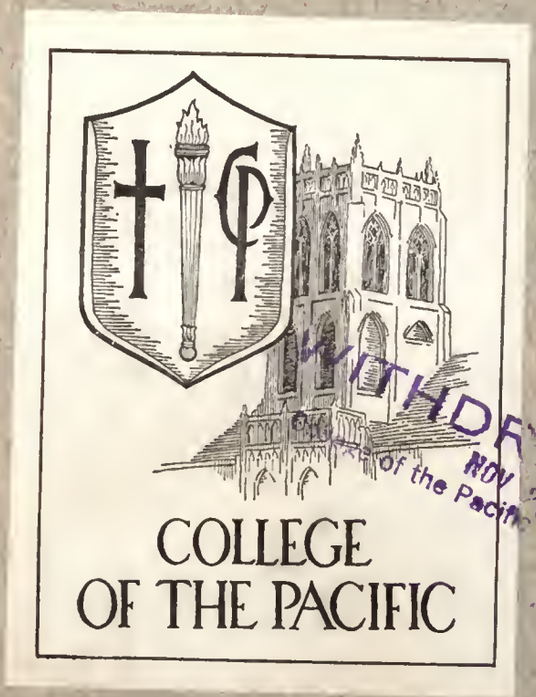


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A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY

ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES;

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

The Philological Society.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
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NOV 28 1958

EDITED BY

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WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF MANY SCHOLARS AND MEN OF SCIENCE.

VOLUME VII. O, P.

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PREFACE TO VOLUME VII.

THIS volume contains the words beginning with the letters O and P. Including the Main words, to which separate articles are allotted, the special Combinations or compounds, explained and illustrated under the Main words, and the Subordinate entries of obsolete and variant forms entered in their alphabetical places, with a reference to the Main words under which they are treated and illustrated, the number of words amounts to 41,667. The Combinations of simple and obvious meaning, of which lists are given under the Main words, without separate explanation, but in most cases with illustrative quotations, number 7,203, raising the actual total of words and compounds recorded in the volume to 48,870.

These words are thus distributed among the letters:

	Main words	Subordinate words.	Special Combinations.	Obvious Combinations.	Total No. of Words.	No. of Quotations.
O (356 pages)	7,118	1,198	692	2,173	11,181	38,675
P–Pf (404 ,,)	7,208	1,811	1,281	1,470	11,770	41,880
Ph–Py (896 ,,)	15,974	3,384	3,001	3,560	25,919	94,575
Total	30,300	6,393	4,974	7,203	48,870	175,130

Considered as to their status in the language, the Main words are distinguished approximately into those which are native or fully naturalized, and still *current*, those now *obsolete* (marked †), and those considered to be *alien* or imperfectly naturalized (marked ‖), although in the case of both the latter it is often difficult to draw the line. The distribution of the 30,300 Main words is approximately as follows:

	Current.	Obsolete.	Alien.	Total.
O	5,347	1,506	265	7,118
P–Pf	5,471	1,201	536	7,208
Ph–Py	12,302	2,628	1,044	15,974
Total[1]	23,120	5,335	1,845	30,300

Etymologically considered, the O section and the P section of the English vocabulary differ greatly in the proportions of their elements. O is in this respect an ordinary letter, containing a good proportion of words of Anglo-Saxon derivation, beside those of later adoption, from Scandinavian, Old French, Latin, and Greek, and more distant languages. Among the words that go back to Old English use are the prepositions *of* (to the lexicographer the longest and most difficult of English prepositions, the treatment of which in this Dictionary occupies 18 columns), *off*, *on*, *over*, the adverbs *off*, *oft*, *often*, *out*, the conjunction *or*, the numeral and pronoun *one* with its derivatives *once*, *only*, etc., the pronominal words *other*, *our*, *own*, the verbs *ought*, *owe*, *own*: all of great interest to the student of the historical grammar of the language. There are also numerous well-known substantives, as *oak*, *oakum*, *oar*, *oat*, *oath*, *ooze*, *ordeal*, *oven*, *owl*, and important adjectives as *old* and *open*. To these must be added the words compounded with *out* (1,250, including 775 Main words), and *over* (2,173, including 1,413 Main words). The *out*- and *over*-compounds occupy more than a fourth of O. The words from Latin include the compounds in *ob*- and its phonetic variants, *oc*-, *of*-, *op*-, and important words such as *order* and its family. Among the words from Greek are the numerous compounds in *ortho*-, and the chemical terms related to *oxygen*.

In P, on the other hand, the words that go back to Old English are a very small company. Of the 23,000 Main words here dealt with, about 80 appear in the Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, of which, however,

[1] Adding these to the words in Volumes I–VI, we have for the portion of the alphabet from A to P the following figures:

Main words.	Current.	Obsolete.	Alien.	Subordinate words.	Special Combinations.	Obvious Combinations.	Total.
160,519	146,134	11,197	3,188	40,440	30,139	33,819	264,917

For the letters O and P, the comparative scale of this work and of certain other Dictionaries is shown by the following figures:

	Johnson.	Cassell's Encyclopædic'.	'Century' Dict.	'Funk's Standard.'	Here
Words recorded	4,485	19,873	25,585	27,097	48,870
Words illustrated by quotations	3,661	6,337	8,368	2,379	38,365
Number of illustrative quotations	12,111	9,642	20,340	3,243	175,130

The quotations in Richardson's Dictionary in O and P are 9,640.

50 were borrowings from Latin, leaving only about 30 really 'native', most of them found in other Germanic languages. Among the chief of these are *pan, path, penny, pith, play, plight, plough, pock, pool, pretty, prick, puff, pull, put.* Of these the two last scarcely appear in Old English, but have since become verbs of great importance; the article PUT is, after GO, the longest as yet in the Dictionary, and has proved one of the most difficult. From causes stated in the article on the letter P, this was the rarest initial consonant in Old English, occupying in Bosworth-Toller's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary only one-fifth of the space of O. But its constant accessions from other languages, and apparently its aptitude to form onomatopœic words, have made it in the modern dictionary next in compass to S and C, with which it forms a triad of gigantic letters, containing together considerably more than a fourth of all the words in the language. The accessions began with the 50 words from Latin already mentioned, some, like *pile, pit,* and *pound,* of West Germanic age, but most of them only pre-Conquest English, either ecclesiastical, as *pall, pope, priest, prime,* or names of foreign plants and animals, as *parsley, pear, pease, pepper, pea(cock).* The accessions continued with the words from Old French, in origin mostly Latin, and subsequently with words formed directly from Latin (sometimes ultimately from Greek), and also, from the 16th century, in the terminology of philosophy and science, from Greek directly. From the 16th century, words began to crowd in from other European and more distant tongues, until now there are to be found in the P division of this volume representatives of more than 50 languages. To these have been added a considerable number of words of unknown origin, many no doubt onomatopœias of English or its dialects. The compass of the letter has been greatly enlarged by the words formed with the Latin prefixes *per-, post-, pre-, pro-* (with its OF. form *pur-*), and with the Greek prefixes *para- peri-, pro-,* and the formatives *pan-, panto-, philo-, poly-, pseudo-, pyro-,* etc. The words in PH are an alien group, representing (with few exceptions) Greek words in Φ, for which Roman spelling substituted PH, and which thus come in between PE- and PI-, at once to swell the P vocabulary and to increase its Greek elements. Of the 23,000 Main words in P, nearly 7,900—more than one-third of the whole,—are of Greek derivation, or are formed with a Greek prefix or first element. This is a proportion much larger than obtains in the language as a whole.

The material collected up to 1885 for O to OM- was arranged chronologically and in part sub-edited by Miss Margaret Haig, of Blairhill, Stirlingshire (now Mrs. Alexander Stuart). The section OO- to OPPROBRIUM was skilfully sub-edited by the late Rev. W. J. Löwenberg, of Starkies, Bury, 1887–96, who died in 1899, before seeing any part of O in type. The section OPPUGN to OW- was sub-edited 1895–6 by Mr. James Bartlett, of Cloverlea, Bramley, Guildford, who after more than 20 years' voluntary work at the Dictionary, during which he sub-edited also G, parts of M, R, and S, died on 15 August, 1908. The very technical section from OX to OZ- was arranged and sub-edited by Mr. H. A. Nesbitt, B.A. in 1895. For PA-, the material collected by the Philological Society had, in consequence of the death of the person who undertook its sub-editing, been nearly all lost or destroyed. It had in consequence to be collected anew, which was largely done by the late Mr. E. S. Jackson, M.A., Plymouth; as it accumulated, it was arranged, and finally sub-edited, 1882–7, by the late Miss J. E. A. Brown, of Cirencester. The slips for PE- to PELY- were sub-edited in 1884 by Mr. James Britton, F.L.S.; those for PEM- to PERP- by Mr. R. M'Lintock, of Liverpool, in 1885 and 1893–6; and those for PERS- to PIL- by Mr. W. J. Anderson, then of Markinch, who died in February, 1900. The large section PIM- to PROF- was laboriously sub-edited by Miss J. E. A. Brown, one of the most devoted and enthusiastic of our volunteer helpers, between 1900 and her sudden death on 19 February, 1907. Her work was ably continued, PROFIT to PRY, by the late Mr. C. B. Winchester, in 1907–8. The earlier material for PR- to PU- had been put in order by the late Mr. P. W. Jacob in 1885. The whole section PE- to PHY- was revised, with much new material, 1901–4, by our valued coadjutor the Rev. C. B. Mount, M.A., who also sub-edited, with much original research, the last section PS- to PYXIS in 1904–7. The generous and, in many cases, long-continued services of these voluntary collaborators, so few of whom, alas! survive, call for the fullest and most grateful recognition.

In the revision and improvement of the work in the proof stage, continuous and indefatigable help has been rendered by Misses E. P. and Edith Thompson, of Lansdown, Bath, whose investigations of the sense-history of difficult words, have been most fruitful and valuable; also by the Rev. Canon Fowler, D.C.L., Durham, the Rev. J. B. Johnston, B.D., Falkirk, Mr. A. Caland, of Wageningen, Holland, Monsieur F. J. Amours, Glasgow, and in later parts by Professor F. E. Bumby, Nottingham. Assistance with the proofs has been only a small part of the gratuitous services rendered to the Dictionary by Mr. R. J. Whitwell, B.Litt. Oxon., who has contributed to the history of legal, historical, and other words by special investigations in the Bodleian and Codrington Libraries, the British Museum, and the Public Record Office. Many of our earlier illustrations for such words are the fruit of his researches. Five of our zealous helpers in this department have been removed by death during the preparation of this volume: the Right Hon. Lord Aldenham, who had sub-edited parts of C and K for the Philological Society, and had read our proofs from the beginning, died in September, 1907, Dr. W. Sykes, F.S.A., who supplied

most of our quotations for recent medical terms, died in September, 1906; Mr. E. L. Brandreth, who had sub-edited portions of H, K, and N, beside reading our proofs, and verifying references in the British Museum Library, died in December, 1907; Mr. C. B. Winchester, who, as reader, sub-editor, and, after the death of Mr. Brandreth, collater of quotations in the British Museum, was the most valued of our later volunteer coadjutors, died in December, 1908; Mr. Chichester Hart, of Curraghblagh, Portsalon, Donegal, who added to the proofs many quotations from 16th and 17th century dramatists, died in 1908.

The scholars and men of science who have given their assistance in the present volume include nearly all those who have been named in the Prefaces to volumes V and VI, to whom again grateful thanks are recorded. More especially must mention be made of etymological and philological help rendered by Monsieur Paul Meyer, Membre de l'Institut, Paris, and Professor Eduard Sievers, of Leipzig, both Honorary Fellows of the British Academy. Assistance on points of Etymology and Philology has also been received from Professors Napier, Wright, R. Ellis, Bywater, Margoliouth, Driver, Sanday, Rhŷs, Macdonell, Morfill, Bullock, and from the Readers in Turkish, Persian, Hindustāni, Tamil, and Burmese, in the University of Oxford; from Professors Skeat, and E. G. Browne, and the late Sir R. Jebb, Cambridge; Professors Rhys Davids, Manchester; Weekley, Nottingham; Mackinnon, Edinburgh; Murphy, Dublin; Morris Jones, Bangor; Professors Brandl, Berlin; Kluge, Freiburg; J. 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Library, Washington, and of the Boston Athenaeum, U.S.A.; the Librarians of the Royal Society, Linnaean Society, College of Surgeons, and the Admiralty, London; by Sir Walter S. Prideaux, Clerk of the Goldsmiths' Company; and the officers of other public bodies. Constant contributions to the illustration of words and senses, as well as other valued help, have been furnished by Dr. F. J. Furnivall.

The members of the editorial staff who have assisted in the preparation of this volume are Messrs. C. G. Balk, A. T. Maling, M.A., F. J. Sweatman, M.A.; and, in P only, Mr. F. A. Yockney, Dr. A. B. Gough (who chiefly assisted in the etymological articles), and the Misses Elsie M. R. and Rosfrith N. R. Murray. Also, to a more limited extent in the earlier part, Messrs. Hereward Price, B.A., A. H. Mann, B.A., H. E. G. Rope, B.A., and W. Landells; and Messrs. P. J. Philip and G. Friedrichsen, B.A. towards the close. Important help in the revision of the later sheets has, in the illness of one of the staff, been rendered by Mr. C. T. Onions, M.A., a member of the staff of Dr. Bradley.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY.

THE SCRIPTORIUM, OXFORD,
31 *August*, 1909.

ADDITIONS AND EMENDATIONS.

Obliterature. = OBLITERATION:—1711 G. HICKES *Two Treat. Christ. Priesth.* (1847) II. 50 A perfect obliterature of all injuries.

Obscure, *a.* 7 and *v.* 1. Earlier examples:—1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 55 There be other names of cites founde in cronicles obscure to the intellecte. *Ibid.*, That kynge dreamed that . . the bloode of hym obscurede and hidde the sonne.

Obstinative, *sb.* An obstinate tendency:—1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglioni's Courtyer* (1577) I. D ij b, And of these errors there are diuers other causes and among other the obstinatiues of princes.

† **Obsu·rd,** *v. Obs. trans.* To make dull of hearing, deafen:—1639 J. WELLES *Soules Progr.* 109 Old age . . dimmed with blindness, obsurded with deafenes.

O·ccupable, *a. rare.* Capable of being occupied:—1851 WHEWELL *Grotius* I. 256 In things which are properly no-one's, two things are occupable; the lordship, and the ownership.

Octagonian, *a.* Earlier example:—1598 [see HEXAGONIAN].

Ogive. Early example:—1357–8 *Ely Sacr. Rolls* 1907 II. 180 In Lvj pedibus de oggifs empt. per pede iijd. ob. $16^{s}.\ 4^{d}$.

Okapi (*o*kā·pi). *African.* A quadruped allied to the giraffe, discovered by Sir Harry Johnston in 1900:—1901 RAY LANKESTER in *Times* 18 June 2/3 After an examination of the skulls I am of opinion that the 'Okapi' (the native name by which the new animal is known) . . must be placed in a new genus.

Omnium 1, **Omnium gatherum.** Quot. 1775 should be dated 1761.

Otherkin. Delete quot. *a* 1275, which reads 'A þre cunne'.

Oudemian. Earlier example:—*a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1598) 345 To meete as that night at Mantinea, in the Oudemian streete, at Charitas vncles house.

Out-be. To be beyond, excel:—1613 B. JONSON *To Earl of Somerset* (ed. Cunninghams III. 465/2) May she . . Outbee that Wife in worth thy friend did make.

Out-dweller. Earlier example:—1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 40 Anie stranger or ont-dweller.

Outputter[1]. Insert after sense 1:—Publisher. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 587 Sellaris and outputtaris of thair saidis buikis.

Owmawt. *Etym.* For *úmegna* read *úmætta*.

Pachyntic, *a.* Earlier example:—1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pachuntick* Medicines.

Package 1. Earlier example:—1540 in *Proc. Privy Council* (1837) VII. 48 Certain leade . . was stayed at London by the packer for lack of payment of package money.

Pagan. *Etymol.* The explanation of L. *pāgānus* in the sense 'non-Christian, heathen', as arising out of that of 'villager, rustic', given by Orosius (a Spaniard) *c* 417, has been shown to be chronologically and historically untenable, for this use of the word goes back to Tertullian *c* 202, when paganism was still the public and dominant religion, and even appears, according to Lanciani, in an epitaph of the 2nd cent. The explanation is now found in the L. use of *pāgānus* as = 'civilian, non-militant', opposed to *mīles* 'soldier, one of the army'. The Christians called themselves *mīlites* 'enrolled soldiers' of Christ, members of his militant church, and applied to non-Christians the term applied by soldiers to all who were 'not enrolled in the army'. Cf. Tertullian *De Corona Militis* xi, 'Apud hunc [Christum] tam miles est paganus fidelis quam paganus est miles infidelis'. See also GIBBON xxi. *note*.

Pamp. For further evidence of this word: see POMP *v.*[2]

Paper. Earlier (in Latin context) in *Ely Sacr. Rolls* 1341–2 papyr; 1359–60 paper.

Parabolic, *a.* 1. Early example:—*c* 1449 POCOCK *Repr.* (1860) II. 533 Signified bi likenes in parabolik speche.

Parapet 3. Earlier example:—1795 *Gen. Hist. Liverpool* 273 The foot paths here called parapets.

Parchmenter. Delete 'cf. PASSEMENTER'.

Parliament, *sb.* 5 b. Earlier example:—1583 *Cal. Inner Temple Recds.* (1896) I. 102 Parliament-house.

Particulate, *a.* In reference to organic matter, introduced 1871 by SIR J. BURDON SANDERSON (paper) *On Origin of Bacteria*.

Pelfry. Quots. 1480, 1496, 1565 are removed to PILFER *sb.* In their place insert 1485 *Promp. Parv.* 391/1 (MS. S.) Pelfrey, *spolium*.

Petty, *a.* 1. *Obs. add*: exc. in special collocations: see 5.

-phil. Delete 'Hence also -PHILOUS, q. v.'

Philosophic, *a.* 1 b. Add **Philosophic cotton:** see COTTON 7.

Pintle 2 a. Delete 'fixed erect . . small boats)' the ordinary practice in all cases being to have the pintles on the rudder.

Pleromorph, Plerophory. In etym., correct πληρής to πλήρης.

Plucky 2. Literary example:—1891 G. P. MERRILL *Stones for Build.* 39 Fine grained compact rocks . . break into concave and convex shell-like surfaces . . such stones are called *plucky* by the workmen.

Plump, *sb.*[2] Earlier example:—1477 NORTON in Ashm. *Theat. Chem.* 83 In Plomps . . Where heavie Water ariseth after Ayre.

Podike: see POWDIKE.

Polymicrian (s.v. POLY- 1). Delete '*nonce-wd.*' Earlier example:—1838 *Bagster's Catal.* 22 Polymicrian series of New Testaments [etc.] 32 mo. size.

Pommel, 6 b. Should be a distinct word, a. F. *paumelle* in same sense. Earlier example:—1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 377 The pommel (*paumelle*) is so called because it clothes the palm of the hand.

Port, *sb.*[6] Earlier example:—1543–4 (Jan. 11) *Adm. Ct. Exam.* 92 (Rypper's Depos.) The sayd [ship] mighte have layed his helme a porte.

Portitor. Later example:—1737 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* Lists 213/2 Portitor and Taylor to the great Wardrobe, Mr. John Mills.

Postnares. Read: So **Postnarial** *a.* (*a*) situated behind the nostril: 1866 [see PRENARIAL[2]]; (*b*) belonging to the postnares.

Pourallee. For definition ¶, substitute: **b.** Subsequently used in the sense PURLIEU, as more fully shown under the form PURALÉ, q. v.

Prehalteres. Earlier:—1840 see *pseudhalteres*: s. v. PSEUDO- 2.

Prevídence. In etym. read 'Late Latin'. Early example:—*c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* V. pr. vi. 83 (Sk.) For which it nis nat y-cleped prevídence, but it sholde rather ben cleped purviaunce.

Principal, *sb.* Earlier examples:—[1 c] 1438 *Early Chan. Proc.* (P. R. O.) 75/11 One Roger Grey, Clerk, principalle of Brasenoce in Oxynforde. [2 d] 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 ¶ 24 The Principals put on their Pumps.

Procatalectic. Substitute for definition 'Cataleetic in its former colon'. 1843 T. F. BARHAM tr. *Hephæstion* 195.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z *have their usual values.*

g as in *g*o (g$\breve{o}^{u}$).
h ... *h*o! (h$\breve{o}^{u}$).
r ... *r*un (rʌn), ter*r*ier (te·riəɹ).
ɹ ... he*r* (həɹ), fa*r*the*r* (fā·ɹðəɹ).
s ... *s*ee (sī), *c*ess (ses).
w ... *w*en (wen).
hw ... *wh*en (hwen).
y ... *y*es (yes).

þ as in *th*in (þin), ba*th* (baþ).
ð ... *th*en (ðen), ba*th*e (bē^{ı}ð).
ʃ ... *sh*op (ʃɒp), di*sh* (diʃ).
tʃ ... *ch*op (tʃɒp), di*tch* (ditʃ).
ʒ ... vi*s*ion (vi·ʒən), dé*j*euner (de*z*öne).
dʒ ... *j*u*dg*e (dʒʌdʒ).
ŋ ... si*ng*i*ng* (si·ŋiŋ), thi*nk* (þiŋk).
ŋg ... fi*ng*er (fiŋgəɹ).

(FOREIGN.)
ñ as in *French nasal*, en*v*iro*n* (añviroñ).
l^{y} ... It. sera*gl*io (se:ä·l^{y}o).
n^{y} ... It. sig*n*ore (si*n*^{y}ō·re).
χ ... Ger. a*ch* (aχ), Sc. lo*ch* (loχ, loχ^{w}).
χ^{y} ... Ger. i*ch* (iχ^{y}), Sc. ni*ch*t (nėχ^{y}t).
γ ... Ger. sa*g*en (zā·γĕn).
γ^{y} .. Ger. le*g*en, re*g*nen (lē·γ^{y}ĕn, rē·γ^{y}nĕn).

II. VOWELS.

ORDINARY.
a as in Fr. *à la* mode (a la mod').
ai ... aye = *yes* (ai), Isa*i*ah (əizai·ă).
æ ... m*a*n (mæn).
ɑ ... p*a*ss (pɑs), ch*a*nt (tʃɑnt).
ɑu ... l*ou*d (lɑud), n*ow* (nɑu).
ʌ ... c*u*t (kʌt), s*o*n (sʌn).
e ... y*e*t (yet), t*e*n (ten).
e ... surv*ey* *sb.* (sə·ɹve), Fr. attach*é* (ataʃe).
‖ɛ ... Fr. ch*e*f (ʃɛf).
ə ... ev*e*r (evəɹ), nat*i*on (nē^{ı}·ʃən).
əi ... *I*, *eye*, (əi), b*i*nd (bəind).
‖ɔ ... Fr. eau de vie (ō də vī·).
i ... s*i*t (sit), m*y*st*i*c (mistik).
i ... Psych*e* (səi·k*i*), react (r*i*|æ·kt).
o ... ach*o*r (ē^{ı}·koɹ), m*o*rality (moræ·lĭti).
oi ... *oi*l (oil), b*oy* (boi).
o ... her*o* (hī·ro), *z*oology (*zo*|ɒlŏdʒi).
ɒ ... wh*a*t (hwɒt), w*a*tch (wɒtʃ).
ɒ, ɒ* .. g*o*t (gɒt), s*o*ft (sɒft).
‖ö ... Ger. K*ö*ln (köln).
‖ŏ ... Fr. p*eu* (pŏ).
u ... f*u*ll (ful), b*oo*k (buk).
iu ... d*u*ration (diurē^{ı}·ʃən).
u ... unt*o* (ʊ·ntu), fr*u*gality (fru-).
iu ... Matthe*w* (mæ·þiu), virt*ue* (və·ɹtiu).
‖ü ... Ger. M*ü*ller (mü·lĕr).
‖ŭ ... Fr. d*u*ne (dŭn).
• (see ī^{o}, ē^{o}, ō^{o}, ū^{o}) } see Vol. I, p. xxiv, note 3.
^{ı}, ^{u} (see ē^{ı}, ō^{u}) }
' as in able (ē^{ı}b'l), eaten (īt'n) = volce-glide.

LONG.
ā as in *a*lms (āmz), b*a*r (bāɹ).
ō (ō^{u}) ... c*u*rl (kōɹl), f*ur* (fōɹ).
ē (ē^{ə}) ... th*e*re (ðē^{ə}ɹ), p*ea*r, p*a*re (pē^{ə}ɹ).
ē (ē^{ı}) ... r*ei*n, r*a*in (rē^{ı}n), th*ey* (ðē^{ı}).
ɛ̄ ... Fr. f*ai*re (fɛ̄r').
ə̄ ... f*ir* (fəɹ), f*er*n (fəɹn), *ea*rth (əɹþ).
ī (ī^{ə}) ... b*ie*r (bī^{ə}ɹ), cl*ea*r (klī^{ə}ɹ).
ī ... th*ie*f (þīf), *s*ee (sī).
ō (ō^{ə}) ... b*oa*r, b*o*re (bō^{ə}ɹ), gl*o*ry (glō^{ə}·ri).
ō̄ (ō^{u}) ... *so*, *sow* (sō^{u}), *so*ul (sō^{u}l).
ɒ̄ ... w*a*lk (wɒ̄k), w*a*rt (wɒ̄ɹt).
ɒ̄ ... sh*o*rt (ʃɒ̄ɹt), th*o*rn (þɒ̄ɹn).
‖ō̄ ... Fr. *coeur* (kō̄r).
‖ȫ ... Ger. *Göthe* (gȫtĕ), Fr. *jeûne* (ʒȫn).
ū (ū^{o}) .. p*oo*r (pū^{o}ɹ), m*oo*rish (mū^{o}·riʃ).
iū, ^{ı}ū ... p*u*re (piū^{ə}ɹ), l*u*re (l^{ı}ū^{ə}ɹ).
ū̄ ... t*wo* m*oo*ns (tū̄ mū̄nz).
iū̄, ^{ı}ū̄ ... f*ew* (fiū̄), l*u*te (l^{ı}ū̄t).
‖ŭ̄ ... Ger. gr*ü*n (grŭ̄n), Fr. j*us* (ʒŭ̄).

OBSCURE.
ă as in *a*mœb*a* (ămī·bă).
ă̈ ... *a*ccept (ă̈kse·pt), mani*a*c (mā^{ı}·ni*ă*k).
ŏ ... datu*m* (dē^{ı}·tŏm).
ĕ ... mom*e*nt (mōu·mĕnt), sev*e*ral (se·vĕrăl).
ĕ ... separate (*adj.*) (se·pă*r*ĕt).
ė ... add*e*d (æ·dėd), *e*state (ėstē^{ı}·t).
ĭ ... van*i*ty (væ·nĭti).
ĭ ... *re*main (rĭmē^{ı}·n), *be*lieve (bĭlī·v).
ŏ ... th*eo*ry (þī·ŏri).
ŏ ... v*io*let (vəi·ŏlėt), p*a*rody (pæ·rŏdi).
ŏ̧ ... *au*thority (ŏ̧þo·rĭti).
ŏ̧ ... c*o*nnect (kŏ̧ne·kt), amaz*o*n (æ·măzŏ̧n).
ŭ, ^{ı}ŭ verd*u*re (vō·ɹdiŭɹ), measu*re* (me·ʒ^{ı}ŭɹ).
ŭ ... alt*o*gether (ǭltŭge·ðəɹ).
iŭ ... circ*u*lar (sō·ɹkiŭlăɹ).

* ɒ̧ the *o* in s*o*ft, of medial or doubtful length. ‖ Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. *e*, *o*, representing an earlier *a*, are distinguished as ɛ̧, ɒ̧ (having the phonetic value of ɛ̧ and ɒ̧, or ǫ̧, above); as in *ɛ̧nde* from *andi* (OHG. *anti*, Goth. *andei-s*), *mɒ̧nn* from *mann*, *ɒ̧n* from *an*.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] ... = adoption of, adopted from.
a (as *a* 1300) ..... = *ante*, before.
a., *adj.*, adj..... = adjective.
absol., absol. ..... = absolutely.
abst. ..... = abstract.
acc. ..... = accusative.
ad. [in Etymol.]... = adaptation of.
adv., adv. ..... = adverb.
advb. ..... = adverbial, -ly.
AF., AFr. ..... = Anglo-French.
Anat. ..... = in Anatomy.
Antiq. ..... = in Antiquities.
aphet. ..... = aphetic, aphetized.
app. ..... = apparently.
Arab. ..... = Arabic.
Arch. ..... = in Architecture.
arch. ..... = archaic.
Archæol. ..... = in Archæology.
assoc. ..... = association.
Astr. ..... = in Astronomy.
Astrol. ..... = in Astrology.
attrib. ..... = attributive, -ly.
bef. ..... = before.
Biol. ..... = in Biology.
Boh. ..... = Bohemian.
Bot. ..... = in Botany.
Build. ..... = in Building.
c (as *c* 1300) ..... = *circa*, about.
c. (as 13th c.)..... = century.
Cat. ..... = Catalan.
catachr. ..... = catachrestically.
Cf., cf. ..... = *confer*, compare.
Chem. ..... = in Chemistry.
cl. L. ..... = classical Latin.
cogn. w. ..... = cognate with.
collect. ..... = collective, -ly.
colloq. ..... = colloquially.
comb. ..... = combined, -ing.
Comb. ..... = Combinations.
Comm. ..... = in commercial usage.
comp. ..... = compound, composition.
compl. ..... = complement.
Conch. ..... = in Conchology.
concr. ..... = concretely.
conj. ..... = conjunction.
cons. ..... = consonant.
Const., *Const.* ... = Construction, construed with.
Cryst. ..... = in Crystallography.
(D.) ..... = in Davies (Supp. Eng. Glossary).
Da. ..... = Danish.
dat. ..... = dative.
def. ..... = definite.
deriv. ..... = derivative, -ation.
dial., *dial.* ..... = dialect, -al.
Dict. ..... = Dictionary.
dim. ..... = diminutive.
Du. ..... = Dutch.
Eccl. ..... = in ecclesiastical usage.
ellipt. ..... = elliptical, -ly.
e. midl. ..... = east midland (dialect).
Eng. ..... = English.
Ent. ..... = in Entomology.
erron. ..... = erroneous, -ly.
esp., esp. ..... = especially.
etym. ..... = etymology.
euphem. ..... = euphemistically.
exc. ..... = except.
f. [in Etymol.] ... = formed on.
f. (in subordinate entries) ..... = form of.
fem. (*rarely* f.) ... = feminine.
fig. ..... = figurative, -ly.
F., Fr. ..... = French.
freq. ..... = frequently.
Fris. ..... = Frisian.
G., Ger. ..... = German.
Gael. ..... = Gaelic.
gen. ..... = genitive.
gen. ..... = general, -ly.
gen. sign. ..... = general signification.
Geol. ..... = in Geology.
Geom. ..... = in Geometry.
Goth. ..... = Gothic (= Mœso-Gothic).
Gr. ..... = Greek.
Gram. ..... = in Grammar.
Heb. ..... = Hebrew.
Her. ..... = in Heraldry.
Herb. ..... = with herbalists.
Hort. ..... = in Horticulture.
imp. ..... = Imperative.
impers. ..... = impersonal.
impf. ..... = imperfect.
ind. ..... = Indicative.
indef. ..... = indefinite.
inf. ..... = Infinitive.
infl. ..... = influenced.
int. ..... = interjection.
intr. ..... = intransitive.
It. ..... = Italian.
J., (J.) ..... = Johnson (quotation from).
(Jam.)..... = in Jamieson, Scottish Dict.
(Jod.)..... = Jodrell (quoted from).
L. ..... = Latin.
(L.)(in quotations) = Latham's edn. of Todd's lang. ..... = language. [Johnson.
LG. ..... = Low German.
lit. ..... = literal, -ly.
Lith. ..... = Lithuanian.
LXX. ..... = Septuagint.
Mal. ..... = Malay.
masc. (*rarely* m.) = masculine.
Math. ..... = in Mathematics.
ME. ..... = Middle English.
Med. ..... = in Medicine.
med.L. ..... = mediæval Latin.
Mech. ..... = in Mechanics.
Metaph. ..... = in Metaphysics.
MHG. ..... = Middle High German.
midl. ..... = midland (dialect).
Mil. ..... = in military usage.
Min. ..... = in Mineralogy.
mod. ..... = modern.
Mus. ..... = in Music.
(N.) ..... = Nares (quoted from).
n. of action..... = noun of action.
n. of agent ..... = noun of agent.
Nat. Hist. ..... = in Natural History.
Naut. ..... = in nautical language.
neut. (*rarely* n.) = neuter.
NF., NFr. ..... = Northern French.
N. O. ..... = Natural Order.
nom. ..... = nominative.
north. ..... = northern (dialect).
N. T. ..... = New Testament.
Numism. ..... = in Numismatics.
obj. ..... = object.
Obs., *obs.*, obs. ... = obsolete.
occas. ..... = occasional, -ly.
OE. ..... = Old English (= Anglo-Saxon).
OF., OFr. ..... = Old French.
OFris. ..... = Old Frisian.
OHG. ..... = Old High German.
OIr. ..... = Old Irish.
ON. ..... = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).
ONF. ..... = Old Northern French.
Opt. ..... = in Optics.
Ornith. ..... = in Ornithology.
OS. ..... = Old Saxon.
OSl. ..... = Old Slavonic.
O. T. ..... = Old Testament.
OTeut. ..... = Original Teutonic.
orig. ..... = original, -ly.
Palæont. ..... = in Palæontology.
pa. pple. ..... = passive or past participle.
pass. ..... = passive, -ly.
pa. t. ..... = past tense.
Path. ..... = in Pathology.
perh. ..... = perhaps.
Pers. ..... = Persian.
pers. ..... = person, -al.
pf. ..... = perfect.
Pg. ..... = Portuguese.
Philol. ..... = in Philology.
phonet. ..... = phonetic, -ally.
phr. ..... = phrase.
Phren. ..... = in Phrenology.
Phys. ..... = in Physiology.
pl., *pl.* ..... = plural.
poet. ..... = poetic.
pop. ..... = popular, -ly.
ppl. a., ppl. adj.... = participial adjective.
pple. ..... = participle.
Pr. ..... = Provençal.
prec. ..... = preceding (word or article).
pref. ..... = prefix.
prep. ..... = preposition.
pres. ..... = present.
Prim. sign ..... = Primary signification.
priv. ..... = privative.
prob. ..... = probably.
pron. ..... = pronoun.
pronunc. ..... = pronunciation.
prop. ..... = properly.
Pros. ..... = in Prosody.
pr. pple. ..... = present participle.
Psych. ..... = in Psychology.
q.v. ..... = *quod vide*, which see.
(R.) ..... = in Richardson's Dict.
R. C. Ch. ..... = Roman Catholic Church.
refash. ..... = refashioned, -ing.
refl., refl. ..... = reflexive.
reg. ..... = regular.
repr. ..... = representative, representing.
Rhet. ..... = in Rhetoric.
Rom. ..... = Romanic, Romance.
sb., *sb.* ..... = substantive.
Sc. ..... = Scotch.
sc. ..... = *scilicet*, understand or supply.
sing. ..... = singular.
Skr. ..... = Sanskrit.
Slav. ..... = Slavonic.
Sp. ..... = Spanish.
sp. ..... = spelling.
spec. ..... = specifically.
subj. ..... = subject, subjunctive.
subord. cl. ..... = subordinate clause.
subseq. ..... = subsequently.
subst. ..... = substantively.
suff. ..... = suffix.
superl. ..... = superlative.
Surg. ..... = in Surgery.
Sw. ..... = Swedish.
s.w. ..... = south western (dialect).
T. (T.) ..... = in Todd's Johnson.
techn. ..... = technical, -ly.
Theol. ..... = in Theology.
tr. ..... = translation of.
trans. ..... = transitive.
transf. ..... = transferred sense.
Trig. ..... = in Trigonometry.
Typog. ..... = in Typography.
ult. ..... = ultimate, -ly.
unkn. ..... = unknown.
U.S. ..... = United States.
v., vb. ..... = verb.
v. str., or *w.* ..... = verb strong, or weak.
vbl. sb. ..... = verbal substantive.
var. ..... = variant of.
wd. ..... = word.
WGer. ..... = West Germanic.
w. midl. ..... = west midland (dialect).
WS. ..... = West Saxon.
(Y.)..... = in Col. Yule's Glossary.
Zool. ..... = in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.
† = obsolete.
‖ = not naturalized.

In the quotations.
* sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.
1 = before 1100.
2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).
3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).
5–7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, Vol. I, p. xx.)

In the Etymol.
* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.
:— = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

The printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.

O.

O (ōu), the fifteenth letter of the alphabet in English and other modern languages, and the fourth vowel letter. O was the fourteenth letter in the ancient Roman alphabet, corresponding in form and value to the ancient Greek O, derived from the sixteenth letter of the Phœnician and ancient Semitic alphabet, ○, ◇, ∇, (Heb. ע), called *ʿain*, i. e. 'eye'. The latter represented a peculiar articulation or consonant, the 'glottal catch' (modern Arabic ء, ع), a sound unknown to Greek, in which the symbol was appropriated to the vowel *o* (which the sound of Semitic *ʿain* in conjunction with *a* may have somewhat resembled). In early Greek, O was used for both short and long *o*; subsequently a new symbol Ω, ω (*O mégа*, 'great O'), was added to the alphabet to distinguish long open ō; the original O ο (now known as *O micrón*, 'little O') being then restricted to short *o*. From Greek times downward, this letter has regularly represented some variety or varieties of the 'mid-back-round' (or labial) vowel of Bell's Visible Speech scale. On account of its intermediate position, this vowel is (like *e*) liable to considerable variations of quality; and many languages distinguish, as practically different vowels, 'close' (or 'narrow') *o*, and 'open' (or 'wide') *o*; the former tending to approach, and at length to pass into, the still closer sounds u, *u*; the latter tending to fall into the still opener ɒ, ɷ.

In OE., short *o* and long *ó* were etymologically and phonetically distinct. Short *o* was originally both close and open. Short close *o* was normally derived from an original *u*, as in OE. *oxa* ox, Skr. *ukshán*, OE. *dohtor*, Gr. θυγάτηρ, Indo-European **dhughətḗr*. Short open *o* normally represented an earlier *a* before a nasal, as in OE. *on*, Goth. *ana*, Gr. ἀνά. This OE. *o* from *a(n)* is often distinguished for etymological purposes as ɒ. OE. long *ó* corresponded generally to Com. Teut. long ō, in which were combined Indo-European ō and ā, as in OE. *bóc* beech, OTeut. **bôkā*, Dor.Gr. φᾱγος, L. *fāgus*; OE. *flód*, Goth. *flôdus*, Gr. πλωτός swimming. Long *ó* also arose out of a lengthening of short open ɒ from *a(n)*, with *n* absorbed, as in *tôð* tooth, OTeut. **tanþ-*, Indo-Eur. **dont-*; *hón* to hang, OHG. and Goth. *hāhan* from OTeut. **hanh-*, χαγχ-. Long *ó* was prob. originally both close and open, but in late OE. it must, from its subsequent history, have been close. In unstressed syllables, *o* was the ordinary OE. representative of the obscure vowel (ə); and in this capacity it often varied with *a*, *e*, *u*.

In the Middle English period the distinction between open and close short *o* is no longer discernible; and the vowel was apparently always open *o* before a consonant in the accented syllable. Of long ō ME. had two distinct sounds, open and close. Open ō was the normal representative (in midland and southern speech) of OE. long *á* (or lengthened *a*), which passed through the sound of (ɒ̄) to that of (ō), being sometimes written in the 13th c. *oa*, but, eventually, simply *o*, or *oo*: thus OE. *mâre*, *nân*, *ald* (*eald*), ME. *moare*, *noan* (1257), *more*, *non*, *old*. It often represented long ō derived from Fr. or L., or arose out of an earlier short *o* in an open syllable, as OE. *hopa*, ME. *hōpe*. ME. close ō represented OE. *ó*. This ō must have been a very close sound, for about the end of the ME. or beginning of the mod.Eng. period it passed into the sound of (ū), usually with the spelling *oo*, though sometimes with the simple *o* spelling, as in the words *do*, *to*, *lose*. ME. open ō either continued into mod.Eng. as *o* (bone, ore, hope), or was, from 16th c., written *oa* (*oak*, *oar*, *coal*); but in sound it became at length close and quasi-diphthongal (ōu), except before *r*, where it remains open (ōɔ). In the 13th c., *o* began to be written in certain cases for *u*, esp. before *m*, *n*, *u* (= *v*), as in *some*, *son*, *loue* (= *love*), OE. *sum*, *sunu*, *lufu*. This, which has largely survived into mod.E., was merely a *graphic*, not a *phonetic*, change.

The normal sound of short *o* is now (ɒ), low-back-round, varying with mid-back-round-wide (o), and low-back-round-wide (ɷ); but it frequently stands for (ʌ), as in *son*, *doth*, or (ə̄), as in *word*; and in unaccented syllables sinks to (ə), as in *nation*. When original short *o* comes before *r* final, or *r* + consonant, as in *or*, *for*, *corn*, *sort*, it is now lengthened into the corresponding long sound ɒ̄ (ɒ̄ɪ, fɒ̄ɪ, kɒ̄ɪn, sɒ̄ɪt). A still more recent lengthening of ɒ often takes place in southern English before certain consonants, as in *cross*, *off*, *moth*, *soft*, and, being as yet only partially recognized, is here represented by ɒ̯.

The normal sound of long ō, as in *no*, *toe*, *bone*, is the quasi- or imperfect diphthong (ōu); but before *r*, as in *bore*, *choral*, *story*, the sound is that of the open quasi-diphthong (ōᵒ). In London and the south of England, this ō, esp. when *r* follows in the same syllable, as in *ore*, *worn*, *porter*, is usually identified with ɒ̄ mentioned above as arising from ME. short *o* before *r*. This is not the case, however, in the educated speech of the country as a whole, nor in America, and the sounds are still separated by most orthoepists (see Ellis, *E. E. Pronunciation*, I. 94-95), and in dictionaries generally; they are distinguished in this dictionary, as in *boarder*, *border* (bōᵒ·ɹdəɹ, bɒ̄·ɹdəɹ), *mourn*, *morn* (mōᵒɹn, mɒ̄ɹn).

Hence, in modern English, the normal sounds of *o* are

1.	ōu in *no*, *bone*	nōo, bōun.
2.	ōᵒ ,, *ore*, *glory*	ōᵒɹ, glōᵒ·ri.
3.	ɒ̄ ,, *or*, *north*	ɒ̄ɹ, nɒ̄ɹþ.
3 a.	ɒ̯ ,, *soft*, *moth*	sɒ̯ft, mɒ̯þ.
4.	ɒ ,, *rob*, *got*	rɒb, gɒt.

Exceptional sounds, due to special causes, and normally spelt otherwise, are

5.	ū (u) in *to* *do*	tu dū.
6.	ʌ ,, *son*, *other*	sʌn, ʌ·ðəɹ.
7.	ə̄ ,, *word*, *worthy*	wə̄ɹd, wə̄·ɹði.

No. 1 is also represented by *oa*, *oe* (final), *ou*, *ow*, *oh*, rarely *oo*; as in *load*, *hoe*, *soul*, *low*, *oh*, *brooch*.

No. 2, by *oa*, *ou*, *ow*, rarely *oo*; as in *boar*, *pour*, *Gower*, *door*, *floor*. In *broad*, *oa* has the sound (ɒ̄).

The combination *oo* now normally represents long (ū), long (ūᵒ), short (u), as in *moon*, *moor*, *good*; exceptionally, it has the sound of 'short u' (ʌ), as in *blood*, *flood*, or of 'long o' = Nos. 1 and 2 above.

Oi, *oy*, normally represent a true diphthong (oi), as *boil*, *boy*; or an imperfect triphthong, as in *Moir* (moiᵒɹ).

Ou, *ow*, also normally represent a diphthong (ɑu), as in *out*, *house*, *now*, or an imperfect triphthong, as in *hour* (ɑuᵒɹ). But *ou* has also various other sounds, as in *soup*, *tour*, *through*, *you*; *soul*, *pour*; *brought*, *cough*, *enough*; in unstressed final syllables it is commonly (ə), as in *favour*, *pious*.

In unaccented syllables, all the sounds of *o* are liable to shortening and obscuration, and tend to sink through oᵘ or oᵒ, *o* or o, to ŏ, ó, ɒ̯, and ə, as in *tobacco* (oᵘ, o, ŏ), *anatomy* (ó), *dilatory* (ə), *sailor* (-əɹ), *comfort* (ə), *cannot* (ɒ̯, ə), *parrot* (ə), *notion* (ə), *random* (ə).

The change of OE. *á* to ō in ME. was a characteristic of the southern and midland dialects, and thus of Standard English. But the northern dialects retained *a*, the presence of which instead of *o*, as in *stane*, *hame*, *mare* = *stone*, *home*, *more*, is one of the most distinctive features of northern English and Scotch. In later times this *a* is often written *ai*, or *ae*, and narrowed to *ea*, *e*, *ee* (ē, ē, Iə, ī). The change of OE. *ó* to (ū, u), is also proper to Standard English and its related dialects, the sound having become in Scotch one akin to German *ō* and *ū*, or Fr. *eu* and *u*. This, like the English (ū, u) sound, is often written *ou*, but more distinctively *u* or *ui*, as in Eng. *good*, Sc. *good*, *gude*, *guid*. The northern dialects also retain the earlier (ū) for English (ɑu); this is often written in Scotch, as in ME., *ou*, *ow*; but in modern times sometimes *oo*, as in *coo*, *aboot* = *cow*, *about*.

The fancy, frequent in authors of the 16th and 17th c., that the shape of the letter O represented the rounded form of the mouth in forming the sound, is seen from the history of the letter to be without foundation in fact.

I. **1.** The letter. (In quot. *c* 1460 = the Greek *Omega*.) The pl. appears as *Os*, O's, *os*, o's (oes).

O per se, the letter O forming by itself a word, as in the interjection O! (Cf. *A per se*, *I per se*.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* iii. (Z.) 5 Of ðam [stafum] syndon fif *vocales*, þæt synd clypiendlice: *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* i. 1 Ego sum alpha et o, I am the first, the last also. 1492 RYMAN *Poems* lvii. 3 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXIX. 222 Heven and erthe rounde like an O. 1530 PALSGR. 6 O in the frenche tong hath two diners maners of soundynges. 1612 DEKKER (*title*) O per se O, or a newe Cryer of Lanthorne and Candle Light. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 168 ▸ 5 Whipped..for writing an O for an A, or an A for an O. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* xxiv. 98 Far more quickly than e'er pen Wrote O or I, he kindled, burn'd and chang'd.

Comb. 1900 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 6/4 The whole superstructure is supported..by A and O shaped trestles.

b. The sound of the letter, the vowel-sound *o*.

1842 TENNYSON *Epic* 50 Mouthing out his hollow oes and aes. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. 94 What sounds of *o* exist. They are all round vowels, that is, the action of the lips with a tolerably round opening is necessary.

2. Used, like the other letters, to indicate serial order and distinguish things in a series, as the 'quires' or sheets of a book, the parts of a figure, the companies of a military force, the batteries of the Royal Artillery, the different MSS. of a work, etc.

3. In *Logic*, the symbol of a particular negative.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* G vij b, I dothe signifie a particular affirmatiue. O doth signifie a particular negatiue 1552, 1620 [see I (the letter) 4]. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* viii. (1875) 67 A proposition of this kind is generally to be classed rather as O than I.

4. In *Chem.* O is the symbol for Oxygen.

5. O. is an abbreviation, **a.** for some Christian names, as *Octavia*, *Oliver*, *Olivia*, *Oswald*, *Oswyn*. **b.** for 'old', as in OE., Old English, OF., Old French, OHG., Old High German, ON., Old Norse, etc.; O.P., old prices (see d); O.S., old style; O.T., Old Testament; and frequently in public school abbreviations, as O.W., Old Wellingtonians, and the like. **c.** for 'Order', as in D.S.O., Distinguished Service Order; O.S.B., Order of Saint Benedict, etc.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4785/2 The 14th of the last Month, O. S. 1724 *Ibid.* No. 6301/1 Stockholm, August 19, O. S.

1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 198 The record of the Fall is not unquestionably noticed once in the later books of the O. T. 1901 *Scotsman* 15 Mar. 8/2 Grateful if friends of O.W.'s..would communicate with him at Wellington College.

d. In other combinations: as O.K. (orig. *U. S. slang*) a humorously phonetic abbreviation for 'all correct', all right; O.P. (*a*) 'old price', 'old prices', referring to the demonstrations at Covent Garden Theatre, London, in 1809, against the proposed new tariff of prices; (*b*) (also o.p.) 'opposite the prompter side' in a theatre; (*c*) 'over-proof'; (*d*) (also o.p., *o.p.*) in Bookseller's Catalogues, 'out of print'.

1847 ROBB *Squatter Life* 72 (Farmer) His express reported himself,..assured Allen that all was O. K., and received his dollar. 1852 JUDSON *Mysteries of N. York* iv. (ibid.), 'Tis one of us; it's O. K. 1888 *Troy Daily Times* 20 Feb. (ibid.), The Canadian customs-house is required to stamp an American vessel's paper O. K. 1898 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 7 1 In one of his letters from America defendant said..he was 'All O. K.'. ..Mr. Justice Ridley—It means 'all correct', I understand. 1900 *Law Times* 10 Nov. 35/2 The State Court [U.S.] seems to have decided that when a lawyer marks such a decree O.K., he is, by so doing, estopped from questioning that decree by appeal.

1815 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 12 June, Which will end in an O. P. combustion. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 603 Perry's firemen, who nightly assisted John Kemble's 'What d'ye want' during the 'O. P. row' at Covent-garden theatre. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xiii, That gentleman .. lounging behind the stage-box on the O.P. side. 1874 WALCH *Head over Heels* (Tasmania) 21 Old Mills soon took to tasting O. P. rum in pints and gills. *Ibid.* 42 'Pshaw', cried Sandy (Clan MacTavish) In his beautiful O. P. Scotch. 1876 W. H. POLLOCK *Drama in Contemp. Rev.* June 72 The disturbance was hardly less than that of the O. P. riots in England. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 3/1 [They] occupied the box next the stage on the o.p. side.

O (ōu), *sb.*[1] [From resemblance in shape to the letter O: see prec.]

1. The Arabic zero or cipher 0; hence, a cipher, a mere nothing.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 212 Now thou art an O without a figure, I am better then thou art now; I am a Foole, thou art nothing. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxvii. Wks. (1851) 513 To be..cast away like so many Naughts in Arithmetick, unless it be to turne the O of thir insignificance into a lamentation with the people. 1863 J. THOMSON *Sunday at Hampstead* ix. 24 The ring is round, Life naught, the world an O.

2. (Pl. 7 oaes, oos, 7- oes.) Anything round, as a circle, round spot, orb.

Giotto's O, the perfect circle which the Italian painter Giotto is said to have thrown off free hand.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 45 O that your face were full of Oes. 1590 — *Mids. N.* III. ii. 188 Faire Helena; who more engilds the night, Then all yon fierie oes, and eies of light. 1599 — *Hen. V*, I. Chorus 13 Or may we cramme Within this Wooden O, the very Caskes That did affright the Ayre of Agincourt. 1838 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Scott* (1872) VI. 68 There is .. the free dash of a master's hand 'round as the O of Giotto' [cf. note]. *Ibid.* 72 It was .. necessary that these works should be produced rapidly; and, round or not, be thrown off like Giotto's O. 1864 BROWNING *Confessions* vii, Their eyes might strain And stretch themselves to Oes. 1865 LE FANU *Guy Dev.* I. xiii. 169 His lips severed themselves unconsciously into a small *o*. 1869 RUSKIN *Queen of the Air* iii. 168, I saw .. that the practical teaching of the masters of Art was summed by the O of Giotto. 1883 G. HAY *Round about the Round O*, The round O. A name given by seamen to a St. Catherine wheel window, 12 ft. in diameter, in the gable of the south transept of the ruined Abbey of Arbroath.

attrib. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christm. No. 19/1 Beady eyes and an O mouth.

†b. *spec.* (*pl.*) Small circular spangles used to ornament dress in the 17th c. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Parpillottes*, Spangles, or Oes. 1613 CHAPMAN *Masque of Inns of Court* Plays 1873 III. 94 A vaile of net lawne, enbrodered with Oos and Spangl'd. 1625 BACON *Ess., Masques* (Arb.) 540 Oes, or Spangs, as they are of no great Cost, so they are of most Glory. 1683 CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cl.* 75 Here and there gold Oaes 'mong Pearls she strew.

O', O, *sb.*[2] The Irish word *ó, ua,* OIr. *au,* 'descendant', used as a prefix of Irish patronymic surnames, as *O'Connell, O'Connor, O'Neil.* Hence, a person whose surname begins with *O'*, a member of an ancient Irish family.

1730 FIELDING *Tom Thumb* I. iii, Ireland her O's, her Mac's let Scotland boast. 1887 P. GILLMORE *Hunter's Arcadia*, An Irishman who claims his direct descent from Finn McCoul, or some king whose name begins with an 'O' or 'Mc'.

See also **O,** obs. f. OY *Sc.*, grandchild, nephew.

O, *sb.*[3]: see O *interj.*

†O, oo, *numeral adj. Obs.* The reduced form of *ôn, oon* [:—OE. *ān*], ONE, used in ME., southern and midl., before a consonant. The earlier form was *a* (which also continued in the north): see A *adj.*[1] and ONE.

[*c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Ure drihten drof fele deules togedere ut of a man.] *c* 1205 LAY. 3660 3ef o man hit wille breke. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 308 þet o man beo uor one þinge twien idemed. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 96 At oo 3eris ende whan 3e reken schul. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 91 O [*v.r.* Oo] flessh they been, and o flessh as I gesse Hath but oon [*v.r.* on] herte, in wele and in distresse. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2807 O day a town he fande. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 113 He rood soo longe oo daye after a nother. *Ibid.* vi. 146 Reynawde..drew hym a lityll atte oo side.

†O, oe, *v. Obs. rare.* Pa. pple. oed. [f. O *sb.*[1] 2 b.] *trans.* To spangle, to decorate with small circular disks of tinsel.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xx. 36 Divinity .. will cast a far more radiant lustre, ..than the Stage presents us with, though oe'd and spangled in their gawdiest tyre.

†O, oo, *adv. Obs.* Forms: (1–3 a, 3–5 o, oo, (4–5 ho). [The form taken regularly in ME. by OE. *á*, which remained in the north, till both forms were replaced by the cognate AY from Norse. See A *adv.* and AY.] Ay, ever, always.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 7 Witeð 3e..into þat eche fir on helle and wunieð þar ô and ô abuten ende. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 111 Ful o life ðe lested oo. *c* 1325 *Deo Gracias* 4 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 128 Leeue me wel hit lasteþ o. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 503 Dwelle þ[u] shalt þere for evere and ho. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 19091 (Trin.) Of oure eldres þat han bene o [*earlier MSS.* a, aa]. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* xiii. 463 A! lord, honored be thou oo, That us hath saved from muche woe.

O, o' (*ǫ, ǫ, ə*), *prep.*[1] [Worn down or apocopate form of ON *prep.*, used in ME. before a consonant; sometimes also, in mod. dial., before a vowel: cf. A *prep.*[1]] = ON *prep.*, in its various senses and uses; in early use including 'in'.

†a. in ME.

The ME. literary use appears to have ceased *c* 1400.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 27 Al to loma ich hahbe igult a werke and o worde. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 Ete nu leinte mete, and enes o dai. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 212 Biholdeð o luft & asquint. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 Leccherie o meidenhad.. weorreð o þis wise. *a* 1240 *Urcisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 189 Ase [he] stod o rode. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* ibid. 249 Lest sum for-truste him, ant feole o slepe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6749 (Cott.) If..þe dede be don o night [*Fairf.* on nist]. *Ibid.* 28861 Criand o crist wit-vten steuen. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 1 Pestilens is an euyl rechand o lenght and bred. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvi. 269 Of sneche Lyouns as ben o this half. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3145 O nowise may we wyn þat woman to gete. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4055 Nenire to dee ..bot euire dure o lyue.

†b. In ME., frequently joined in writing to the following word, or hyphened to it by editors. *Obs.*

In early times this was esp. the case when it was followed by *þe, þis, þat*, or by words with which it combined to form an adv. or quasi-adv., now usually formed with *a-*, as *o-bak, o-bout, o-boven, o-drey, o-ferre, o-length, o-live, o-loft, o-lufte, o-slepe*, etc. The more important of these will be found as main words, in A- or O-.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 673 Ode wise ðat ic hane 3ie seid. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2311 Þat dide [he] hem o-boke swere. *Ibid.* 2505 The mere..Skabbed and ful iuele o-bone. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxv. 1 Depart me fro ille men in body, for we are fere otwyn in soul. *Ibid.* xxxvii. 12 Þai þat ware biside me stode olenght.

c. In modern Eng., *o'* is frequent in Shaks. and later dramatists, esp. in *o' th'* for 'on the' (cf. *i' th'* = in the). It also occurs in some archaic or traditional phrases or collocations, and dialectally.

In *o' nights*, and the like, though representing ME. *on* (*on nyztes*), it is often associated with *o'* = *of* (cf. *of a night*).

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 40 Ha; o' my life, if I were yong againe, the sword should end it. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 48 Cupid hath clapt him oth' shoulder. 1610 — *Temp.* I. i. 43 A poxe o' your throat, you bawling .. Dog. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, V. iv. 71 Mercy o' me. [Cf. *Merry W.* III. i. 22, *John* IV. i. 12.] 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 283 Whose parts oth stage he lately play'd. 1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* (1677) 154 O'th' tenth at night the gods brought me to land. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. iii, Tender! ay, and prophane too, o' my conscience. *Ibid.* IV. iii, Being knocked o' the head by-and-by. 1887 A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. II. 119 He did not always go home o' nights. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 88 He went to church twice o' Sundays.

d. = A *prep.*[1] 10.

1850 JAMES *Headsman* III. vi. 357 O' Heaven's sake, thy glass of kirschwasser!

O, o' (*ǫ, ǫ, ə*), *prep.*[2] [Worn down or apocopate form of *of*, used before a cons., and sometimes in dial. before a vowel also: cf. A *prep.*[2]] = OF in its various uses. Now *Obs.* exc. as in b.

In ME. sometimes joined to the following word.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7116 His wijf fader and moder he gaue O þis hony at ete þe laue. *Ibid.* 10701 It cums o will. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 13 Wan it is don onli up on comyn form o lawe. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2898 3it has þe flouin, as I fynde, a forelange obrede. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XII. 292 Iesus onazorus [=of Nazareth]. 1567 *Gude & Godly Ball.* (S. T. S.) 158 Of [*ed.* 1578 O] pure lufe & meir mercy Myne awin Sone downe I send.

b. In form *o'*, still used *dial.*, *colloq.*, and in some traditional phrases and locutions; esp., *What's o' clock? six o' clock*; also in *John o' Groats, Jack o' lantern, Will o' the wisp, Tom o' Bedlam*, etc.

Formerly in many others, as *Inns o' Court, man o' war, Isle o' Wight*, but in these *of* is now usually written, even when *o'* is familiarly pronounced. The contracted form is common in the dramatists in familiar phraseology, and is occasional in modern poets; it is usual in the representation of dialectal or vulgar speech.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 83 Best sing it to the tune of Light O Loue. 1593 — *2 Hen. VI*, I. i. 186 More like a Souldier then a man o' th' church. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 318 You should aske me what time o' day. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 123 In lieu o' th' premises. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 163 The greatest part o' th' gain. 1713 S. PVCROFT *Brief Enq. Free-thinking* 26 The two Universities have been constantly traduc'd o' late. 1803 TANNAHILL *Soldier's Return* 43 Ye hinna the ambition o a moose. 1864 TENNYSON *North. Farmer* I. ii, Naw soort o' koind o' use to saäy the things that a do. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 24 Just a spirt O' the proper fiery acid. *Ibid.* I. 46 The basement-ledge O' the pedestal.

†O, *prep.*[3] *Obs.* [Worn down form of *oð*, OE. *oðde*, before *þ* or *th*: cf. A *prep.*[3]] In the early ME. phr. *o that*, until that.

c 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 128 Thou shalt buen in bondes ay O that come domes day. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 152 O þat of hem to weren at-sprong þe noumbre of þe soule þ[t] fro heuene felle.

O (ōu), *int.* (*sb.*, *v.*) [A natural (or what now seems a natural) exclamation, expressive of feeling. OE. had neither *ó!*, nor *á!* (which would have phonetically given ME. *ô!*). Not in OHG., or early ON.; in Goth., prob. from Greek; in MHG. and later (Christian) Norse, prob. from Latin. In early ME. 12th c., app. from L. (or ? Fr.); but often varying with *A!*, esp. in northern writers. Wyclif has *O* (or *A*) only when *O* is in the Vulgate. In OE., Lat. *O* was rendered by *lá* or *éalá*.]

1. Standing before a sb. in the vocative relation.

c 1205 LAY. 17126 O Aurilie þe king, þu frænest me a sellic þing. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1453 O mihti meiden! O witti wummon!..O schene nebschaft & schape se swiðe semlich. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 O mine leoue sustren, hwa Eue haueð monie douhtren þe uoluweð hore moder. *a* 1300 *Sarmun* xxxii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 4 O sinful man wo worþ þi rede whan al þis wrech sal be for þe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 93 O god, hou is nou grat þe mochelhede of þine zuetnesse. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxviii[i]. 25 O! Lord [Vulg. *O domine*] mac me saf, O! Lord, weel be thou welsum [*most MS. in both places* A!]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1439 O chaste goddesse of the wodes grene. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lix. [lx.] 1 O God thou y[t] hast cast vs out [WYCLIF God, thou hast put vs abac]. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 73/1 We are, ô emperor, your souldiors. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cxlvii. 12 Praise the Lord, O Ierusalem: praise thy God, O Zion. 1742 H. CAREY *Loyal Song* ii, O Lord, our God, arise! Scatter our enemies. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 430 O Eternal! Have mercy upon me, because I am passing away: O Infinite! because I am but a speck. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* IV. 5 O heart, how fares it with thee now?

2. In other connexions, or without construction, expressing, according to intonation, various emotions, as appeal, entreaty, surprise, pain, lament, etc.

In this use, in 17th and 18th c., often written OH (q.v.); but this form is now usual only when the exclamation is quite detached from what follows (see OH) [*O* being used with an imperative, optative, or exclamatory sentence or phrase, as in *O take me back again! O would I were there! O that I might see him! O for another glimpse of it! O the pity of it! O dear me! O dear! O me!*; often also in *O yes, O no, O indeed, O really*, and the like.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 O, seiþ þus þe boc, wei þet he eure hit wule ibenche in his þonke. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 246 O muchel is, he seiþ, þe mihte of schir & of clene bone. *Ibid.* 280 O, þouhte ure Louerd þet al þis biheold, I schal don [etc.]. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 861 O. O! my frendez so fre, your fare is to strange. 1388 WYCLIF *Rom.* xi. 33 O! the heiznesse of the ritchessis of the wisdom and of the kunnyng of God [1382 A! 1526 TINDALE, etc. O]. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 91 Thys hympne begynneth wyth O...hare yt meanyth praysynge and meruelynge, as when a man seyth or heryth a thynge that ys ryghte mernaylous, he sayeth.. O. what ys thys, or such other. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 b, O, who wolde not be there? 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* liv. [lv.] 6 O that I had wynges like a doue. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus* (1636) 46 Woe is mee! O mee most wretched man! 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* II. i. Wks. 1874 III. 23 Whence (ô whence ye Gods) Are all yon grones? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 715 Pandora, whom the Gods Endowd with all their gifts, and O too like In sad event. *a* 1748 WATTS *Improv. Mind* (1801) 325 But O! how exceedingly difficult it is. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxii, O misery! 'Where', cried I, 'where are my little ones?' 1792 BURNS *'What can a Yng. Lassie'* iii, O, dool on the day I met wi' an auld man! 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxi, O dear, my poor Steenie, the pride o' my very heart. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. i. 22 O no, Enoch protested; it was..quite out of the question. 1837 — *Soc. Amer.* III. 48 O, but we all live beyond our incomes. 1842 TENNYSON *'Break, break'* iii, O for the touch of a vanish'd hand. 1850 — *In Mem.* xxxv, O me, what profits it to put An idle case? 1865 WHITMAN *Manhattan Arming* iv, It's O for a manly life in the camp!

3. In ballads (chiefly Sc.) added after the rime-word at the end of a line. App. identical in origin with A *int.* 4, as in the Shaksperian 'the stile-a', 'a mile-a', the *a* being at length treated as *int.*

In quot. 1859, from the usage of street cries.

1724–7 RAMSAY *The Mill-O* iv, O! the mill, mill-O, and the kill, kill-O, and the cogging of the wheel-O, .. And round wi' a soger reel-O! *a* 1775 *The Barrin' o' the door, O!*, It fell about the Martinmas time, An' a gay time it was than, O! [*rime* pan, O!]. 1781 BURNS *My Nanie, O* i, Behind yon hills where Stinchar flows, 'Mang moors an' mosses many, O; The wintry sun the day has clos'd, And I'll awa to Nanie, O. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *'Gloomy winter's now awa'* 3 The mavis sings fu' cheery O [*rimes* dearie O, weary O]. 1830–83 R. E. WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* xxvii. (ed. 7) 81 Stags in the forest lie, hares in the valley-o! 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* xvi. 177 The shows at Saville House remained alive O!

B. as *sb.* 1. The interjection considered as a word. So **O me, O dear,** etc.

1609 B. JONSON *Case Altered* v. i, O me no O's, but hear. 1646 CRASHAW *Sosp. d'Her.* xxv, A desperate O me! drew from his deep breast. 1833–6 J. EAGLES *Sketcher* (1856) 18 They are not Virgil's Fortunati, with an O and an if, '*sua si bona norint*'. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxvii, Many O's of admiration.

2. pl. *O's of Advent*, the seven Advent Anthems sung on the days next preceding Christmas Eve, each containing a separate invocation to Christ beginning with *O*, as *O Sapientia* (O Wisdom), *O Adonai*, etc.

O's of St. Bridget or *Fifteen O's*, fifteen meditations on the Passion of Christ, composed by St. Bridget, each beginning with *O Jesu*, or a similar invocation.

1531 *Horæ bte. Marie Virg.* 65 b, Thys be the xv. oos the whych the holy virgyn saint brigitta was [wonte] to say dayly befor the holy roode. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Good Wks.* III. (1859) 62 Other kinds of papistical superstitions and abuses, as of Beads, of Lady Psalters and Rosaries, of Fifteen Os. 1729 JACOB *Law Dict.* s.v. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 13/2 The seven greater antiphons or anthems .. called the O's of Advent. 1896 *Fortn. Rev.* LIX. 131 These feasts were called O's, because at vespers on these days the anthems all began with O.

-o, *suffix* of combining forms of words. On the analogy of Greek combinations (in which the combining stem usually ended in *-o*, as thematic vowel or its representative, or as an addition to a consonant stem), and their adaptations and imitations in Latin, late and mediæval, like *Syrophœnix*, *Gallogræci*, *Gallohispani*, *Anglosaxonicus*, etc.. *-o-* has come to be, in modern Latin and in English, the usual connecting vowel in combinations, not merely in ethnic names as *Anglo-Saxon*, *Anglo-Indian*, *Indo-European*, etc., but in scientific terms generally; it is affixed, not only to terms of Greek origin, but also to those derived from Latin (Latin compounds of which would have been formed with the L. connecting or reduced thematic vowel, *-i*), especially when compounds are wanted with a sense that Latin composition, even if possible, would not warrant, but which would be authorized by the principles of Greek composition. Such are *concavo-*, *convexo-*, *cymbo-*, *dolicho-*, *oblongo-*, *ovato-*; *chloro-*, *iodo-*; *cirrho-*, *cumulo-*; *occipito-*, *pneumo-*; *dramatico-*, *economico-*, *historico-*, *politico-*; *joco-*, *serio-*; etc.

1. The primary and etymological function of a combining form in *-o* is to qualify adverbially the adj. to which it is prefixed; as, in Gr., λευκό-χλωρος 'whitely green', pale green; mod.L. *ovato-cordatus* 'ovately heart-shaped', cordate with ovate modification; *Anglo-Norman*, Norman as modified in England. Such a comb. is, as it were, the adj. with adverbial qualification, belonging to a sb. with adj. qualification; thus, as to the qualified sb. *steady industry* (adj. + sb.) the corresponding qualified adj. is *steadily industrious* (adv. + adj.), so to *political economy* the corresponding adj. is *politico-economic*. Lord Campbell has used *lego-literary* in the sense 'pertaining to legal literature'.

2. But the use of these forms has been extended, so as to express, as by a kind of abbreviation, almost any manner of relation between the two components. *Anglo-French*, originally 'French of an English sort', 'French as established or spoken in England', is sometimes taken with the converse meaning of 'English settled in France', and commonly with that of 'English in alliance, conjunction, or partnership with French'; so *Franco-German* may even mean 'French in conflict with German', *Græco-Latin* 'common to Greek and Latin'; *pneumo-gastric*, 'communicating with both lungs and stomach'; *occipito-frontal*, 'reaching from occiput to forehead', or connecting these parts; *occipito-temporo-parietal*, 'including the occipital, temporal, and parietal (lobes of the brain)'; *gramino-carnivorous*, 'feeding on grass as well as flesh'.

3. This *-o* is used also, on Greek analogies, in word-formation. From its regular appearance before certain suffixal elements, as *-cracy*, *-graphy*, *-logy*, *-meter*, it tends to be treated practically as a part of these elements; hence, such expressions as 'the *bureau-ocracy*, *shop-ocracy*, *trade-ocracy*, and other *-ocracies*', 'a professor of all the *-ologies*,' 'the last new *-ology*,' 'galvanometers, lactometers, and other *-ometers* without number'.

Oacombe, obs. form of OAKUM.

Oad, oade, obs. forms of WOAD, ODE.

Oaes, pl. of O *sb.*[1] 2.

Oaf (ōf). Also 7–8 oph, 8 oaph. *Pl.* oafs (also 9 oaves). [A phonetic variant of AUF, earlier *aulf*: see also OUPH.] An elf's child, a goblin child, a supposed changeling left by the elves or fairies; hence, a misbegotten, deformed, or idiot child; a half-wit, fool, dolt, booby, as being by inference a changeling.

1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt. Walker* I. iv, Free us both from the fear of breeding fools And ophs, got by this shadow. 1638 FORD *Fancies* IV. i, I am .. an oaf, a simple alcatote, an innocent. 1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* II. i, Be gone you saucy Oafe. 1702 DE FOE *Good Advice to Ladies* 110 Every word he spoke was like an Oph. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 68. 3/1 Pray under what Name must the Bubbl'd Oaph pass? 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 248 ¶ 8 Marriages .. between the most accomplished Women, and the veriest Oafs. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xii, Those terrified oafs, who take fright at every puff of wind. 1858 BAILEY *Age* 92 What oaves we must appear

b. *Comb.*, as *oaf-rocked* a.

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Oaf-rock'd*, fool-born, of mentally weak from the cradle; spoiled by early indulgence.

Hence **Oa·fdom**, state of being an oaf, stupidity.

1883 AUSTIN DOBSON *O. W. Idylls, Une Marquise* 34 Grown contented in our oafdom.

Oafish (ōˑfiʃ), *a.* Also 8 auf-, awf-. [f. prec. + -ISH[1].] Of the nature of an oaf, dull-witted, stupid, loutish.

1610 *Selden's Eng. Janus* Pref., An idle oafish affront. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Oafish*, Silly. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 153 Can he think that his Readers are so awfish as to imagine [etc.]? 1896 MRS. H. WARD *Sir G. Tressady* 157 She's got that oafish lad .. hung round her neck.

Hence **Oa·fishness**, stupidity and awkwardness.

1727 BAILEY, Vol. II, *Oafishness*, foolishness. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Apr. 475/1 The whole is ruined by the oafishness of Stockmann.

Oagar, -er, Oagle, obs. ff. AUGER, OGLE.

Oak (ōk). Forms: *a.* 1 āc (*plur.* ǣc), 3 ooc, 3–5 ok, (4 oek), 4–6 ook, (5–6 ooke), 4–7 oke, (5 hoke, a noke, 5–6 hooke), 6– oak, *dial.* 6 oyke, woke, 6– woak, 7 yoake). *β. north.* and *Sc.* 5 ake, 6 aik, 5 a nak e, ayk. 6 eike. 9 *dial.* yek, yak. [Com. Teut.: OE. *āc* fem. pl. *ǣc*, gen. sing. **ǣc*, *ǣce*, dat. sing. *ǣc*, *ǣc* = OFris. *ēk*, ODu. *eik* (MDu. *eike*, *ēke*, MLG. *ēk*, *ēke*, Flem. *eeke*, Du. *eik* masc.), OHG. *eih* (MHG. *eih*, Ger. *eiche*), ON. *eik* (in Icel. = 'tree', Norw. *eik*, *ē* Sw. *ek* 'oak', Da. *eeg*, *eg* :—OTeut. **aikz*, a fem. consonantal stem; ulterior relations obscure.]

1. The name of a well-known British and European forest tree, *Quercus Robur* (under which botanists now distinguish two sub-species, *Q. pedunculata* and *Q. sessiliflora*, DURMAST), noted for its timber, and bearing a fruit or species of mast called the ACORN; thence extended to all species of *Quercus*, trees or shrubs; the common species in N. America being *Q. alba*, the white oak, and *Q. macrocarpa*, the bur oak: see b.

a. 749 *Charter* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* V. 48 Of eoferan treowe on ða bradan æc; of ðære [*MS.* ðara] bradan æc on stuteres hylle niðewearde. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 150 Hire hyrdeman .. sume ac astah. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 98 Wiþig rinde, & ȝeongre æce. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1873 Diep he is dalf under an ooc. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 510 A gret ok he wolde braide adoun, as it a smal ȝerd were. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. met. v. 35 (Camb. MS.), To slakyn hyr hungyr at euen with accornes of Okes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 85 Barkschire, þat haþ þat name of a haar ook þat is in þe forest of Wyndesore. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXXIV. (1495) 690 The hoke .. is a tree that bredyth maste. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xv, As he neghet bi a noke. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 363/1 Oke, tre, *Quercus*, *ylex*. 1506 *Will of Chamberlen* (Somerset Ho.), Vnder the grete hooke. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1545) 66 If thou wylte begge an ooke of thy frende, aske twenty or an hundreth ookes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 101 The first place of right belongeth to the oak. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. iv. 42 Marry this is our denise, That Falstaffe at that Oake shall meete with vs. *Ibid.* V. v. 79 Our Dance of Custome, round about the Oke Of Herne the Hunter, let vs not forget. 1611 COTGR., *Charmoye*, a grone of Yoakes. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 313 Lord of the woods, the long-surviving oak. 1842 SELBY *Brit. Forest Trees* (L.), Of the various North-American oaks, many are distinguished for the beauty of their foliage [etc.]. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 168 There are above forty different species of oak introduced into Great Britain. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* XII. 93 On their pathway .. Lay an oak, by storms uprooted. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 5 The majestic Oak, the Monarch of the forest. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* III. i. 6 Hardly knowing a beech from a woak.

β. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ix. 35 A tree of ake. 14.. *Med. Receipts* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 54 Tak everferne that waxes on the ake. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 716/7 *Hec quercus*, .. a nak. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V. 821 Wallace retorned besyd a burly ayk. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 167 Endlang the hedgeis thyk, and on rank akis. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 7 Nor Hercules, that aikkis vprent, And dang the devill of hell. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 109 Quercus .. is called .. in ye North countre an Eike tre. .. An acorn or an Eykorn, that is ye corne or fruit of an Eike. 1801 MACNEILL *Poems, Wars o' War* 63 Auld chesnut, ake, and yew-tree. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 83 O, Matthew! they've cutten the yeks and the eshes, That grew owre anent the kurk waw! 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, Yak.

b. With defining adjective, applied to other species of *Quercus*, which are very numerous.

Black or **Dyer's Oak**, *Q. tinctoria* = QUERCITRON; **Blue Oak, Mountain White Oak**, *Q. Douglassii* of California; **Bur, Mossy-cup**, or **Overcup Oak**, *Q. macrocarpa* of N. America; **Chestnut Oak**, *Q. sessiliflora*, and in N. America, *Q. Prinus* and other species having leaves like the chestnut; **Cork Oak**, *Q. Suber*, a native of southern Europe and northern Africa, the bark of which furnishes cork; **Evergreen** or **Holm Oak** (also †*Oak-Holm*) = ILEX; **Italian Oak**, *Q. Æsculus* of southern Europe, having edible acorns; **Kermes-oak**, *Q. coccifera*, in which the kermes insect lives; **Live Oak**, a name given to several N. American species, but especially *Q. virens*; **Scarlet Oak**, *Q. coccinea* of N. America, so called from the colour of its foliage in autumn; **Turkey Oak**, *Q. Cerris* of southern Europe; the name is also given in America to *Q. Catesbæi*; **Weeping Oak**, *Q. lobata* of Western U. S.; **White Oak**, *Q. alba*, a large American tree, sometimes called in England *Quebec oak*; also applied locally to other species, as, on the Pacific slope, to *Q. Garriana* and three others. **Oak of Bashan**: see quot. 1892.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Kermes*.. Found adhering to the bark on the stem and branches of a sort of scarlet oak .. growing in Spain [etc.] 1765 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 25 Dec. in Stork *Acc. E. Florida* (1766) 5 Many live oak-trees grew upon it. 1766 STORK *Acc. E. Florida* 44 The live oak (so called from being an evergreen) is tougher, and of a better grain than the English oak. *Ibid.* 45 The chestnut oak, very little known in other parts of America, is very common in Florida. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXVIII. (1794) 437 Ilex or Evergreen Oak has oblong-ovate leaves .. continuing all the year. 1832 *Planting* 115 (U. K. S.) The Turkey oak, *Quercus cerris*, was introduced into England in 1739. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 213/2 The timber of the Turkey oak is beautifully mottled, in consequence of the abundance of its silver grain. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 696 The acorns of *Q. esculus*, or Italian Oak, have somewhat prickly cups, and are long, slender, and esculent. 1861 HULME tr. *Alcquin-Tandon* II. III. v. 150 The Aleppo Gall .. is found on the Dyer's Oak, *Quercus Infectoria*. 1887 BOURDILLON tr. *Ancassin & Nicolette* 122 She took many a lily head, With the lushy kermes-oak shoot. 1892 AGNES CLERKE *Fam. Stud. Homer* vi. 152 The species of oak at present dominant both in Greece and the Troad is the 'oak of Bashan', *Quercus ægilops*.

2. In English versions of the Bible, used also to render Heb. אֵלָה *ēlāh*, and one or two related words, now generally considered, since Gesenius, to mean the terebinth tree.

Five Heb. words have been rendered 'oak'; of which only two, אַלּוֹן *allōn* and אֵלָה *allāh*, are held to have certainly this meaning. The word אֵלָה *ēlāh* is in the LXX and Vulg. sometimes rendered τερέβινθος *terebinthus*, but in neither case regularly; Wyclif follows the Vulgate; the 16–17th c. versions have regularly 'oak'; the Revised Version has 'terebinth' in Isa. vi. 13 (1611 teil tree), Hos. iv. 13 (1611 elm), but elsewhere retains 'oak' with 'or *terebinth*' in the margin.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xviii. 9 Whanne the muyle wente ȝn vndur a thik ook [Vulg. *quercum*, LXX δρυός, *R. V. margin*, or terebinth] and a greet, the heed of hym [1388 Absolon] cleuyd to the ook. — *Isa.* i. 30 Whan ȝee shul ben as an ook [1388 ook, Vulg. *quercus*, LXX τερεβίνθος], the leues fallende doun. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* XXXV. 4 He buried them vnder an Oke [LXX τερεβίνθου, Vulg. *terebinthum*, WYCLIF theribynte, *R. V. marg.* or terebinth].

3. With qualification, applied to trees or plants in some way resembling the oak: esp. **Dwarf Oak, Ground Oak**, various species of *Teucrium*; **Oak of Cappadocia**, *Ambrosia maritima*; **Oak of Jerusalem or Paradise**, *Chenopodium Botrys*, having leaves jagged like those of an oak; **Poison Oak**, name for species of Sumach, esp. *Rhus Toxicodendron*.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. G j, Oke of Hierusalem is an herbe all yelow and all full of branches and spred abrode. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxiii. 243 It is called in English Oke of Hierusalem and of some Oke of Paradise. .. The Oke of Paradise is hoate and dry in the second degree. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 950 Leaues deepely cut or iagged, very much resembling the leafe of an Oke, which hath caused our English women to call it Okes of Ierusalem. *Ibid.* 951 Oke of Cappadocia is called .. in Latine *Ambrosia*. 1611 COTGR., *Ambrosie*, Ambrosia; also, the hearbe called Oke of Cappadocia; and another, called Oke of Ierusalem. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 320 Oak, Dwarf, *Teucrium*. Oak of Cappadocia, *Ambrosia*. Oak of Jerusalem, *Chenopodium*. 1766 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 20 Jan. 43 Rising ground producing .. bay and water-oak, then ground-oak, chamaerops. 1805 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 144 Waving reeds and scrubby ground-oak grew Where stores and taverns now arrest the view. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Poison-oak*, .. the sumach. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 20 An abominable shrub or weed, called poison-oak, whose very neighbourhood is venomous to some. *a* 1887 M. S. G. NICHOLS in *Health Manual* XV. 188 Domestic Remedies—tea made of tanzy, oak of Jerusalem [etc.].

b. In Australia, applied to trees of the genus *Casuarina* ('Native Oak'), species of which are locally distinguished as *Bull-*, *Desert-*, *River-*, *Swamp-Oak*, etc. (cf. SHE-OAK); in New Zealand to species of *Alectryon* and *Knightia*.

1802 J. FLEMMING in *Hist. Rec. Port Phillip* (1879) 22 (Morris) The land is..thin of timber, consisting of gum, oak, Banksia, and thorn. 1838 T. L. MITCHELL *Exped. E. Austral.* (1839) I. 38 (ibid.) The dense, umbrageous foliage of the *casuarina*, or 'river-oak' of the colonists. 1862 KENDALL *Poems* 56 The wail in the native oak. 1885 HOOD *Land of Fern* 53 The sighing of the native oak Which the light wind whispered through. 1892 A. SUTHERLAND *Geog. Brit. Col.* 27 (Morris) A peculiar class of trees, called .. *Casuarina*, is popularly known as oaks, 'swamp-oaks', 'forest-oaks', 'she-oaks', and so forth, although the trees are not the least like oaks. 1896 B. SPENCER in *Rep. Horn Exped.* I. 49 We had now come into the region of the 'Desert Oak' (*Casuarina Decaisneana*).

4. The wood or timber of the oak. Hence, allusively, in phrases referring to its hardness and enduring qualities. *Heart of oak*: see HEART *sb.* 19.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xviii. 190 Makynge Houses and Schippes of Oke. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXIII. 220 Grete staues of fyne oke. 1575 *Richmond Wills* (1853) 255, lj long burds of oyke. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 210 To seele her Father's eyes vp, close as Oake. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* iii. § 17 (1670) 26 Men had indeed hearts of Oak. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 26 Taught better manners than to venture upon this man of Oak and Horehead. 1801 CAMPBELL *Ye Mariners of Eng.* iii, With thunders from her native oak She quells the floods below. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ii, The tables, the chairs, the cupboard..were all of old oak. 1860 TENNENT *Story Guns* (1864) 224 A far ruder shock..to the confidence traditionally reposed in British oak. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., A bit o' brave aud yak. 1888 *Glasgow Herald* 12 Oct. 4/6 A piece of finely selected English oak.

b. Timber of oak as the material of a ship.

a 1000 *Runes* xxv. 4 (Gr.) Garsecg fandað, Hwæðer ac hæbbe æðele treowe. 1763-5 Churchill *Gotham* I. 260 The English Oak, which, dead, commands the flood. 1782 Cowper *Charity* 23 When Cook.. Steered Britain's oak into a world unknown.

c. *Univ. colloq.* An oaken door; esp. in phr. *to sport one's oak*, to shut the outer door of one's rooms as a sign that one is engaged.

1785 Grose *Diet. Vulg. Tongue* s. v., To sport oak; to shut the outward door of a student's room at college. *c* 1803 C. K. Sharpe *New Oxford Guide* ii. in *Mem.* (1888) I. 18 And sporting of oaks they call shutting of doors. 1810 Shelley in Hogg *Life* (1858) I. 93 Then the oak is such a blessing. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 75 Having in the middle of the night nailed up his oak. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i. (1889) 7 A great..outer door, my oak, which I sport when I go out or want to be quiet. 1890 Besant *Demoniac* i. 18 Your oak was sported and you were not at home to anybody.

5. The leaves of the oak, *esp.* as worn in a chaplet or garland.

c 1386 Chaucer *Kn.'s T.* 1432 A coroune of a grene oak cerial Vp on hir heed. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xii. 166 The Garlond of Oke, he giueth..to such as..first..enter the breach. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* I. iii. 16 To a cruell Warre I sent him, from whence he return'd, his browes bound with Oake. 1772 Priestley *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 384 Our custom of wearing oak on the twenty-ninth of May.

b. A shade of brown like that of the oak-leaf when opening.

1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 378/1 [Gloves] in the new and beautiful shades of brown, chocolate, oak, tans, and black.

6. *dial.* The suit of clubs in cards. (=Ger. *Eicheln*, the suit bearing the figures of acorns.)

1847-78 Halliwell, *Oak*,..the club at cards. *West.* 1886 Elworthy *W. Som. Word-bk., Oaks*, the suit of clubs in cards..'Oaks be trumps, Mr. Hosegood'.

7. *The Oaks*: a race for three-year-old fillies, founded in 1779, and run at Epsom on the Friday after the Derby.

So called from an estate near Epsom.

1844 W. H. Maxwell *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xxxix. (1855) 305 What care I about Oaks or Derbys? 1864 *Racing Cal.* 131 Renewals of the Oaks stakes for 50 sovereigns each. 1870 Blaine *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1317 The stakes run for in the Oaks have recently rivalled in amount those of the Derby, and sometimes surpassed them.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib. (often =Oaken *a.*), as *oak bough, floor, forest, grove, leaf* (whence *oak-leaved* adj.), *roofing, sapling, set, table, timber, wreath*; *oak-land*. **b.** objective, as *oak-cleaving* adj. **c.** instrumental, as *oak-beamed, -boarded, -clad, -crested, -crowned, -timbered, -wainscoted* adjs. **d.** similative, etc., as *oak-brown, oak-like* adjs.

1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* vi. (1813) 82 Let 'Oak-acorns be thrown into water and those only used which sink quickly. 1759 Brown *Compl. Farmer* 21 Rub it over with oil or *oak-ashes. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 33 A low, *oak-beamed room. 1897 Baring-Gould in *Mag. Art* Sept. 270 The broad oak staircase gave access to a great gallery, *oak-boarded. 1895 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 6/6 Another corduroy dress is *oak-brown. *a* 1748 Thomson *Hymn Solitude* 43 From Norwood's *oak-clad hill. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. ii. 5 Vaunt-curriors of *Oake-cleauing Thunderbolts. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 438/1 This *oak-covered tract is a mile in width. 1747 Collins *Passions* 74 The *oak-crown'd Sisters and their chaste-eyed Queen. 1750 T. Warton *Ode* vii. 4 Yonder oak-crown'd airy steep. 1789 J. Pilkington *View Derbysh.* I. 369 For polishing..*oak floors and furniture. 1859 W. S. Coleman *Woodlands* (1866) 8 Covered with *oak-forests. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xiii. 18 So Abram remoued his tent and wente and dwelt in y^e^ *Okegroue of Mamre. 1766 J. Bartram *Jrnl.* 31 Jan. in Stork *Acc. E. Florida* 56 Cypress-swamps and *oak-hammocks alternately mixed with pine-land. 1751 — *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.* etc. 21 A steep hill..the soil middling *oak land. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Lament Adonis* iv, The mountains above, and the oaklands below. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 117 A garlond of *hoke Lewes. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 77 The little fly sits boring the oak-leaf. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* xii. 118 As brown and withered as an oak-leaf is in Winter. 1856 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* IV. 275 *Oak-leaved Goosefoot. 1883 S. B. Parsons in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 726/2 The oak-leaved hydrangea. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* III. xiv, A long thicket of these *oak-like trees. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* i, A certain *oak-pannelled room with a deep bay window. 1888 Miss Braddon *Fatal Three* I. v, The chief characteristic of the interior was the *oak-panelling. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xiii, What was called the great *oak-parlour, a long room, panelled with well-varnished wainscot. 1499 *Promp. Parv.* 363/2 (Pynson) *Oke plante, *Ornus*. 1787 Hawkins *Life Johnson* 491 It was an oak-plant of a tremendous size. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 66 *Oake Roofing raysing pieces eight Inches one way. 1853 A. Smith *Life Drama* II. 21 At the *oak-roots I've seen full many a flower. 1882 *Garden* 14 Oct. 335/1 The *Oak root gall, is formed by Andricus noduli. 1826 Scott in *Croker Papers* (1884) I. xi. 318 A set-to with *oak saplings. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 124 Set thy *oke settes and thy asshe .x. or .xii fote asonder. 1822 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* I. 83 Genuine *oak-soil: a bottom of yellow clay. 1890 J. G. Frazer *Gold. Bough* II. iv. 364 The King of the Wood must have been a personification of the *oak-spirit. 1653 *N. Riding Rec.* V. 131 [Indictment for unjustly taking away an] *oak-stoop. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* VII. ii, The rotted old *Oak-stump. 1767 A. Young *Farmer's Lett. to People* 157 Complaints of the decay of *oak timber. 1885 G. Allen *Babylon* v, In the *oak-wainscoted study. 1801 Macneill *Poems, May-day* 21 This *oak-waving mountain would ward winter's blast. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* 93 He..won the *oak wreath, the Victoria Cross of the Roman army.

9. Special combs.: **oak-bark**, the bark of the oak, used in tanning, and as an astringent; **oak-barren**: see quot. 1889; **oak-beauty**, a beautiful geometrid moth (*Biston* or *Amphidasis prodromaria*), the larva of which feeds on the oak; **oak-beetle**: see quot.; †**oak-berry**, a berry-like gall found on the oak; **oak-boy**, a member of a body of insurgents in Ireland in 1763, who rose against forced labour on the roads and the exaction of tithes; their badge was a sprig of oak worn in the hat; **oak-button** = *oak-gall*; **oak-egger** (moth): see Egger; **oak-fig**, a gall, somewhat resembling a fig, produced on twigs of white oak in the United States by *Cynips forticornis*; **oak-fly**, a fly used by anglers; **oak-frog**, a small light-coloured toad of North America, frequenting oak-openings; **oak-gall**, a gall or excrescence produced on various species of oak by the punctures of various gall-flies; *spec.* a nut-gall or gall-nut used in making ink; †**oak-holm** = Holm-oak; **oak hook-tip**, a moth (*Platypteryx hamula*) inhabiting oak-woods; **oak-lappet**, a moth (*Gastropacha quercifolia*) the wings of which resemble a dried oak-leaf; **oak-leather**, a fungus found on old oaks and somewhat resembling white kid-leather; †**oak-lungs**, a kind of lichen (*Sticta pulmonacea*), lungwort (*obs.*); **oak-mast**: see quot.; **oak-moth**, a moth (*Tortrix viridiana*) living on oaks; †**oak-nut**, an excrescence found on the oak; **oak-opening**, *U. S.*, an opening or thinly wooded space in an oak-forest (Webster, 1864); **oak-pest**, an insect (*Phylloxera rileyi*) which infests oaks in the United States; **oak-plum**, a plum-shaped gall produced on the acorns of the black and red oaks in U. S. by the gall-fly *Cynips quercus-prunus*; **oak-potato**, a potato-shaped gall produced on the twigs of white oaks in U. S. by the gall-fly *Cynips quercus-batatas*; **oak-spangle**, a kind of flattened fungus-like gall, occurring on the lower side of oak-leaves; **oak-truffle**, a truffle growing among the roots of oaks; **oak-wart**, an oak-gall; **oak-water**, a medicine made of oak-bark; **oak-web** *dial.*, a cockchafer; **oak-worm**, a worm that lives on the oak.

1666 J. Davies *Hist. Caribby Isl.* 62 As hard as *Oak-bark. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 332 Oak bark is inodorous, has a rough astringent taste. 1859 W. S. Coleman *Woodlands* 16 A decoction of Oak-bark has.. been used..in modern medicine. 1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* 144 The soil of these '*oak barrens' is loose and unsound, being little better, at times, than a mere quicksand. 1889 Farmer *Americanisms, Oak barrens*, scrubby oak brush, the stunted growth of which indicates an extreme poverty of soil. 1832 J. Rennie *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 104 The *Oak Beauty..appears in March or April...Rather scarce. 1854 A. Adams, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 191 *Oak-Beetles (*Eucnemidæ*)...Living in decayed oak-trees. 1626 *Oak-berries [see *oak-nut*]. 1776 R. Twiss *Tour Irel.* 143 Insurgents, who wore oak-leaves in their hats, and called themselves *Oak-boys. 1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* I. 168 The oak boys and steel boys had their rise in the increase of rents. 1882 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* IV. xvi. 345 The Oakboys appear to have first risen against the Road Act. 1651 T. Barker *Art of Angling* (1653) 6 The *Oake-Flie is to bee had on the butt of an Oake or an Ash..it is a brownish Flie. 1653 Walton *Angler* v. 115 You may make the Oak-flie with an Orange tawny and black ground, and the brown of a Mallards feather for the wings. 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 114 The Oakfly comes on about the sixteenth of May, and continues on till about a week in June...It is bred in oak-apples. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* vi. (1880) 221 The Oak Fly, called also the cannon fly, the down-hill or down-looker. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 91 Gums, *oak-galls, and variegated leaves [are] the distempers of plants. 1838 Loudon *Arboretum* III. 1726 Oak-galls..much in demand for the manufacture of ink and for dyeing black. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 177 The Scarlet graine growing upon the *Oke-holm. 1754 Watson *Agaric* in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 812 Mr. Ray..says, that this Fungus..is found upon putrid oaks in Ireland, where it is called *oak-leather. 1750 E. Smith *Compl. Housewife* (ed. 14) 295 Take of *oak-lungs, French moss, and maiden-hair, of each a handful. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 682 The *muscus pulmonarius officinarum*, tree-lung-wort, or oak-lungs. 1859 W. S. Coleman *Woodlands* (1866) 7 These acorns or *oak-mast as they are collectively called. 1868 Wood *Homes without H.* xiv. 295 One of the most common among the Leaf-rollers is the pretty *Oak Moth. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 635 Besides its acorns, it beareth galls, Oak-apples, *oak-nuts which are inflammable, and oak-berries. 1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* 77 (Bartlett) We ascended the hills, taking a course through the *oak-openings. 1851 *Zoologist* IX. 3309 Oak-leaves, with galls, commonly known as '*oak-spangles', attached. 1859 W. S. Coleman *Woodlands* (1862) 14 The pretty 'Oak-spangles'..were formerly considered to be parasitic fungi, but are now ascertained to be the work of gall-flies. 1884 Cooke *Struct. Bot.* xxxvi. 105. 1874 — *Fungi* 114 In Vaucluse..seedling oaks have been reared, and with them, what have been termed *oak-truffles. 1864 Browning *Caliban upon Setebos* 51 The pie.. That pricks deep into *oakwarts for a worm. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 87 It appereth at his nosethryll lyke *oke-water. 1771 Gallet in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 351 This county was so infested with cock chaffers or *oakwebs, that in many parishes they eat every green thing, but elder. 1880 *W. Corntv. Gloss., Oak-web*, a May-bee; the cock-chafer. 1653 Walton *Angler* iv. 95 The dock-worm, the *oake-worm, the gilt-tail, and too many to name.

Oak, Oakam, obs. forms of Yoke, Oakum.

Oak-apple (ōu·kˌæ·p'l). **1.** A globular form of oak-gall; *spec.* the bright-coloured spongy gall formed on the leaf-bud of the common British oak.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 716/9 *Hec galla*, a nake appylle. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B vj b, Take.. oke appilles and make luce of theym. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. lxviii. 745 The Oke apples do grow in sommer, and do begin to fall in September. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., If the oak apple.. be found full of worms.. it bodes, if not a plague, yet an unhealthy year. 1818 Keats *Enaym.* I. 276 Silvery oak-apples, and fir-cones brown. 1874 Lubbock *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 10 The oak supports several kinds of gallflies, one produces the well known oak-apple.

2. In Australia, the young cone of the She-oak.

1889 J. H. Maiden *Useful Native Pl.* 15 (Morris) Children chew the young cones [of Casuarina], which they call 'oak-apples'.

3. *attrib.*, as **Oak-apple day**, the 29th of May, the day of the Restoration of Charles II, when oak-apples or oak-leaves have been worn in memory of his hiding from his pursuers in an oak, on the 6th of September, 1651.

1807-8 Syd. Smith *Plymley's Let.* Wks. 1859 II. 80/1 He does not say whether this is a loyal procession, like Oak-apple Day. 1859 W. S. Coleman *Woodlands* (1862) 14 Oak-apples, so much in vogue on the 'Twenty-ninth of May, Oak-Apple Day', are also excrescences of this nature.

†**Oa·ked**, *a. Obs. rare.* Hard like oak; oaken.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iv. 47 Under the oaked bark.

Oaken (ōu·kĕn), *a.* [f. Oak + -en⁴.]

1. Made of the wood of the oak. (Now often replaced by 'oak' used *attrib.*, Oak 8 a.)

13.. *K. Alis.* 6415 The face of heom is playn, and hard, Al so hit weore an oken bord. 1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 157 Pro xiij oken sparrez, iiijs. *xd.* 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 154 Oken plankes. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 335 Stake well with strong Oaken stakes. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 173 An Oaken plank. *c* 1820 S. Rogers *Italy* (1839) 112 An oaken chest, half eaten by the worm. 1864 Mrs. Gatty *Parables fr. Nat.* Ser. IV. 148 The chancel, where there were carved oaken screens. *fig.* 1577 Harrison *England* II. xxii. [xvi.] (1877) I. 337 When our houses were builded of willow, then had we oken men. 1887 G. Meredith *Ballads & P.* 23 And lo, the man of oaken head, He fled his land.

†**2.** Of, pertaining to, or forming part of the oak. *Obs.* or *arch.* (replaced by 'oak' used *attrib.*).

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 29 The bayte on þe slothorn & on the oken leyf. 1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) H vj b, The water of oken buddes..dronken in redde wine. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 2 Take leaves of oken tre. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 528 A good handfull of oken barke. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 90 The Acorns, or Oaken-Mast. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xviii, Oaken Trees..and..Oaken Timber. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 200 Jove..shook from Oaken Leaves the liquid Gold. 1804 J. Grahame *Sabbath* 245 Massy oaken trunks Half-buried lie.

3. Formed of oak leaves or twigs. *arch.*

1605 Shaks. *Cor.* II. i. 188 Menenius, hee comes the third time home with the Oaken Garland. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 480 Let the lah'ring Hind With Oaken Wreaths his hollow Temples bind. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* I. 879 Around her head an oaken wreath was seen. 1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark* 76 A Knight of the Netherlands Lion, and Commander of the Order of the Oaken Crown.

4. Consisting of oak trees. *arch.* and *poetic.*

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 65 How this .. Oaken-holt of Sichem is said here in my Text to have been in,..or by, the Sanctuary of the Lord. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* IV. I. (1852) 16 The Druids .. chose oaken retirements for their studies. 1832 Tennyson *Eleanore* 10 With breezes from our oaken glades. 1881 Rossetti *Ballads & Sonn.* 30 Like the struck fawn in the oakenshaw.

5. *Comb.*, as *oaken-beamed, -panelled* adjs.; **oaken-pin**, a name for a hard kind of apple; **oaken-tenant**: see quot. 1619.

1619 Sir J. Semfill *Sacritege Handl.* 82 Leui was vnder the Law, as a tenent at will, remoueable: Melchisedec, and Christs Ministery, as Freeholders: Oaken-tenants. 1707-12 Mortimer *Husb.* (J.), Oakenpin, so called from its hardness, is a lasting fruit. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 377 Apples [June] Oaken Pin, .. Golden Russet. 1863 Hawthorne *Our Old Home* (1879) 215 Vast college-halls, high-windowed, oaken-panelled. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Feb. 2/1 The low-ceiled, oaken-beamed parlour.

Oaker, obs. form of Ochre.

Oak-fern. [A transl. of L. *dryopteris*, Gr. δρυοπτερίς (Diosc.), said to be applied to a fern growing on the trunks of oaks or other trees; but employed by Linnæus as the name of a species of *Polypodium* (*P. Dryopteris*), the Smooth Three-branched Polypody (not the ancient δρυοπτερίς).]

†**1.** Variously applied by the early herbalists to the Common Polypody (which grows on the trunks of trees), and to several other ferns.

These include *Nephrodium Thelypteris, Cystopteris fragilis, Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum* (identified by Fraas with the Greek δρυοπτερίς), and *Polypodium calcareum*.

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 35, I haue founde it in bushe rootes ofte tymes in Germany, it may be called in englishe petie Ferne, or okeferne. *c* 1550 Lloyd *Treas. Health* (1585) Lv, An old cocke filled with oke ferne or walferne. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. lxii. 403 This herbe is called..in Englishe Polypodie, Wall Ferne, and Oke Ferne. *Ibid.* 404 *Drypteris candida*, White Oke Ferne [=*Cystopteris*]. *Drypteris nigra*, Blacke Oke Ferne [=*Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum*]. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 58 The Moderns have discover'd that Oak-fern has seed.

2. Now applied by collectors to *Polypodium Dryopteris* of Linnæus.

1844 NEWMAN *Hist. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 2) 128 The name of Oak Fern, derived from *Dryopteris*, appears as inapplicable as that of Beech Fern .. and is adopted in deference to the opinions of others. 1855 T. MOORE *Nature printed Ferns* Plate v, The smooth three-branched Polypody, or Oak fern. 1882 THOMSON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 4. 449 The oak-fern .. showed exquisitely fine fronds.

Oakham, obs. variant of OAKUM.

Oaklet (ōu·klĕt). [f. OAK + -LET.] A small or young oak-tree.

1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xi. 242 On the ground near the tree little oaklets were successfully fighting for life. 1872 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 288 Straggling acacias and oaklets.

Oakling (ōu·klĭŋ). [f. OAK + -LING.] A young or small oak; an oak sapling.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 11 Oaklings, young beeches, Ash and some others, spring from the self-sown Mast and Keys. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xxiv. 232 He would plant an oakling for every oak he cut down. 1833 *Q. Rev.* 521 The oakling withers beneath the shadow of the oak.

Oak-tree (ōu·ktrī). = OAK 1.

a 1000 *Wife's Complaint* 28 (in *Cod. Exon.* lf. 115 a) Heht mec mon wunian on wuda bearwe Under actreo in þam eardŏscræfe. *Ibid.* 36. 1530 PALSGR. 249/1 Oke tree, *chesne.* 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* i. 29 Ashamed of the oketrees wherein ye haue so delited. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Forest Laws* c. 12. 12 Gif the forestar finds anie man .. heueand dune ane aik trie. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 112 The oak tree gnarl'd and notch'd. 1841 CARLYLE *Prof. to Emerson's Ess.*, The smallest living acorn is fit to be the parent of oaktrees without end. *attrib.* 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 172 The heart misgave her [the ship] in her oak-tree ribs.

†**b. Oak-tree Clay,** W. Smith's name for the Wealden Clay: from the oak forests of the Weald.

1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* Pt. II. 11 The Oak-tree Clay also may be mistaken or confounded with the Brick Earth, which in several parts produces good oak.

Oakum (ōu·kŭm). Forms: 1 acumba, æcumbe, 5 okom(e, okcome, okem, 6 okym, ocom, oceam, 6–7 ocam, 6–8 okam, ockam, 7 ocum, oc(e)ome, ocham, oacombe, okeham, okame, 7–8 oakam, -ham, ockham, okum, 7– oakum. [OE. *ácumbe* fem. or neut., *ácumba*, *ácuma* masc., var. of *ácumbe*, *ácuma*, pl. *-an*, lit. off-combings = OHG. *áchambi*, MHG. *ákambe*, *ákamp* neut., f. *á-*, *â-* privative, 'away', 'off', + *camb-* stem of *cembian*, KEMB, to comb.]

†**1.** The coarse part of the flax separated in hackling; hards, tow; also, clippings, trimmings, shreds. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 22 Afyl ðn wunde, & mid acumban beswęde. *Ibid.* 80 Sealf eft, medowyrt acumban. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 152/15 *Stuppa*, æcumbe. *a* 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss.* 1. 3293 (Napier 88/1) *Putamina*, acumba. *Ibid.* 2. 187 Acuman.

2. Loose fibre, obtained by untwisting and picking old rope; used in caulking ships' seams, in stopping up leaks, and sometimes in dressing wounds. The picking of it as an employment of convicts and inmates of workhouses, which was formerly common, is now falling into disuse.

1481–90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (Roxb.) 24 Item, for pich and okom viij. d. 1485 in *Cely Papers* (1900) 182 Item a stone okem, *viz.* 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 18 Pitche tarre okum and other stuffe. 1495 *Ibid.* 164 Okome bought & spent abought Calkyng. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 81 Many of them..may..tose ukam. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 104 Calked with the huskes of Cocos shels beaten, whereof they make Occam. 1617 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* 242 With tallowe, boild pitch, okeham, tarr, bedipps. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* 155 Peeces of a junke or rope, chopped very small, and .. tozed all as oacombe. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. III. 66/2 Ships, Barks, Hoyes, Drumlers, Craires, Boats, all would sink But for the Ocum caulked in every chink. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxlvi, Some drive old Okum through each seam and rift. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 4 June, Who should it be but Mr. Daniel, all muffled up,..and his right eye stopped with oakum? 1706 PHILLIPS, *Oakam, Ockam,* or *Okum,* (a Sea-Term). 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 23 Easy Labour at first, such as picking of Wool or Cotton, teasing of Ockam. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Aaa iij b, Black oakum..is made of tarred ropes. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvi. 87 Picking oakum, until we got enough to caulk the ship all over. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 59 An oakum poultice is kept applied.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *oakum-ball, -boy, -chisel*; *oakum-headed, -whiskered* adjs.

1701 *Eng. Inconven. Pub. Elections* 17 A sufficient Number of Setts of Oakham Balls. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 243 From the first Officer to the lowest Oakum-boy [at Dockyard]. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. xiii, The oakum-headed, oakum-whiskered man.

Oak-wood (ōu·k,wud). **1.** The wood or timber of the oak. **b.** Growing oak-timber; oak-trees.

1504 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 188 They have sold oke wood at Nesfeld. 1801 MACNEILL *Mayday* 15 The cliffs crown'd with oakwood. 1890 FRAZER *Gold. Bough* II. iv. 293 The needfire was..kindled by the friction of oak-wood.

2. A wood or forest of oaks.

1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 287 Land, great part of which consists of oak-woods. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 144 On the table-lands of Gilead are the thick oak-woods of Bashan. 1881 VERN. LEE *Belcaro* vii. 194 Among the undulating fields and oakwoods.

Oaky (ōu·ki), *a.* [f. OAK + -Y.]

1. Resembling oak; strong, firm, hard.

1631 *Celestina* xxi. 198 Better..in that my more strong and oaky age, then in this my weake and feeble declining. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Estate Chr.* Wks. 1837 V. 261 The oaky, rocky, flinty hearts of men turned into flesh.

2. Abounding in oaks.

a 1849 BEDDOES *Lines Written in Switzerland* Poems 213 What silence drear in England's oaky forest.

Oaph, obs. form of OAF.

Oar (ōər), *sb.* Forms: α. 1 ár, acc. áre, 3–7 ore, (5 hore, oyre), 4–6 oore, 6–8 oare, 6–oar, (6 oer, owre, 6–7 ower). β. *north.* 3–6 ar, are, 5–6 ayr(e, air(e, 7 aer. [OE. *ár* str. fem. cognate with ON. *ár*, *ýr* (Sw. *år*, *åra*, Da., Norw. *aare*):—OTeut. **airō*: perh. radically akin to Gr. *ερ-* in *ἐρέτης* rower. *ἐρετμός* oar.]

1. A long wooden lever used to propel a boat, consisting of a stout pole, widened and flattened at one end into a blade, to press against the water as a fulcrum.

A small oar, a pair of which is used by one rower, is called a *scull*. Large ship oars are called *sweeps*. Oars are sometimes used for steering, as in whale-boats.

α. *a* 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 897 Sume hæfdon lx. ara. *c* 1000 *Gnomic Verses* 188 (Gr.) Drugað his ar on borde. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 472/347 Huy drowen op seil and ore. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12039 Anores, otes, redy to hande. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2308 *Philomene*, The oris pullyn forth the vessel faste. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 183 An hondred schippes and þritty, wiþ scilles and wiþ oores. 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 14 A Cokke of xiiij ores. 1493 *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 195 A cobyll wt ij oyres. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 167 Orys for the mayne Bote. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 177 [He] rowed in hys galyote with eyght hores. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 11 He ought to holde the oore yᵗ hathe lerned it. 1540 in Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) I. 99 John Pope toke hold of on of the owers and stept in my bote. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 157 Without oers..they were caried awaye by the vyolence of the water. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 The oars are cleene splintred. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 83 They had also a ship of fiftie owers. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 3 To bring our Ores into the house. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 11 A bastard Galley of three and thirty banks with sixe men to an oare, he armed her. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 14 They must first take a turn at the Oar, before they come either to the Helm or Stern. 1799 CHARNOCK in *Naval Chron.* I. 132 In the modern galleys,..the oars..are forty-four feet long. 1853 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 36 Pulling an oar across the stream.

β. 13.. *Sir Tristr.* 354 His maister þan þai fand A bot and an are. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 576 Sum went till ster, and sum till ar. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. viii. 73 Sum of þame þai slewe ryght þare Wyth arys. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 1067 A hundreth schippys, that ruthyr bur and ayr. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 The galliasse þat furthit.. ane hundredtht aris on euerye syde. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXXI. 102 Intil a bait vpon Lochlowmond, Bait boddum, air, or Ruther. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 144 (*Stat. Gild* c. 22) Before the ship ly on dry land, and put forth ane aer.

b. In reference to slaves or condemned criminals compelled to row in galleys: see GALLEY *sb.* 1.

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4942/1 To condemn Criminals..to the Oar. 1715 NELSON *Addr. Pers. Qual.* 24 The Anguish and Smart that flows from Your Sins chain you to the Oar.

2. *fig.* Anything that serves, like an oar, as a means of propulsion in the water (or *transf.* the air).

c 1586 CTESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXVIII. iv, [The dove] That glides with feathered oare through wavy sky. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 27 To see the fish Cut with her golden ores the siluer streame. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XII. 628 And there row'd off with owers of my hands. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 55 The Oars or finny feet of Water-Fowl. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 16 With my gun therefore raised in my left hand, and making an oar of my right, I endeavoured to cross over. 1871 G. MACDONALD *A Book of Dreams* II. i. ii, She [a swan] comes..With stroke of swarthy oar.

3. *transf.* **a.** A rowing boat. *Pair of oars*, a boat rowed by two men. (In quot. 1611 including the rowers.)

1611 [TARLTON] *Jests* (1628) A iij b, Tarlton..caused a paire of Oares to tend him, who, at night, called on him to be gone. 1632 SHERWOOD, A paire of oares, *petite nacelle, ou bateau long ramé par deux hommes, ayans chascun deux avirons.* 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chatham Soc.) 80 To take .. a pair of oars to Greenwitch. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 13 July, There being no oars to carry me, I was fain to call a skuller. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. § 20 He..went into a pair of Oars that was ready. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 269 Tilt-boats, Wherries, Oars, or Scullars.

b. An oarsman. *First oars*, the man who rows stroke; *fig.* one who takes the first place.

1749 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1846) II. 265 Legge, who .. was next oars. 1774 C. DIBDIN *Song, Jolly Young Waterman*, He was always first oars when the fine city ladies In a party to Ranelagh went, or Vauxhall. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i, One of the best oars in the University boat. *Ibid.* iv, I heard he was a capital oar at Eton.

4. A stick, pole, or paddle, with which anything is stirred; *esp.* in *Brewing*, one with which the mash is stirred in the tun.

1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 187 A second Person stirs it with an Oar or Paddle, as it runs out of the Sack. 1842 MRS. DODS *Cook's Man.* 447 The interstices between the spars or rounds of the oar allow the mash to be shaken through. 1850 *Nal. Encycl.* XI. 595/1 The perfect solution of the sugar is aided by stirring with long poles or oars.

5. Phrases. **a.** *To have an oar in every man's boat* (*barge*), etc., to have a hand in every one's business or affairs; so, *to put one's oar in another man's boat, to put in one's oar*, etc. **b.** *To rest* (*lie*) *on one's oars*, to lean on the handles of one's oars and thereby raise them horizontally out of the water; *fig.* to suspend one's efforts, take things easy. **c.** *To have*, (*take*, etc., *the labouring oar*: see LABOURING *ppl. a.* 4.

a. 1543 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* II. 180 In eche mannes bote, would he haue an ore. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XXV. 95 One of ours..who would needs have an oar in our talk, told him [etc.]. 1706 [E. WARD] *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 64 He's sure to have an Oar in other Mens Concerns. *c* 1779 R. CUMBERLAND in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 412 Whilst I have such a friend to act for me, why should I put in my oar? 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. vii. 71, I..put in my oar whenever I thought I could say a good thing. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. XXX, Now, don't you put your oar in, young woman. You'd best stand out of the way, you had!

b. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 271 They lay upon their oars for some time, in spite of all I could do to make them keep their way. 1784 R. PUTNAM in M. Cutler *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 175 Many of them are unable to lie long on their oars, waiting the decision of Congress on our petition. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiii, Mr. Sawbridge immediately ordered the boats to lie upon their oars. 1836 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* Oct. (1894) II. 215 We shall be able.. to rest on our oars for a long time. 1887 *Athenæum* 10 Apr. 520/3 The managers of the usual autumn gathering of paintings..will rest on their oars.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: simple attrib., as *oar-hand, -bench, -blade, -leather, -roll, -song, -stroke, -thong, -tie, -timber, -work*; objective, instrumental, etc., as *oar-breaker, -maker; oar-finned, -footed, -like, -loving* adjs.; **oar-fish,** a name for fishes of the family *Regalecidæ*, esp. *Regalecus Banksii*, from their compressed oar-like bodies; **oar-helm,** an oar used as a helm; **oar-lop** (see LOP); **oar-peg** = *oar-thole*; **oar-port** = OAR-HOLE; **oar-propeller** (see quot.); **oar-rudder,** an oar used as a rudder; **oar-thole,** a thole-pin.

1841 FARAD *ay* in E. Jones *Life* (1870) II. 151 We broke the oar-hand; we were blown back and sideways. 1888 T. WATTS *Burden Armada* in *Athenæum* 18 Aug. 224/2 Oar-benches gleam with smoking glaives. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xli. V. 179 The oar-blades were broken by collision. 1897 *Archæologia* V. 392 An ancient Irish oar-blade of black oak found at Toome Bar. 1643 DENHAM *Cooper's H.* 307 So toward a Ship the oare-fin'd Gallies ply. 1846 WORCESTER, *Oar-footed*, having feet used as oars. *Burnet.* 1883 A. R. COLQUHOUN *Across Chrysê* I. xvi. 90 By means of a huge oar-helm worked over the l. w. 1836–48 E. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 54 *note*, The oar-leather was a strap by which the oar was fastened to the rowlock. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 269/2 Their oar-like feet. 1887 J. F. KEANE *Three Years Wand.* I. ii. 34 A true sea-snake, with flattened oar-like tail. 1866 BLACKIE *Homer & Iliad* I. 93 All the oar-loving Paphians honour the sceptre of Meutes. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 111 Eighteenth in order stand the 'oar-makers' shops. 1874 *Athenæum* 10 Oct. 477/3 All galleys..had their oar-ports placed obliquely above each other in horizontal rows. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Oar-propeller*, a device to imitate by machinery the action of sculling. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 189 Native boats .. their strange oar-rudders far-projecting. 1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl., Ruasay*, There is now an oar-song used by the Hebrideans. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Oar-swivel*, a pivotal device for an oar on the gunwale. 1889 P. B. DU CHAILLU *Viking Age* I. xii. 223 The oar-tholes were loosened from the gunwale. 1886 CORBETT *Fall of Asgard* II. 148 There was no such oar-work done in the whole fleet.

Oar, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To propel with or as with oars; to row. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 118 He..oared Himselfe with his good armes in lusty stroke To th'shore. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVI. 247 And what blessed hands have oared thee on the way? 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VII. XXVII, The eagle.. Oaring with rosy feet its silver boat. 1842 TENNYSON *To E. L.* iv. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* II. 340 Many boats.. oared by the jolly young watermen.

2. *intr.* To row; to advance, as if propelled by oars.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. 1 Thess.* iv. 11 Not oaring in other mens boats nor medling in other mens bishopricks. [Cf. OAR *sb.* 6a.] 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XII. 526 Sudden I dropt amidst the flashing main..And oar'd with laboring arms along the flood. 1816 SOUTHEY *Poets' Pilgrim.* I. 27 A swan kept oaring near with upraised eye. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Sept. vii, Till, oaring here and there, the queen he found.

3. *trans.* To make (one's way) as with oars.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XI. vi, Now oaring with slow wing her upward way. *a* 1851 D. M. MOIR *Poems, Remembered Beauty*, Graceful as the swan Oaring its way athwart a summer lake. 1863 W. W. STORY *Roba di R.* I. vii. 182 Stately white swans oaring their way with rosy feet.

4. To strike (the water) as with oars, to traverse as by rowing.

1773–83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* XI. 260 The Paladin..oar'd with nervous limbs The billowy brine.

b. To strike with an oar.

1894 R. GRAHAM *Pagan Papers* 136 A golden carp of fattest build, I oared it in translucent waters.

5. To move (one's hands, etc.) like oars.

1882 JEFFERIES *Bevis* I. ix. 148 He put his flat hands together, pushed them out, and oared them round as he had often done on land.

Oar, oare, obs. forms of ORE *sb.*

Oarage (ōə·rĕdʒ). [f. OAR *sb.* + -AGE.]

1. The action of oars, rowing; movement of limbs like that of oars.

1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 544 Hands that with even oarage part and meet. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 7 They oared with gentle oarage From the dear-loved oaks of Derry. 1888 E. WARRE in Woodgate *Boating* 3 The first man..who essayed the oarage of his arms and legs.

2. Apparatus or fittings of the nature of oars; outfit of oars; rowing apparatus.

1828 J. BAILEY *Facciolati's Lex., Remigium*, all that part of a ship's furniture which is connected with the rowing of it, or (as might be said) the *oarage*. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 240 He plies along the Empyrean vast On th' oarage of his wings. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., At Eleusis* 172 Like scaled oarage of a keen thin fish In seawater. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* v. 280 So with her oarage crippled, the ship makes slowly her way.

Oared (ōəd), *a.* [f. OAR *sb.* + -ED².] Provided with oars; also in parasynthetic combinations, as *four-oared, six-oared*.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 191 The eighteen oared barge. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 18 A ten-oared boat filled with soldiers approached. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 23/2 Trial races for the classification of oared boats. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 41 Where shall go no oared galley. 1884 [HAMILTON] *Jaunt in a Junk* ii. 18 At a pace which speedily put oared pursuit out of the question.

Oar-hole (ōəːrhōul). Also 5 **arehole**. The hole in the side of a galley, etc. through which an oar passes.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 737/32 *Hoc columber*, a arehole. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 197 Eche of them an ore toke in hande, At *ore-holes viij., as I understonde. 1648–78 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Riem-gaten, Roey-gaten*, the Oar-holes to put out the Oars. 1880 WALLACE *Ben-Hur* III. ii, Each oar-hole was a vent through which the labourer..had plenty of sweet air.

Oarie, obs. form of ORY.

Oario- (*o*ɪ̯ēəːrio, *o*ɪ̯ēəːri*o*ˑ), combining form of Gr. ᾠάριον little egg, taken in sense of L. *ōvārium* ovary, found in a few rarely used terms of Pathology, etc., instead of the more usual OVARIO-. Examples are: **Oarˈiocele** [Gr. κήλη tumour], hernia or tumour of the ovary. **Oarioˈpathy** [see -PATHY], disease of the ovary; hence **Oariopaˈthic** *a.*, pertaining to oariopathy. **Oarioˈtomy** [Gr. τομή cutting], excision of the ovary, ovariotomy. So also **Oaritis** (*o*ɪ̯ărəiˈtis) [see -ITIS], inflammation of the ovary, ovaritis; hence **Oaritic** (*o*ɪ̯ăriˈtik) *a.*, pertaining to oaritis.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* [*Vars* Oariocele, Oariopathic, Oariopathy, Oaritic, Oaritis]. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Oariotomy*, same as *Ovariotomy*.

Oarless (ōəːrlĕs), *a.* [f. OAR *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no oar or oars; undisturbed by oars.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 27 Mast-less, oar-less, and from Harbour far. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. xxvi, A broken torch, an oarless boat. 1882 TENNYSON *To Virgil* v, Summers of the snakeless meadow, unlaborious earth and oarless sea.

Oarlock (ōəːrlŏk). Forms: 1 árloc, 5 orlok, 7 orelock, 9 oar-lock. [OE. *árloc*, f. *ár* oar + *loc* lock, closure, enclosure. Cf. also ROWLOCK.] A notch or fork in which the oar of a boat plays; a rowlock.

a 1100 *Agn. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 288/6 *Columbaria*, arlocu. *a* 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 235 Le bate qe nage deinz orlok,..paiera i denier. *Ibid.* 237 Une petite nief ove orlokes. *Ibid.* 239 De qualibet navi in qua navigatur infra orlokes. *Ibid.* 375 Si navigat in horlok, unum denarium. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 85 Euery little Ship with orelocks [paid] a peny. 1880 N. H. BISHOP *Sneak-Box* 218, I heard in the distance the sound of oars moving in the oar-locks.

Oaˈrman. *rare.* [f. as prec. + MAN.] = next.

1608 D. T[UVILL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 56 Like vnto our Ower-men, looke one way, and row another. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xi. § 4 (1622) 317 The Oare-men, and Rowers of her Barge. 1725 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 263 [They] carry six Men, *viz.* the Harponeer in the Fore-part of the Boat, four Oar-men, and the Steers-man. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 173 The homage fawn'd By her fair handmaids, and her oarmen gay.

Oarsman (ōəːrzmăn). [f. *oar's*, possessive of OAR + MAN; formerly *oarman*: see prec.] A 'man of the oar'; one who uses oars; a rower.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 328, I was one of the most expert oarsmen that rowed on the Isis. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 13 Scarcely the wave foamed white to the reckless harrow of oarsmen. 1891 A. J. FOSTER *Ouse* 208 Sandy's Cut is well known to Cambridge oarsmen.

Hence **Oaˈrsmanship**, the art of rowing.

1873 *Daily News* 18 Feb. 5/6 The apparent decline of good oarsmanship on the Isis. 1882 *Standard* 16 Sept. 3/6 The amateur oarsmanship of the London Clubs.

Oaˈrswoman. [f. as prec. + WOMAN.] A woman who rows.

1882 J. PAYN *Kit* iii, You are a first-rate oarswoman. 1895 *Lady* 12 Sept., To distinguish herself as an oarswoman.

Oarweed, variant of OREWEED.

Oary (ōəːri), *a.* [f. OAR *sb.* + -Y.]

1. a. Of the nature, or having the function of, an oar or oars; oar-like. **b.** Furnished with oars; oared.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 440 The Swan with Arched neck .. proudly Rowes Her state with Oarie feet. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 198 All launch their oary barks into the flood. 1832 J. AUSTIN *Sel. Grk. Choric Poet., Æschylus Agam.* 53 So, when bereaved the vultures ply Their oary wings athwart the sky. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxvi. 53 Came and shook thro' heaven his pennons oary before me.

2. *Comb.* (parasynthetic), as *oary-footed, oary-winged*, having oary feet, wings.

1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* Prel. (1878) 3 Here and there a cygnet..never finds the living stream in fellowship with its own oary-footed kind. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* iv. 4 Oary-wing'd alike To fleet beyond them, or to scud beneath a sail.

Oas(e, obs. forms of OOZE *sb.*

Oasis (*o*ʊēˑsis, *o*ʊăˑsis). Pl. **oases** (-īz). [a. L. *oasis*, a. Gr. ὄασις (Herod.), app. of Egyptian origin: cf. Coptic *ouahe* (whence Egyptian Arab. *wāh*) dwelling-place, oasis, f. *ouih* to dwell.

As to the quantity of the *a* in Gr. and L. there appears to be no direct evidence; but the tradition of the schools, and the preponderance of English usage, as well as the practice of the poets, make it long, *oāˑsis*; so also, Ger. and Sp. *oāˑsis*, It. *oāˑsi*. The pronunciation *ŏˑăsis* is however used by many, esp. in Scotland and U.S.]

A name of the fertile spots in the Libyan desert; hence, *gen.* A fertile spot in the midst of a desert.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VII. i. 549 But were no lesse injurious to Oasis, and other Roman subiects. 1684 tr. *Zosimus's Hist.* V. 321 Now this Oasis was a sad barren place, from whence no Man could ever return who was once carry'd into it. 1731 CHANDLER tr. *Limborch's Hist. Inquis.* I. 17 They banished them into great Hoasis, a country in Egypt. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 239 Near it is a model of the pyramids..accompanied by an oasis with its grove of palms, and a caravan of camels. 1838 *Econ. Vegetation* 158 The garniture of the oases, or 'isles of the desert'. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 3 A waste of sand, in which are oases of different size and fertility. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* VII. 171 A little oasis of date palms indicating the presence of a spring.

fig. 1800–24 CAMPBELL *Poems, to Sir E. Burdett* iii, England could not stand A lone oasis in the desert ground Of Europe's slavery. 1842 TENNYSON *E. Morris* 3 My one Oasis in the dust and drouth Of city life! 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. XXV. 609 The one pleasant oasis amidst the dreary memories of a voyage.

Hence (irreg.) **Oaˈsal, Oasiˈtic** *adjs.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling an oasis.

1888 W. BOYD in *Cambridge* (Mass.) *Press* 15 Sept., Castle Hill looks like an oasal mountain in the midst of a desert of low sand-hills. 1896 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 465 Over-crowding of animal life in these oasitic areas.

Oast (ōust). Forms: *a.* 1 ást, (4 a nost), 4–9 ost, 4–7 host(e, 6 oste, 7 oost, 8 oust, 6– oast. *β.* 5 est, 7 east, eest. [OE. *ást*, corresp. to MLG. *eist*, Du. *eest*, formerly also *eist*:—OTeut. **aisto-z* from **aiđto-z*, f. root *aidh*, weak grade *idh, id, aid* (Skr. *idh*) to burn, whence also OE. *ád*, OHG. *eit* blazing pile, funeral pyre, and, outside Teut., L. *ædes*, OLat. *aidis* hearth, house, *æstus* heat, *æstās* summer, Gr. *αἴθος* heat, Irish *aedh* heat. *Oast* is the native form; *est, eest, east*, introduced from Flanders.]

1. †**a.** *orig.* = KILN. **b.** Later, A kiln for drying malt or hops, now *spec.* for drying hops.

c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 185/30 *Siccatorium*, cyln, *uel* ast. 1380 *Anc. Deeds C.* 364 (Pub. Rec. Office), [Grant by John Haddele of a cottage, &c. to Peter atte Hacche, near] 'les lymhostes'. ?*c* 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* 4 Take benes and dry hem in a nost or in an ovene. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 457 Wel derk & fer from ostis, bath & stable. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 9 b, A Brewhouse with an Oast for drying of Malt. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 150 To contain the hair of your Oost or Kiln, or a Blanket tacked round the same about the edges. 1710 *Act 9 Anne* c. 13, § 8 No Person..shall..make use of any Oust Storehouse or other Place or of any Kiln for curing or keeping of Hops. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 242 It is necessary to keep the oast or kiln constantly at work. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 24 Oasts and other buildings must be built.

2. *Comb.* **oast-cloth, oast-haire** (see quot. 1861); **oast-house**, a building containing a kiln for drying hops; also the whole structure composing a kiln.

1410 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 546/2 *Hoste cloth. 1462 *Ibid.* 556/2 Ostcloth. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 153 On this Bed, without any Oost-cloth, lay your Hops by Basket-fulls. 1861 *Illustr. Times* 5 Oct. 221 Covered with the oastcloth, a sort of haircloth blanket, on which the hops are laid to dry. 1668 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.), Robert Joy of S. Peter in Thanet, *hosthair weaver. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 252 The square above, immediatly supporting the Oast-hair and the Mault. 1764 *Museum Rusticum* I. 3 These pokes [of hops] are..carried.. to the *oust-house, where the hops are to be dried. 1882 K. LEE *West. Wilds.* I. 140 He passed to a rick-yard and oast-house beyond.

Oast, Oastess(e, obs. forms of HOST, HOSTESS.

Oastler, Oastman, obs. ff. OSTLER, HOASTMAN.

Oasy, obs. form of OOZY *a.*

Oat (ōut), *sb.*; usually in pl. **oats** (ōuts). Forms: *sing.* 1 áte, æte, 4–7 ote, (5 hote), 6–7 oate, 6– *Sc.* ait, 7 *dial.* eat, 8– oat. *pl. a.* 1 átan, 3 aten, 3–4 oten, 4 ooten, 5 otyn. *β.* 4–7 otes, 5 otys, otis, (hotys), 5–6 ootes, -is, 6 ottes, (wot(t)es), 6–7 oates, 6– oats; *Sc.* 5 atis, etes, aitis, aittes, 8– aits. [OE. *áte*, pl. *átan*, wk. fem., not found in the cognate langs., and of obscure origin. The general Teutonic name is OTeut. **haþron-* and its representatives: see HAVER.

Oat differs from other names of cereals, ancient or modern, as *wheat, barley (bigg, beer), rye, rice, maize, millet*, and from its own synonym *haver*, in that, while these are (like *dust, sand, snow*), names of *substances* or *things in the mass*, the collective form of which is singular, they having in ordinary language no plural, *oat* is an individual singular, the collective or mass sense of which has to be expressed by the plural, e. g. 'Is the crop rye or oats?', 'wheat, barley, and oats are cereals'. Comparing this with *beans, peasen, potatoes*, and other names of similar grammatical form, it may be inferred that primarily *oat* was not the plant or its produce in the mass, but denoted an individual grain; cf. *groat* with its collective pl. *groats*. This may point to oats being eaten originally in the grains, not, like wheat and barley, in the form of meal or flour. But the scanty early evidence is not sufficient to show this.]

1. *pl.* The grains of a hardy cereal (see sense 2) forming an important article of food in many countries for men and also a chief food of horses; usually collectively, as a species of grain.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 84 Genim bean mela obbe ætena, oððe beres. ?*a* 1100 *Ibid.* III. 292 Nim atena gratan. *c* 1126 *O. E. Chron.* anno 1124 (Laud MS.) Man sælde..þæt acer sæd aten, þæt is feower sed hæpas to feower scillingas. *c* 1205 LAY. 29256 Þer biforen he gon 3eoten draf and chaf and aten. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 312 Me nimeð et vuel dettur oten uor hweate. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* IV. 45 A tayle of Ten quarter oten. 1393 *Ibid.* C. IX. 306 A fewe croddes and creyme, and a cake of otes. *c* 1500 *Melusine* XXI. 127 That ootis shuld be gyuen to the horses. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 133 Thow skaffis and beggis mair beir and aitis. *c* 1530 *Honseh. Acc. Hampton Crt.* in Law *Hampton C.* (1885) I. 367, 4 boshells of wotes at 4ˢ. the boshell. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II* (1876) 14 Hay and otes, litter and shoing and other necessaries for iiij horses. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. I. 251 Oats, cleansing, resolving, and pectoral. 1857 ELIZA ACTON *Eng. Bread-Bk.* I. vi. 75 In the south of England oats are not employed for bread, but only for feeding horses. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Nov. 2/1 With..two camp kettles and packets of tea and Quaker Oats..we made a great feast of tea and porridge.

b. *sing.* A single grain of oats. *rare.*

1677 GREW *Anat. Fruits* III. i. § 11 A Cluster of other little Bags, about the bigness of an Oate. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 288 Nor would the horses touch an oat, while they could get carrots.

2. The cereal plant *Avena sativa*, which yields this grain, cultivated in numerous varieties in all cool climates. **a.** Usually in *pl.*, collectively, as a crop.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10110 Whete corne wyl nat prykke, As otes dowun, or barlykke. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 664/13 *Hec avena*, otys. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 14 There be iii. maner of otes, that is to saye, redde otes, blacke otes, and roughe otes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xiii. 467 The pilde Otes are sowen in the gardens of Herboristes. 1610 SHARS. *Temp.* IV. 61 Ceres..thy riche Leas of Wheate, Rye, Barley, Fetches, Oates and Pease. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 181 Nor do they sell it [hay] much cheaper than oats itself. 1786 BURNS *Sc. Drink* iii, Let..Aits set up their awnie horn. 1843 J. A. SMITH *Product. Farming* (ed. 2) 105 Upon the same field which will yield only one harvest of wheat, two successive crops of barley may be raised, and three of oats.

b. The singular, *oat*, is used either to individualize the plant or a particular variety or sort, or to denote a single plant (but this would ordinarily be called an *oat-plant*).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xvii. (Tollem. MS.) Ote is an herbe, and þe seed þerof acordeþ to use of men and of hors. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 372/2 Ote, or havur corne, *Avena*. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 40 It receiueth a singular cooling qualitie from the Oate. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 423 There are two sorts, the white or Polish Oat..and the black Oat. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 17 The oat is the hardiest of all cereal plants.

3. *sing.* and *collect. pl.* Applied to wild species of *Avena* (called also *Oat-grass*), several of which are indigenous to the British Isles; esp. the **Wild Oat**, *Avena fatua*, a tall grass resembling the cultivated oat (of which it is perhaps the wild original), a frequent weed in cornfields, and noted for its long twisted awn, which makes an excellent hygrometer. **False Oat**, the Oat-like Grass, *Arrhenatherum*.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 599 *Lolium*, atae. *a* 1100 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 480/28 *Zizania*, atan, oððe lasor. *c* 1475 *Piet. Voc.* ibid. 785/13 *Hec avicula*, wild hote. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Evj, Ther are ij. kyndes of otes: the one is called in English comonly, otes: and the other..wild otes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xiii. 467 Also there is a barren Ote, of some called the purre Otes, of others wilde Otes..The Purwottes or wilde Otes, commeth vp in many places amongst wheate and without sowing. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 229 And oats unbleat, and darnel domineers. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. (1794) 141 Bearded Oat grass, vulgarly called Wild Oats. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 40 Wild oat or haver. 1835 HOOKER *Brit. Flora* 53 *A. fatua*, wild Oat..*A. strigosa*, bristle-pointed Oat.

attrib. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 651 The commodiousness of this kind of Hygroscope in comparison of those made of wild Oat-beards. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 30 An easier and still a cheaper [hygrometer].. may be made by a wild oat-beard, which lengthens with dry weather and contracts with moisture.

4. Phr. *To sow one's wild oats*: to commit youthful excesses or follies; to spend early life in dissipation or dissolute courses (usually implying subsequent reform). (In reference to the folly and mischief of sowing wild oats instead of good grain.)

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* II. 99 That wilfull and vnruly age, which lacketh rypenes and discretion, and (as wee saye) hath not sowed all theyr wyeld Oates. 1583 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* lxxxvii, I finde that all my wildest Oates are sowne. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 9 You ha travelled enough now..to sowe your wilde oates. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* ix. (1840) 169 Thus ended my first harvest of wild oats. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. vii. (1866) 125 A leniency which often talks thus: ..A young man must sow his wild oats and reform. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Nov. 2/3 The wild oats, fully sown, are a veritable road to ruin.

†**b.** Hence *Wild Oats*, a name for a dissipated or dissolute young fellow; a 'wild' young man. *Obs.*

a 1564 BECON *Nosegay* Wks. (1843) 204 The foolish desire of certain light brains and wild oats, which are altogether given to newfangleness. 1602 *How Chuse Good Wife* (N.), Well, go to, wild oats! spendthrift! prodigal! 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* II. i, For this wild oats here, young Flowerdale, I will not judge.

c. *attrib.* Pertaining to the 'sowing of wild oats'.

1881 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XIX. 153 Girls, it seems, have to pass through a millinery climacteric, as their brothers through a wild-oats period.

5. *transf.* (*poetic*). A pipe made of an oaten straw, as a pastoral instrument of music. [After L. *avena*.]

1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 88 That strain I heard was of a higher mood: But now my Oate proceeds. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Beucolick*, That thou shalt swear, my pipe do's raigne Over thine oat, as soveraigne. *a* 1876 M. COLLINS *Greek Idyl* iv. Poems (1886) 82 While an old shepherd with his oat Pipes to the autumn breezes.

6. *Comb.* a. General combinations: simple attrib., as *oat-beard* (see BEARD *sb.*[1] 1), *-bran*, *-dust*, *-grain*, *-hull* (see HULL *sb.*[1] 1), *-husk*, *-stalk*, *-straw*, *-stubble*; made from oat-grains, as *oat-ale*, *-beer*, *-bread*, *-flour*, *-groats*, *-malt*; containing or carrying oats, as *oat-bag*, *-cart*, *-field*; objective and obj. gen., as *oat-bruiser*, *-consumer*, *-eater*, *-importer*, *-sheller*, *-tying*; *oat-bearing*, *-growing*, *-producing* adjs.; instrumental, as *oat(s)-fed* adj.; similative, as *oat-shaped* adj.

1693 *Humours Town* 5, I had rather a' been drinking *Oat-Ale at a Cake-house. 1886 C. E. DOBLE *Hearne's Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 449 A draught of oat-ale. 1882 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* III. 565/4, 2 canvas *oat bags at /3½. 1676, *a* 1774 *Oat-beard [see sense 3]. 1893 DK. ARGYLL *Unseen Found. Soc.* xi. 337 Piece of *oat-bearing land. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 13 Oct. (O. H. S.) I. 55 He mentions Malt & *Oat Beer. 1900 *Daily News* 26 Apr. 5/6 Porridge made from *oat-bran husks. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 456 *Otebrend nourisheth but little, and is not very agreable to mankind. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 213 Their diet is milk, potatoes, and oat bread. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 216 Attached to toast and water, which he made with oat-bread boiled in the water. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 3/5, I saw a bean crusher, a chaff cutter and an *oat bruiser. 1812 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 45 We observed his people at *oat cart. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* III. 348 *Oat-dust from the mill..makes part of the mixture. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Vacation Lond.* Poems (1673) 291 And white *Oate-eater that does dwell; In Stable small at Sign of Bell. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 190 A young *oats-fed mare. 1900 *Daily News* 4 May 5/4 A glance at these rations shows the important part which *oat flour plays in all of them. 1881 DARWIN *Veg. Mould* ii. 115 In one of the chambers there was a decayed *oat-grain, with its husk. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 20 Bray þen with wyne, With *ote grotis, and whyte brede eke. 1892a E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 82 Invercargill..is our chief *oat-growing country. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. (1617) 11 A fewe Pease or Beanes mixt with *oate-hulls, which are taken from oates when you make Oate-meale. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 253 The worts were allowed to filter through the stratum of *oat-husks and heath. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), In Kent they brew with one half *oatmalt and the other half barleymalt. 1893 DK. ARGYLL *Unseen Found. Soc.* xi. 337 *Oat-producing acres. 1845 *Athenæum* 1 Mar. 222 The *oat-shaped or nucleated body. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 372 Stone..very small and flat, about ¼ inch long, oat-shaped. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 554/1 Black oat-shaped worms. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6222/10 Robert Wadford, late of Preston..*Oat-Shiller. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Ecl.* v. 34 The unfruitful darnel, the *oatstalks barren. 1884 T. SPEEDY *Sport Highl.* iii. 29 Their bed..should consist of clean *oat-straw. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 168 The *oat-stubbles are cleaned immediately after harvest.

b. Special combinations: **oat-fowl**, a local name of the Snow Bunting; **oat-grass**, a grass of the genus *Avena*; sometimes also applied to those of some allied genera, as *Arrhenatherum*, *Bromus*; **oat-hair**, the hairs or villi of the grain of the oat; **oat-hay** = *oaten hay*: see OATEN 3; **oatland**, land on which oats are grown; **oat-like** *a.*, like or resembling an oat; **oat-like grass**, *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*, considered by Linnæus an *Avena*; **oat-mill**, a mill for grinding oats (in quot. 1837 humorously applied to a horse's mouth); †**oatmonger**, a dealer in oats; **oat-pipe**, **oat-reed**, a musical instrument made of an oat-straw; **oat-ridder**, a sieve or riddle for sifting oats; **oat-seed**, †(*a*) the season for sowing oats (*obs.*); (*b*) the seed or grain of the oat; hence *oat-seed bird*, a local name of the Grey Wagtail; **oat-stone** (see quot.); **oat-thistle**, Turner's name for the cotton-thistle, *Onopordum Acanthium*.

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VII. 461 A small bird, rather less than a sparrow, resorts here in winter..and is called by the people here *oat-fowls, because they prey on the oats. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 72 Snow bunting .. Oatfowl. 1742 COLE *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, *Oat-gavel, *avenae vectigales*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iv. xlvi. 505 Bycause of the likenesse it hath with Otes..we may call it in Englishe, Hauer, or *Ote grasse. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 320 Oat-grass, *Bromus*. 1832 TENNYSON *May Queen* II. vii, The summer airs blow cool On the oat-grass and the sword-grass, and the bulrush in the pool. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 93 The tall Oat-grass, *A[rrhenatherum] avenaceum*..in many instances forms a very considerable portion of good meadows and pastures. 1847 WILSON *Rural Cycl.* I. 623 Other kinds of intestinal calculi..consist principally of the filamentous portion of the grain of oats..and are sometimes known by the popular designation of *oat-hair calculi. 1892 *Cradock* (S. Afr.) *Register* 4 Mar. 2 *Oathay, ₱ 100 lbs., 35. 6d. to 5s. 6d. 1899 *Daily News* 30 June 5/3 [see OATEN 3]. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Oat-thistle* or *Oatland-thistle*. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 104 Multitudes of crowding beans; And flighty oatlands of a lighter hue. 1835 HOOKER *Brit. Flora* I. 42 *Arrhenatherum*, *Oat-like grass. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 337, I was shewed an *Oat-Mill, that husk't the Oats and winnow'd them, and then ground them to meal. 1837–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 497 Hold up your old oatmill, and see if you can snuff the stable at minister's. 1327 in Riley *Mem.* (1868) 167 Denis le *Otemonger. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 73 All in a fine *oate pipe these sweete songs lustilie chaunting. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 511, I the ylk wmquhile that in the small *ait reid Tonit my sang. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 234 Some Maltsters, to improve the small Sort of Welch Coal, sift it thro' an *Oat-Ridder. 1637–50 J. ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) p. xxv, The journay was farr, and it wes the haitt of thair *eat-seid. 1900 *Daily News* 4 July 5/6 Distribution of oatseeds for stable forage. 1864 ATKINSON *Prov. Names Birds*, *Oat-seed-bird*, Ray's wagtail. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 44 Grey wagtail (*Motacilla melanope*)..Oat seed bird (Yorkshire). 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 853 These concretions comprise the 'oat-stones' or avenoliths, which are composed of the indigestible fragments of oat-meal. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 8 Acanthium..maye be called in englishe *otethistle, because the seedes are lyke vnto rough otes.

Oat (ōut), *v.* (*U. S.*) [f. prec. sb.: cf. CORN *v.* 6.] *trans.* To feed (a horse) with oats. Also *absol.*

1751 *MacSparran Diary* (1899) 51 Got up early, set out, oated at Peirce's. 1770 J. ADAMS *Diary* Wks. 1850 II. 240 Oated my horse at Newbury. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 290 Stopped at a miserable hut of a tavern and oated my horse. 1788 *Ibid.* 402 Made a stage at Jennison's ..only to oat. *Ibid.*, After oating, we went on to Martin's.

Oat-cake. [f. OAT *sb.* + CAKE *sb.* 1 a.] A 'cake' made of oatmeal; = CAKE *sb.* 1 b.

[1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 11 Hugh *Ote-cake sir, or George Sea-coale.] *a* 1640 PEACHAM (J.), A blue stone they make haver or oatcakes upon. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 151 The Derbyshire Miners in winter, prefer oat cakes to wheaten bread; finding that this kind of nourishment enables them to support their strength, and perform their labour better. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 291 Mr. C. eats it to his oat-cakes. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. xi. 358 With an oat-cake and butter for I was always a gourmand.

Oaten (ōu·t'n), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. OAT *sb.* + -EN[4]. In first quot. perh. the gen. pl. of OAT = OE. *ātena*.]

1. Composed of the grain of oats, or of oatmeal.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 49 Take porke, wele þou hit sethe With otene grotes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 24 They lacked oten meale to make cakes withall. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 537 They did eate..oten bread. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 72 Oaten cakes..are much used in Lancashire.

2. Made of the straw or stem of an oat.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 72 [He] broke his oaten pype. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 52 Tune on my pipe the praises of my Lone, And midst thy oaten harmonie recount How faire she is. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 32 The Rural ditties..Temper'd to th' Oaten Flute. 1746 COLLINS *Ode Evening* 1 Aught of oaten stop, or pastoral song. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* II. iv. (1849) 101 Oh! sweet Theocritus! had I thine oaten reed.

3. Of or belonging to the oat as a plant. *Oaten hay*: see quot. 1899.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 913 When Shepheards pipe on Oaten strawes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 146 Drawing it in with an oaten straw. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* 141 The farmers grow their maize and their oaten hay and sell it, and are comfortably off. 1899 *Daily News* 30 June 5/3 There has recently been some demand in Australia for 'oaten hay', for English race horses. Oaten hay, or as it is called in Cape Colony 'oat hay'..consists of oat sheaves with the oats not thrashed out of them.

†**4.** Abounding in oats; oat-producing. *rare.*

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 958 The Oaten land or Muske Thistle. *c* 1648–50 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* IV. Kj, Thence to oaten Ouston fruitfull.

B. *sb.* An oaten pipe: see 2 above.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. II. 469 Which, when as the oaten spoke, From their green dreams aye awoke.

Oater, obs. form of OTTER.

Oath (ōuþ), *sb.* Pl. **oaths** (ōuðz). Forms: 1–4 áð, áþ, (1 háð), 2–4 oð, oþ, 3 æð, oað, othþ, (hoþ), 4–5 ooþ, 4–6 ooth, (5 -e), 4–7 oth, -e, (6 oith, oothe), 7– oath, (*dial.* 5 wothe, woothe); also β. *north.* and *Sc.* 4 ath, aithe, aythe, 4–5 athe, ayth, (5 haith, 6 eith, 7 eath), 5–9 aith. [Com. Teut.: OE. *áþ* str. masc., = OFris. *êth*, *âd*, OS. *êð* (MDn. *eet*, *eed-*, Du. *eed*, MLG. LG. *êd*), OHG. *eid* (MHG. *eit*, *eid-*, Ger. *eid*), ON. *eiðr* (Sw. *ed*, Da. *eed*), Goth. *aips*:—OTeut. **aipo-z* :—pre-Teut. **oitos*, cf. OIr. *oeth*.]

1. A solemn or formal appeal to God (or to a deity or something held in reverence or regard), in witness of the truth of a statement, or the binding character of a promise or undertaking; an act of swearing; a statement or promise corroborated by such an appeal, or the form of words in which such a statement or promise is made.

To take (*an*) *oath*: to utter, or bind oneself by, an oath; to swear: also *to make* (*an*) *oath*, and in earlier use *to swear an oath*. †*To take an oath of* (*a person*): to cause (him) to swear; to administer, or be witness to, an oath (*obs.*). *On* or *upon oath*: under the obligation of an oath; as having made an oath.

Beowulf 1107 (Z.) Að wæs geæfned. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp. Matt.* xiv. 7 Ða behet he mid áðe, hyre to syllenne swa hwæt swa heo hyne bæde. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 Þis mid áðe ȝefestnodan. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6108 Nou adde heyemen of þe lond..deop oþ ysnore, Wiþ him to holde treweliche, & hreke þo hor oþ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1618 Be his right hand he suar his ath. *c* 1300 *Scyn Julian* 25 Ihote icham alle cristenemen, to deðe do vp myn oþe. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 292 Wt owte ony wothe. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xi. 344 Bi ooth and so bi avisement. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 140 Whan the two kynges hadde take the oth of these two. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 96 He..bade hem with grete instaunce and wothys that the nexte nyghte..the lampys afore seyd schuld be lyghtynde. 1511 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 3 John Husscher wyll take a othe a pon a boke. 1516 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 92 Prelates to whome they haue bounde themselfe by othe, promesse or vowe. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xcv. 310 Themperour hath so made his oth and promyse & hath sworne by his crowne imperyall. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 14 Speake truly on thy knighthood, and thine oath. — *Lucr.* Argt., She, first taking an oath of them for her revenge, revealed the actor. 1599 — *Hen. V*, V. ii. 399 My Lord of Burgundy wee'le take your Oath..for suretie of our Leagues. 1601 — *All's Well* v. iii. 185 Aske him vpon his oath, if hee do's thinke [etc.]. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 179 Which swearing, or oath, is a form of speech, added to a promise: by which he that promiseth, signifieth, that unless he perform, he renounceth the mercy of his God, or calleth to him for vengeance on himself. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 253 The administring of an oath to witnesses by justices of the peace. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 374 He declined examination upon oath. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv, I could take my oath he said so. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 633 The new oaths were sent down to the Commons. 1861 G. MEREDITH *Evan Harrington* xliii. (1886) 481 Rose ..made oath to her soul she would rescue him.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27666 And gain sum þai suare þair ath [*Fair.* mak ane athe] For to do him melle and lath. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 10 Here es forbodene athe with-owttene chesoun. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 540 Sum of the men of the Cuntre Com till his pess and maid him ath. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 61 The first conditioun requirit to ane lauchful eith is verite or truth. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 13 To make ane aith before ane Judge. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* 147 I'm free to tak my aith.

b. Loosely applied to an asseveration in the form of an oath, but not involving a reference to God or anything sacred.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 192–3. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* V. xi, She..laughed, and blushed, and oft did say Her pretty oath, by Yea and Nay, She could not, would not, durst not play!

2. Such an appeal made lightly in ordinary speech in corroboration of a statement, etc.; a careless use of the name of God or Christ, or of something sacred, in asseveration or imprecation, or a formula of words involving this (often with suppression or perversion of the sacred name, and becoming at length practically meaningless, or a mere expression of anger, surprise, or other strong feeling: an act of profane swearing; a curse.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Ne haue þu þines drihtenes nome in nane ǽða ne in nane idel speche. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 108 Blasphemie..þet swereð greate oðes, oðer bitterliche kurseð, oðer mis-seið bi God, oðer bi his haliwen. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 177 Þer weoren oþes an hep. hose þat hit herde. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 629 Þe former of euery creature Dismembred y with oþes grete, and rente Lyme for lyme. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 697 The wycked othes, and the times myspent. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* II. (Arb.) 21 Oathes are Crutches, vpon whych Lyes..go, and neede no other pasport. ..Oathes are wounds that a man stabs into himselfe. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 511 Every street of the city rings with the horrible oaths of their drivers. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* (1851) 8 He closed the window with an oath. 1898 D. C. MURRAY *Tales* 209 Oaths are the flash-notes of speech.

3. With qualifying words, as BIBLE *oath*, BODILY *oath*, BOOK *oath*, CORPORAL *oath*, *oath of abjuration*, *of allegiance*, *of office*, *of supremacy*, etc. *Great oath*: an oath of special solemnity, or (in sense 2) of special emphasis or profanity; the form of oath held by the swearer, or considered at the time, most sacred.

a 1225 [see 2]. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 75 Þerfor William þe kyng..suore a grete othe, þat he suld neuer spare Noiþer lefe no lothe northeren, what so þei ware. 13.. *K. Alis.* 4575 (Bodl. MS.) Now he..haþ yswore his grete ooþ þat he ne shal twies seen þe sonne Er he hym haue þe forte ywonne. 1389 in Sir W. Fraser *Wemyss of W.* (1888) II. 24 Til there thyngys .. lelily and fermly to be fulfyllyt .. bath the partys fornemmyt, the haly wangelis twechyt, the gret ath bodylyke has sworn. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xx. 1961 He swore the great aith bodely. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 210/2 Grete oothe, *jusjurandum*. 1530 PALSGR. 495 He hath constrayned me .. by a boke othe (*par mon serment sur ung liure*). *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1899) I. 41 The chanceleir suore be his great aith and hailie sacrament thair was..no wther..that he faworit sa weill. 1589 COOPER *Admonit.* 32 Thomas Orwin..himselfe hath vpon his booke oath denied, that he euer printed [the books]. 1606 *Proc. agst. late Traitors* 6 Should receive several corporall othes upon the holy Evangelists. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 12 Twelue loyall men .. sall be chosen; quha sall sweare the great eath in presence of the parties, that they sall declare quhilk of them hes best richt. 1771 E. LONG *Trial of Dog 'Porter'* in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 204 I'm ready to take my bible oath on't. 1777 G. CLINTON in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 415 To attend at Kingston, and take the oath of office in consequence of my late appointment. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xii, I dhruv him to Squire Egan's, I'll take my book oath. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. I. 504 A law..imposed severe penalties on every person who refused to take the oath of supremacy when required to do so.

4. *transf.* A person by whom, or thing by which, one swears. *rare.*

c 1825 BEDDOES *Poems, Torrismond* I. iii, If thou art..The admiration, oath, and patron saint, Of frivolous revellers.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *oath-parole, -pledge, -rite; oath-breaker, -breaking, -making, -sanctioner, -taker, -taking*; *oath-bound, -despising, -detesting* adjs.; **oath-sick** *a.*, fastidious about oaths, having an objection to take an oath; **oath-worthy** *a. arch.*, worthy of credit on oath, worthy to be sworn by.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Oct. 6/3 An open organization and not *oath-bound, except in the case of the council. 1894 *Cath. News* 27 Oct. 3/2 Freemasonry is an oath-bound body. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 148 Blasphemers and *oath-breakers. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 38, I told him gently ..Of his *Oath-breaking. 1826 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) III. 8 The depositions of his *oath-despising retainers. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* xiii, Dempster, a true blue Scot I'se warran'; Thee, *aith-detesting, chaste Kilkerran. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. (1558) 160 In an *othe-makinge, not what the feare but what the vertue of it is, ought to be considered. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. (1662) 189 What *Oath-office is kept in London; I know not. 1900 *Daily Tel.* 11 Aug. 7/2 These spies and breakers of *oath-paroles. 1884 *Congregationalist* June 465 The sacramental solemnity, the *oath-pledge against evil. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN (J.), All the *oath-rites said, I have ascended her adorned bed. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1869) I. 8 Zeus .. conferred upon Styx the majestic distinction of being the Horkos, or *oath-sanctioner of the Gods. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* (1717) IV. 219 A scrupulous *Oath-sick Conscience. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 49 The Magistrates, who co-operated with this hirer of *oath-takers. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 465 Oath-takers being sadly prone to kiss their thumb, as it were. 1458 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 299 That no man .. be recevid unto the franches..of the said citie save only for the same crafte that he usith at his *othe takyng. 1882 BOSWORTH-TOLLER *Anglo-Sax. Dict.* s.v. *áþ-wyrþe*, Gif he áþwyrþe bið, 'if he be *oath-worthy', *Laws of Ine* 46. 1886 CORBETT *Fall of Asgard* II. 170 By all that we of old have deemed holy and oathworthy.

Hence **Oathed** (in comb.) *a.*, furnished with oaths; **Oa·thful** *a.*, full of oaths; **Oa·thlet**, a small or petty oath.

1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 296 Cursing and swearing in triumph in a *many-oathed language. 1887 SIMPSON *Golf* x. 171 An earnest *oathful desire for victory. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 270 A tiny tart *oathlet.

Oath (ōuþ, ōuð), *v. rare.* Forms: 4 athe, 6 othe, 7– oath, oathe. [f. OATH *sb.*]

†1. *trans.* To impose an oath upon, put to one's oath, conjure. *Obs.*

13.. *Evang. Nicod.* 1141 in Herrig *Archiv* LIII. 412 Bi gret god we yhow athe [L. *conjurantes eos*]. *Ibid.* 1699 We war athed full nere [L. *conjurati sumus*].

2. *intr.* (or with *obj. cl.*) To utter an oath or oaths, to swear. Also *to oath it.*

a 1617 P. BAYNE *Lect.* (1634) 167 They carry their sinne in their fore-head, braving men, oathing it. 1627–47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xix. 67 'Tis easy to know a beginning swearer .. He oathes it, as a cowardly fencer plays. 1851 R. F. BURTON *Goa* 309 Complainant swears that he was not paid; witness oathes by the sun that he was. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 72 Some of the soldiers .. laughed and oathed in evident glee.

3. *trans.* To take to oath, swear by.

1740 T. CONNOR in *Gentl. Mag.* 461/2, I do oath the holy seven [i.e. sacraments], His soul's with Patrick now in heaven.

4. To address or call with oaths.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 41 Some lusty carter is heard oathing a bit of the blood patrician. 1853 S. G. OSBORNE in Visc. Ingestre *Meliora* II. 11 The dogs .. kept up growls of defiance, till their owners oathed them into order.

Hence **Oa·thing** *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

1680 I. C. *Vind. Oaths* (ed. 2) 19 If there be no oathing or swearing, there can be no for-swearing. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Sin Man-catching* Wks. 1716 I. 186 These Men-catchers lay their Snares and their Oathing-Gins to catch them.

Oathable (ōu·þăb'l), *a. rare*⁻¹. In 7 othable. [f. OATH *sb.* or *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of taking an oath; fit or able to be sworn; oath-worthy.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 135 You are not Othable, Although I know you'l sweare, terribly sweare.

Oatmeal (ōu·tmīl). Forms: see OAT and MEAL.

1. Meal made from oats.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 14 Take almondes unblanchid ..Put ote-mele to. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 244 A man Sholde ette mettis of colde and moisti complexcion, ..as..Potage of oot-mell. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xvii. 19 Behynde the saddyl, they (the Scottis] wyll haue a lytle sacke full of ootemele. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxvii. 22 Though thou shuldest bray a foole with a pestell in a morter like otemeell. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 29 Oatmeal is to be accounted the best of all Flour. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. I. (1869) I. 171 The common people in Scotland .. are fed with oat-meal. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 333 Poultices..formed of oat-meal. 1873 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 417 For growing children, oatmeal is invaluable.

†b. Proverb. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 329 Leosthenes had perswaded the citee of Athenes to make warre, beeyng set agog to thinke all the worlde otemele. 1615 SWETNAM *Arraignm. Wom.* iii, The worlde is not all made of otemeale, nor all is not golde that glisters. 1673 *Vinegar & Must.* Wedn. Lect., You think .. that all the world is oatmeal.

c. Short for oatmeal porridge.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

†2. *pl.* A name for a set of riotous or profligate young men early in the 17th century. *Obs. slang.*

'No trace of this odd appellation has yet been found except that the author of a ludicrous pamphlet has taken the name of Oliver Oat-meale' (Nares *Gloss.* 1822).

1624 FORD *Sun's Darling* I. i, Do mad prank with Roaring boys and oatmeals.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *oatmeal flummery, groats, gruel, -man, mill, porridge*; *oatmeal-chewer, -eater, -maker*; also applied *attrib.* to cloth of a minutely speckled pattern suggestive of oatmeal, as *oatmeal frieze, serge*, etc.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 431 ₱ 3, I desire you would find out some Name for these craving Damsels, .. Trash-eaters, *Oatmeal-chewers, Pipe-champers, Chalk-lickers [etc.]. 1886 *Ripon Chron.* 4 Sept. 2/6 New *Oatmeal Cloths, in plain and fancy cream. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Jan. 9/1 Dresses of *oatmeal cream, with bonnets to match. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* 38 Professions..of everlasting amity, past now between the Cow-killer and *Oat-meal-eater. 1778 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* 204 To make *Oatmeal Flummery. 1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* in *O. Pl.* (1814) I. 278 You *oatmeal-groat you were acquainted with this plot. 1611 *Closet for Ladies & Gentlew.* 134 Oatemeale grotes soked in vineger. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 457 Throat squincy..vse *Otemeale grewell well sifted. 1599 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), Thomas Jones..*Otmellmaker. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5882/3 Thomas Cozens, .. Oatmeal maker. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 102 For these Crops, being but of Oates, I could have had five pound an Acre, being offered it by an *Oat-meal man. 1818 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 533 2 Oatmeal boiled in water (*oatmeal porridge).

Oaty (ōu·tĭ), *a. rare.* [f. OAT + -Y.] Of the nature of, or full of oats, †esp. of wild oats.

1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* vii. (1891) 55 Verye fruitfull for corne especiallie barlie, but it is accounted oatie and not soe fine as that of the other partes. *Ibid.*, The negligence of husbandmen in sowinge of bad and oatie seade. 1611 COTGR., *Avenier*, oatie, belonging to oats.

Oaze, Oazy, obs. forms of OOZE, OOZY.

†**Ob**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* [From *ob.*, abbreviation of *objection*, used in conjunction with *sol.* = *solution*, in old books of divinity.] In phr. *Ob(s) and sol(s)* = objection(s) and solution(s); scholastic or subtle disputation. Hence †**Ob-and-soller** *Obs. nonce-wd.*, a scholastic or subtle disputant.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 11 Very skilfull in the learning of ob and Sol. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. iii. (1651) 675 A thousand idle questions, nice distinctions, subtleties, Obs and Sols. *c* 1660 *Loyal Songs* (1731) II. 217 Whilst he should give us Sol's and Ob's, He brings us in some simple bobs. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1242 To pass for Deep and Learned Scholars; Although but Paltry, Ob and Sollers.

†**Ob**, *sb.*² *Obs.* [a. Heb. אוֹב *ōbh* necromancer.] A wizard, magician, sorcerer, ventriloquist.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* III. xxii. 336 They peep and mutter, like Obs and Pythons, whispering as out of the earth and their bellies.

†**Ob.**, abbreviation of OBOLUS, formerly used to denote a halfpenny.

1442 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 387, xvj Skaynys of grete packethrede..at ob a pec'; in al viijd. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 30 To reseyve an ob..fore here offryng. *c* 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 42 His hen at a peny, his chiken at ob. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 590 Item, Sacke, two Gallons, v.s. viii.d... Item, Bread, ob. *Prince.* O monstrous, but one halfe penny-worth of Bread to this intollerable deale of Sacke? 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 238 The Hospitall of Saint Iames was .. valued at the suppression to 32.*l.* 2.*s.* 1*d.* ob.

Ob., abbrev. of L. *obiit*, died; used before the date of a person's death.

Ob-, *pref.* The Lat. prep. *ob* 'in the direction of, towards, against, in the way of, in front of, in view of, on account of'. In combination with vbs. and their derivatives, the *b* is assimilated to certain consonants, becoming *oc-* before *c-*, *of-* before *f-*, *op-* before *p-*, and app. *o-* before *m-* (in *omittĕre*). In combination it has the following senses: a. In the direction of, towards; facing, in front of; as *obvertĕre* to turn towards, *obœdīre* to listen to. b. Against, in opposition, as *occurrĕre* to run against, *oppōnĕre* to place against; often merely implying the injurious or objectionable character of an action. c. Upon or over; down upon, down; as *obdūcĕre* to draw upon or over, *obligāre* to bind down, *occidĕre* to fall down. d. Completely; sometimes pleonastic, as *obdulcāre* to sweeten (completely), *obdūrāre* to harden greatly; often with a colouring of sense a.

In English use, *ob-* (*oc-*, *of-*, *op-*, *o-*) occurs

1. In combinations already formed in Latin in the senses above-mentioned; rarely in words formed in Eng. itself on Latin elements; e.g. a. *obedience, obversion*; b. *object, occur, opponent, opposite*; c. *obduce, occident*; d. *obdulcorate, obdurate.*

2. In mod. scientific Latin, and hence in Eng., in Botany, etc., *ob-* is prefixed to adjs. in the sense 'inversely', or 'in the opposite direction'; e.g. *obcordātus* (Linnæus), *obcordate*, i.e. cordate with the base or broad end presented; *obovate*, ovate or egg-shaped with the wider end presented; *obtriangular*, triangular with the apex downward. See below OBCLAVATE to OBTURBINATE.

This is not an ancient L. use, where *ob-* was rarely combined with an adj., the chief example being *oblongus* OBLONG, which could hardly be in sense the model for these words. Apparently the prefix represents the *ob-* of the adv. *obversē* OBVERSELY, and is an abridged representation of that word.

†**Oba·cerate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *obaerārе* to contradict. (Derived according to some Lat. grammarians from *acus, aer-* chaff.)] Hence †**Obacera·tion**, a stopping one's mouth.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Obacerate*, to stop ones mouth, that he cannot tell out his tale. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Obaceration.*

Obaie, obs. form of OBEY.

†**Obak**, obs. form of ABACK: cf. O *prep.*¹

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 3 All binges putt o-bak. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5084 His pryde was put obak.

Obambulate (ɒbæ·mbiŭlēit), *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *obambulāre*, f. *ob-* (OB-) + *ambulare* to walk.] *intr.* To walk about; to wander hither and thither.

1614–15 BOYS *Wks.* (1622) 597 Soules departed .. doe not obambulate and wander vp and downe, but remaine in places of happinesse or vnhappinesse. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 100 In the interim the Soule doth not wander and obambulate. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. (1737) 231 We..must still obambulate, Sequacious of the Court.

So **Obambula·tion**, walking to and fro; **Oba·mbulatory** *a.*, habitually walking about, itinerant.

1600 O. E. (M. SUTCLIFFE) *Repl. Libel* v. 100 Their stationarie obambulations about the limits of parishes. 1610 BOYS *Wks.* (1622) 375 Their obambulations of spirits and apparitions of dead men. 1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 107 Obambulation much befriends The point for which a man contends. 1855 CHAMIER *My Travels* III. i. 16 Many obambulatory merchants of such wares.

‖**Obang** (ōu·bæŋ). Also 7 oehan. [Jap. *ô-ban*, f. *ô* great + *ban* (a. Chinese *fan*) sheet, division: cf. KOBANG.] A gold coin formerly current in Japan, of an oblong form rounded at the corners, and equal in value to ten kobangs.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* II. (1669) 147 A thousand *Ocbans* of Gold, which amount to forty seven thousand *Thayls*, or crowns. 1863 *Reader* 21 Nov. 595 The half-obang is almost literally an obang, which is elliptic in form, cut in half. 1890 *Daily News* 11 Oct. 5/4 The next in size to this unwieldy coin is the Japanese 'obang', which weighs rather more than two ounces and a half, about equal to ten English sovereigns.

†**Oba·rmate**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. ppl. stem of L. *obarmāre* to arm against.] *trans.* To arm (Cockeram, 1623). Hence †**Obarma·tion**, an arming (Ibid.).

1658 PHILLIPS, *Obarmation*, an arming against.

‖**Oba·rni, oba·rne.** *Obs.* [Russ. обварный *obvarnyi*, scalded, prepared by scalding.] In full, *mead obarni*, i.e. 'scalded mead', a drink used in Russia, and known in England *c* 1600.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 461 One veather of sodden mead called *Obarni*. 1609 *Pimlyco* C iv b, With spiced Meades ..As Meade Obarne, and Meade Cherunck. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* I. i, Chimney-sweepers [Are got] To their tobacco, and strong-waters, Hum, Meath, and Obarni.

Obay(e, Obbet, -it, -yt, obs. forms of OBEY, OBIT. **Obbley**, variant of OBLEY *Obs.*

‖**Obbligato** (ɒbbligā·to, ɒbligā·to), *a.* (*sb.*) *Mus.* Often **obligato.** [a. It. *obbligato*, formerly *obligato*, obliged, obligatory.] Indispensable; that cannot be omitted: applied to a part essential to the completeness of a composition (or to the instrument on which such a part is played); esp. to an accompaniment having an independent value. (Opposed to *ad libitum.*) Also *transf.* indispensable; forced, compulsory.

[1724 *Explic. For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 50 *Obligata* Necessary, Expressly, or on Purpose. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Obligati*, signifies for, or on purpose, or necessary; as *doi violin obligati*, on purpose for two violins.] 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 342 And with Raimondi's fire, and warlike art, Play'd some French General's *obligato* part. 1821 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 234 He added an obbligato accompaniment of a large hand-bell. 1878 E. J. HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 20 An accompaniment may be either 'Ad libitum' or 'Obligato'..It is said to be Obligato when..it forms an integral part of the composition.

B. *sb.* An obbligato part or accompaniment.

1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 276 The scena and rondo, *Non temer*, with pianoforte *obligato*. 1861 *Times* 26 Aug., He has furnished a sort of 'obbligato', or independent part.

Obbraid, corrupt form of UPBRAID.

†**Obcæcate**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 obse-, 6–7 obce-. [ad. L. *obcæcāt-us*, pa. pple. of *obcæcāre* or *occæcāre* to blind, f. *ob-* (OB- I b) + *cæcāre* to blind, *cæcus* blind. See also OCCÆCATE *v.*] Blinded; blind; destitute of mental or spiritual vision. So †**Obcæcated** (-cee-) *a.*, in same sense; †**Obcæcation** (-cee-), blinded condition; mental or spiritual blindness.

a 1568 A. KID in *Bannatyne MS.* (1875) 263/40 And prince of iustice the verry image suld be, The quhilk but veritew is blind and obsecat. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 121 His obsecate and blind enemies. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxiii. 293 Neither was their obduration nor their obcecation less. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* V. 125 A heavy blindness and obcæcation. 1641 *Family of Love* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malham) IV. 447 Let not us persuade ourselves..that our great god Cupid is obcecated. 1696 EVELYN in *Bentley's Corr.* (1842) I. 115 The fillets, with which the Iunto's eyes are banded..to represent their Obcæcation.

Obcess, obs. (erron.) form of OBSESS.

Obclavate (ɒbklē·vēt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [See OB- 2.] Inversely clavate; club-shaped with the thickened part at the base. 1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Obcompressed (ɒbkɒmpre·st), *a. Nat. Hist.* [See OB- 2.] Compressed or flattened in the opposite of the usual direction: see quots.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Obcompressus, Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to the ovary and seeds of the *Synantheræ* [= *Compositæ*], when their greater diameter is from right to left, as in the *Coreopsis*: obcompressed. **1892** *Syd. Soc. Lex., Obcompressed*, flattened anteriorly.

Obconic (ɒbkɒ·nik), *a. Nat. Hist.* = next.

1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 153 *Broscus*..labial palpi with their fourth joint obconic. **1847** HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 235 Antennæ..clavate, second and third joints obconic.

Obconical (ɒbkɒ·nikăl), *a.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* [See OB- 2.] Inversely conical; of the form of a cone with the base upward or outward.

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* I *Salicornia*... Joints compressed, emarginate; internodes obconical. **1828** STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 298 Antennæ with obconical joints. **1872** OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 133 Carpels..immersed in a large, obconical receptacle.

Obcordate (ɒbkɔ·ɹdĕt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [See OB- 2.] Inversely cordate; heart-shaped, with the apex serving as base or point of attachment.

1775 J. JENKINSON *Gen. & Specif. Descr. Br. Pl.* Gloss., *Obcordate*, heart-shaped with the *apex* downwards. **1819** SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 153 Thorax obcordate, its base very narrow or pedunculated. **1896** EDMONDS *Bot. for Beginners* vi. 42 In the Wood Sorrel we have an obcordate, or inversely heart-shaped leaf.

So **Obco·rdiform** *a.* = prec.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* **1892** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Obcuneate (ɒbkiū·niĕt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [See OB- 2.] Inversely cuneate; wedge-shaped, with the thin end at the base of the organ or part.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 166 Segments of submerged leaves obcuneate. *Ibid.* 346 Bracts of fruiting catkins broadly obcuneate.

Obcurrent, obs. variant of OCCURRENT.

Obdeltoid (ɒbde·ltoid), *a. Nat. Hist.* [See OB- 2.] Inversely deltoid; of a triangular form, with the apex downward, or at the base of the organ or part. **1891** in *Cent. Dict.*

Obdiplostemonous (ɒbdiplɒɪstī·mŏnəs), *a. Bot.* [See OB- 2.] Diplostemonous with the disposition of the two stamen-whorls reversed; having the stamens of the outer whorl opposite to, and those of the inner whorl alternate with, the petals. Hence **Obdiploste·mony,** the condition of being obdiplostemonous.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 3. 198 It..occurs that the antipetalous stamens are more or less exterior in insertion, and then the carpels, when isomerous, are alternate with the inner and antisepalous stamens, and therefore opposite the petals... This arrangement takes the name of Obdiplostemony. **1882** *Nature* 7 Dec. 126 The .. curious 'obdiplostemonous' arraogement in the .. genus *Platytheca*. **1888** HENSLOW *Origin Floral Struct.* xx. 189 In..most..genera..obdiplostemony..is..due to the petaline whorl of filaments being, so to say, thrust outside the level of the calycine whorl by the protruding .bases of the carpels.

Obdormition (ɒbdɒɹmi·ʃən). [ad. L. *obdormītiōn-em*, n. of action from *obdormīre* to fall asleep, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 d) + *dormīre* to sleep.]

†**1.** A falling asleep, or the condition of being asleep. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1634 BP. HALL *Contempt., N. T.* iv. xxxii, A peaceable obdormition in thy bed of ease and honour.

2. Numbness of a limb, etc. due to pressure on a nerve; the condition of being 'asleep'. *rare*—⁰.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* **1886** in THOMAS *Med. Dict.*

†**Obdu·ce,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *obdūc-ĕre* to draw over, cover over, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 c) + *ducĕre* to lead, draw.]

1. *trans.* To cover, envelop.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 223 This plant is..obduced on every side with long strait..leaves. **1709** BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 71 A certain Crust..obducing the Cutis. *Ibid.* 118 Cellules..obduc'd with a thin Membrane.

2. To draw or put over as a covering.

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 65 A Cortex that is obduced over the Cutis, as in Elephants.

†**Obdu·ct,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *obduct-*, ppl. stem of *obdūcĕre*: see prec.; cf. INDUCT.] *trans.* = prec. 1.

1623 COCKERAM, *Obduct*, to couer. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 188 When the Liver is..so obducted and covered with thick skins, that it cannot diffuse its virtue.

†**Obdu·ction.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *obductiōn-em*, n. of action f. *obdūcĕre*: see OBDUCE.] The action of covering or enveloping.

In quot. 1699 repr. L. *obductio* of the Vulgate, tr. Gr. ἐπαγωγή of the LXX., variously explained in the versions.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 34 A strong Ligament within the ioynt..beside the outward obductions, and clothynges with Ligamentes. **1699** BIBLE (DOUAY) *Ecclus.* ii. 2 Make no hast in the time of obduction. **1623** COCKERAM, *Obduction*, a couering. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Obduction*, a covering or laying over.

†**Obdu·lcorate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OB- 1 d + late L. *dulcōrāre* to sweeten, f. *dulcōr-em* sweetness, f. *dulc-is* sweet: cf. L. *obdulcāre*.] *trans.* To sweeten.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 36 Such medicaments are obdulcorated with cordial electuaries.

Obduracy (ɒ·bdiurăsi, ɒbdiū·răsi). [f. OBDURATE: see -ACY 3, and cf. late L. *obdūrātio*.] The state or quality of being obdurate.

1. Stubbornness, obstinacy; obstinate hardness of heart, relentlessness; persistence in evil.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 50 Thou think'st me as farre in the Diuels Booke, as thou, and Falstaffe, for obduracie and persistencie. **1670** G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. II. 161 He is so constant in his resolutions, that it passes almost to obduracy. **1720** WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xvi. 436 To break the Obduracy of my Harden'd and ungrateful Heart. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) I. II. iv. 238 If Rome at times was courted with promising submission, at others it was opposed with inflexible obduracy.

2. The state of being physically hardened. *rare.*

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 514 They [caruncles] are found to acquire the obduracy of a rigid scirrhus.

Obdurate (ɒ·bdiurĕt, ɒbdiū·ɹĕt, *a.* [ad. L. *obdūrāt-us* hardened, hardened in heart, pa. pple. of *obdūrāre*: see next.]

1. a. Hardened in wickedness or sin; persistently impenitent; stubbornly resisting, or insensible to, moral influence.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 126 þei be so obdurate in here coueytise. **1558** BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* xvi. 98 What obdurate vnkindness is this, not to recognise these so great benefites. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VI. 790 What..Wonders move th' obdurate to relent? **1720** WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. iv. 76 Mollifie and Soften the Hardness of my Obdurate Heart. **1830** SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 360 The obdurate conscience of the old sinner.

absol. as *sb.* **1830** W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* IV. 177 Beholding ..With righteous wrath such obdurates.

b. Hardened, or hardening oneself, against persuasion, entreaty, the sentiment of pity, etc.; stubborn, obstinate, unyielding, inflexible, relentless, hard-hearted, inexorable.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. i, If humble suits or imprecations..Might have entreated your obdurate breasts. **1593** SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 142 Women are soft, milde, pittifull, and flexible; Thou, sterne, obdurate, flintie, rough, remorselesse. **1692** DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 187 The miserable condition of old King Priam touches the most obdurate Soul. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 171 ⁋ 8 To supplicate obdurate brutality, was hopeless. **1818** SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IV. ix, But custom maketh blind and obdurate The loftiest hearts. **1840** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Look at Clock* xix, Why the fair was obdurate None knows,—to be sure it Was said she was setting her cap at the Curate. **1866** MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xxv. (1874) 311 She was compelled to be more obdurate than even her father had been.

c. *fig.* of things.

1727 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. I. 188 They have joined the most obdurate consonants without one intervening vowel. **1804** ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 69 This obdurate and destructive disease. **1814** CARY *Dante, Inf.* XXXIII, We all were silent. Ah, obdurate earth! **1840** DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xl, Said Kit, hammering stoutly at an obdurate nail.

†**2.** Physically hardened or hard. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10/2 The fissures are filled vp with some obdurate substance and callositye. *c* 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 11 Tynn..the owre thereof beyng an obdurate stone spred in the veynes of the mountaynes. **1743** tr. *Heister's Surg.* 394 Attended with an obdurate Callus. **1784** COWPER *Task* I. 52 Well-tann'd hides, Obdurate and unyielding.

b. *transf.* Harsh or disagreeable to the senses. *Obs. rare.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. cxxiii, I mean not Natures harsh obdurate light.

Obdurate (ɒ·bdiuɹĕt, ɒbdiū·ɹĕt), *v.* [f. OBDURATE *a.*, or L. *obdūrāt-*, ppl. stem of *obdūrāre* to harden, harden in heart, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *dūrāre* to harden.]

1. *trans.* To make obdurate, to harden in wickedness, or against moral influence, entreaty, etc.; to make stubborn or obstinate; to harden the heart of, make relentless or pitiless.

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 279/2 The holy Ghost sayth, I will obdurate the hart of Pharao. **1605** J. DOVE *Confut. Atheism* 1 [They] haue so hardned and obdurated them selues, that they haue no sence or feeling. **1651** HOWELL *Venice* 44 She [Venice] is obdurated with the same kind of vigor and vertu as old Rome. **1662** PETTY *Taxes* 58 Most of the punishments..are but shame..which shame for ever after obdurates the offender. **1710** [see OBDURATED below]. **1860** PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 84 Not .. from God, dooming to perdition, reprobating, obdurating, damning, but from man ..obduring or hardening himself in sin.

2. To harden physically. *Obs. rare.*

1597 [see OBDURATED below]. **1599** A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 4/2 Sprede it on two papers..and in the night it will obdurate itselfe. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 10 So as either too much to obdurate or mollify.

†**3.** *intr.* To become hard. *Obs. rare.*

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 263 This tree brings forth blossomes, first white, then green, afterwards red, and then obdurates, from whence come the cloves.

Hence **O·bdurated** *ppl. a.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 20/2 The debilest syde of the obdurated liver or milte. **1599** — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 248/2 When as a woman getteth an obduratede Breste. **1710** *Acc. Last Distemp. Tom Whigg* II. 55 Our Young, and not yet Obdurated Kitt Catt. **1874** PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 422 The obstinacy of an obdurated will.

Obdurately (see the adj.), *adv.* [f. OBDURATE *a.* + -LY 2.] In an obdurate manner; stubbornly; relentlessly.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. III. 33 Israel, grown obdurately profane. **1838** DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xv, Still Mr. Lillyvick, regardless of the siren, cried obdurately [etc.]. **1865** TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* x. 115 Shut your doors obdurately against [them].

Obdurateness (see the adj.). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being obdurate.

1. = OBDURACY 1.

1618 GAINSFORD *Perk. Warbeck* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 74 If the duchess continued in her obdurateness, and would not desist from her feminine rages, and terrible prosecutions. **1708** *Brit. Apollo* No. 23. 3/1 With fervent heat m' obdurateness he blames. **1720** WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xix. 532 How often have I felt this Obdurateness of Heart within!

2. = OBDURACY 2. *rare.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 44/1 [Bandages] must be softe..because through the obduratnes therof, they might hurte that parte. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 140 It presently acquired a stony obdurateness.

Obduration (ɒbdiurē·ʃən. [ad. L. *obdūrātiōn-em* hardening, n. of action from *obdūrāre* to harden.] The action or fact of hardening, or condition of being hardened.

1. A hardening, or condition of being hardened, in sin or wickedness; a making or becoming stubborn, obstinate, or insensible to moral influence; *rarely*, a becoming, or condition of having become, relentless or insensible to entreaty (quots. 1494, 1526).

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 553 Than the Gaunteners supprysyd with more obduracion of herte agayn theyr prynce, made theym a capytayne namyd Phylyp Artyuele. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 90/b, Obduracion or vnpitefulnes. **1585** PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* II. vi. 367 This .. was the obduration of Pharao. **1647** M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* I. ii. 7 God doth work..upon the will, either by way of Obduration, or by way of Mollification and conversion. **1728** RAMSAY *General Mistake* 20 Obduration follows public shame. **1778** BP. LOWTH *Isaiah* Notes ed. 12) 182 The obduration of the Jews of that age. **1882** 3 SCHMIT *Einyel. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1740/1 Falling under that judgment of obduration of which Isaiah speaks.

2. Physical hardening. *rare.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. vii. 113 The obduration of his Posteriors,..almost petrified by continuall hardnings upon his Asses bare backe. **1822-34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 231 As the distension and obduration increase.

†**Obdura·tious,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. OBDURATION; see -IOUS.] Characterized by or showing obduration; obdurate.

1672 BAXTER *Bagshaw's Scand.* I. 4, I had been guilty of an obdurations self-saving, and pertidious silence.

†**Obdure** (ɒbdiū·ɹ, *a. Obs.* (exc. *arch.*) [f. OB- 1 b + *dūr-us* hard: after L. *obdūrāre*; see next.]

1. = OBDURATE *a.* 1.

1608 HEYWOOD *Lucrece* IV. ii. Wks. 1874 V. 219 My doors the day time to my friends are free, But in the night the obdure gates are lesse kinde. **1639** G. DANIEL *Eccles.* xvi. 43 Hee made obdure the heart of y' proud King Pharoh. **1655** HEYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fortune by Land & Sea* I. ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 375 The boy's inflexible, and I obdure. **1844** MRS. BROWNING *Sonn., Meaning of the Look*, When they deathly need is obdurest [*later edd.* direariest].

2. = OBDURATE *a.* 2.

1624 QUARLES *Sion's Sonn.* XXIV. **1632** — *Div. Fancies* II. xiv. (1660) 54 Gods sacred Word is like the Lamp of Day, Which softens wax, but makes obdure the clay.

Hence †**Obdu·rely** *adv.*; †**Obdu·reness.**

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 55 The fates For her obdurenesse turn'd her into stone. **1634** BP. HALL *Contempt., N. T.* IV. *Christ Betrayed*, Oh the sottishnesse and obdurenesse of this sonne of perdition! **1848** LYTTON *K. Arthur* IX. civ, The morsels least obdurely tough.

Obdure (ɒbdiū·ɹ), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *obdūrā-re* to harden, to render or become hard; f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *dūrāre* to harden, f. *dūr-us* hard.]

1. *trans.* = OBDURATE *v.* 1. (In quots. 1640 in good sense: To strengthen, fortify, 'steel'.)

1598 YONG *Diana* 24 Now mollifie thy dire Hardnes and brest of thine so much obdured. **1633** HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* V. Wks. 1874 IV. 90 Hath..sinne so obdur'd thy heart? **1640** BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* (Ward) 20/1 We may not so obdure ourselves as to be like the Spartan boys, who would not so much as change a countenance at their beating. *Ibid.* 23/2 It concerns a wise man to obdure himself against these weak fears. **1678** R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* V. § 18. 153 God seems .. to have obdur'd their Hearts, to force them unto great Sins. **1860** [see OBDURATE *v.* 1].

†**2.** To harden physically; = OBDURATE *v.* 2.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 55 A dragon they espie Obdur'd to stone. **1665** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 112 Brick .. hardned by the Sun, which makes them..no less solid and usefull than those the Fire obdures.

†**3.** *intr.* **a.** To become hard. **b.** To become or remain obdurate; to persist stubbornly. *Obs.*

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* VI. ii, Sencelesse of good as stones they soone obdure. **1641** 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* Post. (1653) 88 Becket obdures, denies that the..Courts have authoritie to judge him. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Ruin'd Abbey* 213 Resolute in wrongs the priest obdur'd.

Hence †**Obdu·ring** *vbl. sb.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xx, He..would little perplex his thought for the obduring of nine hundred and ninety such as will dayly take worse liberties.

Obdured (ɒbdiū·ɹd, *poet.* ɒbdiū·rèd), *ppl. a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [pa. pple. of prec. vb., after L. *obdūrātus* obdurate.]

1. = OBDURATE *a.* 1.

1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 53 To ignorants obdurde, quhair wilful errour lyis. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xv. § 2 (1622) 154 A notable mirrour of obdured vngodlinesse. **1649** BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. ix. (1654) 252 Denouncing judgement to the unbeleeving and obdured sinner. **1667** MILTON

P. L. II. 568 Arm th' obdured brest With stubborn patience as with triple steel. 1830 Carlyle *Richter* in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) III. 40 A man with such obdured Stoicism like triple steel round his breast.

†**2.** = Obdurate *a.* 2. *rare.*

1619 H. Hutton *Follie's Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 9, I could .. Reade them a lecture should their vice imprint With sable lines in the obdured flint.

Hence †**Obdu·redness**, obdurateness.

1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 183 With further obdurednesse of heart. *a* 1656 — *Specialities Life* Rem. Wks. (1660) 13 The obdurednes and hopeless condition of that man. 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 180 Their unplacable obduredness, and unreclaimability of nature.

†**Obdu·rity.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Obdure *a.* + -ity: cf. Durity.] Hardness; obduracy.

c 1600 Norden *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 18 A stone called a Moar-stone. . . Notwithstanding their naturall obdüritie, the Countrie people haue a deuice to cleeue them. 1653 F. G. tr. *Scuderi's Artamenes* (1655) IV. viii. II. 113 When you discover any obdurity or inhumanity in her. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 116 Because of their obdurity and density they preserve the strength of those medicaments.

Obe (ōub). *Gr. Hist.* [ad. Gr. ὠβά.] A village or district in ancient Laconia; a subdivision of an original φυλή or clan.

1835 Thirlwall *Greece* viii. I. 315 An obe, which originally signified a village or district. *a* 1873 Lytton *Pausanias* iv. v, The divisions or obes acknowledged by the State.

‖ **Obeah** (ōu·bă), **obi** (ōu·bi). Also 8 **obia**, 9 **obea**, **obeeyah**. [A West African word: cf. Efik *ubio*, 'a thing, or mixture of things, put in the ground, as a charm to cause sickness or death; the Obeah of the West Indies' (Goldie *Dict. of Efik* 1874). With the senses cf. those of Juju.]

1. An amulet, charm, or fetish used by negroes for magical purposes.

1796 Stedman *Surinam* II. xx. 89 A superstitious *obia* or amulet tied about his neck. *Ibid.* (1813) II. xxix. 360 To whom he sells his obias or amulets, in order to make them invulnerable.

2. A kind of pretended sorcery or witchcraft practised by the negroes in Africa, and formerly in the West Indies and neighbouring countries.

1764 Grainger *Sugar Cane* iv. 331 In Obia, all the sons of sable Afric trust. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Grateful Negro* (1832) 246 *note*. Strict investigation..has..been made after the professors of Obi. *a* 1818 M. G. Lewis *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 94 The belief in Obeah is now greatly weakened. 1823 T. Roughley *Jamaica Planter's Guide* ii. 83 Perhaps the horrid and abominable practice of Obea is carried on, dismembering and disabling one another. 1889 H. J. Bell *Obeah; Witchcraft in W. Indies* i. 9 Before the emancipation .. the practice of Obeah was rampant in all the West Indian Colonies. 1889 *Pall Mall G.*, The awful mysteries of Obeeyah (*vulgo* Obi) and the powers possessed by the Obeeyah women of those days, were sufficiently known to all the slave-traders of the West Coast.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *obeah* (or *obi*) *-man*, *-woman*, one who practises obeah, a negro sorcerer or sorceress.

1764 Grainger *Sugar Cane* iv. 370 *note*, The negro-conjurers or obia-men as they are called. *a* 1818 M. G. Lewis *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 237 Adam, the reputed Obeah-man. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xli, She .. had always been considered as an Obi woman. 1886 Grant Allen *In all Shades* xxviii. (1887) 200 His mouldy obeah mummery of loose alligators' teeth and..little human knuckle-bones.

Hence **O·beah**, **o·bi**, *v. trans.*, to bewitch by obeah, put under a spell; **O·beahism** (**obeoism**, **obeism**, **obiism**), the practice of or belief in obeah.

a 1818 M. G. Lewis *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 134 Edward had Obeahed him. 1836 E. Howard *R. Reefer* xlviii, Such superstitious nonsense as Obeoism. 1866 Beckford Davis in *Rep. R. Comm. Jamaica* 521 Obeahism .. is the art of poisoning, combined with the art of imposing upon the credulity of ignorant people by a pretence of witchcraft. 1874 Sir S. D. Scott *To Jamaica* xiii. 231 Belief in witchcraft, under the name of Obeism and Myalism. 1895 H. J. Bell in Stoddart *Cruising Caribbees* xi. 89 'Missis, I'm Obeahed, I know I'll go dead'.

Obeche, var. Obeish *Obs.*, to obey.

†**Obe·dible**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *obēdī-re* to obey: see -ble, -ible. Cf. OF. *obéissable* obedient, docile.] Capable of obedience; docile.

1622 Bp. Hall *Contempt., N. T.* III. *Christ amg. Gergesens*, Spirits .. may be made most sensible of paine, and by the obedible submission of their created nature, wrought upon immediately by their appointed tortures.

Obedience (*obī·diĕns*). Also 4-5 **-iens(e**, 4-6 **-yence**, 5 **-yans**; 4 **obyd-**, 6 **obœdience**. [a. F. *obédience* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *obēdientia*, n. of quality f. *obēdient-em* Obedient: see -ence. With senses 2-4 cf. med. L. *obēdientia* in Du Cange.]

1. The action or practice of obeying; the fact or character of being obedient; submission to the rule or authority of another; compliance with or performance of a command, law, or the like; the action of doing what one is bidden.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 6 Vor neod one, als .. obedience of hire bischope, oðer of hire herre. 1340 *Ayenb.* 140 Of bozsamnesse .. þe milde bouþ gledliche, .. uor þe loue þet he heþ to þe obedience. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 9 For feyned obydience to synful mannus tradiciouns. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* II. ix, Vndone and lost for faulte of obedyence. 1563 Winȝet *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 59 For our humil and dew obœdience vnto our lauchful Souerane. 1602 Fulbecke *1st Pt. Parall.* Introd. 2 To bee brought vppe in the obedience of Lawes. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 19 They traine their cattell to such obedience, as with a Call or Whistle .. a great Heard will follow them like dogges. 1754 Edwards *Freed. Will* III. iv. (1762) 160 Obedience .is the submitting and yielding of the Will of one, to the Will of another. 1825 Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 3 The King's Council .. held their places at will, and were in most humble obedience to that will. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxi, In obedience to this request the qualifications were all gone through again. 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 65 Superstition, blind obedience to custom, and the other substitutes for a right and independent use of the mind.

b. *fig.* The action or fact of yielding to some actuating force or agency: see Obey *v.* 1 d. Usually in phr. *in obedience to.*

1671 L. Addison *W. Barbary* 102 They remove from one place to another, in obedience to their fickle Humors and cogent Necessities. *Mod.* A heavy body falls to the ground in obedience to the law of gravitation. The *s* becomes *r* in obedience to Verner's law.

c. *Passive obedience.* (*a*) (Opposed to *active* obedience) an obedience in which the subject allows himself to be treated according to the will of another; or in which he suffers without remonstrance or resistance. (*b*) Unqualified obedience or submission to authority, whether the commands be reasonable or unreasonable, lawful or unlawful.

1656 Bramhall *Replic.* vi. 231 Whether a power to reform abuses and inconveniences be necessary to a King, to which all his Subjects owe at least passive obedience. *a* 1708 Beveridge *Thes. Theol.* (1711) III. 328 As by Christ's passive obedience we are freed from the guilt of sin, so by His active obedience we are invested with righteousness. 1712 Berkeley (*title*) Passive Obedience; or, the Christian Doctrine of not resisting the Supreme Power, proved and vindicated, upon the Principles of the Law of Nature. 1808 Moore *Poet. Wks.* II. 16 The churchman's opiate draught, Of passive prone obedience. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1857) II. xi. 330 The doctrine of passive obedience had now crept from the homilies into the statute-book.

2. The fact or position of being obeyed, or of having others subject to one; command, authority, rule, dominion. (Now chiefly of ecclesiastical authority, esp. that of the Church of Rome.)

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 7 Sume læteð wel of hem seluen.. ȝif he bie of heiȝe menstre, oðer ȝif he haſð sum hei obedience. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. x. 220 Holy churche hoteþ alle manere puple Vnder obedience to bee and buxum to þe lawe. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1965 All þe gracieux goddez þat þe ground viseten, All er vndir my obedience, dredles I telle. 1555 Eden *Decades* 27 We are determyned noo longer to bee vnder yowre obedience. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* xi. § 754. 330 C D is a Monke professed under the obedience of the same Abbot. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* ix. ii. § 24 To abjure the authority and obedience of the Bishop of Rome. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvi. 214 The prospect of reducing Spain to the archduke's obedience. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 2. 356 The two Houses decided .. to return to the obedience of the Papal See.

b. *transf.* A sphere of authority; a realm, district, or body of persons subject to some rule, esp. ecclesiastical; a dominion.

1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 125 Christians .. of the Patriarch of Constantinoples obedience. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* ix. 209 On the 7th of July, the assembled cardinals of the two 'obediences' named in their place a third, Alexander V. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* V. xxii. 20 All the English land-owners within William's obedience. 1878 Stubbs *Medieval & Mod. Hist.* viii. (1900) 184 The Armenian Church .. was so far schismatic as not to be integrally a portion of either Roman or Byzantine obedience.

3. A salutation expressive of submission or reverence; a bow or curtsy; = Obeisance 3. Now *arch.* and *dial. To make* (*one's*) *obedience*, med. L. *obedientiam facere.*

1503 Dunbar *Thistle & Rose* 76 To hir [Dame Nature] thair makar to mak obediens, Full law inclynnand with all dew reuerens. 1604 Drayton *Owle* 1151 The poore Owle (his Obedience done) Thus to his Liege Lord reverently begun. 1661 Evelyn *Diary* 22 Apr., After obedience on their several approches to ye throne. 1800 Helena Wells *Constantia Neville* III. xxix. 193 'Be sure to bring your music books', he cried, as I made my obedience. 1885 'J. S. Winter' *In Quarters* vi. 105 A .. nurse .. who rose and made her obedience when he entered.

4. In a monastic or conventual establishment: Any office, official position, or duty, under the abbot or superior; the particular office or duty of any inmate of a convent; also, the cell, room, or place appertaining or appropriate to a particular office; = med. L. *obedientia* (see Du Cange).

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., Obedience, *Obedientia*, is sometimes used in the canon law, for an office, or the administration of it. . *Obedientia* was used in the general, for every thing that was enjoined the monks, by the abbot. .. In a more restrained sense [it] was applied to the farm belonging to the abbey, to which the monks were sent, .. either to look after the farm, or collect the rents. 1815 Mary Schimmelpenninck *Memoir. Monast. Pt. Royal* III. 51 All the obediences .. were put into .. disorder. Obedience is the name given to those rooms containing the materials for the different kinds of works in which nuns are employed. .. There were a great many of these obediences at Port Royal, as for example, obediences for the linen, the robery, the mattresses, the bedding, the furniture, the drugs, the apothecary's shop. 1882 Ogilvie (Annandale), *Obedience* .. 3 .. (*b*) A written precept or other formal instrument by which a superior in a religious order communicates to one of his subjects any special precept or instruction. 1891 *Cent. Dict., Obedience* .. 4. *Eccles.* .. (*b*) In Roman Catholic monasteries, any ecclesiastical and official position, with the estate and profits belonging to it, which is subordinate to the abbot's jurisdiction.

†**Obe·diencer.** *Obs.* [f. Obedience + -er: cf. F. *obédiencier.*] = Obedientiary *sb.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 27 As oure prelatis wiþ her obediensers and her lyvyng dispisen þe mekenes and þe povert of Crist. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. vi. 91 Bote he be obediencer to pryour oþer to mynstre. 1529 More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 157/1 God willed the woman to be subiecte and obediencer of man. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 28 § 15 The abbottes or pryours to whome thei be obedyencers. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 284 All that the Obediencer hath is the Superior's. [1892 Kirk *Abingdon Acc.* p. xi, We might .. use 'obedienter'.]

Obedienciarie, obs. form of Obedientiary.

Obe·diency. *rare.* [ad. L. *obēdientia*: see Obedience and -ency.] = Obedience 1.

1614 R. Tailor *Hog hath lost Pearl* v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 486 Great Crœsus' shadow may dispose of me To what he pleaseth. *Light.* So speaks obediency. 1800 Coleridge *Piccolom.* v. ii, The holy habit of obediency.

Obedient (*obī·diĕnt*), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 4-6 **-yent**, 5-6 **-iente**, 5 **obeydyand**, 6 **obœdient**. [a. OF. *obédient* (11th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *obēdient-em*, pr. pple. of *obēdire* to Obey.]

1. That obeys or is willing to obey; submissive to the will of a superior; complying with or carrying out a command or commands; doing what one is bidden; subservient; dutiful.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 424 Boðe beon obedient to hore dame in alle þinges, bute ine sunne one. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Cor.* ii. 9 That I knowe .. wher in alle thingis ȝe ben obedyent. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 1944 Lovyd ay God .. And to hym ever obeydyand were. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* civ. [cv.] 28 They were not obedient vnto his worde. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 158 The obedient executor of your commands. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xii. 246 Such delight hath God in Men Obedient to his Will. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* (1841) I. Introd. 1 To be made obedient to what they have already learnt. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* x, He lacks the homage and obedient affection which the poorest yeoman receives from his family. 1833 Alison *Hist. Europe* (1849–53) I. iv. § 123. 561 The armed force .. is essentially obedient—it acts, but should never deliberate. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 702 They were obedient to the laws.

†b. Owning, or subject to, the rule of another as sovereign or superior; subject. *Obs.*

1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 4072 Ne fra þan sal na man be bughsome, Ne obedient to þe kirk of Rome. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) iii. 16 Contreys that ben obedyent to the Emperour. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 5 (Harl. MS.) A spirit obediente to a new gouernaunce. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 30/2 [It] is not obedient to the chyrch of Rome.

c. Conventionally used as an expression of respect or courtesy, esp. at leave-taking, or in the conclusion of a letter; in phr. *your obedient servant.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 137 This subscribed by your humble and obedient sonne Frances. 1681 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 66, I am so entirely myself as being, Sir, Your most obedient and most devoted servant, Z. Isham. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* I. i, *Snake*..Mr. Surface, your most obedient. (*Exit.*) *Jos.* Mr. Snake, your most obedient. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 212 Reduce his wages, or get rid of her, Tom quits you, with—'Your most obedient, Sir'. 1885 *Times* 24 Nov. 10/4 You will greatly oblige, Sir, Your obedient servant.

†**2.** *Astrol.* Said of certain signs of the zodiac, etc.: Subject; see Obey *v.* 5. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 132 Which [the star Botercadent] of his kinde obedient Is to Mercurie and to Venus. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 28 Thise crokede signes ben obedient to the signes þat ben of riht Assencioun.

†**3.** Yielding to desires or wishes; compliant. *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 188 Obedient as breþeren and sustren to obere. 1497 Bp. Alcock *Mons Perfect.* C ij b/1 Yf we be obedyent unto our hedes, god is obedient unto our prayers.

4. *fig.* (chiefly of things or involuntary agents): Moving or yielding as actuated or affected by something else.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxxiv. (Bodl. MS.) He findeþ mater more able and obedient to his worchinge þe more noble impression he prenteþ þerein. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 43 b, Other efficient causes that are obedient, are but instrumentes of doyng, as Hatchettes, Hammers. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Errr.* I. i. 87 My wife and I .. floating .. obedient to the streame, Was carried towards Corinth, as we thought.. 1726 Leoni tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 27/1 The Ash is accounted very obedient in all manner of Works. 1857 Buckle *Civilis.* I. vii. 344 Soldiers live upon an element much more obedient to man.

†**B.** *sb.* One who is obedient or subject to authority; a subordinate: see quots. *Obs.*

1626 C. Potter tr. *Father Paul's Hist.* II. 81 Apt to condemne and reprehend any action whatsoeuer, if it were not done with their knowledge and counsell, as also to iustifie all the actions of their Obedients. 1662 Ray *Three Itin.* II. 159 Here [Glasgow] are most commonly about forty students of the first year, which they call obedients.

Obediential (*obīdi¸e·nʃăl*), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med. L. *obēdientiāl-is*, f. *obēdientia* Obedience: see -al 2; cf. F. *obédientiel* (1636 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by obedience. (Common in 17th c., chiefly *Theol.*; now *rare* or *Obs.* in *gen.* sense.)

1619 Sanderson *Serm.* (1657) 15 Which..distinction of Doctrinall and Obedientiall Necessity..is..sufficient to clear all doubts in this point. 1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* xxv. (1845) 371 Every being..hath a power obediential to hear what God saith, and do it. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.*

1. i. 38 There is no Power in the World but owes .. an obedientiall subjection to the Lord of Nature. 1755 S. WALKER *Serm.* i, An obedential Spirit..is the only Qualification for happiness in us. 1825 CULBERTSON *Lect. Revel.* vi. 77 The obedientiall sufferings and death of Christ.

2. *Sc. Law.* (See quots.).

1693 STAIR *Institutes* I. iii. § 3 (ed. 2) 20 Obedientiall Obligations are these, which are put upon men by the will of God, not by their own will, and so are most Natural, as introduced by the Law of Nature. 1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* III. i. § 9. 414 These are called by Lord Stair *obedicential* or *natural obligations*, in opposition to *conventional*. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. 945.

†**B.** *sb.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—°.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Obedientials*, those that execute an Office under Superiours, and with obedience to their commands.

Hence **Obedie·ntially** *adv.*, in the way of obedience; **Obedie·ntialness**, a relation of obedience.

1640 GAUDEN *The Love*, etc. (1641) 12 No men or oninds are more obedientially disposed to an heroick patience. 1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 28 Which obedientialness..is such as our bodies to our souls. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1710) II. 275 To do..works of charity to the poor, obedientially to God's command.

Obedie·ntiar. *rare.* [See -AR 2.] = next, A. 2.

1892 KIRK (*title*) Accounts of the Obedientiars of Abingdon Abbey.

Obedientiary (*obīdiˌe·nʃări*), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 -enci-, -ency-. [ad. med.L. *obēdientiāri-us*, adj. and sb., f. *obēdientia* OBEDIENCE: see -ARY.]

A. *sb.* †1. A person practising obedience, or in a position of subjection; one owning allegiance; a subject; a liegeman. *Obs.*

c 1540 BP. OF BANGOR in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 151, I, your verye humble obediencyarye, most mekelye besechithe your Grace. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 694/1 The great prelates and fat doctors, and other obediencyaries of the Romish sea. 1603 STOW *Surv.* (1842) 204/1 In respect of the whole realm, London is but..a subject and no free estate, an obediencyary and no place endowed with..absolute power.

2. A member of a conventual establishment charged with any duty or 'obedience'; the holder of any office in a monastery, under the abbot or superior. (See OBEDIENCE 4.)

1794 W. TINDAL *Hist. Evesham* 94 The prior, sub prior, the third prior, and other obedientiaries of the order. 1886 *Athenæum* 3 July 14/1 In the case in point the convent in its corporate capacity stood to the obedientiary in the relation of owner of the fee. 1897 E. L. TAUNTON *Eng. Black Monks* I. 57 These payments were often assigned to divers officers of the abbey, obedientiaries as they were called. *attrib.* 1892 KITCHIN (*title*) Obedientiary Rolls of St. Swithun's, Winchester.

†**B.** *adj.* Practising or professing obedience; owning allegiance; subject. *Obs.*

1700 J. BROME *Trav. Eng., Scot.*, etc. iii. (1707) 300 John.. yielded his Realm Tributary, and himself an obedientiary Vassal to the Bishop of Rome.

Obediently (*obīdiēntli*), *adv.* [f. OBEDIENT + -LY 2.] In an obedient manner; in or with obedience; submissively, dutifully.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. x. (1495) b vj b/1 Sedes make hemselfe subget to god obedyently, & not compellyd but by very fredom. *a* 1557 MRS. M. BASSET tr. *More's Treat. Passion* Wks. 1365/2 Vf we .. be readye obediently to folowe hys most blessed will. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* ii. Wks. (1851) 284 Reason..conducting without error those that give themselves obediently to be led accordingly. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxiii. 152 You are so obediently principled. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. v, Obediently they came, Like sheep. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Feb. 6/1 To submit obediently to the powers that be.

†**Obe·dientness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being obedient; obedience.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxx. 5 With how redy obedientness he submitted his backe to Gods rod. 1583 — *Calvin on Deut.* iii. 13 A true tryal of their obedientnesse.

Obeiance, -auns, obs. forms of OBEYANCE.

Obeie, obs. form of OBEY, *v.*

Obeisance (*obē·săns*). Forms: 4- obeis-; 4-8 obeys-; also 4 obeish-, 5 obeyssh-, obeiss-, obayss-, (obeyes-, obecy-, obbeis-, obeisi-), 5-6 obeyss-, 7 obays-; 4- -ance, 4-6 -aunce, 5-6 -ans. See also the aphetic BEISANCE. [a. F. *obéissance* (13th c. in Littré), f. *obéissant*, pr. pple. of *obéir* to OBEY; see -ANCE. *Obéissance* had the same relation to *obéissant* that L. *obēdientia* had to *obēdient-em*. With senses 2-4, cf. med.L. *obēdientia* in Du Cange.]

†**1.** The action or fact of obeying; = OBEDIENCE 1.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 47 He bynt him to perpetuall obeisaunce. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xv. 22 Betre is obeishaunce [1388 obedience] than slayn sacrificis. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 26 Alle women..be not of the obeisaunce that a merchanntez wiff was. 1553 LADY JANE GREY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 186 To remayne fast in your obeysaunce and duetie to the imperiall Crowne of this Realme. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* Ep. ded., A testimony of my obeysance and humble submission to your judgment.

†**2.** *The obeisance* (of any one), the obedience which he claims; hence, Authority, rule, command, sway: = OBEDIENCE 2. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 587 *Cleopatra*, To conqueryn regnys and honour Vn to the toun of rome..To han the worlde vn-to hyre obeysaunce. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 6630 Sette the lande in rewle..hole to be..vnder his obeysaunce. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E ij, The realme of Acaye submytted his..prunde heade, to the sweete obeysaunce of the empyre. 1664 *Pleddan P.* I. 5 To bring that Land to his obeysance.

†**b.** The sphere within which any one rules; a district under the rule or jurisdiction (of some one), a dominion; = OBEDIENCE 2 b. *Obs.*

1419 J. DE ASSHETON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 73 The Abbot..has sent for safe condute for to come to your obeysshans. 1467 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 305 No manere alienat, borne out of thobeysaunce of the Kyng of Inglande. 1493 HEN. VII in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (Camden) 9 The Flemmings and other of the archduke's obeissaunce. 1569 T. NORTON in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. lv. 561 The country round about within her obeisance. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* II. 701 The Iewes, together with their Palestine, Which he by force will conquer, and confine To his obeisance.

3. A bodily act or gesture expressive of submission or respect (almost always, A bending or prostration of the body in token of this); a respectful salutation; a bow or curtsy: = OBEDIENCE 3. Often in phr. *to do, make, pay obeisance*, in med.L. *obedientiam facere*. (The chief current sense, but almost restricted to literary use, and often with an archaic tinge.)

(In F., Godefroy has one 16th c. example of *obéissance* = *révérence, salut*, but no OF. examples. The sense is not in Cotgr., Littré, or Hatz.-Darm.)

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1268 *Dido*, And can so wel don alle hise obeysaunces And waytyn hire at festis and at dauncis. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. i, They approched to theyr kynge for to make obeyssaunce vnto hym. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 150 A gentleman that brought the cup, in making obeisance, the cover fell to the ground. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. xvii, He bowted low With prone obeysance. 1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 124 He made a low Obeysance. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 69 They shewed us the wearing of ye pavement with ye obeisance of his votarys. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iii. (1798) 49 The herald made three obeisances. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 448 The young merchant made his obeisance, by throwing himself with his face to the ground. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. i. iv. 46 The Spanish prince was welcomed..by a goodly company of English lords, assembled to pay him their obeisance.

4. In more general sense: Respectfulness of manner or bearing, deference; respect such as is or may be shown by bending the body; homage, submission. Often in phr. *to do, make, pay obeisance*, fig., = to 'do homage', submit, show reverence or respect. (In mod. use regarded as *fig.* from 3.)

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1375 *Hypsip.*, Thyne feynede trouthe..With thyn obeysaunce and humble cheere. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 870 Quhom thai ressaif with reuerens, And bowsome obeysance. *c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* 46 Love arted me to do myn observaunce To his astate, and doon him obeysaunce. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 167 ₱ 3 A Throne to which conquered Nations yielded Obeysance. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VIII. vi. (1744) 164 The eye must do obeisance to the window, and discourse submit to sensation. 1865 SEELEY *Ecce Homo* I. (1868) 6 He [John the Baptist] did obeisance to the royalty of inward happiness.

†**5.** Alleged term for a company of servants. *Obs.* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, An obeisians of seruauntis.

Obei·sancy. *rare.* [See -ANCY.] = prec.

1846 WORCESTER cites POLLOK.

†**Obei·sand, obeysand,** *a. Obs.* [A northern form in which F. *obéissant*, OBEISANT receives the northern participial ending -AND, and thus becomes in form the pr. pple. of *obeis* OBEISH *v.*] = OBEISANT, OBEDIENT.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 10 That land He maid till him all obeysand. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 642 He..makith al obeisand to his honde, That nocht is left wnconquest in that land. *a* 1568 in *Bannatyne Poems* (1873) 104/28 He .. ordanit all at thy command to be, And thow to be obeysand to his lawis.

Obeisant (*obē·sănt*), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 3-8 obeysant, 4-6 -aunt, obeissant, -aunt, 5 obeyssant, -aunt, (obeyssiant, obeiceant), 4- obeisant; also 4-5 obeisch-, obesch-, 5 obeysbaunt. [a. F. *obéissant*, pr. pple. of *obéir*:—L. *obēdīre* to OBEY: see -ANT.]

†**1.** = OBEDIENT 1. *Obs.* exc. as in 2.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10355 Þat þou to god & to holichirche obeysant were. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 277 Þat clerkis be meke & obeschaunt to worldly lordis. 1382 — *Exod.* xxiv. 7 We shulen be obeysaunt. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 4 He..found hem more lowly and obeyshaunt to him than any othir were. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 3 Your verray true obeisaunt subjectis. 1546 *Supplic. Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 76 We, your..most obeisant leage people. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 164 Be obeysant to God and mans Lawis.

†**b.** Subject; = OBEDIENT 1 b. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxv. 263 Many ben obeyssant to the greate Chane. 1485 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* II. viii. (1527) 66 [He] made them all longe and be obeyssaunt to y^e kyngdome of Rome. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 78 Al regionis circuit with the occeane sees, ar obeysant to Romane lawis. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xxxi. vii. 410 They..joyned themselves unto him, as duetiful and obeisant allyes.

†**c.** Compliant: = OBEDIENT 3. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 41 Þat þai schuld..be obeischaunt to myne askynges.

d. *fig.* = OBEDIENT 4. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. iv. (1554) 167 b, Of heauenly cours the disposicion Is obeysaunt and subiect to reason. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 178 The bark obeisant to its dashing oars.

2. Showing respect or deference, deferential; humbly or servilely obedient, obsequious.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 91 If Eglon an heathen King, hearing of a charge from God was so obeysant, as to come off his throne, and worship God. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* IV. ii, Obeysant servants, honour, wealth, and ease. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. IX. viii. 414 They were commanded to be the obeisant executioners of punishments ..of which they did not admit the justice. 1878 *Masque Poets* 27 The obeisant slaves would bring rare cups.

b. Doing obeisance; offering homage; bowing.

1900 *Expositor* Jan. 77 Joseph dreams of obeisant sheaf and obeisant star.

†**B.** *sb.* One who is obedient, an obedient servant. one under authority, a subordinate. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 30 In defaute of largesse to youre obeissauntes. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 110 A distinction betwixt a Iesuit commandant, and a Iesuit obeisant.

†**Obei·santly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an obeisant manner; obediently; deferentially; with an obeisance.

c 1400 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iii. 126 Perfore schulde he..obeschauntly seye to hym þus. 1507 *Justes June* 103 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 124 By the kynge they past And obeysauntly doune theyr heedes they cast. 1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* lxiii. 1-5 Obeysantly To lyft my handes.

†**Obei·sh, obei·s,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 obeshe, obeche, obeiche, obeiche, 4-5 obeische, obesche, 5 obeisshe, obeyesche, obeysshe; 4-5 obes, obeis, obeyse, 5 obeisse, obeise. [a. F. *obéiss-*, lengthened stem of *obéir* to OBEY (formally corresponding to a L. inchoative type **obēdisc-*). As to constructions cf. OBEY.]

1. a. *trans.* or *intr.* with *dat.*) = OBEY *v.* 1.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2694 Your satrapers, your souerayne with seruice obeysshyng. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 17 To loue, honoure, obeisse, and doute þe kynge. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F iv b, Ye ought to..obeysshe and here hym honour.

b. *intr.* with *to*: = OBEY *v.* 2.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 307 The north cuntre, that hwmyliy Obeysit till his seisory. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 82 Men moten more obeishe to God þan to man. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. i. 440 Poul witnessith the same,..seiyng thus, Seruauntis, obeische 3e to fleischli lordis. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2134 To shour command, god will, y sal obes.

c. *refl.* = OBEY *v.* 4.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 50 Wheme .. þat his subgitz of oon accord obeisse hem to his lordschipe.

2. *trans.* (or *intr.* with simple *dat.*) To do obeisance to, bow to: = OBEY *v.* 6.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 885 Before godez chayere, & þe fowre bestez þat hym obes. *Ibid.* B. 745 Þen Abraham obeched hym & losly him þonkkez. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1620 Þan Permeon ..askis at him swythe .. Qui he obeschid so lawe and bende þe bischop of iewis?

†**Obei·shing, obei·sing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] = OBEDIENCE, OBEISANCE; homage.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3380 For seruice and obeissing. 1450-70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1322 Heir mak I yow obeising, As liege lord of landis.

†**Obei·shing, obei·sing,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2: cf. OBEISAND, the northern equivalent.] = OBEDIENT, OBEISANT.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 53 Whan al his wittis and alle his strengþis ben obeshinge to resoun. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1266 *Dido*, That feynyth hym so trewe & obeysynge. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D vj b, M tho that .. hadde be obeisshyng to his commaundements.

Obeism : see OBEAH.

Obele, **-ey,** obs. forms of OBLEY.

‖ **Obelion** (*obī·liŏn*). *Anat.* [mod.L. a. Gr. **ὀβελιον* dim. of *ὀβελός* spit.] (See quots.)

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. ii. 234 Obelion:. the region situated between the two parietal foramina, where the sagittal suture becomes simple, which is generally at its fourth posterior fifth. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Obelion*, the point of a line stretching between the two parietal foramina where the sagittal suture becomes simple and where its closure generally commences, about four fifths of its length from the front of the suture.

Hence **Obe·llar** *a.*, pertaining to the obelion.

Obeliscal (*obīlī·skăl*), *a.* Also obeliskal. [f. L. *obelisc-us* OBELISK + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an obelisk; of the nature of an obelisk.

1763 STUKELEY *Palæogr. Sacra* 16 In the open temples of the Druids, they had an obeliscal stone, set upright. 1837 O'BRIEN *Phœnic. Irel.* xxxiv. (ed. 2) 321 *note*, A pyramidial or obeliscal stone, six or seven feet in height, is said to have stood in the centre. 1880 *Times* 6 Nov. 4/5 The obeliscal character..between the legs and the lower half of the spear must denote 'king'.

Obeli·scar, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AR, after an analogical L. **obeliscāris*.] = prec.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 629 Confirmed by the obeliscar inscriptions. *Ibid.*, The obeliscar sculptures.

†**Obeliscoly·chny.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *obeliscolychnie* (Rabelais), ad. Gr. *ὀβελισκολύχνιον*, a spit used (by soldiers) as a lamp-holder, f. *ὀβελίσκος* small spit + *λυχνίον* lamp-stand.] A lighthouse; a light-bearer.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxii, I see a Light on an *Obeliscolychny*. *Ibid.* v. xxxiii, We were conducted .. by those Obeliscolychnys, Military-Guards of the Port, with high-crown'd Hats.

Obelisk (*o·bĭlisk*), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 6-7 -iske, 7 -isck, 7-8 -isque, -isc. [ad. L. *obelisc-us* small spit, obelisk, a. Gr. *ὀβελίσκος* dim. of *ὀβελός* spit, pointed pillar. In F. *obélisque* (1537 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. A tapering shaft or column of stone, square or rectangular in section, and usually monolithic and finished with a pyramidal apex; a type of monument specially characteristic of ancient Egypt.

[1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* (1561) 33 Obeliscus is a stone that beyng broade and squere at the foote ascendeth proporcionallye to a sharpe poincte.] 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 127 The Spaniardes raised up so many Obeliskes about the sepulcre of the deade, as he had slaine enimies. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. ii. 471 Obelisks; .. their Pillars of one stone, fashioned like a needle. 1648 J. RAYMOND *It Merc. Ital.* 78 The Obelisque which .. is held to be the biggest of one stone .. that ever came into Rome. 1695 E. BERNARD *Voy. Aleppo to Tadmor* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 95 A very tall and stately Obelisk or Pillar, consisting of seven large Stones, besides its Capital. 1735 J. PRICE *Stone-Br. Thames* 5 Stone Obelisques for Lamps. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 3 Historical events .. recorded .. sometimes on obelisks or pillars.

†b. Loosely applied to a column or pillar of any form; in quot. 1698 app. a minaret. *Obs.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1340/1 Two obeliskes or round spires, and betweene them a triumphall arch. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 368 At constant Hours the superior Clergy .. from their Obelisks .. call to the People to Pray.

c. A natural formation resembling an obelisk, as a lofty sharp-pointed mountain peak.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. (1852) 11 At St. Helena .. some pinnacles of a nearly similar figure .. had been formed by the injection of melted rock into yielding strata, which had thus formed the moulds for these gigantic obelisks. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xv. 102 The dark and the stern obelisk of the Matterhorn. 1886 SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 2 An avenue of cypress trees formed a double colonnade of green obelisks.

2. A straight horizontal stroke, either simple (—), or with a dot above and one below (÷), used in ancient manuscripts to point out a spurious, corrupt, doubtful, or superfluous word or passage (= OBELUS, Gr. ὀβελός); in modern use applied to the mark † used in printing for marginal references, foot-notes, etc. (= DAGGER *sb.* 8). *Double obelisk*, the double dagger (‡).

1583 FULKE *Defence* (1843) 25 Whatsoever is not found in the canon of the Jews .. St. Jerome did thrust through with a spit or obelisk, as not worthy to be received. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 71 It is sufficient to note these things with an obeliske; They are dead tenets. *a* 1711 GREW (J.) Having compared it [the Septuagint] with the Hebrew, and noted by asterisks what was defective, and by obelisks what redundant. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 38 *Obelisk*, is a mark of Reference to the Margin, thus, †. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 60 Learned commentators .. may transfix it with their 'obelisk' of condemnation as spurious.

†3. As rendering of Gr. ὀβελίσκος a spit. *Obs.*

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xii. (1634) 116 Obolus (because it carryed the forme of a spit or obelisque so called) was the sixth part of a dram.

4. *Comb.*

1813 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXIII. 336/1 Obelisk-turned pinnacles. 1855 *Cornwall* 63 Obelisk-like rocks. 1901 *Scotsman* 12 Mar. 4/8 A magnificent obelisk-shaped pillar-stone.

†B. as *adj.* Obelisk-shaped, obeliscal. *Obs.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 146 Consisting of Figures, obelisk, triangular, and pyramidall.

Obeli·skine, *a. nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. prec. + -INE¹.] Pertaining to or resembling an obelisk; obeliscal.

1818 SHELLEY *Pr. Wks.* (1888) III. 51 Cypress groves whose obeliskine forms of intense green pierce the grey shadow of the wintry hill.

Obelize (*ǫ·bĭləiz*), *v.* Also 9 *erron.* obolize. [ad. Gr. ὀβελίζ-ειν to mark with a critical obelus: see OBELUS and -IZE.] *trans.* To mark (a word or passage) with an obelus or obelisk; to condemn as spurious or corrupt.

[1611 CORYAT *Crudities* Ep. to Rdr. b ij b, Such seuere Aristarches as are wont ὀβελίζειν.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Obelize*, .. to make a long stroke in writing, to signifie somewhat to be put out. 1830 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 672 A suitable dictionary .. distinguishes the gold and silver words, and obolizes the base Brummagem copper coinage. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* I. 200 *note*, These and the three following verses were, according to the Scholiast, obelized by the illustrious grammarians. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 216 The line *Od.* 11. 631, obelised as spurious.

So **O·belism** [Gr. ὀβελισμός, f. ὀβελίζειν to obelize], the action of marking as spurious.

1860 D. COLERIDGE in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 156 The office of a Dictionary .. is eminently regulative. .. It separates the spurious from the genuine, either .. in the way of exclusion, .. or by careful obelism.

‖ **Obelus** (*ǫ·bĭlŏs*). Pl. obeli (-ləi). [L. *obelus* spit, critical obelus, a. Gr. ὀβελός spit, obelisk, critical mark.] = OBELISK 2.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* Prol. ad fin., Thanne wher euer ȝe seen .. obelus ouerturned, that is, a ȝerde, is sette before, there is betokened what the seuenty remenours addeden .. and in Ebrue volumes it is not rad. 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1853) 140 They stand likewise without an obelus in Dr. Gaisford's respectable edition of the *Florilegium*. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xv. (1862) 251 In other MSS. .. the obelus which hints suspicion, or the asterisk which marks rejection, is attached to it. 1889 FARRAR *Lives Fathers* II. xvi. 351 To amend the Latin version .. with asterisks and obeli.

Obely, -ley, obs. forms of OBLEY.

†**Obe·quitate**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. ppl. stem of L. *obequitāre* to ride towards, or up to, f. *ob-* (OB- 1) + *equitāre* to ride.] Hence † **Obequita·tion.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Obequitate*, to ride about. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Obequitation*, a riding about. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 231 Cruciated .. With an indesinent Obequitation.

†**Oberra·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [n. of action of L. *oberrāre* to wander about.]

1658 PHILLIPS, *Oberration*, a straying, or wandring about [not in edd. 1696–1706]. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Oberration*, a wandering up and down.

Obese (*obī·s*), *a.* [ad. L. *obēs-us* that has eaten itself fat, stout, plump, pa. ppl. of *obedĕre* to eat away, f. *ob-* (OB- 1) + *edĕre* to eat.

Rare before 19th c.; in Johnson without quot.]

Very fat or fleshy; exceedingly corpulent.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 251 More obese and plethorick bodies. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* I. iii. 8 One said of an Over-Obese Priest that he was a great Arminian; grant, quoth a second, that he be an Arminian, I'll swear he is the greatest that ever I saw. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 316 A back obese, and animated breast. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* iv. (1857) 30 A woman of robust frame, square shouldered, .. and though stout, not obese. 1864 F. OAKELEY *Hist. Notes* 85 An obese octavo, extending to six hundred closely printed pages.

b. *Entom.* (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 260 *Obese* .. Unnaturally enlarged and distended, as if from disease or too much food.

Hence **Obe·sely** *adv.*; **Obe·seness** (= next).

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 560 The fatnesse of Monkes, and the obeseness of Abbots. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine* xxxviii. 456 He .. was .. short in stature, and by the obeseness of his strutting belly, more like unto a Beast then to a man. 1820 MOORE *Fables* v. 79 Her fat locusts, like a cloud Of pluralists, obesely lowering. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* I. ix. 151 Obeseness is the most sensitive of our ailments.

Obesity (*obe·sĭti*). [ad. L. *obēsitās*, f. *obēs-us* OBESE: cf. F. *obésité*.] The condition of being obese; excessive fatness or corpulence.

1611 COTGR., *Obesité*, obesitie. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 12 Those that feare obesity, that is, would not waxe grosse. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. Notes (1736) 110 He may justly be called a martyr to obesity. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 156 The cattle .. eat themselves up .. into obesity. *fig.* 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVIII. 254 Many writers have perished of literary obesity. 1876 FAIRBAIRN *Strauss* II. in *Contemp. Rev.* June 138 A religion as well as a man may perish through obesity.

[**Obesse, obess**, app. mispr. for *chesse*, CHESS. 1626 SIR CH. CORNWALLIS *Dis. Pr. Henry* (1641) 17 Yet would [he] sometimes play at Obesse at Biliors and at Cards. [Reprinted in *Harl. Misc.*; thence in Halliwell, etc.]

Obet(e, obs. forms of OBIT.

‖ **Obex** (*ō·beks*). [L. *obex*, *obic-em* barrier, bolt, f. *obicĕre* to cast in front of, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 a) + *jacĕre* to cast.]

1. An impediment, an obstacle. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 442 That he might object the same as an obex or barre for repulsing the violent invasion of the Batavians. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xix. 337 The great obex or bar to our enjoyment of God, is .. removed by the death of Christ. 1874 *Chron. Convocation* 29 Apr. 126 If this Lower House should interpose any obex or bar.

2. *Anat.* A small plate of white nervous substance sometimes occurring in the membrane forming the roof of the fourth ventricle of the brain, over the point of the *calamus scriptorius*, and filling the angle between the diverging *funiculi graciles*. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* (1892).

Obey (*obē¹*), *v.* Forms: 3–6 obeie, 4–7 obeye, (5 obbey(e, abeyȝe, abey), 5–6 obay(e, obaie, (6 abeye, abaye), 5– obey. [ME. *obei-en*, a. F. *obéir*:—L. *obēdīre*, orig. *obaudīre* to give ear, hearken, obey, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 a) + *audīre* to hear. Certain parts of the F. verb (e.g. pr. ppl. *obéiss-ant*, 3 pl. pres. *ils obéiss-ent*) have the lengthened stem *obéiss-* (L. type **obēdīsc-ĕre*), whence the Eng. secondary verb OBEISH, OBEIS, as well as OBEISANCE, etc.

F. *obéir*, like L. *obēdīre*, is an intransitive verb, construed with a dative pronoun, or the prep. *à*: *je lui obéis*; *nous obéissons au roi, aux lois*. When the vb. was taken into Eng., the dative and accusative were already levelled under the common object case, or objective; hence, the Eng. construction was either with a simple object, representing the dative, or with the preposition *to*, the vb. being thus syntactically, either trans. or intr. in the same sense. The const. with *to* has now become obsolete, and that with the simple object survived; an intrans. use, e.g. 'to obey is better than sacrifice', is now felt as an absolute use of the transitive. The trans. construction is here taken first, but it is to be remembered that the object was orig. a dative.]

1. *trans.* (orig. *intr.* with *dat. object*).

a. To comply with, or perform, the bidding of; to do what one is commanded by (a person); to submit to the rule or authority of, to be obedient to. (In quot. 1631, To comply with or accede to the request of: cf. OBEDIENT 3.)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 76/179 For-to obeien is soureins: he wende forth. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol., God save the kyng & nille that him feyth bereth & obeieth. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 793 Fra Gamlis peth the land obeyt him haill, Til Ur wattir. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. viii. 6 They wolde all .. abeye her and her sonne Edward, as they were bounde to do. 1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggars* 11 The highe powers shuld be nlweys obeid. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett.*, *To Sir H. Goodere* (1651) 203, I cannot obey you, if you go to morrow to Parsons-green. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 25 It lately obeyed a Queen rectrix .. but now submits to a King. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 184 The Lapithæ .. tangbt the Steed .. T' obey the Rider. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xliv, You shall be obeyed, my lord. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 57, I have obey'd my uncle until now.

b. To comply with, perform (a command, etc.).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 506 Chethes .. Bade his doughter come doune .. And sho obeit his bone, & of boure come. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxi. 212 We are redy to obey your commanndementes. 1578 TIMME *Caluine on Gen.* 255 How reverently His Word was to be obeied. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 185 Let mee serve .. God .. and his Divine Behests obey. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xlvi, The ladies obeying the summons, came up in a group. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 60 Brendon obeyed orders.

c. To submit to, subject oneself to; to act in accordance with (a principle, authority, etc.). Now *rare* or *arch.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3983 Latt þan þine erlis and þine erd myne empire obeyi. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Rom* ii. 8 Vnto them that are rebelles, and that do not obey the trueth, but folowe vnrighteousnes [1611 doe not obey the trueth, but obey vnrighteousnes]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 351 What obeyes Reason, is free. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 213 Virtue .. The same which in a Sire the Sons obey'd.

d. *fig.* (chiefly of things or involuntary agents): To act according to, or as compelled by (a thing, agency, force, impulse, etc.); to be actuated by.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 204 His dissolute disease will scarse obey this medicine. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 146 He .. that can make his hand obey the judgement of his eye. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. Pref. 14 Brutes obey their instincts. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* I. xvii, He marks how well the ship her helm obeys. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 67 A perfect gas obeys Gay Lussac's law.

†e. *To obey obedience*, to render obedience due.

1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 11 Thai most obey obedyans that thai be bounden to. *Ibid.* 17 And obey obedyans and kepe observans.

†2. *intr.* To be obedient *to* or *unto*: a. a person: = 1 a. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* ii. 19 If alle folkis obeien to the kyng Antiochus, .. Y and my sonys, and my bretheren shuln obeie to the lawe of oure fadris. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 86 To obeye beter to her husbonde. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxxiv. 48 The Emperour .. commaunded .. that .. all .. his subgiettes shulde obey to the kyng of England. *Ibid.* lxvii. 89 The most part of the contrey hath obeyed vnto hym. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* vi. 16 To whom yee yeeld your selues seruants to obey, his seruants ye are to whom ye obey. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 86 His conduetresse prayed him to stay a little, to whom he obeyed.

†b. a command, etc.: = 1 b. *Obs.*

1382 [see a]. 1424 *Paston Lett.* I. 14 [They] schuld stonde and obeye to the ordinaunce. *c* 1530 *Spirituall Counsayle* E v, Make me alwaye to obey to thy commaundementes. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xv. viii. (1886) 335, I conjure thee .. that thou doo obey to my words. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 337 To their Generals Voyce they soon obeyd.

†c. a principle, authority, etc.: = 1 c. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. v. 15 (Camb. MS.) It ys a souerayne fredom to ben gouernyd by the brydul of hym and obeye to hys lustyce. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 70 As the Romeyns obeieden to the open resoun and reproof which Seint Poul made. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* i. 5 Thatt all gentiles shulde obeye to the fayth which is in his name. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 476 To obey from the heart vnto the forme of doctrine, wherevnto thou .. art .. deliuered.

†d. *fig.* = 1 d. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 90 As an harpe obeieth to the hond. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxxii. (1869) 65 Whan he sygh þat his body .. wolde not obeye to him. *c* 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* T ij b, So that his spirites .. was constrained to obey to the harmony that proceeded from the instrument. 1604 E. G. tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xix. 181 For that all obeys to golde and silver.

3. *absol.* To do what one is commanded; to submit; to be obedient. (An original intrans. use, but now regarded as absol. use of sense 1.)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 28 Ther myhte nothing contrevaille, Bot every contre most obeie. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 42 Obey and ceis the play that thow pretendis. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 38 Obey, and be attentiue. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 126 Him God .. voutsafes To call by Vision .. hee straight obeys. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 196 Thus let the wiser make the rest obey. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 244 Will he obey when one commands? 1847 — *Princess* v. 440 Man to command and woman to obey.

b. *fig.* Of a thing.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 12 Adamant .. draweth it [iron] to it, and this last followeth and obeyeth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 453 The Earth obey'd, and .. teem'd at a Birth Innumerous living Creatures. *Ibid.* VIII. 272 To speak I tri'd .. My Tongue obey'd.

†4. *refl.* [= F. *s'obéir*]. To submit oneself *to* or *unto*; = 2. In quot. *c* 1440³, to comply with or accede *to* (a request). Also *trans.* To submit, subject (one's will) *to*. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2837 Obey þe to þe baratour. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3458 Þey a-beyȝedone hem no-thyng to þe kyngus hest. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 268 Obeye þe to þi god & to his comaundmentys. *Ibid.* 269 Obeye þi wyll to þi goddys wyll. *Ibid.* 270 Seynt gregorie seyth, ȝif we be obedyent to oure prelatys & curatys, god schal obeye hym to oure prayerys. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 104 Wele ye Than obbey yow to this eleccion? 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 6 b, Humble and obeye yourself to your kyng.

5. *intr. Astrol.* Said of certain signs of the zodiac in relation to others (called *commanding* or *sovereign* signs), or of planets when in such signs: see quots. (See also OBEDIENT 2.)

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 28 Gemini obeieth to Cancer, and taurus to leu, [etc.]...And thus euermo 2 signes that ben illike fer fro the heued of capricorne, obeien euerich of hem til other. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Obeying Signs*, the Southern, or six last Signs of the Zodiack are so called. 1819 WILSON *Dict. Astrol., Northern signs*...are also called commanding signs, because planets in them are said to command, and those in the opposite signs to obey.

†**6.** (*with various constructions*). To do obeisance to, salute respectfully, bow to. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 210 With that hire oghne lord cam nyh And is to themperour obeied. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 6268 Whan he come to his presence, He obeid him with grete reuerence. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 150 Fulle goodly thei reuerenced and obeyed eche to other as louyng cosynes and parentys. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* 85 At euery tyme obeye vnto youre lorde Whenne yee answere. *a* 1650 *Sir Lambewell* 577 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 162 She...obayd her to the King soe bend, & tooke leaue away to wend.

Hence **Obey·ed** *ppl. a.*, **Obey·ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Obey·ingly** *adv.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 550, I sawe that .. ye were obeyeng to me. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 308 The willing obeying of the Lord. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 536 Arsaces had given an obeyed command. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 52 They are servings and obeyings of it. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. ix, To learn obeying is the fundamental art of governing. 1864 WEBSTER, *Obeyingly.*

†**Obey,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] = OBEDIENCE 2. In phr. *at his obey* = at his command.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches.* xv. ii. (1886) 316 Six and twentie legions are at his obeie and commandement.

Obeyable (*obē·ăb'l*), *a. rare.* [f. OBEY *v.* + -ABLE.] That can, or should, be obeyed.

1676 M. CLIFFORD *Hum. Reason* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 550 No Authority is obeyable or believable in it self, without farther examination. 1894 *Season* X. No. 9. 36/2 The tenth commandment appears to me fairly obeyable.

†**Obey·ance.** *Obs.* [f. OBEY *v.* + -ANCE; cf. next.] Obedience; obeisance, homage.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5106 To 3our honoure with obeyaunce me ane I comaunde. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 131 Than shalte thow fynde Frendis wythout Fayle, obeiance in al thynge. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 171 In vhech letter he mad a new obeiauns to the Kyng.

†**Obey·and,** *a. north. Obs.* [The pr. pple. of OBEY *v.*, treated as identical with OBEYANT.] Obeying, obedient.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iii. 9 Þai er noȝt obeyand to þe kirke of Rome. *Ibid.* xvii. 78 Til hir þai er all obeyand. 1450–70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1217 Now wil I be obeyand.

†**Obey·ant,** *a. Obs.* [f. OBEY *v.* + -ANT[1]: not in Fr.] Obedient.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvi. 124 Will ȝe be obeyaunt vnto my comaundementes? 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 123 Al thay shal be to yow obeyaunt. *Ibid.* 135 That he be...subiecte and obeyaunte to the laue of god.

Obeyer (*obē·ɔi*). [f. OBEY *v.* + -ER[1].] One who obeys.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 44 The captaine is the efficient commaunder, the soldiour the efficient obeiler. 1680 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 28 You should have distinguished.. the evil of the Law and Law-maker from the evil of the Obeyer. 1777 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 201 A true obeyer of the laws. 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* vii. 177 Newton the philosopher, the perceiver, and obeyer of truth.

Obeysa(u)nce, -a(u)nt, obs. ff. OBEISANCE, -ANT. **Obeysche, -eyse, -eysshe,** var. OBEISH.

†**Obfi·rm,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *obfirmā-re* (also *offirmāre*), to render firm or steadfast; refl., to persevere in, persist, be obstinate; f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *firmāre* to strengthen, *firm-us* strong, FIRM.]

trans. To make firm (in bad sense); to confirm (*in* an evil course, erroneous opinion, etc.); to make stubborn or obstinate; to harden.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 110 An obstinate and stubborn person, obfirmed in his own opinion. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 3 In some subiects the will is confirmed and free to nothing but good...In some..the will is obfirmed and hardened in euill. 1629 BURTON *Babel no Bethel* Epist. to Cholmley 8 You haue..obdurated and obfirmed the hearts of Recusants. 1686 H. MORE *Disc. Real Pres.* 20 To obfirm or harden us in our unbelief of .. Transubstantiation.

Hence †**Obfi·rmed** *ppl. a.*, confirmed in evil, hardened, stubborn, obdurate.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 182 An obstinate, obfirmed minde against the commandement of God. 1634 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* iv. *Christ Betrayed*, The obfirmed traitor knows his way to the high-priests hall, and to the garden. 1637 — *Rem. Prophanenesse* II. xi. 153 The obfirmed soule will hold out.

†**Obfi·rmate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *obfirmāre*: see prec.] = OBFIRM *v.*

1616 R. SHELDON *Mirac. Antichr.* 327 They..doe obfirmate and make obstinate their mindes for the constant suffering of death.

†**Obfirma·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *obfirmātiōn-em* (Du Cange), n. of action from L. *obfirmāre*: see OBFIRM.] The action of confirming or state of being confirmed in evil; stubbornness, obduracy.

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* ix. 20 An impenitent obfirmation of the ungodly in their impiety. 1612 W. SCLATER *Ministers Portion* 43 Begetting..either a loathnesse to bee informed, or obfirmation against all perswasions. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 41 A Spartan obfirmation of Mind, back'd with the sense of shame. 1665 JER. TAYLOR *Unum Necess.* ii. § 2 The obfirmation and obstinacy of mind by which they shut their eyes against that light.

Obfu·scate, *ppl. a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *obfuscāt-us* (also *offuscātus*), pa. pple. of *obfuscāre*: see next. Cf. the later variant OFFUSCATE.] Darkened, obscured, obfuscated (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. vii, The vertues beynge in a cruell persone be..obfuscate or hyd. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 173 Obfuscat wes thair honour and thair name. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Hosp. Inc. Fooles* 25 Their disturbed braine .. obfuscate understanding. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. III. iv. (1651) 482 A very obfuscate and obscure sight. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Feb. 11/2 Even the Tories, in their stupid and obfuscate way, are conscious of the fact.

Obfuscate (*ɒbfʌ·skĕit, ɒ·bfʌskēit*). *v.* [f. L. *obfuscāt-*, ppl. stem of *obfuscāre* to darken, obscure, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *fuscāre* to darken, *fuscus* dark. See also the later form OFFUSCATE.]

1. *trans.* To darken, obscure (physically; to deprive of light or brightness; to overshadow or eclipse; to make dark or dusky. Now *rare.*

1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 336 [That] a constellation which was in all things inferiour to the Sun, should obfuscate his beauties. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Garden*, A Garden should not be obfuscated or darkened. 1734 EAMES in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 255 Atmospheres, so dense..as may suffice to obfuscate..the Light of the Star. *a* 1834 LAMB *In re Squirrels* Misc. Wks. (1871) 421 Rather more obfuscated than your fruit of Seville.

†**2.** *fig.* To darken or obscure to the mind or intellectual perception; to deprive of clearness, render obscure; to deprive of lustre or glory, throw into the shade. *Obs.*

1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII.* c. 10 The..usurped auctorite of.. the pope..which did obfuscate and wrest goddes holy word. 1623 HEXHAM *Tongue-Combat* 94 To obfuscate truth, and cause men to..beleeue lyes. 1628 PRYNNE *Love-lockes* 53 Ecclipsing, obfuscating, and deprauing that naturall and liuely Beauty. 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 474 To obfuscate the brightness of the Gospel.

3. To deprive of clearness of perception: a. to dim (the sight); b. to darken, obscure (the understanding, judgement, etc.); to darken the understanding of (a person), stupefy, bewilder.

1577 PATERICKE tr. *Gentilliet* (1602) 33 Loue of ones selfe obfuscateth and blindeth iudgement. 1656 W. COLES *Art of Simpling* xxxii. 115 If his sight be obfuscated and dull. 1729 BERKELEY *Serm.* Wks. 1871 IV. 632 Curb .. every passion, each whereof inebriates and obfuscates no less than drink or meat. *a* 1862 THOREAU *Yankee in Canada* iii. (1866) 43 The process, not of enlightening, but of obfuscating the mind. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances back* I. xii. 239 He was obfuscated with brandy and water.

Hence **Obfuscated** *ppl. a.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 6 The Inhabitants..haue turbid and obfuscated spirits. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 195 The houses are of an ugly obfuscated brick. 1876 J. WEISS *Wit, Hum. & Shaks.* iii. 79 An obfuscated person who was feeling around in vain to recover his carpet-bag.

Obfuscation (*ɒbfʌskēi·ʃən*). [ad. L. *obfuscātiōn-em*, n. of action from *obfuscāre*: see prec. Cf. also OFFUSCATION.]

1. The action of obfuscating, or condition of being obfuscated; darkening, obscuration: a. physical, or of the sight (see prec. 1, 3 a).

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 214 It [the bite of the serpent Pelias] bringeth obfuscation or dimnesse to the eyes. 1794–6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 28 In cataracts and obfuscations of the cornea. 1881 E. W. GOSSE in *Fortn. Rev.* June 692 Mr. W...has in this instance [in a portrait] given the poet a sort of obfuscation which is not entirely satisfactory.

b. of an object of perception or thought.

1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 61 This morall corruption and obfuscation of the soules immortality by worldly mindednesse. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 77 Which variation causing much obfuscation in History. 1886 BYNNER *A. Surriage* xxix. 341 The obfuscation is studied.

c. of the understanding, etc.: Stupefaction, bewilderment (see prec. 3 b).

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. II. iv. (1651) 202 Care, sorrow, and anxiety, obfuscation of spirits. 1837 *Old Commodore* I. 31 That obfuscation..with which he was always afflicted on shore. 1878 DODS *Mohammed, Buddha & Christ* i. 26 His conscience was in a state of obfuscation.

2. *transf.* Something that darkens, or obscures.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* x. xii. 526 Quite rid of all pretended Traditions and whatever obfuscations and entanglements of humane Invention. 1881 J. OWEN *Even. w. Skeptics* viii. II. 142 Too often theologians, like..cuttle-fish, escape pursuit by enveloping themselves in their self-raised obfuscations.

Obfu·scity (*ɒbfʌ·sĭti*). *rare*[−1]. [f. *obfusc-ous*: see -ITY.] Obfuscated condition, obfuscation.

1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 711 A brutal state of mental obfuscity.

Obfuscous (*ɒbfʌ·skəs*), *a. rare*[−1]. [f. L. type **obfusc-us* (f. *ob-*, OB- 1 + *fusc-us* dark) + -OUS. Cf. OF. *obfusque, offusque*, It. *offusco*: see OFFUSC.] Dark in colour or aspect, dusky.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 450 The term is כֵּהָה (cecha)..,and it immediately imports obfuscous, or overcast with shade or smoke.

†**Obfu·sk,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 -ke, 6–8 -que. [a. OF. *obfusquer*, also *offusquer*, ad. L. *ob-*, *offuscāre* to darken. See also OFFUSQUE.] = OBFUSCATE *v.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xi. 41 All my entendement is obfusked, endullyd and rauysshed. *c* 1540 BOORDE *The boke for to Lerne* C iij b, It doth obfuske and doth obnebulat the memorie. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 56 The interpositione of the mune..empeschis and obfusquis the beymis of the soune fra our sycht. *a* 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Fragm. Ess.* v. Wks. 1754 V. 68 A superfluous glare not only tires, but obfusques, the intellectual sight.

†**Obga·niate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−0]. [irreg. f. L. *obgannīre* (also *oggannīre*) to yelp or growl at + -ATE[3].]

1623 COCKERAM, *Obganiate*, to trouble one with often repeating of one thing.

‖ **Obi**[1], **obia, obi-man, -woman**: see OBEAH.

‖ **Obi**[2] (*ō·bi*). [Japanese *obi* belt.] A brightly coloured sash worn round the waist by Japanese women and children.

1878 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* xx. 335 They [Japanese children] wore gay embroidered *obis*, or large sashes. 1893 SIR E. ARNOLD in *Graphic* 15 Apr. 412/3 The *obi* [may be] a spendid piece of figured satin.

Obimbricate (*ɒbi·mbrikĕt*). *a. Bot.* [See OB- 2.] Imbricate, with the scales decreasing in length from without inwards, as the involucre in some *Compositæ*.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Obimbricatus*, that which is imbricated contrariwise; applied by H. Cassini to the scales of the *peristinium*, when those of the interior rows are progressively shorter than those of the external: obimbricate. 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Obit (*ō·bit, ɒ·bit*), *sb. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4–6 obyt, 4–7 obite, (5 6 abit, 5 7 obitt, 5–7 (9 *arch.*) obyte, 6 obytt, obete, obbit, -yt, -et, -ett(e, (obijt, 6 9 obiit), 7 obet, 5– obit. [a. OF. *obit* (Wace 11th c.) = Sp. *óbito*, Pg. and It. *obito*, ad. L. *obit-us* a going down, setting, death, f. *obīre* to go down, perish, die, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 c) + *īre* to go. The frequent *obiit* was perh. due to identification with L. *obiit* 'he died'.]

†**1.** Departure from life, death, decease (of a particular person). *Obs.*

(In quot. 1694 a humorously pedantic imitation of Latin.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiv. (*Pelagia*) 357 Þe obyt he-tyd of hyre þe aucht day of octobre. *c* 1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* v. in *Anglia* X. 365/19 To þat ende þat þou hane a blessid obyte. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 215 Abyde she in the chief hous and mansion of her husbond by xl. daies aftir the obyte of her husbond. 1625 USSHER *Ansa. Jesuit* 189 The anniversarie commemoration of the obite of Oswald. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 232 These Times denote Morbs to the Sane, and Obits to th' Ægrote.

b. A record or notice of a person's death, or of the date of it; an obituary notice. *arch.*

1459 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 227 Another olde Messe boke..in the which ar titled of olde tyme the Obitts of the auncestors..of the said Sir Thomas. 1535 BOORDE *Let. in Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Forew. 57 Þe sayd reuerend faþer hath sentt to yow be obytt off hys predycessor. 1673 WOOD *Life* June (O. H. S.) II. 265 Hutton told me his obit was in the Gazet. 1691 — *Ath. Oxon.* I. 415 A Latine Manuscript containing the obits and characters of many eminent Benedictines.

2. †**a.** A ceremony or office performed at the burial of a deceased person; funeral rites, obsequies. (Also in *pl.*) *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5357 Honour me with obit as ogh myn astate. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xliii. 141 When the kynges obyte was done, the comons of Lyshone wente to the cathedral chyrche. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 96 The xxvij. of June [1555] was kept the obijt of the kynges grandhame, with a goodly herse as ever was sene. 1660 OGILBY *Iliad* xxiv. (*end*), Thus Hectors Obits celebrated were. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 449 b, *Obit* is a Funeral solemnity or office for the dead, most commonly performed at the Funeral when the Corps lies in the Church uninterred.

b. A ceremony or office (usually a mass) performed in commemoration of, or on behalf of the soul of, a deceased person (esp. a founder or benefactor of some institution) on the anniversary or other mind-day of his death; a yearly (or other) memorial service. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 103 If þei vow þem to hold an abit, or oþer ritis. 1408 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 15 My obytis, that ys for to sayn, my 3erys mynde. 1494 FABYAN *Will* in *Chron.* Pref. 7, I will, that by the terme of .ix. years after my decesse be kept an obite w'in the parisshe churche of seynt Benet Fynk. 1562 A. SCOTT *New Year's Gift* 91 With owklie abitis to augment þair rentalis. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 215 Obits, Dirges, Masses are not said for nothing. 1732 NEAL *Hist Purit.* I. 42 Some preached against the lawfulness of Soul Masses and Obits. 1851 W. WHITE *Hist. Staffordsh.* 498 Ralph Lord Basset..died in 1389, and for the yearly keeping of his obit, gave 200 marks to the altar of St. Nicholas.

†c. A gift or offering made at or for such an office, or in commemoration of a deceased person.

1522 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 106, I will that myne Executor make an obbet of xx[s] at my twelfmonth day. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock 1866) 103 An obbett geven to ye sayd chirch by John Cod..off the valew of three schillynges and fowre pence by yere to have bene bestowed off the pore..in bred.

†**3.** The setting of a heavenly body. *Obs. rare.*

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 53 The Rises and Obits of the Planets.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in senses 2 a and 2 b), as *obit book, day, feast, gift, rite, silver, song, Sunday.*

1520 *Lanc. Wills* II. 7 To kepe myne obete dayes and to pray for me. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* VII. S ij b, When her obyt ryghtes were ended all, And tombe vpreysyd. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XII. (1593) 286 Hold here an obit-gift he said. 1587 — *De Mornay* xxii. 339 (As Tertullian saieth) the Obit-feast differeth not from Iupiters feast. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1878) 27/1 Of sad sighes, they make their *Obiit*-Song. 1725 Obit book [see OBITUARY A. 1]. 1897 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 5/2 Yesterday being 'Obiit Sunday' Bp. Barry preached a special sermon at St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

†Obit, *a. Obs. rare.* In 5 obitte. [ad. L. *obit-us*, pa. pple. of *obīre*: see prec.] Departed, deceased, dead.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxvii. 269 Þai [prophets] saide þat I [Jesus] schulde be obitte, To hell þat I schulde entre in, And saue my scruauntis fro þat pitte.

†Obital, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. OBIT *sb.* + -AL: the etymological form from L. *obitu-s* is OBITUAL.]

A. *adj.* Recording or commemorating a death or deaths, or the celebration of obits (see prec. 2 b).

1690 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) III. 330 May 10..alderman Thomas Fifield died. [Entered] in obital book. 1691 — *Ath. Oxon.* I. 415 This obital book..I have in my little Library. 1694 — *Life* 10 July (O. H. S.) III. 460 Edward Wells..spoke a speech in praise of Dr. John Fell (being his obitall day). 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 121 The White-Book, or Obital-Book of that Church.

B. *sb.* A record or register of deaths, or of obit-days; an obituary.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 415 This English obital was pen'd by another Benedictine.

†Obitaneously, *adv. nonce-wd.* [f. **obitaneous* adj. (irreg. f. L. *obiter* (see next) + *-aneous*, as in *instantaneous, momentaneous*, etc.) + -LY².] By the way, in passing: = next, A.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Confess. Enq. Spir.* ii. (1840) 18 That such a Doctrine..should be left thus faintly, thus obscurely, and, if I may so say, obitaneously, declared.

Obiter (ɒ·bitəɹ), *adv., adj.*, and *sb.* [L. *obiter* adv., orig. two words, *ob iter*, by the way.]

A. *adv.* By the way, in passing, incidentally.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 9 Al this was spokin obiter at the table. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 166 The Communication of Sounds..hath been touched *obiter* in the Majoration of Sounds. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 209 [He] never thought worth his while to mention his Life nor Writings, not so much as obiter or occasionally. 1841 J. H. NEWMAN *Tamworth Reading Room* in *Discuss. & Argts.* (1872) 262 Sir Robert does obiter talk of improved modes of draining. 1886 SIR C. BOWEN in *Law Rep.* 34 Chanc. Div. 37 The present Master of the Rolls..expressed *obiter* an opinion.. with which..I cannot agree.

b. *esp.* in the phr. **Obiter dictum** [L., (a thing) said by the way]: in *Law*, An expression of opinion on a matter of law, given by a judge in court in the course of either argument or judgement, but not forming an essential part of the reasons determining the decision, and therefore not of binding authority; hence *gen.* Anything said by the way, an incidental statement or remark.

1812 *Edin. Rev.* XIX. 302 It was more of an *obiter dictum* than of a point ruled. 1831 *Ibid.* LIV. 289 The *obiter dictum* of a judge or two. 1865 FARRAR *Chapt. Lang* i. (1878) 8 The supposed revelation of language from the obiter dictum of an *auctoris aliud agentis*. *a* 1884 in A. Birrell *Obiter Dicta* title-p., An *obiter dictum*, in the language of the law, is a gratuitous opinion, an individual impertinence which, whether it be wise or foolish, right or wrong, bindeth none—not even the lips that utter it.

B. quasi-*adj.* (after *obiter dictum*). Made or uttered by the way; incidental.

1767 LD. MANSFIELD in *Burrow's Rep.* IV. 2068 That is an *obiter* saying only; and not a resolution or determination of the Court. 1769 BURROW *Ibid.* 2294 Mr. Justice Willes.. declared, that he should give no *obiter* opinion about personal property..being liable to be rated. 1891 SIR R. WEBSTER in *Daily News* 21 Apr. 3/2 The obiter observations said to have been made by magistrates' clerks.

†C. *sb.* Something said, done, or occurring by the way; an incidental matter. *Obs.*

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 160 In so little a toy vnlesse there were obiters, what would be worthy vewing? 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. iv. 109 Each parenthesis of our Saviours motion is full of heavenly matter, and his *obiter* more to the purpose, than our *iter*.

†Obiterly, *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. L. *obiter* (see prec.) + -LY².] = prec., A.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iii. (1628) 82, I haue hitherto spoken as I yet intend to speake (except obiterly).

Obitual (*obi·tiuăl*), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. L. *obitu-s* OBIT + -AL: cf. *habitual*.]

A. *adj.* = OBITAL A. (In quot. 1886 in reference to an obituary notice.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Obituary*, a Calendar, or Register-Book, in which the Friers in a Monastery enter'd the Obits, or Obitual Days of their Founders and Benefactors. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 146/1 The *Bassoon* [a newspaper] was so tearfully obitual.

B. *sb.* = OBITAL B, OBITUARY A. 1.

1812 J. BRADY *Clav. Calend.* (1815) 202 The avaricious priests registered in their Obituals those persons who purchased such remembrance.

Obituarist (*obi·tiuărist*). [f. OBITUARY + -IST: cf. *botanist*.] The writer of an obituary notice.

1792 *Childr. Thespis* 183 When the tomb claims his limbs shall the Obituarists say, Where's now his successor, so brilliant—so gay. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq & Merch.* II. 262 The obituarists of Charles Dickens have some of them felt bound to defend him against the charge of being vulgar.

So **Obi·tuarize** *v. intr.*, to write an obituary notice.

1891 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Oct. 437/2 The enormously difficult task of 'obituarizing' with appropriateness on a departed enemy of their country.

Obituary (*obi·tiuări*), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. med.L. *obituări-us* adj. and sb., f. *obitu-s*: see OBIT and -ARY. Cf. F. *obituaire* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *sb.* 1. A register of deaths, or of obit-days.

1706 [see OBITUAL A]. 1725 HEARNE *R. Brunne* Pref. 25 *margin*, The Obituaries, or Obit Books of Bridlington. *Ibid.* 26 As may appear even from the Obituaries, or Obit Books.

2. A record or announcement of a death or deaths, esp. in a newspaper; usually comprising a brief biographical sketch of the deceased.

1738 BIRCH *Life Milton* M.'s Wks. 1738 I. 59 He died at his House in Bunhill-Row November 15th, according to Mr. Richard Smith, his Neighbour, in his Obituary. 1792 BURNS *Let. to Mrs. Dunlop* 6 Dec., I scarcely look over the obituary of a newspaper, that I do not see some names that I have known. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* I. vi. 161 The cold east winds of the spring, which yearly fill the obituaries. 1885 *Glasgow News* 31 Dec. 6/1 The obituary of the year is somewhat heavy.

B. *adj.* Relating to or recording a death (usually with a biographical sketch of the deceased).

1828 WEBSTER, *Obituary, a.* relating to the decease of a person or persons; as, an obituary notice. 1885 *19th Cent.* 269 His Lordship has given obituary notices of them in his blue book of 1883. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Impr.* 157 If he could have written his own obituary memoir.

Hence **Obi·tuarily** *adv.* (*rare*⁻⁰), 'in the manner of an obituary' (Webster, 1864).

Object (*ɒ·bdʒĕkt*), *sb.* [Partly sb. use of OBJECT *ppl. a.*: cf. Lat. *objectā* pl. things objected, charges, accusations; but in philosophical and derived senses, ad. med. Schol. L. *objectum* Duns Scotus *a* 1308, Prantl III. 208), lit. thing thrown before or presented to (the mind or thought); cf. OF. *object* Oresme. 14th c.), now *object*. In branch II rendering L. *objectu-s*, and so in origin a distinct word.]

I. From L. *objectum*, pl. *objecta*.

†1. A statement thrown in or introduced in opposition; an objection. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 343 It is liȝt to assoile objectis agens þis. *Ibid.* II. 74 How Crist answeride to objectis of false Jewis. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, An obiect or obiection.

†2. Something 'thrown' or put in the way, so as to interrupt or obstruct the course of a person or thing; an obstacle; a hindrance. *Obs.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxii. 144 Þy frailte wherof þou hast experience in many smale obiectes & contrariousnes. *a* 1564 BECON *Comp. Lord's Supp. & Mass* in *Prayers*, etc. (1844) 380 The massmonger prateth and babbleth that the sacraments of the new law..to him that putteth not an object or let (I use the school-men's words), that is to say, to him that hath no actual purpose of deadly sin .. give grace, righteousness, forgiveness of sins, the Holy Ghost.

3. Something placed before the eyes, or presented to the sight or other sense; an individual thing seen or perceived, or that may be seen or perceived; a material thing; *spec.* the thing or body of which an observation is made, or an image produced, by means of an optical instrument, or in drawing or perspective.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvi. (1495) d iv/1 Þe obiect of the eye is all þt may be seen, & al þt maye be herde is obiect to the herynge. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 79 That the earth .. should give to the nose obiecte so swete Or minister scent so strong. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 70 His eye begets occasion for his wit, For euery obiect that the one doth catch, The other turnes to a mirth-mouing iest. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 829 Both Land and Water feasting varietie of senses with varietie of objects. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 93 Children, from their very birth, are daily growing acquainted with the objects about them. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iii. 183 To represent your object in the state of appearance which it has by its light and shadow. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 160 The torch's glare gave horrible indistinctness to objects. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 19 Several persons .. producing different objects of value, declared that they had been given to them by the bishop. 1877 G. MACDONALD *Marquis of Lossie* xxviii, [The painter] looking up and finding no object in the focus of his eyes.

b. Something which on being seen excites a particular emotion, as admiration, horror, disdain, commiseration, amusement; a sight, spectacle, gazing-stock; formerly sometimes, an object (sense 4) of pity or relief, an afflicted person, sufferer; in colloq. use, a person or thing of pitiable or ridiculous aspect, a gazing-stock, 'guy', 'fright', 'sight'.

1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 43 Women are more glorious obiects. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 238 Produce the bodies.. Seest thou this obiect, Kent? 1607 — *Timon* IV. iii. 122 Sweare against Obiects, Put Armour on thine eares, and on thine eyes. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 568 To sit idle on the houshold hearth,..to visitants a gaze, Or pitied object. 1740 BUTLER *Serm. Pub. Occas.* ii. *note*, Some poor objects will be sent thither in hopes of relief. 1826 in HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 620 That their apprentices..were..rendered objects for the remainder of their lives. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xxxvi. (1887) 260 The children are..breaking out again, in a way dreadful to look at. Forty-six is nothing but an Object—an Object—from insufficiency of diet.

4. That to which action, thought, or feeling is directed; the thing (or person) to which something is done, or upon or about which something acts or operates (= *materia circa quem* in Scholastic philosophy). Const. *of* (the action, etc. or agent).

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CIX. x, Want and woe my life their object make. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* v. i. Wks. 1878 I. 137 My wisedome that has beene The object of men's admiration. 1676 M. CLIFFORD *Hum. Reason* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 547 Matters that concern Religion .. being .. a part of the Understanding's Object as much [as]..any other. 1697 LOCKE *Lett. to Stillingfleet* Wks. (Bohn) II. 340 Ideas are..the immediate objects of our minds in thinking. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 47 He .. will be deemed a proper object of public charity. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 27 The volume .. which had formed the object of his study. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iv. 170 To substitute objects of sense for objects of imagination.

5. The end to which effort is directed; the thing aimed at; that which one endeavours to attain or carry out; purpose, end, aim.

[Cf. Thomas Aquinas *Summa contra Gentes* I. lxxii, Objectum voluntatis est finis.]

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. v. 67 How quickly Nature falls into reuolt, When Gold becomes her Obiect? 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 169 A Traveller is not to imagine pleasure his object. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 85 Rendering public good an object and end to every member of the society. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xvi. § 8 The first object..is to prevent..all sorts of offences. 1821 D. STEWART *Progr. Philos.* II. iv. (1858) 317 The profession of Bayle.. made it an object to him to turn to account even the sweepings of his study. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iv. 52 Blast furnaces and forges serve no object but that for which they were erected. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 129 When you have heard the object of our visit.

6. *Metaph.* A thing or being of which one thinks or has cognition, as correlative to the thinking or knowing *subject*; something external, or regarded as external, to the mind; the non-ego as related to, or distinguished from, the ego; also extended to include states of the ego, or of consciousness, as thought of or mentally perceived. (Cf. OBJECTIVE A. 2 b.)

[1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 379 *Obiectum* and *subiectum* ..termes tua, Quhilkis ar..rife amange clerkis in scule.] 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. i, [The thoughts of men] are every one of them a representation or appearance of some quality or other accident of a body without us; which is called an Object. *a* 1670 RUST *Disc. Truth* (1682) 193 Concerning the truth of things, or Truth in the object. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1833) 471 Every thing we perceive or are conscious of, whether a being or a quality,..is with respect to the percipient termed an object. 1829 SIR W. HAMILTON *Disc., Philos. Unconditioned* Notes 5 The exact distinction of subject and object was first made by the schoolmen.. These correlative terms correspond to the first and most important distinction in philosophy; they embody the original antithesis in consciousness of self and not-self. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* XXII. ix. (ed. 2) 393 The constitution of the synthesis of all cognition is .. subject and object, the word *object* being used in the most general sense in which it can be employed to signify any thing, or thought, or state of mind whatsoever, of which any intelligence may be cognisant. 1860 MANSEL *Proleg. Log.* i. (ed. 2) 7 Every state of consciousness necessarily implies two elements at least; a conscious subject, and an object of which he is conscious.

7. *Gram.* A substantive word, phrase, or clause, immediately dependent on, or 'governed by', a verb, as expressing, in the case of a verb of action, the person or thing to which the action is directed, or on which it is exerted. Also, the word dependent on or 'governed by' a preposition, indicating that to which the preposition expresses a relation.

Direct object of a verb: the word, etc., denoting that which is directly affected by the action (commonly expressed by the accusative, or case of direction *to*, in Latin and other languages); the word 'governed' by a transitive verb. So *indirect object* of a (transitive or intransitive) verb (commonly expressed by the dative case in Latin, etc.): see INDIRECT 3 c. *Object clause*, a clause or subordinate sentence forming the object of a verb, as in 'we know (that) he is alive'.

[1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Verb*, Verb Neuter, is that which signifies an action that has no particular object whereon to fall; but which, of itself, takes up the whole idea of the action.] *a* 1729 CLARKE (J.), The accusative after a verb transitive, or a sentence in room thereof, is called, by grammarians, the object of the verb. [1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 267 Verbs neuter do not act upon, or govern, nouns and pronouns. .. They are, therefore, not followed by an objective case, specifying the object of an action.] 1853 C. MARCEL *Lang. as Means Ment. Cult.* II. 26 The word denoting this complement of the action [of a transitive verb] is called *object*. 1877 WHITNEY *Essent. Eng. Gram.* iii. 32 We speak of both verbs and prepositions as governing in the objective the word that is their object. 1879 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* IV. viii. § 1122 Some verbs have .. two direct objects, one being a person, the other a thing. *Ibid.* ix. § 1132 Not unfrequently .. the indirect object in Latin corresponds to the direct object in English. 1881 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 24) § 369 The Direct Object denotes—(*a*) the Passive Object, or that which suffers or receives the action denoted by the verb..(*b*) The Factitive Object, or that which is the product of the action.

II. [= L. *objectu-s* (*u*-stem), = OBJECTION 3, 4.]

†8. The fact of throwing itself or being thrown in the way; interposition, obstruction; = OBJECTION 3. *Obs. rare.*

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. vi. 118 Those waters shulde bee turned aboute by the objecte or resystaunce of that lande [tr. Petrus Martyr d'Anghiera *Unde creduntur eas aquas obiectu magnæ telluris circumagi*].

†9. The presentation (of something) to the eye or perception; = OBJECTION 4. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 41 Reason flyes the obiect of all harme. 1607 — *Cor.* I. i. 21 The object of our misery, is as an inuentory to particularize their abundance. *c* 1616 CHAPMAN *Batrachom.* 15 He aduancing..past all the rest arose In glorious object.

III. 10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *object-carrier, -end*, etc.; **object-ball** (*Billiards, Croquet*, etc.), the ball

which the player endeavours to strike with his own ball; **object-finder**, a contrivance for registering the position of an object on a mounted microscopic slide, so as to find it again; **object-lens** = OBJECT-GLASS; **object-lesson**, a lesson in which instruction is conveyed by actual examination of a material object; *fig.* something that furnishes instruction by exemplifying some principle in a concrete form; **object-object** (*Metaph.*): see quot.; **object-plate** (*Microscopy*), the plate upon which the object to be examined is placed (but used by Power as = OBJECT-GLASS); **object-soul**, a soul believed to animate a material object; **object-speculum** (after *object-glass*), the mirror in a reflecting telescope which receives and reflects the rays proceeding from the object; **object-staff** (*Surveying*), a levelling-staff; **object-subject** (*Metaph.*): see quot.; **object-teaching**, teaching by means of object-lessons. See also OBJECT-GLASS, OBJECT-MATTER.

1856 'CRAWLEY' *Billiards* (1859) 17 The *object ball is the ball struck at with your own. **1891** *Graphic* 2 May 486/2 Tom Taylor got the object-balls jammed in one of the corner pockets, and .. made a break of 1467. **1879** RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* vii. 50 A well-fitted sliding *object-carrier. **1793** WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 145 From the eye-end to the *object-end of the telescope. **1831** BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iv. (1833) 79 So that the figure on the glass is at the proper distance from the *object lens. **1831** C. MAYO *Lessons on Objects* Pref. 9 The miscellaneous *object lessons were abandoned. **1896** A. H. BEAVAN *Marlbor. Ho.* xii. 210 Unhappy Charles! for all time, object-lesson of lost opportunities. **1836–7** SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xiii. (1859) II. 432 An object known .. may either be the quality of something different from the ego; or it may be a modification of the ego or subject itself. In the former case the object, which may be called .. the *object-object, is given as something different from the percipient subject. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* 38 If you let her keep upon the lower side of your glass-*object-plate. **1667** E. KING in *Phil. Trans.* II. 426 Lay it on the object-plate of a good Microscope. **1875** A. C. O. LONIE in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 56/2 The doctrine of *object-souls..becomes the origin of Fetichism and idolatry. **1781** HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 96 The *object-speculum or object-glass of a telescope. **1867** LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) II. 484 Pure thought and pure matter are unknown quantities, to be reached by no equation. The thought is necessarily and universally subject-object; matter is necessarily, and to us universally, *object-subject. Thought is only called into existence under appropriate conditions; and in the objective stimulus, the object and subject are merged, as acid and base are merged in the salt.

† **Objec·t**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *object-us*, pa. pple. of *objicĕre* (*obicĕre*) to throw towards or against, to place in front of, expose, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 a) + *jacĕre* to throw, place. In use app. before the formation of OBJECT *v.*, of which it afterwards functioned as the pa. pple. until displaced in that use by *objected*.]

1. Thrown or put in the way, interposed, exposed; placed before one's eyes, presented to the view or pereeption; exposed (to injury or any influence, or to sight).

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. v. 130 (Camb. MS.) Þe qualites of bodies þat ben obiecte fro with-owte-forþe moeuen..the Instrumentz of the wittes. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 763 Colde Blastis, sumthing obiect, ek from hem holde. **1538** LELAND *Itin.* V. 99 An Abbay .. standing very blekely and obiect to al Wynddes. *a* **1592** H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 333 The text is plain, and object to every man's capacity. **1608** WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 801 Sensible things which are obiect to the eye. **1650** SIR W. MURE *Cry Blood* 411 To refine His Gold, and purge away the object Ore.

b. Situated in front of, or over against, something else; opposite; also *fig.* opposed, contrary.

a **1541** WYATT *Song of Topas* Poet. Wks. (1861) 151 The one [pole] we see alway, the other stands object Against the same. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 71 [An island] vpon the Calabrian coast before Brundusium; by the obiect site whereof the bauen is made. **1603** H. CHETTLE *Eng. Mourn. Garm.* E, [The Puritans] though they be vtterly object to the Romanistes; yet baue they more..Saints among them than are in the Romish Kalender. **1613** R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Obiect*, laide, or set against.

2. Objected, brought as an objection, charged (*against* a person). With *at* = charged with something, accused: cf. OBJECT *v.* 5.

1485 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 43 No thing probable object ayenst the same by the said craft. **1504** ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxii. 254 Lytell thynges obiecte agaynst the. *a* **1529** SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 796 Bachelers in that facultie.. Shall not be objecte at by me.

Object (ɒbdʒe·kt), *v.* [f. L. *object-*, ppl. stem of *objicĕre* (*obicĕre*) to throw against, etc.: see prec. It may also partly represent the L. frequentative *objectāre*. OF. has a solitary instance of *objeter* in 1298; but the current *objecter* began as *objetter* in 14th c. For earlier use of *object* as pa. pple., see prec.]

† **1.** *trans.* To put over against or in the way of something else; to place so as to meet or intercept something; to expose *to*. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 102 A certeine soft sinew.. [is] obiected to the holes transuersely. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 334 Every one of these doe blacke the bodies objected unto them. **1654** R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine* XV. 240 He commanded him to be objected to a hungry and an enraged Lyon. **1673–4** GREW *Anat. Trunks* I. ii. § 33 A very white..piece of Ashwood..objected to a proper Light. **1813–21** BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) VIII. 205 This body..stands objected, i.e. cast before, that other body which moves. **1850** NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 195 From what point the wind his course On the tower directeth, To that point the cock his head Manfully objecteth.

† b. To place so as to interrupt or hinder the course of a person or thing; to put in the way or interpose, as an obstacle or hindrance to progress, or a defence from attack. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1548 BODRIGAN [ADAMS] *Epit. King's Title* A ij, To deliuer vs from the perill obiected. **1563** *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 253 To obiect to the weake .. such stumbling-blocks. *c* **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 208 My girdle, curets doubled here, and my most trusted plate, Objected all 'twixt me and death. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* VII. 54 Pallas to their eyes The mist objected. **1814** SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXV, The Goth objects His shield, and on its rim received the edge.

† c. To expose *to* danger or evil of any kind. *Obs.*

c **1520** BARCLAY tr. *Sallust* 7 He concluded with hymselfe to obiect hym to daunger and peryll of warre. **1533** BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 331 Quhy wald thay obiect him aganis sa hie dangere and perrellis. **1566** PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 105 Obiecting himselfe to the daunger wherein he was likely to be overwhelmed. *a* **1677** BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 307 All these afflictions..they knowingly did object themselves to.

† **2.** To place (something) before the eyes or other organs of sense, or the mind; to present or offer to the sight, perception, understanding, etc. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1249/1 The bodily senses, moued by such thinges .. as are outwardly thorowe sensible worldly thinges offred & obiected vnto them. **1586** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 22 Concupiscence.. apprehendeth whatsoever phantasie and sence obiect unto it. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 400 Whose temperance was of proof against any meat objected to his appetite. *a* **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 2 As the Objects of Light or Colour are objected to the Eye when it is open. **1720** WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. Pref. 89 The Mysterious Work, objected to his contemplation. **1826** K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1829) I. *Godefridus* 182 Religion..convinces man that there are other things in heaven and earth besides those which are objected to his senses.

† **3.** To present or offer in discourse or argument; to bring forward as a reason, ground, or instance; to adduce. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 12 Such questions..as shalbe obiected to them. **1584** R. SCOT *Discov. Witches.* v. vii. (1886) 82 For the maintenance of witches transportations, they object the words of the Gospell, where the divell is said to take up Christ. **1634** CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 232 Augustine was of mind, that councils, bishops, &c., ought not to be objected for trial of controversies, but the holy scriptures only. **1704** SWIFT *T. Tub* Apol., He has never yet found it in that discourse, nor has heard it objected by any body else. **1849** W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 67 What church is it whose example they object to us as an argument?

4. To bring forward or state in opposition; to adduce as a reason against something; to urge as an objection (*to, unto, against*). a. with simple obj.

c **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 33 For obieccouns & sophims þat men may mak & obiect. **1513–14** *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 If the same persons..obiecte or allege any cause why he shall not soo doo. **1630** PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 165 The self-same Scriptures that are here obiected against us. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xx. 184 They objected the more obvious difficulties in relation to religion, and my country. **1830** H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 352 Bryant objects this very circumstance to the authenticity of the Iliad. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. IV. vii. 372 Its adversaries objected the absence of all the great Patriarchs.

b. with object clause.

1559 BP. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. II. App. vii. 411 It wilbe obiectid against me, that as this place dothe make against the supremacye of princes, so dothe it not make for the primacye of saint Peter. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 23 But some obiect, This is to slacken him running, rather then to incite. **1685** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 365 Objecting how unlikely it was. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 70 If it is objected that good actions..are often punished. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 404 It hath been objected, that this relates only to the preservation of the legal estate of the use, and not to the timber or mines.

5. To bring as a charge against any one; to attribute to any one as a fault or crime; to lay to one's charge, cast in one's teeth, accuse one of, reproach one with. Const. *to, against* († *upon*, indirect obj.) a. with simple obj. *arch.*

1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 338 Charging yow..to appear afore the said Lords of our Councell .. there to answere to such thinges as..by them shall be laid and objected against yow. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 10 Yf euer thou dyd ony notable synne..he wyll obiecte it to the, and cast it in thy nose. **1541** R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeut.* 2 Eij, The which thyng we do obiect them. *a* **1648** LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 66 They were committed to diuers Prisons, for Crimes objected against them. **1656** HOBBES *Lib., Necess.*, etc. (1841) 116 When God afflicted Job, he did object no sin to him. **1761–2** HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lvii. 363 This subtlety, which has been frequently objected to Charles. **1844** LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. x. 83 This hypocrisy was invisible to the contemporaries of those to whom it is objected.

b. with object clause.

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron., Scot.* II. 259 Those taunts which the Frenchmen laid upon them, obiecting that the greedinesse of wine and vittles had brought them ouer into that countrie. **1658** SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* I. (1736) 13 It was obviously objected upon Christians, that they condemned the Practice of Burning. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 95 ⁋ 6, I have heard it objected against that Piece, that its Instructions are not of general use. **1833–6** J. EAGLES *The Sketcher* (1856) 18, I once heard a person object to Gaspar Poussin, that there was too much in his pictures.

† **6.** *trans.* To impute, attribute (*to*). (A weakening of prec. sense.) *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 120 They were so scrupulous concerning the Moone, that Clemens Alexand..objects the worship therof unto them. **1734** FIELDING *Univ. Gallant* II. i, Do you object my care of your reputation to want of fondness? **1776** BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. 342 Homer who celebrates the Greeks for their long hair and Achilles for his skill on the harp, makes Hector in this place object them both to Paris.

7. *intr.* To state an objection or adverse reason; now often in weakened sense: To express or feel disapproval, to disapprove.

1430–50 tr. *Higden* Rolls) VII. 157 But peraventure ye obiecte, and say hit longethe not to a preste to schedde bloode; I graunte perto: but [etc.]. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 173 b, The vntreatable irefull persone wyll obiect & saye [etc.]. **1560** J. DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 58 b, Vnto such as will question and obiect what shall we then do? **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xiv, Then it is the lady as formerly objected? *Med.* I think I'll have a smoke, if you don't object.

b. with *to* (sometimes *against*, rarely *at*) or *inf.*: To bring forward a reason against; to state, and maintain by argument, one's disagreement with or disapproval of; now usually in weakened sense: To express, or merely to feel, disapproval of; to have an objection *to*, disapprove of, dislike. (The prevailing current sense.)

1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 60/1 Ye kinges mother obiected openly against his marriage. **1678** RYMER *Trag. last age* 8 Those who object against reason, are the Fanaticks in Poetry. **1735** POPE *Donne Sat.* IV. 117 His Patience I provoke, Mistake, confound, object at all he spoke. **1758** *Ann. Reg.* 98/2 The doctor objected against fifteen, and the council for the crown against three. **1775** SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, 'Tis more unreasonable in you to object to a lady you know nothing of. **1839** KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 68 He objected to this as a harsh measure. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xii, Would the lady object to my lighting the pair of candles? **1869** J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 176 We object to the argument on scientific grounds. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 5/3 They objected to be actors in a farce.

† c. *intr.* To bring a charge or accusation. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Acts* XXIV. 19 Who ought to haue beene here before thee, and obiect, if they had ought against me.

Hence **Obje·cting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1552 HULOET, Obiectinge, *obiectus, obiectio.* **1886** MRS. LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* III. ii. 32 Petrarca had praised Yetta Carew with dangerous fervency to his objecting Laura.

Objectable (ɒbdʒe·ktăb'l), *a.* Also 8 *erron.* **-ible.** [f. OBJECT *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. That may be objected, or urged as an objection, chargeable (*against* or *to*. ? *Obs.*

1656 *Artif. Handsom* 145 As for that depravednesse of mind..it is as objectable against all those things. *Ibid.* 173 Nothing of consequence was objectable to Christ. **1667** *Decay Chr. Piety* vi. 27 There are but two objections, and these are usually objectable to one sin as well as to another.

2. That may be objected to, objectionable.

1775–83 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* I. 120, I have ventured to assert that [etc.]. .. Objectible as this may seem, I must take upon me..to push the point farther. **1776** — *Pupil of Pleasure* II. 109, I will not, Delia, distress you. I see nothing at present objectible. **1885** *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* III. 230 As for marriage..(the lady not objectable, and an addition of fortune attending) I have no unconquerable aversion to it.

† **Obje·ctant.** *Obs. rare.* [f. OBJECT *v.* + -ANT[1]. Cf. F. *objectant* pr. pple.] One who or that which objects or objectifies.

1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* II. 145 If the Father [had been incarnate], then the fountaine of the Deitie should become not the objectant, or being which understandeth, but onely the object understood.

Objectation (ɒbdʒĕktē·ʃən). *rare.* [Noun of action from L. *objectāre* to OBJECT: cf. L. *objectātio* reproach.] The action of objecting or making objections. So **Objectative** (ɒbdʒe·ktătiv), *a.*, given to objecting, fond of making objections; † **Objectator** (*Obs. rare*⁻⁰), an objector.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Objectator* (Lat.), he that reproacheth or lays to ones charge. **1873** HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* vi. (1875) 146 If he is only objectative and Ellesmerian. **1886** STUBBS *Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* vii. 143 Knotty questions..are discussed..without strife or objectation.

Objected (ɒbdʒe·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. OBJECT *v.*]

† **1.** Placed over against or opposite; presented to the view or perception. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1606 N. BAXTER *Man Created* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 238 The forehead kept obiected phantasie, The hinder part reteyneth memorie. **1668** HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 30 This objected or exhibited glory is two-fold. **1713** C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 86 A Dream, a vision..Hangs on my pensive Heart, and bears it down More than the weight of an objected Crown. **1848** R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* xiv. (1852) 414 The inspiration of Scripture.. as the imparted record of objected truth.

† **2.** Adduced in argument, esp. against something; urged as an objection. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* Wks. (1851) 89 To alledge for Images the ancient Fathers, Dionysius, and this our objected Irenæus. **1669** W. HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 119 The former part of this objected difficulty.

Objectee (ɒbdʒĕktī·). [f. OBJECT *v.* + -EE.] A person objected to; one against whom an objection is made.

1861 *Even. Star* 4 Oct., The Revising Barrister remarked that..the production of the stamped duplicate was merely evidence that the notice had been sent to the objectee. The signature of the objector must be proved. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 8/2 The word .. could refer only to the place of abode of the objectee at the time the objection was made.

Object-glass (ɒ́bdʒekt,glɑs). [OBJECT *sb.* 3.] The lens or combination of lenses in a telescope, microscope, or other optical instrument, which is situated nearest to the object, and thus receives the rays of light directly from it. (Cf. EYE-GLASS 4.)

1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* ii. 4, I..plac'd it between the Object-glass and the light. 1784 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 44 Turning or unscrewing the object-glass or speculum a little. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Optics* x. 27 (U. K. S.) The triple achromatic object-glass .. consists of .. a concave flint glass lens placed between two convex lenses of crown glass. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 390 The magnifying power of these telescopes is found by dividing the focal length of the object-glass by that of the eye-glass.

Objectification (ɒbdʒe·ktifikē·ʃən). [n. of action from OBJECTIFY: see -FICATION.] The action of objectifying, or condition of being objectified; an instance of this, an external thing in which an idea, principle, etc. is expressed concretely.

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xlii. (1870) II. 432 This discrimination of self from self,—this objectification,—is the quality which constitutes the essential peculiarity of Cognition. 1900 STODDARD *Evol. Eng. Novel* 78 These mystic symbols are like the weird sisters in 'Macbeth'; they are the objectification of mystery.

Objectify (ɒbdʒe·ktifəi), *v.* [f. med.L. *objectum* OBJECT *sb.* + -FY; after L. type **objectificāre*.] *trans.* To make into, or present as, an object, esp. as an object of sense; to render objective; to express in an external or concrete form.

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xlii. (1870) II. 432 Consciousness projects, as it were, this subjective phænomenon from itself,—views it at a distance,—in a word, objectifies it. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* I. ii. 70 In the latter [case] we objectify knowledge. 1880 W. WALLACE in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 620/2 The theory of the mind as objectified in the institutions of law, the family, and the state, is discussed in the 'Philosophy of Right'.

Hence Obje·ctified *ppl. a.*, Obje·ctifying *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VIII. 612 Morality..is a certain state of mind viewed in relation to certain objectified objects of a wider consciousness. 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempiric* 73 Considered as impressed..it is a phenomenon, and.. becomes through the inner objectifying process worked up into an external object or event. 1892 TRAILL in *19th Cent.* Dec. 964 The objectifying faculty became..weakened.

Objection (ɒbdʒe·kʃən). [a. F. *objection* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *objectiōn-em* a throwing before, upbraiding, reproach, objection, n. of action f. *objicĕre* to OBJECT.]

1. a. The action of objecting, or stating something in opposition to a person or thing; **b.** That which is objected, a statement made in opposition; †**a** charge or accusation against a person (*obs.*); an adverse reason, argument, or contention. Now often in weakened sense: An expression, or merely a feeling, of disapproval, disagreement, or dislike (esp. in phr. *to have an* (or *no*) *objection*). *To take objection*: to bring forward a reason against something, or merely to state one's disapproval of or disagreement with it; to object. **c.** A document in which an objection is stated.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 198 Here ben many objeccions þat þes wordis of Crist ben false. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 157 Peraventure þere is an objectioun, it falleþ nouȝt a preost þat he schede blood. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 379 An obiection was made..to the bischoppe. how so mony seyntes myȝhte be in that londe, and alle confessores and noo martir. 1513–14 *Act 5 Hen. VIII*, c. 1 A convenyent peremptorie day to prove hys objeccion and allegacion. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 307 Speake on, Sir; I dare your worst obiections. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* 40 To which nothing is so much as pretended to, in Objection by the Officers. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. viii. 383 The objections which may be made against arguing from the Analogy of Nature. 1813 *Sk. Character* (ed. 2) I. 190 If Lucy had no objection to him, I admire her for letting him see it. 1866 DK. ARGYLL *Reign Law* (1871) 426 *note*, Mr. Mahaffy..has taken objection to the breadth of meaning I have given..to the word 'motive'. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 281, I have no objection to join with you in the enquiry. *Ibid.* IV. 239 A serious objection which may be urged against this doctrine.

†**2.** *transf.* or *fig.* An adverse action, an assault. *a* 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl) 824 Þe ineuetabyll obieccione of my gostly enmy. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 79 They have..suffred actually or in dede many obieccions & iniuryes innocently. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Areadia* I. 23 The parts either not armed, or weakly armed..should have bin sharpely visited, but that the answer was as quicke as the objection.

†**3.** The action of throwing, or condition of being thrown, in the way, or so as to intercept something else; interposition. *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 56 The mune is in eclips be the obiectione of the eird. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xx. 323 His worst shall be withstood With sole objection of myself.

†**b.** The condition of there being something in the way; hindrance, obstruction. *Obs.*

a 1667 JER. TAYLOR in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxv. 13 Our way is troublesome, obscure, full of objection and danger.

†**4.** Presentation to the view or to the mind, or that which is so presented; representation; offer.

1554 W. PRAT *Africa* E ij b, By that representacion they be warned of the mortall condicion by one of the sayd obiections, and by the other of the passion of Iesus Christ. 1596 *Edward III*, II. ii. 123 Art thou come To speak the more than heavenly word of yea, To my objection in thy beauteous love? 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* xv. § 18 Which Prediction he made, that they might not be scandalized at the sadness of objection of the Passion, but be confirmed in their belief.

Objectionable (ɒbdʒe·kʃənăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Open to objection; that may be objected to; against which an adverse reason may be urged; now often in weakened sense: Exciting disapproval or dislike, unacceptable, disagreeable, unpleasant.

1781 COWPER *Lett.* Wks. 1837 XV. 110 It does not appear to me that the expression is objectionable: it is plain, indeed, but not bald. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 571 It is..not unfrequently termed the ganglionic system. ..But this term is objectionable, as leading to a supposed analogy between this system and the general nervous system of Invertebrata. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* ii, But all this was highly objectionable to Jael. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 31 People about them..of a very objectionable kind. 1881 FENN *Off to the Wilds* xxii. 156 The crocodiles are most objectionable beasts.

B. as *sb.* An objectionable person or thing.

1884 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 295/2 We consign our own 'objectionables' to Jericho. 1886 R. KIPLING *Departm. Ditties*, etc. (1899) 117 The whiskified Objectionable, Unclean, abominable, out-at-heels.

Hence **Obje·ctionabi·lity** = next; also, something objectionable; **Obje·ctionableness**, the quality of being objectionable; **Obje·ctionably** *adv.*, in an objectionable manner.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Mar. 3/1 What possible objectionabilities may the practice of riding to hounds lead to? 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xiii. § 25 Expressive of general objectionableness and unpleasantness. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 322 One of the objectionably placed churches in the Alhambra precincts.

Obje·ctional, *a.* [f. OBJECTION + -AL.]

1. Of the nature of, or involving, objection.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 42 No more prejudiciall or objectionall..then the disputations in the Schools. 1827 AIKMAN *Hist. Scot.* IV. x. 348 The objectional acts of his Majesty.

2. Open to objection, objectionable.

1799 MRS. JANE WEST *Tale of Times* III. 138 Interpreters ..have substituted a sort of gay licentiousness in the place of the objectional grossness. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 725 A weak solution..may not be very objectional. 1897 HUGHES *Mediterranean Malta Fever* i. 8 The name *micrococcus Melitensis*..has not the same objectional characters.

Obje·ctioner. *rare*⁻¹. [See -ER.] = next.

1799 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 177 The testimony of Generals Lincoln, Knox, Brooks, Jackson, and others..would be a counterpoise to the objectioners.

Obje·ctionist. *rare.* [f. OBJECTION + -IST.] One who offers an objection; an objector.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 91 To shend it from all the.. stabadoes of any..objectionist. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xli. (1870) II. 423 So far our objectionist.

Obje·ctist. *rare.* 'One versed in the objective philosophy or doctrine' (Worcester 1846, citing *Eclectic Rev.*).

Obje·ctivate, *v.* [f. OBJECTIVE *a.* + -ATE. Cf. F. *objectiver* (neologism in Littré).] *trans.* To render objective; = OBJECTIFY.

1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 447 Knowledge or perception is an effect of the objectivating will.

Obje·ctiva·tion. [n. of action from prec.: so in mod.F., neologism in Littré.] The action of making objective, or an instance of this; = OBJECTIFICATION.

1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 447 The degree of 'objectivation of Will' in phenomena is what divides them into kinds. 1886 W. S. LILLY *Chapt. Europ. Hist.* II. 199 The objectivation of the principles of '89. 1894 A. LANG *Cock Lane* 217 Objectivations of ideas or images, consciously or unconsciously present to the mind.

Objective (ɒbdʒe·ktiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Schol. L. *objectīv-us* (*a* 1300, in adv. *objectīvē* in Duns Scotus *Qu. de Anima* 17, 14), f. *objectus* ppl. a., *objectum* sb.; F. *objectif, -ive* (represented by the adv. *objectivement*, 15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* †**1.** *Philos.* Pertaining or considered in relation to its object; constituting, or belonging to, an object of action, thought, or feeling (as distinguished from the exercise of these); 'material', as opposed to *subjective* or 'formal' (in the old sense of these words). *Obs.*

1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* VIII. 799 [He] added, that, where they were dedicated,.. a worship did belong vnto them, besides the adoration due vnto the Saint worshipped in them, calling this adoration Relatiue, and the other Obiectiue. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal and Tri. Faith* vii. (1845) 85 Christ himself, the objective happiness, is far above a created and formal beatitude, which issueth from him. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 16 Objective happiness is all the goodness that is fit to be enjoyed either in God or in His creatures: while formal happiness is an active enjoyment of all objects by contemplation and love, attended with full complacency in all their perfections.

†**b.** Of or pertaining to the object or end as the cause of action; *objective cause* = final cause: see CAUSE *sb.* 4 b, 5. *Obs.*

1626 J. YATES *Ibis ad Cæsarem* II. 25 God,.. who doth .. by a most sweet influence, and not by any coactiue violence, nor yet only by obiectiue allurements, .. turne the wils of men at his pleasure. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. 170 Aristotle's first mover is not properly the efficient, but only the final and objective cause, of the heavenly motions.

2. *Philos.* Used of the existence or nature of a thing *as an object of consciousness* (as distinguished from an existence or nature termed *subjective*).

The Scholastic Philosophy made the distinction between what belongs to things subjectively (*subjectivē*), or as they are 'in themselves', and what belongs to them objectively (*objectivē*), as they are presented to consciousness. In later times the custom of considering the perceiving or thinking consciousness as pre-eminently 'the subject' brought about a different use of these words, which now prevails in philosophical language. According to this, what is considered as belonging to the perceiving or thinking self is called *subjective*, and what is considered as independent of the perceiving or thinking self is called in contrast *objective*. As to this transition of use (which primarily concerns the word *subjective*, and affects *objective* as its antithesis) resulting in what is almost an exchange of sense between the two adjectives, see HAMILTON *Reid's Wks.* 806 note, R. L. NETTLESHIP *Philos. Lect. & Remains* I. 193.

†**a.** Opposed to *subjective* in the older sense = 'in itself': Existing as an object of consciousness as distinct from having any real existence; considered only as presented to the mind (not as it is, or may be, in itself or its own nature). *Obs.*

[*c* 1325 OCCAM *Sent.* I, Dict. 2, qu. 8 E, Universale non est aliquid reale habens esse subiectivum nec in anima nec extra animam, sed tantum habet esse obiectivum in anima et est quoddam fictum habens esse tale in esse obiectivo, quale habet res extra in esse subiectivo.]

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* 133 This confession was the objective foundation of faith; and Christ and his Apostles, the subjective. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* ii. (1839) 168 'In the beginning was the Word'; there *was* must signify an actual existence; and if so, why in the next sentence ('the Word was with God') shall the same verb signify an objective being only? 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Objective* .. is used in the schools in speaking of a thing which exists no otherwise than as an object known. The esse, or existence of such thing is said to be objective. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 292 Natural phænomena are only natural appearances. They are, therefore, such as we see and perceive them: Their real and objective natures are, therefore, the same.

b. Opposed to *subjective* in the modern sense: That is or belongs to what is presented to consciousness, as opposed to the consciousness itself; that is the object of perception or thought, as distinct from the perceiving or thinking subject; hence, that is, or has the character of being, a 'thing' external to the mind; real.

This sense is occasional in writers of the later 17th and early 18th c. (the early examples being more or less transitional); but its current use appears to be derived from Kant, and to appear in Eng. subsequently to 1790, and chiefly after 1817 (see quot. from Coleridge).

1647 J. CARDELL *Serm.* (1648) 15 We do not say, That God doth infuse any positive, objective malice or wickedness into the hearts of men. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 3 The Idea may be considered in regard of its Objective Reality, or as it represents some outward object. *Ibid.*, Wee are apt to imagine such a Power in the understanding, whereby it may form Idea's of such things which have no objective reality at all. 1724 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 8 Objective certainty, is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and subjective, when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other is in our minds. 1793 *Monthly Rev.* XI. 498 Have the objects..in fact a real objective existence, independent of our mode of perceiving them? 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. x. 160 The very words *objective* and *subjective* of such constant recurrence in the schools of yore, I have ventured to re-introduce. 1853 HAMILTON *Discuss., Philos. Unconditioned* 5 *note*, In the philosophy of mind, subjective denotes what is referred to the thinking subject, the Ego; objective what belongs to the object of thought, the Non-Ego. 1856 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. V. 265 *note*, *Objective*: This word, so nearly unintelligible in 1821, so intensely scholastic, and, consequently, when surrounded by familiar and vernacular words, so apparently pedantic, yet, on the other hand, so indispensable to accurate thinking, and to wide thinking, has since 1821 become too common to need any apology. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* 43 A person who sees in moral obligation..an objective reality belonging to the province of 'Things in themselves'. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 372 This [Christ's resurrection] was an historic objective fact.

3. *transf.* (from 2 b) **a.** Of a person, a writing, work of art, etc.: Dealing with, or laying stress upon, that which is external to the mind; treating of outward things or events, rather than inward thoughts or feelings; regarding or representing things from an objective standpoint. (Occas., after mod. Ger. *objektiv*: Treating a subject so as to exhibit the actual facts, not coloured by the feelings or opinions of the writer.)

1855 FITZJ. STEPHEN in *Camb. Ess.* 190 The book [Robinson Crusoe]..is, to use a much-abused word, eminently objective; that is, the circumstances are drawn from a real study of things as they are, and not in order to exemplify the workings of a particular habit of mind. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* xiii. 153 Of all poets he [Homer] is the most objective, and the least speculative. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. lxxv. 619 To complete the survey of the actualities of party politics by stating in a purely positive, or as the Germans say 'objective', way, what the Americans think about..their system. 1899 LECKY *Map of Life* ii. 8 English character on both sides of the Atlantic is an eminently objective one—a character in which thoughts, interests, and emotions are most habitually thrown on that which is without.

b. *Med.* Applied to symptoms 'observed by the practitioner, in distinction from those which are only felt by the patient' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892).

1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 19 The actual clinical phenomena observed, especially those of an objective character. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 871 He manifests the subjective and objective signs of valvular disease.

4. With *to*: That is the object of sensation or thought; that is presented or exposed as an object, perceived, apprehended, etc. In *Metaph.* Related as object to subject (see OBJECT *sb.* 6).

1762 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) IV. 148 Operations, which are made objective to sense by the means of speech, gesture and action. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 535 The inhabitants of this hostel were seldom 'objective' to the garish eye of day. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 13. 251 The Supreme Creator has .. so separated Himself from His creation as to make it objective to Himself.

5. *Perspective.* That is, or belongs to, the object of which the delineation is required.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Line Objective* (in Perspect.), is the Line of an Object; from whence the Appearance is sought for in the Draught or Picture. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Line, Objective Line*, in perspective, is any line drawn on the geometrical plane, whose representation is sought for in the draught, or picture. *Ibid.* s.v. *Plane, Objective Plane*, in perspective, is any plane situate in the horizontal plane, whose representation in perspective is required. *Ibid.* s.v. *Perspective*, To exhibit the perspective appearance, *h*, of an objective point, H.

6. Applied to the lens or combination of lenses in an optical instrument which is nearest to the object (*objective glass*; now commonly called *object-glass*, or simply *objective*).

1753 SHORT in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 165 An heliometer: which is an instrument, consisting of two objective glasses, for measuring the diameters of the planets. 1762 MAYO *ibid.* LII. 375 The objective-glass of my 9 feet telescope. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 154 So far as the objective part of the instrument is concerned.

7. *Gram.* Expressing or denoting the object of an action; *spec.* applied to that case of mod.Eng. in which a substantive or pronoun stands when it is the object of a verb, or is governed by a preposition, with which it forms an attributive or advb. phrase (see OBJECT *sb.* 7)*; also to the relation of such noun or pronoun to such verb or preposition.

The accusative and dative of earlier Eng. (as well as the instrumental, locative, and ablative of prehistoric times) are merged in mod. Eng. in the objective, which in personal and relative pronouns is distinct in form from the nominative, but in sbs. and other pronominal words is identical with the nominative.

1763 LOWTH *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 2) 32 A Case, which follows the Verb Active, or the Preposition..answers to the Oblique Cases in Latin; and may be properly enough called the Objective Case. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 86 There seems to be great propriety in admitting a case in English substantives, which shall serve to denote the objects of active verbs and of prepositions; and which is, therefore, properly termed the *objective case*. *Ibid.* 268 Part of a sentence..may be said to be in the objective case, or to be put objectively, governed by the active verb...Sentences or phrases under this circumstance, may be termed objective sentences or phrases. 1879 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* IV. xi. § 1312 [Genitive denoting] Object of action implied in substantives and adjectives. (Objective genitive.) 1881 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 24) § 368 When a verb, participle, or gerund denotes an action which is directed towards some object, the word denoting that object stands in the objective relation to the verb, participle, or gerund.

8. *Objective point*: orig. *Mil.* the point towards which the advance of troops is directed; hence *gen.* the point aimed at.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 18 Oct., In acquiring possession of Atlanta the Federals have gained a great..advantage. It is the objective point to which their western campaign was directed. 1865 *Spectator* 4 Feb. 117 No light as to his next 'objective point', as the slang phrase goes, has yet been gained. 1890 *Times* 27 Dec. 9/1 When the railway is extended to Mafeking, the objective point in Mashona-land is still 800 miles from the base. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 338 The city of Meshed being my objective point.

9. Characterized by objecting; that states objections: cf. OBJECTIVELY 4.

1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 34 Let us examine Mr. Pilgrim's objective argument. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* i. 14 'And what says Sergeant Rayne?' 'He too is of the objective school, sir'. 'And were his objections listened to?'

B. *sb.* (elliptical uses of the adj.)

1. Short for *objective glass* (see A. 6): the object-glass of an optical instrument.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 17, I commonly make use, in important investigations, of the three strongest of Plössl's objectives. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 61 The construction of the achromatic objective. 1889 *Nature* 31 Oct. 648 An objective which can be adjusted to work as either a photographic or visual objective.

2. *Gram.* Short for *objective case*: see A. 7.

1861 ANGUS *Handbk. Eng. Tongue* 275 Objective with Passive Verb. 1881 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 24) § 80 *note*, The fact that pronouns still distinguish the Objective from the Nominative .. compels us to recognize three cases in English.

3. Short for *objective point* (see A. 8); also *fig.* something aimed at, an object or end.

1881 BURNIE *Mem. Thomas* 152 At Johnstown, one objective was the Cambrian Works. 1882 *Times* 10 Feb., Servian Railways..have been for years past the objective of innumerable financial attempts. 1882 *Standard* 14 July, The objective must be Cairo, ..the most useful strategical point. 1894 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 391 The king had for his objective the divorce, and contingently the religious policy .. subsequently engrafted upon it.

4. Something objective or external to the mind.

1884 *Chr. Commw.* 20 Mar. 536/2 The value and attraction of the externals and objectives.

Objectively (*ɒbdʒe·ktivli*), *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY 2.] In an objective manner or relation: in senses 1–3 opposed to *subjectively* in various senses.

†1. In relation to its object; as to the object of the action. *Obs.*

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *New Gagg* 133 Cyril restrayneth..'thou shalt not covet or desire', unto one particular Act, objectively, the not-lusting after or desiring of a Woman. 1631 J. BURGES *Answ. Rejoined* Pref. 36 The people..worshipped God and the King: the ceremonie was materially the same; but objectively different; one Civill, the other Sacred. 1673 H. MORE *App. Antid. Idol.* 17 He must.. bow towards the Cherubins objectively, and not meerly circumstantially. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 167 That love whereby a man loves God, taking the Term objectively.

†b. By means of, or in the way of, an 'objective cause'; by the attraction of some object or end. (See OBJECTIVE 1 b.) *Obs.*

1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 164 Some think that Christ by his hunger did objectively allure Satan to tempt him, that so he might overcome him. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. 170 That which it self being moved, (objectively, or by Appetite and Desire of the First Good) moveth other things.

†2. As an object of consciousness, as presented to or perceived by the mind (not as it is in itself).

a 1617 P. BAYNE *Lect.* (1634) 315 Not from any inward habit ..but from some external suavities objectively apprehended. 1642 W. PRICE *Serm.* 19 Our Creed is objectively called our faith. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 120 The Basilisk ..receiveth the rayes of his Antipathy and venemous emissions which objectively move his sense. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 3 The Divine Intellect doth understand things by their Idea's, which are .. the things themselves as they are objectively represented to the understanding. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 177 As existent objectively, not really. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Objective*, A thing is said to exist objectively, *objective*, when it exists no otherwise than in being known; or by being an object of the mind.

3. As an object of consciousness, in distinction from the mind or conscious subject; in relation to what is external to the mind; externally, really, in actual outward fact.

1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIII. 461 The manner in which the thing becomes a phænomenon..is explicable only subjectively, not objectively. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xlii. 737 In the language of Kant, that exists objectively which lies without the understanding or which the understanding knows by looking beyond itself. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. I. vi. 122 What is objectively a nervous action and subjectively a feeling. 1879 *Gd. Words* 30 Any miracle..ascribed to our Lord was objectively real.

†4. By way of objection or adverse reason. *Obs.*

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 40 Hee allowed his fathers lawes for his time, lesse any man should objectiuely quarrell with him. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 149 Let me here by way of anticipation prevent that which will else come in objectively upon me.

5. *Gram.* In the objective case or relation.

[Cf. quot. 1698 in sense 1.] 1824 [see OBJECTIVE A. 7]. 1881 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 24) Index, Possessive case.. used objectively, 72.

Objectiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being objective; the quality of presenting itself as an object of sense (quot. 1677); existence as an object external to the mind; (of a person, work of art, etc.) the character of dealing with or representing outward things rather than inward feelings.

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 1 Is there such a motion or objectiveness of external Bodies which produceth light or colour..? the Faculty of Sight is fitted to receive that impression or objectiveness, and that objectiveness fitted and accommodate to that Faculty. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Confess. Eng. Spir.* vii. (1840) 93 No man .. can recognize his own inward experiences in such writings, and not find an objectiveness, a confirming and assuring outwardness, and all the main characters of reality, reflected therefrom on the spirit. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 391 The healthy objectiveness of an old English Chronicler is no longer possible for us. 1881 LE CONTE *Sight* 13 In smell, there is an equal commingling of subjectiveness and objectiveness.

Objectivism. [f. OBJECTIVE *a.* + -ISM.] The tendency to lay stress upon what is objective or external to the mind; the philosophical doctrine that knowledge of the non-ego is prior in sequence and importance to that of the ego; the character (in a work of art, etc.) of being objective. So **Objectivist**, one who holds or advocates the doctrine of objectivism (also *attrib.*); **Objectivistic** *a.*, characterized by objectivism.

1872 W. G. WARD in *Dublin Rev.* Jan. '71 It is a favourite argument of Mr. Mill's, that objectivism keeps moral science in a stationary state. *Ibid.*, Objectivists hold as strongly as phenomenists, that the morality of actions is importantly affected by their consequences. 1876 MIVART *Less. fr. Nat.* 24 The dogmas which the objectivist philosophy enunciates. 1883 EDERSHEIM *Life Messiah* (1886) I. 208 True religion is ever objectivistic, sensuous subjectivistic.

Objectivity (*ɒbdʒekti·vĭti*). [mod. f. med.L. *objectīv-us*: see -ITY. Cf. F. *objectivité* (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*).] The quality or character of being objective; external reality; objectiveness.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 258 In both these views it [philosophy] has relation only to their objectivity. [1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* I. 220 A confusion of (what the Schoolmen would have called) Objectivity and Subjectivety.] 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* III. vi. (1858) 311, I am not denying..the objectivity of revelation. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. ii. (1872) 96 The principle of this difference..seems to be that well-known one of the predominant objectivity of the Pagan mind. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* i. (1885) 16 Kant appears to have no escape from assigning this objectivity of space to delusion.

Objectivize (*ɒbdʒe·ktivəiz*), *v.* [f. OBJECTIVE *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To render objective; to objectify.

1856 MASSON *Ess., The Poetry* 432 Goethe's theory of poetical or creative literature was, that it is nothing else than the moods of its practitioners objectivized as they rise. 1874 BUSHNELL *Forgiveness & Law* Introd. 12, I. accounted for the word as one by which the disciple objectivizes his own feelings. 1899 *W'estm. Gaz.* 8 June 3/1 The tendency to externalise and objectivise spiritual things.

Objectivo- (*ɒbdʒektəivo*), used as combining form of OBJECTIVE *a.*, in **Objectivo-objective** *a.*, of the nature of an object-object; **Objectivo-subjective** *a.*, of the nature of an object-subject.

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxix. (1859) II. 385 The cognition..is Objective, or rather Objectivo-Objective, when held to consist in an immediate perception of the power or efficacy of causes in the external and internal worlds; and Subjective, or rather Objectivo-Subjective, when viewed as given in a self-consciousness alone of the power or efficacy of our own volitions.

Objectize (*ɒbdʒe·ktəiz*), *v.* [f. OBJECT *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make into an object, render objective, objectify. So **Objectiza·tion**, the action of making (something) an object of thought.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. ix. 227 Actions of the Understanding and Judgment .. in the first Objectization of a thing: or the reflexive Thought about it. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xii. (1882) 124 The intelligence in the one tends to objectize itself, and in the other to know itself in the object. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 193 Man objectises himself as 'the human mind'.

Objectless (*ɒ·bdʒektlės*), *a.* [f. OBJECT *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of an object or objects.

1. Having no object to which it is directed; not relative to something else as an object.

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* I. III, His eyes .. Fix'd, lifelessly, or objectless they roll'd. 1868 G. MACDONALD *Seaboard Parish* I. xv. 224 Her eyes..had an infinite objectless outlook.

b. *esp.* Having no object or end in view; aimless, purposeless.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 294 The dull and objectless mode of life adopted by too many of our nobility. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 51 They must not be aimless and objectless, fantastic freaks of power. 1879 JULIAN HAWTHORNE *Laughing Mill*, etc. 36, I set off on an objectless tramp.

2. Devoid of (visible) objects; presenting no object to the view.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 263 As we were obliged to keep the glasses up, our drive for several miles was objectless and dreary. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 199 We trace the same bird far up in the solitudes of the sky, breaking into view out of the objectless expanse.

Hence **O·bjectlessly** *adv.*; **O·bjectlessness.**

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 55 They lie . objectlessly, needlessly, when fact would be more profitable than falsehood. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 284 The doctrine of the objectlessness of Brahma's so-called cognition. 1869 W. M. ROSSETTI *Mem. Shelley* p. lxxxii, The objectlessness of inventing such a tale.

Object-lesson: see under OBJECT *sb.* 10.

Object-matter. [f. OBJECT *ppl.a.* + MATTER.]

†1. (Properly two words: see OBJECT *ppl. a.* 1.) Matter presented to view, or to be employed as an instrument or means to some end. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 60 The object matter or signall means of divining (by things in heaven, or on earth).

2. The matter that is the object of some action or study; the matter dealt with or treated. (Usually coincident in sense with the more common *subject-matter*.)

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. iii. 51 The first and second [definitions] define philosophy from its object-matter;—that which it is about. 1860 MANSEL *Prolog. Log.* iii. 93 To think actually we must think about something; this something, the object-matter of thought,..must in the first instance be supplied through .. the senses. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 28 A synthesis in which the .. requirement would be completely satisfied in regard to any given object-matter.

Objector (*ɒbdʒe·ktəɹ*). Also 7 -er, -our. [f. OBJECT *v.* + -OR, the form being coincident with that of the L. agent-n. from *objicĕre* to OBJECT. But the Eng. form in *-er* has also been used: cf. *rejecter*.] One who objects or makes an objection; one who brings forward a reason or argument against something, or expresses disapproval of or disagreement with it.

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. vi. 119 Let me put the Objector in minde that [etc.]. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 235 (*Deut.* xxiv. 1) If these objecters might be the judges of human frailty. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 496, I .. feare not the half-witted Objectours that I may meet with. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* iv. 62 Another question, supposed..to be proposed by an objector. 1861 [see OBJECTEE]. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. iv. 215 Expressions .. qualified to satisfy objectors. 1899 *Whitaker's Alm.* 400/1 A conscientious objector to vaccination can .. escape all penalties.

† **Objectual,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *objectu-s* a throwing against, an object + -AL.] Of the nature of an object; that is the object of some action, or that which is aimed at; that is a material or external object; objective.

1606 *Proc. agst. late Traitors* 339 Without any other point or scope objectual to move unto. 1624 T. ADAMS *Temple* Wks. 1861 II. 296 Concerning the material temple, external or objectual idols.

Objicient (ɒ̄bdʒi·ʃi·ĕnt). [ad. L. *objicient-em*, pr. pple. of *objicĕre* to OBJECT.] One who objects, an objector; an opponent of a motion or proposition.

1864 in WEBSTER. 18.. OGILVIE cites CBL. WISEMAN. 1894 *Month* June 223 With the commentary of the objicient's character, antecedents, and circumstances. 1896 R. F. CLARKE in *19th Cent.* Aug. 221 (Train. of Jesuit), The 'objicients' do their best to hunt out difficulties which may puzzle the exponent of the truth, who is called the 'defendent'.

Objuration (ɒ̄bdʒurē·ʃən). *rare.* [n. of action from L. *objūrāre* to OBJURE.] The action of binding by oath, or of solemnly charging or entreating as if under oath.

a 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Banatyne Club) 15 Objuratioun of the fauouraris of Mertene Lutar, in the abbay of Haly rudhous. 1623 COCKERAM II, A *Binding* by oath, Exorcisme, Obiuration. 1812 SCOTT *Let. to Southey* 4 June in *Lockhart*, I wrote..begging him..for the remembrance of his father.. and by every objuration I could think of.

Objure (ɒ̄bdʒū·ɹ), *v. rare.* [ad. L. *objūrāre* to bind by an oath, f. *ob-* (OB- 1) + *jūrāre* to swear. Cf. obs. F. *objurer* (1460 in Godef.).]

1. *trans.* To bind by, or charge under oath.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Obiure*, binde by oath.

2. *intr.* To utter an oath, to swear.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 178 As the people only laughed at him, he cried the..more vehemently; nay, at last, began objuring, foaming, imprecating.

Objurgate (ɒ̄bdʒū·ɹgēt, ɒ̄bdʒʊɹgē·t), *v.* [f. L. *objurgāt-*, ppl. stem of *objurgāre* to chide, rebuke, f. *ob-* (OB- 1) + *jurgāre* to quarrel, scold.]

trans. To rebuke severely; to chide, scold.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Obiurgate*, to chide, to reproue sharpely. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 242 Violently had he objurgated that wretch of a groom. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* v, 90 The old man..objurgated his son.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* xiv. 76 Command, but not objurgate. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. vii, This poor Legislative..cannot act; can only objurgate and perorate. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 269 Coleridge wails, appeals, deprecates, objurgates.

Hence **Objurgated** *ppl. a.*, **Objurgating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1864 *Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 445/2 Objurgating impotence has always been a legitimate subject for ridicule. 1887 A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. II. 54 A history of thought during this objurgated period. 1893 *Times* 16 Mar. 9/4 All the hypocritical whining and objurgating in the world will not alter their determination.

Objurgation (ɒ̄bdʒʊɹgē·ʃən). [ad. L. *objurgātiōn-em*, n. of action from *objurgāre*: see prec. Cf. F. *objurgation* (15–16th c. in Godefroy).] The action, or an act, of objurgating; a sharp or severe rebuke; chiding, scolding.

1550 HOOPER *Serm. Jonas* i. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 445 The fourth part [of the book of Jonah] containeth an objurgation and rebuke of God. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I*, 108 He handled him roughly, with objurgations. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 54 A smart young sailor..by no means insensible to female objurgation or indifferent to female charms. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) V. i. 366 The angry objurgations of officers.

Objurgative (ɒ̄bdʒū·ɹgătiv), *a.* [f. L. *objurgāt-*, ppl. stem of *objurgāre* to OBJURGATE + -IVE.] = next. Hence **Objurgatively** *adv.*

1854 'MARION HARLAND' (Mary Hawes) *Alone* xvii, The driver's objurgative eloquence. 1897 BARING-GOULD *Bladys* xxii. 260 They expressed their disapproval..loudly and objurgatively.

Objurgatory (ɒ̄bdʒū·ɹgătəri), *a.* [ad. L. *objurgātōri-us* reproachful, f. *objurgātōr-em*, agent-n. from *objurgāre* to OBJURGATE: see -ORY. Cf. F. *objurgatoire* (Cotgr.).] Having the character of scolding or chiding; conveying or uttering an objurgation or sharp rebuke.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* Epit. B iv b, Dehortatorie, Obiurgatorie, Petitorie. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 116 Touched to the quicke by some objurgatorie reprehension. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 1 Letters..commonly..are either narratory, objurgatory, consolatory, monitory, or congratulatory. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. iv. (1800) II. 110 The objurgatory question of the Pharisees. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* vi, Remarkable for the facility with which she could relapse from her official objurgatory tone to one of fondness.

Hence **Objurgatorily** *adv.*, in the way of objurgation, chidingly.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 490 May I not objurgatorily speak it? 1882 W. G. WARD *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) II. 150 We are not wishing to speak objurgatorily but only to express our meaning, when we say [etc.].

Oblanceolate (ɒ̄blɑ·nsi·ŏlēt), *a. Bot.* [See OB- 2.] Inversely lanceolate; shaped like a lance-head with the more tapering end at the base.

1850 DANA *Geol.* App. i. 715 The younger [leaves] are quite narrow oblanceolate. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 203 Common Primrose..A perennial herb, with oblanceolate..radical leaves.

‖ **Oblat.** *Obs.* [F., ad. L. *oblāt-us*.] = OBLATE *sb.*[1]; also, a disabled soldier placed by the king in a monastery to be there maintained.

[1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Oblat* (Fr.), a Souldier, who, grown impotent or maimed in Service, hath maintenance or the benefit of a Monks place assigned him in an Abbey; Also the means or place of a Monk, or such Souldier.] 1693 tr. *Emilianne's Hist. Monast. Ord.* xvii. 179 These Oblats have no Votes in the Chapter. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Oblats of St. Jerom*, a Congregation of Secular Priests in Italy, founded by St. Charles Borromeo. So 1721– in BAILEY.

‖ **Oblata** (ɒ̄blē·tă), *sb. pl. Law.* [L., neut. pl. of *oblātus*, used absol.: see OBLATE *sb.*[1]] See quot. 1670. (In quot. 1761, erron. pl. *oblatas*.)

1658 FANSHAWE *Pract. Exchequer Crt.* 78 (*Heading*) Oblata or old Debts. He maketh *oblata* the next title of the Charge of the Sheriff. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Oblata*,.. in the Exchequer it signifies old Debts, brought, as it were together from precedent years, and put to the present Sheriff's charge...Also Gifts or Oblations made to the King by any of his Subjects; which were..entered in the Fine Rolls under the Title *Oblata*; and, if not paid, estreated, and put in charge to the Sheriffs. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. App. ii. 257 Fines, amerciaments, and oblatas. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

Oblate (ɒ̄blēt, ɒ̄blē·t), *sb.*[1] [ad. med. L. *oblāt-us*, sb. use of pa. pple. of L. *offerre* to OFFER.] A person devoted to a monastery or to religious work.

spec. a. A child dedicated by his or her parents to a monastic life and placed in a monastery to be trained. b. One who has devoted himself and his property to the service of a monastery in which he lives as a lay brother. c. A member of a congregation of secular priests or a community of women devoted to some special work, as *Oblate of St. Charles*, a priest of the order of St. Charles Borromeo, etc. Also *attrib.*, as *Oblate Father*.

1864 (*title*) The Complete Works of St. John of the Cross. .. Edited by the Oblate Fathers of Saint Charles. 1865 *Morn. Star* 9 May, Dr. Manning .. was also chief of an order called the Oblates of St. Charles Borromeo. 1880 C. E. NORTON *Church-build. Mid. Ages* 151 One Master Guccio and his wife, Mina, who had given themselves as 'oblates', with all their property to the church [at Siena]. 1889 — in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 768/2 Born of humble parents, who offered him in his early youth, as an oblate at the altar of St.-Denis, he had been bred in the schools of the abbey.

Oblate (ɒ̄blēt), *sb.*[2] [ad. L. *oblāta*: see above.] *attrib.* in *oblate roll*, an exchequer roll containing a record of the OBLATA.

1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 598 The Pipe Rolls of Henry II are supplemented under John by Oblate, Liberate, and Mise Rolls.

Oblate (ɒ̄blē·t, ɒ̄blēt), *a. Geom.* [ad. med. or mod. L. *oblātus*, f. *ob-* (OB- I or ? 2) + *lātus* in L. *prōlātus* lengthened out.] Flattened at the poles: said of a spheroid produced by the revolution of an ellipse about its shorter axis. Opposed to *prolate*.

1705 CHEYNE *Phil. Princ. Relig.* I. (1715) 56 By this Gravitation, Bodies on this Globe will press towards its Center, tho' not exactly thither neither, by reason of the oblate spheroidical Figure of the Earth. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 33 The earth .. in its figure, which, from being round, was now become oblate. 1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 10 An oblate dome. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. xii. 324 The figure of the earth is an oblate spheroid. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1026 A large oblate lens-shaped cornea.

Hence **Oblately** *adv.*, in an oblate manner; **Oblateness,** the quality or fact of being oblate.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Midwifry* 16 The Womb .. becomes above the Neck oblately [*printed* ablately] spheroidical. 1787 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 202 Seven ellipsoids of different degrees of oblateness. 1871 ROLLWYN *Astron. Simpl.* xx. 235 Centrifugal force would satisfactorily explain this spheroidal oblateness. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 417/2 *Kidney-shaped*, crescentic with the ends rounded; very oblately cordate.

† **Obla·te,** *v. Obs. rare.* Pa. t. and pple. **oblated**; also 6 *Sc.* **oblait.** [f. L. *oblāt-*, ppl. stem of *offerre* to OFFER; cf. *refer*, *relate*.] *trans.* To offer.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 166 b, To render the citie upon reasonable condicions, to them by the French kyng sent and oblated. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 150 Ane goldin Ball, the quhilk himself oblait To Venus.

b. To offer as an oblation.

1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s. v. *Oblation*, According to the Roman use, the elements were separately oblated, which in England was followed by York, whilst the other two uses, of Sarum and Hereford, oblated both together.

Oblation (ɒ̄blē·ʃən). [a. OF. *oblation*, *-cion* offering, a sacrifice, a kind of impost, ad. late L. *oblātiōn-em* offering, presenting, gift, in eccl. L. sacrifice, n. of action f. *offerre* to OFFER.] The action of offering; an offering.

I. In religious or ecclesiastical senses.

1. The action of solemnly offering or presenting something to God or to a deity; the offering of a sacrifice, of thanksgiving, or of religious devotion.

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xiii, He..quit him manly in his oblacions And ful deuoutly in his orysons. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 95 He was called Cryst for this entent For he for mon schuld make oblacyon. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxvi[i]. 6 Therfore will I offre in his dwellinge, the oblacion of thankes geuynge. 1548 LATIMER *Serm. Plough* Wks. I. 74 What other oblation have we to make but of obedience, of good living, of good works, and of helping our neighbours? 1548-9 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Commun. Serv.*, *Prayer of Consecration*. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* I. 1645 Oblations of true thankes, and love. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 98 The Oxe .. is an holy creature, being one of the beasts for oblation, and sacrifice. 1695 LOCKE *Reas. Chr.* (R.), This oblation of an heart, fixed with dependence on..him, is the most acceptable tribute we can pay him. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* I. Pref. (1827) 35 By the oblation of the most precious of the spoils. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 112 [Faith] is a submission of our understandings, an oblation of our idolized reason, to God. 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Genev.* 228 Free will to good is founded upon free-grace, and general free grace upon the perfect oblation which Christ made upon the cross. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 179 This beautiful temple was erected..by Amenophis I, for the purpose of sacrifices and oblations.

2. The action of offering or presenting the elements of bread and wine to God in the Eucharist; also, the whole office of the Eucharist.

The Eucharistic service of the Roman Catholic Church, contains two oblations: the offertory or anticipatory oblation, in which the unconsecrated bread and wine are offered, and the *great oblation*, in which the consecrated elements are presented as sacramentally the body and blood of Christ (forming the second part of the prayer of consecration).

c 1450 LANGFORDE *Medit. ghostly Exerc.* (Bodl. MS. A. Wood 17 lf. 10), At ye offertory when ye prest doith taik ye Chalice and holde yt vp and formys ye Oblatyon. 1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 327/2 By the sacred oblacion of that holy sacrament offred for the in the masse. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 135 They doe not admit Eucharists, and oblations, because they doe not confesse the Eucharist. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* i. § I. 21 These men..enumerate many glories of the Holy Sacrament..calling it..the paschal oblation. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 27 Jan. (O. H. S.) I. 171 The Oblation or Sacrifice of Bread and Wine before Consecration. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 213 Morning by morning the Great Oblation is made in our temple. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) 616/1 The great oblation of Christ's body and blood must be carefully distinguished from the Offertory or anticipatory oblation of bread and wine.

3. That which is offered or presented to God or to a deity; an offering, sacrifice; a victim.

[*c* 1430 LYDG. *Vertue of the Masse* (MS. Harl. 2251. lf. 182 b) Whan a man offrithe to god his hert Richest oblacion.] 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 210 Forasmuch as he alone is the Lambe of God, he also alone is ye oblation for sinnes. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* vii. 29 Hee..shall bring his oblation vnto the Lord. 1678 DRYDEN & LEE *Œdipus* II. i, Hear me, gods!..I stand up an oblation, To meet your swiftest and severest anger. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. (ed. Milman) V. 19 The life of a man is the most precious oblation to deprecate a public calamity. 1811 HEBER *Hymn*, '*Brightest & best*' iv, Vainly we offer each ample oblation; Vainly with gifts would his favour secure. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Hallam* (1887) 56 To lay all their oblations on the shrine of St. Thomas.

† b. *transf.* A person sacrificed on any account; a victim. *Obs.*

1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* IV. 996 Here to be made th' oblation for his feares. 1613 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings* 91 Many Innocents were made the oblations of his ambitious feares.

4. The presentation of something to God for the services of the Church, the maintenance of its ministers, the relief of the poor, or other pious uses; that which is so presented. b. A donation or bequest of property. c. A customary offering made on certain occasions, especially in connexion with the Eucharist.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 304/2 Pensions, Portions, Tithes, Oblations, ..ne noon othir thynge to the seid Priories..belongyng. 1547 *Injunctions* in *Cranmer's Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 503 Which chest you shall set and fasten near unto the high altar, to the intent the parishioners should put into it their oblation and alms for their poor neighbours. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 200 b, The whole Province of Yorke, gave yerely to this Hospitall certain measures of corne: in maner as an oblacion of the first fruites of their newe grayne. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxiv. § 4 The name of Oblations applyed not onely here to those small and petite payments which yet are a part of the Ministers right, but also generally giuen vnto all such allowances as serue for their needfull maintenance, is both ancient and conuenient... Nothing..more proper then to giue the name of Oblations to such payments, in token that wee offer vnto him whatsoeuer his Ministers receiue. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 211 Churches..and their Livings were dedicated unto God..by the solemne vow and oblation of the Founders. 1645 HAMMOND *View New Direct.* i. § 38 Many portions of Scripture are by the Liturgie designed to be read to stir up & quicken this bounty, and those of three sorts, some belonging to good works in general, others to almes-deeds, others to oblations. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Commun. Serv.*, *Prayer Ch. Militant*, We humbly beseech thee most mercifully (to accept our alms and oblations). *Margin*, If there be no alms or oblations, then shall the words (of accepting our alms and oblations) be left out unsaid. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Funeral Oblations*,..to atone for the Neglects or Defaults of the deceased Party in paying Tithes, or other Ecclesiastical Dues. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 740 Those fees and dues which go by the name of surplice fees .. and Easter offerings, and mortuaries: all which are mentioned generally in our books by the name of *oblations*. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) 616/1 The oblations of bread and wine by the faithful began to fall into disuse about the year 1100. [See Bp. Dowden 'Our Alms and Oblations' in *Jrnl. Theol. Studies* April 1900.]

II. In general senses.

† 5. The action of offering or presenting: a. of a gift, esp. in token of respect or honour; also, a gift so offered. *Obs.*

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* (Arb.) 43 Ill limn'd memorials of divinest rage, I offer as oblations. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. To the King § 1, I thought it more respective to make choyce of some oblation, which might..referre to the..excellencie of your individuall person. 1689 *Tryal Bps.* Pref. 2 To your illustrious Highness therefore the Oblation of these Sheets..is most justly due.

† b. of an opportunity, inducement, or the like. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1678 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 76 The permission and laxation of the reins to Satan, the oblation of occasions and irritaments.

c. (In Roman law) of an amount due.

[1880–1900 Holland *Jurispr.* (ed. 9) xii. 300 'Tender', 'oblatio', of the precise amount due, followed by 'payment into court'..either extinguishes or suspends the debt.]

† 6. A present or gratuity. *Obs.*

1433 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 296 Herafter no man sholde have none oblationes except the sierjaunt and bakere.

† 7. A subsidy or tax; a gift to the king. (Cf. Oblata.) *Obs.*

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 132 This Poll-money.. other Authors mention these Oblations of the Iewes to their Treasurie yearely. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Oblation*, .. an aid or Subsidy money. 1668 Prynne *Aurum Reginæ* 103 Queen-gold was payd for every Fine and Oblation amounting to 10 Marks and upwards.

Obla·tional, *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to an oblation; of the nature of an oblation.

1867 M. Patterson in *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* Ser. II. (1867) 409 The words .. bear one and the same sacrificial or oblational meaning. 1876 S. Manning *Land of Pharaohs* 113 Those long oblational processions to the sacred shrines.

Obla·tionary, *sb.* and *a. Eccl.* [ad. med.L. *oblātiōnāri-us*, f. late L. *oblātiōn-em* Oblation.]

a. *sb.* One who receives the oblations at the celebration of the Eucharist. b. *adj.* Having the function of receiving the oblations.

1872 O. Shipley *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s.v. *Acolyte*, 4 [Acolytes] Oblationary who received the oblations. 1893 *Month* July 362 Two other subdeacons and an acolyte in an alb, with an oblationary to make way for them.

Obla·tioner. [f. Oblation + -er^{1}.]

† 1. One who makes an oblation or offering. *Obs.*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 44 The..profuse sacrificatory expences of ful-hand oblationers. 1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* viii. xiv. 423 He..presents himself an Oblationer before the Almighty.

2. = Oblationary a. (*Cent. Dict.* 1891.)

Oblatory (ɒ·blātəri), *a.* [f. L. *oblāt-*, ppl. stem of *offerre* to Offer: see -ory.] Pertaining to oblations or offerings.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* x. i. (1623) 1254 Masses and oblatory Sacrifices. *a* 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 293 Our Prayer for the whole state of Christ's Church is yet Oblatory ..and in the very beginning thereof we desire Almighty God to accept our Alms and to receive our Prayers. 1659 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off.* (Lib. Anglo-Cath. Theol.) 274 Plain it is that our Church intended a double offering—one eleemosynary, alms for the poor—another oblatory, for the maintenance of the clergy. 1717 Collier in Lathbury *Nonjurors* 280 The Oblatory Prayer goes upon this ground, that the Holy Eucharist is a proper sacrifice. 1835 T. Stapleton in *Archæologia* XXVI. 343 The Queen's oblatory coin of the same value of seven-pence. 1882 T. F. Simmons *Alms and Oblations* 6 This prayer is in substitution of the oblatory portion of the prayer for the Church Militant.

† **Obla·trant,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *oblātrānt-em*, pr. pple. of *oblātrā-re* to rail or carp at, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *lātrāre* to bark.] Railing, reviling.

1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* v. iii, Hor. *Barmy froth, puffie, inflate, turgidous* and *ventosity* are come up. *Tib.* O terrible windy words. ..*Hor.* Here's a deal; *oblatrant, furibund, fatuate, strenuous. Cæs.* Now all's come up, I trow. What a tumult he had in his belly.

† **Obla·trate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. L. *oblātrāt-*, ppl. stem of *oblātrāre*: see prec.]

1623 Cockeram, *Oblatrate*, to barke or rayle against one.

† **Oblatra·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *oblātrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *oblātrāre*: see Oblatrant.] Barking at a person, railing, scolding.

c 1560 Churchyard (*title*) A Playn and Fynall Confutation of Cammell's corlyke Oblatracion. 16.. Bp. Hall *Serm. to Lds.* (R.), The apostle feares none of these currish oblatrations. 1661 J. S[tephens] *Procurations* To Rdr., He that feareth oblatration must not travel.

Oble, obs. form of Obley.

† **Oble·ct,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *oblectāre* to delight: cf. obs. F. *oblecter* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* = next.

1555 Abp. Parker *Ps.* cxix. 356 Obtaynd I haue: thy witnesses in inst fee simple state Oblected so.

† **Oble·ctate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *oblectāt-*, ppl. stem of *oblectāre* to delight, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 d) + *lactāre*, freq. of *lacĕre* to entice.] *trans.* To delight, please, rejoice.

1611 Cotgr., *Oblecter*, to oblectate, rejoyce, delight. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vi. 102 Mixt sauces..to oblectate the pallate. *Ibid.* (1650) 17 Nothing doth more oblectate the heart. 1621 *Ibid.*, *Tobacco* 405 That which adorns the back or oblectate[s] the palat and throat.

† **Oblecta·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *oblectātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *oblectāre*: see prec.] Delight, pleasure, enjoyment.

1508 Fisher 7 *Penit. Ps.* vi. Wks. (1876) 18 Yf euery oblectacyon of synne shall be done away by wepynge. 1596 Bell *Surv. Popery* I. i. xvi. 64 Whatever bringeth corporall oblectation. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 214 Pleasant Hills, or shadowie Vallies, delightful Meadows, or other the like Oblectations. 1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* v. viii, Furnishing great oblectation unto his neighbors.

Oble(e)ge, -leis(h, -lesse, obs. ff. Oblige.

† **Oble·sion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [a. obs. F. *oblésion* (in Cotgr. *obloesion* 'sore hurt,..great harme'), ad. late L. *oblæsiōn-em*, n. of action f. **oblædĕre*, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *lædĕre* to hurt, injure.] Hurt, injury.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Oblesion*, an hurting or annoying. 1721–1800 Bailey, *Oblesion*, an Injury done to any Part. 1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

† **Oblest,** corrupt f. Arbalest: cf. next.

1780 T. Singleton *Inv. Properties of Theatre* in *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. (1876) VI. 64/2 Shilock's Knife and Sheath o. o. 9 Twelve Oblests for Coronation o. 12. o.

† **O·blester,** obs. var. *ar-*, *al-*, *awblaster*, Arbalester *sb.*

1487 *Barbour's Bruce* xvii. 236 (Camb. MS.) He had vith him..oblesteris [*MS. Edinb.* awblasteris].

Obley (ɒ·bli). Also 4 ub(b)le, ubli, obele, 4–5 oble, 5 ubly, obly(e, obeley, -ly, (oblys), 6 obleye, (obbley), 7 oublie; also 5 oblete, 7 oblett. [ME. a. OF. *oublee*, *ublee*, *o(u)bleie*, *oblie*, etc., mod.F. *oublie*:—eccl.L. *oblāta*, sb. from fem. pa. pple. of *offerre* to offer. Med.L. had also *obliga*, *obleta*, and other forms fashioned on or influenced by OF. The forms *oblete*, *oblett*, show med.L. influence. Cf. Ger. *oblate* wafer.]

† 1. An offering, oblation, sacrifice. *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* l. 20 Þan þou sall accept þe sacrifice of rightwisnes, obles, & offrandis [*oblaciones & holocausta*].

2. A little cake of bread, usually thin, flat, and circular, and stamped with a cross, an Agnus Dei, or the letters IHS, prepared for consecration in the celebration of the Eucharist; a wafer. Now *Hist.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 10044 Whan þe vble was on þe autere leyde, And þe prest þe wrdes hade seyde, 13.. *Metr. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in Herrig *Archiv* LVII. 281 In his hond bret full he beere Of bernynge Obeleis a paniere. 1387 Trevisa tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 9 Anon þey brouȝte an obley þat was i-sacred [*eucharistiam consecratam*]. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7060 þe parte of þe oble he saw blak as any pyk. *c* 1509 *Dewyse Coron. Hen. VIII* in Maskell *Mem. Kit.* III. p. lv. *note*, The kyng shall offre an obbley of brede..with the whiche obleye after consecrate, the king shall be howseld. 1881 T. E. Bridgett *Hist. Holy Eucharist* I. 169 Very detailed instructions were given..on the preparation of the oblettes or obleys. 1898 J. T. Fowler *Durh. Cath.* 58 An oven that was used for baking the obleys, or altar-bread.

† 3. A thin cake of pastry; a wafer. Cf. F. *oublie*.) *Obs.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 22 Take obles and wafrons.. Close hom in dysshes fare and wele. 14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier, 1882) 114 Tak obleys or waiffurs and couche them in a platter. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 585 The kinde of Wafers called Oublies, are made with Honey in stead of Sugar.

† 4. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 21/1 Oblets are certain pieces of Mony having the stamp of J. H. S. coined thereon..in Value it was worth our Penny Farthing.

5. *Comb.*, as *obley-maker*; obley-irons, irons between the plates of which wafers were baked, wafer-irons.

1346–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 118 Et in j par de vhlhirnes..3*s.* 2*d.* *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxix. (1869) 41 Bi the doore of an obley makere. *a* 1440 *Liber de diversis medicinis* in *MS. Lincoln A* i. 17 lf. 291 (Halliw.) Mak paste, and bake it in oble-yryns..and after ete the obletes.

Oblick, Oblicque, obs. ff. Oblique, Obloquy.

Oblidge, -lie(d)ge, -liesh, obs. ff. Oblige.

Obligable (ɒ·bligăb'l), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. type **obligābil-is*, f. *obligāre* to Oblige: see -able.] Capable of being brought under an obligation.

1860 Emerson *Cond. Life* vii. (1861) 162 One man can come under obligations on which you can rely,—is obligable; and another is not.

O·bligancy. *rare.* [f. next: see -ancy. Cf. med.L. *obligāntia* (Du Cange).] Obligatory quality or character.

1826 Carlyle *Notebook* 7 Dec. in Froude *Life* I. xx. 372 Whence..comes..the obligancy of this utility.

Obligant (ɒ·bligănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *obligānt-em*, pr. pple. of *obligāre* to Oblige.]

† A. *adj.* That obliges or binds, obligatory. *Obs.*

1624 F. White *Repl. Fisher* 525 Fit to be done, but not obligant. *Ibid.*, All the Precepts thereof are perpetually obligant.

B. *sb. Sc. Law.* One who binds himself, or is legally bound, to pay or perform something.

1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 328 One of several obligants of this sort, who pays the whole debt, or fulfils the obligation, is entitled to a proportional relief against the rest. 1821–30 Ld. Cockburn *Mem.* vi. (1874) 330 The other obligants withdrew their names from the bond. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 596/2 The debtor, whom the English term the obligor, is in Scotland termed the obligant or granter. 1882 *Times* 28 Jan. 11/2, £25,658 has been paid to creditors by other obligants.

Obligate (ɒ·bligĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *obligāt-us*, pa. pple. of *obligāre* to Oblige.]

† 1. Bound by oath, law, or duty; obliged. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 185 A man obligate [1387 Trevisa þat hadde obleged hym self] to the deville for þe luffe of a mayde. 1538–9 *Instr. Hen. VIII, Visit. Monast.* (1886) 22 That they be in no case..obligate to the same.

2. *Biol.* That is of necessity such. *Obligate parasite*, an organism of necessity parasitical.

1887 Garnsey tr. *De Bary's Morph. & Biol. Fungi* vii. 356 Obligate parasites, that is, species to which a parasitic life is indispensable for the attainment of their full development. 1890 B. A. Whitelegge *Hygiene & Pub. Health* x. 227 Parasites..found to grow under any known conditions as saprophytes are distinguished as 'obligate' parasites.

Obligate (ɒ·bligĕt), *v.* [f. L. *obligāt-*, ppl. stem of *obligāre* to Oblige.]

† 1. *trans.* To bind round, fasten up. *Obs.*

c 1600 *Timon* III. v, Let it be lawfull for me..to ligate and obligate your eares with my words.

† 2. *fig.* To bind, connect, attach. *Obs.*

1547 Hooper *Declar. Christ* xi. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 84 Therefore is not the interpretation of the scripture obligated unto an ordinary power, nor to the most part.

3. To bind (a person) by a moral or legal tie.

a. To put under moral obligation, to oblige. Chiefly in *pass.*: To be bound or compelled.

1668 in *Athenæum* (1894) 2 June 710/1 My station obligates me to render service with obedience to her commands. 1764 Foote *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 171 Sir, I am obligated to leave you. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 308 The more ties wherewith we are obligated to any, the nearer he stands in proximity to us. 1859 W. Anderson *Disc.* (1860) 308 You are not only warranted but obligated to vindicate yourself.

b. To bind by law.

1755 Magens *Insurances* II. 109 If a Master sells his Ship, the new Master and Sailors shall not be obligated to each other. 1879 *Standard* 15 Dec. (D.), The Royal Princes..having been properly obligated, were invested as Knights of the Temple and Malta. 1888 in Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. App. 673 Every contract..by which a debtor is obligated to pay any tax.

† 4. To make (a thing) a security; to pledge, pawn, mortgage; cf. Oblige *v.* 3 a. *Obs.*

1541 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) I. 107 The..capitayn..hath full power..to hynd and obligate..the shipp with her frayghte. 1774 Bp. Halifax *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) 87 Actio Serviana..for the recovery of goods, obligated by the Hirer, as a security for his Rent. 1890 E. Jonsson *Rise Christendom* 57 Which things..we forbid to be alienated and obligated, except for the sake of the redemption of captives.

5. = Oblige *v.* 6, 7. (Not now in good use.

1692 South 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 503 While the Courteous person thinks that he is obligating and doing such an one a kindness, the Proud person..accounts him to be only paying a debt. 1726 G. Roberts *Four Years Voy.* 159 Yet, said they, we are more obligated to St. Antonio, because it was he that directed the Portuguese..to this Island. 1810 Shelley *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1880 III. 333, I am much obligated by the trouble you have taken to fit it for the press. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 453 2 For which all scientific men will feel deeply obligated.

d. To render (conduct, etc.) obligatory.

1879 G. Macdonald *P. Faber* I. xvii. 219 The purpose justified an interest in him beyond what gratitude obligated.

Hence **O·bligated** *ppl. a.*

1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 72 Your so much obligated Pamela. 1813 T. Busby tr. *Lucretius* I. III. Comm. p. xxx, If.. the only obligated difference..be its subjection to mortality.

Obligation (ɒbligē·ʃən). [a. OF. *obligation*, *-acion* (1235 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *obligātiōn-em* an engaging or pledging, a binding agreement or bond; rarely lit., a binding; fig., an entangling, ensnaring; n. of action f. *obligāre* to Oblige.]

1. The action of binding oneself by oath, promise, or contract to do or forbear something; an agreement whereby one person is bound to another, or two or more persons are mutually bound; also, that to which one binds oneself, a formal promise.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8042 Þe king..bed him..to him to gloucestre wende And made him obligacion & ostage him gan sende þat he ssolde to him come al sauf. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 134 He with scrite & oth mad obligacion, þat for leue no loth..Suld werre on him begynne. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 23758 Iustly, this condicioun is worth an obligacioun. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 b, Of the obligacyon made bytwene god and us. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 30 As well to discharge themselves, from their obligation as to give satisfaction unto the people. 1879 G. Barnett Smith *W. E. Gladstone* (ed. 2) I. vi. 169 A valid obligation could not be made with the Court of Rome without communication with the Pope himself.

2. *Law.* An agreement, enforceable by law, whereby a person or persons become bound to the payment of a sum of money or other performance; the document containing such an agreement; *esp.* in Eng. Law, a written contract or bond under seal containing a penalty with a condition annexed. Also, the right created or liability incurred by such an agreement, document, or bond.

1382 Wyclif *Luke* xvi. 6 And he seide to him, Taak thin obligacioun, and sitte doon, and wryt fyfti. 1431 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 276, ij. sufficient plegges, bowndyn wt hem in a symple [*v.r.* syngyll] obligacion, for to make a trewe delyueraunce of swiche goodys as thei receyue. 1538 Fitzherb. *Just. Peas* 91 b, Till he be bounde by obligacion to the kynges use, in such some as..shal be thought resonable. 1615 Bedwell *Arab. Trudg.* Talby, A peece of parchment, not any whit bigger then an ordinary..obligation. 1786 Burke *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XII. 260 He had made a temporary seizure of the profits..for the re-payment of which he gave his bonds and obligations. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. Ind.* II. v. viii. 668 Security..for the discharge of the obligations which the Company held upon the government of Oude. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 7) 105/1 A bond is called single when it is without a penalty, and an obligation when it contains a penalty, which is generally double the amount of the principal sum secured.

3. Moral or legal constraint, or constraining force or influence; the condition of being morally or legally obliged or bound; a moral or legal tie binding to some performance; the binding power of a law, moral precept, duty, contract, etc.

Of obligation, obligatory. *Day* or *holiday of obligation*, a day on which every one is obliged to abstain from work and to attend divine service.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 91 Bound In filiall Obligation, for some terme To do obsequious Sorrow. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 147 There is no obligation to follow them in their opinions. 1689 POPPLE tr. *Locke's 1st Let. Toleration*, L.'s Wks. 1727 II. 247 'Hear O Israel', sufficiently restrains the Obligation of the Law of Moses only to that People. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* IV. ii. § 54 And Numa appointed an Oath unto the Romans, say Plutarch and Livy, as the chiefest Obligation unto Faith and Truth. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I.° § 13 They took great pains to strengthen the obligations to virtue. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Bristol bef. Elect.* Wks. III. 371 What obligation lay on me to be popular? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 172 He had a strong sense of moral and religious obligation. 1885 LITTLEDALE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 93/1 The Mohammedan pilgrimages..consist..of two main classes, which may be distinguished conveniently by Latin theological terms, as those of 'obligation' and those of 'devotion'. There is properly only one Moslem pilgrimage of obligation, that to Mecca. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) 564/2 All bishops and priests with cure of souls are bound to say Mass for their people on Sundays and holidays of obligation.

b. Without moral or legal reference: The fact of being logically or customarily obligatory.

1664 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 67 So many other Obligations induce us to grant the being of Porticoes there. 1896 A. J. HIPKINS *Pianoforte* 44 Setting the military bands aside as forming a province ruled by its own law, the French pitch yet remains as appertaining to preference and not obligation.

4. Action, or an act, to which one is morally or legally obliged; that which one is bound to do; one's bounden duty, or a particular duty. Sometimes with the further notion of coercion: An enforced or burdensome task or charge.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 144, I cannot thinke my Sister in the least Would faile her Obligation. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 36 The first linger away their lives in perpetual drudgery, in slavery and obligations. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 270 Thus died this valorous cavalier, for his Faith and for his Prince, as is the obligation of every gentleman of Honour and Character. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 64 If he have not fulfilled his obligations in one respect, he cannot rightly claim his prerogatives in the other. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* ix. (ed. 5) 148 He released the Polish dukes from the obligation of tribute.

5. a. The fact or condition of being indebted to a person for a benefit or service received; a debt of gratitude.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 47 She..might not see him, to acknowledge the obligation she owed him. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 87 ¶ 9 They return benefits, ..because obligation is a pain. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* x, You have no right to put her under an obligation. 1881 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* (1882) I. xvii. 305 Inglesant returned a courteous message expressive of his obligation for her extraordinary generosity.

b. A benefit or service for which gratitude is due, a kindness done or received.

1628 EARL OF SUFFOLK in *Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 51 Which I wyll ever acknowledg to you for a great oblygation. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* v. iii, Captain, give me your hand; an affront handsomely acknowledged becomes an obligation. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Valentine's Day*, When a kindly face greets us, though but passing by, .. we should feel it as an obligation.

†c. Obligingness, civility. *Obs. rare.*

1664 PEPYS *Diary* 4 June, To make him civill, and to command in words of great obligation to his officers and men.

†6. Legal liability. Cf. OBLIGE *v.* 5. *Obs.*

1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 93 As an imputed sin drew with it the obligation unto punishment. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* i. 5 Guilt is an obligation to punishment on account of Sin.

†7. A binding, fastening, or connecting; a connexion, link. *Obs. rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 240 Yet is there one link and common connexion, one generall ligament, and necessary obligation of all whatever unto God.

†8. A bond by which one is held captive. *rare.*

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* viii. 23, I see thou art in the gall of bitternes and the obligation [Vulg. *obligatione*] of iniquitie.

9. *Comb.*, as *obligation-maker*.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Contents (I. v. 895) These artificial Justice-makers and Obligation-makers.

Obliga·tional, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to an obligation.

1887 E. GURNEY *Tertium Quid* I. 294 Whether the axiom, when this latter obligational form is given to it, ceases to be scientific, is perhaps no more than a verbal question.

Obliga·tionary, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ARY ¹.] Pertaining to a legal obligation or bond.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* Digest 565 She was entitled to alienate her *res nec mancipi*, amongst which obligationary claims were included.

Obligative (ɒ'bligĕtiv), *a.* [f. L. *obligāt-*, ppl. stem of *obligāre* to OBLIGE + -IVE.] Imposing obligation; obligatory.

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* III. ii. 240 Or give power obligative unto them. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 242 Bills and answers .. processiue, justificatiue, obligatiue ..renunciatiue, and infinite other the like. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 73 Contract in the narrower sense may..be distinguished as an obligative contract.

Hence **O·bligativeness,** obligatoriness.

1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 165 The Obligativeness and Reasonableness of the Institution. 1831 R. SHARP *Lett. & Ess.* (1834) 150 The obligativeness of moral conduct.

Obligato, variant of OBBLIGATO.

Obligator (ɒ'bligē'tə). *rare.* [a. med. L. *obligātor*, agent-n. f. *obligāre* to OBLIGE.]

1. *Law.* One who binds himself; = OBLIGOR.

a 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 294 So if two be bound in an obligation to a fem sole, and after she taketh one of the obligators to husband, the whole dutie is extinct.

2. One who confers an obligation; = OBLIGER 2.

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 42 He was thus interrupted by the sagacious obligator.

†**Obligato·rious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as next + -OUS.] Obligatory.

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 28 It is on both sides obligatorious.

Obligatory (ɒ'bligătəri), *a.* [ad. late L. *obligātōri-us*, f. ppl. stem of *obligāre* to OBLIGE: see -ORY.]

1. Imposing obligation, binding in law or on the conscience; of the nature of an obligation; that must be done or practised. Const. *on, upon* (†*to*, †*of*).

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) III. i. 140 Also it is a thynge obligatorye. *a* 1626 BACON (J.), Whether it be not obligatory to Christian princes. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. i. § 14 This his confirmation of King Edward's Laws was .. but a personal act .. and no whit obligatory of his posterity. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 132 Many things enacted in the Old Testament..which are not now.. obligatory on us Christians. 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 10 They were not obligatory to other nations. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 185 There are situations .. in which, therefore, these duties are obligatory. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 478 The obligatory and containing power of the good is as nothing. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 6 Apr. 16/4 A Royal decree .. making it obligatory on managers of theatres in Madrid to light those buildings by electricity.

2. Creating or constituting an obligation; esp. in *writing* (*bill*, etc.) *obligatory* = OBLIGATION 2.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 182 Suppos the Capitane, wald obliss him be his lettres obligatoris. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxii, As the strengthe of the letter oblygatorye wytnessyd. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 246 A sufficient instrument obligatorie..for the..contentacion of the same money. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 108 In all obligatory bargaines and pledges. 1665 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isls* 200 They commonly deliver obligatory acts to their Masters,..by which writings they oblige themselves to serve them..three years. 1691 BOYLE *Will* Wks. 1772 I. Life 160 Whereas my servant John Warr is indebted unto me in the sum of 50*l.* by bond or bill obligatory. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 23/2, I never heard of his putting his seal to obligatory papers, on which money was to be received. 1892 *Daily News* 30 July 5/3 The Judge decided that the fact that the document was not 'under seal', removed it from the legal definition of a 'writing obligatory'.

3. *Biol.* = OBLIGATE *ppl. a.* 2.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 513 Obligatory aerobes, which must be supplied with oxygen. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 166 If this observation should be confirmed, the tubercle bacillus could no longer be considered an obligatory parasite.

Hence **O·bligato·rily** *adv.*, in an obligatory manner, so as to be obligatory; **O·bligato·riness,** the quality or fact of being obligatory.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 230 Being bound obligatorilie, both for himselfe and his successors. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 28 The obligatorinesse of the Oaths and Covenant. 1755 JOHNSON, *Indissolubly* .. 2 For ever obligatorily. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 419 The obligatoriness of circumcision had at that time been less seriously impugned.

Oblige (ɒ'blaidʒ), *v.* Forms: *α.* 3 **obligi,** 4 **-lege,** 4-5 **-liche,** 5 **-lyge,** 6 **-leege,** 7 **-lidge, -liego,** (**-ligue**), 8 **-liedge, -leadg**; 3- **oblige.** *β.* 3-5 (-7 *Sc.*) **oblisch,** 4-5 **-lissh, -lyssh,** 4 (6-7 *Sc.*) **-lish,** 5 **-lesche,** (**obblish**), 7 *Sc.* **obliesh, -leish.** *γ. Sc.* 4-5 **oblise,** 4-6 **-lis, -lys,** 5-6 **-lyss,** 5-7 **-liss,** 6 **-leiss, -leas, -lesse,** 7 **-las,** 6-7 **-leis.** [a. OF. *obliger, -ier* (1267 in Hatz.-Darm.) to bind by oath or promise, pledge, render liable (also refl.), ad. L. *obligāre* to bind or tie around, bind up, bind by an oath, promise, or moral or legal tie, render liable, pledge, mortgage, impede, restrain, f. *ob-* towards + *ligāre* to tie, bind. Formerly pronounced ɒ'blī'dʒ after Fr.]

I. 1. *trans.* To bind (a person) by an oath, promise, contract, or any moral or legal tie (*to* a person or a course, or *to do* a thing); to put under an obligation or engagement, to engage. Now only in *Law*.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7995 Þo adde william vr king..to him vaste iobliged [*v.r.* oblisched] þe king of scotlond. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 41 See þei þat þei oblesche no man to þer maner of pouert. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 2 All menne were perdoned..whiche would..by othe be obliged truly to serve and obeye hym. *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 275, I inclos'd the Note..in a Letter to my Brother, and oblig'd him to be very careful in sending it. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. vi. § 73 It has been commonly suppos'd, That a Father could oblige his Posterity to that Government, of which he himself was a Subject. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* viii, My father had obliged me to the improvement of my stock, not by a promise ..but by a penalty which I was at liberty to incur. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* III. § 104 Slaves..cannot be obliged to any ..person. *Ibid.* § 137 In *nomina*, while one, by making an entry to the other's debit, lays him under an obligation, it is only the latter that is obliged.

2. *refl.* To bind oneself by an oath, promise, or contract (*to* a person, *to* a course or *to do* something, †*that* something shall be done); to come under an obligation, to pledge, engage oneself.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2161 Hii hom wolde obligi & sikernesse vinde gode To bere hom clene bor truage. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 503 Þane sais þe wich: 'gyf I ne ma Ourcum his craft..I oblise me..But ransoninge to thole dede'. 1405 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 605/2 We..oblyssyng us, by thys presentes,..to fulfill all maner accordez. *a* 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 308 We obleiss ws, and promeiss that .. the said abstinence of weir .. sall continew. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (1849) 37 Having plighted your faith and solemnly obliged yourselfe unto an husband. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 154 The time for which he had obliged himself being expired. 1721 in T. W. Marsh *Early Friends* iii. (1886) 29 We Desire John Croker to take his place and..we doe obleadg our selves to give him 40 shili. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 7/3 In gratitude for the bequest of Preston, the town council obliged themselves to his son to build that aisle to his memory.

†b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) *Sc. Obs.*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. xxvi, I obleis be my hand, He sall observe in all pointis your behest. 1567 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 34 That these present oblishes to reforme themselves. 1634 *Ibid.* 374 We .. undersubscryve, and oblishes and promises to obey the wholl contents of the said letter.

†3. *trans.* a. To make (lands, property, a possession) a guarantee or security for the discharge of a promise or debt; to pledge, pawn, or mortgage. Also *fig.* to pledge (one's life, honour, etc.). *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6771 Þe emperour of rome to him.. Obligede [*v.r.* obleged] hi his messagers alle þing þat was his. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxii. 26 Nyle thou be with hem that oblischen [1382 ficche doun] her hondis, and that proferen hem silf borewis for dettis. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 81 King Jon oblisshide his rewme of Ingelond and his lordshipe of Irelond in a thousand mark, to be paied yeer bi yeer. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 131 Yf thou wylt oblyge thy sowle to me ayenst my hors I wyl playe wyth the. 1675 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 449 The gentlemen..were ordered to oblige each their honour, not to take any resentment. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 928 [He] forbid all the Prelates.. to oblige their Lay-Fees to the See of Rome. 1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 113 The ship is tacitly obliged for their wages.

†b. To agree to as obligatory. *Obs. rare.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. iii. 83 The haly promys and the bandis gent Of pece and concord oblisit and sworn.

4. a. Of an oath, promise, law, command, etc.: To bind (a person); to make (one) morally or legally bound *to* some action or conduct, or *to do* something; also, *to* a person (*obs.* exc. in *Law*).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 70 Sibin gode deedis, in Goddis myraclis, oblischen men moore to serve God. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 28 b, The statutes and ordinaunces ..dothe not oblige and bynde them to that case, but in certayne poyntes. 1589 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1843) 28 The command oblishes you to obey. 1649 W. BALL *Power of Kings* 8 As the Kings Oath tieth and obligeth Him to the People, certainly the Peoples Oath tieth and obligeth them to the King. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. i. (1801) 15 Christianity so much the more obliges us..to invoke the assistance of the true God. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 449 The names of those whom vicinity obliges to attendance are read over morning and evening.

b. With simple obj.: To bind, to be binding on (a person, conscience). Also *absol.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 101 Four þingis are requirid to ilk vowe þat oblischiþ. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parlt.* I. (ed. 2) 47 Yet these Lawes would no wayes obliege them, unlesse they voluntarily consented and submitted to them in Parliament. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 241 You say they are no Laws unless they oblige the Conscience. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* VII. 153 Two inconsistent laws cannot both oblige.

c. *pass. To be obliged*: to be bound by a legal or moral tie.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 165 He wes obliste til his wyfe To speke with her in-to his lyfe. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* ix, I promysed to the nought at al, in the presence of whom I am oblyged or bound. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 43 We ar oblissit to lufe God. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 5 b (*Stat. Will.* c. 19), The wyfe is nocht oblisched to accuse hir husband. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. i. (1673) 268 That Duty and Respect, wherein we stand obliged to others. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxi. 244 Martyr excused his coming, partly because he was obliged to the city and church of Zurick. 1810 HORSLEY *Serm.* (1811) 439 Thus it should seem that Christians are clearly obliged to the observance of a Sabbath.

II. 5. †a. *trans.* To make (any one) subject or liable *to* a bond, penalty, or the like. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 113 Þe zenuolle he one zenne dyadlich..is y-obliged to zuo ane greate gaueliuge. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 773 This cursed synne anoyeth greuousliche hem that it haunten And first to hire soule, for he obligeth it to synne and to peyne of deeth. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 105 Quhen Adam sinnit he oblist hime self and al his offspring to the eternal deid. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. § 14 It is to be inquired how these became laws; obliging us to sin, if we transgress.

b. *refl.* To render oneself liable to punishment, to involve oneself in guilt. (Lat. *sē obligāre*.) Now only in *Civil Law*.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xiii. 13 Who bacbiteth to any thing, he obliśheth hymself in to the time to come. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* III. § 208 Most agree that, as theft depends upon intent, such a child can only oblige himself in respect of it when he is close upon puberty.

III. 6. *trans.* To bind or make indebted (†*to* oneself) by conferring a benefit or kindness; to gratify *with* or *by doing* something; to do a service to, confer a favour on; †to be of service to, to benefit (*obs.*).

1567 TUBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 71 And oblige mee unto thee by this boone. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 83 If any

man be oblig'd, he will command him to remember the favour. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 2 Here take ob Zani this ring of gold, and by giuing it to the sea, oblige it vnto thee. 1626 T. H[awkins] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 38 Pliny..pronounceth..That the greatest diuinity is to see a mortall man oblige his like. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. II. 60 That her Family had oblig'd Hungary with a Queen, and France with a Gaston de Foix. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* v. iii, O pray, Faulkland, fight to oblige Sir Lucius. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xv, Oblige me with the milk. 1885 Sir W. V. Field in *Law Rep.* 15 Queen's Bench Div. 413 The customer requested the appellant, to oblige her, to send the loaves home with other goods she had purchased.

b. Said of the service, kindness, etc.

1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 83 If this tendernesse proceeded from a soft effeminate spirit, yet it would.. oblige me infinitely unto you. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T., Rom.* xvi. 3-4 The ..helping an eminent Minister, may oblige many Churches. 1796 Sir J. Sinclair *Corr.* (1831) II. 439 Your early attention to this application, will much oblige, Sir, your very faithful and obedient servant.

c. *absol.* To confer a favour; *esp.* to favour a company (with some performance). *colloq.*

1735 Pope *Prol. Sat.* 208 So obliging, that he ne'er oblig'd [*rime* besieg'd]. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. vi, Sir, would you obleege with the souffers. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Nov. 7/1 To-night, Mr. Grossmith..and all the talents will oblige. 1897 tr. *Balzac's Cousin Pons* 12 He 'obliged' at the pianoforte. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Apr. 2/1 A chairman was elected, obliged with a song, and then called upon a member of the company. When gents were shy, or dry, or both, professional talent obliged.

7. *pass.* To be bound *to* a person by ties of gratitude; to owe or feel gratitude; to be indebted *to* a person (or thing) *for* something. Now said only in reference to small services, esp. in making an acknowledgement or request; also, formally, where there is no real indebtedness, as in ordering goods from a tradesman, etc.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 39 Yf yt chaunce me by your ayde..to recover..I..shalbe so muche obliged and bounde unto you. 1619 Wotton *Let.* in *Reliq. & Germ.* (Camden) 49 For the foresaid resolution in youre Matie ymplying..the good of so manie of your freindes, they held themselves eternally obliged. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* viii. 295 To those Hills we are obliged for all our Metals. 1726 G. Roberts *Four Years Voy.* 53, I told them, I was very much obliged to them for their Good-will. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 32/2 The republick of letters is infinitely obliged to M. Coste for the pains he has taken. 1836 Macaulay in Trevelyan *Life* I. vi. 453 There is an oversight in the article on Bacon, which I shall be much obliged to you to correct.

†8. *trans.* In looser sense: To gratify, please, attract, charm. *Obs.*

1635–56 [see Obliging *ppl. a.* 2b]. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 8 Without which it is impossible to oblige in conversation. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boyatuan's Theat. World* Ded. 2 Perceiving many things in it which did oblige my fancy. 1709 Swift *Tritical Ess.*, It was reasonable to suppose, you would be very much obliged with any thing, that was new.

IV. 9. *trans.* To constrain, esp. by moral or legal force or influence; to force, compel. **a.** *to do* something.

1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 91, I will obey you (my Lord) for all things oblige me so to doe. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* I. iii. (1841) I. 64 From this time I resolve to oblige all my family to serve God. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 23/2 He is so weak that he has been obliged to be held up by people when he came out of the house. 1808 Pike *Sources Mississ.* III. 215, I will give you a certificate from under my hand of my having obliged you to march. 1896 T. F. Tout *Edw. I*, iv. 83 The royal officials committed so many misdeeds that the king on his return was obliged to make a stern example.

b. *to* a course of action, etc.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 66 See here the reasons which obliged this illustrious Prince to his resolution, and the true Motives of so glorious an action. 1722 De Foe *Plague* 153 Self-preservation obliged the people to these severities. 1875 Howells *Foregone Concl.* 129 It is flattering to a man to be indispensable to a woman so long as he is not obliged to it.

† c. To restrain *from* action, etc. *Obs.*

c 1661 *Marq. Argyle's Last Will* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 29/1 [Argyle] being..to oblige from the Rebellion then on Foot, created a Marquis. 1709 J. Johnson *Clergym. Vade M.* II. p. lxxi, To oblige the delinquent from the exercise of his function.

10. To render imperative; to necessitate.

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 82 In some sort to oblige their dependance upon his acts and fortunes. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 60 Policy..obliged from the dear Gentleman this Frankness and Acknowlegement. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 734 The custom of the Elizabethan theatre obliged this double authorship.

V. †11. *trans.* To fasten or attach closely; to bind, tie up. *Obs.*

1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* VIII. (1701) 333/1 Touching is a Spirit extended from the Hegemonick part to the Superficies, so that it perceiveth that which is obliged to it. 1718 Motteux *Quix.* II. xvi. (1865) 293 As soon as Maritornes had fastened him, she..left him so strongly obliged, that it was impossible he should disengage himself.

†12. To fetter, ensnare. *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xix. 9 Pai ere obligid and pai fell. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* xix. 9 Thei ben oblisht, and fellen.

†Obli·ge, *sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 7 obliege. [f. prec. vb.] Obligation.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvii. § 31. 853 Whether he did it in policy..or else of duety of obliege..is vncertaine.

Oblige, obs. form of Obligee.

†Obligea·nt, *a. Obs.* [a. F. *obligeant* (obligã), pr. pple. of *obliger* to Oblige.] Obliging.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 81 Reputed the most civill and obligeant Prince of all the world. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* I. iii. § 103 (1740) 193 It is prodigious that a Parcel of.. Lyes..shall be thus tenderly treated in the soft and obligeant style of Superstructures and subsequent Additions.

Obliged (ǒblai·dʒd), *ppl. a.* [-ed [1].]

1. Bound by law, duty, or any moral tie, esp. one of gratitude; under obligation; now chiefly in phr. *obliged servant*, used in signing a letter, etc.

1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph., Obliged*, bound or beholden. 1612 Jas. I, *Declar. Conradus Vorstius* Ded., To the Honour of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, by His most obliged servant, James, by the Grace of God, King [etc.]. 1650 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* iii. § 4 (1727) 184 A Prayer to be said by Masters of Families, Curates, Tutors, or other obliged Persons. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* Ded., Your Lordship's most obliged and most devoted Servant. 1862 Thackeray *Let.* 1 May in *Athenæum* (1891) 20 June 800/2 Believe me Your obliged faithful Servt. W. M. Thackeray.

2. †a. Rendered binding or obligatory, bounden (*obs.*). **b.** Compelled, necessitated.

1659 Hammond *On Ps.* lxvi. 1 It is the obliged duty of all. 1891 Stevenson & Osbourne *Wrecker* xii, Every spoke of the wheel a rash but an obliged experiment.

†3. Pledged. *Obs.*

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 7 O ten times faster Venus Pidgions flye To steale loues bonds new made, then they are wont To keepe obliged faith vnforfaited.

Hence **Obli·gedly** (-ĕdli) *adv.*, in an obliged manner; **Obli·gedness** (-ĕdnés), the condition or fact of being obliged.

1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* b v, A little monument of that great respect I obligedly, and deservedly bear you. 1662 J. Bargrave *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 10 He was..the chief author of the election of Innocent X^to, who carrieth himself to this prince most affectionately, obligedly, and in way of gratitude. 1687 Boyle *Martyrd. Theodora* xi. (1703) 150 Looks, wherein both gratitude and obligedness displayed themselves. 1853 Tennyson in *Mem. J. Nichol* (1896) 121 Renewing my thanks to all,—I remain, my dear Sir, yours obligedly, A. Tennyson.

Obligee (ǒblidʒī·). Also 6 oblyge, -lige. [f. Oblige *v.* : see -ee.]

1. *Law.* One to whom another is bound by contract; the person to whom a bond is given. (Correlative to *obligor*.)

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 104 b, If ye oblyge..release to the obligor al actions. *a* 1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 61 So vpon condition that the Obligee shall bring to the Obligors shop (being a tailor) three yards of cloth which shall be shapen, and the Obligor to make the Obligee a gowne of it: the Obligor must shape it. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xx. 341 If the condition..becomes impossible by ..the act of the obligee himself, there the penalty of the obligation is saved. 1841 S. Warren *Ten Thousand a Year* xvii, The obligee of the bond..was Mr. Tittlebat Titmouse.

† b. One who undertakes an obligation. *Obs.*

1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 261–2 No more to be accounted a testament..then..the draught of an obligation is to be accounted for an obligation before it be sealed and deliuered by the oblige as bis acte and deede. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 141 Can the bankrumpting of one of the Obligees quit the rest of their ingagement?

2. One who is under obligation on account of benefits or kindnesses received.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* Ep. Ded. 1 Presidents of worthy witts and particular Obligees to eminent Patrons. 1682 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Chances* Wks. (1714) 172, I am so highly your Obligee for the manner of your Enquiries. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* xxiii, If you wish to please, you will find it wiser to receive—solicit even—favours, than to accord them; for the vanity of the obliger is always flattered—that of the obligee rarely.

Obligement (ǒblai·dʒmĕnt). Also 6 7 *Sc.* oblis-, obleis-. [f. Oblige *v.* + -ment.]

1. The fact of obliging or binding oneself by formal promise or contract; a contract, covenant; = Obligation 2. *Obs.* exc. in *Civil Law.*

1584 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 325/2 Conforme to thair oblismentis and contractis respectiue maid w^t the said Colonell thairvpoun. 1612 W. Parkes *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 38 What man dare trust his friend .. yea almost vpon the surest obligement that may be deuiesed or drawne? 1671 *True Nonconf.* 207 If he confirme the samine by an Oath, the force and vertue thereof doth also reach all the off-spring, concerned in the obligement. 1832 in Penney *Linlithgowshire* 192 With obligements by the baillies of Queensferry to him, obliging themselves to remove therefrom when desired. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* I. § 192 As regards alienation or obligement.

2. Obligation (moral or legal); obligation for benefits or kindnesses received; a kindness, favour.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 12. 538 Finding hee had not the sway hee..thought hee deserued (by obligement of his first Agency about the Crowne). 1664 Dryden *Rival Ladies* II. i, This I would endure, And more, to cancel my obligements to him. 1721 Cibber *Com. Lovers* III, Yet I have some Obligements to him: He teaches me new Airs on the Guitarre. 1828 Lamb in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 773 All my leisure..Would not express a tythe of the obligements I every hour incur. *Mod.* (*Sc.*) 'It would be a great obligement if you would, etc.'

† b. Attachment (by affection or regard). *Obs.*

1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. ii, The deep obligement of the people unto these their Rabbies, in a devotion beyond the reach of other Nations.

† c. A bond of union; a tie. *Obs.*

1627 *Taking of Saint Esprit* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 548 Those obligements which bind them to that nation.

†3. Compulsion, constraint. *Obs. rare.*

1641 Milton *Reform.* I. (1851) 2 Urgently pretending a necessity, and obligement of joyning the body in a formall reverence.

†Obli·gence. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *obligeance*, f. *obliger* to Oblige: see -ence, -ance; cf. med.L. *obligantia*.] Obligation.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* To Rdr. 2 They now slight their Lords and amoundre their Obligence.

Obliger (ǒblai·dʒəɹ). [f. Oblige *v.* + -er [1].] One who obliges.

1. One who binds another to the performance of a contract, law, or duty; one who imposes obligation. († In early quots., One to whom another is bound: = Obligee 1.)

1650 Hobbes *De Corp. Pol.* 16 Universally..all obligations are determinable at the Will of the Obliger. 1651 — *Govt. & Soc.* ii. § 13. 27, I call him the Obliger to whom any one is tyed, and the Obliged him who is tyed. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 175 If the Covenanter thinketh and supposeth one thing and the Obliger another, the Covenant is no more valid then [etc.]. 1738 Warburton *Div. Legat.* I. 45 Obligation, in general, necessarily implies an Obliger. *a* 1822 Shelley *Pr. Wks.* (1888) II. 197 There can be no obligation without an obliger. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* July 219 Obligation implies at least two terms—the obliged and the obliger.

2. One who confers an obligation or favour.

1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 111 You are so gracious an obliger, that it doth even augment the value of your bounty. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. ii. 15 Shall it be said, that fear makes us more gentle obligers than love? 1893 K. Grahame *Pagan Ess.* 69 Some unfortunate allusion shall pain the delicate feelings of the obliger.

Oblight, variant of Oblite *v.*, to forget. *Obs.*

Obliging (ǒblai·dʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Oblige *v.* + -ing [1].] The action of the vb. Oblige, in its various senses; obligation. (Now only *gerundial.*)

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 431 It is greet oblishyng to be bonde to perpetual kepyng of siche maner signes. *c* 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* x. (*Fox & Wolf*) vii, 'Gaif I my hand or oblissing?' said he, 'Or haif ye writ or witnes for to schaw?' 1563 Winjet *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 60 He labouris to fulfill his oblising. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. Ded., Nations..contending..who shall excel the other in the most beneficial obligings of Mankind.

Obliging (ǒblai·dʒiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing [2].] That obliges.

1. That imposes obligation; binding in law or morality; obligatory. Now *rare.*

1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. iii. § 54. 161 Whether the Decree of a Councell, without the Popes confirmation, be such an obliging proposall. 1678 J. Brown *Life of Faith* II. ix. (1824) 238 The ceremonial law was not obliging. 1748 G. White *Serm.* (MS.), Yet the Second [Commandment] 'Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself' is..as necessary and obliging. [1875 E. White *Life in Christ* II. x. (1878) 99 The all-obliging commandment of the Supreme.]

2. Of persons, their disposition, etc.: That confers or is willing to confer kindnesses; ready to do services or favours or show polite attention; complaisant, courteous, civil, accommodating.

1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 86 You being the obliging, I must consequently needs be the obliged unto you. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 305 Of a very gentle and obliging Nature. 1772 Miss Wilkes in *Wilkes's Corr.* (1805) IV. 102 My uncle Heaton was so obliging as to call here yesterday. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 65 The inn.. was clean and comfortable .. and the landlady civil and obliging. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 81 Keppel had a sweet and obliging temper.

b. Of actions, words, etc.: Courteous, civil, polite; † gratifying, pleasing (*obs.*).

1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* III. 931 All that was done, or said; the Grief, Hope, Fears, His troubled Joys, and her obliging Tears. 1652 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) 293 His Majesty's gracious letter..was not only most welcome but very obliging. *a* 1713 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1765) 193 The Endowments of her Mind were every way extraordinary and highly obliging. 1781 Cowper *Lett.* Wks. 1837 XV. 67 My principal design is to thank you .. for your obliging present. 1854 J. S. C. Abbott *Napoleon* (1855) II. vii. 112 He spoke some obliging words to Gen. Cohorn on the feat of gallantry he had displayed.

Obli·gingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly [2].] In an obliging manner, so as to oblige. **a.** In a binding manner, so as to impose obligation; so as to force or constrain. **b.** So as to confer a favour or gratification; courteously, with kindly manner.

1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 603 Torments, which my resolution is so obligingly ready to confer on me. 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* I. ii. 23 The Resident's arrival being obligingly suspended till the palace was made ready to entertain him. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 897 Something unjust or unlawful, which therefore cannot be obligingly commanded by any authority whatsoever. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. vii. 5 Nothing..could be said more obligingly either in his words or manner. 1848 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* x, She obligingly consented to act as mediatrix.

Obli·gingness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being obliging. **a.** Binding quality or character, obligatoriness. **b.** Readiness to oblige by doing a service or favour; complaisance, courtesy; kindness.

1638 Ld. Digby *Lett.* (1651) 5 It is an inconvenience drawn upon you by your excess of favour and obligingness. 1648 Ld. Fairfax, etc. *Remonstr.* 34 These Declarations..will remaine..perpetuall witnesses against the validity thereof, or any obligingnesse to them. 1790 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* Aug., She is always happy when permitted to show her native obligingness. 1814 Jane Austen *Mansf. Park* I. vii. 55 She played with the greatest obligingness. 1891 G. J. Holyoake in *Voice* (N. Y.) 12 Nov., This obligingness

and accessibility is more rare in monarchical England than it is in republican America.

Obligor (ɒ̃bligɔ̃ɹ). *Law.* Also 6-7 **-our**, 8-**eor** (-dʒɔ̃ɹ). [f. OBLIGE *v.* + -OR.] One who binds himself to another by contract; the person who gives a bond or obligation. (Correlative with *obligee*.)

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 39 § 80 If any manours..be.. in the season and possession of..persones, other then the obligour or obligours. 1574, 1625 [see OBLIGEE 1]. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 212 If the Obligor or Lessor pay a lesser summe..and the Obligee or Feoffee receiueth it, this is a good satisfaction. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 56 We, Don J. B. Garravin .. as principal Debtor, and Obligeor; and Don J. B. Molinari, as Security..acknowledge that we owe..to Dona M. del Duque, three Thousand Dollars. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 465 It was more convenient that the counsellor should give his advice to the obligee, than to the obligor. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* xx. (1880) 113 The obligor, in his indefinite promise to pay, had vanished.

†b. = OBLIGER 1. *Obs. rare.*

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 7 Now here let any man see.. whether our Author does not make obedience to consist, on the obligors part, in conformity to a delegate and subordinate power of their own making.

Obligulate (ɒ̃bli·gi̯ŭlă̤t), *a. Bot.* [See OB- 2.] Applied to a ligulate floret of a composite flower, having the ligula on the inner instead of the outer side.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Obligulate*, Cassini's term for a floret of a composite plant when there is a small ligula on the inner side, as in *Zagea*.

†**Obli·gurate**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [irreg.: see next.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Obligurate*, to spend in belly-cheere.

†**Obligure**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *obligūrī-re*, f. *ob* (OB- 1) + *ligūrire* to be dainty, lick, lick up.]

1623 COCKERAM II, To Banquet, *Obligure*.

Oblike, obs. form of OBLIQUE *a.*

†**Oblima·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action from next.] Covering or stopping up with mud or slime; silting up.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Oblimation*, a dawbing or covering over with mud or soft clay. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxiv, Harbours .. destroy'd by Oblimation or Sullage.

†**Obli·me**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *oblīmāre* to cover with mud or slime, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *līmare*. f. *līmus* mud, slime.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Oblime*, to couer with clay.

†**Obliquangled**, obs. form of *oblique-angled*.

1688 J. S. *Fortification* 5 Obliquangled [Parallelograms] are such as have oblique angles.

Obliquangular (ɒ̃blikwæ·ŋgi̯ŭlăɹ), *a.* [f. mod. L. *oblīquangul-us* (f. *oblīqu-us* OBLIQUE + *angulus* ANGLE) + -AR 1.] Oblique-angled.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 176 Hexaedra of equal obliquangular sides. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 196 The rays of light in passing through obliquangular crystalline bodies, follow different laws. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Obliquangulus*, A quadrangular, obliquangular prism.

†**Obliqua·ngulous**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = prec.

1680 T. LAWSON *Mite into Treas.* 33 The Feats and Terms of this Art, their Points,..their Lines, Parralels,..Triangle, Rectangulous, Obliquangulous [etc.].

†**Obliquate**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *oblīquāt-us*, pa. pple. of *oblīquāre* : see OBLIQUE *v.*] Bent to one side; twisted obliquely.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 69 So that the stomach might be lesse obliquate or crooked.

†**Obliquate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *oblīquāt-*, ppl. stem of *oblīquāre* : see OBLIQUE *v.* and -ATE 3.] *trans.* To bend aside, twist obliquely.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 145 Shall these crooked rules obliquate those loyal maxims which are so strait in St. Paul? *a* 1703 WALLIS *Serm.* (1791) 128 They represent God's simplicity obliquated and refracted by reason of many inadequate conceptions.

†**Obliqua·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *oblīquātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *oblīquāre*: see prec.] A bending aside or in an oblique direction; a twisting awry.

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 394 That some such obliquation of Religion hath hap'ned. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 56 The right and transverse fibres are decussated by the oblick fibres, and so must frame a Reticulate and Quincuncial Figure by their Obliquations. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 109 Obliquations or crooked ways. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* XI. 271, I .. passed through the crowd..with a gradual obliquation of my body.

Oblique (ɒ̃blī·k, -lə̤i·k), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5 **oblyke**, 5-7 **-like**, 7 **-lick**. [ad. L. *oblīqu-us*, f. *ob-* pref. + an element *līqu-*, *līc-* (cf. *licinus* bent upward): cf. F. *oblique* (13-14th c. in Godef.).]

1. Having a slanting or sloping direction or position; declining from the upright or vertical, or from the horizontal; lying aslant; diverging from a given straight line or course.

Oblique pianoforte : see quot. 1880.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 207 The stappes þer [in sowthe parte of Etbioppe] be oblike and contrarious [*ubi obliqua et pæne contraria fiunt vestigia*] to theyme whiche dwelle.. vnder that pole artike. 1603 B. JONSON *Jas. I's Entertainm.*, She [Anna] fills the year, And knits the oblique scarf that girts the sphere. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 139 Hunter's Horns.. are sometimes made straight, and not Oblique. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 420 Four Windows are contriv'd, that strike To the four Winds oppos'd their Beams oblique. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 20 P 2 The oblique glance with which hatred doth always see things. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 120 Advancing their whole wing of cavalry in an oblique line. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 193 If straight thy track, or if oblique [*rimes* strike, like], Thou know'st not. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 17 My shadow was oblique to the river. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Oblique Arch*.. also called a *skew-arch*. 1880 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 486/1 *Oblique Piano*, a cottage pianoforte the strings of which are disposed diagonally, instead of vertically as is usual in upright instruments.

b. quasi-*adv.* = OBLIQUELY 1.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 671 They with labour push'd Oblique the Centric Globe. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 88 If the column halts oblique..to the new line, the divisions will proportionally wheel so as [etc.].

2. Specific uses.

a. *Geom.* Of a line, a plane figure, or surface: Inclined at some angle other than a right angle. Of an angle (less than two right angles): Either greater or less than a right angle. Of a solid, as a cone, cylinder, or prism: Having its axis not perpendicular to the plane of its base.

Oblique hyperbola, a hyperbola the asymptotes of which are not at right angles to one another.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. i. Qj, Of Solides called Prismata, there are two kindes, the one directe or vpright.. the other oblique or declining, whose Paralelogrammes are obliquely situate on their bases. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 7 An Oblique Angle, is either Acute or Obtuse. 1709 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* IV. i. (1734) 362 A Scalene, or Oblique Cone. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Oblique Planes*, in dialing, are such as recline from the zenith, or incline toward the horizon. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. i, His Highness held the bottle at an oblique angle with the chandelier. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 177 A position more or less oblique to the plane of the paper.

b. *Astron. Oblique sphere*, the celestial or terrestrial sphere when its axis is oblique to the horizon of the place; which it is at any part of the earth's surface except the poles and the equator. *Oblique ascension*, *descension*: see ASCENSION 3, DESCENSION 5. *Oblique horizon*, †*climate*, one which is oblique to the celestial equator.

1503 *Kalender of Shepherdes* I ij, They the qwych dwellys other placys bot vnder the eqwynoxyal they haue thayr oryzon oblyk. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* II. (1636) 116 If the declination be Southward, then adde the ascentionall difference vnto the right ascention, and the sum shall be the oblique ascention. *Ibid.* III. i. xvii. 313 When is it said to be an oblique Horizon, and therby to make an oblique Spheare? 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 293 In such Countries where the seasons and variations of weather more exactly followed the Cœlestial Configurations, than in these more oblique Climates. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 223 In an Oblique Sphere, where the Horizon..cuts the Equator..at oblique Angles; neither of them passes through the Poles of the other. 1854 TOMLINSON tr. *Arago's Astron.* 37 The circles described by the stars are inclined to the horizon; whence this position of the sphere derives its name of oblique.

c. *Anat.* Having a direction parallel neither to the long axis of the body or limb, nor to its transverse section; said esp. of certain muscles; also of various lines, ridges, ligaments, etc.

Oblique processes of the vertebræ : = ZYGAPOPHYSES.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 801 If each Muscle worke by it selfe, then the oblique descendent drawes the haunch obliquely to his owne side..the oblique ascendent leadeth the chest obliquely to the haunches. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 55 Wherein according to common Anatomy the right and transverse fibres are decussated, by the oblick fibres. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 168 The two inferior oblique Processes of each Vertebra. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 141/1 When the oblique muscles act together with force, they hold the eye-ball firmly against the lids and to the nasal side of the orbit.

d. *Bot.* Of a leaf: Having unequal sides, inequilateral; see also quot. 1776.

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (1788) 296 *Oblique*, when the Base of the Leaf looks towards Heaven, and the Apex or Tip towards the Horizon; as in *Protea* and *Fritillaria*. 1835 HOOKER *Brit. Flora* 145 *Ulmus major*..leaves ovato-acuminate, very oblique at the base. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 53 *Oblique*, is applied to leaves where the portions on either side of the midrib are unequal, as in the Begonias.

e. *Cryst.* = MONOCLINIC.

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 37 Crystals of..the Oblique or Monoclinic System.

f. *Naut. Oblique sailing.* (See quots.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Oblique Sailing* (among Sea-men), is when a Ship runs upon some Rhumb, between any of the four Cardinal Points, and makes an Oblique Angle with the Meridian. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Oblique Sailing*, is the reduction of the position of the ship from the various courses made good, oblique to the meridian or parallel of latitude.

g. *Oblique perspective* : see PERSPECTIVE.

3. *fig.* Not taking the straight or direct course to the end in view; not going straight to the point; indirectly stated or expressed; indirect.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 407 The office of a poete is to transmute those thynges whiche be doen truly in to other similitudes in oblike figuraciones with pulcritude. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 60 The primatiue Statue, and oblique memoriall of Cuckolds. 1618 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 423 His pleading Innocency was an oblique taxing of the Justice of the Realms upon him. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* Ded. (1738) 27 Innuendo's, and Parallels, and oblique Meanings. 1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 25 Apr., All censure of a man's self is oblique praise. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. vii. 255 Good reasons existed for precluding the Governor from such oblique channels of gain. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vi. 134 The language of oblique and indirect expression. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. iv. 45 Oblique accusations were raised against him.

b. Of an end, result, etc.: Indirectly aimed at; resulting or arising indirectly.

1528 FOX *Let. to Gardiner* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. xxvi. 80 Wherby may arise .. oblique danmage or prejudice to the see apostolique. 1630 DRAYTON *Muses' Elys.* iii. Poems (1810) 453/2 For that the love we bear our friends .. Hath in it certain oblique ends. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 59 P 4 Not..for any oblique Reason..but purely for the sake of being Witty. 1825-80 JAMIESON s.v. *Hirst*, This is only an oblique sense.

4. Deviating from right conduct or thought; morally or mentally one-sided or perverse.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 82 Albeit he follow an oblique and crooked opinion. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 182 Oblique regard to private interests doth subvert and overthrow them [Republics]. *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. vii. 128 There are persons to be found .. who grow rich and great..by various oblique and scandalous ways. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. ii. § 80 (1855) II. 464 It is .. seldom discussed with all the temper and freedom from oblique views which the subject demands.

5. *Gram.* a. *Oblique case*, any case except the nominative and vocative (or sometimes, except the nominative, vocative, and accusative): see CASE *sb.*¹ 9. b. Of speech or narration: Put in a reported form, with consequent change of person and tense : = INDIRECT 3 b (L. *oratio obliqua*).

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 30 Pronownes have but thre cases, nominatyve, accusatyve and oblique, as, *je, me, moy.* *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 158 Salust [hath] *Multis sibi quisque imperium petentibus.* I beleue, the best Grammarien in England can scarse giue a good reule, why *quisque* the nominatiue case .. is so thrust vp amongest so many oblique cases. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Oblique Cases* in Grammar, are most properly the Genitive, the Dative, and Ablative; however, some will have all Oblique but the Nominative. 1860 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Bk. Doctors* II. 17 We have adopted the oblique narration instead of his form, which uses the first person. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* v. (1870) 169 He is mentioned six times in oblique cases .. and five times in the nominative. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 385 There is scarcely a single oblique sentence throughout St. John's Gospel.

6. *Mus. Oblique motion* : see quots. (Opp. to *similar* and *contrary*.)

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Oblique Motion*, that motion of the parts of a composition in which one voice or instrument repeats the same note, while another, by ascending or descending, recedes from or approaches it. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* i. 11 Oblique motion is when one part remains without moving while another ascends or descends.

7. *Comb.*, as *oblique-angled*, *-angular*, *-leaved* adjs

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* II. (1636) 119 If they have right sides, such Triangles are eyther right angled Triangles, or oblique angled Triangles. 1744 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 26 An oblique-angular Parallelogram. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* v. 88 An oblique-angled parallelogram. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. ii. 28 An oblique-leaved fig climbs the other trees.

B. absol. as *sb.* (usually elliptical).

1. An oblique muscle: see A. 2 c. Also in L. form *obliquus* (sc. *musculus*), pl. *-i*, as *obliquus* (*abdominis*) *ascendens*; *obliquus capitis inferior*; *obliquus oculi inferior*, etc.

1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 9 The obliquus,..the antagonist of the tensor muscle. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 141/1 If the pupil be inclined either way, to the nose or to the temple, the inferior oblique increases that inclination. 1869 H. USSHER in *Eng. Mech.* 10 Dec. 294/3 A rolling or oblique motion [of the eye] is provided for by two..muscles called obliques.

2. *Geom.* An oblique figure; see 2 a above.

a 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 124 A piece of ground..stretched out in the form of a geometrical oblique or oblong.

Oblique (ɒ̃blī·k, -lə̤i·k), *v.* [a. F. *obliquer* to march in an oblique direction, rarely, to make oblique, f. *oblique* adj.; cf. L. *oblīqu-āre*, trans., to make crooked, turn or bend aside, in med.L. intr., to go aside or astray, It. *obliquare* 'to crooke, to make crooked' (Florio).]

†**1.** *trans.* To turn askew or in a sidelong direction. *Obs.*

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* IV. iii, When her love-eye was fixed on me, t'other, her eye of duty, was finely obliqued.

2. *intr.* To advance obliquely or in a slanting direction, esp. (*Mil.*) by making a half-face to the right or left and then marching forward.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 104 The leader of the head division orders his second sub-division, Left incline, March! on which it briskly obliques to the left. 1827 AIKMAN tr. *Buchanan's Hist. Scot.* II. xv. l. 368 They gradually obliqued from the direct ascent. 1857 MAYNE REID *War-Trail* xlii, Savage and Saxon were now obliquing towards each other. 1865 *Star* 3 Feb., General Curtis went into the assault under instructions from General Ames..to oblique to the right.

b. Of a line, etc.: To slant or slope at an angle.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xi, He..achieved a communication with his plate by projecting his person towards it in a line which obliqued from the bottom of his spine.

Obliquely (ɒ̃blī·kli), *adv.* [f. OBLIQUE *a.* + -LY 2.] In an oblique manner.

1. In a slanting or sidelong direction or position; with deviation from the straight line or direct course; diagonally, or so as to make an oblique angle; aslant, slantwise.

1571 [see OBLIQUE *a.* 2 a]. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I xxxi. (1636) 340 According as any portion of the Ecliptique riseth or setteth rightly or obliquely. 1615 [see OBLIQUE *a.* 2 c]. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. x. 33 The beames of the Sunne comming oblikely or sideway. 1660 R. COKE

Justice Vind. 10 The nearer the radii are reflected to right angles, the hotter it is: and the more obliquely they are reflected, the colder it is. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 441 His neck obliquely o'er his shoulders hung. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvii. 120 Ramsay and myself crossed the mountains obliquely.

2. *fig.* In a way that is not direct or straightforward; by suggestion or implication; indirectly; with deviation from the point; †evasively; not straightforwardly, dishonestly, unfairly (*obs.*).

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 181 The scripture..worketh in vs faith, not obliquely, hoouerly, and ambiguously. 1646 TRAPP *Comm. John* ix. 20 They answer obliquely and overwarily. 1771 BURKE *Let. to Bp. Chester* Corr. 1844 I. 291, I shall think myself happy, if the subject of my defence.. may be obliquely and accidentally the means of undeceiving you. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* v. *Argt.*, In fact, the reader, very likely, Will find some truths, tho' told obliquely. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xxi, They approached each other obliquely, as it were, and they addressed each other by implication.

b. In or by oblique oration. (See OBLIQUE *a.* 5 b.)

1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 415 When a quotation is brought in obliquely after a comma, a capital is unnecessary.

Obli·queness. [f. OBLIQUE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being oblique or slanting, obliquity.

1611 COTGR., *Biaiseure*, slopenesse, hyasnesse, obliquenesse, or obliquitie. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1869 *Daily News* 1 July, Windows of aggravating obliqueness, which prevent your seeing any object in them properly. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 288 Controversies..marked by obliqueness, evasiveness, a shiftiness of issue.

†Obliquiangular, obs. var. OBLIQUANGULAR.

1635 GELLIBRAND *Variation Magn. Needle* 12 The obliquiangular sphæricall Triangle.

†Obli·quid, *ppl. a. Obs.* [app. for *obliqued*, from OBLIQUE *v.*: cf. OBLIQUATE *a.*] Directed obliquely.

a 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vii. 54 That vertue..Is checkt and changed from his nature trew, By others opposition or obliquid view.

†Obliquie, ? *a.* Prob. a misprint for *oblique.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 18 All's obliquie [*later edd.* All is oblique]: There's nothing leuell in our cursed Natures But direct villanie.

Obliquitous (ǒblĭ·kwĭtəs), *a.* [f. OBLIQUIT-Y + -OUS: cf. *felicitous, iniquitous.*] Characterized by obliquity; morally or mentally perverse.

1864 S. P. DAY in *Athenæum* No. 1937. 779/2 Morally obliquitous to the distinction of *meum* and *tuum.* 1884 RUSKIN *Art of Eng.* IV. 136 They will not..be disposed..to ascribe to the obliquitous nation that of simplicity of mind.

Obliquity (ǒblĭ·kwĭti). [a. F. *obliquité* (Oresme 14th c.), ad. L. *obliquitāt-em*, n. of quality f. *oblīqu-us*: see OBLIQUE and -ITY.]

1. The quality of being oblique; inclination at other than a right angle to any straight line or plane; degree or extent of such inclination.

Obliquity of the ecliptic, the inclination of the plane of the ecliptic to that of the equator.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 248 A thyrde diuersitye is..the obliquitie of the Horizonte. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. v. (1635) 114 By reason of the obliquity of the Eclipticke line. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 132 Several Sphears..Mov'd contrarie with thwart obliquities. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 3 The Stream of the Tide..will pass thro' the Arches without any sensible Obliquity. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xv. 161 The rays undergo no alteration, because they have no obliquity of incidence. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xix. 344 The obliquity of the eye, which is proper to the Chinese and Japanese, is exaggerated in their pictures.

b. *Bot.* Of a leaf: Inequilateral quality.

1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 152 Observe the obliquity of the base of the leaf-blade, characteristic of the Lime.

2. *fig.* Divergence from moral rectitude, sound thinking, or right practice; moral or mental perversity or aberration; an instance of this, a delinquency, a fault, an error.

c 1422 HOCCLEVE *Jonathas* Moral, By the ryng þat is rownd We shul vndirstande feith which is rownd, withouten obliquitee or crookidnesse. 1551 CRANMER *Answ. Gardiner* I. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 19 Your book is so full of crafts, sleights, shifts, obliquities. and manifest untruths. 1627 DONNE *Serm.* XXVIII. 283 The perversnesse and obliquity of my will. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. iii, A most unaccountable obliquity, (as he call'd it) in my manner of setting up my top, and justifying the principles upon which I had done it. 1844 GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. XXXVI. 109 Mr. Ward evinces the same thorough one-sidedness and obliquity of judgment.

†3. Deviation from any rule or order. *rare.*

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angels* 87 Let us, therefore,.. learne the rule from the obliquity, as well as the obliquity from the rule. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 127 ¶ 3 Far the greater part..deviate at first into slight obliquities.

†4. Deviation from directness in action, conduct, or speech; a way or method that is not direct or straightforward. *Obs.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xii. § 6 (1622) 135 We may behold, euen in the Atheists, by a kinde of obliquity, diuers manifest foote-steps, and acknowledgments of a Diuinity. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 149 ¶ 9 The insolence of benefaction terminates not in negative rudeness or obliquities of insult. I am often told in express terms of the miseries from which charity has snatched me. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. iv. 134 The obliquities of Eastern negotiation wore out the temper of Lally.

†5. *Gram.* Case-inflexion, declension. *Obs.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* IV. vi. 446 'Tis capable of that kind of Obliquity by prefixing Prepositions, which is commonly stiled variation by Cases.

Obli·quo-, comb. form of L. *obliqu-us* OBLIQUE *a.* = obliquely-, oblique and —. (See *-o suffix.*)

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 866 Palm obliquo-transverse,.. and having a tooth near base of finger.

†Obli·quous, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *oblīqu-us* OBLIQUE + -OUS.] = OBLIQUE.

1614 SIR A. GORGES tr. *Lucan* I. 33 Through the aire did flying passe Obliquous streames, like torches bright. 1757 *Herald* No. 7 (1758) I. 106 A contempt, which speedily matures into obliquous hatred.

Oblis(e, -lis c)h, -liss, obs. forms of OBLIGE.

Oblisk, obs. variant of OBELISK.

†Oblite, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *oblit-us*, pa. pple. of *oblinĕre*: see OBLITE *v.*^{2}] Dim, as if partly blotted out; indistinct, obscure.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. v. 132 But obscure and oblite mention is made of those water-works.

†Obli·te, *v.*^{1} *Obs.* Also **oblight.** [f. L. *oblīt-*, ppl. stem of *oblīv-isc-ī* to forget.] To forget.

1547 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 64 Item, I give to the hye alter for oblited thiethes a newe altare clothe. *c* 1560 PRESTON *Cambyses* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 238 Then nought oblight my message given.

†Oblite, *v.*^{2} *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *oblit-*, ppl. stem of *oblinĕre* to smear over, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 c) + *linĕre* to smear.] *trans.* To smear over, daub.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 282 A little bottle oblited with wax.

Obliterate (ǒblĭ·tĕrĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *oblit(t)erāt-us*, pa. pple. of *oblit(t)erāre*: see next.]

1. Blotted out; effaced; cancelled; obliterated. Now only *poet.* a. Construed as *pa. pple.*

1598 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 100 It is concluded that all those greevances be obliterat and buried. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. xvii. § 1 The Prints of Moses footsteps, almost obliterate and ouergrown by the sloth and negligence of former times. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. III. xi, A name.. through time almost obliterate. 1834 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes, Mod. Greece* (1844) 67 History records a time (Though in the splendour of the after-light Nearly obliterate).

b. Construed as *adj.*

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 16 Impouerished and forgotten, and obliterate families. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 34 It may maintain..a legible possession against an obliterate Claime. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 106 Parts of their Bodies become obliterate and defaced. 1860 HEAVYSEGE *Ct. Filippo* 35 Dwindled doubtful to obliterate shade.

2. *Ent.* (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 292 *Obliterate*, when the borders of spots fade into the general ground-colour; and when elevations and depressions, &c. are so little raised or sunk from the general surface, as to be almost erased.

Obliterate (ǒblĭ·tĕrĕt), *v.* [f. L. *oblit(t)erāt-*, ppl. stem of *oblit(t)erāre* to strike or blot out, erase, blot out of remembrance (rare in lit. sense), f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *lit(t)era* anything written, a letter. Cf. F. *oblitérer* (15–16th c.).]

1. *trans.* To blot out (anything written, figured, or imprinted) so as to leave no distinct traces; to erase, delete, efface.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. XXVI. § 6. 120 The Senate.. decreed that his name should bee obliterated out of all monuments in Rome. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* II. iii. 43 When we forget Things..the Impressions are obliterated. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. iv, The colours were half obliterated by time and damp. 1863 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 44 As he did not obliterate the original matter, the printer was rather puzzled.

b. To cause to disappear, to efface (anything visible or perceived by the senses).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 120 The fragrancy of every green herb yeeldeth such a savour as doth not a little obliterate and oversway the savour of the beast. 1833–6 J. EAGLES *Sketcher* (1856) 355 The snow, obliterating the very ground on which you stood sketching. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* V. (1879) 99 Everything upon the lower levels of the Nile must gradually or rapidly be obliterated by its inundations. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 195 New cones being thrown up at one time and old ones being obliterated at another.

2. To efface, wipe out (a mental impression, memory, or feeling); to do away the remembrance or sense of; to do away with, destroy (qualities, characteristics, etc.).

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 224 To obliterate, eradicate, and vtterly extinguish the name of Bishops. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 14 He designed to obliterate and extinguish the memory of heathen antiquity and authors. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VI. XV. XIV. 229 It entirely obliterates the glory of all his other actions. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 8 The professional training of scribes can rarely obliterate individual differences.

3. *Phys.* and *Path.* To efface, close up, or otherwise destroy for its special purpose (esp. a duct or passage, the cavity of which disappears by contraction and adhesion of the walls). Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 417 Consequently a less extent of surface in the new parts is wanted to obliterate, or fill up this cavity, than what formerly filled it. 1828 D. LE MARCHANT *Rep. Claims Barony of Gardner* 164 The neck of the womb gradually obliterates. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 641/2 The umbilical vessels [are] obliterated at the navel after..pulmonic respiration is established. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 528 Ultimately the communication between the parent [ascidian] and the young individual becomes obliterated.

Hence **Obli·terated** *ppl. a.*; **Obli·terating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Obliteré*, obliterated. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 144 His power seems to extend to the obliterating of principles. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 453/2 Stirring up the latent or almost obliterated ferment of Life. 1863 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 3 An obliterated manuscript written over again is called a palimpsest. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 123 [They] showed their commonplace and obliterated countenances. 1892 LD. LYTTON *King Poppy* IV. 254 Down fell an obliterating blot. *Med.* An obliterating stamp for cancelling postage stamps.

Obliteration (ǒblĭtĕrē·ʃən). [ad. late L. *oblit(t)erātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *oblit(t)erāre* to OBLITERATE: cf. F. *oblitération* (1787 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of obliterating or fact of being obliterated; erasure; effacement; extinction.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Obliteration*, a blotting out, a cancelling or abolishing. 1670 in Somers *Tracts* I. 30 This..is of so odious a Condition, as pity it is, there cannot be a total Obliteration of it. 1793 BEDDOES *Demonstr. Evid.* 96 Cause, from being the name of a particular object, has become, in consequence of the obliteration of that original signification, a remarkable abbreviation in language. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 223 The examination of almost all valleys in mountainous districts affords abundant proofs of the obliteration of a series of lakes. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xviii. 143 If the obliteration is effectual, of course the disposition in the will as it originally stood cannot be made out.

2. *Phys.* and *Path.* The disappearance or extinction, in regard to its original purpose, of a structure, vessel, cavity, etc., e.g. of a duct through adhesion of the walls.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 784½ Obliteration. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 402 Iodine has been very largely employed by injection into serous cysts.. for the purpose of exciting inflammation and causing obliteration of their cavity. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 117 The curative effect in aortic aneurism of obliteration of the carotid artery. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 542 The obliteration of the sieve-tubes begins in the oldest external zones of the cortex, and advances..in the centripetal direction.

Obliterative (ǒblĭtĕrĕ·tiv), *a.* [f. as OBLITERATE *v.* + -IVE.] Having the quality of obliterating; tending to obliterate.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 50 Forgery is susceptible of one main distinction—into fabricative and obliterative. 1858 *National Rev.* Oct. 342 If the education and lives of women have been so utterly obliterative of such important qualities [etc.].

b. *Phys.* and *Path.* (See OBLITERATION 2.)

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 301 Specimen of obliterative endarteritis.

†Obli·ve, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. stem of L. *oblīv-isc-ī* to forget.] *trans.* To forget.

c 1500 *Proverbs* in *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 407 He that hath an ere oblyving, and fehill stomake of affexion.

†Obli·vial, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. L. *oblīvi-um* OBLIVION + -AL.]

1721 BAILEY, *Oblivial*, causing Oblivion.

†Obli·viance. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 6 oblyuyaunce. [f. L. type **oblīviā-re*: see OBLIVIATE and -ANCE. (Cf. OF. *oubliance.*)] Oblivion.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* XII. vii, Ye neuer cast me in oblyuyaunce.

†Obli·viancy. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. = prec.

1820 *Examiner* No. 663. 820/1 Extravagancies which, as he observed of 'the immortal names of Wellington and Nelson', can never 'be cast into the shade of obliviancy'.

†Obli·viate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **oblīviā-re*, f. *oblīvi-um* = *oblīvio*, OBLIVION: see -ATE^{3} 7.] *trans.* To forget, commit to oblivion.

1661 in *Typographer* (1790) 19, I will not obliviate the Right Hon. and late Lord Governour of Berwicke. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* III. XXII. 288 She withdrew.. and tried to obliviate her anxieties in sleep. 1835–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* XXII. (1862) 103 They obliviated their arrand and left her.

Oblivion (ǒblĭ·viən), *sb.* [a. OF. *oblivion* (*c* 1245 in Godef.), ad. L. *oblīviōn-em* forgetfulness, state of being forgotten, f. vb.-stem *oblīv-*, found in inceptive deponent *oblīv-iscī* to forget; f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + **līv-*: cf. *līvēre* to be black and blue, *līvid-us* black and blue, dark.]

1. The state or fact of forgetting or having forgotten; forgetfulness.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 23 Which Ring bar of Oblivion The name. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 197 There be oþer ij. welles also, of whom oon inducethe memory, that other obliuion. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iii, Make us drinke Lethe by your queint conceipts; That for two daies oblivion smother griefe. 1770 GOLDSMITH *Des. Vill.* 242 Thither no more the peasant shall repair To sweet oblivion of his daily care. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* I. iv. (1875) 24 Your soul had become deaf in sleep's oblivion.

b. Forgetfulness as resulting from inattention or carelessness; heedlessness, disregard.

c 1470 G. ASHBY *Policy Prince* 637 Take this lesson to noon obliuion. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 80 b, By obliuion or forgetynge of my selfe. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Among our crimes oblivion may be set; But 'tis our king's perfection to forget. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* ii. (1872) 43 The deep oblivion of the Law of Right and Wrong ..is by no means beautiful. 1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) Feb. 674 Oblivion of this fact is the root of the wasteful opposition to prison labor and imported labor.

c. Intentional overlooking, esp. of political offences. *Act* or *Bill of Oblivion*, an act or bill granting a general pardon for political offences.

In *Eng. Hist.* the term is specifically applied to the Acts of 1660 and 1690, exempting those who had taken arms or acted against Charles II and William III respectively from the penal consequences of their former deeds.

1612 NORTH *Plutarch, Thrasyb.* 1233 A law that no man should be called in question nor troubled for things that were past .. called Amnestia, or law of obliuion. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 49 The Armies were to be disbanded: an Act of Oblivion passed. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 98 The oblivion of injuries is an Act every way as noble as revenge. 1793 BURKE *Rem. Policy Allies* Wks. 1842 I. 603 A valuable friend..asked me what I thought of acts of general indemnity and oblivion, as a means of settling France. 1804 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) III. 400 There shall be a mutual oblivion and pardon of all injuries on both sides. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 398 William..expressed his hope that a bill of general pardon and oblivion would be..presented for his sanction.

2. The state or condition of being forgotten. (Hence many phrases and fig. expressions.)

c 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1337 Your names shalbe put to oblyuyone. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 2 To.. Throwyn it [a book] in the angle of oblyvyoun. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.* Pref. (1809) 6 Buried in the poke of oblivion. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Ded. (Arb.) 63 Drowned in the whirlepoole of obliuion. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 129 The swallowing Gulfe Of darke Forgetfulnesse, and deepe Obliuion. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* Introd. 2 Men have sought Immortality and Freedom from Oblivion, by Marbles, Statues, Trophies. 1769 *Junius Lett.* i. 6 A question..which ought to have been buried in oblivion. 1810 D. STEWART *Philos. Ess.* iii. 127 In England .. this doctrine has sunk into complete oblivion. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 38 Let him pass into the garret of oblivion, where many things as good, or better, are piled away.

† **b.** *transf.* A thing forgotten. *Obs.*

1598 YONG *Diana* 75 Minds change from that they wont to bee, Obliuions doe reuiue againe.

3. *attrib.*, as *oblivion point, power.*

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. vii. To lower himself to oblivion-point. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* vii. 90 If first convictions are suffered to die away, the world's oblivion-power does its work.

Hence † **Obli·vion** *v. Obs.*, to put into oblivion; **Obli·vionist,** one who holds a theory of, or favours, oblivion.

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 210. I wish there were an act to oblivion all these things. 1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 22 The oblivionists do not clearly see the whole truth here.

Obli·vionize, *v.* [f. OBLIVION *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To consign to oblivion.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 46 Let thy deepe entring Dart obliuionize their memories. 1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 21, I will oblivionize my love to the Welsh widow. 1790 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 30 May, I am perpetually preparing myself for perceiving his thoughts about me oblivionised. 1892 *Echo* 2 Apr. 2/3 A conquest..misrepresented or oblivionised by leaders of the Opposition.

Oblivious (*ǫ*blĭ·vĭəs), *a.* [ad. L. *oblīviōs-us* forgetful, producing forgetfulness, f. *oblīviōn-em* or *oblīvium* OBLIVION: see -OUS.]

1. That forgets or is given to forgetting; forgetful; unmindful. Const. *of.*

a 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl) 866 Ȝe were obliuyous of my doctrine. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 430 Gods memory is not so oblivious, that it can so soone forgett this covenaunt. 1697 LOCKE *2nd Vind. Reas. Chr.* 213 (Seager) What shall we say to such an oblivious author? 1780 BURKE *Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 261 The slow formality of an oblivious and drowsy exchequer. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 107 Happily for him, he was soon oblivious of this.

¶ *erron.* Unconscious. Const. *of* or *to.*

[See *Daily News*, 18 Apr. 1899, 6/6.]

a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 341 He was so little given to observation as to be frequently oblivious of what was passing around him. [1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & Viola* I. 74 The obliviousness of lovers to anything but themselves is truly amusing.]

2. Of or pertaining to forgetfulness; attended by or associated with oblivion.

1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 74 In deepe obliuious grounde. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iii. 43 Some sweet Oblivious Antidote. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 266 Wherfore let we then our faithful friends,..Lye thus astonisht on th' oblivious Pool? 1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Synon.* II. 306 A full but gentle river glides slowly..into a dark oblivious lake. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *My relations*, Consigned to the oblivious lumber-room.

† **3.** Forgotten. *Obs. rare.*

1535-6 in *Southwell Visit.* (1891) 140 Item I geve to sir James lee, vicar of caunton, for oblivious tithes and other, iijs. iiij*d*. 1813 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Cui Bono* iv, His life a flash, his memory a dream, Oblivious down he drops in Lethe's stream.

Obli·viously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an oblivious manner, forgetfully; with oblivion.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 29 Obliviouslie forgettynge, and littell consyderyng, that [etc.]. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (1630) II. 243/2 What great pitty was it, that the .. memories of them [Pharaoh's chariots] had not beene obliuiously swallowed in that Egyptian downfall. 1812 *Examiner* 11 May 303/1 Before the public act..so obliviously by past sacrifices of blood and treasure. 1870 *Even. Standard* 29 Oct., Those who are so obliviously generous to France in the hour of her misfortunes.

Obli·viousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being oblivious; forgetfulness.

1533 FRITH *Answ. Bp. Rochester* Wks. (1829) 185, I wonder what obliviousness is come upon him. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 244 Immoderate slepe..inducith and causeth oblyuyousnes. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1850 MERIVALE *Hist. Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. I. 147 This imputation of extraordinary weakness and obliviousness. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* vii. 49 Memories revived after an interval of obliviousness.

Obliviscence (*ǫ*blĭvi·sĕns). [f. L. *oblīviscent-em*, pr. pple. of *oblīviscī* to forget: see -ENCE, and cf. obs. F. *obliviscence* (*c* 1420).] The fact of forgetting or state of having forgotten; forgetfulness.

1774 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 120/2 He had returned to life..with a total obliviscence of every past transaction. 1832 *Boston Herald* 22 May 3/6 It would take a volume to record his obliviscences. 1877 JEVONS in *Mind* VI. 198 His mind has probably sifted out the facts and rejected the unimportant ones by the law of obliviscence.

‖ **Obli·vium.** *Obs.* [L. *oblīvium* = *oblīvio* oblivion.] = OBLIVION; forgetfulness.

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 54 [Parsley] was of old, we read, never brought to the Table at all, as sacred to *Oblivium* and the *Defunct*.

† **O·blivy.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *oblīvi-um*: see prec. (Perh. refash. from OF. *oublie, oublice.*] Oblivion.

c 1475 *Partenay* 3798 Your sone Fromount in obliuy put ay. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. Prol. 4 Læthe, Cochite, the wateris of oblivie. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 125 (1877) 96 Who..ought not to be put in oblyvie.

† **O·blocate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *oblocāt-*, ppl. stem of (post-cl.) *oblocāre*, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 a) + *locāre* to let out on hire: see LOCATE.] *trans.* To let out on hire. So † **Oblocation.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Oblocate*, to set out to hire. *Oblocation*, a setting out to hire.

† **Oblocu·tion.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *oblocution* (1352 in Godef.), ad late L. *oblocūtiōn-em* contradiction, n. of action f. L. *obloquī*: see OBLOQUY.]

1. Evil-speaking, obloquy, slander.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 73 The kynge..askede forȝifenesse, promisenge that he wolde not use oblocucion after that in that parte. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xli. 111 For þe lone of god þou owist to suffre all þinges..wronges, oblocucions, reprehensions. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 Preuy backbytynge .. is whan one .. secretely speketh oblocucyon or euyll of theyr neyghbour. 1731 BAILEY, *Oblocution*, obloquy, ill Report.

2. Bad locution or utterance; bad delivery.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* viii. (Shaks. Soc.) 70 Cryst conserve.. the personys here pleand, that the pronunciacion Of here sentens to be seyd mote be sad and sure, And that non oblocucyon make this matere obscure.

† **Oblocu·tor.** *Obs.* Also 7 -quutor. [a. L. *oblocūtor, -quūtor*, agent-n. f. *obloquī*: see OBLOQUY.] A gainsayer, contradictor; a detractor, slanderer.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* xxii. 147 To stop the mouthe of all carping obloquutors. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Oblong (*ǫ*blǫŋ), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *oblong-us* somewhat long, longish, (later) oblong; f. *ob-* + *longus* LONG. Cf. F. *oblong* (Cotgr.).

The exact force of the prefix in *oblongus* is obscure: there is no analogous word in Latin.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Elongated in one direction (usually as a deviation from an exact square or circular form); having the chief axis considerably longer than the transverse diameter; *spec.* in *Geom.*, Rectangular with the adjacent sides unequal.

† *Oblong marrow*, the medulla oblongata (*obs.*). *Oblong spheroid*, a prolate spheroid.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1098 Make pipis..The cellis square oblonge, as x in breede As for xv in lengthe, is out to sprede. 1611 COTGR., *Oblong*, oblong, somewhat long. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 4 [The Bee's] shape is little, bruwn, bowing, oblong. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 119 The beds of the Ancients were different from ours .. being framed ob-long. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Oblong*,..of a Figure, inclining to long, longish, or somewhat long. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 384 The egg..though round when in the body, yet becomes much more oblong than those of fowls, upon being excluded. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* lvi, An antient wall with towers, forming a kind of oblong square. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) Suppl. II. 305/1 *Oblong spheroid*..is formed by an ellipse revolved about its longer or transverse axis; in contradistinction from the *oblate spheroid*. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xiii. (1849) 104 The waters thus attracted by the moon would assume the form of an oblong spheroid. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* iii. (1856) 27 It was in shape an oblong cube.

b. *Bot.* and *Ent.* (See quots.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf, Oblong Leaf*, one the length of which is many times equal to its breadth, and the extremities of which are both too narrow to form segments of circles. 1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 383 *Oblongum*, oblong, twice the Length of its Breadth. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 261 *Oblong*, having the longitudinal diameter more than twice the length of the transverse, and the ends varying, or rounded. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 171 *Oblong Woodsia*. . . Frond lanceolate or oblong, pinnate, hairy beneath.

c. Of a sheet of paper, page, book, picture, panel, postage stamp, etc.: Rectangular, with the breadth greater than the height: as an *oblong octavo*, opposed to an *ordinary* or *upright octavo*.

1888 in JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 89. 1898 *Kegan Paul's List of Publications*, Sizes of Books..the breadth being greater than the height—the size is described as 'oblong' 8vo., 'oblong' 4to. &c.

† **2.** *fig.* Disproportionately long, drawn out. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1643 P. BALES *Oratio Dom.* 12 Their prayers are oblong and tedious, for they are..sometimes..three houres long.

3. *Comb.* (*Bot.*) in definitions of form, implying an oblong modification of another shape; as *oblong-acuminate, -cordate, -elliptic, -hastate, -ovate, -wedgeshaped* etc., adjs.; also *oblong-leaved* adj.

1769 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 139 *note*, Little oblong-oval seed vessels. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 138 Leafits..obtusely oval, or oblong-wedgeshaped. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 630 The three species of cinchona used officinally..the lance-leaved,..heart-leaved, ..and oblong-leaved. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 9 Lower leaves oblong-lanceolate. *Ibid.* 196 Fruit oblong-obovate. *Ibid.* 199 Fruit patent, oblong-acuminate. *Ibid.* 203 Barren spikes..oblong-cylindrical. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 34 Radical leaves oblong-rhomboid or ovate not cordate. *Ibid.* 198 Leaves oblong-cordate. *Ibid.* 316 Leaves more oblong-hastate. *Ibid.* 353 Spikes oblong-pyramidal.

B. *sb.* An oblong figure, or something having an oblong form; *spec.* in *Geom.*, A rectangle of greater length than breadth.

a 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 124 Stretched out in the form of a geometrical oblique or oblong. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xvii. 60 Stoop to divide clay or dirt into squares or oblongs. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 330 Were the ends increased..I should prefer an oblong to a square. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxx. (1862) VI. 256 Xenophon then moved..that the march should be in a hollow oblong, with the baggage in the centre. 1890 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* ii. 38 Each image would also be a horizontally-placed oblong.

Hence **O·blongness.** *rare*—°.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Oblongness*, oblong Form, or the being of the Form of a long Square.

Oblongatal (*ǫ*blǫŋgē·tăl), *a.* [f. mod.L. *oblongāt-us* (as in *medulla oblongāta*), pa. pple. of *oblongāre* to prolong, f. L. *oblongus* OBLONG + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the medulla oblongata, the hindmost segment of the brain.

1885 A. H. BUCK *Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 124 *Funiculus gracilis*, the oblongatal continuation of the myelic dorsomesal ..column.

Oblongated (*ǫ*blǫŋgē·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.] Prolonged; in *oblongated marrow*, the medulla oblongata.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 2 The cerebrum, or brain, properly so called, the cerebrel, or little brain, and the oblongated marrow.

Oblongish (*ǫ*blǫŋĭʃ), *a. rare.* [f. OBLONG *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat oblong.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Orange-Trees* vi. 12 Though they sometimes make little Round ones, and other [cases for trees] Oblongish. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 73 A round oblongish figure of the bigness of a midling nut. 1786 *Families of Plants* I. 78 Anthers oblongish.

Oblongitude (*ǫ*blǫ·ngĭtiud). *rare.* [f. OBLONG after *longitude.*] Oblong form. Hence **Oblongitu·dinal** *a.*, having an oblong form.

1739 ELIZ. CARTER tr. *Algarotti on Newton's Theory* (1742) II. 26 This Oblongitude of the solar Image. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Oct. 4/3 Mr. Gladstone..sat in the curve of an oblongitudinal segment, as our correspondent's informant described the Premier's situation.

O·blongly, *adv. rare.* [f. OBLONG *a.* + -LY 2.] In an oblong manner or form.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Pref., Like a Ball of wax, oblongly spread. *a* 1742 CHEYNE (J.), Had the globe..been either spherical, or oblongly spheroidical.

Oblo·ngo-, used in *Bot.* as combining form of *oblong* adj. in sense 'with oblong extension' = OBLONG *a.* 3, as *oblongo-cylindrical, -elliptic, -fusiform, -lanceolate, -ovoid* adjs.

1775 W. JENKINSON *Descr. Br. Pl.* Gloss., *Oblongo-ovate*, partly oblong, but rather more of an oval. 1846 BERKELEY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 14. 191 The sporidia .. are regularly oblongo-elliptic. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 149 Leaves oblongo-lanceolate. 1871 LEIGHTON *Lichenflora* 37 Oblong or oblongo-ovoid.

Oblo·quial, *a. rare.* [f. as next + -AL: cf. *colloquial.*] Of or pertaining to obloquy.

1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* 24 Obloquial arrows seldom whiz around, But from that quiver Error hangs—behind.

Obloquious (*ǫ*blō·ukwiəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *obloqui-um* OBLOQUY + -OUS.] Characterized by obloquy or evil-speaking; bringing reproach or disgrace.

1611 COTGR., *Mesdisant*, reproachfull, detractiue, obloquious. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 16 Emulations, which are apt to rise and vent in obloquious acrimony. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 193 After many obloquious Salutes she put this Affront on him.

† **Oblo·quity.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *obloquī* or *obloquium* (see next) + -ITY.] Opposition or contradiction in speech or writing.

1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* VIII. 792 To doe it by way of narration, or by obliquity [*later edd.* oblo-] of wordes. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 363 A line or sentence cannot escape these Critickes, if there appeare obloquitie, or antipathie to their inneterate forgeries.

Obloquy (*ǫ*blō·kwi). Also 5-6 obliqui, -lyquy, 6 -licque, -loqui, -ye, 6-7 -ie. [ad. late L. *obloqui-um* contradiction, f. *obloquī* to speak against, gainsay, contradict, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *loquī* to speak. (The early spelling *obliq-* may have arisen through confusion with *oblique.*)]

1. Evil-speaking directed against a person or thing; abuse, detraction, calumny, slander. † Formerly also with *an* and *pl.*, An abusive or calumnious speech or utterance (*obs.*).

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 281 In this tyme cam oute a bulle.. whech revokid alle the graces that had be graunted..of whech ros mech slaundir and obliqui ageyn the Cherch. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. xl. 229 Infyrmytes, & iniurye, oblyquies & repreues..these thynges helpe to purches vertues. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 49 He..did vpbrayd me with my Fathers death; Which obloquie set barres before my tongue. 1673 *True Worsh. God* p. ii, I shall not

much concern my self with the obloquies of such men. 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1839) 375 It would be prudent perhaps not to expose himself again to the obloquy of his detractors. 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng.* viii. (1880) 137 They had to .. hold their convictions in the face of obloquy, opposition.

b. Abuse or detraction as it affects the person spoken against; the condition of being spoken against; evil fame, bad repute; reproach, disgrace.

1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 380 They that be abut yow be in obloquy of all men. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 618 All was ruled by the quene & her counsayll..to the great maugre & oblyquy of the quene. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 767 From the great obloquy that he was in so late before, he was .. in so great trust that .. he was made [etc.] 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* iv. iii, The just revenge Upon the author of thy obloquies. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* vii. § 337 And undergo the perpetual obloquy of having lost a Kingdom.

†2. *transf.* A cause, occasion, or object of detraction or reproach; a reproach, a disgrace. *Obs.*

1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* 39 To shew what an obloquie these impudent incipients in Arts are vnto Art. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* iv. ii. 44 An honour longing to our house,.. Which were the greatest obloquie i' the world, In me to loose. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. vii. (1651) 356, I have been .. arraigned and condemned, I am a common obloquy.

†Oblucta·tion. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *obluctātiōn-em*, n. of action f. L. *obluctārī*, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *luctārī* to wrestle, struggle.] Striving or struggling against something; resistance, opposition.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 400 These muscles partly by yeelding and giuing ground, partly by obluctation or opposition do secure the Membrane from being torne. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* I. xii. § 2 (1622) 125 To vse that artificiall obluctation, and facing out of the matter.

Oblyge, -lys, Oblyke, obs. ff. Oblige, Oblique.

†Obmiss, *v. Obs. rare.* In 5 **obmysse**, 6 **obmyse.** [f. L. *obmiss-*, ppl. stem of *obmitt-ĕre*, late spelling of *omittĕre* to Omit.] = next.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxviii. 110 To haue obmyssed for to dyscute som of the condyeyons and enyll operacyons of the cursed proserpyne. 1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terapeut.* 2 Eiv, Where they haue estemed that it shulde be superflue to recyte, they haue obmysed and left some.

†Obmit, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *obmittĕre*: see prec.] *trans.* To leave out, omit.

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terapeut.* 2 Eiv, Obmyttyng and leauyng the secounde. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* xx. 173 The wbyche I do thinke better to obmyt, and to leue vnwryten. 1684 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 107 To continue These words, writing [etc.]..Speaking to be Obmitted.

†Obmurmura·tion, *Obs.* [ad. L. *obmurmurātiōn-em*, n. of action from *obmurmurāre* to murmur against, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *murmurāre* to Murmur.] A murmuring against something. So **†Obmu·rmuring** *vbl. sb.* [f. **obmurmur* vb.].

1604 Tooker *Fabrique Ch.* 120 Their envie and obmurmuration. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. ii. II. x, Maugre all th' obmurmurings of sense. 1648 J. Goodwin *Right & Might* 26 Religious men breake out of the way of .. truth, with the renitency and obmurmuration of their judgements and consciences.

Obmutescence (*ɒbmiute·sĕns*). [f. L. *obmūtēsc-ĕre* to become dumb or mute (f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *mūtēscĕre* to grow mute) + -ence.] A becoming (wilfully) mute, speechless, or dumb; the action of obstinately remaining mute.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. viii. 122 A vehement fear which naturally produceth obmutescence. 1794 Paley *Evid.* II. ii. (1817) 59 The obmutescence, the gloom and mortification of religious orders. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 488 Subject to habitual and invincible obmutescence.

So **Obmute·scent** *a.*, remaining mute.

1876 G. Meredith *Beauch. Career* I. iv. 61 [He] pummelled the obmutescent mass, to the confusion of a conceivable epic.

Obnebulate (*ɒbne·biulēit*), *v. rare.* [f. Ob- 1 c + L. *nebula* mist, fog + -ate[3]: cf. Obnubilate *v.*] *trans.* To obscure as with a mist; to befog, cloud.

c 1540 Boorde *The boke for to Lerne* C iij b, It doth obfuske and doth obnebulat the memorie. 1547 — *Brev. Health* ccx. 72 b, Colde reume..doth obnebulate a mans memorye. 1834 H. O'Brien *K. Towers Irel.* 120 So punctilious was their regard to euphony, they scrupled not to cancel, or otherwise obnebulate the essential..letters of the primitive words.

†Obnec·tion. *Obs. rare*[−0]. [n. of action f. L. *obnectĕre*, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 a) + *nectĕre* to tie.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Obnection*, a fast knitting, as in marriage.

†Obni·xely, *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. after L. *obnixē* adv., strenuously (f. *obnix-us*, pa. pple. of *obnītī* to struggle or strive against): see -ly [2].] Earnestly, strenuously.

1641 E. Codrington *Let. to Sir E. Dering* 24 May in *Proc. in Kent* (Camden) 50 Most humbly and most obnixely I must beseach both them and you.

†Obni·xiously, *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [irreg. f. L. *obnixē* (see prec.) + -ous + -ly [2].] = prec.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 450 At the sight of each new Moone [they] bequeath their Cattell to her protection, obnixiously imploring the pale Lady of the night, that shee will leaue their Bestiall in as good plight, as shee found them.

Obnounce (*ɒbnau·ns*), *v. Rom. Antiq.* [ad. L. *obnuntiāre*, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *nuntiāre* to tell.] *intr.* Of a Roman magistrate: To announce an unfavourable omen (and thus prevent, stop, or render void, some public transaction).

1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. vi. 424 Milo..was always at hand to inhibit his proceedings, by *obnouncing*, as it was called, or declaring that he was taking the auspices on that day. 1853 Merivale *Rom. Rep.* ix. (1867) 266 The people..offered him, his colleague in vain obnouncing, the provinces of the Cisalpine and Illyricum.

Obnoxiety (*ɒbnɒksəi·ĕti*). *rare.* [f. L. *obnoxius* Obnoxious + *-ety*: see -ity.] The state of being obnoxious or liable *to* something; liability.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Obnoxiety*, obnoxiousness; liableness to danger, punishment, or to the lash. 1839 J. Rogers *Antipopopr.* III. iii. 155 Obnoxiety to the ridicule..of man.

Obnoxious (*ɒbnɒ·kʃəs*), *a.* [f. L. *obnoxiōs-us*, f. *obnoxi-us* exposed to harm, subject, liable, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 a, b) + *noxa* hurt, injury; cf. *noxius* hurtful, injurious, Noxious.]

1. Exposed to (actual or possible) harm; subject or liable to injury or evil of any kind.

a. With *to*: Liable, subject, exposed, open (*to* anything harmful, or undesirable; also, by extension, *to* any kind of influence or agency). Formerly the prevailing use; now less frequent than 6.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxxi. § 13 Whom..they would ..make obnoxious to what punishment themselves list. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. III. ii, The finest wits .. are before other obnoxious to it [melancholy]. 1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 93 Cover them with fern or straw, to secure them from the frosts, to which they are obnoxious. 1665 Glanvill *Scepsis Sci.* xiii. 73 Being..thus obnoxious to fallacy in our apprehensions. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* (Cassell) 208 The town of Mansoul .. now lies obnoxious to its foes. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 441 ¶ 2 We are obnoxious to so many Accidents. 1754 Sherlock *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 45 They render themselves obnoxious to the Justice of God. 1810 Southey *Kehama* xiv. xiv, That corporeal shape alike to pain Obnoxious as to pleasure. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. liv. (1862) IV. 565 Obnoxious to general dislike. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 406/2 A similar case, and is obnoxious to similar criticism.

†b. With *inf.* Liable. *Obs.*

1610 Donne *Pseudo-martyr* 118 Our corruption now is more obnoxious and apter to admitte and inuite such poysonous ingredients. 1643 Abp. Williams *Let. in Carte Collect. Lett.* (1735) 254 His Majestie .. soe obnoxious to be shaken and removed by variety of councills out of any settled resolution. *a* 1677 Hale *Contempl.* II. 49 The time of Youth is most Obnoxious to forget God. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) II. 72 They..were obnoxious to be taken up by every peevish sheriff or magistrate.

†c. *simply.* Liable or exposed to harm. *rare.*

a 1631 Donne *Progr. Soul* in *Poems* (1633) 265 Thinke but how poore thou wast, how obnoxious, Whom a small lumpe of flesh could poyson thus. 1682 *Enq. Elect. Sheriffs* 1 Were it not for the discharge of my duty .. I should not so far expose and lay myself obnoxious, as I foresee I shall do.

†2. Liable to punishment or censure; guilty, blameworthy, reprehensible. *Obs.*

1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.*, *Obnoxious*, subiect to danger, faultie. 1610 Donne *Pseudo-martyr* 353 The Doctrines of the Keyes..and all the ceremonies, which were the most obnoxious matters. 1642 *Vind. of King* p. ii, It could make that obnoxious, which till this Parliament no man could ever call a fault. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. xiii, Our .. persons were not obnoxious. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Misc. Writ.* (ed. Prior) I. 535 A late work has appeared to us highly obnoxious in this respect.

†3. Subject to the rule, power, or authority of another; answerable, amenable (*to* some authority); dependent, subject; hence, submissive, obsequious, deferential. Const. *to. Obs.*

1581 Savile *Tacitus, Hist.* II. xix. (1604) 80 The Generals being obnoxious, and not daring to prohibit it. *Ibid.* xxxvii. (1591) 75 One..of their owne creation, and therefore wholly obnoxious to them. 1658 Cleveland *Rustick Ramp.* Wks. (1687) 437 That Kings are only the Tenants of Heaven, obnoxious to God alone. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 119 Hans-Towns,..partly..free; and partly Provincial, and obnoxious. *a* 1695 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 397 Most of them .. being sneaking and obnoxious, they did run rather with the temper of the Warden than stand against him. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* v. 77 An existence that is not dependent upon or obnoxious to any other. 1754 A. Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 72 Whether they are not obnoxious to the Association for preserving the Game.

†4. With *to*: Exposed to the (physical) action or influence of; liable to be affected by; open to.

1628 Le Grys tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 56 That thinne substance, which by its own lenitie is obnoxious to whatever presseth it. 1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 122 West-Friezland..lyeth Eastward obnoxious to Westphalen in High-Germany, N. and W. to the main Ocean. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* cclviii, The most in fields like herded beasts lie down, To dews obnoxious. 1671 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 235 They are obnoxious to sense, and fall under our cognisance.

¶5. *erron.* (by confusion with *noxious*): Hurtful, injurious. *Obs.*

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 368 Cold aire in time of sweating is obnoxious and dangerous. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 323 Crocodile..the most obnoxious of sea monsters. 1646 J. Hall *Horæ Vac.* 81 Unseasonable times of study are very obnoxious, as after meales. 1683 Salmon *Doron Med.* II. 587 Powerful in extirpating all obnoctious tumors.

6. That is an object of aversion or dislike; offensive, objectionable, odious, highly disagreeable; sometimes with more active force: Giving offence, acting objectionably. (Cf. 2 and 5.) The chief current use, app. affected by association with *noxious*. Const. *to.*

1675 Wood *Life* 3 July (O. H. S.) II. 318 A very obnoxious person; an ill neighbour; and given much to law sutes with any. 1680 in Somers *Tracts* I. 110 To make them loathsome and obnoxious to the People. 1789 Belsham *Ess.* I. iii. 53 Strickland .. had the presumption to move the obnoxious bill. 1841 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 69 Carlyle .. is becoming very obnoxious now that he has become popular. 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I. vii. 449 They did not dare to publish a work if its author were obnoxious to the Court. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xi. (1878) 216 Thumb-marks I find very obnoxious.

Obno·xiously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly [2].] In an obnoxious manner (in any sense of the adj.).

1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. iv. 161 They seldome come to a pitcht Field: their dangers are little or soddaine, for they are obnoxiously pacified [*obnoxie placantur*; see prec. 3]. 1755 Johnson, *Obnoxiously*, in a state of subjection; in the state of one liable to punishment. 1828 Webster, *Obnoxiously.* [1.] In a state of subjection or liability. 2. Reprehensibly; odiously; offensively. *Mod.* He behaved most obnoxiously.

Obno·xiousness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or state of being obnoxious.

1. Liability to injury, evil, etc.: see Obnoxious 1. Const. *to, unto.*

1652 Br. Hall *Invis. World* I. v, Their deadly machinations and our miserable obnoxiousness. 1654 Warren *Unbelievers* 48 An obnoxiousnesse unto punishment. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 166 Sensible of our own obnoxiousness to the like slips and falls. 1729 Stackhouse *Body Divin.* iv. i. § 2 (1776) II. 419 Our obnoxiousness to the severity of his laws. 1871 Markby *Elem. Law* § 148 Duty or obligation is..sometimes described as obnoxiousness to a sanction.

†2. Liability to punishment or censure; guilt, blameworthiness. *Obs.*

1610 Donne *Pseudo-martyr* 269 Bellarmine, delt herein with more obnoxiousnesse and lesse excuse then Binius. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Dorsetshire* I. (1662) 289 Considering his own Obnoxiousness for so rash a fact, he..procured his pardon at Court. 1704 M. Henry *Communicant's Comp.* x, Considering..our unworthiness and obnoxiousness.

3. Offensiveness, objectionableness, odiousness.

1828 Webster s. v., The obnoxiousness of the law rendered the legislature unpopular. 1851 Gallenga *Italy* I. 26 They could not drive the Austrians from Lombardy, but gave them palpable hints of their obnoxiousness there.

†Obnu·bilate, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *obnūbilāt-us*, pa. pple. of *obnūbilāre*: see next.] Covered or darkened as with a cloud; overclouded; obscured.

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* I. 246 In hir net thow art obnubilate. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* xix. iv. 758 The reason and sence are both besotted and obnubilate. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Epigr.* xxxvi. Wks. II. 266/1 Mans vnderstanding's so obnubilate.

Obnubilate (*ɒbniū·bilēit*), *v.* [f. L. *obnūbilāt-*, ppl. stem of *obnūbilāre* to cover with clouds or fog. Cf. F. *obnubiler*, OF. *obnubler* (12th c. in Godef.).] *trans.* To darken, dim, cover, or hide with or as with a cloud; to overcloud; to obscure (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 78 As mystes and exhalations..obnubilate and darken the beames of the Sun. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* Cert. Poems (1871) 135 Your false intent faire wordes obnubilate. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. II. ii, So doth this melancholy vapour obnubilate the mind. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. iv. 196 Clouds obnubilating the Face of Heaven shall skreen the Sun from us. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 461 Until they raise a dust which obnubilates that better light. 1838 J. P. Kennedy *Rob of Bowl* x. (1860) 93 Your smokers [are] obnubilated in their own clouds.

Hence **Obnu·bilated** *ppl. a.*

1830 R. Chambers *Life Jas. I*, I. ix. 246 He found his mind in that obnubilated state. 1839 Raymond in *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 514 Some narration of 'himself and times', whereby his obnubilated patronymic might transpire to the fullest content.

Obnubilation (*ɒbniūbilēi·ʃən*). [n. of action from prec. Cf. OF. *obnubilation* (15th c. in Godef.).] The action of darkening or fact of being darkened as with a cloud; obscuration.

1610 J. Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* III. xv. 128 Neither can the Moone be eclipsed but..in her farthest posture from the sunne: then is she prostitute to obnubilation. 1653 Waterhouse *Apol. Learn.* 175 Their obnubilation of bodies coruscant. 1819 *Hermit in London* II. 133 Fog and sunshine, obnubilation and light.

b. *spec.* Obscuration or clouding of the mind or faculties. See also quot. 1892.

1753 Rutty *Diary* 17 Dec. in Boswell *Johnson* an. 1777, An hypochondriack obnubilation from wind and indigestion. 1803 Beddoes *Hygeia* IX. 198 Dimness or *obnubilation* of sight. 1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* I. 519 The patient lost consciousness for several hours, and afterwards lay for several days in a state of torpor or obnubilation. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Obnubilation*, a dazzling of the eyes without giddiness, so that objects seem to be seen through a cloud, as in threatened fainting.

†Obnu·bilous, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *obnūbil-us* overclouded (f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 c) + *nūbilum* cloudy sky, cloud) + -ous. Cf. OF. *obnuble* in same sense.] Overclouded; cloudy, indistinct.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 9 The obnubilous and clowdy processe of this mater.

Obnu·nciate, *v. rare*[−0]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *obnunciāre*: see Obnounce.] = Obnounce. So **Obnunciation.**

1623 Cockeram II, To Tell ill newes, *Obnunciate*; a Telling thereof, *Obnunciation*. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s. v., *Obnunciation*,..as the ancient Romans were wont to dissolve their Assemblies (which dissolution they called obnunciation) when soever any evil token was seen or heard, either by the Magistrate or Augur.

Oboe (ō·boi, ‖ō·boı̯ē). [a. It. *oboe* (ō·boē), adapted spelling of F. *hautbois*: see HAUTBOY.]

1. A wooden double-reed wind-instrument, forming the treble to the bassoon: = HAUTBOY, 1.

[1724 *Explic. For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 51 *Oboe*, or *Oboy*, is a Hautboy, or Hoboy. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 105 *Hoboy*. The name of this instrument is from the French *Hautbois*; and not from the Italian *Oboe*. ..*Oboe* has no meaning, as the French name has.] 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i, With the tender accents of his oboe. 1840 Hoon *Up the Rhine* 244 They played upon fiddles, oboes, &c. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* ix. 160 The trumpet breaking in on the flute, and the oboë confounding both. *attrib.* and *Comb.* 1881 J. T. SLUGG *Remin. Manch.* xxvi. 298 Gregory, violinist; Hughes, oboe player.

2. Name of a reed-stop in an organ, with metal pipes, giving a penetrating tone.

[*c* 1700, 1829: see HAUTBOY 1 c.] 1834 *Specif. Organ York Minster* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 600 Swell Organ. ..42. Horn. 43. Trumpet. 44. Oboe.

† **O-bofe**, obs. form of ABOVE.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4912 A blewe bleaut o-bofe brad him al ouire.

Oboist (ō·boı̯ist). [f. OBO-E + -IST.] A performer on the oboe.

1863 HUSK in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. III. 415 The oboists of the last generation using reeds of very large dimensions. 1882 E. J. C. MORTON *Heroes Sc., Astron.* 273 The future astronomer [Herschel] was oboeist in the band of the guards at Hanover.

Obol (ō·bŏl). Also 8 **obole**. [ad. L. *obol-us*, a. Gr. ὀβολός.] = OBOLUS 1.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 225 The Romans says Plutarch, allowed Nine Obols, or Fifteen Pence a day to him that was sent Abroad upon a publick Treaty. 1771 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 469 The current coin of Athens, was the silver Drachm, which they divided into 6 Oboles. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 75 A man That hath not one small obol in his purse. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 1374 To stuff the mouth Of dikast with the due three-obol fee.

Obolary, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *obol-us* + -ARY.] That contributes an obolus; or, Possessing only oboli or small coins, impecunious.

1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Two Races Men*, Distance .. as vast .. as subsisted between the Augustan Majesty, and the poorest obolary Jew that paid it tribute-pittance at Jerusalem.

† **Obolate.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *obolāta* (*terræ*), f. *obol-us*: see -ATE[1] 2 (= It. *-ata*, Pr. *-ada*, F. *-ée*).] A portion of land assumed to be worth a halfpenny a year.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. vii. 58 Quantities of Land taking their denominations from our vsual Coine; as Fardingdeales, Obolates, Denariates, Solidates, Librates. *Ibid.* 59 Then must the Obolat be ½ Acre, the Denariat an Acre, the Solidat 12. acres.

Obole (ō·bōul). [a. F. *obole* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *obolus*: see OBOLUS.]

1. A small French coin orig. of silver, later of billon, in use from 10th to 15th c.; also called *maille* = ½ a denier.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Obole* (*obolus*), a Coyn, variable according to the Country, with us it is an halfpenny. 1830 [E. HAWKINS] *Anglo-Fr. Coinage* 47 The obole or half denier of Henry the Second.

† **2.** = OBOLUS 3. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 36 An obole or half a scruple. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Obole*. ..Also a halfpenny weight, twelve grains among Apothecaries, and fourteen among Mintmen and Goldsmiths.

† **O·bolet.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. OBOL + -ET dim.] = OBOLUS 3.

1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 399 These are reduced into Drachms, Scruples, Obolets, Carats and Grains.

Obolite (ō·bŏlait). *Palæont.* [f. L. *obol-us* + -ITE.] A fossil shell of the genus *Obolus*. *Obolite-grit*, a name for the Silurian formation containing these.

1859 OWEN in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVII. 105/1 Obolite grit. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Obolus*, a genus of bivalves belonging to the Lingula family, and characterised by their orbicular, smooth, calcareo-corneous, sub-equivalve shells. ..There are several species occurring in the Silurians of Northern Europe; hence the 'obolite grit' of Sweden and Russia.

Obolize, erron. form of OBELIZE.

‖ **Obolus** (ō·bŏlŭs). Pl. **oboli** (-əi). [L. *obolus*, a. Gr. ὀβολός.]

1. A silver (in later times bronze) coin of ancient Greece, of the value of ⅛ of a drachma, or about 1½*d.* of English money.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 455 Small peeces of mony ..called Oboli, whereof sixe made a Drachma. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1854 I. 258 An *as* or an *obolus* may carry an higher price than a *denarius* or a drachma. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 243 The pay for attendance in the Assembly was raised from one obolus to three. 1851 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xvii. (1857) 86 Belesarius asking an obolus is more touching than a blind sailor who lost his sight before the mast.

2. Applied to the French OBOLE, and to other coins, mostly of small value, formerly current in Europe; also used allusively for any small coin.

In the Middle Ages there were *oboli* of gold, silver, and copper: see Du Cange s. v.

In English monetary reckoning formerly used for a halfpenny, and abbreviated *ob.*; see OB., and cf. DENARIUS 2.

1761 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 28 Dec., Their East India bonds did not fall an obolus under par. 1849 W. IRVING *Mahomet* xxxiv. (1853) 152 The boor, who knew nothing of jewels, demanded four silver *oboli*, or drachms. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* IV. 209 We women should..not throw back an obolus inscribed With Cæsar's image lightly. 1861 *Morn. Post* 22 Nov., The obolus of St. Peter continues to supply the Government of his Holiness with ample means of providing for the pecuniary exigencies of the State. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* I. 78 Cheapen it meanly to an obolus. 1893 BITHELL *Counting-Ho. Dict.* s. v., In the Ionian Islands, before the introduction of the system of the French Monetary Convention, the Obolus was 1–100th part of the Ionian Dollar, worth 4*d.* English.

† **3.** *Apothecaries' Weight.* A weight of 10 grains, or half a scruple. *Obs.*

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXX. (1495) nniij/2 The leest parte of weyghte hyghte Calculus and the fourth parte of weyghte Obulus.] 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XXVI. XXI. (1678) 642 Ten grains of these [barley corns] make an Obolus. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 22 The fabrile glue .. 3 Oboli being drunk with hot Water help the spitting of bloud.

4. *Palæont.* A genus of fossil brachiopods, with smooth orbicular bivalve shells, found in the Silurian rocks in Russia and elsewhere.

1859 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVII. 105/1. 1865 [see OBOLITE].

Oboue(n, **Obout,** obs. ff. ABOVE, ABOUT.

Oboval (ɒbı̯ōu·văl), *a. Nat. Hist.* = next.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Obovate (ɒbı̯ōu·vēt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [OB- 2.] Inversely ovate; egg-shaped with the broader end upmost or forward.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXXII. (1794) 494 Apple-form Bryum has large spherical heads; and in the Pear-form species they are obovate. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. XXX. 157 The figure..in those [larvae] of the water-beetles ..approaches to an obovate shape. 1877–84 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl.* p. vi, Stem-leaves obovate, having petioles.

b. In comb. with another adj., denoting a form intermediate between the obovate and some other, as *obovate-cuneate*, *-lanceolate*, *-oblong*, *-spathulate*.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* v. (1858) 56 Leaflets oblong, or obovate-cuneate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 196 Bellis perennis .. leaves obovate-spathulate. *Ibid.* 324 Viscum album, .. leaves obovate-lanceolate obtuse. *Ibid.* 460 Asplenium Ruta-muraria..pinnæ 3–7 obovate-cuneate.

Obovatifolious (ɒbı̯ōvēti·fōu·liəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *obovātifoli-us* (f. *obovāt-us* OBOVATE + *folium* leaf) + -OUS.] Having obovate leaves.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Obova·to-, used as combining form of mod.L. *obovātus* OBOVATE, as in **obovato-lanceolate** (= *obovate-lanceolate*), **obovato-retuse** *adjs.*

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* No. 163 [leaves] obovato-lanceolate. 1839 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 209 Leaflets obovato-retuse.

Obovoid (ɒbı̯ōu·void), *a. Nat. Hist.* [OB- 2.] Somewhat egg-shaped, with the broader end upward or outward; somewhat obovate.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 276 Antennæ inserted near the mouth, the first joint obovoid. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 361 Cypripedium Calceolus .. lip .. obovoid.

Obprobrious, etc., obs. ff. OPPROBRIOUS, etc.

Obpyramidal (ɒbpiræ·midăl), *a. Nat. Hist.* [OB- 2.] Inversely pyramidal; of the form of an inverted pyramid.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 210 Fruit obpyramidal.

Obpyriform (ɒbpi·rifōm), *a. Nat. Hist.* [OB- 2.] Inversely pyriform; pear-shaped, with the thicker end at the base.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 408 Carex teretiuscula. ..Fruit obpyriform.

Obraid, obrayde, obreide, corrupt ff. UPBRAID *v.*: cf. ABRAID *v.*[2]

Obregge, obs. erron. form of ABRIDGE.

1444 *Rolls Parl.* V. 124.

Obreption (ɒbre·pʃən). [ad. L. *obreptiōn-em* a creeping or stealing upon, n. of action from *obrep-ĕre* to creep up to, steal upon, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 a) + *repĕre* to creep. Cf. F. *obreption* (1457 *orrepcion* in Godef.).]

1. The obtaining or trying to obtain something by craft or deceit, *spec.* in *Eccl.* and *Sc. Law*, of a dispensation, gift, etc. by false statement. (Opp. to *subreption*, obtaining by suppression of truth.)

1611 COTGR., *Obreption*, an obreption; the creeping, or stealing to a thing by craftie meanes. 1623 COCKERAM, *Obreption*, a getting of things by craft. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. IV. xviii. 269 Dispensations..shall be invalid; if the Ordinaries..shall not first take..Cognizance of them, to see whether there is no Subreption or Obreption in their Petitions or Requests. 1752 MCDOUALL *Inst. Law Scot.* II. III. III. i. 259 Checks against subreption or obreption, *i. e.* their being obtained by concealing the truth, or expressing a falshood. 1894 *Month* Mar. 391 If in a petition for a dispensation, there is a narrative or statement which is false, there is said to be obreption.

† **2.** A creeping or stealing upon one unawares.

1642 CUDWORTH *Serm. 1 Cor.* XV. 57 in *Disc. Lord's Supp.*, etc. (1676) 81 Sudden incursions and obreptions, sins of mere ignorance and inadvertency. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 3 The like obreptions or unavoidable importunities of Thoughts, which offer or force themselves upon the Mind.

Obreptitious (ɒbrepti·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *obreptīci-us* (f. *obrept-us*, pa. pple. of *obrep-ĕre*) + OUS: see -ITIOUS[1].] Characterized by obreption (see prec.); containing a false statement made for the sake of obtaining something. Hence **Obrepti·tiously** *adv.*

1611 COTGR., *Obreptice*, obreptitious, stollen, foisted in. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Obreption*, a creeping, or stealing upon by craft; whence obreptitious, *i.* stollen upon by crafty means. 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* IV. 295 An obreptitious and surreptitious Version. 1875 MANNING in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 18 The Archbishop, believing the Bull to be obreptitious .. would not publish it. 1890 T. E. BRIDGETT *Blund. & Forg.* 18 Perhaps the rescript .. was obtained obreptitiously or subreptitiously.

† **Obrize.** *Obs.* Also **obryze**; **obrison, -zon.** [ad. L. *obryza*, *obryzum* (*aurum*) = Gr. ὄβρυζον (χρυσίον), tried or standard gold, in 16th c. F. *obrisé* (*or*). Cf. L. *obrussa* the testing of gold by fire, test, proof, touchstone.] In *Obrize gold*, also *(gold-)obrizon*: Pure or refined gold; fine gold.

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. viii. (1554) 172 b, Iupiter reygned, put out his father elene Chaunged obrison into siluer shene. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 312 His Vessells, even of basest Vse, were of Obryze Gold. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 158 A most fortunate jewel to Britain, better worth being but Copper, then obrize Gold. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Obrizum* [1706 *Obryzum*] q. *Ophirizum*, fine gold, gold of Ophir. 1670 (*title*) The Golden Calf .. In which is handled The..Wonder of Nature, in Transmuting Metals; viz. How the intire Substance of Lead, was in one Moment Transmuted into Gold-Obrizon.

† **Obrode,** obs. form of ABROAD.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 140 And sithen þei blosmed obrode.

Obrogate (ō·brŏgēt), *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *obrogāre* partly to repeal a law by passing a new one, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *rogāre* to ask, supplicate, propose a law, introduce a bill.] **a.** To repeal (a law) by passing a new one. † **b.** (See quot. 1656.) So **Obroga·tion.**

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Obrogate*, to check or interrupt one in his tale, to gainsay. To abrogate [*sic*, *ed.* 1674 obrogate] a Law, is to proclaim a contrary Law, for taking away the former. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Obrogation*, an interrupting, or hindring, also a gain-saying. 1893 A. H. GREENIDGE in *Class. Rev.* Oct. 348/2 An act of parliament had been passed which was in direct conflict with a charter: ..and *ipso facto* the clause in this charter was obrogated. But we need not be surprised if the conservative party refused to admit this obrogation.

Obrotund (ɒbrotv·nd), *a.* [f. L. *ob-* + *rotund-us* round, after L. *oblong-us* oblong.] Of a rounded form, but longer in one direction than in the other; somewhat round.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* vi. (1653) 110 In Sumatra, they have Eyes, obrotund, of green colour. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Obrotund*, somewhat round.

† **Obround,** *a. Obs.* [f. *ob-* + ROUND.] = prec.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. 68 Of one single bulb or several, whether Obround, Compressed, Oblong, Coated or Scaly. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 374/1 Obround [is] a round that is longer one way than another.

† **Obru·mpent,** *a. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. (reputed) L. *obrumpĕre*, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 d) + *rumpĕre* to break.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Obrumpent*, breaking or bursting.

† **Obru·te,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *obrūt-*, ppl. stem of *obru-ĕre* to overwhelm, bury; f. *ob-* (OB- 1 c) + *ru-ĕre* to fall, rush down.] *trans.* To overwhelm, bury; to cover over.

1541 BECON *News out of Heaven* in *Early Wks.* (1843) 57 If ye seriously consider the misery wherewith ye were obruted and overwhelmed before. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 72 Obruted with dung after they were put into a new pot.

† **Obsa·lutate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *obsalūtāre* to offer to salute, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 a) + *salūtāre* to salute.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Obsalutate*, to offer to salute. [1644 Ridiculed in *Vindex Anglicus* 5, 6.]

† **Obsa·turate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *obsaturāre* to sate, cloy, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *saturāre* to fill.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Obsaturate*, to fill too much, to giue a man his fill.

Obscene (ɒbsī·n), *a.* [ad. L. *obscēnus*, *obscæmus* adverse, inauspicious, ill-omened; transf. abominable, disgusting, filthy, indecent: of doubtful etymology. Perh. immed. after F. *obscène* (1560 in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. Offensive to the senses, or to taste or refinement; disgusting, repulsive, filthy, foul, abominable, loathsome. Now somewhat *arch.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 131 That in a Christian Climate, Soules refin'de Should shew so heynous, black, obscene a deed. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* II. 5 Sorcerers..are shut with obscene Dogs out of the holy City. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 263 In rags obscene decreed to roam. 1845 MRS. JAMESON *Mem. Early It. Paint.* II. 13 Hideous reptiles, as adders, lizards, toads, ..and other crawling and flying obscene and obnoxious things. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* iii. 178 The bright Wandel, divine of waters as Castaly, is filled .. with old shoes, obscene crockery, and ashes.

2. Offensive to modesty or decency; expressing or suggesting unchaste or lustful ideas; impure, indecent, lewd. † *Obscene parts*, privy parts (*obs.*).

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* XXXVIII. 133 Be not obsceane though wanton in thy rimes. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 102 [He] lets his tongue loose to obscene and filthy Communication. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 405 Chemos, th' obscene dread of Moabs Sons. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 39 On the Walls..were obscene Images. 1724 WATTS

Logic I. iv. § 3 Words that were once chaste, by frequent use grow obscene and uncleanly. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XII. 115 Her [Scylla's] parts obscene the raging billows hide. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess., Milton* (1851) I. 13 The rabble of Comus..reeling in obscene dances. 1899 *Athenæum* 14 Apr. 475/2 Our later writers are saucy rather than obscene.

†**3.** Ill-omened, inauspicious. (A Latinism.) *Obs.*

1635-56 COWLEY *Davideis* II. 818 The trembling Serpents close and silent lye The Birds obscene far from his Passage fly. 1833-6 J. EAGLES *Sketcher* (1856) 170 Evil-boding fowl, and hats obscene.

Obscenely (*ɒbsī'nli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an obscene manner: a. Repulsively, loathsomely (*arch.*); b. Indecently, lewdly.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 145 Most inconie vulgar wit, When it comes so smoothly off, so obscenely, as it were, so fit. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* ii, The masoreths..gave us this insulse rule out of their Talmud, that all words which in the law are writ obscenely, must be changd to more civil words. 1710 *Tatler* No. 259 ? 3 For speaking obscenely to the Lady Penelope Touchwood. 1740 C. PITT *Æneid* XII. 855 Then on a lofty beam, the matron ty'd The noose dishonest, and obscenely dy'd.

Obsceneness (*ɒbsī'nnés*). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being obscene; obscenity.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 757/2 Herein is seen [the] elegance and propriety [of words], when we use them fitly,..as when we..escape obsceneness, and gain in the grace and property which helps significance. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Fables..free from any note of infamy or obsceneness.

Obscenity (*ɒbse'nĭti*). [ad. L. *obscēnĭtās*, f. *obscēn-us* OBSCENE: perh. immed. ad. F. *obscénité* (1511 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Obscene quality or character: a. Impurity, indecency, lewdness (esp. of language); in *pl.* obscene words or matters.

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 831 In many of their..idoll seruices..they vsed much obscenitie. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iv, Worse..then the worst obscenities of heathen superstition. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 530 No pardon vile Obscenity should find Tho' wit and art conspire to move your mind. 1829 SCOTT *Demonol.* vii. 208 The..grossest obscenities ever impressed on paper. 1893 *Ch. Times* 6 Oct. 995/3 Pictures of foul obscenity not to be surpassed in Pompeii.

b. Foulness, loathsomeness; in *pl.* foul acts, dirty work. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 712 Consuming more, in their Obscure Obscænity, On Smoak and Smock, with their appendent Vanity, Then their brave Elders did, when they maintain'd Honour at home, and forrain Glory gain'd. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. iii. (1651) 323 Dishes..nastily dressed by slovenly cooks, that after their obscenities, never wash their bawdy hands. 1807 C. BUCHANAN in *Academy* (1876) 21 Oct. 410/1 One of the victims..was a well-made young man. .. He danced for a while before the idol [Juggernaut],..then rushing suddenly to the wheels he shed his blood under the tower of obscenity.

†**Obsce'nous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *obscēn-us* + -OUS.] = OBSCENE. Hence †**Obsce'nously** *adv.*, †**Obsce'nousness.**

1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* Pref. ? 7 In all Ariosto..there is not a word of ribaldry or obscenousnesse. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* VI. 333 Obscenous and naughty Bookes. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. To Rdr. (1612) 332 Their Literature obscenously So suteth to Scurrilitie.

Obscura camera = *camera obscura*, CAMERA 4.

1706 in PHILLIPS.

Obscu'rancy. *rare*⁻¹. [f. next: see -ANCY.] The quality of being obscurant.

1825 *Edin. Rev.* XLII. 479 The time will certainly come when that power [Prussia] will repent that she ever sided with Barbarism, Obscurancy, and Despotism.

Obscurant (*ɒbskiū'rănt*), *sb.* and *a.* [= Ger. *obscurant* (18th c.), f. L. *obscūrānt-*, pr. pple. of *obscūrāre* to darken, obscure: cf. mod.F. *obscurant* (Littré).]

A. *sb.* One who obscures; one who strives to prevent inquiry, enlightenment or reform.

1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 597 On their adversaries they endeavour to impose the names of *Finsterlinge, Obscurants*, or *Bedarkeners*. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) II. 153, I will venture to appeal to these self-obscurants whose faith dwells in the Land of the Shadow of Darkness. 1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 211 The obscurants of that venerable seminary resisted only the more strenuously every effort at a reform within Cologne itself. 1900 E. CLODD in *Literary Guide* 1 Nov. 164/2 Here ..the battle between the psychological evolutionist and the theological obscurant still rages.

B. *adj.* That obscures or darkens; of or belonging to an obscurant: see A.

1878 GROSART *Introd. to H. More's Poems* 46/1 Recondite and obscurant speculation. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. v. 67 All around, she was yielding her hand to partners—obscurant males whose touch leaves a stain.

Obscurantism (*ɒbskiū'rănti'z'm*). [f. prec. + -ISM: = Ger. *obscurantismus* (18th c.); in mod.F. *obscurantisme* (Littré).] The practice or principles of an obscurant; opposition to inquiry or enlightenment.

1834 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* III. 4 When the clergy complain..of the little influence they possess..the hereditary 'obscurantism' of their caste is..at once the reason and the defence. 1838-48 [see next). 1860 MARSH *Lect. Eng. Lang.* 8 Continental liberty is threatened..now by Muscovite barbarism, and now by pontifical obscurantism. 1883 *American* VII. 3 A victory of obscurantism and ignorance over enlightenment and progress.

Obscurantist (*ɒbskiū'rănt*ist), *sb.* and *a.* [f. as prec. + -IST.]

A. *sb.* One who opposes the progress of intellectual enlightenment.

1838-48 HARE *Guesses* (1874) 501 People have been sounding the alarm for many years past all over Europe against what they call *obscurantism* and *obscurantists*. *Ibid.*, The true obscurantists are the passions, the prejudices, the blinding delusions of our nature, warpt by evil habits and self-indulgence; the real obscurantism is bigotry, in all its forms, which are many, and even opposite. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxvii. 5 The obstacles thrown in the way of Education by the English Obscurantists.

B. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an obscurantist; opposed to enlightenment.

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xvii, You working men complain of the clergy for being bigoted and obscurantist, and hating the cause of the people. 1882 GOLDW. SMITH in *19th Cent.* July 6 A priesthood as absolute and as obscurantist as the Druids.

†**Obscurate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *obscūrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *obscūrāre* to obscure.] Obscured; darkened.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. xii. in Ashm. (1652) 151 The Son in hys uprysyng obscurate Shalbe. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 395 Except four houris the sone is obscurate.

Obscuration (*ɒbskiŭrē'ʃən*). [ad. L. *obscūrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *obscūrāre* to obscure. So mod.F. *obscuration* (Littré).]

1. The action of obscuring, darkening, or clouding over; the hiding or putting out of sight; obscured or dimmed state or condition; in *Astron.*, occultation, eclipse.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Rec. in Ashm. (1652) 187 Then forth into the North procede by obscuratyon; Of the Red Man and hys Whyte Wyfe callyd Eclypsation. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 103 If the time in the beginning of her obscuration be more, then that which I have heare placed. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1307 The obscuration or ecclipse of the Sunne. *a* 1715 BURNET (J.), As to the sun and moon, their obscuration or change of colour happens commonly before the eruption of a fiery mountain. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 139 The moments..determine the beginning, the greatest obscuration, and the end of the eclipse. *a* 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Nat. Hist. Dee Side* (1855) 178 Here, in the wood, ..there is no continuous obscuration of the sky by the foliage.

transf. 1864 LOWELL *Biglow P.* II. Poet. Wks. (1879) 238 Our old dramatists are full of such obscurations..of the *th*, making *whe'r* of *whether*. 1884 *New Eng. Dict.* Introd. 24 By writing these [the original vowels] with the mark of obscuration, we are enabled to indicate at once the theoretical and the actual pronunciation.

2. *fig.* The darkening or dimming of intellectual light, of the mental vision or understanding, of the sense of words, of truth, etc.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 551 Not to the obscuration but the illustration of Gods glory. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* iii, To Johnson, whose supreme enjoyment was the exercise of his reason, the disturbance or obscuration of that faculty was the evil most to be dreaded. 1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* II. iv. xxix. 438 The obscuration of religion is superstition.

†**Obscu'rative,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *obscūrāt-*, ppl. stem of *obscūrāre* to obscure: see -IVE.] Tending or serving to obscure or render dark.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 234 Antichronismus is an obscurative Scheme in Prophecy which sets down one measure of time for another; as a Week for Seven years.

Obscure (*ɒbskiū'*ə, *a.* (*sb.*) [a. OF. *obscur* (14th c.), earlier *oscur* (12th c.) = It. *oscuro*, Sp., Pg. *obscuro*:—L. *obscūr-us*, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 c) + *scur-*, f. root *scu-*, Skr. *sku-* to cover; cf. L. *scū-tum* shield, Gr. *σκεύη* attire, covering, *σκῦτος* hide.]

1. Devoid of or deficient in light; dark, dim; hence, gloomy, dismal.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5348 Love is right of sich nature; Now is fair, and now obscure, ..And whylom dim, and whylom clere. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 19 b, Ha-a- obscure and derke night wherfore endurest thou so long. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* E vij b, Put in a pryson which was right derke and obscure. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 51 Is't like that Lead containes her? ..it were too grose To rib her seare-cloth in the obscure graue. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* XX. 20 Who so curseth his father or his mother, his lampe shall be put out in obscure darkenesse. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 27 Their Chappel is large but obscure. 1799 COWPER *Castaway* 1 Obscurest night involved the sky. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xliii. (1856) 396 The day misty and obscure.

b. *Obscure rays*, the dark or invisible heat-rays of the solar spectrum.

[1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 44 Here is therefore a species of light which we may term obscure. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 229 Rays which are obscure to some are luminous to others.] 1863 — *Heat* 262 These incandescent coal-points emit an abundance of obscure rays—of rays of pure heat, which have no illuminating power. 1873 W. LEES *Acoustics* III. vii. 125 Most sources of heat emit heat rays, which are partly luminous and partly obscure.

†**c.** *fig.* Intellectually dark; unenlightened. *Obs.*

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. i. 2 The obscure headpieces of one or two loytering Friers. 1596 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* Ded., The more ignorant and obscure time undertooke to correct the more learned and flourishing.

2. Of, pertaining to, or frequenting the darkness; enveloped in darkness, and so eluding sight.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* II. iii. 65 The obscure Bird clamor'd the liue-long Night. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 132 Thir Legions ..with obscure wing Scout farr and wide into the Realm of night. *Ibid.* IX. 159 Wrapt in mist Of midnight vapor, glide obscure, and prie In every Bush. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1851) II. 468 In effect, we had no certainty quhair he went, he wes so obscure. 1882 G. F. ARMSTRONG *Garl. fr. Greece, Last Sortie* 268 There we mocked the keen pursuer's eye, And moved obscure in noiseless solitude.

3. Of colour or hue: Approaching black, dark, sombre; in later use, dingy, dull, not bright.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 79 The holy waters dedicate to the sacryfice became blacke and obscure. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VII. vii. 513 The which divided it selfe into two streames, whereof the one was of a very obscure azure. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 54 Hang'd all over with blacke Arras. .. So as amongst all these obscure colours, there was not any whit discernable. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 167 It is an ill omen .. if their nails decline to a livid or obscure colour. 1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* lviii. An obscure Yellow. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Presage*, If the new Moon has obscure Horns, and that the upper Horn is obscurer than the lower, it will rain in the Wane of the Moon. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 136 Wings partly obscure, partly diaphanous. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 284 *Obscure*, .. a surface which reflects the light but little. 1890 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* II An obscure colour may render concealment more easy for some.

4. Without clearness of form or outline; indistinct, undefined; hardly perceptible to the eye; faint, 'light'.

1593 FALE *Dialling* 45 Draw an obscure or light line from A. to B. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. (1684) 16 You must rule your Paper or Parchment with an obscure Meridian Line, and Parallel Lines. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1115/4 The Nag hath two obscure flesh Brands on his Buttocks. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 160 ? 2 What is distant is in itself obscure, and, when we have no wish to see it, easily escapes our notice. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 341 Wings slightly tinted with brown, and the nerves obscure. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* iv. (1849) 34 The satellites eclipse Jupiter, sometimes passing like obscure spots across his surface.

b. With reference to other senses: Indistinctly perceived, felt, or heard; indistinct.

1597 A. M., tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 4/1 He hath a smalle, feeble, and obscure pulse. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* iii, E .. where it endeth, and soundeth obscure and faintly. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 220 An obscure voice. 1791 WALKER *Eng. Dict., Pronunciation* 23 Nothing tends more to tarnish and vulgarize the pronunciation than this short and obscure sound of the unaccented *u*. 1874 SWEET *Eng. Sounds* 63 The change of the old *u* into *ə* was fully established in the Transition period .. Wallis calls it an obscure sound. 1884 *New Eng. Dict.* Introd. 24 In the Vowels, ordinary (or short) quantity is unmarked .. obscure quality by (ə).

5. Of a place: Not readily seen or discovered; hidden, retired, secret; remote from observation.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* i, He anone toke hym secretely in to his hows, and ledde hym in to a sure and obscure place. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 328 He departed & went by a waye obscure tyl he fond a feld. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 77 Why are you sequestred from all your traine? .. And wandred hither to an obscure plot. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* 23 Penderel had conveyed Him into the obscurest part of it [a coppice]. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 6 They pursue, even such as me, into the obscurest retreats, and haul them before their revolutionary tribunals. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. iii, I also keep arms even in this obscure and safe retreat.

6. Inconspicuous, undistinguished, unnoticed.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 312 Great thynges proceade & increase of smaul & obscure begynnynges. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 60 If you take Nature at the rise..in her rudimental and obscure beginnings. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* (1841) I. Introd. 5 The scene of this little action is not laid very remote, or the circumstance obscure. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* v. (1876) 14 The small and obscure beginnings of great political institutions.

b. Of persons, their station, descent, etc.: Not illustrious or noted; unknown to fame; humble, lowly, mean.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 33 The yonge man..was discended of a basse and obscure parentage. 1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 49 It had byn better for hym to haue byn obscure & vnknowen. 1662 WOOD *Life* Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 462 Died a little better than in an obscure condition. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 10. 69 Be obscure and innocent, rather than conspicuous and guilty. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 30 Let not Ambition mock their useful toil, Their homely joys, and destiny obscure. 1878 J. P. HOPPS *Jesus* vi. 25 Jesus called poor fishermen, sorrowful sinners, obscure workingmen, neglected children.

7. *fig.* Not manifest to the mind or understanding; imperfectly known or understood; not clear or plain; hidden, doubtful, vague, uncertain.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* iii, Of a sentence gyuen upon a derke and obscure cause. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* i. 96 And brought the most obscurest Things to light. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 16 The King of Corsica, who gave no obscure signes of enmity. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 192 Not to know at large of things remote From use, obscure and suttle. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 315 To know the Cause and seat of this Disease, which is often obscure. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 261 Yet geologists have presumed to resort to a nascent order of things..to explain every obscure phenomenon. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 65 The origin of hail is still obscure.

b. Of words, statements, explanations, meanings: Not perspicuous; not clearly expressed; hard to understand. Also, of a speaker or writer.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 8 Which acte..is so obscure derke and diffuse that the true entent of the makers therof cannot perfitely be undrestond. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 61 b, In seekyng to be short be not obscure. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* O 11 A darke, obscure and crabbed style. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xliv. 339 Some of the obscurer places of the New Testament. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1825) II. 265 This discourse was obscure. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 27 Herakleitus of Ephesus, known throughout antiquity by the denomination of the Obscure. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* viii. 230 If there are sentences which are at all obscure.

B. *sb.* **1.** Obscurity, darkness; the 'outer darkness'.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 406 Who shall..through the palpable

obscure find out His uncouth way. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 458 Cautious in th' obscure he hop'd to fly The curious search of Eurycleа's eye. 1812 S. ROGERS *Voy. Columbus* XII. 12 In his progress thro' the dread obscure. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Oxf. in Vac.*, As though a palpable obscure had dimmed the face of things.

2. Indistinctness of outline or colour.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* (1889) 30 An animated..mass of infinitely varied parts—melting gradually into the distant obscure. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 353 And, in the calm obscure of even, All things and colours fade.

3. *Painting. pl.* The 'shades' of a picture.

1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 213 Distance progressively the light, and you will weaken both the clears and the obscures.

Obscure (ǒbskiū·ɹ), *v.* [f. OBSCURE *a.*, or the corresp. L. *obscūrā-re* to obscure, darken, OF. *obscurer*, earlier *oscurer*; cf. It. *oscurare* to darken.]

†**1.** *trans.* To make obscure or dark, to involve in darkness; to darken; to deprive of light or brightness; to dim.

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* ii. (1557) C iij b, The cloude..Whoes moisture doth obscure allthinges about. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 728 Now of this dark night I perceive the reason: Cynthia for shame obscures her silver shine. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. ii. 5 The light of the Sun obscureth the light of the Starres. 1703 POPE *Winter* 30 See gloomy clouds obscure the cheerful day! 1781 COWPER *Hope* 534 Amazed that shadows should obscure the sight Of one whose birth was in a land of light. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* III. xxii, The cuttle-fish, that by obscuring the water sails from its enemy.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become dark.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 84 The erde did trimmill, the stanis clail, The sone obscurit of his licht.

c. *transf. trans.* To make obscure in quality of sound, etc.

1873 J. A. H. MURRAY *Dial. S. Counties Scot.* 132 In other positions the vowel sounds are dulled or obscured to such an extent that they lose their original quality and fall into the obscure ə described. 1884 *New Eng. Dict.* Introd. 24 In modern English speech, vowels are regularly obscured in syllables that have neither primary nor subordinate stress, especially in those that follow the main stress.

2. To dim or lessen the lustre or glory of; 'to put in the shade'; to overshadow or outshine.

1548 LATIMER *Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 30 To deface and obscure Godes glory. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, v. iv. 22 You haue suborn'd this man Of purpose, to obscure my Noble birth. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) II. lxviii. 327 His liberality..obscured the glory of all who had preceded him in the office. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i. 102 That faith no agony shall obscure in me. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 4. 129 As yet .. the fortunes of the University [of Oxford] were obscured by the glories of Paris.

3. To cover or hide from view; to conceal.

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XXXIV. 112 He lay hoping to obscure himselfe in an vnfrequented and desolate place. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 210 Blood-thirsty Arabians, who in holes, caues, and bushes, lie obs[c]ured, waiting for ..Trauellers. 1678 MRS. BEHN *Sir P. Fancy* II. i, What shall I do? 'tis too late to obscure myself. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 70, I have lain obscured in the evening near..where they resort, and .. have kill'd 14 of them. 1767 *Cries of Blood* 22 They plac'd me below .. and obscur'd me with boards. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. iv, His grisled beard and matted hair Obscured a visage of despair. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XXXII. (1878) 548 The moon was now quite obscured.

†**b.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To hide oneself. *Obs.*

1603 PETOWE in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 105 When you might see all pleasures shun the light, And love obscuer, at Elizn's fall. 1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid in Mill* IV. ii, How! there's bad tidings: I must obscure and hear it. 1632 SHIRLEY *Changes* IV. i, Here He obscure. [Withdrawes.]

4. To conceal from knowledge or observation; to keep secret the identity of; to keep dark; to disguise. Also *refl.* †**a.** Of persons. *Obs.*

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 88, I wolde that they wolde set the penne to the paper, and by their industry obscure my rude ignoraunce. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 63 The Prince obscur'd his Contemplation Vnder the Veyle of Wildnesse. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 405 David..fled thence ..to Achis,.. Prince of Geth: where to obscure himselfe, he was forc't to counterfeit both simplicitie and distraction.

b. Of things.

1757 FOOTE *Author* I. Wks. 1799 I. 143 Ay, Robin, there's no obscuring extraordinary talents. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 33 Thou Mirror In whom .. All shapes look glorious which thou gazest on! Ay, even the dim words which obscure thee now Flash, lightning-like, with unaccustomed glow.

5. To render dim or vague to the understanding; to render unintelligible. † *To obscure oneself from*, to render one's meaning obscure to (*obs.*).

1584 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 331 He at first obscured himself from me, and would not be plain. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 129 To obscure, rather than illustrate, that which is so .. plainly there expressed. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 156 ¶ 2 The evidence [is] obscured by inaccurate argumentation. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 409 This language .. serves not to elucidate, but to disguise and obscure. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* xii. 57 It [the fugue form for choruses] should be freely adopted whenever it does not too much obscure the sense of the words.

Hence **Obscu·ring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. iv, Under the hatches of obscuring earth. 1611 COTGR., *Obscurcissement*, an obscuring, darkening, dimming, ouercasting, ouershadowing. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 494 This obscuring of the Sun [by clouds] at noon, is commonly sudden. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 128 The star .. is hid with obscuring clouds. 1873 J. A. H. MURRAY *Dial. S. Counties Scot.* 133 To indicate this obscuring of unaccented vowels. 1885 *Athenæum* 26 Sept. 398/2 The relations between Eve and her brother, little Tom, until the premature obscuring of that bright young piece of manhood.

Obscured (ǒbskiū·ɹd, *poet.* -rĕd), *ppl. a.* [-ED 1.] Made obscure; darkened, dimmed; hidden from the sight or perception; fallen into obscurity.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 67 What obscured light the heauens did grant. 1598 — *Merry W.* V. iii. 15 They are all couch'd in a pit hard by Hernes Oake, with obscur'd Lights. 1763 EOWARDS in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 229 Reflections of obscured things in air, when reflected from the water. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 19/1 Pages of works devoted to extinct, half-extinct, obscured, and ruined families.

Hence **Obscu·redly** (-rĕdli), *adv.*

1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 402 This numbred while [the forty days between resurrection and ascension] Christ passed not .. obscuredly; but appeared oft. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 346 This continued among Pagans..though obscuredly.

Obscurely (ǒbskiū·ɹli), *adv.* [f. OBSCURE *a.* + -LY 2.] In an obscure way, manner, or degree.

1. a. Darkly; dimly, dully; not brightly or luminously. **b.** So as to be indistinct to the sight or other sense; dimly, indistinctly. **c.** With a dark, sombre, or dingy colour; dully.

c 1596 JOHNSON *Seven Champions* II. vii. (1852) 194 They stood obscurely behind the trees. 1620 ROWLANDS *Night Raven* 28 A night..obscurely darke, or Moone light cleere. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 54 Torches, which (though of pure white wax) were yet all artificially made obscurely browne. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 420 There my Whole, obscurely bright, Still shows his little lamp by night. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xxi. (1873) 498 It is composed of obscurely-stratified hard sandstone. 1871 — *Desc. Man* II. xii. 25 The young are obscurely tinted. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* I. Pref. 73 In English we are in the habit of changing, or pronouncing obscurely, short vowels in unaccented syllables.

2. *fig.* With obscurity of meaning, expression, or exposition; not plainly or clearly.

1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 253 It [a map] cannot be but obscurely set out. 1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 107 Quhy hef ze setfurth the said pennance sa obscuirlie? 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 48 By your absence haue I obscurely ghessed, and by your letters clearely understood of the strange resolution. 1797–1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 195 To reveal, though obscurely. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* lv, She even went so far as to hint obscurely at an attachment.

3. In obscurity; inconspicuously.

1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1617) 8 You will bee accounted..a peasant, if ye liue thus obscurelie. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 260 Most Poets dye poor, and consequently obscurely. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 223 He lived obscurely in Knave's-acre, in partnership with a house-painter. 1876 BROWNING *St. Martin's S.* v, Though corpses rot obscurely, Ghosts escape.

Obscu·rement. *rare.* [f. OBSCURE *v.* + -MENT.] = OBSCURATION; production of obscurity.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 282 The standard royal was advanced by Charles the First..not far from the obscurements of Mortimer's Hole. *a* 1703 POMFRET *Dies Noviss.* Poems (1790) 139 Now bolder fires appear, And o'er the palpable obscurement sport, Glaring and gay as falling Lucifer. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 659 There is a noble vein of poetry .. which shines through all the obscurement of translation.

Obscu·reness. Now *rare.* [f. OBSCURE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being OBSCURE (in various senses); = OBSCURITY.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 53 To knowe of Logike ..For by argument it maketh euident Muche obscurenes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 129 The obscurenesse of the caue into the which he was farre entered. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* X. xviii. 247 The difficulty and obscurenes of this booke. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 2 The privateness or obscureness .. of life of contemplative men. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Diet.* s.v. *Draught horse*, If you discover some Spot, Obscureness, or Whiteness therein. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV. viii. 247 The Imperfection of our manner of conceiving of Things, and the Obscureness of Language. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 82 The characters of humility, obscureness, and depression, were commonly attributed to the Jewish Messiah.

Obscu·rer. *rare.* [f. OBSCURE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which obscures.

1630 LORD *Banians & Persees* 24 A waster and obscurer of such louelynesse. 1869 *Daily News* 23 Nov., It was fortunate that we were not dependent for illumination on these patent obscurers.

†**Obscu·rify,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *obscūr-us* OBSCURE *a.* + -FY: cf. obs. F. *obscurifier* (Scarron 1650).] *trans.* To render obscure; to hide.

1622 WITHER *Mistr. Philar.* in Arb. *Garner* IV. 367 Not that I..wish obscurified Her matchless Beauty. 1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 494 Misapplication of any one of the three obscurified terms—*trust*, *use*, and *confidence*.

Obscu·rism. *rare.* [f. OBSCURE *a.* + -ISM.] = OBSCURANTISM.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 142 We have objected to the theological obscurism of blind submission which some are preaching as a cure for the evils of the day. *Ibid.*, To maintain that obscurism in religious doctrine.

Obscurity (ǒbskiū·rĭti). Also 5 obscurete(e, -itee, 5–6 obscurte, 6–7 -itie. [a. F. *obscurité* (1305 in Hatz.-Darm.), also in OF. *obscurté*, *oscurté*, ad. L. *obscūritāt-em*, f. *obscūr-us* OBSCURE *a.*: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being obscure.

1. Absence of light (total or partial); darkness; dimness, dullness; *concr.* a dark place.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxv. 118 This thynge is the clowde, But it hath not so moche obscurete that it taketh fro vs the clernes of the day. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 22 None obscurte or darknes was seen about it. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lix. 9 We waite for light, but behold obscuritie. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I, The obscurity of the dawn confined his views. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlvii. (1856) 444 A strange, palpable obscurity..gradually wrapped itself over every thing. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xx. 377 Caulaincourt .. galloped in the deep obscurity by another route to Paris.

2. The quality or condition of being unknown, inconspicuous, or insignificant.

1619 DRAYTON *Idea* x, Thy gifts thou in obscurity dost waste. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 237 A certain Fellow of the very dregs of the People, who had dyed in the obscurity of his birth, had not this furious revolt .. elevated him. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1023 The sigh for suffering Worth Lost in obscurity. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. iii. (1875) 349 The greater number have to remain in positions of obscurity.

b. An obscure or unknown person.

1822 *Athenæum* 14 Jan. 51/2 Herr Zart goes through the whole number of obscurities from Leibnitz to Kant. 1890 B. L. GILDERSLEEVE *Ess. & Stud.* 306, I left them all and married this poor, young obscurity.

3. The quality or condition of not being clearly known or comprehended.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 109 The thought is enuoluped in obscurete and vnder the clowdes. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 62 In Philosophie, where at the first there seemeth.. to be some strangenesse, obscuritie, and I wot not what barrennesse. 1674 in *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 232, I must confess I have ever bin uneasy to finde things in so much obscurity. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 503 To remove any part of the obscurity which prevails with regard to the nature and progress of mortification. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* ii. 7 The precise date of the origin of coined money is lost in obscurity.

4. Lack of perspicuity in language; uncertainty of meaning; unintelligiblenеss.

1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 145 Al obscuryte and darkenes both in wrytyng and in al communycatyon spryngyth therof. 1602 CAMPION *Eng. Poesy* Wks. (Bullen) 231 There is no writing too brief that, without obscurity, comprehends the intent of the writer. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 169 ¶ 13 One of the most pernicious effects of haste is obscurity. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 273 Real and offensive obscurity comes merely of inadequate thought embodied in inadequate language.

b. An obscure point; an unintelligible, or not clearly intelligible, speech or passage.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 3 Desyrous to vnderstonde the obscuretees or derknesse of holy scriptures. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Pref., But even obscurities arising from other causes than the abstruseness of the argument may not be always inexcusable. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 43 The obscurities of early Greek poets arose necessarily out of the state of language.

†**Obscu·rous,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *obscūr-us* OBSCURE + -OUS.] Dark, gloomy, obscure.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patrum* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlviii. 91 b/2 A countree where the sonne ne the mone dyde not shyne, but there were derke tenebrees and obscurous.

Obsecate, erron. form of OBCÆCATE.

Obsecrate (ǫ·bsĭkrēt), *v. rare, pedantic.* [f. L. *obsecrāt-*, ppl. stem of *obsecrāre* to beseech, entreat (prop. in the name or for the sake of something sacred), f. *ob* on account of + *sacrāre* to make sacred, f. *sacer, sacr-* sacred.] *trans.* To entreat earnestly, as in the name of something sacred; to beseech, supplicate (a person); to beg (a thing).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* ¶v, I most humblely obsecrate all men to receaue gratefully this my labours. 1601 MUNDAY & CHETTLE *Downf. Robt. Earl Huntington* II. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 135 [*Ralph, bombastically*] I obsecrate ye with all courtesy .. you would vouch or deign to proceed. 1767 CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* 113 [*in ridicule*] I obsecrate you, Mr. Doctor, to concede me leave of absence. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXXI, Andrew Fairservice employed his lungs in obsecrating a share of Dougal's protection.

Obsecration (ǫbsĭkrē·ʃən). [ad. L. *obsecrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *obsecrāre* to OBSECRATE: perh. immed. a. F. *obsécration* (13th c. in Godef.).]

1. Earnest entreaty, supplication; sometimes in orig. L. sense, Entreaty made in the name of the deity or some sacred thing.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxliii[i]. 1 Lord..parceyue myn obsecracioun [Vulg. *obsecrationem*]. — *Prov.* xviii. 23 With obsecracioun speketh the pore man. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 25 For hys enmyes..he made merualous prayers and obsecracyons. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 914 In inuocation or petition we comprehend obsecration, which is a more vehement praier. *a* 1699 STILLINGFLEET (J.), That these were comprehended under the sacra, is manifest from the old form of obsecration. 1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* xv. (1872) 275 Obsecration is the adding of some motive or adjuration to our demands [in prayer]. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* iii. (1886) 17 Behold the analyst..raising hands in obsecration, attesting god Lyœus.

b. *Rhet.* (See quots.)

1609 R. BARNERD *Faithf. Sheph.* 67 Obsecration; this is making of request to the Hearers..intreating the auditory to yeeld some thing for their good. 1837 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 319/1 *Obsecration*, in *Rhetoric*, a figure by which the orator implores the assistance of God or man.

2. *spec.* One of the suffrages or prayers of the Litany introduced by the word 'by' (L. *per*).

1877 E. DANIEL *Prayerbook* 172 The Obsecrations which commence at ver. 11 are prayers for deliverance from sin and its consequences. 1890 MRS. PENNY *Caste & Creed* II. v. 133 He began the Litany..he selected certain of the obsecrations.

Hence **Obsecra·tionary** *a.* = next.

1829 T. Hook *Bank to Barnes* 76 The obsecrationary objurgation is beautiful.

† Obsecratory, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. ppl. stem *obsecrāt-* (see above), or *obsecrātor* beseecher: see -ORY.] Characterized by obsecration.

1624 Br. Hall *Peace Maker* § 26 (R.) That gracious and obsecratory charge of the blessed Apostle of the Gentiles.

Obse·de, *v. rare.* [a. F. *obséder* (16–17th c.), ad. L. *obsidēre*: cf. Possede *v.*] *trans.* = Obsess *v.* Hence **Obse·ding** *ppl. a.*

1885 R. L. & F. Stevenson *Dynamiter* 132 Half a minute ..and he would be free..from his obseding lodger. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Nov. 2/2 The Devil sugared over in a basket of fruit..obsedes the body of a Bavarian boy.

† Obsee·k, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [app. f. L. *ob-* (Ob- 1 a) + Seek *v.*, through association with L. *obsequī*: see next.] *trans.* To seek to obtain.

1646 J. Benbrigge *Usura Acc.* 28 None but famous.. persons were wont to obseeke that Office of Censorship.

† Obse·que, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *obsequī*: see Obsequy 1.] *trans.* To comply with, yield to, obey.

1720 J. Johnson *Can. Eng. Ch.* lxx, If he formerly obsequed the Devil thro' Effeminacy, now let him fast by Way of Retaliation.

Obsequе, variant of Obsequy 1 *Obs.*

O·bsequence. Now *rare.* [ad. L. *obsequentia*, f. *obsequent-em* Obsequent.] Compliance, complaisance, obsequiousness.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1153 More force of law, than voluntary obsequence. 1622 Calderwood *Course Conformity* 47 Insinuating them by flatterie and obsequence into the princes favour. 1884 D. G. Mitchell *Bound Together* ii. 43 The monarch was charmed .. not less by the splendor of his work than by his grave courtly obsequience [*sic*].

† O·bsequent, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *obsequent-em* compliant, yielding, etc., pr. pple. of *obsequī*: cf. obs. F. *obsequent*, and see Obsequy 1.] Compliant, yielding, obedient.

1520 Whittinton *Vulg.* (1527) 38 b, Benyuolent, lyberall, obsequent. 1543 *Necess. Doctr.* N ij b, The greate parte of the lerned men that were there, were..obsequente to the pleasure and wyll of the bysshoppes of Rome. 1601 Holland *Pliny* Pref., The tongue in an Englishman's head is framed so flexible and obsequent, that it can pronounce naturally any other language. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. i. § 6 (1622) 181 Plyant, and obsequent to his pleasure.

Obsequial (*ǒbsī·*kwiăl), *a.* [f. Obsequy 2 + -al.] Of or pertaining to funeral obsequies.

a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxiii. 185 Funerary and Obsequial Festivals. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 467 To perform the obsequial rites. 1851 S. Jubb *Margaret* II. i. (1871) 172 Parson Welles, as the last obsequial act .. thanked the people for their kindness..to the dead and the living.

Obse·quian, *a. rare.* [f. L. *obsequi-um* + -an.] *Ancient Hist.* Of or pertaining to the *Obsequium*; see quot.

1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* lii. V. 398 The troops, who, in the new language of the empire, were styled of the *Obsequian Theme*. (*Note.* In the division of the *Themes*, or provinces described by Constantine Porphyrogenitus..the *Obsequium*, a Latin appellation of the army and palace, was the fourth in the public order.)

Obsequies: see Obsequy 2.

Obsequio·sity. [ad. med.L. *obsequiōsitās* (DuC.) f. *obsequiōsus*: see next and -ity.] Obsequiousness.

1885 H. James *Little Tour* xxix. 186 His application will be accompanied with the forms of a considerable obsequiosity, and in this case his request will be granted as civilly as it has been made.

Obsequious (*ǒbsī·*kwiəs), *a.* [ad. L. *obsequiōsus* compliant, obedient, f. *obsequium* Obsequy 1: cf. F. *obsequieux*, *-euse* (15–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Compliant with the will or wisbes of another, esp. of a superior; prompt to serve, please, or follow directions; obedient; dutiful. Now *rare.*

a 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl 1898) 4 Owur obsequyouse seruyce to hym xulde be aplyede. 1530 Tindale *Pract. Prelates* Wks. (1573) 368/1 Was no man so obsequyous and seruiceable. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* iv. ii. 2, I see you are obsequious in your loue. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vi. 10 Light issues forth, and at the other dore Obsequious darkness enters. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T., Mark* xi. 6 The most unruly and untrained creatures become obsequious to Christ. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 2 An army may be so constituted as to be .. efficient against an enemy, and yet obsequious to the civil magistrate.

†b. Through association with Obsequy 2: Dutiful in performing funeral obsequies or manifesting regard for the dead; proper to obsequies. *Obs.*

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 152 Stand all aloofe, but Vnkle draw you neere, To shed obsequious teares vpon this Trunke. 1602 — *Ham.* i. ii. 92 The Sunniuer bound In filiall Obligation..To do obsequious Sorrow. *c* 1674 *Inscr. Kingswood Ch.* in *Gentl. Mag.* LXX. i. 30/1 In memory of his deere Father .. His obsequious son Richard Webb set up this monument.

2. Unduly or servilely compliant; ignobly submissive; manifesting or characterized by servile complaisance; fawning, cringing, sycophantic.

1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* i. Wks. 1856 I. 11 With most obsequious sleek-brow'd intertain. 1670 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 351 The House was thin and obsequious. 1720 Swift *Fates Clergymen*, He had now acquired a low, obsequious, aukward bow. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* i, Following him out, with most obsequious politeness.

Comb. 1889 R. Brydall *Art Scot.* vii. 131 The timid, insignificant, and obsequious-looking pock-pitted youth.

† b. *transf.* of a plant: 'Creeping'. *Obs.*

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 268 Its root emits many crass, obsequious branches.

Obse·quiously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an obsequious manner; † with ready compliance or eagerness to serve or please, dutifully (*obs.*); with undue submission, deference, or complaisance; in a servile, fawning, or abject way.

1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. iv. 191 To day, to day, implore obsequiously: Trust not to morrowes will. 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 21 What friends soeuer he chose..he vsed most obsequiously. 1701 De Foe *True-born Eng.* 53 No Subjects more obsequiously obey. 1736 Shenstone *To a Lady* 7 Oct., When theatres for you the scenes forgo, And the box bows, obsequiously low. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xi. (1868) 122 'Won't you please to walk into the parlour, sir?' said Chubb, obsequiously.

† b. With dutiful performance of funeral obsequies or due tokens of regard for the dead; in the manner of a mourner. (Cf. Obsequious 1 b.) *Obs.*

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, i. ii. 3 Whil'st I a-while obsequiously lament Th' vntimely fall of Vertuous Lancaster. 1608 R. Johnson *Seven Champions* 60 There obsequiously to offer up unto the angry destinies many a bitter sighe and teare.

Obse·quiousness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being obsequious; obsequious conduct.

a. Ready compliance or obedience; eagerness to serve or please; dutiful service. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 157 In al this tyme wych so besyly She shewyd this meke obsequyousnesse. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xii. 82 This womans obsequiousnesse and benefite towardes me. 1638 Rawley tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 14 A singular good Mother, and Wife; And yet, no lesse Famous, for her Libertie, than Obsequiousnesse towards her Husband. 1767 Lewis *Statius* x. 923 *note*, In order to win her Affections by his Obsequiousness.

b. Servile submission or complaisance; servility.

1613 Sherley *Trav. Persia* 107 According to the corrupt condition of all Courts, in which the loue of obsequiousnesse to the Prince..is more power-able then the feare to do ill. 1727–38 Gay *Fables* II. iii. 23 With what obsequiousness they bend, To what vile actions condescend. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xxx. (1878) 240 The obsequiousness..that marks the relations between the waiter..and the guest at an hotel.

Obse·quity. *rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. Obsequi-ous + -ity.] Obsequiousness.

1892 *Cornh. Mag.* June 586 He saluted the Provincial with a nervous obsequity which was unpleasant to look upon.

† O·bsequy 1. *Obs.* Also 6 **obseque,** 6–7 **obsequie.** [ad. L. *obsequi-um* compliance, complaisance, obedience, in pl. acts of compliance, f. *obsequī* to follow or comply with, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 a) + *sequī* to follow. Partly a. obs. F. *obsequе* 'obéissance' (*a* 1420 in Godef.).] Ready compliance with the will or pleasure of another, esp. of a superior; deferential service; obsequiousness.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 219 Bestes and other creatures, whiche were create..to the obsequy of subieccion [*ad obsequium subjectionis*]. *Ibid.* III. 35 Ligurgus 3afe lawes ..movenge peple to the obsequy of princes. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 333 b/1 He gaf fyrst to his neyghbour his power in aydynge and obsequyes. *c* 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 111, I owe him not only obeysaunce but also the obseque I can. 1652 Earl Monm. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 39 Very great is the obsequie which the whole People shew unto him. [*a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. ii. 308 We find every Command of the Divine Will .. answered by an immediate *obsequium* in the created Matter.]

b. Ritual services, rites. *rare.*

1550 Bale *Apol.* 30 Appoynted to the ceremoniall obsequyes in the howse of God. 1605 Chapman *All Fooles* Plays 1873 I. 127 You enioye a husband and may freely Performe all obsequies you desire to loue.

Obsequy 2; now always in pl. **obsequies** (*ǒ·*bsikwiz). Forms: *sing.* 5 **obseque,** 5–6 **-qui, -quye,** (6 **oseque**), 6–8 **obsequie,** 5–8 **-quy**; *pl.* 4– **obsequies,** (6 **-cuyce**). [a. AF. *obsequie* (also OF., 1316 in Godef.), = usual OF. *obsèque* (*osèque*, etc., 12th c.), pl. *obsèques*, ad. med.L. *obsequiæ*, acc. pl. *obsequiās*.

A solitary and doubtful instance of late L. *obsequiās* (otherwise read *exsequiās*) occurs in an inscription. Late or Med.L. *obsequiæ* appears to have arisen through mixture of *exsequiæ* funeral rites, and *obsequium* dutiful service; see these words in Du Cange, and cf. Exequy.]

Funeral rites or ceremonies; a funeral. † Formerly sometimes including commemorative rites or services (performed at the grave of the deceased or elsewhere), or denoting these alone. **† a.** *sing. Obs.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 2332 His funerall obseque to-morn we do. 1535 *MS.* (*Sotheby's Constable Cat.* Oct. 1899), Here folowythe the Oseque and intierment of the Right highe and excelent Prences Lade Kateryn. 1558 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 111, I will that my executors..shall maik one obsequi yerely for my soull in the place whear I am buried. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. ii. 86 Nor the seuenth day onely, but the seuenth moneth and yeere, within their owne houses they renue this obsequie. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1732 To fetch him hence, and solemnly attend With silent obsequie and funeral train Home to his Fathers house. 1705 *Luctus Brit.* 2 Without some Mournful Pomp and Obsequie.

b. *pl.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 135 To the ladyes he restored agayn The bones of hir housbondes that weren slayn To doon obsequies as was tho the gyse. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 192/1 The mayde..kepte hym in vygylles wyth lyghtes and in denyne obsequyes as long as she lyued. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 36 The kynge..caused her obsecuyce to be done ryght solempnely in the chirche. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* i. i. 160 Loe at this Tombe my tributarie teares, I render for my Bretherens Obsequies. 1670 Dryden *Conq. Granada* v. i, See perform'd their Fun'ral Obsequies. 1746 Smollett *Reproof* 143 At Peter's obsequies I sung no dirge. 1877 Gladstone *Glean.* IV. xxxv. 364 We thus provide the Sultan with abundant funds for splendid obsequies.

† O·bserate, *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *obserāt-*, ppl. stem of *obserāre*, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 d) + *sera* bolt.] *trans.* To bolt, to lock up. Hence **† Obsera·tion.**

1623 Cockeram, *Obserate.* 1658 Phillips, *Obsertation* [1678 *Obsertation*].

Observable (*ǒbzə·*rvăb'l), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *observābil-is*, f. *observāre* to Observe: see -able, and cf. F. *observable* (*c* 1500 in Godef.).]

A. *adj.* **1.** That must or may be observed, attended to, or kept.

1608 T. Morton *Preamb. Encount.* 51 Observable for perpetuall remembrance. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Exod.* xii. 42 This is the observable night of our Lord. 1879 H. Spencer *Princ. Sociol.* § 348 Forms observable in social intercourse.

2. That may be observed or taken notice of; noticeable; perceptible.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 101 As the head may be disturbed by the skin, it may the same way be relieved; as is observable in balneations. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 256 ¶3 Any little Slip is more conspicuous and observable in his Conduct than in another's. 1823 H. J. Brooke *Introd. Crystallogr.* 33 The regularity and symmetry observable in the forms of crystallized bodies. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 1. 455 A marked change in public sentiment became at once observable.

3. Worthy of observation, notice, or mention; noteworthy. † Formerly in stronger sense: Remarkable, notable.

1609 Sir E. Hoby *Let. to Mr. T. H.* 8 The Naturalistes, amongst manie other observable relations, record this of the *Struthio*. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. xxxi. § 5. 130 A man of so observable composednesse, as that he had bin neuer seene to laugh. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 25 July, Hogg is ..the most observable embezzler that ever was known. 1775 Johnson *Western Isl., Inch Kenneth*, We met with nothing very observable. 1789 Brand *Hist. Newcastle* I. 405 There is an observable old chair in the vestry of this church. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, II. x. 244 A very observable incident in the history of Charles. 1884 Sir R. Baggallay in *Law Rep.* 27 Chanc. Div. 108 It is observable that the application must be made on sufficient ground on affidavit or otherwise.

B. *sb.* **† 1.** A noteworthy thing, fact, or circumstance. Chiefly in *pl. Obs.*

1639 Fuller *Holy War* xix. (1647) 30 Asher entertaineth us with these observables. 1663 Pepys *Diary* 27 Feb., Among other observables we drank the King's health out of a gilt cup given by King Henry VIII to this Company. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* x. i. 447 Another Observable in the Fibers of the Leaf, is their orderly Position. 1746 G. Adams *Micrograph.* xxix. (1747) 102 (The Snail.) This slow paced slimy Animal hath many curious Observables. 1822 Southey *Lett.* (1856) III. 364 Among other observables, it ought to be noticed that she has peculiar names for her domestic implements.

† 2. A thing that may be observed or noticed. *Obs. rare.*

1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* III. vi. 70 Apparent as well from what they write of his birth and amours, as from other observables in his Image.

† 3. A point to be observed or attended to. *rare.*

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 50 Of Observables in Buying and Laying Bricks.

Hence **Obse·rvably** *adv.*, noticeably, perceptibly, † notably; **Obse·rvableness,** the quality or fact of being observable.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 313 It grew observably shallower in his dayes. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Observableness*, fitness, easiness, or worthiness to be observed. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* i. (1858) 188 A primary law of human nature, still everywhere observably at work.

† Obse·rval. *Obs.* [f. Observe *v.* + -al 5.] The action of observing; observation; observance.

a 1734 North *Exam.* III. x. (1740) 659 The full Force of the Libel will not appear without a previous Observal of what has been said of them. 1765 J. Brown *Chr. Jrnl.* (1814) 291 The outward observal was partly remembered.

Observance (*ǒbzə·*rvăns). Also 3–6 **-aunce,** (5 **obeerv-**), 5 **-ans, -auns,** (6 **-anss**). [a. F. *observance* (*c* 1250 in Godefroy), ad. L. *observāntia* regard, attention, notice; respect, reverence; keeping or following of a law, custom, etc.; in late L., religious worship, f. *observānt-em*, pr. pple. of *observāre* to Observe.]

I. 1. The action or practice of observing, keeping, or paying attention to (a law, command, duty, ceremony, set time, or anything prescribed or fixed); due regard to (a custom, practice, rule, method, or any principle of action). Const. *of*, † *to.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 142 Fyf pointz, whiche he hath undertake To kepe and holde in observance. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlv. 15 Thus I gife our the obseruanss Of luvis cure. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* vi. v. 35 In streight obseruaunce of religious vow. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* i. iv. 16 It is a Custome More honour'd in the breach, then the obseruance. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* ix. 85 Under the colour of a blind and litteral observance to an oath. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* IV. x. 78 Your own reason .. shall .. direct your observances of my advice. 1785 Paley *Mor. Philos.* v. viii. (1827) 94/2 To comply with the religious observance of Sunday. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 70 The observance of this festival .. continues three or four days. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. viii. 89 The safety

of the whole company exacts the sternest observance of discipline.

b. The keeping of a prescribed ritual; the performance of customary worship or ceremony.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 432 3if observaunce in lyves of fadris profytede to many men..neverþelees it wer a pur open folye to make herof a rewle for al and for ever. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 642 For to doon his observaunce to May. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* x. 27 Do 3our observaunce devyne To him that is of kingis King. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. To the King § 1 Dayly sacrifices, and free will offerings: the one proceeding vpon ordinarie observance [L. *ex rituali cultu*]; the other vppon a devout cheerefulnesse. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* I. 175 To do the observance due to sprightly May. 1813 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr.* iii. 34 The scenes of Shakspeare and our bards of old, With due observance splendidly unfold. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 509 The King's first acts were directed rather to points of outer observance.

2. An act performed in accordance with prescribed usage, esp. one of religious or ceremonial character; a practice which is customarily observed, customary rite or ceremony, custom; †something which has to be observed; an ordinance, rule, or obligatory practice (*obs.*).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 24 Heo voleweð her, ase in oþre obseruaunces, muchel of ure ordre. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 4 Theise ben obseruancez of iudicial matiere & rytes of paiens. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 3082 Thurh oute all our marchis it is the observance. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xxix. (1869) 191 She is bounden and bounden ayen; fretted with obseruaunces. 1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* 101 They all confessed..that suche landes as they had, were seruile, as for the whiche they were bounden to certayn obseruances. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. i. 36 There are other strict obseruances: As not to see a woman in that terme, .. And one day in a weeke to touch no foode. 1729 Butler *Serm. Balaam* Wks. 1874 II. 90 Superstitious observances .. will not..mend matters with us. 1861 Wright *Ess. Archæol.* II. xxi. 170 Almost all the fine arts derived their origin .. from religious ceremonies and observances.

b. An ordinance to be observed; *esp.* the rule, or one of the regulations, of a religious order; *spec.* of the Observants or stricter Franciscans.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Chron.* xxiii. 32 And kepe thei the obseruaunces [*observationes*] of the tabernacle. — *Ezek.* xliv. 8 Ȝe han putte keepers of myn obseruaunces in my sayntuarie to 3our self. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 401 Þese ben þe observaunces þat semeþ hard in þat [Cistercian] ordour: þei schal were no manere furres [etc.]. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1401 Þe same obseruance þar þai anysed Before at mailrose þan had þai vsed. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 156 There he ded make friers of ye obseruancis. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. iv. xi. 449 The Franciscans were divided into Conventual Friars and Friars of the strict Observance. 1834 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) X. 221/1 Two large bodies, comprehending the whole Franciscan order, which subsist to this day; namely, the *conventual brethren*, and the *brethren of the observance*.

c. *transf.* A company of religious persons observing some rule, or belonging to some order; also, their convent or place of habitation. *rare.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij, An obseruans of herimytes. 1876 Browning *Pacchiarotto* xvii. 14 Lately was coffered A corpse in its sepulchre, situate By St. John's Observance.

II. 3. The observing of due respect or deference to a person; respectful or courteous attention, dutiful service. (Rarely const. *of.*) *arch.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 218 Who-so truest is..That ..dothe her obseruance Alwey to oon and chaungeth for no newe. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* cxxiii, Quhare Is becummyn, .. The besy awayte, the hertly obseruance, That quhilum was amongis thame so ryf? *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII*, 27 Of his bounden duetie and observaunce, which he ought to the kyng hys master. 1647 Prince Charles Lewis in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 334, I will never forget the personal respect and observance I doe owe you. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. viii. 230 He attached himself very early to the observance of Cicero. 1859 Tennyson *Geraint & Enid* 48 He compass'd her with sweet observances And worship.

III. †4. Observant care, heed. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ₱ 673 The Auaricious man..dooth moore obscruance in kepynge of his tresor than..to seruice of Ihesu crist. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 226 The consideracioun and the observaunce Awaite and diligence which is to be had in such Mater. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. ii. 21 Sute the Action to the Word, the Word to the Action, with this speciall obseruance: That you ore-stop not the modestie of Nature. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 119 This observance is absolutely necessary to Damask roses.

5. The action of paying attention (to what is said), of observing or noticing (what is done); notice; watching: = Observation 5.

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 247 Take a taste of my finding him, and rellish it with good obseruance. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 15 Vouchsafe me, then, your hush't observances. 1634 Massinger *Very Wom.* v. i, I passed, And pried, in every place, without observance. 1732 Neal *Hist. Purit.* I. 22 The Popish party..put him upon a nice observance of her carriage. 1859 Ruskin *Two Paths* iv. 156 Consider how much intellect was needed in the architect, and how much observance of nature.

Observancy (ǒbzē·rvănsi). [ad. L. *observāntia*, or directly f. Observant: see -ancy.]

1. The quality of being observant or observing; †the action of observing, observation (*obs.*).

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 80 Aristotle by obseruauncy had, much commendeth their flight. 1605 Daniel *Queen's Arcadia* Wks. (1717) 152 Living here under the awful Hand Of Discipline and strict Observancy. 1871 Carlyle in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* I. 121 Shrewdness, accurate observancy.

2. Respectful or obsequious attention. *arch.*

1601 J. Wheeler *Treat. Comm.* Ded. A ij b, The dewtifull Observancie, and Promptitude, which the said Companie alwayes shewed towardes your..Fathers seruice. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vi. 2829 A supple knee, And oyly mouth and much obseruancie. 1671 L. Addison *West Barbary* 114 To please their husbands, to whom they are taught by their Alcoran to bear a dutiful obseruancy. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* IV. 939 How bend him To such obseruancy of beck and call.

†3. Observance of forms, rules, or ceremonies; a rule to be observed. *Obs. rare.*

1609 Daniel *Civ. Wars* VIII. xcvii, Which they enjoy more naturall and free, Than can great Pow'rs, chain'd with Observancy. 1628 Venner *Baths of Bathe* (1650) 261 By his clinical and unnecessary observancies.

4. A house of the Observant order.

1876 Browning *Pacchiarotto* xix. 9 A convent of monks, the Observancy.

‖ **Observa·ndum.** *rare.* Pl. -a (erron. -as). [L., = (thing) to be observed.] Something to be observed or noted.

1704 Swift *T. Tub* vii, Those judicious Collectors of bright parts, flowers, and Observanda's. *Ibid.* Concl., The issues of my Observanda begin to grow too large for the receipts.

Observant (ǒbzē·rvănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *observant* (formerly as sb.), pr. pple. of *observer* to Observe.]

A. *adj.*

1. Attentive in observing a law, custom, principle, or anything prescribed or fixed; careful to perform or practise duly. Const. *of* (†*to*).

1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 720 Thinking, by this devotion (..in this observant manner) to pacifie the wrath of God. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 24 When custome hath brought a thing to become..honour, whosoever is not observant and obedient thereto, is dishonored. 1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome, Marcus* i. 19 Exactly observant of Sincerity and Truth. 1829 Lytton *Disowned* xi, [She was] very observant of the little niceties of phrase and manner. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 332 Conscientiously observant of contracts.

†2. Showing respect, honour, or deference; dutifully regardful; considerately attentive; assiduous in service; obsequious. Const. *of, to. Obs.*

1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.. Obsernant*, dutifull, full of diligent seruice. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. To the King § 2 Beholding you not with the inquisitive eye of presumption .. but with the observant eye of duty and admiration. *a* 1713 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1714) 170 Yet this .. made them a little the more observant to me. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* I. 342 Observant of the Gods, and sternly just. 1743 Pococke *Descr. East* I. IV. ii. 167 They are in the hands of very kind masters, and are as observant of them.

3. Carefully particular about a matter; heedful.

1627 Hakewill *Apol.* IV. vii. § 6. 358 Of their weight they were so curious and observant, that they had them weighed many times at their very tables. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 22 The Dutch .. are equally observant with us, in the sheathing their Rudder Irons. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Hist. Greece* II. 118 To be scrupulously observant to avoid offending the prince. 1891 Lounsbury *Stud. Chaucer* I. iii. 232 The very difficulty of getting a correct copy at the hands of the scribe must have had a tendency to make the author.. more observant about the character of his own original.

4. That takes notice; attentive in marking or noting; quick to notice or perceive. Const. *of* (†*on*).

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. i. 71 This same strict and most observant Watch. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. Ad Sect. vi. § 9 The active Piety of a credulous, a pious and less observant age. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 434 A most accomplished gentleman, and an observant traveller. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* I. 5 Wand'ring from clime to clime, observant stray'd. 1801 Eliz. Helme *St. Margaret's Cave* (1819) I. xvii. 205 Cautiously observant on all that passed. 1824 Byron *Juan* XV. xv, Observant of the foibles of the crowd. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* v. (1868) 53 Felix Holt, when he entered, was not in an observant mood.

¶ 5. *catachr.* Observable. *Obs.*

1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 201 Onely such things as most observant were, ..I thought to shadow briefely. 1623 Ailesbury *Serm.* 14 Foure things in Christ to us are very observant. 1653 Binning *Serm.* (1845) 245, I wish we could have this image of ingratitude always observant to our eyes.

B. *sb.* †1. One who observes a law or anything prescribed or fixed. Const. *of. Obs.*

With the pl. *observance* (= OF. *observans*) in first quot., cf. *inhabitance*, early pl. of *inhabitant* sb., Accidence, etc.

c 1470 G. Ashby *Policy Prince* 560 Muche more rather to be obseruance Of cristen lawe we shulde yeve attendance. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 79 b, Our Lawes..allow no rewarde to theyr temperate obseruants. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 150 Suidas calleth them observants of the Lawe.

2. *spec.* A member of that branch of the order of Franciscan friars which observes the strict rule, as restored at the beginning of the 15th cent.; the other branch being the Conventuals. Also *attrib.* and *appos.*, as *Observant Friars, Friars Observants.*

1474 Caxton *Chesse* III. ii. Evij b, Religyous men as monkes freres chanons obseruantes. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 56 The Fryers Observauntes at Grenewiche. 1693 tr. *Emilianne's Hist. Monast. Ord.* xvi. 172 They were called Minors of the Observants. *a* 1746 Lewis in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 196 Frier Forest, one of the Observant Friers. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* II. 220 The houses of the Observants at Canterbury and Greenwich.. were repressed. 1889 *Athenæum* 29 June 820/3 The Observant Order was..suppressed before all the others.

†3. A dutiful or attentive servant or follower; an obsequious attendant. *Obs.*

1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. ii. 109 Twenty silly-ducking observants, That stretch their duties nicely. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 810 For the Festiuall of this Gaine-god, .. the Merchants, his deuoted and faithfull obseruants, .. bought a slaue..to represent that Idol. 1617 *Janua Ling.* Ded., Presented by .. your highnesses most humblest obseruant I. B. P.

Hence **Obse·rvantly** *adv.*, in an observant manner, attentively, heedfully; † with dutiful service; † **Obse·rvantness**, the quality of being observant.

a 1653 W. Gouge in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxvi. 6 Read obsrvantly the histories of the Gospel. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 363 The whole multitude.. observantly return to the Temple. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Observantness*, regardfulness, respectfulness. 1817 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. cvi. 467 He had observantly traversed the scenes.

† **Observa·ntially**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. **observantial* adj. (f. L. *observāntia* observance + -al) + -ly[2].] With careful observance.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 170 In that regard [he] seems very observantially to submit not only to stars and planetary constellations, but to plants, &c.

Observantine (ǒbzē·rvăntin). Also 7 -in. [a. F. *Observantin* (*c* 1575 in Godef.), f. Observant: see -ine[1].] = Observant B. 2.

1646 Earl Monm. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* IX. 235 He built three Monasteries for the Conventuall Friers of Saint Francis order, and three for the Observantines. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. v. 348 He selected for this purpose the Observantines of the Franciscan order.

Observantist = Observant, Observantine. In some recent Dicts.

† **O·bservate**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *observāt-us*, pa. pple. of *observāre*.] = Observed.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 103 No appropriate, causate, and observate experiment.

† **O·bservate**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *observāt-*, ppl. stem of *observāre*.] *trans.* = Observe *v.*

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 187 Whether chiromancy or palmestry..may not be accounted for a mistresse in observating and ominating magick and astrologie?

† **Observa·tical**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [irreg. f. L. *observāt-us* observation + -ical.] Of or pertaining to (scientific) observation; observational.

1703 T. S. *Art's Improv.* p. iv, A Compleat Experimental, and Observatical History, will be of great use to Anticipate the loss of many rare and useful Experiments, Inventions and Arts.

Observation (ǒbzəɪvē·ʃən). Also 4 -cioun, 6 -cion. [ad. L. *observātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *observāre* to Observe: cf. F. *observation* (1200 in Godef. *Compl.*).] The action of observing; the fact observed.

1. The action or practice of observing a law, covenant, set day, or anything prescribed or fixed; practical adherence to a custom, usage, or rule: = Observance 1. Const. *of*, †*to*. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 11 § 10 This present act.. shall .. binde euery officer .. to thobseruacion theof. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. ix. (1895) 279 Diuinations of vayne superstition, which in other countreys be in greate observation. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 254 Affirming that Circumcision was necessarie & the observation of the Lawe. 1656–7 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 310 An Act for the better observation of the Lord's day, read the first time. 1782 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 11/2 An inviolable observation of public faith. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1818) I. 298 The faithful observation of a contract. 1825 Macaulay *Ess., Milton* ₱ 5 The observation of the Sabbath.

†2. That which is observed or practised: = Observance 2. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Neh.* xii. 44[45] Thei kepten the obseruaciouu of their God, and the besinesse of clensing [*observationem Dei sui & observationem expiationis*]. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 26 The laufull rites ceremonies and obseruacions of goddes seruice. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 272 Circumcision and the rest of those legal observations. 1656 Bramhall *Replic.* vi. 241 To persist in an old observation when..the end for which the observation was made, calleth upon us for an alteration, is not obedience but obstinacie. *a* 1718 Penn *Let. to Young Convicted* Wks. 1782 I. 76 Will-performances and external observations.

†3. Regard, respect, honour; respectful or courteous attention: = Observance 3. *Obs.*

1644 Quarles *Barnabas & R.* (1851) 55 A countenance that is revered breeds fear and observation. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xlv. 339 They continued in their loving and friendly observation of his Majesty.

†4. Observant care, heed: = Observance 4. *Obs.*

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* III. iii. 87 So with good life, And obseruation strange, my meaner ministers Their seuerall kindes haue done. 1672–3 Sir C. Lyttelton in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 104, I have at this time more than an ordinary observation how I behave myself.

5. The action or an act of paying attention, marking, or noticing; the fact of being noticed; notice, remark; perception: = Observance 5.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xvii. 20 The kingdome of God commeth not with obseruation. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* III. i. 28 *Brag.* How hast thou purchased this experience? *Boy* By my penne of obseruation. 1646 J. Hall *Horæ Vac.* 46 Some lurking vice, which fled ones owne observation, and had not been hinted by..friends. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 41, I made a thousand observations during this short journey, that fully confirmed me in this Opinion. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* I, They were .. in less danger of observation. 1863 Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) II. 161 The first thing for a boy to learn, after obedience and morality, is a habit of observation.

b. The faculty or habit of observing or taking notice.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 3 Men of narrow observation. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxviii. 43 He is thought

one of too prying an observation. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (ed. Tauchn.) II. viii. 92 The statue had life and observation in it.

c. Inspection of, or attention to, presages or omens; an act of augury or divination. (Now only as in general sense.)

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xi. § 2 [Experimental divination] for the most part is superstitious; such as were the heathen observations upon the inspection of sacrifices, the flight of birds, the swarming of bees. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 61 The viperous-generation of Negromancy, which are Idolatry, Divination, and vaine observation. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 62 ₱14 The bare Observation of Omens was not sufficient: It was likewise necessary to Accept them.

d. *Mil.* The watching of a fortress, of an enemy's movements, etc. *Army* (*corps*, etc.) *of observation*, a force employed in watching an army of the enemy, so as to be ready to check their movements.

1836 ALISON *Europe* (1849–50) V. xxxi. § 87. 374 No less than thirty thousand being in observation or garrison.

†e. *Of observation*, worthy to be observed; noteworthy, notable. *Obs.*

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 40 It is of further observation that my Lord of Essex (after Leicester's decease) ..loved him not in sincerity. 1665 *Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. Ind.* in G. Havers *P. della Valle's Trav.* 364 There is one great and fair Tree growing in that Soil, of special observation. 1679 LD. FINCH in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 330 The case being of great consequence to the public, and of great observation.

6. The action or an act of observing scientifically; *esp.* the careful watching and noting of a phenomenon in regard to its cause or effect, or of phenomena in regard to their mutual relations, these being observed as they occur in nature (and so opposed to *experiment*); also, the record of this.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 161 What be th' observations of this neadle, by whiche you affirme that it doth not exactlye poynte Northe and Southe? 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 7 Gilbertus our countryman hath made a philosophy out of the observations of a loadstone. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* Pref. b, The Science of Nature has been already too long made only a work of the..Fancy: It is now high time that it should return to..Observations. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. 1 Observations are the only sure Grounds whereon to build a lasting and substantial Philosophy. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 398 Aristotle having requested his Nephew Calisthenes to .. send him an account of their earliest Observations, it appear'd..that they amounted no higher than 1903 Years before that time. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 261 The result of these investigations..agrees nearly with observation. 1843 MILL *Logic* III. vii. § 4 (1856) I. 417 Observation.. without experiment .. can ascertain sequences and coexistences, but cannot prove causation. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 94, I halted, to check the observations already made. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 371 Isothermal Lines, Lines of Equal Dip..and a host of other data and phenomena..are thus deducible from Observation merely.

b. *spec.* The taking of the altitude of the sun (or other heavenly body) by means of an astronomical instrument, in order to find the latitude or longitude; the result obtained.

To work an observation, to ascertain the latitude or longitude by means of calculations based on a measurement of the sun's altitude.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 136 Longitudes and Latitudes..require longe and diligent observation. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 82, I have shewed you how to take an Observation by the Fore-Staff. The next thing .. will be to shew you how to work your Observation. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. ii, I..learned how to..take an observation. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 396, I got capital observations, both of sun for longitude, and Polaris for latitude.

7. Observed truth or fact; something learned by observing; a rule or maxim gathered from experience. Now *rare*.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 41 In his braine..He hath strange places cram'd With observation, the which he vents In mangled formes. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. iv. 131 The Mariners hold it for a certaine rule and observation, that within the Tropickes continually raine Easterly windes. 1719 SWIFT *To a Young Clergyman*, There is one observation, which I never knew to fail. 1793 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xviii. (1813) 112 It may prove an observation of some use, that trees and shrubs raised from seed grow the largest.

8. An utterance as to something observed; a remark in speech or writing in reference to something.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. vi. 108 Tut, that's a foolish observation. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. § 2 A scattered history of those actions..with politic discourse and observation thereupon. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. i. 8 The first passage..upon which a good deal of observation will be founded. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 129 The annexed letter contains some Observations on the late Influenza. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ii, Mrs. Chick made this impressive observation in the drawing-room.

†9. An object of attention or notice. *rare.*

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii, Insomuch that this one nation should continue to be the observation and the wonder of all the world.

10. *attrib.*, as *observation cell, duty, hole*, etc.; **observation-car**, an open railway carriage, or one with glass sides; **observation-mine**, a mine (originally) fired from an observing station.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 10/1 'Observation mines' are now automatically fired by a most ingenious method. 1894 J. DALE *Round the World* 308 An 'observation' car, made for the purpose of seeing the scenery. 1897 *Daily News* 21 July 6/5 A revolving observation tower was opened at Great Yarmouth on Monday. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Oct. 7/1 The deceased..was placed in an observation cell, being visited every quarter of an hour. The door would not be opened every time, but he would look through the observation place in the door. *Ibid.*, Through the observation hole in the door it was impossible to see the left-hand corner of the cell.

Observa·tional, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to observation or taking notice.

1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 344 Means of furthering the education of the young, and displaying the observational powers of the mature. 1885 *Brit. Almanac Comp.* 7 The observational tact and largeness of a disciplined imagination and eye.

2. Of or pertaining to scientific observation.

1834 CHALMERS *Bridgewater Treat.* II. ii. II. 191 At the commencement of this observational process. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. 248 We have in astronomic Science .. the observational element. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 207 Materials for observational and experimental research.

Hence **Observa·tionally** *adv.*, by means of observation.

1893 HUXLEY in *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec. 4/3 A profound distrust of all long chains of deductive reasoning, ..unless the links could be experimentally or observationally tested.

Observa·tionalism. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ISM.] The theory that all knowledge is based on observation.

1888 CALDERWOOD *Lecture Edin. Univ.* 24 Oct., Observationalism .. sought an explanation of existence in the facts of existence themselves.

Observative (*ɒbzɜ·rvătiv*), *a.* [f. L. *observāt-*, ppl. stem of *observāre* to OBSERVE + -IVE.]

1. Of or pertaining to observation; given to observation, observant, attentive, heedful. Now *rare.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. § 70. 977 Let vs heare in this point the observative Knight. 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl. Adv. Learn.* 37 Observative mindes might have .. variety of formes whereupon to work. 1892 *Amer. Ann. Deaf* XXXVII. 167 [She] took an observative and practical course at the Illinois Institution.

†2. Worthy of observation; observable. *Obs. rare.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 627 By the Serpent in holy Writ, are many observative significations.

†**O·bservator.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 **-our.** [ad. F. *observateur* (1495 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *observātor*, agent-n. f. *observāre* to OBSERVE. Earlier stress *observatour, obse'rvator, observa'tor.*]

1. One who observes a law, command, or rule: = OBSERVER 1.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. iii. 89 Good & faythfull crysten people and true obseruatours of the commaundementes. *Ibid.* viii. 107 The obseryytour of this commaundement. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 61 A constant observator of the three chief Principles of Building.

2. One who marks, notes, or makes observations. Formerly a frequent name for a newspaper or pamphlet, and often applied to the editor or writer. = OBSERVER 3.

1642 *View Print. Bk. int. Observat.* 3 Prentices and Porters are below our Observator. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 10 To thoughtful Observators the whole World is a Phylactery. 1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test* Wks. 1755 II. I. 123 The archbishop of Dublin..whom you tamely suffer to be abused..by that paultry rascal of an observator. 1786 A. GIB *Sacr. Contempl.* 448 It is quite another sort of world that the Essayer and his friend the Observator are for.

b. One who 'observes' by way of divination: cf. OBSERVE *v.* 6 b.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 287 Two genethliacall astrologers, and so precise observatours as that they calculated the births of the very brute beasts in their families.

c. One who keeps watch over or looks after something; a monitor.

1611 COTGR., *Observateur*, ..an obseruator, monitor, billkeeper, in Schooles. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* v. 26 The Provincial Guardians, or tutelary observators. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Observator*, ..a Monitor in a School.

3. One who makes scientific observations, esp. in astronomy: = OBSERVER 4.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 166 The Observators nominated [to make observations in magnetical variation]. 1765 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 398 Our best observators could never find the parallax of the sun to be above eleven seconds. 1776 *Court & City Reg.* 164/2 Astronomical Observator, Rev. N. Maskelyne. 1798 J. HORNSBY *Introd. Bradley's Astron. Observ.* i, The office of Astronomical Observator at the Observatory of Greenwich.

4. One who makes a verbal observation: = OBSERVER 5.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule 3 § 26 Which is well noted by the observator upon the mythologies of Natalis Comes. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* x. (1697) 270 She may be handsom, yet be Chaste, you say; Good Observator, not so fast away.

5. A case or receptacle for the host, serving the purpose of a monstrance.

1560 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 262 Ane obseruatour of irne to the ewcharist.

Observato·rial, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as OBSERVATORY *a.* + -AL.] Of or belonging to a (scientific) observer; of the nature of an observatory.

1816 FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. II. ii. 355 With respect to Cader-Idris, ..the gigantic astronomer Idris, whose observatorial chair it is feigned to have been.

Observatory (*ɒbzɜ·rvătəri*), *sb.* [Corresponds to a L. type **observātōri-um*, neut. sb. from **observātōrius* adj., and to mod.F. *observatoire*: cf. next, and see -ORY.]

1. A building or place set apart for, and furnished with instruments for making, observations of natural phenomena; esp., for astronomical, meteorological, or magnetic observations.

1676 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Sept., Mr. Flamstead the learned astrologer .. whom his majesty had establish'd in the new Observatorie in Greenewich Park. 1795 [see OBSERVER 4]. 1872 YEATS *Hist. Comm.* 409 Magnetic observatories have been established in England, other parts of Europe, and the United States. 1899 *Whitaker's Alm.* 618 The Ben Nevis Observatory was to have ceased work .. in October of this year [1898]. *Ibid.* The Magnetic Observatory at Toronto has been abandoned, and the magnets at the U. S. Naval Observatory have been rendered useless by the electric railways passing near.

2. A position affording an extensive view; a building erected to command a wide view.

1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* IV. 196 He looks about him from the high Observatory of his Providence. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* III. lxxiv. 153 A building called the observatory, a name by which..we are..to understand..a marine signal house. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 321 Misenus gives A sign from his observatory high. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 383 The birds have..the advantage by their wings of a higher observatory.

3. (*nonce-use.*) A place of observation.

1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 39 The observatory was blinded, a wardrobe having been drawn in front of it upon the other side. 1886 — *Kidnapped* 296, I could hear the noise of a window gently thrust up, and knew that my uncle had come to his observatory.

Obse·rvatory, *a.* [f. L. *observātōr-em*, or *observāt-*, ppl. stem of *observāre* to OBSERVE: see -ORY.] Of or pertaining to scientific observation.

1864 *Athenæum* 15 Oct. 493 The system of bar hives, the very best for observatory purposes..is ignored. 1884 C. R. MARKHAM in *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 1/2 The observatory work will be valuable, by supplementing the series taken on board her Majesty's ship *Discovery*.

†**Observa·trix.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [L. fem. of OBSERVATOR.] A female observer.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* a ij b, Of which, Physick her self like a diligent hand-maid is a continual observatrix.

Observe (*ɒbzɜ·rv*), *v.* [a. F. *observer* (10th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *observāre* to watch, look towards, look to, attend to, pay attention to, guard, keep; f. *ob-* (OB- 1 a) + *servāre* to watch, look at, guard, keep.]

I. To attend to in practice; to keep; to follow.

1. *trans.* To pay practical attention or regard to (a law, command, custom, practice, covenant, set time, or anything prescribed or fixed); to adhere to or abide by in practice: = KEEP *v.* 11.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 233 That bothe kinde schal be served And ek the lawe of god observed. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. ix, Good Children ought to observe and kepe euer the comaundements of theyr good parents. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxiii. 3 Whatsoever they byd you observe, that observe and do. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 700 They .. observe Circumcision. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) II. lxii. 222, I shall observe your prohibition not to refer you to any medical book. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wiclif* ix. 298 They declared that neither faith nor promise was to be observed to the detriment of the Catholic Church.

b. To adhere to, follow (a method, rule, or principle of action).

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 4 So that .. he observyng the regyment that amongest the people was devysed could ..avoyde the..malyce of the sweate. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. 189 If you will seriously observe these short Directions .. you shall never have your Expectation deceived. 1733 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 38 Wks. 1871 I. 387 In considering the Theory of Vision, I observed a certain known method. 1739 C. LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Br.* 60 A Precaution, which good Engineers often observe in the Foundation of Ramparts. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* XV. 129 In ordinary writing and speaking this rule is seldom observed.

2. To hold or keep to, to follow (a manner of life or conduct, a habit); to continue to hold, maintain, retain (a quality, state, or condition): = KEEP *v.* 23.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ₱ 873 Thise maner of wommen þat obseruen chaastitee most be clene in herte. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* C iij, True religyous men obseruynge theyr obedyence. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 1 Brigette, whiche..professed and obserued a religious life in Dertforde. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 540 A care to observe humanitie and pietie. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 18 ₱ 4 The present government..will so far observe this kind of Conduct, as to reduce [etc.]. 1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* II. II. vii. 260 The people observe a dead silence. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. iii. 134 Othman observed the life of a Turcoman, till he became a conqueror.

†b. To follow the practice, be in the habit, 'use' (*to do* something). *Obs.*

1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xxix. 90 Against S. Andrews day .. I observed (saith he) many yeares together, to invite two or three..preachers. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 271 Another who used to brew his strong Drink by only one Mashing,..observed to thrust down a good Handful of fresh Hops just over the Tapwhips.

3. To celebrate duly, to solemnize in the prescribed way (a religious rite, ceremony, fast, festival, etc.): = KEEP *v.* 12.

1526 TINDALE *Gal.* iv. 10 Ye observe the dayes and monethes and tymes and yeares. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 189 No doubt they rose vp early, to obserue The rite of May. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xii. 17 Ye shall obserue the feast of vnleavened bread. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 348 The day wherein he overthrew Seleucus, was solemnely observed every yeare amongst them. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 12c/1 A chariot race at Veii..was observed

as usual. 1833 R. Choate *Addresses* (1878) 16 A score of Indian tribes..observed the rites of that bloody and horrible Paganism which formed their only religion. *Mod.* Christmas is now observed in Scotland much more than formerly.

II. †**4.** To treat with attention or regard. *Obs.*

†**a.** *gen.* To show regard for, respect, defer to. *Obs. rare.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Prioress' T.* 179 This Prouost dooth the Iewes for to sterue That of this mordre wiste..He nolde no swich cursednesse obserue, Vuele shal he haue þat yuele wol deserue.

†**b.** To show respectful or courteous attention to (a person); to treat with ceremonious respect or reverence; to worship, honour; to court; to humour, gratify. *Obs.*

1599 Davies *Astrea* xvi, No spirit but takes thee for her queen, And thinks she must observe thee. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 45 Must I obserue you? Must I stand and crouch Vnder your Testie Humour? 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 821 They which dwell on this River observe an Idoll of great note. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* VII. xix. 107 Clementina loves to be punctiliously observed.

III. To attend to with the mind; to mark; to perceive.

†**5.** To give heed to (a point); to take care *that* something be done, or *to do* something. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 Foure thynges be necessary to be vnderstande & obserued of all them that entendeth to trauayle the same. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 4 One poynte diligently..is to be observed and attended, that he never put..foote out of ye bed. 1611 Bible *Deut.* vi. 25 It shall be our righteousnes, if we obserue to doe all these Commandements. 1703 *Rules Civility* 41 You must ..observe to take a worse Seat than his Lordship. 1707 Funnell *Voy.* 164 Observe that you come not too near the Cape. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 97, I took off..the most remarkable points,..observing to have one at each end..of each step.

6. To regard with attention; to watch; †to watch over, look after (*obs.*).

1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 98 The wickit dois obserue the Innocent, To seik to slay him with cruell intent. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. i. 46 Say to him I liue, and obserue his reports for me. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T., Acts* xv. 36 Converted Souls and planted Churches, must be further visited, observed and watered. 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy.* 65, I observ'd them attentively..and did not..see one smiling Countenance among them. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 36 Edward..requires his ambassador to observe the young prince, and to inform himself of his character and disposition. 1884 *Punch* 5 Apr. 160/2, I fancy I was being 'observed', as they say on the Stage.

b. *spec.* To regard with attention by way of augury or divination; to inspect for purposes of divination; to watch or take note of (presages or omens), L. *observare* or *servare cælum, sidera, motus stellarum*, etc.: cf. Observation 5 c.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 4 The assendent..is a thing which þat thise Astrologiens gretly obseruen. 1513 More *Rich. III* (1883) 49 Yet hath it [the stumbling of one's horse] ben, of an olde rite and custome, obserued as a token ..notably foregoing some great misfortune. 1611 Bible *Lev.* xix. 26 Neither shall ye vse inchantment, nor obserue times. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 675 Which are great Witches, and obserue entrals of sacrificed Beastes. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 62 ₱ 13 As for the Occasions, upon which the Ancients had Recourse to Presages..it was judged requisite to observe Them, more especially, in Entring upon any Undertaking.

c. *Mil.* To watch (a fortress, the enemy's movements, etc.); also *absol.* or *intr.*

[1611 Bible 2 *Sam.* xi. 16 When Joab observed the city.] 1799 Floyd in Owen *Mrq. Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 122, I was observing, with three regiments of cavalry, between the right flank of Colonel Wellesley and the left of General Harris. 1813 *Examiner* 3 May 274/2 The fortress..is..observed by some parties of Cossacks. 1836 Alison *Europe* (1849–50) V. xxvii. § 78. 67 Froelich, with six thousand men, observed Coni. 1853 Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl.* s.v., *To observe the motions of an enemy* is to keep a good look out by means of intelligent and steady spies or scouts.

d. *absol.* or *intr.* To make observations.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iii. 240 Set on thy wife to obserue. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 138 You have seen and observed upon many courts of late. 1791 Burke *To Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 32 He has not observed on the nature of vanity who does not know that it is omnivorous.

†**7.** *trans.* To watch for in order to take advantage of (a proper time, an opportunity). *Obs.*

1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* 17 Obserning the tyme, he by little and little withdrewe hym into suche places. *Ibid.* 92 Good diligence in obseruing the oportunity of tyme in sowyng & planting. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 109 The byshop..for this cause made the league, observing the occasion of tyme. *a* 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* v. (1704) 467/2 They must observe the Spring-Tides to come over the Barr.

8. To take notice of, to be conscious of seeing (a thing or fact); to notice, remark, pereceive, see.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 285 The Sunne loked pale and dimme,..And this was not observed in Germany only, but also in Fraunce and England. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 223 King Henry..observing simplicitie in the Messengers delivery. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. ii. Wks. 1874 I. 35 This every one observes to be the general course of things. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* II. i, I observe you have got an odd kind of a new method of swearing. 1793 Cowper *Let.* 6 Sept., Hearing the hall-clock, I observed a great difference between that and ours. 1833–6 J. Eagles *Sketcher* (1856) 200, I am not, observe, here saying one is preferable to another.

absol. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 4 If men will intend to observe, they shall find much worthy to observe. 1783 Blair *Rhet.* x. I. 200 We remark, in the way of attention, in order to remember; we observe, in the way of examination, in order to judge.

†**b.** To pay attention to (a person, i. e. to what he says); to mark. *Obs.*

1775 Sheridan *Rivals* I. ii, *Mrs. Mal.* Observe me, Sir Anthony. I would by no means wish a daughter of mine to be a progeny of learning.

9. To take notice of scientifically; *esp.* to examine (phenomena) as they are presented to the senses, without the aid of experiment; to perceive or learn by scientific inspection. (Cf. Observation 6.)

1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 162, I can with my ..Quadrant, obserue the height of the sonne, and sterre, vntill that he come to the meridian. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 5 As for..impostumations,..they ought to have been exactly observed by multitude of anatomies. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* III. 126 You must observe with your Instrument the Angle CBA, and measure the Distance. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 398 The Chaldæans..said they had begun to observe the Stars 470000 years before Alexander's Expedition thither. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 372 The Marquess of Worcester had recently observed the expansive power of moisture rarefied by heat. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 63 Adding this to the heigbt of the barometer which was observed at the same moment.

absol. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 369 When, as in astronomy, we endeavour to ascertain these causes by simply watching their effects, we *observe*; when, as in our laboratories, we interfere arbitrarily with the causes or circumstances of a phenomenon, we are said to *experiment*.

b. *spec.* To make an observation (see Observation 6 b) in order to determine the altitude of (the sun or other heavenly body), to ascertain (the latitude or longitude), etc.; also *absol.* or *intr.*

[1559: see 9.] 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 42 Obserue the height, that is, at twelue a clocke to take the height of the Sunne. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. 78 The Mariner's Cross-Staff..by which we observe the Celestial Lights. 1761 Dunn in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 185 In taking altitudes, I always observe, when the sun, or other celestial body, is as near the prime vertical, or east and west azimuth, as possible. 1854 Bartlett *Mex. Boundary* I. xvi. 373 Lieutenant Whipple observed here, and found the latitude to be 32°08′43″, longitude 109 24′33″.

IV. **10.** To say by way of remark; to remark or mention in speech or writing.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 24 Your Majesty doth excellently well observe, that witchcraft is the height of idolatry. 1646 J. Hall *Horæ Vac.* 172 'Tis handsomely observed, that the maine of other Religions never gained by Christianity. 1709 Atterbury *Serm. Luke* x. 32 in *Serm.* (1726) II. 243 His Compassion and Benignity towards little Children is observ'd by all the Evangelists. 1716 Addison *Free-holder* No. 22 ₱ 2 My Fellow-Traveller, upon this, observed to me, there had been no good Weather since the Revolution. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Charmed Sea* i. 3 'You will not cross the testy sea to-night', observed one of the peasants. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* VI. liii. 319 The king..observed that on a fine theme it was no hard task to speak well.

b. *absol.*, or *intr.* with *on* or *upon*: To make a remark or observation, to comment (on).

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 120 Scaliger thus obserueth concerning the Iewish yeare. The Iewes (saith he) vse [etc.]. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 23 Not only the surface but the inward bowels of the Earth (as Sir Fran. Bacon observes). 1717 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 30 It was moved that they should be read, for the members of Council to observe upon them. 1827 R. H. Froude *Rem.* (1838) I. 453, I will make my meals as simple as I can, without being observed on. 1883 Sir N. Lindley in *Law Rep.* 11 Queen's Bench Div. 527 These matters I thought it necessary to observe upon.

¶ **11.** *catachr.* To keep, preserve; to retain. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 332 Summen..With water mynge vryne observed longe. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 71 The fatherly affection of Rome, which..your bishop not onely obserued but augmented. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 131 Thir armes we knawe evir his eftircumeris to haue obseruet.

Hence **Obse·rved** (-ə·rvd), *ppl. a.*; **Obse·rvedly** (-ĕdli) *adv.*, notably.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. i. 162 The glasse of Fashion, and the mould of Forme, Th' observ'd of all Obseruers. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* VI. 112 Up to coach then goes Th' observed maid. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* IV. 157 When the Dead Latitude differs from the Observed Latitude. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* Pref., To refer the observed phenomena to their physical causes. 1891 C. C. Coe in *Relig. & Life* ii. 52 Science, and observedly the science of geology, has freed us.

Obse·rve, *sb.* [f. Observe *v.*]

†**1.** = Observation 5, 6, 7. *Obs.*

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. iv. 14 Some that shoot without aim, may abandon these Observes for superstitions. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* III. i. (1849) 145 The Squire, and I, could scale the river, and make observes.

2. A verbal observation, a remark. *Sc.*

1711 *Countrey-Man's Lett. to Curat* 77 The observe of a certain Politician, that *mundus regitur a stultis* holding generally true. 1738 W. Wilson *Def. Ref. Princ. Ch. Scot.* (1769) I. 34, I shall first offer a few observes concerning the Church. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* xii. 110 'And that's a good observe, David', said Alan. 1893 Crockett *Stickit Minister* 73 A most uncalled for observe.

Observer (ə̃bzə̃·ɪvəɹ). Also 6 -ar, 7 -or. [f. Observe *v.* + -er[1]. Cf. OF. *observeur* (Godef. in sense 1).]

1. One who observes or keeps a law, rule, custom, practice, method, or anything prescribed or fixed.

1555 Eden *Decades* 258 A diligente obseruer of his accustomed religion. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 256 A devout observor of the government, rites, and ceremonies of the Church of England. 1721 G. Roussillon tr. *Vertot's Rev. Portug.* 84 Suppos'd to be a conceal'd observer of the Jewish law. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxxiii. 241, I am such an observer of method, that I can go [etc.]. 1880 Wallace *Ben-Hur* IV. xv, They were..rigorous observers of the Law as found in the books of Moses.

†**2.** One who shows respect, deference, or dutiful attention; an obsequious follower. *Obs.*

1601 Sir W. Cornwallis *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 38 The soul cherished and observed, recompenseth her observer. 1613 Chapman *Rev. Bussy D'Ambois* IV. Hij, His iust contempt of Iesters, Parasites, Seruile obseruers. 1633 Massinger *Guardian* I. ii, You are my gracious patroness and supportress, And I your poor observer.

3. One who watches, marks, or takes notice. (A frequent title of newspapers.)

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 214 His observer, whom he [Plato] alloweth to go abroad to see fashions. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 202 He is a great Obseruer, and he lookes Quite through the Deeds of men. 1772 Priestley *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 24 This is the conclusion of a superficial observer. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xx. 140 This completes the glorious circuit within the observer's view. 1866 Whipple *Character* 238 Hawthorne is one of those true observers who concentrate in observation every power of their minds.

b. One who observes presages or omens: see Observe *v.* 6 b.

1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 348 They were great Agorismers or obseruers of times..if they..meete with a Cayman or lyzarde. they know it to be a signe of euill fortune. 1611 Bible *Deut.* xviii. 10 An obseruer of times, or an inchaunter, or a witch. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 193 Strict Observers of Omens.

4. One who observes phenomena scientifically; one who makes observations in a particular science; sometimes the official title of the person in charge of an observatory.

1795 *Proc. Board of Longitude* 6 June 11 *note*, The .. Astronomical Observer at the new Observatory, founded by the Trustees of the Radcliffe money. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 563 It has been, and is still my intention..to confine the present survey to original observers of the disease. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* ii. (1873) 46, I have..consulted some sagacious and experienced observers. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* (ed. 2) § 40 Dilatations obtained after this method by different observers. 1891 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXVII. 373 Immediately on his [Hornsby's] appointment in 1772 as the first Radcliffe Observer [at Oxford], he laid the foundation-stone of the present observatory.

5. One who makes a verbal observation or remark.

1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 93 The maxim of common observers, that those who meddle in matters out of their calling, will have reason to repent.

Hence **Obse·rvership,** the office or position of Observer.

1839 J. B. Mozley *Lett.* 3 Apr. (1885) 90 Johnson of Magdalen Hall is standing for the place of Radcliffe Observer, vacant by Rigaud's death..any one can stand for the Observership, whereas it must be an M.A. for the other [*sc.* the Professorship].

†**Obse·rvicer.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [A hybrid form mixing up *observer* and *service*.] = Observer 2.

1625 Shirley *Love-tricks* III. v, I am your humble obsercer, and wish you all cumulations of prosperity.

Observing (ə̃bzə̃·ɪvɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Observe *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Observe; observance; observation.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 55b, The vse and obseruynge of the x commaundementes. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 12 The swiftnesse of the heavens wheele, which even in the moment of observing is past observing. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. iv, I leave observing, and return to the story. 1887 *Athenæum* 12 Mar. 356/1 An amateur beginner in astronomical observing.

attrib. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 27 May 11/1 The person in charge of the observing station.

Observing (ə̃bzə̃·ɪvɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ing[2].]

1. That observes or takes notice; quick to notice, observant; engaged in scientific observation.

1628 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* IV. (1688) 654 If any Credit may be given to..the more observing men. 1704 J. Trapp *Abra-Mulé* II. i. 447 Her Beauty could not 'scape th' observing Eyes Of some. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 8/4, I do not believe that a single member of the whole observing party ever doubted the possibility..of a cloudy day.

†**b.** Note-taking. *Obs.*

c 1720 Hearne in *Wood's Life* (1848) App. iii. 337 Mr. Wood was afterwards expell'd the common room, and his company avoyded as an observing person. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* I. ii, She has a most observing thumb; and..cherishes her nails for the convenience of making marginal notes.

†**2.** Compliant, obsequious. *Obs.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 137 [They] vnder write in an obseruing kinde His humorous predominance.

Hence **Obse·rvingly** *adv.*, in an observing manner, observantly.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 5 There is some soule of goodnesse in things euill, Would men obseruingly distill it out. 1828 Fr. A. Kemble in *Rec. Girlhood* (1878) I. viii. 222, I have seen and heard observingly. 1889 A. E. Barr *Feet of Clay* xii. 233 His father listened patiently and observingly.

Obse·rvist. *nonce-wd.* [f. Observe *v.* + -ist.] One who makes observation his business.

1827 Carlyle *Germ. Rom.* II. 13 He is no mere observist and compiler.

Obsess (ə̃bse·s), *v.* Also 6 *erron.* obcess. [f. L. *obsess-*, ppl. stem of *obsidēre* to sit at or opposite to, sit down before, besiege, occupy, possess, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 a, b) + *sedēre* to sit. Cf. obs. F. *obsesser* (16th c. in Godef.).

The word appears to have become obsolete early in 18th c., and to have been revived in 19th: cf. Obsession.]

†**1.** *trans.* To sit down before (a fortress, the enemy); to besiege, invest. *Obs.*

1503 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 53 Parties so to be besegied, troubled, or obsessed by the said Turke. 1534 Whitinton *Tullyes Offices* II. (1540) 97 These that be besyeged or obcessed of their enemyes. 1647 Wharton *Bellum Hybern.* Wks. (1683) 254 The People of that Country shall be obsessed, or besieged, they shall not dare to go out of their Towns.

2. Of an evil spirit: To beset, assail, or harass (a person); to haunt; to move or actuate from without.

1540-1 Elyot *Image Gov.* 54 b, I omyt to speake of the confession of dyuels, which..were cast out of people, which were obsessed. 1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos.* s. v., A man is said to be obsest, when an euill spirit followeth him, troubling him at diuers times and seeking opportunity to enter into him. 1718 Br. Hutchinson *Witchcraft* 70 The Spirits obsess, haunt and dog them. 1827-45 Sir H. Taylor *Isaac Comnenus* II. iv, Which saint is most powerful for freeing the demoniacs? *Exorcist.* That is..according as they are obsessed or possessed.

3. *transf.* To beset, assail, or harass like a besieging force or an evil spirit; in modern use *esp.* to haunt and trouble as a 'fixed idea'.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* II. iv, Where maiestie approcheth to excesse, and the mynde is obsessed with inordinat glorie. 1648 *Petit. East. Assoc.* 28 You are .. Army-piniond and obsessed with Sectaries. 1885 F. W. H. Myers in *Fortn. Rev.* XXXVIII. 643 The subject .. felt the hypnotiser's will obsessing him. 1894 *Speaker* 28 Apr. 480/2 The extent to which political problems are obsessing men's minds. 1899 Howells in *Literature* 3 June 578 The spirit of war seems to have obsessed our periodical literature.

Hence **Obsessed** (-se·st) *ppl. a.*; **Obse·ssing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1623 Cockeram, *Obsest*, one possesst with a spirit. 1665 Needham *Med. Medicinæ* 409 To the obsessing and distressing of those two most noble Vital Instruments of the Body. 1845 G. Oliver *Coll. Biog. Soc. Jesus* 75 His fame for dispossessing obsessed persons becoming notorious.

†**Obse·ss,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. vb., or L. type **obsessus*.] An investment, siege, blockade.

1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. 250 Obsesses [F. *obsidion*], Storms and Fights Sanguinolent.

Obsession (ǒbse·ʃən). [ad. L. *obsessiōn-em*, n. of action f. *obsidēre* to Obsess: cf. F. *obsession* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

†**1.** The action of besieging; investment, siege.

1513 More *Richard III* in Hall *Chron.* (1809) 408 They which were in the castell..sent also to the Earle of Richemonde to advertise hym of their sodeine obsession. 1638 Penkethman *Artach.* K iv b, Famine, occasioned through the Enemies obsession, or strict siege.

2. The hostile action of the devil or an evil spirit besetting any one; actuation by the devil or an evil spirit from without; the fact of being thus beset or actuated.

1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* v. xii, Graue fathers, he is possest ..nay if there be possession, And obsession, he has both. *a* 1641 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 190 To give them up to the power of Satan.. to possesse, and really inhabite them, or by obsession to move, actuate and enspire them. 1696 Aubrey *Misc.* 156 Her fits and obsessions seem to be greater, for she Scrieches in a most Hellish tone. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* II. 113 These cases belong rather to obsession than possession, the spirits not actually inhabiting the bodies, but hanging or hovering about them.

3. *transf.* The action of any influence, notion, or 'fixed idea', which persistently assails or vexes, esp. so as to discompose the mind.

1680 R. L'Estrange *Mem. Lib. Press & Pulpit* 27 Never was any Nation .. under such an Obsession [*printed* Ab-] of Credulity and Blindness. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 248 Beset..by foreign, by back-stairs, and domestic influences, by obsessions at home and abroad. 1893 H. Crackanthorpe *Wreckage* 99 The thought of death began to haunt him till it became a constant obsession.

Hence **Obse·ssional** *a.*, of or pertaining to obsession or to a siege; obsidional.

1857 *National Mag.* II. 304 Pieces of obsessional, or siege money issued by private individuals.

†**Obse·ssor.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. L. *obsessor*, agent-n. from *obsidēre* to Obsess.] A haunting or familiar spirit.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 179 How many magicians, .. have had their..obsessors, their consiliaries, and auxiliaries.

†**Obsi·bilate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. ppl. stem of L. *obsibilāre*, f. *ob-* (Ob-) + *sibilāre* to hiss, whistle.] (See quot.) Hence †**Obsibila·tion.**

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Obsibilate*, to make a whistling noise, as Trees stirred with winds. 1658 Phillips, *Obsibilation*, a hissing against.

†**Obsi·de,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *obsidē-re*: see Obsess.] *trans.* To beset, invest, surround, encompass. So †**O·bsident** *a.* [ad. L. *obsidēnt-em* pr. pple.], investing, encompassing.

1695 Baynard in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 19 Though the proper Coats of the Veins and Arteries seem to be indolent in themselves, yet those thin Membranes which obside them are most exquisite of Sense. 1706 — in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. 313 The degrees of heat pressing on, or obsiding the Body. 1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* xvi. (1658) 178 Fire..is so easily overcome by any obsident body when it is dilated.

Obsidian (ǒbsi·diăn). *Min.* [In current form ad. erron. L. *obsidiān-us*, in edd. of Pliny for *obsiānus*; so called from its resemblance to a stone found in Ethiopia by one *Obsius* (erron. *Obsidius*). In F. *obsidiane*, *-enne* (1752 in Dict. Trévoux).

The erroneous *Obsidius*, *obsidianus*, occur in the earliest printed edd. of Pliny; but *Obsius*, *obsianus*, came down through the mediæval writers on Natural History.]

A dark-coloured vitreous lava or volcanic rock, of varying composition, resembling common bottle-glass; volcanic glass.

[1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xcix. (MS. Bodl. lf. 184/2), Pe stone osianus is irekned amonge glas, and þis is somtyme grene somtyme blacke & clere & brist. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 598 There may be ranged among the kinds of glasses, those which they call Obsidiana, for that they carry some resemblance of that stone, which one Obsidius found in Æthyopia. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 79 The Obsidianus [represents] a Shaddow. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 216 Obsius, or Obsianus, is of a black transparent Colour in the Likeness of Glass.] 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 264 Obsidian..is found in Hungary, inhering in gneiss, and disintegrated granite. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* II. 310 Black or blue obsidian. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II. 197 Their weapons were bows and arrows; the latter tipped with obsidian. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 359 Any lava will become glassy, and thus make obsidian, by rapid cooling. 1885-94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* Jan. ix, A pyx..of dark obsidian's rarest green.

b. Also *obsidian stone* (*lapis Obsi(d)ianus*).

[1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 629 As touching the stone Obsidianus, I haue written sufficiently.] 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Obsidian Stone*, a precious stone, mentioned in Pliny. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 126 The Obsidian stone. 1715 tr. *Panirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. i. iii. 10 Obsidian Stones are black, but very shining. *a* 1822 Shelley *Pr. Wks.* (1880) III. 72 A remarkable figure of Sleep as a winged child..sleeping on its great half unfolded wing of black obsidian stone.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 352 Obsidian Porphyry. Black, or greyish black. 1861 Tylor *Anahuac* iv. 97 Obsidian-headed arrows. 1863 Baring-Gould *Iceland* 213 It is an obsidian mountain, it looks like a mountain of broken glass bottles. 1872 *Athenæum* 21 Dec. 813/1 Obsidian knives, and flakes..reminding one of the Mexican examples in the British Museum. *Ibid.*, The so-called flint flakes of Marathon are, in reality, obsidian flakes.

†**Obsi·dion.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *obsidion* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *obsidiōn-em* siege, f. *obsidēre*: see Obsess *v.*] Siege; state of being besieged.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2578 At the last fadere of mercyes..Piely beheld the disese of oure obsidionne.

Obsidional (ǒbsi·diŏnăl), *a.* [ad. L. *obsidiōnāl-is*, f. *obsidiōn-em* siege: see prec. Cf. F. *obsidional* (15th c. in Godef.).]

1. Of or pertaining to a siege; esp. in *obsidional crown* (*coronet*, *garland*, *wreath*), tr. L. *corōna obsidiōnālis*, a wreath of grass or weeds conferred as a mark of honour upon a Roman general who raised a siege. *Obsidional coins*, coins struck in a besieged city to supply the want of current coins.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 255 *Corona obsidionalis*, a garlande obsidionall. 1546 Langley *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* II. xi. 55 b, Obsidionall crowne yᵗ was worne of him that delinered a citee besieged & was made of Grasse. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 117 Scipio syrnamed Æmilianus, was honoured with an Obsidionall Coronet in Africk..for sauing three cohorts besieged. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. xii. 577 An Obsidional Crown; which though made onely of the common grass, ..was esteemed the noblest reward of military glory. 1809 *Q. Rev.* I. 127 The obsidional coinage of Charles the first. 1884 H. Frith tr. *Daryl's Pub. Life Eng.* 43 The idea of sending obsidional letters by balloons.

2. *fig.* a. Besetting, obsidious. b. *nonce-use.* Apt to bore people by staying too long.

1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 3 Apr., My dear Chief, whom I love very much, though a little obsidional or so, remains till three. 1879 *World* 26 Nov. 12/1 The obsidional disease of suspicion which great public sufferings are apt to develop.

Obsidionary (ǒbsi·diŏnări), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ary.] = prec. 1.

1885 W. Chaffers in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. XI. 94 These obsidionary Ormond coins may be called scarce.

Obsidious (ǒbsi·diəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *obsidium* siege (f. *obsidēre*: see Obsess *v.*) + -ous.] Besieging; besetting.

1615 T. Adams *Myst. Bedlam* Wks. 1861 I. 261 It is safe from all obsidious or insidious oppugnations, from the reach of fraud or violence. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 3 Oct. 3/2 The struggle of the heroine .. against her own sex-imposed, obsidious desire to comply, to yield.

†**Obsi·gillate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *ob-* (Ob-) + late L. *sigillāre* to seal; after L. *obsignāre*: see next.] *trans.* To seal up. So †**Obsigilla·tion.**

1623 Cockeram, *Obsigillate*, to hide, or seale. 1658 Phillips, *Obsigillation*, a sealing up.

†**Obsi·gn,** *v.* [ad. L. *obsignāre* to seal up, f. *ob-* (Ob- I c) + *signāre* to mark, seal, Sign.] = next.

1554 Bradford *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 395 The sacrament of his body and blood, whereby he doth .. give and obsign unto us himself wholly. 1658 J. Robinson *Eudoxa* v. 36 No spirituall transaction, though obsigned with a Religious Oath. 1670 Baxter *Cure Ch.-Div.* 51 The Sacramental obsigning and investing sign.

†**Obsi·gnate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *obsignāre*: see prec.] *trans.* To seal; to mark as with a seal; to ratify or confirm formally, as by sealing.

1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 275 Moles, with which nature hath obsignated the parts of the body. *a* 1677 Barrow *Exp. Decal.* Wks. 1831 VII. 44 Keeping the Sabbath did obsignate the covenant made with the children of Israel.

Obsignation (ǒbsigne·ʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *obsignātiōn-em*, n. of action from *obsignāre*: see Obsign *v.*] The action of sealing.

1. Formal ratification or confirmation of something, as by sealing.

a 1568 Coverdale *Carrying of Christ's Cross* x. Wks. II. 267 This is a sacrament, ..in this .. we receive of God obsignation and full certificate of Christ's body broken for our sins, and his blood shed for our iniquities. 1633 Br. Hall *Hard Texts*, *N. T.* 102 His subscription to, and obsignation of his divine Truth. 1691 Norris *Pract. Disc.* 162 That Obsignation..whereby the Spirit it self is said to bear Witness with our Spirit. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 305/2 This obsignation can only be understood by adepts and experts in M. Comte's cerebral theory.

†**2.** The action of sealing up; a fastening or restraining as with a seal. *Obs. rare.*

1653 Gataker *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 161 The word of *obsignation* or *sealing up*, hath .. a manifest notion of restraint. 1679 Harby *Key Script.* iii. 35 The Book was sealed in a figure; not that there was any evident obsignation upon, or great obscurity in, the sacred Oracles.

Obsignatory (ǒbsi·gnătəri), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *obsignātor* a sealer, or *obsignāt-*, ppl. stem of *obsignāre* to Obsign: see -ory.] Having the function of, or pertaining to, obsignation; ratifying or confirming as with a seal.

1630 S. Ward in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 438 Most of our Divines do make..all Sacraments to be meerly Obsignatory Signs. 1693 R. Fleming *Disc. Earthquakes* 121 No Contemplation can speak the Power of that Evidence .. when in an obsignatory way this is given unto the Soul. 1890 *Guardian* 26 Mar. 512 What may be called the 'obsignatory' view of sacramental operation.

Hence **Obsi·gnatorily** *adv.*

1630 W. Bedell in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 445 If you will aver that Baptism washes away otherwise than sacramentally, that is, obsignatorily original Sin.

†**Obsi·st,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *obsist-ĕre* to stand against, f. *ob-* Ob- I b) + *sistĕre* to stand: cf. OF. *obsister* (15th c. in Godef.).] *trans.* To stand against, oppose, resist.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 177 The kynge..callede.. Siwardus erle of Northumbrelonde, to obsiste Godewinus the erle. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII*, 1 To obsist the first likely mischiefe he sent [etc.]. 1632 I. I. *Womens Rights* 327 Sutors come euerie day, who can obsist them?

So †**Obsi·stent** [ad. L. *obsistent-em* pr. pple.], something that resists; in quot., an antidote.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 641 Precious-stones, and many more obsistents to poyson.

†**O·bsited,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *obsit-us*, pa. pple. of *obserĕre* to set with, cover with: f. *ob-* (Ob- I c) + *serĕre* to set) + -ed¹.] Covered thickly as if sprinkled *with* something; studded, beset.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 457 Two horns .. obsited with many tubercles.

Obsolesce (ǒbsole·s), *v. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *obsolēscĕre* to grow old, decay, fall into disuse, inchoative form of **obsolēre*, f. *ob-* (Ob- I b) + *solēre* to be accustomed, to use.] *intr.* To be obsolescent; to grow obsolete; to fall into disuse.

1873 F. Hall *Mod. Eng.* vii. 266 Intermediate between the English which I have been treating of, and English of recent emergence, stands that which is obsolescing.

Obsolescence (ǒbsole·sĕns). [f. as Obsolescent: see -ence.]

1. The process of gradually falling into disuse or growing out of date; the becoming obsolete.

a 1828 Crombie is cited in Webster. 1869 M. Pattison *Introd. Pope's Ess. Man* 16 The same process of obsolescence is gradually affecting..parts of Pope's poems. 1891 Lounsbury *Stud. Chaucer* III. vii. 110 He recognized the obsolescence of his language, if not its obsoleteness.

2. *Biol.* The gradual disappearance or atrophy of an organ or part, esp. in the history of a species, and as a consequence of disuse.

1852 Dana *Crust.* II. 1024 By the obsolescence of the articulation *b* and the last segment becoming obsolete. 1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 460 An occasional sequela of the obsolescence of scattered miliary tubercles. 1883 G. Allen in *Knowledge* 20 July 33/2 All parts which are seldom or never exercised tend to atrophy or obsolescence.

b. Nearly complete effacement of a mark, spot, etc., e. g. on the wing of an insect.

1877 Coues & Allen *N. Amer. Rod.* 291 The black spot at the tip of the ear varies greatly in extent in different specimens, in some being reduced almost to obsolescence.

Obsolescent (ǒbsole·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *obsolēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *obsolēscĕre*: see Obsolesce *v.*]

1. Becoming obsolete; going out of use or date.

1755 Johnson s. v. *Hereout*, All the words compounded of *here* and a preposition, except *hereafter*, are obsolete, or obsolescent. 1863 Kirk *Chas. Bold* II. 8 The stronghold of obsolescent opinions and decaying sects. 1880 Plumptre *Comm. Luke* 381 'They were instant'. The adjective is almost passing into the list of obsolescent words. 1894 Jos. Wright *Appeal Eng. Dial. Dict.* 3 In another generation the obsolescent will have become obsolete.

2. *Biol.* Gradually disappearing; imperfectly or slightly developed; said of an organ, structure, or mark, which was formerly, in the life of the individual or the species, or is still in cognate species, fully developed or well-marked.

1846 Dana *Zooph.* iv. (1848) 80 The Echinopores are other examples of prominent polyps, and obsolescent striæ to the coralla. 1879 G. Allen *Colour Sense* iii. 26 The Law of Parsimony, whereby all unnecessary organs become gradually obsolescent. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Obsolescent*, .. applied to such a thing as a tubercle in the lung which is shrinking and becoming the seat of calcareous infiltration. 1897

Allbutt's Syst. Med. II. 11 The fibroid patches..are a form of what is called retrograde or obsolescent tubercles.

Hence **Obsole·scently** *adv.* (cf. 2 above).

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 320 Polyps obsolescently tentaculate.

Obsolete (ɒbsŏlī·t), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6–7 -let. [ad. L. *obsolēt-us* grown old, worn out, pa.pple. of *obsolēscĕre*, or rather its primitive **obsolēre*: see OBSOLESCE. So mod.F. *obsolète* (Littré).]

1. That is no longer practised or used; fallen into disuse; of a discarded type or fashion; disused, out of date.

1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. Ded., Such olde and obsolete wordes are most vsed of country folke. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 635 A faithfull friend is hard to be found; the bare name onely remaineth; the thing is obsolet and growne out of use. 1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* 1672) 158 Though many pretty stories shall happily be told of this obsolete Princess. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* (1841) 391 Of things obsolete, the names became obsolete also. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of the Manor* I. ix. 366 Two female servants, whose prim and obsolete appearance were perfectly consistent with the venerable aspect of the place of their habitation. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 521 Another ancient impost was now becoming obsolete. 1884 H. ARNOLD FORSTER in *Pall Mall G.* 14 Aug. 2/1 On the Pacific station .. we have one obsolete ironclad, the *Swiftsure*.

2. Worn out; effaced through wearing down, atrophy, or degeneration.

1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 351 The so-called Tomb of Nero. It is embellished with carving, and bears a nearly obsolete inscription. 1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Phys.* lvi. (L), A puckering of the surface indicates that beneath it there is probably a shrunken or obsolete vomica. 1851 GOSSE *Nat. in Jamaica* 51 After a while, the cliff becomes gradually obsolete, and the beach of coral sand reappears. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 34 Cases of obsolete tubercle found in cancer..examined post-mortem.

3. *Biol.* Indistinct; not clearly or sharply marked; very imperfectly developed, hardly perceptible. Usually implying the absence or rudimentary development of a character which is distinct in other individuals, or in allied species.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xxxiii. (1765) 160 *Carthamus*, with an obsolete crown to the seeds. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. (1794) 418 The middle lobe obsolete or so small as to be obscure. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 377 *Dorstenia*, with its obsolete flowers, devoid of all beauty. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 293 *Obsolete*,..when a spot, tubercle, punctum, &c. is scarcely discoverable. .. This term is often employed where one sex, kindred species, or genera, want, or nearly so, a character which is conspicuous in the other sex, or in the species or genus to which they are most closely allied. 1864 F. O. MORRIS *Nests & Eggs Brit. Birds* I. 69 They [eggs of Long-tailed Tit] are sometimes entirely white, or with the spots almost obsolete.

B. *absol.* or *sb.* One who or that which is out of date or has fallen into disuse.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 17 We bandied it about among twenty of us as an obsolete. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Oct. 4/2 Seniority is the rule of all the services .. which fills the army with martinets, the navy with tubs,..the State generally with the amiable obsoletes. 1900 *Daily Express* 28 June 4/4 Bringing out Obsoletes [the war-ships Sultan, Dreadnought, and Superb].

Obsolete (ɒbsŏlī·t), *v.* Now *rare*. [f. OBSOLETE *a.*, or f. L. *obsolēt-*, ppl. stem of **obsolēre*, *obsolēscĕre*: see OBSOLESCE.] *trans.* To render or account obsolete; to discard, or practise no longer, as being out of date; to disuse.

1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 133 But when Religion is innovated, .. our modern Laws already obsoleted [etc.]. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* Ded., We are not to be justified in obsoleting so many of our Words and Phrases. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* vii. 261 *note*, And here I may mention sennight, for 'week', only recently obsoleted.

Hence **O·bsoleted** *ppl. a.*; **O·bsoleting** *vbl. sb.*

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινή Def. ii. 41 Fettering themselves with an oath .. to the disparagement and obsoleting of the Scriptures. 1680 BOLRON *Papist's Oath Secrecy* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 452 The care of gaining souls became .. obsoleted.

Obsoletely (ɒbsŏlī·tli), *adv.* [f. OBSOLETE *a.* + -LY 2.] In an obsolete manner or degree.

1810 *Encycl. Lond.* I. 683/1 Calycled andromeda .. leaves oval, scaly-dotted, obsoletely serrulate. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 27 Stem obsoletely angular. 1867 C. J. BOYLE *Far Away* xv. 180 The obsoletely famous representation of 'Rocket time at Vauxhall'. 1889 B. NICHOLSON in *Athenæum* 27 July 139/3 Words obsolete or obsoletely spelled.

Obsoleteness (ɒbsŏlī·tnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being obsolete.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. xv. § 6 The decay of Dialects, obsoletenesse of phrase..might breed some difficultie vnto posteritie. 1756 JOHNSON *Propos. Print. Shaks.* Wks. 1787 IX. 233 The reader is therefore embarrassed at once with dead and with foreign languages, with obsoleteness and innovation. 1884 SEELEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 505 We are startled at the obsoleteness of the opinions he expresses.

Obsoletion (ɒbsolī·ʃən). *rare.* [f. L. *obsolēt-us* OBSOLETE: see -ION.] The action of becoming or condition of being obsolete.

1804 MITFORD *Inquiry* 140 Words and phrases .. verging .. toward obsoletion. *Ibid.* 170 Provincial dialects, still spoken, tho now fast going into obsoletion. 1817 KEATS *Lett.* Wks. 1889 III. 98 Lamentation on the obsoletion of Christmas gambols and pastimes.

Obsoletism (ɒbsŏlī·tiz'm). [f. OBSOLETE *a.* (or its L. source) + -ISM.]

1. An obsolete term, phrase, custom, or the like.

1799 G. E. GRIFFITHS in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 198 Neither defying by bold neologisms, nor offending by tasteless obsoletisms. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* vii. 276 In these ..obsoletisms..is comprised everything, ..at all savouring, as to language, of any days but our own.

2. The condition of being obsolete; obsoleteness.

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XII. 222 The former editions presented a great drawback upon the reader's pleasure in the old orthography, and the obsoletism of many of the expressions. 1852 E. V. RIPPINGILLE (*title*) Obsoletism in Art, a Reply to Ruskin in his defence of Pre-Raphaelitism. 1873 C. W. BARDSLEY *Eng. Surnames* 408 *note*, Our Authorized Version still preserves the 'meteyard' from obsoletism.

Obsolute, Obsolution, Obsolve, obs. erron. ff. ABSOLUTE, ABSOLUTION, ABSOLVE.

† **Obsona·tion.** *Obs. rare*−0. [ad. L. *obsōnātiōn-em* catering, n. of action f. *obsōnāre*: see next.] A feasting (Cockeram, 1623).

† **O·bsonator.** *Obs. rare.* Also ops-. [a. L. *obsōnātor*, agent-n. f. *obsōnāre* to cater, purvey, treat, feast, f. L. *obsōnium* (*ops-*), a. Gr. ὀψώνιον provisions, viands.] A caterer or manciple.

[1582 in Fowler *Hist. C. C. C. C.* (O. H. S.) 452 *note*, This John Middleton occurs .. as Obsonator or Manciple, 1582.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Opsonator*, a buyer or purveyor of meats.

† **Obso·rb,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [ad. L. *obsorbēre* (poetical) to sup or drink up, gulp down, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 c) + *sorbēre* to suck in.] *trans.* To absorb.

1684 T. BURNET *The. Earth* II. 224 The earth and all its dependances are obsorpt into a mass of fire.

Obso·rbent, *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *obsorbēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *obsorbēre*: see prec.] a. *adj.* Imbibing, absorbent. b. *sb.* An absorbing substance.

1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 303 To these cordials may be added obsorbents.

† **Obso·rption.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. L. *obsorbēre*, *obsorpt-*: see OBSORB.] Swallowing up; absorption.

c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornwall* (1728) 3 The Rockes ..had they bene of a more earthy or tender substance coulde not have so long prevented Cornwalls utter obsorption. *Ibid.* 42 Manie deuises they vse to preuent the obsorption of the churche [by drifting sand]. [*Printed* obsorpation *in both cases.*] 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 801 There would succeed other Emanations and Regenerations, and other succeeding Destructions and Obsorptions.

Obstacle (ɒ·bstăk'l), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 ost-, obstakil, -kyl, -kele, 5–6 -kell, 6 -cul, 4– obstacle. [a. OF. *obstacle*, earlier *ostacle*, *ostancle* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *obstācul-um*, f. *obstāre* to withstand, resist.]

1. Something that stands in the way and obstructs progress; a hindrance, impediment, obstruction.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 32, I sall ouerpasse þe wall þat is obstakil of synn. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 572 And whan he knew þat ther was noon obstacle. 1434 MISYN *Mend. Life* 107 Violence he doys to all his lettars, & all ostakyls he byrstis to-gidyr. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxiii. 72 Maken an obstakell that on the baksyde they be not enuahysshed. *Ibid.* II. xiv. 118 They made hourdeys or obstacles full thykke of thornes. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 148 Seyng that matrymony ys the only or chefe mean polytyke..we must..study to take away al obstaculys and lettys wych we fynd therto. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. c, The Obstacle the course of the Tide meets with by London-bridge. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 55 ¶ 1 He should remove the Obstacle which prevented the Use of his Sight. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vii. (1879) 131 The great table-land presents an obstacle to the migration of species. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 52 A glacier..when released from one opposing obstacle will be checked by another.

† 2. Resistance, opposition, objection: in phr. *to make obstacle*, to offer opposition. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxi. 226 Whan the Chane saghe that thei made non obstacle to performen his commandement thanne he thoughte wel that he myghte trusten in hem. 1489 *Barbour's Bruce* XVI. 260 (Edin. MS.) Throw all the land planly thai raid, Thai fand nane that thaim obstakill maid. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 126 The French men making obstacle to pay that which I had giuen.

3. *Comb.*, as **obstacle-race**, a race in which natural or artificial impediments have to be surmounted; also *transf.*

1869 *Sporting Life* 17 Mar. 4/2 Among the races on the [Thames Club] programme was one of a character entirely new to the athletic world, viz. an 'Obstacle Race'. [Mr. Walter Rye (late Hon. Sec. Lond. Athl. C.) informs us that this was the occasion of the introduction of the term, he having then invented it.] 1875 *Cliftonian* (Cl. Coll. Mag.) IV. 74 Obstacle Race..This race was two lengths, over two and under one obstacle placed across the bath. 1888 H. POTTINGER in *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 93 For some time he [the elk] becomes engaged in a terrible obstacle-race and makes little progress.

Hence **O·bstacle** *a.* (*Obs.* except *dial.*), obstinate, stubborn; † **O·bstacleness,** obstinacy.

1536 *Will of S. Humbell* (Somerset Ho.), Yf they or any of them be obstakell & roune away. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* ix. 63 b, O faythlesse nacion..Howe long shall I..strine with youre vnfaythfull obstaclenesse? 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 17 Fye Ione, that thou wilt be so obstacle.

O·bstacle, *v. rare.* [a. obs.F. *obstacle-r* (16th c. and in Cotgr.), f. *obstacle* sb.] a. *trans.* To place obstacles or difficulties in the way of. b. *intr.* (*Milit.*) To erect obstacles to impede the progress of the enemy. Hence **O·bstacling** *vbl. sb.*

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 18 Let not the passions of..love or hate obstacle ingenious judgement. *Ibid.* 64 Solomon also opprest the People so,..as it obstacled his son Rehoboams Kinging. 1882 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 3/5 The day for obstacling has also been changed..to give the men [engineers] a change from pick and shovel work. 1889 ELLEN V. TALBOT *Diary of Ann Page* in *Voice* (N. Y.) 24 Oct., Alack! that our pleasant friendship..should have been so soon obstacled.

† **Obsta·culous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *obstācul-um* OBSTACLE + -OUS.] Of the natnre of an obstacle.

a 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgm. & Mercy* v. (1645) 105 Though many things obstaculous to them lye in the way, and confront them, and be impediments to them. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινή Def. xxi. 213 They stand obstaculous in their way, who stand not for Presbytery.

Obstain(e, obs. erroneous forms of ABSTAIN.

† **O·bstance.** *Obs. rare*−1. [a. F. *obstance* (15th c. in Godef.) resistance, opposition, ad. L. *obstāntia*: see next and -ANCE.] *prop.* Opposition, resistance; but in quot. used erron. for 'substance'.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 18 Þe obstance of þis felynge lyes in þe lufe of Ihesu whilke es fedde and lyghtenede by swilke maner of sanges.

† **O·bstancy.** *Obs. rare*−1. [ad. L. *obstāntia*, in med. L. 'juridical opposition' (Du Cange), f. *obstānt-em*: see next and -ANCY.] Opposing quality or effect.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* v. iii, After marriage it is of no obstancie.

† **O·bstant,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *obstānt-em*, pr. pple. of *obstāre* to stand against, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *stāre* to stand.] Standing against; resisting, opposing.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. ix. 99 That nother scheild nor obstant plait of steyll This cativis breist hes helpit neuir a deill. *a* 1592 GREENE *Selimus* Prol., Like a sea or high resurging floud, All obstant lets, downe with his fury fling. 1623 COCKERAM, *Obstant*, resisting.

Hence † **O·bstantly** *adv.*, resistingly.

1562 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xxx. 302 If any person.. be thereof lawfully convicted .. and will obstantly stand in the same.

Obstetric (ɒbste·trik), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *obstetric-us*, for L. *obstetrīci-us*, f. *obstetrix*, *-trīc-em* midwife. Association with words having the suffix *-ic* has led to the formation of such derivatives as *obstetrical*, *obstetrist*, etc.] Of or pertaining to a midwife or accoucheur, or to midwifery as a branch of medical practice.

1742 POPE *Dunciad* IV. 394 There all the Learn'd shall at the labour stand, And Douglas lend his soft, obstetric hand. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *To the Virtuosi* vii, Tis you protect their pregnant hour;..Exerting your obstetric pow'r. 1793 R. RAWLINS (*title*) A Dissertation on the Structure of the Obstetric Forceps. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 453 The obstetric art .. began to emerge from its barbarity during the sixteenth century. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 260 Paul of Ægina, the father of obstetric surgery. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 607 In obstetric works cases are recorded.

Obstetrical (ɒbste·trikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. *Obstetrical toad*, the nurse-frog, *Alytes obstetricans* (*Century Dict.* 1891).

1775 in ASH. 1776 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 17 They spawn like frogs; but what is singular, the male affords the female obstetrical aid [etc.]. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 2 Peculiarities, which, in an obstetrical point of view, as well as anatomically, are worthy of consideration. *Ibid.* 13 Of much interest to the obstetrical student. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 273 In surgical and obstetrical practice.

fig. 1822 BYRON *Let. to Scott* 4 May, Mr. Murray has several things of mine in his obstetrical hands.

Hence **Obste·trically** *adv.*

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xi, Art thou aware, that..a daughter of Lucina is put obstetrically over thy head?

† **Obste·tricate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *obstetrīcāre*, f. *obstetrīc-em* midwife.]

1. *intr.* To act as midwife; to aid in childbirth. Also *fig.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Obstetricate*, to play the Midwife. 1652 SANCROFT *Mod. Policies, Colasterion*, Tis pitty that such a Sacred thing should be made to obstetricate to rebellious irregular designes. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 53 Some advise us to break the shells of Pines to facilitate their delivery, and I have essay'd it; but to my loss; Nature does obstetricate, and do that office of her self when it is the best season. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* XIII. 458 Russia..will probably..obstetricate at the birth of those affiliated kingdoms that are to be extracted from the bowels of the Austrian monarchy.

2. *trans.* To bring to the birth; to help the delivery of. Chiefly *fig.*

1652 in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 237 Though you were not the parent of this husbandry, yet you were the hand that did obstetricate and give it birth which else had been strangled in a private hand. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 405/2 Prayer hath had the name of old for its excellent usefulness to obstetricate mercies. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 261 He..neither needeth a Set-form, to obstetricat his expression, nor therein confineth himself to it.

† **Obstetrica·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action from prec.] The action or office of a midwife or accoucheur; delivery.

a 1615 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 78 Assemblies .. for the delivery and obstetrication of those children of naturall law. 1644 BP. HALL *Free Prisoner* § 8 There he must lye in an uncouth posture..till..hee shall be by an helpfull obstetrication drawn forth into the larger prison of the world.

† **Obste·tricatory,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as OBSTETRICATE *v.*: see -ORY.] Of or pertaining to the office of a midwife.

1640 J. DYKE *Worthy Commun.* To Rdr., Which .. made me..afford my obstetricatory assistance to this Posthumous Infant.

Obstetrician (ɒbstĕtri·ʃăn). [f. L. *obstetrīcia* midwifery + -AN.] One skilled in obstetrics or midwifery; an accoucheur.

1828 in WEBSTER citing *Med. Repos.* 1828 M. RYAN *Man. Midwif.* p. v, It may be necessary to say a few words apologetic, for my adoption of the word obstetrician. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 119/1 Obstetricians may oppose it, but I believe our patients themselves will force the use of it on the profession.

†**Obstetri·cious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *obstetrīci-us* pertaining to a midwife + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to a midwife; = OBSTETRIC.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* III. ix, He doth the obstetritious Office of a Midwife. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 613 Yet is all humane teaching but maieutical or obstetricious. *a* 1688 — *Immut. Mor.* IV. i. (1731) 137 An Aporetical and Obstetricious Method.

Obstetrico·graphy. *rare.* [f. OBSTETRIC + -(O)GRAPHY.] The scientific description of midwifery.

1828 M. RYAN *Man. Midwif.* 104 The next part of obstetricography, I have named geneseology.

Obste·trics. [In form, pl. of OBSTETRIC: see -IC 2.] The branch of medical practice which deals with parturition, and its antecedents and sequels; the practice of midwifery; obstetric art.

1819 *Pantologia, Obstetrics,* the doctrines or practice of midwifery. ..Employed in a larger signification than midwifery in its usual sense. 1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 34 In the Talmud are found evidences of a great deal of knowledge concerning the Cæsarean section and other subjects in obstetrics.

Obste·tricy. *rare.* [ad. L. *obstetrīcia* midwifery.] Midwifery; the practice of obstetrics.

1841 M. RYAN (*title*) Illustrations to Obstetricy and Midwifery. 1857 *Tait's Mag.* XXIV. 161 Has chloroform at operations—at even those common ones of dentistry and obstetricy— .. not completely silenced the 'hypnotists'?

Obste·trist. *rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. OBSTETRIC + -IST, for **obstetricist.*] An obstetrician or accoucheur.

18.. R. BARNES *Dis. Women* xxxvi. (Cent.), The same consummate obstetrist..insisted upon the rule, now generally adopted, of not removing the placenta if it in any degree adhere. 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Obstetrix** (ɒbste·triks). *rare*⁻¹. [L. *obstetrix, -stitrix, -trīcem,* midwife, f. *obstĕtre,* ppl. stem *obstit-,* to stand or place oneself in front of or opposite to, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 a, b) + *stāre, sistĕre* to stand.] A midwife.

1839 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* I. 73 The report of the obstetrix. *a* 1885 BP. HANNINGTON in *Life* xix. (1887) 322 A dash of the obstetrix would be exceedingly useful. .. could not a little [experience] be gained before coming out?

Obstina·cious, *a. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. next + -OUS.] Of an obstinate nature.

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* II. v. (1849) 55, I have myself obstinacious objections.

Obstinacy (ɒ·bstinăsi). [ad. med.L. *obstinātia* (Du Cange), f. *obstināt-us* OBSTINATE: see -ACY.]

1. The quality or condition of being obstinate; inflexibility of temper or purpose; pertinacity, obduracy, stubbornness; persistency. Rarely in neutral or good sense.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 117 He hath with him Obstinacie. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 46 Some haue fallen in to obstynacy whiche men haue ben so harde of hert that of malice they will not be repentaunte. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 19 The cause wherof was .. theyr owne obstinacie and frowardnes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 23 In this desperat conflict, fought with wonderful obstinacie of mind, many fel on both sides. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 25 Obstinacy in a bad cause, is but constancy in a good. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V,* XI. Wks. 1826 IV. 367 [He] adhered to his own opinion with his usual obstinacy. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* ix. 238 The habitual and firm closure of the mouth would thus come to show decision of character; and decision readily passes into obstinacy.

b. with *an* and *pl.* An act or instance of this.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* v. 1788 Their obstinacies, and in all their sin. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xlvii. 383 They induce simple men into an obstinacy against the Laws. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi. (1872) 60/1 Cromwell's.. Speech..to his third Parliament, in similar rebuke for their pedantries and obstinacies.

2. Of a disease: Stubborn or unyielding nature; continued resistance to treatment.

1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 183 This has been partly owing to the obstinacy of the disease.

Obstinance (ɒ·bstinăns). *rare.* [ad. med.L. *obstinantia* (Du Cange) f. *obstinānt-em*: see OBSTINANT and -ANCE.] Stubborn or self-willed persistence; obstinacy.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 371 [He] was correcte and reprovede moche of an holy man, Wilsius by name, for his obstinaunce or obstinacion. *c* 1489 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 60 And he will not, I iffend to shew his obstynance to the King. 1893 C. T. LUSTED *Stud., Poets* 33 [He] called me a fool for my obstinance.

O·bstinancy. *rare.* [ad. L. *obstinantia*: see prec. and -ANCY.] = prec.

1614 SIR R. DUDLEY in *Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 12 *note,* These natures, I doubte, in time may growe to a bad obstinancie. 1649 *Alcoran* 189 Such as dispute with obstinancy against the Faith. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. xxxiii, Such a sweetness here, and such an obstinancy there.

†**O·bstinant.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *obstinānt-em,* pr. pple. of *obstināre* (F. *obstiner*) to persist: see -ANT.] = OBSTINATE *sb.*

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* II. 137 His speaking .. increaseth the obstinants to fight.

Obstinate (ɒ·bstinĕt, *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *obstināt-us* determined, stubborn, pa. pple. of *obstināre* (derivative form of *obstāre*) to persist.]

1. Pertinacious or stubborn in adhering to one's own course; not yielding to argument, persuasion, or entreaty; inflexible, headstrong, self-willed. Rarely in neutral or good sense.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxliii. 14 Þou sall lose þe deuyl & all obstynate men. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlix. 7 Curside be the woodnesse of hem, for it is obstynat. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 24 And he be obstinat or froward I wil he haue noon of all. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* 1570) G v, On obstinate dullardes waste not thy wit and brayne. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII,* c. 19 *Preamble,* Erronyously defendyng & maynteynyng his seid obstynate opynyons agayne the unitye of the holye Churche. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 422 The obstinate Man does not hold Opinions, but they hold him. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 30 Jan., It yielded..after an obstinate defence. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. VII. iv. 14 His obstinate humility resisted their flattering importunities.

2. Unyielding, stiff, rigid; *spec.* of a disease, etc., not yielding readily to treatment; refractory, stubborn.

1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 7 Boots, grown hard and obstinate with age. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 115 This may probably destroy that obstinate disease. 1784 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 9 Feb., I have been forced to sit up many nights by an obstinate sleeplessness. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. xii. 1048 An obstinate diarrhœa sometimes sets in. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 13 The Nottinghamshire clays—obstinate red clay, good for bricks and oak trees.

†3. Reluctant. *Obs. rare.*

a 1754 W. HAMILTON *To the Countess* etc., Sincere and equal to thy neighbour's fame, How swift to praise, how obstinate to blame.

B. *sb.* A stubborn or inflexible person.

1502 *Ord. Cryston Men* (W. de W. 1506) III. iii. 152 Promptynge correccyon..unto obstinates and persueryngе theyr malyce. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Pref., Out of the bosome of these heretikes, rebelles, and obstinates. 1623 T. SCOTT *God & the King* (1633) 6 These obstinates be of two sorts..The Dogmaticall obstinates are such as erre in judgement. 1781 JUSTAMOND *Priv. Life Lewis XV,* I. 67 There were, as the Regent called them, some obstinates, that is to say, persons who could not persuade themselves, that paper was of greater value than money.

Obstinate (ɒ·bstinēit), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *obstināt-,* ppl. stem of *obstinārе*: see prec. and -ATE³.] *trans.* To render obstinate; to cause to persist stubbornly. Also *refl.* (= F. *s'obstiner*).

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 1245 þey ben obstynatyde so meche in covetyse. 1588 E. AGGAS tr. *Disc. pres. Est. France* 31 Being no great likelihood that the Suitzers woulde obstinate themselues against such great forces. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 536 One that hath obstinated himselfe against the Church. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 133 These Abuses and Grievances..being published, Luther became more obstinated. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 308 If he still obstinates himself, he is finished by being made to measure one of the marble *putti,* which look like rather stoutish babies, and are found to be six feet.

Obstinately (ɒ·bstinĕtli), *adv.* [f. OBSTINATE *a.* + -LY 2.] In an obstinate manner; stubbornly; pertinaciously.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 376 If þu wilt not bileue effectualy cristis wordis..þan þu wilfully and obstynatly forsakist crist vttirly. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 91 Cruell and seuere to such as obstinatly withstande them. 1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* vii. 113 The obstinately adhering Odour. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 127 Unknowing how to fly, And obstinately bent to win or dye. 1744 MITCHELL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 143 Obstinately chronical Maladies. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 207 In a few hours it was known that Londonderry held out as obstinately as ever. 1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ.* 35 Bowels .. often obstinately confined.

O·bstinateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being obstinate; obstinacy.

1391 in FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 434 Whom against yᵉ obstinatenesse of the said William Swinderby, we thought good to receiue, and did receiue. 1673 KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* 228 Being much concerned that so brave a Gentleman should be lost by his own obstinateness.

†**Obstina·tion.** *Obs.* Also 4-5 -cioun. [a. F. *obstination* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *obstinātiōn-em* determination, resolution, n. of action f. *obstināre*: see OBSTINATE *a.*] = OBSTINACY.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiii. 5, And sithen þaim graues in obstynacioun. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 294 Obstynacyoun in euyl doyng. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvi. 139 Al the insurrectionis ..hes procedit of the ignorance & obstinatione of the comount pepil. 1680 HICKES *Spir. Popery* 42 The incurable obstination of the Presbyterian Party in Schism against the Episcopal Church. *a* 1711 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 401 Yet still with Obstination I, To win the Battle restless try. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 273 The obstination of the human mind in adhering to the worse, even when the better is presented to its choice.

†**O·bstined,** *a. Obs rare*⁻¹. [f. after L. *obstinātus* or F. *obstiné,* f. L. *obstināre*: see OBSTINATE *v.* and -ED 1.] Made obstinate or persistent.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 1274 You .. Whose spirits, self-obstin'd in old musty Error, Repulse the Truth.

†**O·bstipate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *obstīpāt-,* ppl. stem of L. type **obstīpāre,* f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *stīpāre* to press together, pack: see next.] *trans.* To block or stop up; to stuff up; *absol.* to produce constipation.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Obstipate,* to stop chinks. 1657 R. CARPENTER *Astrol.* 9 An impediment in the medium, as being obstipated. 1702 FULLER *Pharmacopœia Extemporanea* (1730) 241 A Chartaceous Hydrogala..edulcorates, incrassates, obstipates.

Obstipation (ɒbstipē·ʃən). [ad. L. *obstīpātiōn-em,* n. of action f. **obstīpāre*: see prec.] The action of blocking or stopping up. In *Med.*: see quot. 1880.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 88 The cure consisteth .. in purgations, dyet, and bleeding, which may be observed also in the time of the obstipation. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Obstipation,* a stopping up. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 237 [They] produce an obstipation, which ends either in an abscess of the abdomen .. or becomes fatal to the animal. 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 532 The term obstipation has been already defined to denote a greater amount of difficulty than constipation, that is, obstruction of the bowels, either as a functional disorder or dependent on various lesions.

†**Obstrepency.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *obstrepent-em,* pr. pple. of *obstrepĕre* to make a noise against, shout at: see -ENCY.]

1623 COCKERAM II, Noyse, *Obstrepency.*

†**Obstre·perate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *obstreper-us* (see OBSTREPEROUS) + -ATE³ 7.] *intr.* To make a noise or clamour.

1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxii, Thump—thump—obstreperated the abbess .. with the end of her goldheaded cane against the bottom of the calash.

Obstreperous (ɒbstre·pĕrəs), *a.* Also 7 os-; humorous or illiterate, chiefly in sense 2) 8 ab-, obstrepolous, -ulous, 8-9 obstropalous, -olous, -ulous, 9 obstreperlous. [f. L. *obstreper-us* clamorous (f. *obstrep-ĕre* to make a noise against, shout at, oppose noisily or troublesomely + -OUS.]

1. Characterized by great noise or outcry, esp. in opposition; clamorous, noisy; vociferous.

c 1600 *Timon* I. ii. (1842) 6 Proceed'st thou still with thy ostreperous noyse. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* V. iii, They [ravens] sate all night, Beating the ayre with their obstreperous beakes. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 211 He .. was very obstreperous in arguing the case for transubstantiation. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* viii. 1804 41, I heard him very obstropulous in his sleep. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 89 ¶ 11 The most careless and obstreperous merriment. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* 186 II. 51 The obstreperous rhetoricians will plague me with their big words. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* V. 131 Obstreperous roarings of the throat.

2. Resisting control, management, advice, etc., in a noisy manner; turbulent or unruly in behaviour, esp. in resistance.

1657 [see OBSTREPEROUSNESS]. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 105 Fearing she would grow obstrepulous, they each of 'em took hold of one of her Arms. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* III, I'm sure you did not treat Miss Hardcastle .. in this obstropalous manner. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 5 You have been quite obstropulous; no getting any food into your mouth but by force. 1827 SCOTT *Diary* 2 Oct. in *Lockhart,* We dined at Wooler, where an obstreperous horse retarded us for an hour at least. 1874 BURNAND *My time* i. 4 Generally having my own way..and becoming remarkably obstreperous when thwarted. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 40 The most obstreperous and unmanageable of all young merlins.

Obstreperously (ɒbstre·pĕrəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an obstreperous or clamorous manner; noisily; with loud unruliness.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 243 The Peripatetians obstreperously deny the Testicles this power of procreation of seede. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. ii. § 42 The catholics..at the two first behaved themselves so obstreperously, that some of them were forced to be gagged, before they would be quiet. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 12 ¶ 6 Upon this, they all laughed so obstreperously, that I took the opportunity of sneaking off in the tumult. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) I. 544 Its vigilant defenders..were one and all snoring most obstreperously at their posts.

Obstreperousness (ɒbstre·pĕrəsnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being obstreperous; vociferousness, clamour, noisy behaviour; now *esp.* noisy and unruly resistance to control.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. i. § 18 Things not being methodized with Scholasticall Formality, but managed with tumultuous Obstreperousnesse. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 37 This finding fault with God's actions, is called an obstreperousnesse against the Almighty. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 450 A numerous crowd..seemed to be hugely taken and enamour'd with his obstreporousness and undecent cants. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* XXXIV. (1879) 330 Comporting herself with the utmost self assertion and obstreperousness.

†**Obstri·ct,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *obstrictus* bound, obliged, pa. pple. of *obstringĕre*: see OBSTRINGE.] Morally bound; bounden; obliged.

1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII,* I. 252 His good brother; to whom he recogniseth hym self to be somoche indebted and obstricte.

Obstriction (ɒbstri·kʃən). [ad. med.L. *obstrictiōn-em* obligation (Du Cange), n. of action f. *obstringĕre*: see OBSTRINGE.] The state of being morally or legally bound; obligation.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 312 [God] hath full right to exempt Whom so it pleases him by choice From National obstriction. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 11 (1740) 237 The Priests .. by their Conversation, and more by their religious Obstrictions, influence their Party.

† **Obstri·ctive,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *obstrict-*, ppl. stem of *obstringĕre*: see OBSTRICT and -IVE.]

1642 *Animadv. Observator's Notes* 4 The same obligation of Iustice and Honour is as strong upon Kings, (and hath ever beene held more powerfull and obstrictive in them, then in any state mannaged by a Community).

† **Obstri·gillate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *obstrigillāt-*, ppl. stem of *obstrigillāre* to hinder, oppose, derivative of *obstringĕre*: see OBSTRINGE.] *trans.* To oppose or resist. Hence † **Obstri·gillation**, opposition.

1623 COCKERAM 1, *Obstrigilate*, to resist. *Ibid.* II, *A resisting*, Obstrigillation, Oppugnation. 1656 in BLOUNT.

† **Obstri·nge,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *obstringĕre*, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 c) + *stringĕre* to tie, bind.] *trans.* To put under obligation; to bind.

1528 *Ambass. Let. to Wolsey* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1822) I. II. App. xxiii. 66 He and the see was and is obstringed and bound to your Grace. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. vi. 453 It was never lookt upon as unjust or strange, for those who are obstring'd one to another by those bonds to partake in the punishment of their Relatives.

Obstropalous, -olous, -ulous, etc., illiterate variants of OBSTREPEROUS.

Obstruct (ɒbstrʌ·kt), *v.* [f. L. *obstruct-*, ppl. stem of *obstruĕre* to build against, to block up, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *struĕre* to pile, build.]

1. *trans.* To block, close up, or fill (a way or passage) with obstacles or impediments; to render impassable or difficult of passage.

1611 COTGR., *Oppiler*, to stop, obstruct, shut up. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 172 Wind in the head that obstructeth the roots of the Nerves. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 637 Both Sin, and Death, and yawning Grave at last, Through Chaos hurld, obstruct the mouth of Hell, For ever, and seal up his ravenous Jawes. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 76 The door is now so obstructed with Stones. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 103 Rolling stones, which now obstruct these roads as well as mar the greatest part of the surface of this island. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* IV. vii, 'Rise .. thou obstructest the way'. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 68 The common duct was much compressed and obstructed by enlargement and hardening of the pancreas. *absol.* 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 264 But what then obstructed I am not certaine.

2. To interrupt, render difficult, or retard the passage or progress of; to impede, hinder, or retard (a person or thing in its motion).

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* L'Envoy, Sin .. quickly will Turn in, if not obstructed still. 1688 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 134 The Wind .. we believe obstructs the coming of any letters from Holland, and keeps back the Dutch fleet. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. xlix, If but a cloud obstruct the solar ray. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 79 These, by obstructing the free current of air .. render such places damp and unwholesome. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing*, etc. v. 259 If .. the particles of air can obstruct and reflect light. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 507 They did not even take the trouble to obstruct his passage over the river.

3. *fig.* To stand in the way of, or persistently oppose the progress or course of (proceedings, or a person or thing in a purpose or action); to hinder, impede, retard, delay, withstand, stop. *To obstruct process* (in *Law*): to commit the punishable offence of intentionally hindering the officers of the law in the execution of their duties.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 63 A Servant .. the prejudice to whose Person exceedingly obstructed all overtures made in Parliament for his service. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* ix, To expect that their voting or not voting should obstruct the Commons. 1665 WALTON *Life Hooker* in *H.'s Wks.* (1888) I. 36 She was like an untamed heifer, that would not be ruled by God's people, but obstructed his discipline. 1738 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 284 The said Officers were obstructed in the lawful Discharge of their Duty. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxviii, I don't know if it be just thus to obstruct the union of man and wife. 1772 *Jacob's Law Dict.* (ed. 9) s. v. *Process*, Obstructing the execution of lawful process, is an offence against publick justice. 1853 A. PRENTICE *Hist. Anti-Corn-Law League* I. viii. 112 Many .. had come to obstruct the proceedings. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiv. 212 He had obstructed good subjects, who would have done their duty, had he allowed them.

4. To come in the way of, interrupt, shut out (the sight or view of).

1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy.* 49 The next Morning .. a thick Fog obstructing our Sight, we weigh'd, to go up thither. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 144 And hills above them still obstruct the skies. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* II, On the .. north western side, there was nothing to obstruct the view.

Hence **Obstru·cting**, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Obstru·ctingly** *adv.*, so as to obstruct.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxvii, This is mischief without remedy, a stifling and obstructing evil that hath no vent. 1817 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXII. 37 One of the crimes .. was the obstructing of petitions. 1889 'ANNIE THOMAS' *That Other Woman* III. vi. 96 Two or three obstructingly stout bodies sat in their way. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 794 The obstructing agent may be .. a peritoneal adhesion by which a loop of bowel is snared.

[O·bstruct, *sb.*, conjectural emendation, by Warburton, of *abstract* in the following passage (but not otherwise known):

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vi. 61 His pardon for returne. Which soone he granted, being an abstract 'tweene his Lust and him.]

Obstructed (ɒbstrʌ·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. OBSTRUCT *v.* + -ED 1.] Blocked up, stopped up, hindered, impeded: see the vb.

1611 COTGR., *Oppilé*, obstructed, stopped, shut vp. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *General Eclipse*, As an obstructed fountain's head Cuts the entail off from the streams And brooks are disinherited. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xxii, Obstructed Perspiration, vulgarly called Catching Cold. 1749 JOHNSON *Irene* III. iii, If e'r thy youth has .. felt th' impatience of obstructed love. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 650 The symptoms of an obstructed hernia, as of obstructed intestine, are not very definite.

b. *Med.* Having a functional obstruction.

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* 94 One Maid .. being obstructed about five or six years, insomuch as she grew very diseased.

Hence **Obstru·ctedly** *adv.*, with obstruction.

1656 DUCHESS NEWCASTLE *Nature's Picture* XL. Epistle, Others in one discourse speak .. weakly or obstructedly.

Obstructer, variant of OBSTRUCTOR.

Obstruction (ɒbstrʌ·kʃən). [ad. L. *obstructiōn-em*, n. of action f. *obstruĕre* to OBSTRUCT. Cf. F. *obstruction* (1540 in Godef. *Compl.*).] The action of obstructing; that in which this is embodied.

1. The action of blocking up a way or passage with an obstacle or impediment; the rendering impassable; the condition of being so blocked; frequently in reference to passages, organs, or functions of the body: *esp.* the ill-condition produced by constipation of the bowels. *Cold obstruction* (also *fig.*), stoppage or cessation of the vital functions; the condition of the body in death.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xxii. Wks. 882/2 A diete as thinne as Galiene deuiseth for hym that hath an obstruccion in his liuer. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 22 This does make some obstruction in the blood: This crosse-gartering. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* III. i. 119 To die, ..To lie in cold obstruction, and to rot, This sensible warme motion, to become A kneaded clod. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 22/2 Where deafness proceeds from an obstruction of the auditory duct, by wax. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* iii, Where cold Obstruction's apathy Appals the gazing mourner's heart. 1844 DUFTON *Deafness* 75 The most efficient local means of treating .. obstruction of the Eustachian tube. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 157 The cold obstruction of two centuries thaws, and the stream of speech .. seeks out its old windings. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 30 Accumulations of fluid in the interior of hollow organs, as the result of obstruction at an orifice.

2. The action of hindering or rendering difficult the passage or progress of a person or thing; the fact of standing in the way; the shutting out of light by interposition.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. ii. 43 *Clo.* Why it hath bay Windowes transparant as baricadoes, ..and yet complainest thou of obstruction? 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 269 Souls suffer no separation from obstruction of matter, or distance of place. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 413 He advanced without further obstruction to the capital.

3. *fig.* The hindering or stopping of the course, performance, or doing of anything; *spec.* the persistent attempt to stop the progress of business in any meeting or legislative assembly, e. g. in the House of Commons.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IV. (1701) 144/1 To one who asked him what folly is, he said, the obstruction of Knowledge. 1674 TEMPLE *Let. to Coventry* Wks. 1731 II. 300, I am confident .. that an Obstruction of the Peace will not arise from hence. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 78 The general obstruction of Trade, occasioned by the War. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 381 This obstruction given to Cicero's return. 1772 *Jacob's Law Dict.* (ed. 9) s.v. *Process*, An obstruction of an arrest upon criminal process. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I. i. (1852) 59 A project of this sort is liable to much obstruction from the difficulties in the way of fixing the primary or original valuation. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Ess., Irish Cathol.* 99 The obstruction offered by the Irish members in Parliament is really an expression of this uncontrollable antipathy. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lix. 313 Its progress [the Ballot Bill of 1871] was delayed by that practice of talking against time which has more recently become famous under the name of obstruction. 1893 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 5/2 Mr. Gladstone .. defined obstruction as resisting the will of the House otherwise than by argument.

4. Anything that stops or blocks a way or passage; that which hinders or prevents passage or progress; an obstructing obstacle. a. physical.

1597 SHAKS. *a Hen. IV*, IV. i. 65 To .. purge th' obstructions, which begin to stop Our very Veines of Life. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 301 And remove the Obstruction. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 162 The turbulence and rapidity of the current .. gave the voyagers intimation that they were approaching the great obstructions of the river. 1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 10 The forms of these moveable obstructions to the bolt, in locks of modern date, are of course various. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1705/1 The cow-catcher, or frame in front of an engine, to push obstructions from the rails.

b. immaterial.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 129 Why this [sentence] is euident to any formall capacitie. There is no obstruction in this. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* 507 Their designs meeting with such delays and obstructions, they many of them grew weary of it. 1810 R. HALL *Wks.* (1841) V. 182 Guilt is a legal obstruction to an approach to God. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ix. (1877) 194 The great obstruction to generosity in our nature is jealousy.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, obstruction-guard, a bar, etc. fixed in front of a railway-engine to remove an obstruction from the rails.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 874 When once the obstruction symptoms have become definite. 1898 *Daily News* 25 Mar. 3/5 A rail chair had been placed on the rails. The impact was so severe as to smash the obstruction guard in front of the engine.

Obstru·ctionism. *rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The practice of systematic obstruction, as in a legislative body.

1879 *Pall Mall Budget* 12 Sept., If obstructionism were to become extinct immediately, it would not have passed away without leaving a lasting .. impression upon the character of the English House of Commons.

Obstructionist (ɒbstrʌ·kʃənist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who advocates or systematically practises obstruction, esp. in reference to the proceedings of a legislative body.

1846 R. BELL *Canning* 341 Luckily there is always an obstructionist in the House of Commons .. to start up with an objection by way of rider to the very climax of unanimity. 1862 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 60 Obstructionists make heretics, and heretics make obstructionists. 1882 *Tribune* (N. Y.) 5 Apr., It is hard to see what motive could have influenced the Democrats to act as obstructionists in this matter. 1882 GONKIN in *19th Cent.* Aug. 187 The scenes of disorder prepared by the Irish obstructionists last winter.

attrib. 1879 *Pall Mall Budget* 12 Sept., The mischief which obstructionist impunity has already worked.

Obstructive (ɒbstrʌ·ktiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *obstruct-*, ppl. stem (see OBSTRUCT *v.*) + -IVE: cf. F. *obstructif, -ive* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Having the quality of obstructing; tending to obstruct; causing impediment. Const. *of*, *to*.

1611 COTGR., *Oppilatif*, oppilatiue, obstructiue, stopping. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 204 The King .. knowing how obstructiue it would proue to his purpose, sent for Bishop Blackburne. *c* 1695 J. MILLER *Descr. New York* (1843) 12 Things .. either wanting or obstructive to the happiness of New York. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 68 Nothing is to be permitted there which shall be .. obstructive of it [divine service]. 1717 *Poem Birthday K. George I*, Far from thy Brows, obstructive Slumbers shake. 1859 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* II. *French Rev. in* 1848. 402 Suppose it [a second Chamber] constituted in a manner, of all others, least calculated to render it an obstructive body. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii. (1875) 59 Academies may be said to be obstructive to energy and inventive genius. 1865 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. xxx. 227 This angry haste .. might some day .. be obstructive of his own work. 1881 MISS YONGE *Lads & Lasses Langley* iii. 128 That obstructive old aunt insisted on dusting Mr. O'Toole's parlour herself.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of obstruction of the bowels or of any bodily duct or passage.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v. 89 It .. abstergeth obstructiue humours in the stomacke. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 531 Obstructive and regurgitant disease of the aortic and mitral orifices. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 67 The coloration of skin in these cases is usually not so deep as that found in ordinary obstructive jaundice. *Ibid.* 395 Obstructive suppression may forbid the exit of the urine .. after it has been completely formed by the kidneys.

B. *sb.* 1. An obstructive agent, instrument, or force; a hindrance.

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 4 Episcopacy .. was instituted as an obstructive to the diffusion of Schisme and Heresy. 1654 HAMMOND *Fundam.* xiii. 120 The second obstructive .. is that of the Fiduciarie. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 218 The leading mule .. proved a mere obstructive.

2. One who obstructs or retards progress in legislation, education, parliamentary business, etc.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. VIII. ii. 41 He must stand condemned .. as one of the obstructives of his day. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, The 'Times'* Wks. (Bohn) II. 116 The people are familiarized with the reason of reform, and, one by one, take away every argument of the obstructives. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 28 June, A meddlesome and intolerant body of political obstructives who called themselves the Constitutional Association. *a* 1884 M. PATTISON *Mem.* (1885) 239 Every Oxford man was a Liberal, even those whom nature had palpably destined for obstructives.

Hence **Obstru·ctively** *adv.*, so as to obstruct; **Obstru·ctivism,** the system or practice of being obstructive.

1863 MELVILLE BELL *Princ. Speech* 190 Gradually raising the point of the tongue .. till it comes upon the palate obstructively, and so forms the letter D. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iii, Fragments of old wall [etc.] .. have got incongruously or obstructively built into many of its houses and gardens. 1885 *Academy* 29 Dec. 407/2 A fusion of fanatical obstructivism with official corruption.

Obstru·ctiveness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Obstructive quality or practice.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 4 In .. nominations to the religious houses, the superiors .. residing abroad had equal facilities for obstructiveness. 1884 *Spectator* 12 July 904/2 The mischievous obstructiveness of the House of Lords.

Obstructor (ɒbstrʌ·ktəɹ). Also 7 -our, 7-9 -er. [agent-n. on L. type, f. *obstruĕre* to OBSTRUCT: cf. *constructor*, *instructor*.] One who or that which obstructs, stands in the way of, or impedes; a hinderer; an opponent of progress.

1649 J. GOODWIN (*title*) The Obstructours of Justice. 1665 WALTON *Life Hooker* in *H.'s Wks.* (1888) I. 34 The common people became so fanatic, as to believe the bishops to be Antichrist, and the only obstructors of God's Discipline. 1672 W. DE BRITAINE *Dutch Usurp.* 33 The Hollanders are the great Supplanters of Trade, and Obstructers of Commerce. 1755 JOHNSON, *Obstructer*, one that hinders or opposes. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 May 5/1 [He] had chosen to turn himself into a deliberate obstructor of Irish measures.

Obstruent (ɒ·bstruĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *obstruent-em*, pr. pple. of *obstru-ĕre* to OBSTRUCT.]

A. *adj.* Obstructing; *Med.* closing up the ducts or passages of the body: cf. DEOBSTRUENT.

1755 JOHNSON, *Obstruent*, hindering, blocking up. 1827 W. G. S. *Exc. Vill. Curate* 132 If you subject me to such obstruent interruptions as these. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Obstruens*, shutting or closing up; applied to medicines: obstruent. 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

B. *sb.* a. Something that obstructs, an obstruc-

tion. b. *Med.* A medicine which closes the orifices of ducts or vessels, or the natural passages of the body.

1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 32 Vitiated by such an obstructive coagulative salt ..according to the strength and degree of the obstruent. 1888 A. S. Wilson *Lyric Hopeless Love* lxix, Some obstruent to clear away. 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Obstru·se**, *a.*, erron. form of Abstruse (formerly frequent, after *obstrūsus*, false reading in L.).

1604 T. Wright *Passions* v. § 2. 168 In such an obstruse difficultie, he that speaketh most apparently and probably, saith the best. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 367 Obstruce Words and Phrases. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* I. ii. § 18 (1740) 39 If we sink..to his more obstruse Reaches.

Obstupefacient (-fē·ʃiĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *obstupefacient-em*, pr. pple. of *obstupefacĕre*: see below and -ent.] Stupefying; in *Med.* = narcotic.

1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Obstu·pefact**, *a.* (*sb.*). *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *obstupefact-us*, pa. pple. of *obstupefac-ĕre*: see next.] Stupefied, stupid; as *sb.* a stupid person.

1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* v. iii, *Hor.* How now, Crispinus? *Crisp.* O. — obstupefact. *Tib.* Nay, that we all are.

† **Obstupefa·ction.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. *obstupefacĕre* to render senseless, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b, d) + *stupefacĕre* to make stupid.] The fact or condition of being stupefied; stupefaction.

1625 Jackson *Creed* v. xi. § 1 That obstupefaction wherein our souls..are miserably drenched by their delapse into these bodily sinks of corruption. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 436 Whether those..doe it .. rather in a kind of confusion and obstupefaction of mind out of fear and suspicion.

† **Obstupefa·ctive**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *obstupefact-* (see prec.) + -ive.] Tending to stupefy.

a 1633 Abp. Abbot (J.), The force of it is obstupefactive, and no other.

Obstupefy (ɒbstiū·pĭfəi), *v.* [f. L. *obstupefacĕre* (see above), after Stupefy.] *trans.* To stupefy, esp. mentally.

1613 Jackson *Creed* I. xii. § 1 So had the diuels .. sought to work wonders about the Egyptian idols, which did obstupifie the people. 1660 H. More *Myst. Godliness* IV. i. 138 Some Lethargical or obstupifying disease. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 36. 2/1 To Paradigmatize and..explain all obstupifying Quiddities. 1839 C. Pritchard *Occas. Th. Astron.* 167 You cannot obstupefy such a man.

† **Obstupe·scence.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *obstupēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *obstupēscĕre* (*obstipēscĕre* to become stupefied: see -ence.] The condition of being in a stupor.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 52 b/2 The obstupescence and feare wherwith the..faynte-harted are oftentimes taken. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Obstupescentia*, old term for..that state when the patient remains still, with open eyes, as if astonished, and neither moves or speaks: obstupescence. 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **O·bstuprate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ppl. stem of L. *obstuprāre*, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *stuprāre* to ravish.] *trans.* To ravish; = Constuprate.

1658 Bromhall *Treat. Specters* IV. 265 Snatching a ring from her father that did obstuprate her, delivered it to her Nurse.

Obtain (ɒbtē·n), *v.* Forms: 5–6 ob-, op-, -teyne, -tayne, -teigne, -teygne, (5 optyne), 6 obtaigne, opteine, (*Sc.* obtene, obtine, opteno), 6–7 obteine, -taine, (optain(e, 7 *Sc.* obtean), 6– obtain. [ME. *obteine, -teyne, -tene*, a. F. *obten-ir* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *obtinēre*, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *tenēre* to hold, keep. Cf. Contain.]

1. *trans.* To come into the possession or enjoyment of (something) by one's own effort, or by request; to procure or gain, as the result of purpose and effort; hence, generally, to acquire, get.

c 1425 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 2085 And so the victory shall ye obteyne. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 291 Men of Norway..sayleng from Denmarke, opteynede and inhabite that grownde, callenge hit Normandy. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* x. 40 [Eneas] opteyned her grace for to soiourne. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* v. 7 Blessed are the mercifull: for they shall obteyne mercy. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Coll. 23rd Sund. aft. Trin., Graunt that those thynges which we aske faithfully we maye obteine effectually. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 154 Obtaining Pardon by Mony, or other rewards. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 278 Gilded shillings..had obtained the name of Bath guineas. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 223 The precipitate obtained is sulphite of barytes. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xx. 138, I climbed..to obtain a general view of the surrounding scene. 1890 Mercier *Sanity & Insanity* x. 261 The process of obtaining a livelihood.

b. With *obj. cl.* expressing what is granted in answer to a request. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 397 Opteynynge unnethe of God that þe sawles of the monastery scholde be salvede. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 235 The abbot opteyned that there schuld no priour longing to Seynt Albonne..be compelled for to gadere the dymes to the King. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 318 They obtained that Francisco Sforza should be admitted to the Emperors prescence. 1737 Whiston *Josephus Hist.* I. xvi. § 7 Macheras..earnestly begged and obtained that he would be reconciled. 1844 Kinglake *Eothen* 101, I obtained that all of them..should sit at the table.

† c. With *inf. obj.* expressing what is got *from, of* a person; = to prevail upon. *Obs.*

1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* To Rdr., I could not obtain from myself to show Absalom unfortunate. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 227 The Gentlemen..obtained of Miss to play several Tunes on the Spinnet. 1751 *Female Foundling* I. 172 It was with Difficulty..I had obtained from myself to have this Conversation.

d. *absol.* (Cf. 4.)

1526 Tindale 1 *Cor.* ix. 24 So runne that ye maye obtayne. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 73/1 *Echo*.. Vouchsafe me, I may do him these last rites....*Mer.* Thou dost obtain. 1854 Whittier *Hermit of the Thebaid* iii, The simple heart, that freely asks In love, obtains.

† **2.** a. With *pa. pple.* as *compl.* To procure something to be done: = Get *v.* 28 a. b. With *inf.* as *compl.* To induce, prevail upon (a person) *to do* something: = Get *v.* 30. *Obs. rare.*

1425 *Paston Lett.* I. 21 Sir John Paston..hath optyned me condempnyd to hym in cccl[vij] marcz. 1592 *Nobody & Somebody* 595 in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 300 He..will not be obtaind To take upon him this Realmes government.

† **3.** To gain, win (a battle or other contest).

a 1470 Tiptoft *Cæsar* i. (1530) 2 All the battels which he obteyned in France. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* I. 4 That memorable Sea-battell there obtained against the Turk. *a* 1649 Winthrop *Hist. New Eng.* (1853) II. 142, I might have obtained the cause I had in hand.

4. *intr.* To win the victory, gain the day, prevail; to succeed, prosper. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1425 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1311 When olde Atropos had seen and herde..How Vertew had opteynyd. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xxxiv. 134 Pes, herynge .. that mercy, hir sistre, myght not opteyne ne prevayle in hir purpose. 1526 R. Whyteford *Martilege* (1893) 74 For whose electyon was a sygne, but he obteyned, and well ruled. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Wks. (1847) 79/2 Too credulous is the confuter, if he think to obtain with me. 1701 Swift *Contests Nobles & Comm. Athens & Rome* iii, This, though it failed at present, yet afterwards obtained. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* VII. 56 Less prosperously the second suit obtain'd.

5. To attain to, get as far as, reach, gain. † a. *intr.* with *to, unto*: To get to. *Obs.*

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 37 Aske forgeuenesse.. of god, and in thy self so doyng, thou mayest opteyne vnto hys grace. 1555 Eden *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 51 Salomon ..obteyned by his nauigations to Ophir. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 34 The Poets haue obtained to the..top of their profession. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Simulation* (Arb.) 507 If a Man cannot obtaine to that Iudgment.

b. *trans.* To attain, reach, gain. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1589 Hakluyt *Voy.* 817 His consorts, whereof one..hath not long since obtayned his port. 1733 P. Shaw tr. *Bacon's De Sap. Vet.* iii. Expl., Philos. Wks. I. 561 The End is seldom obtained. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 316 If once the lama obtains the rocky precipice. 1830 Scott *Demonol.* (1831) 284 The vivacity of fancy..dies within us when we obtain the age of manhood.

† c. with *inf.* To attain or come *to be, to do*, etc.; to get opportunity, permission, ability, etc. *to do* something; to succeed in doing something. *Obs.*

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1815, I trust we shall optaine To do you servyce. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 35 Clitophon by vehement importunitie obtained to goe with him. *a* 1688 Cudworth *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 117 The weaker Murmurs ..cannot obtain to be heard. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 7 It was not without much importunity that we obtain'd to have the use of a dry part of the House.

† **6.** To hold; to possess; to occupy. [A Latin sense.] *Obs.*

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 92 To haue and opteyne hem yn my lappe or holde hem in my harmys. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 458 Who shal kepe and obtaine this countre after vs, syth that Arthur..is deed. 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 87 He who obtains the Monarchy of Heav'n. 1710 Berkeley *Princ. Human Knowl.* I. § 121 Varying the signification of each figure [in Arabic notation] according to the place it obtains.

7. *intr.* To prevail; to be prevalent, customary, or established; to be in force or in vogue; to hold good, have place, subsist, exist. [? Allied to 4 or 6.]

1618 Hales *Gold. Rem.* II. (1673) 66 Their opinions have now obtained for a hundred years. 1640 Bp. Hall *Humb. Remonstr.* 17 That forme of Episcopall Government, which hath hitherto obtained in the Church. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* v. § 13 A practice..which obtains only among the idle part of the nation. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* i. § 3 Laws of nature which universally obtain. 1842 Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* 75 Static equilibrium, such..as that which obtains in the two arms of a balance. 1890 Ld. Esher in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 731/2 The new mode, which now obtains, of drafting Acts of Parliament so as to legislate by incorporating other Acts of Parliament.

† b. *pass.* = prec. sense. *Obs. rare.*

1529 More *Dyaloge* IV. Wks. 283/1 Which thing had vndoubtedly neuer been obteined among y^e people..if god had not broughte it vp hymselfe. 1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 410 Him, that is the Priest, or Elder, he calleth the Sacrificer..And the same word, Sacrificer, is now obteined by Custome.

Hence **Obtai·ned** *ppl. a.*, **Obtai·ning** *vbl. sb.*

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 53 *Preamble*, Your moost victorius opteynyng agayns Richard. 1539 J. Foster in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 112 For the optaynyng of hys gracyous pardon. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII*, 4 In the very begynnyng of his newe obteyned reigne. *a* 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 19 Whether these obtained substances ought to be looked upon as true air. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* ii. 23 The advantage won by the mind in the obtaining of a language.

Obtainable (ɒbtē·năb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -able.] That may be obtained or got; procurable.

1617 Hieron *Wks.* II. 198 We see which is the onely ioy; we see it is obtaineable. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxi. 285 Effects..by no means obtainable by the moving force immediately applied. 1879 Proctor *Pleas. Ways Sc.* i. 4 At all obtainable temperatures, and under all obtainable conditions of pressure.

Obtainal (ɒbtē·năl). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = Obtainment.

1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 355 That commerce.. which is carried on with the richest nation..is most favourable to the obtainal of capital. 1869 *Daily News* 20 Mar., The obtainal of a supplementary charter, to enable the University [of London] to grant certificates of proficiency to women. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 22 June 2/2 The concentration of all efforts on the obtainal of high prices for landlords selling their estates.

Obtai·nance. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ance.] = Obtainment.

1846 H. W. Torrens *Rem. Mil. Hist.* 110 The great and only resource for the obtainance of victory.

Obtainer (ɒbtē·nəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who obtains; a gainer, winner; a getter.

1540 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Admr.* (1894) I. 96 The obtayner therof owyth by the said custom .. to be preferryd *omnibus aliis creditoribus*. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII*, 26 b, The more renowmed is the glory, and the fame more immortall of the vanquisher and obteyner. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. vi. (1739) 32 All obtainers of provisions in the Court at Rome. 1755 Johnson, *Obtainer*, he who obtains. 1861 Cosmo Innes *Sk. Early Scotch Hist.* 259 The obtainer of the Papal and Royal privileges for the University.

Obtai·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. Obtain *v.* + -ing 2.] That obtains; winning; prevailing, prevalent (*obs.*).

1682 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 77 (1713) II. 224 The Word Confirmation, in the Grammatical and most obtaining sense, signifies a strengthening or corroborating. 1803 Mary Charlton *Wife & Mistress* I. 191 A charming creature, who sings like an angel, and will be very obtaining .. when she gets amongst them! *Ibid.* IV. 121 The result of the experiment will very shortly..prove it. .. I believe it is on the eve of becoming very obtaining.

Obtainment (ɒbtē·nmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -ment.] The action of obtaining or getting.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* li. 12 For obteynment of forgiveneese of his sinnes. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 33 Every one is delighted in the obtainment of what he loves. 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 224 A species of fraudulent obtainment, the punishment of which consisted of transportation for three years. 1884 H. Spencer in *Contemp. Rev.* July 39 Nutrition presupposes obtainment of food.

b. Something obtained.

1829 E. Jesse *Jrnl. Naturalist* 55 Grants from manorial lords for permission thus to feed their [swine] were recorded with care as valuable obtainments.

Obtalmia, obs. form of Ophthalmia.

Obtect (ɒbte·kt), *a. Entom. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *obtect-us* covered over: see next.] = next. In mod. Dicts.

Obtected (ɒbte·ktĕd), *ppl. a. Entom.* [f. L. *obtect-us*, pa. pple. of *obtegĕre* to cover over + -ed.]

a. Covered by a neighbouring part, as the hemelytra of some *Hemiptera* by the enlarged scutellum. b. Applied to the form of pupa characteristic of the *Lepidoptera*, in which the limbs, etc. of the future insect are indistinctly discernible through the outer covering (opp. to *coarctate*; in later use sometimes extended to all pupæ in which the whole body and limbs are enclosed in a horny case (including *coarctate*). Also said of the metamorphosis in which such pupæ occur.

1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 52 Those of all lepidopterous insects..by Linné are denominated obtected pupæ. 1826 *Ibid.* IV. 335 Obtected (*Obtecta*). When the Hemelytra are covered by a scutelliform mesothorax. *Ibid.* 431 Metamorphosis incomplete. Metamorphosis obtected. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 152 The obtected pupa is either angular, as in the majority of *Lepidoptera* with club-shaped antennæ..or it is conical, as in *Sphinx*.

Obtectovenose (ɒbte ktŏvĭnōu·s). *a. Bot.* [f. L. *obtect-us* covered over, veiled + *vēnōsus* Venous, f. *vēna* vein.] Applied to a leaf having the principal and longitudinal veins connected by simple cross-veins. 1866 Lindley in *Treas. Bot.*

Obtemper (ɒbte·mpəɹ), *v.* [a. F. *obtempér-er* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) ad. L. *obtemperāre* to obey, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 a) + *temperāre* to qualify, temper, to restrain oneself.]

1. To comply with, yield to, submit to, obey; now only in *Sc. Law*, to obey (a judgement or order of a court). a. *trans.*

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxv. 93 But for to obtempre youre request, for this tyme I graunte hym his lyf. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 12 The lordis..wald nocht obtemper his command. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 59 Being asked, if he would obtemper and obey the Act of the Assemblie. 1728 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 402 Refusing to obtemper the Acts of Assembly. 1884 *Edinburgh Courant* 12 Mar. 3/2 Lord Adam..granted decree of Absolvitor, pursuer having failed to obtemper Lord Fraser's order.

† b. *intr.* with *to*: To be obedient. *Obs.*

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 185 b/1 To theyr wycked wylles..to obtempre or be agrenble. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 91 Kinnatil, devotely obtemperand to Sanct Colme, randerit his saule to God. 1584 Hudson *Du Bartas' Judith* Ded., The fervent desire I had to obtemper vnto your Majesties commandement.

† **2.** *trans.* To temper, restrain. *Obs. rare.*

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 94 Thir tuo kingis wald nocht heir thair desyre, Nor 3it no way obtemper wald thair ire.

† **Obtemperate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6–7 *Sc.* -at. [ad. L. *obtemperāt-us*, pa. pple. of *obtemperāre*;

see prec.] **a.** as *adj.* Obedient, submissive. **b.** as *Sc. pa. pple.* of next: Obeyed, complied with.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 213 The body scholde be.. obtemperate [*Trev.* buxom] to the sawle. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. (1822) 51 Ye wald sone have obtemperat, and obeyit my chargis. 1676 Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 446 Others who had not obtemperat the act.

Obtemperate (ɒbtɛ·mpĕrēit), *v.* [f. L. *obtemperāt-*, ppl. stem of *obtemperāre*: see Obtemper.]

1. = Obtemper 1. **a.** *trans.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 219 Duke Harolde, thenkynge better to obtemperate and favoure the cuntre raþer then the private profite of his broþer. 1611 Cotgr., *Obtemperer*, to obtemperate, obey. 1653 A. Wilson *Jas. I*, 104 The King had fit Instruments..that could fit and obtemperate the Kings humour. 1765 W. Gordon *Gen. Counting-ho.* 340 When the order given is obtemperated by acceptance. 1865 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 343 After a violent quarrel the guides obtemperated his commands.

b. *intr.* with *to*: To be obedient.

c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1036 Desiryng..to obtemperate to his pleasur & affection. 1884 A. A. Watts *Life Alaric Watts* I. 33 To this suggestion he flatly declined to obtemperate. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 20 July 64/1 The Marxists refused to obtemperate to any such demand.

†**2.** = Obtemper 2. *Sc. Obs. rare.*

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* III. 283 Quhairfoir we wald that ȝe obtemperat ȝour will with wit, and ȝour mind mitigat.

So †**Obtemperance**, †**Obtemperation**. *Obs.*

1623 Cockeram, *Obtemporance*, obeying. 1611 Cotgr., *Obtemperation*, obtemperation, obedience. 1658 Phillips, *Obtemperation*, an obeying, a yielding obedience.

†**Obtend**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *obtend-ĕre* to spread in front of, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 a) + *tendĕre* to stretch.]

1. *trans.* To put forward as a statement, reason, etc.; to pretend, allege, maintain.

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 33 The force of men gif ony will obtend, Kinred, or friends to be ane gaird maist strang, All is bot vane. 1609 Hume *Admonit.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* 574 Ye obtende also the releif of the Kirk. 1700 Dryden *Iliad* I. 161 Obtending heav'n for whate'er ills befal.

2. To hold out; to present in opposition; to oppose.

1697 Dryden *Æneid* x. 126 And for a Man obtend an empty Cloud. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xxii. 88 Draw forth your swords, And to his shafts obtend these ample boards.

Obtenebrate (ɒbtɛ·nĭbrēit), *v.* [f. L. *obtenebrāt-*, ppl. stem of *obtenebrāre* to darken, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 a, b) + *tenebrāre* to make dark, *tenebræ* darkness.] *trans.* To cast a shadow over; to overshadow, shade, darken.

1611 Cotgr., *Obtenebrer*, to obtenebrate, obscure, darken. 1625 Ailesbury *Passion-serm.* 29 In Mount Calvary all is obtenebrated. 1649 Bulwer *Pathomyot.* I. vi. 35 Rationation, which should direct and moderate the phansie, is more obtenebrated. 1819 H. Busk *Festriad* I. 518 Clouds obtenebrate the solar light.

Obtenebra·tion. [ad. late L. *obtenebrātiōn-em*, n. of action from *obtenebrāre*: see prec.] The action of overshadowing, or condition of being overshadowed; darkening.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 725 In every Megrim, or Vertigo, there is an Obtenebration joyned with a Semblance of Turning Round. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. x. 99 The Obtenebration of the Sun, Moon, Stars, and Light. 1881 E. M. Bodoy *Hist. Salt* ii. 25 The dense obtenebration with which the object is surrounded.

†**Obte·nebrize**, *v.* [See -ize.] = Obtenebrate.

1653 W. Sclater *2nd Fun. Serm.* (1654) 13 The Beauty of the Saints is much obtenebrized and obscured.

†**Obte·nsion.** *Obs. rare*—°. [n. of action from L. *obtendĕre* to Obtend: cf. *extension*; the L. form was *obtentio*.] The action of obtending.

1755 in Johnson. (No quotation.)

†**Obte·nt**, *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *obtent* (in phr. *pour obtent de* out of regard to), ad. L. *obtentu-s* a spreading before, pretext, pretence, f. ppl. stem of *obtendĕre* to Obtend.] Purpose, intent.

1430–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 53 Origenes..did gelde hym selfe..for the obtente and wille of chastite.

†**Obte·nt**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *obtent-us*, pa. pple. of *obtinēre* to Obtain.] Obtained, procured.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* Harl. Contin. (Rolls) VIII. 463 Absente ..withowte licence obtente off theire prelates.

Obtention (ɒbtɛ·nʃən). [a. F. *obtention* (1525 in Godef.), n. of action from *obtenir*, L. *obtinēre*, *obtent-* to Obtain: cf. *detention*, *retention*.] The action of obtaining; obtainment.

1624 F. White *Repl. Fisher* 521 The Fathers .. speake of obtention and impetration. 1711 *Light to Blind* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 148 Not satisfied with the obtention of those litle advanced posts. 1790 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Sylv. Urban* Wks. 1812 II. 272 *note*, Interest made for the obtention of this Honour. 1815 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* (1876) IV. 311 He aspired at its obtention, a word I make for my passing convenience. 1886 *Athenæum* 19 June 811/2 Their obtention of capitulations with the empire.

Obtest (ɒbtɛ·st), *v.* [ad. L. *obtestā-rī* to call to witness, to protest by, f. *ob* on account of + *testārī* to bear witness, call upon as witness. Cf. OF. *obtester* (*c* 1350 in Godef.).]

1. *trans.* To call upon in the name or for the sake of something sacred, to charge solemnly, adjure; to beg earnestly, beseech, entreat, implore, supplicate (a person *that . . .*, or *to do* something).

a 1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 447 He earnestly obtested desyred and prayed him that he would..send some one. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 345, I beseech and obtest you in the Lord to make conscience of rash and passionate oaths. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XII. 436 Thus obtesting heav'n I mourn'd aloud. 1819 Scott *Leg. Montrose* xviii, Several other Chiefs ..conjured and obtested their Chieftain to leave them .. to the leading of Ardenvohr and Auchenbreck. *a* 1847 Macvey Napier *Sel. Corr.* (1879) 63 To obtest you to secrecy by every form of conjuration.

†**b.** To beg earnestly for, beseech, entreat, implore (a thing). *Obs. rare.*

1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 6, I humblie obtest your friendlie countenance. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* XI. 151 Now suppliants..Obtest his clemency.

2. To call (the Deity, etc.) to witness; to appeal to in confirmation of a statement. *rare.*

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 7, I may safely obtest the highest. 1761–2 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lix. 420 He obtested heaven and earth that his devoted attachment to the parliament had rendered him so odious in the army, that [etc.].

3. *intr.* or *absol.*, or with dependent clause: **a.** To make earnest supplication or entreaty; **b.** To call heaven to witness, to protest.

1650 Baxter *Saints' R.* IV. iii. (1662) 656 He in vain obtested with them, that they should take in good part, what was delivered with a good intention. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 697 She obtested, that being a Woman, and so both by Sex and Fortune, exempt from troubles, and as she her self believed, maintaining no false Opinion [etc.]. 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 173 Whose primitive Reformers.. if they could be raised up now to hear them, would obtest against them. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XVII. 281 Eumæus heav'd His hands obtesting. 1826 J. R. Best *Four Yrs. France* 87, I detest, or obtest, against all revolutions. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. VII. v, Deputies, putting forth head, obtest, conjure.

Hence Obte·sting *ppl. a.*

1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 19 Whom he had..chidden, with so fatherly a spirit, and such obtesting protestations. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. VII. v, Obtesting Deputies obtest vainly.

†**Obtestate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *obtestārī*: see prec.] = prec.

1613 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Obtestate*, humbly to beseech, or to call to witnesse. 1632 Vicars tr. *Virgil* IV. 108 Readie to die, the Gods she obtestates.

Obtestation (ɒbtɛstē·ʃən). [ad. L. *obtestātiōn-em*, n. of action from *obtestārī* to Obtest: cf. OF. *obtestation* (15th c. in Godef.).] The action or an act of obtesting.

1. A charging or beseeching by some sacred name; solemn adjuration, entreaty, or supplication.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* II. xii, With whiche wordes, obtestations, and teares.. Titus constrayned .. brought furthe with great difficultie his wordes in this wyse. 1575–85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 92 The apostle, .. with a most vehement spirit, and most earnest obtestation, doth here exhort the Philippians. *a* 1677 Manton *Serm. 2 Thess.* i. Wks. 1871 III. 5 By way of adjuration or obtestation. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* II. 107 Observe .. their doleful Accents and Obtestations and .. learn .. at once to beg, and how to beg a Pardon. 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlvii. 12 The gaolers..consigned [them], in spite of their cries and obtestations, to the hands of the executioner.

2. The action of calling (the Deity, etc.) to witness; a solemn appeal or asseveration in confirmation of a statement; protestation.

a 1555 Ridley *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 84 Note what a solemn obtestation God useth. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 221 By way of .. obtestation or taking God and the world to witnes. 1678 Cunworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 14. 261 That Form of Obtestation .. by Jupiter and the Gods. 1814 Scott *Ess., Drama* (1874) 144 Frequent prayers and obtestations of the Deity. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. i. viii, They made oath and obtestation to stand faithfully by one another.

†**Obte·xed**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *obtexĕre* to weave over.]

1623 Cockeram, *Obtexed*, weaued.

Obtick, obs. form of Optic.

†**Obto·rtion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *obtortiōn-em*, n. of action from *obtorquē-re* to twist awry, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *torquĕre* to twist.] A twisting, distortion, wresting, perversion.

a 1656 Bp. Hall *Pref. Revel. Unrevealed*, Those strange obtortions of some particular propbecies to private interests.

†**Obtra·ctuous**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [Erroneously f. L. *obtrectātu-s*, f. *obtrectāre*: see next and -ous.] Slanderous, calumnious.

1537 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 141 [He] seid, How sey you, syrs? with obtractuouse words.

†**Obtre·ct**, *v. Obs.* Also **obtract.** [ad. L. *obtrectāre* to disparage, detract from, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *tractāre* to drag, haul.] *trans.* To detract from; to disparage, decry.

1596 J. Trussell *Pref. Poem* in *Southwell's Tri. Death*, Sith then the worke is worthie of your view, Obtract not him which for your good it pend. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* iii. 2 When men will speake their pleasure of men absent, obtracting and detracting from them. 1617 Middleton & Rowley *Fair Q.* IV. i, Thou dost obtract my flesh and blood.

†**Obtrecta·tion.** *Obs.* Also **-tract-.** [ad. L. *obtrectātiōn-em*, n. of action from *obtrectāre*: see prec. Cf. F. *obtrectation* (14th c. in Godef.).] Detraction, disparagement, slander, calumny.

1563–83 Foxe *A. & M.* 693/2 Charging also the Prelates and Priests for their slandrous obtrectations, and vndeserued contumelies. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 418 Priuie slaundering, and obtrectation of them that are absent. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 223 [Lydiate] defended it against the obtractations of Joseph Scaliger. 1700 Astry tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 103 Obtrectation is a sign of Liberty in a Commonwealth.

†**Obtrectator.** *Obs.* [a. L. *obtrectātor*, agent-n. f. *obtrectāre*: see Obtrect. Cf. F. *obtrecteur* (15th c. in Godef.).] A traducer, detractor.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 255 The grete Pompeius .. was not persueruante for drede of obtrectatores [*metu obtrectatorum*]. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 95 Some were .. a great deal more laborious in their cure than their obtrectators. 1679 L. Addison *1st St. Mahumedism* 87 That they be no obtrectators, or given to Calumny and Back-biting.

†**Obtrec·tor.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [For *obtrecter*, f. Obtrect *v.*, the suffix being assimilated to the L. *-or* of agent-nouns, as in *corrector*.] = prec.

1563–83 Foxe *A. & M.* 302/2 They as wicked confederatours were..obtrectours of hys worthy laud and fame.

Obtriangular (ɒbtrəi|æ·ŋgiŭlăr), *a. Nat. Hist.* [Ob- 2.] Triangular in form, with the apex downwards, or at the base of the organ or part.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxii. 324 The fourth joint is very large and obtriangular.

Obtrigonal (ɒbtrī·gŏnăl), *a. Nat. Hist.* [Ob- 2.] = prec. Also **Obtri·gonate** *a.*

1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 193 Opatrum .. maxillary palpi with their last joint obtrigonate. 1856–8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 323 Antennæ moderate, third joint .. obtrigonal. *Ibid.* 672 Shell oblong, oval or obtrigonal.

†**Obtri·te**, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *obtrītus*, pa. pple. of *obterĕre* to bruise, crush.] Worn, bruised; trodden under foot (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). Hence †**Obtri·tion**, 'a bruising, or wearing away against anything' (Phillips, 1658).

Obtrude (ɒbtrū·d), *v.* [ad. L. *obtrūd-ĕre*, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *trūdĕre* to thrust.]

1. *trans.* To thrust forth; to eject, push out. Also *refl.*

1613 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Obtrude*, thrust with violence. 1648 Earl Rutland in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 3 Reasons why I ought not to be obtruded from my house at Belvoir. 1764 Dunn in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 115, I thought I saw a little dull tremulous vibration obtrude itself on the limb of the Sun. 1813 *Examiner* 15 Mar. 165/2 He .. ripped him open, and the bowels obtruded themselves.

2. To thrust forward forcibly or unduly; to thrust (a matter, a person, his presence, etc.) *upon* any one. Const. *on*, *upon*, *into* († *to*, *unto*).

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 86 To reject such definitions as by most wise .. men have been delivered unto us, and to obtrude to us other, partly their own. *a* 1592 H. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 431 As for their traditions, which they cannot prove, but obtrude unto us without testimony of Scriptures, let us contemn them. 1654 Bramhall *Just Vind.* i. (1661) 2 To attempt .. to obtrude any forrein Jurisdiction upon us. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) I. 362 A man of low birth and high pride, obtruded on them..by the king for their general. 1791 Paine *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 79 Who, then, art thou, .. that obtrudest thine insignificance between the soul of man and its Maker? 1840 Thirlwall. *Greece* VII. lvi. 185 Advice was obtruded on him. 1876 Holland *Sev. Oaks* xvii. 257 She asked Mr. Balfour if she could have the liberty to obtrude a matter of business upon him. 1878 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* xiii. 142 With Homer the maker's mark never obtrudes the maker, or places him between the reader and the theme.

b. *refl.*

1754 Edwards *Freed. Will* IV. vii. 242 A Diversity and Order of distinct Parts..does as naturally obtrude itself on our Imagination, in one Case as the other. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 756 Mr. Blake said, it was with much diffidence he obtruded himself again upon the attention of the House. 1847 Maskell *Mon. Rit.* III. 86 *note*, Subordinate officials, who.. obtruded themselves into matters beyond their office.

c. *intr.* (for *refl.*). To be or become obtrusive; to intrude, force oneself.

1579 Fenton *Guiciard.* I. (1509) 7 To remember .. with what wrongs and iniuries the familie of Aragon had obtruded upon his father. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. I. 232 With his instances and importunity, he seem'd in some measure to obtrude upon the Colledge. *a* 1745 Swift *Will. II, Lett.* 1768 IV. 269 Either by not thinking of religion at all; or, if it will obtrude, by putting it out of countenance. 1844 R. H. Dana *Changes of Home* xlix, A little farther! Let us not obtrude Upon her sorrows' holy solitude.

Hence **Obtru·ded** *ppl. a.*, **Obtru·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1649 Milton *Eikon.* XV. Wks. (1851) 451 The greatest part of Protestants were against him and his obtruded settlement. 1659 Bp. Walton *Contid. Considered* 151 Here is no obtruding of any Various Reading out of a MS. which is not. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 134 He could crush by passion and energy such obtruding fancies.

Obtru·der. [f. prec. + -er 1.] One who obtrudes or thrusts forward in an importunate or unwelcome manner.

1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 144 Hath caused the busie obtruders thereof to be suspected. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* I. 3 They are Teachers, Abettors, or Obtruders of such practices or principles upon pretence of Religion. 1879 T. P. O'Connor *Ld. Beaconsfield* 197 The rude and calculating obtruder of self forces you to his wishes.

Obtru·ncate, *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *obtruncāt-us*, pa. pple. of *obtruncāre*: see next.] Cut short.

1805 *London Cries* 34 Those props, on which the knees obtruncate stand, That crutch ill-wielded in the widow'd hand.

Obtruncate (ɒbtrʌ·ŋkēit), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *obtruncāre* to cut off, lop away, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b, c) + *truncāre* to cut off, maim.] *trans.* To cut or

lop off the head or top of; to top, decapitate. Hence **Obtru·ncated** *ppl. a.*, **Obtrunca·tion.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Obtruncate*, to cut off ones head. *Obtruncation*, a cutting off. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 465 The Female [Viper] satiated with pleasure obtruncates the male. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. iii, The proudest pyramid of them all..has lost its apex, and stands obtruncated in the traveller's horizon. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* I. 66 Rustic chairs..ponderously fashioned out of the stumps of obtruncated trees.

O·btruncа·tor. *rare.* [Agent-n. in L. form from L. *obtruncāre*: see prec.] One who cuts off.

a 1864 LANDOR in *Athenæum* (1889) 23 Nov. 707/3 The English King..obtruncator of conjugal heads.

Obtrusion (*ǒbtrū·ʒən*). [f. L. *obtrūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *obtrūdĕre* to OBTRUDE.] The action of obtruding.

1. The forcible pushing or thrusting (of anything) into any space or place, or against anything else.

1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 362 Stimulated into motion by the obtrusions of surrounding bodies. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* V. i. (1877) 225 Liprandi's obtrusion of troops in the direction of the..Heights.

2. The importunate obtruding or thrusting of some one or something (upon one, or upon one's attention); also *concr.* something thus thrust upon one.

1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* vii. (1653) 34 The Obtrusion of a Bishop upon the Church of Alexandria without the.. vote of the Clergie or People is Condemned by Athanasius. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xi. Wks. (1851) 417 Those violent and merciless obtrusions which for almost twenty yeares he had bin forcing upon tender consciences by all sorts of Persecution. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 103 ₱ 7 Disturbed by the obtrusion of new ideas. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 491 The obtrusion of these topics upon persons not conversant with professional technicalities.

b. The forcing of oneself or one's company upon any one.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* XVI. (1599) 763 He was at last made Pope .. notwithstanding the many obtrusions and emulations of the most auncient Cardinals. 1834 G. BENNETT *Wand. N. S. W.* II. viii, On the approach of danger, or on the obtrusion of strangers. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* II. 343 There was no end of obtrusion: the word intrusion is not strong enough.

Obtrusive (*ǒbtrū·siv*), *a.* [f. L. *obtrūs-*, ppl. stem of *obtrūdĕre* to OBTRUDE + -IVE.]

1. Projecting so as to be in the way.

1842 T. MARTIN *My Namesake* in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec., Bang went my haunch against an obtrusive angle of my bed.

2. Characterized by forcibly thrusting (oneself, one's opinions, etc.) into notice or prominence; forward; unduly prominent.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 594 Not obvious, not obtrusive, but retir'd, The more desirable. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) II. 246 Human institutions appear to be, and..often are, the obvious and obtrusive causes of much mischief to society. 1840 MALCOM *Trav.* 47/1 The beggars..are seldom obtrusive, but a donation to one will bring several upon you. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* II. i. 227 An obtrusive profession of his faith.

Obtrusively (*ǒbtrū·sivli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an obtrusive manner; so as to obtrude.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 646 His advice was never asked, and, when obtrusively and importunately offered, was coldly received. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* vii, One or two gentlemen glanced at me occasionally, but none stared obtrusively. 1875 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 78 The 'Vision of Sir Launfal'..is perhaps rather too obtrusively didactic.

Obtrusiveness (*ǒbtrū·sivnĕs*). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being obtrusive.

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 142 Religion, or truth could never appear, without a look of absurdity..or obtrusiveness. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 19 We thread a copse where frequent brambles' spray With loose obtrusiveness from side roots stray. 1881 *Athenæum* 21 May 681/3 He complains of..the obtrusiveness of the natives, and more especially of the women.

† Obtume·scence. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *ob-* + *tumēsc-ĕre* to swell up: see -ENCE.] A swelling up; swollen condition.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 236 It abates its durity and obtumescence.

Obtund (*ǒbtv·nd*), *v.* [ad. L. *obtund-ĕre* to beat against, blunt, dull, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *tundĕre* to beat. Cf. obs. F. *obtondre*, *-tundre* (*a* 1500 in Godef.).] *trans.* To blunt, deaden, dull, deprive of sharpness or vigour, render obtuse (the senses or faculties, physical qualities of things, etc.). Chiefly in medical use.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 83 Colde þingis whiche..obtunden or casten bach þe scharpnes of þe same vlcus. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Pref. in Ashm. (1652) 121 Whose Luminos Bemes obtundyth our speculation. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 164 Nothing..doth so greatly obtunde and weaken the natiue heate..as a fastidious fulnesse of the stomacke. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 347 This passage, if there had been any force in the former, does quite obtund it. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 36 Crayfish, Crabs and Lobsters .. obtund the acidity of Vinegar it self. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 78 ₱ 4 No man can at pleasure obtund or invigorate his senses. *a* 1836 D. M'NICOLL *Inquiry Stage* Wks. (1837) 120 The moral sensibility of the character is..obtunded. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 271 The sense of smell is obtunded.

† b. To deafen, din (the ears). *Obs. rare.*

1645 [see OBTUNDING below]. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 231 I'll not too many Verbs effund, Nor with our Ills your Auricles obtund.

Hence **Obtu·nding** *ppl. a.*, deadening, deafening.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 363 John-a-Noaks and John-a-Stiles..have fill'd our Law-books with the obtunding story of their suits and trials. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 85 The Heart-burn..is rather to be corrected with obtunding and alterative Medicines. 1895 *Scotsman* 11/6 Obtunding or anaesthetic properties.

Obtundent (*ǒbtv·ndĕnt*), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ad. L. *obtundent-em*, pr. pple. of *obtundĕre* to OBTUND.] *a. adj.* Having the property of dulling sensibility. *b. sb.* A substance used to dull sensibility or allay irritation; a demulcent.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Obtundentia*, a word used by some authors to express such medicines as are given to obtund, or edulcorate the acrimony of the humors.] 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci., &c., Obtundents*, mucilaginous, oily and other bland medicines, supposed to sheathe parts from acrimony, and to blunt that of certain morbid secretions. 1864 WEBSTER cites FORSYTH. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Obtundent*, I. *a.* Dulling; blunting.

† **Obtu·rant,** *ppl. a. Her. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *obturant*, pr. pple. of *obturer*, ad. L. *obtūrāre* to stop up.] Stopping, closing. (Const. as pple.)

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 62 b, The field is Gules, an Aspe obturant her eares d'Or.

† **Obtu·rate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *obturāt-us*, pa. pple. of *obturāre*: see next.] Stopped up; *fig.* impervious.

c 1560 *Phylogamus* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) I. p. cxvi, O poet rare and recent..Obtused and obturate, Obumbylate, obdurate.

Obturate (*ǒbtiŭ·reĭt*, *ǒbtiu-*), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *obtūrāre* to stop up, in F. *obturer*.] *trans.* To stop up, close, obstruct. Hence **Obturated** *ppl. a.*; **Obturating** *ppl. a.* (*spec.* in *Gunnery*: see OBTURATOR 2 b).

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 683 In a..Boccia well obturated, that nothing may expire. 1736 AMYAND in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 334 As oft as this..Pin..did not exactly obturate the Aperture. 1859 FARRAR *Julian Home* 260 His ears were so obturated with vanity. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 192 The canals traversing the thrombus re-establish the circulation through the obturated vein. 1884 S. V. BENET in *Rep. Chief of Ordnance* 18 (Cent.), Three forms of an obturating primer have been manufactured recently at the Frankfort arsenal.

Obturation (*ǒbtiu-rēi·ʃən*). [ad. L. *obtūrātiōn-em*, n. of action from *obtūrāre* to stop up: cf. F. *obturation* (15–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of stopping up; obstruction of an opening or channel; *spec.* in *Gunnery* (cf. next, 2 b).

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. XXXVIII. (1639) 162 About the beginning of obturation and stopping, the urine is .. little in quantity. 1611 COTGR., *Amafrese*, blindnesse caused by the obturation of the Opticke sinew. 1634 BP. HALL *Contempt., N. T.* IV. ii, Some are deaf by an outward obturation. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 31 Dec. 2/6 The sealing of the breech, or obturation, as it is called, is effected by an expanding steel cap on the face of the breech-screw.

Obturator (*ǒbtiu-reĭtəɹ*). [a. med. L. *obtūrātor*, agent-n. from *obtūrāre*: see prec.; in F. *obturateur* (*c* 1550 in Paré).] Something that stops up.

1. *Anat.* (almost always *attrib.*). Name of a membrane (**obturator membrane**, or **obturator ligament**) which closes the thyroid foramen; applied also to structures connected with this, as

Obturator artery, a branch of the internal iliac artery, supplying the obturator and other muscles of the thigh; **obturator canal,** a funnel-shaped opening in the obturator membrane, through which the obturator vessels and nerves pass; **obturator foramen,** another name for the thyroid foramen, a large opening in the os innominatum, representing the division between the ischium and pubis; **obturator muscles,** two muscles (*o. externus* and *o. internus*) serving for rotation and other movements of the thigh; **obturator nerve,** a branch of the lumbar plexus, having twigs distributed to the hip and knee joints and various muscles of the thigh; **obturator vein,** a branch of the internal iliac vein, accompanying the obturator artery.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Obturator*, in anatomy, a name given to two muscles of the thigh..covering up the foramen or aperture between the os pubis and the hip-bone. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 211 The obturator Muscles. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Obturator ligament*, is one of the proper ligaments of the ossa innominata, and fills up the great foramen ovale. 1827 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* II. 218 The anterior crural and obturator nerves. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 110 The Obturator ligament or Membrane is a tendino-fibrous Membrane stretched across the obturator foramen. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 20 The internal obturator.

2. An artificial device for stopping an opening; *spec.* a. *Surg.* A plate or other contrivance for closing an opening of the body, esp. an abnormal opening, as in cleft palate. b. *Gunnery.* A cap, pad, or the like, used for preventing the escape of gas through a joint or hole, esp. through the breech of a cannon in firing; a gas-check. c. A shutter of a photographic camera. Also *attrib.*

1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 125 Mr. Sewill..made for me an obturator according to the following plan:—A small plate was made to accurately fit the roof of the mouth [etc.]. ..Immediately after the obturator was applied, the patient could articulate the letters *s* and *z* to perfection—sounds which she was quite unable to make before. 1887 *Brit. Jrnl. Photog.* 24 June 399/1 A new obturator or instantaneous shutter. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., A Broadwell ring, a Freire obturator, a De Bange obturator, or an Armstrong gas-check. 1894 *Times* 10 Oct. 5/1 The Chinese received the severest punishment while .. struggling .. to replace obturator rings.

Obtu·ratory, *a. rare.* [f. as prec.: see -ORY.] Serving to close or stop up. † *Obturatory muscles* = *obturator muscles*: see prec. 1.

1719 *Glossogr. Anglicana Nova* (ed. 2), *Obturatory Muscles*, some of those that bend the Thigh.

† **Obtu·rb,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *obturbāre* to make turbid.] (See quot.) So † **Obturba·tion** [L. *obturbātio*].

1623 COCKERAM, *Obturbe*, to trouble. *Obturbation*, a troubling.

Obturbinate (*ǒbtŭ·rbinĕt*), *a. Nat. Hist.* [OB- 2.] Inversely turbinate; having the form of a top with the peg upwards. Also **Obtu·rbinated** *a.*

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 787/1 *Obturbinated. Mech.* 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Obturbinate.*

Obtusangular (*ǒbtiūsæ·ngiŭlăɹ*, *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. *obtūs-us* OBTUSE + ANGULAR.] = *Obtuse-angled*: see OBTUSE *a.* 5. Also † **Obtusa·ngulous** *a. Obs.*

1680 T. LAWSON *Mite into Treas.* 13 Terms of this Art, .. Rectangulous, Obliquangulous, Obtusangulous. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Obtusangular.* 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VII. § 5 Triangles .. are denominated .. obtusangular, acutangular, or rectangular. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. XXXV. 570 A transverse obtusangular band.

Obtuse (*ǒbtiū·s*, *a.* [ad. L. *obtūs-us* dulled, blunt, pa. pple. of *obtundĕre* to OBTUND. Cf. F. *obtus*, *-use* 1542 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Blunt in various senses: opp. to *acute*.

1. *lit.* Of a blunt form; not sharp or pointed: *esp.* in *Nat. Hist.* of parts or organs of animals or plants. The opposite of *acute*.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. XIII. (Arb.) 114 Such shape as might not be sharpe .. to passe as an angle, nor so large or obtuse as might not essaie some issue out with one part moe then other as the rounde. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 6 Their tails are somewhat sharp (the Drones more obtuse. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* XXXIX. 322 An Oval Glass .. with a short Neck at the obtuser end. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf. Obtuse Leaf*, one terminated by the segment of a circle. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 237 A blow with an obtuse weapon. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* I. (1858) 10 Leaves are *obtuse*, or *acute*, in the ordinary sense of those words. 1877–84 HULME *Wild Fl.* p. viii, Spur stout, and obtuse.

2. *Geom.* Of a plane angle: Greater than a right angle; exceeding 90°.

Obtuse bisectrix: the line bisecting an obtuse angle, e.g. between the optic axes of a crystal. *Obtuse cone*: a cone of which the section by a plane through the axis has an obtuse angle at the vertex. *Obtuse hyperbola*: a hyperbola lying within the obtuse angles between its asymptotes.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. x. 3 An obtuse angle is that which is greater then a right angle. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. XXI, Into two obtuser angles bended. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* II. v. § 18 All Salts are Angular; with Obtuse, Right, or Acute Angles. 1879 WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 6 This bone forms an obtuse angle with the pelvis.

3. *fig.* Not acutely affecting the senses; indistinctly felt or perceived; dull.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 31 The wine..carrieth the same, which otherwise is of an obtuse operation, vnto all the parts [of the body]. 1726 SWIFT *To a Lady*, Bastings heavy, dry, obtuse. 1790 CRAWFORD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 426, I .. felt an obtuse pain .. in my stomach. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 126 Pain, sharp or obtuse.

4. Not acutely sensitive or perceptive; dull in feeling or intellect, or exhibiting such dullness; stupid, insensible. (In quot. 1606, Rough, unpolished: = BLUNT *a.* 4.)

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XIII. (Percy Soc.) 113, I am but yonge, it is to me obtuse Of these maters to presume to endyte. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 79, I scorne to retort the obtuse jeast of a foole. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XVI. civ. (1612) 408 Obtuse in phrase. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 541 Thy Senses then Obtuse, all taste of pleasure must foregoe. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* i, Obtuse in his understanding, but kind and faithful in his disposition. 1885 MATHILDE BLIND *Tarantella* I. xi. 121 We were too obtuse to understand their peculiar way of manifesting it.

5. *Comb.*, as **obtuse-angled,** having an obtuse angle or angles (also **obtuse-angular** *rare*⁻⁰); also in *Nat. Hist.*, with another adj., expressing a combination of forms, as **obtuse-ellipsoid.**

1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. Def. XXVII, An Amblygonium, or obtuse-angled Triangle, is that which has one angle obtuse. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Obtuse-angled Cone.* 1878 A. H. GREEN, etc. *Coal* IV. 146 The two types of fin-structure are sometimes distinguished as obtuse-lobate and acute-lobate. 1882 OGILVIE, *Obtuse-angular*, having obtuse angles.

† **Obtuse,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 7 *erron.* **obtuce.** [f. OBTUSE *a.*] *trans.* To blunt, to dull.

1618 HORNBY *Sco. Drunk.* (1859) 11 Bacchus, thou god of all ebriety Which dost obtuce and blunt the edge of wit.

† **Obtu·sed,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec., or f. L. *obtusus* OBTUSE *a.* + -ED 1.] Blunted, blunt, dull; = OBTUSE *a.* 1 and 4.

c 1560 [see OBTURATE *a.*]. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 26 This obtused corner, is .. called the seate or foundation of the shoulder blade. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 16 Mites in Cheese..seem'd oval and obtus'd towards the tail.

Obtusely (*ǒbtiū·sli*), *adv.* [f. OBTUSE *a.* + -LY 2.] In an obtuse manner or degree (*lit.* or *fig.*); bluntly; dully; stupidly.

1611 COTGR., *Obtusement*, obtusely, dully, bluntly. 1765 GRAY *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 295 The arches are pointed, though very obtusely. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 46 The bubonous tumour is..obtusely painful. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 266 Valves obtusely keeled. 1863

COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xiv. 360 They are as obtusely blind as earth-worms.

Obtuseness (ɒbtiū·snés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being obtuse, bluntness, want of sharpness; usually in *fig.* sense: Dullness of feeling, apprehension, etc.; defective sensibility, stupidity.

1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iv. 104 The obtusenesse of the distinction. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xl. (Jod.), Nor did this arise from any insensibility, or obtuseness of his intellectual parts. 1890 H. ELLIS *Criminal* iii. 119 Gustatory obtuseness.

Obtusi- (ɒbtiūsi), combining form of L. *obtūsus* OBTUSE, as in †**Obtu·siangle** *a. Obs.*, obtuse-angled; and in some rarely used terms of *Natural Hist.*, as **Obtu·sifid** *a.* [mod.L. *obtūsifidus*, after *bifidus* BIFID, etc.], divided into obtuse segments; **Obtusifo·lious** *a.* [mod.L. *obtūsifolius*, f. *folium* leaf: see -OUS], having obtuse leaves; **Obtusili·ngual** *a.* [L. *lingua* tongue], having an obtuse labium, as the bees of the division *Obtusilingues*; **Obtusi·lobus** *a.* [mod.L. *obtūsilobus*], having obtuse lobes; **Obtusipe·nnate** *a.* [mod.L. *obtūsipennis*: see -ATE 2], having obtuse wings; **Obtusiro·strate** *a.* [mod.L. *obtūsirostris*], having an obtuse beak. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857, and *Cent. Dict.*)

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. Elem. B iij, An Obtusiangle Triangle hath one obtuse angle. *Ibid.* II. iii. M j, The Area of this Obtusiangle Isosceles.

†**Obtusion** (ɒbtiū·ʒən). *Obs.* [ad. L. *obtūsiōn-em*, n. of action from *obtundĕre* to OBTUND.] The action of blunting or dulling, or the condition of being blunted or dulled.

1605 Z. JONES *Leyer's Specters* 56 The deception of the sight, and the obtusion of the other senses. *a* 1657 HARVEY (J.), Obtusion of the senses, internal and external.

Obtusity (ɒbtiū·sĭti). [ad. med.L. *obtūsitās*, f. *obtūs-us* OBTUSE: see -ITY. Cf. OF. *obtusité* (15th c. in Godef.).] The quality of being obtuse, obtuseness; dullness, insensibility, stupidity.

1823 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 11 Jan. (1894) II. xix. 165 What a terrible thing .. obtusity of sight would be to me. *a* 1849 POE *Dickens* Wks. 1864 III. 480 His combined conceit and obtusity. 1892 *Monist* II. 314 A lack of moral sense is often accompanied with an obtusity of the sense-organs.

†**Obu·mber**, *v. Obs.* Also 5-6 -bre. [a. OF. *obumbre-r*, *obombre-r* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. Lat. *obumbra-re*: see OBUMBRATE.]

1. *trans.* To overshadow; to shade, obscure.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 13 For cloddis wol ther germinacioun Obumbre from the coold, & wel defende. [*c* 1420 LYDG. *Balade Commend. Our Lady* 102 Or half the blisse who coude write or tell, Whan the Holy Ghost to thee was obumbred.] *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CCXXIII. i, His shadowe so obumbred all England. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) B j, Many thinges be hid and .. with obscure knowledge obumbred. *c* 1550 R. BIESTON *Bayte Fortune* B j, And death..at last him doth obumbre.

2. *intr.* To cast or make a shadow.

a 1568 in *Bannatyne MS.* 109/26 The vertew of the Holie Gaist devyne Within thy wame sall obvmbir and schyne.

†**Obu·mbilate**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 6 -ylate. [? a scribal error for *obnubilate*: the OF. instance of *obumbler* in Godef. is a misreading of *obnubler*: see -ATE 2.] Obscure.

c 1560 [see OBTURATE *a.*].

†**Obu·mbilate**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec.: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To obscure, obnubilate.

a 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 86 To chill, unhinge, obumbilate his Heart.

Obumbrant (ɒbu·mbrănt), *a. Entom.* [ad. L. *obumbrānt-em*, pr. pple. of *obumbrā-re*: see OBUMBRATE.] Overshadowing; *spec.*: see quot.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 332 *Scutellum .. Obumbrant*, when it overhangs the metathorax.

Obumbrate (ɒbu·mbrĕt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *obumbrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *obumbrāre* to overshadow: see next.] †**a.** Overshadowed, darkened. *Obs.* b. *Entom.* Concealed under some overhanging part, as the abdomen in some spiders.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 66 Wod and forest obumbrat with thar bewis. 1599 R. LINCHE *Fount. Anc. Fict.* A a ij, In some obumbrate thicket let us dwell. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 42 To haue Mecenas praise This light obumbrat, Arthur courts the North. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 351 *Abdomen..Obumbrate*, when it is overshadowed by the trunk and concealed under it.

Obumbrate (ɒbu·mbrēt), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *obumbrāt-*, ppl. stem of *obumbrā-re* to overshadow, to shade, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 c) + *umbrā-re* to shade.]

1. *trans.* To overshadow; to shade, darken; to obscure. *lit.* and *fig.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 181 Whome the holy goost did obumbrate or shadowe .. with his presence and grace. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 432 To obumbrate the true light of the Gospell. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 29 Aspiring Ramparts which obumbrate the Adriatique Sea. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* II. IV. xvi, Madam Diana having taken a trip to the Antipodes, and left our mountains obumbrated, and our vallies obscured. *a* 1778 T. GENT *Life* 192 An action that for a while seemed to obumbrate the glories of Caesar. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* v. (1862) 17 That awful wig which accompanies Dr. Parr .. that portentous head which is thus formidably obumbrated.

¶ **2.** Misused for ADUMBRATE, to shadow forth.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 174 More cleare then the force of policie can obumbrate their wicked deuices. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 556 The promises and denunciations .. obumbrated a future state of rewards and punishments. 1824 STEWARD in *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 42, I rather take her to be obscurely obumbrated as the *Ilia nimium querens*.

Hence **Obu·mbrated** *ppl. a.*, overclouded.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 3 My eyes before used to such obumbrated darkenes. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* IV. xcii, Their countenances had begun to be a little obumbrated.

Obumbration (ɒbʊmbrē·ʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *obumbrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *obumbrā-re*: see prec. Cf. obs. F. *obumbration* (16th c. in Godef.).]

1. The action of overshadowing or condition of being overshadowed.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 18 The feruent ire of Phebus to declyne With obumbracioun. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1068 His body was in the blessed virgin his mother by the heauenly obumbracion of ye holy ghost. 1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* Introd. 10 His production .. supernaturall and Mysticall, by an incomprehensible Obumbration of the Holy Ghost. 1819 H. BUSK *Dessert* 894 Partial eclipse .. Brighter the dish from casual obumbration. 1846 G. S. FABER *Lett. Tractar. Secess.* 101.

¶ **2.** Misused for ADUMBRATION, a shadowing forth.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* XXXIX. 385 That delineation, that obumbration of God, which the Creatures of God exhibit to us. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 975 In the dark glass of typical Obumbrations.

Obu·mbratory, *a. rare.* [f. L. *obumbrāt-*, ppl. stem of *obumbrāre* to OBUMBRATE: see -ORY.] Having the quality of obumbrating or darkening.

1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* II. 322 The nebulose or obumbratory style. By the assistance of this..a plain subject is obscured.

† **Obu·ncous**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *obunc-us* bent in, crooked (f. *ob-* (OB- 1 d) + *uncus* hooked, crooked, curved) + -OUS.] 'Very crooked' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Hence in PHILLIPS, COLES, ASH, and mod. Dicts.

† **Obunda·tion**. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *obundātiōn-em*, noun of action f. *obundāre* to overflow.] 'A flowing against' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

‖ **Obus** (obüz). [F. *obus* (1697 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. Ger. *haubitze*: see HOWITZ.] A howitzer shell.

1871 *Daily News* 26 May, The clean white streets [of Paris] were bestrewn with the *débris* of shrapnel and obus. 1895 tr. *Let. Napoleon III* 2 Sept. 1870 in *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Feb., All the while the obuses rained down heavily upon this agglomeration of human heads.

Obvallate (ɒbvæ·lĕt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *obvallāt-us*, pa. pple. of *obvallāre*: see next.] Walled up; surrounded as by a rampart.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 497 This species .. differs in its obvallate cells. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Obvallātus*, .. applied to opposed leaves when they are disposed by spiral pairs, so that these cut or cross themselves at an acute angle, as the *Globulea obvallata*; obvallate.

†**Obva·llate**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *obvallāt-*, ppl. stem of *obvallā-re* to surround with a wall, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 a) + *vallāre* to intrench.] *trans.* To surround with, or as with, a wall or entrenchment.

1623 COCKERAM, *Obuallate*, to compasse about with a trench. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 284 Which it obvallates with pricks supernally devolved.

Hence †**Obvalla·tion**. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Obvallation*, an invironing or encompassing with a trench.

†**Obva·ricate**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. type **obvāricāre*, repr. by *obvāricātor* one who obstructs another in his way (Paul. ex Fest.).] (See quot.) Hence †**Obvarica·tion**. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1623 COCKERAM, *Obuaricate*, to stop one of his passage. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Obvarication*, a hindring any in their passage.

Obvelation (ɒbvlē·ʃən). *rare.* [n. of action from L. *obvēlāre*: see next.] A veiling over, a hiding or concealing.

1664 H. MORE *Synopsis Proph.* 350 The title might have been more properly the obvelation or obscuration then the revelation. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. XCVII. 2 Every revelation of God must also be an obvelation.

†**Obve·le**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *obvēlāre* to cover over, hide, conceal, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 c) + *vēlāre* to cover, veil.] *trans.* To wrap up, veil, cover.

1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* i. 23 This mixt mungrel action obveled in a mist of words.

†**Obve·ne**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *obvenīre* to come in the way of, to happen to, also, to prevent, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *venīre* to come: cf. F. *obvenir* (1369 in Godef.).] *intr.* To occur, befall, happen.

1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* VI. 179 What is reveled to John by word of mouth, how things shal obvene.

†**Obve·nt**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *obvent-*, ppl. stem of *obvenī-re*: see prec.] *trans.* To prevent, frustrate.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 181 We do require to obuent these harmes. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parlt.* II. 70 To obvent the malice of such felons.

Obvention (ɒbve·nʃən). [a. F. *obvention* (13th c. in Godef.), or ad. L. *obventiōn-em* revenue, n. of action f. *obvenīre*: see above.] That which comes to one incidentally; in *Eccl. Law*, an incoming fee or revenue, esp. one of an occasional or incidental character.

1459 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 365/2 All .. Portions, Pensions, Dymes, Oblations, Obventions, and other Emolumentes and Profites. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 44 § 6 Tythes oblacions obvencions advousons. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 44 You shall finde these Oblations and Obventions to be of great value. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* V. iii. § 50 Here we speak not of the accidentals, as Legacies .. and other Casualties, and Obventions. 1794 W. TINDAL *Hist. Evesham* 97 To the priorship belong all Obventions or fees under common seal. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 344 These men .. receive as obventions and spiritual fees sheep and goats, cattle and provisions.

†**Obve·rsant**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *obversānt-em*, pr. pple. of *obversārī* to take position over against, to appear, f. *obversus* OBVERSE.] Standing over against, opposite, contrary; also, placed in front of; hence, familiar, well-known.

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* I. x. 10 Errour is obuersant vnto vertue, & contrary vnto it. *a* 1621 BACON *Let. to Sir H. Savill in Resuscitatio* (1661) 228 Example..transformeth the Will of Man into the Similitude of that which is most obversant and familiar towards it. *a* 1754 J. MCLAURIN *Serm. & Ess.* (1755) 306 Our obligations to love and honour God are..always obversant to our view and continually before our eyes.

Obverse (see below), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *obversus*, pa. pple. of *obvertĕre* to OBVERT.

Single instances of the adj. and sb. are known in 17th c.; otherwise the word is not exemplified till end of 18th c.; neither Johnson nor Todd has it, though giving *obversant*; under *reverse*, of coins, Chambers *Cycl.* (1727–41) and Johnson, in speaking of the other side, do not use *obverse*; both adj. and sb. are in Webster 1828.]

A. *adj.* (ɒ·bvəɪs, ɒbvə·ɪs).

1. Turned towards or against; opposite.

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 876 They fought .. until Carrhenes having overcome his obverse wing, wheeled about with a circumference and came upon the back of his enemies. 1840 S. R. TICKELL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc.* IX. 706 The obverse manners of the Oorias.

2. Of a figure: Narrower at the base or point of attachment than at the apex or top; *spec.* in *Nat. Hist.*, a general term comprising the various forms severally called *obconic*, *obcordate*, *oblanceolate*, *obovate*, etc. Also in *comb.* = obversely, OB- 2, as *obverse-lunate*.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiv. 508 When there are three of these organs [stemmata] they are arranged in an obverse triangle in a space behind the antennæ. *Ibid.* IV. 299 *Obverse*..When an object is viewed with its head towards you. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 799/2 *Obverse*, the same as *Ob. Obverse-lunate*, inversely crescent-shaped. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1543/2 An obverse tool has the smaller end towards the haft or stock.

3. Answering to something else as its counterpart.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. (ed. 2) 443 To every mode of obligation there is an obverse mode of liberation. 1881 A. AUSTIN in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 401, I felt sure I should come to the other side of the shield, the obverse hollows of all this embossed and..somewhat turgid appreciation.

B. *sb.* (ɒ·bvəɪs).

1. That side of a coin, medal, seal, etc., on which the head or principal design is struck; the opposite of *reverse*. Also *attrib.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 16 Silver peeces .. with a rude head upon the obverse,..and an ill formed horse on the reverse. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 41/1 On the obverse of this piece there are portraits of Francis and Mary, face to face. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Reverse*, the back side of a medal, as opposed to the obverse. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 330/2 The noble..The obverse represents the king standing in a vessel. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* XXIV. 401 The equestrian figures of the obverse of the Great Seals. 1895 *Proclam. Bronze Coinage* 11 May, Every Penny should have for the obverse impression Our Effigy with the Inscription 'Victoria' [etc.].

2. The face or side of anything intended to be presented to view; *front* as opposed to *back*.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. x, In looking at the fair tapestry of human life..he dwells not on the obverse alone, but here chiefly on the reverse. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 335 Nothing so thin, but has these two faces; and, when the observer has seen the obverse, he turns it over to see the reverse.

b. *fig.* The counterpart of any fact or truth.

1862 W. M. ROSSETTI in *Fraser's Mag.* Aug. 199 To say No, and stick to it, is a necessary obverse of the power of saying Yes to some purpose. 1862 W. W. STORY *Roba di R.* XV. (1864) 325 Here you have the two sides—the science of medicine, and its obverse, the practice of witchcraft. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* VIII. 512 Sin cannot be explained away as a mistake, as an illusion, as the obverse of good.

3. *Logic.* A proposition obtained as the result of obversion. 1896 [see OBVERSION 2].

Obversely (ɒbvə·ɪsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2. In Nat. Hist. after mod.L. *obverse*.] In an obverse form or manner; with an adj. of shape = OB- 2.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 565 The tailed Vespertilio, with a foliated and obversely cordated nose. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf*, *Obversely ovated Leaf*, .. a leaf of the same figure with the ovated leaf, only fixed to the petiole by its smaller end. *Ibid.* Botany Tab. 2, Leaves ..Obversely-cordated. 1849 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 7. 368 An obversely conoid elongated vesicle. 1869 *Jas. Mill's Hum. Mind* II. xxiii. 324 *note*, And obversely, if a person acts [etc.].

Obversion (ɒbvə·ɪʃən). [ad. L. *obversiōn-em*, n. of action from *obvertĕre* to OBVERT.]

1. The action of turning towards some person or thing. 1864 in WEBSTER.

2. *Logic.* A form of immediate inference in which, by changing the quality, from one proposition another is inferred, having a contradictory predicate. Also called PERMUTATION.

18.. BAIN *Educ. as Sc.* in *Cycl. Sci.* (U.S.) I. 539 The most searching equivalence of verbal forms is Obversion, or the stating of a fact from its other side. **1896** J. WELTON *Man. Logic* (ed. 2) I. III. iii. 251 Obversion is a change in the quality of a predication made of any given subject, whilst the import of the judgment remains unchanged. The original proposition is called the Obvertend, and that which is inferred from it is termed the Obverse.

3. The formation of an obverse or counterpart.

1892 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 3/3 There is no need .. to insist that in the matter of mind, this distinct obversion should exist, which nature demands not.

Obvert (ɒbvɜ·ɪt), *v.* [ad. L. *obvert-ĕre* to turn towards or against, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 a, b) + *vertĕre* to turn.]

†1. *trans.* To turn (something) towards; to place fronting. *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Obuert*, to turne against one. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vii. 309 The rooms of cænation in the Summer, he obverts unto the Winter ascent, that is, South-East. **1686** GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xv. 95 The Lunar Light being obverted towards us..in the Quadrates. **1781** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IV. 211 If the northern hemisphere be obverted to the sun longer than the southern.

†2. To turn (a thing) in a contrary direction.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 60 If wee place a Needle touched at the foote of tongues or andirons, it will obvert or turne aside its lyllie or North point, and conforme its cuspis or South extreme unto the andiron. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 131 That the manner of preparation and mixtion be not obverted thereby.

3. *Logic.* To change the quality of (a proposition) in the way of OBVERSION.

1896 J. WELTON *Man. Logic* (ed. 2) I. III. iii. 251 The one simple rule for obverting any proposition:—Negative the predicate and change the quality, but leave the quantity unaltered.

Hence **Obve·rted** *ppl. a.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 20 Place to warm south, or the obverted pole. **1896** J. WELTON *Man. Logic* (ed. 2) I. III. iii. 249 The corresponding forms with negative predicates are termed the Obverted Converse, the Obverted Contrapositive, and the Obverted Inverse.

Obvertend (*o*·bvəɹtend). *Logic.* [ad. L. *obvertend-us*, gerundive of *obvertĕre*: see prec.] The proposition to be obverted.

1896 [see OBVERSION 2].

† **O·bviate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *obviāt-us*, pa. pple. of *obviāre*: see next.] = OBVIATED.

1671 *True Nonconf.* 12 This is already obviat by the Lord's own determination.

Obviate (*o*·bvi,ēit), *v.* [f. L. *obviāt-*, ppl. stem of *obviāre* to meet, withstand, oppose, prevent, f. *ob* against + *via* way. Cf. F. *obvier* (14th c., Godef.).]

†1. *trans.* To meet, encounter; hence, to withstand, oppose (a person or thing). *Obs.*

1600–9 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Clubbes* 37 As on the way I Itinerated, A Rurall person I Obuiated, Interogating times Transitation. **1654** EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs of Flanders* 326 [He] advanced suddenly with .. 300 Foot to obviat him. **1695** J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* Ded., You obviated their folly .. with a profound wisdom. **1702** J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 84 To obviate those three unworthy charges..I have taken all proper courses.

2. To meet and dispose of or do away with (a thing); to clear out of the way; to prevent by anticipatory measures.

1598 YONG *Diana* 338 So did she obuiate this doubt with a sudden remedie. **1656** CROMWELL *Sp.* 17 Sept. in *Carlyle*, That I might .. advise with you about the remedies and means to obviate these dangers. **1692** BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 243 [This] will obviate and preclude the most considerable objections of our adversaries. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 148 P 11 But how has he obviated the inconveniences of old age? **1804** LD. ELLENBOROUGH in *East's Rep.* V. 254 The defect..cannot..be obviated in the manner suggested. **1868** ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iv. (1876) 38 The risk of transporting money from one country to another has been obviated by the use of..Bills of Exchange.

†b. To anticipate, forestall. *Obs.*

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 367 P 4 If I do not take care to obviate some of my witty Readers, they will be apt to tell me, that my Paper..is still beneficial [etc.].

†3. To lie in the way between. *Obs. rare.*

1705 SCARBURGH *Euclid* 8 A Strait line is That, All whose intermedial Parts do obviate the Extreams.

Obviation (ɒbvi,ēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *obviātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *obviāre* to OBVIATE. Cf. OF. *obviacion, -tion* (14th c. in Godef.).] The action of obviating or preventing, prevention.

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 100 A surgian muste þanne be bisy..wiþ obniacioun defendinge þe lyme, þat noon of þe iij causis tofore seid ne come nouȝt into þe wounde. **1683** E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 64 By waie .. of obviation, prævention, præoccupation, and anticipation. **1890** *Times* 20 June 5/1 The obviation of all cause of quarrel between Germany and England is..an object of great price.

Obvious (*o*·bviəs), *a.* [f. L. *obvi-us* in the way, meeting, obvious (f. *ob* against + *via* way) + -OUS.]

1. Lying or standing in the way; placed in front of, or over against; fronting. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Warres* VI. ci, No more rejoycing in the obvious Light. **1609** C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* i. (1623) B iv, They [the borns of the bee] serue to giue warning in the darke..of any obuious thing quicke or dead that might offend her. **1635** SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 96 As in a broken looking-glass, every part will show the shadow of that face which is obvious to it. **1654** H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 3 Paris being obvious to him, and in his way to Spain, he delaid there one day. **1705** J. PHILIPS *Splendid Shilling* 80 So her disembowell'd web Arachne .. spreads, Obvious to vagrant flies. **1744** AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* II. 116 They strike In different lines the gazer's obvious eye. **1814** CARY *Dante* (Chandos Cl.) 238 From her..The appellation of that star, which views Now obvious, and now averse, the sun.

†2. Exposed or open *to* (action or influence); liable. *Obs.*

1601 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* (1609) VI. cii, Such as obvious unto hatred are. **1647** LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clx. 672 It renders the Native obvious to many discommodities. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 169 If your Garden be obvious to the cold winds. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 244 P 7 The Pedant is so obvious to Ridicule. **1760–72** H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 13 She was artless, and obvious to seduction.

†3. Coming in one's way, met with; frequently met with or found; commonly occurring. *Obs.*

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 26 The Latinists, which are of greatest fame and most obuious among vs. **1638** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 25 Suffer me..to tell you of a fish or 2, which in these seas were obvious. **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 9 The next Quarry, or Chalk-pit..these are so ready and obvious in almost all Places. **1760–72** H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 100 Though your women were as obvious to my walks as yonder pavement.

4. Plain and open to the eye or mind, clearly perceptible, perfectly evident or manifest; palpable.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. xi. (1718) 105 My floor is not so flat, so fine, And has more obvious ruhs than thine. **1651** HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* iii. § 31. 56 Things present are obvious to the sense, things to come to our Reason only. **1692** BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix. 328 Racked and wrested from its obvious meaning. **1726** LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 31/2 If you make it in Winter, it is obvious that the Frost will crack it. **1793** BURKE *Obs. Conduct Minority* Wks. 1842 I. 627 It appears obvious to me, that one or the other of those two great men, that is, Mr. Pitt or Mr. Fox, must be minister. **1805** EUGENIA DI ACTON *Nuns of Desert* I. 68 A small palisade, not obvious to the sight. **1858** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 491 His predecessors in this matter had neglected their obvious duty.

b. *Zool.* Plainly distinguishable, clearly visible, evident, as *an obvious marking* or *stripe*: opposed to *obscure*.

Obviously (*o*·bviəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

†1. By the way, in passing, incidentally. *Obs.*

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlviii. 254 He that hath inspection therein but by the by and obviously.

2. In a clearly perceptible manner, evidently, plainly, manifestly.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 304 Texts of holy Writ obviously writ or painted. **1668** HALE *Pref. Rolle's Abridgm.* b ij, Other matters more obviously deducible by Argumentation. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* III. i. 302 The other two Islands were obviously enough incapable of furnishing us with any assistance. **1872** BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* iii, Arthur .. was obviously in a bad temper.

Obviousness (*o*·bviəsnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

†1. The state or condition of being exposed or open *to*; openness, exposure, liability. *Obs.*

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 169 According to the height of the Pole, nature of the ground, and obviousness to Winds. *a* **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 362 In respect of its vicinity and obviousness to Observation. **1841** TRENCH *Parables* xxviii. (1864) 467 The obviousness of the widow [in the East]..to all manner of oppressions and wrongs.

2. The quality of being clearly perceptible; the state or condition of being easily seen or understood; plainness or openness to the eye or mind.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* i. 17 Where obviousness and easiness are awanting to know the subject. **1704** NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 158 Some are thought to write clearly merely through the easiness and obviousness of their matter. **1864** BOWEN *Logic* x. 338 Omitting nothing on account of its seeming triviality and obviousness. **1885** *Law Times* LXXVIII. 209/2 It has been remarked, with equal truth and obviousness, that [etc.].

† **Obvi·scate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *viscāre* to smear.] *trans.* To smear over; to smooth as with a slimy coating; to mollify.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 833 Sweet things.. obviscate and blunt its saline Acrimony. **1710** T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 35 It .. obviscates, and mollifies and restrains their [fermenting particles of the blood] impetuous Torrent in the small Canals.

† **O·bvolate,** *v. Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. L. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *volāre* to fly.] (See quot.) So † **Obvola·tion.**

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Obvolate*, to flie against. **1658** PHILLIPS, *Obvolation*, a flying against.

Obvolute (*o*·bvŏlūt), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *obvolūt-us*, pa. pple. of *obvolvĕre*: see next.] (See quots.)

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. xvi. (1765) 207 *Obvolute*, rowled against each other; when their respective Margins alternately embrace the strait Margin of the opposite Leaf. **1835** LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 374. **1870** BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 143 If the half of one conduplicate leaf receives in its fold the half of another folded in the same manner, the vernation is half equitant or obvolute. **1880** GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 139.

Obvolution (ɒbvŏlūʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *obvolūtiōn-em* a wrapping round, enveloping, n. of action f. *obvolvĕre*: see OBVOLVE.] The wrapping or folding of a bandage round a limb; also, † a fold, twist, or turn (of something coiled).

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VI. 87 In..their foldes, wrethes obuolutions, and Glandules, so much seede is conteined. **1649** BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. x. 234 Although the Tongue may seeme a Muscle because of its wrested obvolutions and implications .. yet it is not. **1857** MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Obvolutio*,..applied to the employment of bandages that are wrapped round any limb: obvolution.

Obvolutive (*o*·bvŏlūtiv), *a.* [f. L. *obvolūt-*, ppl. stem of *obvolvĕre* (see OBVOLUTE) + -IVE.] = OBVOLUTE *a.* **1886** in THOMAS *Med. Dict.*

Obvolve (ɒbvo·lv), *v. rare.* [f. L. *obvolvĕre* to wrap round, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 c) + *volvĕre* to roll.]

1. *trans.* To wrap round, muffle up; to disguise.

1623 COCKERAM, *Obuolue*, to fold round about. **1635** HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VIII. 497 The doubtfull Oracles..all things obvolved leaue. **1651** BIGGS *New Disp.* P 288 Obvolved with an alien and feavorish odour. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 116 Pill masse..must be obvolved in fine leather.

†2. To cause to roll round or revolve. *Obs.*

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. v. 176 His [the Muscle's] Chords..with a kind of circular motion obvolve or roll the Eye to the greater Angle.

Hence **Obvo·lving** *ppl. a.*, wrapping round; *spec.* in *Entom.* (see quots.).

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 328 Prothorax..Obvolving, when there are neither ora nor suture to separate it from the antepectus. *Ibid.* 334 Elytra .. Obvolving, when their epipleuræ cover a considerable portion of the sides of the alitrunk.

Obvolvent (ɒbvo·lvĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *obvolvent-em*, pr. pple. of *obvolvĕre*: see prec.] Wrapping or folding round; obvolving: see quot.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Obvolvens*...Folding about; wrapping round; applied to remedies..which act by affording mechanical support, as bandages, etc.: obvolvent.

Obyte, -ytt, obs. forms of OBIT.

Oc, var. AC *Obs.*, but; ME. pa. t. of ACHE *v.*

‖ **Oca** (ō·kä). Also 9 occa. [Sp. *oca*, a Peruvian *occa*: cf. Gonçalez *Vocab.* 1608, 262 'Occa, cierta rayz llamada assi'.] A name of two South American species of *Oxalis*, *O. crenata* and *O. tuberosa*, cultivated for their tubers, which resemble potatoes; the former also for its acid leaf-stalks.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xviii. 261 The Papas and Ocas be the chiefe for nourishment and substance. **1688** SIR P. RYCAUT tr. *Garcilasso's Peru* VIII. xii, There is another sort which they [Peruvians] call Oca, of a very pleasant taste; it is long, and thick as a man's little finger. **1760–72** tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 283. **1842** PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 431 In the hot plains, they planted maize, and the occa, or oxalis. **1880** C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 113 Rows of Indian girls .. were sitting in the plaza before their little heaps of *chuños*, ocas, potatoes, and other provisions.

Ocam, obs. form of OAKUM.

Ocarina (ɒkărī·nä). [f. It. *oca* goose (in ref. to its shape) + -INA 1.] A simple kind of musical instrument consisting of a somewhat egg-shaped terra-cotta body with a whistle-like mouthpiece and finger-holes; its notes are soft and sonorous, but it has little compass; it is made in several sizes to produce variety of tone.

[**1876** STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. T.*, *Ocarine* (*It.*), a series of seven musical instruments made of terra cotta, pierced with small holes, invented by a company of performers calling themselves the Mountaineers of the Apennines.] **1877** *Patent Specif. T. Zach* No. 1020 A musical wind instrument..preferably formed of clay, and then baked or burnt; it is to be called the 'Ocarina'. **1883** *Gd. Words* 132 Ducks and geese, which are to the loudest .. Cochin China, what an ocarina is to a flageolet. **1893** *Nation* (N. Y.) 16 Feb. 129/3 A single player with fife or ocarina.

Occacion, obs. f. OCCASION; var. OCCATION *Obs.*

Occæan, obs. form of OCEAN.

† **Occæ·cate,** *v. Obs.* Also -cec-. [f. L. *occæcāt-*, ppl. stem of *occæcāre* or *obcæcāre* to blind, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *cæcāre*, f. *cæcus* blind: cf. OBCÆCATE *a.*

The form in *occ-* is more in accordance with L. analogies; but that in *obc-* appears to have been more frequent in med. L. as well as in Eng. derivatives.]

trans. To blind. Hence † **Occæ·cated** *ppl. a.*

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Gd. Old Cause* (1860) 60 Like an occæcated Tobit. **1664** H. MORE *Synopsis Proph.* 532 Whereas God is said..to occæcate the Jews, or deceive the prophets, it is to be understood of the permission of these things.

† **Occæca·tion.** *Obs.* Also -cec-: see also OBCÆCATION. [ad. late L. *occæcātiōn-em*, n. of action f. L. *occæcāre*: see prec.] The action of blinding; a blinded condition.

1608–11 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* § 57 It is an addition to the misery of this inward occæcation, that it is ever joyned with a secure confidence. **1691** tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 137 O stupendous occæcation.

† **O·ccallated,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. L. *occallāt-us* having a hard skin, callous, pa. pple. of **occallāre* (f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *callum* hard skin) + -ED 1.] (See quot.) Hence † **Occalla·tion.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Occallated*, brawnie, bard. **1658** PHILLIPS, *Occallation*, a making hard like brawn.

Occam, obs. form of OAKUM.

Occamism (*o*·kămiz'm). [f. name *Occam* or *Ockham* + -ISM.] The doctrine or system of the English scholastic philosopher, William of Occam, who lived in the first half of the 14th c., called in later times the 'Invincible Doctor'.

Occam was a pupil of Duns Scotus, but rejected and opposed the Realism of his master, forming a new speculative sect who revived the tenets of Nominalism. He maintained

that general ideas have no objective reality out of the mind, but are merely a product of abstraction. His teachings prepared the way for the overthrow of scholasticism.

Hence **O·ccamist, O·ccamite,** a disciple or follower of Occam; **Occami·stic** *a.*

1579 Fulke *Ref. Rastel* 752 Brawlings between the Thomists, and Scotists, Albertists, Occanists. 1657 Baxter *Winding-sheet Pop.* § 14 They differ in many hundred points, as the writings of the Schoolmen, the Thomists, and Scotists, and Ockamists..do declare. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. iii. § 69 Masters of arts were bound by oath never to teach Ockhamism. 1874 J. H. Blunt *Dict. Sects, Occamites,* the school of English Nominalists, or rather the revivers of Nominalism, who followed William of Occham's lead in the first half of the fourteenth century, and whose opposition to Realism brought about the decline of scholastic philosophy.

Occamy (*o*·kămi). Forms: 6 **ochamie, ockamie, occam,** 8 **ochimy,** 8–9 **ockamy, occamy, (ockumy).** [A corrupt form of *alcomye, alcamy,* Alchemy.] A metallic composition imitating silver: cf. Alchemy 3. Also *attrib.* and *fig.*

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* N ij b, A tongue of copper or ochamie (meerely counterfetting silver) such as organe pipes and serjeants maces are made of. 1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 26 ¶ 1 This thimble and an occamy spoon. 1755 Johnson, *Ochimy,* a mixed base metal. 1857 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* II. 839 The dawning spirit of conventional honour gilding the ockamy shield of Chivalry. 1864 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. V. 410 This occamy of ridicule elaborated by three of the verbal alchemists of the day.

Occar, obs. form of Ochre, Ocker.

†Occa·se. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *occās-us* a falling, going down, setting, f. ppl. stem of *occidère* to fall down, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 a) + *cadère* to fall.] Falling, fall.

1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* v. xciv, He lights in Lemnos, nor can Vulcan die By this occase. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 323 A small .. seed .. follows upon the occase of its flowers.

Occasion (*ǫkē*·*ʒən*), *sb.*[1] Also 4–5 **-ioun,** -youn, 5 **-ione,** 5–6 **-yon(e,** (5 **-cion,** 6 **-cyon, -tyon,** 6–7 **-tion).** [ad. L. *occāsiōn-em* falling (of things) towards (each other), juncture, opportunity, motive, reason, pretext, in late L. also cause; n. of action f. *occidĕre* (see prec.); in F. *occasion* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) a learned form, which at length displaced the popularly descended OF. *ocheison, ochison, ochoison,* north. Fr. *okeson, okison, ocaison,* etc., also OF. *achais-, acheis-, aches-, achisun, -on,* etc., *an-, encheison,* etc., 'occasion, cause, reason, motive, accusation, accident, circumstance', whence the ME. forms Achesoun, Anchesoun, Encheason, Chesoun.]

I. 1. A falling together or juncture of circumstances favourable or suitable to an end or purpose, or admitting of something being done or effected; an opportunity. †In early use *esp.* in pregnant sense, Opportunity of attacking, of fault-finding, or of giving or taking offence; a 'handle' against a person. *To take occasion,* to take advantage of an opportunity (to do something).

1382 Wyclif 2 *Kings* v. 7 Takith heed and seeth, that occasiouns [Vulg. *occasiones*] he sechith aȝeyns me. — 2 *Cor.* xi. 12 That that I do, and I schal do, that I kitte awey the occasioun of hem, that wolen occasioun. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* I. iv, Men .. sekynge occasion to doo some harme and dommage to the good. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 17 b, All this he dyd to gyue vs an occasyon of reuerent familiarite. 1538 Starkey *Dialogue England* I. i. 24 Let not occasyon slyppe. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* II. 143 Of which wordes the Apostle toke occasion to make this comparison. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 345 Till fitter occasion of revenge offered it selfe. 1660 Pepys *Diary* 6 Dec., I took occasion to go up and to bed in a pet. 1703 J. Logan in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 230 We take all possible care to avoid giving occasions. 1779 J. Moore *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. i. 2, I now seize the first occasion of communicating the whole to you. 1799 Harris in Owen *Mrq. Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 117 Colonel Wellesley's division turning the right flank of the enemy, gave occasion to General Floyd .. to disperse a cutchery of infantry. 1825 Bentham *Ration. Rew.* 244 A prime minister has not so many occasions for acquiring information respecting farming as a farmer. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 597 Here .. we may take occasion to correct an error which occurred at p. 582. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* ix. 103 Occasions of war had been caught at with rich communities.

b. Personified as a female bald behind; esp. in *to take occasion by the forelock*: see Forelock *sb.*[2] 2.

c 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* v. ii, Begin betimes; occasion's bald behind. 1606 Bryskett *Civ. Life* 9 If he may once lay hold vpon that locke, which, men say, Occasion hath growing on her forehead, being bald behind. 1671 Milton *P. R.* III. 173 Zeal and duty are not slow, But on Occasions forelock watchful wait. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* v. i, We can escape even now, So we take fleet occasion by the hair. 1851 Tennyson *To the Queen* 31 To take Occasion by the hand.

2. A juncture or condition of things, an occurrence, fact, or consideration, affording ground for an action or a state of mind or feeling; a reason, ground; also, in pregnant sense, good or adequate reason: = Cause *sb.* 3, 3 b.

†*Occasion why* = 'reason why'; cf. *cause why,* Cause *sb.* 3c. †*Evil occasion,* inducement to sin, 'offence', 'stumbling-block' (= Gr. σκάνδαλον in N. T.).

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 994 *Dido,* And shortly tolde al the occasion Why Dido come in-to that Region. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. vii. 17 Be not moeued for lytyl occasion. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxxxvii. 164 Tyll nowe there was none occasion why. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xviii. 7 Wo be unto the world because of evill occasions. *Ibid.* 8 Vff thy honde or thy fote geve the occasion of evyll. 1594 *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 3 We shall at the least giue them occasion to thinke more seriously of their error. 1613 R. Hill *Pathw. Piety* Pref., If ever people .. had occasion to praise God, we are they. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 35 By degrees, upon small occasion he beheaded and strangled most of them. 1714 Swift *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 210 What occasions the ministry may have given for this coldness. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxvii. 278, I beg your pardon..for having given you occasion to remind me of the date of your last. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* vii. 141 One of the first Efforts of a growing Politeness is to avoid all Occasions of Offence. 1843 Dickens *Christmas Carol* ii, The occasion of its using..a great extinguisher for a cap.

†b. A pretext; an excuse. *Obs.*

1388 Wyclif *Phil.* i. 18 The while on al maner, ethir bi occasioun [L. *per occasionem*], ethir bi treuthe, Crist is schewid. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 110/1 That none of the saide officers ..be occasion or under colour of her Offices take none other thing. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. x. 13 Delay,..Whose manner was all passengers to stay And entertaine with her occasions sly. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* iv. Wks. (1847) 286 All this..was but a mere colour and occasion taken of his resolved absence from the parliament.

3. An occurrence leading to some result; hence, generally, That which produces an effect: = Cause *sb.* 1. Const. *of,* †*that. To give occasion to,* to give rise to, to occasion.

1382 Wyclif *Josh.* xxii. 25 Bi this occasioun ȝoure sones shulen turne awey oure sones fro the dreed of the Lord. *c* 1402 Lydg. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 165 Thought & seknesse were occasioun That he thus lay in lamentacioun. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 49 b, Heresies..to the reproch of Christ,.. or the which may be an occasion of sedition. 1669 Marvell *Let. Mayor of Hull* Wks. 1776 I. 112 The crowd of business .. ohliging us to sit both forenoon and afternoon, .. which indeed is the occasion that I have the less vigor left at night. 1728 Newton *Chronol. Amended* ii. 205 The expulsion of the Shepherds by the Kings of Thebais was the occasion that the Philistines were so numerous in the days of Saul. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 10 A mistake which had given occasion to a burst of merriment. 1859 Tennyson *Geraint* 235 A little vext at losing of the hunt, A little at the vile occasion.

b. Something that contributes to produce an effect, by providing the opportunity for the efficient cause to operate; a subsidiary or incidental cause. Distinguished from *cause* = 'efficient cause' (Cause *sb.* 5).

[1551 T. Wilson *Logike* I. I iij, Those causes, that are fetched farre of, and beeyng but halfe causes, partly and by the waye, geue onely the occasion.] 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 3 It [medicine] considereth causes of diseases, with the occasions or impulsions. *c* 1705 Berkeley *Common-pl. Bk.* in Fraser *Life* (1871) 430 What means Cause as distinguish'd from Occasion? Nothing but a being which wills, when the effect follows the volition. 1854 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk., Coleridge* II. 224 Such were the causes; but the immediate occasion of his departure..was the favourable opportunity..of migrating in a pleasant way. 1860 Mansel *Proleg. Log.* ix. 301 Experience furnishes if not the cause at least the occasion of every object of our cognition. 1871 Markby *Elem. Law* § 433 The injury to the individual .. though it is never the cause of the action of a Court of Law is the occasion of it.

c. A person who causes or brings about something; *esp.* one who does so incidentally.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 37 He suspected yᵗ Geralde erle of Kyldare .. was the cause and occasion yᵗ he had no succoures nor ayde sent to him. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* vi. (1628) 185 The Queene of English blood royal, was occasion that the depressed English nation was raised againe vnto honor and credit. 1680 *Establ. Test* 39 He will not forget those who have been the occasions..of cruelty. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 136 ¶ 3 He was the Occasion that the Muscovites kept their Fire in so soldier-like a manner. 1814 Southey *Roderick* xxiv. 255 Vain hope—if all the evil was ordained..And we the poor occasion.

†d. The action of causing or occasioning. Also *transf.* That which is caused or occasioned.

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* 531 He made his complayntis, how by the occasyon of duke Huon of Burdeaux, he had loste .iiii. of his nephues. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 276 They saye it is to be imputed, partly to their owne errour, partly to the occasion of others. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. viii, Without adjection of your Assistance or Occasion. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 178 O that woman that cannot make her fault her husbands occasion, let her neuer nurse her childe her selfe.

†**4.** That which gives rise to discussion or consideration; the subject treated or debated. *Obs.*

1615 Latham *Falconry* (1633) 91 In the forepart of this book I haue written more at large vpon the same occasion. 1618 Bp. Llandaff *Let. to Abp. Canterb.* in Hales *Gold. Rem.*, Since this time the Synod hath been somewhat warmed; for before we were held with small occasions. 1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Melancthon* (1867) I. 279 Telling them that in a general council all occasions, defendings, opinions and judgments ought to be free.

II. 5. A juncture of circumstances requiring or calling for action; necessity or need arising from circumstances. Const. *for* (†*of*) or *inf.*

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 278 Tell me (good friende) what occasion constrained you, to seeke accesse hether? 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV,* III. ii. 74 When he had occasion to be seene, He was but as the Cuckow is in Iune, Heard, not regarded. 1607 — *Timon* III. i. 19 Hauing great and instant occasion to vse fiftie Talents. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 110, 5000 packs of flower, for a reserve, if we should have occasion of any. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 439 ¶ 3 There will be no Occasion for him. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 235 Having frequent occasion to make use of enamel. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. xv. 129 The corrector .. scarcely had occasion to alter a word. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 27 Sept. 291/2 There is no occasion to call in the magicians, and the astrologers. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 130/1 Every lawyer who has had occasion to thread the labyrinth of the statutes under which London is governed.

†b. A particular, esp. a personal, need, want, or requirement. Chiefly in *pl.* = needs, requirements. *Obs.*

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. i. 139 My purse, my person, my extreamest meanes Lye all vnlock'd to your occasions. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 174 Seeing the People cut them into many sluces, and divert the stream to serve their occasions. 1740 J. Clarke *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 171 The Latin Tongue wants Words to answer a great many of our modern Occasions. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* III. vii, He had not a shilling left to spare from his own occasions. 1795 Nelson 19 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 57 A total deprivation of sight for every common occasion in life is the consequence of the loss of part of the crystal of my right eye. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) v. Concl., I hope you can contrive to suit them to my occasions.

†**6.** That which one has need to do; necessary business; a matter, piece of business, business engagement. Chiefly in *pl.*, Affairs, business. *Obs.*

1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 28 No interpleading was there of opposite occasions. 1607 *Statutes* in *Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 57 Sucche as .. have occasion with the governours. 1609 *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) I. 173 They going about their occasions. 1636 Earl of Manchester in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 276 My occasions are so many as I know not whether they will give me any leave to see the country this summer. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boyatuau's Theat. World* I. 41 They employed themselves about their lawful occasions. *a* 1713 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1714) 70 You are discharged, and may take your Liberty, to go about your Occasions. 1783 Nelson 28 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 83 Six months leave of absence, to go to Lisle, in France, on my private occasions. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Leech of Folkest.*, Betake thy self to thy lawful occasions.

†b. *pl.* Necessities of nature. *Obs.*

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 156 Where they do all occasions, leaving their Excrements there. 1755 Smollett *Quix.* IV. xx, My master Don Quixote .. eats, drinks, and does his occasions like other men. 1789 M. Madan tr. *Persius* (1795) 38 *note,* It was unlawful to do their occasions or to make water in any sacred place.

III. †7. A juncture of circumstances (in itself); the falling out or happening of anything; a casual occurrence; an event, incident, circumstance. *Obs.*

1534 Elyot *Doctr. Princes* 9 b, Dooe thou nothyng in furie, sens other men knowe what time and occasion is meetest for the. 1602 Sir R. Boyle *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 41 Since my last hear is growne no occasion worthy the advertising. *a* 1649 Winthrop *New Eng.* (1853) II. 368 There fell out at this time a very sad occasion.

†b. *gen.* The falling out or happening of things or events; the course of events or circumstances. *Obs.*

1595 Shaks. *John* IV. ii. 125 With-hold thy speed, dreadfull Occasion: O make a league with me, 'till I haue pleas'd My discontented Peeres. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV,* IV. i. 72 Wee see which way the Streame of Time doth runne, And are enforc'd from our most quiet there, By the rough Torrent of Occasion.

8. A particular casual occurrence or juncture; a case of something happening; the time, or one of the times, at which something happens; a particular time marked by some occurrence or by its special character. †Formerly sometimes in more general sense, A case, an instance.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 116 Hearyng the king upon an occasion to talke of breade. 1573 J. Sandford *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 121 When there were deade at Milan .. certayne noble..yong men, Alciato made upon that occasion.. these wittie verses. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 143 Vpon the next occasion that we meete. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 37 It ought to have a Ballustre with some Steps to come down into that Garden, which is an Ornament to be wish'd for in such Occasions. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 145 Thus argues Boyle in several Occasions. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. ii. 218 These Muscles drawing the Eye out on eminent Occasions. 1781 Cowper *Friendship* 148 Sometimes occasion brings to light Our friend's defect long hid from sight. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 24 Till that occasion, I never had known what terror really was. 1883 *Athenæum* 8 Sept. 305/1 An article of his appearing on the occasion of the death of Gogol. *Mod.* On the occasion of her marriage with Mr. ——.

9. An event or function of some special kind.

a. A religious function or ceremonial; in Scotland, a Communion service; the annual, half-yearly, or quarterly sacramental season. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1789 A. Wilson *Poems & Lit. Prose* I. (1876) 29 It has been our custom, on the Tuesday's night after our Occasion, to be hearty over a pint. 1803 A. Pringle *Serm. & Lett.* (1840) 190 Our autumn occasions had been good times to many. 1844 *Sage's Wks.* I. 368 *note,* They [servants] were to be allowed to attend a certain number of fairs and occasions or sacraments during the year. 1892 C. G. M'Crie *Worship Presbyt. Scot.* 311 The administration of the Lord's Supper upon what are styled 'occasions'. 1900 Charlotte Hanbury in *Autobiog.* (1901) xv. 224 When the Home-going is, I want to say..'by desire'—no flowers;..Also I would much wish a Church of England occasion.

b. A special ceremony or celebration; a 'function'; an 'event'. Chiefly *colloq.*

1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Culture* Wks. (Bohn) II. 374 Keep the town for occasions, but the habits should be formed to retirement. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* iii, These occasions seem to go off tolerably well without me, Pussy. *Mod.* It was a great occasion.

IV. *Phrases* and *Comb.* 10. †a. *By occasion of*, through the (incidental) operation or agency of; by reason of; on account of; because of. *By occasion that*, for the reason that, because. *Obs.*

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 346/2 Be occasion of the seide diversite. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xvi. 18 What euery man verily is, best is shewid by occasion of aduersite. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 129 We hane also sene..somme off the kynges subgettes gyff hym bataill, by occasion þat thair livelod and offices were þe grettest off be lande. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 466 The Archebyshops of Mentz, Trevers and Collon by occasion of the bathes met that tyme together. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 124 They which by occasion of iournying or uncleanesse could not now celebrate the Passeouer. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 15 May, The wrong the credit of this office has received by this rogue's occasion.

b. †*By occasion*, by chance, casually, incidentally (*obs.*). *On* or *upon occasion* (†*by occasions*), as occasion or opportunity arises; now and then, occasionally. *On* or *upon* (†*by*) *occasion of*, in casual or incidental connexion with.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 378 A few daies after, John Sleidane, by occasion of talke spake of the same to the Emperours Ambassadour. 1562 COOPER *Answ. Priv. Masse* (1850) 46 One of the copies of this answer by occasion .. lighted into my hands. *c* 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 3 The prayers may be .. left off by occasions: as when the Minister is to preach. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 150 Nay, I can gleeke vpon occasion. *a* 1649 WINTHROP *Hist. New Eng.* (1853) II. 26 Mr. Peter by occasion preached one Lord's day. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 24 Petty Islands .. which .. environ, and in a sort defend her upon occasion. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 136 ¶ 3 Upon occasion of the mention of the Battle of Pultowa, I could not forbear giving an Account [etc.]. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. K. 369 On occasion of these grants it may not be amiss to add a few remarks. 1884 W. E. NORRIS *Thirlby Hall* ix, She could be extremely generous upon occasion.

11. *For* (*on*, *upon*) *one's occasion*, on one's account, for one's sake.

1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* v. 221 Had they not reason to welcome them..who were come only upon their occasion? 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* iii. 41 The traveller..reads quietly the *Times* newspaper, which .. seems to have machinized the rest of the world for his occasion. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 388 Whoso amendeth not on occasion of others, others shall be amended on occasion of him.

12. *Comb.*, as *occasion-giver*.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 113 Stephen .. which had bene the occasion gever of all the tumults.

† **Occa·sion,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *occāsiōn-em* (see prec.), taken as n. of action of *occidĕre* in sense 'to go down, set', for which the actual L. word was *occāsus*.] Setting (of the sun).

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 87 Ane litil afore the occasioun of the son. *Ibid.* 171 Now was the sonne fast tending to his occasion.

Occasion (ǝkē·ʒǝn), *v.* [f. OCCASION *sb.*[1]; = F. *occasionner* to cause, occasion (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*); cf. OF. *occasioner* to pick a quarrel with, to accuse; med.L. *occāsiōnāre* to burden with occasional taxes.]

†1. *trans.* To give occasion to (a person); to induce by affording an opportunity or a ground; to urge or impel by circumstances; also, to do this habitually; hence, to habituate, accustom.

a. to a course of action. *Obs.*

1530 *Proper Dyalogue* in *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 134 By the meanes wherof I & suche other..are occasioned to theft or murder. 1545 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xix. 156 This is thy daie, in whiche thou art occasioned to emendemente. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 243 That ye..do..the best that you can to occasion your parishioners to peace. 1684 I. MATHER *Remark. Provid.* i. (1890) 4 My children.. poor souls, whom I had occasioned to such an end in their tender years, when as they could scarce be sensible of death.

†b. *to do* something (passing into 2 b). *Obs.*

1538 COVERDALE *N. Test.* Ded., Such ignorant hodies.. shall through this small labour be occasioned to attain unto more knowledge. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Fasting* (1850) 294 Fasting was one of the meanes whereby Almighty God was occasioned to alter the thing which hee had purposed concerning Ahab. 1590 RECORDE, etc. *Gr. Artes* (1640) 405 To occasion you to study the better, I will leave this doubt wholly to your owne search. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 13. 225 Aristotle .. was not occasioned to do that .. because it was a Doctrine then Generally Received, but only because he had a mind, odiously to impute such a thing to the Pythagoreans.

2. To be the occasion or cause of (something); to give ground for, give rise to, cause, bring about, esp. in an incidental or subsidiary manner (cf. OCCASION *sb.*[1] 3 b).

a. With simple obj. (Sometimes also with indirect personal obj.)

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. i. 12 My haplesse case Is not occasioned through my misdesert. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 147 Either too light, or too free feeding hath occasioned you this dreame. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Jan., I occasioned much mirth with a ballet I brought with me. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iv. Wks. 1874 I. 76 Any course of action which will probably occasion them greater temporal inconvenience. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 170 Its spray rises a great height in the air, occasioning a thick cloud of vapours. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 70, I saw an advertisement which occasioned me much thought. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 166 He whose folly is occasioned by his own jealousy..is to suffer more heavily.

b. With *obj.* and *inf.*: To cause (a person or thing) *to be* or *to do* something; in *pass.* To be caused or constrained by circumstances.

1610 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 413, I am occasioned here to meet a peeuish and vncharitable people. 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy.* 77 When any Man happens to have a violent Fall, which occasions him to bleed at the Nose. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiv. 109 This occasioned him to be much in the shop. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lv. (1862) V. 53 It occasioned them to make indignant remonstrance.

†c. To give (one) reason to go, to take (one's).

1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 2, I have stretch'd my legs up Tottenham Hil to overtake you, hoping your businesse may occasion you towards Ware.

†3. To employ for one's occasions or needs, to make use of. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1632 SPELMAN *Hist. Sacrilege* (1698) 202, I know a Merchantman .. that bought the Contents of two noble Libraries for 40*s.* a piece..this stuff hath he occasioned instead of Grey Paper by the space of more than these ten Years [*A quot. from Bale, who has* occupyed].

†4. The pa. pple. was formerly used to introduce the cause or occasion of a preceding fact; *occasioned by*, in consequence of. *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 47 [The ship] sunke and was swallowed by the Sands, occasioned by a hole, neglected by the Carpenter. *Ibid.* 185 Some of which..were drowned, unable to swim to shore occasioned by age, and violent course of the Sea. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 27 Our locks too..will rust in the wards..and all this occasion'd by the moistness of the Air. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 117 The Indians' dwellings..were all at a distance from the river, occasioned .. by the rivers overflowing the flat grounds near its banks.

Hence **Occa·sioning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 144 Mr Broughton and Mr Young were both to be sentenced, the one for makinge the disturbance, and the other for occasioning of it. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 188 An easy Excise..upon such Commodities, as naturally tend to the occasioning of Pride, Idleness, Luxury. 1817 COLERIDGE *Bieg. Lit.* 50 He admits five agents, or occasioning causes.

Occa·sionable, *a. rare.* [f. OCCASION *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being occasioned or caused; likely to be occasioned.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 III. xiii. 143 This Practice will fence us against immoderate displeasure occasionable by mens hard opinions.

Occasional (ǝkē·ʒǝnăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. OCCASION *sb.*[1] + -AL; cf. late L., *occāsiōnāliter* as occasion arises. F. *occasionnel* (1718 in *Dict. Acad.*).]

†1. That happens or arises casually or incidentally; casual. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 109 The stealyng of their Apples, and their other occasionall dammages. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs of Flanders* 362 He said..that the tumults..might be caused by some occasional confusion.

2. Happening or operating on some particular occasion; limited to specific occasions; arising out of, required by, or made for, the occasion.

Occasional Conformity, Conformist: see CONFORMITY 3, CONFORMIST 2; †*Occasional bill* = Occasional Conformity Bill. *Occasional cause* combines the meanings 'operating on a particular occasion' and 'serving as an occasion or secondary cause': see quots. under sense 4, and cf. OCCASIONALISM.

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 27 For other occasional points, the Church had need of a continual assistance of the Spirit of God. 1661 HEYLIN *Hist. Ref.* II. 35 The sacrifice of Noah as it was remarkable, so it was occasional. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* I. (1865) 247 By his occasional going from the Sermon, being forced thereunto by the Extremity of the Toothach. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* III. 265 They say the Occasional bill is brought to-day into the house of lords. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. ii. (1869) I. 306 Gold and silver which he would otherwise have been obliged to keep by him for answering occasional demands. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 301 The vice of the ancient democracies.. was, that they ruled..by occasional decrees, *psephismata*. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rew.* 5 With regard to rewards, the most important division is into occasional and permanent.

b. Of a speech, literary composition, religious service, etc.: Produced on, or intended for, a special occasion. Hence *Occasional speaker, writer*, etc., one who delivers occasional speeches or writes occasional verses, pamphlets, etc.

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 339 Yet all those letters were not writ to all, Nor first intended, but occasional Their absent sermons. 1701 *Stanley's Hist. Philos.* Biog. 4 Their Doctrines, Letters, Occasional Speeches. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Dryden* Wks. II. 389 In an occasional performance no height of excellence can be expected. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 642 It..sustains, better perhaps than any occasional service which has been framed during two centuries, a comparison with..the Book of Common Prayer. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 22 Oct. 5/4 Some of his verses are purely occasional and have no claim to stability. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Mar. 3/1 He is..one of the very best occasional speakers in England. No one is quicker at seizing the spirit of an occasion.

c. Of an article of use, building, piece of furniture, etc.: Made or constructed for the occasion; adapted for use on special occasions.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 84 [We bored] a large hole in the side of our ship..for which we had an occasional plug prepared. 1813 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 51 The occasional saloon was singularly novel and beautiful. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 115 A loo, or occasional table. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 June 7/1 The chair that the Queen sat in during the service was a Chippendale occasional Spanish mahogany chair.

d. Of persons: Acting or employed for the occasion or on particular occasions.

1759 *Ann. Reg.* 140 That the occasional proctors take all possible care that order..be observed. 1771 in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 233 An occasional maid of Louisa's, who supplies the place of her own when she is absent with Gertrude. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 430 Loose ranks of occasional and newly-levied troops. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 14 The occasional soldier is no match for the professional soldier.

3. Happening as an occasion presents itself, but without certainty or regularity; taking place, occurring, or met with now and then.

1630 [implied in OCCASIONALLY 3]. *a* 1715 BURNET (J.), According to many occasional reflections dispersed in other places of Scripture concerning it [the flood]. 1828 WEBSTER s. v., We make occasional remarks on the events of the age. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 203 In spite of the occasional murmurs of the Commons. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* v. 108 With the exception of an occasional leopard, there are no beasts of prey to disturb domestic animals. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 65 The human teeth have doubtless been subject through all time to occasional disease. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Hairs* v. 105 An occasional raid upon his neighbour's moveables.

4. Constituting or serving as the occasion or incidental cause; rarely const. *of*. *Occasional cause* (*Metaph.*), (*a*) a secondary cause whereby or whereupon the primary or efficient cause comes into operation; (*b*) in the Cartesian philosophy: see OCCASIONALISM.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. 3, The ground or occasional origin hereof. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 119 Second, partaking causes, also free mediating con-causes, and occasionall ones accompanying them: over all which..God is..the totall, immediate, and independent cause. 1727 41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Cause*, The motions .. of the soul and body, are only *Occasional Causes* of what passes in the one or the other. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 124 Deem thou nothing else occasional Of my long silence. 1854 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* 476 The Cartesian doctrine of occasional, as distinguished from efficient causes. 1892 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 5/7 The 'occasional' question—using the adjective in the metaphysical sense—is a question about wages.

B. *sb.* †1. An occasional speech or writing. Chiefly *pl.*) *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* XI. x. § 87 Hereat Mr. Dod..fell into a pertinent and seasonable discourse (as more better at occasionals). 1682 LD. NORTH *title* Light in the Way to Paradise, with other occasionals.

2. *colloq.* An occasional workman, etc. (cf. CASUAL B. 3).

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Apr. 2/2 There is no way of meeting both cases at once except by discriminating between the regulars and the occasionals.

Hence **Occa·sionalness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Occasionalism (ǝkē·ʒǝnălĭz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM, after G. *occasionalismus*.] The doctrine of the Cartesian philosopher Geulincx which accounted for the interaction of mind and matter by supposing that on occasion of every volition God produces a corresponding movement of the body and on occasion of every affection of the body a corresponding idea; mind and body thus standing to one another in the relation of occasional causes.

1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. 1867 J. H. STIRLING tr. *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 9) 167 The philosophy of Malebranche..in its single leading thought that we see and know all things in God, demonstrates itself to be, like the occasionalism of Geulinx, a special attempt to overcome the dualism of the Cartesian philosophy on its own principles and under its own presuppositions. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 114 The first assumption would only have led back to the embarrassments of Occasionalism.

Occasionalist (ǝkē·ʒǝnălĭst). [See -IST.]

†1. An occasional conformist. *Obs.*

1705 *Char. of a Smoker* in *Harl. Misc.* (1808) XI. 30 He ..makes an interest against the Occasional bill, because he is a sort of an occasionalist himself.

2. One who holds the doctrine of Occasionalism.

1776 BURKE *Corr., Let. to John Bourke* (1844) II. 112 Our love to the occasionalist, but not server of occasions. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 234 From Aristotle, down through his scholastic followers, past the occasionalists and pre-established harmonists. 1879 HUXLEY *Hume* ix. 166 The successors of Descartes either found themselves obliged, with the Occasionalists, to call in the aid of the Deity, or [etc.].

attrib. 1891 *Athenæum* 10 Jan. 55/2 It contains .. much information about the great Occasionalist thinker [Geulincx].

Hence **Occa·sionali·stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to Occasionalists or Occasionalism.

1884 MERZ *Leibniz* I. v. 100 He admits its advance on the ..occasionalistic theory of Descartes.

Occasionality (ǝkē·ʒǝnæ·lĭti). [f. OCCASIONAL + -ITY.] The quality or fact of being occasional (in various senses); esp. of being prepared, composed, or 'got up' for the occasion.

1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (ed. 2) 48 He was disgusted at ..the occasionality and ambitiousness of her dress. *a* 1822 SHELLEY in Bagehot *Lit. Stud.* (1879) I. 76 From the occasionality of its impulses, it will often seem silly. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. viii. § 44 From their occasionality or want of merit, far the greater part have perished.

Occasionally (ǝkē·ʒǝnălĭ), *adv.* [f. OCCASIONAL + LY[2]. Cf. L. *occāsiōnāliter*, F. *occasionnellement*.]

†1. By chance, casually, accidentally. *Obs.*

1622 *Relat. Eng. Plant. Plymouth* in Arber *Pilgrim Fathers* (1897) 446 The house was fired occasionally by a spark that flew into the thatch. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.*

64 Casting mine eye occasionallie on this Varlet's Postscript, I chanced to light..on the Allegations of two Autors. **1718** Atterbury *Serm.* (1737) III. 191 He appeared to them .. sometimes at places where he had before appointed to meet them, sometimes occasionally, as they were travelling on the way.

2. On, for, or with a view to, some particular occasion; on certain particular occasions; when occasion arises. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a **1632** G. Herbert *Priest to Temple* xxvii, He .. intermingles some mirth in his discourses occasionally, according to the pulse of the hearer. **1678** Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 22. 393 Philo hereupon, occasionally cites this Remarkable Testimony of Philolaus the Pythagorean. **1756** Johnson *Life Browne* Wks. IV. 592 A treatise which seems to have been occasionally written. **1776** G. Semple *Building in Water* 18 The Rods were in three Pieces..which screwed together occasionally. *a* **1791** Wesley *Dress* v. i. Wks. 1822 IX. 48 Our Saviour once occasionally said, 'Behold they who wear gorgeous apparel are in kings' courts'. **1881** *Leic. Gloss.*, *Occasionally*, upon occasion arising; if necessary.

† b. On the occasion of something else happening or being done, incidentally. *Obs.*

1657 Heylin *Hist. Ref.* I. 20 Whose Fortunes and Estates have been occasionally and collaterally confirmed in Parliament. *Ibid.* 24 Reformations which were made occasionally in that faulty Church. **1667** Milton *P. L.* VIII. 556 As one intended first, not after made Occasionally. **1684** *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iii. 25 *heading*, Wherein occasionally is given a Brief Account of the Reign of King Casimir.

3. Now and then, at times, sometimes.

1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlem.* 449 Such as these .. shall wee occasionally encounter withall, in our readings. **1751** Paltock *Peter Wilkins* (1884) II. xvii. 188 To sweep round the whole country, and take all the towns in our way, and occasionally enter the middle parts, as the towns lay commodious. **1814** D. Stewart *Hum. Mind* II. i. § 3. 89 All of these writers have .. been occasionally misled in their speculations. **1884** Pae *Eustace* 7 Occasionally..his eye.. had rested on the motionless form of a salmon-fisher.

† **Occa·sionarily,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. as next + -ly 2.] (From something, as the 'occasional cause').

c **1449** Pecock *Repr.* II. iv. 158 The yuelis whiche occasionarili comen out fro the having .. of profitable craftis. *Ibid.* III. xi. 340 Which comen occasionarili oonli bi it.

† **Occa·sionary,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Occasion *sb.*1 + -ary.] Occasional, made for particular occasions.

1702 Farquhar *(title)* Love and Business: In a Collection of Occasionary Verse and Epistolary Prose.

† **Occa·sionate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 5 -at. [ad. med.L. *occāsiōnāt-us*, pa. pple. of *occāsiōnāre*, f. *occāsiōn-em* Occasion.] a. Occasioned, brought about. b. = Occasional 4.

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* III. xvi. in Ashm. (1652) 143 Fyre occasionat we call Innaturall. *Ibid.* xvii, By help of fyre Occasionate. **1657** G. Starkey *Helmont's Vind.* 73 Its efficient and continent causes, the material and occasionate.

† **Occa·sionate,** *v. Obs.* [f. med.L. *occāsiōnāt-*, ppl. stem of *occāsiōnāre*: see prec.] *trans.* = Occasion *v.* 1, 2.

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* Prol. B j, It doth occationat any man to be the moore prompt, redy, and wyllyng to take payne, when he is assuryd .. of the proffet, pourpoose, and fruict therof commynge. **1570** Levins *Manip.* 42/6 To Occasionate, *occasionare*. **1596** H. Clapham *Briefe Bible* II. 234 Who desires not onely to do good my selfe, but also to occasionate your good by others. **1640** Quarles *Enchiridion* (1641) II. xl, If therefore thou doe evill, thereby to occasionate a Good, thou laist a bad foundation for a good building. **1647** H. More *Song of Soul* II. iii. I. xxxiv, The lowest may occasionate much ill.

† **Occa·sionately,** *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Occasionate *ppl. a.* + -ly 2.] In a manner brought about by some occasion or secondary cause.

1609 Bp. W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 135 Not intentionately from the Subiect, but occasionately by the vice of the Obiect.

† **Occa·sionative,** *a. Obs.* [f. as Occasionate *v.* + -ive.] Serving as occasion or cause, esp. as incidental cause. Hence † **Occa·sionatively** *adv.*, in an occasionative manner.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 165 Eyther immediatly or medially,..directly or indirectly, principally or occasionatyuely. **1655** tr. *Sanderson's Promissory Oaths* iii. § 11. 85 As they may be impeditive of good, or causative, or at the least (for we may use such words) occasionative, of evill. *a* **1693** Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxiii. 193 In these..things.. there may be somewbat occasionative of the..Yell.

Occasioned (ǒkā·zənd), *ppl. a.* [f. Occasion *sb.*1 and *v.* + -ed.] a. Caused, brought about, esp. indirectly; † having a grounnd or reason (*obs.*). † b. Accustomed (*obs.*).

1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 221 The merry convocation being dissolved..[they] have eftsoones returned to their old nature, wonted manners, and occasioned gravity. **1631** R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* x. § 1. 78 Though he abstained from all pleasant bread .. in his occasioned humiliation, for one and twenty dayes.

Hence † **Occa·sionedly** *adv.*, with occasion or cause, with ground or reason.

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* vii. 53 Whom at last you will occasionedly curse. *Ibid.* xii. § 4. 135 Wee occasionedly exclaime on these Impostors.

Occa·sioner. Now *rare.* [f. Occasion *v.* + -er 1.] One who or that which occasions.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 368 He..commaunded..to endyte all suche persones as were occacyoners and executours of that dede. **1539** Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* (1545) 12 b, Certayne philosophers..plucked oute theyr owne eyes, bycause they were the occasioners and prouokers of all euyll affections and lustes. *a* **1656** Hales *Gold. Rem.* I. (1673) 109 Those things that were occasioners of his sin. **1682** Scarlett *Exchanges* 286 The Acceptant, as the wilfull occasioner thereof, is obliged to make good all the loss. ?*a* **1800** *Jamie Douglas* VII. in Child *Ballads* VII. cciv. F. (1890) 98/1 Thou wast the first occasioner Of parting my gay lord and me.

† **Occa·sionet.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Occasion *sb.* + -et.] A small occasion.

1592 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 68 It is a Courtly feate, to snatch the least occasionet of aduantage, with a nimble dexteritie.

Occa·sionless, *a. rare.* Without occasion.

1631 R. Byfield *Doctr. Sabb.* 194 Who disperseth his.. conceites upon an occasion occasionlesse.

† **Occa·sive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *occāsīv-us*, f. *occās-*, ppl. stem of *occidĕre* to go down, set: see -ive.] Pertaining to the setting sun, western.

1802 O. Gregory *Astron.* 81 Amplitude is .. either north and south, or ortive and occasive.

† **Occa·tion.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 -cioun. [ad. L. *occātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *occāre* to harrow.] Harrowing.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 11 Summen seyn the benes satioun In placis coold is best to fructifie, On hem yf me do noon occasioun [*Bodl. MS.* occacioun]. **1706** Phillips, *Occation*, a harrowing or breaking of clods.

† **Occatory,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *occātōri-us*, f. ppl. stem of *occāre* to harrow: see -ory.] Of or pertaining to harrowing.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 297 Occatory operations.

Occean, occian, obs. variants of Ocean.

Occecation, var. Occæcation, blinding. *Obs.*

† **Occi·de,** *v. Obs. humorous nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *occīdĕre* to cut down, kill.] *trans.* To kill.

1694 Motteux *Rabelais* V. (1737) 232 One Hebdomad would..occide us.

Occident (ǒksidĕnt), *sb.* and *a.* Chiefly *poet.* and *rhet.* Also 5 occydent, occidente, occedente, -entt. See also Occient. [a. F. *occident* (12th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *occident-em* setting, sunset, the west, orig. pr. pple. of *occidĕre* to fall towards, go down, set, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 a) + *cadĕre* to fall. Opposed in all uses to Orient.]

A. *sb.* **1.** That quarter or region of the sky in which the sun and other heavenly bodies set, or the corresponding quarter or region of the earth; the west. Now *rare.*

c **1386** Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 199 O firste moeuyng crueel firmament..that..hurlest al from Est til Occident. *a* **1420** Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 4056 With þi rist honde, thow þe orient Shuldest han touchid .. And with þi lift honde, eke þe occident. **1483** Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 387 b/1 The sonne mone sterres and planettes .. moeue fro thoryent to thoccidente. **1593** Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 67 His [the sun's] bright passage to the Occident. **1607** Rowlands *Guy Earl Warw.* 38 Ere Phœbus in the Occident decline. **1632** Lithgow *Trav.* VII. 320 Towards the occident, it ioyneth with the great Lake. **1753** Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., *Equinoctial Occident*, that point of horizon where the sun sets, when entering aries, or libra. *Estival Occident*, that point of the horizon where the sun sets at his entrance into the sign cancer, when the days are longest. *Hybernal Occident*, that point of the horizon where the sun sets, when entering the sign of capricorn; at which time, the days, with us, are shortest.

2. That part of the earth's surface situated to the west of some recognized part; western countries, the West; i. e. originally, the countries of Western Europe or of the Western Empire, or of Europe as opposed to Asia and the Orient; also, in mod. use, a poetic appellation of America or the Western Hemisphere.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 104 Ther ben of londis fele In occident. **1477** Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 97 In two yeres he [Alexander] sought alle thorient and occident. **1552** Lyndesay *Monarche* 4265 All Princis of the Occident Ar tyll his grace obedient. **1588** A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 81 Greik and latin, Orient and Occident dois bear irrefragahl testimonie yat thair can na exception be maid. **1689** *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 155 Constantine and Licinius governed the Empire together, the one in the Orient, the other in the Occident. **1871** Joaquin Miller *Songs of Sierras, Tall Alcalde* (1872) 197 Thou Italy of the Occident!

† **B.** *adj.* Situated in the west, western, occidental.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. Prol. 25 Mars occident, retrograide in his speir. **1535** Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 3 In Iona yle within the occident se. *Ibid.* II. 695 The Ylis in the occident se.

Occident, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec., after Orient *v.*] *trans.* To turn or direct towards the west; to place (a church) with the chancel at the western end.

1896 Irene Petrie in *Life* xii. (1900) 269 The Bishop..came to the west or rather the east door, as the Church is occidented.

Occidental (ǒksidĕntăl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *occidental* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *occidentāl-is* western, f. *occident-em*; see Occident and -al. Opposed in all uses to Oriental, but less used.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Belonging to, situated in, or directed towards, that part or region of the heavens in which the sun sets; of or in the west, western, westerly; *spec.* in *Astrol.* said of a planet when seen after sunset, or when in the western part of the sky.

c **1391** Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 5 The remenant of this lyne.. is cleped the west lyne, or the lyne occidentale. **1594** Blundevil *Exerc.* III. II. xx. (1636) 416 Their shadow is.. sometime orientall, and sometime occidentall. **1602** Shaks. *All's Well* II. i. 166 Ere twice in murke and occidentall dampe Moist Hesperus hath quench'd her sleepy Lampe. **1647** Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* xix. 114 To be Occidentall is to be seen above the Horizon, or to set after the ☉ is downe. **1794** Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 411 On the oriental and occidental halves of the enlightened hemisphere of that planet. **1807** J. Barlow *Columb.* I. 154 Which..hail'd thee first in occidental day.

fig. **1611** Bible *Transl. Ded.*, Vpon the setting of that bright Occidentall Starre, Queene Elizabeth of most happy memory. [With allusion to 2.]

2. Belonging to, found in, or characteristic of, western countries or regions of the earth (i. e. usually, those west of Asia; also formerly, Western Europe or Christendom; occas., America or the Western Hemisphere); belonging to or situated in the West; Western.

1553 Becon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 140* The Occidentall or weast churches thorow out all Europe. **1581** Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 243 This constitution..was neuer..receiued in the vniuersall Church, but onelie in this our Occidentall Church. **1589** Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. vii. (Arb.) 28 Learned men, who wrote about the time of Charlemaines raigne in the Empire Occidentall. **1659** Bp. Walton *Consid. Considered* 127 The Oriental and Occidental Jews. **1727** Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Corn*, The Smell is not so disagreeable as that of the occidental Civet. **1862** Dana *Man. Geol.* 584 Both the oriental and occidental Continents.

3. Applied to precious stones of inferior value and brilliancy, as opposed to Oriental *adj.* 4: see quot. 1747.

1747 Dingley in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 505 There are some of an inferior Class and Beauty..These are commonly called by Jewellers Occidental Stones: They are mostly the Produce of Europe..and are so named, in Opposition to those of a higher Class, which are always accounted Oriental, and supposed to be only produced in the more Eastern Parts of our Continent. **1796** Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 254 Occidental Topaz..Exposed to a moderate heat..is said to become red, and then becomes ruby of Brazil. *Ibid.* 256 Occidental or Brazilian Sapphire. **1860** C. W. King *Antique Gems* I. (1866) 43 These occidental stones are of a deep, rich hue, but have very little brilliancy.

B. *sb.* † a. A western country or region. *Obs.* b. A native or inhabitant of the West.

1587 Holinshed *Descr. Brit.* I. x. in *Chron.* I. 39/1 The Iles that lie about the north coast of .. Scotland..are either occidentals, the west Iles [etc.]. **1857** W. M. Thomson *Land & Book* IX. 115 That comparative inactivity which distinguishes Orientals from Occidentals. **1875** Lowell *Spenser* Pr. Wks. 1890 IV. 282 For us Occidentals he has a kindly prophetic word.

Occide·ntalism. [f. prec. + -ism.] Occidental quality, style, character, or spirit; the customs, institutions, characteristics, ways of thinking, etc. of Western nations.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 105 The Sultan Mahmoud and his Turkish subjects..have no taste for..the occidentalism, the journalism, the budgetism, the parliamentaryism of the 19th Century. **1855** Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. v. 204 There is a..confusion of uncongenial elements, of Orientalism and Occidentalism, in the language [ecclesiastical Latin]. **1890** *Athenæum* 15 Feb. 206/2 The curious transition from Orientalism to Occidentalism, of which contemporary Japan is the theatre.

Occide·ntalist. [f. as prec. + -ist.] a. One who favours or advocates Western customs, modes of thought, etc. b. One who studies the languages and institutions of Western nations.

1877 D. M. Wallace *Russia* xvi. 258 The literary society of Moscow was divided into two hostile camps—the Slavophils and the Occidentalists. **1890** J. Rhys in *Academy* 10 May 321/2 How was I, a benighted occidentalist, to know [etc.].

Occidenta·lity. [f. as prec. + -ity.] Occidental quality or state.

1. The state of being in the western part of the sky, or of being visible after sunset, as a planet.

1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* xix. 114 Their [Mercury's & Venus'] occidentality [is] when they are in more degrees of the Signe the ☉ is in, or in the next subsequent. **1731** *Gentl. Mag.* I. 145 Their [the Planets'] Orientality or Occidentality in respect of the Sun.

2. Western style or character; with *pl.* a Western (i. e., in quot., American) trait or peculiarity.

1873 W. S. Mayo *Never Again* 6 His occidentalities had for her the charm of novelty.

Occide·ntalize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -ize.] *trans.* To render occidental; to conform to or imbue with Western ideas or characteristics. Hence **Occide·ntalized, Occide·ntalizing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Occide·ntaliza·tion.**

1870 O. W. Holmes *Mechanism in Th. & Mor.* (1888) 113 To occidentalise and modernise the Asiatic modes of Thought which have come down to us. **1878** *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 62 The Occidentalised natives dressed in coats and trousers. **1888** *Athenæum* 14 July 59/2 In Indo-China, in China, and in Japan the same process of occidentalization may be seen in operation. **1893** F. Adams *New Egypt* 13 The result of his Occidentalising taste, at once so crude and so rudimentary. **1895** *Daily News* 1 Oct. 6/3 Mr. Hearn..loves the old Japanese people more than..their modern 'occidentalizing' descendants.

Occide·ntally, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] In an occidental manner or situation; in the west; in a Western (e.g. American) fashion.

1833 G. S. Faber *Recapit. Apostasy* 119 The occidentally extinct apostasy of Paganism. **1861** R. F. Burton *City of Saints*, The 'all-fired red-bellied varmints'—I speak, oh reader! occidentally.

†Occi·dual, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *occiduāl-is* western, f. *occidu-us* going down (f. *occidĕre*): see -AL.] Going down, setting; pertaining to the setting of a heavenly body. Also **†Occi·duous** *a. rare.*

1635 GELLIBRAND *Variation Magn. Needle* 5 The Amplitude Ortive or Occiduall of the Sunne. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Occiduous*, that goeth down, that will decay. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 340 To brighten his occiduous Rays. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Amplitude*, Amplitude is of two kinds; eastern, or ortive; and western, or occiduous.

†O·ccient. *Obs.* Also 5 occyent. [a. OF. *occient*, 14th c. in Godef.:—L. *occident-em.*] = OCCIDENT *sb.*

c 1460 *Launfal* 281 Her fadyr was kyng of fayrye, Of occient fer and nyghe. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xxiii. 55 Themperour demanded of hym of thestate of his peple, and of other barons of thoccyent.

Occipital (ɒksi·pităl), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late or med. L. *occipitāl-is*, f. *occiput*, *occipit-*: see OCCIPUT and -AL. So F. *occipital* (1546 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Belonging to, or situated in or on, the occiput or back part of the head. Chiefly *Anat.*, in names of parts having this position, as *occipital artery*, *bone*, *condyle*, *foramen* or *hole*, *muscle*, *nerve*, *protuberance*, *sinus*, *vein*, etc.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* D iv b, The seconde bone of the heade in the hyndre parte is called Occipitall. 1597 A. M tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 9/3 A blowe in the occipitalle parte of the heade. 1679 in Hickes *Spir. Popery* 58 Insomuch that the whole Occipital bone was shattered all in pieces. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xix, In the cellulæ of the occipital parts of the cerebellum. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxix. 115 The head is armed with three occipital spines. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 99 The occipital hole may be considered as being the commencement of the spinal canal. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 3 The occipital artery is the large trunk which occupies the occipital region of the head, with the branches of the great occipital nerve. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 302 In the Amphibians..and in the Mammals, there are two 'occipital condyles', by which the skull is jointed to the neck. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *O[ccipital] bone*, a somewhat rhomboidal.. bone forming the lower and back part of the head, by means of which the cranium is attached to the spine, and affording a communication between the two cavities by a large aperture, the *Foramen magnum*. .. *O[ccipital] foramen*, the *Foramen magnum*. *Ibid.*, *O[ccipital] muscle*, the hinder part of the occipito-frontalis muscle; it is flat and thin..[and] expands over the outer side of the occiput.

2. Having a large occiput; having the back of the head more developed than the front.

1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 290 A poor ill-endowed Semite, belonging to the occipital races.

B. *sb.* a. The occipital bone. b. The occipital muscle. c. *pl.* A pair of occipital plates on the head of some serpents.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 64 The Foramen of the Occipital. 1861 BUSK in *Nat. Hist. Rev.* Apr., The superior semicircular ridges of the occipital.

Hence **Occi·pitally** *adv.*, as regards the occiput; in the region or direction of the hindhead.

Med. Skull occipitally well developed.

†Occipi·tial, *a. Obs. rare.* Also 6 -issial. [f. L. *occipiti-um* (see next) + -AL.] = OCCIPITAL.

1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* iii. (1888) 27 The Coronal bone, in.. the middest of the head .. meteth with the seconde bone called Occipissial. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 15 That which we call the Occipitial Line..is drawn from the top of the Head to the first Vertebre of the Neck.

‖ Occipi·tium. *Obs. rare.* [L., = *occiput*, and more used.] = OCCIPUT.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 16 If that of the Occipitium transgresse its bounds, the Head is acuminate. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Occiput* or *Occipitium*.

Occipito- (ɒksi·pito), before a vowel sometimes **occipit-**, used in *Anat.* as combining form of OCCIPUT, in adjs. expressing a relation or connexion between the occiput and another part, and denominating a ligament, muscle, measurement, etc.; as

Occipito-atlan·tal, -a·tloid, pertaining to the occiput and the atlas vertebra. **Occipito-a·xial, -a·xoid,** pertaining to the occiput and the axis vertebra. **Occipito-fro·ntal,** pertaining to, or extending between, the back of the head and the forehead; also *ellipt.* as *sb.*, the *occipito-frontal muscle* or *occipitofrontalis*, the large flat muscle of the scalp, composed of the occipital and frontal muscles with the epicranial aponeurosis connecting them. **Occipito-hy·oid,** pertaining to the occiput and the hyoid bone. **Occipito-ma·stoid,** pertaining to the occiput and the mastoid process. **Occipito-me·ntal** [L. *mentum* chin], pertaining to the occiput and the chin, extending between these points. **Occipito-o·tic** [Gr. οὖς, ὠτ- ear], pertaining to the occiput and the ear. **Occipito-pari·etal,** pertaining to the occipital and parietal bones. **Occipitorbi·cular,** connecting the occiput with an orbicular muscle. **Occipito-sca·pular,** pertaining to the occiput and the scapula or shoulder-blade. **Occipito-sphe·noid, -sphenoi·dal,** pertaining to the occipital and sphenoidal bones. **Occipito-te·mporal,** pertaining to the occipital and temporal bones.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 178 Anterior *Occipito-Atlantal Ligament. *Ibid.* 103 Another ligament named the *occipito-axoid. [1746 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 8 The Office of the *Occipito-Frontalis is to pull the Skin of the Head backward, drawing up the Eye-brows.] 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Occipito-frontalis*..Occipito-frontal of Dumas. 1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 220 The occipito-frontal extends from the occipital protuberance to the frontal boss. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Occipito-hyoid muscle*, an occasional muscle arising from the occipital bone and inserted into the hyoid bone. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 114 The '*occipito-mastoid suture'..connects the occipital with the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. 1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 221 The greatest circumference of the head corresponds with the *occipito-mental diameter. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 761/1 The squamosal..is.. somewhat loosely united with the frontal and parietal and with the complex *occipito-otic bone. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Occipito-parietal index*, the relation between the transverse diameter of the skull and the distance from one asterion to the other, the former being taken at 100. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 232 An *occipito-sphenoidal bone .. formed .. by the coalescence of the basioccipital with the basisphenoid.

Occiput (ɒksipʊt). Chiefly *Anat.* [L. *occiput* back of head, f. *ob-* against + *caput* head: in F. *occiput* (1372 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The back or hinder part of the head.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. iv. (1495) 108 The occiput, the nolle, is the hynder parte of the heed.] 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. 516 Your occiput. I meane your head peece. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. xvii, Expedition is the life of action, otherwise Time may shew his bald occiput, and shake his posteriors at them in derision. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 400 Ruffians, who first by a Blow on the Occiput knockt him to the Ground. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 365 *Occiput* (the Occiput). The back part of the head when it is vertical, or nearly so, to its point of junction with the trunk. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 81 The straight but inclined line of the occiput.

b. The occipital bone of the skull.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* Proem B iv, The first Vertebre inseparably growne to Occiput. 1836 SIR G. HEAD *Home Tour* 263 It was but half a skull, .. the occiput had entirely disappeared. 1865 LUBBOCK *Prehist. Times* xiv. (1869) 506 The American skulls are characterised by a flattened occiput.

†Occi·se, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *occīs-*, ppl. stem of *occīdĕre* to cut down, kill. Cf. *excise*, *incise*.] *trans.* To kill, slay.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 268 Acteon quhome that ȝe gart occise With his awin doggis.

†Occi·sion. *Obs.* [a. F. *occision* 11th c. in Littré), ad. L. *occīsion-em*, n. of action from *occīd-ĕre* to kill, slay.] Killing, slaying (esp. of a number of people, as in battle); slaughter.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 220 The richt nobil Erll .. Maid sic a slauchtir in the toune, And swa felloune occisioune. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cl. (1869) 135 Homicidye it is cleped .. and occisioun. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) V. xiv. 344 a 2 The horryble occysyon whiche thou haste commysed. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 354 The place quhare maist occision and slauchter wes of Danis. 1594 ?GREENE *Selimus* Wks. 1881–3 XIV. 287 Why stand I still, and rather do not flie The great occision which the victors make. *a* 1677 HALE *Hist. Placit. Cor.* xlii. (1736) I. 496 This kind of occision of a man according to the laws of the kingdom and in execution thereof ought not to be numbred in the rank of crimes.

Occlude (ɒklū·d), *v.* Chiefly in scientific use. [ad. L. *oc-*, *obclūd-ĕre* to shut up, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b, c) + *claudĕre* to close. Cf. mod. F. *occlure*.]

1. *trans.* To shut or stop up so as to prevent anything from passing in, out, or through; to obstruct (a passage); to close (a vessel or opening).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 26/2 An vlceratione wherbye her throate was allmost occluded and stopped. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 97 Ginger is the root of .. an herbaceous plant..which..they take up, and .. role it up in earth, whereby occluding the pores, they conserve the naturall humidity. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* vii. 85 Exercise opens the Pores .. which otherwise by too much rest are occluded and shut up. *a* 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) II. 105 There was scarcely a port in Europe, which .. was not occluded to British commerce. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 303 Occlude either end of the .. tube with a .. bung. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 86 To produce suffocation by occluding the larynx.

2. To prevent the passage of (a thing) by placing something in the way; to shut in, out, or off; to inclose or exclude.

1623 COCKERAM, *Occlude*, to shut out. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 60 Medicaments are occluded in some convenient vessel. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 102 The lights alternately occluded and revealed.

b. *Chem.* Of certain metals and other solids: To absorb and retain (gases) within their substance.

1866 T. GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* CLVI. 423 (21 June) It may be allowed to speak of this [power to absorb hydrogen at a red heat, and to retain that gas] as a power to *occlude* (to shut up) hydrogen, and the result as the *occlusion* of hydrogen by platinum. *Ibid.* 424 One volume of spongy platinum appears capable of occluding 1·48 vol. hydrogen. 1880 *Athenæum* No. 2748. 828 This Metal [Aluminium] occludes Hydrogen. 1881 C. W. SIEMENS in *Nature* XXIII. 327 These gases are partly occluded or absorbed within the coal. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Apr. 319/1 Hydrogen gas should be occluded in one of the platinum plates.

Hence **Occlu·ded, Occlu·ding** *ppl. adjs.*

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xvi. § 4 (1819) 249 The opening of this occluded mouth. 1866 T. GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* CLVI. 424 (21 June) The volume of occluded hydrogen is much larger than in the fused platinum. 1882 PROCTOR *Fam. Sc. Stud.* 52 Some meteors carry many times their own volume of occluded gas. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 179 These veins may contain..occluding thrombi.

Occludent (ɒklū·dĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *occlūdent-em*, pr. pple. of *occlūd-ĕre* to OCCLUDE.] a. *adj.* Having the property or function of occluding. b. *sb.* Something having this property.

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xl, The radical heat and moisture .. may be preserved .. by consubstantials, impriments, and occludents. [BACON *Hist. Vitæ & Mortis* Canon xxvi, Per Consubstantialia, Imprimentia, & Occludentia.] 1864 WEBSTER, *Occludent*, serving to close, shutting up. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 299 On the inner side of the occludent margin of its scutum.

Occluse (ɒklū·s), *a.* [ad. L. *occlūs-us*, pa. pple. of *occlūd-ĕre* to OCCLUDE.] Occluded; stopped up, closed; shut up, enclosed.

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 78 The Italians .. make the Occluse Appulse, especially the Gingival, softer than we do. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Occlusus*,..applied to the florets of the fig shut up in the fleshy receptacle or fruit: occluse.

Occlusion (ɒklū·ʒən. [ad. L. **occlūsiōn-em*, n. of action from *occlūd-ĕre*, *occlūs-*: see OCCLUDE. So mod F. *occlusion* (1808 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of occluding or fact of being occluded; stopping up, closing. (Chiefly scientific.)

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. iii. xxix. By the constriction and occlusion of the orifice of the Matrix. 1746 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 14 To explain the Manner of the Occlusion of the Eye. 1786 H. LEE in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 137 In agreeing to the occlusion of the navigation of the Mississippi. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 165 Anæmia occurs from contraction or occlusion of arteries.

2. *Chem.* The retention of gases in the pores of metals or other substances.

1866 T. GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* CLVI. 423 [see OCCLUDE 2b]. *Ibid.* 426 The occlusion of hydrogen by palladium. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 186 The fact that red-hot platinum and iron are porous for hydrogen may be explained by the absorption (or occlusion) of this gas on the one side of the metallic tube or plate and its evaporation at the other side.

Occlusive (ɒklū·siv). *a.* [f. L. *occlūs-*, ppl. stem of *occlūd-ĕre* to OCCLUDE + -IVE.] Having the function of occluding or closing.

1888 R. PARK in *Medical News* (Philad.) LIII. 117 The wounds..closed with an antiseptic, occlusive dressing.

Occlusor (ɒklū·sŏr). [agent-n. in L. form, from *occlūdĕre* to OCCLUDE.] Something that occludes or closes; chiefly in *Anat.* a structure which closes an opening. Also *attrib.*, as *occlusor apparatus*, *o. muscle*.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 433 The vocal organ of the Fly would thus appear to be a modification of the occlusor apparatus of the stigmata. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 355 They form a defensive organ for the eye by the possession of occlusor muscles.

Occoast, Occoy, obs. or erron. ff. ACCOST, ACCOY. **Occome, Occorne, Occour,** obs. ff. OAKUM, ACORN, OCKER. **Ocera, -ro,** var. OKRO.

†Occru·state, *v. Obs.* [f. med. or mod. L. type **occrustāre*, *-tāt-*, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 c) + *crustāre* to CRUST.] *trans.* To enclose in a crust, to encrust; *fig.* to harden, render obdurate.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 240 To arm and occrustate themselves in this devilish Apostasy. 1681 — *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 101 These deceivers, who are sealed and occrustated in the trade of their impieties.

Occular, -ate, obs. forms of OCULAR, -ATE.

†Oceulca·tion. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [n. of action from L. *ob-*, *oculcāre* to trample down, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 c) + *calcāre* to tread.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Oculcation*, a treading on or spurning.

Occult (ɒkv·lt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *occult-us*, pa. pple. of *occul-ĕre* to cover over, hide, conceal. f. *ob-*, *oc-* (OB- 1 c) + **cel-ĕre* (= OIr. *cel-im*, OTeut. *hel-an*, HELE *v.*[1]); cf. L. *cēlāre* to hide. OF. *occult* (12th c.) app. did not enter Eng.] Hidden (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1. Hidden (from sight); concealed (by something interposed); not exposed to view. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* Pref. A vij b, Mettalles .. are nothing else but the earths hid and occult Plants. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 188 It joyneth it self unto other seas .. through some occult passages under ground. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. i. § 13 The lesser of the two said Appendents lies occult between the two Lobes of the Bean. 1795 T. MAURICE *Hindostan* (1820) I. I. vii. 214 The stars of the hydra..became occult when the sun rose. 1850 ROSSETTI *Blessed Damozel* xiv, We two will stand beside that shrine, Occult, withheld, untrod.

b. Applied to a line drawn in the construction of a figure, but not forming part of the finished figure; also to a dotted line. ? *Obs.*

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. 205 In the Latitude of 13 *deg.* 10 *min.* I draw .. an occult Parallel, and reckon .. towards the West: I draw by that Longitude an occult Meridian. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 139/2 *Occult* or *White Line*; is a Line drawn out by points or pricks. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 324 Describe an occult Arch. 1731 W. HALFPENNY *Perspective* 2 Draw the Occult Lines EA, = EB. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 559 Occult arcs, or such as are to be rubbed out again.

2. Not disclosed or divulged, privy, secret; kept secret; communicated only to the initiated.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 62 Began to rise ilk day occult slauchteris and cruelteis in his cicte. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 60 By occult interests of State. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C., Milan* 255 These suffrages are all occult, that is, given by putting of balls into ballotting-boxes. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 457 Ancient and occult sacrifices were polluted. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 203 Printing remained..a secret and occult art. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* July iii, Of their plots occult [they] Sat whispering on their beds.

3. Not apprehended, or not apprehensible, by the mind; beyond the range of understanding or of ordinary knowledge; recondite, mysterious.

1545 BOORDE *Pronost.* To Rdr. in *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Forewords 25 To pronostycate any mater of the occulte iugements of god. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* iv. 20 Some secret Art of the Soul, which to us is utterly occult, and without the ken of our Intellects. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler*

No. 160 P 8 Some have .. an occult power of stealing upon the affections. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* I. iii. 39 If .. the essential qualities .. be really occult, or incapable of being expressed in any form intelligible to our understandings.

b. Not affecting, or traceable by, the senses; imperceptible. Now *rare* or merged in prec.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 170 The dissipation of those things which constitute our body, being occult and a thing which escapes the reach of our senses. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 297 There .. ensues an occult Commotion upon first mixing it (tho' apparent enough soon after). 1876 BIRCH *Rede Lect. Egypt* 20 Amen at Thebes, the occult or unseen God hidden in the powers and operations of nature.

c. Applied in early science or natural philosophy to physical qualities not manifest to direct observation but discoverable only by experiment, or to those whose nature was unknown or unexplained; latent; also *transf.* treating of such qualities, experimental. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* or as merged in 3.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* x. iii. (1856) 473 Those natural antipathies .. being nothing else but occult qualities, or natural instincts. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 14 It will be the least of all pardonable in the exploders of substantiall forms and occult qualities, when the Origine of the whole world is resolved into an occult quality which gives motion to Atoms. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* ii. 26 Others experimentally knew something in this occult Science. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* (J.), The Aristotelians give the name of occult qualities .. to such qualities .. as they supposed to lie hid in bodies, and to be the unknown causes of manifest effects. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Oecon.* (1738) 52 How the Blood came first by its Motion .. I leave to be determined by the occult Philosophers. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 58 Occult powers, known in Nature, but unknown and unseen by vulgar heads and eyes. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xv. 60 He accuses him of reviving the occult qualities of the schools.

4. Of the nature of or pertaining to those ancient and mediæval reputed sciences (or their modern representatives) held to involve the knowledge or use of agencies of a secret and mysterious nature (as magic, alchemy, astrology, theosophy, and the like); also *transf.* treating of or versed in these; magical, mystical.

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 249 Much vertue and power is attributed to these .. by the Occult Philosophers. 1651 J. F[RAKE] (*title*) Three books of Occult Philosophy, written by Henry Cornelius Agrippa .. Translated out of the Latin into the English Tongue. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. II. i. 53 From this Parent-Country of occult Sciences .. he was presum'd .. to have learnt .. judicial Astrology. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 216 A beetle of baked clay, covered with Arabic inscriptions, which was pronounced a prodigious amulet of occult virtues. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. iii. 257 A charm, or occult sign. 1884 H. JENNINGS *Phallicism* xiii. 133 An assertion of the occult philosophers.

†B. *sb.* Something hidden or secret. *Obs. rare.*

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 70 Its Natures, and not Names; its occults, and not occulars, entitle to the title King.

Occult (ɒkʌ·lt), *v.* [ad. L. *occultā-re* to hide, conceal, freq. of *occulĕre*: see OCCULT *a.* Cf. mod.F. *occulter* (Littré).] *trans.* To hide, conceal; to cut off from view by interposing some other body; also *fig.* Now chiefly in scientific or technical use (see b and OCCULTING below; cf. *eclipse*).

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* B ij b, The same water occulteth and hydeth the pymples .. in the face. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* xvii b/1 The vise which is occulted in the end of the handle. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 745 Knowing where the cat was occulted. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* vi. 152 The sun is occulted in the forenoon and afternoon but free from eclipse in the middle of the day. 1887 ROSSETTI *Keats* viii. 153 Nor was his personality by any means occulted.

b. *spec.* in *Astron.* said of one heavenly body (as the moon, or a planet) hiding another (as a star, or a satellite) from view, by passing in front of it.

1764 MASKELYNE in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 391 The Virgin's spike was occulted by the) this night. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* iii. 43 The epochs when the moon occults stars or when Jupiter's satellites are eclipsed or occulted.

Hence **Occu·lted** *ppl. a.*, hidden, concealed; **Occu·lting** *ppl. a.*, that occults; *spec.* in lighthouses, applied to a light cut off from view for a few seconds at regular intervals.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 34/2 The occulted are soe called, because we noe wher externally espye them. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 85 If his occulted guilt, Do not it selfe vnkennell in one speech. 1880 *Trinity House Advt.* 30 Apr., During .. June, 1880, the light at the North Foreland will be made occulting. That is to say, it will, once in every Half-minute, suddenly disappear for Five Seconds, and then as suddenly reappear at full power. 1892 *Strand Mag.* IV. 351/2 The occulting light .. may be seen long after the tower itself is lost to view.

Occultation (ɒkʌltē·ʃən). [ad. L. *occultātiōn-em*, n. of action from *occultāre*: see prec. Cf. F. *occultation* in *Astron.* (*a* 1500 in Godef. *Compl.*).] The action of occulting or fact of being occulted.

1. Hiding, concealment (*obs.* in *gen.* sense); the fact of being cut off from view by something interposed. Now only scientific or technical: see also 2.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 177 Suche occultacion other hidenge of kynges myghte be welle in the loude off Persides. 1582 N. TEST. (Rhem.) Ja. xxvi, St. Augustine saith .. In the Old Testament there is the occultation of the Newe; and in the New Testament there is the manifestation of the Old. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 32. 508 Ignorantly attributing the Passions of Fruits, (their Appearances and Occultations) to the Gods .. that preside over them. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 444 At its occultation behind the Panecello its light was very faint. 1882 *Standard* 31 Mar. 1/3 The Light will be under occultation three times in quick succession every Minute.

2. *Astron.* †a. The disappearance of a star in the sun's rays when in an apparent position near that of the sun. *Obs.* b. The concealment of one heavenly body by another passing between it and the observer, as of a star or planet by the moon, or of a satellite by its primary planet. (Also, the concealment of a heavenly body behind the body of the earth; so in *circle of perpetual occultation*, for which see CIRCLE *sb.* 2 a.)

Commonly applied only in those cases in which the occulting body is of much greater apparent magnitude than that occulted; the (partial or total) concealment of the sun by the moon is called an *eclipse*. In the case of Jupiter's satellites, an *eclipse* takes place when a satellite passes into the planet's shadow, an *occultation* when it passes behind the planet's disk.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 196 When anye starre is so nyghe vnto the Son that the Sonne doothe take awaye ur hyde the lyghte of it, it oughte to bee called the Hydynge or occultation of that starre, and not the settynge of that starre. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* I. XXX. § 6 The eleuation of the pole .. doth giue vs the degrees of the others occultation. 1669 FLAMSTEAD in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1102 In this Occultation, .. the Center of the Moon passes very near the Star. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* (1837) 294 Those who .. registered the times of occultation of Jupiter's satellites. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xiii. 148 We had an occultation of Saturn at 2 A.M.

c. *fig.* Disappearance from view or notice.

1825 JEFFREY *Ess.* (1846) II. 199 The re-appearance of such an author after those long periods of occultation. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Marriage* XXVII, To cloud the face of the honeymoon With a dismal occultation! 1892 A. BIRRELL *Res Judic.* vi. 206 The prospect of the coming occultation of personally disagreeable authors.

Occultism (ɒkʌ·ltiz'm). [f. OCCULT *a.* + -ISM.] The doctrine, principles, or practice of 'occult' science (magic, theosophy, etc.: see OCCULT *a.* 4); mysticism.

1881 A. P. SINNETT *Occult World* (1883) 3 It is chiefly in the East that occultism is still kept up—in India and in adjacent countries. 1886 *St. James's Gaz.* 25 Sept. 6/1 Occultism was, indeed, a necessary concomitant of polytheism. 1895 *Thinker* VII. 541 Occultism deals with forces of nature not generally known.

Occultist (ɒkʌ·ltist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One versed in, or believing in, occultism; a mystic.

1881 A. P. SINNETT *Occult World* (1883) 12 The occultists have been a race apart from an earlier period than we can fathom. 1886 *Forum* (N. Y.) Mar. 43 Our occultists and mystics had various .. explanations of the higher significance of the sacred cross.

Hence **Occulti·stic** *a.*

1898 A. MCMILLAN *Portentous Prophets* 1. (Heading).

Occultly (ɒkʌ·ltli), *adv.* [f. OCCULT *a.* + -LY 2.] In an occult or hidden manner; secretly, privily; imperceptibly, latently; mysteriously, mystically.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 108 The humidity of the water hath the humidity of the salt laid up occultly in it. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 272 The affairs of the last Assembly were conducted there so occultly. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Hymns* in *Sallust* etc. 162 Thy dreadful shield, in mystic fables fam'd, Occultly signifies the power untam'd. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Lett.* Sept. (1897) I. 109 To believe that philosophic thinking, like music, is involved, however occultly, in high ideality of any kind. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Feb. 2/1 She [Madame Blavatsky] .. assured her compatriot that before ever he appeared she knew occultly that he was being 'drawn towards her'.

Occu·ltness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being occult.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Occultness*, hiddenness, concealedness. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1875 MASSON *Wordsw.*, etc. 280 Consisting in a certain unusual degree of richness .. exquisiteness .. occultness, grandeur, or passionateness.

Occupance (ɒ·kiŭpăns). *rare.* [f. OCCUPANT: see -ANCE.] = next, 1.

1814 SCOTT *Diary* 4 Aug. in *Lockhart*, The chief stress is laid upon occupance. 1880 MRS. FETHERSTONHAUGH *Alan Dering* II. x. 138 Lady Ruthven herself was in occupance of the pretty mansion.

Occupancy (ɒ·kiŭpănsi). [as prec.: see -ANCY.]

1. The condition of being an occupant; the fact of occupying; the act of taking, or fact of holding, actual possession, esp. of land (*spec.* in *Law*, the taking possession of something not belonging to any one, as constituting a title to it); actual holding of or residence in a place; = OCCUPATION 1, 2.

1596 BACON *Use of Law, Property in Land* i, An estate for another man's life by occupancy, may at this time be gotten by entry. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parlt.* I. (ed. 2) 100 A thing which in its owne nature is not capable of an Occupancy, nor seisible by any. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xvi. 258 Occupancy is the taking possession of those things, which before belonged to nobody. This .. is the true ground and foundation of all property. 1774 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* App., Wks. 1859 I. 140 Each individual of the Society may appropriate to himself such lands as he finds vacant, and occupancy will give him title. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 39 The occupancy of the English throne .. by the line of Hanover. 1884 *Law Rep.* 27 Chanc. Div. 633 That .. he should take a larger house for their joint occupancy.

attrib. 1883 *19th Cent.* Sept. 435 The rent payable by an occupancy tenant. *Ibid.* 436 Ryots .. entitled to occupancy rights. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Nov. 5/3 The innovation of an occupancy franchise for the counties.

b. *concr.* A place occupied.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVII. v. IV. 562 *note*, The Saxon 'Camp' or Occupancy.

2. The fact of occupying or taking up (space).

1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 3 Such expansion or occupancy of space by a small quantity of matter. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. III. xlii. 439 The first .. tend, by the mere occupancy of space, to exclude other species.

3. The state of being occupied or busy; = OCCUPATION 4.

1826 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 127 A train of reflections .. which his former state of professional occupancy had tended to exclude. 1843 J. CLASON *Serm.* xvii. 295 We see heaven represented as a place of busy occupancy.

†**O·ccupand,** *pr. pple. Sc. Obs.* [corresp. to F. *occupant*, L. *occupānt-em*, with Sc. ppl. ending -AND.] Occupying.

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* ii. 2 It is not aneuch ye pure King is deid, Bot ye mischant murtheraris occupand his steid.

Occupant (ɒ·kiŭpănt). [ad. L. *occupānt-em*, pr. pple. of *occupāre* to OCCUPY, perh. immed. a. F. *occupant* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. A person occupying or holding in actual possession (property, esp. land, or an office or position); one who occupies, resides in, or is at the time in (a place); an occupier.

1622 BP. HALL *Contempt., N. T.* III. iv, One room is left void for a future occupant. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 211/1 Retaining a third part of the profits to himself, and leaving two thirds to the Occupants. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. i. 10 The most universal and effectual way of abandoning property, is by the death of the occupant. 1823 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 264 [The Indians] were admitted to be the rightful occupants of the soil. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* v. (1880) 84 The sacrilegious occupant of the English throne. 1883 R. S. WRIGHT in *Law Times Rep.* L. 273/2 The voter was the occupant of two rooms only in the house.

b. *Law.* One who takes possession of something having no owner, and so establishes a title to it.

1596 BACON *Use of Law, Property in Lands* iv. § 2 This land [goeth] .. to the party that first entereth; and he is called an occupant. 1650 BP. HALL *Balm Gil.* 195 Whose shall those things be? .. perhaps a strangers, perhaps (as in case of undisposed Lands) the occupants. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xvi. 259 Belonging therefore to nobody .. the law left it open to be seised and appropriated by the first person that could enter upon it .. under the name of an occupant. 1844–75 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (ed. 11) i. 20 The person who had so entered was called a general occupant.

†2. A prostitute. (Cf. OCCUPY 8.) *Obs.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* Prol. 166 Whose sences some damn'd Occupant bereaues. *Ibid.* II. vii. 206 He with his Occupant, Are cling'd so close, like deaw-worms in the morne That he'le not stir.

†**O·ccupate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *occupāt-us*, pa. pple. of *occupāre* to OCCUPY.] Occupied, taken into and held in possession.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. Concl., Those parts .. not constantly occupate, or not well conuerted by the labour of man. 1618 *Decl. Demeanour Raleigh* 25 The Territories, occupate and possest by the Spaniards. 1860 KINGSLEY *Misc.* I. 82.

†**O·ccupate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *occupāt-*, ppl. stem of *occupāre* to OCCUPY: cf. F. *occuper*.] = OCCUPY. Hence †**O·ccupated** *ppl. a.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* CCXXXV. 80 An universal sicknes doth occupate all the partes of a mans body. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 104 The Imperialists departed out of Holstein, and all the other occupated places. *Ibid.* 160 The Lands which had been occupated, or seized on by the Swedes. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 176 If they be not Penetrated, one of them must necessarily drive the other out of the Space it occupates.

Occupation (ɒkiŭpē·ʃən). [a. F. *occupation* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), Anglo-F. *ocupacioun* (1292 in sense 1): ad. L. *occupātiōn-em* seizing, taking possession, employment, n. of action from *occupā-re* to seize, OCCUPY.] The action of occupying or condition of being occupied, or that in which this action is embodied (in senses of the verb).

1. The action of taking possession, esp. of a place or of land; seizure, as by military conquest, etc.; entrance upon possession.

[1292 BRITTON II. ii. § 3 Terre ou autre heritage dount nul n'est en seysine, et .. tote autre chose guerpie, demoraunt hors de chescuni seysine, des queles choses homme se pora purchacer par occupacioun.] 1552 HULOET, Occupation as deprehension, *Catalepsis*. 1624 BACON *Consid. War with Spain*, I speak not of matches or unions; but of arms, occupations, invasions. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. 249 b, Occupation .. signifieth a putting out of a mans Freehold in time of warre, and it is all one with a disseisin in time of peace. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 372 Wars begun, and carried on .. for the .. occupation, or seazure of Countries. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. XXV. (1830) 393 Occupation, that is, hiving or including them, gives the property in bees. 1893 TRAILL *Soc. Eng.* Introd. 48 Its inhabitants must have possessed the art of working in metals before the Roman occupation.

2. Actual holding or possession, esp. of a place or of land; rarely, also, of an office or position; tenure; occupancy.

Army of occupation, an army left to occupy a newly conquered country or region until the conclusion of hostilities or establishment of a settled government.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 305 Forto begile þe

occupacioun of þe pope. *c* 1475 *Crabhouse Reg.* (1889) 59 The viij yere of the ocupacion of the same Jane, Prioresse. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 4 Suche thinges as a man may have a manuell occupacion, possession, or resceyte. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 196 If to such a corporal occupation, as this, wee add also, that they excluded others from the Sea. 1791 W. JESSOP *Rep. River Witham* 12 A Swivel-bridge over the Witham for the occupation of the common. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* xcv. § 24 Maintaining the army of occupation. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. AA. 621 Owners of lands then in monastic occupation. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 160 The Irish peasant..has.. confounded the occupation with the ownership of the land. *Mod.* During his occupation of the house and land.

b. A piece of land occupied by a tenant; a holding. (*local*. Cf. OCCUPYING *vbl. sb.* 2.)

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 411 These small occupations are a real loss of labour;..people are fed upon them, whose time is worth little or nothing. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 108 The occupations fluctuate between 30*l.* and 120*l.* per annum. 1879 T. H. S. ESCOTT *England* I. 59 Held by tenantry whose occupations range from 100 to 500 acres each.

3. The taking up of space or time. *rare.*

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 6 Wherby 3e may make oure quinte essence wiþoute cost or trauelle, and withoute occupacioun and lesynge of tyme. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. x, Stooping down in complete occupation of the foot-path.

4. The being occupied or employed with, or engaged in something; that in which one is engaged; employment, business. † *To have in occupation*, to be occupied or busied with. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii[i]. 47 My thoght & myn occupacioun sall be in þi wordis. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 281 Som man, for lak of occupacioun, Muse þ forber þanne his wyt may strecche. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 14/2 Vse them both, aswel studie as worldly occupacion. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 23 It is not conuenient, to haue hey and corne bothe in occupation at one tyme. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xiii. I. 394 Minds, long exercised in business .. in the loss of power..principally regret the want of occupation. 1833–6 J. EAGLES *Sketcher* (1856) 347 By the intense occupation of his mind. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 78 Harold and Swend .. by their invasion .. gave him full occupation throughout the year.

b. with *pl.* A particular action or course of action in which one is engaged, esp. habitually or statedly; an employment, business, calling.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 3 Dos a-waye coryous and vayne ocupacyons. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 625 He that is ydel, and casteth hym to no hisynesse ne occupacion. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 7 Thenke not on none other worldly ocupaciones. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 388 Doynge hur office & occupacion. 1513 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 10 The craft or occupation of brewers. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D ij b, Though he bee but a cobler by occupation. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 357 Farewell: Othello's Occupation's gone. 1791 BURKE *Th. French Aff.* Wks. 1842 I. 579 Condorcet..is a man of another sort of birth, fashion, and occupation from Brissot. 1868 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. 193 The character of men depends more on their occupations than on any teaching we can give them.

† c. *spec.* Mechanical or mercantile employment; handicraft; trade. *Obs.*

1530 *Proper Dialogue* 167 in *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 138 Artificers & men of occupacion. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 364 Take awaye learning from among men, and how shall trades mechanical, occupations (I meane) be maintained? 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vi. 97 You that stood so much Vpon the voyce of occupation and The breath of Garlicke-eaters.

† 5. Use, employment (*of* a thing). *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* iv. 14 In ocupaciouns of a disch [*gloss* ether pleying with a ledun disch]. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxx. 165 Churches and temples they tourned to vse of stables, and other vyle occupacyons. 1552 HULOET, Occupation or vse, *vsus*. 1582 *Reg. Gild Corp. Chr. York* (1872) 233 *note*, My wyfe .. shall have the occupacion of the said silver spoones duringe hir lyfe. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 136 Renders the whole Floor firm enough for all common Occupation.

† 6. The exercising (*of* any business or office); exercise, discharge. *Obs.*

1432 *Paston Lett.* I. 32 Excercise and occupacion of the Kinges service. 1459 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 367/2 To recovere the seid penaltees for eny occupation of their seid office for the premisses. 1483 *Gild of the Bakers, Exeter* in *Eng. Gilds* 336 Yn occupacyon of the said crafte.

7. *attrib.*, as **occupation franchise**, the right to vote at parliamentary elections as a tenant or occupier; **occupation bridge**, a bridge for the use of the occupiers of the land, *e.g.* one connecting parts of a farm, etc., separated by a canal or railway; **occupation road**, a private road for the use of the occupiers of the land.

1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 207 The occupation bridge, at Rotterdam, .. consists of two separate segments. 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 132 Making the requisite occupation roads. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 509 Soon after..we come to an occupation bridge. 1884 GLADSTONE *Sp.* 28 Feb., There were four occupation franchises in boroughs. One of them was 10*l.* clear yearly value, and the other three were the lodger, the household, and the service franchise. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Jan. 4/3 No sufficient allowance was made for tenant's improvements, nor for his occupation interest in his holding.

Hence **Occupa·tional** *a.*, of or belonging to an occupation or occupations (sense 4 b); † **Occupa·tioner**, one engaged in an occupation (*obs.*); **Occupa·tionist**, one who advocates or favours occupation (sense 1); **Occupa·tionless** *a.*, having no occupation, unoccupied, idle.

1850 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1883) 387 She sews, not like a lady, but with an *occupational air. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 146 An amount of physical, mental, and occupational variety such as he will meet with nowhere else in the world. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 190 Let the braue enginer, .. marueilous Vulcanist, and euery Mercuriall *occupationer .. be respected. 1892 *Glasgow Herald* 12 Feb. 6/3 No more a permanent occupationist [of Egypt] now than he was an immediate evacuationist some years ago. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 314 To sit *occupationless, vaguely waiting.

Occupative (*ɔ*kiŭpĕtiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *occupāt-*, ppl. stem of *occupāre* + -IVE; cf. F. *occupatif* (15th c. in Godef.).] Characterized by occupying or being occupied; in *Law*, held by a tenure based upon occupation (see OCCUPATION 1).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v., An *Occupative Field*, is that which, being deserted by its proper owner, or tiller, is possessed by another. 1894 *Spectator* 24 Feb. 269 The saying of the Neapolitan Carracioli—'The throne of Russia is not hereditary or elective, but occupative'.

Occupiable (*ɔ*kiŭpəiăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. OCCUPY + -ABLE.] Capable of being occupied.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 3/2 There are points .. where a man on an elevation, and with a glass, can nearly see across Canada—across, that is, the occupied, probably the occupiable portion of it.

Occupied (*ɔ*kiŭpəid), *ppl. a.* [f. OCCUPY + -ED1.] Taken possession of; held in possession, dwelt in; taken up, filled up; busied, engaged, employed; see the verb.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 258/1 Occupyed, *occupatus*. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxii. 14 The palaces .. shal be broken, and the greatly occupide cities desolate. 1884 SIR R. RAWLINSON in *Pall Mall G.* 9 July 1/2 Eastern peoples..are to this day bad sanitarians; there occupied sites are full. 1897 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 5/2 A mortality..greater than that of occupied males generally.

Occupier (*ɔ*kiŭpəiəɹ). Also 5 -our. [f. as prec. + -ER1, or weakening of AF. *occupiour*.] One who occupies, in various senses.

1. One who takes, or (more usually) holds, possession; the person who holds or is in actual possession *of* (a piece of property, esp. a house or land, or a place, position, or office); a holder, occupant.

[1381 *Act* 5 *Rich. II*, Stat. 1. c. 9 Occupiours des biens .. de diverses personnes. *Ibid.* c. 10 Occupiours des hiens ou terre tenantz.] 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. v. (Skeat) I. 63 Fairnesse of fieldes, ne of habitacions, .. maie not bee rekened as riches, that are thine owne, for if thei be bad, it is great sclander and villanie to the occupier. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 186/1 By the handes of the Fermours, Collectours or Occupiours, of the said subsidie and ulnage. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. cxlix. 137 He had ben occupyer of a kynges rome by ye name only x. yeres. *a* 1618 RALEIGH (J.), If the title of occupiers be good in a land unpeopled, why should it be bad accounted in a country peopled thinly? 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 52 [The] Prince .. in all India is sole Proprietor of Lands; allowing the Occupiers no more than a bare Subsistence. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Feb. 92/2 Some occupier of the premisses. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* XI. vii. (1876) 616 The local rates fall with the greatest severity upon the occupiers of houses.

† b. A dweller, resident (*in* a place). *Obs.*

1545 BRINKLOW *Complaynt* 43 b, To euery citie acording to the nomber of the occupyers in the same.

† 2. One who uses, employs, or deals in (something); one who practises or follows (a specified calling or occupation). *Obs.*

1537 CROMWELL *Let. to M. Throgmorton* in Froude *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 45 A merchant & occupier of all deceits. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* App. i. (1840) 71 He wold .. delyver it [the one talent] to the well occupyers of the fyve. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 4 b, All my Auncestours were occupiers of husbandry. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxvii. 27 The occupiers of thy merchandise.

† b. *esp.* One who employs money or goods in trading; a trader, dealer, merchant. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 211 All occupiers almost suche gile deuise In euery chaffer. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxvii. 25 Thy maryners, thy shipmasters, .. thy occupiers (that brought the thinges necessary). 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 1134 When they have given out their money unto occupiers and merchaunt men. 1611 BARRY *Ram Alley* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 308 He will .. Lie faster than ten city occupiers Or cunning tradesmen.

† **Occupise.** *Obs. rare*—1. [Some kind of erroneous deriv. of OCCUPY *v.*] ? Occupation; or ? things 'occupied' or held.

c 1478 *Plumpton Corr.* 38 They all not having any kow or kalves, or any other guds whearby they might live, nor any other occupise.

Occupy (*ɔ*kiŭpəi), *v.* Also 4–6 **ocupie, -ye,** (5 **-y**), 4–7 **occupie,** 5–6 **-ye,** (4 **occipie,** 6 **occypye**; 4 **okupie,** 5 **okepye, -paey**; **okew-, oky-, ocopy**; **hokewepye**; 6 **hocupy**, *pa. pple.* **okepyde**); *pa. t.* and *pple.* 4 **occupid,** 4–6 **-yd,** 6 **ocuped,** *Sc.* **occupeit.** [irreg. f. OF. *occuper*, ad. L. *occupāre* to seize (by force), take possession of, get hold of, take up, occupy, employ, invest (money); f. *oc-*, *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + stem *cap-* in *capĕre* to take, seize. The final *-ie, -ye, -y* of the English word, found in the vb. and its inflexions and derivatives (*occupier*, etc.) at their earliest appearance *c* 1340, are not explicable from the F. *occup-er, occup-ant, occupe*, etc., and their origin has not been ascertained. It is possible that the change took place in AFr., in which Act 5. Rich. II has *occupiours, occupiers* = occupiers: but this may be from Eng.]

† 1. *trans.* To take possession of, take for one's own use, seize. *Obs.* in *gen.* sense: see b.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 6 *Preoccupauerunt me laqui mortis* .. bifore occupid has me þe snares of ded. *c* 1350 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 64 All þi lims on ilka side Witht sorows sal be ocupide. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 36, I beqwethe to Thomas Heighaum the yonger my tablys of ivory. .. And if he wil not ocupye hem I bequethe the seid tablees to .. his wyf. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 60 Also dyed .. the kynges chiefe chamberleyn, whose office Charles .. occupied and enioyed. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* IX. 4 Some occupied dartes, some speares, and other axes, and .. leaped to and fro to theyr cartes. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* V. i. § 2. (1634) 268 Which done, they occupied the Citie, Lands, Goods, and Wiues of those, whom they had murdered.

b. *spec.* To take possession of (a place) by settling in it, or by military conquest, etc.; to enter upon the possession and holding of.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 98 Throw his myght till occupy Landis, þat war till him marcheand. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. xciv. 69 A Saxon named Ella..slewe many Brytons,..and after occupyed that Countre. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 25 b, That he would invade or occupie the territory of hys enemies. 1810 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 372 The finishing, compleating and occupying .. the building. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 382 The Dutch had occupied Chelsea and Kensington. 1855 *Ibid.* xviii. IV. 205 Glencoe was to be occupied by troops.

c. *intr.* or *absol.* To take possession. *rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5329 My fos were so fell..þat þai occupiet ouer all, enyn as hom list. 1862 MRS. NORTON *Lady of La Garaye* Prol., Creatures that dwell alone Occupy boldly.

2. *trans.* To hold possession of; to have in one's possession or power; to hold (a position or office).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 384 As þe baron or þe knyȝte occupiep & gouernep his baronrye or his knyȝtte. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 278 Belyne and Bremyne, and Bawdewyne the thyrde, They occupyede þe empyre aughte score wynnttyrs. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 380 You who occupie the chiefest places amongest the States of the Empire. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 194 The Turkes and infidels which to that day had kept and occupied the same Isle [Rhodes]. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 414 Least qualified..To occupy a sacred, awful post. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 14 Gregory .. occupied the see of Tours twenty-three years. *Ibid.* 18 The .. inferior Franks .. posted themselves, fully armed,..under the portico, occupying all the entrances. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 410/2 A married woman is now to occupy the same position as her Saxon ancestress.

b. To reside in and use (a place) as its tenant, or regular inhabitant; to tenant.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 109 He..occupies þe same land þat he was lorde off. 1489 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c. 17 If any such owner or owners .. take kepe & occupy any such house or houses & lands in his or their own hands. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. i. 7 By constantly occupying the same individual spot, the fruits of the earth were consumed. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. i. 2 This tract .. is at present occupied by civilized communities. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* 5 Bemersyde House..has been occupied by the Haigs for more than seven centuries.

† c. *intr.* or *absol.* To hold possession or office; to dwell, reside; to stay, abide. *Obs.*

c 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1372 Where Vertew occupyeth must nedys well grow. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 337/1 He .. ordeyned an holy man to occupye in his place. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* Prol., The names of the lordes and tenauntes that occupy. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xvii. 21 Whyle they occupied in Galile Iesus sayde vnto them [etc.].

3. *trans.* To take up, use up, fill (space or time); also in weakened sense, To be situated or stationed in, to be in or at (a place or position).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3025 It may occupy na stede. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xiii. 7 Kitt it doun, wherto occupieth it the erthe? *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 56 Thanne wolde it occupie a someres day. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 27 Þei come so late and all placys were ocupied with pilgrymes and oþir men. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 11 b, Lyke a cypher in algorisme that is ioyned to no figure but onely occupieth a place. *c* 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuan's Theat. World* S vij b, If we should rehearse and declare all the singularities..I should occupy a large volume. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 207 The Word Body .. signifieth that which .. occupyeth some certain room. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 369 The black cross disappearing, and leaving white spaces in the place it previously occupied. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* xvi. 173, I shall not occupy your time with any description of the form of the sanctuary. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* I. 399 The voyage..has occupied thirty days.

4. To employ, busy, engage (a person, or the mind, attention, etc.). Often in *pass.*; also *refl.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 17 If þou se any mane gastely ocupiede ffalle in any of þise synnes. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 409, I am occupied ecbe day, haliday and other, With ydel tales atte ale. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxi. (1859) 22 He occupyed my wyttes with other thynges. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxviii. 578 Many stones..ynoughe for to ocupye at ones all the masons that were there. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 136 They occupyed them selues in the searchinge of particular tractes and coastes. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. i. 117 Then shall he truly occupie himselfe in the studie of Philosophie. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 57 Whatever subject occupy discourse. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 330 It .. would have occupied the attention of all companies. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 105, I occupied myself with my instruments. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 80 Every one who is occupied with public affairs.

† 5. To make use of, use (a thing). *Obs.*

c 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1935 As though that he wolde Hys darte haue occupyed. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* B iij b, In makyng and ocupyeng false dyse. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.*

§ 1 Than is the ploughe the moste necessaryest instrumente than an husbande can occupy. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 34 When the night is past .. why should we occupie anie longer a candle. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* (1636) 113 When you will occupie more or lesse, you may put in sugar and sit it over the fire, untill it boyle. 1774 C. Keith *Farmer's Ha'*, Lasses, occupy your wheel.

†b. *intr.* with *of*. *Obs.*

1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1580) 52 b, Occupie alwaies of this Sope, when you will washe your heade. *Ibid.* (1568) 94 b, At every time that you wyll occupye of it, styrre it well.

†6. *trans.* To employ oneself in, engage in, practise, perform, carry on; to follow or ply as one's business or occupation. *Obs.*

?*c* 1400 in *Hist. & Antiq. Masonry* 28 Hit is called Effraym, and there was sciens of Gemetry and masonri fyrst occupied. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 182 Leve wylfullnesse whyche men sey ye occupye to excessifly. 1524 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. III. 157 Iniunccion ys genen to the seyd Roys, that he shall no more occupie Phisik. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cvi[i.] 23 They that go downe to the see in shippes, & occupie their busynesse in greate waters. 1581 W. Stafford *Exam. Compl.* ii. (1876) 48 Therefore men wil the gladder occupy husbandry.

†b. *intr.* To be busy or employed (in some capacity); to exercise one's craft or function; to practise; to do business, to work. *Obs.*

c 1425 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 450 Ye seelyd my patent, yeuyng me full power soo to occupy. 1512 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 To exercise and occupie as a Phisicion. 1576 *Lichfield Gilds* (E. E. T. S.) 27 Admytted .. to occupie as a master, Iourney-man, or servaunte within the said Cittie. 1618 N. Field *Amends Ladies* A j, I do entertain you. How do you occupy? What can you use? 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. vii, The Seamsters (when the point of their needles was broken) began to work and occupie with the tail.

†7. *trans.* To employ (money or capital) in trading; to lay out, invest, put out to interest, trade with; to deal in. [L. *occupare pecuniam*.]

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 28 b, This rychesse he hath gyuen to vs as a stocke to occupy. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 118 He commaunded that the talentes received should he occupied that they might be made gainfull. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 1075 Wee be commaunded to occupie our Lords money, and not to hide it. 1602 Fulbecke *1st Pt. Parall.* 29 If two Merchantes occupie their goods and merchandise in common to their common profite, the one of them may haue a writ of accompt against his companion. 1611 Bible *Ezek.* xxvii. 9. 1773 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 17 May, Upon ten thousand pounds diligently occupied, they may live in great plenty.

†b. *intr.* To trade, deal. *Obs.*

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. cxi. [cvii.] 318 Berthaulte of Malygnes..occupyeth to Damas, to Cayre, and to Alexandre. 1534 Tindale *Luke* xix. 13 Occupye tyll I come [*R. V.* Trade ye herewith]. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 653 [He] gained much by occupieng with the Iewes and Christians. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. v. 129 Such as occupied in her fairs with all precious stones.

†8. *trans.* and *intr.* To deal with or have to do with sexually; to cohabit. *Obs.*

[Cf. L. *occupare amplexu*, Ovid F. iii. 509; but perh. of Eng. origin.]

[1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 47 Men of Lacedemonia .. fatigate and wery thro the compleyntes of theire wifes beenge at home, made a decre and ordinannce that thei scholde occupye [Trevisa, take; Higd. *pluribus uti viris*] mony men, thenkenge the nowmbre of men to be encreasede by that.] *c* 1520 in *Lanehan's Let.* (1871) Introd. 130 To make hyme [your husband] lystear to occupye with youe. 1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 56 b, As king Edwine..occupyed Alfgina his concubine. 1632 Rowley *Wom. Never Vexed* III. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 137 Being partners, they did occupy long together before they were married. 1660 Hexham, *Genooten een Vrouw*, To Lie with, or to Occupie a woman.

[*Note*. The disuse of this verb in the 17th and most of the 18th c. is notable. Against 194 quots. for 16th c., we have for 17th only 8, outside the Bible of 1611 (where it occurs 10 times), and for 18th c. only 10, all of its last 33 years. The verb occurs only twice (equivocally) in Shaks., is entirely absent from the Concordances to Milton and Pope, is not used by Gray; all Johnson's quots., exc. 2, are from the Bible of 1611. It was again freely used by Cowper (13 instances in Concordance). This avoidance appears to have been due to its vulgar employment in sense 8; cf. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 161 (Qo. 1600) A captaine? Gods light these villaines will make the word as odious as the word occupy, which was an excellent good worde before it was il sorted. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Discov.*, *De Stylo* (1640) 112 Many, out of their owne obscene Apprehensions, refuse proper and fit words; as *occupie*, *nature*, and the like.]

Occupying, *vbl. sb.* Now *rare* exc. as gerund. [f. prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Occupy, or that in which this action is embodied.

1. The taking or holding possession.

1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 28/1 That no persone be charged .. for any entre or occupyenge of the said Lordshippes, Londes, Tenementez or othur premisses.

†**2.** A piece of land occupied or held; a holding.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. xiii. 554 The same bildingis and her occupiyngis. 1577 Harrison *England* II. xiii. (1877) I. 259 In the woodland countries..they [houses] stand scattered abroad, each one dwelling in the midst of his owne occupieng.

b. Residence in a place as its tenant. Chiefly *attrib.*

1884 Gladstone *Sp.* 28 Feb., The proportion of occupying franchises .. to the property franchises. 1884 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 6/2 His views on peasant proprietary and occupying ownership.

3. The action of engaging or busying, or fact of being engaged in or busy about something; †that which occupies one, or in which one is engaged; occupation, business; trade, traffic.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 104 þei suffren cristene soulis be stranglid wiþ woluys of helle þorou3 here doumbnesse and occupiynge aboute þe world. 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 13 § 11 Anye parishe..uppon .. þe Sea costes, the commodities and occupyinge whereof consisteth chieflye in fysshinge. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* xix. 15 How much every man had gained by occupying. 1588 J. Mellis *Briefe Instr.* B viij, A butcher might sell you .. all the felles, hides and tallowe growing and comming by his occupying.

†b. Carrying on, practice (*of* something). *Obs.*

1547 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 92 For okypying of comyn skowddyng [scolding]. 1550 Bale *Apol.* 42 A full exercysed craftesman in that occupyeng of mischefe.

†4. Using, use, employment (see also prec. 8).

1535 Coverdale *Num.* iv. 26 The altare and their cordes and all that belongeth to their occupienge. 1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* U vj, By hir diligence & occupying of wooll, hir house shal lack nothing. 1544 Stalbridge *Epistle* 22 b, From the fylthy occupying of an harlot he cometh strayght to the Aultre. 1579 Gosson *Apol. Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 72 Iron with much occupiying, is worne too naught.

Occupying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That occupies (see the verb); usually, That actually holds or resides in (a place or piece of land).

1552 Huloet, Occupyinge, *occupans*. 1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* II. 141 The occupying tenants have from 15 to 100 acres. 1887 J. Ball *Nat. in S. Amer.* ii. 57 To protect the occupying army from this danger. 1887 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 532/1 The extinction of great landlords and the creation of occupying owners.

Occur (ɵkɜ̄·r), *v.* Also 6–7 occurre, 7 occurr. Inflexions occurred, occurring. [ad. L. *occurrĕre* to run to meet, run against, befall, present itself, occur, f. *oc-*, *ob-* (Ob- 1 a, b) + *curr-ĕre* to run. Cf. obs. F. *occurrer*, *occurrir* to present itself, happen (16th c. in Godef.).]

†1. *intr.* To run to meet a person, to run up (to the spot); to run against something or against each other, to meet, encounter. *Obs.*

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 173 The Scottis .. brekis in ower the nerrest prouince,..Trebellie occuris in al haist. 1620 Shelton *Quix.* III. ii. I. 117 She was of a charitable nature..and did therefore presently occur to cure Don Quixote. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* vii. 235 The whole multitude might freely move .. with very little occurring or interfering. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 200 Such of those Corpuscles, as happen'd to occur or meet together.

†b. With prepositions: To meet *with*, encounter; to happen or light *upon*; to make resistance *against*, resist, oppose; to reply *to*, meet in argument (an adverse statement or contention); to prove adverse *to*, to stop the way of. *Obs.*

1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 233 The Frenche King was determyned that I should occurre, encountre, and mete with hym at Amyas. 1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* I. Ded. 2 Viewing in him great plenty of straung Histories, .. I occurred upon some which I deemed most worthy the prouulgation. 1588 D. Rogers in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 153 How by a league they might..occurre against the daungerous practises of the papistes. 1660 Pearson *No Necess. Ref. Ch. Eng.* 7 To leave nothing unanswered..I shall endeavour to occurre to all Particulars which may seem to inferre the Doubtfulnesse of the Doctrine. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* 117 To this last subterfuge of the mechanical atheists we can occurr several ways. *Ibid.* 138 Bodies..have..a certain and determinate motion according to .. the resistance of the bodies they occurr with. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* vi. 113 No time occurs to the King.

†c. *trans.* (by ellipsis of prep.: see b.) To meet, encounter; to oppose, resist. *Obs.* (In quot. 1767 humorously pedantic.)

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 160 b, That the citezens .. might occurre their enemies, and releve their frendes. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1058/1 To occurre all inconueniences whatsoeuer. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 146 Fate may .. easily be occurred and prevented. 1767 A. Campbell *Lexiph.* (ed. 2) I Most happily occurred, my very benevolent convivial associate.

2. *intr.* To present itself; to be met with or found, to 'turn up', or appear (*in* some place, class of things, course of action, etc.).

1538 Cromwell *Let. to Sir T. Wyatt* 22 Feb. (R.), As soon as any opportunity shall occur for the same. 1563–7 Buchanan *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 8 Other thyngis ..to be doin as commodite and tyme occurris. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 60 That name doth often occurre in olde evidences. 1763 Dodsley *Leasowes* P 2 The first object that occurs is a .. ruinated wall. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 470 The variety of cases that may occur in practice. 1823 H. J. Brooke *Introd. Crystallogr.* 250 The different classes of primary forms in which irregular secondary forms occur. 1851 Gosse *Nat. in Jamaica* 103 About fourteen species have occurred to me. *a* 1864 Hawthorne *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 131 Marble also occurs here. *Mod.* The wild tulip is said to occur in chalk-pits.

b. To present itself to thought, come into one's mind. Const. *to*; in mod. use often with *it* as subject, referring to a following clause or phrase.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 401 There doth not occurre to me, at this present, any use thereof, for profit. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 105 P 3 Such Reflexions as occurred to me upon that Subject. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* v. i. P 22 It could not but occur to me that you would be agreeably surprised. 1833–6 J. Eagles *Sketcher* (1856) 86 A picture occurs to my recollection. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 5 New ideas occur to him in the act of writing. *Mod.* It did not occur to me to mention it.

3. To present itself in the course of events; to happen, befall, take place as an event or incident.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* 1 The vniuersal pestilens and mortalite, that hes occurit mercyles amang the pepil. 1582 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 4 All variance and discentioun that occurris or may apperandly occure. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 13 It is uncertain, when Such Wonders will occur agen. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 402 It is almost impossible for an accident to occur. 1862 Trollope *Orley F.* xiv. 112 To Mrs. Orme she told all that had occurred. 1891 W. J. Dawson *Redempt. E. Strahan* vi. 106 Repentance was not a thing which occurred and was done with.

4. *Eccl.* (See quot., and cf. Concur 2 e.)

1863 Neale *Ess. Liturgiol.* 109 One Festival *occurs* with another when the two feasts fall on the same day.

Hence **Occurring** (ɵkɜ̄·rĭŋ), *ppl. a.* (now *rare*).

1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* I. vii. 23 Fasts which are appointed for ocurring causes. 1682 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No 82 (1713) II. 249 To suggest the most occurring and probable Conjectures.

Occur, Occure: see Ocker, Ocire.

Occurrence (ɵkʌ·rĕns). [prob. f. Occurrent: (see -ence); but cf. med.L. *occurrentia* (Du Cange), F. *occurrence* (*c* 1475 in Godef. *Compl.*).]

†**1.** An incidental meeting or encounter. *rare.*

1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 366 When Androcles was..cast in among these savage beasts, the lion .. came toward him softly .. so the man began to know him, and both of them to congratulate each other in that their imprisoned occurrence.

2. The fact of occurring, *i. e.* of presenting itself, being found or met with, turning up, or of happening, taking place.

1725 Watts *Logic* II. v, Things of the most frequent Occurrence. *a* 1748 Watts (J.), Voyages detain the mind by the perpetual occurrence and expectation of something new. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. vii. 261 A number of facts of common occurrence. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 607 Evidence of the occurrence of that fish on the Kentish coast. 1880 Geikie *Phys. Geog.* iv. § 24. 249 Landslips are of frequent occurrence. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Nov. 3/2 A bird whose occurrences in England can be counted on one hand.

3. That which occurs or is met with, or presents itself, formerly sometimes with the sense of opposition; now with *an* and *pl.*: Something that occurs, happens, or takes place; an event, incident. (= Occurrent B. 1, the earlier word for this.)

1539 Cromwell *Let. to Wyatt* 13 Feb. (R.), Here we have no notable news and occurrences. 1601 Shars. *Twel. N.* v. i. 264 All the occurrence of my fortune since Hath beene betweene this Lady, and this Lord. 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 109 While we march, let Timasion with the horse scout before..giuing aduertisement of all occurrence. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 3 What Occurrences seem to oppose the Dominion of Sea and what Arguments are wont to bee made against it. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 96 P 8 The chief Occurrences of my Life. 1719 Young *Revenge* v. ii, The fix'd and noble mind Turns all occurrence to its own advantage. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* I. i, Trust to occurrences for success. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 239 The relation in which empty Time stands to the occurrences which fall within it.

4. *Eccl.* (See Occur 4; cf. Concurrence 2 b.)

1863 Neale *Ess. Liturgiol.* 109 These are all the occurrences, etc. which take place during this year. 1879, 1889 [see Concurrence 2 b].

†**Occu·rrencer.** *Obs.* *rare*⁻¹. [See -er 1.] One who narrates occurrences; a newsmonger.

c 1680 *Fears & Jealousies Ceas'd* 2 The Shams of an Occurrencer, or .. the base and detestable Artifices of the French Politicians.

†**Occu·rrency.** *Obs. rare.* [f. next: see -ency.] = Occurrence 3.

1656 Sanderson *Serm.* (1689) 512 Discoursing .. on the occurrency of the times. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 21 A suddain anger upon all occurrencies. *Ibid.* 36 To laugh on every slight occurrency.

Occurrent (ɵkʌ·rĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare*. Also 6 occorent, 6–7 occurrant, -ente, (7 obcurrent). [prob. a. F. *occurrent*, *-ant* (1475 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *occurrent-em*, pr. pple. of *occurrĕre* to Occur.]

A. *adj.*

1. That occurs, presents itself, or happens; occurring; current (at a time or place). Sometimes *spec.* That presents itself casually or by the way, incidental.

1535 E. Harvel in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 71, I have writen . advising yow of soche newis as hath ben occorent. *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 171 The manifold examples whereof be in stories occurrent. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 161 Many other accidents and occurrent obiects. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I, 7, I..being young, and within minority, in that occurrent time. 1653 *Nissena* 65 Four thousand Talents should be by them disburst towards the occurrent affairs. 1654 Earl Monm. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 266 To treat with the Duke .. upon the obcurrent necessities of the League. 1655 Digges *Compl. Ambass.* 21, I .. make you partaker of such brutes as are here occurrent. 1822 T. Taylor *Apuleius, Philos. Plato* I. 337 Something unstable and occurrent is accustomed to intervene in things which were undertaken with counsel and meditation. 1860 I. Taylor *Spir. Hebr. Poetry* (1873) 91 [Words] which are technical or geographical, .. and which are rarely occurrent in literature.

†**2.** Liable to encounter (something); exposed or obnoxious *to*. *Obs. rare.*

1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* I. 26 It is not meete for them to be your gouernours, that be subiect and occurrant to enuie and reproch.

B. *sb.*

1. Something that occurs, presents itself, or meets one (formerly sometimes in an adverse way); an event: = Occurrence 3. (Common in 16th and 17th c.; now *Obs.* or a rare archaism.)

1538 Fox in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. 141, I wrote two letters unto you .. ascertaining you of my arrival and other occur-

rents there. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 260/1 The King .. thought to haue a staie by the cardinall against all occurrents. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. ii. 368 So tell him with the occurrents more and lesse, Which haue solicited. 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* v. 4 There is neither aduersary, nor euill occurrent. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* title-p., Divers Occurrents and Dangers that did befal in the said Journey. 1704 in B. Church *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 145 Acquaint me of your proceedings and all occurrents. 1873 H. Rogers *Orig. Bible* vi. (1875) 216 Receiving impressions from every new occurrent.

† b. *transf.* A narration of what has happened; *pl.* news. *Obs.*

a 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* (1633) 97 Such letters or occurrents as be sent to himselfe. 1596 Danett tr. *Comines* (1614) 158 The occurrents he had already receiued of the Almains arriuall. 1655 Digges *Compl. Ambass.* 222 For Italian newes, I refer your Honor to these inclosed Occurrents.

† 2. A person or thing that meets, encounters, or runs against one. *Obs.*

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 2, I resolved .. to get out, that I might the better eschew such suspected occurrents. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* xiii. 139 Another .. foole .. thought his .. buttockes were made of britle glasse; wherefore he shunned all occurrents. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 582 If it had beene made of a thicke and solide bone, it .. would not haue yeelded to outward occurrents.

† **Occursa·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *occursātiōn-em*, n. of action from *occursāre* to run to meet, freq. of *occurr-ĕre* to Occur.] = Occursion.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 84 The skinne .. is nearer to the occursation or confluence of outward obiects.

† **Occu·rse.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *occursu-s* meeting, n. of action from *occurr-ĕre* to Occur.] Meeting.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. iii. i, A suddaine accident, occurse, or meeting. 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* clvi. 653 Consideration had to the house in which the occurse doth happen. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* ii. (1693) 25 This mutual Occurse, this Pulsion and Repercussion of Atoms.

† **Occu·rsion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *occursiōn-em*, n. of action from *occurr-ĕre* to Occur.] The action, or an act, of running against something; attack; encounter; collision.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* IV. (1822) 351 Grete occursiounis war maid be Veanis in the Romane landis. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* VI. (1658) 459 [He] would not so much have dreaded the sudden occursion of any wild beast. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. § 22. 97 The mutual Occursions and Rencounters of Atoms. 1741 Short in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 626 Running or dancing with sudden Occursions and Mixtures, like the Auroræ Boreales.

† **Occu·rsive,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *occurs-*, ppl. stem of *occurrĕre* to Occur + -ive.] Such as may present itself, or be met with by the way. Hence † **Occu·rsively** *adv.*, by the way.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 65 b, Wipe out of thy remembrance all forepassed griefes, occursive troubles. 1592 G. Harvey *Four Lett.* iii, Some of them occursively presented themselves in stationers shops. — *Pierce's Super.* 202 The emperour Charles the fiftes army passing through Rome, occursively sacked the city.

Occyan, Occyent, Occysion: see Ocean, Occient, Occision.

Ocean (ō·ʃăn), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: 3–6 **ocean, -ian,** (4 **oxian,** 4–5 **occion(e, ocoyon,** 5 **-an**), 4–6 **occeane,** 5–6 **-iane,** 6 **-æan, ocian, -eane, -yane,** 6– **ocean.** [a. F. *océan* (*occean* 12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *ōcean-us*, f. Gr. *ὠκεανός*, orig. the great stream or river (cf. *ῥόος Ὠκεανοῖο, Ὠκεανὸς ποταμός*, in Homer) supposed to encompass the disk of the earth, and personified as 'the god of the great primeval water', the son of Uranus and Gaia, and husband of Tethys; hence, the great outer sea, as opposed to the Mediterranean.]

1. The vast body of water on the surface of the globe, which surrounds the land; the main or great sea. (Down to *c* 1650, commonly *ocean sea*; before 1400 also *sea ocean, sea of ocean* = L. *mare oceanum* (Cæsar *Bell. Gall.* II. vii, Tacitus *Hist.* IV. xii); OF. *mer oceane, ocianne, occeanne mer*, where *oceane* was adj. fem. qualifying *mer*; and *ocean* may sometimes have been viewed as an adj. in Eng.)

In early times, when only the one great mass of land, the Eastern hemisphere, with its islands, was known, the ocean was the Great Outer Sea of boundless exteat, everywhere surrounding the land, as opposed to the Mediterranean and other inland seas.

(*a*) *c* 1290 *St. Brandan* 16 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 220 In þe mochele se of Occean [*MS. Harl.* 2277 occian] as ore louerd þe hath i-send. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. met. vi. 111 (Camb. MS.) The same sterre vrsa .. ne coueytith nat to deeyn his flaumbes in the see of the occian. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxviii. (Tollem. MS.), þe sonne was faste by þe see of occian [L. *juxta mare oceanum*]. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xiii. 143 Toward the see Occyan in Inde. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 412 b/2 The hete of thoccean see threwe them to the refudge. 1545 Brinklow *Compl.* 45, I thynck it is as well possyble for the ocyane se to be without water. 1652a Earl Monm. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* I These Provinces are inviron'd .. by the Ocean Sea. 1744 Ozel tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 38 The King had given Orders to the Great Ocean-Sea. 1847 Mary Howitt *Ballads* 71 The ocean-sea doth moan and moan Like an uneasy sprite.

(*b*) *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11395 A folk ferr and first vncuth, Wonnand be þe est occean [*v.rr.* occyon, -eane, -ione]. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 533 Þat þou miht ouur oxian, wiþ þin ost saile. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxiii. 84 About the lymytes of the grete see that men calle occeane in the marches or the sonne goynge-vnder. 1591 Spenser *Ruins of Time* 541 For from the one he could to th' other coast, Stretch his strong thighes, and th' Occæan ouerstride. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 187 The ocean, is that generall collection of all waters, which environeth the world on every side. 1713 Young *Last Day* I. 34 See how earth smiles, and hear old ocean roar. 1801 Campbell *Ye Mariners of Eng.* ii, The deck it was their field of fame, And Ocean was their grave. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Phys. Geog.* 2/1 (U. K. S.) The Ocean is spread over nearly seven-tenths of the globe.

2. One of the main areas or regions into which this body of water is divided geographically.

These divisions are partly natural, through the intervention of portions of land, partly arbitrary for geographical convenience. It is usual to reckon five of them, the *Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic*, and *Antarctic Oceans*, of which the first two are sometimes subdivided into Northern and Southern. But the Pacific, Indian, and Antarctic really form one great ocean, the 'South Sea'; of which the Atlantic and Arctic again form a smaller prolongation, divided from the larger basin only by an imaginary line drawn between the southern points of Africa and America. The name *ocean* was formerly given to smaller portions of some of these; the North Sea has still the synonym *German Ocean*.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 53 Þere þe see of occean of Athlant brekeþ out [1432–50 (Harl. MS.) the occean Atlantyke]. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 51 The Spanish Atlantick Ocean. 1684 tr. *Eutropius* VI. 96 He marched a Conquerour even to the British Ocean. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., According to Maty, the ocean may be commodiously divided into *superior* or *upper*, and *inferior* or *lower*. *Upper Ocean* which the Ancients called the *exterior*, as environing all the known parts of the world. .. *Inferior* or *American Ocean* .. which washes the coast of America; unknown in great measure, at least, to the Ancients. 1730–6 Bailey (folio) s. v. *Ocean*, Hyperborean Ocean .. Pacifick Ocean .. South Ocean. 1814 Scott *Jrnl. Voy. Lighth. Yacht* 9 Aug., As the Atlantic and German Oceans unite at this point, a frightful tide runs here. 1827 Ld. King in *Hansard* 28 Mar. (1828) XVII. 112 It was as feasible to bring about such an event .. as it was to attempt to 'bottle off the Atlantic ocean'. 1828 J. H. Moore *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 54 That part of the North Atlantic Ocean lying between Europe and America is frequently called the Western Ocean. 1880 Geikie *Phys. Geog.* I. § 5. 35 Though the sea is one continuous liquid mass, it has been for the sake of convenience in description divided into different areas, termed oceans.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* An immense or boundless expanse of anything; *hyperbolically*, a very great or indefinite quantity.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. ii. 22 A Beare and Tygre being met .. on Lybicke Ocean wide. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. vii. 69 A thousand oathes, an Ocean of his teares, .. Warrant me welcome to my Prothens. 1642 Sir T. Stafford in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) V. 82, I am now plung'd into an ocean of troubles. 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl. Adv. Learn.* 26 Then are they .. with their paper-barks committed to the great Ocean of Learning. *a* 1711 Ken *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 167 Oceans of Sweetness overflow'd the Shore, And yet his thirsty Spirit long'd for more. 1812 Brackenridge *Views of Louisiana* (1814) 110 To the left, we behold the ocean of prairie, with islets at intervals. 1827 Kerle *Chr. Y., Evening* xiv, Till in the ocean of Thy love We lose ourselves in Heaven above. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxvi. (1849) 273 The ocean of light and heat perpetually flowing from the sun. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 338 Ale flowed in oceans for the populace.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib. (often hyphened): of or pertaining to the ocean in its natural and physical relations, as *ocean arm, bed, bottom, brim, cave, cliff, current, depth, flood, foam, fowl, ice, isle, level, main, monster, nymph, rock, roll, storm, tide, water, wave*, etc.; connected with the ocean in its commercial, political, or social aspects, as *ocean line, liner, port, postage, power, scout, steamer, war, warrior*, etc.

1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* iv. 9 Propontis, or the gusty Pontic *Ocean-arm. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 168 So sinks the day-star in the *Ocean bed. 1886 A. Winchell *Walks Geol. Field* 197 There must have been an *ocean-bottom for the very first sediments to rest on. 1667 Milton *P. L.* V. 140 The Sun .. yet hov'ring o're the *Ocean brim. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. xxix, To fair St. Andrews bound, Within the *ocean-cave to pray. 1847 Mary Howitt *Ballads* 346 Every bird that builds a nest on *ocean-cliffs is mine. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii. 339 The influence which *ocean-currents may exert on the temperature. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 173 The direction of the great ocean currents. 1884–92 J. Tait *Mind in Matter* 39 He knew that the work of death goes on in *ocean-depths as elsewhere. 1884 R. Bridges *Prometheus* 5 This variegated *ocean-floor of the air. 1818 Shelley *Rosalind & H.* 1092 Frankincense, Whose smoke, wool-white as *ocean foam, Hung in dense flocks. 1864 Tennyson *En. Arden* 584 The myriad shriek of wheeling *ocean-fowl. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 354 The Sun .. hasting now with prone carreer To th' *Ocean Iles. 1900 *Whitaker's Almanack* 713 *heading*, A Review of the Earliest Steamboats and *Ocean Lines. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 237 Tossed to and fro vpon the *Ocean maine. 1819 Shelley *Cyclops* 243 Calypso and the glaucous *ocean Nymphs. 1851 A. Lawrence *Offic. Desp. to Daniel Webster*, A large reduction on the *ocean-postage between the two countries. 1885 Tennyson *The Fleet* ii, His Isle, the mightiest *Ocean-power on earth. 1824 J. Bowring *Batav. Anthol.* 61 Sterner than the *ocean-rock That stands unmoved by tempest shock. 1892a Symonds *Introd. Stud. Dante* 230 Dante's Rime .. has no Homeric *ocean-roll. 1813 Walker *Poems* 146 (Jod.) Tidings of war and death I bring, The *Ocean-scout replied. 1861 W. Fairbairn *Addr. Brit. Assoc.*, The large *ocean steamers .. abundantly show what can be done with iron. 1768 Beattie *Minstr.* I. xxxviii, The hollow murmur of the *ocean-tide. 1827 Keble *Chr. Y.*, *1st S. Advent*, Some majestic cloud, That o'er wild scenes of *ocean-war Holds its still course in Heaven afar. 1801 Campbell *Ye Mariners of Eng.* iv, Then, then, ye *Ocean-warriors! Our song and feast shall flow To the fame of your name. 1775 Romans *Florida* App. 65 If in the morning you find yourself in *ocean water, run SW by S for the Matancas. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. x. 5 The *ocean waues. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 539 Where bounds were set To darkness, such as bound the Ocean wave.

b. instrumental and locative, as *ocean-born, -compassed, -flooded, -girdled, -going, -guarded, -rocked, -severed, -skirted, -smelling, -sundered* adjs.; *ocean-farer, -flyer, -goer*; similative, as *ocean-wide* adj.

1886 A. Winchell *Walks Geol. Field* 197 We must look on all these rocks as *ocean-born. 1885 H. O. Forbes *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 112 The most *ocean-compassed speck. *a* 1806 K. White *Christiad* I. xxvi, The spirit that commands The *ocean-farer's life. 1878 B. Taylor *Deukalion* III. i. 95 The *ocean-flooded throats Of headland caverns. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 4/1 The procession of steamers of all sorts and conditions, .. spick-and-span *ocean-goers, graceful yachts, and ugly barges, is never ending. 1885 *Whitaker's Almanack* 450/2 Lines of steamships .. omitted .. because they do not fall within the category of '*ocean-going' ships. 1838 Miss Pardoe *River & Desert* II. 45 As the day-god sank to his *ocean-rest. 1895 Stead in *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Sept. 3/3 The *ocean-severed members of the Anglo-Saxon race. 1864 Tennyson *En. Arden* 94 Enoch's ocean-spoil In *ocean-smelling osier. 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* I. 4 No matter whether the line .. be an imaginary one or *ocean-wide.

c. Special combs., as **ocean-basin,** the depression of the earth's surface in which an ocean lies; **ocean-crown** (*rhet.*) the imaginary symbol of the sovereignty of the seas; **ocean-fountain** (*rhet.*), the source of the waters of the ocean; **ocean god,** a marine deity, esp. the Roman Neptune; **ocean greyhound,** a rhetorical appellation of a swift ocean steamer; **ocean-king** = *ocean-god*; also, the monarch of an island or maritime region; **ocean-lane,** a lane or track across the ocean; esp. a track prescribed for ocean steamers; **ocean-palace** (*rhet.*), a sumptuously fitted and furnished ocean passenger-steamer; **ocean-river, ocean-stream,** the great stream anciently supposed to encompass the earth (see sense 1); **ocean-sea** (see sense 1); **ocean tramp** (see quots.); **ocean-trout** (U.S.), the menhaden (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1886 *Act* 49 & 50 *Vict.* c. 26. Sched. B. II. Class 4. (g) The expedition of Her Majesty's ship 'Challenger' .. to investigate the physical and biological conditions of the great *ocean basins. 1861 W. F. Collier *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 150 When Britain began to take her first steps towards winning that *ocean-crown which she now so proudly wears. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 3 All our gloryings .. ought to be carried back to, concentred in, and swallowed up of the *Ocean-fountain, whence they proceed. 1819 Shelley *Cyclops* 24 The one-eyed children of the *Ocean God, The man-destroying Cyclopes. 1891 *Daily Chron.* 24 Mar. (Farmer), An unarmoured cruiser, a 'commerce destroyer' .. capable of catching any of the great *ocean greyhounds. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XI. 161 A threefold offering to his altar bring .. and hail the *Ocean-King. 1819 Shelley *Cyclops* 266 Great offspring of the ocean-king. 1842 Tennyson *Voyage* 19 How oft we saw the Sun retire, .. Fall from his 'Ocean-lane of fire, And sleep beneath his pillar'd light! 1900 E. C. Brodrick *Mem. & Impr.* 60 The so-called *ocean-palaces which now crowd the Atlantic, the Mediterranean [etc.]. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 202 That Sea-beast Leviathan, which God of all his works Created hugest that swim th' *Ocean stream. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, **Ocean Tramps* or *Tramp Steamers*, a nautical term applied to all seagoing steamships (outside the regular liners, *i.e.* not confined to one particular trade) which earn their freight solely by cargo-carrying to all or any parts of the world. 1899 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 6/1 Ocean tramps or cargo boats, jerry-built, run up by contract.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **O·ceaned** *a.*, provided with an ocean or oceans; † **O·ceaner,** one of an oceanic race; **O·ceanet,** a small ocean; **O·ceanful,** as much as an ocean contains, an immense quantity; **O·ceanly** *adv.*, in a manner like that of the ocean.

1853 Alex. Smith *Poems* Sonn. i, A porter is a porter though his load Be the *oceaned world. 1658 Harrington *Oceana* 43 This an Army of *Oceaners in their own Country .. will never bear. 1681 Cotton *Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 26 Three minutes space To highest mark this *oceanet does raise. 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 34 It [the air] came pouring over these green slopes by the *oceanful. 1835 Clare *Rural Muse* 167 The chill air comes around me *oceanly

Oceania (ōuʃi,ē·niă). [mod. L., ad. F. *Océanie* (Malte Brun, *c* 1812), f. L. *ōcean-us*, after *Asia, Polynesia*, and other names of parts of the world.] A general name for the islands of the Pacific and its adjacent seas.

1849 *Syst. Univ. Geog.* 967 Oceanica or Oceania .. this name has been employed by the French geographers and adopted by those of other nations. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 296/1 Oceania .. naturally divides itself into three great sections—Malaysia, Australasia, and Polynesia. 1858 *Penny Cyc.* 2nd Supp. 470/2 *Oceania*, a name given by Balbi and other French geographers to a fifth division of the earth. 1860 Farrar *Orig. Lang.* 167 In Oceania it has been asserted that nearly every island or group of islands possesses a speech which barely offers any affinity with that of the neighbouring groups.

Oceanian (ōuʃi,ē·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *océanien* (cf. quot. 1831), f. *océan* Ocean.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Pacific Ocean and its islands, or to Oceania generally.

1831 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 19 Of the various races into which the population of the innumerable islands scattered through the vast extent of the Pacific Ocean have been divided, the first .. is that termed by M. Lesson *The Oceanian* [in *Hist. Nat. de l'Homme*]. *Ibid.*, Attributing a high degree of beauty to the Oceanian women. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Jan. 5/1 [From the *Gaulois*] The loss which she [Great Britain] would suffer by the eventful dislocation of her American and Oceanian possessions.

B. *sb.* A native of Oceania; a Polynesian.

1831 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 19 The Oceanians are..superior in beauty of form and features, to the other races inhabiting the South Sea islands. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* I. iv. 26 The Malays or Oceanians.

Oceanic (ōuʃiæ·nik), *a.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *ōceanic-us*, f. *ōceanus* Ocean: cf. F. *océanique* (1548 in Hatz.-Darm., also in Cotgr. 1611) and -ic.]

1. Of or pertaining to, situated or living in or by, the ocean; flowing into the oeean.

1656 [see Oceanine]. 1755 in Johnson. 1772-84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) VI. 2116 Gulls, petrels, and other oceanic birds. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 244 The population of all oceanic deltas are particularly exposed to suffer by such catastrophes. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xv. (1849) 135 The Gulf-stream and other oceanic rivers. 1851-6 Woodward *Mollusca* 12 The oceanic-snail, and multitudes of other floating molluscs, pass their lives on the open sea. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 82 An oceanic island at first sight seems to have been highly favourable for the production of new species. 1869 Rawlinson *Anc. Hist.* 12 The rivers of the circumjacent plains are..oceanic, i.e. they mingle themselves with the waters of the great deep. 1880 W. B. Carpenter in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 596 The proper oceanic area is a portion of the crust of the earth..depressed with tolerable uniformity some thousands of feet below the land area.

2. Of the nature of an ocean, ocean-like; of immense extent or magnitude; vast.

a 1834 Coleridge *Notes Eng. Divines* (1853) I. 209 His reading had been oceanic. 1834 — *Table-t.* 15 Mar., The body and substance of his [Shakspere's] works came out of the unfathomable depths of his own oceanic mind.

3. Of or pertaining to Oceania; = Oceanian A.

1842 Prichard *Nat. Hist. Man* 332 The Oceanic race, is, on the other hand, the most beautiful..of all the nations who inhabit the isles of the Great Southern Ocean. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 296/1 The native inhabitants of all these islands..forming the Oceanic section of the Mongolidæ in Dr. Latham's classification.

Oceanica (ōuʃiæ·nikă). [mod.L., ad. F. *Océanique*, earlier form of *Océanie.*] = Oceania.

1832 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 296 An area in eastern Oceanica, studded with minute islands. 1842 Prichard *Nat. Hist. Man* 326 The human inhabitants of Oceanica divide themselves into three groups. 1849 [see Oceania].

Oceanid (*oshi*·ănid). Plur. -ids, and in Gr.-L. form ‖ **Oceanidea** (ōuʃiæ·nidīz). [ad. Gr. *ὠκεανίς*, pl. -ίδες, F. *Océanide* (1732 in *Dict. Trévoux*).]

1. In Greek mythology, A nymph of the occan, one of the daughters of Oceanus and Tethys.

1869 Liddell & Scott *Gr. Lex.*, Ὠκεανός, Oceanus..sire of Thetis..and of all the Oceanids. 1890 *Athenæum* 28 Apr. 578 The white Oceanids flash to and fro with noiseless gliding. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Jan. 2/1 Hearing in the gentle play of the waves round the promontory the song of the Sirens or the Oceanides.

2. in *pl.* A term applied to marine mollusca, as distinguished from *Naiades* or 'Fresh-water shells'.

† **Oceanine**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ocean-us* + -ine [1].]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Oceanick*, *Oceanine*, belonging to the Ocean or Main Sea. 1658 in Phillips.

Oceanographer (ōuʃiănɒ·grăfəɹ). [f. Oceanography + -er [1], after *geographer*, etc.] One who studies or is versed in oceanography.

1886 W. Dittmar in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 613/2 One of the foremost duties of observing oceanographers. 1896 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 5/3 The Scottish oceanographer, Dr. John Murray, and the French Admiral Duperré, were elected honorary presidents.

Oceanographic (ōuʃiæ·nɒgræ·fik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ic, after *geographic*, etc.] Of or pertaining to oceanography; thalassographic.

1893 *Athenæum* 20 May 641/1 An abstract of Admiral Makaroff's little work on oceanographic researches. 1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LV. 575 The foundation stone of an oceanographic museum..was laid.

Oceanographical (ōuʃiæ·nɒgræ·fikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Relating to, or dealing with, oceanography.

1895 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 2/2 The Section was left free to follow Mr. H. N. Dickson in his oceanographical research in the North Sea. 1900 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Mar. 620 One of the most important scientific enterprises..was the German oceanographical expedition.

Hence **Oceanogra·phically** *adv.*, as regards oceanography.

1883 Dittmar in *Proc. Philos. Soc. Glasgow* XVI. 56 Oceanographically speaking, the *salinity* [of the waters] is a function of geographic position, depth, and time.

Oceanography (ōuʃiăno·grăfi). [A mod. formation (Ger. *oceanographie*, *c* 1880), f. Gr. *ὠκεανός* ocean, on the pattern of *geography*, *hydrography*, etc. (*Océanographie* was used in Fr. in 1584 (Godefroy *Compl.*), but did not then survive.)]

That branch of physical geography which treats of the ocean, its form, physical features, and phenomena; = Thalassography.

1883 Dittmar in *Proc. Philos. Soc. Glasgow* XVI. 56 An interesting German book on Oceanography, which has lately come out. 1884 *Athenæum* 23 Aug. 242/3 Prof. Dittmar contrives to discuss incidentally a number of questions of the deepest interest in connexion with oceanography. 1900 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 158 Oceanography dates only from the commencement of the *Challenger* investigations.

Oceano·logy. *rare*—°. [f. Gr. *ὠκεανός* Ocean + -λογία discourse; after *geology*, etc.] = prec. (Webster 1864.)

† **Oceanous**, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *ocean-us* + -ous.] Of or pertaining to the ocean (Bailey 1730-1800; in early edd. stressed *océ'anous*).

Oceanward, -wards (ōu·ʃănwŭɹd, -wŭɹdz), *adv.* (*a.*) [See -ward and -wards.] Towards or in the direction of the ocean.

1855 Bailey *Mystic* 7 Swift as eagle pouncing, drops Oceanwards. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. i. 11 Therefore my gold shall buy us Bordeaux swords And Bordeaux wine as we go oceanwards. 1891 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 14 Feb. 112/2 For centuries oceanward it has flowed on.

b. as *adj.* (only in form *-ward*).

Mod. The oceanward view is better than the landward.

O·ceanways, *adv. rare.* [See -ways.] = next.

a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 4 Vast solitary mountains, pleasant plains, Embroidered meads, that ocean-ways you reach.

Oceanwise (ōu·ʃănwəiz), *adv.* [See -wise.] By way of the ocean.

1878 Perry *Pol. Econ.* 556 All this was designed..to keep the carrying trade, both coastwise and oceanwise to American bottoms.

Ocellar (*ose*·lăɹ), *a.* [f. L. *ocell-us* + -ar [1].]

1. Of or pertaining to the ocelli or small simple eyes of insects or other Arthropoda.

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Ocellar triangle*, a three-sided space, sharply defined in many insects, on which the ocelli are placed.

2. In *Petrography*, Applied (after Rosenbusch 1887) to that structure of rocks in which minute individual components of one mineral are arranged in radiating aggregations round another mineral.

(Many authors regard the 'ocellar' structure as simply a variety of the 'centric' structure of Becke, 1878).

1889 Judd in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* May 176 The structures which specially distinguish these granophyric rocks are..the centric or ocellar structure..and the drusy or miarolitic structures.

Ocellary, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ary.] = Ocellar 1. *Ocellary plates*, same as *intergenital plates* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892). *Ocellary segments* or *rings* (*Entom.*), supposed primary segments of the preoral region, of which the ocelli are viewed as representing the jointed appendages.

1864 Webster, *Ocellary*, pertaining to ocelli.

Ocellate (ρsĕle·t, *ose*·lĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *ocellāt-us* having little eyes, f. *ocellus* eyelet: see -ate [2].] = next.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 788/2 Marked by spots imitating the pupil of the eye..ocellate. 1870 A. R. Wallace *Nat. Select.* iv. 181 A group of pale-coloured butterflies, more or less adorned with ocellate spots. 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ocellated (ρsĕle·tĕd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ed [1].]

1. Marked or ornamented with an ocellus or ocelli; having eye-like spots.

1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* viii. vi. 416 A very beautiful reddish ocellated [butterfly] lays its .. black Offspring .. on the Leaves of Nettles. 1864 P. L. Sclater *Guide Zool. Gard.* 18 This gorgeous scheme of decoration may be observed as occurring also in the Ocellated Turkey of Honduras. 1870 Gillmore *Reptiles & Birds* iii. 111 In the Ocellated Lizard, the upper part of the body is green, variegated, spotted, and reticulated or ocellated with black.

2. Formed like a small eye; said of a small round spot surrounded by a ring of a different colonr.

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 428 Body..brown above, white below .. marked by whitish ocellated spots. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 266 Digitalis purpurea .. corolla .. purple, speckled with ocellated spots.

Ocella·tion. *rare.* [f. L. *ocellāt-us* Ocellate: see -ation.] An eye-shaped marking.

1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 151 The tentacles..marked with ashy ocellations near their base.

Ocelli-, combining form of L. *ocellus* eyelet, used in forming terms of *Zoology* and *Botany*, as **Ocellicyst** (*ose*·lisist), the rudimentary eye or visual spot of Hydrozoa; hence **Ocellicy·stic** *a.*; **Ocelliferous** (ρsĕli·fĕrəs) *a.*, bearing an ocellus or ocelli, ocellated; **Oce·lliform** *a.*, having the form of an ocellus or little eye; **Ocelligerous** (ρsĕli·dʒĕrəs) *a.* = *ocelliferous* (*Cent. Dict.*).

1844 Goodsir in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 12. 114 It is..dilated, and gives attachment .. dorsally to the ocelliferous tubercle. 1856-8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 202 With two ocelliform points.

‖ **Ocellus** (*ose*·lŏs). Pl. **ocelli** (-əi). [L. *ocellus* little eye, dim. of *oculus* eye.]

1. A little eye or eyelet; *spec.* a. One of the simple, as distinct from the compound, eyes of insects and some other Arthropoda, etc.; a stemma. b. The simple or rudimentary eye or visual spot of Mollusca, Hydrozoa, and other animals. c. One of the facets or segments of a componnd eye. (Nearly always used in *pl.*)

1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 273 Ocelli or stemmata not distinct. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 319 Longilabra..Two ocelli; antennæ always filiform. 1863 Bates *Nat. Amazon* I. 31 They [the workers among the Saüba ants] have in the middle of the forehead a twin ocellus, or simple eye, of quite different structure from the ordinary compound eyes, on the sides of the head. 1869 H. Ussher in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 271/3 Catch your fly..and with a lens you will see his ocular organ divided into numerous facets or ocelli. 1879 Lubbock *Sci. Lect.* iii. 88 In most ants..There are generally three ocelli arranged in a triangle on the top of their heads, and on each side a large compound eye. 1879 G. Allen *Colour Sense* iii. 27 The simplest form in which they [visual organs] occur is that of the ocelli among naked-eyed Medusæ.

2. A coloured spot surrounded by a ring or rings of different colour, as found on some feathers, butterflies' wings, etc.; an eye-like spot, an eyelet.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 286 *Ocellus*, an eye-like spot in the Wings of many Lepidoptera, consisting of annuli of different colours, inclosing a central spot or pupil. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* I. xi. 397 The lower surface is magnificently ornamented by an ocellus of cobalt-blue. *Ibid.* II. xiv. 132. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 39/2 A clear ocellus in each of the four wings.

Oceloid (ōu·sloid), *a. Zool. rare.* [f. *ocel(ot)* see next + -oid.] Resembling or akin to the ocelot: applied to a group of American spotted *Felidæ*.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ocelot (ōu·slɒt). [a. F. *ocelot*, abridged by Buffon from the Mexican name *tlalocelotl* (Hernandez), f. *tlalli* field + *ocelotl* tiger, jaguar. By thus dropping the qualifying element, Buffon took the Mexican name of the jaguar as the appellation of another feline beast. (Cf. Simeon *Dict. Langue Nahuatl* 1885.)] A leopard-like feline quadruped (*Felis pardalis*) of Central and South America, about three feet in length; the prevailing colour is grey, beautifully marked with numerous elongated fawn spots edged with black; the under parts are white or whitish with black markings; also called tiger-cat, leopard-cat.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* II. 148 The catamountain which is the Ocelot of Mr. Buffon. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunters* lviii. 434 Have you seen the captive ocelot?

Och (oχ), *interj. Irish* and *Sc.* Also **oche.** [Ir. and Gael. *och.*] An exclamation of surprise, regret, or sorrow; ah! oh! also *och how!* alas!

1528 *Rede me* (Arb.) 59 Och, there is nether duke ne barone..But they are constrayned to croutche, Before this butcherly slontche. 1567 *King Henry's Murder* in *St. Papers Scot.* (P. R. O.) XIII. No. 47 His sorry song was Oche, and Wallaway. 1572 *Lament. Lady Scotl.* 401 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* I. 239 Och, Lord (quod he) now gif me patience. 1821 Galt *Ann. Parish* xiv. 140 But och how! this was the last happy summer that we had for many a year in the parish. 1838 J. Grant *Sk. Lond.* 62 Och! by the mother that bore me, but that's just the thing for him. 1890 W. A. Wallace *Only a Sister* 338 Och! lausy me! What's in the taking now, dearie?

Ocha, variant of Oke, Turkish weight.

Ocham, Ochamie, obs. ff. Oakum, Occamy.

Ochane, obs. form of *ochone*, Ohone.

† **Oche**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *oschier*, *ocher*, to notch, nick, cut a deep notch in (12th c. in Godef.), app. = Pr. *auscar*, Cat. *oscar*:—L. **absecāre* to cut off or away: see Körting.] *trans.* To cut as with a blow; to lop.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2565 An alet enamelde he oches in sondire. *Ibid.* 4246 Swappes of þe swerde hande .. Ane inche fro þe elbowe, he ochede it in sondyre.

Ocher, Ocherous, Ochery: see Ochre, Ochrous, Ochry.

Ochidore. (See quot., which appears to be the only authority for the word.)

1861 C. Kingsley *Westward Ho* ii, 'O! the ochidore! look to the blue ochidore! Who've put ochidore to maister's pole?' It was too true: neatly inserted between his neck, and his collar as he stooped forward, was a large live shore-crab, holding on tight with both hands. (It does not appear whence Kingsley got this name. One old fisherman, still alive at Clovelly, remembers that Kingsley so called the Spider-crab *Maya Squinado* (not the Shore-crab): but he never heard any one else do so.—Letter from Rev. T. L. Simkin, Rector of Clovelly, 10 Dec. 1901.)

† **Ochiern.** *Sc. Hist.* Also 7 **ochern**, 9 **ogtiern, oget-theyrn.** [Phonetic reduction of Gael. *òigthighearna* young lord (*òg* young, *tighearna* lord).] 'A young lord, the son of a chief' (Macleod and Dewar).

1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 73 Item, the ma[r]chet of the dochter of ane Thane, or Ochiern, twa kye, or twelue schillings. *Ibid.* 17 b (*Stat. Alex.* 11, c. 15), The king allanerlie sall haue the vnlaw: that is, of ane Thane, six kye, and ane zoung kow; of ane Ochiern, fivetene zowes, or sex schillings. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 286 The Cro and the Kelchyn of them were both alike, as the Merchet of a Thanes daughter aud an Ochern's...Where Earles, Earles sonnes, Thanes, Ochierns and the like are distinguisht by their Croes, the name of Baron occurrs not. 1860 C. Innes *Scot. in Mid. Ages* vi. 181 The nephew of a thane, or an oget-theyrn, was estimated at forty-four cows. 1872 E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* 140 The thane, his son, and the ogtiern of the laws of the Scots and Brets..corresponding with the knight, his son, and the holder in knight's fee.

Ochimy, obs. form of Occamy.

‖ **Ochlesis** (ρklī·sis). [a. Gr. ὄχλησις disturbance, f. ὀχλεῖν to move, disturb, f. ὄχλος crowd, throng.] The condition of unhealthiness produced by the crowding of a number of persons under one roof. So **Ochle·tic** *a.* [cf. Gr. ὀχλητικός, F. *ochlétique*], pertaining to, or affected by ochlesis: cf. Ochlotic.

1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ochlocracy (ρklɒ·krăsi). Also 6-7 **-tie, -ty, -cie, -aie.** [a. F. *ochlocratie* (1568 in Hatz.-Darm.), a. Gr. ὀχλοκρατία mob-rule, f. ὄχλο-s a crowd + -κρατία rule, authority: see -cracy. Also in 16th c. in the Latin form *ochlocratia.*] Government by the mob or lowest of the people; mob-rule.

1584 J. Stockwood *Serm.* C ij b, Ochlocratia, such a state,

as in which the rude and rusticall people moderate all thinges after their owne luste. 1594 R. Ashley tr. *Loys le Roy* 16 b, There followeth a Democratie; by the outrages, and iniquities whereof, is againe erected the Ochlocratie. 1632 C. Downing *St. Eccl. of Kingd.* (1634) 16 If it begin to degenerate into an Ochlocratie. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* i. iv. (1715) 16 Pericles..brought in a confus'd Ochlocracie, whereby the Populace, and basest of the Rabble obtain'd as great a share in the Government, as Persons of the Highest Birth and Quality. 1791 Mackintosh *Vind. Gallicæ* Wks. 1846 III. 103 The authority of a corrupt and tumultuous populace has indeed..been regarded rather as an ochlocracy than a democracy,—as the despotism of the rabble, not the dominion of the people. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III. v. xcv. 337 The commonest of the old charges against democracy was that it passed into ochlocracy.

Ochlocrat (*ɒ'*klǒkræt). [f. prec. after *aristocrat*, etc.: see -CRAT.] An advocate or partisan of ochlocracy.

1880 E. Myers *Æschylus* in E. Abbott *Hellenica* 7 One which no democrat, who is not a mere ochlocrat, need repudiate. 1886 Sir F. Doyle *Remin.* 73 A charge brought by the ochlocrats at present in power.

Ochlocratic (*ɒklǒkræ'*tik), *a.* [f. as prec.: cf. F. *ochlocratique* (Littré).] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or upholding ochlocracy.

1835 T. Walker *Original* i. (1887) 9 By the ochlocratic principle, I mean the principle of mob government, or government by too large masses. 1873 Greg *Enigmas Life* 46 Ochlocratic institutions (those giving political power to the mere masses, the numerical majority).

Ochlocratical (*ɒklǒkræ'*tikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1659 *Quæries Propos. Officers Armie to Parlt.* 7 What..priviledge have you..to prevent that most Tyrannical inconveniency; having once not onely admitted, but made and Authorized the tentation toward ochlocratical trouble and oppression? 1835 T. Walker *Original* i. (1887) 9 It becomes in practice either oligarchical or ochlocratical.

Hence **Ochlocra'tically** *adv.* (Webster 1864.)

†**Ochlocra'toric**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Gr. ὄχλο-ς crowd, multitude, populace + *-κράτωρ* ruler + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a ruler of the multitude.

1647 R. Baillie *Anabaptism* Ep., A body of new Laws, a modell of a new Ochlocratorick government.

Ochlophobist (*ɒklǒ'*fŏbist). *rare.* [f. Gr. ὄχλος crowd, mob + *-φοβος* -fearing + -IST.] One who has an aversion to a crowd.

1867 *Blackw. Mag.* July 42 The Easter trip of two ochlophobists. 1882 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 5/1 The ochlophobist..has but a hard life in London just now.

Ochlotic (*ɒklǒ'*tik), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. ὄχλος a throng: the etymological form is Ochletic.] Of, belonging to, or caused by ochlesis.

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fever, ochlotic*, Laycock's term for Typhus fever. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 868 These speculations .. have concerned themselves with every possible influence—cosmic, sidereal, telluric, climatic, septic, ochlotic [etc.]—to account for cholera visitations.

Ochone: see Ohone.

Ochopetalous (*ɒkǒpe'*tăləs), *a. Bot. rare.* [f. Gr. ὀχός holding, capacious + Petal + -ous.] 'Having broad and ample petals.'

1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ochra, variant of Okro.

Ochraceous (*ɒkrē'*ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *ōchra* Ochre + -aceous. Cf. mod.L. *ōchrāceus*, mod.F. *ochracé* (Littré).]

1. Of the nature of ochre; = Ochreous 1.

1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 524 Whole banks of ocraceous minerals. 1789 Mills *ibid.* LXXX. 96 A vein of blue shistus..not far from which is an ochraceous earth, and much bog iron ore. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* iv. 135 The deposit is covered by gray cellular lava, with a rough ochraceous, slaggy base.

2. Of the colour of ochre; = Ochreous 2.

1776 Pennant *Zool.* II. 570 The head and neck cinereous, mixed with ochraceous yellow. 1874 Cooke *Fungi* (1875) 117 Fungi exhibit an almost endless variety of colour, from white through ochraceous to all tints of brown, until nearly black. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xviii. 339 These sands, however, are not uniformly green, but partake of ochraceous and yellow tints.

Ochre, ocher (*ō'*kəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 5–9 oker, 6–8 oaker, 7– ochre, 9 *U. S.* ocher, (also 5 ocur, okyr, ockere, 6 occur, okur, 6–7 occar, 7 ocre, 8 okre, 9 ocker). [a. F. *ocre* (1307 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *ōchra* (Pliny), a. Gr. ὤχρα yellow ochre, f. ὠχρός pale yellow.]

1. A native earth, or class of earths, consisting of a mixture of hydrated oxide of iron with varying proportions of clay in a state of impalpable subdivision; varying in colour from light yellow to deep orange or brown. The ochres are extensively used as pigments; particular kinds are known as *brown, red, white, yellow, Oxford ochre*, etc.

[1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xxxi. (1495) 878 Ocra bredyth in the ylonde Topasion there Sandaracha is founde and is somtyme made of Ocra.] 1481–90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (Roxb.) 202 Item, in yelu okyr x. lb. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 76 To temper ockere, grynd hit with gume and water. 1487–8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 412, v li de colore fuluo sc. oker. 1591 Spenser *Ruins of Time* 204 All is but fained, and with oaker dide. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xxxiii. xiii. II. 485 As touching Ochre or Sil, it is exceeding hard to bee reduced into powder. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* i. xiii. 53 The sulphur in vitriol is easily discerned by a certaine red ocre. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 39/1 Of earth are several sorts, as .. Marle, Clay, Occar. 1787 W. Williams *Mechanic of Oil Colours* 46 Brown oaker ..may be made from yellow oaker. 1808 A. Parsons *Trav.* xiii. 277 A cow..was led through the streets followed by all the Banyans, with their cloaths, face, and hands daubed over with yellow oker. 1809 Kendall *Trav.* II. li. 190 The white ochre is a mere deposit of testaceous exuviæ. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* s.v., Native red ochre is called red chalk and reddle in England. It is an intimate mixture of clay and red iron ochre. 1854 T. H. Fielding *Painting in Oil & Wat. Col.* (ed. 5) 179 Yellow Ochre is .. sometimes called Oxford Ochre, being abundant in that neighbourhood.

b. As a pigment; also the colour of this; esp. a pale brownish yellow: cf. 4.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 362/1 Ocur, colure. 1530 Palsgr. 249/1 Occur, reed colour, *ocre*. 1871 C. Gibbon *Lack of Gold* i, To match the yellow ochre of the cottage interior walls.

2. Applied to the earthy pulverulent oxides of other metals, as *antimony, bismuth, chrome, molybdic, tantalic, tungstic ochre.*

1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 324 Tetroxide of Antimony..found native, as Cervantite or Antimony-ochre. *Ibid.* 504 Trioxide of Bismuth..occurs native, as bismuth-ochre. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 185 Bismite, Oxyd of Bismuth, Bismuth Ochre...Molybdite. Molybdena or Molybdic Ochre, Molybdic Acid. *Ibid.* 186 Tungstite. Tungstic Ochre. *Ibid.* 188 A tantalic ochre occurs on crystals of tantalite at Pennikoja ..color brownish, lustre vitreous. *Ibid.* 510 Chrome Ochre, a clayey material, containing some oxyd of chrome.

3. *slang.* Applied to money, in allusion to the colour of gold coin.

1854 Dickens *Hard T.* I. vi, Pay your ochre at the doors and take it out. 1890 *Punch* 22 Feb. (Farmer), If I was flush of the ochre, I tell yer I'd make the thing hum.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ochre bed, pit*; of the colour of ochre, as *ochre bank, bloom, colour, dye, face, pigment, wash*; *ochre-coloured, ochre-brown, -red, -yellow* adjs.; **ochreman** (†**okerman**), a man who works or deals in ochre, a colourman.

c 1586 Ctess Pembroke *Ps.* cvi. ix, The *oker bancks their passage did inclose. 1808 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *One more Peep at R. Acad.* Wks. 1812 V. 379 Welcome, sweet Miss in *ochre bloom. 1894 R. B. Sharpe *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* 34 Forehead and sides of face dull *ochre-brown. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xlvi. 204 Flowers .. of a fainte or *Ochre colour yellowe. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 194 Great-horned Owl. Body variegated and waved with black and ochre colour. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 261 The ore, an *ocher-colored earth, is found evenly deposited upon a hill-side. 1868 J. A. B. *Meta* II. iii. 27 Then see, dear reader, 'fore your eyes The savage in his *ochre dyes. 1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1882) I. 277 You Don with th' *oaker face. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 13 Their lips are as lauishly red, as if they vsed to kisse an *okerman euery morning. 1547 *Life Abp. Canterb.* To Rdr. E v b, That by this *oker marking he may knowe his owne sheepe. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* iv. 93 In such sections it is seen that the *ochre pigment is no longer in minute grains. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 894 A section of the *ochre pits at Shotover Hill, near Oxford. 1882 *Garden* 15 July 52/2 A pretty cut-leaved annual species..with *ochre-red flowers. 1847 J. Wilson *Chr. North* (1857) I. 159 The walls are sordid in the streaked *ochre-wash.

Ochre, ocher (*ō'*kəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To colour, mark, or rub with ochre. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1608 Day *Law Trickes* iv. i. (1881) 51 Where you see a face newly okered tis a signe ther's traffique. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 165 Their arms and thighs Oakred, and dyed with red .. and yellow. 1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* I. 177 With horse-hair wig and ochred cheeks. 1878 J. Guthrie *Heroes of Faith* 51 The ochred skin of the savage.

Hence **Ochreing** (*ō'*kəriŋ), *vbl. sb.*

1896 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 5/1 The yellow ochreing of the Southdowns has been practised for some time.

Ochre, variant of Okro.

Ochreish (*ō'*kəriʃ), *a.* [f. Ochre *sb.* + -ish 1.] = Ochreous 1 and 2.

1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 438 Blood-coloured fragments of ochreish earth. 1875 M. G. Pearse *Daniel Quorm* 2 You met men dressed in suits of flannel stained a dull ochreish red.

Ochreo-, combining form of Ochreous, as in *ochreo-ferreous, -stalactitical, -testaceous* adjs.

a 1728 Woodward *Fossils* I. (1729) I. 235 The Ochreo-ferreous Ætitæ. 1802 Playfair *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 459 These remains are found in..what the Abbé Fortis calls an ochreo-stalactitical earth. 1847 Hardy in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 251 The shoulders and reflexed margins ochreo-testaceous.

Ochreous (*ō'*kriəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *ōchre-us* ochry + -ous: cf. *aqueous, cupreous, ligneous*, etc.]

1. Of the nature of, containing, or abounding in ochre.

a 1728 Woodward *Fossils* (1729) II. 99 A dusky, yellowish, ochreous Earth. ..Ochreous Earth, of a red Colour, somewhat approaching a Pink. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* II. 417 Raw umbre is a native ochreous earth, of a light brown. 1858 Geikie *Hist. Boulder* xi. 222 The red ochreous matter with which the water was charged.

2. Of the colour of ochre; *spec.* of a light brownish yellow.

1750 Rutty in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 471 It exhibited ochreous and green grumes. 1846 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* (1848) I. II. iii. iv. § 2. 242 A brown, bricky, ochreous tone, never bright. 1854 Hooker *Himal. Jrnls.* I. ii. 28 Two species, one ochreous brown. 1900 *Trans. Highld. & Agric. Soc.* 304 The front wings are ochreous-white with a number of black spots dotted over them.

Ochrey, variant of Ochry *a.*

Ochro, variant of Okro, an esculent plant.

Ochro- (*ō*krǒ), comb. form of Gr. ὤχρα, ὠχρός (Ochre), employed in various technical terms, to indicate a pale-yellow or ochreous condition, as **Ochroca'rpous** *a.* (*Bot.*), yellow-fruited; **Ochroleu'cous** *a.* [Gr. ὠχρόλευκος], yellowish-white (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857); **Ochro'nosis** [irreg. f. Gr. *νόσος* disease: see quot.]; **Ochropy'ra, -ty'phus,** yellow fever (Mayne, and *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892).

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 315 Virchow describes as ochronosis a peculiar black coloration of almost all the cartilages and ligaments of the .. joints of the synovial membranes. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* 422/1 *Ochroleucous*, yellowish-white or between white and yellow. 1882 E. Tuckerman *N. Amer. Lichens* 253 An ochrocarpious form occurs commonly in Sweden.

Ochroid (*ō'*krɔid), *a.* [ad. Gr. ὠχροειδής pale-yellow-looking.] Pale-yellowish.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 91 There are two varieties of the disease, the one characterised by the presence of brownish or yellowish white particles, like fish roe (the pale or ochroid form). 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Dis.* xxxvii. 572 Thus we have the white or ochroid, the black or melanoid, and the red forms of mycetoma.

†**Ochroite** (*ō'*krǒɹəit). *Min. Obs.* [Named 1804 (*Ochroit*) by Klaproth, f. Gr. ὤχρα Ochre: see -ite 1.] A synonym of Cerite.

[1804 *Nicholson's Jrnl.* VIII. 207 (heading) Chemical Examination of the Ochroites, a Mineral .. containing a new Earth.] 1866–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 170 *Ochroite*, an impure cerite mixed with quartz, analysed by Klaproth.

Ochrolite (*ō'*krǒlait). [Named 1889, f. Gr. ὠχρός pale yellow + λίθος stone (see -lite).] Chloro-antimonite of lead found in small crystals of a sulphur-yellow colour.

1889 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XXXVII. 500 Ochrolite .. occurs in tabular orthorhombic crystals.

Ochrous (*ō'*krəs, *a.* Also 9 (*U. S.*) ocherous. [f. Ochre, or L. *ōchra* + -ous: cf. *herba, herbōsus.* The spelling *ocherous* is not on L. analogies.]

1. = Ochreous 1.

1757 Walker in *Phil. Trans.* L. 125 All chalybeat waters separate their ochrous parts, when exposed some time to the air. 1802 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 224 The ochrous earth of iron, commonly called red ochre. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* II. 416 Raw Terra Sienna is a native ochrous earth brought from Italy. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 819 The red ocherous soil of their steep sides.

2. = Ochreous 2.

1877 Patmore *Unknown Eros* (1890) 21 Many a haggard stair Ochrous with ancient stains.

Ochry, ochery (*ō'*kri, *ō'*kəɹi), *a.* Also 6 ocrie, 8–9 ochrey. [f. Ochre, *ocher* + -y: cf. *fibry, miry, gory, fiery.*]

1. Of the colour of ochre; = Ochreous 2.

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 27 b, Some Ocrie or yellow as the Marigold. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 297 Stone of a pale ochrey colour. 1766 *Ibid.* LVI. 13 Of a rusty ochry color. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 333 Foreign arid and ochery hills. 1862 Thornbury *Turner* I. 393 Wafts of mist, ochry sails. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 70/2 This bright ochery remnant re-appears on the hickory beyond. 1891 Nisbet *Colonial Tramp* I. 13 Rocks rose-purple, ruddy and ochrey.

2. Of the nature of ochre; = Ochreous 1.

a 1728 Woodward *Fossils* (R.), This is conveyed about by the water; as we find in earthy, ochrey, and other loose matter. 1763 W. Lewis *Comm. Phil.-Techn.* 349 Precipitating the iron nearly in the same ochery state. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 753 Umber, Cologne earth, and different ochry argillaceous earths.

Ocht, Ochymy, Ocian, obs. forms of Aught, Ought, Occamy, Ocean.

Ociositie, Ocious, obs. ff. Otiosity, Otious.

†**Oci'vity.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *oisiveté*, after assumed L. type **ōcīvitās*, f. **ōcīvus*, f. *ōcium* for *ōtium* ease. (The Fr. word really goes back through OF. *oisdif, wisdif*, to a pop. L. *ōciōtīv-us* (=**ōtiōtīvus*) substituted for *ōtiōsus*: see Otiose, Otious.)] Sloth, laziness.

1550 Hooper *Godly Confess.* E vij b, We owe vnto our selues the exchuyng and anoydyng of Idlenes and ociuitie.

-ock, *suffix*, forming diminutives. A few examples of dimin. *-oc, -uc*, appear in OE., as *bealloc* ballock, *bulluc* bullock. In mod. Eng., the chief instance of the dim. suffix is *hillock* (found already in Wyclif); but other examples occur in the dialects, esp. in Sc., e.g. *bittock, lassock, queock* or *queyock, whilock, wysock*, also proper names as *Bessock, Jamock, Kittock*: see Jamieson s.v. *-oc, -ock.* Several names of animals, esp. birds and fishes, have the same ending, and are prob. orig. diminutive; among these are OE. *cranoc, cornoc* (dim. of *cran*), crane; *ruddoc* (*read* red) redbreast, ruddock; cf. the modern (some ME.) *dunnock, haddock, girrock, paddock, piddock, pinnock, pollock, puttock*; also, as names of things, *buttock, hattock, tussock.* In other words (some of which, as *bannock, hassock, mattock*, go back to OE.) *-ock* appears to be of different origin.

Ockam, obs. form of Oakum.

Ockamie, -y, variants of Occamy *Obs.*

Ocke, variant of Ac *Obs.*, but.

†**O'cker, o'ker,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3–6 oker, -ir, 4 okyre, -ur, ocre, 4–5 ocur, okere, 5 okoure, -yr, occar, -ure, 5–6 -our, 6 -ur, okker, -ir, ockar, 6–7

ocker. [ME. *oker*, a. ON. *okr* increase of money, usury (Sw. *ocker*, Da. *okker*), corresp. to OE. *wócor* increase, fruit, offspring, OLG. **wôker* (OFris. *wôker*, MLG. *wôker*, MDu. and Du. *woeker*), OHG. *wuchar* (MHG. *wucher*, Ger. *wucher*), Goth. *wôkr-s* increase, usury (= Gr. *τόκος*); f. a root *wak-*, pre-Teut. *wog-*, perh. ultimately related to *aug-* in L. *augēre*, Goth. *aukan* to add, and to Teut. *wahs-*, wax, grow.] The lending of money at interest, usury. (Usually referred to as a crime or sin.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 202 Þe Vox of ȝiscunge haneð þeos hweolpes: Tricherie, .. Simonie, Gauel, Oker. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xiv. 5 Ne his silver til okir [Wyclif vsure] noght is giuande. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* liv. 11 In thaim failis not okire, for thai aske mare in all thyngis than thai gif. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Adrian* 114 For þe tyme cumis quhene nane Sal gyfte na ȝet ocre be tane. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 53 Throw ocur wold he sylver leyn For nyne schyllyng he wold have ten. *a* 1450 Myrc *Par. Pr.* 372 Vsure and okere þat beth al on. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. (1822) 140 This dett that he wes awand be non payment was ay duplyit on him be usure and okkir. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Prov.* xxviii. 8 He that heapeth together riches by usuries and ocker. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 47 b, Gif he receaves back againe mair nor he gaue; he commits vsurie and ocker. *a* 1651 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) III. 14 Did wickedly receive some gaines and filthy Ocker.

†O·cker, o·ker, *v. Obs.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec. sb.: cf. Sw. *ockra* to practise usury.]

1. *intr.* Of money: To grow with, or as with, the addition of interest.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 326 Þe pine, þet okereð euere: vor sunne is þes deofles feih þet he ȝiueð to gauel, & to okere of pine.

2. *intr.* To take usury; to lend at interest.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 260 God okurih not wih man but ȝif God make þe encrees. 1382 — *Deut.* xxviii. 12 Thow shalt okyr to many folkis, and thi self shal not borwe to oker of eny man.

3. *trans.* To increase (money) by usury; to put out to interest.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 2621 A neyȝt, when men hadde here reste He okerede pens yn hys cheste. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 259 Whi ȝavest þou not my moneie to þe table, to he occurid?

Hence **†O·ckering, o·kering,** *vbl. sb.*, the taking of interest, usury.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6796 If þat þou lenis ani thing, þow ask it noght wit occiring [*v. r.* okering]. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 2465 Okeryng ys on many manere, Mo þan y kan telle now here. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxi. 14 Of okerynge & wickednes he sal hy þe saules of þaim.

Ockere, obs. form of Ochre.

†O·ckerer, o·kerer. *Obs.* [f. Ocker *sb.* or *v.* + -er[1]: chiefly of northern, and finally Sc. use.] One who takes interest for the loan of money; a usurer. (Commonly referred to as a criminal or heinous sinner.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14034 (Cott.) A man quilum was wont Penis for to lene vm-stunt, þis man he was an okerer [*Fairf.* okrure]. *a* 1340 Hampole *Ps.* cviii. 10 [cix. 11] The okyrere ransake all his substaunce. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xxi. 71 (Harl.) He [the rook] betokenyth okerers and false merchauntz. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 297 Of barganars and okerars and lufars of symonee. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 5728 Forniecatoris, and Ockararis. 1591 Jas. I. *Furies, Poet. Exerc.* 1440 The treasures gathered by the paines..sore, Of their forebeers occurrars. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 40 All the gudes and geir perteining to ane ockerer, quhither he deceis testat or vntestat, perteins to the King. 1699 in E. W. Dunbar *Soc. Life Moray* (1865) 31 Under the certificating of being pursued as Occurrers or Userers.

Ockham, Ockro, Ockster: see Oakum, Okro, Oxter.

O'clock: see Clock *sb.*[1] 3 d. **Ocom, Ocopy, Ocorn,** obs. ff. Oakum, Occupy, Acorn.

Ocra, Ocraceous, obs. ff. Okro, Ochraceous.

-ocracy, the suffix *-cracy*, with the combining -o (orig. taken from the stem of the prec. element): in quot. 1894, used as a nonce-word, 'the rule of any class'. So **-ocrat.** See -cracy, -crat.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 180/1 The trade-ocracy and bureau-ocracy must now .. prepare themselves to defer to the opinion of the men of hardened hands. 1894 *Speaker* 14 July 40/2 [To] erect the great pillar of human brotherhood on the ruins of all the 'ocracies'.

Ocre, obs. form of Ochre; var. Ocker *Obs.*

‖ **Ocrea** (*ǫ*·krĭă). Erron. **ochrea.** *Pl.* **-æ.** [L. *ocrea* a greave or legging, worn by foot-soldiers, hunters, and country people.] a. *Bot.* (*a*) A sheath or tnbe round a stem or stalk formed by the lateral cohesion of two or more stipnles; (*b*) The thin sheath surrounding the seta in mosses. b. *Zool.* An investing part or growth similar to this; the 'boot' of a bird (see Ocreate *a.* 2).

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 169 The cohesion of the scarious stipulæ into a sheath, technically called an ochrea, or boot, is sufficient to distinguish Polygoneæ from all other plants. 1835 — *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 308 When stipules surround the stem of a plant they become an ochrea. 1863 Berkeley *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 312 *Ocrea*, a little sheath sometimes investing the base of the fruitstalk, distinct from the vaginula.

Hence **Ocrea·ceous** *a.*, *Bot.*, of the nature or form of an ocrea.

1878 Masters *Henfrey's Bot.* 329 The..plants of this order may be distinguished by the peculiar ocreaceous stipules.

Ocreate (*ǫ*·krĭĕt), *a.* Erron. **ochreate.** [f. as prec. + -ate[2].]

1. Wearing or furnished with an *ocrea*, greave, or legging; booted.

2. *Ornith.* Booted: having the tarsal envelope fused into a continuous ocrea or boot, as in Sundevall's group of Birds, *Ocreatæ*, containing the thrushes, nightingales, redbreasts, etc.

3. *Bot.* Having the stipules united by cohesion into a sheath surrounding the stem.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 169 Apetalous dicotyledons, with .. ochreate stipulæ. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4 (ed. 6) 106 Sheathing stipules, like those of Polygonum, are said to be ochreate, or (better) ocreate.

†O·created, *a. Obs.* [-ed[1].] = prec. 1; booted.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Norwich* II. (1662) 275 A Scholar undertook .. to address himself ocreated unto the Vice-Chancellour.

Ocreo-, Ocrie: see Ochreo-, Ochry.

Ocro, variant of Okro, an esculent plant.

Oct-, form of Octa- and Octo-, used before a vowel, as in Octactinal, Octarticulate, *octammonio-*, see Octa- b.

Oct., abbrev. of Octavo, October.

Octa- (*ǫ*·ktă), a. Gr. *ὀκτα-*, comb. form of *ὀκτώ* eight, with which it varies in some words. Most of the English derivatives of *octa-* appear in their places as main words; the following are of minor importance: **Octachronous** (-æ·krŏnəs) *a. Pros.* [Gr. *χρόνος* time] = *octasemic.* **Octacolic** (-kǫ·lik) *a. Pros.* [Colon[2]], consisting of eight cola. **Octaphonic** (-fǫ·nik) *a. Mus.* [Gr. *φωνή* voice, sound], composed in eight parts. **Octapodic** (-pǫ·dik) *a. Pros.* [Gr. *ὀκταπόδ-ης, ὀκτάπους, -ποδ-* eight-footed], containing eight metrical feet; **Octapody** (-æ·pŏdi), a verse of eight feet. **Octasemic** (-sī·mik) *a. Pros.* [L. *octasēmus*, Gr. *ὀκτάσημος*], containing eight moræ or units of time. **Octastrophic** (-strǫ·fik) *a. Pros.*, consisting of eight strophes or stanzas.

1900 H. W. Smyth *Greek Metric Poets* 195 We might arrange (the passage) in Octapodies.

b. In *Chem. octa-*, *oct-* (sometimes *octo-*) indicates the presence of eight atoms or units of an element or radical, as in *octacarbon*, *octachloride*, *octammonio-*.

1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 425 The octammonio-diplatinic compounds consist of double molecules of tetrammonio-platinic compounds having two or more molecules. 1877 Octachloride [see Octad 3].

Octachord (*ǫ*·ktākǭrd), *a.* and *sb. Mus.* Also **octo-.** [ad. late L. *octachord-os*, a. Gr. *ὀκτάχορδ-ος* eight-stringed, f. *ὀκτα-* Octa- + *χορδή* string, Chord. In mod.F. *octacorde* (Littré).]

A. *adj.* a. Having eight strings. b. Relating to a scale of eight notes.

1760 Stiles in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 737 In the time of the octachord lyre. *Ibid.* 771 Denying that the octachord system could have anything to do with his invention.

B. *sb.* a. A series of eight notes, as the ordinary diatonic scale. (Cf. *tetrachord*, *hexachord.*) b. A musical instrument having eight strings.

1776 Burney *Hist. Mus.* I. 35 Forming then the whole system of the octachord, or heptachord, as I understand it. 1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Octachord*, an instrument, or system, comprising eight sounds, or seven degrees. The Octachord, or lyre, of Pythagoras, comprehended the two disjunct tetrachords expressed by the letters E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E. 1882 *Academy* 15 Apr. 276 His mode of reasoning is ..like the octochord itself, somewhat artificial.

Hence **Octacho·rdal** (octo-) *a.*, of the octachord.

1882 *Academy* 15 Apr. 276/3 The octochordal scale is of great antiquity.

Octactinal (*ǫ*·ktæktəi·năl, -æ·ktinăl), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *ὀκτώ* or *ὀκτα-* eight + *ἀκτίς, ἀκτιν-* ray + -al: cf. Actinal.] Having eight rays; *spec.* belonging to the *Octactiniæ* or *Octocoralla*, sub-class of *Anthozoa* (see Octo-). So **Octacti·nian** *a.* and *sb.*

1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 769 Jickeli suggests..that the Graptolites are possibly Octactinians. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, Octactinal.

Octad (*ǫ*·ktăd). [ad. L. *octas, octad-*, a. Gr. *ὀκτάς, -άδα* a group of eight: see -ad 1 a.]

1. A group or series of eight; *spec.* in ancient systems of arithmetical notation: A group or series of eight characters corresponding to successive powers of ten (analogous to the groups of six figures marking millions, billions, etc. now used).

1883 Sir E. C. Baybey *Geneal. Mod. Numerals* II. in *Jrnl. R. Asiat. Soc.* XV. 48 [The Greeks] had, however, a system of 'octads' and 'tetrads' for expressing numbers of very high value. *Ibid.* 49 By collecting the alphabetical signs in groups of eight or 'octads', decimally arranged.

2. *Math.* a. *Mod. Geom.* The set of eight intersections of three quadric surfaces.

1889 Cayley in *Messenger* XVIII. 149 The eight points of intersection of any three quadric surfaces are an octad.

† b. *pl.* A system of eight imaginaries analogous to quaternions, also called *octaves*. *Obs.*

1845 J. T. Graves in *Phil. Mag.* XXVI. 315–20. 18.. Cayley *Collected Papers* I. 586.

3. *Chem.* An element or radical that has the combining power of eight units, i.e. of eight atoms of hydrogen.

1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* I. 268 Ru[bidium] and Os[mium] form tetroxides (analogous to octochlorides), and may therefore be regarded as octads.

Hence **Octadic** (*ǫ*ktæ·dik) *a.*, of or pertaining to an octad. *Octadic surface* (*Mod. Geom.*), a quartic surface, eight of whose nodes form an octad.

1870 Cayley in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* III. 20.

Octadrachm (*ǫ*·ktădræm), **octo-.** [ad. Gr. *ὀκτάδραχμ-ος* adj., weighing or worth eight drachmæ, f. *ὀκτα-* + *δραχμή* Drachma.] An ancient Greek coin of the value of eight drachmæ.

1876 Humphreys *Coin-Coll. Man.* v. 41 The Edonians coined octodrachms, pieces of eight drachms. 1885 *Athenæum* 28 Feb. 284/1 A silver octadrachm of the town of Ichnæ, in Macedon, and a very fine tetradrachm of Camarina.

Octaedral, etc.: see Octahedral, etc.

Octaeteris (*ǫ*ktăi,ĭtī·ris). Also in Gr. form **octaete·ris.** [ad. Gr. *ὀκταετηρίς*, -ιδ-, f. *ὀκτα-* Octa- + *ἔτος* year. In F. *octaétéride* (1732 in *Dict. Trévoux*).] In the ancient Greek calendar, a period of eight years, in the course of which three months of 30 days each were intercalated so as to bring the year of 12 lunar months into accord with the solar year. So **Octaeteric** (-ĭte·rik) *a.*, of or belonging to this period.

a 1727 Newton *Chronol. Amended* (1728) i. 75. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Octaeterides*, in chronology, etc. the space, or duration of eight years. 1753 — *Cycl. Supp., Octaeteris*, .. in antiquity, a cycle, or term, of eight years, at the end of which three entire lunar months were added. 1846 Grote *Greece* II. II. iii. 353 *note*, The properties of the octaeteric or enneaeteric period. 1862 Sir G. C. Lewis *Astron. Ancients* 38 The octaëteric cycle, attributed to Cleostratus. *Ibid.* 9 Three months of thirty days apiece were intercalated in each of the two first octaeterids. 1899 Warde Fowler *Roman Festivals* 2 In the *octaeteris* or 8-year cycle there were 99 lunar months.

Octagon (*ǫ*·ktăgŏn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 **octagone, octogone,** 7–8 **octogon.** [ad. L. *octā-, octōgōn-os* adj., a. Gr. *ὀκτάγων-ος* eight-cornered, f. *ὀκτα-* Octa- + stem of *γωνία* corner, angle. In F. *octogone* (1520 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *sb.* 1. *Geom.* A plane figure having eight angles and eight sides. Hence applied to material objects of octagonal form or section.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Octogon.* 1660 Barrow *Euclid* IV. xi. *Schol.*, Then will AB be the side of Octagone. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xvi. 84 They [the tents] were octogons somewhat broader towards the bottom. 1757 Pococke *Trav.* (1889) II. 284 A tower at each corner, which .. are octagons. 1868 *Morn. Star* 26 Mar., The ceiling of the room is coffered in octagons geometrically arranged.

2. *Fortif.* A fort having eight bastions.

1706 in Phillips. 1727–41 in Chambers *Cycl.*

B. *adj.* = Octagonal.

1679 M. Rusden *Further Discov. Bees* 81 The form is octagon or eight square. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 134 The octagon buildings at each end. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 316 A .. magnificent octogon hall. 1808 Scott *Marm.* v. xxv, Dun-Edin's cross, a pillared stone, Rose on a turret octagon. 1862 Miss Braddon *Lady Audley* vii. 50 An octagon ante-chamber.

C. *Comb.*, as **octagon-faced** *a.* (after *double-faced*); **octagon-stitch,** a stitch in crochet-work.

1885 Mrs. Burnett *Theo* iv. (1888) 81, I will show you how to do the octagon-stitch. 1892 B. Hinton *Lord's Return* 203 This personage must be octagon-faced, at the least.

Octagonal (*ǫ*ktæ·gŏnăl), *a.* Also 6–8 **octo-.** [In 16th c. *octogonal*, ad. mod.L. *octōgonāl-is*, in F. *octogonal* (1520 in Hatz.-Darm.): see prec. and -al.] Of the form of an octagon; elght-sided.

1571 Digges *Pantom.* IV. xxv. Gg ij, A figure .. enuironed with 6 equiangle Octogonall and 8 equilater triangular playnes or bases. 1782 Warton *Hist. Kiddington* 4 The Gothic mouldings on the faces of its [a font's] octogonal panes. 1812–16 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 17 A .. triangular, square, or octagonal bar. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. v. 40 A little octagonal building.

Hence **Octa·gonally** *adv.*, in an octagonal form.

1753 Johnson in *Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* III. 433 Our cockpit built octagonally.

† **Octago·nian,** *a. Obs.* Of or belonging to an octagon.

Applied to a Dissenting congregation in Liverpool, worshipping in a building known from its shape as the Octagon.

1813 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 225 The best collection of these psalms is that of the Octagonian dissenters of Liverpool.

Octagynia, etc.: see Octogynia, etc.

Octahedral (*ǫ*ktăhī·drăl, -he·drăl), **octo-,** *a.* Also **octaedral, octoedral.** [f. late L. *octa(h)ēdr-os*, a. Gr. *ὀκτάεδρ-ος* eight-sided: see Octahedron and -al.] Having the form of an octahedron; contained by eight plane (esp. triangular) faces.

1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 222 The crystals of Alum are octaedral. .. These octaedral solids are triangular pyramids, having their angles cut away, so that four of their surfaces are hexagons, and the other four triangles. 1796 Hatchett in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 292 Various modifications between the octoedral figure and the cube. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 312 Some detached crystals of octahedral iron. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* iii. 94 Crystallized in cubes and octahedral forms.

b. Of or belonging to an octahedron.

1878 Gurney *Crystallogr.* 88 At each angle of the octahedral face.

Octahedric (-he·drik), *a. rare.* Also **octo-.** [f. Gr. *ὀκτάεδρος* (see Octahedron) + -ic: in

mod.F. *octaédrique* (Littré).] = prec. Also † **Octahe·drical, octo-** *a.*

1657 W. Rand tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* I. 44 The forming of Alum into an octahedricall figure. *a* 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 249 The alum appeared to be .. coagulated in many Octaedrical grains. 1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Octoedrical.* 1847 *National Cycl.* II. 868 Nitrate of barytes appears as octahedric crystals.

Octahedrid (*ɒ*ktăhĭ·drid, -he·drid), *a. Cryst.* [f. as prec. + -ID 2.] Applied to any plane, in a crystallographic system, which intersects all the three axes of coordinates; so called because a group of eight such planes would form an octahedron. Opposed to *prismatoid* and *pinakoid.*

1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* ii. § 18.

Octahedrite (*ɒ*ktăhĭ·drəit, -he·drəit). *Min.* Also octo-. [f. as prec. + -ITE 1 2 b.] Native dioxide of titanium, occurring in crystals of octahedral and other related forms; also called Anatase.

1805 R. Jameson *Syst. Min.* II. 493. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xvii. 149. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 241.

Octahedron (*ɒ*ktăhĭ·drŏn, -he·drŏn), **octo-.** Pl. **-ons** or **-a.** Also 6-8 octa(h)edrum, 6-9 octaedron, 7-9 octoedron. [a. Gr. *ὀκτάεδρον* an octahedron, neuter of *ὀκτάεδρος* adj., eight-sided, f. *ὀκτα-* Octa- + *ἕδρα* seat. In L. *octaëdron*, med.L. *octa(h)edrum* (Dn Cange), F. *octaèdre*, also *octohèdre* (1587 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

Geom. A solid figure contained by eight plane faces; usually, one contained by eight triangles (such as is formed by two pyramids on opposite sides of a quadrilateral base); *spec.* the *regular octahedron*, one of the five regular solids, contained by eight equal equilateral triangles (formed by two equal pyramids with equilateral faces on a square base). Hence *gen.* Any material body, esp. a crystal, of this form.

Truncated octahedron, a fourteen-sided solid formed from the regular octahedron by truncating its six corners, and thus forming six new square faces, while cutting down the eight original triangular faces into regular hexagons.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* xiii. xiv. 406 An octohedron is deuided into two equall and like Pyramids. 1655 H. More *Antid. Ath.* App. (1712) 183 There are Five regular Bodies ..the Cube, the Tetraedrum, the Octaedrum, the Dodecaedrum, and the Eicosaedrum. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 186/2 The Octaedrons consist of eight like sides. 1823 H. J. Brooke *Introd. Crystallogr.* 141 Octahedrons with rhombic bases. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* v. 76 If we take a cube and cut off all the eight corners till the original faces disappear, we shall make it an octohedron. 1880 Cleminshaw tr. *Wurtz' Atom. Th.* 142 The nitrates of barium, strontium, and lead, ..crystallise in octohedra.

† **Octahe·drous,** *a. Obs.* In 8 octoedrous. [f. stem of prec. + -ous.] = Octahedral.

1702 R. Thoresby in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1072 Copper Ore..shot into an Octoedrous form.

Octakis-, Gr. *ὀκτάκις* eight times, as in **O·ctakishexahe·dron** *Cryst.*, a solid figure contained by forty-eight scalene triangles.

1878 [see Hexakis-].

Octamerous (*ɒ*ktæ·mĕrəs), *a. Nat. Hist.* Also octomerous (-*ɒ*·m-). [f. Gr. *ὀκταμερ-ής* in eight parts (*μέρος* part) + -ous.] **a.** *Bot.* Having the parts of the flower in series of eight. (Often written 8-*merous.*) **b.** *Zool.* Having the radiating parts or organs eight in number, as an actinoid zoophyte.

1864 Webster, *Octamerous* (*Bot.*), having the parts in eights. *Gray.* 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 565 Pentamerous flowers and ..those which are truly tetramerous (or octamerous). 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 159 The finally hexamerous Anthozoon passes through a tetramerous and an octomerous stage.

So **Octa·merism,** the state of being octamerous (*humorously*, the state of being in eight parts).

1873 Whitney *Orient. Stud.* 133 Announced .. to form eight volumes .. perhaps the estimated octamerism of the work was meant to be understood in some peculiar sense.

Octameter (*ɒ*ktæ·mĭtəɹ), *a.* and *sb. Pros.* Also octometer (-*ɒ*·m-). [ad. L. *octameter, -trum* adj., a. Gr. *ὀκτάμετρ-ος* (*μέτρον* measure).]

a. *adj.* Consisting of eight measures or feet. **b.** *sb.* A verse containing eight measures or feet.

a 1849 Poe *Philos. Composition*, The rhythm .. of the 'Raven' .. is trochaic, is octameter acatalectic, alternating with heptameter catalectic .. and terminating with tetrameter catalectic. 1889 *Athenæum* 25 May 657/1 'March: an Ode' [by Swinburne], is the only instance in the language of a poem written in octometers. 1900 H. W. Smyth *Greek Metric Poets* 259 The long, swelling octameter.

Octan (*ɒ*ktăn), *a.* [a. F. *octane*, in Paré, 16th c., *octaine*, ad. L. *octānus*, found only in sense 'of the 8th legion', but cf. *quartan, quintan.*] *Octan fever*: a fever in which the paroxysms occur every eighth day (both paroxysmal days being counted).

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 318 Further modifications have been recognised by nosologists as quintan, sextan, octan.

‖ **Octandria** (*ɒ*ktæ·ndriă). *Bot.* [mod.L. f. Gr. *ὀκτώ* eight + *ἀνδρ-* (*ἀνήρ*) man, male: see -ia 1.] A class in the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising plants with eight stamens. Hence **Octa·ndrian** *a.*, **Octa·ndrious** *a.*, belonging to this class; **Octa·ndrous** *a.*, having eight stamens.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Octandria*, ..a class of plants with hermaphrodite flowers, and eight stamina, or male parts in each. 1828 Webster, *Octander .. Octandrian.* 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 69 Octandrous genera belonging to this family. 1880 Sir E. Reed *Japan* II. 43 The flowers are octandrous.

Octane (*ɒ*ktēn). *Chem.* [f. Oct(a-, Oct(o- + -ane 2 b.] The paraffin of the octacarbon series (C_8H_{18}). So **O·ctene** (-ēn) [-ene], the olefine of the same series (C_8H_{16}), also called *octylene*; **O·ctine** (-əin) [-ine 5], the hydrocarbon of the same series (C_8H_{14}) homologous with acetylene or ethine; **Octo·ic** *a.*, applied to fatty acids, etc. of the same series, as *octoic acid* ($C_8H_{16}O_2$), one isomeric form of which is *caprylic acid.*

1872 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VI. 877 *Octane.* C_8H_{18}. This hydrucarbon is one of the constituents of American petroleum. *Ibid.* 710 Hydrocarbons .. Second Series. .. Olefines ..Octene or Octylene, C_8H_{16}. 1877 — *Fownes' Chem.* II. 59 Third Series. .. Ethine or Acetylene Series. .. Octine, C_8H_{14}. 1881 — *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1424 Octoic acids, $C_8H_{16}O_2$.

O·ctangle, *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* [ad. post-cl. L. *octangul-us* adj. eight-angled, f. *octo* eight + *angulus* Angle.] **a.** *adj.* Having eight angles, octagonal. **b.** *sb.* A figure with eight angles, an octagon.

1613-14 Chapman *Masque Mid. Temple* 'aj, A silver Temple of an octangle figure. 1651 J. F[reake] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 253 The other figures, viz. triangle, quadrangle, sexangle, septangle, octangle. 1686 Aglionby *Painting Illustr.* 322 The Octangles which inviron the Ceiling. 1726 Leoni tr. *Alberti's Archit.* III. 4/1 The middle Rays of this Octangle may be called a Pyramid of eight faces.

Octangular (*ɒ*ktæ·ŋgiŭlăɹ), *a.* [f. L. *octangul-us* (see prec.) + -ar: cf. *angulāris* Angular.] Having eight angles; octagonal.

1644 Evelyn *Diary* 22 Oct., A Cabinet of an octangular forme. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 27 An octangular Bowling-green. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. i. iv. 159 An octangular vase of brass. 1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring lore* 147 An octangular ring of iron.

Hence **Octa·ngularness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Octant (*ɒ*ktănt). [ad. late L. *octans, -tant-em* a half quadrant (Vitruv.), f. *octo* eight: cf. *quadrans* Quadrant. So F. *octant*, in sense 3 (1683 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The eighth part of a circle; *i. e.* either (*a*) an arc of a circle, forming one eighth of the circumference, or (*b*) one eighth of the area of a circle, contained within two radii at an angle of 45°.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 69 Thro' the whole octant OA, it is continually decreasing. 1875 T. R. Robinson *ibid.* CLXV. 411 The irregularity of the wind .. varies in each octant.

b. Each of the eight parts into which a solid figure or body (*e. g.* a sphere), or the space around a central point, is divided by three planes (usually mutually at right angles) intersecting at the central point.

1790 Wildbore in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 497 Disposed in the eight octants of a regular parallelopipedon. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 288 The globule [=antheridium of *Nitella*] now consists of four lower and four upper octants of a sphere... Each octant now breaks up .. into an outer and an inner cell. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* ii. § 15 These planes, *YZ*, *ZX*, *XY*, divide the space round the origin into eight hollow quoins or octants.

2. *Astron.* That point in the apparent course of a planet at which it is 45° distant from another planet, from the sun, or from some particular point; *spec.* each of the four points at which the moon is 45° from conjunction with or opposition to the sun, or midway between the syzygies and quadratures.

1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 773 About the Octants from the Aphelion and Perihelion. 1706 Phillips, *Octant* or *Octile* (in Astrol.), when a Planet is in such an Aspect or Position with respect to another, that their Places are only distant an eighth part of a Circle, or 45 Degrees. *c* 1716 Machin in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 275 It will be of great use, if I could have a few places of the moon when in the octants or near. 1787 Bonnycastle *Astron.* xxi. 363 In her third octant .. she again appears gibbous. 1834 *Hist. Astron.* ix. 45/1 (U. K. S.) A third [inequality of the moon], called the variation, .. is greatest in the octants.

3. An instrument in the form of a graduated eighth of a circle, used for making angular measurements, esp. in astronomy and navigation. (In Fr., mentioned 1683 in Le Cordier, *Instruments des Pilotes.*)

1731 Hadley in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 150 The Instrument consists of an Octant *ABC*, having on its Limb *BC* an Arch of 45 Degrees, divided into 90 Parts or half Degrees. 1774 M. Mackenzie *Maritime Surv.* 2 The principal Instruments used in surveying; such as the Theodolite, the astronomical Quadrant, and Hadley's Octant, or Sextant. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 316 Binding himself to divide all sextants and octants by the same engine.

Hence **Octa·ntal** *a.*, of or pertaining to an octant.

1776 Horsley in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 363 If from these .. we reject the octantal days.

‖ **Octapla** (*ɒ*ktăplă). Also anglicized **octaples.** [ad. Gr. *ὀκταπλᾶ*, neuter pl. of *ὀκταπλοῦς* eight-fold, after Hexapla. Cf. mod.F. *octaples* (Littré).] A text consisting of eight versions, esp. of the Scriptures, in parallel arrangement.

1684 N. S. *Crit. Enq. Edit. Bible* xviii. 178 Origen never wrote any Octaples. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 216 St. Hierome had not only the Aid of the Learned Origen (his Hexaples and Octaples) but he himself also was a great Hebraition. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Octapla*, a term in the sacred learning, used for a kind of ancient polyglot bible, consisting of eight columns. 1831-3 E. Burton *Eccl. Hist.* xxiv. (1845) 516 Having succeeded in finding 2 other Greek translations, he [Origen] added them to the rest (the Hexapla); and thus the whole was arranged in eight columns, and was published with the name of Octapla.

Octapodic, -pody: see Octa-.

Octarch (*ɒ*ktaɹk). *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ὀκτ-ώ* eight + *ἀρχή* beginning, origin: cf. Diarch.] Arising from eight distinct points of origin, as the woody tissue of a root.

1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 350 In the heptarch or octarch examples of *L. clavatum* investigated, I almost always found one of the concave plates larger, and of narrow horseshoe-like cross-section, the other smaller and much flatter. *Ibid.* 363 In the species of Trichomanes investigated, triarch to octarch bundles usually occur.

Octarchy (*ɒ*ktaɹki). [f. Gr. *ὀκτώ* eight + *-αρχία* rule, f. *-αρχος* ruling, ruler.] A government by eight rulers; an aggregate of eight tribal or petty kingdoms each under its own ruler: applied by some historians (instead of Heptarchy) to the eight kingdoms reckoned by them to have been established by the Angles and Saxons in Britain.

1799-1805 S. Turner *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. III. v. 190 Eight Anglo-Saxon governments were established. .. This state of Britain has been improperly denominated the Saxon heptarchy. When all the kingdoms were settled, they formed an octarchy. 1854 Milman *Lat. Chr.* II. 91 One of the northern kingdoms of the Octarchy. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Nov. 566/2 His plan for the division of England .. into an octarchy of provinces.

Octaroon: see Octoroon.

Octarticulate, *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *octo* eight + *articul-us* joint: cf. *articulate.*] Having eight joints; eight-jointed.

1856-8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 340 Antennæ octarticulate.

Octastich (*ɒ*ktăstik). Also 6-9 in Gr. form **octastichon,** 7 octo-, octastick. [ad. Gr. *ὀκτάστιχ-ος* of eight verses (*στίχος* row, line).] A group of eight lines of verse.

1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 922/2 When I. Leland the famous antiquarie wrote this welwishing octastichon vnto the said Wolsein. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Octostick.* *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xvii. 143 It is metrified in this Octastick. 1891 Driver *Introd. Lit. O. T.* (ed. 3) 375 Several pentastichs and hexastichs, a heptastich and an octastich also occur.

Octastichous (*ɒ*ktæ·stikəs), *a. Bot.* Also octo·stichous. [f. as prec. + -ous.] Having eight leaves in the spiral row, and thus eight vertical rows in the phyllotaxis.

1870 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 138 A fourth variety of Phyllotaxis .. is the octastichous or 8-ranked. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* 124 Octostichous, or Eight-ranked .. occurs in the Hully, Aconite.

Octastyle (*ɒ*ktăstəil), *a.* and *sb. Arch.* Also octo-. [ad. late L. *octastȳl-us* (Vitruv.), a. Gr. *ὀκτάστῠλ-ος* (*στῦλος* pillar). Cf. mod.F. *octostyle* (1580), earlier *octastyle* (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

a. *adj.* Having eight columns in front or at the end, as a building. **b.** *sb.* A building or portico having eight columns.

1706 Phillips, *Octastylos* or *Octastyle*, a Building that has eight Pillars in Front. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The eight columns of the octostyle may either be disposed in a right line..or in a circle. 1846 Ellis *Elgin Marb.* I. 235 The Parthenon, which was octastyle. 1866 Felton *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. i. viii. 142 The temple is Doric, octostyle, or with eight columns at each end.

Octateuch (*ɒ*ktătiuk). Also octo-. [ad. late L. *octateuch-us* (Cassiod.), a. Gr. *ὀκτάτευχ-ος* containing eight books (*τεῦχος* book); (sc. *βίβλος*) the volume containing the first eight books of the O.T. (Euseb.). In mod.F. *octateuque* (Littré).] The first eight books of the Old Testament collectively; the Pentateuch together with the books of Joshua, Judges, and Ruth.

1677 Hanmer *View Antiq.* 37 Not unlike unto that [style] of Theodoret in his questions upon the Octoteuch. 1706 Hearne *Collect.* 14 Mar. (O. H. S.) I. 204 The first Volume is to be confin'd to ye Octateuch. 1849 Curzon *Visits Monast.* 204 One MS. of the Octoteuch, or first eight books of the Old Testament.

Octaval (*ɒ*ktēˑvăl), *a.* [f. as next + -al.] Pertaining to an octave; proceeding by octaves, or by eights; octonal. (In quot. opposed to *decimal.*)

1884 *Science* IV. 415/2 An octaval system of numeration, with its possible subdivision 8, 4, 2, 1, would have been originally better.

Octave (*ɒ*ktĕv), *sb.* (*a.*) Also in sense 1 (*pl.*) 4 **utaves,** 4-6 **utas,** 5 **oeptaves, optas, oeptas,** 7 **outas.** [a. F. *octave* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *octāva* fem. of *octāv-us* eighth (sc. *dies* day), which superseded the pop. OF. *oitieve* (*witieve, huitieve*), sing. f., also *huiteus, uyteaus*, pl. masc. (perh.:—L. *octālēs*); semi-popular forms in OF. in sense 1 (pl.) were *otaves, outaves, octaves, octawes*, AF. *oeptaves*, whence the early ME. forms in *a.*]

1. *Eccl.* (Formerly always in *pl.*: so med.L. *octavæ*, OF. *huitieves.*) **a.** The eighth day after

a festival (both days being counted, and so always falling on the same day of the week as the festival itself). b. (In later use.) The period of eight days beginning with the day of a festival.

In the octaves answered to med.L. *in octavis* 'on the eighth day' of a festival.

α. [1352 *Act* 25 *Edw. III* (Stat. of Provisors), A les oeptaves (16*th c. tr.* utas) de la purificacion Nostre Dame.] 13.. *Trental of Gregory* (Vernon MS.) 126 Let sei þeos Masses bi 3oure hestes Wiþ-inne þe vtaues of þe festes. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 259 In þe utas [*v.rr.* eotas, eoytaues] of Esterne. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 766 Wtinne þe utaus of hurr' doupter Seynt Ede. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 342/2 Atte the oeptaves of Seynt Martyn in Wynter. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 28 To contynwe sevene nyght aftir tyl the Vtas of my yeerday be passyd. 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 28/2 He appiered not..in the optas of saint John the Baptiste. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 49 b, For eche houre of the day .. and euery daye of the utas. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 174 It is Saint Thomas's Eve, and the Utas of Saint Peter. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* II. Ireland 166 A Parliament was held at Kilkenny in the Outas of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary. *Ibid.* 181 On the Monday after the Outas of Easter.

β. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 323 þat 3ere in þe octabis [*v.rr.* octavas, eotaves, octaves, Higden in octavis Epiphanie] of þe twelfþe day was made a parlement at Londoun. 1432–50 *Ibid.*, In whiche yere a parliamente was kepede at London in the octaves of the Epiphany. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 436/2 Betwyxe the octaues of ester and penthecoste. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 201/2 Driving off the time from the daie of Saint Martine to the octaues following. 1580 Fulke *Against Allen* 356 (T.) Celestine granted from the feast,—and in the octaves, every day, thirty thousand years of pardon! 1688 Dryden *Brit. Rediv.* 21 When his wondrous octaue roll'd again, He brought a royal infant in his train. 1739 Whitefield in *Life & Frnls.* (1756) 169 The Vicar takes care to observe the Octaves of Easter. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 394 A writ of entry was returnable on the octave of St. Michael, which was the 9th of October. 1883 W. H. Rich-Jones *Reg. S. Osmund* (Rolls) I. 80 *note*, The festival of S. Silvester is on December 31, so that it is always within the octave of Christmas.

c. *transf.* A period of festivity.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 22 Here will be old Vtis: it will be an excellent stratagem. 1602 *Cont. Liberal. & Prod.* III. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 355 Let us begin the utas of our jollity.

2. A group of eight lines of verse; a stanza of eight lines (*spec.* = Ottava rima); = Octet 2.

α 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 357 With monefull melodie it continued this octaue. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. xxviii. 492 They have likewise put our compositions of musicke into their language, as Octaves, Songs, and Rondells. 1818 Byron *Let. to Murray* 19 Sept., I have finished the First Canto (a long one, of about 180 octaves). 1881 *Athenæum* No. 2811. 328/2 A group of sonnets..written in the regular form of octave and sestet.

3. *Mus.* (Formerly Eighth, q. v. Sometimes abbrev. 8ve.) a. The note eight diatonic degrees above (or below) a given note (both notes being counted), which is produced by vibrations of twice (or half) the rate; it forms the starting-point of a new scale of identical intervals but different pitch, and thus has the same name as the given note, and is treated in harmony as a replicate of it. Hence, by extension, any of the notes at successive intervals of eight degrees above or below a given note (*second octave, third octave*, etc.). b. The interval between any note and its octave; an interval of eight (or strictly seven) degrees of the diatonic scale, comprising five tones and two diatonic semitones. c. A series of notes, or keys of an instrument, extending through this interval. d. The concord of a note and its octave; two notes an octave apart played or sung together.

Consecutive *octaves*, Hidden *octaves*: see these words. *Rule of the octave*, a scheme, formerly in vogue, of harmonies for the successive notes of the scale. *Short octave*, the lowest octave in some early organs, in which certain notes were omitted.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Octave*, an eighth in Musick. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 299 One Hooper..could so close his lips, as to sing an octave at the same time. 1694 Holder *Harmony* iv. (1731) 40 A Tenth ascending is an Octave above the Third. ..The Octave being but a Replication of the Unison, or given Note below it..it closeth and terminates the first perfect System, and the next Octave above it ascends by the same Intervals..and so on. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 21 The Octave..is the most perfect Concord. 1776 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. i. 3 The Greek scale in the time of Aristoxenus..extended to two octaves. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 396/2 *Octave, the Rule of. Ibid.* 491/2 A complete.. organ should have three sets of keys, and at least two octaves of pedals. 1853 Herschel *Pop. Lect. Sci.* vii. § 97 (1873) 312 The ear..can discriminate tones only between certain limits, comprising about nine octaves. 1876 Hiles *Catech. Organ* i. (1878) 5 Short Octaves only occur in very old Organs. 1887 Browning *Parleyings, Chas. Avison* ii, Ere my hand could stretch an octave. 1889 E. Prout *Harmony* ii. § 33 The division of any string into halves, quarters, eighths, or sixteenths, gives the various upper octaves of the 'generator'. *Mod.* Playing octaves with both hands.

e. An organ-stop sounding an octave higher than the ordinary pitch; more usually called *Principal* (but sometimes distinguished as of a different quality of tone).

1716 *Specif. Organ St. Chad's, Shrewsbury* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 596 Great Organ .. 1. Open Diapason. 2. Stopped Diapason. 3. Principal. 4. Octave to middle C. 1880 E. J. Hopkins *ibid.* II. 492 *Octave*, or *Principal*, an open metal cylindrical organ-stop, of four feet on the manual and eight feet on the pedal...In the Temple organ the two stops, of metal, are called 'Octave' and 'Principal' respectively; the former being scaled and voiced to go with the new open diapason, and the latter to produce the first over-tone to the old diapason.

f. *transf.* An interval analogous to the musical octave; *e.g.* the difference of vibration-period of rays of light or heat whose rates of vibration are as 1 : 2.

1870 Tyndall *Notes on Light* § 254 While..the musical scale, or the range of the ear, is known to embrace nearly eleven octaves, the optical scale, or range of the eye, is comprised within a single octave.

4. A group or series of eight.

a 1806 K. White *Rem.* (1837) 406 Plato's syrens sing not only from the planetary octave. *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* II. 15 James and Elizabeth led the ring and the double octave that evening. 1868 Miss Yonge *Pupils St. John* xv. 240 That Creation was due to an Ogdoad, or Octave of Principles. 1898 *Tit-Bits* 9 Apr. 30/3 The..tallest brother of this remarkable octave stands 6 ft. 11½ in.

b. *Law of octaves* (*Chem.*), the 'periodic law' as originally stated by its discoverer Newlands, according to which, the elements (excluding hydrogen) being arranged in order of their atomic weights, a recurrence of similar properties occurs (generally) at every eighth (or strictly seventh) term of the series.

1887 *Athenæum* 3 Sept. 299/3 Mr. Newlands..provisionally called his generalization the 'Law of Octaves'. .. At length the Law of Octaves, modified and much amplified, emerged as the 'Periodic Law'.

† c. = Octad 2 b. *Obs.*

†**5.** A Portuguese gold coin: the Dobre of 12,800 reis = 3*l.* 9*s.* 11½*d.* sterling. *Obs.*

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 499/1 The Pernambuco fleet..arrived at Lisbon, Sept. 22, and brought..13,740 octaves of gold, and 439,980 crusades of silver. 1775 *Ann. Reg.* 144 Arrived, at Lisbon, from the Brazils, a fleet with 1500 octaves of gold, 200,000 crusades of silver.

6. *Fencing.* (In full *Octave parade.*) The position of parrying or attacking in the low outside line with the sword-hand in supination (if in pronation, it is *seconde*, q. v.).

1771 Olivier *Fencing Familiarized* 25 The octave parade ..is the opposition contrary to the half-circle [now called *septime*], and one of the most useful parades in fencing. 1784 McArthur *Fencing* 12 Octave parade .. is a lower outward parade. 1809 Roland *Fencing* 45 By this method your foil must, for certain, arrive at his body, if he does not change to an octave, or any other parade. 1889 W. H. Pollock, etc. *Fencing* 44 *Octave*, the same as *seconde*, but the hand in supination. *Ibid.* p. xi, Time Thrust in Octave.

7. A small wine-cask containing the eighth part of a pipe, or 13½ gallons.

1880 in Webster *Suppl.* 1881 *Price List*, Importing and delivering Sherries in Octaves.

8. *attrib.* (or as *adj.*) and *Comb.*, as **octave coupler**, a device on an organ for connecting keys an octave apart (see Coupler 2 a); **octave flute**, (*a*) a small flute sounding an octave higher than the ordinary flute, a piccolo; (*b*) a flute-stop on an organ sounding an octave higher than the ordinary pitch; † **octave rime** = Ottava rima; **octave stanza**, a stanza of eight lines, *spec.* = prec.; **octave stop** = 3 c; **octave-stretch**, the stretch of the hand over an octave on a keyboard (in quot. *fig.*).

1880 E. J. Hopkins in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 596 In 1726 John Harris and John Byfield, sen. erected a fine .. organ for the church of St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol. ..The Redcliff organ..contained the first '*octave coupler' that was ever made in England. 1798 Arnot *Let.* in Kegan Paul *Life Godwin* I. 314 Pulled out my little *octave flute. 1852 Seidel *Organ* 20 In 1590, the octave-flute was invented by Compenio. 1700 Dryden *Pref. Fables* Wks. (Globe) 494 Boccace..is said to have invented the *octave rhyme, or stanza of eight lines. 1821 Byron *Lett. to Moore* 1 Oct., A poem, in *octave stanzas. 1887 Colvin *Keats* vii. 149 The octave stanza introduced in English by Wyatt and Sidney. 1880 E. J. Hopkins in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 492 In foreign organs the *Octave stop sounds the first octave above the largest metal Register of Principal (Diapason) measure on the clavier. *a* 1861 Mrs. Browning *Little Mattie* vi, The *octave-stretch..Of your larger wisdom!

Hence **O·ctave** *v.* (*a*) to add strings, as in a harpsichord, giving notes severally an octave higher than the ordinary ones, so as to reinforce the tone; (*b*) to play in octaves (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1885 A. J. Hipkins in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 74/1 Imitation of the harpsichord by 'octaving' was at this time [about 1772] an object with piano makers.

Octavian (ɒktē·viăn). *Sc. Hist.* [f. L. *octāv-us* eighth + -ian.] One of the eight members of a finance committee appointed by James VI in 1595 to have control of the royal exchequer.

1596 J. Carey *Let. to Burghley* 9 June (Bain's Calend. II. 135) Some of the Octaveyans of the Secret Council. *Id.* 26 Aug. (ibid.), I will henceforth send only such as I get from verie good men, as from some of the Kinges Octaveyans. 1596 in Spotiswood *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* (1655) 422. *c* 1602 J. Melvill *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 330 The Kings haill effeares..was put in the hands of aught .. and thairfor named *Octavians*. *c* 1634 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow) 165. 1649 Bp. Guthrie *Mem.* (1702) 5 The Multitude .. would in all probability have..done Mischief, at last to those call'd Octavians, whom they blam'd for all. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* II. 224. 1870 Burton *Hist. Scot.* (1876) V. lx. 299 The battle of the octavians, with the zealots of the Church on one side and the 'cubiculars' of the Court on the other, lasted for eighteen months.

Octavo (ɒktē·vo). Abbrev. 8vo. or oct. [L., abl. of *octavus* eighth, in the phrase *in octavo* in an eighth (*sc.* of a sheet); F. *in-octavo* sb.; Sp. *en octavo.*]

1. The size of a book, or of the page of a book, in which the sheets are so folded that each leaf is one-eighth of a whole sheet. Orig. in L. phr. *in octavo*, afterwards apprehended and treated as Eng. prep. and sb.

1582 Parsons *Def. Cens.* 148, I haue two editions in greeke: the one of learned Pagnine *in folio*, the other of Plantyne *in octavo*. 1607 Middleton *Five Gallants* I. i, Neither in folio nor in decimo sexto, but in octavo, between both. 1619 H. Hutton *Follie's Anat.* Postscr. 59 My head, my muse, I bring to thee to presse..In quarto's forme 't shall not be formed; tut! Pray, trim my head in spruce octavo's cut. 1700 Maidwell in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 313 In octavo .. makes 16 pages to one sheet. 1798 Creech *Let. to Davis* 15 Jan. (Sotheby's Catal.), Pray enquire of Mr. Cadell his determination respecting the mode of printing Burns. I am rather inclined to the Octavo. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iii. § 148. 250 Mattaire .. mentions a book printed in octavo at Milan in 1470.

2. A book or volume *in octavo.*

1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 529 ¶ 1 The Author of a Folio .. sets himself above the Author of a Quarto; the Author of a Quarto above the Author of an Octavo; and so on. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* I. 141 Quarto's, Octavo's, shape the less'ning pyre. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. Pref. 9 Imparting his lucubrations to the world in the shape of one or two octavos. 1850 Ld. Houghton in *Life* (1891) I. x. 445 Wordsworth's new poem..a goodly octavo of blank verse.

3. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*, as in 'octavo edition' = 'edition *in octavo*'.

1704 Swift *Bat. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 248 She..gather'd up her Person into an Octavo Compass. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 529 ¶ 3 Every Octavo Writer in Great Britain, that had written but one Book. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 193 The mosses are..pasted to coloured octavo pages. *a* 1852 Moore *Lit. Advert.* v, Enough to fill handsomely Two Volumes, *oct.* 1862 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* App. ii. 420 In three large octavo volumes. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. p. vii, The latest 8vo. edition of Stallbaum.

Octennial (ɒkte·niăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *octennium* a period of eight years (f. *octo* eight + *ann-us* year) + -al: cf. *biennial*, etc.] Of or pertaining to a period of eight years; occurring, or lasting, during eight years; recurring every eighth year.

Octennial Act, an act passed in 1768 limiting the duration of the Irish Parliament to eight years.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 679 [His] office is octennial. 1769 Ld. Townshend in Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* (1882) IV. 386 The Octennial Bill .. gave the first blow to the dominion of aristocracy in this kingdom. 1847 Grote *Greece* (1862) III. xxviii. 52 The octennial solemnity in honour of the God. 1865 — *Plato* I. iii. 123 An octennial period or octaetêris.

† B. as *sb.* A period of eight years. *Obs. rare.*

1679 J. Leanerd in E. Ecclestone *Noah's Flood* A, I'de an Octenial spend to reach the height.

Hence **Octe·nnially** *adv.*, once in eight years.

1864 in Webster.

Octet, octette (ɒkte·t). Also **ottett, octett.** [mod. f. L. *octo*, after *duet, quartet*: in It. *ottetto*, Ger. *oktett.*]

1. *Mus.* A musical composition for eight instruments or voices. b. A company of eight singers or players who perform together.

1864 H. F. Chorley in Lady Wallace tr. *Mendelssohn's Lett.* (ed. 3) p. xvii, Among Mendelssohn's published chamber-music may be specified an Ottett, two Quintetts, eight Quartetts for stringed instruments. 1880 Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 492 *Octet*, or *Ottett* (*Ottetto*), a composition for eight solo instruments. ..Mendelssohn's Octet for strings is a splendid example. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec. 5/1 Schubert's Octet in F was to be repeated.

2. A group of eight lines of verse; *spec.* the first eight lines of a sonnet.

1879 *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. XI. 459/1 Where is the octet called 'Prospective Faith'? 1896 E. Gosse *Crit. Kit-Kats* 7 No fault can be found with the structure of her [Mrs. Browning's] octetts and sextetts.

3. *gen.* A group of eight persons or things.

1894 *Scot. Leader* 16 Mar. 3 The octette which rowed against Oxford yesterday.

Octile (ɒktoil), *a.* and *sb. Astron.* [ad. mod.L. *octīlis*, f. *octo* eight, after *quintīlis, sextīlis*, etc.: cf. F. *octil* (1732 in *Dict. Trévoux*).]

A. *adj.* Said of the 'aspect' of two planets distant 45° (= ⅛ of a circle) from each other.

1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 759 In an Octile Aspect, before the Syzygies.

B. *sb.* = Octile aspect, Octant 2.

1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 759 When the Octile is before the Quadrature. 1706 Phillips, *Octile*, one of the new Aspects.

Octillion (ɒktī·lyən). [a. F. *octillion* (La Roche 16th c.), f. L. *octo* eight, after *million*: see Billion.] The eighth power of a million, denoted by 1 followed by 48 ciphers. (In U.S., following later French usage, The ninth power of a thousand, denoted by 1 with 27 ciphers.) Hence **Octi·llionth.**

1690 [see Billion]. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVII. 647 The millionth of a grain is a very common dose: and a trillionth, octillionth, even a decillionth, very usual ones.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 28 Jan. 491/1 A quadrillion is the next highest number to a trillion; then quintillions, sextillions, septillions, octillions. 1882 *Knowledge* No. 12. 241 Professor Young uses what we take to be the erroneous American system of notation, saying that the earth's mass amounts to about two octillions of tons.

Octine (*Chem.*): see under OCTANE.

Octingentenary (ɒktindʒɛntī·nări, -dʒentī·nări). *rare.* [f. L. *octingentī* eight hundred, after *centenary*.] The eight-hundredth anniversary of an event.

1893 *Cath. News* 17 June 5/2 The late octingentenary at Winchester.

Octipartition, -reme: see OCTOPARTITION, -REME.

Octo- (before a vowel oct-), combining form of L. *octo*, and sometimes of Gr. ὀκτώ eight. (The Greek form is more frequently ὀκτα-, OCTA-.) The more important combinations of *octo-* will be found in their alphabetical places; the following are technical terms of less frequent use:

O·ctoblast (-blæst) *Biol.* [Gr. βλαστός bud], an ovum at that stage of segmentation when it consists of eight cells. **Octobrachiate** (-brækiĕt) *a. Zool.* [L. *brachium* arm], having eight 'arms', as a cephalopod; octopodous. **Octocarbon, -chloride**: see OCTA-. **Octoceroŭs** (-ɒ·sĕrəs), **Octoceratous** (-sɛ·rătəs) *adjs. Zool.* [Gr. κέρας horn], eight-horned; belonging to the *Octocera*, a name proposed by some naturalists for the *Octopoda* (cf. *decacerous* s. v. DECA-). **Octocorallan** (-kŏ·rælăn), **-coralline** (-kɒ·rălăin) *adjs. Zool.* [CORAL], belonging to the *Octocoralla*, one of the main divisions of *Anthozoa* or corals, characterized by eight chambers of the body-cavity and eight tentacles (cf. *Hexacorallan* s. v. HEXA-); as *sb.* one of these corals. **Octocotyloid** *a. Zool.*, having eight cotyloid fossettes, as a worm. **Octoda·ctyl, -da·ctylous** *adjs. Zool.* [Gr. δάκτυλος digit], having eight digits. **Octode·cimal** *a. Cryst.* [L. *decem* ten], having eight faces on the prism or middle part, and five on each of the two summits; so *Octoduodecimal* (eight and twelve), *Octosexdecimal* (eight and sixteen). **Octode·ntate** *a.* [L. *dens* tooth], having eight teeth (Webster, 1828). **O·ctodesexce·ntenary** *a.* [L. *octo dē sexcentīs* eight from six hundred; cf. *centenary*], applied to a period of 592 years. **Octoduode·cimal** *a.*: see *Octodecimal*. **O·ctofid** *a.* [L. *-fidus* = cleft], divided into eight segments, as a calyx or corolla. **O·ctofoil** *a.* [after *trefoil*, etc.: see FOIL *sb.*[1]], *sb.* an ornamental figure consisting of eight leaves or lobes; *adj.*, eight-lobed (also **O·ctofoiled**). **Octo·gamy** *nonce-wd.* [after *bigamy*], the marrying of eight spouses. **O·ctoglot** *a.* [Gr. γλῶττα, γλῶσσα tongue: cf. *polyglot*], written in eight languages. **Octola·teral** *a.* [L. *latus* side: LATERAL], eight-sided, formed of eight straight lines, as in *octolateral dodecagon*, a figure formed of eight straight lines connecting twelve points on a cubic curve. **Octolo·cular** *a. Bot.* [L. *loculus*, dim. of *locus* place], having eight cells, as a seed-vessel (Webster, 1828). **Octonematous** (-nī·mătəs), **-ne·mous** *adjs.* [Gr. νῆμα thread], having eight filaments or filamentous organs. **Octope·talous** *a. Bot.* [PETAL], having eight petals (Bailey (folio) 1730–6). **Octophtha·lmous** *a. Zool.* [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye], having eight eyes. **Octophyllous** (-fi·ləs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf], consisting of eight leaflets. **Octora·dial, -ra·diate, -ra·diated** *adjs.* [L. *radius* ray], having eight rays. **Octose·palous** *a. Bot.*, having eight sepals (Gray *Struct. Bot.* 1880). **Octosexde·cimal** *a.*: see *Octodecimal* above. **Octospe·rmous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. σπέρμα seed], producing or containing eight seeds (Webster, 1828). **O·ctospore** *Bot.* [SPORE], name given to each of the eight carpospores produced by certain algæ; so **Octo·sporous** *a.*, producing eight spores. **Octo·valent** *a. Chem.* [L. *valēnt-em* having power or value], having the combining power of eight atoms of hydrogen; octadic. †**Octo·virate** [L. *octovir* member of a council of eight; cf. DECEMVIR], a body of eight men, a council of eight.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 791/1 *Octoceratous. 1888 *Proc. Zool. Soc. London* 152 Pleading the cause of an *octodactyle 'Urform'. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Octodactylus*, *Zoöl.* Having eight fingers.. *octodactylous. 1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 206 *Octo-decimal artificial blue vitriol. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 222 [Thomas Lydiat] first contrived the *Octodesexcentenary Period. [Cf. 223 So that the whole period, or 592 Lydiatean years, do anticipate so many Julian ones by five days.] 1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 206 *Octo-duodecimal artificial blue vitriol. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xxxii. (1765) 157 *Laurus*, with an *octofid Corolla. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv. (1794) 341 The exterior calyx..in Hibiscus is octofid. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* xiii. 300 The minute octofid processes with which the leaves are studded. 1886 *Athenæum* 6 Mar. 331/1 An engraved figure of the Agnus Dei..within an *octofoil depression. 1890 MACKLIN *Monum. Brasses* iv. 88 Floriated octofoil cross. 1846 *Ecclesiologist* N. S. III. 70 A piscina with two orifices—one circular, one *octofoiled. 1848 B. WEBB *Contin. Ecclesiol.* 45 The aisle windows are large octofoiled circles. *c*1385 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 33 Of no nombre mencion made he, Of bigamye or of *Octogamye. 1888 *New Eng. Dict.* s. v. *Calepin*, There was an *octoglot edition by Passerat in 1609. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 791/2 Having eight arms or tentacula, as the umbrellæ of the *Favonia octonema*: *octonemous. *Ibid.*, Composed of eight folioles ..*octophyllous. 1890 *Athenæum* 12 July 66/3 A simple *octoradial medusa. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 792/1 *Octoradiate. 1828 WEBSTER, *Octoradiated*. 1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 312 Observed in the *octosexdecimal topaz. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 384 The *octospores ultimately decay unless fecundated by antherozoids. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 247 In *Nectria inaurata* the same hymenium produces ordinary *octosporous asci, and others filled with a multitude of far more minute bodies. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 182. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. Th.* 233 In perruthenic acid and in osmic acid..ruthenium and osmium act as *octovalent elements. 1610 J. FORBES *Rec. Kirk* (1846) 355 The cheiffest of that *Octovirat were ever Papists in their hearts.

Octoad (ɒ·ktoăd). [Arbitrarily f. Gr. ὀκτώ eight.] = OGDOAD.

1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 180 The ever-happy Octoad of the Christian heretics.

O·ctobass. [a. F. *octobasse* (Littré Suppl., *octabasse*), f. L. *octo* eight + *basse* BASS.] A very large instrument of the viol family, invented by J. B. Vuillaume about 1849; it had three strings, which were stopped by keys worked by the fingers and feet.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Octo-bass*, an instrument of the viol family, the low octave of the violoncello. 1889 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* IV. 341 He [J. B. Vuillaume] sent his 'Octobasse'..to the Paris Exhibition of 1849...At the London Exhibition of 1851 he had..his perfected 'Octobasse', for which he was awarded the Grand Council medal.

October (ɒktōu·bəɹ). Also 3–7 **-bre**; in 7 sometimes abbrev. 8bre, 8^ber. [In OE. and mod. Eng. a. L. *Octōber, -ōbrem*, f. *octo* eight (orig. the eighth month of the year); in ME. a. F. *Octobre* (1303 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *Octōbrem*, which supplanted the popular OF. *oitovre*. Med.L. had also the analogical form *October, -imber*, 13th c. F. *Octembre*, Pr. *Octembre*.]

1. The tenth month of the year (according to the modern reckoning).

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 316 Forðon september & october habbað lunam. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10382 Þe verste day of octobre þis conseil bigan. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xviii. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 95/1 Octobre.. is kindelich colde and druye. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 166 b, In the moneth of October this present yere. 1679 *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 190 The Privy Counsell wch wase adjourn'd till ye 2^d of 8bre. 1684 WILDING in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 254, 8^ber ye 6th. 1713 SWIFT *Hor. Sat.* II. vi, 'Tis (let me see) three years and more (October next it will be four). 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* vi, Bright October was come, the misty-bright October.

2. Ale brewed in October. (Common in 18th c.)

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 118 ▸6 Hours he spent.. in swelling himself with October. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 215 He ordered Jonathan to let the evening be passed merrily..with what everyone liked, whether wine or October. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxii. 348 For strong October, five quarters of malt to three hogsheads, and twenty-four pounds of hops. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 533 A great crowd of squires after a revel, at which doubtless neither October nor claret had been spared.

3. *attrib.*, as *October beer*; **October-bird**, name in the West Indies for the rice-bird or bobolink; from the time of its appearance there.

1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I (ed. 4) 28 When Stout or October Beer is to be made. 1793 B. EDWARDS *Brit. W. Ind.* (1801) I. iv. 124 *note*, The most delicious bird in the West Indies is the Ortalan, or October-bird.

Hence **Octo·berist, -brist** *nonce-wd.* [after SEPTEMBRIST]: see quot.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 19 But in comes a gentleman in the fag end of October, dripping with the fogs of that humid and uncertain season.. This is what the Octoberist says of the political interests of England.

Octocentenary (ɒktōsɛntī·nări). [Arbitrary f. L. *octo* eight + CENTENARY. The etymological form from L. is *octingentenary*.] The eight-hundredth anniversary of an event. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* So **Octocente·nnial** *a.*

1889 *Times* 20 June, The programme of festivities in celebration of the octocentenary of the House of Wettin. 1893 *Athenæum* 30 Dec. 911/1 In prospect of the 'octocentenary' of the consecration of Harrow Church, Mr. Busbell has reprinted .. three documents. 1889 *Times* 19 June 7/2 The celebration of its octocentennial day of honour.

Octochord: see OCTACHORD.

Octodecimo (ɒktōdɛ·simō). [For *in octodecimo*, from L. *octodecimus* eighteenth, as in *octavo, duodecimo*, etc.] The size of a book, or of the page of a book, in which each leaf is one-eighteenth of a whole sheet; a book of this size. Abbrev. 18mo.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-T.* (1883) 19 A little dark platoon of octo-decimos.

‖ **Octodon** (ɒ·ktŏdɒn). *Zool.* [mod. L., f. Gr. ὀκτώ eight + -όδων = -όδους -tooth.] a. A genus of South American rodents, resembling rats. b. A genus of coleopterous insects.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 62. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 100 Cuming's Octodon in size and shape resembles a water-rat.

So **Octodont** (-dɒnt) *a.*, having eight teeth; *sb.* = prec. a.

Octodrachm: see OCTADRACHM.

Octodrant, erron. for OCTANT (after *quadrant*).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 372/1 Another sort of semi-Quadrant, or Octodrant.

Octoedral, etc.: see OCTAHEDRAL, etc.

Octogenarian (ɒktoʊdʒĭnē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *octogēnāri-us* (see next) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of the age of eighty years; also *transf.* of or belonging to a person eighty years old.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xii, Blind old Dandolo! Th octogenarian chief, Byzantium's conquering foe. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 73 His papers were recovered.. and the octogenarian author began the work of translation from the Mexican. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* iv. 280 The closing scene of Lord Palmerston's octogenarian career.

B. *sb.* A person eighty years old.

1815 *Paris Chit-chat* xvii. (1816) II. 35 Pity at least is due to a feeble octogenarian. 1841 MISS SEDGWICK *Lett. Abr.* I. 38 Three or four women, octogenarians. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 229 [They] astonish us .. as the production of an octogenarian.

Hence **Octogena·rianism,** the state of being eighty years old.

1883 *Congregationalist* Nov. 902 My brother John and I have lived in the greatest amity for a period approaching octogenarianism. 1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) May 272 The ripening quiet of octogenarianism.

Octogenary (ɒktɒ·dʒĭnări), *a.* (*sb.*) Now *rare.* [ad. L. *octogēnāri-us* containing eighty, aged eighty, f. *octogēnī* eighty each: see -ARY. Cf. F. *octogénaire* (1603 in Hatz.-Darm.).] = prec. A.

a 1696 AUBREY *Lives, de Laune* (1898) I. 216 Being then octogenary, and very decrepit with the gowt. 1823 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 380 A hobby..whose easy amble is still sufficient to give exercise and amusement to an octogenary rider. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1259 After how long a slumber..Was it, he stretched octogenary joints?

b. *sb.* = OCTOGENARIAN B.

1828 in WEBSTER, citing J. ADAMS.

Octogon, etc., obs. forms of OCTAGON, etc.

‖ **Octogynia** (ɒktoʊdʒĭ·niă). *Bot.* Also octa-. [mod.L., f. Gr. ὀκτώ eight + γυνή woman, female + -IA.] An order in several classes of plants in the Linnæan System, comprising those with eight pistils. Hence **Octogy·nious, Octo·gynous** *adjs.*, belonging to this order; having eight pistils.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xiv. (1765) 100 Octogynia. 1846 WORCESTER, *Octogynous*, having eight styles. *London.* 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Octagynious. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 422/1 With Octagynous (eight-styled) flowers.

Octohedral, etc.: see OCTAHEDRAL, etc.

Octoic *a.* (*Chem.*): see under OCTANE.

Octomeral (ɒktɒ·mĕrăl), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. Gr. ὀκτώ eight + μέρ-ος part + -AL: cf. the more etymological OCTAMEROUS.] Having parts in sets of eight, octamerous; *spec.* in *Zool.* belonging to the division *Octomeralia* of *Scyphomedusæ*.

Octomerous, Octometer: see OCTA-.

Octonal (ɒ·ktonăl), *a.* [f. L. *octōn-ī* eight at a time, by eights, f. *octo* eight + -AL.] Proceeding by eights: = OCTONARY A.

1883 L. F. WARD *Dynamic Sociol.* II. 65 The advantages of the octonal system. 1887 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 517 The advantages possessed by a decimal over a duodecimal or octonal system [of coinage].

Octonare (ɒ·ktonēəɹ). *Pros.* [ad. L. *octōnārius versus*, an Iambic verse of eight feet.] A verse of eight feet, an octapody.

1886 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* VII. 399 All stichic divisions of the iambic octonares.

Octonarian (ɒktonē·riăn), *a.* and *sb. Pros.* [f. L. *octōnāri-us* (see prec.) + -AN.] a. *adj.* Consisting of eight feet. b. *sb.* A verse of eight feet.

1891 *Athenæum* 28 Feb. 275/1 Octonarian and septenarian iambic lines. 1892 A. S. WILKINS in *Classical Rev.* May 221/2 In Varro ὄνος λύρας viii. it is a pity not to recognize the unmistakable octonarians.

Octonary (ɒ·ktonări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *octōnāri-us* containing eight, f. *octōnī* (see OCTONAL).]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to the number eight: consisting of eight; proceeding by eights.

1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. iv. § 4 Eight .. compared with seven is a greater number, .. and yet the octonary number applied to nine, is less than the septenary applied to seven material numerables. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 17 In Noah's octonary family, one was a son of Belial. 1845 B. THORPE *Lappenberg's Eng. under Anglo-Sax. Kings* I. 82 Of greater importance .. would be the knowledge of the numeral system in use among the Saxons. I am inclined to the belief that the octonary..was the one followed.

B. *sb.* A group of eight, an ogdoad; a group or stanza of eight lines of verse (esp. used of the divisions of the 119th Psalm).

1535 *Goodly primer*, Commendations Ps. cxix, The first Octonary. *Aleph*... The second Octonary. *Beth.* [etc.]. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* cxix. 1 Pindarus and other Poets had their Ogdoades or Octonaries. *a* 1677 MANTON *Serm. Ps.* 119. lxiii. verse 56. 1882 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. *title*, The whole Psalm proceeds by octonaries.

Octonocular, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *octōn-ī* eight at a time, eight + *ocul-us* eye + -AR: cf. *ocular*.] Having eight eyes.

1703 S. MORLAND in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1322 The Tarantula is an Apulian Spider of the Octonocular kind. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VIII. iii. 401 Most Animals are Binocular, spiders for the most part Octonocular, and some Senocular.

Octoon (*ɒktūˑn*). [f. L. *octo* eight + *-oon* in *quadr-oon*.] Variant of OCTOROON.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiii. 29 The least drop of Spanish blood, if it be only of quatroon or octoon, is sufficient to raise them from the rank of slaves.

Octopartite (*ɒktɒpāˑɹtəit*), *a.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *octopartītus*, f. *octo* eight + *partītus* divided.] Divided into or consisting of eight parts; *spec.* in *Law*, of a contract, indenture, etc.: Drawn up in eight corresponding parts, one for every party: now disused. (In quot. 1854, Of an eighth part.)

1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 561 Sir James Balfour .. brought with him the octopartite indenture signed by Morton among others. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 451 The Lichtenstein, sovereign and subject at once; octopartite possessor of a vote dietical. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 196 This may be carried out on all four sides, and thus become an octopartite vault.

†**Octoparti·tion.** *Obs. rare.* In 7 octi-. [f. L. *octo* eight + PARTITION.] Division into eight (equal) parts.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 34 *Octipartition*, or to divide by 8, is but to take half the quarter part.

Octopean (*ɒktōˑpɪ̆ăn*), *a.* [irreg. f. OCTOPUS; cf. *Briarean*.] Pertaining to, or like that of, an octopus.

1896 *Law Times* CI. 538/1 Attempts .. to escape the octopean grasp of a stringent Arbitration Clause.

Octoped (*ɒˑktŏped*). Also **-pede.** [f. L. *octo* eight + *pes, ped-em* foot.] An eight-footed animal or thing.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 591 The table is standing a most steady octoped on a most trustworthy floor. 1841 LYTTON *Night & Morn.* I. vi. 145 One class of spiders, industrious, hard-working octopedes.

Octopod (*ɒˑktŏpɒd*), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. Gr. *ὀκτώ-ποδ-* (also *ὀκτάποδ-*), stem of *ὀκτώπους* OCTOPUS, in neuter pl. *ὀκτώποδα Octopoda*.]

A. *sb.* An animal having eight feet; *spec.* an octopus, or other member of the suborder *Octopoda* of cephalopods.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 522 The Dibranchiate Octopods. 1839 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 7. 108 When at rest this octopod lies prone on the belly. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 64 In the argonaut, and some octopods, there are blue cells besides.

B. *adj.* Eight-footed.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 26 In the Octopod branch [of the *Aptera*] a further dichotomy takes place. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 246/1 The Arachnidans are octopod.

So **Octo·podan** *a.* and *sb.*; **Octo·podous** *a.*

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 557/1 In the .. Octopodous tribes. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Octopodan*.

‖ **Octopus** (*ɒktōˑpŭs, ɒˑktŏpŭs*). Pl. **octopodes** (*ɒktōˑpŏdīz*), anglicized **octopuses.** [mod.L. *Octōpus*, a. Gr. *ὀκτώπους*, acc. *ὀκτώποδ-α* eight-footed, f. *ὀκτώ* eight + *πούς, πόδ-* foot.] A genus of cephalopod molluscs, characterized by eight 'arms' surrounding the mouth and provided with suckers; an individual of this genus (*esp.* one of the larger and more formidable species).

1758 BAKER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 778 The Polypus, particularly so called, the Octopus, Preke, or Pour-control. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. x. 308 The body of the octopus is small, it has legs sometimes a foot and a half in length, with about two hundred and forty suckers on each leg. 1880 BROWNING *Pietro of Abano* 401 Help! The old magician clings like an octopus! 1884 H. M. LEATHES *Rough Notes Nat. Hist.* 46 Saying that enormous octopuses existed on the western side of Panama, in the Pacific Ocean.

b. *fig.*; usually applied to an organized power having extended ramifications and far-reaching influence, esp. harmful or destructive.

1882 GREG *Misc. Ess.* ii. 37 We are the very octopus of nations. 1893 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 25 Mar. 2/1 The electric octopus. Formal organization of the New England Street Railway Company. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Mar. 2/1 He was an administrative octopus, a cormorant of toil.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 206 Then they laid octopus-limbs on her. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 460/1 An octopus power sought to tear the human limpet from its clinging place. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* i. 9 A strange-looking octopus-like creature.

Octoreme (*ɒˑktŏrīm*). Also **octireme.** [f. L. *octo* eight + *rēm-us* oar.] An (ancient) ship with eight ranks of oars. (In quot. 1890 humorously for 'eight-oared boat'.)

1799 CHARNOCK in *Naval Chron.* I. 132 Ancient galleys, called Triremes, Quadriremes, Quinquiremes and Octoremes. 1890 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/2 There is a bad race between the Trial Eights, and this is how Thucydides would infallibly have described it: 'And when the antagonistic octoremes appeared' [etc.]. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Octireme*.

Octoroon (*ɒktŏrūˑn*). [A non-etymological formation from L. *octo* eight, after *quadroon* (in which the suffix is *-oon*).] A person having one-eighth negro blood; the offspring of a quadroon and a white; sometimes used of other mixed races.

1861 D. BOUCICAULT (*title*) The Octoroon. 1862 J. E. CAIRNES *Revol. Amer.* 17 The mulattoes, quadroons and octoroons .. who now form so large a proportion of the whole enslaved population of the South. 1864 WEBSTER, *Octaroon*, see *Octoroon*. 1891 *Times* 8 Jan. 9/3 The mulatto, the quadroon, and the octoroon are chiefly products of the slavery period.

Octostichous, Octostyle: see OCTA-.

Octosyllabic (*ɒktosilæˑbik*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. late L. *octosyllab-us* (Mar. Vict.), in late Gr. *ὀκτα-σύλλαβ-os* (Draco *De Metris*), f. Gr. *ὀκτώ, ὀκτα-* eight + *συλλαβή*, L. *syllaba* syllable: cf. SYLLABIC.]

A. *adj.* Consisting of eight syllables (chiefly in *Pros.*, of a 'verse' or line of poetry); composed of lines of eight syllables each.

a 1721 GRAY *Corr.* (1843) 256 Octosyllabic, Mixed. 1814 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 2 Jan., Scott alone, of the present generation, has hitherto completely triumphed over the fatal facility of the octo-syllabic verse. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* May, an. 1810 The octosyllabic measure of the Lady of the Lake. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 4/2 [He] succeeded in managing the octosyllabic stanza.

B. *sb.* A 'verse' or line of eight syllables.

1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 116 As flowing a rhythm as may bear comparison with many octosyllabics of our day. 1882 *Athenæum* 27 May 660/3 Scott .. produced 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel', which soon set .. every versifier from Byron downwards writing romantic stories in octosyllabics with anapæstic variations.

So **Octosylla·bical** *a. rare*—⁰.

1846 in WORCESTER.

Octosyllable (*ɒktosiˑlăbˈl*), *sb.* and *a.* [f. L. *octosyllab-us*, after *syllable*: cf. F. *octosyllabe* (1611 in Cotgr.).] a. *sb.* = prec. B.; also, a word of eight syllables. b. *adj.* = prec. A.

1775-8 TYRWHITT *Lang. Chaucer* Note 60, I call this the octosyllable metre, from what I apprehended to have been its original form. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 364 The octosyllable metre, of which modern writers are so fond. 1846 WORCESTER, *Octosyllable, n.* A word of eight syllables. *Clarke.* 1882 SAINTSBURY in *Spenser's Wks.* (Grosart) III. p. lxvi, A poem in octosyllables.

Octoteuch: see OCTATEUCH.

Octrain (*ɒˑktreɪn*). *rare.* [irreg. f. L. *octo* eight, after *quatrain* (in which the suffix is *-ain*).] A group of eight lines of verse.

a 1827 J. M. GOOD in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 1 Twenty-two octrains or discourses of eight lines each.

‖ **Octroi** (*ɒktrwa, ɒˑktroi*). Also 7–8 octroy, 8 octroit. [F. *octroi*, from *octroyer*: see next.]

† **1.** A concession, a grant; a privilege granted by a government, *esp.* a commercial privilege, as an exclusive right of trade. *Obs.*

1614 W. COLWALL in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 151 Those merchants .. much importune the Lords for octroy to make a company. He answered me, that they purposed .. not as yet to grant any octroy. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5920/1 They may obtain an Octroy or Grant for 15 Years.

2. A duty or tax levied on certain articles on their admission into a town (esp. in France and other European countries).

1714 *French Bk. of Rates* 25 Duties called the Octroits, in the City of Roan, upon Sugar, Wax, and Tobacco. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* v. v. § 4 (1876) 520 An octroi cannot produce a large revenue, without pressing severely upon the labouring classes of the towns. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* (1879) 196 The octroi at the gates of towns.

b. The barrier or limit at which the tax is paid; also, the service by which, or body of officers by whom, it is collected.

1861 NEALE *Notes Dalmatia* iii. 41 At the octroi our driver gave out his destination. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* I. 364 This is the criminal Saint-Rambertese Who smuggled in tobacco, half-a-pound! The Octroi found it out and fined the wretch.

c. *attrib.*

1862 THACKERAY *Philip* (1869) II. viii. 119 The *octroi* officers never stop gentlemen going out .. upon duelling business. 1865 *Day of Rest* Oct. 582 Articles liable to the town or octroi tax. 1884 V. STUART *Egypt* 142 The octroi duties are very mischievous and vexing.

Octroy (*ɒˑktroi*), *v.* [ad. F. *octroy-er* (15th c. in Littré), for earlier *ot(t)royer, otreier* = Pr. and OCat. *autreiar*:—L. **auctōriāre* or *auctōrizāre* (through a pronunciation **octoridiāre*: see Halz.-Darm. s. v.) to authorize.] See also OTTROYE *v.*

1. *trans.* To concede, grant, accord: said of a government or appointed authority.

[1292 BRITTON II. xiv. § 3 Si, pur sa poverte, luy eoms ottreyé par sa surté de sa fei a sure sa pleynte. 1477–1546 see OTTROYE.] 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XI. ii, Bacchus octroyed and graunted hym this yfte. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) IV. lxxxiv. 144 The Chief Justice .. thought that all our liberties were octroyed or granted by the Crown.

2. To impose by authority, to dictate. [= Ger. *octroyireu.*] *rare.*

1865 *Fortn. Rev.* I. 505 The doctrine of State rights, though severely stricken, has sufficient vitality to prevent the President from octroying State constitutions.

Octuor (*ɒˑktiuɹɒɹ*). *Mus.* [F., irreg. f. L. *octo* eight, after *quatuor* four (in *Mus.* used as = *quartet*).] = OCTET 1.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* s. v. *Octet*, Beethoven's 'Grand Octuor' (op. 103) .. is an arrangement of his early String Quintet (op. 4), for 2 oboes, 2 clarinets, 2 horns, and 2 bassoons.

Octuple (*ɒˑktiup'l*), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *octupl-us* eightfold, f. *octo* eight + *-plus*, as in *duplus* DOUBLE. Cf. F. *octuple* (1552 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Eightfold; eight times as much as . . .; composed of eight.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1046 The Diameters of Venus and the earth, are in double proportion, but their globes or sphæres beare octuple proportion, to wit, eight for one. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 162/2 The Overseers of the Altar, made all the four sides double to what they were before, so instead of doubling the Altar they made it Octuple to what it was. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 293 To quadruple the distance .. in octuple the time. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 56 Its .. triple or sometimes octuple teguments. 1879 H. W. WARREN *Recr. Astron.* x. 214 The octuple star *σ* in Orion.

B. *sb.* That which is eight times something else, or consists of eight parts.

1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xv. 123 The Octuple thereof is 2.0. 1856 *Illustr. Lond. News* 2 Feb. 110/3 A monster negotiation .. called the 'Octuple', because eight separate Companies were parties to it.

O·ctuple, *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *octupler* (1798 in *Dict. Acad.*).] *trans.* To make eight times as much, increase eightfold.

1837 T. DOUBLEDAY in *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 367 This prolific community had at least octupled itself in forty years. 1893 G. B. LONGSTAFF *Rural Depopul.* 31 In New Hampshire .. the new town populations have trebled the additions to the rural community, and in the case of Massachusetts have octupled them.

O·ctuplet. [f. as prec., after *triplet*, etc.] A set or combination of eight; in *Mus.* 'A group of eight notes which are to be played in the time of six' (Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* 1898).

1852 DE MORGAN in R. P. Graves *Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) III. 338 Then if AB to BC, CD to DE, EF to FA, compounded, also give a ratio of equality, why not say ABCDEF are harmonics? We have then an harmonic quadruplet and sextuplet, and we might have octuplets, &c.

O·ctuplex, *a.* [a. L. type **octuplex, -plic-em* (whence *octuplicātus*), f. *octo* eight + *-plex*, -fold, as in *duplex, triplex*, etc.] Applied to a system of electric telegraphy by which eight simultaneous messages can be sent along the same wire. Hence **O·ctuplex** *v. trans.*, to render octuplex.

1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Mar. 5/2 If the line .. is quadruplexed, the phonophonic instruments will 'sextuplex' or 'octuplex' it. 1893 *Rev. of Rev.* Dec. 606 Mr. Edison is confident of attaining sextuplex and octuplex systems.

†**Octuplica·tion.** *Arith. Obs.* [ad. late L. *octuplicātiōn-em* (Mart. Cap.), n. of action from **octuplicāre*, f. *octuplex*.] Multiplication by eight.

1674 S. JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 25 Octuplication, or to multiply by 8.

Octyl (*ɒˑktil*). *Chem.* [f. OCT(A-, OCT(O- + -YL.] The hydrocarbon radical of the octacarbon series (C_8H_{17}); sometimes called *capryl*. Also *attrib.* as *octyl alcohol*, etc. Hence **Octy·lamine,** the amine of the same series ($C_8H_{19}N$); **O·ctylene** = *Octene* (see under OCTANE); **Octy·lic** *a.*, of or pertaining to octyl, as *octylic acid, alcohol*, etc.

1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 170 Octyl. Capryl. C_8H_{17}. *Ibid.*, Hydrate of Octyl. Octylic Alcohol. Caprylic Alcohol. $C_8H_{17}.HO$. *Ibid.* 172 Octylamine is a colourless, bitter, very caustic, inflammable liquid, having an ammoniacal fishy odour. *Ibid.*, Octylene is a very mobile oil, lighter than water and insoluble therein, very soluble in alcohol and ether. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 333 Octyl alcohol is obtained by distilling castor oil with potash. *Ibid.* 345 Dibutyl or octyl hydride.

Ocular (*ɒˑkiŭlău*), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 oeul-, oecul-, oculiare, 6–7 oecular. [ad. L. *oculār-is*, f. *ocul-us* eye. Cf. F. *oculaire* (R. Estienne 1549).]

1. Of, belonging to, or connected with the eye as a bodily organ; seated in, or in the region of, the eye. *spec.* in *Entom.* Pertaining to the compound eye of an insect (distinguished from *ocellar*).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 12 b/2 The Eye, or ocullare vayne. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 95 Ocular distempers in Horses. 1786 R. W. DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 313 When any one has long and attentively looked at a bright object .. an image .. continues some time to be visible: this appearance in the eye we shall call the ocular spectrum of that object. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 150 Exterior antennæ .. inserted near the ocular peduncles. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* XXXVI. 304 The bluish green image of the wafer is called an *ocular spectrum*, because it is impressed on the eye. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 49 Snails, whose ocular tentacles have been destroyed, reproduce them completely in a few weeks. 1885 THOMAS *Med. Dict.*, *Ocular Cone*, .. a cone formed in the eye by the rays of light, the base being on the cornea, the apex on the retina. 1898 E. E. MADDOX *Ocular Muscles* iii. 65 Our studies of the ocular motions up to this point have been quite independent of the ocular muscles.

b. Used for, applied to, or relating to the eye.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 53/1 A tryede Oculare vnguent. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 83 It's used in ocular remedies. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 120 He hath already begun his Object-Glasses for the mentioned two Ocular ones. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 157 Abraded by the constant .. insertion and withdrawal of the different eye pieces, leaving a .. shining and reflecting surface at the ocular end.

c. Of the nature, form, or function of an eye.

1640 SOMNER *Antiq. Canterb.* 171 The ocular and peeked or pointed form of the arch. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 195 The excellency of that ocular Organ that God hath bestowed

upon man. 1841–71 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 491 An ocular apparatus..composed of two eyes united together.

d. Expressed by the eye; conveyed by the look of the eye.

1627 Donne *Serm.* V. 48 They did countenance that which was said with..ocular applause with fixing their eyes upon the Preacher. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 384 The eyes of men converse as much as their tongues..the ocular dialect needs no dictionary.

2. Belonging to the action of the eye, and hence to the sense of sight; visual.

a. Made or performed by the eye or sight; done by means of the eye: chiefly in *ocular inspection*.

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 382 The Lordis of counsal, be ocular inspectionn, may decern..ony letter, contract..or uther writ, to be false and feinzeit. 1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 13 One's owne Ocular view..will still find out something new. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* § 194 To make the induction of their law a matter of ocular inspection. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xli. (1856) 372 In these regions we have learned to distrust ocular measurements of distance.

b. Obtained by the use of the eye; derived from what one has actually seen: as *ocular testimony*. *Ocular witness*, an eye-witness. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1608 Dekker *Dead Tearme* Div, To hee an Occuler witnesse-bearer of what I speake. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 93 Which will appeare more credible by the modern relations of some ocular witnesses. 1670 Walton *Lives* I. 44 He gave an ocular testimony of the strictness and regularity of [his life]. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xx. 313 Depending on the ocular testimony and remembrance of the witnesses.

c. Addressed to the eye; perceived by or manifest to sight; visible; conveyed to the mind through the actual sight of a thing. (Chiefly, now almost exclusively, in *ocular demonstration* and the like; formerly said also of material things.)

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. x[i]. (Arb.) 98 Your ocular proportion doeth declare the nature of the audible: for if it please the eare well, the same represented by delineation to the view pleaseth the eye well. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iii. 360 Giue me the Occular proofe. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* XXIII. 349 The scar That still remaines a marke too ocular To leaue your heart yet blinded. 1638 Rouse *Heav. Univ.* Advt. (1702) 3 Giving his Testimony, by Ocular Demonstration. 1726 Butler *Serm. Rolls* ii. 27 The Science of Opticks, deduced from ocular Experiments. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 383 Of my zeal you shall have ocular demonstration.

d. Of or pertaining to the sense of sight.

1831 Faraday *Exp. Res.* xliv. 291 A peculiar ocular deception. 1849 Ruskin *Seven Lamps* vi. § 4. 166 It is not a question of mere ocular delight.

B. *sb.* †1. Ocular quality or property; that which is manifest to sight: cf. A. 2 c. *Obs.*

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 70 Its Natures, and not Names; its occults, and not occulars, entitle to the title King.

2. The eye-piece of a telescope, microscope, or other optical instrument.

1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 17 An Amici's achromatic ocular. 1876 Webb in G. F. Chambers *Astron.* 745 The Ramsden ocular is never achromatic. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 84 The objectives and compensating oculars now available for microscopical research.

3. Humorously for 'ocular organ', 'eye'.

1825 C. M. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* I. 164 The queerest looking oculars I had ever seen. 1881 W. S. Gilbert *Patience*, To cut his curly hair, and stick an eye-glass in his ocular.

†O·cularily, *adv. Obs.* [f. Oculary + -ly 2.] = Ocularly 2.

1629 Chapman *Juvenal* Pref., Ocularily to present you with example of what I esteem fit [etc.].

Ocularist (*ɒ*·kiŭlărist). [a. mod.F. *oculariste* (Littré), f. *oculaire* Ocular: see -ist.] A maker of artificial eyes.

1866 *Morn. Star* 18 Feb., French artists..these, not oculists, but ocularists. 1893 Vizetelly *Glances back* II. xxxiii. 249 In several ocularists' waiting rooms collections of artificial eyes were displayed.

Ocularly (*ɒ*·kiŭlărli), *adv.* [f. Ocular + -ly 2.]

1. With or by means of one's eyes or sight; by ocular testimony (quot. 1646).

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. XV. 369 Andrew Thevet in his Cosmography doth ocularly overthrow it; for bee affirmeth, he saw an Asse with his saddle cast therein, and drowned. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. i. 5 Wee are made certain, and do ocularly behold that the thing is truly so. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CL. 22/1 Tender invitation, expressed verbally or ocularly.

2. To the eyes or sight; by ocular demonstration; visibly.

1628 Jackson *Creed* IX. iii. § 1 The other passages in the same psalm were ocularly exemplified and fulfilled in Him. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 58 It is ocularly manifest. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xxix. 247 That the multiplication and colour of the images is owing to the causes now explained may be proved ocularly.

†O·culary, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *oculāri-us*, f. *ocul-us* eye: see -ary.] = Ocular *a.*, 1 b, 2 c.

1600 W. Vaughan *Golden Grone* (1608) I v, Heynous, literall, oculary vntrueths. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 272 Eie-salues, and other ocularie medicines.

Oculate (*ɒ*·kiŭlĕt), *a.* Also 7 occ-. [ad. L. *oculāt-us* possessed of eyes, f. *ocul-us*: see -ate 2.]

†1. Furnished with or possessed of eyes or sight; sharp-sighted; observant. *Obs.*

1549 E. Becke *Matthew's Bible* Ded., He that walketh without this lanterne..be he neuer so oculate..yet he is but blynd. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 221 It cannot be perceiued vnlesse the Anatomist be very diligent and occulate.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 277 An oculate faithfull Narrator. 1660 Burney *Κέρδ. δῶρον* (1661) 115 Kings are as Intuitive Angells to..set a living pattern..before the Oculate Judges, that they may judge righteous judgement, by sight more than by quidditie.

2. *Nat. Hist.* Having eye-like spots or holes resembling eyes.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Oculate*, full of eyes or holes. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge, Raie undulate and oculate..stellarie oculate and clavate. 1706 Phillips, *Oculate*, full of holes like eyes. 1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

†**O·culate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 7 occ-. [f. L. *ocul-us* eye: cf. It. *occhiare* 'to eye, or looke necrely vnto' (Florio). (L. *oculāre* had not this sense.)] *trans.* To set eyes upon; to eye, see, behold.

1609 *Ev. Wom. in Hum.* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Diana bathing herself, being discovered or occulated by Acteon.

O·culated, *a.* Also 8 occ-. [f. L. *oculāt-us* (Oculate) + -ed.] = Oculate *a.* 2.

1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 344 Occulated Butterflies. 1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 152 The oblong, oculated Porcellana..The Argus-shell.

†Ocula·tion. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [n. of action f. L. *oculāre* to furnish with eyes, after *oculus* in sense 'eye or bud' of a plant.] = Inoculation 1.

1611 Florio, *Innestare ad occhio*, to inoculate, to graffe by way of oculation. 1623 in Cockeram. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Oculatio, Bot.* a term for grafting: oculation.

Oculi·ferous, *a.* [f. L. *oculus, oculi-* eye + *-fer*: see -ferous.] Bearing an eye or eyes, as the tentacles or horns of snails, and the pedicels of certain Crustacea.

1856–8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 319 A transverse petiole, oculiferous at its apex.

So **Oculi·gerous** [-gerous] *a.*, in same sense.

O·culiform, *a.* [f. as prec. + L. *-formis* -form.] Having the form of an eye; eye-like.

1828 Webster s. v., An oculiform pebble. 1841–71 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 107 The central ganglion situated beneath the oculiform spot. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Oculiform points*, the marginal corpuscles of the Medusæ..supposed to be visual organs.

Oculimo·tor, Oculimo·tory *a.* = Oculomotor.

Oculist (*ɒ*·kiŭlist). [a. F. *oculiste* (in Paré 16th c.), f. L. *ocul-us* eye: see -ist.]

1. One versed in the knowledge or treatment of the eyes; a physician or surgeon who treats diseases and affections of the eye.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 538 Those whom we call Oculists, that is, such as professe and intend the cure of the eies. 1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 197 It is observed by profest Oculists, that whereas all creatures have but foure muscles to turne their eyes round about, man hath a fift to pull his eyes up to heaven. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 124 ¶ 6 Having consulted many Oculists for the bettering of his Sight. 1866 Miss Braddon *Lady's Mile* XXVIII. 313, I must go at once to an oculist.

†2. One who has good eyes, or uses them well; a sharp-sighted or observant person. *Obs. rare.*

1660 Burney *Κέρδ. δῶρον* Ep. Ded. (1661) 6 As a sacred Oculist that could see to the end of a storm. 1833 *Men & Mann. Amer.* I. viii. 258 The fair oculist continued our fellow traveller.

Hence **Oculi·stic** *a.*, of or belonging to an oculist; practising as an oculist.

1866 *Lond. Rev.* 24 Nov. 569 Manly eyes..beamed upon her without arousing in her mind any but an oculistic curiosity. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Sept. 16 *Advt.* Mr. — — Oculistic Optician. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 9 Sept. 607 Men whose oculistic work seemed to have extended..over a great part of the country.

Oculo- (*ɒ*·kiŭlo), before a vowel **ocul-**, used as combining form of L. *oculus* eye (see -o) in several terms of Anatomy, etc., as **Oculau·ditory,** *a.* [Auditory], having the functions of an eye and an ear together, as certain sense-organs in some Hydrozoa; **Oculofrontal** (-frɒ·ntăl) *a.*, belonging or relating to the eye and the forehead; **Oculomotor** (-mō·ŭtŏr) *a.*, serving to move the eye; epithet of the third pair of cranial nerves, which supply most of the muscles of the eyeballs; *sb.* the oculomotor nerve; **Oculonasal** (nā·zăl) *a.*, belonging or relating to the eye and the nose; **Oculopalpebral** (-pæ·lpĕbrăl) *a.* [Palpebral], to the eye and the eyelid; **Oculozygomatic** (-zigomæ·tik) *a.*, to the eye and the zygoma.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Oculo-frontal*..*O. rugæ*, the vertical furrows in the skin which extend upwards from the root of the nose. 1881 A. M. Marshall in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 78 The third or *oculomotor nerve. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Oculo-nasal.* 1874 Lawson *Dis. Eye* 69 The *oculo-palpebral fold of mucous membrane which extends from the posterior edge of the cartilage on to the eyed. 1875 Walton *Dis. Eye* 847 The oculopalpebral and ocular portions. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Oculozygomatic.*

‖**Oculus** (*ɒ*·kiŭlŭs). Pl. **oculi** (-əi). [L. *oculus* eye, used in technical and transf. senses.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* a. An eye; *spec.* a compound eye, as in insects (distinguished from *ocellus*). b. A spot resembling an eye; an ocellus.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Oculus, Anat., Med., Physiol.*, the eye or organ of vision.

2. *Bot.* A leaf-bud: = Eye *sb.* 10 a.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Oculi, Eyes*, in botany, the gemmæ, or buds of a plant just putting forth. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 802/1 *Oculus*, an eye, i. e. a leaf-bud.

3. *Arch.* a. 'Applied to the large circular window at the west end of a church, common in foreign churches, but not usual in England' (Parker *Goth. Arch.*). b. A round hollowed stone.

1848 Rickman *Architecture* p. xvii, The circular window..in the centre of the west front..was a common feature in the Norman style, and was called the 'Oculus', or eye of the building. 1892 T. F. T. Dyer *Church Lore Glean.* 133 At Waverley Abbey, Surrey, in 1731, there were found in a stone oculus, two leaden dishes soldered together, containing a human heart, well preserved in pickle.

4. **Oculus Christi** (= *Christ's eye*), mediæval Latin name of two plants: (a) Wild Clary or Sage, *Salvia Verbenaca*; (b) a Composite plant, *Inula Oculus-Christi*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 361/2 Oculus Christi, herbe, *hispia*. 1538 Turner *Libellus, Verbena*, ..uerbena supina que uulgo uocatur Oculus christi. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cclv. 628 Wilde Clarie is called after the Latine name Oculus Christi, of his effect in helping the diseases of the eies. 1658 Phillips, *Oculus Christi*, a certain herb very good for the eyes, otherwise called wild clary.

5. **Oculus mundi** (= *eye of the world*), mediæval name of the variety of opal called Hydrophane.

1672 Boyle *Virtues of Gems* Postscr. ii. Wks. 1772 III. 543 Though the *Oculus mundi* be reckon'd by Classic Authors among the rare Gems. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 446 The *oculus mundi*, which has the property of becoming transparent in water, is nothing but an opaque, decomposed opale. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 299 (Calcedony). This is the stone called *Oculus Mundi*.

6. **Oculi Sunday,** a name for the third Sunday in Lent, from the beginning of the introit (Ps. xxiv. [xxv.] 15), *Oculi mei semper ad Dominum*.

Ocum, Ocupie, ocupy (*ɒ*·kiŭm, -pi), obs. forms of Oakum, Occupy.

Ocur, var. Ocker *Obs.*; obs. f. Ochre.

Ocydrome (*ɒ*·sidrōm). *Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *Ocydromus* (Wagler, 1830), ad. Gr. *ὠκύδρομος* swift-running.] A bird of the genus *Ocydromus* (family *Rallidæ*), natives of New Zealand, incapable of flight, but swift runners. So **Ocydromine** (*ɒ*·sidrŏmoin) *a.*, belonging to the subfamily *Ocydrominæ*, typified by the genus *Ocydromus*.

1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 765 The 'ocydromes', curious birds with perfect wings yet incapable of flight. 1896 Newton *Dict. Birds* s.v. *Weka*, The chief interest attaching to the Ocydromes is their inability to use in flight the wings with which they are furnished, and hence an extreme probability of the form becoming wholly extinct in a short time.

†**O·cyme.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *ocimum*, a. Gr. *ὤκιμον* basil.] The plant Basil, *Ocymum basilicum*.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. 1. iii, To these [remedies for melancholy] I may add..Ocyme, sweet Apples, Wine.

Ocypode (*ɒ*·sipōd), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *Ocypoda*, f. Gr. *ὠκύπους, ὠκύποδ-* swift-footed.]

a. *adj.* Belonging to the genus *Ocypoda* or family *Ocypodidæ* of crabs, characterized by long legs with which they run swiftly. b. *sb.* A crab of this genus or family; a sand-crab or racing crab. Also **Ocypodan** (*ɒ*·sipŏdăn) *a.* and *sb.*

1897 *19th Cent.* Aug. 301 The red Ocypode Crab.

Od[1], **'od** (*ɒd*). Also odd. A minced form of *God* (God *sb.* 13, 14, Gad *sb.*[5]), which came into vogue about 1600, when, to avoid the overt profanation of sacred names, many minced and disguised equivalents became prevalent. Very frequent in 17th and early 18th c.; now *arch.* and *dial.*

1. Used interjectionally, by way of asseveration: cf. Gad *sb.*[5] 2, God *sb.* 13. Still *dial.* (with little or no consciousness of its origin).

1695 Congreve *Love for L.* III. iv, Odso, my son Ben come? Odd, I'm glad on't: Where is he? *Ibid.* v. ii, Odd! I have warm blood about me yet. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* I. i, Odd! Sir Anthony will stare! *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* VI. 65 But od, you see, I couldna hae injured a hair of the lovely creature's head. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* Let. x, Od, ye are a clever birkie! *Mod. Sc.* (Roxb.), Od, man, but it's a queer story.

b. In imprecations and exclamatory phrases, as *od rabbit it, od rat it* ('*drat it*, cf. Drat), *od save's*, etc. Still common dialectally from Cumberland to I. of Wight, Kent, and Devon.

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XVI. ii, Odrabbit it. *Ibid.* XVII. iii, When we imagined we had a fox to deal with, od-rat it, it turns out to be a badger. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* I. i, Odd rabbit it! when the fashion had got foot on the Bar, I guess'd 'twould mount to the Box! 1803 Tannahill *Soldier's Ret.* 27 Oddsaffs! my heart neer did wallop cadgier. 1812 II. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr.* ix. *The Burning*, What are they fear'd on? fools! 'od rot 'em! 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Od swinge*, a rustic oath. *'Od drat it, 'Od rabbet it, 'Od rot it, 'Od wite it*, a species of mild imprecation. 1881 *I. of W. Gloss.*, *Odd rot it*, an exclamation. 1887 *Kent Gloss.*, *'Od rabbit it.* 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Odd drat-ut*, an angry expression.

2. The possessive *'od's* (*od's, odds*, also Ads, Uds) occurs like *God's, Gad's*, in many asseverative or exclamatory formulæ. See God 14 a, b, c, Gad[5] 3.

The origin of *'od's* being forgotten, it was written *ods, odds*, or run together with the following word, as *ods-, oda-*.

Among the phrases (now mostly *obs., arch.*, or *dial.*) are *'od's blood, body, bones, death, feet, flesh, foot, life, mercy, truth, vengeance, blessed will, wounds*, etc.; also with diminutives and perversions of words, as *'od's bob, bobs, bodikins, bud* (= *blood*), *fish, 'odslid, odd's lifelings, odsnigs, odsnouns, odsoons* (= *wounds*), *od's-pittikins, pittikins, pitikins* (*pity*), *od's wuncks, odzooks* (= *hooks*), *-zookers* (*-swookers*),

od zounds (= *wounds*), etc.; also ludicrously, *'od's haricots, kilderkins*, etc. (Cf. Bob Acres' fancy oaths in Sheridan *Rivals* II. i.)

1856 Boker *Poems* (1857) II. 66 *'Ods blood! I hate them! 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* (Tauchn. 1845) I. 4 *'Odds bob! I'd desire no better news. 1621 Fletcher *Wild-goose Ch.* I. iii, Hark ye, hark ye! *Ods-bobs, you are angry, lady. 1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourtray Fam.* I. 288 Odds bobs! how you talk! 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 137 ? 2 *Odsbodikins, you do not say right. 1733 Fielding *Don Quix. in Eng.* II. viii, As sure as a gun—this is he—Odsbodlikins! 18.. H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* I. ix, 'Odsbodikins!' exclaimed Titus, 'a noble reward!' *a* 1895 Ld. C. E. Paget *Autobiog.* iv. (1896) 99 '*Odds bones!' said I, 'don't they mean to give any quarter, then?' 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* II. v, *Odsbud, I would my Son were an Egyptian Mummy for thy sake. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* 205 Od's bud, man, you have lived two centuries too late. 1724 Swift *Quiet Life*, Thy wife has dev'lish whims; *Ods-buds, why don't you break her limbs? 1681 Otway *Soldier's Fort.* I. i, *Odds fish I have a peep-Hole for thee. 1823 Scott *Peveril* xlix, 'Oddsfish', said the King, 'the light begins to break in on me'. 1715 Vanbrugh *Country Ho.* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 465/2 *Odsflesh! we shall break all the inns in the country. 1667 Dk. Newcastle & Dryden *Sir Martin Mar-all* v. i, *Ods foot, sir, there are some bastards..that are as well worthy to marry her, as any man. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* x. x. ? 33 *Ods haricots and cutlets! thought I. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* iv. xxiii. (1737) 99 *Odskilderkins, it seems..we are within two Fingers breadth of Damnation. 1742 Yarrow *Love at First Sight* 81 *'Odslid that was ill Luck indeed. *c* 1718 Prior *Better Answer* 12 *Odds life! must one swear to the truth of a song? 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* v. i. 187 *Odd's lifelings, heere he is. *a* 1643 Cartwright *Ordinary* II. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 249 *'Odsnigs, I guess'd so. 1794 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Duck of Richmond's Dog* Wks. 1812 III. 238 And lifted hands..and cried Odsnigs! 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. i. 25 *E.* How many Numbers is in Nownes? *W.* Two. *Q.*..I thought there had bin one Number more, because they say *od's-Nownes. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. viii. (1737) 30 *Odsoons, said Ædituus. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* 114 Od's 'oons, I drank deep last Night. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb* IV. ii. 293 *'Ods pittikins: can it be sixe mile yet? 1826 Hor. Smith *Tor Hill* (1838) I. 173 'Ods pittikins! my master', cried Sib. 1831 Peacock *Crotchet Castle* vii. (1887) 93 *Od's vengeance, sir, some Aspasia and any other Athenian name of the same sort of person you like. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. i. 273 *Od's plessed-wil: I will not be absence at the grace. 1728 Vanbr. & Cib. *Prov. Husb.* I. i, Were Measter but hawf the Mon that I am—*Ods wookers! 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* 394 *Od's wounds! How many are yours? 1785 *Span. Rivals* 9 *Odd's wucks and tar! no, no, bar snaps there. 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* v. ii, *Odzooks I'm a young Man. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xviii. xii, *Odzookers!..I will go with thee. 1835 Hood *Dead Robbery* iv, *Odd zounds! Ten pounds, How sweet it sounds.

b. In *od's me, od's my life, od's my will*, and the simple *'od's, odds*, originating from the foregoing through some confusion; or perhaps (as has been suggested) *'s* is for *save*, but no fuller form appears. Cf. God 14 c.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. iv. 64 Od's-me: *que ay ie oublie.* 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. v. 43 'Ods my little life, I thinke she meanes to tangle my eies too. *Ibid.* IV. iii. 17 'Od's my will, Her loue is not the Hare that I doe hunt. 1632 Brome *North. Lasse* II. vi. Wks. 1873 III. 42 Ods me I must go see her. 1700 Congreve *Way of World* III. v, Odds my life, I'll have him murdered! 1710 *Mischief of Pref.* 3 Odds He's a brave Man indeed. 1763 Foote *Mayor of G.* II. Wks. 1799 I. 179 Odds me, brother Bruin, can you tell what is become of my wife? 1823 Scott *Peveril* iii, Odds-my-life, madam..mine errand can speak for itself.

Od[2] (ɒd, ōud). [Arbitrary term: see quot. 1850.] A hypothetical force held by Baron von Reichenbach (1788–1869) to pervade all nature, manifesting itself in certain persons of sensitive temperament (streaming from their finger-tips), and exhibited especially by magnets, crystals, heat, light, and chemical action; it has been held to explain the phenomena of mesmerism and animal magnetism. Also *attrib.* as *od force*, etc. (Cf. Odyle.)

1850 Ashburner tr. *Reichenbach's Dynamics* 224, I will take the liberty to propose the short word *Od* for the force which we are engaged in examining. Every one will admit it to be desirable that a unisyllabic word beginning with a vowel should be selected..for the sake of convenient conjunction in the manifold compound words. 1851 H. Mayo *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 13 To his new force..Von Reichenbach ..gave the arbitrary but convenient name of Od, or the Od force. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* VII. 295 That od-force of German Reichenbach Which still from female finger-tips burns blue. 1885 H. S. Olcott *Theosophy* 212 So much of light is let into the old domain of Church 'miracles' by mesmerism and the Od discovery.

b. Forming the second element in various derivatives, as *biod* the 'od' of animal life, *chymod* chemical 'od', *crystallod* the 'od' of crystallization, *elod* electric 'od', *heliod* the 'od' of the sun, *magnetod* magnetic 'od', *pantod* 'od' in general, *selenod* or *artemod* lunar 'od', *thermod* heat 'od'.

1850 Ashburner tr. *Reichenbach's Dynamics* 224 Instead of saying, 'the Od derived from crystallization', we may name this product crystallod.

Od, ME. form of Ad *Obs.*, funeral pyre.

Od, obs. form of Odd, Wood.

‖ **Oda** (ōu·dă). [a. Turk. اودە, اوطه *ōṭah*, *ōdah* chamber, hall.] A chamber or room in a harem; *transf.* the inmates of such a room.

1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. IX. 1592 They haue Roomes, which the Turkes call Oda's, but we may more properly (in regard of the vse they are put vnto) call them Schooles.

1684 J. Phillips tr. *Tavernier's Grd. Seignor's Serag.* 2 Four several Chambers, called Oda's, which are as it were four Forms, where they learn..whatever is convenient for young persons. 1822 Byron *Juan* VI. lxxi, Upstarted all The Oda, in a general commotion. 1886 Burton *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 252 The women made ready sweetmeats ..and distributed them among all the Odahs of the Harem.

Odacine (ɒ·dăsəin). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Odacinæ* pl., f. *Odax* a genus of fishes, ad. Gr. ὀδάξ adv. 'by biting with the teeth'.] Of or related to the genus *Odax* of labroid fishes.

Odæum, obs. variant of Odeum.

Odal (ōu·dăl), *sb.* (*a.*) See also Udal. [a. ON. *ōðal* property held by inheritance (Norw. *odal* sb., Sw. *odal*, Da. *odel* now adj. and in comb.) = OHG. *uodal*, also *uodil*, OS. *ōðil*, OE. *ēðel*, *ēdel*, f. root *āð*, *ōð*, whence also OHG. *adal*, Ger. *adel* noble descent, OHG. *ędili*, Ger. *edel*, OE. *æðele*, *eðele* noble.] Land held in absolute ownership without service or acknowledgement of any superior, as among the early Teutonic peoples; *esp.* such an estate among the Scandinavian peoples, or in Orkney and Shetland (where the usual form of the word is Udal, q.v.). Chiefly *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *odal-born* adj., *odal-land*, *odal right*.

In reference to Norway, the Da. form *odel* is often retained.

[1755 tr. *Pontoppidan's Nat. Hist. Norway* 289 Every freeholder in Norway has vanity enough to think himself as good as noble by Odel, or right of inheritance.] 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* I. 77 The most probable opinion respecting the Folcland, seems to be that which regards it as the same with the Odal-land of Scandinavia. 1847 I. A. Blackwell *Mallet's North. Antiq.* 289 Not retainers, but Odal-born freemen. 1860 D. Balfour (*title*) Odal Rights and Feudal Wrongs, a Memorial for Orkney. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. iii. § 24. 52 The homestead of the original settler..with the share of arable and appurtenant common rights, bore among the northern nations the name of Odal, or Edhel. [1886 J. Corbett *Fall of Asgard* I. 93 'A fair odel you have here, Heidrek', said Gudrun. *Ibid.* 136 Olaf Haroldsson..deems himself, in pure odel-right, heir to Tryggvason's kingdom.]

‖ **Odalisque** (ōu·dălisk). Also 7 -ische, 8–9 -isc, 9 -isk. [a. F. *odalisque* (1664 in Hatz.-Darm.), corrupt. Turk. اودەلق *ōdaliq*, f. *ōdah* Oda + *-liq*, *-lik* expressing function.] A female slave or concubine in an Eastern harem, esp. in the seraglio of the Sultan of Turkey.

1681 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Odalisque*, a Slave. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* xxi. 270 He had seen and spoken with one of Mahomet the Fourth's Odalisches. 1798 Sotheby tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 170 A feast..In honour of fair Zoradone prepar'd, Where every odalisc the labour shar'd. 1823 Byron *Don Juan* VI. xxix, He went forth with the lovely Odalisques. 1874 O'Shaughnessy *Music & Moonlight* 28 An Odalisc, unseen, Splendidly couched on piled-up cushions green.

Odaller (ōu·dălər). [f. Odal + -er[1].] A free possessor by odal tenure: = Udaller.

1860 D. Balfour *Odal Rights* 13 The coming shadow of the first feudal grant which menaced the freedom of their Odal soil, roused the long-suffering Odallers into rebellion. 1872 E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* Introd. 31 Every member of the free community was an Ætheling, Adaling or Odaller. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. v. 100 *note*, In the trithing he sees the threefold division of the land allotted to the Norse odallers.

† **O·dam.** *Obs.* Forms: 1–3 ā̆dum, 3 oðem, oðom, 4 odame. [OE. *āðum* = OFris. *āthom*, OHG. *eidum*, *eidam* (MHG. *eidem*, obs. G. *eidam*, now dial. *ēdm*, *ētn*, *ēdn*):—OTeut. **aiþmo-z*: possibly related to **aiþo-z*, OHG. *eid*, OE. *āð*, Oath.] A son-in-law.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xix. 12 Hæfst þu suna oþþe dohtra on þisre byriġ oþþe aþum? *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 Nis þe gist siker of þe husebonde .. Ne þe aldefader of hi[s] oðem. *c* 1205 Lay. 3619 Leir..gret Aganippum: þat was his leue aðum [*c* 1275 oþom]. *Ibid.* 23106 Ich wulle mid me leden: Lot mine oðem. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3768 Lot þat was is oþom þulke kinges neueu was. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2081 Octiatus, Daries' odame, After theose ostes he cam.

Odd (ɒd), *a.* (*sb.*) and *adv.* Forms: 4–6 ode, 4–7 odde, od, (4 hod, 5 *Sc.* oyd), 5– odd. [ME. *odde*, a. ON. *odda-* in comb. in *odda-maðr* (acc. *odda-mann*) third man, odd man, who gives the casting vote, *odda-tala* odd number, in which *odda-* is genitive or comb. form of *oddi* 'point, angle, triangle', whence 'third or odd number'. The root of *oddi*:— **ozdon-* is also that of *oddr* point, spot, place, OHG. *ort* angle, point, place, OS., OFris. *ord*, OE. *ord* point, tip, beginning, origin:— OTeut. **ozdoz*; but none of the other languages have developed from 'point' the notion of 'third or odd number'.

The sense seems to have been extended from the third or unpaired member of a group of three, to any single or unpaired member of a group, and from 3 as the primary 'odd number', to all numbers containing an unpaired unit. But this development was anterior to English use as recorded in documents.]

A. *adj.* **I.** With reference to number.

1. Of an individual: That is one in addition to a pair, or remaining over after distribution or division into pairs; constituting a unit in excess of an even number.

Odd man [ON. *oddamaðr*], the third (fifth, etc.) man in a body of arbitrators, a committee, etc., who, in case of a division of opinion, may give the casting vote; a thirds-man, an umpire. *Odd trick*, in whist, the thirteenth trick, won by one side after each side has won six.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 505 Noe of vche honest kynde nem out an odde & heuened vp an auter & halȝed hit fayre. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. lx. (Add. MS. 27944) And synowes beþ acounted in alle too & þritty peyre & one odde synowe. 1487–8 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* 21 Jan. (1834) 32 Thai hatht tuk Michel Masoun of Aire the oyd man for thaim batht. 1530 Tindale *Pract. Prelates* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 270 That six lords of Almany..with the King of Bohemia the seventh, to be the odd man and umpire, should choose him for ever. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 68 b, They flie two a breast, and the fift or odde Crane..flieth all alone before. 1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 231/1 Quharethrow his hines as odman and owrisman commonlie chosin be bath the saidis partijs .. may gif finall decisioun. *a* 1654 Selden *Table-t.* (Arb.) 41 They talk (but blasphemously enough) that the Holy Ghost is President of their General-Councils, when the truth is, the odd man is still the Holy-Ghost. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 101. 2/1 The Party..got..the Odd Trick. 1837 Lytton *E. Maltrav.* 239 Three to one now on the odd trick. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. v. 62 This fifth was the odd man whose casting vote would turn the scale. 1900 Foster *Bridge* 55 A player should always go over when he has any chance for the odd trick.

2. Of a number: Having one left over as remainder when divided by two; opposed to *even*.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 308 Sa to be in nowmyre ode, It wes nocht til þai dwelte with god; for-thy he wald þai ware twelfe ewyn. *c* 1430 *Art of Nombrynge* (E.E.T.S.) 15 Comȝt the nombre of the figures, and wete yf it be ode or even. 1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* (1575) 170 There is no iuste halfe of any odde number. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* v. i. 3 This is the third time: I hope good lucke lies in odde numbers. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 303 Three, Seven, or Nine Times; as if God delighted in an Odd Number. 1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 80, *m* is the half of any positive odd Number. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 516 It [a wheel] in general contains an odd number of teeth.

b. Numbered with or known by such a number. (The form of expression in quot. 1575 is obs.; we should now say 'an odd number of dog's hairs'.)

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IX. iv. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 91 b/1 An euen monþe answereþ to an odde moneþ and an odde moneþ to an euen monþe. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 230 Some haue vsed in times past, to put a dogges haires odde into an Ash or Ceruisetree. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 145 If you make two such bodies..to run a tilt upon such a line of odd leastings. 1882 Minchin *Unipl. Kinemat.* 25 If the direction-angle of one equals that of the other increased by any odd multiple of π.

c. † *Even and odd*, all included, without exception, one and all; † *even nor odd*, none at all. † *For odd or even*, on any account; *for odd nor for even*, on no account. † *For even or odd*: see Even *a.* 15 c. *Evenly odd, oddly odd*: see quots.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Mathou*) 382 How dar þu þane for hod or ewyn fra þi lorde tak hyre to þe? *c* 1440 *Syr Gowther* 285 Speke no word, even ne odde. *c* 1440, 1460, 1485 [see Even *a.* 15 c]. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* VII. def. 9. 185 A number euenly odde..is that which an euen number measureth by an odde number. *Ibid.* def. 10 185 b, A number odly odde is that, which an odde number doth measure by an odde number. 1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.* I. 450/2 *Evenly Odd Number.*

d. *Odd and* (*or*) *even* (dial. *odds or evens*): a game of chance = *even or odd* (see Even *a.* 15 d).

[1552 Huloet, Euen or odde, *par, impar*, a game much vsed now a dayes amonge chyldren.] 1836 E. Howard *R. Reefer* xii, Playing at odd-and-even for nuts. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xxxvii, They presently fell to pitch and toss, chuckfarthing, odd or even. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Odd-or-even*, a child's game, played by holding in the closed hand one or two small articles, the opposing player having to guess the number.

e. *absol.* as *sb. The odd*, uneven number.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. iii[i.] (Arb.) 85 Your ordinarie rimers vse very much their measures in the odde as nine and eleuen. *Ibid.* 86 This sort of composition in the odde I like not. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 328 Just as the odd is a part of number, and number is a more extended notion than the odd.

3. Used in numeration to denote a remainder or numerical surplus over and above a 'round number' (as of units over tens, dozens, or scores); and thus becoming virtually an indefinite cardinal number of lower denomination than the round number named.

a. in phr. *and odd* preceding the sb. qualified.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 426 Of þe lenþe of Noe lyf to lay a lel date, þe sex hundreth of his age & none odde ȝerez. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 166 b, Had contynued in the English possession, from the yere of our Lord .M. lv. which is .iii. C. and od yeres. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witches.* III. v. (1886) 36 Bodin confirmeth them with an hundred and odd lies. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2356/4 With 200 and odd Pounds. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 109 Two hundred and odd men. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* I. 29 Go into ecstasies over the eighty and odd pigeons.

b. *and odd*, following the sb. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 68 They shall [fynde] ffele ffawtis, ffoure score and odde. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 57 Sex hundreth yeris & od haue I,..In erth, .. liffyd. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 120 The nomber whiche departed..were..five hundreth horsemen and odde wel and warlike. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 134 Distant sixtie miles and odde. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 10 Full one thousand six hundred years and odde.

c. without *and* (chiefly after tens).

1593 Shaks. *Rich. III*, IV. i. 96 Eightie odde yeeres of

sorrow haue I seene. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxv. 202 Forty odde, if not fifty great bubbles of Air. 1703 Marlborough *Lett. & Disp.* (1845) I. 170 We have fifty odd of our troops taken. 1793 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 75 Fleeced of seventy odd dollars. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 159/1 The 1300 odd pages..contain much of extreme value.

d. *ellipt.* denoting age, the word 'years' being understood. *colloq.*

1845 Hood *Faithless Sally Brown* xvii, His death, which happen'd in his berth, At forty-odd befell. 1862 Thackeray *Wks.* (1872) X. 223 At sixty odd, love, most of the ladies of thy orient race have lost the bloom of youth.

4. Used to denote a surplus over a definite sum, or a remainder of lower denomination of money, weight, or measure.

1382 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 268 Of twelve monethes me wanted one, And odde dayes nyen or ten. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 806 The Mexicans divided the yeare into eighteene moneths, ascribing to each twentie dayes, so that the five odde dayes were excluded. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 90 It was 22*s.* 6*d.*; 21*s.* I had been to fetch, and the odd money was my own before. 1873 Hale *In His Name* i. 1 He would relax his hold on the odd sols and deniers.

†**b.** *and odd* or *odd* (denoting an indefinite number) qualifying a sb. of lower denomination. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV*, 32 b, When he had reigned xiii. yeres, v. monthes and odde daies. 1603 Pltowe *Stanzas* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848), Three thousand and od hundred clowds appere. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 43 It is in the latitude of twenty two degrees, odde minutes north. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5213/4, 11 Foot odd Inches in the Hold. 1813 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* I. 434 Thirty-eight thousand odd hundred infantry, two thousand odd hundred cavalry.

†**c.** (*and*) *odd money*, denoting a surplus sum of lower denomination. *Obs.*

1472 John Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 48 Your hyll a lone drawyth iiij mark and ode monye. 1550 Edw. VI *Jrnl.* Rem. (Roxb.) 267 The det of thirty thousand pound and ode money was put over an yere. 1689 Wood *Life* 8 June (O.H.S.) III. 304 [They] broke as many windows as came to 7*li.* and od money. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 93 Pay the Thirty-five Pounds odd Money..; and the remaining Four Pounds odd will be a little Fund .. towards the Childrens Schooling.

d. A surplus of lower denomination of money, weight, or measure (as in b and c) is now expressed simply by adding *odd*.

1742 [see c]. 1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* ii. The proceeds of the exhibition and sale amounted to 47*l.* odd. 1892 *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 52/2 It was orally agreed .. that the amount of such costs should be taken at 63*l.* odd.

II. Transferred senses.

5. That exists or stands alone; single, sole, solitary, singular. Now only *dial.* †*By odd*, separately, by itself, alone (*obs.*). †*All and odd*, all and each, one and all (*obs.*). *An odd one* (*north. dial.*) a single one, one only.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4614 Long pyles.. dide þey make; ffaste yn Temese dide þey hem stake, .. Ageyn þe schipes stod ilkon od. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xx. (*Blasius*) 140 Say nocht of godis, bot of god, Fore þat word afferis ay be ode. *c* 1510 More *Picus* Wks. 28 As he [God] in soueraine dignitie is odde, So will he in loue no parting felowes haue. 1556 Lauder *Tractate* 165 Cause 3our prechours, all and od, Trewlie sett furth the wourd of God. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Odd*, adj. single. 1876 *Mid. Yorks. Gloss., Odd-house*, a single dwelling, amid-land, always gets this name. 1877 *N. W. Line. Gloss., Odd*, .. single, lonely. ..'Odd kitlin, puppy, pig, chicken, stocking' &c. 1888 *Sheffield Gl., Odd*, lonely. 'An *odd* house', 'an *odd* place'.

†**6.** Singular in valour, worth, merit, or eminence; unique, remarkable; distinguished, famous, renowned; rare, choice. *Obs.* (Compared *odder*, *oddest.*)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4097 With Eleuon od shippes abill to werre. *Ibid.* 4165 So od men in armys, & egur to fight. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 189 Ane of þe oddist Emperours of þe werde. *Ibid.* 2121 Þe honouris of þat odd clerke Homore þegrete. *Ibid.* 3783 Kyng porrus..eft had assemblid Anoþire ost of odmen him eft on to ride. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem. in.* (Arb.) 101 For our tyme, the odde man to performe all three perfitlie..is, in my poore opinion, *Iohannes Sturmius.* 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 20 A Gentleman (which..for skill in the Mathematicall Sciences and Languages is the Od man of this land). 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 38/2 He would..haue beene .. knowne for as od a gentleman .. as anie in the English pale of Ireland. 1592 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* lv. 3 Good Robert Scot..Vho, vhill thon livd, for honestie wes od. 1611 Cotgr., *Rebras, Vn entendement à double rebras*, an odde head, a notable wit, a terrible pate. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Wales* (1662) 34 He was an Odde man indeed, for all the Popish party could not match him with his equal in Learning and Religion. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 249 Where were many Neat Tombs; but the Oddest, because New, was one beset with Young Cypress Trees.

†**7.** Not even, accordant, or conformable; unequal, unequal, discrepant, diverse, different. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 138 The word under the coupe of hevene Set every thing or odde or evene. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 162 b, How ferre odde those persones are from the nature of this prince. 1551 Haddon *Exh. Repent.* in Furnivall *Ballads* I. 330 Lorde! that their lyves were nothing od Vnto their sayenge that they tell! 1556 Robinson tr. *More's Utopia* (ed. 2) Transl. to Rdr., The successe and our intente proue thinges farre odde. 1596 Roydon *Elegy on Sidney's Astrophel* v, Upon the branches of those trees, The airie-winged people sat, Distinguished in od degrees, One sort is this, another that.

†**b.** Not even or 'square', having a balance on the wrong side. *To be odd with*, to fail of being 'even' or 'quits' with. Cf. Even *a.* 10, 10 c. *Obs.*

1450–70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 734 Than said bernys bald, .. We sal evin that is od, or end in the pane. *a* 1529 Skelton *Agst. Garnesche* Wks. 1843 I. 120, I caste me nat to be od With neythyr of yow tewyne.

†**c.** At variance or strife; at odds (*with*). *rare.*

1562 Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* 191 Thrift and thou art od. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 265 The generall state I feare, Can scarce intreat you to be odde with him.

8. Extraneous or additional to what is reckoned or taken into account; hence, That is not, or cannot be, reckoned, included, or co-ordinated with other things; not belonging to any particular total, set, or group; not forming part of a regular series; unconnected; irregular; casual. Also, in weakened sense, merely conveying a notion of indefiniteness or fortuity, esp. with indef. adjs., as *some odd* (= 'some or other'), *any odd* (= 'any chance', 'any stray'). *Odd ends, odd things*, odds and ends (see Odds *sb.* 7).

a 1450 Myrc 198 Loke also they make non odde weddynge. *a* 1500 *MS. Ashmole* 344 (Bodl.) ff. 22 Thus shalt thou bryng in þi odde drawghtes in cas þu be a drawght behynde. 1567 Harman *Caveat* 62 There sekinge aboute for odde endes, [he] at length founde a lytle whystell of sylver. 1577 Harrison *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 150 Bridales, purifications of women, and such od meetings. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 286 Vnhoneste sparing of euerie odd halfepenie. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 337 Odde old (*Qo.* (1597) old odde) ends, stolne forth of holy writ. 1656 Cowley *Pindar. Odes, Brutus* v, When we see perish thus by odd Events, Ill men, and wretched Accidents, The best Cause. *a* 1700 Plume *Life Bp. Hacket* (1865) 137 He often said.. many years before his death, that some odd October would part us. 1707 W. Funnell *Voy. round World* 33 This second Prize, after we had taken out a few odd Things, was ..dismist. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XII. ix. *heading*, Containing little more than a few odd observations. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 131 Odd rain-drops damp'd his face. 1871 C. Gibbon *Lack of Gold* i, They had come to see what odd pence they could pick up. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.* s.v., An *odd child* is an illegitimate child.

b. Of a place: Situated apart from the general body of places; out of the way; in phr. *odd corner* (*angle*) (see Corner *sb.*1 6), and *dial.*

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 402 Being but a private man, and shutt up close in an odde corner. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 28 Vs to this od corner thee wynd tempestuus hurled. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 223 In an odde Angle of the Isle. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 645 He was constrained to..seeke odde corners for his safety. 1832 Tennyson *Miller's D.* 68 From some odd corner of the brain.

c. Of an interval of time: Occurring casually between times of fixed occupation.

1644 Milton *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 100/2 They may have easily learned at any odd hour the Italian tongue. 1819 Arnold *Let.* in Stanley *Life* (1844) I. ii. 61, I fear I..do not make the most of all the odd five and ten minutes' spaces which I get in the course of the day. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* v. vii, He..bought a 'Peerage', and it became his favourite study at odd quarters of an hour. 1893 Jessopp *Stud. by Recluse* Pref. 9 The great teachers are not they who pick up their knowledge at odd moments.

d. Not forming part of a regular course of work, as *odd job*, a casual disconnected piece of work. Hence *odd-jobber*, *odd-job man*, one who does odd jobs, and similarly *odd man*, *lad*, *hand*, etc.

1859 Dickens *T. Two Cities* II. i, Outside Tellson's..was an odd-job man. 18.. Mrs. Stofford *Pilot's Wife*, Pottering ..about the house, and finding little odd jobs to attend to. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Odd jobs*, various small things on a farm, or in a large household, which require doing, but belong to no person's regular work. 1886 H. F. Lester *Under two Fig Trees* 99 All that the odd-jobber did was to stack the soil. 1892 W. S. Gilbert *Foggerty's Fairy* 161 A chambermaid and a nondescript odd-man constituted her staff of assistants. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Odd-laddy*, a boy kept on farms to do odd..jobs, such as carting turnips, manure, etc. The horse he drives is called the odd-horse; his cart the odd-cart, etc.

e. Forming part of an incomplete pair or set.

1746 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 105 Calling odd man! as the hackney chairmen do when they want a partner. 1757 Mills in *Phil. Trans.* L. 108 It melted .. a pair of sheepshears, and some odd brass buckles and candlesticks that lay on the wall. 1764 Foote *Patron* I. (1781) 25 With what stock did you trade? I can give you the catalogue... Two odd volumes of Swift; the Life of Moll Flanders [etc.]. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 229 Sellers of odd numbers of periodicals and broadsheets. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* iii, Odd volumes of dismal books.

†**f.** Extra; given over and above. *Obs.*

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. ii. 185, I will win for him if I can: if not, Ile gaine nothing but my shame, and the odde hits. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. iii. 349 You shall haue 40 shillings and an odde pottle of wine.

9. Differing in character from what is ordinary, usual, or normal; out of the ordinary course; extraordinary, strange. (Compared *odder*, *oddest.*)

a 1592 H. Smith *Serm.* Wks. 1866 II. 84 Amongst the heathen they had many odd conceits. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 61 If she be mad..Her madnesse hath the oddest frame of sense. 1679 L. Addison *1st St. Mahumedism* A ij b, Though many odde things are here set down of this Imposter, yet they are all own'd by his Sectaries. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 72 ¶ 2 He was a Member of the Everlasting Club. So very odd a Title raised my curiosity. 1772 T. Simpson *Vermin-Killer* i, Some may think it odd for a man to sit down and write on so trifling a subject as vermin. 1852 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* III. xiii. 243 An odd circumstance is that the oak-leaves this year are falling as soon as those of the elm. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. ix. 333 *note*, It is odd that they are not spoken of. *Mod.* I know something still odder than that.

b. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Strange in behaviour or appearance; peculiar; eccentric.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. i. 15 He is too picked, too spruce, too affected, too odde, as it were. 1599 — *Much Ado* III. i. 72 So odde, and from all fashions, As Beatrice is. 1679 L. Addison *1st St. Mahumedism* 33 Going up and down after an odd distracted manner. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 14 ¶ 1 An odd Fellow, whose Face I have often seen at the Playhouse, gave me the following Letter. 1741 Fielding *Conversation* Wks. 1784 IX. 369 One of these [philosophers], when he appears..among us, is distinguished..by the name of an odd fellow. 1796 Nelson 18 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 243 Maurice Suckling..may be odd, but I believe none will do more real good with the estate. 1882 Ouida *Maremma* I. 38 The village people thought her odd, and were a little afraid of her.

c. Of material things: Strange in appearance, fantastic, grotesque.

1613–39 I. Jones in Leoni *Palla dio's Archit.* (1742) II. 50 This Basement..does well enough; not but that it is something odd. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 517 He busied himself in making a Chest with 4 boards..It was but an ill shaped odd thing. 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 484 In the garden of the château is an odd, many-sided building, resembling a Chinese temple. 1858 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 66 It is the oddest carriage in the world.

B. *sb.* (elliptical use of the *adj.*)

a. An odd thing; that which is odd. **b.** *Golf.* (See quot. 1881. **c.** *dial.* A small point of land (= ON. *oddi*, *oddr.*)

1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* II. vii. (1849) 63, I have now and then meddled with an odd or an end. 1833 Macaulay *Ess., H. Walpole* (1887) 288 With the Sublime and the Beautiful Walpole had nothing to do..the Odd was his peculiar domain. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Odd*, n. a small point of land or promontory; as 'Green Odd'. 1881 *Golfer's Handbook* 35 (Jam. Suppl.) (1) 'An odd', 'two odds', etc. per hole, means the handicap given to a weak opponent by deducting one, two, etc. strokes from his total every hole. (2) To have played 'the odd' is to have played one stroke more than your adversary. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Nov. 10/2 Mr. Douglas English contributes an interesting preface on 'The Photography of the Odd', with some excellent pictures —tree frog, caterpillar, dormouse, and so on.

C. *adv.* and quasi-*adv.*

†**1.** In a singular or unusual degree, extraordinarily, eminently; absolutely, completely. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7466 His armour was od good. *Ibid.* 10839 Pantasilia..That honerable Ector od myche louyt. *Ibid.* 9597 Deffibus..Pletid vnto Paris..Whether the Duke were od dede. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 159 These kynges were odde noble knyghtes.

2. quasi-*adv.* in various senses: see the adj.

1567 P. Beverley *Verses* in *Fenton's Trag. Disc.*, Wherin he lives so odde from right and lawe. 1579 E. Hake *Newes out of Fowles Churchyarde* vi, I meane professors of the trueth, How far yet live they od! 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. v. 170 How strange or odde so ere I beare my selfe. 1876 'P. Pyper' *Mr. Gray and Neighbours*, 'We lives odd, yer honour, in a tent'. 'Living odd'..means in Marshland phraseology living in a house standing by itself.

D. *Comb.*

1. General comb. of the adj.: **a.** parasynthetic, as (sense 2) *odd-numbered*, *-toed* adjs.; (sense 9) *odd-conceited* (†*odd-ceited*), *-humoured*, *-mannered*, *-peaked*, *-shaped*, *-sighted* adjs.

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. vii. 46 He knit it vp in silken strings, With twentie *od-conceited true-loue knots. 1641 Brome *Joviall Crew* IV. i. Wks. 1873 III. 423, I have heard much of this old od-ceited Justice Clack. 1665 Needham *Med. Medicinæ* 41 If an *odd-humor'd disease happen. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 235 Placing two settlers on homesteads on each even-numbered section and also two settlers on each *odd-numbered section. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* VI. 293 A number of *odd shaped animals. 1690 Bentley *Phal.* 505 What an *odd sighted Examiner I have to deal with; that..can see in Books what never was there. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 424 The hind feet are *odd-toed.

b. the adj. or adv. with a pple., as *odd-contrived*, *-looking*, *-sounding*, *-thinking*, *-turned* adjs.

a 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 127 If he delighteth in *odd contrived phancies. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* VI. 99 This *odd-looking animal. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 45 Such far-fetch'd and *odd-sounding expressions. 1717 Prior *Alma* III. 47 Some *odd-thinking youth, Less friend to doctrine than to troth. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 47 He had an *odd-turned mind, and a bad heart.

2. Special comb.: **odd-and-end** *a.*, promiscuous, miscellaneous, consisting of odds and ends: see Odds 7; **odd-come-short**, a short length of cloth forming the end of a piece; an odd remainder or fragment; *pl.* odds and ends; **odd-come-shortly**, some day or other in the near future; **odd-horse**, **odd-man-out**, modes of singling out, by tossing or the like, one person from among three or more, to perform some part, pay the reckoning (hence *to go the odd man*), etc.; **odd-man-wins**, a gambling game in which three toss coins, and the one who tosses with a different result from the two others, wins; **odd-mark**, 'that portion of the arable land of a farm set apart for a particular crop, as it comes in order of rotation under the customary cultivation of the farm' (Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*); **odd-pinnate** *a.*, pinnate (as a leaf) with an odd terminal leaflet, imparipinnate. See also Oddfellow, Oddwoman.

1863 N. Macleod *Remin. Highland Parish* ii, A little world of its own, to which wandering pipers, parish fools.,

with all sorts of *odd-and-end characters came. 1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* III. 316 Some supplementary parcels, and what elderly ladies in country towns call '*odd-come-shorts'. 1873 Rhoda Broughton *Nancy* I. 79 A dinner-party .. a squire or two, a squiress or two, a curate or two—such odd-come-shorts as can be got together..at briefest notice. 1876 — *Joan* (1877) 46 An old laurel tree, into which every odd-come-short that the family has not known where else to deposit..has been put. 1738 Swift *Polite Convers.* i, *Col.* Miss, when will you be married? *Miss.* One of these *odd-come-shortly's, colonel. 1821 Scott *Lett.* II. 110, I will write her a long letter one of these odd-come-shortlys. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XIX. 115 No cards, dice, *odd-horse, or tossing-up to be permitted. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xxxvi, Going the *odd man or plain Newmarket for fruit, ginger beer. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Feb. 128/2 The good luck which attends us in the political '*odd-man-out' game. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 5 Dec. 6/1 At coin-spinning the game generally played is '*odd man wins'. 1805 Duncombe in *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* (1853) XIV. II. 455 Nearly one third of the arable land is constantly under the culture of wheat, and that third, during its preparation for the seed, is termed the *odd mark. 1855 *Ibid.* XVI. II. 557 Supposing his oddmark of wheat about 20 acres..he sacrificed the full amount of the half year's rent.

†**Odd,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Odd *a.*] *trans.* To make odd or irregular (in quot. in reference to syncopation).

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 89 The third is a driuing waie in two crotchets and a minime, but odded by a rest, so that it neuer commeth euen till the close.

Odder, compar. of Odd *a.*; obs. form of Other.

O·ddfe·llow, Odd-fellow. [A fanciful appellation: cf. Odd *a.* 9 b.] A member of a society, fraternity, or 'order', organized under this name, with initiatory rites, mystic signs of recognition, and various 'degrees' of dignity and honour, for social and benevolent purposes, especially that of rendering assistance to members in sickness, distress, or other need.

The name 'Odd Fellows' appears to have been originally assumed by local clubs formed in various parts of England during the 18th c. for convivial and social purposes, usually with rites of initiation, passwords, and secret ceremonies, supposed to imitate those of Freemasonry. Associations of these clubs were formed from time to time for purposes of mutual recognition; of which that styled the 'Independent Order of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity', formed about 1813, has grown into a vast organization, having local branches or 'lodges' throughout Great Britain and the Colonies, as well as in the United States and some foreign countries. Besides this, there are numerous smaller societies of the same 'order' in Great Britain and the Colonies; a distinct federation also exists in the United States, which, beginning in 1819 in connexion with the Manchester Union, separated from it in 1842, and is now a great and important organization.

1811 *Lex.-Bal., Odd Fellows*, a convivial society; the introduction to the most noble grand, arrayed in royal robes, is well worth seeing at the price of becoming a member. 1854 Thoreau *Walden* viii. (1886) 170 Men will..if they can, constrain him to belong to their desperate odd-fellow society. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 8/2 A great gathering of Oddfellows was held last evening at the Masons' Hall tavern..to welcome the grand master of the Manchester Unity. 1887 *Scotsman* 16 May 6/5 A General Council Meeting of the Scottish Order of Oddfellows' Friendly Society was held on Saturday at the Oddfellows' Hall, Edinburgh.

Hence **O·ddfe·llowship,** the status of an Oddfellow; the principles and organization of the 'Oddfellows'.

1871 *Daily News* 30 June, I am forgetting that some of my readers are, perhaps, unacquainted with the rudiments of Odd-Fellowship. 1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 36/1 On its institution in Manchester, the main purpose of Oddfellowship was declared by its laws to be, 'to render assistance to every brother who may apply through sickness, distress, or otherwise, if he be well attached to the King and government, and faithful to the Order'.

Oddish (ǫ·diʃ), *a.* [f. Odd *a.* + -ish 1.] Somewhat odd or peculiar.

1705 Rowe *Biter* II. i, Such a scurvy, abominable..oddish ..kind of a Husband. 1819 *Metropolis* I. 212 Some oddish coincidences occurred in the theatre. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 292 He's odd-ish, and quite unlike other people.

Oddity (ǫ·diti). [f. Odd *a.* + -ity.]

1. The quality or character of being odd or peculiar; peculiarity, strangeness, singularity.

1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* Pref., All Manner of precious Stones that have been ever valued for their Beauty, Colour, Oddity, Curiosity. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xxiii, Pray do not set up for wit and oddity; there is nothing in life so intolerable as pretending to think differently from other people. 1888 Frith *Autobiog.* III. vi. 144 The oddity of the situation seemed to strike both at the same time.

2. An odd characteristic or trait, a peculiarity.

1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 144 ¶ 1 Our very street-beggars are not without their peculiar oddities. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* II. xv, All people have their oddities. 1877 Dowden *Shaks. Prim.* v. 48 Love's Labour Lost is.. a comedy of oddities of dialogue.

3. a. An odd or peculiar person.

1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xlv. (1804) 309 This ridiculous oddity danced up to the table at which we sat. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xii. 180 He did not wish to gain the reputation of having married an oddity.

b. Something odd or peculiar; a fantastic, grotesque, or strange-looking object; a strange event.

1834 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Seine* 49 When any oddity took place in the town, such as an ill-assorted marriage, or a ridiculous love-suit. 1840 Miss Mulock *Ogilvies* iv, Hugh ..had often glanced half-contemptuously at the various oddities which decorated the chamber of the old politician.

O·ddlegs. [Odd A. 7.] = Jenny 6.

Yorkshire Correspondent, The tools called *Jennies* are sometimes called *oddlegs* or *moffs*. They are compasses with one bent leg.

O·ddlike, *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. Odd *a.* + -like.] Odd-looking.

1718 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. v, An odd-like wife, they said, that saw A moupin runkled granny. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxxix, Is not it an odd-like thing that ilka wauf carle in the country has a son and heir, and that the house of Ellangowan is without male succession? 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Oddlike, oddishlike*, odd-looking.

Oddly (ǫ·dli), *adv.* [f. Odd *a.* + -ly 2.] In an odd manner.

1. In reference to number: Not evenly; in *oddly even, oddly odd*: see Even *a.* 15 c, Odd A. 2 c.

1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 5 Even Numbers Oddly, these may be parted into equal halves, but the halves will be odd.

†**2.** Singly, solely, alone. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 923 Þou art oddely þyn one out of þis fylþe.

†**3.** Singularly; remarkably; nobly, rarely, choicely. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 698, I compast hem a kynde crafte .. & amed hit in myn ordenaunce oddely dere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6859 So odly þai foght, That the grekes gaf bake. *c* 1425 *St. Christina* iii. in *Anglia* VIII. 120/40 Þen was I odly mery. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1624 Thy wordes & my mynde odly well agree. 1541 Elyot *Gov.* III. vi, Cutting an odly great pomegranate.

4. In an uneven, irregular, or incongruous manner; †so as not to be even or equally balanced (*obs.*); irregularly; in a haphazard way.

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. v. 61 How odly thou repli'st: Your Loue saies like an honest Gentleman: Where is your Mother? 1596 — *Merch. V.* I. ii. 79 How odly he is suited. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 166 In Persia..Justice is so odly ballanced. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Rich. II*, cxxv, Nothing comes odly in; but from a fixt Determination, all things Rise or Fall. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1884) 192 People..who having no Subsistence or Habitation.. liv'd oddly. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 89 Pattering acorns oddly drop.

5. In an extraordinary, unusual, or peculiar manner; strangely; fantastically, grotesquely.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 197 How oddly will it sound, that I Must aske my childe forgiuenesse? 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 28 A Japan Letter, odly painted. 1713 Berkeley *Hylas & Phil.* i. Wks. 1871 I. 271, I profess it sounds oddly, to say that sugar is not sweet. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 44 How oddly beauties will behave! 1877 Black *Green Past.* xxiv. (1878) 190 Oddly enough he seemed to take a greater interest than ever in the Von Rosens.

b. Often hyphened to pples. used *attrib.*

a 1704 Locke (J.), Some oddly-shaped fetus. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 302 The most strenuous adversaries of this oddly-fated Prince. 1879 Dowden *Southey* v. 136 The oddly-assorted pair met in Taylor's house. 1886 E. S. Morse *Jap. Homes* vi. 275 Oddly-shaped stones.

Odd-man: see Odd A. 1, 6, 8 d, D. 2.

Odd-me-dod, dial. corr. of Hodmandod.

1880 Jefferies *Greene Ferne F.* 257 There, you great odd-me-dods—you don't know what it is!

Oddments (ǫ·dmĕnts), *sb. pl.* [f. Odd *a.* + -ment.] Odd articles, items, fragments, or remnants; odds and ends; esp. articles belonging to broken or incomplete sets, as offered for sale.

In *Printing* applied to the parts of a book other than the text, i. e. the title-page, preface, contents, etc.; sometimes to the pages, whether of text or other matter, remaining over after making up complete sections or 'sheets'.

1796 Mad. D'Arblay *Lett.* 10 July, I have still so many book oddments of accounts..to arrange. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 85 I'm your age treble, with some oddments to 't. 1836 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 22 Everybody made up a parcel of clothes or some little oddments. 1873 Miss Braddon *Str. & Pilgr.* I. vi. 64 Massed into one lot of oddments at an auction. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Oct. 467/1 Made up of plasters and match-boxes and medicine-bottles and heaven knows what other oddments. *Mod. Advt.*, To clear off: special offer of Remnants, Oddments, &c.

Oddness (ǫ·dnĕs). [f. Odd *a.* + -ness.]

1. Unevenness of number.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxvi. (Add. MS. 27944), And so in euene diuision is nouȝt euenenesse medled wiþ oddenesse, nouþer oddenesse wiþ euenenesse. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. iii[i.]. (Arb.) 85 The first seemes shorter then the later, who shewes a more odnesse..hy reason of his sharpe accent which is vpon the last sillable. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. x. § 4 (1622) 307 Take but One, from Three; and you..destroy the odnesse. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 407 The number three, which participates in oddness, excludes the even.

†**2.** Unique or rare character, singularity. *Obs.*

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 188 Oftimes the report of that odnesse which we see not in effect, but heare of in speeche, falles out very lame. 1625 Bp. J. Williams *Gt. Brit. Salomon* 36 So will I compare these two Kings.. that you may see, by the odnesse of their proportion, how they differ from all Kings beside. 1666 J. Davies *Hist. Caribby Isls.* 127 So neatly made, that the eye cannot be cloy'd with considering the odness of their shapes.

3. Divergence from what is ordinary or usual; strangeness, peculiarity; eccentricity.

1611 Cotgr., *Bigearrure*,..odnesse of humor, fantasticalnesse. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 7 ¶ 1, I was reflecting with my self on the Oddness of her Fancy. 1785 Sarah Fielding *Ophelia* I. xiii, The oddness of the event would make people curious. 1836 Macgillivray tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxii. 315 The oddness of the dresses of the principal personages.

†**4.** Want of congruity or harmony, irregularity. *Obs. rare.*

1680 Otway *Orphan* IV. ii, In my house I only meet with oddness and disorder.

5. With *an* and *pl.* Something odd; †an irregularity, a discrepancy (*obs.*); a peculiarity.

1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 10 ¶ 7, I shall be enabled..to introduce several pretty oddnesses in the taking and tucking up of gowns. 1714 *Hue & Cry after Dr. S—ft* in Somers *Tracts* I. 390 Take Pen in Hand: Write some Odnesses. 1738 Wheler in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 123 Neither of these Solutions would account for the Variety of Oddnesses I have met with. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xxxvi, It seemed an oddness requiring explanation.

Odds (ǫdz), *sb.* Also 6–7 **oddes, ods,** (6 *Sc.* **oddis, odis,** 7 **odd's,** *pl.* **oddses**). [app. pl. of Odd *a.* taken subst.: cf. *news*. In 16th c. regularly, and in 17th and 18th c. usually, construed as a singular, 'the odds *is* or *was*'; an isolated instance of 'the odds *were*' appears in 1614, but this construction is unusual before the 19th c.

It is somewhat difficult to comprehend how the plural of *odd* came to be taken to express the sense 'difference', and also how a word originally plural should, while still retaining the plural form, have been so constantly viewed and construed as singular. The most likely explanation is that *oddes, oddis* first meant 'odd' or 'unequal things' (cf. *news* = 'new things or matters'), a relic of which appears to exist in the phrase 'to make odds even' found in the earliest quotation. But the notion of two odd or unequal things so essentially involves that of the relation between them as easily to pass into that of 'inequality' or 'difference', as it perhaps already did in the phrase in question, and as is fully developed in sense 2. After the sense 'difference' was once established, the plural character of the word might be lost sight of, the more easily that in this sense no singular was in use, nor, from the suggested origin, possible. We may compare the history of *news, means, truce*.]

1. (?) Odd or unequal things, matters, or conditions; inequalities; hence *to make odds even*, to equalize or level inequalities, to adjust or do away with differences; †to do away with, atone for, remit, or forgive shortcomings and transgressions; not to reckon his sins or crimes against a person.

[Cf. Odd *a.* 7 b, quot. 1450–70, 'We sal evin that is od'.]

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxv. 56 Implore, adore, thow indefloire, To mak our oddis evyne. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvi. 70 Quhen ȝe forgaif him all his cryme, And maid his oddis enin. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 41 Yet death we feare That makes these oddes all euen. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 171 Death looks down with nods and smiles, And makes the odds all even.

2. The condition or fact of being unequal; inequality; disparity in number, amount, or quality; dissimilarity: = Difference *sb.* 1. Now *rare*. †*At odds*, uncqual, different (*obs.*).

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* II. (1877) 282 Augustus.. admonished his doughter Iulia, to marke what great difference and oddes there was, betwene twoo women of high estate. 1548 W. Patten *Exp. Scot.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 60, I am so certain the excellency of his acts, and the baseness of my brain to be so far at odds. 1565 Harding in Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 98 Euen among the most blessed Apostles.. in likenesse of honour there was ods of power. 1565 Jewel *ibid.* 612 Priesthood and Princehood haue one Originall and little oddes and small difference. 1587 Harrison *England* II. i. (1877) I. 36 There is an irreconciliable ods betweene them and those of the papists. 1613 M. Ridley *Magn. Bodies* Pref. 2 Their proportion..heing at too great oddes. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 15. 522 But whatsoeuer disproportion was betweene the two Armies; farre greater were the oddes betweene the Captaines. 1631 May *Lucan* Contin. VII. 329 Twixt whom and Cæsar was as great an ods Almost, as twixt the Furies and the Gods. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* IV. xvi. § 12 Tho' there be a manifest odds betwixt the Bigness of the Diameter. 1756 Mrs. Calderwood in *Scotsman* (1884) 13 Dec. 9/6 To see the odds of clergymen in one country from another..entirely puts out bigotry. 1823 Galt *Entail* I. viii. 58, I ken nae odds o' her this many a year. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. III. iv. § 58. 167 Nature has made little odds among men of mature age as to strength or knowledge. 1854 Lowell *Cambridge Thirty Yrs. Ago* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 80 The New England proverb says, 'All deacons are good, but—there's odds in deacons'.

b. The amount by which one number or quantity differs from another, or by which one thing exceeds or excels, or falls short of or below another; amount in excess or defect; difference.

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* vi. 75 Whiche is by a great oddes higher. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 27 More words by oddes then these may be found. 1640 W. Bridge *True Souldiers Convoy* 86 What shall weigh downe this odds but prayer? 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 447, I chiefly who enjoy So farr the happier Lot, enjoying thee Preëminent by so much odds. 1671 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 384 It [a bill] was retained by the odds of two voices. 1799 Washington *Writ.* (1893) XIV. 234 The cheapest and by odds the most convenient mode. *a* 1845 Hood *Agric. Distr.* vi, At long and last the odds we split. 1866 Howells *Venet. Life* 50 By all odds, the loungers at Florian's were the most interesting.

c. Difference in the way of benefit or detriment. Now *colloq.* in *What's the odds? It is* or *makes no odds*.

1642 Rogers *Naaman* To Rdr., So great the oddes is, in what way a truth be uttered. 1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi κοινὴ* Def. xv. 212 Aristippus would have found no odds in dying by the bite of a Lion. 1691 Locke *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 95 Whether it be any Odds to England. 1776 G. Campbell *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. I. v. 118 Their being compounded would make no odds. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xiii, It makes no odds whether a man has a thousand pounds or nothing there. 1885 T. A. Guthrie *Tinted Venus* viii. 94 But there, it's no odds. 1886 Besant *Childr. Gibeon* I. ix,

What's the odds to a working-man whether he spells right or wrong?

3. Disagreement, dissension, variance, strife; = DIFFERENCE 3. Chiefly in *at odds*, †*bring to odds* (cf. DIFFERENCE 3 b).

1587 HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1877) I. 208 Those .. who otherwise would line at strife, and quickelie be at ods. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 12 A compacted knavery..to bring the king and him to oddes. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 185, I cannot speake Any beginning to this peeuish odds. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 9 The father .. findeth so great fault with them for their oddes and iarring. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 27 In Germany, they..fell to oddes principally about the Sacrament of the last Supper. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxix. (1737) 121 Enemies; against whom he is eternally at odds. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. x, About which your reverences have so often been at odds with one another. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 155 Old folk and young folk, still at odds, of course!

4. Difference in favour of one of two contending parties; balance of advantage; superiority in numbers or resources. *At* (†*with*) *odds*, with the balance of advantage for or against one.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* Ep. Ded. (1577) 1, I was constreined with too much oddes, to endure combate with both these furious spirites. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Albanact.* xxxviii, At home, with oddes, they durst not byde the stroke. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 169 You will take little delight in it, .. there is such oddes in the man. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* Pref. 235 The ods is more then ten to three. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* XX. 136 Nor does it need; so much we have the ods. 1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test* Wks. 1755 II. I. 129 There appeared at least four to one odds against them. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 259 The odds were now greatly in their favour. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 112 England had many times fought successfully against the same odds.

†**b.** Superior position, advantage. *To take odds of*, to take advantage of. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ii. 18 Unarm'd all was the knight.. Whereof he taking oddes, streight bids him dight Himselfe to yeeld his Love. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 94 When.. we come to undertake any danger we have this odds by it. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. p. xvi, I am not ignorant of the great Odds that the Bishop had of me, both in Education and Capacity. 1750 J. NELSON *Jrnl.* (1836) 23, I have the odds of you, for I have a much worse opinion of myself than you can have.

c. Equalizing allowance given to a weaker player or side in a game of skill or an inferior competitor in a handicap. Also *fig.*

1591 FLORIO *2nd Fruites* 73 *A.* What aduantage or oddes will you giue me? *S.* None at all: why should I giue you oddes? *A.* Because you play better than I. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 62 Which to maintaine, I would allow him oddes, And meete him, were I tide to runne afoote, Euen to the frozen ridges of the Alpes. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xx. 346 Warre is a game wherein very often that side loseth which layeth the oddes. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Collog.* I. 82 There's no great Honour in getting a Victory when Odds is taken. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. li. 284 Each side feels that it cannot allow any odds to the other.

5. In *Betting*, Advantage conceded by one of the parties in proportion to the assumed chances in his favour; the inequality of a wager, consisting in the ratio in which the sum to be given stands to that to be received. *To lay* (*give*, etc.) *odds*, to offer a wager on terms favourable to the other party; *to take odds*, to accept a wager thus proposed.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, v. v. 111, I will lay oddes, that ere this yeere expire, We beare our Ciuill Swords.. As farre as France. 1602 — *Ham.* v. ii. 272 Your Grace hath laide the oddes a' th' weaker side. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. IV. 156 He was so confident of his skill, as to offer odds, that .. he would either kill the Duke of Espernon, or very much endanger his life. 1748 *Whitehall Evening-Post* No. 405 The Odds, at starting, were on Babram. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* I. i, 'I'll take the odds against Caravan'. 'In ponies?' 'Done'. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 593 The Jacobites..would not give the odds, and could hardly be induced to take any moderate odds. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 100 What odds will you lay against him?

6. 'Chances' or balance of probability in favour of something happening or being the case; esp. in *it is odds* (*that, but*), now usually *the odds are.*

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 44 Tis ods but I shall thrust thee through the buckler into the brain. 1625 BACON *Ess., Delays* (Arb.) 525 If a Man watch too long, it is odds he will fall asleepe. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 245 It is infinite odds but he will quench the Spirit. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 84 Those that..Can tell the Oddses of all Games. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* Ded., The Odds are against him that he loses. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* viii. (1840) 148 It was a million to one odds that ever he could have been relieved. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. clxvii. 116 It is odds but you touch some body or other's sore place. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* viii. 17 It was odds but she had first embarked upon this billowy life from the literal Bay of Biscay. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 48 A game of chance where the odds are a hundred to one against you.

7. Odds and ends, odd fragments or remnants, miscellaneous articles or things. Cf. END *sb.* 5.

Perhaps, in origin, an alteration of *odd ends*, found in same sense much earlier (see ODD *a.* 8); the later form having a better jingle, and more comprehensive appearance.

c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Gloss., *Odds-on-eends*, odd trifling things. 17.. — *Lett. in Rhyme, To R. Townely*, 'Twas Thursday last, when I, John Goose-quill, Went for some odds-and-ends to Rochdale. 1779 G. KEATE *Sketches fr. Nat.* (ed. 2) I. 51 'Tis but unstrapping my chaise trunk, laying out my odds and ends, and the affair is over. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. lxxviii, Having pick'd up several odds and ends Of free thoughts. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xi, Fragments of old patterns, and odds and ends of spoiled goods. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 193 There are still some odds and ends for the carpenter to do. 1860 SMILES *Self-Help* iv. 82 The very odds and ends of time may be worked up into results of the greatest value.

8. *Comb.*, as (sense 5) *odds-giver, -receiver*; **odds-on** *a.*, on which odds are laid.

1890 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 3/8 The proceedings were brought to a conclusion by the defeat of an odds-on fancy, Peerage. 1892 *Ibid.* 12 Sept. 3/4 Singularly enough the odds-giver was never in the race. 1898 *Ibid.* 30 May 11/3 Every even-money or odds-on favourite was bowled over. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Apr. 3/3 We have played games by the hundred giving the odds of the QR, and have invariably made use of the right of castling QR without the least objection from the odds receiver.

Odds (ǫdz), *v. dial.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make different, alter; to balance.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* vi. 263 So they odds it till it comes even, as folks say down in Berkshire. 1876 *S. Warwick. Gloss., Odds*, to alter, make different. 'It 'll all be odds'd in a bit.' 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss., Odds*, to alter. 'I can't odds 'un.' 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss., Odds*, to balance, as an account, or to alter.

Oddsbob, Oddsbud, etc.: see OD[1].

†**O·ddsman.** *Sc. Obs.* In 6 odisman, odsman. [Alteration of *odd man* (ODD *a.* 1): cf. *thirdsman, daysman*, etc.] An umpire, an arbiter.

1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 230/1 Referrit be the saidis parteis .. to our souerane lord as ouris man and odisman. 1583 *Decreet Arbitral of Jas. VI Gov. Edinb.* (1742) 8 Ods-man and Overs-man, commonly chosen be Advice and Consent of baith the saids Parties.

†**O·ddwoman.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. ODD *a.* + WOMAN, after *odd man*.] A female umpire, an arbitress.

1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (Jam.), And vmquhile the quene our souerane lordis derrest moder as odwoman and ourwoman.

Oddzooks, Oddzounds: see OD[1].

Ode (ōud). Also 7 oado. [a. F. *ode* (*c* 1500 in Hatz.-Darm.), = It., Sp., Pg. *oda*, ad. late and med.L. *ōda*, earlier also *ōdē*, a. Gr. ᾠδή (contracted from ἀοιδή) song, f. ἀείδειν to sing.]

1. a. In reference to ancient literature (and in some early uses of the word in English): A poem intended or adapted to be sung; e. g. the Odes of Pindar, of Anacreon, of Horace. *Choral Odes*, the songs of the Chorus in a Greek play, etc. **b.** In modern use: A rimed (rarely unrimed) lyric, often in the form of an address; generally dignified or exalted in subject, feeling, and style, but sometimes (in earlier use) simple and familiar (though less so than a *song*).

It rarely extends to 150 lines, and some poems so named are quite short, though prob. the name would not now be given to such. The metre in longer odes is usually irregular (e. g. Dryden *Alexander's Feast*, Wordsworth *Intimations of Immortality*), or consists of stanzas regularly varied (Gray's *Pindaric Odes*); but, in shorter 'odes', sometimes of uniform stanzas (Gray's shorter odes).

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 99 Once more Ile read the Ode that I haue writ. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxx. (Arb.) 72 Out of the primitiue Greeke and Latine, as Comedie, Tragedie, Ode, Epitaphe, Elegie, Epigramme, and other moe. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XII. xviii, They Oades and Cantons sing. 1629 MILTON *Ode Nativity* 24 O run, prevent them with thy humble ode, And lay it lowly at his blessed feet. 1755 GRAY (*title*) The Progress of Poesy, a Pindaric Ode. 1783 COWPER *Lett.* 4 Aug., We have few good English odes. 1803-6 WORDSWORTH (*title*) Ode. Intimations of Immortality. 1805 — *Ode to Duty*, This ode is on the model of Gray's Ode to Adversity, which is copied from Horace's Ode to Fortune. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess., Milton* (1887) 7 The Greek drama..sprung from the ode. 1852 TENNYSON (*title*) Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington. 1885 THEOD. WATTS in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 270/2 Enthusiasm is, in the nature of things, the very basis of the ode; for the ode is a monodrama, the actor in which is the poet himself. *Ibid.* 272/1 Coleridge's Ode to France, the finest ode in the English language, according to Shelley. 1890 R. G. MOULTON *Anc. Class. Drama* ix. 296 From the entry of the Chorus a comedy consists in the alternation of Episodes and Choral Odes to any number of each.

fig. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 164 A tempest is a rough ode, without falsehood or rant.

2. *Gr. Church.* Each of the nine Scripture canticles; also, each song or hymn of a series called the *canon of the odes*.

1881 LD. SELBORNE in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 580/1 The system [of Greek hymnody] has a peculiar technical terminology, in which the words 'troparion', 'ode', 'canon'..chiefly require explanation. The *troparion* is the unit of the system, being a strophe or stanza .. divisible into verses or clauses, with regulated cæsuras. ..An *ode* is a song or hymn compounded of several similar *troparia*—usually three, four, or five. ..A system of three or four odes is 'triodion' or 'tetraodion'. A canon is a system of eight (theoretically nine) connected odes, the second being always suppressed.

3. *Comb.*, as *ode-factor, -maker, -writing*; *ode-composing* adj.; **odeman**, a writer of odes.

a 1737 POPE *Lett., to Ladies* iv. Wks. 1737 V. 122 My supper was..with a great Poet and Ode-maker. 1748 ARMSTRONG *Univ. Almanac* Nov., They'll lie somewhat heavy upon the hands of the ode-factors. *c* 1785-90 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Progr. Curiosity* Argt. ii, Laurelled Odeman. 1795 — *Coronation Bill* Wks. 1812 III. 377 Ode-composing Peter. 1791 LANGTON in Boswell *Johnson* an. 1780, A gentleman present..had been running down ode-writing in general, as a bad species of poetry.

Ode, obs. form of ODD, WOAD.

-ode, *formative suffix*, repr. Gr. *-ώδης, -ώδες*, adj.-ending = 'like, of the nature of', contracted from *-οειδής* = *-ο-* final of root or comb. vowel + *-ειδής* like; e. g. *λιθώδης* stony, *σαρκώδης* fleshy, *ὑλώδης* woody, *φυλλώδης* leaflike. Thence have been formed mod.L. sbs. in *-ōdium*, Eng. *-ode*, in the sense of 'something of the nature of' that expressed by the first element. Examples: *cladode, geode, phyllode, sarcode, staminode.* (Not the same as *-ode* = Gr. *ὁδός* way, path, in *anode, cathode, electrode*, etc.)

Odel: see under ODAL.

Odelet (ōu·dlĕt). [f. ODE + *-LET*: cf. F. *odelette* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] A short or little ode.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi[i]. (Arb.) 110 Philo to the Lady Calia, sendeth this Odelet [*for* Odolet] of her prayse in forme of a Piller. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 120 He has trifled, and written many an odelet to entertain his friend. 1883 *Athenæum* 22 Dec. 811/1 The gay and charming odelet 'To Minerva'.

O·deling. *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + *-LING*.] A diminutive or 'bantling' ode.

a 1845 HOOD *To Hahnemann* xii, An Ode-ling more will set you all to rights.

Oder, obs. form of OTHER.

‖ **Odeum** (ǫdī·ŭm). Pl. odea (ǫdī·ă). [Late L. *ōdēum* (*odæum*), a. Gr. ᾠδεῖον a building for musical performances. Cf. F. *odéum* 1547 in Hatz.-Darm.), also *odeon*.] Among the ancient Greeks, and afterwards the Romans, a roofed building, akin to a theatre, for vocal and instrumental music; also, sometimes applied to a modern theatre, hall, etc., or gallery in such a building, used for musical performances.

[1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 277 Go to the gallerie *Stoa*, the learned schoole *Palladium*, or the Musicke-schoole *Odæum*.] 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1726/4 To this succeeded a Suit of Vocal and Instrumental Musick from the Odeum or Musick Gallery. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia Minor* 53 We saw here no stadium, theatre, or odeum. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. iv. 156 In the free days of the nation, she and her colonies erected fortifications, theatres, odea, stadia, and temples. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. ii. iv. 336 The market, the court, the gymnasium, the odeum, the theatre..filled up the days of the citizen.

Odeur, obs. form of ODOUR.

†**O·dible,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *odibil-is* hateful, f. verbal stem *od-* hate: see ODIUM and *-IBLE*.] Worthy to be hated, hateful, odious.

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxiv, His face was so hatefull and so odyble. *a* 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl) 724 All naturall nutriment to me as carene ys odybull. 1521 BR. CLERK in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 307 The Spanyards .. being..as odybyll peopyll unto this nation as any cane be. 1614 RICH *Honest. Age* (1844) 58 There is not a vice so odible, but they haue skill to maske it with the visard of vertue. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. v. 74 And is it possible .. to live continually with intelligible, amiable or odible Objects?

Odic (ōu·dik), *a.*[1] *rare.* [f. ODE + *-IC*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to an ode.

1863 W. BARNES in *Macm. Mag.* May 36 That the dramatic and odic poetry of the Greeks..was a natural growth from the song-dances of savage life.

Odic (ǫ·dik), *a.*[2] [f. OD[2] + *-IC*.] Of or pertaining to the hypothetical force called OD.

1850 ASHBURNER tr. *Reichenbach's Dynamics* Pref. 11 The establishment of the existence of the odic force is that which was wanting to reply to most of the questions respecting life. 1869 *Punch* 21 Aug. 68/1 The magnetic or odic lights which Reichenbach photographed. 1895 ELIZ. S. PHELPS *Chapt. fr. Life* vii. 131 That odic force whose mysterious existence science cannot deny, and speculation would not.

†**Odiferant, Odiferous,** obs. shortened forms of ODORIFERANT, -FEROUS.

14.. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem.* (1652) 220 Hys smel; That hen so swete and so odeferus. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bk.* 3 *Foles* Envye, I thought for to have taken abyaunce with an odyfferaunt flowre. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* iv. (1870) 237 That there be no fylth in them, but good & odyferous sauours. 1552 HULOET, *Odiferous*, loke in odoriferus, for the laste is the better phrase. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 69 Working upon humane ordure and by long preparation rendring it odiferous.

Odinism (ōu·dinizm). [f. *Odin* + *-ISM*.] The worship of Odin, called the *All-father*, the chief deity of Norse mythology, corresponding to the OE. Woden, from whom most of the kingly lines of the Angles and Saxons reckoned their descent; the mythology and religious doctrine of the ancient Scandinavian people before the introduction of Christianity.

1848 O. BROWNSON *Wks.* V. 257 A revival of Odinism, or the old Scandinavian heathenism. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* I. 115 Odinism, in the 5th and 6th centuries, was probably very different from what it became at a later date.

So **Odi·nian, Odi·nic, Odini·tic** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to Odin or Odinism; **O·dinist,** a votary of Odin; a student of Odinism; also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1864 WEBSTER, *Odinic*. 1864 MISS COBBE in *Fraser's Mag.* Mar. 310 The worst penalty of wickedness threatened by the Odinist religion. 1869 STUART GLENNIE *Arthurian Local.* iv. 111 So in what I may call Odinian Scotland, have we memorials of the Norsemen. 1879 KARL BLIND in *19th Cent.* June 1105 The apparently Arthurian, in reality Odinic, character of various North-British legends. 1883 in *Homilet.*

Monthly (N.Y.) Jan. (1884) 198 The Odinitic raven, the bird of memory of the old Norse Mythology. 1891 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 351 The Odinic code countenanced the exposure of sickly or superfluous infants.

†**Odio·se,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *odiōs-us.*] = next.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 36 That their name was in times past odiose, and hated of him.

Odious (ō·udiəs), *a.* [a. AF. *odious* = OF. *odieus* (1376 in Godef.), F. *odieux*, ad. L. *odiōs-us*, f. *odium* hatred, Odium: see -ous.]

1. Deserving of hatred, hateful; causing or exciting hatred or repugnance, disagreeable, offensive, repulsive; exciting odium.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 139 Þo passioun of Crist is myche fur to preyse, bot sleeyng of his tormentoures is odiouse to God. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sompn. T.* 484 Sire quod he an odious meschief This day bityd is to myn ordre and me. *a* 1400 *Octavian* 1071 He hote hys lyppys and schoke hys berde, That hodyus hyt was to see. 1502 Arkynson tr. *De Imitatione* III. v. 199 So that nothyng be to the so odyous as synne & wyckydnes. 1577 Harrison *England* II. v. (1877) I. 111 A number of their odious comparisons and ambitious titles are now decaied. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v. ii. 180 You told a Lye, an odious damned Lye. 1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 86 ⁋ 11, I am asked twenty times a day when I am to leave those odious lodgings. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* iii, The unhappy woman..whose image became more odious to him every day. 1866 Dk. Argyll *Reign Law* vii. (1871) 327 The most odious conceptions of human society which the world has ever seen.

†2. Regarded with hatred; hated. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xxi. 15 If a man haue two wyues, oon loued and another odyous. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 362/1 Odyows, or he-hatyd, *odiosus.*

Odiously (ō·udiəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an odious manner; so as to cause or incur hatred or odium; hatefully, abominably.

c 1460 G. Ashby *Dicta Philos.* 1117 The malice of evil men Rebellith And makithe theime to lyve odiously. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiii. (1634) 44 So charity is broken by odiously brawling together. 1642 R. Carpenter *Experience* II. vii. 160 The Spaniards are odiously proud. 1675 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 467 No men were ever grown so odiously ridiculous [as the bishops were]. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I. 390 This was represented very odiously at Oxford. 1885 J. H. McCarthy *Camiola* xxxii, He was becoming dangerously, odiously complimentary.

Odiousness (ō·udiəsnés). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being odious or hateful; repulsiveness; the quality of causing odium; hatefulness.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 644 Olyuer Deuyll, whom, for the odiousnesse of the name, ye Kynge causyd it to be chaungyd, & to be named Daman. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. xvi. (1634) 86 Some men doe goe about with the odiousnesse thereof to bring God's truth in hatred. 1613 Sherley *Trav. Persia* 71 A thing . . of infinite odiousnesse. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 226 The odiousness of the crime. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 May 5/2 We say nothing of the impossibility of the task. It is enough to speak of its odiousness.

Odir(e, obs. forms of Odour, Other.

Odist (ō·udist). *rare.* [f. Ode + -ist.] A writer or composer of an ode; an ode-maker.

1797 Canning & Gifford in *Anti-Jacobin* 18 Dec., The original Odist thus parodied by his friend. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* July 272/1 This sudden transformation of the hymn writer into the odist of Phœbus Apollo.

Odium (ō·udiŭm). [a. L. *odium*, f. vb. stem *od-*, *odi-* to hate.] Hatred, dislike, aversion, detestation. a. as a feeling or quality of the subject.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 139 Before his death he discern'd himself the object of the Peoples scorne, and odium. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 65 Ambitious by some meritorious service to earn a better gust, or correct the universal odium against him. 1776 O. Schuyler in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 287, I will no longer suffer the public odium, since I have it most amply in my power to justify myself. 1826 E. Irving *Babylon* II. 389 Though it expose me to odium in every form, I have no hesitation in asserting it.

b. as a condition affecting the object: The fact or state of being hated or exposed to hatred.

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 387 Obseruing the King..to be in Odium with his Subiects. 1691 Bp. Ken *Let. to Mrs. Griggs* 7 June (Add. MS.), To avoid yt odium vnder wch I lye. 1726 G. Roberts *Four Years Voy.* 64, I should have fallen under an Odium with them. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 36 The odium which attached to him when alive has not been removed by his death.

c. The reproach attaching to some hated act or fact: odiousness; opprobrium.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 20. 369 That he might decline the Odium of being accompted an Atheist. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 348 Nero..having set Rome on fire himself..laid the Odium of it on the Christians. 1734 Watts *Relig. Imw.* lvii. (1789) 187 Men..who shall seek truth with an unbiassed soul; and shall speak it freely to mankind, without the fear of parties or the odium of singularity. 1826 Scott *Nigel* iv, When the odium of the transaction shall be forgotten. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* viii. 85 On him had fallen the odium of the proscription and the stain of the massacres.

†d. The object of hatred or dislike. *Obs.*

1681 Hickeringill *Sin Man-Catching* Wks. 1716 I. 189 Is not this better than to..become the common odium and object of the Peoples Hatred and just Indignation?

‖e. *Odium theologicum* (mod.L.), the hatred which proverbially characterizes theological dissensions. Hence, by imitation, *odium æstheticum* (æsthetic), *medicum* (medical), *musicum* (musical), etc.

1758 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* xxiv. 121 *note*, The *Odium Theologicum*, or Theological Hatred, is noted even to a proverb, and means that degree of rancour, which is the most furious and implacable. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* II. vii. 137 The *odium theologicum* is ever hotter between sections of the same party which are divided by trifling differences, than between the open representatives of antagonist principles. 1875 Lowell *Wordsworth* Pr. Wks. 1890 IV. 354 Something of the intensity of the *odium theologicum* (if indeed the *aestheticum* be not in these days the more bitter of the two). 1879 *19th Cent.* 1069 On such ground it is little wonder if the *odium musicum* sometimes approximates in character to the *odium theologicum*. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Feb. 4/1 But the *odium medicum* of the main body of the profession has generally proved too strong for the heads of it.

Odize (ō·udəiz, ō·udəiz), *v. rare.* [f. Od 2 + -ize.] *trans.* To charge or impregnate with odic force.

1850 Ashburner tr. *Reichenbach's Dynamics* § 488. 513 There is some probability that odic smoke is odized air, in the same way that the so-called magnetized water is odized water, that is, air and water charged with Od. *Ibid.*, Water..when odized..becomes visible in the dark..exactly as odized metals acquire or increase in odic incandescence.

†**Odling,** *vbl. sb.* (?) *Obs. rare*—1. Meaning uncertain: 'must have some relation to tricking and cheating' (Nares). Perh. an error of some kind.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Characters, *Shift*, A thread-bare shark; one that never was a soldier, yet lives upon lendings. His profession is skeldring and odling.

Odly, -ment, -ness, obs. ff. Oddly, etc.

Odmyl (ō·dmil). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *ὀδμή* (Ionian form of *ὀσμή*) smell + -yl.] A mobile sulphur-containing liquid found in the volatile substance given off in the preparation of balsam of sulphur; it has a garlicky smell, and boils at 71° C.

1866–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 173. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v.

Odograph: see Hodograph 2.

Odo·logy. [f. Od 2 + -logy.] The science or doctrine of the hypothetical force called *od*.

1851 Robertson in *Life & Lett.* ix. II. 26 Mesmerism, electro-biology, odology.

Odometer, -metrical, -metry: see Hodometer, etc.

‖**Odontalgia** (ɒdɒntæ·ldʒiă). Also 7–8 in anglicized form **odontalgy.** [a. Gr. *ὀδονταλγία* toothache, f. *ὀδοντ-* tooth + *-αλγια*, from *ἄλγος* pain, suffering. Cf. F. *odontalgie* (1694 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Toothache.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 248 The odontalgie or pain of the tooth. 1706 Phillips, *Odontalgia.* 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Alveoli*, From whence, and the nerve, proceeds that pain called odontalgy, or tooth-ach. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 403 Odontalgia, or the Tooth-Ach, the most frequent and painful disease incident to the human body. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 342 It is employed externally as an anodyne, as in neuralgia and especially odontalgia.

Odontalgic (ɒdɒntæ·ldʒik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -ic; in F. *odontalgique.*]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to toothache.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Odontalgick*, pertaining to the Tooth-Ache. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 102 Some Odontalgic Drop, or other Nostrum. 1888 H. F. Wood *Passenger fr. Scotl. Yd.* xv. 181 That odontalgic expert—thought the detective—'looked extractions at him'.

B. *sb.* A medicine for toothache.

1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 263 Opiates are Ophthalmics, as well as Odontalgics. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 159 The Larinus Odontalgicus of Dejean..has obtained a reputation as an odontalgic.

‖**Odontiasis** (ɒdɒntəi·ăsis). [mod.L., f. Gr. *ὀδοντιά-ειν* to cut teeth: see -asis. In F. *odontiase.*] The cutting of the teeth; dentition, teething.

1706 in Phillips. 1811 in Hooper. In mod. Dicts.

Odontic (ɒdɒ·ntik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ὀδοντικός* fit for the teeth, f. *ὀδούς, ὀδοντ-* tooth: see -ic.]

a. *adj.* Of or belonging to the teeth. b. *sb.* in *pl.* (*a*) Medicaments or remedies for the teeth (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892); (*b*) Matters relating to the teeth.

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Odontick*, belonging to the teeth. 1854 Badham *Halieut.* 303 Aristotle..says of his belone, that it is 'smooth' and 'toothless', which statement, as regards the odontics of the gar-fish, is the reverse of fact.

Odontist (ɒdɒ·ntist). [f. Gr. *ὀδούς, ὀδοντ-* tooth + -ist.] A dentist.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 607 It was Dr. Scott, the celebrated Odontist of Glasgow. 1821 *Ibid.* X. 214 His Majesty's Odontist had disappeared.

‖**Odonti·tis.** [f. Gr. *ὀδοντ-* tooth: see -itis. Cf. mod.F. *odontite* (Littré *Suppll.*).] Inflammation or pain of a tooth (Mayne *Exp. Lex.* 1857).

Odonto-, before a vowel **odont-,** combining form of Gr. *ὀδούς, ὀδοντ-* a tooth, in terms of Zoology, Dentistry, etc., as in **Odo·ntocete** (-sēt) [Gr. *κῆτος* whale] *a.*, of a cetacean: having teeth instead of whalebone, opposed to *mysticete*; *sb.* a toothed cetacean; hence **Odontoce·tous** *a.* **Odontoge·nic** *a.*, pertaining to the origin and development of teeth. **Odonto·geny** [see -geny], the generation or origin and development of the teeth; embryology of dentition (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1853). **Odonto·gnathous** *a. Zool.* [Gr. *γνάθος* jaw], having teeth or transverse ridges in the jaw, as helicoid Gasteropods. **Odo·ntolite** [Gr. *λίθος* stone], a fossil tooth; with lapidaries, a fossil tooth or other bone coloured blue by mineral impregnation, occurring in tertiary strata. **Odo·ntolith** [as prec.], tartar of the teeth. ‖ **Odontonecro·sis,** necrosis or death of a tooth or part of a tooth (C. A. Harris *Dict. Med. Terminol.* 1867). **Odo·ntonoso·logy** [Nosology] (see quot. 1867). **Odo·ntorni·thic** *a.* [Ornithic], belonging to an extinct section of birds with teeth (*Odontornithes*). **Odontorhy·nchous** *a. Ornith.* [Gr. *ῥύγχος* snout], having toothlike serrations in the bill, serrirostrate (as geese and ducks). **Odontosto·matous, Odonto·stomous** *a.* [Gr. *στομα(τ-)* mouth], having jaws which bite like teeth; mandibulate (as an insect); see also quot. 1892. **Odonto·trypy,** *Dentistry* [Gr. *τρῦπα* hole, *τρυπά-ειν* to bore], the operation of perforating a tooth to draw off pus from an internal abscess (C. A. Harris 1867).

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 393 The Mystacocetes have passed beyond the *Odontocetes in specialization. 1819 Thomson in *Ann. Philos.* XIV. 416 *Odontolite Turquoise deserves to be treated as an object of zoognosy. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 581 Most of the turquois (not artificial) used in jewelry .. was bone-turquois (called also odontolite). 1847–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 83/1 The calculous matter which gathers round the teeth..called tartar or *odontoliths. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Odontonosologia*,..*odontonosology. 1867 C. A. Harris *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Odontonosology*, a treatise on the diseases of the teeth; also that branch of medicine which treats of the diseases of the teeth. 1874 W. C. Williamson in *Owen's Coll. Ess.* vii. 202 Professor Marsh's new *odontornithic bird. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Odontorhynchous*, having the mandibles dentated. *Ibid.*, **Odontostomatous*, having a dentated mouth or opening, as the *Bulimus odontostoma.*

Odontoblast (ɒdɒ·ntŏblæst). [f. Odonto- + -blast, germ, embryo.] A tooth-cell that produces dentine; any tooth-secreting cell. Hence **Odontobla·stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to such a cell.

1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 558 The dentine is developed from the 'dentinal pulp' of vascular connective tissue by the immediate agency of a superficial layer of cells called odontoblasts. 1881 Carpenter *Hum. Physiol.* (ed. 9) 56.

‖**Odontoglossum** (ɒdɒntɒglɒ·sŭm). *Bot.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *ὀδούς* (see Odonto-) + *γλῶσσα, γλῶττα* tongue.] A genus of orchids having flowers remarkable for their size and the beauty of their colours; also, a plant or flower of this genus.

1880 Ouida *Moths* I. 178 Vere looked up from the golden blossoms of an Odontoglossum. 1891 *Athenæum* 4 July 40/2 Mr. R. A. Rolfe showed two hybrid odontoglossums.

So **Odo·ntoglot,** rare anglicized form of prec.

1879 Boddam-Whetham *Roracina* xxi. 240 The heavier odour of a chocolate-tinted odontoglot.

Odontograph (ɒdɒ·ntŏgraf). [f. Odonto- + -graph.] An instrument, invented by Professor R. Willis, for marking or setting out the teeth of gear-wheels.

1857 Rankine in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XIV. 396/1 To facilitate the drawing of epicycloidal teeth in practice..Mr. Willis has published tables of $\rho - c$ and $\rho' - c$, and invented an instrument called the 'Odontograph'. 1866 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s. v., Tables are given on the odontograph for finding the graduation on the scale corresponding to any given pitch and number of teeth.

Odontography (ɒdɒntɒ·grăfi). [f. Odonto- + -graphy.] A description, or history, of the teeth.

1840–5 Owen (*title*) Odontography; or, a Treatise on the Comparative Anatomy of the Teeth. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 142/1. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 3/2 Minute anatomy, odontography, and many cognate branches, all fell under his [Owen's] observation in turn.

Hence **Odontogra·phic** *a.*, of or pertaining to odontography. 1880 Webster *Suppl.*

Odontoid (ɒdɒ·ntoid), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ὀδοντοειδής* tooth-like: see Odonto- and -oid. Cf. F. *odontoïde* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* 1. Resembling or having the form of a tooth; tooth-like; *spec.* in *odontoid process* (*odontoid peg*), a tooth-like projection from the body of the axis or second cervical vertebra of certain mammals and birds; when this process does not coalesce with the body of the axis, as in *Ornithorhynchus* and many reptiles, it is sometimes called the *odontoid bone.*

1819 *Pantologia*, *Odontoid Process*, a process of the second vertebra of the neck. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 179 The posterior surface of this ligament rests upon the odontoid process. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 217 In many animals we have a distinct 'odontoid' bone, instead of an odontoid process. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* vii. 171 The skull does not move upon the atlas, but the atlas slides round the odontoid peg of the axis vertebra.

2. (*attrib.* use of B.) Of or belonging to the odontoid process, as *odontoid ligament, tubercle.*

1840 G. V. Ellis *Anat.* 277 The odontoid or check ligaments are two strong, round, fibrous processes, about half an inch long, attached, below, to the apex and sides of the odontoid process. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Odontoid tubercle*, a rough elevation on the inner border of each condyle of the occipital bone for the attachment of the alar odontoid ligament.

B. *sb.* The odontoid process.

[1706 Phillips, *Odontoides* (in Anat.), a Part shap'd like a tooth; as The Tooth of the second Vertebra..and of some other Bones.] 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ.*

Nat. I. 217 The rest of the body of the atlas, or 'odontoid', has coalesced with its proper neural arch. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 852 The intervertebral pad connecting the Odontoid with the body of the Axis.

Odontology (ɒdɒntɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. ODONTO- + Gr. -λογία discourse; see -(o)LOGY. Cf. F. *odontologie* (1771 in *Dict. Trévoux*).] That branch of the science of anatomy which treats of the structure or development of the teeth.

1819 *Pantologia* (title of Article), *Odontology*. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Odontology*, the branch of anatomical science which treats of the teeth.

So **Odontolo·gic, Odontological** (ɒdɒntɒlɒ·dʒikăl) *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or treating of the teeth, or of odontology; **Odontolo·gically** *adv.*; **Odonto·logist**, one versed in the subject of the teeth or in odontology.

1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* I. ii. 24 It would not be surprising to see a barber style himself..Odontologist. 1856 S. CARTWRIGHT in *Trans. Odontological Soc. Gt. Brit.* I. The necessity of a union [amongst Dentists] has given rise to the formation of the Odontological Society.

Odontome (ɒdɒ·ntōum). *Path.* Also in mod.L. odonto·ma. [f. Gr. type **ὀδοντῶμα* tooth-formation, f. *ὀδοντ-* tooth; in mod.F. *odontome* (Littré).] A small tumour or growth composed of dentine; more generally, any hard outgrowth from a tooth.

1870 tr. *Stricker's Hum. Histol.* xv. 470 We find in the dentine of the teeth, especially in pathological conditions, masses with bone lacunæ, termed Odontomes by Virchow. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 559 Tumours which result from the abnormal and excessive development of the dental structures at any time during the tooth's formation have been grouped together by M. Broca under the name of Odontomes. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Coronary odontoma*, Broca's term for an odontoma which arises during the formation of the crown of a tooth.

Odontophoral (ɒdɒntɒ·fŏrăl), *a. Zool.* [f. as ODONTOPHORE + -AL.] a. Of or pertaining to an odontophore. b. = ODONTOPHORAN *a.*

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 490 Certain of the muscular bundles are also attached to the fore part of the odontophoral cartilages themselves.

Odontophoran (ɒdɒntɒ·fŏrăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Odontophora* (neut. pl. of Gr. *ὀδοντοφόρος*: see next), a proposed primary division of the Mollusca, including all those which have an odontophore, i. e. the Cephalopoda, Gasteropoda, and Pteropoda, with the tooth-shells, and chitons: see -AN.] a. *adj.* Of or belonging to the *Odontophora*. b. *sb.* A mollusc of this group.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 506 In such a slightly modified Odontophoran as Chiton, the heart presents its normal position in the posterior region of the haemal face of the body.

Odontophore (ɒdɒ·ntŏfoəɹ). *Zool.* [ad. Gr. *ὀδοντοφόρ-ος* bearing teeth, f. *ὀδούς, ὀδοντ-* tooth + *-φόρος* bearing.] A ribbon-like or strap-like structure covered with teeth, forming the masticatory organ of certain molluscs; the lingual ribbon or 'tongue'. Also *attrib.*

1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 251 The intestine has a neural flexure, and there is no odontophore. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 514 The mouth is..provided..with a well-developed odontophore. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 452 The stomodæum in the *Glossophora* .. contains an organ known as radula, composed of a chitinous membrane bearing chitinoid teeth, developed within a sac (radular or odontophore sac), and growing throughout life.

Odontophorous (ɒdɒntɒ·fŏrəs), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Possessing an odontophore.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 87 The three classes Cephalopoda, Gasteropoda, Pteropoda, are placed together in one division as odontophorous Mollusca. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 513 These are odontophorous Mollusks which breathe air directly.

‖ **Odoom** (ɒdū·m). [Ashanti *odúm.*] A West African timber tree (*Chlorophora excelsa*).

1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 213 The 'Odoom' tree of the Gold Coast..To those Colonies this wood is invaluable, as it can withstand for years not only the weather, but also the attacks of the 'white ant'. *Ibid.* 247 Where such wood as 'odoom' ('oroko') is available. 1900 *Daily News* 6 Mar. 2/1 Two trees, the mahogany and a tree known locally as Odoom, which are found of large size and in considerable abundance, are admirably adapted for mine timbers.

Odophone (ō·ɒdŏfoun). [irreg. f. Gr. root *ὀδ-* smell + *φωνή* sound, tone.] A scale of scents or odours.

1885 C. H. PIESSE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 525 Tinctures ..made upon a quasi-scientific basis, namely, that of the odophone or gamut of odours of the late Dr. Septimus Piesse.

Odor, another spelling of ODOUR.

† O·dorable, *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *odōrābilis* perceptible by smell, f. *odorā-rī* to smell, scent; cf. OF. *odorable* (14th c. in Godef.).] That can be smelt; perceptible to the sense of smell.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. i. (Arb.) 78 The audible [is measured] by stirres, times and accents: the odorable by smelles of sundry temperaments. 1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* viii. 125 The directly visible or odorable Expirations of Bodies.

† O·dorament. *Obs.* [ad. L. *odōrāment-um* perfume, f. *odōrāre* to scent, perfume. Cf. OF. *odorement.*] Anything used for its scent or perfume; an odoriferous or odorous substance; a perfume.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xviii. 13 Alle vessels of precious stoon.. and of odoramentis, and oynementis, and encense. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xxiv. (1639) 41 [In Epilepsy] it is good to quicken the senses with odoraments. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 212 Pleasant odoraments must needs be grateful to the brain.

† Odora·minous, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *odōrāmen, -min-* perfume + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Odoraminous*, smelling sweet, fragrant, odoriferous, pertaining to odour.

Odorant (ō·dŏrănt), *a.* Now *rare.* [a. F. *odorant* (15–16th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *odōrānt-em*, pr. pple. of *odōrāre* to perfume.] That emits a scent: = ODOROUS, ODORIFEROUS.

a 1465 *MS. Bodl.* 423 lf. 204 Disposed plentuously..With odorauntt odoure ful copiously. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 239 The welle of bountie, that Flowre most odorande, By whose humylytie, man firste comforte fande. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 33 The tast..of Parsly, Dill, and Fennell, sharpe, and yet odorant withall. 1791 tr. *Chaptal's Elem. Chem.* (1800) III. 42 The aroma..may be again restored by re-distilling it with the odorant plant which originally afforded it. 1872 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* 169 At night, the odorant forests echo with the dread roar of fierce monsters.

Odorate (ō·dŏrĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) Now *rare.* [ad. L. *odōrāt-us*, pa.pple. of *odōrāre* to perfume, scent. Cf. F. *odorat.*] Scented, fragrant.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 389 Where there is Heat and Strength enough in the Plant, to make the Leaves Odorate, there the smell of the Flower is rather Evanide and Weaker, than that of the Leaves. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 228 All kinde of fragrant and odorate Fruits, Herbes, and Gums. *a* 1715 R. LUCAS *Divine Breathings* (1772) § 84 A rose set by garlick is sweeter, because the more foetid juice of the earth goes into the garlick, and the more odorate into the rose. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 366 He found them to contain..of albuminous and farinaceous matter, but a small quantity, besides some odorate.

B. *sb.* A scented or fragrant substance.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 213 A transcendent Perfume made of the richest Odorates of both the Indies.

So **O·dorating** *a.*, diffusing odour or scent.

1828 in WEBSTER. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Odora·tion. *rare*—°. [ad. L. *odōrātiōn-em* (rare), n. of action f. *odōrāre* to perfume. Cf. F. *odoration* (16th c. in Godef.).]

1623 COCKERAM, *Odoration*, a sauoring or smelling.

Odorator (ō·dŏrēi·tǝɹ). [agent-n. in L. form from *odōrāre* to scent.] An atomizer for diffusing perfumes, etc.

Odoriferant (ōdŏri·fĕrănt), *a.* Now *rare.* [a. F. *odoriférant* (*c* 1420 in Hatz.-Darm.), pr. pple. of *odoriférer* to smell, shed perfume; cf. med.L. *odōriferens* for cl. L. *odōrifer.*] = ODORIFEROUS, ODOROUS.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 37 The sueit fragrant smel..of hoilsum balmy flouris maist odoreferant. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxxxiii. 764 White Rosen..which is moyst and odoriferant. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxx. 292 Cedars..some white, and some redde, very odoriferant. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Florist*, Odoriferant or medicinal Drugs. 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† Odorifere, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [a. F. *odorifère* (15th c.), or ad. L. *odōrifer.*] = ODORIFEROUS.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Q iv, The same [rose] water brynged them [weak limbs] agayne in theyr myght, with his smellyng and odoryfere vertue and styptysyte.

Odori·ferize, *v. rare*—¹. [f. L. *odōrifer* (see next) + -IZE.] *trans.* To render odoriferous; to scent or perfume.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 659 Perfumers, able to odoriferise and adorn the universe.

Odoriferous (ōdŏri·fĕrəs), *a.* Also 5–6 **odory-**, 6–8 **odori-**. [f. L. *odōrifer* (f. *odor, odōri-* ODOUR + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS.]

1. That bears or diffuses scent or smell; odorous; fragrant; *rarely*, of an unpleasant odour.

c 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 336 Of sauerys odoryferous was her sustynnaunce. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* A ij b/2 The odoriferous & swete yyolettes of all obedyence. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 54 What should I speke of the oderiferous skarlettes, the fyne veluet [etc.]. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxi. (1612) 268 If odorifrous sents he smelt, he fathers them on her. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* II. (1754) 67 Her dead Body was surprizingly beautiful and odoriferous..and it remains odorous and uncorrupt to this Day. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iii, Free air, impregnated, however, with the odoriferous fumes of the articles in which the ship-chandler dealt. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 129 The courts [were] strewed with odoriferous herbs and flowers. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 3/1 When .. busy wharves take the place of the present muddy and odoriferous foreshore.

2. *fig.* Pleasing, sweet; 'fragrant'.

1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* 375 That which was in your lawe, cleare, neate, precious, and odoriferous. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 11 Whose prayers and prayses is.. oderiferouse..before the lorde.

Hence **Odori·ferously** *adv.*, in an odoriferous manner; with scent or fragrance; fragrantly. **Odori·ferousness,** fragrance.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 42/1 Yet ther may heervnto be addede, a little Muscke, for odoriferousnes. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* lix, It makes them smell so odoriferously. *a* 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* iii. Wks. (1851) 487 Thir Markets smell odoriferously with Spices. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. VI. xi. 144 The atomic expulsion from which odoriferousness results, is one of the reactions consequent on the reception of heat. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. ix. 283 The coffee generally roasting odoriferously in the street.

† Odori·fic, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *odor, odōri-* ODOUR + -FIC.] = ODORIFEROUS.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 568 They extract waters of a salubrious and odorific kind.

† O·dorine. *Chem. Obs.* [f. L. *odor* ODOUR + -INE 5.] (See quots.)

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Odorin*, one of the products of the redistillation of the volatile oil obtained by distilling bone; it has a very concentrated and diffusible empyreumatic odour, and is regarded by Unverdorben as a peculiar salifiable base. 1846 WORCESTER, *Odorine*. 1866–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 174 *Odorine*, a volatile base obtained by Unverdorben from bone-oil. It appears to have been impure picoline.

Odorize (ō·dŏrəiz), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To fill with an odour; to scent.

1884 *American* VIII. 301 The gas pours out in a cloud, odorizing the country for a long distance. 1897 *Chr. Herald* (N. Y.) 30 June 518/3 Put the mixture [rose leaves and spices] in a fancy jar with a lid. Keep closed, but open once a day to odorize the room.

Odoro·sity. *rare*—¹. [f. as next + -ITY.] The quality of being odorous; odorousness.

1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 3ᵉ 3 In like manner it possesses Saporosity, Odorosity.

Odorous (ō·dŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. *odor, odōr-em* ODOUR (or *odōr-us* fragrant) + -OUS; perh. after obs. F. *odoreux* (16–17th c. in Godef.) or It. *odoroso* (Florio). Formerly sometc. pronounced (ɒdō·rəs).] Emitting a smell or scent; scented, odoriferous; more usually, sweet-smelling; fragrant.

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* viii. 107 The sweete smoke of the odorous incense. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 11 An odorous Chaplet of sweet Sommer buds. 1675 T. R. tr. *Marini's Slaughter Innocents* 60 The hills, and dales, that plants odorous bare. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 273 If od'rous Blooms the bearing Branches load. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* II. (1754 8 Most of the Popish Saints dead bodies always remain odorous and uncorrupted. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* III. 454 Venus .. in his chamber placed him, With scents odorous, spirit-soothing sweets. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 257 At the same time the prussic acid becomes more odorous and more volatile. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 205 A rich ointment..to which odorous substances, myrrh, cinnamon, .. and cassia gave scent.

Comb. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 201/1 Sweetest of younger sisters, odorous-tressed, Whose lips are worshipped by the breezes, Spring!

Hence **O·dorously** *adv.*, in an odorous manner, with smell or scent; **O·dorousness,** the quality of being odorous.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Odorousness*, sweet-scentedness. 1843 R. H. HORNE *Orion* II. i. 199 Odorously Glistened the tear-drops of a new-fall'n shower.

O·dorscope, o·doroscope. [f. L. *odōr-em* ODOUR + -(O)SCOPE.] An instrument devised by Edison for determining or testing an odour.

1893 *Rev. of Rev.* Dec. 606 Odoroscope.

Odour, odor (ō·dəɹ). Forms: 3–4 odur, 4–odour, 4, 6–odor, (4 odere, -yre, 4–5 odir, -e, 5 oduro, hodure, 5–6 odoure, -owr(e, -eur). [a. AF. *odour*, OF. *odor, odour*, ad. L. *odōr-em* smell, scent. The spelling *odor*, occasional in ME., became obs. in 14th c., but arose again in 16th c. after L., was frequent in 17th c., and is now usual in U. S.]

1. That property of a substance that is perceptible by the sense of smell; scent, smell; sometimes *spec.* sweet or pleasing scent; fragrance.

a 1300 *Land of Cokaygne* 76 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 158 Trie maces beþ þe flure, þe rind, canel of swet odur. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3701 Þe odor [*v. r.* odour] o þi uestement It smelles als o piement. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 114 Al þe place Fulhillyt of þat odyre was. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 208 By the noos-thurles we haue knowlech of odeurs and stynches. *Ibid.* 247 In wyntyr the hodure of hote thynges;..In somer odure of colde thynges. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xlii, To see suche dishes & smell the swete odour And nothing to taste is utter displeasour. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. (1686) 50 The effluvium or odor of Steel. 1664 BUTLER *Hud* II. i. 574 All Spices, Perfumes, and Sweet Powders Shall borrow from your breath their Odours. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 628 Fume with stinking Galbanum thy Stalls: With that rank Odour from thy Dwelling-place To drive the Viper's Brood. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 317 The lime at dewy eve Diffusing odours. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. ii. 18 A more nauseating odour I never inhaled. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* (1874) 45 There is an odour of sweet brier about, hovering in the warm, still air.

2. *transf.* A substance that emits a sweet smell or scent; a perfume; *esp.* incense, spice, ointment, etc.; also, an odoriferous flower. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Rev.* v. 8 The foure and twenti eldre men .. hadden ech of hem harpis, and goldun violis ful of odours. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 6 Quhen .. lusty May .. Had maid the birdis to begyn thair houris Amang the tendir odouris reid and quhyt. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* i. 9 His lott was to bren oduores [*R. V.* incense]. 1534 — *John* xix. 40 Then toke they the body of Iesu and wounde it in lynnen clothes with the oduores [1611 spices]. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 227 They throw in (by heapes) all Sorts of Spices, and Sweet Odours. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 601 With Nectar she her Son anoints..Down from his Head the liquid Odours ran. 1709 PRIOR *Song*, '*If wine and music*', Thy Myrtles strow, thy Odours burn. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 87 A royal virgin, in odours silkily nestled.

† 3. The sense of smell. *Obs. rare.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XV. lxxiii. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 156 b/1 Men wiþoute moupe, and þei .. lyueþ onliche bi odoure and smell of noseþrelles. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls)

I. 291 Turfes..whiche be more vile than woode .. and more tedious to the odoure.

4. *fig.* a. 'Fragrance'; 'savour'.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxxxiv. 18 Þei can not see the riȝt way, and þei fele not þe gode odor of crist. 1382 Wyclif *2 Cor.* ii. 14 Therfor thankingis to God, that .. schewith by vs the odour of his knowynge [1582 (Rheim.) the odour of his knowledge]. — *Eph.* v. 2 Crist .. ȝaf him silf for vs an offryng and sacrifice to God, in to the odour of swetnesse. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 59 b, Let the swete odour of deuocyon and prayer spyre out and ascende vp to thy lorde. 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* iv. i, I had thought the odour, sir, of your good name Had been more precious to you. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* i, The political principles in which he was educated, and of which he ever retained some odour. 1873 Burton *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxv. 12 No odour of religious intolerance attaches to it.

b. (*Good* or *bad*) Repute, favour, estimation.

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 July 62/1 To day he was in better odour. 1864 D. G. Mitchell *Wet Days at Edgewood* 166 Hartlib was in good odor during the days of the commonwealth. 1886 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxlii. 4 When a person is in ill odour it is quite wonderful how weak the memories of his former friends become.

5. Odour of sanctity (F. *odeur de sainteté*, 17th c. in Littré): a sweet or balsamic odour stated to have been exhaled by the bodies of eminent saints at their death, or on subsequent disinterment, and held to attest their saintship; hence, *fig.*, gracious manifestation of saintliness; good repute as a saint, reputation for holiness: sometimes used ironically or sarcastically.

(For statements of the reputed fact, or references to it, see Engelgrave *Cœleste Panthem* (1727) I. 110; *Selecta Martyrum Acta* (Gaume, Paris) IV. 111, 178–9; *Fioretti di S. Francesco* (1546) xlviii. 66 b; Pellisson *Lett. Hist.* I. 131; J. de La Barre *Contin.* Bossuet's *Hist. Univers.* (1771) II. 270; Voltaire *La Pucelle* (1780) i. 22; Bæda *Hist. Eccles.* iii. viii; *St. Guthlac* (Cod. Exon.) 1272, 1318; William of Malmesb. *Gesta Reg.* I. ii. § 216 (tr. Bohn ii. xiii. 244); Malory *Arthur* xxi. xii; Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xi. 32; also quots. 1749 in Odoriferous, Odorous.)

1756 Alban Butler *Lives Saints* 24 Apl. II. 169 She [St. Bona] died in 673, leaving behind her a sweet odour of her sanctity and virtues to all France. 1778–84 Cookworthy tr. *Swedenborg's Heaven & Hell* § 449 There was also a sensation of aromatic odour, as of a dead body embalmed, for when the celestial angels are present, what is cadaverous then excites a sensation as of what is aromatic. (*Note by* T. Hartley 1778. This may serve to explain what ..[is] related by authors of good credit, concerning certain persons of eminent piety, who are said to have died in the *odour of sanctity* from the fragrancy that issued from their bodies after death.) 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* iv, My respected grandmother, Hilda of Middleham, who died in odour of sanctity, little short..of her glorious namesake, the blessed Saint Hilda of Whitby. 1829 Southey *Pilgr. Compostella* Poet. Wks. VII. 264 These blessed Fowls, at seven years end, In the odour of sanctity died. 1833 Raine *Brief Acct. Durham Cath.* 64 Saints sleeping in all the odour of incorruptibility. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 90 There is an odour of iniquity, you must know, as well as an odour of sanctity.

6. *Comb.*, as *odour-current*, *-wind*; *odour-breathing*, *-faded*, *odour-like* adjs.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 904 Under this head, you may place all Imbibitions of Aire, where the substance is materiall, Odour like. 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* II. i, The odour-breathing sleep Of faint night flowers. *Ibid.* III. iii, It feeds the quick growth of..odour-faded blooms. 1876 Lanier *Poems, Psalm of the West* 182 What wavering way the odor-current sets.

Hence (*nonce-words*) **O·douret**, a faint smell; **O·dourful** *a.* = Odorous.

1825 L. Hunt *Redi Bacchus in Tuscany* 573 He makes odourets. 1889 *Chicago Advance* 30 May, More lasting, precious, odorful, than all The flowers of polar or of tropic seas.

Odoured (ō·dəɹd), *a.* [f. Odour + -ed 2.] Having an odour; scented; chiefly in comb.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 242 Hit is good to reste..in a softe bedde, in clothis fresshe wel oduret. 1595 Spenser *Epithal.* 304 And odourd sheets, and Arras couerlets. 1817 Godwin *Mandeville* I. 250 A gilded, nauseous, ill-odoured idol. 1878 Lanier *Poems, To our Mocking-bird* 4 Drift down through sandal-odored flames.

Odourless (ō·dəɹlės), *a.* [f. Odour + -less.] Without odour or scent; inodorous.

18.. Poe *Hans Pfaal* Wks. 1896 II. 12 It is tasteless, but not odorless. 1859 Wilson & Geikie *Mem. E. Forbes* iv. 127 Colourless, odourless crystals. 1879 Hartwig *Aerial W.* ii. 19 The oxygen of the air .. odourless and tasteless.

O-dreghe, variant of A-drigh *Obs.*, away.

Ods, obs. form of Odds.

Odsbod, -bodikins, -body, -bud, -fish, -heart, -life, -nigs, etc.: see Od 1.

†O·dso, *int. Obs.* [Minced form of Godso, as Od 1 for *God*; cf. Gadso.] An exclamation of surprise or asseveration.

1695 Congreve *Love for L.* II. v, Odso, let me see; Let me see the Paper. 1713 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 6 June, Wks. 1883 III. 158, I will speak to lord-treasurer..to-morrow.—Odso! I forgot; I thought I had been in London. 1799 *Piece Family Biog.* I. 133 'Odso!..you've begun, I see'.

Odsoons, Odspittikins, etc.: see Od 1.

Odur(e, obs. ff. Odour, Ordure, Other.

Odyfferaunt, -ferous: see Odiferant, -ous.

Odyl (ō·dil, ɒ·dil). Also **-yle.** [f. Od 2 + Gr. ὕλη material: see -yl.] = Od 2.

1850 W. Gregory *Lett. Anim. Magn.* p. xv, Of all the known influences, that of odyle appears to offer the best prospect of success to the investigator. 1885 H. S. Olcott *Theosophy* 156 The whole starry heavens is pervaded with a subtle aura, or .. imponderable fluid. .. He called it Od or Odyle. *Ibid.* 158 Heat he found to enormously increase quantitatively the flow of Odyle through a metal conductor.

Hence **Ody·lic** *a.*, of or pertaining to odyl or od; **Ody·lically** *adv.*, by means of odyl; **O·dylism**, the doctrine of odyl or od; **Odyliza·tion**, the action or process of odylizing, the communication of animal magnetism from one person to another; **O·dylize** *v. trans.*, to subject to or affect with odyl.

1853 Carpenter *Hum. Phys.* (ed. 4) § 924 No hypothetical '*odylic' or other concealed agency. 1871 M. Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* II. iv. 113 When a man and woman meet there is always a certain magnetic or odylic communication between them. 1880 Mrs. Whitney *Odd or Even* iv. 41 An odylic thrill in the fingers that held her side of the cover. 1885 H. S. Olcott *Theosophy* 158 The Brahmin..submitting his *odylically-tainted metallic vessel to the fire. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. 517 Mesmerism .. with its kindred subjects, variously known as animal magnetism, electro-biology, clairvoyance, *odylism, hypnotism. 1876 Carpenter in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 282 The curious phenomena which, under the names of mesmerism, odylism, electro-biology, psychic force, and spiritual agency, have been supposed to indicate the existence of some new and mysterious force in nature. 1883 Sinnett *Esoteric Buddhism* v. (1884) 86 The spirit of the sensitive getting *odylized..by the aura of the spirit in the Devachan.

Odynometer (ɒdinɒ·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. ὀδύνη pain + -(o)meter.] A register or measurer of pain. Hence **Odynome·trical** *a.*, of or pertaining to the measurement of pain.

1889 J. M. Duncan *Lect. Dis. Wom.* iii. (ed. 4) 9 As yet, we have no odynometer, or even good odynometrical resources, to test and measure pain. 1893 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 4/8 But we have no odynometer, and cannot tell whether, when one person bears pain better than another, he is bearing..the same amount and quality of pain.

Odynphagia (ɒdinfē·dʒiă). *Pathol.* [mod.L., badly f. Gr. ὀδύνη pain + -φαγια eating.] Painful swallowing (as a symptom of disease).

1880 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 26 There is .. sometimes odynphagia of the most severe character. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 835 In consequence of the odynphagia, the saliva collects.

Odyous, e, Odyr(e, obs. ff. Odious, Odour, Other.

Odyssey (ɒ·disi). Also 7 **Odyssæa, -ysee, -isse**, 8 **-ysse.** [ad. L. *Odyssēa*, a. Gr. Ὀδύσσεια, f. Ὀδυσσεύς Ulysses, a king of Ithaca. Cf. F. *Odyssée*.]

1. One of the two great epic poems of ancient Greece, attributed to Homer, which describes the ten years' wanderings of Odysseus (Ulysses) on his way home to Ithaca after the fall of Troy.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 372 In his Odyssæa, where he discourseth of the aduentures, trauels, & fortunes of prince Vlysses. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 203 The Odysee or Ilias of Homer. 1701 Swift *Contests Nobles & Comm.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 25 Several passages in the Odysses. 1818 Byron *Juan* i. xli, Their Æneids, Iliads, and Odysseys. 1876 Gladstone *Homeric Synchr.* 169 In the fourth Odyssey he is described as the slayer of Antilochos. .. In the eleventh Odyssey, he is named for his personal beauty.

2. *fig.* A long series of wanderings to and fro; a long adventurous journey.

1889 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 4/7 He is on this odyssey of rebellion now, though we do not know precisely among what people, or at what Court. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Aug. 8/1 The odysseys of historical [music] scores might form the subject of an interesting volume. 1899 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 326 Scraps of adventitious mineral that, after whole Odysseys of adventure, have come to rest within the shelter of a glass case.

Hence **Odyssean** (ɒdisī·ăn) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of the Odyssey.

a 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 289 Odyssean risks upon the Main. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 155 Even common sailors could not tell the story of their wanderings without rising to an almost Odyssean strain. 1892 Agnes M. Cleake *Fam. Stud. Homer* ii. 49 The poet does not appear to feel any need of bringing it into harmony with the Odyssean vision.

Odzookers, Odzooks, Odzounds: see Od 1, and Zooks, Zounds.

‖ **Oe** (ōu). *rare*—1. [For Da. *öe*, *ö* = Norw. *öy*, Icel. *ey*, OE. *ieg*, isle, islet.] A small island.

1817 Scott *Harold* III. x, The bold Baltic's echoing strand Looks o'er each grassy oe [*rime* grow].

Oe, another form of Oy *Sc.*, grandson.

Oe, obs. variant of O *sb.*1, O *adj.* one, O *vb.*

Œ (in the earliest times, and now often, written separately *oe*) was in Early Old English the symbol of the *i*-umlaut of *ó*, *o*, as in *fœt*, *foet*, *soecan*, *œhtan*, *oehtan*, doubtless originally sounded like Ger. *ö*, *œ*, but afterwards written (and sounded) simply *é*, *e*, in which form it came down into Middle English.

In modern Eng. *œ*, *oe* reproduces the usual L. spelling of Gr. οι, which often in med.L., and in Romanic, was treated like simple *ē*. In words that have come into Eng. through med.L. or Fr., or other Romanic langs., Eng. has usually a simple *e*, as in *economy*, F. *économie*, L. *œconomia*, Gr. *οἰκονομία*; *penal*, F. *pénal*, L. *pœnālis*, f. *pœna*, Gr. ποινή; *cemetery*, L. *cœmeterium*, Gr. κοιμητήριον; but in recent words derived immediately from L. or Gr., *œ*, *oe* is usually retained, esp. (1) in proper names, as *Œdipus*, *Eubœa*, *Phœbe*; (2) in words referring to classical antiquities, as *æcist*, *Pœcile* (in which, however, some represent Gr. οι by *oi*, as *oikist*); (3) in scientific and technical terms, as *amœba*, *œnothera*, *œstrus*, *diœcious*, *diarrhœa*, *homœopathy*, *pharmacopœia*, *onomatopœic*; but there is a tendency, stronger in America than in Great Britain, to substitute *e* for *œ* in these words when they pass into popular use or become familiar, e. g. *diarrhea*, *esophagus*, *homeoid*. This *œ*, being orig. a diphthong and subsequently a long vowel, is usually pronounced as 'long *e*' (*ī*), rarely as 'short *e*' (*e*); when changed to *e*, it submits to the same usages as ordinary *e* from Gr. and L.

In French, *œ* is an occasional etymological or orthographical substitute for *e* in the diphthongs *æi*, *œu*, as in *œil*, *œuf*, *cœur*; when these were borrowed in Eng. they retain the Fr. spelling. *œ*, *oe* also occasionally represents Ger. *ö*, *æ*, *oe* (*Goethe*), and the *ö*, *ø* of Scandinavian tongues (*Faroe*).

Œcist (ī·sist), **œkist** (ī·kist). Also **oikist.** [ad. Gr. οἰκιστής, agent-n. from οἰκίζ-ειν to settle (a colony), f. οἶκος house, dwelling.] The founder of an ancient Greek (rarely *transf.* a modern) colony.

1846 Grote *Greece* I. xviii. II. 41 The legend of the Rhodian archæologists respecting their œkist Althæmenês. 1878 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 340 The œkist of Cape Colony, Van Riebeek. 1880 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 5/3 The Oecist of Gilead, to give Mr. Oliphant his proper designation. 1885 Jane E. Harrison *Stud. Grk. Art* iv. 152 Megara Hyblæa in Sicily..sent for an oikist, or colony leader, from her old home, Megara in Hellas proper.

†Œcodo·mical, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. οἰκοδομικ-ός (f. οἰκοδόμος builder, architect) + -al.] Relating to the building of houses; architectural.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 37. 155 If the Oecodonical Art, which is in the Mind of the Architect, were supposed to be transfused into the Stones, Bricks and Mortar.

Œcoid (ī·koid). *Biol.* Also **oikoid.** [f. Gr. οἶκος house, dwelling: see -oid.] (See quot.)

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Œcoid*, Brücke's term for the substance, or stroma, of a red blood-corpuscle which is charged with or contains the coloured matter and the nucleus, where there is one, together called the zooid. Also, the same as the spongioplasm of an amœboid cell.

Œcology (ĭkɒ·lŏdʒi). [mod. f. Gr. οἶκ-ος house, dwelling + -(o)logy; after *œconomy*.] The science of the economy of animals and plants; that branch of biology which deals with the relations of living organisms to their surroundings, their habits and modes of life, etc. Hence **Œcolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to œcology.

1873 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* Pref., The great series of phenomena of comparative anatomy and ontogeny, ..chorology and œcology. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 114 All the various relations of animals and plants to one another and to the outer world, with which the Oekology of organisms has to do..admit of simple and natural explanation only on the Doctrine of Adaptation and Heredity. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 16 Sept. 613/1 Œcology, which uses all the knowledge it can obtain from the other two [physiology and morphology], but chiefly rests on the exploration of the endless varied phenomena of animal and plant life as they manifest themselves under natural conditions.

Œconomic, -nomy, etc.: see Economic, etc.

‖ **Œconomus** (ĭkɒ·nŏmŭs). *Hist.* Also 6 *Sc.* **economus, iconymus, yconomus, -nimus.** [L., a. Gr. οἰκονόμος house-steward.] The steward or manager of the temporalities of a religious foundation or society; the steward of a college.

1584 in *Life A. Melville* (1819) I. 481 Discharging .. all vders economus, intrometters, factors or vder personis whatsoever. 1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 589/1 Ludouick, duke of lennox commendater of þe priorie of sanctandrois and his yconomus. 1599 *Ibid.* IV. 189/1 That thair salbe..ane counsall of that vniuersitie [St. Andrews].. quhilkis salhaif poware to haif the yconimus in euerie colledge. 1659 Baxter *Key Cath.* II. iii. 404 Christ Jesus, dispensing them all by himself and administering them severally, not by any one œconomus, but by the several Bishops as inferiour Heads. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. II. iii. 41 All the Alms, and all the Revenues.. were kept in common, under the Care of the Deacous, and Oeconomi. 1854 Milman *Lat. Chr.* I. 373 A steward or œcónomus must be appointed in each church.

†Œcu·menacy. *Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. Gr. οἰκουμένη (Romanized *œcūmenē*) the inhabited earth, the whole world + -acy as in *episcopacy*, *papacy*, *primacy*.] The ecclesiastical primacy or supremacy of the world.

1646 Chas. I in *Cert. Relig.* (1649) 45 When the Romane Monarck stretch'd forth his arms from East to West, he might make the Bishops of Roms œcumenacy as large as was his Empire.

Œcumenian (ĭkiumī·niăn), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ian.] = Œcumenical 1.

1865 Lightfoot *Galatians* (1874) 192 Two anonymous Commentators in the Oecumenian Catena.

Œcumenic (ī·kiume·nik), *a.* Also 7 *erron.* œco-, 9 ecu-. [ad. L. *œcūmenic-us*, a. Gr. οἰκουμενικ-ός of or belonging to ἡ οἰκουμένη 'the inhabited (earth)', the whole world. Cf. F. *œcuménique* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] = next.

1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 215 The decree and doctrin of the Haly, Œcumenik and General Councel of

Trent. 1652 Ruw *Let.* in *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 537 That eldershipe and breithren can know the cace better nor ane Œcumenick Synod. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 76 The only Author—that is universally Read—to a far more Œcumenick Intent than ever any of the Jesuit Pamphlets. 1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* vi. 263 That great economy of provincial government and of œcumenic relationship. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 400/2 Councils called Œcumenic or Œcumenical.

Œcumenical (ēkiŭmĕ·nikăl), *a.* Also 7 *erron.* œco-, 9 ecu-. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. *Eccl.* Belonging to or representing the whole (Christian) world, or the universal church; general, universal, catholic; *spec.* applied to the general councils of the early church, and (in mod. use) of the Roman Catholic Church (and hence occas. to a general assembly of some other ecclesiastical body); also assumed as a title by the Patriarch of Constantinople; formerly sometimes applied to the Pope of Rome.

1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 8 That anie one bishop aboue the rest had the name of œcumenicall, or uniuersall, or head ..that is not to be found. 1624 Hayward *Suprem. Relig.* 53 John Bishop of Constantinople .. assumed the title of Oecumenicall, or universal Bishop. 1633 Prynne *1st Pt. Histrio-M.* VII. iii. 643 By the expresse resolution of all these severall Councels, whereof one is œcumenicall. 1673 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* II. 409 You imagined the whole world had been of that mind, and 'twould pass for œcumenical Doctrine. 1861 Stanley *East. Ch.* i. (1869) 19 These Oriental Councils were 'general'—were 'Oecumenical' in a sense which fairly belonged to none besides. 1864 J. H. Newman *Apol.* 396 It is to the Pope in Ecumenical Council that we look, as to the normal seat of Infallibility. 1881 (*title*) Proceedings of the Œcumenical Methodist Conference. 1887 Heard *Russian Ch.* iv. 63 That the first œcumenical prelate of the Church was the patriarch of Constantinople, the second the patriarch of Alexandria.

2. *gen.* Belonging to the whole world; universal, general, world-wide.

1607 J. King *Serm. Novemb.* 13 This epidemical and œcumenical contagion. *a* 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 627 This was the Oecumenical Philosophy of the Apostles times and of the times long before them. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* iv. Notes 123 That Oecumenical Tax appointed by Augustus. 1869 Lecky *Europ. Mor.* I. i. 160 No other literature exhibits so expansive and œcumenical a genius [as the French]. 1882 W. H. Mallock *Soc. Equal.* viii. 213 Our œcumenical commerce.

Hence **Œcume·nicalism,** the theological system or doctrine of the œcumenical councils; **Œcumenica·lity** = Œcumenicity; **Œcume·nically** *adv.*, in an œcumenical way, in relation to the whole world, universally.

1888 *Chicago Advance* 10 May 290 Three strata, Œcumenicalism, Augustinianism, Evangelicalism. 1869 in *Echo* 29 July, It will not be an Œcumenical Council. . . The primary essence of Œcumenicality is wanting to it—viz., a delegation from all Churches. Half Christendom will hold aloof from it. *a* 1751 Bolingbroke *Ess., Author. Relig.* Wks. 1754 IV. 349 The church oecumenically assembled. 1876 Draper *Confl. Relig. & Sc.* xii. 341 The papacy is administered not œcumenically, not as a universal Church, for all nations.

Œcumenicity (ēkiŭmĕnī·sĭti). Also ec-. [ad. eccles. med.L. *œcūmenicitās*, f. *œcūmenic-us*: see above and -ITY. Cf. F. *œcuméricité* (1752 in *Dict. Trévoux*).] Œcumenical character; universality, catholicity.

1840 Gladstone *Ch. Princ.* 510 It is .. the supposed ecumenicity of the council, which renders it binding on their conscience. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* V. 454 He destroyed the œcumenicity and authority of Trent. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Rel. Kn.* III. 2448/2 The disputed oecumenicity of the reformatory councils of Pisa, Constance, and Basel.

† Œ·dem, œde·me, obs. anglicized forms of next. [Cf. F. *œdème* (1545 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1591 Jas. I *Poet. Exerc., Furies* 889 Together with the Hyves, and..The boudned Oedems cleare. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 486 Tumours, Begot of vicious indigested humours: As Phlegmons, Oedems, Schyrrhes, Erisipiles. 1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos., Oedeme*, a waterish swelling in the body without paine.

‖ Œdema (ĭdī·mă). *Path.* Also 5 vdimia, 9 edema. [mod.L., a. Gr. οἴδημα (-ματ-) swelling, swollen condition, f. οἰδέ-ειν to swell.] 'A swelling produced by the presence of serous fluid in the areolar tissue or in the substance of a part; being a local dropsy' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 206 An enpostym þat comeþ of fleume, is clepid vdimia or zima. 1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terapeut.* 2 Fij, Tumour, yᵗ is called oedema. 1683 Salmon *Doron Med.* II. 428 It resolves Oedema and discusses all sorts of cold and Hard Tumors. 1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ.* (1771) 92 An *Œdema*..is almost a certain Symptom of a Suppuration. 1874 Bucknill & Tuke *Psych. Med.* 587 Œdema of the brain, a state in which the tissue of the organ is permeated by water or serosity.

attrib. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 651 An area which.. contains a considerable quantity of œdema fluid.

Hence **Œdema·tic, Œde·matose** *adjs.* = next.

a 1658 Harvey (J.), Aphlegmonous or *oedematick tumour. 1819 H. Busk *Vestriad* IV. 743 Rudely they press his œdematic toes. 1884 *Brachet's Aix-les-bains* I. 105 The œdematic state. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 213 *Oedematose Tumours.

Œdematous (ĭdī·m-, ĭde·mătəs), *a.* Also 9 oid-, ed-. [f. Gr. οἰδημα- (see prec.) + -OUS.] Pertaining to or of the nature of œdema; affected with œdema, swollen with serous fluid; dropsical.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. iii. 183 An Inflammation .. Oedematous, Schirrous, Erisipelatous according to the predominancy of melancholy, flegme, or choler. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 122 To dissolve hard Tumours, dissipate Oedematous swellings. 1828 Webster, *Edematous.* 1854 Jones & Siev. *Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 234 A general œdematous condition of the brain.

Hence **Œde·matously** *adv.*

1782 Heberden *Comm.* xxii. (1806) 108 Healthy young women will often have their legs swell œdematously. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 577 The joints..are œdematously swollen and tender on pressure.

Œdipean (ĭd-, edipī·ăn), *a.* [irreg. f. Œdipus: see -EAN.] Pertaining to, or like that of, Œdipus; clever at guessing a riddle.

(In quot. 1822 with allusion to the story of Œdipus putting out his own eyes on discovering that he had unwittingly married his mother.)

1621 Quarles *Argalus & P.* Introd., Many have ventured (trusting to the Oedipean conceit of their ingenious Reader) to write non-sense. 1822 Lamb *Lett.* II. (1841) 22 Did the eyes come away kindly with no Œdipean avulsion.

† Œdipo·dic, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. οἰδίπους, -ποδ- (see next) + -IC.] Swollen-footed, gouty.

1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. xliii, Oh! what good wou'd it not do my oedipodic Leg.

Œdipus (ī·d-, e·dipŭs). Also 6 Edipus. [a. Gr. Οἰδίπους, Οἰδιποδ-, lit. 'swollen-footed', a proper name.] Name of the Theban hero who, according to the ancient Greek legend, solved the riddle propounded by the Sphinx; allusively applied to one who is clever at guessing riddles.

1557 N. Grimald *Cleobulus' Riddle* in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 102 Incase you can so hard a knot vnknit: You shall I count an Edipus in wit. 1603 B. Jonson *Sejanus* II. iii. [III. i.], I am not Oedipus inough, To vnderstand this Sphynx. 1628 Earle *Microcosm., Too idly reserv'd Man* (Arb.) 35 Hee h'as beene long a riddle himselfe, but at last finds Oedipusses. 1777 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1857) VI. 449 No mortal man could be found to expound those letters: not an Œdipus in the whole society.

Œgopsid (ī·gŏpsid), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* Also oigopsid. [f. Gr. οἴγ-ειν to open + ὄψις vision, pl. eyes + -ID.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Œgopsida* (-æ), a division of decapod dibranchiate Cephalopoda, having the cornea of the eye 'open', i e. perforated by an aperture. **b.** *sb.* A cephalopod of this division. (Opp. to *myopsid.*)

[1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 460 In certain *Decapoda*, the *Oegopsidae.*] 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, Oigopsid.

‖ Œil-de-bœuf (öidəbŏf). [F., lit. 'ox-eye', term for a round window, etc.]

1. A small round window: = Bull's-eye 6.

1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxv, Take a peep at the ladies in the hall through an *œil-de-bœuf.*

2. The name of a small octagonal vestibule lighted by a small round window in the palace at Versailles; hence *transf.* and *fig.*

1826 Scott *Woodst.* xii, This movement conveyed him to a sort of *œil-de-bœuf*, an octagon vestibule, or small hall, from which various rooms opened. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. III. i, To govern France were such a problem; and now it has grown well-nigh too hard to govern even the *Œil-de-Bœuf.* 1862 Wraxall tr. *Mem. Q. Hortense* II. iv. 57 The royalist gentry had preserved the manners and levity which had once distinguished them in the *œils de bœuf* and *petites maisons* of old France.

‖ Œillade. Forms: 6 oeyliade, 7 aliad, eliad, illiad, iliad, 9 œillade. [a. F. *œillade* (1460 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *œil* eye + -ADE 1 a, as in *cannonade, fusillade.* Formerly more or less naturalized (ēr·liad, i·liăd); now consciously French (öiya·d).] A glance of the eye, *esp.* an amorous glance; an ogle.

1592 Greene *Disput.* Addr. 2 What amorous glaunces, what smirking Oeyliades. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. iii. 68 Pages wife..gaue mee good eyes too; examind my parts with most iudicious illiads. 1605 — *Lear* IV. v. 25 She gaue strange Eliads, and most speaking lookes To Noble Edmund. [*Qos.* aliads, *later Folios* Iliads.] *a* 1803 C. L. Lewes *Mem.* (1805) I. 98 With a most impressive œillade from the white of his eyes only. 1855 Smedley *H. Coverdale* IV. 22 Horace ..favouring Alice with a languishing *oeillade.*

Œillet, œlet: see Oillet.

Œkology, var. spelling of Œcology.

Oen, obs. form of Owe.

Œnanthic (ĭnæ·nþik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *œnanthē*, a. Gr. οἰνάνθη (f. οἶνη vine + ἄνθη blossom, bloom), a vine-shoot or bud, vine-blossom, vine. (Also a plant like the vine, applied by Pliny to an umbelliferous plant, and taken by Linnæus as the name of a genus of *Umbelliferæ* including the poisonous Water Dropwort.)] Having the characteristic odour of wine. *Œnanthic acid*, an acid (or mixture of acids), $C_{14}H_{26}O_2 + H_2O$, obtained from œnanthic ether, forming a colourless oil solidifying at 13° C. into a buttery mass. *Œnanthic ether*, a mobile oily liquid, the source of the peculiar odour of wines, obtained by distillation of wine-lees.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 138 Of œnanthic acid. This acid was discovered by Liebig and Pelouze, constituting one of the component parts of œnanthic ether to which wines owe their peculiar smell. 1880 Bloxam *Chem.* (ed. 4) 522 Caproic, œnanthic, and caprylic alcohols, are all liquid at the ordinary temperature. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 843 The bouquet and aroma [of wine] are due to the compound ethers, especially to œnanthic ether.

So **Œna·nthol, Œna·nthyl, Œna·nthylene, Œnanthy·lic** *a. Chem.* (see quots.); **Œna·nthylate,** a salt of œnanthylic acid.

1857 W. A. Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 139 *Œnanthylic Aldehyd; Œnanthol*..is furnished by the destructive distillation of castor oil. *Ibid.* 397 Œnanthylate of potash. *Ibid.* 191 Heptylene or Œnanthylene. 1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 176 *Œnanthyl*, $C_7H_{15}O$, the hypothetical radicle of œnanthylic acid and its derivatives. The same name is sometimes, but inappropriately, given to heptyl, C_7H_{15}. *Ibid.* 177 *Œnanthylic acid*, $C_7H_{14}O_2$..is a transparent colourless oil, having an unpleasant odour like that of cod-fish.

Œnanthin (ĭnæ·nþin). *Chem.* [f. Bot. L. *Œnanthe*, name of a genus (see prec.) + -IN.] A poisonous resinous substance obtained from Water Dropwort (*Œnanthe fistulosa*).

1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Œno- (ī·no), occasionally **oino-** (oino), combining form of Gr. οἶνος wine, used in a few scientific and quasi-scientific compounds of rare occurrence. **Œnogen** (ī·nŏdʒĕn) *nonce-wd.* [after *oxygen*] (see quot.). **Œnolin** (ī·nŏlin *Chem.* [see -OL and -IN], a colouring-matter ($C_{16}H_{18}O_9$) obtained from red wine. **Œnology** (ĭnø·lŏdʒi [-LOGY], the knowledge or study of wines; so **Œnolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to œnology; **Œno·logist,** one versed in œnology, a connoisseur in wines. **Œnomancy** (ī·nŏmænsi) [-MANCY], divination by means of wine. **Œnomania** (ī·nomēi·niă), **oino-** [MANIA], *a*) a mania or insane craving for wine or other intoxicating drink, dipsomania; (*b*) mania resulting from intoxication, delirium tremens; hence **Œnoma·niac,** a person affected with œnomania. **Œnometer** (ĭnø·mĭtəɹ [-METER], a hydrometer for measuring the alcoholic strength of wines; an alcoholometer (Webster, 1864). **Œnophilist** (ĭnø·filist) [Gr. -φιλος loving], a lover of wine. **Œnophobist** (ĭnø·fŏbist), **oino-** [Gr. -φοβος fearing], one who has a dread of, or aversion to, wine. **Œnopoetic** (ī·nopoe·tik) *a.* [Gr. ποιητικός making], pertaining to wine-making. **Œnothionic** (-þəi·ø·nik *a. Chem.* [Gr. θεῖον sulphur], in *Œnothionic acid*, an acid ($C_2H_6SO_4$) obtained by treating alcohol with sulphuric acid; *ethylsulphuric* or *sulphovinic acid.*

1817 T. L. Peacock *Melincourt* (1875) 275 Inflated with *œnogen gas, or, in other words, with the fumes of wine. 1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 178 **Œnolin.* 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 12 The different branches of *oinological science. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 13 July 5/1 The Oinological and Pomological Academy for the scientific culture of the future cultivators. 1894 Thudichum *Wines* Pref. 7 French œnological literature .. includes many works of interest and importance. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Aug. 215/1 Our medical *œnologist. 1894 *National Observer* 6 Jan. 194/2 The genuine œnologist, as Dr. Thudichum calls him. 1814 *Sch. gal. Living* 196 His *œnology of British wines. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Aug. 215/1 To give, not milk, but strong drink to the babes in œnology. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 165 *Oinomancy, divining by wine. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sc., &c.* (Œnomancy. 1880 Webster *Suppl.*, *Œnomania. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 871 Dipsomania or oinomania is a form of recurrent mania attended with impulsive drunkenness. 1857 J. Miller *Alcohol* (1858) 20 A lady who had become a frightful *oinomaniac. 1874 Bucknill & Tuke *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 293 The thirst for drink .. blindly leads the oinomaniac to a course against which his reason and his conscience alike rebel. 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* xxxi, Are the Vegetarians to bellow 'Cabbage for ever'? and may we modest *Œnophilists not sing the praises of our favourite plant? 1893 Symonds *In the Key of Blue* 37 Those surprises which reward the diligent œnophilist in Italy. 1867 *Blackw. Mag.* CII. 209 The English and American *oinophobists. 1894 Thudichum *Wines* Pref. 8 The work of B. A. Lenoir consists of a first viticultural and a second *œnopoetic part. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Œnothionic.

‖ Œnochoe (ĭnø·kŏī). *Gr. Antiq.* Also oino-. [a. Gr. οἰνοχόη, f. οἰνο- wine + -χοος, -χοη pouring.] A vessel used for dipping wine from the crater or bowl and filling the drinking-cups.

1871 *Guide to 1st Vase Room, Brit. Mus.* (ed. 4) 29 On the *oinochoë*, No. 162 (Case 60), the figures are drawn in outline, on a white ground. 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* Mar. 315 An œnochoe (a dipper-like utensil for filling the wine-cup). 1895 *Catal.*, Oenochoe of rare form, with strainer at top of neck.

Œnomel (ī·nomel). Also 7–9 oino-. [ad. L. *œnomeli* (late L. *-melum*), a. Gr. οἰνόμελι, f. οἶνος wine + μέλι honey. So mod.F. *œnomel* (Littré).]

1. A mixture of wine and honey, used as a beverage by the ancient Greeks.

1574 Hyll *Ord. Bees* 35 The best Oenomell is that which is made of olde and tart wine and the best purifyed hony. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 101 Amongst sweet potions is reckoned oinomel. 1860 Ld. Lytton *Lucile* II. v. § 6. 24 Wherever new flowrets, by lawn or by dell, Held on tiptoe for him their divine œnomel.

2. *fig.*; *esp.* applied to language or thought in which strength and sweetness are combined.

1844 Mrs. Browning *Wine of Cyprus* xxii, Those memories ..Make a better œnomel. 1882 Myers *Renew. Youth* 54 While night serenely fell, Imparadised in sunset's œnomel. 1891 *Guardian* 28 Oct. 1755 Book-depths from which thou knew'st so well To mix for mind or heart an œnomel.

‖ Œnothera (ĭnøþi·ŏră, commonly ĭnø·þĕră). *Bot.* [L. *œnothēra*, a. Gr. οἰνοθήρας, name of some plant, f. οἶνος wine + -θήρας -catcher; com-

monly taken as = 'wine-trap' (see quots.); but some Gr. authors have the name as ὀνοθήρας ass-catcher (in Pliny *onothēra*); another name was ὀνάγρα = ass-trap.] The typical genus of *Onagraceæ*, comprising plants (chiefly natives of America) with large handsome flowers, yellow, white, or purple, in some species opening in the evening; commonly called *Evening Primrose*.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 259 Likewise Oenothera, otherwise named Onuris, ..an herb good also in wine to make the heart merry. 1788 Rees *Cycl., Primrose, night* or *tree*, œnothera. 1817 J. Bradbury *Trav. Amer.* 82 A number of large white flowers .. belonging to a species of oenothera. 18.. Baird in Worcester *Dict.* s.v., The roots of the species *Oenothera biennis* are eatable, and were formerly taken after dinner to flavor wine, as olives now are; hence the name *Œnothera*, or wine-trap. 1863 J. Surat *Life in South* II. 304 Splendid phloxes, œnotheras, mimosas.

† **Oeps.** *Obs.* [a. AF. *oeps* (earlier *oes*, Britton) = OF. *oes, ous, ues, wes, eus, ops, oups, oeps, oefs*, etc., work, need, use, benefit, profit:—L. *opus* work, use (for), need (of).] Use, benefit, profit.

[1292 Britton I. xxii. § 2 Et ausi soit enquis de toutes lour prises a noster oes, et a lour. 1383 *Act 7 Rich. II*, c. 12 Soit il a son propre oeps ou al oepz dautre.]

1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 3 To be raysed .. to þe oeps of our soverayne lorde þe kyng. *Ibid.* 5 To þe oeps and profet of þe cite. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 349/2 Which peynes shall be areisid to the Kyngis oeps. 1436 *Ibid.* 501/2 Thoo enhabitauntz..that..have estat to her owen oeps, or thoo to whos oeps othre persones have estat.

Oeptas, oeptaues, obs. ff. *octaves*, Octave I.

O'er (ōəɹ), poetic and dialectal contraction of Over; also in combination: see words in Over-.

Oes, pl. of O; obs. form of Ooze.

Œsophagal, *a.* = Œsophageal.

1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 16 Jan. 1776, Perhaps he surcharged his stomach; and .. the repletion closed the œsophagal orifice.

† **Œsophage.** *Obs.* [prob. a. F. *œsophage*, in 14th c. *ysophague* (Hatz.-Darm.).] = Œsophagus.

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terapeut.* 2 H j, Thycke medycamentes do crud & make concrecyon in yᵉ partyes of the bulke or oesophage. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 343 The whole passage and pype, called oesophage or the throate. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 499 That it may stick longer in the œsophage.

Œsophageal (ĭsŏfæ·dʒĭăl), *a.* Also 9 eso-. [f. mod.L. *œsophage-us* (f. *œsophag-us*) + -al.] Of, belonging to, or connected with the œsophagus.

1807 Home in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 157 The orifices of the œsophageal glands. 1851–6 Woodward *Mollusca* 22 The lower side of the œsophageal ring. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 215 A case of œsophageal obstruction.

Also, in same sense, **Œsopha·gean** *a.* [cf. F. *œsophagien*]; **Œsopha·giac** *a.* [irreg. after *cardiac*].

1856 Webster, *Esophagean.* 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Œsophagean.* 1858 J. H. Bennet *Nutrition* i. 11 The œsophagiac orifice [of the stomach].

Œsophagitis (ĭsŏfădʒəi·tis). *Path.* [f. Œsophag-us + -itis. In mod.F. *œsophagite* (Littré).] Inflammation of the œsophagus.

1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1859 Semple *Diphtheria* 277 Sometimes œsophagitis and pseudo-membranous gastritis are found. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 859 Chronic œsophagitis has been attributed to alcoholic excess.

Œsophago- (ĭsŏ·făgō), before a vowel **œsophag-**, combining form of Gr. *οἰσοφάγος*, Œsophagus, in various terms of Pathology and Surgery, as **Œsophagalgia** (-æ·ldʒiă), **-algy** [Gr. ἄλγος pain], pain in the œsophagus (Mayne). **Œsophagectomy** (-e·ktŏmi) [Gr. ἐκτομή cutting out, excision], excision of a portion of the œsophagus. **Œso·phagocele** (-sīl) [Gr. κήλη tumour, hernia], 'hernia of the mucous membrane of the œsophagus through an opening in the muscular wall' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892). **Œsophagodynia** (-odi·niă) [Gr. ὀδύνη pain], pain in the œsophagus (Mayne). **Œsophagopathy** (-ŏ·păθi) [Gr. πάθος suffering], disease of the œsophagus (Mayne). **Œsophagoplegia** (-plī·dʒiă), **-plegy** [Gr. πληγή stroke], sudden paralysis of the œsophagus (Mayne). **Œsophagorrhagia** (-rē·ɪdʒiă), **-o·rrhagy** [Gr. -ραγια bursting], hæmorrhage from the œsophagus (Mayne). **Œso·phagoscope** (-skōup) [-scope], an instrument for inspection of the œsophagus; so **Œsophagoscopic** (-skŏ·pik) *a.*; **Œsophago·scopy,** inspection of the œsophagus. **Œso·phagospasm,** spasm of the œsophagus (Mayne). **Œsophago·stomy** [Gr. στόμα mouth], 'an operation for opening the œsophagus and keeping the opening permanent, so that food may be supplied to the stomach by its means' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Œso·phagotome** (-toum) [Gr. -τομος cutting], an instrument for cutting into the œsophagus; so **Œsophago·tomy,** incision into the œsophagus.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Œsophagectomy.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 371 In the rare condition of simple or membranous stricture Mr. Kendal Franks has performed œsophagectomy with success. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, **Œsophagocele.* 1884 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 14 Dr. Waldenburg invented an *œsophagoscope. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 361 Œsophagoscopes..are hardly ever used in practice. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 30 Sept. 738 On *œsophagoscopic examination. 1872 Cohen *Dis. Throat* 46 There are great anatomical obstacles to the performance of *œsophagoscopy. 1884 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 135 The remaining operations, internal oesophagotomy, *oesophagostomy, and gastrostomy. *Ibid.* 21 The *oesophagotome..consists of a gum-elastic bougie about fifteen inches long [etc.]. 1839–47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 576/1 The operation of *œsophagotomy. 1868 D. W. Cheever (*title*) Two Cases of Œsophagotomy for the Removal of Foreign Bodies. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 596 Œsophagotomy has an established position in practical surgery.

Œsophagus (ĭsŏ·făgŭs). Also 5–6 **ysophagus,** 6 **isofagus, hysophagus, oisophagus,** 8–9 **eso-. phagus.** [mod.L., a. Gr. *οἰσοφάγος* the gullet; of uncertain origin (see below). The med. and early mod.L. representatives of Gr. *οἰ-*, were *i-, -y*: cf. F. *ysophague* (14th c. in Littré).] The tube or canal (in man and the higher animals musculo-membranous) extending from the mouth to the stomach, and serving for the passage of food and drink; the gullet.

In *Zool.* extended to include a canal in any class of animals by which food enters the organism.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiv. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 14/1 Ysophagus, þat is þe wey of mete and drinke. 1525 tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surg.* I iij b/2 The thrawte goll callyd hysophagus and trachea. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* F ij b, The Meri otherwyse called Ysophagus is yᵉ way of the mete & this Meri commeth out of the throte and thyrleth the mydryfe vnto yᵉ bely or stomacke. 1543 Traheron tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.* I. iv. 6 Called Meri or Oisophagus. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* IV. 45 *note*, The Œsophagus, or meat-pipe conveying meats and drinks to the stomach. 1772 Nugent tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 159 The enterance to the Esophagus being discovered. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 840 *Protozoa*. ..Class *Mastigophora*. ..A mouth and oesophagus sometimes present.

[*Note.* Aristotle *Hist. An.* I. 16. 495ᵃ 18 says 'the so-called οἰσοφάγος, which gets its name from its length and its narrowness', but does not explain how. According to its elements, Gk. οἰσοφάγος ought to mean 'eater of osiers'; which seems inept. A late Greek or Byzantine Scholiast on Oppian, explains it as from οἰω (an imaginary pres. to οἰσω) = κομίζω I carry + φαγεῖν to eat, which, though plausible in sense, is really impossible, -φάγος in all compounds meaning 'eating (something)', 'eater'.]

Oest, obs. form of Host *sb.*1, a company.

Oestre, Oestridge, obs. ff. Oyster, Ostrich.

Œstro, variant of Estro *Obs.* = Œstrus 2.

1848 Lytton *K. Arthur* IX. lxxxvii, The knight sublimely stung Caught the full œstro of the poet's fire.

Œstrous (ī·strəs, e·s-), *a.* [f. L. *æstr-us* (see below) + -ous.] Pertaining to, or causing, an œstrus (sense 2 b).

1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2097. 594 The recurrent presence in the blood of an œstrous toxin.

Œ·strual, *a. rare*—⁰. [irreg. f. Œstrus + -al; app. by association with *menstrual, menstruate*, etc.] Pertaining to or affected by an œstrus; œstrous. So **Œ·struate** *v.*, to be affected by an œstrus, to be in heat, to rut; **Œ·struation,** rutting.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Œstrual*, of or belonging to the *æstrum* or orgasm. *Œstruation*, ..the state of being under influence of the *æstrum*. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Œstruate.*

‖ **Œstrum** (ī·strŏm, e·s-). Also 8 œstron. [med. L., var. of Œstrus (Isidore *Orig.* XII. viii. 15).]

1. = Œstrus 1; in quot. 1656 applied to a flea; in 1854 a parasite infesting fish (a sense of Gr. οἶστρος).

1656 S. Holland *Zara* (1719) 17 Defying the eagerness of those sanguine-coated Æstrums. 1706 Phillips, *Œstrum*, or *Œstrus*, the Gad-Bee. 1778 *Sketches for Tabernacle Frames* 26 Madd'ning Mares, by Lust or Oestron stung. 1854 Badham *Halieut.* 186 The conduct of the poor thunny under the scourge of the sea œstrum.

2. *fig.* = Œstrus 2.

1663 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 495 What Oestrum, what Phrenetick Mood Makes you thus lavish of your Blood? 1782 Jefferson *Notes Virginia* 234 Love is the peculiar œstrum of the poet. 1848 Clough *Bothie* iii, Other times stung by the œstrum of some swift-working conception. 1886 Symonds *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. ix. 83 When ..the real divine oestrum descends upon him.

b. *Physiol.* = Œstrus 2 b.

1772 *Ann. Reg.* 173/1 The times, in which animals of different species feel the œstrum, by which they are stimulated to the propagation of their respective kinds. 1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Œstrum, Œstrus.*

‖ **Œstrus** (ī·strŭs, e·s-). [L. *æstrus*, a. Gr. οἶστρος gad-fly, breeze, also sting, hence frenzy, mad impulse.]

1. *Entom.* A genus of dipterous insects, of which the larvæ are parasitic in the bodies of various animals; an insect of this genus or of the family *Œstridæ*; a gad-fly or bot-fly.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 238 This flying Plague .. Oestros the Grecians call: Asylus, we: A fierce loud buzzing Breez. 1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 30 The black and yellow-bodied Œstrus, with black variegations in the wings. 1846 Prowett *Prometheus Bound* 59 Virgil powerfully describes the terrors of the maddened cattle from the torment of the œstrus. 1876 Duhring *Dis. Skin* 585 Œstrus, or Bot Fly deposits the ova unknown to the individual.

2. *fig.* Something that stings or goads one on, a stimulus; vehement impulse; passion, frenzy.

1850 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 208 The Impetus, the Lyrical oestrus, is gone. 1874 Morley *Compromise* iii. (1888) 114 They too were pricked by the œstrus of intellectual responsibility. 1880 M. Pattison *Milton* xii. 161 [Milton] would not write more verses when the œstrus was not on him.

b. *Physiol.* A vehement bodily appetite or passion; *spec.* sexual orgasm; the rut of animals.

1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 233 *Œstrus.* .. 1. Rut, orgasm, clitoris.

Oeyliade, obs. form of Œillade.

Of (ɒv, ŏv, əv), *prep.* Also (3 *Orm.*) 5–7 off (6 offe); 3–6 **o,** 6– **o'**: see O *prep.*2 [OE. *of*, weak or unaccented form of the word whose rare strong form was *æf*, originally *af*, corresp. to OFris. *af, of, ofe*, OS. *af*, MLG. *af* prep. and adv. (MDu. *ave, af, of*, Du. *af* adv. 'off'), OHG. *aba, ab*, MHG. *abe, ab-* prep. and adv., Ger. *ab* adv. 'off', 'away', ON. *af*, Goth. *af* prep. and adv.:—OTeut. *aba*, unaccented by-form *ab*; corresp. to Skr. *apa* away from, down from, Gr. ἀπό, L. *ab*.

The form whence the OE. was immediately derived was *af* (as in OS., ON., and Goth.). Like other prepositional advbs., this developed two forms, according as it was stressed or stressless; in primitive OE., *æf* and *of*. In historic times the stressed form appeared only in a few nominal compounds (e.g. *æfþunca* displeasure, *æfweard* absent), while the originally unstressed *of* survived, as inseparable verbal particle and preposition. In OE. this *of* began to be used also as a separable particle or adv. (as in inf. *of dōn*, dat. inf. *of to dōnne*, pa. pple. *of(ʒe)dōn*, imperative *dō of*, pa. t. *he dyde of*, in subord. cl. *þe he of dyde*); and, as the adv. in this position always received the stress, this gave rise to a new stressed form. But to the end of the ME. period, and often to 1600 or later, both unstressed and stressed forms were written *of*. About 1400, the spelling *off* appears casually, and usually (but not always) for the stressed form, to which it gradually came in course of the 16th c. to be appropriated (though *of* was sometimes used even in the 17th c.). This emphatic form was restricted to the adv. and those emphatic senses of the prep. which are akin to or derived from the adv. (*be off! get off the table! hands off! hands off the money!*); while the original spelling *of* (pronounced ɒv, ŏv, əv), further reduced dialectally, colloquially, and in certain connexions, to *o'* (see O *prep.*2), remains for the weak senses of the preposition. Thus *of* and *off* now rank as different words.]

General Signification. The primary sense was *away, away from*, a sense now obsolete, except in so far as it is retained under the spelling Off. All the existing uses of *of* are derivative; many so remote as to retain no trace of the original sense, and so weakened down as to be in themselves the expression of the vaguest and most intangible of relations. The sense-history is exceedingly complicated by reason of the introduction of senses or uses derived from other sources, the mingling of these with the main stream, and the subsequent weakening down, which often renders it difficult to assign a particular modern use to its actual source or sources. From its original sense, *of* was naturally used in the expression of the notions of removal, separation, privation, derivation, origin or source, starting-point, spring of action, cause, agent, instrument, material, and other senses, which involve the notion of taking, coming, arising, or resulting *from*. But, even in OE., this native development was affected by the translational character of the literature, and the employment of *of* to render L. *ab, dē*, or *ex*, in constructions where the native idiom would not have used it. Of far greater moment was its employment from the 11th c. as the equivalent of F. *de*, itself of composite origin, since it not merely represented L. *dē* in its various prepositional uses, but had come to be the Common Romanic, and so the French, substitute for the Latin genitive case. Whether *of* might have come independently in Eng. to be a substitute for the genitive is doubtful. In the expression of racial or national origin, we find *of* and the genitive app. interchangeable already in the 9th c. (tr. Bæda's *Eccl. Hist.* III. xix, Wæs þes wer .. of þæm æþelestan cynne Scotta = *de nobilissimo genere Scottorum*; Ibid. III. xxi, Se nyhsta wæs Scyttisces cynnes = *natione Scottus*; se wæs eac Scotta cynnes = *de natione Scottorum*); and this might have extended in time to other uses; but the great intrusion of *of* upon the old domain of the genitive, which speedily extended to the supersession of the OE. genitive after adjectives, verbs, and even substantives, was mainly due to the influence of F. *de*. Beside this —the most far-reaching fact in the sense-history of *of*—the same influence is also manifest in numerous phraseological uses, and esp. in the use of *of* = F. *de*, in the construction of many verbs and adjs. Many of these can be clearly distinguished; but, in other cases, the uses derived from F. *de* have so blended with those derived from OE. *of*, giving rise again to later uses related to both, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to separate the two streams, with their many ramifications. All that can be done here is to exhibit the main uses of the preposition, and to show generally how

far back each of these is exemplified. It has not been attempted to classify or even mention all the vbs. and adjs. which are or have been construed with *of*; examples occur under the chief senses and uses, but the construction of any individual vb. or adj. must be looked for under that word itself, where also will be seen what other prepositions share or have shared the same function with *of*.

I. Of *motion, direction, distance.*

†1. Indicating the thing, place, or direction whence anything goes, comes, or is driven or moved: From, away from, out of. *Obs.* exc. in the restricted sense in which it is now written OFF, q. v.

a 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 658 Þis wæs gefohten siþþan he of East Englum com. *Ibid.* an. 794 And Ceolwulf bisceop and Eadbald bisceop of þæm londe aforon. *Ibid.* an. 823 Þa sende he Æþlwulf his sunu of þære fierde..to Cent. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. xi. § 9 Hie þa Demetrias of þæm rice adrifon. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 5 Crist of heofona heanessum on ðinne innoþ astigeþ. *Ibid.* 19 Faran of stowe to oðerre. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 [He] hi alle adrefde of heofan rices mirhðe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11508 A certein day hom was iset, of londe vor to fle. *a* 1300 *Seven Sins* 36 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 19 Þat he sal of þis world wend. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11596 (Gött.) Wit naghtertale he went of [*Cott.* o] toune. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8544 Þe sparkles fleye as fir of flyntes. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 30/1 The said Places of the whiche thei wer remeved. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 337 Whan Longys dyde shove the spere in to your dygne side, the water ranne of it. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 If anie suche person..do withdrawe him selfe of this realme. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 346 [They] did secreidlie convey thame selfis and thair cumpanyeis of the town. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 541 With the least drawing bloud of another.

†b. Indicating the place or quarter whence action (e. g. shooting, calling, writing, looking) is directed: From. *Obs.* (In quot. 1569–70, prob. after L. *ex.*)

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. vii. § 7 On ðæm dæge plegedon hie of horsum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xiii. 3 [xiv. 2] Drihten locað of heofenum. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Of þat syon ha bihalt al þe world under hire. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiii. 3 Lord lokyd of heuen on þe sonnes of men. 1569–70 KNOX *Let. to Cecil* 2 Jan. (S. P. O.), In haste, of Edinburgh, the second of Janur. Yours..John Knox.

†c. Following an adv., with which it is sometimes closely connected: e. g. *down of, up of, off of. dial.* or *Obs.* exc. in FOURTH *of*, OUT *of*, q. v.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xlvii. (Z.) 272 Se wyll astah up of ðære eorðan. 1123–31 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1123 Se kyng alihte dune of his hors. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1799 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 158 Ase he come op of þe se. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2842 (Cott.) Our lauerd raind..Dun o lift [*Fairf.* doun of þe lift], fire and brinstan. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1121 Þay comen doun of þe tour. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 26 b, He a lighted downe of his horse. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 211 Biting my lip, got off of that, as fast as possible.

2. Indicating a point of time (or stage of life, etc.) from which something begins or proceeds. *Obs.* (supplied by *from*) exc. in archaic expressions, and in such phrases as *of late, of recent years, of old, of yore*, which have gradually come to have the sense of 'during', 'in the course of' the time indicated: see 54.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xii. [xv.] (1890) 52 Of þære tide þe hi ðanon gewiton oð to dæge. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark x. 20 Eall ðis ic geheold of minre geoguðe. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 79 Dis meiden was .. faderles & moderles of hire childhade. *c* 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 457 Thus haue I dewly, with all my dilygence, Executyd the offyce of olde antiquyte. *c* 1470– [see LATE *a.*[1] B. 2]. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H v, One his chamberlayne whiche he had nourysshed and brought up of his yougthe. 1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 8 b, Brought vp togyder of lytell babes. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* ix. 21 How longe is it a goo..? And he sayde, of a chylde. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. ix. (1895) 291 The newe yeare .. whyche they doo begynne of that same hollye daye. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 3 One that I brought vp of a puppy. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 534 Of auncient time they were subject to the Chinois, untill [etc.]. *a* 1625 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 186, I bred him of a Child.

†3. Indicating a situation, condition, or state, the departure from or emergence out of which is figured as (and often accompanied by) actual movement. *Obs.* (supplied by *from* or *out of*).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 66 Þæt þu of deaðe arise. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 On þe þridde dai he aros of deaðe. *c* 1205 LAY. 11737 Fiftene þusende þer weoren islaȝen And idon of lif-daȝen. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 451 As hi awoke of slepe. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2143 Many was þe cristene mon þat he had broȝt of dawe. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2006 Off swounynge whan he myght A-wake. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 38 The thrall to be of thirllage Langis ful sayr. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 14 Being delivered of his captivity. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 34 To be thus banished of thy counsels.

4. Expressing position which is (or is treated as) the result of departure, and is therefore defined with reference to the fixed point. †a. Away from, out of. *Of live*, out of life, dead. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 272 Fixas cwelað gyf hi of wætere beoð. *c* 1205 LAY. 9057 Heo cudden Kinbeline þat his fader wes of liue. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 652 Heo saȝ Rymenild sitte Also he were of witte. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 420 Sone of his seiȝt þe bestes seþþen ware. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 12478 (Trin.) Ioseph..wende þe maistir were of lyne.

b. Now used only in certain phrases, as *north of, south of*, etc., *within* (a mile, an hour, an ace, etc.) *of, wide of, back of* (U. S.), *backwards of* (arch.), *upwards of* (a number or amount): see these words.

1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 23 Every such Fish should be splatted down to an Handful of the Tail. 1537 *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 157 Within x. or xij. mylles of hit. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 119 That no woman shall come within a mile of my Court. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 19 West of this Forrest, scarcely off a mile, .. comes on the Enemie. 1762 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 104/2 Upwards of 15,000 lb. weight. 1778 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. 431 Countries..situate to the east of those [etc.]. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 160 Bill was generally pretty wide of his mark. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 54 § 14 Churches..within four miles of one another. 1885 FISCHER in *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 453 Commenced within a few days of each other.

II. Of *liberation* and *privation*. Expressing separation from or of a property, possession, or appurtenance. (In OE. expressed by *of, from*, or genitive case.)

5. In the construction of transitive verbs, of various classes; as

a. *To cure, heal, recover; cleanse, clear, purge, wash; bring to bed, deliver, disburden, ease, empty, free, lighten, rid of*, etc. b. *To bereave, deprive, divest, drain, exhaust, oust, rob, spoil, strip of*, etc.

In these, by a kind of transposition, *of* introduces that which is removed, the person or thing whence it is removed being made the grammatical object: thus, a prisoner is said to be stripped *of his clothes*, when in reality the clothes are stripped *off* or *from the prisoner*.

a 900 K. ÆLFRED *Solil.* 167 Us ȝeclensast of æallum urum synnum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 13 Alys us of yfele. — Luke vii. 21 He ȝe-hælde maneȝa of adlum ȝe of witum and of yfelum gastum. 1124–31 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1124 Six men [he] spilde of here ægon and of here staues. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 169 Ared me louerd of eche deaðe. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 453 Allagatis a man most first be purged of dedly [synne]. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 37 We pray þat we be delyuered of all ill thynge. *c* 1440 *Tundale* 10 ȝyf he .. clense hym here of his mysdede. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 As ye iewes spoyled Egypte of theyr rychesse. 1616 W. HAIG in J. Russell *Haigs* vii. (1881) 163, I humbly beseech your sacred Majesty..to free me of this close prison. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 22 Without stripping himselfe of his cloathes. 1670 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 473 The King..would release his Christian Majesty of his word. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 486 The Pastor..eases of their Hair, the loaden Herds. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1 ¶ 2 She dreamt that she was brought to Bed of a Judge. 1820 KEATS *Grecian Urn* iv, What little town..Is emptied of its folk this pious morn? 1847 C. G. ADDISON *Law of Contracts* II. iii. § 3 (1883) 635 A recovery by one party ousts the other of his right to recover.

6. In the construction of some classes of intrans. verbs; as

a. *To recover.* †b. *To blin, cease, stint.*

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 849 Of rideing wil þai neuer stent. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5130 Þe se of flowyng in abade. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 39 Neuer to entermete of that arte. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvi. 92 Centurio, sese of sich saw. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 3, I thinke it lacks of twelue. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xiii, He recovered of his wounds.

7. In the construction of verbal sbs. and nouns of action, akin to the preceding verbs. (Now mostly *Obs.* and replaced by *from.*)

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xxii. (*heading*), He þancað Gode his alysnesse of his earfoðum. 1426 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 7 To pray..for ease of þe said John Lyllyng. 1463 G. ASHBY *Prisoner's Reft.* 349 Of fre liberte a sharp abstinence. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 151 The rescue of the daunger..is worth & ynough for a conqueste. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 75 The rest of cares. *c* 1645 HABINGTON *Surv. Worcs.* (Worcs. Hist. Soc. Proc.) I. 121 For hys salvation and redemption of hys synnes. 1761 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* I. 14 He..had been ordered by the physicians to Spa for the recovery of a lingering disorder.

8. In the construction of adjs.: a. *whole (of a wound); clean, clear, free, pure, quit, rid*, etc.; b. *bare, barren, destitute, devoid, empty, naked, void*, etc. Some of these, e. g. *clean, empty, free, naked*, etc. were in OE. followed by the genitive (cf. IX.); in some *from* has now taken the place of *of*: see under the adjs.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark v. 34 Beo of ðisum [*a plaga tua*] bal. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 Of ure sunne make us clene. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 24648 (Fairf.) Lauedi of sorou þou mai be liȝt. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xiii, Sir Tristram was..hole of his woundes. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 6 Their disputing of vertue, is voyde of the holye Ghost. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 94, I am poor of thanks. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 427 The Farmer, now secure of Fear. 1785 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* viii, Picking her pouch as bare as winter Of a' kind coin. 1876 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* (1879) II. 273 Macaulay was singularly free of vices.

III. Of *origin* or *source*. Indicating the thing or person whence anything originates, comes, is acquired or sought.

9. Expressing racial or local origin, descent, etc.: after the vbs. *arise, be, come, descend, spring, be born, bred, propagated*, and the like.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxv. 240 Of hwæm hit ærest com. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xii. [xv.] (1890) 52 Of Geata fruman syndon Cantware..Of Seaxum..coman Eastseaxan and Suðseaxan and Westseaxan. *Ibid.* IV. xxv[i]. 350 Sum wer of Scotta þeode. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John iii. 6 Þæt þe of gaste is acenned þæt is gast. 1129–31 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1120 Boren of þa ricceste men of Rome. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 He wes iboren of ure lefdi Zeinte Marie. *c* 1200 ORMIN 495 Alle..þatt off þa twezzen prestess comenn. *c* 1205 LAY. 320 His kun þe he of icumnen wes. *Ibid.* 11117 He wes of heore cunne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14340 (Cott.) Fader i wat i am o [*v.r.* of] þe. *c* 1425 *Prymer* 6 Sikirli, maide marie..of þee is risun þe sunne of riȝtwisnesse, oure lord ihesu crist. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1068 ' Sir ', quod the kyng, 'of whens are ye?' ' Of Portingale, Sir ', said he. 1513 MORE in Hall *Chron., Edw. V*, 1 Ye muste first considre of whom he and his brother dessended. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 12 Infinite mischiefes of them do arize. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i 82 She was of Carthage, not of Tunis. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 696 Fleas breed principally Of Straw or Mats. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 97 It is propagated of the Keys, as the Ash. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 112 ¶ 5 Young Gentlemen, descended of honest Parents. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. vi, Are you of Dorsetshire? 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* i. (1853) 2 Of English parents, and of a good English family of clergymen, Swift was born in Dublin. 1888 *Athenæum* 3 Nov. 588/3 The force born of strong womanly instinct.

†b. Expressing the origin or derivation of a name: with various vbs. *Obs.* (Now *from.*)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xv. (Z.) 93 Da oðre seofan syndon *dirivativa*, þat is, þæt hi cumað of þam oðrum. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 93 Assyria hab þe name of Asur Sem his sone. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6675 It takes name of a watir strynde. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 18 Horizont..is said of ὁρίζω, whiche signifieth to deceme, or ende. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 83 Named Portgreves .. the which is derived of two Saxon wordes. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 155 He..called it (of the sandie place where it is pitched) Sandgate Castle. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 127 Names also haue been taken of civill honours, dignities, and estate, as King, Duke, Prince, Lord, Baron, Knight, ..Squire. Castellan.

10. After trans. vbs., their ppples., gerunds, etc.

a. After *borrow, buy, gain, hold, purchase, receive, win*, and the like, in which it varies with *from*; formerly also with *get, have, steal, take*, etc. where *from* is now used. See also OFF *prep.* 2.

Still used after *take advantage, take leave, take an oath, take vengeance.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Job* ii. 10 gif we god underfengon of godes hande. 1127–31 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1127 For to hauene sibbe of se eorl of Angeow. 1140 *Ibid.*, Hi nan helpe ne hæfden of þe kinge. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Drihten þu dest þe lof of mile drinkende childre muðe. *c* 1205 LAY. 2093 Of Ignogen his quene he hefde þreo sunen scene. *Ibid.* 29740 We .. habbeoð ure irihte of ure arche-biscope. *c* 1290 *St. Michael* 450 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 312 Alle habbez lijst of hire. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 460 (Cott.) O me [*Gött.* of me] seruis sal he non gette. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 234, I haue none gode gyftes of þise grete lordes. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 208 Takyth exaumple of hym! 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 154 Joan, wife to Gilbert..of whom hee begot one daughter. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* viii. § 533. 233 He shall hold vtt him of whom his feoffor held. 1697–8 EVELYN *Mem.* 8 Feb., The use which may be derived of such a collection. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 187 The kings enemies made all the advantages of it that was possible. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 92, I would not take them of her. 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1769) I. 240, I hope you will not take it ill of me, that I offer my advice. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. iii. 45 She would have had much more comfort of her son if he had lived. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Queen's Bench Div. 735 They agreed to hire another room of the defendants.

b. After *ask, beg, crave, demand, desire, entreat, expect, inquire, request, require, seek*, and the like; also after *learn, hear.* (Some of these, as *ask, inquire*, were formerly constr. with *at*; in some *of* varies with *from.*)

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. v. § 3 He hæfde of ðerum þeodum abeden III C M. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2477 Bidde of me what þou wolt. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 47 He asked of hem of whom spac þe lettre. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* ii. 4 He .. enquiride of hem, wher Crist shulde be borun. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 197 This cursed Iuge wolde nat thyng tarie, Ne heere a word moore of Virginius. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 6819 (Trin.) Lerne not of him þat is lyere. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 75/1 Without any suyt of any licence of oure Lord Kyng. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, V. iv. 23 Lustier maintenance then I did looke for Of such an vngrowne Warriour. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 93 Sylla ..demanded helpe of his armie. 1791 COWPER *Retired Cat* 10, I know not where she caught the trick .. Or else she learned it of her master. 1821 J. F. COOPER *Spy* viii, It is all that is required of me. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II. vii, You expect too much of your sister. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxxiv, I do not beg of you to forgive him now.

c. After various other vbs. Mostly *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10670 To godd þan was i giuen ar mi moder me of bodi bare. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 5 The houses are built of the Moresco modell, with galleries.

11. After a sb. Arising from the elision of a ppple. of some vb. of the foregoing classes.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* I. § 1 On ðære tide ðe Gotan of Sciððiu mægðe wið Romana rice gewin up ahofon. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xx. [xxviii.] (1890) 246 Twegen biscopas of Bretta ðeode. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* vii. 8 Þa nitenu of eallum cinne and of eallum fuglcynne. 1520 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. viii. 213 Camme Pereson & Bankes..& Showed forthe their Graunte of Kyng Edward iiij[th]. 1789 BURNS *Whistle* v, Three noble chieftains, and all of his blood. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 380 Such person as should be heir male of the body of the wife at her death. 1885 SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Rep.* 10 P. D. 192 There was one child of the marriage.

b. esp. in reference to local origin.

Here the notion of *from* passes into that of *belonging to* a place, and so becomes identified with sense 47, q. v.

IV. Of the source or *starting-point of action, emotion*, etc.; *motive, cause, ground, reason.*

12. Indicating the mental or non-material source or spring of action, emotion, etc.: Out of, from, as an outcome, expression, or consequence of.

Esp. in many phrases, treated, when necessary, under the

sbs., as *of one's own accord, of choice, consequence, course, force, goodwill, one's own head, one's own knowledge, necessity, one's own good pleasure, purpose, right, one's own will*; also *of courtesy, custom, duty, favour, grace, instinct, kind, nature, office, reason*, etc.

This connects the notions of origin and cause.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xiii. § 1 Hit is of his agenre ȝecynde, næs of þinre. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past.* xxi. 157 Donne hie of yflum willan ne ȝesyngað ac of unwisdome. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xvi. [xxvii.] (1890) 68 Þonne is hit of lufan to donne. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1361 Þe Keiser kaste his heaued as wod mon, of wraððe. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5773 Other werkes noght done of mercy. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxix. 131 Godd of his speciall grace herd his praier. *c* 1425 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 81 Desyryng of fauour to haue audyence. *c* 1520 *Trevelyan Papers* (Camden) 135 Contryvyd and ymagyned of malyce and dyspleasure. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Galyen sayeth of the auctoryte of Ypocras, that [etc.]. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longman) 6 It is of thy goodnes that we be made, of thy justice that we be punished, and of thy mercy that we be delivered. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. lxxxv. 439 Apples of loue grow not of their owne kinde in this Countrie. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 218 If some of choice became both diuines, and physicianes. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* II. (Arb.) 370 They serue him more of feare then loue. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 120 It seemeth of Reason. *Ibid.* 313 The Justices of favour will most commonly help forth the party. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 32/1 Did you know of any bond .. of your own knowledge? 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 433 Lewis .. laboured, as if of set purpose, to estrange his Dutch friends. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 15, I seized my oars of instinct and rowed shorewards.

b. *Of oneself*, by one's own impetus or motion, spontaneously, without the instigation or aid of another.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John viii. 28 Ic ne do nan þing of me sylfum. *Ibid.* xviii. 34 Cwyst þu þis of ðe sylfum? 1382 Wyclif *John* v. 19 The sone may not of him silf do ony thing, no but that thing that he schal se the fadir doynge. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vii. 24 Þe cuntree es strang ynogh of þe self. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 152, Whatsoever thyng wer not of it self eivill. 1598 Chapman *Blinde Begger of Alexandria* Wks. 1873 I. 11 A man that of himselfe Sits downe and bids you welcome to your feast. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 67 When an Oxe or Cow in ancient time did dye of themselves. 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 503, I speake not of my selfe or without booke. 1707 W. Funnell *Voy. round World* 20 The Goats .. would many of them come of themselves to be milked. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 106 Matter is of itself entirely passive, incapable of moving itself. 1836 Carlyle *Let. to sister Jenny* 16 May, I judged that Robert and you were happy enough of yourselves for the present. 1886 *Athenæum* 30 Oct. 561/1 [They] therefore can do nothing good of themselves.

13. Indicating the cause, reason, or ground of an action, occurrence, fact, feeling, etc.

a. After an intrans. vb. (e. g. *die, perish*; *savour, smack, smell, taste, ring*; etc.) In some of these *obs.* and supplied by *with, from, at*.

The sense of cause is sometimes weakened into that of the subject-matter of the action (VIII).

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* I. iv. § 1 Þæt he of ðæm cræfte Pharaone þæm cyninge swa leof wurde. 1119–31 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1119 Forð-ferde se eorl Baldewine of Flandran of þam wundan þe he..ȝefeng. 1124–31 *Ibid.* an. 1124 Se man..þe nan [god] ne heafde stærf of hungor. *c* 1205 Lay. 31482 Heo..menden heom to Pendan Of Oswy þan kinge. *c* 1305 *St. Edmund Conf.* 394 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 81 Of him wondrede euerech man. *c* 1315 Shoreham 48 Word that of God smaketh. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VIII. xii, My moder dyed of me. *Ibid.* X. xii, All the forrest rang of the noise. 1548–9 Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, All women labouryng of chylde. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 602 He breath'd of Heav'n, and look'd above a Man. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 277, I am dying of fatigue. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Jan. 5/5 It savours more of statecraft than of statesmanship.

†b. After a trans. vb. or its object (e. g. *to esteem, praise, thank, blame*, etc.). *Obs.* (Supplied by *for, on account of*, etc.)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 500 þat perles .. is preised ouer alle, Of fairnesse of facion and frely þewes. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 129 We preye .. þat god .. ȝelde ȝow of ȝowre almesse þat ȝe ȝine vs here. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* G ij, Behynd her bak he mocked her of it. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxi. 212, I thanke you of your courtesye. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 3 How can wee excuse ourselues of negligence? 1613 [see Arrest *v.*]. 1657 Trapp *Comm. Ps.* lxviii. 17 Angels, who are here called, Shinan, of their changeableness.

14. After an adj. or sb., indicating that which causes or gives rise to the quality, feeling, or action.

a. After an adj. (e. g. *dead, sick, weary*; *ashamed, afraid, fearful*; *glad, joyful, sorry*; *proud, vain*; etc.): Because of, on account of.

[In OE. with genitive: cf. 30. In Fr. with *de*.] In some of these now *obs.*: see the words themselves.

c 1200 Ormin 794 Obre menn unnfæwe Well glade & bliþe sholldenn ben Ec off þatt childess come. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11178 Þo were þe porters agrise sore of þulke siȝte. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 3645 As thoȝ ye were In party dronken of your wynes. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 99 She held her..ashamed of that she had be warned of her demaunde and requeste. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* viii. 14 Lyinge sicke of a fevre. 1535 Coverdale *Jonah* iv. 6 And Ionas was exceadinge glad of the wylde vyne. 1568 Tilney *Disc. Marriage* B ij b, They had nothing to be prowde off. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* V. i. 230 We were dead of sleepe. *a* 1653 Binning *Serm.* (1743) 607 Would not dyvours and prisoners be content of a deliverance? 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* VI. 105 Press'd as we are, and sore of former fight. 1842 Macaulay *Ess.* (1848) I. 321 Sick of inaction.

b. After a sb. (e. g. *anger, grief, joy, thanks*). Mostly *Obs.* (supplied by *on account of, for, at*).

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 275 Sorwe he makeþ wiþ þe mest Of Felice þat feir may. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 227 Feire lady, with goode will, and gramercy of youre seruyse. 1497 Bp. Alcock *Mons Perfect.* B iij h, Some in pryde of worde, of garment, & of blood. 1595 Shaks. *John* IV. i. 114 You will but make it blush, And glow with shame of your proceedings. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus, Ann.* XIII. xii. (1622) 198 For want of remedy, and anger of such a destruction. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. i. 200, I wish him ioy of her. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. ii. 54 Ready to leape out of himselfe, for ioy of his found Daughter. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XVIII. x, She .. wished him heartily Joy of his new-found Uncle. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 112 Pouring forth her tears .. for grief of having found him in that condition.

V. Indicating the *agent* or *doer*.

15. Introducing the agent after a passive verb. (The regular word for this is now By (sense 33), which began to come in *c* 1400; but *of* prevailed till *c* 1600, and is still in literary use, as a biblical, poetic, or stylistic archaism, or by association with other constructions, e. g. 'on the part of'. In OE. less used than *from*: cf. Ger. *von* from, of.)

The use of *of* is most frequent after pa. ppples. expressing a continued non-physical action (as in *admired, loved, hated, ordained of*), or a condition resulting from a definite action (as in *abandoned, deserted, forgotten, forsaken of*, which approach branch III). It is also occasional with ppl. adjs. in *un-*, as *unseen of, unowned of*. *Of* often shows an approach to the subjective genitive: cf. 'he was chosen of God to this work' with 'he was the chosen of the electors'. In other senses the agent has passed into the cause, as in *afeard, afraid, frightened, terrified of*; or the source or origin, as in *born of*. Eng. *of* and *by* correspond somewhat to F. *de* and *par*.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* Contents I. x, Hu II æþelingas wurdon afliemed of Scilþium. *c* 1050 *O. E. Chron.* an. 924 (MS. C) Æþelstan wæs of Myrcum ȝecoren to cinge. *Ibid.* an. 1030 Her wæs Olaf cing ofslagen..of his agenum folce. 1154 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.), Wæl luned of þe kinge and of alle gode men. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 48 Ich wolde þet heo weren of alle iholden. 13.. *K. Alis.* 7709 Adam was hy-swike of Eve. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 427 þe puple trowiþ betere þerto whanne it is seyd of a maistir. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxi. 222 He was cursed of God. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 230 My preyerys arn noȝt herd of god for þe. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 441 Sir Thomas shuld a ben there, but he is hurte of an hors. 1548–9 *Bk. Com. Prayer* 2nd Exhort. Communion, I am commaunded of God, especially to moue and exhorte you. *c* 1550 Becon (*title*) The Principles of Christen Religion, necessary to be knowen of the faythful. 1558 Goodman (*title*) How superior powers ought to be obeyd of their subiects. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 13 That the juice that the ground requires be not sucked out of the sunne. 1590 Stockwood *Rules Construct.* 32 The relatiue is not alwaies gouerned of the verbe that he commeth before. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 361, I have been told so of many. 1611 Bible *Matt.* ii. 12 Being warned of God in a dreame. — *Acts* xii. 23 Herod..was eaten of wormes. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 152 P 3 He is beloved of all that behold him. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* VII. 34 A wretched stranger, and of all unknown! 1847 D. G. Mitchell *Fresh Glean.* (1851) 232 Otho was not loved of his kinsfolk in his home. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 222 A wretch forsaken of God and man. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 6/3 Everything .. seems to be done of those who govern Spain to keep travellers out of that country.

16. Indicating the doer of something characterized by an adj., as *it was kind of you* (= a kind act or thing done by you, on your part) *to help him*. Used with an adj. and sb., as *a cruel act, a cunning trick, a foolish fancy, a good thought, a kind deed, an odd thing*; a qualified pa. ppple., as *cleverly managed, ill done, well done, well thought*; or an adjective alone, as *good, bad, right, wrong, wise, foolish*; *clever, stupid, rude, silly, unkind*, or any adj. by which conduct can be characterized.

Followed by *to do* (something), less frequently *that (he) did* (something), which is the logical subject or object of the statement; e. g. I took it kind of him to tell me = I took his telling me as a thing kindly done by him.

1532 Tindale *Expos.* 73 Is it not a blind thing of the world that either they will do no good works, .. or will..have the glory themselves? *c* 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* IV. v, 'Tis a strange thing of that Iew, he lives upon pickled grasshoppers. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. ii. 110 It was a bruite part of him, to kill so Capitall a Calfe there. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* II. 383 That 's a very odd thing of the men of Arcladam. 1733 Tull *Horse-hoeing Husb.* 266 Is it not very unfair of Equivocus to represent [etc.]? 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 52 Indeed, it was very naughty of him. 1849 F. W. Newman *The Soul* 104 It was not a proud thing of Paul to say, but a simple truth. 1887 L. Carroll *Game of Logic* iv. 92 It was most absurd of you to offer it!

17. After a sb., expressing the relation of doer, or that of maker or author (= *subjective genitive*).

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 217 Þenche ȝie ælc word of him swete. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24985, I tru in .. vprising o [*v.r.* of] flexs, and lijf wiðuten end. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 197 In þe ajenrysyng of just men. 1497 Bp. Alcock *Mons Perfect.* B ij, Grete temptacions of yᵉ worlde, the flesshe, & the deuyl. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 253 As trew as the allegation of him that is burnt in the hande, to saye he was cut with a sikle. 1601 Bp. W. Barlow *Eagle & Body* (1609) C j, By the traditions of antiquitie and the Definitions of Councels. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini, Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 262 The general ransacking of the Vice Roys. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 13 The conquest of the Romans over them was more sure. 1754 Sherlock *Disc.* (1755) I. viii. 247 The Evidence of the Spirit is not any secret Inspiration. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 269 He had the secret approbation of his prince.

b. Indicating the maker or author of a work: Made, written, painted by. Often expressed by the possessive case, as 'The tragedies of Shakspere', 'Shakspere's tragedies', or by a combination of this with the partitive *of* (44), as 'a sonata of Beethoven's'.

1382 Wyclif *Bible* (heading), Heere bigynnith the epystle of saynt Jerom preest of alle the bokes of Goddis storye. — *Prov.* I. 1 The parablis of Salamon. *Ibid.* xxxi. 1 The wrdis of Lamuel, the king. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 398 The Epistles of Seneca are full of Philosophie. 1812 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 175 The letter of the applicant. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. vi. 92 There exist no autographs of Charles, except some letters. 1871 Haweis *Music & Mor.* (1874) 57 A movement of Beethoven. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Aug. 300 The Cornish Ballads of the Rev. R. S. Hawker. *Mod.* The Iliad of Homer, the Æneid of Virgil. The 'Holy Family' of Rubens, the landscapes of Claude Lorraine. The phonograph of Edison, the kaleidoscope of Brewster.

VI. Indicating *means* or *instrument*.

†18. Indicating that by means of or with which something is done. *Obs.* or *dial.* (Now usually *with*.)

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xxxvi. 248 Dylæs fremde men weorðen ȝefylled of ðinum ȝeswince. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xvi. [xxvii.] (1890) 76 Þætte þære menniscan ȝecynde of ælmehtiȝes Godes ȝefe ȝehealden wæs. *c* 1000 *St. Andrew*, etc. (1851) 28 He of v. hlafon and of twam fixum fif þusend manna ȝefylde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 139 Sunnendei weren engles makede of godes muðe. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1277 Þe gredirne & þe goblotes garnyst of syluer. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1033 The circuit a myle was aboute Walled of stoon. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) viii. 32 Whare Moyses strake on þe stone with his ȝerde, and it ran of water. *Ibid.* (1839) xii. 132 Rennynge of mylk and hony. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 17 In makyng reed hys swerd of the blode of the Esclauon king. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 374 So I defended me of all my power. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. v. (1895) 165 They begin euerye dynner and supper of reading sumthing that perteineth to good maners and vertue. 1652 Evelyn *Mem.* 6 Mar., A chariot canopied of black velvet. 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inherit.* xxvii, It was pouring of rain.

b. Indicating that on which any one lives, feeds, etc. *Obs.* or *arch.* (Now usually *on*.)

a 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1193, I lyue of almesse. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* 93 Lat wsz noth liff of okir or be ony falsait. 1581 Savile *Tacitus, Hist.* IV. lx. (1591) 214 Feeding of branches and sprigges. 1588 J. Udall *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 8 Euerie man muste liue of his trade. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 540 They liue of bread made of pith of trees. *a* 1718 Penn *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 825 [The covetous man] lives of the Offal. 1896 Mrs. Caffyn *Quaker Grandmother* 43 He hobnobbed with soldiers, and was nourished of carnage.

†19. After an adj., indicating that with which anything is *filled, imbued, coloured*, etc. *Obs.* (exc. after *full*, which perh. does not belong here.)

1137–54 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 And fylden þe land ful of castles. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4098 The ground of bloode was al wete. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 155 The water was all reade of blode. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 248 Hys face made redde of the blode.

VII. Indicating the *material* or *substance* of which anything is made or consists.

20. After verbs signifying to make, to be made, to consist, to be. Hence such fig. phrases as *to make a fool of, to make much of, make the best of*, etc.: see Make, etc.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* IV. xiii. § 1 Hie worhton sume of seolfre, sume of treowum. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 365 Adam .. þe wæs of eorþan ȝeworht. *c* 1200 Ormin 11081 He wrohhte win Off waterr þurrh hiss mahhte. *c* 1205 Lay. 17180 Þat weorc is of stane. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21315 Þe first his greff of irin was, þe toiþer o þaim was wroght o [*v. r.* of] bras. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 2184 To meken vertu of necessitee. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 129 The sailes were of rede Sendelle. 1565 [see Consist *v.* 7]. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vii. 17 Of which the matter of his huge desire..he did compound. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 14 Will you make an Asse o' me? 1611 Bible *Job* vi. 12 Is my flesh of brasse? 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 258 When great things of small..We can create. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. vii. 412 The Pulpit is old, and of Stone. 1846 McCulloch *Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 623 The houses..are built of brick. 1859 Sala *Gaslight & D.* xxviii. 325 They..make much of one another.

b. Expressing transformation from a former condition. *arch.* (This has also affinities with 3.)

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. vii. (1890) 38 Ða wæs þes man ðurh Godes ȝyfe of ehtore ȝeworden soðfæstnesse freond. 1526 Tindale *Heb.* xi. 34 Off [Gr. ἀπό, L. *de*] weake were made stronge, wexed valiant in fyght. 1548 E. Courtenay tr. *Paleario's Benefit Christ's Death* iv. (1855) 121 God .. hath made us of enemies most dear children. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xii. 86 Streight of beasts they comely men became. 1666 South *Serm., Titus* ii. 15 (1715) I. 207 When Sampson's Eyes were out, of a Publick Magistrate, he was made a Publick Sport. *a* 1680 Charnock *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 430 Of angry he becomes appeased. 1814 Cary *Dante, Paradise* XXXI. 75 Of slave Thou hast to freedom brought me. 1846 Manning *Serm.* (1848) II. i. 8 Our humanity needed to be strengthened and hallowed; of fleshly, to be again made spiritual.

21. After a sb., *of* connects the material immediately with the thing. (Also commonly expressed by a preceding adj. or the sb. used attrib. e. g. 'a floor of wood or tiles', 'a wooden or tile floor'.)

c 1000 *Cædmon's Daniel* 175 Þære burȝe weard Anne manlican..Gyld of golde gumum ærerde. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 4 Se Iohannes .. hæfde reaf of olfenda hærum. *c* 1205 Lay. 30805 Ænne ring of rede gulde. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 168 To bugge a belle of brasse, or of briȝte syluer. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 7 Fride Creme of Almaundys. 1555 in Burgon *Life Gresham* (1839) I. 189 A case of black leather. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 21 There on Beds of Violets blew. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 92 A

Carravans-raw of white free stone, and the first building of that materiall I saw in those parts. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxxix. ⁋ 8 He sent me a very fine present of duck-eggs. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 2/1 A kind of whip of three flaps of leather. *Mod.* A bridge of boats. A floor of wood or tiles. A house of cards.

22. After a collective term, a quantitative or numeral word, or the name of anything having component parts, *of* introdnces the substance or elements of which this consists. [= OE. genitive.]

c 1200 ORMIN 170 He shall turrnenn mikell flocc Off þiss Iudisskenn þeode. *c* 1205 LAY. 306 Heo funden ane heorde Of heorten. *Ibid.* 23434 Ten hundred punde Of seoluer and of golde. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xl. 151 Sadoyne .. lefte wythin his cyte..foure thousand of goode knyghtes. 1497 Br. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* C iij, By a longe tracte of tyme. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 709 Within les space nor tua or thre of 3eir. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 227 b, A pece of Crymosen Velvet. *Ibid., Hen. VI* 135 With bagges of money, or chestes of plate. 1623 GOUGE *Serm. Ext. God's Provid.* § 15 A masse of ancient heresies. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 54 A family of a dozen persons. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 353 With a Spanish army .. of thirty thousand men. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 533 A reward of five hundred pistoles. 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 615/1 A distance of over 700 yards.

b. After *class, order, genus, species, kind, sort, manner*, etc. See these words.

1382– [see KIND *sb.* 14]. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 63 Of wheat there are two sorts. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 344 All manner of Hairs. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 312 Of the .. eagle, there are but few species. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xi. 80 It was a sort of travelling school.

23. *Of* connects two sbs. of which the former denotes the class of which the latter is a particular example; or, of which the former is a connotative and the latter a denotative term (= *genitive of definition*).

Often passing into grammatical apposition, e. g. the River Thames, formerly 'the River of Thames'; the city of Rome, OE. Rome-burh: cf. L. *urbs Roma, urbs Buthroti.*

1123–31 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1123 Forbearn eall meast se burh of Lincolne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Wiðinne þere buruh of ierusalem. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2827 Þe lond of armore. 1340 *Ayenb.* 45 Þe gemenes of des and of tables. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 93 The floode of Tigris. 1530 PALSGR. 319/2 Of the colowre of scarlet. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 3 b, Within the cytie of London. 1556 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 77 *marg.*, In the riuer of Thamys. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 196 This fraile sepulchre of our flesh. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 518 He was brought into the barn of the grave. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. viii, The month of November. 1854 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* II. *Coleridge* 176 In the novel of 'Edmund Oliver', written by Charles Lloyd. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 44 The free towns of Lübeck, Bremen, and Hamburg. *Mod.* The name of John. The Isle of Wight. The peninsula of Spain and Portugal. The hour of eleven. The action of running. The vice of drunkenness. The fact of your meeting him. The circumstance of there being no one near. A state of rest.

24. Between two sbs. in sense-apposition.

a. in the sense 'in the person of; in respect of being, to be, for'. *arch.*

The leading sb. is the former, of the qualification of which the phrase introduced by *of* constitutes a limitation; thus 'he was the greatest traveller of a prince', i. e. the greatest traveller in the person of a prince, or so far as princes are concerned. The sense often merges on that of the partitive genitive, 43.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* III. xv, He was a ryght good knyght of a yonge man. *Ibid.* XXI. xiii, The trewest loner of a synful man that euer loned woman. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II, The king [is] a very good man of a Moore king. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* (1721) I. Life 46 Cæsar..the greatest Traveller, of a Prince, that had ever been. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. clxxii. 137 Allowed to be the best scholar of a gentleman in England. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xlix. 1 Greatest speaker of any born a Roman, Marcus Tullius.

b. in the sense 'in the form of'.

The leading sb. is the latter, to which the prec. sb. with *of* stands as a qualification, equivalent to an adj.; thus 'that fool of a man' = that foolish man, that man who deserves to be called 'fool'; 'that beast of a place' = that beastly place.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 38 Here is a faire body of a woman. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 57 Some euill spirit of an heretique it is. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 337 'Twas a strange riddle of a lady. 1683 EVELYN *Mem.* 5 Dec., That monster of a man, Lord Howard of Escrick. 1769 BICKERSTAFFE *Dr. Last in his Chariot* III. ix, O! devil of a help-mate, have I found you out? 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxi, That scamp of a husband of hers. *Mod.* An angel of a woman. A gem of a poem. A duck of a hat (*colloq.*).

† **25.** Indicating a person in whom one has, finds, or loses something: = in the person of. *Obs.* (supplied by *in*).

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XV. vi, Thow hast not thy pyere [peer] of ony erthely synful man. 1496–7 *Plumpton Corr.* 122 Ye have a great treasour of Mr. Gascoyne. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 631 The towne of Gaunte hath lost of bym a right valyant man. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 7 You shall find of the King a husband Madame, you sir a father. *Ibid.* IV. ii. 65 You haue wonne A wife of me. *Ibid.* V. iii. 1 We lost a Iewell of her. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 2 It may be your Lordship hopes to meet with a weaker Disputant of me. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 153 We shall have a heavy loss of our friend Ned. 1820 BYRON *Wks.* IV. 347 A precious representative I must have had of him.

b. Of things, as in 'to have a bad time of it'.

Of it appears orig. to mean 'consisting of' or 'comprised in' the fact or circumstance referred to.

1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* XXXII. 31 Our Captain had a bloody victory of it. 1670 R. MONTAGU in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 485 Conte de Grammont has had a troublesome journey of it. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 32 What a fine Time a Person..would have of it. 1872 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* XV. 3 Living quite as hard a life of it. *Mod.* You will have a bad quarter of an hour of it, I assure you.

VIII. Indicating the *subject-matter of thought, feeling, or action*, i. e. that about which it is exercised.

26. In sense: Concerning, about, with regard to, in reference to. After verbs, substantives, and adjectives.

a. After intransitive verbs; esp. those of learning, knowing, thinking, and expressing thought, as *hear, read, know, think, dream, judge, tell, relate, write*, and the like. In subject-headings, titles of chapters, etc., often without a vb. as 'Of Snakes in Iceland'; here, *of* is now often omitted. To these may be added such as *joy, complain, doubt, despair*, etc., which are closely akin to IX.

Rare in OE. (which commonly used *be*, or with some vbs. the genitive); but *of* occurs after *secgan* to tell, and in late OE. after *sprecan* to speak.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* Pref. ii. (1890) 2 Swyðost he me sæde of þeodores gemynde. 1129–31 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1129 And þær scolden sprecon of ealle Godes rihtes. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 217 Þat we hine lufie and of him smæge and specce. *c* 1200 ORMIN Ded. 162–71 All wrohht and writenn uppo boc Off Cristess firste come, Off hu soþ Godd wass wurrþenn mann..And off þatt he shall cumenn efft To demenn alle þede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24738 (Cott.) Þat i mai of hir louning rede. 13.. *Ibid.* 5495 *heading* (Gött.), Of moyses nou wil i tell. *c* 1325 [see DOUBT *v.*]. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 587 Leve we now of Torrent there, And speke we of thys squyer more. *Ibid.* 1104 Listonyth, lordis, of a chaunce. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 110/2 To enquere, here, and determyne of Office. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 56 The Burgoignions & Frenchemen begonne to treate of trewce. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 85 b, Of these games is afore mencioned. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. Introd. 1 [To] sing of Knights and Ladies gentle deeds. *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, IV. ii, Understanding of your walking forth. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 2 Of the Ape. *Ibid.* 242 Of the disposition of Horses in general. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* I. ii, Of the Politick, Ethick, and Oeconomick virtues of Bees. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 1 Of Mans First Disobedience ..Sing Heav'nly Muse. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil's Georg.* III. 819 The learned Leaches..shake their Heads, desponding of their Art. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xlix. 498 All these bills were then referred to committees to consider of them. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 200 Father, judge kindly of us. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* iii. 1 You may talk of your writing and reading. 1855 BROWNING *Women & Roses* i, I dream of a red-rose tree. 1863 DE MORGAN in *Fr. Matter to Spirit* Pref. 8 Far more useful than he knows of, though not exactly in the way he thinks of. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Par. Churches* § XI, Of Lecterns. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 12/2 He was disposed to think very well of it.

b. After trans. vbs. and their objects; e. g. after the trans. construction of *hear, tell, read*, etc. (see a), and after such as *inform, admonish, advise*, etc. (These blend with 29 b.)

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 15 Fela spella him sædon þa Beormas..of þæm landum þe ymb hie utan wæron. 1127–31 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1127 Of his utgang ne cunne we iett noht seggon. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Uor to warnie wummen of hore fol eien. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 9 Either seide of otheres custe That alre-worste that hi wuste. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 373 Thow owest not to here Mercy Of noo bone that she besecheth the. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 66, I haue founde þou folk faiþful of speche Me to lere of 3our lif. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 112/2 Warn the maister..of the saide covenaunt. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxxix. [cxxv.] 366 Men..well enstructed of your busynesse. 1526 TINDALE *John* xviii. 34 Did other tell ytt the of me? 1653 WALTON *Angler* viii. 164 The like I have known of one that has almost watched his Pond. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 650, I first acquainted her of the danger. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 36 To observe the young prince, and to inform himself of his character. *Mod.* Have you heard any news of the travellers? To inform his friends of the result.

c. With other vbs. or phrases.

1129–31 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1129 Þa weorð hit eall of earcedæcnes wifes and of preostes wifes. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4584 He dred hym of his tresour. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 75 Þus it stondiþ of mannus curs. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. v, Yf þou kepe silence of oþir men, & specialy beholde þiself. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 166 King Herodis part thai playit..Off 3ong childer that thai befor thaim fand. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 495 Maister Heskins..tryfleth off the nearnesse of the bloud of Christe, which hee layeth wee denye. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* vi, Examine them of their several names. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 2/1 Of this Colony see Herodotus, Strabo, and Ælian. 1680–90 TEMPLE *Ess. Health* Wks. 1731 I. 272 Of the first I find no Dispute. *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) IV. i. 6 We need not suppose of him that he prayed against riches. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* I. § 2. 9 To enter into dispute of all the various objections.

† d. After *do*. *Obs.* (Now *with*: cf. VI.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7106 Of þe cronne of engelond he nuste wat best do. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19040 Þai sald þam and þe pris laght, Be-for þe apostels fete it broght, Þar-of to do quat þaim god thoght. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ⁋ 67 (Harl. MS.) To knowen what schulde be doon of [*so Cambr. & Petw. MSS.; other 4 MSS.* with] hir persone. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* I. 26 We..shalle doo of hym that he troweth to doo of me. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 353 Here ben your enemyes as prysonners, doo of them your playsyr. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 32 What was done of them we knowe not.

e. After *become*; formerly also *befall, fortune*, etc.

c 1440 *Tundale* 18, I will 3ou telle how it befell þanne..of a ryche monne. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 774 Thus it fortuned of this adventure. 1535– [see BECOME 4]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 213 Thus it befell of this..enterprise.

27. After sbs. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 755 (Fairf.) How adam brake goddis comandement of the appil. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5661 That may these clerkis seyn and seye In Boice of Consolacionn. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* title-p., A fruteful and pleasaunt worke of the beste state of a publyque weale. 1611 RICH *Honest. Age* (1844) 77, I remember a pretty iest of Tobacco. 1684 HACKE *Coll. Voy.* I. 7 We concluded the discoursing of Women at Sea was very unlucky. 1688 PENTON *Guard. Instr.* (1897) 15 Reade Barrow of Charity. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 47 ⁋ 1 Mr. Hobbs, in his Discourse of Human Nature. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 41 The court judged the paper to be seditious, and to be a lie of the king and his government.

28. After adjs.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* I. 10, I am moche wrothe and sory of my son Lohyer. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 24 They..were afraied of themselues, lest they..should be stoned. 1615 BEDWELL *Moham. Imp.* III. § 113 When I do see man..without any crosse at all,..I am afraid of him [= concerning him]. 1886 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Rep.* 32 Chanc. Div. 28 The same observations are true of all other contracts similarly circumstanced.

IX. Representing an original *genitive dependent on a verb or adjective.*

Many vbs. and adjs. in OE. were followed by a genitive case as an object or complement. In Latin, also, many adjs. and some vbs. were construed with a genitive, represented in French by *de*. These are represented in Middle and Mod. English by construction with *of*. Such of these as now attach themselves closely in sense to one or other of the preceding branches, have been there mentioned; but there remain many verbs and adjs. after which *of* has hardly more than a constructional force, or in which it does not clearly fall under any of those branches. Many of these come close in sense to branch VIII, while others, esp. the adjs., often approach or coincide with the objective genitive in branch X. It is convenient therefore to consider them here.

29. In the construction of verbs.

a. After intrans. vbs. Many of these in OE. took the genitive, and are found with *of* in Middle and Early Modern English, but this is now rare, except where *of* falls in sense under one of the branches already treated; instances are *to reck, repent, rue, beware* (orig. *be ware*) *of*. Verbs of sense, e. g. *feel, smell, taste, touch* (still with *of* in dial. or vulgar use), verbs of asking, as *ask, beseech, demand, desire, entreat*, and others, e. g. *distinguish, esteem, forget, like, seize*, formerly construed with *of*, now take a simple object; some, as *accept, admit, allow, approve, conceive, recollect, remember*, still have both constructions; with others, as *hope, look, thirst, wait*, etc., *of* has been displaced by *for* or some other preposition.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 868 No [= ne] like no lud of his luþur fare. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 361 Þe assoilyng serveþ of nouȝt. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5287 To pray to god and saynt cuthbert Of help. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 447 They feared of a siege to be layed to them. *a* 1555 RIDLEY *Pituous Lament.* (1568) D viij b, To fele the smarte, and to fele of the whyp. 1568 E. TILNEY *Disc. Marriage* A v, Some liked well of carding and dicing, some of dauncing, and other some of chestes. 1575 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 477 As for the earthquake, I heard not of it, nor it was not felt of here. 1576 WHETSTONE *Life Gascoigne* xli, Death waites of no man's will. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. 62 We had ranged vp and downe.. looking of stones, herbs, and springs. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Mt. Ebal* (1638) 42 It is not any..niggardly kinde..that hee will like of. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 83 Two Portuguais ships..seized of the Haven. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. iv, She went to it, smelled of it, and ate it. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xvi. 81 Don't wait of me, my dear Mr. Sponge..don't wait of me, pray. 1867 DICKENS & W. COLLINS *No Thoroughfare* v, When I felt of his heart, there was no beat. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xiv. 194 Resolutions which perhaps no single member in his heart approves of.

b. After transitive vbs., the secondary or thing-object is often introduced by *of* representing an original genitive. Such are *balk, cheat, defraud, disappoint, frustrate*; *accuse, arrest, blame, convict, suspect*; *possess, seize* (a person *of*); *avail, bethink* (oneself *of*); also with impersonal vbs. as *it repents me of*; and formerly with *ask, beg, beseech, thank* (a person *of*), etc.

c 1200– [see BETHINK]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 227 Bidde god of grace. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 561 He bi-souȝte him of grace. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* M iv, She made hym to be serued of grete plenty of good and delicate metes. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 174 He came..desiring him of help. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* III. ii. (1591) 114 To furnish them of men, horses and money. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 42 Of pardon I you pray. 1635 LAUD *Wks.* (1860) VII. 182 That Ireland should serve itself first of its own land. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* III. v. § 1 Providing themselves of such boushold servants. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 28 Shakespear .. availed himself of the old Chronicles. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* iii. (1886) 11 Our two friends bethought themselves of trying to catch a little slumber.

c. In many verbal phrases, as *to have the advantage of*; also formerly in *to have compassion, mercy, pity of, to keep watch, demand* or *do justice of* (= on), *have the victory of* (= over).

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 209 Haue merci of me. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 5 When any man had þe victory of his enmy. *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod.* st. 489 Haue pyte of me.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 341 We shall doo iustyce of kyng yon. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xvii. 18 That the archers shulde haue noo vauntage of hym. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* II. vi. § 8 Take pity of his old age. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* I. 312 Those were intimidated who demanded justice of the murderers. 1891 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 279/2 The traveller must keep watch of his clothes.

30. In the construction of adjectives. Besides those mentioned under the preceding divisions, many adjs. are construed with *of* and an object; the following are representatives of some of the chief groups: *fruitful, prolific, ominous, redolent*; *liberal, lavish, prodigal, scant, short, sparing*; *capable, incapable, susceptible*; *worthy, unworthy, guilty, guiltless, innocent*; *certain, uncertain, confident, diffident, doubtful, sure*; *aware, conscious, unconscious, ignorant, sensible, insensible*; *careful, careless, forgetful, heedful, heedless, hopeful, hopeless, mindful, unmindful, reckless, regardless, thoughtless, neglectful, negligent, observant, watchful*; *ambitious, desirous, eager, emulous, enamoured, envious, fond, greedy, jealous, studious, suspicious*; *disdainful, indulgent, patient, impatient*; those in *-ive*, as *apprehensive, communicative, descriptive, destructive, expressive, indicative, productive*; and some in *-ic*, as *characteristic, symbolic*.

Many of these involve a substantive, which may be considered as the subject of the genitive relation; e. g. *hopeful of*, having hope of, *envious of*, having envy of, etc.; others are verbal derivatives, and are closely akin to the objective-genitive group X, e. g. *expressive of* = that expresses.

a 1225 [see GUILTY]. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxxix. 18 [xl. 17] The Lord is bisi of me. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 32 He that wende to be siker of me hath failed. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xlvii. 180 They sholde neuer be consentyng of that infydelyte and grete trayson. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* x. 10 The workman is worthy of his meate. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 211 For suche thynges as wee se before our iyes, we be well ware of. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 85 He is of good memorie and long mindfull of a good tourne. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist. Sun* 2, I was inpatient of seeing him. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 83 The Generous Youth..studious of the Prize. *Ibid.* IV. 796 Four Heifars..all unknowing of the Yoke. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 572 They were very..oppressive..of those of the other side. 1755 DODDRIDGE *Hymn*, 'Ye *servants of the Lord*' i, Observant of his heavenly word. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Christ's Hospital*, I am constitutionally susceptible of noises. 1820 *Broderip & Bingham's Rep.* I. 433 It is conclusive of the facts stated in it. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 143 Symbolic of the place and people too.

X. Expressing the relation of the *objective genitive*.

31. After a vbl. sb. in *-ing*.

When the vbl. sb. is preceded by *the* or other determinative word, *of* is still used (a.); otherwise the form in *-ing* is treated as a gerund taking a direct object without *of*; but the form with *of* is still in archaic and dial. use (b.). See -ING[1].

a. *a* 1240 (*title*) Þe Wohunge of ure Lauerd. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xiv. 17 The Kyng of Sodom ȝede out into the aȝengoyng of him. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 150 For the auoydinge of strife. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* IV. xcii. 171 Not the Clothing nor Feeding of Christ but the housing of him. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 128 The robbing of the church for the saving of some mony. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 291 ¶ 2 Any..Notions and Observations which he has made in his reading of the Poets. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* p. i, The imparting of a moral feeling. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* 3 To enter into any curious or special questioning of the hindrances.

b. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 11 Here is forboden vnryghtwyse hurtynge of any persone. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxvi. 152 The Englysshmen departed without wynning of any thynge. *c* 1555 HAARSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 84 For avoiding of prolixity. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 451 Rebuked for greeving of God. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* v. (1691) 88 The Burthen of protecting of them all, must lye upon the chief Kingdom England. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 340 His fear of the danger the king was in by the duke's having of guards. 1750 PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) I. 159, I can't help loving of you heartily for it. *a* 1800 T. BELLAMY *Beggar Boy* (1801) II. 187 By stealing of children. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xlviii. 278 We must cease throwing of stones either at saints or squirrels. 1875 DASENT *Vikings* I. 272 He that owned to burning of churches in the West.

32. After what was formerly a verbal sb. governed by *in* or *a*, but is now identified with a present participle. The use of *of* is now *dial.* or vulgar.

[1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 116 He was thre dayes a landyng of all his prouisyon. 1534 TINDALE *Matt.* ix. 9 He sawe a man syt a receaunynge of custome. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 367 Camilla, whome he founde in gathering of flowers. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 15 She is .. a taking of her last farewel of her Country.]

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1631) III. xii. 897/1 Hee found the Bishop basting of himselfe against a great fire. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 4 Who was making faste of the brand gates. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 188 Why, I was writing of my epitaph. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 19 Mar., They being altering of the stage. 1694 ECHARD tr. *Plautus* 178 I'll go see what the merchant .. is doing of. 1749 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bute* 20 Aug., If ever you catch her stealing of sweetmeats.

33. After a noun of action.

1135 *O. E. Chron.*, God man he wes, and micel æie wes of him. *c* 1200 ORMIN Ded. 19 Ȝiff Ennglissh folle, forr lufe off Crist, Itt wollde ȝerne lernenn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24984 (Gött.), I tru in..hali kirke,..forgiuenes of sinnes. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 147 Gret desir of heuenely þynges. *c* 1400 (*title*) The Sege off Melayne. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 236 Testifiyng the receipte of the pencion. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Com. Prayer & Sacram.* (1859) 356 Confirmation of children, by examining them of their knowledge. 1676–7 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 512 Obstruction of the publick justice. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) II. 348 He had the management of a secret press. 1791 MRS. INCHBALD *Simp. Story* I. v. 44 An inordinate desire of admiration. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 48 A domiciliary visit in search of heretical books. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 344 The betrayal of a secret. 1888 *Athenæum* 3 Nov. 595/3 His explanation of various facts is not ours.

34. After an agent-noun.

Sometimes closely approaching the relation of the object possessed, in 48 b.

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 217 Ich bileue on god feder al-mihti schuppare of heouene and of eorðe. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* iv. 19, I shal make ȝou to be maad fisheris of men. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 124/1 Sellers of ale, that breken th'assise. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 173 They are great drinkers of *Aqua vitæ*. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 90, I am a great eater of beefe. 1684 I. P. tr. *Fambresarius' Art Physick* I. 48 Nature, the Architectress of the Body. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 397 The Arbitress of thrones. 1856 'CRAWLEY' *Billiards* (1859) 6 Many foreigners are very excellent handlers of the cue.

XI. Indicating that *in respect of* which a quality is attributed, or a fact is predicated.

35. After an adj. (e. g. *swift of foot*): In respect of, in the matter of, in point of, in. Now literary and somewhat archaic, exc. in particular phrases, as *blind of one eye*. (In OE. *on*; F. *de*; L. abl., gen. (*acc.* of respect).)

The *of*-clause is grammatically an adverbial qualification of the adj., for which an adv. may often be substituted, e. g. *weak of mind*, 'mentally weak'. Taken together, the adj. + the *of*-clause = a compound (parasynthetic) adj., e. g. *light of foot*, 'light-footed', *strong of limb*, 'strong-limbed'. It is further equivalent to the *of*-clause of quality in XII, e. g. 'a man weak of mind' = 'a man of weak mind'; the latter being the ordinary prose form.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 158 ȝung of ȝeres ase he was. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3730 (Gött.) Mith i noght be sua liht of [*Cott.* o] fote. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 32 Mon is him Most lyk of Marke and of schap. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xv. 187 Þe larke..is louelokere of lydene, And swettur of sauour and swyfter of wynge. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 24 Þai er blakk of colour. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lviii, That ladi.. bryȝte of ble. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* 314 The emperour was hole of his thygh that Huon had broken. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* II. ii. 52 Infirme of purpose. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* iv. 4 A sonne that was lame of [COVERD. on] his feete. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 120 Of able Body, sound of Limb and Wind. 1783 MORELL *Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.* II, *Luscus*, blind of one eye. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 416 Hard he was of hand and harder of heart.

b. After *long, late, quick, slow, hard*, etc., and followed by a vbl. sb. Still in use, esp. in *dial.* (Sc. *lang o'* or *t'*), but more frequently expressed by *in, at*: see the adjs.

1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 204, I beleve yt not, by cause they have ben so long of comyng. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 36 The Bones..are so long of hardning. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xxii, That day may be a while of coming. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1850) XI. lxxiii. § 122 The winter was unusually late of setting in. 1887 BESANT *The World went*, etc. xxviii. 209 [He] was slow of catching news. *Mod.* He is rather hard of hearing. I am so quick of catching cold.

c. *Of length, breadth, height, depth*, or the like, define the reference of a statement of measure. *Obs.* exc. in *of age*; in other cases supplied by *in*.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 6 Þe crosse..was of lenth viii. cubits. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 31 The werke of this tour is iii or iiij fadom of height. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxv. 507 The blade was two els of length. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* iii. 23 Iesus him silfe was about thirty yere of age. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 652 He is..fifty-three years of age.

†**36.** Following a verb: In respect of. *Obs.* (supplied by *in*).

13.. *Cursor M.* 10613 (Gött.) As scho of body wex [*Cott.* wex on her licame]. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 6 Þat hille of Vaws passeþ of heithe all oþer hilles in þat contrey of Ynde. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 92 The tother party..encresed moche of peple. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 40 To make it spread of breadth in the growing. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 346 Land rose of price very much.

37. Following a sb.: In respect of, in, by. *arch.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 442 Þat barne..Þat flour is of alle frekes of fairnes and miȝt. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F j, A man..whiche of his craft was a rope maker. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xvi. 28 He yt is a blabbe of his tonge, maketh deuysion amonge prynces.

XII. Indicating a *quality* or other distinguishing mark by which a person or thing is characterized. (For OE. genitive; F. *de*; = *genitive of quality or description*.)

38. Indicating a quality possessed by the subject.

The quality is usually expressed by a sb. qualified by an adj., but may consist of a sb. alone, as in 'a man of tact', 'a text-book of authority'. It is often equivalent to an adj. as in 'a man of tact' = a tactful man, 'a work of authority' = an authoritative work; 'a flag of three colours' = a tri-color flag; 'a people of many languages' = a polyglot people.

c 1200 ORMIN 49 Alls iff þeȝȝ karrte wærenn Off wheless fowwre. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 457/25 A tour of gret bolde. 13.. *Cursor M.* 27685 (Fairf.) Sum sais he is..of [*Cott.* o] grete almus of grete praier. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Paternoster* in *Eng. Wks.* (1880) 201 It is of most auctorite. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 868 Syr Barnard was of myght. *c* 1430– [see AGE *sb.* 3]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 363/1 Of o colowre. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 1 To be utterly voyde and of noo force ne effect. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* ix. 2 Sonne be off good chere. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 80 By the promontory of good hope. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 19 He is still of the same minde. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Time* 563 Two Beares..Of milde aspect, and haire as soft as silke. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 93 Stealing a trifle, of two shillings value. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii. § 4 A God of Infinite Justice, Purity, and Holiness. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 6 ¶ 2 He was of opinion none but men of fine parts deserve to be hanged. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 360 Four Misses all pretty much of a Size. 1794 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 38 Several..officers of note fell. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* II. i. 36 That word was made For brutes of burthen, not for birds of prey. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Jan. 5/4 An Evangelical of moderate views. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 72/2 All the parties..were not of age.

b. qualified by *all*, indicating (temporary) condition.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* v. 12 The masts and sail yards were all of a flame. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ix, She observed, that ..she was all of a muck of sweat. 1826 DISRAELI *Vin. Grey* VI. i, The poor man, sir, was all of an ague. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xvi, 'Do you say so?' Smirke said, all of a tremble.

39. Indicating quantity, age, extent, price, etc.

c 1205 LAY. 377 A ȝung mon Of þriti ȝeren. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 For an eðelich delit of an hond-hwile. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6623 Before he was of ȝeres fourteue. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxv. 270 Theyr speares of syxe foote of lengthe. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 204 Are you of fourescore pounds a yeere? 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. IV. i. (1651) 520 Calf-skin gloves of four pence a pair. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 11 A Portugall Carrack of above fifteene hundred tunne. 1788 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 134 A woman turned of forty. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, A boy of fourteen. *1878 MARG. STOKES *Early Chr. Archit. Irel.* 4 Simple churches of one chamber. 1891 *N. & Q.* 26 Dec. 511/2 Small farms of from twenty to one hundred acres.

b. To this construction with *of* an adj. is sometimes added: this is frequent in the case of *old*; less so with *long, broad, high, deep*, etc. See OLD *a.* 3 b.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* (1575) 26 Lamines of a yeare olde. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. v. 31 One Vice, but of a minute old. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 68 Large Smelts of 20 Inches long. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 234 The stalk..of near one fifth part of an inch thick. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home, Consular Experiences*, A shabby..edifice of four stories high.

40. Indicating an action, fact, or thing that distinguishes, characterizes, or specifies a time, place, etc.

This passes into XIV.

1340– Day of doom [see DOOM *sb.* 7, DAY *sb.* 8 b]. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xxiii. 20 In the dais of snowȝ [1611 in time of snow]. — *Eccl.* iii. 4 Time of weping, and time of laȝhing; time of weiling, and time of leping. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1 In the tyme of Arthur. 1638– Angle of incidence, etc. [see ANGLE *sb.*[2] 1 ¶]. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 5 Caves..formerly inhabited by the Christians in time of persecution. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 545/1 The places of our birth and education. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 22 Is it the hour of prayer? 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 10 You will find yourself in the country of the mulberries.

41. Followed by a noun of action with possessive, equivalent to a passive participial phrase, *e. g.* 'trees of our planting' = trees planted by us.

This has affinities with III and XIII.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 Not of myne inuencion. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 5 To dispose and order matters of our owne invention. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 220 Flue Tribunes..Of their owne choice. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxvii. 16 Syria was thy merchant by reason of the multitude of the wares of thy making. 1825 MONTGOMERY *Hymn*, Stand up and bless the Lord, Ye people of His choice. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. v. 195 Their immediate superior was of her appointment. 1885 BIBLE (R. V.) *Ps.* cvii. 30 *margin*, The haven of their desire. — *Isa.* v. 7 *margin*, The plant of his delight. *Mod.* Vegetables of his own growing. A canoe of my son's construction. The new nobility of Henry VII's creation.

XIII. In *partitive* expressions; indicating things or a thing of which a part is expressed by the preceding words.

42. Preceded by a word of number or quantity.

Of may here render L. *ex* or *de*. OE. had more commonly the genitive case, e. g. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. vi[ii]. (1890) 174 Monize þara hroðra. *c* 1000 *Laws of Æthelred* viii. § 1 Ðis is an þara ȝerædnessa. See const. of ONE, SOME, etc.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xix. 240 Wæron þær in þa tiid monize of Ongelþeode [*multi de gente Anglorum*]. *c* 1000 *St. Andrew* (1851) 16 Þu ne ȝesihst ænigne of Godes þam halgum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. x. 29 An of ðam [*unus ex illis*] ne befylð on eorðan. *c* 1000 *Ibid.* Luke vi. 2 Da cwædon sume of þam sundor-halgan [*quidam Pharisæorum*]. *Ibid.* vi. 13 He..ȝeceas twelf of him [*duodecim ex ipsis*]. 1137–54 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 In mani of þe castles wæron lof and grin. *Ibid.* an. 1138 [Hi] sloghen suithe micel of his genge. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Eni of þine cunne. *c* 1205 LAY. 613 Six hundred of his cnihten. *Ibid.* 30803 An of hire ringe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 219 Yef tuo of ou oneþ ham to-gidere, me uor to bidde. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxii. 24 And stryf was maad among hem, which of hem schulde be seyn to be more. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxii. 501 More than any of his predecessours. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 338 Whither euery of their confederates should send their ambassadors. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 149 Either of the two States disjoynedly. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 3 Of sixty five persons that we were in all, but five escaped. 1679 OLDHAM *Poems* (1686) 34 Not Knights o'th Port Show more of impudence. 1812 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 176 The rest of the world. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 328 Of sixty magistrates and deputy lieutenants..only seven had given favourable answers. 1865 GROTE *Plato* (1875) Pref. 8 There..[was] little of negation or refutation in their procedure. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 17/1 For which some of us would gladly give all the novels ever written.

b. Preceded by a sb. (or adj. used *absol.*).

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. iii. 392 Sumu fæmne of ðara nunnena rime [*de numero virginum*]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC

Gen. ii. 11 An ea of þam hatte Fison. 1382 Wyclif *John* iii. 1 Ther was a man of Pharisees [L. *ex Pharisæis*], Nicodeme hi name, a prince of the Jewis. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 78 b, In the high grasse, wherin nothing can be espied of him saving onelye his hornes. 1792 Maria Riddell *Voy. Madeira* 61 The only birds of this order. *a* 1800 Cowper *Wks.* IV. 195 The sagacious of mankind. 1805 *Oracle* in *Spir. Pub. Jrnls.* (1806) IX. 190 The drudger of the party. 1888 *Athenæum* 3 Nov. 597/1 Had three sons, of whom Thomas married twice.

c. Under the partitive form the whole may be included. (In sense these have affinity with 22.)

1479 W. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 241 Ther be ii systers of them. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 71 Thaugh ther of vs were fyue we coude not defende vs. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 261 b, You of the Clergie preache one against another. *Ibid.*, You of the temporaltie, bee not cleane and unspotted of malice and envie. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 205 If I fought not with fiftie of them, I am a bunch of Radish. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 93 ¶ 1 We all of us complain of the Shortness of Time. *Mod.* There were only five of us; and more than twice as many of them. Take part of it, not the whole of it.

d. Followed by an adj. used absol. (after F. or L.).

1650 Earl Monm. tr. *Senault's Man. bec. Guilty* 307 Love undertaketh nothing of generous, without the assistance of desire. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 67 This Source hath that of peculiar to itself, that [etc.]. 1783 *Lond. Mag.* 429 If their souls carried nothing with them of terrestrial. 1800 Fox in *Corr. w. Wakefield* (1813) 134 In the last..there is something of comic. 1821 Byron *Wks.* VI. 402 All that it had of holy he has hallowed. 1866 Ruskin *Crown Wild Olive* (1873) 143 Whatever of best he can conceive.

43. Preceded by a superlative or comparative; or by a word equivalent to a superlative, e.g. *chief, flower, cream, dregs*.

c 1205 Lay. 27601 He of alle monnen mæst hine lufede. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 442 þat barne..þat flour is of alle frekes. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 307 Ane of þe grettist of oure godis. 1476 Sir J. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 166 Ye sholde have that maner in joynture with yowr wyffe to the lenger lyver off yow bothe. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 43 Th' Earth..is lowest of all Elementes. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 398, I count him the rather of the twaine to bee chosen. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. Introd. 2 O holy virgin, chiefe of nyne. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 200 He gather'd first of all In Spring the Roses, Apples in the Fall. 1820 L. Hunt *Indicator* No. 49 (1822) I. 389 The absurdest as well as the most impious of all the dreams of fear. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 163 We made the best of our way back to Tregaron. 1892 *Bookman* Oct. 27/2 The most dogged of fighters, the most dangerous of enemies. *Mod.* Which is the elder of you two?

b. ellipt. *Of all* (*of any*) = most of all; especially.

?1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 58 He trowyd of alle thynge, Hys bredur schulde have made hym kynge. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xi. 31 Blyssed be thou of alle women. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. i. 68, I doe not like the Tower of any place. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* I. § 5 It is what I desire of all things. 1870 Trollope *Phineas Finn* 400 The Earl desired it of all things. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Oct. 5/1 He, of all men, should have some sympathy with doubters like himself.

c. *Of* (*all*) *other*, and the like, in which *other* after a superlative is illogical (unless *of* orig. had the notion of 'singled out from', 'taken from').

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 342 Cristis viker shulde be porerste man of oþir, and mekerst of oþir men. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. xiv, Thou art fayrest of alle other. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 82 The place most excellent of other in the Earth for pleasure. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* v. viii. 4 Of all men else I haue auoyded thee. 1635 A. Stafford *Fem. Glory* 43 It comes to them the last of all other. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 324 The fairest of her Daughters Eve. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 Oct. 4/4 It is the thing of all others that we want you to do.

d. (One) distinguished out of a number, or out of all, on account of excellence; also with repetition of sb., sometimes intensive, as in the Hebraistic *Song of songs, holy of holies*; so *book of books, man of men, heart of hearts*.

1382 Wyclif *Song Sol.*, Heer gynneth the booc that is clepid Songus of Songis. 1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* III. iii, Tbat man of men. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 169 Now the Glass was one of a thousand. 1831 Macaulay in *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 243 He gave me a dinner of dinners. 1866 W. Collins *Armadale* IV. ii. II. 270 The new sailing-master is a man of ten thousand.

44. Followed by a possessive case or an absolute possessive pronoun.

Originally partitive, but subseq. used instead of the simple possessive (of the possessor or author) where this would be awkward or ambiguous, or as equivalent to an appositive phrase; e.g. *this son of mine* = this my son; *a dog of John's* = a dog which is John's, a dog belonging to John. (All the early examples, and many of the later, are capable of explanation as partitive.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6480 þi neghbur wijf 3erne noght at haue, Ne aght [*Gött.* nor best, *Trin.* beest] of his, ne mai, ne knaue. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 492 (548) A frend of his þat called was Pandare. *c* 1386 — *Monk's Prol.* 13 Any neighebore of myne. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 241–2 'Now I haue i-proued many tornes of thyne, Thow most', he seyde, 'pruuen on or tuo of myne'. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 23, I 3eve here..the clothes of myn that longe to the bedde that she hath loyen in. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 79 A yong hors of the Quenes. 1527 R. Thorne in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 252 Two Englishmen, friends of mine. 1535 Coverdale *Micah* vii. 8 O thou enemie of myne, reioyce not at my fall. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. ii. 82 Looke, here comes a Louer of mine, and a louer of hers. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 102 That sacred head of thine. 1638 Ld. Digby, etc. *Lett. conc. Relig.* i. (1651) 1 Many personall defects of mine own. 1687 Congreve *Old Bach.* III. vi, Adsbod, who's in fault, mistress of mine? 1718 Watts *Ps.* cxix. III. vi, Thou hast inclin'd this heart of mine Thy statutes to fulfil. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 255 This was.. a false step of the..general's. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 2 It is positive rest to look into that garden of his.

45. Without prec. partitive word, as obj. of a verb, or pred. after *be*: = a portion of, one of, some of, some. Mostly *arch*.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xx. 246 Wæs he of discipulum Aidanes [*erat de discipulis*]. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* II. xxvi. 260 Ic hæbbe of ðam stocce ðe his heafod on stod. *c* 1000 — *Gen.* iii. 6 Heo..ʒenam þa of þæs treowes wæstme. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 8 Syllaþ us of eowrum ele. *c* 1205 Lay. 14473, I þan norð ende 3if heom of þine londe. *Ibid.* 31771 He ært of ane uisce. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 126 þan comaundede þe king cofi to feche Of þat freliche frut. *c* 1386 Chaucer *C. T.* Prol. 146 Of smale houndes hadde she þat she fedde With rosted flessh. *c* 1450 *Merlin* i. 23 Like as thei hadden ben of the slayn. 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 354 Is shee of the Wicked? 1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 535 To lose of his own Men, or to kill of the Kings, were equal advantages. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 166 ¶ 2 You see of them in every Way of Life, and in every Profession. 1820 Keats *Ode Nightingale* i, As though of hemlock I had drunk. 1890 Healy *Insula Sanctorum* 92 When the horses tasted of the grass, they both fell dead.

b. After *partake* (also formerly *part, participate*). *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 238 Crist parted wiþ folke of goodis þat he had. 1611 Bible *Rom.* xi. 17 And thou..with them partakest of the roote and fatnesse of the Oliue tree. 1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 687 My looks participated of my hopes. 1848 FitzGerald *Letters*, etc. (1889) I. 191 Whose turkey I accordingly partook of.

46. = One of, a member of; hence, belonging to, included in, taking part in.

1425–[see Counsel *sb.* 6]. *c* 1440 *Tindale* 1671 He was sum tyme with hym of meyne. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 103 Their Priests were..of his councell in all businesses of importance. 1657 Cromwell *Sp.* 21 Apr. in *Carlyle*, Who.. were all of a piece upon that account. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 36 If any desire to be admitted of the University. *a* 1709 Atkins *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 15 Keble, of Counsel for the Lord B. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 348, I am ever of party against myself. 1806 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 47 Tracy has been of almost every committee during the session. 1845 Browning *Lost Leader* i, Shakespeare was of us, Milton was for us, Burns, Shelley, were with us. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 83 He had not been sworn of the Council.

b. Followed by an adj. in the superlative: = one of, some of, something of; formerly also *advb.* = as a thing of.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 212 b, The matter gooeth not all of the wurst. 1548 — *Erasm. Par. John* 7 If any man do not vse all of the best that thing whiche of his nature is..the very best. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 293 Those who thought the late Proceedings to have been of the severest. 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secr. Mem.* (1736) I. 109 That Satisfaction..he was now afraid came of the latest to him. 1877 J. D. Chambers *Div. Worship* 230 The bread should be of the whitest and finest. 1878 Fr. A. Kemble *Rec. of a Girlhood* II. i. 35 My person was indeed of the shortest.

XIV. In the sense *Belonging* or *pertaining to*; expressing possession and its converse: 'the owner of the house', 'the house of the owner'.

Formerly expressed by the genitive, and still to some extent by the possessive case (with transposition of order). The use of *of* began in OE. with senses 47, 48, expressing origin. After the Norman Conquest the example of the French *de*, which had taken the place of the L. genitive, caused the gradual extension of *of* to all uses in which OE. had the genitive; the purely possessive sense was the last to be so affected, and it is that in which the genitive or 'possessive' case is still chiefly used. Thus, we say *the King's English*, in preference to *the English of the King*; but *the King of England* in preference to *England's King*, which is not natural or ordinary prose English.

47. Belonging to a place, as a native or resident.

This occurs in OE. with the sense of origin='springing or coming from, belonging by origin to' (properly 12 b); in the 11th c. this passed into the sense 'belonging to as inhabitants or occupants', 'living in', and so of things 'situated in or at'.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* Contents II. viii, Hu Gallie of Senno abræcan Romeburʒ. *Ibid.* II. iii. § 3 Mutius..an monn of ðære byriʒ. *a* 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 896 Ða men of Lunden byriʒ. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 71 Hit is se Nadzarenisce witga of Galileum.

1137–54 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 ¶ 2 Hi suencten suyðe þe uurecce men of þe land mid castel weorces. *Ibid.* ¶ 7 Þe Indeus of Noruuic bohton an xristen cild. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Þet weter..wes liðe and swete þan folce of israel. Þe wes sur and bitere alle þon monnen of þan londe. *c* 1205 Lay. 632 Þa enihtes of þan castle. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xii. 41 Men of Nynyue shall ryse in dome with this generacioun. 1388 — *Judges* ix. 15 Fier go out.. and deuoure the cedris of the Liban. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. 102 They of the towne wyst nat wher the countesse was become. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 331 They of London, namely the honest Citizens were greatly afrayed. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4464/8 Nathaniel Ogborne of Chippingsodbury.., Cheese-Factor. 1830 Linoley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 98 The Black Birch of North America. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* II. 34 We of the court.

b. Belonging to a place, as situated, existing, or taking place there; belonging to a place or thing, as forming part of it or of its equipment, or as attached to or derived from it (in which sense it approaches the partitive).

c 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1102 Þeofas.. breokan þa mynstre of Burh. *Ibid.* an. 1116 On þisum ylcan ʒeare bærnde eall þæt mynstre of Burh..and..eall þa mæste dæl of þa tuna. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 469 Tubal..Wopen of wiʒte and tol of grið Wel cuðe eʒte [*read* feʒte]. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xx. 324 He salit, and left the grund of Spanʒe On north half hym. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/1 Robert Tirwhit Justice of the Kinges Bench. 1424 *Paston Lett.* I. 13 On the yates of the Priorie of the Trinite chirche of Norwiche. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 165 The fables of his religion as he impiously calleth them. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 559 The Deserts of Lybia have in them many Hydra's. 1639 De Grey *Compl. Horsem.* 306 Take of the oyle of Aspick one ounce. 1756 Mrs. Lennox tr. *Sully's Mem.* II. (1773) 124 One side of the barricadoes. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VII. xvi. ¶ 13 Innumerable articles of housekeeping. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 698 Napoleon reached the plains of Gera. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iii. 125 Companions of his exile. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 107/1 The 8th section of the Act.

c. Belonging to a time, as existing or taking place in it.

1526 Tindale *Matt.* v. 21 It was sayd vnto them off the olde tyme [Wyclif to eld men; 1611 by them of old time]. 1540 *Prymer* title-p., With the Pystels and Gospels of Sondayes and holydayes in Englysshe. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 373 b, Your letters..of the xxi. of December. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xc. (1674) 243 They..finished that which appeared so dreadful to men of former times. 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* i. (1853) 13 A man of that time. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 44 The massive and imposing style of the fourteenth century. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. iv. 120 By rules like these The men of yore laid level towns and towers. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/7 A thing of the near future. 1893 W. P. Courtney in *Academy* 13 May 413/1 The best landscape gardeners of the day.

48. Belonging to a place as deriving a title from it, or as its lord or ruler, as *king, earl, bishop, abbot of*.

Prob. also from the notion of origin. Rare in OE. till 11th c., when it became the regular equivalent of Fr. *de, of* and its object being found in apposition with a genitive case.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* I. xi. § 1 Alexander, Priamises sunu þæs cyninges of Troiana þære byriʒ, ʒenom þæs cyninges wif Monelaus of Lacedemonia Creca byriʒ. 10 Ælfric *Gen.* xiv. 10 Da feollon ða cininʒas..ofslaʒene of Sodoman and Gomorran þæra manfulra þeoda. *a* 1070 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1066 (MS. C) Harold cyninge of Norwegan [*Laud MS.* Harold se Norrena cyng] and Tostiʒ eorl. *c* 1122 *Ibid.* an. 1102 (MS. E) Se cyng and se eorl Rotbert of Bælæsme. *Ibid.* an. 1104 Se eorl Rotbert of Normandiʒ and Rotbert de Bælesme. *Ibid.* an. 1120 Seo cyng of Engle lande and se of France..Se eorl of Flandrand and se of Puntiw. *c* 1205 Lay. 24459 Þe archebiscop of Lundene eode an his riht honden and bi his luft side þe [ilke] of Eouerwike. *c* 1425 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 469 Godfrey of Boleyn. 1612 Shelton (*title*) The History of..Don Quixote of the Mancha. 1772 *Hartford Mercr.* Suppl. 18 Sept. 2/2 [He] created Lord Herbert, Baron Herbert of Cherbury and of Ludlow. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* 28 Apr. an. 1778, Mr. John Spottiswoode the younger, of Spottiswoode. *Mod.* The King of Great Britain, Prince of Wales, Archbishop of Canterbury, Duke of Wellington, Earl of Derby, etc.

b. Related to a thing or person as its ruler, superior, possessor, or the like. (Akin to the objective genitive, sense 34; and sometimes interchangeable with a possessive case, esp. when the object is a person.)

1127–31 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1127 He was legat of ðone Romescott. *c* 1200 Ormin 298 Moysæs wass hæfedd mann Off Issraæle þeode. *Ibid.* 344 þatt streon þatt wass Allmahhtiʒ Godd, & King off alle kingess, & Preost off alle preostess ec. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 29 Fader god of alle ðinge. *Ibid.* 122 Of euerile ouʒt, of euerile sed, Was erðe mad moder of sped. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* viii. 41 He was prince [1526 Tindale, etc., a ruler] of a synagogue. — 2 *Cor.* i. 3 Blessid be God and the fadir of oure Lord Jesu Crist, fadir of mercies and God of al comfort. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knight's T.* 81 Creon..That lord is now of Thebes the Citee. 1424 *Paston Lett.* I. 16 The Styward of the seyd Duc of Norffolk, of al hese lordshippes in Norffolk and Suffolk. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 170 But now I was the Lord Of this faire mansion, master of my servants. 1618 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Penniless Pilgr.* Wks. (1883) 62 The Master of the house. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iv. § 3 Gideon the Judge of Israel. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 496 ¶ 2 The father of him was a coxcomb. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 219 The dean of guild, or head of the Merchant Company.

49. Belonging to a person (etc.), as something that he (etc.) has or possesses. (= the *possessive genitive*, and akin to the subjective, sense 17.)

In OE. always, in ME. most frequently, and in Mod.Eng. preferably expressed by the genitive or possessive case, except when for some reason this is difficult or awkward, e.g. in quots. 1386 (second), 1596, 1895.

c 1200 Ormin 666 3iff þatt itt..seþ þe wlite off ennglekinde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20063 (Gött.) Ur aun Langage of þe norþren lede. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Cor.* i. 12 Forsoth I am of Poul [Vulg. *Pauli*], forsoth I of Appollo, treuly I of Cephas, forsoth I of Crist. [OE. *Gregory's Past. C.* 210 Paules..Apollan..Petres..Cristes.] *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knight's T.* 70 In the temple of the goddesse clemence. *Ibid.* 134 The bones of his frendes that weren slayn. 1535 Coverdale *Ruth* Contents i, Ruth the wife of the one sonne. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 177 The soules of men and women. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. ii. 13 The children of one syre by mothers three. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 89 He is..heire to the Lands of me signior Vincentio. 1700 Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* II. 820 The Ayries of Hawks. 1712 Pope *Spect.* No. 408 ¶ 5 The Milk of a Goat. 1808 Forster *Perenn. Calend.* 21 May, The leaves of plants. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 17 July 5/7 The tomb of England's first martyr. 1895 *Law Times* C. 133/2 The widow of a man who had been killed at a level crossing.

b. Belonging to a person or thing as a quality or attribute. (Also interchanging with the possessive case, esp. when the object is a person, animal, or space of time, as 'a month's salary'.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 119 Ður3 grace off ure driʒtin. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27033 For grettnes of his gilt. *c* 1386 Chaucer *C. T.* Prol. 39 To telle yow al the condicion Of ech of hem.

c 1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 104 It is of þe for to forgyfe Alkyn trespas both more and mynn. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 280 In the tendir age off you. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 248 b, The value of the grounde so lytle. 1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* D iv b, The welfare or ilfare of the whole realm. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 206 But yet the pitty of it, Iago; oh Iago, the pitty of it, Iago. 1648 *Royalist's Defence* 109 Words cannot express the barbarousnesse of it. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 556 ¶ 14 The chief Tendency of my Papers. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 239 The little irregularities of boring. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Morat T.* (1816) I. Pref. 8 The scene of 'The Knapsack' is laid in Sweden. 1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 346 The breezeless stillness of the summer air. 1886 *Athenæum* 30 Oct. 560/3 His failure seems ..to be due to a want of singleness of aim.

50. Belonging to a thing, as something related in a way defined or implied by its nature; e.g. the *cause, effect, origin, reason, result of*; the *correlative, counterpart, match, opposite, original of*; a *copy, derivative, image, likeness of*; the *square, cube, logarithm, tangent, differential*, or other mathematical function *of*. See under these words.

c 1200 ORMIN 706 Hiss sune shollde ben Biginning off þatt blisse. *c* 1315– [see CAUSE *sb.*]. *c* 1386– [see EFFECT *sb.*]. 1389– [see COPY *sb.*]. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E iv, The peyntynge of her face..was cause and occasion of suche horryble countrefaiture. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 71, I am glad you understand the reason of it. 1601– [see CORRELATIVE *sb.*]. 1617– [see COUNTERPART]. 1639 LAUD *Wks.* (1849) II. 277 No good cause can be assigned of it. 1646– [see CUBE *sb.*]. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 130 ¶ 10 The Anniversary of the Birth-day of this Glorious Queen. 1776 *Maiden Aunt* II. 16, I informed them the cause and event of my ramble. 1804 MITFORD *Inq. Princ. Harmony Lang.* (ed. 2) 405 The analogy of the language. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 281 We may also derive the fluxion of any fraction, or the quotient of one variable quantity divided by another. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* 91 Wait..the effect of the cataplasms I have applied.

51. Belonging to an action or the like, as that to which it relates.

1534 Ende of felycitie [see END *sb.* 15]. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucrece* 113 Far from the purpose of his coming hither, He makes excuses for his being there. 1677 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 540 Those two days affurded litle matter of writing. 1812 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 175 It would only change the topic of abuse. 1886 *World* 18 Aug. 18 The weather is the solitary topic of conversation.

XV. Indicating *a point or space of time.*

52. At some time during, in the course of, on.

App. taking the place of the Com. Teut. and OE. genitive of time. Now only in the colloquial *of an evening, of a morning, of a Sunday afternoon*, and the like.

[921 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. A.), Þa æfter þam þæs ilcan sumeres zegadorode micel folc hit. *c* 1100 *Ibid.* an. 47 Þis was þes feorðes zeares his rices. *c* 1205 LAY. 2861 Fure þe neuer ne aþeostrede, winteres ne sumeres. *Ibid.* 3255 Heo wolden..feden..þane king..dæies and nihtes.] 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XX. 8 Anoon of the nyȝt [1388 bi nyȝt] rysynge, Abimalech [etc.]. 1472 *Presentm. Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 23 Maid asalt..& afrayd his neyghburs of Palmsondai. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 253 There sleepes Tytania, sometime of the night. 1612 *Acct.-bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 214 Great thunder..and also the like of new yeares day following. 1657 *Manchester Court Leet Rec.* (1887) IV. 212 For buying and selling pullen both of one day. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 149 Of a Thursday my dear Father and Mother were marry'd. 1741 C'TESS POMFRET *Corr.* (1805) III. 178 Here the company meet of a summer's evening. 1830 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 222 My practice to walk of a day to Nuneham. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iii, All the Intellect of the place assembled of an evening. 1899 W. J. KNAPP *Life Borrow* I. 79 The father made his last Will and Testament of a Monday.

b. Sometimes the genitival *-s* is retained; perh. often understood as plural. Cf. A-NIGHTS.

1740 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. lxviii. 190 [To] sleep sound of nights. 1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 50 [They] begin to drop in here of Evenings. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Christ's Hosp.* 35 *Yrs. ago*, Shut up by himself of nights. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xix, Dice can be played of mornings as well as after dinner.

c. *Of this date*, dating from this day. (*Sc.* and *U. S.*)

1866 *Glasgow Trade Circular*, The Subscriber .. has retired of this date from the Company. 1882 SCHOULER *Hist. U. S.* II. 284 All interdictions against Great Britain would cease of the same date [10th of the next June].

53. During, for (a space of time). (In later use only with a negative.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1105, I was warished of al my sorwe Of al day after. *c* 1374 — *Troylus* v. 282 This Pandare þat of al þe day by-forn Ne myght haue comen Troylus to se. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13456 The biggyng..was of long tyme beleft. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1723 Nathanael of al that long night For verrey sorow noght slepe might. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. x. 10 They wist nat of two dayes wher they were. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Hogges* (1627) 265 Giue him no meat of an houre or two after. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 220 That he should not weare a shirt of three yeares. 1674 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 267 It had not rayn'd of many weekes before. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 73 Not seeing or hearing from him of a long time. 1833 S. AUSTIN *Charac. Goethe* II. 334 Persons whom we have not seen of a long time.

54. *Of old, of yore, of late, of late years*, and the like, prob. orig. were in sense 2; but have come to mean In or during the time specified.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13454 Thedur kynges wold come by custom of olde, For to hunt at the hert by the holt sydes. 1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 406/1 Ye verray and trewe makyng of old used and continued. *c* 1470 [see LATE B. 2]. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 401 Wee sawe (of late yeares) the epistles..both bredd..and also buried. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 118 Cazbeen is that City which of past ages was cald Arsatia. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxii, Your poor father and I have suffered very much of late. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xxix, Where dwelt of yore the Lusians' luckless queen. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 181/1 The duties..have been very much lightened of late years.

XVI. In *Locative* and other obsolete uses.

Many former uses of *of* are difficult to class. Some of these arose from employing it as a literal rendering of French *de* (or of L. *ab, ex, de*), in phrases where English idiom would have required some other preposition; others arose from a confusion with *on*, or erroneous expansion of *a, o* = *on* (A *prep.*[1], O *prep.*[1]), or of Sc. *a'* for *i'* = in. Others were app. due to confusion of constructions. Without endeavouring to distinguish these, examples are here given in various senses.

†**55.** In sense *on. Obs., colloq.*, or *vulgar.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 357 Þis is not groundid of Crist. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 Of peyne of a pond wax to þe bretherhede. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* 23 Thare heddes set upe of the gates of Sent Johannes Towne. 1516 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 80, I will that myn exᵗʳ lay a stone of my grave and that an ymage of our Lady be sett of the same. 1535 COVERDALE *Mark* vi. 33 Many .. ranne thither together of fote. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* (1843) 60 He bestow a whole booke of him. . 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 104, I am sure he had more haire of his taile then I haue of my face. 1597 LYLY *Wom. in Moone* III. ii, Of that condition I am yours. 1604 *Meeting of Gallants at Ordinarie* (Percy Soc.) 23 Pulling downe a house of Fyre. 1607 DEKKER *Knt.'s Conjur.* (1842) 63 Mercurie (that runs of all the errands betweene the gods). 1621 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 167 Desiringe..he would bestowe some of my howsholde of my brother Nicke. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xxiv. § 5 (1669) 318/2 They turn their back of that light. 1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* IV. iii, A mischief of all foolish disguisements! 1736 EARL WALDEGRAVE in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 389, I could not light of the Duc .. till yesterday. 1746 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 15 She might send him of an errand. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* V. i, Oh, plague of his nerves!

† **b.** esp. with *side, hand, part*, or similar word. Cf. F. *du côté de*, L. *ab, ex parte*, etc. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 93 Assyria hathe on the este parte of hit [*ab ortu*] Vnde, of the sowthe [*ab austro*] Media, of the weste parte the floode of Tigris. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 73 Of the one side of it [a high rock] was betyng a grete river. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xxii. 2 Off ether syde [*ex utraque parte*] off the ryuer was there wode off lyfe. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* v. 46 They conde not go by it, nether of the right honde ner of the left. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Offices 23 Of theyr parte a great token of charitie. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 66 Of his Fathers side, he was descended of King Codrus. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 64 b, They .. of all handes bestirred them. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 300 Enclos'd of all sides with a high Wall. 1708 BURNET *Lett.* (ed. 3) 136 They thought the Advantage was wholly of that Side. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 83 Six banks of paddles, three banks of a side.

†**56.** In sense *in.* Mostly *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDGATE *Lyke thyn Audience, etc.* 90 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 28 Antonye and poule .. Lynyd in desert of wilfulle pouert. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxlvi. [cxlii.] 403 They .. made the greattest reuell of the worlde. 1546 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 131 He dothe sooffer the horses of the market. 1568 Of conscience [see CONSCIENCE *sb.* 10]. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Num.* xxxii. 17 Because of the lying of wayte of the inhabitantes. 1613 *Hibbaldstow, Lincolnshire MS. Court Roll*, Those that are resident of their house which they keep comons for. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, I have just been mortified enough of all conscience.

†**57.** In sense *at* (or *on*). *Of all*, at all = F. *du tout* (see also AVA). *Obs.*

1419 *Searchers Verdicts* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 15 Twa postes..be set in of hys coste. ?*a* 1500 *Wycket* (ed. Pantin 1828) p. xvii, That her two sonnes .. myght syt one of hys ryght syde & one at hys left syde. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 137 All other graynes, wer sold of an excessive price, above the olde custome. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xx. 21 Y' yees mi ij sones mai sit th'oon of yⁱ right hand and th'other of yⁱ left hand. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 220 Thay hauing in tham selues na merits of al. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 94 It is cheap of twenty pounds. 1696 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 32 They look very fine of the Price.

†**58.** In sense *to. Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccciv. 702 They..set fyer of dyuers vyllages in Flaunders. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 68 He..would set fire of one of the Magazins.

†**59.** In sense *by. Of himself*, by himself, alone. *Obs.* (Cf. 12 b.)

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 33 We ben sengle of us silf, & se men ful bare. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 9 She was solitary, and of herselfe. 1626 — *Sylva* § 323 Another apple, of the same kind, that lay of it Self.

†**60.** In sense of A *prep.*[1] (= on, in, into): *of thre* = A-THREE, in three: *fall of* = fall a-.

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 782 The grehound wolde nowt sessed be, Til that adder ware toren of thre. 1451 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 216/1 For asmoche as the persones..named, hath been of mysbehavyng aboute youre Roiall persone. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 269 Others fell of oyling and furbishing their Armour.

†**61.** In sense *with*. Mostly *Obs.* (See also 26 d.)

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxiii. 262 Then they fell in communycacion of the lord Charles of Bloys, and of the lord Iohn of Mountfort. 1826 COBBETT *Poor Man's Friend* ii, These severe critics found fault of this working. 1843 LONGF. *Span. Student* I. v, Padre Francisco! Padre Francisco! What do you want of Padre Francisco!

XVII. Phrases.

62. a. *Of* followed by a sb. forms attrib. or advb. phrases: as, *of age, of a certainty, of choice, of consequence, of course, of force, of kin,* †*of life, of necessity, of purpose, of right, of a truth, of use, of wrong*, etc.: see the sbs.; also *of old*, etc. in 54.

† **b.** *Of* followed by an adj. (or advb.) formerly formed advb. phrases [cf. F. *d'avant, de loin, de nouveau*, etc.]: as *of before, of certain, of enough, of ere, of far, of fore, of fresh* (*of afresh*), *of hard, of high, of light, of more, of new* (*of anew*), *of night, of ordinary, of the same. Obs.* exc. in *of a sudden*, or as repr. by worn-down forms in *a-* (*afar, afresh, alight, anew*).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 592 Ac noȝt vor þan þat oþer maide he louede more of inou. *Ibid.* 8018 A worse peire of inou þe oþer suþþe him broȝte. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 10748 (Trin.) If he spoused were of ere. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 293 In my mater, as I off for began, I sall conteyn. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D vj b, The deth that of nyghe foloweth them. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* ii. 62 He .. called of heyghe, 'Barons! kepe well that Reynawde scape not'. *Ibid.* iii. 110 Began the batayll of a freshe. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 62 They being of fresh tormented. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. 59 That the same thing..may..be produced of a-fresh.

63. *Of* forms the last element of many prepositional phrases: e.g. *because of; by means of, by reason of; for fear of, for the sake of, for want of; in behalf of, in case of, in comparison of, in consequence of, in face of, in lieu of, in regard* or *respect of, in spite of, instead of*; *on account of, on behalf of, on condition of, on the point of*; etc. See the sbs.

Of-, *prefix*[1], the prepositional adv. OF, OFF, in comb., corresp. to OS. *af-*, ON. *af-*, Goth. *af-*, OHG. *ab-*; L. *ab-*, Gr. *ἀπο-*, Skt. *apa-*, forming compounds of different ages.

1. In vbs. and their derivatives of Germanic or OE. age, retained in ME., but now obs. In these the original literal sense 'away, off' seldom survived even in OE.; the compound verb, formed by the close union of particle and verb, having usually undergone a modification, extension, or transference of meaning, in which the original sense of the elements, esp. of the particle, was obscured or lost. Examples: *ofhold* to hold from, withhold, *ofsake* to put away a charge, deny, *ofthink* to displease, grieve, *ofask* to ask for, get by asking, *ofclepe* to call for, *ofsend* to send for. *Of-* frequently added to the verbal notion that of 'to do away with, finish off, destroy, kill', as in *ofslay, ofsting, oftread*; of 'to injure, hurt', as in *oflie, ofset, ofsit*; of 'to ontdo or overcome', as in *ofride, ofrun.* Closely allied to this is the sense, in participial adjectives, of 'overcome or exhausted with the action expressed by the vb.', as in *ofcalen, offought, ofhungered, ofthirst.* Words of this class which came down into ME. will be found in their alphabetical places.

In ME. *of-* before a cons. was frequently reduced to *o-*, *a-*, and thus identified in form with several other prefixes of different origin: see A- *prefix*, and OF- *prefix*[2]; and cf. ADOWN, OF-HUNGERED, A-HUNGERED, OFTHIRST, ATHIRST, etc.

2. In later combinations of OE. and ME. age, the sense of the two elements remains manifest, the particle being usually = 'off'; the union is much looser, the particle being in vbs. mostly separable, with its position depending on the syntax. It was only in ppples., verbal adjs., and sbs., that the combination became more or less permanent. In the 16th c., *of-* in this connexion passed imperceptibly into *off-*, which is always the form in later combinations. Hence these naturally attach themselves to OFF- *pref.*, under which see the ME. examples.

Of-, *prefix* [2], in ME. appears sometimes to represent an earlier *a-*. OE. *of-* being often phonetically reduced to *a-*, there arose a confusion between the prefixes, so that original *a-* was sometimes expanded to *of-*. See OFFEAR, OFFRIGHT, OFGRAME, OFGRISEN, OFKEN, OFSCAPE, OFWAKE (in some of which, however, *of-* may be original).

Of-, *prefix* [3], in ME. sometimes varies with *ofer*, OVER, from which it may be shortened. Cf. OFGO, OFHEAR, OFTAKE. But this cannot always be distinguished from OF- *prep.*[1] in the sense 'outdo or overcome' as in *ofride, ofrun.*

Of, erroneous form of *oð, oþ*, OTH *conj.* until.

Of, apocopate form of *þof*, THOUGH *conj.*

Ofald, variant of OFOLD *a. Obs.*, single.

Ofall, obs. form of OFFAL.

† **Of-a·sk**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofâcsian, -âxian*, f. OF-[1] + *âcsian* to ASK.] *trans.* To inquire, to ask for; to get or learn by inquiry.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ix. 21 Da he ofaxode hwæt his suna him dydon. *a* 1100 in *Leg. Rood* 7 Þæt hio þær ofaxian scolde þa halgan rode. *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* 343 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 56 Heo of eschte what men hit were. 1340 *Ayenb.* 153 He ne deþ noþing bote hit by wel of acsed and y-trid. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 362 Whan þai miȝtten nouȝth spede, Ne bym of axen in no þede.

† **Ofca·le(n**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [OE., f. OF-[1] + *calen*, pa. pple. of *calan* to be cold. See also ACALE.] Affected with cold, chilled, frozen.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 248 Petrus stod ofcalen on ðam cauertune. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6580 þat water..vpward it stey So þat is hupes smorte and of cale [*v.rr.* of cold, of cal, acolde, colde] were ney.

†Ofcle·pe, *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofclipian, -clypian,* f. Of- + *clipian* to Clepe, call.] *trans.* To call for, summon, get by calling.

c 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* ii. (*Eugenia*) 219 Butan heo mid hreame hyre bræddinge ofclypode. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1810 He..ofclepith his chaunselere. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1742 Vp him stirt sir Fortiger And ofcleped his chauncelere.

Ofdaw, variant of Adaw *v.*[1] *Obs.*, to wake up, recover from a swoon.

Of-down, ofdune: see Adown.

†Ofdra·w, *v. Obs.* [f. Of- 2, Off- 1 + Draw *v.*] *trans.* To draw away, draw to oneself, attract.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 258 þeo þet of-drauhð ear þus luue of oðer. *Ibid.* 386 Muchel ȝeoue of-drawed luue. *Ibid.* 392 Uorte of-drawen of us ure luue touward him.

†Ofdre·de, *v. Obs.* Chiefly in *pa. pple.* 1 ofdrǽd(d), 2–3 ofdred, 2–4 ofdrad, afterwards reduced to *adred,* Adrad, q. v. [f. Of- + OE. *drǽd-an* to Dread; in OE. only in pa. pple.] *trans.* To terrify, frighten; *pa. pple.* frightened, afraid; *refl.* to fear, be afraid.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 25 Ic ferde ofdræd, and behydde þin pund on eorþan. 1135–54 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 Wurþen men suiðe of wundred & ofdred. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 43 (Lamb. MS.) Ne þerf he bon of-dred [*Trin., Egert.* of-drad, *Jesus* adred] of fure. *Ibid.* (Jesus MS.) 163 þer we muwen beon aferd and sore vs of-dredе [*Trin.* ofdrade, *Egert.* adrede, *Lamb.* adreden]. *c* 1205 Lay. 7575 His men weoren of-dredde [*c* 1275 adradde]. *a* 1300 *Assump. Virg.* (Camb. MS.) 91 Ne beo noȝt ofdrad þeȝ ihc beo her. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* (MS. O) 302 Wel sore y me of drede [*MS. L.* adrede] þat hye wile horn mis rede. *Ibid.* 1205 Wel sore hyre of dradde þat horn child ded were. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3723 Alle þay waxen sore of-drad.

†Ofdru·nken, *v. Obs.* In 2–3 *Orm.* off-drunnenen. [f. Of- + Drunken *v.*[1]] *trans.* To drown, swallow up in water.

c 1200 Ormin 14611 Þær haliȝ waterr att te funnt Off-drunnenebþ alle sinness. *Ibid.* 14852 Faraoness genge, þatt wass offdrunnenedd i þe sæ.

Ofeald, variant of Ofold *a., Obs.*, single.

†Of-ea·rn, *v. Obs.* Also 2 of-ern. [f. Of- 1 + Earn *v.*] *trans.* To earn, deserve.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 189 He hauеð þer þurh forloren heuene wele and of-erned helle pine. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 188 ȝif ȝe þolieð wo ȝe habbeð wurse of-earned. *Ibid.* 194 Sum likunge is & sum mislikunge, þet of-earneð muche mede.

Ofen, Ofer, obs. forms of Oven, Over.

Ofer, oferre, obs. forms of Afar.

Off (ɒf), *adv., prep., adj.,* and *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–7 of, (5 ofe, 6 offe), 5– off (*Sc. dial.* aff). [Originally the same word as Of, as explained under that word; *off* being at first a variant spelling, which was gradually appropriated to the emphatic form, i. e. to the adverb and the prepositional senses closely related to it, while *of* was retained in the transferred and weakened senses, in which the prep. is usually stressless and sinks to (əv). *Off* appears casually from *c* 1400, but *of* and *off* were not completely differentiated till after 1600: cf. A. 3, B. 1.]

In this article are included all examples of the adv., whether under (*a*) the earlier spelling *of,* or (*β*) the later *off*; but, of the prep., only those uses for which *off* is now the recognized form; for others see Of.

A. *adv.* **I.** Simple senses.

1. Expressing motion or direction from a place: To a distance, away, quite away; as in *go, run, drive off.* Also expressing resistance to motion towards: as in *beat, hang, keep, ward off.*

α. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 5 Man sceolde mid sare on ðas world cuman, ..and mid sare of ȝewitan. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* Prol. 58 Leueful is with force force of showue. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 379 Com of þan, let vs be-gynne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 80 Come of .. thou that art disposed to leue all for the loue of Iesu. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII,* 262 b, Peces of ordinaunce whiche shot of.

β. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 12 Neyther could we keepe off, .. our outward enimies. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 557 To drive off his melancholy thoughts. 1726 G. Roberts *Four Years Voy.* 28 To send my Mate off with the Boat. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xvii, She is gone off with two gentlemen in a post chaise. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* vi, Mr. Quilp put his hat on and took himself off. 1896 *Law Times* C. 508/1 [He] succeeded in getting the animal under control, and rode off.

b. *fig.*

α. c 1000 *Laws of Ine* c. 74 § 2 Buton he him wille fæhþe of acenpian. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxxiv. 150 The kynge bought of sir Thomas Hallande, .. and therle of Tankernyll, and payed for them twentie thousande nobles.

β. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 170 With fayre wordes [he] put them off for that tyme. 1666 J. Davies *Hist. Caribby Isls.* 268 They will fall off from what they have promised. 1707 W. Funnell *Voy. round World* 259 A small matter of Money will buy off a great Fault.

c. In nautical lang.: Away from land, or from the ship; also, away from the wind.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. i. 53 Lay her a hold, a hold, set her two courses off to Sea againe, lay her off. 1611 Bible *Acts* xxvii. 32 Then the souldiers cut off the ropes of the boat and let her fall off [*all prec. vv.* away]. *a* 1621 Beaum. & Fl. *Thierry & Theod.* IV. ii, I would I had A convoy too, to bring me safe off. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 132 He stood off to Sea, and we plied up under the shore. 1699 *Ibid.* II. ii. 22 Then she would fall off 2 or 3 Points from the Wind. 1723 G. Roberts *Four Years Voy.* 27 To sail to the Isle of Sal, and bring off all the People. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 107 *Nothing off...*To bring the ship's head nearer to the Wind.

d. *ellipt.* Gone off, just going off. Also *fig.* fallen or falling asleep.

1791 'G. Gambado' *Ann. Horsem.* ix. (1809) 106 My horse..was off with me in a jiffey. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 16 He raised himself up..and said almost inarticulately, 'I am off', and expired. 1822–56 De Quincey *Confess.* (1862) 76 I'm off for the Red Sea. 1852 Mrs. Smythies *Bride Elect* xliv, Come, Geraldine, it is time to be off! 1861 H. Kingsley *Ravenshoe* xxxviii, He was as fast off as a top. 1865 Dickens *Dr. Marigold's Prescript.* v. 32 'Why, you're talking in your sleep!'..'What was I talking about?' ..'Greek, I think..but I was just off too'.

2. At a distance; distant. Often after a statement of the distance; also in Afar *off,* Far *off.*

α. a 1500 Gregory *Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 213 One come and sayd that she was ix myle of. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xxvi. 58 Peter folowed hym a farre of [*so* 16*th c. etc.,* 1611 off].

β. 1573 J. Sandford *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 213 Greete a redde man and a bearded woman three myles off. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 610 A little off runneth a River. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 14 We see the Cape or extreame point of Africk 12 leagues off. 1671 R. Montague in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 501 These are projects a great way off. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xv. xii, A street or two off. 1874 Dasent *Half a Life* II. 173 We shall meet at Oxford in October, not much more than a month off. 1897 Hall Caine *Christian* xi, Glory stood off from the looking-glass and looked.

b. *Naut.*

1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 44 In the morning we descryed a Sail off at Sea. 1726 G. Roberts *Four Years Voy.* 26, I lay off at an Anchor.

c. *fig.* Distant or remote in fact, nature, character, feeling, thought, etc. *Obs.* or *arch.* (in Gr. Britain).

a 1555 Ridley *Wks.* 173 So far off is it that they do confirm this opinion of transubstantiation, that [etc.]. 1571 Buchanan *Detect. Mary* B iv, So far was it of that hys lodging and thynges..was prouidit for him..that he found nat any ane token toward him of a freindly minde. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. ii. 64 That's off, that's off. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 280 Cæsar..was altogether off from thinking it probable. 1887 *Presbyt. Banner* (U. S.) Oct., The leader..is not merely off on the subject of future probation, but also with regard to the Lord's day.

3. Expressing separation from attachment, contact, or position *on*; as in *to break, cast, cut, put, shake, take off,* etc.

α. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 30 ȝif þin swiðre hand þe aswice, aceorf hi of & awurp hi fram þe. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 He hit had of acken. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 32/98 Þo is heued was of i-smite. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 170 Penne Clement þe Cobelere caste of his cloke. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. x. 52 Y wole leie myn arme to be smyte of. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 449 He .. of his claithis suddantlie hes done. 1568 Turner *Herbal* III. 54 Yelowe scales: whiche with a light occasion fall of. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* II. xix. O iij b, To cut of from any Trapezium.. what part therof ye list. 1646 J. Hall *Horæ Vac.* 67 The taking of the Plumets of a clocke to make it goe in the better Order. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 59 Good Steel breaks short of all Gray.

β. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xix. 7 To ȝeue a litil boke of forsakynge, and to leeue off [1388 leeue of]. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) viii. 31 Do off þi schone of þi fete. 1535 Coverdale *Song Sol.* v. 3, I haue put off [1611 off] my cote. 1568 Tilney *Disc. Marriage* C iv b, [He] bit off his owne tongue. 1637 *Star Chamb. Decree* § 30 In the putting off the knots. *a* 1756 Mrs. Heywood *New Present* (1771) 43 Let it stew..then strain it off. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 154 The ball..struck one of the metal buttons on the breast of my coat, and glanced off. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Feb. 6/1 The entire surface of a country..divided off into farmsteads.

b. *fig.* In quot. 1710 for 'off their hands'.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 356 Let us shake off this slouthfulnesse. *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xxiv. 75 Cast of thy comfort. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 248 ₱ 8 The common Design of Parents is to get their Girls off as well as they can. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 105 ₱ 3 Will. laught this off at first as well as he could. 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1839) 121 The people threw off the reserve which they had hitherto maintained.

c. with ellipsis of pa. pple. = *come, cut, fallen off*; esp. *put* or *taken off* as clothes; no longer *on.*

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 7211 (Trin.) [My strengþe] is he seide in my here: If hit were of, I were not þon No strenger þen anoþer mon. 1530 Tindale *Pract. Popish Prelates* Wks. (1573) 350/1 When the ring was of, he commaunded to burye her. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* II. i. Wks. 1856 I. 90 Enter Balurdo with a beard, halfe of, halfe on. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 211 With some of his clothes on, and some off. 1797 *Anecd. Ld. Chatham* (ed. 6) I. xiii. 253 The blossom was off, and the fruit was set. 1868 *Law Rep.* 3 C. P. 423 The horse had his bridle off and a nose-bag on.

4. So as to interrupt continuity or cause discontinuance; as in *break off, leave off, declare off,* etc.

α. c 1340–[see Break *v.* 53]. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 377 Leve of [L. *Desiste*], Alwyn, wiþ þy good wille. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 172 Is nane sa gude rs leif of, and mak na mair stryfe. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. v. 36 His deuotion.. breaking of.

β. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 31 b, It will soone wax barraine, and leave off fruit bearing. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 43 Upon Saturday .. they break off work sooner by an hour. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* III. 91 The match went off, and all bets were declared void. 1819 *Metropolis* II. 69 The Duke has declared off, and the wounded lover does not seem to be anxious to make his proposals of marriage. 1892 *Bookman* Oct. 27/2 Zola began by being an idealist. He has not left off being one. *Mod.* To cut off supplies; to turn the water or gas off.

b. Discontinued, stopped, given up; no longer in operation or going on.

1752 Mrs. Lennox *Fem. Quix.* I. v, His illness having been only a violent head-ache, ..being now quite off. 1760 R. Heber *Horse Matches* ix. p. xxv, Match off, by consent. 1785 Mrs. Fletcher in *Wesley's Serm.* lvii. III. 12, Wks. 1811 IX. 36 His fever seemed quite off. 1882 *Daily News* 15 Aug. 2/1 He understood that the whole negotiation was now off. 1901 *Scotsman* 12 Mar. 5/4 When football is 'off' and cricket not yet 'on'. *Mod.* The gas is off at the meter. The water has been off for some hours.

c. *transf.* Of a person: Disengaged, done *with.*

1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 223 ₱ 5 A Youth married under Fourteen Years old may be off if he pleases when he comes to that Age. 1818 Scott '*Old Song*' in *Br. Lamm.* xxix, It is best to be off wi' the old love, Before you be on wi' the new.

5. So as to exhaust or finish; so as to leave none; to the end; entirely, completely, to a finish; as *to clear off, drink off, pay off, polish off, work off.*

c 1440 *St. John* 228 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 471 Þou..saynede þe coppe swetely and suppede it off syne. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 47 Socrates..compelled of malicious iudges to take yᵉ Cup, .. and so to drink it off. 1660 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 18 Some seauenteen shipps to be payd of. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 167 Contented to pay off the mortgage. 1883 Gilmour *Mongols* xvii. 201 No set form of liturgy to be got off by heart and repeated. 1890 G. A. Smith *Isaiah* II. xii. 202 We do not..kill them off by gladiatorial combats. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 July 7/2 These two..will have to shoot off the tie for the Bronze Medal. 1900 *Ibid.* 13 Dec. 2/3 What is known amongst breeders as 'feeding off' for table poultry is a thriving industry.

b. Finished, worked off; done with work.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 385 A Press-man usually says, I am off, meaning he has Wrought off his Token, his Heap, his Form. 1707 Hearne *Collect.* 26 Aug. (O. H. S.) II. 36 When ye Text of Livy is off I will consider.

6. In the way of abatement, diminution, or decay; as in *to fall off, cool off, go off*; also, *to be off.*

1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 121 Judgment was stayed and the Costes taken off. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 501 Out of every thousand men, 28 die off annually. 1826 *Examiner* 695/1 The novelty had gone off a little. 1862 Lowell *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 260 They'll cool off when they come to understand. 1893 *National Observer* 7 Oct. 536/1 The place seemed to have gone off a good deal.

7. In all senses, *off* may be followed by *from*; formerly, and still *dial.* by *of.*

α. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* viii. 30 A good waye off from them. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 246 Stand or syt a good waye of from the fyre. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 109 The wind is commonly off from the Land. 1871 Carlyle in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* III. 200 She wished to be off from the July bargain.

b. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI,* II. i. 96 A fall off of a Tree. 1667 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 224 The Lords and we cannot yet get off of the difficultyes risen betwixt us. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 49 About a furlong off of the Porters Lodge. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 306 ₱ 6, I could not keep my Eyes off of her. 1775 P. Oliver in *T. Hutchinson's Diary* 7 Dec. I. 581 A Rebell Pirate..taken..off of Cape Ann. 1875 P. Brooks *New Starts in Life* viii. 129 If you could have filled his pockets with gold, and feasted his hunger off of silver dishes.

II. In phrases and locutions.

8. *Off* is used idiomatically with many verbs, as Buy, Come, Dash, Get, Go, Look, Mark, Palm, Pass, Rattle, Show, Take, etc. q.v.

9. Used with ellipsis of *come, go, take,* etc., so as itself to function as a vb. *Off with* = take or put off.

c 1205 Lay. 5084 Awei he warp his gode breond: & of mid þere burne. 14.. W. Paris *Cristine* 295 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 187 Hire hede shalle ofe fulle sekyly To morne. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 63 He off, But first, He do my errand. 1617 Rich *Irish Hubbub* (1623) 24 He that pledgeth must likewise off with his cap. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 111 If hee returned without victory, hee knew his head should off. 1646 N. Lockyer *Serm.* 19, I cannot hand off nor heart off. 1753 Foote *Eng. in Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 52 We'll off in a post-chaise directly. *Mod. vulgar colloq.* He off and bought another.

b. esp. in imperative phrases. *Off!* = stand off! be off! *Off with you!* = be off!

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III,* v. iii. 344 Off with his sonne George's head. 1601 — *All's Well* I. i. 168 Off with 't while 'tis vendible. 1717 E. Smith *Phædra* v. 54 Off, or I fly for ever from thy sight. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* II. vii. ₱ 1 Off with you! and do not return. 1822 Byron *Vis. Judgm.* xciii, Some cried 'Off, off!' As at a farce. 1877 Spurgeon *Serm.* XXIII. 402 Off with your caps and throw them up and cry 'Hurrah!'

10. *Right off, straight off*: straightway, forthwith, immediately. See Right, Straight.

11. Subjoined to *well, ill, better, worse, badly, comfortably,* and similar advbs., and after *how* ('How are they off?'), *off* has the force of '-circumstanced', '-conditioned', esp. as regards command of the means of life; *well off,* in good circumstances, etc. Rarely *attrib.* or as *adj.*

This prob. arose from the phrase *come off* (Come *v.* 61 f). One who has 'come well out' of a doubtful affair is said to be 'well out' of it; so one who has 'come well off' from (or in) a struggle may be said to be 'well off'; cf. esp. quots. 1733–62. The most common use may be explained as 'that has come off, or fared (well or ill)', in the battle of life.

1733 Swift *Apology,* Since I 'scap'd being made a scoff, I think I'm very fairly off. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 251 Let me sit down, Miss, anywhere .. for I have been sadly off. 1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* lxxxviii, Marriage is at

present so much out of fashion, that a lady is very well off, who can get any husband at all. 1776 C. Lee in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 485 How are you off in the article of intrenching tools? 1845 Mozley *Laud* Ess. (1892) I. 179 The clergy .. had lost the advantages of obits [etc.], and were miserably off. 1851 H. Mayo *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 186 The earth is the best off. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* IV. xii, I am in another way of business. And I am rather better off. 1873 Mrs. Oliphant *Innocent* III. xxi. 351 He was not well enough off to marry. 1884 H. Spencer in *Contemp. Rev.* June 772 While to the well-off the exaction means loss of luxuries, to the ill-off it means loss of necessaries. 1884 G. Allen *Philistia* III. 161 They are very badly off, poor people. 1888 J. Payn in *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 Mar. 236/1 A well-known and well-off man of letters.

12. *Either off or on*, either one way or another, in any way. *Neither off nor on*, without reference, irrelevant (*to*): cf. 'neither here nor there'; irresolute, fickle. See also Off and on.

1549 Latimer *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 159 It was neyther of nor on, to that that Paule sayed.

B. *prep.*

I. Of motion or direction.

1. Of removal from a position *on*, *attached to*, or *in contact with* (anything): Away from, down from, up from, so as no longer to lie, rest, or lean on.

a. *a* 855 *O.E. Chron.* an. 797 Her Romane .. hine of his setle afliemdon. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 201 We habbeð don of us þe ealde man. *c* 1205 Lay. 30802 Þat maiden .. droh of hire uingre An of hire ringe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15024 (Cott. Branches þai brak o [*Gött., etc.* of] bogh. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. i. (1495) 592 Leues fall of trees in wynter tyme. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2798 Of his hors he felle vppon the playn. 1642 Jr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* III. § 209. 93 To deliver seisin of land by force off a feoffment is to remove all persons of the land. 1665 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 184 Our navy is speeding to chase the Dutch again of our seas.

β. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) ii. 6 Foure graynes of þe same tree þat his fader ete þe appel off. *Ibid.* vi. 20 He .. takes þe ryng off his fynger. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 89 His kerchefe was pulled off his head. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 80 How she waded through the durt to plucke him off me. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 16, I could shake them off my coate. 1670 Narborough in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 84 And gathered several green Apples off the Trees. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 159 ₱ 7 Take thine Eyes off the Bridge, said he. 1743 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1857) I. 226 A man falling off a ladder. 1873 Kingsley *Prose Idylls* 129 The sheep have been driven off the land below. 1881 Keene *Six Months in Meccah* VI. 158, I came across an object that nearly brought me off my beast.

b. *fig.* From resting, depending, determining, etc. upon. *Off one's* Hands, *one's* Head: see the sbs.

a. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 291 Vnderstond, 3e kingis; and schaak of 3ou rudenesse, 3e þat jugen londis.

β. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. iii. 250 Thou hast a sonne shall take this disgrace off me. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 264, I had persuaded him off that. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 52 If we took such Foals off their Dams the first Week they were dropt. 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* IV. iii, He hath taken several poor off our hands. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* I. ii. ₱ 3 An honest jockey who would take it [my mule] off my hands. 1889 J. S. Winter *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 152 That woman must be going off her head.

2. Of source: From the hands, charge, or possession of; esp. with *take*, *buy*, *borrow*, *hire*, and the like. Also expressed by From. Cf. Of.

1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* XXXV. 11 And they kylled the Passeouer, and the prestes toke it off their handes, and sprenkled it. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. 33 These Lines are taken off a Scale, that is divided into 20 parts to an Inch. *Ibid.* 60 Take off your Scale of Equal Parts with your Compasses 169. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* X. 108 It was drawn from a plaster-of-Paris figure cast off nature. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 41 § 9 (3) A grand jury may .. present any sum, to be raised off the county at large .. for the purpose. 1891 C. James *Rom. Rigmarole* 36 A villager had come .. to know whether Blincoe 'would take a goose off him'. 1897 *Daily News* 1 June 3/5 She admitted borrowing the *il.* off the plaintiff.

3. Of material or substance: with *dine*, *eat*, etc.

1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 305 He always .. eats a supper off pork steaks, nearly raw. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 213 Each day the convict sits down to dinner off either beef, pork, or plum-pudding. 1861 G. Meredith *Evan Harrington* viii, An old gentleman who had dined there .. four days in the week, off dishes dedicated to the particular days.

4. Of deduction, or abatement: From.

1833 Alison *Europe* (1849) I. iii. § 15. 259 The sums .. which she saved off her allowance. *Mod.* To get something taken off the price.

II. Of position.

5. Away from being on; not on; *esp.* no longer on.

†*Off the stones*, off the city pavement, out of the town.

[*c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 141 If I were of lond, þe werre suld sone bigynne.] 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 235/1 It is reported of the Spanish Dominions that the Sun is never off some part of it. 1759 Brown *Compl. Farmer* 112 As soon as the dew is off the ground. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* XII, They are all off the bridge now. *a* 1845 Hood *Ode imitated fr. Horace*, Not thus the city streamlets flow; They make no music as they go, Tho' never 'off the stones'. 1870 *Gd. Words* 133/2 You can scarcely find footing when once off the beaten road.

b. *fig.* Of state, or condition: (*a*) Away from (something normal or usual). (*b*) Not occupied with, engaged in, or bent upon; disengaged from.

1681 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 67 The grand jury for Middlesex were about finding a bill against the Kings guards as rioters, but they are now off it. 1682– [see Guard *sb.* 5 b]. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. 1. 166 Finding it to be nought, he would have been off his Bargain. 1795 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 111, I am off my feeding. 1816– [see Feed *sb.* 1 b]. 1827 *Examiner* 187/2 She was scolding him, because he was off work. 1851 H. Mayo *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 79 The attention is off duty. 1894 Doyle *Mem. S. Holmes* 215, I have been off my head ever since the blow fell.

6. Distant from (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a 1627 Middleton *Widow* III. ii, Two mile off this place. 1705 Addison *Italy* 375 About Two Miles off this Town. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xiv, He caught sight of Tessa, only two yards off him. 1885 Howells *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 73 White, or a little off white.

b. *Naut.* To seaward of; opposite or abreast of to seaward; also, away from (the wind): see Wind. See also Off-shore.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* IV. 138 Ready to give his best Judgement of his Distance off the Shore. 1707 W. Funnell *Voy. round World* 126 Off it lie two Rocks or small Islands. 1726 G. Roberts *Four Years Voy.* 3 The Stagg Rocks off the Lizard. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xiii. (1827) I. 426 The fleet .. had been stationed off the Isle of Wight. 1813 *Examiner* 4 Jan. 6/1 The enemy keeping two points off the wind. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* XVI. 256 A sea battle .. was fought off the eastern promontory of the Bay of Quiberon.

7. *ellipt.* Opening or turning out of.

1845 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 312 In Mary's little room (off my uncle's). 1851 H. Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 225 (Hoppe) Watling-street, Bow-lane, Old-change, and other thoroughfares off Cheapside and Cornhill. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 372 In a small street off one of the west-central squares.

8. From off: = sense 1, *off from* (A. 7).

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 25596 (Fairf.) Þen ihesus þou was tane fra of þe crosse in flesshe & bane. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. iii. 43 Shall .. quite from off the earth their memory be raste? 1595 Shaks. *John* I. i. 145 Would I might neuer stirre from off this place. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 135 (*Amiens*) Wiping them [tears] away from off the cheeks of the first and fairest of women. 1819 Byron *Juan* II. lxxxviii, As if to win a part from off the weight He saw increasing on his father's heart. 1845 Aytoun *Bon Gaultier Ball.* 90 He lighted down from off his steed.

C. *adj.* [The *adv.* used *attrib.*]

(Arising apparently from the dropping of the hyphen in an adverbial combination: thus *off-side*, *off side*. See Off- 4.)

1. Situated farther off, more distant, farther, far.

1856 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 286 To leap from the top of the wall, which was only high on the off-side. *Mod. Newspr.* It is on the 'off' side of the spectator.

b. *Naut.* Farther from the shore; seaward.

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 66/4 The *Lilly* Fregat, .. then in the off-gage of her station, near this Coast. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. xii, Our men .. were at work .. on the off side. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 207 It was happy for us that our masts fell all over the off side. 1745 *Lond. Mag.* 397 Whilst I had to do with this Ship, the largest of all got on my Off-Bow, put me between two Fires.

2. *spec.* **a.** Of horses and vehicles: Right, as opposed to the *near* or left side, on which the driver walks, the rider mounts, and the passenger enters a vehicle. Hence *off horse* (of a pair), *off foot*, *leg*, *wheel*, etc. (Often hyphened.)

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1002/4 A black stone Horse, four years old, roweld for a lameness behind on the off-side. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4477/4 His off-Knee is broke. 1721 *Ibid.* No. 5029/3 His Off Foot behind white. 1764 *Museum Rusticum* II. xiv. 52 To drive the cart so as the off-wheel should go in the same tract that the near wheel went in before. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 70 Enables the off-horse .. to walk in the furrow. 1800 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 167 The [Mamelúke] rider always mounts on the off side of the horse. 1842 Syd. Smith *Let. Locking in on Railways* Wks. 1859 II. 234/1, I know very well the danger of getting out on the off-side. 1849 De Quincey *Eng. Mail-coach* Wks. 1862 IV. 339 With the haunch of our near leader we had struck the off-wheel. 1884 E. L. Anderson *Mod. Horsemanship* I. ii. 8 The rider should practise mounting and dismounting upon the right or off side of the horse, as well as upon the usual side. 1894 Doyle *Mem. S. Holmes* 25 Silver Blaze with his white forehead and his mottled off fore leg.

b. *Cricket.* Applied to that side of the wicket, or of the field, opposite to that on which the batsman stands (*i.e.* in the case of right-hand batting, the side on the right of the wicket-keeper).

1850 'Bat' *Crick. Man.* 43 The long-stop is frequently obliged to cover many slips from the bat, both to the leg and off side. 1884 I. Bligh in *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 3 Some of his far-pitched balls on the off side.

3. Lying off from, situated aside from, leading out of the main part. Cf. Off *prep.* 7. See Off- 4, in precisely the same sense.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 201/1 The 'off' parts of St. Paul's Church-yard. *Ibid.* 423/2 Friar-street is one of the smaller off thoroughfares. 1897 W. H. Thornton *Remin.* I. 10, I rode with him one day to his off farm .. and bought my first horse.

b. *Off chance*, *Off-chance*, a contingency out of the probable course; a remote chance, a by-chance.

1861 Whyte Melville *Good for Nothing* I. 109 To be sure, there is the off-chance of a settlement by a violent death. 1875 *Times* 2 July, It is always a very off-chance whether an officer .. may in quiet times have the slightest opportunity of finding his abilities roughly tested. 1893 Stevenson *Beach of Falesá* 144, I thought there was an off-chance he might go back on the whole idea.

4. Said of a day, evening, season, etc., when one is 'off work', or when the ordinary work, business, or course of affairs is suspended, or does not take place or occur. The precise meaning depends on the context. (Sometimes hyphened.)

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* IX, It was with a team of these very horses, on an off-day, that Miss Sharp was brought to the Hall. *Ibid.* XXXVI, She has to board two or three of her sisters in the off season. 1868 Yates *Rock Ahead* III. iii, In the off-season [they] went round to the different watering-places .. giving a little musical entertainment. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* XXXV, Driving .. to Blatchmardean on the off days. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 182/1 Last year .. being what we here call the 'off year' for Apples. 1897 *Manch. Guard.* 16 Oct., That in future all such meetings be held on 'off days' in preference to 'market days'. 1899 J. Pennell in *Fortn. Rev.* LXV. 123 This has been an off, a profitless, year in practical cycle construction.

5. In reference to the sale of excisable liquors: Short for 'off the premises', as in *off licence*, *sale*, *consumption*; hence *off-licensed*, *off-licensee*, etc.

1891 *Leeds Merc.* 22 Sept. 7 Five beer houses 'on' and six 'off' licenses. 1892 W. B. Kingston *Intemperance* 61 A circumstance entirely due to the competition of the 'off' licensee. 1892 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 3/2 Three big gin palaces and a swarm of off-licensed houses. 1897 *Ibid.* 28 Aug. 6/4 Four new off-licences were granted by the magistrates. 1899 *Ibid.* 19 May 8/5 That licensed houses should be closed in England throughout Sunday, except for one hour of off-sale at mid-day, and two hours of off-sale in the evening.

D. *sb.* [absolute or ellipt. uses of the adj.]

1. *Naut.* = Offing.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 291 The shippe lay thwart to wende a flood, in the off, at the Southsoutheast moone.

2. The condition or fact of being off.

a 1669 Trapp in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxvi. 10, I have had my offs and my ons, .. I have passed through several frames of heart and tempers of soul. 1895 Miss Dowie *Gallia* 119, I love to feel the on and off of the break and to watch the way the pole seems to feel its way through the traffic.

3. *Cricket.* = Off side: see C. 2 b. *Comb.* off-drive, a drive to the off.

1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* II. viii, Johnson the young bowler is getting wild, and bowls a ball almost wide to the off. 1881 *Standard* 28 June 3/1 Whiting drove Studd to the off for four. 1881 *Daily News* 9 July 2 Making an off drive for four. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 19 May, An off-drive for 3. 1894 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 6/3 Steady cultivation of a break from the off is a better amusement than the premature affectation of being an Amphitryon.

4. (See quot.)

1829 [J. R. Best] *Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 257 To buy Lincolnshire hogs or offs, lambs taken off from their mothers.

Off, *v.* [Elliptical (chiefly colloq. or illiterate) uses of Off *adv.*, at length inflected as a vb.: cf. to In, to Back.]

†**1.** *trans.* To put off; to defer. *Obs.*

1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* 96 The further dehate of this was offed [*printed* ofted] to the next day.

2. *intr.* To go off, make off. (*illiterate.*)

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Sept. 2/1 He took down his hat, an' off'd.

3. *Naut.* Of a ship: To move off from shore. In pr. pple. *offing.*

1882 Ogilvie (Annandale), We were offing at the time the accident happened.

4. *trans.* To take off, eat off, swallow. *rare.*

1887 Browning *Rust & Friends* 76 Awaiting thy sign To out knife, off mouthful.

5. *To off with*, to take off instantly. (Cf. Off *adv.* 9.) *illiterate*, or *humorous colloq.*

1892 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 5/1 They offed with his head. 1895 K. Grahame *Golden Age* 56 When the Queen said 'Off with his head!' she'd have offed with your head. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 111 'So then he offs with his diamond ring'.

Off-, *prefix.* The adv. *off* occurs in combination with verbs, ppl. adjs., vbl. sbs., and other sbs. In earlier times, it was written *of-*, as explained under Of- *pref.* 2; but such of the ME. compounds as survived into modern Eng. were then written *off-*, which is the only form found in recent compounds. In verbs, generally, the combination is very loose (see 1 below); in participles used as adjs. the union is closer, and in vbl. and other sbs. it becomes permanent, though combinations of this kind can be formed at pleasure whenever the sense requires. In a few cases, the combination is so specialized in sense, or otherwise important, as to require treatment as a main word. In verbs, the stress is now usually upon the root; in the other classes (2–4) on *off-*.

1. With verbs, *off-* (ME. *of-*) enters into quasi-combination, chiefly as a separable particle, like Ger. *ab-* in *ab-reisen*, *ab-schreiben*, etc., in which the particle stands before the vb. only in certain syntactical conditions. In ME. *of* was frequently put before the vb. in the infinitive, as in *of glide*, *of hew*, and in this position (though usually written as a separate word in the MSS.) is often hyphened by modern editors (*of-glide*, *of-hew*); modern prose usage prefers the order *glide off*, *hew off*; but in the ppples. the adv. is still sometimes put first, and is then sometimes hyphened to the vb. (as is regularly done in 2). ME. examples are the obsolete *of-cwell*, *of-quell* (to kill off), *of-*, *off-drive*, *of-glide*, *of-hew*, *of-hurl*, *of-race* (to pluck or tear off), *of-rive*, *of-shear*, *of-shred*, *of-smite*, *of-swipe* (to cut off with a sweep of the sword),

of-tear, of-turn, of-twitch, of-weve (to twist off), *of-wip* (to whip off). Later examples are *off-chop, of- off-shake, off-stand, off-trench*, etc., but these are exemplified chiefly in the pa. pple., where the hyphen may be regarded as simply syntactical as in 2. See also OFF-DRIVE, OFF-LOAD, etc.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mem. Mortalitie* xli, Her head shee feit with whiffing sted *off-chopt. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8134 Forr þatt tezz shulldenn att hiss dæþ þa riche menn *offewellenn. *c* 1275 *Lnue Ron* 23 in *O. E. Misc.* 93 Pyne and deþ him wile *of-dryue. 1555-8 PHAER *Æneid.* I. C ij b, With the light of torches great the darke ofdriue atones. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 475 The Nasell of his helme *of-glade. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6474 Hondes [he] *ofthew heturly fast. *Ibid.* 6722 His helme *of hurlit, & his hed bare. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6704 þe strenthe of hungre sal þam swa chace þat þair awen flesshe þai sal *of-race. *Ibid.* 7379 And thair awen flessch *of-ryve and race. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 219 They not their sinnes .. *of shake. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumph.* ii. 76 His fruit, yer ripe, shall be off-shaken all. 1832 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghet o* II. 20 We rest not, but stand, Off-shaken our sloth. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 816 (MS. A) A spanne of þe groin be-forn Wiþ is sweord he haþ *of schoren. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 58 Thay ar heretikis offchorne fra ye kirk of Christ. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 138 The leves let defoule in haste..And let *of schreden euery braunche. *c* 1205 LAY. 26071 Arður .. of-toc þene eotend..And þat þih him *of-smat [1275 of-smot]. *Ibid.* 28721 Þe king mid his sweorde þat hefd him *of swipte. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 346 That he hire Pappes sholde *of tere Out of hire brest. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* (1570) B v b, His nose and eares *off trenched were also. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2590 William hent hastili þe hert, and meliors þe hinde, And as smartli as þei couþe þe skinnes *of turned. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 3882 (MS. A) His sclauin ech palmer *of twiste. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6883 Ther was mani heued *of weued. *a* 1400 *Sir Beues* (MS. S) 868 Her heued *of wypt at a drauȝte.

2. with pres. and pa. participles, forming adjs. (stress on *off*), as *o·ff-bitten* (= bitten off), *off-shed, off-sloping, off-standing, off-thrown*, etc. (Such combinations are possible with any pple. of suitable sense.) See also OFF-LYING.

1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 43 It maye be called also Of-biten, because a pece of the roote is biten of. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 47 The worlds whole throng of hard, wide, and off-standing bodies. 1813 COLERIDGE *Remorse* II. i. 171 A small green dell Built all around with high off-sloping hills. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlix. (1856) 466 It has surrounded us with the off-shed fragments of the floes. 1888 LELAND *Pract. Educ.* i. 27 An offshooting twig.

3. with vbl. sbs. and nouns of action, forming sbs., sometimes concrete (stress on *off*): *o·ff-cutting, off-setting, off-shaving, off-standing, off-taking, off-turning*; *off-break*, (a break off), *off-fall, off-flow, off-look*, etc. See also OFF-FALLING, OFFSCOURING, OFF-CUT, OFF-GO, OFF-PRINT, OFFSET, etc.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 182 The ofshauing of the World, and the vilest of all people. 1591 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1843) 223, I have .. woven my web of life to the off-cutting. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 185 As it were off-scouring, or off-shavings of the intestines. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 87 Two such worlds would touch without any more ado; there being no off-standing betwixt them. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 352 Not imagining he could want any assistance on the off-setting.

1724 R. SMITH in *Coll. Dying Testim.* (1806) 214 Notwithstanding of Mr. Kid's..off-fall from us. 1881 *Atlantic Monthly* XLVIII. 520 The superb outlooks and offlooks from its windows and porch. 1892 G. M. RAE *Syrian Ch. India* 195 Her ranks had been greatly thinned by the off-break of Protestantism.

4. with other sbs., usually with the sense, 'lying or leading off from the main trunk, etc.': as in *o·ff-branch, off-drain, off-spur, off-stream*. By omission of the hyphen, *off* comes to function as an adj.: see OFF *a.* Other compounds of *off-* with sbs. appear in their alphabetical places.

1793 W. CHAPMAN (*title*) Report..on the means of working Woodford River, .. as an off-branch from the Lough-Erne and Ballyshannon Navigation. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 27 (Hoppe) The many off-streets and alleys which may be called the tributaries to those great second-hand marts. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. i. 67 Crooked off-spurs of flat land. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 224 An off-stream from the river Styx. 1884 *Kendal Merc.* 8 Feb. 4/7 These smaller off-drains should be flushed into the main street drain. 1890 *Antiquary* XXII. 9 In an off-room is exhibited the Hermaphrodite statue. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 7/2 A very significant announcement is hid away in an off-corner of the *Daily Telegraph*.

Offage (*o*·fedʒ). [f. OFF *adv.* + -AGE, as in *luggage, garbage*.] Refuse.

1727 tr. *Switzer's Pract. Gard.* VI. i. 267 Into beds made of the mowings of grass, offage herbs, greens, or long light dung.

Offal (*o*·făl). Also 4 ofall, 5 offale, -aile, 6 offalle, -awle, 6-7 offall, 7-8 off-fall, (7 offell, uffal(l), 9 *dial.* offald, offil. [f. OFF *adv.* + FALL *sb.*1: cf. Du. *afval* shavings, refuse, garbage, Ger. *abfall* waste, rubbish, *pl.* parings, shavings.]

1. That which falls off or is thrown off, as chips in dressing wood, dross in melting metals, etc.; the part which, in any process, is allowed to fall off or neglected as valueless or of no immediate use; refuse, waste; also *pl.*, Scraps of waste stuff or refuse. Now only *techn.* or *dial.* = *offal corn* or *wheat, offal leather, offal wood* (cf. 6 a).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. iv. (Tollem. MS.), Þe pouder of þe offal of golde. *Ibid.* xvii. cxxxv. (1495) 691 Hulkes and ofall and out caste of corne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 362/1 Offal. that ys blenit of a thynge, as chyppys, or ober lyke. 1552 HULOET, Offall of beanes, *fabalia*. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xv. (1887) 68 To digest the good nurriture, and to auoide the offall. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 67 Every hives offell will serve to sweeten three gallons of water, and to make sufficient and good meade of the same. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* (1664) 49 To manage the offal of the Timber. 1736 BAILEY *Housch. Dict.* 514 They.. distil their rum from the offal of sugar. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1869) I. 235 The offals of the barn and stables will maintain a certain number of poultry. 1876 SCHULTZ *Leather Manuf.* 284 The term offal applies to all the parts outside the bends. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Offals*, refuse of any kind, but more particularly refuse corn. 1882 *W. Worc. Gloss., Offal*, waste wood.

† **b.** In collective sing. and pl.: Fragments that fall off in breaking or using anything; crumbs; leavings; relics, remnants. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 328 There were left twelve baskets, twelve maunds full of brokelets and offalls at that meal. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 64 If G ds eternal thee last disseuered offal Of Troy determyn too burne. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. i. iii. iii. (1651) 430 Poor Lazarus..only seeks chippings, offals. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 295 Upon these Planckes, Yards, Masts, and offals of the Vessel, have all the Mariners got safe to the Shore. 1786 A. MACLEAN *Christ's Commiss.* iii. (1846) 156 To partake of the crumbs and offals in common with the dogs.

2. a. The parts which are cut off in dressing the carcase of an animal killed for food; in earlier use applied mainly to the entrails; now, as a trade term, including the head and tail, as well as the kidneys, heart, tongue, liver, and other parts. † Formerly also in *pl.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 29 Take tho offal and tho lyver of tho swan In gode brothe thou sethe hom than. 1464 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 543 Receyved..for the fete and the offaile of a boloke, iiij.*d.* 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. vii. 156 Some .. when thei haue slaine the beaste (in sacrifice), vse to laye parte of the offalle in the fire. 1595 *Eng. Tripe-wife* (1881) 149 The Butchers offals were thy sweetest ware. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), He let out the offals of his meat to interest, and kept a register of such debtors in his pocket-book. 1868 *Daily News* 10 June, What is technically termed the 'offal' of slaughtered animals .. forms a most important feature of the metropolitan dead-meat trade. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Offal*, the cuttings of pork when a pig is killed.

b. Contemptuously: The parts of a slaughtered or dead animal unfit for food; putrid flesh; carrion; also, opprobriously, the bodies or limbs of the slain.

1581 DERRICKE *Image Irel.* II. F j, Though durtie tripes and offalls like please vnderknaues enoufe. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 5 Haue I liu'd to be carried in a Basket like a barrow of butchers Offall? and to be throwne in the Thames? 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 608, I should haue fatted all the Region Kites With this Slaues Offall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 633 Till cramm'd and gorg'd, nigh burst With suckt and glutted offal. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 223 Dripping Offals, and the mangled Limbs Of Men and Beasts. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xv, Where is the hand..Is it nailed on the public pillory, or flung as offal to the houseless dogs? 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. iv. 212 Supporting life by feeding on the most loathsome offal, on cats, dogs, etc. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* iv. (1872) 61 A flock of ravenous beaks were tearing at the offal.

3. In the fish trade: Low-priced and inferior fish as opposed to those called *prime*; *esp.* small fish of various kinds caught in the nets along with the larger or more valuable kinds.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 17 'Offal' means odd lots of different kinds of fish, mostly small and broken, but always fresh and wholesome. 1887 E. J. MATHER *Nor'ard of Dogger* ii. (1889) 19 Prime and offal were rigorously kept apart. The prime fish are soles, turbot, halibut and brill. Plaice, haddock, cod, ling, etc. come under the technical name of offal.

4. Refuse in general; rubbish, garbage. Now chiefly *sing.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. iv. 137 Great pits to bury and to cast therein, the garbedge, filthinese, and offalls of the campe. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* No. 9 (1799) 280 Express orders were given to afford them no other subsistence than the offals that might be collected in the streets. 1877 S. Cox *Salv. Mundi* iv. (1878) 69 It became the common cesspool of the city into which all the offal was cast.

5. *fig.* Refuse, offscourings, dregs, scum. Chiefly in *collect. sing.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 159 That barbarous offall of all kinde of people. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 8 The Miser threw him selfe, as an Offall, Streight at his foot in base humilitee. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 109 What trash is Rome? What Rubbish, and what Offall? 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. 2 Those Varlets, generally..the very Offal of the Ottomans. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess., Hallam* (1851) I. 86 Wretches..whom every body now believes to have been .. the offal of gaols and brothels.

6. *attrib.* or as *adj.* **a.** *lit.* (See preceding senses.)

1596 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* (1888) May 211 Chippes and offall woodd of the tree felled. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. xi. 227 Fed with offall scraps, that sometimes fall From liberall wits. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* xi. 76 Fair Crops from offall Corn are rarely found. 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy.* 238 Offal Meat, which consists in Heads, Tongues, Entrails, Feet, .. which they eat on Fish-Days. 1764 *Museum Rusticum* III. xii. 40, I supposed .. that they would go to the tailing, or off-fall corn. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 17 Nov. 1776, Any offal-stick .. eighteen inches long answers the purpose. 1825 ESTHER HEWLETT *Cottage Comf.* vi. 49 Any offal milk. 1880 *Times* 2 Dec. 8/2 For sale by auction, at Her Majesty's Dockyard, .. offal wood..about 30 tons. 1885 *Chesh. Gloss., Offal corn, offal wheat*, the lighter grains winnowed from the marketable samples, and used for feeding fowls. 1891 J. J. LALOR in *Cycl. Temp. & Prohib.* 253/2 Patent, sole, harness, band and offal leather.

b. *fig.* Outcast; worthless; vile. Now esp. *dial.*

c 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* III. vi, The offal fugitives of barren Germany. 1839 *Times* 5 Feb., The last four years being the period of the M— or offal ministry in this island. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I. iv, He's an offal creatur as iver come about the primises. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Offal*, worthless; vile.

7. *Comb.*, as *offal eater*.

1889 J. JACOBS *Æsop's Fables* I. 66 The refuse-eater and the offal-eater Belauding each other.

Hence **O·ffalist** (*nonce-wd.*), a gatherer of offal.

1822 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 230 Athenæus, that offalist and great gatherer of all town and country talk.

† **Of-fa·ll**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *offeallan*, f. OF- + *feallan* to FALL.] *trans.* To fall upon; to kill, destroy.

a 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 962 (Parker MS.) Sigferð cyning hine offeoll. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 510 [Þæt treow]..fornean offeoll ða þe hit ær forcurfon. *c* 1275 LAY. 28043 Waweyn was of falle. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 535 (MS. Harl. 1900) That hir sone was ded and al hir meyne alayde and afalle [*MS. Cott. Tib. D. vii* offalle].

Off and on, *adv. phr.* (*adj., sb.*) (See also ON AND OFF. [OFF *adv.* 4. I c, 12.]

1. With interruption and resumption of action; intermittently, at intervals, now and again.

'Of an on', *Torr. Portugal* 54 5, is app. a corrupt reading.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* XXVIII. 1 Officers waytinge vpon the kynge, to go of & on after their course. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 107 A bloody War ensued, for almost forty years, off and on. 1779 GREENE in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 272 They had been hammering upon the business for almost two months, off and on. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 41, I..slept off and on..all the way to Crewe.

2. *Naut.* On alternate tacks, away from and towards the shore.

a 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 29, I plied onely to windward, lying off and on from the mouth of the Bay to the sea. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 113/3 Their Conv oyer in his return, standing off and on for high water. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 192 Some..privateers lay off and on in the soundings. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. iii. 146 The Captain preferred standing off and on till daybreak. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 66 She's been beating off and on a' day with her tops'ls reefed.

b. Used prepositionally.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4420/6 We lay off and on Buccaness all Day Yesterday. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s. v. *Off*, When a ship is beating to windward, so that by one board she approaches towards the shore, and by the other sails out to sea-ward, she is said to stand off and on shore, alternately.

3. In vacillation between connexion and the reverse; with a see-saw policy.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 467 In this sort stood the Samaritans wavering off and on with the Jewes a long time.

4. *lit. To play off and on with*, to take off and put on alternately.

1845 *Tait's Mag.* XII. 4 Sarah..in deep confusion, played off and on with one of the richly jewelled rings she wore.

B. *predicatively* or as *adj.* Sometimes off and sometimes on; intermittent, taking place at intervals; vacillating, inconstant; *dial.* (of a sick person) sometimes better and sometimes worse.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xv. 88 Their hoping is but off and on at al-aduenture. 1640 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 144 We are wavering and loose, off and on, and no hold to be taken of us. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 305/2 The Proverb, Off and on, like a Cock Sparrow. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* IV. 187 The faithful dog, The off and on companion of my walk. 1866 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 316 After about two hours of off-and-on sleep, I awoke.

C. as *sb.* (by ellipsis of a vbl. sb.) Intermittent or inconstant action, see-sawing, vacillation.

1875 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 386 After many years of off and on, he has taken to calling me his 'dear old friend'.

Off-bear (*o*·fbēə), *v.* [f. OFF *adv.* + BEAR *v.*] *trans.* To bear or carry off; *spec.* in *Brick-making*, etc. (see quots.). Hence **O·ff-bea·rer.**

1884 C. T. DAVIS *Bricks & Tiles* 18 Others still are off-bearing [*ed.* 1889 bearing off] the bricks. *Ibid.* (1880) 130 The off-bearer rakes the dried sand into a pile, and sieves it into a half-barrel, called 'the tub'. *Ibid.* 132 A moulding gang consists of one laborer called the 'moulder', and one able-bodied man called the 'wheeler', and one boy called the 'off-bearer'. 1894 *Columbus (O.) Disp.* 8 Mar., An off-bearer at —'s saw mill..was horribly mangled to-day.

Off-branch, Off-break: see OFF- 4, 3.

† **O·ff-ca·p**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. the expression *Off caps!*] *intr.* To take off or doff the cap, in reverence or respect *to* (a person). So † **Off-cap** *sb.*, doffing of the cap.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 10 Three Great-ones of the Cittie, (In personall suite to make me his Lieutenant) Off-capt to him. 1606 tr. *Rollock's Comm. 2 Thess.* 170 (Jam.) They are enemies, ..all their doings, becking, and off-cap, and good dayes..are fained.

Off-cast, offcast (*o*·fkast), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* Also 6 ofcast. [f. OFF *adv.* + *cast*, pa. pple. of CAST *v.*]

A. *ppl. a.* Cast off, rejected. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlvii. 10 The ofcast Jews whom their own misbeleif hath banished from the Church. 1637 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 143 Some borrow'd off-cast vaine attire. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., The slighted and off-cast words in the mouths of Handy-crafts-men. 1821 T. ERSKINE *Internal Evid. Relig.* IV. 102 Mercy towards this off-cast race.

B. *sb.* A thing or person that is cast off or rejected (*lit.* or *fig.*). Cf. *outcast.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxii. 515 How would those greate men haue yeelded to such an offcast? 1594 J. DAVIS *Seamans Secrets* Ded. Wks. (Hakl. Soc.) 236 The worde of God published to the blessed recouery of the forraine offcastes. 1852 SAVAGE *R. Medlicott* III. vi. (1864) 310 The offcasts of all the professions—doctors without patients, lawyers without briefs. 1858 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* IV. (1856) 30 This wood..is the offcast of the great Siberian and American rivers. *Ibid.* xlviii. 450 Their offcasts, the bergs.

So **O·ffca·sting** *vbl. sb.*, a. the action of casting off, rejection; b. *concr.* that which is cast off.

1589 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1843) 129 Sic a loath, disdain and offcasting of this heavenlie food. 1893 *Graphic* 15 Apr. 415/1 Shabby tweed suits, the offcastings of generations of.. tourists.

Off-chance, Off-chop: see OFF *a.* 3 b, OFF- 1.

O·ff co·lour, o·ff-co·lour, *phr.* and *a.* [OFF *prep.* 5 b.]

1. *Phrase.* Not of natural or proper colour, paler or darker than usual; hence, not up to the mark, defective, deficient, out of order.

1879 *Scribner's Mag.* XIX. 680/2 He looked rather 'off color'. 1885 T. A. GUTHRIE *Tinted Venus* v. 60, I know I'm a wee bit off colour. 1893 STEVENSON *Beach of Falesá* 120 He had mighty little English, and my native was still off colour. 1899 *Strand Mag.* Mar. 313/1 Even the flute was off-colour.

2. *adj.* (*o'ff-co·lour*). Not of the right colour or shade, and so of inferior value: of diamonds, etc.

1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 663/2 Diamonds .. are referred to as white, Cape white, bye water, off color and yellow. *Ibid.* 667/1 Definite varieties, such as 'Cape white', 'bye water', 'off-color', and 'yellow'. 1894 *Daily News* 7 July 6/3 Purchasing 'off-colour diamonds' and substituting them for others of the first quality.

So **O·ff-co·loured** *a.*

1896 *Cape Times* in *Daily News* 2 June 8/5 Coloured and off-coloured professional gaol-birds in their convict suits. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 487/1 The off-colored puppy may or may not be the best one of the litter.

Offcome (*ɒ·fkʌm*). Also 6 ofcome. [f. OFF *adv.* + COME *v.*]

† 1. *Arith.* The product of multiplication. *Obs.*

1545 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 127 The ofcome or product. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. xxxiv. 349 The roote Cubik of that ofcome or product, shall be the second number sought. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 21 Which is called the *Multiplex*.. and..sometime the *Offcome*.

† 2. A conclusion, finish of an argument: cf. COME-OFF 2. *Obs.*

1653 R. BAILLIE *Dissuas. Vind.* 1655 28 To have set down..some solution of these knots, and not to have left them with a meer general offcome. *Ibid.* 67 But your true offcome is, that these elect infants are not knowne to men.

3. The way in which one 'comes off' or succeeds in an affair; (good or ill) success. *Sc.*

1691 Z. HAIG in J. Russell *Haigs* xi. (1881) 327 Lest I have a foolish off-come, and receive disgrace. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 197/2 There were others .. who chuckled at Rab's successful offcome.

4. A way of 'getting off' (cf. COME *v.* 61 g); an excuse. *Sc.*

a 1700 SHIELDS *Faithful Contend.* (1780) 179 (Jam.) For giving us the fairer off-come in the eyes of the world. 1717 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 270 The offcome of the Presbytery was, that he wavered so in his answers, that they behoved to set them down in write. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* xxi. (1877) 364 The excuses or 'offcomes', as they would be called in one of our northern dialects.

Off-corn (*ɒ·fkɔ̄n*). [OFF *adv.* 1.] The corn which is thrown out or separated in winnowing, either as being light, or not separated from the chaff; waste or 'offal' corn.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 176 Such ofcorne as commeth ginne wife to hir fee. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 6 Mixed here with chaffe, off-corne, tares. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 384 The expense of carting, which would be paid by the off-corn.

Offcut (*ɒ·fkʌt*). [f. OFF *adv.* 3 + CUT *v.*]

1. Something that is cut off, *e.g.* one of the pieces cut off in shaping a block of stone, etc. In *Printing*, a piece cut off from a sheet to reduce it to the proper size; also, a part cut off the main sheet and folded separately, as in a sheet of duodecimo.

1663-4 in Swayne *Church-w. Acc. St. Thomas', Sarum* (Wilts Rec. Soc.) 337 C. Horton work abt the leads 16s. with 18lb. of old offcuts. 1865-7 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Offcut*,..is that part of a printed sheet which is cut off, and which, when folded, is inserted in the middle of the other part. 1883 *Stonemason* Jan. 3 The off-cuts and ruhble are closely packed in the disused workings.

2. The act of cutting off. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 29 If my soul does not thus featly stick out of my body, then it withdrew at the off-cut.

Off-cutting: see OFF- 3.

Off-drive (*ɒ·fdrəi·v*), *v. Cricket.* [f. OFF *adv.* + DRIVE *v.*] *trans.* To drive to the off (OFF D. 3).

1884 I. BLIGH in *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 5 His cutting and off-driving being alike masterly. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Sept. 9/1 Then he off-drove his next ball to the ropes. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 May 9/1 At 235 Ranjitsinjhi off-drove the new bowler for 4.

† Offe, *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *offa* bite, bit, morsel.] A small piece, morsel, crumb. Hence **† Offe** *v. trans.* to break into bits, to crumble.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 688 Half a stryke Of barly mele, enoyled offed lyte, In dayes thries x, let make hem slyke And faat ynough, so that theyr appetite Be serued wel, and that non offis [*v.r.* offes] white Englaine vppon the rootes of theyr tonge.

† Offe, *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* Also 3 oue. [An early ME. deriv. form from OF, on the analogy of INNE, *ute*, OUTE, UPPE: used adv. and at end of a clause.]

A. *adv.* = OFF.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 3if þin hefet were offe. *c* 1200 ORMIN 14032 To wasshenn offe þe33re lic. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Hwonne þeos rinde is offe..hwiteð hit wiðunten.

B. *prep.* = OF (following relative pron.: cf. INNE *prep.* 1 β.).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 93 Þat holie gestninge þe he offe speco. *c* 1200 ORMIN 462 Þiss gode prest, Þatt we nu mælenn offe. *Ibid.* 4097 Amang þatt Judewisshe folle þatt Crist wass borenn offe. *c* 1275 LAY. 451 Þat we beoþ one [*c* 1205 of] icomen.

Offe, obs. form of WOOF.

† Of-fear, offea·r, *v. Obs.* Forms: 2-3 offearen, 2-4 offeren, 3 of-færen, oferen. Chiefly in *pa. pple.* **of-feared, of-fered, (of-ferd).** [Late OE. f. OF- + OE. *fǽran* to terrify: see FEAR *v.*] *trans.* To frighten, terrify; in *pa. pple.* frightened, afraid.

1131 *O. E. Chron.*, Ealle ðe hit sægon wæron swa offeared swa hi næfre ær ne wæron. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 157 Þer we muȝen bon eþe offerd and herde us adreden. *c* 1205 LAY. 15431 Swa wes al þa uerde Ladliche of-færed. *Ibid.* 23424 Þa wes þe king Frolle Laðliche of-fered [*c* 1275 afered]. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 669 Ha wes sumdel offrubt and offearet. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 976 Hi mi3te oferen here brost. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 129 Most here no fend offere.

Offen, obs. form of OFFING.

Offence, offense (*ɒfe·ns*), *sb.* Forms: 5-6 offens, *Sc.* 6 offenns), 4- offence, offense, (5 afence). [Two forms: ME. *offens*, a. OF. *offens* injury, wrong, annoyance, misdeed, ad. L. *offensu-s* offence, annoyance, f. *offens-*, ppl. stem of *offendĕre* (see OFFEND); and ME. *offense, offence*, a. F. *offense* (1295 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *offensa* a striking against, hurt, injury, wrong, disfavour, displeasure, f. *offens-us*, pa. pple. of *offendĕre*, analogous to sbs. in *-āta, -ade, -ée*; cf. the two forms of *defence*. The spelling *offence* would regularly represent the former of these: cf. *hence, pence*; it has been extended to both. In U.S. the spelling *offense* is now usual.]

† 1. In Biblical use: Striking the foot against; stumbling. *lit.* and *fig. Obs. rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xix. 14 Ne before the blynde thow shalt putte thing of offence. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 31 The Scripture calleth Christ himselfe the stone of offence. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* viii. 14.

2. A stumbling-block; a cause of spiritual or moral stumbling; an occasion of unbelief, doubt, or apostacy.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 35 Þei are mad in þe house of Israel in to offens of wickednesse. 1526 TINDALE *Gal.* v. 11 Then had the offence which the cross geveth ceased. 1610 CARLETON *Jurisd.* 288 That monstrous and horrible offence, which is giuen by many, concluding from texts grossely vnderstood. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. iii, To me there seems no difficulty at all in these precepts but what arises from their being offences, i. e. from their being liable to be perverted..to mislead the weak and enthusiastic. 1865 LIGHTFOOT *Galatians* (1874) 220/1 The offence of the Cross shall be my proudest boast.

3. The action of attacking or assailing; attack, assault. *Arms of offence*, offensive weapons.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13911 In offens of the freike..He drof at hym with þe dart. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 7/1 Afence, or offence, *offensa*. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 602 Richt so did the ferd..3aipe..to layne his offens. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 131 Against batteries, assaults, and other offences of the enemy. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm. Ord. in Wks. Creator* in *Beauties Barrow* (1846) 257 The woods..yield..shelter from offences of weather and sun. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* v. (1735) 176 Without Arms of Offense, without Houses or Fortifications. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* iv. 56 Here are no weapons of offence. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* vii. 145 If it would weaken our power of offence, it would..increase our strength for defence.

† b. Obstruction, opposition. *Obs.*

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 83 The Sunne..without any offence or hinderance of the night, giveth his influence.

† 4. Hurt, harm, injury, damage. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 171 (199) Litel witen folk what is to 3erne þat they ne fynde in hire desire offence. *c* 1385 — *Sompn. T.* 350 The reuers shaltou se..That wyn ne dooth to folk no swich offence. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/2, I..dyd assemble thise persones..nought for to doo harme ne offence to yowe, My Lord the Roos. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxiv. 27 Thir folkis..Hes teichit ws quhat skaithis and offence That women dois with cullourit eloquence. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phior.* II. xxxii. 110 Woundes in the head where there is offence of the braine, are mortall. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 201 'Tis better that the Enemie seeke vs, So shall he waste his meanes..Doing himselfe offence. 1655 SIR T. BROWNE in Hartlib *Ref. Commw. Bees* 5 Which bare place..should be covered with a very thin hoop of iron..for there..it may receive offence. *a* 1705 RAY *Creation* (1714) 139 Without offence to his eyes.

† b. Feeling of being hurt, painful or unpleasant sensation, pain. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5677 Many a burthen..The whiche doth him lasse offense, For he suffrith in pacience. *c* 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* D viij b, Not without great violent dolors and offence of his tender and delicate bodie. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 694 As the pains of the touch are greater than the offences of other senses; so likewise are the pleasures. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* III. 38 In few parts they leave an offence in the ear.

5. The act or fact of offending, wounding the feelings of, or displeasing another; usually viewed as it affects the person offended; hence, b. Offended or wounded feeling; displeasure, annoyance, or resentment caused (voluntarily or involuntarily) to a person. c. Phrases: *To give offence to*, to offend, displease; *to take offence*, to be offended, to feel resentment, to take umbrage; *without offence*, without giving, or taking offence.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 1040 Hym ne moeued outher conscience Or Ire or talent or som kynnes affray Enuye or pride or passion or offence. *c* 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 653 Scysme, Rancour, Debate, and Offense. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 52 As full of Quarrell, and offence As my yong Mistris dogge. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xv. 45 Let me rayle so hye, That the false Huswife Fortune, breake her Wheele, Prouok'd by my offence. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manchester Strike* iii. 25 There was no offence in such a comparison.

b. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. iv. 57 (Camb. MS.) For no peril þat myhte befallen the by offense of the kyng Theodoryke. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 99 b, Whiche through their impudent marchandise, gave occasion of offence. 1580 J. STUBBS in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 42 To have incurred hir Majesties greate offence and judiciall sentence of transgressing the Lawe. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Oct., I..did only answer, that I was sorry for his Highness' offence. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 7 It was the opinion of many of the ancients, that Epicurus introduced a deity into his philosophy..purely that he might not incurr the offence of the magistrate. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 82 This is particularly observable in the case of offence; I mean, anger at any of our brethren.

c. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 111 The kinges brother in presence Was thilke time, and gret offence He tok therof. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 9 Other poore byrdes may not without offence seke theyr praye. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 99 Take no offence, that I would not offend you. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 108 Let them have somewhat that is called *meum* without offence. 1713 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 267 ⁋ 8 Pleasing the most delicate Reader, without giving Offence to the most scrupulous. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 112 Many a bard, without offence, Has link'd our names together in his lay. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xii. (1878) 234 As I never took offence, the offence I gave was easily got rid of. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iii. 53 Unfortunately, offence is usually taken where offence is meant.

† d. The condition of being regarded with displeasure; disfavour, disgrace. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 221 Man..fel..out of homlynesse into offence [L. *offensam*] and wreþþe. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. ii 75, I am now so farre in offence with my Niece, that I cannot pursue with any safety this sport.

† 6. a. The fact of being annoying, unpleasant, or repulsive; offensiveness. b. Something that causes annoyance or disgust; an offensive object, quality, feature, or state of things; a nuisance. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 48 This litel schort dyte. Iat it be noon offence To your womanly mercifulle syte. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 51 They quickly found not only offence but infection to grow out of great concours of people. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 270 Meethink'st thou art a generall offence, and euery man should beate thee. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 263 There was not the lenst offence of bruitishnesse to be observed in the..Ape.

7. A breach of law, duty, propriety, or etiquette; a transgression, sin, wrong, misdemeanour, or misdeed; a fault. Phr. *To commit* († *do, make*) *an offence.* Const. *against.*

1382 WYCLIF *Phil.* i. 10 That 3e be clene and withoute offence in the day of Crist. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xxxviii, Quhat haue I gilt to him or doon offense, That I am thrall? 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 470/1 Any affray in offence of the Kynges pees. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1223 Wallace to sic did nenir gret owtrage, Bot gyff till him thai maid a gret offens. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Pr., Litany*, Remembre not lorde, our offences, nor the offences of our forefathers. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 15 What offence hath this man made you, Sir? 1604 — *Twel. N.* III. iv. 345 If this yong Gentleman Haue done offence, I take the fault on me. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 156 Only Children, and Madmen are Excused from offences against the Law Naturall. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxiv. 327 The penalties imposed..bear no proportion to the nature of the offence. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 95 We have not seen him commit any offence against thee. 1845 JEBB *Gen. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 711/1 Hitherto our attention has been exclusively devoted to offences against the rights of others. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ix. 155 A host of inaccuracies, offenses against the correctness of speech.

b. *spec.* in *Law*: see quot. 1848.

1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xix. § 1 An *offence* is an act prohibited, or, (what comes to the same thing) an act of which the contrary is commanded by the law. 1797 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, Offences are capital or not: capital, those for which the offender shall lose his life: not capital, when an offender may forfeit his lands and goods, be fined, or suffer corporal punishment, or both. 1847 *Act* 10 & 11 *Vict.* c. 82 (Juvenile Offenders' Act) § 1 Every Person .. charged with having committed .. any Offence which now is or hereafter shall or may be by Law deemed or declared to be Simple Larceny, or punishable as Simple Larceny, and whose Age ..shall not .. exceed the Age of Fourteen Years. *Ibid.* § 4 For the more effectual Prosecution of Offences punishable upon summary Conviction by virtue of this Act. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Offence*, crime; act of wickedness. It is used as a *genus*, comprehending every crime and misdemeanor; or as a *species* signifying a crime not indictable, but punishable summarily, or by the forfeiture of a penalty. 1854 *Act* 17 & 18 *Vict.* c. 86 § 2 Whenever .. any Person

under the Age of Sixteen Years shall be convicted of any Offence punishable by Law, either upon an Indictment or on Summary Conviction before a Police Magistrate.

†8. A fault, a blemish. *Obs. rare.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 11 b, Rust therefore is nothing else but a defaulte and an offence in the..impurenesse of any substaunce.

† Offe·nce, offe·nse, *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *offenser, offencer* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *offensāre*, frequentative of *offendĕre*.] = OFFEND *v.*

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 48 By thee have we ouer grevously offenced God. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 118 Ane seruand that offensit his maister. 1570 BUCHANAN *Admonit.* Wks. (1892) 35 Ponissing sic ar gilty in offenceing. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* VI. 345 Every Nation, whom Thine Arms offenc't.

Offe·nceful, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. OFFENCE *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of offence, sinful.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iii. 26 Your most offence full act Was mutually committed.

Offe·nceless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without offence; unoffending, inoffensive; not causing offence or disgust; incapable of offence or attack.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 275 Euen so as one would beate his offenceless dogge, to affright an Imperious Lyon. 1611 CHAPMAN *May Day* Plays 1873 II. 325 O most offenceless fault. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Introd., Wks. (1851) 274, I shall endeavour it may be offencelesse to other mens eares. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Love & Hon.* 126 A soft-ey'd maid, a mild offenceless prey. 1889 SWINBURNE *Poems and Ball., Armada*, Tame and offenceless, and ranged as to die.

Hence **Offe·ncelessly** *adv.*, without offence.

a 1631 DONNE *Ess. Div.* (1651) 135 We may (offencelesly since there is nothing but [God] himself so large as the world) thus compare him to the World. 1866 RUSKIN *Cr. W. Olive* Pref. 29 If I might offencelessly have spoken.

Offencible, Offencion, etc.: see OFFENS-.

† Offe·ncious, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. *offenci-on*, OFFENSION + -OUS.] = OFFENSIVE 5.

c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* I. B iij, Wherein hath Ramus been so offencious?

Offend (ǝfe·nd), *v.* Also 4–6 offende, (a)fend(e'); 4–7 *pa. pple.* offend, 5 *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* offende. [a. OF. *offend-re* to strike against, attack, injure, wrong, sin against, excite to anger, do amiss, etc. = Sp. *ofender*, Pg. *offender*, It. *offendere*, ad. L. *offendĕre* to strike against, stumble, commit a fault, displease, vex, hurt, injure, etc., f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *-fendĕre* (found only in compounds).]

I. †1. *intr.* To strike with the feet against something, to stumble. *Obs. rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *Zech.* xii. 8 He that shal offende [Vulg. *qui offendit, R. V.* is feeble *or* that stumbleth] of hem in that day. — *Rom.* xi. 11 Wher thei offendiden so that thei schulden falle doun? *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 230 If men walke whan it is nyght, Sone they offende in that dyrknes.

2. To make a false step or stumble morally; to commit a sin, crime, or fault; to fail in duty; to do amiss, transgress. Const. *against*, † *to*, † *unto*.

1382 WYCLIF *James* iii. 2 Alle we offenden in many thingis. If ony man offendith not in word, this is a parfit man. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xviii. 66 What ayles þe kyng at me? For vn-to hym I neuere offende. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxi. 76, I neuer dyde amys, nor neuer offended ayenst hym. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Gen. Conf., We haue offended agaynst thy holy lawes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 45 They that offende herein to be presented to the Magistrates and punished. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 159 Great wits sometimes may gloriously offend, And rise to faults true Critics dare not mend. 1854 DIXELL *Balder* iii. Such forgiveness as we bring to those Who can offend no more.

†3. *trans.* To sin against; to wrong (a person); to violate or transgress (a law, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1015 But 3ef thei hem amende Of that that they dude God afende. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 21 Breke doune Couatise..þat þou offende not thi conscience. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 201 Justice natheles Was kept and in nothing offended. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. xix, Thow hast so gretely offendyd and blasphemyd the goddes. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Sundry persons..haue not feared..to offende the said lawes. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 16 Marry Sir, he hath offended the Law. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxviii. 248 The person offended, is Almighty God.

†4. In Biblical use: To be a stumbling-block, or cause spiritual or moral difficulty, to (a person); to shock; to cause to stumble or sin. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xviii. 6 Whosoever offend one of these lytell wons which beleve in me. — *Mark* ix. 43 Yf thy hande offende the cut hym of. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 114 That, if it were possible, the very Elect themselves should be offended. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* ix. § 7 If our very eyes or hands offend us (that is, prove snares to us) we must rather part with them.

†b. *intr.* To be caused to stumble, to be spiritually or morally shocked. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* xiv. 21 It is good for to not ete fleisch, and for to not drynke wyn, nether in what thing thi brother offendith [Vulg. *offenditur, 16th c. vv.* stumbleth, *Rheims* is offended], or is sclaundrid, or is maad syk. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* viii. 13 If meate make my brother to offend.

II. †5. *trans.* To attack, assault, assail; also *absol.* to act on the offensive. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 549 (605) Loue..With desespeir so sorwfully me offendeth That streyght vn to þe deth myn herte ffayleth. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12350 Make hym kyng of þis kith..your fos to offend. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 The nauy..is..a great defence and surete of this realme in tyme of warre, as well to offende as defende. 1653 *Nisseua* 25 The fiercest Tygers..shall not offend you, whilst [I am] by your side. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 81/1 A Fort..well disposed for offending its enemies. 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodom.* 210 Some Swissers..who con'd neither Stop, nor Follow, nor Offend M. de Guise. [1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 305 Don Quixote,..very proud to see how well his squire defended and offended.]

†6. To strike so as to hurt; to wound, to hurt; to give (physical) pain to; to harm, injure. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 392 Whan a flye offendith him or biteth He with his tayle awey the fle smyteth. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 79/1 The blynde fader aroos and began offendyng hys feet to renne to mete hys sone. *c* 1565 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* 5 vij b, Some..coulde not by no meanes be offended or grieved with any kinde of poyson or venom. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 1 His late fight With Britomart so sore did him offend, That ryde he could not till his hurts he did amend. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* v. 48 The heat..will offend one's hand at several times the distance. 1687 B. RANDOLPH *Archip.* 81 A small fort..very strongly arch't over, so as no bomb can offend it. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 284 The Passage of the Sword..penetrated into the Thorax, without offending the Lungs.

7. To hurt or wound the feelings or susceptibilities of; to be displeasing or disagreeable to; to vex, annoy, displease, anger; now *esp.* To excite a feeling of personal annoyance, resentment, or disgust in (any one). (Now the chief sense.)

13.. CHAUCER *Compl. to Lady* 129 Wel lever is me lyken yow and deye Than for to any thing or thinke or seye That mighte yow offende in any tyme. 1387 TREVISA *Higd.* (Rolls) III. 269 Furius Camillus offended þe peple in delynge of prayes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 353 b, Many thynges whiche myght offende mens myndes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 91 The rankest compound of villanous smell, that euer offended nostrill. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 188 If bandy talke offend you, we'el haue very litle of it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 379 Let not my words offend thee, Heav'nly Power. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VII. § 25 If I were not afraid to offend the delicacy of polite ears. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-Dream* 214 You shake your head. A random string Your finer female sense offends. 1859 60 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) III. ii. 232 A zealous Christian preacher offends not individuals merely, but classes of men.

b. *To be offended*: to be displeased, vexed, or annoyed. Now, usually, To feel personal annoyance; to feel hurt, to take offence. Const. *with, at*, or with clause.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 17 [He] was sore offended and greatly greved with the Flemynges..for kepyng from him perforce hys sonne and heyre. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 112 Although I was offended at the enterprise, I was loath to forsake my frende. 1634 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 16 The truthe is, Mr. Pryn..would make the people altogether offended with all thinges att the present. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref., I find some people are offended that I have turned these tales into modern English, because they think them unworthy of my pains. 1833–6 J. EAGLES *Sketcher* (1856) 340 You cannot think of them together without being offended at the labour and timidity of Claude.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 137, I praye you be not offended althoughe at thys presente I interrupte you. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 28 Wander they in their pleasing darknesse, offended if you shew them light. 1774 KELLY *Sch. for Wives* IV. ii, Don't be offended because I decline to do you an additional wrong. *Mod.* He was highly offended at being passed over. You are offended with me. I assure you I am not in the least offended.

† c. *intr.* = prec. *Sc. Obs. rare.*

1561 Q. MARY in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* IV. (1677) 178 The Queen offendeth that I use the Title and Arms of England. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* I. 6. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* III. (1677) 174 A Noble man..answered, that it was a devout imagination, wherewith John Knox did greatly offend. *Ibid.* VI. 370 The King did highly offend at his escape.

Hence **Offe·nded** *ppl. a.*; **Offe·ndedly** *adv.*, in an offended manner.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 7/1 Afend'yd, or offendyd, *offensus.* 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 200 These being all mingled together, let the offended place be rubbed therewith. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. i. 75 So soone as I can win th' offended King, I will be knowne your Aduocate. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 566 They..Chewd bitter Ashes, which th' offended taste With spattering noise rejected. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 87 To obtain peace and reconciliation with their offended Jehovah. 1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* I. 194 Our modern misses; who..look offendedly grave at those freedoms in conversation. 1847–9 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1851) I. 116 Offended vanity is the great separator. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* I. vii. 102 She disdained to notice them, and blinked offendedly to have her clear sight of the weakness.

Offe·ndable, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being or liable to be offended.

1868 HELPS *Realmah* xvii. (1876) 482, I am the least offendable of mortal men.

Offendant (ǝfe·ndǎnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 -ent. [a. F. *offendant*, pr. pple. of *offendre* to OFFEND. (The spelling *-ent* is after Latin: see -ENT.)]

† **A.** *adj.* Causing injury or mischief. *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cccxxxii. 107 b, Reforme the matter the which is offendant.

B. *sb.* **1.** One who offends or does wrong; a transgressor, an offender. Now *rare.*

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 439 Neither was his anger appeased, vntill that the offendant..was stoned to death and burnt. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xviii. (1655) 127 It was expected the offendants, some should be hanged, some banished, some imprisoned. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 549 Ah I speak, offendant of the goddess!

†**2.** An assailant. *Obs.*

1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 73 Granadoes..the effects whereof are of no less esteem; whether it be for the offendants or..defendants. 1646 *View Ld. Falkland's Infallibility* 155 If he make a thrust..he then turnes offendent or arguer.

Offender (ǝfe·ndǝ1). Also 5–6 -our, 6–7 -or. [f. OFFEND *v.* + -ER^1, or a. AF. **offendour*.] One who offends, who transgresses a law, or infringes a rule or regulation; one who gives offence, displeases, or excites resentment; †an assailant (*obs.*). In *Law.* One who commits an OFFENCE (sense 7 b).

Juvenile Offender, a person under a certain age (14 or 16) who commits an offence, and for whose case special statutes have been passed. *First Offender*, one who has committed a first offence, and obtains the conditional remission of punishment provided by the 'First Offenders' Act' of 1888, etc.

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 568/2 An Action therof ayenst the seid offendour. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 51 b, A synner and offender of god. 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 They shall haue full power..to make proces agayne the offendours of this acte. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Gen. Conf., Haue mercy vpon vs miserable offendors. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 84; Spinola..proceeded against them as Offenders against the Law. 1794 *Hoyle's new Meth. Fencing* 219 As I have put Restrictions upon the Defender, so the Offender or Thruster must be likewise limited. 1847 *Act* 10 & 11 *Vict.* c. 82 An Act for the more speedy Trial and Punishment of Juvenile Offenders. .. In certain Cases, to ensure the more speedy Trial of Juvenile Offenders..it is expedient to allow of such Offenders being proceeded against in a more summary manner than is now by Law provided. 1854 *Act* 17 & 18 *Vict.* c. 86 An Act for the better Care and Reformation of Youthful Offenders in Great Britain. .. Whereas Reformatory Schools for the better training of Juvenile Offenders have been..established. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 A blow or an abusive expression subjected the offender to a fine.

† **Offe·ndicle.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *offendicul-um*, f. *offendĕre* to offend (see -CULE), or a. OF. *offendicle* (16th c. in Godef.).] A stumbling-block; something that causes spiritual stumbling; a cause of offence; an occasion of sin or spiritual difficulty.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* viii. Q vj, In the middes of these afflictions and offendicles. *a* 1564 BECON *Demands Holy Script., Of Prayers*, etc. (Parker Soc.) 610 What is a slander, to offend, or to be offendicle to any man? 1573 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 454, I am a principal party, and an offendicle to him.

Offending (ǝfe·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. OFFEND + -ING^1.] The action of the verb OFFEND; offence, transgression; † hurting; a stumbling-block (*obs.*).

1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* IV. 1 If thou takist awei thin offendyngis [1382 hurtende thingus] fro my face, thou schalt not be mouyd. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 39 To forgif my nychthooris offending. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 80 The verie head, and front of my offending, Hath this extent; no more. 1864 *Realm* 1 June 7 Signor Scalese's offendings in this respect..were very slight and few.

Offe·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING^2.] That offends (in various senses of the verb).

1552 HULOET, Offendynge, *offensans.* *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVIII. iv, Offending bowes, and armor for defence. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iii. 29 If it be a sinne to couet Honor, I am the most offending Soole aline. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 201 2 It gives Ease and Help in most Diseases of the Breast and Lungs,..calling forth the offending Matter which causes Coughs, Hoarseness [etc.]. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* 240 Offending daughters oft wou'd hear Vanessa's praise rung in their ear. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 249 They determined to compel the offending bishop to withdraw his words.

Offe·ndress. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. OFFENDER + -ESS.] A female offender.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 153 Virginitie murthers it selfe, and should be buried in highwayes out of all sanctified limit, as a desperate Offendresse against Nature.

† **Offe·nsable,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *offensable*, f. *offenser*: see OFFENCE *v.*] Offensive, aggressive.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. v. 176 Deffensable werre is preuyleged moche more than is werre offensable.

† **Offe·nsant,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *offensant*, pr. pple. of *offenser*: see OFFENCE *v.*] Hurting, hurtful; injurious.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 24 That the..roughnes of the ribbes, might not be at any time, to the sensibilitie of the same [membrane] offensaunt.

Offense, variant spelling of OFFENCE.

Offensible (ǝfe·nsĭb'l), *a.* Also 7 -cible. [a. obs. F. *offensible, -cible* (16th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *offensibilis* liable to stumble, f. *offens-*, ppl. stem of *offendĕre* to OFFEND.]

† **1.** Of the nature of an offence, fault, or crime; hurtful, harmful, injurious; offensive. *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* 239 Those yᵗ wil take in hand any enterprise that naturaly is seditious or offensible. 1575 *Brieff Disc.* (1846) 52 Hurtefull and offensible ceremonies. 1601 BRETON *Ravisht Soule*, That Glorie might not be offensible That in a Shadowe onely, should be showne. 1611 COTGR., *Offensible*, offencible, hurtfull.

2. Liable to take offence, easily offended. *rare*$^{-1}$.

18.. MRS. BROWNING *Lett. R. H. Horne* (1877) I. xxix. 192 From my own proper consciousness of offensible self-love.

† **Offe·nsion.** *Obs.* Also 4–6 -oioun, etc. [a. OF. *offension* (13th c., *offencioun* in Gower *Mirour*), ad. L. *offensiōn-em* injury offence, stumbling-block, etc., n. of action from *offendĕre* to OFFEND.]

1. Hurt, injury, damage; displeasure, annoyance; what is offensive or causes disgust; wrong-doing, misdeed, fault: = OFFENCE *sb.* 4–7.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 13 (Camb. MS.) But yif þat thow of thy fre wille rather be blemished with myn

offencion. *c* 1386 — *Knt.'s T.* 1558 My beerd myn heer.. That neuere yet ne felte offeasioun Of rasour nor of shere. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxx, He was aferde agayne them of the towae In his person to do offenciowne. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VII. 456 Fylth off carionne..rycht foull off offensioune. 1582 Bentley *Mon. Matrones* II. 190 Thy mercie exceedeth all offension.

2. Stumbling; striking against some obstacle.

1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* III. *Wounds* II. i. 114 Offension or stomblyag, is whea one hurteth hymself by occasion of some thynge lyenge in hys way. 1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* 344 For woundes, prickinges and all kyndes of offensions and the swellinges that cum therupon. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* I. VIII. 75 The offensions of bodies may happen without any fault, those of the soule cannot.

b. Spiritual stumbling, or the occasion of it.

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* XXXI. 7 The tree of offencioun is gold of men sacrefiende. — *Rom.* ix. 32 Lo! I putte a stoon of offencioun [1388 -sioun] in Syon, and a stoon of schaundre. — 2 *Cor.* vi. 3 To no man 3yuynge ony offencioun, that oure mynisterie be not reprouyd.

Offensive (ǒfe·nsiv), *a.* (*sb.*). Also 6 -syve, 7 -cive, -siff. [ad. med.L. *offensīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *offendĕre* to Offend (see -ive); in F. *offensif, -ive* (1538 in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. Pertaining or tending to offence or attack; attacking; aggressive; adapted or used for purposes of attack; characterized by attacking. Opposed to *defensive*.

1547–64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 119 They beare armour defeasiue to defend their owne eatils, and armour offeasiue to assayle the good manners of others. 1581 Savile *Tacitus, Hist.* III. xi. (1591) 147 A power..sufficient..to make warre offensiue, not onely to stande vppon their defence. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 3 A whole armorie of weapons, both offensiue and defensiue. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 322 A long muzzle, her teeth sharp, and offensive. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 16 Conjunction with them in a league Offensive and Defensive against their common enemies. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* XXX. III. 143 The four magazines and manufactures of offensive and defeasive arms. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* III. 229 Ducetius now felt himself strong enough to attempt some offensive movements against the Greeks. 1847 T. N. Savage in *Boston Jrnl. Nat. Hist.*, They [Gorillas] are exceedingly ferocious, and always offensive in their habits.

† 2. Hurtful, harmful, injurious. *Obs.*

a 1548 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 237 All castomys, usages, and maaers..that hath bya offensyve to Godds peple. *a* 1592 Greene *Jas. IV*, v. i, Beware in taking air Your walks grow not offensive to your wounds. 1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* viii. § 10 Thunder and Lightening are very offensive and spoil the Angler's sport. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 289 Water Fowl are offensive to the Stomach sometimes by reason of their Oiliness. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 219 A number of chemical substances which are very offensive and even deadly to insects.

3. Giving, or of a nature to give, offence; displeasing; annoying; insulting.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 114 Neither will I commit any thing, which might seeme scrupulous and offeasive [orig. *quod displiceat*]. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 210 Like an offensiue wife, That hath enrag'd him on, to offer strokes. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* XXX. 298 When by long custome the order is once made knowne, it will be no more offensive. 1703 De Foe in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 76, I would do nothing..that should be offeasive to my benefactors. 1815 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* (1884) I. iii. 62 The Prussians are very insolent, and hardly less offensive to the English than to the French. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* IX. 156 The nursery..has its dialect, offensive to the ears of old bachelors.

4. Causing painful or unpleasant sensations; now in reference to taste or smell, or to the moral feelings: disgusting, nauseous, repulsive.

1594 Plat *Newsorts Soyle* 6 Such springes as be offeasive in smel. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 213 They [bats] sqweake and call one the other, in most offensive cryes. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 96 The rivers die into offensive pools. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* I. 9 The offeasive details..could persuade us of the extreme corruption of manners. 1819 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* (1884) I. v. 145, I am agreeably disappointed at finding 'Don Juan' very little offensive. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXI. 59/2 Permitting offensive smells to emanate from certain drains.

† 5. Having the quality of transgressing or committing offence; of the nature of a transgression.

1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* I. 31 The most offensiue will speake most of theyr wroag. 1609 Tourneur *Fun. Poeme Sir F. Vere* 242 Offensive minds were more discouraged By mercie than by justice. 1621 Brathwait *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 133 When thy offensiue life mispent shall grieue thee. 1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Conse.* (1650) 219 Some things are forbidden because they are justly offeasive; and some other things are onely therefore offensive because they are forbidden.

† 6. Causing offence (sense 1, *fig.*); that is an occasion of stumbling. *Obs.*

a 1640 J. Ball *Answ. Canne* (1642) I. 110 In a false church..to continue a member..may be scandalous and offencive, an appearance of evill.

B. *sb.* [Absolute use of A. 1.] *The offensive*: the position or attitude of attack; aggressive action. Phrase, *to act on the offensive*.

1720 Waterland *Eight Serm.* Pref. 2 In my Viadication..I was chiefly upon the Offensive, against the Adversaries of our common Faith. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* IV. 163 We do not know whether..the council now..felt itself strong enough to act on the offensive agaiast him. 1851 Gallenga *Italy* 319 He showed no disposition to shut himself up in Mantua, or even to give up the offensive. 1879 A. Forbes in *Daily News* 13 June 5/6 Haphazard offeasive is one thing; judicious offeasive quite another thing.

Offensively (ǒfe·nsivli), *aav.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an offensive manner.

1. By way of attack or aggression; aggressively.

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lxxxvii. 142 Flies (without your leave) passing offensiuelie. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 97 They devise a league, not offensively but defensively. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1824/2 That Crown will not be in a posture to act offeasively against the Turks this Summer. 1792 Burke *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. VII. 93 They must make war..either offeasively or defensively. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. i. iii. 109 By thus daring to act offensively, they are said to have inspired terror.

2. So as to excite displeasure, resentment, or disgust; disagreeably, unpleasantly, insultingly; † injuriously, hurtfully (*obs.*).

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 110 Any thing..offensively spoken in the dispraise of your person. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xi. 82 The surrounding sides of the Receiver were sensibly, and almost offeasively heated by it. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* II. iii, Smelling very offensively. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 100 You will readily believe that what I have thought freely, I could not mean to express offensively. 1835 *Mauch. Exam.* 16 June 4/7 Last night the same insubordinaation was displayed still more offensively.

† 3. With displeasure, with resentment. *Obs. rare.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 275 The king laughed hartily and tooke it nothing offensively. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. i. 4 Wee ought not to take it offencively.

† 4. In violation of law or order. *Obs. rare.*

1607 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 284 Tymber lyinge vpon the same Hill offensively.

Offensiveness (ǒfe·nsivnĕs). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality, character, or fact of being offensive; injuriousness, hurtfulness; *esp.* unpleasantness, disgustingness.

1618 Latham *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 23 Otherwise .. there is no coatent to bee had..but altogether offensiuenesse and vexation. 1628 Venner *Baths of Bathe* (1650) 357 In regard of their offensivenesse to the stomack. *a* 1688 W. Clagett *17 Serm.* (1699) 83 The offensiveness of these offences is..abated. 1755 Hales in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 341 The smell of the ascending vapour was very offensive, which offensiveness abated much in five minutes. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. viii. 244 The offensiveness of the evil was disguised by the charm of the good.

Offer (ǒfəɹ), *sb.* Also 5–6 offre, 6 *Sc.* offir(r. [a. F. *offre* (OF. *ofre*, 12th c. in Littré), vbl. sb. f. *offr-ir* to Offer. (The cognate Tent. langs. have a parallel formation from the vb. in the sense 'offering, sacrifice' (ON. *offr*, Sw., Da., Du. *offer*); but no analogous sb. existed in OE.).]

1. An act of offering (see Offer *v.* 3, 4); a holding forth or presenting for acceptance; an expression of intention or willingness to give or do something conditionally on the assent of the person addressed; a proposal.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 425/1 My said Lord of Bedford.. made hem þerinne diverse faire overtures and offris. *Ibid.*, Of the whiche his liberall offre þe said Lords þankid hym. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xii. 298 Sire, leve that offre that reynawde gyveth to you. 1590 Marlowe *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* v. iii, There should not one..Live to give offer of another fight. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 546 If any of his subjects hath aay precious stone of value, and make not him the offer of it, it is death to him. 1647 Hammond *Power of Keys* iv. 60 This magisteriall affirmation having no tender or offer of proof annext to it. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 7 A virtuous Woman should reject the first Offer of Marriage. 1858 E. Edwards *Ralegh* I. xvi. 319 [He] had long been profuse in his offers of service.

b. *ellipt.* A proposal of marriage.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 7 b, [She] there receaved a corporall othe of him to mary her eldest daughter, which offre she abode not by. 1619 T. Lorkin 4 May in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 156, I would not wish aay good offer for your niece should be refused, in hope of this. 1712–14 Pope *Rape Lock* I. 82 When offers are disdained, and love denyed. 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 144 It was owing to her never having had aa offer.

c. The act of offering a price or equivalent for something; a bid.

c 1550 *Plumpton Corr.* 257 For your hofer, it likes not; I shud a sold it, I truste, for 4*s.* or better. 1721 Swift *South-Sea Project* xx, When stock is high they come between, Making by secoadhaad their offers. 1890 *Times* 19 July 16/1 The proprietor does not biad himself to accept the highest or aay offer.

d. The condition of being offered; in *Comm.* the fact of being offered for sale. *On offer*, on sale.

1794 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 48 A chateau was in aay offer on most eligible terms. 1881 *Daily News* 23 Aug. 3/6 (*Market Report*) Old wheat scarce aad dear. Very little barley on offer.

2. *concr.* That which is offered. a. Something presented in worship or devotion; an offering. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. i. 72 No man must attempt to appear before him without hys offre, more or less. *a* 1586 Sidney (J.), Fair streams,.. let the tribute offer of my tears procure your stay awhile. 1840 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* III. vii. 105 A tuft of flax to a Grecian bride Was ancient Hymen's offer.

† b. Something presented for acceptance. *rare.*

1634 Milton *Comus* 702 Were it a draft for Juno when she banquets, I would not taste thy treasonous offer.

3. An attempt, an essay at doing something, or a show of this; the act of aiming at something, an aim. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* I. iv. (1602) 19 To represse all intention of vproare & force .. before that it should growe vp to aay offer of danger. 1597 Bacon *Coulers Good & Evill* x. in *Ess.* (Arb.) 154 Many inceptions are .. imperfect offers and essayes. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xvii. ¶ 2 The right side .. [is] too thick, and must by several offers be Filed away, .. not all at once. 1705 Addison *Italy* 526 One sees in it a kind of Offer at Modern Architecture. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 118 ¶ 2 He had no sooner spoke these Words, but he made aa Offer of throwing himself into the Water. 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* xv. 140 You'd make a fair offer at anything but an aaswer to your school-master.

b. A knob or bud showing on a stag's antler.

1884 Jefferies *Red Deer* iv. 69 Little knobs appear on the beam like points about to grow, which are said to be 'offers', as if a point had offered to grow there. 1893 *Athenæum* 1 Apr. 400/2 A splendid red deer from Morena —with fourteen good points and aa 'offer' or two.

Offer (ǒfəɹ), *v.* Forms: 1–2 offrian, 2–3 offrien, 3 offren, (ofri, 4 offir, -yr, 4–5 -ire, 4–6 ofre, 5 offere), 4–7 offre, 4– offer. [OE. *offri-an* = Ofris. *offria, offaria*, OS. *offrôn* (MLG., MDu. *offeren*, LG. *offern*, Du. *offeren*), Icel., Sw. *offra*, Da. *offre* to offer a sacrifice; ad. L. *offer-re* to bring before, present, offer, bestow, inflict, in Vulg. and Christian L. to offer to God, offer sacrifice. In these last senses the L. verb was adopted with Christianity in OE. and the cognate langs. Meanwhile the more primary senses continued in F. *offr-ir* (ONFr. *offr-er*, Pr. *offrir*, Cat. *oferir*, It. *offerire*), and, after the Norman Conquest, gradually passed into Eng., sense 2 being a natural transition. With the exception of Dutch (? from Fr.) the other Teut. langs. retain only the sense 'to offer in sacrifice'.]

1. *trans.* To present (something) to God (or to a deity, a saint, or the like) as an act of worship or devotion; to sacrifice; to give in worship. Also with *up*. Const. *to* or formerly with simple dative.

The object may be a material thing, as a slain animal, vegetable produce, incense, money, etc. (cf. Offering *vbl. sb.* 2); or, by extension, prayer, thanksgiving, etc.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxv. 15 Onsægdnisse mærlice ic ofriu ðe ll.-*holocausta medullata offeram tibi*]. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Exod.* xii. 6 And offrian eall Israhela folc þæt [lamb] on æfen. *c* 1000 — *Hom.* II. 456 Hit wæs gewunelic..þæt man Gode ðyllice lac offrode on cucan orfe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 Heo sculden offrien of elchan hiwscipe gode an lomb. *c* 1200 Ormin 1003 And a33 wass sallt wiþþ iwhille lac Biforenn Drihhtin offredd. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Cor.* x. 20 Tho thingis that hethene men offren, thei offren to deuelis and not to God. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2881 He offert onestly in honour of Venus, A gobet of gold. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 27 The seid preests to haue jd. ob. to offre at the messe. 1550 Crowley *Last Trump.* 473 Christe was once offered for all, To satisfie for all our synne. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii, I have a prayer or two to offer up. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 792 Then did he offer Incense to Vitzliputzli. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 159 ¶ 2 After having washed myself, and offered up my Morning Devotions. 1868 Tennyson *Lucretius* 69, I would not one of thine own doves, Not ev'n a rose, were offer'd to thee. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 311 Offer up a prayer with me and follow.

b. *absol.* To present a sacrifice or offering; to sacrifice; to make a donation as an act of worship.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* I. xiv. § 1 Mesiane noldon ðæt Lacedemonia mægdeamean mid heora ofreden. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Exod.* v. 1 Forlæt mia folc, þæt hit mæge offrian me on þam westene. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 325 Brut .. offrede to þis maumet & honoured it inow. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* XIII. 197 And þe pore widwe for a peire of mytes, þan alle þo that offreden in-to garafilacium. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 133 All þe pepil..come & visitid hem and offrid to hem wiþ gret deuocioun. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lvii. 191 We..are goyng to offre at ye holy sepulcre. 1548–9 *Bk. Com. Prayer, H. Communion*, Rubric, So many as are disposed, shall offer unto the poore meanes boxe. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 92 Bannyans have repayred to offer here and to wash away their sinnes in Ganges. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 139 When it is forbiddea in the Canons to the Deacons to offer. 1893 G. L. Kittredge in *Atlantic Monthly* LXXII. 830/2 Those who offer to his relics and receive his absolution.

† 2. *gen.* To give, present, make presentation of (*spec.* to a superior as an act of homage, etc.). Const. as in 1. *Obs.*

The first two quots. may be regarded as intermediate between 1 and 2, the purpose being religious.

c 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 963 He nam up Sca Kyneburh and S. Kynesuið..and S. Tibba..and brohte heom to Burch, and offrede heom eall S. Peter on an dæi. *Ibid.* an. 1013 Ælfsize .. bohte .. sce Florentines lichamaa, eall buton þe heafod, to .v. huadred punda, &..offrede hit Crist & sce Peter. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3619 Dis folc..Offreden him siluer and golde..He it bi-taste besseleel. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4554 When þis grete lordynges Seyen Cesar ofre þem swylke þynges. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/2 Offre yow vc. mark to ben paied at youre will. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 239 That all his heyres .. should offer a hart of lyke weight and value, as a releve and homage done. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 193 To sweare uato him homage and fealtie, the which every one .. did willyngly offer.

† b. *absol.* To give something as a present.

1671 L. Addison *West Barbary* 186 The Negro's likewise call every one by name who Offer, saying Fulano (or such aa one) lays on so much.

3. To present or tender for acceptance or refusal; to hold out (a thing) to a person to take if he will. (The prevailing sense.) Const. indirect (dat.) and

direct obj., or direct obj. and *to*, †*unto*: either obj. may be the subject of the passive voice: 'the place was offered to him', or 'he was offered the place'.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 322 Þe king þane ane infinite Of gret tresore gert offerit be To george. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) viii. 83 Thei offren hem to do alle, that the berere askethe. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 49 b, To inquyre what raunsome he wold offre. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 383 Nay, I haue offred all, I haue no more, And she can haue no more then all I haue. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xxiv. 12, I offer thee three things; chuse thee one of them. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 43 He offered himself as a Peacemaker between them. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ix, I cannot accept the honour you offer me. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 116 One of the ringleaders .. was offered a pardon if he would own that Queensberry had set him on. 1875 J. W. DAWSON *Dawn of Life* Pref. 7, I offer no apology.

† b. with dat., and inf. as direct obj. *Obs.*

(The object being what the person is permitted to do or have.)

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 34 He offered her faithfully to haue remission, and that the Infant Mogull out of his clemency should forget all former Quarrels. 1654 DOR. OSBORNE *Lett.* (1888) 263 If he offers me to stay here, this hole will be more agreeable to my humour than any place that is more in the world.

† c. with *obj. cl.* To make the proposal, suggest (*that* something be done). *Obs.*

1660 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 21 Some offerd .. that onely the lands 'in capite', which receive the benefit, should be taxed with the revenue. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 114 It is therefore humbly offered, that all and every individual of the bathos do enter into a firm association.

d. *absol.* To make an offer or proposal; to make an offer of marriage, to 'propose'.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 114 We offer faire, take it advisedly. *Prin.* It will not be accepted. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 143, I offer boldly: we will seat you highest. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* i. 2 He never hesitated about offering to a lady, after a three days' acquaintance.

e. *Comm.* To present for sale.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 25, I understand that your Steward hath offered to sale your goods. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 370 A particular estate .. which she was now offering to sale. 1899 *Daily News* 29 May 10/5 Short attendance and very little wheat offering.

f. In *to offer battle*, etc. there is perh. some connexion with sense 5.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 64 So great a number of ennemies are assembled to offer battell. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 218 To keepe off Fortune furiously offering the combate. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 162, I am asham'd that women are so simple, To offer warre, where they should kneele for peace. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. VI. 239 Darius .. was about to meet him and to offer battle.

4. with *inf.* To propose, or express one's readiness (to do something), conditionally on the assent of the person addressed.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 425/1 My said Lord of Bedford .. offerd and agreed hym to serve þe Kyng. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lix. 203 He offeryth to make amendes. 1583 HUNSDON in *Border Papers* (1894) I. 306, I .. did offer to send Sir John Selby and towe others to confer with them. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 185 They have too great plenty, and offred to sell us some. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 270, I offered to go to the king. 1855 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* i. 15 He had offered to accompany her to Belton.

5. To make an attempt to inflict, deal, or bring to bear (violence, or injury of any kind); to put forth one's effort to make (attack, resistance).

1530 PALSGR. 646/1 Every man offerith hym wronge. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* x, For the injury he offered me here in your presence. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 211 That hath enrag'd him on, to offer strokes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 708 [They] avenged themselves for such wrongs as by the Turkes .. had beene formerly offered them. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxviii. III. 84 The insults which he offered to an ancient chapel of Bacchus. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 202 Offering .. serious resistance from the forts and batteries.

b. with *inf.* To make an attempt or show of intention (to do something); to essay, try, endeavour. (In early use sometimes nearly = to venture, dare, presume, have the hardihood.)

1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 29 After that the emperour had concluded in this wise his reson, there was no man offred to reply thereto. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. v. (Arb.) 58, I knocke your costarde if ye offer to strike me. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. XXX. § 17 Heauing and offering with might and maine to get out. 1656 BP. HALL *Breath. Devout Soul* (1851) 201, I may not offer to look into the bosoms of men, which thou hast reserved for thyself. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 37 You should not offer to cut the Grooves to their full width at the first. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxiv. 284 He did not offer to kiss her.

c. *intr.* with *at*: To make an attempt at or upon; to aim at. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* II. i. (Rtldg.) 278/1 Offering at wit too? why, Galla, Where hast thou been? 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Pref., This Man, who hath offer'd at more cunning fetches to undermine our Liberties .. then any British King before him. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* (1684) 36 The Jests at which he offered were so cold and dull. 1687 — *Trav.* iii. (1750) 169, I will not offer at a Description of the glorious Chapel. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Alexander* iii. 521 Several offer'd at the Empire during his time, who came to nothing. 1847 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 3 He did not offer at coming in.

† 6. *intr.* To incline, tend in some direction; to have an inclination or disposition *to*. *Obs.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xiv. (1840) 203 They suspected him to be unsound in his religion, and offering to Christianity. *Ibid.* V. XXV. (1840) 28 We find some straggling rays and beams of valour offering that way.

7. *trans.* To bring forward or put forth for consideration, to propound. (In quots. 1634, 1638, To 'give', let one have; to mention or cite by way of example.)

1583 BURLEIGH *Let. to Whitgift* in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. v. § 9 But now they coming to me, I offer how your Grace proceeded with them. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 43, I will offer you a little of the Arabian Tongue as is more spoken in that Countrey. 1638 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 232 The rest I offer not, this in my conceit sufficing. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* v. 316 When all that I have offered hath been duly considered. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 524 We shall offer a few thoughts hereafter on this part of Harmony. *Mod.* On this I wish to offer a few remarks.

8. Of a thing: To present (to sight, notice, etc.; to furnish, afford, give.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 44 Sundrie circumstances which offered them selves to my judgement. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 56 A gravelly Forest with tall benty Grass, offers, besides its taking Look, diversity of Game. 1729 BUTLER *Pref. Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 5 It is scarce possible to avoid judging .. of almost every thing which offers itself to one's thoughts. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* iv. (1835) 42 Their motions offer the singular phenomenon of being retrograde. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 41 Each age offers its characteristic riddles.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To present itself; to occur.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 57 There offereth to our eie, first the towne Nicæa. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3222/3 If the Wind and Weather offer for his Embarking. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 631 Th' Occasion offers, and the Youth complies. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 4 ₱ 1, I .. shall take any Thing that offers for the Subject of my Discourse. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. x. ₱ 8 Taking the first path that offered, we soon galloped out of the forest. 1891 A. H. CRAUFURD *Gen. Craufurd & Light Division* 7 He .. distinguished himself wherever an occasion offered.

Offerable (ɒ'fərəb'l), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That can or may be offered.

1577 FULKE *Confut. Purg.* 290 The onely once offered and no more offerable sacrifice of Christ his death. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devoute Ess.* I. x. § 7. 124 Allowing all that hath Cesars Image onely on it, offerable to Cesar.

Offerand, variant of OFFRAND *Obs.*, offering.

† **Offerd**, **offered**, obs. ff. AFEARD, afraid.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 195 He beð of harme offered. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 632 Sore hi beoþ offerd.

Offered (ɒ'fəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. OFFER + -ED.]

1. Brought as an offering; presented for acceptance, etc.: see the verb.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 Þet ioffredde lomb þet þe engel het offrian bitacneð cristes deðþe. 1566 SECURIS *Detection* C vij b, The common prouerbe saith, that offered seruice stynketh. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 300 Thou thy self with scorne And anger wouldst resent the offer'd wrong. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* XXXIII. 550 The refusal of offered salvation. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 547 A .. Goat .. Whose offer'd Entrails shall .. drip their Fatness from the Hazle Broach. 1885 *Athenæum* 25 July 104/2 Faust .. discarded the offered aid.

2. [f. OFFER *sb.* 1 b.] That has received an offer (of marriage). *rare.*

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 52 ₱ 3 It .. assigns to a long Despair the Woman who is well offer'd, and neglects that Proposal.

Offerer (ɒ'fərəɹ). [f. OFFER *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who offers a sacrifice, or prayer, etc.; one who brings an offering.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* XXIX. 33 That it be a pesible sacrifice, and that the hondes of the offrers ben halowid. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* X. 2 The offerers once pourged shulde have hadde no moare consciences of sinnes. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 375 Prayers and Praises which the offerers vnderstand not. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1718) II. 69 A fire, that will be sure to destroy the offering, though mercy should spare the offerer. 1818 LAMB *Poems, In a leaf of 'Lives of Saints'*, The lone mite, the cup of water cold That in their way approved the offerer's zeal.

2. In other senses of OFFER *v.*, q.v.: One who presents something for acceptance; one who makes an offer or proposal; one who makes an attempt *at* something; a bidder, etc.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVII. (1887) 161 One may more then halfe gesse, what they will receiue, when none seeth but the offerer. 1612 *Two Noble K.* V. vi, Nay, let's be offerers all. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 169 The sufferers of violence would have been offerers of it, if empowered with might equal to their malice. 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* I. i. (1735) 14 He's one of those nauseous offerers at wit. 1826 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Pop. Fallacies* xi, There are favours .. which confer as much grace upon the acceptor as the offerer. 1868 *Perthsh. Jrnl.* 18 June, The present Tenant (who is not to be an Offerer) will give directions for showing the boundaries.

Offering (ɒ'fərin), *vbl. sb.* Forms: 1 offrung, 2–3 ofrung, 2–5 offringe, (3 -inke, -ingue), 3–6 offring, -yng(e, 4–6 offeringe, -yng(e, 6– offering. [OE. *offrung* vbl. sb. from *offrian* to offer. (Senses 1 a and 2 a were also expressed in ME. by OFFRAND from Fr.)] The action of the verb OFFER; that which is offered.

1. a. The presenting of something to God (or to a deity or object of worship) as an act of worship or devotion; sacrifice; oblation.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 456 Seo offrung is nu unalyfedlic æfter Cristes ðrowunge. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 19 Hwæþer ys mare þe offrung þe þæt weofud þe ȝe-halȝað þa offrunge? *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Þe offreng .. þa offrenge. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 Þat on is childbed, and þat oðer chirchgang, and þe þridde þe offring. *c* 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 27 Me sal to dai mor makie offrinke þan an oþren dai. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 154 To be fertre of Saynt Agate Richard made offeryng. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *C. T.* Prol. 450 In al the parisshe wif ne was ther noon, That to the offrynge bifore hire sholde goon. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 35 The kynges that made offryng to oure lord whan he was born. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 80 Men saie long standyng and small offring Maketh poore persons. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 112 And dress the victim to the offering up.

transf. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (Percy Society) 53 And with his wynnyngis he makith his offryng At ale stakis, sittyng ageyn the moone.

b. The action of the verb OFFER, in other senses: tender or presentation for acceptance, for sale, etc.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. § 5. 40 Offering, .. profer, tender, bid, .. overture. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Offering*, the Act of him that offers. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 404 Offering seems, speaking generally, in favour of the seller .. bidding is in favour of the buyer. 1900 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 2/5 Only moderate offerings of breadstuffs were made .. holders still adopting an attitude of reserve.

2. *concr.* a. Something presented to God (or to a deity, etc.) in worship or devotion; *e.g.* a slain animal, fruits, money, or other things, given as an expression of religious homage or as a feature of religious worship; a sacrifice; an oblation.

Often qualified by a prec. word expressive of its nature or purpose, esp. in Biblical terms relating to the Levitical Law; as *burnt-*, *drink-*, *free-will-*, *guilt-*, *heave-*, *meat-*, *meat-*, *peace-*, *sin-*, *thank-*, *trespass-*, *wave-offering*, etc.; see these under their first elements.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* XXII. 7 Ic axige hwæt seo offrung sig, her ys wudu and fyr. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. XXIII. 18 Swa hwile swa swered on þare ofrunge þe ofer þ weofed ys, se is geltiȝ. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11326 He wende to seinte freþeswiþe .. & wel vaire is offringe to þe heye weued ber. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *C. T.* Prol. 489 Rather wolde he yeuen out of doute Vn to his poure parisshens aboute Of his offryng. 1451 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 219/1 Tithes or offringes leyng in Spirituelx mens hondes. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 24, I preferre the trew knawlege of God abone all brount offeringis. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 39 Plucking the intrailes of an Offering forth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 441 His Offring soon propitious Fire from Heav'n Consum'd. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 341 That jewels .. to the amount of many millions, shine as useless offerings in the church of Loretto. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* III. 406 At the hallowed fires, when the offerings blaze to the skies.

b. Something offered to a person for his acceptance, esp. as a tribute of honour or esteem; a present, a gift.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 362/2 Offeryngе, or presaunt to a lorde at Crystemasse, or oþer tymys. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 156 All which rabble receive liberally from such as meet them, Offerings of good will and Charitie. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XI. I. 315 Crowns of gold, the offerings of grateful cities. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. v. 105, I was not obliged to fling his offerings back in his face.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as † *offringlac* (LAKE *sb.*1).

995 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* VI. 130 Hio beewiȝ vnto Cyrcan .. hyre beteran ofring-sceat. *c* 1200 ORMIN 639 Offringlac ribbt god inoh Affterr hiss Faderr wille. 1512 in *Southwell Visit.* (1891) I. 15 That .. the greatist bell .. be rongen .. all the offeryng tyme. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Rubric, At the offeryng daies appoynted, euery manne and woman shall paie to the Curate, the due and accustomed offerynges. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Oblèa*, an offering, a rounde offering cake. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 490 They set it downe on their offering-stone, and worship it. 1784 SIR J. CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813) 13 In 1358, the customary tenants paid their lord at Christmas a small rent, called *offering-silver*. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. ii. 33 Their offerings of bread and wine, which they brought .. having their hands muffled up in a very clean fine linen cloth or offering-sheet.

Offering, *ppl. a.* [f. OFFER *v.* + -ING 2.] That offers, in various senses: see the verb.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 69 Wee of the offring side, Must keepe aloofe from strict arbitrement. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* To Rdr., Men .. must not expect to be alwaies on the offering hand, but he content to take such money as they use to give. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 159 No person .. had the courage to move the offering propositions for any limitation of prerogative.

Offertorial (ɒfəɹtɔ'ɹiăl), *a. rare*—1. [f. L. *offertōri-um* OFFERTORY + -AL.] Pertaining to an offertory; used in sacrificial offerings.

1887 J. R. HUTCHINSON tr. *Viresalingam's Fortune's Wheel* vi. 65 [He] lighted some offertorial camphor.

Offertory (ɒ'fəɹtori). Also 4 offretory, 5 offry-, offra-, 6 offl-, offytorie. [ad. eccl. L. *offertōri-um* (Isidore, *a* 640), offering-place, offering, oblation, etc. (cf. late L. *offertor* offerer (Commodianus, *c* 245), med.L. *offerta* offering), f. late L. and Romanic *offert-* ppl. stem, substituted for *oblāt-*, of *offerre* to OFFER: see -ORY. Cf. F. *offertoire* offering (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *offertorio* 'an offering, an offring place' (Florio).]

1. *R.C.Ch.* An anthem sung or said in the Mass immediately after the Creed, while the offerings of the people are being received, and the unconsecrated elements are being placed on the altar. In the *Ch. of Eng.*, applied to the Scriptural sentences read or sung in the corresponding part of the Communion Service (now usually called *offertory sentences*).

c 1386 CHAUCER *C. T.* Prol. 710 Wel koude he rede a lesson or a storie Bot alderbest he song an Offertorie [*Camb. MS.* offratory]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 231 Þat þe

grayel and þe offertorie [*v.r.* offretory] schulde be i-seide to fore þe sacrement [Caxton, sacryynge]. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 437/2 After the preest sayth Oremus..thenne he sayth the offrytorye. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1063 Wherfore than sayth the preest after the offytorie .. pray for me, etc.? 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* Rubric, Then shall folowe for the Offertory, one or mo, of these Sentences of holy scripture, to be song whiles the people doo offer. 1729 C. Wheatley *Bk. Com. Prayer* (ed. 6) vi. § 10. 284 The Sentences.. are in the place of the Antiphona or Anthem which we find in the old Liturgies after the Gospel, and which from their being sung whilst the People made their Oblations at the Altar were call'd the Offertory. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Offertory.* (1) An antiphon which used to be sung by the choir while the faithful made their offerings of bread and wine for the Mass, of gifts for the support of the clergy, etc. .. The Offertory is said immediately after the Creed.

2. That part of the Mass or Communion Service at which offerings are made; the offering of these, or the gifts offered. Also in *R. C. Ch.* applied *spec.* to the anticipatory oblation (see Oblation 2).

1539 *Bk. Ceremonies* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. ii. App. cix. 287 Then followeth the offertory, wherby we be learned to prepare our selves by Gods grace to be an acceptable oblation to him. 1555 Eden *Decades* 224 When the preeste was at mid masse at the offitorie, the kinge profered them selues to go to kysse the crosse with the capytayne, but offered nothynge. 1662 *Pk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Then shall the Priest return to the Lords Table, and begin the Offertory, saying one or more of these sentences following, as he thinketh most convenient in his discretion. 1852 Hook *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 512 The offertory is so called because it is that part of the Communion Service at which the offerings are made. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed 3) s. v., The great oblation of Christ's body and blood must be carefully distinguished from the Offertory or anticipatory oblation of bread and wine.

3. *transf.* †**a.** The offering *of* anything, esp. to God. *Obs.*

1607 Markham *Caval.* vii. Ded., To offer to your vertues this poore offertory of my labours. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 8 Hee made Offertorie of his Standards, and had Orizons, and Te Deum againe sung. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Ad Sect v, We shall .. exhibit to God an offertory in which he cannot but delight. 1660 Evelyn *News fr. Brussels unmasked*, Many .. would willingly sacrifice .. their present fortunes, and some of them their lives too, as a graceful offertory for such a seasonable and all-healing mercy. 1684 T. Hockin *God's Decrees* 162 The Jews did make these offertories by the especial dictates of God.

b. In recent use, An offering or collection of money made at a religious service.

1862 Bp. Menley in *Coventry Standard* Aug., Our offertory ever since the cathedral has been opened for divine worship has been about £300 instead of £96. 1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xiv. 297 After the ceremony we .. contributed to three distinct offertories. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* II. 6 He ordered collections to be made for the poor at Jerusalem by a weekly offertory every Sunday. 1891 *Ch. Times* 22 May 496 It is within a few years only that the word 'offertory' has been freely used for any collection of money for religious purposes.

4. a. A cloth used in the celebration of the Eucharist. **b.** A piece of plate used in the same. (Cf. Du Cange, *offertorium*, for both senses.)

1672 in *Archæol. Cantiana* (1886) XVI. 354 *note*, Given .. towards buying some Plate, viz. a flagon, offertory, patten, and chalice with a cover, for ye holy Communion. [1706 Phillips, *Offertorium* (in old Latin Records), a piece of Silk or fine Linnen, antiently us'd to wrap up the Occasional Oblations or Offerings, made in the Church.] 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 64 The Chalices were cover'd with a Piece of Linen which was call'd the Offertory.

5. *attrib.*

1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* II. 90 So was the Paschall Lambe [the type of Christ], and the other offertory Lambes too. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6290/2 The Offertory Sentence being read. 1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* I. v. 402 Beside the tunicle, there is worn by the subdeacon, .. the offertory-veil. 1877 J. D. Chambers *Div. Worship* 274 A principal Ornament to be used in Celebration is the 'Offertorium', or Offertory Veil. 1879 Hesba Stretton *Through a Needle's Eye* I. 90 The offertory money passed through Mrs. Cunliffe's hands. 1886 *Chr. Herald* (N. Y.) IX. 285 An offertory-box placed at the door of a famous place of worship.

†Offerture. *Obs.* [a. F. *offerture* offer (16th c. in Godef.), or ad. med.L. *offertūra* offering, oblation, f. late L. and Romanic *offert-*: see prec. and -ure.]

1. Offering in worship.

1595 Barnes *Sonn.* xxvi, As those three kings, .. By presents rich made royal offerture, Our new-borne Saviour's blessing to procure. 1624 F. White *Repl. Fisher* 288 Their excessiue worship by Vowes, Oathes, Offertures.

2. The offering of something for acceptance; an offer, proposal, overture.

1631 *Celestina* x. 117 How much more advantageous .. would an intreated promise have been, then a forced offerture? 1648 *Eikon Bas.* 29 Thow hast prevented us with offertures of Thy love. 1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi* Κοινή Pref. 8, I .. received with much complacency this amicable offerture. 1684 T. Hockin *God's Decrees* 355 More transported with the love of poor empty enjoyments, than with the offerture of an eternal possession.

Off-fal(l, obs. form of Offal.

Off-falling. *Sc.* [f. Off *adv.* + Falling *vbl. sb.*]

a. That which falls off; *pl.* crumbs or scraps that fall from the table; also *fig.* **b.** A falling off in health, excellence, or goodness.

1636 Rutherford, *Lett., to Lady Kenmure* (1671) I. 24 O how many rich off-fallings are in my Kings house! 1637 *Ibid.* (1881) 349 O that I had but Christ's odd off-fallings! *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. Scot., Jas. I* (1655) 20 Many who were accustomed to be Copartners of such off-fallings, began to storm and repine at his actions. 1825 Jamieson, *Off-falling*, a declension. It is often used of one who declines in health or external appearance; also in a moral sense.

So **Off-faller** (*Sc.*), one who falls off; a deserter. *a* 1688 Hamilton *Let. J. Renwick* in Shields *Faithful Contend.* (1780) 40 (Jam.) Shot at by all ranks of off-fallers from the cause of God.

Off-go. *Sc. colloq.* [f. Off- 3 + Go *sb.*] A start, beginning: = Go-off.

1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* i. 5 The first .. will likely please ye best at the first off-go. 1896 Ian Maclaren *Kate Carnegie* 96 He wes a wee fractious an' self-willed at the off-go.

So **Off-going** *vbl. sb.*, departure, going away, removal (in quot. 1770 *attrib.*); **Off-going** *ppl. a.*, that goes off or away, or is being removed.

1727 P. Walker *Life Welwood* in *Biog. Presbyt.* (1827) I. 186 He'll get a sudden and sharp Off-going. 1770 *E. Hesterton Inclos. Act* 14 Leading and taking away the offgoing crop. 1861 W. Barnes in *Macm. Mag.* June 130 The paths of the oncoming and offgoing bird. 1892 *Salisbury Jrnl.* 6 Aug. 4/4 Annual Sale by Auction of about 3500 off-going Dorset Down Ewes, Lambs and Wethers.

Off-hand, offhand (see below), *adv.* and *adj. phr.* [f. Off *prep.* + Hand *sb.*]

A. *adv.* (ɔ̇fhæ·nd).

1. At once, straightway, forthwith; without preliminary deliberation or preparation, extempore.

1694 Woon *Life* 3 Mar. (O. H. S.) III. 446 The speech before mention'd..being off-hand upon the debates of the House of Commons, was burnt by command of the House. 1711 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 207 He was a learned Man .. and would .. speak very neatly off hand in Latin. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 189 He read the office all in a good Latin off-hand, as the saying is, and without any hesitation or solecism. 1849 FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 195 Wonderful bits of Poems, written off hand at a sitting, most of them. 1872 Lowell *Wks.* (1890) IV. 243 Habit is a growth and cannot be made off-hand.

2. *lit.* From the hand with no other support. *rare.*

1840 A. B. Longstreet *Georgia Scenes* (1848) 203 That they [rifles] should be fired off-hand, while the shot-guns were allowed a rest, the distance being equal.

B. *adj.* (ɔ̇fhæ·nd; *as predicate somet.* ɔ̇fhæ·nd).

1. Of action, speech, etc.: Done or made off-hand (see A. 1); unpremeditated, extemporaneous, impromptu; having the air or style of something so done. free and easy, unstudied, unceremonious.

1719 *Free-thinker* No. 107 P 2 A very Familiar, Off-hand Epistle..from a young Gentleman. 1785–90 R. Cumberland *Observer* No. 109 (R.) This .. supplies him with many an apt couplet for off-hand quotations. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. II. xvii. (1869) 344 The dashing off-hand manner of the mere man of business. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* vi, Speaking in his rapid, off-hand way. 1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* xvi. (1889) 147, 'I do not ride', Laetitia replied to the off-hand inquiry.

2. *transf.* Of persons: Doing or saying things off-hand, free and ready in action or speech; acting in an off-hand manner, unceremonious, curt, brusque.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 89. 3/2 Who come like Master of a Riddle Or Off-hand Man upon a Fiddle. 1744 Ozell tr. *Brantome's Span. Rhodomontades* 1 An off-hand ready Wit, and lofty Words. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* II. vi, Egerton is off-hand enough where he runs glibly thro' paragraphs that relate to others. 1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* (1890) 117 They are painfully off-hand with me, absolutely refusing to be intimate.

Off-handed (ɔ̇fhæ·ndĕd), *a.* = Off-hand B.: esp. in reference to style or manner. (In quot. 1840 irreg. as *adv.* = Off-hand A. 1.)

1835 Moore *Diary* 15 Aug. in *Mem.* (1856) VII. 103 Found Babbage very off-handed and agreeable. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Hand of Glory* ii, Nor, I'll venture to say, without scrutiny could he Pronounce her, off-handed, a Punch or a Judy. 1890 'Rolf Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 182 He's an off-handed chap.

Hence **Off-handedly** *adv.*, in an off-handed manner, in a free and easy style, without ceremony; **Off-handedness**, the quality of being off-handed.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 364 There is in them..an open off-handedness (to use a significant Irishism). 1883 F. M. Peard *Contrad.* xix, He was quite conscious of the off-handedness of Dorothy's manner. 1893 G. Allen *Scallywag* I. 40 Isabel Boyton answered a little offhandedly.

Office (ɔ̇·fis), *sb.* Also 3 offiz, 3–4 -is, 4 -iss, -ise, -ys, oflce, 4–6 offyce, (5 offyz, -ez, -esse, offlc, oflc, 6 offes, *pl.* 6–7 officies). [a. AF. and OF. *office* (12th c. in Halz.-Darm.) = Sp. *oficio*, It. *officio*, *uffizio*, ad. L. *officium* service, duty, function, ceremonial observance, business, place, appointment, in med.L. also service prescribed by the Church, introit, ecclesiastical court, building or place for work; f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 a) + *-ficium* doing.]

1. Something done toward any one; a service, kindness, attention. Chiefly with qualification, as *good, kind office*; *office of kindness*, etc. Hence with adj. of the opposite kind, as *ill*, etc.: A disservice.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Cor.* ix. 12 For the mynysterie of this office ..aboundith by manye in doynge of thankingis to the Lord. 1575 Q. Eliz. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 278 Which we have hitherto forborne to graunt..for the evell offices whiche her other Secretary did there. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 137 Little office Will the hatefull Commons performe for vs. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. i. 102, I would I could doe a good office betweene you. 1655 Sir M. Langdale in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 128 He suspectes father Talbot hath donne him some ill office. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 222, I know..that..ye design of getting themselves into ye place will encourage divers to doe me spightfull Offices. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. xliv. 505 Those ill offices which his enemies..could employ against him. 1877 Sparrow *Serm.* x. 128 Making men capable of mutual offices of kindness. 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* ii. 33 In return she gets some little kindly office done for her.

2. That which one ought, or has, to do in the way of service; that which is required or expected: †**a.** *gen.* Duty towards others; a moral obligation (*obs.*). **b.** Duty attaching to one's station, position, or employment; a duty, service, or charge falling or assigned to one; a service or task to be performed; business; function, one's part.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28366, I..did min office na-þe-lese þat vn-despensed sang i messe. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 55 Forto reise þe treuage..Pader & Thurston to þat office were fette. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxv. 114 Ilkane wate what he schall do and bisily tentez till þaire office. 1483 Caxton *Cato* I v b, Thou oughtest to be swete gracious and humble in thyn offyce or seruyse. 1534 Whitinton *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 27 Honesty, that is the offyce and dutie of man. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 61 To thentent yt he worthely might be called a king, whose office is to rule and not to be ruled of other. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 13 Doe you your office, or giue vp your Place. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 183/1 To make a Helm is the Office of a Ship-wright, but to use it rightly of a Pilot. 1699 J. Jackson in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 212 The Cardinal de Bouillon, appointed by the Pope to perform this office in his stead. *a* 1756 Mrs. Haywood *New Present* (1771) 252 Her next office..is to rub the stove and fire-irons. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Hill & Valley* v. 73 He..had..taken upon him the preacher's office. 1878 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* viii. 111 They exercise the offices of the judge, the priest, the counsellor.

†**c.** Performance of a duty or function, service, attendance. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 3555 (MS. A.) Þanne euericne marchal His yerde an honde bere schal. While Beues was in þat office þe kinges sone..A yede to Beues stable. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Kings* x. 5 Whan the Quene of riche Arabia sawe all the wyszdome of Salomon .. & the offyces of his ministers, and their garmentes..she wondred exceadingly. 1621 Quarles *Div. Poems, Esther* (1638) 104 We gave command..That by the office of our Eunuchs band, Queen Vashti should in state attended be.

3. That which is done or is intended to be done by a particular thing; that which anything is fitted to perform, or performs customarily; — Function 3.

1340 *Ayenb.* 50 Þe mouþ heþ two offices, huer-of þe on belongeþ to þe zuelz..Þe oþer zuo is in speche. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 85 The laste science..is Practique, whos office The vertu tryeth fro the vice. 1546 Bp. Gardiner *Declar. Joye* 80 Then do you..offende in deuising the wordes (office and correlatiue) to signifie what fayth doth. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 320/2 It hath its name Cooler, from its Office, which is to cool the Hot Wort. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 247 It sometimes happens, that when the animal is interrupted in performing the offices of exclusion, the young ones burst the shell within the parent's body. 1830 R. Knox *Béclard's Anat.* 198 The office of the arteries is to lead the blood from the heart into all the parts of the body.

†**b.** A bodily or mental function as operating; the proper action of an organ or faculty. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. pr. ii. 4 (Camb. MS.) Whan she say me..with-owten office of tunge and al dowmb. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 52 The same day was restorid to hym the office of his tonge. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iv. 113 Whom I, with all the Office of my heart Intirely honour. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* VI. (1658) 778 A certain young man, who wanted his armes..performed all things by the office of his feet.

†**c.** *spec.* The function or action of discharging excrement, etc.; excretion. *Obs.* (Cf. *house of office*, House *sb.* 14 b.)

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 127 They beth maked for bothe That is to seye for office and for ese Of engendrure. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 623 Washing themselves, as they doe also after the offices of Nature.

4. A position or place to which certain duties are attached, esp. one of a more or less public character; a position of trust, authority, or service under constituted authority; a place in the administration of government, the public service, the direction of a corporation, company, society, etc.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2071 Du salt ben ut of prisun numen, And on ðin offiz set aʒen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25031 Pilate was o gret officis [*v.r.* office] for ouer Iuus he was iustis. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxx. 136 Ilkane of þam hase sum office in þe emperour courte. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 476/2 Chosen to the Office of Corouner. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 135 b, The duke of Yorke was discharged of the office of Regent. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 38 He was taken into service in his court to a base office in his kitchen. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 255, I..do not esteem you the more for the high office you possess. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, II. ix. (1857) 305 He avowed his purpose of throwing up..all the offices he held under government. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* Epil. 819 The claims of the Nonconformists were met in 1868..by the abolition of all religious tests for admission to offices or degrees in the Universities.

b. In absolute sense: Official position or employment; *spec.* that of a minister of state. Hence *to take office, leave office*, etc. *Man of office*, an officer or official. *Jack in (out of) office*: see Jack *sb.*[1] 36.

†*Of office* (L. *ex officio*), by virtue of office, officially. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9600 To abbe men in offis Mid him þat of conseil were god and wis. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27170 Man of office or dignite..werlds man, or clerc. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 21 It is ordeynede..what brother of yis gilde be chosen in to office. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees)

6959 He kepyd þe kirk of office. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 302 A straunger and alyant, put in offyce by the Romayns. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. ii. 208 Would I were Gently put out of Office, before I were forc'd out. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 412 The rugged frowns and insolent rebuffs Of knaves in office. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* IV. xiv. II. 306 'Peel ought to have taken office', said Lord Marney. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lviii. 259 He had come into office at the head of a powerful party.

c. Personified, or denoting an office-holder or office-holders as a body.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 73 The insolence of Office. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III. ii, Now, master Office, What is the reason that your vigilant Greatness..locked up from me The way to see my mistress? 1765 BEATTIE *Judgm. Paris* cii, Coward Office..sneaks secure in insolence of state. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 484 Except that Office clips it as it goes.

5. A ceremonial duty or service; a religious or social observance; *esp.* the rite or rites due to the dead, obsequies; now chiefly in *last office* (*-es*).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 459 No fader folwęþ þe offys of his sones deeþ [L. *filii comitatur exsequias*]. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xxix. 14 Golde (gaue he him)..for all maner of vessels of euery offyce. 1618 ROWLANDS *Sacred Mem.* 37 To show their loue in this last office done To a dead friend. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 10 The other great offices wherein their Religion did so much consist, viz. Sacrifices, distinction of meats, observation of Festivals, circumcision, and such like. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 135 ? 1 An eminent Person..used in his private Offices of Devotion to give Thanks to Heaven that he was born a Frenchman. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxxvi, I..will be first to render thee the decent offices due to the dead.

6. *Eccl.* An authorized form of divine service or worship: **a.** The daily service of the Roman breviary, comprising psalms, collects, and lections for the several canonical hours, which vary with the day (more fully *Divine Office*); in the Church of England, Morning and Evening Prayer. *To say office*, to recite the Divine Office. **b.** The introit, sung at the beginning of the Mass or Holy Communion; also, the whole service of the Mass or Holy Communion. **c.** Any occasional service, as the *Office for the Dead, for Baptism, for the Visitation of the Sick*, etc.; also, a special form of service appointed for some particular occasion.

c 1290 *Becket* 942 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 133 þis holi man..song ane Masse of seinte steuene:..þe furste offiz is propre inov: to þe stat þat he was Inne. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxii. 7 þis psalme is songen in þe office of ded men. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 86 Bi þis tyme..þo prest bigynnes office of messe. *Ibid.* 581 þo preste turnes til his seruyce And saies forthe more of his office. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 121 The office, or Introite (as they call it). 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 60 The byshoppe of Cauntorbery came sodenly to Powlles..and dyd the offes hym selfe in a cope and no vestment, nor mytter, nor crosse, but a crose staffe. 1663 CHAS. II in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 150 She is not only content to say the greate office in the breviere, every day. 1683 EVELYN *Mem.* 9 Sept., It being the day of publiq thanksgiving for his Majesty's late preservation..there was an office us'd, compos'd for the occasion. *a* 1746 in Wesley *Princ. Methodist* 29 Whoever..does not worship God in the Manner she prescribes..must be supposed to slight and contemn her Offices and Rules. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 246 The celebration of marriage in this country according to the office of the Church. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 149 Every day she recited the Office of the Virgin. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* ix. 142 Proceeded to sing the office of the dead. 1896 *Ch. Times* 13 Nov. 520/4 There is an office for the reopening of a church in the Priest's Prayer-book.

7. An official inquest or inquiry concerning any matter that entitles the king to the possession of lands or chattels: = *Inquest of Office*, INQUEST 1 b. *To find* (†*take*, †*return*) *an office*, to return a verdict showing that the king is thus entitled. *Office found*, a verdict having this effect.

1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 396/2 Of the which Maner the saide Oratrice..be an office was put out. 1472–3 *Ibid.* VI. 25/2 That all Offices founden of the premisses or of any of theym..be..voide. 1509–10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII*, c. 8 Diverse ..have been..disherited by escheatours and commyssyoners causyng untrue offices to be founden. 1607 COWELL *Interpr., Office* doth signifie..also an Inquisition made to the Kings vse of any thing by vertue of his office who inquireth. And therefore wee oftentimes reade of an office found, which is nothing but such a thing found by Inquisition made *ex officio*. *a* 1645 HABINGTON *Surv. Worcs.* (Worcs. Hist. Soc.) III. 531 Bewdley..became..the joynter of hys widowe..as was found by an office after her descesse. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xvii. 259 If they find the treason or felony..of the party accused..the king is thereupon, by virtue of this office found, intitled to have his forfeitures. 1877 BURROUGHS *Taxation* 277 There may be a forfeiture without such office found.

8. A place for the transaction of private or public business of some kind; often including the 'staff' by which the business is conducted, or denominating the department of which they are officers. Applied to the room or department in which the clerkly work of an industrial or other establishment is done, a counting-house; also to that in which the business of any particular department of the operations of a large concern is conducted, as the *booking-office, goods office, inquiry office, lost property office, superintendent's office*, etc. at a railway station. Formerly used of the court of an ecclesiastical official, as still of a police court (*police office*); now, often preceded by a possessive case, or combined with a sb. indicating the business or purpose, as *collector's, inspector's, surveyor's, town-clerk's office*; *assay-, box-, coach-, Crown-, fire-, post-, telegraph-office*, etc. The more important of these are noticed as combinations under the first element or as main words.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 279, I wol han .xij. pens..Or I wol sompne hire vn-to oure office. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 363/1 Offyce, or place of offyce, *officina*. 1521 in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 822/1 Whether she was euer detected to the office of Willi. Smith late Bishop of Lincolne. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xxiv. 11 At what time the chest was brought vnto the kings office. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* IV. iii, A debt to which My vows, in that high office registered, Are faithful witnesses. 1631 [see CROWN OFFICE]. 1642 Assurance-office [see ASSURANCE 5]. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* II. 71 His Office keeps your Parchment fates entire. 1819 KEATS *Let. to Reynolds* 22 Sept. in Ld. Houghton *Life* (1848) II. 26 There will be some of the family waiting for you at the coach-office. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxv, The 'Pall Mall Gazette' had its offices .. in Catherine street. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 131 The offices [of the East India Company] which stood on a very small part of the ground which the present offices cover. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 459/1 Griffith, having taken offices a few doors off, also carried on the business of a solicitor.

fig. 1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicinæ* 382 The Liver is not the office of Sanguification.

b. Sometimes transferred from the place of business to the company or corporation there established, as in *Assurance* or *Insurance Office* (cf. *the Post Office*).

1646 Insuring-Office [see INSURING *vbl. sb.*]. 1651–1841 Insurance Office [see INSURANCE 5]. 1693 Assurance Office [see INSURE *v.* 4 c]. 1782 (*title*) The Phœnix Fire Office. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* v. 29 The tenant's..insuring in an office..not authorized by his lease. 1870 T. B. SPRAGUE in *Jrnl. Inst. Actuaries* XVI. 77 The Office assures to him..a sum of money payable in certain contingencies. 1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* V. 601 *Proprietary Companies* being those offices possessing a capital the property of the partners. *Mutual Offices*, where the members themselves constitute the company. *Mod.* In what office are you insured? That is an old-established office.

c. (With capital O.) With defining adj. or attrib. sb.: The building or set of rooms in which the business of a department of government administration is carried on, as the *Colonial, Foreign, Home, War Office*, etc.; the persons engaged in carrying on the business of the department; esp. the responsible head of the department and his immediate coadjutors. See FOREIGN, HOME, WAR, etc.; also POST OFFICE.

1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* 599 A List of the Officers of the Admiralty-Office. *Ibid.* 690 The Places where the several Offices are kept..The Treasury Office is in the Cockpit .. Stamp-Office, is in Lincolns-Inn Square [etc.]. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 116 (London—Public Buildings) Excise Office 1769. Plain in design, but of most commanding aspect. *Ibid.* State-Paper Offices, St. James's Park. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* III. viii. 712 Before [1854]..the civil administration of the army was divided..among the offices of the Secretary of State, the Secretary-at-War, the Ordnance Office, and the Commissariat. *Ibid.*, In 1855 the office of Secretary-at-War was consolidated with that of the Secretary of State for War..The department thus constituted is the existing War Office. *Ibid.* 713 Officers of the Commissariat ..render directly to the Audit Office..accounts of the whole of their cash and store transactions.

d. Holy Office (*R. C. Ch.*), an ecclesiastical tribunal for the suppression of heresy and punishment of heretics: = INQUISITION 3.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Inquisition* or the *Holy Office*. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvi, A true instrument of arrestation from the Holy Office. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. iii. (1857) 223 A platform was raised..on which were ranged the seats of the inquisitors, emblazoned with the arms of the Holy Office. 1862 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Torquemada* 112 'The Holy Office, then, must intervene!'

9. *pl.* The parts of a house, or buildings attached to a house, specially devoted to household work or service; the kitchen and rooms connected with it, as pantry, scullery, cellars, laundry, and the like; also, often including stables and other outhouses, the barns and cowhouses of a farm, etc.

[*c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 208 Houses of office stuffed with plentee Ther maystow seen of deynteuous vitaille.] *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 74 Pitcher house, Larder and Poultrie, and all other offices large and faire. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 36 The Kitchin or other Offices and Selleridge. 1798 *Times* 28 June 4/3 To be sold..a..freehold house, with..numerous attached and detached offices of every description. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 52 The offices are also improved..forming generally a square behind the dwelling-house, with the dunghill or straw-yard in the center. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 57 As he passed by the areas of the fashionable squares, and imbibed the aroma of stews and ragoûts issuing from the offices. 1881 RUSSELL *Haigs* Introd. 7 The usual outbuildings and Offices which such fortified places contained.

b. *sing.* A privy. Cf. EASE 8 b.

1727 (*title*) The Grand Mystery..proposals for erecting 500 Publick Offices of Ease in London and Westminster. 1871 E. JENKINS *Ginx's Baby* i. (1879) 9 The forty-five big and little lodgers in the house were provided with a single office in the corner of the yard.

†**10. a.** A keeper's beat. *Obs.*

1617 ASSHETON *Jrnl.* (Chetham Soc.) 60 All hunt in James Whitendales office.

† **b.** *transf.* (See quot.) *slang. Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v., *His Office*, any Man's ordinary Haunt, or Plying-place, be it Tavern, Ale-house, Gaming-house.

11. *slang.* A hint, signal, or private intimation; esp. in phr. *to give* (or *take*) *the office*.

1803 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 327 Giving the office—is when you suffer any person, who may stand behind your chair, to look over your hand. 1811 *Lex Bal.* s. v., To give the office; to give information, or make signs to the officers to take a thief. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Office*, a hint, signal or private intimation..to *take the office*, is to understand and profit by the hint given. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 258 Playing us foul, and giving the office to the Philistines. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xiv, Ride about the country till I give you the office. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 112/2 The dropping of the hands is called 'giving the office' to start [a four-horse coach].

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attrib., as (senses 2, 4) *office badge, chair, duty*, † *fellow*; (sense 6) *office-book*; (sense 8) *office bell, boy, clerk, copy* (see quot.), *drawing, girl, hours, stool, work*, etc.; **b.** objective and obj. genitive, as (sense 4) *office-giver, -holder, -holding, -hunter, -jobbing, -seeker*; *office-seeking* adj.; (sense 8) *office-cleaner, -keeper*. Also OFFICE-BEARER, -HOUSE, etc.

1594 *Contention* II. ii. 25 This my staffe, mine *Office badge in Court. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 71 A brass plate with '*office-bell' upon it. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xi. 30 The two chief ministers of the funeral ceremony..bearing their *office-books in their hands. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Apr. 4/1 The officials [in New York] intend to dismiss the large force of *office boys in the various departments and replace them by office girls. *a* 1715 WYCHERLEY *Posth. Wks.* (1728) 168 How many Sots have had the Luck to wear A Chain of Gold, and fill the *Office-Chair! 1899 *Daily News* 21 Apr. 5/2 Charwomen, *office-cleaners, pensioners. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 126 'Am I not precise as an *office clerk?' she said. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Office copy*, a transcript of a proceeding filed in the proper office of a court under the seal of such office. 1855 *Ecclesiologist* XVI. 294 Mr. Slater sends an *office-drawing..of a projected cathedral for South Australia. 1672 OWEN *Disc. Evang. Love* 221 If it be not part of their *Office-Duty, to walk over them. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. (1558) 138 b As yet Aquilius, my *office felowe, and familiar, had not sette forth the cases, that shoulde be counted couine. 1817 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 392, I should not like to have my name hackneyed about among the office-seekers and *office-givers at Washington. 1854 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* (1854) 4 *Office-holders, civil and military. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 12 The office holders.., were not greedy for the spoils of office. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 110 Their anxiety to be rid of the burden of *office-holding. 1852 *Beck's Florist* 260 Early rising has compensated for long *office-hours. 1810 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 243 The crowd of *office-hunters. ? *c* 1670 (*title*) An Humble Proposal to Parliament against *Office-Jobbing. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* 509 The Lord Privy Seal and his Officers..Richard Fountain, *Office-keeper. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xx, He assured me that I was on the very point of ruin, in listening to the office-keeper's promises. 1817 *Office-seeker [see *office-giver*]. 1877 TALMAGE 50 *Serm.* 2 The office-seekers had all folded-up their recommendations and gone home. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Oct. 5/2 The *office-seeking throng, who do so much to win elections. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* lv, Wilkins Flasher, Esquire, was balancing himself on two legs of an *office stool. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* iii. 130 The greater portion of work done in the Scriptorium was mere *office work.

† **O·ffice,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. OFFICY *v.*] **1.** *intr.* To perform divine service: = OFFICIATE *v.* 1.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. vi. 173 The same preest schulde office to God. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 237 The clerke so ordeyned sholde not offyce.

2. *trans.* To perform in the way of duty or service. *rare*—[1].

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. ii. 129 Although The ayre of Paradise did fan the house, And Angles offic'd all.

3. To appoint to, or place in, office. *rare.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 172 So stands this Squire Offic'd with me. 1763 CHURCHILL *Duellist* II. 223 Before her Magna Charta lay, Which some great Lawyer..was offic'd to explain.

4. To drive by virtue of one's office. *nonce-use.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. ii. 68 You shall perceiue, that a Iacke gardant cannot office me from my Son Coriolanus.

5. *slang.* To 'give the office' to (a person); to give private notice of (something): see prec. *sb.* 11.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 283 This letter was to office Trist about laying bets on thick. 1819 MOORE *Tom Cribb's Mem.* 19 To office, with all due dispatch, through the air, To the Bulls of the Alley the fate of the Bear.

Hence † **O·fficed** *ppl. a.* **a.** Having a particular function; **b.** Of a church: see quots. 1598, 1611.

1598 FLORIO, *Officiata chiesa*, a church well officed, id est, well serued, or duly serued. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 271 When light wing'd Toyes Of feather'd Cupid, seele .. My speculatiue, and offic'd [*Qos.* active] Instrument. 1611 FLORIO, *Officiata Chiesa*, a Church officed or serued. *Officiato*, officed, serued with due office.

Office-bearer (*ɒ·fisiˌbɛə·rəɹ*). One who bears or holds office; an officer.

1645 DURYE *Israel's Call* 12 Civill and Ecclesiasticall office-bearers. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 694 One [Act]..required every officebearer in every University of Scotland to sign the Confession of Faith. *Ibid.* xix. IV. 376 The right..of the office bearers of the Church to meet and deliberate touching her interests. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* (1875) 10 As a plain citizen of the republic of letters, and not as an office-bearer in a hierarchy.

O·ffice-house. A 'house of office' (HOUSE *sb.*[1] 14); now only *pl.* apartments or outhouses for the work of domestics, offices (OFFICE *sb.* 9).

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 8018 Þe bischope gart make all Þe kirke, Þe monkys Þaire office hous gart wyrke. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 444 This Pallace..hath neither outward walles nor gates..saue onely some office houses without. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 211 A field and an office-house for the zeal of His servants to exercise themselves in. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5866/3 A large fine House and convenient Office houses of all Kinds. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* II. 120 A hut, and various ruined office-houses.

Officeless (*ɒ*·fislés), *a. rare.* [See -LESS.] Having no office, out of office.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 258/2 Officeles, *inmunis .. officiperdus.* 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 739, I now must wander through a world All officeless and cold.

† **O·ffice-man.** *Sc. Obs.* An officer; an official.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1899) I. 305 [The king] thair tuike wpe house with all maner of office men that was necessar to be had ffor him. 1583 in Maitland *Hist. Edin.* (1753) 230 The Magistratts and Office Men, sic as the Provest, Baillies, Dean of Gild and Thesaurer. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 407 The Ambassador .. had office-men standing by him to wait.

Officer (*ɒ*·fisəɹ), *sb.* Also 4 officere, -iser, -yser, oficere, 4–6 offycer, 4–7 -icier, 5 -ycere, -ysere, (-ycyr, -iceer, 6 offecer, -eser, -esar), *Sc.* 5–7 officiar, (6 -iciare, -iecear). [a. AF. *officer* = OF. *officier* (1334 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. med.L. *officiārius*, f. *officium* OFFICE: see -ER[2].]

† **1.** One to whom a charge is committed, or who performs a duty, service, or function; a minister; an agent. *Obs.* exc. when qualified as in 2.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 346 So if apostlis .. sawen Þus prestis serve in Þe Chirche, Þei wolden not clepe hem Cristis officeris, but officeris of Anticrist. *c* 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 446 Remembre howe ye made me your offycere, All tho with my dart fynally to chastyse That yow dysobeyed. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. v. 18, I know that knaue,..a filthy Officer he is in those suggestions for the young Earle. 1619 SIR J. SEMPILL *Sacrilege Handled* 28 So long as God hath Officiars of his worship on Earth; so long must Tithes be their Inheritance. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 218 He, the Supreme Good, to whom all things ill Are but as slavish officers of vengeance. 1669 PENN *No Cross* xiv. § 2 The Luxurious Eater and Drinker..has an Officer to invent, and a Cook to dress..the Species.

2. One who holds an office, post, or place.

a. One who holds a public, civil, or ecclesiastical office; a servant or minister of the king, as one of the great functionaries of the royal household, etc.; a person authoritatively appointed or elected to exercise some function pertaining to public life, or to take part in the administration of municipal government, the management or direction of a public corporation, institution, etc. In early use, applied esp. to persons engaged in the administration of law or justice.

Often with qualification defining the nature of the office, as *officer of health* (see HEALTH 1b), *of the Household, of Justice, of the Law, of State*, etc.; *government, municipal, public*, CUSTOM-HOUSE, MEDICAL, RETURNING, REVENUE *officer*, etc.

c 1325 *Song Deo Gratias* 73 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 126 Sif Þou be made an officer..What cause Þou demest loke hit be cler. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 312 Þe Kynge's ansuere was smert, & said, 'I se [3e] wille .. so lowe me to chace, myn officers to change, & mak Þam at Þour grace'. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 191 Schyrreffys and bailzheys .. And alkyn othir officeris, That for to gowern land afferis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 7 Afterward was oure Lord ledd before Þe bischope and Þe officers of Þe lawe. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. XXXVIII. (1859) 65 In your assyses al your offycers in the countre, done wel theyr deuoyre. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 54 Off all thi warde thou art made officeer. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* XV. (1885) 148 Þe grete officers off Þe lande, as Chaunceler, tresourer, and prive seell. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* 423 Paiementes..to be Maire, Shiref, Recorder, and othir officers. 1578 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI (1677) 291 According to this division arises a sort of threefold Officiars in the Church. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. ii. 3, I am an Officer of State, and come to speak with Coriolanus. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. I. 4 What fashion Cloaths the Roman Officers, Military, Civil or Sacred used. 1802 HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 233 The first officer of the government..speaking in his official capacity. 1834 *Act* 4 & 5 *Will. IV*, c. 76 § 109 The Word 'Officer' shall be construed to extend to any..Person who shall be employed in any Parish or Union in carrying this Act or the Laws for the Relief of the Poor into execution. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. ix. (1852) 328 Governments have usually consulted the officers employed in the collection of the revenue respecting the best modes of rendering taxes effectual. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 175 Another act..required every officer of a corporation to swear that he held resistance to the king's authority to be in all cases unlawful. *a* 1860 *Order* in Archbold *Poor Law* (ed. 10) 71 The guardians shall .. appoint fit persons to hold the under-mentioned offices, .. 1. Clerk to the Guardians. .. 4. Medical Officer for the Workhouse. 5. District Medical Officer. 6. Master of the Workhouse... 10. Porter. 11. Nurse. 12. Relieving Officer. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* xi. I. 343 The great officers of the household..furnish the king with the first elements of a ministry of state.

b. A person engaged in the management of the domestic affairs of a great household or collegiate body, of a private estate, etc.; † formerly, also, a subordinate of such an officer; a menial, domestic.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 134 Heer vp on he to hise officeres Comaundeth for the feste to purveye. — *Shipman's T.* 65 [This Monk hath] eek an Officer out for to ryde To seen hir graunges and hire bernes wyde. ? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 460 The officers sone can he call, Both ussher, panter, and butler. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 151 For the officers in monasteryes of religyon vseth the workes of the actyue lyfe. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 53 Calling my Officers about me, in my branch'd Veluet gowne. 1611 — *Cymb.* III. i. 65 Cæsar, that hath moe Kings his Seruants, then Thy selfe Domesticke Officers.

c. A person holding office and taking part in the management or direction of a society or institution, *esp.* one holding the office of president, treasurer, or secretary; an office-bearer.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 78 ¶ 5 At last the Society was formed, and proper Officers were appointed. 1862 *Rules* § 10 in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* p. iv, A General Meeting shall be held annually .. to elect the Officers for the ensuing year. 1897 T. HOLMES in *Charity Organiz. Rev.* Apr. 201 A hospital in old times was a place for the gratuitous reception of cases grave enough, in the judgment of its officers, to need treatment in the wards.

d. *Officer of (at) arms*, a herald, pursuivant. Cf. ARM *sb.*[2] 15, HERALD *sb.* 1 d, KING-OF-ARMS.

c 1500 *Three Kings Sons* 32 Som officers of armes & purceuantes that had be at this iourney wente in all haste to the kynge, & tolde hym all the maner..therof. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 229 This counterfeight Herault .. there put on his cote of Armes. The Englishe out-skourers perceivyng by his cote, that he was an officer of armes, gently saluted hym. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 204 Lord Marshall, command our Officers at Armes, Be readie to direct these home Alarmes.

3. *spec.* A petty officer of justice or of the peace; a sheriff's serjeant, bailiff, catchpole; a constable (now *rare* in England); † a jailer; an executioner (*obs.*). See also PEACE *officer*, POLICE *officer*, SHERIFF'S *officer*.

[*c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 363/1 Offycere of cruelte, as bayly, or iaylere, or other lyke.] 15.. *Adam Bel & Clym of Clough* 321 Wyllyam sterte to an officer of the towne, Hys axe out of hys hande he wronge. 1584 J. NEWBERY *Let.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 182 With officers, I went diuers times out of the Castle in the morning, and sold things; and, at night, returned again to prison. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, V. vi. 12 The Theefe doth feare each bush an Officer. 1596 — *Rich. III*, V. i. 28 Come leade me Officers to the blocke of shame. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Schireffe*, The Schireffis serjand, or officiar, suld haue ane horne. 1609 — *Reg. Maj.* 7 The summons sall be made be ane lawfull summoner (or officiar). 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* V. i. 35, I doubt not officers are, whilst we speak, Sent to arrest us. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 23 Aug., Sergeant McBryan .. was set upon by a crowd of roughs, who threw him down and kicked him in a most brutal manner. In trying to use his revolver the officer shot himself through the left thumb. 1888 E. H. MARSHALL in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VI. 237/2 It is no solecism to call a police constable an 'officer'.. A police-constable is a peace officer, with the rights and duties of such, and is therefore entitled to be styled an 'officer'.

4. A person holding a military or naval command, or occupying a position of authority in the army, navy, or mercantile marine; *spec.* one holding a commission in the army or navy.

Officers in the army and navy are sometimes divided into *combatant* and *non-combatant* (the latter comprising medical and commissariat officers, paymasters, etc.). In the army they are distinguished as *general, staff, commissioned* (*field* and *company*), *brevet*, and *non-commissioned* officers; in the navy as *commissioned, warrant*, and *petty* officers. (See these words.) † *Commission-officer*: see COMMISSION *sb.* 13. *Officer of the day*, 'an officer whose immediate duty is to attend to the interior economy of the corps to which he belongs, or of those with which he may be doing duty' (Stocqueler). *Officer of the deck*, the officer temporarily in charge of the deck of a vessel, and responsible for the ship's management. FLAG-OFFICER: see the word. (The appellation was app. used on shipboard earlier than in the army.)

? 1565 *Sir J. Hawkins' 2nd Voy.* in Arb. *Garner* V. 88 In cutting of the foresail, a marvellous misfortune happened to one of the Officers in the ship. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* in Arb. *Garner* III. 422 All the Officers of the ship assembled. *Ibid.* 423 There grew a great noise and murmuring in the ship, that cursed the Captain and Officers, because the ship was badly provided. 1706 *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 8 He allows no Distinction betwixt an Officer and a Swabber. 1788 NELSON 26 Dec. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 277 The want of good Petty Officers, and consequently good Lieutenants, ..[was] most severely felt during the late War. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Officer of the Watch*, the lieutenant or other officer who has charge of, and commands, the watch. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 5, I would rather be a naval officer.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 37 *Pist.* .. Art thou Officer, or art thou base, common, and popular? *King.* I am a Gentleman of a Company. 1607 — *Cor.* IV. vi. 30 Caius Martius was A worthy Officer i' th' Warre. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Lour C. Warres* 297 Hereupon, the other Officers and Souldiers also earnestly perswaded Frederick to surrender. 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 392 All the disbanded officers, that are to have half pay, to doe duty in the standing regiments. 1766 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 10 They become colonels, before they are officers, and then generals, without any other difference than time. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 138 The Captain, or Officer of the Day, is..to inspect the meals, in order to see that they are wholesome, sufficient, and properly cooked. 1881 *Morn. Post* 29 Sept. 5/4 The staff is entirely composed of cavalry officers.

5. A member of a grade in some honorary orders. (In the Legion of Honour, a member of the grade next above that of chevalier.)

1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 193/2 *Legion of Honor*... This order consists of five divisions: *chevaliers, .. officers, commanders, grand officers*, and *grand crosses*. ..To obtain the rank of officer it is necessary to have served four years as a chevalier; an officer must serve two years to become commander.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 4), as *officer-instructor*; *officer-like* adj.; **officer-tree**, an officer's saddletree.

1859 *Musketry Instr.* 63 The diagrams of the performances of each squad or section are .. to be handed over to the *officer-instructor, or battalion sergeant-instructor. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Apr. 6/3 The Russians have .. insisted on the dismissal of the British officer-instructors in the Chinese naval torpedo schools, who are to be replaced by Russian naval officers. 1778 HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 537 Such carelessness and indifference to the service as is subversive to every *officer-like quality. 1862 MARG. GOODMAN *Exper. Eng. Sister of Mercy* 231 The medical officer of the 42nd, an exceedingly officer-like and handsome man. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 350, I carefully adjusted my Whitman's *officer-tree over a wealth of saddle blanketing.

Hence (*nonce-words*) **O·fficerage**, the action of an officer; **O·fficeress**, a female officer; **Office·rial** *a.*, of or pertaining to an officer or officers; **O·fficerhood, O·fficerism**, the position or function of an officer; a body of officers.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. vi, Spanish Field-officerism struck mute at such cat-o'-mountain spirit. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 687 They were .. of the class officerial. 1839 *Ibid.* XIX. 742 They .. say, not only that such an officeress exists, but that she keeps a Clerk. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 333 How much have they not to pay for carriage, porterage, overweightage, custom-house officerage. 1884 A. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* xi. 55 The belief..that he had sufficient influence with the officerhood of Gordon's force to bring them over.

Officer (*ɒ*·fisəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* **a.** To furnish with officers, esp. military or naval (cf. *to man*). **b.** To lead, command, or direct as an officer. Esp. in *pass.*

1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. v. 229 Perhaps no Militia in Europe were better Disciplin'd, nor better Officer'd than they. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 ¶ 9 They seem to be the proper Men to officer, animate, and keep up an Army. 1804 WELLINGTON in Owen *Mrg. Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 276 Both these corps were commanded, and in general officered by Frenchmen and other foreigners. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. xxxiii. 342 The French must have been very badly officered. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 65 The apprentice system .. has *officered* our ships. 1870 BALDW. BROWN *Eccl. Truth* 276 Our system of officering the army.

2. *transf.* To command, direct; to lead, conduct, manage; to escort.

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvii, Kate .. accompanied by Miss Knag, and officered by Madame Mantalini. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 97 Society is officered by men of parts,..and not by divine men. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 26 Nov., The fire had only been partially got under, .. the steam fire-engines, .. although well officered, being apparently powerless.

Hence **O·fficered** *ppl. a.*; **O·fficering** *vbl. sb.*

1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 78 Whether you were single or double officer'd. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (ed. 21) II. 435 The direction and officering of the army. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 460 An ill drilled and ill officered militia. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 29 July 2/1 His troops are all either black or English-officered fellaheen.

O·fficerless, *a.* [f. OFFICER *sb.* + -LESS.] Without an officer or officers.

1893 R. KIPLING *Many Invent.* 172 This officerless, rebel regiment. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 July 5/3 The officerless privates then went in and did nobly.

O·fficership. [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The position or rank of an officer; a staff of officers.

1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* I. xxiv. (1879) 249 He .. shook hands with him, as if able, in the plenitude of his officership, to afford plenty of good-humoured superiority. 1883 *New Eng. Jrnl. Educ.* XVIII. 72 To the whole officership, under the very popular and able presidency of Mr. W—. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Aug. 1/2 To the vacant officership, Mr. B— .. has been appointed.

† **Officeship.** *Obs. rare.* (See quot.)

1611 FLORIO, *Vfficiatùra*, an officeship, officiousnesse.

Official (*ɒfi*·ʃəl), *sb.* [In branch I, a. F. *official* (12–13th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *officiāl-is* sb., absol. use of *officiālis* adj.: see next. In branch II, sb. use of next.]

I. One who is invested with an office.

† **1.** One who holds office in a household. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 37 Zuyche byeþ þe greate officials þet hyeþ ine þe house of riche men.

2. *Eccl.* In the Ch. of Eng., the presiding officer or judge of an archbishop's, bishop's, or archdeacon's court; now usually styled *Official Principal.*

The Official Principal of the two Archbishops' courts is now the Dean of Arches or Judge of the Court of Arches; in the Bishops' courts, the office is united with that of Chancellor of the Diocese; the title is more ordinarily known as that of the presiding officer of an Archdeacon's court.

[1314–15 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 293/1 Le libel enseale du seal autentik le Official ou Evesqe.] *a* 1327 *Poem times Edw. II* (Percy) XXXVI, Official & denys That chapitres schuld holde. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6420 There shalle no jugge imperial, Ne bisshop, ne official, Done jugement on me. 1456 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 236 With] offycyal nor den no favour ther ys, But if sir symony shewe them sylver rounde. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 285 Of Glasgow officiall than wes he. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 105 [He] was preferred first to be Official of Glasgow, afterwards made Official of St. Andrews. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 12 Nov. (O. H. S.) II. 71 Mr. Proast..was made official of Berks. 1899 *Reg. J. de Grandisson* III. Pref. 30 John B., Official of the Court of Canterbury, and lately his [the Bp. of Exeter's] Official-Principal. 1900 *Whitaker's Alm.* 238 Province of York. Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court, The Hon. Sir Arthur Charles.

3. One who is invested with an office of a public nature, or has duties in connexion with some public institution; as a *government, municipal*, or *railway official.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 194, I being then..thofficial of Iustice in that citie at yowre maiesties appoyntemente. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 68 The sayde Emperour, hath..an Agent, and Secretary of estate, with Scribes and all other Officials, except aduocates. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvi, The official repeated the summons without deigning to reply. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 375 He regarded himself as an official of the state religion. 1874 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* 73, I could travel thus, and the railway officials could find no fault. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Nov. 11/2 The Irish Under-Secretaries..are supposed to be impartial administrative officials.

II. 4. a. Short for *official letter*. †**b.** *pl.* Official performances, rites : cf. OFFICE *sb.* 5.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) IV. 224 One must be almost a stone, not to raise a risible muscle at many of their officials. 1884 C. G. GORDON *Jrnls.* 5 Nov., I then wrote him an official ; he wanted me to write him an order. I said 'No.'

Official (ə·fi·ʃăl), *a.* [ad. L. *officiālis*, f. *officium* OFFICE: see -AL. Cf. OF. *official* (14th c. in Godef.); also mod.F. *officiel* (1791 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

†**1.** Relating to duty. *Obs.*

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 177 Quhilk [cardinal] vertues ar also called official or dewetifull, for that of thame proceids..al kynd of offices, and dewties.

†**2.** Performing some office or service; subservient *to* something else or *to* some purpose. *Official member*, a bodily organ which serves the needs or purposes of a higher organ. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 12 Offycialle members [are] Synewes, whiche doo serve to the braine : Arteries, or pulses, whiche do serve to the harte. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* ccxxvi. 77 Princypal members be foure, the herte, the brayne, the lyver, and the stones. .. All other members be officiall members, and dothe offyce to the pryncypal members. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 3 The braine, and Strings thervnto offitiall. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 198 The Oesophagus or gullet, .. a part officiall unto nutrition. 1667—*Let.* Posth. Wks. (1712) 6 The Names of Servants Official to such Provisions. 1875 SCHMIDT *Shaks. Lexicon, Pizzle*, the part in beasts official to the discharge of urine.

3. Of or pertaining to an office, post, or place ; belonging to the discharge of duties ; connected with the tenure of office.

Official arms (*Her.*), arms representing those of an office or dignity, as those of a city, as used by the Mayor and officers of the corporation.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 148 The Tribunes endue you with the Peoples Voyce, Remaines, that in th'Officiall Markes inuested, You anon doe meet the Senate. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 583 The enormous accumulation of landed and official property. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 154 Perorating in official garments from the rostrum. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 26 The subjoining official documents will render this obvious. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* Pref. 7 A series of papers in the Portuguese Official Journal. 1897 GLADSTONE *E. Crisis* 1 A trustworthy appeal from the official to the personal conscience.

4. Of persons: Holding office; employed in some public capacity ; authorized to exercise some specific function.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. v. 96 It must be to some official person. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxii, The heavy footfall of the official watcher of the night. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 308 The Bill..was strongly opposed by the official men, both Whigs and Tories.

5. Derived from, or having the sanction of, persons in office ; authorized or supported by the government, etc. ; hence, Authorized, authoritative.

1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. i. 81 Adverting to the truer and far more important solution 'by the way', and omitting it in the 'official chapter on Cause'. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Condorcet* (1878) 66 The official religion of the century ..was lifeless and mechanical. 1895 *United Service Mag.* July 414 The Official History of the War of 1882. 1898 T. MACKAY *State & Charity* vi. 92 The above cited preamble.. still remains the official definition of a charity.

b. *Med.* Authorized by the pharmacopœia; officinal.

1884 *Pharmaceut. Soc. Prosp.* 9 The official preparations and active principles of each drug are enumerated. 1893 *Pharmacopœia of U. S.* Pref. 36 (Funk) The word 'official' has been used in this edition of the Pharmacopœia in place of the word 'officinal'. The change was made by a special vote of the Committee at one of its first meetings in 1890. 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 12 An official quinine-pill had become almost a necessity.

6. Having the manner or air proper to one in office, or denoting relations which arise from one's office, as distinct from those which are personal ; formal, ceremonious.

1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. i. 5 Handing it with official solemnity to Mrs. Tregonell. 1896 'M. FIELD' *Attila* I. 27 Be distant and official.

Officialdom (ə·fi·ʃăldəm). [See -DOM.] The position of an official ; official routine ; the domain or sphere of officials ; officials collectively. (Often in hostile sense : cf. OFFICIALISM.)

1863 *Temple Bar Mag.* July 487 The little man..made an elaborate speech to officialdom, and at me, and led me away. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 57 The stage, one half of which was reserved for foreigners, the other half for Japanese officialdom. 1884 *Liverpool Mercury* 22 Oct. 5/6 [He] has burst the bonds of officialdom. 1888 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 369 The language of officialdom is entirely French.

Officialese. *nonce-word.* [f. as prec. + -ESE.] The language characteristic of officials or official documents.

1884 YATES *Recoll.* iii. I. 126 What was called, in delightful officialese, 'the double Secretariat' was abolished.

Officialism (ə·fi·ʃăliz'm). [f. OFFICIAL + -ISM.] The mode of action characteristic of officials; perfunctory and literal discharge of the duties of office ; official system or routine ; officials collectively or in the abstract. (Often in derogatory sense = *red tape, red tapeism*.)

1857 SMILES *Stephenson* (1859) 233 Their greatest national enterprises have not been planned by officialism. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* (1882) 170 The unwisdom of officialism is daily illustrated. 1886 J. MARTINEAU *Ch. Eng.* in *Contemp. Rev.* L. 15 There is necessarily an indefinite amount of unreality and officialism in worship, i. e. of worship simulated by mechanical imitation. 1895 *Times* 7 Jan. 4/1 What was lacking .. was a little common-sense to help officialism at headquarters to grasp the practical situation.

Officiality (ə·fiʃi,æ·liti·). [a. F. *officialité* (1285 in sense 1, in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. late L. *officiālitās*, f. *officiāl-is* OFFICIAL: see -ITY.]

1. The office or dignity of an ecclesiastical official (OFFICIAL *sb.* 2); the court of such, or the building in which it assembles. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

a 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 288 Bird, who had the Officiality of the place. 1692 WOOD *Life* 3 Oct. (O. H. S.) III. 403 Mr. Jonas Proast .. had the officiality of Berks confer'd on him by Mr. William Richards archdeacon of Berks. 1742 HUME *Ess., Miracles* (1817) II. 463 *note*, Many of the miracles of Abbé Paris were proved immediately before the officiality, or bishop's court, at Paris. 1858 NEALE *Hist. Jansenist Ch.* Introd. 49 The officiality was, for some time, kept open both by night and by day.

2. = OFFICIALISM. *rare.*

1841 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi. 347 To us it is no dilettante work, no sleek officiality. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* I. III. x. 277 'Philip is not permitted to go', said Imperial Officiality. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 4 Feb., It may be surmised that officiality will not offer any objections.

b. Something official ; an official post, notice, duty, etc.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. i, [He] held some '*obedientia*', subaltern officiality there. 1862 — *Fredk. Gt.* (1872) III. IX. iii. 92 An actual Prussian Commissary hangs out his announcements and officialities at Donauwörth. 1867 — *Remin.* (1881) II. 155 A cheerful, lively element, in spite of Reform Bills and officialities..which, before long, supervened.

Officialize (ə·fi·ʃălɔiz), *v.* [f. OFFICIAL + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To do official work. *rare.*

1850 SIR S. NORTHCOTE in *Life* (1890) I. iii. 90, I should be just as contented if I were set to grind coffee..as when I am farming or officialising.

2. *trans.* To render official, give an official character to ; to bring under official control.

1887 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Apr. 554 The most officialized of officials, smooth, monotonous, colourless. 1895 *Q. Rev.* July 273 This officialising of voluntary effort would .. give the working classes a larger influence. 1897 *Spectator* 4 Sept. 297/2 An Empire officialised and regulated to death !

Officially (ə·fi·ʃăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an official manner or capacity ; by virtue, or in consequence, of one's office ; with official authority, sanction, or formality ; by or in presence of an official.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 241 No excess is good; and therefore too great a proportion of landed property may be held officially for life. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) Pref. 58 Buonaparte is officially announced to have quitted Malmaison for Rochefort. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* vi, He winked..at two of the company, who were known officially as the 'bassoon' and the 'key-bugle'. 1868 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xviii, Some gentle-hearted functionary .. who I suppose was officially present at the Inquest. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 8 The fiery darts of the officially orthodox.

Official Principal: see OFFICIAL *sb.* 2.

†**Offi·cialry.** *Obs.* [See -RY.] An official post.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 10 A Country-Justiciary, or Custom-House-Attendancy, or Excise-Officialry.

†**Offi·cialship.** *Obs.* [f. OFFICIAL *sb.* + -SHIP.] The post of an ecclesiastical official ; a body of such officials ; = OFFICIALITY 1.

? 1461 *Liber Niger Domus Edw. IV* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 27 These lordes rewarde theire..chapeleyns..with officyalshippes, deaneries, prebendes. 1533 CRANMER *Let.* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 266 Which said Thomas Eton.. exercised the room of the officialship in Exeter. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 345 A Canonry, and an Officialship of the said Church, he kept to his dying day. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 331 The officialship has the direction of all persons and things relating to the service of religion.

Officialty (ə·fi·ʃălti). *rare.* [f. OFFICIAL *sb.* + -TY.]

†**1.** = OFFICIALITY 1. *Obs.*

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 163 An Officialty to an Archdeacon.

2. = OFFICIALITY 2, OFFICIALISM.

1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* ii. (1877) 22 When pleasant malt liquor..had..neutralised some of the effects of officialty.

Officiant (ə·fi·ʃănt). [ad. med.L. *officiānt-em*, pr. pple. of *officiāre* to OFFICIATE; cf. F. *officiant* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).] One who officiates at a religious ceremony or conducts a (formal) religious service ; an officiating priest or minister.

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 273 A prayer, pronounced by the bishop or officiant. 1881 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Life Christ* xvi. 286 The priests were essentially officiants. 1895 SIR W. HUNTER *Old Missionary* 136 The officiants at the mosque..lined the wayside and salaamed.

Officiar, obs. Sc. form of OFFICIER.

Officia·rian. *rare*—1. [f. as next + -AN.] One who makes duty the principle of ethics.

1865 J. GROTE *Moral Ideals* (1876) 126 There hence arises ..a continual contest between the moralists of duty and the moralists of feeling, the officiarians and emotionalists.

Officiary (ə·fi·ʃiări), *sb.* [In I, f. as next ; in II, ad. med.L. type **officiāria*, f. *officiārius* OFFICIER.]

I. 1. An officer or official. *rare.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. XXI. § 98. 1025 Without any trouble, vexation or impeachment .. by his heires, or by any his Officiaries, Ministers, or Subjects. 1814 COLERIDGE *Lett., to D. Stuart* 30 Oct. (1895) 635 Human jurisprudence.. knows nothing of persons, other than as properties, officiaries, subjects. 1845 J. MARTINEAU *Misc.* (1852) 144 The staff of government officiaries.

2. A body of officers ; an official body. *U. S.*

1888 *Voice* (N. Y.) 5 Apr., It would be next to impossible ..to get a city officiary in sympathy with the law. 1889 *Chr. Union* (N. Y.) 10 Jan., The virtual contract between officiary and pew-holder.

II. 3. A division of a Highland estate, in charge of a ground officer. Still (1902) in use on the Breadalbane (and possibly on some other large) estates, where, however, several officiaries are now in charge of one ground officer.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 39 The great estates are divided into officiaries, each consisting of an ancient barony, or a tract of land sufficient to entitle the possessor to the privileges of a baron of the realm, provided he held his land of the crown. In each of these districts resides a ground-officer, from which circumstance they have derived their modern appellation. *Ibid.* 418. 1902 A. SEATH (Breadalbane Estate Office) in *Let.* Apr. 17 There are 13 officiaries on the Perthshire Estate under the care of only 2 Ground Officers.

Officiary (ə·fi·ʃiări), *a.* [ad. med.L. *officiāri-us*, f. *officium* OFFICE: see -ARY 1.]

1. Of a title, etc. : Attached to or derived from an office held. Of a dignitary : Having a title or rank derived from office.

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* xi. 193 The title being officiary, not hereditary. 1670 HEYLIN *Hist. Presbyt.* 3 The City and Signiory of Geneva .. was governed by Officiary and Titular Earls. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* III. iii. 274 The Earl Marshal of England, is not only Honorary, as all the rest, but also officiary. 1801 R. PATON *Asiat. Mon.* 145 The zemindar's appointment was officiary.

2. Belonging to, or holding, office ; official. *rare.*

1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1769) I. 296 The Romish mass and rites .. successors of the pagan gods in officiary dignity. 1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 62, I hold thee light, officiary angel.

Officiate (ə·fi·ʃiĕt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *officiāre* to perform divine service, f. *officium* OFFICE.] To discharge an office.

1. *intr.* To discharge the office of a priest or minister ; to perform divine service, or any rite or ceremony, in an official capacity.

1641 HEYLIN *Hist. Episc.* II. (1657) 446 There were many Parish Churches..as doth appeare by Epiphanius, who.. tells us also who officiated in the same, as Presbyters. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 34 The Druids officiated only in Groves of Oak. 1714-26 GIDEON GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1900) 43 An earnest invitation..to oversee his only son and officiate in his family. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 211 *note*, Bonaparte had some difficulty in persuading Pope Pius VI to officiate at his coronation. 1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* i, The Earl kept a good old Protestant Chaplain to officiate.

†**b.** *trans.* To perform, celebrate (a religious service or rite) ; to execute, exercise (a spiritual charge or function). *Obs.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 127 Deacons had the charge to..helpe the Priest in diuine Seruice (a place officiated now by our Parish Clerkes). 1648 E. BOUGHEN *Gcree's Case Consc.* 108 Which house..did duely officiate the Cure, by one of their own fraternity. 1717 *Entertainer* No. 8, 52 A Priest officiating the Common-Prayer. 1718 CIBBER *Nonjuror* V. 106 He..has..been seen..to officiate Publick Mass in the Church of Nostre Dame at Antwerp.

c. To serve (a church). *rare.*

1894 *Critic* (U. S.) 7 July 8/1 'The Church of the Holy Sepulchre', he continues, 'is officiated by the Latins'.

2. *intr.* To perform the duties attaching to an office or place, or any particular duty or service.

1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 91 To put him in Master of ye Rolls, who doth Solemnly promise to officiate therein with care and Diligence. 1686 J. S. *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 156 Under him are ten Officers, that officiate in Buying up Corn. 1746-7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 43 § 40 The clerks or other officers officiating in the circuit courts. 1841 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. viii. 115 Lord Sidmouth retains his unmarried daughter, who officiated as his private secretary when he was Prime Minister.

†**b.** Of a bodily organ, etc. : To perform its function, to act, operate. *Obs.*

1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* X. iii. 288 Nature will grow dull by too much use of Clysters, and at length will never officiate that way. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 53 To the End that when one Lobe of the Lungs is hurt by a Wound, the other..may officiate.

†**3.** *trans.* To perform the duties of (an office or place) ; to execute, fulfil, do (a duty or charge, business). *Obs.*

1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 58 Her place is in many things officiated by her Niece the Lady Katherine Livia. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xviii. ▶ 2 A Man (nay, a Boy) might officiate all this Work. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 93 Officiating only the place of my brother Lucius. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 249 This lovely Animal was officiating the Charge it had of its own accord taken.

†**4. a.** *trans.* To minister, supply. **b.** *intr.* To minister, be subservient. *Obs. rare.*

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 217, I see not how the either precept or use thereof,..can at all officiat to the errour of Transubstantiation. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 22 The Firmament..And all her numberd Starrs, that seem to rowle..meerly to officiate light Round this opacous Earth.

Hence **Offi·ciating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 245 The Baptizers of Infants you scornfully call 'Officiating Priests'. 1657–61 HEYLIN *Hist. Ref.* II. i. § 11. 55 Of a set and appointed place, for the officiating of God's publick Service. 1868 DICKENS *Lett.* 29 Jan. (1880) II. 348 The officiating minister..was brought in between two big stewards.

Officiate, *sb. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. type **officiātus*, f. ppl. stem of *officiāre*: see prec. and -ATE¹.] A body of officials or officers.

1865 *Even. Standard* 10 Mar., There were present..about fifty members of the Senate, including most important acting members of the University officiate.

Officia·tion. [f. OFFICIATE *v.*: see -ATION.] The action of the verb OFFICIATE; performance of a religious, ceremonial, or public duty.

1798 N. DRAKE *Lit. Hours* (1820) III. lvii. 252 He introduced the erection of temples, the officiation of Priests and Priestesses. 1873 B. GREGORY *Holy Catholic Ch.* xv. 163 The unity of the Church lies deeper than any organization, ordinance, or officiation whatsoever. 1890 E. T. EVANS *Hist. Hendon* 195 The magistrate, during whose officiation the entries are very carefully made.

†**Offi·ciative,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as OFFICIATE *v.* + -IVE.] Of or pertaining to officiation.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 311 It is only meant of those peculiar gifts, or powers of the Holy Spirit, which are properly ministeriall and officiative; as from Christ and in his name.

Officiator (ǫfi·ʃiēɪtəɹ. [a. med.L. *officiātor*, agent-n. f. *officiāre* to OFFICIATE.] One who officiates; *esp.* an officiating priest or minister.

1830 MOORE *Diary* 24 Oct. in *Mem.* (1854) VI. 155 After breakfast proceeded to the little church .. Fisher, the officiator. 1857 *Old Commodore* II. 297 The officiator.. made a bow equally low. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 4 The office of the Choir representing the people, was to respond to the officiator or officiators.

Officier, obs. form of OFFICER.

‖ **Officina** (ǫfisəi·nă). [L., = workshop, laboratory; contr. of *opificīna*, f. *opifex* workman; cf. F. *officine* pharmaceutical laboratory or shop; *fig.* manufactory (of calumnies, plots, etc.).] Workshop; place of production.

1835 J. W. CROKER *Ess. Fr. Rev.* vi. (1857) 332 The Legislative..showed..it was..the real *officina* of business, the chief mart of popularity, and the widest arena for political struggle.

Officinal (ǫfi·sinăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *officīnāl-is*, f. *officīna*: see prec.

Officina, in ancient L. 'a workshop, manufactory, or laboratory', was applied in med.L. also to a store-room of a monastery in which provisions, medicines, or necessaries of any kind were kept for use; in later use it seems to have been extended, like 'shop', from a work-shop to a sale-shop. In monastic L. *officīnālis domus, officīnāle*, occurs also in the same sense as *officina*. As used of herbs and drugs, it is not quite clear whether *officīnālis* meant 'of the sort used in the pharmaceutical laboratory', or 'of the sort kept in the shops of herbalists and druggists', the resultant sense, 'used or recognized in pharmacy or medicine', being the same in either case.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of a herb, plant, drug, etc.: Used in medicine or the arts. Of a medical preparation: Kept in readiness in apothecaries' shops; made according to the recipe prescribed in the pharmacopœia. Of a scientific name: Adopted by the pharmacopœia.

As applied to plants, it answers to the Linnæan specific name *officīnālis, -āle*, given to that species of a genus which has been used in medicine, and known 'in the shops' by the generic name; e. g. *Anchusa, Borago, Pulmonaria officinalis, Lithospermum, Symphytum officinale*, = *Anchusa* of the shops or herbalists, Common Alkanet, etc.

In the transferred sense, 'recognized by the pharmacopœia', *officinal* has been recently superseded by OFFICIAL (5 b).

c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farmer's Dispens.* xv. (1734) 278 Those officinal Oils and Ointments that are most used in the Farriers practise. 1754 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 844 This I have long ordered to be kept here as an officinal medicine. 1769 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 607/1 Was presented to the Society of Arts, a large root of the true officinal rhubarb. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xii. (1794) 124 It [*Veronica officinalis*] has the trivial name of officinal, because an infusion of it is sometimes used medicinally. 1834 W. MACGILLIVRAY *Lives Zoologists* 308 He gives the Swedish officinal name. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 128 The order is comparatively rich in officinal herbs. 1866 AITKEN *Pract. Med.* II. 66 It is not altogether immaterial which of the numerous officinal preparations of iron are to be prescribed. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 67 Boracic acid is not officinal.

2. Of or pertaining to a shop; 'shoppy'. *rare.*

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 123 ₱ 5, I had always in my officinal state been kept in awe by lace and embroidery. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 121 'The Times'..its tone is prone to be official, and even officinal.

B. *sb.* An officinal drug or medicine.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 926 Since his time many Officinals have been fully illustrated in Print. 1790 BLANE *ibid.* LXXX. 292 The officinals which have kept their ground..under the names of Mithridate and Venice Treacle.

Offi·cinally, *adv.* [f. OFFICINAL *a.* + -LY².] In officinal use; according to the pharmacopœia.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 630 The three species of cinchona used officinally. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 147 The digitalin of the U. S. Pharmacopœia is officinally described as 'a white or yellowish-white powder, without odor, and having a very bitter taste'.

†**O·fficine.** *Obs.* [a. F. *officine* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *officīna*; see above.] A workshop, a laboratory; an office in a monastery.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 14 Who shulde nat be astonyid ther to see..thonorable byldynge of pite..where sumtyme was a comyn officyne of dampnyd peple. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 12 As testifieth Johan Textor in his officines. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. ii. (1845) III. 301 Of the prime officers and officines of Abbeys. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 166 Which should be inspissated by a longer coction in our Officine.

†**Officio·sity.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *officiōsitās*, f. *officiōsus*: see -TY.] The quality of being officious; attentiveness, dutifulness.

1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bæda's Hist. Ch. Eng.* v. iv. 157 She.. ceasyd not to vse such courteous officiosytye, all the dynner time.

Officious (ǫfi·ʃəs), *a.* [ad. L. *officiōs-us* obliging, dutiful, f. *officium* OFFICE: cf. F. *officieux.*]

†**1.** Doing or ready to do kind offices; eager to serve or please; attentive, obliging, kind. *Obs.*

1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bæda's Hist. Ch. Eng.* v. iv. 157 She ..came to the table, shewed her selfe very officious in caruinge..to the bysshope and all the hole table. 1570 *Marr. Wit & Sc.* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 339 Shew thyself officious and servicable still. 1679 *Season. Adv. Protest.* 6 The Peoples aversion they took away by degrees by their officious kind behaviour. 1782 JOHNSON *Death of Levet* ii, Officious, innocent, sincere, Of every friendless name the friend. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 251 They were tolerably well-bred; very officious, humane, and hospitable. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Burial Dead* v, Feeling more hitterly alone For friends that press officious round.

†**b.** *Officious lie* (L. *mendacium officiosum*, F. *mensonge officieux*): a lie told as an act of kindness to further another's interests. So *officious falsity. Obs.*

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 321 An officious lye, that is, when I futen or tell an vntruth for duties sake to the end that hy my lye, I may keepe my neighbour harmlesse. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 416 An officious lie, when one telleth a lie to do another good. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 39 Make this merry and officious lie for my sake. 1676 G. TOWERSON *Decal.* 520 Concerning officious falsities. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 16. 283 Ignorantly zealous Christians, who were for Officious Lyes and Pious Frauds. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII. 42 Concerning *officious* lies, those that are spoken with a design to do good, there have been numerous controversies.

†**2.** Dutiful; active or zealous in doing one's duty. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. ii. 202 Come, come, he euery one officious, To make this Banket. 1598 BACON *Sacr. Medit., Hypocrites* Ess. (Arb.) 117 As to these others who are so officious towards God. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* I. iv. 13 To stand like officious and dutifull servants. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 311 In vain for him the officious wife prepares The fire fair-blazing and the vestment warm. *a* 1770 AKENSIDE *Odes* I. vi. *To Cheerfulness*, The officious daughters pleas'd attend.

b. Of a thing: Performing its office or function, serving its purpose, efficacious. *rare.*

1618 BP. HALL *Contempt., N. T.* I. i, If twise in the day we doe not present God with our solemn invocations, we make the Gospell lesse officious, than the Law. 1884 LD. SELBORNE in *Law Times Rep.* L. 314/1 That interpretation which makes [the words] more officious with respect to the ..purpose of the instrument is to be preferred.

3. Unduly forward in proffering services or taking business upon oneself; doing, or prone to do, more than is asked or required; interfering with what is not one's concern; pragmatical, meddlesome.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlv. (1612) 213 Wolsey, that slye, officious, and too Lordly Cardnall. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i. (1684) 13 He .. knows not whom, without Some officious Sot has betray'd me. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 163/2 He would not be so officious as to interpose. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. vi, One of those officious, noisy little men who are always ready to give you unasked information. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* XXV, He glanced suspiciously at the officious stranger.

†**4.** Pertaining to an office or business, official; hence, formal. *Obs.*

1610 J. DOVE *An Advert.* 16 He sheweth, that, as there is one adoration which is religious, belonging to God, so there is an other, onely officious, belonging to all ecclesiasticall rites and ceremonies. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 44 He put off officious talk of government or politicks with jests. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 264 To waste his precious moments in answering letters purely officious. 1852 J. H. NEWMAN *Scope Univ. Educ.* 221 The Sermons .. of Protestant Divines in the seventeenth century, how often are they mere repertories of miscellaneous and officious learning.

5. *Diplomacy.* As opposed to *official*: Having an extraneous relation to official matters or duties; having the character of a friendly communication, or informal action, on the part of a government or its official representatives. (= F. *officieux* (Littré), It. *uffizioso.*)

1852 LD. PALMERSTON in *Mem. Ld. Malmesbury* (1885) 238 When the *diplomates* call, do not be too reserved, but preface your observations by stating that what you say is *officious. Ibid.* 226 *note*, Old diplomatists must know the difference between an *officious* and an *official* conversation. The first is the free interchange of opinions between the two Ministers, and compromises neither; the latter would do so, and bind their Governments. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* No. 447. 165/1 Feelers put out in the officious press. 1887 *Ibid.* 9 Nov. 2/1 Every individual who receives [official] protection from a foreign Government becomes in his turn a centre of protection to his friends and dependants, and spreads this diluted form which is known as 'officious' protection at a rate of arithmetical progression. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 2/1 We want the great European Powers to consent to be our guarantees with the Sultan. They would act in an officious, if not in an official capacity.

Officiously (ǫfi·ʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an officious manner.

1. With eagerness to serve; attentively; obligingly, courteously.

1603 B. JONSON *Entertainm. at Althorpe* 220 A morrise of the clowns there-about, who most officiously presented themselves. 1708 J. HUDSON *Let.* in Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 124 He made me dine wth him, and officiously conducted me to yr Ferry. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* vi, Little Dick officiously reached him a chair. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxviii, Her two fugitive handmaidens .. endeavoured to suppress a smuggled laugh..by acting very officiously in Mr. Touchwood's service.

†**2.** Dutifully, dnteously. *Obs.*

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 155 They ought.. holding sacred places, to labour earnestly and officiously, to suppresse those horrible enils. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. xlv. 535 Let us demean our selves modestly, consistently, and officiously toward him. 1700 DRYDEN *Cey.r & Alc.* 106 As danger taught Each in his way officiously they wrought.

3. In an unduly forward or obtrusive manner; with importunate forwardness; †without being asked or required; gratuitously.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 31 Officiously intruding them selues for bribes. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. § 16 Would you officiously set an enemy right that was making a wrong attack? *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 160 He would not be exposed to them, although he had not officiously hurt any of them. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. ix. 288 The French East India Company, the affairs of which the ministers of the French King had so officiously controled. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* x. (1879) 221 The Arabs officiously picked up specimens of poor turquoise and small pieces of iron-ore.

4. As opposed to *officially*: Informally on the part of authority or its agents.

1863 F. W. GIBBS *Recognition* 10 When Mr. Deane.. applied to the French Government for two hundred guns, he was refused officially, but officiously referred to Beaumarchais. 1888 *Times* 12 Apr. 9/4 They [the Municipalities] fix the price 'officiously'—that is, at a quotation which may serve to guide the public without acting as a legal restraint on the baker.

Officiousness (ǫfi·ʃəsnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being officious; officious conduct.

†**1.** Readiness in doing good offices, performing one's duty, or discharging any function; eagerness to serve or please; dutifulness; diligence. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Officiosità*, officiousnes, seruiceablenes. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxi. (1612) 268 His Vertues and officiousnes to her-wards so had wrought, That vnto little lesse than Loue she, by Degrees, was brought. 1676 G. TOWERSON *Decalogue* 520 The bare officiousness of a lye. 1783 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 20 Nov., The interchange of that social officiousness by which we are habitually endeared to one another. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 232 We had missed the pleasant hustling officiousness ..which our good neighbour loved so well.

2. Overforwardness in proffering services or taking anything upon one as a duty; well-intentioned meddlesomeness.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 734 Of other their rootes and fruites I am loath to write, least I wearie the Reader with tedious officiousnesse. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 139 The sneaking Officiousness of the Banyans, who pressed on my Heels, and .. waited like Lacquies. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xix. II. 152 Constantius had a right to disclaim the officiousness of his ministers, who had acted without any specific orders from the throne. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 179 Of all faults officiousness and indiscretion were the most offensive to him; and Burnet was allowed..to be the most officious and indiscreet of mankind.

†**Offi·ciperd, -pard.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [cf. L. *officiperda, officiperdus* one who makes an ill use of favours; in late L., one who throws away his labour.] The throwing away of one's labour.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 157, I thought it meete..to will and commaund my said seruant..vnder paine of officipard to do nothing without my Prouinciall Garnets counsell.

†**O·fficy,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *officier* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. med.L. *officiāre* to OFFICIATE.] *intr.* To perform divine service: = OFFICIATE *v.* 1.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. vi. 174 It is not to be trowid that dekenes officieden where that preestes were not officiyng. *Ibid.* 522 What for dyuersite of outward habit..and of diet and of waking and of officiyng.

†**Of-fi·ll,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 3 of-fullen. [app. f. OF-² + FILL *v.*: cf. AFILL.] *trans.* To fill completely.

c 1205 LAY. 20438 Þa wes Ænglene lond: mid ærmþe of-fulled [*c* 1275 i-fulled].

Offing (ǫ·fiŋ). *Naut.* Also 7 offen, 7–9 offin. [f. OFF *adv.* + -ING¹.]

1. The part of the visible sea distant from the shore or beyond the anchoring ground.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 44 The Offing..is the open Sea from the shore, or the middest of any great streame is called the Offing. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 328 Vonder's ships in the Offin of the Sea. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 75/2 At Two this day..the Generals discovered Trump ..in the Offen. 1796 *Log of 'Captain'* 26 June in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. p. lxxxix, Found at anchor His Majesty's Ship the Inconstant, the Gorgon and Sincere, with a Convoy in the Offing. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* § 127 In the offings of the Balize, sometimes as far out as a hundred miles or more from the land, puddles or patches of Mississippi water may be observed on the surface of the sea.

2. Position at a distance off the shore. Esp. in phrases, as *to gain, get, keep, make, take an offing.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 31/1 An Offen or Offing is to be out in the open Sea from the shore-ward. 1703 Dampier *Voy.* III. 119 By Nine a Clock at Night we had got a pretty good Offin. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. viii. 83 By noon we had gained an offing of near twenty leagues. 1861 Smiles *Engineers* II. vii. viii. 218 A sailing vessel..could lie out upon either tack, and make an offing. 1883 Clark Russell *Sea Queen* II. ii. 21 My father had..kept so wide an offing that the English shores were but little more than a cloud upon the distant water.

Offir(e, obs. forms of Offer.

Offis(s, -ise, Offiser(e, obs. ff. Office, Officer.

Offish (ɒ́fiʃ), *a. colloq.* [f. Off *adv.* + -ish[1]: cf. *uppish.*] Inclined to keep aloof; distant in manner. Cf. Stand-offish. Hence **O·ffishness.**

1842 *Betsy Bobbet* 289 (Farmer), I am naturally pretty offish and retirin' in my ways with strange men folks. 1860 Bartlett *D.ct. Americanisms, Offish*, distant or unapproachable in manners. 1874 T. Hardy *Far fr. Madding Crowd* iii, She is..quite offish and careless, I know. 1882 *Standard* 29 Sept. 5/2 With..all our 'offishness',..we and our cousins in the Far South get along amazingly well. 1899 F. Greenwood in *Blackw. Mag.* June 1039/2 The robust self-dependence, selfishness, offishness of wild life.

Offitorie, obs. corrupt form of Offertory.

†**Offi·vorous,** *a. nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. Offal + -vorous.] Offal-eating.

1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* iv. xi. (1727) 197 *note*, In a Dog, and other offivorous Quadrupeds, 'tis very large.

Offlet (ɒ́flĕt). [f. Off- 3 + Let *v.*[1]: cf. *inlet, outlet.*] A channel or pipe for letting water off.

1838 F. W. Simms *Pub. Wks. Gt. Brit.* iii. 9 Offlets..constructed to carry away the water. 1875 Alex. Smith *New Hist. Aberdeen* II. 936 The mouth or offlet of the loch. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict., Offlet*, a pipe laid at the level of the bottom of a canal, etc., to let off the water.

Offlete, variant of Oflete *Obs.*, wafer.

Off-load (ɒ́flōud), *v. S. Africa.* [f. Off- 1 + Load *v.*, after Du. *afladen.*] *trans.* To unload.

1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 5 No, no, mynheer, you must not off-load. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* 222 The wagon stuck fast and we had to off-load. 1889 F. Oates *Matabele-Land* 131 At last we off-loaded a large part of our cargo. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Feb. 5/1 The rules are that dynamite must be off-loaded within twenty-four hours after arrival [at Johannesburg].

†**Of-fly·ght,** for *aflight* frightened, pa. pple. of Afley *v. Obs.* [See Of- 3.]

c 1315 Shoreham (E. E. T. S.) 153/696 Lord, þo we herde þe, We were of flyȝte.

O·ff-ly·ing, *a.* [f. Off- 2 + *lying*, pr. pple. of Lie *v.*[1]] Lying off, at a distance or out of the way; remote; lying off from the central or main part.

1864 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Aug. 1/1 The off-lying colonies of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland. 1886 Child *Ballads* IV. xcviii. 373/2 An off-lying apartment in which she sleeps with her maids.

†**Of-fou·ght,** *pa. pple. Obs.* Also 4 **of-fouȝten.** [f. Of-[1] + *fought*, pa. pple. of Fight *v.*] Exhausted with fighting.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 799 (MS. A) Þat Beues was so weri of fouȝte, Þat of his lif he ne rouȝte. *Ibid.* 1187 Icham weri of-fouȝte sore. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 552 Þei were weri of-fouȝten.

Offprint, off-print (ɒ́fˌprint), *sb.* [f. Off- 3 + Print, in imitation of Ger. *Separatabdruck*, Du. *afdruk.*] A separately printed copy of an article, etc., which originally appeared as a part of a larger publication.

1885 Skeat in *Academy* 22 Aug. 121 Various terms, such as 'deprint', 'exprint', etc., have been proposed to denote a separately-printed copy of a pamphlet...By comparison with 'offshoot' I think we might use 'offprint' with some hope of expressing what is meant. 1888 F. H. Woods in *Academy* 21 Apr. 276 Having now obtained, through Canon Taylor's courtesy, an off-print of his paper. 1893 E. W. B. Nicholson *Ibid.* 11 Nov. 415, I have .. examined five photographs of it, two of them attached by Lord Southesk to an off-print of his paper.

O·ffpri·nt, *v. rare.* [f. Off- 1 + Print *v.*, after prec.] *trans.* To print off or reprint (as an excerpt).

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Off-put (ɒ́fput). Chiefly *north.* [f. Off- 3 + Put *v.*] An act of putting off (in any sense: see Put *v.*).

1730 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 458 The delays and off-puts in the matter of Mr. Glass are what I do not understand. 1835 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 36 He replied he was just setting off to town..I supposed this..a mere off-put.

So **O·ff-pu·tter,** one who puts off; *spec.* (on the Tyne), 'the loader of coals into a vessel at a staith or spout' (Heslop *Northumberland Wds.*); **O·ff-pu·tting** *vbl. sb.*, the action of putting off; *ppl. a.* that puts off.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 409 Þanne he [Sergius] hym self occupiede þe popericke. And in wreche of his of puttynge he made hem take up Formosus þe pope out of his grave, and smyte of his heed, and þrewe þe body into Tyber. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 19 Quhene the earle knew thair promisse of na effect bot ane offputting of tyme. 1788 *Act* in Brand *Newcastle* (1789) I. 660 Acting as an off-putter or off-putters at any coal staith upon the said river. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Nov. 6/2 Sir John used to answer his affectionate suitors with an 'off-putting' type-written letter.

†**Offrand, offerand.** *Obs.* Forms: 2 ofrende, 3–5 offrend(e, 4 ofrande, 4–5 offrond(e, 4–6 offrand(e, offerand(e, 5 offerond, offorand. [Early ME., a. OF. *ofrende* (11th c. in Littré), ad. med. L. *offerenda* 'offering, oblation', lit. '(thing or things) to be offered', gerundive of *offerre* to Offer. Used in ME. in same sense as Offering, and still (?under Fr. influence) by Gower and Caxton, but otherwise peculiar to north. dial. after 1350, and after 1500 only Sc. The northern texts of Cursor Mundi, Hampole, Maundeville, etc., have regularly *offrand*, where the southern texts have *offring, offering*. In later times often spelt *offerand*, and prob. associated with *offerand*, northern form of *offering*, pr. pple. of *offer* vb.] = Offering *vbl. sb.* 1, 2.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 85 Al swa ðe gode hlauerd ðe sent his menn ofrende for his aȝene wurscipe. *c* 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 26 Al swo hi hedden aparailed here offrendes swo kam si sterre þet yede to-for hem. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1063 (Cott.) For his offrand [*Fairf.* offerande, *Trin.* offrynge] was rightwys. *Ibid.* 1940 (Cott.) Our lauerd drightin..Him liked wel in his offrand [*F.* offerande, *Tr.* offrynge]. *Ibid.* 5974 (Cott.) 'Gas' he said 'her in mi land And to your lauerd yee mak offrand' [*F.* offerande, *Tr.* offronde]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 41 Þe rentes þo offrendes Þe tendes and Þe ofre riȝtes of holy cherche. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 307 With great offrende and sacrifise. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vi. 18 Ane of þe three kynges þat made offerand [*Cott. MS.* offrynge] til oure Lord. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* x. 162 Bot wher-of sall oure offerand be? *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 98 Whan the preest had understande Iason that he promysed so good an offrande. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. xiv. 147 Pallas..Of the ane offerand to the Goddis makis. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 8 He estimeit the grite offrandis that vas offrit be riche opulent men. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 39 That..thair offerand may be augmented.

Offre, Offring, obs. ff. Offer, Offering.

†**O·ff-re·ckon,** *v. Obs.* [f. Off- 1 + Reckon *v.*] *trans.* To reckon off, deduct from the reckoning.

1721 A. Hill in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 370 Whatever he might make by..Balls, Concerts, or the like, ought to be off-reckoned.

O·ff-re·ckoning. Usu. in *pl.* [f. Off- 3 + Reckoning *vbl. sb.* Cf. Du. *afrekening*, Ger. *abrechnung* deduction, settlement of accounts.] A deduction; formerly, in the British army, the name of a special account between the government and the commanding officers of regiments in reference to the clothing, etc., of the men.

1687 *Royal Order* 27 Nov. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2299/1 Each Soldier to which the Off-Reckonings or Residue of their Pay hath not formerly been liable. *Ibid.*, The said Off-Reckonings to be employed by the Colonel of each respective Regiment, for the Cloathing and Poundage. 1713 *Off Notice* ibid. No. 5126/10 South-Sea Stock is issued to answer the Off-reckonings of the six Marine Regiments. 1752 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) III. cclxxxviii. 320 What we call the off-reckonings, that is deductions from the men's pay. 1816 James *Mil. Dict., Off-Reckonings*, a specific account, so called, which exists between Government and the Colonels of British Regiments, for the Clothing of the men. This Account is divided into two parts, viz. gross off-reckonings and net off-reckonings. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 47 The Commander-in-Chief [receives] 10,000*l.*, and very often the off-reckonings of a regiment of which he may be the colonel. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Off-reckoning*, a proportion of the full pay of troops retained from them, in special cases, until the period of final settlement, to cover various expected charges (for ship-rations and the like).

†**O·ffredge.** *Obs.* [app. for **offrage*, f. Offer *v.* + -age.] The act of offering, or that which is offered; offering, sacrifice.

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. 72 He estemeth..not the value and bygnes of thi offredge. *Ibid.* 108 Therfore he mencyonethe only ye partaking and not theyr offredge also.

Offretory, offrytorye, obs. ff. Offertory.

†**Offri·ght,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *pa.t.* 3 offurhte(*ii*), offrihte; *pa. pple.* 2 offirht, 3 offuriht, offruht(*ii*), offruiht, offruyht, offriȝt, o-friȝt, ofright. [f. Or- 2 + OE. *fyrhtan* to Fright, to be afraid. Orig. and chiefly in pa. pple., which may have been altered from OE. *afyrht* Affright *ppl. a.*, into which it again finally passed, through *ofright.* See Of- *pref.* 2]

1. *trans.* To frighten, terrify. *pa. pple.* Frightened, afraid.

c 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. viii. 26 To whi sænde ȝe offirhte [*Ags. Gosp.* forhte] ȝe litles ȝeleafan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 Hie waren swiðe offurihte and ofdredde. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3652 Fele it brende and made o-friȝt. *c* 1275 *O. E. Misc.* 54 Hi weren aferd and offruyht. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* 158 Þe mayden Berenger scho was alle ofright.

2. *intr.* To be afraid.

c 1205 Lay. 32113 Strongliche he wes anæred; laðliche of-furhte. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 30267 And þe king of-frihte and a-wok of sleape.

O·ffsaddle, off-saddle, *v. S. Africa.* [f. Off- 1 + Saddle *v.*, after Du. *afzadelen.*] *trans.* To take the saddle off (a horse) for a rest, feeding, etc.; to unsaddle; also *absol.*; *transf.* to make a break in a journey.

1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* 389, I offsaddled Kebon, kneehaltered him and then lay under the shade of a tree. 1879 A. Forbes in *Daily News* 21 Aug., I mean to trek for home, perhaps I shall outspan for a few days at Capetown; perhaps I shan't off-saddle at all. 1887 Rider Haggard *Jess* 323 John was sharply ordered to dismount and offsaddle his horse. 1893 Selous *Trav. S. E. Africa* 21 Here..I had determined to off-saddle for the first time.

Offscape (ɒ́fskēip), **offskip** (ɒ́fskip). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. Off- 3 + *-scape*, taken, in the sense of 'view, scene', from *landscape*: cf. *sea-scape.*] A distant view or prospect; the distant part of a view or prospect, the distance, background.

1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 133. 4/2 A Perspective View of Portsmouth..with an Off-scape of the Sea. 1752 Avison *Mus. Express.* 26 In Painting there are three various Degrees of Distances established, viz. the Fore-Ground, the intermediate Part, and the Off-skip. 1774 T. West *Antiq. Furness* (1822) 19 On a fine day the offscape at Hawcoat is circular and takes in the whole extent of the isle of Man, the isle of Anglesey, the Mountains of..North Wales, &c. 1820-2 Pyne *Wine & Walnuts* (1824) I. iv. 33 Her study .. commanding an off-skip, bird's eye view all along St. George's Fields. 1838 James *Robber* i, The first slopes of the offscape appeared.

O·ffscour, *v. rare.* [f. Off- 1 + Scour *v.*] *trans.* To scour off; in quot. to scour or cleanse from defilement. So **O·ffscou·rer,** one who scours off.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. vi. 322 They of scoure and clense al inwarde partes. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. xi, England .. becoming thus the offscourer of the earth, and taking the hyena instead of the lion upon her shield.

Offscouring (ɒ́fskau·ərin). [Off- 3.]

1. The action of scouring off. *rare.*

1896 Mrs. Caffyn *Quaker Grandmother* 21 My microscopical coating of dross needs no sweat of brow for its off-scouring.

2. That which is scoured off; filth or defilement cleaned off and cast aside; refuse, rubbish. a. *lit.* (Almost always in *pl.*; cf. *sweepings.*)

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 196 Light may otherwise arise than from suns (as may be seen by..stale Sprats,..the off-scourings of an Oyster-shell). 1859 Jephson *Brittany* ii. 16 Having carefully picked my way through the off-scourings of the lofty houses on either side of me. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 344 [Fires] consumed the offscourings of a great city.

b. *fig.* of persons. (In *collective sing.* (after 1 Cor. iv. 13) or *pl.*)

1526 Tindale 1 *Cor.* iv. 13 The of scowrynge of all thinges. 1575-85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 188 They are accounted as the offscourings, refuse, and baggage of the world. *a* 1631 Donne *Lament. Jeremy* III. xvii, Thou hast made us fall As refuse, and off-scouring to them all. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 413 White people, who are generally the dregs and off-scourings of our colonies. 1834 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Seine* 10 The army..included..the very offscourings of society.

Offscum (ɒ́fskʌm). Also 6 offscorne, offscombe, 7 off-scumme, of-scum(me. [f. Off- 3 + Scum.] That which is skimmed off; scum, dross, refuse; *fig.* that which is rejected as vile or worthless (usually of persons, in *collective sing.* or *pl.*; formerly also of one person).

1579 Lodge *Def. Plays* 3 A little pamphelet..I fynd it the offscome [*mispr.* oftscome] of imperfections. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 40 b, The ofscombe of that unsavory schoolkitchen. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Lawe* 328 These off-scums all at once Too idlely pampred, plot Rebellions. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 161 The roguy off-scum in the streets of Westminster talk'd so loud. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* iii. 28 The Off-scum of civilized Nations. 1863 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* 11 The offscum and the offscouring of the very dregs of your society.

attrib. 1626 tr. *Bocalini's New-found Politicke* III. xiii. 207 A most vile Game deuised by the off-scum raskals of men.

Offset (ɒ́fset), *sb.* [f. Off- 3 + Set. Cf. Set-off.]

1. The act of setting off (on a journey or course of action); outset, start.

a 1555 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 311 When you thus get out of your way at the first off-set. 1803 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 235 He addressed a letter to me, announcing their off-set. 1899 *Eclectic Mag.* Feb. 201 At the offset I was out of it.

2. A short lateral offshoot from the stem or root of a plant (esp. from a bulb), serving for propagation.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort., July* (1729) 211 Take up your Gladiolus now yearly..or else their Off-sets will poison the ground. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* ix. § 6 This root of bitterness..sent forth some offsets to preserve its kind. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* vi. (1813) 81 The young offsets from strawberries slipped in autumn..will do for plants. 1856 E. S. Delamer *Flower Garden* (1861) 21 The capability of propagation by offsets is another point of interest belonging to bulbs. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 1. 33 Houseleeks .. and such-like fibrous-rooted succulent plants multiply freely by offsets.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Something that springs or is derived from another; a lateral branch, an offshoot.

1756 Amory *Bunele* (1770) II. 22 *note*, He has omitted.. many antiquities that are to be found in off-sets by the way. 1806 C. Anderson *Let.* in *Life* iv. (1854) 65 Mr. Macfarlane's Church (an offset from the Tabernacle). 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* viii. (1856) 56 The glaciers which abut upon this sound are probably offsets from an interior mer de glace. 1863 M. J. Berkeley *Brit. Mosses* iii. 19 The female organs..are disposed in little special offsets from the stem. 1870 Rock *Text. Fabr.* Introd. 137 As an offset from symbolism, heraldry sprang up.

b. *spec.* A person, or tribe, springing collaterally from a specified family or race; a 'scion'.

1711 W. King tr. *Naudé's Ref. Politics* iii. 88 The kingdom at last..came to Pepin an off-set of the family of Clodion. 1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 42 Others assert that they are mere degencrate offsets from the Scythian and Tartar branch of the Caucasian stock. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II. 126 They speak the Shoshonie language, and probably are offsets from that tribe.

c. A minor branch of a mountain range; a spur.
1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 139/2 A hill, called Mount St. Elias.. with its offsets, occupies the southern part of the island [Ægina]. 1879 L. G. Seguin *Blk. Forest* vi. 85 Hills, which are an offset of the Black Forest range.

4. Something that 'sets off', embellishes, or throws something else into prominence; a set-off.
1675 G. R. tr. *Le Grand's Man without Passion* 53 The excellency of Vertue needs no off-sets. 1721 Ramsay *Content* 371 Three waiting-maids .. One mov'd beneath a load of silks and lace, Another bore the off-sets of the face. *a* 1864 Ferrier *Grk. Philos.* (1866) I. xii. 338 A foil or offset or complement.

5. Something 'set off' against something else so as to counterbalance it, as an item on one side of an account equivalent to one on the other side; anything that counterbalances, compensates, or makes up for something else; a set-off.
1792 N. Chipman *Rep.* (1871) 83 Defendant may plead an offset of any sum due to him by the plaintiff. 1832 G. Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 305 As an offset to this, its luxury of flagging is very gratifying to British soles. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 219 The Spanish and English [tragedies] agree in the Teutonic peculiarity of admitting the humorous offset of the clown.

6. *Surveying.* A short distance measured perpendicularly from a main line of measurement, as from the straight line joining the two ends of an irregular boundary, to a point (*e.g.* an angle) in the boundary, in order to calculate the area of the irregularly bounded part.
1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Surveying,* Before you begin to measure the Line, take the Off-set to the Hedge, viz. the Distance ⊙ *c.* 1807 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 62 Observe when you are directly opposite any bends or corners of the boundary..and from these measure the perpendicular offsets..with the offset-staff, if they are not very large, otherwise with the chain itself. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 94/2 Before he proceeds to the determination of the distances or dimensions, technically called 'offsets'.

7. *Arch.* A horizontal or sloping break or ledge on the face of a wall, pier, etc., formed where the portion above is reduced in thickness.
1721 Perry *Daggenh. Breach* 105 The Work being carry'd up with good Earth by proper Off-sets. 1772 Hutton *Bridges* 97 Made with a broad bottom on the foundation, and gradually diminished in thickness by offsets. 1861 Smiles *Engineers* II. vii. vi. 183 Longitudinal bearers, firmly fixed to the offsets of the piers and abutments.

b. A horizontal terrace on the side of a slope or hill. (*local U. S.*)
1864 in Webster. 1889 in Farmer *Americanisms.*

8. See quot. (*U. S.*)
1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Offset.* (*Carriage Hardware.*) The fork at the point in the back-stay where the branches separate to reach the hind axle at two points.

9. A more or less abrupt bend in a pipe, made to carry it past an obstruction in its course.

10. *Printing.* = Set-off: see quot.
1888 Jacobi *Printers' Voc.* 90 *Off-set,* the set-off of ink from one sheet to another of printed work whilst wet.

11. *Comb.* **Offset-blanket,** a blanket or sheet of thick soft paper attached to a special cylinder on a printing-press for the purpose of receiving the offset, or excess of ink, on freshly printed sheets of paper; **offset-glass,** an oil-cup or journal-oiler with a glass globe flattened on one side so as to allow it to stand close to the side of an object (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884); **offset-pipe,** a piece of pipe having a bend, used for effecting an offset: see 9 (ibid.); **offset-sheet** (*Printing*), = *set-off sheet*: see Set-off; **offset-staff** (*Surveying*), a rod used in measuring offsets.
1807 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 57 An offset-staff .. for measuring the offsets and other short distances. It is 10 links in length, being divided and marked at each of the 10 links.

Offset (ɔ̓fsĕ·t), *v.* Chiefly *U.S.* [f. Off- 1 + Set *v.*]

1. *trans.* To set off as an equivalent *against* something else; to balance by something on the other side or of contrary nature. Also said of the equivalent: To counterbalance, compensate.
1792 N. Chipman *Rep.* (1871) 84 The demands of plaintiff and defendant must be mutual .. or they will not be allowed to offset one against the other. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 340 In human action, against the spasm of energy we offset the continuity of drill. 1877 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 196/1 He had lost twenty-four Whig votes to offset the twenty-five Democratic votes which Lathers received. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 456/2 We traveled southward; but an ascent of a thousand feet offset, and more than offset, the change of latitude.

2. *intr.* To spring, branch off, or project as an offset *from* something else (cf. prec. 3, 3 c).
1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xli. (1856) 371 Ridges, offsetting from the higher range, project in spurs laterally. 1877 R. F. Burton in *Athenæum* 3 Nov. 568/3 To the north-west offsets the Ngombe..stream.

b. *trans.* To furnish with an offset (see prec. 9).
1889 *Sci. Amer.* 17 Aug. 107/1 Bending and offsetting of the pipe is a matter of economy or taste with the pipe fitters.

3. *Printing. intr.* To cause an off-set or set-off.
1888 Jacobi *Printers' Voc.* 122 When the ink off-sets from one sheet to another.

Hence **O·ffse·tting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* **Offsetting-blanket** = *offset blanket*: see Offset *sb.* 11.
1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. iii. 33 Made the offsetting streams of the pack, and bore up to the northward and eastward. 1889 [see 2 b].

O·ff-shi·p, *a.* [f. Off *prep.* + Ship *sb.*; cf. *offshore.*] That is off the ship.
1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 310 When the ship's thermometer gave us −46°; my offship spirit −52°.

Offshoot (ɔ̓fʃūt). [f. Off- 3 + Shoot.]

1. A shoot springing from the stem or other part of a plant, a lateral shoot; a lateral branch projecting from the main part of anything material, as a nerve-trunk, mountain-range, street, etc.
1814 J. Murray in Smiles *Life* (1891) I. xi. 254 Stunted offshoots of felled trees. 1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 230 The vesicular matter of the retina is an offshoot (so to speak) from that of the optic ganglion. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 275 A constant succession of mountain ranges, spurs, and offshoots from the great central chains. 1872 Jenkinson *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 242 Lonscale Fell is the most eastern offshoot of Skiddaw.

b. *fig.* A collateral branch or descendant from a (specified) family or race.
1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 157 ₱10 [She] finds her self related, by some Off-shoot or other, to almost every great Family in England. 1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. ix. 188 An offshoot of the great house which had already given Dukes to Florence.

c. Something which originated as a branch of something else; a derivative.
1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* III. vi. 222 Off-shoots from the Saturnalian disfigurement. 1867 Lady Herbert *Cradle L.* ix. 139 A large school in the town, which has offshoots in the surrounding villages. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 9 The much older settlement of which it may have been an offshoot.

†2. Something that 'shoots off' or emanates; an emanation. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.
1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 28 The body is .. reeking out whole steams of little unseen off-shoots.

Off shore, o·ff-sho·re, *adv. phr.* (*adj.*) [f. Off *prep.* + Shore *sb.* Opposed to In shore.]

A. *adv.* a. In a direction away from the shore.
1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xvii. (1840) 285 The wind blowing off shore. 1854 G. B. Richardson *Univ. Code* v. (ed. 12) 637 Lay her head off shore. 1895 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XII. 634/2 The dab travels in any direction, offshore or inshore, or along the coast.

b. At some distance from the shore. (In quot. 1745, inland from the shore.)
1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 50 Gusts of Wind from the Mountains Off Shore. 1887 *Fisheries U. S.* Sect. v. II. 16 The best months for whaling offshore are from September to May.

B. *adj.* (*attrib.* ɔ̓fˌʃōəɹ). a. Moving or directed away from the shore.
1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* viii. 159 An insect on the wing, with an off-shore breeze, would be very apt to be blown out to sea. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 230, I might take the off-shore tack.

b. Situated, existing, or operating at a distance from the shore.
1883 G. B. Goode *Fish. Indust. U. S. A.* 20 (Fish. Exh. Publ.) The off-shore fisheries are prosecuted on the great oceanic banks extending from Nantucket to Labrador. 1884 *Science* 14 Nov. 463 The crews of the offshore fishermen.

Off side, o·ff-si·de. *phr.* [f. Off *prep.* + Side.] Away from one's own side; on the wrong side, *i.e.* in Football, Hockey, etc., between the ball and the opponent's goal. (The specific meaning varies in the different games.) a. As *adv. phrase.*
1867 *Sheffield Football Assoc. Rules,* Any player between an opponent's goal and goalkeeper (unless he has followed the ball there), is offside and out of play. 1886 *Rugby School Football Rules* vi. in *Footb. Ann.* (1868), A player is off side when the ball has been (kicked, touched) or is being run with by any of his own side behind him. 1882 *Standard* 20 Nov. 2/8 W. succeeded in kicking a goal, but he was declared to be off side at the time. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 284/2 We don't consider it fair to strike when off-side of an opponent.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* (ɔ̓fˌsəid).
1886 *Cheltenham Coll. Football Rules* vii. in *Footb. Ann.* (1868), No offside play is allowed. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Nov. 1/2 The majority of the critics averring that the Scottish half played a persistently offside game. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 250/2 The off-side rule should be clearly understood.

c. See also Off *a.*

Offskip, variant of Offscape.

Offspring (ɔ̓fˌspriŋ). Forms: 1–7 **ofspring,** 1 **-springc,** 1–2 **-sprinc,** 2 **-sprinke,** 2–4 **-spreng**(e, 2–6 **-springe,** 3 **of sprench, ofsprung,** 3–6 **-spryng**(e, 3–7 **of-spring,** 5–6 **offsprynge,** 6–7 **-springe,** 3 (*Orm.*), 5– **offspring,** (7–8 **off-spring**). β. 3–5 **ospring**(e, (3–4 **ossprinc,** 4 **ospreng, hospring, oxspring, oxpring**). [OE. *ofspring,* f. *of* prep. adv. Of, Off + *spring-an* to Spring.]

1. The progeny which springs or is descended from some one; children or young (or, more widely, descendants) collectively; progeny, issue. Applied without indef. art. to a number, or to one; with indef. art. always collective, and usually with an adj., as *a numerous offspring.* (Rarely of plants.)
c 949 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* II. 300 þis sy gedon for Siferð and for his ofspringe. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen. & N. Test.* (Grein 1872) 3 Eall heora ofspring ðe him of com. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 On adam and on ene and on al heore ofsprinke. *c* 1200 Ormin 16446 Þatt all hiss offspring shollde ben Todrifenn and toskeȝredd Inn all þiss middellærd. *c* 1275 *Duty Christians* 21 in *O. E. Misc.* 142 We beoþ alle his of-sprung. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 499 To him and to his of spring [*v. rr.* ospryng, osprynge]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 135 (Cott.) Siþen i will of adam tell, Of hys oxspring [*Gött.* hospring; *Trin.* ospringe], and of noe. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vii. 24 Whare Iacob þe patriarc and his offspring dwelt. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* IV. (1557) D iij, Of Goddish race some ofspring shold he be. *a* 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 14 Any of his sonnes or of spring. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 187 Not onely a mother of a numerous off-spring, but also likely to be shortly a grand-mother. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 263 ₱1 The Son endeavouring to appear the worthy Offspring of such a Father. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 168 To tempt its new-fledg'd offspring to the skies. *a* 1814 *Forgery* III. ii. in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 474 The joyful promise of an offspring from thee. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 820 In the variety-hybrids [of plants] .. some of the non-essential characters of the parents sometimes present themselves in the offspring uncombined side by side. 1881 J. Owen *Even. w. Skeptics* I. 446 The modern hereditarian regards himself as the offspring mentally as well as physically of a long line of ancestors.

b. Rarely in *pl.*: †(*a*) in individual sense = children or descendants (*obs.*); (*b*) in collective sense = progenies, broods, families.
a 1548 Hall. *Chron., Edw. IV,* 237 The erle of Richemond, one of the ofsprynges, of the bloud of kyng Henry the sixte. 1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* 300 As the woman was the glory of man, so were their off-springs the glory of both. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 277 The Naturalists took care to transmit to Posterity the birth-places..of all numerous Off-springs. 1756 Toldervy *Hist. 2 Orphans* IV. 209 The widows, and the offsprings of the poorer, the indigent clergy. 1808 *Mem. Female Philos.* I. 73 How much do these beloved offsprings add to our love and our happiness!

c. *fig.* Of persons in relation to place of birth, or origin.
1695 Tryon *Dreams* iii. 27 Man .. is an Abridgment or Epitome thereof [the World], or if you please, its Son, or Off-Spring. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 685 And there Euphrates her soft Off-spring arms. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 300 Beautiful Athens, we will weep for thee; For thee and for thine offspring!

2. *fig.* That which springs from or is produced by something; produce, product; issue, outcome, result; 'fruit'. a. usually collective.
1609 Bible (Douay) *Lev.* xix. 25 The fifth yeare you shal eate the fruites, gathering the ofspring, that they bring forth. 1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* Wks. 1772 III. 72 The prolific buds that are the genuine ofspring of the stock. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* Ded., Accept..this Off-spring of some spare Hours. 1725 N. Robinson *Th. Physick* 209 Whey is the Offspring of Milk. 1826 Kent *Comm.* (1858) I. 4 The law of nations .. is the offspring of modern times. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 69 The discoveries of Newton were the offspring of those of Copernicus.

†b. with *an* and *pl.* in individual sense. *Obs.*
1609 Bible (Douay) *Ezek.* xxxvi. 30, I wil multiplie the fruite of the tree, and the offsprings of the filde. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* II. iii. § 1. 200 Almost all Kinds of Vice are the Excesses and monstrous Offsprings of Natural Appetites. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 44 Our spirits are the offsprings of his divine spirit. *a* 1814 *Forgery* III. ii. in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 465 These dark engender'd looks, ..offsprings of detestable despair.

†3. A Generation (sense 5). *Obs.*
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11415 (Cott.) Þar þai offerd, praid, and suank, Thre dais noþer ete ne dranc, Þus thorn ilk oxspring [*Gött., Trin.* ospring, *Laud* ofspryng] þai did. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* vi. 63 Ye begetting, ingendring and sprending foorth of al things from offspring to offspring.

†4. The fact of springing or descending from some ancestor or source; descent, origination, derivation, origin. *Obs.*
c 1420 *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 48 Y-comen of hye ospryng. *c* 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D ij b, Eacus.. Of whom this saide Pyrrus had his birth and ofspring. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* 10 b, These vertues, though their ofspryng bee from God, yet tyme maketh theim perfecte in the iyes of man. 1644 J. Berkenhead *Serm.* 4 All the armies upon earth were to deduce their offspring from that one Adam, by generation. 1698 J. Crull *Muscovy* 3 The .. Duina owes its name and off-spring to a Lake of the same Name. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 283 A great inlet into the offspring of those Deluding Antiquities.

†b. *transf.* Family, race, stock; ancestry. *Obs.*
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13598 (Cott.) Þe neist men of his oxspring Did þai þan be-for þam bring. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 20 And so wes seid to Davyd the kyng, That wes of Christes oune ofspryng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 372/1 Osprynge..*idem quod* kynrede. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 12 b, The Frenchmen come of the same ofspringe that we do. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 46, I may not, I wyl not deny my Greecian ofspring. 1612 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 117 What if the innumerable people of..the huge continent of America, be also of the same off-spring?

†5. That from which anything springs or originates; spring, fountain, source, original. *Obs.*
1538 Leland *Itin.* V. 64 Wher as the very Hed of Isis ys in a great Somer Drought apperith very litle or no water, yet is the stream servid with many Ofsprinses resorting to one Botom. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 22 b/1 Having discovered and denudated the Polipum vnto his roote or first offspringe and originalle. 1604 Parsons *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 85 The fountaines or offsprings, from whence this dinersity hath taken her beginninge.

¶ The alleged sense 'Propagation, generation', repeated in Diets. from J., appears to be an error, J.'s quot. being app. in sense 1.
1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. v. § 2 That which cannot hereunto [to eternal existence] attain personally, doth seek to continue itself another way, that is by offspring and propagation.

[**Off-square:** see *Half-square* in Half-, II n.]

Offtake (ɒ·fˌtēk). [f. Off- 3 + Take *sb.*]

1. The action of taking off; *spec.* the taking of commodities off the market; purchase of goods.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 June 4/4 In jacconets..supply and offtake seem to have been brought pretty well into conformity. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Sept. 2/2 The proportion of the total off-take of the Shanghai market supplied by Great Britain or her Colonies was 79 per cent.

2. That which is taken off; a deduction.

1892 *Labour Commission Gloss., Off-takes,* all deductions retained from the men's wages for house-rent, house-coal, doctor's fees, tool-sharpening, closed lights, etc.

3. A channel by which, or place where, something is taken off: *spec.* a. *Mining.* A subsidiary drainage-level: see quot.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 320 There are subsidiary levels, called off-takes or drifts, which discharge the water of a mine, not at the mouth of a pit, but..where, from the form of the country, it may be run off level free.

b. The taking off or flowing out of a branch-stream from the main channel of a river; the place of such outflow.

1888 *19th Cent.* Jan. 44 The third of the Hugli headwaters has its principal offtake from the Ganges again about forty miles further down.

† **O·fftract.** *rare.* [irreg., app. f. Off *adv.* + *-tract* in *abstract, extract.* Cf. Ger. *abzug.*] That which is drawn or taken from something as its source.

1784 J. Barry in *Lect. Paint.* i. (1848) 77 The energies of language were easier, more at command, and, as the more immediate offtract [*printed* offtrack] of thought, naturally antecedent to the energies of art. *Ibid.* ii. 117 It is the mind of the artist which is visible in what he does: the one must necessarily be an offtract of the other.

† **Offu·sc,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *offusque* (15th c. in Godef.), or ad. It. *offusco* (Florio), L. type **offusc-us* (not found in ancient L.), f. *of-*, *ob-* (Ob- 1) + *fuscus* dark.] Dark, dusky: = Obfuscous.

1849 Lytton *Caxtons* lii (*Blackw.* Mar. 287) Does it [silence] not wrap a man round with as offusc and impervious a fold?

† **Offu·scant.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *offuscānt-em,* pr. pple. of *offuscāre* to darken (see next); or ad. corresp. F. *offusquant.*] One who obfuscates or obscures; one who opposes enlightenment, an obscurantist.

1799 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXIX. 180 The offuscants (as they [the 'Illuminés'] affected to call the teachers of vulgar credulity). 1806 — in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 722 They are systematic offuscants; not reasoners, but mystics.

Offu·scate, *ppl. a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *offuscāt-us,* pa. pple.: see next.] = Obfuscate *ppl. a.*

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 658 Their eie sight..is offuscate and darkened hy the great light. *a* 1615 Donne *Ess.* (1651) 104 The certainty of the Person or History is therby offuscate. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 458 His offuscate eyes.

Offu·scate, *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *offuscāt-,* ppl. stem of *offuscāre* to darken, f. *of-*, *ob-* (Ob- 1) + *fuscāre* to darken, *fusc-us* dark. See also Obfuscate.]

1. = Obfuscate *v.* 1.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Offuscate,* to make black or dark. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 236 The exhalations.. which offuscate, or darken the Sun. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. II. xvi. 45, I should fear those Dwarfs might grow so large as to offuscate or shadow the Wall-Fruit or Espaliers. 1807 Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 184 The brilliancy of the metalline ground on which these faint rings are seen, the contrast of which will offuscate their feeble appearance. 1816 F. H. Naylor *Hist. Germany* I. II. xiv. 677 A constellation, by whose transcendent radiance all inferior luminaries were offuscated.

2. = Obfuscate *v.* 2.

1623 Hart *Arraignm. Ur.* Ded. A, Hee was forced to yeeld to such conditions as did much offuscate the splendor of his former victories. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* II. v. § 1 (1740) 315 To take all Occasions and Handles that may operate in that Design, and to drop or offuscate all the rest. 1834-43 Southey *Doctor* cxlix. (1862) 389 That knowledge is..obliterated or offuscated by its [the soul's] union with the body. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 358 His gaiety and his gravity offuscate one another.

3. = Obfuscate *v.* 3.

1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 93 She had her spirits so offuscated as..not to know her selfe. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 241 The Tears..which offuscated his Sight. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) I. 336 Some men's timidity offuscates their understandings. 1871 M. Collins *Mrg. & Merch.* III. ix. 230 Mowbray's brain..was somewhat offuscated.

Hence **Offu·scated, Offu·scating** *ppl. adjs.*

a 1659 Osborn *Misc.,* etc. (1673) 582 Such a perplexed knowledge, as renders their understanding..more offuscated and gloomy. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 33. 2/1 To Inlighten their Offuscated Intellects. 1798 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* I. 237 The future offuscating philosophy. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I,* I. iii. 35 These vain and offuscating disputations.

Offusca·tion. Now *rare.* [ad. L. *offuscātiōn-em,* n. of action from *offuscāre* (see prec.): cf. F. *offuscation,* also *obf-* (14th c.).] = Obfuscation.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xx. 220 To knowe offuscacyon of the very knowlege. 1629 Bp. Hall *Reconciler* 16 The wofull and gloomie offuscations of the Church. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 410 The atmosphere.. had the appearance of clouds and notable offuscation. 1863 Lytton *Caxtoniana* II. 191 This offuscation of intelligence in verse-writers.

† **Offu·sque,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *offusque-r* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *obf-, offuscāre* to darken: see Offuscate and the earlier *obfusque,* Obfusk.] *trans.* To obfuscate, obscure: = Obfusk.

Richardson cites Bolingbroke, but the orig. ed. has *obfusques*: see Obfusk *v.* 9, quot. *a* 1751.

Offward (ɒ·fwŏɹd), *adv.* (*sb.*) and *adj.* [f. Off *adv.* + -ward.]

A. *adv.* In a direction or position off or away from something; *spec.* (*Naut.*) away from the shore. Also quasi-*sb.* in phr. *to the offward.*

1600 Abp. Abbot *Exp. Jonah* 567 Then Ionas was so wise, to be as far of-ward as possibly he might. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 80 *Offward,* is contrary to the shore; as the stern of a Ship lies to the Off-ward, and her head to the shoreward. 1778 [W. Marshall.] *Minutes Agric.* 13 May 1775, The cattle may be eased, by turning *offward* or *toward,* at pleasure. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 254 * *Offward,* from the shore. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., The ship heels offward.

B. *adj.*

† **1.** Turned or directed off or away; averse. *Obs.*

1563 Man *Musculus' Common-pl.* 22 To haue any ofwarde will and turned from God. 1626 Bp. Andrewes *Serm.* (1641) 163 Righteousnesse was not so off-ward before, but she is now as forward.

† **2.** = Off C. 2 a. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4727/4 A little white on his offward Heel behind.

Hence † **O·ffwardness** *Obs.,* state of being turned away, averseness, aversion.

1600 Abp. Abbot *Exp. Jonah* 1 His of-wardnesse from God and God's favourable inclination ever more to him. *Ibid.* 137 Their marvellous of-wardnesse and unwillingness.. to the shedding of bloud.

O·ffwards, *adv. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -wards.] = Offward A.

1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xv. 123 For the Rack offwards 7 foot.

Offytorie, obs. corrupt form of Offertory.

† **Of-ga·st** *ppl. a.,* obs. by-form of Agast, Aghast: see Of- 2.

c 1305 *St. Kenelm* 212 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 53 So sore hi were of gaste.

† **Ofge·t,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 3 of-3ete(n, -3iten. [f. Of- + OE. *gietan, -gitan* to Get. Cf. Onget, OE. *ongietan* to perceive.] *trans.* To perceive, discern.

c 1205 Lay. 25777 3if þu hine miht of-3iten. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 26623 3ef hii of-3ete mihte.

† **Ofgo·,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofgán,* f. Of- 1 + *gán* to Go. For sense-development, cf. Ger. *bekommen* to obtain. For senses 3, 4, see Of- 3.]

1. *trans.* To demand, require, exact.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 340 Ic ofga his blodes gyte æt ðinum handum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 Ic of-ga et þe mid groman his blod.

2. To gain, win, obtain; to obtain by merit, to deserve, earn.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 118 We sceolon .. mid halgum mægnum ðone eard ofgan þe we..forluron. *c* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1098 His broðer Rodbert wearð his yrfe numa, swa swa he hit æt þam cynge of-eode. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 390 Ich hit wulle heorteliche uorto of-gon þine heorte. 1340 *Ayenb.* 13 He ssell come ate day of dome to..yelde to echen be þet he heþ of-guo ine þise wordle. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. IX. 106 To go..and agon [*MS. W* ofgon] her lyflode.

3. To go through, permeate.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3173 Vor þe poyson in is slep þe veines so þoru soȝte þat it of eode [*v.r.* ouerwent] al þat body and to deþe him sone broȝte.

4. To come up with, overtake.

c 1300 *Beket* 52 Me ne miȝt hem noȝt ofgo.

Hence † **Ofgo·ing** *vbl. sb.,* deserving, earning.

1340 *Ayenb.* 215 Hare Demere..ham ssel yelde be hare ofgoinge.

† **Ofgra·me,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Of- 2 + Grame *v.*] *trans.* To vex, irritate. Known only in pa. pple. *of-gramed* vexed: cf. Agramed.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 69 Þus here aȝene sinnes hem shendeð and hie ben of-gramede wiþ hem selfen.

† **Ofgre·de,** *v. Obs. rare.* Pa. t. 4 ofgrad. [f. Of- 1 + Grede *v.* to cry.] *trans.* To call for, summon.

13.. *K. Alis.* 581 (Bodley MS.) The kyng it seiȝ and wonder had: Alle his maistres he of-grad.

† **Ofgree·t,** *v. Obs. rare.* Pa. t. 4 ofgrett. [app. f. Of- 2 + Greet *v.*¹ 2.] *trans.* ? To strike off.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5946 (Kölbing) Þe heþen hounde, þat ich of hem who so mett Hastiliche þe heued ofgrett.

† **Ofgri·sen,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [By-form of *agrisen,* pa. pple. of Agrise *v.*: see Of- 2.] Terrified.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 135 Ne beo þu zacharie noht of-grisen. *Ibid.* 173 Hie..beð swiðe of-grisen.

† **Ofhea·r,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Of- 3 + Hear *v.*] *trans.* To hear; or ? to overhear.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 41 A Payn hit of-herde And hym wel sone answarede.

† **Ofhea·t,** *v. Obs. rare.* Pa. pple. in 3 ofhæt. [f. Of- 1 + OE. *hætan* to Heat.] *trans.* To overcome with heat.

c 1205 Lay. 9314 He wes swiðe of-hæt [*c* 1275 a-feat] þat al his burne wes bi-swat.

† **Ofho·ld,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofhealdan,* f. Of- 1 + *healdan* to Hold.] *trans.* To withhold, keep back.

1035-50 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1035 (MS. C) He..let niman of hyre ealle ða betstan gærsuma ðe heo of healdan ne mihte. 1340 *Ayenb.* 9 Þis heste ous uorbyet to nimene and of-hyealde oþre manne þing. *Ibid.* 46 He ne may naȝt ine guode manere of-healde þet he wynþ. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. III. 238 Mynstrales and messagers .. with-helde [*MS. I* of-helden] hym halfe a ȝere.

† **Ofhu·ngered,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 ofhingrod, 3 of-hungret, (of-fingred), 3-4 of-hongred, of-hungred, 4 of-hongret. (Hence Afingered, q. v.) [OE. *ofhyngred, -od,* f. Of- 1 + pa. pple. of *hyngran, -ian* to Hunger.] Afflicted with hunger, very hungry, famished.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 204 Eadige beoð þa þe sind ofhingrode and ofþyste rihtwisnysse. *c* 1205 Lay. 31804 No nan nole on londe; þat of-fingred nes sære. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 376 ȝif þu ert of hungred efter þe swete. *Ibid.* 404 ȝif þi uo is offingred, ȝif him uode. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 420/15 Þulke þat weren a-cale and of-hongred. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1908 Wel sore of-hungred and cold. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. XII. 43 Boþe a-fyngred [*v. r.* of-hongret] and a-furst.

Ofice, Oficere, obs. ff. Office, Officer.

‖ **Oficina** (ɒfĭsī·nă). [Sp., ad. L. *officīna*: see Officina.] A factory or 'works' in a Spanish-speaking country, as in South America or Mexico.

1889 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 2/2 The extension of the Nitrate Railway Company to the Southern nitrate deposits must prove to be of great importance in the future.. It is probable that one or two other oficinas might use the line when made. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Nov. 8/1 The directors had the oficina closed down entirely .. and the works will remain closed until there is a reasonable advance in the price of nitrate.

† **Ofke·n,** *v.*¹ *Obs. rare.* [f. Of- 2 + Ken *v.*¹; cf. Aken *v.*¹] *trans.* To recognize, descry, perceive.

c 1275 Lay. 1659 Þo Goffare þe king þane castel of-kende [*c* 1205 kennede].

† **Ofke·n,** *v.*² *Obs. rare.* [f. Of- 2 + Ken *v.*²; cf. Aken *v.*²] *trans.* To bring forth, give birth to.

c 1250 *Doomsday* 42 in *O. E. Misc.* 164 Heo schulen iseon the lauedi þat ihesu crist of-kende.

† **O·flete.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 oflæte, -láte, -léte, (ofeléte), 2 ouelete, (3 ouelote), 9 of f lete. [mod. ad. OE. *oflæte, -láte* wk. fem., ad. eccl. L. *oblāta,* sb. use of fem. pa. pple. of *offerre* to offer; cf. O. Icel. *oblāta, oblát,* OHG. *oblâta* (Ger. *oblate*), and see Obley. (If the old word had survived, its mod. form would have been *ov(e)let,* or *owlet.*)]

1. An offering, sacrifice, oblation.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* l. 21 Donne ðu onfoest onsegdnisse rehtwisnisse oflatan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xxxix. 6 Noldest þu na offrunga and oflata nane. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ibid., Offrand and ouelote wald þou noght se. [1881 T. E. Bridgett *Hist. Holy Eucharist* I. 167 A pure oflete or oblation.]

2. A sacramental wafer; a wafer generally.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 174 Benedictus .. asende ane ofeletan, and het mid þære mæssian for ðam mynecenum. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 42 Wið weorh man sceal niman vii. lytle oflætan swylce man mid ofrað & writtan þas naman on ælcre oflætan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 97 Erest it beð ouelete .. and efter .. turneð þe bred to fleis. [1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 268 The *oflete* or bread for the oblation. 1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* I. ii. 156 Instead of ofletes these [altar] breads came to be called by the name either of 'Obley', or of 'singing-bread'. 1884 A. J. Butler *Anc. Copt. Ch.* II. 50 The Greek rubric sanctions the use of a napkin or corporal to fan the oflete.]

† **Oflie·,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofliegan,* f. Of- 1 + *liegan* to Lie.] *trans.* a. To injure by lying; to overlie. b. To fatigue with lying. c. To lie with. Cf. Forlie.

c 1000 *Modus Impon. Penit.* c. 41 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 276 ȝif hwa on slæpe his bearn oflige ðæt hit dead wurðe. *c* 1205 Lay. 19300 Heom binten twælf cnihtes dæies and nihtes þa weoren weri of-læien [*c* 1275 for-leie]. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1505 ȝif thu bi-thenchest hwo hire of-ligge, Thu miȝt mid wlate the este hugge.

Of-lofte: see Loft *sb.*

† **Oflo·nged,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [OE. *oflangod,* f. Of- 1 + *langod,* pa. pple. of *langian* to Long, cause longing.] Seized or overcome with longing.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 176 Swiðor for ðære sibbe þonne for Godes dæle wearð þa oflangod ungemetlice. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Hwn shal ich of-longed wið-ute þe libben. *c* 1205 Lay. 19034 Æfter þe ic wes of-longed [*c* 1275 of-langet]. *c* 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 14 in *O. E. Misc.* 37 He wes swiþe of-longed to his fader blysse.

† **Oflu·st, -list,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [OE. *oflysted, oflyst,* f. Of- 1 + *lyst-ed,* pa. pple. of *lystan,* to delight, cause desire, List *v.*] Possessed with a strong desire, affected with longing.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* XXXV. § 6 Forþam he wæs oflyst ðæs seldcuþan sones. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 136 Ða wæs ðes man swiðe oflyst ðæs Hælendes to-cymes. *c* 1205 Lay. 30554 Þa wes he wræccheliche of-lust After deores flæsce.

† **O·fold,** *a. Obs.* Also 3 ofeald, 4 ofald. [Reduced f. **ônfold,* OE. *ánfald*: see Afald; also Onefold.] a. Single. b. Simple.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 187 Ofeald oðer twifeald is ilch man. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25024 (Gött.) 'Anelepi' qui es he cald and knaun Bot for he es ofald [*Cott.* anfald] his fader aun? 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xlvi. 278 Now knowe I wel þat hit mai be þat O-fold god Is in þre. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 197 Þou woldyst restore hym o-fold, þat is, euen in-as-myche as þou dedyst him harm!

Ofor, obs. form of Over.

Oforn, variant of *aforn,* obs. form of Afore.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2756 Than seyd þemperour on þis maner To þe douke Segyn oforn hem þer.

† **Ofpi·ne,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Of- 1 + Pine *v.*] *trans.* To torment.

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 117 Þau3 he ofpyne me in seknesse sore, Hit is for my gode.

Ofre, obs. form of Offer.

† **Ofrea·ch,** *v. Obs.* [f. Of- 1 + Reach *v.*] *trans.* To reach, get at.

a 1225 *Juliana* 57 Hwet se hit of rahte [*v.r.* hit rahte]. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1283 Þat lond ischal ofreche, And do mi fader wreche. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 867 (MS. A) And sum knizt Beues

so ofrauȝte, þe heued of at þe ferste drauȝte. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3874 No rink þei miȝt of-reche recuuered neuer after. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 6 Of crystes passioun and penaunce þe peple þat of-rauȝte.

† **Ofre·de,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OF-[1] + REDE *v.*, to counsel.] *trans.* To outdo in counsel, to outwit.

c 1275 [see OFRIDE].

† **Ofri·de,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofrídan*, f. OF-[1] + *rídan* to RIDE.] *trans.* To ride down, overtake by riding, overtake.

901 *O. E. Chron.*, Se cyng het ridan æfter, and ne mehte hine mon ofridan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xiv. 14 Abram efste wiδ δæs heres oþ δæt he hiz ofrad. *c* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 641 in *O. E. Misc.* 136 For þe helder mon me mai of-riden, Betere þenne of-reden.

† **Of-ru·n,** *v. Obs.* In 1 of-irnan, 3 of-ærne, of-herne, of-urne. [OE. **ofrinnan*, *ofirnan*, f. OF-[1] + **rinnan*, *irnan* to RUN.] *trans.* a. To overtake by running. b. To run away from, flee from.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXIX. § 13 Færþ he þonne æfter þære sunnan..oþ he ofirnþ þa sunnan hindan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 400 Dæs witegan cnapa, Gyezi..ofarn δone δezen Naaman. *c* 1205 LAY. 13149 þe abbed an horse leop..And sone gon of-ærne þe eorl Uortigerne. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 18267 Octa sende his sonde..After þaie Yresse þat Vther weren of-vrne [*c* 1205 þæ Vδer æt-urnen].

† **Ofsa·ke,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofsacan*, f. OF-[1] + *sacan* to contend, charge, accuse.] *trans.* To deny.

c 1000 *Laws of Æthelstan* c. 4 § 7 in *Thorpe*, ȝif hwa ofsacan wille, do δæt mid eahta and feowertiȝ fulborenra þezena. *c* 1305 *Christopher* 60 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 61, I ne mai hit noȝt ofsake..& þat me rueþ sore. 13.. *Birth Jesus* 785 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1875) 97 þat þe giwes ne of soke it nouȝt.

† **Ofsca·pe,** *v. Obs.* [f. OF-[2] + SCAPE *v.*; altered from ASCAPE, ESCAPE.] *intr.* To escape.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 459 Hii þat miȝte ofscapie [*v. rr.* of-scape, askape] higonne to fle vaste. *Ibid.* 582 Þou ne ssalt, bi hem þat made me, of-skapie so liȝte. *Ibid.* 1196 He was sori & made gret imone Of hom þat of-scapede.

† **Ofse·che,** *v. Obs.* [ME. f. OF-[1] + *sechen* to SEEK. Cf. ON. *ofsækia* to persecute.]

1. *trans.* To seek after, search for; *absol.* to make a search; *fig.* to attack (as a disease); to approach or come up to.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 232 þe þet..ofsecheδ wel ut his owune feblesce. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3048 He was sone of soȝt. *c* 1305 *St. Swithin* 13 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 43 He nom wiþ him fole ynouȝ: and to þe gywene gan wende And let ofseche oueral. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 25 Case fell, þat this Kyng.. Was with sikues of-sought. *Ibid.* 1217 On euery syde þe sea of-souhte the walles. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1676 þat noþer clerk nor kniȝt nor of cuntre cherle Schal passe vnperceyued and pertiliche of-souȝt.

2. To beseech, entreat.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8882 þe king of soȝte hire suiþe ynou.

† **Ofsee·,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofséon*, f. OF- + *séon* to SEE.] *trans.* To see, perceive by sight, catch sight of, observe.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xxiii. (*Seven Sleepers*) 545 Da ofseah he ænne ȝeongne man. — *Gen.* xvi. 7 Da ofseah hiz Godes engel. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 1288 (MS. A) Vnder a faire medle tre, þat sire Beues gan of-see. *Ibid.* 1832 Beues hire sone of-say. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 48 Þanne of-saw he ful sone þat semliche child. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3739 Wanne a cam þe pauylons neȝ, þe Amyrel wel sone him of-seȝ.

† **Ofse·nd,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofsendan*, f. OF-[1] + *sendan* to SEND.] *trans.* To send for.

c 1121 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1048 Ofsænd se cyng Godwine eorl. *c* 1205 LAY. 15748 Heo him radden .. þat he of-sende Magan þat wes a selcuδ mon. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6478 Seint edwardes moder beruore he of sende, Emme quene of engelond, þat heo hider wende. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 37 Sir Simonye is of-sent to asseale þe Chartres. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1516 Moradas askede for wat nede þat þay wern of-sent.

† **Ofse·rve,** *v. Obs.* [f. OF-[1] + SERVE *v.* (*c* 1225): perh. after OF. *deservir*; but the *of-* has the same force as in *ofswink.*] *trans.* To deserve, merit; to obtain by deserving; to earn.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 236 So mid rihte ofserueden kempene crune. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 34 Þu hauest inoh min freontschipe of-seruet. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2699 As he it adde of serued, ynou he adde of wo. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 32 Thou hest of-serued dygnelyche The pyne of helle vere.

Hence † **Ofse·rving** *vbl. sb.*, *Obs.*, deserving, desert, merit.

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 215 Þu nowest none mon nowicht þurh his of-seruunge. 1340 *Ayenb.* 101 Þise grace god ous made þe nader wyþoute oure ofseruinge.

† **Ofse·t,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofsett-an*, f. OF-[1] + *sett-an* to SET.] *trans.* To besel, oppress.

c 1000 *Judges* iii. 8 in Thwaite *Heptat.*, He hiz ofsette and ȝeswencte for þearle. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 202 On manegum leahtrum biþ ofsett. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 987 We ben of-set wiþ no sinne for vnsely godus. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 308 Dus was þe citie of-sett and siþþen so wonne.

† **Ofsha·me,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofsceamian*, f. OF-[1] + *sceamian* to feel SHAME.] *trans.* To put to shame. Usually in pa. pple. **Of-shamed**, put to shame, ASHAMED.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* III. § 4 ȝif þu þe ofsceamian wilt δines ȝedwolan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 416 Se dry þær stod eadmod and ofsceamod. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 173 Hie..bieδ swiδe of-shamede of hem. *c* 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 137 in *O. E. Misc.* 41 Þeyh alle of-schomed beo. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7020 Þo was þis luþer godwine of ssamed suiþe sore. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 160 Anon opened thei bothe hare eȝen..And woxe of-schamed.

† **Ofsi·t,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofsitt-an*, f. OF-[1] + *sitt-an* to SIT.] *trans.* To sit upon, occupy, oppress, repress.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XVIII. § 1 Eall þat seo sæ hes ofseten hæfþ. *c* 1000 *Judges* v. Annot. in Thwaite *Heptat.* 156 Þe .. mid unrihtwisnisse þa earman ofsittaþ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 Det is Kinge's rihtwisnesse þet he mid wohȝe ne of-sitte ne ermne ne eadine.

† **Ofslay·, ofsle·,** *v. Obs.* Forms: see SLAY. [OE. *ofslán*, f. OF-[1] + *slán* (:—*slahan*) to strike, SLAY.] *trans.* To kill off, slay.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. i. § 5 He ofsloȝ micel δæs folces. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. XVIII. [XXXIV.] (1890) 92 Deodhald .. wæs ofslæȝen mid ealle þy weorode þe he lædde. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 168 ȝenim þas wyrte þe man *solago minor* ..nemneδ..heo þa wyrmas ofslihþ. *c* 1205 LAY. 685 Bi þone toppe he hine nom Al swa he hine walde of-slean. *Ibid.* 2559 Þer he his broδer of-sloh. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4077 Godes wreche δor haueδ of-slaȝen xxiii. δusent of δagen. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 2520 (MS. A) For to bringe þis quene aȝen And þe, Beues, her of-slen.

† **Ofspri·ng,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OF-[1] + SPRING *v.*] *intr.* To spring, descend.

c 1275 LAY. 26418 Belyn and Brenne Of wam we beoþ of-sprunge.

† **Ofsta·nd,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OE. *ofstand-an*, f. OF-[1] + *standan* to STAND.]

1. *intr.* To remain standing, remain, stay. Cf. ATSTAND *v.* 1, 2. (Only in OE.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 194 ȝif him ofstondeþ on Innan ænigu ceald wæte.

2. *trans.* To withstand. Cf. ATSTAND *v.* 3.

c 1400 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1300 (MS. B) þe emperour of Rome þat no lond ne myȝte ofstonde [*v. r.* at stonde].

† **Ofsti·ng,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofsting-an*, f. OF-[1] + *sting-an* to STING, pierce.] *trans.* To kill by a thrust; to pierce, gore, stab to death.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. i. § 5 He hiene [þone ylp] on þone nafelan ofstang. *a* 1000 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 626 He [Eomer] wolde of-stingan Eadwine cininge, ac he ofstang Lillan his δeȝn. *c* 1205 LAY. 5034 þat ich for þine þinge Mid sæxe me of-stinge. *Ibid.* 10653 Carrais him on þrong and mid spere him of-stong.

† **Ofstre·ngth,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OF-[1] + STRENGTH *v.*] *trans.* To fortify.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2968 Ac octa hengistes sone and is poer attelaste Of scapede to euerwik and of strengþede þen toun vaste.

† **Ofswi·nk,** *v. Obs.* [f. OF-[1] + SWINK *v.*] *trans.* To gain by labour, labour for.

c 1300 *Beket* 9 In strong swynche niȝt and dai: to of-swynche here Mete stronge. *c* 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 26 He .. of-swonke is owe mete. *a* 1400 *Chron. R. Glouc.* 944 (MS. B) þat we myȝte of swynke [*MS. A* biswinke] oure mete, & libbe by oure swynke.

Oft (ɒft), *adv.*, *adj.* Now *arch.*, *poet.*, and *dial.*; repr. in ordinary use by OFTEN. Forms: *α.* 1– oft, (4–5 offt, 8 *Sc.* aft). *β.* 2–6 ofte, (3 hofte, 3–5 offte, 5 owghte). [Comm. Teut.: OE. *oft* = OFris. *ofta*, *ofte*, OS. *oft*, *ofto* (MDu. *ofte* rare), OHG. *ofto* (MHG. *ofte*, *oft*, Ger. *oft*), ON. *oft*, *opt* (Sw. *ofta*, Da. *ofte*); Goth. *ufta*. In early ME. *oft* was extended to *ofte* (app. in imitation of advbs. in *-e*), which became 1200–1500 the only form in south. and midl., *oft* being confined to north. dial. or writers under northern influence. In 16th c. with the mutescence of final *e*, *oft* gradually displaced *ofte*, which occurs however as a graphic var. till *c* 1580. See also OFTEN.]

A. *adv.* = OFTEN A.

α. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 15 Oft fallas in fyr and symle in wætre. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xiii. 34 Hu oft ic wolde þine bearn ȝegaderian. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Ac þas twa þing deriaδ oft þan alden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3747 (Cott.) He has me don oft vn-resun. 1388 WYCLIF *Eccl.* vi. 1 It is oft vsid anentis men. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13466 Oft went þat wegh to the water syde. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xi. 25 This do as oft as ye drinke it, in the remembraunce off me. 1535 COVERDALE *Judith* v. D, As oft as they were sory. 1551 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* xi. 23 In pryson more plenteously: in death oft [WYCLIF ofte tymes, TIND., CRANM., *Geneva* ofte, *Rheims* often, 1611 oft]. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 255 It commeth to passe, many times and oft. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 b, Not only as oft as we speake..but also as oft as we doe any thing. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Hewet* 1 Apr., Let me hear as oft as you can. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 193 [It] is commonly a painful, oft a fruitless occupation. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) I. 29 Many's the time and oft. 1786 BURNS *Dream* xi, Yet aft a ragged cowte's been known To mak a noble aiver. 1806 H. K. WHITE *Hymn*, Much in sorrow, oft in woe, Onward, Christians, onward go! 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXVIII. 260 A strife..suspended oft, but yet renewed again. *Mod. Sc.* Hae ye been oft there?

β. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 147 Ofte for his sunne [he] swingeδ him miδ smele twige. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9016 Forr ȝuw birrþ uppo kirrkeflor Beon fundenn offte & lannge. *c* 1205 LAY. 3363 For ofte [*c* 1275 hofte] hit ilimpδ þat eft hit him of-þincheδ. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4144 Ydolatrie..ofte vt-wrogte hem sorges dref. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 53 Of þe folc of denemarch .. þat ofte wonne engelond. 1340 *Ayenb.* 236 Hit be-houeþ..ofte wesse his herte of kueade lostes. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 16 þat is Meede þe Mayden..þat haþ me marred ofte. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 170 She wolde brynge Wortes or othere herbes tymes ofte [*rime* softe, lofte; *so* 5 *MSS.*; *Petw. & Lansd.* oft, soft, loft]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 231/1 Hawntyn, or ofte vsyn. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 54/2 Upon the peyne of xl. li., to be forfait as ogwhte as they do the contrarie. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVI. xvi, Thenne ofte Colgrenaunce cryed vpon syre Bors. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 1 § 4 As ofte and as many tymes as nede shall require. *c* 1582 E. SKORY in *Nature* (1883) XXVII. 316 The fyers doe ofte breake forth.

Comparative: 1 oftor, 2–7 (9 *arch.* and *dial.*) ofter, (3 -ere, 4 *Sc.* -yre, 5 -ir, *Sc.* -ar).

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* lvi. 435 Hi beoþ δæs δe lator δe hi oftor ymhδeahtiað. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 We sunegiet..welle ofter þene we scolde. 1297 [see OFTSITHE]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 608 If thou bigyle me any ofter than ones. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. viii. 39 That the reders be the more and the oftir remembrid. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) P iij, I haue not sene it in Englande ofter than ones. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 16 The more ofter that you doe use her unto them, the quieter she will be. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Ofter*, more frequently. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 907 She laughed sometimes ..But ofter she was sorrowful. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Ofter*, more frequently, oftener.

Superlative: 1 oftost, -ust, 3–7 -est. ? *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark v. 4 Forδon oftust miδ feotrum & miδ hracentezum ȝebunden wæs. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 114 Ah eauer ha hefde on hali writ ehnen oδer heorte, oftest ba togederes. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* IV. 439 That he þat seith most sothest [*v.r.* oftest seiþ soþ]. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 23 Netheles oftest and longest they were vnder the kyngis of Mercia. 1599 JAS. I Βασιλ. Δωρον (1682) 35 Vertue followeth oftest noble blood. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 228 Rocks whereon greatest men have oftest wreck'd.

b. At frequent intervals of space. *rare.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 30 Of the villages oft intermixed, some are subject to the Margrave .. and some to divers Bishops. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 94 Shee is diuided and sub-diuided so oft and into so many streames.

c. Like other advbs., usually hyphened to a ppl. adj. used *attrib.*, as *oft-told.* (In this construction still frequent.) Cf. OFTEN A. 3.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 121 Partaker of this oft-blinding light. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 575 Oft-invocated deatb. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 495 The oft-heav'd axe. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. cxxiii, Reaping the whirlwind from the oft-sown winds. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* v. 39 To thwart an oft-told prophecy. 1858 in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* VI. 318 The attacks of an oft-recurring malady. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 270 An old and oft-repeated tale.

† **B.** *adj.* = OFTEN B. (Chiefly with *vbl. sbs.*)

With gerunds and verbal sbs., and so essentially adverbial. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 311 þis hermyte..was blynde for ofte wepynge þat he usede in his beedes. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. i. 2 Many feliþ but litel desire of ofte heringe of þe gospel. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 258/2 Ofte, *creber*, *frequens*, *nu[m]erosus*. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* 74 b, I ascribe my safety to myne oft fastynges. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 85 To breede occasion of ofter meeting of him and her. 1624 QUARLES *Div. Poems*, *Sion's Sonn.* XX. 17 Brests, whose beautie reinvites My oft remembrance to her oft delights. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 382 Warn'd by oft experience.

C. *Comb.* With sbs. denoting time, as † *oft-seasons*; see also OFTSITHE, -S, OFT-TIME, -S.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 7 b, Thou walkest too and fro, ofteseasons in maner all ye whole daye.

Oft, obs. or dial. form of AUGHT, OUGHT *v.*

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* III. iii, Did I (olde witch) steal oft was thine? 1576 *Parad. Dainty Devices*, If I may of wisedome oft define. 1590– [see OUGHT *v.*].

† **Ofta·ke,** *v. Obs.* For forms and inflexions see TAKE *v.*

1. [f. OF-[3] + TAKE *v.*] *trans.* To overtake, come up with.

c 1205 LAY. 26069 Arδur wes swiftre And of-toc þene eotend. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1468 He of tok [*several MSS.* ouer tok] him at an hauene and slou him riȝt þere. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6412 His gode stede he bi-strod And of-tok hem wiþ-outen abod. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1625 All that they myghte with wepene of-take.

b. To overtake or detect (in a fault).

c 1350 *Usages of Winchester* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 355 þat he ne mowe wiþ-segge ȝif he is of take oþer þan weel.

2. To take off or away. (In pa. pple.) [Belongs to OFF- 1.]

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 213 Til fro my tonge of taken is the greyn. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 201 Lest thei scholde have skornede hym or elles oftaken the rynge awey in his absence.

Often (ɒ·fn), *adv.* and *adj.* Also 4 oftin, 5 oftyn(e, -on, 6 hoften, 8 *Sc.* aften. [An extended form of OFT, or of its ME. variant *ofte*. In Chaucer we find *ofte* before a consonant, *often* before a vowel or *h*, as if in imitation of inflexional endings in *-en* reduced before a consonant to *-e*; but the earliest examples appear to be northern, and in them *oftin* occurs before a cons. The word is not common in Standard English till the 16th c. The pronunciation (ɒ·fɪtĕn), which is not recognized in the dictionaries, is now frequent in the south of England, and is often used in singing.]

A. *adv.* 1. Many times; at many times, on numerous occasions; frequently. Opposed to *seldom.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 3520 (Gött.) Esau went for to hunt A day, as he was oftin wont [*Cott.* oft, *Trin.* ofte]. *Ibid.* 7699 (Gött.) þat oftin [*Cott.* oft, *Tr.* often] chancis sua it bi-fell. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *C. T. Prol.* 310 That often [*v.r.* oftyn] hadde ben at the Parys. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) IX. 100 And the erthe and the lond chaungeth often his colour. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 363/1 Oftyne, *sepe*, *multocies*, *frequenter*. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 292 Full often she complayned that [etc.]. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* XXIII. 37 Howe often [WYCLIF oft, 1388 ofte] wolde I have gaddered thy children to gedder. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 251, I have often wonder'd at his Expressions and

Actions. 1701 De Foe *True-born Englishm.* II. 128 Seldom contented, often in the wrong. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 149 ¶ 7 Let me beg of you to write to me often. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 34 The crown of England, always at strife, and often at open war, with its own barons. 1883 Miss Jewsbury in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II. 274 The mortifications and vexations she felt..were often and often self-made.

Comparative and *Superlative.*

1467 *Ordin. Worc.* in *Eng. Gilds* 380 [They] shullen com and assemble togeder in euery quarter of the yere, ones or oftener and it nede. 1558 Bp. Watson *Sev. Sacram.* xi. 61 He..that the oftneste and with moste reuerence commeth. 1660 Boyle *Seraph. Love* xvi. (1700) 99 He is rather welcom'st to God that comes to him oftenest, and stays with him longest. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 246 As has happened oftner than once before. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 411 An idol, at whose shrine Who oft'nest sacrifice are favour'd least. 1866 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* (ed. 4) iv. 104 Those individual flowers .. would be oftenest visited by insects, and would be oftenest crossed.

2. In many instances; in cases frequently occurring. Here *often* lies properly outside the statement, referring to the frequency of cases in which it can be said; thus quot. 1807–26 really means 'it often happens that the disease will remain stationary during life'; quot. 1878 'it often happens that a good character is worth', etc.

c 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 44 Vouthe and elde is often at debant. 1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 290 Full often suche as come of ryght pore and vnnoble fader and moder, haue grete ahletees of nature. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 8 Worldly chaunces .. in adversitye often chaunge from evell to good and so to bettre. 1652 Culpepper *Eng. Physic.* 83 It groweth in moist grounds..ofner than in the dry and open fields. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* x. 8 Whole Houses, of their whole Desires possest, Are often Ruin'd, at their own Request. 1707 Freind *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 58 Such effects..are too often paid for by an after-reckoning. 1807–26 S. Cooper *First Lines Surg.* xv. (ed. 5) 354 The disease will often remain stationary during life. 1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* vii. 59 A good character is often worth a great deal of money. 1886 Pater *Appreciations* (1890) 137–8 A museum is seldom a cheerful place—oftenest induces the feeling that nothing could ever have been young.

3. Like other advbs., commonly hyphened to a ppl. adj. when this is used *attrib.* (cf. Highly).

1601 *Mary Magd. Lament.* II. xx, This often-heard report. 1627 Donne *Serm.* xxii. 216 Second or oftener-iterated Marriages. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. v. 70 In the often-cited charter of Henry the first. 1859 I. Taylor *Logic in Theol.* 316 That often-recurrent affirmation concerning the purpose of the death of Christ. 1877 A. S. Hewitt in Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 374 At often-recurring intervals.

B. *adj.* (The adv. used with gerundial and verbal sbs., and at length with other sbs.) Done, made, happening, or occurring many times; frequent. (Very common in 16th and 17th c.; but rare after 1688, and now *arch.*)

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 244 Had not be hys often comfortes; she myghte not haue abyden the tyme of hys passyon wyth her lyfe. 1526 Tindale 1 *Tim.* v. 23 Vse a lytell wyne for thy stommakes sake, and thyne often diseases. 1530 Palsgr. 315/2 Hoften, *frequentatif.* 1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. ii. iv. 397 There should be no often changes in religion. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 24 Esspecial thanks for your ernest and often letters in mi behalf. 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* iv. ii, Any favours, that may worthily make you an often courtier. 1640 Bp. Reynolds *Passions* xiii, Liable to an oftner anger. *a* 1679 Hobbes *Rhet.* III. iii. (1681) 105 Long, impertinent, and often Epithets. 1685 Evelyn *Mrs. Godolphin* 8 To my often admiration. 1729 Fenton in *Waller's Wks.* Observ. 19 Her blood is kept pure, by often alliance with great and Princely families. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I. v, The greatest and oftenest laugher. 1896 Howells *Impressions & Exp.* 210, I knew those lemons .. from often study of them on their shelf.

C. *Comb.* With nouns denoting time, as † **often-sithe, †-tide, -while, -s** = Oftentime, -s.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 289 Boste & deignouse pride & ille avisement Mishapnes oftentide. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1019 And thonken hym..often sithe [*Hengwrt & Cambr.* ofte sythe; *Corp. & Harl.* ofte sithe; *Lansd.* oft sithe; *Petw.* mony sith]. *a* 1577 Gascoigne *Wks.* (1587) (N.), For whom I sighed have so often sithe. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. iv. *Captains* 457 Even a holy Guile Findes with thee grace and favour often-while. *a* 1850 Rossetti *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 42, I had oftenwhiles many troublesome hours.

† **Ofte·ne,** *v. Obs.* [f. Of-[2] + Tene *v.*: cf. Atene *v.*] *trans.* To irritate.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 254 Þeos ule luste swiþe longe And was ofteoned swiþe stronge. 1340 *Ayenb.* 66 Þanne hit is oftyened: he [þe þorn-hog] kest out his eles of his bodye ariȝthalf and alefthalf.

† **O·ftenly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. Often *a.* + -ly [2].] = Often *adv.*

1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longman) 86 So much the more happily as hee doth it more oftenly. 1578 T. Proctor *Gorg. Gall. gall. Inuent.* O iij, Yet oftenly we wisely heare may meate. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Frequentadamente*, oftenly. 1751 Lavington *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. (1754) 35 Most oftenly the whole Discourse is the Devil's.

O·ftenness. Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The fact or condition of occurring often; frequency.

1565 Oftennesse [see Oftness]. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. viii. § 8 Degrees .. there could be none, except perhaps in the seeldomnes and oftennes of doing well. 1639 Sclater *Worthy Commun.* 49 St. Paul is at his (οσακις) his (oftennesse) of which Thomas gives a reason. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Crebrity*, a multitude, oftenness. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Crebritude*, frequency, oftenness.

O·ftens, *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Often *adv.* with advb. genitive *-s* (as in *whiles, whilst*, etc.), perh. sometimes felt as a plural.] = Often *adv.*

1567 Drant *Horace, Ep.* I. xix. F vij, How haue your tumultes vyle Full oftens rasde my collor vp, and oftens made me smyle. *Ibid.* II. ii. H v, This thinge I oftens talke vpon And oft I thinke of this. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss., Oftens, offens*, the plural of *often*. Quite common. 1868 Atkinson *Clevel. Gl., Oftens* (*pr.* off'ns), often, oftentimes. 1889 Peacock *N. W. Linc. Gl.* 381, I ofens heärd tell o' fairies.

O·ftentime, *adv.* (*adj.*) *rare.* [f. Often *adv.* + Time, as an extended form of Oft-time.] = next. (In quot. 1876 as *adj.* Frequent.)

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) ii. 14, I haue often tyme seen it. *c* 1450 *Sir Beues* (MS. C) 155/3335 ȝe wot alle..That often tyme Saber þe hore Hath me greuyd full sore. 1853 Trench *Proverbs* ii. 28 Oftentime the proverb in its more popular form is so greatly superior to the same in this its Latin .. dress. 1876 Mrs. Whitney *Sights & Ins.* II. xviii. 475 Where Cosmo of the Medici had his oftentime habitation.

Oftentimes (ɒ·f'ntəimz), *adv.* Now only *arch.* or *literary.* [f. Often *adv.* + *times*; an extended form of Ofttimes.] Many times; on many occasions, or in many cases; frequently, often.

c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* Notes 60 The kynge..oftentymes dyde wepe. 1444 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 117/2 He to forfaite as often tymes as he offendith. 1540–1 Elyot *Image Govt.* 15 b, He shalbe oftentymes warned. 1611 Bible *Heb.* x. 11 Offring oftentimes [Wyclif, Tindale, etc. ofte tymes] the same sacrifices. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* I. 495 These buildings were oftentimes light-houses. 1800 Wordsw. *Pet Lamb* 62 This song to myself did I oftentimes repeat. 1845–6 Trench *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. ii. 168 An oftentimes fatal readiness. 1875 Gladstone *Gleam.* (1879) VI. 154.

† b. Rarely in compar. and superl. *oftener times, oftenest times. Obs.*

1562 Cooper *Answ. Priv. Masse* (Parker Soc.) 107 Many .. take of this sacrifice once in the whole year, some twice, some oftener times. 1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 143 Oftenest times when least we do mistrust. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 450 The female is oftener times taken then the male.

† **Ofthi·nk,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 ofþyncan, 2–3 -þunche(n (*ii*), -þinche, 3–4 -þinke, -þenke, 4 -þynke, -thenche, 4 othynke, 5 othenkyn; *3rd sing.* 1 ofþynеþ, 2 ofþinеþ, 3 -thencheþ, -thenkth, 3–4 -thinkeþ, -þynketh. *Pa. t.* 1–2 ofþuhte, 2 -þuchte, -þouhte, 3 -þoȝte, -þouȝte, -thoȝte, 5 othoȝte. See also Athink. [OE. *ofþyncan*, f. Of-[1] + *þyncan* to seem fit, to seem: see Think *v.*[2]]

1. To seem not good; to displease, vex, grieve. Chiefly used *impersonally*, with dative of person, and genitive of thing, or *that.*

Beowulf 2035 Mæg þæs þonne ofþyncan ðeoden Heaðobeardna. *c* 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxv. § 4 Ða sceolde þam gigantum ofþyncan þæt he hæfde hiera rice. *c* 893 — *Oros.* II. v. § 4 Him þa ofþyncendum ðæt his folc swa forslagen wæs. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past.* xxi. 161 Ðonne him hiera [scylda] na ne ofðynсð. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 86 Him ðæs slæpes ofþuhte. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 55 Þenne ofþuncheð hit him sare. *Ibid.* 157 Hom ofþuchte þet þis orliche lif hom to longe leste. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 759 Hit of þouȝte þe luþer quene þat hire fader adde to muche. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1001 Ous bit ofthinketh sore.

2. *impers.* To cause (one) grief or regret (to have done something); to 'repent'.

c 1000 *Ecgbert. Confess.* Proem in Thorpe *Laws* II. 130 Ofþinceð þe ealles þe ðu to yfele hæfst ȝeworht? *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* vi. 7 Me of-þinсþ þæt ic hig worhte. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* xxxiii. (Z.) 207 *Poenitet*, me of þinсþ. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Him of-þuhte þat he efre mancinn ȝesceop. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 164 Gif him her of-þinсþ his gult. *Ibid.* 271 Þo þe ofþouhte sore her here misdeden. *c* 1205 Lay. 3364 Eft hit him of-þinсheð [*c* 1275 a-þinсheþ]. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1249 Sone of þinkþ it me þat ich abbe vor oure Kinges loue iholde aȝen þe. *Ibid.* 3409 Sone dawes hom of þoȝte hor prute. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 987 (1043) Yet me of-þynketh [*v.r.* mathynketh = m'ofþynkeþ] þat þis auaunt me a-sterte. 1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xiii. 17 Lest perauenture it shoulde othenkyn hym [1388 repente the puple]. — *Jer.* iv. 28 It othoȝte not me [1388 repentide not me].

b. (with personal subj.) To grieve, be sorry; to repent.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 118 Do ase deð þe pellican: of þunche hit swuðe sone. *c* 1250 *Death* 2 in *O. E. Misc.* 168 I-hereð of one þinge that ȝe ohen of þenche. *c* 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 539 He ber-after of-þinkeþ sore And þer-of crieþ merci and ore. 1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xxxii. 24 Aftir thi deede thou shalt not othynke [1388 repente].

Hence † **Ofthi·nking** (in 3 **ofþunchunge**) *vbl. sb.*, displeasure, vexation, disgust, grief, sorrow.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 200 Þe þridde kundel is Of-þunchunge of oðres god. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Azaines an likinge habben twa of þunchunges.

† **Ofthi·rst,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [OE. *ofþyrsted, ofþyrst*, f. Of- + **þyrsted*, pa. pple. of *þyrstan* to Thirst.] Earlier form of Athirst, q.v.

c 1000 *Judges* xv. 18 in Thwaite *Heptat.*, He [Samson] wearþ þa swiþe of þyrst. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 199 Þenne hie beð of-þurst cumeð to sum welle. *c* 1275 *Xl Pains of Hell* 166 in *O. E. Misc.* 151 Sore of-þurst and ful hungri. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. x. 85 Boþe a-fyngrede and a-furst [*MS. M* of-þerst].

O·ftly, *adv. rare.* [f. Oft *adv.* + -ly [2], after other advbs. in *-ly*; cf. Oftenly.] Often.

1592 Wyrley *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 62 Oftlie returning vnto freends, I told, That I had seene of noblenes the flower. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Catarina to Camoens* xii, Will you oftly Murmur softly.

Oftner, Oftnest, obs. comp. and sup. of Often.

O·ftness. *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6–7 oftenes, -ness(e. [f. Oft *adj.* + -ness. The spelling *ofteness* unites this with *oftenness.*] = Oftenness.

1545 Elyot *Dict., Crebritas*, oftnes [1548–52 oftenesse, 1565 oftennesse]. 1572 J. Jones *Bathes of Bath* III. 25 b, Greatnesse of pulse, swiftnes and oftenes of the same. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxii. § 4 Not the oftnes [1617 oftenesse] of theer fasting, but their hypocrisie therein was blamed. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 428 So .. oftnesse comprehends seldomenesse.

† **Oftrea·d,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OE. *oftredan*, f. Of- + *tredan* to Tread.] *trans.* To tread or trample down; to injure or destroy by treading.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* VI. iv. § 4 Dær wæron xxxM. ofslagen and æt ðæm ȝeate oftreden. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* xviii. (*Serm. Bk. Kings*) 347 Ða hors hi [Gezabel] oftrædan huxlice under fotum. *c* 1200 Ormin 11650 Forrþi birrþ uss allre firrst Offtredenn gluterrnesse.

Oft-seasons: see Oft C.

† **O·ftsi·the,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 3 oftesiðen, 3–4 ofte sipe, etc.: see Oft and Sithe: also 4 ofte-syde, of-sith, of-sipe. [In early ME. *oftesiden* :—OE. **oftsiðon* :—**oftsiðum* dat. pl., corresp. to ON. *oftsinnum* many times, oft-times (cf. OE. *on oftsiðas* on many occasions, oft-times); f. Oft + *siðum* dat. pl. of *síð* time: see Sithe. By normal phonetic processes *ofte-siden* became *oftesiþe, oftsiþe, oftsith*, in which the original pl. form was lost, but app. reinstated in the later *oftsithes*: see next, and *oftensithe* in Often C.] = next.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 Of swuche witunge is i-kumen muchel vuel oftesiðen. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5337 Ofte sipe [*MS. Trin. Coll.* ofte sepþe, *MS. Digby* (*c* 1425) ofte tymes] ahone he was, and binepe ofter [*v.r.* ofiere] mo. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12534 (Cott.) And of-sith [*F.* oft-sipe, *Gött.* ofte-syde, *Trin.* ofte] walawai! he said. *c* 1305 *Oxford Student* 17 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 40 Þe3 þis child were ȝung, of þis deol ofte sipe hit þoȝte. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 7469–1 Als oft-sythe als þai here newed þair syn, Als oft-syth þair payn salle new þare bigyn. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 37 Ese and welþe drawiþ men oftsiþ to synne. *c* 1448 Hoccleve *Balade Dk. York* 51 If þat I .. my colours sette ofte sythe awry.

† **O·ftsi·thes,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 4 oft sipes, (-is, -s), 4–5 ofte sipes, etc., 4–5 oftsithes, etc. Also *β.* 4 oft syis(s, oftsiss, -syse, -sise, 4–5 -syss. [app. orig. a northern form (but also Kentish in *Ayenb.*) corresp. to southern *oftesipe*: see prec. The *-s* was prob. a plural ending, taking the place of the lost dat. pl. *-en* in *ofte siðen* (cf. OE. *on oftsiðas* on many occasions, oft-times); less prob. the adverbial genitive *-s*, or repr. the *-is* of ON. *oftsinnis* oft-times.] Oftentimes, often.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7703 (Cott.) Oftsithes [*Fairf.* oft sipe, *Gött.* oft sith, *Trin.* ofte] moght he him ha tan. *Ibid.* 16813. 1340 *Ayenb.* 249–50 To ane riche manne hit were oftezipes to lite. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 3496 Ofte sythes of þe day men falles In syns, þat clerkes veniel calles. *c* 1386 Chaucer *C. T.* Prol. 485 Swich he was y-preued ofte sithes [*rime* tithes]. *c* 1410 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxii. (Pynson) G j b, He .. came to mete as he was wonte to do oft sythes. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 18 Some haue had oftsithes swete sauours two dayes or thre togider.

β. 13.. *Cursor M.* 27580 (Cott.) We may se bitide and ofsise [*Fairf.* of sipe] þe standand fall, the falland rise. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 1121 Of kneis thankand god oft-syse. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 274 Thus argewe thai ernistly wounder oftsyss. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2594 Shit he was pure, he prewit wel oft-syss. *a* 1568 in *Bannatyne MS.* (1878) 780/6 Oft syiss he sicht, and said, Allace.

O·ft-ti·me, *adv.* (*adj.*) *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: see Oft and Time; also 5–6 oftyme. [f. Oft *adv.* + Time, substituted for *oft-sithe*: as in other phrases.] = next. In quot. 1896 as *adj.*: Frequent, that has often been: cf. *sometime.*

1414 Brampton *Penit. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 23 Thow3 I do ofte tyme amys. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* II j, Oftyme hit displeaseth god. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 2 To se the cyte oftyme whyle he was ladde. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* v. 147 For men oftyme of meinest sort, .. Hes genin gude counsall to the wyse. 1896 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 5/1 The oft-time Premier of the Colony.

Oft-times, ofttimes (ɒ·ft,təimz), *adv.* Now *arch.* and *poet.* Also 4–5 oft times, 4–6 ofte times; (5–6 oftymes, oftimes, 6 *Sc.* aftymes). [f. as prec.: the *-s* is prob. the plural ending, *times* being substituted for *sithes*, as in *fele times* (Langland) for *feolesipes*, many times.] = Oftentimes.

1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xvii. 15 For why oft tymys [*v.r.* oft time, 1388 ofte tymes, Tindale oft tymes, 1551 ofte times, *Rheims* often, 1611 oft times] he fallith in to the fijr, and oft tymys [16*th c. vv.* oft, 1551 ofte, *Rheims* often] in to water. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* II. lx. (1859) 57 Ful oftymes thou hast excyted me to synne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6 Than is he ofttymes moost nye the state of misery. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 30 b, That which is holsome and good for one kind, oftetimes is hurtfull for another. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 15 b, Aftymes to cal on the sueit name of Iesus. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 19 Prodigies, which oft-times presage revolutions in states. 1701 J. Law *Counc. Trade* (1751) 59 They are ofttimes directly opposite to one another. 1814 Cary *Dante, Paradise* xxii. 104, I oft-times wail my sins. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xiii. 258 Ofttimes he laced and ofttimes he unlaced his mantle.

† **Ofwa·ke,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Of-[2] + Wake *v.*: app. erron. extension of *a-wake.*] *intr.* To awake.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölbing) 3800 He ofwoke & had wonder; His sweuen he teld his feren hard.

† **Ofwa·lked,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare.* [f. Of-[1] + *walked*, pa. pple. of Walk *v.*] Exhausted with walking.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 204 Whan þow art wery forwalked [*MS. W* of-walked].

OG, O.G., contracted form of Ogee.

Ogain(e, Ogaines, etc., obs. ff. Again, Against.

Ogam, Ogamic, var. Ogham, Ogamic.

†O·gart. *Sc. Obs.* [Another form of *ongart*, Angard *sb.*, q. v.] Arrogance, presumption.

[*c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 49 Her may ye alle ensampel tak, Ongart and rosing to forsak.] *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodera*) 215 Na ogart na pryd is þe with-in. *Ibid.* xl. (*Ninian*) 1334 Alace! for myn ogart I haf tynt grace! *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* x. 155 For thi ogart othir thow sall de, Or in presoun byd.

Ogdoad (ɒ·gdoi,æd). Also 7 **ogdoade.** [ad. late L. *ogdoas, ogdoad-em*, a. Gr. ὀγδοάς, ὀγδοάδα, f. stem of ὀκτώ eight, ὄγδοος eighth.] **a.** The number eight. **b.** A group, set, or series of eight; *spec.* in *Gnosticism*, a group of eight divine beings or æons; also, the heavenly region.

1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 258 Their Ogdoades, Duodecads, Triacontads, Pleromaes, Bythos, Siges, and all the Æones, blasphemous speculations. 1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* ix. (1701) 383/2 The Ogdoad, they said was the first Cube, and the only number evenly even under ten. 1803 G. S. Faber *Cabiri* I. 195 *note*, The arkite ogdoad, or the eight Cabiric gods of Egypt. 1833 Cruse *Eusebius* v. xix. 203 Irenæus also wrote the treatise on the Ogdoad, or the number eight. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 879 Mind, Word, Intelligence, Wisdom, Power, Justice, Peace,—which with the Father, constitute the great Ogdoad, the type of the lower spheres. 1889 Farrar *Lives Fathers* I. iii. 112 *note*, All things sprang from 'depth' ('Bythos', the unutterable) and silence ('Sige'), the immediate parents of 'Mind' and 'Truth', the 'Word' and 'Life', 'Man', and the 'Church'. These formed the Ogdoad and represent the Supreme Being absolutely and relatively.

‖ **Ogdoas** (ɒ·gdoi,æs). *rare.* [Gr.] = prec.

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. II. xv, Upon this universall Ogdoas Is founded every particularment.

†O·gdoastich. *Obs.* Also 7 -ick, -ique, and in quasi-Gr. form -icon. [A by-form of Octastich, after Gr. ὀγδοάς: see Ogdoad.] A poem or stanza of eight lines: = Octastich.

1612 Selden *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* i. 19 His request to Diana, in an hexastick, and her answer in an ogdoastick.. are in the British story. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 673, I haue read this Ogdoasticon following. 1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 54 It will not be much out of the byas, to insert (in this Ogdoastique) a few verses of the Latine which was spoken in that age.

Ogee (ō·u,dʒī, ō·udʒī). Also 5 *pl.* **oggez.** Sometimes written **OG** or **O.G.** [app. worn down from F. *ogive*, Ogive, with which it is identified by Cotgrave and others in 17th c.: see sense 1 and Ogive. The use of *ogee* as the name of a moulding and curve is exclusively English, and the history of this is not clear; but it seems possible that the 'ogee moulding' was so called by workmen as being the usual moulding employed in ogives or groin-ribs, in which it is a development of the roll-and-fillet (see Paley, *Gothic Mouldings* (ed. 1865), 33, 35, 48, 52).]

†1. = Ogive 1. *Obs.*

1428–9 *King's Hall Acc.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 445 *note*, Item pro ij peciis [of stone] pro armis Regis viij *s.* Item pro iiij ped' de Oggez viij *d.* [App. worked stones from Burwell and Hynton.] 1611 Cotgr., *Ogive*, an Ogiue, or Ogee in Architecture.

2. *Arch.* and *Joinery.* A moulding consisting of a continuous double curve, convex above and concave below; a cyma reversa.

In cross-section, its outline is a sort of *S* shape when the moulding (with reference to the solid on which it is worked) is towards the observer's left hand, and like this reversed when towards his right. If the *S* outline is towards his right, or the reversed shape towards his left, the moulding is termed a back-ogee, a cyma, or a cyma recta. An inverted back-ogee (frequently used as a base-moulding to a wall or plinth), and an inverted ogee, are such mouldings respectively turned upside down. The double-curved fall of a piano is a familiar example of the inverted ogee. The term ogee is sometimes applied to all the above curves indiscriminately.

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 267 Scima recta, or Ogee. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 1 An O. G. with a Fillet over it.. *Ibid.* 95 An O. G. is a Moulding, somewhat resembling an S. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 234/2 There are eight regular mouldings in ornamenting columns..cyma, talon, or ogee. 1847 Smeaton *Builder's Man.* 251 *Ogee*, a moulding, consisting of a portion of two circles turned in contrary directions, so that it is partly concave and partly convex. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 59 Beaded capping..with OG under. 1862 Rickman *Goth. Archit.* 15 The ogee, which has the round uppermost and over-hanging. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 152 The upper torus was often converted into a kind of ogee.

b. Any curve or line having this form.

1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* I. x. § 17 This double curve is called the Ogee; it is the profile of many German leaden roofs, of many Turkish domes. 1875 Fortnum *Majolica* viii. 69 The dishes of this variety usually have the outer edge shaped in alternating ogee.

c. Short for *ogee arch, canopy, plane*: see 3 a, b.

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 73 Planes in use amongst Joyners, called Molding-planes; as..the Ogee. 1855 Street *Brick & Marb.* (1874) 211 The window-head is of that earliest form of ogee, a circle just turned up to a point in the centre. 1862 Rickman *Goth. Archit.* 263 The second canopy is the ogee, which runs about half up the dripstone, and then is turned the contrary way, and is finished in a straight line running up into a finial.

3. *attrib.* **a.** Consisting of an ogee or a series of ogees; having the outline of an ogee; as, *ogee character, curvature, curve, shape*; **ogee front**, the fall of a pianoforte shaped in an ogee curve; **ogee head, -top**, a roof or covering, the upper part of an opening, when shaped like an ogee; **ogee member**, the outline of an ogee as an element of form; **ogee mould**, a templet for running an ogee moulding in plaster, etc.; **ogee moulding** = Ogee 2; **ogee plane**, a joiner's moulding-plane with an ogee sole.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 396/2 An other sort of Mould by which a cornice is run about a Room or Mantle-trees of Chimneys..is termed an O.G. Mould. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* ix. 48 The variety introduced by the ogee member, which is entirely composed of waving lines. 1815 R. Wornum *Price-list*, Harmonic [piano-forte]..O.G. front do. in rose wood. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 162 A moulding of the ogee kind, called a Cyma-reversa. 1836 Loudon *Encycl. Cottage Archit.* 1129 Ogee moulding, called also cyma reversa. 1849 Freeman *Archit.* 226 A circular tower.. crowned with an ogee cupola. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* I. x. § 18 The varieties of the ogee curve are infinite. 1862 Rickman *Goth. Archit.* 291 Triangular canopies..some with ogee heads. *Ibid.* 357 Canopies..are generally of the ogee character. *Ibid.* 385 Octagonal towers,..with buttresses, pinnacles, and an ogee top. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* 318 The arches having an ogee curvature. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* II. 1547/1 *Ogee-plane*, a joiner's plane for working ogee-mouldings. 1892 W. B. Scott *Autobiog.* I. i. 10 It was framed by immense ogee stone lintels and architrave.

b. **Ogee arch**, an arch formed by the union of two contrasted ogees meeting at its apex. Similarly **ogee doorway, ogee window**, etc., a doorway, etc. having the form of an ogee arch.

1816 Rickman in J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 132 The ogee or contrasted arch, has four centres; two in or near the span, and two above it, and reversed. 1834 *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. 95 The beautiful ogee doorway. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* I. xi. § 14 But if the arch be of any bizarre form, especially ogee, the joints must be in particular places, and the masonry simple, or it will not be thoroughly good and secure; and the fine schools of the ogee arch have only arisen in countries where it was the custom to build arches of few pieces.

4. *Comb.*, as *ogee-headed* adj.

1851 Turner *Dom. Archit.* I. vi. 218 This [window] is ogee headed.

Hence **Ogee·d, ogee'd** *a.*, furnished with an ogee or ogees; having the form of an ogee.

1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* I. xi. § 2 The form of the arch.. may be rounded, or lozenged, or ogee'd, or anything else. 1880 *Archæol. Cant.* XIII. 460 A piscina, in the south wall of the aisle, has an ogeed, five-foiled arch. 1882 *Ibid.* XIV. 364 On the exterior the labels are ogeed.

Ogel, oggel *a.*, ugly, horrible: see Ougle *a.*

†Ogganni·tion. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [n. of action f. L. *oggannīre*, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *gannīre* to snarl. Cf. Obganiate.] Snarling, growling, grumbling.

1625 Bp. Mountagu *App. Cæsar* 288 Nor will I abstaine, notwithstanding your oggannition, to follow the steps and practice of Antiquity.

†O·ggle, *v. Obs. rare.* In 5 **ogyl.** [app. for **uggle*, freq. or dim. of Ug, Ugge *v.*, to shudder. Cf. *ogel, oggel*, Ougle *a.*] *intr.* To shudder or quiver for fear.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xli. (Shaks. Soc.) 395 Myn herte gynnyth ogyl and quake for fer.

Ogglesome, variant of Ugglesome, horrible.

Ogh, variant of Och *int.*

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 116 God Inppiter, ogh lord: Quod she, shal hee scape thus?

Ogh, oȝ, obs. forms of Owe *v.*

Ogh, for *hogh*, obs. form of Heugh.

Ogham, ogam (ɒ·găm). Also **ogum, oghum.** [a. OIr. *ogam, ogum* (gen. *oguim*), mod. Ir. *ogham*, pl. *-uim*, Gaelic *oghum*, a name traditionally connected with a mythical inventor called in Irish legends *Ogma*, said to have invented the Ogam 'to provide signs for secret speech only known to the learned'. Cf. Ὄγμιος, the name according to Lucian of a Gaulish deity, who seems to have presided over language or eloquence. Rhŷs takes the word as possibly connected with Gr. ὄγμος straight line, row, furrow, Skr. *ajma* course, road.]

1. An alphabet of twenty characters used by the ancient British and Irish; the system of writing, or an inscription written, in such characters; also one of the characters themselves.

The characters consist each of a thin line or stroke, or a group of from two to five such parallel strokes, arranged along either side of, or drawn across, a continuous medial or guiding line. Thus *b, l, w* (*v, f*), *s, n*, are represented by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 strokes under the line; *x* (*h*), *d, t, c, q* by the same above the line; *m, g, y, z, r*, by long strokes crossing obliquely, thus /; *a, o, u, e, i* by short strokes crossing at right angles. In inscriptions, the edge of a squared stone usually serves as the continuous base line.

1677 O'Molloy *Grammatica* 133 Obscurum loquendi modum, vulgo *ogham*, Antiquarijs Hiberniæ satis notum. .. Alia adhuc vtebantur methodo in scribendo preter abbreuiationes, quam insuper vocabant *ogham*, peritioribus tantummodo familiare. 1729 T. Innes *Crit. Ess. Anc. Inhab. North. Parts Brit.* II. 445 That the first author.. was Fenius-Farsaidh, who composed.. the alphabets of the Hebrews, Greeks and Latins; the Bethluisnion, and the Ogum. *Ibid.* 451 Waræus..tells us, that the Ogum did not contain the Irish vulgar character, but a hidden way of writing. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* V. 77 The Ogham was the sacred character of the Druids. 1845 O'Donovan *Gram. Irish Lang.* Introd. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. ii. 212 The Newton Stone oghams have hitherto baffled all attempts at interpretation. 1877 Rhŷs *Lect. Welsh Philol.* vi. 272 Monuments in Ogam are known only in the British Isles. *Ibid.* 273 The continuous line merely represents the edge or ridge of the stones on which the Ogams are written.

2. An obscure mode of speaking used by the ancient Irish.

1627 Connell Mageoghegan tr. *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (in O'Donovan), A.D. 1328. Morish O'Gibelan,..an excellent poet in Irish, an eloquent and exact speaker of the speech, which in Irish is called Ogham. 1677 [see 1].

3. *attrib.*, as *ogham alphabet, inscription, stone.*

1784 T. Astle *Orig. Writing* vi. 180 King Charles I corresponded with the Earl of Glamorgan when in Ireland, in the Ogham cipher. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xxviii, Detecting the Oggam character..upon the key-stones of a vault. 1827 G. Higgins *Celtic Druids* 21 These were the Ogham-beith, the Ogham-coll, and the Ogham-craoth, which means Ogum-branches. 1861 O'Curry *Lect. MS. Materials* 464 Monumental stones with *Oghuim* characters and words. 18.. Whitley Stokes in Rhŷs *Lect. Welsh Philol.* (1877) 272 Genuine Ogham Inscriptions exist both in Ireland and Wales which present grammatical forms agreeing with those of the Gaulish linguistic monuments.

Oghamic, ogamic (ɒ·gămik, ogæ·mik), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic: cf. Ogmic.] Of or pertaining to ogham; consisting of oghams.

1876 Sullivan in *Encycl. Brit.* V. 306/1 In..the Book of Ballymote, compiled near the close of the 14th century, the different styles of Ogamic writing and the value of the letters are explained. 1887 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 187/2 Material for Oghamic study.

Oghen, oȝen: see Owe *v.* **Oghne,** obs. f. Own. **Oght, -e, oȝt,** obs. forms of Aught, Ought.

Ogival (ou·dʒəi·văl, ō·udʒi·văl), *a.* (*sb.*). [f. next + -al, or a. F. *ogival* (in J. Michelet 1835).]

a. Having the form or outline of an ogive or pointed ('Gothic') arch.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 150 (tr. Michelet *Hist. France* II. 666) In the ogival triangle, in the ogive, two lines are bent. 1868 *Athenæum* 25 July 112/3 They..show..how a flat-headed shot must penetrate an inclined plate better than a shot with an ogival head. 1871 Hartwig *Subterr. World* xxiii. 269 Its roof is supported by an ogival vault or an arch. 1875 *Wond. Phys. World* I. ii. 88 Black lines forming parabolic or ogival curves. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 30 Mar. 8/3 [The ship has] ogival ends like the head of a Palliser projectile. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 12 May 1156 With regard to the head of the bullet, the..type which offers..least resistance is that known as ogival, which means that the curve is..part of the circle, the radius of which is equal to two diameters of the base of the bullet.

b. Characterized by ogives or pointed arches.

1855 tr. *Labarte's Handbk. Arts Mid. Ages* v. 235 The style of ogival architecture. 1882 E. O'Donovan *Merv Oasis* I. xxv. 420 The peculiar ogival forms of Persian and Saracenic architecture. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 6/1 The rise and growth of the Ogival—or Gothic—style.

c. *Comb.*, as *ogival-cylindrical, -headed* adjs.

1868 *Rep. Munit. War* 126 A solid steel shot..having either a cylindrical or ogival-cylindrical shape. *Ibid.* 263 The ogival-headed shot..does not rack like spherical shot.

B. *sb.* An ogival head of a shot.

1894 *Times* 2 Aug. 3/6 Its ogival and point had been fused ..as had been the case with the first shot.

Ogive (ō·udʒəiv, ou·dʒəi·v). *Arch.* [a. F. *ogive* (1468 in Godef. *Compl.*), formerly also *augive* (1325), *orgive* (1399), *augive* (1459), *osive, oisive* (1462–3), *ogive* (1503); of uncertain origin; it has been conjecturally referred to F. *auge* trough; to It., Sp., Pg. *auge* 'the highest point of any planet' (Florio), culmination, highest point, ad. Arab. اوج *auj* (prop. a term of Astrology or Astronomy); and to L. *augēre* to increase, augment (Littré).]

1. The diagonal groin or rib of a vault, two of which cross each other at the centre.

1611 Cotgr., *Branches d'augives*, branches ogiued'; or, limmes with ogiues. [See also Ogee 1.] 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Ogives*, arches or branches of a Gothic vault, which, in lieu of being circular, pass diagonally from one angle to another..The middle, where the ogives cut or cross each other, is called the key, which is sometimes carved in form of a rose, or a *cul de lampe*. 1842 Gwilt *Encycl. Arch.* (1876) 232 *Ogive*..designated originally a diagonal band in groined vaulting formed by the intersection either of barrel vaults or of keel vaults, to both of which the terms *voûte en croisée d'ogives*, or *voûte d'ogives*, were applicable. 1896 Vizetelly tr. *Zola's Rome* 361 [Referring to the church of Santa Maria sopra Minerva] The clustering columns cased in stucco imitating marble, the ogives which dared not soar, the rounded vaults condemned to the heavy majesty of the dome style.

†2. (See quots.) *Obs.*

(This explanation seems due to Cotgrave (who app. misunderstood the Fr. word, as no such sense appears in French dictionaries or authors). Blount who copied Cotgrave, and Phillips who plagiarized Blount, also identify *Ogive* with *Ogee*.)

[1611 Cotgr., *Augive*, an ogiue; a wreath, circlet, round band, in Architecture.] 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Ogive* or *Ogee* (Fr. *Augive* or *Ogive*), a wreath, circlet or round band in Architecture. 1658 in Phillips.

†3. An ogee moulding. *Obs.*

1703 T. N. *City and C. Purchaser* 214 O.G., Ogee, or Ogive, a sort of Moulding in Architecture. 1706 Phillips, *Ogive*, or *Ogee*,..a Member of a Moulding which consists of a Round and a Hollow.

4. A pointed (='Gothic') arch.

(Apparently so called from the shape of the spaces between the ogives or ribs of a vault. 'As equivalent to a pointed arch, *ogive* is merely the popular confirmation of an error committed by the ignorance of some writers in the present [19th] century'. Gwilt *Encycl. Arch.* (1842–76) 233.)

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 150 [see OGIVAL a.]. *Ibid.* (tr. Michelet), The common aspiration of lines .. which is the mystery of the ogive, is frequent in India and Persia. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. i. § 33 It will be .. difficult to distinguish the Arabian ogives from those .. built under .. Gothic influence. 1893 *Funk's Stand. Dict., Ogive*, .. a pointed arch; hence, a window in the pointed style. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 7 June 425/3 The architects freely mixed the two styles, at Laon sandwiching two stories of round arches between the ogives on the ground floor and those in the clerestory.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ogive window*; *ogive-windowed* adj.

1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Blasphemer's Warn.*, The large ogive window that lighted the hall. 1882 E. O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. ii. 28 The houses of the genuine ogive-windowed, flat-roofed Persian type. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 212 High halls with tracery And open ogive-work.

Hence **Ogived** *a.*, consisting of an ogive or ogives; having the form of an ogive or ogee.

1611 [see OGIVE 1]. 1845 PETRIE *Eccl. Arch. Ireland* 232 Of the triangular or rather ogived label .., an example is found over a .. doorway of a temple on a coin of the Emperor Licinius.

Ogle (ō·g'l), *sb.*[1] [f. the vb. or cognate with it.]

1. An eye; usually *pl.* the eyes. Orig. *Vagabonds' cant*; in early 19th c. in *Pugilistic slang*, etc.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v. *Ogling*, The Gentry-mort has rum Ogles, that Lady has charming black Eyes. 1705 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1708) I. vi. ix, He rowl'd his Ogles with a Grace Becoming so a zealous Face. 1711—*Quix.* I. 348 Turning up his Ogles tow'rd The Shining Heavens, in a Passion. 1819 MOORE *Tom Cribb's Mem.* App. ii. 51 Round *lugs* and *ogles* flew the frequent fist. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 80 The latter .. got a small taste over his left ogle. 1853 'CUTHBERT BEDE' *Verdant Green* II. iv, That'll raise a tidy mouse on your ogle, my lad.

2. An amorous, languishing, or coquettish glance; an ocular invitation to advances.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 46 ¶ 8, I have .. brought over with me a new flying Ogle fit for the Ring. 1775 *Davenant's Man's the Master* v. 65 Her ogles dart this way. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VI. lx, If fond of a chance ogle at her glass, 'Twas like the fawn, which, in the lake displayed, Beholds her own shy, shadowy image pass. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* ii. (1876) 189 You see him .. delivering a killing ogle along with his scented billet. 1882 MRS. EDWARDES *Ballroom Repentance* I. 20 Enduring alike her wrong notes and her ogles.

† **Ogle,** *sb.*[2] *Her. Obs.* Pl. 5 **oglys.** [Origin unknown: the sense is the same as that of OGRESS[2].] A representation of a cannon-ball as a bearing.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B iv b, Oglys be calde in armys gonestonys.

Ogle (ō·g'l), *v.* Also 8 **augle, oagle.** [Appeared late in 17th c., as a cant word, app. from Du. or LG.: cf. LG. *oegeln*, freq. of *oegen* to look at (Bremisches Wbch. 1767), Ger. *äugeln* to ogle, to leer, freq. or dim. of *augen* to look about, to eye, f. *auge* eye. Cf. also early mod.Du. or Flem. *oogheler, oegheler* flatterer (Kilian); and for the sense the Du. *oogen* to direct or cast the eyes, in Hexham (1660) 'to cast sheepes eyes upon one, or to aime or take a mark by the Eyes', f. *oog* eye.]

1. *intr.* To cast amorous, coquettish, or insinuatingly familiar glances.

1682–87 [see OGLING *vbl. sb.*]. *c* 1685 *Roxb. Ball.* (1885) V. 567 Wilt thou still sparkle in the Box, And ogle in the Ring? 1713 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett., to Miss Wortley* Nov. (1887) I. 83 He sighs and ogles so, that it would do your heart good to see him. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 256 Here is one can Oagle finely. 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Jan., I was watched the whole evening, but .. the company behaved extremely well, for they only ogled! 1886 FENN *Master of Cerem.* iii, Her sister ogled and smiled, and smirked under her paint and diamonds.

b. *trans.* To turn or bring by ogling.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. iii, He would ogle you the outside of his eye inward, and the white upward. *a* 1814 *Manœuvring*, in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 119, I might ogle myself blind .. before I should get a kind look from her.

2. *trans.* To eye with amorous, admiring, or insinuating glances; to 'make eyes' at.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 8 ¶ 7 As soon as the Minuet was over, we ogled one another through our Masques. 1715 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Town Eclogues* i, The prince is ogled; some the King pursue; But your Roxana only follows You. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxiii, 'Is that my Sally?', croaked the dwarf, ogling the fair Miss Brass. 1844 — *Mart. Chuz.* iv, Mr. Tigg..ogled the three Miss Chuzzlewits with the least admixture of banter in his admiration.

3. To keep one's eyes upon; to eye, to look at.

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 150 There was a portly parson, whom I observed ogling several mouldy writers through an eye glass. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* (Farmer), She first ogled the superscription, and then the seal, very ominously. 1891 CLARK RUSSELL *My Shipmate Louise* 67 He stood ogling the wreck through his binocular.

Ogler (ō·glə1). [-ER[1].] One who ogles.

1692 SOUTHERNE *Wives Excuse* Prol., To the Ladies, who must sit it out, To hear us prate, and see the Oglers shoot. 1709 *Tatler* No. 145 ¶ 1 A certain Sect of professed Enemies to the Repose of the Fair Sex, called Oglers. 1787 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode upon Ode* Wks. 1812 I. 418 The sweet and tender style of Oglers. 1847 LE FANU *T. O'Brien* 216 The most conspicuous ogler at court.

Ogli, oglie, obs. forms of UGLY.

Ogling (ō·glin), *vbl. sb.* [f. OGLE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb OGLE; the throwing of amorous, languishing, or insinuating glances.

1682 SHADWELL *Tegue o Divelly* II. Epil. (1691) 80 They say their Wives learn ogling in the Pit [*side note*, A foolish Word among the Canters for glancing]. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Ogling*, casting a sheep's Eye at Handsom Women. 1709 HICKES *Let. to Charlett* 15 Jan. (Bodl. Ballard MS. XII. 109), As for Augling .. I only used it, as a word which signifies to eye or look with a fixed eye. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 106 It was not enough, that the speech from the throne .. threw out oglings and glances of tenderness. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 99 If dining, and ogling, and flattering .. could have saved a party, the Whigs would now have been in the ascendant.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* III. iv, A penal mourning for the ogling offences of his youth. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 46 ¶ 8 Being thus qualified, I intend, by the Advice of my Friends, to set up for an Ogling-Master.

O·gling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That ogles; casting amorous or admiring looks.

a 1715 LD. HALIFAX *On Countess Dowager of* —— 6 Have at the heart of every ogling beau. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 180 The ogling, well-shod lady with her troop of girls.

Oglio, obs. form of OLIO.

† **Ogloga·rchial,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. Erron. for *Oligarchial*, from OLIGARCHY. So † **Ogloga·rchian** *a.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 329 Intende they [the Jesuits] a Democracy or an Aristocracy, or an Oglogarchial? or what kind of gouernment is intended by them? *Ibid.* 224 The ecclesiasticall state in Scotland, .. their grounds, rules and principles of their gouernment Oglogerchian.

Ogmic (o·gmik), *a.* [f. *Ogam*, OGHAM + -IC.] = OGHAMIC.

1874–7 RHŶS *Lect. Welsh Philol.* vi. 286 The Ogmic monuments in our island are not confined to the West, for others are known in Scotland. 1882 R. C. MACLAGAN *Scot. Myths* 35 The inventors of the Ogmic called each letter by the name of a different plant. 1893 PROF. KIRKPATRICK in *Scotsman* 14 Apr. 7/5 A province that he [Prof. Rhŷs] had made peculiarly his own was Ogmic Epigraphy.

† **Ogra·nt,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [app. for *agrant*; cf. AGRAUNTE *v.* and AF. *agraunter*, ONF. *agraanter* = OF. *acreanter* to promise, assure, guarantee, grant, agree, consent (Godef.). The form of the Eng. word is not easy to understand, unless it be short for *ogranted* pa. pple., which again makes the sense difficult.] ? Agreed, consentient.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 51 Harald .. To be þer kyng & hede þe lond was wele ogrant.

-ography: the verbal element -GRAPHY, preceded by the connective *-o-*, belonging to the prec. element (see *-o suffix* 3); applied to a branch of knowledge the name of which ends in this, as *biography, geography, hydrography.*

1828 *First Book, King's Coll.* 15 Your 'ologies and 'ographies .. as studies in a College.

† **Ograve.** *Obs. rare.* Epithet of a variety of wheat: see quot.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 543 The next [wheat] is small Pollard, which loueth anie indifferent earth... Then Ograue wheat, which loueth anie well-mixt soyle.

Ogre (ō·gəɹ). Also 8 **hogre.** [a. F. *ogre* (first used by Perrault in his *Contes*, 1697).

The alleged instance of 1527 in Hatz.-Darm. is an error. It has been suggested that Perrault may have formed *ogre* on an It. dial. **ogro* for **orgo* = It. *orco* demon, monster, from L. *Orcus*, Hades, the god of the infernal regions, Pluto. The OSp. reprs. of *Orcus* were *huerco* (Percivall), *huergo, uergo* (Diez); Mod.Sp. *ogro* 'ogre' is from Fr. (Conjecture has tried to see in *ogre* the ethnic name *Ugri, Ungri, Ongri*, applied by early writers to the Hungarians or Magyars: see UGRIAN. But this is historically baseless.)]

In folk-lore and fairy tales: A man-eating monster, usually represented as a hideous giant; hence, A man likened to such a monster in appearance or character.

1713 tr. *Arabian Nights* I. 78 He perceiv'd that the Lady .. was a *Hogress*, Wife to one of those Savage Demons call'd *Hogres*, who stay in remote places, and make use of a thousand wiles to surprize and devour Passengers. [So ed. 1785.] 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 27 With the grin of an ogre. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* iii. 116 Some doting ogre of a fairy tale. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* ix, 'He's the most hideous, goggle-eyed creature, .. quite an ogre'. 1854 *Old Story-Teller, Hop-o'-my-Thumb* 93 She warned them that they were in the house of an ogre, who especially delighted in eating young children.

fig. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* x, Irresponsibility of employers, slavery of the employed, .. that is the system they represent .. Why, it is the very ogre that is eating us all up.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ogre-king, -land*, etc.

1846 R. BELL *Life Canning* viii. 215 Headed by the giant West India Interest, and followed by all the other ogre-monopolies. 1855 J. R. PLANCHÉ tr. *C'tess d'Aulnoy's Fairy T., Bee & Orange Tree* (1858) 183 It is the custom in Ogreland, that the Ogre, Ogress, and the young Ogres, always sleep in their fine gold crowns. 1859 LD. LYTTON *Wanderer* (ed. 2) 288, I was lately wed With a diamond ring to an Ogre-king.

Hence **Ogreism** (ō·gəriz'm), the character or practices of ogres.

Ogreish, ogrish (ō·gəriʃ, ō·griʃ), *a.* [f. OGRE + -ISH[1].] Resembling, or characteristic of, an ogre.

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* II. iii. 41 There is an Ogreish kind of jocularity in Grandfather Smallweed to-day. 1864 G. DYCE *Bella Donna* II. 105, I know that I am a rude ogrish fellow. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guardian Angel* XXV. (1891) 306 He glared at it in a dreadfully ogreish way.

Hence **O·greishly** *adv.*, in an ogreish manner.

1891 *Harper's Mag.* June 71/1 A great distorted silhouette .. appeared upon the wall, leaning ogreishly over the pillow.

Ogress[1] (ō·grès). Also 8 **hogress.** [a. F. *ogresse*, fem. of *ogre*: see -ESS[1].] A female ogre.

1713 [see OGRE]. 1789 GIBBON *Autobiog.* (1854) 6 Three Ogresses, or female cannibals. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ix, Like some fair ogress who had set a trap and was watching for a nibble from a plump young traveller.

Ogress[2]. *Her.* Also 8 **aggress.** [Origin unknown: the sense is the same as in OGLE *sb.*[2]; but it is difficult to find a formal relation between them.] A 'roundel sable', *i.e.* a black circular spot on a shield, supposed to represent a cannon-ball: called also a *pellet*.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 37 b, Beareth Verte, fiue Fermaulxz in Crosse D'Or, a Border d'Argent, charged with eight Ogresses: or, after the French blazon, '*Ogressée de huit pieces*'. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Ogresses* [ed. 1706 *or Agresses*], certain round figures in Heraldry resembling Pellets, always of a black colour. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2525/4 A Fesse Argent between Estoiles charged with 3 Ogresses. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* Dict. (1787), *Ogress*, term used by English Heralds only, to express the black Roundelets, which are also called *Pellets* and *Gunstones*. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* (ed. 2) iv. 73 The Pellet, or Ogress.

‖ **Ogrillon** (ogrĭ·yon, *nonce-wd.* [f. OGRE + Fr. suff. *-illon*, in *moinillon, négrillon, oisillon*, etc.] A little ogre.

1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers* XV. (1863) 235 What .. brutal behaviour to his children, who, though ogrillons, are children!

Ogrufe: see GROOF.

Ogtiern, Ogum, var. OCHIERN, OGHAM.

Ogygian (odʒidʒiăn), *a.* [f. L. *Ogygius*, Gr. Ὠγύγιος (f. personal name Ὤγυγος, Ὠγύγης) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the mythical Attic or Boeotian king Ogyges; of obscure antiquity; of great age.

Ogygian deluge, a famous flood said to have taken place in the reign of Ogyges.

1843 HORNE *Orion* I. iii. 148 He .. wished the Ogygian deluge were returned. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* I. iv. 139 Sir Bysshe being Ogygian, gouty, and bedridden.

Ogyl, variant of OGGLE *v.*, to shake.

Oh (ō), *int.* (*sb.*) [Another spelling of *O* int., prob. intended to express a longer or stronger sound.] An exclamation expressing emotion of various kinds; formerly often used in all positions in which *O* is now more usual; now chiefly used when the exclamation is detached from what follows, and esp. as a cry of pain or terror, or in expression of shame, derisive astonishment, or disapprobation, in which case it is often repeated as *Oh! oh!*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. II* 231 b, Oh Lorde, Oh sainct George, .. have you thus doen in deede? 1552 HULOET, Oh, a voyce of an exceadynge disdeynynge, reioycinge, or sorowynge. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. viii. (Arb.) 78 Oh bones, thou hittest me. 1555 *Tract* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xliv. 124 Oh! what a heinous work is this in the sight of God. *Ibid.*, Oh! what damnable beasts are these. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 249 Oh for that cloud of black wrath and fury of the indignation of the Lord. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 105 Oh me he has broke all, there's half a line and a good hook lost. 1707 WATTS *Hymn 'There is a land of pure delight'* v, Oh! could we make our doubts remove. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 146 ¶ 3 Oh how glorious is the old Age of that great Man. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* IV. ix, But oh! more horrible than that Is the curse in a dead man's eye! *Ibid.* v. i, Oh sleep! it is a gentle thing. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* II. i. 454 But never more—oh! never, never more .. shall Sweet Quiet shed her sunset! 1843 HOOD *Song of Shirt* iv, Oh, Men, with Sisters dear! Oh, Men, with Mothers and Wives! 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 52 And Oh! let me put another case, I said.

B. *sb.* The interjection or exclamation *Oh*, as a name for itself. So *Oh dear, Oh fie*, etc.

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. x. (1847) 223 He fet a long sigh with an oh! from the bottom of his breast. 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisdom of Solomon* xi. 14 God sent sad Ohs for shadows of lament. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 154 ¶ 2 He was reproved, perhaps, with a Blow of the Fan, or an Oh Fy! 1712 *Ibid.* No. 400 ¶ 4 An Interjection, an Ah, or an Oh, at some little Hazard in moving or making a Step. 1820 W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 386 Never-ending ohs and ahs. 1852 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 384 Oh! the professions; oh! the gold; and oh! the French—these three oh's all rank as dreadful bugbears.

Hence **Oh** *v. intr.*, to exclaim 'Oh!' *trans.* to greet with 'Oh?' Also **Oh-oh** *v.*

1833 R. H. FROUDE in *Rem.* (1838) I. 321 People would .. 'Oh! oh!' *Ibid.* 323 There is no chance of its being 'Oh, oh!'-ed. 1848 NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* II. xix. (1876) 320 It is very well for secular historians to give up a tradition .. and for a generation to oh-oh it; but the Church cannot do so. 1855 DICKENS *L. Dorrit* I. xxxiv, All their hearing, and ohing, and cheering.

Oh, ohen, obs. forms of OWE *v.*

‖ **Ohm**[1] (ōm). [Ger., = AAM.] An obsolete German liquid measure equivalent to from 30 to 36 gallons according to the locality.

1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* IV. *Convent Hirschau*, It comes from Bacharach on the Rhine .. And costs some hundred florins the ohm [*rime* Rome].

Ohm[2] (ōum). *Electr.* [From the name of the German physicist Georg Simon Ohm (1787–1854), who determined mathematically the law of the flow of electricity (*Ohm's law*).] The unit of electrical resistance: see quots.

'It was in this country that .. the term "ohmad" or "ohm", suggested by Sir Charles Bright and Mr. Latimer Clark at the meeting of the British Association in Manchester in 1861, first came into use as the name of a decimal multiple of the absolute unit of resistance convenient for practical purposes. At the Congress of Electricians in Paris in 1881, the Ohm was unanimously adopted as an international standard'. *Nature* 14 Feb. 1889, 368/2.

1870 F. L. Pope *Electr. Tel.* iii. (1872) 25 The Ohm..is equivalent to about $\frac{1}{9}$ of a mile of galvanized No. 9 iron wire. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 5 It is convenient..to use a symbol to represent the ohm as we use ° to represent degrees, and ′ minutes. The symbol used by us is ω, the Greek *omega*. Thus we say that the resistance of a wire between London and Birmingham is 1500ω. 1892a *Gloss. Electr. Terms* in *Lightning* 3 Mar. Suppl., The Ohm is the resistance of a column of mercury of a constant section of one square millimetre and of a length of 106·3 centimetres, at the temperature of melting ice.

Hence **Oh·mad** = Ohm; **Ohm-a·mmeter**, an instrument for measuring electrical current and resistance, a combination of an ammeter and an ohmmeter; **Oh·mic** *a.*, pertaining to or measured by the ohm; **Oh·mmeter**, an instrument for measuring electrical resistance in ohms.

1866 R. M. Ferguson *Electr.* 151 This is called the B.A. Unit of resistance 1864, or an Ohmad. 1889 *Electr. Rev.* 11 Oct. 411 At present Dr. Fleming and a few others talk of 'ohmic' resistance, to distinguish resistance from the relation between the back electromotive force and the current. 1891 *'Electrician' Primer* No. 12. 8 *Ohmmeters* indicate the ratio of the pressure between the ends of a conductor to the current passing through that conductor.

Ohn, Sc. dial. var. of On- = *un-*, without.

Oho (ōuhōu·), *int.* Also as two words **O ho, Oh ho**, etc.; also 4 **O how.** [See Ho *int.*[1] 5.] An exclamation expressing surprise, taunting, exultation, etc.; in quot. 1369 as a shout to arouse a sleeper. (Cf. Ho *int.*[1])

13.. *Cursor M.* 12129 (Gött.) 'O ho!' alle þan gan þai cri, 'Qua herd euer sua grett ferli!' *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 179 This messager..cried O how, a-wake anoon. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* viii. 28 O, ho! this is a wonderfull thyng to witt. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 71 Oh ho, do you come neere me now. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 349 Oh ho, Oh ho, would't had bene done. 1778 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 26 Aug., O ho, this is a good hearing! 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* ii, 'Oho!..we are the fellows to set this to rights'.

Ohone (ōuhōu·n), *int.* (*sb.*) Forms: 5 **ochane**, 7 **oh hone, O hoan**, 7– **O hone**, 8– **ohon**, 9– **ochone, ohone.** [a. Gael. and Ir. *ochòin*, oh! alas! Often erroneously analysed, as if it contained the Eng. *O*!] A Scottish and Irish exclamation of lamentation.

c 1480 Henryson *Test. Cres.* 541 Ochane! Now is my breist with stormy stoundis stad. *c* 1604 I. C. *Epigr.* in *Shaks. Cent. of Praise* (1879) 63 He that made the Ballads of oh hone. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. v. (1651) 341 Howling O Hone, as those Irish women. 1685 *Whigs Lament.* in *Roxb. Ball.* (1885) V. 534 What have the Whigs to say? O hone! O hone! Tories have got the day; O hone! O hone! 1714 Ramsay *Elegy J. Cowper* i, John Cowper's dead—Ohon! Ohon! 1801 Scott *Glenfinlas* i, 'O hone a rie'! O hone a rie'!' The pride of Albin's line is o'er. *Note, O hone a rie'* signifies—'Alas for the prince, or chief'. 1816 — *Antiq.* xx, Ohon! it's an ill feight whar he that wins has the warst o't.

b. as *sb.*

a 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 180 The Members..repeated the Oh-hones Of his Wild Irish and chromatic Tones. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xi, They could now hear plainly the 'Ochone, Ochonorie', of some wild woman.

O-hoy, variant of Ahoy, call used in hailing.

1885 Rider Haggard *K. Solomon's Mines* (1889) 228 As he struck he shouted 'O-hoy! O-hoy!' like his Berserkir forefathers.

Oht, Ohte, obs. forms of Aught, Ought.

Oh yes: see Oyez.

Oiconomical, obs. form of Economical.

-oid (oid, oiid), *suffix*, ad. mod.L. *-oīdēs*, Gr. -οειδής, i. e. -o- of prec. element or connective + -ειδής 'having the form or likeness of', 'like', f. εἶδος form; cf. L. *-i-formis*: see -form. (A parallel Gr. formative was *-ώδης*: see -ode.) Examples: *αἱματοειδής* (*αἱματώδης*) 'like blood, of the appearance of blood, hæmatoid'; *ἀνθρωποειδής* 'of human form, manlike, anthropoid'. In other mod. langs., as in Gr. and L., the *o* and *i* make distinct syllables (L. *anthrōpoīdēs*, F. *anthropoïde*, Ger. *anthropoïd*); in Eng. also, some pronounce (æ nθrɒ·pɒiid), but the prevalent pronunciation of the suffix (and in many words, as *alkaloid, asteroid*, the only one) is with the diphthong (oi) as in *void.*

Extensively used in scientific terms, taken from Greek prototypes, or formed on Gr. (rarely L.) words. These are primarily adjs. with the sense 'having the form or nature of, resembling, allied to'; but also (as sometimes in Gr.) sbs., in the sense of 'something having the form or appearance of, something related or allied in structure, but not identical'. The sbs. are esp. numerous in Mathematics, where, in imitation of *rhomboid* (Gr. ῥομβοειδής approaching a lozenge (ῥόμβος) in shape, a rhomboid) and *trapezoid* (Gr. τραπεζοειδής having somewhat of the form of a table (τράπεζα)), the suffix has been used to form the names of many geometrical figures.

Examples:—(*adj.*) Anat. *adenoid, arachnoid, arytenoid, coracoid, hyoid, sigmoid, thyroid*; Zool. *amœboid, anthropoid, cancroid, crinoid, echinoid, hydroid, ichthyoid, medusoid, sintioid*; Bot. *ovoid, scorpioid.*

(sbs.) Math. *cardioid, cycloid, ellipsoid, hyperboloid, rhomboid, spheroid, trapezoid*; Astron. *asteroid, planetoid*; Chem. *albuminoid, alkaloid, amyloid, colloid, crystalloid, metalloid, selenoid*; Bot. *aroid, fucoid, rhizoid*; Zool. *zooid*; Min. *amygdaloid.*

The mod.L. *-oīda, -oīdea, -oīdeæ, -oïdei, -oïdeus* (Eng. *-oidcous*), are derivatives of *-oĭdēs, -oid.*

-oidal. When the form in *-oid* is a sb., an adj. is formed in *-oidal* (see -al); as *conchoidal, cycloidal, rhomboidal, trapezoidal*; so *alkaloidal, asteroidal, fucoidal*, etc.

Oidematous, variant of Œdematous.

‖ **Oidium** (oi·i·dĭŭm). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ᾠόν egg + -ιδιον dim. suffix.] A former genus of parasitic fungi, comprising species now regarded as the conidial stage of various fungi of the family *Erysipheæ*; they cause various diseases of plants, and of the human subject. *spec.* The species *Oidium Tuckeri* (*Erysiphe Tuckeri*), or the disease of the vine produced by this: grape-mildew.

1857 Berkeley *Cryptog. Bot.* § 318 (L.) It has already been shown that these supposed species of oidium are not true moulds, but merely states of different species of erysiphe. 1859 *Times* 20 Sept. 8/3 The late rain has favoured the growth of the grapes which escaped the oïdium and the hail. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 571 The sulphur-cure for the oïdium, the most formidable disease that attacks the vine. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 956 The wet and sunless summer had brought on the oïdium.

Oier, Oies, -ez, obs. ff. Oyer, Oyez.

Oignement, obs. form of Ointment.

Oigopsid, variant of Œgopsid.

Oikist, Oikoid, variant of Œcist, Œcoid.

Oil (oil), *sb.*[1] Forms: see below. See also Ele *sb.* [Early ME. *oli, olie, oyle, oile,* a. ONF. *olie,* OF. 12th c. *oile, oille,* 13th c. *oele, uille,* 15th c. *oyle, huille,* 16th c. *huile* (orig. masc.), in Fr. dial. *ole, eule,* Pr. *ol,* Sp. and It. *olio* (It. formerly *oglio*):—L. *oleum* oil, olive oil; cf. *olea* olive. The OE. word was Ele, earlier *æle*:—**oli* = OHG. *oli,* Ger. *öl,* ad.L. *olium, oleum*; this was superseded in 12–13th c. by the Fr. word in two types, α. *oli\e,* β. *oile,* and their later reprs. (some of these perh. influenced by later F. *(h)uile*). The α. forms after 13th c. were only northern and esp. Sc., where *ulyie, uillie* (ü·li) still survives. The 13th c. *eoli, eolie* (see Ele), *eoile,* connect the OE. and F. types.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 2–4 **oli,** 3 **oliȝe,** 3 (6 *Sc.*) **olie,** 4 *Sc.* **olȝe,** 5 **oly, oyly, ole**; *Sc.* 6 **olye, oley, oulie, vly**(**e, vlly,** 6–9 **ulye,** 8 **ulȝie,** 8–9 **ulyie, oolie, uley.**

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 An heleudis Mon..wesch his wunden mid wine and smerede mid oli. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2458 He ben smered..Wiþ crisme and olie. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 363/2 Oly, or oyl, *oleum.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 259/1 Ole, *oleum.* 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxvii. 48 The vly birstit out. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. iv. 37 The fat olie [*ed.* 1553 olye] did he ȝet. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xxxviii, Ane fontane..quhair stremis of oulig springis ithandlie. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xix. 161 The..vlye makkis the fyir mair bold. 1568 *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunterian Club) 394 Sum of vlly spewis ane quairt. 1722 Ramsay *Three Bonnets* II. 57 Wi' language glibe as oolie. *a* 1774 Fergusson *Election* Poems (1845) 39 The barber..straikit it wi' ulzie [= ulȝie]. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* x, Would ye creesh his bonny brown hair wi' your nasty ulyie? 1858 M. Porteous *Souter Johnny* 33 Outowre the ulye, midnicht late. 1858 Ramsay *Remin.* Ser. I. (1860) 261 The uley-pot, or uley cruse.

β. 3 **eoile,** 3–7 **oyle,** 3–8 **oyl,** 4–7 **olle,** (4 **uile, oyel,** 4–5 **oylle, oille,** 5 **oel, hoyle,** 6 **huill**), 4, 7– **oil,** (9 *vulgar* and *dial.* **ile**).

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2519 ȝet of þe lutle banes..floweð oðer eoile ut. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 293 He let fulle corn & oyl & win bi eche side. 1340 *Ayenb.* 93 In þe writyngge ha clepeþ uile oure lhord..'vile of blisse uor wepinge'..Of þise oyle byeþ ysmered þo þet god heþ ymad kynges. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 11870 (Gött.) Pic and oil [*Cott.* oile, *Fairf.* oyle] til his bi-houe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 2103 Who wrastleth best naked with oille [*v. rr.* oyle, oile] enoynt. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiv. 61 Þat table euermare droppez oel, as it ware of oliue. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 70, I haue putte more oille in my lampe to studie by. 1659 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. II. 132 One sort is fluid, as Honey, Oyle. 1684 R. Waller *Nat. Exper.* 27 If..the Vial be filled with Oile. 1767 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* II. iv. 445 The consumption of oyl by lamps. 1888 Ile [see 3 f].

γ. *dial.* 6 **yolle,** 7 **yolld**(?), **youll.**

c 1568 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 116 Pynt of yolle for the Belles vd. 1610 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For yolld and canndelles. *Ibid.*, For youll.

B. Signification.

1. A substance having the following characters (or most of them): viz. those of being liquid at ordinary temperatures, of a viscid consistence and characteristic smooth and sticky (unctuous) feel, lighter than water and insoluble in it, soluble in alcohol and ether, inflammable, chemically neutral.

a. without *an* or *pl.*; in early use almost always = Olive-oil.

c 1175 [see A. α]. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxiii[i.]. 5 Þou fatted in oli mi heved yhit. *c* 1305 *Land of Cokaygne* 46 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 157 Þer beþ riuers..Of oile, melk, honi and wine. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) ii. 6 He wald send him of þe oile of þe tree of mercy. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Visit. Sick,* As with this visible oyle thy body outwardly is annoynted. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. viii. 84 The five foolish virgins..begd oyle. 1752 Hume *Pol. Disc.* iii. 41 'Tis the oil which renders the motion of the wheel more smooth and easy. 1868 Browning *King & Bk.* IV. 73 [They] spend their own oil in feeding their own lamp.

b. with *an* and *pl.*, indicating a particular kind or different kinds.

The oils constitute a very large group of natural substances, of animal, vegetable, or mineral origin. They are divided into three classes: (1) *Fatty* or *fixed oils* (see Fatty 6, Fixed 4 c), of animal or vegetable origin, which (in common with *fats*) are chemically triglycerides of fatty acids, and produce a permanent greasy stain on paper, etc.; these are subdivided into *drying oils,* which by exposure to air absorb oxygen and thicken into varnishes, and *non-drying oils,* which by exposure ferment and become rancid; they are used as lubricants, as illuminants, in making soap, and for various other purposes. (2) *Essential* or *volatile oils* (see Essential *a.* 5 b), chiefly of vegetable (sometimes of animal) origin, which are acrid and limpid, and form the characteristic odoriferous principles of plants, etc.; chemically, they are hydrocarbons, or mixtures of hydrocarbons with resins, etc.; they are extensively used in medicine and perfumery, and in some cases in the arts. (3) *Mineral oils,* which are chemically mixtures of hydrocarbons, and are used chiefly as illuminants.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxii. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 217/2 Many diuers oile is pressedde oute of many diuers þinges and some oile is semple: as oile of olife, oile of nottes, oile of popie..and some oile is medled and compowned. 1652 Culpepper *Eng. Physic.* 3 Used outwardly as an Oyl or Ointment. 1695 W. Halifax in *Phil. Trans.* 100 Perhaps he distributed among them Sweet Oyls, to be used in or after their Bathings. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 261. 1742 in *Nature* (1882) XXVI. 620 An oyle extracted from a flinty rock for the cure of rheumatick..and other cases. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 456 Essential oils .. are not greasy to the touch, like the fat oils. 1892 Morley & Muir *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 637/1 Oils are said to be 'fixed' when they cannot be distilled either alone or with steam without undergoing decomposition; oils that can be so distilled being termed volatile or essential oils...Fatty oils that absorb oxygen from the air, and thus become slowly converted into varnishes are termed drying oils, e. g. linseed, hazel-nut, hemp, and poppy oils. Drying oils contain glycerides of linoleic and similar unsaturated acids.

c. *Holy oil*: oil used in religious or sacred rites, as the anointing of priests or kings, chrism, extreme unction, etc.

c 1305 *St. Katherine* 301 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 98 Of hire tumbe þer vrneþ ȝut holi oylle. 1382 Wyclif *Num.* xxxv. 25 The greet preest that with booli oyle is anoynt. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Hen. VI*, v, When a crown in cradel made me king with oyle of holy thoumbe. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 88 She had all the Royall makings of a Queene; As holy Oyle, Edward Confessors Crowne. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) 404/2 Since the seventh century the holy oils, formerly consecrated at any time, have been blessed by the bishop in the Mass of this day [Maundy Thursday].

† **d.** *Old Chem.* One of the five supposed 'principles' of bodies. *Obs.*

1706 Phillips s. v., Among Chymists, Oil or Sulphur is one of the five Principles of their Art, being a subtil, fat Substance, capable of taking fire, which usually arises after the Spirit. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Elements,* The four principles, salt, oil, water, and earth, are always found in all plants. *Ibid.* s. v. *Principle,* The chymists make five principles; three whereof are called active principles..such as salt; sulphur or oil; and mercury or spirit...The two passive principles..are phlegm and *caput mortuum.*

2. In the names of the various kinds, unlimited in number: **a.** denoted by *oil of* with the name of the source (plant, animal, etc.), or sometimes of a person, as *oil of almonds, amber, ben, cade, dill, eucalyptus, fennel, geranium, juniper, lavender,* etc., etc.; *oil of Matthiole* (see quot. 1861), *oil of scorpions, oil of philosophers* (see Philosopher).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxii. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 217 b/1 Oile of popie .. is moste made of blacke popie sede. [See also 1 b.] *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 312 Oile of rosis, & þe ȝelke of an ey, ben good þerfore. 1552 Huloet, Oyle of almoudes, *metopion.* 1641 French *Distill.* iii. (1651) 73 There will remain..the true Oil or Essence of Antimony. 1662 R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* § 89. 130 Anointing it with Oyl of Amber and Oyl of Roses mixed together. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 57 Take Oil of Scorpions, and Oil of Bees-wax. 1834 Southey *Doctor* xxiv. I. 236 Oil of swallows..procured by pounding twenty live swallows in a mortar with about as many different herbs. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 469 Oil of Bitter Almonds may be obtained by distilling bitter almonds with water. 1850 Daubeny *Atomic The.* x. (ed. 2) 345 A neutral sulphate of oxide of ethyle, commonly called oil of wine. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 65 The entire Animal .. infused in oil .. Scorpion (Oil of Matthiole). 1870 J. Power *Handybk. ab. Bks.* iii. 46 Pieces of cotton impregnated with oil of cedar or of birch. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 413 Oil of Cade is a brown inflammable tarry liquid, with a strong acrid taste.

b. The name of the source, or other defining word, preceding *oil,* as *argan oil, brick oil, cod liver oil, cottonseed oil, fish oil, linseed oil, olive oil,* etc., etc., *hair oil, salad oil,* etc. (see these words); **animal oil,** any oil obtained from an animal body;

spec. *Dippel's animal oil*, an oil prepared by distillation from stag's horns, etc. and used in medicine; **dead oil** (see DEAD D. 2); **sweet oil** = OLIVE-OIL.

1565 in *Reg. Privy Counc. Scot.* I. 360 Twa barrell of fische huill. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxiv. (1887) 123 Then were they oynted with sweete oyle. 1766 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 171/1 The oil called Zacchæus's oil, is expressed from the fruit of a tree that..is said..to be of the kind which Zacchæus climbed. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Dippel's animal oil*,..so called from the chemist who first observed it. 1836–41 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* (ed. 5) 1133 Beech-nut oil, the decorticated nuts of the beech-tree..yield about 15 per cent. of oil resembling olive oil. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 188 Animal oil is produced in great abundance by the Whale and the Porpoise. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 160 Whale Oil, White and Black Porpoise Oil,..Seal Oil, Sturgeon Oil, &c.

c. rarely, with defining word following, as † **oil castor** = CASTOR OIL, † **oil olive** = OLIVE-OIL.

1779 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 75 Making a screw to express *oil castor. [1309 *Durham Acc. Rolls* 6, j barello *olei olive.] 1469 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 102 Oyle-olif for Lent. 1535 COVERDALE *Lett.* xxiv. 2 That they brynge pure oyle olyue beaten for lightes. 1545 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 224 A pynt oyle Olyve. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6002 That Aqua vitæ swims upon Oyl-olive.

d. in partly-anglicized phrases from French; † **oil-de-bay** (*-baies*) = oil of bay (obtained from the bay laurel); † **oil d'olive** = OLIVE-OIL; † **oil-de-rose**, tr. L. *oleum rosetum*.

1545 *Rates of Customs* c j b, *Oyle debay the barrell conteinynge c. pounde. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 434 Some take the Bay berries only, and thereout presse oile-de-Baies. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 273 A Goose feather anointed with Oyl-de-bay. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 41 *Oile de oliue þat is nouȝt ripe. 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 224 Karke de oille dolive. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4057 To..mix..saiffrone with oyl-dolie. *a* 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 234 For thy feuer..take old-oly Mixt with a mouthfull of melancholy. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 213 *Oilderose Me may baptize and name hit.

3. In figurative and allusive uses.

a. In allusion to the use of oil for anointing (ceremonial or medicinal), or for maintaining light or heat; *esp.* in reference to 'smooth', *i. e.* soothing or flattering, words (see also b).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 5/146 With Oyle of milce smeorien him. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 955 þe oil o merci. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxvii. 4 Enoynt wiþ oyl of charite. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 38 þis devocioun is þe oyle. 1382 — *Ps.* xliv. 8 [xlv. 7] Therfore enoyntide thee God, thi God, with oile of gladnesse befor thi felawis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 154 Swete vnccyon of oyle of the holy goost. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxv, Two or three drops of the sweete oyle of remembraunce. 1638 SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* III. iii, A little oyle of favour will scoure thee agen, And make thee shine as bright. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xxix. 25 He had so fourbished the sword of Justice with the Oyle of Mercy. 1781 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 835 His wants are supplied by the oil of his tongue. 1877 G. DAWSON *Prayers* (1878) 46 When the oil of life has run out.

† b. Phr. *To hold* or *bear up oil*: to use flattering speech, flatter. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 417 A greet deel of hem ..hilde up þe kynges oyl [L. *magna convivantium parte assentiente*]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 172 Prophetes false manye mo To bere up oil, and alle tho Affermen that which he hath told. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 186 For braggynge and for bostynge and beringe vppon oilles.

c. *To add* (*put*) *oil to the fire, flames*, etc.: to heighten or aggravate fury, passion, or the like; to 'add fuel to the flame'.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 820 There were also certaine other malicious and busye persones who added Oyle..to the Fornace. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 229 As the common saying is, powred oyle vpon the fyre. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Incurable* iv, But Wine, alas, was Oyl to th' fire. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* iv, Serving only like oil to the flame.

d. In various phrases referring to the use of an oil-lamp for nightly study; e. g. † *to lose one's oil*, to study or labour in vain (*obs.*); *to smell of oil*, to bear marks of laborious study; *to burn the midnight oil*, to study late into the night.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 35 b, That thei were like to lese bothe worke and oyle. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* Epistle, None of indifferent iudgemente, shall thinke his oyle & labour lost. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) To Rdr. 3 A work of this nature..should smell of oyle if duly and deservedly handled. 1650 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Crastini Anim.* 16 As were that worth our Braines, and Midnight Oyle. *a* 1668 DENHAM *Poems* 47 What from Johnson's oil and sweat did flow. 1675 E. WILSON *Spadacrene Dunelm.* 72 That work needs not smell of Oyl. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xi. 27, I trimm'd my lamp, consum'd the midnight oil. 1812 *Edin. Rev.* XX. 227 He may have..wasted the midnight oil in preparing.. instruction.

e. *To pour oil upon the waters*, etc.: to appease strife or disturbance; in allusion to the effect of oil upon the agitated surface of water. (Cf. OLEIC, quot. 1894.)

[1774 *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. II. 445 (*heading*) Of the stilling of Waves by means of Oil. Extracted from sundry Letters between Benjamin Franklin LL.D. etc. *Ibid.* 447 Pliny's account of a practice among the seamen of his time to still the waves in a storm by pouring oil into the sea.] 1847 W. B. BARING in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxv. 103 Lord G. [Bentinck]..spoke angrily. D'Israeli poured oil and calmed the waves. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* v. i. (1866) 663 The fiery words of Don John were not as oil to troubled water. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. xiii, Then Mrs. Grantly.. strove to change the subject, and threw oil upon the waters.

f. *To strike oil* (*U. S.*): *lit.* to reach the oil (petroleum) in sinking a shaft for it through the overlying strata; hence *fig.* (*colloq.*) to hit upon a source of rapid profit and affluence.

1866 *Punch's Almanack* (last page), Barber has struck 'Ile', but it will not do for the hair. 1875 *Punch* 6 Mar. 99/2 He has certainly 'struck oil' in the Costa Rica and Honduras loans. 1888 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) VI. 207 We are a nation which has struck ile.

g. In humorously allusive phrases, imitating the names of kinds of oil (see 2, and cf. ANOINT 3 b, 5, GREASE *v.* 4 b, OIL *v.* 2): † *oil of angels* (ANGEL 6), gold employed in gifts or bribes (cf. INDIAN *oil*); *oil of barley, oil of malt*, malt liquor; *oil of baston, birch, hazel, holly, whip, hazel oil, hickory oil, stirrup oil, strap oil*, a beating or flogging (with a birch-rod, hazel-stick, etc.); † *oil of fool*, flattery used to befool a person (*obs.*).

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* E j b, The palms of their hands so hot that they cannot be coold vnlesse they be rubd with the oile of *angels. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* III. ii, I have seen..his stripes wash'd off With oil of angels. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Oyl of* *Barley*, strong Drink. 1608 WITHALS *Dict.* 308 They call it vulgarly the oyle of *Baston, or a sower cudgell. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Oil of* *birch, a flogging with a birchrod. 1785 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *9th Ode to R. A.'s*, Reynolds..prithee, seek the Courtier's school And learn to manufacture oil of *fool. *c* 1678, 1825, 1894 Oil of *hazel, hazel-oil [see HAZEL[1] 1 c, 4 c]. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Oil-of-hazel*, a sound drubbing. 1894 H. GARDENER *Unoff. Patriot* 168 If I'd behaved that way with my father he would have prescribed a little *hickory oil. 1608 *Pennyless Parl.* in *Harl. Misc.* (ed. Park) I. 183 The oil of *holly shall prove a present remedy for a shrewd housewife. *c* 1648–50 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* title-p., The oyle of *malt and juyce of spritely nectar Have made my Muse more valiant than Hector. 1693 *Poor Robin* (N.), Now for to cure such a disease as this, The oyl of *whip the surest medicine is.

4. = OIL-COLOUR. Often in pl. *oils*.

[1574 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 351 The..payntinge and coloringe..wth good colors and oyles. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 51 To refresh the colours of olde peeces that bee wrought in oyle.] 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 84 Painters work of ordinary lights of windowes in oyl. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. III. iv. 403 Landscape-painting in oils may be considered to have been by him [Poussin] brought almost to perfection. 1867 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 857 Antonello da Messina..the first Italian who painted in oils.

b. *colloq.* An oil-painting, a picture painted in oils. Chiefly in *pl.*

1890 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* 272 Some fair oils by German artists. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 28 May 5/1 Visitors to the studio will also find some thirty or forty small oils of dogs.

5. *colloq.* abbrev. of OILSKIN. Chiefly in *pl.*

1891 J. DALE *Round the World* 330 A young man dressed us in a full suit of 'oils'.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* Of, consisting of, pertaining to, or dealing with oil, as *oil-bath, -brush, -cooper, -dregs* (hence *oil-dreg* vb., to treat with oil-dregs), *-fuel, -globule, -merchant, -monger, -mongery, -particle*, etc.; containing or conveying oil, as *oil-bottle, -car, -cell, -closet, -cock, -duct, †-fat, -horn, -jar, -pot, -pump, -safe, -sink, -tank, -vase, -vat, -vessel*, etc.; producing, or used in the production or distribution of oil, as *oil-factory, -land, -region, -shale, -shop, -well*, etc.; obtained or made from oil, as *oil gas, spirit*; in which oil is used as fuel, etc., as *oil-engine, -lamp, -launch, -motor, -stove*; belonging or relating to oil-painting, painted in oils, as *oil group, head, picture*. b. Objective and obj. gen., as *oil-bearing, -carrying, -containing, -distributing, -producing, -refining, -yielding* adjs.; *oil-atomizer, -crusher, -distributor, -drawer, -dripper, -refiner, -spreader*. c. Instrumental, etc., as *oil-hardening; oil-bright, -buttered, -dried* (dried of oil, having the oil dried up), *-driven, -fed, -fired, -laden, -lit, -smelling, -soaked* adjs. d. Similative, etc., as *oil-like, -green, -yellow* adjs.

1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 136 The particular causes and conditions of *oil-accumulation. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 663 Exposed..by means of an *oil-bath, to a temperature between 300° and 350°. 1770–4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* I. 57 Rape and hemp are *oil-bearing plants. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 29 Hence with these fidlers whose *oyle-huttred fines, Are Panders vnto lusts. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4174/4 An Apprentice to an *Oyl-Cooper in London. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 35 The price of cake.. gives a higher profit to the *oil-crushers. 1751 T. SHARP in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 374 Tillotson..was a wet and dry-salter, or *oil-drawer in London. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 479 *Oildreggis mixt with cley. *Ibid.* 482 Drie hit wel, and then *oyldregge hit efte. 1552 HULOET, Oyle dregges, *Muria, Amarica, Amurca*. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 221 My *oyle-dride Lampe. 1893 *Times* 20 Mar., This *oil-driven locomotive is at once an innovation and a success. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Nov. 2/3 One of the modern oil-driven motors. *Ibid.* 1 Dec. 6/3 The first exhibition of any *oil-engines in this country..in 1887 in the Agricultural Hall. 13.. *S. Eng. Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in Hertig *Archiv* LXXXII. 396/124 A whit coluere..brouȝt an *oyl-fat in here bele. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 137, I will now give you the whole philosophy of *oil-finding and oil-production. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Apr. 11/1 *Oil-fuel boats, and life-saving apparatus. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 79 *Oil Gas,..that obtained from oil. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vne buire a mettre l'huile*, an *oyle glasse, a vyole. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 207 Some cells contain small *oil-globules, marked by the clear rings. 1673 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 845/4 One *Oyl green Carpet. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 214 Of a fine oil green, or greenish-white colour. 1890 *Nature* 18 Sept. 503/1 This process of *oil-hardening, introduced first by Lord Armstrong in the case of barrels, is now almost universally adopted for all gun forgings. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xvi. 13 Then toke Samuel his *oyle horne, & anoynted him. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 136 That makes with his great oil-horn much a do. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xiii. (1833) 323 A small *oil-lamp on the floor. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xv. K iij b, Sulphur..the natural, moist, original, *oylelike. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* Tab. 274 Olyuys, putacioun, and *oil makynge. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 349 Another species of *oil-merchants deal mostly in sweet oils, and a few leading articles of foreign produce, termed dry saltery. 1896 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 4/2 The Daimler *oil-motors..were strongly in evidence. 1862 THORNBURY *Life Turner* I. 258 His early *oil-pictures were dark and heavy. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 364/1 *Oly potte, or oly vesselle. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 448 A vinegar pot, oil pot, and sugar box. 1845 STOCQUELER *Hand-bk. Brit. India* (1854) 37 Corn, cotton, *oil-producing plants, and sugar. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 22 Nov. 2/5 The Pennsylvania *oil-region. 1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* ii. § 6. 72 When Shales contain enough bituminous matter to be used for the manufacture of Paraffin they are called *Oil Shales. 1679 OATES *Narr. Popish Plot* 32 Where they found an *Oyl-shop, which the said Groves bragg'd he fir'd. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 315 They generally purchase ..the bottoms of the casks at our oil-shops. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 47 *Oil sinks are formed in watch and clock plates so that..the oil is kept close to the pivot. 1894 H. GARDENER *Unoff. Patriot* 173 It was the smell of smoke and *oil-soaked cloth. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 66/2 Pottery *Oil Stoves. 1885 J. S. STALLYBRASS tr. *Helm's Wand. Plants & Anim.* 91 The numerous *oil-vases given as prizes at the games instituted by Pisistratus. 1472 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 5, ij *oylevates of silver. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 A whole cellar full of *oyle vessels. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Oil-well*, a dug or bored well, from which petroleum is obtained by pumping or by natural flow. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 214 Of a rich yellowish-green, or *oil yellow colour. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 76 The principal *oil-yielding seeds.

e. Special Combs.: **oil-beetle**, a beetle of the genus *Meloe*, which exudes an oily liquid when alarmed; **oil-berry**, † (*a*) an olive; (*b*) ? a name for the fruit of the Oil-Palm (*Elæis guineensis*); **oil-bird**, name for various birds yielding oil; (*a*) the GUACHARO of the West Indies and S. America, *Steatornis caripensis*; (*b*) a FROGMOUTH of Ceylon, *Batrachostomus moniliger*; (*c*) the FULMAR, *Fulmarus glacialis*; **oil-box**, (*a*) a box in which oil is stored; (*b*) in *Machinery*, 'a box containing a supply of oil for a journal, and feeding it by means of a wick or other device' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **oil-bush** [BUSH *sb.*[2]], a socket containing oil in which an upright spindle runs; **oil-can**, a can for holding oil; *spec.* = OILER 3; † **oil-case** = OILSKIN (*obs.*); **oil-cellar**, (*a*) a cellar for storage of oil; (*b*) a small reservoir for oil in a piece of machinery; † **oil-clock** [CLOCK *sb.*[3]] = *oil-beetle*; **oil-coat**, a coat of oiled cloth, an oilskin coat (cf. OILED 1 c, quot. 1672); **oil-cup**, a small vessel to hold oil for lubricating, either portable (= OILER 3), or attached to the machinery and acting automatically (cf. *oil-box* b, *oil-cellar* b); **oil-derrick**, a derrick or frame used in boring for mineral oil; **oil-drop**, name for the rudimentary umbilical vesicle in the eggs of some fishes; **oil-field**, an area or a tract of country occupied by oil-bearing strata; **oil floor-cloth** (see OILCLOTH); **oil-garden**, a garden of olives grown for oil; **oil-gauge** (*-gage*), a hydrometer for measuring the specific gravity of oils, an oleometer; **oil-gilding**, gilding in which the gold-leaf is laid on a surface formed of linseed-oil mixed with a yellow pigment (*oil-gold size*); **oil-gland**, a gland which secretes oil; *spec.* the uropygial or coccygeal gland in birds, which secretes the oil with which they preen their feathers; **oil-gold** (see *oil-gilding*); **oil-hole**, a small hole drilled in a machine, into which oil can be dropped for lubricating; **oil-jack**, a vessel with a spout, in which oil can be heated; **oil-meal**, ground linseed cake; **oil-paint**, paint made by mixing a pigment with oil (= OIL-COLOUR); **oil-painting**, (*a*) the action, or art, of painting in oils; (*b*) a picture painted in oils; **oil-palm**, a species of palm yielding oil; esp. *Elæis guineensis*, which yields palm-oil; **oil-paper**, paper made transparent or waterproof by soaking in oil; **oil-plant**, any plant yielding an oil (usually with defining word, as *castor-oil plant, croton-oil plant*, etc.); *spec.* the GINGILI, *Sesamum indicum*; **oil-press**, an apparatus for expressing oil from fruits, seeds, etc.; **oil-presser**, one whose trade is to press oil from seeds, etc.; the manager of an oil-press; **oil-rubber**, in *Engraving*, a roll of woollen cloth moistened with oil, used for cleaning plates, etc.; **oil-sand**, a stratum of sandstone yielding oil; **oil-shark**, any species of shark yielding oil, esp. *Galeorhinus zyopterus* of California; **oil-sheet**, a sheet made of oilskin or oil-paper; † **oil-silk**

= OILED *silk*; **oil-smeller** (*U. S.*), a person who professes to discover oil-bearing strata for well-boring by the sense of smell; **oil-spring**, a spring of mineral oil (with or without admixture of water); **oil-stock**, *Eccl.* a vessel for containing holy oil; **oil-tawing**, the process of tawing skins in oil, in the manufacture of oiled leather; **oil-tempered** *a.* (of steel), tempered by means of oil; **oil-test, oil-tester**, a contrivance for ascertaining some property of oils, as their flashing-point, burning-point, or lubricating quality; **oil-tight** *a.* [after *watertight*], of such a degree of tightness as to prevent oil from passing through; **oil-tongued** *a.*, having an 'oily' tongue, characterized by smooth or flattering speech; **oil-tube**, a tube conveying oil, as the vittæ in the fruits of *Umbelliferæ*; **oil-way**, a channel for the admission of oil to lubricate a hinge or the like; **oil whetstone** = OILSTONE *sb.*; †**oil wort**, ? a vegetable yielding oil, or eaten with oil (*obs.*). See also OIL-BAG, OILCAKE, etc.

1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1016 In English it may fitly be called the *Oyl-beetle, or the Oyl-clock. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* 43 A small parasite..on one of the wild bees was the larva of the oil-beetle. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xvii. 6 As the shaking out of the *oile berie [1388 the fruyt of olyue tre]. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. ix. 281 The oil-berry tree, the black ivory nut-tree, which might be made a valuable article of commerce. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Nov. 7/1 The *oil-bird of Trinidad, so called on account of its excessively plump, fat, not to say oily condition. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds, Guacharo*, the Spanish-American name of what English writers have lately taken to calling the Oil-Bird, the *Steatornis caripensis* of ornithologists. 1799 *Sporting Mag.* XIV. 28 *Oil-boxes and hoop-fellied wheels are great improvements. 1839 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* iv, Their fall upsetting the .. *oil-can. 1741 *Gentl. Mag.* XI. 15 Tea in *oil-case bags. 1764 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 16 Jan., I was..persuaded to put on an oil-case hood. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 499 Me may also doon other diligence Aboute an *oilcelar, hit for to warme. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Oil-cellar*, an oil-reservoir in the bottom of a journal-box. 1653 *Flemings in Oxford* (O. H. S.) I. 62 For an *oyle-coat and hatt-case..16 - 00. 1850 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* I. iv. 34 It falls from off me like the rain From the oil-coat. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Oil-cup.* When portable, for oiling machinery, they are considered as Oilers. 1895 *Mod. Steam Eng.* 39 Oil-cups for screwing into these openings may be purchased. 1885 *Science* 22 May 425/1 The egg of the cod ..buoyant, but without an *oil-drop. 1894 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 434 The principal sources of liquid fuel are the American and Russian *oil-fields. *a* 1756 MRS. HEYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 258 Directions concerning *Oil Floor-Cloths. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* viii. 14 Youre best londe and vynyardes and *oyle-gardens shall he take. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 271/2 The neck of the bird .. can be made to apply the beak to the coccygeal *oil-gland. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* s.v., Analysis of the secretion of the Oil-gland shews that its composition closely resembles that of the sebaceous product of Mammals. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 89. 2/1 Night Peices ought to be..in *Oyl-Gold, or Oyl-Lacker. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Oil-gilding*, Oil-gold size, made of boiled linseed-oil and ochre. 1875 *Ure's Dictionary of Arts* III. 1055 (s.v. *Varnish*) The assistant is then to lift up the *oil-jack .. laying the spout over the edge of the pot. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 51 Linseed cake, or *oil-meal as it is sometimes termed, is always relished by a sheep. 1790 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 184 The French rods were covered with several coats of *oil-paint to prevent their imbibing the salt water. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Nov. 3/1 His splendid success in the use of oil-paint as an artistic material. 1782 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (ed. 3) I. i. 11 *note*, Mr. Raspe..has proved that *oil-painting was known long before its pretended discovery by Van Eyck. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 76 Until the time of Correggio and Titian, the peculiar beauties of oil painting were unknown. 1862 THORNBURY *Life Turner* I. 351 In this first period Turner's oil paintings were bold and dark. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 443/2 *Elæis guineensis*, the African *Oil Palm, which yields the celebrated palm oil, is a native of tropical Western Africa. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Streets* ii, The candle in the transparent lamp, manufactured of *oil-paper,..has been blown out. 1848 tr. *Hoffmeister's Trav. Ceylon & India* 208 *Sesamum* (*oil plant), *Ricinus* (castor-oil tree). 1834 MILLER *Plant-n., Arachis hypogæa*, .. Ground-nut or Earth-nut Oil-plant; *Bassia longifolia*, Ilpa, Illipoo, or Illupie oil-plant; *Carapa guianensis*, Carap, Crab, or Andiroba Oil-plant; *Croton Tiglium*, Croton-oil-plant; *Ricinus communis*, .. Castor-oil-plant; *Sesamum indicum*,..Gingelly-, or Gingilie-, Oil-plant, Tit-, or Teet-, Oil-plant; *S. indicum* and *S. orientale*, Benne-oil-plant. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 65 On the right-hand you have the *Oil-presses, and other places for the Oil. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 105/1 Mr. Brotherton ..is a large *oil-presser. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 44 The tools necessary for engraving are, the *oil-rubber, burnisher, scraper, oil-stone, needles, and ruler. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 330/1 When the *oil-sand is struck, the oil, mingled with gas, spurts up with great force. 1783 CAVALLO in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 438 This slip of *oil-silk answers better than a piece of bladder or leather. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 725 The *oil spring of Cuba, Alleghany Co., N. Y., called the Seneca Oil Spring, .. was described by Prof. Silliman in 1833..as a dirty pool. 1897 W. WALSH *Secr. Hist. Oxf. Movem.* viii. (1898) 248 The *oilstock of the Holy Chrism is kissed in place of the Pax. 1884 *Science* 13 June 724/1 Bars of *oil-tempered and untempered steel. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Oil-test*, for ascertaining the degree of heat at which the hydrocarbon vapors of petroleum are liable to explode. 1898 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 7/2 Cement tester, *oil tester; apparatus for the testing of pressure and vacuum gauges and indicators. 1859 RANKINE *Steam Engine* (Cent.) An *oil-tight stuffing-box. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* v. ii, The proud attributes, By *oil-tongued flattery imposed upon us. 1840 *Archæologia* XXIX. 62 An oblique perforation in the stone served as an *oilway to render its revolutions easier. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 514 *Oyle whetstones that barbars vse. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 108 He ete but brede and *oyle wortes.

†**Oil**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [An alteration of OLIO: perh. confused with It. *olio* oil.] = OLIO 1.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Oil* or *Olio* (in Cookery), a rich sort of Potage after the Spanish way, made of Buttock-beef, part of a Fillet of Veal, of a Leg of Mutton, and of raw Gammon of Bacon, with Ducks, Partridges, Pigeons, Chickens, Quails, Sausages, and a Cervelas, all fry'd brown, and afterwards boil'd with all sorts of Roots and Herbs. *Oils* (for Fish-Days) are also prepar'd with Peas-soop, several sorts of Fish, Roots and Pulse. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., To have an Oil for Flesh-Days, take all Sorts of good Meats, viz. Part of a Buttock of Beef [etc.].

Oil, *v.* [f. OIL *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To apply oil to; to anoint.

†a. To pour oil upon ceremonially, esp. in consecrating to the office of king; = ANOINT *v.* 2. *Obs.*

c 1440 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* 7243 (MS. Camb. Ee 4. 31) Fram king alfred, þe kunde more, þat uerst was oyled [*MS. Cotton Caligula A. xi.* yeled] at rome. *Ibid.* 5329 (MS. Digby 205) Þe pope lyoun him blessede..And þe kinges croune of þis lond..Sette him on and oyled [*earlier MSS.* elede] him. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXIII. iv, Thou oil'st my head, thou fill'st my cupp. 1764 CHURCHILL *Gotham* I. 337 Jehu, oil'd for Ahab's sin.

b. To put oil on; to moisten, rub, smear, or lubricate with oil. Phr. *To oil the wheels* (also *fig.*).

To oil out, in *Painting*, to moisten (those parts of a picture intended to be retouched) with a thin coating of oil.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 363/1 Oyle wythe oyle. 1598 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 169 Item, to William Glover, for oylinge and coloringe yt [an hour glass]. 1643 CARYL *Sacr. Covt.* 13 Would he have the Chariot move swiftly, who .. will not Oyle the Wheeles? 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 171 So oft as the Workman has occasion to oyl the Centers of the Work. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 201 This operation is termed 'oiling out'. 1884 SPEEDY *Sport* v. 67 They should be wiped clean and free from damp, then..oiled.

2. *fig.* a. *To oil the hand (fist)*: to bribe (cf. ANOINT *v.* 3 b). Also with the person as obj.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. ii. 601 Must his worships fists hee needs then oyled with Angells? 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* IX. 210 Speaking in private to the same Officer (whose hand he had already oyled). 1901 *Daily Chron.* 13 Aug. 6/7 Certain officials had to be 'oiled'.

b. (*a*) To make 'smooth' or bland; *to oil one's tongue*, to adopt or use flattering speech. (*b*) To besmear with flattery, to flatter (= ANOINT *v.* 3 a).

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Hist. Sir T. Wyatt* D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 102 Hast thou betraide me? yet with such a tongue, so smoothly oilde. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) IV. ix. 387 No wonder if Error, oiled with Obsequiousness,..has often the Advantage of Truth. 1750 SHENSTONE *Rural Elegance* 108 The reptile race, That oil the tongue, and bow the knee. 1887 R. BUCHANAN *Heir of Linne* i, Oil my voice, and I'm your man.

3. To supply or feed with oil.

1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* V. 120 Bagos, too-apt,.. Thus oyles the Fire, which but too-fast did burn.

4. To convert (butter or grease) into oil by melting.

1759 *Ann. Reg.* 66 The butter is oiled by hot water. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., St. Cuthbert*, And the fish is all spoil'd, And the butter's all oil'd, And the soup's got cold in the silver tureen.

b. *intr.* To become of the consistence of oil.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 214 Take Care the Butter do not oil. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xi. 175 Boil all together and send it up immediately, or else it will oil. *Mod.* Add warmed butter, being careful not to allow it to oil.

Oi·l-bag. a. A sac or gland in an animal body which secretes or contains oil. b. A bag to contain material from which oil is to be expressed. c. A bag to contain oil for any purpose.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VII. I. (1727) 334 *note*, In most ..Birds there is only one Gland; in which are divers..Cells, ending in two or three larger Cells, lying under the Nipple of the Oil-bag. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 161 The oil-bag of the musquash, wrapped in cotton, affords a perfume, grateful to those who are fond of musk. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Oil-bag*, a sack of horsehair or cocoa-nut fiber, used in pressing oleine from the stearine in a press.

Oilcake (oi·l,kēk). The cake or mass of compressed seeds (rapeseed, linseed, cottonseed, or other kind) which is left after pressing out so much of the oil as can be thus extracted; used as a fattening food for cattle or sheep, or as manure. (Usually as a substance; less commonly with *pl.*)

1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 41 They shall not be fed with Graves, Oil Cakes, Horse-Flesh. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 41 Feeding the cows with green food and oil-cake. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 29. 57 Our greatest agricultural revolution was produced by feeding mutton on oil-cake and sliced turnips.

Comb. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. x, An oilcake-fed style of business-gentleman.

Oilcloth (oi·l,klǭþ).

1. A general name for any fabric of cotton, linen, hemp, etc. prepared with oil, so as to be rendered waterproof. a. = OILSKIN.

1697 tr. *C'tess D'Anoy's Trav.* (1706) 135 Which Coaches .. are distinguished by this, that they are covered with green Oyl-cloth round. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. XXXVI. 165 It was with difficulty that we could, by the help of oil-cloths and other conveniencies, keep ourselves dry. 1844 J. TOMLIN *Missionary Jrnls.* 319 He brought his bible, carefully wrapped up in an oil-cloth. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. vii. 232 A suit and hood of yellow oilcloth covered all. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* IV. 21/1 The manner of making oil-cloth or 'oil-skin' was at one period a mystery.

b. A canvas of various degrees of thickness, painted or coated with a preparation containing a drying oil, used for table-cloths, floor-cloths, etc.

1803 [see 2]. 1819 *Pantologia, Oil-cloth*, linen cloth or canvas painted either plainly or ornamentally in oil-colours. 1828 WEBSTER, *Oil-cloth*, cloth oiled or painted for covering floors. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* 76 Those oil-cloths with the greatest variety of colours are most expensive.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Made of or covered with oilcloth.

1749 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 265, I am not commonly fond of sights, but content myself with the oil-cloth-picture of them that is hung out. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xxix. (1831) 259 Oilcloth floor and uncurtained windows. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* x. 23 We had on oil-cloth suits and south-wester caps. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 442/1 The meal spread on the oilcloth-covered table.

Oi·l-co·lour. 'Colour' or paint made by grinding a pigment in oil. (Chiefly in *pl.*)

1539 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 298* Painting of hir mastis, salis, and airis, with oley colouris. 1659 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 309 They were all painted over in oyl-colours this yeare (1659). 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 349 Draw upon these marked Lines with Oyl Colours. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* i. 33 In the time of those three great men, the practice of painting in oil colours became general.

Oiled (oild), *ppl. a.* [f. OIL *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Smeared, moistened, or lubricated with oil.

† In early use, of a person, Anointed. Also *fig.*

1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. Pref., This chaplayne of the deuyll was a general prouyder for the oyled fathers there. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schisme* 345 Th' Oyled Priests that in Gods presence stand. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* v. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 142/1, I have no oiled tongue; and I hope my bluntness will not offend. 1630 FANSHAWE *Ode*, Free from the bait of oiled hands, And painted looks. 1894 LD. ROSEBERY *Sp.* 18 Mar., If the Employers' Liability Bill had been presented to the House of Lords by a Conservative Government it would have been passed on oiled castors.

b. Soaked, ground, preserved, etc. in oil.

1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* viii. 26 An vnleuended cake, and a cake of oyled bred, and a wafer. 1658 PHILLIPS s.v. *Distemper*, Painting in Distemper, or size,..hath been ancientlier in use than that which is in oiled colours. 1883 *Fisheries Japan* 22 (Fish. Exh. Publ.) Oiled sardines, preserved oysters and tunny-fish, are exhibited in our Court.

c. Of a fabric, etc.: Impregnated with oil, esp. so as to be waterproof, as *oiled cloth* = OILCLOTH, *oiled silk*, etc. † *Oiled boots*: cf. BOOT *sb.*[3] 3.

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* v. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 141/2 Perillus' brazen bull, the English rack, The German pincers, or the Scotch oiled boots. 1672 DRYDEN *Assignation* Prol., Your own oiled coats keep out all common rain. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) II. 209 Our Windows in the Winter were cover'd with Oil'd-cloth, and in the Summer shaded with Lattice. 1795 WARE *Rem. Ophthalmy* (ed. 3) p. vii, On the application of an oiled silk cap over the head. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 152 An inflammable air-balloon 33 feet in diameter, made of oiled silk. 1853 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* 433 Oiled leather is commonly known as chamois, or wash-leather.

2. Converted or melted into oil.

1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 297 Heat it very fine in a mortar, with a little oiled butter. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 111 A sauce made of oiled butter and hard-boiled eggs.

†**Oi·leous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. OIL + -EOUS: cf. OLEOUS, the regular formation.] Full of or containing oil; oily, oleous.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xl. § 4. 255 Thicke, fat, and oileous stalkes. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 659 Now is the sea fattie and oileous.

Oiler (oi·lər). [f. OIL *sb.* or *v.* + -ER[1]: cf. F. *huilier* oil-manufacturer, oil-merchant.]

†1. A manufacturer of, or dealer in, oil; an oil-man. *Obs. rare*—°.

1552 HULOET, Oyler or oyle maker, *Olearius*. 1818 TODD, *Oiler*, one who deals in oils and pickles. This word is in Huloet. We now say *oilman*.

2. One who oils or lubricates with oil. Also *fig.*

1846 WORCESTER, *Oiler*, one who oils. 1883 LD. GRANVILLE in *Standard* 3 May 3/3 In the House of Commons you have some good oilers. 1899 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 9/2 An axle oiler at Charing Cross Station.

3. Any contrivance for oiling machinery, etc.; usually a small can with a long narrow nozzle through which to apply the oil.

1861 OLMSTED *Journ. Cott. Kingd.* I. 57 He did not give himself the trouble to elevate the outlet of his oiler, so that a stream of oil..was poured out upon the ground. 1886 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* May 192/1 The old oilers, with screw caps..have seen their day.

4. An oilskin or oilcloth coat. *U. S. colloq.*

1889 A. F. HIGGINS in *Scribner's Mag.* June 681 Some .. with oilers and rubber boots defy the waves.

5. An oil-well. *U. S. colloq.*

1890 *Columbus* (O.) *Disp.* 24 May, The Ohio Oil Co... drilled in an oiler..that will be the largest one in this field.

6. 'A vessel engaged in the oil-trade. (Little used.)' (*Cent. Dict.*)

Oilery (oi·ləri). [f. OIL *sb.* + -ERY: cf. F. *huilerie* in same sense.] The business, business establishment, or stock of an oilman.

1864 WEBSTER, *Oilery*, the business or the goods of a dealer in oils. 1886 *Lond. Gaz.* 6 Aug. 65/2 Tradesmen who hold Warrants of Appointment from the Lord Steward..Chocolate..Oilery.

Oilet, obs. form of OILLET.

Oilily (oi·lili), *adv.* [f. OILY + -LY 2.]

1. *lit.* Like oil; with the consistence or appearance of oil.

1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 795 Oilily bubbled up the mere. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 211 The river.. slipped oilily past the wall below.

2. *fig.* Smoothly, blandly, flatteringly.

1862 THORNBURY *Life Turner* II. 251 Parrying the thrust with the ordinary tradesman's skill of fence..quietly and oilily suggested. 1889 *Chr. World Pulpit* XXXV. 170 The love which smiles tolerantly and oilily upon all kinds of wrongs and insults.

Oiliness (oi·linės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. *lit.* Oily quality; the quality of being full of, covered with, or of the nature or consistence of, oil.

1598 FLORIO, *Oliosità*, oylienes, fatnes. 1611 COTGR., *Oleaginité*, oylinesse, or an oylie substance. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 334 Unctuous bodies, and such whose oylinesse is evident. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* II. 199 The oiliness and richness of the ground. 1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 302/1 The flax..wants that elasticity, pliancy, and oiliness, found in the produce of more temperate countries.

b. *concr.* The oily matter of anything.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 521 Fat and succulent leaves, which oylinesse if it be drawn forth by the sunne..will make a very great change. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 81 The oilinesse will separate from its body. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 36 Get some bran, and with it rub off all the oiliness.

2. *fig.* Smoothness of behaviour or speech; bland or flattering manner; 'slipperiness'.

1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* ii. (1874) 16 The hardness, oiliness, and imperturbability of the world. 1900 A. HOPE *Quisante* iii. 32 In attempting smoothness, he fell into oiliness.

Oiling (oi·liŋ). *vbl. sb.* [f. OIL *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb OIL.

1. The application of oil; anointing, lubrication, etc. with oil.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 364/1 Oylyynge wythe oyle, *oleacio*. 1562 *Burn. Pantes Ch.*, Theyr Sacrainente of an oylinge. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* x. P 5 So oft as the Nut and Spindle shall want Oyling. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug., The sea had lost its power by reason of the oiling. ..The oiling was continued seven hours, and the small quantity of 5 lbs. was used.

2. Turning into oil, or into the consistence of oil.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Flummery*, Beat with some Spoonfuls of Milk for Fear of Oiling. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 7 Putting in now and then a little cream to prevent them [almonds] from oiling.

†**Oi·lish,** *a. Obs.* [f. OIL *sb.*1 + -ISH 1.] Resembling oil; having the consistence or appearance of oil; somewhat oily.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Rec. xi. in Ashm. (1652) 189 That Oylysh substance. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxiii. 22 b, Yf it [urine] be oylyshe it doth signifie a fever hectyke. *c* 1682 J. COLLINS *Making of Salt in Eng.* 67 Red, fat, oylish, soft and plyable.

Oilless (oi·lłės), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Devoid of oil; containing no oil; not lubricated, or not requiring to be lubricated, with oil.

a 1787 J. BROWN *Sel. Rem.* (1807) 299 You content yourselves with an oilless lamp of a bare profession. 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* x. (1859) 140 Those beautiful oilless candles which are sold under the name of spermaceti. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 153 The dissonant wail of an oilless door. *Mod.* A patent carboid oilless bearing

Hence **Oi·llessness.**

1866 J. E. H. SKINNER *After the Storm* II. 226 Those who burnt their fingers at the game [in oil shares] quickly vanished into outer oillessness.

Oillet (oi·lėt). Forms: 4 oylete, 4–5 -ett(e, 4–9 oylet, 4–8 oilet, 5 olyet, 6 oyliet, 7 œlet, 8 oeillet, 9 oeilette, oillet. [a. OF. *oillet*, mod.F. *œillet*, dim. of *oil, oeil* eye. The spellings *olyet, oyliet*, represented the F. *l mouillé*. In later use changed, under the influence of EYE *sb.*, to EYELET.]

†1. A small round hole worked in cloth for purposes of fastening, etc.; = EYELET *sb.* 1 a. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxvi. 5 The curtyn shal haue fifti oiletis in either parti, so set in, that o oylete [1388 *v. r.* oon oilet] may come ayen another [1388 *v.r.* an other oylett]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 363/2 Olyet, made yn a clothe, for sperynge. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 23 Drawing a rope thorow a blocke or oylet to runne vp and down.

2. An aperture or loophole for observation, etc.; = EYELET *sb.* 2. Now only *Hist.*

1383–4 *Abingdon Rolls* (Camden) 46 Solut' Symoni vitreario pro oyletiis trium fenestrarum claustri xxxvs. iijd. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 363/2 Olyet, hole yn a walle (*H., P.* lytell hole). *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xiv. 630 Thorwh the oylettes of his helm. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 37 Diverting themselves .. at the anxious faces they saw.. through the oilets of the tower. 1796 *Archæologia* XII. 147 The parapet often had the merlons pierced with long chinks ending in round holes, called oeillets. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* I. vi. 234 A good battlement, with oillets. 1887 MACGIBBON & ROSS *Castell. & Dom. Archit.* II. 378 Lighted with narrow loops..with top and bottom oylets.

†3. A small eye of a plant; = EYELET *sb.* 3 b.

1574 HYLL *Planting* 86 Often..a man shall finde of oylets or eyes hard by the olde slender wood. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 434 Prouided alwaies that the œlets stand 3 foot asunder. *Ibid.* II. 84 The little oilets and shoots from the root.

4. *altrib.* and *Comb.*, as oillet-hole = EYELET-HOLE 1; oillet-shell, a shell of the genus *Terebratula* (or family *Terebratulidæ*), characterized by a circular perforation.

1530 PALSGR. 249/1 *Oyliet hole, *oillet*. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* II. iii, Let my skin be punch'd full of oylet-holes with the bodkin of derision. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 91 A Waste-coat quilted with Cotton and set thick with Oilet-holes. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. xxiii. 253 The collar worked with oylet-holes. 1873 W. S. MAYO *Never Again* xii. 164 Now studying stars, anon the ground, From narrow *oillet pane. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 79 *Terebratula*, the Hole-neb, or *Oilet-shell.

Hence **Oilleted** *a.* [-ED 2], furnished with eyelets.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 925 He prayed them to forbear a little, till he had put off his doublet, being oileted.

Oilman (oi·lmăn). a. A manufacturer or seller of oil. b. A dealer in sweet oils and eatables preserved in them, etc. c. A worker in an oil-mill. d. A man who oils machinery: = OILER 2.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 363/2 Oly mann, ..he that makythe, or syllythe oyle, *olearius*. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 517 A Hog at Basil, nourished by a certain Oyl-man. 1755 JOHNSON, *Oilman*, one who trades in oils and pickles. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* II. Wks. 1799 I. 257 His uncle was an oil-man. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 173 Sold, not only by all druggists, but also by grocers, oilmen, and chandlers.

Oil-mill. A machine in which seeds, fruits, etc. are crushed or pressed to extract oil; a factory where oil is expressed by such machines.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 495 Oilmilles, whelis, wrongis, ..y nil not speke of now. 1525 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 212 Also my oile mylne. 1747 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 II. 75 We have many oil-mills in this province, it being a great country for flax. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* II. vii, Because their fathers were professional men, or had large oil-mills.

Oi·l-nut. A name for various nuts and large seeds which yield oil; also for the plants producing them; *spec.* a. the Castor-oil Plant, *Ricinus communis*; b. the North American Butternut, *Juglans cinerea*; c. the North American Buffalo-nut or Elk-nut; d. the Oil Palm, *Elæis guineensis*.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 126 The Oil-Nut-Tree .. seems not to be different from the European Ricinus. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 189 White Walnut, Butternut, or Oilnut. 1866 WHITTIER *Marg. Smith's Jrnl.* Pr. Wks. 1889 I. 82 We passed many trees, well loaded with walnuts and oilnuts. 1877 J. A. B. HORTON in Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* (1887) 40 The longer the oil-nuts remain underground the thicker the oil will be when made. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n., Pyrularia oleifera*, Buffalo nut, Elk-nut, or Oil-nut, of N. America.

Oilometer (oilǫ·mĭtəɹ). Also *erron.* oiliometer. [irreg. f. OIL *sb.*1 + -(O)METER: cf. *gasometer.*] a. = OLEOMETER, ELÆOMETER. b. A reservoir for the storage of oil; cf. *gasometer.*

1876 *Catal Sci. App. S. Kens.* 97 Oiliometer. An instrument for ascertaining the density of oils. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Jan. 7/2 The Russian Oil Company, whose works.. include scores of 'oilometers', besides quantities of oil in every stage of preparation.

[**Oilous,** error for OILEOUS in mod. Dicts.; Gerarde, who is cited for *oilous*, used *oileous*.]

Oil-ring. a. In *Sēal-engraving*, a ring with a small dish on top to hold a mixture of oil and diamond-dust: it is worn on the forefinger of the workman, and the wheel is allowed to rotate in the dish to replenish the engraving-tool. b. In *Machinery*, a ring surrounding and riding upon a journal, etc., which, whilst revolving, it continuously lubricates by raising oil from a reservoir in which it dips.

1900 *Mod. Cat. Electr. Co.*, Dissected Dynamo..Oil cock, Oil hole cover, Journal box, Oil ring.

Oi·l-seed. Any seed yielding oil, e.g. linseed, rapeseed, mustard-seed. *spec.* a. that of the Castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*; b. that of *Guizotia oleifera*, an East Indian Composite plant, the oil of which is used for lamps and as a condiment; c. that of the Gold-of-Pleasure or False Flax, *Camelina sativa* (*Siberian oil-seed*); d. cottonseed (also attrib. *oil-seed cake*).

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 134 Sesama whyche maye be called in English oyle sede is cuell for the stomack. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 320 Oil Seed, *Ricinus*. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 349 Imported into this country from the West Coast of Africa as an oil-seed. 1892 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 7/3 In the Punjab the season..was fairly good for oilseeds, the area under which was the largest on record. 1899 *Whitaker's Almanac* 584 Exports [from U.S.] to the United Kingdom in 1897..Oil seed cake, £767,702.

Oi·lskin. Cloth made waterproof by being treated with oil; a piece, or garment, of such cloth; = OILCLOTH 1 a.

1816 J. SCOTT *Paris Revis.* (ed. 3) 327 They proceeded to untie the oil-skins from the locks of their rifles. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 97 A large package.. covered with oilskin. 1884 CLARK RUSSELL *Jack's Courtship* xxviii. II. 225 There were two men at the wheel in yellow oilskins.

b. Often *attrib.* (made of oilskin); also in *Comb.*

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Tale Drury Lane* 97 The belt and oil-skin hat he wore. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* ii. (1850) 10/1 Clad in a suit of shaggy blue, with an oilskin hat. 1891 A. WELCKER *Woolly West* 71 Listeners, in yellow oil skin suits and damp and steaming overcoats..crowded about the red-hot stove.

Hence **Oi·lskinned** (-skind) *a.*, dressed in oilskin.

1897 *Century Mag.* Sept. 777/1 They lay..oilskinned and sea-booted.

Oilstone (oi·lstōun), *sb.* A smooth and fine-grained whetstone, the rubbing-surface of which is lubricated with oil; the stone of which such whetstones are made (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 412/1 *Cos cretica*, .. an oylestone, or a Barbars whetstone smeared with oyle, or spitle. 1598 in FLORIO s. v. *Saliuaria*. 1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 493, I set it sometimes upon an Oyl-stone or Hone. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 24 They will leave the surface of metal..almost as smooth as an oil-stone.

Hence **Oi·lstone** *v. trans.*, to sharpen on an oilstone.

1876 J. ROSE *Pract. Machinist* iii. 51 If, therefore, a hole requires to be made unusually smooth, the [boring] tool must be given less top rake, and may then be oilstoned. 1888 C. M. WOODWARD *Manual Training* xv. (1890) 247 To grind his plane and oil-stone it.

Oil-tree. Name for various trees and large shrubs which yield oil; as the Castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*), the Physic-nut tree (*Curcas purgans* or *Jatropha Curcas*), the Illupi (*Bassia longifolia*), and the Oil-palm (*Elæis guineensis*).

In Isa. xli. 19 a literal rendering of Heb. *ēṣ-shemen*, prob. oleaster or wild olive (cf. 1 Kings vi. 23, Neh. viii. 15 R.V.).

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xli. 19, I will plant in the wildernes the Cedar, the Shittah tree, and the Myrtle, and the Oyle tree [COVERD. olyues]. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Oil-tree, *Ricinus*. 1864 WEBSTER, *Oil-tree*, ..an Indian tree of the genus *Bassia*. 1879 H. N. MOSELEY *Notes on 'Challenger'* ii. 57 A very thick growth of oil-trees (*Jatropha curcas*).

Oily (oi·li), *a.* (*adv.*). [f. OIL *sb.*1 + -Y.]

1. Of or pertaining to oil (in quot. *a* 1732, produced by the burning of oil); of the nature of or consisting of oil; having the consistence or appearance of oil. *Oily acid* = FATTY acid.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* E ij, Chese .. made conueniently of good mylke sufficiently oyly. 1552 HULOET, Oylye, or of oyle, *oleaceus, olearis*. 1615 tr. *De Monfart's Surv. E. Indies* 28 Being cut it expelleth a kind of fat oylie liquor. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 538 Sparkling Lamps their sputt'ring Light advance, And in the Sockets Oily Bubbles dance. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 84 Our men made some batter also..but it grew rank and oily. *a* 1732 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 183 Oily rays Shot from the crystal lamp. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 441 Whether the oily principle in all the fixed oils is the same. 1898 *Daily News* 21 Aug. 5/3 The Athara..was flowing swift and oily, but quietly, between its banks.

2. Containing, full of, or impregnated with oil; smeared or covered with oil; greasy, fat.

1597 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 575 This oyly Rascall is knowne as well as Poules. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. iii. 83 The ruddinesse vpon her Lippe is wet; You'le marre it, if you kisse it; stayne your owne With Oyly Painting. *a* 1756 MRS. HEYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 256 A piece of oily flannel. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxv. 2 Or glossy goose's oily plumes, or velvet ear-lap yielding. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 44 He mopped his oily pate.

b. **Oily grain,** †**corn,** a name for the seed of *Sesamum orientale*.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 431 *Sesamum*..Oyley corn ..is Emollient and helps bruises [etc.]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* App., *Oily-grain*, the name by which some call the Sessamum of botanical authors. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

3. *fig.* 'Smooth' in behaviour or (esp.) in speech; subservient, compliant, 'supple'; bland, soothing, insinuating, fawning, 'unctuous'; 'slippery'.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 37 An oylie slaue; he angling for repute, Will gently entertaine thee. *c* 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* I. ii, By smoothing flattery or oily words. 1641 LD. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* I. vii. 36 Courtesies and Hopes are the most oylie Bribes. 1765 DUNCOMBE in *Lett.* (1773) III. 149 He had a smooth oily tongue. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 64 Rills of oily eloquence. 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 171 Only oily and common-place evasion. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 32 What had this oily scoundrel of a servant to do with it?

B. *adv.* = OILILY.

c 1842 TENNYSON in *Mem.* (1897) I. 196 The bay was oily calm.

C. *Comb.*, as *oily-bathed, -brown, -like, -looking, -smooth, -tongued.*

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 180 Thick oily-like liquid. 1838 — *Chem. Org. Bodies* 334 An oily-looking body will be observed in the retort. 1854 MISS YONGE *Little Duke* v, An oily-tongued Count, who sat next the King. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 22 A decanter of oily-brown sherry. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 131 The verse slips oily-bathed In unctuous music. 1884 [HAMILTON] *Jaunt in Junk* iv. 37 The oily-smooth rollers.

Hence **Oi·lyish,** *a. rare,* somewhat oily.

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 344 Give her a quart of cream .. before it is turning to butter, viz. when it is oilyish.

‖ **Oime, oimee** (oimē·), *int. rare.* [It. *oimè, ohimè*, f. *oh!* alas! + *me* me.] Alas! Ah me!

1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 5 Oimee! I am afraid that Morphandra hath a purpose to re-transform me. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* III. ii. 341 Oime! Oime!—and must I do this deed?

Oino-: see ŒNO-.

Oint, *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 4–8 oynt, 6 oynct, 6–9 oint. [f. F. *oint*, 3 sing. pres. ind., or pa. pple. of *oindre*:—L. *ungĕre* to anoint.] *trans.* = ANOINT *v.*

1375 *Creation* 632 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 132 Of oyle taken 3ow som del, Wherwib 3e mowen oynten me wel. ?*a* 1400 *Cursor M.* 7377 (Cott.) Vn-to king oynt þou him þer [*altered from* Vn-to king þou sal him smer]. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 123 Beter is the frende that prikithe thanne the flatour that oyntethe. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 51 His temples with black swart poyson ar oyncted. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 683 They oint their naked Limbs with mother'd Oyl. *a* 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 500 To me be Water, Oyl, Fire, Wind, To cleanse, oynt, warm, and wing my Mind. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 338 Than whom none other was more fortunate In ointing jav'lins.

Hence Oi·nted *ppl. a.*, anointed; Oi·nting *vbl. sb.*, anointing, unction (also *attrib.*, as *ointing-box, -cloth, -oil*).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter, Canticles* 515 Þe oyntynge of þe halygast. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* i. 10 Of the kyn of oyntyd prestis. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 287 With ointed bush & beard. *a* 1623 AINSWORTH *Ps.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 76 Thou makest fat mine head with ointing oil. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 192 Ointings, Washings, and the like Superstitious practices. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* x. 208 Directing ointed arrows from afar; And death with poyson arm'd. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 237 Along the waters slips the ointed fir.

† **Oi·ntling.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. OINT + -LING: cf. *shaveling.*] An anointed priest. (*contemptuous.*)

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 610 You..are blasphemous, by comparing your Ointlings with Melchisedec.

Ointment (oi·ntmĕnt). Forms: *a.* 3-5 oygnement, (3-4 *pl.* -menz, -mens), 4 oigne-, oyni-, ungne-, une-, uine-, 4-5 oyne-, 4-6 oyn-, 5 ony-, hone-, unȝement. *β.* 4-5 untement, 6 ungt-, *Sc.* unt-; 4-7 oynt-, 5-6 oynte-, 6 oynt-, oynet-, 4- ointment. [ME. *oignement*, a. OF. *oignement*:—L. type **ungu(i)mentum* for *unguentum* UNGUENT, f. *unguĕre* to anoint. In 14th c. conformed to the vb. OINT as *ointment*; first in northern texts.]

1. An unctuous preparation, of a soft consistence like that of butter, often mixed with some medicament, used chiefly for application to the skin, for medicinal purposes, or as a cosmetic; an unguent.

a. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 245/171 Nimeth here þis guode oygnement. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+92 Mary maudlayn ..And marie salome, hade boght þam oynemenz. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6105 An vnement purchast he þat made his visage out of ble. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 136 A noynement anon sche made. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *C. T. Prol.* 631 Ne oynement that wolde clense and byte. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (E. E. T. S.) 23 Wen sho hauis laid hir plaisters and hir vinemens. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 247 Vsynge of honementys aftyr the tyme and complexeione. 1530 PALSGR. 249/1 Oynment, *oignement, oyneture.* 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* II. xii. 17 b, The unȝementis & drogareis yᵗ our forbearis vsit.

β. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 17 Scho hauid boht this ointment. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 14005, 14062 (Cott. MS.). *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7526 With oile and with ointment abill þerfore. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 59 Þe vntementis precius. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sounes of Aymon* vii. 169 He enoynted Reynawde with an noyntement. 1526 TINDALE *John* xii. 3 All the housse smelled off the savre off the oyntment. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 42 The divelish hag .. With wicked herbes and oyntments did besmeare My body. 1696 WHISTON *The. Earth* Introd. 11 Our Lord says of the Woman who poured the Oyntment on him. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 137 Physicians dissolve it in the juice of certain herbs, and make an ointment of it. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxvii, She had given him a pot of that precious ointment.

fig. a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Prince.* 1429 The oynement of holy sermonynge Hym loþ is vp-on hem for to despende.

† 2. Anointing, unction. *Obs.*

1510-20 *Everyman* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 132 Receive of him ..The holy sacrament and ointment together. 1526 TINDALE 1 *John* ii. 20 Ye have an oyntment of the holy gost. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 85 But he expected ointment..there He stands.

3. *Comb.*, as *ointment-maker*; *ointment-like* adj.; **ointment-carrier**, an instrument for introducing ointment into the body.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxviii. 7 Tbe oynement makere shal make pymentis of swotenesse. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. iii. (1495) 553 The oynement boxe that the gospel spekith of. *c* 1540 *Recipe* in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 226 A Cataplasme made vngtment-lyke. 1552 HULOET, Oyntment maker, *vnguentareus.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 744 In place of the injection, ointment may be introduced by means of one of Allingham's ointment-carriers. 1899 *Daily News* 29 May 4/7 Coroner: What do you call yourself? Witness: Well, an ointment maker.

† **Oi·nt-plaster.** *Obs.* In 6 oynt-playster. [Cf. OINT *v.*, also OF. *oint* sb.] A plaster of ointment.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. cxiii. 306 To be applyed, outwardly in oynt-playsters.

† **Ointuo·se,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Cf. OF. *ointeux, ointeuse*, It. *untoso* (Florio), L. *unctuōs-us* UNCTUOUS.] = UNCTUOUS.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 137 þat neiþer oile ne noon oyntuose þing falliþ not wiþinne þe brayn panne.

† **Oi·nture.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 5 oyn-. [a. OF. *ointure* (12th c. in Godef.):—L. *unctūra* UNCTURE, f. *unguĕre* to anoint.] Ointment.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxxvi. (1869) 123, I can with good oynture enoynte a shrewede wheel þat eryeth.

Oire, Ois, obs. forms of EYRE, OYEZ.

Ois(e, obs. form of USE.

Oisi·vity. *nonce-wd.* [ad. F. *oisiveté*: cf. OCIVITY.] Idleness, indolence.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 748 The indolent and hallucinatory oisivity of Campbell.

Oisophagus, obs. variant of ŒSOPHAGUS.

Oist, 16th c. Sc. form of HOAST, HOST.

Oister, Oistrich, obs. ff. OYSTER, OSTRICH.

Oistie, Oistillary, Oistlair, -ler, obs. Sc. ff. HOSTIE, HOSTELRY, HOSTELER, HOSTELAR.

Oitemealle, Oither, obs. ff. OATMEAL, OTHER.

Ok, var. AC *Obs.*; obs. f. EKE, OAK; obs. pa. t. of ACHE.

‖ **Oka, oke** (ō·kă, ōuk). Forms: *a.* 7- oka, (7 oquea, oqui, 7-9 okka, 9 ocha). *β.* 7- oke, (7-8 oque, 9 okk). [a. It. *oca, occa* (1709 in Somavera), F. *oque, ocque*, ad. Turk. اوقه *ōqah*, Arab. اوقيّة *ūqiyah*; app. ad. (through Syriac) Gr. οὐγκία, L. *uncia*, although the actual weight is now very different. (Devic in Littré *Suppl.*)]

A Turkish and Egyptian measure of weight, in general equal to about 2¾ lb. English; also, a measure of capacity, equal to about ⅝ of a quart.

a. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. VII. 1154 He sent him one hundred thousand *Oquies* of gold. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iii. 5 Three hundred Oqueas of gold. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 77 We bought Wine..at four Aspers the Oka. 1684 tr. *Tavernier's Grd. Seignior's Serag.* 39 (Stanf.) Weighs a hundred Okkas. 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* II. ix. 240 (Stanf.), 1400 ochas of flour. 1899 *Whitaker's Alm.* 703 Egypt..1 oka = 2·723 lbs. *Ibid.* 705 Turkey..1 Almud (8 Oka) = 1·1519 gallons.

β. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) II. lv. 65 He hnd at one time swallow'd three and thirty okes, which is a measure near upon the bignes of our quart. 1687 tr. *Thevenot's Trav. Levant* in Sir T. P. Blount *Nat. Hist.* (1693) 68 Seven and twenty thousand Oques, at fourscore and ten Oques the Chest. 1706 PHILLIPS s. v., The greater Oke of Smyrna, is 2 Pounds, 11 Ounces and 13 Drams English; the middle Oke is 1 Pound, 11 Ounces 6 Drams; and the least Oke is 13 Ounces, 2 Drams. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* IV. iv, We might..buy it all up at sixty piastres per oke. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* XXXI. (1853) 162 To Abu Sofian he gave one hundred Camels and forty okks of silver.

Okam, okcome, okeham, obs. ff. OAKUM.

Oke: see OKA; obs. f. OAK; obs. pa. t. ACHE.

Okecorne, okehorne, obs. forms of ACORN.

Okenite (ō·kĕnəit). *Min.* [Named 1828 (*okenit*), after Lorenz Oken, a German naturalist: see -ITE¹.] A hydrous silicate of calcium, occurring in minute needle-shaped crystals, usually forming a tough fibrous mass, of a whitish colour, and subtransparent. Also called *dysclasite.*

1828 *Edin. Philos. Jrnl.* VI. 186 Okenite, a new species of zeolite. 1850 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 248 Okenite occurs in amygdaloid in Greenland.

Okepy, okewpy, obs. forms of OCCUPY.

† **Oker.** *Obs. rare.* [app. ad. L. *ocrea*: see OCREA. (But cf. HOGGER, COCKER.)] (See quot.)

1538 ELYOT, *Carpatinæ*, plowghemens bootes, made of vntanned lether, they may be called okers [*so edd.* 1545-52; *ed.* 1565 (Cooper) cokers]. 1552 HULOET, Bootes for ploughmen called Okers.

Ok(k)er, var. OCKER *Obs.*; obs. f. OCHRE.

Okk, okka: see OKA.

† **O-knes, o-knon,** *phr. Obs.* = On knees: see AKNEE and O *prep.*¹ b.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 16 Buinde oknon vorðward vpo ðe bed. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2252 O-knes ful fayre he him sette.

Okom(e, Okre, obs. forms of OAKUM, OCHRE.

Okoure, variant of OCKER *Obs.*, usury.

‖ **Okro, okra** (o·kro, o·kră). Also 8 ocra, 8-9 ocro, ockro, ochre, 9 ochro, ochra, (occro, occra, okero, ookroo, ?okree). [app. West African: Christaller, *Dict. Asante & Fanti* (1881), has *nkru-ma* 'an annual plant, and its green seed-pods, used for soup, salad, pickles; okra, ochra, okro, *Hibiscus esculentus*'; where *-ma* is a formative suffix of nouns, the root-word being *nkru*: cf. *nkran*, the name of the town Europeanized as *Accra.* (J. Platt in *Athenæum* 1 Sept. 1900.)]

A tall malvaceous plant, *Hibiscus* or *Abelmoschus esculentus*, indigenous to Africa, now cultivated in the East and West Indies and the southern United States; the young mucilaginous capsules or 'pods' are used as an esculent vegetable and for thickening soup; the stem furnishes a fibre suitable for ropes. Also a name for the pods. (Also called *gumbo.*)

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 222 Ocra, this has a round green stem, which rises straight up to ten or twelve foot high. 1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 211 Winged Birds Pease or Ochre. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 207 The flower is succeeded by a multangular fleshy pod, every way resembling that of an Ockro. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 321 The contents were the leaves of the okra (*hibiscus esculentus*). 1834 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* 152 The only native vegetable, which I like much, is the ochra, which tastes like asparagus. 1858 CLARKE in Moloney *W. Afr. Fisheries* (1883) 37 (Fish. Exh. Publ.) This stew is made piquant and wholesome by the addition of salt, bitter tomatoes or ocroes, shallots, ..and abundance of red peppers. 1873 GARDNER *Hist. Jamaica* 391 A quart of ockroes. 1894 A. SPINNER *Study Colour* 45 To help her mother gather the green okras for the soup.

b. Applied, with defining words, to other species of *Hibiscus* or *Abelmoschus.*

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 395/2 The okro..is very closely allied to *H. Abelmoschus*, now *Abelmoschus moschatus*, .. by Browne, in his 'Nat. Hist. of Jamaica', called Musk-okro.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 285 The Okro Plant. The pods of this plant are full of a nutritive mucilage, and the principal ingredient in most of the soops and pepper-pots, made in America. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 263 The negroes here get so tired of salt fish and occra broth, that they eat dirt by way of a relish.

† **Okselle.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [app. a. MDu. *oeksele* (Du. *oksel*, Flem. *oksele*):—OLG. **ōksla*, **ōhsla* arm-pit; from a root *ōks-*, *ōhs-*, seen in OE. *ōx-n*, OHG. *uohs-ana, uoch-isa, och-asa*, MHG. *uohs-e, üehs-e*, also OE. *ōhs-ta, ox-ta*, in Epinal G. *ócusta*, Sc. *ox-ter*; also, with weak grade, in OHG. *ahs-ala*, MHG. *ahs-el*, Ger. *achs-el*; further, in L. *axilla*, and OIr. *oxal*; all in the same or an allied sense.] The arm-pit; cf. OXTER.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxv. 150 He dide putte two grete boteylles undre his okselles and swymed..in the see.

Oksi, obs. form of ASK *v.*

Okupie, okypy, obs. forms of OCCUPY.

Okur, -yr(e, var. OCKER *Obs.*; obs. ff. OCHRE.

Okym, Ol, obs. forms of OAKUM, WHOLE.

-ol, *suffix*, used to form chemical terms.

1. The termination of *alcoh-ol*, used to form the names of substances which are alcohols in the wider sense (ALCOHOL 5), or compounds analogous to alcohol; e. g. *carbinol* (methyl alcohol), *methol, pseudol, glycol* (2-atomic alc.), *glycerol* (3-atomic alc.), *phenol* (phenyl or benzene alc.), *naphthol* (naphthyl alcohol), etc. In some cases this systematic nomenclature has not displaced the name which the substance had previously received, e. g. *glycerol* is more commonly known as *glycerin* (or, commercially, *glycerine*).

2. From *phenol*, the ending has been transferred to bodies belonging to the group of *phenols* (which are alcohols), as *anthranol, anthrol, cresol, cymenol, eugenol, thymol*, and to some other phenol derivatives, as *anethol, creosol, guaiacol, phenetol, phlorol, pyrogallol, veratrol, xylenol.*

3. In some words *-ol* is a deriv. of L. *oleum* oil; in which case it is more systematically written *-ole*; e. g. *furfurol, indol, oxindol, pyrrol, terpinol.*

Ola, variant of OLLA².

‖ **Olam** (ōu·lă·m). [Heb. עוֹלָם *ʿōlām* a long period of undefined limits, an age (Gr. *αἰών*), perh. properly 'that which is hidden', f. *ʿālam* to hide.] Used by some for: A vast period of time, an age, through a succession of which the universe or the earth is supposed to have passed. (Cf. ÆON.) Hence **Ola·mic** *a.*, of or belonging to a vast period or age. (Cf. ÆONIAN.)

1872 T. LEWIS in *Lange's Comm. Eccles.* iii. 15 (ed. Clark) 73 Closely allied to the cyclical idea so prominent elsewhere in the book and the idea of the olam as the unity of the cosmos in time. *Ibid.* 44 Excursus on 'Olamic or aeonian words in Scripture'. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* vi. 132 The reference to God's olamic Sabbath. 1886 — in *Expositor* Apr. 287 But man fell, and lost the perpetual or olamic sabbatism.

† **Ola·st,** var. ALAST *Obs.*, lastly: cf. O *prep.*¹ b.

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 207 Erest in his one hond and seoðden in his oðer, olast in his side þurlunge.

-olater, -olatry (see -o), the forms in which the suffixes -LATER, -LATRY usually occur.

Old (ōuld), *a.* (*adv.*, *sb.*¹) Forms: see below. [Com. Teut.: Early ME. *old*:—OE. *ald* (WSax. *eald*) = OFris. and OS. *ald* (MDu. *out, oud-*, Du. *oud*, MLG. *old*, LG. *ol(l)*), OHG. (MHG., Ger.) *alt*:—OTeut. **aldo-z*, orig. a ppl. formation (corresp. to Gr. forms in *-tós*, L. *-tus*) from OTeut. vb. stem *al-*, Goth. *al-an* to grow up, ON. *al-a* to nourish, bring up, cognate with L. *al-ĕre* to nourish: cf. COLD *a.* OTeut. **aldoz* was thus app. = 'grown up, adult', corresp. in form to L. *altus* grown or become great, tall. ON. wanted the positive (supplied by *gamall*; comp. *ellri*, superl. *ellztr*); Goth. had the related derivative form *alþeis* (:—**alt-jos*). The original OE. form *ald* (also in Early WSax. and Early Kent.), remained in Anglian, and has come down in Northern dial., in later Sc. written *awld, auld*, in north. Eng. dial. *aud, aad, ahd.* In midl. Eng., OE. *ald*, lengthened to *āld*, became regularly *ōld* (cf. *bold, cold, hold, sold, told*), which remains the standard Eng. form (in ME. also written *oold*, in dial. *wold, ould, owld, ole, owd*). The WSax. and Kentish *eald* came down into ME. as *eald, yeald, yald, eeld, eld*; it is now extinct (but cf. ELD *a.*). The original comparative and superlative, still retained in particular uses, are ELDER (:—**aldira*), ELDEST, q. v.; in the general sense these have been superseded by *older, oldest* (see also ALDER, ALDEST). Derivatives are † ALD, † ALDER *sb.*², ALDERMAN, ELD *sb.*², *v.*, ELDER *sb.*³]

* **Illustration of Forms.**

a. 1-5 (*Sc.* -6) **ald,** (4-5 **aldo,** 3-4 **hald,** 4 **alld, halde**), 4-5, *Sc.* 4-, **auld,** (4 **aulde, hauld,** 5-6 **awld, -e,** 7- *north. Eng. dial.* **awd, aud, aad**).

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 173 *Anus*, ald uuif. *Ibid.* 1854 *Senex*, ald. *a* 800 *Leiden Gloss.* 132 *Quotus*, hu ald; *totus*, snæ ald. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlviii. 12 Alde mid ȝingrum. *c* 875 *O. E. Chron.* an. 871 Sidroc eorl .. se alda. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 18 Ic forðon am ald. *c* 1200 ORMIN 126 Till þatt te33 wærenn alde. *c* 1205 LAY. 2959 Þe alde king. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1183 For þine alde niþe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9224 (Cott.) Four hundret winter ald /[*Fairf.* halde, *Trin.* old]. *Ibid.* 12578 (Cott.) Ar he was tuelue yeir allđ

(*Gött.* ald, *Fairf.* aldel. 1340 *Ayenb.* 104 He ijs ald. *Ibid.* 219 A guod ald wyf. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints. Epipciane* 413 I ame auld & febil bathe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) iv. 12 In ane alde castell. *a* 1430 *Morte Arth.* 279 As awlde mene telles. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 1 Oure ald enemies. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* H ij. Ye awld kallendar. 1611 MURE *Misc. Poems* i. 6 In auld Neptunus' source. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 15 Auld Ayr, wham ne'er a town surpasses.

β. 1–4 eald, 3 æld, 2–4 eld, 3 eold, 4–5 eeld, yeald, yald, 4–5 elde (helde).

c 831 *Kentish Charter* in Sweet *O. E. Texts* 446, [An] ealdbriðer. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 3 Sie eald gesceaft. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke i. 18 Ic eom nu eald. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 On þa ealde laze [*Ibid.*, on þan alde laze]. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 4 (Egerton MS.) Þech ich beo a wintre eald, to 3ung ich eom at rede. *c* 1205 LAY. 7031 Þe 3unge wifmen & þe ælde [*c* 1275 holde]. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 2916 In þan eolde [*c* 1205 holde] daize hit was a borh riche. *c* 1290 *Becket* 195 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 112 Are it were seue 3er eld. 1340 *Ayenb.* 7 Ine þe yalde laze. *Ibid.* 46 Ine þe ealde laze. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* iv. 14 Hir hosebonde is eeld. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 137/2 Elde or olde [1499 *ed. Pynson* eeld or worne].

γ. 3– old, (3–5 hold, 4–5 -e, oold, -e, 4 owd, 5 ole, wold, -e, 5–6 olde, 6 owld, -e, 6–7 ould, -e, 8–9 *dial.* owd, wold).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 199 Þenne hie beð old. *c* 1205 LAY. 3002 Þe olde [*c* 1275 holde] kinge. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 327 Whan we holde waxen. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xliii. 27 3oure oold fader. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 23 Þe Wold Testament. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 73 Weder that he were hold or 3ong. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 363/2 Ole, for-weryd, as clothys. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntlys* (Roxb.) 45 The wolde law. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* 452 There nys noo man so oolde. 1530 PALSGR. 250/1 Oulde house that is in ruyne. 1537 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 62 The owld judgment of this realme. *c* 1746 COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 56 There's on owd Cratchenly Gentlemon. 1864 TENNYSON *Northern Farmer* 49 A mowt 'a taäen owd Joänes. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 8/1 I've got a wold silver spoon, and a wold graven seal at home.

** **Signification.** I. Having lived or existed a relatively long time.

1. That has lived long; far advanced in years or life. Said of men, animals, and plants, also of their limbs, organs, faculties, etc. (Opposed to *young*; less emphatic than *aged*.)

Often absolutely: *The old* (pl.), old people; so *old and young, young and old* (sc. *people*).

Beowulf 357 Þær Hroðgar sæt eald ond unhar. *c* 950 [see A. α]. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 293 Swa byð se ealda man ceald & snoflig. *c* 1200 [see A. γ]. *c* 1205 [see A. α]. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 25 On old stoc. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2779 (Cott.) Young and ald, bath barn and man. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 9 How osanna by orgonye olde folke songen. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xiv. (1495) 198 Of suche soules..the yonge fede the olde whan thei maye not for aege gete theyr owne mete. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 723 Of myddil age, and rather yonge then olde. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. vii, Now when I am bycome old and feble. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 277 Weil couth I..bler his ald E. 1568 E. TILNEY *Disc. Mariage* A iv b, An olde Gentleman called M. Erasmus. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. ii. 67 What shall good old Yorke there see But empty lodgings? 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisdom of Solomon* xii. 3 Bald, because old, old, because living long. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 2 My old bones akes. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 97 When..young and old com forth to play On a Sunshine Holyday. 1770 GOLDSMITH *Deserted Vill.* 20 The young contending as the old survey'd. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 172 Under an old oak's domestic shade. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 947 Old trees are frequently affected with a kind of ulcer. 1864 TENNYSON *Grandmother* 18 All my children have gone before me, I am so old. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 71 This passion .. though it begin with the young, yet forsakes not the old.

fig. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvii. 9 As the ta lufe vaxis auld, The tothir dois incress moir kene. 1638 FORD *Fancies* v. iii, Night draws on, And quickly will grow old. 1822 SHELLEY *Triumph of Life* 538 Long before the day Was old.

b. Having the characteristics (physical or mental) of age.

1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. vi, We grow old before our time. 1837 MARRYAT *Percival Keene* xix, You appear to have an old head upon very young shoulders. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's D.* 52 So old at heart, At such a distance from his youth in grief. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* i. (1878) 3 It is not a pleasant thing for a young man..to have an old voice. 1895 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 3/1 'Nowadays', she says, 'it is only old people who do not grow old'.

c. Used disparagingly; esp. *colloq.* and *slang* in such collocations as *old bloke, buffer, cat, codger, fogy, trot* (see these words).

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 126, I dar nought keik to the knaip that the cop fillis, For eldnyng of that ald schrew. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 80 An old trot with ne're a tooth in her head. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieut.* III. iv, Peace, you old fool. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn to Mercury* xv, Halloo! old fellow with the crooked shoulder! You grub those stumps? 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* I. (1881) 186 An 'agricultural dandy' or old fogie, of Hibernian type. 1888 R. BOLDREWOOD *Robbery Under Arms* (Farmer), I used to laugh at him, and call him a regular old crawler.

d. Proverbs.

c 1470 ASHBY *Active Policy* 615 Aftur the oolde dogge the yonge whelpe barkes. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Hospitall-man* 45 There is none so desperately old but he hopes to live one yeere longer. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* I. i, As the proverb says, put an old cat to an old rat. 1691 R. CROMWELL *Let.* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1898) XIII. 109 There is an old proverb 'old yong, yong old'. 1883 READE *Many a Slip* in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 141/1 A man is as old as he feels, and a woman 's as old as she looks.

2. *transf.* Belonging to, or characteristic of, old persons; or of or pertaining to advanced life; esp. in *old age*, the period of life of the old or advanced in years, the latter period of life, = AGE 6; also *absol.* and *attrib.*, as in *old age pension*, etc.

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 22 He that schal, in thin eld age, Benime the thin heritage. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 365 It was miracle þat so oold folk hrouȝten forþ þis child in her olde daies. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 79 Lete us praie þat god send us paciens in oure oolde age. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxvi. 27 Thair cumis ȝung airis, That his auld thrift settis on ane ess. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 190 Hee'l shape his old course, in a Country new. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 369 He racke thee with old Crampes. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* XXV. 8 Abraham..died in a good old age (WYCLIF in a good elde). 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4354/4, 1761. per Ann. in Lease most of which are very old Lives). 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* II. 152 Old age and infancy Promiscuous perished. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 414 The great Earl..died in a good old age. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Dec. 2/1 There is extreme reluctance to devote any of their earnings .. to ensuring an old-age annuity.

3. Of material things: Having existed long, long-made, that has been long in use. (Opposed to *new*.) Hence, Worn with age or long use, or deteriorated through the effects of time; worn out, decayed, dilapidated, shabby, stale, etc.; also, Discarded after long use, disused, gone out of use.

Absolutely: *The old*, that which is old.

Beowulf 2763 Þær wæs helm monig eald ond omig. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 16 Ne deþ..nan man niwes cladeȝ scyp on eald reaf. *Ibid.* xiii. 52 Niwe þing and ealde. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 De chireche cloðes ben to brokene and ealde. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 545 In an eld cloth wnden. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* ix. 17 Nether men senden newe wijne in to olde botelis. — *Luke* v. 39 No man drynkinge old [TINDALE olde wine], wole anon newe; sothli he seith, The olde is the betere. 1454 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees No. 30) 175 On of my ald gownes furred. 1542 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Rec. for ij olde bee fattis iiij*d*. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. ii, Drake's old ship at Deptford may sooner circle the world again. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart., Sir John Oldcastle* iv, Mans memorie, with new, forgets the old. 1670 DRYDEN *Almanzor* Prol. 27 They bring old iron and glass upon the stage. *a* 1800 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 53 They [sheep] gathered close around the old pit's brink. 1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hoggarty Diamond* iv, Pale sherry, old port, and cut and come again. *Mod.* A dealer in old books, old china, and old pictures. A very old book with iron clasps.

† b. In old clothes, shabby. *Obs. rare*—1.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 140 There were none fine, but Adam, Rafe, and Gregory, The rest were ragged, old, and beggerly.

4. Of (any specified) age or length of existence: e.g. *How old? ten days old.* When used *attrib.* with a prec. numeral and sb. these are usually hyphened to *old* (*year* being used instead of *years*), as in *a six-months-old child, a two-year-old sheep*, etc. These attrib. forms are also used *absol.* as sbs.: e.g. *a flock of two-year-olds.*

The numeral and sb. were in OE. in genitive as an advb. determination of *eald*, e. g. *þritiges ȝeara eald* (cf. Ger. *drei tage alt, eins tags alt*, F. *âgé de trente ans*); but by the 12th c. the genitive inflexion was dropped; cf. quots. 1110–1200. See also b.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. Care* xlix. 385 Ær he wæs þritiges ȝeara eald. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xlvii. 8 And [Pharao] axode hyne hu eald he wære. 1110–1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1110 He [se mona] wæs..feowertyne nihta eald. 1135–54 *Ibid.* an. 1135 Suile als it unore thre niht ald mone. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7675 Ȝho wass sextiȝ winnterr ald. *c* 1205 LAY. 301 He was fiftene ȝer ald. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3720 Er he were seuen ȝer old. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 919 A she asse oon yer olde. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xvii. 12 Euery manchilde whan it is eight dayes olde, shalbe circumcyded. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 45 My absence was not sixe moneths olde. *Ibid.* II. ii. 150 In Ephesus I am but two houres old. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. iii, Your son is old enough to govern himself. 1672 LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 26 Wee expect the new Dutches .. she is not fifteen yeare old. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 11 ▸ 4 The Story you have given us is not quite two thousand Years Old. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 182 A child 7 years old earns 1*d*. a day spinning. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. i, I say, young fellow..How old are you? 1872 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xxi. 7 A wall which was just eighteen hundred years old. 1892 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 5/7 A five-year-old girl. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Nov. 6/2 Under the century-old trees.

absol. 1769 *St. James's Chron.* 10–11 Aug. 3/4 (Horse-race) Five-year-olds, 9 st. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* (repr.) 27 Rising two-score-olds. 1855 TENNYSON *The Brook* 137 That was the four-year-old I sold the Squire.

b. The expression '*x* years old' may be preceded by a prep., as if it were a sb. phrase = 'the age of *x* years': e.g. 'a child of ten years old', 'from two years old and under', 'at, under, or over six months old'.

This construction appears first with *of*, which may possibly represent the OE. (and Com. Teut.) genitive phr., or the corresponding Fr. phr. with *de* (see note to 4), so that 'a child of *x* years old' might be orig. = 'a child old (in respect) of *x* years'. But there is a chronological gap between the two constructions, the earliest examples of the later being in *Cursor M.* In one instance, the oldest text has 'o tua yeir eild', i.e. 'of two years' *age*', in which the later MSS. substitute *old* for *eild*. But in another instance, the reading 'of thre ȝer alde' is evidently original. Whether this implies a confusion between *old, eld* adj. and *eld* sb., as app. in the Chaucer quot. which follows, or the existence of two forms derived from OE. *preora ȝeara eald*, viz. 'three year old', and 'of three year old', is not clear; but what is evident is that '*x* year(s) old' soon came to be taken in the lump as a sb. phr. which might be preceded by any prep., since we find *c* 1420 'from iij yere olde til x', and in the next cent. 'at nine months old' = 'at the age of nine months'.

A similar usage is found with *high, long, broad, deep*, etc. (which also in OE. were preceded by a genitive or accus. phr. of dimension); but there the const. with *of* appears to be later, and that with other preps less usual: see OF 39 b.

13.. *Cursor M.* 11566 (COTT.) Wit-in þe land left he noght an O tua yeir eild [*G.* eilde, *F.* old, *Tr.* olde] þat he ne was slan. *Ibid.* 10587 (Gött.) Þis may [*rest.* maiden], bot of thre 3ere alde [*C.* old, *F.*, *Tr.* olde] was on þe grece (= stair) i ar of tald. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 78 (Harl. 372) Yong was this Quene, of xx^ti yere of eeld [So 2 other MSS.; *Harl.* 7333, of xx^ti yere eld; *Digby*, of xx^ti yeer olde; so *Caxton*]. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 734 Caluyng from iij yeer olde Til x is best. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 273 Hyr dochtir had of xij wokkis ald a knayff. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* ii. 16 From two yere old & vnder [1611 two yeares; WYCLIF, fro two 3eer age and with ynne; TIND., *Geneva*, as many as were two yere old and vnder]. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ix. 4, I was made a King, at nine months olde. 1594 — *Rich. III*, II. iv. 28 He could gnaw a crust at two houres old. 1625 J. MEAD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 201 A young man under thirty years old. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 421 A Steer of two Years old. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vi, Those intended for apprentices are dismissed at seven years old. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* II. XXV, This child of twelve years old.

5. *fig.* Of long practice and experience *in* some specified matter or respect, or as an agent or qualified person of some kind; practised, experienced, skilled; also, in slang use, Clever, knowing.

c 1000 *Ælfric's Canons* § 17 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 348 Na þæt ælc eald sy, ac þæt he eald sy on wisdome. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 90 Old in hise sinnes dern. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 52 The sevende ordre hys of the prest..And hys ideped the ealde, Bote nauȝt of 3eres, ac of wyt. 1552 HULOET, Olde souldier, *veteranus*. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 254 Thou art an old Loue-monger, and speakest skilfully. 1638 FORD *Fancies* II. ii, My stars, I thank ye, for being ignorant, Of what this old-in-mischief can intend! *c* 1652 MILTON *Sonn. to Sir H. Vane*, Vane, young in years, but in sage counsell old. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5412/3 Frances Green, .. an old Offender. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 232 The Germans were too old for us there. 1820 SHELLEY *Lett. to M. Gisborne* 140, I, an old diviner, who know well Every false verse of that sweet oracle. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* VIII. ii, Old in vices, and mean of soul! 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 152 The Athenians were old sailors and they were only beginners.

b. In various colloq. and slang phrases: as *old bird*, a person who has become knowing through experience, *spec.* an experienced thief; *old hand* (see D. 4); *old* FILE, SOLDIER, STAGER; *to be old* DOG *at* (a thing).

1589 [see DOG *sb.* 15 i]. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 35 With the old Stagers no matter whom they meet in a Conch, 'tis always Good your Honour! or Good your Lordship! 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 99 The Captain [was an old soldier at such work. 1784 J. POTTER *Virtuous Villagers* II. 9 Philip, who is an old Robin, as the saying is, demurred to the business. 1785 CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 107 ▸ 6 Uncle Antony was an old dog at a dispute. 1852 C. W. H[OSKINS] *Talpa* 62 One word of advice from an 'old file'. 1877 *Five Years' Penal Servitude* I. 32 In nine cases out of ten an 'old bird' would betray himself. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister?* 263 Evidently the master was an old bird, he carefully retraced his steps and bolted the door at the foot of the stairs.

6. In colloq. use: = Great, plentiful, abundant, excessive; 'grand'. Now chiefly after other appreciative adjs., as *good, grand, high.*

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 681 Gode olde fyghtyng was there. 1590 TARLTON *News Purgat.*, Sunday, at masse, there was old ringing of bells. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* V. ii. 98 Yonders old coile at home. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* 123 *note*, If they [certain monks] were as fat in those daies as most of them proved after, there would have beene old frying. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. iv. 50 When fifteen joines to Seventy, there's old doings (as they say), the Man and Wife fitting together like January and May day. 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* 104 There was old drinking and old singing And all the while the Bells were ringing. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. Wks. 1716 III. 77 There was old Bandying, and Cursing, and Fighting, and Railing in abundance. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xviii, So there was old to do about ransoming the bridegroom. 1818 — *Rob Roy* XXXII, 'Here's auld ordering and counter-ordering' muttered Garschattachin. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* s. v., *Old-doings*, great sport, great feasting—an uncommon display of hospitality. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 July 2/2 The lawyers in the House have had what..we may be allowed to call a high old time.

II. Belonging to former times or an earlier period as well as to the present; long-established.

7. a. Dating far back into the past; of ancient origin; made or formed long ago; also *poet.* of things which have always existed, as elemental forces, etc.: Primeval. (In OE. and early ME. applied to the Creator.)

Beowulf 945 Þæt hyre eald metod este wære bearn-gebyrdo. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xiv. § 2 Se ealda cwide is swiðe soð þe mon gefyrn cwæð. *c* 1205 LAY. 24885 Ane huse þe wes biclused faste an ald stanene weorc. 1340 *Ayenb.* 104 Me zayth he is ine heuene..he ys ald and yknawe and ydred and yworþssiped and yloued. *c* 1350 *Alex. & Dind.* 798 3oure docturus sain in sawus ful olde. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iv. 12 Scho lies in ane alde castell. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 82 Old fashions please me best. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 33 An old, and haughty Nation proud in Arms. 1667 — *P. L.* I. 543 A shout that tore Hells Concave, and beyond Frighted the Reign of Chaos and old Night. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 158 Who knows but he, whose hand the lightning forms, Who heaves old Ocean, and who wings the storms? 1863 H. COX *Institl.* III. iv. 643 His office was as old as the time of the Conquest. 1898 *Tit-Bits* 23 Apr. 73/3 The superstition..is almost as old as the hills.

b. In personal or other particular reference (as

with agent-noun, etc.): That has long stood in some relation to one; that has been such from of old; not new or recent.

a 1000 *Juliana* 623 (Gr.) Wrecað ealdne nið. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1380 þe deore Drihtin .. toc read to ure alde dusischipes. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxii. 63, I wolde now som mete wer sene For olde acqueyntaunce vs by-twene. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 7 Our ald ennemys cummyn of Saxonys blud. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 68 To thy auld schervandis have an E, That lang hes lippinit into the. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67 Corriandir, that is gude for ane ald hoste. 1706 *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 19 Not purely for their presumptuous Assumption of his proper Title, but out of an old Grutch. *a* 1727 RAMSAY *Auld Langsyne* I Should auld acquaintance be forgot Tho' they return with scars? 1830 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvi. 86 Many a good ducking in the surf, did he get to pay up old scores. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 505 In satisfaction of an old debt due to him from the crown. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 81, I have a claim upon you as an old friend of your father.

c. Known or familiar from of old, or because of former association.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 13 Healdað þa tunglu þa ealdan sibbe þe hi on gesceapne wæron. 1121 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1003 He teah forð þa his ealdan wrenceas. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 269 O Sathan enuious..Wel knowestow to wommen the olde way. 1583 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 417 Yet I haue a tricke Of the old rage. 1598 — *Merry W.* iv. ii. 22 Your husband is in his olde lunes [*1st fol.* lines] againe. 1601 — *Jul. C.* v. i. 63 *Ant.* Old Cassius still. 1784 COWPER *Tirocin.* 737 Following her old plan. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn to Mercury* lxxxvii, While he conceived another piece of fun, One of his old tricks. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 377 The old men had again met in the old hall. 1865 LIGHTFOOT *Galatians* (1874) 22 The Apostle had been travelling over old ground.

8. Used as an expression of familiarity, a. in addressing or speaking of persons with whom one has an acquaintance of some standing, or whom one treats as such, as in the colloq. *old boy, chap, fellow, man*; b. with names of places which one has long known, esp. of one's native country: see also 12 b. Often in the collocation *good old*, a colloq. or cant expression of commendation or appreciation. (Cf. 6.)

a. 1588 SHAKS *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 121 Looke how the blacke slaue smiles vpon the father; As who should say, old Lad I am thine owne. 1601 — *Twel. N.* iii. ii. 9 Did she see thee the while, old boy, tell me that. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 17 ₱ 3. I never hear him so lavish of his fine things, as upon old Nell Trott. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. Introd. 81 England was merry England, when Old Christmas brought his sports again. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 136, I say, old fellow. 1872 *Punch* 24 Aug. 81/2 A fellow who can take a joke good-naturedly like you can, old boy. 1885 *Ibid.* 3 Jan. 4 1 You'll be thinking I've got the blue-mouldies, old man. 1890 R. BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 2 4 Take another tumbler, old man. 1892 ANSTEY *Voces Populi* Ser. II. 37 Never mind, old chap. 1898 DOYLE *Trag. Korosko* ix. 280 There they go giving the alarm! Good old Camel Corps!

b. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 49 What happie gale Blowes you to Padua heere, from old Verona? 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 140, I may take upon mee to tell old England. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 7 Hath not old England subsisted for many ages without the help of your notions? 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Nt.* xix, From scenes like these old Scotia's grandeur springs. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. Introd. 63 Nor failed old Scotland to produce, At such high-tide, her savoury goose. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* (1856) I. xii. 90 There's old Gravesend!

9. Applied to the devil, a. orig. in reference to his primeval character; in OE. *se ealda* (= 'the old one'); also in particular appellations, as *old serpent, dragon, enemy, adversary*, etc.

a 1000 *Leds.* 32 (Grein) Se ealda. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 285 Belsebuh þe ealde. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 191 þe alde neddre þe bipehte eue and adam. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 Nu bihalt te alde feond. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xx. 2 The olde serpent, that is the deuel. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 168 Th' old Dragon under ground. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 10 Soyling their hellish carkasses with juyce .. or what the old imposter infatuates them with. 1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* III. 38 Cuffed about by the 'auld thief', as they styled him.

b. So in various jocose appellations, as *the old one, the old* GENTLEMAN (*in black*); *old* HARRY, NICK, SCRATCH, etc.

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 84 They were all sent to Old Nick. 1700 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) III. 102, I know not who'll take 'em for saints, but the old gentleman in black. 1762 SMOLLETT *L. Greaves* II. x, He must have sold himself to Old Scratch. *c* 1746 COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Gloss., Owd Harry, Owd Nick*, names for the devil. 1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* i, O thou! whatever title suit thee, Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick, or Clootie. 1824 *Hist. Gaming Houses* 51 He would not stick at playing up Old Harry in every possible shape and manner. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 253 His Master .. the Old One. 1894 ASTLEY 50 *Years Life* I. 213 The balls did whistle round like 'old Billy'.

III. Belonging to an age or period now past away; ancient; former.

10. Of or pertaining to the distant past; belonging to antiquity or to a bygone age; ancient, bygone, olden. (Opposed to *modern*.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke ix. 8 Sume sædon eald witega aras. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxvi. 5 (Gr.) Þa ic ealde dagas eft gebohte. *a* 1067 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 202 Swa he on ældum timum gelæged wæs. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13724 þatt alde folle Off Godess hallȝhe lede. *c* 1205 LAY. 2916 A þan holde dawen [*c* 1275 eolde daiȝe]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 124 An ald filosofe þet hette platoun. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* v. 21 Ȝee han herde that it is said to olde men [1388 elde men, 1526 TIND. vnto them off the olde tyme, 1611 by them of old time]. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 13 Elders of alde tyme. *c* 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 294 Olde poetys sey she bereth the heruest horne. 1590 L. LLOYD *Diall Daies* 8 The old antient Romanes had ..certaine ceremonies. 1593 SHAKS. I *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 56 The nine Sibyls of old Rome. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* ii. § 3 (1643) 32 The old ancient order of the yeare. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 178 The Prophets old, who sung thy endless raign. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 144 A shaggy Tap'stry, worthy to be spread On Codrus' old, or Dunton's modern bed. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 217 Tubal..the Vulcan of old times. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VII. ix. (1820) 513 The customs and manners that prevailed in the 'good old times'. 1842 TENNYSON *Golden Year* 65 Old writers push'd the happy season back.

b Relating to past times; dealing with antiquity.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1396 Nu ic ða ealdan race anforlate hu þu æt ærestan ysse gehogdes. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 1 In Saynt Bede bokes writen er stories olde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 17 Aulde storys that men redys. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 386 Wherever stood City of old or modern Fame. 1820 SHELLEY *Œdipus* I. 42 Grasshoppers that live on noonday dew, And sung, old annals tell, as sweetly too.

c. Proper to antiquity or a bygone age; of ancient character, form, or appearance; antique.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 19 It happede me for to beholde Vp on a bok was wrete with letteris olde. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* O 69 Men curious in vsing old and ancient wordes.. *Antiquarii homines.* 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 44 O fellow come, the song we had last night: Marke it Cesario, it is old and plaine. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 324 Some by old words to fame have made pretence, Ancients in phrase. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 4/2 What they call the old blue, the shade seen in old enamelling.

d. Associated with ancient times (esp. with classical antiquity); renowned in history; esp. in poetry, as an epithet with proper names.

c 1631 MILTON *Arcades* 98 On old Lycæus or Cyllene hoar. 1710 POPE *Windsor For.* 316 From old Belerium to the northern main. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch of Atlas* lvii, To glide adown old Nilus, when he threads Egypt and Æthiopia. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 10 It is the old historical lands of Europe that the lover of history longs to explore.

11. Belonging to an earlier period (of time, one's life, etc.) or to the earlier or earliest of two or more periods, times, or stages; pertaining to an earlier condition of things; possessed, occupied, practised, etc. at a former time. (Opposed to *new*.)

a 1000 *Phenix* 321 Þonne he gewiteð wongas secan his ealdne eard of þisse eþel-tyrf. *a* 1000 *Elene* 1266 (Gr.) geoguð is geȝrred, ald onmedla. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ix. (*Bertholomeus*) 140 Mychtyly he put hym owte of his ald seinȝnery. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 320 Thow .. geris me .. thair ald sin with new schame certify. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 93 He projects the recovery of his old Eparchy of Brampore. *c* 1647 MILTON *Forcers of Conscience* 20 New Presbyter is but Old Priest writ Large. 1802 WORDSWORTH *Resol. & Indep.* iii, The pleasant season did my heart employ: My old remembrances went from me wholly. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 240 The old order changeth, yielding place to new. 1893 MAX MÜLLER *Theosophy* xii. (1899) 401 In order to bring his old Jewish belief into harmony with his new philosophical convictions.

b. That was or has been (the thing spoken of) at a former time.

1571 *Satir. Poems Ref.* xxvii. 54 Ald feyis ar sindle fayth-full freindis fund. 1647 *Galway Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 496 Sherriffes and ould Sheriffes to goe in their blacke gownes. 1847-9 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1851) I. 2 Ellesmere the great lawyer, also an old pupil of mine. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* III. xix. 189 His old master, the college friend of his father.

12. Distinguishing the thing spoken of from something of the same kind newer or more recent: Of earlier date, prior in time or occurrence, former, previous. *Old Year's Day*, the last day of the old year.

c 890 *O. E. Chron.* an. 885 Se Hlopwiȝ was Carles brobur.. se Hlopwiȝ was þæs aldan Carles sunu. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 þes dei..on þere alde laȝe. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 27 Oðer newe mone betere ðan æld-mone. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 407 Al holy writt, þe elde [*v.r.* olde] testament and þe newe. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 128 Thai shulde than be vndir a Prince double so myghty as was thair old prince. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Baptism*, Graunte that the olde Adam.. maye so be buried, that the newe man may be raised vp agayne. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 4 Foure happy daies bring in Another Moon! but oh, me thinkes, how slow This old Moon wanes. 1611 BIBLE Transl. Pref. 1 The making of a new Law for the abrogating of an old. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 278 All the schools Of Acedemics old and new. *c* 1830 MRS. CAMERON *Houlston Tracts* III. No. 63. 2 Their family consisted of a son and three daughters, who were brought up more in the old school than is now customary. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxvii. (1862) VI. 34 The gradual transition of what is called the Old Comedy into the Middle and New Comedy.

b. With names of countries: Known or inhabited at an earlier period, as *Old England* (hence *Old Englander*), *Old France, Old Spain* (opposed to the American colonies of *New England, France, Spain*; now only *hist.*), and similarly in modern colonial use, *the old country, old home* = Great Britain. (In *Old England* and the like, there is often a blending with this of sense 8.)

The Old Dominion: see DOMINION. *Old World*, the Eastern Hemisphere, as opposed to the New World of America.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 43 Hee that prizes not Old England Graces, as much as New England Ordinances. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 393 W. H. Master of the Ship called St. George, belonging to London in old England. 1763 *Ann. Reg.* 121 Bills of exchange drawn by the government of Canada on that of Old France. 1780 *Ibid.* 213* Newly arrived from Old Spain. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Dec. 826/1 General Miranda had sailed .. for Old Spain. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 321 It gives them an opportunity of making enquiries respecting the 'old country'. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 95 They are readers: their imaginations live in the Old World. 1844 MRS HOUSTON *Yacht Voy. Texas* II. 127 Farming details which apply ..to practice in the 'Old Country'. 1886 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) VI. 143 It [the founding of Harvard] insured our intellectual independence of the Old World. *Ibid.* 156 The more conservative universities of the Old Home.

c. *Old style*: see STYLE. *Old Christmas Day, Old May-day, Old Michaelmas-day*, etc., these days according to the computation of old style.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* 1324 September 26..Old Holyrood. 1826 *Ibid.* II. 659 A festival called Beltane..annually held in Scotland on old May-day. *Ibid.* 1315 October 11. This is 'Old Michaelmas Day'. 1861 *Times* 16 Feb., The old style is still retained in the accounts of Her Majesty's Treasury. .. The first day of the financial year is the 5th of April, being old Lady Day. 1863 *Book of Days* I. 58 January 6 Epiphany or Twelfth Day (*Old Christmas Day*). *Ibid.* 52/2 *Auld Hansel Monday*, i. e. Handsel Monday old style, or the first Monday after the 12th of the month [January].

† B. *adv.* In ancient times, long ago. *rare*—1.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. Prol. 1 To sing a Song that old was sung, From ashes, auntient Gower is come.

C. *sb.*[1] (elliptical uses of the adj.)

†1. = Old man, old woman. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 155 Sa suld þat ald his penance mak. *Ibid.* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 326, & to þat auld þane sad scho rathe. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 13113 O, thow Olde! what hastow do, Vnwarly me to smyte so? 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. ix. [x.] 34 Scho..Him towart hir hes brocht..And sete the auld doun in the haly sete. *c* 1532 *Crt. of Loue* 280 What doth this olde Thus far ystope in yeres?

2. *pl.* (*olds*). Old ones (of a set or class); old persons, etc. *mod. colloq.*

1883 BESANT *All in a Garden fair* II. vii. (1885) 167 Young clever people, are more difficult to catch than the olds. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 2/2 Although the 'Olds' have been the pioneers .. of the movement, the 'Youngs' show an impatience with them at every meeting.

3. *pl.* (*olds*). Hops more than two and less than four years old. *Old olds*, hops more than four years old.

1892 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 7/4 Old olds are still selling. 1898 *Ibid.* 25 June 7/7 Some few transactions are taking place in yearlings and olds.

4. = Old time, the olden time; an earlier time or period: = ELD 5. Chiefly in *men, times, days*, etc. *of old.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10503 He has..desyred my doghter to wed, Pollexena the pert, by purpos of olde. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxvii[i.]. 5 Then remembred I the tymes of olde, & the yeares that were past. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVII. iv, I fell to thinck..Upon the yeares of old. 1635 N. R. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. an. ii. 7 Apparrelled in blacke after the manner of old. 1784 COWPER *Ep. Joseph Hill* 58 Some few that I have known in days of old. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 10 France..is..rich beyond all others in the traces of the men of old.

b. Advb. phrase. *Of old*: of old time, in the olden time, long since, formerly; also, From old days, for a long time (preceding the present).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 317 Pay me quod he .. ffor dette which that thou owest me of old. 1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 406/1 Ye verray and trewe makyng of old used and continued. 1478 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 219, I am aqueyntyd with your condycyons of old. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 4 Intill ane place callit Ecolumkill, ..Lang of the ald thair wes thair sepultuir. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I i. 146 You alwaies end with a Iades tricke, I know you of old. 1655 MILTON *Sonn. Massacre Piedmont*, Who kept thy truth so pure of old. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 97 It was the..sacred place, where of old the everlasting fire was preserved. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* i. 4 You of old did hold them Something worthy.

D. Old- in Comb.

1. a. With another adj., in antithetic or consequential relation, as † *old-cool*, † *old-excellent*; *old-new, old-young*. b. With a pr. pple., forming an adj., as *old-growing* (growing old), *old-looking*. c. With a pa. pple., in advb. sense 'of old, long, anciently', as *old-acquainted, -branded, -built, -cut, -established, -gathered, -landed, -licensed, -said* adjs.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 20 This night I hold an *old accustom'd Feast. 1535 CRANMER *Let. to Dean of Chapel Royal* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 309 My *old acquainted friend, Master Shaxton. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady* — 16 Aug., This is a very large town, but most part of it *old built. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 16 O what it is to haue a *old-coole Duke. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* cxvii, Those carued *old-cut stonie Images. 1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* xiii. 141 *Old-established trades. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Apr. 6/1 Some of the older-established jobbers refuse to deal for cash at all. 1602 F. HERING *Anatomyes* 5 In the knowledge of Plants they are *old excellent. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xii. 1 Abraham was old-excellent at it [self-denial]. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. Wks. 1725 I. 61 According to the nature of the *old-growing world. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 124 Apart from his *old-looking younger brother. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 235 All the oldest looking, shrivelled oak-apples. 1530 PALSGR. 250/1 *Ould sayd sawe, *prouerbe*. *c* 1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* v. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 379 An old-said saw it is..Soon hot, soon cold. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v., It's an oud said say, and a true yan.

2. Parasynthetic combinations: a. general, as *old-aged* (of old age, aged), *old-blooded* (having

old blood', *old-branched*, *-faced*, *-hearted*, *-phrased*, *-sighted*, etc., adjs.; hence *old-sightedness* (= presbyopia'). b. based on some recognized phrase, as *old-bachelorish* (having the character associated with an 'old bachelor'), *old-boyish* (of the nature of an 'old boy'); so *old-boy-like*, *old-cattish*, *old-fogyish*, *old-gentlemanly*, *old-masterly*, etc., adjs.; *old-bachelorship*, *old-fellowhood* (the status of an 'old fellow', e.g. of a college), *old-fogyism*, *old-ladyhood*, *old-liner* (one of the 'old line'), *old-lorist*, etc., sbs. See also derivatives of OLD MAID, OLD WOMAN, etc.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 31 *Olde-aged experience goeth beyond the fine-witted Phylosopher. 1824 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 198 Every thing was..so provokingly in order, so full of naked nicety, so thoroughly *old-bachelorish. 1832 *Ibid.* Ser. v. 346 Every female present ..prophesied *old-bachelorship, and all its evils, to the contrivers and performers. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 218 The hauteur .. that woke in his proud, *old-blooded breast. 1846 MRS. GORE *Sk. Eng. Char.* (1852) 143 The curious weazened *old-boyish air of this..race of men. 1597 DRAYTON *Mortimeriados* 25 A Forrest of *old-branched Oakes. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842) I. 303 Don't I begin to talk in an *old-cattish manner of cards? 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 259 'Tis not the rounder of your *old-fac'd walles, Can hide you from our messengers of Warre. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lviii, He had now passed into the stage of *old fellowhood. His hair was grizzled. 1883 A. FORBES in *19th Cent.* Oct. 722 The full side-face whiskers, which of late are becoming *old-fogeyish. 1869 *Daily News* 30 Jan., [The *Quarterly Review*] never falls..into tradition, routine, or *old-fogyism. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. ccxvi, A good *old-gentlemanly vice. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 374/3 Caps,.. charmingly suggestive of pretty *old-ladyhood. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 25 Sept. 2/2 The *old-liners appear to be out of the fight. 1880 *Academy* 14 Aug. 123 So solid and careful an *old-lorist. 1882 *Athenæum* No. 2866. 439 This dignified and, if the term be allowed, *old-masterly work. 1886 J. CORBETT *Fall of Asgard* II. 178 He listened to him telling of..his *old-phrased oaths.

3. With a sb. (or adj. used absol.), forming an attrib. phrase, as *old-book*, *old-country*, *old-ivory*, *old-life*, *old-line* (following the old lines), *old-Roman*, *old-school*, *old-service*, *old-town*, etc. See also OLD-TIME, OLD-WORLD.

1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* I. 25 In the *old-book trade there are opportunities for the exercise of ingenuity. *Mod.* A well-known frequenter of the old-book shops. 1890 *Tablet* 21 June 981 Grooms in *old-day livery. 1898 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 5/1 There is one book exhibited, which .. has put on a true *old-ivory tone. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* 51 That Palaeozoic or *old-life period. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 351/2 The return to the old-life routine. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. vii, *Old-Roman contempt of the superfluous. 1886 *N. Amer. Rev.* July 19 Adam, according to this *old-school Calvinism, was the Federal Head, the representative of his race. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 6/2 One of the few remaining *old-service gaolers.

4. Special combs. and phrases: **old-bone** *v.*, to manure with old bones; †**old boy**, a kind of strong ale; **old-clo'thes-man**, a dealer in old or second-hand clothes; **old-clo'thes-shop**, a shop for the sale of old clothes; **old gentleman**: see 9 b, also quot.; †**old-grey** [GREY *sb.* 5], old man, greybeard; **old hand**, (*a*) one who has been long employed or has experience in any business, one who is skilful in doing something (see HAND *sb.* 9); (*b*) one who has been a convict; also *attrib.*; **old holder** (see quot.); **Old Lady**, collectors' name for a species of moth, *Mania maura*; **old-like** *a.*, old in appearance (*obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *dial.*); †**old-sir**, **old-sire**, an old man, an aged sire; **old-sledge**, a game at cards = ALL FOURS[1]; **old-soldier** *v.*, to 'come the old soldier over': see SOLDIER *sb.* (*colloq.*); **Old Sow**, the plant *Melilotus cærulea* (sweet trefoil), also a local name of *Antennaria margaritacea* (pearl cudweed) (Britten & H.); **Old Squaw** = OLD WIFE 2; **old-standing** *a.*, that has stood or existed long, long-standing; **old style** *a.*, belonging to the old style, old-fashioned; **Old Tom**, a kind of strong gin.

1849 JOHNSTON *Exper. Agric.* 57 On the *old-boned field, the crop was four times as bulky as on the unboned field. *Ibid.*, This old-boning caused a large increase both in the turnip and in the corn crops. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 289 Then add to the same new Drinks, with their Sediments, and call it *Old-boy, Stout, or Nog. 1782 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *2nd Ode to R. A.'s*, Like an *Old-clothes-Man about London Street! 1781 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. J. Juniper* II. 252 The actor went to dress at his usual wardrobe, an *old-clothes shop. 1828 G. SMEETON *Doings in London* 77 An '*old gentleman*' (a card somewhat larger and thicker than the rest of the pack, and now in considerable use amongst the 'legs'). 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 64 Hee rested wylful lyk a wayward obstinat *oldgrey. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, **Old hand*, knowing or expert in any business. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xii, Toots, as an old hand, had a desk to himself. 1865 TUCKER *Austral. Story* i. 85 Reformed convicts, or, in the language of their proverbial cant, 'old hands'. 1865 NIXON *Peter Perfume* 102 'Boshman', in the old-hand vernacular, signifies a fiddler. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 21 The defendants who have designated themselves as *old-holders—copyholders .. who pay one heriot only, though they hold several messuages. 1832 RENNIE *Butterflies & Moths* 99 The *Old Lady appears the end of July or beginning of August. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 34 It is one more *old-like than his Father, and as over-worne as a ship. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *And like*, looking old. 'He is beginning to grow varry aud like'. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 79 Of a crooked *old-sire, we say that his spirit waxeth old with him. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 181 [This] threw a temporary stigma upon the game of '*old-sledge'. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 5/2 Mr. W. R. tried to '*old soldier' him, but, as Harry said in sententious vernacular, 'I wasn't having any'. 1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 421 *Melilotus azurea*, a Swiss plant .. with blue blossoms, has a singular porcine odour, whence it is vulgarly called '*Old Sow'; and is the plant which gives the peculiar flavour to Schapziger cheese. 1608-9 MIDDLETON *Widow* I. ii, Your college for your *old-standing scholar. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 47 Old-standing cases of chronic pericarditis. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 132 Dignified And gentry-fashioned *old-style haunts of sleep. 1895 *Educat. Rev.* Sept. 123 The old-style naturalist had been working from time immemorial. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Gin-shops* (1892) 171 Great casks..bearing such inscriptions as '*Old Tom, 549'. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 846 When sweetened and diluted by the retailers gin is known as gin cordial or 'Old Tom'.

†**Old**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: α. 2–3 (*Sc.* 5–6) ald, (4 alde), 4–6 auld; β. 4–6 olde, (5 oolde), 5– old. [Early ME. *ald*, app. a. ON. *öld* (:—*aldâ* or *aldi*), gen. sing. *aldar*, etc., age, an age:—OTent. **aldoz* OLD *a.* But the Eng. word may be in some, esp. later uses, directly from the adj. *old* in Eng., or may be an alteration of ELD *sb.* after *eld*, *old* adj.]

1. Age, duration of life or existence.

c 1200 [see ALD *sb.* 1].

2. An age, or secular period of the world.

c 1200 [see ALD *sb.* 2].

3. Old age, the advanced stage or period of life; also, The wane of the moon.

α. *c* 1205 LAY. 19411 Bruttes hafden muchel mode .. for þas kinges alde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10969, I and mi wijf on ald tas. 1535 STEWART *Chron. Scot.* I. 444 Vnsaturabill bayth in ald and 3outh.

β. [*c* 1315 SHOREHAM 2 Wanne man drawith into olde-ward, Wel ofte his bones aketh.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1284 He hadde a Beres skyn col[h]lak for old. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 439 In old ek of this mone is this moost good. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 641 He wille hrynge the adown in olde. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 12 Let them be sowen in the olde of the mone. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 104 Virgins, and Boyes; mid-age and wrinkled old [*Qo.* elders]. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* I. xiii. 63 They must not be gelded..in the old of the Moone.

†**Old**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 aldian, 2 aldien, 3 alden, holden, 4–5 olden, 5–8 old, (6 *Sc.* auld). [ME. *olden* = early ME. *alden*:—OE. (Anglian) *aldian* = WSax. *ealdian*, f. *ald*, *eald*, OLD *a.*: see ELD *v.*[1]] *intr.* To grow old.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* vi. 8 Ic aldade betwih alle feond mine. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Vfel is þet mon aldeþ. *Ibid.* 109 Þeo hearte ne aldeð naut. *c* 1275 LAY. 2937 Þo holdede [*c* 1205 ældede] þe king and failede his mihte. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Mace.* xvi. 3 Nowe I haue oldid (1388 eldid). 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) IV. xxvii. 195/1 As they olde so they fade. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiv. 83 Auldit rubiatouris. 1741 J. SPENCE *Let.* 13 Jan. in *Academy* (1875) 20 Feb. 192/1 The Pretender looks sensibly olded since I was here last.

Old, obs. f. WOLD; var. HOLD *a.*, *Obs.*

Old Catholic: see CATHOLIC B. 3 b.

Olde, obs. f. WELD, a plant used in dyeing.

Olden (ō'ldĕn, -d'n), *a.* [f. OLD *sb.*[2] + -EN[4]. (It has been suggested that the suffix may represent an earlier inflexion of *old*. Cf. Ger. *in der alten Zeit.*)]

1. Belonging to a bygone age or time; ancient, old: esp. in the phr. 'the olden time' (Shaks.). *literary* and *arch.*

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 18100 (Trin.) To ende he seide now com my sawes þat I seide bi olden dawes. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 22 The goodys of hole cherche .. That other han 3even in holdoun dais. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. iv. 75 Blood hath bene shed ere now, i' th' olden time. 1806 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 305 To talk and write .. like those of 'olden time'. 1816 SCOTT *Tales my Landlord* Ser. I. Introd., A young person..who delighted in the collection of olden tales and legends. 1837 LONGF. *Flowers* i, In language quaint and olden. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* III. 79 The words of the olden-time inspiration. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* xlvi. (1875) 356 Some new bond had made the very memory of that olden pledge a sin.

2. *poetic* for OLD *a.* 1, 2. *rare.*

1823 BYRON *Juan* XII. xliii, Olden she was—but had been very young. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxvii. 1 Boy, young caterer of Falernian olden.

Hence †**O'ldenness**, olden quality, antiquity.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 193 The ij[e] caus is that matremony ys to be comend is the oldennysse of hit, ffor this ordir ys not nyowely maket, but of oldennys hit passith all manner of orderis in erth.

Olden (ō'ld'n), *v. rare.* [f. OLD *a.* + -EN[5].]

1. *intr.* To grow old, to become older in appearance or character, to age.

1827 MARY FRAMPTON *Jrnl.* (1885) 329 Her face is oldened and more sallow. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xviii, In six weeks he oldened more than he had done for fifteen years before. 1852 — *Esmond* I. ix, She had oldened..as people do who suffer silently great mental pain.

2. *trans.* To cause to grow old, to make older in appearance or character, to age.

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* liii, It was curious how emotion seemed to olden him. 1863 *Denise* II. 188 When oldened by sorrow he might feel the deep spell that Denise possessed.

Hence **O'ldened**, **O'ldening** *ppl. adjs.*

1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. xxiv. 525 It was the joy of oldening years. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Dec. 580 Her friend's oldened and altered looks.

Olden, obs. f. *holden*, pa. pple. of HOLD *v.*

Older (ō'ldəɹ), *a.* and *sb.* [f. OLD *a.* + -ER[3].]

A. *adj.* The later 'levelled' comparative of OLD, which has superseded the earlier ELDER q.v., except in special uses. (The levelling down of the comparative appears to have begun with the form *alder*, found already *c* 1200.)

1. In the ordinary senses of OLD: Of greater age; that has lived or existed longer, of longer existence or standing; more ancient.

1205-1610 [see ALDER *a. compar.*]. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 127 Young Romeo will be older [*Qos.* elder] when you haue found him. 1601 — *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 31, I am a Souldier, I, Older in practice, Abler then your selfe To make Conditions. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1489 Thy Son, Made older then thy age through eye-sight lost. 1713 J. WARDLE *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 54 In June and July, they [wasps] are both older and bolder. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 8 Deposits of older date. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Septimius Felton* (1879) 149 A house in the older part of the town. *Mod.* She is ten years older than her sister.

2. In the sense of ELDER *a. compar.* 1 b: the older of two of a family, etc.; senior. Only *dial.*

c 1205 LAY. 3750 Of þan aldre sustren. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 212, I have delyveryd your older sonne xx mark. *Mod. Sc.* He is my aulder brother.

B. *sb.* †1. *pl.* Predecessors: = ELDER B. 1. *Obs.*

a 1470 TIPTOFT *Orat. G. Flamineus* (Caxton 1481) F iv, To preche of the noble dedes of thyn olders, I wil..confesse that thyn auncestres have be of soverayne auctorite.

†2. (A person's) superior in age, senior (chiefly in *pl.*): = ELDER B. 2. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* K vj, Trewly this yonge man.. byleueth the counceyle of his older. *c* 1500 *How the Plowman lerned his Pater-Noster* 40 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 211 As I haue herde myne olders tell. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 26, I haue herd of myne olders.

† b. A person advanced in life: = ELDER B. 2 b.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *St. Kath.* v. 868 Oon of the olderes ageyn on-to hir seyth: 'O precyous spouse of god!'

Older, erron. Sc. form of *owther*, EITHER *conj.*

Oldest (ō'ldĕst), *a. superl.* [f. OLD *a.* + -EST.] The later 'levelled' superlative of OLD, which has superseded the earlier form ELDEST in all except special uses: see ELDEST *a. superl.* 2, 3, 5.

1. In ordinary senses derived from OLD: Farthest advanced in age; first made or produced; most ancient: = ELDEST 1, 3.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 30 It is on of the oldest townes of the world. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. v. 127 Haue you a Ruffian that will..commit The oldest sinnes, the newest kinde of wayes. 1605 — *Lear* v. iii. 325 The oldest hath borne most, we that are yong, Shall neuer see so much. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* Pref. (1686) 7 They that..look upon it with the oldest spectacles of a Critick, may approve it. 1743 BUCKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 120 The oldest Seaman on board never saw a more di-mal Prospect. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 45 Our oldest reformation is that of Magna Charta. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 210 As interest in the latter annuity..when A is the oldest of the three.

2. Occasionally found in uses properly belonging to ELDEST. Now *dial.* or *vulgar.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1333 Bolde Baltazar þat watz his barn aldest. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11055 Pirrus, Polidamas brother, aldist but he. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. xxii. 225 The not making a will, is a very culpable omission.. where it leaves daughters, or younger children, at the mercy of the oldest son. 1899 *Tit-Bits* 12 Aug. 396/3 The oldest sister.

O'ld-fa'ngled, *a.* [f. after *new-fangled*: cf. FANGLE.] Characterized by adherence to what is old, old-fashioned. Hence **Old-fa'ngledness**.

1842 BROWNING *Pied Piper* vi, Low it dangled Over his vesture so old-fangled. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. vi. 208 Old-fangled cut glasses. 1894 *Harper's Weekly Mag.* 7 Apr. 315 Repelling the new-fangled remedy, [he] resorts to the oldest-fangled known. 1895 *Spectator* 23 Nov. 731/2 We like better, out of a certain old-fangledness, to turn back again to the oft-told stories of *Punch's* beginnings.

Old-farrand: see AULD and FARRAND 3.

†**O'ld-fa'shion**, *a. Obs.* [f. OLD *a.* + FASHION *sb.*] = OLD-FASHIONED.

1665 PEPYS *Diary* 22 July, I..viewed the new hall, a new old-fashion hall. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* ii. ¶ 2 They are now accounted old-fashion. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* III. 67 A high, long, old-fashion room.

†**O'ld-fa'shionable**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ABLE.] = next. Hence **O'ld-fa'shionably** *adv.*

1764 H. WALPOLE *Lett., to G. Montagu* 10 May (1846) IV. 420 No. 14..looked so old-fashionably, that I ventured to give eighteen shillings for it. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* III. 18 Hypocrisy is decried as old-fashionable and useless in this liberal age.

O'ld-fa'shioned, *a.* [See FASHIONED *ppl. a.*[2]]

1. Formed or conducted according to the fashion of former times; antiquated in form or character.

1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 64 They were old fashioned Poetry, but choicely good. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 38 The Old-fashion'd Presses .. used here in England. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 308 ¶ 2 An old-fashioned Grate consumes Coals, but gives no Heat. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 145 Good, old-fashioned, long skirts.

2. Attached to old fashions or ways; having the tastes of former times.

1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 81 Those old-fashion'd sparks yonder. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 499 ¶ 7 Will is one of those old-fashioned men of wit and pleasure of the town. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 20 People, like me, old fashioned enough to consider, that

[etc.]. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i. (1868) 15 You have come back to a family who have old-fashioned notions.

3. Having the ways of a grown-up person; hence, precocious, intelligent, knowing. Chiefly *dial.*

1844 *Yorks. Comet* 18 (E. D. D.) A sleep-walker..began o'tunin' on't, as owd-feshioned as if his een had been wide oppen. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xiv. (1858) 96 The little fellow had a fine mind, but was an old-fashioned boy. 1874 BURNAND *My time* ii. 18, I suppose at this age I must have been very old-fashioned. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., The pony was a bit old-fashioned, and could open the gate with his mouth.

Hence **O·ld-fa·shionedly** *adv.*, in an old-fashioned manner; **O·ld-fa·shionedness**, the quality or condition of being old-fashioned.

1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 590 Old age was the ton—old fashionedness the rage. 1853 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 218 It is comfortably but plainly and old-fashionedly furnished. 1886 *Athenæum* 27 Mar. 421/3 She has given a pleasing air of old-fashionedness to her language.

Old field. Land cultivated of old; esp., in U. S., cultivated by the Indians, before the coming of the white men.

1656 *Rec. of Braintree, Mass.* (1886) 7 A highway layed out in the old feild for goodman Hoydin to bring his corne out. 1765 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 28 Dec. in Stork *Acc. E. Florida* (1766) 12 Landed at Mount-Royal, where there are 50 acres of cleared old fields. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Travels* 54 Their old field and planting land extend up and down the river. 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 427.

b. *attrib.* in old-field birch, 'the American variety of the white birch' (*Cent. Dict.*); old-field lark, the field-lark; old-field pine, the frankincense pine (*Pinus Taeda*).

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 89 Cannot some Yankee contrive a method of concentrating some of the valuable properties of this old-field pine, so that they may be profitably brought into use in more cultivated regions?

Oldhamite (ōu·ldăməit). *Min.* [Named 1870, after Dr. T. Oldham of the Indian Geological Survey.] Meteoric calcium sulphide of a pale-brown colour, found in small spherules.

1870 *Phil. Trans.* 195. 1892 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 65.

Oldish (ōu·ldiʃ), *a.* [f. OLD *a.* + -ISH 1.] Somewhat old.

1668–9 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Feb., She is an oldish French woman. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 56 Miss Lake..is a very obliging and sweet-tempered, oldish maid. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* III. 120 A common cotton gown, an oldish black bonnet. 1855 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 47 Time is slipping away, and we are getting oldish. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 189 An oldish woman, a character, who worked me a book-marker.

† **O·ldly,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. OLD *a.* + -LY 1.] Verging on old age, elderly.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xli. 23 [32] He shal eymen the se as an oldli man (Vulg. *quasi senescentem*).

† **O·ldly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. OLD *a.* + -LY 2.]

a. In the manner of one that is old. b. In an old or bygone manner. c. In old time, long ago.

c 1200 ORMIN 1229 Oxe ganngeþþ haȝheliȝ & aldelike lateþþ. *Ibid.* 2553 Ȝho toc onn full aldeliȝ To frasgnenn Godess enngell. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 248 He coghyth and oldely grones. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 294 This so oldly foundyd is so surely groundyd That no man maye confounde it. 1529 WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 13 With the ampliacion of the fee, above that wych ys oldely accustomyd, to the summe of xl[li]. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 216 Talke or walke oldly or newly: Talke and walke plainly and trewly. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 103 Fluds mightye be rowling From the chyn oldlye rineld.

Old maid.

1. A woman who remains single considerably beyond the ordinary marrying age; an elderly spinster: usually connoting habits characteristic of such a condition.

1530 PALSGR. 250/1 Oulde mayde, *luberdine.* 1673 *Lady's Calling* II. i. § 5 An old Maid is now..look'd on as the most calamitous Creature in nature. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 7 P 4 An old Maid, that is troubled with the Vapours. 1819 *Metropolis* III. 232 The Miss Thing-em-tights, in Golden-square—fusty old maid frumps! 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. xi. 391 She..spent most of her summers in travel, with another wise old maid for companion.

2. A name of a bivalve mollusc of the family *Myidæ*, also called Gaper or Gaping Clam.

1865 J. G. WOOD *Com. Shells of Sea-shore* (1869) 23 The Common Gaper-shell or Old Maid (*Mya arenaria*)... In some places the animal is sold for food, and is sold under the name of 'Old Maid'.

3. West Indian name of a plant, *Vinca rosea.*

1884 MILLER *Plant-n., Vinca rosea*, Madagascar Periwinkle, 'Old Maid' of the W. Indies.

4. A simple round game at cards in which one card (usually a queen) is removed from the pack and the rest distributed among the players, who draw cards from one another till all are paired except the odd one, the holder of which receives this title.

1891 in *Cassell's Bk. Sports & Past.* 865.

Hence **Old-mai·dhood, -mai·denhood, -mai·dship, -mai·denship,** the state or condition of an old maid; **Old-mai·dish, -mai·denish, -mai·denly** *adjs.*, like or characteristic of an old maid (hence *Old-mai·dishness*); **Old-mai·dery,** the habits or characteristics of an old maid; **Old-mai·dism, -mai·denism** = *old-maidhood, old-maidery.*

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Oct. 2/1 The woman [was] one of the sort in which *old-maidenhood is writ large on every fold of the gown. 1867 J. H. STIRLING in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 381 The plain, simple,.. but somewhat *old-maidenish and loquacious, Herr Professor Kant. 1782 MRS. COWLEY *Bold Stroke for Husband* 14 Till the horrors of *old maidenism frighten her into civility. 1835 *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 26 The lady, verging on old-maidenism. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 285 She has only a few innocent *old-maidenly foibles about her. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 34 You know the cross-grained old-maidenly sort of a person that fate is. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 324 Betake ourselves to chastity, cards, and scandal, the solid comforts of *old-maidenship. 1804 *Something Odd* I. 199 Notwithstanding the *old-maidery and malevolence of dear Miss Freddy. 1821 T. D. FOSBROKE *Berkeley MSS.*, Inclined to parsimonious old maidery. 1883 N. SHEPPARD *Geo. Eliot's Fss.* Introd. 14 Marriage for deliverance from poverty or *old-maidhood. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) III. 9 Sensible and agreeable, but formal and *old-maidish. 1862 *Gifts & Graces* x. 114 She was a very methodical and old-maidish little lady. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 213 If ever she betrayed an atom of *old-maidishness, it was on the score of her caps. 1875 H. JAMES *R. Hudson* iii. 103 There is nothing like matrimony for curing old-maidishness. 1776 MRS. DELANY *Lett.* Ser. II. II. 193 To come to the letter so strongly tinctured with *old maidism. 1893 *Temple Bar Mag.* XCVIII. 539 He is faddy, almost to the point of old-maidism. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 20 July 63 Till ..the chilling threshold of *old maidship has been reached.

Old man.

1. *lit.* A man advanced in life. (Formerly sometimes as one word.)

The old man, familiar term for a husband or father.

c 1200 ORMIN 13212 To gan biforenn alde menn Inn alle gode þæwess. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 207 Myn barne,.. to his aldman enerthand is. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 126 Þat elde man..Hade a son. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* ii. 31 There shal no oldeman be in thy house. *c* 1645 MILTON *Sonn. to Lady M. Ley*, As that dishonest victory At Chæronea,..Kil'd with report that Old man eloquent. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 191 (*Grace*) His wife.. join'd her old man again, as their children and grandchildren danced before them. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xviii, His wife..called him..her dear John—her old man—her kind old man. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk-Talk* 81 'T' au'd man—t' au'd woman' are synonymous with father or mother.

b. (See quot.)

1865 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 445 The term 'old man', so much applied by sailors to their commander,.. was hardly aptly applied, seeing the captain was only twenty-five.

c. As a term of affectionate familiarity: see OLD *a.* 8.

2. *Theol.* Unregenerate human nature (OLD *a.* 12: cf. *Old* ADAM).

1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* iv. 22 Do ȝe away vp the firste lyuyng the olde man. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxix. 110 Allas! yit liueþ in me þe olde man; he is not all crucified. 1567 *Gude & Godly B.* (S. T. S.) 146 The haly Spreit vs geue, Quhilk may our auld man mortifie. 1733 *Revolution Politicks* II. 40 You provoke me to Wrath, and if you should raise the old Man, you can't tell what mischief may ensue.

3. A local name for the Rainbird of Jamaica (*Hyctornis pluvialis*).

1694 RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 200 The referring of the *Old-men*, or Rain-fowls, to the Cuckow. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 313 They are called Old-Men from the light brown, or grey colour their downy feathers are of. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 654.

4. In *Australia*: A full-grown male kangaroo.

1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 151 He.. relates..that he has been fortunate enough to kill *an old man* as he came along. 1873 J. B. STEPHENS *Black Gin* 39 The 'old man' fleetest of the fleet. 1884 R. BOLDREWOOD *Melbourne Mem.* iii. 24 The fiercest 'old man' forester did not seem to be too heavy weight for her.

5. A name of the Southernwood (*Artemisia Abrotanum*); perh. from its hoary foliage.

1824 MRS. CAMERON *Marten & Scholars* ii. 13 She tied up two or three pinks and a rose with a bit of old-man and some sweetbriar. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* i, A few 'berry' bushes, a black-currant tree or two..with possibly a rose tree and 'old man' growing in the midst. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 234/2 Roses, and 'lad's-love', or 'old-man'.

6. *Mining.* An old vein or working which has become exhausted or has been abandoned for a long time; also, oreless stuff, waste or rubbish left from the working of a mine; see also quot. 1829.

1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 225 No miner ought of an Old man to set To seek a Lead-mine, or Lead oar to get, Untill the Burghmaster a view hath taken And find such work an Old work quite forsaken. 1710 BP. NICOLSON in Hutchinson *Hist. Cumberld.* (1794) II. 214 A new belly was happily discovered before the forehead of the Old Man, which proved so rich, that in less than twenty-four hours they had filled several sacks with fine and clean-washed mineral. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* N iv b, Crusht Wholes sometimes may be mistaken for Oldman. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 61 Ironstone, in cheeseshaped nodules, containing septariæ of carbonate of iron (*Old man*). 1866 JEVONS *Coal Quest.* (ed. 2) 300 The thousands of tons of cinder and slag—'old man' as it is locally called..left by the Romans.

7. *Comb.* **Old man cactus,** a Mexican plant (*Pilocereus* or *Cereus senilis*) with long grey hairs covering the top of the stem; † **old-man-house,** a hospital for old men.

1634 BREERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 49 Here [Haerlem] is a most dainty curious old-man-house. 1900 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 3/1 Another singular product is Pilocereus Senilis, or 'old man cactus', from Mexico, the body of the plant being hidden by long grey hair.

8. Combinations of *Old man's* in plant names: **old man's beard,** (*a*) a name of the epiphytic plant *Tillandsia usneoides*, also called black-moss, long-moss, and Spanish moss; (*b*) the Traveller's Joy, *Clematis Vitalba*; (*c*) the Strawberry Saxifrage, *Saxifraga sarmentosa*; (*d*) the South European Composite *Geropogon*; **old man's eyebrow,** *Drosera binata* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **old man's head,** (*a*) a name of the pink or carnation (*Dianthus*); (*b*) the old man cactus: see 7.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 193 **Old-Man's-Beard*, this slender parasitical plant is found upon the trees in many parts of Jamaica...It is frequently imported from North America for the use of sadlers and coachmakers. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Old Man's Beard, *Clematis.* 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 84 Dig old man's beard from woodland hedge, To twine a summer shade. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Old Man's Beard*, common name for the Gerontopogon. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 *Old Man's Head, *Dianthus.* 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 341 Another curious species of this genus is what is popularly termed *The Old Man's Head* (*Cereus senilis*).

Oldness (ōu·ldnės). [-NESS.] The quality, fact, or condition of being old: in any sense of the adj.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 194 We awurpon þa derigendlican ealdnysse. 1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* ix. 5 Olde shoon, the whiche to the doom of oldnes ben sowid with patchis. — *Ezek.* xvi. 55 Thi sister Sodom and hir douȝtris shulen turne aȝen to her oldenes. — *Rom.* vii. 6 That we serue in newenesse of spirit and not in oldnesse of lettre. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII. xviii, My flesshe which was al dede of oldenes is become yonge ageyne. 1540 COVERDALE *Old Faith* i. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 13 Concerning the antiquity or oldness of our christian faith. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countrie Farme* 690 After foure yeares the wild Bore groweth leane through oldnesse of age. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 65 How shall I avert the scorn of those critics who laugh at the oldness of my topics? 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 267 Where the Spirit of the Lord is there is liberty. Oldness and deadness are shaken off.

Oldster (ōu·ldstəɹ). [f. OLD *a.* + -STER, after *youngster.*]

1. *Naut.* A midshipman who is no longer a 'youngster'; one of four years' standing.

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* ii. 34, I became the William Tell of the party as having been the first to resist the tyranny of the oldsters. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 477 It is their duty as 'oldsters' to keep the 'youngsters' in order. 1886 *All Year Round* 4 Sept. 105 They, having been youngsters and felt the misery of it in their last ship, were determined to be oldsters, and let us know it in this.

2. *gen.* One who is no longer a 'youngster', youth, or novice; an elderly person; an old stager. *colloq.*

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* x, Her eyes would play the Devil with the youngsters before long,—'and the oldsters too, Sir, if you come to that', added the Major. 1883 E. E. HALE in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 277/2 The carriages appeared for the oldsters, and the youngsters went on foot.

O·ld-time, *a.* Also -times. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the ancient or olden time.

1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1825) 495 An old-times chamber it was, sure enough. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxii. 216, I took a Bible..and we went through the old-times service. 1888 H. C. LEA *Hist. Inquis.* I. 422 Respect for the old-time prejudices of the Church. 1894 *Archæol. Jrnl.* Mar. 51 A piece of old-time folk-lore.

So **Old-ti·me-like** *a.*, old-fashioned (*U. S.*); **Old-ti·mer,** one whose experience goes back to old times; one of long standing in a place or position; an old-fashioned person or thing (chiefly *U. S.*); **Old-ti·miness,** old-fashioned character.

1889 *Chicago Advance* 24 Jan., A small hotel, recommended to us as being more old-time-like than the others. 1882 W. H. BISHOP in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 47/1 A few swarthy, lantern-jawed old-timers hang about the corners. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 34/1 A cutter of some six to eight tons..a regular old-timer. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 224/1 A picture whose old-timiness would have thrown a Boston novelist into ecstasy.

† **O·ldward,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. OLD + -WARD.] Having the old tendency. *At oldward*: at the old way of action.

1624 T. SCOTT *2nd Pt. Vox Populi* 19 Of their old-ward, and wonted policy. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* cvi. 12 Ere they were three dayes older they murmured again; .. they were soon at oldward.

Old wife, old-wife.

1. An old woman. Now usually disparaging (cf. OLD *a.* 1 c). (Formerly sometimes as one word.)

Old wives' fable, story, tale, a foolish story such as is told by garrulous old women.

1340 *Ayenb.* 219 A guod ald wyf porchaceþ more of heuene ine one-lepi oure biddinde: þanne ssolde do a þousond kny3tes .. in lang time be hure armes. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 986 Thane answers sir Arthere to that alde wyf. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Tim.* iv. 7 Cast awaye vngostly and olde wyves fables [1388 WYCLIF, elde wymmens fablis; 1535 COVERDALE, olde wyuesh fables]. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xii. § 2 (1622) 338 Countrymen doe vse to lighten their toyling; oldwiues, their spinning;.. by .. musicall harmonies. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) IV. 78 So simple were those Times, when a grave Sage Could with an Old-wive's-Tale instruct the Age. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 6 A solid system of old-wives storys. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 47 These are the sort of old wives' tales which he sings and recites to us.

2. A name of the Long-tailed Duck (*Harelda glacialis*), also called Old Squaw.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 34 The Oldwives be a foule that never leave tatling day or night, something bigger than a Ducke. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 654 Old squaw and old wife are two..names of the Long-tailed Duck.

3. A name of various fishes, esp. of the families

Labridæ (wrasse), *Sparidæ* (sea-bream), *Balistidæ* (file-fish), and *Clupeidæ* (alewife and menhaden).

1588 HARIOT *Virginia* D iij, There are also .. Oldwines; Mullets; Plaice. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 32 Of flat [fish there are] Brets, Turbets, Dories, .. Oldwife, Hake. 1655 MOUFET *Health's Improv.* xix. 184 Of Fresh-water Fish.. Old wives (because of their mumping and soure countenance) are as dainty and wholesome of substance, as they are large in body. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 456 A saying .. That an Old Wife is the best of fish, and worst of flesh. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* II. 41 Several species [of *Labridæ*] are found upon our own coasts .. known among the fishermen by the name of 'Old Wives of the Sea'.

4. A cap or cowl to prevent a chimney from smoking. *Sc.*

1887 JAMIESON Suppl., *Auld wife*..3. The cowl or cover of a chimney-can, used as an aid-vent.

Hence **Old-wi·fely, Old-wi·fish** *adjs.*, resembling or characteristic of an old wife; **Old-wi·fery**, the habits or notions characteristic of an old wife.

1535 [see quot. 1526 in 1]. *c* 1542 A. ALANE *Auctor. Word of God*, Hethenyssh, old wiuyssh and capcyos fables. 1802 D. SIMPSON *Plea Relig.* (1834) 210 *note*, Opposed by a large number of old-wifely bishops. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 177 This notion he named stuff and old-wifery. 1857 J. W. DONALDSON *Christian Orthod.* i. 7 *note*, 1 Tim. iv. 7: ..Deprecate the irreligious and oldwifish mythologies.

Old woman.

1. *lit.* A woman advanced in years; hence, A person compared disparagingly to an old woman; a man of timid and fussy character. **b.** Among the vulgar = Wife ('my old woman'); mother. *Old woman's fable, tale, story*: see OLD WIFE 1.

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* iv. 7 Eschewe thou unconenable fablis, and elde wymmenus fablis. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 619/14 *Vetulana*, an old quene or an old wymman. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. i. 479 Eeld wommenys fablis. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. 379 The good olde woman, willing to follow hir minde, suffred hir alone. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 22. 2/2 People are apt to call it an Old Woman's Story. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 24 The old Women, and the Phlegmatic Hypochondriac Part of the other Sex, whom I could almost call old Women too. 1782 COWPER *A Fable* 21 For ravens, though, as birds of omen, They teach both conjurers and old women To tell us what is to befall. 1880 *Academy* 8 May 337 By old women of both sexes.

2. = OLD WIFE 4.

1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* vi. 46 A chimney adorned with what is called an 'old woman'—an ingenious contrivance to prevent it from smoking.

3. *Comb.*: † **old-woman-house**, a hospital for old women: cf. OLD MAN 7. Also names of plants, as **old woman's bitter**, *Picramnia Antidesma*, and *Citharexylum cinereum*; **old-woman's tree** (Jamaica), *Quiina jamaicensis* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 50 Here [Haerlem] are also five or six old-women-houses.

Hence **Old-wo·manish, Old-wo·manly, -like** *adjs.*, resembling or characteristic of an old woman; **Old-wo·manism**, the characteristics of old women; **Old-wo·manliness**, old-womanly quality; **Old-wo·manry**, an old-womanish trait or practice.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* CXXXIV. (1783) IV. 227 You are chained down by an *old womanish veneration, to a set of ideas. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 661/2 The Cardinal appears to be surrounded by a tribe of fools, more idiotic, if possible, and old-womanish than himself. 1828 *Examiner* 359/2 The leaven of *old-womanism .. is made up of a Highland prophecy. 1859 *Autobiog. of a Beggar-Boy* 168 There is a species of old womanism about many of the provincial magistrates. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 4 (1754) 19 A great deal more of such *old-woman-like stuff. 1877 *Sunday Mag.* 53 [Girls] go about their business with an air of *old-womanliness and selfpossession. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 114 *note*, Why should the bookselling trade continue to be fettered by these *old-womanly rules? 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 195/2 The evils caused by this old-womanly kind of legislation. 1828 SCOTT *Diary* 9 Mar. in *Lockhart*, Trifling discussions about antiquarian *old womanries. 1892 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* XIX. 687 In the same receptacle of antiquarian old-womanries.

Old-world (ōu·ldˌwɜ̄rld), *a.* [The phrase *old world* used attrib.: see WORLD.]

1. Of or pertaining to the old world or ancient order of things; belonging to, or characteristic of, early or bygone times.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. iv, Silly auld warld Ceremonies. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xiii. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xi. 9 The great old-world cities of Seleucia and Babylon. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. xlvii. 185 The genus Statesman; which .. seems on the way to join the Megatheria of old world history. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* ix. 257 She watched the simple pastoral old-world life around her.

2. Of or pertaining to the Old World or continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa, as opposed to the New World or America.

Hence **Old-wo·rldish** *a.*, characteristic of the old world; **Old-wo·rldism, Old-wo·rldness**, old-world character or quality.

1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 417 His notions are old-worldish. 1887 STUART CUMBERLAND *Queen's Highway fr. Ocean to Ocean* 8 Victoria is not a bustling place, neither is it sleepy; but there is an air of old-worldism, of quiet content about it. 1888 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Hon. Mrs. Vereker* I. i. 2 There was a touch of old-worldism, of a comfortable drowsiness, about everything. 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* Mar. 410 There is a sort of modern oldworldness.

Ole, variant of OLLA [2], palm-leaf.

Olea, obs. f. OLIO; var. OLLA [1], pot, stew.

Oleaceous (ōuli,ē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Oleāce-æ*, f. *olea* olive-tree: see -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the Natural Order *Oleaceæ*, comprising trees and shrubs chiefly of temperate regions; the typical genus is *Olea*, the Olive.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Oleaginous (ōuli,æ·dʒinəs), *a.* [ad. F. *oléagineux, -euse*, f. L. *oleāgin-us, -āgineus, -āginius*, of or pertaining to *olea* the olive-tree; cf. (late) L. *oleāgina* the olive (Venant. Fort. *c* 600); also med. L. *oleāgo, -āgin-em* oily matter, such as in the bath was scraped from the oiled bodies of wrestlers.]

1. Having the nature or properties of oil; containing oil or an oily substance; oily, fatty, greasy.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XXVI. xxiv. (1678) 645 There are three differences of these oleaginous juices. 1718 CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. xi. § 14 Receptacles of a fat, or oleaginous Matter. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 332 The soft oleaginous state of the shales on which they are found. 1875 MISS BRADDON *Str. World* I. i. 2 Like the oleaginous scum that pollutes the surface of a city river.

b. Producing oil.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Oleaginous*, ..out of which Oyl may be press'd. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 154 Having in it a little oleaginous Kernel. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. i. ii. § 3. 43 Growing flax, hemp, oleaginous plants. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 296 Sebaceous and oleaginous glands.

2. *fig.* = OILY 3.

1859 FARRAR *Julian Home* xx. 255 The lank party who snuffles the responses with such oleaginous sanctimony.

Hence † **Oleagi·nity**, † **Oleagino·sity, Olea·ginousness**, † **Olea·giny**, the quality of being oleaginous, oily nature.

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 314 One part of Alcali will turn two or three parts of Oyl into meer Salt, without any the least oleaginity. 1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* IV. ii. 241 The first Property of Differencies of the Medicine is Oleaginy. 1680 BOYLE *Produc. Chem. Princ.* II. 66 In speaking of the Oleaginousness of Urinous Spirits. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 126/1 Filtering and exhaling it to an Oleaginosity. 1861 J. LAMONT *Seasons w. Sea-horses* v. 69 From its oleaginousness it soon finds its own level in the casks.

Oleander (ōuli,æ·ndəɹ). [a. med.L. *oleander*, in F. *oléandre* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *oleandro*, Sp. *eloendro*, Pg. *loendro*; origin obscure.

Conjectured by Diez to be a further corruption of *lorandrum*, recorded as a vulgar corruption of *rhododendron, -drum*, by Isidore *Origines* XVII. vii. 54 'Rhododendron [v.r. *rodandrum*] quod corrupte *lorandrum* [v. r. *laurandrum*] vocatur, quod est foliis *lauri* similibus, flore ut rosa, arbor venenata'. (Cf. the Fr. name *laurier-rose*.) Du Cange cites also the form *lauridendrum*, or *lauriendrum*; the latter may have given a further Romanic series *laure-* or *lorcandro, Lorcandro, Lolcandro* (*l* being taken as the article, and the final form perh. influenced by *olea* olive, *oleastrum*: cf. Alphita 'Oliandrum i. e. siluestris olea.')]

An evergreen poisonous shrub, *Nerium Oleander* (N.O. *Apocynaceæ*), a native of the Levant, with leathery lanceolate leaves, cultivated for its handsome red or white flowers; also called *rose-bay*. Hence, by extension, any shrub of the genus *Nerium*, as the sweet oleander, *N. odorum*, a native of India, with fragrant flowers.

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 192 Do þerto white litarge, ellehorus nigrum, alumen vetus, oleandrum ana.] 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 56 Nerion otherwyse called Rhododendron, and Rhododaphne .. It maye be called in englishe Rose bay tree or rose Laurel. This tree is named of some oleander. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 65 The floures and the lenes of oleander ar poyson. 1671 SKINNER, *Holyander*, sic scribit Blake, credo idem quod Oleander. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1795) 214 The Oleander is one of the most beautiful plants of this tribe—*Contortæ*. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) II. xx. 180 The oleander ..yields a honey that proves fatal to thousands of imprudent flies. 1852 CONYBEARE & H. *St. Paul* (1862) I. vi. 158 The oleander, 'the favourite flower of the Levantine Midsummer', abounds in the lower water courses.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *oleander-bud, -tree*; **oleander-fern**, a fern of the genus *Oleandra*, having fronds resembling the leaves of the oleander.

1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 72 Wild-Vines..and Oleander-trees. 1859 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* II. 217 Watercourses, with oleander coverts. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n., Oleandra neriiformis*, Oleander-Fern. 1884 RITA *Vivienne* VI. i, The crimson glory of the oleander-buds.

Oleandrine (ōuli,æ·ndrəin). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -INE [5].] A yellow, bitter, poisonous alkaloid, the active principle of the leaves, etc. of the oleander.

1885 in J. THOMAS *Med. Dict.* 1892 in MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.*

Oleaster (ōuli,æ·stəɹ). Also 5 oli-. [a. L. *oleaster*, f. *olea* olive-tree: see -ASTER.] **a.** The true Wild Olive (*Olea Oleaster*), the wild variety (or sub-species) of the cultivated Olive, with more or less thorny branches and small worthless fruit. **b.** A small tree of the genus *Elæagnus*, a native of southern Europe and some parts of Asia, somewhat resembling the preceding, with abundance of fragrant yellow flowers, and reddish-brown inedible fruit; also called *Wild Olive*.

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 90 Gecnuwa lufestice & ellenrinde & oleastrum, þæt is, wilde elebeam.] 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxiii. (1495) 676 Oliaster is a wilde oliue tree and hath that name for he is lyke to the oliue tree: but the lenes thereof ben broder and this tree is bareyne and bytter and not tilthed. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 115 Bareyn yf thin oliaster be. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 414. 1731-3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Olea*, The Oleaster is very hardy, and will endure the severest Cold of our Climate..This will grow to the Height of sixteen or eighteen Feet..During the Season of its Flowering, (which is in June) it perfumes the circumambient Air to a great Distance. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 185 Let the palm Or a huge oleaster th' onter court O'ershadow. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* (1881) 212 He had found in the oleaster what He had not found in the olive.

Hence † **Olea·stral, -ial** *a. Obs.*, pertaining to a wild olive (with allusion to Rom. xi. 17).

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 81 Seditious factions, and vnnaturall dispositions, sprong out of oleastriall graffes amongst us.

Oleate (ōu·li,ēt). *Chem.* and *Pharm.* [f. OLE-IC + -ATE [4].] A salt of oleic acid; also applied to pharmaceutical preparations composed of alkaloids, or metallic oxides or salts, dissolved in this.

1831 T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* XXX. 303 Soap made with potash may be considered as an oleate and margarate of that alkali. 1841 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* (ed. 5) 1141 The solution now contains pure oleate of potassa. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 46 When an alkaline oleate is mixed with pure water. 1899 G. M'GOWAN tr. *Bernthsen's Organ. Chem.* 177 Soaps consist of the alkaline salts of palmitic, stearic, and oleic acids, hard soaps containing soda salts, chiefly of the solid acids, while soft soaps contain potash salts, principally oleate.

† **O·leated**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *oleāt-us* oiled, preserved in oil + -ED.] Oiled.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 418-9 It's cured..by vomit with an oleated feather.

Olebanum, obs. form of OLIBANUM.

‖ **Olecranon** (ōulī·krɛ̄·nɒn). *Anat.* Also 8 -num. [a. Gr. ὠλέκρᾱνον, shortened from ὠλεκράκρᾱνον head or point of the elbow, f. ὠλένη elbow + κρᾱνίον head, skull, cranium.] The process or apophysis at the upper end of the ulna, forming the bony prominence at the elbow.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The olecranum is received into the hind sinus of the lower end of the humerus. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 248 The..Cavity lodges the Olecranon in the Extensions of that Member. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 99 A girl..had a collection of fluid under the triceps extensor cubiti, near the olecranon. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 63/1 Posteriorly, the olecranon forms a remarkable prominence.

b. *attrib.*, as **olecranon fossa**, the depression in the humerus into which the olecranon fits when the arm is extended; **o. process** = *olecranon*.

1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 66 Bounding the greater sigmoid notch posteriorly is the olecranon process. 1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Hum. Spec.* 57 Desmoulins regarded the perforation of the olecranon process as one of the most decided characters of his Austro-African species of man.

Hence **Olecra·nal, Olecra·nial, Olecra·nian** *adjs.*, pertaining to the olecranon; **Olecra·noid** *a.*, 'resembling the olecranon' (*Syd. Soc. Sex.*), but erron. used for *olecranal*.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 689 The other passes backwards into the olecranal cavity. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 940 These two eminences are separated..by the greater sigmoid, or semilunar fossa, or olecranoid cavity. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 93 The olecranal or anconeal fossa. 1883 N. JOLY *Man before Metals* II. viii. 353 The olecranian cavity is often perforated. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Olecranial*.

Olefactible, obs. variant of OLFACTIBLE *a.*

Olefiant (ōu·lfəi,ănt, olī·fiănt), *a. Chem.* [a. F. *oléfiant*, in *gaz oléfiant*, the name given in 1795 by the Dutch chemists, Deiman, Paets van Troostwyk, Bondt, and Lauwerenburgh (*Crell. Ann.* 1795 II. 195, 310, 430); in form a pr. pple. of a vb. '*oléfier*' to make oil, to 'olefy'.] *lit.* Making or forming oil: only in *Olefiant gas*: the name originally given to heavy carburetted hydrogen or ETHYLENE (C_2H_4), from its forming with chlorine an oily liquid ('Dutch oil', 'D. liquid').

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 413 This gas, which was first examined by the Dutch chemists, received from them the name of olefiant gas. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iii. (1814) 124 Olefiant gas burns with a bright white light. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 166 Olefiant gas is colourless, neutral, and but slightly soluble in water. 1877 — *Fownes' Org. Chem.* II. 56 Ethene, or Ethylene, C_2H_4, also called Olefiant gas,..unites readily with chlorine, bromine, and iodine, forming oily liquids.

Olefine (ōu·lfin). *Chem.* Also **-in.** [f. OLEFIANT with ending -INE [5].] The general name for the series of hydrocarbons homologous with olefiant gas or ethylene, having the general formula C_nH_{2n}; forming with chlorine and bromine oily dichlorides and dibromides analogous to Dutch liquid (see prec.). Also *attrib.*, as *olefine series*.

1860 F. GUTHRIE in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* [I] XII. 109 The isolation of the so-called organic radicals, the hydrides of the olefines. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 297 The higher carbon series yield olefines corresponding to ethylene. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 552 Olefines are polymeric. 1879 SCHORLEMMER *Rise & Devel. Organ. Chem.* (1894), The second series we call, with Guthrie, the Olefines, after the initial member which was first known as olefiant gas. 1899 E. F. SMITH *Richter's Organ. Chem.* I. 89 C_8H_{2n}: Olefines, Alkylens, Alkenes.

Oleic (olī·ik, ōu·li,ik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *ole-um* oil + -IC.] *lit.* Pertaining to or derived from oil; spec. in *Oleic acid*: one of the fatty acids ($C_{18}H_{34}O_2$), occurring in most fats, and a con-

stituent of most soaps; obtained as an oily liquid, colourless, tasteless, and inodorous (when pure); also called *elaic acid*; in *pl.* extended to the series of acids to which this belongs: see quot. 1899. *Oleic ether*: a general name for the oleates of hydrocarbon radicals, *esp.* oleate of ethyl, $C_{18}H_{33}(C_2H_5)O_2$.

1819 J. G. Children *Chem. Anal.* 315 Oleic acid was obtained by Chevreul from the soluble portion of the soap formed with hog's lard and potassa. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 309 One of three acids, either the oleic, margaritic, or cetic. 1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 192 Oleic acid crystallises from alcoholic solution in dazzling white needles. *Ibid.* 195 Oleate of Ethyl or Oleic Ether...is a colourless liquid of specific gravity 0·87 at 18°. 1871 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 387 The natural oils and fats are all compounds of glycerin, chiefly with palmitic, oleic, or stearic acids. 1894 *Daily Graphic* 20 Apr. 13/2 The smoothing of troubled waters by means of oil has been recently scientifically investigated,...the quieting effect of all oils or soaps used is in direct proportion to the amount of free oleic acid they contain. 1899 E. F. Smith *Richter's Organ. Chem.* 276 *Oleic Acids*, Olefine Monocarbonylic Acids, $C_nH_{2n-1}CO_2H$. The acids of this series, bearing the name *Oleic Acids*, because oleic acid belongs to them, differ from the fatty acids by containing two atoms of hydrogen less than the latter.

Oleiferous (ōulĭi·fĕrəs), *a.* Also erron. oliferous. [f. L. type **oleifer*, f. *ole-um* oil: see -I-FEROUS.] Producing oil.

1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 93 The oliferous Chinese radish...is much cultivated in Piedmont and the Milanese. 1849 Murchison *Siluria* xviii. (1854) 443 The...limestones of Trenton, which are more or less oleiferous from Quebec to the Manitoulin Islands. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* xv. 272 Castor-oil-plant or various other oliferous seeds.

Olein (ō·ulĭin). *Chem.* [Named *oléine* by Chevreul, f. L. *ole-um* oil + -IN [1], after *glycerin*.]

1. *Chem.* The trioleate of glyceryl, $C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)_3$, one of the most widely diffused of the natural fats, obtained as a colourless oily liquid, solidifying at −6°C.; also called *elain*. In *pl.* applied to the oleates of glyceryl or glycerides of oleic acid in general; the above being distinctively called *triolein*.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 126 Olein is white, very liquid, and lighter than water. *c* 1865 Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 94/1 Tallow consists of several fats; one of which (olein) is liquid at ordinary temperatures. 1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 179 [Drying oils] contain an olein different from that of the non-drying oils, and yielding by saponification, not oleic, but linoleic acid or an acid similar thereto.

2. (See quots.)

1893 Thorpe *Dict. Appl. Chem.* III. 59/1 *Olein*...is applied commercially to any liquid oil obtained from partly solid oils by pressure. ...The product of the cold pressing of cocoa-nut and palm oil is known as 'cocoanut olein' and 'palm olein' respectively. *Ibid.* 36 An impure oleic acid, known as *olein* or *wool oil*, and employed for oiling wool, and for making lubricants and soaps, is prepared from the 'Yorkshire grease' obtained from the soap used in cleaning... fibres, yarns, and cloth.

† **Ole·ity.** *Obs. rare*−°. [ad. L. *oleitās*, f. *olea* olive.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Oleity* (*oleitas*), the time of gathering Olives, or the Olives when they are gather'd to make oyl of; also oyliness.

† **Olen, ollen.** *Obs.* [Russ. олень *olen'* deer, stag = OSlav. *jelenĭ*, Pol. *jeleń*, Lith. *élnis*, OLith. *ellenis* stag; whence Ger. *elen*, *elend*, *elendthier*, transf. to the elk (Russ. *los'*, Pol. *łoś*): see also Eland, Ellan, Ellend.] A red deer, a stag.

1591 G. Fletcher *Russe Commw.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 14 Their beasts of strange kinds are the losh [= elk], the ollen [= stag], the wild horse. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 284 He commanded them to kille fiue Olens or great Deere. *Ibid.* 337 Samoeds .. whose meate is flesh of Olens or Harts, and fish. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* iv. xvii. 431 They worship the Sunne, the Ollen and the Losy [elk], and such like.

† **Ole·nght.** [O *prep.*[1] b and Length 16.] Afar.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxvii. 12 Þai þat ware biside me stode olenght.

Olent (ō·ulĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *olēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *olēre* to smell.] Smelling, giving out a smell or scent.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 176 Martial calleth it [the fox] *olidam vulpem*—an olent or smelling beast. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 523 The whole number is disgustingly olent of parliamentary affairs. 1868 Browning *King & Bk.* IX. 313 The cup, he [a butterfly] quaffs at, lay with olent breast Open to gnat, midge, bee and moth as well.

-olent, suffix of words from L., as *sanguinolent*, *vinolent*, *violent*: see -ULENT.

Oleo (ō·ulio).

1. Commercial contraction for Oleomargarine, esp. in the U.S. sense of artificial butter or Margarine.

1884 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 3/6 There is one firm in London which is able to turn out from ten to twenty tons of this valuable oleo per week. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Jan. 12/1 When the law [of Iowa] compelled the sale of 'oleo' for what it was. ..From 2 c. to 3 c. per pound more has been realized for the summer make of butter than would have been were it not for the 'oleo' law.

2. *Oleo oil*: a name given (esp. in U.S.) to Oleomargarine (in the Eng. and Fr. sense).

1893 Thorpe *Dict. Appl. Chem.* III. 59 Pressure is gradually applied, and the expressed oil constitutes the 'oleo oil', .. a soft, granular, tasteless, and nearly colourless fat. The hard fat remaining in the filter bags forms the 'beef' or oleo-stearin..sold to the soap and candle makers. *a* 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Sept. 3/2 In this country .. they use oleo oil, or any other foreign fat, in order to make as close and good an imitation [of cheese] as they can.

Oleo, obs. form of Olio.

Oleo- (ōulio), used a. as combining form of L. *oleum* oil, in various technical and scientific derivatives and compounds. [Cf. late L. *oleomella*, *oleoselinon*, in Isidore *Orig.*, *a* 450.] The chief of these appear in their places as main words; the following are other examples.

O·leoduct [after *aqueduct*], a duct or channel for the conveyance of oil from an oil-well or oil-field.

O leoje·ctor, an automatic apparatus for injecting oil for lubrication. **Oleo·meter** [-METER], an instrument for determining the density, and so the purity, of oils; = Eleometer. **O·leopte·ne,** *Chem.* [Gr. πτηνός winged, volatile], the liquid part of a volatile oil; = Eleoptene (Webster, 1864).

O·leorefracto·meter, an instrument for measuring the refractive power of oils. ‖ **O·leosa·ccharum** [mod.L., f. L. *saccharum* sugar], a pharmaceutical preparation made by triturating an essential oil with sugar.

b. as comb. form of *oleic*, *olein*, as in Oleomargarine: so *oleo-palmitin*, *oleo-stearin* (see Oleo *oil*, quot. 1893). **O·leophospho·ric** *a. Chem.* in *oleophosphoric acid*, 'a phosphoretted fatty acid contained in the brain' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 11/1 The Government decided upon the construction of an *oleoduct...The line must start from Baku, but the terminal point on the Black Sea is left open for the present. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 110/1 Patent *Oleojector for lubricating steam engine cylinders. 1861 Hulme tr. *Mequin-Tandon* II. III. i. 105 Cod-liver oil.. should stand at 392° of Lefebvre's *oleometer. 1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 131 Lefebvre..has constructed..a hydrometer of peculiar construction, called an oleometer, having a very large cylindrical bulb and a very long stem, on which are inscribed densities from 0·8 to 0·94 for the temperature 15°, each density corresponding to that of a commercial oil. 1839–47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 587/2 A peculiar fatty acid called *oleophosphoric. 1873 Ralfe *Phys. Chem.* 18 Oleophosphoric Acid is a yellowish gummy substance, composed of oleic acid, glycerin, and phosphoric acid. 1897 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/5 This..is an *oleoiefractometer..whose business it is to tell..the truth about our butter, our oil, our fat. 1757 A. Cooper *Distiller* II. vi. (1760) 131 Take some fine Loaf Sugar and...Oil,..rub them well together in a Glass Mortar, which is what the Chemists call making an **Oleosaccharum*.

Oleograph (ō·ulĭŏgraf). [f. Oleo- + -graph.] A picture printed in oil-colours in imitation of an oil-painting. Hence **O·leogra·phic** *a.*, pertaining to oleographs or oleography; of the nature of or resembling an oleograph.

1880 Webster Suppl., *Oleograph.* 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 1 June 6/1 Conventional oleographic enlargements of individual figures. 1892 *Athenæum* 2 July 33/1 It is oleographic in its delineations of the gushing aspirations of the school-room miss. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 412 Framed oleographs of English farmyard scenes.

Oleography (ōulĭŏ·grăfi). [f. Oleo- + -graphy.] The art or process of printing pictures in oil-colours, by a method of chromolithography.

1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 270 They would employ the detestable art of Oleography. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xv. 250 We must express an adverse opinion against oleography.

Oleomargarine (ōulĭomā·ugărĭn, -in). [f. Oleo- b + Margarine. Often mispronounced (-mā·udʒərĭn), as if spelt *-margerine*.]

A fatty substance obtained by extracting the liquid portion from clarified beef fat by pressure, and allowing it to solidify; with the addition of butyrin, or more or less admixture of butter, milk, etc. and sometimes of refined lard, it forms a substitute for natural butter, formerly sold as *butterine*, but now legally called in Great Britain (also in France, Germany, Denmark, etc.) *margarine*.

In U. S., *oleomargarine*, popularly *oleo*, is the recognized name of the commercial product, the expressed fat being distinguished as *oleo-oil*.

The name *oléo-margarine* was applied as early as 1854 by the French chemist Berthelot (*Ann. Chim. Phys.* XLI. 242 footnote) to a solid substance obtained *c* 1838 by Pelouze and Boudet (*Comptes Rendus* VII. 665) from olive oil, which was regarded as a combination of the *oléine* and '*margarine*' of Chevreul and Berthelot. (See Margarine.) According to the view then held, *oléine*, '*margarine*', and *stéarine*, were regarded as the essential constituents of animal fat. As butter, or the fat of milk, consists according to Chevreul mainly of *oléine* and '*margarine*', with a small amount of butyrin and allied principles, M. Mège-Mouriès in 1869–71 experimented on its artificial production by the extraction of the oléine and 'margarine' from animal fat, with subsequent processes for the addition of butyrin, etc. Hence the name *oléo-margarine* for the supposed combination of oléine and 'margarine' thus extracted. As further research has shown that neither the '*margarine*' of Chevreul, nor the *oléo-margarine* of Berthelot are definite chemical substances, these names are no longer in chemical use, and 'oleo-margarine' has only a manufacturing or commercial use for the fatty substance described above, or (as in U. S.) for the artificial butter (Margarine) made from it.

[1871 *Sci. Amer.* 26 Aug. 129 Since 1869 M. Mège has endeavoured to utilize the oleine and margarine obtained on pressing animal fatty matters in the manufacture of stearine. 1872 *Moniteur Scient.* 742 C'est avec l'oléo-margarine que M. Mège fabrique son beurre économique. 1873 Brit. *Patent Specif.* No. 3477. 6 A perfect combination of the 'oleine margarine' and milk is effected.] 1873 *U. S. Patent Specif.* No. 146,012 In order to separate the oleomargarine from the stearine, separated crystallizers or crystallizations, at unequal temperatures have been already employed. 1873 *Sci. Amer.* 18 Oct. 246 The manufacture of artificial butter by the 'Oleomargarine Manufacturing Company'. 1881 *Law of Illinois State* in *Chicago Times* 4 June, No person shall mix oleomargarine..with any butter or cheese..without distinctly marking..the article or package. 1881–82 [see Butterine]. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. 291 Bills .. prohibiting the sale of oleomargarine as butter. 1891 Thorpe *Dict. Appl. Chem.* II. 517/2 The greater proportion of the oleomargarine extracted in America and elsewhere is, however, exported direct to Holland, to be there converted into margarine. *Ibid.* 518/1 The term 'oleomargarine' should be confined to the animal oil used in making margarine. 1900 Perkin & Kipping *Organic Chem.* ix. 170 Artificial butter, or *margarine*, is prepared from oleomargarine..manufactured from the best ox-suet. ..When carefully prepared, it is a wholesome substitute for butter, and probably just as nutritious.

Hence **Oleomarga·ric** *a.*, consisting of olein and 'margarine'; pertaining to oleomargarine.

1873 *U. S. Patent Specif.* No. 146,012 The stearine is deposited in the form of teats at the middle of the oleomargaric liquid.

Oleone, -on (ō·ulĭoun). *Chem.* [f. L. *oleum* oil + -one.] An oily liquid, obtained by the distillation of oleic acid with lime; supposed to be the ketone of oleic acid.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 425. 1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 196.

Oleoresin (ō·ulĭore·zin). [f. Oleo- + Resin.] a. A natural mixture of a volatile oil and a resin; a balsam. b. A mixture of an oil (fixed or volatile) and a resin or other active substance, artificially obtained by evaporation from an ether tincture.

1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 248 The oleoresin of the Male-Fern is an excellent remedy for tapeworm. *c* 1865 Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 106/2 Turpentine freely absorbs oxygen from the air, and is converted into an oleo-resin. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 405 These trees..secrete a large quantity of oleo-resin which exudes as a varnish or in granular masses from cracks in the bark. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 82 The internal administration of..the essential oils, the oleo-resins, and the balsams.

Hence **O·leore·sinous** *a.*, of the nature of an oleoresin.

1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 474 Trees, which abound in an oleo-resinous juice. 1883 Haldane *Workshop Receipts* II. 289/1 Dissolving any oleo-resinous deposit in..rectified spirit.

Oleose (ō·ulĭōus, -iōu·s), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *oleōs-us* oily, f. *ole-um* oil: see -ose.] = Oleous.

1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 434 Slime, out of which they suck something oleose. 1754 Hunham *ibid.* XLVIII. 237 The oleose part of the spirit of wine. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 357/2 It is of an oleose consistence.

Oleo·sity. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ity. Cf. It. *oliosità* 'oyliencs, fatnes' (Florio 1598).] Oily quality or consistence; oiliness.

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. v, By his viscositie, His oleositie, and his suscitabilitie. 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 37 Saffron..is both notably Astringent, and hath besides an Oleosity.

Oleous (ō·ulĭəs), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *olcōs-us*, f. *ole-um* oil: see -ous.] Of the nature or consistence of oil; containing oil; oily.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 125 The root yeeldeth no oleous substance, but a reddish juice. 1682 T. Gibson *Anat.* (1697) 9 It is bred of a viscous and oleous vapour of the blood. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 148 They..may be combined with oleous remedies.

Olephant, -aunte, obs. forms of Elephant.

Olepi, -y, var. Onlepy *Obs.*, only, sole.

Olepotride, obs. variant of Olla podrida.

Oler, variant (now *dial.*) of Alder.

1665–76 Rea *Flora* (ed. 2) 18 A good quantity of short sticks of Oler, Withy, or any soft wood. 1879 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, Oler. See Owler...Owler, *Alnus glutinosa*, L.—*Ches.* (or Oler).

Oleraceous (plĕlĕrē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. (*h*)*olerāce-us* (f. (*h*)*olus*, (*h*)*oler-* pot-herb) + -ous.] Of the nature of a pot-herb, or vegetable used in cookery; obtained from a pot-herb.

a 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 28 An herby and olenaceous vegetable. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 487 The oleraceous and especially the mucilaginous demulcents. 1848 Hardy in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 329 Caterpillars of various..moths that infest oleraceous plants.

† b. Belonging to the division *Oleraceæ* or *Holeraceæ* in Linnæus's proposed Natural System, corresponding to the *Chenopodiaceæ* and other apetalous Orders, and including various esculent herbs, as spinach, beet, etc. *Obs.*

1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. (1794) 221 Among the *Oleraceous* plants in the natural orders of Linnæus, by other authors called *Apetalous*. Such are all the Goosefoots... Beet is very nearly allied to these...The Glassworts are also of this Oleraceous tribe.

Olericulture (plĕlĕrikvlti\u). *rare*−°. [f. L. *olus*, *oler-* (see prec.), after *agriculture*, *horticulture*, etc.] The cultivation of pot-herbs or other esculent vegetables. So **O·lericu·lturally** *adv.* (*rare*−[1]), in relation to olericulture.

1888 *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 867 *The Dwarf Kales*.. olericulturally considered they are quite distinct.

†**Olerie.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *olerie* ('les oleries de devant Noel'), 1478 in Godef.] See quot. and cf. O *int.* B. 2.

1892 Kirk *Abingdon Acc.* p. xxvi. *note*, The Oleries, or Anthems in Advent beginning with O.

†**O·leron.** *Obs.* Also 6 oldryn(n)e, olron, old(e)ron, oulderon. See also Allron. A kind of coarse fabric (app. for sail-cloth); ?originally made at Oléron in France.

1512 *Lett. & Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 1456, 148 bolts of 'oldrynnes', 12*s.* the bolt. 1545 *Rates of Customs* c j, Olrons the bolte vj*s.* viij*d.* 1583 *Ibid.* D v b, Ouldrons the bolt containing xxx. Yardes xiij*s.* iiij*d.* 1561 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 490/4 Oldrons canvas 24 bolts @ 17/6. 1562 *Ibid.* 491/1 Olderon canvas.

Oless, obs. form of Unless *conj.*

Olfacient (ǫlfē·ʃĕnt). *rare.* [ad. L. *olfacientem*, pr. pple. of *olfacĕre* to smell (trans.), contr. from *olefacĕre*, f. *olē·re* to smell + *facĕre* to make.] Something that affects the sense of smell.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 200 An atmosphere, in which only a few particles of sternutatories or other acrid olfacients are floating.

†**O·lfact,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *olfactu-s* smelling, smell, f. *olfacĕre*: see prec.] The organ or sense of smell.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 274 To the gust acrimonious, to the olfact fragrant.

O·lfact (ǫlfæ·kt), *v. rare. affected.* [f. L. *olfact-*, ppl. stem of *olfacĕre*: see prec.] *trans.* To smell.

1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 742 There is a Machiavilian Plot (Though ev'ry Nare olfact it not). 1805 T. Harral *Scenes of Life* II. 105 Sweet olfacted scents in dear Bond Street. 1826 Hor. Smith *Tor Hill* (1838) II. 335 Can you olfact this redolent ragout, and yet tear me from it?

Olfactible (ǫlfæ·ktĭb'l), *a.* Also 8 olefact-, 9 -able. [f. L. *olfact-*, ppl. stem (see prec.) + -ible.] That may be smelled.

c 1705 Berkeley *Comm.-pl. Bk.* in Fraser *Life* (1871) 476 Gustable and olefactible perceptions. 1825 Jas. Mill in *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 188 Palpable virulence! he might as well have called it olfactable virulence. 1881 G. Allen *Evolutionist at Large, Microscopic Brains*, As our world is mainly a world of visible objects, theirs [ants'], I believe, is mainly a world of olfactible things.

Olfaction (ǫlfæ·kʃǫn). [n. of action f. L. *olfacĕre*: see above.] The action of smelling or the sense of smell.

a 1846 Dunglison cited in Worcester. 1873 A. Flint *Phys. Man, Nerv. Syst.* i. 16 The special senses, such as sight, audition, olfaction, and gustation. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 695 If the neurosis of olfaction be due to local disease.

Olfactive (ǫlfæ·ktiv), *a.* [f. L. *olfact-*, ppl. stem (see above) + -ive.] Of or pertaining to the sense of smell, olfactory.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. xxii. 274 He summons their olfactive forces before he will storme. 1686 W. Harris tr. *Lemery's Course Chem.* I. xxi. (ed. 3) 458 The tickling pleasure which this smell produces in the brain by means of the olfactive nerve. 1847–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 701/1 The contact of the odoriferous medium with the olfactive surface. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 38 Either the Optic, the Olfactive, or the Auditory nerve.

Olfactor (ǫlfæ·ktəɹ). *rare*⁻¹. [agent-n. in L. form from *olfacĕre*: see above.] He who or that which smells; a smelling agent.

1829 Southey *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 276 And if thy nose.. were anything more than the ghost of an olfactor, I would offer thee a pinch [of snuff].

Olfactory (ǫlfæ·ktəɹi), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. **olfactōri-us* adj. (found only in the absol. *olfactōria* bouquet), f. *olfactor*; see above and -ory.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the sense of smell, connected or concerned with smelling.

1658 Phillips, *Olfactory*, belonging to the sense of smelling. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2060 Vesalius was the first, that rightly observed the Olfactory Nerves. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 243 Daily experience proves the importance of the olfactory sensations. 1880 Günther *Fishes* 109 The olfactory organ is single in Branchiostoma and the Cyclostomes.

B. *sb.* An organ of smelling.

1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 166 Persons..who keep their olfactory out of the effluvia of other's ills. 1884 J. Tait *Mind in Matter* (1892) 64 Something..that affects the mind through the olfactories.

†**b.** and **c.** (See quots.) *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Olfactory*, a Posie or Nose-gay, any thing to smell to. 1775 Ash, *Olfactory*, the power of smelling.

Hence **Olfa·ctorily** *adv.*, in the sense of smell.

1888 *Century Mag.* XXXV. 363 He was olfactorily impressed.

†**O·lfend.** *Obs.* Also 3 oluente, -onte, *Orm.* ollfennt. [Com. Teut.: OE. *olfend* and *olfenda* = MHG. *olbent*; also with change of formative OS. *olbundeo*, ON. *úlfaldi*, Goth. *ulbandus* masc., OHG. *olbanta*, *olbenta*, MHG. *olbande*, *olbende*, *olbente* fem. See note below.] A camel.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 169 Se þe mid þon anum hrægle wæs gezyrwed þe of olfenda hærum awunden wæs. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 4 Johannes..hæfde reaf of olfenda hærum. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., Of oluende hære. *c* 1200 Ormin 3208 Hiss claþ wass off ollfenntess hær. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 Stark haire of oluente [was] his wede. *Ibid.* 195 Seuen þusend shep and þrie þusend oluontes.

[*Note.* The similarity between this ancient Teutonic name for the camel, and the Gr. ἐλέφαντ- Elephant, has excited much attention, without receiving any satisfactory explanation. Some have thought the Teut. word adopted from Gr., with mistaken identification of the animals; others think of an original relationship between pre-Hellenic **lebhant-* and pre-Teut. **lbhant*, as the name of some real or imaginary gigantic beast. But the resemblance may also be merely accidental; it is strongest in the case of OE. *olfend*, Ormin's *ollfennt* 'camel', and ME. *olifant*, *oliphant*, 'elephant'. The only app. certain cognates of Goth. *ulbandus* are Slavonic: OS. *velbǫdŭ*, *velbłądŭ*, Russ. вел-, верблюдъ, *vel-*, *verbljud*, Czech *velbloud*, Lith. *verÍlndas*, which Miklosich considers to be adopted from O Teut. with modification by popular etymology.]

Olhnen, olhtnen, var. Oluhnen *v. Obs.*

Oli, Oliaster, obs. ff. Oil, Holy, Oleaster.

Oliban (ǫ·libăn). [a. F. *oliban* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *olibanum.*] = next.

c 1530 *Remedy Love* 214 Breathyng an Aromatike redolence Surmountyng Olibane. 1857 *Old Commodore* II. 54 Gum oliban and myrrh two ounces each.

‖ **Olibanum** (ǫli·bănŏm). Also 6 oly-, 7 ole-, olli-. [a. med.L. *olibanum*, 11th c. (in Sp., It. *olibano*, F. *oliban*), immed. or indirectly from Gr. λίβανος, late L. *libanus* (Vulgate) frankincense.]

An aromatic gum resin obtained from trees of the genus Boswellia, appearing in commerce in the form of irregular yellowish lumps; formerly used as a medicine but now chiefly as incense.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxiii. (1495) 714 The tree..hyght Libanus and the gumme therof hyghte Olibanum, and hath that name of a mount in Arabia. *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 819 Cloves that be swete smellyng, Frankensence and olibanum. 1583 *Rates of Customs* D iv b, Olibanum the pound xiij*d.* 1605 Timme *Quersit.* III. 172 Take ..aloes hepat., myrrhe, olebanum, mastic. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* I. III. xi. 273 A small Frigat of Shaher, laden with course Olibanum. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 200 Olibanum drops from the Tree plentifully, in roundish Drops. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Sept. 8/3 It is popularly supposed that there is a trade secret in the making of incense, but..it is composed simply of gum olibanum, Siam benjamin, cascarilla bark, myrrh, and copal varnish.

[*Note.* Various suggestions have been offered to account for the med.L. form: e. g. that the word has been influenced by *oleum* oil, or was perh. contracted from *oleum libani*; that it contains the Gr. article ὁ λίβανος; that it is derived from or influenced by the Arabic *al-lubān.*]

Olibene (ǫ·libīn). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -ene.] A volatile oil, $C_{10}H_{16}$, obtained from olibanum.

1881 Watts *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1433 Olibene, treated with dry hydrochloric acid gas, forms a crystalline hydrochloride, smelling like camphor..melting at 127°.

†**Oli·bian.** *Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *olib anum* + -ian.] = Olibanum. Chiefly *attrib.*, as *olibian-tree.*

1605 Timme *Quersit.* III. 177 Take..of the barke of the olibian tree. 1646 J. Gregory *Notes & Obs.* Ep. Ded. (1650) 4 Like those Subterraneous Olibian Lampes.

†**Oli·che,** obs. form of Alike.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 41 Saxons Inglis hight alle oliche.

Olid (ǫ·lid), *a.* [ad. L. *olid-us* smelling, f. *olēre* to smell: see -id¹.] Having a strong disagreeable smell; fetid, rank.

1680 Boyle *Produc. Chem. Princ.* I. iv. Wks. I. 608 Urine, of which ..olid and despicable liquor I choose to make an instance. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xix. 771 The olid or rank smell of Belchings. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 311 The sweat is copious, but proves by its sour and olid smell, that it is a morbid secretion.

†**O·lidous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [-ous.] = prec.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 114 This humor may be a garous excretion, or a rancide and olidous separation.

Olie, obs. form of Oil; **Olifant:** see Oliphant.

Olife, obs. var. of *olive*, Alive. **Oliff, Olifiant, Olifene:** see Olive, Olefiant, Olefine.

Oligacanthous, Oligæmia, Oligandrous, Oliganthous: see Oligo-.

Oligarch (ǫ·ligɑɹk), *sb.* [ad. Gr. ὀλιγάρχ-ης, f. ὀλίγ-ος few + ἄρχ-ειν to rule. Cf. mod.L. *oligarcha*, mod.F. *oligarque* (19th c. in Littré).] A member of an oligarchy; one of a few holding power in a state.

a 1610 Healey *Theophrastus* (1636) 89 Olygarches, or principal men in a state, have these conditions. 1821 Byron *Two Foscari* II. i, Groan'd under the stern oligarchs. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. xliii. V. 287 He established the oligarchs in that town as citizens and sold the Demos as slaves. 1868 *Spectator* 14 Nov. 1333 In mediæval Hungary, the central power of the Crown had to contend with that of the great territorial oligarchs.

Oligarch (ǫ·ligɑɹk), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. ὀλίγ-ος few + ἀρχή origin.] Proceeding from few points of origin, said of the primary xylem (or wood) of the root.

1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 353 In almost all Dicotyledons where the point has been investigated, the original bundle of the root is oligarch, usually with 2, 3, or 4 rays, more rarely with 6 or 8. *Ibid.* 387 Nearly related plants..show the usual behaviour of oligarch roots.

Oligarchal (ǫ·ligɑɹkăl), *a.* [f. Oligarch *sb.* (or mod.L. *oligarcha*) + -al.] = next.

1787 Glover *Atheniad* xiii. Poems (1810) 123/1 The whole defence, Our oligarchal tyrants have to boast, Are poor barbarians, scarce three hundred strong. 1826 in Hare *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 79 Close boroughs are said to be an oligarchal innovation on the ancient Constitution of England.

Oligarchic (ǫligɑ·ɹkik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ὀλιγαρχικ-ός, f. ὀλιγάρχ-ης Oligarch: see -ic; perh. through a mod.L. *oligarchic-us* or F. *oligarchique* (Oresme 14th c.).] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an oligarchy; carried on, administered or governed by an oligarchy; supporting or advocating oligarchy.

a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 191 He sent a letter to the lords of his privy-council of Scotland, declaring the unjust proceedings of this oligarchick power against his royal person and kingly office. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 486 Grievous and crying abuses have been committed..in secular government under all its forms, whether democratical, oligarchic, or monarchical. 1891 Blackie *Four Phases* I. 129 The strong bulwark against autocratic or oligarchic oppression.

Oligarchical (ǫligɑ·ɹkikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec.

1586 Bright *Melanch.* xii. 59 Which popularitie of administration nature will none of, nor yet with any holy-garcicall or mixt. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 584 Megabyses..perswaded the oligarchicall government. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. vi. ii. (1651) 569 She will..wear the breeches in her oligarchicall government. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* xliii. V. 261 A large share of power was thrown into the hands of an oligarchical faction.

Hence **Oliga·rchically** *adv.*, in an oligarchical manner, by an oligarchical government.

1850 Grote *Greece* II. lv. VII. 19 Tegea, situated on the frontiers of Laconia and oligarchically governed, was tenaciously attached to Sparta.

Oligarchism (ǫ·ligɑɹkiz'm). [f. Oligarch *sb.* + -ism.] Oligarchy as a principle or system.

1866 *Daily Tel.* 18 Jan. 5/2 The opposition to the..feudalism of the King and the more dogmatic and intolerant oligarchism of M. de Bismarck.

O·ligarchist. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ist.] An advocate or supporter of oligarchy.

1659 Harrington *Valerius & Publicola* Wks. (1700) 483 Such as are plainly Oligarchists, or shall exercise by a force, and without election by the People, such a Power as is both naturally and declaredly in the People, and in them only.

Oligarchize (ǫ·ligɑɹkəiz, *v.* [f. as prec. + -ize.] *trans.* To convert into an oligarchy; to subject to an oligarchy.

1850 Grote *Greece* II. lxii. VIII. 36 The remaining five to oligarchise the dependent allies. *a* 1873 Lytton *Pausanias* III. iv. (1878) 471 Sparta..will no more have the power to oligarchise democracy.

Oligarchy (ǫ·ligɑɹki). [ad. Gr. ὀλιγαρχία government in the hands of a few, f. as ὀλιγάρχης Oligarch + abstract ending *-ία*; probably through med.L. *oligarchia* (Du Cange); cf. F. *oligarchie* (Oresme, 14th c.).] Government by the few; a form of government in which the power is confined to a few persons or families; also, the body of persons composing such a government.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 169 But if these chief or head men vse euill meanes to come to authority..then is their gouernment not to be called an Aristocracie, but an Oligarchie. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Rem.* (1644) 7 An Oligarchy is the swerving, or the corruption of an Aristocracy. 1651 Hobbes *Leviathan* II. xix. 95 They that are displeased with Aristocracy, called it Oligarchy. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 283 An ignoble oligarchy founded on the destruction of the crown, the church, the nobility, and the people. 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* I. 397 It ceased to be, in the Greek sense, an aristocracy; it became a faction, an oligarchy. 1861 Bright *Sp. Amer.* 4 Dec. (1876) 99 Those whose sympathies warm towards the slave oligarchy of the South.

Oligist (ǫ·lidʒist). *Min.* [Named 1801 (*oligiste*) by Hauy, ad. Gr. ὀλίγιστος least, superl. of ὀλίγος few, little.] More fully *oligist iron*: A variety of native iron sesquioxid or hæmatite: so called as containing less iron than the magnetic oxide.

1828 Webster s. v., Oligist iron, so called, is a crystalized tritoxyd of iron. 1853 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 397 The origin..appears similar to that of oligist iron. 1865 *Reader* No. 148. 491/2 On the sublimed Oligist of Vesuvius. 1891 G. d'Alviella *Hibbert Lect.* 17 The bones of the dead are painted red with oligist or cinnabar.

Hence **Oligistic** (ǫlidʒi·stik), **Oligi·stical** *adjs.*, containing or resembling oligist.

1828 Webster, *Oligistic.* 1849 D. Campbell *Inorg. Chem.* 185 Sesquioxide of iron..is found native occasionally in beautiful black metallic-like crystals, known as oligistic, or specular iron. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* iv. 135 In crevices [of the lava] we found plenty of oligistic iron.

Oligo- (ǫ·ligo), before a vowel **olig-**, combining form of Greek ὀλίγος small, little, pl. few, in forming nouns and adjectives, as: ὀλιγόκαρπος with little fruit, oligocarpous, ὀλιγόφυλλος having few leaves, oligophyllous. Hence many modern technical terms, on Greek models, or Greek analogies: **Oligaca·nthous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. ἄκανθα thorn], having few spines, as *Mimosa oligacantha* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857). **Oligæ·mia,** also -emy [Gr. ὀλιγαιμία Arist.], deficiency of blood. **Oliga·ndrous** *a. Bot.* [see -androus], having fewer than twenty stamens. **Oliga·nthous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. ἄνθος flower]: see quot. **Oligarti·cular** *a.* [L. *artĭculus* joint], 'confined to a few joints, as an arthritis' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Oligoble·nnia** [Gr. βλέννος slime, βλεννός drivelling], deficiency of mucus (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1853). **Oligoca·rpous** *a. Bot.* [see above], having few fruits. **Oligochroma·mia** [Gr. χρῶμα colour, αἷμα blood], deficiency of hæmoglobin in the red blood-corpuscles. **Oligochrono·meter:** see quots. **Oligocy·stic** *a.*, having

few cysts or cavities. **Oligocythæ·mia** [Gr. *κύτος* a hollow, *αἷμα* blood], deficiency of the red corpuscles of the blood; so **Oligocythæ·mic** *a.* **Oligodo·ntous** *a.* [Gr. *ὀδοντ-* tooth], having few teeth (Mayne). **Oligodyna·mic** *a.* [DYNAMIC], produced by small forces. **Oligogala·ctia** [Gr. *γάλα, γάλακτ-*, milk], scantiness of milk-secretion (Dunglison 1853). **Oligoglo·ttism** [Gr. *γλῶττα* a tongue], slight knowledge of languages (*ibid.*). **Oligoma·nia**, madness manifesting itself in a few directions only. **Oligomenorrhæ·a** [MENORRHŒA], defective menstruation. **Oligo·merous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. *μέρος* part], having fewer divisions than is normal; so **Oligo·mery.** **Oligometo·chia**, *Philol.* [Gr. *μετοχή* a participle], avoidance of participles or participial constructions; so **Oligometo·chic** *a.*, containing or using few participles. **Oligope·talous** *a. Bot.*, having few petals (*Funk* 1893). †**Oligo·phorous** *a.* [Gr. *-φορος* bearing], of wine: that will bear but little water, weak. **Oligophy·llous** *a. Bot.* [see above], having few leaves (Mayne 1857). **Oligopro·thesy** *Philol.* [Gr. *πρόθεσις* a preposition], sparing use of prepositions; so **Oligoprothe·tic** *a.* **Oligoside·ric** *a.* [Gr. *σίδηρ-ος* iron], containing only a small proportion of iron. **Oligoal·derite**, a stony meteorite containing a small percentage of iron (*Funk* 1893). **Oligospe·rmous** *a.*, containing few seeds (Mayne). **Oligospo·rean, -o·sporous** *a.* [Gr. *σπόρος* sowing, seed], of or belonging to the *Oligosporea*, Schneider's name for the minute parasitic sporozoans of the genus *Coccidium*, the cysts of which produce a small definite number of spores (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cent. Dict.*). **Oligoste·monous** *a.* [Gr. *στήμων*] = *Oligandrous* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Oligosylla·bic** *a.* [Gr. *ὀλιγοσύλλαβος*], having less than four syllables. **Oligosy·llable**, a word of less than four syllables. **Oligo·tokous** *a. Ornith.* [Gr. *ὀλιγοτόκος*], laying less than four eggs (*Cent. Dict.*). **Oligo·trophy** [Gr. *ὀλιγοτροφία*], deficiency of nourishment. **Oligure·sia** [Gr. *οὔργησις* making water], **Oligu·ria** [Gr. *οὖριον* of urine], deficient secretion of urine.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Oligæmia* ..*oligemy. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 62 Under the name general anæmia are included diminution in the mass of blood or oligæmia [etc.]. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 36 *Lepidium*, Cress ..Flowers often apetalous and *oligandrous. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Oliganthus*, having but a small number of flowers, as the *Psychotrea oliganthа*, *Opilobium oliganthum*: *oliganthous. *Ibid.*, *Oligocarpous. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 811/1 Thus oligocarpous is applied to sori in which the spore-cases are few in number. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 62 When the blood contains many of these pale corpuscles .. the condition is called achroiocythæmia or *oligochromaemia. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* i. (ed. 4) 9 So with oligochromæmia,—diminution of hæmoglobin. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Oligochronometrum*, term for an instrument invented by Del Negro for measuring the minute fractions of time: an *oligochronometer. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 604 *Oligochronometer*, an instrument for measuring the smallest fractions of time.—Applied to the measurement of the velocity of projectiles. 1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 31, I have .. adopted the term *oligocystic cystoma as more distinctive than monocystic. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 524 *Oligocythæmia, diminished amount of red corpuscles, is the last to remain. 1858 THUDICHUM *Urine* 138 The amount of blood-corpuscles..so considerably diminished as to cause an anæmic, or better *oligocythæmic, condition. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 534 There are two classes—the hæmolytic and the oligocythæmic. 1893 *Nature* 3 Aug. 331/2 By *oligodynamic phenomena Nägeli means those produced by excessively small quantities of metallic substances in solution. 1842 *Med. News* I. 472 Reasons .. to justify the substitution of the term *oligomania for monomania. 1885 W. ROBERTS *Treat. Urin. Dis.* xiv. (ed. 4) 672 She had suffered from anæmia and *oligo-menorrhæa, but got quite well of these. 1897 WILLIS *Man. Fl. Plants & Ferns* I. 74 The gynoecium, ..in most cases has fewer members than the outer whorls or is *oligomerous. *Ibid.*, *Oligomery of the gynoecium. 1888 GILDERSLEEVE in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* IX. 144 If then .. the rhetoricians do consider the participle as an element of style, and if they are right in so considering it, **oligometochia* and *polymetochia* cannot be neglected by us. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VI. xxii. 802 The wines of high Normandie .. be not strong or mightie, but *oligophorous. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 220. 1896 J. DONOVAN in *Classical Rev.* Feb. 63/1 The inquiry leads to the general law that prose is polyprothetic and poetry *oligoprothetic. The gradual development from extreme *oligoprothesy to considerable polyprothesy, in the Tragic writers, is especially dwelt on and fully demonstrated. 1881 *Nature* 17 Nov. 72 Bodies closely resembling some *oligosideric meteorites. 1830 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 30 Apr., As long a sentence made up of as few words, and those as *oligosyllabic, as any I remember. 1706 PHILLIPS, **Oligotrophy*, a Decrease of Nourishment, or a very small one. 1730 in BAILEY. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 252 The *oliguria and suppression which herald an attack of uræmia.

Oligocene (*o*·ligosēn), *a. Geol.* [mod.f. OLIGO- + Gr. *καινός* new, recent.] Of certain Tertiary strata: Of an intermediate age between the Eocene and Miocene formations.

1859 PAGE *Hand-bk. Geol. Terms*, *Oligocene*, ..employed by M. Beyrich [1854] to designate certain Tertiary beds of Germany..which appear to be neither exactly of Eocene nor of Miocene age, but to occupy an intermediate position. 1872 R. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 18 The Pliocene rocks of the Murray basin and those in Gipps Land, which..overlie Miocene and Oligocene and Eocene rocks. 1882 GEIKIE *Geol. Sk.* 281 As far back as Miocene or Oligocene times.

Oligochæte, -chete (*o*·ligokēt), *a.*, *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Oligochæta*, f. OLIGO- + Gr. *χαίτη* mane, taken in sense 'bristle'.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Oligochæta*, one of the divisions of the *Chætopoda* (see CHÆTOPOD), including the earthworms and lugworms; so called from the small number of their bristly foot-stumps or parapodia. **b.** *sb.* A worm of this order or division.

1876 tr. *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 47 An oligochete worm, *Hemidasys agaso*, from the Gulf of Naples. 1896 *Naturalist* 77 Omission of..the embryology of oligochæts.

Hence **Oligochætous** (-kē·təs) *a.*

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 192 Alberta is an entoparasite, and Balatro an ectoparasite, upon oligochaetous Annelids. 1889 *Athenæum* 16 Nov. 678/3 On the anatomy of an oligochætous worm of the genus Dero.

Oligoclase (*o*·ligoklēs). *Min.* [Named 1826, f. OLIGO- + Gr. *κλάσις* breaking, fracture; because thought to have a less perfect cleavage than albite.] A lime- and soda-felspar, resembling albite, of light grey, yellow or greenish colour, occurring either in crystals or massive.

1832 SHEPARD *Min.* 246 Oligoklase. 1849 NICOL *Min.* 129 Oligoclase occurs in granite and gneiss. 1863 S. R. GRAVES *Yacht. Cruise to Baltic* 142 The felspar of this quarry is of two kinds, orthoclase and oligoclase, in large masses, the former pink, the latter quite white; both .. equally in demand for the manufacture of porcelain.

Olio (*ō*·lio). Forms: 7 olleo, 7–8 ollio, oleo, 7 9 oglio, 7– olio. [a. Sp. *olla*, Pg. *olha* (both pronounced *olya*) pot, stew, hotchpotch = It. *olla* pot:—L. *olla* pot, jar; the final *a* being represented by the more sonorous *o*, as in *armado*, *bastinado*, and other words from Sp.: cf. OLLA 1.]

1. A dish of Spanish and Portuguese origin, composed of pieces of meat and fowl, bacon, pumpkins, cabbage, turnips, and other ingredients stewed or boiled together and highly spiced; by extension, Any dish containing a great variety of ingredients, a hotchpotch.

a 1643 SUCKLING *Lett.* (1646) 88 Like great Oleoes; they rather make a shew than provoke Appetite. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* v. i, A sea of olio, and in it hams of Baijon lying at Hull with sails furl'd up of cabbage-leaves. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. 89 The first Course was Soppas, then Olleos, then Pullets. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1768) II. 8 Such a soup, or ollio ..is much in vogue. 1773 BRYDONE *Sicily* xxiii. (1809) 227 The Olio still preserves its rank and dignity in the centre of the table. 1885 A. B. ELLIS *W. Afric. Isl.* xi. 276 The olio, that is, the ingredients of which the soup is made, served up as a second course. *Comb.* 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 14) 159 To make an Olio-Pye.

2. *fig.* Any mixture of heterogeneous things or elements; a hotchpotch, farrago, medley.

1648 *Eikon Bas.* xv, Such an Oglio or Medley of various Religions. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. viii, I have such an Olio of affairs really I know not what to do. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 69 The company were an olio of all sorts. 1819 MRS. GRANT in *Mem.* (1844) II. 246 This oglio of a letter. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. xiv, An olio of all ages and all countries. 1880 *St. James's Gaz.* 16 Oct. 11 Those olios of partisan opinion with the facts left out.

b. A collection of various artistic or literary pieces, as engravings, verses, etc.; a miscellany; a musical medley, a *potpourri*.

1655 DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE (*title*) The Worlds Olio. Nature's Pictures drawn by Fancie's Pencil to the Life. 1691 *Reas. Mr. Bays changing Relig.* (ed. 2) 17 Entertain them with .. a fashionable Oglio at Lockets, or the Blue Posts. 1702 MOTTEUX *Prol. Farquhar's Inconstant*, An opera, like an oglio, nicks the age. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 740/1 The second part of a minstrel show is the 'olio'—and this is only a variety entertainment, of banjo-playing, clog-dancing, and the like.

Olio, obs. variant of OLLA, palm-leaf.

O·liphant. *arch.* Also 3–5 olifa(u)nt. [a. OF. *olifant*: see ELEPHANT.] Obsolete form of ELEPHANT, occasionally retained by modern writers as a historical spelling in sense 'horn or trumpet of ivory': see ELEPHANT 4 b.

[*c* 1205 LAY. 23778 He [a shield] wes al clane of olifantes bane.] 13.. *K. Alis.* 1182 To mouth be set his olifaunt. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xlv, Many an horne, many an olyphaunt, & many a claryon & trompettes were blowen. 1851 E. J. MILLINGTON tr. *Didron's Chr. Iconogr.* I. 56 *note*, Roland .. in his distress sounds the oliphant. 1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* 10 As a specimen of the sculptured ivory of the xiv^th century, we give..a large oliphant or warder's horn. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Mar. 351/1 There were two ivory horns (or Oliphants, as they used to be called).

†**O·liprance.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4–6 oly-, 4 -praunce. [Origin unknown. No similar word is known in continental Fr.] ? Pride, vanity, ostentation; in later use ?splendour, merry-making, jollity. **b.** 'Rude, boisterous merriment'; a romp. *dial.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4581 Pryde .. Of ryche atyre ys here nuunce, Prykyng here hors wyþ olypraunce [Fr. *Lur orprance mustre al oyl*]. *Ibid.* 4695 Hem were leuer here of a daunce, Of bost, ande of olypraunce, þan any gode of God of heuene [Fr. *De pechier dunent enchesun, Seur seiez, li fol bricun*]. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1349 In pryde & olipraunce his empyre he haldes. ?*a* 1500 *Feebles to Play* x, Then thai to the taverne hous, With meikle olyprance. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 552 Sone efter this with mekle oliprance Ane greit ambaxat send wes out of France. 17.. PERCY in Pinkerton *Sel. Sc. Ball.* (1783) II. 168 *Oly-prance*, is a word still used by the vulgar in Northamptonshire, for rude rustic jollity. *Oly prancing doings* are strange, disorderly, inordinate sportings formerly used in Pilgrimages. 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Oly-prance*, oly-prancing doings, rude, boisterous merriment, a romping-match, *Northamptonsh.* 1850 MISS BAKER *Northamptonsh. Gloss.* s. v., When a party of young people go out gipsying or gathering violets, and..have had a day of great enjoyment, they will return home and say 'We've had a nice oly prance'.

Olitory (*o*·litŏri), *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. (*h*)*olitōrius* of or belonging to a kitchen gardener or vegetables, f. (*h*)*olitor* kitchen gardener, f. *holus*, *holer-*, pot-herbs, vegetables: see -ORY.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to pot-herbs or kitchen vegetables, or to the kitchen garden.

1658 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Dec., Now was publish'd my 'French Gardener', the first..that introduc'd ye use of the Olitorie garden. 1664 — *Kal. Hort., July* (1729) 209 Let such Olitory-Herbs run to Seed as you would save. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1150 The Sylvan, Hortulan and Olitory affairs. 1785 [R. GRAVES] *Eugenius* II. i. 3 The proper supplies of herbs, and other olitory productions, for the kitchen. 1895 *Econ. Rev.* Oct. 447 Any vegetable cultivated in the olitory garden.

†**B.** *sb.* **1.** A pot-herb, a culinary vegetable. *Obs.*

1696 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 364 A world of vulgar plants and olitories. 1699 — *Kal. Hort.* (ed. 9) 130 Trust not to the accidental Mildness of the Weather, so as to neglect timely Cover to your tender Olitories.

†**2.** A kitchen-garden. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Olitory*, or *Olitory Garden*, a Kitchen-Garden. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 15 (1748) III. 125 The refreshing sallad, and all those early products of the useful olitory. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-On* No. 65 (1794) III. 5 Why should I injure the olitory, by seeming thus to doubt of its attractions? 1900 *Echo* 12 June 1/5 No old-world garden was without its 'olitory' or garden of herbs, savoury, aromatic, and quaint.

Oliue, obs. form of ALIVE: see also LIFE 14.

‖ **Oliva** (*o*·livă). [L. *oliva* olive.]

1. *Zool.* A genus of gasteropod molluscs; a member of this genus; an olive-shell (see OLIVE *sb.* 5).

1839 DARWIN *Voy. Beagle* i. (1889) 9 Its polish, equal to that of the finest oliva shell.

2. *Anat.* The olivary body (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892).

3. 'Olive-tree gum' (Ogilvie).

Olivaceo- (*o*·livē·ʃo), used in *Nat. Hist.* as combining form of next, prefixed to other adjs., to denote a colour mixed or tinged with olivaceous, as **olivaceo-aeneous. olivaceo-cinereous.**

1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 237 Head .. with the thorax nigro- or olivaceo-æneous. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 17 Stem 1 to 2 inches long ..black, olivaceo-cinereous at the base.

Olivaceous (*o*·livē·ʃos), *a.* [f. mod.L. *olivāceus*, F. *olivacé* olive-green, f. *oliva* OLIVE: see -ACEOUS.] Of a dusky green colour with a tinge of yellow (like the unripe fruit of the olive); olive-green; olive. (Chiefly in *Nat. Hist.*)

1776 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 376 The head, neck, back and wings are of an olivaceous ash-colour. 1836 *Family Tour through Holland* 96 The colour .. being that of a rich olivaceous green. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxi. (1857) 472 Both shale and nodules bore .. an olivaceous tint. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 20 Pileus at first nearly even, olivaceous-umber, dark at the apex.

†**Olivader,** *a. Obs. rare*^−1. = OLIVASTER, for which it is prob. a misreading or misprint.

1662 EVELYN *Diary* 30 May, A train of Portuguese ladies ..their complexions olivader and sufficiently unagreeable.

Oliva·nder, *a. rare.* Error for OLIVASTER.

1855 ANNE MANNING *Old Chelsea Bun-ho.* i. 5 A lank.. Personage, of olivander Complexion. 1861 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 296 Her olivander cheek and chin.

Olivart, *a. rare*^−1. [? erroneous ad. F. *olivâtre*.] Of olive complexion.

1885 MRS. EWING *Story of Short Life* vii, He had a smooth, oval, olivart face, and dreamy eyes.

Olivary (*o*·livări), *a.* Also 6 olivare. [ad. L. *olīvāri-us* of or pertaining to olives, f. *oliva* olive: see -ARY. Cf. F. *olivaire* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] Shaped like an olive. In specific applications:

a. *Surg.* Applied to a cautery or catheter with an oval head. **b.** *Anat. Olivary body*, each of two oval prominences of nerve-matter, one on each side of the medulla oblongata. *Olivary eminence*, (*a*) = prec.; (*b*) = next. *Olivary process*, a prominence on the sphenoid bone, supporting the commissure of the optic nerves. Also applied to parts of or connected with the olivary body, as *olivary nucleus*, *olivary peduncle*.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Piij b, The seconde cautere is named Olinare hicause it resembleth a kyrnell of Olyue. [1706 PHILLIPS, *Olivaria Corpora*..two Protuberances or Knobs of the under part of the Brain.] 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 420 The olivary eminences .. are enveloped, like the rest of the spinal marrow, with a white external layer. 1837 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 4) 721 The olivary bodies are so called from their oval round form, like an olive. 1847 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 104 It is not improbable that the true origin of each nerve is from the central part of the medulla oblongata, the olivary columns. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* O[livary] cautery.

†**Oliva·ster,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *olivastre* (1575 in Hatz.-Darm.), now *olivâtre* somewhat olive-coloured: cf. OF. *olivastre* wild olive: see -ASTER, and cf. OLEASTER.] Olive-coloured; having an olive complexion (see OLIVE 9).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 399 But the Countries..where they [men] are Tawney, and Olivaster, and Pale, are generally more Sandy, and Dry. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Olivaster*, of an olive colour; also a wild olive-tree. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Lives, Harvey* (1898) I. 300 Round faced, olivaster complexion, little eie, round, very black, full of spirit.

Olive (*ǫ*liv), *sb.*[1] Also 4 olife, 4-5 olyf, 4-6 olyue, 5-7 olyff(e, 7 oliff. [a. F. *olive* :—L. *oliva* olive and olive-tree.]

1. An evergreen tree, *Olea europæa*, esp. the cultivated variety *O. sativa*, with narrow entire leaves, green above and hoary beneath, and axillary clusters of small whitish four-cleft flowers; cultivated in the Mediterranean countries and other warm regions, chiefly for its fruit and the oil thence obtained (see sense 2 b).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Þat burh folc .. beren oo here honde blostme sum palm twig, and sum boh of oliue. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3986 Branches hii bere Of oliue as in signe þat hii aȝen pays nere. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. iii. (Tollem. MS.), With oute spray of olyue no messangeres were sente to Rome to gete pese, noþer to profre pees to oþer men. *c* 1430 LYNG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 180 The olive .. myght not forsake his fatnesse. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 57 Throucht the operatione of the sternis, the oliue, the popil, & the osser tree changis the cullour and ther leyuis. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* xvii. 64 As the luxuriant olive by a swain Rear'd in some solitude. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* I. i, Where the citron and olive are fairest of fruit. 1839 tr. *Lamartine's Trav. East* 79/1 It was those very olives themselves, the venerable witnesses of so many days, written on earth and in heaven. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 205 The olive is indigenous to Palestine, Greece, and the slopes of the Atlas mountains.

b. Extended to the whole genus *Olea*; also applied, with qualifying words, to various trees and shrubs allied to the common olive, or resembling it in appearance or in furnishing oil.

American Ollve, the Devil-wood, *Osmanthus americanus* (*Olea americana*); **Bastard** or **Mock Olive,** *Notelæa ligustrina* (N. O. *Oleaceæ*) of Australia and Tasmania; **Black Olive,** *Bucida* (*Terminalia*) *Buceras* (N. O. *Combretaceæ*), and *Ximenia americana* (N. O. *Olacaceæ*), of the West Indies; **Californlan Olive,** *Oreodaphne* (*Umbellularia*) *californica* (N. O. *Lauraceæ*); **Chinese Olive,** *Canarium commune* (N. O. *Amyridaceæ*), a tree bearing triangular drupes which yield an oil used as a condiment and for burning; **Holly-leaved Ollve,** *Osmanthus ilicifolius* (*Olea ilicifolia*) of Japan; **Negro's Olive,** *Terminalia Chebula* (N. O. *Combretaceæ*); **Spurge Olive,** *Daphne Mezereum* (N. O. *Thymeliaceæ*); **Sweet-scented Olive,** *Osmanthus* (*Olea*) *fragrans* of China; **White Olive;** the Fly-honeysuckle, *Halleria lucida* (N. O. *Scrophulariaceæ*) of South Africa. **Wild Olive,** the wild variety of the common olive (=OLEASTER a), or any wild species of *Olea*; also applied to various trees and shrubs resembling this, as *Elæagnus angustifolia* (= OLEASTER b); *Daphne Thymelæa*; *Rhus Cotinus* (N. O. *Anacardiaceæ*); *Putranjiva Roxburghii* (N. O. *Euphorbiaceæ*) of India; *Bontia daphnoides* (N. O. *Myoporaceæ*), *Bucida Buceras*, *B. capitata*, and *Ximenia americana*, of the West Indies. (See *Treas. Bot.* 1866, and Miller *Plant-n.* 1884.)

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 107 b, The wilde Olive, in Greeke ἀγριελαίας, in Latine Oleaster. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App. s.v. *Olive*, Wild Olive of Barbadoes, a name by which some call the Bontia, a distinct genus of plants. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 221 This tree is called the Black Olive in Jamaica. 1866 RUSKIN (*title*) The Crown of Wild Olive. 1880 *S. Africa* (ed. 3) 136 Wild Olive .. wood of small size and generally decayed at heart. Used for fancy turning.

2. The fruit or 'berry' of *Olea sativa*, a small oval drupe, bluish-black when ripe, with bitter pulp abounding in oil, and hard stone; valuable as a source of oil, and also eaten pickled in an unripe state.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxi. (1495) 674 The more blacke oliues ben wythout: the more rype they be wythin. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 209 They are for the most part of the colour of an olyue. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 438 The ripe Oliues overturne the stomach, and cause wambling therein. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 258 Olives are anti-acid by their Oil. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Voy. to Eng.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 12, I find the sea-life an acquired taste, like that for tomatoes and olives.

† **b.** *Oil of Olive(s* = OLIVE-OIL. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xxiv. 2 Comaund to the sones of Ysrael, that thei bryngen to thee oyle of olyues. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vj b, Anoynt it with oyle of Olyff. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Oil*, Oil of olives is the most popular, and most universal of all others.

3. A leaf, branch, or wreath of the common olive, an ancient emblem of peace; hence allusively.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) ii. 11 Olyve betokeneth Pes. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 54 The valiant and noblest vanquishers ..were honoured and crowned with the Olive. 1591 SPENSER *Vis. Bellay* ix, His right hand did the peacefull olive wield. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. vi. 7 The three nook'd world Shall beare the Oliue freely. 1710 POPE *Windsor For.* 429 Where Peace descending bids her olives spring. 1741 SHENSTONE *Judgm. Hercules* 402 Peace rears her olive for industrious brows. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xvi. 238 But six months of the reign of the olive, and I am safe.

b. A child (=OLIVE-BRANCH 2); also *attrib.*

1803 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 114, I hope..that the fair convalescent and her young olives are well. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xiv, Four olive Kenwigses who sat up to supper. 1891 MERIVALE & MARZIALS *Thackeray* 37 There is a ring of despair about the name of the tenth olive, Decima.

4. The wood of the common olive; olive-wood.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) ii. 10 The Table aboven his heved [on the Cros]..was of Olyue.

5. A gasteropod mollusc of the genus *Oliva* or

family *Olividæ*; or its shell, of an elongated oval form and fine polish; an olive-shell.

1843 *Zoologist* I. 54 That beautiful, elegant and brilliantly polished genus of shells called Olives. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* III. 353 Since the period of the English chalk-formation, there have been..Cones and Olives in the London Basin. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* 132 Cowries and olives.

6. *Cookery.* (*pl.*) A dish composed of thickish slices of beef or veal, rolled up with onions and herbs, and stewed in brown sauce: cf. *olive pie* in C.

1598 *Epulario* C ij b, To make Oliues of Veale or any other flesh that is lean. 1598 FLORIO, *Tomacélla*, ..that meate which we call olives of veale. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1664) 72 To roast Olives of Veal. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 117 Beef Olives. 1861 80 MRS. BEETON *Bk. Household* § 663 Beef Olives.

7. † **a.** A kind of oval bit for a horse (*obs.*). **b.** An oval button, or a piece of wood of the shape of an olive covered with silk or worsted, for fastening a cloak or other garment by means of a loop of braid. **c.** An oval perforated plate attached to the strap of a bag, through which a stud or button passes in fastening it.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 56 Those Mellons or Oliues, must bee very smooth and full of holes, which the Horse will take great pleasure to sucke, and champe vpon. 1611 COTGR., *Olivette* .. a little Oliue-bitt for a horse. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Olive*, an escutcheon attached to the strap of a traveling bag or satchel and perforated for the passage of the swiveled stud or button.

8. *Anat.* The olivary body.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 807 This connection with the nucleus of the sixth nerve, through the so-called peduncle of the superior olive being very intimate.

9. = Olive colour: see B.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 287 A full face; but yellowish or inclining to an Olive. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* viii, Charlotte Margaret Carpenter .. was rich in personal attractions..a complexion of the clearest and lightest olive. 1884 *Christian World* 17 Jan. 52/1 All wool Rich Ottoman Dress Material..in..Olive. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 92 The sun has dyed Her cheek with olive.

b. A woman or girl of olive complexion.

1713 ADDISON *Guard.* No. 109 ? 5 Your fair women therefore thought of this fashion to insult the Olives and the Brunetts. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 216 One sees Olives and Brunettes trundling mops and crying mackerel.

B. *adj.* **a.** Of the colour of the unripe fruit of the olive, a dull somewhat yellowish green. **b.** Also, applied to a yellowish brown or brownish yellow, in the complexion of persons or races. **c.** Also, of the colour of the foliage of the olive, a dull ashy green with silvery sheen.

In 'olive colour' = 'colour of an olive', *olive* is strictly the sb. used attrib., as in 'mouse colour'; but in 'a greenish or olive colour', we see it treated as an adj., and in 'an olive complexion', 'an olive beauty', it has become a full adj.

a. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 70 The Pomegranate .. the leaves small, with a green mixt with Olive colour. 1830 J. C. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 59 Its light and cheerful green .. contrasts agreeably with the Oak, whose early leaf has generally more of the olive cast. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 229 It has generally the greenish or olive colour proper to bile. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 250 Protoxide of Mercury .. is a black or dark olive powder.

b. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 48 The Inhabitants are of an Olive colour. 1713 ADDISON *Guard.* No. 109 ? 5 You must know I am a famous olive beauty. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 224 Indians are of an olive colour, and, in the more southern parts, quite black. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* II Her cotton vest..leaves her olive arms Bare in their beauty. 1894 DOYLE *Mem. S. Holmes* 218 A beautiful olive complexion.

fig. 1814 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 388 We have just received the 'Moniteur' of the 2nd, with the conditions of peace. To my sight the treaty is not of an olive colour.

C. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Simple attrib., as *olive-garden* (= OLIVE-YARD), *garland*, *-ground*, *grove*, *leaf*, *-lees*, *-marc*, *shade*, *shoot*, *-wreath*, etc. **b.** Instrumental, as *olive-bordered*, *-clad*, *-hoary*, *-shaded* adjs. **c.** Similative, with words denoting colour, etc., expressing a colour resembling or suggesting that of an unripe olive, as *olive-brown*, *-green* (=B.), *-grey*, *-yellow* adjs. and sbs, *olive-pale* adj. **d.** Parasynthetic (from B.), as *olive-backed*, *-cheeked*, *-sided* adjs. **e.** Special Combs.: **olive-acanthus,** in decorative art, an ornamental form of acanthus leaf with lobes each resembling an olive leaf; **olive-back,** a North American species of thrush (*Turdus swainsoni*), having the upper parts of an olivaceous colour; the olive-backed thrush; **olive-bark,** (*a*) the bark of the olive; (*b*) the West Indian tree *Bucida* (*Terminalia*) *Buceras*, of which the bark is used for tanning; **olive-berry** = sense 2; † **olive-bit** = sense 7 a; **olive cautery,** an olivary cautery (see OLIVARY); **olive-crown,** a wreath of olive (as a token of victory); **olive-fly,** an insect injurious to olive-trees; † **olive grape** (see quot.); **olive-nut,** the stone of the fruit of species of *Elæocarpus* (N. O. *Tiliaceæ*); **olive-ore** = OLIVENITE: see quot. 1805 s.v.; **olive pie,** a pie made with olives of veal (see 6); **olive-plum,** the drupaceous fruit of any tree of the genus *Elæodendron* (N.O. *Celastraceæ*), or the tree itself; **olive-shell** = sense 5; **olive-tyrant,** any bird of the subfamily *Elæniinæ* of tyrant flycatchers, having generally olivaceous coloration; **olivewort,** Lindley's name for plants of the N. O. *Oleaceæ*.

1888 F. G. JACKSON *Decor. Design* vii. 152 Curved like the *olive acanthus, it is moulded with concave markings. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* I. xvi. (1871) 123 The *olive-backs trolled and chanted among the trees. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 437/1 The red-finned, *olive-backed, foolish-looking fish. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 177/2 The *Olive-bark, or Black Olive of Jamaica, produces wood which is valuable on account of its not being liable to the attacks of insects. 1526 TINDALE *Jas.* iii. 12 Can the fygge tree..beare *olive berries? 1611 *Olive-bit [see 7]. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Olive-bit*, a kind of Bit for Horses. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 1st Sund. Advent vii, Beside the *olive-bordered way. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* March xxv, Olive-border'd clouds o'er lilac led. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 318 Pileus *olive brown .. edge turned down. 1837 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man.* (ed. 3) II. 345 The olive-brown or copper colour of the Bechuana. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 101 Eggs [Yellow Wagtail] .. Some are uniform pale olive-brown, some darker olive, while others are nearly uniform pinkish-brown. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* C j b/1 This Cauterye may allmost be callede the *Olive Cauterye, because it is allmost like vnto an olive. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xii. 193 A black-eyed, *olive-cheeked lady. 1749 WEST *Odes Pindar* xi. (1753) I. 69 She..decks thy *Olive-Crown with sweetly-sounding Lays. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 72 Its corn fields and *olive gardens. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 409 Another sort, which of the resemblance of oliues, is called the *Oliue grape, ..this is the last grape of any account .. known to haue bin found out. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 17 The natural colour of these filaments is a kind of an *olive-green. 1801 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 57 Prussiate of potash changed the colour of the..solution to an olive-green. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 70 Lower back and rump *olive-greenish, streaked with dusky. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 29 Oil-paintings, in gilt frames, are effective on walls of *olive-grey. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. ix. (1862) V. 298 They found themselves enclosed in a walled *olive-ground. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Azebuchal*, an *oliue groue, *Oleastrum*. 1855 TENNYSON *Daisy* 31 Or *olive-hoary cape in ocean. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* P iij b, Lyke to *Olyne Leafe. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* viii. 11 Lo, in her mouth was an oliue-leaf pluckt off. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 860 An Olive leafe he brings, pacific signe. 1886 SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* i, Little dogs fattened on *olive-marc. 1864 BROWNING *Jas. Lee's Wife* III. i, The water's..*olive-pale To the leeward. 1617 MURRELL *Cookery* II. (1638) 122 To make an *Olive Pie to be eaten hot. 1861-80 MRS. BEETON *Bk. Household* § 924 Veal Olive Pie. 1685 DRYDEN *Theocritus* XXVII. 15 The Sun's too hot; those *Olive-shades are near. 1800 CAMPBELL *Ode to Winter*, On Calpe's *olive-shaded steep. 1882 OGILVIE, *Oliva*, the *olive-shell, so named from the olive-like shape of the shell. 1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 438 *Contopus borealis*, *Olive-sided Flycatcher. 1552 HULOET, *Olyue stone, *samsa, sansa*. 1845 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* (1853) 616 However heterogeneous the *Oliveworts may appear..it is remarkable that the species will all graft upon each other. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 626 Place the *olive-wreaths near. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* 100 General colour *olive-yellow above, and bright yellow below.

Olive (*ǫ*liv), *sb.*[2] Also 6 oliff. [Origin obscure: see quot. 1894.] Local name of a bird, the Oyster-catcher (*Hæmatopus ostrilegus*).

1541-2 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 223 [Prices of Foule] Crocards and Oliffs. 1607 J. NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* III. 111 Any Pibble, Peach, or Sea-bank, wherin breed sea-Pyes, Olines, Pewets, or such. 1634 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *The Washingtons* App. (1860) p. xii, Knotts, Olives, Redshankes. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (Rennie 1833) 351 Oyster-catcher..'Provincial. Pienet, Olive'. 1848 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 286, 2 golden plovers, 2 olives, 5 curlews. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds, Olive*,..apparently a corruption of *Olaf*, which is said also to be used (Christy, *B. Essex*, 238); ..if so the word should be more properly spelt Olave.

O·live-bra·nch.

1. *lit.* A branch of an olive-tree.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1904 An oliue branche in moth sco broght. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* CXXVIII[I]. 3 Thy children like the olyue braunches rounde aboute thy table. [So in 'Great Bible' 1539, and Bk. of Com. Prayer.] 1611 BIBLE *Neh.* viii. 15 Go forth vnto the mount, and fetch olive-branches. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 294 They returned and spread their olive branches before the shrine.

b. As an emblem of peace; hence *fig.* anything offered in token of peace or goodwill. Also variously, in allusion to Gen. viii. 11.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11446 Twelue messegers til hym were sent..Wyþ olyue braunches in handes born. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vi. 34 To whom the Heau'ns in thy Natiuitie, Adiudg'd an Oliue Branch, and Lawrell Crowne. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 85 Yet did he make that Warre rather with an Olive-branch, then a Laurel-branch in his Hand more desiring Peace then Victorie. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 307 Our dove-like ambassador with the olive-branch in his beak. 1837 MARRYAT *Pere. Keene* iii, My mother .. had first tendered the olive branch, which had been accepted.

2. usually *pl.* (in allusion to Ps. cxxviii. 3 (4): see sense 1, quot. 1535). Children. (Now humorous.)

1677 BAKER in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 27 Having a just equal number of chargeable olive-branches. 1733 C'TESS GRANVILLE *Let. to Swift* in *Mrs. Delany's Lett.* I. 422 My son, my daughter, and all our olive-branches salute you most tenderly. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* (1870) II. xxiv. 310 The rest of his letter is only about .. his expectation of a young olive-branch. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xiv, The wife and olive branches of one Mr. Kenwigs.

O·live-co·loured, *a.* = OLIVE B: **a.** Olive-green, olivaceous; **b.** Dusky or brownish yellow.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. xv. (1614) 656 The tawney

Moore, blacke Negro, .. oliue-coloured American, should with the whiter European become one sheepe-folde, under one greate Sheepheard. 1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 173 If that woman be olive-coloured or yellowish, with her black eyes. 1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 162 The large, smooth, olive-coloured Pinna. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* II. 220 The complexion olive coloured, and the hair black. 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 302 They were remarkably handsome birds, with .. olive-coloured feathers on their backs. 1863 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 203 Hampered by liaisons with Hindoo women and by crowds of olive-coloured children.

Olived (*ɑ*·livd), *a. rare.* [f. Olive + -ed 2.]

†1. Cut up into 'olives' (see Olive 6). *Obs.*

a 1643 Cartwright *Ordinary* II. i, *Hav.* No mild words shall bury My splitted, spitch cock'd— *Sl.* Oliv'd, hash'd .. *Hav.* Rost'd fury.

2. Furnished or adorned with olive-trees or olive-branches.

c 1749 W. G. Hamilton *Parl. Logick*, etc. (1808) 227 Jove's fair daughter, oliv'd Peace. 1749 Warton *Triumph Isis* 77 Green as of old each oliv'd portal smiles. *a* 1790 — *Poet. Wks.* (1802) II. 176 Hoar Plato walks his oliv'd Academe.

Oliveness (*ɑ*·livnės). *rare.* [f. Olive B. + -ness.] The quality of being of an olive colour.

18.. *Cent. Dict.* cites Coues.

Olivenite (*oli*·vēnəit, *ɑ*·livēnəit). *Min.* [f. (1820) Ger. *oliven-* inflected case of *olive* in *oliven-erz* (Werner, 1789) olive-ore + -ite 1.] A native arsenate of copper, occurring in crystals or masses, usually of olive-green colour.

[1805 R. Jameson *Min.* II. 249, I use the name Oliven-Ore in place of Olive Copper-ore.] 1820 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) II. 340 Earthy, Acicular Olivenite. 1858 Greg & Lettsom *Min.* 319 The finest specimens of Olivenite known have been found in Cornwall.

O·live-oi·l. The oil obtained from the pulp of olives. Formerly *oil of olive's* (Olive 2 b), *oil olive* (Oil *sb.*1 2 c).

A fixed non-drying oil, of a pale yellow or greenish-yellow colour, insipid and inodorous, viscid and greasy to the touch, and very light; much used in cookery and medicine, and (the inferior kinds) also for illumination, lubrication, etc.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 207 His remedy which was nothing more than olive-oil. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 386 The most important articles which our country receives from Italy are, Unmanufactured Silk, and Olive-Oil. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 206 Olive oil is largely used .. in dressing woollen goods, and for machinery.

O·live-pla·nt. 1. = Olive 1.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* Tab. 268 Oliuis, to rere withouten oliue plauntis. 1611 Bible *Ps.* cxxviii. 3 Thy children like olive-plants round about thy table.

2. *pl.* (in allusion to Ps. cxxviii. 3.) Children. (= Olive-branch 2.)

1616 Sir E. Sandys *Ps.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 80 Thy children sweet, in virtue bred, Fair olive-plants, thy boord beset. 1842 J. Aiton *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 315 The training of the olive-plants that soon arise about a minister's table should be a matter of much anxiety and many prayers.

†**Oliver**1. *Obs.* [a. AF. *oliver* = OF. *olivier* olive-tree, doublet of *olivaire*:—L. *olīvāri-us* of or pertaining to an olive: cf. med.L. *olīvārium* olive garden or grove.] An olive-tree.

13.. *K. Alis.* 5785 (MS. Bodl.) And founden appel trewes, and fygeres, Peryes. cypres, and Olyuers. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T.* 46 And they hrende .. alle hire Olyueres and vynes eke.

Oliver2 (*ɑ*·livəɹ). [Origin uncertain.] A tilt-hammer having the arm or handle attached to an axle, worked with the foot by a treadle which brings the hammer down, and with a spring which raises it; used esp. in the shaping of nails, bolts, and the like.

Such a contrivance is described in 1686 by Plot *Oxfordsh.* 390 'A large sledg..set in an axis of wood, from whence goes a rodd of iron fastned to a pallet that reaches out a little beyond the anvil, which being drawn by the foot of the smith..is returned again by three springs of holly that clasp the axis the contrary way'. This mention of 'springs of holly', together with the variant *holliper* in quot. 1883, has suggested that the origin may be found in *holly*, although the established spelling (which evidently goes back to times anterior to living memory) points to the proper name *Oliver.*

1846 Holtzapffel *Turning & Mech. Manip.* 962 The Oliver, or small lift hammer..was used when the author first saw it, in making long stout nails, intended for fixing the tires of wheels. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 387/1. 1881 Greener *Gun* 257 The iron pins are..stamped upon olivers, in much the same manner as described for stamping with dies. 1882 *Standard* 26 Dec. 2/3 The 'Oliver'..on the top of which is fixed the stamp of the particular pattern and size of the nail required to be made. 1883 Crane *Smithy & F.* (1885) 30 The 'Oliver' or 'Holliper' consists of a top and bottom swage united by a spring. 1896 *Cyclist* 8 Jan. 26/2 The brazers' and smiths' hearths..By them are the steam olivers and stamping presses.

Hence **O·liverman**, a man who works an oliver.

1883 *B'ham Daily Post* 11 Oct., Oliverman wanted, at once, used to small Coach Bolts.

Oliver, in *a Roland for an Oliver*: see Roland.

Oliverian (*ɑ*·livē·riən), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 **-arian.** [f. proper name *Oliver* + -ian.]

A. *sb.* A partisan or adherent of Oliver Cromwell; a Cromwellian.

1658 Wood *Life* 30 Aug. (O. H. S.) I. 258 Dennis Bond, a great Olivarian..died on that day. 1707 E. Ward *Hud. Rediv.* II. xii. 28 A Scotch Brood of Presbyterians, Or pious English Oliverians. 1885 J. Brown *Bunyan* 132 The very Oliverians were becoming Royalist in their sympathies.

B. *adj.* Cromwellian.

1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* No. 15 (1754) 74 The principles of the revolution, and not of the Oliverian usurpation.

Olivet1 (*ɑ*·livėt). *Obs.* exc. as in b. [ad. L. *olīvēt-um* olive-grove.] A place in which olive-trees are grown; an olive-grove.

1382 Wyclif *Amos* iv. 9 3our vijn 3erdis; and olyuetis (*gloss* or placis wher olyues wexen]. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Exod.* xxiii. 11 So shalt thou doe in thy vineyard and thy olivete. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. viii. 18 Good for graine, Elmes, Vine-yards, and Oliuets.

b. Now only as proper name of the Mount of Olives, the scene of the Ascension, on the east side of Jerusalem; hence allusively.

c 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 127 in *O. E. Misc.* 41 Vre louerd nom his apostles..And forþ myd him ledde to þe Munt of olyuete. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 252 3if þou be in þe ground of mercy þou art in olyuete. 1611 Bible *Acts* i. 12 The mount called Oliuet. 1866 Whittier *Our Master* 51 And faith has still its Olivet, And love its Galilee.

O·livet2. Also olive·tte. [a. F. *olivette*, dim. of Olive: see -et.]

1. = Olive *sb.*1 7 b.

1819 *Army List* in *Pall Mall Gaz.* (1891) 14 Nov. 3/2, 10th Hussars..Jacket blue, and cross loops and olivets in gold; blue facings. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Aug. 2/2 The little cord olivettes and buttons..corresponded in colour to the cloth.

2. See quot.)

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Olivet*, a kind of mock pearl or white bugle made for the African trade and prized by the negroes of Senegal.

Olivetan (*ɑ*·livētăn). [From Monte Oliveto (or Uliveto) near Siena, the site of the mother convent: see -an; in F. *olivétain.*] One of an order of monks founded in 1313 by John Tolomei of Siena, and subjected to the Benedictine rule.

1691 tr. *Emiliannе's Observ. Journ. Naples* 35 Proper to associate with the Canon Regulars, or Olivetans. 1717 Berkeley *Jrnl. Tour Italy* 19 Jan., Wks. 1871 IV. 526 In the vineyard of the Olivetans. 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* Introd. 42 The Olivetans, a congregation of Reformed Benedictines, produced some celebrated artists.

O·live-tree:. = Olive *sb.*1 1.

(Also with qualifying words: see Olive 1 b.)

c 1315 Shoreham 131 Þou ert þe coluere of noe, Þat broute þe braunche of olyne tre. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 47 Beryuge braunches of olyue tree in their handes In token of peas. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lii. 8, I am like a grene olyue tre in ye house of God. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 475 The olive-tree is an ever-green, but the colour of it is not vivid, but faint, and resembles a willow. 1883 Browning *Jochanan Hakkadosh* 480 The wind makes olive-trees up yonder hill Whiten and shudder.

O·live-woo·d.

1. The wood of the common olive, *Olea europæa*; used in ornamental work.

1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Abbé Conti* 19 May, There are others of mother of pearl and olive wood inlaid. 1812 J. Smyth *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 294 Olive wood is beautifully veined, and has an agreeable smell. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 10/1 The manufacture .. of objects of devotion in mother-of-pearl and olive-wood.

2. Any tree of the genus *Elæodendron* (N. O. *Celastraceæ*), furnishing an ornamental wood.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Olive-yard (*ɑ*·liv,yā·ɹd). An inclosure or piece of ground in which olive-trees are cultivated.

1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xxiii. 11 So thow shalt doon in thi vyne 3eerd, and in thin oliue 3eerd. 1611 Bible *Josh.* xxiv. 13 Of the vineyards and oliveyards which ye planted not do ye eat. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 64 We pass'd thro' large Olive-yards. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 241.

Olivi·ferous, *a. rare*—0. [f. L. *olīvifer* + -ous.] Olive-bearing.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Oliviferous*, which bears or brings forth Olives. 1658 in Phillips.

Oliviform (*oli*·vifɔ̄ɹm), *a.* [See -form and cf. F. *oliviforme.*] Having the shape of an olive. In *Conchol.* Resembling an olive shell.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Oliviform*, shaped like the olive.

Olivil (*ɑ*·livil). *Chem.* [a. F. *olivile*, f. *olive.*] A crystalline substance obtained from the gum of the olive-tree.

1810–26 Henry *Elem. Chem.* II. 332 Olivile is a name given by M. Pelletier to the substance which remains after gently evaporating the alcoholic solution of the gum which exudes from the olive tree. 1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 200 *Olivil.* $C_{14}H_{18}O_5$ .. A neutral substance occurring ..in the gum of the olive-tree.

Hence †**Oli·vilin.** *Chem. Obs.* = prec.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 668 From the undissolved portion absolute alcohol dissolves the olivilin, which is deposited in crystals on evaporating the solution.

Olivine (*ɑ*·livəin, -in). *Min.* Also **-in.** [Named 1790; f. L. *olīva* Olive: see -ine 5.] A variety of Chrysolite, chiefly of olive-green colour, occurring in eruptive rocks and in meteorites.

1794 Kirwan *Min.* 263 Olivin .. is found generally in roundish grains. 1816 R. Jameson *Min.* II. 74 Olivine is nearly allied to Augite. 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* x. 116 Olivine is a common constituent of many eruptive rocks.

b. *attrib.* Containing or resembling olivine.

1872 W. S. Symonds *Rec. Rocks* i. 12 Micaceous and olivine rocks. 1884 *Bookseller* 6 Nov. 1190 These two books..are bound in bevel boards, with olivine edges.

c. In *comb.* naming mixed minerals, as *olivine-diabase*, *olivine-gabbro.*

Hence **Olivi·nic, Olivini·tic** *adjs.*, pertaining to, resembling, or containing olivine; **Olivini·ferous** *a.*, containing or yielding olivine.

1845 *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* XIV. 294 The narrow zone of oliviniferous trap. 1894 L. Fletcher in *Mineralog. Mag.* X. 312 A silicate of the olivinic type.

Olivite (*ɑ*·livəit). *Chem.* [f. Olive + -ite 1 4.] A bitter substance obtained from unripe olives, and from olive-leaves.

1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 202.

†**Oli·vity.** *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *olīvitās*, f. *olīv-a* Olive: see -ity.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Olivity* (*olivitas*), the time of gathering Olives, or making Oyl; see *Oleity.*

Olk, obs. Sc. form of *ouk*, Week.

Olla1 (*o*·lă). Also 7 **ollia.** [a. Sp. *olla* (pronounced o·lya, whence spelling *ollia*, and Olio), in Pg. *olha* pot, stew, hotchpot:—L. *olla* pot, jar.]

1. In Spain and Spanish-speaking lands, an earthen jar or pot used for cooking, etc.; also, a dish of meat and vegetables cooked in such a pot; hence = Olio 1, Olla podrida.

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. II. i. 110 We did alwaies finde a tricke to adde some-thing, though it were but for the boyling of their *Olla. Margin, Olla*, is a pot or Pipkin, wherein flesh, and other things are sod; by the Figure Metonym the Olla is taken for that which is boyled in it. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* v. xxxviii. (1650) 174 He can marinat fish, make gellies..; he is passing good for an *ollia.* 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 11 Oct., He taught me..to cook several outlandish delicacies, such as ollas, pepper-*pots*, pillaws [etc.]. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food of Man* 224 The olla.. with which a Spanish dinner commences. 1843 Longf. *Span. Stud.* I. v, Give a Spaniard His mass, his olla, and his Doña Luisa. 1877 Dora Greenwell *Basket of Summer Fruit* 69 Everything that is good in itself is good for an olla.

2. In parts of the United States formerly Spanish: A large porous earthen jar for keeping drinking-water cool by evaporation from its outer surface.

1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* li. 390 The olla was filled with water from the adjacent stream. 1854 Bartlett *Mex. Boundary* I. xi. 272 The olla or earthen pot almost their only domestic utensil. 1884 J. G. Bourke *Snake Dance Moquis* x. 109, I found three large four or five gallon ollas.

‖ 3. An ancient cinerary urn. [Latin.]

1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 327 Of this pale red ware were also made the jars or *ollæ* which held the ashes of the dead.

‖ **Olla**2. Also 7 **olea,** 8 **olio,** 8–9 **ole,** 9 **ollah, ola.** [a. Pg. *olla*, var. of *ola*, a. Malayālim *ōla* (Tamil *ōlai*).] A palm-leaf, esp. a leaf or strip of a leaf of the palmyra, used in Southern India, etc., for writing on; hence, a native letter or document written on such a leaf: = Cadjan 2.

1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. x. 1728 He sent another mandate, that he should doe nothing till he had an *Olla* or Letter written with his hand in letters of gold. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India* 66 The Houses are low, and Thatched with Oleas of the Cocoe-Trees. *Ibid.* Index, *Oleas*, leafs. 1718 *Propag. Gospel in East* III. 37 (V.) Damulian Leaves, commonly called Oles. 1760 Alves in Dalrymple *Oriental Repert.* (1808) I. 377 (V.) Orders for Olios to be made out for delivering of what Englishmen were in his Kingdom to me. 1806 C. Buchanan *Chr. Researches* (ed. 2) 70 Many persons had their Ollahs in their hands, writing the sermon in Tamil shorthand. 1859 Tennent *Ceylon* (1860) I. x. 512 The books of the Singhalese are formed to-day, as they have been for ages past, of *olas* or strips taken from the young leaves of the Talipat or the Palmyra palm.

‖ **Ollamh, ollav** (*o*·lăv). *Irish Antiq.* Also **ollave, ollam.** [a. Ir. *ollamh* (o·lav, *nasal v*), Olr. *ollam*, learned man, doctor.] Among the ancient Irish, A master in some art or branch of learning; a learned man: a rank answering to that of a doctor or professor in a university.

1723 O'Connor tr. *Keating's Hist. Irel.* 132 Ollamh Fodhla was his Successor in the Throne. *Ibid.*, Ollamh signifies a Person that excells in Wisdom and Learning. 1845 Petrie *Eccl. Archit. Irel.* 347 The author of this law refused to allow him more than the *ollave* in poetry, or the *ollave* in language, or the teacher. 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 807 The Ollams being specially devoted to genealogy before the advent of the Normans. 1893 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXXIV. 430 A family of hereditary historians who were..ollavs (i. e. chief chroniclers or professional authors) of the O'Briens.

Ollapod (*o*·lăpɒd), abbrev. of Olla podrida.

1804 Collins *Scripscrap* A iij, This little Ollapod, made up of 'Trifles light as air'. *a* 1845 Hood *To Hahnemann* i, Framed the whole race of Ollapods to fret.

Hence **O·llapodism** (*nonce-wd.*), a sentence made up of various languages.

1837 *Tait's Mag.* IV. 157 His natural volubility, aided by ..a plentiful sprinkling of Ollapodisms..pleased the men.

Olla podrida (*o*·lă,pɒdri·dă). Also 7 **olio** (**ollio**) **podrido, oleopodrido, olepotride, olla-pod-,** 9 **olla-podrida.** [a. Sp. *olla podrida* = 'rotten pot', f. *olla* (see Olla1, Olio) and *podrida* = L. *putrida* putrid, rotten. The spelling *olepotride* simulates Fr.]

1. A dish of Spanish origin composed of pieces of many kinds of meat, vegetables, etc. stewed or boiled together: = Olio 1.

1599 Minsheu *Span. Dial.* 22, I desire to know, from whence or why they called it olla podrida [*marg.*, A rotten or putrified pot. Also a hotchpotch of many meats together]. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 63 An excellent Olepotride..the only principal dish of boyled meat which is esteemed in all Spain. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. II. i. 110 *margin, Olla podrida*, is a very great one,

contayning in it diuers things, as Mutton, Beefe, Hens, Capons, Sawsages, Piggs feete, Garlick, Onions, &c. It is called *Podrida*, because it is sod leisurely, til it be rotten (as we say) and ready to fall in peeces... In English it may well beare the name of Hodge-podge. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* (1682) 208 For foure hundred pieces to bespeake An ollio podrido. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Autobiog.* (1886) 159 Nine dishes,..the first whereof was, three ollas podridas. 1846 *Edin. Rev.* LXXXIV. 175 Mr. Hughes evidently prefers a beefsteak to an *olla podrida*.

2. A hotchpotch, medley; a mixture of languages: = Olio 2.

a 1634 Randolph *Muse's Looking-glass* I. iv, A mere *Olla Podrida*, A medley, of ill-placed, and worse penn'd humours. 1663 Cowley *Cutter Coleman St.* II. v, My little Gallimaufry, my little Oleopodrido of Arts and Arms. 1829 Scott *Napoleon* Introd., Wks. 1870 IX. 236 Their accusation was.. an olla podrida. 1850 H. Rogers *Ess.* II. iv. 169 An olla podrida, made up half of words supplied by the one language, and half of words supplied from the other. 1859 Green *Lett.* I. (1901) 30 That olla-podrida of a brain of mine.

Hence **O·llapodri·da-ish, O·llapodri·dical** *adjs.* (*nonce-wds.*), heterogeneous.

1827 Scott *Jrnl.* 13 Mar., My ideas were olla-podrida-ish. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 748 Its omnigenous and ollapodridical character.

†**Olle**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ME. ? f. OE. *oll*, in phr. *mid olle* with scorn or contumely.] *intr.* ? To pour scorn or contempt (*on*).

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1861 He set neuire his hope .. To olle ay on his vndireling for ouer-laike a quyle.

Ollen: see Olen.

Olleo, ollio, obs. forms of Olio.

†**Ollite** (*o*·ləit). *Min.* [f. L. *olla* pot + -ite: in L. *lapis ollāris*, F. *pierre ollaire*.] An obsolete synonym of potstone, or steatite.

1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 81 A dark ollite interspersed with golden mica. *Ibid.* 319 Saussure .. calls steatite the substance which forms the base or the paste of ollite.

O loft(e, Olon, Oloude, obs. forms of Aloft, Alone, Aloud.

-ology, Ology (*o*·lŏdʒi), *suffix* and quasi-*sb.*

1. *suffix.* The form in which the suffix -logy (Gr. -λογία) usually occurs in words derived from Gr., the o belonging etymologically to the prec. element (see -o); hence the form of the suffix in modern formations, often sportive nonce-words.

1803 Fessenden *Terrible Tractoration* I. (ed. 2) 18 *note*, Sublime discoveries in the abstruse sciences of insect-ology, mite-ology and nothing-ology. 1805 J. Lawrence *Treat. Cattle* (1809) 495 The contemplation, either of physiology, or commonsensology.

2. quasi-*sb.* Any one of the various sciences or departments of science.

1811 E. Nares *Thinks-I-to-myself* (ed. 5) I. 68 She .. was therefore supposed to understand Chemistry, Geology, Philology, and a hundred other ologies. 1823 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVIII. 420 This is the Ology of the day. 1866 Carlyle *Inaug. Addr.* 189 Maid-servants, I hear people complaining, are getting instructed in the 'ologies'. 1884 J. Robertson *Univ. Serm.* in *Cambr. Rev.* 5 Nov. Suppl. p. xxvi/1 The full shock of each new 'ology'.

So **Olo·gical, Ologi·stic,** *a. nonce-wds.*, of, pertaining to, or versed in the 'ologies'; **-o·logist, O·logist**, a student or professor of an 'ology'.

1834-43 Southey *Doctor* cxxxix. (1848) 348/2 Not so for the scientific in gooseberries, the gooseberryologists. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 444 We have eight or nine ologists of different sorts staying with us. *a* 1861 Clough *Uranus* 25 Chaldean mumblings vast, with gossip light From modern ologistic fancyings mixed. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Mar. 6/1 Mr. C. is rising forty, amiable, and 'ological'. That is, he goes in hot for the 'ologies'. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 July 2/2 Every feature of the face .. has long before now been made an 'index to character' by 'ologists' of various persuasions.

†**O·lorine.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *olōrīna* 'of swans', in *herba olorina* swans' grass.] A grass or 'herb' eaten with avidity by swans; swans'-grass.

The grass of Loch Spiney, referred to by Boece (see Olour) and Leslie, is app. *Glyceria fluitans*, called locally 'Swan girss' (Rampini *County Hist. Elgin* 58) and 'Pike girss'.

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 45 Moray hes a freshe water loch called Spynie, that mekle abundes in Swanis, in quhilke loch is a certaine herb verie rare and sindle to be found, in quhilke because the Swan hes sa gret delyte, we cal the herbe olorine (because the swan in latin is olor) [tr. Leslie *De Orig.* (etc.) *Scot.* (1578) 28 Herba quædam rara .. qua quòd olores impensè delectantur, Olorinam eam dicimus]. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 150 The plant *olorina* which grows in its waters.

†**Olour.** *Obs. rare.* [erron. f. L. *olōrum* gen. pl., 'of swans'.] = prec.

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. xxxiv, The cause quhy the swannis multiplyis sa fast in this loch [Spyneel, is throw ane herbe namit Olour [tr. Boece *Scot. Hist.* (1526) Descriptio lf. ix, Herba quædam cuius semine [Holores] auidissime vescuntur, atque ob id Holorum cognominata].

Olp, olph, olf (ɒlp, ɒlf), local variants of Alp2.

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Green-olf*, the green finch, or, more properly, green grosbeak. *Parus viridus.* 1840 Spurdens *Suppl. Forby, Olp.* This is nearer to the pronunciation in Suffolk, than Olf in Forby.

Oltra-, obs. form of Ultra-.

Oluente, variant of Olfend *Obs.*, camel.

†**Oluhnen,** *v. Obs.* Also 3 olhnen. [Early ME. *oluhnen* (*ii*) app. for **olüihnen*, f. OE. *ölyht* flattery (Blickl. Hom. 99), connected with *olehtan, oleccan* to flatter.] *trans.* and *intr.* To flatter.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 180 3if me is iluued more þen anoðer, & more ioluhned. *Ibid.* 248 Ne mei he buten scheawe þe uorð sumhwat of his apeware; & oluhnen, oðer þreaten þet me bugge þerof. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 53 Þen laddliche of helle þat olhnede swiðe & bed tus & bisohte.

Hence †**Oluhninge** (olhtninge, olhtnunge, olhnung(e), *vbl. sb.*, flattering, flattery.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 192 (MS. T.) Olhtninge oðer hereward mihte sone make sum of ou fulitohen. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 5 For al me is thin olhnung ant thin eic. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1502 Ah al þe helpeð an þin olhnunge.

Olupy, obs. form of Onlepy *a.*, only.

Oly, Olybanum, obs. ff. Oil, Olibanum.

Oly-cook, oly-koek (*o*·likuk). *U. S. local.* [a. Du. *oliekoek*, lit. 'oil-cake'.] A cake of dough sweetened and fried in lard: originally a Dutch delicacy.

1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 90 Balls of sweetened dough..called doughnuts, or olykoeks. 1818 — *Sketch Bk., Leg. Sleepy Hollow* (1865) 440 There was the doughty dough-nut, the tenderer oly koek, and the crisp and crumbling cruller. 1851 H. Melville *Whale* lxv. 334 Like old Amsterdam housewives' dough-nuts or oly-cooks.

Olyet, Olyf, -yff e, obs. ff. Oillet. Olive.

Olyfant, -aunt, etc., obs. ff. Elephant.

Olympiad (*o*li·mpiăd). Also 5–7 **Olympias.** [a. F. *Olympiade* (1553 in Hatz.-Darm., but prob. earlier), ad. L. *Olympias*, acc. *Olympiad-em*, a. Gr. Ὀλυμπιάς, -άδ-, f. Ὀλύμπιος Olympian: see -ad.] A period of four years reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to the next, by which the ancient Greeks computed time, the year 776 B. C. being taken as the first year of the first Olympiad. Also *attrib.*, as *Olympiad era.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IX. iv. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 92/1 þe grees .. cleped þe firste fyue 3eres þe furst Olimpias. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1079 The Greeks were wont to reken by Olympiades whiche ben four yere. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 6 This nature of hers, Pythagoras of Samos first found out, about the 42 olympias. *Ibid.* II. 564 The originall and beginning of the Olympiades. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* I. § 21 Let Ephemerides not Olympiads give thee account of His mercies. 1819 Byron *Proph. Dante* III. 158 Not Hellas can unroll Through her olympiads two such names. 1876 Smith *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 835/1 A new Olympiad æra .. came into use under the Roman emperors. 1882 Liddell & Scott *Greek Lex.* (ed. 7) s.v. Ὀλυμπιάς, The 1st Olympiad began 776 B.C.; the 293rd and last in 393 A. D.

Hence **Olympia·dic, †Olympia·dical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to an Olympiad or Olympiads.

1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 698 In this third year of the King, and at the end of this Olympiadical year, ..came forth the Edict of Darius. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Olympiadic era.

Olympian (*o*li·mpiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *Olympiān-us*, f. earlier *Olympi-us*, a. Gr. Ὀλύμπιος of Olympus. The fem. Ὀλυμπία (sc. χώρα) i. e. Olympian region, Olympia, was spec. applied to a district of Elis in Greece, by the city of Pisa, where the Ὀλύμπια (sc. ἱερά), Olympia, or Olympic games, were held.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to Olympus; heavenly, celestial.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1329 Our Olympian or celestiall earth. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 3 Above th' Olympian Hill I soare, Above the flight of Pegasean wing. 1749 G. West *Odes Pindar* ii. (1753) I. 22 O Son of Rhea, God supreme! Whose kingly Hands th' Olympian Sceptre wield! 1818 Keats *Endymion* II. 911 Light .. quick and sharp enough to blight The Olympian eagle's vision. 1900 G. C. Broderick *Mem.* 262 What Professor Max Müller well calls his 'Olympian manners' never repelled me.

2. Of or belonging to Olympia: = Olympic A. 2.

1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 53 Such rewards As Victors weare at the Olympian Games. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 530 As at th' Olympian Games or Pythian fields. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* vi. 163 The Olympian games were held in Elis once in five years, during the summer.

B. *sb.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Olympia; an athlete who took part in the Olympic games.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 194 When that a ring of Greekes haue hem'd thee in, Like an Olympian wrestling.

2. An inhabitant of Olympus; one of the greater gods of ancient Greek mythology; *spec.* (*the Olympian*) Zeus or Jupiter.

1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* I. i, Midas longed for gold, and insulted the Olympians. 1894 Sir E. Sullivan *Woman* 85 If you entered a grove or bathed in a river, you might tumble over a nymph or a satyr, or perhaps an Olympian.

Hence **Oly·mpianism,** the polytheistic system of the ancient Greeks, in which the gods of Olympus were the chief deities; **Oly·mpianize** *v.* (*a*) *trans.*, to turn into an Olympian; (*b*) *intr.*, to play the Olympian; **Oly·mpianly, Oly·mpianwise** *advs.*, in the style of an Olympian.

1871 *Echo* 21 June, The *Times* .. A little too Olympianly, .. intimates that Mr. Gladstone's argument for the Bill 'perishes on analysis'. 1893 W. C. Wilkinson in Barrows *Parlt. Relig.* II. 1247 Olympianism—if I may use such a word to describe a certain otherwise nondescript polytheistic idolatry. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 460 Orpheus became in a sense Olympianised. 1898 G. Meredith *Odes Fr. Hist.* 8 A..gemmed, elected few..its..game Olympianwise perform.

Olympic (*o*li·mpik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Olympic-us*, a. Gr. Ὀλυμπικός, orig. 'of Olympus', later 'of Olympia'.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to Olympus; Olympian; celestial. *rare.* ? *Obs.*

1600 Tourneur *Transf. Metamorph.* vii, Th' olimpique Globe is now a hollow ball.

2. Of or belonging to Olympia in Elis (see Olympian), in which the most famous games of ancient Greece (the *Olympic games*) were celebrated in honour of the Olympian Zeus. Also *transf.*

a 1610 Healey *Epictetus* (1636) 48 Wouldest thou be victor in the Olympicke games? 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 173 ¶ 3, I have looked over all the Olympic Games, and do not find anything in them like an Ass-Race. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* I. VI. 193 Dionysodorus, who had gained an Olympic prize. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 348 Their life will be blessed as the life of Olympic victors.

B. *sb.* An Olympic game: usually in *pl.* Also *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1640 [Shirley] *Capt. Underwit* I. in Bullen *O. Pl.*, To see the Clownes sell fish in the hall and ride the wild mare, and such Olimpicks. 1678 W. Dillingham *Serm. Fun. Lady Alston* 8 In the Greek Olympicks, or in the Roman Cirque. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I. 269 At their fairs .. they perform their rude olympicks.

Hence †**Olympicly** *adv.*, in Olympic fashion.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 33.

†**Oly·mpical,** *a. Obs.* [See -ical.] = prec. A.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 423 Victorye .. at the actes Olimpicalle. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 83 Removing from my heart, all fearefull thoughts, with her Olymphicall aspects. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 653 Clemens Alexandrinus .. hath these words: .. 'These fat, dull, grosse, and Olympicall enemies of ours are worser then wasps'.

Olympionic (*o*limpi·onik). [ad. Gr. Ὀλυμπιόνικος conquering in the Olympic games (νίκη victory).] An ode in honour of a victor in the Olympic games.

1779-81 Johnson *L. P., Cowley* Wks. II. 49 In the Olympionick an oath is mentioned in a single word.

†**Olympionicest.** *Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *Olympionīcēs*, a. Gr. Ὀλυμπιονίκης a victor in the Olympic games.] A victor in the Olympic games.

a 1656 Ussher *Ann.* (1658) 89 Sirnamed .. the *Olympionicest*, i. e. one that had won the bell in the games at Olympus.

Olympus (*o*li·mpŭs. (Also 6 Olimp.) [L. *Olympus*, a. Gr. Ὄλυμπος name of several lofty mountains, each app. the highest in its own district; esp. that mentioned below.] A mountain in the north of Thessaly, the fabled abode of the greater gods of ancient Greek mythology; hence applied to heaven as the divine abode; rarely, to the sky.

[1549 *Compl. Scot.* Epistle 3 Vndir the machine of the supreme olimp. *Ibid.* v. 32.]

1580 Stanyhurst *Upon the Death of Ld. G. Fitzgirald* in *Æneid*, etc. (Arb.) 152 Thy soul God gladdeth with saincts in blessed Olympus. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* V. iii. 30 As if Olympus to a Mole-hill should In supplication Nod. 1715 20 Pope *Iliad* I. 551 To move thy suit I'll go To great Olympus crown'd with fleecy snow. 1878 J. Payn *By Proxy* I. iii. 25 The gods of the Buddhist Olympus. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* ii. 16 The Greeks introduced them to an Olympus of divinities.

Olypha(u)nt, -vaunt, obs. ff. Elephant.

Olyue, obs. form of Alive, Olive.

Om, var. of *hom*, form of Hem *pron.*, them.

Omacle, erron. form of Onycle *Obs.*, onyx.

‖ **Omadhaun** (*o*·mădɒn). Also 9 omadaun, -dawn, -dhawn, -dhoun, -thaun. [a. Ir. *amadan* fool.] A fool: as an Irish term of abuse.

1818 Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* (1859) 32 Be aisy, you omadaun! 1841 S. C. Hall *Ireland* I. 263 The Omadawn!—to think of his taking in a poor soft boy like that, who was away from his mother. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* 27 You gobmouthed omathaun. 1895 Jane Barlow *Strangers at Lisconnel* 84 Big Hugh McInerney, whom people were apt to call an omadhawn.

Omage, Omager(e, obs. ff. Homage, -er.

‖ **Omalgia** (*o*mæ·ldʒiă). *Path.* [f. Gr. ὦμ-ος shoulder + -αλγία from ἄλγος pain.] Rheumatism in the shoulder.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Omalgia*, ..pain in the shoulder. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 63 Varieties of muscular rheumatism..as omalgia when the shoulder muscles are affected.

Omalo-, incorrect form of Homalo-.

Omander (*o*mændəɹ). A name of an East Indian ebony obtained from the tree *Diospyros Ebenaster*; akin to calamander.

1843 Holtzapffel *Turning*, &c. 82 Mr. Laird says there are three varieties of Coromandel; the *Calamander*, .. the *Calemberri*, .. and the *Omander*, the ground of which is as light as English yew, but of a redder cast, with a few slight veins and marks of darker tints. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Omander-wood.*

Omang, -e, obs. forms of Among.

Omast, variant of Oyemest.

‖ **Omasum** (*o*mā·sŭm). [L., bullock's tripe.] The third stomach of a ruminant; the *psalterium* or manyplies.

1706 Phillips, *Omasum*, the thick and fatty part of the Belly of an Ox, etc., fat Tripe: See *Abomasum.* 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ombe-: see Umbe-.

Omber, obs. form of Umber, a grayling.

Omberty, variant of Umberty *Obs.*

Ombra(h, obs. f. Omrah, Mohammedan grandee.

Ombrage, -eous, obs. ff. Umbrage, -eous.

Ombre (*o*mbəɹ, o·mbre). Also 7 l'ombre, l'hombre, umbre, 7–9 hombre, 8–9 omber. [a. Sp. *hombre* (:—L. *hominem*) man (see quot. 1662), perh. through F. *hombre, ombre* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. A card-game played by three persons, with forty cards, the eights, nines, and tens of the ordinary pack being thrown out.

Ombre was very popular in the 17th–18th centuries, but about 1726 it was superseded as the fashionable card-game by Quadrille.

1660-61 E. Gower 26 Jan. in *5th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 202/1 To play at Hombre, the new game at cards now in fashion at court. 1662 Cotgrave *Wits Interpr.* (ed. 2) 353 L'Ombre is a Spanish Game at Cards, wherein he who undertakes to play it saith *Jo soy L'Ombre*, i. e. I am the man; for so the word *L'Ombre* signifieth. 1668 Etheredge *She would if she could* III. iii, Were [I] every afternoon at my Lady Briefes..at Umbre and Quebas. 1678 Wycherley *Plain-Dealer* II. i, Captain, I beg your pardon: You will not make one at Hombre? 1691 Etheredge *Poems* Wks. (1888) 378 Such ropes of pearl her arms encumber, She scarce can deal the cards at ombre. 1706 Phillips, *Ombre*, or *Ombre*. 1712-14 Pope *Rape Lock* III. 27 At Ombre singly to decide their doom. *a* 1761 J. Cawthorn *Birth Genius* Poems (1771) 54 They taught him with address and skill To shine at ombre and quadrille. 1848 Thackeray *Vanity Fair* xlvii, The night when he and the Marquis of Steyne won a hundred thousand from a great personage at Hombre. 1887 *All Year Round* 5 Feb. 68 Ombre and Quadrille are terribly complicated for a beginner.

2. The player at this game who undertakes to win the pool.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., If any will attempt for it [the stake or game], he henceforth is called the ombre. 1878 H. Gibbs *Ombre* 20 He is then the *Ombre* (El Hombre) the man of the moment—the champion who stands the game.

3. *Comb.*, as *ombre-box, -player, -table.*

1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 140 ? 10 Ladies..who as soon as the Ombre-Table is called for .. are immediately Transmigrated into the veriest Wasps in Nature. 1735 *Pope's Lett.* I. 319 Things..below the Consideration of a Wit, and an Ombre-player. 1878 H. Gibbs *Ombre* 9 A regular Ombre-box has four trays within it each with its several coloured counters, and in the middle a pool-dish.

Ombrifuge (ɒ·mbrifiūdʒ). *rare*⁻¹. [? irreg. f. Gr. *ὄμβρος* shower of rain + -FUGE.] A refuge or shelter against rain.

1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* x. 465 The belfry proves a fortress of a sort, .. Turns sunscreen, paravent, and ombrifuge.

Ombro-, comb. f. Gr. *ὄμβρος* shower of rain: **O·mbrograph** [see -GRAPH], 'an automatic instrument for recording the time of occurrence, quantity, and rapidity of rainfall' (Funk, 1893). **Ombro·logy** [see -LOGY], the branch of meteorology that deals with rain; hence **Ombrolo·gical** *a.* **Ombro·meter** [see -METER], a rain-gauge. **O·mbrophil** [see -PHIL], **O·mbrophobe** [-PHOBE], see quot.

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1942. 54/2 The 'Ombrological Almanack. 1845 P. Legh (*title*) Hints for Anemology and 'Ombrology, with a Weather Almanac for 1840 and 1845. 1744 R. Pickering in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 12 (2) Of the 'Ombrometer. This Machine consists of a tin Funnel, whose Surface is an Inch square, a flat Board, and a glass Tube let into the Middle of it in a Groove,..and an Index. 1763 Borlase *ibid.* LIII. 29 If you..keep an ombrometer, and register of the rain. 1794 *Gentl. Mag.* LXIV. i. 295. I found a very brief description of an instrument of this kind, but under the word *ombrometer*. 1897 Willis *Flower. Pl.* I. 153 Wiesner..divides plants into *'ombrophiles*, which can undergo without injury long-continued rain, and *'ombrophobes*, whose leaves soon decay or fall off under such circumstances.

Omega (ōu·mĭgă, ōume·gă). [Gr. *ὦ μέγα* i. e. 'great O', in contradistinction to *ὸ μικρόν* 'little O'.]

1. The last letter (Ω, ω) of the Greek alphabet, having originally the value of long open *ō*.

[1573-80 Baret *Alv.* O, The Greekes therefore haue ωμικρον standing for a short *o*: and ωμεγα for this double or long *o*, *oo*.] 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*, *Omega*. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *O*, The Greeks had two O's, viz. omicron, o, and omega ω. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 815 The outline of such a loop is that of a capital omega.

2. *transf.* The last of a series; the last word; the end or final development. *Alpha and Omega*: see Alpha 2.

1526 Tindale *Rev.* i. 8, I am Alpha and Omega the fyrst and the laste. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxviii. (1739) 132 Formerly the Pope usurped the power to be the Omega to the resolves of all Councils. 1746 Wesley *Hymn*, *'Love Divine'* ii, Alpha and Omega be. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Proc. E. Ind. Ho.* 85/1 A letter..contained the alpha and the omega of the business. 1832 Tennyson *Two Voices* 278 'Omega! thou art Lord', they said, 'We find no motion in the dead'. 1851 Neale *Hymn*, *'Draw nigh, and take'*, Alpha and Omega, to whom shall bow All nations at the Doom, is with us now. 1886 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 863/3 These two volumes may be considered as the omega of Hebrew bibliography.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *omega-shaped* adj.

1880 Mrs. Gray 14 *Mouths in Canton* xxviii. 301 They are always in the Omega or horse-shoe form. 1885 *Where Chineses Drive* 19 The omega-shaped tombs so common in the south [of China].

Omelet, omelette (ɒ·mlĕt, ɒ·mĕlĕt). Also 7 **aumelet, -ette, ammulet, omlot, emlett, 7–8 amulet, aumulet, 8 amlet, aumlet.** [a. F. *omelette*, in 16th c. *homelaicte* (Rabel.), *aumelete* (O. De Serres), for earlier *amelette* (15th c. in Littré, also still in Fr. dial.), app. by metathesis from *alemette*, a synonym, by substitution of suffix, of *alemelle, alumelle*, lit. thin plate, 'the blade of a sword or knife' (Cotgr.); 'that is, the *omelet* was named from its thin flat shape' (Skeat). Menagier, 14th c., has 'alumelle (*v. r.* alumette) frite au sucre'. Godefroy exemplifies the successive forms *alumette, amelette, omelette, œufmolette, aumelette*. The forms in *am-* and *aum-* were also Eng. in 17–18th c. OF. *alemelle* appears to have itself arisen from *lamelle, lemelle*, ad. L. *lamella* dim. of *lamina*, by an erroneous analysis of *lalemelle*, i.e. *la lemelle*, as *l'alemelle*: cf. Jade *sb.*²]

A dish mainly consisting of eggs whipped up, seasoned, and fried; often varied by the addition of other ingredients, as cheese, apples, parsley, chopped ham, fish, mushrooms, etc.

1611 Cotgr., *Haumelette*, an Omèlet, or Pancake of egges. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* I–III. 26, I was commanded to make an aumelet, it being Friday. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 36 An Amulet of eggs. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 185 An Aumulet of Eggs. 1698 Sir H. Sloane in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 70 A Fresh Egg in Fashion of an Ammulet. 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* (1729) 125 In Omlets, made up with Cream, fried in Sweet Butter. 1748 Mrs. S. Harrison *House-kpr.'s Pocket-Book* ii. (ed. 4) 6 Eggs dress'd, in several sorts of Amlets. 1750 E. Smith *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 14) 50 An Amulet of Eggs the savoury way. 1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* v. 83 Make an Aumlet of yolks of eggs. 1806 A. Hunter *Culina* (ed. 3) 203 The omelette is an extemporaneous dish that admits of great variation in its composition. 1860 Hawthorne *Marb. Faun* xxv. (1883) 257 Old Stella..quickly followed it with a savory omelet. 1873 E. Smith *Foods* 96 In preparing omelettes, the albumen is more consolidated.

b. *Proverb.* 'Omelets cannot be made without breaking eggs', transl. the French, *On ne saurait faire une omelette sans casser des œufs*, said in reference to operations which cannot be accomplished without the sacrifice of something in itself valuable.

1859 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* II. xc. 65 We are walking upon eggs, and whether we tread East or tread West, the omelet will not be made without the breaking of some. 1898 *Times* 10 Jan. 13/3 Omelettes cannot be made without breaking eggs, and war cannot be waged without losses of this kind occurring.

Omelie, omely(e, obs. forms of Homily.

Omell, var. Amell *Obs.*, among, amid.

Omen (ō·mĕn), *sb.* [a. L. *ōmen*, OL. (according to Varro) *osmen*, perh. for *ausmen*, f. root of *audīre* to hear + *-men* (as in *carmen*, etc.).] Any phenomenon or circumstance supposed to portend good or evil; a token significant of the nature of a future event; a prophetic sign, prognostic, augury.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 66 You Gods of countrye this is eke your prosperus omen. 1600 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. ii, I take it for no good omen, to find mine Honor so dejected. 1637 Heywood *Dialogues* ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 113 Far be that Omen from vs [= L. *absit omen!*]. 1719 Young *Busiris* III. i, May all the gods watch o'er your life and empire, And render omens vain! 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* I. 198 They retained much of the Indian belief in charms and omens. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 4. 497 Men noted as a fatal omen the accident which marked his first entry into Lambeth.

b. Without *an* and *pl.*: Indication of good or evil to come; foreboding; prognostication. In quot. 1742 personified.

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* III. 114 And on her Cheek, the Residence of Spring, Pale Omen sat. 1825 Lytton *Zicci* 78, I trust your business to our illustrious guest is of good omen and pleasant import. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. ix. 326 A day of the brightest omen. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* iv. (1877) 73 Birds of evil omen fly to and fro.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *omen-bearing, -bird, -hunter, -hunting, -monger*, etc.

1695 Congreve *Love for L.* IV. xi, Directed by a dreamer, an omen-hunter. 1777 H. Walpole *Lett., to M. Cole* 16 Sept. (1846) V. 472, I hope fatalists and omen-mongers will be confuted. 1899 A. B. Bruce *Moral Ord. World* 150 The eagle and other omen-bearing birds.

Omen (ōu·mĕn), *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. L. *ōmināre, -ārī*.] *trans.* To presage, prognosticate, forebode.

1805 Southey *Madoc* II. xi, An offering which shall more propitiate them, And omen sure success. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxiv, The yet unknown verdict, of which, however, all omened the tragical contents. 1871 Carlyle in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* III. 91 Good or ill luck for the whole year being omened by your liking or otherwise of the first person that accosts you on New Year's morning.

Omened (ōu·mĕnd), *a.* [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ED.] Having an omen. Chiefly in combs., as *ill-, well-, happy-omened.*

1700 Dryden *Pal. and Arc.* I. 50 To meet my triumph in ill-omened weeds. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XX. 131 Soon, with consummate joy to crown his prayer, An omen'd Voice invades his ravish'd ear. 1848 Buckley *Iliad* 155 Command to observe well-omened words.

O·mening, *vbl. sb.* [f. Omen *v.* + -ING¹.] A foreboding, prognostication.

1796 Coleridge *Let. to Poole* 4 July in *Biog. Lit.* (1847) II. 369, I was afraid to give way to the omenings of my heart. 1823 Scott *Peveril* ii, These evil omenings do but point out conclusions..most unlikely to come to pass.

Oment: see Omentum.

Omental (ōme·ntăl), *a.* [f. Omentum + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or situated in the omentum.

1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict. Cc viii, *Sarcoepiplocele*, a fleshy Omental Rupture. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 158 Singular Case of an Omental Hernia. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 218 To decide whether a tumour be glandular or omental.

Omentocele (ōme·ntōsīl). *Path.* [f. next + Gr. *κήλη* tumour.] Hernia of the omentum; = Epiplocele. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892.)

‖ **Omentum** (ōme·ntŏm). *Anat.* Pl. **-a.** Also 6 in anglicized form **oment.** [L. *ōmentum.*] A fold or duplication of the peritoneum connecting the stomach with certain of the other viscera, as the liver, spleen, and colon; the caul.

Three divisions of the omentum are commonly recognized: the *gastro-colic* or *greater omentum* descending over a part of the intestines from the lower border of the stomach to the transverse colon; the *gastro-hepatic, hepato-gastric*, or *lesser omentum* extending from the liver to the smaller curvature of the stomach; the *gastro-splenic omentum* connecting the cardiac end of the stomach with the spleen.

[1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* Hhh j, The kell called Omentum in laten.] 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* ccciv. 99 b, The oment or Siphac which is a pellicle the whiche doth compasse and doth bere up the guttes. 1682 T. Gibson *Anat.* 25 The Omentum aboundeth with vessels of several sorts. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 105 Wounds of the omentum are of the mortal kind..the effused blood, falling into the cavity of the abdomen, will kill the patient. 1845 Budd *Dis. Liver* 16 The glands in the right border of the lesser omentum. 1873 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* xi. 458 A great, free, apron-like flap of the peritoneum called the great omentum, hangs down loosely in front of the bowels.

‖ **Omer** (ōu·mər). [a. Heb. עֹמֶר *ʿōmer*. (Identity of the word in the two senses uncertain.)]

1. A Hebrew measure of capacity equal to the tenth part of an ephah, or $5\frac{1}{6}$ pints Imperial measure. (Formerly rendered Gomer q. v.; also erroneously *homer*, in which form it is confounded with a much larger measure of capacity, Homer 2.)

[1000–1631: see Gomer.] 1611 Bible *Exod.* xvi. 33 Take a pot, and put an Omer full of Manna therein. *Ibid.* 36 Now an Omer is the tenth part of an Ephah. 1623 Cockeram, *Omer*, a pottle. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Model New Rel.* 21 For Sprats are rose an *Omer* for a Souse. 1706 Phillips, *Homer*, a twofold Measure among the Hebrews; one liquid, and the other dry, the former containing three Pints and a half. 1876 *Helps Study Bible* 241, 1·8 cab = 1 omer..5·4 pts.

2. A sheaf; *spec.* the sheaf of the wave-offering: in *Counting of the Omer*, the formal enumeration of the days (day by day) from the eve of the 2nd day of the Passover (when the *omer* was brought) till Pentecost is reached; a custom observed by the Jews in synagogue and in homes, after Leviticus xxiii. 15, 16.

1860 J. Gardner *Faiths World* II. 560/2 The ..'days of the omer'. 1891 *Daily Sabbath.. Prayers*, etc., Introd. 19 The Counting of the Omer. 1892 Zangwill *Childr. Ghetto* II. 259 They counted the days of the Omer till Pentecost saw the synagogue dressed with flowers.

Omer, obs. form of Umber, grayling.

Omest, var. Ovemest *Obs.*, highest, topmost.

-ometer (ɒ·mĭtəɹ), the element -METER, Gr. *μέτρον* measure, preceded by *-o*, belonging to the prec. element, or merely connective (see -O), in which form it usually appears in words from Greek, and hence in modern formations, as *dampometer, gasometer, olfactometer*, etc. Also as a quasi-*sb.*

1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 63 The barometers, thermometers, saccharometers, and other ometers.

† **O·minal,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. type **ōmināl-is*, f. Omen: see -AL.] Of or pertaining to omens; from which an omen is drawn.

1651 J. F[reake] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 110 But those are the chiefest which Ominall birds shall foretell. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* To Rdr. (1860) 8 The confounding rayes and sulphurus beams of his ominall countenance, which affrighted all loyall and natural eyes.

† **O·minate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *ōmināri, -āre* to prognosticate, f. *ōmen, ōmin-* Omen.]

1. *trans.* To prognosticate from omens, to augur, forebode.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 82 By the God enstructed..to ominat eeche thing. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 327 The augurs, ominating disastrous and unfortunate things to the Romane army. 1742 Middleton in *Mrs. Montagu's Lett.* II. 173 To whom I have ever been wishing and ominating every thing that is good.

b. *intr.* To augur, to have or utter forebodings.

1637 Heywood *Dial.* ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 127 Of doubtfull things thus ill you ominate. 1667 H. More *Div. Dial.* II. i. (1713) 88, I cannot ominate so well touching this Congress.

2. *trans.* To be a prognostic of, to portend.

1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* III. (1603) 175 This unfortunate bird [i. e. an owl] .. ominating some evill to followe. 1644 *Fifth of November* 12 If the staggaring of the Arke of Gods worship should ominate the fall of it. 1706 Phillips, *To Ominate*, to give an Omen of, to fore-bode or fore-shew. 1827 Galt *Lett.* in *Ann. Parish* Mem. (1850) 47, I had no vultures to *ominate* wars and conquests.

b. *intr.* To be or serve as an omen, to portend.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xv. § 6 And this is it which ominates sadly as to our divisions with the Romanists. 1691 North *Lett.* 31 Dec. in *Lives* (1890) III. 228 May the new year be better than the beginning ominates. My brother Dudley died last night about seven.

Hence † **O·minating** *ppl. a.*

1663 Sir G. Mackenzie *Religious Stoic* xiii. (1685) 116 These ominating presages. 1702 H. Dodwell *Apol.* § 16 in S. Parker *Cicero's De Finibus*, This..filled them with confidence and well ominating Hopes.

† **Omina·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *ōminātiōn-em*, n. of action from *ōmināre*: see prec.] The action of omening or presaging; prognostication, foreboding.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi[i]. (Arb.) 124 If any other man by triall happen vpon a better omination. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxi. 265 Nor was the same [falling of Salt] a generall prognosticke of future evill among the ancients, but a particular omination concerning the breach of friendship. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Num.* xviii. 12 Adding happy ominations and gratulations. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 102 Ominations by Words, Names, Places, Times, in so many several Chapters full of elaborate vanity.

Ominous (ǫ·minəs), *a.* [ad. L. *ōminōs-us* portentous, f. *ōmen, ōmin-* OMEN: see -OUS. Cf. mod.F. *omineux* (Littré).]

1. Of the nature of an omen, serving to foretell the future, presaging events to come, portentous.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xliii. (1612) 207 *H* the letter still Might be obserued ominous to Englands good or ill. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 29 'Twas a Rule .. to undertake nothing .. in-auspicato, without some ominous performance. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ii, Nor can I here pass over an ominous circumstance that happened, the last time we played together. 1821 BYRON *Heav. & Earth* i. 15, I feel a thousand fears Which are not ominous of right.

b. Fonnded upon omens.

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 137, I do not reckon much upon those ominous criticismes.

†**2.** Of good omen, auspicious; fortunate. *Obs.*

1597 M. BOWMAN in A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* xij b, Whom I pray to give ominouse and fortunate event to your divine attemptes. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* 175 This Medicine is .. most ominous in all kind of Fluxes.

3. Of ill omen, foreboding evil, inauspicious.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxx. (1612) 151 If ought foresayd be ominous, should any feare, tis I. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. vi. 107 Let me be Duke of Clarence, George of Gloster, For Glosters Dukedome is too ominous. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isls.* 321 If .. a dog, as one would say, did bark at them, thinking it ominous, they immediately return. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xiv. 58 There is an ominous fatality in it, which even the spurious descendants of the family cannot escape. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* i. 6 The brightest and the fondest hopes we entertain .. hang upon the auspicious or ominous aspect of English Christianity. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) iv. 100 An ominous shake of the head supplied the remainder of the sentence.

b. Marked or attended by evil omens, disastrous.

1634 HEYWOOD *Maidenhead lost* III. Wks. 1874 IV. 140 O my ominous fate. 1669 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 289 It is the second fatall and ominous accident that hath faln out. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 140 The E. Winds .. being ominous to our Gardens and Fields, by blasting the corn and fruits.

c. Of doubtful or menacing aspect or appearance.

1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxi. 647 Columns of hieroglyphic text, interspersed with ominous shapes, half-deity, half-demon. 1884 RUSKIN *Art of Eng.* ii. 66 In the dimness or coruscation of ominous light.

Ominously (ǫ·minəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an ominous manner, by way of omen or presage, portentously. †**a.** In general sense; or *spec.* With presage of good, auspiciously, happily. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 21/1, I have my selfe very luckylye and ominouslye done the same. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xi. § 5 (1622) 319 His sublime and cœlestiall disposition, was ominously foretold him, in his very name. 1656 *Petition fr. Colchester* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* XV. 657 That Interest which God hath been pleased soe ominously to owne in our dayes.

b. With presage of evil or disaster; inauspiciously, menacingly.

1649 MILTON *Eikon Bas.* i. Wks. (1847) 278/2 Which of all those oppressive acts .. did he ever disclaim .. till the fatal awe of this parliament hung ominously over him? *a* 1765 YOUNG *Statesman's Creed* (R.), Their execrable names, who high in power, And deep in guilt, most ominously shine. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* vii, The same black column which had frowned on me so ominously from the hearth-rug of Gateshead. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* v. 106 The fact .. speaks ominously as to the general state of misrule.

Ominousness (ǫ·minəsnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being ominous, or of presaging good or (more usually) evil to come.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 79 Avoyding and eschewing .. but the unluckie ominousnesse of the name. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (ed. 3) II. 410 Such deluges of rain, as disgraced the shew, and heightned the opinion of the ominousness of this embassy. 1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Native* II. III. iii. 128 His mother's taciturnity was not without ominousness.

Omis, obs. form of AMISS *adv.*

†**Omi·se,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 5 omyse. [f. F. *omis*, pa. pple. of *omettre*, ad. L. *omittĕre* to OMIT. Cf. *demise, premise.*] *trans.* To omit: = OBMISS.

a 1425 *Foundat. St. Bartholomew's* 33 No thynge hath he omysid.

Omissible (ǫmi·sĭb'l), *a.* [f. L. *omiss-*, ppl. stem of *omittĕre* to OMIT + -IBLE.] Capable of being omitted.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* I. Wks. 1843 VIII. 14 Least generally useful branches .. in case of necessity, omissible. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. ii. (1872) II. 246 All mere puddle, omissible in this place. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 27 Apr. 315/3 There is nothing omitted nor anything omissible.

Omission (ǫmi·ʃən). [ad. L. *omissiōn-em*, n. of action from *omittĕre* to OMIT. Cf. F. *omission* (1315 in *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 338/2).]

1. The action of omitting or leaving out, or fact of being omitted; failure or forbearance to insert or include; also, an instance of this.

1555 J. BRADFORD *Let.* in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 318 Ioseph myghte haue obiected the omission of his vocation. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 81 A cessation or omision of action. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. i. 10 To supply the omission in the preceding narrative. 1849 MURCHISON *Silluria* iii. 60 The omissions of certain deposits in some parts. 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings, F. Furini* ix, What does man see .. but faults to mend, Omissions to supply?

2. The non-performance or neglect of action or duty; an instance of this.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 410 Many men in omissioun synne aȝenus crist. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 172 Yͤ synne .. by the reason of wordes, dedes or thoughtes, omyssyons or other neglygences. 1597 HOWSON *Serm.* 24 *Dec.* 40 We haue auoided all sinnes of omission and commission. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 19 June, His faults to me seem only great omissions. 1841 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. viii. 121 If .. he be sent to jail for my omissions, I should certainly not long remain to grieve over my sin, for such it is.

Omissive (ǫmi·siv), *a.* [f. L. *omiss-*, ppl. stem of *omittĕre* to OMIT + -IVE.] Characterized by omitting, neglecting to perform, or leaving out.

1629 BP. HALL *Serm. to Lords* 19 Feb. (R.), The first is an untowardnesse of omission, the second of commission. The omissive untowardnesse shall lead the way. 1681 BAXTER *Answ. Dodwell* iv. 62 This man hath the Gramatical skill to call *Omissive obedience* by the name of *Passive*. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 19 Should I be silent on the Occasion, I might well be deemed truly omissive to my Duty. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 207. 1816 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 389 Actions, omissive as well as commissive. 1832 *Examiner* 193/2 We compared their careless and omissive part with the part of the people, performed with prodigious energy.

Omit (ǫmi·t), *v.* See also OBMIT. [ad. L. *omittĕre* to let go, let loose, lay aside, disregard, f. *o-* = *ob-* (OB- 1) + *mittĕre* to send, let go.]

1. *trans.* To leave out, not to insert or include.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 33 [They were] lxxij. in nowmbre, but the consuetude of scripture is to omitte the litelle nowmbre if þat hit remayne, after the grete nowmbre. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 162 So moche as they omitted or lefte vnsayd. 1547 BOORDE *Astronomye* Pref., Wher I have ometted & lefft out mani matters apertaynyng to this boke. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 200 That I may omitte other of his speeches. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 330 Parts of them .. are omitted to be quoted. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 268 The intermediate passages are omitted, leaving only the dialogue.

†**b.** *intr.* with *of. Obs.*

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 44 (1877) 70 Other noble actes which, to breviate this matter, I omyt of.

2. *trans.* To fail or forbear to use or perform; to let alone, pass over, neglect, leave undone.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xxiv. Wks. 887/2 They had .. omitted no charitable meane vnto him that came to theire mindes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 180 b, He will omit nothynge, that conserueth hys dewtie. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 220 There is a Tide in the affayres of men, which .. Omitted, all the voyage of their life, Is bound in Shallowes, and in Miseries. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Iustine* I j 6, And for his delight in hunting, horses, dogs .. omitting the affaires of the Empire. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 156 Which .. to do, or omit, is contrary to the Lawes. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 ¶ 12 To do nothing is in every man's power; we can never want an opportunity of omitting duties. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 53 No traveller .. should omit visiting the two latter.

b. Const. with *infin.*

1529 WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 2 Withowt omyttyng so to do. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 14 The Princesse .. not omitting to visite her dayly. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 102 Some people, notwithstanding the danger, did not omit publicly to attend the worship of God. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* i. 38 Innocentius did not omit to approve of this compliment.

†**c.** To leave disregarded, take no notice of.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 382 But wherefore greeue I at an houres poore losse, Omitting Suffolkes exile, my soules Treasure? 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 27 Therefore omit him not; blunt not his Loue .. By seeming cold, or carelesse of his will. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 77 What if we do omit This Reprobate?

†**3.** To forbear or cease to retain; to let go. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 71 The gutter'd-Rockes, and Congregated Sands, .. do omit Their mortall Natures, letting go safely by The Diuine Desdemona. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. (1686) 45 By the fire irons omit many drossie and scorious parts.

Hence **Omi·tted** *ppl. a.*, **Omi·tting** *vbl. sb.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 250 b, In omittyng of their duitie. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* B iij h, I will set furthe here those omitted nombers. 1619 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Kicksey Winsey* Wks. (1630) II. 34 It is too late to put old omittings to new committings.

†**Omi·ttance.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. OMIT *v.* + -ANCE; cf. *admittance.*] = OMISSION.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 133, I marueil why I answer'd not againe, But that's all one: omittance is no quittance.

Omitter (ǫmi·tər). [f. OMIT *v.* + -ER 1.] One who omits or leaves unperformed.

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 216 The omitting of a thing forbidden of God, erroneously iudged lawfull to be done, is a sin in the omitter interpretatiue, as the schooles speake. *a* 1661 FULLER (Webster 1864), The omitters thereof should not mutually censure each other.

‖ **Omlah** (ǫ·mlā). *East Indian.* Also 9 **amlah, amla.** [ad. Arab. عملا *ʿumalā*, pl. of عامل *ʿāmil* AUMIL, 'operator, agent'; properly used as a collective pl.; but sometimes erron. with Eng. pl. *-s* added.] In northern India, A body or staff of native officials in a civil court.

c 1778 R. LINDSAY in *Lives Lindsays* (1849) III. 166, I was at this place met by the Omlah, or officers belonging to the establishment. 1834 *Baboo* I. xvii. 303 The table surrounded by the Amlah and the Mookhtars. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 57 The corruption of the omlah, or native officers of the courts. 1866 TREVELYAN *Dawk Bungalow* II. in *Fraser's Mag.* LXXIII. 390 We will hint to the omlahs to discover a fast which it is necessary that they shall keep with great solemnity. 1872 E. BRADDON *Life in India* vi. 253 The venality and turpitude of the native *amla* of our courts.

‖ **Ommatidium** (ǫmăti·dĭm). Pl. **-ia.** *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. type **ὀμματίδιον*, dim. of *ὄμμα, ὀμματ-* eye.] A structural element of the eyes of Invertebrates; *e.g.* one of the simple eyes which make up the compound eye of an insect. Hence **Ommati·dial** *a.*, pertaining to an ommatidium.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 452 *note*, Patten .. points out .. the following general features .. Every eye consists as a rule of a number of eye-elements or *ommatidia*, which may and do occur isolated as well as aggregated. Every ommatidium is composed of 2–4 central cells or *retinophoræ* fused together, and inclosing an axial nerve, and of one or more surrounding circles of pigmented cells or *retinulæ*. *Ibid.* 492 [Arthropoda] In a polymeniscous eye a single lens-facet, a vitrella, and retinula constitute an 'element', or the two latter .. an *ommatidium.*

Ommatophore (ǫ·mătəfoəɹ). *Zool.* [a. mod.L. *ommatophorus*, f. Gr. *ὄμματο-* eye + *-φόρος* bearing.] In the Mollusca and other Invertebrates: Any part, as a tentacle, bearing an eye; an eye-stalk; *e.g.* the 'horn' of a snail. So **Ommatophorous** (-ǫ·fərəs) *a.*, bearing an eye, as an eye-stalk.

[1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 351 The tentacle .. which may be converted into a special eye-stalk (ommatophor).] 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ommatophore.*

Omneity ǫmnī·ĭti. *rare.* Also 7–9 **omniety.** [f. L. *omni-s, omne* all + -ITY: perh. immed. from a scholastic L. **omnĭtās.*]

A more regularly-formed L. *omnitās* (of which the Eng. repr. would be *omnity*: cf *quality* etc. is used by Patricius *Nova de Universis Philosophia* (ed. Venice 1593) 13, app. transl. late philosophical Gr. *παντότης* (Prof. Bywater).]

The condition of being all; 'allness'.

1638 W. GILBERTE in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 494 In the apprehension of God's Omneity, and his own Nothing. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 35 So nothing became something and Omneity [*ed.* 1682 Omnity] informed Nullity into an Essence. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 339 In the language of the old schools, Unity + Omneity = Totality. 1860 A. HAYWARD tr. *Goethe's Faust* Notes 167 The *Ganzen* .. is the *Omniety* of the metaphysicians.

Omni- (ǫ·mni), combining form of L. *omnis* all, used already in ancient L. in forming compound adjs. as *omnifer* all-bearing, *omnigenus* of all kinds, *omniparens* all-producing, *omnipotens* all-powerful, *omnivorus* all-devouring. The number of these was increased in Christian and late L., by such additions as *omniscius* all-knowing, *omnifarius* omnifarious, *omnivalens* all-powerful, and in med. Schol. L. by such as *omnipræsens, omniscientia*; finally in mod.L. and esp. in Eng. itself by a multitude of words formed more or less on the model of these, or to supply a latinized equivalent to an Eng. compound in ALL-, as in *omni-patient* all-suffering, *omni-percipient* all-perceiving, etc. The longer-established and more used words in *omni-* will be found in their places as Main words; the following are of more occasional occurrence:

Omnia·ctive *a.*, active in all things or everywhere (also *absol.* as *sb.*). **O·mniarch** (-āăk), ruler of all things. **Omnibene·volent** *a.* [after *omnipotent*, etc.], benevolent towards all; so **Omnibene·volence,** universal benevolence. **Omnicausa·lity,** the fact of being the cause of all things; universal causality. **Omnico·mpetent** *a.*, competent or having jurisdiction in all causes; so **Omnico·mpetence,** competence in all causes. **Omnicorpo·real** *a.*, comprising all material bodies. **Omnicredu·lity,** universal credulity, capacity of believing anything whatever. **Omni-e·rudite** *a.*, learned in all (or very many) subjects, having universal erudition. **Omni-e·ssence,** universal essence or being. **Omnife·rous** *a.* [L. *omnifer*: see -FEROUS] (see quot.). **Omnifi·del** *a.* [after *infidel*], believing everything, holding all creeds. **Omnige·rent** (-dʒĕrĕnt) *a.* [L. *gerent-em*, pr. pple. of *gerĕre* to perform, carry on, do], universally working, performing all kinds of work. **O·mnigraph** [see -GRAPH], 'a pantograph (*rare*)' (Webster 1864). **Omnile·gent** *a.* [L. *legent-em*, pr. pple. of *legĕre* to read], reading everything, acquainted with all (or a very great amount of) literature. **Omnilingual** (-li·ŋgwăl) *a.* [L. *lingua* tongue, language], speaking or understanding all languages. **Omnilo·quent** *a.* [L. *loquent-em*, pr. pple. of *loquī* to speak], speaking of all things or on all subjects. **Omnilu·cent** *a.* [L. *lucĕnt-em*, pr. pple. of *lucĕre* to shine], shining upon all or everywhere. † **O·mnimode, Omnimodous** *adjs.* [L. *omnimodus*, f. *modus* MODE], existing in all modes or ways, of all sorts. **Omniescience** (-ne·ʃĕns) [after *omniscience*: see NESCIENCE], ignorance of everything, universal ignorance; so **Omnine·scient** *a.*, ignorant of everything. **Omni-**

parent *a.* [L. *omniparens*: see PARENT], producing or bringing forth all things; in quot. 1609 as *sb.* = parent of all. **Omnipa·rient** *a.* = prec. (in quot. *absol.*). **Omnipa·rity** [see PARITY], the state of being all equal, universal equality. **Omni·parous** *a.* [late L. *omnipar-us* (*c* 500), L. *-parus* bringing forth, producing] = *omniparent*. **Omnipatient** (pē·ʃənt) *a.*, patient of everything, having unlimited endurance. **Omniperci·pient** *a.*, perceiving all things; so **Omniperci·pience, †Omniperci·piency.** **†Omnipe·rfect** *a.*, all-perfect. **Omnipre·gnant** *a.*, ready to produce anything. **†Omnipru·dent** *a.* [see PRUDENT], having universal foresight, or exercising universal providence. **Omnirepresentativeness**, the quality of being representative of all forms or kinds. **†Omniscitu·rient** *a.* [L. **scītūrīre* to desire to know], desiring to know everything. **Omniscri·bent, Omniscri·ptive** *adjs.* [L. *scrībĕre* to write], writing on all subjects. **Omnisentience** (-se·nʃĭens), universal feeling or sensation. **Omnisigni·ficance,** universal significance or meaning. **Omnispe·ctive** *a.* [L. *spect-*, ppl. stem of **specĕre* (*-spicĕre*) to look], looking into or beholding all things. **Omnite·mporal** *a.* [L. *tempus* time], relating to all times; including in its meaning all the various tenses. **†Omni·tenent** *a.* [L. *omnitenens*, f. *tenēre* to hold], holding or containing all things. **Omnito·lerant** *a.*, tolerant of everything. **Omnitonic** (-tɒ·nik) *a.* *Mus.* [F. *omnitone*], relating to all tones or tonalities (see quot.). **Omni·vagant** *a.* [L. *vagānt-em*, pr. pple. of *vagāre* to wander, cf. L. *omnivagus*], wandering everywhere. **†Omni·valent** [late L. *omnivalens*]. **†Omni·valous** *adjs.* [L. *valēre* to be strong], all-prevailing, all-powerful, omnipotent; so **†Omni·valence,** omnipotence. **†Omniva·rious** *a.*, of all varieties or different kinds. **Omniverbi·vorous** *a.* [L. *verbum* word, *vorāre* to devour], capable of 'swallowing' all words (*humorous*). **Omni·vidence** [L. *vidēre* to see: after *omnipotence*, etc.], the capacity of seeing all things. **†Omni·vidency**, a seeing of all things; 'universal inspection' (Davies). **Omnivision** (-vi·ʒən), the action or faculty of seeing all things, omnividence. **†Omni·volent** *a.* [L. *omnivolus*], willing everything.

Among other self-explanatory compounds, chiefly nonce-words, which have been used, are *omni-centralizing, omni-conclusive, omni-dexterity, omni-directive, omni-loving, omni-motive, omni-penetrative, omni-productive, omni-sciolism, omni-swallowing, omni-itinerant, omni-versifier, omnivivent* (all-living). As derivatives from adjs., Bailey (vol. II, 1727) has *omniferousness, omniparentness*.

1846 J. MARTINEAU *Misc.* (1852) 196 The simplicity of Monotheism cancels the pretended host, and takes the collective universe as the symbol of the Omnipresent and the *Omni-active Mind. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XIX. 29 He is everlastingly within creation as its inmost life, omnipresent and omni-active. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 706 The hierarchy will extend from the unarch, or head of a phalange, to the *omniarch, or head of the universe. 1850 DORELL *The Roman* vii, So the ordnance of the world, drawn up, might hail the Omniarch. 1834 L. HUNT *Jrnl.* No. 9. 65 The old dilemma between omnipotence and *omnibenevolence perplexed the understanding then as it does now. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* XI. 2002 Omniscience sees, Omnipotence could stop, Omnibenevolence pardons. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. 182 What an Omniscient and Omnipotent God did know and could do for Man's Salvation, an *Omnibenevolent God ..would certainly have done. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 8. 200 Absolute perfection .. does .. not only comprehend .. perfect knowledge or understanding, but also *omni-causality and omnipotence. 1900 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 121 That [doctrine] which would preach the *omnicompetence of parliament. 1827 BENTHAM *Logical Arrangem.* Wks. 1843 X. 561/2 Judicature undiscontinued .. Judicatories *omnicompetent. 1889 MAITLAND *Sel. Pleas Manorial Crts.* p. lvi, Men no longer see any objection to the King's court making itself an omnicompetent court of first instance. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 347 [In ancient Egyptian theology] He [God] is both Incorporeal and *Omnicorporeal, for there is nothing of any Body, which he is not. 1845 *Q. Rev.* LXXV. 103 He loses no opportunity of showing his *omnicredulity. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* in *Archaica* (1815) II. 194 What an ambidexterity, or rather *omnidexterity, had the man. 1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor* XCV. III. 211 That *omni-erudite man himself is likely to have seen the books from whence Gaffarel derived his knowledge. 1624 DONNE *Serm.* xliii. 431 In mine omnipotence, in mine omnipresence, in mine *omni-essence, he is equall partner with me. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Omniferous* (*omnifer*), that beareth or bringeth forth all things, or of all kinds. 1848 *Athenæum* 8 Jan. 35 He is, then, rather *omnifidel than infidel. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 383 Here that old *omnigerent worker [the ocean] has turned lapidary. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 872 In all the ranks of the *omnilegent philosophers. 1890 SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit.* (1891) 331 De Quincey .. was not exactly, as Southey was, 'omnilegent'. 1893 T. B. FOREMAN *Trip to Spain*, etc. 59 Antonio is apparently *omni-lingual. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 226 These *omniloquent professors of Facetiæ. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II. 294 The bearer of encouragement and intelligence from omniloquent Zeus. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 2 The serene and *omni-lucent fountain, the Intellect. 1891 M. MAARTENS *Old Maid's Love* II. ix. 213 The wide radiance of heaven .. omnipresent, omnilucent. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Omnimode*, .. of all manners or fashions, infinite in means, of every way. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 132 You will be forced to confesse an *omnimodous desolation of the Roman Empire. 1694 HOWE *Wks.* (1834) 139 Absolute omnimodous simplicity. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 95 In *omni-nescience we approach Omniscience. 1886 *Athenæum* 18 Sept. 362/1 The astounding pretensions to universal knowledge and real omnineschience displayed in all his novels and dramas. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 574/2 One of the omniscient, or *omni-nescient, persons who do 'London Correspondence'. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1878) 12 O Thou all-powreful-kind *Omniparent, What holds thy hands that should defend thy head? 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 197 Omniparent Sol with golden Visage clear. 1886 SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbo* v. 99 The supreme Rabbet, the *Omniparient, the last-imagined. 1635 F. WHITE *Sabbath* Ep. Ded. 9 They command whatsoever their working-heads affect .. to wit, *Omniparity of Church-men. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 245 Worse than this..is the levelling and jumbling of ages by this preposterous omniparity of appearance. 1755 JOHNSON, *All-bearing*, that which bears every thing; *omniparous. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii, With this his so omnipotent or rather *omnipatient Talent of being Gulled. 1880 A. SOMERVILLE *Autobiog.* 167 That plain solid omnipatient man had within him some immense resource of high principle and pure passion. 1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idolatry* ii. 21 This Omnipresence or *Omnipercipience terrestrial. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 235 He saw many different phases of this omnipercipience, which may be bestowed at any moment upon the industrious devotee of this ancient lore, or black magic. 1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idolatry* ii. 23 The Communication of this *Omnipercipiency. *Ibid.* 20 An *omnipercipient Omnipresence, which does hear and see what-ever is said or transacted in the World. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 331 This is the Perfect and genuine Son of the first *Omniperfect [Gr. *παντελείου*] Being. 1611 DONNE *Panegyrical Verse Coryat's Crud.*, *Omniprægnant ..They hatch all wares for which the buyer cals. 1812 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 316 A certain omni-pregnant, nihili-parturient genius of my acquaintance. 1642 VICARS *God in Mount* (1644) 1 The omnipotent and *omni-prudent great God of heaven and earth. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 25 The secret of his wonderful fertility and *omnirepresentativeness. 1837 C. LOFFT *Self-formation* I. 106 These *omnisciturient gentry resemble .. one of the monster words of Aristophanes. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 13 June 700/2 The subject has since been dealt with by the *omniscribent Sir Thomas Farrer. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 356 In short, he may be reckoned *omni-scriptive or pangraphic. 1851 J. B. HUME *Undine & Viking* II. ii. in *Poems of early years* 19 Mid-centre of the Universe, all feeling, eye and ear In *Omnisentience poised, he lives throughout the total sphere. 1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xciii. III. 193 Which in its *omni-significance may promise anything, and yet pledges the writer to nothing. 1743 S. BOYSE *Poems* III, Thee, great omniscient *omnispective Power! Thee first and last,—thee only, I adore! 1890 *Classical Rev.* Oct. 381/1 In this sense it [the Infinitive] may be called timeless = 'omnitemporal. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Omnitenent*, .. that contains all things. 1855 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud., Cowper* (1879) I. 264 A vague, literary, *omnitolerant idleness. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Music* I. 517 The '*omnitonic' system [of Fétis], whose main principle is that harmonic combinations exist by which any given sound may be resolved into any key and any mode. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Omnivagant*, wandring every where, that runs up and down in all places. 1891 L. MERRICK *Violet Moses* III. xxiii. 200 Vice was omnivagant and reigned supreme. 1607 J. DAVIES *Summa Totalis* (1878) 17 Which Sonne is but the Sires Intelligence, Making another one *Omnivalence. 1609 — *Holy Roode* 12 Is Sinne so strong, or so *Omnivalent, That by Her pow'r, thy pow'r is vanquished? 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* I. 236 (MS.) By ocular proof of that omnivalent power. *Ibid.* II. 50 The dreadful dungeon of *omnivalous pains. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* VIII. 395 Tiberius Cæsar builded that chamber, wherein were discovered the *omnivarious shapes of beastly and preposterous luxuries. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* XI. 102, I am *omniverhivorous by nature and training. 1884 E. A. ABBOTT *Flatland* II. xviii, *Omnividence is the attribute of God alone. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 26 Not to pretend inspection into the Book of life, seeing all other books have come under their *Omnividencie. 1861 MISS BEAUFORT *Egypt. Sep. & Syr. Shrines* I. v. 99 The hawk signifying *omnivision, and the scarabæus, chiefly typical of creation and of the world. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Omniwolent*, that willeth or desireth all things.

Omniana (ɒmni,ē·nă). [f. L. *omnis* all, *omnia* all things + -ANA.] Notes or scraps of information about everything, or about all (or very many) kinds of things; '*ana*' of all kinds. Also *attrib.*

1807 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 185 Now it is only in the Athenæum that I get at the *omniana* passing in your brain. 1824 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 426, I should very well like to edit Sir T. Browne's works .. and add such Omniana notes as my stores may enable me to furnish.

Omnibenevolent, etc. : see OMNI-.

Omnibus (ɒ·mnibŭs), *sb.* and *a.* [a. F. *omnibus* (*c* 1828, in Dict. Acad. 1835), a. L. *omnibus* 'for all', dative pl. of *omnis* all, in Fr. phrase *voiture omnibus* = *voiture pour tous*, 'vehicle for all'.]

A. *sb.*

1. A four-wheeled public vehicle for carrying passengers, with the inside seats extending along the sides, and the entrance at the rear, and with or without seats on the roof; usually plying along a fixed route. (Colloq. shortened to BUS.)

1829 SHILLIBEER *Mem. to Chairman of Board of Stamps* 3 Apr. 5, I am .. engaged in building 2 Vehicles after the manner of the recently established French *Omnibus*, which when completed I purpose starting on the Paddington road. 1829 *Saunders' Newsletter*, The new vehicle, called the omnibus, commenced running this morning [4 July] from Paddington to the City. 1830 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 188/1 A barricade was formed across the street by one of those long coaches to which the Parisians have given the name of *Omnibus*. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 179 *note*, A steam omnibus has also begun to ply regularly on the crowded thoroughfare of the City Road. 1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* vi. (Rtldg.) 20 Omnibuses, diligences, or cars, which are attached to the .. steam-tugs. 1862 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abr.* Ser. II. viii. 397, I was put down at the station, where omnibuses were in waiting. 1881 GRANT WHITE *Eng. Within & Without* iv. 79 The London omnibus, or 'bus as it is universally called .. is in form a mere ugly square box on wheels.

b. *fig.*

1831 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 455 The great reform omnibus [the Reform Bill] moves but slowly. 1894 J. H. OVERTON *Eng. Ch. 19th Cent.* 121 His [Arnold's] scheme of making the Church a sort of theological omnibus never took any definite shape.

2. = *Omnibus-box*: see B. 2.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* vi, Having just arrived from the omnibus at the opera.

3. *Glass-making.* (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Omnibus.* 1. (*Glass-making.*) A sheet-iron cover for articles in a leer or annealing-arch, in order to protect them from drafts of air.

4. A man or boy who assists a waiter at an hotel, restaurant, etc.

1888 *Star* 11 Aug. 4/5 To pay to what is known in a restaurant as an 'omnibus', i.e. a lad that clears the tables. 1897 *Daily News* 19 June 2/6 Omnibuses .. apprentices—who wait on the waiters.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *omnibus-cad* (CAD 2 3), *-driving* adj., *-fashion* adv., *-riding* adj., *trade, traffic, wheel*; **omnibus-man**, the driver or conductor of an omnibus.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* Feb. 41/1 The omnibus trade became too flourishing to be limited to what are called the 'metropolis roads'. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xlix, A sceptical audience of omnibus-cads and nursemaids. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xvi, Omnibus-driving expressions. 1868 *Less. Mid. Age* 2 The rattle of omnibus wheels running down to the railway station. 1884 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 5/2 The railways must unite the facilities of omnibus traffic with their greater speed. 1900 *Ibid.* 12 Nov. 6/6 For the benefit of the Omnibusmen's Superannuation Fund.

B. *adj.*

1. Relating to or serving for numerous distinct objects at once; comprising a large number of items or particulars: e. g. an *omnibus bill, clause, order, faculty*.

1857 in Herrig *Beiträge* XXII. 163 *Omnibus-bills*, bills which contain laws dissimilar in their character and purposes. 1884 *Western Daily Press* 22 Feb. 5/5 The Corporation Omnibus Bill has been rejected. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 2/1 The Revenue Bill which Mr. Goschen introduced .. is an omnibus bill of four parts, dealing with Customs, Taxes, Stamps, Excise, and Miscellaneous, in twenty-six clauses. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 16 Feb. 6/4 The instructions moved .. to the Conference Committee upon the omnibus Territorial bill. 1891 *Daily News* 1 Oct 5/6 There is what is called an 'omnibus resolution' embracing a whole programme of reforms. 1900 *Durham Dioces. Gaz.* Feb. 10 Omnibus Faculty for 1899 for the following works.

2. *spec.* a. *Omnibus box*, a name given to large boxes on the pit tier in some theatres and opera-houses, appropriated to a number of subscribers. b. *Omnibus train* [after F. *train omnibus* (Hatz.)], a railway train stopping at all the stations on the route. c. In electrical works, applied to a bar, wire, etc. through which passes the whole of the current proceeding from the source.

1853 H. D. WOLFF *Pict. Span. Life* 50 Some .. are hired for the season by families, while others are omnibus boxes, or let off in ephemeral places. 1864 B. LUMLEY *Reminisc. Opera* 15 [The great 'Tamburini Row' at opening of Opera season 1841]. The famous *omnibus* boxes were filled, towards the conclusion of the opera, with the fashionable allies of the coalition. *Ibid.* 16 The whole party of the noble and fashionable occupants of the omnibus boxes leaped on the stage. .. The gallant chevaliers of the 'omnibus' waved their hats triumphantly and shouted 'Victory!' 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* I. 295 He was in the omnibus box at the opera. 1893 MARG. SYMONDS *Doge's Farm* 164 We .. were advised .. to travel to Padua by the ordinary omnibus train, and let the specials go by. 1894 *Times* 17 Jan. 7/5 A duster was found lying on the terminal .. which was connected with the omnibus bar, and the deceased had, it was stated, left the omnibus plug on when it ought to have been off.

Hence **O·mnibus** *v. nonce-wd.* (*a*) *To omnibus it*, to travel by omnibus; (*b*) to place in an omnibus.

1836 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 111, I was obliged to cab it, omnibus it, and run it the whole morning. 1886 *Tinsley's Mag.* Sept. 227 The other day I was omnibused with a bore.

Omnicausality to **Omni-essence**: see OMNI-.

Omniety: see OMNEITY.

Omnifarious (ɒmnifē·riəs), *a.* [f. L. *omnifari-us* (f. OMNI- all: cf. *multifarious*) + -OUS.] Of all kinds or forms; exceedingly various; relating to or dealing with all kinds of things.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xv. (1712) 135 That all the Species of things..came first out of the Earth, by the omnifarious attempt of the particles of the matter upon one another. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 25. 26 The Confused Chaos of Omnifarious Atoms. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 209 If Thou .. omnifarious Drinks wou'dst brew. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. i. § 22 A mind capacious of omnifarious erudition.

Hence **Omnifa·riousness.**

1806 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 127 In the nude cypherableness of the story and in the omnifariousness of the language.

Omniferous, etc.: see OMNI-.

Omnific (ɒmnɪ·fɪk), *a.* [f. med. or mod. L. *omnific-us*, f. OMNI- + *-ficus* making.] Making all things; all-creating.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 217 Silence, ye troubl'd waves, and thou Deep, peace, Said then th' Omnific Word. 1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 441 Who attribute to climate an omnifick influence upon the fine arts. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* vi. 115 The creation of the world by one Omnific God.

Hence **Omni·ficness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

So **Omni·fical** *a.* = OMNIFIC.

1862 MRS. SPEID *Last Yrs. Ind.* 178 Visvuarma, the carpenter of the gods, but properly the *omnificent*, in his haste cut his finger.

Omniform (ɒ·mnɪfɔ̄ɪm), *a.* [ad. late L. *omniform-is*, f. OMNI- + *forma* shape, form: see -FORM.] Of all forms or shapes; taking any or every form; exhibiting or comprising every variety of form.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. I. ix, This is that ancient Eidos omniform. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 155 If the Soul be united to this omni-form Essence of God. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 281 The living fire, the living, omniform seminary of the world, and other expressions..occurring in the ancient and Platonic philosophy. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 760 Thou omniform and most mysterious Sea.

So **Omnifo·rmal** *a.* = prec.; †**Omnifo·rmist** [? after *conformist*], one who assnmes all forms or fashions, one who conforms to all.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 59 To become all things to all men, with the Doctor of the Gentiles, that Omniformist. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XIX. (1848) 218 The stars..Stand clustered into omniformal spheres.

Omniformity (ɒmnɪfɔ̄·ɹmɪtɪ). [f. late L. *omniform-is* (see prec.) + -ITY.] The quality of being omniform; the being of all forms.

1644 HARDWICK in *Toler. Disappr. & Cond.* (1670) 26 We have undertaken .. the establishment of Uniformity, and how can that stand with this Omniformitie .. I understand not. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. II. xliv, The soul..By her own Central! omniformity Brings forth in her own self when ought doth move her. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. v. 222 Containing some modal account of the Divine Ideality or Omniformity. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 346 Symbolizing the unity of nature, while it represents the omniformity of her delegated functions.

O·mniformness = prec. (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Omnify (ɒ·mnɪfəɪ), *v.* [f. OMNI- + -FY.]

†**1.** *trans.* To make everything of; to account as all in all. *Obs.*

1622 WARD *Serm., Christ all* (1862) 3 That he might .. magnify or rather, as you see [Col. iii. 11] omnify his Lord and Master Christ. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 89 A nullifying of self: and magnifying (I may call it omnifying) of God.

2. To render universal.

1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 221 Omnify the disputed point into a transcendant, and you may defy the opponent to lay hold of it. 1896 *Chicago Advance* 10 Dec. 839 If, in all 'well-to-do' circles, the family wish to be omnified, to give money to real prisoners of poverty or disease.

†**Omniga·therum.** *Obs.* Also 5 **omnegadrium**, 6 **omni-gatharum, omnegatherum**; *Sc.* 6 **omnigatherome, -rine**, 7 **omnigad(d)rum**, 9 **omne-gatherum**. [f. OMNI- + GATHER *v.* + *-um* after L. sbs.] = OMNIUM GATHERUM; *spec.* in Scottish burgh records, 'a name given to the unincorporated craftsmen of a burgh' (Jam. *Suppl.* 2).

14.. HOCCLEVE in *B. M. Addit. MS.* 24062 (Wks. E. E. T. S. Introd. 30 *note*) Omnegadrium. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 70 b, Dioscorides of whom he [Pliny] hath conueyed so much learned stuf into hys omnigatherum. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 492 They [Souldiers] were a rash confused multitude of Omnigatherum together, having no reason nor patience. 1592 G. HARVEY *3rd Lett.* in *Shaks. Allusion Bks.* I. (1874) 131 A Rayler, a beggar, an Omnigatherum, a Gay-nothing. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* XXI. 423 The rest of his hotch-potch and omnigatherum against Astrologie. 1604 *Burgh Records Stirling* 17 Dec. (1887) 112 Thair salbe joyned, yeirlie, to the counsall of this burgh, tua of the ald merchand bailleis, and tua of the *omnigaddrum*, as extraordiner persones of counsall. 1642 *Ibid.* 28 Nov. 184 The toun sall pay yeirlie £4, the guild brethren £20, the crafts £20, the maltmen £10, and the omnigadrum, viz. the wrichtis, maissones, coupares, litstares, glassinwrichtis, sklaitteris, gairdneris, the soume of ten pundis yeirlie. 1650 *Ibid.* (1889) 302 The mechanikis and omnigadrum. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 97 And terrour garr'd them loup pell-mell..In omne-gatherum at that bell.

Omni·gener, *a. rare*⁻¹. [a. late L. *omnigener* (in *Gloss. Cyrill.*) of every kind, f. OMNI- + *genus, gener-* kind.] = next.

1857 *Nat. Mag.* I. 371 Bulwer Lytton who on the whole has achieved the omnigener ultimate success.

Omnigenous (ɒmnɪ·dʒɪnəs), *a.* [f. L. *omnigen-us* of all kinds (f. *omni-* all- + *genus* kind) + -OUS.] Of all kinds.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 28, I could demonstrate it to be Heterogeneous, Heterodoxous, Incongrous, Omnigenous, Pluranimous. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* III. 212 Spinoza, known too well to fame, Who dar'd a God omnigenous to frame. 1814 COLERIDGE *Lett., to J. Kenyon* (1895) 640 A miraculous combination of erudition, broad, deep, and omnigenous. 1859 *Times* 22 Mar. 9/5 National Museums and universal omnigenous collections and reservoirs of all conceivable things.

Hence **Omni·genousness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Omnigerent to **Omniperfect**: see OMNI-.

Omnipotence (ɒmnɪ·pɒtĕns). [ad. late L. *omnipotentia*, f. *omnipotent-em*: see -ENCE. Cf. F. *omnipotence* (1527 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality of being omnipotent; infinite or unlimited power; almightiness. **a.** *strictly*, as an attribute of deity; hence God himself, = 'the Omnipotent'.

1566 GASCOIGNE *Jocasta* III. Chorus, Who thinks that Ioue the maker of vs all, .. Hath not in hym omnipotence also To guide and gouerne all things here below? 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 36 Tossing up A gratefull spirit to Omnipotence. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXXI. 187 *margin*, The Right of Gods Soveraignty is derived from his Omnipotence. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 78 And will Omnipotence neglect to save The suffering virtue of the wise and brave? 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 218 Omnipotence is simply the power of fulfilling the absolute law of perfection as it is realised.

b. *gen.* as an attribute of persons or things; hence *transf.* an omnipotent force or agency.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* i. 52 Oh, what a world of profit and delight, Of power, of honour, of omnipotence, Is promis'd to the studious artizan! *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* X. § 123 The Omnipotence of an Ordinance of Parliament, confirmed all that was this way done. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xciii, Opinion an omnipotence,—whose veil Mantles the earth with darkness, until right And wrong are accidents. 1889 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 4/8 The omnipotence of Parliament, which means its supremacy over the law.

†**Omni·potency.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *omnipotentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.] = prec. **a.** *strictly*, as an attribute of deity.

c 1470 G. ASHBY *Active Policy* 218 God of his omnipotencie Hath brought you now forth to our grete comfort. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 311 To declare his omnipotencie & wisedome. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 69 'Tis a great step to omnipotency: and 'tis hard to define what miracles, on this side creation, require an infinite power. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T., Matt.* xiv. 15 All things being equally easy to omnipotency.

b. *generally*: see prec. b.

1604 JAS. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 107 Such is the miraculous omnipotencie of our strong tasted Tobacco, as it cures all sorts of diseases. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Remora* Wks. (1711) 189 It is answered, that the parliament and general assembly have an omnipotency and arbitrary power. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 467 Faith..hath a kind of omnipotency in it; it is able to do all things.

Omnipotent (ɒmnɪ·pɒtĕnt), *a.* [a. F. *omnipotent* (11–12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *omnipotent-em*, f. OMNI- + *potens, -ent-em* able, powerful.]

1. Strictly said of God (or of a deity) or His attributes: Almighty, infinite in power.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (1887) p. 398 On Iesu omnipotent...He þonst wiþ dreri mode. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 423 As helpe me verray god omnipotent. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* I. 37 By god omnypotente I wolde lever have loste my castell. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xix. 6 Sayinge: Alleluya, for god omnipotent [WYCLIF, almiȝty] hath raigned. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 1 A production of it by the omnipotent Will and Word of God. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xv, I told him .. That he [God] was Omnipotent, could do every Thing for us. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. II. 52 Whether the word of Jove omnipotent Be false or true.

2. *gen.* All-powerful; having full or absolute power or authority; having unlimited or very great power, force, or influence; exceedingly strong or mighty.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* V. v. 8 O omnipotent Loue, how nere the God drew to the complexion of a Goose. 1775 BURKE *Lett., to Dk. Richmond* (1844) II. 75 The tories and courtiers are powerful there, but not omnipotent. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* VI, The Duke of Buckingham, the omnipotent favourite both of the King and the Prince of Wales. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* VIII. 79 The Senate was thus made omnipotent and irresponsible.

b. *humorously.* Capable of anything; unparalleled; utter, arrant; huge, 'mighty'. (Cf. ALMIGHTY 2 ¶.)

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 121 This is the most omnipotent Villaine, that euer cryed, Stand, to a true man. 1596 NASHE *Have with you* Wks. (Grosart) III. 51 Farre more boystrous and cumbersome than a pair of Swissers omnipotent galeaze breeches.

3. *absol.* or as *sb.* An omnipotent being; *spec.* (with *the*) the Almighty, God.

1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 639 In such sort as it pleaseth the Omnipotent to make them worthy. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 49 Who durst defie th' Omnipotent to Arms. 1829 J. MILLER *Sibyl's Leaves* I. 288 What can an Omnipotent find in the possession of his power, an Omniscient in the possession of his wisdom, but that love [etc.]? 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 62 The open mind, The Omnipotent's prime gift.

Hence †**Omnipotentness** = OMNIPOTENCE.

1727 BAILEY vol. II.

†**Omnipote·ntiary,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *omnipotentia* OMNIPOTENCE + -ARY.] Of, belonging to, or involving omnipotence; omnipotent.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 521 That the cessation of.. Tempests, is by, through, and from an .. uncontroulable omnipotentiary power that is in God.

Omni·potently, *adv.* [f. OMNIPOTENT + -LY 2.] In an omnipotent manner; with almighty or unlimited power; almightily.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 410 Another impious heresie of Fatall Necessity, over and upon all things, which do omnipotently come to passe. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 294 Fools, who from God omnipotence detract, Think atoms can omnipotently act. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 396 It is perhaps on persons such as I that nature most omnipotently works.

Omnipresence (ɒmnɪ·prezĕns). [f. as next: see -ENCE.] The fact or quality of being omnipresent. **a.** *strictly*, as an attribute of God, etc.: see OMNIPRESENT a.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 89 An omnipresence, or..an incorporeity, is truely in God. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 288 Next to God's Eternitie follows his Immensitie or Omnipresence, which denotes his presence in althings and al spaces. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. iv. § 2 Questions which may be raised about his own Divine Essence or Substance, his Immensity or Omnipresence. 1885 L. ABBOTT in *Chr. World Pulpit* XXVIII. 179 Most Christians do not believe in the omnipresence of God; they only believe in His ubiquity.

b. *generally*: see OMNIPRESENT b.

a 1822 SHELLEY *Tri. Life* 343 The bright omnipresence Of morning through the orient cavern flowed. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. ix, The omnipresence of casualties .. threatened all projects with futility. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Aug. 3/2 The most vivid impression to which the foreigner is subjected [in England] is..that of the omnipresence of advertising.

†**Omnipre·sency.** *Obs.* [f. med. Schol. L. *omnipræsentia* (Du Cange), f. *omnipræsent-em*: see next and -ENCY.] = prec.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 156/2 If we forsake this apprehension of the omnipresency of Ahad, God and all things else will prove mere bodies. 1664 — *Antid. Idolatry* vii. 84 That they [images of the saints] have at least a terrestriall Omnipresency, which no..invisible Power..has but onely God. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 9 Delight to be alone and single with omnipresency.

Omnipresent (ɒmnɪ|pre·zĕnt), *a.* [f. med. Schol. L. *omnipræsent-em* (Du Cange), f. OMNI- + *præsent-em* PRESENT.] Present at the same time in all places; everywhere present. **a.** In the strict or absolute sense; chiefly said of the Deity.

1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 237 It is proper to the diuine nature to be infinite, omnipotent, omnipresent. *a* 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 425 Thou while below wer't yet on high, By Omnipresent Deity. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* 105 There is one Mind, one omnipresent Mind, Omnific. 1885 L. ABBOTT in *Chr. World Pulpit* XXVIII. 179 God is not ubiquitous, but omnipresent, and never through all eternity can you and I be nearer to Him than we are at this moment.

b. In more general or weakened sense.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 40 A Spirit in our Bulk resides, Which all our Force corporeal guides; There omnipresent reigns. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* XXXI, It was a maxim which he repeated after the great Putty, that a capable agent makes himself omnipresent. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* XIX. (1872) 334 The bird is omnipresent.

Hence **Omnipresentness** = OMNIPRESENCE.

1727 BAILEY vol. II.

†**Omniprese·ntial,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. med. L. *omnipræsentia* (see above + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or involving omnipresence.

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VII. i. 22 But his omnipresential filling all things being an inseparable property of his divine nature, always agreed to him.

Omnipre·sently, *adv.* [f. OMNIPRESENT + -LY 2.] In an omnipresent manner; so as to be everywhere present.

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. iii. 137 He exists every way infinitely, and therefore both eternally and omnipresently. 1863 A. B. GROSART *Small Sins* 30 No principle interpenetrates the word of God more omnipresently than this.

Omniprevalent (ɒmnɪ|pre·vălĕnt), *a.* [f. OMNI- + PREVALENT, after L. type **omnipravalent-em*.]

1. All-prevailing; having all power or influence.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Surrey* (1840) III. 210 Being chaplain to the earl of Dunbar, then omni-prevalent with King James.

2. Prevailing everywhere; universally prevalent.

a 1849 POE *Longfellow's Ballads* Wks. 1863 III. 367 The combination of the two omni-prevalent ideas. 1882 COUES *Biogen* (1884) 35 Some form of worship is omniprevalent.

Omniprudent, etc.: see OMNI-.

†**Omnire·gency.** *Obs.* [f. OMNI- + REGENCY.] All-ruling condition; universal rule.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Omniregencie*, the hauing all authoritie in ones owne hands. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 156 He could not govern there with such an absolute Omni-regency, as he had done in the Families of private Gentlemen. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 28 The omni-regency of Divine Providence is the tree of Life in the midst of the garden of the world.

†**Omni·scian.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *omnisciu-s* (see OMNISCIOUS) + -AN.] One who professes to know everything.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 188 [He] would be thought to .. know all thinges, like Iarchas, .. and Salomon, the archpatrons of our new Omniscians.

Omniscience (ɒmnɪ·sĕns, -ĭĕns). [ad. med. Schol. L. *omniscientia* (Du Cange), f. OMNI- + *scientia* knowledge: see -ENCE. Cf. mod.F. *omniscience* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*).] The quality of being omniscient. **a.** Strictly: Infinite knowledge; hence transf. the omniscient Being, the Deity.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 9 His omniscience .. searcheth the heart, discouereth the thoughts. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 282 'Tis a professed and authentick obscurity, unknown to all but to the omniscience of the Almighty. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 315 P 4 The Survey of the whole Creation..is a Prospect worthy of Omniscience. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 271 To assist Omniscience with his Counsels, and lend a helping hand to Omnipotence.

b. Hyperbolically: Universal knowledge.

a 1845 SYD. SMITH in I. Todhunter *William Whewell* (1876) I. xxi. 410 [Said of Whewell] 'Science is his forte, and omniscience is his foible'. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. xiii, A foible of Mr. Holt's..was omniscience. 1891 T. R. LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* II. v. 179 Men at that time thought nothing of making a specialty of omniscience.

†**Omni·sciency.** *Obs.* [f. as prec., or from next + -ENCY.] = prec.

1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 62 God, in the omnisciency of His wisdom, surveyed the latitude of all occurrences. 1682 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. (1726) 464 That Intellectual Omnisciency, which contains all the Natures and Ideas of things. 1734 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 253 My eternity and omnisciency are as much in him as in myself.

Omniscient (*ɒmnɪ·ʃĕnt, -ɪĕnt*), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *omniscient-em*, substituted for med.L. *omniscius* (OMNISCIOUS) under the influence of *omniscientia* (see prec.), the substituted element being L. *sciens, -ent-em* pr. pple. 'knowing'. Grotius *De Ver. Rel. Chr.* uses both *omniscius* and *omniscient*. So F. *omniscient* (1737 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Knowing all things, all-knowing, infinite in knowledge. a. Strictly: esp. of God.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Omni-scient*, knowing all things. *c* 1615 BACON *Adv. to Villiers* Wks. 1879 I. 510 By no means trust to your own judgement alone; for no man is omniscient. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arc.* III. 1054 This law the Omniscient Power was pleased to give, That every kind should by succession live. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 227 With averted eyes the omniscient Judge Scorns the base hireling. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* iv. 154 Inspiration does not make men omniscient.

b. Hyperbolically: Having universal or very extensive knowledge.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 5 Apr. an. 1776 *note*, A gentleman .. from his extraordinary stores of knowledge, .. stiled omniscient. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) x. 251, I was roused by a very pleasant meeting with the most omniscient of mountaineers.

2. *absol.* or as *sb.* An omniscient being or person: *spec.* (with *the*), the Deity, God.

1794 COLERIDGE *Destiny of Nations* iv, Those blind omniscients. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 232 This divine order, which the Omniscient hath established and maintains.

Hence **Omniscientness** = OMNISCIENCE.

1727 BAILEY vol. II.

Omni·sciently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an omniscient manner; with universal knowledge.

1856 WEBSTER, *Omnisciently*, by omniscience. 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Mar. 362 Both are omniscientlly silly.

†**Omni·scious,** *a. Obs.* [f. med. Schol. L. *omnisci-us* all-knowing (f. OMNI- + *scī-re* to know: cf. L. *nescius, inscius*, etc.) + -OUS.] = OMNISCIENT.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 84 Schoolemen may phantastically dreame .. of .. diuers putatiue wisemen, euen in that omniscious, and omnisufficient veine. 1628 BP. HALL *Old Relig.* 139 It is an Omnipresent and Omniscious God with whom wee deale. 1728 FOXTON tr. *Burnet's Re-surv. Mosaic Creat.* in Earbery tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* 47 Omniscious Providence, knowing all these things, accommodates itself to the various Orders of humane Things.

Omnisciturient to **Omnispective:** see OMNI-.

†**Omnist** (*ɒ·mnɪst*). *nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. L. *omnis* all + -IST.] (See quot.)

1839 BAILEY *Festus* viii. (1848) 98, I am an omnist, and believe in all Religions.

†**Omnisuffi·cience.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as next + -ENCE.] = next.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 383/2 *Panarceia*, omni-sufficience, endued with parts sufficient for totality.

†**Omnisuffi·ciency.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as next + -ENCY.] The quality of being 'omnisufficient'; all-sufficiency.

1577 FULKE *Confut. Purg.* 97 Wilt thou neuer acknowledge the omnisufficiency of the benefite of mans redemption by the sonne of God? 1622 DONNE *Serm.* xvi. 156 To find an Omnisufficiency in ourselves is an Intrusion, an Usurpation upon God. [1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 142 Amid the pedantic farrago of his [J. Harvey's] omni-sufficiency (to borrow one of his own words) we come suddenly upon passages whose .. purity of diction reminds us of Landor.]

†**Omnisuffi·cient,** *a. Obs.* or *rare.* [ad. med. or mod.L. type **omnisufficient-em* all-sufficing, f. OMNI- + *sufficient-em*, pr. pple. of *sufficĕre* to SUFFICE.] All-sufficient, all-sufficing.

1543 BECON *New Year's Gift* in *Early Wks.* (1843) 342 Take me alone for thy omnisufficient Saviour. 1601 W. PARAY *Trav. Sir A. Sherley* (1863) 17 The truth thereof .. is a warrant omnisufficient for the report. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 586 His passion was an Omnisufficient sacrifice for the sinnes of the whole world. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 103 These Staffs princes must lean upon, being .. such Masters as are neither omni-sufficient, nor independent.

Omnitemporal to **Omnitonic:** see OMNI-.

Omnitude (*ɒ·mnɪtiud*). *rare.* [f. OMNI- + -TUDE, after L. type **omnitūdo*.] The fact of being all, 'allness', universality; 'the all', the whole, the total sum.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxviii. (1848) 329 Holding in itself the omnitude of Being. *c* 1840 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* App. (1866) II. 281 *Some*, though always in a certain degree indefinite, is definite so far as it excludes omnitude. 1896 *Scotsman* 25 June 6/2 He spoke .. with accuracy, authority, and omnitude of knowledge.

Omnium (*ɒ·mnɪŏm*). [a. L. *omnium* 'of all (things, sorts, etc.)', genitive pl. of *omnis* all. In sense 1, also, *omnium gatherum*, which may have been the original appellation.]

1. *Stock Exch.* The aggregate amount (at market price) of the parcels of different stocks and other considerations, formerly offered by Government, in raising a loan, for each unit of capital (i.e. every hundred pounds) subscribed.

'The subscribers to the Loan .. are entitled not only to hold their share in the capital [the funded loan], but to an annuity for ten years, and to the right of receiving a certain number of Lottery tickets on advantageous terms. They may sell their capital to one person, their annuity to a second, and their right to the tickets to a third. The value of all these interests together is called *Omnium*: and, in order to obtain a ready subscription, it ought to amount to 102*l.* or upwards, on 100*l.* of capital. This difference is called the *bonus* to the subscribers'. (*Encycl. Brit.* (1797) s. v. *Fund.*)

1760 COLMAN *Polly Honeycomb* ii, The Omniums, eh, Miss! I like the Omniums, and don't care how large a premium I give for them. 1770 C. JENNER *Placid Man* II. vi, Her head was as full with wealth, scrip, omnium, consols, and lord-mayors shews. 1775 T. MORTIMER *Ev. man his own Broker* 163 Omnium is the whole subscription undivided; and is known in the Alley by the name of Omnium Gatherum, a cant phrase for, all together. 1783 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1853) VIII. 117 (Stanf.) The English omnium which at first was sold for eight or ten per cent. profit, fell to one and a half. 1810 GRELLIER *Hist. Nat. Debt* 392 The Omnium of this loan was at first at a premium of 2½ per cent. but soon fell to a discount. 1819 T. MORTIMER *Gen. Comm. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Omnium*, a term used among the Stock Jobbers to express all the articles included in the Contract between Government and the original subscribers to a loan, which of late years has consisted generally of different proportions of three, and four per cent. Stock with a certain quantity of terminable annuities. 1832-52 MCCULLOCH *Comm. Dict.* s. v., In the loan of 36,000,000*l.* contracted for in June, 1815, the omnium consisted of 130*l.* 3 per cent. reduced annuities, 44*l.* 3 per cent. consols, and 10*l.* 4 per cent. annuities, for each 100*l.* subscribed. *a* 1860 *Rules Stock Exch.* in C. Fenn *Eng. & For. Funds* (1883) 120 The settling-day in English omnium and scrip shall be two days prior to the respective days of payment of each of the several instalments.

b. Colloquially applied to other combined stocks the constituents of which are capable of being dealt with separately.

Thus 'The London Extension Stock' issued in July, 1894, by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, which could be divided into ordinary and preference stock, and gave a right to Debenture Stock on certain terms, was known on the Stock Exchange as 'Sheffield Omnium'.

2. (with allusion to prec.) The whole sum of what one values or is interested in; one's 'all'.

1766 COLMAN *Clandestine Marriage* IV. iii, 'Tis my only wish at present, my omnium, as I may call it. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxii, You, that was your father's sum-total—his omnium—you that might have been the first man in the first house in the first city.

3. Applied to a large wagon (? carrying the whole of a person's possessions).

1836 A. F. GARDINER *Zoolu Country* 324 Still on the cumbrous omnium moves, By twelve or fourteen oxen towed.

4. 'A piece of furniture with open shelves for receiving ornamental articles, etc.' (*Cent. Dict.*)

Omnium gatherum (*ɒ·mnɪŏm gæ·ðərŏm*). *colloq.* Also hyphened; and 6 omnium githerum, 7 getherum. Cf. OMNIGATHERUM. [f. L. *omnium* (see prec.) + *gatherum*, a mock-Latin form from GATHER *v.* quasi 'a gathering'.]

1. A gathering of all sorts; a miscellaneous assemblage, collection, or mixture (of persons or things); a confused medley.

1530 CROKE *Let. to Cranmer* (MS. Cott. Vit. B xiii. 123 b) Certayne subscriptions unto the kynge, wheroff sauff ij, there ys none worthe a botton, but he omnium gatheram. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 43 [The Jesuits] haue made religion .. a very hotch potch of omnium githerum. 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* v. iii, A rout of omnium gatherums assembled by the title of the Family of Love. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 543 The Apothecary had muster'd up his several Slops and compleated the Composition of Omniumgatherum. 1776 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 214 My letters to you are an odd mixture. They would appear to a stranger like the dish which is sometimes called *omnium gatherum*. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* III. vii. (1849) 107 Such an omnium gatherum as the inhabitants of a new settlement. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* iii. 126 Odds and ends, and omnium-gatherums, and this, that, and the other, enough to fill nine museums.

†b. as *adv.* In a confused medley, promiscuously. *Obs.*

1648 *Merc. Acad.* No. 1. 4 Being come *omnium gatherum* into the Convocation-house. 1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 28 Whither we ganged as drunkenly reeling as the Ship, omnium getherum, all together.

†2. A kind of dance in vogue in the 17th c. *Obs.*

a 1652 BAOME *New Acad.* v. Wks. 1873 II. 110 *Stri.* Play then Les tous ensembles. *Neh.* That's the French name on't Uncle, 'tis in Dutch call'd All-to-Mall; and I call it in English, Omnium Gatherum, 'tis the daintiest daunce. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 62 There has been nothing but French-more and the Cushion Dance, omnium gatherum, tolly, polly, hoite come toite.

†3. = OMNIUM 1.

1775 [see OMNIUM 1]. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 54 (1794) II. 305 With the omnium-gatherums, scrips, discounts, etc., it appeared that the funds and credit of Virtue were gradually rising.

Omnivagant to **Omnivolent:** see OMNI-.

Omnivorous (*ɒmnɪ·vŏrəs*), *a.* [f. L. *omnivor-us* (f. OMNI- + *-vorus* devouring) + -OUS. Cf. F. *omnivore* (Buffon 18th c.).] All-devouring.

1. *lit.* That devours or feeds on all kinds of food. (Opposed to *carnivorous, herbivorous*, etc.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Omnivorous*, that devours and eats all kind of things. 1819 W. LAWRENCE *Physiol.* (1848) 143 In a similar way we conclude man to be naturally omnivorous. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 40 The Chub is rather an omnivorous fish. 1881 ROMANES in *Nature* No. 624. 554 Worms are omnivorous, dragging pieces of meat as well as leaves into their burrows for the purpose of eating them.

2. *fig.* (Cf. senses of DEVOUR *v.*)

1791 BURKE *Let. to Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 32 He has not observed on the nature of vanity, who does not know that it is omnivorous; that it has no choice in its food. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 183 An omnivorous appetite for everything strange and rare. 1877 'H. A. PAGE' *De Quincey* I. ix. 186 Hamilton, darkly metaphysical, omnivorous of books.

So various nonce-words: **Omnivora·city** [f. late L. *omnivorāx* (Eugenius 7th c.)], **Omnivoro·sity** [f. OMNIVOROUS: see -OSITY], omnivorousness; **Omni·vorant** *a.* [L. *vorānt-em* devouring], all-devouring, omnivorous; **O·mnivore** [a. F., cf. *carnivore*, etc.], an omnivorous animal or person.

1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 856 But for the ostrich-like *omnivoracity of the wealthy collector, the Literary Stock Exchange might any day be convulsed with an ubiquitously resonant smash. 1852 C. W. H[OSKINS] *Talpa* 65 Everywhere 'The Fly' was omnipotent and *omnivorant. 1890 *Even. Post* 8 Feb., Some of the interrogated were vegetarians, and some *omnivores. 1896 JESSOPP *Frivola* viii. 143 With the *omnivorosity (what a beautiful word!) of youth I eagerly devoured them.

Omni·vorously, *adv.* [f. OMNIVOROUS + -LY 2.] In an omnivorous manner (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 644 A fish .. so omnivorously disposed. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. iii. 197 Newman had read omnivorously.

Omni·vorousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being omnivorous (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. *a* 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Lett. R. H. Horne* (1877) II. lvii. 151 Do I boast of my omnivorousness of reading? 1884 *Times* 30 Dec. 7 The omnivorousness of children is balanced .. by powers of digestion which seem little short of miraculous.

Omo-, obs. erroneous form of HOMO-.

Omo-hyoid (*ōu·mo,həi·oid*), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [f. Gr. *ὦμος* shoulder + HYOID.] Relating to, or connecting, the shoulder and the hyoid bone: applied to a long slender digastric muscle which arises from the upper border of the shoulder-blade and passes obliquely along the side and front of the neck to the lower border of the hyoid bone. Also as *sb.* the omohyoid muscle.

1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 116 Detach the process of fascia from the omo-hyoid muscle. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 121 Ligature of left common carotid, above the omo-hyoid.

So **Omohyoi·dean, Omohyoi·deous** *adjs.* = prec.

1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 144 Behind the notch is the origin of the 'omo-hyoideous' muscle. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Omohyoidean.

Omoio-, erron. form of HOMOIO-, HOMŒO-.

‖ **Omophagia** (*ōumofē·ɪ·dʒiă*). [mod.L., a. Gr. *ὠμοφαγία*, f. *ὠμός* raw + *-φαγία* eating.] The eating of raw food, esp. raw flesh. So **Omophagic** (*ōumofæ·dʒik*), **Omophagous** (*ɒmɒ·făgəs*) [f. Gr. *ὠμοφάγ-ος* + -IC, -OUS], eating, or characterized by the eating of, raw flesh; **Omophagist** (*ɒmɒ·fădʒist*), an eater of raw flesh.

1706 PHILLIPS, **Omophagia* (Gr.) .. a Feast of Bacchus, in which the mad Guests eat Goats alive, tearing their Entrails with their Teeth. 1869 BARING-GOULD *Orig. Relig. Belief* I. 407 These bloody *Omophagic feasts were celebrated every three years. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 13 Dec. 5 She cut from the victim's palm a piece of flesh and ate it raw—a literal *omophagist. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Omophagus*, living on raw food: *omophagous. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 569 That redoubtable friend of Mr. Freeman the omophagous Teutonic colonist.

Omophore (*ōu·mɒfōə*). *rare*—1. [ad. Gr. *ὠμοφόρος* one who bears on the shoulders, f. *ὦμος* shoulder + *-φόρος* bearing.] (See quot.)

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 329 The world-bearing elephants of the Hindus, .. the gigantic Omophore of the Manichæan cosmology, are all creatures who carry the earth on their backs or heads.

‖ **Omophorion** (*ōumofō·rɪɒn*). *Gr. Ch.* [Gr. *ὠμοφόριον* 'a woman's tippet covering the shoulders' (Liddell and Scott), also eccl. in sense below (see *omophorium* in Du Cange); cf. prec.] A vestment resembling the pallium of the Latin church, worn by patriarchs and bishops.

1868 MAASKOTT *Vest. Chr.* 237 The Omophorion, worn (as matter of privilege) by Patriarchs and Metropolitans in the East, and, out of usage rather than theoretical right by almost all Bishops. 1888 T. W. ALLIES *Holy See* 144 He .. caused his archdeacon first to remove his omophorion, and appeared in the garb of a simple priest.

Omoplate (*ōu·mɒplēt*). Also 9 -plat (-plæt). [ad. Gr. *ὠμοπλάτη*, f. *ὦμο-ς* shoulder + *πλάτη* broad surface, blade.] The shoulder-blade, scapula.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 54/1 The bullet .. remayning in the inferiore angle of the foresayed Omoplate. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxvii, He .. shook asunder their omoplates or shoulder-blade. 1833 MANTELL *Geol. S. E. Eng.* 320 The omoplate or scapula is not unlike the coracoid. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* V. 118 There is an ailing in this omoplat May clip my speech all too abruptly short.

Omoplatoscopy (*ōu·mɒplætɒ·skŏpi*). [ad. Gr. *ὠμοπλατοσκοπία* (Psellus), f. *ὠμοπλάτη* (see prec.) + *-σκοπία* looking: see -SCOPY.] (See quots.)

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 112 Divination by a shoulder-

blade, technically called Scapulimancy or omoplatoscopy. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Omoplatoscopy*, the name given to a mode of divination formerly practised by some tribes of American Indians, founded on the direction of the cracks which appeared on a blade-bone when placed on a fire.

Omostegite (ōumǫ·stĭdʒəit). *Anat.* [f. Gr. ὦμο-ς shoulder + στέγη covering, roof + -ITE 1 3.] The posterior part of the carapace, covering the thorax, in certain crustaceans; opp. to *cephalostegite*.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 91. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 283 The carapace presents a posterior division (omostegite), obviously developed from the anterior thoracic somites.

‖ **Omosternum** (ōumǫstō·mňm). *Comp. Anat.* [f. Gr. ὦμο-ς shoulder + mod.L. *sternum*, Gr. στέρνον breast.] A cartilage, or an ossification of such cartilage at the anterior extremity of the sternum.

It is probably always derived from the ventral ends of the coracoids, and is called by Gegenbaur *Epicoracoid*. The name has often been applied to the membrane bone overlying the front end of the sternum, and more properly called *episternum* or *interclavicle*.

1868 W. K. PARKER *Monograph Structure Shoulder-Girdle* (Ray Soc.) 80 The præ-coracoid bar is larger than the coracoid,..and the 'omosternum' and true sternum have not yet made their appearance. *Ibid.* 81 In front of the bony bar a small hillock of soft new cartilage is seen..; this is the first rudiment of the 'omosternum'. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* iv. 161 The omosternum becomes amongst Mammals very conspicuous in certain Shrews and Mice. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Omosternum*, the interarticular fibro-cartilage of the sterno-clavicular articulation.

Hence **Omoste·rnal** *a.*, pertaining to the omosternum.

Omothyroid (ōumǫpəi·roid). *Anat.* Also **thyreoid.** [f. Gr. ὦμο-ς shoulder + THYROID.] A slip of muscle, of exceptional occurrence, connecting the omo-hyoid muscle with the thyroid cartilage.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Omothyreoid*, a variety of the omohyoid muscle when it has an attachment to the inferior cornu of the thyreoid cartilage.

† **Omphacine** (ǫ·mfăsin), *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [f. Gr. ὀμφάκιν-ος made of unripe grapes, olives, or the like, f. ὄμφαξ unripe (grape, berry): see -INE 2.]

1. In *oil omphacine*, an oily liquid expressed from unripe olives. Also as *sb.* = oil omphacine.

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 137 Maad of grapis of olyue trees þat ben not ripe..is clepid oile enfancinum (*MS. B.* Omfacinum).] 1548 tr. *Papius Conc. Apoth.* in Recorde *Urin. Physick* (1651) 216 By Olives, of which oile omphocine is made, we understand the wild boyled in oyle. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 100 The Oyle that is made of the vnripe Oliues, which is called Oyle Omphacine, is not so grosse and fatty. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 157 Hereof is made Oil of Roses, Omphacine, and Oil of Quinces.

2. Unripe. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 168 Omphacine grapes.

Omphacite (ǫ·mfăsəit). *Min.* [ad. mod.Ger. *omphazit* (Werner, 1812), f. Gr. ὄμφαξ (see prec.) + -ITE 1.] A leek-green mineral, allied to pyroxene.

1828-32 WEBSTER cites URE. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 223 Omphacite occurs near Hof in Baireut, Bavaria. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xiii. 263 The eklogite from Eppenreuth contains about 70 per cent. of ompbacite and 25 of garnet.

‖ **Ompha·comel.** *rare*$^{-1}$. [L., ad. Gr. ὀμφακόμελι (Dioscorides), f. ὄμφαξ (see above) + μέλι honey.] A drink made of the juice of unripe grapes mixed with honey.

1873 in *Pallad. on Husb.* ix. 197 (E. E. T. S.) 178 *Editor's marg. note*, To make omphacomel [*text* honyonfake].

Omphalic (ǫmfæ·lik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. ὀμφαλ-ός navel, boss, + -IC: cf. Gr. ὀμφαλικός having a boss.] Of or belonging to the navel; umbilical.

1808 PATERSON *Orig. Hindu Relig.* in *Asiat. Res.* VIII. 52 The Argha is a vessel of copper..in the centre of it is an oval rising embossed, and by this the Vaishnavas assert, is meant the navel of Vishnu...The Śaivas, however, insist, that this Omphalic rising is meant as the emblem of the Ling. 1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Omphalism (ǫ·mfăliz'm). *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Centralization in government.

1868 DILKE *Greater Brit.* I. i. ix. 104 The success of this omphalism, this government from the centre, will be brought about [etc.].

Omphalo- (ǫmfălo), before a vowel **omphal-**, combining form of Gr. ὀμφαλός navel, boss, hub. **Omphale·ctomy** [Gr. ἐκτομή a cutting out], excision of the navel. **O·mphalocele** (-sēl) [Gr. κήλη tumour, hernia], umbilical hernia. **O·mphalomancy** [Gr. μαντεία divination], divination, by the number of knots on the umbilical cord at birth, of the number of future children of the mother. **O·mphalo-mesara·ic** (erron. -meseraic) *a.* [MESARAIC] = OMPHALO-MESENTERIC (Mivart, 1872). **O·mphalopsy·chic** (-psəi·kik) *a.*, **O·mphalo·psychite** [Gr. ψυχή soul], one of a sect of quietists who practised gazing at the navel as a means of inducing hypnotic reverie. † **Omphalo·pter** [Gr. ὀπτήρ one who looks or spies], a double-convex lens (*obs. rare*$^{-0}$); so † **Omphalo·ptic** [OPTIC] *sb.* = prec.; *a.*, of the form or structure of a double-convex lens. **Omphalo·tomy** [Gr. -τομα cutting], the operation of dividing the umbilical cord.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Omphalectomy*, excision of the umbilicus. 1894 *Brit. Med. Jrnl. Epit.* 3 Feb. 18/1. 1706 PHILLIPS, **Omphalocele*, or *Hernia Umbilicalis*. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 710/1 Affected with omphalocele. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 165 *Omphelomancy, [divining] by the navell. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892 *19th Cent.* Jan. 24 The *Omphalopsychics, with whom hypnotic reverie is obtained by steadily gazing at the umbilicus. 1882 'BASIL' *Love the Debt* xliii, Bob has become an *Omphalopsychyte. Those thrice accursed cartoons had brought on Stomach on the brain. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, **Omphaloptcr*, or **Omphaloptic*, in optics, a glass that is convex on both sides, popularly called a convex lens. 1819 H. BUSK *Dessert* 457 The omphaloptic stud. 1828-32 WEBSTER, **Omphalotomy*. 1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Omphalode (ǫ·mfălōud). *rare*$^{-0}$. = OMPHALODIUM (in both senses). 1864 in WEBSTER.

Omphalodic (ǫmfălǫ·dik), *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. as next + -IC.] = OMPHALIC. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

‖ **Omphalodium** (ǫmfălō·diňm). [mod.L., f. Gr. ὀμφαλώδης navel-like, f. ὀμφαλός: see -ODE.]

1. *Bot.* (See quots.)

1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 247 The centre of the hilum, through which the nourishing vessels pass, is called by Turpin the *omphalodium*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 812/1. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 326.

2. *Anat.* The umbilicus or navel.

1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Omphaloid (ǫ·mfăloid), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. ὀμφαλοειδής.] Resembling the navel.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Omphalo-mesenteric (ǫmfălǫmesĕnte·rik), *a. Anat.* [f. OMPHALO- + MESENTERIC.] Pertaining to, or connecting, the navel and the mesentery.

Applied to the first blood-vessels (veins and arteries) developed in the embryo of vertebrates, which pass from the umbilical vesicle into the body of the embryo; also to a duct representing the part of the yolk-sac within the body-cavity when persistent..after birth (also called *vitelline duct*).

1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1797 CRUIKSHANK in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 204 The omphalo-mesenteric artery was very distinct. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 710 The persistence of the omphalo-mesenteric or vitelline duct.

‖ **Omphalos** (ǫ·mfălǫs). [a. Gr. ὀμφαλός navel, boss, centre, hub, etc.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* a. A boss on a shield, etc.

1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 410 Some shields have their omphalos, or boss, sculptured to represent a head of Pan.

b. A sacred stone, of a rounded conical shape, in the temple of Apollo at Delphi, fabled to mark the central point of the earth.

1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) 447 Apollo sitting on the tripod and with his feet on the omphalos.

2. *gen.* and *fig.* A central point or portion, centre, hub.

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* xii, It is the very omphalos, cynosure, and soul, around which the town has organised itself. 1884 L. GRIFFIN in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 388 The centre and omphalos of a world-wide empire. 1895 *Expositor* Aug. 153 Jerusalem .. became to their imagination the spiritual omphalos of the world.

Omphalotomy: see OMPHALO-.

‖ **Omrah** (ǫ·mrā). Also 7 **ombra**(h, **umpra**, **umbrawe**, **umbraye**, 7-8 **umera**, **umbra**, **omra**. [Urdū امرا *umarā*, orig. Arab. pl. of *amīr* 'commander, lord', but used already in Urdū in sense 'lord or grandee of a court', with pl. *umarāyān* 'omrahs' (Yule).] A lord or grandee of a Mohammedan court, esp. that of the great Mogul.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. 427 Presently came a great *Ombra*. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 55 His Leiftenants of Provinces, and Vmbraves of Townes and Forts. 1684 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* I. II. i. 46 (Stanf.) A great Court, where the Omra's, that is to say, the great Lords of the Kingdom..keep Guard in Person. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4448/3 That Prince..is join'd by one of the most powerful Omrahs of the Country. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. III xii. 658 The nabob had made him an omrah of the empire without a jaghire.

† **O·my**, *a. dial.* ? *Obs.* [? f. dial. *oam* steam.]

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 329 *Omy*-Land, mellow Land. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Omy*, mellow, spoken of Land. Hence, 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*

O-mys, obs. form of *amiss*: see MISS *sb.*

Omyst, obs. form of OVEMEST, upmost.

Omyt(te, obs. form of OMIT *v.*

On (ǫn, *unstr.* ňn), *prep.* Also 1-5 **an**, 2-5 **o**, **a** (see AN *prep.*, A *prep.*1, O *prep.*1); (3 **æn**, Orm. **onn**, 4-5 **oon**, 5 **onne**, 5-6 **one**, **un**, 6 **onn**). [OE. *an*, *on* = OFris. *an*, OS. and ODu. *ana*, *an* (MDu. *ane*, *an*, *aen*, Du. *aan* (dial. *an*), MLG. *an*, LG. *ân*, *an*), OHG. *ana*, *an* (MHG. *ane*, *an*, Ger. *an*), ON. *á* (Norw., ODa. *aa*, OSw. *å*), Goth. *ana* :—OTent. **ana* prep. adv. = Gk. ἀνά on, upon, up, Zend *ana* upon, Oscan and Umbrian *an*. The original WGer. *an* was sometimes retained in OE. (see AN *prep.*), but the regular stressless form was *on*. Before 1200, unstressed *on* before a cons. was worn down to *o* and *a*, e.g. *o þisse wise* on this wise, *o live*, *a live* in life, and in this form often coalesced with the following word as *olive*, *alive*; when the following word began with a vowel, the enclitic form was *an*, as *an-edge*, *anende*, *an-hand*, *an-high*. See A *prep.*1, AN *prep.*, O *prep.*1 This form *a* (rarely *an*) survives only when its connexion with *on* is no longer felt, and usually in combination, as *ashore*, or in special constructions as *set a going*. The regular prep. and adv. is *on*. But in 16-18th c. the prep. was often colloquially, and in the dramatists, reduced to *o'*, as in *o' my life* (Shaks.), *o' my conscience* Sheridan), a form now prevalent in north Eng. dialects: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

General Sense:— The preposition expressing primarily the relation of contact with or proximity to the surface of anything, and so that of being supported or upheld by it; also, from the earliest times expressing motion to or towards such a position; these two senses being (as in the preposition IN) distinguished by the *case* of the word affected, the former taking, in OE., the *dative* (rarely the instrumental) for earlier locative, the latter the *accusative* or case of motion towards. But the OE. point of view often differed from the modern, so that the accusative was not seldom used where we should expect the dative, and *vice versa*. (See Wülfing *Syntax Alfreds der Grossen* II. § 784, 801, 821). In ME., the distinction of case disappeared, but *on* continued in both uses, the sense being generally indicated by the accompanying verb (e. g. to *lie* on, to *lay* on), though not infrequently with ambiguity, to remedy which the sense of motion began in the 16th c. to be indicated in case of need by the collocation *on to*, now sometimes written *onto*, after the analogy of *into*.

From the earliest times in the Teutonic langs. this prep. has been used in reference not merely to the upper surface or top of a thing, but to the front or any surface (this being the mod Ger. and Du. use of *an*, *aan*, e.g. *an der thür* at the door, *an die thür* to the door); this was also the use in OE. But here *on* received a notable extension of sense, by being used to include also the notion of 'in', almost to the elimination of the prep. *in* from W. Sax. and the dialects influenced by it. (Cf. IN *prep.*) So in Early southern ME., *on* still included the sphere of both 'on' and 'in' (sense 5); but *in* was gradually restored; not, however, without the survival of many traces of the former prevalence of *on*; thence also a difficulty, in some of the transferred senses, in determining whether the starting-point was 'on' or 'in'. Eventually, not only was this extension in the direction of 'in' given up, but the language has shown a growing tendency to restrict *on* to the upper or at least the supporting surface, = F. *sur*, so as to correspond in use rather to *auf* than *an* in German; this comes out strongly also in the transf. and fig. senses in which *on* indicates the basis or foundation of action, feeling, etc. In OE., when the upper surface was specially in view, *ofer* was sometimes used; but the notion was usually expressed by the combination *uppan*, *uppon* (= *up* + *on*: cf. ON. *upp á*). When, in course of time, *on* itself came to be more associated with the upper surface, the distinction between *on* and *upon* gradually faded away, and *upon* may now be used instead of *on*, in positions into which no notion of *up* enters (see UPON). These changes in the sense-territory covered at different times by *on* make the historical and logical order of the senses difficult; and the following arrangement is in many respects provisional. Even the primary division into senses implying position and those implying motion or direction is difficult to carry out in the figurative uses, in some of which the point of view has gradually changed since they first arose, so that what was originally felt to express a direction of the mind towards something is now felt as a static attitude or mental state.

I. Of position. [OE. *on* with dative.]

* Of local position outside of, but close to or near, any surface. Primarily of things physical, but also of non-physical things treated as having extension.

1. Above and in contact with, above and supported by; upon.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xvii. [xix.] (1890) 460 Wilfrið..on domsetle sittende wæs. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 5 Sittende on [*Ags. Gosp.* uppan] eosule & on folan sunu þære teoma. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 1 Đe leun stant on hille. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13435 (Gött.) Iohn þe godspeller, þat lai on [*Cott.* o] iesu brest at super. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* v. 14 A citee putt on a hill may nat be hid. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *C. T. Prol.* 370 Wel semed ech of hem a fair burgeys To sitten in a yeldehalle on a deys. *c* 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 803 A fawcon gentyll stood on hys helme on hy. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 259/2 On, *super*. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 12 The birds chant melody on every bush. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 99 He sat a long time on his Horse back in a profound study. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 686 Scum that on the molten Silver swims. 1819 *Metropolis* III. 183 The supper on table ten minutes after our arrival. 1823 BYRON *Island* IV. iv, They rested on their paddles. 1894 J. KNIGHT *Garrick* x. 168 Garrick..found himself on the horns of a dilemma.

b. Said in reference to (the) earth, land, ocean, sea, water, etc.; also, any part of the earth viewed as a surface, e.g. a common, moor, heath, plateau.

With *earth, field, road, street, way*, etc. usage varies, or has varied, between *on* and *in*, according as they are viewed: cf. IN *prep.*[1], and see the individual words.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvi. 102 Crist ða he on eorðan wæs. *a* 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 583 Yldo beoð on eorðan æghwæs cræftiz. 1122–31 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1122 Pær-æfter wæron feole scip-men on sæ and on wæter. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5577 Himm reoweþþ þatt he dwelleþþ her Swa swiþe lange onn eorþe. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* i. 7 Þe moste parti of þe peple þat passeþ non on eorþe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) i. 3 He may wende many ways, bathe on þe see and on þe land. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 254 b, In battaill on the sea. *Ibid.* 170 a, He tooke with hym .. a greate mayny that he happely mette on y' waye as he wente. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 60 Sche vas on the feildis for hyr recreatione. 1754 J. SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) II. 227 On the streets of London. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* ii, More painful..than all the journies I ever made on land. 1797 NELSON 7 Dec. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 188 Captain Troubridge on shore is superior to Captains afloat. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 74 On life's tempestuous sea. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 539 During his residence on the Continent. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 29 Ideas of grace and beauty, whose forms were old on the earth. 1898 *Century Mag.* Mar. 796/1 He.. occasionally took a short stroll on the street.

c. Indicating the part of the body which supports one, being itself in contact with the ground, etc.: e.g. *on one's feet, knees, legs, back, face, on tiptoe, on all fours.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. ix. § 14 On cneowum sittende. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* iii. 14 Du gæst on þinum breoste. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 154 Gif mon þung ete .. stande on heafde. *c* 1205 LAY. 32046 Þe king læi on cneouwen. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1766 William & þe mayde þat were white heres, gon forþ..nn here foure fet. 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 12 Constrained to come to Rome on barefoot. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 29. 44 Creeping .. on their bare knees. 1829 MACAULAY *Ess., Civil Disabil. Jews* (1887) 145 That he should .. talk about being on his legs. 1885 ANSTEY *Tinted Venus* XII. 150 Leander went down on all fours on the hearth-rug.

d. Said in reference to a means of conveyance: e.g. *on foot, on horseback, on an ass, on the wind, on the wing*, etc.: see also the sbs. (With an enclosing carriage, *in* is used.)

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXVI. § 6 [5] Ða cild ridað on hiora stafum. 1127–31 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1127 Hi ridone on swarte hors & on swarte hucces. 1140–53 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1140 Scæ fleh & iæde on fote to Walingford. *c* 1205 LAY. 502 An horsen & an [*c* 1275 a] foten. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 58 Be this Desert, no Man may go on Hors back. 1539 BIBLE (Great) 1 *Sam.* XXV. 20 As she rode on her asse. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 761 When his Head,..Wash'd by the Waters, was on Hebrus born. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 218 Mackaws..wheeling and playing on the wing. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Rom. Page* xii, Now the vision..Wheeleth on the wind around. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 387 The bags were carried on horseback. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 471/2, I should go away on the first train.

e. Said in reference to a supporting axis, pivot, or centre of revolution.

885 [see AX *sb.*[2]]. 1635–[see AXLE[2] 1 c, 3]. 1762 [see HINGE *sb.*]. 1832 *Prop. Reg. Instr. Cavalry* III. 55 A Line is ordered to '*Change Front*' on a flank. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 63 The sections are wheeling on their pivot men. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 32 Change front on the left company. *Ibid.* 33 To change front on a flank Company in echellon. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iii. x. (1879) 56 All the planets rotate, or turn on their axes, in the same direction.

f. Indicating that on which the hands are placed in making oath; also with *conscience, faith, honour*, etc., as the basis of an oath or affirmation.

In OE. the dative was used with the material object touched, the accusative with the ideal object or ähsent being appealed to.

876 *O. E. Chron.*, Oad him þa aþas sworon on þam halgan beaxe. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. vi. § 15 He him geswor on his goda noman þæt [etc.]. *a* 1000 *Laws of Æthelred* III. ii. (Schmid), Þe he durre on þam halizdome swerian þe him man on hand sylð. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 20 Witodlice seþe swereþ on weofude, he swereð on him and on eallum þam þe him ofer synt. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxii. 9 Ealle þa ðe on hine aðas sweriað [L. *qui jurant in eo*]. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xlvi. (1883) 232 Ic eow halsize .. on ealle Godes halgan and on ða cyrcan, ðe ge to gelyfaþ. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 110 Þe þrid poynt þei wild..þat þe Danegelde for euer suld be forgynen,..he suore þat on þe boke. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 952 Thay swoir on thair swordis swyftlie all thre. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clx. [clvi.] 442 Let hym go on goddes name whider it shall please hym. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* I, On my conscience, I believe [it]. 1785 tr. *Fleury's Hist. Gt. Brit.* V. v. i. § 1. 238 All these hostages took a solemn oath on the gospels. 1856 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* I. 589 In courts of equity peers..answer on their honor only.

g. In various elliptical and transferred uses, as (*a*) = Stationed on, at, or in charge of; (*b*) subsisting or dependent on; in the charge or care of; (*c*) on the list or staff of, employed on; (*d*) on an official list, e.g. *on half-pay.*

1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 313 P 17 [One] endeavoured to raise himself on the Civil List, and the other..on the Military. 1761 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 III. 86 If the boy was to be on the foundation [at Eton]. 1794 NELSON 8 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 249, I have told Captain Stephens and Captain Wilkes, who is on the battery, that [etc.]. 1798 MILLER *ibid.* VII. p. clix, Having made one strong cable fast to the Tonnant and desired sentinels to be placed on it on board her. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xx. (1857) 296 She had to leave her mother on the care of a neighbour. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 336 A colonel on half-pay. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 205 Scarcely ever had he been on a grand jury. 1882 P. FITZGERALD *Recreat. Lit. Man* (1883) 139 A leading writer on the press. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 27 Feb. 2/4 A captain on the General Staff. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Nov. 3/1 Speaking of their several avocations .. I learned that So-and-so was 'on the pigs', another 'on the kitchen', and a third 'on the table'.

h. Hence arise many phrases, originally expressing physical situation, of which the sense becomes more or less figurative, as an expression of what is done or implied in such a position. Such are the following, for which see the respective sbs.:

On the bench, on the boards, on the books, on the cards, on the carpet, on 'Change, on the fence, on the field, on foot, on hand, on one's hands, on one's own hook, on one's knees, on one's legs, on the market, on the nail, on the parish, on the rack, on the shelf, on the spot, on the streets, on the stump, on tenterhooks, on the throne, on the turf, on the way, on the wing, on the world. Phrases originally literal, when thus used *fig.*, sometimes serve as models for others which never were literal, e.g. *on a level, on an equality, on a par.*

2. Expressing contact with any surface, whatever its position; e.g. to *hang, stick on a wall*; *to border on an estate*; *a fly walking on the ceiling*; *blisters on the soles of the feet.* Also, of things that cover or clothe, as *a coat on his back, shoes on his feet, a book with a cover on it.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* XXI. 152 Ealle ða hearȝas ..wæron atifred on ðæm waȝe. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 1115 Þa he on rode wæs. *c* 1205 LAY. 511 Alle heo sculden hongien On heȝe treowen. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* V. v, He satte atte souper gnawynge on a lymme of a man. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 55 And hard on burd vnto the blomyt medis..Arrivit sche. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 2 On his brest a bloodie Crosse he bore. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* XVI. 16 A cunning player on an harpe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 489 On Shrubs they browze. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* XXXVI, Isabella on its music hung. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XIII. III. 361 With eight wounds on his body. 1888 W. WILLIAMS *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 577 A brewer's yard dog, always on the chain. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 12/1 A small volume..printed on one side only.

3. In proximity to; close to, beside, near, by, at; on the bank of (a river or lake), on the coast of (the sea).

c 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1009 (MS. E) Hi..namon him winter settl on Temesan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 9 Bethfage..on þe fot of þe dune þe men clepen munt oliuete. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxxii. 519 The castell of Geron one the see. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 15 Paslay..is situat..onn the Riuer Carronn. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 74 They came up marching on the head of their parishes. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 379 Mr. Anson over-reached the galeon, and lay on her bow. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 399 There is a dwelling on the lone sea-shore. 1830 H. ANGELO *Reminisc.* I. 229 His residence, St. George's-row, on the Uxbridge Road. 1832 LD. MALMESBURY in *Mem. Ex-Minister* (1884) I. 50 Detained long at the Douane on the Italian frontier. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 229 Kirke and his squadron were on the coast of Ulster. *Mod.* Burton-on-Trent, Clacton-on-Sea.

4. Expressing position with reference to a place or thing: esp. with *side, hand, bow* (of a ship), and words of particular direction implying 'side', as *front, back, rear*; *north, south, east, west*, etc. (In OE. these took the accus. = 'looking unto or towards' the left, the north, etc.)

Hence in many *fig.* and *transf.* uses of *hand, part, side, behalf*, and in such phrases as *on the contrary, the defensive*, etc.: see these sbs. and adjs.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 2 Þonne on ðæm norþdæle, þæt is, Asia on þa swiþran healfe. *a* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xliv. 11 Þær stent cwen þe on þa swyðran hand. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 38 An on þa swiðran healfe and oðer on þa wynstran. 1122–31 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1122 Hi sæȝon on norð east fir mycel & hrad. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13038 On oþer side was hir ful wa. 13.. *Guy Warw.* 218 (MS. A.) Gij..on hir fader half he hir gretf. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 183 God had the rede See divide, Which stod upriht on either side. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/1 This is the ordenance..made between William Lord the Roos on that oon partie and Robert Tirwhit..on that other partie. 1558 Q. ELIZ. in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. App. i. 389 Not doubting on their part, but they will observe the duty. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) 49 The Cape *de las Agullas* hath sea on both sides near it. 1671 II. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 7, I am glad on your behalf. 1747 *Mem. Nutrebian Crt.* I. 221 It was agreed on all hands. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. v. 49 The Indians, lying on the back of the Portuguese settlements. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* (1846) III. xxiv. 338 Thucydides .. does not venture to state the numbers on either side. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 332 Bearing about three or four points on the starboard bow of the Clan Sinclair.

** Of position *within* [OE. *on* for *in*].

† 5. Within the limits or bounds of: = IN *prep.* 1, 9. *Obs.*

In OE. (W.Sax.) and early ME. (southern): see above.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* Pref. ii, Se wæs biscop on Cantwara byriȝ. *Ibid.*, Oððe on dysse bec, oððe on oðre. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxvii. 13 Dine gebroðru healdaþ scep on Sichima. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxviii. 12 Ða him sæton sundor on portum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Ic walde .. sitten on forste and on snawe up et minne chiune. *c* 1205 LAY. 24587 Þe stiward..hæxt cniht on londe. *c* 1260 *K. Horn* 653 (MS. C.) Heo sat on þe sunne. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 14195 (Fairf.) To ga on liȝt of day. [*c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 530 Chase he not the on his xij to bee?]

*** Of time, or action implying time.

(In OE. with dat. or accus.)

6. Indicating the day of an occurrence, treated as a unit of time; so with *night, morning, afternoon*, a defined date, *a time, the eve, morrow, occasion of . . . On the instant*, instantly.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. viii. § 2 Þa on ðæm ilcan dæȝe ..fuhton Gallie on þa hurȝ. *a* 900 *Laws of Ælfred* Introd. § 3 Wyrceað eow syx daȝas, and on þam siofoðan restað eow. Forþam [Drihten] hine ȝereste on þone seofoðan dæȝ. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. ..Hit ȝelamp on sumne sæl. 1122–31 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1122 On þet dæi xi k' Apr'. *Ibid.*, þet wæs on þæs dæies xiii° k' Novemb'. 1137–40 *Ibid.* an. 1137 Þe Iudeus..on langfridæi him on rode hengen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3325 On morgen fel hem a dew a-gein. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17670 Yee sperd me soth on a fridai. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 6 (Thornton MS.) One a daye þay þam dighte to þe depe dellis. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 231 On an euen com a spie. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 132 b, Anaximenes was, on a tyme, in makyng an oracion. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 14 Thys yere one sent Martyns day. 1670 LADY MARY BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22 On Tuestay wee are to goe see the second part of it. 1764–7 LYTTELTON *Henry II* (1771) I. 17 On the eve of St. Matthew. 1766 GOLDSM *Vic. W.* iii, The day..on which we were to disperse. 1795 *Jemima* I. 215 Rosina..taking Jemima aside on the instant. 1876 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) II. 298 Croker assailed, and assailed on the instant, some of Macaulay's celebrated speeches on Reform. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 112/2 On the 29th Jan. 1884 [he] absconded, and on the following day the firm suspended payment. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Aug. 579 On-a-day he gravely complained in open court that [etc.]. *Mod.* Presented to A. B. on the occasion of his wedding.

† b. Formerly used of any time or period, where current usage has *in, at, during, by*. (Also before the advb. genitives *dayes, nightes*, which were perh. then taken for plurals.) *Obs.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. 17 On huntoðe on wintra & on sumera on fiscaþe. *Ibid.* III. iii. § 2 On þæm ilcan ȝeare tohlad seo eorþe. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* x. 1 On þære tide Drihten cwæþ to me. *Ibid.* xxviii. 29 Dæt þu grapie on midne dæȝ. 1127–31 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1127 Soðfeste men heom kepten on nihtes. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 31 God sent him a tokenyng on ayght als he slepe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 506 And fra Carlele on nychts ryd; And in cowert on dayis byd. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XIV. 2, I slepe þere-inne on niȝtes. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 12245 (Trin.) Say I neuer suche on my lyue. 1442 T. BECKINGTON *Corr.* (Rolls) II. 189 On the meane tyme. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 12 Also Daniel .. worshyped god thryes on the day knelynge. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 137 Rome was not all built on a day. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. *Zor. Temple* vii. § 6 It never rained on the day-time. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine* I. 19 On the break of day. 1708 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 256 Rascals that walk the streets on nights. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 182 The tides rise about six inches higher on the full moon than on the change.

† c. Formerly also: Within the space of; = IN *prep.* 20. *Obs.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* Contents v. ii, Hu on anum ȝeare wurdon þa twa byrȝ toworpena. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past.* xliii. 312 Ic fæste tuwa on wucan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 40 On þrim dagum hyt eft ȝetimbrað. *c* 1205 LAY. 8059 And þas dæies æn þreom wiken Wenden to Lundene. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiii. 57 Men may wende to Damasc on three days. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 62 They cite the Archbishop of St. Andrews on twenty four hours to compear before them.

d. = Close upon, touching upon. Also, in *on time* = exactly at the (right or prescribed) time.

1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 235 It is now just on post-time. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Miner's Right* (1899) 181/2 Anxiety about being 'on time' for the mid-day stage. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Feb. 3/3 The following are a few arrivals at Preston..September 25 .. 2 minutes early. December 12.. On time.

7. Followed by a noun of action, etc., expressing the occasion of what is stated.

e.g. *on reaching* .. = when I (he, &c.) reached ..; *on my return* = when I returned; *on hearing this* = when (and because) I heard this, *I changed my plans.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 186 He doth debate What following sorrow may on this arise. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* I. Wks. 1871 I. 268 On second thoughts, I do not think it so evident. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. x. 101 A disposition to be seized with the most dreadful terrors on the slightest accident. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxix. 186 He had ten thousand 'brisk boys'.. who on a motion of his finger, were ready to fly to arms. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 68 Which would on the first blush induce one to suppose there was something culpable in this man. 1812 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 178 On our arrival here. 1876 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) II. 333 It attracted little notice on its appearance. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 94/1 Milk which on analysis proved to be deficient in fatty matter.

**** Of order, arrangement, manner, state.

† 8. Indicating physical arrangement or grouping: = *in* (a row, a heap, pieces). *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1000–1611 [see HEAP *sb.* 5 c]. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 238 Alle þe richie on rawe, Romaynes and oþer. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xiii. (1554) 25 Kepe them from tonges that been on tweine. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 364/1 On a thronge, or to-gedur..*Gregatim.* 1575 *Brieff Disc. Troub. Franckford* 98 And others .. came in suddenlie on a troupe together in to the churche. 1620 *Frier Rush* 8 They came all on a cluster. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1133 There lyeth nine little Ilands on a row. 1662 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 280, I saw the monks kneeling on a row..before the altar. 1818 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mosaicæ* I. 189 Its waters stood on heaps to the right hand and to the left.

9. Indicating manner: = *in. Obs.* exc. in archaic phrases, as *on this wise.* (In OE. with the accus. Cf. Ger. *auf diese weise.*) Here also belong such modern phrases as *on the cheap, on the sly, on the square*: see CHEAP, etc.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXIX. 10 We ongitaþ hwilum mon on oðre wisan, on oðre hine God ongit. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xii. 5 On þa ylcan wisan nymað ticcenu. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 Þe fader is ine þe sune on þre wise. 1258 *Procl. Hen. III* 6 Beon ilet oþer iwersed on onie wise. *Ibid.* 11 Al on þo ilche worden. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 984 These arowis..Were alle fyve on oon maneere.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* I. 379 On two maner is Goddis word herd. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 259/2 On Alle wyse, *omnimodo*. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* i. 18 The byrthe off Christe was on thys wyse. *a* 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 28 Bot the lordis on na wayiss wald not aggree. 1697 J. Sergeant *Solid Philos.* 440 To begin his search after Truth on this preposterous manner. 1864 Dasent *Jest & Earnest* (1873) II. 346 Ulf's words were on this wise.

† b. Indicating language: = In 12 c. *Obs.*
(In OE., as in the other Teutonic langs., with accus.)
c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* Pref. 7 Nemned on Læden Pastoralis, and on Englisc Hierdeboc. *c* 1205 Lay. 33 An oþer he nom on Latin Þe makede seinte Albin. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 35 On Englisch I wyl my reson shewe. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 91 Heresie, that is Grw, is divisioun on Latyn.

10. Of state, condition, action: (*a*) with a sb., as *on fire, on live, on sleep, on wait, on the tap*; (*b*) with noun of action, as *on loan, on sale, on the look-out, on the move, on the run, on the wane, on the watch*; (*c*) formerly with vbl. sh., as *on singing, on building*. (See also 19.)
In (*b*) *on* is still normal; of those in (*a*) most have now *in*, (*in life, in wait*), some retain *on*, many have reduced it to *a*, now written in comb. (*afire, alive, asleep*: see 29); (*c*) is *obs.* or *arch.*, *on* having been first reduced to *a-*, and then omitted in mod.Standard Eng., whereby the vbl. sb. comes to function as a pres. pple. (the ark was *on building*, was *a-building*, was *building*). See A *prep.* 11–13; -ING [1,2].
c 893 [see 6 b]. *a* 950 *Cod. Exon.* VII. 37 (E. E. T. S.) 294 Sum bið on huntoþe. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 3 Þæt heo cende on sare & on unrotnesse þa hire bearn. *c* 1200 Ormin 142 Þe follc.. stod þatt while onn heore bene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15649 All on slepe he fand þam fast. *c* 1325 *Body & Soul* 59 in *Map's Poems* 347 The world shal al o fure ben. *c* 1375 *Sc Pains of Hell* 281 in *O. E. Misc.* 219 When I was on þerst hongyng on þe rode. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 325 While þe masse is on syngynge. *Ibid.* 415 While þe gospel was on redynge. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 773 Whyle Torrent an huntyng wase. 1451 *Paston Lett.* I. 195, I lay on wayte up on hym. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* III. iii, As good a man as ony is on lyne. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* V. xiii. 33 Venus, all on flocht, Amyd her breist reuolnyng mony a thocht. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 84 When the Firth is frozen and all on yce. 1629 Maxwell tr. *Herodian* (1635) 400 The doores (which were all on a flame). 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 38 ₱ 1 You might see his Imagination on the Stretch. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* I. ii, Her prudence was as much on the guard, as if she had all the snares to apprehend. 1808 Eleanor Sleath *Bristol Heiress* IV. 31 Glenn Hall, which was then advertised, and on sale. 1811 W. R. Spencer *Poems* 211 Folly herself has long been on the wane. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 608 Some men of the Horse Guards, who were on watch, heard the report. 1855 *Ibid.* xvii. IV. 92 But fortune was already on the turn. 1876 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* ix. (ed. 3) 89 Workmen on strike. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 Jan. 31/1 Better a dinner of herbs .. than eight courses, eaten on our best behaviour.

b. Engaged in, occupied with.
1768 G. White *Selborne* xx, As you have been so lately on the study of reptiles.
***** Indicating non-material basis, ground, or footing. (fig. extension of 1.)

11. Indicating the ground, basis, or reason of action, opinion, etc.
c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xi. § 1 Buton he .. mæge ȝebeacnian þæt he irne on his willan. *c* 1205 Lay. 3336 Ah late we hine welden His folc on his willen. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 15 3if men avysiden hem on þis resoun. 1578 Whetstone *Promos & Cass.* II. v, The doome was geven on cause, and not on spyte. 1594 *First Pt. Contention* (1843) 35, I do arrest thee on high treason here. 1608 Sir T. Bodleigh *Let. to Bacon* in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) App. 21 They turned back on their own accord. *a* 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 164, I thinke that he [St. Thomas] was absent on negligence. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 7 Those principles on which they deny a Deity. 1680 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 41 Being wounded by his fellows on mistake. 1757 Mrs. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 38, I acted not on so poor a motive. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. iii, Starting for a long ride on a dinner engagement. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* IV. xxxi. 174 The capitulation on which Athens surrendered. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 267 He .. was convicted on evidence which would not have satisfied any impartial tribunal. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 8 May 15/4 A careful opinion on full knowledge. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 21/2 We learn on good authority that arbitration has become too well established.

b. In many phrases; e. g. *on account* (*of*), *on design, on intent, on pretence, on purpose*; *on terms*; *on an* (or *the*) *average*, *on the whole*; for which see the sbs. † *On less than*: see Unless.

12. Indicating risk, pain, or penalty; on peril of.
c 1386 Chaucer *Kn't.'s T.* 867 Arcite That fro thy lond is banysshed on his heed. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 10 On þe peyne of xl.*d.* to paie to þe box. 14.. *Sir Beues* 107/2031 (MS. M) The patriarke on my lyfe, Charged me, neuer to take wyfe. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. i. 124 On paine of loosing her tongue. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 398 Obedience to the Law of God, impos'd On penaltie of death. 1667 Dryden *Ind. Emperor* IV. i, On thy life secure the Prison Gate. 1755 Mrs. F. Brooke *Old Maid* No. 3 (1764) 16 [The father] charged him on his blessing to abandon all studies of that kind. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* viii. 71 Many minds must change their key now and then, on penalty of getting out of tune or losing their voices.

13. Indicating that which forms the basis of income, taxation, borrowing, betting, profit, or loss.
1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 376 We must consequently have gain'd something insensibly on the length of the particular days, but have lost on the .. number. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 445 ₱ 5 The Tax on Paper was given for the Support of the Government. 1745 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 34 For raising of money on the Inhabitants. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. VII. iii. 178 The king borrowed considerable sums on his jewels. 1764 *App. to Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 129/1 Odds at starting—Six to four on Leader. 1809 Byron *Bards & Rev.* 675 Done!—a thousand on the ..trick. 1883 *L'pool Courier* 25 Sept. 4/5 The largest procurable dividends on the outlay of capital. 1883 Sir E. E. Kay in *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 77/2 Any charge, or lien, or equity on this particular fund. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 131/2 The interest on the debentures. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 80/1 Shewing a loss on his last year's business. *Mod.* The margin of profit on the sales.

II. Of motion or direction towards a position.

14. To or towards the position expressed by senses 1, 2; on to.
So in reference to non-physical things treated as having physical extension, or to motion that is merely ideal.
c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. vii. (1890) 38 Astah se .. andettere .. on þa dune upp. *Ibid.* III. vii. [ix.] 178 On his hors hleop. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 1 He astah on þone munt. *c* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 Se cyng .. scipa ut on sæ sende. *c* 1205 Lay. 1228 Heo .. hire hond On his heued leide. *Ibid.* 13099 He nom ane cape .. On þene munec he heo dude. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10393 Iesu crist was tan, "And don on rode. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* v. 45 That .. reyneth on iust men and vniuste. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9133 Pure watur pouret vn polished yeron. 1576 Gascoigne *Philomene* (Arb.) 97 They now are come on lande. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 18 'Curse on that Cross', (quoth then the Sarazin). 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 722 A Plague did on the dumb Creation rise. *Ibid.* 769 Ye Gods .. turn that Impious Errour on our Foes! 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 524 A sort of a distemper that stole insensibly on them. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* I. 119–20 His shoes of swiftness on his feet he placed; His coat of darkness on his loins he braced. 1820 Keats *St. Agnes* XXXI, These delicates he heaped .. On golden dishes. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 63 If in such a vacant hour He shall happen on a maiden. 1896 *Law Times* C. 488/1 The vestry served a notice on the respondent, calling upon him to repair the drain. 1897 Ouida *Massarenes* XXVI, He has never left his card on you. *Mod.* He threw the coins on the table. They fixed placards on the walls.

b. *To* lay *hold on*, seize *on*: see these vbs.
c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* IV. 40 Þæt hira nan ne durre gripan swæ orsorȝlice on þæt rice. 1399 Langl., *Rich. Redeles* III. 49 Anoþer proud patriche .. sesith on hir sete. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. IX. (1895) 270 They layde holde on hym. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 55 Nor doth the generall care Take hold on me. 1796 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 97/2 They had seized on the citadel. 1870 Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. IX. 68 The natives .. laid hold on the sailors.

c. Of the incidence of a blow or the like.
c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* IV. i. § 5 He hiene on þone nafelan ofstang. *Ibid.* V. XV. § 3 He oft unwitende slos mid his heafde on þone wag. 13.. *Cursor M.* 21402 (Gött.) Constantine .. feld fast on þat haþen lede. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xii. 7 And he smote Peter on the syde. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen V*, 33 He strake the chiefe Iustice with his fiste on the face. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 317 ₱ 35 Gave Ralph a box on the Ear. *Mod.* A blow on the head.

d. In such phrases as *heaps on heaps, company on company*, the literal sense passes into that of accumulative addition, or repetition.
a 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Maid's Trag.* V. ii, Your curst court and you .. With your temptations on temptations, made me give up mine honour. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 995 With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout, Confusion worse confounded. 1726–46 Thomson *Winter* 905 Snows swell on snows amazing to the Sky. 1839 Thackeray *Fatal Boots* viii, I have had ill-luck on ill-luck. 1855 Kingsley *Plays & Puritans* 130 What Spaniard on Spaniard had been saying for fifty years.

e. Of continued motion: *On one's way, on a journey, expedition, voyage, trip*; also *on an errand, a message*. See these sbs., and cf. Away.

15. Into contact or collision with, esp. in the way of attack; against, towards.
c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* II. v. § 2 Æfter þæm he wonn on Scibbie. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. viii. [ix.] (1890) 124 Sona þæs þe he on heo feaht. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 1204 When Philip had with his folke faren on Greece. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 140 On saracenys warrayand. *Ibid.* II. 384 On thaim! On thaim! thai feble fast! 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 294 That day he never tooke prisoner, but alwayes fought and went on his enemies. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 140 He bears his Rider headlong on the Foe. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 257 That the whole may arrive on the enemy at the same time. 1849 S. Dobell *Roman* iii. (ed. 2) 38 He calls his blood-hounds round his gory hands, And cheers them on the prey. 1883 *Standard* 8 May 3/7 His .. bowling seldom seemed to be on the wicket. 1894 Baring-Gould *Kitty Alone* II. 170 If he drew his knife on her and attacked her.

16. Of aspect or direction towards; as *to smile on, turn one's back on*.
c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* XXXVIII. § 5 Hi ealle lociaþ mid hæm eagum on þas eorðlican ðinȝ. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Daniel* 731 On þæt wundor seon. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1225 The knyght answeryd, and on hym logh. 1592 Greene *Philomela* (1881) 152 He spake with his eies on Philomelas face. 1726–46 Thomson *Winter* 910 Horrid o'er the surge Alps frown on Alps. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* VII. XII. (1849) 442 He turned his back on its walls. 1844 Macaulay *Ess., Earl Chatham* (1887) 815 The enemies .. stood for a time glaring on each other. 1851 D. Jerrold *St. Giles* XXXII. 326 That melancholy, care-worn face, that .. would always smile on her. 1864 Tennyson *Enoch Arden* 727 For Philip's dwelling fronted on the street.

b. *ellipt.* Precisely in the direction of, directed towards.
1888 Rider Haggard in *Harper's Mag.* July 207 Feeling that I was on him, I pulled, and .. I saw the man throw up his arms.

† 17. = Into. (Cf. In *prep.* 30.) *Obs.*
c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* I. i. § 7 Þa flowaþ buta suþ on þone Readan Sæ. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past.* 2 An ærendȝewrit of Lædene on Englisc areccan. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. XXX[I]. (1890) 374 Hie woldon his ban on niwe cyste ȝedon. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 27 Þætte Hælend wære læded on westen. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 6 Aris .. and gang on þin hus. 1387 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 2 Also y be-queþe iij li. to bring me on erthe.

† b. *On pieces*, etc. = into (in) pieces. (Cf. In 30 b.)
c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* I. i. § 1 Ure ieldran ealne bisne ymbhwyrft þises middangeardes .. on þreo todældon. *c* 1200 Ormin 565 And eȝþerr hirrd .. Todæledd wass .. Onn hirdess rihht sextene. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3410 Mani a spere spacli on peces were to-broke. 1415 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 23 Y wolle hit be parted on tweyne. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4293 Whan the pot ys broke On pecys smale. *c* 1450 *Douce MS.* 55 (Bodleian) lf. 23 Take mary and dates, kutt on too or on thre.

18. Unto, to (a person): in reference to descent or marriage. (The latter in Sc.)
1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 710 Richt laith he wes to wed hir on ane lord Into Ingland. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 125 The king, efter he had .. ressawit this gentillwoman .. marieit hir on his brother. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrowes* III. § 93. 353 The Crowne and Kingdome by just .. title descended on her. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 280 She's marriet on saft Sammle Tamson.

19. Into, unto, to (some action, course, or condition); formerly esp. with *vbl. sb.*, as *to go on fishing* = a-fishing; cf. 10.
c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xxi. 3 Ic wylle gan on fixaþ. *c* 1290 *St. Kenelm* 148 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 349 Þat þis child scholde wende An hontingue. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2092 Þai .. dede hem on gate, And souȝte him. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4406 And sone on slepe þai fell. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* II. i, A damoisel the whiche was sente on message. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 147 His woundes braste out agayne on bledyng. 1539 Bible (Great) *Acts* xiii. 36 Dauid (after he had in hys tyme fulfylled the wyll of God) fell on slepe. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 74 That might .. set the Plough on going. 1633 Laud *Wks.* (1857) VI. 321, I presume you will set him on work. 1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 68 He was that day rode forth on hunting. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* II. 10/1 Very hard to stop when once it is set on going. 1828 Macaulay *Ess., Hallam's Const. Hist.* (1887) 88 The fanaticism of Cromwell never urged him on impracticable undertakings. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 467/2 Facts which ought to have put him on inquiry.

20. Indicating the person or thing to which action, feeling, etc. is directed, or that is affected by it. In the const. of many verbs and phrases.
c 1290 *Becket* 501 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 121 On seint Thomas heo criden faste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22474 Lauerd ha merci on all us. *c* 1386 Chaucer *C. T.* Prol. 300 Al þat he myghte of his freendes hente On hookes and his lernynge he it spente. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1854 How on the dede hedys they did shoute. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. i. 52 On them she workes her will to uses bad. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IV. ii. § 2 The first on whom this cruel Law was hanselled, was William Sautre. 1657–83 Evelyn *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 291 Being a thing material, it should operate on immaterials. 1796 *State Papers in Ann. Reg.* 168/2 [He] endeavoured to recriminate on us. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 201 She has claims on the consideration of the country. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* IV. xxx. 145 The title of Admiral was conferred on Aracus. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 539 The effect of these reflections on his mind had been pernicious. 1883 Sir W. B. Brett in *Law Times Rep.* (1884) L. 193/2 The decision .. which is binding on us. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 38/1 The magistrate may be necessary as a check on the doctor. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 May 6/1 The extremely cold nights .. tell very severely on the elderly members of the House.

b. Indicating the object of desire and the like. In the construction of *eager, keen, mad* († *amorous, enamoured, fond*), *bent, determined, set, gone*, etc. Also *ellipt.* = bent on, set on.
a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xi. 38 A tortle that min herte is on. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Reas. & Sens.* 113/4286 To be enamowed on a goot. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 68 b, Suche thynges as mannes herte is moost on. 1623 Gouge *Serm. God's Provid.* § 10 Their mind was so on their worke. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. XXXVI. (1674) 189 You .. having unwisely been enamoured on some one person. 1890 L. C. D'Oyle *Notches* 170 Woddell was not much on beer.

c. Indicating the bank, banker, or person to whom a cheque or draft is directed, and by whom it is payable; in *to draw on, a cheque*, etc. (*drawn*) *on*.
1671– [see Draw *v.* 65, Draught *sb.* 35 b]. 1824 Byron *Juan* XV. viii, A draft on Ransom. 1839 Thackeray *Fatal Boots* X, Here .. is a cheque on Child's. 1849 Marryat *Valerie* IX, Lionel received a cheque on the bank. 1866 Crump *Banking* VII. 144 The demand for bills on London at Liverpool would exceed the supply.

21. Indicating a person or thing to which hostile action is directed: against; esp. in *to complain, inform, lie, tell, 'peach' on*; also *an attack, assault*, etc., *on*.
1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 144 It may nouȝt be, .. or matheu on god lyeth. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) XV. 67 Þai lye falsly on Mary and hir son. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 29 He made hym redy for to complayne on reynart the foxe. 1539 Bible (Great) *Phil.* ii. 15 That ye may be soch as no man can complayne on. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* V. ii. 146 Ay, 'twas he that told me on her first. 1690 Locke *Govt.* II. xix. § 231 Attempting by force on the properties of any people. 1830 Macaulay *Ess., Moore's Byron* (1887) 155 This degraded people had risen on their oppressors. 1849 — *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 113 Any attack on the civil liberties of his people. 1889 [see Inform *v.* 7 b]. 1895 Crockett *Sweetheart Trav.* 14, I will tell my father on you. *Mod. Sc.* I'll no tell on ye.

22. In regard to, in reference to, with respect to, as to.
c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* XXXI. § 1 (1864) 110 Hwæt godes magan we secgan on þa flæsclican unþeawas. 1456 Sir G. Have *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 69 And sa was sene on thame, for thair jurisdictioun began with force and crueltee. 1470–85

Malory *Arthur* VI. i, Some there were that .. passed alle their felawes in prowesse and noble dedes and that was wel preued..on syre launcelot du lake. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 211 Elles it wol do you harm on your hors. 1649 J. Moyley in 15th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. II. 47 There sate on him three or four judges. 1706 *Act* 6 *Anne*, c. 11 Art. xix, No writer to the signet [shall] be..admitted a lord of the session unless he undergo a private and publick tryal on the civil law. 1787 Nelson 13 May in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 236 To order a Court-Martial to be held on him. 1812 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 176, I do not condole with you on your release. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 488 *note*, This statement does not agree with my experience on the subject. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 275 He never attended the meetings of his colleagues on foreign affairs. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 23 May 5/1 The appellants had failed on the main question.

b. Expressing the object to which mental activity is directed; after such verbs as *think, consider, remember, dream* (now usually *of*); *meditate, reflect*, etc. Also after derived sbs. as *thought, meditation, reflection*. See these words.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxvii. 8 God ys on Dryhten geornе to þenceanne. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arthure* 192 Thynke hertly on this. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 8090 On his kirke was all his thoght. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* I. 15 3hit we suld thynk one our bears befor. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xc. 60 And on the end'hes no rememberance. 1590 Greene *Never too late, M.'s Madr.*, When I at last considered on my sins. 1692 Locke *Educ.* § 147 This being almost that alone, which is thought on, when People talk of Education. 1754 R. O. Cambridge *Intruder* 12 'Twas a plan I never dreamt on. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* II. ii, Thy anxious heart will never learn To think more on thyself and less on others. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* II. 265 The sleepless nights in which he meditated on the trophies of Miltiades. *Mod.* Reflect on the natural results of such conduct.

c. After *speak, write*, etc., q. v.; after *book, article, essay, lecture, poem, treatise*, etc., or an author's name; also ellipt. in titles and the like.

1422 *E. E. Wills* 51, iiij quayres of Doctours on Mathewe. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 411 On a childe drowned catching of an Apple. 1689 Prior *Ep. to Fleetwood Shepherd* 168 Critics I read on other men, And hypers upon them again. 1699 Cotes tr. *Dupin's Hist. O. & N. Test.* I. I. i. 5 What he says on this Point is as follows. 1785 Wilberforce in *Life* I. 99 Heard Newton on the addiction of the soul to God. 1830 Scott (*title*) Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. viii, Laplace's Book on the Stars. 1884 A. R. Pennington *Wiclif* ix. 290 A course of lectures on the Epistles of St. Paul. *Mod.* Coke on Littleton; Mill on Hamilton; Fenn on the Funds.

III. Other senses, obsolete, archaic, or dialectal. (All these originally belonged to branch I.)

†23. After verbs of *winning, gaining, taking* (by force): = from. *Obs.* Here orig. belonged vbs. of *wreaking* or *taking vengeance, avenging, revenging*, still construed with *on*: see these.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* IV. vi. § 6 Romane genamon on him LXXXIII scipa. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Num.* xxi. 1 Chananeus þa wann wiþ Israela bearn, and sige on him gewann. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 57 Magnus .. chaced away Suane, & Danmark on him wan. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 219 Yf they were so bold to take on hym or on hys peuple ony thing. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccexxxv. 525 Howe the Englysshmen recouered dyuers castelles on the frenchmen in Burdeloys. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* v. iii. 165 But what art thou That hast this Fortune on me? 1671 Milton *Samson* 470 All these boasted Trophies won on me.

†24. Indicating that to which a quality has relation: In respect of; = In *prep.* 33, Of *prep.* 35.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* i, Boetius..se wæs in boccræftum and on woruldþeawum se rihtwisesta. *Ibid.* xxxii. § 1 Deah þu wære ealra manna fægrost on wlite. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. Introd. (1890) 26 Hit is weliz ðis ealond on wæstmum and on treowum. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Se man is ece on ane dele . þat is an þer sawle. *c* 1275 *Luue Ron* 91 in *O. E. Misc.* 96 He is feir & briht on heowe. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2634 Sche had a derworþe douȝter .. þe fairest on face. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cclxx. 403 He was blynde on y' one eye. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Sam.* iv. 4 A sonne which was lame on his fete. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3892/4 Robert Stephens..winks on the left Eye.

†25. Indicating the medium of action. *Obs.* Now expressed by *with*.

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 560 He seiz a child straust þer-on, stremynge on blode. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1996 The chambre flore Alle ranne on blode.

†26. In uses now expressed by *at* (esp. *on a price* or *rate*). *Obs.*

1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 203 He wol not selle hym .. under that mony that he sette hym on. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* III. xiv. (1647) 132 Serviceable men he would purchase on any rate. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I. 150 When his matters were on that crisis. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 67 The Bridge must be on right Angles with the Current. 1793 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) III. 510 All other of our productions are received on various duties. 1794 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Ellen* III. 52 Ellen was walking on a slow solemn pace.

27. In senses now expressed by Of. In *on't* and the like, common in literary use to *c* 1750; now *dial.* or *vulgar*.

In early times generally an actual difference of idiom, but from end of 16th c. due to confusion of *of* and *on*, esp. owing to the reduction of both of these to *o'*. See Of.

1258 *Procl. Hen. III*, 1 Henr' þurȝ godes fultume king on Engleneloande, Lhoauerd on Yrlounde, Duk on Norm' on Aquitaine and eorl on Aniow. *c* 1325 *Poem times Edw. II* (Percy Soc.) xxii, That death that I shall on die. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxxviii, O payn on life and on londe. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 953 Wele recovryd on hys wounde. *c* 1530 tr. *Erasmus' Serm. Ch. Jesus* (1901) 2 So this our sermon may sauer on him whiche is..the worde of the father. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* I. iii, All th'ours on the daye. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* III. i. 131 The perfect Spy o' th' time The moment on't. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. i. 164, I am very glad on't. 1641 Ld. J. Digby *Sp. in Ho. Comm.* 21 Apr. 4 The truth on't is. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 545 Though I make Lay men on them all. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 12 P 7 Nay, you are in the Right on't. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* II. § 6 The best on't is the World every day grows wiser. 1766 G. Williams in Jesse *G. Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) II. 57 Those handles that the ladies make bell-ropes on. 1782 Eliz. Blower *Geo. Bateman* I. 87, I know she'll take care on him. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *On't*, of it. [Still widespread in Eng. dialects.]

IV. 28. *On* is used in the construction of many verbs, besides those mentioned under the preceding senses, e. g. *depend*; *attend, wait*; *follow*; *believe, rely*; *feed, live, subsist*; also after the direct object, in *beget, bestow, confer*; *lavish, spend, waste*; *congratulate*; *plume, pride, value* oneself; or as a second construction, e. g. to *condole, consult, with* a person *on* something. See these verbs.

29. *On* was formerly frequent in connexions in which *a-* is now usual: e. g. *on back* (= aback), *on brede, on broche, on broad, on dreghe, on far, on ferrom, on fresh, on head, on live, on loft, on long, on loud, on low, on light, on new, on part, on round, on room, on side, on stray, on sunder, on thirst, on wide, on wry*. These were usually written as two words, but have often been hyphened by modern editors, in imitation of forms in *a-*. See Aback, Abrede, Abroach, etc.; also the sbs. Back, Brede, Broach, etc.

On hand, on high: see Hand 32, High *a.* 18.

On (ɒn), *adv.* (*a., sb.*). [Orig. the same word as prec., viz. OTeut. **ana*, OS. *ana, an*, OE. *an, ǫn*. In the OE. instances almost always intimately connected with a vb. as a 'separable particle', like the Ger. separable *an* in *an-kommen*, etc.; in mod.Eng. often an elliptic use of the prep. = on something understood.]

1. In the position of being in contact with, or supported by, the upper surface of something.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. iv. (1890) 274 Sume ȝerisne stowe ..mynster on to timbrenne. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 132 Then to the well-trod stage anon, If Jonsons learned Sock be on. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* ix, The pudding-plates had been washed..while cheese was on.

2. Into the position defined in 1.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xvii. 124 Dæt se se þe wunde lacnian wille ȝeote win on. *c* 1205 Lay. 311 Brutus sette on his flo. He wende to sceoten þat hea der. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 85 To-morne on the morning, quhen thow sall on leip, Pryse at the parting, how that thow dois. 1645 Evelyn *Diary* 11 Apr., Dashing the..whipcord over their shoulders, as hard as they could lay it on. 1824 Byron *Juan* xv. lxv, They also set a glazed Westphalian ham on.

3. In the position of being attached to or covering any surface, esp. the body; on the body, as clothing or a limb.

c 1205 Lay. 1553 He hefde brunie on. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 613 None other clothes nadde he on. ?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1187 Largesse hadde on a robe fresh. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 191 Thei hadde on hattes of stile. 1570 B. Googe *Pop. Kingd.* II. 26 To weare a linnen Ephod on. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, IV. ii. 126 O let me thinke on Hastings, and be gone To Brecnock, while my fearefull Head is on. 1611 — *Cymb.* II. i. 26 You crow Cock, with your combe on. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 128 P 9 He had a clean Shirt on. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* vi, A riband or a rose; For he will see them on to-night. 1887 'Mabel Wetherall' *Two North-Country Maids* xxv. 174 Her pretty buff cotton gown, which was clean on that morning. 1890 J. Hill *Unfort. Arrangem.* I. vi. 144 He had on an unobtrusive suit of dark brown tweed. *Mod. slang*, Keep your hair on!

4. Into the position defined in 3.

a 1000 *Fate* (Cod. Exon.) 87 Sum sceal wildne fuȝel atemian, heafoc on honda..deþ he wyrplas on. *c* 1000– [see Do *v.* 48]. 1526 Tindale *Luke* xii. 22 Take no thought ..for youre body, what ye shall putt on. 1590 Lodge *Rosalind* (Cassell) 93 And with that she slipped on her petticoat. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* II. ii. 70 Get on your Night-Gowne. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 311 P 5 He immediately drew on his Boots. 1781 C. Johnston *Hist. J. Juniper* II. 44 To make..delays, by frequent tryings on, and alterations of our hero's clothes. *a* 1814 *Way to win Her* v. iii. (*New Brit. Theatre* II. 466), Mother is tying on her goloshoes.

b. *ellipt.* for *go on*; *on with* = put on, don.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1183 On xall my westment and myn array. 1605 Rowlands *Hell's Broke Loose* 45 On with rich attire. 1753 Foote *Eng. in Paris* I. Wks. 1799 I. 39 I'll on with my Jemmys. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* III. vi, I will doff my travelling cap, and on with the monk's cowl.

5. In a direction towards something, at; as *to* look *on*.

6. Towards something in the way of approach; approaching in space, time, or condition.

c 1400–50 [see Come *v.* 62 a, f]. 1535– [see Draw *v.* 86 d]. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4054/1 The great use of their Gallies in towing on or off their great Ships. 1885 *Truth* 2 July 3/1 It was getting on for two before supper was served. 1894 Ld. Wolseley *Life Marlborough* II. lxv. 195 How dreadful are the words 'Go on!' to the man who longs to mingle in the fray, and shout 'Come on!' instead.

7. Directed towards, or in a line *with*, something.

1804 Nelson Apr. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 520 The mark for being clear of the Malora North End, is the Guard-House on the Beach..on with the last hillock of the nearest ridge of mountains. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vii. (ed. 2) 267 She will be steered with sufficient accuracy if her gunwale..he kept 'on with' the outer ends of the oars of the leader.

b. *Broadside on, face on, stem on*, etc.: With the face, stem, or other part directed to the point of contact.

1800–40 [see Broadside *sb.* 1 c]. 1856 *Leisure H.* V. 332/1 He lost his hold, and fell face on into the water. 1884 *Standard* 19 May 4 The vessels struck one another stem on.

8. *Cricket.* To the *on* side.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, This he shortly followed up by driving C. T. Studd on for 2.

9. Onward, forward, in space or time.

a 1000 *Andreas* 1336 Ræsdon on sona. *c* 1200 Ormin 7717 He wollde..uss..brinngenn onn To follȝhenn þe33re bisne. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 Þat mahten bringe þe on mis for to donne. *a* 1350 *Cursor M.* 5987 (Gött.) Wend on þann, siþen ȝe wil ga. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* clv. 136 Or half a yere be go an. 1600 Holland *Livy* III. liv. 124 They passe on through the cittie. 1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* (1677) 256 From that day on, centaurs and men are foes. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* II. vii. P 6 Do they get on in the world? 1820 Byron *Mar. Fal.* III. i. 12 Seeing this Patrician pestilence spread on and on. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 83/2 [The police officer] possesses the power..of ordering them to 'move on'.

b. *ellipt.* = Go on, advance.

c 1425 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1077 On in Pluto name! On! & all ys owre! 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 2 Or shall we on without Apologie? 1627 Sanderson *Serm.* I. 284 Unless God kept him back, he must on. 1713 J. Warder *True Amazons* 95 Yet on they must. 1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. xxxii, Charge, Chester, charge! On, Stanley, on! 1855 Kingsley *Plays & Purit.* 181 But no; he must on for honour's sake.

10. Gone onward or ahead; in advance in space or time.

17.. *Old Song* in *Burns' Works*, Oh Kenmure's on and awa, Willie! 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxi. 301 It was now well on in the afternoon. 1887 A. Birrell *Obiter Dicta* Ser. II. 91 Later on music was dragged into the fray.

b. *Cricket*, etc.: In advance of the opposite side.

1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 61 Notts were 392 on. 1892 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 3/6 As the game now stands the professionals with seven wickets to fall are 79 runs on.

c. *slang*. On the way to intoxication; the worse for drink.

1802 *Naval Chron.* VII. 273 The *Amelia's* men being a little on, could not bear being thwarted. 1894 Wilkins & Vivian *Green Bay Tree* I. 99 Pimlico, who was now slightly 'on'..was shouted down.

11. With onward movement or action; continuously; *to speak on, hold on, work on, wait on*, to continue to speak, hold, work, wait.

c 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* xxi. 236 [He] nyste butan hi sungon þone lof-sang forð on. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 434 He heold on to herien his heaðene maumez. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Cook's Prol.* 22 Now telle on, Roger, looke that it be good. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 55 Now say on Diggon. 1665 Brathwait *Comm.* 2 *Tales Chaucer* 148 Go on with your Tale. 1795 Burke *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 26 Speculate on! 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 235 The regent waited on, and the event came. 1891 Dora Russell *Secret of River* I. xiii. 289 He sent me money regular, to keep on the house.

12. Into action or operation: *thrash on*, proceed to thrash.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2300 Wy þresch on, þou þro mon, þou þretez to longe. *c* 1400 [see Come *v.* 62 c]. 1593– [see Draw *v.* 86 b]. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 113 Thay set stoutlie onn, doubteng na danger. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 233 Converse with Adam..and such discourse bring on, As may advise him of his happie state. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 276 The Tuffoons commonly come on.. suddenly. 1832 R. H. Froude *Rem.* (1838) I. 271 At last it came on to rain. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 4 June 367/1 We turned our lanterns full on.

13. a. Of persons: Engaged in some function or course of action; on the stage, the field, etc.

a 1541 Wyatt *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 84 Now thus, now than, Now off, now an, Uncertain as the dice. 1640 [see Off and on B.]. 1793 W. Roberts *Looker-on* No. 54 (1794) II. 315 Then to the Playhouses anon, If Quick or Bannister be on. 1823 Mrs. Cameron *Cleanliness next to Godliness* 3, 'I try to keep things tolerably decent, but it's a hard matter.. I am always on', replied Alice. 1883 G. R. Sims *Lifeboat* etc. 12 She was on at the Lane last winter—She played in the pantomime. 1888 Steel & Lyttleton *Cricket* (Badm. Libr.) iii. 141 Supposing a slow bowler has been 'on' for some time. 1891 Mrs. Walford *Mischief of Monica* III. 62, 'I thought he was on with Daisy', burst forth her son. *Mod. colloq.* He has been on for three years, and now retires.

b. Of things: In progress or course of action; in a state of activity.

[1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. iv. 172 So will you wish on me, when the rash moode is on.] 1830 *Examiner* 76/1 Several commissions being 'on' at the same time. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* ii. 13 There was a considerable sea on. 1882 *Society* 18 Nov. 11/2 The schools at Oxford are 'on' once more. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 3 July 5/3 There is a terrible row on between the old and the new divisions. *Mod.* Is the gas on? The water was not on.

c. Having a wager on (something).

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 23 They declared themselves off, a thing unknown in sporting, after they had been on. 1883 *Standard* 18 June 2/4 The scratching of Winchester has been a rare blow to those who were determined..to be 'on' early.

14. Used idiomatically with many verbs: e. g. *carry, catch, come, get, go, hold, keep, look, put, send, take, try on*, etc.: see the verbs.

B. *adj.* (Cf. Off C.)

1. *Cricket.* Applied to that side of the wicket on which the batsman stands, or to the corresponding

side of the field (*i.e.* in the case of right-hand batting, the side on the left of the wicket-keeper). Opp. to OFF C. 2 b.

1851 LILLYWHITE *Guide to Cricketers* 20 A good general will often place three men instead of two on the 'on' side. 1892 *Daily News* 6 May 5/2 A captain who has studied lady's play, .. will put most of her fields on the 'on' side. 1897 RANJITSINHJI *Cricket* 170 Let us now turn our attention to strokes on the on-side.

2. In reference to the licensed sale of liquors: Short for 'on the premises'; opp. to OFF C. 5. Often hyphened, as *on-licence*.

1891 *Daily News* 11 Mar. 3/2 The number of licensed houses mentioned in the on-licences return. 1892 W. BEATTY-KINGSTON *Intemperance* 63 It is not in the least necessary to persecute the 'on' licensee. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Mar. 3/3 The Bill which placed off-licence holders under similar control as on-licence holders. 1899 *Daily News* 13 Apr. 6/3 The influence of the 'on' licensed houses.

C. *sb. Cricket.* = On side: see B. 1. *attrib.* in *on drive*, *on-drive*, a drive to the on side.

1881 *Daily News* 9 July 2 He then drove Moncreiffe to the on for four. *Ibid.*, Newton scored .. three for a good on drive. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 July 5/2 Wynyard then made a fine on-drive off Trumble for 3.

On, *particle*, the pref. *on-* = UN-[1], often written separately in ME.; also, in mod.Sc. dial., in sense 'without': see ON-[4].

†**On,** erron. ME. expansion of *o* = *oð*, OTH *conj.*, until: cf. O *prep.*[3]

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 472 Ich..wole wib þe lede my lyf Euer on þat ilke stryf..nowe sum ende take.

†**On,** ME. 1 and 3 sing. pres. of UNN-EN *v. Obs.*, to grant.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 26 3if me on almihti God.

On-, *prefix*[1], the prepositional adv. *on* (unstressed form of OE. *an*, *ǫn*) in combination with vbs. and their derivatives, and sometimes with other sbs. The old nominal compounds had the stressed form, as in OE. *anginn*, *ǫnginn*, beginning, *anfilt*, *ǫnfilti*, ANVIL. The compounds in *on-* belong to the following classes:

1. Old verbal compounds, as *onbidan* to ONBIDE, *oncnáw-an* to recognize, ACKNOW. Such of these as survived the OE. period appear in their alphabetical place under ON- or A-.

2. Later verbal compounds or collocations of adv. and verb. In these the union of elements is incomplete, and the adv. may be moved to another position than immediately before the vb., where however it regularly stands in the inf. and ppples., so that these acquire more the character of permanent combinations. Examples are †**on-become**, to befall, happen; †**on-cry**, to cry or call upon; **on-draw**, to draw on; †**on-lace**, to lace on; †**on-look**, to look on; **on-sweep**, to sweep on; †**on-take**, to take on, assume, behave: see TAKE *v.*

c 1305 *St. Lucy* 60 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 103 To seinte Lucie norice he wende: and eschte hire faste 'What Lucie were so *onbicome'. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 146/487 Hyt on-by-come ine eche place ȝef ech [þ]yng hadde ylyche grace To ioye and hlysse. 1664 *Flodden F.* iv. 40 Then each Captain he did *oncry. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 83 By Joidoigne, near to east, as he *ondrew, Dawn pierced the humid air. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. Prol. 102 Rays hie the targe of faith vp in thi hand, On hed the halsum helm of hop *onlace. *a* 1875 J. W. MILES in Schaff & Gilman *Libr. Relig. Poetry* (1881) 35 That all his shattered aims, his hopes bewept, Are in God's counsels deep and fathomless *onswept. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3548 Þat hii nuste hou *on take [*v. r.* on to take], ne wat for honger do. *c* 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 267 Allas! what sholen hij onne take, þat wolden here her god forsake?

3. With pr. and pa. ppples. forming adjs., as *o'n-carrying* (= carrying on; hence *o'ncarryingness*), *on-marching*, *on-rolling*, *on-running*, *on-surging*, *on-sweeping*.

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Literature* (1897) 23 Oct. 11/2 The *oncarryingness of his [Scott's] diction. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. xvi, Gather'd by th' *on-marching Enemy. 1863 *Not an Angel* I. 184 To hold by his arm for some security against the onmarching multitude. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xx. 325 The *on-rolling billow of Austrian victory. 1599 DANIEL *Musophilus* 713 To pull back th' *on-running state of things. 1884 *Chicago Advance* 31 Jan., The fury of the *onsurging barbarians. 1896 *Ibid.* 16 Apr. 553/1 The *onsweeping purposes..of God.

4. With vbl. sbs. and nouns of action, forming sbs. (sometimes concrete), as *on-bringing* (=bringing on), *on-carrying*, *on-leaping*, Sc. *-louping* (= mounting a horse), *on-moving*, *on-putting*, *on-sweeping*, etc. (which can be formed at pleasure); **on-go**, going on, progress, advance; **on-roll**, onward roll; **on-sweep**, onward sweep; also with agent-nouns, as *on-bearer*, *on-goer*, *on-pusher*, etc. See also ONLOOKER, etc.

1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 135 Changing anew my *onbearer I traversed the downland. 1658 J. DURHAM *Exp. Revelation* II. vi. (1680) 145 This inability is of her own *onbringing. 1737 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 452 The *oncarrying of the designs of his glory. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 11 Oct. 58/1 As viewed in the retrospect of two years absence..its ordinary *on-go is indeed extraordinary. 1600 *Gowrie's Consp.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 190 Maister Alexander Ruthven .. haisted him fast downe to ouertake his maiestie before his *onleaping. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I.* (1792) I. 91 (Jam.) On his onlouping the earl of Argyle .. and Lord Lindsay .. had some private speeches with him. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 June 2/1 It is a memorable sight to witness the *on-moving of a great army. 1898 *Congregationalist* 28 Apr., The arts of diplomacy are too soon exhausted when seventy million people are the on-lookers and *on-pushers. 1599 JAS. I Βασιλ. Δωρον (1682) 82 To speake of rayment, the *on-putting whereof is the ordinary action that followeth next to sleepe. 1883 *Gd. Words* 462 The steady *onroll of the mighty waves of time. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 26 Jan., All this prodigious swing and *on-sweep of development. 1885 *Homilet. Rev.* 134 In the tremendous *onsweepings of society.

On-, *prefix*[2], the OE. unstressed form of *and-*, *ǫnd-*, against, opposite, in reply, in return (see AND *conj.*), corresp. to Gothic *anda-*, *and-*, OS. *and-*, *ant-*, Du. *ont-*, OHG. *ant-*, *ent-*, *int-*; e.g. OS. *antfâhan*, OHG. *ant-*, *intfâhan*, MHG. *entfâhen*, *enfâhen*, *enpfâhen*, Ger. *empfangen*, Du. *ontvangen*, OE. *onfṓn*, pa. t. *onfeng*, to receive (cf. *a·nd-*, *ǫ·ndfenga* receiver); OE. *ongītan* to understand, discern (cf. *a·nd-*, *ǫ·ndgit* understanding, intelligence). In ME. this prefix is in form indistinguishable from ON-[1]: e.g. *onfōn*, *onȝiten*.

On-, *prefix*[3], the same particle originally as the prec., used with counteracting or undoing force; in early OE. *on-*, in late OE. very generally *un-* (levelled with *un-* = ON-[4]), in ME. usually *un-*, but sometimes *on-*; in mod.Eng. always *un-*. Examples: Goth. *andbindan*, OS. *antbindan*, OHG. *ant-*, *intbintan*, Ger. *entbinden*, OE. *onbindan*, *unbindan*, ME. *un-*, *on-binden*, to UNBIND; OS. *antduan*, *andôn*, OHG. *anttoan*, *intoan*, MHG. *entuon*, OE. *ondōn*, *undōn*, ME. *undon*, *ondon*, to UNDO; OS. *antwindan*, OHG. *intwindan*, MHG. *entwinden*, OE. *onwindan*, *unwindan*, ME. *unwinden*, *onwinden*, to UNWIND. See UN-[2].

On-, *prefix*[4], frequent ME., early mod.E., and dial. variant of UN-[1], before adjs., ppples., advbs. and their derivatives, as ME. *onclene* for *unclene*:—OE. *uncláne*; ME. *onwryten*:—OE. *unwriten*. Cf. Goth. *unweis*, OS., OHG., OE. *unwis*, Du. *onwys*, *onwijs*, ME. *unwis* (*onwis*, *onwise*), UNWISE.

Formerly often written separately (see e.g. *Paston Lett.* No. 751); but generally hyphened by modern editors. In some mod.Sc. dialects written separately before pples. or vbl. sbs. as *on* (or *ohn*) in sense 'without', e.g. *on said*, *ohn said*, unsaid, without there being said, without saying, *on makin'* without making.

‖**Onager** (*ǫ·*nădʒəɹ). Pl. **-gers**, **-gri.** [L. *onager*, ad. Gr. *ὄναγρος* = *ὄνος ἄγριος* the wild ass; also both in Gr. and L. in sense 2.]

1. A wild ass; *spec.* the species *Equus onager* (*E. hemippus*) of Central Asia.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ciii. 12 Abyde schal onagirs in þair thirst. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxviii. (1495) 831 Onager is a wylde asse, and suche asses be grete and wylde in Affrica. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 456 The onager, or wild ass, is seen in still greater abundance than the wild horse. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* 6 July 1/1 The various tarpans and onagers and quaggas and zebras which span the gulf [between horse and ass]. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* May 682 Hence the difference .. between a coster's donkey and an onager.

2. An ancient and mediæval engine for throwing stones in warfare.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIII. iv. 222 Unto which also the moderne time hath imposed the name of Onager, .. in this regard, that wild asses when they are coursed by hunters fling with their heeles stones afarre off behind their backs. 1840 L. RITCHIE *Windsor Castle* 214 Of the more powerful military engines then in use, were the scorpion or large stationary crossbow, the onager or wild ass. 1886 SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbo* xiii. 310 Catapults were as frequently called onagers, because they were like wild asses which threw stones by kicking.

‖**Onagra**[1] (*ǫ·*năgrā). *Bot.* [L. *onagra*, a. Gr. *ὀνάγρα*, fem. deriv. of *ὄναγρος*: see prec.] A former name for the genus ŒNOTHERA.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 392 There are yet..Onagra, Larkspur. 1861 Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 289.

‖**Onagra**[2]. [pseudo-Latin, fem. of ONAGER.] A female wild ass; *humorously*, a she-ass.

1860 READE *Cloister & H.* III. 196 Gerard .. had put his Onagra in harness.

Onagraceous (*ǫ·*năgrē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. Bot.L. *Onagrāceæ*, f. ONAGRA[1]: see -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the Natural Order *Onagraceæ*, of which *Onagra* or *Œnothera* is the typical genus. So **Onagrad** (*ǫ·*năgrăd), Lindley's name for a plant of this order.

1845 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* (1853) 724 The Onagrads..are in general tetramerous. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Clarkia*, a small genus of onagrads. *Mod.* The Fuchsia, Willow-herb, and Enchanter's Nightshade are onagraceous plants.

Onan, onane, obs. forms of ANON.

On and off, *adv. phr.* (*sb.*) = OFF AND ON, q. v.; also in more general sense (see ON *adv.* and OFF *adv.*).

1855 BROWNING *Ep. Blougram's Apol.* 789 It shoots .. Halfway into the next still, on and off! 1881 E. D. BRICKWOOD in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XII. 197/2 Hedges on banks..are usually of such a size as to make flying them impossible, or at least undesirable. Horses jump them on and off. 1889 *Repent. P. Wentworth* II. 227 [He] has been working with us at Crum Street a good deal, on and off. 1889 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XVIII. 125/2 A siege which lasted on and off for twenty years. 1892 *Times* (weekly ed.) 21 Oct. 7/3 [He] had lived with her on and off since that time.

b. *attrib.* **c.** as *sb.* A putting on and taking off; intermittent action; in quot. 1852, a leap on and off a fence, a fence to be so jumped.

1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 17 They then made for a large field at the back of the house, with leaping-bars, hurdles, 'on and offs', 'ins and outs', all sorts of fancy leaps scattered about. 1854 EGERT. WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* (1883) No. 33 xii, Which method best insures us from a fall. The Chester on-and-off step, or the Leicester clearing all? 1895 M. M. DOWIE *Gallia* 119, I love to feel the on and off of the break and to watch the way the pole seems to feel its way through the traffic.

Hence **On-and-off** *v.*, *a*) *intr.* to sail on alternate tacks on and off the shore (see OFF AND ON 2); (*b*) *trans.* to leap on and then off; **On-and-offish** *a.*, inclined to be on and off, somewhat fluctuating (in mood, temper, or health: cf. OFF AND ON B.).

1823 BYRON *Juan* XII. lxiii, Who..keeps you on and off-ing On a lee-shore. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 345 'I'll have a word with you', said Sponge, on-and-offing the hedge. 1888 E. J. GOODMAN *Too Curious* xiii, As well as she ever is. Rather on-and-offish.

†**On and on,** *Obs.*, one by one: see ONE.

Onanism (*ō·*nănīz'm). [f. proper name *Onan* (Gen. XXXVIII. 9) + -ISM.] Self-abuse, masturbation.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Onania*, and *Onanism*, terms which some late empirics have framed, to denote the crime of self-pollution. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 156/2 A young man excessively addicted to onanism. 1874 BUCKNILL & TUKE *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 760 Onanism is a frequent accompaniment of Insanity and sometimes causes it.

So **O·nanist,** one who practises onanism; **Onanistic** *a.*, relating to onanism.

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Onanist.* 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Onanistic.*

Onbethink, dial. f. UMBETHINK, to consider.

†**Onbide,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *onbídan*, f. ON-[1] + *bídan*, BIDE.] *intr.* To abide, remain, stay on.

Beowulf 2302 Onbad .. oððæt æfen cwom. *c* 1440 *Compleynt* 67 in *Lydgate's Temple of Glas* (1891) App. 60 Myn hert With ȝow onbit & nat remeuyt[h].

On-boȝen, *Obs.*, enraged: see ABELȝEN.

†**Onbow,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *onbúgan*, f. ON-[1] + *búgan*, BOW.] *intr.* To submit, yield.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 223 Þæt he næfre nænigum woruldricum men..swiþor onbuȝan nolde, þonne hit riht wære. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 25 Beo þu onbuȝende þinum wiþerwinnan hraðe. *c* 1205 LAY. 6166 And him alle on-buȝen.

†**Onbrai·d,** *v. Obs.* [var. of UMBRAID or ABRAID *v.*[2]] To upbraid.

1530 PALSGR. 646/1, I onbrayde, I twite or cast in the tethe, *Je reprouche.*

†**O·ncall,** *sb. Obs.* [f. ON-[1] + CALL *sb.*] The act of calling upon: a. Invocation; b. Claim.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19095 (Edinb.) Þe oncalle of his hali nam. 13.. *Ibid.* 6714 (Cott.) Þis beists lauerd þan sal bi quit Of alkin oncall, and oþer wijt.

†**Onca·ll,** *v. Obs.* [f. ON-[1] + CALL *v.*, after L. *invocāre.*] *trans.* To call upon, invoke.

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. 117 How ought or can Christ be reverenced or oncalled as present in the sacringe. *Ibid.* 125 Those sainctes bee oncalled as advourers and ayders.

Once (wʊns), *adv.* (*conj.*, *adj.*, *sb.*) Forms: see below. [ME. *ânes*, *ônes*, genitive case of *ân*, *ôn*, ONE, for the earlier *ænes*, ENES (q. v.), which took the place of the OE. instrumental-adverbial *ǽne*, ME. ENE, at the time that the genitival *-es* was taken by so many advbs. *Enes* continued in use in the south till 1500, and even later; *anes*, *ones*, are found *c* 1200, but are not frequent before 1300, from which time also *anes* is only northern. The word remained disyllabic in some dialects till 15th c., but in others was reduced to a monosyllable early in 14th. The final *s* retained its breath sound, and so began *c* 1500 to be spelt *-ce*, as in *hence*, *pence*, *fence*, *ice*, *mice*, *twice*. From this a dial. form *onst* (wʊnst) has arisen in north. midl., Ireland, etc., as in *against*, *amidst*, *amongst*, etc. The development of the initial long vowel in Standard English as *wo-*, *wu-*, in north. dial. and Sc. as *ya-*, *ye-*, is the same as in ONE.]

A. Forms. *α.* See ENES.

β. 3-5 (*Sc.* -8) **anes**, 4 **ans**, 4-6 **anys**, **anis**; 6 *Sc.* **aneis**, **ainis**, 6-7 *Sc.* **ains**, 7- *Sc.* **ance**, 8- **ainse**, **ainse**, (**eance**, **yance**, **yence**, **yince**).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 109 The sunne arist anes a dai. 13.. *Cursor M.* 7886 (Cott.) Þe king kest ans [*Gött.*, *Fairf.* anis] on hir his sight. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXVI. 123 Þai ete bot anes on þe day. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xiv. 41 Oftare yher þan anys or twys. 1570 *Tragedie* in *Scot. Poems* 16th *C.* (1801) II. 223 He was thy Maister ainis & your Regent. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 357 Trew religioun now aneis begun. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Pref. 6 Ance in the ȝere. *Ibid.* Forme of Proces 126 The execution of the principal decreit, being ains suspended. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 29 Ve shall hae twa good pocks That anes were o' the tweel. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* (1839) 222, I yence hed sweethearts monie a yen. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 179 Rather..than ance to expose myself sae. 1860 G. P. MORRIS *Poems* (ed. 15) 156, I ainse the passion slighted.

γ. 3–7 **ones**, 4–5 **oones**, **-is**, **-ys**, **-us**, **onus**, 4–6 **ons**, **onis**, **-ys**, **-ez**, **oons**, 6– **once**, (6 **onsse**, **onste**).

c 1200 [see B. 9 d]. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3288 Ilke dai..Ones he ðor[h] it sungen riȝt. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 3 With joy alle at ons þei went. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 735 Wiþ solepne sacrifice serue hem at onus. *c* 1350–1534 Ones [see B. 1 and 2]. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 2857 (Fairf.) Onys in þe woke day. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 281 Crist .. entrid oonys in to heven. *Ibid.* III. 367 Oones a frere he may in no maner leeve þat. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xii, To lette me onus haue a syȝte. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 44 Turne it on þe panne onez. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 67 They .. shalle ansuere onis. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 21 A messe oonys in ye wykke. 1503 Dunbar *Thistle & Rose* 115 All kynd of beistis..At onis cryit lawd. 1526 Tindale 1 *Cor.* xv. 6 Five hondred brethren atonce. ? 1535 Starkey *Lett.* (1878) 30 Neuer..but onys. 1542 N. Udall in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 3 Bee good, maister, to me this oons. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 81 After he came onsse to Shordych. 1592 *Chester Pl.* i. 24 (MS. W.) Ever at onste [so *MS. h*] defendinge. 1593 Q. Eliz. *Boeth.* i. met. i. 1 My groing studie ons perfourmed. *c* 1620 A. Hume *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 18 Al barked at ones. 1888 G. M. Fenn *Dick o' the Fens* 159 In wi' un at onced [for *onst*].

δ. 5 **wonus**, 6 **wons**.

14.. *Burlesque* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 83 Ther was wonus a kyng. 1526 Tindale *Mark* vi. 31 They had no leasur wons for to eate. 1593 Q. Eliz. *Boeth.* i. met. ii. 4 Wons this man . used the skies to vew.

B. Signification.

1. In strict sense: One time only: as distinguished from *twice*, *thrice*, *many times*. (Without any reference to *when*.)

c 1200 [see A. β]. *c* 1250 [see A. γ]. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7716 Þer nas so heymon non þat him enes [*v. r.* ones] wiþ sede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25744 Noght ans allan, ne tuis. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 121 Sche ete but ones a day. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 85 The king sent vnto her onis, tuyes, thries. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 4 A man shal not wyth ones ouer redyng fynde the vnderstandyng. 1534 Whitinton *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 33 The acte of Themystocles dyd profyte but ones. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 110 They..think much and twice, before they speak once. 1767 Garrick *Let. to C. Jenner* 11 May (Davey's Catal.), I took it with me and have read it more than once. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* ii. (1879) 40 We know that the Earth goes round the Sun once a year. 1887 *Graphic* 15 Jan. 65/2 'Once bit, twice shy', is an excellent proverb.

†**b.** At one time, on one occasion (as opposed to another time). *Obs.*

[*c* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1120 Dises geares com þet leoht to Sepulchrum. ..ænes to Eastron, and oðre siðe to Assumptio sancte Marie. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 Enes et þam fulhtbeda..oðer siðe..et soð scrifte.] 1464 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 375 Ridyng .. oons to Morley, an oþer tyme to Leycestre. 1628 Gaule *Pract. The.* (1629) 281 They once stroue to cast him down vpon the stones.

†**c.** In the first place, firstly, 'for one thing'. *Obs.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. Auth. Pref. 1 Ones the contynuall redyng therof maketh yonge men equall in prudence to olde men; and to olde fathers..it mynystreth experyence of thynges. 1596 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* Ep. Ded., Your Majesty is in a double respect the life of our laws: once, because without your authority they are but *litera mortua*; and againe, because [etc.].

2. At any one time; on any occasion, in any contingency; under any circumstances; ever, at all, only, merely. Chiefly in conditional and negative statements. *If once*, *when once*, if ever, when ever; *not once*, not so much as once, never.

[*c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 Ne muȝen heo nefre ufele swinken, Ne for men enes hit hi-þinken. *a* 1225 *Aucr. R.* 234 Nolde heo neuer enes hisechen ure Louerd þat he nllunge deliuredе hire þerof.] *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 195 Alle ledes him louede þat loked on him ones. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 187 A ston callede Asbeston, whiche accendede oonys is neuer extincte. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* iii. (1539) 7 After the Statute he ones declared. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xviii. 91 He shall not once be receiued into the Kyngdome of heauen. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 1 It was made a capitall crime, once to motion the making of a new law. 1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xl, When once all the extent and the force of the language is known. 1795 Mar. Edgeworth *Lett. to Lit. Ladies* (1799) 67 If once their pupils begin to reflect upon their own hoodwinked education. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* viii. 112 Once past the turnpike, the highway runs along an elevated ridge. *Mod.* If we once lose sight of him we shall never set eyes on him again.

†**b.** In any case, at any rate. *Obs.*

a 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I. 557 Yet it was thought necessary that the prince should be once at the head of their armies. *Ibid.* II. 116 The King seemed to insist .. that he would once have a peace made.

†**3.** *emphatically.* Once for all. Hence, as a qualification of the whole statement: To sum up; in short. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxviii. 35 Anes swore .i. in mi haligh. 1382 Wyclif *Heb.* x. 10 In which wil we ben halewid by the offring of the body of Crist Jhesu oonys. *c* 1460 Sir R. Ros *La Belle Dame Sans Mercy* 556 Ones must it be assayd, that is no nay, With such as be of reputacioun. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* To Rdr., This is once, I both can and wilbe shut of this tedious chapter of contents. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 59 Once certayne it is, that few men of Law, have..growne heere to any supereminent height of learning. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* v. xiii. 513 Once, it yeeldeth all parts of the world to each part, and maketh the world..known to itselfe. 1626 Massinger *Rom. Actor* II. Wks. (Rildg.) 152/2 Would you'd dispatch and die once! 1667 Dryden *Maiden Queen* IV. i. Wks. 1882 II. 469 For if I have him not, I am resolved to die a maid, that's once, mother.

4. At one time in the past; on some past occasion; formerly. Also *once upon a time.*

[*a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1049 Enes þu sunge ich wot wel hware Bi one bure.] 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* III. 334 A lady þat redde a lessoun ones. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 14606 The fox Made hym oonys as he wer ded. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. Aiv, Absinthium is named .. in English wormwode..I suppose that it was ones called worme crout. 1611 Bible *Gal.* i. 23 That he..now preacheth the faith which once he destroyed. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 43, I left that my once dear Diocess. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 154 ¶ 1 You are still what I myself was once. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* II. § 19, I do not know how it might have been once upon a time. 1764 Gray *Jemmy Twitcher* 14 When she died, I can't tell,—but he once had a wife. 1786 Burns *Twa Dogs* 6 Twa dogs..Forgather'd ance upon a time. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* xxi. (ed. 5) 386 The once famous doctrine of divine right. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 134 Once upon a time there were gods only, and no mortal creatures.

5. At some future time; one day. Now *rare.*

c 1400 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* VI. 50 (MS. F.) To be welcome whanne ich come..oonus in a monthe. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 44 Synne, of the whiche ye shalle yelde onis acompte of. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* ii. 64, I promytte you ye shall ones repente for it. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 66 You may be once old as I am. 1618 Brathwait *To his Brother* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 267 That ill which now seems ill, may once prove good. 1691 Dryden *K. Arthur* v. i, Britons and Saxons shall be once one people. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Once*, *adv.* at some time or other. 1876 Mrs. Whitney *Sights & Ins.* vi. 70 And once—that sweet word which brings all to the blessed focus and point of promise—once, we shall find them together.

6. *Once removed*, removed by one degree.

1601 Holland *Camden* I. 162 With his nine children .. with 27 nephewes the sonnes of his children, and 29 nephewes more, once remoued, who were his sons nephewes. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 4 Which is cosen german to it once remov'd. 1653 Ashwell *Fides Apost.* 76 Irenæus, the Apostles Scholer but once removed. 1882 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 205 The relationship of second cousin once removed. 1883 *Chr. Commw.* 6 Dec. 174/1 A condition only once removed from the lower animals.

7. Like other advbs. *once* is usually hyphened to a participial or other adj. standing before its sb.

a 1668 Denham (J.), Thereon his arms and once-loved portrait lay, Thither our fatal marriage-bed convey. 1713 Pope *Windsor For.* 314 Beside him, once-fear'd Edward sleeps. 1725 — *Odyss.* xxiv. 328 The glory of this once-famed shore. 1809 Campbell. *Gertr. Wyom.* iii. xxxvii, Seek we thy once-loved home? 1835 *Woman* II. 223 Virtue is taking her leave of our once-moral, once-English nation. 1865 Mozley *Mirac.* i. 3 To realize the past, and to see in it the once-living present. 1893 Dk. Argyll *Unseen Found. Society* x. 285 A once-wide acceptance.

II. 8. Phrases in which *once* is followed by another adv. or phrase.

a. *Once or twice*, a few times; *once and again*, more than once, twice (or oftener).

[*a* 1225 *Aucr. R.* 70 Leaue to openen hire þurl enes oðer twies.] *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 665 But god wolde I had oones or twyes Y-konde and kpowe the leupardyes. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xvi. 18 If eny suche .. be onys or twies amonisshed. 1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 642 By the words of his mouth once and again iterated. 1611 Bible *Phil.* iv. 16 Euen in Thessalonica ye sent once and againe [Wyclif, oonys and twies also] vnto my necessitie. 1730 in B. Peirce *Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1833) 166 Inasmuch as the affair..has been once and again maturely considered by this Board. 1756 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* ix, They once or twice mortified us sensibly by slipping out an oath. 1857 Trollope *Three Clerks* ii, Once and again..a lad may be found formed of such stuff.

b. *Once again*, *once more.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 4881 That they scholden hye Ones more forth .. To the cyte off Palestyn. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 157 For I had leuer die For hir saik anis againe. 1595 Shaks. *John* IV. ii. 1 Heere once againe we sit, once again crown'd. 1621 Quarles *Div. Poems*, *Esther* (1717) 93 That these same two should be made one again, Till singling Death this sacred knot undo, And part this new made one Once more in two. 1761 Gray *Odin* 51 Once again my call obey. 1865 Pusey *Truth Eng. Ch.* 268 [To] be merged in the Eighth General Council of the once-more united Christendom. 1892 Tennyson *Akbar's Dr., Hymn to Sun*, Once again thou flamest heavenward, once again we see thee rise. *Mod.* I should like to see him once more.

c. *Once for all* (*for always*, *altogether*, *ever*), once as a final act; once and done with. So *once and away*. *Once in a way*, as a solitary or exceptional instance; rarely, exceptionally. *Once in a while*, at long intervals; very occasionally.

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 403 We oughte to aske it of hym ones for all. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. xxxvii. 110 Ones for alwayes I defende the. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 275 b, Once for altogether. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* 100 These Judges have cleared the question once for ever. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxvii. (1682) 108 Give me leave to advertise your Lordship once for all. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. ix. (1762) 52 It is not enough to harrow once and away. 1818 Bentham *Ch. Eng., Ch. Eng. Catech. Exam.* 115 So far as use is made of a once-for-all composed and for ever-established formulary. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women & B.* II. xi. 272 Fretting at corruptions, yet once and away helping to patch up one himself. 1877 Spurgeon *Serm.* XXIII. 653 Hadst thou gone into the royal presence once in a while to intercede for some special cases. 1885 J. Payn *Luck of Darrells* vi, When a man has just once and away made up his mind to self-sacrifice. 1889 Westgarth *Austral. Progr.* 83 Tying up the freedom of building which a once-for-all construction of this kind might involve. *Mod.* I may have done it once in a way.

III. 9. *Once* preceded by a preposition or demonstrative.

Arising from its equivalence to *one time*: cf. Ger. *einmal.*

a. At once: see as Main word.

b. For once, for one occasion. *For once and all*, *for once and away*, *for once in a way* = corresponding phrases in 8 c.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xii. (Shaks. Soc.) 118, I the forsake and from the go, For onys, evyr, and ay. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* i. 3 Not..for once and away, but wee haue our eares beaten with it euery day. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Romant of Rom.* II. 67 Nor is a man to put on arms for once, and ever after to let them hang ignobly rusting. 1758 Goldsm. *Mem. Prot.* (1895) II. 132 We entreated him to risk it for once. 1791–3 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) I. 43 Awake from your lethargy, Citizens, and decree, for once and all, .. that [etc.]. 1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 177 Let me remark for once and all [etc.]. 1853 Motley *Corr.* (1889) I. v. 157 The opportunity of seeing what she could for once in a way.

c. *This, that* (†*the*) *once*; this or that single time, this or that time only.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 801 Comez to your kuchiez-kote I craue at þis onez. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxh.) xiv. 64 Þai ete bot anes on þe day .. and ȝit þat anes þai ete bot riȝt lytill. 1533 J. Heywood *Merry Play* (1830) 4 That I may beate her for this ones [*rinte* bones]. 1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1577) H v, Yet wil we so terme it for this once. 1603–25 *Successors of Edw. IV* in Evans *O. B.* (1784) II. xxv. 152 But when the duke of Buckingham ..Began a quarrel for the once. 1611 Bible *Judg.* xvi. 28, I pray thee, onely this once, O God. 1758 Mrs. Lennox *Henrietta* IV. vii. (1761) I. 169 You shall be indulged this once. 1760 *Impostors Detected* I. viii. I. 72 She had not time to put on her gloves, but danced that once without them. 1822 Shelley *Ess.* (1852) II. 278, I think he might as well have favoured me this once.

†**d.** *For then once* (*for þe nones*), for that once, for the nonce: see Nonce. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 Þe for þe nones was maked. *c* 1205 Lay. 17304 And comen to þan anes To fæchen þa stanes. *a* 1225 *Juliana* (Bodl. MS.) 71 Ase wunsum as þah hit were a wlech beað iwlaht for þen anes in forte beadien. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5795 He adde uor þe nones [*v. r.* þan ones] tueye suerdes bi is syde.

B. as *conjunctive adv.* = When once, if once; as soon as. (So *once that.*)

1761 Mrs. F. Sheridan *Sidney Bidulph* II. 96 This was the master-key..and once I had got it, .. it was easy to unlock her breast. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* IV. iii, Once I have stamped it there, I lay aside my doubts for ever. 1813 Moore *Mem.* (1853) I. 334 Once I get it brilliantly off my hands, we may do what we please in literature afterwards. 1864 Browning *Death in Desert* 293 Will he give up fire For gold or purple once he knows its worth? [1874 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* xxxix. 67 Once that they were pulling together .. Hansli put himself to say.]

C. Elliptically (quasi-*adj.* and *sb.*).

1. quasi-*adj.* **a.** = Done or performed once.

With a vbl. sb. it can be explained as still an adv. qualifying the vb., e. g. *once harrowing* = harrowing once; cf. *thoroughly harrowing.*

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. 90 Then is y^e^ once sacrifice of Christ utterly to be abandoned and disauthorized. 1739 Tull *Horse-Hoing Husb.* (1740) 223 Once Harrowing is generally enough. 1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 167 Once coating is generally sufficient.

b. That once was; former.

1691 J. Wilson *Belphegor* III. i, The once generalissimo. 1757 Mrs. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) IV. 222 But should the Heart, it's once Ally, By Falshood or by Death decay. 1880 Miss Broughton *See. Th.* II. x. (1885) 237 Nothing remains but for the once enemies to say farewell.

2. quasi-*sb.* (ellipt. for) Doing a thing once, going once, etc.

1623 Wodroephe *Marrow Fr. Tongue* (1625) 336 Once is no Custome. *Mod.* Once a week is enough for me.

Once, Oncial, obs. forms of Ounce, Uncial.

‖ **Once·thmus.** *Obs. rare.* [n. Gr. *ὀγκηθμός* braying.] A bray.

1656 Hobbes *Six Lessons* iii. Wks. 1845 VII. 247 You bring no argument, but fall into a loud oncethmus (the special figure wherewith you grace your oratory).

‖ **Oncidium** (*ɒnsi·dĭvm*). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Swartz 1800), f. Gr. *ὄγκος* barb of an arrow, angle, so called from the form of the lower petal or labellum.] A large genus of American epiphyte orchids, containing many handsome species, with few leaves and showy yellow flowers, one of the best known being the Butterfly-plant (*O. Papilio*).

1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 48/3 Slugs are very fond both of the flower-stems and the succulent roots of this Oncidium.

Oncle, obs. form of Uncle.

Onco-, combining form of Gr. *ὄγκος* mass, bulk, in mod.Gr. also tumour; used in a few technical terms of medical science. **Oncograph** (*ɒ·ŋkograf*) [-graph], an instrument, used in connexion with the *oncometer*, for recording variations in the size of an organ. **Oncology** (*ɒŋkɒ·lŏdʒi*) [-logy], that part of medical science which relates to tumours (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857); hence **Oncological** (*ɒŋkŏlɒ·dʒikăl*) *a.*, pertaining to oncology. **Onco·meter** (-*mĭtəɹ*) [-meter], an instrument for measuring variations in the size of an organ; hence **Oncometric** (-*me·trik*) *a.*, pertaining to or made with the oncometer. **Onco·tomy** [Gr. *-τομια* cutting], incision into, or excision of, a tumour.

1885 W. Stirling in tr. *Landois' Hum. Physiol.* 209 Any variations in the size of the organ caused a variation in the amount of oil within the box, and these variations were recorded. This instrument Roy termed an '*oncograph*'. 1894 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 26 May 1131/2 The classification of new growths is carried out in accordance with modern

*oncological views. 1885 W. Stirling in tr. *Landois' Hum. Physiol.* 581 An instrument which consists of two parts, one termed the **oncometer* or renal plethysmometer, in which the organ is enclosed, while the other part is the registering portion or oncograph. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 826 It has been demonstrated by means of Roy's onkometer. 1897 *Ibid.* IV. 316 *Oncometric observations show that such substances produce vascular dilatation of the kidneys. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, **Onkotomy*, in chirurgery, the operation of opening a tumor, or abscess. 1836 Smart, *Oncotomy*.

Oncome (*o*nkʌm), *sb.* [f. On- + Come *v.*; cf. *to come on.*]

1. Something that comes upon one, as a calamity or visitation (*obs.*); an attack of disease (now *Sc.*).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 147 Þet oðer is þe sule on-kume þa þe douel haueð þeron ibroht. 13.. *Cursor M.* 5910 (Cott.) Hard on-come [so *Fairf.*; *Gött.* sondis] sal i send him sere, Bath on him and his kingrike. *Ibid.* 5927 Þat toþer on-com þat him fell. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 161/46 An Oncome, disease, *morbus aduentitius*. 1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* xxxi, Especially in *oncomes*, as the Scotch call them, or mysterious diseases, which baffle the regular physician.

†2. An attack, invasion. *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* civ. 20 *comm.*, To gouern þe land and beware wiþ oncomys.

3. Coming on; = Oncoming *sb.*

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 1036 Evidences of the gradual oncome of chronic renal disease.

4. *Sc.* a. 'A fall of rain or snow': = On-ding. b. 'The commencement of a business, especially of one that requires great exertion. *Fife.*' (Jamieson.)

†**On-co·me**, *v. Obs.* [Not an original compound vb., but a 'separable compound' or collocation of On *adv.* and Come *v.*; now expressed by *come on.* By ME. writers commonly written as two words.] *intr.* To come on: see Come *v.* 62.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 841 On kumen was cadalamor, King of elam, wið ferding stor. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 644 Þer oñ com a bote as tyt. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Kings* v. 3 For the batailis oncomynge hi enuyroun [*propter bella imminentia*].

On-coming (*o*nkʌmiŋ), *sb.* [See On- 1.] Coming on; advance, approach, access, etc.

1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* xii, Since the on-coming of twilight. 1887 *Academy* 26 Mar. 220/2 Causally concerned in the oncoming of paralysis.

O·n-coming, *a.* [See On- 1.] Coming on; advancing, approaching, etc.: see Come *v.* 62.

1844 Ld. Houghton *Mem. Many Scenes, Jesus & John contending for Cross* 120 A dark, dark shadow of oncoming woe. 1884 Mrs. Lorimer *Sketch in Black & White* 75 Unmistakable signs of an on-coming storm.

Oncorn, obs. form of Uncorn *Sc.*, wild oats.

Oncosimeter (*o*nkosi·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. *ὄγκωσις* swelling, increase of bulk (f. *ὀγκόειν* to distend, f. *ὄγκος*: see Onco-) + *μέτρον* measure.] An instrument for measuring the variations in density of a molten metal or other substance.

1880 *Times* 7 May, Experiments with a new instrument called the 'oncosimeter' (a measurer of increase in bulk). 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 403 By means of the oncosimeter.. they had determined the density of fluid bismuth.

Oncost (*o*nkɒst). *local Sc.* Also 6 uncost. [f. On *adv.* + Cost *sb.*] a. Contingent cost or charge; 'extra or additional expense' (Jamieson). b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Applied (esp. among miners) to work done on time wages. *Oncost men* (also *oncosts*), men who work on such terms.

(The *oncost* of a coal-mine includes all the cost of upkeep, making and maintaining shafts and roads, pumping, etc., as opposed to the amount paid for actually hewing the coal and bringing it to the surface. The latter work is paid by the piece; but engineers and others employed on the oncost work are of necessity paid by time.)

15.. *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.), Fraucht and vncostis of certane geir. 1795 J. F. Erskine *Agric. Survey Clackmannansh.* 401 (Jam.), [This] yields but a very small return to the coal-master, on account of the overpowering contingent expenses known in collieries by the name of *Oncost.* 1887 *Scotsman* 30 May 7/1 The oncost men, who receive fixed wages for various duties at the colliery. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss., Oncost labour.* Enginemen, labourers, and others working for a fixed rate of wages, per day, or per hour. 1894 *N. B. Daily Mail* 15 Sept. 5 In Uddingston district only four oncosts worked.

On-cry, *sb.* [f. On- 1 4 + Cry *sb.*] A battle-cry or slogan.

1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 605/1 Their badge of the grey-goose feather and their on-cry of 'Cuna' were feared from Lochalsh to Cantire.

Ond = *on'd*, Sc. for *on it.*

a 1584 Montgomerie *Ch. & Slae* 1022, I marveld mekill ond.

‖ **Ondatra** (*o*ndæ·tră). [Native Canadian name: so in F. (Buffon).] The musk-rat of North America (*Fiber zibethicus*).

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 454 The Ondatra is a native of Canada. *Ibid.* (1776) IV. 78 The Ondatra..is about the size of a small rabbit, but has the hair, the colour, and the tail of a rat, except that it is flatted on the sides.

†**Onde**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 anda, onda, 2–5 onde, 4 ounde, 4–5 ond, 5 oonde: cf. And(e. [OE. *anda*, *ǫnda*, cogn. w. OS. *ando*, OHG. *anado*, *ando*, *anto*; ON. *andi*, *önd* breath. The southern *onde*, *oonde* is almost confined to the OE. senses, and became obs. bef. 1500; the north. *ande*, *aynde* in the ON. sense is still in use; see And(e.]

1. Strong feeling against a person, 'animus'; spite, ill-will, envy.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* 89 *Rancor*, anda. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 18 Hiz hyne for andan hym sealdon. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 65 Hwenne we habbeð nið and onde. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 194 Of prude, & of onde, & of wreðde. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 211 Alle þe fendes hedden onde þat he scholde come to þt blisful londe. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3083 Toward Gij he bar gret ond. ?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 148 Amyd saugh I Hate stonde, That for hir wrathe, yre, & onde, Semede to ben..An angry wight, a chideresse.

2. Strong desire, longing.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 315 Of no þing heo nedden onde Bote him to habben vnder honde.

3. Emotion, perturbation of mind.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 75 Aschamed with a pitous onde Sche tolde unto her housebonde The sothe.

4. Breath. (More common in the northern form And(e, *aynd.*)

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 316 He no may sitt no stonde, No vnneþe drawen his onde. 13.. *K. Alis.* 3501 Quyk they ladde him to londe. In his body tho was litel onde. 13.. *Cursor M.* 534 (Gött.) Als onde [*Cott.* aand] wid host in brest is bred. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 260 Thries on the water ther Sche gaspeth with a drecchinge onde.

†**Onde**, *v. Obs.* Also oonde. [Midland and southern form of northern And(e.] To breathe: in quot. 1393, ?To sniff, smell.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xvi. 257 By so þow be sobre of syght, and of tounge boþe, In ondyng, in handlyng, in alle þy fyue wittes. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 21075 (Trin.) And as slepyng ondeþ ofte [*Cott.* als a slepand aends oft]. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xiv. 132 Þes beestes..oondis on hym..to warm hym with.

‖ **Ondé** [F.], variant of Undy *a. Her.*

Onder, obs. form of Under.

†**Ondful**, *a. Obs.* Also 2–3 ontful. [f. Onde *sb.* + -ful.] Spiteful, envious.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Þeos world is whilende and ontful and swiðe lewe. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 205 Þe ondfulle feond. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 68 Þet te ontfule [*MS. C.* ondfule] ne muwen lien on heom. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 Þe ondfule deuel bihalt te.

Ondine, variant of Undine, water nymph.

On-ding (*o*ndiŋ). *Sc.* [f. On- 1 + Ding *v.*] The act of 'dinging on' (see Ding *v.*1 5 b); esp. a persistent heavy fall (of rain or snow). Also *fig.*

1776 C. Keith *Farmer's Ha'* xix. 9 Rain we'll hae, Or on-ding o'some kind at least. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* viii, 'Look out, Jock; what kind o'night is't?' 'On-ding o'snaw, father'. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* (ed. 3) 41 To think that she should hear all the on-ding..of their ill tongues. 1896 Barrie *Marg. Ogilvy* ii. (1897) 31, I have seen many weary on-dings of snow.

‖ **On dit** (oñ dī). [The Fr. phrase *on dit* = 'they say', 'it is said', used as a sb.] An item of gossip; something reported on hearsay.

1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* II. ii, I thought it was a mere *on dit.* 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 117 Our various Australian journals furnish intelligence and *on-dits.* 1899 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 5/7 How is it possible to judge a case of this sort fairly upon on dits, more or less reliable, from a distance?

Ondlæt, **-lett**, var. Anleth *Obs.*, countenance.

†**Ondre·gh**, *v. Obs.* var. Adree, to endure.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3319 'Stille', quað he, 'and on-dreȝ, Godes fulsum-hed is ȝu ful neȝ'.

O·n-dri·ve, *v. Cricket.* [f. On *adv.* + Drive *v.*] *trans.* To drive to the on: see On *sb.*

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 May 9/1 R. on-drove II. for 4.

Ondy, variant of Undy *a. Her.*

One (wʌn), *numeral a., pron.*, etc. Forms: see below. [Com. Teut.: OE. *án* = OFris. *ân*, *ên*, OS. *ên* (N.Du., Dn. *een*), OHG. (MHG., Ger.) *ein*, ON. *einn*:—*ein-r* (Da. *een*, Sw. *en*), Goth. *ain-s*:—OTeut. **ain-oz*:—pre-Teut. **oinos* = L. *ūnus* (OL. *oinos*); OIr. *óen*, OSlav. *inŭ*, L.Lith. *vënas* one; cf. Gr. *οἶνος*, *οἴνη*, ace. OE. *án* became in regular course in south. and midl. dial. *ôn*, exemplified before 1200. By 15th c., *ôn*, *oon*, in s.w. and west, had developed (through *ōn*, *uon*, *uön*, *won*, *wuu*) an initial *w* (cf. the s.w. *wuk*, *wuts* = *oak*, *oats*), which only occasionally appears in the spelling (see A below), but is now the standard pronunciation. The first orthoepist to refer to it was app. Jones 1701: earlier grammarians, down to Cooper 1685, give to *one* the sound that it has in *alone*, *atone*, and *only*; Dyche in 1710 has (*ǫn*) beside (wǫn). In the north, *ān* was retained in ME.; but through the narrowing of orig. long *ā* to (*ǣ*, *ē*, *ẽ*, *ẽᵊ*, *ĩᵊ*, *iə*) *ân* has sunk in dialectal utterance through *āne*, to *eane*, *eän*, *yan*, *yen*, the development of (yen) in the north being the counterpart of that of (wʌn) in the south. In OE., *án* had the full adj. inflexions, definite and indefinite, remains of which persisted in the south to *c* 1300, and in Kent still later (see A ζ); but, in north. and midl. Eng., the uninflected *ân*, *ôn*, with the definite form *âne*, *ône* (OE. *ána*, *áne*), is found in the accus. and dative, as well as the nom. by 1200. Already also, *ân*, *ôn* were reduced before a cons. to *a*, *ô* (*oo*), which did not die out till the 16th c.

In the north the separation of *ân* and *â* was more permanent; at the present day in Sc. the full form *ane*, *eane*, etc., is only used absolutely or in the predicate, *ae*, *eae*, is the attrib. form before cons. and vowel alike, *ae day*, *ae yeir*, *we hae ane*; so in north Eng. dial. with *yâ* and *yân*. From the early *an*, *a*, pronounced proclitically without stress, arose the 'indefinite article' An, A, q.v. In northern dial. the numeral and article were long written alike, the stress or emphasis alone distinguishing them; in 16th c. Sc. both were written *ane*. (See A *adj.*2, Ane.) By more or less permanent coalescence of a preceding *thet*, the collocations *thet ane*, *thet one*, *thet a*, *thet o*, became *the tane*, *the tone*, *the ta*, *the to*. (See Tone.)]

A. Illustration of Forms:

α. 1 án, 2–3 (*north.* 3–6) an, 3 en, 4–5 (*Sc.* 5–) ane (4 aun, 5 awen, *Sc.* ayne, 6 *Sc.* ain, *north. dial.* 7– yane, 8– yan, yen, *Sc.* 9 eane, yen, yin).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. x. 29 An of ðam. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 An child. *c* 1200 Ormin 1352 An Godd of twinne kinde. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4085 An sal come. *c* 1340 — *Prose Tr.* 8 Ane es þat sche es neuer ydil. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1337 Not an word ageyn he yaf. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 124 Sic a ane as makis nocht ane man gods enimie. *Ibid.* 171 Ony of thais small ains. 1674–91 Ray *N. C. Words* 84 *Yane*, one. 1790 Mrs. Wheeler *Westmld. Dial.* 95 Clock hes strucken yan. 1807 Tannahill *Poems* 105 A third yin owns an antique rare. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 177 At ane and the same time. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Yah* or *Yan*, one. 1860 J. G. Forster in Latham *Handbk. Eng. Lang.* 161 Get up, maw luiv, my bonny yen.

β. 2–7 on, 4–6 oon, 4–6 oone, (5–6 owne, un, 7 own), 5– one, (9 *colloq.* un).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 On is icweden *Gula*. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. III. 269 On cristene kyng. 1377 *Ibid.* B. III. 287 One [v.r. oon] cristene kynge. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* I. 176 Oon heerde and oon flok. *c* 1425 *Cursor M.* 3444 (Trin.) Now she bredeþ twu for oone. 14.. *MS. Sloane* 1986 lf. 32 in T. H. Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 102 Un fote, y wys, hit schall be brode. 1520 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 27 The oon half therof. 1527 *Plumpton Corr.* 226 Certaine traverses depending betewt him & owne Georg Fulbarne. 1547 in *Norfolk Archæol.* (1865) VII. 23 Oon payer of chalys. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 273 Aboute on or two of the clocke. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 46 The own toward the Cawsey, and the other toward the water. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xviii. 179 It was only the young uns.

γ. 5–6 won, wone, woon,e, 6–7 wonne, 7 *dial.* wan, 9 woone.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 980 Haralde regnede byfore hym four ȝer, and won. 14.. *Burlesque* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 83 These iij kynguns ete but of wone gruell dysche. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Wartun Cl. 1855) 8 Woone myleway mornyng I came. 1517 *Domesday Inclos.* (1897) I. 220–1 Won Rychard Songer..and won Iennis parrys. 1526 Tindale *Rev.* xviii. 10 Att won houre is her iudgment come. 1579 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 191 To have a good won. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 289 Nay not so much as the basest wonne. 1651 Ld. Taaffe in *Mrq. Ormonde's MSS.* in *4th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 563/2 He has sent two frigatts..wan to my Black Rock and tother to my Lord of Meskery. 1863 W. Barnes *Dorset Poems* in *Sat. Rev.* 124 They had woone chile bezide.

δ. 3–5 (*Sc.* –6) a, 4 ai, 8– *north.* yaa, *Sc.* ae.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Ure drihten drof fele deules togedere ut of á man. *c* 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 32 Some ere of a tre and some ere of another. 1790 Mrs. Wheeler *Westmld. Dial.* 89 Thear is monny Blanks for yaa Prize. 1791 Burns *Farewell to Nancy*, Ae fond kiss, and then we sever! 1894 Ian Maclaren *Bonnie Brier Bush* iv. ii. 136, I had ae son, and he is gone.

ε. 3–6 o, 4–6 oo: see O *adj.*

c 1205–*c* 1489 [see O *adj.*]. 1521 *Nothbrowne Mayde* 278 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 283 Yet am I sure Of oo plesure. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 213 But o thing vvell I vvot.

ζ. Definite form. 1 ána, áne: 2 ana, 2–3, *north.* 4– ane, 3– one, 4–5 oone.

c 1000 *Andreas* 492 Is þys ane ma. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 28 God ana. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Þæt þes man ane beo. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 79 Beo he him ane. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 3052 Wandrand in wildernes hir an. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. I. 146 Her þon miht seon ensaumple in hymselfe one. *c* 1430 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 148 Sche made hir compleynt bi hir oone.

η. Inflected forms.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 12 God þa ȝeworhte ænne mannan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xvi. 32 Þæt ȝe ... forlæton me anne [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ane]. 1137–54 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Twa oþer thre men hadden onoh to beron onne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 He nefde bute enne deofel. *Ibid.* 49 Þe mon þe deluեð ene put. *c* 1200 Ormin 3364 ȝe shulenn findenn ænne child. *c* 1205 Lay. 88 Nefede he buten anne sune. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8266 Robert..smot anne vpe þe helm. 1340 *Ayenb.* 102 Huanne he werreþ wyþ enne.—*c* 1175 Ane [see B. 12]. *c* 1205 Lay. 2247 Nefde he bute æne dohter. *a* 1225 One [see B. 12].—*c* 1020 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 52 On anum dæge. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 245 More blisse bið an hefene be anun synfulle man. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Beo hit of ane þinge. *c* 1205 Lay. 82 On ane daȝe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 186 Alle we byeþ of one kende. *Ibid.* 190 He acsede at onen of his diaknen.—*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xx. 7 On anre stowe. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., On are stowe. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 207 For are þare sunne. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 17 In ore waste þicke begge.

B. Signification. **I.** As simple numeral.

1. The lowest of the cardinal numbers; the number of a single thing without any more, the addition of another to which makes *two.*

a. In concord with a sb. expressed.

c 855 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) Introd., Þa heold Seaxburg his cuen an ȝear þæt rice æfter him. 879 *Ibid.*, And.. aþiestrode sio sunne ane tid dæges. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 137 Hefde he bon þer enne dei oðer twa. *c* 1290 *Beket* 464 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 120 For o trespas: bote o luggement nis i-do. 1382 Wyclif *John* vii. 21, I haue don o work, and alle ȝe wondren. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 83 Men that haueth .. eyghte fyngres in oon honde. 1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 17 *One man no man.* One man lefte alone and forsaken of all the reste can do lytle good. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 48 Except it be one day amonges .xx. or one yeare amonges .xl. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* III. iii.

12 Doe not for one repulse forgoe the purpose That you resolu'd t'effect. 1710 Berkeley *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 12 We say one hook, one page, one line, etc.; all these are equally units. 1891 *Spectator* 7 Mar. 330/1 Mr. Stansfeld brought forward his resolution for an amendment of the registration law, and the adoption of the principle of 'one man one vote'.

b. With ellipsis of sb. (expressed in or understood from context).

a 1000 *Riddles* (Gr.) xliii. 10 Þær sceal .. se torhta Æsc wesan an an linan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Turtle ne wile hahle no make bute on. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5771 He slough thre egaines anne. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Cor.* xi. 24, I receyuede of the Iewis fyue sythis fourty strokis oon lesse. 1430-40 Lydg. *Bochas* IX. (1554) 219 b, Praying the Lord, one, two, and three, Whose magnificence no clerke may comprehend. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 72 By mo wayes than one. 1611 Bible *Deut.* i. 23, I tooke twelue men of you, One of a tribe. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 231 One eminent above the rest .. Was chosen leader. 1823 Byron *Juan* x. xxxiii, Thermometers sunk down to .. one. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Mar. Supp. 1/2 The one-and sixpenny packet contains 100 varieties.

c. esp. with ellipsis of *hour*, as in *one o'clock, half past one, train due at one twenty five* (1 hr. 25 m.). Phrase: *like one o'clock*, vigorously, quickly. (See *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. 1900 VI. 305, etc.).

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 94 b, On Mondaie .. by one of the Clocke. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. vi. 19 To night at Hernes-Oke, iust 'twixt twelue and one. 1718 Prior *Dove* 30 St. Dunstan's, as they pass'd, struck one. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* I. 55 The bell strikes one. We take no note of time, But from its loss. 1847-78 Halliwell 588/2 Like one-o'clock, i. e. very rapidly, said of a horse's movement, etc. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1861) I. 31 Then he trotted on like one o'clock. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xx, Mr. Guppy and Mr. Jobling .. find Krook still sleeping like one o'clock .. quite insensible to any external sounds, or even to gentle shaking. 1870 Miss Bridgman *K. Lynne* I. xviii. 317 We pulled every one to pieces like one o'clock.

d. *colloq.* or in *slang use*, with ellipsis of other sbs. as *blow* (also *fig.*), *kiss*, etc.

[? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* x. 334 But yet wroken I wil be: Haue here one, two, and three.] 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* VI. i. (1849) 252, I owed him one for his shortness about family concerns. 1855 Smedley *H. Coverdale* xxxvi, I certainly owe Coverdale one, for his manner to me just now was anything but nice. 1882 W. S. Gilbert *Iolanthe* 16, I heard the minx remark, She'd meet him .. And give him one! 1892 *Spectator* 7 May 646/1 To use a slang phrase borrowed from the card-table, she has 'seen Mr. D. and gone one better'. 1894 W. E. Norris *St. Ann's* II. 237, I venture to prophesy that, between us, we shall be one too many for the Colonel. 1894 Mrs. H. Ward *Marcella* II. 276, I have owed him one for many years—now I have paid it. 1900 Sims *In London's Heart* iv. 25 It was, in the outdoor language of Exeter Street, 'one in the eye' for her aunt.

2. Joined to the tens (*twenty*, *thirty*, etc.), like the other units, *one* originally always preceded (*one-and-twenty*, *three hundred one and thirty*, etc.), but now more usually follows (*twenty-one*, etc). So with the ordinals: *one-and-twentieth*, now more usually *twenty-first*. (See Twenty, etc.)

c 1000 Ælfric *Exod.* xii. 18 Oþ þone an and twentegoþan dæg þæs ylcan monþes. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1086 On þam an and twentigan geare þæs þe Will'm weolde .. Engleland. *c* 1205 Lay. 9541 Heo wuneden inne Wincæstre an and twenti wikene. 1562 Heywood *Epigr.* Y iij b, One and forty men, among one and fiftie, Would flee one and thirtie, to flee one vnthriftie. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 396 The one and thirtieth Chapter endeth the exposition. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 314 They were one-and-twenty days in this traverse. 1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) I. 136 Edward had attained his one-and-twentieth year. 1843 Bethune *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 12 A delicate .. girl, in her twentieth, or one-and-twentieth year.

b. *One-and-thirty*: an old game of cards apparently similar to, or the same as, bone-ace: cf. quot. 1825. *One-and-twenty*: a person of that age.

c 1554 *Interl. Youth* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 34, I can teach you to play, At the triump and one-and-thirty. 1611-1617 [see Bone-ace]. 1716 *Gentl. Instructed* (ed. 6) 19 You wond have thought this one and twenty came in a direct Line from Hercules, he play'd the Furioso so lively. 1728 Vanbr. & Cib. *Prov. Husb.* II. i, You and I, and Sister, forsooth, sometimes, in an Afternoon, may play at One and thirty Bone-Ace, purely. 1765 *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 142 You ask me whether I play whist: very often, but oftener at one-and-thirty, which is the fashionable game among the young ladies of this country. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, One-and-thirty, a game at cards, much resembling Vingt-un.

c. *One or two* = a very few, a small number of.

1535 Coverdale 1 *Kings* xvii. 12, I haue gathered up one or two stickes. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VI. 220 For the sake of better managing one or two executorships. *Mod.* Butterflies are coming out: I have seen one or two to-day.

3. Used before collective numerals (*dozen*, *score*, *hundred*, *thousand*, *million*, etc.), and fractions (*half*, *quarter*, *third*, *eighth*, etc., to which *one* is often hyphened), with more precise or definite force than the indef. article *a*, *an* (*a dozen*, *a hundred*, *a half*); and so usually in legal phraseology, and in association with other numbers. (See also the words in question.)

13 .. R. Glouc. (Rolls) App. XX. 546 Me scholde ȝiue him anon On hundred schillinges. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 150 Amountyng to the some of one thousand poundes. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Iustine* XI. 46 In his Army were thirty two thousand footemen, foure thousand and fiue hundred horsemen, and one hundreth, fourescore, and two shippes. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. viii. (1869) I. 71 One-half the children born .. die before the age of manhood. 1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 151 The price of labour .. is fully one-third less. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 179 No less weight than one-hundreth .. of the minimum will be reckoned. 1896 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 6/6 There was a keen competition for the three one-hundred guinea cups. *Mod.* (Statutory dating) In the year of Our Lord, One thousand, eight hundred, and ninety-nine.

†b. Formerly prefixed to other numeral expressions. Now *Obs.*

1565 Calfhill *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (Parker Soc.) 114 When Calleis and Guines, so hardly won, .. was easily in one three days with shame lost. 1611 Bible *Dan.* iii. 19 That they should heat the furnace one seuen times more then it was wont to be heat.

4. Sometimes put for the ordinal number *first*.

Now chiefly in giving the number of the year or day of the month, or in other cases when the sb. precedes, as in *Isaiah, chapter fifty-one*, *Psalm ninety-one*, *the Æneid, book one*. *In the year one* (*humorous*), a long while ago, time out of mind.

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxxi. 1 In the elleuenthe ȝeer, in the thridde moneth, in oon of the moneth [1388 the firste dai of the moneth]. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witches.* xv. xiii. (1886) 348 This psalme .. being the fiftie one psalme. 1611 Bible *Gen.* viii. 13 In the sixe hundredth and one yeere, in the first moneth. 1625 *6* Purchas *Pilgrims* II. 1417 The twentie one day [we departed] from Bullomash. 1754 Foote *Knights* I. Wks. 1799 I. 62 A coach of his grandfather's, built in the year 1. 1853 Miss Mulock *Agatha's Husb.* II. v. 173 Fred was a very fascinating young fellow when I was a child—But all that belongs to the year One.

5. *absol.* (with the abstract conception of number).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxvi. (1495) 919 One is the rote and moder of nombres, and one is not many. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 364/1 One, *unus*. 1583 Babington *Commandm.* vii. (1637) 68 A thousand to one we forsake the Lord. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. i. 72 Twenty to one then, he is ship'd already. 1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 378/2 They make a difference betwixt the Monad and One, concerning the Monad to be that which exists in Intellectuals; One, in numbers. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *One in Ten*, a Parson. 1705 Vanbrugh *Confed.* v. i, One, two, three, and away! 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. vii, It would be a thousand to one but he would repent his choice. *Mod.* One from twenty leaves nineteen. The quotient of one divided by nought is infinity. Twelve is to four as three is to one.

6. Hence, as *sb.* with plur., Unity; a unit; a single thing, or the abstract number denoting a single thing.

1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* 117 The fyrste place is the place of vnities or ones, and euery counter set in that lyne betokeneth but one. 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 54 Nor [two] it self can well bee coounted a number, but rather a freendly coniunction of too ones. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* I. i. (1636) 2 Number is a collection or summe of many ones or unities added together. 1659 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* XI. (1701) 448/1 All Singulars are reduced to a One, that is, to their respective Communities.

b. A single person, thing, example, etc.

1840 Thackeray *Catherine* i, Afterwards, sauntering by ones and twos, came the village maidens. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Feb. 3/1 Magazines .. which are now sold in ones where they used to be sold in hundreds.

c. The symbol or figure (1. I. i.) denoting unity. *Mod.* A row of *ones*. A Roman *one*. Your *ones* are too like *sevens*.

d. *colloq.* (now *number one*) = Oneself, one's own interest.

1567 R. Edwards *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 16 All my time at school I have not spent vainly, I can help one: is not that a good point of philosophy? 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) II. 288 But my Gentleman .. very silently made off, to take care of one. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* III. ix. (1849) 113 He had an eye awake to number one. 1849 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* I. 369, I do not see my way clearly, beyond humbly endeavouring to reform Number one.

II. Emphatic numeral.

7. One in contrast to two or more: one and no more, one only; a single.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xviii. 22 Da cwæð se hælend an þing þe is wana. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* Pref. 23 This an Boc is todealet in eahte lesse Boke. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Cant. T.* Prol. 304 Noght o word spak he moore than was neede. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 46 We mani are oo body, & a life þat alle taken part of oo lofe & of oo cuppe. 1482 J. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 290 Non oo man a lyve hathe callyd so oft upon yow as I. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 26 Bothe houseled with one hoste devided betwene theim. *Ibid., Hen. VIII* 134 Thei set not by the Frenche kyng one bene. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 106 The one and onlye waye to the wealthe of a commnnaltye. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* Apol. A iij b, Tell me if .. I have omitted any one point of importance. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 2 No one man is sufficient for these things. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 32 And transgress his Will For one restraint, Lords of the World besides. 1818 Lady C. Lamb *Let.* in *Lady Morgan's Autobiog.* (1859) 49 So you did not vouchsafe one word to me,—what, not one? 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. lii. 303 Some one man must be given the power of direction.

b. Strengthened by *but*, *only*, *single*, *sole*, *alone*.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 Erðon he nefde bute enne deofel nu he haneð sefene. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sompn. T.* 143 Now sire, quod she, but o word ere I go; My child is deed. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1513 Crist was noght temptid onely of o vice bot of thre. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 20 Truste thou neuyr in oon sool fisiciane. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* xxiii, He is not so hardy to discouere ne say one onely word. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* (1618) 212 A litle rocke which is all of one onely stone. 1596 L. Piot (Munday) tr. *Silvayn's Orator* 187 If then one alone ingratitude is punishable. 1601 Breton *Longing Blessed Heart* in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* I. 193 Amidde the ayre one onely phœnix flies. *c* 1618 Sir W. Mure *Misc.* xix. 16 If thou wouchaife bot on smyle. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* III. lx. 297 One person alone of the garrison escaped. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 22 He had but one voice amongst many. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* x. (1878) 329 Only one single unworked flint.

8. a. *predicatively*. Single, individual.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 573 (Cott.) God .. es an [*v. rr.* ane, on, oon] and thre. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* ix. 38 Maistir, .. byhold in to my sone, for he is oon aloone to me. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 248/8076 Viff thow be on, declare to me; Viff thow he double outher tweyne. *a* 1619 Fotheray *Atheom.* II. x. § 3 (1622) 305 If that word may be vsed, he is of all things, the Onest. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* ix. 189 We know no such thing as a part of matter purely one (or indivisible). 1789 Belsham *Ess.* II. xxxvi. 300 The action is neither one, entire, nor great. 1851 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. xi. 132 The army is one, and that is the oneness of unity. The soldier is one, but that is the oneness of the unit. 1864 Bowen *Logic* viii. 229 The Syllogistic process in the mind is really one and undivided.

b. *absol.* or as *sb.*

c 1205 Lay. 1804 Heora nomen ne herdi neuer tellen .. Boten þes anes name, þa heore alre lauerd wes. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* iii. 29 The One or Vnitie wherupon all the diuine Vnities are grounded. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus, Ann.* I. iv. (1622) 6 That the Common-wealth was but one body, and therefore to be gouerned by ones only wisedom. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 343 The Good or One. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xxvii. (1852) 460 Thus spake the One again; Behold, O Earth!..it is I who gave thee birth.

9. One at least, one at any rate (as distinguished from 'none at all').

1481 Caxton *Reynard* xxx. (Arb.) 79 Ther ben many of them that for his sake and loue wille auenture lyf and good. I know my self for one. 1638 R. Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 19 It sufficeth me that I have this one way left me. 1765 Foote *Commissary* III. (1782) 54 That's one comfort, however. *c* 1784 Nelson *Let. to Locker* in A. Duncan *Life* (1806) 321, I for one am determined. 1821 Keats *Isabella* xliii, Sing to it one latest lullaby. 1879 Morley *Burke* 140 It is probable, for one thing, that the feelings of the Prince of Wales had more to do with it.

III. In pregnant senses.

10. One made up of many components, a united.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 284 Ælc ðæra þreora is God, þeahhwaðere hi ealle an God. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 26 Ȝe þreo beoð o God. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 296 [They] songen with o vois. *c* 1386 — *Merch. T.* 91 They moste nedes lyue in vnitee O flessh they been. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxxix, Thenne sex ar atte on assente. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xix. 5 They twane shalbe won flese. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 112 The chiefe Lordes .. as it were in a fury cryed with one voyce, By the blood of God. 1715 Watts *Logic* I. iv. § 1 We join simple ideas to make one complex one. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 16 One cry of grief and rage rose from the whole of Protestant Europe. 1851 [see 8 a]. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 196 All of them with one voice vehemently assented.

b. *pred.* (esp. = united in marriage).

1590 L. Lloyd *Dialt Daies* 91 The victory of this triumphant King did much exceed all their victories being made one. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 25 ₱ 7 We have been both one these two Months. 1820 Landor *Heroic Idylls, Thrasymedes & Ennoe* 96 He spake; and on the morrow they were one.

11. One in continuity; the same in all parts, at all times, or in all circumstances; uniformly the same; one and the same.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 6 For þi heo is euer on & schal beon, wiðute monglunge & wiðute chaungunge. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 458 Bot ever stond styll in won dygre. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 1024 (Trin.) In oon elde shal he euer be fast. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 155 But the weight of the ounce Troy, .. continued alwayes one. *a* 1592 H. Smith *Serm.* (ed. Tegg) I. 169 Month after month he is all one. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 162/1 Nothing is one, constant, nor the same, because all things are in continual alteration and fluxion. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 344 God remains for ever one and the same. 1869 M. Pattison *Serm.* (1885) 188 Existence is one and uniform throughout the cognoscible.

12. One in relation to two or more things or persons; one in substance; identical; the same. *One with*, forming part of one whole with.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 284 Hi ealle habbað an gecynd, and ane godcundnysse, and ane edwiste [etc.]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Hi alle hefden ane heorte and ane sawle. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 6 Alle ne muwe nout holden one riwle. 1382 Wyclif *Eph.* iv. 5 O Lord, o feith, o baptym, o God and fadir of alle. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 4246 (Trin.) Putifar .. held Ioseph in menskeful lore þei her layes oon not wore. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Communion, We be one with Christ, & Christ with vs. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VIII. 353 Their breaches and stockings being all one. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 226 Beneath one Law they live, And with one Common Stock their Traffick drive. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 170 The different earths .. are modifications of one and the same simple substance, the basis of earth. 1821 Shelley *Adonais* xlii, He is made one with Nature. *a* 1848 R. W. Hamilton *Rew. & Punishm.* vii. (1853) 323 The author of nature and Christianity is one.

13. One in kind; the same in quality or nature.

Formerly used also with *pl. sb.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18845 (Cott.) Berd and hefd of a [*v. rr.* an, on] heu ware. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. III. 237 Tho þat entren of o colour, And of on wille. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 154 Bothe in oon Armes wroght ful richely. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 161 It berithe no force to do ille as for to do welle, alle passithe and vnder one thanke. 1526 Tindale 2 *Cor.* xiii. 11 Be of one mynde. 1549 Latimer *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 149 They are all one apples I warrante you Syr. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* iii (1879) 56 All the planets revolve round the sun in one direction.

b. *predicatively*. The same; the same thing. Often strengthened by *all*: see All C. 5.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 26 It is al oon to seie þat þese goodis ben þus sacrid. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 204 This Aust and May in houris lengthe are oon. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xlix. (1869) 29 For j seyd not in alle places, but in alle times; and þat is not oon. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches.* v. ix. (1886) 87 It [witchcraft] is all one with rebellion. 1631 R. BOLTON *Comf. Afft. Consc.* vi. (1635) 36 All is One to Him, to make an Angell, or an Ant. *c* 1670 HOBBES *Dial. Comm. Laws* 50 Which is also one as if he were Judge himself. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. iv. 371 All names are one to me. 1861 DASENT *Story Burnt Njal* II. 402 Silver by tale and silver by weight was all one.

14. One in mind, feeling, intention, or bearing; in unison, harmonious; at one.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 24 At haly kirke's fayth alle on were boþe. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 212 Rimes and poyses, whiche purported the Frenche kyng and the erle of Warwicke wer al one. 1715–20 POPE *Odyss.* III. 155 Thy sire and I were one; nor varied aught In public sentence or in private thought. 1802 CAMPBELL *Lochiel's Warning* 42 Their swords are a thousand, their bosoms are one! 1804 PITT in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) II. 97 Addington and I are one again. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CXXII, In all her motion one with law.

IV. In a particularizing or partitive sense.

15. One from amongst others, one of a number or of several; a particular, an individual. **a.** *attrib.*

One day, on a particular day in the past; on some undefined day in the future; see DAY 7 b.

892 *O. E. Chron.*, Dær stent lang leoma of, hwilum on ane healfe, hwilum on ælce healfe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10180 In thrin his godes did he dele, þat godd had lent him of his lane; To pour part þan gaf he ane. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 204 Oon of the beste farynge man on lyue. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 83 In oo contray of Vnde. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2807 As he rode in the londe O day a toun he fande. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* K iij, [He] sayd to his moder that one tyme shold come. *c* 1489 — *Sounes of Aymon* X. 272 But of all Fraunce I am one of the best & truest Knyght that be in it. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 233 One day there entered into the towne .. ix M. Englishmen. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 5, I hope to see them one day all put downe. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 230 One-while we weep, and sodainly we laugh againe. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* XXXIV, One while your Hand you'll try In Wrestling. 1749 'R. GOADBY' *Carew* (ed. 2) 214 Being feasting one Night with several of his Subjects. 1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* vii, Ae dreary, windy, winter night. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 17 Such is one aspect of these old arrangements.

b. absolutely with *of*; formerly with gen. pl., as *ure án*, one of us; rarely without either, as in *to make one*, to form one of a company.

875 *O. E. Chron.*, Ælfred cyning..hiera an gefeng. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke XV. 4 gif he for-lyst an of þam. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Þah ure an heofde idon eower alre sunne. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 219 On of þo was ysaie þe prophete. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19509 Philip, þat was o dekens an, þe neiest fra steuen was slan. 1340 *Ayenb.* 129 Be enne of his angles. 1485 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 233 John Wylliamson, oon of the Chaumberleyns. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 399 Euerie one of them are bound to giue the king to eate. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii. 48 If I see a sword out, my finger itches to make one. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 40 He killed on of their best men, and routed the rest. 1686 tr. *Agiatis or Cit. Wars Lacedemonians* 26 One of his Friends came and proposed to him, to make one at a Feast. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* July 581/2 Irony .. is one of those edged tools which require skilful handling. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 204 One of the wealthiest Roman Catholics in the kingdom.

16. In antithesis to *one* in the sense of 'another'.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 4 Þreo eardung-stowa, þe ane, moyse ane & helie ane. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2670 Thi child worth the noblest man Of al this world an for an. *c* 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 5 All Master Cartwrights arguments falleth from one to one, till it come to nothing at all. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 66 One foote in sea, and one on shore. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 25 The Corcyreans..were divided into three commands under the three commanders one under one. *c* 1700 ADDISON *To the King* 28 One Age the Hero, one the Poet breeds. 1736 GRAY *Statius* I. 12 Of Pisa one, and one from Ephyre.

b. Phrase. **One by one** (also *one after one*), formerly *one and one, by one and one*: = One after another, one at a time, singly.

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 385 Ac sceal on gehyrd faran an æfter anum. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 76 Ete .. ænne and ænne. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 25 Mon..nimeð an after an. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2323 He gan hem ransaken on and on. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. ix. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 250/2 Nowȝt..alle atte ones but one and one. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXVII. 325 The tayles that he can till vs shaw, By oone and oon. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 140, I will examyne you one by one my self. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 206 Reckon them up by one and one. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 78 So must you vse the rest one after one. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 34 The Columns must only stand one by one. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 131 Its little Joys go out by One and One. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xli, By one, and one, the bolts full easy slide. 1845 WORDSW. *Love lies bleeding* 32 One after one submitting to their doom. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward* v, She pledged one by one each of the guests.

17. In antithesis to ANOTHER, OTHER, *others*: with or without *sb.* following. *One and another*, more than one, two or more in succession.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Satan* 26 An æfter oðrum in þæt atole scref. *c* 1000 [see 18]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2409 Sai þou forþi til an and oþer [*Trin.* to oone & oþer] Þou art my sister and i þi broþer. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM I. 633 (p. 24) Wanne þer hys o þyng yked, An oþer to onder-stonde. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 28 Oon elde axiþ o manere of lyvynge and anoþir anoþir. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* IV. vi, The bocher took him all one after another. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1821) 46 Knoweth anye manne anye place wherein it is lawfull one manne to dooe another wrong? 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 100 All stirrings one and other are nothing but go-byes or shiftings of bodies. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 34 ¶ 7 Taken away from me, by one or other of the Club. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. vii, What's one man's meat is another man's poison. 1871 BESANT & RICE *Ready Money Mortiboy* I, If one catches another's eye. *Mod.* I have heard it from one and another during the week.

b. *One with another*: † (*a*) (also *one and another*), Together (*obs.* or *arch.*). (*b*) One taken with another so as to deduce an average; on the average.

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 360/1 Oone yere with anothyr. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 183 Ij mastes .. price oon with another—ix^{li}. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xlviii. [xlix.] 2 Hye & lowe, riche & poore, one with another. *c* 1550 *Decay of Eng. by Shepe* (E. E. T. S.) 101 For euery towne and vyllage, —take them one with an other throughout all,—there is one plowe decayed. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 278 When all the Scottes were assembled, they were one and other fiftie thousand fightyng men. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* I. xxii. § 4 Of which the Heathen, one and other, were altogether ignorant. 1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 15 They contribute one year with another eight millions of Florins, for the service of their generall union. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 76 The same .. Persons do spend one with another about 18^d per diem. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 74 The mercury .. in the tube will sink down to about twenty-nine inches and an half, one time with another. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 125, 35 bales of silk, weighing one with another 2 cwt. 3 qr. 19 lb.

18. Of two things, now usually, the one ... the other (rarely in poetry without *the*). *The one and the other* = both (= F. *l'un et l'autre*).

[OE. had only *án..óþer*, but the article is found prefixed bef. 1200, of which the neuter *þæt án..þæt óþer*, retaining the final *-t* in combination, became the reg. ME. for all genders, as *þat or þet an (one)..þat or þet oþer*, commonly divided *the tan* (*ta, tone, to*) *.. the tothe(r)*, still preserved dialectally, either in full or as *tone* (*tane*) .. *tother*. In course of the 16th c. *the one .. the other*, had become the literary form. *The one* (*thet o, thet on*) = one of the two, L. *alter*, is also used when *the other* is not expressed. See also TONE, TOTHER.]

[*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvii. 36 Twegen beoð æt æcere: án bið genumen, oþer bið læfed.] *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 8: Þe an is aquenched .. and þe oðer is aquenched al buten a gnast. *c* 1205 LAY. 3881 Þe an sloh þene oðren [*c* 1275 Ac þe on sloh þan oþer]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 92 Mucheclel of engelond þe on half al bi weste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3928 On þe ta [*v.rr.* þat a, þe to] side o flum jordan. 1340 *Ayenb.* 119 Þe on ine þe on and þe oþer ine þe oþer. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 101 On þe to side and þe oþer. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xvii. 35 The toon shal be takun, and the tother left. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* XXX. 15 V^e one is called, fetch hither: the other bringe hither. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. viii. § 10 Unless God's miracles had strengthened both the one and the other's doctrine. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 378, I could please tone, But it is hard when there is two to one. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 94 Reasonable men, both t'one and t'other. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 138 One Monarch wears an honest open Face; .. That other looks like Nature in Disgrace. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 193 A little awkward Piece of One-and-t'other. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* I. 386 Both the one and the other of us equally injure justice and religion. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXVII, My lord cares as little about the tane as the tother.

b. When *the one* and *the other* refer severally to two things previously named, they are by some taken as equivalent to *the former* and *the latter*, by others as = *the latter* and *the former*.

The first of these appears to be the earlier and natural use; it is also that observed in Fr. and Ger.: see G. Duvivier *Gramm. des Gramm.* ed. 1842, I. 410; Grimm s. v. *Ander* 308. The second is probably suggested by the Lat. use of *hic* and *ille*, or Eng. *this* and *that*.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 631 A child .. þat þreo ffeet and þreo honden beere, And anoþer .. þat hedde ffoot or Hond forlore..Þe on hedde kuynde ouer meþ And þat oþer to luyte. 1460 *Bk. Quintessence* 9 Þe maistrie of departynge of gold fro siluir ..Whanne ȝe wole drawe þe toon fro þat oþir. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. i. Wks. 206. 1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 120 The fyrste manne .. denied the matter vtterly. The seconde felowe .. acknoweleged the fault..The one denyed the matter, and the tother confessed it. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. viii. § 13 In the presence of Festus a Roman, and of King Agrippa a Jew, St. Paul omitting the one, who neither knew the Jews' religion nor the books..speaketh unto the other of things foreshewed by Moses and the Prophets. 1599 SHAKS. *Pass. Pilgr.* 106 If music and sweet poetry agree..Then must the love be great 'twixt thee and me, Because thou lovest the one, and I the other. 1625 BACON *Ess., Building* (Arb.) 549 A Side for the Banquet .. and a Side for the Houshold; The One for Feasts and Triumphs, the Other for Dwelling. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xx. (1713) 151 Betwixt the Isopleuron and Scalenum, not so ordinate a Figure as the one, nor so inordinate as the other. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* III. viii. § 1 (R.) Our simple ideas have all abstract as well as concrete names; the one whereof is a substantive, the other an adjective, as whiteness, white. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 101. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* I. 349 The death of John and the abdication of Lewis..The one was brought about by accident, and the other by the prudence .. of the earl of Pembroke.

1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 247 Sampson and Hercules .. the one prostrated his Club at Deianirȝes foot, the other committed his strength to the beauty of Delilah. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE] *Hist. Ivstine* II. 6 The women were accounted nothing inferior to the men. For as the one founded the Empires of the Persians and Bactrians, so the other errected the souerainty of the Amazons. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 695. 1685 tr. *Gracian's Courtiers Oracle* CCVIII. (1694) 181 Some die because they feel, and others live because they feel not. So that the one are fools because they die not of feeling, and the others because they die of it. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 117 The nobility and the clergy, the one by profession, the other by patronage, kept learning in existence. 1886 FAIRBAIRN *City of God* IV. iii. 356 Where the exchange and the cathedral stand together, the one for admiration, the other for business.

19. *Reciprocally*, of two or more: one another (formerly, of two, *one ... other*, and *the one ... the other*), *one* being grammatical subject, and *another* object: they met *one another*, they spoke *one to another*, now usually *to one another* (in 16–17th c. also *to one the other*), in which the grammatical relation is lost sight of, and *one another* becomes a kind of reflexive pron., having like these, the object. and possess. (*one another's*), but no nominative case. (Cf. *each other*, EACH 5.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 115 We ssolle ech louye oþer, and nazt hatie, ne harmi mid wrong on þe oþer. *a* 1450 MARC 186 These schule neuer on wedde other. *c* 1450 *Merlin* VII. 113 Begonne for to lape oon to another. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D viij, That they may be enamoured one of other. 1506 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 286 So they intersaluted the one the other and departed. 1526 TINDALE *John* XIII. 35 Yf ye shall haue loue won to another. 1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* XVIII. 54 b, Wone then labored another touerthrowe. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XIV. 203 Without anoying the one the other. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 182 We should spare one the others life. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 107 Neither .. can we..often heare one from another. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 204 We oft fell one ouer another. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. Ax. 8 Things which agree together, are equal one to the other. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 40 They are no more one like another than an Apple is like an Oyster.

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* XII. 5 So we beynge many are one body in Christ: and every man .. one anothers members. *Ibid.* XIII. 8 Owe no thinge to eny man; but to loue one another [WYCLIF, loue to gidre]. 1590 LODGE *Rosalina* (Cassell) 154 They strained one another's hand. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus. Germania* I. (1622) 258 By mutual fear of one the other. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* II. 6 Elements .. mutually transmutable into one the other. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 68 The Horses .. struck at one another. 1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* (1677) 100 The horrid winds..toss'd me into one anothers hand. 1698 WANLEY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 257 We never saw one another before. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 50 ¶ 4 These two were great Enemies to one another. 1711 BUDGELL *Ibid.* No. 161 ¶ 3 Cudgel-Players, who were breaking one another's Heads. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 54 § 14 Churches..within four miles of one another.

V. *Indefinite pronoun* (with genitive *one's*).

20. A person or being whose identity is left undefined; some one, a certain one, an individual, a person (L. *quidam*). A following pronoun referring to *one* is in the 3rd pers. sing., as 'One showed himself to his townsmen, who derided him'.

In this sense *one* has the stress of an independent word, which distinguishes it from the next.

†**a.** *simply* = A person; some one. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5864 As me him drinke tok, on was prest ynou, & þoru is wombe smot a knif. 1382 WYCLIF *John* XVIII. 39 It is a custom to ȝou that I delyuer oon to ȝou in pask. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8590 'Achilles þe choise kyng', oon chaunsit to say. *c* 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 542 Oon to Pluto roode, And told hym how Eolus was in hys daungere. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 26 Then one brought hym a cup with wine. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 145 A mad dog had suddenly tore in pieces a garment about ones body. *a* 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) I. 210 This month one went by land to Connecticut, and returned safe. 1759 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 118 One in the Hundreds of Essex made a great improvement.

b. Defined by a sb. in apposition.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 197 Þe castel of caryl held on william louel. 1416 *Plumpton Corr.* p. xlv, An John of Lawe, chapman, sold unto Richard Clerk [etc.]. 1484 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 42 Ye iij^{de} daye of Decembre, came oon Thomas Watson. 1521 FISHER *Serm. agst. Luther* Wks. (1876) 312 Oon Martyn luther a frere. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* XXV. 19 Certayne questions .. off their awne superstition, and of one Iesus which was ded [1388 WYCLIF, of oon Iesu deed], whom Paul affirmed to be alive. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* Wks. 1738 I. 500 After his death they rebell'd again, and created one Tachus King. 1772 H. WALPOLE *Last Jrnls.* (1859) I. 2 Wilkes published an answer to one Stephens and others, who had attacked him. 1885 G. DENMAN in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 468/2 He died in 1859, leaving the property in question to one Ann Duncan.

c. Defined by a clause or phrase. (When referring to God, written *One.*)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4085 Some clerkes says þat an sal come þat sal hald þe empire of Rome. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 54 Ryght in the same vois and stevene That vseth oon I koude nevene. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 6 The .. besy preyere Of oon whom I love wyth herte entere. 1530 PALSGR. 249/2 One that spytteth moche, *crachart. Ibid.*, One of affinite, *affin.* 1537 CRANMER *Let. to Cromwell* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 336 One named Dale (whom also I knew in Cambridge). *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 210 b, One to whome the common welthe was much beholden. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 11 b, It semeth better, to create one of our owne nation that is fit for it. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* V. ii. 344 One that lou'd not wisely, but too well. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 164, I will accompany my ruine with ones, whose loss you will deplore. 1741–2 GRAY *Agrip.* 88 One Who had such liberal power to give. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* iii, The first time that I have heard one with a beard .. avouch himself a coward. 1833 TENNYSON *May Queen* Concl. v, Now, tho' my lamp was lighted late, there's One will let me in. 1836 J. ANSTICE *Hymn, 'O Lord, how happy should we be'* i, And feel at heart that One above, .. Is working for the best. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 198 Mr. Carlyle is as one who does not hear the question.

21. Any one of everybody; any one whatever; including (and in later language often specially

meaning) the speaker himself; 'you, or I, or any one'; a person, a man; we, you, people, they (= OE. *man*, ME. *me*, G. *man*, F. *on*). Poss. *one's*, obj. *one*, reflexively ONESELF (formerly *one's self*); but for these the third person pronouns *his*, *him*, *himself* were formerly usual, and are still sometimes used; thus, 'If one showed oneself (himself) to one's (his) townsmen, they would know one.' (The pl. prons. *their*, *them*, *themselves*, were formerly in general use on account of their indefiniteness of gender, but this is now considered ungrammatical.) In this sense *one* is quite toneless (wən), proclitic or enclitic.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 57 He herde a man say that one was surer in keping his tunge, than in moche speking, for in moche langage one may lightly erre. 1530 PALSGR. 586/1, I holde, as a sycknesse holdeth one. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iv. 44 It is one thing to change ones self, and another thing to will that there should be a change. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 49 Why, may one aske? 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 156 When on climeth a high tower or hill, the higher he doth mount, the lesse doth euery thing appeare which is below him. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 748 Their wings are no bigger than halfe ones hand. *a* 1648 SIR K. DIGBY *Priv. Mem.* (1827) 239 To whom one giveth love, one giveth also their will and their whole self. *Ibid.* 255 Hereby one may take to themselves a lesson. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 355 If one propose any other end unto himself. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* III. 60 At the first falling one's sure to break his neck. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compt. Gard.* II. 38, I break them off immediately, which is done with ease..in drawing them towards one. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1825) II. 278 It is not what one would have expected. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 192 One's brothers and sisters are a part of one's self. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* Pref. 9 One cannot be always studying one's works. 1886 W. W. STORY *Fiammetta* 31 One must do what his own nature prescribes.

VI. Pronominal or substantival form of *a*, *an*. (With pl. *ones*.)

22. An absolute form of *a*, to avoid repetition of a sb.: A person or thing of the kind already mentioned; as 'I lose a neighbour and you gain one', 'He rents a house, but I own one'.

Formerly, *one* at the end of a clause or sentence was pleonastic or emphatic.

[1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 405 A wonder maister he was on. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 24 A gode Clerk was he one. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 956 For in my tyme a seruant was I oon.] *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 170 Loke þat 3e haue swerdis ilkone, And whoso haues non 3ou by-twene, Shall selle his cote and bye hym one. [*c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 872 A sory woman was she one.] 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* ii. 28 For he is not a Iew which is one outwardly;.. But he is a Iew which is one inwardly. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 16 The latter subject is..one sufficiently interesting in itself. *Mod.* I have forgotten an umbrella, and shall be sure to want one; I think I must buy one. You need not; I can lend you one for the time.

23. Added after demonstrative and pronominal adjs., as *the*, *this*, *that*, *yon*; *any*, *each*, *every*, *many* (*a*), *other*, *such* (*a*), *what* (*a*), *what kind of* (*a*), *which*, and (in certain phrases) after *a*; also after ordinary adjs. preceded by any of these or (in plural) alone; in the sense of A thing or person, pl. things or persons, of the kind in question.

The addition of *one* or *ones* often serves as a definition of number: cf. 'Which do you choose?' with 'Which one do you choose?' 'Which ones do you choose?'; 'the good one, the good ones'=F. *le bon*, *les bons*. After *a* or *the*, *one* has weak stress; after the other words, it is enclitic (ðiˈsiwən, ðæˈtiwən, ăguˈdiwən, ðɪ ɪˈvlwən). As this use began before *one* took the initial *w*, the latter is in dialect or colloquial speech often omitted, *a good 'un*, *big 'uns*, etc.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 127 Æt æghwylcum anum þara hongaþ leohtfæt. *c* 1225 Ancrenchon [see EVERY 10 b]. *c* 1250 Ancrilc on [ibid.]. 13.. *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 3035 The knight gat masons many ane. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1449 Lordus come, as they hett, Many oon stowte and gay. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 41 To Willm Sennowe oon of my short gownys, a good oon wiche as is convenient for hym. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. 119 Let vs see what maner a ones they he. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. ii, Ne'er a one to be found. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 131 There's not a one of them but in his house I keepe a Seruant Feed. 1640 LO. DIGBY in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 146 The concentring of all the Royal Lines in his Person, as undisputable as any Mathematical ones in Euclid. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reff.* Disc. IV. iv. (1848) 68 The Author aims at good things, though he does not yet perform great ones. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. viii. 399 The three angles of a triangle are equal to two right ones. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. v. § 7 There is nevec a one of them. *a* 1864 TENNYSON *Poet's Song* 14 The nightingale thought, 'I have sung many songs, But never a one so gay.' 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 604 There is no reason to think that the pilgrimage was other than a self-imposed one. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* xii. 342 The examination of new materials and the re-examination of old ones. *Mod.* The ones you mention. The one in the glass. That one on the table. This one will do.

24. After pronominal and other adjs., without contextual reference: = Person, body, persons; as in *any one*, *every one*, *many a one*, *some one*, *such a one*; *little ones*, *the Holy One*, *the Evil One*, etc. See further under these words.

c 1225 Everichon [see EVERY 10 c]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17994 (Göttt.) Quat es he? þat sua mightful ane? [*Trin.* What is he þat so mysty on?] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 606, I was a lusty oon [*v. r.* on], And faire and riche, and yonge. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 23720 (Tr.) Dame fortune turneþ hir whele anoon þat casteþ doun mony on. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 398/14767, I sawh an old on, ful hydous. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* x. 42 Whosoever shall geve vnto won of these lytle wonnes to drinke, a cuppe of colde water. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Ruth* iv. 1 He sayd, Ho, such one [1611 such a one], come, sit downe here. 1580 SIDNEY *Psalms* iii. i, How many ones there be That all against poor me Their numerous strength redouble. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* III. ii, This makes you not a Baron, but a bare one. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 3 The Consultations of the great Ones and Governours. 1766 in *Waghorn's Cricket Scores* (1899) 61 The knowing ones were taken in. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 115 The evil One is left behind. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. i. (1871) 212 Come along, young'un. 1866 CARLYLE *Inaug. Addr.* 173 And so they gathered together, these speaking ones.

†**VII.** Various obsolete uses.

†**25.** = the indef. article, *a*, *an*. **a.** In the 12th and 13th centuries, while the forms of the numeral and of the indefinite article were being differentiated, the former were sometimes used in the weakened sense of the latter. **b.** Northern writers who used the native *ane* both as numeral and indef. art. (see ANE) occasionally anglicized it as *one* in the latter sense also. *Obs.*

In quot. *c* 1420, *on* is distinct from the numeral, which in this text is *won*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 38 An engel bodade þam hyrdum þæs heofonlican cyninges acennednysse. 10.. ÆLFRIC *Gen.* vi. 14 Wyrc þe nu ænne arc. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 He geworhte of þane tibbe ana wifman. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Eontas walden areran ane buruh and anne stepel. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 Đo cam on angel of heuene to hem, and stod bisides hem. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3364 Ȝe shulenn finndenn ænne child. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 348 (Trin.) Þurh one godelease wude to one hare felde. *c* 1205 LAY. 10524 Ich æm ennes cnihtes sune [*c* 1275 on corles sone]. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 14 In one hurne of one breche. 13 . *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 9 Allas! I leste hyr in on erbere! *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 567 Of on myracule now I chulle 3ow tell. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 11551 (Trin.) He made oon ordinaunce in hise. 1514 PACE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 111 My sayde lorde was oon faythefull man. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 3961 Wes neuer sene sic one multytude.

†**26.** *One* (like other numerals) was formerly used with superlatives, as 'one the fairest toun' = 'a town, the fairest one', 'the one fairest town'.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xxxii. 21 Þis folc..hæfþ geworht ane þa mæstan synne and gode þa labustan. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 272 On þe fairest toun þat was in his pouste. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 6 She was oon the faireste vnder sonne. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. xxvi. (1588) 18 Which through Affrik was one ye best knight. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* iii. (1885) 114 Yet dwellyn thai in on the most fertile reaume of the worlde. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 165 He is one The truest manner'd. 1613 — *Hen. VIII* II. iv. 48 Ferdinand My Father,..was reckon'd one The wisest Prince, that there had reign'd.

†**b.** *Of one, of ane*, after a superlative or its equivalent, = 'of all'; after a positive = of special excellence, specially. *Sc. Obs.* Cf. ON. *einna mestr* greatest of ones, i. e. of all.)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 74 The starkest man of ane. *Ibid.* V. 527 He that he trowit mast of ane. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Blindy Serk* 18 A fowll gyane of ane. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 576 In ane Rob him arrayit, richest of ane. 14.. *Tale of Five Beasts* 312 in Laing's *Anc. Poet. Scott.*, The riallest of one. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. vi. 100 The gret Agamemnon, ..cheif ledar of on. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* I. 35587 Of Norrowa ane grit nobill of one. *Ibid.* I. 35799 Ane fair castell of one. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 1627 Nemrod.. Quhilk wes the Principall man of one.

†**27.** As predicate or complement following sb. or pron.: = Alone (L. *solus*). *Obs.*

Subseq. strengthened by *all*, and now written in combination with it ALONE. Often extended to two or more: 'he and she were *one*' i. e. alone.

Beowulf 1082 Nemne feaum anum. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 178 Gif of bære wambe anre þa yfelan wætan cumen. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Þu ane ne brukest naut þinra welena. *c* 1205 LAY. 23880 Þa kinges tweien ane þer wuneden. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 92 3if heo nis muchel one. *Ibid.* 160 Þene Louerd of heouene, þet halt up al þene world mid his ones [*v. r.* anres] mihte. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9448 Þere bigan a niwe bataile al vpe þe king one. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* I. 6 To þe an sinned I mare. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1415 Non knew here cunseile but þei þre one. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* li. 2 V clepide hym oon. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* Meter 4 verses 2 b, I one of all other..Haue shaped for man a philosophicall citie.

†**b.** Single, unmarried. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 66 Men may conseille a womman to been oon, Bot conseillyng is nat comandement.

†**c.** Esp. after *leave*, *let*: cf. *let alone*. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xvi. 32 Dæt ge forlæton me anne, and ic ne eom ana. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14099 (Cott.), I am left an [*Trin.* one] to serue yow. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 525 Þe leches gon and lete Gij one. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2118 Gonde syr Gawayn, let þe gome one.

†**d.** After pronouns, almost = self, selves. Hence, after the analogy of *my-*, *thy-self*, *our-*, *your-selves*, northern writers used *mine*, *thine*, *our*, *your ane*, (midl. *one*). Cf. mod. Sc. *my 'lane*, *our 'lanes*, and see ALONE, LONE. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 1079 Whann he shollde ganngenn inn .. a33 him sellf himm ane. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 31 As ha þrinne wes i þeosternesse hire ane. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 630 (Cott.) Of þat rib he mad woman, Til adam þat was first his an [so *Göttt.*; *Trin.* his oon, *Fairf.* al-ane]. *Ibid.* 2021 (Cott.) Drunken on slepe lai hi him an [so *Göttt.*; *Fairf.* bi his ane, *Trin.* bi his one]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3109 Þe body ..harder þan þe saul by it ane. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1230 Now 3e ar here, I-wysse, and we bot oure one. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 54 As I wente bi a wode walkyng myn one. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 979 We sal nocht be ws ane twa. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. lxix. 312 Whenne þat he myȝt fynde hire by hire oone. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 315 Whan they come by them one two. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 162 Thei to went into a chambir al be her one.

†**28.** In this sense *one* passed into an adverb: Alone, only. *Obs.* (In early quots. it is often difficult to say whether it is adv. or adj.)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Naut ane under his hond ac under his fet. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 64 Al þe leor schal ulowen o teares, ..vor þe eie sihðe one. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1050 Alle þing I seo, and alle þing Ich wot; But one þi þou3t no þing I not. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2495 Of noþyng certis doþ(?) þay drede; bot of liflode one. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3111 Mordred..Callyd hys folke, And sayd to hem One, 'Releve yow, for crosse on Rode'. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Eij b, Wherof is the forheade comsed? Answere. One of the skynne & musculous flesshe.

VIII. Phrases.

29. One and all, every one individually and jointly.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 2907 (Fairf.) Þaire welþe ham sloghe baþ an and al [*Trin.* oon and alle]. 13.. *Ibid.* 28036 (Cott. Galba), I say noght þis by ane ne all. 1513 [see ALL A 12 c]. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 50 He hath sounded an alarm to all the *susque deques*, pell-mels, one and alls, now harrasing sundry parts of Christendome. 1877 TYNDALL in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/5 Towards this great end it behoves us one and all to work.

†**b. One or other**: ?whether viewed one way or another, anyhow, altogether. *Obs.*

1704 CIBBER *Careless Husb.* v. (1705) 66, I declare 'twas a Design, one or other—the best Carry'd on, that ever I knew in my life. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* Sect. viii. (1783) I. 24 This it is which makes him [the dog], one or another, the most entertaining animal that ever crossed the Atlantic. 1796 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* I. ii, Indiana has one or other the prettiest face I ever saw.

c. *One another*: see 19. *One and one*, *One by one*: see 16 b. *All one*: see ALONE.

30. After a prep.

†**a. After one**: after one and the same fashion, in the same way. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *C. T.* Prol. 341 His breed, his Ale was alweys after oon. — *Knt.'s T.* 923 That lord hath litel of discrecion That..weyeth pride and humblesse after oon.

b. At one, (atoon, aton): see AT ONE adv. phr.

†**c. By one**: one by one; one at a time. *Obs.*

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 35 By turning Mares single, and by one vnto the Horse.

d. In one: (*a*) In or into one place, company, or mass; together.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1524 Wit beoð ifestnet & iteiet in an. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxiv. 15 Ogain me þai fained and come in ane. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 149 Whan tuo hertes falle in on. 1526 TINDALE *John* xi. 51 He shulde gadder to gedder in won the children of God. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus* (1604) 31 Legions being assembled in one. 1875 J. H. NEWMAN in Keble *Occ. Papers* (1877) p. xiv, Gathered up in one.

(*b*) In unison, agreement, or harmony.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 20136 (Trin.) Bope her willes was in one. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVIII. (Percy Soc.) 199 We answered bothe our hertes were in one. 1589 *Triumphs Love & Fortune* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 148 When the higher powers is in one, Men upon earth will fly contention. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 139 Why doth not your words and deedes agree in one? 1714 tr. *à Kempis' Chr. Exerc.* IV. 233 Voices all in one agree.

†(*c*) In one course; straight on, continuously, without ceasing; = ANON 3. *Obs.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 356 3if me hit halt evre forth in on. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 913 His herte hadde compassion Of wommen for they wepen euere in oon. — *Shipman's T.* 27 A Monk..That euere in oon was comynge to that place. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 29 Evere in on Sche clepede upon Demephon. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* (E. E. T. S.) 2792 Aȝeyn the qwene he ȝode and stode, And loked on hir euere in on.

†(*d*) In the same state or condition. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1429 (Cott.) Euer stod þai still in an, Wit-outen wax, wit-outen wain. *Ibid.* 4278 (Cott.) Ai sco fand ioseph in ane.

†(*e*) In one action; at once. *Obs.*

1622 BACON *Hist. Hen. VII* 48 Whereby he should in one both generally abroad veil over his ambition and win the reputation of just proceedings.

(*f*) Combined in one; in combination.

1796 BENTHAM *Prot. agst. Law Taxes* (1816) 11 It is robbery, enslavement, insult, homicide, all in one. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 441 The same persons..are husbandmen, tradesmen, warriors, all in one.

e. Into one: = *In one* (*a*).

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 61 To ioyne or bring into one. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 180, I had collected into one all the strong things.

†**f. On one (on-oon, onan, onon)**: = ANON.

31. Ones, the old advb. genitive: see ONCE, ONES.

IX. Combinations.

32. a. Attributive phrases consisting of *one* with a substantive (= 'consisting of, having, containing, costing, lasting, measuring, characterized by, dealing with, or relating to *one*...'); these may be formed at pleasure, and are unlimited in number; such are *o'ne-a'ct*, *-book*, *-clause*, *-day*, *-dollar*, *-foot*, *-inch*, *-minute*, *-piece*, *-pound*, *-rail*, *-storey*, *-year*, etc. **b.** Other phrases used attrib., as *o'ne-by-o'ne*, *o'ne-o'clock*. **c.** Compound adjectives formed by prefixing such phrases as those in **a.** to simple adjs., as *o'ne-year-o'ld*. **d.** Parasynthetic formations on such phrases as those in **a.** by adding *-ed* (also unlimited in number) as *o'ne-a'rmed*, *-ended*, *-flowered*, *-footed*, *-hoofed*, *-horned* (in quot.

a 1225 as sb. = unicorn), *-petaled, -roomed, -seeded, -sepaled, -storied, -talented, -toed, -windowed,* etc. e. Parasynthetic formations in *-er* (see ER 1), as *one-acter* (a play in one act), *one-decker, one-pounder.*

1895 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 11/2 'The Burglar and the Judge', the very clever *one-acter by F. C. Philipps and C. H. Brookfield. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 73 He cowed the *one-armed Admiral. 1890 *Spectator* 27 Sept. 413 This writer.. has great power, but of a one-armed sort. 1874 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 31 Varieties of stroke .. divisible into '*One-ball' or roquet-strokes, in which only one ball is moved, and 'Two-ball' or croquet-strokes. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Sept. 2/2 *One-book men are less common than they used to be. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. Pref. 21 Our *one-celled Amœba-ancestors of the Laurentian period. 1842 AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 152 The butter of a *one-cow dairy is seldom good. 1763 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 142, I went in the *one-day machine to Bath. 1896 H. PORTER in *Century Mag.* Nov. 28 A *one-dollar treasury note. 1553 UDALL tr. *Gemmus' Anat.* A ij/1 The blynde gutte, whiche we call in Englysh, the *one-ended gutte. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 243 A *one-foot vein of good ore. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 363/1 *O fotyd beest (*P.* or one foted best). *a* 1598 LD. BURLEIGH *Adv. to Eliz.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 282 A people all *one-hearted in religion. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XV. 63 See in chariot inclosed Their *one-hoof'd horse. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 7 Leose..mi meoke mildscipe of þe *anhurnde hornes. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* III. 19 Pliny .. mentions the one-horned rhinoceros. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* i. 10 Low, four-wheeled, *one-horsed little phaeton. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* (ed. 2) 127 Violets *one-hued with her hair. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* Index p. i, An *one-line Cypher. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 578 He pictures the *one-mindedness of the Church. 1883 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 46/1 The old-fashioned *one-o'clock dinner. 1897 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 5/2 There are 386,000 persons in London who are *one-room dwellers. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 355 The *one-roomed cottage which I shared with its three other inmates. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The. Panegyr.* 64 Oh that I were able, or worthy to open but his *one-Sealed Booke. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 422/2 He did not move from his place .. in the *one-seated vehicle. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 37 *One-seeded Wheat, or St. Peter's corn—*Triticum monococcum.* 1888 G. ALLEN in *Gd. Words* 383 *One-seed-leaved plants. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiii. 29 Four lines of *one-story plastered buildings. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 226 The little one-story dwellings. 1861 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 175 The lateral *one-storied wing of the façade. 1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 47 They who have the most, are, but as the *One Talented Man. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 353 *One-toed Eft. Feet extremely thin and short, composed of one toe, without a claw. 1888 T. T. WILDRIDGE *Northumbria* 124 The *one-tree canoe may be considered the boat of northern Europe. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 17 Aug. 152/3 To visit the excesses.. with the same stern and *one-voiced reprobation.

33. Special Combinations: **o·ne-co·loured** *a.*, of one colour, of uniform colour throughout: **o·ne-Goddite** (*humorous nonce-wd.*), a monotheist; **†o·ne-gotten** *a. Obs.* = ONE-BEGOTTEN, only-begotten; **o·ne-ma·n** *a.*, consisting of, exercised, managed, or done by, one man only; **one-pair** *a.* (in full, *one pair of stairs*), situated above one 'pair' or flight of stairs, *i.e.* on the first floor; **†one-penny**, name of some obsolete game; **one-time** *a.*, that was so at one time or formerly, 'sometime'; **o·ne-two·**, name of a stroke in fencing (see quot.); so *one-two-three*; **one-way** *a.* † (*a*) applied to a kind of bread (see quot.); (*b*) applied to a plough which turns the furrows in one direction; **one-while** *a.* or *adv.* = *one-time.*

1861 Miss YONGE *Stokesley Secret* iii. (1862) 45 A lady with..a good-humoured, *one-coloured face. 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* iv. (1876) 32 A one-coloured yet patterned silk. 1831 LAMB *Lett., to Moxon* (1888) II. 274 Did G. D. send his penny tract..to convert me to Unitarianism?..why I am as old a *one-Goddite as himself. *c* 1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* ii. in *Anglia* X. 344/44 Myne *onegotene sone. 1882 *Daily News* 18 Jan. 5/6 To keep him in, if that may be done without erecting a *One-man Government. 1894 *Ibid.* 4 Apr. 5/3 If it contains a clause establishing one-man-one-vote, they will meet it with an amendment embodying in their opinion the principle of one-vote-one-value. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 306 Mr. Glass and I shared a one-man canoe, and the water lapped over the edge in an alarming way. 1795 *Times* 6 May in Ashton *Old Times* (1885) 317 The Name under the *one-pair-of-stairs window. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Jan. 104 A big man .. leaning from a one-pair window. 1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator, Basilinda,* .. The playe called *one penie, one penie: come after me. 1598 in FLORIO. 1677 in HOLYOKE. 1881 J. F. T. KEANE *Journ. Medinah* 195–6 One very handsome pair of English ..pistols..with their *one-time owner's name on them. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 June 2/2 Prime Minister of the one-time dependency of Van Diemen's Land. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 70 In the motions of *one-two you disengage alternately, on one side of the adversary's blade, and then return on the other. *Ibid.* 89 If the adversary parries the one-two-three feint. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* i. 18 Sometimes onely the grosser part of the bran is by a Searce separated from the meale, and a bread made of that which is sifted, called in some places *'One way bread.' *Ibid.* (1650) 108 Why are Oysters usually eaten a little before meales, and that with one-way-bread? 1884 F. J. LLOYD *Sci. Agric.* 128 There is one other plough .. called the 'one-way' or 'turnwrest' plough. 1882 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 209 Madame, the *onewhile beloved of Gibbon.

One (wʊn), *v.* Now *rare.* Forms: 4–5 onen, oone(n, *north.* ane, 6– one. [ME. *onen, anen*; OE. had *ge-ánian*; (pa. pple. *ge-ánod*); in OIIG. *einôn*, usually *gi-einôn*, MHG. and G. *einen*; f. *án*, ONE. Cf. L. *ūnīre*, F. *unir*, from *ūnus, un.*]

1. *trans.* To make into one; to unite.

[*c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Eccl. Hist.* III. xiv. [xix.] (1890) 214 Oð þæt heo wæron in æn[n]e unmætne lieg [*MS.* læg] geanedde and gesomnade.] *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 34 To se hym in his blysse and to be anede to hym in lufe. *Ibid.* 38 Of þe soule of Iesu, whilke was aned fully to þe godhede. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Somptn.* T. 260 Ech thyng that is oned in it selue Is moore strong than whan it is toscatered. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 289 Egbertus onede the kyngdoms. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. viii. 41 Forto be couplid and ooned to God. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlix. 98 a/1 Vf the Pryours were vnyed and onyd wyth the abbayes. 1587 *Byrd's Psalms, Sonn.* etc. in Arb. *Garner* II. 93 Dead! no, no, but renowned! With the anointed oned! 1672 CRESSY in Stillingfl. *Idol. Ch. Rome* (ed. 2) 225 Our soul is so fulsomely oned to God. *Ibid.*, The maker to whom it is oned. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *One*, to atone. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* ii. (1852) 23 It is this which ones us with the whole and God.

† **2.** *refl.* and *intr.* To agree, unite; to come to terms. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 219 Yef tuo of ous oneþ ham togidere me nor to bidde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 879 He .. Anes with Olympadas..And lose hire lely, to his lyfes ende. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. xviii. *heading*, Quhen þe Kyng Antyocus anyd wyth þe Romanys.

† **One, onne,** *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* [An early ME. deriv. form from ON, on the analogy of INNE, etc. (Cf. OFFE.)] = ON.

a. as *prepositional adv.*, or *prep.* after relative.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Swo hatte þe þrop þe preste one wunien. *Ibid.*, He..bed hem bringen a wig one te riden. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3753 O þatt nahht þatt Crist wass borenn onne. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 242 Nouȝt to liue onne. — *Sel. Wks.* III. 207 Þat day mot periche þat I was born onne. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 164 Bi þe lord and þe lawe þat we onne leeue. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 676 Þat mychel murþe was onne [*earlier MSS.* on] to se. *Ibid.* 5715.

b. as ordinary *prep.*

c 1205 LAY. 4069 Cloten hauede Cornwale, þat he heold wel one griðe. *Ibid.* 6719 þe king..nam onne [*c* 1275 on] his honde Ane wi-æxe stronge. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 436 He billeð one ðe foxes fel. *Ibid.* 504. *c* 1400 *R. Glouc.'s Chron.* (Rolls) 1446 He biþoȝte him of felonie [*MS. a* one felonije].

† **One,** app. var. of HONE *sb.*[2], delay, tarrying.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2579 Atte verste wiþoute one Castigen þe kinges broþer mid is men echone Asaylede hors & is ost.

One, obs. erron. form of OWN *a.* **One,** rare erron. f. WONE, *Obs.*, abundance, store.

-one, *Chem.* formative suffix. [Gr. *-ων* feminine patronymic.]

a. An ending used unsystematically in forming the names of chemical derivatives, as in *acet-one* (Gmelin 1848: see KETONE), *mellone, quinone.*

b. In the systematic nomenclature proposed by Hofmann 1866, the formative of the names of hydrocarbons of composition C_nH_{2n-4}, as in *propone* C_3H_2, *quartone* C_4H_4, *pentone* or *quintone* C_5H_6, *sextone* C_6H_8, etc. These are seldom used.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 64 The only known member of the fatty group belonging to this series is valylene or pentone C_5H_6.

One-, obs. var. UN- in many ME. words, e. g. *one-bycomeleeh, onȝcomely, onecouth, oneknowyng, oneresonable, oneshamely, onespekable.*

Oneale, obs. form of ANNEAL *v.*

†One-a·ne, obs. northern f. *onan*, ANON.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iv. (*Jacobus*) 177 And sa parfyte mad hyme one-ane.

†O·ne-begō·tten, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also oon-, on-. [tr. L. *unigenitus.*] Only begotten.

1382 WYCLIF *John* iii. 16 God so louede the world, that he ȝaf his oon bigetun sone. *c* 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* I. xii. in *Anglia* VIII. 148/8 Þe onbygoten sone of þe hye kynge of heuene. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 50 The one-begotten sonne of God.

One-berry (wʊ·nbe·ri). Turner's name for *Paris quadrifolia* (Herb Paris); from the single berry, produced at the summit of the slender stem. (Used by later writers, but never vernacular.)

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 8 Pardalianches, whiche we may call in englishe Libardbayne or one bery. 1568 — *Herbal* III. 35 The herbe that I call one berrye hath a rounde stalke..and in the top of the stalke about a rounde black berrye come out foure smal leaves. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Herb Paris*, an Herb otherwise called True Knot or One Berry, the Leaves whereof grow like a True-lovers Knot, with a Berry in the midst. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) II. xl. 265, I found *Paris quadrifolia* herb Paris or one-berry.

O·ne-blade. [f. ONE *a.* + BLADE, leaf.] Lyte's name for *Smilacina bifolia* (*Maianthemum bifolium*), a herb allied to the lily-of-the-valley, having a large solitary leaf springing from the root-stock, and two smaller alternate ones upon the flower-stalk.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxvi. 178 Monophillon..may be also called in English, one Leafe, one Blade, or Singleleafe. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *One-blade*..an Herb good, especially in wounds of the Nerves. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 One Blade, *Convallaria.*

One-eared (wʊ·nɪəːɹd), *a.*[1] Having one ear.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2068/4 Two little one ear'd Pots.

†One-eared, *a.*[2] *Obs.* ?an error for *one-yeared.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* VI. XXVII. This Wine is still one-ear'd, and brisk, though put out of Italian Cask in English Butt.

†O·ne-eye. *Obs.* [tr. med.L. *monoculus.*] A name for the cæcum or 'blind gut'.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Hiv, There as begynneth the gutte called one eye, or the bag, for it semeth yt it hath but one eye.

One-eyed (wʊ·nɪəːid), *a.* Having only one eye; also, blind of one eye.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* XXXIII. 321 Þa com þider sum broþor se wæs anegede. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 102 Be þay hol, be þay halt, be þay on-yȝed. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 365/1 Oone eyyd, *monoculus, monotalmus.* *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xviii. 9 Better it is for ye to enter ooneied into lijf. 1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 3 Look how yon one-ey'd waggoner of heaven Hath..Burst ope the melancholy jail of night. 1665 MARVELL *Char. Holland*, Among the blind the one-ey'd blinkard reigns. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 475 From all their dens the one-ey'd race repair. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 24 The one-eyed children of the Ocean God, The man-destroying Cyclopses. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* I. xii, Waife was still one-eyed and a cripple.

Onefold (wʊ·nfōʊld), *a.* [f. ONE + -FOLD. OE. had *ánfald, -feald*, whence ME. north. *anfald*, AFALD, south. OFOLD, q. v. A single instance of *oone-fold* (perh. a scribal alteration of northern *anfald*) is recorded in 5; but the extant word seems to be a new formation.]

1. Consisting of only one member or constituent; single; simple.

[*c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 554 Hayll, oone-fold god in persons thre!] 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. x. 122 The trial for greater crimes was called the threefold, that for smaller, the onefold ordeal. 1861 *Cornh. Mag.* III. 549 The subject ought to be onefold instead of threefold. 1897 R. H. STORY *Apost. Min. Scot. Ch.* iv. 144 The Gaelic preacher, like Origen, was not content to extract a onefold lesson from his text.

2. Simple in character; simple-minded; single-minded; free from duplicity.

1882 MACDONALD *Weighed & Wanting* II. vi. 54 Many a one imitates simplicity, but Amy was simple—one-fold.

Hence **O·nefoldness,** singleness, unity; simplicity.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 23 The naked essence of God is as much his all-knowingness, his all-fillingness, or his onefoldness, as his everlastingness. 1887 *Librar. Mag.* May 149 The simplicity..which is opposed to duplicity, and which may be called one-foldness.

O·ne-ha·nded, *a.*

1. Having only one hand, or only one hand capable of use.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 365/2 Oon handyd, *mancus.* 1530 PALSGR. 320/2 Onehanded, *manquet.* 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 75, I haue restored the one handed to both.

2. Used, worked, or performed with one hand.

1611 COTGR., *Aisceau*,..a one-handed plane-axe. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 283/1 The one-handed [deaf-mute] alphabet was invented in Spain. 1894 *Field* 9 June 838/2 Mr. J. was..defeated by a one-handed catch in the slips after making thirty.

†O·nehead. *Obs.* Forms: 4 an-, anehede, 4–5 on-, one-, oonhede, oonheed, 4–6 onhed, onehed, (4 onede, 5 ooned). [f. ONE *a.* + -HEAD.]

1. The condition of being one; oneness, unity. (In quot. *c* 1380, the number one, unity.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 318 Þe hali gast es tat goddhede, þat gines lijf and mas an-hede [*Fairf.* anhede; *Gött.* onede]. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter, Athan. Creed* 34 He is on in alle, nouȝt þurȝ confusioun of substaunce, bot þurȝ onhede of persone. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 18 Two is þe first number þat comiþ after oonheed. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 5128 Cerclelyk shappe is most perfite figure, Betokenyng in gemetrie onehede. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 4 The blessyd endeles Trinite in onehed of substaunce and of Godhede.

2. The condition of being united or gathered in one; union; *concr.* a communion, a community.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cl. 1 Þe anhede of all chosen men. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. iv. 505 Of Scisme making in the oonhede of Cristen bretheren. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 134 Ye dresse you to god, and gather you in onhed to pray in the person of holy chirche.

3. Oneness or unity of spirit, mind, or feeling; agreement, accord, concord.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7845 Pare [in heven] es acorde ay and anchede. 1340 *Ayenb.* 79 Charite ne is non oþer þing þanne dyere onhede. 1425–6 *Rolls of Parll.* V. 407/1 The gode oonhede and accord among the Lordes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 365/2 Onehede, or on a-cord (*H.*, *P.* ooned), *unitas.* *a* 1450 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 451 If the aldermen and maistres may nogth bring hem to onehede and acord.

4. The condition of being alone; solitude.

1340 *Ayenb.* 142 Þe wordle is him prisoun; onhede, parndis.

†O·nehood. *Obs.* Forms: 3 anhad, 4 onhod, 5 one-hode, 6 onehod. [See -HOOD.] = prec.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 932 Of his feader soð godd, And of his moder soð mon In anhad ba somet. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 10 Þat o God art and þrilli-hod, And þreo persones in on-hod. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Pref. i. in Ashm. (1652) 121 Onehode in Substance. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* 53 Whear onehod reinz, ther quiet bears rule, and discord fliez a pase.

O·ne-ho·rse, *a.*

1. Drawn, or worked, by a single horse (as a vehicle, a machine, etc.); having or using only one horse.

1750 JENYNS *Mod. Fine Lady* Misc. Pieces 1761 I. 78 Severely humbled to her one-horse chair. 1795 SEWARD *Anecd.* (ed. 2) II. 367 He used to drive himself about the country in a one-horse chaise. 1839 *Planting* iii. 24 (L. U. K.) The one-horse drill. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xi, The Deacon's Masterpiece: or the Wonderful 'One-hoss-shay'. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 18 'One-horse farmers'..had to struggle with the inconvenience of borrowing and lending horses.

2. *fig.* (*U. S. colloq.*) On a small scale; petty; of small and limited resources or capacity.

1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xi. (1891) 257, I have seen a country-clergyman, with a one-story intellect and a one-horse vocabulary. 1866 Lowell *Biglow P.* Introd., Americanisms properly so called, .. such as *carry*, a *one-horse affair*, a *prairie*, to *vamoose*. 1883 E. E. Hale in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 143/2 They have a one-horse sort of a tannery. 1897 B. Barnato in *Westm. Gaz.* 15 June 9/1 My company is not a one-horse show.

Onehow (*wʌ·nhau*), *adv. rare.* [f. One *a.* + How (cf. *somehow, anyhow, nohow*).] In one way (as opposed to another); somehow.

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. x. 440 The Seamen..would certainly have falter'd in their Account, or onehow or other we should have seen Reason to have suspected them.

One-ideaed, -idea'd (*wʌ·nəidi·ăd*), *a.* Having, or possessed by, a single idea.

1849 Thoreau *Week Concord Riv., Tuesday* 195 Crude, and one-idea'd, like a schoolboy's theme. 1859 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. ix. 179 One-ideaed persons in high power. 1899 W. James in *Talks to Teachers on Psychol.* 220 A saint in ecstasy is as..one idea'd as a melancholiac.

Oneiric (*onəi·e·rik*), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. *ὄνειρος* dream + -IC.] Of or belonging to dreams.

1859 *Life Eben. Henderson* vi. 378 The oneiric medium of revelation.

Oneiro- (*onəi·ro*), also **oniro-**, before a vowel **oneir-**, combining form of Gr. *ὄνειρος* a dream. † **Oneiro·crisy**, erron. **oneirocracy** [ad. Gr. *ὀνειροκρισία*] = Oneirocriticism; ‖ **Oneirodynia** (*onəirodi·niă*) [mod.L., f. Gr. *ὀδύνη* pain]: see quot. 1804. **Oneirology** (*onire·lŏdʒi*) [Gr. *ὀνειρολογία*: see -LOGY], the science or subject of dreams, or of their interpretation; so **Oneiro·logist**, one versed in oneirology. **Onei·romancy** (-mænsi) [see -MANCY], divination by dreams; so **Onei·romancer, Onei·romantist** [cf. Gr. *ὀνειρόμαντις*], one who divines by dreams. † **Oneiro·polist** [f. Gr. *ὀνειροπόλος* one who 'deals in' dreams, i. e. either a dreamer, or an interpreter of dreams], an interpreter of dreams. † **Oneiropo·mpist** [f. Gr. *ὀνειροπομπός* sending dreams], a sender of dreams. **Oneiroscopy** (*-e·skŏpi*) [Gr. *ὀνειροσκόπος* an interpreter of dreams], examination or interpretation of dreams; so **Oneiro·scopist**, one versed in oneiroscopy.

1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 202 This Chapter of *Oneirocracie, that is to say, the judgment of dreams. *Ibid.* 214 Oneirocracie is the prudence of presaging future contingencies by dreams, for the welfare of man. 1804 T. Trotter *Drunkenness* i. 11 *Oneirodynia, disturbed sleep, which comprehends sleepwalking and nightmare. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 49 He [Parr]..makes Vesania the genus, and arranges melancholia, mania, and even oneirodynia, as separate species under it. 1834 Southey *Doctor* lxxvi. II. 343 Artemidorus, not the *oneirologist, but the great philosopher at the Court of the Emperor Sferamond. [See also Oneirocrite.] 1818 McCrie *Life Melville* I. ii. 80 Melville was a believer in *Oneirology and expert in the interpretation of dreams. 1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 225 The Queen related the dream to an *Oneiromancer. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 165 *Oniromancy, [divining] by dreams. 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 207 These rude observations were at last licked into an Art (Physical Oneiromancy) in which Physicians from a consideration of the dreams proceeded to a Crisis of the disposition of the person. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. 108 Oneiromancy..is not unknown to the lower races. 1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 221 The dream to the *Oneiromantist. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* xxvi, The dusky *oniropolist or dream-teller will affright me with nocturnall ghosts and goblins. *a* 1693 [see Oneirocrite]. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 269 Carpocrates .. used incantations .. paredrials or demoniacal assessours, *oniropompists or dream-artists. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Oneiroscopist. 1889 Mrs. Lynn Linton in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 368 [He] made himself the oneiroscopist for the occasion.

Oneirocrit'e, oniro- (*onəi·ro·krit*). *rare.* [a. F. *onirocrite* (Rabelais), ad. Gr. *ὀνειροκρίτης* judge or interpreter of dreams.] = next, 1.

[1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 64 The Pythagoreans..had their *ὀνειροκρίτης*, Onirocrites, Judge and Interpreter of Dreams.] *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xiii. 102 Such a one..by the Greeks is called Onirocrit, or Oniropolist. 1837 Southey *Doctor* cxxviii. IV. 294 The Oneirocrites or Oneirologists, as they who pretended to lay down rules for the interpretation of dreams called themselves.

Oneirocritic, oniro- (*onəi·ro·krii·tik*), *sb.* (*a.*) [ad. Gr. *ὀνειροκριτικός* pertaining to the interpretation of dreams; in F. *onirocritique* (Cotgr.): cf. prec. and -IC.]

1. A judge or interpreter of dreams.

a 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* vi. iii. (1821) 203 The Jewish doctors..constantly prefer the oneirocritics of them, to the dreamers themselves. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* II. 243 According to the sense of the ancient Onirocriticks. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 505 ₱ 6 An Oneirocritick, or, in plain English, an interpreter of dreams. 1819 G. S. Faber *Dispensations* (1823) I. 335 He was the first prophet and onirocritic and diviner. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Nov. 616 A second oneiro-critic modified the unpleasant answer.

2. (Usually in *pl.*) The art of interpreting dreams; oneirocriticism.

1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 74 In Apomazar's..onirocritiques out of Egyptian monuments, that name often occurres. 1724 A. Collins *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 89 Oneirocriticks and Hieroglyphics; and other Mystical Arts of concealment. 1740 Warburton *Div. Legat.* vi. vi. (R.), Now onirocritic or the art of interpreting dreams was practised in the time of Joseph. 1855 Smedley *Occult Sci.* 292 Oneirocriticks.

B. *adj.* = next. *rare*⁻⁰.

1775 Ash, *Oneirocritic*, interpretative of dreams.

Oneirocri·tical, oniro-, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to, practising, or expert in, the interpretation of dreams.

1588 J. Harvey *Disc. Probl.* 26 No dreaming Reuelations, or Onirocriticall coniectures. 1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 214 The knowledge of Oneirocritical [*printed* -cratical] precepts. 1714 Byrom *Spect.* No. 597 ₱ 10 My Onirocritical Correspondent has directed him. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xiv, Well, I will allow for once the oneirocritical science. 1855 Smedley *Occult Sci.* 248 Artemidorus .. founder of the Oneirocritical science, so to call it.

Hence **Oneirocri·tically** *adv.*, in relation to the interpretation of dreams.

1816 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 292 He owns himself quite unable to assign any adequate cause of a temple being onirocritically symbolized by a merchant ship.

Oneirocri·ticism, oniro-. [f. Oneirocritic + -ism.] The art of interpreting dreams.

1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* I. iii. 63 In Oneirocriticisme, dreams of superior Deities were referd to such as had rule and command. 1672 Sir T. Browne *Let. Friend* § 18 To dream that we are dead, was no condemnable Fantasm in old Oneirocriticism, as having a signification of Liberty, vacnity from Cares, exemption and freedom from Troubles, unknown unto the dead. 1827 G. S. Faber *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) I. 6 The whole system of pagan oniro-criticism. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Nov. 616 The science of Oneiro-criticism .. appears to have always been no less vague in its principles than anomalous in its results.

Oneism (*wʌ·niz'm*). *nonce-wd.* [-ism.] A doctrine or system of which *one* is the centre.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 620 The oneism, the I-ism of the German, making for each individual his own mind the centre of his universe.

Oneith, obs. form of Uneath *adv.*

O·ne-leaf. ? *Obs.* = One-blade, q. v.

1578 [see One-blade]. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, One-leaf, Two-leaved Lily of the Valley.

One-legged (*wʌ·nlegd, -legĕd*), *a.*

1. Having only one leg.

1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* I. i. (1886) 7 The one-legged seafaring man. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Mar. 10/3 The one-legged hurdy-gurdy..has obviously given way to the less mournful piano-organ.

2. *fig.* That is, or effects, only one half of what is required; that is a half-measure; one-sided.

1842 Syd. Smith *Let. Burning alive on Railroads* Wks. 1859 II. 325/2 To pass a one-legged law, giving power over one door and not the other. 1867 Motley in *Corr.* (1889) II. 255 You..have actually maintained this one-legged correspondence through all those years.

Onelepy, Onely: see Onlepy, Only.

† **O·nement.** *Obs.* [f. One *v.* + -ment; an early instance of the addition of the Romanic suffix *-ment* to a native Eng. vb. Cf. the later Atonement.] The fact of being made into one.

1. Physical union, conjunction.

1388 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxxvii. 16 Ioyne thou tho trees oon to the tother in to o tree to thee; and tho schulen be in to onement [1382 oonyng] in thin hond.

2. Union of mind or feeling; agreement, accord, concord; reconciliation (= Atonement 1, 2).

a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2338 Bot onemente thar hym nevyr wene, Or eyther other herte haue sought. 1533 tr. *Erasmus' Comm. Crede* 162 He shold .. reconcile hymselfe and make an onement with god. 1597–8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* III. vii. 69 That sets such discord twixt agreeing parts, Which never can be set at onement more.

† **O·nemost,** *a. Obs.* [f. One, after *inmost, hindmost*, etc.: see -most.] 'Most one'; absolutely the only one: applied to God.

1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 74 Our one and one-most God. *a* 1638 Mede *Apost. Later Times* (1641) 32 As God is most one, and without all multiplicity, .. the one-most God must have an one-most service. 1643 Caryl *Sacr. Covt.* 25 It make a special union of all those who shall take it with the One-most God.

Onence, obs. variant of Anent *prep.*

† **One·ne,** *adv. Obs.* [f. On *prep.* + Ene: cf. *at ene.*] At once: = Anon 4.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionn* 1039 Bot noght mankind delivred onene yᵗ crist was borne.

Oneness (*wʌ·nnés*). [f. One + -ness: OE. had *ān-nes*, which became regularly in 13th c. *onnesse* in south, *annesse* in north. (See Anness.) But this became obs. bef. 1300, and *oneness* was formed anew in 16th c.]

1. The quality of being one in number, singleness. (Esp. of the divine unity.)

[*c* 885–*c* 1175: see Anness 1.] 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. ii. § 2 Our God is one, or rather very onenesse, and meere unitie. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* Pref., An eternal Being, an infinite Onenesse. 1683 Pordage *Myst. Div.* 11 The Holy Trinity are one, and yet three in that oneness. 1816 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* 339 The Science of the universal, having the ideas of oneness and allness as the two elements. 1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* 584 Man of one species.—This oneness of species is sustained by the following considerations.

b. The fact or quality of being the only one of its kind; singularity, uniqueness.

1715 J. Chappelon *Kt. way Rich.* (1717) 26 Here is .. the singularity, oneness of this pearl, one pearl, none other like it. 1871 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* v. 4 The thing itself being almost incredible in its oneness.

2. The fact or quality of being alone; solitariness, loneliness. *rare.*

[*a* 1000–*a* 1300: see Anness 2. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 137 Ancres and hermites ðe luuieð onnesse.] 1839 Lady Lytton *Chevely* (ed. 2) I. x. 212 Is my curse to be a *oneness*, both of fate and feeling? 1850 Mrs. Browning *Early Rose* i, In her loneness, in her loneness, And the fairer for that oneness.

3. The quality of being one body or whole (though compounded of two or more parts); undividedness, integrity, unity.

[*c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. iv, þa ðe..gelumpon..to annesse þære halgan cirican.] 1626 Jackson *Creed* VIII. viii. § 3 The Oonesse of person in the sonne of God, Christ Jesus, God and man. 1695 Ld. Preston *Boethius* III. 143 If by dissevering & segregating the Parts that Oneness is distracted, it is no more what before it was. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. i. 17 The Simplicity and absolute Oneness of a living Agent. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. x, His somewhat peculiar view of Nature, the decisive Oneness he ascribes to Nature. 18.. Whittier *Pr. Wks.* (1889) III. 286 It overlooks .. the solidarity and oneness of humanity.

4. The fact of forming one whole (said of two or more persons or things, or of one person or thing *with* another); combination, unity, union.

1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* II. 44 This Union and Onenesse between us, and God the father. 1698 *Christ Exalted* 6 Is not this taking their Persons into Oneness with himself? 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 13 The closest human oneness, of husband and wife.

5. The fact or quality of being one and the same, sameness, identity; the character of remaining the same in varying circumstances or at different times, constancy, unchangingness.

1611 W. Sclater *Key* (1629) 339 This onenesse .. of God, is not numerall, .. but hath reference, either to the vnchangablenesse of God, and his keeping one steddy, and vnuaried course in iustifying all. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 175 The physical and moral oneness of existence. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* II. xv. 544 The numerical oneness or identity of the Soul at different times.

b. The fact or quality of being the same in kind; identity of nature or character (of two or more things).

1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* II. 194 To stand for Uniformity or Oneness in the externall part of the worship of God. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 586 All are so agreeably blended into a oneness of character. 1882 W. Huggins in *19th Cent.* Aug. 274 The essential oneness of the cometary stuff with the gas composed of carbon and hydrogen.

† c. The fact of being the same, or alike, in relation to two or more; community. *Obs. rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 12 Me schal makien strencðe of onnesse of clopes, & of oðer what of vttre þinges, þet te onnesse wiðuten bitocnie þe onnesse of o luue & of o wil.

6. Unity of mind, feeling, or purpose; unison, agreement, harmony, concord.

[*c* 1175: see Anness 3.] *a* 1225 [see 5c]. *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 28 For the oneness & conformity of mind that both were in, touching this matter. 1647 Bp. Hall *Christ Myst.* § 20. 114 A spirituall oneness arising from an happy conspiration of their thoughts and affections. 1649 W. Dell *Way of Peace* 28 The members of the body can judge of the one-nesse of Spirit that is among themselves. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. iii. (1872) 38 Have ceased to expect any other oneness for the Church of Christ than that of a sameness of spirit.

Oner (*wʌ·nəɹ*), *sb. slang* or *colloq.* Also **one-er.** [f. One + -er¹.]

1. *slang.* A person or thing of a unique or very remarkable kind; *esp.* a person preeminently addicted to or expert at something; a prime one.

1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* lviii, Miss Sally's sich a one-er for that. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* II. iii, You are a wunner for bottling the swipes. 1862 Thackeray *Philip* (1869) II. xvi. 240 You should see her eat; she is such a oner at eating. 1884 G. Allen *Philistia* III. 279 You always were a one-er you know.

b. *spec.* A heavy blow.

1861 E. D. Cook *Paul Foster's Daughter* x. I. 230 Oh, I've got it at last—such a onener—clean off my legs. 1885 G. Allen *Babylon* iii, He caught Hirani such a oner on his ears.

2. *colloq.* Something consisting of, denoted by, or in some way characterized by the number one.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Oct. 6/1 His figures..run to anything between a fiver and two or three hundred oners. 1898 *Daily News* 20 May 11/5 On Sundays, Mr. Gladstone went to church at least twice. As he used to put it himself, he thought nothing of 'oners'.

† **O·ner,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *onerāre*: see below; cf. *exoner.*] *trans.* To burden: = Onerate.

1545 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, V. 409 Who be extreme in takinge of gressoms, and oneringe of rentes. 1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* viii. T j, Behold with how few single pure and easye institucyons Christ ordened & not onered his churche.

† **O·nerable,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *onerāre* to Onerate: see -ble.] Burdensome, onerous.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 143 To reherse the reasones .. hit were onerable [Trevisa, noyefulle] to vs in this tyme [*Higden* præfatis rationibus onerare nimis foret tædiosum].

† **Onera·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. (In quot. **ono-**.) [f. as next + -ous.] = Onerous.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 33 b, To have a rule to hym committed, not for an honor, but for an onorarious charge and daily burden.

Onerary (*o·nĕrări*), *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [ad. L. *onerārius*, f. *onus* burden: see -ary; cf. F. *onéraire* (Rabelais 16th c.).] a. *adj.* Fitted for the carriage of burdens. b. as *sb.* A ship of burden, transport.

1658 Phillips, *Onerary*, serving for burthen or carriage. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* I. ii. 15 Carrying with him 2000 warlike Vessels, besides oneraries. 1755 Johnson, *Onerary*, fitted for carriage or burthens. (Whence in mod. Dicts.)

† **O·nerate,** *v. Obs.* (Pa. pple. in 6 **onerate.**) [f. L. *onerāt-*, ppl. stem of *onerāre* to load, burden,

f. *onus, oner-* a load, burden.] *trans.* To load, burden, charge, oppress. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1535 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 360 My Master .. wold .. dayly onerat me with more paynes without any maner of profett. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 50 Partely onerate and vanquesshed with the faire glosynge promises. 1604 Tooker *Fabrique Ch.* 9 Perhaps they thinke themselves onerated in conscience for the trust reposed in them ..to bestow [etc.]. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 335 An universal Legacy happens, when the Testator onerates his Executor by obliging him to restore all his Goods and Estate unto such a Person.

† Onera·tion. *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. prec.: cf. med.L. *onerātio* (14th c. in Du Cange).] The action of loading or burdening; loading or filling the stomach, taking of food.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. vi. 25 Of this Kind are all Onerations and Exonerations of the body. 1658 Phillips, *Oneration*, a loading or burthening. In Bailey, Johnson, and in mod. Dicts.

Onerative (*o*·nĕrătiv), *a. rare.* [f. as Onerate + -ive: cf. obs. F. *oneratif* (16th c. in Godefroy).] Conveying a charge or imposition.

1802-12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 312 Onerative, or say impositive..and exonerative. *Ibid.* V. 204 Self-onerative [evidence]. *Ibid.* 702 Distinctions of .. testimony, ..disservitive, criminative or simply onerative.

† Onero·se, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *onerōs-us*: see below and -ose.] = Onerous.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxx. 100 Lo! mete, driuke, cloþe, & oþer þinges longing to þe body are onerose to a fervent spirit. 1687 N. Johnston *Assur. Abby Lands* 164 By whatever contract, either Lucerative, or Onerose they have come.

Onero·sity. *rare.* [f. as next + -ity. Cf. obs. F. *onérosité* (15th c. in Godef.).] The quality of being onerous; in *Sc. Law*, the fact of something being for a consideration.

1874 Ld. Neaves 1 *Court Sess. Cas.* 4th Ser. 481 When a cheque is presented to a bank there is no presumption of onerosity as between the drawer and the bolder.

Onerous (*o*·nĕrəs), *a.* Also 5 **honerous.** [a. OF. *onereus, honereus* (Oresme 14th c.), F. *onéreux*, ad. L. *onerōs-us*, f. *onus, oner-* burden: see -ous.]

1. Of the nature of a burden; burdensome; oppressive, troublesome.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5633 For he nyl be importune Unto no wight, ne honerous. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xx. 88 If þis lyve be onerouse and hevy, yette bi thi grace hit is fulle meritory. 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 Dyuers constitucions .. ouermuch onerous to his highnes and his subiectes. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. vii. (1676) 105/1 Overcome and tormented with worldly cares, and onerous business. 1775 Johnson *Tax. no Tyr.* 32 Called to any onerous service. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* I. 233 The duties of a wife ..among Indians, are little less onerous than those of the packhorse.

b. Of the nature of a legal burden, or obligation.

1539 Elyot *Let. to Cromwell* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 117 Discharged without any recompence, rewarded only with the order of Knighthode, honorable and onerouse. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 16 A banish'd Person .. retains all Things onerous to himself, as a Punishment for his Crime. 1875 Poste *Gaius* I. Introd., To enforce that performance .. from the person to whom it is onerous, that is, to whom it is commanded. 1883 *Law Times* 10 Nov. 22/2 The 23rd section..provides for disclaimer of onerous property.

2. *Sc. Law.* Done or given for value received, being for a consideration: opposed to *gratuitous*; as in *onerous consideration, grant, property, title*, etc. (So, in Fr. law, *titre onéreux*, etc.)

1751 Macfarlane *Genealogical Collections* (1900) 305. 1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 139 If the grant be made for a valuable consideration, it is said to be onerous; if for love and favour, gratuitous. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Sc. Law* 220/2 Where value in money, or goods, or services, has been given in return for the deed, the consideration is said to be onerous. *Ibid.* 221/1 A deed granted for a gratuitous consideration, where not struck at as a fraud against onerous creditors, is as effectual as a deed granted for a valuable consideration.

Hence **O·nerously** *adv.*, in an onerous or burdensome manner; **O·nerousness**, burdensomeness.

1856 Webster, *Onerously.* 1866 A. L. Perry *Elem. Pol. Econ.* (1873) 116 The comparative onerousness of the respective efforts. 1877 Owen *Mrq. Wellesley's Desp.* Introd. 39 The position ..which Wellesley was determined to compel them to recognise in all its amplitude and onerousness.

† Ones, obs. form of Once: used in ME. also in the sense 'at one'.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 368, I make auow to goddes digne bones Herkneth felawes, we thre been al ones. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* x. 225 Had thai bene gud, all anys we had ben. Be reson heyr the contrar now is seyn.

Oneself (wʌnse·lf), *pron.* Also 6- **ones, one's self.** [orig. **one's self** (see One 21 and Self), after *my self*, etc.; afterwards assimilated to *himself, itself.*] An emphatic or distinctive equivalent of the indefinite pronoun One, used chiefly in the objective (after vb. or prep.) or (in sense 1) as a nominative in apposition. The corresponding possessive is *one's own*: 'occupied with oneself and one's own affairs.'

1. Emphatic use: A person's self; himself or herself (meaning or including the speaker or writer).

1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 505 Griefe is felt but by one's selfe. 1837 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 65 A letter behoves to tell about oneself. 1843 Palmerston in L. C. Sanders *Life* (1888) 15 If one does not know something of them oneself. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* v, One might wear the articles one's-self. *c* 1886 *Pall Mall G.*, Oneself after all is the subject in which a man is most deeply interested. *Mod.* If it were said to oneself, one would resent it.

2. Reflexive use: objective case of One 21, as 'One is obliged to keep oneself by oneself.'

In this sense often stressless; e.g. *to betake oneself.*

1548 R. Hutten *Sum of Diuinitie* Cvjb, To exalt ones selfe abone other men. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* IV. vi. (1848) 209 To estimate ones self not by the testimonies of ones Conscience. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* III. § 12 It were folly to sacrifice one's-self for the sake of such. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. xiv. 181 The Roman law also justifies homicide, when committed in defence of the chastity either of oneself or relations. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* xxiii, To be pleased with oneself is the surest way of offending every-body else. 1862 Trollope *Orley F.* lv, To sit down to dinner all by oneself! 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* II. ii. (1883) 129 To dress one's self in the morning to the accompaniment of sweet music. 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* iii. 66 To project oneself at will into remote periods in the past.

† O·neship. *Obs. rare.* [f. One + -ship.] The condition of being one or alone; oneness.

1630 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 305 From the unchangeableness, & one-ship (if I may so say) both of Priest & Sacrifice.

One-sided (wʌnsəi·dĕd, *with shifting stress*), *a.* [Parasynthetic from *one side*: see One 32 d; after Ger. *einseitig.*]

1. Relating to, considering, or dealing with only one side of a question or subject; partial.

1833 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk. Opium-eater* in *Tait's Mag.* (1834) 483/1 What the Germans mean by a *one-sided* (ein-seitiger) judgment. [*Note* in Wks. 1853 I. 290 'It marks the rapidity with which new phrases float themselves into currency, .. that this word *now* (1853) familiarly used in every newspaper, *then* (1833) required a sort of apology to warrant its introduction'.] 1838-9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. III. vi. § 100. 346, I think this well-written sentence a little one-sided. 1839 Mrs. S. Ellis *Women of England* xii. 297 To use a popular Germanism, it is but a *one-sided* view of the subject that we take. 1841 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 315 A partial, or as the Germans call it a 'one-sided' view of things. 1842 Miall in *Nonconf.* II. 1 The marriage was a one-sided one. 1850 Bushnell *God in Christ* 52 They can endure none but a one-sided view of truth. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 388/2 A one-sided report of a trial was not a privileged publication.

2. In physical sense. **a.** Leaning to one side; larger or more developed on one side than on the other.

a 1845 Hood *Charity Serm.* iii, For the plaguy one-sided party wall fell in. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* II. v, Tom's face begins to look very one-sided—there are little queer bumps on his forehead. *Mod.* The one-sided leaf of the elm, of the begonia.

b. Having the constituent parts (*e.g.* the flowers of an inflorescence) all on one side; unilateral.

1875 W. McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 48 On the right is a one-sided street. *Mod. Bot.* The one-sided inflorescence of the lily of the valley, of the toothwort.

c. Existing or occurring on one side only.

1864 Webster, *One-sided*..2. (*Bot.*) Growing on one side of a stem; as, *one-sided* flowers. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 360 The usually one-sided sclerosis of the endodermis. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 580 Cases in which local syncope is predominantly and perhaps exclusively, one-sided.

Hence **One-si·dedly** *adv.*; **One-si·dedness.**

1856 *Mem. Fred. Perthes* II. xvii. 272 Insisting onesidedly on the authority of the Church. 1899 Sweet *Hist. Lang.* I. 1 To look at language from a more or less onesidedly formal or logical point of view. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 246/2 What has been aptly termed one-sidedness of mind. 1838 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* 8 June (1889) I. 44 With a good deal of pedantry and *onesidedness* (do you know this German word?). 1893 J. Orr *Chr. View God* ii. 55 Opposite one-sidednesses correct each other.

† Onesprute. *Obs. rare.* [For **onsprute*, f. On- + Sprout.] Inspiration.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xvii. 16 Fra one-sprute of gast of wreth þine.

Onest(e, Onestly, etc., obs. ff. Honest, etc.

Oneth(e, -thes, obs. ff. Uneath, Uneaths, *advs.*

One-til, One-to, obs. ff. Until, Unto.

Onewhere (wʌnhwēə), *adv. rare.* [f. One + Where, after *somewhere, nowhere.*] In one place (as opposed to another); in one place only.

1611 Bible To Rdr., If we translate the Hebrew or Greek word ..onewhere *Journeying*, never *Travelling*; if onewhere *Thinke*, never *Suppose.* 1872 L. Morris *Songs two Worlds* Ser. I. *Visions* 151 Not onewhere, but pervading all.

† Oneyers. Origin and meaning uncertain.

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 84 With Nobility, and Tranquilitie; Bourgomasters, and great Oneyers.

Onez, obs. form of Once.

Onfaithful: see Un-

† Onfake, in *houyonfake* (*Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 197): see Omphacomel.

Onfall (*o*·nfǫl). [f. On-[1] 4 + Fall *sb.*]

1. An attack or access of disease, plague, or calamity. Now *Sc.*

c 1000 *Saxon Leechd.* II. 104 Drenc wiþ onfealle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5943 Ful yern on godd bi-gun þai call To liner þe folk on þat on-fall. *Ibid.* 27738 Wreth it es a brath on-fall. 1808-18 Jamieson, *Onfall*, a disease which attacks without any apparent cause.

2. *gen.* An attack, assault, onset. (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. iii, Death by starvation and military onfall. 1880 M. Pattison *Milton* vi. 76 A violent personal onfall upon Joseph Hall. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* xxxii. 341 Who ever saw a camp so exposed to an onfall?

3. *Sc.* **a.** A fall of rain or snow. **b.** The fall of the evening.

?*a* 1800 *Old Song* (Jam.), But or the onfa' o' the nicht, She fand him drown'd in Yarrow. 1821 *Ayr Courier* 1 Feb. (Jam.) The snow lay thick .. but the on-fall had ceased.

† Onfa·ng, *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1-3 onfón, 3 (*Orm.*) onnfanngenn; *pa. t.* 1-3 onfeng, 4 onfoȝ; *pa. pple.* 1- **onfangen.** [f. On-[2]: see Fang *v.*]

1. *trans.* To receive, accept.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* I. iii. (1890) 30 Claudius..myccle dæl þæs landes on anweald onfeng. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 6 Ða soðlice þæra sacerda ealdras onfengon þæs seolfres. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 298 Se þe þone stan on drince onfehð. *c* 1200 Ormin 16571 Forr he ne mot nohht Cristess flæsh Ne Cristess blod onnfanngenn. *c* 1205 Lay. 1069 Nulle we noht þis on-fon.

2. To take with the mind; to conceive or understand (in a particular way).

c 1200 Ormin 12106 Þatt birrþ uss lokenn hu mann birrþ Onnfon and unnderrstanndenn.

3. To undertake.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 155 Hwyle swa ȝelyfeþ .. þonne wile he onfon rihtre ondetnesse for Cristes naman. *c* 1200 Ormin 8565 And ta þatt shulenn þanne onnfon To lefenn appo Criste. *c* 1205 Lay. 21194 Mi seolf ic wullen on-fon.

4. To conceive (offspring).

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) l. 6 Þu wast þæt ic wæs mid unrihtwisnesse onfangen. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* l. 7 In wickednesses on-fanged am I, And in sinnes me on-foȝ mi modre for-þi.

Onfarrand: see Un-.

† Onfa·st, onfe·st, *adv.* and *prep.* Also **on uast, on væst, on uest** (*Orm.*) **onnfasst.** [f. On *prep.* and *adv.* + OE. *fæst*, Fast, firm, close. Known only in early ME.] Near, close on, 'fast by'. **a.** *adv.* **b.** *prep.*

a. *c* 1200 Ormin 3334 Þær onnfasst i þatt illke land Wass seȝhenn mikell takenn. *Ibid.* 3358 Her onnfasst he boreenn iss I Daviþþ kingess chesstre. *c* 1205 Lay. 1691 In to ane þicke wode þa þer on uest wes [*c* 1275 þat þare was anewiest]. *Ibid.* 4194 Stateres floc Iseod ore faire sculdes Sumen on feste.

b. *c* 1205 Lay. 9 He wonede at Ernleȝe..On fest Radestone [*c* 1275 Faste bi Radistone]. *Ibid.* 2852 He makede an temple onfest [*c* 1275 anewest] þe hade. *Ibid.* 30713 Ford he gon liðe In to Lundene And ancouste gunnen wende On fast Westmuistre.

† On faste, on feste, *adv. phr. Obs.* Also 3 **on uaste, on uæste, an vest**(e. [f. On *prep.* or *adv.* + OE. *fæste* Fast *adv.*] Swiftly, speedily, with speed; = Fast *adv.* 6.

c 1205 Lay. 1455 Balu com on ueste. *Ibid.* 10732 Sum on uaste þeh In to þere burh. *Ibid.* 22583 He on uaste iueng Fæiere his iweden. *Ibid.* 23440 Sunde he sende sone An uest touward Rome.

Onfeirie, onfery: see Un-. **Onfestyn, on-uestne:** see Unfast, -en. **Onfilit:** see Unfiled.

On flote, on-flote: see Float *sb.* 1, Afloat.

Onflow (*o*·nflōu). [See On-[1] 4.] The act or fact of flowing on; onward flow.

1880 G. H. Taylor *Health by Exerc.* (1883) 368 The onflow [of blood] superinduced. 1883 *India's Women* Jan. 56 A constant onflow of information. 1890 H. W. Mabie *Study Fire* vii. 42 Ceaseless onflow of life and time.

So **O·nflowing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1862 F. Hall *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 41 As the on-flowing of the world had no beginning, so it has no end.

† On-forced, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* Forced upon (one), enforced.

1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* 437 It would be sufficient to obstruct that on-forced [*so edd.* 1669, 1674] Donative, that hath brought me to live upon bread and onions.

Onforlatet, Onfortune, Onfoughten, Onfowlit, Onfreind, -frend, -friend: see Un-.

† Onfre·st, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. On-[1] + *frest*, Frist *v.* to delay.] *trans.* To delay, put off.

c 1300 *Havelok* 1337 Do þou nouth onfrest þis fare.

Ongart, var. Ogart, Angard *Obs.*, arrogance.

Onȝein, onȝen, obs. forms of Again.

† Ongel, obs. variant of Angel.

c 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 27 An ongel of heuene.

† Onȝenes, obs. form of Against *prep.*

1258 *Proclam. Hen. III*, I. 6 ȝif oni oþer onie cumen her onȝenes [cf. l. 5 aȝenes alle men].

Ongentle, Onglad, Ongodly, etc.: see Un-[1].

† Ongi·n, *v. Obs.* Pa. t. ongan, -gon. [OE. *onginn-an*, f. On-[1] + a radical *-ginnan*; see Begin. Much used in OE.; but lost early in 13th c.; retained till 14th in form Agin q.v.] To begin.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* xxiv. (Z.) 137 *Inchoo*, ic ongynne. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 17 Syððan ongan se hælend bodian — Mark ii. 23 His leorning-cnihtas ongunnon ða ear pluccigean. *c* 1200 Ormin 2801 Min child i blisse sone ongann To blissenn i min wambe. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 13 Affrican feng eft on & to fondin ongon.

† O·ngle. *Obs.* [a. F. *ongle*:—L. *ungula* hoof, claw, talon, dim. of *unguis* nail.] A claw.

1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* I. xviii, The lyon .. within his clawes or ongles he tooke the rat. 1643 Netuersole *Parab. on Times* 13 The Eagle, ..and..the Lyon, ..the one had parted with his tallons, the other with his teeth and ongles. 1646 Howell *Lewis XIII* 70 The Leopard who ..useth to tenre his image with his ongles and teeth.

† O·nglet. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *onglet* 'ungula of a petal' dim. of *ongle* claw.] The claw of a petal.

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Rose*, They cut off the

Onglets with a Pair of Scissars, that is, that small white part the Roses have at the Extremity of their Leaves.

On-going (ɒ̈nˌgōu·iŋ), *sb.* [On- 1 4.]

1. *pl.* = Goings-on (see Going *vbl. sb.* 5 c); proceedings, doings (esp. of a notable kind).

1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, *Ongoings*, conduct, doings, merriment. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 362 The inner on-goings, beneath what, to our imaginations is a hallowed roof. 1856 Masson *Ess.* iii. 57 [Milton] had to describe the ongoings of angels. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 151 It breaks my heart to hear you upholding such ongoings.

2. *sing.* The action of going on; proceeding, process, continued movement or action. *rare.*

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 4/2 The reposeful grounds .. were never more than half full, and everyone had an air of restless ongoing. 1890 *Chicago Advance* 18 Sept., The stream of tendency in the ongoing of God's spirit and providence.

O·n-go·ing, *a.* Going on: see Go *v.* 84.

1882 in Ogilvie.

Ongrou·f, prone: see Groof 1; cf. Agrufe.

Onhallow, Onhalsit, etc.: see Un-.

†Onhang, Onhit, Onhongred: see Anu-.

Onhanger (ɒ̈nhæ·ŋəɹ). [On- 1 4.] = Hanger-on: see Hanger 2 5 a.

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 52 A throng of unruly on-hangers. 1886 Blackie *What does History teach?* 14 A loose company of dependents and onhangers.

†Onhea·ve, onhe·ve, *v. Obs.* [OE. *onhębban*, pa.t. *onhóf, onhefde*; f. On- 1 + *hębban* to Heave. Cf. Anheave.] *trans.* To lift up, raise.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 149 Petrus..onhof his stefne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 [He] on-hefð þa mildan. *Ibid.* 117 Swa swa he is on-heuene on his kine setle. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Đe water stremes on-heueden up here undes.

Onhit, var. of Anhit *v.*, to hit.

†O. Ni, oni. *Obs.* An abbreviation of the Latin words *oneratur, nisi habeat sufficientem exoneretionem* 'he is charged, or legally responsible, unless be have a sufficient discharge', with which the account of a sheriff with the King was formerly marked in the Exchequer; sometimes used subst. as a name for this phrase or the fact itself.

1644 Coke *On Litt.* iv. 116 The course of the Eschequer is, that as soon as a Sheriffe or Escheator enter into his account for issues, amerciaments and mean profits, to mark upon his head O. Ni., which is as much to say, as *Oneratur, nisi habeat sufficientem exonerationem*, and presently he is become the kings debtor, and a Debet set upon his head, and thereupon the parties peravaile are become debtors to the Sheriffe or Escheator, and discharged against the King. 1706 Phillips, *Oni. a* 1726 Gilbert *Treat. Crt. Exchequer* (1758) 150 As to the Sheriff's Discharge first he may discharge himself by an O'ni'; (that is to say) by Order of Court, upon any particular Article, or by shewing the King's Great or Privy Seal, discharging it out of the Account.

Hence **†Oni, o'ni** *v.*, *trans.* to mark with *O. Ni*; to charge to the sheriff.

a 1726 Gilbert *Treat. Crt. Exchequer* (1758) 13 The Sheriff was o' ni'd on his Account, and shewed the Book of the Clerk of the Pells in his Discharge. *Ibid.* 116 *Margin*, Rent paid on Tally to be Oni'ed. *Ibid.* 149 The Sheriff pays in Proffers to the Value of the County Rents, because these he must Tot or O'ni' before the Cursitor Baron.

Oni, onie, obs. or dial. forms of Any.

Onica, Oniche, Onicle: see Onycha, Onyx, Onycle. **Onicolo:** see Onycle and Nicolo.

On-ido, obs. form of Undone.

Oniȝt, obs. variant of A-night: see O *prep.*1

Oniliche, Onimete: see Un-ilike, Unimete.

Onimancy: see Onymancy.

†O·ning, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. One *a.* + -ing 3.] An only one; a darling.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxi. 21 Out-take mi saule fra swerd to bringe, And fra hand of hunde mine oninge.

†O·ning, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. One *v.* + -ing 1.] A making one, uniting, joining in one, union.

1340 *Ayenb.* 65 Þes meyster..naȝt ne payþ god þet ne loueþ bote pays and onynge. *c* 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 38 By þe vertu of this blysfull anynge whilke may noghte be saide ne consayued. *c* 1410 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* xv. 37 (Gibbs MS.) Þe oonynge and knyttynge to hyre spouse Iesu cryste. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* iv. xviii. *heading*, Now quhen Antiochus Kyng, Wyth þe Romanis made anyng. 1480 Caxton *Descr. Brit.* 24 The danes regned in Northumberlond xxxvj yere vnto the oonyng of the kyngdome.

Onion (ɒ̈nyən), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4–6 unyon, 4–8 onyon, oynyon, 6–7 oynion, 6– onion; also 4 uniown, oynioun, 4–5 oynon, 5 onyounne, oynoun, oyne(u)on, onȝon, onyone, honȝon, hunyn, 6 unȝeon, onnyon, unyeoun, 7 oignion. *β. Sc.* and *dial.* 5 ynon, 6 ynion, ingowne, ingȝeon, 7 ynȝoin, 8–9 inion, ingan, 9 ingon, ingun. [*a.* F. *oignon* (formerly also *oingnon, ongnon, ognon*) = Pr. *nignon, ignon*:—L. *ūnio, ūniōn-em* unity, union, a kind of large pearl, a rustic Roman name for a single onion.]

1. *a.* The edible rounded bulb of *Allium Cepa*, consisting of close concentric coats, and having a strong pungent flavour and smell due to a volatile oil which is destroyed by boiling; it varies much in size, and in colour from dark red to white; it has been used as a culinary vegetable from the earliest known times. *b.* The plant *Allium Cepa* itself (N.O. *Liliaceæ*), supposed to be originally a native of central Asia, but very widely cultivated in almost all climates.

1356–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls*, Unyonn [see *onion-seed* in 8]. 1382 Wyclif *Num.* xi. 5 The leeke, and the vniowns [1388 oyniouns] and the garlekes. *c* 1386 Chaucer *C. T. Prol.* 634 Wel loued he garleek, oynons and eek lekes [*v. rr.* onyounnys, oynyons, onyons, oynouns]. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xlii. (1495) 628 Oyneon and Ascolonia beryth leues twyes in oo yere. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 785/40 *Hoc sepe*, a hunyn. 1522 Skelton *Why not to Court* 368 What here ye of Burgonyons And the Spaniardes' onyons? 1545 Brinklow *Compl.* 55 b, As moch for that purpose as to lay an vnyon to my lytel fynger for the tothe ache. 1616–61 Holyday *Persius* 318 A coated oignion then with salt he eats. 1717 Prior *Alma* i. 52 Who would ask for her opinion Between an oyster and an onion? 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 243 They will have a relish—salt, and olives, and cheese, and onions.

β. c 1460 J. Russell. *Bk. Nurture* 569 Þat ye haue ssoddyn ynons to meddille with galantyne. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 206 Wilt thow hang vp with ropes of ynions? 1596 *Compt Bk. D. Wedderburne* (S. H. S.) 71 Half a last of Ingȝeonis. 1728 Ingan [see *onion-head* in 8]. 1818 Scott *Leg. Montrose* ii, Our Spanish colonel, whom I could have blown away like the peeling of an ingan. *a* 1845 Hoon *Lost Heir* 12 He'll be rampant..at his child being lost; and the beef and the inguns not done!

2. With qualifying words: **a.** Applied to varieties of the above or other species of *Allium*, as **Egyptian, Potato,** or **Underground O.**, a variety which produces numerous small bulbs from the parent bulb; **Pearl O.**, a variety or sub-species with a small bulb; **Rock** or **Welsh O.**, a bulbless species (*A. fistulosum*) cultivated for its leafy tops; the Chibol; **Top** or **Tree O.**, a variety of Canadian origin, producing a cluster of small bulbs instead of flowers at the top of the stem; **Wild O.** (U.S.), *A. cernuum*, a species with nodding rose-coloured flowers.

1552 Huloet, Onyon called a redde onyon, *pallancana*. 1581 Rich *Farewe* (1846) 218 They are sometymes rounde like to Saincte Thomas onions. 1733 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Onion*, Welch Onions, a sort of onions propagated by gardeners, for the use of the table in spring; they never make any bulb, and are therefore only to be eaten green in sallads. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 200 The Tree, or Bulb-bearing Onion. 1855 Delamer *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 40 Few gardeners, if any, can say they have ever seen a potato-onion in flower. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 40/1 The Under-ground, or Potato Onion..has the singular property of multiplying itself by the formation of young bulbs on the parent root... The bulb-bearing Tree-Onion,..was introduced from Canada in 1820, and is considered to be a viviparous variety of the common Onion. *Ibid.* 40/2 How this [*A. fistulosum*] obtained the name of Welsh Onion it is impossible to say, as it is a native of Siberia and certain parts of Russia.

b. Applied to plants of other genera, mostly bulbous, as **Barbadoes O.**, *Ornithogalum scilloides*; **Bog O.**, a name for the flowering fern, *Osmunda regalis*; **Dog's O.**, the Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*; **French O.**: see **c.**

1548 Turner *Names Herbs* (1881) 57 Ornithigalum is called in Colon Hondes vllich..after the folowynge of the duche tonge it may be called dogleke or dogges onion. 1706 Phillips, *Ornithogale*, an Herb call'd Star of Bethlehem, or Dogs-Onion. 1853 *Phytologist* (1856) V. 30 *Osmunda regalis*..is vulgarly known under the name of 'bog onion'. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 813/2 Onion, Barbados, *Ornithogalum scilloides*.

c. Sea Onion, sea-onion: *Urginea* (formerly *Scilla*) *maritima*, a native of the Mediterranean region, which produces the bulbs called squills; also applied locally to *Scilla verna*.

1548 Turner *Names Herbs* (1881) 71 Scilla is named of the Poticaries squilla, in english a sea Onion, and in some places, a french Onyon. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* i. xciv. (1633) 171 The ordinary squill or sea onion. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 22 Pushes, or suddain boils,..are cured with the juice of asses dung, and of sea-onions beat to powder. 1807 Robinson *Archæol. Græca* iii. iv. 211 Drawing round the person purified a squill, or sea-onion.

†3. *transf.* A bulb (of any plant) [= F. *oignon*.] *Obs. rare.*

1718 Chamberlayne *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xx. § 6 Making one only Julyflower or Tulip spring out of its Onion or Bulb.

†4. A bunion. *Obs.*

1785 D. Low (*title*) *Chiropodologia*, or a Scientific Inquiry into the causes of Corns, Warts, Onions and other painful or offensive cutaneous excrescences. 1802 *Hull Advertiser* 17 Apr. 2/3 He eradicates Corns, Onions, or Nails growing into the Quick. 1846 Brittan tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 64 The onion has a large base, and several layers of epidermis (like the layers of an onion) adhering to the skin in several points.

5. A rounded projection, bulb, knob. ? *Obs.*

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 134 The end of the rod B..has a knob or onion on it, by which it can be moved endwise while it is turning in the box C.

6. *Thieves' slang.* A seal or the like worn on a watch-chain.

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Onion*, a watch-seal, a bunch of onions, is several seals worn upon one ring. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 132 Then his ticker I set a-going..And his onions, chains and key. 1834 H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* iii. v, With my fawnied famms, and my onions gay.

†7. A pearl: see Union. *Obs.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* ii. 39/2 The Onion, or Unions, or Pearl, are little round Stones, white. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 200 The Pearl is for the most part round, and by some is called an Onion.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *onion bed, bulb, head, -seed, -seller*; *onion-eating, -like, -red* adjs.; **†onion asphodel,** a kind of asphodel with a bulbous root; **onion-couch,** a species of wild oat (*Avena elatior*), so called from the rounded nodes of the root-stock; **onion-eyed** *a.*, having the eyes full of tears, as if from the effect of raw onions; **onion-fish,** a name for *Cepola rubescens* (see quot.); also (in Massachusetts) for the grenadier, *Macrurus rupestris*, from a fancied resemblance of its eyes to onions; **onion-fly,** a dipterous insect, *Anthomyia cepærum*, the larva of which is very destructive to onions; also the allied *A. brassicæ*; **onion-grass** = *onion-couch*; **onion-maggot,** the larva of the onion-fly; **onion-peel** = *onion-skin*; **onion-shell,** name for various molluscan shells of rounded form, as those of species of *Ostrea* (oyster), *Lutraria*, and *Mya*; **onion-skin,** (*a*) the outermost or any of the outer coats of an onion; (*b*) (also *onion-skin-paper*) a very thin smooth translucent kind of paper; **onion-smut,** a parasitic fungus (*Urocystis Cepulæ*) infesting onions; **onion-twitch** = *onion-couch*; **†onion-water,** a medicinal liquor prepared from onions.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* i. lxv. 89 Of *Onion Asphodill. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* O 91 An *onion bed, or a place planted with onions. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. iii. (1863) 523 Most ingeniously watering her onion-bed with a new mop—now a dip, and now a twirl! 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 274 In consequence of the free phosphoric acid which the common *Onion bulbs contain. 1880 Britten & Holland *Eng. Plant-names*, *Onion Couch, *Avena elatior*... It is also called Onion Grass .. and Onion Twitch. 1884 E. Barker *Through Auvergne* 80 An *onion-eating or garlick-eating people. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. ii. 35 Looke they weepe, And I an Asse, am *Onyon-ey'd. 1753 *Stage Coach* I. 23 But your women are all onion-eyed. 1854 Badham *Halieut.* 232 The..*onion-fish, whose body peels into flakes like that bulb, and who zigzags through the waves like a leech. 1882 *Garden* 4 Mar. 147/2 The well-known *Onion fly. 1896 *Daily News* 17 July 6/7 Onion fly, which causes serious injuries to the onion crop. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 445 It may bee tried also, with putting Onion-Seed into an *Onion-Head, which thereby (perhaps) will bring forth a larger, and earlier Onion. 1728 Ramsay *Last Sp. Miser* v, My pouch produc'd an ingan head, To please my wame. 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 91 About the bigness of an *Onion-Hoe. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 6/4 It is not the ordinary foreign paper, nor the '*onion peel'—so called from its transparency. 1356–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 558 In Cepis et *unyonnsede. 1471–2 *Ibid.* 93 Pro j lb. del vnyonsede et aliis herbis. 1626 [see *onion-head*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 260/1 An *Onyon seller, *ceparius*. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Onion-shell, ..a peculiar kind of oister, which is of a roundish figure, and very thin, and transparent, and [is like] the peel of an onion. 1882 Ogilvie, *Onion-shell*, a species of oyster of roundish form; also, species of Lutraria and Mya. 1875 *Gardener's Chron.* 10 Apr. 477/2 *Onion Twitch. 1694 Salmon *Bath's Dispens.* (1713) 555/2 You may make it with Parsly, Arsmart, or *Onion-water.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **O·nionet** [F. *oignonet*], a small onion; **O·nionized** *ppl. a.*, flavoured with or smelling of onions.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 89 From your large, fat, yellow, insipid onion, to your little, lean, fiery, bitter onionet. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 751 The unwashed fraternity of onionized ragamuffins.

O·nion, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To season or flavour with onions.

1755 Smollett *Quix.* II. iii. xvii. (1784) IV. 86 They treated him with an hachis of beef onioned.

2. To apply an onion to; to produce (tears) by application of an onion. Also *fig.*

1763 C. Johnston *Reverie* I. 243 The fellow wiped his eyes which had been well onioned for the purpose. *a* 1792 Wolcott *Quaker & Barn* ii, When master Broadbrim.. Por'd o'er his father's will, and drop'd the onion'd tear. 1900 Shaw *Plays Purit.* p. xxix, The undertaker's handkerchief, duly onioned with some pathetic phrase.

Oniony (ɒ̈nyəni), *a.* [-y.] Flavoured with onions; having the taste or smell of onions.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 844 A fawn-coloured sediment, having a strong oniony odour. 1842 Thackeray *Fitzboodle Papers* Wks. 1879 XVII. 210 There was the horrid familiar odour of those oniony sandwiches. 1894 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 481 Soup very oniony and thin.

Oniro-: see Oneiro-. **Onis,** obs. form of Once.

†Onisc. *Obs.* [Anglicized form of Oniscus.] A wood-louse.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Their meat is earth and oniscs, and they live long without meate.

Oniscoid (oni·skoid), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *oniscus* wood-louse: see -form.] Having the form of a wood-louse or of the genus *Oniscus*; applied to certain Myriapoda, and to the larvæ of certain Lepidoptera.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxx. 185 An oniscform one [larva], the legs of which..are covered with a viscid skin; this produced a *Noctua*. 1843 Humphreys *Brit. Moths* I. 81 The caterpillar is oniscform, naked, and green.

Oniscoid (oni·skoid), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. ὄνισκ-ος wood-louse + -oid.] Resembling or related to the wood-lice; oniscform.

‖ Oni·scus. *Zool.* [L., a. Gr. ὄνισκος little ass, wood-louse, dim. of ὄνος ass: used in Zool. as a generic name.] A genus of terrestrial Isopod Crustacea, the type of the family *Oniscidæ*. The species are commonly known as wood-lice or slaters.

1848 S. Maunder *Nat. Hist.* 460 The terrestrial oniscus frequents dark and concealed places, such as cellars, caves, holes in walls [etc.].

O-nith, bad ME. spelling of *Oniht*, A-NIGHT.

Onix, obs. form of ONYX.

Onlace, Onlase, Onland, Onlasse (unless), **Onlawful**: see UN-.

†O·nlay, *v. Obs.* [f. ON-[1] + LAY *v.*] *trans.* To lay on (*lit.* and *fig.*): see LAY *v.*[1] 55. Hence **†O·nlaid** *ppl. a.*, laid on; **†O·nlaying** *vbl. sb.*, laying on.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29162 If þe priest þat penance lais Be noght all wise in on-lainge. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* Contents c ij b, That two Bodies touch, somthing must needs be between; else onlay'd bodies, and inlay'd would be all one. 1830 Scott *Demonol.* 324 Onlaying of certain iron gauds (bars) severally one by one. 1832 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 173 To prepare a bed beneath the portico, and beautiful bedclothes to onlay.

Onlay (*ɒ*nlēi), *sb.* [f. ON-[1] 4 + LAY *v.*] Anything mounted upon something else or affixed to it so as to rise from its surface in relief, especially in ornamental design (*Cent. Dict.*).

Onleef, Onleeful, Onlettered, etc.: see UN-.

†O·nlepy, *a. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1 ánlépiz, -lípiz, -lýpiz, -lépe, (én-), 2 enlepi, 3 anlepiz, anelepi, anilepi, 3–4 anlepi, 4 anlepe, anlep, 5 anlepy, -lypy. *β.* 3–4 onlepi, 3–5 onlepy, 4 onelepi, -y, oonlypi, 5 oonlepye. *γ.* 2 élpiz, 2–3 elpi, 2–4 alpi, 3 ælpi. *δ.* 4 olepi, olepy, olupy. [OE. *ánlepig, -lýpig, -lípig*, f. *án* one + *hlíep* leap, jump, *hlápan* to leap, run + *-ig*, -Y. The first element underwent the same phonetic changes as *án*, ONE, to *ón-, en-, ó-, a-, æ-, e-*, after the latter of which also *-lipiz, -lepiz* was reduced to *-lpi*. The form *ælpig* occurs even in late OE. ante 1120. The northern *anlep, -lepe* in 14th c. represents the OE. collateral form *ánlépe*: cf. ON. *einhleypr.*]

1. Only, sole, single. In quot. 1340[1] = one *with*.

a. c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xviii. [xiv.] (MS. O), Nawcht ..buton his agene ȝyrde anlipie. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xiii. 2 Nis nan ðe eallunga wel ðo, no forðon anlepe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 His enlepi sune. *c* 1200 Ormin Introd. 11 Fra þatt anlepiz treo. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 74 Ane kinges..anlepi dohter. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2107 Her he spak anilepi word. 13.. *Cursor M.* 9520 He had an anlepe son.

β. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 19 Ich bileue on þe helende crist, his onlepi sune. 1340 *Ayenb.* 13 Þe holi gost..is onlepi god an[d] onlepi þing mid þe under and þe zone. *Ibid.* 125 A grat lhord ssolde he by..þet þise onelepi nirtne hedde. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* vii. 12 An oonlypi sone of his modir. 14.. in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 241, I bileue..in Ihesu Crist his oonlepye sone.

γ. 1085–1120 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1085 Næs an ælpiz hide, ne an ȝyrde landes..þæt næs ȝesæt on his ȝewrite. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 On enelpi luttele hwile. *Ibid.* 33 Al heo ageð on ane alpi þrage. *c* 1205 Lay. 3499 Mid ane alpie swein. *Ibid.* 12400 Ænne ælpi verde. *Ibid.* 31450 Nu hafde Oswald..Ænne ælpine broðer. *c* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 132 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 62 On alpi word ich lie nelle.

δ. 13 . *Guy Warw.* (A) 2237 Here is gret scorn sikerly, When þat olepi knizt Schal ons do so michel vnriȝt. *a* 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 350 Þey he ne worche but o-lupy cloþ.

b. *absol.* Single one, only one; darling.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 22 And ingunnun anlepum cweþan, ah ic hit eam dryhten. 13.. *Cursor M.* 5996 All þe fleies ware went awai..þat an-lepi þar was not sene. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 107 (Ps. xxii. 20) God delyuere my soule fro drede; and my olepy fro the howndes hond.

2. Solitary; single, unmarried.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxx[i.]. (1890) 376 Se þa ænlepe [*v. r.* anlypiz] wunode in syndrigre stowe. 13.. *Cursor M.* 27939 Fornicacion..don wit anlep woman. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 38 Simple fornicacoun bi thwex an onlepy man & an onlepi womman. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xiii. 40 Wele I might euere mare Anlepy life haue led.

3. as *adv.* Only, solely, simply.

c 1315 Shoreham 11 (I. 272) Olepi [me] mot hym [depe] ine the water.

Hence **†O·nlepihede**, singleness, singularity; **†O·nlepiliche** *adv.*, only, solely.

c 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 28 Nacht onlepiliche to day, ac alle þo daies i þo yere. 1340 *Ayenb.* 21 Ine onlepihede, nor þe proude and þe ouerwenere weneþ more by worþ, oþer conne more þanne enie oþre. *Ibid.* 211 He waggeþ þe lippen onlepiliche, and makeþ semblont to spekene and naȝt ne zayþ.

Onlete, var. ANLETH *Obs.*, countenance.

Onlevene, obs. form of ELEVEN.

Onlicnes, -lichnesse, var. ANLIKENESS *Obs.*, likeness, image.

†Onli·ght, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [OE. *onliehtan, -lihtan*, f. ON-[1] 1 + *líehtan, líhtan* to LIGHT.]

1. *trans.* To shed light upon; to lighten, enlighten, illuminate.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 5 Ealle steorran weorþaþ onlihte .. of þære sunnan. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 19 He þone blindan onlyhte. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Monnan heortan þet he onlihteð mid his ȝife.

2. To cause to shine.

a 1300 *E. E. Ps.* cxviii. 135 On-light þi face over þi hine.

†On-li·ght, *v.*[2] *Obs.* For *on light* = light on: LIGHT *v.*[1] 11 c.

c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxxviii, Is none of ȝo but he mun fele, That he may on lyȝte.

†O·nlihede. *Obs.* [f. ONLY + *-hede*, -HEAD.]

1. Solitude: = next, 1.

1382 Wyclif *Esther* xvi. 14 These thingus thenkende, that, hem slain, he shulde aspie to oure onlihed [1388 aloonenesse].

2. Oneness, unity.

c 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xlvi, The onelihede in substaunce, & distyncion of persones, in the blessyd trynite.

Onliness (*ɒ*nlinés). Now *rare*. Forms: see ONLY. [f. ONLY *a.* + -NESS.]

†1. The fact or condition of being alone; solitariness, solitude. *Obs.*

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 5 Noghte emange many bot in anelynes. 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 30 Onelynes is nedfull with-outen noys & bodily songe. *c* 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xl, It..secheth onelynes of body: for that moche helpeth to onelynes of the soule. 1611 Cotgr., *Vnisson*, an vnison..an onelynesse, or lonelynesse.

2. The fact or character of being the only one of its kind; singleness, singularity, uniqueness.

1633 D. R[ogers] *Treat. Sacram.* I. 18 Shee hath darkned the Doctrine of the Covenant, the freedome and onelinesse of it. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 10. 207 It evidently appears that there can be but one such being, and that Μόνωσις, unity, oneliness or singularity is essential to it. 1682 Norris *Hierocles* Pref. 23 They acknowledg'd God in all his glorious attributes, that of his unity or oneliness not excepted. 1863 H. Allon *Mem. J. Sherman* 339 It cannot be controlled by the absolute authority of the first..its oniness renders the second impossible.

On live, *phr.* the earlier form of ALIVE: see this and LIFE.

Onload, Onloathsome, Onlock, etc.: see UN-.

On-long(e, -en, obs. forms of ALONG.

Onlook (*ɒ*nluk). [f. ON-[1] 4 + LOOK *sb.*] The act of looking on, or looking at something.

1867 Mitchell *Rural Stud.* 158 He has no right to ignore the onlook of the world.

Onlooker (*ɒ*nlu·kəɹ). [f. ON-[1] 4 + LOOKER.] One who looks on; a looker on; a spectator.

1606 Drumm. of Hawth. *Let. fr. Greenwich* Wks. (1711) 232 Who..will not be an idle on-looker to such pastimes. 1615 Daniel *Hymen's Tri.* Wks. (1717) 94 We robb'd our Looks th' Onlookers to beguile. 1833 J. Rennie *Alph. Angling* p. xiv, So far as an on-looker and a child could learn. 1884 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 1/1 It is the onlooker that sees most of the game.

Onlooking (*ɒ*nlu·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [See ON-[1] 4.] The action of looking on.

1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. A ij b, Their carelesse and newtrall onlooking. 1876 Mrs. Whitney *Sights & Ins.* II. xxx. 582 All chance..of any apprehensive onlooking into what life might be to her.

O·nlooking, *ppl. a.* [See ON-[1] 3.] That looks on; looking at something.

1663 Blair *Autobiog.* i. (1848) 8 To live always as under thy onlooking eye. 1845 A. Symington in *Ess. Chr. Union* viii. 489 Does not an onlooking world perceive the discrepancy?

[Onlo6est, *Ancr. R.* 200, error for *on lodest*: see LOATH *a.*]

Only (*ō*·nli), *a.* Forms: 1 énlíc, ánlic, 3–4 onlich, -lych, (*superl.* onlukest), 4 oonlich, onelich, -lych, -lyk; *north.* anli, anly, aneli, 4–5 anely; 4–5 oonli, 4–6 oonly, onlie, 4–only, (5 ounly, ondly, ondely, wonly, wonlych, 5–7 onlye, 5–8 onely, 6 onelye, 6–7 onelie). [a. OE. *ánlíc* unique, solitary, only, a later form of *ánlic* unique, singular, excellent, f. AN, ONE + *-líc*, -LY[1].]

1. One, without companions or society; solitary, lonely. Now only *dial.*

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelman) xxiv. 17 ȝemildsa me, forðan ænlic and ðearfa ic eom. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) ci. 5 Ic spearuwan .. ȝelice ȝewearð, anlicum fuȝele. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 90 Ancre hus, þet schulde beon onlukest stude of alle. *Ibid.* 152 So ouh ancre, hire one in onliche stude..chirmen & cheateren euer hire bonen. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxiv. 16 Aneli and pouer am I. 13.. *Cursor M.* 3075 (Cott.) An anli linelade þar þai ledde. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 110 He wolde in comunalte do þis dede and not þus oonli in desert. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* ii. 129 Hit is not good man onely to be. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 91 His oane light, That stood in his lowring front gloommish malleted onlye. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 9 Onely Denus and Demaris a poore only man and only woman, being excepted. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Onely, Onerly*, lonely, retired. 'This is an onely platt to live in'. *a* 1865 E. Waugh '*Come whoam to thi childer*', Mon, aw'm one-ly when theaw artn't theer.

2. One (or, by extension, two or more), of which there exist no more, or no others, of the kind.

Usually preceded by *the* or a *poss. pron.* or case.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke ix. 38 He is min anlica sunu. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., He ys min anliche sune. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 26549 (Fairf.) In his sone crist ihesu, our aller anly [*Cott.* anlepi] lorde. 1526 Tindale *Luke* vii. 12 The only sonne of his mother, and she was a widowe. 1559 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Morn. Prayer, The onely ruler of princes. 1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 3 The onelie occasion he tooke. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Aaron* iii, Christ is my onely head, My alone onely heart & breast. 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 189 The onely Southern Port .. to which Boats may have access. 1703 Rowe *Ulyss.* II. i. 801 Hear a Wretches onlý Pray'r. 1854 Mrs. Jameson *Bk. Th.* (1877) 347 Eve .. is the only undraped figure which is allowable in sacred art. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 338 These two passages are the only ones in which Plato makes mention of himself.

b. In later use, in reference to relationship, also preceded by *an*, and used with a plural; as *an only child, an only brother, only children.*

1670 Dryden *2nd Pt. Conq. Granada* III. ii, What cannot only sons with parents do! 1768 Goldsm. *Good-n. Man* I. i, An only son, sir, might expect more indulgence. 1821 Byron *Diary* in *Note* to *Juan* I. xxxvii, My wife..and myself are..only children. 1879 Miss Brandon *Clov. Foot* v, This only son of the Vicar's was a thorn in his side.

†**c.** *absol.* = only one, only ones; in OE. = darling.

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelman) xxi. 19 Of handa hundes ðá ænlican mine [= *unicam meam*]. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Song Sol.* vi. 8 She is the only to her mother, elect to her that bare her. 1678 Dryden *All for Love* Pref. b, It is the only of the kind without Episode, or Underplot. 1693 — *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 11 Suppose that Homer and Virgil were the only of their Species.

3. Single, one. † *Any only* = any one (*obs.*); *one only*, one single, only one, one and no more, one and no other.

1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* 34 Wythout leuing of ony onely thynge or word. 1490 — *Eneydos* ix. 36 Wyth one onely stroke thou haste wylled to termyne and fynysshe thy labours mortall. 1543 Grafton *Contn. Harding* 476 Anye onely kyndenes so sodenly contracted in an house. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* III. xi. R iv, I shall for breuitie sake set foorth one onely rule generall. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xx. 183 Vpon all that coast it blowes continually with one onely winde. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* (1810) 13 This country hath one only deanery. 1832 Mrs. F. Trollope *Dom. Manv. Americans* I. (1839) 2 One only object rears itself above the eddying waters: this is the mast of a vessel long since wrecked. 1850 Gladstone *Glean.* (1879) II. 95 In the *Consalvo*, a dying youth .. abandoned by all but the object of his love, entreats of her the parting gift of an only kiss.

†**4.** Said of that of which, by itself, without anything else, something is predicated; (the thing in question) acting alone; mere, sole. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Cato's Mor.* 131 in *Cursor M.* Sin þou art doutande ..nedderres for venim, Mare mai þou be agast of anli man vn-wrast, and warre þe for him. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 8439 (Trin.) Bi grace of ould god of heuen Soone he coude þe artes seuen. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 277/1 Our only feyth shalle suffyse us. ?*c* 1523 More *Let. to Wolsey* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 256 The onely redyng therof held hym above twoo howres. 1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) X vb, The onely odour of quicksilver killeth lice. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* I. xv. § 2 (1622) 155 All this fell vpon them, for the onely impietie of their Prince. [1854 6 Patmore *Angel in Ho.* II. ii. i, For the sake of only love, .. he does approve, His wife entirely.]

†**b.** Placed between a demonstrative or possessive adj. or poss. case and its sb., or before a sb. followed by an *of*-phrase: referring to the sb. as thus qualified. *Obs.*

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. v. 306 Endewid into his oonli sufficience. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxix. (Percy Soc. 139, I must abyde..Of lyfe or death your onely judgement. 1558 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. 186 To the onlye vse and behoufe of the said Thomas Vycary. *a* 1563 Bale *Sel. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 201 At the Priest's only provocation was it. 1577 Holinshed *Chron., Hist. Scot.* 343 At the charges & only expenses of these xvi. abbeyes. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxx. 118 Maintained at the Kings onely charge. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius, Pers. Wars* I. 3 These onely Hunnes have white bodies. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 117 ▸4 She was turned into a Man, and by that only Means avoided the Danger. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. Pref. 35 The power was retained; with this onely difference, that [etc.].

5. Unique in quality, character, rank, etc.; peerless, preeminent. In OE. in form *ænlic*. In mod. Eng. from 16th c., only as hyperbolic use of 2, = 'the only one to be counted, reckoned, or considered'; with superl. *onliest* (*arch.* or *dial.*).

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxv. § 6 He hæfde an swiþe ænlic wif. 1552 Ascham in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 12 If Lerning, Counsell, Nobilitie, Courte, and Cambridge, shold have bene all punisshed at ones by taking away..soch a general & onely man as Mr. Cheeke is. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* (1887) 30 It was either the onely, or the onelyest, principle in learning, to learne to read Latin. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. ii. 131 Your onely ligge-maker. 1651 Lilly *Chas. I* (1774) 224 She had been the only stately and magnificent woman of Europe. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. lxxv. (1674) 227 When she subscribed her name .. [she] added (as she had good reason to do) the only Unfortunate. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 486 He was..accounted. the onliest person to be consulted about the affairs. 1778 Foote *Trip Calais* I. Wks. 1799 II. 344 It is the onliest method to keep her to one's self. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* x. (1878) 173 The only man in the world ceased to be the friend of the only woman in the world. 1890 'Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 375 The kindest, wisest, 'onliest' thing, under the circumstances.

Only (*ō*·nli), *adv., conj.* (*prep.*) Forms: *a.* 3–5 onliche, 4 onelych, -lyk, onlike, 4–5 -lyche, oon-, 5 won-. *β.* 4 anli, aneli, -ly; 4–5 oonli, 4–6 -ly; 5–7 onely, 5– only, (5 ond(e)ly). [ME. (south. and south. midl.) *ónliche*, f. *ónlich*, ONLY *a.*, with advb. *-e* (see -LY[2]); in more northern dialects the adv. was in form indistinguishable from the adj., which from *c* 1400 became the fact also in Standard Engl. In OE. the adv. is cited only in the form *ánlíce* splendidly, elegantly; cf. ONLY *a.*]

A. *adv.*

1. As a single or solitary thing or fact; no one or nothing more or else than; nothing but; alone; solely, merely, exclusively. *Only* may limit the statement to a single or defined person, thing, or number (*a*) as distinguished from *more*, or (*b*) as opposed to any *other*.

a. Preceding the word or phrase which it limits.

a. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1513 Þe king louede is wif .. so vaste Þat al is herte onliche on hire on he caste. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2370 He ne askede non oþer þyng, Bot onlike his doughter 3yng. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1749 Hegest of alle oþer, saf onelych tweyne. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 317, I speke onliche as of the dede, Of which I nevere was coupable. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 882 Bot duden wonlyche after Þe devellys rede. *a* 1450 Myrc 656 Þer nys no mon..Þat may Þat do but onlyche he.

β. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 13737 (Fairf.) Anli he wiþ-outen synne. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P 503 (Petw.) For Þat appertenep & longeþ oonly [*other texts* al oonly] to the Iuges. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xix. (1495) 779 The camell hath not teeth in eyther lowe but oonli bynethe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 366/1 Only, *solomodo*. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 53 Al this thou dost that ondly in the I schuld trust lorde. 1535 Coverdale *Tobit* x. 5 All ye thinges that we haue are onely in the. 1545 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 213 Discharged of all rents .. except oonly a redd rose to be given to y^em^. *a* 1548 Hall. *Chron., Edw. IV* 240 b, All these faire wordes, wer onely^e^ delaies to protracte tyme. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 432, I wil haue nothing else but onely this. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* II. ii, Now fortune, if thou be'st not only ill, Shew me thy better face. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 96 'Tis onely one. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 5 God doth not reveal his truth onely or chiefly to the learned. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 156 P 14 To distinguish..that which is established because it is right, from that which is right only because it is established. 1805 T. Harral *Scenes of Life* I. 194 It is true, I have been only twice. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 17 One of those devoted..attachments, of which only a mother or nurse is thought capable. 1899 *Literary Guide* 1 Oct. 146/2 Certain doctrines were imparted only to initiates.

b. Following the word or phrase which it limits.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 1338 Bot Þe world prayses nan, bot Þa anly Þat til alle worldes welthes er happy. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 310 To haue crist oonliche heere patroun. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 25 On thi God wonly set thin herte. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* xxiv. 34, I haue not laboured for my self onely. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* vi. 47 Loke upon the best thynges, eyther onely or chiefly. 1655 Mrq. Worcester *Cent. Inv.* in Dircks *Life* (1865) 416 To raise Water with two Buckets onely. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* vi. 104 What belongs to Nature only, Nature only can complete. 1838 Lytton *Leila* I. iii, In one only of the casements. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* iv. (1877) 94 His human character is not benevolence only.

† *Only* between a numeral and sb. is now *obs.*

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 59 Their second counsell of Toledo .. being..of eight only bishops. 1624 Bedell *Lett.* vi. 92 In two onely leaues of his booke, a certaine .. Scholler did discouer thirtie .. falsifications. 1656 Earl. Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xiv. (1674) 152 Amidst as many .. Silver Balls as there are Sciences, three only Golden Balls are placed.

c. *Only* was formerly often placed away from the word or words which it limited; this is still frequent in speech where the stress and pauses prevent ambiguity, but is now avoided by perspicuous writers.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 333 b/1 Luke is only with me. *a* 1540 Cromwell in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 165 Unto the whiche God I have onlye commyttyd my sowle. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus, Ann.* III. iv. (1622) 69 Vipsania his mother died, onely of all Agrippas children, of a naturall death. 1660-1 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 51, I onely write this word to let you know that [etc.]. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 786 When Beasts were only slain for Sacrifice. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* II. ii, Brutes and boys are only taught with blows. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 28 The eldest son shall only inherit his father. 1833 Tennyson *Lady Clara Vere de Vere* vii, 'Tis only noble to be good. 1875 Jowett *Plato* I. 282, I only asked the question from habit.

d. *Not only . . . but, but also.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 265 Na3t onlyche benore gode ac be-uore alle men. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 338 (Fairf.) He wro3t no3t anly wit his hande bot sayde wit worde. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 340 Noght onliche of the wommen tho, Bot of the chaste men also. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 11069 (Trin.) Not only of ierusalem bourȝe But also al Þe cuntre þourȝe. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 104 b, Not onely now..but also after. 1589–1875 [see But, C. 24 b].

† 2. By or of itself alone, without anything else.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. xix. (1495) 66 By smellynge onely he knowyth bytwene herbes good and venymous. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 3574 (Trin.) Wbenne Þat [a mon] bicomeþ olde, .. Only to lyue trauail him þink. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 232 b, He was restored to his kyngdome, and made kyng onely by his ayde. *a* 1555 Philpot *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 66 Master doctor hath affirmed that these words..spoken by the priest, only do make the Sacrament. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* I. 30 The Phrygian pipe was onely sufficient to yeeld musicke to her sacrifices, for that was no sooner heard but they fell into a divine rapture resembling madnesse. 1760 Warton *Idler* No. 96 P 1 His eye was so piercing, that .. he could blunt the weapons of his enemies only by looking at them. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* I. i. 10 The see of Norwich, only, was in possession of no less than thirteen parks.

† 3. Singularly, uniquely, specially, pre-eminently.

c 1000 Ælfric *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 103 Ænlice, *elegánter*. 13..*Chron. R. Glouc.* (Rolls) App. G. 58 Ac Þe oþere were strengore & Richore oniliche [*v. rr.* vnliche, onlyche]. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 534 Afterward anoþer onliche he blissede, Þe meke of Þe myddel-erde. 1554 Ridley *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 370 In them whom they only esteemed for their priests & sages. 1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* v. iv, That renown'd good man That did so onely embrace his countrey!

4. Idiomatic uses.

a. The sense 'no more than' often passes into 'as much as'; = Just *adv.* 5 c. (Cf. Ger. *nur.*)

1838 Mrs. Stowe in *Life* (1889) 90 Only think how long it is since I have written to you! 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 410 [They] would willingly join to effect it, if only they could obtain the help of such a force..as might secure those who should rise in arms. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 193 He is coming..if you will only wait. 1888 *Sunday Talk* June 345/1 If I could only give you one-half of the stories..I would make the best article I have yet written.

b. *Only not* = all but, little else than.

1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Smith* Wks. II. 473, I was only not a boy. 1834 Napier *Penins. War* xiv. vi. (Rtldg.) II. 275 The fortresses were..only not abandoned to the enemy. 1862 Neale *Hymn*, '*Safe home*' i, Torn sails, provision short, And only not a wreck.

c. Not before, not till. *Only just*, at a time no farther gone than the immediate past: see Just *adv.* 4. (*Only* may precede or follow the word or phrase expressing time.)

1676 Glanvill *Ess.* Pref. a iij, I have now only cast it into the form of a Discourse. 1791 Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1892 XII. 9 Your..letter..came to my hands the day before yesterday only. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 57 The flower dropped off only as the fruit was being formed. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Feb. 5/3 A woman .. yesterday killed herself. She was only married on Saturday. *Mod.* I have only just received it; it was posted only yesterday.

† d. *Only but, but only*: (*a*) = only, merely; (*b*) except only. *Obs.*

1478 *Paston Lett.* III. 232 Paid..for the tythynges, ondely but in corne whan it was inned in to the barn, xxiiij*li.* 1605 Chapman *All Fooles* Wks. 1873 I. 180 Now heere all are pleas'd, Onelie but Cornelio. 1678 Dryden *All for Love* II. i, You but only beg'd a last farewel. 1711 *Light to Blind* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 127 The first dessigne was onely but to show the rebells, that the.. garrison was watchful.

e. *Only too* (*true, thankful*, etc.): see Too.

f. All only, al only, an emphatic variant of *only* in various senses, at length treated as one word: see Alonely.

B. *Conjunctive adv., conj.* (*prep.*)

1. The only thing to be added being; with this restriction, drawback, or exception only; but (*adversative*); on the other hand, on the contrary.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Cor.* vii. 39 Be she weddid to whom she wole, onely [Gr. μόνον] in the Lord. — *Gal.* v. 13 Britheren ȝe ben clepid in to fredom: oonli ȝeue ȝe not fredom in to occasioun of fleisch. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* (1618) 3 Onely the man for his integritie and soundnesse was such a one, as [etc.]. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. ii. 242 Spend all I haue, onely giue me so much of your time in exchange of it, as [etc.]. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. 1117 They know not how to..refine the same [sugar-canes], onely they eat them raw. 1667 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 81 Onely Colonel Gilby will tell you all when he comes down. 1796 Burney *Mem. Metastasio* I. 64 No matter; only will there be room for us all? 1877 Spurgeon *Serm.* XXIII. 179 Many a man would have become wise, only he thought he was so already. *Mod.* The flowers are lovely; only, they have no scent.

b. *Only that*: with the exception that, except that, were it not that, but for the fact that.

1706 S. Clarke *Let. to Dodwell* (1711) 28 That there is no real difference..only that that which the Platonists call Mind [νοῦς]..the Sacred Writers call [πνεῦμα] Spirit. 1771 T. Hull *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) II. 157 Only that I know you don't love bustle, I should wish you here. 1804 Eugenia de Acton *Tale without Title* III. 241 Something like a castle in miniature, only that its windows were modern. 1845 M. J. Higgins *Ess.* (1875) 27, I would see and get it done at once, only that I am in doubt as to the best means.

2. Except. *Only for*, except for, but for, were it not for. Now only *dial.*

1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1549) 40 Only by violence they coulde not he brought to theyr shippes. 1664 Pepys *Diary* 22 Apr., My wife and I, in their coach to Hide Parke, where ..pleasant it was, only for the dust. 1668 *Ibid.* 22 Aug., It is true..that our whole Office will be turned out, only me. 1737 [S. Berington] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* 295 The Project might easily take, only for the horrid Wickedness of the Fact. 1747 *Mem. Nutrebian Crt.* I. 38 Ridiculing all forms of worship..only their own. 1811 *Ora & Juliet* I. 30 Only for my tea, I should have had the head-ache. 1887 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. III. 501 For many years the following notice was painted up at Bolton railway station: 'Do not cross the line only by the bridge'. 1888 *Poor Nellie* 245 Only for William, you would have died with her, George!

† b. *In a clause*: Except that, were it not that, but that. *Obs.*

a 1766 Mrs. F. Sheridan *Sidney Bidulph* IV. 187 And only my uncle Bidulph is fonder of my sister than he is of me, my vanity would carry me away for want of a little ballast. *a* 1774 Goldsm. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 162 At length their passion became so violent, that only there was no bloodshed, Pyramus and Thisbe were nothing to them for affection and sincerity. 1802 H. Martin *Helen of Glenross* II. 226 Only he is very melancholy, he would be agreeable.

C. Comb. *Only-born, only-created, only-gotten*; also Only-begotten.

c 1410 Hoccleve *Mother of God* 115 By his sone oonly-geten [*v. r.* only gottin]. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 126 His first borne, which also may bee his only borne. 1833 J. H. Newman *Arians* II. v. (1876) 227 The Arians..explain the word *only-begotten* in the sense of *only-created*.

O'nly-begotten, *a.* Begotten as an only child; transl. L. *ūnigenitus*, Gr. *μονογενής*: in OE. *ancenned*, Ankenned.

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 314 The only begotten sonne of god. 1526 Tindale *John* i. 14 The glory off the only begotten sonne off the father. 1534 — *Heb.* xi. 17 In fayth Abraham offered vp Isaac..beinge his only begotten sonne. 1833 J. H. Newman *Arians* II. iii. (1876) 158 Scripture designates Him as the only-begotten or the own Son of God.

On lyfe, on-lyue, obs. forms of Alive.

Onmeete, Onmerkit, Onmeuable: see Un-.

Onne: see One *adv.* and *prep.*

Onne-, obs. var. Un- *pref.*, as *onne-wyse*, unwise, etc.

Onnente, obs. variant of Anent *prep.*

Onnet, variant of Unnit *Obs.*, useless.

Onnethe, -es, obs. ff. Uneath, -s, hardly.

† **On-ne·therward,** *prep. Obs. rare*—[1]. In the bottom of.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 83 He ne fecheð noht Þe sore siches onneðerward his heorte.

Onnȝæn, Onnȝæness, early ME. (Orm.) ff. Again, Against.

Onnobeley, Onnumerable, etc.: see Un-.

Onnuy, obs. form of Annoy.

Onocentaur (*ɒnɒ,se·ntɔ̄r*). *Mythol.* [ad. late L. *onocentaurus*, a. Gr. *ὀνοκένταυρος*, f. *ὄνος* ass + *κένταυρος* Centaur.] A fabulous creature, a centaur with the body of an ass instead of that of a horse.

[1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxix. (MS. Bodl.) ll. 280 b/1 Onocentaurus..is a beste wonderlich schape and .. gendred bitwene an asse and a bolle. *Ibid.*, But Phisiologus.. seiþ Þat Onocentaurus is compowned of Þe schap of an asse and of a man.] 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 95 b, The Onocentaure is a Beast monstrous, halfe a Bull & halfe an Asse. 1601 Chester *Love's Mart., A Dialogue* cxxxvii, The Onocentaur is a monstrous beast; Supposed halfe a man and halfe an asse. *a* 1711 Ken *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 107 Gigantick Onocentaurs there he found, The tallest he in chains of darkness bound. 1845 E. H. Noel *Kichter's Flower Pieces* II. xv. 195 The true difference between hippocentaurs and onocentaurs.

† **Ono·crotal.** *Obs.* In 4–7 in Latin form. [ad. L. *onocrotalus*, a. Gr. *ὀνοκρόταλος* pelican, f. *ὄνος* ass + *κρόταλον* rattle, clapper. Cf. F. *onocrotale* (13th c. in Godef.).] The pelican.

1382 Wyclif *Zeph.* ii. 14 Onocratulus [*gloss* that is, a brid with a long hill lyke a swan; 1611 cormorant; *R. V.* pelican], and the yrchoun shuln dwelle in the threshefoldis therof. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Lev.* xi. 18 Of birdes..which you must not eate..the swanne, and the onocratal. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. viii, A faire great blew feather, plucked from an Onocrotal. 1661 Blount *Glossogr., Onocrotal*, a Bird like a Swan, braying like an Ass; thought to be a Bittour.

Onofrite (*ɒ·nofrəit*). *Min.* [Named (1845) from San Onofre in Mexico, where found: see -ite.] A sulpho-selenide of mercury occurring in lustrous black masses.

1849 J. Nicol *Man. Min.* 471 Onofrite..occurs at St. Onofre in Mexico, with Mercury. 1892 Dana *Min.* 64.

† **Ono·logy.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. Gr. *ὄνο-ς* ass + *-λογία* speech: prob. repr. a mod.L. **onologia*.] Foolish talking; braying.

1674 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Onology*, vain babling, talking like an Ass. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4) *List Barbarous Words, Onologie*, a talking like an Ass.

Onomama·nia. *nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. Gr. *ὄνομα* name + Mania.] A mania or rage about a name or names.

1854 W. Waterworth *Eng. & Rome* 120 Whilst the onomamania lasted, bickerings and divisions endured.

Onomancy (*ɒ·nɔmænsi*). Also in Latin form **onomantia.** [Abbreviated form of Onomato-mancy: = med.L. *onomantīa*, obs. It. *onomantia* (Florio), obs. F. *onomantie* 'divination by names' (Colgr.).] Divination from names or the letters of a name, as, the number of vowels in a name, the sum of the numerical value of the letters, or the like.

1605 Camden *Rem.* 35 The superstitious kinde of Divination called Onomantia, condemned by the last generall Counsell, by which the Pithagoreans judged the even number of vowells in names to signifie imperfections in the left sides of men, and the odde number in the right. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Onomancie* (*onomantia*), divination by names. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4) *List Barbarous Words, Onomancy*, a Divination by names, or rather a Divination by some observations about an Ass, the first should seem rather to be *Onomomancy*. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Onamancy*, or rather *Onomamancy*, the art of divining the good or evil fortune which shall befal a man, from the letters of his name. *Ibid.*, In strictness, *onomancy* should rather signify divination by asses..to signify divination by names, it should be *onomatomancy*. 1880 W. Jones *Prec. Stones* i. 5 *note*, The Rabbinical writers describe a system of onomancy,..termed Notaricon, in conjunction with lithomancy.

Hence **Onoma·ntic, Onoma·ntical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to onomancy; practising onomancy.

1605 Camden *Rem.* 35 An Onomanticall or Name-wisard Iew. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Onomantical*, pertaining unto, or skilful in that kind of Divination by names. 1856 Webster, *Onomantic.*

Onomastic (*ɒnɒmæ·stik*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ὀνομαστικ-ός* of or belonging to naming, f. *ὀνομαστός* named, f. *ὀνομάζ-ειν* to name. Cf. F. *onomastique* (*c* 1600 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* Of, relating to, or connected with a name or names, or with the naming of something; consisting of or dealing with names.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 242 That most August Assembly most awful (tho' but nominal and onomastick) Synod. 1851 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. 349 The nobles draw only from the most scanty family onomastic nomenclatures. 1879 *Times* 29 Aug., The Russian Grenadier regiment bearing the title of Frederick William III .. when lately celebrating its onomastic festival was [etc.]. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 574 The system which rests on onomastic resemblances of a highly imaginative philology.

b. Used in reference to the autograph subscription of a legal document (of which the body is in the handwriting of another person): see quots.

By Bentham an *onomastic* signature or subscription—the affixing of one's *name*—was distinguished from a *symbolic* signature, effected by a *seal* or *mark*; both of these, as mere signatures, he distinguished from *holograph*. Later writers appear to have mistaken his meaning.

1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 449 Modes of authentication ab intrà:—1. Holography; 2. Signature (onomastic or symbolic). *Ibid.* 461 Sigillation, a succedaneum to (or rather mode of) onomastic signature. 1849 W. M. Best *Treat. Princ. Evid.* § 210 A document wholly in the handwriting of a party is said to be an autograph or holograph; where it is in the handwriting of another person and only signed by the party, the signature may be called 'onomastic'. 1850 Burrill *Law Dict. & Gloss.*, *Onomastic*, a term sometimes applied to the signature of an instrument, where the body of it is in the handwriting of another person.

B. *sb.* †**1.** A writer of an Onomasticon; a vocabularist, a lexicographer. *Obs.*

1609 [Bp. W. Barlow] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 330 Let all the Onomastiks, and Nomenclators, or Mathematicians, or Schoolemen be searched. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 349 The learned Lexicographer, Francis Pomey (who being a French-Man should understand the Nature and Names of Garlick and Shalot the best of any Onomasticks).

†**2.** An assumed name. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1653 Manton *Smectymnuus Rediv.* Pref., I suppose the reverend authors were willing to lie hid under this onomastic ['Smectymnuus'] partly that [etc.].

†**Onoma·stical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = Onomastic *a.*

1609 [Bp. W. Barlow] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 345 What is the name which the Onomasticall Censurer giueth vnto this charge? 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 7 Pamphlets known to the learned, more by their Onomastical History than by any use that can be made of them. 1716 *Ibid.* II. To Rdr. 3 An Onomastical List of the Principal Authors.

‖ **Onoma·sticon.** [a. Gr. *ὀνομαστικόν* (sc. *βιβλίον*) book of names, vocabulary: see Onomastic.] A vocabulary or alphabetic list of proper names, esp. of persons. Formerly used more widely of a vocabulary of names or nouns, or even of a general lexicon.

Often used as a title of works of this nature, e. g. that of Jul. Pollux (180–238) which was a vocabulary arranged according to subjects and not alphabetically: cf. the Lat.-Eng. *Nominale*, and similar works of the 15th c., reprinted by Wright-Wülcker.

1710 W. Hume *Sacr. Success.* 130 What we find in all Thesaurus's, Lexicons, Glossaries, Onomasticons, etc. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 3 To make use of the Onomasticons, publish'd by those learned Protestant Lexicographers, H. Stephens, J. Scapula, Scrivelius and Passorius. 1877 Smith & Wace *Dict. Chr. Biog.* Pref. 10 The intention was entertained of exhibiting a complete Onomasticon of the Christian World for the first eight centuries. 1879 Conder *Tentwork Pal.* II. 136 The distance..is not much greater than that given by the Onomasticon for Lachish. 1889 *Ch. Q. Rev.* XXVII. 308 The heading Joannes.. [exemplifies] the fulness of this dictionary [Christian Biography] as an Onomasticon, there being no fewer than 595 separate entries under it.

O·nomate·chny. *rare*—°. [irreg. for *onomatotechny*, f. Onomato- + Gr. -τεχνία f. τέχνη art.]

1730–6 Bailey (folio) Pref., *Onomateehny*.. the Art of Prognosticating from the Letters of a Person's Name. 1846 in Worcester. And in mod. Dicts.

Ono·mato-, = Gr. *ὀνοματο-*, combining form of *ὄνομα*, *ὀνόματ-os* name: the first element of numerous derivatives: see below. **Ono·matoma·nia** *Path.* [Gr. *μανία* madness], 'morbid dread of some word, intense mental anguish at the inability to recall some word or to name a thing' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892). **Ono·matopla·sm** [Gr. *πλάσμα* form], a word formed by onomatopœia.

Onomato·logist. [f. as next + -ist.] One versed in onomatology.

1695 J. Edwards *Perfect. Script.* 236 Dr. Skinner, a great onomatologist. *a* 1843 Southey *Doctor* clxxvi. VI. 70 What would our onomatologist have said if he had learned to read these words? 1847 Webster, *Onomatologist*, one conversant with onomatology.

Onomatology (*ɒnɒmătɒ·lŏdʒi*). *rare.* [mod. f. Gr. type **ὀνοματολογία*, f. *ὀνοματολόγος* word-gathering: cf. F. *onomatologie* (Littré).] The science of the formation of names or terms; terminology. 1847 in Webster; in mod. Dicts.

†**Ono·matoma·ncy.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *onomatomantia*, F. *onomatomancie* (Rabelais 16th c.); see Onomato- and -mancy.] Divination by names or the letters of a name.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 165 Onomatomancy, [divining] by names. *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxv, Have you a mind..to have the truth of the matter yet more fully and amply disclosed unto you..by onomatomancy? How do they call thee? 1727 [see Onomancy].

Ono·matop, -ope (*ɒnɒ·mătɒp, -tōup*). [Abbreviated from next.] A word formed by onomatopœia.

1828 in Webster. 1862 M. Hopkins *Hawaii* 70 The chances of selection in the case of onomatopes would be still greater. 1874 Goodes-Liancourt & Pincott (*title*) Primitive and Universal Laws of the Formation, and Development, of Language, founded on the natural basis of Onomatops. 1890 O. Crawfurd *Round the Calendar* 176 Names that are not mere onomatopes, like cuckoo or peewit.

‖ **Onomatopœia** (*ɒnɒ·mătɒpī·yă, ɒnŏmă-*). [a. L. *onomatopœia*, a. Gr. *ὀνοματοποιία* the making of words, f. *ὀνοματοποιός* making or coining a name, f. Onomato- + *-ποιος* making.]

1. The formation of a name or word by an imitation of the sound associated with the thing or action designated; this principle as a force in the formation of words in a language; echoism.

1577 Peacham *Gard. Eloquence*, Onomatopeia, when we invent, devise, fayne, and make a name intimating the sound of that it signifieth, as hurlyburly, for an uprore and tumultuous stirre. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xvi[i.]. (Arb.) 192 Onomatopeia, or the New namer. 1657 J. Smith *Myst. Rhet.* 72 Onomatopœia..*Nominis seu nominum fictio*, the feigning of a name or names. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., The surest etymologies are those deduced from the onomatopœia. 1852 H. Spencer *Philos. Style* Ess. 1891 II. 338 That frequent cause of strength in Saxon and other primitive words—their onomatopœia. 1861 Max Müller *Sci. Lang.* 346 If this principle of onomatopoieia is applicable anywhere it would be in the names of animals. 1870 Lubbock *Orig. Civiliz.* ix. (1875) 410 Without..supposing..that all our root-words have originated from onomatopeia.

b. A word formed by this process; a word imitating the sound of the thing or action which it signifies.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci., Lit.* etc., *Onomatopœia*..a word expressing by its sound the thing represented. 1845 Stoddart *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 179/1 Hout! seems to be an onomatopœia of the same nature as the English verb, to hoot. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* vii. 120 We call such words 'onomatopœias', literally 'name-makings', because the Greeks did so.

2. *Rhetoric.* The use of naturally suggestive words, sentences, and forms for rhetorical effect.

1860 Tennyson in *Mem.* (1897) II. 519 A good instance of onomatopœia in 'Paradise Lost' (Bk. II. 879) 'On a sudden open fly With impetuous recoil and jarring sound The infernal doors, and on their hinges grate Harsh thunder, that the lowest bottom shook Of Erebus'. 1895 Mrs. Phelps *Chap. fr. Life* iii. 48 As much taken aback as if he had found a tribe of Cherokees studying onomatopœia in English verse.

Hence **Ono·matopœ·ial** *a.*, of or pertaining to (rhetorical) onomatopœia; **Ono·matopœ·ian** *a.*, onomatopœic; *sb.*, an onomatope; †**Ono·matopœ·ious** *a. Obs. rare*—° (see quot.).

1880 *Academy* 28 Feb. 153/1 The technique of such work is irreproachable; the onomatopoeial sense of sound is most discriminative. 1860 Farrar *Orig. Lang.* 108 An onomatopœiao which gives rise to a large number of cognate words in the Indo-European languages. 1867 *Athenæum* 12 Jan. 58 In other instances the onomatopœian word is a verb in the one country and a noun in the other; thus the turkey which gobbles in England is a bubbly in Scotland. 1661 Blount *Onomatopœious*, pertaining to the Figure Onomatopœia, which is a faining a name from any kind of sound.

Onomatopœic (*ɒnɒ·mătɒpī·ik*), *a.* [f. Gr. *ὀνοματοποι-ός*: see prec. and -ic; cf. F. *onomatopéique* (Littré).] Of, pertaining to or characterized by onomatopœia, esp. as applied to the origin of names or words; imitative in sound; echoic.

1860 Farrar *Orig. Lang.* i. 18 It originated from the onomatopœic character of a large part of all language. 1864 Dasent *Jest & Earnest* (1873) II. 69 What has been called that 'Bow-wow' theory of language, which would make everything 'onomatopœic'. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* xiv. 282 Where the onomatopœic or imitative element is most conspicuous. 1881 *Cornh. Mag.* July 104 Lines containing two of the finest onomatopoeic effects in our language, 'I heard the ripple washing in the reeds And the wild water lapping on the crag'.

So **Ono·matopœ·ical** *a.*, **Onomatopœ·ically** *adv.*

1880 *Academy* 28 Feb. 153/3 The onomatopoeical sense of sound is most discriminative.

‖ **Ono·matopoë·sis** (*-poi·ē·sis*). Also **-poiesis.** [mod. a. Gr. *ὀνοματοποίησις* the making of a name, f. *ὀνοματοποιέ-ειν* to make or coin names.] The naming of a thing, etc., from the sound associated with it; onomatopœia.

1864 Max Müller *Sci. Lang.* Ser. II. (1868) ii. 63 This is one of the secrets of onomatopoësis, or name-poetry, that each name should express, not the most important or specific quality, but that which strikes our fancy. 1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 586 It is also certain that speech is learned only by onomatopoësis.

Ono·matopo·esy. *rare.* Anglicized form of prec.

1885 W. Stirling tr. *Landois' Hum. Physiol.* 706 The imitation of sounds by the organs of speech, constituting onomatopoesy [Ger. *onomatopoesis*], e. g., the hissing of a stream, the roll of thunder..etc.

Onomatopoetic (*ɒnɒ·mătɒ,pɒ,e·tik*), *a.* [f. Gr. *ὀνοματοποίησις*, after *poetic*.] = Onomatopœic.

1848 Craig, *Onomatopoetic*, formed to resemble the sound of the thing signified. 1860 Farrar *Orig. Lang.* (1865) 17 Are not children invariably onomatopoetic? 1863 R. F. Burton *Abeokuta* I. 100 The horn and the tomtom .. express to them a great complication of ideas by onomatopoetic language. 1883 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 177 An onomatopoietic explanation.

Ono·matopoe·tically, *adv.* [f. prec.: see -ically.] In accordance with onomatopoesis; by an onomatopoetic process; onomatopœically.

1866 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IX. 497/1 An unused root, onomatopoetically imitating the sound of beating or striking. 1882 *Manchester City News* 18 Feb. 2/1 The buzzing of insects, the twittering of birds..and the hum-drum of towns..all contribute their quota to the onomatopoetically named phenomenon.

†**Ono·matopy.** *Obs.* [f. L. *onomatopœia* or F. *onomatopée* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] = Onomatopœia.

1658 Phillips, *Onomatopy* [edd. 1678–96 *-pœa*], the faining of a name, from any kind of sound, as *Bombarda*, i. a Gun, from the sounding of hom. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 219 The word *tic* is commonly supposed to be an onomatopy, or a sound expressive of the action it imports.

Onomatous (*ɒnɒ·mătəs*), *a.* [f. Gr. *ὀνόματ-* (Onomato-) + -ous.] Bearing the (writer's) name.

1869 *Spectator* 1 May 539 In very many cases we should as a rule prefer the anonymous to the onomatous mode of addressing the public.

†**Ono·momancy.** *Obs. rare*—°. Also **onoma-.** = Onomancy: see quots. 1678 and 1727–41 s. v.

O·nomously, *adv. rare.* [f. **onomous* (= Onymous) adj. + -ly 2.] With the name given or stated; by name.

1800 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* I. 316 The impropriety of using author's names in public journals, when speaking of writings not onomously claimed.

Onon e, onoon, obs. forms of Anon.

Onond(e, onont, obs. variants of Anent *prep.*

†**Ono·pen,** *v. Obs.* [f. On-1 2 + OE. *openian* to Open.] *trans.* To open up, explain.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 217 Ich ne mai ne ich ne can þosse on openi. *Ibid.* 219 And miþe biginne on opini.

Onor, onour, -able, etc., obs. ff. Honour, etc.

†**Ono·rn,** *v. Obs.* Also **onourn.** Variant of Anorn, to deck, adorn.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 217 An howse consecrate onornede allemoste alle with golde and precious stones. *Ibid.* III. 457 Oure women be not onournede that thei may be pleasante to man. 1545 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, X. 61 This was in effecte his matier, which he onorned with a grete circumstaunce of wordes.

Onourment, var. Honourment *Obs.*, ornament.

Onoy, Onoynt, obs. ff. Annoy, Anoint.

Onpacient, Onperfect, Onpossibill, Onquart, Onquemable, Onquiet, etc.: see Un-.

Onqwelm: see Onwhelm.

†**Onra·n,** pa. t. of **onli·rine*, with changed particle, for *a li·rine* or *at li·rine* to touch.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21547 Wit aiþer tre þe cors on-ran, Þat allwais lai it still as stan.

Onrebut, Onreuli, Onright, etc.: see Un-.

†**Onre·se,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *onrǽsan*, f. On-1 1 + *rǽsan* to rush: see Rese *v.*] *intr.* with *on* or *in*: To rush, make an onset.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lviii. 4 Onræsdun in me strongе. *Ibid.* lxi. 4 Hu longe onræsað ge on men? *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lviii. 4 In me on-reseden stalworth þat ware. *Ibid.* lxi. 4 Til þat ye on-rese in man swa Vhe al unto yhe sla.

†**Onri·se,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *onrísan*, f. On-1 1 + *rísan* to Rise.] *intr.* To rise up *against*.

c 1000 Ælfric *Deut.* xxxi. 17 And min yrre onrist onzen hig on þam dæze. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1036 Hate hem onros, in herte nimen; Swile niþ & hate ros hem on, He redden alle him for to slon.

Onrush (*ɒnrʌ·ʃ*). [f. On-1 4 + Rush *sb.*] The act of rushing on; impetuous onward movement.

1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 179/2 Another hurrah and onrush made the enemy throw down their arms. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* I. 970 In that first onrush of life's chariot-wheels. 1891 G. F. X. Griffith tr. *Eduard's Christ the Son of God* I. 272 The mighty on-rush of the waters.

O·nru·shing, *a.* [On-1 3.] That rushes on.

1846 Hare *Mission Comf.* (1850) 145 The onrushing waves of the world. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 2 Mar., The great on-rushing train of God's kingdom.

Ons. obs. form of Once. **Onsaddle, Onsatisfeit, Onsavoury,** etc.: see Un-.

†**Onsand.** *Obs.* [f. OE. *onsond-e*, f. On-1 1 + *sand(e, sond(e*, sending: see Sonde; app. orig. transl. L. *immissio.*] Something sent or inflicted (by God) upon the people; a visitation.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxviii[i]. 49 Onsonde ðorh englas yfle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5915 Þan on-sandes he on him send. *Ibid.* 6009 Þan sent drightin þe sext on-sand þe fals pharaon to faand.

†**Onsaw.** *Obs.* [late OE. *onsagu*, f. On-1 1 + *sagu*, saying, Saw.] A charge against a person, an accusation; reproach, opprobrious language.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 60 Þa ða manega mid leasum onsagum [*c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* on-sægen] genealæhton. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2045 Or for misdede, or for on-saȝen, ðor woren to ðat prisun draȝen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19428 (Edin.) Fals it was, al þair onsaw [*rr.* onsau, onsagh]. *a* 1350 *Ibid.* 19422 (Göll.) Quelper es þis soth or vnsan.

†**O·nsay.** *Obs. rare*—1. [On-1 4.] The saying of 'On!'; the signal to start.

1573 *New Custom* II. ii. C iij, First came Newcustome, and hee gaue the onsay; And sithens, thinges haue gone worse euery day.

†**Onsee·k,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *onsécan*, f. On-1 1 + *sécan* to seek.]

1. *trans.* To seek or require something of (a person). (Only in OE.)

a 800 Cynewulf *Juliana* 679 Þær .xxx. wæs and feowere eac feores onsohte þurh wæges wylm wigena cynnes.

2. To attack.

c 1205 Lay. 5657 Heo wenden to beon sikere þeo Belin heom on sohte. *Ibid.* 16254 Þif me on-sohte him. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 851 Fowre on-seken and fifue weren, Oc ðe fowre ðe fiue deren.

Onseker, Onsely, Onsensible, etc.: see Un-.

†**O·nsene.** *Obs.* [OE. *an-, ónséon*, WS. *ansíen, -sýn*, fem. = OS. *ansiun*, OHG. *anasiunni* (MHG. *ansiune*), neuter:—OTeut. **anasiunjo*ⁿ, f. **ana*,

ON[1] 1 + **siuni-z*, Goth. *siuns*, OS. *siun* fem., sight, from ablaut-series *sehw-*, *segw-*, *sew-*, in **sehwan*, OE. *séon* to SEE. Cf. Ger. *ansehen, ansicht*.]

a. Countenance, face. **b.** Look, aspect, appearance.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* li. 395 Dyses middan-geardes ansien ofergæð. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 2 His ansyn sceaan swa swa sunne [*c* 950 *Lind.* onsione; *c* 1160 *Hatt.* ansiene]. *Ibid.* John vii. 24 Ne deme ge be ansyne ac demað rihtne dom [*c* 950 *Lind.* onsione; *c* 1160 *Hatt.* ansyene]. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 191 Murie dreameð engles biuoren þin onsene. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1704 Vor nis of ow non so kene, That durre abide mine onsene.

Onset (*ɒ*nset), *sb.*[1] [f. ON-[1] 4 + SET *sb.*]

1. An act of setting on or attacking (an enemy); an attack, assault. † *To give the onset*, to make an attack, or to commence the attack (*obs.*).

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 195 And in the feild syne maid ane new onset. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 4. 190 The Philistines came up..to prevent David by giving the first on-set, and beginning warre. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XVI. 949 He.. thrice three heroes at each onset slew. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 279 These troops had to bear the first brunt of the onset.

b. (Without article.) Attack, assault.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 364 Achiev'd By sudden onset. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* VIII. 616 At their ships Give them brisk onset. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 339 A son..whose back no foe, whose front each knoweth in onset.

c. *fig.* An attack, as of an opponent in argument, etc., of calamity or disease.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXVI. iii, Whose fearelesse foote to bide Thy onsett tarieth. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 374 Other tables set with wine, in which they gave a new onset, as a fresh enemy. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 541 Previous to the onset of a fever. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 474 His argument could not sustain the first onset of yours.

2. The action, or an act, of beginning some operation; beginning, commencement, start. † *To give the onset*, to make a beginning, to start (*obs.*).

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* I. B, I..must giue the onsett in oure pastimes this night. 1625 BACON *Ess., Delays* (Arb.) 525 There is surely no greater Wisedome, then well to time the Beginnings, and Onsets of Things. 1647 FARINGDON *Serm.* iii. 46 They had made a fair onset in Christianity,..they were forward in their way. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* xxi. 392 She kissed her a dozen times at the first onset, and called her dear heart.

¶ **3.** (See quot.)

1755 JOHNSON, *Onset* .. 2. 'Something added by way of ornamental appendage. This sense, says Nicholson, is still retained in Northumberland, where *onset* means a *tuft*.' [No such sense in Northumbld. Glossary. As Todd notes, the quot. cited by J. does not belong to this sense, but to 2.]

Onset (*ɒ*nset), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. ON-[1] + ?SET *sb.*: cf. OE. *set* seat, place of sitting or settling, stall, stable, or fold for beasts, *ge-sete* dwelling, habitation. The primary sense may have been 'dwelling-place *on* the farm or land'.] A farm-house, with its outhouses; a farmstead. Cf. ONSTEAD.

1535 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 9 That everie man..cause everie tennent of their landes, that hes the same in tack and assedation, to plant vpon their on-set yeirly for everie marke land, ane tree. 1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 637 All and haill the .. landis of Ravelrig, with houssis, biggingis, yairdis, orchairdis, toftis, croftis, onsettis, outsettis [etc.]. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* IV. i. Prol., The scene describ'd in former page, Glaud's onset. 1802 ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* 36 That aw our heale onset wad be in a lowe. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Onset*, a dwelling house and outbuildings.

† **Onse·t**, *v. Obs.* [f. ON-[1] 2 + SET *v.*] *trans.* To make an onset upon; to set upon, attack.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 17 b, This for a while was hotely onsetted and a reasonable price offered, but (vpon what ground I know not) soone cooled againe. 1648 E. SPARKE *Pref. to Shute's Sarah & Hagar* A ij b, A feast where I am ..doubtful which dish to on-set; where to begin of him.

Onset, obs. form of UNSET.

Onsetter (*ɒ*nse·tə1). [ON-[1] 4.]

† **1.** One who sets on, or urges on; an inciter. *Obs.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Peter* 7 Playng the intercessour and not the on setter. 1600 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 240 Persones makeris of the saidis tuilyeis and combattis, efter dew tryell that they war the first onsettaris .. sall be..apprehendit. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 179 Let vs..beware how we become on-setters to prophanenesse. 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* II. 47 The King..knowing that Clemencie and Grace would more redound to his glory, then .. to make himselfe bee beleeved their on-setter, appeased them; pardoning all of them.

2. One who makes an onset; an assailant. *arch.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 332 Tha war not the first onsetteris. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 500 Until the first, From midst the knot of those onsetters burst.

3. *Coal-mining.* A workman who puts the corves or tubs into the cage at the bottom of the shaft; = *hanger-on* (HANGER[2] 5 c).

1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 682 It is the onsetter's business to hang on the corves upon the rope to be drawn up the shaft. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 151 Keeping the total weight so moderate that..the onsetter and banksmen can easily handle and run the tubs on the iron plates at the bottom and top of the shaft. 1883 *Athenæum* 20 Jan. 92/1 At present the light is only down to the onsetter's cabin.

So **O·nse·tting** *vbl. sb.*, † **a.** the action of placing or fixing on (*obs.*); **b.** setting on, incitement; † an attack, assault (*obs.*); **Onsetting** *ppl. a.*, attacking, assailing.

1501 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* II. 115 For..new girths set on the powdir barrelis, and for onsetting of thaim. 1541 *Aberdeen Reg.* XVII. (Jam.), He hes maid diuerss on-settingis & prouocaciounis on hym. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 179 All the sinnes that by his on-setting and occasion haue beene committed. 1892 HENLEY *Song of Sword*, etc. Rhymes xxi. 2 The roar of onsetting waves.

On sho·re, o·n-shore, *adv. phr.* (*adj.*) *Naut.* [f. ON *prep.* + SHORE *sb.* Cf. IN SHORE.]

1. *adv. phr.* (*on sho·re*). **a.** To or on to the shore; = ASHORE 1. **b.** On the shore.

See ON *prep.* and SHORE.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* (*o·n-shore*). Directed or moving towards the shore.

1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* VI. 217 Wind blowing a hard on-shore gale. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* 258.

On side, *phr.* In Football, Hockey, etc., One's proper side; the opposite of OFF SIDE, q. v.

18 ..*Rugby School Football Rules* § 5 in *Football Ann.* (1871). A player is on side when the ball has been (kicked, touched) or run with (5 yards) by any player of the opposite side. 1871 *Rugby Union Rules* § 73 in *Football Ann.*, Every player when off-side is out of the game and shall not touch the ball..until he is again on side.

Onsight (*ɒ*nsəit). *rare.* [f. ON *adv.* + SIGHT, after *insight*.] The action or faculty of looking onward or forward into the future.

1849-51 J. W. WARTER *L'Envoy to Southey's Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 724 Such was the continned onsight of Southey. 1869 MRS. WHITNEY *Hitherto* xi. 136 She was quick to see, not only into things, but on to what they were to be;.. to put her faculty into a single word..you would call it onsight.

Onsighty, Onsilly, Onslain, etc.: see UN-.

Onslaught (*ɒ*nslɔt). Forms: 7 **anslaight, onslat, onslought, anslacht,** 7, 9 **onslaught.** [Appears first early in 17th c., when also it has the forms *anslaight*, *anslacht*, and is termed by Phillips 'Dutch'; but the nearest Dutch word, *aanslag*, Ger. *anschlag* striking at, attempt, does not quite yield the required form. On the other hand, the ME. word *slaht*, *slaught*, *sleight* 'slaughter' appears to have become obs. *c* 1400.

Perh. it represents the Du. or Ger. word, modified after Eng. nouns of action such as *draught*. Cf. the following instances, which in sense closely approach the continental words:

1637 MONRO *Exped.* II. 52 The Swedens disappointed of their onslaught, retired after his Majestie to their Leaguer, ..having put a terror in the enemies Armie, by this defeat. 1683 SIR J. TURNER *Pallas Armata* 176 The noise of them [bandeliers] betray those who carry them in all Surprizals, Anslachts, and sudden enterprizes.]

Onset, attack; *esp.* a vigorous or destructive assault or attack.

(App. not used in the 18th c.: cited by J. only from Hudibras, and by Todd 1818 said to be 'not in use'. Used in 19th c. by Scott, and now common.)

a 1625 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* II. ii. (1639) D iij b, I doe remember yet that anslaight, thou wast beaten, And fledst. 1652 *News fr. Lowe-Countr.* 4 What Skermish, Battell, Onslat, Fight. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* 19 The severall duels, onslaughts, stormes, and military performances. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 422 Which was best, By Siege or Onslaught, to invest The Enemy. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Onslought* (Dutch), a storming, or fierce assault upon any place. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, For witnesses to the onslaught. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 358 The Sceptics had made an irresistible onslaught upon the two fortresses of Perception and Reason. 1859 in Trevelyan *Macaulay* (1876) II. viii. 54 The fierce onslaught upon that Government. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. Pref. 7 Had withstood single-handed the onslaughts of Spain.

† **Onslay·**, *v. Obs.* Pa. t. **onslo3, -slow.** [f. ON-[1] 2 + SLAY.] *intr.* To strike on, make assault.

c 1205 LAY. 1529 To gadere heo comen; Hardliche heo on-slo3en. *Ibid.* 1739 And grundliche on-slowen. *Ibid.* 14705 And mid mæine on-slo3en [*c* 1275 on-slowe].

† **Onsli·de**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ON- 3 + SLIDE *v.*] *intr.* ?To slide open; to unfold, open.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 77 Of bollez as blwe as ble of ynde, As bornyst syluer þe lef onslydez.

Onsned, Onsonsy, Onsort, Onspoken, Onspotted, etc.: see UN-.

Onsse, obs. form, **Onst,** dial. form, of ONCE.

Onstable, Onsteadfast, etc.: see UN-.

Onstand (*ɒ*nstænd). *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. ON-[1] 4 + STAND *sb.*] (See quots.)

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss., *On-stand*, the rent paid by the outgoing to the incoming tenant for such land as the former has rightfully cropped before his leaving the farm. 1812 LD. ELLENBOROUGH in East *Reports* XVI. 118 The outgoing tenant being bound by his covenant not to carry away the dung, ..but to sell it to the incoming tenant for a price to be ascertained in a certain manner, the effect of the covenant is that he must in the mean time have a right of on-stand on the farm for it. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Onstand*, that which the outgoing occupier of a farm leaves on the land for the incoming tenant, as manure, straw, etc. 1898 *Bouvier's Law Dict.* II. 547.

So **O·nsta·nding**, the occupation of land for a time by the crops, etc. of the outgoing tenant.

1769 *Elvington Inclos. Act* 12 The ancient owners .. shall pay to the new proprietors .. for the onstanding thereof [i. e. crops].

Onstead (*ɒ*nstéd). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. ON- + STEAD, place, station, place of occupation. Cf. ONSET *sb.*[2], which was app. in earlier use.] A farm-house with its attached stables, cowsheds, and other offices, a farmstead; now sometimes *spec.* the offices, as distinct from the farmer's house.

1715 PENNECUIK *Tweeddale* 25 All the Onsteads upon this Water are in the Parish of Lyne. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Onstead*, a single farm-house. N. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* xviii, He .. built in its stead a high narrow 'onstead' of three stories, with a chimney at each end. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Onstead, Onstid*, the buildings on a farm—a station or stay near the house for cattle or stacks. 1834 CUNNINGHAM *Life Burns* (1850) 80/1 Burns .. undertook .. to build a complete farm onstead, consisting of dwelling-house, barn, byre, stable and sheds. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 95 A pleasant onstead with a good farm-house roofed with slates, with houses for servants, with stables and byres. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Onestead*, a single farm-house.

† **Onste·ll**, *v. Obs. rare.* Pa. t. **onstalde.** [OE. *onstellan*, f. ON-[1] 1 + *stellan* to place.] *trans.* To institute, establish, impose.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 33 Mid his gebylde he us bysene onstealde. *c* 1205 LAY. 7132 Hire nome..þe me ærst hir' on-stalde.

Onsterit, Onsure, Onsweet, etc.: see UN-.

Onswere, obs. form of ANSWER.

Ontald, Ontawght, Ontellable, etc.: see UN-. **Onteindit**: see UNTEINDED, untithed.

† **On-te·lye**, *v. Obs.* [f. ON- (?) + OE. *tilian*: see TILL *v.*] *trans.* To labour for, earn by labour.

13.. *Chron. R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 944 Þat we mi3te biswinke [*v.r.* ofswynke, t3lly, on tel3e] oure mete and libbe bi oure swenche.

† **Onte·nd**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *ontendan*, f. ON-[1] 1 + **tendan*, ME. *tenden*, TEND, = Goth. *tandjan* to kindle.] *trans.* To kindle, inflame (*lit.* and *fig.*).

c 890 *Laws of Ælfred* c. 27 gif fyr sie ontended ryht to bærnenne. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 240 Sume he [se deofol] ontent to gytsunge. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 404 Þet schal..ontenden þis fur a3ean þe brune of sunne. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Lamb. Hom.* 185 Ontend me wiþ þe blase of þi leitinde loue.

Ontful, var. ONDFUL, malicious, envious.

Onthankful, Onthrift, Ontill, etc.: see UN-.

Onther, obs. form of UNDER.

† **Onti·nkel**, *a. Obs. rare.* [Derivation obscure: Possibly repr. an OE. **ond-pyncol*, f. *ond(-)*, *and-* (ON-[2]) + **pyncol* 'characterized by seeming', f. *þyncan* to seem, appear, look like.]

Resembling, looking like.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12675 (Cott.) Þis iacob..Iesu broþer cald was he..Ontinkel was him [*Gött.* ontinkel till him was] wit faciun. *Ibid.* 21132 (Cott.) Men cald him [Iacob] vr lauerd broþer, Þai war ontinkel an and oþer [*Edin.* ontinkil broþe til oþir; *Gött.* ontinkil aiþer til oþer; *Fairf.* aiþer sib tille oþer; *Trin.* likely eiþer to oþer.]

On to, onto (*ɒ*ntu), *prep.* [The adv. ON + the prep. To, used to express the notion conveyed in OE. by *on* prep. with the accusative, and often in ME. and mod.Eng. by *on* with simple objective (ON *prep.* B.), so as to remove the ambiguity of *on*, *upon*, after certain verbs, e. g. 'to jump on deck'. *On to* thus has the same relation to *on* that *into* has to *in*. But while *in to*, *into*, was in use already by 900, the need for *on to*, *onto* appears not to have been felt before the 16th c., while its written recognition as a combination is still quite recent and limited. Yet, in the sense in which it corresponds to *into*, *onto* is in speech a real compound, the *n* being shortened by its rapid passage into the allied mute *t*, while in *on to*, as two words, the *n* is long and does not glide into the *t*. But by most writers *on to* is avoided, or used only when ambiguity cannot be otherwise avoided (cf. quots. 1777, 1837, 1863, 1870, 1873, 1881).

On to, *onto*, in this sense, must be carefully distinguished, first, from a ME. *onto*, a frequent scribal variant of *unto*; and, secondly, from modern instances in which *on*, as the extension of a vb., is followed by *to* as a separate word, e. g. to *walk on* to the next station, to *flow on* to the sea, to *hang on* to a party, to *lead on* to another point; a ship *lies broadside on* to the waves. Here the two words are no more connected than in *up to*, *down to*, *out to*, *away to*, *back to*, *home to*. Some who write or print *onto* have carelessly misused it in such connexions.]

To a position on or upon (or one that is expressed by these preps.). **a.** Written *on to*.

1581 RICH *Farew.* (1846) 7, I haue stept on to the stage .. contented to plaie a part. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) I. 227 Another mortally wounded, got on to an Island in the River. *c* 1681 HICKERINGILL *Trimmer* ii. Wks. 1716 I. 367 Now that I have got you on to my own ground. 1777-8 MISS C. A. BURNEY in *Mme. D'Arblay's Early Diary* (1889) II. 287 Mr. Suard tumbled on to the sopha directly, Mr. Thrale on to a chair. 1778 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 66 This morning I crossed on to Rhode Island. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, Assisting Mr. Pickwick on to the roof. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* lxviii, She jumped on to the beach. 1864 DASENT *Jest & Earnest* (1873) I. 75 They are..slowly lowered, not right on to the heads of the slumbering gannets, but a little on one side. 1870 H. MAUDSLEY *Body & Mind* 13 If laid on its back, it struggles on to its legs again. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* 219 His epithet .. shoots like a sunbeam on to the matter. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* 309 Dropping on to your knees on an ice staircase. 1873 MISS THACKERAY *Wks.* (1891) I. 70 Jumped out of window on to the water-butt. 1881 TENNYSON *Cup* II. ii. *stage direct.*, Comes forward on to step by tripod. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* xviii. II. 105 He subsided on to the music-bench obediently. 1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 156/2 Two vessels..drifted through the violence of a storm on to the toe of a breakwater.

β. Written *onto*.

(Several early instances of this cited by Pickering, Bartlett, etc., have on examination proved to be erroneous, the originals having *on to*, in two words.)

1819 KEATS *Otho* v. iv. (Poems, ed. Forman 1901), Please you walk forth Onto [*ed.* 1876 Upon] the Terrace. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* Introd. 155 For the preposition *upon*, when it signifies motion to, we use *onto* (why not as good as *into*?). Ex. 'Throw some coals *onto* the fire'. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Onto*, upon, on. 'Put it ontot' table'. 1846 in WORCESTER. 1881 B. WAUGH *Sunday Even. w. my Childr.* xxxix. 332 A steamer .. was reported to be driven onto the rocks. *Ibid.*, On the cliff there were men trying to send a rope out onto the ship. 1886 C. W. STONE *Grk. Lessons* 35 An enclitic is a word which throws back its accent onto the preceding word. 1900 ANNIE E. HOLDSWORTH *Valley Gt. Shadow* v, He walked out onto the balcony.

¶ Erroneous use of *onto* for *on to*.

1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* I. 383 Certain antecedent events that join onto the ones present. 1895 *Voice* (N. Y.) 28 Mar. 4/2 It is a very pretty game, governor, but the people are onto it.

Onto, on to, obs. (14–16th c.) form of UNTO.

Onto-, combining form of Gr. *ὄν, ὀντ-* being, present participle of *εἶναι* to be. **Onto·gony** [*-γονία* generation, production], the history of the production of organized beings (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857). **Onto·graphy** [-GRAPHY], a description of the nature and essence of things (Mayne); so **Ontogra·phic** *a.* **Onto·nomy** [*-νομία* distribution, arrangement] (see quot.). **Onto·sophy** [*σοφία* wisdom], the knowledge of being; ontology.

1803 J. STEWART (*title*) *Opus maximum*.. *Ontonomy; or, the science of being. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ontology*, or *Ontosophy, the doctrine or Science *de ente*, that is, of being, in the general, or abstract. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* X. 407 It was not to be an 'ontology' nor an 'ontosophy'.

Onto·genal, *a. rare.* [irreg. f. ONTOGENY + -AL.] = ONTOGENETIC.

1890 *Nature* 6 Feb. 316/2 He has..confounded ontogenal steps of growth with phylogenal phases of plan.

Ontogenesis (ɒntoʊdʒe·nĭsis). *Biol.* [mod. f. ONTO- + Gr. *γένεσις* birth.] The origin and development of the individual living being (as distinguished from *phylogenesis*, that of the tribe or species).

1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 195 The phenomena of individual development or Ontogenesis admit of no other choice. 1878 G. A. SIMCOX in *Academy* 605/2 The analogy between phylogenesis and ontogenesis. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 7 Phylogenesis is the mechanical cause of Ontogenesis. The Evolution of the Tribe .. effects all the events which take place in the course of the Evolution of the Germ or Embryo.

Ontogenetic (ɒntoʊdʒĭne·tik), *a.* [f. prec. after *genetic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of ontogenesis; relating to the development of the individual being.

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 517 This union is effected during their ontogenetic development. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (1884) 293 What the Germans call 'ontogenetic directive Force'. 1894 *Times* 5 May 6/6 The disappearance of a typical organ .. was .. shown to be not an ontogenetic but a phylogenetic process.

So **Ontogene·tical** *a. rare*–°. Hence **Ontogene·tically** *adv.*, with reference to ontogenesis.

1872 ELSBERG in *Microsc. Jrnl.* July 185 A series of gradations..through which higher organisms have passed phylogenetically and do pass ontogenetically (embryonically). 1894 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 265 From a psychological as well as from an ethnological point of view (ontogenetically and phylogenetically as the biologist would say).

Ontogenist (ɒntɒ·dʒĭnist). [f. next + -IST.] One versed or skilled in ontogeny.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1899 E. J. CHAPMAN *Drama Two Lives, Amphioxus & Ascidian* 88 Our great Ontogenist .. Beheld the links his System missed.

Ontogeny (ɒntɒ·dʒĭni). [f. ONTO- + Gr. *-γενεια* birth, production, f. *-γενης* born, produced.]

1. The origin and development of the individual being; = ONTOGENESIS.

1872 *Microsc. Jrnl.* July 185 'The ontogeny of every organism repeats in brief..its phylogeny', i.e. the individual development of every organism..repeats approximately the development of its race. 1892 MIVART *Ess. & Crit.* II. 337 Remarkable changes during its individual process of development, or, as it is called, during its 'ontogeny'.

2. The history or science of the development of the individual being; embryology.

1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 360 Either we must know what is, or how it came to be what it is; the thing or its history: Ontology or Ontogeny. 1876 E. R. LANKESTER tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. i. 10 By the history of development, only one part of this science has generally been understood, namely, that of organic individuals, usually called Embryology, but more correctly and comprehensively, Ontogeny. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 24 Germ-history or Ontogeny, history of the development of the embryo of the individual organism.

Ontogony, Ontography: see ONTO-.

Ontolo·gic, *a.* [f. as ONTOLOGY + -IC. Cf. F. *ontologique* (1835 in *Dict. Acad.*).] = next.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xix, A robbery of the Ontologic Treasury of .. a jewel. 1876 M. COLLINS *Fr. Midnight to Midnight* II. ii. 223 Our ontologic poet, meditative of incisive analytic unscannable blank verse.

Ontological (ɒntɒlɒ·dʒĭkăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, ontology; metaphysical.

Ontological argument, proof (for the existence of God): the *a priori* argument that the existence of the idea of God of necessity involves the objective existence of God.

1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) III. cxl. 107 Perplexing himself with ontological inquiries into the nature of angels. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. v. 96 Any ontological or metaphysical science not contained in such ..psychology was but a web of abstractions. 1825 — *Aids Refl.* (1801) 139 We pass out of the cosmological proof, the proof *à posteriori*, and from the facts, into the ontological, or the proof *à priori*, and from the Idea. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 1. 255, *I am* is the indubitable of my ontological consciousness. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xv. 552 The ontological argument for the being of God.

b. *Path.* (See quot.)

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 5 This conception, according to which disease was a particular entity which lodged in the body, was called ontological.

Hence **Ontolo·gically** *adv.*, in the manner of, or in relation to, ontology.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1859 G. BUSH tr. *Swedenborg's Doctr. & Statem.* (1875) 9 What are these things, ontologically considered?

Ontologism (ɒntɒ·lŏdʒiz'm). [f. ONTOLOGIZE: see -ISM 1.] A form of mysticism, which rests on the principle that 'the order of intellectual apprehension follows the order of real being', and thus holds that 'an immediate cognition of God is essential to the human intellect, so that without this it can have cognition of nothing' (*Cath. Dict.*).

1865 *Dublin Rev.* Sept. 474 We have expressed an earnest desire for the establishment of some concordat between the two rival schools of philosophy (*Ontologism* and *Psychologism*) which now unhappily divide Catholics. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3), *Ontologism*..is the name, first given by Gioberti. *Ibid.*, Seven propositions, embracing the fundamental tenets of Ontologism, were censured by the Holy See..in a decree of the congregation of the Inquisition bearing date September 18, 1861.

Ontologist (ɒntɒ·lŏdʒist). [f. ONTOLOG-Y + -IST.] One who studies or is versed in ontology; a metaphysician.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Ontologist*, one who treats of Beings in the Abstract. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 12 The ontologists have mistaken the humble *posteriori* for the high *priori* road. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl., Spir. Relig.* (1854) 129 The difference between the notional One of the Ontologists, and the idea of the living God.

Onto·logize, *v.* [f. ONTOLOGY (or its elements) + -IZE.] a. *intr.* To play the ontologist; to deal with or apply ontology. b. *trans.* To treat ontologically.

1849 tr. *Nitzsch's Chr. Doctr.* § 65. 147 Whoever constructs a dogma which does not assert what God is..will afterwards endeavour to recover what has been neglected in the conceptions of his attributes, and thus ontologise in the wrong place. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1992. 922/1 We are expected to ontologize existence.

Ontology (ɒntɒ·lŏdʒi). [ad. mod.L. *ontologia* (Jean le Clerc 1692), f. Gr. *ὀντο-*, ONTO- + *-λογία*: see -LOGY. Cf. F. *ontologie*, 1751 in Hatz.-Darm.] The science or study of being; that department of metaphysics which relates to the being or essence of things, or to being in the abstract.

1721 BAILEY, *Ontology*, an Account of being in the Abstract. 1724 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 9 In order to make due enquiries into all these, and many other particulars which go towards the complete and comprehensive idea of any being, the science of ontology is exceeding necessary. This is what was wont to be called the first part of metaphysics in the peripatetic schools. 1733 — (*title*) A Brief Scheme of Ontology or the Science of Being in General. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) II. v. i. 355 Subtleties and sophisms.. composed the whole of this cobweb science of ontology, which was likewise sometimes called metaphysics. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Fragm. Ontol.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 195 The field of ontology, or as it may otherwise be termed, the field of supremely abstract entities, is a yet untrodden labyrinth. 1865 *Reader* 8 July 30 We cordially approve and admire,.. not least, the signal demolition of Ontology, in the form of the *noumenon*, or unknowable substratum of matter and mind. 1884 BOSANQUET tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 22 Ontology.. as a doctrine of the being and relations of all reality, had precedence given to it over Cosmology and Psychology, the two branches of enquiry which follow the reality into its opposite distinctive forms.

Ontonomy, Ontosophy: see ONTO-.

Ontoward, Ontrewe, Ontrusty, etc.: see UN-.

On-uppe, -n, var. forms of ANUPPE, upon.

Onur, obs. form of HONOUR.

‖ **Onus** (ōu·nŭs). [L. *onus* load, burden.] A burden, charge, responsibility, duty.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) 89 The onus or Charge of this Burrow or market towne is in the exchequer. 1745 in J. H. Jesse *G. Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 98, I should acquiesce under the first *onus*, and stir no further. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xi. 333 Where an onus or responsibility rests there is Security. 1804 WELLINGTON *Let. to Major Shawe* in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) II. 668 If..the onus is to fall upon the British troops, their numbers must be doubled, or even trebled. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 23 May 5/2 On the companies would be thrown the onus of bringing forward a Bill for a new classification of maximum rates.

b. *Onus probandi* (Latin phrase): the burden of proving; the obligation under which one who makes an assertion, allegation, or charge is of proving the same.

1722 *Act Encour. Silk Manuf.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6040/5 The Onus Probandi shall lie on the Exporter, Claimer, or Owner thereof. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 79 The *onus probandi* should be upon me. 1885 SIR J. PEARSON in *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 457 The *onus probandi* that the lease was improperly drawn would lie upon him.

Onus, obs. form of ONCE.

† **Onu·st**, *a. Obs. rare*–°. [ad. L. *onust-us*.] Laden, loaded, burdened. So † **Onu·sted** *a. rare*–¹.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Onust*, loaden, ouercharged. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 351 It emitts .. branches onusted with small..flowers.

On uven, var. of ANOVEN *obs.*, upon.

O·n-wai·ting. *Sc.* [ON- 1 4.] The action of 'waiting on', *i.e.* waiting for, something; a tarrying for the accomplishment of what is desired or expected; an awaiting.

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 193 Continual onwaiting will be chargeable and expensive to you. 1681 R. FLEMING *Fulfill. Script.* (1801) I. 67 Prayer with quiet on-waiting in the use of means. *a* 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 158 A believer..may wonder 'tis come on so short on-waiting.

So **O·nwai·ter** *Sc.*, one who waits 'on' or for something.

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 126 About his Majesty.. sundry gentlemen began to look after service and turned onwaiters [*ed.* 1735 On-waiters].

† **O·nwald**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 onweald, (onwæld), 1–2 anweald, 1–3 onwald, anwald, 3 andweald, anwold, onwold. [OE. *anwald*, *onwald* (cogn. w. OHG. *anawalt*), f. *an*, *on*, ON + *-wald*, *-weald* power.] Power, rule, authority.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. i. § 1 Nu we witon þæt ealle onwealdas from him sindon. *Ibid.* § 5 Heo .. on hiere onwalde æfter þurhwunade. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 7 He getneow þæt he wæs of herodes anwalde [*Lindisf.* onwald, *Rushw.* onwald, *Hatt.* anweald]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Ut of þine onwalde. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 21 He was pined on pilates andwealde. *c* 1205 LAY. 13782 What heo hæfden on anwolde. *Ibid.* 25116 Þe balde þe Brutene hæfde an onwalde. *c* 1275 *Moral Ode* 264 (Jesus MS.), Heo schulleþ wunyen in helle þe ueondes onwolde.

† **Onwa·ld**, *v. Obs.* [Collateral form of AWELD *v.*] *trans.* To bring under one's power or rule; to subdue.

c 1205 LAY. 5703 Ne mihten heo Rome-wal nawiht onwalden [*c* 1275 noþing aweldе].

† **On-wa·r**, *a.*[1] *Obs.* [app. expanded form of AWARE.] = AWARE, on one's guard.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xiv. 46 Ah feyre levedis be on-war.

Onwar, *a.*[2], variant of UNWARE, unaware.

Onwar: see ONWHAR.

Onward (ɒ·nwŭd), *adv., adj.* (*sb., prep.*) Also 5 **unward**, *Sc.* **onwart**, 5–6 **onwarde**, 6 **one-**. [f. ON *adv.* + -WARD; formed app. in 14th c. after *inward*, *forward*, and other earlier formations.]

A. *adv.* Formerly sometimes construed with *of*: e.g. *onward of one's way* or *journey*.)

1. In the direction of what is ahead; towards the front; so as to advance or move on; forward; = ON *adv.* 9. a. *lit.* in space.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 409/1, I haue driuen hym onwarde one steppe down. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 221 After the solemnitie..: this yong Queene came onward of her iourney. 1608 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* Wks. 1873 II. 12 You'll bring me onward, brother? 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1 A little onward lend thy guiding hand To these dark steps, a little further on. 1761 GRAY *Odin* 13 Onward still his way he takes. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 251 Onward to the fortress rode the three. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Hymn*, Onward, Christian soldiers, Marching as to war.

b. in time, or in succession generally.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 811 Endless miserie From this day onward. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 327 And so onward in like proportion. 1839 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* I. ii. 148 From the apostolic age, and the times of Philo and four centuries onward. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 403 Objects of sense must lead us onward to the ideas..which are contained in them.

† **2.** Towards the final settlement, provisionally; *spec.* on account, 'in advance'; as an 'earnest'.

1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 406 The same day my mastyr paid to Roger Sego, unward of his werke, *x. s.* *a* 1500 *Chester Pl., Christ betrayed*, Thou shalbe quite a hundreth foulde, And one warde take thou this! 1555 BONNER *Homilies* 2 To haue somethyng done onward, til God of his goodnes prouide something better.

3. In a position in advance; = ON *adv.* 10. a. in space, or in succession figured as space.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 112 Onward on his wey that nyght he lay. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccxlv. 786 Thoughe he had knowen therof he coulde natte haue let it whan they were ones onwarde. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* l, My greefe lies onward and my ioy behind. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xx, It was further onward the same way.

b. in time. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2296 We have be here, Moche of this two yere, And onward on the thrid. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xcviii. 119 Tyll it was well onwarde in wynter.

4. *Comb.*

1832 TENNYSON *Pal. of Art* lxii, 'Mid onward-sloping motions infinite. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque* (1895) 172 There is always a new horizon for onward-looking men.

B. *adj.*

1. Of motion, or action figured as motion: Directed onward or forward. Rarely of a thing: Moving onward or forward, advancing.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 172 This onward everlastingness which is fastned upon God Almighty, is all along made up of things which before were not, afterwards are not. 1756 HOME *Douglas* I. 14 Sincerity, Thou first of virtues, let no mortal leave Thy onward path! 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 226 Resuming his onward course. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 249 She, as his onward keel still moved, still mournfully followed.

2. Situated in front, or in advance (in space, time, or succession generally); advanced. *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1891) 46 b, [He] came to see how onward the fruites were of his friends labour. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 67 To discover onward things more remote from our knowledge.

C. *sb.* (ellipt. uses of A. or B.)

†1. Payment towards a final settlement. *In onward* = A. 2. *Obs. rare.*

1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treasurer Scot.* I. 301 Item .. to Dande Achinsone, in onwart of theking of the chapel of the Castel in Edinburgh, xvs. vjd.

2. (*nonce-uses.*) a. An onward movement. b. That which is on ahead, the onward time.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. x. 131 A thousand stops, a thousand onwards made. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ball. & Poems* 137 The thirsty onward waved for him no sign.

†D. *prep.* = ON *prep. Obs. rare.*

1652 LOVEDAY tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* I. 3 Two of that Troup .. conducted him onward the way to Babylon.

Hence **O·nwarding** *vbl. sb.*, a prompting to move onward; †**O·nwardling**, a small portion or length of time; †**O·nwardly** *a.*, progressive; **O·nwardly** *adv.*, with an onward motion.

1843 E. JONES *Poems, Sens. & Event* 39 The music riseth, To its voluptuous 'onwardings all move. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 110 For [an atome] not being a stretchling or *quid quantum*, any more than a now is an *onwardling or *quid successivum*. *Ibid.* 32 Every part of lastingness besides a now, is *onwardly as well as bounded. *Ibid.* 138 This Motion, as such, is ever onwardly or by degrees. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 41 The maiden Luti watcheth Where *onwardly they float.

O·nwardness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of moving onward or advancing; advance, progression, progress.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* v. (R.), Yet is she not idle, but secretly worketh a vehement onwardnes to all godlynes. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 18 Gods outward or abstract is in an endless onwardness. 1844 BERESF. HOPE *Ess.* 235 We find also .. great firmness and onwardness of purpose. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* VI. vi. (1860) I. 207 Was a certain mystic on the side of the truth and onwardness of his time, or against it?

Onwards (*ɒ*nwə̆dz), *adv.* (*prep.*) [f. ONWARD with advb. *-s*: see -WARDS.]

1. = ONWARD A. 1.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXXVI, If Nature .. As thou goest onwards, still will pluck thee back. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 370 The spumy Waves proclaim the watry War... March onwards, and insult the rocky Shoar. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. ci. The current with a rising gale Still set them onwards to the welcome shore. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 82 Our eyes wandered from peak to peak, onwards to the remote horizon.

b. = ONWARD A. 1 b.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 27 From the first century onwards, there was never wanting the testimony of such men.

†2. = ONWARD A. 2. *Obs.*

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 15 It is not yet time .. but onwards, do ye confine your paines and preaching within the bounds of Judæa. 1637 — *Serm. at Excester* 24 Aug., Wks. 1662 IV. [III.] 95 He..would stay Gods leisure for the possession of it, four hundred years: Onwards he takes his livery and seisin, and will purchase with money that which the great ower of heaven gave him freely.

3. = ONWARD A. 3: †*onwards of* = on towards, approaching, nearly (*obs.*).

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 117 'Twas well onwards of a thousand Years before ever this Curse began to take effect.

†B. *prep.* = ONWARD D. *Obs.*

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 126 In this sort hee goeth onwards his way.

Onware, Onwarned, Onwashed: see UN-.

[Onwhar, onwar, error for *ouwhar*, OWHERE.]

†**Onwhelm**, *v. Obs. rare.* [See ON- 3.] To overwhelm.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 366/2 On-qwelmyn (*P.* onwhelmen), *desuppino.*

On wide, widely: see WIDE.

†**O·nwil(l**, *a. Obs.* Also **an-.** [OE. *ánwille*, f. *án*, ONE + WILL.] Self-willed, stubborn, obstinate; persistently desirous, importunate.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlii. 305 (Hatton MS.) Dætte on oðre wisan sint to manianne ða anwillan. *c* 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 467/30 *Pertinax*, anwille. *a* 1100 *Ags. Voc.* ibid. 337/18 *Obstinatus*, anwille. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 56 Ȝif eni is onwil [*C.* swa anwil] uorte iseon ou. *Ibid.* 400 Ȝif þu ert so swuðe onwil, & so ut of þine witte.

Onwind, Onwise, Onworth, etc.: see UN-.

†**O·nwriting.** *Obs.* [f. ON-[1] + WRITING, after L. *inscriptio.*] That which is written on something; an inscription.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Luke XX. 24 Hwæs hæfes onlicnisse & onmercunge & onwritinge [*Lindisf. Gosp.* ina-awritting]. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* XXII. 20 He asketh yem whoos image it was, and whoos onwriting.

Ony, onie, Sc. etc. forms of ANY; obs. f. HONEY.

‖**Onycha** (*ɒ*nikă). Also 5 **onica,** 7 **onicha.** [L. *onycha* = Gr. *ὄνυχα*, accus. of *ὄνυξ* ONYX; in med.L., *onic(h)a*, treated as indecl. or as fem. of 1st decl. The Greek word in the accus. occurs in LXX, Exod. XXX. 34; in the nom. *ὄνυξ* in Ecclus. XXIV. 16; in the latter case the Vulgate renders it *ungula*, but in the former leaves *onycha* in its Greek form; this, being app. not recognized as the accus. of *onyx*, was treated by mediæval writers as a distinct word; hence in Eng. versions of the Bible.] One of the ingredients in the incense used in the Mosaic ritual; the operculum of a species of *Strombus*, or other marine mollusc, which emits a penetrating aroma when burnt.

This sense of Gr. *ὄνυξ*, app. due to the resemblance of the *πῶμα κογχυλίου* 'lid of a shell', or operculum, to a finger-nail, occurs in Dioscorides I. 2, where also mention is made of its fragrant odour 'resembling castor to some degree' when burnt.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* XXX. 34 Tak to thee swete smellynge thinges, stacten, and onycha [1388 onyca], galbantum of good smel [Vulg. *sume..stacten et onycha, galbanum boni odoris*, LXX *λαβε..στακτὴν, ὄνυχα, χαλβάνην ἡδυσμοῦ*]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CLXXII. (1495) 713 Thimiama is a certen confeccyon: moost precyously ordenyd and made of Onica and of Stacten, of Galbanus of Thus. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* XXX. 34 Take vnto thee sweete spices, Stacte, and Onicha, and Galbanum [so *R. V.* 1885; COVERDALE *had* Balme, Stacte, Galban, and pure franckencense]. 1732 tr. *Calmet's Dict. Bible, Onycha*, or *Onyx*, this Word ..is put for the odoriferous Nail or Shell, and for the Stone named Onyx...The greatest Part of Commentators explain it by the Onyx, or the odoriferous Shell, which is a Shell like to that of the Shell-fish called Purpura. 1865 *Public Opin.* 7 Jan. 19 The manufacture of perfume by mingling stacte, onycha, and galbanum with pure frankincense.

‖**Onychia** (*ɒ*ni·kiă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ὄνυξ, ὀνυχ-* nail.] Inflammation of the matrix of the nail, or of the adjacent part of finger or toe.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Onychia*, term for an abscess near the nail of the fingers; otherwise called whitlow. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 578 Affections of the nails..of two varieties: in one, called *onychia*, the disease begins in the nails themselves; and in the other, called *perionychia*, it begins in their vicinity and involves them secondarily. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 179 Onychia maligna is a disease of the nail matrix..far more severe and obstinate.

†**O·nychin,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad.L. *onychin-us*, a. Gr. *ὀνύχινος* made of or like onyx.]

A. *adj.* in *Onychin stone* = Onyx stone.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* ii. 12 Ther is foundun bdelyum, and the stoon onychynus [1388 the stoon onychyn, *v. r.* of onychyn; Vulg. *lapis onychinus*]. 1477 NORTON *Ordin. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 56 Like in Colour to Onychyne stone.

B. *sb.* (= *onychin stone*). = ONYX 1.

(In quot. 1750 mixed up with notions of ONYCHA.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 425 A maner vessel i-made of a stoon þat hatte onichinus, þat was cleer and brist. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiii. 107 Þe ȝalow er made of topazes or crisolytez;..þe blak of onichyns or geraudes. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 134/2 A certeine uessell..made of the pretious stone unychinus. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 214 *Onicinus*, tho' it is a Gum from a Tree of its own Name, is yet number'd among Stones...If put upon a live Coal, in the Manner of Incense, it gives a sweet and fragrant Smell.

†**Onychite** (*ɒ*nikəit). *Obs.* Also in Latin form **onychites.** [ad.L. *onychītis*, a. Gr. *ὀνυχῖτις (λίθος)* onyx stone: see -ITE[1].] A stalagmitic lime-stone or marble, having a banded structure like onyx, and highly prized by the ancients; also called *onyx-marble* or *oriental alabaster.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 147 Of the aforesayd Iewels sent by Otto, one was a precious vessell of stone called Onychites. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. vi. 45 From Paros' isle was brought the milky white [marble]..From Araby, the blushing onychite. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Onychites*, Alabaster, a sort of Marble. [1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 679–80 Stalagmite is the *Alabastrites* (alabaster-stone) in part .. of Theophrastus, Pliny, and other ancient writers..It was also formerly called *onyx* and *onychites.*]

Onychomancy (*ɒ*nikəmæ̀nsi). Also 8–9 **onyco-.** [f. Gr. *ὄνυχο-*, comb. form of *ὄνυξ* ONYX + -MANCY.] Divination from the finger-nails.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 165 Onychomancy, [divining] by the nayles. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Onycomancy*, or as some write it, *Onymancy*, a kind of divination by means of the nails of the fingers. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sci.* 324 Chiromancers give the name of Onycomancy, likewise, to the inspection of the natural signs in the nails.

Onychopathic (*ɒ*nikəpæ̀þik), *a. rare*–°. [f. as prec. + Gr. *πάθος* suffering + -IC.] 'Relating to diseases of the nails' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892).

Onychophorous (*ɒ*nikɒ·fŏrəs), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *-φόρος* bearing + -OUS.] Bearing nails or claws; applied to a group (*Onychophori*) of ophidian reptiles having rudimentary hind limbs, and to an order (*Onychophora*) of myriapods, comprising the single genus *Peripatus*, having two chitinoid claws on each limb. So **Onycho·phoran** *a.* = prec; *sb.* an onychophoran myriapod.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Onychophorus*, having nails or claws..onychophorous. 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**O·nycle.** *Obs.* Also 6 **oynykle.** [a. OF. *onicle*, perh. ad. med.L. **onyculus*, dim. of *onyx*; but cf. med.L. *onicleus* = *onycheus, onychinus* (Du Cange).] = ONYX 1.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 25 Ase gernet in golde, ant ruby wel ryht, Ase onycle he ys on y-holden on hyht. 13.. *Owain Miles* (1837) 37 Ribes and salidoines Onicles and causteloines. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5269 Onycles & orfrays & orient perles. *c* 1400 *Tundale* 2078 Amatyste and charbocull alle so, Onycull, tapas and other mo. 1548–9 *Will of J. Hall* (Somerset Ho.), My Rynge of Golde set w^t^ an Oynyklestone.

Onygophagist (*ɒ*nigɒ·fădʒist). *nonce-wd.* [Erron. for *onychophagist*, f. Gr. *ὄνυξ, ὀνυχ-* nail + *-φάγος* eating + -IST.] One who bites his nails.

1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* III. (1862) 5 A substitute for biting the nails which I recommend to all onygophagists.

Onyli, obs. variant of ONLY.

Onym (*ɒ*nim). [ad. Gr. *ὄνυμα* (stem *ὀνυματ-*), Æolic form of *ὄνομα* name: cf. *synonym.*] A proposed term for a technical name, as of a species or other group in zoology, etc., forming part of a recognized system of nomenclature. Hence **O·nymal** *a.*, **O·nymally** *adv.*, **O·nymize** *v.*, **O·nymizer, O·nymy** (see quot.).

1884 COUES *New Terms Zoöl. Nomenclature* in *Auk* Oct. 321, I would therefore suggest..as follows:—*Onym*, the tenable technical name of a species or other group in zoölogy, consisting of one or more terms applied conformably with some recognized system of nomenclature. *Onymy*, the doctrine or practice of using onyms; nomenclature in a proper sense. *Onymize*, to make use of onyms; to employ a proper nomenclature...*Onymizer*, one who, or that which onymizes; a nomenclator. ...*Onymal*, of or pertaining to an onym, or to onymy. *Onymally*, in an onymal manner.

O·nymancy. Also 7 **oni-.** Shortened form of ONYCHOMANCY.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 69 Onimancy is commonly called the science of the nayls. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. XXV. 208 By Onymancy; for that we have Oyl and Wax. 1727–41 [see ONYCHOMANCY].

Onymatic (*ɒ*nimæ·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ὀνυματ-* (see ONYM) + -IC.] Relating to names: see quot.

1860 DE MORGAN *Syllabus Proposed System Logic* 48 Relations which have immediate reference to, or are directly evolved from, the application of names and the mode of thinking about names in connexion with objects named, or with other names, may be called onymatic relations. 1877 JEVONS in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 66/1 (De Morgan) A new onymatic system of logical expression.

Onyment, Onymete, obs. ff. OINTMENT, UNIMETE.

Onymous (*ɒ*nimǝs), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ὄνυμα* name (see ONYM) + -OUS: after *anonymous*, etc.] Having or bearing a name; of a writing: Bearing the name of the author; of an author: That gives his name. The opposite of *anonymous*, and usually explicitly contrasted with it.

1775 STURGES in *Lett. to Mr. Granger* 169 My daughter.. found out the anonymous character of Mr. Loveday in the preface, without having heard me read the onymous one in the advertisement. 1802 SOUTHEY in C. Southey *Life* II. 195 An onymous house too..its name is Maes Gwyn. 1864 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. V. 307 An opinion..that all communications ought to be onymous. 1888 *Univ. Rev.* Oct. 284 A certain class of critics (whose writings, onymous and anonymous, are to be found in many widely different journals).

So **Ony·mity** (*nonce-wd.*), the condition of being 'onymous'; the opposite of *anonymity.*

1897 *Q. Rev.* July 109 With this comes the question of 'onymity' and anonymity, a matter in which all the good is not upon one side.

Onys, obs. f. ONCE. **Onywar**: see UNAWARE. **Onyways, onywise,** Sc. ff. ANYWAYS, -WISE.

Onyx (*ɒ*niks, *ɒ*·niks). Forms: α. 3–4 **oniche**; β. 4–7 **onix,** 7– **onyx.** [a. L. *onyx*, a. Gr. *ὄνυξ* nail, claw, onyx-stone; OF. *oniche, onice, onique.*]

1. A variety of quartz allied to agate, consisting of plane layers of different colours: much used for cameos.

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 288 Jacinctes and topaces And oniche of muchel grace. *c* 1305 *Land Cokayne* 92 Beril, onix, topasiune, Ametist and crisolite. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* XXVIII. 13 Crisolitus, and onix, and berillus, saphirus, and carbuncle. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXX. 136 Ane of oniche, anoþer of cristall, anoþer of iaspre. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 16 b, Sardonix, .. by commixture of the Onix which is white and Sardus which is red. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 615 The Indian Onyx hath certaine sparkes in it. .. As for the Arabian Onyches, there bee found of them blacke, with white circles. 1611 BIBLE *Job* XXVIII. 16 It [wisedome] cannot be valued with the golde of Ophir, with the precious Onix, or the Saphire. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Onyx*, a certain pretious Stone,..of whitish colour, resembling the colour of a man's naile. Some say it is the congealed juyce of a Tree called Onycha. 1739 GRAY *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 43 The glory of their collection, was a vase of an entire onyx, measuring at least five inches over, three deep, and of great thickness. 1861 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 11 The common Onyx has two opaque layers, of different colours, usually in strong contrast to each other.

†2. = ONYCHA. *Obs. rare.*

1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* XXIV. 15, I yeelded a pleasant odour like the best mirrhe, as Galbanum and Onix [COVERD. Clowes], and sweet Storax [Gr. *ὡς χαλβάνη καὶ ὀνυξ καὶ στακτή*: Vulg. *quasi storax et galbanus et ungula*, whence WYCLIF *vngula*].

3. *Path.* An opacity of the lower part of the cornea of the eye, caused by an infiltration of pus behind it or between its layers, and resembling a finger-nail.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Onyx*, ..Also a Sore or gathering of Matter under the horny Coat of the Eye, the same as *Hypopyon.* 1799 R. HOOPER *Med. Dict., Onyx*, an abscess, or collection of pus between the lamellæ of the cornea; so called from its resemblance to the stone called onyx. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 317. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 494 One..had an onyx involving two-thirds of one cornea.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *onyx-cameo, stone*; **onyx-marble** = ONYCHITE.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* XXX. 2 Onix stones..& stones of dyuerse coloures. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* II. 12 There is bdellium and the onyx stone. *a* 1644 SANDYS (J.), The blue-ey'd saphir, or rich onyx stone. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* I. (1868) 10 Her hands .. lay on her folded black-clad arms

like finely-cut onyx cameos. 1892 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 268 In the art it is often now called Oriental Alabaster or Onyx-Marble.

Oo, a frequent ME. spelling of long *ō*, both open and close, as in *boon, stoon*:—OE. *bán, stán.* Hence in ME. a frequent spelling of O *interj.*; and in Wyclif a name of the Greek long *ō* or Omega.

In the 16th c. *oo* was restricted to the 'close *ō*', normally representing OE. *ó*, as in *doom*:–*dóm*. In mod.Eng. this sound has been raised to (*ū*), of which sound therefore *oo* is the normal representative, as in *too, cuckoo, cockatoo, cooey.* In Scotch, OE. *ó*, ME. close *ō* has passed into (*ʊ̄*, ü, or *ɪ̄*), which sounds are also often etymologically written *oo*, as in *toom*, otherwise *tume, tuim*, empty.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* i. 8, I am alpha and oo, the bigynnyng and the endyng.

Oo, var. O *adj.*, O *adv.*, O *prep.*[1] *Oo lesse than* = *on less than*, UNLESS, q.v.

Oo- (*ōu*ɪ*o*), before a vowel **o-**, combining form of Gr. *ᾠόν* egg, ovum, used in various scientific terms, chiefly biological. (See the more important of these in their alphabetical places.) **Ooblast** (*ōu·*ŏblæst) [Gr. *βλαστός* germ], 'the primordial cell which develops into an ovule' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Oobla·stic** *a.* **Oocyan** (*ōu·*ɔsɔɪ·ăn) [Gr. *κύανος* a dark-blue mineral], a blue pigment occurring in the shells of birds' eggs. **Oœcium** (*oɪ·*ĭ·sĭvm) [Gr. *οἰκίον* a little house], a bud-like sac in which the ova are received and fertilized in certain Polyzoa; hence **Oœ·cial** *a.* **Oogenesis** (*ōu·*ɒdʒe·nɪ́sis) [GENESIS], the production or development of an ovum; so **Oogenetic** (*ōu·*ɒdʒɪne·tik) *a.*, pertaining to oogenesis; **Oogeny** (*oɪ*ɒ·*dʒɪ́ni) = *oogenesis.* **Oograph** (*ōu·*ŏgrɑf) [-GRAPH], a mechanical device for tracing accurately the outline of a bird's egg. **Oometer** (*oɪ*ɒ·*mĭ·təɹ) [-METER], a mechanical device for taking exact measurements of eggs; so **Oometric** (*ōu·*ɒme·trik) *a.*, pertaining to an oometer, or to **Oo·metry**, the measurement of eggs. **Oophyte** (*ōu·*ŏfɜit) [Gr. *φυτόν* plant] = OOPHORE. **Oorhodeine** (*ōu·*ɒɹɒ·dɪ́ɪin) [Gr. *ῥόδον* rose], a reddish pigment found in the shells of most birds' eggs. **Ooscopy** (*oɪ*ɒ·*skŏpi) [Gr. *ὠοσκοπία*], inspection of or divination from eggs. **Oostegite** (*oɪ*ɒ·*stĭdʒɪit) [Gr. *στέγειν* to cover: see -ITE[1] 3], an egg-case in some Crustacea, formed by an expansion of the limbs of certain somites; hence **Oostegitic** (*oɪ*ɒ·*stĭdʒɪ·tik) *a.* ‖ **Ootheca** (*ōu·*ɒ*θ*ɪ·kă) [Gr. *θήκη* case, receptacle], an egg-case in certain invertebrate animals; also, formerly, a sporangium in ferns; hence **Oothe·cal** *a.* **Ootype** (*ōu·*ŏtəip) [Gr. *τύπος* impression, TYPE], a dilated portion of the oviduct in some Trematode worms, in which the egg is fertilized and provided with a shell. **Oxanthine** (*ōu*ɪksæ·nθəin, *ōu*ɪɒzæ·nθəin) [Gr. *ξανθός* yellow], a yellow pigment occurring in the shells of birds' eggs.

1875 SORBY in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 355 *Oocyan .. is .. often associated with yellow substances..therefore the solution is of a somewhat green-blue colour. 1875 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 774 Some chemical relation between the oocyans and the bile. 1881 G. BUSK in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 3 The *oœcium is sub-globular and affixed to the upper and outer border of the zoœcium. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Oögenesis ..*Oögeny.* 1886 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 867/1 The correlative growths may assume the characters of the *oophyte or prothallus. 1895 tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* II. 476 In the Fern, two stages are well shown in the life-cycle, (1) the prothallium, the sexual generation or oophyte, and (2) the fern-plant, the asexual generation (or sporophyte). 1875 SORBY in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 354 *Oorhodeine..occurs..in the shells of such a great number of eggs that its entire absence is exceptional. 1875 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 774/2 Inclined to think that oorhodeine is in some way or other closely related to cruentine. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Ooscopy*, predictions made from Eggs. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 366 The eggs of the ordinary Ediophthalmia usually undergo their development in the chamber beneath the thorax enclosed by the *oostegites of the thoracic appendages. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 136 Spawn (*ootheca) vermiform, thick, semicircular. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Forms Anim. Life* 649 In the monogenetic [Trematoda] its [the egg's] shape varies, and is determined by that of the '*ootype'. 1875 SORBY in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 356 Emu-eggs .. are of a fine malachite green colour, due to a mixture of yellow *ooxanthine with oocyan. *Ibid.* 357 Rufous ooxanthine .. differs from yellow ooxanthine in absorbing light to a..greater distance from the blue end.

Oobit, Sc. form of WOOBUT, woolly-bear.

Ooblast, -ic, Oocyan: see Oo-.

Ooc, obs. form of OAK.

Oocyst (*ōu·*ŏsist). [f. Oo- + Gr. *κύστις* CYST.] a. *Bot.* Name for a supposed reproductive cell in certain Fungi; also = OOGONIUM (*Cent. Dict.*). b. *Zool.* A receptacle for the ova in some Polyzoa.

1875 COOKE *Fungi* 176 A distinct cell which De Bary terms an *oocyst.* 1882 OGILVIE, *Oocyst*, a chamber appended to the cells of certain of the Polyzoa, which serves as a receptacle for the eggs. Also called *Ovicell.*

Oœcium: see Oo-. **Ooes,** obs. form of OOZE.

Oof (*ūf*). *slang.* [Understood to be short for *oof-tish*, Yiddish for Ger. *auf tische*, i. e. *auf dem tische* 'on the table', i. e. (money) laid on the table, (money) down; cf. Ger. *auftischen* to table.] Money. Also in the fuller form **Oo·ftish.** Hence **Oof-bird,** a source or supplier of money, 'the goose that lays the golden eggs'; **Oo·ffess** *a.*, without cash; **Oo·fy** *a.*, wealthy.

[1882 Miss BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. viii. 170 'It will be too lovely—too utterly ouftish', exclaimed Dopsy, who had lately acquired this last flower of speech.] 1885 *Sporting Times* 28 Feb. 1/1 The subject of oof is enough to interest anybody. [With Cockney pun on '*oof* = *hoof*.] 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* xxviii, Living like a fighting-cock and rolling in 'oof'. *Ibid.* II. xiv, 'Is he an oof bird?' (rich) 'Rather', answered the Tiger. 1891 *Daily News* 21 Dec., 'I would commit any crime for oof.' 1892 J. W. PEARCE in *Mod. Society* 16 Jan., 'Oof' as a current pseudonym for money has been in use for about seven years, but 'ooftish', which also is Whitechapel slang for coin of the realm, has been in use in England over thirty years. 1894 I. ZANGWILL *King of Schnorrers* 249 No treasury..no oof, rhino, shiners, coin, cash, salary. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 727 My oofy maiden-aunt. 1899 FRYERS *Pauper Millionaire* 157 'What is oof?' 'Oof? Why ooftish, posh, money.' 1899 BINSTEAD *Houndsditch Day by Day* 33 Ooftish.

Oof, obs. form of WOOF.

Oogamous (*oɪ*ɒ·*găməs), *a. Biol.* [f. Oo- + Gr. *γάμ-ος* marriage + -OUS.] Applied to organisms which reproduce (or to reproduction) by union of dissimilar (male and female) cells; *spec.* when one of these (the female cell or ovum) is stationary and fertilized by the motile male cell. So **Oogamete** (*oɪ*ɒ·*gămīt), either of the two (male and female) cells in oogamous reproduction; **Oo·gamy,** oogamous reproduction.

1888 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 886/2 The sexual cells being zoogametes..its affinity is rather with Pandorineæ than with oogamous Volvoceæ. 1891 HARTOG in *Nature* 17 Sept. 484/1 True Parthenogenesis: the direct development of a facultative gamete without karyogamy..may occur in..Oogametes. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Reproduction, oögamous*, reproduction by means of an *ovum* or *ova.*

Oogenesis, -genetic, -geny: see Oo-.

‖ **Oogonium** (*ōu*ɪ*ogō·nivm). *Bot.* Also rarely in anglicized form **oogone.** [mod.L., dim. of Gr. *ᾠογόνος* egg-layer, cf. *ᾠογονία* laying of eggs).] The female reproductive organ in the Thallophytes or lower Cryptogams, usually a rounded cell or sac containing one or more *oospheres.*

Usually distinguished from the flask-shaped *Archegonium* of the higher Cryptogams, but sometimes including this.

1867 HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 293 Organs similar to those long since discovered by Tulasne in *Peronospora*, which have been called *Oegonia.* 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 170 Here, as in the Algæ, the spermatozoids introduce themselves into the cavity of the oogonium, and unite with the gonospheres. 1885 KLEIN *Micro-Org.* 146 At the end of a mycelial thread a cell grows up into a spherical large ball, the *oogonium.*

Ograph: see Oo-.

Ooidal (*oɪ*ɒi·dăl), *a.* [f. Gr. *ᾠοειδής* egg-shaped + -AL.] Resembling an egg; oval.

1836 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man.* (ed. 3) I. II. v. § 2. 281 This form of skull, I shall term..the oval or ooidal form.

Ook, obs. f. OAK; obs. pa. t. of ACHE *v.*; Sc. f. WEEK. **Ookroo,** variant of OKRO.

‖ **Oolakan, -chan** (*ū·*lăkăn). Also ou-. [A native name.] The candle-fish (*Thaleichthys pacificus*) of north-western America (see CANDLE *sb.* 7). Also *attrib.*, as *oolakan oil*; **oolakan rake,** an implement used for raking these fish into the boat when in shoals.

1836 Sir J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Boreali-Amer.* III. 226 The Indian name of this fish is Oulachan.. The oulachan spawns in the different small streams which fall into the lower part of the Columbia. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 39/2 A new medicinal oil..known as Oolachan Oil..Obtained from a fish called by the North American Indians Oolachan, or candle fish .. from the fact that when dried the fish .. can be used as..a candle.

Oold, pl. *ooldys*, obs. form of WELD, dyer's weed.

Oolie, variant of *ulyie*, Sc. form of OIL.

Oolite (*ōu·*ŏlɜit). *Min.* and *Geol.* [a. F. *oölithe* (Dict. Acad. 1762), mod.L. *oölitēs*, f. Gr. *ᾠόν* egg + *λίθος* stone: see -LITE.]

1. *Min.* A concretionary limestone composed of small rounded granules, like the roe of a fish, each consisting of carbonate of lime around a grain of sand as a nucleus; roe-stone. In later usage restricted to that of the geological formation in 2.

[1785 HUTTON in *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* I. (1788) 252 Among these, are different species of *oolites* marble.] 1802–3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) I. 425 Which consists of shelly fragments and small grained oolites. 1807 AIKIN *Dict.* II. 45 Oölite .. occurs in mass and is without lustre. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 215 A white oolite. 1884 W. J. LOFTIE in *Pall Mall Gaz.* 18 Aug. 1/2 The railways did not yet bring oolite from the hills of Bath.

2. *Geol.* The name of an important series of fossiliferous rocks of the character described in sense 1, lying between the Chalk, or the Wealden, and the Lias; sometimes applied to the whole series of limestones, sandstones, and clays, to which these belong; now usually included, with the Lias, in the Jurassic system.

The series is generally subdivided in England into the Upper or Portland Oolite, the Middle, Great, or Oxford Oolite, and the Lower or Bath Oolite.

1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 30 Distinguished from the under Oolite. 1822 CONYBEARE & PHILLIPS *Outl. Geol.* II. ii. § 1. 119 The interval between the chalk and oolites. 1842 MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* xi. (ed. 2) 253 We find..the Great Oolite uptilted against it [the gneiss] on the eastern coast of Sutherland. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 315 It consisted of shale of the lower oolite. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 36.

3. *attrib.* Pertaining to or consisting of oolite; oolitic.

1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 357 The coal formation ..rises from under the oolite lime-stone. 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 27 The covering of the upper Oolite rock. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* i. 9 The geological site of the locality, which is about the middle of the oolite formation. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 32 The limestones of the oolite group which constitute the Jura.

Oolitic (*ōu*ɪ*olɪ·tik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC: in mod.F. *oölithique* (in Littré).]

1. *Min.* Of the structure of oolite or roe-stone.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 179 Pisiform, or granular iron ore..Of this sort is the Oolitic Ore found at Creusot near Mount Cenis. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 85 Oolitic texture is only found in limestones and ironstones, and it consists either in the entire mass being composed of small globules, or a great number..of such being contained in the mass.

2. *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the Oolite formation; Jurassic.

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 311 This group is.. composed of various alternations of clays, sandstones, marls, and limestones; many of the latter being oolitic, whence the name *oolitic series.* 1849 DANA *Geol.* ix. (1850) 495 The coal beds are of the Oolitic epoch. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 118 It is the limestones of the Oolitic formations that furnish most of the springs.

Oolitiferous, *a. rare*—[f. as prec. + -FEROUS.] Producing or containing oolite.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Oological (*ōu*ɪ*olɒ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as OOLOGY: see -ICAL. Cf. mod.F. *oölogique* (Littré).] Of or relating to oology.

1861 J. LAMONT *Seahorses* vi. 85 Multitudes of gulls, fulmars, eider-ducks, and alcas..in a state of great perturbation at Bruin's oological researches. 1864 *Reader* 30 Apr. 556/2 The only egg of *Epyornis maximus* which ever came to this country..the unique oological specimen. 1875 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 774/1 *note*, Oological works with coloured figures.

So **Oolo·gic** *a.*; **Oolo·gically** *adv.*

In mod. Dictionaries.

Oologist (*oɪ*ɒ·*lŏdʒist). [f. as next + -IST.] a. One versed in oology. b. A collector of birds' eggs.

1863 *Spring Lapl.* 38, I had two or three naturalist friends in the town..one of them a keen oologist. 1875 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 773/1 The greatest scientific triumph of oologists lies in their having fully appreciated the intimate alliance of the Limicolae with the Gaviae. 1891 *Spectator* 21 Feb., Our egg-collector calls himself an oologist ..it is not a pretty name, but it enjoys a Greek derivation, and a scientific sound.

Oologize (*oɪ*ɒ·*lŏdʒəiz), *v. rare.* [f. next + -IZE.] a. *intr.* To collect eggs. b. *trans.* To take the eggs from (a nest).

1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* I. 21 The children of a man employed about the place oologized the nest. *Ibid.* 22 The red squirrel, I think..oölogizes, I know he eats cherries.

Oology (*oɪ*ɒ·*lŏdʒi). [mod. f. Gr. *ᾠό-ν* egg + *-λογία* -LOGY: cf. mod.L. *oologia* (Garmann 1691); mod.F. *oölogie* (Littré).] a. The study of, or a description of, birds' eggs; that department of ornithology which treats of the eggs of birds, esp. in regard to their external appearance. b. The practice of collecting birds' eggs.

1831–7 W. C. HEWITSON (*title*) British Oology; being Illustrations of the Eggs of British Birds, with Figures of each Species. 1869 LOWELL *Wks.* (1896) III. 217 Since bird-nesting has become scientific and dignified itself as oölogy. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 308/1 Australian birds, whose nidification and oology had previously been imperfectly known.

‖ **Oolong** (*ū·*lɒŋ). Also ou-. [Chinese *wu-lung*, f. *wu* black + *lung* dragon.] A dark variety of cured tea.

1852 M'CULLOCH *Dict. Comm.* (new ed.) 1302 Prices Current of the Various Descriptions of Teas..Ning Yong and Oolong, common to fine. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Oolong*, a peculiar description of black tea, possessing many of the qualities of green tea. 1880 *Trade advt.*, The finest Oolong, 3*s.* a lb. This is high burnt, very pungent tea, and is an especial favourite with the tea-drinking public in America. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 May 8/1 The competition for Oolongs, some Souchongs, and flowery Pekoes is still very keen.

Oometer, -metric, -metry: see Oo-.

‖ **Oomiak** (*ū·*mi,ĕk). Also **umiack, umiak, oomiack.** [Eskimo.] A large Eskimo boat, consisting of a wooden frame with skins drawn over it, and propelled by paddles.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) I. b, The canoe is called *kaiak*, or man's boat, to distinguish it from *umiak*, the woman's boat. 1819 Sir J. ROSS *Voy. Disc.* I. iv. 55 The boat was called an umiack. 1845 *Life T. Simpson* xiii. 258, I procured an oomiak or family canoe. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIII. 390/1 Huge, lumbering oomiacks, loaded to the rail with a mixed cargo of men, women, children, and dogs, all howling, is an entertaining..sight.

Oon, obs. f. ON *prep.*, ONE, OWN *a.*; dial. f. OVEN.

-oon, the form usually taken in Eng. by Fr. final *-on* in words stressed on the final syllable, esp. by those adopted during 16–18th c., as *dragon, dragoon, Chalons, shalloon*; and hence by the Fr. suffix *-on*, – It. *-one*, Sp. *-on*. L. *-o, -ōnem*; forming

in L. masculine appellatives, often contemptuous, as *balatro* jester, *calcitro* kicker, *capito* a big-headed man, *naso* a big-nosed man, etc. In It. and Sp. usually augmentative, as *donnone* big woman, *hombron* big man; but in Fr. usually diminutive, as in *aiglon* eaglet, *chaton* kitten, or after another suffix, as *ogrillon* little ogre. In Eng. in many adopted words, as *balloon, bassoon, batoon, buffoon, cartoon, doubloon, musketoon, quadroon*; rarely an Eng. formative, as in *spittoon*; cf. also *octoroon*.

Eng. representatives of Fr. or Romanic words in *-on*, when not stressed on the final syllable, and modern borrowings generally, have regularly *-on*, as in *baron, button, felon, jupon, chignon*, etc.

Oonde, variant of ONDE *Obs.* **Oone**, obs. f. ONE.

Oones, -is, -ys, oons, obs. forms of ONCE.

Oonin (ōu·ŏnin). [a. F. *oonin* (Littré), f. Gr. *ᾠόν* egg + -IN.] = ALBUMININ. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

Oonlepy, var. ONLEPY *a. Obs.*, only.

Oonli, -liche, -ly, obs. forms of ONLY.

Oons (ūnz), *int.* Now *rare*. Also 6 ounes, 8 ouns. [Worn-down form of *wounds* (i.e. *God's wounds! Zounds!*), *w* being dropped before (*ū*, and *d* after *n*, as is common in dialects.] A petty oath: = ZOUNDS.

1593 PEELE *Chron. Edw. I* 94 Ye dogs, ounes! do me a shrewd turn, and mock me too? 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* v. viii, Oons how my heart aches! 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* III. i, Ouns! if you can't..how do you think I should do't? 1830 JAMES *Darnley* vii. 37 Oons! cried Jekin, this is magic. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 115 'Oons! I'd as soon travel in the land of the Great Mogul!

Oonus, obs. form of ONCE.

‖ **Oopak, oopack** (ū·pæk). [Chinese *u-pak*, Cantonese dialect form of *Hu-peh*, name of a central province of China (f. *hu* lake + *peh* north, in reference to the Tung-ting Lake, whence also *Hunan* from *nan* south).] A variety of black tea.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Oopack*, a black tea. 1885 *Standard* 29 Apr. *Advt.*, Oopack. The best value in Tea.

Oophore (ōu·ŏfoəɹ). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *ᾠό-ν* egg + *-φόρος* bearing, bearer.] That stage, or form of a plant, in the higher Cryptogams (ferns, mosses, etc.) which, in the alternation of generations, bears male and female organs; the 'sexual generation'; also called *oophyte*. Opposed to *sporophore* or *sporophyte*.

1875 THISELTON DYER in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 692/1 For the gamogenetic generation, in which conjugation takes place, or in which special cells (*oospheres*) are fertilized by antherozoids, and become *oospores*, '*Oophore*' may be employed. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 385 The Sexual Generation (Oophore) which is developed from the spore always preserves, in Vascular Cryptogams, the form of a thallus.

Oophorectomy (ōu:ofore·ktŏmi). *Surg.* [f. mod.L. *ōophoron* ovary (f. Gr. *ᾠό-ν* egg, ovum + *-φόρος* bearing) + Gr. *ἐκτομή* cutting out, excision.] Excision of the ovary. So **Oophore·ctomist**, one who performs oophorectomy.

1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumors* 225 Ovariotomy..to use a more distinctive term, Oöphorectomy.., whose object and result is the removal of an ovarian tumor. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* xxvii. (ed. 4) 212 We have got some light on it from the practice of the oophorectomists.

‖ **Oophoridium** (ōu:oforidiŭm). *Bot.* Also in anglicized form **oophorid** (o·ifŏrid). [f. mod.L. *ōophoron* ovary + *-idium*, Gr. *-ιδιον*, dim. ending.] A name for the macrosporangia (or, loosely, the macrospores) of certain *Lycopodiaceæ*.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 98 Lycopods..Their Oophorids. 1864 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* 94 In the *Selaginellas*, an additional kind of spore-case is produced, which contains three or four roundish fleshy spores, many times as large as the granular spores..these larger bodies are called oophoridia. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 815/1 *Oophoridium*, the larger form of spore-case in *Selaginella*. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 366 The oosporangia or oophoridia are usually two-valved cases, with four lobes, each of which contains one large spore. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 469 Lycopodiaceæ.. larger capsules containing 3–4 much larger spores (macrospores or *oophoridia*).

Oophoritis (ōu:oforəi·tis). *Path.* [f. as prec. + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the ovary.

1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 24 A consequence of oophoritis. 1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 636 Ovaritis..has been described by some authors under the name of Oophoritis.

Oophyte = oophore: see Oo-.

Oor, obs. f. ORE; mod.Sc. and north. f. OUR.

‖ **Oorali** (*u*rā·li). [One of the many forms of the word WOORALI.] A resinous substance used by the Indians of S. America as an arrow-poison; = CURARE, WOORALI.

1880 TENNYSON *Childr. Hosp.* i, And mangle the living dog..Drench'd with the hellish oorali. 1899 *Edin. Rev.* July 159 Curare, or woorali, or oorali, as it is variously called. It is the arrow poison of Guiana.

Oord, Oordoo, variant of ORD *Obs.*, URDU.

Oore, obs. f. OAR, ORE. **Oorhodeine**: see Oo-.

‖ **Oorial** (ū·riăl). Also **urial**. An Asiatic species of wild sheep (*Ovis cycloceros*).

1887 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 897/3 The Secretary..exhibited.. a pair of horns of the oorial. 1898 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 878 Oorial and snow leopards abound on the mountains.

Oorie, Oory, var. OURIE *a. Sc.*, dreary, dingy, etc.

Ooscopy: see Oo-. **Oose**, obs. form of OOZE.

Oosement, corrupt f. OSMUND, a kind of iron.

Oosite (ōu·ŏsəit). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *oosit* (Marx, 1834), f. the name of the Oos valley, in the grand-duchy of Baden, where found: see -ITE[1] 2 b.] A mineral allied to Pinite.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 480 *Oösite*..is white to reddish or brownish-red, and occurs in 6- and 12-sided prisms. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 38 Liebnerite and Oosite are like products.

Oosperm (ōu·ŏspɔ̄m). [mod. f. Gr. *ᾠό-ν* egg + *σπέρμα* seed, SPERM.] a. *Zool.* A fertilized ovum. b. *Bot.* = OOSPORE.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Introd. 25 The ovum has now [after impregnation] become an oosperm, and it speedily undergoes fission or segmentation and gastrulation. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Oosperm*..In Botany, the term is sometimes applied to the oosphere after fertilisation.

Oosphere (ōu·ŏsfĭəɹ). *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *ᾠό-ν* egg + *σφαῖρα* sphere.] The female reproductive cell, esp. in the Thallophytes or lower Cryptogams, which when fertilized becomes an *oospore*.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 212 Oogonia are cells in which the female reproductive bodies or Oospheres are formed. 1882 THISELTON DYER in *Nature* XXV. 390 The beautiful process of division of the primary oosphere in some of the species.

‖ **Oosporangium** (ōu:osporæ·ndgiŭm). *Bot.* Also in anglicized form **o·osporange**. [f. Oo- + SPORANGIUM.] a. Thuret's term for the unilocular zoosporangium of certain fucoid Algæ (Phæosporeæ). b. Sometimes used as = OOPHORIDIUM. c. A case or sac containing an oospore.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 67. 88 In other cases, doubtless, two kinds of Zoospores are produced, as in *Leathesia* and *Mesoglœa*, as they have the two organs called Oosporangia and Trichosporangia by Thuret. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 273 Section of a lacinia of a frond, showing the stalked eight-chambered oosporanges growing on tufts with intercalated hairs. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 365 Commonly called oosporangia or oophoridia. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 173.

Oospore (ōu·ŏspōəɹ). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *ᾠό-ν* egg + *σπόρος* seed, SPORE.] The fertilized female cell or oosphere, esp. in the lower Cryptogams, which forms the germ of a future plant.

1865 COOKE *Rust, Smut*, etc. 131 After this contact of the two bodies, the gonosphere acquires a new name, and is called an 'oospore'. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 235 The size of the antherozoids is so inconsiderable that they scarcely add ..to the mass of the oosphere, but yet produce a change in it, one consequence of which is that it becomes invested with a firm cell-wall, and then constitutes the *Oospore*.

Hence **Ospo·ric, Oo·sporous** *adjs.*, having or producing oospores; **O·ospori·ferous** *a.*, bearing oospores.

Oost(e, oostage, obs. ff. HOST, OAST, HOSTAGE.

Oostegite, -itic: see Oo-.

Oostman: see OSTMAN. **Oostre**, obs. f. HOSTRY.

Oot, mod.Sc. and north. dial. f. OUT.

Oothe, variant of WOOD *a. Obs.*, mad.

Ootheca, -al: see Oo-.

Ootocoid (o·itŏkoid), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Ootocoidea* (neut. pl.), f. Gr. *ᾠοτόκος* laying eggs, oviparous: see -OID.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the *Ootocoidea*, a division of mammals in Dana's classification (so called from their affinity to oviparous animals), comprising the marsupials and monotremes (the latter of which have since been found to be actually oviparous). b. *sb.* One of the *Ootocoidea*. Also **Ootoco·dean** *a.* and *sb.*

18.. *Amer. Jrnl. Sc. & Art* XXX. 70 The Oötocoids, or non-typical mammals. 1863 *Ibid.* XXXVI. 319 The semi-oviparous method of reproduction in Oötocoid Mammals. 1864 WEBSTER, *Ootocoid*, a semi-oviparous mammal.

Ootocous (o·itōkŏs), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *ᾠοτόκ-ος* egg-laying + -OUS.] That lays eggs; oviparous. In mod. Dicts.

Ootus, obs. pl. of OAT.

Ootype, Ooxanthine: see Oo-.

Oouen, Oous, obs. ff. OVEN, OOZE. **Ooyess**: see OYEZ.

Ooze (ūz), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 1 wós, 2–5 wos, (4 wus), 5–6 wose, 6 woos, 5–8 woose, 7–8 wooze. β. 6 ouse, 6–7 ouze, 6–8 owze, 7 oose, (oze, osze), 8– ooze. [In senses 1, 2, OE. *wós* juice, sap, expressed juice: cf. MLG. *wos(e* scum, etc. Sense 3 is a later formation from OOZE *v.*[1] (itself a deriv. of sense 1). With the loss of initial *w* in the β-forms, cf. the pronunciation of *wood, wool, woman*, in various dialects which drop *w* before (*u*, u). (Instances of *oze, oaze*, in sense 2, in 17th c., were prob. due to confusion with OOZE *sb.*[2], which had then both *oze* and *oaze*.)]

I. †**1.** Juice, sap; the liquid which flows or is obtained from a plant, fruit, or the like. *Obs.*

a. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 178 Sume men..þæs woses synderlice brucað. ..wið earena sare, genim ðysse ylcan wyrte .. wos. 1340 *Ayenb.* 89 Uor þet hy weneþ by of gentile woze. *Ibid.* 186 Ase þe oyle op arist ine þe lompe alle þe oþre woses. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 712 Nectanabus..laches..wortes ..Hee wringes out þe wet wus. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. vii. (Tollem. MS.), Varro seyeþ, þat a reed of Ynde groweþ to a smal tre, and humoure is wronge onte of þe rote þerof, and no swete þinges may stryue wiþ þat wose [1535 woos] and licoure. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 413 þat logloure..[with] þe wose of þe wede hire wengis anoyntis. *c* 1440 *Tundale* 1358 He thrust hem as men dose Grapes, to wryng out the wose.

2. *techn.* The liquor of a tan-vat; an infusion or decoction of oak-bark, sumach, or other tannin-yielding substance in which hides are steeped.

a. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. iv. (1588) 459 If any Tanner .. have tanned any rotten Hides, or wrought them negligently in the Wose, or have not renewed the Wose so oft as need was. 1603–4 *Act* 1 *Jas. I*, c. 22 Nor shall suffer the Hides .. to lye in the Woozes any lesse tyme than Twelve Moneths at the leaste. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* ix. 63 You may use the red astringent wine, or tanners woose. 1726 *Brice's Week. Jrnl.* 4 Mar. 4 A large Tann-yard..furnished with Pits and Vats..full of Wooze. 1800 *Specif. Patent* No. 2409. 2 The part for raising and conveying the woose.

β. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1600) 13 Then shall ye take of sharpe Tanners owze. *Ibid.* 42 Also some doe giue them of Tanners ouse to drinke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 546 The filth of Tanners oose. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. xx. 53 Take a pinte of Tanners Oze. 1692 O. WALKER *Grk. & Rom. Hist.* 25 With tanners Oaze. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. 6 Cij/1 Take a Quart of Tanner's Owze. 1777 MACBRIDE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 113 The tanners prepare their bark .. They..use it in the way of infusion, which is called ooze. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 216 Vats..two-thirds filled with a weak ooze or infusion of oak-bark. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* V. 311 An extract of bark, technically called 'ooze'.

II. From OOZE *vb.*

3. The act or fact of oozing; exudation; gentle flow; also, that which oozes; a sluggish stream.

1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 567 From his first fountain & beginning ouze, Down to the sea each brook & torrent flows. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* lii, Divine liquids come with odorous ooze Through the cold serpent-pipe. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 281 An outlet for the escape of the fluid, which trickles down in a perpetual ooze. 1889 *Science* XIII. 131/1 Small oozes of water issuing from the base of these slopes.

III. 4. *Comb.* (from 2) **ooze-calf**, calf-skin through which the dye has been forced by mechanical means, used for the uppers of boots and shoes, and by bookbinders.

1894 *Daily News* 22 June 6/4 From Montreal comes a book in buck-skin, tanned like ooze-calf. 1895 *Times* 2 Jan. 13/4 Orders..for glacé kid, ooze calf, American red sides, and the best English tannages.

Ooze (ūz), *sb.*[2] Forms: α. 1 wáse; 4–6 wose, 6 woose, woes. β. 6 oous, 6–7 oes, owes; ooes, ouse; 6–8 oase, oose, owze, 7 oas, ose, owze, 7–8 osz, osze, oze, owse; 6– ooze. [OE. *wáse* wk. fem., cognate with ON. *veisa* wk. fem., stagnant pool, puddle, Norw. dial. *veisa* fem., mud, mud-bank. In ME. and 16th c. *wose*, rimes with *glose, disclose, repose, suppose*. The regular mod. repr. would be *ose, oase* (ōuz), as in the 16–18th c. *oas, oase, oaz, oaze, ose, oze, oes, owes*; but from 1550 there are spellings which imply (ūz), and show assimilation of this word to OOZE *sb.*[1], either through contiguity of sense, or through the tendency of OE. *wō* to pass through (wō, wŏ) to (wū, ŭ), as seen in *womb, two, who*. Besides the distinct forms, there are several ambiguous spellings, so that it has not been attempted to separate the (ō) and (ū) examples. Forms with initial *w* stop *c* 1600. (In popular apprehension this is not felt as a different word from OOZE[1], the notions of 'moisture' and 'oozy soil' coming into close proximity.) See also the cognate WAISE 'mud', from ON.]

1. Wet mud or slime; esp. that in the bed of a river or estuary.

a. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 386 *Caenum*, wase. *a* 1000 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülck. 203/45 *Cenum i. e. luti uorago, uel lutum sub aquis fetidum*, i. wase *uel* fæn. *c* 1050 *Glosses* ibid. 362/30 *Cænum*, wase. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIII. 229 Right as weodes wexen in wose and in donge. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1742 They [ships] been nat ȝit I-setelid, ne fixid in þe wose [*rime* glose]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 532/2 Wose, slype of the erthe..*glutes, bitumen*. 1555 PHAER *Æneid* II. D j b, I..in a slimy lake of mud all night lay hid in wose [*rime* disclose]. 1557 *Ibid.* V. L iv b, Hauons of Scicil wooze [*rime* as I suppose]. 1582 BATMAN *On Bartholl.* XIII. v. 192 He walloweth and wrappeth himselfe first in fenne and wose.

β. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 172 And lurked in a marrise all the nyght Among the ooze. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* IX. 23 Being full of mudde and ooes. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1539/1 Maister Ferdinando Poins would haue raised them with ouze and beach shouele and cast togither. 1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (Arb.) 32 That she might haue gone vp to the mid leg in oes or mire. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 26 The vgly oous of the channell. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 58 We sounded, and found 28 fadome water, blacke oase. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 27 The ose or salt water mudde. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. III. iii. 136 Till it bee fatted with the Owes, or sand of the Sea. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ix. 29 Having buried him in the owze. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. ii. 53 Quicksands, Drift, *Syrtis*. Oaz. 1678–1706 PHILLIPS, *Oze*, a soft slimy Ground, where a Ship cannot conveniently cast Anchor. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., Hungary* (1685) 89 By the setling of the Ouse or filth brought down by the..Danube. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 623 Unweildily they wallow first in Ooze, Then in the shady Covert seek Repose. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 287 With soft Owse and Sand mix'd. 1763 W. ROBERTS

Nat. Hist. Florida 9 The bottom, which is sandy, mixed in many places with oase, is excellent for anchorage. 1774 T. West *Antiq. Furness* p. xix, Manuring their land with seasand, or rather ouze. 1804 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* II. 306 The strip of oose between the granite mountains of Egypt. 1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 33 The sheet of black and fetid ooze that sends forth a surface-scum of brown tint and sickening odour.

fig. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 174 To castyn oute 3oure wose of synne. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iv. Wks. 1856 I. 128 The very ouze, The quicksand that devours all miserie. 1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 189 Entangled by the reeds and oaze of earthly vanities. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 332 Fishing a manuscript out of the ooze of oblivion.

b. A stretch or extent of mud; a mud-bank; a marsh or fen, a piece of soft boggy ground.

c 1500 *Piers of Fulham* 267 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 11 Therfore know j non so redy arryvayle, As ys the redd clyfe in the warine wose [*rime* suppose]. 1568 Grindal *Lett., to Abp. Parker* Wks. (1843) 294 By reason of the evil air of the marshes and oozes there, . . sick both of quartan and tertian agues. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1271/1 Twelve pirates were hanged at Whapping, in the ouze beside London. *a* 1598 in *MS. Map* in Royal MS. 18 D III (Lord Burghley's Atlas) lf. 63 [The Sand and Ooze, now Kilnsey Flats, in the Humber Mouth, is denominated] 'a flat and woes'. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XIX. iv. (1872) VIII. 154 There are thickets, intricacies, runlets, boggy oozes.

2. *Ocean-sounding.* White or grey calcareous matter, largely composed of remains of Foraminifera, covering vast tracts of the ocean-floor.

1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xiv. § 609 The ooze of the deep sea. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 9 The nearest approach which we have at the present day to chalk is probably to be found in the deposit called 'ooze'. 1877 W. Thomson *Voy. Challenger* II. i. 2 On the morning of the 16th we sounded in 2,575 fathoms with a bottom of reddish ooze containing many foraminifera.

3. *Comb.* **ooze-bank,** a mud-bank in a tidal river, or by the shore.

1893 J. Watson *Conf. Poacher* 40 [We watched the ducks and geese] from behind an ooze bank.

Ooze (*ūz*), *sb.*[3] *Obs.* or *rare.* Forms: (5 wase), 6 ouse, oase, 7 oze, 8 ouze, 8– ooze. [app. repr. a ME. **wōse* (of which the northern form *wase, wayse* 'alga' is in *Cath. Angl.*). For the earlier history and origin, see Wase. Like Ooze *sb.*[2], this also has been levelled under the same spelling and pronunciation as Ooze *sb.*[1]] Sea-weed.

1555 Eden *Decades* 343 Weedes of the sea cauled reites or ouse. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. iv. *Handie-crafts* 367 Som make their roofs with fearn, or reeds, or rushes, And some with hides, with oase, with boughs, and bushes. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. 1122 Great quantitie of Oze, that growes vpon the Rockes of the Sea. 1706 Phillips, *Ouze*, a sort of miry Sedge. 1770–4 A. Hunter *Georg. Ess.* (1803) III. 559 Near the coast great quantities of sea-weed, or ooze are collected. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Brooke Farm* x. 120 With pannier-loads of sea ooze . . to manure their little fields. [This may belong to Ooze[2].]

† b. The moss which forms peat bogs. *Obs.*

1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 245 Which Fuel was no other, than the muddy Oze growing in the Marishes of Holland, hardned by the Sun, and cut out into Turf.

Ooze (*ūz*), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–5 wose, 5 ose, (6 oyse), 5–7 wooze, 7–8 ouse, 8 ouze, 7– ooze. [ME. *wōse-n*, f. *wōse*, Ooze *sb.*[1] 1, 2. The OE. verb was *wésan* (:—**wósjan*) with umlaut: see Weese.]

1. *intr.* Of moisture: To pass slowly or in small quantities through the pores of a body; to make way gradually through small openings or interstices; to exude, to percolate.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IV. xi. (Tollem. MS.), It woseþ and sweteþ oute of blood. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 116 To thyn hond wol sprynge or springes ose [*scatere*]. *a* 1648 Digby *Closet Open.* (1677) 146 Ty it very close, . that nothing may ouse out. 1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 900 Lest the rain-water . . should soak and wooze into their Hives. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 730 A wat'rish Humour swell'd and ooz'd agen. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* II. viii, I saw the water ooze in at several crannies. 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* II. i. § 5 (1734) 121 The Solids . . will suffer this thin and acrid Serum to ouze through their Substances. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 355 The spring oozes out of a rock. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* I. 107 The water oozed through the gold, and stood like dew upon the surface. 1853 Herschel *Pop. Lect. Sc.* I. § 18 (1873) 12 When a crack takes place in ice, the water oozes up.

b. with advb. object: *To ooze its way.*

a 1849 Poe *Tales* Ser. I. *Gold Bug* Wks. 1896 II. 77 A scarcely perceptible creek, oozing its way through a wilderness of reeds and slime.

c. Of a substance: To exude moisture. Also *fig.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxii[i]. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 233/1 Þe tree þat sweteþ and woseþ thus hiȝt Libanus. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 111 The fetelockes . . wyl swel in wynter tyme, and oyse of water. *a* 1783 Brooke *Conrade* Poems (1810) 420/2 He the deadly wound Ere long discover'd; for it still ooz'd crimson. 1820 Keats *Hyperion* I. 137 This passion . . made . . His Druid locks to shake and ooze with sweat. 1864 Tennyson *Sea Dreams* 150 He . . then began to bloat himself, and ooze All over with the fat affectionate smile That makes the widow lean.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To pass as through pores or minute interstices, and so slowly, gradually, or imperceptibly. a. Of air, wind, gas, light.

1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 46 The wind oozing through the rat-holes of the old mansion. 1871 *Echo* 13 Dec., The [sewer] gas which now oozes out into private houses. 1887 T. Hardy *Woodlanders* III. ii. 29 The breeze was oozing through the net-work of boughs as through a strainer. 1893 McCarthy *Red Diamonds* III. 198 No gleam of light . . oozed from its hooded windows.

b. Of internal qualities, private information, etc. Often with *out, away.*

1775 Sheridan *Rivals* v. iii, [My valour is certainly going! . . I feel it oozing out (as it were) at the palms of my hands.] *Ibid.*, Upon my conscience, . . your valour has oozed away with a vengeance! 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* ii, Gabriel felt his firmness oozing rapidly away. 1858 Lytton *What will he do* (L.), The ruffian felt a cold shudder—his courage oozed. 1867 A. Barry *Sir C. Barry* vi. 147 Rumours began to ooze out. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Jan., As we understand the facts allowed to ooze out.

3. *trans.* To emit or give forth (moisture, etc.) slowly or gradually. Often with *out.* Also *fig.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 63 Salt veynes mulleþ and woseth oute humours and moysture. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 314 Ulcers that lie deep and ooze out their Matter thro' . . winding Passages. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 466 A dry furfuraceous or scaly skin, often oozing a calcareous material. 1845 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 337 His doe-skin boots were oozing out water. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct. 2/2 One can now hardly take up a daily paper that does not ooze Federal Home Rule at every page.

Ooze (*ūz*) *v.*[2] *rare.* [f. Ooze *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To bury or embed in ooze.

1729 Savage *Wanderer* IV. 137 The trout, that deep, in winter, ooz'd remains, Up-springs.

Oozelet (*ū*·zlĕt). *nonce-wd.* [f. Ooze *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1] + -let.] A small channel in which water oozes through bog or mud.

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XIX. iv. (1872) VIII. 150 Wild ground . . with lakelets, bushes, scrubs, and intricate meandering little runlets and oozelets.

Oozily, Ooziness: see after Oozy.

Oozing (*ū*·zing), *vbl. sb.* [f. Ooze *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Ooze; also *concr.*, that which oozes. Also *fig.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. ii. (Tollem. MS.), Of swetynge and wosynge [1582 wosing] of chynes and dennes of þe erþe water sprongeþ. 1495 *Ibid.* XVII. CXXI. (W. de W.) 683 Of the pyne appyll tree cometh droppyng and woosynge whyche is made harde wyth coldenesse . . and soo tornyth in to a precyous stone that hyghte Electrum. 1695 tr. *Colbatch's New Lt. Chirurg. put out* 28 The oozing out of some little Blood. 1739 Labelye *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 50 The oozing in of the Water thro' the Pores and Interstices of the Gravel. 1820 J. Scott in *Lond. Mag.* Jan., Like natural oozings from a mind gifted with . . quick . . feeling. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XIX. iv. V. 466 Brooklets or muddy oozings wandering about.

Oozing (*ū*·zing), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That oozes; exuding moisture, or as moisture.

1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 334 The Acrimony of the owzing Serum. 1878 J. Kirkwood *Serm.* 371 It was only an oozing fountain.

‖ **Oozoa** (*ōu*ĭ*ozō*·*ă*), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ᾠό-ν egg + ζῷα, pl. of ζῷον animal.] Carus's term for unicellular animals, as resembling the ova of higher animals; a synonym of Protozoa.

1881 Cleland *Evolution* i. 9 Oken appreciated the correspondence between the ovum, the beginning of life in the complex animal, and the 'oozoa' or simplest forms of animals.

Hence **Oozo·an**, a member of the *Oozoa.*

Oozy (*ū*·zi), *a.* Also 4–5 wosie, 6 woosye, 7–8 ouzy; in branch II, osie, ozie, oasy, oazy. [In branch I, OE. *wósig*, f. *wós* juice, Ooze *sb.*[1]; in III a later formation related to Ooze *v.*[1]]

† I. 1. Full of moisture, juicy. (Only OE.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 270 Deos wyrt . . ys wel wosiȝ.

II. Related to Ooze *sb.*[2], mud.

2. Of water: Charged with ooze or mud; muddy.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. v. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 120/1 The Ryuer Gion . . comeþ oute of Paradise . . it [is] troublye erþy slymy and wosie. 1782 W. Gilpin *Observ. Wye* (1789) 53 It's waters now became ouzy, and discoloured. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* II. 1075 Xanthus deep-dimpled rolls his oozy tide. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. i. 172 A brook . . Oozy and foul, half choked with grass.

3. Composed of or resembling ooze, having the consistency of wet mud or slime. Of a sea-bottom: Consisting of ooze or fine mud.

1563 Golding *Cæsar* (1565) 113 b, Ryding at anchor in a woosye and open shore. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 639 Oasy mud in the botome. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. VIII. ii. § 2. 1367 Great flats of Osie Quagmires. 1629 Milton *Ode Nativity* 124 And bid the weltring waves their oozy channel keep. 1688 Sir R. Redding 13 Oct. in *Boate's Nat. Hist. Irel.* (1726) 189 The bottoms, . . part sandy, part stony, and part ouzey, and of a black clay. 1717 Tabor in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 802 The Lands in that Tract . . are still very owzy and tender. 1730 Wrigglesworth *Log Bk. of the Lyell* 2 June, Anchored in 17 Fath. . . in Oazy Ground. 1775 Romans *Florida* App. 71 Your first soundings will be about 80 fathom . . oozy ground. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 298 These birds . . frequent sea-shores, and the muddy and oozy margins of large rivers. 1854 Badham *Halieut.* 42 An oozy bottom does best for flat fish, such as soles, turbots, and plaice. 1890 H. H. Johnston in *Nature* 13 Nov. 45 All the oozy water-meadows are planted with rice.

fig. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 68 3oure body gaderyth euere more wose of synne, . . þer-fore 3oure body is a foul wosy pytt. 1617 Hieron *Wks.* (1620) II. 225 The best of Gods children are now and then to bee dashed [= to-bedashed] as they trauell thorow this oosie and muddy world. 1879 J. Cook *Marriage* 14 Any oozy region where the mere sediment of discussion settles.

b. Of a sound: Resembling that of something falling heavily on ooze.

1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xiii, It fell with an oozy, slushy sound among the grass.

III. Related to Ooze *v.*[1]

4. Exuding moisture; damp with exuded or deposited moisture.

1714 Gay *Trivia* III. 197 The oozy Oyster. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict., Fistula*, a hollow oozy Ulcer in the Posteriors. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IV. 543 The seer . . Basks on the breezy shore . . His oozy limbs. 1819 Shelley *Julian & Maddalo* 210 We climbed the oozy stairs Into an old courtyard. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 102 The floor of the dungeon oozy with wet. 1863 Woolner *My beautiful Lady* 20 Thrushes, which To feast on morsels oozy rich, Cracked poor snails' curling niche.

b. Slimy or damp: said of seaweed.

(Perhaps with some reference to Ooze *sb.*[3])

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 128 Oozy wreath And dismal seaweed crown her. 1762–9 Falconer *Shipwr.* III. 661 By oozy tangles grappled fast. 1819 Shelley *Ode to West Wind* iii, The oozy woods [forests of seaweeds] which wear The sapless foliage of the ocean.

Hence **Oo·zily** *adv.*, **Oo·ziness.**

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 706 Water-furrows made to drain the ooziness of the Earth. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* II. ix. A salt and bitter ousiness. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxi. 15 Hards to the winds above Torches oozily swinging.

Op, ME. variant of Up *adv., prep.*, and *prefix.*

Op, a colloquial abbreviation of Optime, q. v.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 426 Aspirant Senior Ops' and embryo Wranglers. 1894 *Ch. Times* 26 Jan. 84 A pleasure which he would not have exchanged for a place among the Senior Ops.

Op-, the form of the L. prefix Ob- before *p*, as *oppilate, oppose, oppress, oppugn.* (Only one *p* is pronounced in Eng.

Opaac, obs. form of Opaque.

Opacate (*opē*·*kĕit*), *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *opācāre*, f. *opāc-us* Opaque; see -ate[3] 5.] *trans.* To render opaque, to dim.

1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* XXXVII. 308 A whiteness which did . . opacate (as some speak) the inside of the Glass. *a* 1691 — *Hist. Air* XX. (1692) 196 The Air is . . sometimes more dark, and, as it were, muddy, being clogg'd and opacated with terrestrial Streams. 1890 H. Fredric *Lawton Girl* 20 Eyes . . dimmed and opacated by the effects of dissipation.

† **Opa·cious,** *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *opāc-us* + -ious.] = Opacous.

1642 *Plea for King* 4 The opacious body of the earth. *a* 1672 Sterry *Appear. God to Man* Wks. (1710) 150 Here nothing is opacious, or shady to keep out the Light. 1713 A. Collier *Clavis Univ.* ii. 23 Is the moon . . a luminous thing? . . No; but a dark or opacious body.

Opacite (*ōu*·*pāsəit*). *Min.* [mod. (1872) f. L. *opāc-us* Opaque + -ite[1].] (See quots.)

1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* X. 166 Opacite is the term applied to perfectly opaque, black, amorphous, microscopic granules, patches, or scales. 1880 *Dana's Min.* App. II. 42 *Opacite*, a name proposed by Vogelsang for the black opaque scales or grains . . which cannot be identified with magnetite, menaccanite, or any other mineral.

Opacity (*opæ*·*sĭti*). [a. F. *opacité* (15–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *opācitās*, f. *opācus* Opaque.] The quality or fact of being opaque; opaqueness.

1. The state of being in shadow; darkness, dimness, obscurity; also, an instance of this.

1611 Cotgr., *Opacité*, opacitie, shadinesse, vmbrage [etc.]. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. X. (1686) 263 Others ascribe these causes to the graduality of Opacity and Light. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 103 Artificial Opticks . . to amplifie thy sight, and dispel Opacity. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Ess.* (1806) 3 He renders the opacity of the other more discernible. 1807 Knox & Jerb *Corr.* I. 358 When the soul emerges from the opacities of this mortal life. 1812 G. Chalmers *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* Pref. 13 The glimmering of the faintest dawn is more invigorating than the gloom of total opacity.

b. The condition of not reflecting light.

1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. XXI. 402 Opacity . . [in one sense] signifies want of transparency; in the latter, that no light comes from the body. 1862 Tyndall *Mountaineer.* IX. 75 It was most interesting to observe . . tree after tree losing its opacity and suddenly robing itself in glory.

2. The quality or condition of being impervious to light: opposed to transparency or translucency.

1634 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* III. 139 As Cristall, Ice, &c. by reason of their perspicuitie . . so are Quicksilver, Silver, Lead, Steele, Iron, Tin, and the like, by reason of their opacity. 1638 Wilkins *New World* I. (1684) 102 An Orb of thick Vaporous Air . . though it have not so great Opacity, as to terminate the Sight. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 35 Perspicuity, or opacity, occasion many differences in stones. 1796 Home in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 9 A lady who had lost the sight of both [eyes], by opacities in the crystalline lenses. 1814 A. Aikin *Man. Min.* Introd. 31 When the passage of light is entirely stopped opacity comes on. 1885 *Chamb. Jrnl.* II. 140/2 The . . milk-tester which . . owes its efficiency to the relative opacity of pure milk and milk and water.

b. *transf. Acoustic opacity*, imperviousness to waves of sound.

1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. X. 331 Here we had the acoustic opacity of the air. 1878 *Smithsonian Rep.* 510 In the cases of acoustic opacity . . if he had simultaneously made observations in an opposite direction, he would have come to a different conclusion.

3. *fig.* a. Darkness or obscurity of meaning. b. Mental or intellectual dullness; denseness or obtuseness of intellect; *concr.* one in whom this is embodied.

a. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. 497 Sa full thair warkis was of opacitie [*ed.* 1884 *pr.* oporcitie].

b. 1640 Bp. Hall *Serm. 1 John* i. 5, Wks. 1837 V. 421 That gloomy and base opacity of conceit, wherewith our earthly minds are commonly wont to be overclouded. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 375 No Discourse could .. penetrate those Opacities of Ignorance. 1837 Carlyle *Misc. Ess., Mirabeau* (1872) V. 202 Natural opacity being so doubly and trebly darkened by accidental difficulty and perversion. 1844 — *Misc.* (1865) IV. 297 The Opacities have been pleased to suppress this election. 1874 Lisle Carr *Jud. Gwynne* I. iv. 111 A light dawned through the thick opacity of his brain.

Opacous (*ōpē·kəs*), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *opāc-us* Opaque + -ous.] = Opaque *a.*

†1. = Opaque 1. *Obs.*

1621–3 Middleton & Rowley *Changeling* v. iii, What an opacous body had that moon that last chang'd on us! 1657 Thornley tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 52 This Garden is thick, opacous, and shady. 1709 *Taffy's Triumph*, Trusting To the dark covert of the opacous night.

†b. = Opaque 1 b. *Obs.*

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 108 Too much of the Powder makes the Metal black and opacous.

2. = Opaque 2.

1625 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* I. i. (1635) 11 The shadowes imitate the opacous bodies, whence they arise. 1662 Merrett tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* xlii. The glass becomes transparent, and no more Opacous. 1755 B. Martin *Mag. Arts & Sc.* 36 Occasioned by an Eruption of Smoke, and other opacous Matter. 1814 Cary *Dante* (Chandos Classics) 159 Through which thou saw'st no better, than the mole Doth through opacous membrane. 1863 Lowell *Under Willows* 201 The sound of human voice Or footfall .. Doth in opacous cloud precipitate The consciousness.

Hence **Opa·cously** *adv.*, opaquely; **Opa·cousness**, opaqueness.

1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 208/1 The first Mind, by its opacousness eclipsing their lustre. 1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* Wks. 1772 III. 43 Gravity and levity, firmness and fluidity, opacousness .. transparency, &c. 1670 E. R. *Animadv. Glanvill's Ne Plus Ultra* 147 It seemed .. opacously red as Tent wine.

†**Opa·cular**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *opāc-us*, on some mistaken analogy.] Somewhat opaque.

1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* III. xx. Auth. Pref., To free it from any little motes, or specks of opacular matter.

Opah (*ō·pä*). [See quot. 1750.] A rare fish of the North Atlantic *Lampris guttatus*), of the mackerel family, having a compressed oviform body with long single dorsal and anal fins, conspicuous for its brilliant colour, which varies from green to bright golden with azure reflexions. Also called the King-fish and Moon-fish.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 519 The black Prince, and his Cousin, from Anamaboe on the Coast of Guinea, and Mr. Creighton, formerly Governor of Capo Corso Castle, upon seeing this Fish immediately knew it, and said it was common on that Coast. .. The Natives call it Opah, and the English there call it the King-fish. 1798 T. Hinderwell *Hist. Scarborough* II. ii. 229 The Opah or King-fish is of singular beauty. 1860–5 Couch *Brit. Fishes* II. 134. 1899 *Dundee Advert.* 28 Sept. 7 A magnificent specimen of the rare British fish the opah has been captured in the North Sea .. the dimensions .. are, length 3 feet 7½ inches, width 2 feet 9½ inches, .. and weight 88 lbs.

Opake, obs. form of Opaque.

Opal (*ō·păl*). [ad. L. *opal-us* (Pliny); cf. Gr. ὀπάλλιος; according to Weigand II. 311, from Skr. *upala* 'precious stone, gem', the opal having been first brought from India. Cf. F. *opale* (16th c. *opalle* in Littré).]

1. An amorphous form of hydrous silica, somewhat resembling quartz, but in certain species exhibiting a delicate play of colour; these when cut are valuable as gems.

Many varieties have specific names: *common opal*, of milk-white or bluish colour, with reflexion of green, yellow, and red; *black opal*: see quot. 1834; *fire* or *sun opal*, *harlequin*, *precious*, or *noble opal*: see quot. 1874; *semi-opal*, *wood-opal*, opaquer varieties. See also Cacholong, Geyserite, Girasol, Hyalite, Hydrophane, Jasp-opal, Menilite. Among the fancies formerly associated with the opal was, that when carried on the person wrapped in a bay-leaf it conferred invisibility.

[1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxxii. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 179/1 Optalius hatte Opalis also and is a stone distingued with coloures of diuers precious stones .. þerein is þe firei coloure of þe Carbuncle, þe schynynge purpur of Amatistus, þe brigt grene coloure of the Smaragdus, and as coloure schyneþ þerein wiþ a manere diuersite. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 16 *Oppalus* .. is a stone in colour like to verie many, and those cleane contrarie gems.] 1598 Florio, *Opalo*, a diuers coloured precious stone called an Opale. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 614 In the Opal you shal see the burning fire of the Carbuncle or Ruby, the glorious purple of the Amethyst, the greene sea of the Emeraud, and all glittering together. 1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* I. vi, I had No medicine, sir, to go invisible: .. nor an opal Wrapped in bay-leaf, in my left fist, to charm Their eyes with. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* IV. iii. (1695) 313 To this, perhaps, will be said, has not an Opall, or the infusion of *Lignum Nephriticum*, two Colours at the same time? 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 156 Thick thro' the whitening Opal play thy Beams. 1846 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* I. II. II. i. § 14 Every one knows how capriciously the colours of a fine opal vary from day to day, and how rare the lights are which bring them fully out. 1865 G. Meredith *R. Fleming* xvi, A really fine opal, coquetting with the lights of every gem .. ; it shot succinct red flashes, and green, and yellow .. it was veined with lightning hues, and at times it slept in a milky cloud, innocent of fire, quite maidenlike. 1874 H. M. Westropp *Man. Prec. Stones* 38 The noble or precious opal .. exhibits a rich play of prismatic colours, which flash from minute fissures apparently striated with microscopic lines. .. This variety is called the Harlequin opal. *Ibid.* 39 Fire Opal is a rich hyacinth-red variety of opal, from Mexico. It is also called Girasol and Sun opal. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 777/2 The so-called 'black opals' .. consist of this matrix [of dark brown ironstone] penetrated in all directions by veins and spots of opal, forming a mixture sometimes known as 'root of opal'.

b. *fig.* in reference to its various and changing colours.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. ii. 306 When we see Aurora passing gay, With Opals paint the Cieling of Cathay. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 77 The Tailur make thy doublet of changeable Taffata, for thy minde is a very Opall.

2. A commercial appellation of semi-translucent white glass; = Opaline *sb.* 2.

1889 *Advt.*, Photographic Views, Medallions, Etchings and Opals. 1891 W. J. Dawson *Redempt. E. Strahan* iii. 49 Her work was to paint flowers and little landscapes on opal.

3. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Of or resembling the opal or that of the opal, opalescent.

a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 26 Now an opal hew Bepaints heaven's crystal. *Ibid.* 40 Aurora .. with her opal light Night's horrours checketh, putting stars to flight. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 1049 Farr off th' Empyreal Heav'n .. With Opal Towrs and Battlements adorn'd Of living Saphire. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 307 A kind of opal color is produced. 1817 Campbell *Reuthura* 187 When the opal morn first flushed the sky. *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 149/1 It should present an opal appearance.

4. *Comb.*, as *opal-coloured*, *-globed*, *-hued*, *-like*, *tinted* adjs.; **opal-agate** (see quot.); **opal blue**, a carefully prepared spirit-blue; **opal glass**, (*a*) = Opaline *sb.* 2; (*b*) glass iridescent like the opal; **opal-jasper** = Jasp-opal; **opal plate**, a plate of opal glass on which a photograph is taken.

1896 A. H. Chester *Dict. Names Min.*, **Opal-agate*, opal, with an agate-like structure, showing bands of different colours. 1880 Friswell in *Soc. Arts Jrnl.* 445 The hydrochloride .. is known as *opal bloe. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. II. *Babylon* 210 Th' *Opal-colour'd Morn. 1847 Emerson *Poems* (1857) 55 The opal-colored days. 1885 *Opal-glass [see Opalotype]. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 104 For a good negative illuminator, .. a duplex or other *opal-globed lamp will not be far to seek. 1882 Ouida *Maremma* 110 An *opal-hued light on land, and sky and sea. 1896 A. H. Chester *Dict. Names Min.*, **Opal-jasper*, common opal with the color of yellow jasper. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. I. *Ark* 495 Still (*opal-like) some changeable is seen.

Opaled (*ō·păld*), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. Opal + -ed 2.] Made iridescent like an opal.

a 1849 Poe *Al Aaraaf* I. iii, A wreath that twined each starry form around, And all the opal'd air in colour bound.

Opalesce (*ōupăle·s*), *v.* [f. Opal + *-esce*, repr. L. *-ēscere* in *albēscĕre*, etc.: see Opalescent.] *intr.* To exhibit a play of colours or iridescence like that of the opal.

1819 J. G. Children *Chem. Anal.* 440 Nitrate of mercury is a very delicate test of the presence of hyposulphurous acid .. when only one hundred-thousandth is present, it opalesces on a few minutes standing.

Opalescence (*ōupăle·sĕns*). [f. as next + -ence.] The quality of being opalescent; a play of various colours as in the opal; milky iridescence.

1805–17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 256 Some minerals, when held in particular directions, reflect from single spots in their interior a coloured shining lustre, and this is what is understood by opalescence. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 647 A persistent opalescence of the urine. 1879 Roon *Chromatics* 55 Not only liquids and solids exhibit this phenomenon of opalescence.

Opalescent (*ōupăle·sĕnt*), *a.* [f. Opal + -escent.] Exhibiting a play of various colours like that of the opal; having a milky iridescence.

1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) Vocab. 488 *Opalescent*, transmitting variously coloured light combined with a milky cloudiness, as in the siliceous stone called opal. 1846 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* I. II. I. vii. § 15 Titian hardly ever paints sunshine, but a certain opalescent twilight which has as much of human emotion as of imitative truth in it. 1868 Lossing *Hudson* 33 The beautiful labradorite, or opalescent felspar. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Mar. 385/1 The opalescent effects manifested by specimens of glass after being long buried underground.

Opalesque (*ōupăle·sk*), *a.* [f. Opal + -esque.] Opal-like in colour or iridescence; opalescent.

1863 *Art Jrnl.* June 108 The opalesque colour, and the pearly lightening up of the jewelled dress .. are magical in effect. 1877 Dixon *Diana, Lady Lyle* I. III. iii. 190 A fairy pool of water lies, fluent and opalesque, under an amber slab. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xxxi, [The hills] are on the contrary of a pale opalesque blue and white.

Opaline (*ōupălin*, *-oin*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Opal + -ine, after *adamantine*, *amethystine*, *crystalline*, etc. Cf. F. *opalin* (1801 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* Having the colour or iridescence of an opal; opalescent.

1784 *Cook's 3rd Voy.* III. xiii. II. 257 Assuming various tints of blue, from a pale sapphirine, to a deep violet colour; which were frequently mixed with a ruby, or opaline redness. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 283 *Opaline*, .. a blueish white reflecting the prismatic colours. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 626 By boiling, they lose their transparency, and acquire an opaque opaline tint. 1894 P. Pinkerton *Adriatica, Song for Venice*, Now shall Venezia shine In waters opaline.

B. *sb.* 1. 'A term sometimes applied to a variety of yellow chalcedony which presents an opaline semi-opacity' (Westropp).

1861 C. W. King *Antique Gems* I. 8 When the stone [Calcedony] has a bright tinge of yellow, it is named the Opaline. 1874 Westropp *Gems* 43.

2. A semi-translucent glass, whitened by the addition of phosphate of lime, peroxide of tin, or other ingredient; also called *milk-glass*.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1561/1.

3. An opaline colour, surface, or expanse.

1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiii. 88 When he saw the sexless Attis by the seas' level opaline. 1893 Mrs. C. Praed *Outlaw & Lawmaker* II. v. 33 In some places the pool was covered with a strange opaline.

Opalish (*ōupălish*), *a. rare.* [f. Opal + -ish 1.] Somewhat like opal in colour.

1805 *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 336 The last portion of edulcorating water dropped through the filter of an opalish hue.

Opalize (*ōupălaiz*), *v.* [f. Opal + -ize.]

1. *intr.* To exhibit a play of colours like the opal; to opalesce.

1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 580 A coal .. in which crimson, green, blue, and yellow, perfectly opalise or interchange; so that the substance has more splendour than even the noble opal.

2. *trans.* To make iridescent like an opal. Chiefly in **O·palized** *ppl. a.*, converted into opal, made opaline or opalescent.

1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 159 The beautiful opalised kind of felspar, called Labrador stone. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 99 Either not at all or only very slightly opalized by caustic ammonia. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Opalized wood*, petrified by silica, and acquiring a structure resembling common opal.

Opaloid (*ōu·păloid*), *a.* [f. Opal + -oid.] Resembling an opal in appearance; having a milky translucence.

1882 *Dredge's Electr. Illum.* I. 643 Each lamp being enclosed within a ground [glass] or opaloid shade.

O·paloty·pe. [f. L. *opal-us* Opal + Type.] A positive photograph on opal glass. Also *attrib.*

1885 *Spon's Workshop Appliances* 294 Opalotype pictures. Opalotypes by the wet process. It is only necessary to use opal glass instead of patent plate.

Opan, obs. form of Upon.

Opaque (*opē·k*), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 5–9 opake, (7 opace, 7–8 opac) 8 opaac, 7- opaque. [ad. L. *opāc-us* shaded, darkened, dark, whence also It., Sp., Pg. *opaco*, F. *opaque* (*c* 1500 in Hatz.-Darm.); hence the current Eng. spelling, which is rare before the 19th c.]

†1. Lying in shadow; not illuminated, darkened, obscure. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 262 They honge hem vp in place opake and drie. 1647 H. More *Poems* 53 The Nights nimble net That doth encompasse every opake ball, That swims in liquid air. 1696 Whiston *Th. Earth* (1722) 37 The Opake and obscure parts were .. perfectly inconsiderable. 1775 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 110/1 The light of the sun was somewhat opake, by the shadows, as if two or three digits were eclipsed.

b. Of a body or surface: Not reflecting or emitting light; not shining or lustrous, dull, dark.

1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xxxvii. 11 The planets are all opake, or dark bodies. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 293 It has an opake colour, interspersed with yellowish spots. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 284 *Opaque*, .. a surface which does not reflect the light at all. 1847 Emerson *Poems* (1857) 154 Thou, in our astronomy An opaker star. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xxxvii, An opaque, solid green—not unlike sealing-wax.

2. Impermeable to light, not transmitting light, not transparent; hence, impenetrable to sight.

1641 French *Distill.* v. (1651) 168 If you would have this masse not to be transparent but opac. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 103 These Luminous and Opace Bodies (I mean the Starrs and Planets). 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 619 Whence no way round Shadow from body opaque can fall. 1697 J. Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 678 Its Leaves are stiff .. and opake (i. e.) not to be seen through. 1727 A. Moreton *On Apparitions* 26 They are habitable bodies, solid, opaac as this earth. 1818 Faraday *Exp. Res.* vii. 19 Exposed to the air these crystals became opake. 1867 Baker *Nile Tribut.* xii. 314 The lions .. having the advantage of thick and opaque jungle. 1869 Tyndall *Notes Lect. Light* 21 It is the frequency of the reflexions at the limiting surfaces of air and water that renders foam opaque.

b. *transf.* Not transmitting heat, sound, etc.

1876 Tait *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* viii. (ed. 2) 205 Extremely opaque to radiant heat.

3. *fig.* a. Hard to understand or make out; not clear, lucid, or distinct; obscure.

1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* III. xx. Auth. Pref., To darken your hypothesis by placing a number of tall, opake words .. betwixt your own and your readers' conception. 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. II. 242 An opake expression, upon which they are utterly unable to throw a single ray of light. 1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) I. 94 Whoever wishes .. may consult the opaque but authentic Commons Journals.

b. Impervious to reason, unintelligent, dense, obtuse, dull.

[1755 Young *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 260 We have in abundance .. lunar great men. Men in themselves opaque, who borrow beams, from their circumstances, or situation.] 1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* i, A fund of purblind obduracy, of opaque flunkeyism grown truculent and transcendent. 1882 Mrs. Oliphant *Lit. Hist. Eng.* III. 227 Too opaque to understand her husband's jeers.

4. *Comb.*, as *opaque-souled* adj.

1793 Burns *Let. to Ainslie* 26 Apr., If any opaque-souled lubber of mankind complain.

B. *sb.* a. Something opaque; a medium or space through which light cannot pass. Also *fig.*

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 43 Thro' this opaque of nature, and of soul, This double night, transmit one pitying ray, To lighten, and to chear. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXI. 429, I watch'd..And deem'd the deep opake would blot her beams. 1822 W. TENNANT *Thane of Fife* i. 10 That arrowed through th' opaque their forky fire. 1824 Miss FERRIER *Inher.* XXXVI, The light began to penetrate the dim opaque of his understanding.

b. A shade for the eyes.

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Jan. 1/2 Mr. B., who has suffered by a lamp explosion, appeared with an opaque stuck over his forehead for the protection of his eyes from the rays of electric light.

Opa·que, *v.* [f. OPAQUE *a.*: cf. L. *opācāre* to OPACATE.] *trans.* To render opaque.

1880 S. LANIER *Poems, Crystal* 23 Not one hut winks His ray, opaqued with intermittent mist. 1888 *Sci. Amer.* LIX. 235/3 The most..practical way of opnqueing the backgrounds on negatives of furniture.

Opaquely (*opē·kli*), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an opaque manner, so as to be opaque.

1746 BADCOCK in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 191 'Tis opaquely of a clear White. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. i. (1872) II. 58 Raised into a kind of cloudy narcotic Olympus, and opaquely superior to the ills of life. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 42. 362 Glass..opnquely steamed with youthful breath.

Opaqueness (*opē·knés*). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being opaque; opacity.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. II. XXXI, The Earths opakeness enemie to Light. 1742 H. BAKER *Microsc.* I. xiii. 53 The Transparency or Opakeness of an Object. 1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* IV. 159 Giving..complete opaqueness to the colours. 1893 *Columbus* (O.) *Disp.* 12 Jan., We are often the victims of our own opaqueness or prejudice. 1897 HUGHES *Medit. Fever* ii. 44 [It] gives rise to a general and increasing opaqueness.

Opard, obs. f. UPWARD. **Opassom,** obs. f. OPOSSUM. **Opbigge, Opbraid,** etc.: see UP-.

Ope (*ōup*), *a.* and *sb.* [Reduced from *open*, the *n* being dropped as in pa. ppples.: cf. *awake* for *awaken*, *wove(n*, *bespoke(n*, etc.]

A. *adj.* = OPEN *a.* in various senses. (Only *pred.* or after the sb.) Now *arch.* and *poet.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 168 Vor swikedom haved schome and hete, 3if hit is ope and under-3ete. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 28/66 He leide ope him þis bok. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4841 The large wonde vp-on my syde Al hope, I gene hem to refut. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Te Deum*, Thou heavens kingdom didst set ope. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 449 The mouth of passage shall we fling wide ope. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 186 To keep ope their drowsie slumbring eyes. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Psyche* 66 A casement ope at night, To let the warm Love in! 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 211 With both eyes wide ope.

B. *sb.* [Cf. OPEN *sb.*]

†1. = OPEN *sb.* 2, OPENING *vbl. sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 293 What an ope I should giue to aduersaries. 1627 — *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 167 Its fearefull when God..intercludes all possibility or ope for returne out of errour.

2. = OPEN *sb.* 1, OPENING *vbl. sb.* 2. a. *Arch.*

1845 PETRIE *Round Towers Irel.* 371 Pointed opes, splayed reveals. 1878 MCVITTIE *Ch. Ch. Cathedral* 59 The central ope of each triplet having a trefoiled head.

b. *local.* (See quot. 1880.)

1866 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IX. 320/1 At the street corner, where the name of the street is usually painted, you find Charles' Ope, Chapel street Ope. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss., Ope*, a narrow covered passage between two houses; an opening. 1893 Q. [COUCH] *Delect. Duchy* 227 Her window yonder, over the ope.

Ope (*ōup*), *v.* [Reduced from OPEN *v.* after prec.] = OPEN *v.* in various senses. (Chiefly, and since 17th c. exclusively, *poet.*)

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 18 Take þe hennys & skalde hem & ope hem. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 210 Which opte his doore to rich and poore. 1577 WHETSTONE *Remembr. Life Gascoigne* xii, The windowes of my muse, then straight I ope. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* V. iv. 47 Set but thy foot Against our rampyr'd gates, and they shall ope. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 37 The howr's now come The very minute byds thee ope thine eare. 1664 WOOD *Life* Jan. (O. H. S.) II. 4 Going to his study doore and oping it. 1741-2 GRAY *Agrip.* 451 Oped his young eye to bear the blaze of greatness. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 662 He opes his ample jaws, And lets a frog leap down, to gain applause. 1849 WHITTIER *Leg. St. Mark* 80 Lord, ope their eyes that they may see!

Ope = HOOP *sb.*[3] 2, bullfinch; cf. OLPH.

1669 WOALIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 266 Kill the Opes or Bull finches that feed on the buds of Fruit-trees.

Ope, obs. f. HOPE; UP, UPON *prep.*

[**Opeagha,** a misreading or misprint for *quagha*, QUAGGA.

1776 MASSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 297. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 713/1; etc.]

Ope-head: see OPENHEAD, quot. 1297.

Opeidoscope (*opəi·dŏskōup*). [f. Gr. *ὤψ*, *ὀπ-* voice + *εἶδος* form, image + -SCOPE.] An instrument invented by Prof. A. E. Dolbear (West Virginia), consisting of a tube closed at one end by a tense membrane, having attached to its centre a small mirror, to show the musical vibration caused by speaking or singing at the open end.

1873 A. E. DOLBEAR in Prescott *Sp. Telephone* (1879) 262 While engaged in making a manometric flame capsule, I invented the opeidoscope.

†**Ope-land.** *local. Obs.* [f. OPE *a.* + LAND.] *lit.* Open ground: see quot.

1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 74 *Ope lande*, ground plowed up every year, ground that is loose or open, *Suff.* 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Hook-Land*, or *Ope-land*, Land ploughed and sowed every Year.

Opelet (*ōu·plĕt*). [f. OPE *a.* + -LET.] A name of a sea-anemone, *Anemonia sulcata*, so called because the tentacles cannot be retracted.

1860 GOSSE *Actinologia Britannica* 162 The English name (Opelet) I have formed for it..alludes to the habitually open condition of the disk. *Ibid.* 165 No very special care is required to maintain the health and vigour of the Opelet in captivity.

†**O·pely,** *adv. Obs.* [f. OPE *a.* + -LY 2.] = OPENLY *adv.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 853 Hit is nlre wnder mest, þat þu darst lize so opeliche. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2583 Do bad ðis king al opelike..Euerile knape child of ðat kin, ben a-non don ðe flod wið-in. 1460 *Paston Lett.* I. 511 He seyd opely to the prior, heryng myche folk in the chirch.

Open (*ōu·p'n*), *sb.* [Partly vbl. sb. f. OPEN *v.*; partly ellipt. use of OPEN *a.*]

I. 1. = OPENING *vbl. sb.* 2; an aperture.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1065 The fyr brak in at all opynnys about. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 260/2 Þe Opyn of ye hede, *calvaria*. 1686 BURNET *Lett. Trav. Switzerland*, etc. iv. (1750) 233 At the Top there is an Open left of thirty Foot in Diameter. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 41/1 The height of the Open of that door is divided into three parts. 1782 A. MONRO *Anat. Bones, Nerves*, etc. 66 The unossified..part of the cranium [in] new-born children, called by the vulgar the *open of the head.* 1885 Mrs. C. PRAED *Head Station* 21 Other dusky forms..sprawled on red blankets at the open of their gunyahs.

b. The mouth or estuary of a river.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4655/3 The Dunwich..gave Chace to a French Privateer..in the open of Humber, and..took her, and brought her into the River.

c. *local.* (Lincolnsh.) A gap in the sand dunes through which a road passes to the shore.

Mod. We drove through Theddlethorpe Open [or Opening].

d. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Opens*, large caverns.

2. = OPENING *vbl. sb.* 5.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 293 The poor..shadow of an adversary has said as little for his cause as can be imagin'd, and given as many opens and advantages as cou'd be desir'd. 1757 Mrs. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 230 Perhaps this may leave an open to sarcasm. 1866 TROLLOPE *Claverings* XXX, Down he went, and not finding a good open for a hazard, again waxed himself to the cushion.

II. sb. use of OPEN *a.*

†3. Open, unconcealed, or plainly seen condition. Phr. *in open*, (*a*) in public, openly; (*b*) clearly, plainly; *into open*, into public view, etc. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xiv. 17 These whom in opene men myȝten not wrshipen. 1388 — (Purvey) *Luke* viii. 17 Nether hid thing, which schal not be knowun, and come in to open. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 62 He seith in open, fy! to Sinne, And in secre ther is no vice Of which that he nis a Norrice. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. vi. (1554) 9 Their piteous fate in open to expresse. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 405 The Lady Anne..This day was view'd in open as his Queene. 1646 BP. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 285 Yon shall have them anon in open contemning Sovereign Authority.

4. a. *The open*: the open space. (*a*) The part of the country not fenced or enclosed; (*b*) Clear space; ground without buildings, trees, or other 'cover'; (*c*) The open water, in sea or river; (*d*) The open air.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. 65 Presently from each side the river came arrowes..whereat we returned to get the open..we seised on all their canowes, and moored them in the midst of the open. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 10 Try what the open, what the covert yield. 1858 KINGSLEY *My Hunting Song* in *Andromeda*, etc. 128 One more fence and we 're out on the open. 1859 LAWRENCE *Sword & Gown* v. 53 [The clergyman] had never had the satisfaction of a 'shot in the open' at that stout-hearted sinner. 1875 WOLSELEY in Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vii. (ed. 2) 248 In tropical climates it is pleasant at night to bivouac in the open. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 16 Feb., The soldier is taught how to attack in the open. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 445/2 The *Vindex*.. beat in the open the..schooner.., both being reefed down. 1893 *Daily Tel.* 3 Oct. 5/3 A quantity of ripe raspberries.. grown in the open.

b. An open or clear space.

1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* I. 193 He was astonished to see so extensive an open in the midst of a populous city.

5. *Stock Exchange.* The open market.

1898 *Daily News* 9 May 2/3 In the open, bar gold remained in strong demand for America at about 77*s.* 9*d.* per ounce.

6. *Comb.*, as **open-grown** *adj.*, grown in the open air or ground.

1894 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 5/4 Open-grown rhubarb costs 4*d.* the bundle.

Open (*ōu·p'n*), *a.* (*adv.*) Forms: 1- **open**; also 3 (*Orm.*) **openn**, 4 **-in**, **-ine**, **-ene**, **-enne**, **-one**, **-oun**, (**hop(p)yne**), 4-5 **opun**, **-on**, 4-6 **-yn**, **-yne**; 5 **oppyn**, **-on**, 6 **oppin**, **-ine**, **-en**, (*Sc.* **appin**). [A Com. Teut. adj.: OE. *open* = OS. *opan* (MDu., Du. *open*), OFris. *epin*, OHG. *offan* (MHG., Ger. *offen*), ON. *opinn*, *opin*, *opit* (Da. *aaben*, Sw. in comb. *öppen-*); not recorded in Gothic; OTeut. type **upano-*, **upino-*, app. from the root of UP *adv.* In all the langs., the word has the form of a strong pa. pple., as if meaning 'set up', 'put up', but no corresponding vb. exists. Cf., however, for the sense, the obs. or dial. 'put up the door', 'set up the door' (Ger. *macht die thür auf*), 'the door is up, put it to'. The *o*, orig. short, was lengthened in ME. at the end of the stressed syllable, as in *stolen*, *woven*, etc.]

I. Physical senses.

1. Of a door, gate, or the like: Not 'put to' the place which it fits, not closed or shut; 'up', set up, standing up, so as to allow free passage through. (Cf. *do up* (Early ME. *up dōn*), *dup*, to put 'up', to open.) Also said of the doorway, gateway, or other passage.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. v. § 4 Þonne andydan hie þa duru þe on þa healfe open wæs. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 239 Hie gemetton þæs carcernes duru opene. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15536 Þatt heffness ȝate uss openn be Att ure lifes ende. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Last Age Ch.* p. xxviii, Every lettre in the abece may be souned wiþ opyn mouþ saue .m. lettre one. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 150 Þer es nane entree open in to it. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 212 There arn wyndownes blow opyn in the place. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 158 b, And to set open the fludde gates of these devises. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 60 He sal be fundin dede, and his ene appin. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 407 The Sluces of the Sky were open spread. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. iv, The windows ..were left open on purpose. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* X. ii, The door burst open. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 328 The voice of Enid..rang Clear thro' the open casement of the Hall, Singing. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* XXXIV, The door was open an inch or two.

2. Of a containing space, a house, box, etc.: Having its gate, door, lid, or some part of its enclosing boundary drawn aside or removed so that there is free access to its interior; not shut up.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 239 Þin carcern open we ȝemetton. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John I. 51 ȝe ȝe-seoð opene heofonas. 1388 WYCLIF *Rom.* iii. 13 The throte of hem is an opyn sepulcre. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvi. 121 Þai er open at þe sydes and laced togyder with lacez of silke. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. iii. 18 Breake open the Gaoles, and let out the Prisoners. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 45 The granaries were made open, the country being free from rain. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 422 Hectic fever arises only from the matter of an open ulcer. 1816 JAS. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 318 Keep the open end of the tube immersed. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* v. 56 A pianoforte..lying open, for show, not use. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 200 The earth had yawned open in many places. 1887 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 335/2 His head was split open with a blow. 1900 EVA C. E. LÜCKES *Gen. Nursing* xi, If it is desired to keep the blister 'open'. *Mod.* Standing beside the open grave. They found the drawer open and its contents strewed about the floor.

b. Hence, Free of entrance or admission to all or *to* persons specified).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 61 Se ȝifra helle hiþ á open deoflum. 1784 COWPER *Let.* 19 July, When Bedlam was open to the cruel curiosity of holiday ramblers. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* III. i. 100 Even the house of God Was open to the Plague. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 534/1 The old universities are open to all, without distinction of rank or creed.

3. Of a space: Not shut in or confined, not surrounded by barriers; to which there is free access or passage on all or nearly all sides; unenclosed, unwalled, unconfined. See also OPEN AIR.

c 825 *Kent. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 82·9 *Urbs patens*, open burh. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 110 For comon þe folk it wan, wod open & forest. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) x. 38 It es noȝt lang sen þe sepulchre was all open, þat men myȝt kisse it and touche it. Bot..þe sowdan has gert make a wall aboute þe graue. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 139 b, The people would not assemble..in no houses, but in open places. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* i. 20 Foule that may flie..in the open firmament of heauen. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, Mor. & Hist. Wks. (Bohn) 332 The fields then being open and champain. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3991/2 The Enemy..sent a strong Party into an open Village. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 20 A vast open Ocean. 1789 *Times* 28 June 4/4 The House is open and airy backwards. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 429 He was obliged to abandon the open country, and to depend upon his forts. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Queen's Bench Div. 918 The footpath ran over an open moor.

b. Hence, of a battle: Fought in the open (and not in a fortress or stronghold), and so with full forces.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 110 b, To avoyde open ioynyng,..force to force. *Ibid.*, He determined never..to fight in open battaill with the Englishmen, nor by a feld to adventure. 1706 PRIOR *Ode to Queen* 206 We our forts and lines forsake, To dare our British foes to open fight. 1765 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* (1804) V. 263 Generally speaking, their parties declined an open engagement. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xix, What men they could afford him, in case of open battle.

4. Not covered over or covered in; having no roof, lid, or other covering; esp. in *open boat*, *open carriage.*

Open crown, a crown without the arched-over top (considered in modern heraldry to symbolize sovereignty); a coronet; also, a badge or ornament resembling a coronet.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 125 Seo myccle cirice..seo is ufan open & unoferhrefed. 1535 COVERDALE *Num.* xix. 15 Euery open vessel that hath no lydd nor couerynge is vncleane. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* O 109 Open aboue: not couered ouer. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5898/7 Four Hundred open Boats. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 145 They let the water stand in a large open bason. 1771 [see *open-top* in 22 a]. 1803 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* IV. 255 The poor fellow and his dumb companion, in an open boat, were left to the mercy of this immense ocean. 1854 LD. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) I. xi. 497 A drive in an open carriage and four. 1878 *Act* 41 & 42 *Vict.* c. 14 § 5 No covered or open swimming-bath when closed may be used for music or dancing. 1882

Cussans *Heraldry* xvii. (ed. 3) 238 The earliest coins struck by Henry the Seventh bear an open Crown with fleur-de-lys on the rim.

5. Not covered so as to be concealed or protected; bare, exposed.

Beowulf 2271 Hord-wynne fond eald uht-sceaða opene standan. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 260 With open hed and fot al bare. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xx. 124 Noone wommen weriden thaone..keuercheefis, but weriden her open heer. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 254 He thus lyenge wyde open, & they goynge ouer hym & bestrydynge hym. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. viii. 348 When any one dyed, they layd him open in a chamber, vntill that all his kinsfolkes and friends were come. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort., Feb.* (1729) 193 Sow Alaternus Seeds in Cases, or open Beds. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 309 Upper Jaws.. Open, when they are not quite concealed by the upper lip. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. III. 323 They will probably require to be laid open with the knife. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 158 Telegraph lines are .. 1st. Those in which open, that is overground, wires are employed.

†b. *With open face*: with uncovered face; hence, confidently, frankly; also, brazenly. *Obs.*

1388 Wyclif 2 *Cor.* iii. 18 We that with open [1382 schewid, Vulg. *revelata*) face seen the glorie of the Lord. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 31 We may goon with open face and good conscience. 1650-3 tr. *Hales' Dissert. de Pace* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 384 Men .. who .. did .. with open face, as they say, vent Blasphemies and Impieties. 1761 Lloyd *Ep. to Churchill* 11 Critics of old, a manly liberal race, Approv'd or censur'd with an open face.

6. Not having the marginal parts drawn, folded, or rolled together; unclosed, expanded, spread out.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* XI. 1399 To lat him haiff his Psaltyr buk in sycht. He gert a preyst it oppyn befor him hauld. 1513 W. de Worde *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 278 All maner of fowles hauynge open clawes as a capon. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 57 Helytropium..hes the leyuis appin as lang as the soune is in our hemispere. 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* vi. 32 Caruings of..palme trees, and open flowers. 1857 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 331 With..the open sheet in her hand. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* ii. 15 Having an open letter in his hand.

7. Of a line, texture, etc.: Having apertures or spaces between its parts; containing interstices, gaps, holes, or unoccupied spaces; perforated; porous.

Open order (*Mil.*), a formation in which the individual men are three or more yards apart; (*Naval*), a formation in which the individual ships are more than a cable's length apart. *Open harmony* (*Mus.*), a harmony in which the chords are separated by wide intervals.

1625 Markham *Soldier's Accid.* 12 In Files..Open Order is sixe foote betweene person and person. in Rankes..to stand or march at Open-Order, is ever twelue foote. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 29 A ranck of open teeth. 1686 W. Harris tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* I. vi. (ed. 3) 150 Von had better use Verdegreese..because it is more open and disposed for solution by the acids of Vinegar. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 54 Changes of position in open column, are in general movements of previous disposition. 1805 Adm. Stirling in *Naval Chron.* XV. 81 The signal for sailing in open order. 1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 229 *Open ice*, or *sailing-ice*, is where the pieces are so separate as to admit of a ship sailing conveniently among them. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 182 Unless a very open and porous collodion be used. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* iv. § 2 (ed. 6) 134 The æstivation is said to be *Open* or Indeterminate when the parts do not come into contact in the bud, so as to cover those within.

8. Of a passage or space: Not occupied by anything that prevents passage or view; free from obstructions; unobstructed, clear. Of a country: Free from wood, buildings, etc. Of a river, port, etc.: Not frozen over, free from ice.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1575 The Stretis were..of stronge brede, For ymur & aire opon in þe myddis. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 57 Makyng open passage by dent of swerde. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xiv. 214 He is made to come foorth into an opener place, where he may haue what to see and to behold. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1587/2 The Empress and her Court will remain till the River be open, so that she may go by Water. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 7 P 21 The Ice being broke, the Sound is again open for the Ships. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 319 The country was all open, with very little wood, and no trees. 1809 Kendall *Trav.* III. lxxii. 129 The road..is over very rocky land, recently laid open by burning the trees. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) IV. xviii. 157 The besieged must have had the river and the sea open to them during..the siege. 1896 Sir R. Hunter (*title*) The Preservation of Open Spaces and of Footpaths and Other Rights of Way.

b. Of the bodily passages: Not obstructed; *esp.* of the bowels: Not constipated.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 215 When folke be most open,..Then go they to stooles that be made most close. 1710 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 427 Oil, Butter, and course Bread, and Hony-drinks keep the Body open. 1812 J. Baillie *Advice to Mothers* x. 142 *Magnesia alba*,..a lenient purgative, and keeps the body gently open. 1823-4 *Lancet* (ed. 3) 447 Bowels not open.

9. a. Of the soil: Unbound by frost or heat; loose, permeable. b. Of weather or season: Free from frost, as *an open winter*; also *Naut.*, free from fog or mist.

1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 19 In winter..open, calme, and moist weather is best. 1647 A. Ross *Mystag. Poet.* xv. (1675) 376 Sometimes she [the earth) is open, as in the Summer and Spring. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 98 That while the Turf lies open, and unbound, Succeeding Suns may bake the Mellow Ground. 1714 Swift *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 523 Hay will certainly be dear unless we have an open winter. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) M b, The weather is said to be clear when it is fair and open. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 107 The meetings shall be held the first open week in or after November. 1884 D. C. Murray in *Graphic* Christm. No. 20/2 The weather being fine and open and dry.

10. *Naut.* †a. Looking unobstructedly *upon* or *to*; in full view (*obs.*). b. Seen with an opening between; clear, detached. Cf. Open *v.* 8.

1478 Botoner *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 110 Insula Sancti Michaelis de Loo jacet anglice opyn upon villæ Loo. *Ibid.*, Le forland de Raume opyn upon Plymmouth. 1530 Palsgr. 573 Our shyppe wente to wrake open upon Donkyrke (..*tout deuant Donkyrke*). 1670 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. late Voy.* I. (1711) 62 When you are at the West-part of this Narrow, you will see three Islands come open, which shew to be steep up Cliffs. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2112/4 They are to keep the Great Light a little open to the Eastward of the Small One, to avoid their coming ashore upon the Main. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. x, I found myself open to the northern shore. 1772-84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) V. 1663 As we stood off, the most westerly of the two hills..came open off the bluff point, in a N. W. direction. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 227 Until you observe the spire..its breadth open of Bradley's head.

11. In various technical uses: a. *Music.* Of an organ-pipe: Not closed or shut at the top. Of a string: Not stopped by a finger. Hence, of a note, Produced by such a pipe or string, or by the lip of a performer on a wind-instrument without the aid of a slide, key, or piston.

1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* II. 93 Tune it till it agree in sound with your Treble open. *Ibid.* 104 The open shake. 1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* s. v. 1852 Seidel *Organ* 80 We call a pipe open, if its upper end or aperture is not shut up. 1856 Mrs. C. Clarke tr. *Berlioz' Instrument.* 4 Keeping the majority of his strings open. 1880 W. H. Stone in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 757 Depressing the open note a tone and a semitone. 1888 *Murray's Mag.* III. No. 14 The transition from open to closed tones should not be quite abrupt.

b. *Entom.* (See quot.)

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 341 *Open.* Areolets that terminate in the margin of the wing, or that are not surrounded on all sides by nervures.

c. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 93 There are.. bundles devoid of and bundles containing cambium; the former may be termed closed, the latter open...The open fibro-vascular bundle..continues to produce new layers of permanent tissue on both sides of its cambium.

d. Of sounds: Uttered with the mouth open. *spec.* Of vowels: Produced with a wider opening of the oral cavity than those called *close*; e. g. *open o* and *e* (= ō, ē), close *o* and *e* (= *o̩*, *e̩*).

1485 in *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 16 My lord Cardinall.. shall syng with open voice iij tymes *V't presentem famulum tuum.* 1503 Dunbar *Thistle & Rose* 50 The birdis did with oppin vocis cry. 1611 Florio *Ital. Dict.* 618 The Italians haue two very different sounds for the two vowels, E. and O. which for distinctions sake, they name the one close and the other open. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 347 These equal syllables alone require, Tho' oft' the ear the open vowels tire. 1867 A. J. Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. 65 Ben Jonson's conception of the French sound [of *a*) must have been opener than the English. 1889 B. H. Kennedy *Rev. Lat. Prim.* 3 The most open sound is *a*; the closest sharp sound is *i*.

e. Of a syllable: Ending in a vowel, as opposed to a *closed* (*close*, *shut*) syllable which ends in a consonant.

1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* 6 An inner syllable is called *open*, if it ends with a vowel, *close* if it ends with a consonant. 1891 Laura Soames *Introd. Phonetics* 74 The short accented vowels never occur in open syllables. *Mod.* A Latin short vowel in an open stressed syllable is long in Romanic; e. g. L. *bŏ-nus*, It. *buŏ-no*, Sp. *bue-no*, Eng. *bŏ-nus*. An original short *a*, *e*, *o* in a stressed open syllable became long in ME.; e. g. OE., Early ME. *ŏ-pen*, later ME., mod. Eng. *ō-pen*. Welsh, unlike modern Teutonic, Romanic, and Greek, retains a short stressed vowel in an open syllable, as in *Bă-lă* (distinct from Eng. *Bā-lă*, or *Băl-ă*).

II. Non-physical senses.

12. Exposed to the mental view, brought to light; patent, evident, plain, clear, easy to understand. Now only in *to lay open*, to lay bare, reveal, explain, 'expose'.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 3 Ða cwæþ ic: ȝenoȝ open hit is. *c* 1200 Ormin 731 Þatt wass wurrþshipe inoh til menn, & ec full openn takenn Þatt heore streun wass Drihhtin leof. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxvi. 31 Þis has na nede of expounynge for it is opon ynoghe. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxvi. 73 Treuly and thou art of hem, for whi and thi speche makith thee opyn. 1395 Purvey *Remonstr.* (1851) 51 It is opin at igbe that the bisshop of Rome hath not so greet power in worchyng of miracles..as Petir and Paul hadden. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 18 Vf eny worde seme derke: yt is lefull to make yt more open by more esy translacion. 1588 J. Udall *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 8 Laye open your former speches that I may vnderstand your meaning. 1611 Bible *Prov.* xiii. 16 A foole layeth open his folly. 1706 Hearne *Collect.* 7 Feb. (O. H. S.) I. 180 He lays open some sort of People in..too lively Colours. 1799 Mackintosh *Stud. Law Nat.* Wks. 1846 I. 379, I shall next endeavour to lay open the general principles of civil and criminal laws. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* I. 68 They..laid open to him the whole scheme of Mr. Astor..and inquired whether they..could lawfully engage in it.

13. Exposed to general view or knowledge; existing, performed or carried on without concealment or so that all may see, hear, or take cognizance; public; †also, declared in public or by public authority. Of persons: Acting in public or without concealment.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* v. xiii. § 2 Antonius him selfum onbeád ȝewin and openne feóndscipe. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John vii. 4 Ne deð nan man nan þing on diglum ac secþ þæt hit open sy. *c* 1200 Ormin 10352 Wiþþ all full openn spæche. 13.. *Cursor M.* 27355 (Cott.) Þat he ne mak opine knaulage of all his sak. 1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 Wronges subtiles, and also open oppressions, ydo to hem. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11565 Hit was ordant of all men by oppon assent. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 59 Anooyn the godly myracle was made opyne. 1548 Gesie *Serm.* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) 190 Which sentence..he caused to be wryten in his palace and all other open workes [public buildings]. 1558 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 2 § 4 Mattens, Euensong, administration of the Sacraments or other open Prayers ..(Open Prayer in and throughout this Act, is meant that Prayer which is for other to come vnto, or hear..). 1712 Arbuthnot *J. Bull* I. viii, This affair between Hocus and Mrs. Bull was now so open, that all the world were scandalized at it. 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* VIII. lxii. 144 Cleombrotus he treated with open contempt. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 255/2 He took his notes in the most open manner possible, sitting in one of the front seats.

14. Not confined or limited to a few, generally accessible or available; that may be used, shared, or competed for without restriction.

Open champion, one who has been successful in a competition or 'championship' thus open. *Open communion*: see Communion 7.

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (1858) 113 This man [K. Alfred].. mad an open Scole of divers Sciens at Oxenford. 1493 in Poulson *Hist. Beverley* (1829) I. 256 So that he kepe no oppyn shopp in retayling. 1642 *Vindic. King* p. i, Since the Times hath given an open Presse to cleere every imagination which is not stifled in this Dampe. *c* 1750 in *Westm. Gaz.* (1901) 5 Dec. 1/3 Upon the Foot of a Free and Open Trade to all His Majesty's Subjects. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* I. 3 There were a large number of open fellowships. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* III. 213 The mystery was now an open secret. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 9/1 Claret Open Hunters' Stakes (Two miles). 1884 G. Allen *Philistia* I. 44 He got..an open scholarship..at the college. 1896 *Daily News* 27 Apr. 4/6 Professional competition—Victory of the open champion.

15. Without defence or protection, esp. of a mental or spiritual kind; exposed, liable, or subject *to*.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxv. 37 The religiose man þat is wiþoute discipline is open to a greuous falle. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xl. (Percy Soc.) 202 The youth is open to all fraylte. 1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1577) Lvb, A daungerous place that lay open uppon gunshot. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 8 The seruice..Hath left me open to all iniuries. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* I. II. 158 Dangerous constructions to which they are now too much open. 1865 *Ch. Times* 18 Nov., Whether they really beat ours..may be open to question. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 250/2 It seems open to doubt.

16. Not given to concealing one's thoughts or feelings; free in conversation; unreserved, frank, candid. Of persons; also of qualities, attributes, or manner showing or marked by candour.

1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 781 A good knight and a gentle,..plain and open to his enemies, and sure and secret to his friend. 1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 210/1 Come, you are a strange open man, to tell everything thus. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 610 To entertain them fair with open Front And Brest. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 138 One Monarch wears an honest open Face. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 97 P 6, I will be open and sincere with you. 1805 Wordsw. *Waggoner* IV. 147 With careless air and open mien. 1885 Howells *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 283, I wish Tom would be a little opener with me.

17. Free in giving or communicating; liberal, generous, bounteous. Now chiefly in *open hand*, *open-handed*.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 32 Hee hath a Teare for Pitie, and a Hand Open (as Day) for melting Charitie. 1607 — *Timon* v. i. 61 Sir: Hauing often of your open Bounty tasted. 1696 Tate & Brady *Ps.* cxlv. 16 With open hand he gives. *c* 1764 Gray *Owen* 8 Liberal hand and open heart. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* I. ii. 180 How could he Have aught to leave..? You know his hand was open.

18. †Of a term or period of time: Not finished or closed (*obs.*). Of a question, discussion, etc.: Not finally settled, or determined; undecided, undetermined; that may be decided according to circumstances or at will; hence, uncertain. *Open* Policy, Verdict: see these words.

1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 1 § 3 Justices..shall certify every Presentment..in..the King's Bench within forty Days..if the Term be then open. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 555 The other question as to..power of leasing was still left open. 1848 Arnould *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. I. v. 218 An open policy is one in which the value of the subject assured..is left to be estimated in case of loss. 1859 Masson *Milton* I. 630 The summary decision of what had hitherto been an open question in the Church. 1863 Cox *Instit.* I. x. 255 Certain questions brought before Parliament are treated as 'open' questions; that is, questions on which Ministers in Parliament are allowed to take opposite sides without resigning. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 156/1 Lord Justice Cotton..left the matter open for future consideration.

19. Of a thing, course of action, etc.: Not closed or shut against access; that can be used or reached without hindrance; accessible, available. Const. *to* (a person).

1526 Tindale *Acts* xix. 38 The lawe is open, and there are ruelars. 1644 Hunton *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* vi. 48 He.. sayes 'here the way is open enough to rebellion'. No opener then himselfe makes it. *a* 1770 Jortin *Serm.* (1771) I. v. 85 In the Holy Scriptures every thing necessary for general practice is open to all. 1860 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 38 Whether the invitation..which I..declined for this year, be still open to me. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 633 It is open to any one to reject both stories. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Nov. 5/1 There are three, or perhaps four, courses open to us.

20. Of a person: Accessible to appeals, offers, emotions, or ideas; ready to receive impressions,

to respond to sympathy, or to entertain ideas or arguments; amenable *to* (pity or reason).

1672 G. Fox *Jrnl.* in Weeks *South. Quakers & Slav.* 39 The people being generally tender and open. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* v. v, She seems so open .. to reproof.. that I should hope in a short time she may also be open to conviction. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* II. vi. 140 He was..open to impressions. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* III. § 41. 149 A mind open to all theories. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* ii. (1875) 56 Those whose intelligence is quickest, openest, most sensitive. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Feb. 3/1, I..hope some open-to-conviction employer will happen on it. *Mod.* I will not name a price, but I am open to offers.

III. Phrases and Combinations.

21. Phrases. *With open arms* (sense 6), with arms outspread to receive; hence, with great willingness or eagerness of reception. *In open court*, in the public court of justice, before the judge and the public. *Open ear*, a listening or attentive ear. *Open eye*, an unclosed, hence an observant or watchful eye; used esp. in phr. *with open eyes* to denote clear perception. *Open hand* (see 17). *With open mouth*, with mouth open to speak; also, gaping with wonder, etc.; open-mouthed. *Open question* (see 18). *To keep open doors, house*, († *household*) or *table*, to provide hospitality or entertainment for visitors generally. See also Open-tide, time.

1735 Pope *Prol. Sat.* 142 And St. John's self..With *open arms receiv'd one Poet more. 1783 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 19 Nov., To Bolt Court .. I went, and with open arms was I received. 1849 tr. *Hamilton's Fairy Tales* (ed. Bohn), She instantly flew towards him with open arms. 1530 Palsgr. 249/2 *Opyn courte, *court planiere*. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 338 He hath refus'd it in the open Court, He shall haue meerly iustice and his bond. 1614 Tailor *Hog hath lost his Pearl* iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 478 He'd spend his judgment in the open court As now to me, without being once sollicited In his private chamber. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 424 Habbe euer hire *earen opene touward hire dame. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 12 b, To give open eare to his request. 1879 Calderwood *Mind & Br.* 227 There is something additional in the open eye and open ear. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 53 Ure *egen ben eure opene to hiholde ure helende. 1713 Berkeley *Hylas & Phil.* i. Wks. 1871 I. 288 Directing your open eyes towards yonder part of the heaven. 1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* II. v, But she had chosen it with her eyes open. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 169 With *open mouthes and fierce corages, thei came to Quene Margaret. 1595 Shaks. *John* iv. ii. 195, I saw a Smith..With open mouth swallowing a Taylors newes. 1530–1849 To *keep open house [see House *sb.*1 17 b]. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 146 But the Cardinall..kept open housholde, to lordes, ladies, and all other. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5870/1 Most of the Presidents are to keep open Table. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xvii. 118 A chief, who must be liberal, keep open doors, and entertain.

22. *Comb.* **a.** With a sb., forming an *attrib.* phrase, as *open-crib, -fire, -hand, -house, -letter, -sand, -top, -view*; see also Open-air, Open-door, Open-hair, Open-mouth, etc.

1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, **Open-crib timbering*, shaft timbering with cribs alone, placed at intervals. 1876 B. Champneys *Rep.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 238 A large *open-fire ventilating grate. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Open-sand Molding*, heavy beams, foundations, and bed-plates are sometimes molded in the floor of the foundry, without any cope or top part. 1771 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1885) XIII. 514 Every open chair and other *open top riding wheel-carriage [shall be rated] three pounds. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Nov. 4/2 An *open-view balcony with balustrades in the roof.

b. Parasynthetic combinations in *-ed* (unlimited in number); such are, *open-armed, -bladed, -chested, -countenanced, -ended, -flowered, -fronted, -grained, -housed* (hence *-housedness*), *-jointed, -kneed, -lined, patterned, -roofed, -sided, -sleeved, -spaced, -spoken, windowed* (hence *open-windowedness*).

1862 T. C. Grattan *Beaten Paths* II. 309 The two Sicilies only waited *open-armed for their deliverer. *c* 1890 W. H. Casmey *Ventilation* 7 The *open-bladed fan is useful in moving large volumes of free air. 1828 Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 159 He was broad-shouldered and *open-chested. 1890 Boldrewood *Miner's Right* xxxiv. (1899) 146/2 A respectably-dressed, *open-countenanced miner. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 172 The disadvantages attending the *open-ended cylinder. 1874 Lubbock *Wild Flowers* iii. 68 An interesting series commencing with *open-flowered species. 1796 Pearson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 448 Its fractured..surface was *open-grained, and crystallized. 1804 Anna Seward *Mem. Darwin* 6 *Open-housed hospitality. 1874 Theakle *Naval Archit.* 22 When they are *open-jointed, the timbers are kept in their correct relative position by placing blocks of the required thickness between the two tiers composing the frame. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 36 So porous and open-jointed are some of the rocks of this series. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. iv, My breeches .. were only linen, and *open-knee'd. 1845 *Athenæum* 11 Jan. 42 *Open-lined engravings like Albert Durer's. 1647 A. Ross *Mystag. Poet.* ix. (1675) 219 Juno's temple was *open-roofed. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5248/3 A Person in an *Open-Sleev'd Gown. 1863 S. L. J. *Life in South* II. ii. 49 A plain *open-spoken body. 1859 G. A. Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 8 Shops wide open, staringly open,..yawning with a jolly ha! ha! of *open-windowedness on the bye-strollers.

c. Special combs.: † **open-bellied** *a.*, ruptured; **open-cast, -cut,** in *Mining*, an open working; **open-faced** *a.*, having a frank or ingenuous face; † also, having the face uncovered; hence *openfacedness*; † **open-founded** *a.*, based on plain or obvious facts; **open-front** (see quot.); **open-hearth**, a hearth of the reverberatory type: see Hearth1 3; also *attrib.*; **open-minded** *a.*, having an open mind, accessible to new arguments or ideas, hence *open-mindedness*; **open-step** *sb.* used *attrib.*, of the sight of a gun, arranged with parallel bars after the fashion of a ladder; **open-stitch**, *Sc.* **open-steek**, a style of openwork stitching; also *attrib.*; † **open-visaged** *a.* = *openfaced*.

1598 Florio, *Gualloroso*, burst, *open bellied. 1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 37 **Opencast*, a cutting in stone, coal, &c., at the top or bottom of an excavation already made, and open to that place. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, **Open cut*, a surface-working, open to daylight. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* VI. v. (1611) 265 This fashion of sidelong helmet and *openfaced with gardensure over the sight. 1897 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 6/3 A typical, tall, broad-shouldered, open-faced, English gentleman. 1649 H. Lawrence *Some Considerations* 41 As much as betweene *openfacednesse, and vailing. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xlix. 10 An *openfounded doctrine, that cannot escape the knowledge even of the rudest. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, **Open-front*, the arrangement of a blast-furnace with a forehearth. 1885 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 5/7 The duel is between wrought or puddled iron and Bessemer, or its rival '*open-hearth' steel. 1897 *Times* 18 Oct. 12/1 The growing importance of open hearth and the diminishing relative value of Bessemer steel. *Ibid.*, To-day the open hearth system has completely asserted its supremacy. 1865 Masson *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 9 An *open-mindedness that should even solicit contrary impressions. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xix, Nane o' yere..*opensteek hems about it. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 365/1 The ordinary *open-step sight attached to the barrel. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 568 He was..*opyn vysaged layed in the mynster of Pounfrayt, so y^t all men myght knowe and see that he was dede.

B. *adv.* = Openly (in various senses).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26215 His penance open most be schaun. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 26 [He] lernyd and knewe an ordir of euery thing synglerly, more opynner and fullyor than he knewe afore. 1533 More *Apol.* 100 Some they say be playne and open false. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. iii. 37 Do not then walke too open.

Open (ōu·p'n), *v.* Forms: 1 **openian**, 2 **openien**, 3–5 **opene**(n, 4– **open**. (Also 3 **hopen**, 3–4 **opon**, 3–7 **opne**(n, 4 **apon**, **hopne**, **upon**, 5–6 **opeyne**, 6 *Sc.* **apen**; 3 *Orm.* **oppnenn**; 3–5, 9 *dial.* **oppen**, 4–6 **-yn**, 5 **-ene.**) [OE. *openian* = OS. *opanôn*, *oponôn* (MDu. *openen*, Du. *openen*), OHG. *offanôn*, (MHG. *offenen*) :—OTeut. **opanôjan*, f. *opan-* Open *a.* Cf. also Ger. *öffnen*.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To move or turn (a door, gate, or the like) away from its closed position, so as to admit of passage. Cf. the dial. 'put up' or 'set up' (the door); also Ger. *aufmachen, aufthun*, Du. *opmaken*, lit. to do or make up, put up, open.

c 1000 *Ags. Psalms* (Spelm.) cxvii. 19 Opnynað me gatu rihtwisnysse. *c* 1205 Lay. 19486 Duȝeðe scal arisen & oppenien [*c* 1275 hopeni] ure castel-ȝæten. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 12 Paraises ȝeten aren ȝarewe iopenet þe nu. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1881 (Cott.) Þan opend noe his wyndou, Lete vte a rauen. *c* 1375 *Ibid.* 19788 (Fairf.) Wiþ þat ho openid hir eye-lid. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11308 Ne to pas of þis place, ne no port opun. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 949 Upon þe durre, my lady. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 168 b, Knok, and it sall be apened vnto ȝou. 1629 Milton *Ode Nativity* 148 Heav'n .. Will open wide the Gates of her high Palace Hall. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 106 The Angel of death had opened the portal of some other world. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 404 Huy had opened its gates to the French. 1894 W. E. Norris *St. Ann's* I. 177 He opened his lips, as if with the intention of putting some further question.

b. *absol.* (In sense 1 or 2.)

1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxv. 12 Lord, lord, opene to vs. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* 215 He that openeth to me,.. I wol entre in-to hym by my grace. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 16 He closiþ, & þan no man opunniþ; He opunniþ, & þan no man closiþ. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* v. 1018 Opyn, he bad, the captayne cummand was. 1535 Coverdale *Sol. Song* v. 6 Whan I had opened vnto my beloued, he was departed, and gone his waye. 1793 *Arabian Nights* IV. 125 Their captain..pronounced these words distinctly, Sesame (which is a sort of corn), open. 1841 Lytton *Nt. & Morn.* III. x, Open, in the King's name!

2. To make (a building, box, or enclosed space of any kind) open (Open *a.* 2), as by moving or turning a door, gate, lid, by removing part of the walls, or clearing away anything that obstructs passage in or out; to break open, unclose, undo; to obtain or provide free access to or egress from.

c 1200 Ormin 7357 Þurrh þatt te kalldewisshe folle Oppnedenn þeȝȝre maddmess,..i þatt hus. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) App. II. 15 His tumbe was yopened. 13.. *Cursor M.* 24423 (Cott.) Al opind war þair graues sen. 1382 Wyclif *Judg.* iv. 19 The which openyde a botel of mylk, and ȝaf to hym to drynk. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 83 In his comynge prisouns were i-oponed. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) v. 14 He went and opned þe grafe. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xlii. 35 Whan they opened their sackes, euery man founde his boundell of money in his sacke. ? *a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 373 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 297 Ga belyfe vnto ȝone almerie, And oppin it. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. ii. 2 Why, then the world's mine Oyster, which I, with sword will open. 1712–14 Pope *Rape Lock* iv. 126 He first the snuff-box open'd, then the case. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 173/2 As soon as C— and Co.'s office was opened on the morning of the 19th. *Mod.* Shall we open another bottle?

b. In figurative expressions.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26118 (Cott.) Opins to your lauerd your hert. 1513 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccxlvi. 547 Clement opyned his graces to all clerkes. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 184 My hand ha's open'd Bounty to you.

c. With the purpose as the main notion: To give access to; to render accessible *to* (persons or to the public) or *for* (some purpose); to make freely accessible; to establish for the entrance of the public, of customers, etc., as *to open a shop, store, branch of a bank, registry office*, etc. With various qualifications implied by the context.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 346 That no man open his house unto privy conventicles. 1647 Boyle *Let. to Dury* 3 May, Wks. 1772 I. p. xxxix, Either to bolt heaven against, or open Newgate for all those, that believe [error]. 1791–1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit., Libraries* 1 This library .. Julius Cæsar once proposed to open for the public. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 378 The Government.. ventured to open the Courts of Justice which the Estates had closed. *Ibid.* xviii. IV. 125 That the House of Lords and the House of Commons should be open to men to whom he would not open a guild of skinners. 1865 Mill in *Morn. Star* 6 July, Everyone who gets into Parliament ..by opening the public-houses, goes there to represent the vices of the constituency.

fig. 1813 Mar. Edgeworth *Patron.* I. iii. (1832) 40 Attempts were made to open the borough.

d. To declare (a building, park, etc.) open, and introduce to public use by a formal ceremony. (Passing into sense 3.)

1889 *Bury Times* 20 July 8/6 Prince Albert Victor visited Harrogate..and opened the new Buildings of the Bath Hospital. 1896 *Eastern Morn. News* (Hull) 22 Feb. 1/2 St. Thomas's Church. Opening of the New Lectern. 1898 *Oxford Directory*, The new Town Hall, Courts and Municipal Buildings..were opened by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on..the 12th May, 1897.

3. To spread apart, widen, expand, unfold, unroll, extend. (Sometimes with combination of sense 2, as in *to open a letter*.) Also *absol.* with ellipsis of object, as 'to open (*sc.* a book) at a page, on a part', etc.

c 1000 *Ags. Psalms* (Spelm.) cxliv. 17 Openast [*aperis*] þu hand þine. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 201 Bitweonen þeo ilke ermes so swiðe wiðe to-spredde and i-openeð. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 396 We pray þe, opyne þi hand, & lat ws se þat closyt wryt. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 37 Whan þe book was i-opened. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* xxi, The tender flouris opnyt thame and sprad. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cclxxi. 213 He opened the letter that he had folden afore togeder. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 135 b, It was not well ment to the Emperor, to stop his packet with letters and to open them. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xv. 8 Ȝe Mariguildis, forbid the sune To oppin ȝow euerie morrow! 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 136 b, A little beyond Foy, the land openeth a large sandie Bay, for the sea to ouerflow. 1657 *North's Plutarch* (1676) Add. Lives 35 With his hands he [Charlemaine] would open and extend four Horse-shoes being joyned together. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 115 ¶ 8 This opens the Chest. 1783–9 T. Day *Sandford & Merton, Cure of Gout* (1851) 143 He too had a library, although he never opened a book. 1839 I. Taylor *Anc. Chr.* I. iii. 411 Nor can we do better than open Chrysostom. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, Three overs later B— opened his shoulders in tremendous style.

absol. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* xviii. (1882) 172, I will take the first stanza, on which I have chanced to open, in the Lyrical Ballads. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 15 May 2/7 U— then opened out, and..drove the captain..for 3.

b. To expand, enlarge (a hole or aperture).

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 52 To open a Hole, is in Smith's Language, to make the Hole wider.

4. To make an opening in; to cut or break into; to make a hole or incision in, † to make a breach in (a wall or fortification). *To open ground*, to break up the surface of ground, as by ploughing, digging trenches, etc.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 147 Weren his side mid speres orde iopened. *c* 1205 Lay. 27556 Opened wes his breoste þa blod com forð luke. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17140 Bi-hald and se mi blodi side, þat for þi luue es opend wide. 1306 *Exec. Sir S. Fraser* xxiv. in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 221 He wes y-opened, is boweles yhrend. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vij, With his feete he opynys the erth ther he gooth a way. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* I. 148 The Speare wherewith Longeus opened Christes side. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 465 Who stooping op'nd my left side, and took From thence a Rib. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiv. 286 A battery of five or six pieces of cannon..would have opened it [the rampart] in a short time. 1794 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 39 They did not..yield to the first summons, but waited until the French General had opened ground. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 305 The old moorland..had not been opened for time immemorial. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 252 If a localised abscess be discovered in the liver, it should be opened and drained.

b. To make, produce, or cause (an opening or open space of some kind). *To open trenches*, to dig trenches in besieging: see Trench.

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 211 Þurh þine fif wunden iopened o rode. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xli. 18, I shall opene in heȝe hillis flodys, and in the myddel of feeldis welles. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 29 But the Italians her awne.. chyldren opened the gappe, and made the waye of her destruccion. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 688 Soon had his crew Op'ned into the Hill a spacious wound. 1684 J. Peter *Siege Vienna* 3 He had resolved to leave the Place, where he had not yet opened the Trenches. 1820 Shelley *Arethusa* ii, Alpheus bold .. With his trident .. opened a chasm In the rocks. 1853 Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl.* s. v. *Trenches*, To *open the Trenches* is to break ground for the purpose of carrying on approaches towards a besieged place.

† **c.** To penetrate by force, break through. *Obs.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxxx. 158 Certayne frenchemen .. perforce opyned the archers of the princes batayle, and came and fought with the men of armes hande to hande. *Ibid.* clx. 195 To the entent they somwhat to breke and to opyn the archers.

5. To loosen (that which is tight, compact, close together, dense, stiff, etc.). (In various shades of meaning.) †b. To dissolve, decompose (*obs.*).

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. ¶ 2 By Opening, you must now understand removing the Quoins, till they stand loose. 1686 W. Harris tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* 1. vi. (ed. 3) 150 Verdegreese is nothing but a Copper opened. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Purgative*, The saline part is set loose by preparation, and opening the sulphur. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 366 All kinds of manures open the soil. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 245 The leading troop..opens its ranks, at which time the officers.. move into the front of the troop. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* 1. 38 The ranks will then be opened. *Ibid.* 154 From the centre open your Files.

6. To clear of obstruction or hindrance; to make (a road) free for passage. Chiefly *fig.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 163 þe way was opened forto take wreche of al olde wreþþe. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 70 It opened the waye to rebellion, sedition, and to civile warres. 1573 *Life Frith* in *Wks.* (1829) 73 Wherewithal he might have opened an easy way unto honour and dignity. 1667 Milton *P. L.* ix. 809 Thou op'nst Wisdoms way, And giv'st access, though secret she retire. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiii. 297 Not without hope that some way of escape might yet be opened to him. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* (1892) 110 The field had already been 'opened'; that is to say, a lane a few feet wide had been hand-cut through the wheat..for the first passage of the horses and machine.

b. To make (the passages of the body) clear; to clear away (obstructions) in the bodily passages.

1574 Newton *Health Mag.* 55 Filberdes .. are aperitive and open oppilations and obstructions. 1653 Culpepper *Lond. Disp.* 1. 6 [Endive] opens obstructions and provokes urine. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Hellebore*, Sternutatory powder, to clear and open the head. 1755 Johnson, *Aperitive*, that .. has the quality of opening the excrementitious passages of the body. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 420 The bowels should be well opened at the onset by a brisk purgative.

7. To uncover, lay bare, disclose to sight, expose or exhibit to view, display.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 3056 Nefne God sylfa..sealde þam ðe he wolde .. hord openian. *c* 1315 Shoreham 54 The croune of clerke yopened hys, Tokneth the wyl to hevene. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xxvi. 21 The erthe shal opene [1388 schewe] his blod. 1573-80 Baret *Alv.* O 96 Opening their naked pappes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vii. 318 Herbs of every leaf .. Op'ning their various colours. 1671 — *P. R.* ii. 294 Alleys brown That open'd in the midst a woody Scene. 1746-7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 206 The boughs, rounded into a set of regular arches, opened a view into the distant fields. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 95/1 The torch which .. opened new prospects to his eager views. 1899 *Newcastle Even. Chron.* 14 Mar., The hopper opened her red light and sounded a short blast.

8. *Naut.* To come in sight of, get an open view of, by rounding or passing some intervening object.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* 1. vii. 75 We opened Streights Le Maire, and soon after..entered them with fair weather and a brisk gale. *Ibid.* II. ii. 130 We were..surprized..to see her open the N.W. point of the bay. 1768 J. Byron *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 94 As soon as we opened the headland to the westward of us. 1837 T. Hook *Jack Brag* xiv, The breeze, which blew right in his face..as he 'opened' the sea between Weston's shop and the library. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 227 Taking care not to open the Obelisk on the slope of the North Head. 1898 R. Kipling *Fleet in Being* v. 46 The tide's setting us up a little..We shall open Dunboy House in a minute round the corner.

†9. To lay bare or make manifest to the (mental or spiritual) view; to reveal, disclose, declare, make known. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* 1. vii. (1890) 36 Albanus..cyðde and openade..þat he cristen wære. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 127 Of þere heouenliche blisse þe us wes iopenad. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 27 Min fader on heuene hit openede in to (þine) herte. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlviii[i.]. 4 Y..shal open in þe sauter myn purpose. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* 1. xiii. 15 Temptacion openiþ what we be. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xi. 27 Nether knoweth eny man the father, save the Sonne, and he to whome the Sonne will open hym. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xvi. 87 Nor open it to others that he was Messias. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus, Ann.* II. xviii. (1622) 59 Semius openeth that by letters to Piso; warning him not to go about to tempt the army with corrupters. 1647 Evelyn *Diary* 9 Nov., My sister open'd to me her marraige. 1771 *Antiq. Sarish.* Pref. Biog. 121 Striking incidents.. which, if preserved, would open their real characters. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 42/2 The plan of the work is fully opened in the Preface.

b. *esp.* To disclose or divulge (one's mind, feelings, designs, etc.); *refl.* to communicate one's intentions or feelings, to unbosom oneself.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 553 He onswared hir onestly opynond his hert. 1533 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 115 That we should freindly open our minds each to other. 1545 Brinklow *Compl.* 36 b, There may he open his matter hymself. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 152 Before his purpose was openly published, and hys frendes opened theim selfes. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* Wks. 1768 II. 7, I have opened my mind unto you. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 240 ¶ 1 When he was grown familiar with me he opened himself like a good Angel. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* I. xv. 366 The king began with opening his intentions to the Count of Hainault. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 406 Russell opened the design to Shrewsbury. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. vii. § 8. 269 To them, he can open himself, by a word, or syllable, or a glance.

†c. To announce, declare; to make public, promulgate. *Obs.*

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 423/2 For oþer diverse causes, openyd and alleggid. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 138 b, When this matter was opened through Englande, howe the greate men toke it..the poore curssed, the riche repugned. 1562 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xxxi. 310 That the sum of mony by him given be opened by the parson, vicar or curate, to the parish. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 57, I cannot but dissent from the gentlemen that have opened it to be blasphemy.

10. To unfold the sense of; to expound, explain, interpret. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 217 On þesse fewe litele wored lotied fele gode wored 3if hie weren wel ioponen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 242 Euerichon of þeos wordes wolde hahben longe hwule uorte beon wel iopened. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Prol., Þou sall fynd þaim oppynd in þaire stedis. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xxiv. 32 Wher oure herte was not brennynge in vs, while he .. openyde scripturis to vs? *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* Prol. 1 First openyng or doing to wite, thanne next blamyng, and aftirward biseching. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Esdras* xiii. 21, I will open vnto the, the thinge yᵗ thou hast requyred. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* III. xii. Riv b, Your quotient openeth how many times the lesser vessell is conteyned in the greater. 1642 W. Ames *Marrow of Divinity* title-p., A table opening the hard words. 1720 Waterland *Eight Serm.* 233 The force of these Expressions I have elsewhere open'd and explain'd.

11. To make more intelligent or sympathetic; to expand, enlarge, enlighten (the mind or heart).

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxv. 71 Ihesu, my saule drab the to, Min heorte opene ant wyde un-do. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* xvi. 14 A womman Lidda bi name .. whos herte the Lord openyde. 1526 Tindale *Luke* xxiv. 45 Then openned he their wyttes, that they myght vnderstond the scriptures. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* 1. vi. § 16 Not only opening our understanding..but chiefly opening our belief. 1713 Berkeley *Guardian* No. 39 ¶ 8 His Understanding wants to be opened and enlarged. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. ix. 305 My eyes had been opened, and my heart with them.

12. To render accessible or available for settlement, use, intercourse, etc.; as *to open land, to open a country to trade.* Usually *Open up*: see 24.

1617 Abp. Abbot *Descr. World* (1634) 292 The English .. did adventure farre to open the North parts of America. 1816 Brackenridge *Jrnl. Voy. Missouri* (ed. 2) 28 We stopped ..at the cabin of an old Frenchman, who is beginning to open a plantation, according to the phraseology of the western country. 1863 Alford in *Gd. Words* Mar. 199 We are to understand that a communication is to be opened between two places.

13. To begin, start, commence; to set in action, initiate, set on foot (any proceedings, operations, or business). *To open an account, open the ball or the campaign, open fire, open parliament*, etc.: see the sbs. (Allied to 2 d.)

1693 [see Campaign *sb.* 3]. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 17 ¶ 5 The Allies hasten their Preparations for opening the Campaign. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 267 ¶ 2 He..opens his Poem with the Discord of his Princes. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 538/2 The Duke gave a Ball, which .. his Highness open'd with the Princess Mary. 1735 Bertin *Chess* v, Never play your Queen, till your game is tolerably well opened. 1762-71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 162 The pictures were..exhibited to the public, and the subscription opened. 1781 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 24/2 On the 12th of March the Spaniards opened their battery. 1787 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 316 They are about to open a loan of one hundred millions. 1827 Roberts *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 54 To open a trade with the Indians in the interior. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 61 An account to be opened in the name of the Commissioners. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Manch. Strike* ix. 92 Opening the weekly meetings. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* VI. 15 Ptœodorus ..had opened a correspondence with him. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 274/2 It is the practice for the lord chancellor, with other peers appointed by commission .. to open the parliament by stating 'that her Majesty will [etc.]'. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 205 A negotiation was opened. 1889 Boldrewood *Robbery under Arms* xxxiv, We opened fire at them directly. *Mod.* The Queen will open Parliament in person.

14. *Legal.* To state (a case) to the court, preliminary to adducing evidence; esp. to speak first in a case, a privilege belonging to the affirmative side. *To open pleadings*, in a trial before jury, to state briefly the substance of the pleadings. Also, To state or bring forward (an argument, assertion, etc.) in opening a case.

1621 Elsing *Lords' Debates* App. (1870) 134 The breefes of the whole abuses read in open Court, w[hi]ch Sir Randolph Crew in divers poyntes opened to their Lordships...Mr. Atturney Generall opened divers poyntes to their Lordships touching these abuses. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 6 The Complainants Counsell having made their charge, and opened all their proofes, the defendants Counsell having also made their defence. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1655) IV. viii. 24 She may make Her self your Client, and so employ you to open her Case, and recover her Portion. 1682 Dryden *Medal* Ep. to Whigs ¶ 4 You retained him only for the opening of your cause, ..your main lawyer is yet behind. 1891 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 7/5 Sir H. D. was opening the case for the respondents when the Court rose.

15. To undo, recall, or set aside (a judgement, settlement, sale, etc.), so as to leave the matter open to further action, disensslon, or negotiation.

1792 in Vesey, jr. *Reports* I. (1801) 453 The Court gives its assistance to open biddings, for the benefit of the suitor and the estate, not of the purchaser. 1806 Ld. Erskine *ibid.* XIII. 204 The true Equity and Justice of the Case seem to be, that Foreclosure is opened by the Action [brought by the mortgagee]. 1848 Arnould *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. i. vi. 292 The policy was to be opened. By this, these writers understood that the agreed valuation was to be set aside as the standard and basis of the underwriter's liability. 1867 *Act* 30 & 31 *Vict.* c. 48 § 7 It is the long settled practice of courts of equity in sales by auction of land under their authority to open biddings even more than once. *Ibid.*, That the practice of opening the biddings..be discontinued ..unless .. on the ground of fraud or improper conduct. 1877 Sir G. Jessel in *Law Rep.* 7 Ch. Div. 175 The mortgagor is entitled to open the foreclosure on the usual terms.

II. *intr.* (Sometimes for *refl.*, sometimes *elliptical* or *absol.* use of the trans.)

16. To become open, unshut, or unclosed: (*a*) of a door or other means of entrance; (*b*) of the passage or doorway; (*c*) of the space or enclosure to which this gives access. Hence, (*d*) generally, to come apart or asunder, so as to admit of passage, disclose a gap or vacant space, display the interior or contents. (*e*) Of an abscess, To burst and discharge.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 258 Byrgenu openodon mid deadum hanum. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3772 Erðe..opnede vnder [h]ere fet. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 3783 (Fairf.) Him þost þe 3ate opened of heyuen. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 368 For eny wye oþer warde wyde openede þe 3ates. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 289 b, The herte hoppeth and lepeth in the body: and now openeth & now closeth. 1573-80 Baret *Alv.* O 112 The skie openeth, or goeth asunder. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 47 Thus I enforce thy rotten Iawes to open. 1647 A. Ross *Mystag. Poet.* x. (1675) 236 The Marigold..opens or shuts with the Sun. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 14 My wound opened again with riding. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 170 The bony covers open and give it a free passage. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* iv, They were scarce gone ere the door of the glover's house opened. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* III. 157 Law offices opened at eight o'clock in those days.

b. Of the weather: To become clear of frost.

1678 Lady Chaworth in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 45 As soone as the weather opens to allow travelling.

c. Of things non-physical, the way to them, etc.

1845 Stephen *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 390 The heir to an estate .. when the succession to it opens or becomes vacant upon the death of the proprietor.

17. a. Of a door, etc.: To serve as a passage *to* or *into*; to give access to. b. Of a room or space: To have an opening or passage *to, into, out of*, etc. Also c. To have its opening, or outlet *towards*, to lie open *to*.

a. 1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 124 A door that opened into a garden; and..another door that opened to the street. 1832 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will. IV*, c. 64 Sched. O. 45 The gate..opens into an occupation road leading to Penrallt. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 5/1 The rooms have an outer door opening on to a common staircase.

b. 1615 Bedwell *Arab. Trudg.* Mj, Babe'lmandeb,..is the mouth of the Arabian gulfe [i. e. Red Sea], by which it openeth and falleth into the Red sea [i. e. Indian Ocean]. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1884) 171 The back Road..opened into the said great Road. 1801 *Lusignan* III. 155 A library, opening through a greenhouse on to a lawn. 1817 J. Evans *Excurs. Windsor* 268 The house, an old one, opens upon seven acres of ground.

c. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 472 A Cote that opens to the South prepare. 1825 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 25, I saw a lane opening in the right direction. 1839 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xii. 140 A valley opening to the sea shore.

18. To expand, extend, spread apart. Of a collective body or its units: To move apart so as to present openings or wider interstices. Also *open out*: see 23.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xliv. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 24/1 For drawyng and by fonging of winde þe bladder openyth and spredih. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vi. 481 They shoot forth ..op'ning to the ambient light. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (1883) 242 His horse,..opening to the right and left,.. made room for the foot. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xxix. 297 The little flag..opened once more to the breeze.

b. *fig.* To expand in intellect or sympathy.

1709 Felton *Classics* (1718) 38 To repeat his Grammar over, two or three Years before his Understanding opens enough to let him into the Reason..of the Rules. 1713 Steele *Englishm.* No. 55. 354 All Hearts begin to open.

19. To become disclosed or revealed, to begin to appear; to expand to the view, to become more and more visible, esp. on nearer approach or change of position.

1708 J. Philips *Cider* II. 86 Joy and Pleasure open to the View. 1782 Cowper *Table-t.* 265 The varied fields of science, ever new, Opening and wider opening on her view. *a* 1822 Shelley *Summer* 6 The stainless sky Opens beyond them like eternity. 1842 Lytton *Zanoni* v. 29 Mournful Campagna, thou openest on us in majestic sadness. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Lay Brown Rosary* III. ii, Down through the wood..Till the chapel-cross opens to sight. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 420 Plato had the wonders of psychology just opening to him.

b. *Naut.* To appear distinct or separate.

1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 56 The Town of Payta .. began to open in a direct line with it [the Point that forms the Bay]. 1854 Moseley *Astron.* i. (1874) 2 The lights..will appear to separate, or in the nautical phrase, they will open. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 226 The ..Lighthouse has opened its own breadth north of the.. Obelisk below it.

20. To disclose or declare one's knowledge, thoughts, or feelings in speech, to speak out; to speak explicitly, explain.

a 1641 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 300 His enemies.. would soone be quashed and not once dare to open, if hee were at Court. 1753 Foote *Eng. in Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 44 It will be impossible for me to divine: but come, open a little. 1775 T. Hutchinson *Diary* 9 Nov. I. 555 He opened very largely on the state of affairs. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* XII. xiii. ¶ 7 He did not open on the subject of Seraphina, nor did we attempt to draw him out. 1830 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 304 When I opened, I found that this man was willing to open too. 1841 J. T. Hewlett *Parish Clerk* I. 231 If he opens upon it I'll give him a sound thrashing.

21. Of hounds: To give tongue, to begin to cry when in pursuit on a scent; hence, contemptuously, of men.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Circumspecti canes* .. good hounds that open not but where they finde. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* O 114 To vent, or open as an hound or spaniel doth, when he hath the sent of anie thing. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 209 If I cry out thus vpon no traile, neuer trust me when I open againe. 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 68 The deep-mouth'd dogs open'd loud. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 110 To chear the Pack Op'ning in Consorts of harmonious Joy. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 7/2 When in pursuit..the hound opens with a voice deep and sonorous.

22. To begin; to start or commence operations. In theatrical parlance, To make a début, to begin a season or tour. Often elliptical, for *open fire*.

1716 ADDISON *Free-holder* No. 22 ? 2 Our Conversation opened, as usual, upon the Weather. 1761 FOOTE *Liar* I. Wks. 1799 I. 282 Where do we open?..Let us see—one o'clock—..the Mall will be crouded. 1803 MRQ. WELLESLEY *Desp.* (1877) 366 The batteries of the British army opened against the fort. 1827-39 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. 1862 IV. 52 In spite of all I could do or say, the orchestra opened. 1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 245 W. Settle opened in 'Liberty Hall'. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* II. xv. 469 When the year 1859 opened. 1880 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 3/3, I open in this piece, providing myself the company, and superintending the rehearsals. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 3 Nov. 6/6 Lard opened active at higher prices. 1884 *Ibid.* 22 May 5/2 The summer session of the French Chambers opened on Tuesday. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* II. 175 A battery of eight guns opened on the fleet. *Mod.* Our school opens next Monday.

III. With adverbs.

23. Open out. *trans.* **a.** To render visible or accessible by the removal of that which envelopes or conceals; to unfold, unpack. **b.** To develop. **c.** To disclose, reveal, display or offer to mental view. *intr.* **d.** To expand, extend, move apart: = sense 18. **e.** To give vent to one's feelings or thoughts; to speak out, speak freely; = sense 20.

a. 1861 CLOUGH *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 248 In one spot some lesser ruins have been opened out. 1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 99 Coal is found..here, and Government has opened out a small mine for the use of its vessels. 1883 J. W. SHERER *At Home & in India* 112 We..had got our tin travelling cases inside, and were opening out some necessary things.

b. 1826 SOUTHEY in *Corr. w. C. Bowles* (1881) 93 Whether the studied deference which is now assumed toward me,.. will open out anything like a frank and easy intercourse time must show. 1878 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) I. 206 The work of searching the soil and the bowels of the territory, and opening out her enterprise throughout its vast expanse.

c. 1814 COLERIDGE *Lett., to D. Stuart* (1895) 631 Having for the very first time..opened out my whole feelings and thoughts concerning my past fates and fortunes. *a* 1834 — in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 96 The perfect probability of the moment chosen by Prospero..to open out the truth to his daughter. 1865 *Ch. Times* 28 Oct., The newly-formed diocese opened out a magnificent opportunity for a Bishop whose training fitted him for his work.

d. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 154 The left wing open out. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 30 A Battalion in Close column should first open out to quarter-distance. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* iv. III. 245, I was glad when the trees began to open out..and we came upon the.. meadow.

e. 1855 COSTELLO *Stor. Screen* 89 She now opened out a little, and told me [etc.]. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* v. (1889) 42 Tom..[was] very much astonished at himself for having opened out so freely.

24. Open up. (*Up* is added to *Open* in many of its senses, often merely with the effect of strengthening or giving emphasis, but esp. in the following.) **a.** *trans.* To open to view, access, use, passage, or traffic (usually implying the removal of obstructions to sight or access); to lay open (a question previously untouched); to bring to light, disclose, raise and leave open or unsettled.

1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 180 To oppin up the meanes for the mair facill atteening to a gude peace. 1793 *Monthly Rev.* XI. 159 The place which is first opened up. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* IV. 149 By Miracles and Similitudes, a new world is opened up. *c* 1829 COLERIDGE in *Sterling's Ess. & Tales* (1848) I. *Life* 23, I..detected two errors; one of them the phrase *open up a subject*, which, I suppose, is an innovation of the sectarian pulpits. 1844 MILL *Ess. Pol. Econ.* 97 The views of political economy which his [Ricardo's] genius was the first to open up. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* I. (1872) 3 Opening up a new and tempting branch of trade. 1852 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) IV. 191 This inquiry, however, opens up and detects the master fallacy. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 6/2 Each turn of the road.. opened up new effects in the enchanting landscape. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Aug. 11/2 He would begin by opening up, say, twenty-five acres his first year, clearing, draining, and planting. 1895 *Manch. Guard.* 14 Oct. 5/6 The Esker Valley line..will open up this country for the first time.

b. *intr.* To become open to passage, view, enterprise, etc. (by the removal of obstructions).

1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xx. 407 Avenues of wealth opening up so readily. *Mod.* Hoping a way will open up.

IV. Phrases. *To open a* (or *the*) *door to*: see DOOR 3. † *To open one's ears*, to give ear, listen willingly or attentively. *To open one's eyes*, to take notice, regard, look; to stare with astonishment. *To open a person's eyes*, to cause him to see, to make him aware of facts. *To open one's mouth*, i. e. in order to swallow or eat, or (also *one's lips*) to speak; *not to open one's lips*, to be absolutely silent.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 Hie openeden his earen to luste þe defles lore. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19941 Petre opend þan his muth..he said [etc.]. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 12 Þai oppynd on me þaire mouth. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 705 In þat howre god hopnyt þar ewyn. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xii. 61 (Rawlinson MS.) For god is def now a dayes and deyneth [see DAIN *v.*] his heres to opne. 1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 20 He must open his mouthe agaynst Antichriste. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 77 ? 6 He..thinks a great deal, but never opens his Mouth. 1712 STEELE *ibid.* No. 427 ? 1 Too ill-natur'd to open their Lips in Conversation. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 247 In the House of Lords he never opened his lips. 1874 *Q. Rev.* CXXXVI. 131 Already the eyes of her prelates..are being opened to the hollowness of the plea. 1879 ESCOTT *England* I. 360 The door is opened to a host of frauds.

Hence **O·pened** *ppl. a.*, made open.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 564/35 *Apertus*, openyd. *a* 1568 in *Bannatyne MS.* (1879) 673/17 Hir hair wes lyk the oppynnit silk. 1765 *Universal Mag.* XXXVII. 236/1 A.. quantity of this poison is dropped into an opened vein. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Fiend* ix, Beer was foaming from the mouths of the opened bottles. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 40 The escort will be drawn up..with opened ranks. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Jan. 4/3 In the present opened-up condition of Central Africa.

Openable (ōu·pénăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being opened.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 417 It is worse than useless to leave box-doors openable from behind. 1881 J. G. FITCH *Lect. Teach.* 68 All pigeon-holes and covered spaces..should be open or easily openable.

Open air, open-air.

1. *O·pen air·*: The unconfined atmosphere; hence, the unconfined space outside buildings, usually more or less exposed to the weather: cf. AIR *sb.* 3 b.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, Her naturall inclynacyon is to be abrode in the open ayre. 1653-1756 [see AIR *sb.* 3 b]. 1659 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 177 Now he takes the open air, Drawes up his wings with tactick care. 1717 BERKELEY *Jrnl. Tour Italy* 24 Jan., Wks. 1871 IV. 534 A Jesuit preaching in the open air. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 148 A leaf of the Victoria regia, said to be grown in the open air at Chelsea.

2. *attrib.* (usually *o·pen-air·*). Existing, carried on, performed in, or characteristic of the open air.

1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour.* 143, I never heard a complete silence in the open-air world yet. 1864 *Chambers' Bk. of Days* 10 Mar. 355 Open air Preaching is sometimes heard from a great distance. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* i. § 48. 67 They have an open-air look about them. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 297 The hygienic and dietetic arrangements and especially the open-air treatment.

Hence **O·pen-air·ish** *a.*, marked by open-air characteristics, so **O·pen-air·ishness**; **O·pen-air·ism**; **O·pen-air·rness**, open-air quality, coolness and freshness.

1881 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 5/2 Wholesome and almost moral in their healthy downright tone and the breezy open-airishness of them. 1891 *Ibid.* 14 Oct. 5/1 A fastidious age ..trying for all sorts of refinements of the art—for impression, for 'open airism', for values, for good workmanship as such. 1896 *Q. Rev.* July 201 The coolness and freshness, the open-airness of English life and art.

O·pen-a·rse. Now *dial.* [In reference to the large open disk between the persistent calyx-lobes.] An old name of the Medlar, fruit and tree.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 137/36 *Mespila*, openærs. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Prol.* 17, I fare as dooth an Openers; That ilke fruyt is euer leng the wers, Til it be roten in Mullok or in stree. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 646/29 *Hec sorbus*, opynharstre. 1544 PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) U ij b, Take the kernels or stones that are founde in the fruite, called openers. 1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wedd.* II. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 414 As useless as open-arses gathered green. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Oppen-arses*, medlars. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Open-ass*..the common and usual name among the working class.

O·pen-beak. = next.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 165/1 The open-beak, *Bec-ouvert* (Anastomus of Illiger).

O·pen-bill. A bird of the genus *Anastomus*, allied to the Stork, found in Africa and Asia; so called because the mandibles of its bill when shut are in contact only at the ends, leaving an open space in the middle.

1837 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 174 The tufted umbre .. is obviously allied to the open-bills (*Anastomus*, Ill.), a singular form, remarkable for a thick and very powerful bill gaping in the middle. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* s. v.

O·pen-brea·sted, *a.*

1. Having the breast exposed. Of a garment: Not covering the breast or bosom.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. 203 Mean'st thou him that walks all open brested? 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 20 June, A thin silke waistcoate .. open-breasted. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 95 ? 1, I could scarce keep him this Morning from going out open-breasted. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* IV. v. 103 Even in June, one could not go open-breasted in those regions of cold and catarrh.

† **2.** Not concealing thoughts or feelings, frank.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Cust. Country* v. iii, Thou art his friend..And therefore I'le be open breasted to thee. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* III. 67 Count Egmont a blunt souldier, open-breasted in his love and hatred.

Open door.

1. A door standing open to give access or admission; hence used *fig.* to typify free admission or access, freedom of admission.

1526 TINDALE *Rev.* iii. 8 Beholde I have set before the an open doore and no man can shutt hit. 1865 LOWELL *Ode Harvard Commem.* xi, She of the open soul and open door, With room about her hearth for all mankind.

b. *Internat. Politics.* Admission to a country, esp. for purposes of commercial intercourse, open to all upon equal terms. Used esp. in 1898 with reference to Chinese ports.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Result* Wks. (Bohn) II. 134 England keeps open doors, as a trading country must, to all nations. 1898 SIR M. HICKES BEACH *Sp. Swansea* 17 Jan., If we wanted to keep open doors for our commerce..we must be prepared in savage countries to incur territorial responsibilities. [*Ibid.*, [As to China] The Government were absolutely determined, at whatever cost,.. that that door should not be shut.] 1898 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 4/7 Why should Russia object to the policy of the open door which has been proclaimed..as the essence of British policy? 1898 *Times* 1 Mar. 9/5 The incidents which suggest doubts as to the adoption of the policy of the open door by our rivals in the Far East. 1898 SIR E. MOSSON *Sp.* 6 Dec., Although we cannot insist upon that 'open door' which has latterly become a household word in our mouths.

attrib. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. 438/1 Coöperation between this republic and Great Britain as to the furtherance of the open door policy. 1900 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 5/3 Both Governments agree in maintaining the open door principle in all regions where they can exert any influence.

2. *Sc. Law. Letters of open doors*: see quots.

[1693 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* IV. xlvii. § 40 Letters for making patent Doors, when Parties keep themselves or their Goods within locked Doors, and do not give access thereto, for executing of Caption or Poynding.] 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., Letters of Open Doors..authorise the messenger to break open the doors of those places in which the goods of the debtor are lodged.

3. *attrib.* (*O·pen-door·*). Done with open doors, public.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Aug. 2/2 The open-door proceedings are hardly less puzzling.

Hence **O·pen-doo·red** *a.*, having the door open, *hence*, ready to take in or receive; keeping open house, hospitable.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* ix. (1852) 97 The open doored cottages and blazing hearth. 1842 SIR H. TAYLOR *Edwin the Fair* IV. i. (D.), Some, Whose ears are open-doored to phantoms. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 302 A house Once rich, now poor, but ever open-door'd.

Opener (ōu·p'nəɹ). [f. OPEN *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which opens, in the senses of the verb.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 11 An opener and teller of the trueth. *a* 1555 RIDLEY *Brief Declar.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 29 An opener of high mysteries in Scripture. 1537 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 1 An opener of the way to obtaine blessednesse. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. § 17 Divers to the bottom of things, fair inquirers, and openers of eyes. 1872 A. J. GORDON *In Christ* iii. (1889) 55 Opener of the prison doors to them that are bound. 1883 *Law Times* 27 Oct. 434/2 The opener having replied, the question was put, and carried in the affirmative.

† **b.** An opening medicine, an aperient. *Obs.*

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 491 Iuy is a great drawer, and opener. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 555 It is also an excellent Opener for the Liver. 1787 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 2) I. 320 A gentle opener and promotes perspiration.

2. A machine for opening or loosening the tussocks of cotton as it comes from the bales and separating dust and other impurities.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 965 Perhaps the most common description of Opener in use is known as the Scutcher. 1890 G. B. SHAW *Fab. Ess. Socialism* 72 A machine called an opener, by which 15,000 lbs. of cotton can be opened in 56 hours. 1895 *Oracle Encycl.* II. 189/2 From the willow the [cotton] fibres pass to the opener or scutching machine.

Open-eyed (ōu·p'n,əid), *a.*

1. Having the eyes open; awake, vigilant.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 27 Whosoeuer is smitten [by lightning] sleeping, is found open eied. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 301 While you here do snoaring lie, Open-ey'd Conspiracie His time doth take. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contradict.* xi, Gina was all open-eyed amazement. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. x. 338 A .. just open-eyed puppy, disconsolate at the existence of the moon.

b. Done with the eyes open.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* liv, An open-eyed dream that the world has done with sorrow. 1892 EMILY LAWLESS *Grania* I. iii. 17 His comfortable perch and open-eyed afternoon snooze.

2. Having the mental 'eyes' or perceptive powers open.

1648 BP. HALL *Sel. Th.* § 12 A Christian..can be, at once, open-eyed to nature and blind to lust. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* I. 25 The result of open-eyed wisdom. 1888 WESTCOTT *Vic. Cross* 6 The soul open-eyed to all the facts of the world.

Hence **Openey·edly** *adv.*, with open eyes.

1894 F. T. PALGRAVE in *Jrnls.* (1899) 246 He [A. P. Stanley], perhaps open-eyed-ly,..backs men he only half or not at all agreed with, from pure charity.

Open field. An unenclosed field; undivided arable land. Chiefly *attrib.* in *open-field system*, a system by which the arable land of a village was planned out into a number of unenclosed portions or strips and distributed among the villagers.

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* 130 The mischiefs of our open field system in England. 1808 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* V. 220 Land inclosed and subdivided is reckoned worth from a fourth to one-half more rent than in an open-field state. 1884 SEEBOHM *Eng. Vill. Comm.* (ed. 3) i. 7 The most..important feature of the open field system .. is the fact that .. the several holdings were made up of a multitude of strips scattered about on all sides of the township. *Ibid.* 8 Under

the English system the open fields were the common fields —the arable land—of a village community or township under a manorial lordship. 1900 JENKS *Hist. Politics* vi. (ed. 2) 50 There were practically no hedges in the medieval village. The arable land of the village lay in great open fields, many hundreds of acres in extent.

† O·pen-hai·r, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. With hair uncovered, bareheaded. Cf. OPEN *a.* 5.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1943 Al open-her, & eke oungerte .. Wyþ a rop aboute þy nekke.

O·pen-ha·nded, *a.* [Parasynthetic f. *open hand*: see OPEN *a.* 22 b.] *lit.* Having an open hand.

a. Free in giving, liberal, generous, bountiful.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. i, Is he open-handed? bountiful? 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. iii, Let me yield my reasons why I am No opener-handed to him. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 409 The Liberality of the Wealthiest and most Open-handed Man. 1863 A. BLOMFIELD *Mem. Bp. Blomfield* II. ix. 204 He did it with an open-handed generosity. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. i. 17 He was open-handed, and had no petty vices.

† b. Ready to receive gifts. *Obs.*

1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* I. 325 So open-handed England, 'tis believ'd, Has all the Gleanings of the World receiv'd. 1785 TRUSLER *Mod. Times* III. 14 Biddy,..always open-handed, more ready to receive, than people to give.

Hence **O·penha·ndedly** *adv.*, **O·penha·ndedness.**

1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* v. iv. 281 He struck open-handedly at the page, but with such good-will [etc.] 1628 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xlv. § 2 Mercy, bounty, and openhandedness to the poor. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* i, They appreciate the open-handedness that keeps him poor.

† O·pen-hea·d, *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [See OPEN *a.* 22: cf. *barehead, bareback, barefoot,* etc.] = next.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 424 No mon ne i-seo ham unweawed, ne open heaued. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6967 Þe king ligginge hii founde Wepinde & ope heued [*v.rr.* open heued, openhefd, openhede]. *c* 1400 *Chron. Eng.* lxxxv. in Herrig *Archiv* LII. 23 Key and Bedewere .. founde a wedowe oppin hede sitting by syde a tombe. ?*c* 1513 in *Three 15th Cent. Chron.* (Camden) 110 He shall be open hede, and shall bere yᵉ swerd of yᵉ esquire yᵉ poynt downwarde.

† O·pen-hea·ded, *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [Parasynthetic f. *open-head*: see OPEN *a.* 22 b.] With head uncovered, bare-headed.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 645 Open-heueded [*so Hengwrt MS.*; *Corp.* openhede, *Harl.* open heedid] he hir say Lokynge out at his dore vpon a day. 14.. *Siege Jerus.* (E. E. T. S.) 19/346 V bidde hem be boun, .. To morow or vndren open-heded alle, Vp her ȝates to ȝelde, with ȝerdes an hande. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxxvi. 61 Ladyes open heded come byfore kyng Arthur and cryed hym mercy.

O·pen-hea·rted, *a.* [Parasynthetic f. *open heart*: see OPEN *a.* 22 b.]

1. Disposed to communicate thoughts or feelings; not reserved, frank.

1611 COTGR., *Rond*,..free, blunt, plaine, open-hearted, sincere. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 3, I will be as free and open-hearted as discretion will warrant me to be with a stranger. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* II. 21 They're so open-hearted, you may know their own most secret Thoughts, and others too. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* vi. 370 Their chiefs, in their openhearted character, fell into snares.

2. Accessible to noble emotions, especially those of generosity or pity; full of kindly feeling.

a 1617 HIERON *Wks.* I. 27 There be .. few that are open-hearted and handed to releeue. 1680 HICKERINGILL *Meroz* 26 Neither make open hearted nor open handed their close-fisted Disciples. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 257 The generous open hearted man sees a thousand bright spots in the prospect around him. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* Pref. 13 He loves to see men and children open-hearted, and willing to be taught.

Hence **O·penhea·rtedly** *adv.*, **O·penhea·rtedness.**

1611 COTGR., *Vivre à la Carlonne*..to deale open-heartedly. *Ibid., Honnesteté*, freedome of nature, open-heartednesse, a noble disposition. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 260 Craft, cunning, and artifice stand opposed to fair dealing, sincerity, and open-heartedness. 1883–4 J. G. BUTLER *Bible-Work* II. 118 That open-heartedness that searches, and ponders, and receives God's word.

Opening (ō·pniŋ, ō·p'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. OPEN *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the verb OPEN in various senses; making free of passage, drawing apart, unclosing, unfolding, uncovering, disclosing to the view, etc. Also with adv. as *opening out, opening up.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 49 Þurh heorte bireusunke þurh muðes openunge. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 60 Þu schalt ȝelden þet best vor þe puttes openunge. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 8 In openyng of hevene ȝatis. 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 13 The .. openyng and newe leying of old Ropes. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* Wks. 252/1 If stories be true, wemen haue preached sence the openyng of yᵉ new Testament. 1543 BALE *Course Rom. Fox* title-p., A dysclosynge or openynge of the manne of synne. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 If it pertaine..to the opening and clearing of the word of God. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Opening of Trenches*,..the first breaking of Ground made by the Besiegers, in order to carry their Approaches to the place besieged. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. § 1 We heard a confused noise of the opening of hounds, the winding of horns, and the roaring of country squires. 1850 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II. v. 43 A painful opening out Of paths for ampler virtue. 1887 *Spectator* 4 June 759/1 The opening-up of a market almost as great as India itself.

b. An action of the bowels.

1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Treat. Dis. Childr.* III. 192 They should..not [be] suffered to play until they have had an opening.

2. A vacant space between portions of solid matter; a gap, hole, or passage; an aperture. In *local* use: = OPEN *sb.* 1 b.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 Mon, þi flesech, hwat frut bereð hit, in all his openunges? 1382 WYCLIF *Amos* iv. 3 By opnyngis ȝe shuln go out. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 240/1 Þe openynge of þe owle [ize] is meche: and þe openynge of þe Egle ize is litel. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 51 A..hood which covers the face, saving the eyes; for whose use there is an opening. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 261 Climbing up the rocks in the opening on the right hand. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Opening*, a passage, or streight, between two adjacent coasts or islands. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 159 The blood .. goes through the heart, by an opening called the *foramen ovale*. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrost.*, etc. 141 This lateral circular opening is surrounded by a horizontal wheel.

b. A bay, gulf or other more or less wide indentation of the land.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. iv, Entering that opening of the sea. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 440 Full in the openings of the spacious main It [a vessel] rides. 1796–7 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 159 These bays, or openings, are formed in the ice, merely by the influence of the nearest adjacent lands.

c. The width of an arch between its pillars.

1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 44 The lower an Arch is, in proportion to its Opening. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Openings*, the parts of coal mines between the pillars, or the pillars and ribs.

3. *U. S.* A tract of ground over which trees are wanting or thinly scattered in comparison with adjoining forest tracts. Cf. *oak-opening* in OAK *sb.* 8.

1704 *Providence R. I. Records* (1893) IV. 178 On the south side of the place in the swamp..which is called the first opening. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 35 Hills..covered with .. Groves of Trees, interspersed with many Openings and ever-green Valleys. 1824 LONGF. *April Day* iv, The forest openings. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 46 The term used here to distinguish this variety of timber land from the impervious woods is oak openings. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxxii, We debouched through the mountain pass into a country of 'openings'.

4. The action of beginning, starting or setting on foot; the first steps or commencement; the part, act, words, etc., with which anything opens; the initial steps or stage in a course of action.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 412 ¶3 In the opening of the Spring. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. iv, She came running into Cecilia's room, saying she had very good news for her, 'A charming opening!' cried Cecilia, 'pray tell it me.' 1789 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 306 At the opening of the States-General. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 509 The days which..preceded the opening of the session. 1887 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* IV. 415 The opening of the opera was originally intended to be quite different from what it is now. *Mod.* The King's Speech at the opening of Parliament.

b. *spec.* The statement of the case made by counsel to a court of law preliminary to adducing evidence.

1660 *Trial Regic.* 77 [We] cannot hear you to speak that upon your opening which is treason. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 132 Lord Chief Justice Eyre said, it was manifest from the opening, that it was intended to be insisted on, that .. Sir T. C. lost his old estate. 1881 *Spectator* 30 Apr. 573 Like the opening of an advocate who has not mastered his brief.

c. The introductory or burlesque part of a pantomime preceding the harlequinade.

The two portions of the pantomime were not separated before the year 1800.

1838 *Mem. Grimaldi* II. xxii, He played Fribble in the opening, and afterwards the Lover. 1859 *Illustr. Lond. News* 8 Jan. 34/1 The introduction or opening, which, but for the comic masks, differs little from the burlesque or extravaganza.

d. *Chess.* A mode of beginning a game; *spec.* a definite sequence of moves for the purpose of establishing a line of defence or attack.

1735 BERTIN *Chess* iv, Particular instructions .. how the player may make the proper openings, to attack, or defend. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* III. iv. 120 She remembered it was an evening for chess, and wondered what opening Miss Griffin would choose. 1889 *Chambers' Encycl.* 166 All openings of repute have distinctive titles, often being named after their inventors.

5. An opportunity; a circumstance or combination of circumstances which offers a chance of advantage, success or gratification; a vacant place in connexion with any business or profession, which admits of being occupied.

1793 BURKE *Lett., to Sir G. Elliot* Corr. 1844 IV. 153 Here is an opening which, if neglected by our government,..they will one day sorely repent. 1855 FITZJ. STEPHEN in *Cambr. Ess.* 178 She might have made him miss one or two openings in life. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. ii. 69 D'Israeli saw his opening in an instant. 1898 *Times* 17 Oct., In his early years of promise in the tennis court L— relied mainly on his wonderful return, his accuracy for the openings, and his activity.

6. *Comb.* O·pening-machi·ne, any machine for opening; *spec.* = OPENER 2.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1561/2.

Opening (ō·pniŋ, ō·p'niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That opens.

1. That renders open; *spec.* that opens the bowels or other bodily passages; aperient.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxx. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 74/2 Openyng medicyn .. openeth weyes that beþ stopped and makeþ þynne humours þat be cleymye þikke. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 94 Vinegar that is made of White-wine, is more opening, and that which is made of Claret, more binding. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Almond*, Bitter-Almonds are of an opening and detersive nature. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 192 She took some gentle opening medicine.

b. That opens, or forms the commencement of, a discourse, entertainment, or proceeding; initial; introductory. (The opposite of CLOSING *ppl. a.* b.)

1851 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* iv. (1857) 15 It contained the opening letter of Junius. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 4 May, It was the opening day of the exhibition. *Mod.* His opening remarks were eagerly listened to. The opening event was won by the Dark Blues.

2. That becomes open; unclosing, unfolding, expanding, widening out, developing, beginning, giving tongue, etc.: see the verb.

1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 26 The opening eyelids of the morn. 1667 — *P. L.* XI. 277 From the first op'ning bud. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i. 108 Watchful they stood expecting op'ning day. 1754 J. LOVE *Cricket* (1770) 5 The Ball, close cushion'd, slides askew, And to the op'ning Pocket runs, a Con. 1805 Z. ALLNUTT *Navig. Thames* 23 A Plan of an opening Weir across the Thames. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. iii, Yelled on the view the opening pack. An hundred dogs bayed deep and strong. 1872 W. R. GREG *Enigmas Life* v. (1882) 184 To the opening mind .. it [Life] seems like a delicious feast.

3. *Comb.*, as **Opening-bit,** a tapering tool for widening an aperture; a broach or reamer.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1561.

† O·penly, *a. Obs.* [f. OPEN *a.* + -LY [1].] Open to sight, manifest, public.

c 1050 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 343/28 *A publicis*, openlecum. *Ibid.* 466/4 *Puplica*, openlecre. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 Ure louerd ihesu cristes openliche tocume. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2909 Þær þurrh he ȝaff ȝuw, læwedd folle, Full openn like bisne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 426 Þauh þe ancre on hire meidenes uor openliche gultes legge penitence.

Openly (ō·p'nli), *adv.* [f. OPEN *a.* + -LY [2].] In an open manner.

1. Without concealment; so that all may see, hear, or take cognizance; in public; publicly.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 193 Hie openlice þæt gesetton. *c* 1020 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 55 He ·si geþread openlice toforan eallum. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13630 Openniȝ biforenn man. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 175 Iesu crist .. openlik [*v.rr.* opinli, openly] bigan to preche. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 633 The Erll of murreff oppynly Takis playne feld with his menȝhe. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxi. 213 He opened the letter ..and red it openly word by word. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 133 [We] dar neuyr pray appynly to send sic vengeance on ane euil prince. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 76 My lone to ye, Shall shew it selfe more openly hereafter. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 69 The dog..openly declares his alacrity to pursue them. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 158 The words had been repeated to Wolsey, who mentioned them openly at his table. 1885 *Spectator* 30 May 714/2 The lady..flirts openly and unblushingly.

† b. By people generally, commonly, publicly.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 § 5 Hi sæden openlice ðæt christ slep & his halechen. 1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 83/1 In the parysshe of Seynt Michell, openly called Pater noster chirch, otherwise called Weritynton college. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 149 It was openly knowen, that the French kyng, was ready..to make open warre.

2. Without concealment of thought or feeling; without reserve; frankly, unreservedly.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 531 Þar-for Iob þus openly sayse; *Homo, natus de muliere* [etc.]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 241 He bad þame opynly þat þai suld hold þar way in hy. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 249 b, Who should seme secretly to wyll more, than in the commission he did openly professe. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, I speak among neighbours and friends, and therefore I speak openly.

† 3. In a way easy to see or understand; evidently, manifestly; clearly, plainly. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xix, Cato, se wæs eac Romana heretoga, se wæs openlice uþwita. *c* 1200 ORMIN Pref. 55 Þiss iss to seggenn openniȝ Þe Laferrd Cristess Karrte. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 Hwar he ifinde in holi write religiun openliker descriued & isuteled þen in sein Iames canoniel epistle? 1340 *Ayenb.* 73 Ine hevene þou sselt yzy openliche hou uirtues and gnode dedes byeþ heȝliche yolde. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 135 Þare er fewles also spekand of þaire awen kynde; and þai will hails men .. spekand als openly as þai ware men. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. xiii, He that can or shalle proue more openly that he hath the most parte. 1682 NORRIS *Hieroeles* Pref. 34 Many things might have been deliver'd more openly and clearly.

† 4. In an open, not closed, state or condition; so as to admit of entrance or passage. *Obs.*

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 502 If that the passage opunly Hadde be unto me free. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* Prol. (Skeat) I. 1 Men..that, with eeres openly sprad.. swalowen the deliciousnesse of iestes and of ryme.

† 5. With wide spaces or interstices. *Obs. rare.*

c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 48 For your first practice, copy such prints as are openly shaded.

† O·pen-mouth, *a. Obs.* [OPEN *a.* 22.] = next.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq.* VI. iv. (1733) 134 They went presently Open-Mouth to the Father, .. with a grievous complaint against his Sons. 1786 O'KEEFE in *Roxb. Ball.* (1887) VI. 383 On Effingham's squadron, though all in abreast, Like open-mouth curs they came bowling.

Open-mouthed (ō·pn,mau·ðd), *a.* [Parasynthetic f. *open mouth*: see OPEN *a.* 22 b.]

1. Having the mouth open; having an open mouth; hence rapacious, in full cry, etc.

c 1532 DUWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 899 Ye shal pronounce your *a* as wyde open-mouthed as ye can. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 62 ¶ 2 A fine open-mouthed Dog. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. iv. 182 Hounds running at them open-

mouthed. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Aug. 2/3 An open-mouthed army, like an open-mouthed individual, does not strike one as particularly intelligent.

b. Of a vessel or the like: Having a wide mouth.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxii. 177 The open-mouth'd Glass was by this means almost replenished. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 186 Each molecule of the organs is in a manner placed between two open-mouthed vessels.

2. Gaping, as with astonishment or surprise.

1593 DRAYTON *Pastorals* v. Poems (1810) 437/1 This fond gentility, Whereon the fool world open-mouthed gazes. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 118 The poor peasants..remained open-mouthed with surprise. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xiii, Mr. Swiveller looked, as he was, all open-mouthed astonishment. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 56 Yet did the shipmen stay their speech And open-mouthed upon her stare.

3. With mouth open to speak; speaking freely, clamorous, vociferous.

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* v. i, Justice, indeed, Should ever be close-eared, and open-mouthed. *a* 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 367 What is that makes men to be open mouthed in declaring and censuring our faults? 1802 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 500 Officers who are active or open-mouthed against the government. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 367 Zulestein .. found all the people whom he met open-mouthed about the infamous fraud just committed by the Jesuits.

Hence **O·pen-mou·thedness.**

1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 973 He confessed, with his usual incurable open-mouthedness.

Openness (ō·p'nᵢnés). [f. OPEN *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being open; unclosed, unenclosed, uncovered, unsheltered, or unobstructed condition; exposedness, etc.

1530 PALSGR. 249/2 Opynnesse, *ouuerture*. 1577 HARRISON *England* I. x. in Holinshed I. 26/2 There is nothing to be discommended in this ryuer, but the openesse thereof ..to the weather. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* xv. iv. (1620) 507 Mans opennesse to aduersity. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 309 Aided by the openness of the woods. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 239 The openness of the fields makes this improvement impracticable or unprofitable. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s. v. *Notation*, *Ut* was also changed to *Do* for the sake of the openness of the vowel.

b. The condition of being open to impressions or ideas.

1671 J. BURNYEAT *Jrnl.* in *Friends' Library* xi. 144, I found a great openness in the country [Virginia], and had several blessed meetings. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 41 [That] which..clogs their intellectual energy and mental openness.

2. Absence of dissimulation, secrecy, or reserve; frankness, candour, sincerity.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 88 Deliuer with more openesse your answeres To my demands. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 ₱ 2 An unconstrained Carriage, and a certain Openness of Behaviour, are the Height of Good-breeding. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 669 [Chicasaws] have an openness in their countenances and behaviour, uncommon among savages. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. xi. 308 There is an apparent openness in the speech, which gives a favourable idea of the man. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 115 He considers openness to be the best policy.

3. Of weather: Absence of frost; † freedom from cloud, clearness (*obs.*).

1611 COTGR., *Serenité*, serenitie, cleerenesse,..calmenesse, or opennesse of weather. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. iv. 42 The known openness of the season of 1852 and the probable mildness of the following winter. 1882 *Gd. Words* Apr. 252 The openness of the weather during the past winter.

Open sesame (ō·p'n se·sămi). Also 9 open sesamum. [See SESAME.] The magic words by which, in the tale of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves, the door of the robbers' cave was made to fly open; hence, any marvellous or irresistible means of securing immediate admission.

[1793 *Arab. Nts.* IV. 125 [Ali Baba] went among the shrubs, and perceiving the door, he said, Open Sesame; and the door flew wide open.] 1826 SCOTT *Diary* 14 Sept. in *Lockhart*, A laudatory copy of French verses sent up the evening before by way of Open Sesamum, I suppose. *a* 1837 MRS. MARKHAM *Hist. France* xxxiii. (1855) 416 She tried that universal key, that *open sesame*, a bribe. 1882 MRS. OLIPHANT *Lit. Hist. Eng.* I. 185 Genius was understood, and poetry a sort of 'open Sesame' to every noble door.

† **O·pen-tail.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. A light, indelicate, or unchaste woman.

a 1618 DAVIES *Scourge of Folly* xxiii. (1878) 10 Kate still exclaimes against great medlers, A busie-body hardly she abides..I muse her stomacke now so much shoulde faile To loath a medlar, being an open-taile.

† **O·pen-ti·de.** *Obs.* = next.

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 472 This potage may be made in Lenten, and also in opentyde, on this same manere, withouten eyren. *Ibid.*, Appeluns for a Lorde, in Opyntide. *a* 1700 KENNETT in *MS. Lansd.* 1033 (Halliwell) The time between Epiphany and Ash-Wednesday, wherein marriages were publicly solemnized, was on that account formerly called *open-tide*; but now in Oxfordshire and several other parts, the time after harvest, while the common fields are free and open to all manner of stock, is called open-tide. 1744 JACOB *Law Dict., Open-tide*, i. e. when Corn is carried out of the Common Fields.

O·pen ti·me. The time during which anything specified is open: *spec.* † **a.** The time after harvest when cattle might be turned into the open fields. † **b.** The time out of Lent when no fast is imposed. **c.** That which is not close-time for fish, etc.

[1293 *Notit. ann.* 21 *Edw. I Glouc.* rot. 14 in *Abbrev. Placit.* 232 Habennt communiam pasturæ per omnes terras suas in Shenington Tempore Aperto et post fena et blada collecta.] 1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 257/1 Aswell in opyn tyme called Averes tyme, as all other tymes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 6 b, If their commen feldes lye togyder vnclosed in opyn tyme whan harnest is in. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 861 Their dewtyes..That they ought by the lawe..In open tyme and in Lent. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 150 They fast not upon Saturdaies in open time but onely Wensdaies and Fridaies.

O·pen-wo·rk. [See OPEN *a.* 7.]

1. Any kind of work so made or constructed as to show openings or interstices in its substance, as in open-work of iron or other metal; *esp.* such work in knitting, netting, lace, embroidery, or the like, introduced for ornament in any textile fabric.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 185 Betwixt were valves Of open-work. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* 77 There is an iron gate, through the rusty open-work of which you see a grassy lawn. 1872 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* 68 The chariot was gorgeously decorated at the sides with ornaments of light open-work. 1894 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 6/5 On the bodice a saddle-shaped yoke repeated the openwork with its warm red lining.

attrib. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 160 The whole interior is one series of open-work pannels laid on the Norman work. 1890 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 6/1 Open-work stockings will be the only wear when the weather gets a little warmer.

2. *Mining.* Excavation open to the surface.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Open-work*, a quarry or *open cut*.

So **O·pen-wo·rked** *a.*, **O·pen-wo·rking** *sb.*

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. xiii/2 White open-worked silk gloves. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Characters* iv, Down came Jemima herself soon afterwards in..Denmark satin shoes, and open-worked stockings. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* I. 75 Open-worked tarts and fritters scented with musk. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 June 3/2 The bolero of embroidered lawn very much openworked. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vii. 225 The working round of the outline [of lace] is called 'running', while the filling up of the interior parts is termed either 'fining' or 'open-working'.

Openyoun, obs. form of OPINION.

Opera (ǫ·pĕră). [a. It. *opera*, a. L. *opera* labour, pains, exertion, a work produced, f. *opus*, *oper-* work; cf. F. *opéra* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. A dramatic performance in which music forms an essential part, consisting of recitatives, arias, and choruses, with orchestral accompaniment and scenery; also, a dramatic or musical composition intended for such performance, a libretto or score.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Nov., It is the work of Bernini,.. who, a little before my coming to the citty [Rome], gave a publiq Opera (for so they call shews of that kind) wherein he painted the scenes [etc.]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Opera*..In Italy it signifies a Tragedy, Tragi-Comedy, Comedy or Pastoral, which (being the studied work of a Poet) is not acted after the vulgar manner, but performed by Voyces in that way, which the Italians term *Recitative*, being likewise adorned with Scenes by Perspective, and extraordinary advantages by Musick. 1659 EVELYN *Diary* 5 May, I went to visite my brother in London, and next day to see a new Opera, after the Italian way, in recitative music and sceanes, much inferior to the Italian composure and magnificence. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 2 July, Went to Sir William Davenant's Opera. 1685 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2042/4 The Opera of Albion and Albanius .. is to be Printed. 1685 DRYDEN *Albion & Albanius* Pref., An Opera is a poetical Tale or Fiction, represented by Vocal and Instrumental Musick, adorn'd with Scenes, Machines and Dancing. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 18 ₱ 2 Arsinoe was the first Opera that gave us a Taste of Italian Musick. 1740 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 277 The scheme was to have but one theatre for plays, and another for operas. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cciii, If any person doubt it, I appeal..To plays in five, and operas in three acts. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 526/2 Wagner..has written the Libretti as well as the Music of all his later Operas.

fig. 1693 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 207 We may.. expect towards the latter end of this Great Opera, that the Scenes will thicken..and the Fashion of this World will pass yet more swiftly away.

b. *At* or *to the opera* includes the notion of the place: cf. *at the play*.

1645 EVELYN *Mem.* June, This night [at Venice]..we went to the Opera where comedies and other plays are represented in recitative musiq.., with variety of sceanes painted.., and machines for flying in the aire, ..one of the most magnificent and expensive diversions the wit of man can invent. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 518/2 If we would know what Mozart really meant, we must study him, not at the Opera, but in his own delightful Scores.

2. (Usually *the opera.*) As a branch of dramatic art. (Cf. *the drama*, *tragedy*, *comedy*, etc.)

1759 GOLDSMITH *Bee* No. 8 Some years ago the Italian opera was the only fashionable amusement among our nobility. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xii. 201 Venice was the Place where the Opera first appeared in Splendor. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* IV. 18 This [end of 16th c.] seems the true æra whence the opera, or drama, wholly set to Music..should be dated. 1881 BARING-GOULD *Germany* ix. 249 It is in the Opera and the Oratorio that the most flourishing descendants of the old Mystery Plays are to be met with. 1884 G. A. MACFARREN in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 87/2 The masques performed at Whitehall and at the Inns of Court were of the nature of opera.

3. With qualification denoting a particular branch or kind; as *ballad-opera* (see BALLAD 6); *comic opera* (see COMIC A. 1), also in Fr. form *opéra comique*; *grand opera* (see GRAND A. 8 b); *opera bouffe* (= F. *opéra bouffe*, also ellipt. *bouffe*, and in It. form *opera buffa*), comic opera, esp. of a farcical character, an operatic extravaganza (hence (*nonce-wds.*) *opera-bouffer*, an actor in opera bouffe; *opera-bouffeish* adj., having the character of opera bouffe).

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 18 ₱ 1 It is my Design in this Paper to deliver down to Posterity a faithful Account of the Italian Opera. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Lett., to G. Montagu* 22 Sept., The Italian comedy, now united with their *opera comique*, is their most perfect diversion. 1817 *Examiner* No. 486. 253 This lady at the Italian Opera is respectable: on the English stage she was formidable. 1878 L. W. M. LOCKHART *Mine is Thine* I. iii. 58 Offenbach outdoes himself in a new opera-bouffe—'Suzanne et les Vieillards'. 1879 J. HULLAH in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 379 The renascence of 'opera comique' in France dates from the latter part of the 17th century. *Ibid.* 617 Grand Opera.., may contain any number of acts, any ballets or divertissements, but if spoken dialogue is introduced it becomes a 'comic' opera. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO *ibid.* II. 9 The period in which the history of the Intermezzo merges permanently into that of the Opera Buffa, its legitimate heir. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 14/1 The opera bouffers from the Gaiety Theatre. 1889 T. A. GUTHRIE *Pariah* I. vi, One of the opéra-bouffeish cabanes came creaking..over the sand. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 133 The opera-comique crew..greeted him as a brother.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** general, as *opera ballet, bill, -book, -box, company, -dancer, -goer, -maker, -master, -singer, -song*; *opera-going, -mad* adjs.

1899 *Daily News* 23 May 5/6 As Lumley truly prognosticated, 1845 saw 'the culminating point in the History of the *opera ballet in England.' Now, in opera, the ballet is a mere divertissement. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 405 ₱ 1 The *Opera Bills for this Day. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 196 Like Mendelssohn he [Beethoven] was in earnest in pursuit of an *opera-book. 1831 PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* 302, I think an *opera box a very substantial comfort. 1880 ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 512/2 A rival *Opera Company was established at the 'Little Theatre, in Lincoln's Inn Fields'. 1759 GOLDSM. *Voltaire* Wks. 1881 IV. 11 A kept mistress, an actress, or an *opera dancer generally compose the society. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* X. xxiv, The walls were covered with..the portraits of opera-dancers. 1710-11 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 107, I..dined with Ford upon his *Opera-day. 1712 OLDISWORTH *Odes of Horace* VIII. 35/1 Unless some unexpected Copy should step forth like an *Opera God out of a flying Chariot. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 887/1 The *opera-goer, that is to say, the citizen in an opera hat and an opera frame of mind. 1833 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 359 *Opera-going damsels. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 493 Had I run *opera-mad..or election-mad, I might have found companions enow to keep me in countenance. 1716 POPE *Lett., to Jervas* 9 July (1735) I. 253 Some Italian Chymists, Fiddlers, Bricklayers, and *Opera-makers. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 186 The Crown Prince was still in Leipsic..dressed like an *opera-master. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* 107 Tuesday and Saturday were the regular *Opera nights. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 17 The bobolink's..*opera-season is a short one. 1742 FIELDING *Miss Lucy in Town* Wks. 1882 X. 312 One is an *opera-singer. 1737 POPE *Hor. Ep.* II. ii. 11 A perfect genius at an *Opera-song. 1820 BYRON *Let. to Murray* 12 Nov., I happened to have a spare *Opera ticket.

b. Special combs.: **opera-cloak**, a cloak of rich material worn by ladies at the opera or in going to or returning from evening parties (hence *opera-cloaked* adj.); **opera-girl**, (*a*) a girl or woman who dances in the ballet of an opera; (*b*) *pl.* a greenhouse plant, *Mantisia saltatoria*, called also DANCING-GIRLS; **opera-glass, -glasses**, a small binocular for use at theatres, concerts, etc.; **opera-hat**, a hat snitable for use at the opera; *spec.* a tall hat which folds flat, and when open is kept in shape by springs; a crush-hat; **opera-hood**, a lady's hood for use at operas, or in going to evening parties, etc.; **opera-house**, a theatre for the performance of operas.

1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* XXVI. 363 Maidens in white with scarlet *opera-cloaks. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 243 An *opera girl is as essential a piece of equipage for a man of fashion as his coach. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xvi, Her mother was an opera-girl. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 815/2 Opera-girls, *Mantisia saltatoria*. 1738 R. SMITH *Optics* 377 There is an instrument sold in the shops which some call an *opera-glass, others a diagonal perspective; it is properly a reflecting perspective, so contrived for viewing a person in a publick place that no one can distinguish who it is you look at. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. s. v., The common opera-glass is nothing else than the Galilean telescope, invented by Galileo in 1609. 1827 SIR J. BARRINGTON *Pers. Sk.*, I found mine host decked out in his best jacket and a huge *opera-hat. *Nursery Rime*, *'A Frog he would a-wooing go'* ii, So off he set with his opera-hat. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5839/3 The *Opera-House in the Hay-Market.

Hence **O·pera** *v.*, to take to the opera.

1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 318 He will fête you, and opera you.

‖ **Opera** (ǫ·pĕră), pl. of OPUS 'work', q. v.

In this sense *operas* is used by Southey, perh. after It. *opera* (sing.) a work (pl. *opere* works).

1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 16 The two volumes are in the printer's hands, ..one reason .. was .. to have all my operas in the same size. 1834 *Ibid.* IV. 374 Allan Cunningham has sent me his 'Burns'. ..My own operas will come into this form when I am gone.

† **O·perable,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. L. type **operābilis*, f. *operārī* to OPERATE: cf. F. *opérable*.]

a. *adj.* That may or should be done; practicable.

b. *sb.* Something that may or should be done; a matter or point of practice.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 9 Being uncapable of operable circumstances..they onely gaze upon the visible

success. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 6 So Aquinas 'Synesis or sensate judgment imports a right judgment about particular operables'.

Operameter (ɒpĕræ·mĭtəɹ). *Mech.* [irreg. f. L. *opera* works + Gr. *μέτρον* measure.] A device for registering the number of revolutions made by a shaft, axle, or wheel, the strokes of a piston, the copies delivered from a printing-press, etc.

1829 *Patents* in *Ann. Reg.* 548/2 S. Walker, Beeston, Leeds, for an improved apparatus which he denominates 'an operameter'. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts, Operameter*,.. It consists of a train of toothed wheels and pinions enclosed in a box, having indexes attached to the central arbor, like the hands of a clock, and a dial plate; whereby the number of rotations of a shaft projecting from the posterior part of the box is shown. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1562/1.

Operance (ɒ·pĕrăns). *rare.* [f. as OPERANT *a.* + -ANCE.] The action of operating; operation.

1612 *Two Noble K.* I. iii, The elements That..do effect Rare issues by their operance. 1825 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 344 An agency antecedent in order of operance. 1840 J. H. GREEN *Vital Dynam.* 23 The same power is at work under different conditions of operance.

Operancy (ɒ·pĕrănsi). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ANCY.] The quality or condition of being operant; operance, operation.

1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 303 Taylor..is always too shy of this 'Grace of God': he..never admits it any separate operancy *per se*. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 511/2 Function..implying by that word an immediate organic operancy. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 127 When all intellection and all operancy of will seem to be suspended.

Operand (ɒ·pĕrænd). *Math.* [ad. L. *operandum*, neuter gerundive of *operārī* to OPERATE.] A quantity or symbol to be operated on.

1886 ALDIS *Solid Geom.* xiv. (ed. 4) 238 The operation of multiplication by a vector is distributive both as regards the operator and the operand.

Operant (ɒ·pĕrănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *operānt-em*, pr. pple. of *operārī* to OPERATE.]

A. *adj.* That operates, works, or produces effects; in operation, operative; †powerful in effect (*obs.*).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 184 My operant Powers my Functions leaue to do. 1607 — *Timon* IV. iii. 25 Sawce his pallate With thy most operant Poyson. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 427 This efficacious medicinal grace..they terme it sometimes..'the operant and cooperant grace'. 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 305 The Roman doctrine, that the priest's absolution is operant, and not simply declarative. 1894 G. MACDONALD *Lilith* xvi. (1895) 119 No conscious courage was operant in me.

B. *sb.* **1.** One who, or that which, operates, works, or exerts force or influence.

1700 S. PARKER *Six Philos. Ess.* 96 Where the Operation is essentially one, the Operant cannot be more. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Wilf. Cumb.* I. x. 89 Cupboard love is not .. always the most powerful operant on the childish mind.

2. A workman: = OPERATIVE B. 2. *rare.*

1831 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Newsp.* 35 *Yrs. Ago*, No fractious operants ever turned out for half the tyranny which this necessity exercised upon us.

†**Opera·rious**, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. = next.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Operarious*, .. pertaining to the workman, done with labor.

†**Operary**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *operāri-us*, f. *opus*, *oper-* work: see -ARY.] Pertaining to or based on manual operations or practice (as opposed to scientific theory); practical.

1612 COTTA *Disc. Dang. Phys.* I. v. 36 Esteeming themselues deserueing well for the operary uses of a skillfull and well exercised hand in wounds. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* III. v. 167 A Mechanicall Knowledge, which is meerely empericall, and operary not depending on Physique.

Operate (ɒ·pĕrēt), *v.* [f. L. *operāt-*, ppl. stem of *operārī* to work, labour, take pains, bestow pains on; in late L., also, to have effect, be active, produce by working, cause, f. *opus*, *oper-* work.]

I. Intransitive senses.

1. To be in working, exercise force or influence, produce an effect, act, work.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. iii. 108 Th' effect doth operate another way. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 196 Mine Italian braine Gan in your duller Britaine operate Most vildely. 1671 BLAGRAVE *Astrol. Physic* 21 Tbe..Influence of the Moon unto any planet doth begin to opperate when she is within ten degrees aspecting any planet. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1825) II. 418 Religion operates most upon those of whom history knows the least. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 713 The whole force of the motives,..which operate to their appointment, must operate likewise to connivance at their faults. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 407 The revolutionary spirit, ceasing to operate in politics. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 119 Though themselves invisible to the outer world, they [convictions] may yet operate with magnetic force..upon other parts of our belief.

2. Of persons: To bring force or influence to. bear *on* or *upon*; †formerly also simply, to exert oneself *to do* something.

1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. 82 The Archbishop ..did desire His Excellence wold operate to bring to a period that solemn ceremony. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1793) II. v. 100 They endeavoured to counteract its effects by operating upon his natural ambition. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 246 He knew the Highland chieftans well, and how to operate on them. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 61 An account to be opened in the name of the commissioners, and to be operated upon by the treasurer for the time.

3. To produce the intended or proper effect; esp. of drugs and medicines, as cathartics, etc.: To act.

1706 PHILLIPS, *To operate*, to work or stir the Humours of the Body, as Physick does. 1783 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* I. 142 The bolus has operated four or five times. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 307 Everything, regarding the light, operated in a proper manner. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 186 He had taken purging medicine..which had operated. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 582 The Act of Attainder was a remedy which could not operate till all danger was over.

4. To perform a practical operation or series of operations: see OPERATION 5. Const. *on*, *upon*.

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* Pref., I by diligent observance, by Operating, ..Having gain'd the knowledg of some Injuries in Physick. 1832 PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* ix. 239 It is necessary to operate upon both sides of the plate. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* ii. 9 Instruments with which we must operate in reasoning. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 271 An armstra is now being built to operate upon the ores of the Wayup.

b. *Surg.*: see OPERATION 6.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 157 Vesalius, ..in his 'Chirurg. magn.' ..describes the whole process of operating. 1826 A. C. HUTCHISON *Pract. Obs. Surg.* 314 *note*, A boy was operated upon in Haslar hospital, and recovered. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 July 2/3 The phrase 'When in doubt, operate', was, I believe, first made use of by Sir William Lawrence with regard to the methods to be adopted in treating cases of strangulated hernia.

c. *Mil.* and *Naval.* To carry on warlike operations: see OPERATION 7.

1808 [see OPERATING *ppl. a.*]. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 137 Against no Power whatever could we operate successfully on the coast with our *Minotaurs*, our *Valiants*, or our *Warriors*. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 June 5/4 A Russian army operating against India .. could be assailed on the flank.

d. To deal or speculate in stocks or shares; to buy and sell commodities as a broker.

1859 *Athenæum* 23 July 113 A bull in the same jargon, is one who operates for a rise. 1868 SEYD *Bullion* 480 If between these he sees profits he operates.

II. Transitive senses.

5. To effect or produce by action or the exertion of force or influence; to bring about, accomplish, work.

1637 SALTONSTALL. *Euschius' Constantine* 160 Tis an generall position that that which .. hath no-being cannot operate, or effect any thing. 1642 MILTON *Argt. conc. Militia* 12 Now plotting to operate the ruine of the Protestant Religion. 1799 N. DRAKE in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 478 The digitalis was supposed to have operated a cure. 1889 *Nature* 19 Sept. 510/2 Energy in the form of light operates changes in the surface of bodies.

6. To cause or actuate the working of; to work (a machine, etc.). Chiefly *U. S.*

1864 WEBSTER s. v., To operate a machine. 1872 *Omaha Bee* in *Times* 28 Nov. 7/3 The monster [steam snow plough].. will be operated by three of the heaviest engines on the road. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 285 Every current sent on that circuit operates each instrument alike and simultaneously. 1886 *Troy (U. S.) Daily Times* 24 Dec. 3 Estimates of the cost of operating the cars..by the motor will be furnished. 1888 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 187/1 The number of arc lamps which are nightly operated by the different electric lighting companies in the city of New York is probably over five thousand.

7. To direct the working of; to manage, conduct, work (a railway, business, etc.); to carry out or through, direct to an end (a principle, an undertaking, etc.). Chiefly *U. S.*

1880 *Travellers' Off. Guide U. S. & Canada* July 91 The Ronds owned and operated by the Pensylvania Railroad. 1883 F. A. WALKER *Pol. Econ.* 432 State railways and private companies' lines were operated side by side. 1887 *Lit. World* (U. S.) 6 Aug. 248/1 How long is it to be before the government of the United States will operate the telegraph system of the country as it operates the mails? 1891 *Leeds Merc.* 19 Sept. 11 The..Company operate a large foundry.

Operatee (ɒpĕrătī·). [f. OPERATE + -EE[1].] One who is operated on, the subject of an operation.

1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* xxx, Not only the operator, but the operatee, is bountifully compensated. 1883 FR. GALTON *Hum. Faculty* 36 The tests .. give an approximate measure of the discrimination with which the operatee habitually employs his senses.

Operatic (ɒpĕrætˈik), *a.*[1] [irreg. f. OPERA, app. after *dramatic*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, opera.

1749 in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 74 My sister went with me last night to hear the Oratorio, ..it is in the light operatic style. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 512 Homer has the full force and play of the drama, Virgil is essentially operatic. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 610 The plot .. affords opportunities for effective operatic treatment.

Operatic, *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. L. *operāt-*, ppl. stem of *operārī* to OPERATE + -IC.] = OPERATIVE *a.* 6.

1823–27 T. ARNOLD *Later Rom. Commw.* (1882) II. 446 The place of our labourers and operatic manufacturers being almost entirely supplied by slaves.

†**Opera·tical**, *a.* *Obs.* [See -ICAL.] = OPERATIC *a.*[1]

1730–36 BAILEY (folio), *Operatical*, of or belonging to an opera. 1758 *Herald* No. 25 (1758) II. 155 So pretty a farcical, operatical, pantomimical tragedy. 1807 *Director* I. 233 The operatical Beau is constantly seen at the King's Theatre on the evening preceding the Sabbath. 1826 *Examiner* 179/1 A new operatical play was produced.

Opera·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an operatic manner; from an operatic point of view.

1821 *Examiner* 1 Apr. 204/2 Were we to speak operatically ..we should observe that [etc.]. 1883 *My Trivial Life* I. v. 85 [She] made the great mistake of dressing herself and her daughter operatically.

Operating (ɒ·pĕrētiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. OPERATE + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. OPERATE; an instance of this, an operation.

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 39 After long, tedious, and chargeable Operatings to no purpose, he pulls down his Laboratory.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *operating room*; **operating-table** (see quot.); **operating-theatre**, a room constructed for surgical operations before a class.

1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 305 It is just in the *operating room .. that the skill of the photographer comes into play. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1562/1 **Operating-table (Surgical)*, one on which the patient is placed to expose prominently the portion to be operated upon. 1861 *Times* 23 Aug., The weekly board of the hospital..will also provide a convenient *operating theatre.

O·perating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That operates (in senses of the vb.).

1808 WELLINGTON *Let. to Castlereagh* 5 Sept. in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) IV. 142 This army .. would be the operating army against what I have supposed to be the French operating army. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 10 The operating force at A acting in the direction of A D. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 975 Both to the physician and the operating surgeon.

Operation (ɒpĕrē·ʃən). [a. OF. *operation*, *-cion* action, deed (14th c., Oresme), ad. L. *operātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *operārī* to OPERATE.]

†**1.** Action, performance, work, deed. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 292 Folk ne doon hir operacion Alwey as dooth the fyr lo in his kynde. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 155 Everyche operacion or dede of man awe to be ponderate after the intencion of the doer. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H j b, To nourysshe the orphanes or faderles.. is an operacion of mysericorde. 1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 35 Election goeth before operation or worke. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 6 To horrible besides is thy operation.

2. Working; exertion of force, energy, or influence; action, activity, agency; manner of working, the way in which anything works.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 118 Of this constellacioun The verray operacioun Availeth. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 177 A man and the worlde be assimilate .. in operation virtualle. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xii. 6 There are divers manners off operacions and yet but one God which worketh all thynges. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 14 His [a diamond's] vertue is to bewray poisons, and to frustrate thopperacion therof. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* v. i. Wks. 1878 I. 133 The Starres whose operations make The fortunes and the destinies of men. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* i. (1765) 20 Can there possibly be Operation, without Motion and Change? 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 465 The statute 29 Cha. II. did not extend to trusts raised by operation of law. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 118 The operation of the condenser pump is very simple. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 213 Suggesting the operation of intelligence amid that scene of desolation.

b. The condition of being operative or in working. Chiefly in the phrases *in operation*, *to come into operation*.

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 349 The operation of the new constitution .. was ordained to commence. 1836 P. M. LATHAM *Lect. Clin. Med.* xiii. (L.), It displays a power different in kind from that of blood letting, and coming into operation .. after blood-letting has done all it can. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 80 Many other natural and artificial processes in daily operation. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Sept. 5/2 The sixpenny telegram rate will come into operation in the course of a fortnight.

3. Power to operate or work; capacity of producing effects or a particular effect; efficacy, influence, virtue, force. Now chiefly of legal instruments.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* I. (Percy Soc.) 9 An olde antiquitie, ..When ..nature .. More stronger had her operacion Than she had nowe in her digression. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 § 1 Endued with the knowledge of the nature kinde, & operacion of certein herbes, rootes, & waters. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xv. 26 If Knife, Drugges, Serpents haue Edge, sting, or operation. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 199 Goats fat is better then Swines, not because it hath more operation in it to expell the grief, but by reason it is thick. 1660 N. INGELO *Bentivolio & Urania* II. (1682) 91 Toads are sometimes found in the midst of a firm stone, and give it Operation. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 161 That heartless and dispirited people, whom Lord Somers had represented..as dead in energy and operation. 1884 LD. SELBORNE in *Law Times Rep.* L. 3/1 He cannot .. enlarge, in his own favour, the legal or equitable operation of the instrument.

b. The effect or result produced; influence *on* something. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 4 Studies have an influence and operation upon the manners of those that are conversant in them. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. i. § 4 The Bards..played excellently to their Songs on their Harps; whereby they had great Operation on the Vulgar. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xiv. (1674) 17 Though many remedies had been applyed..yet none of them had procured the desired operation. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxix. 199 We should..have..felt the operation of a precedent. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ii. (1833) 29 Among the affections of the eye which..deceive..those also who witness their operation, may be enumerated the insensibility of the eye to particular colours.

4. A particular form or kind of activity; a mode of action; an active process, vital or natural.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xvi. § 5 The actions of men are of sundry distinct kinds..There are in men operations, some natural, some rational. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 30 Every thing manifestes its life by that operation which is most proper to it. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. xiii. (1715) 304 The Animal Spirits, which are the Instruments of Sensation, and all other Animal Operations. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* I. i. 221 By the operations of the mind we under-

stand every mode of thinking of which we are conscious. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 76 During the operation of rusting, something must be absorbed by the metal. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 500 Would'st thou live now, regularly draw thy breath! For suspend the operation, straight law's breach results in death.

5. The performance of something of practical or mechanical nature, esp. as a practical application of a science or art, or as a scientific experiment or demonstration.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 122 He wayted many a constellacion Er he had doon this operacion. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 115 Ek in this mone is maad castracion Of calues .. Therynne is subtil operacion. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 181 They .. vsed certeine secreate magicall operations. 1646 RECORDE, etc. *Gr. Arts* 83 For your further practise .. behold these operations, which I have wrought to prime minutes. 1674 DRYDEN *Prol. to Univ. Oxford* 12 Your theories are here to practice brought; As in mechanic operations wrought. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 236 If the latitude found thus differs considerably from the latitude by account, it will be proper to repeat the operation. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. iii. (1875) 353 We ought to remember what a slow and painful operation reading is to the uneducated.

b. A business transaction, esp. one of speculative character: cf. OPERATE 4 d. orig. *U.S.*

1863 *All the Year Round* VIII. 499 Just now there's an operation coming off West, in which you could try your wings. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* xi. 142 It was all an acute business operation with him.

6. *Surg.* An act or a series of acts performed upon an organic body either with the hand alone or by means of an instrument, with the object of remedying deformity or injury, curing or preventing disease, or relieving pain.

Surgical operations frequently bear the name of the person who first performed or described them, indicating the particular mode of treatment introduced by him for a special disease: e. g. *Batley's, Buchanan's, Lister's operation.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 1 b/2 This worde operatione is an artificialle and normaticke applicatione wrought hy the handes on mans bodye, wherwith the decayed health is restored. 1655 CULPEPPER *Pract. Phys.* I. ii. 11 Manual Operations, or Chyrurgery. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 67 What Curses might not the Physician expect, who should perform so wonderful an Operation? 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 313 The Rev. M. Le François .. having become an expert inoculator, instructed them how to perform the operation. 1863 *Macm. Mag.* May 25 [He] knew how to treat a patient after an operation as well as antecedently to it.

7. *Mil.* and *Naval.* A series of warlike or strategic acts; a movement.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX. v, She again began her operations. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxiv. (1869) I. 683 Their subsequent operations were left to the discretion of the generals. 1811 WELLINGTON *Let. to Earl Liverpool* 11 Sept. in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VIII. 270, I had detained the 85th..in consequence of..the prospect of an early operation. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1850) VII. xlii. § 37. 119 Not in regular battles with the English fleet, but in detached operations in smaller armaments. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Line of operations*, in strategy, the line an army follows to attain its objective point. 1885 U. S. GRANT *Pers. Mem.* xxi. I. 286 The true line of operations for us was up the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers.

8. *Math.* The action of subjecting a number or quantity to any process whereby its value or form is affected. (The general term including addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, involution, evolution, differentiation, integration, etc.)

1713 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* III. vi. (ed. 2) 347 If the whole Æquation..be now taken, and we proceed to a Second Operation, the Value of *a* may be increas'd with twelve Places of Figures more, and those may be obtain'd by plain Division only. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 39 The Series is $Ay+B+Cy^{-1}+Dy^{-2}$ &c. and the Operation will be as follows. 1817 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra*, etc. 286 Operations, subservient to the eight investigations, have been thus explained. 1893 J. EDWARDS *Diff. Calc.* ii. 25, $\frac{d}{dx}$ is a symbol of operation which, when applied to *y*, denotes the result of taking the limit of the ratio of the small quantities δy, δx.

†**9. a.** The action of making or producing something. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. **b.** Something made; a product, work. *Obs.*

?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* I. 46 The blessing of my benignitie I gene to my first operacion. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* III. 878 It then did please High Iove (ere he began mans operation) To give vnto the Angels their creation. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. p. xiv, The whole was the operation of one and the same people.

10. The action of operating or working a machine, engine, railway, business, etc.: see OPERATE 6, 7.

1872 J. RICHARDS (*title*) Treatise on the Construction and Operation of Wood-working Machines. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Jan. 3/2 Electricity has been used for the operation of the *Montauk's* turrets for some time. 1898 *Times* 22 Feb. 13 In America..what with us is a single department [on Railways] is split into 'traffic' and 'operation'.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 6), as *operation-room, wound*, etc.; **operation-table**, an operating-table (see OPERATING *vbl. sb.*).

1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* III. 239 The operation-room is a large circular apartment. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX 308 The discharge from the operation wound was intense. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 471 An operation list is appended. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Mar. 3/2 Smoking his cigar .. until he mounted the operation table.

†**Operatist.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [See -IST 4.] One who operates professionally; an operator.

1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* I. vi. 24 Manual Operatists..such as couch the cataract.

Operative (ˈɒpərătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *opératif, -ive* (14th c., Oresme), or immed. ad. late L. *operātīv-us* creative, formative, f. ppl. stem of *operāri* to OPERATE: see -IVE.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Characterized by operating or working; active in producing, or having the power to produce, effects; exerting force, energy, or influence; productive *of* something; in operation.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 847 Animals which are called unreasonable and brute beasts, are endued with reason; howbeit they are not operative with that reason, neither can they actuate it. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iii. (1661) 31 Whether the Act or Statute of Separation were operative or declarative, creating new right, or manifesting or restoring old right. *c* 1705 BERKELEY *Commonplace Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 478 Enquiring and judging are actions which depend on the operative faculties. 1792 N. CHIPMAN *Rep.* (1871) 72 Words operative at common law to convey. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. iv. 135 The motive to preserve the Platonic MSS. would still be operative. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* II. ix. 164 The strongest and most operative sense of duty would not satisfy you.

2. Productive of the intended or proper effect; effective, effectual, efficacious.

1598 BACON *Let. to Ld.-Keeper Puckering* 28 Sept., That your lordship may perceive how effectual and operative your lordship's last dealing with her Majesty was. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Communn.* ii. § 2. 137 If these desires be.. as operative as they are inquisitive..then we shall perceive the blessings and fruits of our holy desires. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. viii. 277 Fraud was an operative instrument in the hands of this aspiring general. 1879 TROLLOPE in *19th Cent.* Jan. 38 The judgment .. is not operative against the reading of novels.

3. Concerned with manual or mechanical work; practical.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* 1, In Architecture, as in all other Operative Arts, the End must direct the Operation. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* v. iv. 401 In every operative art, the tools, instruments, materials .. must have general names. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 480, I should wish to see them employ, for the operative part, none but the most experienced Foresters that can be had. 1899 *Whitaker's Alm.* 163/2 Mint..Superintendent Operative Department.

4. Pertaining to surgical operations.

1783 P. POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 7 The operative part of the arts. 1845 J. SAUNDERS *Cab. Pict. Eng. Life* 181 Serapion Senior..treats of diseases as curative solely by medicine and diet, omitting operative surgery. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 31 The prospect of much benefit from treatment other than operative is practically nil.

5. Of a person: Engaged in work or production, putting forth activity, active.

1824 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 369 The active,..or, in the phraseology of the present day, the operative clergy. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Superann. Man*, Man..is out of his element as long as he is operative. I am altogether for the life contemplative. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 51/1 Mr. Pl. is not a little proud at finding himself..the..head and front of the operative dramatists of the day.

6. Engaged in production as a workman or artisan, working. (Now perh. the sb. (B. 4) used *attrib.*)

1831 *Mechanics' Mag.* XIV. 106 To the Operative Printers of London. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* xxii, Most of these were not members of the operative class. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxiii, I was still an operative mason.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** *ellipt.* An operative mood or condition. *Obs.*

1608 D. PRICE *Chr. Warre* 6 The Imperative in God begets an Optatiue in man, not an Operatiue.

†**2.** That which operates or works. *Obs.*

†**a.** An agent, efficient means.

1672 PENN *Spir. Truth Vind.* 24 If Water and Spirit be the only operative to Regeneration, and Regeneration the only Way to the Kingdom of God.

†**b.** A drug or medicine that operates.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 353 The most immediate Operative upon a dangerous Flux, is a Scruple or two of the Flower of Sulpher, with a proportionable *quantum sufficit* of Alkermes, to make it into a Bolus.

3. One who operates or works; one who is engaged in any branch of industry, trade, or profession; a worker.

1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1863) II. 130 The remaining mass of useful labourers and operatives in science, literature, and the learned professions. 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 38 (*Doctrine de Saint-Simon*) Priests, 'savans', operatives—there you have the whole of society. 1838 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1883) 206 He was the operative of a scientific person in Boston. 1898 J. E. C. BODLEY *France* III. ii. 64 Lawyers and other unproductive operatives.

4. A workman in any industrial art, esp. one employed in a mill or factory; an artisan, mechanic; a mill-hand.

1827 *Westm. Rev.* VII. 279 A few dozens of operatives at two or three shillings a-day. 1833 HR. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. i. 9 It belongs equally to the sinewy miner, the stout ploughman, and the withered operative. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 272 The Spanish persecutions in the Low Countries drove hither many skilful operatives. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 214/2 The cotton operatives have ..gained very much.

attrib. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 115/1 To keep up these operative electors over the whole country. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 411 The reluctant operative shooters employed to carry out the experiment. 1890 *Daily News* 9 June 7/6 The anniversary of Garibaldi's death has been commemorated at Nice, a large number of operative societies taking part in the ceremony.

Operatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^2.] In an operative manner; so as to operate, work, or produce effects; effectively, practically.

1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* III. (1618) 733 The first qualities of cold and dry, wherewith the earth is actually, and the moone operatively replenished. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 132 [They] doe discharge that part of their function which concerneth forgiveness of sinnes, partly operatively, partly declaratively. 1782 PAINE *Let. Abbé Raynal* (1791) 24 The one was as operatively his tax as the other. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 62 Probably the ancient Persian satraps have much more truly been operatively present to the describers than anything..amongst the realities of England.

b. By or in respect of surgical operation.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 512 Closed pupil..treated operatively.

Operativeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being operative; power to work or produce effects; effectuality, efficacy.

1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 62 The cessation of sensible Operativenesse of Grace. 1656 R. ROBINSON *Christ all* 316 It hath not lost..that liveliness and operativeness which it once had. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* Dig. 597 The operativeness of the substitutions depended..upon the consideration whether the institute and substitutes were nominated with or without cretion.

Operativity. *rare*$^{-0}$. [f. as prec. + -ITY.] = prec. In recent Dicts.

Operatize (ˈɒpərătəiz), *v.* [irreg. f. OPERA + -IZE, after *dramatize*; cf. *operatic.*] *trans.* To turn into an opera, put into operatic form.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Mar. 9 Mr. Charles Kenney's excellent translation of the operatized version of the comedy. 1891 J. W. HALES in *19th Cent.* Dec. 922 The play..has been freely modified by somebody, who augmented the lyrical parts and the dances—operatised it, in short.

Operator (ˈɒpəreitəɹ). [a. late L. *operātor*, agent-n. f. *operāri* to OPERATE; cf. F. *opérateur* (14th c., Oresme).] One who operates.

1. One who does or effects something; a worker, an agent; † a maker, producer, creator (*obs.*).

1611 COTGR., *Operateur*, an Operator, a worker; also, a Quacksalver, Cheater, Imposter (called so at Tours). 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 173 Mr Deane is falsely accused, the maine operator is Mr Travers. 1696 EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. God* II. 39 So admirably fenced and guarded is this curious piece of workmanship by the celestial operator of it. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. i. 21 This is the philosophy of the popish operators in all their religious performances. 1772 *Char. in Ann. Reg.* II. 31 He is recorded as operator of all these gaudy works, in a large inscription over the tribune. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm. Pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 75 Prince Hohenlohe is the operator in this cure.

2. One who performs the practical or mechanical operations belonging to any process, business, or scientific investigation; a person professionally or officially engaged in doing this.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 50 b/2 The Mechanicall operatuurs, or handyecraftes men. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 165 Culinary operators observe that flesh boyles best, when the bones are boyled with it. 1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 594 This..Trial..you may get reiterated by the Society's Operator. 1683 WOOD *Life* 22 May (O. H. S.) III. 55 Mr. Christopher White, the skilfull and industrious operator of the University. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* Pref. 2 The manual Operator being no more than an Instrument to the Architect. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 302 In calcining this stone over a fire..the operator must take care not to hang his head over the effluvia arising from it. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* x. (1833) 246 Accompanied by..his own mechanical operator. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* x. 226 The operators [of the Mint] were formed into a corporation by charter of Edward III.

† **b.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 25 The following List of Officers established in the most notorious Gaming-Houses.. 3. An Operator, who deals the cards at a cheating Game called Faro.

3. One who performs a surgical operation or operations; an operating surgeon or dentist.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *iiij, The rigoure and severitye of the first Operatours or Chyrurgians. *Ibid.* 38/1 Because the Ioynct may be præsented the stedyer and faster to the Operator. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Operatour for the Teeth*, one skill'd in drawing and cleansing the Teeth, and in making Artificial ones. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 537 There are..cases in which this mortification supervenes ..without any fault being attributable to the operator. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 146 A great operator told me that his hand could check itself within about the two-hundredth of an inch, in penetrating a membrane.

† **b.** A name given to a quack manufacturer of drugs, etc. (cf. quot. 1611 in 1); one who lives by fraudulent operations. *Obs.*

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 10 Such perverse Mercurial and Antimonial preparations as are made by Mercenary Operators. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Operator*,.. more particularly it signifies an Empyric or Mountebank that sells his Drugs and his Remedies in publick upon a Theatre. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* x, He deals in a pernicious Kind of Writings, called Second Parts,.. under the Name of the Author of the First. ..As soon as I lay down my Pen, this nimble Operator will have stole it. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 131 ?1 There is in this City a certain Fraternity of Chymical Operators..They can squeeze Bourdeaux out of the Sloe, and draw Champagne from an Apple.

4. One who carries on financial operations in stocks, shares, or commodities, or who works a speculative business. (Cf. OPERATE 4 d.)

1828 *Examiner* 138/1 The principal operator for a rise is supposed to be getting rid of his stock. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 157 An operator in Wall Street, and a professional gambler. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 3 Nov. 6/7 The great operator whose movements had become almost as potent an influence on [cotton] markets as the size of a crop or the state of trade.

5. One who operates or works a machine, telegraph, etc.: cf. OPERATE 6.

1870 F. L. POPE *Electr. Tel.* viii. (1872) 103 To become an expert operator requires much time and patience. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 103 The following rules ..are recommended to operators when they have occasion to determine the angle and bevel of wood cutters. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 3/2 A machine operator, making nine shirts a day. 1891 *Pearson's Weekly* II. 39 From being a telegraph operator..he rose to the position of superintendent of that branch.

6. One who works a business, undertaking, etc.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 238 Messrs. P. S. and J. C. were the principal operators in gold-veins last season. 1881 — *Mining Gloss., Operator*,..the person, whether proprietor or lessee, actually operating a colliery. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 4/2 The skilful operators who controlled the Chicago Convention. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 6/4 If the coke-workers in several counties in Pennsylvania carry out their threat to strike work..the operators intend to bank the ovens and stop all production. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 170/1 A yeast and spirit distillery ..where owner and operator divide the result of the year's working.

7. *Math.* A symbol indicating an operation or series of operations, and itself subject to algebraical operation.

1855 CARMICHAEL *Calculus of Operations* 3 The indeterminition is due to a source quite independent of the character of the functional operator.

† **O·perato·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as next + -OUS.] = next.

a 1555 BRADFORD *Serm. Lord's Supp.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 36 No less .. their words spoken of the bread are operatorious and mighty to transubstantiate the bread..which thing is absurd.

† **O·peratory,** *sb.*¹ *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *operātōrium*, neut. sb. from *operātōrius* adj.; see prec.] A workshop, laboratory.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xlvii. (1839) 699 In what shop, or operatory the fairies make their enchantment, the old wives have not determined. 1663 COWLEY *Ess., College* (1669) 44 The House and Gardens, and Operatories, and Instruments. 1666 MRQ. WORCESTER in Dircks *Life* xvii. (1865) 286 A house called Fauxhall, for an operatory for engineers.

† **O·peratory,** *a.* (*sb.*²) [ad. late L. (*a* 400) *operātōrius* creating, forming, f. ppl. stem of *operārī* to OPERATE: see -ORY.] Producing, or capable of producing, an effect; effectual; concerned with action, practical: = OPERATIVE A. 1–3.

a 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 36 When this true believing man..receiveth the bread..and drinketh the wine ..to him the words of our Saviour Christ be effectuous and operatory. 1638 FEATLEY *Transubst.* 179 That [these words] are not at all operatorie. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 421 The Operatory Part consists in the Invention of the Divisor.

B. *sb.*² An effieient agent: = OPERATIVE B. 2.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Communr.* i. § 2. 41 The whole progression of mysteries in his body, was still an operatory of life and spiritual being to us.

O·peratress. *rare*⁻¹. [f. OPERATOR + -ESS.] A female operator.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 712 He..had hired an excellent cook; but the said operatress found such difficulties in pleasing herself at the cottage fireplace, that [etc.].

† **O·peratri·ce.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. F. *opérateur* OPERATOR, after fem. forms from F. in *-rice.*] = prec.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxiii, That hygher sapience whiche is the operatrice of all thynges.

‖ **Opera·trix.** *rare*⁻¹. [late L., fem. of *operātor* OPERATOR.] A female operator.

1792 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 21/1 Mr. Maden, husband to the celebrated operatrix on the teeth.

Opercle (*o*pō·ɹk'l). [ad. L. *operculum* cover, covering, lid: see -CULE.]

† 1. A cover, covering. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 12/1 A farre better opercle for the braynes, then that newe incarnated fleshe. *Ibid.* 36/2 A cleane linnen clothe, to be an opercle or coverlage to the woman.

2. *Nat. Hist.* = OPERCULUM.

1840 HALDEMAN *Freshwater Shells*, Shell conoid,..aperture closed with a thin corneous opercle. 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* IV. 331 The want of an opercle or gill-cover, growing backward over..the gill-slits. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 2.

Henee **Ope·rcled** *a.* = OPERCULATE *a.*

1819 [see OPERCULATE *a.*].

Opercular (*o*pō·ɹkiū̆lăɹ), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *operculum* (see below) + -AR¹.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an operculum; characterized by the presence of an operculum; see also quot. 1857¹.

Opercular apparatus, the gill-cover of fishes, consisting of four pieces, the *præoperculum*, *operculum*, *suboperculum*, and *interopercalum*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 265 Anther terminal, opercular. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 308/1 The opercular flap is largely developed in our common Barn-owl. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* x. 238 The opercular plate in Limulus. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 251 In the extinct genus Radiolites, both adductors were attached to large toothlike processes of the opercular valve. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Opercular*,.. term applied by Prof. Owen, in his Homologies [1848], to the diverging appendages of the tympano-mandibular arch... In bivalve shells, of which the two valves are unequal, as the *Ostrea*, applied to the smaller. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* I. ii. 116 Opercular dehiscence results from the partial separation of a portion of the wall of the loculus. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 751/2 The gill apertures are closed by the growing over them of an opercular membrane.

2. Furnished with a lid. *rare.*

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 50/1 Sanitary Stoneware of every description, including..opercular pipes.

B. *sb.* The opercular bone; an operculum.

1893 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Operculate (*o*pō·ɹkiū̆lĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *operculāt-us*, pa. pple. of *operculāre* to furnish or cover with a lid, to cover, f. *operculum* cover, lid.] Furnished with or having an operculum; effected by means of an operculum.

1775 ASH, *Operculate*, covered, close-covered. 1819 *Pantologia* s. v. *Operculum*, Such a capsule is said to be operculate, opercled, or covered with a lid. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 315 *Operculate*, when the eyes are covered by an *operculum*. Ex. *Noctua conspicillaris*. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 327 The calyx is said to be operculate, if it falls off without any lateral rupture of its cap, as in Eucalyptus. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 132 Shell minute,.. operculate. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 364 The peculiar operculate dehiscence of the anthers distinguishes this Order.

B. *sb.* An operculate mollusc. In the pl. the L. form **Operculata** is commonly used.

1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 174 Class II. Gasteropoda. Order II. Pulmonifera...Section B. Operculata. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 366 In one aberrant operculate, respiration is conducted by means of a lung-cavity.

† **Ope·rculate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *operculāre*: see prec.] *trans.* To cover.

1623 COCKERAM, *Operculate*, to couer with a conering. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 501 Keep the first..in a glass well operculated.

Operculated (*o*pō·ɹkiū̆lēitĕd), *ppl. a. Nat. Hist.* [-ED¹.] = OPERCULATE *a.*

[1657 *Physical Dict., Operculated*, close-covered.] 1676–in COLES. 1776 DA COSTA *Conchol.* 102 Operculated, or covered with a lid. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* x. 222 Several of these operculated fossils. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 169 One large division of the land-snails is furnished with an operculated shell. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1023 The liver-fluke pours its large brown operculated eggs .. into the bile.

Opercule (*o*pō·ɹkiūl). *Nat. Hist.* [a. F. *opercule* (1752 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *operculum*: see -CULE.] = OPERCULUM.

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 685/1 The opening in the summit of the cone is closed by an opercule. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 210 Lower part of opercule somewhat toothed.

Operculi-, combining form of L. *operculum*, as in **Operculi·ferous** *a.* [-FEROUS], having an operculum, operculate; **Ope·rculiform** *a.* [-FORM], having the form of a lid or operculum; **Operculi·genous** *a.* [-GEN + -OUS: cf. *alkaligenous*], producing an operculum: said of the metapodium of gastropods; **Operculi·gerous** *a.* [-GEROUS] = *operculiferous*, *operculigenous*.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Operculiferus*,..provided with a horny opercule, serving to close the cells which they inhabit: *operculiferous. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 76 *Radiolites*...Shell inequivalve..lower valve turbinated.. the upper..*operculiform. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 311/1 The opposite valve generally smaller, flatter, and sometimes operculiform. 1882 OGILVIE s. v. *Metapodium*, The posterior lobe of the foot in mollusca, often called the *operculigenous lobe, because it develops the operculum when this structure is present. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 47 *Trochus Ziziphinus* ..exhibits..an *operculigerous lobe.

Operculum (*o*pō·ɹkiū̆lŏm). Pl. **-la.** [a. L. *operculum* cover, covering, lid, f. *operīre* to cover, close: see -CULUM.] An organ or structure forming or resembling a lid or cover; *spec.*

1. *Zool.* a. The gill-cover of a fish; esp. the hindmost and uppermost bone of this.

1752 Sir J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 225 They are in great part covered by the opercula of the gills. 1849 THOREAU *Week Concord* Sat. 31 There is also another species of bream .. without the red spot on the operculum. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 38 The operculum, forming the posterior margin of the gill-opening.

b. The calcareous, horny, or fibrous plate secreted by some gastropods and other molluscs, which serves to close the aperture of the shell when the animal is retracted; also, the flap or lid closing the aperture of the shell in sessile cirripeds.

1777 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 61 Lepas .. Common English Barnacle, ..the lid or operculum sharp pointed. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 434 The round operculum, or cover of a shell. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 47 Most spiral shells have an operculum, or lid, with which to close the aperture when they withdraw for shelter. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Exod.* XXX. 34 Onycha is probably the operculum..or lid of the shell of a strombus.

c. Applied to various other parts and organs covering or closing an aperture: *spec.*

(*a*) In aquatic mammalia, as the water-vole, a part of the ear which acts as a valve to prevent the entrance of water. (*b*) In birds, the ear-conch or feathered flap of the ear of the owl; also, the nasal scale, a small horny or membranous lid or flap which in some birds closes the nostril. (*c*) In insects, the covering of each of the two spiracles on the sides of the metathorax. (*d*) In the king-crab (*Limulus*), the eighth pair of appendages which are conjoined into a single broad plate covering the succeeding appendages. (*e*) In spiders, each of the small scales covering the branchial and tracheal stigmata or breathing-orifices. (*f*) In *Chilostomata* and some other *Polyzoa*, the movable lid of the cell of the polypid which is shut down when the zooid is withdrawn within. (*g*) In *Infusoria*, as *Vorticella*, the lid of the lorica or protective sheath.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VII. ii. 382 *note*, This Bottom or Base of the Columella [in the inner ear of a bird], I call the Operculum. *Ibid.*, In the Conclave, at the Side opposite to the Operculum, the tender Part of the Auditory Nerve enters. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. vi. 239 The moveable operculum on the pipe of the human throat, which is imitated by the reed of the organ. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) II. xxiv. 405 The drum-covers or opercula [of the cicada] from beneath which the sound issues. 1826 *Ibid.* III. 383 *Opercula*, plates that cover the vocal spiracles in humming insects. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 366/1 *Myriapora*. Animals cylindrical, terminating anteriorly in a tubular extensible proboscis..; on one side of this body is a cartilaginous round operculum. 1842 *Ibid.* XXIII. 117/2 The aperture of the ear..is large, measuring,..in the Brown Owl, more than an inch in length. This is protected by an operculum. 1843 *Ibid.* XXVII. 629/1 In each half of this operculum [in the king-crab] are to be distinguished one or two basilary pieces and two terminal laminæ. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 234 The mouth so-called .. is crescentic in outline, and its proximal edge or lip is thickened, forming the operculum, a structure from which the suborder *Cheilostomata* takes its name. *Ibid.* 523 *Limulus* has six pairs of limbs on the abdominal mesosoma, of which the first pair fuse to form a genital operculum. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 675 In *Asio*,.. the conch is enormously exaggerated,..and is furnished in its whole length with an operculum. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1017 The shell [of the egg of Bothriocephalus latus] is simple, brown, and closed in at one end with an operculum.

2. *Bot.* The lid of the capsule in mosses, and of certain circumscissile capsules in phanerogams; also, the lid of the pitcher in *Nepenthes*, and the conical limb of the calyx of *Eucalyptus*.

1788 LEE *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) Gloss. 422 *Operculum*, a Cover, as in the Mosses. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 64 In Eucalyptus, the sepals are consolidated into a cup-like lid, called the operculum. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 9/2 The urn itself [of mosses] is closed by a lid, or *operculum*. *Ibid.* 446/1 *Operculum*..this term..has also been applied to the lid which covers in the Pitcher of Nepenthes, where it is the lobe of a modified leaf. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 483. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 310 These spore-capsules are closed on their summit by opercula or lids.

3. *Anat.* In the brain, the principal covering of the insula or island of Reil, which overlaps the gyri operti from above. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

4. *gen.* A cover. Also *fig.*

1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 58/1 They carry small square bits of black paper, which project in front of the screen, and serve as opercula or covers to conceal the letters. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* xxiv. (1883) 216 Noble wine deserves not to be the mere operculum to a stupidly-mixed hot meal.

Operetta (ǫpĕre·tă). [a. It. *operetta*, dim. of *opera*.] A short opera, usually of light and humorous character, consisting originally and properly of one act, but now sometimes of two or more.

1770 HOOPER in *Monthly Rev.* 280 They sometimes give operattas that are charming. 1817 *Examiner* No. 505. 554 The new Operetta produced here, called *Fire and Water*. 1865 DUTTON COOK in *Once a Week* XII. 235 *Operetta*, a coinage which was first introduced at the Lyceum, or English Opera House. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 10 Apr. 5/2 On Monday a comic opera or operetta..is to be brought out.

† **Ope·riment.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *operīmentum* covering, cover, f. *operīre* to cover.] A covering.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 212 [It] was only for beauty; yet in another place he adds for an operiment. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Operiment*, a covering.

† **O·perish,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* Of, pertaining to, or having the character of opera.

1742 FIELDING *Miss Lucy in Town* Wks. 1882 X. 316 This is certainly one of those operish singers Miss Jenny used to talk of.

Operose (ǫ·pĕrōs), *a.* [ad. L. *operōs-us*, f. *opus*, *oper-* work.]

1. Made or done with, attended by, or involving, much labour; laborious; tedious; elaborate.

1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Ambrose* 371 His Arguments.. do not deserve an operose Confutation. 1756 JOHNSON *Introd. Browne's Chr. Mor.* p. xix, Browne might himself have obtained the same conviction by a method less operose. 1841 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1848) I. i. iii. 241 The indirect and operose expedient of a fine or recovery.

2. Of a person: Laborious; industrious, busy.

1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Operose*, busie, diligent in labour, laborious. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 3 (1740) 126 We cannot think such an operose Compiler of History.. should be ignorant of so remarkable a Passage. 1883 SYMONDS *Ital. Byways* 100 The atmosphere of operose indolence.

O·perose·ly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an operose manner; laboriously, busily; elaborately.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xviii. (1713) 148, I take his Sophistry to be so conspicuous, that I think it not needful.. more operosely to confute it. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 411, I have seen, in the operosely cultivated parts of France, labour comparatively dear, and ill performed, amidst swarms of half idle people. 1836–7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) II. xxviii. 168 The petty and recondite objections they have so operosely combated.

O·perose·seness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Operose character or quality, laboriousness, elaborateness.

1664 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Epist.* Pref. c v b, They..have not that operosenesse of Synchronisms necessarily hanging on them. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xv. 487 All that..affects you, is a stillness and stateliness and operoseness of Stile. 1817 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra*, etc. 80 The objection to this mode of finding the diagonals is its operoseness. 1856 *Titan Mag.* Nov. 392/2 Sully, in the midst of his operoseness, evinces many really beautiful..qualities.

Operosity (ǫpĕrǫ·sĭti). [ad. L. *operōsitās*, n. of quality f. *operōsus* OPEROSE.] Operoseness, laboriousness, painstaking endeavour.

1623 COCKERAM, *Operocitie*, great paines or labor. 1648 BP. HALL *Sel. Th.* § 65 There is a kinde of operosity in sin, in regard whereof sinners are stiled, The workers of iniquity. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Aug. 248/2 This troublesome and polypragmatic operosity.

† **O·perous,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *operōsus* OPEROSE: see -OUS.] = OPEROSE.

1641 W. TWISSE *Pref. Mede's Apost. Later Times* 5 Some things, whereof he had written..in more operous and large discourses. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 607 There is nothing.. in this preparation, either difficult or operous. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 81 An operous, expensive process.

Hence † **O·perously** *adv.*, operosely.

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* x. 170 Operously to insist in proving that [etc.]. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* iv. i. 257 The Creator..had so operously and so liberally provided for the well-being..of Mankind.

† **Operta·neous,** *a. Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. L. *opertāneus*, f. *opert-us* covered + *-āne-us* 'belonging to the class of'.] Of secret, hidden, or covert nature.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Opertaneous*, done within doors, in secret or in cover. 1775 in ASH; and in some mod. Dicts.

† **O·pe-tide.** *Obs.* = OPEN-TIDE.

1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* II. i. 13 So lavish ope-tyde causeth fasting lents. 1641 — *Serm. bef. King in Lent* Rem. Wks. (1660) 69 There is an Ope-tyde by his allowance, as well as a Lent.

Opeynyon, Oph, obs. forms of OPINION, OAF.

‖ **Ophannim, ophanim** (ŏfæ·nim). [Heb. אופנים *ōfannīm* wheels.] The 'wheels' mentioned, in Ezekiel i and x, as accompanying the living creatures or cherubim: treated in the 'Book of Enoch' as an order of angels.

1821 R. LAURENCE *Bk. of Enoch* (1838) 83 Then the Seraphim, the Cherubim, and Ophanim surrounded it. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* vi. (1852) 80 Not where the anteformal seraphs beam, Nor cherubim, with winged countenance, but Where roll the bright Ophanim. 1892 A. B. DAVIDSON *Ezekiel* 9 In the Book of Enoch 'wheels' (Ophannim) are a class of angels named along with Seraphim and Cherubim.

Ophian (ō·fiăn). *Ch. Hist.* [ad. Gr. Ὀφιαν-οί (Clemens Alex.).] = OPHITE *sb.*²

1678 TENISON *Idolatry* viii. 153 The sect of the Ophians, a kind of Spawn of the Gnostics. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 880 This class of Gnostics, called by Hippolytus Ophites, by Clement of Alexandria Ophians.

Ophic (ō·fik), *a. rare.* [irreg. f. Gr. ὄφι-ς serpent + -IC: the Gr. adj. is ὀφιακός.] Of or relating to serpents.

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1986. 679/2 The ophic or serpent worship. 1866 *Fortn. Rev.* No. 22. 474 There is..no proof of Ophic worship ever having been practised in this island.

Ophicalcite (ŏfikæ·lsəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. ὄφι-ς serpent + CALCITE. In Fr. *ophicalce* (Brongniart 1813), Ger. *Ophicalcit.*] A species of rock composed of a mixture of serpentine and crystalline limestone (calcite); calcitic ophiolite.

1846 WORCESTER, *Ophicalcic*, n. (*Min.*). 1866 CARPENTER in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc. Lond.* XXII. 227 A specimen of Ophicalcite from Cesha Lipa in Bohemia, which gave on decalcification a form of *Eozoon*. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* viii. 238 Three tall columns, which as being calcareous with magnesian veins may be called Ophicalcite. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* vi. 147 A beautiful variety of ophicalcite or serpentine-marble.

Ophicleide (ō·fiklɔid). Also -cleid. [a. F. *ophicléide* (*Moniteur Universel* 19 Ap. 1811) f. Gr. ὄφις serpent + κλείς, κλειδ- key.] A musical wind-instrument of powerful tone, a development of the ancient 'serpent', consisting of a conical brass tube bent double, with keys, usually eleven in number, forming the bass or alto to the key-bugle; also, a performer on this instrument.

1834 *Times* 21 June 6/1 (Westminster Abbey Festival) Ophicleides.—Messrs. Hubbard & Ponder. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 23/2 One of the Ophicleides was incompetent to the task he had undertaken. 1849 A. J. SYMINGTON *Harebell Chimes* 119 The ophicleid rich and deep With soft cornopion. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 497 From the gradual disuse of the Serpent and Ophicleide, the Euphonium is becoming the chief representative of the eight-foot octave among the brass instruments.

b. Name for a powerful reed-stop on the organ, now usually called *tuba*.

1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. 857/1. 1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXIX. 208 The Ophicleide is the name given by Mr. Hill..to a new stop of his invention. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* II. 601, 1840. [Organ at] Town Hall, Birmingham... This was the first organ that had the 'Great Ophicleide', or 'Tuba', on a heavy wind.

Hence **Ophiclei·dean** *a.*, pertaining to or resembling an ophicleide; **O·phiclei·dist,** a performer on the ophicleide.

1881 *Century Mag.* XXIII. 489/1 The mighty ophicleidean roll of the..organ.

‖ **Ophidia** (ŏfi·diă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L. deriv. of Gr. ὄφι-ς serpent: app. an arbitrary formation to provide a term in *-ia*, analogous to *Reptilia, Sauria, Crocodilia*, etc. (It can hardly represent Gr. ὀφίδια pl. of ὀφίδιον, OPHIDIUM.)] An order of Reptiles containing the snakes or serpents.

1848 in CRAIG. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 109 The vertebræ also are..always fewer in number than in the typical ophidia. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 418 The scales of the Saurii and Ophidii are..processes of the whole cutis. 1892 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 531 The fossil remains of Ophidia are scarce.

Ophidian (ŏfi·diăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* 1. *Zool.* Belonging to the order *Ophidia*.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxvi. 717 The fangs of one tribe of Ophidian reptiles. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 192 The osteology of the..Ophidian reptiles differs from that of the batrachians.

2. Pertaining or relating to, or resembling that of, a snake or serpent; snake-like.

1883 D. COOK in *Time* No. 53. 186 The prominent ophidian forehead of the great French actress. 1885 E. C. STEDMAN in *Century Mag.* XXIX. 509 An Elsie Venner, tainted with the ophidian madness.

B. *sb.* (*Zool.*) A reptile of the order *Ophidia*; a snake or serpent.

1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 104 The larger ophidians may be themselves transported across the seas. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 551 The Ophidians make their first appearance in the Eocene.

‖ **Ophidiarium** (ŏfi·diē·riŏm). *rare.* Also **ophidarium.** [f. OPHIDIA, after *aquarium, vivarium*, etc.] A place where snakes are kept; a snake-house.

1882 MISS HOPLEY *Snakes* Introd. 16, I now invite my readers to accompany me in imagination to the Ophidiarium. 1891 *Cent. Dict., Ophidiarium.*

Ophi·dioid, *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. *Ophidi-um* + -OID.]

a. *adj.* Belonging to the group *Ophidioidea* of gadoid fishes, of which *Ophidium* is the typical genus. b. *sb.* A fish of this group.

Ophi·dious, *a. rare.* = OPHIDIAN *a.*

1846 WORCESTER, *Ophidian, Ophidious*, relating to serpents or snakes.

‖ **Ophidium** (ŏfi·diŏm). *Zool.* Also 8 **ophidion.** [med.L., ad. L. *ophidion* (Pliny), a. Gr. ὀφίδιον 'a fish resembling the conger', dim. of ὄφις serpent.] A genus of gadoid fishes with elongated bodies; a fish of this genus.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ophidion*, a sort of Sea-fish resembling a Serpent or Eel. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 238-9 The Ophidion, with four beards on the lower jaw.. is frequent in the Mediterranean...The Ophidion, without beards..is frequent in the Baltic, and some other seas. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. III. i. 295 The Ophidium, or Gilt-head.

Ophido- in comb., erroneous form of OPHIO-.

Ophio-, combining form of Gr. ὄφι-ς serpent, used in various words, chiefly scientific.

Ophiobatra·chia *pl. Zool.* = *Ophiomorpha*: see OPHIOMORPH. † **Ophioce·phale** *a. Obs.* [ad. Gr. ὀφιοκέφαλος, f. κεφαλή head], having a serpent's head. **O·phioce·phaloid** (*Zool.*), *a.*, allied to or resembling the fishes of the genus *Ophiocephalus* (walking-fishes), which have a long body and snake-like head, and are capable of breathing air and of travelling considerable distances overland; *sb.* a fish of the family *Ophiocephalidæ*, of which *Ophiocephalus* is the typical genus. ‖ **Ophiogenes** (-ō·dʒĭnīz), *pl.* [Gr. ὀφιογενής serpent-gendered]: see quot. ‖ **Ophioglo·ssum** *Bot.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue], the genus of ferns containing the adder's-tongue, the type of the sub-order *Ophioglossaceæ*. **Ophio·graphy** [-GRAPHY], a treatise on, or the description of, serpents (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857). † **O·phiomach** [ad. L. *ophiomachus*, Gr. ὀφιομάχος 'fighter with serpents', a name of the ichneumon, and a kind of locust]: see quot. **Ophio·philist** [Gr. -φιλος loving], a lover of snakes; so **Ophio·philism,** love of snakes. **O·phiosaur** [ad. mod.L. *ophiosaurus*, f. Gr. σαῦρος lizard], a lizard of the genus *Ophiosaurus* or family *Ophiosauridæ*, limbless and of snake-like form; a glass-snake; so **Ophiosau·rian** (used in quot. 1882 for a hypothetical reptile combining the characteristics of a lizard and a snake).

1608 TOPSELL. *Serpents* (1658) 608 Some of the Heathen had their *Ophiocephale Beasts with Serpents heads, which they did worship. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 154 Crates..saith, That in Hellespont about Parium there was a kind of men (whom he nameth *Ophiogenes) that if one were stung with a serpent, with touching only, will ease the paine. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 218 The Ophiogenes, or Serpent-race of the Troad, kindred of the vipers, whose bite they could cure by touch. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Mar. 374/2 The genus **ophioglossum*, or adder's tongues, which are to the races of ferns what the lampreys are to the race of fishes. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev.* xi. 22 As is the bruke after his kind, the attake, and the *ophiomach [1611 beetle, *Rev. V.* cricket] and the locust. 1883 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 5/2 *Ophiophilism is by no means an ugly word..but it may be doubted whether Miss Catherine C. Hopley..will succeed in persuading her readers to become ophiophilists. 1882 MISS HOPLEY *Snakes* xxiii. 429 A meaning which may be worth seeking by a philologist, should he be also an *ophiophilist. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Ophisaurus*,..a Family..of saurian reptiles, having the *Ophisaurus* or *Ophiosaurus* for their type: *ophisaurian. 1882 MISS HOPLEY *Snakes* xv. 263 Suspected species of reptiles, compound *ophiosaurians, or saur-ophidians, or who shall say what, in those inaccessible depths.

Ophiolater (ŏfiǫ·lătəɹ). [f. OPHIO- + Gr. -λατρης worshipper.] A serpent-worshipper.

1895 ELWORTHY *Evil Eye* ix. 315 That our Celtic forefathers were Ophiolaters.

Hence **Ophiolatrous** *a.*, given to serpent-worship; **Ophiolatry,** serpent-worship.

1887 A. B. ELLIS *Tshi-speak. Peoples* vii. 95 It has been inferred that the Tshi-speaking tribes are ophiolatrous.

1862 *St. James's Mag.* Oct. 279 On the plains of Wiltshire still remain the traces of ophiolatry. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* I. 96 Ophiolatry..is mostly confined to the coast regions; the Popos and Windward races worship a black snake of a larger size. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 13 Sept. 204/1 Instead of assuming it to be a form of ophiolatry, we now recognize it..as an elaborate prayer for rain.

Ophiolite (ŏfi·ŏləit). *Min.* [f. OPHIO- + -LITE.] A name for serpentine (*obs.*) or a mixture of serpentine with other minerals (= *verd-antique*): see quot. Hence **Ophioli·tic** *a.*

1848 in CRAIG. 1862 DANA *Elem. Geol.* viii. 82 Ophiolite (or verd-antique marble). A variegated mixture of serpentine and either carbonate of lime (*calcareous ophiolite*), dolomite (*dolomitic ophiolite*), or carbonate of magnesia or magnesite (*magnesitic ophiolite*). 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* viii. 158 The name serpentine, or its learned equivalents—ophite and ophiolite.

Ophiology (ŏfiǫ·lŏdʒi). (Erron. **ophidology**). [f. OPHIO- + -LOGY.] That branch of zoology which treats of serpents. Hence **Ophiolo·gic, Ophiolo·gical** *adjs.*; **Ophiologist,** one versed in the natural history of serpents.

1828 WEBSTER, *Ophiology, Ophiologic, Ophiological, Ophiologist.* 1882 MISS HOPLEY *Snakes* Introd. 19 To enrich ophiological literature. 1882 STRADLING in *Nature* XXV. 378/1 Which motion..has, singularly enough, been very little commented upon by ophiologists. 1896 *Academy* 26 Dec. 604/2 The reason..which precludes the appointment of an official ophiologist in Iceland. ['There are no snakes in Iceland'.]

O·phiomancy. *rare.* [ad. mod.L. *ophiomantia*, f. OPHIO- + Gr. μαντεία -MANCY.] Divination by means of serpents.

[1683 HOFFMANN *Lex. Univ.*, Ophiomantia, Græcè ὀφιομαντεία, divinatio ex serpentibus est, cujus exempla passim obvia.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Ophiomancy*, 'Ὀφιομαντεία, in antiquity, the art of making predictions from serpents. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 101 The serpent held by the female figure refers to ophiomancy, the art which the ancients pretended to, of making predictions by serpents.

Ophiomorph (ŏfi·mŏɹf). *Zool.* [mod. f. OPHIO- + Gr. μορφή form.] An amphibian of the order *Ophiomorpha* or *Ophiomorphæ* (also called *Apoda, Gymnophiona*, and *Ophiobatrachia*); a limbless, serpentiform amphibian; a cæcilian. So **Ophiomo·rphic, Ophiomo·rphous** *adjs.*, having the form of a serpent or snake; *spec.* of or pertaining to the *Ophiomorpha*; **Ophiomo·rphite,** an old name for fossil ammonite shells, from their snake-like appearance; a snake-stone.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 110 Other Ophiomorphit's there are, that have only straight single ribs. 1828 WEBSTER, *Ophiomorphous.*

Ophiophagous, *a.* [f. Gr. ὀφιο-φάγ-ος serpent-eating + -OUS.] Eating or feeding upon serpents.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xxviii. (ed. 2) 151 Ophiophagous nations and such as feed upon Serpents. 1881 STRADLING in *J. W. Ogle's Harveian Orat.* 93 Man is casually ophiophagous. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* LXI. 430/2 The Revolution is the ophiophagous reptile, and gradually but steadily eats up all the other reptiles.

‖ **Ophiophagus.** Pl. **-gi.** [L., a. Gr. ὀφιοφάγος: see prec.] 1. A serpent-eater.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 14 *marg.*, Ophiophagi. (*text*) There is nothing amonge theyr delicate dysshes, that they esteeme so muche as these serpentes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 143 The Candei, whom they call Ophiophagi, because they are wont to feed on serpents.

2. *Zool.* A genus of very venomous serpents allied to the cobra, inhabiting the East Indies, and feeding upon other snakes. One species is *O. elaps*, the HAMADRYAD, q. v.

1883 MRS. BISHOP in *Leisure Hr.* 195/2 The *Ophiophagus*, a snake-eating snake over eighteen feet long, whose bite they say is certain death.

† **O·phiouch.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *Ophiūchus*, Gr. ὀφιοῦχος serpent-holder.] A (figure of a) man holding a serpent.

a 1697 AUBREY *Surv. Wilts.* in *Misc.* (1714) 27 A Bass relieve of an Ophiouch [*misprr.* Optriouch].

Ophir (ō·fəɹ). [Heb. אופיר *ōphīr.*] The name of a place or region mentioned in the O.T., whence fine gold was obtained, the locality of which is still uncertain; hence *gold of Ophir, Ophir-gold*, and *Ophir* alone (as in Heb. Job xxii. 24), in the sense 'fine gold'.

1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* iv. 40 Adorn'd with Ophir-Gold. 1630 *Evans' Almanac* in *Brit. Q. Rev.* LVI. 350 It is not wealth, nor Ophir-gold that can enrich our need. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 28 There is Dross, Alloy, and Embasement in all human Temper; and he flieth without Wings, who thinks to find Ophyr or pure Metal in any.

Ophism (ō·fiz'm). *rare.* [f. as OPHITE² + -ISM.] The doctrine or worship of the Ophites: see OPHITE *sb.*²

1865 *Chambers' Encycl.* s. v. *Ophites*, Their singular attempt to engraft 'Ophism' on Christianity.

Ophite (ō·fəit), *sb.*¹ *Min.* Also 7 **ophit.** [ad. L. *ophītēs* (Pliny), a. Gr. ὀφίτης (sc. λίθος) serpentine stone, f. ὄφι-ς serpent: see -ITE¹ 2 b.] Name for various eruptive or metamorphic rocks, usually green, and having spots or markings like a serpent; serpentine; serpentine marble.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. lxviii. (1495) 574 Marbyl is callyd Ophites for it is speclyd lyke an adder. 1567

Maplet *Gr. Forest* 15 That kinde of Marble which is called Ophites, which hath spottes like a Serpent.] **1644** Evelyn *Diary* 22 Oct., A column of ophite on which [is] a statue of Justice .. cut out of porphyrie. **1703** T. S. *Art's Improv.* p. xix, It consists of one solid Stone, a kind of an Ophite or Spotted Marble. **1740** Dyer *Ruins Rome* 77 Cærulean ophite, and the flow'ry vein Of orient jasper. **1868** Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 468 The names *Serpentine*, *Ophite*, *Lapis colubrinus*, allude to the green serpent-like cloudings of the serpentine marble.

attrib. **1644** Evelyn *Diary* 25 Oct., A columne of ophite stone. **1694** Motteux *Rabelais* v. xxxvii, A hard well-polish'd Ophits Stone.

Ophite (*o*·fəit), *sb.*[2] *Eccl. Hist.* [a. late L. *Ophītæ* (Isidore *Orig.* VIII. v.), a. Gr. Ὀφῖται (Hippolytus, etc.), pl. of Ὀφίτης, f. ὄφις serpent: see -ITE [1] 1.] A member of a sect which arose about the 2nd century, who paid reverence to the serpent as an embodiment of divine wisdom.

1692 W. Wotton tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Writers* I. 127 [Origen] attacks the Ebionites,..the Ophites, and the Sabellians. **1727** H. Herbert tr. *Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* I. 194 The Ophites, who said that Wisdom had turned itself into a Serpent. **1855** Pusey *Doctr. Real Presence* Note S. 326 Even the Ophites, who worshipped the serpent as Christ 'introduced him to bless their Eucharist'. **1871** Tylor *Prim. Cult.* II. 220 The cultus which tradition..declares the semi-Christian sect of Ophites to have rendered to their tame snake.

attrib. **1793** W. Holwell *Mythol. Dict.* 306 The Ophite priests were very learned. **1888** E. Hatch *Inst. Grk. Ideas* iii. (1890) 70 The Ophite writer, Justin.

Hence **O·phitism** = Ophism.

1875 Lightfoot *Colossians* 98 Phrygia reared the hybrid monstrosities of Ophitism.

O·phite, *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. ὀφίτης of or like a serpent.] Of the nature of or resembling a serpent; of a sinuous form; serpentine.

1828 Webster, *Ophite*, pertaining to a serpent. **1851** *Murray's Hand-bk. Devon & Cornwall* p. xxiv, The avenues..run invariably in straight lines, and thus differ from those which have a true ophite character.

Ophitic (*o*fi·tik), *a.*[1] *Min.* [f. Ophite [1] + -ic.] Of the nature of ophite; serpentine; used of the structure of certain rocks in which crystals of feldspar are interposed between plates of augite.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 3/1 A boulder..composed of sub-ophitic dolerites. **1897** Geikie *Anc. Volcanoes Gt. Brit.* I. 21 A specially characteristic feature of many basic rocks is..what is termed an ophitic structure.

Ophi·tic, *a.*[2] *Eccl. Hist.* [f. Ophite [2] + -ic.] Of or belonging to the sect of the Ophites.

1865 tr. *Strauss' New Life Jesus* I. II. xi. 84 Expressions ..brought forward from an Ophitic work. **1867** Liddon *Bampt. Lect.* v. (1872) 217 We find Ophitic Gnostics.. appealing to passages in St. John's Gospel.

†**Ophi·tical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as Ophitic [1] + -al.] = Ophitic *a.*[1]

1611 Coryat *Crudities* 346 This piece of marble may be very properly called Ophiticall. **1657** Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 421 The ophytical or serpentine-marble.

‖ **Ophiuchus** (*o*fiū·kŭs). [L., a. Gr. ὀφιοῦχος, f. ὀφιο- Ophio- serpent + -εχος -holding, -holder.] One of the ancient constellations, figured as a man holding a serpent; also called *Serpentarius*.

1658 Phillips, *Ophiuchus*, a constellation in Sagittary. **1667** Milton *P. L.* II. 708 And like a Comet burn'd, That fires the length of Ophiuchus huge In th' Arctick Sky. **1727-8** Chambers *Cycl.*, *Serpentarius*, in astronomy a Constellation of the northern hemisphere called also Ophiuchus, and anciently Aesculapius. **1870** Proctor *Other Worlds* xi. 254 To account for the appearance of the Milky Way between Centaurus and Ophiuchus.

Ophiuran (*o*fiū·răn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Ophiūra*, f. Gr. ὄφις serpent + οὐρά tail, in reference to the long snake-like arms.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the genus *Ophiura*, family *Ophiuridæ*, or class *Ophiuroidea* of Echinoderms, comprising starfishes with well-defined slender arms (simple or branched) covered with plates or spines. **b.** *sb.* A starfish of this genus, family, or class; a brittle-star or sand-star. So **O·phiure** (= b); **Ophiu·rid** *a.* and *sb.*; **Ophiu·roid** *a.* and *sb.*

1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 45/1 The Ophiura has..ten ovaries..in the central part of the animal. **1864** *Reader* No. 85. 204/2 Starfishes, echinoids, or ophiurans. **1874** Lubbock *Orig. & Met. Ins.* iii. 61 Among the Ophiurans.. we find two well-marked types of development. **1877** Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 566 The mouth of the Echinopaedinm becomes that of the *ophiurid. **1877** W. Thomson *Voy. Challenger* II. iv. 202 A viviparous ophiurid occurred in considerable numbers. **1888** *Chambers' Encycl.* II. 467 The technical title *Ophiuroid describes the snake-like coils of their 'arms'. **1888** Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 549 The Echinoid and Ophiuroid larva is known as *Pluteus*.

‖ **Ophryon** (*o*·friən). *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ὀφρύς eyebrow.] That point in the forehead at the middle of the line joining the upper margins of the orbits of the eyes.

1878 Bartley tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. ii. 234 Supra-orbital point, or supra-nasal, or ophryon. **1880** *Nature* XXI. 223/1 A point..immediately above the projection of the glabella, to which Broca has given the name ophryon.

‖ **Ophrys** (*o*·fris). *Bot.* [a. Gr. ὀφρύς eyebrow; a. L. *ophrys* (Pliny) some bifoliate plant, adopted by Linnæus 1737 as a generic name.] A genus of terrestrial *Orchidaceæ*, containing the Bee-, Fly-, and Spider-orchis. Also popularly extended to allied genera, as *Neottia* or *Spiranthes* (Ladies'-tresses).

1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. (1794) 419 The Spiral Ophrys, commonly called Triple Ladies Traces..on heaths and dry pastures. **1829** A. Jamieson *Dict. Mech. Sc.* s. v. *Ophrys*, Bee Ophrys ranks among the few plants that are more generally admired than all the Orchideae for their singular beauty. **1844** S. R. in *Church Poetry* (ed. 2) 291 There amid many weeds I see,..That curious plant, the Ophrys Bee.

Ophthalm- bef. a vowel, = Ophthalmo-: as in ‖ **Ophthalma·lgia** *Path.* [Gr. ἄλγος pain], pain in the eye; neuralgia of the eye-ball; hence **Ophthalma·lgic** *a.* ‖ **Ophthalmatro·phia, Ophthalma·trophy** *Path.* [Gr. ἀτροφία atrophy], atrophy of the eye-ball; shrivelling or wasting of the eye.

1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Ophthalmia** (*o*fθæ·lmiă). *Path.* Forms: 4-6 **obtalmia**, 5 **obtolmia**, 6 **op-, ophtalmia**, 6- **ophthalmia**. See also the anglicized form Ophthalmy. [late L. (Boethius), a. Gr. ὀφθαλμία f. ὀφθαλμός eye.] Inflammation of the eye, esp. of the conjunctiva of the eye; ophthalmitis.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xvi. (1495) 235 A rewme rennyth to the eyen, and therof comyth an euyll that highte Obtalmia, a shrewde blerinesse and ache. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 241 Opere maner sijknes of þe ije,..as obtolmia & blere iȝed. **1541** R. Copland *Guydon's Formul.* V j b, Thyrdly is admynystred colirium de thutia..in the ende of optalmia. **1562** Bulleyn *Bk. Simples* 2 Ophthalmia .. is a sickues of the eye. **1597** Lowe *Chirurg.* (1634) 155 Ophthalmia .. is an inflammation of the whole eye, but chiefly of the membraine called conjunctiue. **1794** E. Darwin *Zoon.* (1801) I. 30 Light is as intolerable in this kind of ophthalmia, as pressure is to the finger in the paronychia. **1821** Shelley *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1880 IV. 197, I have had a severe ophthalmia. **1878** Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 225 Hannibal, himself tortured with ophthalmia, rode on the one elephant which had survived the last year's campaign.

b. *fig.* Disordered mental vision.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. vii, Mechanical Profit-and-Loss Philosophies, with the sick ophthalmia and hallucination they had brought on. **1883** E. J. Moeran in *Time* No. 53. 215 A temporary attack of mental ophthalmia.

Ophtha·lmiac. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ac.] A person suffering from ophthalmia.

1884 J. Payne 1001 *Nights* VIII. 129 As slumber on eyes of ophthalmiac shed.

Ophthalmia·ter. *rare.* [f. Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + ἰατήρ healer.] An ophthalmic surgeon, an oculist.

1761 (*title*) Adventures of Chevalier John Taylor, ophthalmiater, written by himself. **1852** Jerdan *Autobiog.* II. 71 A glorious quack oculist, or 'opthalmiater', as he styled himself. **1892** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

So **Ophthalmia·tric** *a.*, relating to the treatment of eye-diseases. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892.)

Ophthalmic (*o*fθæ·lmik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *ophthalmic-us* (in Martial as sb. 'an oculist'), a. Gr. ὀφθαλμικ-ός of or pertaining to the eye, f. ὀφθαλμός eye: see -ic.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Pertaining or relating to the eye, ocular; connected with the eye, as a nerve, artery, etc.; affecting the eye, as a disease.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Ophthalmic Nerves.* **1741** A. Monro *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 44 This ophthalmic Branch .. supplies the *Glandula lacrymalis*. **1831** R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 453 The ophthalmic artery. **1852** Dana *Crust.* I. 27 The first antennary and the ophthalmic segments. **1858** J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 304 Ophthalmic epidemics. **1877** [see Ophthalmite 2]. **1881** Mivart *Cat* 208 The ophthalmic artery passes along the inner side of the orbit.

2. Good for diseases or disorders of the eye; that treats such maladies; that performs, or is used for, operations on the eye.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* III. 155 An excellent ophthalmick matter for the eyes. **1725** Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Eye-water*, A choice Ophthalmick Water to preserve the Eyes and Sight. **1830** Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 91 The seeds are considered .. as ophthalmic and cephalic. **1871** Hammond *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* p. xiii, A competent ophthalmic surgeon.

3. Affected with ophthalmia; ophthalmious.

1845 E. Warburton *Cresc. & Cross* I. 144 An ugly ophthalmic set .. drest in blue shirts and red caps. **1897** *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Jan. 2/3 Ophthalmic, feeble-minded, ailing, and neglected children.

B. *sb.* (absolute uses of the adj.)

1. A medicine or remedy for diseases of the eye.

1653 Culpepper *Pharm. Londin.* v. 306 Such Medicines as are appropriated to the Eyes. .. I would have called them Ophthalmics had not the word been troublesom to the reading. **1693** Sir T. P. Blount *Nat. Hist.* 292 The Liquor of Ants is commended by Schroder for a most Excellent Ophthalmick. *a* **1800** Cowper in Hayley *Life* (1809) II. 381 One would suppose that reading Homer were the best ophthalmic in the world. **1870** Talmage *Crumbs Swept Up* 124 Hepatics, ..stomachics, ophthalmics.

2. The ophthalmic or orbital nerve.

1727-8 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Eye*, The first branch of the fifth pair, called ophtbalmicks. **1872** Humphry *Myology* 45 Soon after entering the orbit, the ophthalmic detaches a large branch which runs beneath the eye.

Ophtha·lmious, *a.* [f. Ophthalmi-a + -ous.] Affected with ophthalmia.

1859 W. H. Gregory *Egypt* I. 12 Fellahs..with tbeir blue-shifted veiled spouses and ophthalmious children.

Ophtha·lmist. *rare.* [f. Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + -ist.] One versed in the structure and functions of the eye; an ophthalmologist.

1696 J. Edwards *Demonstr. Exist. God* II. 33 The fourth and last Membrane..though some Ophthalmists have talk'd of a Fifth..is the Retina.

Ophthalmite (*o*fθæ·lmait). [f. Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + -ite [1] 2 b and 3.]

†**1.** *Min.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* II. 63 Miagite .. has by some been called Corsican granite, or Corsican granitel; and by others, from some resemblance to the eye, ocular granite, or, as it more properly may be expressed from the Greek, ophthalmite. .. It consists of concentric but irregular circles of white felspar and black siderite.

2. *Zool.* The stalk on which the eye is borne in podophthalmous Crustacea; the ophthalmic peduncle, eye-stalk.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 305 The moveable stalks, which support the eyes, .. 'the ophthalmic peduncles' or 'ophthalmites'. **1887** *Athenæum* 4 June 741/2 The assumption of antenniform characters by the left ophthalmite.

Ophthalmitic (*o*fθælmi·tik), *a.*[1] *Path.* [f. Ophthalmit-is + -ic.] (See quot.)

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Ophthalmiticus*, of or belonging to *Ophthalmitis*; ophthalmitic.

Ophthalmi·tic, *a.*[2] *Zool.* [f. Ophthalmite 2 + -ic.] Of or pertaining to an ophthalmite or eye-stalk in Crustacea.

‖ **Ophthalmitis** (*o*fθælməi·tis). [mod.L., f. Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + -itis. (Gr. had ὀφθαλμῖτις as epithet of Athena).] Inflammation of the eye, ophthalmia; *spec.* inflammation involving all the structures of the eye.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 177 Amongst the local complications are to be noticed cataract..ophthalmitis, &c. **1878** T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 385 Ophthalmitis is usually the result of injuries. **1892** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ophthalmitis*, inflammation of all the structures of the eye. .. Also, the same as *Ophthalmia*.

Ophthalmo- (*o*fθælmo), combining form of Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye, used in various scientific terms: the more important are entered in their alphabetical places as main words.

‖ **Ophtha·lmoblennorrhœ·a** *Path.* [mod.L.: see Blennorrhœa], discharge of mucus from the eyes. ‖ **Ophtha·lmocarcino·ma** *Path.* [mod.L.: see Carcinoma], cancer of the eye. **Ophtha·lmocele** *Path.* [Gr. κήλη tumour, hernia], 'protrusion or excessive prominence of the eyeball' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892). **Ophtha·lmodiasti·meter** [Diastimeter], an instrument for adjusting the distance between two lenses (as in a pair of spectacles) to that between the eyes. ‖ **Ophthalmodynia** (-odi·niă) [Gr. ὀδύνη pain], pain in the eyeball; neuralgia of the frontal nerve in the orbit (Craig, 1848). **Ophthalmo·graphy** [-graphy], description of the eye. **Ophtha·lmolith** [Gr. λίθος stone], a lacrimal concretion (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Ophtha·lmophore** *Zool.* [Gr. -φορος bearing], a specialized portion of the head in Gastropod molluscs, which bears an eye (*e.g.* the 'horn' of a snail); an ommatophore; so **Ophthalmo·phorous** *a.*, eye-bearing, or pertaining to an ophthalmophore. ‖ **Ophthalmo·phthisis** *Path.* [mod.L.: see Phthisis], 'wasting or shrivelling of the eyeball' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Ophtha·lmoplasty** *Surg.* [Gr. πλαστός fashioned], 'the application of an artificial eye' (*ibid.*). ‖ **Ophthalmople·gia** *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πληγή stroke], **Ophtha·lmoplegy,** 'paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Ophthalmople·gic** *a.* **Ophtha·lmostat** [Gr. στατός standing], an instrument for holding the eyeball in a fixed position for an operation. **Ophthalmo·tomy** *Anat.* and *Surg.* [Gr. τομή cutting], the dissection, or the excision, of the eye (Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, 1842). **Ophtha·lmotono·meter** [Gr. τόνος stretching, tension; μέτρον measure], an instrument for measuring the tension of the eyeball; so **Ophtha·lmotono·metry,** the measurement of this. **Ophtha·lmotrope** [Gr. τρόπος turning], an instrument devised to measure the muscular shortening in strabismus; also an apparatus for rendering manifest ocular movements. **Ophtha·lmotropo·meter,** an instrument for measuring the lateral movements of the eye.

Other compounds, given in the medical dictionaries, in which *ophthalmo-* 'of' or 'for the eye', 'eye-', is prefixed to known words, are *ophtha·lmo-dynamo·meter*, *-melano·sis*, *-mi·croscope*, *-myo·tomy*, *-noso·logy*, *-para·lysis*, *-phlebo·tomy*, *-spasm*, *-therapeu·tics*, *-the·rapy*, *-xyster*.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, **Ophthalmoblennorrhœa.* **1846** Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 80 The mucus in ophthalmoblennorrhœa .. is of a deep yellow colour. **1842** Dunglison, **Ophthalmo-carcinoma*, .. **Ophthalmocele.* **1875** Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Ophthalmodiastimeter*, an instrument contrived by Landsberg, a Hanoverian optician, .. for adjusting the optical axes of lenses to the axis of vision. **1713** Derham *Phys. Theol.* (1727) 87 *note*, That accurate Surveyor of the Eye, Dr. Briggs, whose *Ophthalmography I have met with since penning this part of my Survey. [W. Briggs: Ophthalmographia, sive Oculi, ejusque Partium descriptio anatomica, 1676.] **1853** Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, **Ophthalmophthisis.* **1842** *Ibid.*, **Ophthalmoplegia.* **1848** Craig, **Ophthalmoplegy.* **1875** H. Walton *Dis. Eye* 185 Paralysis of the orbital muscle, ophthalmoplegia. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 803 In the etiology of chronic ophthalmoplegia. *Ibid.* VII. 380 Ac-

companied by *ophthalmoplegic symptoms. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, An *ophthalmostate. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 552 *Ophthalmotropometer. An apparatus for determining the movements to right and left of each eye.

Ophthalmolo·gic, *a. rare.* [f. as next + -IC.] Of or belonging to ophthalmology.

1846 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts.

Ophthalmological (ɒfθælmɵlɵ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as OPHTHALMOLOGY + -IC + -AL.] Belonging to or dealing with ophthalmology.

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 85/1 In their ophthalmological works. 1873 (*title*) Report of the Ophthalmological Congress. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Aug. 1/3 A test..which is absolutely unimpeachable if carried out by an ophthalmological expert.

Hence **Ophthalmolo·gically** *adv.*, in relation to ophthalmology.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 233 Engorgement of the optic papilla, ophthalmologically..important.

Ophthalmology (ɒfθælmɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. OPHTHALMO- + -LOGY.] The scientific study of the eye; that branch of science which treats of the structure, functions, and affections of the eye.

1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Nov. 4 It is proposed to establish a chair of ophthalmology in the medical faculty of Paris. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 349/1 Modern ophthalmology has scarcely a single point of similarity with that of the last century.

Hence **Ophthalmo·logist,** one versed in ophthalmology.

1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 166 No ophthalmologist .. has paid so much attention to this subject as Professor Beer. 1900 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 303 Von Graefe, the great ophthalmologist, first surveyed the fundus of the living human eye.

Ophthalmometer (ɒfθælmɒ·mĭtəɹ). [f. OPHTHALMO- + -METER.] a. See quot. 1842. b. An instrument devised by Helmholtz for measuring the curvatures of the (living) eye by means of images reflected in it.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Ophthalmometer*, ..An instrument of the nature of compasses, invented by F. Petit, for measuring the capacity of the..chambers of the eye in anatomical experiments. 1864 tr. *Donders' Anom. Accommod. Eye* 17 Helmholtz constructed a peculiar instrument, called by him the ophthalmometer for the purpose of determining the magnitude of the reflected images. 1895 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 6/5 Before Helmholz's inventions of the ophthalmoscope and the ophthalmometer, 'no one had ever seen a living retina at its task'.

So **Ophthalmome·tric** *a.*, relating to measurement of the eye; **Ophthalmo·metry,** measurement of the eye.

1899 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 5/1 The 'Dioptric and Ophthalmometric Review'. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 407 The startling and unexpected results of ophthalmometry.

Ophthalmophore, -plegy: see OPHTHALMO-.

Ophthalmoscope (ɒfθælmɵskoʊp), *sb.* [f. OPHTHALMO- + Gr. *-σκοπος* viewing, viewer, see -SCOPE.] An instrument for inspecting the interior of the eye, esp. the retina.

1857 *Dunglison's Med. Lex.* 636 An ophthalmoscope..has been invented, which by reflecting the light on the retina enables the condition of the interior of the eye to be appreciated. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. [The] ophthalmoscope..invented by Helmholtz in 1851, for the examination of the interior of the living eye. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 293 The ophthalmoscope since its introduction has undergone innumerable modifications, both in principle and detail.

Hence **Ophtha·lmoscope** *v. intr.*, to inspect the eye by means of the ophthalmoscope; **Ophthalmosco·pic, -sco·pical,** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the ophthalmoscope or its use; **Ophthalmosco·pically** *adv.*, by means of ophthalmoscopy.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 820/2 Ophthalmoscopic. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 719 A gummy tumor of the ciliary body, which ophthalmoscopically .. was seen and taken by others for a sarcoma. 1871 HAMMOND *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* p. xiii, Ophthalmoscopic examinations require the observer to possess a very thorough acquaintance with the anatomy of the eye, and also with the science of optics. 1879 J. H. JACKSON *Ophthalmoscope* 3 Extremely abnormal ophthalmoscopical appearances may exist when sight is good.

Ophthalmoscopy (ɒfθælmɒ·skɵpi). [f. as prec. + Gr. *-σκοπια* looking, viewing.]

1. A branch of physiognomy, by which character is inferred from the appearance of the eyes. ? *Obs.*

[1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Ophthalmoscopia*, that branch of physiognomy which considers a person's eyes, and looks; to deduce thence the knowledge of his temperament, humour, and manners.] 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Ophthalmoscopy.* 1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

2. Inspection of the interior of the eye; the use of the ophthalmoscope.

1864 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 240 Atlas of ophthalmoscopy. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 104 Works which treat .. of ophthalmoscopy. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 760 The chapter on medical ophthalmoscopy.

Hence **Ophthalmoscopist** (-ɒ·skɵpist), one skilled in ophthalmoscopy.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 104 The student or practitioner who desires to become a skilful ophthalmoscopist.

Ophthalmostat, -trope: see OPHTHALMO-.

Ophthalmy (ɒfθælmi). Now *rare* or *Obs.* Forms: 6 optalmie, ophthalmyo, 7 ophthalmie, 7–9 ophthalmy. [a. F. *ophtalmie* (Oresme 14th c. *obtalmie*), ad. L. *ophthalmia.*] = OPHTHALMIA.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 51 b/1 An optalmie caused of grosse matter. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 32 b/2 Agaynst payne in the heade,..ophthalmye and payne in the teeth. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Deut.* XXVIII. 28 God, we trust, will,..cure them of this spiritual ophthalmy and phrensie. 1755 WALL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 466 He had a scrophulous ophthalmy in each eye. 1865 *Englishman's Mag.* Aug. 145 He had .. suffered from an obstinate ophthalmy of both eyes.

Opiammone (ōᵘpiˌămōᵘn). *Chem.* [f. OPI(UM + AMMONIA.] An amide of opianic acid $C_{20}H_{19}NO_8$, obtained by evaporating a solution of opianic acid in ammonia.

1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 348 Opiammon. 1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 207 Opiammone is a pale yellow crystalline powder.

Opiane. [f. OPI-UM + *-ane* as var. of *-ine.*] An obsolete synonym of narcotine. Hence numerous chemical terms in *opian-*:

Opianate (ōᵘpiănēᵘt), a salt of opianic acid. **Opianic** (ōᵘpiˌæ·nik *a.*, formed from narcotine; as in *Opianic acid* $C_{10}H_{10}O_5$), crystallizing in thin colourless prisms of bitter taste, produced, together with cotarnine, by the oxidation of narcotine; *Opianic ether* ($C_{10}H_9.C_2H_5.O_5$) crystallizing in inodorous brilliant white needles of bitter taste. **O·pianine,** a base resembling narcotine, and not certainly distinct from it. **Opia·no-,** comb. form of *opianic*, as in *opiano-sulphurous acid*, an acid derived from opianic and sulphurous acid, forming a transparent crystalline mass. **O·pianyl** $C_{10}H_9O_6$, the radical of opianic acid and its derivatives.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Opiane*, Narcotine. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 348 Opianate of ammonia. *Ibid.*, Opianic acid. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 277 Opianine has hitherto only been found in Egyptian opium, and has been but imperfectly examined. *Ibid.* 284 The opianyl yields opianic and hemipinic acids. 1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 206 Opianates. 1873 — *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 739 Opianic Acid is a monobasic acid.

Opiate (ōᵘpiˌĕt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7–8 opiat. [ad. med.L. *opiāt-us, -um*, pa. pple. of **opiāre*: see next.]

A. *adj.* Made with or containing opium; hence, inducing sleep; narcotic, soporiferous.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* VIII. XVIII. 215 Opiate medicines swage payn, howbeit it is onely after the maner of palliation. 1579 80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 800 They gave Dionysius the elder..a strong Opiat-drink to cast him in a sleep. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 903 And for the particular ingredients..it is like they are opiate, and soporiferous. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 133 Charm'd with Arcadian Pipe, the Pastoral Reed Of Hermes, or his opiate Rod. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 267 Such things as are endued with an opiate Quality. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* VI. 420 Morsels..of meal, and of honeyed opiate cakes.

b. *fig.* Inducing drowsiness or inaction.

a 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 321 Have a little opiate divinity ministered to our souls. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) III. 56 Even in France the squabbles of the parliament and clergy are under the same opiate influence. *a* 1845 HOOD *To Sylv. Urban* vi, Confessions dozing from an opiate pen.

B. *sb.* Any medicine containing opium and having the quality of inducing sleep; a narcotic.

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* i. ii, More comforting Than all your opiates, juleps, apozems. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 195 Instances..of such who with Opiates slept to Death. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 67 A pillow, which, like opiates ill-prepar'd, Intoxicates, but not composes. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvii, Compelled to sleep in spite of racking bodily pains, by the administration of a strong opiate. 1887 FENN *Master Cerem.* ii, The old woman took her opiate every night.

b. *fig.* Anything that causes drowsiness or inaction, or that dulls or quiets the feelings.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* ii. Wks. (1851) 209 If men should ever bee thumming the drone of one plaine Song, it would bee a dull Opiat to the most wakefull attention. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 171 ₱ 3, [He] began to lull my conscience with the opiates of irreligion. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i, Mrs. Transome .. found the opiate for her discontent in the exertion of her will about smaller things.

Opiate (ōᵘpiˌĕt), *v.* [app. f. a med.L. **opiāre* to form or treat with OPIUM, It. *oppiare* (Florio).]

1. *trans.* To stupefy or put to sleep by means of opium; to narcotize.

1611 FLORIO, *Oppiare*, to oppiate, to stupefie the senses. 1659 TORRIANO, *Alloppiare*, to opiate, to bring asleep, by art, by drugs..as with Opium. 1668 in *7th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 486/2 He opiated the mother and daughter and then ravished the daughter. 1717 FENTON *Ep. to Lambard* Poems 209 Tho' no lethargick fumes the brain invest, And opiate all her active pow'rs to rest.

b. *fig.* To dull the sense or sensibility of.

1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* C. [ciii.] II. 153 We..in that pleasing expectation opiate every calamity. 1764 — *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) I. 190 Happy in his natural imbecility, which seemed to opiate all his afflictions. 1800 SOUTHEY in C. Southey *Life* II. 72 One who can let his feelings remain awake, and opiate his reason.

2. To mix or impregnate with opium. Chiefly in **Opiated** *ppl. a.*

1611 FLORIO, *Alloppiato vino*, wine opiated. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* Pref. Verses, The opiated milk glews up the brain. 1857 D. MACMILLAN *Manu.* viii. (1882) 299 The ulcer was..treated with opiated caustic.

Opiatic (ōᵘpiˌæ·tik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. med.L. *opiāt-um* + -IC.] Of or pertaining to opiates or their use; of the nature of or resembling an opiate.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 795 Soporated with the dull steams and opiatick vapours of this gross body. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 749 Concerning the right use of Opiatick Pharmacy. 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. XXVI. 455 To combat the terrific opiatic reaction.

B. *sb.* An opiatic agent; = OPIATE B. *rare.*

1847 GILFILLAN in *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 768 Either a lulling, soothing opiatic, or a rousing and stimulating gratification.

† **O·piative,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *opiāt-*, ppl. stem of *opiāre* to OPIATE + -IVE.] = OPIATE A.

1674 R. GODFREY *Injuries & Ab. Physic* 191 An Opiative Medicine..that has not so bad and malevolent tricks, but is by far better corrected than the Laudanum.

† **O·pie,** *Obs.* Also **opy(e, opi.** [f. L. *opi-um* (see OPIUM).] Opium; an opiate.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2670 *Hypermnestra*, The narcotykis & opijs [*v.rr.* opies, apies, opies] ben so stronge, *c* 1386 — *Knt.'s T.* 614 A Carree maad of a certeyn wyn Of Nercotikes and Opie [*v.rr.* opy, opye] of Thebes fyn. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 143 Her seede yf me redyne In baume, or narde, or opi [*L.* opio] daies thre.

† **O·pier.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *opier*, 'the Ople, water Elder, Dwarfe plane, Whitten tree' Cotgr.; mod.F. *obier*; app. related to L. *opulus*, It. *oppio*, but of obscure formation.] The Guelder Rose or Water Elder (*Viburnum Opulus*: cf. OPLE.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 57 Opulus is a tree called in frenche as Gesnere sayeth opier, and so maye it be also called in englishe tyl we fynde a better name. [1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxxii. 752, I think this not to be the right *Opulus*; but the very tree whiche we cal Witche, and Witche Hassel: in Frenche *Opier*...Reade more of Opier in the LXXX Chapter of this booke. *Ibid.* LXXX. 760 Of Marris Elder, Ople, or Dwarffe Plane tree... In Frenche *Obiere*, or *Opiere*...This is not *Opulus* as some do thinke.]

† **Opiet.** *Obs.* App. an error for prec.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 512 The Opiets or Wich-Hazels are sown of seed after the same maner as Elme. *Ibid.* II. 205 Touching the tree (in manner of an Opiet or Poplar) called Rumbotinus.

† **Opi·ferous,** *a. Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. L. *opifer* help-bringing, f. *op-em* help + *-fer*: see -FEROUS.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Opiferous*, which aids or helps, succouring. Hence in Phillips, Bailey, and some mod. Dicts.

† **Opifex.** *Obs.* [a. L. *opifex* (*opific-em*), f. root *op-* of *opus* work + *-fex, -fic-*, doer, f. *fac-ĕre* to do.] A worker, maker, framer, fabricator.

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* Pref. 11 The Soule only is the Opifex of all the movings of the Muscles. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 15. 273 The Opifex of the World, the Fountain of Good.

† **O·pifice.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *opifici-um* a working, f. as prec. + *-ficium* doing, making. Cf. OF. *opifice* 16th c., *opifisse* (13th c. in Godef.).] The doing or making of a work; construction, workmanship; *concr.* a fabric, a work.

1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* I. 104 Look on the heavens.. look, I say, Doth not their goodly opifice display A power 'bove Nature? 1635 GELLIBRAND *Variation Magn. Needle* 20 This admirable opifice of God or frame of the world. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 393 Bees .. supp'editate both aliments and medicaments to man by their own opifice. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 302 God so manifestes himself in the whole opifice of the Universe.

† **Opi·ficer.** *Obs.* [f. L. *opifex, opific-em* + Engl. suffix -ER: cf. *artificer, officer.*] One who makes or constructs a work; a maker, framer, fabricator; a workman.

1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* xviii. 57 The highe Opificer sendethe not his giftes too wone pertycularlye. 1660 *Char. Italy* 84 If you respect either Artificers or Opificers, all Nations have been benefited thereby. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 67 Considering the infinite distance betwixt the poor mortal Artist, and the Almighty Opificer. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. XXIV. ₱ 2 So many play-wrights, and opificers of chit-chat have ever since been working upon..my uncle Toby's pattern.

Opignorate, Opilate, etc.: see OPP-.

Opiism (ōᵘpiˌiz'm). [f. OPI-UM + -ISM.] The intoxication induced by taking opium; the habit of taking opium as an intoxicant or stimulant. So **O·piize** *v. trans.*, to affect or intoxicate with opium.

1889 *Leisure Hour* 438 Experience had taught him to know all the stages of the opiised state. *Ibid.* 440 Unmistakable tokens of the torpor of opiism. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 July 3/2 A very short time suffices for the establishment of 'opiism'.

† **Opi·me,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *opīm-us* rich, sumptuous, etc. Cf. F. *opime* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*), It., Sp. *opimo.*] Rich, abundant, sumptuous, splendid.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 339 Na spuleyeis may be callit opime, bot onelie thay quhilkis ar takin be ane duke fra ane uthir. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 426 Those great and opime Preferments and Dignities which thy ambitious and worldly minde so longingly hankers after. 1681 — *Exp. Dan.* vi. 183 He had taken the more easie and opime places. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 232 Th' Opime you'd linquish for the Macerated.

Opimian (opi·miăn), *a.* (*sb.*) *Rom. Antiq.* [ad. L. *Opīmiān-us* of or belonging to Opimius.] In *Opimian wine* (L. *vīnum Opīmiānum*), or absol. *Opimian*, a very celebrated ancient Roman wine of the vintage of A.U.C. 633, when Opimius was consul.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 419 That there were wine sellars at Rome..appeareth plaine by a good proofe of the Opimian wine. 1863 SHIRLEY in *Fraser's Mag.* Feb. 241 The cry for light will not be silenced, though we..pour the hundred-yeared Opimian before the shrine of Apollo.

†**Opi·mous** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. = OPIME.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Opimous*, fat, gross, in good liking or plight; rich, plentiful.

Opinable (*o*pə·năb'l, †*o*·pinăb'l), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *opīnābil-is*, f. *opīnārī* to OPINE: see -BLE. Cf. F. *opinable* (15 .. in Godef.).]

†**1.** That is a matter of opinion; not certain, disputable, conjectural. *Obs.*

1456 *Paston Lett.* I. 369 My Lord Bedford wylle was made yn so bryeff and generall termys..but all wey new to constrew and oppynable. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Ep. iii. in Ashm. (1652) 111 This Scyence is not opinable, But very true by Raymond and others determynate. *c* 1530 *Remedie of Loue* 62 The matter is doubtfull and opinable To a certain you I woll my self enable. 1546 *Conſut. Nicholas Shaxton* C iij b, Opinable matters and disputable.

2. That is the object of opinion; capable of being opined or held as an opinion.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1117 How .. he should admit and leave unto us sense and opinion, and not withall allow that which is sensible and opinable, a man is not able to shew. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 571 Not properly knowable, but opinable only or the object of opinion.

Hence **Opinabi·lity** (Bailey 1721), **Opi·nably** *adv.* (in quot. *opiniably*).

1655 in Hartlib *Ref. Commw. Bees* 31, I speak not opiniably, but what I know, and that experimentally.

Opinant (*o*·pinănt). *rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *opinant* 'celui qui opine', pr. pple. of *opiner* to OPINE, used subst.] One who opines or forms an opinion.

1860 THACKERAY *Round. Pap., Late Great Victories*, The opinions differ pretty much according to the nature of the opinants.

†**Opinate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *opīnāt-us* pa. pple. of *opīnārī* to OPINE.]

1. Opined, supposed.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. li. 123 þi copiose mercy is better to me for getinge of indulgence, þan myn opinate rijtwesnes, for defending of myn hid conscience.

2. Obstinate in opinion; opinionated.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 265 b/1 He had condescended to make it to that other whiche was opynate [*i. e.* as said *ante*, 'obstynate in an ylle opynyon'].

†**O·pinate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *opīnārī* (also *opīnāre*) to be of opinion, think.] *intr.* To give an opinion; to pronounce a formal or authoritative opinion; = OPINE 1.

1625 W. B. *True School War* 55 There is not a matter of State in which..they haue not opinated and decreed.

†**O·pinated,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. OPINATE *a.* or *v.* + -ED.] Having a (specified) opinion; *to be opinated* = to be of opinion.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clix. 467 Wee are strongly opinated, that [it] doth make the horses chine or backe a great deale the stronger.

†**Opina·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *opīnātiōn-em*, n. of action from *opīnārī* to OPINE: cf. obs. F. *opination* (1580–95 in Montaigne).] The action of opining or forming an opinion, supposition; the mental result of this, an opinion, a supposition.

1611 COTGR., *Opination*, an opination, opining, opinion-delivering. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 216/2 Errour, temerity, ignorance, opination, suspicion, and .. whatsoever is not of firm and constant assent. 1687 RYCAUT *Knolles' Hist. Turks* II. 258 The occasion of this..caused many roving guesses and opinations of the reasons of it.

†**Opi·native,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Also 6 -itive, -ytyve. [ad. late and med. L. *opīnātīv-us* (Priscian 6th c.), f. L. *opīnāt-*, ppl. stem: see -IVE. Perh. immed. a. obs. F. *opinatif, -ive* (Oresme 14th c.); cf. It. *opinativo* (Florio 1598).]

1. Stiff in opinion; adhering obstinately to one's own opinion; opinionative.

1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* III. xiii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) III. 159 They rail on him..and call him opinative, self-minded, and obstinate. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* v. (1877) 58 The Frenchemen..be opynatyfe, thynkyng Fraunce to be of more greater valure than any other realme. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. vii, Speake truth. Be not opinatiue, maintaine no factions. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. iv. 372 There is no Jew so opinative, as to account them proper for the government of all sorts of Nations in all Ages.

2. Of or belonging to opinion; of the nature of, or expressing, opinion; conjectural, not certain.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 16 A probable surmize, and opinitiue collection. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* Pref. 25 The coniecturall and opinative ghesses of some. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* v. xix. (1620) 214 He that contemneth their opinative praise contemneth also with it their vnadui sed suspect. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 162/1 All this part of things, they called Opinative: Science they affirmed to be no where but in the Reasons and Notions of Mind. 1816–30 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const. Code* (1830) 6 Judicially augmented will natural honour be by two conjunct and correspondent appropriate judicial decrees; the first opinative, the other imperative. 1829 — *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 181 Opinative [functions], exercised by declaration made of opinion.

B. *sb.* An opinionated person.

1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Speech of Author's* Wks. (1711) 219 Such men..prove themselves to be altogether seditious and factious, malicious opinatives.

†**Opi·natively,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an 'opinative' manner, in the way of opinion; with obstinate adherence to opinion.

1533 MORE *Apology* xlviii. Wks. 925/1 He wyll not holde it opinatinely, and therefore yet agayne it may be no heresie.

1536 *Theolog. Tracts, Hen. VIII* I. lf. 213 (P. R. O.) To stonde in it opynytyuely it is heresie agenst scripture. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* III. iii. (1670) 359 If Vices gather not strength, and men grow not opinatively obstinate in them. 1696 [see OPINATOR].

†**O·pinator.** *Obs.* [a. L. *opīnātor*, agent-n. from *opīnārī* to OPINE.] One who opines or holds an opinion; a thinker; a theorist.

1626 LAUD *Wks.* (1847) I. 143 If they had not been opinators..that God could never have maintained His cause against them. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 228 Banded up and downe, by different Opinators many wayes. 1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* vi. (1848) 86 Mr. Freeman, a strong opinator. 1696 LORIMER *Goodwin's Disc.* iv. 10, I will..only ask him..Whether he holds that God is an Opinator, that he hath an Opinion of things, and knows them opinatively?

Opine (*o*pəi·n), *v.* [ad. L. *opīn-ārī* (also *-āre*) to be of opinion, think, judge; cf. F. *opiner*, in 15th c. *oppiner* (Littré). It. *opinare* (Florio 1598).]

1. *intr.* or with *obj. cl.*: To express an opinion; to say that one thinks (so and so).

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* M ij b, Where hee opineth of the maner of semice, he sayth: of Archers, the English are the flower. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 53 Some opined, That they must goe by Arborosa. 1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 209, I cannot tell who they are against whom I haue opined. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 3 All opining, that some one is to be chosen. 1797 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 215 The answerer.. opines that the old enmity and rivalship subsisting between France and this country .. are beneficial to both. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* vii, Mr. Squeers yawned fearfully, and opined that it was high time to go to bed. 1884 *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 725/3 Without pain, he opines, there would be no gratitude to God, no pity towards man.

b. *esp.* To express or pronounce a formal or authoritative opinion; to give one's opinion in council, etc. Now *rare.*

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* II. xxvii. (1591) 106 Once by fortune Heluidius Priscus Prætor elect had opined against a matter which Vitellius affected. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. ii. (Arb.) 154 In all deliberations of importance where counsellours are allowed freely to opyne and shew their conceits. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLVIII. 1237 Cornelius Nasica opined and said, That hee saw as yet no iust and sufficient cause of warre. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* (1807) 36 Thus the Coan sage opin'd. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 45 The stability of the administration is opined upon, according to the indications of the barometer of that variable atmosphere, the breath of Kings. 1866 FREER *Regency of Anne of Austria* I. i. 31 [They] all opined for the Regency. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 224/1 Lord Coleridge opined that even brokers and dealers are not exempt from the general regulations imposed by the Ten Commandments.

2. To form a judgement on grounds insufficient for positive proof; to hold an opinion, or to hold as one's opinion; to think, suppose. **a.** *trans.* (usually with *obj. cl.*).

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* I. i, And from you..do I Opine myself most happy. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 133 Men were left at liberty to opine what they pleased. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. (1737) 232 Opining to revise a Structure new. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 95 Both the same thing opine, Both have the same Design. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* ix. 99 The clergyman would opine that he was simply a reprobate. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* vi. 4 You fancy, doubtless, that I write my 'opinions'—..You are much mistaken. When I only opine things, I hold my tongue; and work till I more than opine—until I know them.

b. *intr.*

1656 [? J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 106 They, whose brain is of a thin, and hot constitution, ..opine rashly and changeably. 1676 G. TOWERSON *Decalogue* 302 We should..choose to opine with them. 1881 M. PATTISON in *Academy* 12 Feb. 110 You may opine upon everything under the sun.

Opiner (*o*pəi·nəɹ). Also 7 -or. [f. OPINE *v.* + -ER. = F. *opineur.*] One who opines; one who holds or expresses an opinion.

1611 COTGR., *Opineur*, an opinor, one that delivers his opinion. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 115 The opinors or opinionists (old and new) each of them contending. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 157 Others who are weak and wilfull opiners, but not just arbitraters. 1736 *Disc. Witchcraft* 42 A probable Argument that they were the first Opiners of Dæmons. 1881 *Oracle* No. 133. 324/3 An opinion—presuming the opiner is not a fool—is a coin with a current value.

†**Opi·nial,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. stem *opīni-* (see OPINIATE *a.*) + -AL.] = OPINIONAL.

c 1450 PECOCK *Treat. Rule Faith* (1688) 3 There ben two maners of feith: oon is opinial feith. .. Another feith is sciencial feith.

Opiniaster, -astre, -ty: see OPINIATRE, -TY.

†**Opinia·strous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. F. *opiniastre* (see OPINIATRE) + -OUS.] Opinionated; = OPINIATRE *a.*

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1847) 222/2 The Laws of England, wherof you have intruded to be an opiniastrous subadvocate, and are bound to defend them.

†**Opi·niate,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [In this and the following words to *Opiniatry*, the stem *opini-* appears either to be shortened from L. *opīnio*, OPINION, or due to the influence of that word upon *opīn-* in *opinate, opinative*, etc.; they are not confined to Eng., for *opini-ato, opiniativo* occur in It. (Florio), *opini-atico* in Sp. (Minsheu), *opiniatif, opini-âtre* in Fr. etc.; but Eng. has more of them. They have mostly parallel forms in *opinion-* and *opin-*: see *opinial, opinional*; with *opiniate*, cf. *opinate, opinionate.*] **a.** *adj.* = OPINIATED 3. **b.** *sb.* An opiniated person.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 7 Sory to behoulde suche blynd opiniates so farr to outrun very many professors.

Hence †**Opi·niately** *adv.*; †**Opi·niateness.**

1645 *City Alarum* 18 Must the free horse alwayes be spurgalled, and the dull Asse favoured in his opiniatness? 1647 *Sectary Dissected* 27 Contumacie, obstinate opiniatnesse, sedition, pertinacity in speaking evill of dignities. 1658 T. WALL *Comm. Times* 22 It makes the knowing more learnedly ignorant, and the ignorant more opiniately knowing.

†**Opi·niate,** *v. Obs.* [Cf. *opiniate* adj., and the vbs. *opinate, opinionate.*]

1. *trans.* To hold as an opinion, or to hold an opinion concerning; to suppose, think, opine.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 25 These Goddesses ..as they are opiniated, have the government of children in their infancie. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* I. 10 This present age .. doth not know what it self beleeveth, or rather opiniateth.

2. To fix (a person) in an opinion; *refl.* to adhere obstinately to an opinion. (Cf. OF. *s'opinionner.*)

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xiv. (1632) 24 Men are punished by too-much opiniating themselves in a place without reason.

3. To pronounce an opinion upon.

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) II. vii. 138 Rose Fuller said he would not opiniate the point, but declared he was against the precedent.

Opiniated (*o*pi·niĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as OPINIATE *a.* + -ED. Cf. *opinated* and *opinionated.*]

†**1.** Holding the opinion; of opinion (*that* ...).

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. lxxiii. 152, I am confidently opiniated, that bots are ener bred in the stomacke.

†**2.** Having a conceited opinion *of*; thinking much *of. Obs.*

1589 *Late Voy. Sp. & Port.* (1881) 47 It may be you will thinke me..too much opiniated of the Voiage, or conceited of the commanders. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xii, Not being able to put the old Man out of his Talk, of which he was very opiniated or conceited.

3. Obstinately attached to one's own opinion; opinionated.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 29 Whosoever ys so styffly opiniated as so stande in there owne conceite. 1627 SIR S. D'EWES *Jrnl.* (1783) 63 He being proud and self-opiniated, tooke his owne way. 1740 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 294 Positive and opiniated to the last degree. 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* I. 109 A vain opiniated idiot. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xiii. 56 The gardener, like all head-gardeners, was opiniated.

Hence **Opi·niatedly** *adv.*

1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* Author's Pref., [I] Would rather chuse to brooke with patience some inconveniences..then selfe opiniatedly disturb the quiet of the publique.

Opiniater: see OPINIATRE.

Opiniative (*o*pi·niĕtiv), *a.* Now *rare.* [In obs. F. *opiniatif, -ive* (15th c. in Godef.); also It. *opiniativo* (in Florio 1598). See OPINIATE *a.*]

1. = OPINATIVE 1, OPINIONATIVE 2.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 371 Ye are too too much obstinate, and in the maner of disputation extremely opiniative. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 416 It maketh men idle, and yet opiniatiue, and well conceited of themselues. 1690 LOCKE *Toleration* ii. Wks. 1727 II. 268 They..grow so opiniative and so stiff in their Prejudice. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 220 Lysias is only Opiniative because he wants Sense. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 466 He may be suspicious or opiniative. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. The.* II. 94 There is something here manifestly beyond the play of opiniative despotism.

†**2.** = OPINATIVE 2, OPINIONATIVE 1. *Obs.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* in *Archaica* (1815) II. 88 Opiniative and prejudicate assertions, that strive for a needless and dangerous innovation.

Hence **Opi·niatively** *adv.*; **Opi·niativeness.**

1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 36 b, Trusting opiniatiuely to their owne wit. 1611 COTGR., *Opiniastreté*, opiniatiuenesse. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Arts of Empire* xiv. (1658) 34 The first obstacle to good Counsel is Pertinacy or Opiniativeness. 1715 tr. *à Kempis' Chr. Exerc.* III. xviii. 154 To speak .. with Opiniativeness is the part of one that is a stranger to Wisdom. 1807 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* III. 363, I am..not surprised with the opiniativeness of Lord Grenville.

†**Opi·niator.** *Obs.* Also 7 -our. [agent-n. in L. form from OPINIATE *v.* In 17–18th c. app. often identified with *opiniater*, OPINIATRE B.] One who holds or maintains an opinion (= OPINATOR.; *esp.* one who obstinately adheres to his opinion: = OPINIATRE B.

1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God & New* (1534) Rij, With syxe hundreth opiniators & questionistes braulynge and striuyng among them selues. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) A iv, I do not wonder that such Opiniators should be sick of this Disease. 1670 H. STUBBE *Plus Ultra* 42 He wished that first these Opiniatours would go to both Poles. 1714 SAVAGE *Art of Prudence* 182 All Fools are Opiniators.

So †**Opi·niatory** *a. Obs.* = OPINIATRE A.

1626 SIR D. CARLETON *Sp.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 359 In my opinion, the greatest and wisest part of a Parliament are those that use the greatest silence, so as it be not opiniatory, or sullen.

†**Opinia·tre, opinia·stre,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 7 -aster, 6–7 -ater. [a. F. *opiniastre* (R. Estienne 1539), later *opiniâtre*, It. *opiniastro* (Florio 1598), a Romanic formation on L. *opinio*: see -ASTER.]

A. *adj.* Stiff or stubborn in opinion; obstinate

in adhering to or maintaining one's opinion; opinionated.

a. **1606** R. WHYTE in Nichols *Progr. Jas. I* (1828) II. 98 They are the same opiniastre in their humors. **1641** MILTON *Animadv.* xiii. Wks. (1851) 240 Spare your selfe, lest you bejade the good galloway, your owne opiniaster wit. **1666** PEPYS *Diary* 3 July, A man of excellent..learning, but most passionate and opiniastre. **1692** O. WALKER *Grk. & Rom. Hist.* 330 He seems also to have been very Opiniastre in his Paganism.

β. **1591** *Garrard's Art Warre* 231 The strong Fortresse had beene lost, a thing to be noted of such as be Opiniatre [*printed* Opiniatro]. **1594** A. HUME *Hymns*, etc. (1832) 64 Be not opiniater and wilfull in trifill maters. **1668** DRYDEN *Even. Love* II. (1671) 13 If she begins to fly before me, I grow opiniatre as the Devil. **1692** LOCKE *Educ.* § 189 An insignificant Wrangler, Opiniater in Discourse..or questioning every Thing. **1716** LADY BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Wks.* (1841) II. 530 Silly, obstinate, opiniatre friends.

B. *sb.* A person obstinately attached to his own opinion. (In the form *opiniater*, this fell together with the agent-n. OPINIATOR, q. v.)

a. **1603** SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* ii. 108, I onely exempt Ptolemie out of the number of these superstitious opiniasters. **1653** GAUDEN *Hierasp.* To Rdr. 9 A Prophecy; which every opiniaster is prone to imagine strongly portendeth the advancement of his opinion. **1684** tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* XCV. 326 A monstrous heap of Opiniasters.

β. *a* **1677** BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 378 A clownish singularist, or non-conformist to ordinary usage, a stiff opiniatre. **1710** *Acc. Last Distemp. Tom Whigg* 1. 6 Tom was ever an Opiniatre and a Hobbist. *a* **1716** SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 304 Sovereignty itself must be forced..to give way to every religious opiniater.

Hence †**Opinia·treness**, †**Opinia·treship**.

1689 HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* vii. 53 They continue in the use of [the remedies]..with that opiniatreness and brazen Confidence. **1704** N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. 51 Deprav'd Judgment, Opiniatreship, blind Zeal, Folly, boundless Pride and Ambition.

†**Opinia·tre**, *v. Obs.* Also **-ater**. [a. F. *opiniâtrer*, f. *opiniâtre* adj.: see prec.] *a. trans.* To maintain or persist in obstinately. *b. intr.* To persist obstinately in an opinion, or in a course of action; to 'insist hard'.

1652 LOVEDAY tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* 1. 32 Some of the Enemy..finding Resistance had opiniater'd the fight. *Ibid.* 222 Whilst my Master opiniaters the making himself a passage to him, his horse is kild under him. **1678** MARVELL *Def. John Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 183 But if The Discourse shall still opiniatre in this matter, let It..strike efficacious. *a* **1734** NORTH *Exam.* III. ix. § 4 (1740) 649 Dr. Short might differ from what Opinion prevailed, but, in the Case of a King, must not *opiniatre*. **1777** *Evelyns in Amer.* (1881) 248 Whether..[lord] G[ermaine] will have strength enough to opiniatre this business for another year, must soon be determined.

†**Opinia·tred**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also **-ter'd**. [f. prec. + -ED.] Obstinately attached to one's opinion: = OPINIATRE *a.*

1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* III. 123 Opiniatred onely in odde fancies. *a* **1668** DAVENANT *Rutland House* Wks. (1673) 351 My most opiniater'd Antagonist.

†**Opinia·treture**. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. or erron. f. OPINIATRE.] = next.

1699 C. GILDON *Ep. Ded. Langbaine's Dram. Poets*, Wit without Opiniatreture, but halanc'd with a true and penetrating Judgment.

†**Opinia·trety, -a·strety**. *Obs.* Also 7 **a-strete, -atrete** (-té, -tie, *mispr.* **-atrecy, -cie, -atricy, -atracy**), 7–8 **-atrity**, (8 -té). [a. F. *opiniastreté* (*c* 1560 in Hatz.-Darm.), later *opiniâtreté*, f. *opiniastre*: see OPINIATRE *a.* and **-TY.**] The character of being 'opiniatre'; obstinate adherence to or maintenance of one's own opinion; stubbornness of mind.

α. **1648** J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XVI. cciii, Whene'er her proud Opiniastrete Against Ecclesiastick Sanctions swells. **1656** BRAMHALL *Replic.* i. 73 The Romanists..whose opiniastrety did hinder an uniform Reformation of the western Church. **1684** T. GODDARD *Plato's Demon* 290 Arguments ..sufficient to convince *opiniastrete* and wilful ignorance it self.

β. **1619** SIR D. CARLETON in *Hales' Gold. Rem.* (1673) II. 177 The Remonstrants being excluded from further conference, by reason of their Opiniatrity. **1639** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Prophecy* Wks. (1711) 181 Why should our opiniatrete be the overthrow of the state? **1649** EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Use Passions* (1671) 345 Upon such an occasion Opiniatrecy is commendable. **1650** — tr. *Senault's Man hec. Guilty* 30 Is not opiniatrecie a furious love to be always victorious? **1654** — tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 130 By this opiniatracy of the adverse party. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iv. (1695) 38 What in them was Science, is in us but Opiniatrity. **1717** W. REEVES tr. *Justin Martyr's Apol.* I. lxx, Not carried away with opiniatrety and passion. *a* **1734** NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 176 (1740) 123 The *opiniatrité* of his Party misled him.

†**Opinia·try, -a·stry**. *Obs.* [a. F. *opiniastrie* (16th c.), f. *opiniastre*: see prec.] = prec.

a. *a* **1643** SUCKLING *Lett.* Wks. (1646) 96 Opiniastrie is a sullen Porter and .. shuts out often-times Better things than it lets in. **1663** SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* vi. (1685) 47 The mad hands of bigot opiniastry.

β. **1651** BIGGS *New Disp.* 203 'Tis not therefore an inference in our opiniotry only. **1692** LOCKE *Educ.* § 98 The other teaches Fallacy, Wrangling, and Opiniatry. **1765** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxvii, The scrapes which we were perpetually .. getting into in consequence of his [my father's]..opiniatry.

†**Opinicus**. *Her.* A term of uncertain origin and meaning, given in modern heraldic works.

The word appears to be corrupt; the suggestion has been made that it is an error perh. for *Ophinicus* or *Ophiuchus*.

1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Opinicus*, a fictitious beast, of heraldic invention. Its body and fore legs are said to be like those of a lion, the head and neck like those of the eagle; to the body are affixed wings, like those attributed to the griffin; and it hath a short tail, resembling that of a camel..The Opinicus is the crest to the arms belonging to the Company of the Barber Surgeons of the City of London. **1863** BOUTELL *Eng. Heraldry* x. (ed. 5) 141 Opinicus a fabulous heraldic monster, a dragon before, and a lion behind with a camel's tail.

Opi·ning, *vbl. sb.* [f. OPINE *v.* + -ING^1.] The formation or expression of opinion; an opinion, a notion.

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 131 Very few examine the marrow and inside of things, but take them upon the credit of customary opinings. **1716** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 333 Scarce one ever suffer'd under him for any opining. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 85 This was the source of false opinion and opinings.

Opinion (*opi·nyən*), *sb.* Also 4–6 opp-, and with the usual interchange of *i* and *y*, *-on*, *-oun*, and *-one*; 4 **openyoun**, 5 **opeynyon**, (**a-penyon**, 6 *Sc.* **apenion**); *Sc.* 4 **opunion**, **-yon(e**, 6 **-soun**. [a. F. *opinion* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *opinion-em*, f. stem of *opin-ārī* to be of opinion, think: cf. *oblivion*, *religion*, and see **-ION.**]

1. What one thinks or how one thinks about something; judgement resting on grounds insufficient for complete demonstration; belief of something as probable, or as seeming to one's own mind to be true, though not certain or established. (Distinguished from *knowledge*, *conviction*, or *certainty*; but sometimes = *belief*.)

In my opinion: according to my thinking; as I think, as it seems to me. *A matter of opinion*: a matter about which each may have his own opinion; a disputable point.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. i. (Skeat) I. 60 Opinion is while a thing is in non certaine, & hidde frome mens very knowleginge, and by no parfite reason fully declared. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* III. 368 Of hem that walken up and doun Ther was diverse opinioun. **1483** LD. DYNHAM in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 157 In myn openion it shuld be gretly for the wele of that toune and marches. **1538** STARKEY *England* I. i. 11 Saying ther ys no dyfference betwyx vyce and vertue but strong opynyon. *a* **1628** PRESTON *Breastpl. Faith* (1630) 118 The object of opinion is something in its own nature uncertain. **1644** MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 69 Opinion in good men is but knowledge in the making. **1704** NORRIS *Ideal World* II. ii. 130 What we call opinion, which is an imperfect assent or judgment. **1814** JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* I. xviii, To see such an undersized, little, mean-looking man, set up for a fine actor, is very ridiculous in my opinion. **1852** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xv. 141 Well, the position may be a matter of opinion. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 23 Opinion is based on perception, which may be correct or mistaken.

b. Qualified by *common*, *general*, *public*, *vulgar*, etc.: Such judgement or belief on the part of a number, or the majority, of persons; what is generally thought about something.

c **1425** LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1739 From Adam to Moyses, was idolatry Thorow the world vsyd in comon opynyoun. **1689–90** TEMPLE *Ess., Popular Discontents* Wks. 1731 I. 258 Nothing is so easily cheated, nor so commonly mistaken, as vulgar Opinion. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXXII. III. 257 Even this story is some evidence of the public opinion. '**1801** JEFFERSON in Tucker *Life* II. 101 The mighty wave of public opinion which has rolled over our republic. **1871** *Daily News* 20 Apr. 5 That is a question..in which 'general opinion must assume the ultimate arbitrement'. **1892** *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 5/1 When the court has pronounced its decision, then let it be freely commented upon; but until then parties must not attempt to influence public opinion.

c. Also, in same sense, without qualification.

1603 FLORIO tr. *Montaigne* (1634) 133 Opinion is a powerfull, bould, nnd unmeasurable party. **1638** R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 96 It is not now onely that opinion governs the world. **1753** HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. I. i. 4 Those..who offer incense to this..stupid idol, opinion. **1837** HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 7 The worship of Opinion is, at this day, the established religion of the United States. **1841** D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* Pref. (1867) 3 Authors are the creators or the creatures of opinion.

2. (With *an* and *pl.*) What one thinks about a particular thing, subject, or point; a judgement formed or a conclusion reached; a belief, view, notion.

(Sometimes distinguished from a *conviction*; but in other cases denoting a systematic or definitely-held belief—e. g. an item of one's (religious, political, etc.) creed, or sometimes (in earlier use) the whole distinctive belief of a sect, etc.—and then practically identical with *conviction*.)

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 8843 Þus sais sum opinion. **1340** *Ayenb.* 69 Ofte hi ualleþ ine errour, and ine ualse opinions, and ine eresye. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 287 Alle þes newe sectis..have newe opynyouns. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 622 For shortly this was his opinion That in that grene he wolde hym hyde al day. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* III. 1463 Iesu! Iesu! qwat deylle is him? þat? I defye þe and þyn a-peoyon! **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 37 b, What time he was yet in Spaine, he hearde muche of Luthers false opinions. **1579** E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Kal.* June 25 The opinion of Faeries and elfes is very old, and yet sticketh very religiously in the myndes of some. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. v. 90 Nay, but aske my opinion to of that? **1611** BIBLE 1 *Kings* xviii. 21 How long halt ye between two opinions? **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xi. (1848) 233 As for my Opinions, whether of Persons, or things, I cannot in most cases command them my self, but must suffer them to be such as the Nature of the things I judge of requires. **1705** STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 312 No Opinion truly good can promote any Moral Evil. **1789** BELSHAM *Ess.* II. xli. 526 It is not to controul opinions, but actions, that Government is instituted. **1844** DISRAELI *Coningsby* VIII. iii, As for your opinions, you have no business to have any other than those I uphold. You are too young to form opinions. **1876** GLADSTONE *Gleanings* II. 361 Dr. Macleod had always the courage of his opinions. **1877** MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 89 Our opinions are less important than the spirit and temper with which they possess us.

b. *Pious opinion* (*R. C. Ch.*): a belief commonly accepted, but not enjoined as a dogma or matter of faith. Hence *transf.* (in general use): A belief cherished in the mind, but not insisted on or carried out in practice.

1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 127 The Bishop..'could not dare'..to decide that there was evidence enough to erect the 'pious opinion' into a matter of faith, or that then was the best time to define it.

3. Phrase. *To be of opinion*: to hold the belief or view; to think (in a specified way) about something; to opine. (Often with defining clause: *I am of opinion that* .. = I think that ..)

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 103 Thyery and the other were of thoppynyon of Rolland. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 50 Noble men..whiche amongest theim selfes were not of one opinion. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xviii. (Arb.) 52 Some be of opinion..that the pastorall Poesie..should be the first of any other. **1623** BINGHAM *Xenophon* 49 All, that are of the same opinion, let them hold vp their hands. **1702** J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 93, I am of Opinion..that the hitherto unknown use of the Spleen, is to interrupt the Fermentation of the Blood. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 455 He was clearly of opinion they were both liable. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 46 They require you to dare to be of your own opinion.

4. The formal statement by a member of an advisory body, an expert, or professional man, or the like, of what he thinks, judges, or advises upon a question or matter submitted to and considered by him; considered advice; as a *legal* or *medical opinion*, *to get an opinion of counsel*, etc.

c **1470** HENRY *Wallace* III. 332, 'I gif consell, or this gud knycht be slayne, Tak pes a quhill, suppos it do ws payne'. So said Adam the ayr of Rycardtoune; And Kncland als grantyt to thar opynyoun. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlix. 164 Whan Iuoryn vnderstode his lordes, he sayd, 'Syrs, I parseyue well your opynyon is good'. *Ibid.* lxxxii. 254, I desyre you all..to shew me your opynyons. **1598** *Let. to Stowe* (Ashm. MSS.), Your oppinioun in wrytinge or otherwise is expected. The question is, Of the antiquitie..of parishes in Englande. **1696** PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Opinion*, the Thought of him who gives his Advice upon any thing that is debated or consulted upon. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 496 The Supreme Council..came to an opinion.. that [etc.]. **1861** MAINE *Anc. Law* ii. (ed. 6) 33 Collections of opinions interpretative of the Twelve Tables. **1888** *Chambers' Encycl.* s. v. *Parrister*, Barristers in England advise on the law by giving an opinion on a case stated. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 1/2 The three clergymen..who have refused obedience to the Archbishops' 'Opinion' on the legality of incense and processional lights.

5. What one thinks *of* a person or thing; estimation, or an estimate, of character, quality, or value.

c **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* XX. (*Blasius*) 9 Sume men gud opunyone Has..Quhat man he was. *c* **1510** MORE *Picus* Wks. 14/2 Ye haue not knowen the opinion, ye philosophers haue of them self. **1605** SHAKS. *Mach.* I. vii. 33, I haue bought Golden Opinions from all sorts of people. **1638** R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 203 It is impossible for mee to expresse the high opinion I conceive of you. **1771** *Junius Lett.* xlviii. 253 Their constituents would have a better opinion of their candour, and..not a worse opinion of their integrity. **1897** MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 12 The Coast..formed an even higher opinion of my folly than it had formed on our first acquaintance, which is saying a good deal.

b. *spec.* Good, high, or favourable estimate; esteem. (Now only with negative, or such adjs. as *great*.)

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 115 Those who stande so much in opinion of their owne sufficiencie. **1672** PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 94 They have a great Opinion of Holy-Wells, Rocks, and Caves, which have been the reputed Cells and Receptacles of..Saints. **17..** LAW (J.), If a woman had no opinion of her own person and dress. **1796** JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* ii, She is a selfish, hypocritical woman, and I have no opinion of her.

†**c.** Favourable estimate of oneself or one's own abilities; either in bad sense (self-conceit, arrogance, dogmatism), or in good sense (self-confidence). *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 6 Your reasons haue beene.. witty without affection, audacious without impudency, learned without opinion, and strange without heresie. **1596** — 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 185 Pride, Haughtinesse, Opinion, and Disdaine. **1606** — *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 353 What heart from hence receyues the conqu'ring part To steele a strong opinion to themselues.

†**6.** What is thought of one by others; the estimation (esp. good estimation) in which one stands; standing; reputation, repute, character, credit (*of* being so and so, or *of* possessing some quality). *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. vi. (1895) 196 Which for the opinion of nobilitie reioyse muche in their owne conceite. **1596** SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. iv. 48 Thou hast redeemed thy lost opinion. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* 121 The change of names, hath most commonly proceeded from a desire to avoyd the opinion of basenes. **1637** SHIRLEY *Gamester* (Dodsley *O. Pl.* IX. 16, N.) I mean you have the opinion of a valiant gentleman. **1685** COTTON tr. *Montaigne* I. 222 These fellows to make parade and to get opinion..are perpetually perplexing and entangling themselves in their own nonsense. **1705** STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 65 Every Counterfeit supposes

something, not only of Reality but of Excellence too, which it hopes to gain the Opinion of, by such artful Dissimulation.

†7. The thought of what is likely to happen; expectation; apprehension. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 108 b, [He] thought now, that al thynges succeeded, accordyng to opinion and good hope. 1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* (1860) 27 Quhay..most remoue the opinione of dethe, but not the dredour of God. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 197 The warre continuing beyonde opinion, the State was inforced to procure pay for the armie. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Ep. Ded., Having no old experience of the Duration of their Relics, [Men] held no opinion of such After-considerations.

†8. Report, rumour. [A Latinism of transl.]

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 23 And opynyoun of Crist wente þourȝ al þe lond of Siry. [*Vulg.* Matt. iv. 24 Et abiit opinio eius in totam Syriam.] 1382 — *Matt.* xxiv. 6 Ȝe ben to heere bateyls, and opynyouns [*Vulg.* opiniones] of bateyls.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 87 Summe..ben clepid Doctour-Mongers and summe ben clepid Opinioun-holders. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 23 On the part of the non-lawyer, conscious ignorance, thence consultation and advice (opinion-trade). 1867 WHITTIER *Tent on Beach* 85 One..Who..Had left the Muses' haunts to turn The crank of an opinion-mill, Making his rustic reed of song A weapon in the war with wrong. 1875 W. CORY in *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 375 Morbid combination of piety with opinion-breeding.

†**Opi·nion,** *v. Obs.* [f. OPINION *sb.*, prob. after obs. F. *opinionner* (in Froissart). There may have been a med.L. *opīniōnārī, -āre.*] *trans.* To hold the opinion, or hold as an opinion; to think, suppose, opine. (With obj. clause, or equivalent obj.)

1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xliii. 121 Whosoever they be..[they] may opinion with themselves that they be none of God's children. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* To Twofold Rdrs., These indeed know no other meanes to have themselves opinioned in the ranke of understanders. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 50 Philosophers that opinioned the worlds destruction by fire. 1646 — *Pseud. Ep.* I. xi. 46 If any other opinion there are no antipodes. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 191 We opinion a more certain efficiency. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Opinion,* to opine. ..'I opinion so', is, 'I am of that opinion'. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 224, I opinion quite the contrary.

†**Opi·nionable,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. rare.* [f. OPINION *v.* or *sb.* + -ABLE.] That is a matter of opinion, disputable, uncertain; that is the object of opinion: = OPINABLE. Also as *sb.* An object of opinion.

1615-20 C. MORE *Life Sir T. More* (1828) 317 A marvellous opinionable problem of Sheep. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 184/2 If Intellect differ from true Opinion, that which is Intelligible differeth from that which is Opinionable; and if so, there are Intelligibles distinct from Opinionables.

Opinional (*opi·nyŏnăl*), *a. rare.* [f. OPINION *sb.* + -AL.] Belonging to, of the nature of, or grounded upon opinion.

(Erroneously attributed by various writers to Bp. Pecock *c* 1450, whose word was OPINIAL.)

1725-44 LEWIS *Pecock* 200 Shewing that faith in this life is only probable or opinional not sciential, which, the Bishop says, is had in the blisse of heaven. 1868 H. BUSHNELL *Serm. Liv. Subj.* 84 No mere body of opinional truths or doctrines. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Meth.* 68 Our notional and opinional relation to the total environment.

Opinionaster, -astry: see OPINIONATRE, -ATRY.

†**Opi·nionate,** *a. Obs.* [f. OPINION + -ATE; perh. as a latinized form of *opinioned*, OF. *opinionné*: see -ATE *suff.*[2]]

1. Based on opinion, or held in the way of opinion; conjectural, uncertain; supposed, fancied.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 10 Erringe, wyth hys lyghte and opinionate argumentes. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 450 Wisedome being an essentiall and not an opinionate thing. 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxi. 188 Nor is their misery merely opinionate, but truly argued from the measure of pity, that it meets with from others. 1661 *Sir H. Vane's Politics* 1 To cloath vice be it never so ugly, with an opinionate tinct of beauty.

2. Unduly attached to one's own opinion; conceited; obstinate in belief; = OPINIONATED 3. (In quot. 1576 *gen.* Obstinate, self-willed.)

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* iii. 8 These fallow houndes..are more opinionate and harder to be taught than the whyte houndes. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xx. 410 It were more then an opinionate singularitie in M. Chamber to contradict it. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* III. lxix, In holding of an Argument, be neither chollericke, nor too opinionate. 1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 204 Arguments springing from the brains of those ambitious and opinionate Sectaries.

Opinionate (*opi·nyŏnĕt*), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *opīniōn-em* OPINION + -ATE[3]; perh. after OF. *opinionner*, or med.L. **opīniōnārī, -āt-us.*]

1. To form or hold an opinion; to believe, suppose, think; = OPINE *v.* 2, OPINION *v.*

a. *trans.* (also with *compl.* or *obj. cl.*).

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 532 As rude and ill manner'd a company..though much opinionated to bee well-behaued creatures. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 204 Opinionating them to be principall persons. 1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* iii. 10 Pythagoras opinionated it [the Soul] a Number moving of it selfe. 1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* II. i. i. iii. 28 We also find many who have a Soul easily opinionating every Phantasie. 18.. ELIZA LESLIE *That Gentleman,* I opinionate that he was one of the gentlemen.

b. *intr.*

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 260 Amongst..Authors thus opinionating, I find Haly Abenragel the Arabian. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 223/1 A wise Man may consent to that which is not perceived; that is, he may opinionate. 1891 'M. O'RELL' *Frenchm. in Amer.* 140, I have always gone my own quiet way, philosophising rather than opinionating.

†2. a. *trans.* To express as a formal opinion; b. *intr.* To state or deliver one's opinion formally; = OPINE *v.* 1. *Obs.*

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxxvii. (1739) 167 To subject the Consciences of all the people to the opinion of one Metropolitan, that might opinionate strange things. 1677 NEEDHAM *2nd Packet Advices to Men of Shaftesbury* 72 Nor was it to be supposed, that the Judges would have undertaken to opinionate about so Supreme a Question.

†3. *refl.* To become or be opinionated or obstinate. *Obs.* exc. in pa. pple.: see next.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 183 Even good Authors doe ill..wilfully to opinionate themselues about framing a constant and solide contexture of us. 1622 A. COURT *Constancie* I. 38 Wee retaine still their griefe, and opinionate our selues to rumenate and continually bring them into our memory.

†4. To bring *into* some condition, by force of thought or imagination. *Obs.*

1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 66 They .. opinionate themselues into Sickness.

Opinionated (*opi·nyŏnĕted*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

†1. Possessed of or holding a (specified) opinion; of opinion (*that* . . .); = OPINIONED 1. *Obs.*

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 94 The Romans it seemeth were in this strangly opinionated: for the Græcians and others did approue such medicines. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discipl.* lxii. (1643) 164 Divers men are diversly opinionated. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 196 Mr. Trask towards his end fell to Antinomian opinions: He died at one of his friends houses, whose wife was that way somewhat opinionated.

†2. Possessed of a particular opinion or estimate *of* a person or thing; *esp.* having a favourable opinion, thinking highly *of. Obs.*

1601 MUNDAY *Downf. Robt. Earl of Huntington* II. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 139 How are you, sir, of me opinionated? *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 559 The Citizens..being highly opinionated of the mans integrity. 1739 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) I. 68 As opinionated of their own parts and wisdom, as either modern Chinese or ancient Romans.

3. Thinking too highly of, or adhering too persistently to, one's opinion; conceited; obstinate in opinion, dogmatic, opinionative.

1601 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. li. (1631) 325 With our lives delivered to the censure of opinionated ignorance. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. v. 20 A young gentleman lately married; very affected, and very opinionated. 1805 LUCCOCK *Nat. Wool* 219 The cynical sneer of self-opinionated folly. 1889 TRAILL *Strafford* 201 The mere high-handed violence of the opinionated and self-willed autocrat.

b. Obstinate, self-willed (in general sense).

1649 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Use Passions* (1671) 31 Of these two Passions..the more mild is the less tractable, and the more furious the less opinionated. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 388 They..who are opinionated in sin because of his mercy. 1840 DICKENS *O. C. Shop* (C. D. ed.) 172 The most obstinate and opinionated pony.

Hence **Opi·nionatedness.**

1860 S. WILBERFORCE *Addr. Ordination* 229 The quickened religious life..is exposed to all the temptations of religious self-will, party-spirit, self-opinionatedness, and division. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 18 May 619/2 Angouleme..had all the obstinacy and opinionatedness, of the Bourbons.

†**Opi·nionately,** *adv. Obs.* [f. OPINIONATE *a.* + -LY[2].] a. In the way of opinion; in one's own opinion. b. In an opinionated manner; obstinately.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxxv. 131 Where either are only opinionately wise. 1647 *Sectary Dissected* 14 If you opinionatly persecute the house of Abimelech, a fire may issue thence..and consume you. 1704 *Faction Display'd* x. 151 A gay, pragmatical, pretending Fool, Opinionately wise, and pertly dull.

†**Opi·nionatist.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] An opinionated person; an obstinate dogmatist.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 222 None save detracting opinionatists can justly oppose such worthy testimonies. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 146 Meer talking censorious Opinionatists. 1720 FENTON *Serm. bef. Univ. Oxford* 11 The pernicious Counsels of some such Opinionatists.

Opinionative (*opi·nyŏnĕtiv*), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. assumed L. stem **opiniōnāt-* + -IVE; or simply f. OPINION + -ATIVE: cf. *talkative.*]

†1. Based upon, or of the nature of, opinion; fancied, imaginary; conjectural, speculative (as distinguished from *real* or *certain*). = OPINATIVE 2, OPINIATIVE 2, OPINIONATE *a.* 1. *Obs.*

c 1555 [implied in OPINIONATIVELY 1]. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 546 This opinionative suspicion every one may take as he please. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xciv. 147 If this be not rather opinionative than real. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. II. i. (1852) 364 He declined a settlement in some other, which he thought more opinionative, and so more contentious and undesireable places.

b. Relating to, or consisting in, opinion or belief; doctrinal (as distinguished from *practical*).

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 115 The difference between a saving Faith which joyns us to Christ, and that which is true indeed, but not saving, but dogmatical and opinionative only. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 144 We will deny ourselves of some things, both Opinionative and Practical, for your sake. 1869 H. BUSHNELL *New Life* iv. 49 So far what is done is merely opinionative or notional, and there is no transactional faith.

c. Of the nature of an opinion. *rare.*

1894 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Dec. 1/2 The Board to have .. the option of refraining from making any award, and of publishing an opinionative report on the dispute instead.

2. Unduly attached to, or persistent in adhering to, one's own opinion; conceited, or obstinately dogmatic; = OPINATIVE I, OPINIATIVE I, OPINIONATE *a.* 2, OPINIONATED 3.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xvii. (1870) 167 The people of Boeme be opinionative, standyng much in theyr owne conceits. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. 19 He was an illiterate idiot, .. an opinionative ass, a caviller, a kind of pedant. 1751 JOHNSON *Cheynel* Wks. IV. 504 Too young to teach, and too opinionative to learn. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Bores* (1832) 314 The common female blue is intolerable, opinionative and opinionated. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 1/3 An opinionative Anglo-Indian, who spoke as one whose words were officially authoritative, was of the party.

†b. Holding too high an opinion *of*; proud or conceited *of. Obs. rare.*

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 9 Your Selfe, very Opinionatiue of your knowledge.

†B. *sb.* An 'opinionative' or speculative point.

1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. iv. 11 The Sceptick's is, in opinionatives, indisturbance; in impulsives, moderation.

Opi·nionatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].]

†1. In the way of opinion; as an expression of opinion; in relation to opinion or belief. *Obs.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 122 It was not spoken asseverantly but opinionatively. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T., James* i. 21 [To] receive God's Word, not only opinionatively, but as the Graff is taken into the Tree.

2. In an opinionative manner; with undue attachment to or persistence in one's own opinion; conceitedly; obstinately.

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. vi. ii. 228 He was confident in his Sentiments, and maintain'd them obstinately and opinionatively.

Opi·nionativeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being opinionative; undue attachment to or persistence in one's own opinion; conceit; obstinate dogmatism.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 179 Such as not to interrupt the common Concord with private opinionativenesse. 1639 HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* lxxxiii. § 812 As over-hasty giving credit is hurtfull, .. much more stiffenesse or opinionativenesse. 1742 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* II. 166 Conceit or opinionativeness becomes no sex or age. 1872 TULLOCH *Ration. Theol.* I. iii. 100 [Lord Falkland] especially detested..the dogmatic opinionativeness so prevalent in his time.

†**Opi·nionator.** *Obs. rare.* Also 8 -er. [f. OPINIONATE *v.* after L. agent-nouns.] One who holds an opinion, a theorist; = OPINATOR, OPINIATOR.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 83 Such . are to be called Philosophers not opinionators or lovers of opinion. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. i. 9 The Pharisees, and the Opinionaters of their own holiness.

Opinionatre, -atry, (**-astry**), erroneous ff. OPINIATRE, -ATRY (-ASTRY), conformed to *opinion.*

1662 J. HEATH in *Pagitt's Heresiogr.* Ded. to Sir J. Frederick, The opinionastry of these sects. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Modest Inq.* ii. 11 Mad with self-love, Opinionatry and Bigotism. 1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* 39 The Dogmatical Opinionatre, and the Morose Cynick.

Opinioned (*opi·nyənd*), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. OPINION *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Having a (specified) opinion; holding the opinion, or of opinion (*that* . . .). Also in parasynthetic comb., as *ill-opinioned, strange-opinioned.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches.* I. vii. (1886) 11 How diverslie people be opinioned. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 42 The court was opinioned the words were spoken. 1650 SIR R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* X. 6 Nor was Don John otherwise opinioned of a Truce. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Mar. 2/3 Is it so, that England as a whole is .. so opinioned as to prefer a high order of eloquence to the principles of the Reformation?

2. Holding a particular opinion or estimate, esp. a favourable one, *of* a person or thing; usually, Thinking highly *of* oneself or one's own qualities, conceited *of.*

1612 W. SCLATER *Sick Souls Salve* 23 Was ever hypocrite thus opinioned of himselfe? 1667 DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* I. i, He's so opinion'd of his own Abilities, that he is ever designing somewhat. 1707 NORRIS *Humility* vi. 282 A man well opinioned of himself.

3. Unduly attached to one's own opinion; opinionated.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xiii. Wks. (1851) 443 Uzziah..was thrust out with a Leprosie for his opinion'd zeale, which he thought judicious. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* I. 298 (T.) He may cast him upon a bold self-opinioned physician, worse than his distemper.

Hence **Opi·nionedness** (*self-opi·nionedness*).

1879 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 6/5 A peculiar kind of religious self-opinionedness sprang up, which tended to make each man more and more a law to himself.

Opinionist (*opi·nyənist*). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

†1. A holder or maintainer of some opinion or doctrine at variance with the general belief (or that of the speaker); a sectary, a faddist. *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM II, An Opinionist, *Sectarie.* 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 160 The Mahometan Doctours .. bended themselves against this late Opinionist. 1661 RAY *Three Itin.* II. 161 There are few or no sectaries or opinionists

among them. 1692 T. W. *Short Story Antinomians New Eng.* Pref. 9 Now you might have seen the Opinionists rising up, and contemptuously turning their backs upon the faithful Pastors of that Church. 1760 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* (1765) I. 68 This general agreement struck a damp upon the opinionists.

b. *Ch. Hist.* One of a sect in the 15th century who held that only those Popes who practised voluntary poverty were true vicars of Christ.

1693 tr. *Emilianne's Hist. Monast. Ord.* xix. 219 They were called also Opinionists. 1707 *Glossogr. Angl. Nova*, *Opinionists*, a Name given in Pope Paul's time, to a Sect that boasted of affected Poverty, and held there could be no Vicar of Christ on earth that did not practice this Vertue.

2. The holder of any specified opinion.

1630 Westcote *Devon* (1845) 44 Every hearer and author hath his private opinion, and every opinionist his peculiar judgment and censure. 1647 *Thomasson Tracts* (Br. Mus.) CCCXXXVI. No. 22. 2 Whether have you any general rule of good education..which may be admirable to all opinionists? 1813 Southey in *Life* (1850) IV. 24 In league with all varieties of opinionists. 1820 Clare *Rural Life* (ed. 3) 111 On receiving a damp from a genteel opinionist in poetry. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* II. xv, In estimating the accuracy of a political opinion, one should take into consideration the standing of the opinionist.

3. One whose business it is to give a professional opinion.

1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 289 Hence comes an appropriate branch of made business, the trade of the law-adviser or opinionist; the opinion trade. *Ibid.* 38, 413.

Opi·nionless, *a.* [f. Opinion *sb.* + -less.] Having no opinion of one's own.

1830 *Examiner* 644/2 Other opinionless journals that inundate the country. 1881 *19th Cent.* Sept. 341 Souls who had otherwise existed as opinionless dead weights.

† **Opi·nionous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] Of or belonging to opinion.

1666 G. Alsop *Maryland* 116 Steering the Actions of State quietly, through the multitude and diversity of Opinionous waves that diversely meet.

† **Opi·nious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **opīniōsus*, f. *opīnio*: cf. *religiōsus*.] Of opinion, opinioned. Hence † **Opi·niousness,** opiniativeness.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 275 Leauing it to be searched, by the pregnancy of riper iudgements then mine, howsoeuer opinious. 1688 in *Ellis Corr.* II. 35 Rather than the Christian cause against the Turks should longer suffer by his opiniousness and absence.

† **Opinitive,** erron. f. Opinative. *Obs.*

Opinor, obs. form of Opiner.

Opio-, combining form of Gr. *ὄπιον* poppy-juice, Opium, occurring in a few rare technical words.

Opiology (ōpiɒ·lŏdʒi) [-logy], 'the account of the nature and qualities of opium' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Opiomania** (ōpiomē·niă) [Mania], an insane or excessive craving for opium; hence **Opioma·niac,** a person affected with opiomania. **Opiophagy** (ōpiɒ·fădʒi) [Gr. *-φαγια* eating], opium-eating.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Opiologie*, the doctrine of opium. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 29 July 160/2 Dr. Hubbard's treatise on what he calls Opiumania and Dipsomania. 1889 *Leisure Hour* 371 Young, rich, with a good position in the county..in love with her, and—an opiomaniac. 1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 875 Chronic opium-poisoning, opiophagy,.. belong to the category of diseases which are almost incurable.

† **Opi·parous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *opipar-us* richly furnished, sumptuous, f. *op-em* wealth, means + *par-āre* to prepare, furnish, equip + -ous.] Rich, sumptuous. Hence † **Opi·parously** *adv.*

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1676) 170/2 Sweet odours and perfumes, generous wines, opiparous fare. 1653 Waterhouse *Apol. Learn.* 93 Not men meanly bred, or loosly seen in Arts, but opiparously accomplished. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* V. (1737) 229 Your Opiparous or Aureous Charms. 1824 Landor *Imag. Conv., Southey & Porson* Wks. 1853 I. 75/1 We rather send these dismal dainties to his chamber, and treat our heartier friends opiparously.

Opisometer (ɒpisɒ·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. *ὀπίσω* backwards + *μέτρον* measure.] An instrument for measuring curved lines, as on a map, consisting of a small wheel turning on a screw fixed in a rod or frame; the wheel is rolled along the line to be measured, and then rolled back on a straight scale until it reaches its former position on the screw.

1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* iii. (1878) 33 The women were found in a wild maze of maps..and Bell had armed herself with an opisometer.

Opistho- (ɒpisθo), before a vowel **opisth-**, combining form of Gr. *ὄπισθεν* behind, used in various scientific terms; for the more important of which see their alphabetical places.

Opi·sthodont (-ŏlɒnt) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *ὀδούς, ὀδόντ-* tooth], having back teeth only. **Opisthogastric** (-gæ·strik) *a. Anat.* [ad. F. *opisthogastrique* (Chaussier): see Gastric], situated behind the stomach. **Opisthoglossal** (-glɒ·săl), **Opisthoglossate** (-glɒ·sĕt) *adjs. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Opisthoglossa* neut. pl., f. Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue], belonging to Günther's division *Opisthoglossa* of batrachians, having the tongue free behind and attached in front. **Opisthoglyphic** (-glĭ·fik), **Opisthoglyphous** (-ɒ·glifəs) *adjs. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Opisthoglyphia* neut. pl., f. Gr. *γλυφή* carving], belonging to the division *Opisthoglyphia* of snakes, having grooves on the posterior teeth. **Opisthognathous** (-ɒ·gnăþəs) *a.* [Gr. *γνάθος* jaw], a. *Anthropol.* having retreating jaws or teeth; b. *Ichthyol.* having the maxillary bones prolonged backwards, as fishes of the genus *Opisthognathus*. **Opisthomous** (-ɒ·mŏs) *a. Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Opisthōmī* (pl.), f. Gr. *ὦμος* shoulder], belonging to the division *Opisthomi* of teleostean fishes, having the scapular arch separate from the skull. **Opisthopulmonate** (-pʊ·lmŏnĕt) *a. Zool.* [L. *pulmo, pulmōn-* lung], applied to those pulmonate or air-breathing gastropod molluscs which have the pulmonary sac behind the heart (cf. Opisthobranchiate).

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, **Opisto-Gastric*, applied by Chaussier to the cœliac artery, from its situation. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Opisthogastric artery. Ibid.*, **Opisthoglyphic.* 1895 *Athenæum* 7 Dec. 795/3 In the *opisthoglyphous snakes the poison-gland is very variable. 1864 Huxley *Vogt's Lect. Man* ii. 53 Welcker distinguishes the extremely orthognathous as *opisthognathous (or with retreating teeth), a distinction which does not seem to me quite justifiable. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 514 When the pulmonary sac is posterior, and the pallial region small, the ventricle of the heart is anterior, ..and the animal may be said to be *opisthopulmonate.

Opisthobranch (ɒpi·sþŏbræŋk), *sb.* (*a.*) *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Opisthobranchia* neut. pl., f. Opistho- + Gr. *βράγχια* gills.] An opisthobranchiate gastropod: see next. b. *adj.* = next.

1851–6 Woodward *Mollusca* 50 The sexes are .. united in the (monœcious) land-snails, pteropods, opisthobranchs, tunicaries, and in part of the conchifers. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 511 *No Opisthobranch possesses a large visceral sac of this kind.

Hence **Opi·sthobra·nchism,** the condition of being opisthobranchiate.

Opisthobranchiate (-bræŋkiĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Opisthobranchiāta* = *Opisthobranchia*: see prec.] Belonging to the order *Opisthobranchiata* or *Opisthobranchia* of gastropod molluscs, comprising aquatic forms having the gills behind the heart. (Also said of the heart in other orders of molluscs when placed as in the *Opisthobranchia*, i. e. so as to have the gills behind it.) b. *sb.* = prec.

1854 Woodward *Mollusca* II. 169 *Oncidium Typhæ*: .. Animal oblong, convex; .. heart opistho-branchiate. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 506 Strictly speaking, no Odontophoran is other than opisthobranchiate. 1889 *Athenæum* 13 July 67/1 Dr. Pelseneer..maintains..that it is a mistake to regard the Pteropoda as a 'class' at all. He considers them as forming two sub-orders of the opisthobranchiate gastropods.

Opisthocœlian (-sī·liăn), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* and *Comp. Anat.* [f. as next + -ian.] = next; also, having opisthocœlous vertebræ. Also as *sb.* An opisthocœlian animal, esp. (extinct) reptile.

1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 202 Vertebræ of the 'opisthocœlian' type. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd. 62 The vertebræ..show, ordinarily, the procoelian, though, sometimes, the opisthocoelian arrangement of the articular ends of their centra. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 383 Opisthocoelian..centra are found in exceptional instances [in *Reptilia*].

Opisthocœlous (-sī·ləs), *a. Comp. Anat.* [f. Opistho- + Gr. *κοῖλ-ος* hollow + -ous.] Hollow behind; applied to vertebræ the bodies of which are concave posteriorly: distinguished from *procœlous* and *amphicœlous*.

1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 308 In the Bony Pike, the vertebral column is composed of opisthocœlous vertebræ. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 340 The vertebral centrum may be biconcave (amphicœlous), biconvex, concave in front or behind (= pro- and opisthocœlous), or flat.

Opisthocome (ɒpi·sþokoum). *Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *Opisthocomus*, ad. Gr. *ὀπισθόκομος* wearing the hair long behind, f. Opistho- + *κόμη* hair.] The bird *Opisthocomus hoazin* (*O. cristatus*), characterized by an occipital crest of feathers; the hoactzin. So **Opisthocomine** (ɒpisþɒ·kŏmoin), **Opistho·comous** *adjs.*, allied in character to the hoactzin; having an occipital crest.

[1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 763 *Opisthocomus* has a size about equal to the chachalaca of our Texan border.] *Ibid.* 764 No fossil forms of opisthocomine birds are known.

‖ **Opistho·domos.** *Gr. Antiq.* Also in anglicized form **opi·sthodome.** [Gr., f. *ὀπισθο-* behind + *δόμος* house, room, chamber.] An apartment at the back of an ancient Greek temple, corresponding to the *πρόδομος, πρόναος*, or vestibule in front.

[1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* (1715) I. viii. 31 On the Back-side of Minerva's Temple was the publick Treasury, call'd from its Situation 'Οπισθόδομος.] 1706 Phillips, *Opisthodomos.* 1776 R. Chandler *Trav. Greece* 29 They deified him, and lodged him in the Opisthodomos or the back part of the Parthenon. 1846 Worcester, *Opisthodome*, an apartment, or place, in the back part of a Grecian house. 1846 Ellis *Elgin Marb.* I. 71 An apartment called the *opisthodomos* which contained the treasures of the temple.

Opisthograph (ɒpi·sþogrɑf), *sb.* (*a.*) *Gr.* and *Rom. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. *ὀπισθόγραφος* written on the back or cover, f. *ὀπισθο-* + *-γραφος* written.] A manuscript written on the back as well as the front of the papyrus or parchment; also, a slab inscribed on both sides. b. *adj.* = *Opisthographic.*

1623 Cockeram, *Opistograph*, a booke written on the backe side. *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. Prol., Giving to one of his old acquaintance his Wallet, Books and Opistographs away went he [Diogenes] out of Town towards a little Hill or Promontory. 1876 Venables in *Encycl. Brit.* V. 209/2 Not a few of the slabs..bearing a pagan inscription on one side, and a Christian one on the other. These are known as *opisthographs*. 1885 W. M. Lindsay in *Athenæum* 5 Sept. 304/2 The fragments are opisthograph.

So † **Opistho·graphal** (*obs.*), **Opisthogra·phic, -ical** *adjs.*, written or inscribed on the back as well as the front; **Opistho·graphy,** the practice of writing on both sides of a papyrus, slab, etc.; *concr.* writing of this kind.

1684 H. More *Answer* 38 To write that which is last in the inside, and that which is first on the outside, [is] quite contrary to the mode of Opisthographal Writings. 1813 J. Forsyth *Rem. Excurs. Italy* 315 The opisthographic manuscripts required, I apprehend, a double leaf so glued that the fibres crossed. 1816 Singer *Hist. Cards* 124 It is Opisthographic, or printed on both sides of the vellum. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Opisthographical.* 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. III. iv. 138 Some Poems of the Ancients were tedious with Opistography, or endors'd Prolixity.

Opisthotic (ɒpisþɒ·tik, -ōtik), *a.* (*sb.*) *Comp. Anat.* [f. Opisth(o- + Gr. *οὖς, ωτ-* ear, *ὠτικ-ός* of the ear.] Epithet of one of the otic or periotic bones, situated at the back of the ear; separate, or fused with one of the occipital bones, in Fishes, Reptiles, and Birds; in Mammals, fused with the other otic bones, and forming that part of the petrosal bone which contains the auditory chamber. b. as *sb.* The opisthotic bone.

1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 43 A glenoid cavity which is formed..by the squamosal, opisthotic and prootic bones. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 100 The Opisthotic constantly anchyloses with the lateral part of the occipital before it unites with the pro-otic in all Vertebrates below Mammals. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Opisthetic centre*, the ossification centre of the opisthotic bone.

Opisthotonic (ɒpisþotɒ·nik), *a. Path.* [ad. Gr. *ὀπισθοτονικ-ός*, f. *ὀπισθοτονία*: see next and -ic.] Affected with, or pertaining to, opisthotonos.

1623 Cockeram, *Opisthotonicke*, one having his necke drawne into his shoulders, by shrinking vp of the sinews. 1748 tr. *Renatus' Distemp. Horses* 315 An Horse .. is said to be *Opisthotonic* when the Disease is seated in his hinder Parts. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 681 Signs..soon followed by frequent opisthotonic spasms.

‖ **Opisthotonos** (ɒpisþɒ·tŏnɒs). [Gr. *ὀπισθότονος* drawn backwards, f. Opistho- + *-τονος* stretched, stretching, *τείνειν* to stretch.] Spasm of the muscles of the neck, back, and legs, in which the body is bent backwards; a form of tetanus.

1657 *Physical Dict., Opistotones.* 1706 Phillips, *Opisthotanus*, a kind of Cramp or stretching of the Muscles of the Neck backwards. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 213 A universal rigidity of the dorsal muscles..with a strong retraction of the head, assuming the marks of a true opisthotonos. 1860 H. Spencer *Phys. Laughter* Ess. 1891 II. 460 The head is thrown back and the spine bent inwards; there is a slight degree of what medical men call opisthotonos.

Opisthure (ɒ·pisþiūəɹ). *Ichthyol.* [f. Opisth(o- + Gr. *οὐρά* tail.] The posterior end of the caudal axis in the embryonic stage of some fishes, which is ultimately absorbed into the caudal fin. Hence **Opisthu·ral** *a.*, pertaining to the opisthure.

1891 *Cent. Dict.* cites J. A. Ryder.

† **Opi·tulate,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *opitulārī* to bring aid, to assist, f. *op-em* aid + **tul-* to bring.] *trans.* To help, assist, aid.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *iiij, A Manuall for my selfe, to opitulate & addresse my memorye. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 29/2 Administer to him of this water, for it opitulateth the perlouutione exceedingelye.

So † **Opitula·tion** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *opitulātio*], help, aid, assistance; † **Opi·tulator** *Obs.* [a. late L. *opitulātor*], a helper.

1597 M. Bowman in *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *ij, Benefites which through your ayde & opitulatione we reape. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 148 Speedy opitulation. 1624 F. White *Repl. Fisher* 343 *heading*, Papists make Saints speciall opitulators.

Opium (ōu·pĭŏm), *sb.* Also 6 oppium. [a. L. *opium* (Pliny), a. Gr. *ὄπιον* 'poppy-juice, opium', dim. of *ὀπός* vegetable juice. Cf. F. *opium*, also *opion* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The inspissated juice of a species of poppy (*Papaver somniferum*), obtained from the unripe capsules by incision and spontaneous evaporation, worked into cakes, balls, or sticks, of a reddish-brown colour, heavy smell, and bitter taste; valuable as a sedative and narcotic drug, and much used as a stimulant and intoxicant, esp. in the East.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXVIII. (1495) 687 Of popy comyth iuys that physycyens callyth Opium other Opion. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 41 It is not yuel to putte a litil opium [*v.r.* opin] þe oile of þe rosis. 1525 tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surg.* F iiij a/2 Whan the payne is grete, then it is nedefull to put therto a lytell Opium. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. Eij, Agaynste the poyson of the iuice of poppye, called oppium. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 66 The Turkes are also incredible takers of Opium. 1751 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 397 Lady Stafford used to

say to her sister, 'Well, child, I have come without my wit to-day'; that is, she had not taken her opium. **1838** T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 268 Opium yields at an average about ⅛th of its weight of pure morphina. **1875** H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 221 Death occurs from opium, in the great majority of cases, by failure of the respiration.

b. *fig.* Applied to any stupefying agent or agency. **1608** T. MORTON *Preamb. Encounter* 33 Stupified with that Opium of implicit faith and blinde deuotion. **1658** SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* v. 43 There is no antidote against the Opium of time. **1742** H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. lviii. 225 Whist has spread an universal opium over the whole nation.

2. †a. [tr. L. *opium*.] A vegetable juice in general. *Obs. rare.* **b.** [*transf.* from 1.] A juice resembling opium in composition or properties (in quot. *lactucarium* or *lactucin*). *rare.*

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1140 And in is kest This opium Quirinaik (the Greek So nameth hit)..In water first this opium relent, Of sape vntil hit ha similitude. **1815** *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 63 A valuable paper on the opium obtained from the inspissated white juice [of the lettuce].

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.* in *fig.* sense: Soporific, stupefying, producing drowsiness. *rare.*

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 91 Nothing..is so irkesome to me, as to heare their cold Opium Sermons. **1797–1803** FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 196 There is an opium sky stretched over all the world, which continually rains soporifics.

b. General Combs.: attrib., as *opium lamp, liniment, plaster, shop, war*; obj. and obj. gen., as *opium-drinker, -drinking, -eater, -eating, -smoker, -smoking, -taker, -taking*; instrumental, as *opium-drowsed* adj., *-fumed* adj., *-poisoning, -shattered* adj. **c.** Special Combs.: **opium den**, a public room, of low or mean character, kept as a resort of opium-smokers; **opium habit**, the habit of eating or smoking opium as a stimulant or intoxicant; **opium joint** (*U. S.*), a place illegally kept for opium-smoking (see JOINT *sb.* 14); **opium plant**, **opium poppy**, the white poppy: see POPPY; **opium-smoke** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to bring by opium-smoking (*into* some condition).

1897 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 6/3 Mr. Ganthony's *opium den ruffian and Mr. Blinn's doctor are noteworthy instances. **1804** W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 484 Poor Burnett! Rickman writes me word he is turned *opium-drinker. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 961/2 The ..husband of an *opium-drinking wife. **1895** *Daily News* 27 Sept. 6/5 The *opium-drowsed and terror-stricken Dr. Marshall. **1821** DE QUINCEY (*title*) Confessions of an English *Opium-Eater. *Ibid.* (1822) 125 From this date [1813] the reader is to consider me as a regular and confirmed opium-eater. **1884** *New York paper*, Twenty-two males and four females were captured in an *opium joint on Crosby street, New York, on Saturday night. **1897** HOWELLS *Landlord at Lion's Head* 85 Secret visits to the Chinese opium-joints in Kingston Street. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 885 Engaged in rolling and heating in their *opium-lamps treacly pellets of opium. **1899** *Ibid.* VI. 402 *note*, The myosis of *opium-poisoning..appears, according to Dr. Ogle never to have been definitely referred to till 1818. **1849** DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail Coach* Wks. 1897 XIII. 313 My frail *opium-shattered self. **1841–4** EMERSON *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 98 The pitiful drivellers..at evening, when the bazaars are open, slink to the *opium-shop. **1870** DICKENS *E. Drood* i, The woman has *opium-smoked herself into a strange likeness of the Chinaman. **1840** MALCOM *Trav.* 43/1 Another disciple, who has now fallen into the deadly habit of *opium-smoking. **1792** D. STEWART *Philos. Hum. Mind* I. v. I. v. (1853) 181 Account of the *Opium-takers at Constantinople. **1892** *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXIX. 18/1 He..fell a victim to *opium-taking. **1840** MALCOM *Trav.* 50/1 No person can describe the horrors of the *opium trade.

Hence **O·pium** *v. trans.*, to treat with opium; **O·piumate**, one addicted to the use of opium; **O·piumist**, a person in favour of opium (opp. to *anti-opiumist*); so **O·piumite**; **O·piumy** *a.*, containing or resembling opium; *opiumless* a.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* 3 July I. 900 The bitten person, unless opiumed to death,..will..die in unspeakable agony. **1894** *Westm. Gaz.* 23 July 3/2 The opiumate, if accused of the habit, usually pleads guilty. **1893** *Ibid.* 29 June 1/3 The Anti-Opium Crusade. Fad or Fact?—By an Opiumist. **1891** Miss DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* xv. 196 Poppies, from whose sleepy heads an opiumy oil is made.

†Opule. *Obs.* [ad. L. *opulus*: app. formed by Turner. Cf. OPIER.] The Guelder Rose or Water Elder (*Viburnum Opulus*).

1551 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1562) 69 Opulus, .. Couradus Gesnerus tolde me that it is called in Frenche *vn opier*. I neuer saw it in England, but it may be called in English an ople tre. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxxx. 760 Of Marris Elder, Ople, or Dwarffe Plane tree. **1611** COTGR., *Obier*, the Ople, water Elder, marsh Elder, Dwarfe plane, Whitten tree. **1706** PHILLIPS, *Ople*, a Shrub otherwise call'd Water-elder.

Oplitic, Oplophorous, erron. ff. HOPL-.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 493 Then the oplitic troop to goad, Who bend beneath their chargers' load.

Opo, obs. form of UPON.

Opobalsam (*ǫpǫbǭ·lsăm*), anglicized f. next.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Opobalsame*, the gumme, or liquor that distilleth from the Balm-tree. **1730** *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 285 All Sorts of Oils, Pitch, Turpentine, Opobalsams. **1860** *Chambers' Encycl.* s. v. *Balsam*, The finest balsam, called Opobalsam or Balm of Mecca.

‖ **Opobalsamum** (*ǫpǫbæ·lsămŭm*). [L., a. Gr. *ὀποβάλσαμον* juice of the balsam tree, f. *ὀπός* juice + *βάλσαμον* the balsam-tree.] The balsam or oleoresin called Balm of Gilead or Balm of Mecca: see BALM *sb.* 10.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xviii. (1495) 613 Balsamum is a tree lyke to a vine, ..yf the ryude of the stocke is smyten' wyth yren combes, thenne droppyth therof noble Opobalsamum. **1616** BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Opobalsamum*, a precious iuice or liquor. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Balm of Gilead*,..Opobalsamum, the finest Balsom we know of, and being brought to us chiefly from Mecca, some call it the Balm of Mecca. **1844** LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. x. 113 The ignorance or experience of antiquity had ascribed to the opobalsamum the most salutary virtues.

b. The tree producing this, a species of *Balsamodendron*.

1737 WINSTON *Josephus, Antiq.* IX. i. § 2 In that place grows..the opobalsamum.

Opodeldoc (*ǫpǭ·dĕldǫk*). Also 7 **-toch, -doch,** 8 **-dock, opp-.** [Believed to be invented by Paracelsus; perh. containing Gr. *ὀπο-* vegetable juice.]

†1. *orig.* The name given in the works of Paracelsus to medical plasters of various kinds. *Obs.*

[*a* **1541** PARACELSUS *Chirurg. Min., De Apostem.* xxiii. (1603) 90 Descriptio oppodeltoch. ℞. De quatuor seminibus incarnatiuis ʒ ſ. Ceræ Colophoniæ ana ʒ ij. Picis naualis ʒ iij. Reduc in emplastrum. *Ibid.* xxxiii. 97 Descriptio oppodeltoch. ℞. Colophoniæ lib. j. pulnerum chelidoniæ, aranciarum ana ʒ iiij. Visci de botin, quantum satis est ad incorporationem.] **1656** tr. *Paracelsus' Dispens.* 305 Now you must apply the Oppodeltoch Plaister. *Ibid.* 308 Then apply the Plaister Oppodeltoch. **1658** A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. vi. 62 In case the Wound doth not bleed..lay a Head-plaister to it, after the manner of an Opodeldoch. **1733** ALLEYNE *Dispensatory, Emplastrum opodeldoc.* [**1857** MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Opodeltoch*, the name of a plaster.. referred to by Paracelsus.]

2. Now applied to various kinds of soap liniment.

a. Commonly applied to that (*Linimentum saponis*) of the British Pharmacopœia. 'The original opodeldoc of the Pharmacopœias was a soft ointment composed of soap 3 oz. dissolved in a pint of alcohol, and an ounce of camphor, with a drachm each of oils of origanum and rosemary added' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892). This was the *Unguentum opodeldoch* of the Edinr. Pharmacop. of 1722. 'In 1744 the Edinr. *Unguentum* took the name *Balsamum saponaceum* vulgo *oppodeldoch*; and in 1745 it appeared in the London Pharmacop. under the name *Linimentum saponaceum*. Of this preparation, the *Linimentum Saponis* of the present British Pharmacopœia is the lineal descendant' (C. C. B. in *N. & Q.* (1902) 1 Mar. 166).

b. As described in Merchant Shipping Act 1867, a liniment composed of equal parts of soap liniment (as in a) and tincture of opium; liniment of opium.

c. *Steer's Opodeldoc*, 'a preparation composed of Castile soap, camphor, oils of marjoram and rosemary, rectified spirit, and solution of ammonia' (Mayne).

[**1650** *Chemical Dict. Paracelsus, Oppodeltoch* in Paracelsus is an ointment.] **1733** CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. xii. § 3 (1734) 243 Warm and active Oils and Ointments, especially the Opodeldoc. **1746** SIR A. WESTCOMB in *Mrs. Delany's Autobiog. & Corr.* II. 440 Tell my aunt that I use oil of earthworms with opodeldoc to endeavour to dispel the lump. **1785** J. COLLIER *Mus. Trav.* App. (ed. 4) 22 He rubbed it with opodeldoc or arquebusade water. **1826** SCOTT *Jrnl.* 25 Dec., By dint of abstinence and opodeldoc I passed a better night. **1842** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Bl. Mousquet.*, Her delicate fingers are charred With the Steer's opodeldoc, joint oil, and goulard. **1857** HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vi. (1871) 111 Leaving East better for those few words than all the opedeldoc in England would have made him. **1890** *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 644 Soap Liniment, or Opodeldoc, the constituents of which are soap, camphor, and spirits of rosemary. **1902** C. C. B. in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. IX. 166 Steers's Opodeldoc, a famous nostrum of the eighteenth century,..an imitation of the old Edinburgh *Unguentum opodeldoch*, with the addition of ammonia.

Hence **Opode·ldoe** *v.*, to treat with opodeldoc.

1797 J. WARTON in *Wilkes' Corr.* (1805) IV. 333, I was blooded, oppodeldoc'd, &c. and got home as I could.

-opolis, combining form of -POLIS, Gr. *πόλις* city.

Opon, op on, obs. forms of UPON.

Opopanax (*ǫpǫ·pănæks*). Also 5 **opopanac, appopanak,** 6 **oppopanac(k,** 6- **opoponax, opp-.** [a. L. *opopanax* (Pliny), a. Gr. *ὀπόπαναξ*, f. *ὀπός* juice + *πάναξ* (also *πανακές*, neut. of *πανακής* adj. all-healing: cf. PANACEA), name of a plant.]

1. A fetid gum-resin obtained from the root of *Opopanax Chironium*, a yellow-flowered umbelliferous plant, resembling a parsnip, a native of Southern Europe; formerly of repute in medicine. Also applied to the juice (*English opopanax*) obtained from Lovage (*Levisticum officinale*).

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 60 Opopanac [*v. r.* Appoponak] ys wondirful, þe leuys of a Gourde, & þe rote of flynegreke, þe gele of fyssches, & amptes y-stampyde. **1563** T. GALE *Antidot.* 31 b, Dissolue the Opopanax and Galbanum in some part of the wyne. **1569** R. ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* IV. i. 6 Of Galbanum, of Oppopanack, of ech half an ounce. **1616** BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Opopanax*, a sappe or liquor flowing in some hot Countries out of a Plant called Panax. It is brought hither dry, being of a yellow colour on the outside, and white within. **1732** ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* i. 250 The plant from which Apopanax is taken, is a sort of Parsnip. **1857** MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Opopanax, English*, a common name for the juice yielded by the *Ligusticum levisticum*, or lovage plant. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 603 Opopanax was formerly imported into this country from Turkey.

2. In *Perfumery*, applied to a gum-resin obtained from *Balsamodendron Kataf*.

1895 E. M. HOLMES in *Pharm. Jrnl.* Ser. III. XXV. 501 The oil of opopanax of perfumery is obtained from a gum-resin which has a totally different origin, being derived from [*Balsamodendron*] *Commiphora Kataf*, Engl. It is the 'Bissabol' of Pharmacographia,..and the perfumed bdellium of Dymock. ..In appearance it resembles opopanax .. but it has a slightly pleasant and quite distinctive odour.

3. Short for *Opopanax-tree* (see 4).

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **opopanax soap**, soap perfumed with opopanax (sense 2); **opopanax-tree** (*Acacia Farnesiana*), the Sponge-tree of the Southern United States, West Indies, etc., having fragrant yellow flowers; **†opopanax wine**, wine medicated with opopanax (sense 1).

?**1540** tr. *Vigo's Lyt. Pract.* A iij, Take Oppoponac wyne. **1811** HOOPER *Med. Dict.* s. v. *Opopanax*, The plant from whence the gum is produced is known by the names of..Hercules all heal, and opoponax-wort. **1889** *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 30 Nov. 2/3 The opoponax tree is not only a very pleasant but a profitable one to the ladies of Charleston, S. C...The flowers are made up in tiny button-hole bouquets ..to sell. **1897** *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 685/2 Opoponax trees filling the air with the fragrance of their yellow blossoms. **1897** OUIDA *Massarenes* xviii, She came straight from her bath and its oppoponax soap and eau de verveine.

‖ **Oporice** (*ǫpō·rĭsī*). *Pharm.* [L. *opōrīcē* (Pliny), a. Gr. *ὀπωρική* of fruit, f. *ὀπώρα* late summer, fruit-time, fruit.] A medicine composed of autumnal fruits and wine, formerly employed as a remedy in dysentery, etc. (Dunglison).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl., Oporice*, a name given by the antients to a medicine composed of the autumnal fruits, and extolled for its great virtues against weaknesses of the stomach and dysenteries. **1811** HOOPER *Med. Dict., Oporice*, a conserve made of ripe fruit. **1846** in WORCESTER; and some mod. Dicts.

†Oporo·polist. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ὀπωροπώλης* fruit-seller + -IST.] A fruit-seller.

1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 276 A woman that sold fruit, or if you would rather have it in Greek, an Oporapolist. **1725** BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* 309.

Oporto (wine): see PORT (wine).

Oportune, Opose, etc., obs. forms of OPP-.

Opossum (*ǫpǫ·sŭm*). Forms: 7 **opassom, opossom,** 8 **opassum, oposon,** 8–9 **oppossum,** 8– **opossum.** See also POSSUM. [American Indian name in Virginia, given by early writers as *aposon, apossoun, oposon, opassom*.]

1. General name of the small marsupial mammals of the American family *Didelphyidæ*, mostly arboreal, some (genus *Chironectes*) aquatic, of nocturnal habits, with an opposable digit (thumb) on the hind foot, and tail usually prehensile; esp. *Didelphys virginiana*, the common opossum of the United States. (Colloq. shortened to POSSUM, q.v.)

1610 *True Declar. Col. Virginia* (1844) 13 There are Arocouns, and Apossouns, in shape like to pigges, shrowded in hollow roots of trees. **1612** CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 14 An Opassom hath an head like a Swine, and a taile like a Rat, and is of the bignes of a Cat. Vnder her belly she hath a bagge, wherein shee lodgeth, carrieth, and sucketh [1624 suckleth] her young. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* 630 [*errou.*] The Ouassom [etc. (quoting Smith)]. *c* **1615** W. STRACHEY *Hist. Trav. Virginia* (Hakl. Soc. 1849) 123 An opussum is a beast as big as a pretty beagle, of grey cullour. *Ibid.* Glossary Indian Wds. 183, *Aposon*, a beast in bignes like a pig and in tast alike. **1635** SWAN *Spec. M.* ix. § 1 (1643) 439 [*errou.*] A beast called Ovassom [etc. (quoting Purchas)]. **1688** J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 122 An Opossom, as big, and something shaped like our Badgers, but of a lighter Dun colour. **1719** OZELL tr. *Misson's Mem.* 280 The Oposon is of the Bigness of a Pig of a Fortnight old. **1763** WESLEY *Compend. of Nat. Philos.* (1784) I. ii. i. § 10. 236 The tender young of the Opossum are delicate morsels. **1769** PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 19 As the young of the oppossum retire into the ventral pouch of the old one. **1859** THACKERAY *Virgin.* XXXVIII, Like the fabled opossum.. who when he spied the unerring gunner from his gum-tree said 'It's no use, Major, I will come down'. **1880** HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 267 Seven species of Opossum have been found, fossil, in caves of Brazil.

2. Extended to various other small or moderate-sized marsupials; *esp.* the common name in Australia and Tasmania of those of the sub-family *Phalangistinæ*, more properly called Phalangers.

'The name opossum is applied in Australia to all or any of the species belonging to the genera, which together form the sub-family *Phalangerinæ*... The commoner forms are as follows:—Common Dormouse O., *Dromicia nana*. Common Opossum, *Trichosurus vulpecula*. Common Ring-tailed O., *Pseudochirus peregrinus*. Greater Flying-O., *Petauroides volans*. Lesser Dormouse O., *Dromicia lepida*. Lesser Flying-O., *Petaurus breviceps*. Pigmy Flying-O., *Acrobates pygmæus*. Short-eared O., *Trichosurus caninus*. Squirrel Flying-O., or Flying-Squirrel, *Petaurus sciurens*. Striped O., *Dactylopsila trivirgata*. Tasmanian, or Sooty O., *Trichosurus vulpecula*, var. *fuliginosus*. Tasmanian Ring-tailed O., *Pseudochirus Cooki*. Yellow-bellied Flying-O., *Petaurus australis*'. (Morris *Austral Eng.* (1898) s. v.)

[**1770** *Capt. Cook's Jrnl.* 4 Aug. (1893) 294 Here [at Endeavour River] are Wolves, Possums, an animal like a ratt, and snakes.] **1777** COOK *Voy.* (1784) I. 109 The only animal of the quadruped kind we got, was a sort of opossum, about twice the size of a large rat. **1789** A. PHILLIP *Voy. Botany Bay* xxii. 297 Black Flying Opossum. **1793** J. HUNTER *Voyage* 68 The opossum is also very numerous here, but it is not exactly like the American opossum. **1802** BARRINGTON *Hist. N. S. Wales* i. 23 The females..wear a little apron, made from the skin of the opposum. **1847** LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* v. 146 The Black-fellows told us, that they had caught a ring-tailed opossum. **1862** G. T. LLOYD 30 *Yrs. Tasmania* iv. 47 The large sable and gray opossums, when disturbed, will either await death in their dark nest or at once spring to the earth. **1875** *Melbourne Spectator* 10 July 118/2 A snow-white opossum has been captured on a tree at the Murray.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *opossum kind, skin, tribe*; **opossum-mouse,** the Pygmy Flying Phalanger of

Australia, *Acrobates pygmæus*; **opossum-shrew**, an insectivorous mammal of the West Indian genus *Solenodon*, outwardly resembling an opossum; **opossum-shrimp**, a shrimp of the genus *Mysis* or family *Mysidæ*, so called from the brood-pouch in which the female carries her eggs; **Opossum-tree**, an Australian timber-tree, *Quintinia Sieberi*.

1770 J. Banks *Jrnl.* 26 July (1896) 291 While botanising to-day I had the good fortune to take an animal of the opossum (*Didelphis*) tribe. 1789 A. Phillip *Voy. Botany Bay* xv. 147 A small animal of the opossum kind. 1832 J. Bischoff *Van Diemen's Land* 28 The opossum mouse is about the size of our largest barn mouse. 1844 Carpenter *Zool.* § 700 The curious genus *Mysis*, or Opossum-Shrimp. 1859 Cornwallis *New World* I. 161 Beating their stretched oppossum-skin rugs as a drum accompaniment. 1862 Whyte Melville *Ins. Bar* 343 What I believe Mr. Poole terms the 'opossum pocket' of his shooting-jacket. 1894 Lydekker *Marsupialia* 118 The Flying Mouse, or Opossum Mouse, ..is one of the most elegant of the Australian Marsupials.

† **O·ppicate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *oppicāre*, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 c) + *picāre* to pitch, f. *pix, pic-* pitch.] (See quot.) Hence † **Oppica·tion.**

1623 Cockeram, *Oppicate*, to pitch. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Oppication*, a covering with pitch.

Oppidan (ǫ·pidăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *oppidān-us* belonging to a town (other than Rome); as sb., a townsman, f. *oppidum* town.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to a town, or to the town (as opposed to the country); civic; urban.

1643 Nethersole *Parables refl. on Times* 11 They so inchanted..all the common sort of Oppidan, rurall, and Seabirds. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. 72 Touching the Temporall Government of Rome and Oppidan Affairs. 1845 R. W. Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 182 Such great abodes of the oppidan population. 1878 Gladstone in *19th Cent.* Jan. 204 Between the rural peasant and the oppidan artisan.

† **b.** Pertaining to a university town, as opposed to the university itself. (Cf. B. 2.)

1655 Fuller *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 179 These oppidane animosities..continued all this king's reign. 1831 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 407 The oppidan schools then everywhere established.

B. *sb.* **1.** An inhabitant of a town, a townsman.

c 1540 *Order in battayll* B iv, Vpon a vyctory, oftentymes the opidanis be necligent. 1613 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph., Oppidane*, a townesman. 1859 *Times* 24 Nov. 8/5 It will be a metamorphose which was never contemplated by any orthodox mind,—the conversion of nature into an oppidan.

† **2.** A 'townsman', as opposed to a 'gownsman' or member of a university; also, a student not resident in a college. *Obs.*

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. i. viii. (1726) 28 Here [in Leyden] are no Colleges at all,..nor scarce the face of an University, only there are general Schools where the Sciences are read by several Professors, but all the Students are Oppidanes. *a* 1696 Wood *Hist. Univ. Oxford* (1796) II. 33 The Oppidans in the mean time were not wanting to trouble us, and particularly the Baillives.

3. At Eton College: A student not on the foundation (who boards in the town): distinguished from *colleger*. Formerly also at other great schools.

1557–8 *Eton Audit Bk.* in Lyte *Hist. Eton Coll.* 136 *note*, Two newe chandlestycks for the opydans in the Churche ijs. vjd. *a* 1661 Fuller in *Etoniana* 31 There be many oppidanes there maintained at the cost of their friends. 1706 Phillips, *Oppidan*, a School-word for a Townsboy, particularly such as do belong to the College of Queen's-Scholars at Westminster. 1809 Shelley *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1880 III. 320, I am..prosecuting my studies as an Oppidan at Eton. 1882 *Standard* 1 Dec. 7/2 The time-honoured match at the Wall between the Oppidans and Collegers was played in the Eton fields yesterday.

† **Oppie.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. It. *oppio* 'Poppy, Piet or Wich-hazell..*Oppio uero*, the blacke Poplar' (Florio, 1611), 'a kind of poplar tree' (Baretti): cf. Opier.] Some tree: ? the Witch Hazel.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 5 Poplars, wilde Oliue, and Oppies [orig. *opio*] disposed some hyer then other.

† **Oppi·gnorate, oppi·gnerate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *oppignorāre, -erāre* to pledge, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *pignorāre, -erāre*, f. *pignus, pignor-* (also *pigner-*) pledge.] *trans.* To pawn, pledge.

1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 99 Ferdinando..merchanded at this time..for the restoring of the Counties of Russignon and Perpignian, oppignorated to the French. 1625 — *Apophthegms* § 148. 167 [Henry, duke of Guise] had sold and oppignerated all his Patrimonie. 1822 Scott *Nigel* xxxi, We opignorated in your hands certain jewels of the crown. 1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VII. 406, I had been constrained..to..oppignerate, or hypothecate, or effect a mortgage by way of wadset.

† **Oppignora·tion.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *oppignoration*, ad. med.L. or L. type **oppignorātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *oppignorāre*: see prec.] Pledging or giving of security; a pawning.

1592 Andrewes *Serm.* (1843) V. 74 The..swearing..by oppignoration or engaging of some good which we would not lose. 1622 Malynes *Ancient Law-Merch.* 220 Returning..to the said matter of Oppignorations, let vs note the questions of Ciuilians. *a* 1677 Manton *On Job* xvii. 6 The Elect are made over to Christ, not by way of alienation, but oppignoration.

O·ppilant, *a. Med.* [ad. L. *oppilānt-em*, pr. pple. of *oppilāre*: see next.] Obstructing, hindering.

1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **O·ppilate,** *ppl. a. Med. Obs.* Also 5 **oppilat.** [ad. L. *oppilāt-us*, pa. pple. of *oppilāre*: see next.] Stopped up, obstructed.

?*a* 1412 Lydg. *Two Merch.* 325 His vryne was remys, attenuat .. The veyne ryueeres, for they wern oppilat, It was ful thynne. 1610 Barrough *Meth. Physick* I. xxxii. (1639) 52 The nerves optick be oppilate and mortified. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 200 The right gut..being oppilate or stopped.

Oppilate (ǫ·pilĕt), *v. Med.* Also 6–7 opilate. [f. ppl. stem of L. *oppīlāre* to stop up, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *pīlāre* to ram down.] *trans.* To stop or block up, fill with obstructive matter, obstruct.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* xv. 12 b, A reumatike humour opylating the celles of the brayne. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vi. 95 It openeth the passages, and dissipateth..the humours oppilating the nerues. 1706 Phillips, *To Oppilate.* 1832 J. P. Kennedy *Swallow B.* x. (1860) 93 The pipes become oppilated with crudities.

Hence **O·ppilated,** **O·ppilating** *ppl. adjs.*

1577 Frampton *Joyful Newes* II. 50 They did remaine opilated, and with euill colour of the face. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* v. 88 The property of all Cheese to breede grosse and oppilating humors. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 84 Characterised by a rich and oppilated habit.

Oppilation (ǫpilē·ʃən). *Med.* Also 5–7 opi-. [ad. L. *oppīlātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *oppīlāre*: see prec. Cf. F. *opilation* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of stopping up or obstructing, or condition of being obstructed; an obstruction.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 251 It is opilacioun of þe nerue, þat comeþ fro þe brain. 1539 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* II. vii. 196 Fygges .. profyt moch to them which haue oppilations. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xx. xxii, If one drinke the wilde Thyme with water, it is excellent good for the opilation..of the liver. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Barley*, It opens Oppilations of the Bladder by its abstersive Faculties. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 316 Accompanied with oppilation or indurated enlargement of one or more of the abdominal viscera. 1849 J. A. Carlyle tr. *Dante's Inferno* 292 As one who falls..through force of Demon which drags him to the ground, or of other oppilation that fetters men. [*Note*] 'Obstruction' of the vital spirits, 'that binds a man in fits', like those of Epilepsy or 'possession'.

Oppilative (ǫ·pilĕtiv), *a. Med.* Also 6–8 opilative. [f. as Oppilate *v.* + -ive; cf. F. *oppilatif, -ive* (1425 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Tending to stop up or obstruct, obstructive, constipating.

1528 Paynel *Salerne's Regim.* P ij, At suche tymes as folkes vse grosse and opilatiue meatis. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* (1650) 216 Eggs..made hard are oppilative, of hard digestion. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rye*, This Bread is of a viscous, opilative Nature.

Hence **O·ppilativeness** (Bailey 1727).

† **Oppin.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* [?for *opine.*] = Opinion.

1456 Sir G. Have *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 179 Me think this the rycht oppin, and the best way.

Oppinion, -oun, obs. forms of Opinion.

† **Opple·te,** *ppl. a. Med. Obs.* Also 6 opplet. [ad. L. *opplēt-us*, pa. pple. of *opplēre*: see next.] Filled up, crowded.

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* Pj, The cotilidons be opplete, stopped, & stuffed with yll humours. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 34 The posteriour part [of the leg] is opplet, and filled with much store of flesh. 1646 J. Hall *Horæ Vac.* 134 How should they not be opplete with grosse humours?

† **Opple·te,** *v. Med. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *opplēre* to fill up, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 d) + *plēre* to fill.] *trans.* To fill up, fill to repletion.

1620 Venner *Via Recta* ii. 41 They..opplete their bodies with waterish, crude, and windy humors. *Ibid.* iv. 71 That it be not..oppleted with much fat.

† **Opple·tion.** *Med. Obs.* [ad. med.L. or L. type **opplētiōn-em*, n. of action f. *opplēre*: see prec.] The action of filling or condition of being filled up; undue fullness of habit or of an organ or part.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 506 In the oppletion or filling of the ventricles by any humor. 1713 *Gentl. Instructed* (ed. 5) 183 An Imposthume calls for a Lance, and Oppletion for unpalatable Evacuatories. 1764 *Characters* in *Ann. Reg.* 42/2 He..had..an oppletion of the whole habit.

Oppon, obs. form of Upon.

† **Oppo·ne,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *oppōn-ĕre* to set against, f. *ob-*, Ob- b + *pōn-ĕre* to place.] = Oppose (of which vb. in the modern sense it was the precursor; cf. Sc. legal *depone* and Eng. *depose*).

1. *trans.* To set over against or opposite (in quot., in an entry).

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* iv. Concl. 87 These are opponed, Residence, Species, Habitude, Crassitude, Inuesture.

2. = Oppose *v.* 5, 6.

1570 *Henry's Wallace* I. 14 Thocht all Leidis wald have yis land in thrall, Oppone his power God can aganis yame all. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 62 You proceed, to oppone to us our Saviours Sermons,..I will not contend with your Mockeries.

3. *refl.* and *intr.* = Oppose *v.* 7.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. xiii. 191 Be quhat slycht May I oppone me to resist or stryve With sik a monstre? *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 205 Many other ..men .. opponing themselves .. against this divorce. 1640 *Consid. touching Ch. Eng.* 5 Two opinions, which doe directly confront and oppone to reformation.

4. *trans.* = Oppose *v.* 9.

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* III. ii, What can you not doe, Against lords spirituall, or temporall, That shall oppone you? 1629 Sir W. Mure *True Crucif.* 3014 To suffer, rather than by armes oppone The Lawfull Magistrat. *a* 1641 Br. Montagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 531 Whosoever shall [so] teach..opponeth the Apostle and divine Scripture.

Opponency (ǫpō·unĕnsi). [f. next: see -ency.] **1.** The action of an opponent or of something opposing; antagonism, opposition.

1727 Bailey, *Opponency*, opposition. 1826 J. Gilchrist *Lecture* Pref. 4 Which affinity might have been assisted..by the very nature of the opponency to be contended with. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 402 A fierce and unyielding opponency is rising upon the point between manufacture and agriculture. 1857 J. W. Donaldson *Chr. Orthod.* 256 'Oppositions of science falsely so called'..i.e. opponencies of the misnamed Gnosis).

2. The action or position of the opponent in an academical disputation as an exercise for a degree. (Cf. Opponent B. 1.) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Opponency*, the maintaining a contrary argument. 1767 J. Balguy *Let. to Parr* 14 Feb. in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VII. 177 Colston has kept a third opponency in the schools with a perquam. 1841 Peacock *Stat. Cantbr.* 9 When they had kept..two opponencies..they were presented .. as candidates for admission *ad respondendum quæstioni.* 1892 A. G. Little *Grey Friars Oxf.* (O. H. S.) iii. 50 We have no means of checking them [figures] with regard to opponency [for the B.D. degree].

Opponent (ǫpō·unĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *opponent-em*, pr. pple. of *oppōnĕre*: see Oppone, Oppose *v.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Standing over against; opposing, opposite.

1728–46 Thomson *Spring* 665 Her sympathizing lover takes his stand High on th' opponent bank. 1735 Somerville *Chase* III. 95 Then up th' opponent Hill .. we mount aloft. 1871 M. Collins *Mrs. & Merch.* II. vi. 182 They are the opponent poles of a cycle.

2. Antagonistic, adverse, contrary, opposed. Const. *to*, † *against*.

1647 F. Bland *Souldiers March* 25 We are to consider enemies as men opponent to peace and justice. 1670 *Concclave wherein Clement VIII was elected Pope* 20 To forgive all them that had been opponent against his Exaltation. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XIX. 524 The savage .. springs impetuous with opponent speed! 1730 Fielding *Temple Beau* I. iii, Sir, I desire to deliver my reasons opponent to this match. 1857 Ruskin *Two Paths* iv. 185 The artist, when his pupil is perfect, must see him leave his side that he may declare his distinct, perhaps opponent, skill.

3. *Anat.* Said of a muscle (*opponens*) of the hand in man and some quadrumana, which opposes a lateral digit to one of the other digits. Also of the digit itself: cf. Opposable 2.

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 424 The thumb or fifth finger..in the latter..is opponent, or antagonizing. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Opponens, Anat.*,..opponent; applied to muscles, etc.

B. *sb.*

1. One who maintains a contrary argument in a disputation; esp. the person who opens an academical disputation by proposing objections to a philosophical or theological thesis: correlative to *respondent*. (Cf. Oppose *v.* 2.) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* II. ix. 101 b, The opponent who defendeth the contrary. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 39 The Father being himself both Opponent and Respondent, there was no answer given to that position. 1705 Hearne *Collect.* 25 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 98 He .. was Prior-Opponent in ye Divinity Schoole, Mr. Entwistle..being respondent. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 351 (*Univ. Cambr.*), The 'previous examination' is followed by the 'exercises'..These relics of old scholastic fashion consist of Latin theses (generally on subjects of moral philosophy), which are propounded by the student who is candidate for the degree of B.A. (the respondent), and answered by others, styled 'opponents', in syllogistic form, in Latin.

2. One who opposes or contends against; one who takes the opposite side in a controversy, struggle, or contest; an antagonist, adversary.

1615 *Stow's Ann.* 833/2 The second day, the foure opponents brought in their complaints. 1645 Bp. Hall *Peace Maker* xxiv. 211 He met with feeble opponents, and such as his nimble wit was easily able to over-turn. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* v. Wks. 1813 I. 363 The most violent opponents of the king's government were forfeited. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 7 He searches about for opponents to his doctrine. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* II. xi, I had already run my opponent through the sword arm. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 7. 531 The proposal found stubborn opponents among the moderate Royalists.

† **Oppo·rtunate,** *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *opportūn-us* fit, suitable, opportune + -ate²; cf. *importunate.*] Fit, suitable, proper, opportune.

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terapeut.* 2 G iij b, It is profytable yᵗ the blode be leten flowe many tymes from the inueterate vlceres (in what soeuer maner yᵗ shall be seen opportunate). 1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 6 Speech..is ..an apt composing and an opportunate uttering of words.

Hence † **Oppo·rtunately** *adv.*, opportunely.

1552 Huloet, Oportunatlye, *in tempore, oportune, tempestiue.* 1590 Burrough *Meth. Physick* 236 That it be opportunatly, and done in due time. 1620 Brathwait *Five Senses* in *Archaica* (1815) II. 10 A salve .. opportunately ministered..affords comfort to the patient.

Opportune (ǫpŏtiū·n, ǫ·pŏtiūn), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 5–6 **opor-.** [a. F. *opportun, -une* seasonable, timely; formerly also, exposed, liable (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It., Pg. *opportuno*, Sp. *oportuno*, ad. L. *opportūn-us* fit, suitable, convenient, seasonable; advantageous, serviceable; adapted; exposed, liable, f. *ob-* (Ob-): cf. *Portūnus* the protecting god of harbours, f. *portu-s* harbour, Port. The same stem is found in *importūn-us* Importune.]

1. Adapted to an end or purpose or the circumstances of the case; fit, suitable, appropriate; convenient.

a. Of a time.

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. v. (MS. Cott. Aug. IV) lf. 13b/2 Whan sche cauȝte opportune space, To hir desire .. Toward Jason anoon sche gan hir dresse. *c* 1430 — *Reason*

& Sens. 1840 Whan I espyed by her chere Tyme opportune and hest leysere. **1568** Grafton *Chron.* II. 395 When time oportune will serve, ye shall doe well to advertise him therof. **1676** G. Towerson *Decalogue* 464 That part of the day..is the most opportune for business. **1780** Burke *Lett., to T. Burgh* Wks.-1842 II. 411 There never seemed a more opportune time for the relief of Ireland than that moment. **1868** E. Edwards *Ralegh* I. xxiv. 568 He had the unfortunate quality of showing his teeth before the opportune moment for using them.

† b. Of a place. *Obs.*

a **1548** Hall *Chron., Rich. III*, 49 b, That his adversaries in no wise should have any place apte or oportune easely to take lande. **1610** Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 26 The murkiest den, The most opportune place..shall neuer melt Mine honor into lust. **1665** Boyle *Occas. Refl.* II. xiii. (1848) 137 The great mistake of those that think a Death-bed the fittest and opportunest place to begin Repentance in. **1796** Burke *Lett. Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 301 We know that they meditated the very same invasion..upon this kingdom; and, had the coast been as opportune, would have effected it.

2. Of an event, action, or thing: Fitting in regard to time or circumstances, seasonable; now chiefly in more restricted sense, Meeting the requirements of the time or occasion, timely, well-timed.

c **1425** [implied in Opportunely]. *a* **1548** Hall *Chron., Hen. VII*, 40 b, With all diligence prepared oportune remedies to resist and withstand. **1611** Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 511 Most opportune to her needle, I haue A Vessell rides fast by. **1670** Milton *Hist. Brit.* II. Wks. (1847) 485/2 The Romans now over-matched and terrified, Cæsar with opportune aid appears. **1784** Cowper *Task* VI. 470 Prophet as he was, he might not strike The blameless animal.. Her opportune offence Saved him. **1837** Landor *Pentameron* iv. Wks. 1853 II. 337/1 These are better thoughts and opportuner than such lonely places formerly supplied us with. **1866** Max Müller *Chips* (1880) III. vii. 184 The opportune death of Philip alone prevented the breaking out of a rebellion.

† 3. Advantageous, serviceable, useful. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 231 Thei were religious men, and oportune exhibicion was 3iffen to theyme. *?c* **1470** G. Ashby *Active Policy* 357 Kepe secretnesse as a secretarye,.. But vnto suche persones oportune As may be furthering to youre fortune. *c* **1510** Barclay *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) G j, Despise thou no person although thou purer be Of clothing, of cunning..or ought els oportune then is he. **1658** Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* Ep. Ded., It is opportune to look back upon old Times, and contemplate our Forefathers.

† 4. Conveniently exposed; liable or open (*to* attack or injury). *Obs.*

c **1450** tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxiv. 149, I may fully truste in noon þat may helpe me in oportune necessities, but allone in þe, my god. **1667** Milton *P. L.* IX. 481 Behold alone The Woman opportune to all attempts.

5. Adopted with a view to present expediency: cf. Opportunism. *rare.*

1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* iii, Marlborough's..opportune fidelity and treason.

† B. quasi-*adv.* = Opportunely. *Obs.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 85 [He] Consider'd every Creature, which of all Most opportune might serve his Wiles. **1760–72** H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 151 How opportune has our Jesus sent you to us on this occasion!

† **Opportu·ne,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To be well adapted or convenient to; to suit, accommodate.

a **1637** R. Clerke *Serm.* 483 The Pronoune opportunes *us*. Some Copies have *vobis*; but the most and best, have *Nobis*.

2. *intr.* ? To have opportunity, to get the chance.

1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XV. xcviii. 390 Not sticking cautilously the hier of Filthinesse to purse, For, may she opportune for Pence, liues not like lurching Blaine.

† **Opportu·neful,** *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. Opportune *a.* + -ful.] Affording opportunity; seasonable.

1605 *1st Pt. Jeronimo* (1901) II. iv. 68 The euening to begins to slubber day, Sweet, oportunefull season. *a* **1626** Middleton *Mayor of Queenborough* IV. iii, If we let slip this oportuneful hour, Take leave of fortune.

Opportunely (see the adj.), *adv.* [f. Opportune *a.* + -ly 2.] In an opportune manner; suitably in respect of time, place, or circumstances; conveniently; now always, At an opportune time or juncture, seasonably.

c **1425** *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 25 He mevid hym.. with goode and honeste wordes, opportunely and importunely. **1602** Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxvii. (1612) 319 Sathan..opportunely there did Oracles begin. **1629** Davenant *Albovine* Wks. (1673) 436 Thou art far more opportunely stor'd with time and place for thy revenge, then we i' th' midst of day. **1774** J. Bryant *Mythol.* I. 380 The land of Canaan lay..opportunely for traffic. **1836** Marryat *Midsh. Easy* XXV, How opportunely he had frightened away the robbers, just as they were about to murder her relation. **1884** *Law Times* LXXVII. 62/1 [He] has written a good book and published it opportunely.

Opportuneness (see the adj.). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being opportune; fitness of time or occasion; seasonableness, timeliness.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Opportuneness*, seasonableness. **1862** R. H. Patterson *Ess. History & Art* 378 The opportuneness of these revelations of the Past cannot but strike one as remarkable. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 16 Oct. 5/2 The only suspicious thing about this telegram is its opportuneness.

Opportunism (ɒpɒ̆tiū·nizm, ɒ·pɒ̆tiunizm). [f. Opportune, after It. *opportunismo*, F. *opportunisme*: see -ism.] The policy of doing what is opportune, or at the time expedient, in politics, as opposed to rigid adherence to party principles; often used to imply sacrifice of principle or an undue spirit of accommodation to present circumstances.

A term first of Italian, and then of French politics, which in English use has been extended to characterize any method or course of action by which a party or person adapts himself to, and seeks to make profitable use of, the circumstances of the moment. (The introduction of the word has often been erroneously ascribed to Gambetta.)

1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XV. 389 To lead the [Italian] people away from the idea of unity as Utopian, and induce them [*i.e.* Cavour and others in 1844] to enter upon the path of compromise, or '*opportunism*', to use their own term. **1880** *19th Cent.* Apr. 632 Among Nonconformists there is not..one who has less of the spirit of opportunism than Mr. Illingworth. **1881** *Standard* 27 May, He [Gambetta] is likewise a master of effect, an adept in the craft of Opportunism in a wider sense than he himself has ever publicly ascribed to a word of his own invention. **1882** A. W. Ward *Dickens* iii. 69 The Daily News was to rise superior to the opportunism .. of the Times. **1885** Ld. Granville *Sp. at Hanley* 6 Nov. (*Times* 7 Nov.), I asked an Englishman, I asked a Frenchman, I asked an Italian what was opportunism. .. The Englishman said that he thought opportunism was the preference of expediency to principle. The French gentleman said he thought it was the coquetting with principles which you do not approve in your heart. The Italian said it was adapting yourself to those circumstances which were most fitted to get you into power and to maintain you there. **1886** G. Allen *Darwin* vii. 124 The dry and cautious French intelligence, ever inclined to a scientific opportunism. **1898** Bodley *France* II. iv. vi. 407 Opportunism in its wholesome sense is the art of adapting one's self to changing circumstances.

Opportunist (ɒpɒ̆tiū·nist, ɒ·pɒ̆tiunist). [f. as prec. + -ist; in F. *opportuniste*.] One who professes or practises opportunism in politics, or in any sphere of action; *spec.* in French politics, a member of the party led by Gambetta (see quot. 1881); also, one who, at the Vatican Council of 1870, held that the time was opportune for the promulgation of the doctrine of Papal Infallibility. (Cf. In-opportunist.)

1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 624 The term Opportunist was first applied to him [Gambetta] by Rochefort, in an article in the *Droits de l'homme*, published in February, 1876. **1881** Auberon Herbert in *Times* 29 Sept. 3/6 The opportunist is .. the man who says 'I would not, but I must'. He yields to what he condemns, to what he thinks neither right nor just .. but what, as he claims, is justified and forced upon him by..circumstances. **1882–3** Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1077 Called inopportunists, as distinct from the opportunists. **1886** M. Creighton in *Academy* 27 Feb. 130/3 It is a conceivable view to take of him [Cranmer] that he concealed a good deal of firmness under the guise of an opportunist. **1889** *Athenæum* 16 Feb. 205/2 Mr. Gosse..considers him [Dryden] .. to be a sort of literary opportunist. **1898** *Daily News* 8 Nov. 6/2 Mr. Gladstone was, in the best sense of the word, an opportunist. Like Prince Bismarck, he held that a statesman should serve his country as circumstances require, rather than as his own opinions, which are often prejudices, dictate.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1881 Seeley *Bonaparte* in *Macm. Mag.* July 164/1 All serious governments alike, that of Bonaparte, that of the Restoration, .. that of Louis Napoleon and the present opportunist Republic, have adhered to the principles of 1789. **1887** *Spectator* 27 Aug. 1144 The present [French] Cabinet is in essentials an Opportunist Cabinet. **1895** F. M. Crawford *Ralstons* v. 68 A man of fine principles and opportunist practice.

Hence **Opportuni·stic** *adj.*, pertaining to or characteristic of an opportunist.

1892 *Speaker* 5 Mar. 292/2 He attempts to apologise for them .. on the opportunistic ground that the fecundity of the black races threatens the 'political effacement of the European population'.

Opportunity (ɒpɒ̆tiū·niti). Also 4–6 opor-, 4 opar-, 6 oppur-, 7 opper-; 4–6 -ite, -yte, (4 -ytee), 6–7 -itie. [a. F. *opportunité* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *opportūnitās*, f. *opportūn-us* Opportune: see -ity.]

1. The quality or fact of being opportune; seasonableness, timeliness; opportuneness. Now *rare*, and chiefly with reference to the L. phrase '*felix opportunitate mortis*'.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xviii, Exercises whiche be nat utterly reproued of noble auctours, if they be used with oportunite and in measure. **1581** Savile *Tacitus, Agricola* (1622) 202 Thrice happie then maiest thou..be counted, not onely for the renowne of thy life, but..for the opportunitie of thy decease. **1660** Milton *Free Commw.* Wks. (1851) 434 Thir business is .. oft-times urgent; the opportunity of Affairs gain'd or lost in a moment. **1873** Pater *Renaissance* viii. 167 A death which, for its swiftness and its opportunity, he might well have desired. **1878** Seeley *Stein* III. 559 How much suffering had been saved them by the opportunity of their deaths.

2. A time, juncture, or condition of things favourable to an end or purpose, or admitting of something being done or effected; occasion, chance.

Orig. without article or pl. = 'convenience of time'; the individualized notion 'a convenient time', with pl., appears in 1560; cf. sense-development of *circumstance, conscience*.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* v. 523 He..vatit opportunite For to fulfill hys mawite. **1388** Wyclif *Matt.* xxvi. 16 Fro that tyme he souȝte oportunyte [1382 conenablete] to bitraye hym. *c* **1450** *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1005 Oportunite when he gatt, He was anker and sole satt. **1560** Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 271 b, Many goodly oportunities, through disceptation were omitted. *Ibid.* 310 b, In these eight hondreth yeares past, chaunced never so guod an opportunitie. **1605** Shaks. *Lear* IV. vi. 268 You haue manie opportunities to cut him off. *c* **1645** Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 103 That Almighty Majesty who useth to draw .. strength out of weaknes, making mans extremity his opportunity. **1709** Steele *Tatler* No. 10 ? 1, I am not a little pleased with the Opportunity of running over all the Papers. **1736** Butler *Anal.* I. ii. Wks. 1874 I. 42 The natural course of things affords us opportunities for procuring advantages to ourselves at certain times. **1875** Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 511 In national history opportunity is as powerful as purpose. **1890** Boldrewood *Col. Reformer* (1891) 161 Neuchamp had been sufficiently awake to his opportunities.

† b. A time when there is occasion or need for something. *Obs. rare.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 120 Somtyme he maketh as though he herde vs not, in oportunite and tyme of nede. **1683** Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* ii. ¶ 2 He also provides ..some of these, as he reckons his opportunities may be to use them.

† **3.** Convenience or advantageousness of site or position. In quot. 1730 app. Advantage afforded by position. *Obs.*

1555 Eden *Decades* 284 This is the most famous citie in Moscouia..for the commodious oportunitie of ryuers, multitude of houses [etc.]. **1649** Milton *Eikon.* viii. Wks. (1851) 390 Hull, a town of great strength and opportunitie both to sea and land affaires. **1673** Ray *Journ. Low C.* 22 Flushing ..a Town..very considerable for..the opportunity of its Situation and convenience of its Harbour. **1730** A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 378 The Opportunity they had of its Harbour, incited them .. to make it the Staple-Port for Merchandize of the East. **1781** Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 158 Augustus, who had observed the opportunity of the place, prepared..a capacious harbour.

† **4.** Fitness, aptitude, competency, 'faculty'. *Obs.*

c **1374** Chaucer *Boeth.* II. pr. iii. 25 (Cambr. MS.) Thow were ryht weleful..with the castete of thi wyf And with the oportunite and noblesse of thi masculyn chyldren. **1535** Coverdale *Eccl.* ii. 20 For so moch as a man shulde weery himself with wysedome, with understondinge and oppurtunite, and yet be fayne to leave his labours vnto another. **1607** Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 341 Although the swiftness or other opportunity of the Dogs helpeth them to flie away from her, yet if she can but cast her shadow upon them, she easily obtaineth her prey.

† **5.** Fitness of things, need. *Obs. rare.*

(Its use here is app. due to association with L. *oportet*.)

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 435 That man is a cowarde that wille not dye when oportunite requirethe hit [*Higden*, quando oportet; *Trevisa*, whannse it nedeth].

¶ **6.** *erroneously.* = Importunity 4. *Obs.*

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. iv. 20 Yet seeke my Fathers loue, still seeke it sir, If opportunity and humblest suite Cannot attaine it, why then harke you hither. **1653** Holcroft *Procopius, Vandal Wars* II. 50 John the son of Sisinniolus, at the Africans opportunity, raised Forces and went against them. *a* **1667** Jer. Taylor (W.), He that entreats us to be happy, with an opportunity so passionate, as if not we, but himself, were to receive the favor.

† **Opportu·nous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *opportūn-us* Opportune + -ous.] = Opportune.

1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* XII. x. 305 The opportunous night friends her complexion.

Opposability (ɒpō·uzăbi·liti). [f. next + -ity.] The quality of being opposable.

1863 Huxley *Man's Place Nat.* II. 86 The great toe,..in uncivilized and barefooted people,..retains a great amount of mobility, and even some sort of opposability. **1882** A. R. Wallace in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 430 The large size and complete opposability of the thumb.

Opposable (ɒpō·uzăb'l), *a.* [f. Oppose *v.*² + -able.]

1. Capable of being opposed, withstood, or placed in opposition (*to*). *rare.*

1667 [implied in Unopposable]. **1802–12** Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 151 The application is either opposable or unopposable. **1829** — *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 195 No arguments will be found opposable to it other than ungrounded assertions.

2. Of a digit, esp. the thumb: Capable of being opposed to, or applied so as to meet, another.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 442/2 Those [monkeys] of Africa and Asia have completely opposable thumbs on the fore-feet as well as on the hind. **1854** Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 253 A freedom of the digits, with some opposable faculty in them. **1894** H. Drummond *Ascent Man* 129 A thumb is..a finger so arranged as to be opposable to the other fingers.

† **Oppo·sal.** *Obs.* Also 5 **opposaylle, -ayle, -aile.** [f. Oppose *v.* + -al: I and II were independently formed on the two branches of the verb.]

I. **1.** The putting of posing questions; examination, interrogation; a posing question, a puzzle; = Apposal 1.

1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10307, I .. for fer, be-gan to quake, What Answere I sholde make Vn-to hys vnkouthe opposaylle. **1436** *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 204 Go furthe, libelle, .. And pray my lordes the to take in grace In opposaile. **1607** Norden *Surv. Dial.* II. 40 Sith you will needs diue into my poore skill, by your opposall,..I will as briefly as I can, satisfye your desire.

II. **2.** = Opposition 5.

1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 121, I should have found a strong opposal in my obedience. **1665** Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 81 The Castle gates opened, fearless of any further opposal.

3. = Opposition 2, 3.

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. iv. 199 An opposal of ♂ and the ☉ very seldom fails of its warm thawing Breath. **1839** Bailey *Festus* xxxi. (1852) 516 No sooner came I to the seat, in right opposal placed, To that despotic empress.

† **Opposant.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [a. F. *opposant* (R. Estienne, 1539), pr. pple. of *opposer* Oppose *v.*]

1611 Cotgr., *Opposant*, an Opposant or Opponent.

Oppose (ɒpō·uz), *v.* [a. F. *opposer*, in 12th c. *oposer* (Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *ob-* (Ob- 2) + *poser* to

place, put down, taken as representing L. *pōnĕre* to place (see POSE, COMPOSE, DEPOSE, etc.). In OF. chiefly used in the mediæval sense of L. *oppōnĕre* 'to oppose in argument, question, examine', and in this sense alone found in ME., in which also it varied with *apose*, APPOSE, which later became the established form: see APPOSE *v.*[1], POSE *v.* For the more literal senses of *oppōnĕre*, which appear in the 16th c., OPPONE was at first used, but before 1600 *oppose* prevailed, as in *compose*, *depose*, *dispose*, *expose*, and other assumed representatives of L. *pōnĕre*. Branches I and II are thus of distinct history in Eng., though both repr. L. *oppōnĕre*.]

I. ME. uses, in mediæval sense of L. *oppōnĕre*.

†1. *trans.* To confront with objections or hard questions; to pose; to examine, interrogate, question; = APPOSE *v.*[1] 1. *Obs.* (or merged in 9).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 297 And answere there by my procutour To swich thyng as men wole opposen me [*so* 3 *MSS.*; *v.rr.* oposen, apposen, aposen]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 72 Of tuo pointz sche him opposeth. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 56 He was callid yn of the preyste, and opposid. 1530 PALSGR. 647/1, I oppose one, I make a tryall of his lernyng, or I laye a thyng to his charge, *je apose*. 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 109 The master opposeth the scholar to see how he hath profited. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* II. 39 You seeme to oppose me farre, and the thing you demaund, will require a longer time.

2. *absol.* and *intr.* To put objections or hard questions; *spec.* to put forward objections to be answered by a person maintaining a philosophical or theological thesis, esp. as a means of qualifying for a degree, etc.; = APPOSE *v.*[1] 2. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 332 This king unto this maide opposeth, And axeth ferst what was hire name. *c* 1500 [implied in OPPOSER 1]. 1581 E. CAMPION in *Confer.* IV. (1584) F f b, Let me oppose. Is it not reason that I shoulde oppose? 1581 W. CHARKE *ibid.*, I will..suffer you to oppose and make an argument in this matter. 1690 E. GEE *Jesuit's Mem.* 176 To the end that fit men may prepare themselves to oppose for the same [scholarships, fellowships, etc.). 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 296 He was admitted to the reading of the Sentences, having a little before oppos'd in Divinity, in 1533.

†3. To examine and check (accounts), to audit; = APPOSE *v.*[1] 3. *Obs.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 58 Suche parcelles of pourveyaunces as shal be brought in..and duly opposed in the countynghouse monethly. *Ibid.* 61 To helpe oppose all the partycular accomptes of offycers.

II. Modern uses.

4. *trans.* To set (a thing) over against, place directly before or in front. Const. *to*, †*against*.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. x. 48 Oppose thy stedfast gazing eyes to mine, See if thon canst out-face me with thy lookes. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 67 Her Grace sate downe..opposing freely The Beauty of her Person to the People. 1778 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* viii. (1876) 449 If one figure opposes his front to the spectator. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 269 The emphatic speaker dearly loves to oppose, In contact inconvenient, nose to nose. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 180 When two equal magnets oppose their contrary poles to each other. 1842 TENNYSON *Ulysses* 48 My mariners ..That ever with a frolic welcome took The thunder and the sunshine, and opposed Free hearts, free foreheads.

†b. To hold out for acceptance; to offer. *Obs.*

1598 CHAPMAN *Blinde Beg. Alexandria* I. i, Let his true picture through your land be sent, Opposing great rewardes to him that findes him.

†c. To expose, subject. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Ded. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 9 And count it a great peece of arte in an inkhorn man..to oppose his superiours to envie. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vii. 32 Was this a face To be oppos'd [*Qos.* exposed] against the iarring windes?

5. To set (something) against or on the other side, as a counterpoise or contrast; to bring forward or adduce by way of counterbalance; to contrast; to put in rhetorical or ideal opposition (*to*).

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 23 He thinketh Alphonsus good ynough to oppose against Erasmus. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 193 When the flesh is opposed and set against the spirite in man, wee vnderstand thereby, not the body only, but also the soule of man. 1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* II. iii, Opposing our present condition to the succeeding. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 139 ¶ 6 The tragedy of *Samson Agonistes* has been..opposed with all the confidence of triumph to the dramatick performances of other nations. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 275 Memory and imagination, though we sometimes oppose them, are nearly allied.

6. To set (something) against by way of hindrance, check, or resistance; to place as an obstacle; also, to set or place (a person) as an antagonist.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 10, I do oppose My patience to his fury. 1607 — *Timon* III. iv. 80 What, are my doores oppos'd against my passage? 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 255 Nor could the Modern have avoided present Death, if he had not luckily oppos'd the Shield that had been given him by Venus. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 195 The door was no longer opposed to my wishes. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 438 Michael was determined..to oppose force to force. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. ix. 422 There was now no such unexceptionable rival to oppose to the Norman.

7. *refl.* and *intr.* To set oneself in opposition, contend *against*, act in opposition or offer resistance *to*. a. *refl. Obs.* or *arch.*

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, I. iv, Leave now t' oppose thyself against the King. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 26 Thou art not ignorant How she opposes her against my will? 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 183 Others fear t'opose themselves to me. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 282 Oppose thyself to heav'n; dispute my heart.

†b. *intr. Obs.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 41 To all such..as should oppose against his Soveraigntie. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 77 Aske them againe, quoth he, why they oppose against vs in armes. 1640 HABINGTON *Edw. IV* 83 Warwicke opposed against their feare both with language and example.

†c. *intr.* Of a thing: To be repugnant or contrary *to*. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xi. § 3 If it be admitted that imagination hath power, and that Ceremonies fortify imagination,..yet I should hold them unlawful, as opposing to that first edict which God gave unto man.

d. With *inf.* To forbid. *rare.*

1813 BYRON *Corsair* II. iv, My stern vow and order's laws oppose To break or mingle bread with friends or foes.

8. *trans.* To stand or lie over against (something); to look towards, face, front. Now *rare.*

1608 [see OPPOSING *ppl. a.* 1]. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 160 The Frontispice opposing the South, of an excellent structure. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxxiii. 75 They are so situate that each possesses a corner, and oppose one another in manner of a quadrangle. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn to Merc.* xxxv, He walked .. From one side to the other of the road, And with his face opposed the steps he trod.

9. To set oneself against (a person or thing); to contend against with physical force, by exertion of influence, or by argument; to endeavour to hinder, thwart, or overthrow; to withstand, resist, combat; to stand in the way of, obstruct.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 33 He shall be well oppos'd. 1607 — *Timon* III. v. 20 With a Noble Fury..He did oppose his Foe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 419 Awaiting who appeer'd To second, or oppose, or undertake The perilous attempt. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 342 With these arms alone, it has often been found to oppose the dog, and even the Jaguar. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. xx. 309 Pitt communicated to the Cabinet his resolution of attacking Spain. Lord Bute was the first person who opposed it. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 21 After some hundred feet of ascent, we found ourselves opposed by a parapet of congealed snow. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. xxiv. 357 The world does not oppose religion as such. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 19 They opposed the idea of ascending further.

absol. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 60 Or to take Armes against a Sea of troubles, And by opposing end them. *a* 1830 TIERNEY in *Westm. Gaz.* (1900) 22 Oct. 2/3 The duty of an Opposition is threefold: always to oppose, never to propose, and to turn out the Government.

b. To contest. *rare.*

1822 SHELLEY *Calderon's Magico Prodigioso* I. 100, I Had so much arrogance as to oppose The chair of the most high Professorship, And obtained many votes.

Opposed (ǫpōu·zd, *poet.* -zĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. OPPOSE *v.* + -ED [1].]

1. Placed or set over against; facing, opposite.

[1552 HULOET, Opposed, *oppositus.*] 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 110 Gelding the opposed Continent as much, As on the other side it takes from you. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 660 The gate opposed pellucid valves adorn. 1827 ELLIS *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 218 (tr. *Rep. to Venet. Sen.*) The Island of England..is situated in the Ocean..opposed on the east to the coast of Lower Germany. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Mar. xxvi, High in the opposed west the wondering moon All silvery green in flying green was fleec't.

2. Standing in opposition, contrast, or conflict; contrasting, conflicting; contrary or opposite *to*.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 768 Fashioning our humors Euen to the opposed end of our intents. 1596 — *Merch. V.* II. ix. 62 To offend, and iudge are distinct offices, And of opposed natures. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. Wks. 1874 I. 253 Supposition, and possibility, when opposed to historical evidence, prove nothing [etc.]. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 129 They had different national characters as strongly opposed as any two national characters in Europe.

3. Of persons: Hostile, inimical, at variance, adverse (*to*, †*against* a person).

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches.* XIII. XXX. (1886) 277 Laie a wager with your confederate (who must seeme simple, or obstinatlie opposed against you). 1615 BEDWELL *Moham. Imp.* III. § 101 An opposed aduersary to God. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 6 Common zeal for faith could alone bring together those who were opposed.

b. Adverse *to* a measure, practice, system, etc.

1789 FRANKLIN *Let. to Webster* 26 Dec., During my late absence in France, I find that several..new words have been introduced into our parliamentary language..The word *opposed*, though not a new word, I find used in a new manner, as, 'The gentlemen who are opposed to this measure; to which I have also myself always been opposed'. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 134 The sense of the nation was strongly opposed to the prolongation of the war. 1874 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 151 He was especially opposed to young men being compelled..to go terminally to communion.

Hence **Oppo·sedness** (-ĕdnĕs).

1876 EADIE *Thessalonians* 87 This oppositedness to all men the apostle could not condemn.

Oppo·seless, *a. poet.* and *rhet.* [f. OPPOSE *v.* + -LESS.] Not to be opposed, resistless, irresistible.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 38 If I could beare it longer, and not fall To quarrell with your great opposelesse willes. 1789 tr. *Klopstock's Messiah* II. 51 The wide seas feel the power of his opposeless foot. 1887 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 442 Not gainsaying the great opposeless will of his patron.

Oppo·ser. Also 6 -ier. [f. OPPOSE *v.* + -ER [1].]

I. 1. One who 'opposes' the defender of a thesis in an academical disputation. Cf. OPPOSE *v.* 2, OPPONENT B. 1. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1500 in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* App. A. p. xlv, There shall wayte on hym [the Doctor] all the Opposers. 1574 *Ibid.* p. xiv, M[r] Vichauncellor, M[r] Proctours, the Father, the Opposiers, the Bachiler awnsweryng and the Bedels.

†2. One who checks accounts: cf. OPPOSE *v.* 3. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 51 The Chamberlayne is this clerke's auditor & opposer.

II. 3. One who opposes or contends against a person, doctrine, argument, cause, scheme, etc.: = OPPONENT B. 2.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. i. 6 Holy seemes the quarrell Vpon your Graces part: blacke and fearefull On the opposer. 1607 — *Cor.* I. v. 23 Now the faire Goddesse Fortune, Fall deepe in loue with thee, and her great charmes Misguide thy Opposers swords. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 195. I had a much greater number of opposers to combat with. 1776 NIMMO *Stirlingshire* (1817) I. vi. 125 He had been a strenuous opposer of the Reformation. 1884 *Kendal Mercury* 31 Oct. 5/2 The opposers of the scheme were a minority.

Oppo·sing, *vbl. sb.* [f. OPPOSE *v.* + -ING [1].]

†1. Confronting with hostile or hard questions; interrogation. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 368/1 Opposynge, *opposicio.* 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 109 The Bishop..in his whole manner of opposing useth such form as here..the *Catechumenus* or child is prepared unto.

2. Acting against; opposition.

1624 LD. E. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 259 There will be no opposing of your son. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 52 No..crossings or opposings of his will. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. x. 253 Those exact bills of our accounts relating all our opposings even of the smallest motions of the Spirit.

Opposing (ǫpōu·zing), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That opposes.

1. That stands or lies over against, or comes in front of (something else, or each other); fronting, opposite; confronting.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. Prol. 17 By the four opposing coignes Which the world together joins. 1792 WORDSW. *Descr. Sketches* 96 As up the opposing hills they slowly creep. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvii. 119 Ground between the opposing surfaces of the masses of ice.

2. Acting against or in opposition; withstanding, resisting; adverse, conflicting, contrary.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 600 Against th' opposing will and arm of Heav'n May never this just sword be lifted up. 1793 BURKE *Conduct Minority* Wks. VII. 275 All these parts of our constitution, whilst they are balanced as opposing interests, are also connected as friends. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 91 They succeeded in persuading the opposing party to permit the despatch of an embassy.

Hence **Oppo·singly** *adv.*, in the way of opposition.

1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) II. 150 The novel system..as adopted by Mr. Knox and the Council of Trent, opposingly replies. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* II. iii. 77 Lady Dunstane's opposingly corresponding stillness provoked Miss Paynham to expatiate.

Opposit (ǫpo·zit, *v.* Also 7 opposite. [f. L. *oppositŭ-*, ppl. stem of *oppōnĕre*: see OPPONE.]

†1. *trans.* To oppose, resist. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Disp'd* 607 To think they were separated from the Church for oppositing those more rigorous pretences.

2. *Metaph.* To posit as a contradictory. *rare.*

1881 ADAMSON *Fichte* 159 If there is to be op-positing at all, that which is opposed to A can only be Not-A...It only becomes plain from much later developments of the system, what is the precise nature of the act of oppositing or negating.

Opposite (ǫ·pŏzit), *a., sb.* (*adv., prep.*) Also 4–8 opposit, (5 -yt), 5 oposyte, (5–6 *erron.* apposite). [a. F. *opposite* adj. and sb. (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *opposit-us*, pa. pple. of *oppōnĕre*: see OPPONE, OPPOSE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Placed or lying over against something on the other or farther side of an intervening line, space, or thing; contrary in position. Const. *to*, *from*. †*against*.

Said of the two ends or sides of a line in relation to each other, and of two points on these sides, the line joining which would intersect the given line at right angles; also, of the two sides of a quadrilateral or elongated figure which are more or less parallel, or of any object having such a figure, and of two points in these sides, the line joining which would intersect the axis of the figure at right angles. In a quadrilateral, *opposite sides* are distinguished from *adjacent sides* which meet in an angle; *opposite angles* are at the two ends of a diagonal. In a circle *opposite points* are at the ends of any diameter. *Opposite sides* of a street, courtyard, or the like, face each other, but opposite sides of a building face directly away from each other; the *opposite angles* formed by two intersecting straight lines also lie in contrary directions; hence the notion of *opposite directions* in 2.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 6 The nadir of the sonne is thilke degree þat is opposit to the degree of the sonne. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. ii. K j, On the lifte side the foure holden the places opposite. 1549 [see OPPOSITION 3]. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* 153 Then are they [the sun and moon] right opposite, the one against the other. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Advt., A large Bay which..in the end receives a stop..by an opposite shore. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. xv, If two right lines cut thro' one another, then are the two angles which are opposite equal one to the other. *Ibid.* xxxiv, In parallelograms the opposite sides are equal each to other: and the opposite angles are also equal. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Opposite Cones* (in *Geom.*), two Cones of the like Quality, that are vertically opposite, and have the same common Axis. *Opposite Sections*, are the two *Hyperbola's*, made by a Plane cutting both those Cones. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 145 It is quite round,..two persons directly opposite to

each other, and whispering close to the wall, may converse with each other, without being over-heard by the company in the middle. 1796 Mrs. E. Parsons *Myst. Warning* III. 147 A larger apartment, that overlooked the opposite side of the Castle from that which he had entered at. 1840–1 F. E. Paget *Tales of Village* 58 Upon the opposite side of the river from that on which [etc.]. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. vii. 50 At the opposite side of the glacier was the Aiguille Verte.

b. *Bot.* (*a*) Situated, as similar parts or organs, in pairs on opposite sides of an axis or intervening body, as leaves on a stem; (*b*) Situated in front of an organ, so as to come between it and its axis, as a stamen in front of a sepal or petal. Opposed to *alternate*.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 87 Plants that have opposite Leaves, as the Sensitive has. 1776–96 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 490 Cistus .. anglicus: ..leaves hairy, opposite, oblong. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 817/2 *Opposite*, placed on opposite sides of some other body or thing and on the same plane. Thus, when leaves are opposite, they are on opposite sides of the stem; when petals are opposite, they are on opposite sides of the flower; and so on.

2. Turned or moving the other way; contrary, reverse.

1594 R. Ashley tr. *Loys le Roy* 8 b, The inhabitants on the one side and the other haue their shadowes opposite. 1801 Charlotte Smith *Lett. Solit. Wand.* I. 72 Which .. led .. in an opposite direction from that which she had before followed. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* iv. (1879) 144 When we travel in an express train, the objects appear to fly past us in the opposite direction to that in which we are going. *Mod.* Standing together but looking in opposite directions. Two trains coming from opposite directions met in collision. We started in opposite directions.

3. Contrary in nature, character, or tendency; diametrically different. Const. *to, from* (¶ *than*).

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 236 So began we to be more opposit in opinions: He graue, I gamesome: he studious, I carelesse. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* IV. ii. 91 You Mistris, That haue the office opposite to Saint Peter, And keepe the gate of hell. 1650 Earl Monm. tr. *Scnault's Man bec. Guilty* 31 Self love takes a clean opposite way, from that of charity. 1754 J. Hildrop *Misc. Wks.* I. 91 They imploy their Wealth and Interest to quite opposite Purposes than were intended by the Grant. 1794 Paley *Evid.* (1825) II. 229 There are two opposite descriptions of character, under which mankind may be classed. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xxxvi. 305 The accidental colour of any particular colour will be the colour exactly opposite that particular colour. Hence the two colours have been called opposite colours. 1870 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. App. 724 His authority will hardly bear up against so many opposite witnesses. 1887 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* Ser. II. viii. (1888) 296 But he is an opportunist of an opposite kind from those who in politics ..give themselves this name.

b. With *the*: that is opposed to something else; the contrary, the other (of two related things of different character).

1638 R. Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 12 Finds never any fault in their owne side, nor vertue in the opposite. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 99 ¶ 3 Nothing makes a Woman more esteemed by the opposite Sex than Chastity. 1849 James *Woodman* xiii, After the king's death, you continued in office under the opposite faction.

†4. Opposed in will or action, hostile, antagonistic, adverse. Const. *to, against*. *Obs.*

1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1663) 226 The adversary, who sets himself opposite against the truth. 1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Prose Add. (1612) 331 Æneas, supposing the Gods to bee yet opposite to the Troians. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. v. 162 Be opposite with a kinsman, surly with seruants. 1620 E. Blount *Horæ Subs.* 490 You shall finde some to flatter..most, when they shew to be most opposite against it. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 110 He was opposit to the Monopoly of Warwick's Power. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq.* xviii. vi, But God proved opposite to his designation.

†b. Of things: Antagonistic, adverse, repugnant. *Obs.*

1595 Shaks. *John* III. i. 254 All forme is formelesse, Order orderlesse, Saue what is opposite to Englands loue. 1684 N. D. (*title*) A Rich Treasure at an Easie Rate: ..Shewing how Inconsistent Riches is with Piety usually, and how Opposite Poverty is often. 1726 31 Tindal tr. *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 67 Preachers exclaimed..against these worldly vanities, as very opposite to true Religion.

5. *Comb.*, as *opposite-leaved* adj.

1871 Kingsley *At Last* I. vii. 253 Stems..opposite-leaved, alternate-leaved, leafless, or covered with leaves of every conceivable pattern. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.* 179/1 Opposite-leaved Golden Saxifrage.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.*, and in some uses scarcely a sb.]

†1. = Opposite point, esp. of the heavens. *Obs.* (Cf. Opposition 3.)

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1036 Estward ther stood a gate of Marbul whit, Westward right swich another in the opposit [*Corpus MS.* in opposite]. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxix. 111 The fayre Iris descendynge .. nt the oposyte of the sonne. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. v. 133 In eight notable poyntes of heaven, which are the two Poles, the two Equinoxes, the two Solstices, and their opposites in the same Circle.

†b. = Opposite aspect, Opposition 3. *Obs.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 659 Planetarie motions and aspects In Sextile, Square, and Trine, and Opposite.

2. That which is opposite or contrary; an object, fact, or quality that is the reverse of something else; often in *pl.*, things the most different of their kind. † *In opposite*, on the contrary, on the other hand.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* iv. 30 In opposit, Osias vas bot aucht 3eir of nige quhen he vas vnctit kyng..3it he gouuernit veil the cuntre. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 130 The present pleasure, By reuolution lowring, does become The opposite of it selfe. *a* 1735 Arbuthnot *State Quacks* Misc. Wks. 1751 I. 159 This is that Oedipus, whose Wisdom can reconcile inconsistent Opposites. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xi. 280 Ariel is the extreme opposite of Caliban. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 145 The most extreme opposites have some qualities in common.

b. *Logic.* An opposite term or proposition; †a contrary argument (*obs.*).

1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* I. x. 46 b, Opposites are disagreeable argumentes which disagree both in respect and in matter it selfe. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s. v., Aristotle makes four kinde of Opposites. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., Contraries are positive opposites. ..Such are cold and heat. 1864 Bowen *Logic* vi. 162 The logical doctrine of Opposition shows us what can be immediately inferred as to the truth or falsity of one Judgment, from positing or sublating..one of its Opposites. *Ibid.* 164 Sub-Contraries can be called 'opposites' only in a qualified and technical sense.

3. A person who stands in a relation of opposition to another; an antagonist, adversary, opponent. (Very common in 17th c.: now *rare* or *Obs.*)

1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* clxx, Though thy begynnyng hath bene retrograde, Be froward opposyt. 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, v. iii. 22 Our foes..Being opposites of such repayring Nature. 1625 Cooke *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 56 If their opposites writings were not extant .. we had never heard of such an objection. 1675 Brooks *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 5 Aurelianus..brought Tetricus his opposite, and the brave Queen Zenobia of Palmyra, in triumph to Rome. 1751 Johnson *Cheynel* Wks. IV. 504 Had Cheynel been equal to his adversary in greatness and learning, it had not been easy to have found either a more proper opposite. 1821–30 Ld. Cockburn *Mem.* 159 He would have gone .. as far as anybody to tread down his opposites politically.

C. quasi-*adv.*

†1. In opposition, by way of counterpoise. *Obs.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cclii. 374 In lykewyse, opposit to this dede, the kynge of Englande shewed his quarel in Almaygne, and in other places.

2. In an opposite position or direction.

[1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 128 From his armed Peers Forth stepping opposite, half way he met His daring foe. *Ibid.* VII. 376 Less bright the Moon, But opposite in leveld West was set His mirror.] 1817 Shelley *Pr. Athanasc* II. i. 38 And Athanase, her child,..sate opposite and gazed. 1896 *Daily News* 5 June 5/4 Several hon. gentlemen opposite.

D. quasi-*prep.* [*ellipt.* for *opposite to.*] Over against; facing or fronting on the other side. (Cf. L. *adversus, adversum* prep.)

1758 Goldsm. *Mem. Prot.* (1895) I. 226 Opposite this Chamber was another. 1771 Mrs. Griffith *Hist. Lady Barton* III. 97, I was sitting..opposite the door of the room. 1834 Landor *Citation Shakespeare* Wks. 1853 II. 274/1 We knelt down opposite each other, and said our prayers. 1892 *Law Rep.* 2 Queen's Bench 535 A number of questions .. with a blank opposite each question for the answer. *Mod.* In a building opposite the Town Hall.

Oppositely (*ɒ*·pŏzitli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In an opposite position or direction; so as to be opposite († *to*, † *against*); on opposite sides.

Oppositely pinnate: see quot. 1753.

1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 49 Oppositlie & firste to St Marie is placed ye picture of Thom's Langley. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* (1723) 154 The watch-towre, mencioned by Orosius, and oppositely placed to such another in Galitia. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf* (*Pinnated*), The oppositely pinnated [leaves] .. when the folioles stand opposite to one another on the common petiole. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 154 Calyx 4-leaved, inferior, oppositely imbricated in æstivation. 1862 Ellacombe in *Church Bells* (1883) 15 Sept. 808/1 The bells would be pulled to follow each other oppositely.

2. In an opposite or contrary manner; †in reverse order; in opposition or contrast (*obs.*).

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 11 Iris..being..stricken of the Sunne his beames .. doth represent .. both the figure and colours of the Rainebow upon the wall next to it, and that oppositely. 1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* 63 Have not our Antagonists..observ'd them..to have as oppositly, yet as peremtorily differ'd from one another, as people of any family ever did? 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. iv. 81 His country and he are..equally, though oppositely, concerned. 1843 Mill *Logic* III. ix. § 2 (1856) I. 449 The..body which is to be oppositely electrified is the surrounding atmosphere.

†b. On the contrary, contrariwise; conversely.

1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* xxiv. 410 This sin against the Spirit is..the deadly stop to the whole work of salvation: oppositely, when the spirit is received..into that soul the eternal love of God [etc.]..run freely.

Oppositeness (*ɒ*·pŏzitnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being opposite or opposed; contrariety, antagonism; † repugnance (*obs.*).

1645 W. Jenkyn *Stil-Destroyer* 5 An..out-going of affection after our own things which we make our aime..in a way of oppositnesse even to the things of Christ. 1658 Durham *Exp. Revelation* I. viii. (1680) 50 Notwithstanding his great oppositnesse thereto, [Ambrose] was at length so pressed as he was made to yield. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 664 The same oppositeness to the accustomed opinions of decent Englishmen prevails in a hundred other points.

Oppo·siti-, combining form of L. *oppositus* opposite, used in scientific (chiefly botanical) adjs., often adaptations of modern Latin terms, as **Oppositiflo·rous**, having opposite peduncles or inflorescences; **Oppositifo·lious**, (*a*) having opposite leaves, (*b*) situated opposite a leaf (as a peduncle or tendril); **Oppositipi·nnate**, oppositely pinnate; **Oppositipe·talous**, situated opposite a petal; **Oppositipo·lar**, having poles situated at opposite ends (as certain nerve-cells); **Oppositise·palous**, situated opposite a sepal (as a stamen).

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* III. xxi. (1765) 217 *Oppositifolious*, such as come out opposite to the Leaves. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Oppositiflōrus*, having opposing peduncles,.. oppositiflorous. *Ibid.*, *Oppositipennātus*, applied to pennate leaves, of which the folioles are opposite: oppositipennate. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* 422/2 *Oppositipetalous*, placed before a petal. *Oppositisepalous*, situated before a sepal.

Opposition (*ɒ*·pŏzi·ʃən). [ad. L. *oppositiōn-em*, n. of action f. *oppōnĕre*: see Oppone, Oppose *v.* Cf. F. *opposition* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).

The specific senses 3, 4 b, and 7, appear earlier than the more general senses.]

†1. The action of setting opposite or against. (In quot., offering for combat.) *Obs.*

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. ii. 178, I meane my Lord, the opposition of your person in tryall.

b. *spec.* Cf. Opposable 2.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 209 Two principal movements, namely, abduction of the thumb, and opposition of the thumb. ..By opposition we mean the power of touching the tips of all the fingers in succession with the tip of the thumb.

2. Position over against something; opposite situation or direction; *in opp.* (*to*), facing, fronting.

1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 803 Before mine eyes in opposition sits Grim Death my Son and foe. 1845 Stoddart *Grammar* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 134/1 When any two visible objects are nearly connected, in local situation, they must appear to be placed in apposition to each other, if both be viewed from a distant point; but if one be viewed from the other, it will appear to be placed in opposition. 1854 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.*, *Wordsworth* II. v. 230 In one quarter, a little wood..; more directly in opposition to the spectator, a few green fields.

3. *Astrol.* and *Astron.* The relative position of two heavenly bodies when exactly opposite to each other as seen from the earth's surface, their longitude then differing by 180°; *esp.* the position of a heavenly body when opposite to the sun.

c 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 329 Now next at this opposicion Which in the signe shal be of the leon As preieth hire [the moon] so greet a flood to bryng. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 53 Sum tyme the mune is in opposition, that is, quhen the mune & the soune are in apposite degreis. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* IV. xliv. (1636) 502 You shall find the Moone to be.. in an opposition with Saturne. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Gen. Poems* (1677) 165 The Moon when she is Eclipsed is always in Opposition with the Sun. 1701 Swift *Contests Nobles & Comm. Athens* Wks. 1755 II. i. 35 Pompey and Caesar, two stars of such a magnitude, that their conjunction was as likely to be fatal, as their opposition. 1881 *Athenæum* No. 2829. 61 The planet was in opposition..on the 27th of December.

4. The action of placing one thing in contrast with another; the condition of being opposed or contrasted; contrast. contradistinction, antithesis.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 173 Oppositions of vertues by way of comparison is their chiefe commendation. 1641 Hinde *J. Bruen* xxviii. 105 How great is the opposition betwixt that assembly and this company? 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 46 Their Verdure serving as a Ground to the Figures,..improves them by the Opposition it produces. 1846 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* (1848) I. II. v. iii. § 9. 355 What was made above bright by opposition to blue, being underneath made cool and dark by opposition to gold. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 599 In the English Chronicles..the opposition is made between 'French' and 'English'. 1876 J. Parker *Paracl.* II. xiv. 351 Enmity is set in opposition to love, and carnality in opposition to spiritual-mindedness.

†b. *Rhet.* A contrast of positions or arguments; a contrary position or argument; a proposition opposed to a thesis, counter-proposition, objection. (Cf. Antithesis 1, 2.) *Obs.*

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xxviii. (MS. Digby 230) lf. 133 b/1 There may be made noon opposicioun Aboue þe grounde 3if þe body lye þat of Resoun it mote putrifye. 1526 Tindale 1 *Tim.* vi. 20 Avoyde..oppositions of science falsly so called. 1577 Vautrouillier *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 137 It containeth this inuincible opposition: that is, if the sinnes of the whole world be in that one man Iesus Christ, then are they not in the world. But if they be not in him, then are they yet in the world. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Opposition*,..In Rhetorick is a figure of Sentence, the same with Objection.

c. *Logic.* The relation between two propositions which have the same subject and predicate but differ in quantity or quality or both.

The recognized kinds of opposition are four, viz. *Contradictory, Contrary, Subcontrary, Subaltern*: see these.

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* I. xxxiii. 128 True Opposition afore-mentioned is either Contrariety or Contradiction. 1788 Reid *Aristotle's Log.* I. § 3. 11 The four kinds of opposition of terms are explained. 1844 Whately *Logic* II. ii. § 3 (ed. 8) 72 'Contradictory-opposition' is the kind most frequently alluded to, because..to deny,—or to disbelieve,—a proposition, is to assert, or to believe, its Contradictory. 1860 Aur. Thomson *Laws Th.* 148 Opposition of Judgments is the relation between any two which have the same matter, but a different form. 1864 Bowen *Logic* vi. 162 Opposition..was first applied only to the relations between two Contraries, or two Contradictories. 1866 Fowler *Deduct. Logic* III. ii. (ed. 2) 74 It is only in a Contradictory Opposition (where the opposed terms differ both in quantity and quality) that from the truth or falsity of one proposition we can invariably infer the truth or falsity of another.

† d. *concr.* That which is opposite or contrary; that which contrasts or counterbalances. *Obs.*

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iii. 15 The purpose you vndertake is dangerous, ..and your whole Plot too light, for the counterpoize of so great an Opposition. 1703 *Rules Civility* 137 The Opposition of the Pleasant Stile, is the dull Burlesque that consists in mean Ironies.

5. Contrary or hostile action, antagonism, resist-

ance; the fact or condition of being opposed, hostile, or adverse.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 743 That you vouchsafe..to excuse, or hide, The liberall opposition of our spirits. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 10 Nature of Aire being to ascend, and when it meets with a sudden opposition it spreads. 1747 Butler *Serm. Ho. Lords* Wks. 1874 II. 300 Opposition..to measures which he sees to be necessary, is itself immoral. 1771 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng.* I. 11 They made a brave opposition against the veteran army. 1868 Helps *Realmah* xvii. (1876) 487 A disagreeable man will often dissent from you from the mere love of opposition. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* x. (1877) 211 A life of enmities is greatly in opposition to growth in holiness.

†b. Encounter, combat. *Obs.*

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 99 On the gentle Seuernes sedgie banke, In single Opposition hand to hand. 1604 — *Oth.* II. iii. 184 Tilting one at others breastes, In opposition bloody. 1610 Selden *Duello* 2 That single opposition, which the French cal Combate *seul à seul*,..our English single fight. 1655 E. Terry *Voy. E. Ind.* 48 Our Charles in this opposition made at her adversary..three hundred seventy and five great Shot.

c. *Fencing.* See quot. 1879. (A Gallicism.)

1809 Roland *Fencing* 77 The old system of Fencing recommends to use the left hand, when you make the flanconade as an opposition to the adversary's blade from the line of your body. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 70/2 In fencing, 'opposition' signifies the art of covering the body at the time of delivering a thrust, on that side where the foils happen to cross, in order to prevent an antagonist exchanging hits.

d. *In opposition*, in the position of being opposed to the administration; said of one of two political parties, or a member of that party, when the other is in office. (Cf. 6.)

1793 Burke *Conduct Minority* Wks. VII. 286 The authors ..of the American war, with whom I have acted, both in office and in opposition. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 386 How can he be honoured, when..he must sustain with shameless advocacy some bad government, or must bark all the year round, in opposition? 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Aug. 1/2 They are in Opposition and not in office.

6. *concr.* A political party opposed to that in office; *esp.* the party opposed to the administration in the British Parliament or other legislative body.

1704 Davenant in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 244 They who shall form Oppositions hereafter will be thought to be bribed by France. 1744 M. Bishop *Life & Adv.* 263 There is no Senate without an Opposition, nor no Party of Men without different Opinions. 1817 Evans *Parl. Deb.* 156 Hear, hear, from the Opposition, and laughter from the Ministerial benches. 1826 J. Cam Hobhouse *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 10 Apr. (Hansard XV. 135) It was said to be very hard on his majesty's ministers to raise objections to this proposition. For his own part, he thought it was more hard on his majesty's opposition (a laugh) to compel them to take this course. [The phrase was at once taken up and was used in the course of the same debate by Canning and Tierney.] 1850 Hr. Martineau *Hist. Peace* (1877) II. v. xii. 378 These French formed the first political Opposition ever known in Canada. 1856 W. H. Smyth *Rom. Fam. Coins* 55 He [Lentulus] relapsed to the opposition, with the appointment of proprætor in Asia.

b. *transf.* Any party or body of opponents.

1781 J. Moore *View Soc. It.* (1790) II. lxvii. 319 Every system of philosophy, like every Minister of Great Britain, has an opposition. 1869 Rogers *Hist. Gleanings* I. 44 In those days the Opposition was not only hungry but desperate.

†7. [from Oppose *v.* 1.] a. Inquisition, inquiry, examination. b. = Apposition 1. *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 97 Now let us returne to the opposicion of those things which concerne the state of Brittaine. 1660 Pepys *Diary* 9 Jan. (1825) I. 4, I rose early..and looked over and corrected my brother John's speech, which he is to make the next opposition [i.e. Apposition at St. Paul's School].

8. *attrib.* (esp. in sense 6), as *opposition benches, cheer, newspaper*, etc.

1801 Surr *Splendid Misery* II. 14 Scowling in opposition minorities. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 89 If..he will compare the opposition newspapers. 1860 Forster *Gr. Remonstr.* 27 That was in February, 1234. In April .. the opposition barons were in power. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 197 The election of Robert..Count of Paris, as an opposition King. 1888 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 2/6 Mr. Gladstone, who was received with Opposition cheers, said [etc.].

Oppositional (*ɒpɒ̆zi·ʃənăl*), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.]

†1. Of or pertaining to astronomical opposition.

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. iv. 199 The Quincunx of Sol, a Sign distant from the Oppositional Line. *Ibid.* xiv. 354 This seems a Conjunctional Comet..it may be reckoned Oppositional, in respect of the Fixed Stars.

2. Pertaining to, or having the character of, opposition or hostile action; belonging to, or connected with, the parliamentary opposition.

1829 *Examiner* 754/1 It [the revenue] loses its oppositional, grim, taxing-man aspect. 1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VII. 97, I saw the premier,..and other people, ministerial and oppositional. 1885 tr. *Wellhausen's Prolog. Hist. Israel* IV. i. 138 Their extraordinary and oppositional action.

Opposi·tionist. [f. as prec. + -ist.]

One who professes or practises opposition; *esp.* a member of the parliamentary opposition.

1773 J. Boucher *Amer. Revol.* (1797) 297 Like modern oppositionists..they seem to have thwarted David..[as] the best way to promote some indirect purpose of their own. 1786 *Europ. Mag.* IX. 296 Ministers and Oppositionists vie with each other who shall be most frugal and saving of the public money. 1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* (1837) II. 191 The oppositionists to 'things as they are', are divided into many and different classes. 1881 Mrs. C. Praed *Policy & P.* I. 294 The various ministers, the Oppositionists, and officials walked in.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1812 Shelley *Lett., to E. Hitchener* (1888) II. 90 The public papers are either oppositionist or ministerial. 1881 Mrs. C. Praed *Policy & P.* III. 220 The grave nature of the Oppositionist attack.

Opposi·tionless, *a.* [f. Opposition + -less.] Having no opposition.

1758 H. Walpole *Lett. to Montagu* ciii, The parliament is met, but empty and totally oppositionless.

Oppositive (*ɒpɒ̆·zĭtiv*), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. *opposit-*, ppl. stem of L. *oppōnĕre* to oppose, Oppone + -ive; cf. F. *oppositif, -ive* (Littré).]

†1. = Opposite A. 1, 1 b. *Obs.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 281 A little foure-squared Roome, oppositiue to the deuilling side of..Syon. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Oppositivus*, applied to stamens when situated opposite the divisions of a simple perianth, as in the *Lilium*: or to a corol, as in the *Primula*;..to petals when placed before the divisions of the calyx, as in the *Berberis*: oppositive.

2. Characterized by opposing or contrasting; expressive of contrariety or antithesis; adversative.

1622 [implied in Oppositively]. 1634 Bp. Hall *Contempl., N. T.* IV. *Prosec. Transfig.*, Not without some oppositive comparison; not Moses, not Elias, but this: Moses and Elias were servants; this a Sonne. 1845 Stoddart *Grammar* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 50/1 In most Languages there are negative or oppositive verbs, as *volo* or *nolo* in Latin; to *do* and *undo* in English; *fier* and *mefier* in French. 1865 Lightfoot *Galatians* (1874) 76/1 Εἰ μή seems always to retain its proper exceptive sense, and is not simply oppositive.

3. Inclined to opposition, contentious. *rare.*

1865 G. Macdonald *A. Forbes* lxxxiii. 394 Neither was the duty so unpleasant to Thomas's oppositive nature.

†B. *sb.* = Opposite B. 2. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1561 *Stowe's Chaucer, Astrol.* 268 b/2 Then haste thou East and West, and per consequens the oppositife, that is Southe and North. [Cf. *Astrol.* II. § 38.]

Hence **Oppo·sitively** *adv.*, in an oppositive manner; also **Oppo·sitiveness.**

1622 T. Stoughton *Chr. Sacrif.* xv. 205 The will of God.. is here said to be perfect. This also I understand oppositiuely and comparatiuely. Oppositiuely, because the old Testament was imperfect: comparatiuely, because this therefore is more perfect. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 13 Oppositively, as it is opposed to that external duration after this world, when time shall be no more. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 225, I had the organ of 'oppositiveness'.

†**Oppo·sitor.** *Obs.* [agent-n. from L. *oppōnĕre, oppositum* to oppose: see -or. Cf. It. *oppositore* and obs. F. *oppositeur* (16th c. in Godef.).] One who opposes, an opponent.

1598 Florio, *Oppositore*, an opponitor, an opponent. 1604 A. Serle in *Bucclench MS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 52 My oppositors are so many that I have submitted all to the Archbishop. 1641 Earl Monm. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* IV. 80 For the Constable no man names him but Chartier, who..hath as some that live in these dayes his oppositors.

†**Oppo·sive,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. Oppose *v.* + -ive.] Inclined to oppose, contradictory.

1676 *Acc. L. Muggleton* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 610 An obstinate, dissentious, and opposive spirit.

Oppossum, obs. form of Opossum.

†**Oppo·sure.** *Obs.* [f. Oppose *v.* + -ure; cf. *exposure.*] The action of opposing, opposition.

1611 Heywood *Golden Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 43 We'l stand their fierce opposure. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* XI. 127 Neptune still will his opposure try. 1692 Leighton *Serm.* Wks. (1868) 358 In the heat of dispute and opposure to the unjust imputations of his friends.

Oppress (*ɒpre·s*), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4-5 oppres(o, 4-6 opress(e, 4-7 oppresse, 4- oppress. *β.* 4 apresse, 5 appres, appress(e. [a. OF. *oppresser, apresser* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *oppressare* (Florio), ad. med. L. *oppressāre*, freq. of L. *opprimĕre* to press against, press or bear down; to put down, crush, overwhelm, check; to fall upon, take by surprise; to suppress, conceal; in late L., to force (a woman), f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *premĕre* to press.]

†1. *trans.* To press injuriously upon or against; to subject to pressure with hurtful or overpowering effect; to press down by force; to crush, trample down, smother, crowd. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Mark* iii. 9 Iesus seith to his disciplis, that the litil boot shulde serue hym, for the cumpanye of peple, lest thei oppressiden hym. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 499 Yef euery kynde an order by hymselve, Lest myghty treen the smale adoun oppresse. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 266 He was sleyn at Caleys, oppressed betwix to fedir bedis. 1490 [see Oppression 1]. 1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 230 Brennus..when hee entred the citie so loaded her with gold, that hee couered and oppressed her therewith. 1642 R. Carpenter *Experience* II. vii. 162 The upper part of a Church fell..and..the women sitting in the body of the Church, many of them were oppressed. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. cii. 493 Fear to put on his hat, lest he should oppress his foretop. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxxv. (1869) II. 298 The wounded king was oppressed in the general disorder, and trampled under the feet of his own cavalry.

b. *esp.* To bear down or crush in battle; to overwhelm with numbers. Now *rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5889 [Thai] woundit hom wikkedly, walt hom to ground, Oppresset hom with pyne, put hom abake. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 130 The Englishemen..beyng oppressed with so greate a multitude, thei wer compelled to flie into the Abbaye. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 86/2 Enclosed by the Enemy who exceeded them in number; they gave back and were in the end opprest, and all kill'd. 1713 Addison *Cato* IV. iv, Oppress'd with multitudes, he greatly fell. 1827 Scott *Tales of Grandfather* Ser. I. viii. (1841) 29/2 He resolved to avoid fighting at that time, lest he should be oppressed by numbers.

c. *fig.* Of sleep, etc.: To press upon, overpower, weigh down. (Chiefly *poet.*)

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xx. 9 A certaine yong man..was oppressed with heauy sleepe. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 1045 Till dewie sleep Oppress'd them, wearied with thir amorous play. 1697 Dryden *Alexander's Feast* v, With love and wine at once oppressed. 1715 20 Pope *Iliad* XIV. 405 With love and sleep's soft power oppress'd. 1820 Keats *Eve St. Agnes* xxvii, Until the poppied warmth of sleep oppress'd Her soothed limbs. 1820 Shelley *Witch of Atlas* lxix, The grave Of such, when death oppressed the weary soul, Was as a green and over-arching bower.

2. To affect with a feeling of pressure, constraint, or distress; to lie heavy on, weigh down, burden, crush (the feelings, mind, spirits, etc.).

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 1040 (1080) Euery spirit his vigour yn knette, So pey a-stoned & oppressed were. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 35 Hit semeth that he hath his herte oppressed with aspre dueil and sorowe. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xxii. 65 Hunger opressyd hym more than it dyde to them of gretter age. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 129 Knowledge is as food, and needs no less Her Temperance over Appetite,.. Oppresses else with Surfet. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. vi, These Reflections oppress'd me for the second or third Day of my Distemper. 1783 Crabbe *Village* I. 226 Thus groan the old, till by disease oppress They taste a final woe. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Dist. Corresp.*, The Weary World of Waters between us oppresses the imagination. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* III. xix. 183 He was oppressed with a sense of meanness never felt before.

†3. To put down, suppress; to crush, quell, subdue, overwhelm (a person); to check, extinguish, or put an end to (a thing or state of things, feeling, disposition, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 42 'Scrutator maiestatis opprimetur a gloria'..Raunsaker of þe myghte of Godd and of His Maieste..sall be ouerlayde and oppresside of Hym-selfe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sec. Nun's T.* Prol. 4 Vdelnesse..To eschue and by hire contrarie hire oppresse That is to seyn by leneful bisynesse. *c* 1398 — *Fortune* 60 (Camb. MS.) Whi sholdys thow my realte apresse [*v. r.* opresse]. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxiv. 83 Stronge and myghty for to oppressen brybours and extorcioners. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 41 b, That the trueth should be oppressed, and the lyght of the Ghospell extinguished. 1579 Fenton *Guiciard.* V, To areare a sufficient strength to oppresse the conspirators. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 745 He.. determined .. to passe over into Affricke, .. in hope to oppresse that rebellion in the beginning. 1647 A. Ross *Mystag. Poet.* viii. (1675) 167 He [Hercules] oppressed Cacus. 1709 *Tatler* No. 32 ¶ 6 An Enormity which has been revived (after being long oppressed) and is called Punning. 1829 Mackintosh *Case Donna Maria* Wks. 1846 II. 412 England..who had the power of rapidly succouring Portugal, without the means of oppressing her independence.

†b. To suppress, keep out of sight, conceal.

1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 17 Man, yf he be brought vp in corrupt opynyon, hath no perceyueance of thys natural law, but suffryth hyt by neclygence to be oppressyd, as ther wer no such sedys plantyd in hym. 1539 Tonstall *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 20 His godly nature coulde not be hydde, nor kepte vnder, nor oppressed by any humilitie. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 153 This is alwayes theyr facion, that .. they wyll in suche maner of assemblies, oppresse Christ and his neritie.

†c. *intr.* To be crushed or overwhelmed. *rare*$^{-1}$.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 2111 Now I know well I xall not oppresse.

4. To trample down or keep under by wrongful exercise of authority or superior power or strength; to load or burden with cruel or unjust impositions or restraints; to tyrannize over.

1382 Wyclif *Exod.* iii. 9 Y haue seen the affliccioun of hem, with the which thei ben oppressid of the Egipcyens. — *Jas.* ii. 6 Wher riche men oppresen not 3ou bi power? *c* 1430 *Goddis Compl.* 201 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 181 Þe poore peple þou doist oppresse Wiþ sleitis and wilis. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 114 Thay ar frie of al custumes, with quhilkes ar opprest the subiectes of vthiris princes. 1620 E. Blount *Horæ Subs.* 309 Euery great man..senerally oppresseth the common people. 1737 Pope *Hor. Epist.* I. i. 182 That Man divine whom Wisdom calls her own;..Rich ev'n when plunder'd, honour'd while oppress'd. 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* lxii. VIII. 147 The powerful citizens oppressed the weak. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 180 She had been pillaged and oppressed by the party which preached an austere morality.

absol. 1611 Bible *Ps.* x. 18 To iudge the fatherless & the oppressed, that the man of the earth may no more oppress.

†5. Of an enemy, external circumstances, etc.: To press or bear heavily on; to reduce to straits; to molest, trouble, harass, distress. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Judg.* x. 12 Whether not the Egipciens, and Amorreis,.. and Amalech, and Chanaan oppressiden 3ou? *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* iii. (1885) 115 The Scottes and the Pyctes, so bete and oppressid this lande, þat the peple therof sought helpe of the Romayns. 1555 Eden *Decades* I. 20 Fewe of the inhabitantes..kepte theyr promyse, bycause they were sorer oppressed with famine then any of the other. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 37 b, The fury of the Turkes, and the Heresie of Luther oppresse us both at once. 1611 Bible *Num.* x. 9 If ye go to war in your land against the enemy that oppresseth you, then ye shall blow an alarm with the trumpets.

†6. *trans.* To fall upon, come upon unexpectedly, take by surprise. *Obs.* (So L. *opprimĕre.*)

1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xx. 13 Wile thou not loone slep, lest thee nedynesse opresse [Vulg. *opprimat*]. *a* 1555 Ridley *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 145 Woe be unto us, if he can oppress us at unawares. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 673

Hoping..to steale into the campe undiscovered, and there so to oppresse Solyman sleeping in his tent.

†**7.** To force, violate, ravish. *Obs.* (So L. *opprimĕre*.)

1382 Wyclif 2 *Sam.* xiii. 32 Fro the day that he oppresside Thamar, his sister. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 657 She.. Chees rather for to dye than assente To been oppressed of hir maydenhede. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 39 The abbote..was accusede..that he bade oppressede that woman callede Melancia. 1613 Hayward *Will. I* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 157 If a man oppressed any woman, he was deprived of his privy parts.

†**8.** To press, force, urge; *refl.* to force or exert oneself. *Obs.* (So OF. *oppresser*, Godef.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3390. I shall appres me with pyne your prayer to here. *Ibid.* 9450 Oppresse the with payn, & present hym dethe! 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxxxv. 162 If I wolde sore oppresse you I am sure ye wolde gladly pay x. thousand crownes.

†**9.** To press close; to close, shut up. *Obs.* (Cf. L. *opprimere ora, oculos.*)

1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 46 Persons that have.. stopped their ears against the sound of Justice, and oppressed their hearts against the force of reason.

10. *Her.* = Debruise *v.* 2.

Chiefly in *pa. pple*: see Oppressen *ppl. a.* 2.

†**Oppre·ss,** *sb. Obs.* Also 6 oppresse. [a. OF. *oppresse*, ad. L. *oppressa*, from *oppressus*, pa. pple. of *opprimĕre*: see prec.] = Oppression 2.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VII. 144 The gret oppress off wer. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxix. 331 Suche oppresse of paynes and of temptacyon. 1577 Dee *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 399 He became in a great oppresse of mind to find us coupled with so ungodly a man.

Oppressed (ŏpre·st, *poet.* ŏpre·sĕd), *ppl. a.* Also 6–8 opprest. [f. Oppress *v.* + -ed 1.]

1. Pressed down or weighed down physically or mentally; burdened, troubled, depressed; reduced to straits or difficulties; *esp.* harassed or crushed down by tyranny or unjust treatment; downtrodden.

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* i. 17 Helpeth to the opressid. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 31/2 Ye opprest pope of ye schole of Rome. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* v. iii. 5 For thee oppressed King I am caste downe. *a* 1687 Sir W. Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 21 The Hollanders were one hundred years since a poor and oppressed People. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 280 He was seized with a lethargy, and other usual symptoms of an oppressed brain, and expired soon after. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xxi. 618 There is not a word to hint that that oppressed nation was what it is now the fashion to call an oppressed nationality.

2. *Her.* = Debruised.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 132 b, The fielde is de Azure, two winges iointly en Lewre de Argent, oppressed w^t a barre Gules. 1868 Cussans *Her.* vi. (ed. 3) 86 When an Ordinary surmounts, or is placed over, a Lion, or other animal, it is said to be *Debruised*, or *Oppressed*, by that Ordinary.

†**Oppre·sser.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Oppress *v.* + -er 1.] One who oppresses; = Oppressor.

1388 Wyclif *Gen.* x. 9 Huntere [*gloss*, that is, oppressere]. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 185 The young man will bee loose,.. the oppresser cruell. *a* 1617 *Ibid.* 2 The Lord was pleased to call Paul, who before..was a persecutor and a blasphemer and an oppresser.

†**Oppre·ssful,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Oppress + -ful.] Oppressive.

1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Ixtine* VIII. 39 Bewailing.. the oppresseful estate wherein themselues lined. *Ibid.* xxi. 78 What taxes how oppressfull soeuer imposed vpon themselues, they account it their duty to obey them.

Oppressing (ŏpre·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of Oppress *v.*; oppression. Now *gerundial.*

1388 [see Oppression 2]. 1395 Purvey *Remonstr.* (1851) 24 Spoilinge pore men with vniust axingis, oppressingis, extortions. 1460 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 383/1 Ride to the oppressyng of any of the said rebellions. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 260/2 An Oppressynge, *oppressio*. 1762 Woolman *Wks.* (1840) 220 In many ways they corrupted the law,..the oppressing of the stranger was one.

Oppre·ssing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That oppresses (in senses of the vb.).

1611 Bible *Zeph.* iii. 1 Woe..to the oppressing citie. 1649 Lilburn *Liberties People Eng.* (ed. 2) title-p., Who, although they have beheaded the King for a Tyrant, yet walk in his oppressingest steps. *a* 1732 T. Boston *Crook in Lot* (1805) 129 They prove an oppressing load. 1820 J. Brown *Hist. Brit. Ch.* I. vii. 228 The oppressing managers. *Mod.* The oppressing hand of sickness.

Oppression (ŏpre·ʃən). Also 4–5 opression. [a. F. *oppression* (12th c.), ad. L. *oppressiōn-em*, n. of action f. *opprimĕre* to Oppress.] The action of oppressing or condition of being oppressed.

1. The action of pressing or weighing down; pressure, weight, burden. (Chiefly *poet.*)

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxvii. 96 The tourment & flagitacyon wherof the see was bette in righte grete violence, by the opressions of the shippes, that opressid her in their saillyng. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. iv. 31 Yond dangling Apricocks, Which like vnruly Children, make their Syre Stoupe with oppression of their prodigall weight. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 288 There gentle sleep..with soft oppression seis'd My drouséd sense. 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 360 Infant hands ..with the fragrant load O'ercharged, amid the kind oppression roll.

2. †**a.** The action of weighing down or bearing heavily on a person, the mind, feelings, etc.; pressure of outward circumstances, or of grief, pain, or trouble; the condition of being pressed hard by misfortune, distress. *Obs.* **b.** The feeling of being oppressed or weighed down; bodily or mental uneasiness or distress.

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xl. 9 Deth, blod, strif, and two bitende swerd, opressiouns [1388 oppressyngis], bungres, and to-treding, and scourges. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 69 Over salt mete doth grete oppressioun To fieble stomakes. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. iv. 13 My hart.. taught me craft To counterfeit oppression of such greefe, That word seem'd buried in my sorrowes graue. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 168 ₱ 6 He..who performs nothing through the Oppression of his Modesty. 1719 Young *Busiris* IV. i, Fainting beneath th' oppression of her grief. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. ii. 167 Dreams, Agitations, and Oppressions, that Excess in Diet occasions in the Night. 1853 Maurice *Proph. & Kings* iv. 62 With this oppression ..came the drying up of all the moisture and freshness of life, the parching heat of fever.

3. Exercise of authority or power in a burdensome, harsh, or wrongful manner; unjust or cruel treatment of subjects, inferiors, etc.; the imposition of unreasonable or unjust burdens.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* II. 1175 Þe world is .. a sted of mykel wrechednes, ..Of violence and of oppfession. 1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 Many wronges subtiles, and also open oppressions, ydo to hem. *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Prince.* 2541 Ministres to seelde, heni wel gouerne: Oppressioun regneth in euery herne. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 172 You would haue sold your King to slaughter,..His Subiects to oppression, and contempt. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* IV. (1701) 139/2 She was in danger of oppression by the Magistrates. 1729 Butler *Serm. Self-deceit* Wks. 1874 II. 126 There is not a word in our language which expresses more detestable wickedness than *oppression*. 1796 Burke *Lett., to Hussey* Corr. 1844 IV. 397 You and I hate Jacobinism as we hate the gates of hell. Why? Because it is a system of oppression. 1822 Montgomery *Hymn, 'Hail to the Lord's Anointed'* i, He comes to break oppression, To set the captive free. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 95 The law itself had been made an instrument of oppression.

†**4.** Forcible violation of a woman, rape. *Obs.*

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1868 *Lucrece*, Openly [he] let cary her on a here Thurgh al the towne, that men may see and here The horryble dede of hir oppressyon. *c* 1386 — *Wife's T.* 33.

†**5.** The action of forcibly putting down or crushing, repression. *Obs.*

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2591 *Hypermn.*, With Wenus, and other oppressyoun Of houses, Mars hys venym ys adoun. 1545 *Primer Hen. VIII*, Prayers of Passion, That they may ..judge..to the oppression of wickedness. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* Dd viij, The Musicans .. rebelled, for the oppression of whom, Python was sent thither.

†**6.** *Astron.* Obscuration of the light of a planet or star by proximity to the sun. *Obs.*

1551 Recorde *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 196 The darkenynge or hidynge of the starre, whiche chaunce happeneth commonly to any starre being within 15 degrees of the Sonne,..is called of many men Combustion. Other contract the name of combustion to syxe degrees, and call this Oppression.

Hence **Oppre·ssionist,** one who practises or approves of oppression.

1828 Bentham *Wks.* (1843) X. 581 The enemies of the people may be divided into two classes. The *depredationists*, whose love of themselves is stronger than their hatred to others; and the *oppressionists*, whose hatred to others is stronger than their love of themselves.

Oppressive (ŏpre·siv), *a.* [ad. med. L. *oppressīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *opprimĕre* to Oppress: see -ive. Cf. F. *oppressif, -ive* (1480 in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. Of the nature of oppression or tyrannous treatment of subjects, inferiors, etc.; unjustly burdensome, harsh, or merciless; tyrannical.

1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* II. lxii. 290 Those sins, that grate, and scratch, and gall, .. Plunders, Perjuries, and oppressive Murthers. 1729 Butler *Serm. Self-deceit* Wks. 1874 II. 125 An hard and oppressive course of behaviour.. is most certainly immoral and vicious. 1861 Wright *Ess. Archæol.* I. v. 73 One of the great vices of the Roman rule was the oppressive taxation of the provinces.

2. Characterized by oppressing, disposed to oppress, tyrannical.

1711 Berkeley *Pass. Obed.* § 41 Calamities and devastations which oppressive governments bring on the world. 1738 Wesley *Ps.* I. i, The Persecutor's Guilt to share Oppressive in the Scorner's Chair. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 637 In the Danish cities .. there were civic bodies impatient of the yoke of an oppressive aristocracy.

3. Having the quality of oppressing or weighing heavily on the mind, spirits, or senses; burdensome, depressing; overpowering, overwhelming.

1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 429 ₱ 12 By reason of his luxuriant Health he is oppressive to Persons of composed Behaviour. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 113 The maladies of the mind, so oppressive in a state of solitude. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* VI. ii. It was a bright, oppressive, sultry morning. 1858 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 55 My cold has been oppressive. 1880 Ouida *Moths* II. 160 Paris became very oppressive to her.

Oppre·ssively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an oppressive manner, crushingly.

1. With unjustly harsh exercise of authority or power; tyrannically.

1769 Burke *Late St. Nation* 40 Her taxes are more injudiciously and more oppressively imposed. 1832 Lewis *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* viii. 68 The rulers govern oppressively. 1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* v, I should be very slow to interfere oppressively with Dark Jack.

2. So as to oppress or weigh heavily on the mind, spirits, or senses.

1859 Mill *Liberty* 157 Opinions similar..to these..prevail widely among the artizan class, and weigh oppressively on those who are amenable to the opinion chiefly of that class.

1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 351/1 Although..we were at an altitude of fully ten thousand feet..it was oppressively hot.

Oppre·ssiveness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or fact of being oppressive.

1701 *Jura Pop. Anglic.* Pref. 5 If upon the account of its Oppressiveness and Illegality, the Voice of the People be everywhere against it. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. x. 240 Records of the oppressiveness of their jurisdiction. 1883 Schaff *Hist. Ch.* I. vi. 393 The oppressiveness of the Roman yoke increased every year.

†**Oppre·ssment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Oppress *v.* + -ment.] Oppression; crushing.

c 1537 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 78 To the encrease of vertewe and oppressmentt of syne. 1592 Wyrley *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 60 Whilst this good king in England made his stay, Him sicknes took with..strong oppresment.

Oppressor (ŏpre·sər). Also 5–8 -our, (5 -ur). [a. AF. *oppressour* = F. *oppresseur* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *oppressor*, agent-n. from *opprimĕre* to Oppress.]

1. One who oppresses; *esp.* one who harasses with unjust or cruel treatment.

c 1425 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 676 Oppressours of pepyll, and myghty crakers. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 251 Nemproth the bostuous oppressor of men. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* III. iv, He is..a valiaunt man, saiynge that he is an oppressour, an extorcioner. 1621 Bacon in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (Camden) 142, I have been no avaricious oppressor of the people. 1704 Pope *Windsor For.* 74 Th' Oppressor rul'd tyrannic where he durst. 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 14 The patriots of Hungary are now in possession of their rights and have become friends of their old oppressors.

2. Anything that oppresses the mind or spirits.

1723 Digby *Let. to Pope* 14 Aug., Sickness is a great oppressor.

†**Oppre·ssure.** *Obs.* [f. Oppress *v.* + -ure: cf. It. *oppressura*.] The action of oppressing; oppression; distress, trouble.

c 1600–8 B. Jonson in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (Camden) 64 You that counsel me to a silence in these oppressures. 1658 Cleveland *Rustick Rampant* Wks. (1687) 457 He complains..of the oppressures of the Commons, of withholding the Wages of poor Labourers. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. 222 The Oppressures that in Three and twenty years..exercis'd the Defence and Patience of one man, made him stand the stronger.

†**Opprobra·tion.** *Obs. rare.* (In quot. erron. -bation.) [ad. L. *opprobrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *opprobrāre* to reproach, taunt, f. *ob-* (Ob- 1 b) + *probrum* infamous act, infamy.] Reproaching, taunting, reviling.

c 1616 Chapman *Hymn to Hermes* Poems (1875) 296 Such a one In all the art of opprobation As not in all the Deities I have seen. 1623 Cockeram, *Opprobation*, rebukefull, sprightfull.

†**O·pprobratory,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. (In quot. erron. -batory.) [f. ppl. stem of L. *opprobrāre*: see -ory.] Conveying reproach or detraction.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 505 Some observation, either appropatory or opprobatory, touching this portico.

†**Oppro·bre.** *Obs.* Also 5–6 obprobre, 6 oprobre, opprobe. [a. OF. *ob-, opprobre, ob-probe, oprobe* (12th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *opprobrium*.] = Opprobrium, Opprobry.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxvii. 96 She..reputed it to be doon in opprobre and confusion inhomynyouse. 1502 *Ordinary of Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxii. 296 Hym ..to delyuer from opprobe whan there was place or tyme. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 37, I was wel borne in an unhappie houre for to se nowe this obprobre. *c* 1538 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1017 Fulfyller of oprobre & of detraction.

Opprobriate (ŏprō·briĕt), *v.* [f. med. L. *opprobriāt-*, ppl. stem of *opprobriāre*, f. L. *opprobrium*: see Opprobrium.] *trans.* To cover with opprobrium; to speak abusively or contemptuously of or to. Hence **Oppro·briated** *ppl. a.*

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Rich. II*, cccxlvi, What they writt Hee Read T' opprobriate himselfe. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 167 [They] would never dream of thus opprobriating the great names stamped current by the universal voice. 1842 *Ibid.* IX. 563 Known only by his ill repute in the world,—under the opprobriated name of A. O. 1846 Mrs. Gore *Eng. Char.* (1852) 42 She will probably come in time to be opprobriated as a coquette.

Opprobrious (ŏprō·briəs), *a.* Forms: 4– opprobrious, (5 obprobryes, 6 obprobrious(e, -yous(e, -yus, 6–7 approbrious, 7 opproprious). [ad. OF. *ob-, opprobrieux*, or late L. *opprobriōs-us*, f. L. *opprobrium*: see Opprobrium.]

1. Of words, language, etc.: Conveying opprobrium or injurious reproach; attaching, or intended to attach, disgrace; contumelious, vituperative, abusive. Rarely of persons: Using contumelious or abusive language.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 167 Prayeng a opprobrious a reprevynge name unto þaym but if they drank. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* (1892) 1079 After many obprobryes wordes..they ladde hym forthe vnto a tree. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV*, 198 b, A man contumelious, opprobrious, and an iniurious person. *Ibid., Hen. VIII* 144 These with many approbrious wordes, were spoken against the Cardinall. 1602 Rowlands *Greene's Ghost* 3 The name of Conicatchers is..vsed for an opprobrious name for euerie one that sheweth the least occasion of deceit. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* VII. 108 Stern Menelaus first the silence broke, And, inly groaning, thus opprobrious spoke. 1831 Macaulay *Ess., Hampden* (1887) 228 The multitude pressed round the King's coach, and insulted him with opprobrious cries. 1839 I. Taylor

Anc. Chr. I. iv. 548 The opprobrious epithet, hypocrite.. is the world's rough judgment.

†b. Of actions, feelings, etc.: Offering or disposed to offer indignity; insulting, insolent. *Obs.*

1630 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Sion's Sonn.* xi. iv, The Bridall bed, which Time, or Age Durst never warrant from th' opprobrious rage Of envious fate. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* iv. iii, Whom that fell Dog..With most opprobrious Injuries has loaded.

2. Attended by or involving shame or infamy; held in dishonour; associated with disgrace; infamous, shameful, disgraceful. Now *rare.*

c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 15/2 The opprobriouse death of the crosse. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxxi. § 15 Neither did any thing seeme opprobrious out of which there might arise commoditie and profit. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 403 The wisest heart Of Solomon he led..to build His Temple right against the Temple of God, On that opprobrious Hill. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 379 Opprobrious more To France than all her losses and defeats,..Her house of bondage,..the Bastille. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 81 The reproachful words of the enemies of God are but the echo of the opprobrious deeds of His unfaithful servants.

b. Subject to opprobrium. *rare.*

1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* II. 133 To see their emoluments arise from some other source than tithes, the collection of which frequently renders them very opprobrious to their parishioners.

Oppro·briously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an opprobrious manner; with opprobrium.

1. With opprobrious language, abusively.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. clxxxvi. 187 He rebuked hym otherwyse than was syttynge with his honour, and called hym obprobriously. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 453 The immaculate Lamb,..who being opprobriously railed at, opened not his mouth. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Introd., It serv'd him..to inveigh opprobriously against the person, branding him with no lesse then impudence. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxvii. 67 The king, whom they opprobriously called the Black Bastard. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 184 The world (as divines opprobriously term it). 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 82 He had, at Versailles, spoken opprobriously of the Irish nation.

†2. In a way involving shame or disgrace; with indignity, contumeliously, ignominiously. *Obs.*

1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 39 The Iewes finding it [an image of Christ], vsed it most opprobriously, & pearced it with a lance. *a* 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 105 The Fish, whereby Fornicatours were so opprobriously and irksomely punished.

Oppro·briousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being opprobrious; reproachfulness, scurrility; † opprobrium, shame, disgrace.

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 344/1 A righteous man is better that hath none Images, for he shall be free from obprobriousnes. *c* 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 368 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1875) App. i, Oure closters ner farmeris,..wher we were wont to work the workes of falsnes, is now obiect to oure opprobryusnes. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* III. *Misc.* v. iii. The Opprobriousness and Abuse of those naturally honest Appellations of Free-Livers, Free-Thinkers, Latitudinarians.

†**Oppro·brity.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. OPPROBROUS + -ITY.] = prec.

1751 *Female Foundling* I. 53 It is by Ignominies and Opprobrity that your Redeemer calls you to himself.

Opprobrium (ǫprō·briŭm). [a. L. *ob-, opprobrium* disgrace, infamy, reproach; abusive language or word; cause of reproach, f. *ob-, opprobrāre* to reproach, taunt: see OPPROBRATION.]

1. The disgrace or evil reputation attached to conduct considered shameful; the imputation or expression of this disgrace; infamy, reproach.

1683 J. SCOTT *Serm. bef. L.d. Mayor* Wks. 1826 IV. 86 Persecuted with all the reproach and opprobrium that the most inveterate rancour can invent. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Opprobrium*, a Latin word become English, the Shame that sticks continually to a leud and vicious Act. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxix. 134 [He] will assert his natural right to the modesty of the quotation, and leave all the opprobrium to his grace. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) II. viii. 573 Spain .. has been plundered and oppressed, and the opprobrium lights on the robbers, not on the robbed. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xxvii, Great opprobrium has been thrown on her name.

2. An occasion or cause of reproach or reprobation; something that brings disgrace.

1656 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* xv. § 113 That opprobrium of Mankind .. who now calls himself our Protector. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 140 This Distemper..is become the Opprobrium both of the Patient and Physician. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* I. 45 The May-pole .. on the village green became a standing opprobrium to his conscience. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 253 A maxim absolutely groundless..the opprobrium of philosophy.

†**Oppro·brous,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *ob-, opprobreux, -euse* (15th c. in Godef.), f. *opprobre*: see OPPROBRE and -OUS.] = OPPRORRIOUS.

c 1530 *Remedie of Loue* xli, That opprobrous name cokold.

†**Oppro·bry.** *Obs.* Forms: 5–6 obprobry (e, 5–7 opprobrie, 5–8 opprobry, (7 appropry); also 6 opprobie, 6–7 opproby. [ad. L. *ob-, opprobrium*: see OPPROBRIUM.]

1. A condition of infamy, shame, disgrace, or reproach; = OPPROBRIUM 1.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 365 Gaius putte Pilate to exile in to Vienna of Fraunce .. in opprobry of his kynrede, for he was borne in those partes. 1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* in *Early Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 132 In like manner Anne, the wife of Helcana..prayed God that he would take away from her the opprobry and shame, and give her children. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 98 By the just vengeance of God he was abased lower than hell, and put in euerlasting shame and opprobrie. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* 172 That those nobly descended Souldiers may be freed from that shameful opprobry. 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* IV. 122 Not being able to endure the Opprobry of so infamous a Name.

2. The imputation of shameful or infamous conduct; the utterance of contumelious reproach.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. *Harl. Contin.* 469 The kynge rehersede mony wordes of obprobry to the archebischop. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) v. xiv. 344*a*/1 He..concluded in hym selfe..to endure pacyently all iniuryes and obprobryes that he wolde saye to hym. 1535 *Goodly Primer* Dirige Ps. xlii, They cast into my teeth thus grievous opprobry. 1667 *Naphtali* (1761) 201 The curate had calumniated him by such vile opprobies. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VI. vi. (1852) 432 Some have not scrupled to stigmatize the Indians with greatest opprobry. 1765 JOHNSON *Notes Shaks.* Mids. N. D. III. ii. 9 Patch was in old language used as a term of opprobry.

b. Contumelious treatment; an indignity, insult.

1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* I. xix. 29 He dyd him all the opprobries he knewe or could deuise. 1617 *French Jubile* 5 What French-man was there, whose heart did not bleed to see these opprobies?

3. An occasion, cause, or object of reproach; 'a reproach', 'a disgrace'; = OPPROBRIUM 2.

1535 *Goodly Prymer* Prayer of Daniel, Jerusalem and thy people are brought into an opprobry to all that dwell round about us. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 254 Poverty is no more the opprobrie of men, but the glory of Christians. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. App.* II. 18 Hyperbolus..whom Pluty, Thucidides, and Lucian report to have been banish'd the City as its disgrace and opprobry.

b. Conduct that brings or merits infamy or disgrace; a shameful act.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 283/1 They cannot doo too much to detect your so detestable opprobrie. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* v. 17 He is fallen into Chams opprobrie, accusing his father. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 89 Doom'd to be the scene of blacker guilt, Opprobry more enduring, crimes that call'd For heavier vengeance.

Oppugn (ǫpiū·n), *v.* Also 6 oppung, oppounge, 7 opugn. [ad. L. *oppugnāre* to fight against, attack, assail, besiege, f. *ob-* (OB- 1 b) + *pugnāre* to fight. Cf. obs. F. *oppugner* (16th c. in Godef.).]

†1. *trans.* To fight against, attack, assail, assault, besiege. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 269 Furius Camillus oppugnede the walles in an oper parte of the cite. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 220/2 This Town of Achon..as it was mightilie oppugned by the Christians, so it was stronglie defended by the Saracens. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 174 He was induced .. to oppugne the Emperor Henry by armes. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 3 The Parliament .. may not onely lawfully resist, but oppugne, suppresse all Forces raised against it. 1860 MRS. BROWNING *Italy & World* xii, That nation still is predominant Whose pulse beats quickest in zeal to oppugn or Succour another, in wrong or want.

†b. To withstand, resist (attack). *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1636 HEYWOOD *Lucrece* III. iv. Wks. 1874 V. 205 The walles made to oppugne Hostile incursions.

2. *fig.* To assail or oppose actively by speech, writing, action, or influence of any kind; *esp.* to call in question (a state of things), controvert (a statement, belief, or the like).

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* IV. ix. 107 b/1 That wolde..so enemyously blaspheme and oppugne ye chyrch of Cryst. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 2 *John* 53 He doeth wittyngly throughe malyce oppunge them, whome God woulde well vnto. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 414 Se wald in ane and the same crime oppung the Maiestie of God, and my authoritie. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XXVI. xx. (1678) 641 The simple medicine alone, hath not strength enough to oppugn the disease. *a* 1683 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* i. § 5 (1704) 10 He that oppugns the publick Liberty, overthrows his own. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 54 Then and afterwards he openly oppugned Popery. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* iii. (1882) 26 In promiscuous company no prudent man will oppugn the merits of a contemporary in his own supposed department. 1882 *Knowledge* No. 16. 334 Inviting the officials whose judgment was oppugned to say whether they were mistaken.

b. of things: To be opposed to, come in conflict with, run counter to. Now *rare.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* XVI. viii. (1886) 408 Certeine parts thereof .. doo not directlie oppugne my purpose. 1615 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 169 A contract so .. unjust, as nothing doth more oppugn the Law of Nature. *c* 1670 HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* 62 When Law and Conscience, or Law and Equity seem to oppugne one another, the written Law should be preferr'd.

c. *intr.* and *absol.* To fight, contend, oppose.

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 81 Vnworthy man .. That do'st oppugne against thy mother Church. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* 3 Every one..can doe nothing if the prohibition Of the Almighty doe oppugne. 1714 MACKY *Journ. thro' Eng.* (1724) I. viii. 142 A Youth .. before he can be a Batchelor of Arts .. must publickly oppugn for several Days.

†3. *trans.* To prevail upon, win over. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 213 The King of Peychtes .. sum of the Peychtes he oppugnes for money, quha figurand thame selfes Britonis, walde..throuch deceit put doun Constantine King of Britannie.

†4. To oppose (a statement, argument, or the like) *to* another; to maintain in opposition. *Obs.*

1781 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. J. Juniper* I. 126 To this opinion it is oppugned with equal verisimilitude, that [etc.]. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 296/1 Lord Kaimes thinks it sufficient to oppugn that musical proportions and those of architecture are addressed to different senses.

Hence **Oppu·gning** *vbl. sb.*, attacking, assailing.

1535 [see OPPUGNER]. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 460 Martin Luthers oppugning of the venale indulgences. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 183 Trenches may easily be made, or any thing else which the necessity of oppugning requires.

Oppugnance (ǫpu·gnăns). [ad. late L. *oppugnantia*, f. L. *oppugnānt-em* OPPUGNANT: see -ANCE.] The fact or action of oppugning or opposing; opposition; oppugnancy.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. v. I. 355 The conflicting decisions of the lawyers, the oppugnance of the laws themselves seemed to demand this ultimate organisation of the whole. *Ibid.* VII. ii. (1864) IV. 63 The decrees were received with the most vigorous or stubborn oppugnance.

Oppugnancy (ǫpu·gnănsi). [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] The quality or state of being oppugnant; opposition, antagonism, contrariety, conflict.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 111 Vn-tune that string, And harke what Discord follows: each thing meetes In meere oppugnancie. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. VII. v. 373 Such a Confusion, Oppugnancy, and Riot of Colours. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 227 Whatever is placed in active and direct oppugnancy to the good is, *ipso facto*, positive evil. 1892 W. WATSON in *Academy* 9 Apr. 341 2 Involving no strife of ideas, no oppugnancy of principles.

Oppugnant (ǫpu·gnănt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *oppugnānt-em*, pr. pple. of *oppugnāre* to OPPUGN.] Opposing, antagonistic, contrary, repugnant.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1868 To infringe theyr franchis .. By fals recordes oppugnant to ryght. 1651 WITHIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* I. iv. 12 From thence we may gather, that the curing of diseases in it self .. is not oppugnant to the Ecclesiasticall office. 1751 WARBURTON *Notes Pope* III. 86 By overthrowing the oppugnant principle of *no natural justice*. 1890 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 294 One to whom anything approaching inaccuracy and unthoroughness were..oppugnant.

B. *sb.* One who opposes, an opponent. *rare.*

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 165 A new sect naturally..sets another portion into activity as alarmists and oppugnants.

†**Oppu·gnate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *oppugnāre* to OPPUGN.] = OPPUGN.

1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* II. (1754) 9 We have a List of those upon whom the Judgments of God.. fell for oppugnating St. Francis and his Order. 1804 FESSENDEN *Democr.* (1806) II. 35 Will e'er oppugnate this morality Of such a pretty genteel quality.

Oppugna·tion. Now *rare.* [ad. L. *oppugnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *oppugnāre* to OPPUGN. Cf. obs. F. *oppugnation, -cion* (16th c. in Godef.).]

1. The action of attacking or assaulting; attack, assault.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 341 To defend the vane oppugnacioun and segeing of thare wallis. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 129 To the oppugnation of Turkishe and infidell enemyes. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 185 Hither was the greatest bulk of the oppugnation brought.

2. *fig.* Opposition in spirit, word, argument, or manner of action.

1553 T. WATSON in Crowley *Soph. Dr. Watson* ii. (1569) 78 To the oppugnation of it they neuer yet to this houre alledged any direct scripture. 1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* XXX. 75 [They] spend their liues and labours in oppugnation of him. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 387 An open and profess'd Contradiction or Oppugnation. 1795 J. SULLIVAN *Hist. of Maine* 54 The Spaniards and Portuguese .. considered all attempts of this nature .. as a vile oppugnation of ecclesiastical authority. 1874 H. W. BEECHER in *Chr. World Pulpit* V. 393 Do you think I feel oppugnation toward them?

†**Oppugnator.** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [a. L. *oppugnātor*, agent-n. from *oppugnāre* to OPPUGN: cf. obs. F. *oppugnateur* (1488 in Godef.).] = next.

1611 COTGR., *Oppugnateur*, an oppugnator; assaulter, batterer, besieger; resister; wrong-doer.

Oppugner (ǫpiū·nəɹ). [f. OPPUGN + -ER 1.] One who oppugns; an assailant, opposer, opponent.

1535 G. BROWNE *to Ld. Privy Seal* in *Hist. Coll. Ch. Irel.* (1681) 2 Your humble Servant..hath endeavoured..to procure the Nobility and Gentry of this Nation to due obedience, in owning of his Highness their supream Head as well Spiritual as Temporal, and do find much oppugning therein, especially by my Brother Armagh, who hath been the main oppugner. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 217–8 The Græcians are ..perpetuall oppugners of the Papall right and authority. 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* V. 161 Whilest the oppugners and defendors were in their chiefest heate, the Lord Talbot came thither with the Lord Scales and 1800 Souldiers. 1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* 130 [They would] find more advocates among the patrons, than among the oppugners, of that measure. 1853 MERIVALE *Rom. Rep.* I. (1867) 10 The tribuneship .. afforded .. a ground of vantage to the oppugners of rank and authority.

Oppurtenance, Opreption, erron. ff. APPURTENANCE, OBREPTION. **Oppynyon, -oun,** etc., obs. ff. OPINION. **Opress**(e, obs. f. OPPRESS. **Opright, -riȝt, -ryȝt, Oprising, Oprist, Opseche:** see UP-. **Oprobre:** see OPPR-.

Opsigamy (ǫpsi·gămi). *rare.* [ad. Gr. ὀψι-γαμία, f. ὀψίγαμ-ος late-married, f. ὀψέ, ὀψι- late + γάμος marriage.] Marriage late in life.

1824 MCCULLOCH *Scotland* III. 287 Nor is there any danger of Donald's being flogged for opsigamy by the Highland nymphs as the Spartans were of old.

Opsimath. [ad. Gr. ὀψιμαθής: see next.] One who begins to learn or study late in life.

1883 *Ch. Times* 9 Feb. 97 Those who gave the name were not simple enough to think that even an opsimath was not something better than a contented dunce. 1883 *Sat.*

Rev. 3 Feb. 159/1 [He] is what the Greeks called an *opsimath*; not ignorant, but a laggard in learning.

Opsimathy (ɒpsiˈmăθi). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *ὀψιμαθία*, f. *ὀψιμαθής* late in learning, f. *ὀψέ*, *ὀψι-* late + *μάθη* learning.] Learning or study late in life; learning acquired late.

a 1656 Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1673) I. 218 Therefore Opsimathie, which is too late beginning to learn, was counted a great vice, and very unseemly. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1872 F. Hall *Rec. Exempl. False Philol.* 73 Whatever philological learning he possesses is .. in all seeming, the latest of opsimathies. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 508/2 The figures alone betray the inevitable weakness of opsimathy.

Opsiometer (ɒpsiˈɒmĭtəɹ). [mod. f. Gr. *ὄψι-s* sight + -o)METER.] = Optometer.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Opsiometer*, an instrument for measuring the extent of the limits of distinct vision in different individuals, and consequently for determining the focal lengths of lenses necessary to correct imperfections of the eye. 1888 *Public Opin.* (Washington) 31 Mar., The 'opsiometer' is a new instrument for testing the eyesight. It consists of a mahogany case with two front eyeholes, behind which are two traveling bands mounted on rollers.

‖ **Opsomania** (ɒpsoməˈniă). [mod. L., a. Gr. *ὀψομανία*, f. *ὄψον* cooked meat, relish, rich fare, dainties, etc. + *μανία* madness.] A morbid longing for dainties, or for some particular food. Hence **Opsomaˈniac**, one affected with opsomania.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* (ed. 3), *Opsomaniac.* .. One who loves some particular aliment to madness. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Opsomania.* 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Opsomania*, ..*Opsomaniac.*

†**Opsonation**, variant of Obsonation *Obs.*

1658 in Phillips. 1755 in Johnson. Hence in mod. Dicts.

†**Oˈpsony.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. *ὀψώνιον* or L. *opsōnium* (*obs-*) provisions, viands, esp. anything eaten as a relish with bread.] Anything eaten along with bread to give it relish; in ancient Greece and Rome, chiefly applied to fish; = mod.Sc. 'kitchen'.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 333 Grateful to eat, and much celebrated in opsonies. [1881 W. R. Sullivan in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 257/1 The opsonia were very limited—onions and watercresses.]

Opsophagy (ɒpsɒˈfădʒi). *nonce-wd.* [ad. Gr. *ὀψοφαγία*, f. *ὀψοφάγ-os* an eater of dainties; f. *ὄψον* (see Opsomania) + *-φάγος* eating, eater.] The eating of dainties, esp. of fish. So **Opsoˈphagist**, an eater of dainties; **Opsoˈphagize** *v. intr.*, to eat dainties.

1854 Badham *Halieut.* 331 A favourite *mets* at most opsophagists' tables. *Ibid.* 519 Opsophagy again was necessarily confined to the rich. *Ibid.*, At Corinth..the law enacted that none should 'opsophagize' but such as could prove their income sufficient to support the extravagance.

Opstropolous, erron. f. Obstreperous *a.*

Opt (ɒpt), *v.* [ad. F. *opte-r* to choose, ad. L. *optāre* to choose, wish, desire: cf. *adopt.*] *intr.* To choose, make choice (*between* alternatives); to decide (*for* one or other of two alternatives).

1877 *World* 25 Apr., The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, about a month ago .. was allowed to speak of Alsatians *opting* between France and Germany. 1879 Sala *Paris Herself Again* I. x. 151 He was supposed to be a native of Alsace-Lorraine, who had 'opted' to become a French subject. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Jan. 8/2 If..returned for more than one borough he should be permitted to opt for the borough of Northampton. 1890 Gladstone in *Leeds Mercury* 25 July 7 The present Heligolanders opting to be British subjects. 1899 *Speaker* 15 Apr. 433/1 The two boys 'opted' for the Navy.

Optable (ɒˈptăbˈl), *a.* [ad. L. *optābil-is*, f. *optāre*: see prec. and -ble.] To be wished for, desirable.

1569 Newton *Cicero's Olde Age* 54 b, After death, the sence is eyther suche as is blessed and optable, or else it is none at all. 1623 in Cockeram. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 242 Furnish'd with even such an Ideal, optable or designable Arianizing Library.

Hence **Oˈptableness**; **Oˈptably** *adv.*, desirably.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 497 With this [method] .. their Theorems [are] more optably read, and easily learned. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Optablenes*, desirableness.

Optain(e, obs. erron. form of Obtain.

Optate (ɒˈpteĭt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *optāt-*, ppl. stem of *optāre* to choose.] *intr.* To choose: = Opt.

1611 Cotgr., *Opter*, to chuse, optate, elect. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. (1737) 231 O most infanst who optates there to live! 1895 *Tablet* 28 Dec. 1029 He optated for this title in exchange for that of San Callisto at the recent public Consistory.

Optation (ɒpteĭˈʃən). [ad. L. *optātiōn-em* a wishing (also in rhetorical sense), n. of action from *optāre* (see Opt). Cf. F. *optation*, in rhetoric.]

1. The action of wishing; a wish or desire. **b.** *Rhet.* The expression of a wish under the form of an exclamation.

1577 Peacham *Gard. Eloquence* P iij, To this .. belong .. Optation, Obtestation, Interrogation. 1609 R. Barnerd *Faithf. Sheph.* 67 Optation; when we fall to wishing, to declare our desire and good will towards them: it procureth good will. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 48 Regulating their determined realityes unto their private optations. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 200 To which she hath had a strong optation.

2. A choice or preference.

1874 Ward *Ess.* (1884) I. 290 His inclination towards the immediate leaving school may be called (if you will) an 'optation'; but it cannot be called a desire.

Optative (ɒˈptătiv, ɒptēˈtiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *optatif*, *-ive* (15th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *optātīv-us*, f. *optāre* to wish: see -ative. The first pronunciation above is the normal one (cf. *ablative*, *precative*, *relative*), recognized by orthoepists generally, but the second prevails in Eng. grammar school and college use.]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Grammar.* Having the function of expressing wish or desire.

Optative mood or *mode*, *optātīvus modus* of the Latin grammarians, Priscian, etc., representing *εὐκτικὴ ἔγκλισις* (*ἡ εὐκτική*, *τὸ εὐκτικόν*) of the Greek grammarians: That mood or form of the verb, of which a prominent function is the expression of wish or desire, as in Gr. *μὴ γένοιτο*, 'may it not happen!' It is an original feature of the vb. in Aryan or Indo-European (where its sign was the element *ī̆*, unaccented *i*, *i*, *j*, inserted between the tense-sign and the personal endings). It is retained most fully in Sanskrit and Greek, and in the so-called Subjunctive of the Teutonic langs. The name has also been applied to syntactical forms expressing the sense of the Greek Optative Mood, as in L. *utinam essem*, *fuissem.*

1530 Palsgr. 84 The optative mode whiche they use whan they wisshe a dede to be done, as *bien parle il*, wel speke he or well myght he speke. *Ibid.* 85 The optative mode borroweth also his ii tenses of the subjunctive. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lx. 6 Some transpose the preterr tence of the verb into the optative moode, that it may bee a continual prayer. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1355 Thus you see, how in this little word Ei there is an optative power sufficiently declared. 1751 Harris *Hermes* i. ii. (1786) 16 To speak Sentences interrogative, imperative, precative, or optative. 1845 Stoddart *Grammar* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 53/1 We should not be inclined to separate the optative mood from the imperative, were it not that various Languages, and particularly the Greek, distinguish it by a separate inflection. 1879 Roby *Lat. Gram.* II. xxi. 282 Use of the subjunctive mood to express desire: Optative and jussive subjunctive.

2. Characterized by desire or choice; expressing desire. **b.** *Rom. Law.* = Optive.

1611 W. Sclater *Key* (1629) 126 It is eyther optatiue in the wish, or desire of the heart, or occasionall. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. vi. 29 The language of Vain-Glory, of Indignation, Pitty and Revengefulness, Optative. 1850 McCosh *Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 264 The Will or Optative Power, choosing or rejecting among the objects presented to the mind. 1875 Poste *Gaius* I. § 154 A guardian nominated by the testator is called a dative guardian; one selected by the widow is called an optative guardian.

B. *sb.* **1.** *Gram.* The optative mood.

1530 Palsgr. Introd. 36 Some want theyr present and indifinit optatyve, savyng onely the thyrde parson synguler. 1612 Brinsley *Pos. Parts* (1669) 31 How know you the optative? *A.* It wisheth or desireth. 1614 T. Adams in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 4, 5 [Verse 4] is God's imperative..[Verse 5] this should be our optative. 1869 J. Eadie *Galatians* 108 The first verb in the present subjunctive, where perhaps an optative might have been expected.

†**2.** Something to be desired, a desirable thing.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 3 That by these optatives and potentials mans enquirie may be the more awake. 1703 T. S. *Art's Improv.* p. xiii, By Optatives is to be understood, all those Perfections, that being desirable, are rather very difficult, than absolutely impossible to be obtained.

Hence **Optatively** *adv.*, in an optative manner or sense, in expression of a wish; in the optative mood.

1625 J. Hall *Thanksgiv. Serm.* 29 *Jan.*, God blesseth man imperatively, and man blesseth God optatively. 1657 Trapp *Comm. Job* xvi. 4 Some read it optatively, as .. Would to God your soul were in my soul's stead. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 291 They all, *unâ voce*, declaratively or optatively, condemned the conduct of the council. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 88/1 The only persons even optatively addicted to it belong to a species of miser vanished long since.

Optayne, -teigne, etc., obs. ff. Obtain.

Optic (ɒˈptik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: (6 obtyke, 7 obtick), 6–7 opticke, -ike, 6–8 -ique, 7–8 -ick, 7– optic. [a. F. *optique* (*oblique*, *c* 1300 in Littré) = Olt. *optico*, It. *ottico*, ad. med.L. *opticus* (see Note to sense 2), a. Gr. *ὀπτικ-ός* of or pertaining to sight, f. *ὀπτός* seen, visible, f. stem *ὀπ-* (cf. *ὄψ*, *ὀπ-* eye, face, *ὄψομαι* I shall see, etc.).

1656 Blount *Glossogr.* To Rdr., There is a liberty in most Adjectives, whether you will say *Optique* (after the French), *Optick*, *Opticous*, or *Optical.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to sight; visual. (Now *rare* or *Obs.* in general sense.)

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. iii, Dazle, you organs to my optique sense. 1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos.*, *Optike*, belonging to the sight. 1637 Heywood *Dial.* xviii. Wks. 1874 VI. 249, I hardly can withdraw myne Optick sence. 1657 Trapp *Comm. Job* ix. 11 God is all window, and he, like the Optike vertue in the eye, seeth all, and is seen of none. 1805 T. Harral *Scenes of Life* II. 44 His optic senses were somewhat awakened by the brilliant appearance. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. x, May we not well cry shame on an ungrateful world, ..which will waste its optic faculty on dried Crocodiles, and Siamese Twins?

2. *Anat.* Pertaining to or connected with the eye as the organ of sight, or with the sense of sight as a function of the brain; esp. in the names of bodily parts or structures. (Also used in *Path.* of diseases affecting, and in *Surg.* of operations performed on, such parts.)

Optic chiasm, o. commissure, the commissure of the right and left optic nerves at the base of the brain. **Optic cup**, a cup-like depression in the front of the optic vesicle of the embryo; also that in the centre of the optic disk. **Optic disk**, the roundish slightly prominent disk on the retina at the entrance of the optic nerve. **Optic foramen**, the opening in the sphenoid bone through which the optic nerve passes. **Optic ganglion** = *optic lobe* (esp. when small, as in the higher animals). **Optic groove**, a groove on the upper surface of the sphenoid bone, in which the optic commissure lies. **Optic lobe**, each of the two (right and left) lobes of the dorsal part of the mid-brain, from which in part the optic nerves arise; in lower vertebrates large, and forming two hollow bulbs (*corpora bigemina*); in mammals small, covered in by other parts, and marked each by a cross-furrow, so as to form four protuberances (*corpora quadrigemina*). **Optic nerve**, the second cranial nerve on each side (esp. that part in front of the optic commissure), which enters the eyeball and terminates in the retina; they are the nerves of the special sense of sight. **Optic neuritis** (*Path.*), inflammation of the optic nerve. **Optic neurotomy** (*Surg.*), division of the optic nerve. **Optic pad**, an eye-bearing protuberance at the end of an arm of a star-fish. **Optic papilla** = *optic disk.* **Optic peduncle**, (*a*) *Zool.* the eye-stalk of a crustacean (= Ophthalmite 2); (*b*) *Embryol.* the narrow tube connecting the *optic vesicle* with the fore-brain, from which the *optic tract* is developed. †**Optic sinew**, old name for the optic nerve. **Optic stalk** = *optic peduncle* (*a* and *b*); also the ommatophore of a snail or other mollusc. **Optic thalamus**, each of two large masses of nerve-matter in the brain, one on each side of the third ventricle, lying upon the *crura cerebri*, and forming with the *corpora striata* the basal ganglia of the brain; from them in part the optic nerves arise. **Optic tract**, that part of the optic nerve between its origin in the brain and the optic commissure. **Optic tubercle**, each of the *corpora quadrigemina* (see *optic lobe* above). **Optic vesicle**, a vesicle connected with the fore-brain of the embryo, from which the optic nerve and retina are developed.

[The earliest of these is *optic nerves* (in 16th c. *optique sinews*), OF. *les ners obtiques* (*c* 1300), med.L. *nervi optici*; cf. 1100–25 Adelard of Bath c. xxiii Habet autem [spiritus visibilis] egressum per diversos nervos concavos, quos Greci vocant opticos; also *a* 1300 in Roger Bacon.]

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* E iij, Wherfore are the synewes obtykes perced? Answere. For to be the waye of the spyryte vysyble. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* I. ii. 3 That they might receave the visible spirite by the synnowe called Optique. [1548–77 Vicary *Anat.* v. (1888) 37 These senews be called *Nervi optici.*] 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 530 The Opticke Nerues stood in neede to bee very short. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* v. 56 *note*, The eye hath two nerves, the Optick or seeing nerve, and moving. 1717 Prior *Alma* I. 34 Two optic nerves, they say, she ties, Like spectacles, across the eyes. 1842 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 27 Passing outwards and forwards from the olivary process, are the optic foramina, which transmit the optic nerves and ophthalmic arteries. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 176 The alisphenoids protect the sides of the optic lobes. 1869 Tyndall *Notes Lect. Light* § 275 When light of any particular colour falls upon the eye the optic nerve is rendered less sensitive to that colour. 1872 Optic chiasma, optic commissure [see Chiasma]. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 133 By far the greater number of cases of optic neuritis so complete as this are followed by almost total extinction of vision. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 268 The optic thalami are thickenings in the outer walls of the third ventricle. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Commissure*, The greater number of the fibres of each optic tract cross in the optic commissure to the opposite optic nerve. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 66 The occurrence of optic atrophy did not escape the observation of Charcot.

3. Of, pertaining to, or skilled in the science of sight and light (optics); = Optical 2, 3. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1569 J. Sanforo tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 34 Nexte after Geometrie, is the Arte Opticke which is called Perspectiue. 1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1672) 26 We have an Optique Rule, that the higher they [Pillars] are,..the less should be alwayes their diminution aloft. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* (1670) 292 The Optick Masters confess and prove that the forms of the Stars are comprehended of the sight reflectly, and not rightly. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s. v., The Optick Science is that by which the reason of sight is known. 1709 Berkeley *Th. Vision* § 6 Another way, mentioned by optic writers.

4. Constructed to assist the sight; acting by means of light; = Optical 4. Chiefly in the phrases (now *arch.*) *optic glass*, a lens, or an instrument having a lens, esp. a telescope; *optic tube*, a telescope; *optic square*: see Optical 4.

1607 Walkington (*title*) The Optick Glasse of Humors. 1611 Corvat *Crudities* Kirchner's Orat. Praise Trav., This Counsellor is like that opticke-glasse wherein not onely the space of three or tenne miles but..of the whole world it selfe may be represented. *a* 1626 Bp. Andrewes *Serm.* (1856) I. 42 We shall need no prospective glasses, or optic instruments, to make it visible. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* Ded. Ep., Some Optick-Glasses, if we look one way, increase the object; if the other, lessen the quantity. 1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* (1660) 59 A difference resembling that wherewith Children and Astronomers consider Galileo's Optick Glasses. 1651 Davenant *Gondibert* v. ii. 16 Others with Optick Tubes the Moons scant face..Attract through Glasses. 1748 Lady Luxborough *Lett. to Shenstone* 11 Sept., Mr. Sanders speaking of the dimension of his Optic Glasses..put me in mind of measuring mine. It is near three inches and a half diameter, convex on one side, and flat on the other. 1809 *Farmer's Mag.* X. 489 By means of the optic square.. a right-lined figure of any size can be measured with the utmost accuracy. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* VI, Survey With optic tube the systems circling round. 1884 *Guardian* 3 Sept. 1293/3 The general..with whom he was in communication by optic telegraph. 1889 Browning *Asolando* Prol. iii, Did you need an optic glass, Which were your choice?

5. Of or pertaining to sight in relation to light, or to light as the medium of sight or generally; = Optical 2.

Optic angle, (*a*) the angle between the two lines from the extremities of an object to the eye, being the angle under

which it is seen, or the visual angle; (*b*) the angle between the optic axes of the eyes when directed to the same object; (*c*) the angle between the optic axes of a biaxial doubly-refracting crystal. **Optic axis,** (*a*) the straight line through the centres of the pupil and crystalline lens, the axis of the eye; (*b*) a line in a doubly-refracting crystal such that a ray of light passing in the direction of it suffers no double refraction.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 80 Take a fresh Eye .. cut it with a plain Parallel to the Optick Axis. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 247 We turn our Eyes to it in such a manner, that the two Optick Axes meet at the Point which we fix our Attention principally upon. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Angle, Visual,* or *Optic angle,* is the angle included between the two rays drawn from the two extreme points of an object to the centre of the pupil. 1781 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 96 It has been observed, that objects grow indistinct when the principal optic pencil at the eye becomes less than the 40th or 50th part of an inch in diameter. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 210 Easy to apprehend, by any person who understands the nature of the optic angle. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Optic axis,* the axis of the dioptric system of the eye... It is not identical with the visual line or axis. Also, in a doubly refracting crystal, a line which represents a direction in which the double refraction does not occur.

B. *sb.* **1.** The organ of sight, the eye: chiefly in *pl.* (Formerly the learned and elegant term; afterwards pedantic, and now usually humorous.)

1620 BRATHWAIT *Five Senses* Table in *Archaica* (1815) II. p. v, By that elevating muscle by which it is distinguished from the optic in all other creatures, it [the eye] is taught to be on that subject only fixed, where it may be wholly and solely satisfied. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 88 Not by hear-say only, or through the mist of other mens breaths, but through the cleere casements of his own optiques. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 5 The acuteness of his natural Opticks. 1713 SWIFT *Elegy on Partridge,* Partridge made his opticks rise From a shoe-sole to reach the skies. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 286 He surveyed it with all his optics. 1775-82 J. TRUMBULL *McFingal* I. 67 But optics sharp it weea, To see what is not to be seen. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 3 Far as human optics may command. 1790 MRS. A. M. JOHNSON *Monmouth* I. 22 Giving that relief in perspective so necessary to the otherwise fatigued optic. 1818 *Q. Rev.* XVIII. 133 *note,* An advantage .. which has escaped the optics of former writers. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* (1883) II. 80 Yet those same bleared optics had a strange, penetrating power.

fig. *c* 1650 DENHAM *Friendsh. & Single Life agst. Love & Marriage* ii, Our corporeal eyes, we find, Dazzle the optics of our mind. 1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* 28 Example clears the optics of the soul. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* viii. (1862) 97 The error common to our moral and our natural optics, of mistaking near objects for great ones.

† **b.** Short for *optic nerve*; *fig.* visual power. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 485 The first coniugation therefore of the neraes of the braine are the Opticks. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 44 Nor is it in the Opticks of these eyes to behold felicity. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 97 The Optic, or the middle of the Retina. 1687 *Death's Vis.* (1713) 15 Will He come Teach an Unfledg'd Soul to Fly, To see, without the Optics of an Eye? 1718 D'URFEY *Grecian Heroine* v. i, On this with covetous Eyes I us'd to gaze, 'till I even crackt their Opticks.

† **2.** An 'optic glass'; an eye-glass, lens, magnifying glass; a microscope or telescope. *Obs.*

a 1631 DONNE *Div. Poems, To Mr. Tilman* 46 If then, th' astronomers, whereas they spy A new-found star, their opticks magnify. 1640 NARBES *Bride* IV. i, A..stone with an inscription That is not legible but through an optick Tells us its age. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. iii. § 16 She that can make her mourning veil an optic to draw a new lover neerer to her sight. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 17 (1748) III. 268 The telescope was again unscrewed,.. when .. they were obliged to draw in the optic, and make fast the window, against which it had been placed. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Childhood* II. 109 Which bright through Hope's deceitful optics beam'd. [1886 *Daily Tel.* 7 Apr. 5/4 One of the two places .. where alone these gigantic 'opticks' can be properly perfected.]

† **3.** One skilled in optics; = OPTICIAN 1. (In quot. 1636, One who has a 'good eye' or well-trained sight.) *Obs.*

1636 FEATLY *Clavis Mysl.* xxxi. 410 Artificiall pictures drawne by the pencill of a skilfal Opticke. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 180 A tablet..such as would infinitely delight an optick. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 501 Mr. Newton had no reason to tax P. Pardies of Hallucination... For that learned optike very well saw [etc.].

† **4.** The science of sight and light; OPTICS. *Obs.* (= F. *optique,* OIt., Sp., Pg. *optica,* It. *ottica,* in 16th c. L. *optica,* sing. fem. as well as pl. neut.)

1611 FLORIO, *Ottica,* the science whereby the reasoa of sight is knowen, the optike. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1651) 279 Arithmetick, Geometry, Perspective, Optick, Astronomy. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* III. 140 The extreame parts of a perspicuous body shine and yeeld a more faint light than the middle, as appeareth by Opticke. 1646 SALTMARSH *Some Drops* I. 18 Bringing in Christ by Oblick or sense, and making conversion to be by perspective. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 329/1 Can they be explained according to the laws .. of optic and perspective?

Optical (*ɑ*ptikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining or relating to, the sense of sight; visual; ocular. (Now chiefly in special connexions, e. g. *an optical illusion.*)

In *Astron.* used of double stars which appear so only because the two components are nearly in the same line of sight, as distinguished from those physically connected (binary).

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 20 By demonstration Opticall, the .. Cause thereof, is certified. 1723-24 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 41 The most perfect Arches..consist of a Semicircle; and the Imposts are usually placed on a level with their Centre. There are some Architects, however, who from an Optical consideration, place them a few Minutes lower. 1794 [see ILLUSION 4]. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xvii. 184 Divest an observation of any optical or illusory inequality. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 354 This appearance..has always appeared to me to be an optical delusion. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* i. (1879) 20 Optical couples, in which the component stars are really distant from each other, and have no real connection.

2. Of or pertaining to sight in relation to the physical action of light upon the eye; hence, Pertaining or relating to light, as the medium of sight, or generally in relation to its physical properties; belonging to optics.

Optical axis = *optic axis* (see OPTIC A. 5). **Optical centre,** that point in the axis of a lens so situated that all rays passing through it remain unrefracted. **Optical density,** the degree in which a refractive medium retards transmitted rays of light.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 48 The chief Science of the Archemaster..is an other (as it were) Optical Science. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* I. 96 An eye thus frozen, may be cut along that which Optical Writers call the Optical Axis, and then it affords an instructive Prospect. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. 29 Common optical Experiments. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* ii. § 23. 16 The image..cannot be used for any optical purpose. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 117 Hence the all-important optical law: 'the sine of the angle of incidence divided by the sine of the angle of refraction is a constant quantity'. 1883 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 871/1 A series of sugars, having the composition of $C_6H_{12}O_6$, is formed, of gradually decreasing optical activity, which the author names α, β, γ, and δ arabinose.

3. Treating of, or skilled in, optics.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 48 The Astronomer, and the Opticall Mechanicien. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 203 Pecham that Opticall Archbishop of Canterbury who writte *Perspectiva Communis.* 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. vii. 359 So..we are told by the optical men. 1815 D. STEWART *Dissert. Progr. Philos.* I. ii. (1858) 132 The various signs of it, enumerated by optical writers.

4. Constructed to assist the sight, or to enable one to see objects otherwise invisible; acting by means of sight or light; devised on the principles of optics. *Optical square*: see quot. 1875.

1748 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Lett. to Shenstone* 17 Apr., It would give me pain to see St. James's, Vauxhall, Ranelagh &c. &c., represented in so lively a manner as I see them through an optical glass, which I have lately purchased, now that I am absent from them. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 381 Description of Optical Apparatus, and of the Eye considered as an Optical Instrument. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Optical Square,* a reflecting instrument used by surveyors and others for laying off lines at right angles to each other. *Ibid., Optical Telegraph,* a semaphoric telegraph. One whose signals are formed by altering the relative position of its indicators or by differing combinations of colors. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 100 Nothing has done more to popularize the optical lantern, or magic lantern, as it is more commonly called, than the introduction of mineral oil lamps.

Optically (*ɑ*ptikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an optical manner, or by optical means; by means of or in relation to sight, light, or optics.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 21 Brute presently upon his Arrival searched this Iland optically and throughly. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* ? 528 They measure distances optically, by visible lines, with the help of a Quadrant. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Barrenn. Imag. Fac. Mod. Art,* Not all that is optically possible to be seen, is to be shown in every picture. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxvii. (1849) 421 Instances of these optically double stars. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xiii. 304 The air .. was proved by the luminous beam to be optically pure.

Optician (*ɑ*ptiʃăn). [ad. F. *opticien* (*c* 1640 Hatz.-Darm.), f. med.L. *optica* OPTICS: see -ICIAN.]

1. One versed in optics; an opticist. (So also in Fr.) Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1687 *Death's Vis.* (1713) 15 Dr. Cheyne shows from the same Great Optician [Newton] that all Bodies attract the Rayes of Light towards them in Lines perpendicular to their Surfaces. 1738 *Med. Ess.* (ed. 2) IV. 143 Whether Physician, Anatomist, or Optician. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 101 Of what description should such persons be—should they be profound opticians or microscopists?

2. A maker of or dealer in optical instruments.

1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Gt. Brit., List Offices* 254 Officers and Servants attending .. the Prince of Wales.. Tradesmen..Optician, Nathaniel Adams. 1804 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 14 The blue glass sold by the opticians. 1868 LOCKYER tr. *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 494 That..our modern opticians contrive to admit more light by means of a superior polish imparted to the surfaces of the object glass. *Mod.* I must go to an optician's to get an eye-glass.

Opticist (*ɑ*ptisist). *rare.* [f. OPTIC + -IST: cf. *physicist.*] One who studies or is versed in optics.

1884 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXIV. 814 The real cause..is now thoroughly understood by physiological opticists.

Optico- (*ɑ*ptiko), combining form of Gr. ὀπτικός OPTIC; used variously in a few scientific terms, as **Optico-che·mical** *a.*, relating to optics and chemistry conjointly; **Optico-ci·liary** *a.*, relating to the optic and ciliary nerves; **Optico-pa·pillary** *a.*, belonging to the optic papilla.

1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xii. 133 The optico-chemical difficulties often frustrate his best endeavours. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Optico-ciliary..neurotomy,* division of the optic and the ciliary nerves. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 756 It seems probable that the optico-papillary fibres differ in appearance from the visual fibres.

Optics (*ɑ*ptiks). [A pl. of OPTIC *a.*, used subst. to render med.L. *optica* pl. neut., a. Gr. τὰ ὀπτικά, optical matters, optics (Aristotle, Ptolemy, etc.): see -ICS. Besides this, Greek had also ἡ ὀπτική (sc. *θεωρία*) the theory of the laws of sight, whence L. *opticē* in Vitruvius.

The med. L. *optica* occurs *c* 1160 in the Sicilians, Henricus Aristippus who speaks of *Euclidis Optica,* and Eugenius who translated from Arabic the Ὀπτικα of Ptolemy under the title *Optica Ptolomæi. Optica* appears later as a fem. sing., and still in 16th c.; thence OIt., Sp., Pg. *optica,* It. *ottica,* F. *l'optique* sing. fem., also Eng. *optic* sb. sing. In the 16th c. was also used L. *opticē* after Gr.]

The science of sight, or of the medium of sight, i. e. light; that branch of physics which deals with the properties and phenomena of light. Plural in origin and form, and formerly so construed ('the Optics'); but now always as singular; less usually made singular in form (like F. *l'optique,* OIt., Sp., Pg. *optica*: see OPTIC *sb.* 4.

1579 T. DIGGES *Stratioticos* 189 Such was his Felicitie and happie successe..also in the Optikes and Catoptrikes, that he was able by Perspective Glasses..to discouer euery particularitie in the Countrey rounde aboute. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. xi. (1635) 244 The Optickes teach vs, all things are seene in the places opposite to the eye. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 374 Alhazen cognominall unto him that wrote his history;.. he was contemporary unto Avicenna, and hath left sixteene bookes of Opticks. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Oct., I do not see that he minds optickes or mathematiques of any sort. 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Rolls Chap.* iii. 27 The Science of Opticks, deduced from ocular Experiments. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 407 Optics treats of the mechanical properties of light. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* i. (1833) 4 Of all the sciences Optics is the most fertile in marvellous expedients. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 97 To-day we are to speak of optics, the science of seeing.

Optigraph (*ɑ*ptigraf. [irreg. f. Gr. ὀπτ-ός seen + -GRAPH.] A contrivance for copying landscapes, consisting of a telescope placed in a vertical position so that the rays from the object are reflected from an inclined mirror through the object-glass and then from another through the eye-glass, in the focus of which is placed a movable plane glass having at its centre a small dot, which can be moved over the outline of the image.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Optimacy (*ɑ*ptimăsi). Now *rare.* [ad. 16th c. L. *optimātia,* f. L. *optimās,* pl. *optimātēs*: see OPTIMATE and -ACY. Much used between 1579 and 1688, when it yielded to *aristocracy.* In mod.F. *optimatie* Littré.)]

1. Government, or a government, by the nobles or upper classes in a state; aristocracy; also, a state so governed.

[1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 417 Cimon..set up the Government of the Nobility (called *Optimatia*) that was established in the time of Clisthenes.] 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Flor. Hist.* To Rdr., By this..appeareth how both the optimacie and Popular gouernments are subiect to mutation. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* Div b, The State of Venice, which, at this day, is the most perfect Optimacy in the world. 1644 HEYLIN *Stumbling-block* Tracts (1681) 682 Till the Romans had expulsed their Kings,..Monarchy being changed to an Optimatie. 1649 HOWELL *Pre-em. Parl.* 6 A wholsom mixture 'twixt Monarchy, Optimacy, and Democracy. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 43 Aristocracy, or Optimacy, is a Common-wealth, where the better sort .. have the chief Administration of the Government. 1776 J. ADAMS *On Govt.* Wks. 1851 IV. 473 Where the noble or the rich held all the power, they called their own government *aristocracy,* or government of the better sort, or *optimacy,* government of the best sort.

2. The upper classes in the state; the nobility or aristocracy.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 839 The City of Sicyone, after it fell from her first government of the Optimacy and Nobility. 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 63 The Londoners, who are..as among the optimacy of England. 1644 H. PARKER *Jus Pop.* Milton's Wks. (1851) 59 Bloody disputes between the Optimacy and Populacy. 1682 tr. *Erastus' Treat. Excommun.* 17 Though they had a Leader, yet were they govern'd by the Optimacy or Nobility.

fig. 1883 F. W. H. MYERS in *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 222 A member of that new aristocracy..that optimacy of passion and genius .. which is coming into existence as a cosmopolitan gentility among the confused and fading class-distinctions of the past.

† **3.** The best or highest place. *Obs. rare*—1.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 173 Which of all these generall remedies hath the principality of verity and vertue, and the optimacy in sanation, is not worth the dispute.

Optimal (*ɑ*ptimăl), *a. Biol. rare.* [f. L. *optim-us* best + -AL: cf. *proximal.*] Best or most favourable: cf. OPTIMUM.

1890 SIBLEY in *Nature* 20 Nov. 70/1 (*Rep. Brit. Assoc.*) There is probably an optimal temperature, or one at which the process proceeds most rapidly or most favourably.

Optimate (*ɑ*ptimēt), *sb.* (*a.*) [ad. L. *optimās,* as adj. 'belonging to the best or noblest, aristocratic', as sb. pl. *optimātēs* aristocrats; f. *optim-us* best. Chiefly in pl., which is now generally pronounced as Latin (*ɑ*ptimē·tīz).]

1. A member of the patrician order in Rome; in wider sense, A noble or aristocrat.

[1572 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* III. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 393 Though they might be counted *optimates,* yet, because most things..were done by the consent of the people, therefore the state..was 'popular'. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 88 All the Claudii..were alwaies *Optimates,* the onely maintainers or patrons of the dignitie and power of the Patritians.] *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX. 322 Other to optimates and kings he

gave. 1635 Heywood *Hierarch.* II. 67 But where a Principalitie (misguided) Is amongst seuerall Optimates diuided. 1650 Hobbes *De Corp. Pol.* 82 It is impossible, that the People, as one Body Politick, should covenant with the Aristocracy or Optimates. 1793 Godwin *Pol. Just.* (1796) II. 85 In .. Cicero .. this order of men is styled the 'optimates', the 'virtuous'. 1850 Grote *Greece* VIII. II. lxiv. 216 'Chastising the high-handed oppressions of the optimates'. 1865 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiv. 84 The free spirit of the Optimate has been repressed, and he has been constrained to cringe and flatter.

†b. In literal sense: One who is the best. *Obs.*

1635 Heywood *Hierarch.* II. 103 The world .. gouerned by One who is the best, and ..that one Optimate is God himselfe.

†2. = Optime. *Obs.*

1792 Coleridge *Lett., to G. Coleridge* (1895) 25 Middleton is fourth senior optimate.

B. *adj.* (or *attrib.*) Of or pertaining to the optimates, patrician.

a 1846 *Eclectic Rev.* cited in Worcester.

†**Optima'tical**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as Optimate + -ical, after *monarchical*, etc.] Conducted by an optimacy or aristocracy; aristocratical.

1652 Earl Monm. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 55 The Government is of three sorts; Monarchical, Optimatical, and Popular. 1657 — tr. *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 58 If the Form be Optimatical, wherein vertue is esteemed above all things.

Optimatie, obs. form of Optimacy.

Optime (*o*'ptimi). [a. L. *optimē* adv.. 'best', 'very well', originating in the phrase *optimē disputāsti* 'you have disputed very well' (Wordsw. *Scholæ Acad.* 1877, 37–8).] One who has been placed in the second or third division, called respectively senior and junior optimes, in the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge.

Proctors' optimes, 'degrees [formerly] granted without examination, by the prerogative of the vice-chancellor, proctors and moderators' (Wordsw. *Sch. Ac.* 57–8, 358).

[1709–10 Reneu *Let. to Strype* 10 Feb. (Wordsw. *Sch. Ac.* 305), He took his degree very honourably, and I believe will have an *optimé*.] 1755 in *Cambridge Univ. Cal.* (1797) 157 Apthorpe, Jes. Col. V. C., and Proctor's S. Opt. 1764 *Ibid.* 169 Ds More Trin. 1st Sr. Optime .. Ds Love Cai 1st Jun. Optime. 1840 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 505/1 Their names are..classed in three divisions, viz. wranglers, senior optimes, and junior optimes, which constitute the three orders of honour.

Optimism (*o*'ptimizm). [a. F. *optimisme*; in mod.L. *optimism-us*, f. L. *optim-us* best: see -ism.]

1. A name given to the doctrine propounded by Leibnitz, in his *Théodicée* (1710), that the actual world is the 'best of all possible worlds', being chosen by the Creator out of all the possible worlds which were present in his thoughts as that in which the most good could be obtained at the cost of the least evil. Also applied to doctrines of earlier or later thinkers to a like effect.

Leibnitz, in his *Théodicée*, uses *optimum* as a technical term, on the model of *maximum* and *minimum*. Hence the Jesuits who conducted the *Mémoires de Trévoux*, in the number for Feb. 1737, gave to his doctrine the name *optimisme*. It appears in the *Dict. Trévoux* 1752. It owes its general diffusion to the attack upon the doctrine by Voltaire in *Candide ou l'Optimisme* 1759; and was admitted into the *Dict. Acad.* in 1762.

[1737 *Mém. de Trévoux* (Févr.) 207 En termes de l'art, il l'appelle *la raison du meilleur* ou plus savamment encore, et Theologiquement autant que Géométriquement, le système de l'*Optimum*, ou l'*Optimisme*.]

1759 Warburton in *W. & Hurd's Lett.* (1809) 289 The professed design is to ridicule the Optimisme, not of Pope, but of Leibnitz. 1782 Warton *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) II. IX. 124 That this Platonic scheme, of *Optimism*, or the *best*, sufficiently accounts for the introduction of moral and physical evil into the world. [The words 'Optimism, or' are not in the previous edd.] 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1759 Voltaire's Candide, written to refute the system of optimism, which it has done with brilliant success. 1793 D. Stewart *Outl. Mor. Philos.* II. ii. (1801) 213 By some modern authors the scheme of optimism has been proposed in a form..which leads to a justification of moral evil, even with respect to the delinquent. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sc.*, etc., s. v., The optimism of Leibnitz was based on the following trilemma:—If this world be not the best possible, God must either, 1. not have known how to make a better, 2. not have been able, 3. not have chosen. The first proposition contradicts his omniscience, the second his omnipotence, the third his benevolence.

b. More generally applied to any view which supposes the ultimate predominance of good over evil in the universe.

1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 95 One might find argument for optimism in the abundant flow of this saccharine element of pleasure in every suburb. 1878 T. Sinclair *Mount* 18 The optimism that may well be considered fanciful is that of Hegel, Buckle, republicans like Hugo,..Whitman, and the development men generally. 1880 Goldw. Smith *Pessimism* in *Atlant. Monthly* No. 268. 196 Besides optimism, which affirms the definitive ascendency of good, and pessimism, which affirms the definitive ascendency of evil, a third hypothesis is possible. 1888 Mrs. H. Ward *R. Elsmere* VI. xlii, The young reformer's social simplicity, his dreams, his optimisms. 1889 S. Alexander *Moral Ord. & Progr.* II. v. § 37. 227 Morality is therefore of itself and necessarily a kind of optimism. 1900 W. L. Courtney *Idea of Tragedy* 67 A shallow optimism is the last theory of all to which a thinking man ought to consent.

2. The character or quality of being for the best.

1795 Southey in Cottle *Early Recoll.* (1837) II. 3 Of all things it is most difficult to understand the optimism of this difference of language. 1821 Byron *2nd Let. Bowles' Strict.* Wks. 1832 VI. 403 It may be wrong, but it does not assume pretentions to Optimism.

b. The quality of being the best; 'bestness'.

1796 Southey *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 228 Portugal is the best part of Spain. ..So much for the beauty and optimism of Portugal.

3. Disposition to hope for the best or to look on the bright side of things; general tendency to take a favourable view of circumstances or prospects.

1819 Shelley *Ess.* (1852) II. 188 Let us believe in a kind of optimism, in which we are our own gods. 1859 Wraxall tr. *R. Houdin* xix. 277 His disposition to look at the bright side of everything. He was the incarnation of optimism. 1872 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Apr. 1 Mr. Disraeli's optimism has a great deal too much the air of inviting his party to confine itself to the cultivation of cabbages. 1881 Black *Sunrise* III. ix. 143 'Let it be cheerful' said he, with his gay optimism. 1893 Liddon, etc. *Life Pusey* I. viii. 158 Pusey's optimism as to the existing state of German Protestantism.

Optimist (*o*'ptimist), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. as prec. + -ist. Cf. F. *optimiste* (1752 in *Dict. Trévoux*, 1762 in *Dict. Acad.*).]

1. One who holds or believes in the metaphysical principle of optimism.

1783 T. Twining in *Recreat. & Stud.* (1882) 119 Oh, commend me to the gentle philanthropists and optimists..who think all well while they are well themselves! 1791 Charlotte Smith *Celestina* IV. 112 You must learn to be more of an Optimist, and to believe that whatever happens could not, nor ought not, to have been otherwise. 1792 Mary Wollstonecr. *Rights Wom.* I. 19 Rousseau became enamoured of solitude; and, being at the same time an optimist, he labours with uncommon eloquence to prove that man was naturally a solitary animal. 1832 Pusey in Liddon, etc. *Life* (1893) I. x. 224 A true Christian can be the only real Optimist, for he alone can feel that happen what may, it must be best since it comes from a Father's love. 1878 Geo. Eliot *Coll. Breakf. P.* 496, I am no optimist whose faith must hang On hard pretence that pain is beautiful.

2. One who is inclined to practical optimism; a person who looks on the bright side of things; one disposed, with or without sufficient reason, to hope for the best or think favourably of circumstances.

1766 Mrs. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* IV. 217, I am a perfect Optimist. I rejoice in a Lottery, when the five thousand Prize passes me by,..I immediately conclude that Fortune has palmed the Ten Thousand for me. 1819 *Gentl. Mag.* 529 On the subjects of revenue, commerce, and finance, he was a decided optimist. 1833 W. F. Hook in Stephens *Life* IV. 258, I am a bit of an optimist, I always look to the bright side of things. 1895 Sir W. Harcourt in *Daily News* 23 May 2/1, I have always observed that good physicians are optimists.

B. *adj.* (*attrib.* use of *sb.*) Characterized by optimism; optimistic.

1863 Dicey *Federal St.* I. 283 The objection to this optimist view is, that it does not take into account the extraordinary social influence of slavery. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Mar. 287 We are reminded of the optimist governess..who, when the weather was very bad, was still thankful because it was better than none at all. 1880 T. Hughes in *Academy* 24 Jan. 62 His view is somewhat too optimist.

Optimistic (*o*ptimi'stik), *a.* [f. Optimist + -ic.] Of or pertaining to optimism; characterized by optimism; inclined to take a favourable view of circumstances, and to hope for the best.

1848 M. Arnold *To a Republican Friend* 5 The barren optimistic sophistries Of comfortable moles. 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 26 The optimistic or sentimental hypothesis that wickedness always fares ill in the world. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Feb. 6/1 The director is ever energetic, optimistic, and full of new plans and ideas.

Optimistical (*o*ptimi'stikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 42 The magnificent schemes of optimistical theorists.

Hence **Optimi'stically** *adv.*

1882 *Athenæum* 29 Apr. 537/1 Political aspirations, which may be described as optimistically Liberal. 1882 J. Hawthorne *Fr. Saroni's Wife* iii. (1884) 18 'You will come to it [love for wife] afterward', I affirmed, optimistically.

Optimity (*o*pti'mĭti). [ad. late L. *optimitās* (Mart. Capella 6th c.), f. *optim-us* best: see -ity.]

1. The quality or fact of being the best or very good; excellence.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Optimitie*, utility, great profit, excellency. 1866 *Guide Elgin Cathedral* Introd. 8 Originality necessarily implies optimity.

2. The fact of being for the best.

1885 *Faith of the Unlearned* 103 No necessity other than the Creator's can order his creation;.. it follows that the bugbear Necessity must either become optimity or, within the scope of finite freedom, must disappear.

Optimize (*o*'ptiməiz), *v.* [f. L. *optim-us* best + -ize, after *optimism*.]

1. *intr.* To act as an optimist; to take favourable views of circumstances.

1844 Gladstone *Glean.* (1879) V. 118 Neither are we of those who pretend to optimise upon the present condition of the Church.

2. *trans.* To make the best or most of; to develop to the utmost.

1857 *Sat. Rev.* III. 306/1 This is an incomplete view..but it is so far borne out by fact that both parties to the suit accept it, and endeavour to optimize it. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 2/3 We have the two optimised in the blundering and bad taste of this wanton act.

Hence **O'ptimizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Optimiza'tion**, the making the best (of anything).

1857 L. Hunt *Let. to Browning* in *Athenæum* (1883) 7 July 17/1 Wisdom, you know, is the optimization of knowledge,

Optimum (*o*'ptimŭm), *sb.* (*a.*) *Biol.* [L. *optimum* the best, that which is best, neuter of *optimus* best.] That degree or amount of heat, light, food, moisture, etc. most favourable for growth, reproduction, or other vital process.

1879 tr. *Semper's Anim. Life* 43 This may be briefly designated as the optimum of food. 1882 Vines tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 747 An increase of the amount of carbonic acid present in the air, up to a certain limit (optimum), increases the evolution of oxygen. 1885 Goodale *Phys. Bot.* (1892) 210 For the most rapid circulation of protoplasm there must be a definite amount of water,—the optimum.

B. *adj.* (*attrib.* use of *sb.*) Best or most favourable: = Optimal.

1885 Vines *Lect. Physiol. Plants* 276 The minimum or zero point is the point at which the performance is just possible; the optimum point, at which it is carried on with the greatest activity. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 513 Experience alone can tell us the optimum temperature for a given kind of micro-organism.

Option (*o*'pʃən). [a. F. *option* (16th c. in Littré), also rare OF. (12–13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *optiōn-em* choosing, choice, f. root *op-* of *optāre* to choose.]

1. The action of choosing; choice. Also *transf.* A thing that is or may be chosen.

1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.*, *Option*, choosing or wishing. *c* 1615 Bacon *Adv. Sir G. Villiers* vii. § 2 Plantation ..must proceed from the option of the people, else it sounds like an exile. 1650 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 222 Certeyne houses and options lying in the Close of Sarum. *a* 1660 Hammond (T.), He decrees to punish the contumacy finally, by assigning them their own options. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 73 Since, Lord, thou Man didst free create, That Heav'n might Option be, not Fate. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 346 They seem then to have made their option. 1854 Toulmin Smith *Parish* 118 This Act may, according to option, be put into operation in any parish, or in any defined part of any parish. 1885 *Guardian* 544/1 Under this influence the State University introduced theological options into its arts course.

2. Power or liberty of choosing; opportunity or freedom of choice. *Local Option*: see Local.

1633 Bp. Hall *Occas. Medit.* (1656) 81 Might I have my option, O God, give mee rather a little, with peace and love. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* II. xi. (1715) 295 He gave them their option of two things. 1755 Young *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 272 It is, indeed, in man's option, which of these revelations he will admit. 1850 Hr. Martineau *Hist. Peace* II. v. i. 206 He [Peel] had no option about accepting [office]—his sovereign sent for him, and he must come. 1881 Huxley *Hume* i. 7 Hume's option lay between a travelling tutorship and a stool in a merchant's office.

3. The right which an archbishop formerly had on consecration of a bishop, of choosing one benefice within the see of the latter, to be in his own patronage for the next presentation. (Abolished by Act of Parliament in 1845.)

1701 in *Cowell's Interpr.* 1706 Hearne *Collect.* 3 Apr. (O. H. S.) I. 217 He got to be precentor of Chichester (that being an Option of ye Archbishop's). 1763 Burn *Eccl. Law* I. 172 s.v. *Bishops*. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. xi. 381. 1818 Bentham *Ch. Eng.* 286 The valuable rectory of Almondsford, on the Severn, in the patronage of the Bishop of Bristol, having just become vacant, but the presentation to it devolving to his Grace, as an option, he has liberally waved his right, on condition that it be annexed to the See in perpetuity.

4. The privilege (acquired on some consideration) of executing or relinquishing, as one may choose, within a specified period a commercial transaction on terms now fixed; esp. that of calling for the delivery, or making delivery, or both, within a specified time, of some particular stock or produce at a specified price and to a specified amount.

The first kind of option is usually termed a *call*, and the second a *put*; the right to either is a *double option*. See also Future *sb.* 6.

1755 Magens *Insurances* I. 401 The Sum given is called Premium, and the Liberty that the Giver of the Premium has to have the Contract fulfilled or not, is called Option, and the Contracts are made to the Bearer. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 980 The effect of the whole contract..was only to give the insured an option to continue the insurance or not, during fifteen days after the expiration of the year. 1881 *Spectator* No. 2761. 695 Millions a year are lost on the Stock Exchange in buying and selling Options alone, just because the keenest of mankind think everything will remain as it was for one more fortnight. 1882 *Truth* 13 Apr. 515 An option or call of stock means this—a person thinks..some particular stock will go up, he therefore buys the right to take it, if he pleases, at a fixed price at the next account, or at some still more distant account.

†5. A wish or desire. *Obs.*

1604 [see sense 1]. *a* 1626 Bp. Andrewes *Serm.* (1856) I. 60 For this adoption is the fulness of our option, we cannot extend our wish .. any farther. 1662 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 376/2 He adds his holy option, O that men would praise the Lord for his goodness. *c* 1730 *Layman's Def. Christ.* 23 (T.), I shall conclude this epistle with a pathetick option, O that men were wise.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from 4), as *option day*, *money*, *pool*, *-taker*, etc.

1881 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 3/1 At Paris this was option day, but that fact had no influence upon the Bourse, all options having been previously abandoned. 1889 *Ibid.* 7 Oct. 2/1 'Option-pools'..imply that a number of persons club together for the purchase of a large option for the put or call

of specific securities...To give away money in the purchase of options is bad policy on the whole; and..those who take option money are on the right side of the hedge as a rule. 1899 *W'estm. Gaz.* 27 Sept. 9/1 A little option business..is now being done in the shares, £1 being given for the call of the shares at £10 each for six weeks.

Optional (ɒ'pʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. That is a matter of choice; depending on choice or preference; that may be done or left undone according to one's will or pleasure.

1792 D. STEWART *Hum. Mind* iv. § 2 (1802) 173 In the former case the use of words is, in a great measure, optional; whereas, in the latter, it is essentially necessary. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 625 Even this burthen was optional, not compulsory. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 667/1 It was perfectly optional with the defendants whether they treated the cheques..as their own or not.

2. Leaving something to choice. *Optional clause*, see quot. 1776. *Optional writ*, see quot. 1809.

1765 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 90 No bank..can issue notes after the 15th of May 1766, containing optional clauses: but such optional notes as are then in the circle may freely pass from hand to hand during any after period. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xviii. 274 Original writs are either optional or peremptory. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. ii. (1869) I. 327 Inserting into their banknotes..an Optional Clause, by which they [Scotch Banks] promised payment to the bearer, either as soon as the note should be presented, or, in the option of the directors, six months after such presentment, together with the legal interest for the said six months. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., The *præcipe* was an optional writ, i.e. it was in the alternative, commanding the defendant to do the thing required, or show the reason wherefore he had not done it.

Hence **O'ptionally** *adv.*, in an optional way, at choice. 1846 in WORCESTER.

Optique, obs. form of OPTIC.

†Optist. *Obs. rare* −¹. [f. stem of OPT-IC + -IST: cf. *chemic, chemist*, etc.] = OPTICIAN.

1639 HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* LXVI. § 769 An Optist sercheth into raies (sun-beams) that are for sight, and any thing set before the eye, that may be seen;..and accordingly he frameth spectacles and perspective glasses.

Optive (ɒ'ptiv), *a.* [ad. L. *optīv-us*, f. stem *opt-* of *optāre* to choose.] Pertaining to or characterized by option; constituted by choosing; elective. In *Rom. Law*: see quotations.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Optive*, see *Adoptive*. [1876 MEARS *Rom. Law* 128 The wife might have the right..of choosing the tutor herself..and hence this kind of tutor was called *Tutor optivus*.] 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. § 154 Tutors appointed in a testament by express nomination are called tutors dative; those selected in virtue of a power of option, tutors optive.

Opto-, from Gr. ὀπτός 'seen, visible' and related words in ὀπτ-, used to form modern derivatives and compounds with the notion of 'sight, vision', or 'optic'. See the following words.

Optogram (ɒ'ptŏgræm). [f. OPTO- + -GRAM.] Kühne's term for the image formed on the retina by the action of light, which may be rendered permanent by chemical means. So **Optography** (ɒptɒ'grăfi), 'the fixation of a visual image on the retina' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. ii. 416 In this way Kühne succeeded in obtaining promising 'optograms'. 1890 C. LLOYD MORGAN *Anim. Life & Intell.* 276 If a rabbit be killed at the moment when the image, say, of a window, is formed on the retina, and the membrane at once plunged in a solution of alum, the image may be fixed, and an 'optogram' of the window may be seen on the retina.

Optometer (ɒptɒ'mĭtəɹ). [f. OPTO- + -METER.] A name of instruments of various kinds, for measuring or testing vision, in respect of range, acuteness, perception of form or colour, etc.; *esp.* one for measuring the refractive power of the eye and thus testing long- or short-sightedness.

1738 W. PORTERFIELD in *Med. Ess. & Observ.* (ed. 2) IV. 185 The Instrument formerly mentioned; which..I have called an Optometer. 1801 YOUNG in *Trans. R. Soc.* 34. 1801 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 5 Dr. Young..constructed an optometer, upon the principle of that of Dr. Porterfield. 1879 *Handbk. Univ. Oxford* 59 In this apartment are being collected instruments of Diagnosis, Ophthalmoscopes, Optometers [etc.]. 1886 *Leeds Merc.* 15 Feb. 5/6 The spectroscopic optometer is available for the study of flames in the Bessemer converter.

So **Opto'metry**, the measurement of the visual powers; the use and application of the optometer. 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Opto-striate (ɒptoɪstrəi'ĕt), *a. Anat.* [f. OPTO- + STRIATE.] Pertaining to, or consisting of, the optic thalamus and corpus striatum together. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Opto-striate body*, the conjoined *Optic thalamus* and *Corpus striatum*. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 305 On several occasions I have found obliterative endarteritis of the opto-striate branches.

Optotype (ɒ'ptotəip). [f. OPTO- + TYPE.] A type or letter of definite size used for testing acuteness of vision; a test-type. 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Opugn, obs. form of OPPUGN.

Opulence (ɒ'pĭŭlĕns). [ad. L. *opulentia*, f. *opulens*, *-ent-em* or *opulent-us*: see OPULENT and -ENCE. Cf. F. *opulence* (R. Estienne 1549).] Wealth, riches, affluence.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D iiij, No giftes nor treasure of greatest opulence. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. viii. 201 Riches, Wealth, Opulence, Pelf, Means, Fortunes, Estate. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI. 529 How Few can rescue Opulence from Want!..Who lives to Fancy, never can be rich. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. iii. (1869) I. 349 It is this effort..which has maintained the progress of England towards opulence. *a* 1806 C. J. FOX in Emerson *Cond. Life* Wks. (Bohn) II. 419 The most meritorious public services have always been performed by persons in a condition of life removed from opulence. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxi. III. 203 Citizens who had more recently risen to opulence.

b. *fig.* Abundance of resources or power.

1791 MACKINTOSH *Vindic. Gallicæ* Wks. 1846 III. 4 Argument..aided by the most pathetic and picturesque description, speaks the opulence and the powers of that mind. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 297 He has that opulence which furnishes, at every turn, the precise weapon he needs.

c. *transf.* 'Wealth', abundance (e.g. of hair); plumpness of person [from mod. Fr.].

1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* III. vi. 129 The loose golden opulence of her hair These clouds untangle. 1896 A. MORRISON *Child Jago* 131 Leary, in his heavy opulence of flesh.

†O'pulency. *Obs.* [ad. L. *opulentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.] = prec.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 38 A Discouerie of the infinite Flatteries That follow youth and opulencie. 1692 tr. *Sallust* 9 Envy sprung from Opulency. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* viii. 47 An air of opulency and magnificence.

Opulent (ɒ'pĭŭlĕnt), *a.* Also 7 oppulent. [ad. L. *opulens*, *-ent-em* or *opulent-us* rich, wealthy, splendid, f. *op-s*, *op-em* power, might, resources, wealth: see -ULENT. Cf. F. *opulent* (14th c. in Littré), It. *opulente*, *-ento*, Sp., Pg. *opulento*.]

1. Rich, wealthy, affluent.

1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 72 The Hauses should growe opulent, and possesse the whole trade of the realme. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 394 The potentest monarchies, the proudest republicks, the opulentest cities have their growth, declinings, and periods. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxford Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 10, I shall be strangely unfortunate if I meet not with some opulent widow. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. viii. 168 His way of life was splendid and opulent. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* I. 1 The arrangements of the house, and the general air of the housekeeping, indicated easy and even opulent circumstances.

b. Yielding great wealth, lucrative.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 6 The richest and most opulent Wheat-lands. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. i. i. 12 So opulent and brilliant a commerce.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Rich or wealthy in some respect; abounding or profuse in some property: a. in mental wealth; b. in material possessions or qualities; c. in physical development; plump [from Fr.].

1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Libraries*, Grollier, whose library was opulent in these luxuries. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. xiv. (1872) 82 The certain prefigurement..of an opulent, genial and sunny mind. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 32, I wonder whether She now her braided opulent hair unlace. 1867 J. H. STIRLING in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 380 The injustice of applying the epithet 'destructive' to such an opulent and affirmative soul. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Mar. 2/1 Although a little short for her build, and somewhat opulent for statuary, she is superbly modelled.

3. Of flowers, etc.: Having a wealth of blossom, tint, or fragrance; splendid.

1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* xiv. 181 The hyacinths..filling the walk with their opulent breath. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 248 Or beast or bird or fish, or opulent flower. 1886 WOOLNER *Nelly Gray* 5 Our pathway..So rich with blossom, and opulent Successive honeysuckle scent.

Hence **O'pulently** *adv.*, in an opulent manner or degree; richly, affluently, splendidly. **O'pulentness**, wealthiness (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

1611 COTGR., *Richement*, richly, wealthily, opulently. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Opulently*. (Hence in Johnson, etc.) 1871 A. AUSTIN *Golden Age*, We turned away, and opulently cold, Put back our swords of steel in sheaths of gold!

‖Opulus (ɒ'pĭŭlŏs). *Bot.* [L. *opulus*, a kind of maple; taken in Bot. as a generic or specific name.] The Guelder Rose, *Viburnum Opulus*.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Opulus*, a kind of Shrub, which some call Witch-hasel. 1751 J. BARTRAM *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.* 27 A hill covered with spruce, oak spruce, lawrel, opulus, yew.

Opunion, -yon (ɒ'pŭn, -ɔun, obs. Sc. ff. OPINION.

‖Opuntia (ɒpɒ'nʃiă). [L. *Opuntia* (sc. *herba*), a plant growing, according to Pliny, about the Locrian city Opus (acc. *Opunt-em*) in Greece; taken by Tournefort, 1700, as a generic name.] A large genus of cactaceous plants; also, the fruit of a plant of this genus; the Prickly Pear or Indian Fig.

Opuntia vulgaris, the Common Prickly Pear or Barbary Fig, a native of America, is now naturalized on both shores of the Mediterranean, in the Canary Islands, etc.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 99 About the city Opus there is an herb called Opuntia, which men delight to eat: this admirable gift the leafe hath, That if it be laied in the ground, it will take root. 1765 in W. Stork *Acc. East Florida* (1766) 79 The third sort of soil produces the cabbage-tree,..the plumb-tree, and opuntia. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxi. (1794) 287 Opuntias are composed of flat joints connected together. 1878 HOOKER & BALL *Marocco* 277 Enclosed within massive hedges of Opuntia.

Hence **Opu'ntioid** *a.*, resembling the Prickly Pears.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 408 Remarkable for the opuntioid constriction of the subfastigate branches.

‖Opus (ɒ'pŏs, ōu'pŏs). [L. *opus* work, pl. *opera*.]

1. A work, a composition; *esp.* a musical composition or set of compositions as numbered among the works of a composer in order of publication. Abbreviated *Op.* Also attrib. as *opus number*.

1809 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 162, I shall do it volume by volume in my great 'Opus'. 1815 *Ibid.* 404, I have found out another opus for you when you have completed the 'West Indies'. 1880 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 135 No opus-number is given on the English copy. *Ibid.* 532/2 No rule is observed as regards the size of an opus: for instance, Beethoven's op. 1 consists of three pianoforte trios, while Schubert's op. 1 is only the song 'Erlkönig'.

2. The Latin expression *opus magnum* or *magnum opus* 'great work', is frequent in Eng. use, esp. in reference to a large or important literary work.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* v. 116 His Account of the *Opus magnum* is extreemly poor and deficient. 1791 BOSWELL *Let. to Rev. W. Temple* (1857) 406 My *magnum opus*, the 'Life of Dr. Johnson'..is to be published on Monday, 16th May. 1843 MILL *Logic* v. iii. § 1 To determine what these propositions are, is the *opus magnum* of the more recondite mental philosophy. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 29 Dec. 502/2 When an author's *magnum opus* is his only work, we have no right to complain if we sometimes detect tentative efforts in it. *Mod.* 'How goes the *magnum opus*?' What letter are you working at now?'

Opuscle (ɒpʊ'sl). *rare.* [ad. L. *opusculum*.] = OPUSCULE.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Opuscle*, a little work, or labour. 1862 WRAXALL *Hugo's 'Misérables'* I. v. 3 The various opuscles published in the last century.

Opuscular (ɒpʊ'skiŭlăɹ), *a.* [f. L. *opuscul-um* (see next) + -AR.] Of, belonging to, or of the nature of a small work.

1802 *Edinb. Rev.* I. 116 (*Mrs. Opie's Poems*) The verses of *feeling*..are certainly among the best in our opuscular poetry.

Opuscule (ɒpʊ'skiŭl). [a. F. *opuscule* (14th c., ad. L. *opuscul-um*: see next and -CULE.] A small work; esp. a literary or musical work of small size.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Opuscule*, a little work, a little labor. *a* 1851 in Thackeray *Christmas Bks.* (1872) 127 To put forth certain opuscules, denominated 'Christmas Books'. 1876 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* (1888) III. 361 In this opuscule he points out that Modern Society is passing through a great crisis. 1885 *Bookseller* July 649/1 His customers refused to pay a shilling for a tiny opuscule which should have been sold for sixpence.

‖Opusculum (ɒpʊ'skiŭlŭm). Pl. -ula. [L., dim. of *opus* work.] = prec.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* 33 Many more eminent *Opuscula* of that nature. 1657 EVELYN *Memoirs* (1857) III. 90 Dr. Andrews, Grotius, Dr. Hammond, in a particular opusculum..have all treated on this subject. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* cvi. (1819) II. 249 Pretty and pleasing opuscula. 1886 *Athenæum* 14 Aug. 208/2 Hitherto undescribed opuscula, both in prose and verse, printed before 1539.

Opy(e, variant of OPIE *Obs.*, opium.

Oqua'ssa. [Amer. Ind.] A local name of a small trout (*Salvelinus oquassa*), called also *blueback trout*, inhabiting lakes in Maine.

1890 in WEBSTER.

Oque, oquea, oqui, obs. ff. OKA, OKE.

Or (ōɹ), *sb. Her.* [a. F. *or*:—L. *aurum* gold.] The tincture gold or yellow in armorial bearings.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 1 b, I will begin with the most pretious mettall Golde: Or. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 973 Azure they bear three Eaglets Argentine, A Cheuron Ermin grailed Or between. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 44 And tell you how they heare Gules, or, vert, azure,—heathen words for Red, Yellow, green, blue. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1787) 20 Or, which signifies gold, and in colour yellow, is expressed by points, pricks, or dots...The precious Stone to which it is compared is Topaz, and the Planet Sol. 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* ix. 79 These arms are paly gules and or, on a fess argent a dog in the act of bounding sable.

b. *Or moulu, or molu*: see ORMOLU.

Or (ōɹ, ŏɹ, ŭɹ), *adv.*[1] (*prep., conj.*[1]) *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: see below, and cf. AIR *adv.* [OE. *ār* adv. (late Northumb.): cf. ON. *ár*, Goth. *air*, OE. *ǽr*, OTeut. **air* (?) and **airi*: see ERE. In early ME. *ār*, *are*, later *ōr*, *ore*, *oore*. But in all the uses exc. A. 1 the sense is that of the comparative, OE. *ǽr*, Goth. *airis*, OHG. *êr* earlier, sooner, before.

The solitary O.Northumb. instance of adv. *ār* in A. I., with Ormin's *ār*, the *ār*, *āre* of Cursor M., and Sc. *are*, AIR, can only be from the ON. positive adv. *ár* 'early'. To the same origin must be assigned, so far as *form* goes, the Early ME. and north. *ār*, midl. *ōr*, in A. II (*ōre* having assumed an adverbial *-e*, as in *there*, *where*, etc.). But the *sense* here is that of the OE. comparative *ǽr*, ME. *ēr*, *ēre*: as *ār* existed side by side with *ēr* in the positive, it may have intruded also into the comparative, in which *ēr*, ERE, from OE. *ǽr*, was the only etymological form. In this sense Sc. still has AIR. B. and C. have, beside *er*, *ere*, the form *or* in midl. (before 1225). In 13–14th c. *ar* (*are*) is found in the north, but appears soon to have been displaced by the midl. *or*, which is still the ordinary northern word. The northern texts of *Cursor M.* have the prepositional and conjunctive *ar* (*are*); but *or* occurs also in the Cott. text, and is frequent in Fairf. In Sc., Bearder finds the prep. *or* at first only in Barbour (*Ueber den Gebrauch der Präpositionen in der altschott. Poesie*, Halle 1894, p. 43). *Ar* (*are*) occurs also in 13–14th c. southern writings; there it may have originated in an unstressed form of OE. *ǽr*. The relations between the positive and comparative of this adv. present complications in all the cognate langs. In all the WGer. group, also, the comparative has developed prepositional and conjunctive uses, as in English.]

A. *adv.* **I.** As a positive (1 *ár*, 2–3 *ār*; *Sc.* 4–6 *are*, 5– *air*: see AIR *adv.*).

†1. Early, at an early hour; = AIR *adv.* 2, ERE A. 1. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 1 Qui exiit primo mane, *glossed* sede foerde ærist *vel* ár in merne. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6242 Beon ar & láte o ȝunnkerr weorre. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19033 (Edin., Cott., Gött.) Desseli habe late and are. 1300– [see AIR *adv.* 2].

II. As comparative (3–4 **ār**, 4 **aar**, 5–6 *Sc.* **air**; 3–4 **ōr**, 4–5 **ore**, 5 **oore, hoore, ȝore**).

†**2.** At an earlier time; earlier, sooner; = ERE A. 2.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10147 Cador & hyse ..to þe hauen wel raþer [*v.r.* ore] cam Er any Saxon to schipe nam. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1061 Bitwene this and the thrid night, And ar if that it are myght be.

†**3.** At a former time, on a former occasion; formerly, before; = AIR *adv.* 1, ERE A. 4. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 28687 Þa at þan fehte ar weoren. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 511 (Cott.) Als i tald ar [*F.* are, *Gött.* or]. *Ibid.* 870 (C., F., G.) Þis said i are [*Tr.* ere]. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 8 He sette þe Inglis to be þralle, þat or was so fre. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 425 Mi sore þat is dedeliche, as y seyd ure. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* III. 410 If she fayr and bryght were hoore [= ore], It is a-mended an hundird part more As to his sight. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2202 He thought on thyngis that bene ore. *a* 1500 *Childe of Bristowe* 342 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 123 Into the chamber he went that tide..And knelid, as he dud ore.

†**b.** Before something else, in the first place. *Obs.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 139 Oc he speweð or al ðe uenim ðat in his brest is bred. *Ibid.* 208 Oc or sei ðu in scrifte to ðe prest sinnes tine [= þine]. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 88 Fro ðat time we tellen ay, Or ðe niȝt and after ðe day. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 916 (Cott., F., Gött.) For i most couer mi tiusal are [*Tr.* furst]. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 728 But or he hauede michel shame.

B. *prep.* (3–5 **ar**, (4 **are**, 3– **or**).

1. Before (in time); = ERE B. 1.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 645 So ðe flod flet ðe dunes on; fowerti ȝer or domes-dai. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11383 (Cott.) A tuel-month ar [*Gött.* are, *Tr.* or] þe natiuite. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 607 It wes neuir led or his day So weill. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 9830 (Tr.) Neuer ar þis. 1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 622/2 Which had been doon or that tyme. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 167 To dye or their day. 1564 GRINDAL *Fun. Serm.* 3 Oct., Wks. (Parker Soc.) 16 So should we have had the Turk, or this day, to have come to our own doors. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 141 He came .. in the morning ouer to Constantinople; and long or midday turnd Turke. *Mod. Sc.* Ye'll be ower the hill lang or nicht.

b. In the following there appears to be confusion with the conjunctive *or ere* (C. 1 e), for *or e'er, or ever*, but used simply as = ere, before.

1629 MILTON *Ode Christ's Nativity* 86 The Shepherds on the Lawn, Or ere the point of dawn, Sate simply chatting in a rustick row. 1811 WORDSW. *Ep. to Sir G. H. Beaumont* 93 And long or ere the uprising of the Sun O'er dew-damped dust our journey was begun.

2. Before an adv. of time taken subst., as *long, now*, etc., forming an advb. phrase; cf. *erelong, erenow*, etc.; = ERE B. 2.

a 1450 *Cursor M.* 17785 (Laud) Ye wold nevir yt leve or now. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vi. 4, I cam neuer or now where I am. 1559–60 *MS. Cott. Cal.* B. ix, The mater had bene lang or now compounded. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* xv, I'll wad my new pleugh-pettle, Ye'll see't or lang. *Mod. Sc.* He'd been there oft or than, Ise warran'. I've seen him lang or now.

C. *conj.* (or *conjunctive adv.*). (3–4 **ar**, (4 **are**), 3– **or**.)

1. Of time: Before (=L. *priusquam*, F. *avant que*). †**a.** in a conjunctional phrase: (*a*) *or than*, (*b*) *or that*: see ERE C. 1 a. *Obs.*

(*a*) *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2435 Or ðan he wiste off werlde faren, He [Jacob] bade hise kinde to him charen. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxvii. 10 Whan..he etith, he blisse to thee or than [Vulg. *priusquam*, 1388 bifore that] he die. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 199 They were delyveryd owt of pryson or than the massenger come ageyn. 1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 39 Or than we rose from the borde the warden rose.

(*b*) *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2810 Arc þat [*Gött.* ar þan, *F.* or þat, *Tr.* ar þat] hit be sunken don. *Ibid.* 4976 Ar þat [*F.* or]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2212 (Harl. MS.) Or [*v.r.* er] þat we departe fro þis place. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* vii. (1870) 242 He must prouyde for necessarye thynges or that he begyn howseholde. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Consecr. Bishops, Our saviour Christe continued the whole night in praier, or euer that [1662 before] he did chose and sende furth his xii Apostles. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 102, I would here..ask thee another question, or that I make answer to thine.

b. *Or* alone, in same sense.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 91 Or he bicumeð cristen. *Ibid.* 94 Or he it biðenken can, hise egen weren mirke. 13.. *Cursor M.* 710 (Cott.) Ar [*F.* or] Adam had fordon þe grith. *Ibid.* 5578 (Cott.) Born or he þis werld wroght [*F.* or þis werlde was wrogt]. *c* 1330 *Owain Miles* 32 Now turn ogain or to late, Ar we the put in at helle gate. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1051 Yhit wil I mare say, Ar I pas fra þis mater away. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 41 Lete us ryde hastely towarde Troy or it be take. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* iv. 19 Wherin men fall or they be awarre. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 108 Wil you drink or you go, or wil you go or you drinke? 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 169 Leaue it or it leaue you. 1665 HOWARD & DRYDEN *Ind. Queen* v. i, We must go meet them or it be too late. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* v. ii, Ye intend to..take your leave of Patrick or he gang. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 119 Yet or fell the night He rose. 1885 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xviii. 173 Ye shall tuigle many a weary foot, or we get clear.

†**c.** With redundant *or*, or equivalent adv.; = ERE C. 1 e. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1506 Ðe firme sune .. sulde auen ðe bliscing Or or ðe fader dede his ending. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 650 ȝyf þou trowyst þat he was noghte Before or þe worlde was wroghte. *c* 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 74 Or Roberd wist, or þouht on suilk a dede, Ore was his hous on fire, þer Sir Robert lay. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 864 Hir yen greye .. That laughede ay in hir semblaunt, First or the mouth, by covenaunt. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) viii. 83 Before or þei resceyue hem, þei knelen doun. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 30 Tofore or he wente to hys bedde.

d. with the addition of *ever, e'er*: cf. ERE C. 1 d.

Ever adds emphasis: *or ever* = before ever, before even, before .. at all, or in any way; see EVER 8 c. But, in many early instances, *or ever* does not perceptibly differ from the simple *or, ere*, or *before*, whence perh. the later spelling *or ere*; see e.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* v, Or ever I stent, my best was more to loke Upon the writings of this nobil man. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 202/2 Make the aweners..paye, or ever they can gete deliveraunce. 1526 TINDALE *John* iv. 49 Syr come awaye or ever that my chylde deye. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 101, I was two dayes after or ever I could get in. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* III. 20 They..put forth to sea, or euer the Lacedemonians got knowledge of them. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* vi. 24 And the Lyons..brake all their bones in pieces or euer they came at the bottome of the den. 1752 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) X 223 Thou accursed Spirit! damned or ever thou wert born! 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 67 Long time elapsed or e'er our rugged sires Complain'd. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 76 Stay thee, sad heart, or e'er thou breathe thy plaint. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 246 Or ever He ascended up where he was before. *Mod. Sc.* An' or ever I wust, there I was i' the mids o' them!

e. *or ere*, for *or e'er*, or ever: see d, and B. 1 b.

1568 FULWEL *Like Will to Like* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 349 Thou shalt have somewhat of me, or ere I go. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 288 But this heart shal break into a hundred thousand flawes Or ere Ile weepe. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., Forthwith or ere I could well help it, I fell a Roving. 1823 LOCKHART *Span. Ball., Calaynos* xiii, For his soul shall dwell with him in hell, or ere yon sun go down! 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* I. 133 That not a letter of the meaning fall Or ere it touch and teach His world's deep heart.

2. Of preference: Sooner than, rather than; = ERE C. 2.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9815 (Cott.) His hert aght ar at-brest in thrin Ar fra his comamentes tuin [*Gött.* Or aght his herte brest o thrinne, Or fra his comandementis tuinne]. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 502 Þe red noble Is reuerenced or [C. xviii. 201 by-fore] þe Rode. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 511 Or thay be dantit with dreid, erar will thai de. 1514 EARL WORCESTER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 244 Never man .. better loved his wife than he did, but or he wold have suche a woman abought hur, he hadde lever be without hur. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Epistles* Ep. xvii. F j, Or he would weare a suite of silke the winter should him kil. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlii, He wald scroll for a plack the sheet, or she kenn'd what it was to want. *Mod. Sc.* I wad sterve or I wad be obleig't to the like o' him.

†**3.** After a comparative or *other*: = Than. *Obs.* Northern, and in later use only Sc.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1510 And hauen mete ðan, at is mel, More or ðe ȝungere twinne del. *Ibid.* 2928 Do3 deden wiches ðo men to sen On oðere wise or soðe ben. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1543 To yow þat..weldez more slyȝt Of þat art..or a hundreth of seche As I am. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. viii. 88 Felis thow nocht ȝit, quod he, Othir strenth or mannis force has delt with the? 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 135 Rather or thow suld ly in paine. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 500 The Marques of Hunteley obtained more subscriptions..in the toune and shyre of Aberdeen and Bamff or any other.

†**4.** = Lest. *Sc. Obs. rare.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 272 That gud man dred or Wallace suld be tane; For Suthrounar full sutaille euirilk man.

†**Or,** *adv.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [? a. Fr. *or* now.] As an introductory particle: = Now.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) IV. xxix. (1859) 61 Or this ymage signyfyed the kynge Nabugodonosor. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1165 Or Salomones throne had greces sex, als I saide toforne.

Or (ōr, ŏr), *conj.*[2] (*adv.*[3]) Forms: see below. [A phonetically reduced form of the obs. OTHER *conj.*, which, when disyllabic, Ormin wrote *oþerr*, when monosyllabic and unstressed, *oþþr* before a vowel, *orr* before a cons. The e. midl. dial. had *or* *c* 1250; and *c* 1300 *or* was in common use in north midl. and northern writers; though the fuller *oþer, other* continued in use, esp. in the south, till late in the 16th c. *Or* is properly the conjunction, not the associated adv. (see sense 2), which continued to be *other*, or *outher*, in modern Standard Eng. *either* (i. e. *either . . or*); though *or . . or* also occurs: see sense 3. Forms parallel to *or* are *ar* (reduced from *aper*), ER (from EITHER); *our*, treated here, may be reduced from *outher*.]

A. Illustration of the evolution of *or* out of *other*, and of some variant forms.

α. 3 **oþer, oþþr, orr, or.**

c 1200 ORMIN 6480 Her iss litell oþerr nohht I þiss land. *Ibid.* 16109 [Þa] þatt sellenn Haliȝ Gast .. Att fullhtninng, oþerr att hanndgang, Oþþr att hadinng, forr mede. *Ibid.* 7588 Þatt lac..Wass tweȝȝen cullfre briddess..Oþþr itt wass tweȝȝen turrtless. *Ibid.* 10882 Hofenn upp and hadedd Till bisscopp orr till unnderrpreost. *Ibid.* 11843 To don ohht orr to spekenn ohht off ifell. *c* 1250 [see B. 2 c] queðer..or. ?*a* 1300 [see B. 2] oþer..or. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 977 King or cayser forto be.

β. 4 **our, ouer, ouir,** 4–5 **ore.**

13.. *Cursor M.* 19523–25 (Edinb.) Godis uirtu our [*other MSS.* or] grete prophete, our angel ellis þai him lete, our godis sune ellis þat him helde. *Ibid.* 19715 Nichte ouir [*other MSS.* or] dai. *Ibid.* 23425 Wit þi fot to ouircast a fel, ouer [*other MSS.* or] al þis erþe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 737 How hard panis, ore how sar His modir tholit. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2260 (Ashm. MS.) Of sum threuyn gome Of were ore [*Dubl. MS.* or] of wristilling.

B. Signification.

1. *generally.* A particle co-ordinating two (or more) words, phrases, or clauses, between which there is an alternative.

Things so co-ordinated may differ in nature, or quality, or merely in quantity, in which case the one may include the other, as in 'it will cost a pound or thirty shillings', 'two or three minutes', 'a word or two'. The second member may also express a correction or modification of the first, which may be strengthened by expanding *or* to *or even, or rather, or at least.*

c 1200 [see above in A. α]. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 573–4 Leoun or wulf, wuluine or bere Or oþer best þat wolde him dere. *Ibid.* 612–13 He shal him hangen, or quik flo, Or he shal him al quic graue. *Ibid.* 2101 Þan hirþe men casten hem in poles, or in a grip, or in þe fen. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 154 If werre or wo had risen. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xviii. 20 Where two or three shulen be gedrid in my name. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 813 Be it of werre or pees, or hate or loue. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 260/2 Or, *aut, vel, sev, que.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. Prol. 39 Twichand our faith mony clausis he fand, Quhilk bene conforme, or than collaterall. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 232 b, No man hathe sene a better counterfaytor or player in any Comedie or Tragedie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 583 And all who since, Baptiz'd or Infidel, Jousted in Aspramont or Montalban. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 45 ¶ 1, I took a Walk a Mile or Two out of Town. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* I, The year was spent in moral or rural amusements. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 61/2 Did you send a verbal or a written message? 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 439 He heeded not Me or my sorrow. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 485 The possession of the others or other of them. 1835 *Chambers' Informat.* II. 282/1 It is generally flat or but slightly undulating. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 A vine or two. *Mod.* You may walk ten or even twelve miles without finding one.

b. When singular subjects (sb. or pron.) are co-ordinated by *or*, strict logic and the rules of modern grammarians require the vb. and following pronouns to be singular; but at all times there has been a tendency to use the plural with two or more singular subjects when their mutual exclusion is not emphasized.

When the subjects differ in number or person, the rule is that the vb. and pronouns should agree with the last or nearest, e.g. 'I or thou art to blame', 'I, or thou, or he is the author of it' (Lindley Murray); but such constructions are apt to seem stiff and pedantic, and are consequently avoided. The question of gender causes further complication—esp. the want of a 3rd pers. pron. of common gender. To say either 'if he or she has his friends with him' or 'if he or she has her friends with her' may be misleading, while 'if he or she has his or her friends with him or her' is clumsy and pedantic, which is avoided by saying 'have their friends with them'; so 'Your brother or sister will lend their aid'. These difficulties appear to have been felt at all times, and have been sometimes avoided by making the verb immediately precede or follow the first subject, and agree with it.

[13.. *K. Alis.* 75 Whan kyng, other eorl, cam on him to weorre.] 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* II. i, As soon as ever your maid or your man brings you word. 1621 HAKEWILL *David's Vow* 328 A great towne or a great Personages house, if they bee good, do much good to the Countrey. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. vi, Among whose vices ill-nature or hardness of heart were not numbered. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. xxiv, Wilfrid, or Bertram raves, or you! *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Ess.*, etc. II. 249 *note*, Tacitus, or Livius, or Herodotus, are equally undelightful and uninstructive in translation. 1823 SYD. SMITH *Mem.* (1855) II. 234 Friendship, or propriety, or principle are sacrificed. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* 126 If Tintoret or Giorgione are at hand. 1855 FITZ. STEPHEN in *Cambr. Ess.* 176 Scott or Sir E. Lytton have generally some funny man. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Celtic Lit.* 162 Novalis or Rückert, for instance, have their eye fixed on nature. 1873 L. STEPHEN *Ess. Freespeak.* 127 The Pope, or the Archbishop of Canterbury, or even Mr. Spurgeon, are much more satisfactory guides than the prophets of the revolution. 1874 — *Hours in Library* Ser. I. 273 Mr. Darwin or Barnum would claim him as their own. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. 179 Why should we expect of the Bishop,..or of the Judge,..that they should be adepts in historical research? 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* 339 The *corpus vile* on which rage or wantonness vented themselves with impunity.

2. The alternative expressed by *or* is emphasized by prefixing to the first member, or adding after the last, the associated adverb EITHER, formerly OTHER or OUTHER (the latter still in dialect use): e. g. 'you may have either an apple or a pear'; 'I could eat an apple or a pear either'.

The primary function of *either*, etc., is to emphasize the perfect indifference of the two (or more) things or courses: e. g. 'you may take either the medal or its value' = the medal and its value are equally at your option, you may take either; but a secondary function is to emphasize the mutual exclusiveness, = either of the two, but not both. For full illustration, see EITHER, OTHER, OUTHER; the following are early examples of the various forms:

?*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5855 (Cott.) Þat I suld oþer [*Gött.* ethir] here his saand, Or lat þe folk vte o mi land. *Ibid.* 9838 (Cott.) Þat wanted oiþer [*Gött.* eyder, *Fairf.* ethir, *Trin.* ouþer] fote or hand. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 94–5 Oþer be refte him hors or wede, Or made him sone handes sprede. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 5 Eythir [*Tanner* either] .. in heuene or in helle.

b. *Or* occurs also after *neither*, where the normal conjunction is *nor*. See these words.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxvi. 37 We fynd nat aunciently, that..Scotlande shulde..be subgiet to the realme of Ingland, nother by homage, or any other wayes. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 129 There is neither scepter, crowne, stay, or strength of man that is able to hinder and turne aside the hand of the Almightie. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 221 From which they saw neither profit or honour likely

to ensue. 1631 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 516 An horse that had neither good eyes or feet. 1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 5 ¶ 4 Neither strict piety, diligence in domestick affairs, or any other avocation, have preserved her against love. 1757 Burke *Abridg. Eng. Hist.* Wks. (1812) 4 Neither on the one side or on the other. 1812 Southey *Omniana* I. 310 Morality can neither be produced or preserved in a people..without true religion. 1822 Heber *Life Jer. Taylor* p. clxxxvi. 1864 Ruskin *Fors Clavig.* xlviii. 267 Neither rabbits at Coniston, road-surveyors at Croydon, or mud in St. Giles's. 1882 Freeman in *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 267 Neither Reformers in the sixteenth century or Puritans in the seventeenth century strove in any sense for 'religious liberty'.

c. *Or* is used after *whether*: see Whether.

Here *oðer, or,* took the place of the earlier disjunctive particle, OE. *þe* (OS. *the*, OFris. *tha*, Goth. *þau*). The following examples show the introduction of *or*:—

[*c* 1205 Lay. 9464–5 Heo .. axeden wheðer he wolde grið þe he wolde unfrið [*c* 1275 oþer fiht 3am wiþ]. *c* 1200 Ormin 528 Whebbr..i þe firrste lott Obbr i þatt comn þærafftterr. *a* 1225 *Leg. St. Kath.* 2313 Loke nu..hweder þe beo leuere don þat ich leare..oðer þis ilke dei..deieu. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3272 Egipcienes woren in twired wen, queðer he sulden folzen or flen. 13.. *Cursor M.* 22167 (Edinb.) Quebir þate he be criste ouir [*other MSS.* or] nai. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxvii. 21 Whethir [1388 wher] thow be my sone Esau, or noon. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1844 Whethyr will ye come or nay?

3. *Or . . or* is sometimes used in the sense of *either . . or*: this is now poetic.

Formerly, sometimes a literalism of translation (cf. L. *aut ..aut*, F. *ou..ou*), but perh. sometimes an actual phonetic reduction of *other..other, other..or*: cf. *wher..or* for *whether..or*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 494 þan fell þai depe, or lesse or mare. — *Ibid.* 10490 Allas! allas! þat i or born or geten was! *c* 1325 *Poem times Edw. II* (Percy Soc.) iv, Or he shal sing *si dedero*, or all gaineth him nouht. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm. Sel.* Wks. I. 124 3if he heere treuthe or o tyme or oþer. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 182 And alle tho that hadden be Or in appert or in prive. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 7 Or thou art a god or a man or nought. 1576 Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 69 He would never take or bribe or rich reward. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* I. i. 137 Loth to leaue vnsought Or that, or any place. 1615 Day *Festivals* xii. 325 You are not all of you, or Husbands, or Parents, or Maisters; or Wives, or Children, or Servants; or Virgins, or Widowes. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* xii. 396 Or let us glory gain, or glory give! 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* vi. iv, Without or wave or wind. 1867 Jean Ingelow *Story of Doom* vii. 266 Learn that to love is the one way to know Or God or man.

† **b.** *Or . . or* occurs with alternative questions, direct or indirect; = *whether . . or*. (*Or* alone = 'whether' is rare, and prob. only repr. L. *an*.)

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xlvi. 5 Or not in wrathefulnesse of hym is lettid the sunne? [*Vulg.* an non; 1388 Whether the sunne was not lettid in the wrathful?] 1510 *Virgilius* in Thoms *E. E. Rom.* 23 He asked the lordes..or they wolde thereforre warre. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 29 Or hast thy selfe his slomber broke? Or made preuie to the same? 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 64 Tell me where is fancie bred, Or in the heart, or in the head? *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* cxiv, Or whether doth my mind..Drink up the monarch's plague, this flattery? Or whether shall I say [etc.]? 1611 — *Cymb.* IV. ii. 356 How? a Page? Or dead, or sleeping on him? 1623 Webster *Devil's Law Case* II. iii, Denied Christian burial! I pray, what does that? Or the dead lazy march in the funeral? Or the flattery in the epitaphs? 1734 Pope *Ess. Man* IV. 245–6 Alike or when, or where, they shone, or shine, Or on the Rubicon, or on the Rhine.

4. After a primary statement, *or* appends a secondary alternative, or consequence of setting aside the primary statement: = otherwise, else; in any other case; if not.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 44 He said..He wild haf treuage, or brenne alle þat he fond. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 95 Loue me al atones, Or I wol dyen. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 156 He preyd hem to do him ryght, Ar telle hyme whereffore. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 38 Then let thy Loue be yonger then thy selfe, Or thy affection cannot hold the bent. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 330 Awake, arise, or be for ever fall'n. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* I. i. 273 Waking I dream, or I beheld Lothario. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* I. 95, I judge amiss, or he who rules the Argives..will be incensed. 1820 Keats *Eve St. Agnes* xxvi, But dares not look behind or all the charm is fled. 1840 *P. Parley's Ann.* 82 Leave off, sir, or I will cane you again. 1860 Abp. Thomson *Laws Th.* Introd. 2 [This] was an experimental discovery, or why did the discoverer sacrifice a hecatomb? *Mod.* It is my brother, or I'm a Dutchman!

5. *Or else* (also formerly as one word *orels, or(r)ellis*): = or if not, or otherwise; = sense 4: see Else 4 b. †Formerly also = senses 1, 2.

a 1300–[see Else 4 b]. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 30 And takethe theire congie and licence . . orellis they departethe bethout licence. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 21 To dye in their propre lande orellis ferre from thens. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 956 Is now orels shalbe. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* xxv. (1539) 48 Orels to tye a rope faste. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xvi. 27 Whatt shall hit proffet a man yf he shulde wyn all the whoole warlde: so he loose hys owne soule? Or els what shall a man geve to redeme hys soule agayne with all? *a* 1548 Hall. *Chron., Edw. IV* 233 If either ye Constable had bene faithfull to..., or els had kept his promes. 1577 Whetstone *Life Gascoigne* xl, In wo orels in endles blis.

6. *Or* connects two words denoting the same thing: = otherwise called, that is (= L. *vel, sive*).

c 1200 Ormin 480 An hæfedd prest..þatt ta [= þa] bi name nemmnedd wass Ahyubþ oþþr Abyas. 1382–1420 Wyclif *Gen.* iii. 19 In the swoot of thi chere, or face, thou shalt ete þi brede. 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes*, Asplenum or asplenium named in greke asplenon, or Scolopendrion. *Ibid.*, Helxine or pardition is called in englishe Parietorie or Pelletorie of the wal. *Ibid.* s. v. *Rumex*, With a sharper toppe or ende of the leafe. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xcvi. 276 The tame or garden Nigella is agayne parted into two sortes. *Ibid.* 277 Small knops or heads. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 777 Of the Tame or House Spider. 1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* iv. § 8 These Vascular Threds or Fibres. 1842 *Act* 5 & 6 *Vict.* c. 79 § 17 From the centre of the track of the right or off wheel to the centre of the track of the left or near wheel. 1857 *Chambers' Informat.* II. 297/1 Australia or New Holland .. Papua or New Guinea .. Van Diemen's Land or Tasmania. *Mod.* Using a common or garden spade.

Or, var. *hor*, Her *Obs. poss. pron.*, 'their'.

Or, obs. form of Ore, *o'er* (Over), Your.

Or-, *pref.*, frequent in OE., retained in a few words in ME., now *obs.* exc. in Ordeal, and perh. Ort-s, where it is no longer recognized as a significant element. OE. *or-* was the stressed form (used in nominal compounds), corresp. to Goth. *us-*, *ur-*, ON. *ór-*, *ör-*, OHG., Ger. *ur-*, OS. *ur-*, *or-*, MDu. *or-*, *oor-*, Du. *oor-*, orig. an adv. and prep., meaning 'out'. The unstressed form (in verbal compounds) was in OHG. *ur-*, *ar-*, *ir-*, MHG., MLG., MDu., Ger., Du. *er-*, OS., OE. *a-*. Thus OE. *ordál*, OS. *urdêli*, MDu. *ordeel*, MLG. *ordêl*, OHG. *urteili*, Ger. *urteil* decision, judgement; OE. *adélan*, OS. *adêljan*, OHG. *arteilen*, Ger. *erteilen* to decide, allot, share. The primary sense was 'out', as in Goth. and OHG. *ûrruns* 'outrunning, exit, exodus', ON. *órför* out-going, departure; thence various derived senses, of which OE. had 'out, completely, to an end', as in *orþanc* 'thinking out, contrivance, skill, intelligence'; 'out and out', 'extreme', in *orieldu* 'extreme old age'; 'outwardly, manifestly', in *orenæwe* 'recognizable', *orgiete* 'clearly perceptible, manifest'; and esp. 'without, void of, bereft of', as in the adjs. *ormæte* 'measureless, immense', *ormód* 'bereft of courage, despairing', *orsáwle* 'lifeless', *orwéne* 'without hope, desperate', *ortréowe* 'without trust, faithless', *orsorg* 'without anxiety, secure'. (Cf. L. adjs. in *ex-*, as *exanimis, excors, exossis, exsanguis*.) In this last sense the prefix survived in early ME.: see Ormete, Ormod, Orrath, Ortrow.

-or, a termination of words, and form of various suffixes, of Latin origin.

Latin long *ō* in early OF. was represented by a close sound between (*ō*) and (*ū*), written variously *o* and *u*, as in L. *honōrem*, OF. *onor, onur*. In AngloFr. the sound sank into (*ū*) and came *c* 1300 to be written *ou* (*onour*). In continental Fr., on the other hand, the sound passed at length into *eu* = *ö* (*oneur, honneur*). The earliest adopted words in ME. had *o* or *u* (*onor, onur*), but the regular representation after 1300 was that of AngloFr. *ou* (*onour, honour*). In many instances this is still retained; but, at the Renascence, many of the *-our* words, which in other respects were like their L. originals, were conformed to the L. in *-or*; and nearly all words taken then or later directly from L. were spelt *-or*, though, even in these words, there was at first a considerable vacillation between *-or* and *-our*. In Great Britain the traditional *-our* is still written in many of the words in which it was retained in the 16th c., though not a few of these, as *ancestor, author, error, horror, prior, senator, tailor*, are now spelt with *-or*, which spelling is extended in American usage to all the *-our* words.

This termination appears in the following suffixes:

1. -or (formerly often *-our*), representing ultimately L. *-or, -ōrem*, in nouns of condition from intr. vbs. in *-ēre*, less usually from other vbs., as *error, horror, liquor, pallor, stupor, tenor, terror, torpor, tremor*, etc. Such of these as existed in ME. were formerly spelt with *-our*, e.g. *errour, horrour, licour, tenour*. In other words of the same class, as *ardour, favour, fervour, humour, labour, rigour, valour, vigour*, as also in some words not directly connected with extant L. verbs, as *colour, honour, odour, -our* is generally retained in British usage, but American usage spells these also with *-or*: *ardor, favor, labor, color, honor*, etc.

2. -or (formerly often *-our*), repr. L. *-or, -ōrem* of agent-nouns, formed on stems identical with the ppl. or 'supine' stems of verbs. Of these there are three varieties:

a. Those repr. L. agent-nouns other than those in *-ātor, -ētor, -itor, -ītor*; as *actor, assessor, author, captor, censor, confessor, doctor, elector, extensor, factor, flexor, inventor, lictor, oppressor, pastor, possessor, professor, rector, sculptor, sponsor, successor, transgressor, tutor, victor*. These are of different ages, going back to OF. words in *-or, -ur*, AF. in *-our* = F. *-eur*, or L. in *-or*. So far as they existed in ME., they were then spelt *-our*, e.g. *actour, assessour, authour, censour, confessour, dettour, doctour*, etc.; they are now all conformed to the L. spelling in *-or*.

b. Agent-nouns in L. *-ātor, -ētor, -itor, -ītor*, in coming down in living use into OF., were regularly reduced from *-ātōr-em*, etc., through *-edor* to *-ëor, -eür*, AF. *-eour*, which became in ME. *-our*, and in F. *-eur*, and thus fell together with those from simple *-ōr-em* in **a**. Such are *barrator, cessor*, (: *—cessatōr-em*), *conqueror, donor, emperor* (*imperātōr-em*), *governor, juror, lessor, solicitor, vendor, visitor* (*visitātōr-em*). To this group also belongs *saviour* (AF. *sauveör*:—OF. *salveör, salvedor*, L. *salvātōr-em*), which has preserved the vowel before *-our*. To these may be added agent-nouns formed in Fr. or AF. on the vb. stem, in imitation of those in *-eör, -eur, -our*, repr. L. *-ātōrem*, etc., as *purveyor, surveyor, tailor, grantor, warrior* (AF. *werreyour*, f. *werreier* to war). From want of evidence it is sometimes uncertain whether the agent-noun was already formed in late L. in *-ātor, -itor*, or in Fr. after these suffixes had been reduced to *-eör* and *-eur*, AF. *-our*.

c. Agent-nouns in *-ātor, -ētor, -itor, -ītor, -ātor*, adopted in later times in Fr., or in Eng., retain *t*, appearing in French as *-ateur, -iteur*, etc., and have now in Eng. the same written form as in L., e.g. *administrator, agitator, creator, curator, dictator, equator, gladiator, imitator, legislator, navigator, spectator, translator, vindicator*; *orator, procurator, senator*; *auditor, creditor, editor, janitor, monitor, servitor*; *executor*. These are of different ages: some from OF. or AF. in which case they formerly had *-our*, as *creatour, creditour, dictatour, oratour, servitour*; some of later formation immediately from L., which have had the *-or* form from the first. The pronunciation varies greatly, the stress being sometimes as in the L. nominative (*creator, creditor*), sometimes on the second syllable before the stressed vowel of the AF. and L. accusative (on which a secondary stress fell originally in ME.), as in *auditor* (*auditour, audītōrem*), *orator* (*oratour, ōrātōrem*), *senator* (*senatour, sēnātōrem*), *servitor* (*servitour, servītōrem*), *executor* (*executour, exsecūtōrem*), sometimes corresponding with that of the Eng. vb., as *administrator, agitator, imitator, prosecutor*, or otherwise shifted, as *procurator*. In some cases two forms exist, as *curator* after L. nom., *curratour* after *curatour, cūrātōrem*.

d. -or is sometimes an alteration of another suffix, as of L. *-ārius*, F. *-ier*, AF. *-er*, in *bachelor, chancellor, heritor*, or of Eng. *-er*:—OE. *-ere*, in *sailor, bettor*.

The frequent occurrence of ME. *-our*, mod. *-or*, in legal terms denoting the person acting, as opposed to the person acted upon in *-ée, -ee*, e.g. *lessor lessee, grantor grantee, mortgageor mortgagee*, has imparted a kind of technical or professional character to the ending, and explains the differentation of *sailor*, one who sails professionally, from *sailer*. In ME. there was a tendency to confuse the endings *-er* and *-our* (helped prob. by the OF. declension nom. *-ère*:—L. *-ātor*, acc. *-or, -ur, -eur*, L. *-ātōrem*); thus *butcher, dicer, fletcher, jailer, jester, juggler, porter*, etc. are found also with the ending *-our*. On the other hand, in a large number of words, the original *-our, -or* has, since the 15th c., been exchanged for the -er of agent-nouns of English derivation; such are *barber, broker, chanter, diviner, labourer, pleader, preacher, robber, rimer* or *rhymer*, in all which the earlier *-our, -or*, is the etymological form.

3. -or (-our) sometimes represents F. *-oir*, from various sources, as *manor*, OF. *manoir, maneir*, L. *manēre*; *mirror*, F. *miroir*, L. **mīrātorium*; so with *-our, parlour*, F. *parloir*, L. **parabolātōrium*.

4. -or, repr. ME. and AF. *-our*, F. *-eur*, L. *-or, -ōrem*, a variant of *-ior*, suffix of the comparative degree of adjs., in *major, minor*. See -ior[2].

Ora[1] (ōˑră). *Hist.* [OE., app. ad. ON. *eyrir* or its pl. *aurar*: commonly regarded as ad. L. *aure-us* golden; but the sense-history is not clear. Cf. Ore[4].]

1. A Danish money of account, introduced into England with the Danish invasion.

In the Laws of Edward the Elder and Guthrun, it is reckoned as equivalent to 2½ shillings, in Domesday book as equal to 20 pence.

c 920 *Laws of Edw. & Guthr.* c. 7 (Schmid) Þolie..twelf orena mid Denum, and xxx scill. mid Englum. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xix. 13 Woeron ȝecegid ðonne teno ðrælas his, salde ðæm tea oro *vel* libras, & cuoeð to ðæm, ceapiȝas oð þ ic cymo. *c* 1000 *Laws of Æthelred* III. c. 1 (Schmid) Bete man þæt æt deadum menn mid vi healf-marce, and æt cwicon mid xii oran. 1706 Phillips, *Ora*, a Saxon Coin of the value of one Shilling and four Pence. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 514/2 Dr. Hickes observes, that the mode of reckoning money by mares and oras was never known in England until after the settlement of the Danes. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. vi. 445 Upon the altar was placed a ring without any joint of the value of two oras. 1875 Jevons *Money* viii. 71 The mark, the ora, and the thrimsa were other moneys of account used by the Anglo-Saxons.

2. A measure of weight: see quot. 1838.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 519 This Citie payd yeerely to the King 30 pounds by tale, and twenty in ora (or in ore) that is by weight. 1707 Fleetwood *Chron. Prec.* (1745) 25 So that 15 oræ make a pound. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 514/2 In Doomsday-book the ora is used for the ounce, or the twelfth part of the nummulary Saxon pound, and the fifteenth of the commercial.

‖Ora[2] (ōˑră). [L., = border, brim, coast, shore.]

1. *Entom.* The inflexed or inferior lateral margin of the prothorax.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 368 *Prothorax*,..called by way of eminence the *Thorax*. It includes the *Ora, Patagia, Umbones*, and *Phragma*.

2. 'The edge or border of an ulcer' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892).

Ora, variant of ORRA *Sc.*, odd.

Orabill, Orace, obs. ff. HORRIBLE, ORRIS.

Orach, orache (ǫ'rătʃ). Forms: 5–6 **arage**, 5–8 **orage**, 6 **arech(e, oreche, (aretch)**, 6–7 **arach(e, 7 a-, orrage**, 7–8 **a-, orrach**, 6– **orach(e.** [In 15th c. *arage*, 16th c. *arache*, a. Anglo-F. *arasche* (*c* 1265 in *Vocab. Plant-n.*, Wr.-Wülcker 559), F. *arroche* (Paré 16th c.), Norman-Picard form (Berry *arrosse*, Walloon *ârase*, Namur *aurause*) = It. *atrepice*:—L. *atriplic-em*, in nom. *atriplex*, ad. Gr. ἀτράφαξυς, *-ις* (ἀδρα-, ἀνδράφαξις).]

A plant of the genus *Atriplex*, N. O. *Chenopodiaceæ*; esp. the *Garden Orach* or Mountain Spinach (*A. hortensis*).

Wild Orach, *A. patula* (including several sub-species), a weed in gardens and cultivated ground in Great Britain.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* I. 5 Take Borage,..Bete, Auence, Longebefi, wyth Orage an oþer. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 426 Take cole..and betes, and arage.. and sethe hom. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 13/2 Arage, herb, *attriplex*. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. E v b, Areche is of two kyndes: the one is garden areche,..the other kynde is called in englyshe, wyld areche: and it groweth abrode in the corne feldes. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 48 The hearbe named Orach or Arage. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 34 Arache vsed in pottage, openeth the belly. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxxix. 251 Rocket and taragon are not to be refused; no more is aretch. 1657 C. BECK *Univ. Character* I iv, Orage herb. 1769 Sir J. HILL *Fam. Herbal* (1812) 12 There is another kind of arrach..called garden arrach, it is an annual raised from seed, for the use of the kitchen. 1837 C. A. WHEELWRIGHT *Transl. Aristophanes* I. 321 Full of calumnies, that grow like orrache. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 94 Orache, or Mountain Spinach—*Atriplex hortensis*. Of this handsome plant there are two principal varieties.

b. Comb., as *orach-like* adj.: **orach-moth**, *Hadena atriplicis*, a noctuid moth, the caterpillar of which feeds on the orach.

1712 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 423 Its thick Orach-like jagged Leaves. 1869 NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 417 The Orache Moth .. The caterpillar .. feeds on various species of orache, goosefoot, ..and many other low plants.

Oracle (ǫ'răk'l, *sb.* [ME. *oracle*, a. F. *oracle* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *ōrācul-um* (*ōrāclum*), f. *ōrāre* to speak, plead, pray, with suffix *-culo-* of material instrument.]

I. Originally.

1. In *Gr.* and *Rom. Antiq.* The instrumentality, agency, or medium, by which a god was supposed to speak or make known his will; the mouth-piece of the deity; the place or seat of such instrumentality, at which divine utterances were believed to be given.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 48 To þe tyme þat y cam to þe Oracle of þe sone þat Esculapides mad for hym, where y fand oon solitarye man abstinente ful wys of Philosophie. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 4 And they visyted temples and oracles unto the consummation of their dayes. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 174 Amongst all the oratories that..they had in Asia, the most famous was the Oracle of Delphos: for to that place from all partes of the worlde they did concurre. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 194 Please' your Highnesse, Posts From those you sent to th' Oracle, are come An houre since. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativity* 173 The Oracles are dumm. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 284 He speaks like the Oracles to puzzle the World. 1814 WORDSW. *Laodamia* viii, The Delphic oracle foretold That the first Greek who touched the Trojan strand Should die. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vi. 205 The Gods..had a great variety of agents and vehicles at their disposal, for conveying the secrets of their prescience... Sometimes they attached it to a certain place, the seat of their immediate presence, which is then termed an oracle. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 255 The great Oracles of antiquity belonged to the Greeks.

b. Hence, allusively, *To work the oracle*, to influence the agency or medium; to obtain an utterance in one's favour, or to procure a favourable issue in a matter, by influence or manœuvring behind the scenes; also (*slang*), to raise money.

1863 *All Year Round* 10 Oct. 168 He has a double, who .. worked the oracle for him. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 1/3 Every reader will be able to form his own judgment of the methods which [certain publishers] adopt to 'work the oracle' in their favour. 1891 J. NEWMAN *Scamping Tricks* xiv. 116 With .. big local loan-mongers to work the oracle and swim with them.

2. A response, decision, or message, given usually by a priest or priestess of a god, and, as was supposed, by his inspiration, at the shrine or seat where the deity was supposed to be thus accessible to inquirers. These responses were for the most part obscure or ambiguous; to which allusion is made in later senses of the word and its derivatives.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* III. xiii. (1622) 83 The Smyrnæans alleaged an oracle of Apollo, by which they were commanded to dedicate a temple to Venus Stratonicis. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 119 Therefore bring forth (And in Apollo's Name) his Oracle. 1647 A. ROSS *Mystag. Poet.* xvi. (1675) 388 The sent from whence she [Sibyl] gave her Oracles. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* v. 78 Unskill'd to spell aright The oracles predictive of the woe. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 59 An oracle was procured exactly suited to the purpose of the leaders of the expedition. 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II. 89 The temple of Pachacamac continued to maintain its ascendancy; and the oracles, delivered from its dark and mysterious shrine, were held in no less repute among the natives..than the oracles of Delphi obtained among the Greeks. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Apr. x, The chanting Pythoness gave oracle, And thus in priestly verse the sentence ran.

II. Transferred to Jewish, Christian, or other religious use.

3. A vehicle or medium of divine communication.

a. That part of the Jewish Temple where the divine presence was manifested; the holy of holies; also, the mercy-seat within it.

c 1440 *Wyclif's Exod.* xxv. 18, 19 Thou schalt make on euer eithir side of Goddis answeryng place [*Bodl. MS.* 277 the oracle] twei cherubyns of gold..o cherub he in o syde of Goddis answeryng place [*Bodl.* the oracle]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 72 b/2 The preestes sette the Arke in the hows of our lord in the oracle of the temple *in sancta sanctorum* under the wynges of cherubyn. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* xxxvii. 6 He made also the Propitiatorie, that is, the Oracle, of the purest golde. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxviii. 2 When I lift vp my handes toward thy holy Oracle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 12 Sion Hill..and Siloa's Brook that flowd Fast by the Oracle of God. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 514 Oracle is in sacred history sometimes used for the mercy-seat, or the cover of the ark of the covenant; and by others it is taken for the sanctuary, or the most holy place, in which the ark was deposited.

b. Applied to the breastplate of the Jewish High Priest, the Urim and Thummim, by which divine messages were believed to be communicated.

1868 MARRIOTT *Vest. Chr.* 5 On the breastplate (or 'Oracle') are set twelve stones of unusual size and beauty.

c. One who or that which expounds or interprets the will of God; a divine teacher.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 109 In his company lone the Puzel, whom he used as an oracle and a southsaier. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 460 God hath now sent his living Oracle Into the World, to teach his final will. *a* 1711 KEN *Div. Love* Wks. (1838) 307, I adore thee, O heavenly Oracle of Love, for contriving this prayer in that admirable method. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* I. iii. (1876) 82 In the history of Balaam..a bad man and a heathen is made the oracle of true divine messages. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 129 Bacon had brought man to the feet of nature, as to a Divine oracle.

4. Divine revelation; a declaration or message expressed or delivered by divine inspiration; also, *pl.* the sacred scriptures (from Rom. iii. 2).

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 11 Why this a dreme, why that a swevene, And noght to euery man lyche evene, Why this affaintome, why these oracles. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 93 Whos vertue was to Kyng Saloman Full long aforon in dyuyne oracle As I fynd schewed by myracle. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ii. 26 The oracles or sayinges of God. 1557 N. T. (Geneva) *Acts* vii. 38 This is that Moses .. who receaued the lyuely oracles to geue vnto vs. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 The forme [of Scripture being] Gods word, ..Gods oracles. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* x. ii. 133 First had divine mercy by Oracle removed the Christians to Pella out of the danger. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 28 Whose Word is Truth, as sacred and rever'd, As Heav'n's own Oracles from Altars heard. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 106 By Him, says the Oracle of inspiration, all things consist. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* I. iv. 213 In the Bible, he [Arnold] found and acknowledged an oracle of God—a positive and supernatural revelation made to man, an immediate inspiration of the Spirit.

†5. An injunction or command of the Pope. *Obs.* (Cf. late L. *oraculum* 'an imperial rescript' (Just. *Inst.*).)

1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 551 The Frenchmen deposed their King Childericus by the Oracle of Pope Zacharie, which discharged them of their..othe of obedience. 1625 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. (1688) 21 A commandment given vivâ voce by the Oracle of the most Holy Lord the Pope, in the virtue of his holy Obedience, and under pain of the greater Excommunication..not to depart the City.

III. Figurative senses.

6. Something reputed to give oracular replies or advice.

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. v. 47 This Parson being..reputed famous in vromancie, this Gentlewoman had recourse to his oracle. 1713 POPE *Windsor For.* 382, I see..a new Whitehall ascend! There mighty Nations shall inquire their doom, The World's great Oracle in times to come. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxvii. 404 The oracle which he had himself established refused to give its responses.

b. Something regarded as an infallible guide or indicator, esp. when its action is viewed as recondite or mysterious, as a chronometer, a compass.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. ii, He called it [a watch] his oracle, and said it pointed out the time for every action of his life. 1738 — *Pol. Conversat.* i. 108 Pray, my Lord, what's a Clock by your Oracle? 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 105 And by the oracle of truth below, The wondrous magnet, guides the wayward prow. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 97 This little, whining, feast-smelling animal, is, therefore, called among Indians the 'medicine wolf'; and such was one of Buckey's infallible oracles.

7. A person of great wisdom or knowledge, whose opinions or decisions are generally accepted; an authority reputed or affecting to be infallible.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 93, I am sir Oracle, And when I ope my lips, let no dog barke. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 303 He straight sent for a Iewish Phisitian, his familiar Oracle. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 26 He [Lord Say] had for many years been the Oracle of those who were call'd Puritans in the worst sense, and steer'd all their counsels and designs. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 526 The Oracles of the Law being called together to consult, the demand made of them is Where Christ should be born. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Death Dk. Wellington* iv, O friends, our chief state-oracle is mute. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* vi. 56 It is a fine thing to be an oracle to which an appeal is always made in all discussions.

8. An utterance of deep import or wisdom; an opinion or declaration regarded as authoritative and infallible; undeniable truth.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 12 For that cause the Auncientes surnamed Homer his Oracles, of the verses of Homer. 1610 *Histrio-m.* III. 38 Are not you Lawyers, from whose reverend lippes Th'amazed multitude learne Oracles? 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. ii, *Lady Frugal* [after Stargaze has given an astrological exposition]. Kneel, and give thanks. *Sir Maurice.* For what we understand not?..*Lady F.* Be incredulous: To me, 'tis oracle. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Marcus* vi. 101 His Words were received as Oracles. 1842 ABDY *Water Cure* (1843) 175 Such epithets .. pronounced with a grave face by those whose looks are omens, and whose words are oracles.

9. An oracular reply; a wise or prudent answer.

1638 *Penit. Conf.* (1657) 343 It was the glory of Queen Elizabeth..that wise answer or Oracle she returned to a Pragmatick Petition.

b. A prognostication, such as those in almanacs.

1596 BP. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* I. 11 One of their owne late Prophets..hath very fitlie prefixed before his yearely false oracles, I would say Almanacks [etc.].

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *oracle-monger, -shop*; *oracle-wise* adv.; also, *oracle-like* adj.

1611 COTGR., *Oraculeux*, Oracle-like; true as the Gospell. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. xx. 64 Meleander's Thoughts runne upon that, that Oracle-wise was uttered by her. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* div, Your Apollo's Oracle-like Arcenall. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. i. 7 The Impostor setting up for an Oracle-monger. 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 114 He sets up Oracle-shops in Greece. 1860 RAWLINSON tr. *Herodotus* VII. vi. IV. 6 Onomacritus of Athens, an oracle-monger..who set forth the prophecies of Musæus.

O'racle, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To utter or pronounce as an oracle; to proclaim as by divine inspiration or authority.

c 1595 R. SOUTHWELL *St. Peter's Compl.* Ded., The Heathen, whose Gods were chiefely canonized by their Poets, and their paynim Diuinitie oracled, in verse. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 356 We finde this difference..to be oracled from those diuine lips that knew best how to terme them. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 343 A by-blow from the Pulpit..more beholding to the authority of that devout place..then to any sound reason which it could oracle.

2. *intr.* To speak as an oracle.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 254 If it Oracle contrary to our Interest, or Humour, we will create an Amphiboly..and make it speak our meaning. 1790 *Bystander* 159 He augured—or Oracled, if Mr. Bell likes it better—very greatly of the prodigious improvements he would make. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* VI. xxxiv, Nor deem that some dumb beldam .. Hath oracling deceiv'd me like a fool.

Hence **O'racling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1656 T. ADY *Candle in Dark* 77 A hollow feigned voyce which those Witches or Deceivers used in their Oracling Divinations. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 455 No more shalt thou by oracling abuse The Gentiles.

†**O'racler.** *Obs.* [f. ORACLE *sb.* or *v.* + -ER 1.] The giver of oracular responses; the priest or priestess of an oracle; any one claiming to be a medium of divine or diabolic communications.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* VII. v. (1886) 109 Ye shall see .. the cousenage of these oraclers. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 823 Pyrrhus (whom the Delphian Oracler Deluded). 1736 *Disc. Witchcr.* 12 It is certain that Oraclers, when they pronounced their Oracles, did use to counterfeit strange Kinds of Voices.

†**O'raclist.** *Obs.* [f. ORACLE *sb.* + -IST.] One whose utterances are esteemed as oracular.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* Pref., Your Popes being proclaimed by your own Oraclists to the worlde, one to be an Asse, another a Foxe.

†**O'raclize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE: cf. ORACULIZE.] *trans.* To pronounce or predict like an oracle. b. *intr.* To speak as an oracle.

1648 EARL OF WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 57 Then shall Thy Conscience Oraclise thy Fate. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 12. 3/1 For as you Orac'lize in Verse.

Oracular (ǫræ'kiŭlăi), *a.* [f. L. *ōrācul-um* ORACLE + -AR. (L. had a rare *ōrāculāri-us*, the Eng. repr. of which would be **oraculary*.)]

1. Of or pertaining to an oracle; that is the seat or medium of an oracle, or of direct divine communications.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Oracular*, belonging to, or having the authority of an Oracle. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1044 The breast-plate of the true High-priest, Ardent with gems oracular, that give, In points of highest moment, right response. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 254 Its guardian Deity, whose orgies were there celebrated; and whose shrine was oracular. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 389 Once the blest residence of truth divine, ..Where, in his own oracular abode, Dwelt visibly the light-creating God. 1853 FELTON *Fam. Lett.* xxxvi. (1865) 282 An hour more brought us in sight of Delphi,—one of the richest oracular sites in the world. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 126 The fable that the ship Argo was loquacious and oracular.

2. Of the nature of an oracle, or of an inspired, divinely authoritative, or infallible utterance.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies* 20 The vulgar doe admire him, holding his novels oracular. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 206 He has left some Oracular Records wherein a man may read..the State and Condition of the Church. 1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* II. 137 He bad stamp'd it upon your minds for an Oracular Truth, that nothing after Death can have any effect upon us. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 353 Whatever he said or wrote was considered as oracular by his disciples.

b. Resembling the ancient oracles in the mystery, ambiguity, or sententiousness of their answers.

1736 Bolingbroke *Patriot.* (1749) 240 Such expressions were often used,..and I believe these oracular speeches were interpreted, as oracles used to be, according as every man's inclinations led him. 1845 James *A. Neil* ii, He opened his lips, with an oracular shake of the head. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* v. x, 'The deuce!' said the Dandy, who did not clearly comprehend the bent of the observation of his much pondering..friend, but was touched by its oracular terseness.

c. Of mysterious portent; ominous, portentous.

1820 Byron *Mar. Fal.* iv. ii. 182 Where swings the sullen huge oracular bell, Which never knells but for a princely death. 1820 Shelley *Œdipus* ii. ii. 64 These prodigies are oracular, and show The presence of the unseen Deity.

3. Of a person: That delivers oracular responses; *transf.* that speaks or writes in the character or manner of an oracle.

1821 D. Stewart *Dissert. Progr. Philos.* ii. v. 352 In his [Dr. Law's] original speculations, he is weak, paradoxical, and oracular. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* i. xi, Morton, you are quite oracular. 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* xiv. 299 The oracular press lays down the law. 1865 Grote *Plato* II. xxi. 11 Like prophets and oracular ministers.

4. Delivered, uttered, or decreed by an oracle.

1820 Shelley *Hymn to Mercury* lxxx, Understood .. by thee the mystery Of all oracular fates. 1863 Mary Howitt *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xvi. 157 Some oracular replies show great political wisdom. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* vii. 192 When Oedipus slays his father, he does so in contempt of oracular warnings. 1876 Swinburne *Erechtheus* 55 For the note Rings as of death oracular to thy sons.

Hence **Ora·cularness,** oracularity.

1717 in Bailey II. 1886 *American* XII. 189 Their oracularness is merely an opinion. 1891 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christm. No. 2/3 'He's sure to wear a big beard'.. said Amos Gunn, with Metropolitan oracularness.

Oracularity (orækiŭlæ·rĭti). [f. prec. + -ity.] The quality or character of being oracular.

a. The quality of being the medium or seat of an oracle, or of making divine communications.

1816 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 260 Agreeably to the notion which ascribed oracularity to the sacred grotto. 1818 — *Horæ Mosaicæ* I. 130 The mouth relates to the supposed oracularity of the diluvian ship, which was feigned to direct its votaries in an audible voice what course they ought to take. 1842 — *Prov. Lett.* (1844) II. 36 To invest the Clergy with some dreamy and mysterious oracularity.

b. The quality of being laconic, obscure, and of veiled meaning; with *pl.* an instance of this.

1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 365 This we conceive to be in the purest style of the hieroglyphics, and to establish Coleridge's oracularity beyond all question. 1845 Thackeray *Picture Gossip* Wks. 1900 XIII. 458 Stanfield has no mysticism or oracularity about him. *a* 1849 Poe *Whipple* Wks. 1864 III. 383 The quips, quirks, and curt oracularities of the Emersons [etc.].

Oracularly (orækiŭlăli), *adv.* [f. Oracular + -ly 2.] In an oracular manner.

a. In the solemn, authoritative, or sententious manner of an ancient oracle.

1771 Burke *Powers Juries in Libels* Wks. 1877 VI. 162 A timid jury will give way to an awful judge delivering oracularly the law. 1788 Reid *Aristotle's Log.* i. § 1. 3 He delivers his decisions oracularly. 1884 *Truth* 13 Mar. 380/2 Mr. Justice Stephen, speaking oracularly, declared that there was no law against human cremation 'if effected without nuisance to others'.

b. With the obscurity or ambiguity of the responses of the ancient oracles; enigmatically.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 17 May, Utterances even more oracularly ambiguous are ascribed to him at Washington.

†**Ora·culist.** *Obs.* [f. L. *ōrācul-um* Oracle + -ist.] A professed communicator of oracles.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 310 It was answered by the divining Oraculists that Augustus had onely a hundred dayes to live. *Ibid.* 363 And thus was it shuffled up betwixt the astrologers and the oraculists.

†**Ora·culize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ōrācul-um* Oracle + -ize.] *trans.* To make an oracle of; to render, or hold as, oracular.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 127 That of Terence is oraculiz'd, *Patres æquum censere nos adolescentulos* [etc.].

Hence †**Ora·culizer,** one who constitutes himself an oracle, or plays the oracle.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 169 But he that sits on high.. in foure and twenty houres after proved this great Oraculizer a compleat lier.

Oraculous (orækiŭləs), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. type **ōrāculōs-us*, f. *ōrācul-um*: cf. obs. F. *oraculeux* (Cotgr. and Godef.), and *miraculous.*] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, an oracle. (Formerly common; now superseded by Oracular.)

1. = Oracular 1.

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 596 This [counting the sands] the oraculous device of Delpho's ascribed to himselfe. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Answ. Pamph.* (1677) 130 Reason ..why Jupiter, when he was most Oraculous, was called Jupiter Ammon. 1660 Ingelo *Bentiv. & Ur.* ii. (1682) Pref., Where the Oraculous Tripos stands. 1671 Milton *P. R.* iii. 14 Urim and Thummim, those oraculous gems On Aaron's breast. 1776 Mickle tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 179 When.. Orac'lous Argo sail'd from wondering Greece. 1849 tr. *Ct. A. Hamilton's Fairy T.* 174 [He] soon left the oraculous wood a full league behind him.

†2. = Oracular 2. *Obs.*

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* x. 162 That what he spake, was held to be oraculous So true his writings were. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 59 Is no Bishop no King, such an oraculous Truth? 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 172 ₱ 10 He..expects that .. his opinion be received as decisive and oraculous.

†b. = Oracular 2 b. *Obs.*

1625 Bacon *Ess., Simulation* (Arb.) 509 As for Equiuocations, or Oraculous Speeches, they cannot hold out long. *a* 1720 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 125 To guess..what the meaning of this oraculous clause should be.

3. = Oracular 3.

1617 Middleton & Rowley *Fair Quarrel* II. ii, Like a conjuror, One of our fine oraculous wizards. 1647 Crashaw *Poems* 117 The oraculous doctors' mystic bills, Certain hard words made into pills. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* iv. 519 The oraculous seer [Proteus] frequents the Pharian coast. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 61 ₱ 4 He grows on a sudden oraculous and infallible. 1818 T. L. Peacock *Nightmare Abbey* xii, He..asked Mr. Flosky, whom he looked up to as a most oraculous personage, whether any story of any ghost..was entitled to any degree of belief.

†4. = Oracular 4. *Obs.*

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 61 Deliuer him in writing the state of the question; who in writing briefly returnes his oraculous answer. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* II. 99 Who..sung many oraculous cautions to the people of Sparta, yet could they not predict their owne disaster. 1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 197 As the oraculous predictions of the Prophets and expresse promises of God himselfe describe it.

b. (With allusion to Oracle *sb.* 5.)

1626 Donne *Serm.* lxxxviii. 793 One whose books are dedicated to the Pope .. and so hath had an oraculous refining by an allowance *oraculo vivæ vocis.*

Hence **Ora·culously** *adv.*, by or in manner of an oracle; as if by an oracle; oracularly; **Ora·culousness,** oracularity.

1632 Brome *North. Lasse* I. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 6 My Cosins counsel, which hath ever been oraculously good. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. 21 The testimonies of Antiquity and such as passe oraculously amongst us. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 22 The branching Beech and vocal Oke, Where Jove of Old Oraculously spoke. 1755 Johnson *Oraculous.—Oraculousness,* the state of being oracular.

‖ **Oraculum** (oræ·kiŭlŏm). [L.: see Oracle.]

1. = Oracle.

1719 Swift *To Sheridan* 14 Dec., But I doubt the oraculum is a poor supernaculum. 1899 Watts-Dunton *Aylwin* (1900) 88/2 'You seem to be the Oraculum of the hay-fields, sir.. Have you any other Delphic utterance?'

2. = Oratory[1] 1.

1845 Petrie *Eccl. Archit. Irel.* II. iii. 2. 352 Such oratories are often designated by the term *oraculum*, a word which was also sometimes applied to oratories in Ireland.

Ora·rad, *adv. rare.* [f. L. *ōs, ōr-* mouth + *-ad*: see Dextrad.] Towards the mouth.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

†**Ora·ffe.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *orafle*: see Giraffe.] A giraffe.

c 1400 Maundev. xxviii. (1839) 298 There also ben many Bestes, that ben clept Orafles.

‖ **Ora·ge.** [a. F. *orage* (orāʒ):—popular L. *aurātic-um*, f. *aura* breeze: see -age.]

†1. A violent or tempestuous wind; a storm. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 56 b, Whiche knightes beyng..upon the see, were sore vexid..with great orages and tempestes. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 137/2 Sodenly descended fro heuen suche a tempest of rayne and of orage that it couerd alle the montayne. 1611 Cotgr., *Orage*, a storme, tempest, orage. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) I. 183 His gains..were much greater by his practice; for that flowed in upon him like an orage. — *Exam.* III. viii. § 63 (1740) 632 But there was then enough of the Church and Loyal Party..to stem that Orage of Faction.

2. An organ-stop designed to produce an imitation of the noise of a tempest. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Orage, obs. form of Orach.

Oragious (orē·dʒəs), *a. rare.* [a. Anglo-F. *orageus*, F. *orageux* stormy, f. *orage* storm.] Stormy, tempestuous. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1590 *Burel's Pilgr.* in Watson *Coll. Poems* (1706) II. 19 The storme wes so outragius, And with rumlings oragius, That I for fear did gruge. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* xxxi. 303 M. d'Ivry, whose early life may have been rather oragious, was yet a gentleman.

†**Orague·lla.** *Obs.* A kind of fabric: see quot.

1719 J. Roberts *Spinster* 346 Woollen stuffs, and stuffs mixed with silk..quite lost, and thrown out of sale, such as.. sattinets and chiverets, oraguella's.

Oraison, obs. form of Orison.

Oral (ō·răl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *ōs, ōr-* mouth + -al. Cf. F. *oral* (18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Uttered or communicated in spoken words; transacted by word of mouth; spoken, verbal.

1628 Bp. Hall *Old Relig.* xvi. § 3. 167 As for orall Traditions, what certaintie can there be in them? 1638 *Penit. Conf.* iv. (1657) 43 Opened by himself in orall confession to the principal party wronged. *c* 1680 in Somers *Tracts* I. 211 How often have they formerly urged us to an Oral or Pen Combat. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 87 ₱ 12 Temptations to petulance..which occur in oral conferences. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* v. § 4. 239 Disputes were easily settled by the steward of the manor..on oral evidence of the custom at issue. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 155 To throw discredit even upon the Oral Law would not be without danger.

2. Using speech only; communicating instruction, etc. by word of mouth. *rare.*

1870 Arber *Introd. Ascham's Scholem.* 6 The influence of simply Oral Teachers rests chiefly in the hands and minds of the Taught.

b. Using ordinary speech or 'lip-language' in the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

1880 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 6/2, I understand that under the oral system both signs and finger-speaking are prohibited. *Ibid.*, If I [a deaf mute] had been sent to an oral school I should have made little or no progress whatever.

3. Of or pertaining to the mouth, as a part of the body.

Oral cavity, (*a*) the cavity of the mouth; (*b*) in haustellate insects, the hollow on the lower surface of the head, from which the haustellum or sucking-mouth protrudes.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Oral*, pertaining to the mouth, visage, face, look, favor or voyce. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 89 The acute pain which attends the insertion of their oral stings. 1826 *Ibid.* xlvii. (ed. 1) IV. 379 Their oral organs..are of a Neuropterous type. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 503 Salivary glands..open into the oral cavity, the most important pair belonging to the labium.

4. Done or performed with or by the mouth, as the organ of eating and drinking.

1625 Ussher *Answ. Jesuit* 71 This grosse opinion of the orall eating and drinking of Christ in the Sacrament. *a* 1655 Vines *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 382 The guiltiness of Christs Body is not by the oral eating. 1888 *Ch. Times* 13 July 613 Attendance at the Holy Eucharist without oral communion on every occasion.

B. as *sb.* Short for *oral sound, oral plate*, etc.

1885 *Athenæum* 11 Apr. 475/2 A ring of plates which are the homologues of the five oral plates..These orals are the actual representatives of the basals. 1887 Bryson *Univ. Phonography* 11 The vowels [may be divided] into Five Pharyngals: Five Orals: Five Diphthongs. *Ibid.* 12 The Orals, short or Long, in Feel, Fill, Tulle, Full, Fool.

‖ **Orale** (orā·lĭ, orā·le). *Eccl.* [med.L., = 'veil', neuter of **orāl is* adj., f. *ōs, ōr-* face, countenance, mouth. See Du Cange.] A veil, covering the face and breast and falling upon the shoulders, worn by the Pope at certain solemn ceremonials.

1844 49 [see Fanon 2].

Oralism (ō·rălĭz'm). [f. Oral + -ism.] The method of instructing deaf-mutes by ordinary speech or 'lip-language', instead of by the manual alphabet.

1883 *Amer. Ann. Deaf & Dumb* Apr. 90 So far as oralism .. is concerned.

Oralist (ō·rălĭst). [f. as prec. + -ist.]

1. One practised in oral delivery; a correct or model speaker. *rare.*

1867 A. M. Bell *Vis. Speech* 109 A comparison of the independent pronunciations of two or three such selected oralists to fix the alphabet for Visible Speech printing.

2. One who uses oral teaching or 'lip-language' for the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

1880 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 6/2 The oralists say that under the French system signs only are taught. 1882 *Amer. Ann. Deaf & Dumb* July 154 An ardent oralist.

Ora·lity. *rare*[−1]. [f. Oral + -ity.] The quality of being oral, or orally communicated.

1666 J. Sergeant *Letter of Thanks* 108 The Orality of the Rule of Faith.

Orally ō·răli, *adv.* [f. Oral + -ly 2.]

1. By, through, or with the mouth as the organ of eating and drinking.

1608 Bp. Hall *Epist.* I. v. 30 The priest did sacrifice, and orally devour it whole. 1625 Ussher *Answ. Jesuit* (1631) 48 That which is externally delivered in the Sacrament, and orally received by the Communicant. 1893 *Ch. Times* 17 Feb. 164/4 It is the duty of every Catholic to be present every Lord's Day at the offering of the Eucharist, whether he communicates orally or in the prayers only.

2. By or with the mouth as the organ of speech; by word of mouth; verbally.

1666 Tillotson *Rule of Faith* III. ix. § 2 The faith of the Jews was not delivered to them orally, but by writing. 1786–1805 H. Tooke *Purley* 32 Without .. Language mankind would have nothing but Interjections with which to communicate, orally, any of their feelings. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* xix. III. 109 The votes, according to Spartan usage, were given orally. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 28 An Act..forbidding English subjects to hold any intercourse orally, or by writing, or by message, with the exiled family.

Orang (orænŋ), abbreviated f. Orang-outang.

1778 Camper in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 145, I had an opportunity of seeing seven Orangs. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 299 Both chimpanzees and orangs differ from the human subject in the order of the development of the permanent series of teeth. *attrib.* 1882 De Windt *Equator* 106 Our last attempt at orang shooting.

Orange (ǫrĕndʒ), *sb.*[1], *a.* Forms: 4–8 **orenge,** (6 **orr-, -ndge,** -(n)che, 7 **oreng**); 5– **orange,** (5 **hor-, oronge,** 6–7 **-inge,** 7 **-ynge**; 5 *Sc.* **oreynze**). [ME. *orenge, orange*, a. OF. *orenge* (13th c.), *orange*, = It. *narancia* (Florio), now *arancia* (Venet. *naranza*, Milan. *naranz*), Sp. *naranja*, Pg. *laranja*, also med. Gr. *νεράντζιον*. The Sp. and Gr. are ad. Arabic نارنج *nāranj*, in Pers. نارنگ *nārang*, *nāring*: cf. late Skr. *nāraṅga*, Hindī *nārangī*; also Pers. *nār* pomegranate.

The native country of the orange appears to have been the northern frontier of India, where wild oranges are still found, and the name may have originated there. The loss of initial *n* in Fr., Eng., and It. is usually ascribed to its absorption in the indef. article in *une narange, una narancia.* Med.L. had also the forms *arangia, arantia* (Du Cange), whence *aurantia* by popular association with *aurum* gold, from the colour. So perh. OF. *orenge* for *arange*, after *or* gold.]

A. *sb.* 1. The fruit of a tree (see sense 2), a large globose many-celled berry (Hesperidium) with sub-acid juicy pulp, enclosed in a tough rind externally of a bright reddish yellow (= orange) colour.

The common variety is variously called the *China, Coolie, Lisbon, Portugal*, or *Sweet O.*; the name *China Orange* was

especially common in 17–18th c. Other varieties or species are known as *Blood(-red)*, *Malta* or *Maltese O.*, a red-pulped variety; *Jaffa* or *Joppa O.*, a lemon-shaped and very sweet kind; *Navel O.*, a nearly seedless variety from Brazil, etc., having the rudiment of a second fruit imbedded in its apex; *Clove* (in Ogilvie 1882), *Noble*, or *Mandarin O.* = MANDARIN; *Tangerine O.*: see TANGERINE. The fruit of the *Citrus Bigaradia* is called the *Bitter*, *Horned*, or *Seville O.*; and that of the *C. Bergamia*, *Bergamot O.* or BERGAMOT.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1043 As orenge & oþer fryt. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 15 *Citrangulum pomum*, orenge. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 647/40 *Hoc masuclum*, orange. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 371/1 Oronge, fruete. *c* 1490 *Paston Lett.* III. 364 Halfe a hondryd orrygys. 1497 in *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* (1877) I. 330 For bering of the appill oreynzeis..fra the schip. 1538 TURNER *Libellus, Malum medicum*, an oreche. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) Sj, The sede of Orenche. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* x. 141 The rinde of the Orrendge is hot, and the meate within it is cold. 1598 *Epulario* C ij, Take the iuice of an Oringe, or else Vergice. 1698 A. BRAND *Emb. Muscovy to China* 87 Grapes, Apples..China-Oranges,..and other fruits. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxix. 375, I found a crystal phial filled with essential oil of orange..extracted from the rind or peel of the oranges. *c* 1830 *Cries of York* 18 Sweet China Oranges. St. Michael's Oranges I vend At one or two a penny. 1841 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) Pref. 48 In the 18th of Edward the first [1290] a large Spanish ship came to Portsmouth; out of the cargo of which the Queen bought..fifteen citrons and seven oranges [*Poma de orenge*]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 292 Oranges were unknown in Europe, or at all events in Italy, in the eleventh century; but were shortly afterwards carried westward by the Moors. *Ibid.*, The Noble or Mandarin Orange is a small flattened and deep orange..it is exceedingly rich and sweet. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 179 The rind of the orange yields by distillation a fragrant oil much used in perfumery.

b. Phrase: *To squeeze* or *suck an orange*, to extract all the juice from it; *fig.* to take all that is profitable out of anything.

1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 4 So soon as the Orange is squeezed, it's thrown upon the ground. 1822 G. CANNING in *G. Canning & his Times* 364 For fame, it is a squeezed orange: but for public good there is something to do. 1884 HAWLEY SMART *From Post to Finish* I. vii 108 It is rather rough on the boy..to suddenly discover that his father had sucked the orange, and that he has merely inherited the skin. 1891 in Dixon *Dict. Idiom. Eng. Phr.*, By this time Dibdin was a sucked orange; his brain was dry.

c. *Oranges and lemons*, a nursery game, in which a ditty beginning with these words is sung, and the players take sides according to their answer to the question 'Which will you have, oranges or lemons?'

1887 E. D. BOURNE *Girls' Games* 48.

2. (More fully ORANGE-TREE, q.v.). An evergreen tree (*Citrus Aurantium*), a native of the East, now largely cultivated in the South of Europe, the Azores, and in most warm, temperate, or sub-tropical regions; it produces fragrant white flowers, and the fruit mentioned in sense 1. (Also applied to allied species or subspecies, as *C. nobilis*, *C. Bigaradia*, *C. Bergamia*: see 1.)

Otaheite orange, a hardy shrubby variety used as an ornamental plant and as a stock for dwarfing other varieties (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* (1621) 3 Groues of Oranges. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXV. (1794) 371 The Orange and Lemon may be distinguished by pointed leaves from the Shaddock. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 292/1 It is said that St. Dominic planted an orange for the convent of St. Sabina in Rome, in the year 1200. 1886 G. MEREDITH *Ball. Vng. Princess* IV. i, The soft night-wind went laden to death With smell of the orange in flower.

3. Applied, with qualifying word prefixed, to plants of various families, or their fruit, mostly from some apparent resemblance in flower or fruit to the orange-tree.

Jamaica orange, the fruit of the *Glycosmis citrifolia* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **Native orange** (*Australia*), (*a*) the orange-thorn (see quot. 1889); (*b*) the small native pomegranate, *Capparis mitchelli*; **Osage orange**, *Maclura aurantiaca*, a spreading tree of the Southern United States, of thirty or forty feet in height, sometimes cut to form a hedge; **Quito orange**, the berry of *Solanum Quitoënse*, a species of night-shade, in colour, fragrance, and taste resembling an orange; **Sumatra orange**, *Murraya sumatrana* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **Wild orange**, (*a*) of the West Indies, *Drypetes glauca* (*Treas. Bot.*); (*b*) the Carolina cherry-laurel, *Prunus Carolina*; (*c*) an Australian rubiaceous timber-tree, *Canthium latifolium*, also called wild lemon (Morris 1898). See also MOCK-ORANGE.

1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 160 *note*, It bleeds an acrid milky juice when wounded, and is called by the hunters the Osage orange. 1859 MARCY *Prairie Trav.* i. 26 Wheels made of the bois d'arc, or Osage-orange wood, are the best for the plains, as they shrink but little. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 290/1 The plants [of the genus *Citriobatus*] are called the Native Orange and Orange Thorn by the Australian colonists. 1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Useful Native Plants* 12 'Small Native Pomegranate', 'Native Orange'..The fruit is from one to two inches in diameter, and the pulp, which has an agreeable perfume, is eaten by the natives. *Ibid.* 16 'Native Orange', 'Orange Thorn'. The fruit is an orange berry with a leathery skin, about one inch and a half in diameter...It is eaten by the aboriginals. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 60 We had three miles of osage orange hedges.

b. Applied to varieties of apples or pears, resembling the orange in colour; cf. *orange-bergamot*, *-musk*, *-pear*, *-pippin* (see B. 2 c below).

1731–3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Pyrus*, The Villain of Anjou. It is also called..The Tulip Pear, and..The Great Orange. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gard.* (1803) 673/1 Pears..Summer orange, Winter orange, Swiss bergamot. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 2/1 'Cox's orange pippin' and 'Blenheim orange', are certain to repay liberally for careful cultivation.

4. = SEA ORANGE, a large orange-coloured holothurian (*Lophothuria fabricii*) of globose shape.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Orange, Sea Orange*, in natural history, a name given by Count Marsigli to a very remarkable species of sea plant, ..it is round and hollow, and in all respects resembles the shape of an orange. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 518/1 The body of the orange, as it is called, is fastened by them [fine filaments] to the rock, or other solid substance.

5. (More fully ORANGE-COLOUR.) The reddish-yellow colour of the orange; one of the so-called seven colours of the spectrum, occupying the region between red and yellow. Also, a pigment of this colour; usually, with defining words, as trade names for various shades, often indicating chemical origin, as *cadmium*, *Chinese*, *diphenylamina*, *gold*, *Mars*, *zinc orange*, etc.

a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxiv. 66 O wareit orange! willed me to weir. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 327 Pileus frequently tinged with orange. 1832 TENNYSON *Mariana in the South* 26 Till all the crimson changed, and past Into deep orange o'er the sea. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* I. 10 Yonder the orange predominates in the showy flowers of the *asclepia*.

6. *Her.* A roundel tenné (tawny-coloured).

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 88 The seuenth He beareth Argent, vij Orenges. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. xix. (1660) 352 If they [Roundles] be Tenne then we call them Orenges. 1727–41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1868–82 in CUSSANS *Her.* IV.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib.: of an orange or oranges, as *orange-bloom*, *-grove*, *-juice*, *kernel*, *-pip*, *-plant*, *-plantation*, *-room*, *-thicket*, *-tribe*; employed or used in the orange trade, as *orange-box*, *-chest*, *-girl*, *-man*, *-merchant*, *-wench*, *-wife*, *-woman*; flavoured with orange-juice or peel, as *orange custard*, *-pudding*, *-wine*; b. objective or obj. genitive, as *orange-grower*, *-seller*, *-throwing*; c. parasynthetic, as *orange-shaped* adj.

1713 CTESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 16 The *Orange-bloom, that with such sweetness blows. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 256 To make 'Orange Custards. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 195 One poet feigns, that the town is a sea, the playhouse a ship, .. and the *orange-girls powder-monkies. 1766 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 30 Jan. in Stork *Acc. E. Florida* 56 We..encamped at a great *orange-grove. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4344/4 Thomas Martin, late of London, *Orange-Merchant. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 349 The *Orange-Miss, that here Cajoles the Duke. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* xvi, Fair *orange-mounts Were of more soft ascent than lazar stairs. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 885 It is impossible to understand how a cherry-stone or .. an *orange-pip could enter the appendix. 1729 FENTON in *Waller's Wks.* Observ. p. xlvi/2 When this Poem was written, the *orange-plantations of this island were in good repute. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 171 An *Orange-Pudding. Boil the rind of a Seville orange very soft [etc.]. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Feb., Mrs. Jenings..the other day dressed herself like an *orange wench. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 141 ¶ 7 A Poet..neglects the Boxes, to write to the Orange-Wenches. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 78 A cause betweene an *Orendge wife, and a Forset-seller. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 256 Casks of *Orenge-wine. 1772 HEY *ibid.* LXII. 260 He drank a bottle of orange-wine in the course of this day. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* IV. i, At the Play whisper it to the *orange-women. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Good French Governess* (1832) 108 Carts and wheel-barrows, and vulgar looking things, fit for orange-women's daughters.

d. Special comb.: **orange-aphis**, a black aphis (*Siphonophora citrifolii*) that infests the orange-tree; **†orange-apple**, an orange; **orange-bead**, an orange-pip formed into a bead; **orange-berry**, an immature orange; **orange-bird**, a bird of Jamaica: see quot.; **orange-brandy**, brandy flavoured with orange-peel; **orange-butter** (see quot.); **orange-butterfly**, a large black and white butterfly, *Papilio cresphontes*, the larva of which feeds on the orange-tree; **orange-chip**, a slice of orange-peel prepared for eating; **orange-dog**, the larva of the orange-butterfly; **orange-fly**, a name of several small flies, whose larvæ burrow in the orange; **orange-jelly**, a jelly flavoured with orange-juice and orange-peel; (*b*) a variety of swede turnip; (*c*) popular name of a fungus, *Tremella mesenterica*; **orange-maggot**, the larva of the orange-fly; **orange-marmalade**: see MARMALADE; **orange-oil**, the essential oil obtained from the rind of the orange; **orange-pea**, a young unripe fruit of the curaçoa or other orange, used as an issue pea and to flavour liqueurs; **orange-quarter**, (*a*) one of the natural divisions of an orange; (*b*) a fourth part of an orange; **orange-scale**, any scale-insect which infests the orange-tree; esp. *Aspidiotus aurantii* (*Cent. Dict.*); **orange-skin**, (*a*) orange-peel; (*b*) an orange tint of the skin; (*c*) *orange-skin surface*, a name given to the slightly rough glaze of certain varieties of oriental porcelain; **orange-strainer**, a utensil for straining the juice of an orange.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 35 Yalow as an *Orenge appel. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 962, I commend also Beads of Harts-Horne, ..also *Orenge-Beads; also Beads of Lignum Aloes, Macerated first in Rose-water, and Dryed. 1886 *Guide Kew Mus. Econ. Bot.* No. I. 29 The small immature fruits which drop from the trees, when collected and dried, form the *Orange berries of pharmacy. 1847 GOSSE *Birds Jamaica* 231 Cashew-bird.. About Spanish Town, it is called the *Orange-bird..from the resemblance of its plump and glowing breast to that beautiful fruit. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, *Orange-bird*, a name in Jamaica for *Spindalis* (prop. *Spindasis*) *nigricephala*, wrongly identified .. with *Fringilla zena*..one of the Tanagers. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. v, I banish all foreign forces, all auxiliaries to the tea-table, as *orange-brandy [etc.]. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 337 To make Orange Brandy. Pare eight oranges very thin, and steep the peels in a quart of brandy forty-eight hours in a close pitcher [etc.]. 1706 *Closet of Rarities* (N.), The Dutch way to make *orange-butter.—Take new cream two gallons, beat it up to a thickness, then add half a pint of orange-flower water, and as much red wine, and so being become the thickness of butter, it retains both the colour and scent of an orange. 1675 E. WILSON *Spadacr. Dunelm.* 80 He must eat some *Orange Chips. *c* 1730 *Royal Remarks* 52 Tea in the Boxes, and Orange-Chips 2*s.* 6*d.* 1769 [see CHIP *sb.*¹ 2 b]. 1896 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery*, *Orange Chips.*—Take the rinds of some large oranges. Cut into quarters, and weigh them...Put the chips on a sieve in the sun. 1890 JULIA P. BALLARD *Among Moths & Butterfl.* 142 The common name in Florida for this caterpillar is 'the *orange dog', from a fancied resemblance of its most curious head to that animal. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 210 To make *Orange Jelly. Take half a pound of hart-shorn shavings, and two quarts of spring water, .. and the rind of three oranges pared very thin, and the juice of six. 1893 *Times* 11 July 4/1 Some of the following:—The late swede, hardy swede, the orange jelly, golden ball turnip, ..or the grey stone turnip. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1003 Oil or Essence of Mandarin..has an agreeable odour, different from that of lemon or *orange-oil, and a not unpleasant taste, like that of orange-oil. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Orange Peas, common name for issue peas, made from the *Aurantia Curassaventia*, or Curassoa apples or oranges when dried and hardened. 1718 *Mrs. Mary Eales's Receipts* 98 Take it off the Fire, and put in your *Orange-Quarters. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 540 *Ichthyosis* ✻*urigo.* *Orange skin. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2316/4 A set of Casters, and an *Orange-Strainer, all of Silver. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4154/4 A silver Orange-strainer.

B. *adj.* 1. Of the colour of an orange (see A. 5).

Orig. an attrib. use of the sb., as in OLIVE *adj.*; so in quot. 1542, 'orange hue'; but in 1620, 'orange velvet', an adj. For the political or party use of the colour (quots. 1723, 1849, 1884), see ORANGE *sb.*² 1 mute.

1542 *Inv. K. Wardr.* (1815) 104 Item thrie peces of courtingis for the chepell of oringe hew. 1620 *Union Inv.* 22 Two low stooles of black and oringe wrought velvett. 1723 HIGGONS *Short View Eng. Hist.* (1736) 350 His daughter Denmark [afterwards Queen Anne], with her great favourite (lady Churchill), both covered with Orange ribbands,..went triumphant to the playhouse. 1799 WORDSW. *Infl. Nat. Objects* 46 In the west The orange sky of evening died away. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vii. 72 We have therefore, by absorption, decomposed..orange light into yellow and red. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. (1856) II. 530 The whole High Street [of Oxford, in 1688] was gay with orange ribands. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 813/1 (*Orangemen*), 'The orange flowers of the *Lilium bulbiferum* are worn in Ulster on the 1st and 12th July, the anniversaries of the Boyne and Augbrim.

2. Combinations. a. With other adjs. of colour, expressing modification by orange, as *orange-brown*, *-buff*, *-chestnut*, *-cinnamon*, *-cream*, *-crimson*, *-flesh*, *-gold*, *-rufous*, *-scarlet* adjs. (sbs.); also in names of pigments, as *orange-chrome*, *-lake*, *-lead*. b. parasynthetic, as *orange-flowered* (having orange flowers), *-headed* (having an orange-coloured head), *-hued*, *-quilled*, *-spiked*, *-spotted*, *-tailed*, *-winged*, etc., adjs.; **orange-fuming** *a.*, that produces orange-coloured fumes; **orange-legged**, **-thighed** *adjs.*, of birds: having the shank or thigh orange-coloured, as the Orange-legged Hobby, *Falco vespertinus*, the Orange-thighed Falcon, *Falco fuscocærulescens* (*List Anim. Zool. Soc.* (1896) 398).

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 305 *Orange brown Body. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 153 The bromine floats on the surface as an orange-brown layer. 1882 *Garden* 26 Aug. 183/2 Another with a sort of an *orange-buff tint. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 460 **Orange-chrome*, a subchromate of lead; a fine orange-coloured pigment. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 16/2 The flowers ranging in colour from yellow to a bright *orange-cinnamon. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 27–8 A wall of an *orange-cream colour. 1882 *Garden* 16 Dec. 534/2 A glowing *orange-crimson, very bright and effective. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 108 The colour varies from reddish-brown to pale *orange-flesh or salmon-colour. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 89 Aloog with pure nitric acid, it forms the *orange-fuming nitric acid of the shops, often called nitrous acid. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Mar. XXV, Broad and low down, where late the sun had been, A wealth of *orange-gold was thickly shed. 1881 RITA *My Lady Coquette* iii, Miss Skipton, in her radiant *orange-hued garments. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 717 The *orange-lake above-mentioned..was used with great success by a considerable manufacturer. The colour it produces is that of the vinegar-garnet. 1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 552 When the temperature is properly regulated, another pigment is obtained, called *Orange Lead. 1865 *Reader* No. 123. 521/1 The *orange-quilled porcupine (*Hystrix Malabarica*). 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 37 Under surface pale *orange-rufous, the abdomen white. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 139 Tulip, poppy, lily,—something orange or scarlet, or *orange-scarlet. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 57 *Orange-spiked Fox-tail. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 290 The *orange-tailed bee. .. This is one of the largest of the British Bees. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 182 The beautiful grakle, familiar to visitors at the Convent of Marsaba as the '*orange-winged blackbird'.

c. In names of orange-coloured varieties of

apples or pears, as *orange-bergamot*, *-musk*, *-pear*, *-pippin*; also in names of plants, animals, etc. of this colour (more or less), as **orange bat**, the *Phinonycteris aurantia*, inhabiting northern Australia, the male of which has fur of a bright orange (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1886); **orange-cowry**, a large handsome cowry (*Cypræa aurantia*), of a deep yellow colour; **orange dove**, a Fijian bird (*Chrysænas victor*), the male of which has bright orange plumage; **orange-fin**, a variety of trout found in the Tweed; **orange-fly**, a fishing-fly (see quot.); **orange fungus**, a fungus which attacks roses; **orange-grass**, *Hypericum Sarothra*, having minute deep-yellow flowers (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **orange gum**, an Australian myrtaceous tree, *Angophora lanceolata* (Morris); **orange-leaf**, (*a*) an evergreen shrub of New Zealand, *Coprosma lucida* (Miller *Plant-n.*); (*b*) a quality of shellac; **orange lightning**: see quot.; **orange lily**, *Lilium croceum*; also *L. bulbiferum*, var. *aurantium*; **orange-list**, a kind of wide baize; **orange mine, mineral**, an oxide of lead of similar composition to red lead, but of brighter colour, formed by oxidizing white lead; **†orange-mint**, a species of mint; **orange moth**, a geometrid moth (see quot.); **orange paste** (*Dyeing*), a paste for producing an orange colour; **orange-quit**, a bird of Jamaica, *Glossoptila ruficollis*; **orange-root**, a North American ranunculaceous plant, the golden-seal; **orange-sallow**, a night-moth, *Xanthia citrago* (Cassell); **orange-slip clay**, a clay used in Staffordshire, of a grey colour, having mixed with it reddish nodules, which impart an orange colour to the 'slip' or tempered mass; **orange thorn**: see A. 3, quot. 1889 [2].

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1720) 232/2 Fruit-Trees .. for a moderate Plantation..Pears..*Orange Bergamot [etc.]. 1875 E. L. Lavard in *Ibis* 435 In the same locality he procured the '*Orange Dove', and found..that the female and young male were green. 1834 Selby in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 2. 36 A trout..analogous to the *Orange fin of the Tweed. 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 105 The *Orange fly .. Dubbed with orange coloured wool; the wings off the feather of a blackbirds wing. 1882 *Garden* 25 Feb. 133/1 There is..no disease to which the Rose is liable that is so destructive in its effects as a virulent attack of *Orange fungus. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 683/2 Shell-lac .. is known..as 'button', '*orange-leaf',..and 'reddish orange-leaf'. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, *Coprosma lucida*, Otago Orange-leaf, or Looking-glass bush. 1881 Greener *Gun* 501 The captain..loaded with Dittmar powder in the first and *orange lightning, No 6, in the second barrel. 1856 Delamer *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 38 The *Orange Lily, *L. croceum*, a native of Austria, may be found in almost every cottage plot of flowers. 1880 Britten & H. *Plant-n.*, *Orange Lily*, the common name in gardens for *Lilium bulbiferum*. 1830 Booth *Anal. Dict.* I. 182 A wide Baize, dyed in fancy colours, is exported, chiefly to Spain, under the name of *Orangelist. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* s. v. *Minium*, The best minium, however, called *orange mine, is made by the slow calcination of good white lead (carbonate) in iron trays. 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* 39 The gentler Tops of the *Orange-Mint, enter well into our Composition. 1869 Newman *Brit. Moths* 92 The *Orange Moth (*Angerona prunaria*). The wings of the male generally rich orange. 1731–3 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Pyrus*, The *Orange Musk. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort*, *Orch.* July (1729) 210 Pears .. green Chesil Pears, *Orange Pear [etc.]. 1731–3 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Pyrus*, The Green Orange Pear. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 48 The female flower of the *orange pippin. 1884 [see A. 3b]. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds* s. v. *Quit*, Thus the *Orange-Quit is *Glossoptila ruficollis*, one of the *Cærebidæ*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 605/1 *Hydrastis canadensis* is the only species of a genus of *Ranunculaceæ*, found in damp places in woods, in the Northern United States and Canada, where it is called Yellow Puccoon, *Orange root, or Canadian Yellow root. *Ibid.* 818/2 **Orange-thorn*, a colonial name for *Citriobatus*.

Orange (*ɒ*rĕndʒ), *sb.*[2]

1. The name of a town on the river Rhone in France, formerly the capital of a small principality of the same name, which passed in 1530 into the possession of the House of Nassau, and so to the ancestors of William III of England, styled princes of Orange-Nassau. On the death of William III, the territory of Orange was acquired by Louis XIV, and added to France; but the title continued to be held by the cousin of William and his descendants, who now constitute the royal line of Holland. In Eng. Hist., 'William of Orange' is an appellation of William III.

The accidental coincidence of this name with that of the fruit and colour (Orange *sb.*[1]), made the wearing of orange ribbons, scarfs, cockades, orange-lilies, etc., a symbol of attachment to William III, and to the principles of the Revolution settlement of 1689, and led to their use by the Orange lodges and Orangemen.

1558–9 Clough *Descr. Funeral Chas. V* in Burgon *Life Gresham* I. 254 A nobellman..(so far as I coulde understand it was the Prince of Orange), who standing before the herse, strucke with the hand uppon the chest, and sayd—'He is ded'. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 86 Many of the prime Nobility, that did not heartily love the Prince of Aurange. 1680 *True Copy Let. for Holland*, For his..never Failing Friend Roger Le Strange, at the Oranges Court, with Care and Speed, hast, hast, post hast. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Years* I. 325 What are these treaties? ..Those of 1814? But these assure the possession of Belgium to the house of Orange.

b. *attrib.* Of or belonging to the Orange family or dynasty in Holland.

1647 G. Wharton *Bellum Hybernicale* 27 But this is Wormwood to an Orange Scarff and Feather. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 98 2 William (IV) Henry Friso..was raised by the Orange party to the stadtholdership in 1747.

2. *Eng. Hist.* (*attrib.*) Applied to the ultra-Protestant party in Ireland, in reference to the secret Association of Orangemen formed in 1795: cf. Orangeman.

The exact origin of this use of 'Orange' is somewhat obscure. But it is supposed that 'the two Copes' of quot. 1795 were members of a celebrated lodge of Freemasons then existing in Belfast, styled 'The Orange Lodge', and that thence their adherents were known as 'Orange boys' and 'Orangemen'. The name of this lodge probably had reference to William of Orange, or to the use of orange badges at the anniversaries at which his memory was celebrated; and it was, no doubt, in this sense that the term became perpetuated as a party name. The first two quots. which follow refer to the Orange Lodge of Freemasons.

1783 in Joy *Hist. Coll. Belfast* (1817) The procession was conducted by the Orange Lodge, so confessedly acknowledged to be the first in Europe, being composed of 150 gentlemen..noblemen and commoners of the very first distinction. The Orange Lodge was first revived in Sept. 1780, at which time it consisted merely of the present Past-Master and two other gentlemen. 1791 C. T. Bowden *Tour through Ireland* 236, I was introduced to the Orange-lodge by a Mr. Hyndeman. .. Mr. H. informed me this lodge was founded by a Mr. Griffith, who held a lucrative employment here under Government.]

1795 Jephson *Let. to Ld. Charlemont* 9 Oct. in *13th Rep. Hist. MSS. Commiss.* App. VIII. 266 It is impossible .. to disavow the absolute necessity of giving a considerable degree of support to the Protestant party, who, from the activity of the two Copes, have got the name of the 'Orange boys'. *Ibid.*, My brother William told me he rode through three hundred well armed 'Orange boys' in the middle of the night. 1796 Grattan *Sp. in Ho. Comm.* 22 Feb., Those insurgents, who called themselves Orange Boys, or Protestant Boys—that is, a banditti of murderers, committing massacre in the name of God. 1797 in *13th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. VIII. 303 We had a display here yesterday morning of the whole force the 'Orange boys', 'Orange' wenches, and 'Orange' children could muster. 1798 *Ibid.* 341 The Orange system spreads in many parts of this country. 1808 G. Moore (*title*) Observations on the Union Orange Association. 1813 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 93/2 It appeared that Orange lodges met regularly in London, Manchester [etc.]. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 382 Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Soldiers, are forbidden to institute, countenance, or attend Orange-Lodges or any other Meetings whatever, for Party or Political Purposes. 1868 Holme Lee *B. Godfrey* I. 281 The orange candidate's wife. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Sept. 2/1 Of south-west Lancashire..the Toryism is more orange than buccolic in the lower grades, and very much coloured by Liverpool in the upper strata. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 453/2 (*Peel*, *Sir Robt.*) Peel became, by the necessity of his situation, 'Orange Peel', and plied the established engines of coercion and patronage with a vigorous hand. 1902 C. L. Falkiner *Stud. Irish Hist.* 52 On the morrow of that affair [Battle of the Diamond], September 22, 1795, the first Orange Lodge was formed in the house of a farmer named Sloan.

Orangeade (*ɒ*rĕndʒēˑd). [f. Orange + -ade, after *lemonade*.] A beverage composed of orange and lemon juice diluted with water and sweetened with sugar. Now also applied to an aerated water, similar to lemonade but of an orange tint.

1706 in Phillips. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Fever*, Let him drink Ptisan..or else Lemonade or Orangeade. 1869 Sir S. Northcote in *Life* (1890) I. x. 348 Oranges which though too acid to eat will make capital orangeade.

†Orangea·do. *Obs.* Also oreng-, orang-, oringado, -eado, -iado. [Cf. Sp. *naranjada* conserve of oranges, F. *orangeat*.] Candied orange-peel.

1599–1600 in Nichols *Progr.* III. 457 One pye of orengado. 1604 Dekker *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 61 Provide no great cheare, a couple of Capons, some Fesants, Plovers, an Oringeado-pie, or so. 1635 Shirley *Lady of Pleasure* I. i, The gallant .. That carries oringado in his pocket, And sugar-plums, to sweeten his discourse. *a* 1648 Digby *Closet Open.* (1677) 139 A little sliced oringiado from which the hard candy-sugar hath been soaked. 1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xiv. 259 Pare twelve pippins .. and pour on them some orangeado syrup.

Orange-blossom. The white fragrant blossom of the orange-tree. Worn by brides in wreaths, trimmings, etc., or carried in bouquets at the marriage ceremony.

This custom appears to have been introduced from France *c* 1820–30. According to Littré, 'Women at their marriage wear a crown of orange buds and blossoms; hence the orange-blossom is taken as a symbol of marriage'. (Thackeray's explanation of the symbolism appears to be his own.)

1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 114 The ground strewed over with orange blossoms and jasmines. 1855 Tennyson *The Daisy* 3 O Love, what hours were thine and mine, .. In lands of palm, of orange-blossom..and vine. *c* 1835 Haynes Bayly *Song*, '*She wore a wreath of roses*', A wreath of orange blossom upon her head she wore. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xii, Had orange blossoms been invented then (those touching emblems of female purity imported by us from France..) Miss Maria..would have assumed the spotless wreath. 1853 Miss Mulock *Agatha's Husb.* I. ix. 237 So for two long hours Agatha sat in her wedding-dress .. sometimes playing with the wreath of orange-blossoms which her lover had sent her. 1857 T. S. Arthur (*title*) Orange Blossoms, a Gift Book for all who have worn, are wearing, or are likely to wear them. *a* 1891 W. E. Norris (Dixon *Dict. Idiom. Eng. Phrases* 1891), 'What has he come to this lovely retreat for? To gather orange-blossoms?' [get a bride].

b. In England applied also to the blossom of the Mock-orange, *Philadelphus*.

Orange colour, o·range-co·lour. = Orange *sb.*[1] 5; also *attrib.*

1512 *Will of Cater* (Somerset Ho.), Orenge colour. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xix. 29 At the top..groweth fayre Orenge-colour floures. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2158/4 Four new Coats lin'd with Orange-colour. 1865 J. H. Ingraham *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 193 A gorgeous fan of radiant beams, of a pale orange-colour, spread itself over the sky.

So **O·range-co·loured** *a.*

1678 T. Jordan *Triumphs Lond.* 11 An Orange-colour'd Mantle edg'd and fring'd with Silver. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2115/4 A Blue Livery lined with Orange-coloured Stuff. 1849 D. Campbell *Inorg. Chem.* 283 This salt precipitates as an orange-coloured powder.

Oranged (*ɒ*rĕndʒd), *a. rare.* [f. Orange[1] + -ed[2].] Coloured orange, tinted with orange.

1862 Thornbury *Turner* I. 48 The boy still went on washing in blue skies for Grecian temples .. with semi-circular oranged gravel walks.

O·range-flow·er.

1. The white flower of the orange-tree; = Orange-blossom.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 18 And the like I conceive of Orenge-Flowers. 1757 A. Cooper *Distiller* II. vi. (1760) 128 Take twelve Pounds of Orange-flowers, and twenty four Quarts of Water. 1842 Longf. *Quadroon Girl* iii, Odours of orange-flowers..Reached them. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xl, As on a maiden in the day When first she wears her orange-flower.

2. *Mexican orange-flower* (*tree*), a handsome white-flowered shrub, *Choisya ternata*, N.O. *Rutaceæ* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884).

3. Short for *orange flower water* (or ? *cordial*).

1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 328, I cannot undertake to recite all her medicinal Preparations, as Salves,..Cordials, Ratafia, Persico, Orange-flower, and Cherry-Brandy.

4. *Comb.*: orange-flower bread, -cake, that made or flavoured with orange-flowers; **orange-flower oil**, the fragrant oil distilled from orange-flowers, neroli oil; **orange-flower tree**, (*a*) *dial.* the Syringa or Mock-orange; (*b*) (see sense 2 above); **orange-flower water**, the aqueous solution of orange-flowers; the fragrant watery distillate left over in the preparation of neroli oil.

1750 Mrs. Delany *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) II. 571 Making *orange-flower bread, of my own orange flowers. 1718 *Mrs. Mary Eales's Receipts* 68 Wet it .. with Orange-Flower Water, for the *Orange-Flower-Cakes. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 461 *Orange flower oil, is extracted by the distillation of the flowers of the orange-tree. 1877 *N. W. Line. Gloss.*, **Orange-flower tree*, the Syringa. 1880 Britten & H. *Plant-n.*, Orange-flower Tree, *Philadelphus coronarius* ..from its perfume resembling that of orange-blossoms. It is also called Mock Orange. 1595 Copley *Wits, Fits, & Fancies* 79 He sent her two bottles of *Orange flower water by his page. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 908 The oil of orange-flowers, called neroli, is extracted from the fresh flowers of the *citrus aurantium*. .. The aqueous solution, known under the name of orange-flower water, is used as a perfume.

Orangeism, Orangism (*ɒ*rĕndʒiz'm). [f. Orange *sb.*[2] + -ism.] The system and principles which the Orange Association was formed to uphold; the principle of Protestant political ascendancy in Ireland.

1823 *Orange System exposed* 42 Evidence..of the nature, spirit and extent of Orangism at that time [28 Dec. 1795]. 1847 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVI. 104 The most rancorous.. champion of Orangeism and landlordism in the British parliament. 1850 Hr. Martineau *Hist. Peace* II. v. v. 268 In 1828, on the accession of the Duke of Cumberland to the throne of Orangeism. 1890 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* VIII. xxix. 93 Every Protestant who was not well known .. lay under the suspicion of Orangism.

Orangeman (*ɒ*rĕndʒiˌmăn). [f. Orange *sb.*[2] + Man.] A member of a political society formed, in 1795, for the defence of Protestantism and maintenance of Protestant ascendancy in Ireland: see Orange *sb.*[2]

1796 Grattan *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 22 Feb., A magistrate of the county of Armagh..has spoken of the use of what he calls Orange-men, of the services rendered by these murderers. 1796 E. Hudson *Lett.* 29 May in *13th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. VIII. 273 A report was circulated that a number of 'Orangemen'..were to be there in order to fall upon the C[atholic]s. 1803 E. Hay *Insurr. Wexf.* 38 To these succeeded, in the summer of the same year (1795), a description of public disturbers, calling themselves orange-men, who now made their first appearance in the county of Armagh. 1813 *Jrnl. Ho. Comm.* 29 June, That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the existence of certain illegal Societies under the denomination of Orange Men. 1842 S. C. Hall *Ireland* II. 465 In 1836 the number of Orange-men in England was stated to have been between 120,000 and 140,000.

O·range-pee·l. The rind of an orange, esp. when separated from the pulp.

1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* (1668) 114 Four or five Orange-peels dry and beaten to powder. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 21. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 90 The distilled water of Orange pilles. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 152 Candied Orange Peel. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xiv, I've been lamed with orange-peel once, and I know orange-peel will be my death. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 4/1 One of them [Republican journals] compares the events of Sunday simply to a piece of orange-peel on which M. Dupuy slipped.

b. *attrib.*, as *orange-peel cutter, oil* (= orange-oil), *water*.

1757 A. Cooper *Distiller* II. xvi. (1760) 142 Recipe for one Gallon of Orange-peel-Water. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Orange-peel Cutter*, a slicer of Seville orange-peel, for drying or candying. 1875–9 Watts *Dict. Chem.* 2nd Suppl. 877 Orange-peel oil .. The essential oil of orange-peel consists mainly of a hydrocarbon $C^{10}H^{16}$, called hesperidene.

O·range. *rare.* [f. Orange *sb.*[1] + -er[1].] A sailing-vessel employed in the orange trade.

1880 Sir S. Lakeman *What I saw in Kaffir-land* xii. 149 Nothing afloat, from a St. Michael oranger to a fifty-gun frigate, could stand with her in a gale.

O·range-re·d, *a.* (*sb.*) A shade of red approaching orange.

1776–96 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 210 Gills buff, .. pileus orange red, flat, border turned down. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* vii, Rich orange-red rust on the iron weights and hooks and hinges.

Orangery (ɒ·rɛ̇ndʒɨri, ɒ·rɛ̇ndʒĕri). Also 7–8 **-orie**, 8 **-arie.** [In sense 1, a. F. *orangerie* (1603 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *oranger* orange-tree: see -ery 2. The etymology of sense 2 is not clear.]

1. A place appropriated to the cultivation of orange-trees; *spec.* a structnre or building in which orange-trees are reared and kept, where the climate does not allow them to be cultivated in the open.

1664 Evelyn *Diary* 14 July, The orangerie and aviarie handsome, and a very large plantation about it. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4098/4 The..Mansion-House, called Belsize,.. ..with..a fine Orangarie, is to be Lett. 1744 Mrs. Delany *Lett., to Mrs. Dewes* 315 A sort of parterre, that will make the prettiest orangery in the world. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Years* II. 512 The dilapidation of that fine staircase in the orangery [of Versailles]. 1861 Delamer *Fl. Gard.* 124 Large Orange-trees, in cubical boxes,..wintered in an orangery, and placed in conspicuous positions in the pleasure-ground during summer.

2. A scent or perfume extracted from the orange-flower; also, snuff scented with this. Also *attrib.*

1676 Etheredge *Man of Mode* III. ii, Orangerie: you know the smell, ladies. 1698 Farquhar *Love in a Bottle* II. ii, O Lard, sir! you must never sneeze; 'tis as unbecoming after orangery as grace after meat. 1706 T. Baker *Tunbr. Walks* IV. i, A nice snuff box, with the best orangery. 1744 Eliza Heywood *Female Spect.* (1748) I. 83 Another .. dies for some fresh orangerie and bergamot.

O·range-taw·ny, *a.* and *sb.*

A. *adj.* Of a dull yellowish brown colour; tan-coloured or brownish-yellow with a tinge of orange.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. i. 129 The Woosell cocke, so blacke of hew, With Orenge-tawny bill. 1594 *Acc.-bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 346, j pece of Oringe Taunie buffing. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Usury* (Arb.) 541 That Vsurers should haue Orange-tawney Bonnets, because they doe Iudaize. 1826 Scott *Woodstock* xxx, A..boy, in an orange-tawney doublet. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 12 Dec. 7/2 Each pair of orange-tawny tyrants [tigers] had their district, with leopards, panthers, and jackals for the aristocracy.

B. *sb.* As the name of a colour or a fabric.

1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 298 Thou shalt dye whyte, and He dye oreng tawnye. *a* 1662 Heylin (T.), Baronets, or knights of Nova Scotia, are commonly distinguished from others by a ribbon of orangetawny. *c* 1800 R. Cumberland *John De Lancaster* (1809) II. 45 The domestics of the castle were arrayed in their gala-liveries of orange-tawney.

b. *Comb.*, as *orange-tawny-coated* adj.

1633 B. Jonson *Tale Tub* IV. iii, Thou scum of man; Uncivil, orange-tawney-coated clerk!

O·range-tip. [f. Orange A. 5, B. 1 + Tip.] In full *orange-tip butterfly*, a butterfly having wings tipped with orange, esp. *Euchloë Cardamines* and (in America) *E. genutia*. Also **Orange-tipped** *a.*

1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 236 Orange tip butterfly inhabits pathways in woods. 1845 *Zoologist* III. 991, I took one beautiful orange-tip on the 2d of June. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 174 *Papilio Cardamines*, Orange-tipped Butterfly.

O·range-tree. The tree which bears oranges.

1530 Palsgr. 249/1 Orenge tree, *orengier*. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 8 No more wyll the Orange tree bringe foorth fruit in Englande. 1588 Drake in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 32 He shall wish hymselff at Sainte Marie Porte among his orynge trees. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 375 A covered walk of cedar and orange-trees planted alternately. 1856 Bryant *Child's Funeral* iv, Currents of fragrance, from the orange tree. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 293/1 The Orange tree at the convent of St. Sabina at Rome is thirty-one feet high.

b. *New Zealand Orange-tree*, a name given to the Tarata, from the aromatic odour of its leaves when crushed (Morris *Austral Engl.*).

O·rangey, *a. rare.* [f. Orange[1] + -y.] Resembling an orange in colour, taste, etc.

1778 W. Marshall *Minutes Agric.* Observ. 129 The Sun rose orangey. *Ibid.* 137 Sun. Rising orangey; Rain. *Mod. colloq.* It tastes rather orangey.

O·range-ye·llow, *a.* (*sb.*) A shade of yellow approaching orange.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 518 Nitric acid acts upon the balsam with energy, and gives it an orange-yellow colour when assisted by heat. 1879 Rood *Chromatics* iii. 42 Not only the pure yellow rays, but also the orange-yellow and greenish-yellow. 1882 *Garden* 14 Oct. 347/1.

Orangism: see Orangeism.

† **O·rangist**[1]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *orangiste* (La Quintinie, 1690), f. *orange* Orange[1].] A cultivator of oranges.

1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Dict. 4 *Orangist*, is a Gardner that cultivates Oranges, or any person that understands and delights in the Culture of them.

Orangist[2] (ɒ·rɛ̇ndʒist). Also **orangeist.** [f. Orange *sb.*[2]] a. A supporter of the House of Orange in the Netherlands. (Also *attrib.*) b. An Orangeman.

c 1800 *Pelham MS.* in Lecky *Hist. Eng. in 18th C.* (1890) VIII. 363 *note*, Some of the most violent Orangists have opposed the measure. 1822 *Examiner* 817/1 The Irish Orangists. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Years* I. 371 An Orangist movement which broke out in Ghent was attributed to the English ambassador.

Orangite (ɒ·rɛ̇ndʒəit). *Min.* [Named, 1851, from its colour.] An orange variety of thorite.

1851 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XII. 387 The mineral orangite which contains the metal thorium. 1865–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 788 The variety [of thorite] called orangite, found in the zircon-syenite near Brevig, is yellowish or yellow to brown, yields an orange-yellow powder.

O·rangize, *v. rare.* [f. Orange *sb.*[2] + -ize.] a. *trans.* To render 'Orange' in form or character. b. *intr.* To play the part of William of Orange.

1825 Lockhart in *Scott's Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. 306 The Protestants..call St. Patrick's, Patrick's, and St. Stephen's Green has been Orangeized into Stephen's. 1840 Thackeray *Catherine* i, When the seventeenth century, after a deal of ..Oliver Cromwellizing, Stuartizing, and Orangizing, had sunk into its grave.

Orang-outang (ɒræ·ŋɨutæ·ŋ), more correctly **orang-utan** (ōu·rɑ̄ŋɨū·tān). *Zool.* Forms: 7– orang-, 8–9 ourang-, 8 oerang-, ouran-, 8 9 orau-; 7–9 -outang, 9 -utang, -otang, -outan, -otau, -oatan, -utan. [Ultimately ad. Malay اورڠ اوتن *ōrang ūtan* 'man of the woods', found in similar forms in most European langs., e. g. Du. *orang-outang* (also 18th c. *oerang-oetan*), Ger., Da., Sw. *orangutang*, F. *orang-outang*, It., Pg. *orangotango*, Sp. *orangután*. The last (exc. as to the place of the stress) comes nearest to the Malay; in the other langs. *ūtan* 'woods' has been corrupted to jingle with the first.

It is stated that the name is not (now, at least) applied to the animal in Malay: but that it was in use in Java in the 17th c. is stated by Bontius (a Dutch East Indian physician), the first to record the name. Moreover, the Kayan of Borneo are said, in *Jrnl. Ind. Archipel.* (1850) IV. 186, to know it as *orang-tuan*, meaning 'man of the woods' or 'wild man'.

1631 Bontius *Hist. Nat. et Med. Ind. Orient.* v. xxxii. (1658) 85 Iavani .. Nomen ei induunt Ourang Outang, quod hominem silvæ significat.]

An anthropoid ape, *Simia satyrus*, of arboreal habits, inhabiting Borneo, Sumatra, and formerly Java; the male exceeds 4 feet in height, and has very long arms. The *Lesser Orang-utan* is *S. morio* of Borneo. (The name has been incorrectly applied to the Chimpanzee or other large African ape.)

1699 E. Tyson (*title*) Orang-Outang, sive Homo Sylvestris: or, the Anatomy of a Pygmie. Compared with that of a Monkey, an Ape, and a Man. *Ibid.* Pref., The Orang-Outang imitates a Man more than Apes and Monkeys do. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. 131 As there are many Species of wild Animals in these Woods [of Java], there is one in particular, called the Oran Outang. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* II. 343 The foremost of the ape kind is the ourang-outang or wild man of the woods. 1777 Miller in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 170 The oerang oatan, or wild man (for that is the meaning of the words) I have heard much talk of, but never seen. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 55 The difference betwixt the Chimpanzee and Oran Otan is chiefly in size and colour. 1803 T. Winterbottom *Sierra Leone* I. xii. 201 Some writers of eminence have asserted that man originally walked upon four feet, and was in fact the same with the oran outang. 1819 Bowdich *Mission to Ashantee* II. xiii. 440 The African Ourang-outan (*Pithecus Troglodites*) is found here. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 188/1 The variety of the ape and monkey tribes is endless [in Borneo]; and among them is the orang-outang, or the 'man of the woods', as the name implies. 1889 A. R. Wallace *Darwinism* 69 Among the nine adult male Orang-utans, collected by myself in Borneo, the skulls differed remarkably in size and proportions.

attrib. 1851 Trench *Stud. Words* i. (1882) 13 The 'urang-utang theory', as it has been so happily termed..according to which the primitive condition of man was the savage one.

Orant (ōu·rănt). [ad L. *ōrāns, ōrānt-em*, pr. pple. of *ōrāre* to pray.] (See quot.)

1900 W. Lowrie *Chr. Art & Archaeol.* (1901) 201 The name *orans* or *orant* designates a figure in the attitude of prayer, with arms outstretched in the manner which was common to both Jews and Gentiles, and was accounted by the Church particularly significant, because it recalled the position of the Saviour upon the cross.

Orarian (oɪē·rĭăn), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. L. *ōrārius* of or belonging to the coast, f. *ōra* border, coast + -an.] a. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or dwelling on the coast. b. *sb.* A dweller on the sea-shore.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Dec. 12 The three tribes of Innuits, Aleutians, and Asiatic Eskimo;..Mr. Dall proposes to confer on them the generic appellation of Orarian, dwellers by the sea-shore.

‖ **Orarium** (orē·rĭŭm). *Eccl.* [L., a napkin, handkerchief, f. *ōs, ōr-* mouth, face: see -arium.] The earlier name of the stole; *spec.* in the Greek Church, that worn by deacons.

1706 Phillips, *Orarium*, a kind of Priest's Vestment. 1720 Brett *Liturgies* 298 The *Orarium* was a long narrow Towel, which the Deacon hung on his left Shoulder;..the primary Use of it was to wipe the Mouth or the Fingers as there was occasion. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Stole*, The Council of Braga in 563 (can. 9) speaks of the orarium as worn by deacons. *Ibid.*, The Greeks have always regarded the orarium as a vestment peculiar to deacons. *Ibid.*, Hefele acknowledges his failure after much search to find the reason why the word 'stole' came to be used for orarium.

Orary (ōu·rări). [ad. L. *ōrāri-um.*] = prec.

1814 Southey *Koderick* XVIII, Not in his alb and cope and orary Came Urban now. 1826 — *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 87 [He] told him to fetch a little box, in which he kept a few precious things, such as pepper, incense, and oraries.

Orason, -oun, obs. forms of Orison.

Orate (ōu·rē·t, orē·ɪ·t), *v.* [f. L. *orāt-*, ppl. stem of *ōrāre* to speak, plead, pray.

This word is occasionally instanced since *c* 1600, but has only recently come into more common use, as a back-formation from *oration*, app. first in U. S. *c* 1860; in Dictionaries it is recorded in Webster *Supp.* (1879).]

1. *intr.* † a. To pray; to plead. *Obs.* b. To deliver an oration; to act the orator; to hold forth, 'speechify'. Now usually humorous or sarcastic.

c 1600 *Timon* II. iv. (1842) 32 O let it bee lawfull for mee.. to orate and exorate. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. Introd. 4 A Rhetorician, whose businesse is to orate and persuade. 1780 *Town & Country Mag.* June 294/1 Four actresses, who..obtained better salaries for orating at Carlisle-house. 1828 Southey *Ess.* (1832) II. 269 Write, and orate, and legislate as we will upon the principles of free trade. 1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 18 Nov., General Banks .. has been 'orating' in New York. 1876 C. M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 430, I..passed on, and left him orating. *a* 1881 J. L. Diman in Caroline Hazard *Mem.* xi. (1887) 231 Last week I went to Andover and repeated my address, and next week do the same at Burlington; so you see my time this summer is much taken up with 'orating'.

2. *trans.* To address in a harangue. *rare.*

1885 W. Rye *Hist. Norfolk* v. 71 A turbaned boy on a platform orated her for the fourth time.

Oration (orē·ʃən), *sb.* Also 4–5 **oracion(e.** [ad. L. *ōrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *orāre*: see prec. Cf. rare F. *oration* in Godefroy and Colgr.; the ordinary Fr. is *oraison* Orison.]

1. A prayer, petition, or supplication to God; orison. Now only *Hist.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 840 He mekly knelit done, makand to god his oracione. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 72 b/2, I haue herde thy prayer and thyn oracion that thou hast prayed tofore me. 1593 B. Barnes *Sonn.* lii, O let us use and have in readinesse Those sweet orations, prostrate at his feete. 1894 R. C. Hope *Mediæval Music* vi. 58 The Collectarium, the collects, orations, capitula or short lessons used at all the Hour Services.

2. A formal speech or discourse delivered in elevated and dignified language; *esp.* one delivered in connexion with some particular occasion, as an anniversary celebration, a funeral, etc.

1502 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* I. iii. 156 Elegant oratours with theyr oracions garnisshed with eligancy. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xii. 21 Apon a daye apoynted, the kynge..set hym in his seate and made an oracion vnto them. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xiii. § 7 Demosthenes..had ready framed a number of prefaces for orations and speeches. 1796–7 Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 379 What a funeral oration for a wife and a mother! 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* App. iii. (1862) 450 The greatest orations of the two first orators of any age, Demosthenes and Æschines.

3. Speech, language; now only in *Gram.* as rendering L. *oratio recta* and *obliqua*, 'direct' and 'oblique oration', or use of language.

1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. x. 52 Oration was given to man, as a companion, or organ of Reason. 1876 B. H. Kennedy *Pub. Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 190 Oratio Obliqua (in distinction from Oratio Recta, *direct oration*) is a term especially applied to Substantival Clauses, and, above all, to the Infinitive Clause and its substitutes.

4. *dial.* A noise or hubbub; a fuss.

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v., 'For seur, barns, what an oration ye mak'. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Oration*, noise, uproar. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, 'He makes such an oration about anything'.

5. *attrib.*, as *oration-hall.*

1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* II. 332 Before marching from the oration-hall.

Ora·tion, *v. colloq.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To make a speech or oration; to 'speechify'. (In quot. 1802 *trans.* To get (*into*) by 'speechifying'.) Hence **Ora·tioning** *vbl. sb.*

1633 J. Done *Hist. Septuagint* 79–80 They..had marvailous promptitude both for orationing and giving Judgment. 1764 Foote *Mayor of G.* II. i, You have heard him oration at the Adam and Eve..about Russia and Prussia. 1802 H. Martin *Helen of Glenross* I. 233 As symptom..much more unequivocal, than those my uncle orations himself into a fever about. 1876 G. Meredith *Beauch. Career* I. iii. 45 Now you get out of that trick of prize-orationing. I call it snuffery, sir!

Ora·tional, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to prayer in religious worship.

1889 *Ch. Times* 11 Jan. 20/3 A course of different services for the several Sundays in each month, as in some of the orational books of Family Prayer which we have in use in England.

Ora·tioner. *rare.* [f. Oration *v.* + -er[1].] One who makes an oration; an orator or speaker.

1765 Foote *Commissary* II. i, Why it is the famous orationer that has publish'd the book. 1881 *St. James's Gaz.* 2 Mar. 3 The whole pack of Radical scribes and orationers. [The sense 'Petitioner' in *Cent. Dict.* (and Funk), founded on a quot. from Dixon's *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. 111 *note*, has no existence: the word in the original is *oratours*. See Orator 2, quot. 1532.]

Oratiuncle (orē·ʃĭɨ,ŋk'l). *rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *ōrātiuncula*, dim. of *ōrātio.*] A short oration.

1832 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII.

393 In a short, plain, unvarnished oratiuncle, [he] told the company that the thing must be done.

Orator (ɒ'rătəɹ). Also 4–8 -our, 5 -ur(e. [ME. a. AFr. *oratour* = OF. *orateur* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *ōrātōr-em* speaker, orator, beseecher, agent-n. from *ōrāre*: see ORATE.]

†**1.** One who pleads or argues in favour of a person or cause; an advocate, a spokesman; *spec.* a professional advocate. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. iv. 100 (Camb. MS.) Thise oratours or aduocats don al the contrarye for they enforcen hem to commoeue the Iuges to han pite of hem þat han suffred. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxiv. 1 Terculle, sum oratour [*gloss* or fair speker, or avocat], whiche wenten to the presedent azeyns Poul. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xxxix. (1612) 193 Take you no Orators for them, but that they hang or starue. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 30 Beautie it selfe doth of it selfe perswade, The eies of men without an Orator. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* v. 202 But oh! remember the Orator on thy right hand, Christ Jesus our Lord.

†**2.** One who offers a prayer or petition; a petitioner or suppliant. (Commonly used in subscribing a letter or petition to a superior.) *Obs.*

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 458/1 To the Kyng..sheweth.. your devoute Oratours. ? 1449 ROBERT, PRIOR OF BROMHOLM in *Paston Lett.* I. 79 Writtin in hast,.. Your Orator, Robt., P. of B. 1532 *Submiss. of Clergy to Hen. VIII* (MS., P. R. O.), We your most humble subjectis dayly oratours and beadismen of your clergye of England [etc.]. 1535 COVERDALE *Bible* Ded., Youre graces humble subiecte and daylye oratour, Myles Couerdale. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. x. 136 Devout oratours and humble solicitours at the Throne of grace. 1700 P. LORRAIN *Let.* 12 Oct. in *Pepys' Corr.* V. 395 Who with profound respect beg leave to subscribe myself ..your Honour's most humble and most obedt Servt and daily Orator, Paul Lorrain. 1727 in Quincy *Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1840) I. 565 Your Honors' most humble orators shall ever pray for the prosperity and happiness of this government.

†**b.** *Law.* The plaintiff or petitioner in a bill or information in Chancery. *Obs.*

1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* § 77 But of his further malyce agaynst your said Orator, he doth threaten your Orator in such sort, that your Orator for want of the said Evidences,..dareth not make his just and lawfull entrie. 1623 *Bill of Complaint* in *N. Shaks. Soc. Trans.* (1885) 495 Humbly complayning, Sheweth vnto your good Lordshipp, your dayly oratours Ellis Worth, of London, gentleman, John Cumber, of the same, gentleman, and John Blany, of London aforesaid. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxvii. 442 The first commencement of a suit in chancery is by preferring a bill to the lord chancellor, in the stile of a petition; 'humbly complaining sheweth to your lordship your orator A. B. that, &c.'

3. One who delivers a speech or oration in public; a public speaker, esp. one distinguished for oratorical ability; an eloquent public speaker.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 87 In Rome, by soverayne excellence, Of rethoriques Tullius fonde the floures, Plee and defence of sotyl oratours. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 92 Ysinge also thoffice both of an oratoure and preacher. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 221, I come not (Friends) to steale away your hearts, I am no Orator, as Brutus is. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 670 As when of old som Orator renound In Athens or free Rome,..to some great cause addresst, Stood in himself collected. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 105 The vehemence of action, observed in the ancient orators. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 254 The vulgar are always unwilling to believe that a great orator can be a profound thinker.

†**b.** An eloquent writer. *Obs. rare.*

1587 *MS. Robert Leng* (Brit. Mus.), Whereas yt bath bene th'order of all antiant orators..to regester..in cronicle all such worthye persons .. as .. have deserved perpetuall remembraunce.

†**4.** One sent to plead or speak for another; an ambassador, envoy, or messenger. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. CXXXII. 115 The sayd Sclauons hauyng knowlege of ye kynges great hoost, aggreed, by oratours to hym sent, to contynue the trybute that they before tyme payde. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 162 Whan my noble prince the Soudan of Babilone had decerned to sende me his oratour to Fraunce. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVIII. xvii. 680 Scipio..sent C. Lælius with rich gifts and presents, as an Orator to treat with him. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C., Venice* 174 Audience is given to publick Oratours and Embassadours.

fig. 1592 S. DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* liii, He daily Messages doth send, With costly Jewels (Orators of Love).

5. *Public Orator*: an officer of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, whose functions are to speak in the name of the University on state occasions; to go in person, when required, to plead the cause of the University; to write suitable addresses, letters of congratulation or condolence; to introduce candidates for certain honorary degrees, and to perform other duties of a like kind.

'Orators' were in early times sent by the universities, as special envoys, when occasion required, e.g. to Councils of the Church, as that of Basel in 1430. A permanent Public Orator was appointed at Cambridge in 1522, and at Oxford in 1564.

1614 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 305 The University Orator, Nethersole .. is taxed for calling the prince *Jacobissime Carole*. 1622 J. MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 126, I shall not tell you..how our Orators fathered the foundation of our University [Cambridge] upon the Spanyards out of the old Legend of Cantaber. 1642 WOOD *Life* 29 Oct. (O. H. S.) I. 68 Dr. Gardiner prebend of Christchurch makinge a speech to his majestie, as Dr. Strode the orator's deputy. 1645 *Ibid.* Mar. 116 William Strode..public orator of the University, died, M., 10 Mar. anno 1644/5. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 168 Dr. Henry Paman, sometime orator of the university of Cambridge. 1899 *Oxford Univ. Cal.* 1 Public Orator. 1880 William Walter Merry, D.D. Rector of Lincoln.

6. *Comb.*, as **o·rator-like** *a.* and *adv.*, like or after the manner of an orator.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 13 It were wel done and Oratour-like. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 63 The Commendation of an eloquente and oratorlike stile. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. 2 Thess.* iii. 4 Here the Apostle, Oratour-like, entereth their bosoms. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 161 What is well, and Orator-like written or spoken.

Oratorial (ɒrătō·rĭăl), *a.* Now *rare.* [In sense 1, f. L. *ōrātōri-us* of or belonging to an orator + -AL. In sense 2, referred to ORATORIO.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or proper to an orator.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* I. x. 20 Aristotle affirmeth that Empedocles was first aucthor of the Oratoriall Arte. 1619 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1673) II. 92 The manner of his discourse was oratorial. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 172 The auctioneer mounted his oratorial eminence. 1852 BLACKIE *Stud. Lang.* 34 Imitative outbursts of oratorial argument. 1886 *Argosy Mag.* May 351 Paul..began in an oratorial tone.

2. Of or pertaining to an oratorio.

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Oratorial*, an epithet derived from the word *Oratorio*, and consequently applicable to that species of composition. 1819 — *Hist. Mus.* II. 462 His oratorial choruses..exhibit well-worked fugues.

Orato·rially, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. After the manner of an orator.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1558) Ep. iiij, So conningly and oratorially treated and endited.

2. In the manner of an oratorio.

1889 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 109/2 Rubinstein's proposal to dramatize oratorially the Old Testament.

Oratorian (ɒrătō·rĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *ōrātōri-us* of or pertaining to an orator, *ōrātōri-um* place of prayer, ORATORY *sb.*¹]

A. *adj.* †**1.** Of or pertaining to an orator; = ORATORIAL 1, ORATORICAL 2. *Obs.*

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 132 Oratorian Action must varie according to the diversitie of people and Nations. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 163 (1740) 420 A Reverend Parson who relates the Fact of a Conspiracy in a good Method.. and beautiful English; in a Word, in an oratorian Way.

2. Of or pertaining to the ORATORY (5 a).

1862 in *Dublin Daily Express* 30 Dec., The youths from all lands, whom the Oratorian Father paints like doves flying over the blue seas to the windows. 1876 FOX BOURNE *Locke* II. ix. 31 Father Simon, an oratorian priest. 1882 *Athenæum* 30 Dec. 895/2 His life of quiet study among the Oratorian brotherhood.

B. *sb.* A father or priest of an oratory; *spec.* a member of one of the societies mentioned s. v. ORATORY *sb.*¹ 5, esp. of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri. Cf. F. *oratorien*.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Oratorians*, a Religious Fraternity or Order Instituted the last age by St. Phillip Nerius, a Florentine Priest. 1679 PRANCE *Add. Narr. Pop. Plot* 47 Monks have a great feud..against Fryars.. Oratorians against Jesuits. 1710 SMITH in Hearne *Collect.* 18 Mar. (O. H. S.) II. 361 The Convent of the Oratorians at Paris. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Legs. Monast. Ord.* Introd. (1863) 35 The black habit is worn by the Augustines, the Servi, the Oratorians and the Jesuits.

Hence **Orato·rianism,** the system, principles, or practice of the Oratorians; **Orato·rianize** *v. intr.* to follow the method of the Oratorians.

1851 BERESF. HOPE in *Chr. Remembrancer* XXI. 151 Being more than anything else the germ of Oratorianism, that of multiplying altars in the same church. 1852 *Ecclesiologist* XIII. 352 When Oratorianism arose in his own communion. 1883 BERESF. HOPE *Worship & Ord.* 126 Whatever faults may be found with the Eastern Church, it certainly does not Oratorianize.

Orato·ric, *a.* [f. L. *ōrātōr-em* ORATOR + -IC, after Gr. formations like *historic, rhetoric.*] = next.

1656 CROMWELL *Sp.* 17 Sept. in *Carlyle*, Not discoursively, in the oratoric way; but to let you see the matter of fact. 1848 LYTTON *K. Arthur* VIII. iii, The oratoric Knight Regained the vantage. 1891 S. S. CURRY (*title*) The Province of Expression..methods of developing Dramatic and Oratoric Delivery.

Oratorical (ɒrătɒ·rikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

†**1.** = ORATORIAN *a.* 2. *Obs.*

1619 FAVOUR *Antiq. Tri. over Nov.* xiii. 339 He that hath written the tales of Nereus, Cardinall Baronius his oratoricall patron.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an orator or oratory; rhetorical; also, according to the rules of oratory; characteristic of a professional orator or advocate.

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) A iij, Wee are therefore to confesse Oratoricall treatises to have no other subject than Letters. 1702 H. DODWELL *Apol.* § 5 in S. Parker *Cicero's De Finibus*, The use he had made of his Philosophical Notions in his Oratorical Discourses. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* II. 351 Burke..by his wonderful oratorical displays on the impeachment of Hastings. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* Introd. 9 The long sentence..would universally be designated oratorical.

transf. 1878 PROUT in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 15 That which is sometimes called the oratorical accent..the adaptation in vocal music of the notes to the words, of the sound to the sense.

3. Given to the use of oratory.

1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Angelina* iv. (1831) 79 'Your friend!' pursued the oratorical lady, detaining Miss Warwick with a heavy hand. 1898 *Daily News* 16 Aug. 4/4 Americans are an oratorical race, and it is as natural for an American to speak as for an Englishman to be silent.

Orato·rically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In the manner of an orator, or in the way of oratory.

1682 *2nd Plea for Nonconformists* A ij b, I say nothing in this Opposition Oratorically, but truly and upon Proof. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 15 Feb. 102/2 This is oratorically spoken. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* v. (1872) 162 Chatham..forgets ..that he is acting the sick man; in the fire of debate, snatches his arm from the sling, and oratorically swings and brandishes it!

Oratorio (ɒrătɒ·rio). [a. It. *oratorio*:—eccl. L. *ōrātōrium*, ORATORY *sb.*¹ In the extant sense 1, named from the musical services held in the church of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri in Rome in the latter half of the 16th century; these being virtually examples of the older Mystery Play improved and adapted to a religious service: see Grove *Dict. Mus.* s. v. Cf. F. *oratorio* (1739 in Hatz.-Darm.).

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Nov. [see ORATORY *sb.*¹ 5 a]. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 227 The house of these good Priests [of S. Philip Neri] deserves also to be seen..for the great Oratoryes sake, where there is every Sunday and Holyday in winter at night, the best Musick in the world.]

1. A form of extended musical composition, of a semi-dramatic character, usually founded on a Scriptural theme, sung by solo voices and a chorus, to the accompaniment of a full orchestra, without the assistance of action, scenery, or dress.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Opera*, At Rome they have a kind of spiritual opera's, frequent in Lent..The Italians call them oratorio's. 1742 FIELDING *Amelia* IV. viii, She had a present of a ticket for the oratorio. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 470 In the church of St. Philippo Neri, belonging to the fathers of the oratory..Every Sunday evening, during the winter, an oratorio, or religious opera, is performed in this church, which is founded on some scripture history. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 176 [They] performed an oratorio with..deserved applause. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 534/1 The year 1600 witnessed the first performance, in Rome, of Emilio's 'Rappresentazione' and, in Florence, of Peri's 'Euridice'—the earliest examples of the true Oratorio and the true Opera ever presented to the public. 1881 BARING-GOULD *Germany* IX. 249 It is in the Opera and the Oratorio that the most flourishing descendants of the old Mystery Plays are to be met with.

fig. 1818 T. MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* X. 43 Vulgar Pall Mall's oratorio of hisses! 1838 EMERSON *Addr., Literary Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 210 By Latin and English poetry, we were born and bred in an oratorio of praises of nature. 1899 ARCH. ALEXANDER in *Times* 31 Oct. 9/5 The oratorio of the cannonade Rolls through the hills sublime.

†**2.** A pulpit. So It. *oratorio* in Florio.) *rare.*

1631 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 230 The turning of God's oratorio, the pulpit, into a place to vent his malice upon the poore people.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from 1), as *oratorio style*; *oratorio-frequenting* adj.

1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 255 Certain oratorio-frequenting people have censured O'Carrol. 1851 WOODS *Pr. of Wales in Canada* 140 The Montreal Oratorio Society performed.. a grand Cantata specially composed. 1900 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 6/3 The later choral compositions of Elgar .. and others, which, if secular as to story, practically follow the oratorio style.

†**Orato·rious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *ōrātōri-us* of or belonging to an orator + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to an orator; of the nature of oratory; oratorical.

1563 [implied in ORATORIOUSLY]. 1607 R. CRAKANTHORP *Serm.* (1608) 35 Pietie, zeale, and godlinesse, which are the most oratorious and perswading reasons with Almighty God. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 29 What Error is so rotten and putrid, which some Oratorious varnish hath not sought to colour over? 1689 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 310 Gentlemen and scholars bring their essays, poems, and other oratorious productions upon a thousand curious subjects.

Hence †**Orato·riously** *adv.*, after the manner of an orator; rhetorically; eloquently. *Obs.*

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1188/1 Addinge oratoriously Amplifications, to moue the said Bradford to yelde. 1597 BROUGHTON *Ep. to Nobility* Wks. III. 573 Moses saith..Saint Peter translateth him most oratoriously. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 115 Nor do they..oppose things of this nature argumentatively, so much as Oratoriously.

O·ratorize, *v.* [f. ORATOR *sb.* + -IZE.] *intr.* To play the orator; to deliver an oration. Now usually humorous or contemptuous: to 'speechify'.

1620 SIR S. D'EWES in *Coll. Life Jas. I* (1851) 107 Dr. Collins oratorized, as his manner was, most excellently. *a* 1654 WEBSTER *App. & Virg.* v. iii, To hear me concionate, And oratorize. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxiv, Mr. Pickwick oratorizing, and the crowd shouting. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIII. 508 Lecturers..have of late years been perambulating the country oratorising on this subject.

b. *trans.* To set forth with oratory. *rare.*

1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIV. 503 You knew, the while these your words were awakening detestation of Swift, you were oratorising a very great sham—all nonsense—stuff.

O·ratorship. [See -SHIP.] The position or office of orator; esp. in *Public Oratorship*, the office of Public Orator in a University.

Oratory (ɒ'rătəri), *sb.*¹ [ad. L. *ōrātōri-um* place of prayer (prop. adj. 'for prayer', sc. *templum*); f. *ōrāt-*, ppl. stem of *ōrāre* to speak, pray, etc.: see -ORY. In OF. *oratur* (12th c.) whence Sc. ORATOUR, and *oratoire* (14th c. in Littré).]

1. A place of prayer; a small chapel or shrine; a room or building for private worship, esp. one in or attached to a house, monastery, church, etc. Also in reference to Jewish or Pagan worship.

13.. *Creatio Mundi* in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 227

3it liggen þe tables in þat ilke stude in Adames oratorie þer he bad his beodes. 1382 Wyclif *Judith* ix. 1 Judit wente in to hir oratorie, and..putte askes vp on hir hed. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1047 In worshipe of Venus goddesse of loue, Doon make an Auter and an Oratorie. — *Wife's Prol.* 694 If wommen hadde writen stories As clerkes han with-Inne hire oratories. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 365 At Glyndalkan aboute þe oratorie of Seint Keynewyn, wilewys bereþ apples as it were appel treen. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1651 He offird in þat oratori [Solomon's temple] & honourd oure lorde. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 291 In his oratory he lay, Mikel o the nyght to pray. 1527 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) 20 The mayntenynge of devyne service off the chapell or orrotorye of Saynt Savyo^r^ off Stretton. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxi. § 2 In Temples hallowed for publique vse and not in priuate Oratories. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. iv. § 5 So at Gibeah at the Oratory there, we find a company of Prophets coming down from the high place..prophecying. 1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour* II. 405 The way to it is full of chapels in the manner of oratories. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xix, 'Where is Lady Margaret?' was Edith's second question. 'In her oratory', was the reply,—a cell adjoining to the chapel. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v., An oratory is public or private, according as it has or has not a door opening into the public road.

fig. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 103 b, For streyght waye he gothe in to ye chambre or oratory of his conscyence, whiche god hath buylded in his soule. 1880 J. Thomson *City of Dreadf. Nt.* 27 The inmost oratory of my soul, Wherein thou ever dwellest quick or dead.

†2. A faldstool at which a worshipper kneels in prayer. *Obs.*

1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 130 When a Person of Quality, or a strange Lady comes in, the Sexton spreads a large Carpet before 'em, upon which he either sets an Oratory with Cushions, or else he leads 'em to certain little Closets..with Glass windows round. *a* 1771 Gray in *Corr.* (1843) 205 In St. John's Library is what I take for the original of Lady Margaret, kneeling at her oratory under a state.

†3. = Oracle 1: cf. Oratour 2. *Obs.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. v. 173 Responsis, schaw Furth of my faderis oratoury law.

†4. A place for public speaking. *Obs.*

1613 T. Godwin *Rom. Antiq.* (1658) 11 It may be Englished, the great Oratory or place of common-plea. 1729 Pope *Dunc.* III. 199 *note*, John Henley the orator .. set up his Oratory in Newport-Market. Butcher-row.

5. The name of certain religious societies in the Roman Catholic Church.

a. (Originally and etymologically.) *The Oratory of St. Philip Neri* or *Congregation of the Fathers of the Oratory*, a society of simple priests without vows, for plain preaching and popular services, constituted at Rome in 1564 and recognized by the Pope in 1575; so named from the small chapel or oratory built over one of the aisles of the Church of St. Jerome, in which the founder and his followers, 'Fathers of the Oratory', carried on their work for six years before 1564. In 1577 the congregation removed to the new church (*Chiesa Nuova*) of the Valicella, in which were conducted the musical services thence called, in Italian, Oratorio, q. v. Also, a local branch or house of this congregation, as the Oratory at Birmingham, the Brompton Oratory.

1644 Evelyn *Diary* 8 Nov., This evening I was invited to heare rare musiq at the Chiesa Nova; the black marble pillars within led us to that most precious Oratory of Philippus Nerius their founder, they being of the oratory of secular priests, under no vow. 1693 J. Edwards *Author. O. & N. Test.* 59 The learned Father of the Oratory. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v., The Oratory was introduced into England in 1847 by Dr. .. Newman, who, during his long sojourn in Rome..had studied closely the work of the holy founder. *Ibid.*, The Oratory at Birmingham has remained under the direction..of its illustrious founder.

b. *transf.* The *French Oratory* or *Congregation of the Oratory of Our Lord Jesus Christ in France*, founded by Cardinal Bérulle in Paris, in 1611, in order to strengthen ecclesiastical discipline, and deepen devotion among the secular clergy and the population generally. This congregation was dissolved at the Revolution. c. The *Oratory of the Immaculate Conception*, a congregation founded at Paris in 1852, the members of which have the same aims as the former French Oratory, and follow its rules. d. Also in the titles of other societies.

1815 D. Stewart *Dissert. Progress Philos.* (1854) I. ii. 151 *note*, Malebranche belonged to the Congregation of the Oratory; a society much more nearly allied to the Jansenists than to the Jesuits. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s. v., Among the eminent men whom the French Oratory produced were Thomassin,..Lejeune, Richard Simon, Malebranche, Quesnel, Pouget, Massillon [etc.].

Oratory (*o*rătəri), *sb.*[2] [ad. L. *ōrātōria* (sc. *ars*) the oratorical art, oratory.]

1. The art of the orator or of public speaking; the art of speaking eloquently according to definite rules, so as to please or persuade; rhetoric.

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 815 The orator, to deck his oratory, Will couple my reproach to Tarquin's shame. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. 14 Bot this..sumthing hindirit his prais, that his language was nocht mair illustre, conforme to the Romane oratrie. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 308 He applied himself to Oratory and Philosophy. 1719 Swift *To a Young Clergyman*, That part of oratory, which relates to the moving of passions.

2. The exercise of eloquence; oratorship; the delivery of orations or speeches; rhetorical or eloquent language.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 90 Nor can I vtter all our bitter griefe, But floods of teares will drowne my Oratorie. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 8 Sighs..Unutterable, which the Spirit of prayer..wing'd for Heav'n with speedier flight Than loudest Oratorie. *a* 1745 Swift *Will. III*, Lett. 1768 IV. 265 A notable mark of the force of oratory in the churchmen of those ages. 1847 James *J. Marston Hall* viii, The state of insanity to which all this oratory raised the populace may easily be imagined. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 259 It is seldom that oratory changes votes.

b. *fig.*

a 1586 Sidney *Areadia* I. (1590) B vij, The prety lambs with bleting oratory craued the dams comfort. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* I. ix. 23 His first care is for his cattell, where dumbenesse is oratory to a conscientious man. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* II. i, A child..began a squall,..after the usual oratory of infants, to get me for a plaything. 1858 Lytton *What Will He do* I. i, Quintilian in his remarks on the oratory of fingers.

†**Oratory,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ōrātōri-us*, f. *ōrātōr-em* Orator.] Of or pertaining to an orator; oratorial, oratorical; rhetorical.

1534 Whitinton *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 1 In exercyse of oratory crafte. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 197 Either in the Poeticall or oratorie science. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 296 Epaminondas..commanded that those that promised victory should be layd on the right hand the oratory chaire, and the other on the left.

†**Oratour.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 oratore, 4–6 oritore, 5–6 orature, 6 oratour, oriture. [a. OF. *oratour*, earlier *orator*, *-tur* oratory = Pr. *oratori*, Sp., It. *oratorio*, mod.F. *oratoire*, ad.L. *ōrātōrium*. A northern and chiefly Sc. doublet of Oratory *sb.*[1]]

1. = Oratory *sb.*[1] 1.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2150 Þis oritore is vgly, with erbez ouer-growen. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 127 Þai entryt in þare oratore..& kneland, maad þare oracione. *c* 1480 Henryson *Test. Cresseid* 8 Within myn orature I stude. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 116, I will pas to my orature and pray to god for yow. ..Than this bischop..led him to his oriture. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 123 Altaris, Kirkes dedicat to sanctes, Images, oratouris.

2. = Oracle 1. *rare.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. ii. 127 The kyng .. gan to seik belive His fader Fawnus oratour and answair, Quhilk couth the fatis for to cum declair.

Oratour, obs. form of Orator.

†**Oratourly,** *adv. Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. *oratour*, Orator + -ly[2]. Corresp. to L. *ōrātōriē*, and F. *oratoirement*.] Oratorically.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* x. 82 Quhou beit that the said poietical beuk be dytit oratourly.

Oratress (*o*rătrĕs). Also 7–9 -toress. [f. Orator + -ess[1].] A female orator.

†1. A female pleader, petitioner, or plaintiff. *Obs.*

1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* II. ix. (1589) Eij, Because I see Loues Oratresse pleads tediouslie to thee. 1613–16 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. i. 587 Had such an Oratresse beene heard to plead For faire Polixena. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 14 Provided the Lady Pecunia be your Suada or Oratress. 1848 [see Oratrix 1].

2. A female public speaker.

1595 *Polimanteia* (1881) 58 Conceiued with teares, accented with sighes; and vttered by truethes naked oratresse. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 98 (*School of Rhetorick*) To each fair oratress this school Its rhet'ric strong affords. 1819 Moore *Mem.* (1853) II. 354 The oratoress gave her opinion pretty freely of the family. 1868 W. Whitman *Poems* 83 Listening to the orators and the oratresses in public halls.

†**Oratrice.** *Obs.* [a. AFr. *oratrice*, ad. L. *ōrātrīc-em*, in nom. *ōrātrix*: see Oratrix.]

1. A female pleader, plaintiff, petitioner, or offerer of prayers.

1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 306/2 Graunted be his Lettres Patentz to youre seide Oratrice. 1447 *Let.* in *Ep. Acad. Oxon.* (1898) I. 250 Yowr ful devoute oratrice, be Universite of the study of Oxenford. 1513–14 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12, *Preamble*, Your true and feithfull Subgiet and daily Oratrice Margaret Pole. 1559 *Reg. St. Andrews Kirk Sess.* (1889) I. 20 Your wisedome's maist humil and obedient oratrice Elizabeth Gedde. 1594 West *2nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* § 145 Execution against your said poore Oratrices husband.

2. = Oratress 2.

1653 *Nisseua* 115 Being admired by the people, she came into the Senat, nor needed this fairest Oratrice to win their attention by any artificial Rhetorick.

†**Ora·tricle.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 6 orratrycle. [dim. of Orator after words in *-cle*: see -cule.] A little or insignificant petitioner.

1574 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 354 Yo^r^ pore orratrycles good name and fame.

Oratrix (orē[i]·triks, *o*rătriks). Pl. **oratrices** (-sīz). [a. L. *ōrātrix*, pl. *-trīcēs*, fem. of *ōrātor* Orator.] A female orator.

†1. A female petitioner or plaintiff: see quot. 1848. *Obs.*

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 551/2 To graunte unto youre said Oratrices youre moost gratious Lettres Patentes. 1534–5 in C. More *Life Sir T. More* (1828) 373 Your poure contynuall Oratryx Dame Alis More. 1594 West *2nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* § 145 It chaunced the husband of your said Oratrix..to be bounden in a Recognisance. 1747 *Mem. Nutrebian Crt.* I. 107 The king, raising the princess, said to the queen, Your little oratrix has pleaded too well, not to succeed. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex., Oratrix*, or *Oratress*, a female petitioner; a female plaintiff in a bill in Chancery [*ed.* 1872 *adds* was formerly so called].

2. = Oratress 2.

1592 Kyd *Sol. & Pers.* I. iii. 69, I fight not with my tongue; this is my Oratrix. (*Laying his hand vpon his sword.*) 1651 Charleton *Eph. & Cinun. Matrons* II. (1668) 5 There needed not much of Rhetorick on the part of this Oratrix. 1842 Thackeray *Miss Tickletoby's Lect.* i, That magic spell of poesy, which the elegant oratrix flung round her audience. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 210. 5/2 The well-known secularist oratrix.

Orayson, obs. form of Orison.

Orb (ōlb), *sb.*[1] [ad. L. *orb-is* ring, circle, round disk: cf. F. *orbe* (13th c. in Littré). In Eng. the general sense appears later than some of the special ones, e. g. 6, 7.]

I. A circle, and derived senses.

1. A circle, or anything of circular form, as a circular disk or wheel, or (less usually) a ring. Now *rare* or *Obs.* (exc. as in 9).

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. i. 9 And I serue the Fairy Queene, To dew her orbs vpon the green. 1658 Cleveland *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 433 The Wheels, or Orbs, upon which Providence turns. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 254 The rockie Orb Of tenfold Adamant, his ample Shield. 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 901 Lo! the green serpent .. gathers up his train In orbs immense. 1812 Woodhouse *Astron.* xxiii. 240 Day after day, the [moon's] crescent increases, till it is changed into a full orb. 1821 Byron *Sardan.* III. i. 91 The Bactrians .. fighting inch by inch, and forming An orb around the palace.

2. *Astrol.* The space on the celestial sphere within which the influence of a planet, star, or 'house' is supposed to act.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Orb*, in astrology. An orb of light is a certain sphere or extent of light, which the astrologers allow a planet beyond its centre. ..The orb of Saturn's light they make to be 10 degrees; that of Jupiter 12°, ..that of the Sun 17°, ..that of the Moon 12° 30′. 1819 J. Wilson *Dict. Astrol.* s. v., Stars of the first magnitude have 7° 30′ for their orbs.

†3. *Astron.* The plane of the orbit of a planet, etc.; also, the orbit or path. Also *fig. Obs.*

1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 7 The Orbs of the Planets (that is, the Planes of their Orbits) are inclin'd to the Ecliptic in the following Manner. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* II. 21 Instruct the planets in what orbs to run. 1755 B. Martin *Mag. Arts & Sc.* v. 23, I observe you have made the Orbs of the Planets circular, but the Orbit of a Comet .. a very long Oval. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 605 Whenever we venture to move in an eccentric orb.

†4. A kind of fish, of a round form (= L. *orbis*, Pliny). *Obs. rare.*

1740 R. Brookes *Art of Angling* II. lxxviii. 200 The Orb ..is taken in the Mouth of the River Nile.

†5. A cyclical period, a cycle.

1658 J. Harrington *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* I. xii. (1700) 322 The eight years Orb of the Embassadors. 1667 Milton *P. L.* V. 862 When fatal course Had circl'd his full Orbe. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* IV. 8 Mighty Years, begun From their first Orb, in radiant Circles run. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* II. 208 Not on those terms .. From old eternity's mysterious orb, Was Time cut off.

†6. *Eccl.* A division of the office of matins: see quot. *Obs. rare.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 248 In matyns be commonly iii orbes, otherwyse called iii nocturnes .. euery orbe conteyneth iii psalmes, iii lessons, and iii responsories.

II. A sphere, and derived senses.

7. *Old Astron.* Each of the concentric hollow spheres supposed to surround the earth and carry the planets and stars with them in their revolution: see Sphere. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 188 Ye planets..hath.. an other [motion] by the mouyng of the fyrst orbe, which draweth them with him in his circle euery day. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 74 b, Set with starres of gold foyle, and the Orbes of the heavens by the crafte of colours in the roffe. *a* 1628 Sir J. Beaumont *Dial.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 153 As waters in a chrystall orbe contain'd Aboue the starry firmament, are chain'd To coole the fury of those raging flames Which eu'ry lower spheare by motion frames. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 152 In matters Astronomical .. we find the old Hypothesis of the Heavenly System called since in question by Copernicus, Galilæus, and Kepler; the solidity of the Orbs detected to be untrue, by the plain discovery of Tycho Brahe and others. 1877 Masson *Introd. to Par. Lost* in *Milton's Poems* (Globe Ed.) 27 The World or Mundane Universe, as Milton keeps it in his mind's eye..consisting within itself of ten Orbs or hollow Spheres in succession, wheeling one within the other, down to the stationary nest of our small Earth at the centre.

8. A sphere or globe (in general); anything of spherical or globular shape.

1597 Shaks. *Lover's Compl.* 289 What a hell of witchcraft lies In the small orb of one particular tear! 1696 Whiston *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 76 All these .. shall rise up, and make a confus'd cloudy Orb. 1736 Gray *Statius* I. 15 Another orb upheaved his strong right hand. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 37 By the celestial sphere is meant the apparent concave orb which invests the earth. 1830 Tennyson *Isabel* iii, Ambrosial orbs Of rich fruit-bunches.

9. Used as a general name for the heavenly bodies (sun, moon, planets, or stars); with reference either to their actual form (= globe), or their apparent form (= disk: cf. 1). Chiefly *poet.* or *rhet.*

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* v. i. 60 There's not the smallest orbe which thou beholdst But in his motion like an Angell sings. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 361 Of Light by farr the greater part he took..and plac'd In the Suns Orb. 1712 Addison *Hymn*, '*The spacious Firmament on high*' iii, What tho' nor real Voice nor Sound Amid their radiant Orbs be found? 1757 Gray *Bard* 136 Think'st thou yon sanguine cloud, Rais'd by thy breath, has quench'd the Orb of Day? 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* II. xiii. 165 They worshipped the elements, the heavens, and the orbs of day and night. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxii. 2 Hesper his orb long-look'd for aloft 'gins slowly to kindle.

†b. *spec.* The earth, the world: cf. Lat. *orbis (terrarum)*, Ger. *Erdkreis. Obs.*

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. i. 43 Foolery sir, does walke about the Orbe like the Sun, it shines euery where. 1607 — *Cor.* V. vi. 127 The man is Noble, and his Fame folds in This Orbe o' th' earth. [1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 82 Thus the Orb he [Satan] roam'd With narrow search; and with inspection deep Consider'd every Creature.]

10. The globe of the eye, the eye-ball; the eye. *poet.* and *rhet.*

16.. Drummond *Sonn.*, Poems (1656) 64 And her bright Eyes (the Orbes which Beauty move). *c* 1655 Milton *Sonn., To C. Skinner on his Illindness*, These eys .. thir seeing have forgot, Nor to thir idle orbs doth sight appear. 1819 Young *Revenge* v. ii, But, O those eyes! .. Whence didst thou steal their burning orbs? 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Decay Beggars*, Old blind Tobits .. casting up their ruined orbs to catch a ray of pity. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiii. 56 Yet an eyeless orb is yearning ineffectually to thee.

11. The globe surmounted by a cross forming part of the regalia; also called *mound*, formerly *globe, ball.*

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3804/1 The Duke of Somerset Lord President with the Orb. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 503 His majesty was then invested with the armill, the purple robe or imperial pall, and orb. 1838 *Office Coron. Q. Victoria* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* III. 115 Then the Orb with the Cross is brought from the Altar by the Dean of Westminster, and delivered into the Queen's Right Hand by the Archbishop. 1872 O. Shipley *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s. v., The mound or orb signifies the dominion, and the cross the faith of the king.

12. *fig.* †**a.** A 'sphere' or region of action or activity; rank, station. (Often with immediate reference to sense 7.) *Obs.*

1609 Tourneur *Fun. Poem Sir F. Vere* 183 In that mooving orbe of active warre His high command was the transcendant starre. 1644 Jessop *Angel of Eph.* 27 Evangelists of an higher Orbe then .. Bishops. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Rich. II*, ccxxxiv, Richard is now in Orbe; or, if you will, In his Meridian Glorie. 1665 Glanvill *Scepsis Sci.* xii. 66 Whenever we are within the Orb of its activity. *a* 1713 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1714) 1 My Station, not being so Eminent..as others who have moved in higher Orbs. 1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 4 Objects, situated in a quite different Orb, and as far beyond the Sphere of our Capacities as the World in the Moon. 1757 Foote *Author* Prol., Those, who adorn the orb of higher life.

b. (from 8 or 9.) An organized or collective whole; a rounded mass; a 'world'.

1603 Daniel *Def. Rhime* Wks. (1717) 14 For the Body of our Imagination being as an uniorm'd Chaos, ..it be wrought into an Orb of Order and Form. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xv. xcviii. (1612) 388 What are these but the mapped Orbs of all Hypocrisie? 1849 Sears *Regeneration* I. vii. (1859) 57 He regards the race in its totality, as an organic whole, as making one orb of being. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 249 So is the great shining orb of witness-bearers made up of millions of lesser orbs.

13. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *orb-like* adj.; **orb-fish**, an East Indian fish (*Chætodon* or *Ephippius orbis*) of a circular form; **orb-weaver**, an orbitelous spider; so **orb-weaving** *a.*

1864 Webster, **Orb-fish.* 1886 Proctor in *Longm. Mag.* VII. 269 We have in the sun an example of an orb in that particular stage of *orb-life. 1820 Shelley *Prom. Unb.* IV. i. 210 An *orblike canopy. 1889 *Science* 23 Aug. 136/2 The spinning habits of the great group of spiders known as *orb-weavers. 1885 H. C. McCook *Tenants Old Farm* 203 Cocoons spun by an *orbweaving spider.

Orb, *sb.*[2] *Arch.* [Derivation: see below.] An architectural term in use from 14th to 17th c., as to the meaning of which modern writers on architecture have expressed different opinions; the view now prevalent being that of: Blank or blind window; hence plain stone panel, blank panel.

Other inferred or suggested senses are: An arched window; a circular boss; a quatrefoil. The early instances follow in **a**; quots. from modern authors in **b**. Of the latter the full context should be consulted, esp. that of Willis 1844.

a. [1395 in Rymer *Fœdera* VII. 795 (Tomb of Rich. II and queen) Et les ditz Masons serront Measons pur xii. Images ..vi. a l'une coste, & vi. al'autre coste .. & le remenaunt du dite Toumbe Serra fait ove orbes, accordantz & semblables as dites Measons pur Ymages. *a* 1490 Botoner (William of Worcester) *Itin.* (1778) 282 Et habet 4 storyes .. In superiori historia tres orbæ in qualibet panella. *Ibid.* 283 In secunda et tercia historia sunt duæ orbæ in qualibet panella 4 panellarum. In inferiori historia [*text has* panella] sunt in duobus panellis in qualibet panella south et west fenestræ, in aliis duobus panellis ex parte boriali et orientali [*text has* occidentali] sunt duæ archæ.] 1500–1 *Acc. Louth Steeple* in *Archæol.* X. 71 There is coming home stone to the broach 10 score foot and 5, and to the gallery within the steeple, 40 foot grofts and 10 orbs. 1512–13 *King's Coll. Contract* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 610 Fynyalles, ryfant gablettes, Batelmentes, orbys, or Crosse quaters,..and euery other thyng belongyng to the same. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 639 A mightie buildyng of tymber w^t towers set in carbles forced with arches buttand & al abilamentes embossed, & the lynterelles inhaunsed with pillers quadrant & the vautes in orbes with crobbes dependyng & monsters bearyng vp the pillers. 1669 Sir C. Wren in *Parentalia* (1750) 304 (Salisbury Cathedral) The whole Church is vaulted with Chalk between Arches and Cross-springers only, after the ancienter Manner, without Orbs and Tracery, excepting under the Tower, where the Springers divide, and represent a wider Sort of Tracery.

b. 1838 Britton *Dict. Archit.* s. v. *Orb*, In *William of Worcester's Itinerary*, p. 282, the arched windows of St. Stephen's church, Bristol, are called *orbæ*. .. The two latter quotations [i.e. 1395 and 1512–13 above] induce the supposition that *orbs* were similar to what we now term quatrefoils. 1842 Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Orb* (Lat. *Orbis*), a knot of foliage or flowers placed at the intersection of the ribs of a Gothic ceiling or vault to conceal the mitres of the ribs. 1844 Willis *Archit. Nomencl. Mid. Ages* 53, I shall proceed to shew that these panels were termed 'orbs'. *Ibid.* 54 In all these examples the word [*orb*] plainly applies itself to a blank or blind window. .. The fact that stone pannelling was first called by a name that implies a blank window, would explain the history of its introduction into mediæval architecture. 1850 Parker *Gloss. Archit., Orb*,.. a blank window or panel. See Willis' *Nomencl.* 53. [edd. 1840–45 had explained *Orbs* as 'plain circular bosses'.] *Ibid.* [referring to quot. 1395], The tomb has tabernacles at the sides, between which are placed blank panels (*orbs*) corresponding to them, as may be seen from the drawing of the tomb of Edward the Third (which is exactly similar). 1877 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict., Orb*, a mediæval word for a blind window. Also the panels in Third Pointed wall-work; so called because they were as it were blank windows. 1886 Willis & Clark *Cambridge* I. 56 The window in the south wall .. is a genuine orb window. [Note] 'Orb' is a blank window or panel.

[*Note.* In med.L. (quot. 1490) *orba*, in AngloFr. (q. 1395) *orbe*, as if for med.L. '*orba fenestra* blind window; cf. *orbus luminis* bereft of light, blind, Ovid *Met.* iii. 518, and F. *orbe* 'blind, sightless,..hence also, darke, obscure, without light' (Cotgr. 1611); *mur orbe* a blind or blank wall, 'un mur qui n'a ni portes ni fenêtres' (Laveaux 1828). The explanation 'circular boss', goes with a conjectured derivation from L. *orbis* circle, Orb[1]; but this does not suit med.L. *orba*.]

†**Orb,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *orb-us* without or bereaved of parents or children: thence F. *orbe* (13th c.) bereft of sight, blind.] Bereaved, childless.

1607 Bp. Andrewes *Serm.* (1856) 59 No father adopts, unless he be orbe, have no child. 1660 G. Fleming *Stemma Sacrum* 21 Edward the Confessor, who dyed Orb or Childless.

Orb (ōɹb), *v.* [f. Orb *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To enclose in, or as in, an orb or circle; to surround, encircle, encompass with a rim or tire.

1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* vii. 32 This span of frailty, plung'd, and orb'd about With floods of Bitternesse. 1673 Milton *Nativity Ode* xv, Yea Truth, and Justice then Will down return to men, Orb'd in a Rain-bow. 1717 Addison tr. *Ovid* Wks. 1753 I. 153 The wheels were orb'd with gold. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* VI. 153 Remain Orb'd in your isolation.

†**b.** *To orb out*, to shut out as by an orb. *Obs.*

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. II*, ccclxxi, The earth of misreport, Knitt vp a Bodie, t' interpose that light Might Orbe him out.

2. To form or gather into an orb, disk, or globe; to make circular or globular; to round out.

1600 Fairfax *Tasso* IX. xciv, To orb their scattered troops, and in firm rank retire. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* III. i. (1718) 129 And with her circling horns..orbs her silver face. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V*, lxxxii, Princes are still Secure, where they .. by Sage fore-cast, orbe themselves about Impenettable Spheres. 1820 L. Hunt *Indicator* No. 22 (1822) I. 175 Orbing their blood-fed bellies in and out. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xii. 264 Two large tears orbed themselves beneath the Professor's lids.

b. *intr.* To form itself into an orb.

1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xxiv, [Is it] that the past will always .. orb into the perfect star We saw not, when we moved therein?

3. *trans.* To carry in its orb (see Orn *sb.*[1] 7); to cause to move in an orbit. *rare.*

1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* I. i, That our happinesse may orbe it selfe into a thousand vagancies of glory and delight, and with a kinde of eccentricall equation be as it were an invariable Planet of joy and felicity. 1863 *All Year Round* VIII. 396 Orbing with motion slow or fleet Their small but perfect fires.

b. *intr.* To move in an orbit (or ?as a heavenly orb). *rare.*

1819 Keats *Otho* IV. i. 79 O, thou golden Crown, Orbing along the serene firmament Of a wide empire, like a glowing moon. 1842 Tennyson *Two Voices* 138 To carve out Free space for every human doubt, That the whole mind might orb about.

†**Orbal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. Orb *sb.*[1] + -al.] Of, or of the nature of, an orb; circular.

1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* VI. xxxi, An orbal form with pillars small composed.

†**Orbate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *orbātus*, pa. pple. of *orbāre* to bereave.] Orphaned, bereaved, destitute.

1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 481 [A realm] orbate and destitute of an bed and governour. 1557 Paynel *Barclay's Jugurth* B jb, Departing he lefte hym orbate withoute lande or lyuelode.

†**Orbation.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *orbātiōn-em*, n. of action from *orbāre* to bereave.] Bereavement, deprivation (of parents, children, or the like).

1623 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* XIX. vii, How much more easie had the want of a sonne been than the mis-cariage? Barrennesse than orbation? 1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 517 A conspiracy .. conferring on orbation a triple crown.

Orbed (ōɹbd, *poet.* ōɹbéd), *a.*[1] [f. Orb *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -ed.]

1. Formed into, or having the form of, an orb; circular or spherical; rounded; arched.

1597 Shaks. *Lover's Compl.* 25 The orbed earth. 1601 — *Twel. N.* v. i. 278 That Orbed Continent, the fire That seuers day from night! 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, ccxxvii, To make his Crescent Orbed in an Hower. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 543 Let each..Fit well his Helme, gripe fast his orbed Shield. 1820 Shelley *Cloud* iv, That orbed maiden with white fire laden, Whom mortals call the moon. 1861 *Press Newspaper* IX. 889/2 An orbed mass of the electric fluid. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 65 Binds not a cincture smooth her bosom's orbed emotion.

2. *fig.* Fully rounded like a perfect circle.

1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 3 An orbed and balanced life.

3. In parasynthetic combinations, as *full-orbed* (having a full orb), *half-orbed, gold-orbed.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* V. 42 Now reignes Full Orb'd the Moon. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* I. 32 Her half orb'd moon declining to the main. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xxxi. (1852) 487 Where.. the gold orbed orange glows.

†**Orbed,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *orbāre* + -ed[1], after L. *orbātus* Orbate.] Bereaved.

1616 Drumm. of Hawth. *Niobe* Wks. (1711) 22 Wretch'd Niobè I am, ..Seven daughters..And sons as many, which one fatal day, (Orb'd mother!) took away.

†**Orbell.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *orbelle* (15th c.), dim. of *orbe*, Orb *sb.*[1]] A circular surface or plot.

1635 Brathwait *Arcad. Pr.* II. 148 In the lowest part of the garden I might see a curious orbell all of touch wherein the Syracusan tyrants were..artfully portrayed.

Orbic, *a. rare.* [ad. *orbic-us*, a former reading of L. *orbit-us* circular, f. *orbis* circle.] Of the form of an orb; round, orbicular.

1619 Sir A. Gorges tr. *Bacon's De Sap. Vet.* 24 How the bodie of this Orbicque frame From tender infancy so bigg became [transl. Virg. *Ecl.* VI. 34 ipse tener mundi concreuerit orbis]. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 4 June 652/1 [He] gazes up with rapturous orbic eyes.

†**Orbical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -al.] prec.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 91 Thee mone three seasons her passadge orbical eended Sence I heere..slyd harbourie. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 366/1 Any Cilindrick or Orbicall body.

†**Orbicle.** *Obs.* or *rare.* [ad. L. *orbicul-us*, dim. of *orbis* circle: see *-cle*, -cule.] A small orb, globe, or ball; a globule.

1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* II. lix, Such watry orbicles young boyes doe blowe Out from their sopy shells. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 117 Till they acquire the consistency of pills and then they are formed into orbicles. 1840 Galt *Demon Destiny* III. 23 Orbs and orbicles exploding, burst Like havoc shell-s.

Orbicular (ɒɹbi·kiŭlăɹ), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *orbicular-is*, f. *orbiculus*: see Orbicle and -ar. Cf. F. *orbiculaire* 14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Of the form of a circle or orb; circular, round.

A. *adj.* **1.** Round as a circle or disk; circular, or of circular plan or section.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 230 Vpbounde, orbiculer and turned rounde. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 182 The hevenys orbiculer revolucyoun From est to west wyth oute cessacyoun. 1596 Fitz Geffray *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 14 Enclaspeth with her winged eminence The worlds orbiculer circumference. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* II. 222 Quite through his bright orbicular targe. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 504 The trunk or bough of a Tree being cut transversely .. sheweth several circles or rings more or less orbicular..one without the other. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 238 Signing their Names in an orbicular manner, which they call a *round Robin*. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. iv. 399 Shields, ..some oblong and oval, and some orbicular.

b. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Applied to various organs or structures of circular, discoidal, or ring-like form; *spec.* to those muscles (*sphincters*) surrounding, and having the function of closing, natural apertures of the body, as the sphincters of the mouth, eyelids, iris, anus, bladder, vagina, etc. (Also in L. form *orbiculāris.*)

Orbicular spot (*Entom.*), a circular spot on the fore-wings of most noctuid moths.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 165 The naturall motion, which the Ancients called περιστaλτικὸν is accomplished by transuerse and orbicular Fibres contracting the guts. 1691 Ray *Creation* II. (1692) 49 The Arteries consist of a quadruple Coat, the Third of which is made up of Annular or Orbicular carneous Fibres. 1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* III. vi, Directing .. the o[r]bicular muscles around his lips to do their duty,—he whistled Lillabullero. 1840 G. V. Ellis *Anat.* 64 The orbicular muscle of the eyelids. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 212 In Discina, the shell is generally circular or orbicular in shape.

c. *Bot.* Applied to leaves, or the like, of circular outline.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Leaf*, Orbicular Leaf, one of a round figure, the breadth of which is equal to its length. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* XXIV. (1794) 333 The leaves are almost orbicular. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 354 *Orbicular*; perfectly circular. 1845 — *Sch. Bot.* IV. (1858) 35 Seeds in one row in each cell, oval or orbicular.

2. Round as a sphere or globe; spherical, globular. Sometimes *loosely*, Having a rounded or convex (as opp. to a flat) form or surface.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 891 The meles [= apples] rounde, ycald orbiculer. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 33 This same head [of thigh bone] is almost wholly affourmed by an orbicular Appendaunce. 1622 Middleton *Honour & Virtue* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 367 Here fix my foot on this orbicular ball. 1782 A. Monro *Anat. Bones, Nerves*, etc. 203 A round head of one bone plays in the orbicular socket of another. 1853 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* II. viii. § 117. 357 Having roses set, instead of orbicular ornaments, between the spandrils.

3. *fig.* Full-orbed, rounded, complete.

1673 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* II. 395 The ends of your publick government will at last excuse if not hallow, the most orbicular untruth. 1827–39 De Quincey *Murder* (1862) 76 The household ruin was thus full and orbicular. 1841 — *Plato's Repub.* Wks. 1858 IX. 215 An orbicular system, or total body of philosophy.

4. *Nat. Hist.* Combined with other adjs. of form, to express a combination of the two or an intermediate form; (*esp.* in *Bot.* of leaves), as *orbicular-cordate, -crenate, -ovate*, etc.

1847 W. E. Steele *Field Bot.* 116 *Villarsia Nymphæoides.* Leaves orbicular-cordate. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 37 *Lepidium ruderale* .. pod orbicular-oblong notched. *Ibid.* 346 *Betula nana* .. leaves short-petioled orbicular-crenate. *Ibid., Alnus glutinosa*, L.; leaves..orbicular-cuneate.

5. *Orbicular bone* (*os orbiculare*), a very small bone of the middle ear, at the end of the process of the incus (with which it is united in the adult), and articulating with the stapes.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Orbicular Bone* (in *Anat.*), one of the little Bones of the inner part of the Ear, which is fasten'd by a slender Ligament to the sides of that called *Stapes*. **1892** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Orbicular bone*, a very minute bone of the middle ear, like to a grain of sand..; it is a separate bone in childhood, but by some is looked upon as an epiphysis of the incus.

B. *sb.*

†1. ? Orbicular course, orbit (or ? Orb, sphere).

1523 SKELTON *Gart. Laurel* 4 When Mars retrogradant reuersyd his bak, Lorde of the yere in his orbicular.

2. *Anat.* An orbicular muscle: see A. 1 b. Also in L. form *orbiculāris*.

1872 DARWIN *Emotions* vi. 149 For the sake of brevity these muscles will generally be spoken of as the orbicularis. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 39 Where the orbicularis is thus affected the earliest manifestations may..resemble that quivering of muscles [in the eyelid or other facial muscle] popularly spoken of as 'live blood'.

3. *Entom.* Short for *Orbicular spot*: see A. 1 b.

Orbicularity (ɔːbikiuˈlærĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY. Cf. obs. F. *orbicularité* (16th c. in Godef.).] Orbicular form or character.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* i. (1653) 16 These Nations distending the orbicularity of their Heads. **1831** DE QUINCEY *Whiggism* Wks. 1857 VI. 175, I have questioned the systematic perfection—the orbicularity (so to speak) of Dr. Parr's classical knowledge. **1883** G. ALLEN in *Nature* 15 Mar. 466/2 Intermediate types between these two extremes of entire orbicularity and minute subdivision.

Orbi·cularly, *adv.* [See -LY 2.] In an orbicular manner; in a circle or ring, round about; in a circular or spherical form.

1519 *Interl.* 4 *Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 14 About the earth and water jointly they [air and fire] go, And compass them everywhere orbicularly. **1631** HEYWOOD *London's Jus Hon.* Wks. 1874 IV. 278 It imitates the Spheres swift agitation, Orbicularly, still mouing to Saluation. **1724** J. MACKY *Journ. thro. Eng.* II. xii. 201 A most graceful Arch,..jutting out somewhat orbicularly. **1822** T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 97 Her garments..orbicularly expanding. **1843** DE QUINCEY *Ceylon* Wks. 1859 XII. 13 The flesh of the peach..is massed orbicularly around a central stone. **1860** ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* xviii. 408 They took each other by the hand and danced around orbicularly.

Orbi·cularness. *rare.* [-NESS.] The quality of being orbicular; orbicularity.

1611 COTGR., *Circularité*, circularitie, roundnesse, orbicularnesse. **1727** in BAILEY vol. II. **1755** in JOHNSON; thence in mod. Dicts.

Orbiculate (ɔːbiˈkiŭlĕt), *a.* Chiefly in *Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *orbiculāt-us*, f. *orbicul-us*: see ORBICLE and -ATE 2 2. Cf. F. *orbiculé* (Godef.).] Rounded; ORBICULAR.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* i. xiv. (1765) 36 *Orbiculate*, rounded. **1785** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv. (1794) 342 Dwarf Mallow has..orbiculate leaves hollowed next the petiole. **1846** HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 14. 174 Pileus convex, orbiculate. **1892** *Gardeners' Chron.* 27 Aug. 239/2 The leaves are orbiculate.

b. In *Comb.* = ORBICULATO-.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 380/1 Shell orbiculate-convex.

Orbi·culated (-ēlĕd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] = prec.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Orbiculated*, made round in the form of a circle or compass. **1694** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xliii, On the middle..stood a Pillar orbiculated. **1752** SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 89 The body of the Medusa is of an orbiculated figure.

Orbi·culately, *adv.* [-LY 2.] In an orbiculate manner or form.

1856 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 801 *Cyclostoma* ..Aperture regular, rotund, with margins connected orbiculately, reflected by age.

†Orbicula·tion. *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *orbiculāt-us* rounded, circular: see -ATION.] The formation of an orb (circle or sphere); rounding.

1647 H. MORE *Poems* Interpretation Generall 424 The circling of water, when a stone is cast into a standing pool, ..might have been more significantly called orbiculation. **1676** SHADWELL *Virtuoso* IV, It comes first to Fluidity, then to Orbiculation, then Fixation. **1788** T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. Dissert. 97 An orbiculation agrees to the soul, through intellect; but progression and rectitude according to her own proper nature.

Orbi·culato-, used as combining form of L. *orbiculāt-us*, ORBICULATE, in sense 'orbiculately —', as *orbiculato-cordate*, *-elliptical*: cf. ORBICULAR *a.* 4.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 264 The..abdomen is very large orbiculato-elliptical. *Ibid.* 289 The form of the sternum is orbiculato-cordate.

Orbific (ɔːbiˈfik), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *orbi-s* circle, ORB *sb.*¹ + -FIC, L. *-ficus* making.] Orb-making, orb-forming.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 67 Instant impulse to begin The work orbific.

†Orbing. *Arch. Obs.* [f. ORB *sb.*² + -ING 1.] The making of 'orbs': see ORB *sb.*²

1426 *Contract for Steeple* in Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* (1754) 157 The Walles, the Wallyng, the Tabellyng, and the Orbyng sewtly, after the Stepil of Dunstale.

Orbit (ɔːbit). [ad. L. *orbita* wheel-track, orbit, f. *orbis* wheel, circle: 'orbita vestigium carri, ab orbe rotæ dicta' Isidore XV. xvi. 13. The sense 'orbit' of the moon, etc., was also class. L.; that of 'eye-cavity' med.L., also Fr., 14th c.]

1. *Anat.* The bony cavity of the skull containing the eye and its appendages (muscles, glands, etc.); the eye-socket.

[c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 241 He goiþ out of þe scolle boon, & entriþ into orbitam, þat is þe holow place þat þe yȝe sitt on.] **1548–77** VICARY *Anat.* iii. 27 The Coronal bone, in which is ye Orbyts or holes of the Eyes. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* IX. 391 In the broad orbit of his monstrous eye. **1767** GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 331 A patient..who..had a piece of wood forced into the orbit of one of his eyes. **1879** HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 21 The orbit, in which the ball is lodged, is a hollow cone of bone with the base directed forwards and outwards.

b. *Zool.* The border, or part surrounding the eye in a bird, insect, etc.

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772. 109 The orbits of the eyes are black. **1825** WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* III. iii. 256 The orbits scarlet and the irides white. **1892** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Orbit*..In Zoology, the skin surrounding the eye of a bird.

¶ c. (By confusion with ORB *sb.*¹ 10.) The eye-ball; the eye.

1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* v. 7 Or roll the lucid orbit of an eye; Or, in full joy, elaborate a sigh. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxvii, When we saw The God within him light his face,.. and glow In azure orbits heavenly-wise; And over those ethereal eyes The bar of Michael Angelo. **1873** BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* iii. 738 That man will..through each black Castilian orbit, see into your soul.

2. *Astron.* The path or course of a heavenly body; the curved path described by a planet or comet about the sun, by a satellite about its primary, or by one star of a binary system about the other. (Rarely applied to the (apparent) course of the sun in the heavens, usually called the *ecliptic*.)

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Orbit*, is properly the Tract left by a Wheel in the Road; but Astronomers use the word to signifie the way or course of the Sun, particularly called the Ecliptick, as also of any other Planet moving on according to the Circle of its Latitude. **1726** tr. *Gregory's Astron.* 174 Every Planet describes an Orbit about the Sun. **1812–16** PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 91 Apparent Orbit of the Sun. **1871** TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. i. 20 The earth's orbit is an ellipse.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xxi, The backslidings of my aunt Dinah in her orbit did the same service in establishing my father's system. **1829** I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 266 In the remotest orbits of religious feeling. **1831** — *Edward's Freed. Will* Introd. iv. 69 The young horse that, free a-field, makes large orbits over the level mead. **1880** *Academy* 18 Sept. 195 Under 'rights at rest' he considers the 'orbit' and infringement of each right.

¶ c. Confused with *orb*: see ORB *sb.*¹ 7, 9, 12.

1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 15 Made immortal at his death, and..exalted to shine in a higher orbit. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* iii, The planets, each, by its own liquid orbit of light, distinguished from the inferior or more distant stars. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 536 He put the moon in the orbit which was nearest to the earth.

†3. ? An outer flat ring. *Obs.*

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 483 To the end that a Seal may be called an Authentick Seal, it ought to have an Orbit and some Impression thereon.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. x. § 83 A slow change in the position of the orbit-plane. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Orbit-sweeper*, [a telescope and bearings] invented by Airy, to follow the inclined path of a comet or planet.

Orbital (ɔːbităl), *a.* [prob. ad. med. or mod. L. *orbitāl-is*, f. *orbita* ORBIT: see -AL.]

1. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Of, belonging to, or connected with the orbit or eye-socket.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* E iij, The eyes.. are set within the bone arhytall that is a party of the coronall, & the bones of the temples. **1828** STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 44 The Active Gibbon..forehead very low; orbital arches very prominent. **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 7 The temporal is never separated from the orbital fossa. **1878** A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 168 The anterior lobe of the brain is composed of two divisions, the one inferior, or orbital, formed by the several convolutions called orbital.

2. *Astron.* Of, belonging to, or of the nature of the orbit of a heavenly body; taking place in an orbit, as *orbital motion*, *revolution* (as distinguished from rotation on an axis).

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxxi. (1852) 533 Its æras are all cycles; its events, How strange soe'er, are ever orbital. **1875** TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* (ed. 2) 126 That our earth will gradually lose its orbital energy and approach the sun by a slow spiral motion.

†Orbitant. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *orbita* (in med. L. sense) + -ANT 1. The significance of the suffix is not apparent.] = ORBIT 1.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Div b, The fyrst bone..called Coronall, that dureth and compryseth fro the myddes of the orbytauntes vnto the commyssure that trauerseth the Crane or skull.

Orbitar (ɔːbitāi), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [ad. F. *orbitaire* (Paré 16th c.), perh. repr. a med. or mod. L. **orbitāri-us*, f. *orbita*: see -AR.] = ORBITAL 1.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 79 Which Parts may justly enough be called Orbitar Processes. **1831** R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 47 Internal orbitar canals. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 344 A strong pointed process, the external orbitar lobe.

B. *sb.* The suture between the zygomatic process and the malar bone; the zygomatic suture.

1782 A. MONRO *Anat. Bones, Nerves*, etc. 92 The two external orbitars are continued, each from the end of the internal orbitar, to the under and fore-part of the cheek.

Orbitary (ɔːbitări), *a. Anat.* [f. as prec.: see -ARY.] = prec.

1827 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* II. 42 The orbitary process of the frontal bone. **1831** R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 45 Forming the internal orbitary holes.

Orbitelous (ɔːbitĕləs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *orbitēl-us*, F. *orbitèle*, f. L. *orbis* circle, ORB + *tēla* web.] 'Orb-weaving'; applied to those spiders which spin orbicular or circular webs, as the garden-spider. So **Orbite·lar** *a.* = prec.; **Orbitela·rian** *a.* (= prec.) and *sb.* (= next); **O·rbitele,** an orbitelous spider, an 'orb-weaver'.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Orbitelus*, applied by Latreille to a tribe (*Orbitelæ*) of the *Araneidæ*, comprehending those which make their webs in regular network, composed of concentric circles crossed by straggling rays which proceed from the centre; orbitelous.

Orbito-, used as combining form of L. *orbita* ORBIT, in anatomical terms, usually in sense 'relating to the orbit along with (some other part)', as *orbito-alveolar*, *-basilar*, *-malar*, *-nasal*, *-occipital*, *-pineal*, *-rostral*, *-temporal* adjs. (See these words.)

1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 20 It is divisible into a superior or frontal portion, and an inferior or orbito-nasal portion. **1883** MARTIN & MOALE *Vertebr. Dissect.* 104 The large orbito-temporal fossa. **1888** *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 917 A process similar to that which enters the orbitopineal canal. **1892** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Orbito-malar*, relating to the orbit and the malar bone.

Orbitoid (ɔːbitoid). [f. mod.L. *orbitoīdes*, f. *orbita* ORBIT; see -OID.] The flat round fossil shell of a Foraminifer of the genus *Orbitoides*, occurring in tertiary limestones in N. America, etc.

1885 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XXX. 70, I found..a small specimen of an Orbitoid.

Orbitoidal (ɔːbitoiˈdăl), *a. Geol.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Applied to (N. American) limestones containing shells of the genus *Orbitoides*.

1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 91 The bluff was..formed of an aggregate of corals..called by A. D'Orbigny orbitoides. I had seen the same 'orbitoidal' limestone in the interior of Clarke county. **1876** PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xix. 363 The nummulitic and orbitoidal limestones, mainly composed of coin-shaped and globular foraminiferal shields, are undoubtedly the most important of tertiary strata.

Orbitoline (ɔːbiˈtŏlain), *a.* (*sb.*) [irreg. f. next: see -INE 1.] Belonging to the genus *Orbitolites*; as *sb.* a Foraminifer of this genus.

1883 CARPENTER in *Athenæum* 15 Dec. 780/2 Absence of any distinguishable differentiation in the parts of the sarcodic body of even the most complex orbitolines.

Orbitolite (ɔːbiˈtŏlait). [In mod.L. *orbitolītes*, f. *orbita* ORBIT + Gr. λίθος stone: see -LITE.] a. The fossil shell of a Foraminifer of the genus *Orbitolites*. b. A fossil coral of the genus *Orbitolites* or *Chætites*.

1865 CARPENTER in *Intell. Observer* No. 40. 297 Internal casts of an Orbitolite.

Orbitosphenoid (ɔːbitoˌsfiˈnoid), *a.* and *sb. Anat.* [f. ORBITO- + SPHENOID.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the orbit and the sphenoid bone; applied to a small bone or bony process forming part of the eye-socket, and (in man) constituting the lesser wing of the sphenoid bone; in some lower animals it is a separate bone. b. *sb.* The orbitosphenoid bone or process.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 177 The neurapophyses, called 'orbitospbenoids',..are small semi-oval plates, protecting the sides of the cerebrum. *Ibid.* 193 The smooth orbitosphenoid plate of the frontal joins the outer margin. **1872** MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 110 Each of the lesser wings of the sphenoid is termed in Zootomy an orbitosphenoid.

So **O·rbitosphenoi·dal** *a.* = prec. a.

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 83 A pair of lesser-wings, or orbito-sphenoidal parts.

Orbitual (ɔːbitiŭăl), *a.* ? *Obs.* [irreg. f. ORBIT, as if f. an assumed L. **orbitu-s* + -AL; ? after *habitual*.] = ORBITAL 2.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. **1833** HERSCHEL *Astron.* v. 199 Having learned to attribute an orbitual motion to the earth. **1877** NICHOL in Dawson *Orig. World* vi. 119 In the same direction with the orbitual motion.

Orbi·tuary, *a. rare*⁻⁰. [irreg. f. as prec. + -ARY 1.] = prec. **1864** in WEBSTER.

†O·rbitude. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *orbitūdo*, f. *orbus* bereaved: see -TUDE.] = next.

1623 COCKERAM, *Orbitude*, the lacke of what wee loue, when a wife hath lost her husband. **1818** in TODD. Hence in mod. Dicts.

†O·rbity. *Obs.* [ad. L. *orbitās* bereavement, f. *orbus* bereaved, orphaned: see -ITY. Cf. F. *orbité*, *orbeté* (Godef.).] The condition of being bereaved, bereavement, esp. of children; also more widely, Childlessness.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 579 Hee hath smitten..thy family with orbities and priuations. **1637** HEYWOOD *Dialogues* ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 127 Wretched is that Orbitie And deprivation, which yet never had, Or euer shall haue issue. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 69 ¶ 6 Nothing seems to have been more universally dreaded by the ancients than orbity or want of children. **1804** W. TAYLOR in *Crit. Rev.* Ser. III. I. 11 In opulent families, where the means of maintenance ..are profusely supplied, orbity is common.

Orble, obs. form of HORRIBLE.

Orbless (ɔːbˌlĕs), *a.* [f. ORB *sb.*¹ + -LESS.] Without an orb; destitute of orbs.

1820 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 272 Far—far, within the orbless blue, A tiny lustre twinkles thro'. **1891** *Temple Bar Mag.* 250 Then shall our orbless eyes Behold realities.

Orblet (ɔːbˌlĕt). [-LET.] A little orb.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1852) 351 Natural luxury, and joy

and love, Those secondary orblets of our life. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 461 Flung rudely on the boards which this orblet's stage affords.

Orby (ō·ɹbi), *a. rare.* [-Y.] a. Of the form of an orb; orbicular, circular. b. Moving as in a circle, revolving, 'coming round'. c. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, an orb or heavenly body.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 357 It smote Atrides' orby targe. 1615 — *Odyss.* x. 588 The world was with the spring, and orby hours Had gone the round again through herbs and flowers. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 180 [To the Moon] Thine orby power Is coming fresh upon me.

Orc, ork (ōɹk). Also 6-7 orque, orke, (7-8 orch). [In sense 1, a. F. *orque* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *orca*, a kind of whale, taken as a specific or generic name in Zoology. Cf. also ON. *orkn*, *örkn*, a kind of seal.]

1. A cetacean of the genus *Orca*, family *Delphinidæ*; esp. the killer (*Orca gladiator* Gray, *Delphinus Orca*, Linn.). By earlier authors applied, after the mediæval L. writers, to more than one vaguely identified ferocious sea-monster.

[*c* 1520 L. ANDREWE *Noble Lyfe* in *Babees Bk.* 236 Orchun is a monster of the se..& he is mortal ennemye to the balene, & tereth asonder the bely of the balene.] 1611 COTGR., *Epaular*, an Orke; a great sea-fish mortall enemie vnto the Whall. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ii. 25 The uglie Orks that for their Lord the ocean wooe. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Hist. Life & Death* (1650) 11 Touching that monstrous bulk of the Whale, or Orke, how long it is weikled by vitall spirit, we have received nothing certain. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 835 The haunt of Seales and Orcs, and Sea-mews clang. 1822 W. TENNANT *Thane of Fife* v. vi, Whole herds of sea-cows and of orcs appear. 1827 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* IV. 455 There are two varieties of the Delphinus Orca, the Orc and the Grampus. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IX. 972 Near and nearer comes the snorting orc.

2. Sometimes more vaguely (perh. derived from or influenced by L. *Orcus*, Romanic *orco*: see OGRE, and cf. OE. *orcþyrs oððe heldcofol* 'orc-giant or hell-devil', also *orcneas* in Beowulf: see ORKEN), A devouring monster, an ogre.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 51 Insatiate Orque, that even at one repast Almost all Creatures in the World would waste. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 5 Who at one Stroak didst pare away three Heads from off the shoulders of an Orke, begotten by an Incubus. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. i. 71 But beyond, things unspeakable—dragons, giants, orcs [etc.].

†3. A large cask or vessel for liquor, etc.; a butt. (So L. *orca*.) *Obs.*

1638 WHITING *Hist. Albino & Bellama* Evb, One bad them fill an Orke of Bacchus water. 1658 PHILLIPS, An *Orch*, or *Ork*, a monstrous fish,..also a Butt for wine, or figs.

4. *Comb.* (from 1), as *orc-catcher*, *-killer*.

1631 P. FLETCHER *Sicelides* F ij b, Because a lover, therefore an Orkekiller. *Ibid.*, That Orke-catcher Ataches. *Ibid.* I ij, That Orke mouth of thine did crumme thy porridge with my grandsires braines.

Hence **Ork** *v. nonce-wd.*, to make an orc or monster of.

1631 P. FLETCHER *Sicelides* F ij b, I Orkt you once, and now He fit you for a Cupid.

Orcadian (ɔɹkē·diăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Orcadēs* the Orkney Islands + -IAN.] a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Orkney. b. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Orkney.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 234 Quawiuers..the poor Orcadians eate them for hunger. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 17 Aug. in *Lockhart*, For this slovenly labour the Orcadians cannot plead the occupation of fishing. 1821 — *Pirate* Note Q. The Orcadian traditions allege the work to be that of a dwarf. 1860 MRS. EDKINS *Chinese Scenes & People* (1863) 114 She knew I was an Orcadian.

Orcall, obs. form of ORCHIL.

Orcanet (ɔɹkănĕt). Forms: 6-7 orchanet, 7-8 orcanet, 8 orkanet, 8-9 orcanette. [a. OF. *orcanette*, altered from *arcanette*, dim. of *arcanne* (Cotgr.), for OF. *alcanne* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med. L. *alkanna*, whence the parallel form ALKANET.] The plant *Alkanna tinctoria*, or the dye obtained from it: = ALKANET.

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes*, *Anchusa*..may be named in englishe wilde Buglos or orchanet, as the french men do. 1567 [see ALKANET 2]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 381 But those that haue the root of Orcanet in them, need no salt. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 48 We have brought to us oftentimes, from the Levant, a kind of Orcanette. 1736 BAILEY *Housek. Dict.* 446 Orkanet. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 50 The Common Alkanet, or Orcanette, used by druggists.

Orcein (ɔɹsi·in). *Chem.* [Altered from ORCIN.] A red colouring-matter ($C_7H_7NO_3$) obtained from orcin by the action of ammonia and oxygen, and existing in the dye called orchil.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 404 To the substance into which orcin is converted by the joint action of oxygen, ammonia, and water, Robiquet has given the name of orcein. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 363 The blue colouring matter called orcein, which is the essential constituent of these dyes.

Orch, obs. (erron.) form of ORC.

Orchal(l, Orchanet, obs. ff. ORCHIL, ORCANET.

Orchant, obs. or dial. form of URCHIN.

Orchard (ɔɹtʃăɹd). Forms: see below. [orig. OE. *ort-geard*, parallel to Goth. *aurti-gards* garden, the first element of which is considered to be L. *hortus* (in late and med.L. *ortus*, It. *orto*) garden. Cf. Goth. *aurtja* gardener, and OHG. *orzôn* (:—**ortôjan*) to cultivate. Already in 9th c., OE. *ortgeard* passed into *orzgeard*, *orceard*, whence ME. *orchard*; also, with recognition of the second element *orch-yard*, *ort-yard*, or, with later conformation to L. *hortus*, *hort-yard*.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 1 ortzeard, ordceard, 4 ortyerd, 6 ortyerde, ortȝard, ortiard, (ortesyerde), 6-7 ortyard, 7 ort-yard.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xl. 292 To plantianne..swæ se ceorl deð his ortȝeard. *Ibid.* xlix. 380 Hlyst hider, ðu þe eardast on friondes ortȝearde [*Hatt.* orczearde]. 1042 *Charter* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 72 Ða hagawon porte ðæt is se ordceard æt mærdice. *c* 1450 *Cursor M.* 10473 (Laud) In-to hir ortyerd [*Cott.* orchard] she yede anon. 1506 *Will of Duckworth* (Som. Ho.), The orte ȝarde. 1532 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 54 The Garden or ortȝard ouer ageinst the College. 1563 *Ibid.* I. 160 The gardeynes and ortesyerdes belonging to Gonevill. 1579 STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* Fiij, Our Ortyards must be measured by the foote. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint., Orange Trees* 1 In our Ort-yards and Olitorie Gardens.

β. 1 orczeard, -ȝyrd, 1-2 orceard, (1 orcird, -yrd, -erd), 3 orchærd, (horechard), 3-6 orcharde, 3 orchard; (4 orichard, 4-6 orcherd e, 5 *Sc.* orchart, 6 ortchard, *north.* orchert, -erit).

c 897 Orczearde [see α]. *c* 1000-1100 Orceard, etc. [see B. 1 a]. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 261 Timber cleofan, orceard ræran and mænige inweorc wyrcean. *c* 1205 LAY. 12955 Heo comen in ænne orchærd [*c* 1275 horechard]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 378 Ȝe beoð ȝunge impen iset in Godes orcharde. *c* 1300 *Thrush & Nightingale* 98 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 54 Ich habbe leue to ben here, In orchard and in erbere. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 615 In at an orcherd thei lepe, Y-armede as thei ware. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 740 Gud gardens gay, and orchartis gret thai spill. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* ii. 4, I made me ortchardes and gardens of pleasure.

γ. 4 orchiard, orcheȝerde, -ȝarde, -yerde, 4-6 orcheyarde, 5 orche-ȝerd, orcheyerd, 6 orchiarde, orchyarde, orcheyard, 6-7 ortchyard, 7-8 orchyard.

13.. *Cursor M.* 8200 (Cott.) Wit-in his aun orchiard. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 166 Orcheȝardes and erberes euesed well clene. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Govt. Lordsh.* 108 Lekyn þanne þi subgitz to oon orche-ȝerd. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 122 Set in a garden or an orchyarde. 1555 EDEN *Decades* II To make gardeynes and orchiardes.

δ. 6 horteyarde, hortyeard, 6-7 hort e yard, 7 hort-yard: see HORTYARD.

B. Signification.

1. An enclosed piece of ground for the purposes of horticulture. †a. Formerly, in general sense, A garden, for herbs and fruit-trees. *Obs.* b. Now, An enclosure for the cultivation of fruit-trees.

a. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* viii. (Z.) 28 *Ortus*, orceard [*v. rr.* orcird, orcyrd, orczyrd. ordceard] oððe wyrtun. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ii. 8 God þa aplantode wynsumnisse orcerd..on þam he ȝelocode þone man þe he ȝeworhte. *a* 1100 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 333/24 *Ortus*, orcyrd. *Ortulanus*, orcerdweard. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 115 In þat orcheȝerde Crist was i-take [L. *in quo horto captus fuit*]. *Ibid.* VI. 31 [Mahomet's] paradys þe orchard of likynge [L. *paradisum hortum scilicet deliciarum*]. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* I. 30 Whanne ye schulen be..as an orcherd [1382 gardyn, *Vulg.* hortus] with out watir.

b. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 252 Beoð..hyra orcerdas mid æpplum afyllede. 1388 WYCLIF *Eccl.* ii. 5, I made ȝerdis and orcherdis [1382 gardynes and appil gardynes, *Vulg.* hortos et pomaria]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 368/2 Orcherde, *supra in* appull-yerde, *pomerium*. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 810/5 *Hoc pomerium*, a norchard. 1522 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 149 The new ortyerde with the gardyns. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. xv. 441 Standing upon Hortyards [L. *arbustum*] and Vineyards. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* ii. 11 Their trees suddenly withered in their Ort-yards. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* iii. (1813) 44 An orchard is a spot to plant standard fruit in which are forbidden a place in the garden. 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 285 Güls..is surrounded by orchards, which furnish cherries and walnuts in large quantities. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 7 Orchards are portions of ground appropriated to the growth of fruit trees only.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *orchard-bird*, *bounds*, *door*, *-fruit*, *ground*, *side*, *tree*, *wall*; *orchard-breaker*, *-maker*, *-robber*; **orchard grass**, any grass grown in an orchard, *esp.* in U.S., the Cock's-foot Grass, *Dactylis glomerata*; **orchard-house**, a glass house for the protection of fruit that is either too delicate to be grown in the open air, or required to ripen earlier; **orchard oriole**, a North American oriole (*Icterus spurius*) which suspends its nest from the boughs of fruit and other trees.

1876 LANIER *Poems*, *Psalm of West* 446 We heard the *orchard-bird's small song. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXIV. 260 Sets of flow'ry thorn, Their *orchard-bounds to strengthen and adorn. 1818 SCOTT *Guy M.* vi, He detected poachers, black-fishers, *orchard-breakers, and pigeon-shooters. 1900 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 5/1 A visit to the *orchard country in the garden of England is a revelation. *a* 1847 ELIZA COOK *Birds* 11 The *orchard-deck'd land. 1535 COVERDALE *Susanna* 17 Shut the *orcharde dore. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 222 Now..gather your last *Orchard-Fruits. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* II. 144/2 A seed of the plant which they call *orchard grass. 1882 *Garden* 8 Apr. 244/1 Orchard Grass should never be made into hay. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Orchard Grass, *Dactylis glomerata*. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Everyday Bk.* 206/1 These *Orchard Houses, as they are called, may answer well where there is no lengthened frost after April comes in. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* I. lii. 393 Many gardiners and *orchyard makers. 1868 Woon *Homes without H.* xiii. 242 The *Orchard Oriole, or Bob-o'-link..is equally notable for its skill in nest-building. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 108 Dioscorides writeth of..the *ortiard Peartre..and of the wyld Pere tre. 1859 SMILES *Self Help* 63 Scapegrace, *orchard-robber, shoe-maker, cudgel-player, and smuggler. *c* 1345 *Orpheo* 64 [She] walked in the undertyde To pley in hur *orchards-yde. 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 4 Wilde trees, in comparison of *Orchard-trees. 1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* i, The murmur of orchard trees brushing together softly. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 63 The *Orchard walls are high, and hard to climbe. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. ii, Where by the orchyard walls The learned Chume with stealing water crawls.

Orcharded, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Furnished with orchards; planted with fruit-trees.

1757 *Boston News-Letter* 17 Mar. 2/2 To be sold..Thirteen Acres of Land, well orcharded.

Orcharding. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The cultivation of fruit-trees in orchards.

1664 EVELYN *Pomona* v. (1729) 67 All land is not fit for Orcharding. 1804 *Ann. Reg.* 842/1 This example probably induced orcharding in Herefordshire..on a much larger scale. 1892 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 16 Jan. 1/4 An address..upon 'The Advances of Orcharding in New England'.

†2. *concr.* Land laid out or planted with fruit-trees. *Obs.* (Chiefly American.)

1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5951/4 Five Acres of Orcharding. 1788 *Massachus. Spy* 19 June 4/3 Said Farm consists of mowing, pasturing, and orcharding, and is well watered.

Orchardist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who cultivates an orchard or orchards; a fruit-grower.

1794 T. S. D. BUCKNALL in *Trans. Soc. Arts* XII. 211 As I have long wished to introduce the name of orchardist, I here desire it may take place. 1862 THOREAU *Excurs., Wild Apples* (1863) 292, I wonder all orchardists do not get a scion from that tree. 1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 27 Sept. 614/1 An enormously augmented consumption of fruit, for which the British orchardist..was not prepared.

Orchardman. [f. as prec. + MAN *sb.*] = prec.

1885 *Athenæum* 14 Feb. 220/1 Some of the chief prizes were gained by English orchardmen. 1892 *Standard* 12 July 5/2 Between the orchardman of East Kent and the householder in London, intervene the salesman and the greengrocer.

†**Orchat.** *Obs.* Affected form for ORCHARD, after Gr. ὄρχατος row of trees, garden.

(*Orchat*, *orchet*, or *worchet* is also a northern dialect form (Cumbld., Roxb.) for Sc. *orchart*, ORCHARD.)

1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 9 His Fruit..in Summer's Pride, When other Orchats smile, abortive fail. *Ibid.* 18 Wouldst thou, thy Vats with gen'rous Juice should froth? Respect thy Orchats. [1802 in Anderson *Cumbld. Ball.* 39 The throssle..Aye in our worchet welcomes spring.]

Orchel(l, Orchella: see ORCHIL, ORCHILLA.

†**Orchema·tical**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. ὀρχηματικ-ός (f. ὀρχήματ- dancing, f. ὀρχέεσθαι to dance: see -IC) + -AL.] Pertaining to dancing; in quot. *fig.* Characterized by 'skipping' or omission of intermediate numbers.

1583 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* lxxx, The foote of the piller [of verses] is Orchematicall, yat is to say, founded by transilition or ouer skipping of number by rule and order, as from 1 to 3, 5, 7, and 9.

Orchen, Orcherd(e, obs. ff. URCHIN, ORCHARD.

Orchesography (ɔɹkĭsɒ·grăfi). *rare.* ? *Obs.* [ad. F. *orchésographie* title of a book by J. Tabourot, publ. in 1589), irreg. f. Gr. ὄρχησις, ὀρχησε- dancing + -O-GRAPHY.] The description or notation of dancing by means of diagrams, etc.

1706 J. WEAVER (*title*) Orchesography, or the Art of Dancing by Characters and Demonstrative Figures. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 566 The art of Orchesography, or denoting the several steps and motions in dancing by characters, was invented by M. Beauchamp.

Orchester, variant of ORCHESTRE.

Orchestic (ɔɹkĕ·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. ὀρχηστικ-ός, f. ὀρχηστ-ής dancer: see -IC.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to dancing.

1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 44 That feeling for what is significant and beautiful in the human form..found its gratification in the food afforded to it by the orchestic arts. 1869 W. SMITH *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* (ed. 2) 1061 The athletic and orchestic arts attained about Ol. 50 a high degree of perfection.

B. *sb.* (more freq. in pl. orchestics.) The art of dancing.

1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 20 This series of arts reaches its highest point in mimic orchestics. *Ibid.* § 77 Gymnastics and orchestics, arts which were exercised with the greatest zeal. 1864 J. HADLEY *Ess.* (1873) 81 The silent art of orchestic has its arses and theses, its trochees and iambi, ..not less truly than music and poetry.

Orchestra (ɔɹkĕ·stră). [a. L. *orchēstra*, a. Gr. ὀρχήστρα the space on which the chorus danced, f. ὀρχέεσθαι to dance, ὀρχηστήρ, -τήρ dancer. Formerly stressed *orche·stra*, e.g. by Byron.]

1. In the ancient Greek theatre, A large semi-circular space in front of the stage, where the chorus danced and sang.

In the Roman theatre, the orchestra was reserved for the seats of senators and persons of distinction.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 17 He passed directly from the Stage by the Orchestra, to take up his place among the Knights. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 299 It [Theatre of Vicenza] hath an Orchestra made in it according to the imitation of the Roman Orchestraes. 1647 SIR R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 121 To furnish the orchestra, next the stage. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 126 The orchestra..amongst the Greeks was the place assigned for the pantomimes and

dancers. 1900 W. L. COURTNEY *Idea of Tragedy* 15 A huge semi-circle of seats, perhaps first made of wood, afterwards of stone, looked down upon a central portion, called the orchestra, and allotted to the chorus.

fig. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iv. 39 They may sit in the Orchestra, and noblest Seats of Heaven.

b. Dancing; title of a poem on dancing.

1596 DAVIES (*title*) Orchestra, or a poeme of Dauncinge. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. xi. 225 Praise but Orchestra and the skipping Art, You shall command him, faith you haue his bart Euen capring in your fist.

2. That part of a theatre or other public building assigned to the band of performers on musical instruments (and, in a concert-room, to the chorus of singers). **b.** A building or structure for a band of instrumental performers; a band-stand.

1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds. Mus. Bks.*, *Orchestra*, is that Part of the Theater, where the Musicians sit with their Instruments to perform. 1787 P. BECKFORD *Lett. Italy* (1805) I. 283 Orchestras were erected in different parts, and the common people danced in the center, having the sky for a canopy. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Harrington* vii, The impatient sticks in the pit, and shrill catcalls in the gallery, had begun to contend with the music in the orchestra. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 560 In modern theatres the normal position of the Orchestra is in front of the Stage, but on a level with the floor of the Stalls and Pit. .. In concert-rooms, the Orchestra is usually placed at one end of the apartment, at such a height above the general level of the floor that the full length figure of a Performer, standing in front, may be visible to a seated audience.

3. The company of musicians themselves; a company of performers of concerted instrumental music in a theatre, concert-room, etc. (either alone, or as accompaniment to voices).

More restricted in use than *band*: the 'strings' or instruments of the viol class being always present and usually of fundamental importance in an *orchestra*.

1720 GAY *To Wr. Pulteney* 191 But, hark! the full orchestra strike the strings. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. XC. 413 The orchestra consists of about fifty musicians. 1811 BYRON *Hints fr. Hor.* 308 The pert shopkeeper, whose throbbing ear Aches with orchestras which he pays to hear. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 561 The term Orchestra is also applied, collectively, to the body of Instrumental Performers officiating at a Theatre, in a Concert-room, or on a Stage or raised Platform in the open air. 1880 'VERN. LEE' *Stud. Italy* III. ii. 100 The singular effect produced by the sight of an orchestra entirely composed of women.

fig. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 650 High heav'n's orchestra chaunts amen to man.

b. *transf.* The set of instruments played by such a company of musicians.

1834 Mrs. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xvii. (1849) 168 The sounds of an entire orchestra may be transmitted and reciprocated. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 561 We constantly hear of 'an Orchestra consisting of thirty stringed Instruments, with a full complement of Wind'. 1888 Miss A. K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* iv, Hearing the bewildering tones of an orchestra mingling with the hum of many voices.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1836 DEBOURG *Violin* ix. (1878) 269 Old Baumgarten, who was orchestra-leader at Covent Garden. 1852 J. J. SEIDEL *Organ* 22 The so-called chamber-pitch..at this time agreed with the orchestra-pitch.

Orchestral (ɔ̄ɹkeˑstrăl, ɔ̄ɹkèstrăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining or relating to, composed for, or performed by, an orchestra (sense 3).

Orchestral-accompanied in quot. 1844 = having an orchestral accompaniment, orchestrally accompanied.

In names of organ-stops, indicating similarity in tone to the instrument used in the orchestra, as *orchestral flute*.

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Orchestral*, an epithet given to music intended for the orchestra. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* viii, With..orchestral-accompanied imitations. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xxiii. 182 Until the student had gone through a course of instrumentation and orchestral scoring. 1889 W. H. STONE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV. 181 The modern orchestral or slide Trumpet .. is made of brass, mixed metal, or silver. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s. v. *Flute* (4), Titles appended to flute-stops. ..Implying that the quality of tone is similar to the modern flute, ..as orchestral flute, ..concert-flute.

Hence **Orcheˑstrally** *adv.*

1880 E. PROUT in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 387 These are treated orchestrally rather than as solo instruments. 1897 [see ORCHESTRATION b].

†**Orcheˑstran**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. = ORCHESTRAL.

1765 *Meretriciad* 48 Then, solus, hops a dull Orchestran flute.

Orchestrate (ɔ̄ɹkèstrēt), *v.* [f. ORCHESTRA + -ATE 3, perh. after mod.F. *orchestrer* (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*).] *trans.* To compose or arrange for an orchestra; to score for orchestral performance. Also *absol.* Hence **Oˑrchestrated** *ppl. a.*

1880 *Daily Tel.* 19 Feb., This brief and cleverly orchestrated symphony is instinct with profound melancholy. 1882 *Standard* 27 Nov. 3/6 The..song..is capitally written, and orchestrated with notable skill. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 June 2, I got into the way of orchestrating and writing for every instrument. 1896 *Times* 28 Aug. 4/3 A composer who can write sparkling tunes and knows how to orchestrate.

b. *fig.* To combine harmoniously, like instruments in an orchestra.

1883 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 437 A symphony of accordant and orchestrated spirits.

Orchestration (ɔ̄ɹkèstrēˑʃən). [f. prec., or its source; see -ATION. Cf. mod.F. *orchestration* (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*).] The action or art of composing or arranging music for an orchestra; the style in which a piece of music is orchestrated; instrumentation of orchestral music.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1864 *Reader* 17 Sept. 364 The reveries of Lorenzo and Jessica are set to soft dreamy strains, with orchestration of no less delicate texture. 1876 *Athenæum* 7 Oct. 472/1 The setting of the vocal parts is as splendid as the orchestration is picturesque and powerful. 1889 *Ibid.* 5 June 10/2 No master of orchestration has had a clearer insight into the individual character and colour of each instrument.

b. *fig.* Harmonious combination, as of the parts or instruments in an orchestra.

1888 F. T. MARZIALS *Victor Hugo* 98 Music will make them immortal, a kind of superb verbal orchestration that for variety and power, for 'sonority' and brilliance of effect, has no equal in French dramatic verse. 1897 DOWDEN *Fr. Lit.* 378 His soul echoed orchestrally the orchestrations of nature and of humanity. 1900 G. ILES *Flame, Electr. & the Camera* 252 A new orchestration of inquiry is possible by means of the instruments created for him by the electrician.

Orchestre, -ter (ɔ̄ɹkèstəɹ, *formerly* ɔ̄ɹkeˑstəɹ). [a. F. *orchestre* (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *orchestra*: see above.] = ORCHESTRA.

1623 COCKERAM, *Orchester*, a Scaffold. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Orchester*, that part of the Scene in a Theater, where the Chorus useth to dance: it is also sometimes taken for the place where the Musicians sit. 1740 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 230 The flat ceiling that is now over the orchestre was then a semi-oval arch. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 183/2 As Pericles, a whole orchestre [he] bears. 1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VIII. 48 Whose golden blossoms waved above my head—A fragrant orchester, where hymns were said .. By myriad bees.

Orchestric (ɔ̄ɹkeˑstrik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] **1.** Of or pertaining to dancing: more properly ORCHESTIC, q. v.

1786 GILLIES *Hist. Greece* I. iii. 104 Their sedentary studies were relieved by the orchestric and gymnastic exercises. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. Pref. 41 The author of the Prometheus really was a professor of the orchestric art. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. ii. 228 Rose's father, who had sent [his boys] to be instructed by him in the orchestric art.

2. Belonging to an orchestra; orchestral.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 461 We ourselves may boast to have introduced the word *orchestric*, which we regard with parental pride, as a word expressive of that artificial and pompous music which attends, for instance, the elaborate hexameter verse of Rome and Greece. 1892 *Edinb. Even. Disp.* 13 Feb. 3/1 The orchestric playing was not all that might have been wished.

Orchestrina (ɔ̄ɹkèstrīˑnă). Also **-ino**. [f. ORCHESTR-A + -INA[1], after *concertina*, etc.] †**a.** An instrument of the key-board kind constructed so as to imitate various other musical instruments. *Obs.* **b.** A mechanical instrument, resembling a barrel-organ, but of more elaborate construction, intended to imitate the effect of an orchestra. So **Orcheˑstrion** [cf. *accordion*], **Orcheˑstrionette**, names of similar instruments. (See quots.)

1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 519/1 *Orchestrino*, a modern musical instrument..shaped like a piano-forte..It imitated the tones of the violin, the viola, the violoncello, the viol d'amour, the double bass, etc. *Ibid.*, *Orchestrion*, a musical instrument invented by the Abbé Vogler about 1789. It was a kind of portable organ, about nine feet in height, breadth, and depth..Another instrument of the same name, invented in 1796,..consisted of a piano-forte, combined with some organ-stops. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* vi, Are there no Punches ..Conjurers, Orchestrinas, or even Barrel-organs? 1880-1 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (U.S.) X. 63 *Organo-Lyricon*, ..piano-forte combined with 12 kinds of wind-instruments..the first of a number of similar inventions, such as the orchestrion. 1882 C. W. WOOD *In Black Forest* 115 The Black Forest is famous for these mechanical organs—*orchestrions*, as they are called.

Orcheyard(e, **-iard**(e, etc., obs. ff. ORCHARD.

Orchic (ɔ̄ɹkik), *a. Anat.*, etc. *rare*⁻⁰. [a. mod.L. *orchic-us*, a. Gr. *ὀρχικ-ός*, f. *ὄρχις* testicle.]

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Orchicus*, of or belonging to the testicles: orchic.

Orchid (ɔ̄ɹkid). [Introd. by Lindley, 1845, as an Eng. repr. of mod.L. *Orchideæ* or *Orchidaceæ*: see ORCHIDEOUS, and **-ID** *suff.*[2]] Any plant of the orchis family (*Orchidaceæ* or *Orchideæ*), a large and widely distributed Natural Order of monocotyledons, distinguished by having one, or rarely two, sessile anthers, united with the pistil (*gynandrous*) into a central body called the *column*, and containing pollen coherent in masses (*pollinia*); the flowers have three sepals and three petals (one petal, called the *lip* or *labellum*, being usually much larger than the other two, and of special colour or shape), and vary greatly in appearance, being often remarkable for brilliancy of colour or grotesqueness of form, in some cases resembling various insects and other animals. Orchids are often epiphytes; many exotic species are now cultivated for their beauty.

1845 LINDLEY *School Botany* (ed. 3) 131 Order lxv. Orchidaceæ..Orchids. 1848 in CRAIG. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Everyday Bk.* III/1 When orchids are in the common hot-house, they should be in the most shady part, and be more frequently syringed than any other plants. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1873) 172 The flowers of orchids present a multitude of curious structures. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 12 May 4/2 The popularity of orchids is a growth of the present century. 1885 *Pop. Guide to Ho. Comm.* Pall Mall G. Extra No. 21, Everybody knows Mr. Chamberlain. .. His eye-glass and his orchids are as well known as Mr. Gladstone's collars.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1861 TYLOR *Anahuac* iv. 89 The fantastic shapes and brilliant colours one sees in English orchid-houses. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Feb. 5/1 The extent..[of] the so-called orchid mania can be estimated from the frequency of public orchid sales, the quantity of orchids now imported. *Ibid.*, Mr. Chamberlain's orchid collection, if not the largest in the country, is at least the best known. 1893 DK. ARGYLL *Unseen Found. Soc.* xv. 492 Sending out orchid-hunters.

Orchidacean (ɔ̄ɹkidēˑʃăn). *rare.* [f. as next + -AN; but improperly used: cf. *crustacean*.] One who devotes himself to the cultivation of orchids; an orchid fancier.

1887 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Nov. 727 There are men famous over the civilized world for their zeal as orchidacians. 1888 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 432, I am not old enough as an orchidacean to judge.

Orchidaceous (ɔ̄ɹkidēˑʃəs), *a.* [f. mod. Bot. L. *Orchidace-æ*, substituted by Lindley (*Veget. Kingd.* 173) for the earlier *Orchideæ*: see ORCHIDEOUS, and **-ACEOUS**.]

1. Belonging to the Natural Order *Orchidaceæ*: see ORCHID.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 511/2 Gynandria .. The principal part of the class consists of Orchidaceous plants. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iii. (1878) 57 Nearly all our orchidaceous plants absolutely require the visits of insects..to fertilise them. 1882 *Garden* 20 May 348/3 Cattleya gigas..is now within the reach of all who grow Orchidaceous plants.

2. Resembling an orchid in some way, esp. in being showy.

1864 Miss YONGE *Trial* I. 84, I have read of a woman with an orchidaceous face. 1894 R. LE GALLIENNE *Prose Fancies* 34 The simple old type of manhood is lost long since in endless orchidaceous variation. 1897 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Feb. 170 Engaged to be orchidaceous and flamboyant as the Improper Person of Babylon.

Orchideal (ɔ̄ɹkidēˑăl), *a. rare.* = next.

1848 in CRAIG. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* ii. 93 The rostellum .. retains the more natural orchideal form of a broad flat floor to the anther.

Orchidean (ɔ̄ɹkidēˑăn), *a. rare.* [f. mod.L. *Orchide-æ* (see ORCHIDEOUS) + -AN.] Belonging to the *Orchideæ*, orchidaceous; pertaining to or characteristic of an orchid.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Orchideous: orchidean. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* vi. 271 This single genus [Cypripedium], now widely disseminated, as a record of a former and more simple state of the great Orchidean Order.

Orchidectomy (ɔ̄ɹkideˑktŏmi). *Surg.* [Improperly for *orchiectomy*, f. Gr. *ὄρχι-ς* + *ἐκτομή* cutting-out.] Excision of the testicles; eastration.

1894 *Columbus* (O.) *Disp.* 7 Nov. 9/1 Orchidectomy might be resorted to as a punishment. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2046. 645 After orchidectomy diminution in the size of the prostate followed in every one of the author's cases.

Orchideous (ɔ̄ɹkidēˑəs), *a.* [f. mod. Bot. L. *Orchide-æ* (Linnæus, 1751) an improperly-formed deriv. of Gr. *ὄρχις*, L. *orchis* (the stem of which, *orchi-*, was erroneously taken by early botanists as *orchid-*): cf. *orchidis*, *orchides*, in Bauhin *Hist. Plant.* (1650) II. 772).] Belonging to the *Orchideæ* or natural order of plants akin to the genus *Orchis*; orchidaceous: see ORCHID. (In quot. 1851, erron., for the cultivation of orchids.)

1818 COLEBROOKE *Import Colonial Corn* 130 Coagulated mucilage..from..arrow-roots, cassada, smilax, orchideous roots and scitamineous. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 263 The singularities of Orchideous plants. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 242/2 *Orchideous* air-plants have become comparatively common in the hot-houses of the lovers of beautiful flowers. 1851 GLENNY *Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 38 The moist atmosphere of an orchideous house.

Orchidist (ɔ̄ɹkidist). [f. ORCHID + -IST.] A cultivator of orchids; an orchid fancier.

1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 748 An English orchidist. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 25 July 5/1 What has been done by an amateur orchidist in a small suburban garden.

Orchido-, assumed combining form of Gr. *ὄρχις* (the etymological form being *orchio-*); usually taken as if repr. ORCHID; as in **Orchidoˑlogist**, one versed in orchidology; **Orchidoˑlogy**, that branch of botany, or of horticulture, which deals with orchids; **Oˑrchidomaˑnia**, a craze for orchids; **Orchidoˑphilist**, a lover of orchids. Also in terms of Pathology, etc., as **Oˑrchidoceˑle**, **Orchidoˑtomy**: see ORCHIOCELE, ORCHOTOMY.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Orchidocele*, Hernia humoralis. 1881 BENTHAM in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 338 Neglected by subsequent *orchidologists. 1886 *Academy* 3 July 12/3 A work called *Reichenbachia*—after the famous orchidologist of Hamburg. 1885 B. S. WILLIAMS *Orchid Grower's Man.* 2 *Orchidology being then in its infancy. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 135 We catch the prevailing *orchidomania. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVII. 300 Such flowers..as would delight and astonish even the best-informed *orchidophilist. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Orchidotomy*, see *Orchotomy*.

Orchil (ɔ̄ɹtʃil). Forms: 5–8 **orchell**, 6–8 **orchel**, 6–9 **orchall**, (6 **orcheall**, **orcall**), 7–9 **orchal**, (8 **orcheil**, **orselle**, **oricelle**, 9 **orseille**), 9 **orchil**, **-ill**. See also ARCHIL. [a. OF. *orchel*, *orcheil* (late *orseil*), mod.F. *orseille*, in It. *orcello*, earlier *oricello*, OSp. *orchillo*, mod.Sp. *archilla*. Origin uncertain: see ARCHIL.]

1. A red or violet dye prepared from certain lichens, esp. *Roccella tinctoria*.

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 Preamble, The Colours made with the which Orchell..faden away. *Ibid.* § 15 Orchell or Cork called Jarecork [Fr. *Orchel ou Cork appellez Jarccork*]. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 188 The Crafte to make Orchell. 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 With good and sufficient corke or orchall. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3086/4 He also manufactures the Blue-Cake-Orchal..and the Blue Liquid Orchal for Scotland. 1771 Woulfe in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 129 Cochineal, Dutch litmus, orchel, ..and many other colouring substances. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 820/2 *Orchil, Archil, Orchal*, or *Orchill*, various names for the dye prepared from Orchella-weed. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 86 *note*, The clubs are best stained with orseille or orange rubine.

2. The lichen *Roccella tinctoria*, or other species from which the dye is obtained.

1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 653 The orchel, or Canary-weed. 1813 E. Bancroft *Philos. Perm. Colours* (ed. 2) I. Introd. 42 That species of lichen which is now called orchall. 1877 Major *Discov. Pr. Henry* ix. 123 Others went..to gather orchil for dyeing.

Orchilla (ɒɹtʃi·lă), **orchella** (ɒɹtʃe·lă). Also 8–9 **orchelia**. [ad. It. *orcello*, OSp. *orchillo* (mod. Sp. *archilla*): see Orchil.]

1. = prec. 1.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3917/4 The Loading..consisting of Canary Wines, Orchilla, Rosewood, and some few Water-Stones. 1722 *Act Encour. Silk Manuf.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6040/7 Orchelia the Hundred Weight,..twenty Shillings. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 283 The orchilla used in dyeing is under the form of a violet-red paste. 1881 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 6/8 Orchella..100 packages sold at 45*s*.

2. (usually *orchilla-weed*.) = prec. 2.

1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1224 This, like all the other Canary Islands, affords orchilla weed in great plenty. 1813 E. Bancroft *Philos. Perm. Colours* (ed. 2) I. 294 The orchella was discovered growing abundantly..at the Cape de Verd islands. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* xv. 266 We came upon groups of lofty trees as straight as masts, with festoons of orchilla-weed hanging from the branches.

Orchiocele (ɒ̄ɹkiosēl). *Path.* Also orche-. [f. Gr. ὄρχι-ς testicle + κήλη tumour, rupture.] A tumour or hernia of the testicle.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Orchiocele*, a tumour of the testicle. 1848 Craig, *Orchecele*, hernia of the scrotum; also, swelling of the testis. 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Orchiotomy, variant of Orchotomy.

Orchis (ɒ̄ɹkis). [a. L. *orchis* (Pliny), the plant, a. Gr. ὄρχις testicle, also the plant orchis (so called from the shape of the tubers in most species: cf. Ballocks, Dogstones). For the pl. *orchises*, *orchids* is often substituted.] The typical genus of *Orchidaceæ* or Orchids, comprising terrestrial herbs of temperate regions, with tuberous root (having usually two tubers), and erect fleshy stem bearing a spike of flowers, usually purple or red, with spurred lip; any plant of this genus, or (popularly) of several other genera having similar characters.

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 152 There are diuers kindes of orchis..ye other kindes ar in other countrees called fox stones or hear stones, and they may after ye Greke be called dog-stones. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. vi. § 4. 57 All your orchisses that they have given names unto from some beasts or other as cynosorchis [etc.]. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v., In the Culture of the Orchis the Gardener must give it a moist Earth and a Northern Exposition. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxxiii, Bring orchis, bring the foxglove spire, The little speedwell's darling blue. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* I. 1085 Such nooks of valleys, lined with orchises.

attrib. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, Orchis root, in the materia medica, is otherwise named *salep*. 1807 J. E. Smith *Phys. Bot.* 272 In the Orchis family..the pollen is of a glutinous nature.

b. With defining word (sometimes denoting an insect, or other animal, or thing, to which the flower bears some resemblance, actual or fancied): as Bee O., Bird's-nest O., Butterfly O., Cuckoo O., Finger O., Fly O., Frog O., Green-man, or Green Man-O., Hand O., Lizard O., Medusa's-head O., Monkey O., Rein O., Spider O., q. v. Also **Bog O.**, *Malaxis paludosa*; **Crane-fly O.**, *Tipularia discolor* of N. America; **Dwarf O.**, *O. ustulata*, also the genus *Spiranthes*; **Female O.**, an old name for *O. Morio*; **Fen O.**, *Liparis Læselii*; **Fringed O.**, several N. American species of *Habenaria* with fringed lip; **Male, Man O.**, old name of *O. mascula*; **Musk O.**, *Herminium Monorchis*; **Sweet O.**, *Spiranthes*; etc.

1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. (1794) 416 Two very common species..are the *broad-leaved and spotted Orchis, generally found in moist meadows. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. cxiii. (1633) 212 *Butter fly Orchis or Satyrion. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. lix. 225 The floures..speckled with smal speckes of a deeper purple, like to *Cuckow Orchis, or fooles ballockes. *Ibid.* lvi. 222 The fifth kinde is called..sauerie Standel-wurte, or sweete Ballocke, and *Dwarffe Orchis. *Ibid.* 219 The second kinde of Orchios..is of twoo sortes *Male and *Female. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. (1794) 414 Two of the most common sorts with double bulbs, are called Male and Female Orchis foolishly, because there is no distinction of sexes. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Orchis, Great *Fringed,..Purple Fringed, *Habenaria fimbriata*,..Ragged Fringed, *Habenaria lacera*. *a* 1824 Holdich *Ess. Weeds Agric.* (1825) 65 *Man-orchis, Red-lead, and Frogwort, are the only English names we have heard given to these weeds in damp pastures. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 585 The *Musk Orchis.. is occasionally found in southern and eastern England. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. (1794) 413 *Pyramidal Orchis, found in pastures where the soil is chalky. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. lvi. 222 The *sweete Orchis, or Ladie traces are moste commonly to be found..vpon hilles and Downes.

‖ **Orchitis** (ɒɹkəi·tis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ὄρχις testicle + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the testicle.

1799 in Hooper *Med. Dict.* 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 190 *note*, The first symptoms of orchitis. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 199 Orchitis or inflammation of the seminal gland.

Hence **Orchitic** (ɒ̄ɹki·tik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with orchitis.

1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Orchotomy (ɒ̄ɹkɒ·tŏmi). *Surg.* Also orchio-. [ad. Gr. ὀρχοτομία, f. ὄρχις testicle + -τομία cutting.] Excision of the testicles; castration.

1753 in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, Orcheotomy. 1848 Craig, *Orchiotomy*, castration; removal by surgical operation of one or both of the testes.

Orchyard, obs. form of Orchard.

Orcin (ɒ̄ɹsin). *Chem.* Also -ine. [mod. f. mod.L. *orc-ina*, It. *orc-ello*, Orchil: see -in.] A colourless crystalline substance ($C_7H_8O_2 + H_2O$) obtained from the various kinds of orchilla-weed, turning red, brown, or yellow, in contact with air or when treated with various compounds. Cf. Orcein.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 480/2 *Orein*, a peculiar matter obtained by Robiquet from a species of lichen (*variolaria orcina*). *Ibid.*, These crystals are orein, which become, as already stated, of a reddish violet colour by the action of the air and alkalis. 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 805 Orcin appears to exist ready-formed in all the lichens.

Hence **Orcinol** (ɒ̄ɹsinɒl) *Chem.* [-OL 2.] = prec.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Orcinol*, a dihydric phenol, present in the lichens used in the preparation of archel and litmus.

Orcloud, Orcome: see Over-.

† **Orcrost.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. ON. *ørkosta* penury, want, f. *ør-* privative + *kostr* means.] Want of means, penury, indigence.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1724 Ȝef þu ȝet witen wult..ȝef þer is orcost oðer eni ahte.

† **Ord.** *Obs.* Also 2–4 **hord**, 3 **ort**, 4 **oord**, 4–5 **word**(e. [OE. *ord* = OS. *ord* point, MLG. *ord* point, edge, corner, MDu. *oort*, *ort*, *ord* point, beginning, Du. *oord* place, country, *oort* quarter), OHG., MHG. *ort* point, edge, corner, beginning (Ger. *ort* point, edge, corner, place), ON. *oddr* point of a weapon, front, leader (Da. *odd*, *od* point, Sw. *udd* point, pick):—OTeut. **ozdo-z*: cf. Odd.]

1. A point, esp. of a weapon; hence, a pointed weapon, a spear.

(With first quot. cf. ON. *oddr ok egg* point and edge.)

Beowulf 1549 Breost-net broden þæt ge-bearh feore wið ord ond wið ecge. *c* 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xl. 297 Ne ofstong he hiene no mid ðy speres orde. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 480 He..sette his swurdes ord togeanes his innoðe, and feol him on uppon. *c* 1205 Lay. 20658 Turnden heo heore ordes, Strikeden & slogen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7770 (Cott.) Þan drogh saul self his suord And ran him-self a-pon the ord [*Gott.* hord]. *Ibid.* 10626 (Gött.) Hir witt, hir vertu, hir loue word, May na man write wid pennys ord [*Fairf.*, *Tr.* point]. *a* 1400 *Disp. Mary & Cross* 149 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 136 Þi fruit is prikked with speres ord.

2. Point of origin, beginning; esp. in *ord and end*.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xlix. 385 ȝebid ðu..oð ðu wite ðæt ðin spræc hæbbe æcðer ge ord ge ende. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 220 Se leahter is ord and ende ælces yfeles. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 85 He is hord buten horde and ende buten ende. *c* 1200 Ormin 18620 Godess Sune ankennedd Wass a33 occ a33 wiþþutenn ord. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 24 Iesu crist godes sune þe is ort ant ende of al. *c* 1410 *Chron. Eng.* 174 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 277 Y schal telle, ord and ende, The rihte sothe.

‖ **Orda**, variant of Horde (Tartar *horda*).

Ordain (ɒɹdē·n), *v.* Forms: 3 **orden-i**, 3–7 **ordeine, ordeyne**, (3–4 **hordeyne**); 4–5 **ordeigne, -eygne, orden, -an, -yne**, 4–6 **ordene**, 4–7 **ordein, -eyn, -ayn**(e, **-aine, -ine**; 4– **ordain**, (5 **wordeyn**(e, **horden**, 6 **ordenne**). [a. OF. *ordene-r* (3rd sing. *ordeine, -daine, -deigne*), later *ordone-r*, mod.F. *ordonner*, AFr. *ordeiner, -deigner*, ad. L. *ordinā-re*, f. *ordo, ordin-em* Order. Originally the stress was on first syllable (from OF. infin. *ordene-r*), but at length was fixed on the second (as in OF. *ordeï·ne*). A ME. form Ordonne, after later Fr., is rare.]

I. To put in order, arrange, make ready, prepare.

† 1. *trans.* To arrange in rows or ranks, or other regular order; esp. to draw up in order of battle; to set in array; to array, marshal, order. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 72 He liet ordeinie is fierd wel. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2024 Let arme the Affrigauns,..And al thyn ost ordeyn anone. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XI. 304 Thair four battalis ordanit thai. *Ibid.* 351 [Bruce] ordanit his men for the fechting. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 375 [The] ledere of þe Sampnites..hadde i-ordeyned his oost bysides Fucule Caudynes. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* III. iv, Whanne the batylle was ordeyned on bothe sydes. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xli. 23 b/2 The frenchemen ordayned thre great batayls; in eche of them fyftene thousand men of armes .xx. M. men a fote. 1581 Styward *Mart. Discipl.* II. 134 In what manner thy men are to bee ordeined and placed.

† 2. To set in proper order or position; to arrange; to keep in due order; to regulate, govern, direct, manage, conduct. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Beket* (Percy Soc.) 144 He ordeyned wel his hous, and his meyné also. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 184 Richesse upon the comun good And noght upon the singuler Ordeigned was. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 1676 Þat euer-ilkon in þer degre Be ordand als þam aw to be. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 216 Al bodely thyngis be gouernyd and ordaynyd by the Planetes and Sterris. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 270 Resonably ordenynge all her wordes and warkes to the worshyp of god. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 511 Whan they had sported theymselfe ynough they ordened the watche.

† 3. To settle the order or course of; to arrange.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8202 To-quils wald he mak him bun At [*v. r.* to] ordain þar procession. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IX. 895 His assailȝe he ordannys wondyr sayr Ws for to harm. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. 468 Whiche voyage had ben ordayning & imagenynge thre yere before. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 729 Who now begins his progress to ordain With Chariots, Horsemen, and a num'rous Train.

4. To set up (something) to continue in a certain order; to establish or found by ordinance; to institute. *arch.*

c 1315 Shoreham 151 Here hys o justyse..dampneth theves for to ordeyne Peys in londe. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 101 Þis pleyes þat were i-cleped Ludy scenici were first i-ordeyned by excitinge of þe deuel. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 193 Thereas Seint benet ordeyned the monken rull, and Seinte Austeyn chanoun Rull in erth. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 66 There he ordeigned ij scoles. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 81 He hordende there an hospitalle for pilgrimmys. 1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 53 Ordeining three sorts of lawes. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* v. 45 Daphnis did rites to Bacchus first ordain.

† 5. To plan, devise, contrive. *Obs.*

a. a material structure.

1340 *Ayenb.* 7 Ine þe ȝix dayes..ine huichen he made the worlde an ordaynede [*v. r.* diȝte]. 13.. *Cursor M.* 8311 (Gött.) Suilke a werke..þu sal it ordaine in þi thoght, Thoru salamon it sal be wroght. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 315 Ordeigne þe an hous, Piers, to herberwe in þi eornes. *a* 1400 50 *Alexander* 3680 Of Euor & of Olifants was ordand þe ȝatis. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* xxxii. (Arb.) 89 Alle this..was made & wrought in this glasse. The maister that ordeyned it was a conyng man. 1526 Tindale *Mark* xii. 1 A certayne man planted a vyne yarde..and ordeyned a wyne presse, and bilt a toure.

b. something immaterial or abstract.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 141 Fayn I wild purueie for Ieres, þat cite Ordeyned wer som weie, how it mot saued be. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 43 What lust it is that he ordeigneth. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 10 What pleasure he cowde for her ordeyne, That shuld be do. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* 53 And anone ordeyned two letters.

c. with clause or infinitive.

c 1400 *Gamelyn* 798 Ordeigne how it shal be & it shal be do. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 38 If thou maiste not reve hem her watir, loke that thou ordeyne forto envenyme it. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxiii. 199 They caste and ordeyned both by nyght and day how they myght breng hym out of prison.

† 6. To put in order (for a purpose); to prepare, make ready, equip; to furnish, provide. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVII. 626 Engynys alsua for till Cast Thai ordanit and maid redy fast. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxiii. 106 Þis hall es nobilly and wirschefully araid and ordaynd in all thinges. ..Vp at þe hie deesse..es ordaind þe trone for þe emperour. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 325 Agane the morne airly He ordanit him ane laid. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxii. 242 Ordane for Him ane resting-place, That is so werie wrocht for the. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* vii. 13 He hath..ordened his arowes to destroye. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 74 Chimnayes, Ranges, and suche instrumentes that there was ordained.

† b. To fit out, equip, or furnish (a person, etc.) *with* (*in, of*) something. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 26 To take from hem cause of her synne, and ordeyne þe Churche in temporal goodis. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 5 But þe mercy of God had i-ordyned vs of lettres. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 39 Þan þei ordeyned hem anoon wiþ greete and riche ȝiftis. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xliv. 309 The Castel with-Inne wel Ordeyned was Of Men of strengthes In Every plas. 1548 Bodrugan (Adams) *Epit. King's Title* II, Nature..ordeined all beastes with some natural municion, as horne, spurre, tothe or naile.

† 7. To put into a particular mental condition or disposition, esp. into a right or fitting frame of mind; to dispose (aright). *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 24 Þe uirtues of kende, huerby som ys kendeliche more þanne oþer, ..oþer graciouser, oþer atempre and wel y-ordayned. *Ibid.* 125 Þise þri uirtues armeþ an[d] ordayneþ and agrayþeþ man ase to þri deles of þe herte. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 956 Yf þon wilt ordeyne þy wil to hane for-ȝefnesse. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. xv. 122 In accomplysshynge these thre commaundementes we be ordeyned towarde all the blessyd trynyte. *Ibid.* 123 By these .vii. ye last commaundementes we be perfytely and iustely ordeyned ayenst our neyghboures.

† 8. *refl.* To prepare oneself, make ready; to set or apply oneself (*to do* something). *Obs.*

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2790 And bad tham fast..Ordain tham vnto batayl. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 242 Austin .. hym-self ordeyned to sadde vs in bileue. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 20403 (Trin.) Oure lady..ordeyneþ hir to fare vs fro. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 78 Afterwarde he ordeyned hymself & went into the holy londe.

† 9. *intr.* To make preparation, prepare, arrange.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4848 Þe clerk..fond..how þe king of poyle prestli hade ordeyned, at swich a certayn day his semliche douȝter wedde. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVII. 259 Valter steward..He left in berwik..And ordanit fast for Apparaill, Till defend gif men vald assaill. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. xxvii, Doubte ye not he wille make warre on you .. wel said Arthur I shall ordeyne for hym in short tyme. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. viii. 6 Than the quene .. ordeyned for her voyage, and made her purueyaunce. *a* 1533 — *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E v b, Wyse men ought ..to ordein for that that is present.

II. To appoint, decree, destine, order.

† 10. *trans.* To appoint (a person, etc.) to a charge, duty, or office. (With the official name or position as simple object or complement.) *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11403 At þe last þai ordeind tuelue, .. And did þam in a montain dern Desselic to wait þe stern. 13.. *Coer de L.* 239 He let ordeyne, aftyr hys endynge, His sone Rychard to be kyng. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 169 With certeine officers ordeyned [*v.r.* yordeyned] therfore. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 532/2 Our Lettres Patentes..by the which we ordande the same John to be Clerk of the then Sheref. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 26 Wherefore are magistrates ordayned, but that the tranquillitie of the commune weale maye be confirmed. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 93 According to promess made, he was ordeyned king. *a* 1645 HABINGTON *Surv. Worcs.* in *Worcs. Hist. Soc. Proc.* I. 49 The curate of thys chappell is ordeygned by the Vicar of St. Andrewes in Pearshore. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 103 An Officer was ordained for that purpose. 1809 *Will of J. Kellett* in Dow *Rep.* (1816) III. 250 And I also ordain, appoint, and devise the said..W. K.,..G.H., and F.H.H., executors to this my last will and testament.

† b. Const. *to do* something; *to* (*on, upon* some office, etc. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12531 He ordeynd messegers to wende, To þe Emperour. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiv. 47 Vpon [1388 on] alle his goodis he shal ordeyne hym. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 19 He was y-ordeyned to þe service of opere men. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 25 Certayne persones er ordaynd to kepe þat ilke hous. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* Contents iii. The Leuites are ordeyned to go before with the Arke. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 308 Two publick servants of the king were these Ordained to carry his commandments.

11. *Eccl.* To appoint or admit to the ministry of the Christian Church; to invest with a ministerial or sacerdotal character by the laying on of hands or other symbolic action; to confer holy orders upon. Formerly, and still in a general sense, used of any sacred office, including that of bishop, but now, in the Ch. of England, used esp. of admission to the orders of deacon and priest; in other churches, of ceremonial admission to the ministry; in Presbyterian churches, lay elders also are ordained.

c 1290 *Beket* 336 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 116 He was in grete fere, For-to Ordeinen ani Man: bote he þe betere were. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21246 Men sais þat of his thumb he smate ..þat he ne preist suld ordeind be. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 347 þat 3ere about Pentecoste .. þe apostles ordeyned þe lasse lames..bisshopp of Ierusalem. 1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discipl.* (Arb.) 20 The Apostles ordayned bishops euery where. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* ii. § 109 He cannot be a true Pope, unless he were rightly ordained Priest. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. iv. Wks. (1847) 34/1 The pope is not made by the precedent pope, but by cardinals, who ordain and consecrate to a higher and greater office than their own. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 93 ₱ 6, I am a young Clergyman, Ordained the very Last Ember-Week. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 227 They were .. ordained to their office by prayer. 1845 H. J. ROSE in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 884/1 It is shown .. that the Apostles did ordain ministers by the imposition of hands, and did give them authority to ordain others. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* v. 187 Melitius was to retain his title and rank but not to ordain. 1870 ARNOT *Life Jas. Hamilton* iv. 168 He was ordained as minister of Roxburgh Church by the Presbytery of Edinburgh on the 21st Jany. 1841.

† **12.** To appoint or assign (*to* or *for* a special purpose, etc.). *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 854 þe satyrday ys specyaly Ordeynede to wurschyp oure ladye. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 265 The king, which herde..How that this Maide ordeigned is To Mariage. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiii. 58 In steed of messangers..þai ordayne dowfes for to bere lettres. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeut.* 2 H ij b, All medicamentes..ordeyned to the vlcere of the Thorax. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* clxxvi. (1636) 159 One halfe of the yeare is ordeyned to eat fish in. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 319 Of the quhilkes horsses he ordaynet for the Erle ane. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 19 That day was ordayned by him to be their Sabbaoth.

† b. To assign (*to* any one) as a share, portion, or allowance; to allot. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 298 And till gret lordis, ilkane syndri, Ordanit ane felde for thar herbry. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H v b, Of suche goodes..ye must ordeyne and departe to the poure folke a parte of them. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 36 *Preamble*, Londes..of the yerely value of M^li marc̄ ordeyned to her by the last Will of the same late Duke. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 106 To thame for thair trauel publiklie is ordayned thair sustentatione, steddings directed, houses appoynted.

13. Of the Deity, fate, or supernatural power: To appoint as part of the order of the universe or of nature; to decree, predestine, destine.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 285 (Cott.) Þat he ordaind [*Gött.* ordained, *Fairf.* ordenet, *Trin.* ordeyned] wit his witte He multiplis and gouerns itte, þerfor is he cald trinite. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 241 As bus werdes were ordeined by wil of oure lorde. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 16 God suffrith the planetis forto make and holde her cours in the rewle and ordir as he ordeynyd hem. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 57 So Gods ordayned thee chaunce. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxvi. 12 Lord, thou wilt ordaine peace for vs. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 964 And laurels, which the gods for conquering chiefs ordain. 1792 in *Anecd. Pitt* III. xliv. 205 It is your duty..if fate should so ordain it. 1865 LIGHTFOOT *Galatians* (1874) 165/2 The moment..which God had ordained from the beginning.

b. With *obj. cl.*, or *inf.* or other *compl.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 68 If it so betide, That God haf ordeynd so I after him abide. 13.. *Cursor M.* 1198 (Gött.) Vr lauerd had ordained 3eit A child to rise in his ospringe. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 25 God wordeynip him for þis synne to be putte to peyn, and out of comyn. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 Borne & ordeigned to be subgette and thral. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxx. 45 As grund is ordand to beir seid. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 297 Rise First Man, of Men innumerable ordain'd First Father. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* II. 264 But fate ordains that dearest friends must part. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* I. xvi, He goes with us in the path we are ordained to tread.

† c. To destine *to* a lot or fate. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23745 To trauail ordeint is þis line. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 12 Men and wymmene þat er ordaynede to þe joye of heuene. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 36 The doers of al synnes ordente to dyuers kyndes of peynes. 1508 KENNEDY *Flyting w. Dunbar* 508 Tak the a fidill, or a floyt and geste Wndought, thou art ordanyt to not ellis.

d. *absol.* or *intr.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7632 Ilk ane bair course obout ay mase..als God ordaynd hase. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 7 As grace list to ordeyne, Upon his heede to were crownys tweyne. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* II. 360 But Love, their lord, did otherwise ordain. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Perseus* I. 2 So the Gods have ordained, and it will surely come to pass.

14. To appoint authoritatively as a thing to be observed; to decree, to enact.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3025 After viftene dawes þat he adde y-ordeined þis To Londone he wende uor to amende þat þer was amys. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 9 These ben þe poyntes & þe articles ordeigned of the brotherheed of seint ffabian and sebastian. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 615 He ordeyned assaute anone in haste. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 110 He also ordeyned auriculer confession. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iii. (1661) 41 Fisher Bishop of Rochester, and Sir Thomas Moor..in prison..for opposing the Kings Marriage, and the succession of his Children to the Crown, after it was ordained in Parliament. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iii. 152 The Canons of Egbert..ordain the same thing. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 229 That which is ordained by law they term lawful and just.

b. with *obj. cl.* or *inf.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 14879 (Fairf.) Þai ordent him to haange on rode. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 288 How scho furth suld caryit be, Or euir he fure, than ordanit he. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 41 It was i-ordeyned þat Esterday schulde be i-holde þe firste Sonday from þe fourtenþe day of þe mone of þe firste monthe. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* XX. 58 He ordened a grete shyppe to be made redy. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 245 To shun this Ill, the cunning Leach ordains..To feed the Females, e'er the Sun arise. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* IV. i. 1553 She ordains, the fair should know no Fears. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. i. (1857) 197 By this edict..it was ordained that all who were convicted of heresy should suffer death 'by fire, by the pit, or by the sword'.

† c. To determine, settle, resolve. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V. 305 Syne emang thame preualy Thai ordanit, that he still suld be In hyddillis and in preuate. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VIII. 98 Dowel and dobet amonges hem ordeigned To croune one to be kynge to reule hem bothe. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 19 After the soupper it was ordeyned that on the morn the siriens..sholde reste them.

d. *absol.* or *intr.* To appoint, direct, command. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 13 Yet þei turneden agen, as Crist himsilf ordeynede, to lyve in þe world. 1718 PRIOR *Pleasure* 398 Mine to obey; thy part is to ordain.

† **15.** To order, command, bid (a person *to do* something, or *that* a thing be done); = ORDER *v.* 7. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 53 King Robert..Ordanit..His marschall with a gret menze..For to prik emang the archeris. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 11189 (Trin.) Al þe world ordeyned he þat þei shulde vndir him be. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* iii. 14 And he ordeined the twelve that they shulde be with him. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 144 For so God hath ordeined you, nature commaundeth you, and philosophie beadeth you. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 525 In that day will I ordaine..all creatures, that they shall be helpfull unto them. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* IV. 270 Jove himself ordains me to bear these words on the breeze.

† **16.** To order (a thing) to be made or furnished; = ORDER *v.* 8. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 167 Of what Ston his sepulture Thei scholden make, and what sculpture He wolde ordeine therupon. 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 18 Okum and other stuffe ordeyned and bought for the same Ship. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 1 Afterward he ordeined a boat made of one tree..and went to sea in it. 1621 R. BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 37 (*An.* 5 *Edw. IV*) To ordeyne one payre of Butts for shooting within the towne or well neere.

Hence **Ordained** (-ēˈnd) *ppl. a.* (esp. in sense 11).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 368/2 Ordeynyd, *ordinatus, constitutus.* 1552 HULOET, Ordeyned, *comparatus, constitutus, institutus, status.* 1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discipl.* (Arb.) 43 The ordeyned when he feeleth a calling and charge from God..sensiblie comming vpon him. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxix, A well-ordained workhouse or prison. 1876 J. PARKER *Paracl.* I. xv. 237 He is an ordained minister of Jesus Christ.

Ordai·n, *sb. rare.* [f. prec.] = ORDINANCE.

1804 *Something Odd* II. 225 Providence, in whom we trust, whose high ordains we strive to follow.

Ordai·nable, *a. rare.* [f. ORDAIN *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being ordained.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Rem.* (1660) 377 The nature of man is ordeinable to life.

Ordai·ner. Forms: 3-4 ordenour(e, ordeinour, 4-5 ordeynour, -owr, -ere, 5 ordyner, 5-6 -eyner, 6-7 -einer, 6- ordainer. [ME. a. AF. *ordenour, -inour, -einour*, f. OF. *ordener* to ORDAIN; the stem and suffix subseq. conformed to the Eng. vb. and suffix -ER 1.]

1. One who ordains: in various senses of the vb.

† a. One who puts or keeps in order; a manager, director, ruler. *Obs.* b. One who appoints or institutes. c. One who admits to holy orders; an ordaining bishop, priest, or minister.

c 1290 *Beket* 269 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 114 In his warde he let do His eldeste sone sire henri..þat he were is wardein, and as is ordeinour. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6310 He ches hym þre executours, Of al hys godys ordeynours. 13.. *St. Augustin* 610 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 72 To him þat schulde bisschop ordeynd be Alle þe constiucions.. his ordeynours Schuld him furst schewe wiþ honours. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. i. 86 (Camb. MS.) So mochel a fader and an ordenoure of meyne. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 193 For the auctorite of almyghty god, ordyner of matremony. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 553 Those first rectors and ordainers of civill societie. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 36. 246 The Authour of Government, and Ordainer of Governours. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 67 You cannot shew all the succession of Orders from the Apostle to your Ordainer. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 92 All..accused him of coming to his bishoprick by the perjury of his ordainers. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 62 Frost and cold..are invoked to render blessing, praise, and magnification, to the Lord their Ordainer.

2. (*Eng. Hist.*) *Ordainers*: The name applied to a commission of twenty-one barons and bishops appointed on 20 March, 1310, in the third year of Edward II, to draw up ordinances for the better administration of the kingdom.

Styled in contemporary documents in Anglo-Fr., *ordinours, ordeinours*; in Latin, *ordinatores*; but this was originally only a descriptive designation, as in sense 1, not a specific title. The English *Ordainers*, or *Lords Ordainers* of modern historians, has not been found in contemporary writings, and was apparently unknown to the 16th c. chroniclers.

[1309-10 *Anual. London.* 17 Mar. (Rolls 1882), Qe lour poer des ordinours quant as ordinances faire ne dure outre le terme avant dit. 1312 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 281/1 Que nul Doun de Terre [etc.] se face a nul des ditz Ordeinours durant lour poer del dit ordeinement, ne a nul autre saunz consail et assent des ditz Ordeinours. *c* 1325 in *Chron. Edw. II* (Rolls 1883) 164 Electi sunt igitur ordinatores de potentioribus et discretioribus totius regni.]

1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 314 An instrument was signed ..by eleven bishops, eight earls and thirteen barons, in whom..the power of electing the ordainers was vested. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 256 A committee of eight earls, seven bishops and six barons, who under the title of ordainers were to regulate his household and redress the national grievances. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 329 The Ordainers had not loitered over their work. Six Ordinances had been published and confirmed by the king as early as August 2, 1310. 1882 — *Chron. Edw. I & II* (Rolls) I. 172 Names of the lords ordainers. 1896 T. F. TOUT *Edw. I*, iv. 77 That extraordinary combination of power which Earl Thomas, as the head of the Lords Ordainers, was able to bring to bear against Edward II.

Ordai·ning, *vbl. sb.* [See -ING 1.] The action of the verb ORDAIN in its various senses; ordination. Now only gerundial and *attrib.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 6 Of harder stat god graunteþ, Wel tókne þrow; his ordininge. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 26 Scho tald all to the king Thair purpos and thair ordanyng. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleasure* XXXIII. (Percy Soc.) 168 For me my suppour was in ordeyning. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 457 b, [They] reiecte the Sacramentes of the churche, and contemne the ordeining of priestes. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Pref., In the first ordaining of mariage. 1662 (*title*) The Book of Common Prayer,.. with..the Form and Manner of Making, Ordaining and Consecrating of Bishops, Priests and Deacons.

attrib. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. § 292 The ordaining power of the crown in council became distinguishable by very definite marks from the enacting power of the crown in parliament.

Ordai·nment. [a. AF. *ordeinement*; see ORDAIN *v.* and -MENT.]

1. The action or fact of ordaining; appointment; authoritative order; institution; ordinance.

13.. *Coer de L.* 1144 Kyng Rychard they affiyr sente, For to her that ordeynemente. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1851) 224 (Matt. xix. 7) Tutelage, an ordainment then which nothing more just, being for the defence of Orfanes. 1649 — *Eikon.* xvii. ibid. 464 Bishops rather by custom, then any ordainment of Christ, were exalted above Presbyters. 1881 G. MACDONALD *Mary Marston* III. vii. 119 According to the sweet inexorability of musical ordainment.

2. Divine or superhuman appointment; an ordinance of the Deity, of fate, etc.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 6 A true or worthy end of their being and ordainment. 1824 HOOD *Two Swans* x, Redeem'd from sleepy death, for beauty's sake, By old ordainment. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. i. § 26. 19 It is an illustration of an ordainment to which the earth and its creatures owe their continuance, and their Redemption. 1895 *Eclectic Mag.* Mar. 297 The divine ordainment of kingship was an article of faith with him.

† **Ordaˈlian,** *a. Obs.* [f. med.L. *ordāli-um* (see next) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to ordeal.

1608-11 BP. HALL *Epist.* IV. ii. Wks. (1625) 339 Why put wee not men as well to the old Saxon, or Liuonian, Ordalian tryals of hot yrons, or scalding liquors? 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ordalian Law*, was that Law which instituted the *Ordael*.. and was long before the Conquest, but did continue of force in England till the time of King John. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* VI. Wks. (1851) 281 She offerd to pass blindfold between certain Plow-shares red hot, according to the Ordalian Law.

‖ **Ordaˈlium.** The med.L. adaptation of the word *ordāl*, ORDEAL; in English use in the 17th c.

1599 [see ORDEAL 1]. *a* 1614 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 138 With us both the species of Ordalium lasted evidently till King Johns time. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xviii. Wks. (1851) 112 As uncertaine of effect, as our antiquated law of Ordalium. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-t., Trial* (Arb.) 112 Ordalium was a Trial; and was either by going over Nine red hot Plough-Shares..or [etc.].

Ordeal (ō·ɹdĭăl, ō·ɹdīl). Forms: 1 ordál, -dél; (4 ordal), 6-7 ordale, ordell, (6 ordele, 7 ordael, -deale), 7- ordeal. [A mod. (16th c.)

repr. of OE. *ordál, -dél*, a Comm. Teutonic word: in OFris. *ordêl, urdêl*, OS. *urdêli* (MDu. *ordeel*, MLG. *ordêl*, Du. *oordeel*), OHG. *urteili* (MHG. *urteile, urteil*, mod.Ger. *urteil*) (all neut., but in OHG., MHG. also fem.) judgement, judicial decision; thence med.L. *ordâlium, ordêla*, OF. *ordel* (Diez), F. *ordalie*. The sb., of which the OTeut. type would be **uzdailjoᵐ*, is a nominal compound, belonging to a compound vb. of Goth. type **uzdailjan*, in OHG. *artailan, irteilan*, MHG. and Ger. *erteilen*, OS. *adêljan*, OE. *ádælan*, lit. 'to deal out', 'allot in shares'; hence 'to allot or adjudge to one his share, decide, give judgement'. The sb. has come down in the cognate langs. in the general sense of 'judgement, judicial decision', but in OE. had become restricted, in historical times, to ancient modes of trial which survived from an earlier stage of society.

The word has not been found in ME., except in a single instance in Chaucer's *Troylus* (perh. from Latin or French). Its modern historical use began *c* 1575, partly as an Englishing of med.L. *ordâlium*, partly as an adaptation of the OE. word. The true repr. of OE. *ordál* would be *ordole*; the received spelling *ordeal* appears 1605 in Verstegan, who associates the word with *deal* 'part' (OE. *dél*). '*Or* is heer vnderstood for due or right, *deal*, for parte, as yet wee vse it, so as *ordeal*, is asmuch as to say as due-parte, and at this present it is a word generally vsed in Germanie, & the Netherlands, in stede of dome or iudgement' (*Dec. Intell.* iii. 63). Ignorance of the etymological relationship has led to the pronunciation *or-de-al*, as in *boreal, cereal, lineal*.]

1. An ancient mode of trial among the Teutonic peoples, retained in England till after the Norman Period, in which an accused or suspected person was subjected to some physical test fraught with danger, such as the plunging of the hand in boiling water, the carrying of hot iron, walking barefoot and blindfold between red-hot ploughshares, etc., the result being regarded as the immediate judgement of the Deity. Hence applied to analogous modes of determining innocence or guilt, still practised in various parts of the East, and among the less civilized races generally.

With the exception of wager of battle, which is sometimes included in the class, the various forms of ordeal were abolished in England 1215–19.

c 915 *Laws of Edward* I. c. 3 Eac we cwædon be þam mannum, þe man-sworan wæran..þæt hy siddan að-wyrðe næron, ac ordales wyrðe. *c* 920 *Laws of Edw. & Guthr.* c. 9 Ordel and aðas syndan tocwedene freols-dagum and riht fæsten-dagum. *c* 1000 *Laws of Ethelred* III. c. 4 Gange to anfealdum ordale oþþe gilde iii-gylde. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 997 (1046) Wher so yow lyste by ordal or by oth. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 278 A new church, that he had erected..for the execution of iudgments by the Ordale. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. i. 23 This..right Can hardly but by Sacrament be tride, Or else by ordele, or by blooddy fight. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* 66 A tryall by fyre, whiche is but a species of the ordell; for ordalium was a tryall by fyre and water. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxxvii. (1739) 55 A second sort of Evidence was that of Ordeale. 1660 R. CORE *Power & Subj.* 158 The trial of the Ordal. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxvii. 342 The most antient species of trial was that by ordeal; which was peculiarly distinguished by the appellation of *judicium Dei*. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xx, If any one of the suspected household refuse to submit to the ordeal of bier-right? 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 50 During the administration of the ordeal by poison in Madagascar.

2. *fig.* Anything to which recourse is had as a test, or which itself severely tests character or endurance; a trying experience, a trial.

1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Ramp.* Wks. (1687) 391 The Ordale of the Sword justified Cæsar, and condemned Pompey, not his Cause. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 149 One fifth of the whole number vaccinated has been subjected to this severe ordeal. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VII. vi. (1849) 407 Adversity..has been wisely denominated the ordeal of true greatness. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 561 Then ensued A Martin's summer of his faded love, Or ordeal by kindness. 1892 'F. ANSTEY' *Voces Pop.* Ser. II. 80 The ladies in the carriages bear the ordeal of public inspection.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ordeal fire, trial*, etc.; **ordeal-bean**, the poisonous CALABAR-BEAN.

1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Written in Juice of Lemon* iv, Be not discourag'd, but require A more gentle Ordeal Fire. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 52 Who might, perhaps, reduce his Cause To th' Ordeal Tryal of the Laws. 1774 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 339 Politics are an ordeal path among red hot ploughshares. 1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* i. 26 The ordeal rocks, on which nuns suspected of breaking their vows had their innocence tested, or rather their guilt prejudged. 1885 *Chambers' Jrnl.* 3 Oct. 626 The ordeal or Calabar bean of Africa. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 490 The intelligent native..squares the common-sense factor by bribing the witch-doctor who makes the ordeal drink.

Ordelf, variant of OREDELF, *Obs.*

† Ordene, *a. Obs.* Also 4 ordenee, -dine, -ee, 4–5 -deyne, -ee, 5 -dein, -dain. [a. OF. *ordené*, pa. pple. of *ordener* to ORDAIN; the final *e* became subseq. mute as in *assigne, costive*, etc.] Ordained, ordered, regulated; orderly, regular.

1340 *Ayenb.* 259 Hit becomþ wel to man of worssipe..þat he by wel ordine and amesured ine alle his dedes. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. xii. 80 (Camb. MS.) The certeyn ordre of nature ne sholde nat brynge forth so ordene [*Add. MS.* ordinee] moeuynges. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxxiii. (1869) 65 Whan þou seest þe thouht gon out of good wey and ordeynee.

Hence † **Ordenely** *adv.*, in an ordered or orderly manner; according to rule; in proper order.

1340 *Ayenb.* 125 Riȝtvolnesse makeþ þane man ordeneliche libbe amang oþren. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 109 (Camb. MS.) Þat they ne ben don ryhtfully and ordenely [*Add. MS.* ordeinly]. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 129 That grete hoste..was ouercome..of few Pepil, ordaynly gouernyd. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 1 If he procedyn wyl ordeneely.

Order (ɔ́ːdəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **ordre**, 4– **order**, (4–5 **-ir**, **-yr**, 4–6 **-our**, **-ur**, 5 **wordre**). [ME. a. OF. *ordre* (11th c.):—**ordne*, ad. L. *ordin-em* (nom. *ordo*) row, series, course, order, array, etc.

Many senses of the word had been developed before it was adopted in OF. and Eng. The order of the appearance of the senses here is consequently not that of their logical development in L., ancient and mediæval. The specific senses of 'order of angels' and 'monastic order' appear in the Ancren Riwle; nearly all the ecclesiastical uses, with that of 'a rank of the community', are found by 1300; but the primary sense of 'row or rank' appears first in the 16th c. The arrangement here followed is in many points merely provisional.]

I. Rank generally; a rank, grade, class.

1. A rank, row, series; one of several parallel series behind or above one another. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 26 b, Thick cloudes ouer vs, and commonly a double order of cloudes, one above an other. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Consurgo*, *Terno consurgunt ordine remi*, thei rowed with three orders of oars on a side. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 459 It beareth three orders or rows of horns on the head. 1608 A. WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 851 Euerie side had these fiue orders or rankes of barres. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 197 [It] hath no other Ornament besides one Single Order of Columns. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xii. 103 Seven rings, or rather seven circular spectra or orders of colours. 1863 P. S. WORSLEY *Poems & Transl.* 9 And wheels, a countless order, each like each.

b. *Arch.* A series of mouldings. (See also 9.)

1845 PALEY *Gothic Mouldings* 10 An arch of two or more orders, is one which is recessed by so many successive planes or retiring arches, each placed behind and beneath the next before it. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Med. Archit.* I. 224 This suggested the system of sub-ordinating the rims, or recessing them, one behind the other, so as to divide the arch into what are called orders.

2. A rank of the community, consisting of persons of the same status (esp. in relation to other ranks higher or lower); a social division, grade, or stratum; esp. in the phrases *higher, lower orders*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25268 Yong and ald, bath mare and less, of alkin ordre þat here es. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 77 Al statys, ordurys, and degres..in our cuntrey. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 105 The Scottis peple is deuydet in thrie ordouris. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 436 ¶ 1 A Place of no small Renown for the Gallantry of the lower Order of Britons, namely.. the Bear-Garden. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. ix, Controversies that arise among the lower orders of the English Gentry, at Horse-races, Cock matches, and other public Places. 1776 FOOTE *Bankrupt* III. Wks. 1799 II. 132 All orders concur to give up a great public benefit, for the sake and security of private honour and peace. 1822 G. HORNBY *Serm. Establ. Savings bank at Bury*, The young women amongst the lower orders. 1823 H. RAVELIN *Lucubr.* 317 By all classes of society, and by the middle orders in particular. 1893 J. ADDERLEY *S. Remarx* I. 2 That part of the Catechism is written for the lower orders.

b. A definite rank in the state.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 19 (Add. MS.) The kyng..caste hym to transporten vpon al þe ordre of þe senat þe gilt of his real maieste. 1683 *Britanniæ Speculum* Pref. 2, The most High and Sacred Order of Kings, which is the Ordinance of God himself. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* II. ii, I made a speech to the order [of baronets of England] at the Clarendon; there were four hundred of us.

c. Rank or position in the abstract.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 506 These were the prime in order and in might. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 586 All the graduated scale Of order, from the chariot to the plough. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* 86 What care I for any name? What for order or degree?

3. A body of persons of the same profession, occupation, or pursuits, constituting or regarded as a separate class in the community, or united by some special interest.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 417 To grounde soche ordiris of beggers. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxxvii. § 2 Ministerial power..seuereth them that haue it from other men, and maketh them a speciall *order* consecrated unto the service of the Most High...Their difference therefore from other men, is in that they are a distinct *order*...And St. Paul himself dividing the body of the Church..nameth the one part ἰδιώτας, ..the Order of the Laity, the opposite part whereunto we in like sort term the Order of God's Clergy. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 26 The Archbishop Of Canterbury, accompanied with other Learned, and Reuerend Fathers of his Order. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) I. xii. 243 A generous though transient enthusiasm seemed to animate the military order. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 92 The spirit of the whole clerical order rose against this injustice.

4. A class, group, kind, or sort, of persons, beings, or things, having its rank in a scale of being, excellence, or importance, or distinguished from others by nature or character.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 87 Good men may naturally unite, not only amongst themselves, but also with other orders of virtuous Creatures. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 172 Verbs, participles, and adjectives, may be called attributives of the first order. The reason..will be better understood, when we have more fully discussed attributives of the second order. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 2 Every order and rank of animals seems fitted for its situation in life. 1794 BURKE *Let. to Dk. Portland* Corr. IV. 230 Three or four of the senior fellows are men of the first order. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 233 If we consider the vegetable Order..we shall find it divided ..into three great classes, namely, into herbs, into shrubs, and into trees. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* IV. 134 There may be as many different orders of beauty as of architecture. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. i, He possessed talents of a high order. 1877 'H. A. PAGE' *De Quincy* I. i. 1 All literature that comes under the order of pure phantasy. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. cii. 429 Cornell..is an instance; Johns Hopkins [College] in Baltimore is another of a different order.

II. Rank in specific departments.

5. Each of the nine ranks or grades of angels, according to mediæval angelology. Also, any analogous class of spiritual or demonic beings.

The nine orders of angels are enumerated first in the Pseudo-Dionysius (4th c.), according to which there are three hierarchies, each including three orders: these are seraphim, cherubim, thrones; dominations, principalities, powers; virtues, archangels, angels. (The names are derived from the mention of cherubim and seraphim in the O.T., and from words used by St. Paul in enumerating things in heaven and in the earth, in Coloss. i. 16, Ephes. i. 21.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 30 Per beoð niene englene ordres. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 430 Of angels wald he serued be, þat suld of ordres [*v.r.* ordonres] haf þris thre. *c* 1400 *Prymer* 47 Alle ordris of holi spiritis, preie ȝe for us! 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxv. 31 Of angellis all the ordouris nyne. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. ii. 116/1 Those orders of good and bad Devels, which the Platonists hold. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 885 As they went, Shaded with branching Palme, each order bright, Sung Triumph, and him sung Victorious King. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 35 Nine heavenly orders enter one by one, The lowest shin'd much brighter than the sun. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 515 A subordinate order in the heavenly Hierarchy. 1872 A. DE VERE *Leg. St. Patr., Striving St. P.*, Down knelt in Heaven the Angelic Orders Nine.

6. *Eccl.* a. A grade or rank in the Christian ministry, or in an ecclesiastical hierarchy.

The orders of the unreformed Western Church are those of bishop, priest, deacon, subdeacon, acolyte, exorcist, reader, and *ostiarius* or door-keeper, variously counted as eight or seven, according as bishop is or is not considered a distinct order from priest. Those of bishop, priest, deacon, and (since 13th c.) subdeacon, are the greater, sacred, or holy orders; the others are the minor orders. The Anglican Church recognizes only the three holy orders of bishop, priest, and deacon. In most branches of the Eastern Church the orders recognized are those of bishop, priest, deacon, subdeacon, and anagnost or reader, to which some add that of singer (ψάλτης).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26151 (Cott.) For-qui þat kay es giuen to nan bot preist þat has þis order [*Fairf.* ordour] tan. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* viii (*Philippus*) 90 Pane prestis & dekuys þare mad he..al þe remaynyne to do, þat effery te þare ordyr to. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 162 Pe x. fote depthe is betwen a womman & a man of ordre, & þe heyere ordre, þe deppere synne. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Ordering of Deacons, Diuerse orders of ministers in the churche. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 86 And so orderly proceeding unto all the other Orders, degraded him from the Order of Benet and Collet, from the Order of Exorcist, from the Lectorship, and last of all, from the Office of Door-keeper. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xi. 138 Divers having been made deacons, after long and good tryal..were admitted into priests orders. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xii. 230 The clergy were divided into two classes, one of inferior clerks in minor orders, and employed as lectors, cantors, acolythists, exorcists, and doorkeepers: and the other of clerks in holy orders. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 660 Holy orders, which are the orders of bishops (including archbishops), priests, and deacons.

b. The rank, status, or position of a clergyman or ordained minister of the Church. Now always *pl.*, more fully *holy orders*. Hence the phrases *to take orders*, to enter the ministry of the Church, to be ordained; *in orders*, in the position of an ordained clergyman or minister of the Church; *in deacon's orders, in priest's* or *full orders*.

This has some affinities with sense 3 (see quot. 1597 from Hooker there). But the pl. form in *holy orders, to be in orders, to take orders*, etc. evidently refers to the different orders *within* the ministry, rather than to the ministerial or clerical order as a class or body of men.

sing. 13.. *Cursor M.* 27252 If he in hali order [*Fairf.* ordour] be. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 817 Folk that been entred in-to ordre as subdekne or preest or hospitaliers. *Ibid.* ¶ 819 Sooth is that hooly ordre is chief of al the tresorie of god. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 34 Here hole order when that thai toke, Thai were exampnyd apon a boke. 1580 HAY *Demandis Chr. Relig.* § 52 Quhy deny the ordoure to be ane Sacrament. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. xxi. Wks. (1625) 743 Continency is not of the substance of order, nor by Diuine Law annexed to it.

pl. 13.. *Cursor M.* 28365 In dedly sin i tok vnscriuen, niyn orders sua war þai me giuen. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 25 b, Let him straight take orders, and bee a Churchman. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Feb., My brother John ..is to go into orders this Lent. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 50. 326 Persons, even in Holy Orders, ..have stood unconcerned. 1719 SWIFT *To a Young Clergyman*, When they have taken a degree..they get into orders as soon as they can. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* I. ix, Yes, I shall take orders soon after my father's return. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* III. 107 A master of arts, in full orders, is desirous of a curacy. *Mod.* The Pope has pronounced against the validity of Anglican orders.

c. The conferment of holy orders, the rite of ordination; in the Latin Church reckoned one of the seven sacraments.

Letters of Order(s (also ellipt. *Orders*), a certificate of ordination given by a bishop to a priest or deacon.

c 1290 *Beket* 335 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 116 Of is ordres he

was ful streit: and he was in grete fere, For-to ordeinen ani an: bote he þe betere were. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 7 Cristendom, and bisschoppynge, Penaunce, and eke spousinge, Godes body ine forme of bred, Ordre, and aneliinge, Thes sevene Heth holi cherche sacremens. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. Oj, None were admytted to cure whych had not the letters of hys orders. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 24 Sacramentes of the Churche,..the other foure, confirmation, order, Matrimony, and Unction. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* XXV. (1700) 284 The third Sacrament rejected by this Article, is Orders. 1699 Gov. NICHOLSON in Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 66 Acquaint the minister or ministers..that they bring with them their priests and Deacons Orders. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 20 Mar. (O. H. S.) I. 206 A friend..has lost his letters of Order. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 120 Go, cast your orders at your Bishop's feet. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 444 Letters of orders are the bishop's certificate of having ordained a clergyman, either as priest or deacon. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* i. 17 In the sacrament of Orders there is given a grace, whereby a priest will always have a perpetual assistance for the discharge of his office.

†**d.** Applied to matrimony, as a condition of life into which men enter, or as a sacrament. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 103 O blisful ordre of wedlok precious Thou art so murye and eek so vertuous.

7. A body or society of persons living by common consent under the same religious, moral, or social regulations and discipline; especially, **a.** A monastic society or fraternity: as *an order of monks* or *friars, the Benedictine* or *Franciscan order*. Sometimes applied to the rule or distinguishing constitution of such a fraternity, or to monasticism as an institution.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 Gif eni unweote acsed on of hwat ordre ze beon,..onswerieð & sigged þet ze beoð of seint Iames ordre þet was Godes apostle. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 57/138 He þare bi-gan þe ordre of frere Menours. *c* 1305 *St. Dunstan* 49 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 35 Þer was ordre of monekes er seint patrik com And er seint Austyn to Engelonde brouȝte cristendom. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* Prol. 55, I font þere Freres, all þe Foure Ordres. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) x. 40 Chanouns of þe ordre of saynt Austyne. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 1241 A ȝong monk als with him in ordour stud. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 47 b, The order of Monkes is the invention of man. *a* 1596 in Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 148 It was the Friar of Orders gray. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. 2 To follow the Call..from his Divine Majesty unto this Order. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 274 The famous abbey of La Trappe, of the Cistercian order. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VI. Wks. 1813 VI. 104 The Jesuits, as well as the other monastic orders, are indebted for the existence of their order, not to the wisdom of their founder, but to his enthusiasm. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. I. i. 8 The Friends of Light..were not an order, and still less a Church.

b. A fraternity or society of knights bound by a common rule of life, and having a combined military and monastic character; such as those formed in the Middle Ages for the defence or propagation of Christianity, or the defence of the Holy Land, e.g. the Knights Templars, Knights Hospitallers, Knights of the Teutonic Order, the legendary Knights of the Round Table, etc.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 465 Aboute þis tyme bygan þe ordre of Templeres. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 103 The hospytelers and Templars were two fygtinge orders, instituted firste in the countreye of Palestine..for the only defence of Christen pylgrymes goyng to and fro. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 106 That king Arthure first builded the Castle of Windsour, and there founded the order of the round Table. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 43 Martin De Golin, master of the Teutonic order, was taken prisoner. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Malta*, Knights of Malta, an order of military religious, who have bore various names; as..Knights of Rhodes, order of Malta, religion of Malta, etc. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII. 670/1 Pope Celestine III..conferred on them the title of Knights of the Teutonic Order. *Ibid.* 670/2 The Teutonic order continued in Prussia until the year 1531. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 460 That fair Order of my Table Round, A glorious company, the flower of men.

8. An institution, partly imitated from the mediæval and crusading orders of military monks, but generally founded by a sovereign, or prince of high rank, for the purpose of rewarding meritorious service by the conferring of a dignity.

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 346/2 The honourable Ordre of the Gartier. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vii. *heading*, Lord Barnard Stewart, lord of Aubigny..consaloure..to..Loys, King of France, Knight of his ordour, Capitane of the kepyng of his body. 1530 PALSGR. 236/2 Knight of the order of saynt Michaell. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 25 The maner is, that kynges with the swordes drawen, shall strike softely, the shoulders of them that desyre the ordre. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 68 Knight of the Noble Order of S. George, Worthy S. Michael, and the Golden Fleece. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1647) 6 He..wore a great chaine like the Collar of some Order. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 121 He..painted the portraits of the knights of the Bath, on the revival of that order. 1813 WELLINGTON *Let. to Sir Isaac Heard* 9 June in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) X. 429 Different titles and orders of Knighthood..conferred upon me by the Spanish and Portuguese governments. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. i. (1857) 5 The order of the Golden Fleece, of Burgundy; the proudest and most coveted, at that day, of all the military orders of knighthood.

b. The badge or insignia of such a dignity.

1539 *Inv. Habiliments, etc. Jas. V. Scot.* (1815) 49 Item the ordoure of the Empriour with the goldin fleis. 1673 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 780/1 The Ceremony of investing the Prince Savelli..with the Order of the Golden Fleece. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4650/2 To whom he will carry the Order of the Black Eagle. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VI. LXXXII. 374 This lady wears the order of St. Andrew, which is a blue ribbon. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* i. (1875) 3 A distinguished foreigner. Lots of orders on his coat; an Austrian, I think. *a* 1885 ANNE GILCHRIST *Century Guild Hobby Horse* (1887) 15 He stands there in gloomy black doublet with the order of the golden fleece round his neck.

9. *Arch.* A system or assemblage of parts subject to certain uniform established proportions, regulated by the office which each part has to perform; esp. in *Classical Arch.* applied to modes of architectural treatment founded upon the proportions of columns and the kind of their capitals, with the relative proportions and amount of decoration used in their entablatures, etc.

These constitute the *Five Orders of Classical Architecture*, rising above each other in relative height, lightness, and decoration, viz. the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite; of which the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian are the original Greek orders, the Tuscan and Composite, Roman modifications or varieties.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* F j b, These three orders of pillers Dorica, Ionica, Corinthia, to be vsed as folowith. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1651) 225 There are five Orders of Pillars, according to their dignity and perfection. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. viii. (1715) 31 The Chapters seem to be a mixture between that [the Ionick] and the Dorick Order. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 123 A Colonade of 48 Corinthian Pillars supporting the upper part of the Building which is to be adorn'd with the like Number of Pilasters of the same Order. 1782 GILPIN *W'ye* (1789) 82 There are orders of architecture in mountains as well as in palaces. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 451 The Orders of Architecture constitute the basis upon which, chiefly, the decorative part of the science is built. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 2 Just as the last orders of Gothic architecture were the development of the first.

†**b.** A system of disposal of columns in or about a building in respect of their distance apart or 'intercolumniation'. *Obs.*

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* A j b, The placing of the fiue orders, namely, *areostylos, diastylos, eustylos, sistylos*, and *picnostylos*. *Ibid.* F j b, The fifth and last order is that which Vitruuius calleth Picnostylos.

10. *Math.* The degree of complexity of any analytical or geometrical form, equation, expression, operator, or the like, as denoted by an ordinal number (first, second, third, . . . , *n*th).

The order of a plane curve corresponds to the degree of its equation, or to the number of points (real or imaginary) in which it can be cut by a straight line. *A fluxion of the second order* is a fluxion of a fluxion; *an infinitesimal of the second order* is one infinitely smaller than one of the first order, etc.

1706 DITTON *Fluxions* 22 An Infinitesimal of another Order or Degree. *Ibid.* 123 These sorts of [Exponential] Quantities are of several Orders or Degrees. 1726 E. STONE *New Math. Dict.* s. v., Order of Curve-Lines. Sir I. Newtun..gives an Enumeration of Geometrical Lines of the third Order, as thus. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Curve*, Algebraic Curves of the same kind or order, are those whose equations rise to the same dimension. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 3 In any Fluxionary Equation, a Quantity of the first Order is that which has only one first Fluxion in it; a Quantity of the second Order has either one second Fluxion or two first Fluxions: Quantities of the third Order, are third Fluxions, product of three first Fluxions, product of a first and second Fluxion, etc. 1758 LYONS *Fluxions* iv. § 99 A line of the first order, or which is the same thing, the locus of a simple equation is always a right line. *Ibid.* § 100 A line of the second order is always a conic section. 1820 BABBAGE *Functional Equations* 4 To find periodic functions of the *n*th order, or to solve the equation $\psi^n x = x$. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* XXXVIII. (1849) 453 The curves in which the celestial bodies move by the force of gravitation are only lines of the second order. 1895 E. B. ELLIOTT *Algebra of Quantics* 1 The degree of a quantic in the variables *x, y, z*..is generally spoken of as its order.

11. *Nat. Hist.* One of the higher groups in the classification of animals, vegetables, or minerals, forming a subdivision of a *class*, and itself subdivided into families, or into genera and species.

Natural Order (of plants), a group consisting of genera or families naturally allied in general structure, as opposed to an Order in an artificial system (such as the Sexual system of Linnæus), the members of which agree only in some single characteristic which may or may not be important.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. i. (1765) 74 The first general Division of the whole Body of Vegetables is into twenty-four Classes; these are again subdivided into Orders, the Orders into Genera, the Genera into Species, and the species into Varieties, where there are any worthy of Note. 1803 R. A. SALISBURY in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* (1807) VIII. 7 All the Natural Orders which agree in that respect [perigynous insertion of the stamens] may be arranged in one continuous series. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 32 Since the publication of the *Régne Animal*, Latreille and others have made a separate order of the Cheiroptera. 1830 LINDLEY *Introd. Nat. Syst. Bot.* 1 *heading*, The Natural Orders of Plants. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiii. (1866) 488 All these genera descended from *A* form an order distinct from the genera descended from *I*. 1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Wrkng. Men* 49 If you divide the Animal Kingdom into Orders you will find that there are above one hundred and twenty. 1897 WILLIS *Flowering Pl.* I. 147 He will be able to classify..any new order that may be presented to him.

III. Sequence, disposition, arrangement, arranged or regulated condition.

12. Disposition of things in which one thing, or each of a number of things, duly succeeds another; sequence or succession in space or time; succession of acts or events; the mode in which this occurs, course or method of occurrence or action.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 741 A trone..Seuene steppes þer beoþ þer-to, þat so feire wt ordre i-tiȝed beoþ, Feiror þing in world no mon seoþ. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* i. 8 Whanne Sacharie was set in presthod, in the ordre of his sort bifore God [1388 in the ordir of his cours to fore God]. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III*, 25 b, In this ordre they passed throughe the palayce. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 317 S. Margaret huir to King Malcolme .. Edgar, Alexander and David; quhilkes all conforme to thair ordour war kingis. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. IV. 119 Stand not vpon the order of your going, But go at once. 1613—*Hen. VIII*, IV. i. *stage-direct*, The Order of the Coronation. 1. A lively Flourish of Trumpets. 2. Then, two Iudges. 3. Lord Chancellor, with Purse and Mace before him [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 736 Of everie Beast, and Bird, and Insect small Came seavens, and pairs, and enterd in, as taught Thir order. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 316 Pageants on Pageants, in long order drawn. 1799 MACKINTOSH *Stud. Law Nature*, etc. Wks. 1846 I. 354 His method is inconvenient and unscientific: he has inverted the natural order. 1833 CRUSE *Eusebius* III. IV. 85 Now let us pursue the order of our history. 1846 MILL *Logic* I. V. § 6 Instead of Coexistence and Sequence, we shall sometimes say, for greater particularity, Order in Place, and Order in Time.

13. Formal disposition or array; regular, methodical, or harmonious arrangement in the position of the things contained in any space or area, or composing any group or body.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. VI. 105 (Camb. MS.) By the whiche disposicion the puruyance knytteth alle thinges in hir ordres. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 27 Þai .. Of þe ordere of þat odde home þat ouer þe aire hingis Knew þe kynd. *c* 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 250 A dew ordre in euery place ys expedyent. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 578 Gif I sall schewe The order of thar armis. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lix. 205 Than paynyms on euery parte .. ranne thether he that best myght, without kepynge of any good ordre. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) 49 Order is the due disposing of al things. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 165 A broken and confused Heap of Bodyes, placed in no Order to one another. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 168 When num'rous wax-lights in bright order blaze. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. XVII. 315 The crevasses are .. apparently without law or order in their distribution. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* I. (ed. 2) 22 The formation or disposition of a fleet is termed its Order.

b. In wider sense: The condition in which everything is in its proper place, and performs its proper functions.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* X. 22 The erthe of wrecchidnesse and of derknessis; wher shadewe of deth, and noon order. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* CXXV, The strenth, the beautee, and the ordour digne Off his court riall, noble and benigne. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. Prol. 9 Heare the shrill Whistle, which doth order giue To sounds confus'd. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 713 Till at his second bidding darkness fled, Light shon, and order from disorder sprung. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 49 Order is Heav'n's first Law. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* IV. 90 His love of order made him always the most regular of men.

†**c.** Form, shape (as resulting from arrangement). *Obs. rare.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. LXXXVII. 130 Nettell leaues..reduced to the order of a Pessarie..prouoketh the floures.

14. Disposition of measures for the accomplishment of a purpose; suitable action in view of some particular end; *to take order*, to take measures or steps, to make arrangements. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1546 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. II. App. C. 20 Preying you al to take order, that every commissioner in that shire may have a double or copy of this lettre. 1557 *Order of the Hospitalls* D vij, Bring them before a Court, that order may be taken therein. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 176 When the king had thus taken order with his affayres in Denmarke, he returned shortly into England. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 25 Let her haue needfull, but not lauish meanes, There shall be order for't. 1612 L. MUNCK in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 115, I pray you therefore to take order to send it away with convenient speed. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 497 Certain orders made to make our Fishing prosperous, and successful. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. I. IX. 129 After they had taken order to meet there again by eight of the clock in the morning, they shifted them, and departed. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* XXIV. II. 418 Even for this inevitable necessity no order having been taken by the Spanish authorities.

†**15.** Regular or customary mode of procedure; a method of action; a customary practice, an established usage. *Obs.*

1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 494 After the olde ordre of their accomptes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 18 b, To make hym partener of his glory by a certeyn meane, and certeyn order. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 143 b, To se a reformacion in the ordre of the kynges housholde. 1575 SERJT. FLEETWOOD in Ellis *Original Lett.* Ser. II. III. 29 It is harde to cause a Northeren Tanner, or any other in his old daies, to lerne a newe order of Tanning. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. ii, He..sleeps in his own clothes,..'tis an order which the friars use. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. LXXII. § 8 It came afterward to be an order, that even as the day of Christs resurrection, so the other two, in memory of his death and buriall, were weekely. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 26 Belisarius seeing the Enemies order with their Engins, fell into a laughing. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 401 The constant order of that matter was, to set all the pipes a-running on Saturday night, that so the cisterns might be all full by Sunday morning.

16. A method according to which things act or events take place; the fixed arrangement found in the existing constitution of things; a natural, moral, or spiritual system in which things proceed according to definite laws. Chiefly in such phrases as *order of nature, of things, of the world, moral order, spiritual order*, etc. (In quot. 1340-70, A par-

ticular instance of such method or arrangement, a law.)

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 327 Bi an ordre of oure kinde whan we holde waxen, ..We schulle for-leten oure lif. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 5 No lesse confoundinge the order of thinges, than he whiche cloteth an ape in purple, and a king in sackecloth. 1558 Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 11 God by the order of his creation hath spoiled woman of authoritie and dominion. *Ibid.* 26, I haue proued..by the ordre of Goddes creation..that [etc.]. 1604 E. G[rimstone] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xii. 158 Agreeing with the wisdom of the Creator, and the goodly order of nature. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 157 Objects..Which out of nature's common order rise. 1785 Paley *Mor. Philos.* Wks. 1825 IV. 13 The laws of custom are very apt to be mistaken for the order of nature. 1842 Tennyson *Morte d'Arthur* 240 The old order changeth, yielding place to new, And God fulfils Himself in many ways. 1853 Carpenter *Princ. Hum. Phys.* (ed. 4) 814 The belief in the stability of the order of nature, or in the invariable sequence of similar effects to similar causes. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, II. ix. (1857) 312 A craving, impatient spirit, which naturally made them prefer any change to the existing order of things. 1865 R. W. Dale *Jew. Temple* xix. (1877) 219 Christ's death is the foundation of new spiritual order. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 3 More than two generations of men had almost ceased to care whether there be any moral order or not. 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* ii. 28 The Druids, whom the Brehon lawyers regarded as having belonged altogether to the old order of the world. 1878 Stewart & Tait *Unseen Univ.* i. § 42. 60 The existence of an invisible order of things.

17. *Eccl.* In liturgics, A stated form of divine service, or administration of a rite or ceremony, prescribed by ecclesiastical authority; also the service so prescribed.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 68 Þis haue we seid schortly of þe wordre of lowsing, þat schepherdis of þe kirk ow to bind & lowse vnder gret moderacoun. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 1 An ordre for Mattyns dayly through the yere. 1563 Winjet *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 72 The doctrine and ordour laitlie set furth at Geneua. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, The Order of Confirmation. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vi. 298 He had already..enjoined the bishops to proceed against all their clergy who did not observe the prescribed order. 1872 E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* 209 The service for consecrating a Northumbrian sovereign..is the oldest 'Order' on record.

18. *spec.* (from 15.) The prescribed or customary mode of proceeding in debates or discussions, or in the conduct of deliberative or legislative bodies, public meetings, etc., or conformity with the same; as *order of business, to rise to a point of order, the speaker* or *motion is not in order*, or *is out of order*. See also *Order of the day*, in 25.

1782 *Gentl. Mag.* LII. 622 Here the House was all in a roar, to order! to order! On which Mr. Speaker rose. 1812 *Parl. Deb.* in *Examiner* 4 May 280/1 Here Gen. Manners called Sir Francis to order. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 1849 Mr. Brougham spoke to order, and submitted, that these were expressions which were not consistent with the decorum and dignity of their proceedings. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* i. 1849 in Ht. Martineau *Hist. Peace* I. v. 51 A breach of order by some individual of warm temperament. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxix. 545 Business begins by the 'calling of the convention to order' by the chairman of the National Party committee. 1898 *Daily News* 25 Mar. 2/3, I wish to ask you whether your privilege as Speaker is not limited to excluding questions which transgress order.

19. (= *Civil* or *public order*.) The condition in which the laws or usages regulating the public relations of individuals to the community, and the public conduct of members or sections of the community to each other, are maintained and observed; the rule of law or constituted authority; law-abiding state; absence of insurrection, riot, turbulence, unruliness, or crimes of violence.

1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 240/2 The ordre of all poletique Rule was perverted, the Lawes..broken, subverted and contempned. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lxvi. 30 Gude rewle is banist our the Bordour, And rangat ringis but ony ordour. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 251 People without order or civilitie. 1558 Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 11 The subuersion of all good order, of all equitie and iustice. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 76 Constables should go to publick houses to see good Ord[r] kept. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 270 ₱ 1 Order is the Support of Society. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 785 He graced a college, in which order yet Was sacred. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 Peace and order were maintained by police regulations of German minuteness and strictness. *Mod.* These riotous proceedings were at length suppressed and order restored.

20. State or condition generally (qualified as *good, bad*, etc.); normal, healthy, or efficient condition (in phrases *in order, out of order*: see 27 b, 30).

1568 Grafton *Chron.* I. 133 This schoole..newely repayred, and set it in much better order than before it had bene. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 402 All things in best order to invite Noontide repast, or Afternoon's repose. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 1 The Ships were all in prime Order, all lately rebuilt. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 153 Land may be said to be in good order, when it is clean of weeds [etc.]. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 162 The ducks are in the finest order during the early part of the summer. 1885 Sir W. R. Grove in *Law Rep.* 15 Queen's Bench Div. 320 To see that the machinery of the truck is apparently in good order. *Mod.* The land is in bad order.

humorously. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* III. iv. ₱ 9 We..drank as we liked, so that the servants'-hall and the dining-room were in equally high order when we took our leave. 1829 Scott *Jrnl.* 17 July (1890) II. 319 Her husband, being in good order [i.e. drunk] also, did not miss her till he came to Prestonpans.

21. *Mil.* The position in which a rifle is held as a result of the command to 'order arms': see Order *v.* 1 b.

1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 40 b, A company..can load from the order with the same ease as from the shoulder. 1879 *Martini-Henry Rifle Exerc.* 6 When the rifle has been placed at the Order, the recruit will be instructed always to fall in with it in that position.

IV. The action or an act of ordering; regulation, direction, mandate.

†**22.** The action of putting or keeping in order; regulation, ordering, control. *Obs.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 239 The French kyng, which then claymed to have the order and mariage of the yonge lady, as a pupille, ward and orphane. *Ibid., Hen. VIII*, 240 b, The Graunde Master Hostoden, which had the conduyte and ordre of the performaunce of her maryage. *c* 1550 Cheke *Matt.* xxiv. 47 Truli I sai unto iou, he wil give him y[e] order of all y[t] he hath. 1627 Bp. Hall *Heaven vpon Earth* vii. Wks. 80 If excesse of passions be naturall to vs as men, the order of them is naturall to us as Christians. 1690 Norris *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 2 To give Laws and Precepts for the Instruction and Order of his Disciples.

23. An authoritative direction, injunction, mandate; a command, oral or written; an instruction.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 94 The Ambassador was commaunded to kepe his house in silence,..which ordre sore abashed the Frenche. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 118-9 *Tail*..Grumio gaue order how it should be done. *Gru.* I gaue him no order, I gaue him the stuffe. 1646 Bp. Maxwell *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 291 The Scotish Pope's Sermon, preach'd at Westminster, and printed by Order of the House. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 242 Commanded to obey the orders of the Committee of Estats. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* III. 414 Thy ship and sailors but for orders stay. 1799 Wellington *Let. to Lieut.-Gen. Harris* in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 30, I have not heard anything of the 12 pounders ordered to a new situation by the general orders of yesterday. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 152 Then the good king gave order to let blow His horns for hunting. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 31 Oct. 15/1 The Agamemnon was under orders to strengthen the China fleet.

24. *spec.* a. *Law.* A decision of a court or judge, made or entered in writing; in the Supreme Court, a direction of the court or a judge other than a final judgement.

a 1726 Gilbert *Cas. Law & Eq.* 137 Two Justices made an Order, that upon Sight thereof the Overseers should [etc.]. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 264 Property sold by order of the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer. 1846 — *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 651 Relief..treated as a loan ..may be recovered, under an order of justices, by attachment of the party's wages in his master's hands. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Queen's Bench Div. 591 An order nisi was afterwards obtained for a new trial, on the ground of misdirection. 1884 Sir H. Cotton in *Law Rep.* 12 Q. B. D. 345 The Orders under the Judicature Act provide that every order may be enforced in the same manner as a judgment, but still judgments and orders are kept entirely distinct. *Mod. Newspr.* A committal order was refused, but, by consent, a new order to pay 2*s.* a month was made.

b. *Banking & Commerce.* A written direction to pay money or deliver property, given by a person legally entitled to dispose thereof.

1673 Ld. Shaftesbury *Parl. Speech* in *Coll. Poems* 238 He saw.. the difference through all His Business between Ready Money and Orders. 1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 53 Its unadvisedly done for a Drawer..to make his Bills payable to order. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 60 ₱ 2 Pray pay to Mr. Tho. Wildair, or Order, the Sum of One Thousand Pounds, and place it to the Account of Yours, Humphrey Wildair. 1846 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 366, I will send a Post-Office order, in repayment. 1866 Crump *Banking* iv. 90 By the Act of 1853 the drawer is allowed to make a stamped cheque payable to 'order'. 1883 Ld. Blackburn in *Law Times Rep.* (1884) XLIX. 687/1 The bills of lading also were made out in the name of D. and Co., deliverable to their order.

c. *Business.* A direction to make, provide, or furnish anything, at the responsibility of the person ordering; a commission to make purchases, supply goods, etc. *A large order* (*slang*), a large requirement, demand, request, proposal, etc.

1837 Longf. in *Life* (1891) I. 262 He writes the piece to order, for Miss Clifton, who gives him a thousand dollars. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* III. vii, 'If it's an order, let us have it at once.' 'It is not an order', said Morley. 1855 Bagehot *Lit. Stud.* I. 29 Poets indeed are not made 'to order'. 1879 H. George *Progr. & Pov.* v. i. (1881) 242 Manufacturers find their orders falling off. *Mod.* 'Boots and shoes ready made, or to order.' 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 24 July 5/1 That is, to employ an agreeable piece of slang, a very large order. 1892 W. S. Gilbert *Mountebanks* 1, Exchange all the beautiful things I've got inside?..It's a large order.

d. A pass for admission, without payment or at a reduced price, to a theatre or other place of entertainment, or to any place which is not unrestrictedly open to the public, as a museum, library, park, private establishment, etc.

1763 Johnson in *Boswell* 16 May, He has refused me an order for the play for Miss Williams, because he knows the house will be full. 1779 Sheridan *Critic* I. i, On the first night of a new piece they always fill the house with orders to support it. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* ii, And about the box-office in the season,..when they give away the orders. 1855 *London as it is to-day* 134 During the session of Parliament, admission to hear the debates may be obtained by an order from a member. *Ibid.* 243 Museum of the Royal Institution. Admission by member's order. 1899 *Whitaker's Alm.* 378/1 Mansion House..Admission by order and a small fee. *Ibid.* 379/2 The *Times* and the *Daily Telegraph* Printing Offices..By special orders only. *Ibid.* 379/1 Woolwich..Royal Arsenal..admission..by order obtained at War Office.

V. Phrases and Combinations.

25. *Order of the day.* a. In a legislative body, the business set down for debate on a particular day (= F. *l'ordre du jour*). b. Specific commands or notices issued by the commanding officer to the troops under his command. c. *colloq.* The prevailing rule or custom of the time.

1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 551 *note*, Writers who wish to spread the taste of revolutions, and make them every where the *order of the day*. 1795 Washington in Sparks *Life & Writ. Gouv. Morris* (1832) III. 66 Peace has been (to borrow a modern phrase) the order of the day. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxvi. 87 Industry was the order of the day. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc. 895/2 The motion *for reading the order of the day* has equally [with a motion to adjourn] the effect of superseding the existing question. 1863 Cox *Inst. Eng. Gov.* I. ix. 137 Orders of the day..relate to business for which by orders of the House particular days are appointed. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Dec. 583 November's dark hours and gloomy fogs were once more the order of the day.

26. By order.

†a. = *In order*: see 27. *Obs.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 2961 Be order they comen in her maneres. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 352 He is dettour to eche man but bi ordre. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2514 *Phyllis*, But al hire lettere wryte I ne may By ordere. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xxvi. 199 All these notable Earthquakes..have succeeded one an other by order. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Exhort. § 11 What he abated by the order to his intendment and design. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 24/1 Every Citizen according to his age, should..by and in order declare his judgement.

b. By authoritative direction or command; see 23 and 24.

27. In order. a. In proper sequence or succession, according to rank, importance, seniority, size, position, date, affinity, etc.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9797 All þai toldyn hym tale...Of þaire answare, in ordur. *c* 1500 *How Plowman lerned Paternoster* 113 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 213 In ordre folowed them other thre. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 29 After whome marched in order quene Anne his wife likewyse crouned. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 507 Forth In order came the grand infernal Peers. 1791 Cowper *Retired Cat* 94 The lowest first, and without stop The rest in order to the top. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* XXXVIII. 2 Ninth post in order next beyond the twins cap-crown'd. *Mod.* Are the letters in order?

b. In a condition in which the elements or constituents are properly disposed with reference to each other, or to their purpose; in proper condition; in obedience to constituted authority or usage.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 349 Þe fendes of helle trowen alle þat we trowen, but hem failen charite to bynde her scheide in order. 1526 Tindale 1 *Cor.* xi. 34 Wother thynges will I set in order when I come. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Kings* xx. 1. 1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* II. 213 Hauinge set all thinges in order for that voyage. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 672 Thus useful arms in magazines we place, All rang'd in order, and dispos'd with grace. 1772 *Test Filial Duty* II. 219 Their house is putting in order. 1878 E. Jenkins *Haverholme* 28 Why should we spend a hundred thousand men and millions of money in setting that part of the world in order? 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 525 One of the chief duties of these societies is to keep the women in order.

28. *In order to.*

†a. In regard or respect to, in reference to; for the sake of. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6 The rychesse of y[e] worlde hath no goodnes, but in order to man. 1646 H. Lawrence *Comm. Angells* 56 Wee come to their punishment, which..is necessary for us to know, in order to this subject. 1656 Jeanes *Fuln. Christ* 393 That which Paul speaketh of himselfe, and Timothy, in reference unto the Corinthians, 2 Cor. 6. 11 is applicable unto Christ in order unto all Christians. 1669 R. Montagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 427, I gave..an account in my last of what I had done in order to his Majesty's commands.

b. With a view to the bringing about of (something), for the purpose of (some prospective end).

1655 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 33 Col. Jones and Col. Penruddock are sent downe into the west in order to theire tryall. 1672 Evelyn *Diary* 1 Sept., After this I returned home, in order to another excursion to the sea side. 1711 Spotswood in Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 188 To meet me next week on our frontiers in order to a treaty. 1773 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 428 A meeting ought..to be called..in order to a regular opposition in parliament. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* II. 229 In order to shoemaking, there must be tanning. 1869 Goulburn *Purs. Holiness* viii. 67 In order to the existence of love between two parties, there must be a secret affinity between them.

(*b*) with *infinitive* object.

1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 48 ₱ 2, I shall next Week come down..in order to take my Seat at the Board. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 336 They then incur every danger, in order to rescue their young. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 584 Lord Mansfield rightly said, it was not necessary to show actual force, in order to prove an ouster. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* III. 142/1 In order to support the roof..a second row of columns was introduced.

†c. Formerly also *in order for*: = b. *Obs.*

1746 Eliza Heywood *Female Spect.* No. 24 (1748) IV. 281 The various stratagems to which she was obliged to have recourse, in order for this discovery. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VIII. xi, There was scarce a Wickedness which I did not meditate, in order for my Relief.

29. *In order that*: With the aim or purpose that, to the end that.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 62 ₱ 2 In order..that the Resemblance in the Ideas be Witjetc.]. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Hill & Valley* viii. 126 In order that you may see that we cannot help doing so. 1875 Jowett *Plato* I. 123, I have come to you now, in order that you may speak to him.

30. **Out of order**: Not in proper sequence, orderly arrangement, or settled condition; in disorder or derangement; unsettled; not in proper or normal condition of action, mind, bodily health, etc. (In the sense 'indisposed' very common in 18th c.)

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 70 The kyng beyng infourmed, that his realme of Irelande was out of ordre. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 31 Ky, nocht tame..bot lyke wylde hartes, wandiring out of ordour. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 771 The patient is much disquieted, vexed, and too much out of order. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 If out of order, they [the Scriptures] will reforme vs. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 113 To mend a watch, that's out of order. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Aug., Find my wife mightily out of order, and reproaching of Mrs. Pierce and Knipp as wenches. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6098/1 His .. Majesty being out of Order, by reason of a Cold. 1772 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 4 Nov., Since I came to Ashbourne I have been out of order. I was well at Litchfield. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1866) 145 A high organisation would be..more liable to be put out of order and thus injured. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 28 Oct. 2/4 Waters in Sheffield district still out of order, and angling at a standstill.

31. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *order system*, *order-loving* adj.; **order clerk**, a clerk who enters business orders; **order form**, a partially blank form to be filled up in giving a business order; **order-paper**, a paper on which questions, etc., coming in the order of the day, in a legislative assembly, are entered; **order-word** (F. *mot d'ordre*), the military pass-word of the day, a watchword.

1819 *Censor* 224 Render it incumbent on him to adopt the Shilling Order system. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 81/1 His order-loving soul was daily vexed by reason of the irregularities. 1896 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Jan. 52/2 There were as many as 70 questions on the order paper. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 71 Marmont against the third gave the order-word.

Order (ɔ̃ːdəɹ), *v.* Forms: 3–7 **ordre**, 5 **ordyr**, 6 **ordour**, **-ur**, 4– **order**. [ME. *ordre-n*, f. *ordre*, ORDER *sb.*: cf. OF. *ordreer*, f. *ordre*, and L. *ordināre*, f. *ordin-em*, whence OF. *ordener*, mod.F. *ordonner*; Eng. *to order* is thus the equivalent in sense of L. *ordināre* and F. *ordonner*, and so in part a doublet of ORDAIN.]

I. 1. *trans.* To give order or arrangement to; to put in order; to arrange or dispose in a particular order; to arrange methodically or suitably, place in right order; *spec.* to draw up in order of battle, to array, marshal. *arch.*

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Lamb. Hom.* 261 Nihe wordes þer beoð, ah hu ha beoð iordret ant sunderliche isette..were long to tellen. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 20 In what maner were ordred theyr offrynges. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lviii. 197 Kyng yuoryn..ordred them in batayle. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 99 b, He ordred his battail, like a man expert in marciall science. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 When he corrected the Calender, and ordered the yeere according to the course of the Sunne. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 114/1 The news came to her as she was ordering her hair. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* i. 3, I..found him ordering his Books, and loose Papers. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. v, Boards like a dresser, to order my victuals upon. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* 142 The officiating clerk..observing ..a genteel couple standing in the aile, ordered them into a pew..being afterwards thanked for his civility. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-Dream* 74 Here all things in their place remain, As all were order'd, ages since. 1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* 216 Ordering her hair, some coils of which had been loosened by her flight.

b. *Mil. To order arms* (*a gun*), to bring a fire-arm into a position in which it is held vertically against the right side, the butt on the ground.

1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* viii, Order your musket. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 260 The Commanding Officer is then to direct the Parade to Order Arms. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 40 b, Arms are to be ordered without the word Order arms.

†c. To class, to rank. *Obs. rare.*

1662 PETRIE *Ch. Hist.* ii, Despising the legions of Angels (socially ordered with him). *Ibid.*, All these..are ordered among the Members of the Church.

2. To set or keep in order or proper condition; to adjust, dispose, or carry on according to rule; to regulate, direct, conduct, rule, govern, manage; to settle. (In quot. 1593, to regulate the conveyance of (troops).)

1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 296 Her owne houshold with meruayllous dylygence and wysdome this noble prynces ordred. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III*, 52 b, While he was thus ordrynge his affaires, tydinges came that the Earle of Richemond was passed Severne. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. iii. 140 Good Vnckle helpe to order seuerall powres To Oxford. 1599 — *Hen. V*, v. Prol. 39 To order peace betweene them. 1673 TEMPLE *Obs. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 57 Each of the Provinces was left to order the Matter of Religion, as they thought fit. 1710 PHILIPS *Pastorals* v. 76 At that he wound The murm'ring Strings, and order'd ev'ry Sound. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Br.* 72 A small Arch, which is order'd to be turned under each of the Abutments. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* I. i They order, said I, this matter better in France. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* iii, 'Carpe diem' was the motto by which he ordered his days. 1893 FAIRBAIRN *Christ in Mod. Theol.* II. II. iii. 437 The father so rules..as to order and bless his home.

†b. with clause: To settle, determine. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3 The ploughe fote..is as a staye to order of what depenes the ploughe shall goo. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 63 One verse did but beget another, without ordering at the first, what should be at the last.

c. *refl.* To conduct oneself, behave. *arch.*

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxiii. 1 Ordre thy self manerly with yͤ thinges that are set before yͤ. — 2 *Macc.* x. 23 When they had ordred them selues manly with their weapens & hondes. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Catechism*, To ordre myselfe lowlye and reuerentlye to al my betters.

d. Of the Deity, etc.: To regulate or determine (occurrences, events, etc.); to ordain.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 41 Lo, how doth the Lord order the meanes unto it? 1671 MILTON *Samson* 30 Why was my breeding order'd and prescrib'd As of a person separate to God, Design'd for great exploits? 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. ix, If the good providence of God had not wonderfully ordered the ship to be cast up nearer to the shore. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. ii. 121 So my lot was ordered. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 91 It was ordered otherwise, and doubtless wisely.

†3. To put in order or readiness (for a purpose); to make ready, prepare. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 Shewynge how the pilgrym of yͤ waye of religyon sholde prepare and order hymselfe. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxiii. 219 Than the couent..orderyd themselues & so went out of the abbay to mete Huon. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 279 That manner of ordering things, whereby they are stamped and beaten verie small. 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 10 Read your votes..and so order your way for an explanatory Bill. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 26 Apr., They brought us also some caveare, which I attempted to order. 1721 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 167 Some Kitchen-ware for ordering their Food.

†4. To bring into order or submission to lawful authority; hence, to inflict disciplinary punishment on; to correct, chastise, punish. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 219 An incorrigyble persone that wyll not be ordered. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 250 Syn that he is one of my peers I wyll ordre hym by iugement. 1642 T. LECHFORD *Plain Dealing* (1867) 91 One master Doughty, a Minister,..spake so in publique, ..which was held a disturbance, and the Ministers spake to the Magistrate to order him. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 9 Dec., This Lord is a very proud and wicked man, and the Parliament is likely to order him.

†5. To take a certain 'order' or course with (a person or thing); to treat, deal with, manage (in a specified manner). *Obs.*

1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 34 Yet is there none that.. knoweth better to order him, then I that so long haue kept him. 1562 in *Child-Marriages* 12 He was ordred worse then any seruaunt in her fathers house. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 18 Many..being thus ordered..will bear flowers the second year after the sowing. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. 105, I..was assured that he had been well fed, and ordered as he used to be. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 278 To take such persons .. that they may be ordered according to the law. 1760 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II. 45 The way of ordering marle must be according to the nature of it. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 401 Hang it to dry, and order it as you do other coloured silks.

II. 6. To give orders for (something to be done, etc.); to enjoin, bid, command, direct; to prescribe medically. Const. with simple obj., obj. clause, or obj. and inf. pass., expressing the thing enjoined; more rarely with obj. and complement.

a 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 489 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 301 That he compeir in to our habeit quhyt, Vntill I ordour it, wer a grit dispyte. 1637 *Star Chamb. Decree* § 11 in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 14 It is further Ordered and Decreed that no Merchant, Bookseller [etc.]. 1667 D. ALLSOPP in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 8 They passed the Bill..and ordered it to be reported the next day. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* vii. 143 Moses had ordered the Kings a Copy of the Law. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiv. ii, I have ordered to be at Home to none but yourself. 1794 J. SMITHEMAN *Let. to Parr* 19 Mar. in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VIII. 567, I have..to beg that you will have the goodness to order a proper monument erected to his memory. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. v. 72 He ordered my companions to be handcuffed. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 102 Who ordered again that four hundred pieces of gold should be given to him. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 228 The doctor had ordered as much fresh air as possible.

†b. To appoint (a day) for some purpose, by a parliamentary order. *Obs.*

1669 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 292 To-morrow is.. orderd for the motion of the King's supply. 1676 *Ibid.* 514 They rose, ordering Friday next to resume this consideration.

7. To give orders to, command, authoritatively direct (a person or agent, *to do* something, etc.).

1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 79 The Lacedemonians were orderd to furnish..so many more. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. ii, He ordered an elderly Woman to rise..and come to him. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. iii. (1857) 103 He ..ordered them to prepare to march on the following night. *absol.* 1824 MRS. CAMERON *Marten & Scholars* iv. 26 Like some little boys, who, when they are hearing other children say their lessons,..order about them as if they were grown men. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. i. 176 He belonged himself to the class whose business was to order rather than obey.

b. *ellipt.* To command or direct (a person) to go or come *to*, *into*, *upon* (a place, etc.), *away*, *here*, *home*, *out*, etc. *To order about*, to order hither and thither in a peremptory manner, domineer over, treat as a subordinate.

1667 *Ormonde MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 58 The two soldiers ordered upon him. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* I. 157 The Czar ordered him for Astracan. 1727 SWIFT *Country Post* Wks. 1755 III. i. 177 This day a jackdaw..was ordered close prisoner to a cage. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 246 A bill is order'd into parliament for vesting the forfeited estates of certain traytors in his majesty. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 607 He was exasperated by the thought that he was ordered about and overruled by Russell. 1898 RIDER HAGGARD *Dr. Therne* i. 5 He..was ordered to a warmer climate.

8. To give an order or commission for; to direct (a thing) to be furnished or supplied.

1836 PR. WILSON *Diary* in *Life* (1860) II. xv. 108 We ordered our ponies and johnpons. 1868 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xxii, 'What would you..do, if you ordered one kind of wine and was required to drink another?' 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 63 Shall I order you a cab? *Mod.* What have you ordered for dinner?

III. 9. *Eccl.* To admit to holy orders; to ordain; formerly also, to admit ceremonially into a monastic order; to admit or institute to a benefice. *arch.*

1303 [see ORDERED *ppl. a.* 1]. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 47 The bisschop, wanne he ordreth thes clerekes, Takth hym the cherche keyȝe. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 5288 He made him a croun brod þere As a monke þat orderd were. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. xvi. 303/2 Some frende of him that shall be ordred gyueth the bysshop some gyft. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Ordering of Deacons, The Bisshoppe shal surcease from ordering that person. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 211 That the Bishop of Rome ordered and admitted all the Bishops thorowout the World..hath no possibilitie, or colour of truth in it selfe. *a* 1610 BABINGTON *Comf. Notes Num.* viii. II. § 4 Note how fit it is to order Ministers in the face of the Church. 1895 BESANT *In Deacon's Orders* i. 2 One who has thus been ordered.

Orderable, *a. rare.* [f. ORDER *v.* + -ABLE] Capable of being ordered or directed (*to* an end or result); amenable to direction or control.

1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 27 No act of sin is in its nature orderable to any good end. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. vii. § 22 The King .. being very orderable in all His sicknesse. 1656 [? J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 216 It makes a body orderable to all possible Action.

Order-book. [f. ORDER *sb.* + BOOK.] A book in which orders are entered. *spec.* **a.** In the army, a book (of which there is one for each company) in which the orderly sergeants enter general and regimental orders. **b.** In the navy, a book kept on a man-of-war for recording occasional orders of the commander. **c.** In the House of Commons, a book in which motions to be submitted to the House must be entered. **d.** In business, a book in which the orders of customers are entered.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* liv, Captain Hawkins came on board and gave me an order-book saying, 'Mr. Simple, I have a great objection to written orders, as I consider that the articles of war are quite sufficient to regulate any ship.' 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 55 To see that all General Orders and Regulations are carefully and accurately entered in the Order Books of the Regiments composing their Brigades. 1893 *Daily News* 26 June 2/5 Directly their order books get at all full they are certain to put quotations up.

Ordered (ɔ̃ːdəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. ORDER *v.* + -ED 1.]

†1. In holy orders, ORDAINED. (Also, Belonging to a religious order.) *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1540 By þese ordryde men, y mene, Here wurdys owtȝ to be feyrer and clene. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 124 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 329 Nu is pride maister in everich ordred hous. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 708 If he be ordred he is irreguleer. 1615 WADSWORTH in *Bedell's Lett.* 13 Neither doe the Orderer nor the Ordered giue nor receiue the Orders as a Sacrament.

2. Set in order, arranged, disposed; disciplined, regulated, controlled; †made ready, prepared (*obs.*).

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 70/2 The verie Barbarians .. haue a more ordered state in truth and justice. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 14 Pure hands, chast eyes, an ordered tongue. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 417 ¶5 Like a well ordered Garden. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 230 Strong in the ordered ranks of war Forth they went. 1872 WHITTIER *Brewing of Soma* 79 And let our ordered lives confess The beauty of Thy peace.

b. *Mil.* in *ordered arms*: see ORDER *v.* 1 b.

1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 40 b, Any movement can take place from ordered arms.

3. Commanded, bidden, prescribed, ordained.

1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 560 Thus genius rose and set at ordered times. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 137 The divisions of squadrons make their ordered degree of wheel. 1892 *Daily News* 14 June 5/3 Leave hawks and owls, even ..the weasel, to play their ordered parts. 1898 *Ibid.* 23 Apr. 8/2 The ordered business of the day was Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates.

Hence **Orderedness**, the quality or fact of being ordered or regulated. *rare.*

1724 R. WODROW *Life Jas. Wodrow* (1828) 183 The orderedness, sureness and everlasting nature of the Covenant.

Orderer, *a. rare.* [f. ORDER *sb.* + -ED 2.] Decorated with the badge of an order of knighthood, merit, etc.

1817 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 107 A number of little black starred and ordered Frenchmen.

Orderer (ɔ̃ːdəɹəɹ). Also 5 **-our**. [f. ORDER *v.* + -ER 1.] One who, or that which, orders (in senses of the vb.).

1496–7 *Act 12 Hen. VII*, c. 13 § 1 The seid orderours and assessours in the seid Shires. 1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Housek.* (1768) 1 A good husband, and a good orderer of an house. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. xcv, Thou but as an vpright orderer, Sought'st to reform th' abused Kingdome here. 1615 (see ORDERED 1). 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* i. (1658) 6 Aristotle .. the most judicious orderer of notions, and director of mens conceptions, that ever lived. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV. ix. 252 The first Cause and supreme Orderer of all Things. 1889 H. F. WOOD *Englishm. Rue*

Cain xx. 318 How all these terrible orderers of other men were to be twisted round one's little finger!

Ordering (ō·ɹdərĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the vb. ORDER: ordination, arrangement, regulation, direction, management, preparation, treatment, etc.

c 1315 SHOREHAM (E. E. T. S.) 56 Þe bisschopes blessynge, Forþ myd þe admynystracioun þat he deþ atte ordɹynge. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. ci. 76, I passe ouer .. the orderynge of the yongest sone called Clodoaldus. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 123 There meate .. is marde and spylt for lacke of good ordring & dressynge. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xix. (1634) 729 Laying on of hands, which I grant in true and lawfull Orderings to bee a Sacrament. 1667 C. MERRET in *Phil. Trans.* II. 455 The other two Trees, left without this ordering, had most of their fruit withered. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. § 13 We want laws, ..in one word, for the whole ordering of life. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiii, Directions about the encampment..and such other instructions as might be necessary to the proper ordering of the field. 1895 BESANT *In Deacon's Orders* i. 2 This ordering, once accepted, is a life-sentence like a peerage.

Ordering, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That orders, arranges, directs, etc.: see ORDER *v.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 25. 26 An Ordering and Disposing Mind that was the Cause of all things. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 28 His ordering fingers point the dials to time their ranks.

Orderless (ō·ɹdəɹlés), *a.* [f. ORDER *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of order, arrangement, regularity, or method; disorderly.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 72 b, The Italiane is cleane in his fare, the Spaniarde delicate, the Frencheman aboundannt, the Germane orderlesse. 1575 *Hist. Troubles Frankfort* (1642) 50 Their orderlesse thrusting themselves into the Church. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 253 All forme is formelesse, Order orderlesse, Saue what is opposite to Englands lone. 1660 N. INGELO *Bentivolio & Urania* I. (1682) Pref., An orderless rabble of troublesome Chimeras. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 369 Are the stars..spread orderless on the celestial vault?

Orderliness (ō·ɹdəɹlinés). [f. ORDERLY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being orderly.

1. Conformity to order or method; regularity.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* viii. 6 Then is that perfection of orderlinesse decayed. 1667 J. CORBET *Disc. Relig. Eng.* 17 The Reformation in England, for its Legality and Orderliness, is unquestionable. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. II. ii. i. 132 He is made to pay dear..by losing his natural good Disposition, and the Orderliness of his Kind or Species. 1894 *Law Times* XCVII. 387/2 A court in which speed was considered rather than orderliness.

b. Observance of, or regard for, order; methodicalness.

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* III. xiii. (1849) 127 To see how the habits of orderliness..were daily slackening. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* II. 14 Goethe..seems to have inherited..from his father..the nervous orderliness..by which he was always distinguished.

2. Orderly quality of conduct or behaviour.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 655 Who then would not wonder at such behauiour and orderlinesse? 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 318. 1740–87 MISS TALBOT, etc. *Lett.* (1808) 201, I never saw a more perfect orderliness; we had no crowd going or coming, and our places were excellent. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 116 He bears testimony to the orderliness of the crowd.

Orderly (ō·ɹdəɹli), *a.* and *sb.* [f. ORDER *sb.* + -LY 1.]

A. *adj.* 1. Arranged or disposed in order; characterized by regular sequence, arrangement, or disposition; exhibiting system or method; regular.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Maske for Vice. Montacute* Wks. 1869 I. 80 Vpon the waltring waues his Foistes and Gallies fleete, More forrest-like than orderly. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 11 If your intention be once right established, all your course will be orderly. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 423 These Symbols ..have a more rational orderly texture than the Runae upon the Danish Rimestocks. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxv. 183 We were..tied together, and thus advanced in an orderly line. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 455 Where the chief thing demanded in a tragedy was a certain orderly pomp of expression.

b. Of persons, their temperament, etc.: Observant of, or having regard for, order, system, or method; regular, methodical.

1830 [implied in ORDERLINESS 1 b]. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvi. 249, I thought you were one of the orderly sort, that liked to lie in bed in a Christian way. 1858 MRS. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* II. 94 Desirée..was of a womanly and orderly temper.

†c. *Orderly in years*: ? of mature years. *Obs.*

1583 B. RICH *Phylotus & Emelia* (1835) 11 An auncient Citizen, whose name was Phylotus, a man very orderly in yeares, and wonderfully aboundyng in goodes.

†2. Conformable to established order or rule; regular. *Obs.*

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 481 To expresse by orderly definition what thing maketh an Heretike..is either impossible or verie hard. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvii. § 12 A proude vsurpation without any orderly calling. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* v. i. (1668) 101 The orderliest feeding of swine is, in the morning early. 1637 *Star Chamb. Decree* § 20 in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 18 For want of orderly imployment for Iourneymen printers.

3. Observant of order, rule, or discipline; disposed to observe good order; not unruly or tumultuous; well-conducted, well-behaved.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 59 Hee .. gaue such orderly and wel-behaued reproofe to al vncomelinesse. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* Wks. 1879 I. 768 Observing their orderly, and not tumultuary arming. 1799 MACKINTOSH *Stud. Law Nat.* etc. Wks. 1846 I. 368 The firmest bands of a peaceable and orderly intercourse. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 338 Compensation for the losses inflicted on the orderly portion of the population. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 26 May 6/2 Elections are now conducted in an orderly manner.

4. *Mil.* Pertaining to orders or their issue; charged with the conveyance or execution of orders.

Orderly book, a book kept in a regiment, or each company of a regiment, for the entry of general or regimental orders. *Orderly man* = B. 1, 2; see also, in other sense, quot. 1731. *Orderly officer* (*a*) = B. 1; (*b*) the officer whose turn it is to superintend the domestic economy of his corps or regiment, the officer of the day. *Orderly room*, a room in barracks in which the business of a company is carried on. †*Orderly sergeant*, the first sergeant of a company, whose duties formerly included the conveyance of orders.

1723 BLACKMORE *True Hist.* 49 If their Orderly Men.. should bring them intelligence .. that the King was gone to Richmond. 1727 H. BLAND *Treat. Milit. Discipl.* xix. 286 All Orders, Subsequent to those at Orderly-time, which the Generals of the Day shall receive from the General in Chief, they are to send by their Aid-de-Camps to the Majors of Brigade of the Day for the Whole. ..Upon their receiving such Orders, they are to send them in Writing to the National Majors of Brigade of the Day by their Orderly Serjeants. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 25 Officers established in the most notorious Gaming-houses. ..An Orderly Man who walks up and down the outside of the Door to give notice to the Porter, and alarm the House, at the approach of the Constables. 1771 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 235, I receive by my orderly officer, two letters of yours upon the same subject. *a* 1798 *Army Med. Board* in W. Blair *Soldier's Friend* 85 Every regimental hospital will be provided with a steady serjeant; with one orderly man, or more, .. and one woman nurse. 1799 CAPT. HAMILTON in *Naval Chron.* I. 529, I sent an orderly dragoon to the admiral. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Dec. 781/1 Sir E. Paget..had but one orderly man with him. 1815 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 27 July (1884), [She] made me a present of the orderly book of one of the French regiments. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 147 A Private Soldier is to be employed as Regimental Orderly-Room Clerk. *Ibid.* 273 Officers Commanding the Out-Guards are to send guides or Orderly-men to the Major of Brigade of the Day.. in order to conduct the new Guards, and to carry such orders as may be necessary. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 77 § 28 Affixing the same at the orderly room or other room where the business is carried on of the corps..to which he belongs. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christm. No. 2/3 Porter tore a leaf from his orderly book.

5. Pertaining to the system of keeping the streets constantly clean by continual sweeping and removal of dirt; see B. 3.

Orderly-bin, a street box for the reception of refuse.

1851–61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 259 The streets of Windsor..are now in the course of being cleansed upon the orderly plan. 1894 *Daily News* 24 Jan. 5/3 The street orderly bins are still occasionally taken for letter boxes.

B. *sb.* 1. A non-commissioned officer or private soldier attending upon a superior officer to carry orders or messages.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Chron.* 44/1 The garrison..marched down to the number of 2 killedars, 1 sippadar,...2 orderleys, 1 colour bearer [etc.]. 1814 WELLINGTON *Let. to Junta of Bilbao* 12 Jan. in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XI. 439 In the house as the servant or orderly of the officer in question. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xvi. 438 An orderly comes in haste to bring him news of the battle.

2. An attendant in a military or other hospital, charged with the care of the patients and the maintenance of order and cleanliness.

1809 WELLINGTON *Let. to Col. Peacocke* 29 Sept. in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) V. 200 The men of one regiment must not be employed as orderlies to men of other regiments in the hospital. 1854 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. xiv. 297 The worst of surgeons and hospital dressers and orderlies.

3. A man whose constant work it is to keep the streets clean.

1851–61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 260 The orderlies .. keep the streets free from mud in winter, and dust in summer. 1895 *Times* 28 Mar. 4/6 E. B. and J. L. street orderlies in the employ of the St. Giles's Board of Works.

4. One who is orderly or a supporter of order.

1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* iv. 63 If the orderlies chose to try their strength against the desperates, there should be a fair battle.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **O·rderlyism**, the system of keeping the streets clean by means of orderlies; **O·rderlyship**, the office of an orderly.

1851–61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 256 Orderlyism, or the employment of the poor in the promotion of public cleanliness. 1900 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 3/2 The young soldier .. is then placed in charge of a ward, where .. he may in a year or so attain to the culmination of orderlyship.

Orderly (ō·ɹdəɹli), *adv.* [f. ORDER *sb.* + -LY 2.]

1. In order; in due order or regular succession; with proper arrangement, disposition, or distribution; methodically. Now *rare.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* Proem in Ashm. (1652) 10 The effect is here set ont Orderly. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* i. 3, I thought it good ..to wryte the same orderly vnto the (good Theophilus). 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 58 He enquired of every one orderly, What he had eat? 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* II. 61 Of Antoni's blood .. issued three, Caius, Claudius, and Nero orderly. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 282 The 18 Galeots and 2 Brigantines advanced, very orderly. 1847 LONGF. *Evang.* I. iii. 69 Orderly all things proceeded, and duly and well were completed.

†b. In conformity with order; properly in regard to place in a series; in due course, duly. *Obs.*

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. i. 98 Be it the sayd sacrifice were a thankesgeving; yet it shall not orderlye hereupon ensue that it were an acceptable .. thankesgeving. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Formall man* (Arb.) 31 Hee..langhes orderly himselfe, when it comes to his turne. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 16 We begin our Service with Confession .. And that very orderly. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 359 As in a curious piece of Landskip there are orderly interspersed Clouds.

2. According to established order or rule; regularly, properly, duly; in conformity with good order or discipline; in a well-conducted or well-behaved manner. Now *rare.*

1509 BP. FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 309 Yf the sacramentes of the chirche orderly taken .. be anaylable. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 100 The church hath no absolute power .. to elect their pastor, to choose him, to cal him orderly. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxi. 24 That..all may know..that thou thyself also walkest orderly and keepest the law. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 394 As long as they lived orderly. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 24, I..let him go with me, which he did very orderly. 1817 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* III. i, Comporting ourselves orderly, As peaceful citizens.

†3. *Arch.* (Cf. ORDER *sb.* 9 b. *Obs.*

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* E iv b, The chaunge of the five pillers orderly to be vsed, eche of them in his kynde, whiche order of buildinges he named of Vitruuius as followeth *picnostylos, sistylos, diastylos, ariostylos, eustylos.*

Orderly-man: see ORDERLY *a.* 4.

†**Ordinability.** *Obs.* [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being ordinable; capability of being ordained or directed to an end or purpose.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 484 That God is the prime efficient cause of the material entitative act of sin, may be demonstrated..from the ordinabilitie of al evil to some good. *a* 1710 BP. BULL *Serm.* ix. Wks. 1827 I. 222 Our obedience to God ought to be such, as that it may have, though not a merit of condignity to deserve everlasting bliss .. yet an ordinability (as a great doctor of our church expresseth it) .. that is, a meetness, fitness, and due disposition toward the obtaining of it.

†**O·rdinable,** *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *ordinābilis*, f. *ordināre* to ORDAIN. Cf. OF. *ordenable, ordonable* Godef.).] Capable of being ordained, ordered, or directed *to* an end, purpose, or destiny.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. xiii. (Skeat) I. 29 Euery thing though it be good, it is not of hymself good, but it is good by that it is ordinable to the greate goodnes. 1650 *Fiat. Hammond's Addr.* xiv. § 33 The Killing my self is no way ordinable to good. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 5 The knowledge..is not much ordinable or applicable to the use and benefit of the Man that knows them.

Ordinal (ō·ɹdinăl), *a.* *sb.*1) [ad. late L. *ordināl-is* denoting order or place in a series (as a number), f. *ordo, ordin-* ORDER: see -AL. Cf. F. *ordinal*, used by Oresme, 14th c., but not in Cotgr., nor in common use till 17th c.]

†1. Conformable to order, rule, or custom; regular, ordinary, orderly. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 180 Þis suynge stondiþ most in ordynal love of man. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) II. vi. 115/1 To kepe obedyence and ordynali subgeccion of the subgettes to theyr soueraynes.

2. Marking position in an order or series; applied to those numbers which refer an object to a certain place in a series of such objects (*first, second, third*, etc.), as distinguished from the CARDINAL numbers (*one, two, three*, etc.).

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Gram.* 12 *marg.*, Ordinall Numerals. 1607 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* II. 212 'Primus' is an ordinal number. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iv. 109 Number ..whether Collective, as three, six, nine; or Ordinal, as the second, third, or fourth. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 277 Third is an Adjective, and is call'd an Ordinal Number, as Three is a Cardinal Number. 1892 SWEET *Short Hist. Eng. Gram.* 126 Most of the ordinal numerals are derivatives of the cardinal ones.

3. *Nat. Hist.* Of or pertaining to an order of animals or plants, or to natural order in general.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 1 The ordinal name made choice of is Phlogotica. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 182 The dehiscence of their capsule; a character which is not now esteemed as of ordinal importance. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 294 Specific, or generic, or ordinal lines of distinction.

4. Of or pertaining to holy orders. *rare.*

1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) I. 240 Such an arrangement evidently supposes the ordinal identity of Bishops and Presbyters.

5. Relating to, or consisting of, a row or rows.

1892 *Classical Rev.* 460/1 All the pieces move both in an ordinal or straight line..or in a diagonal line. 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 139 Hand in hand in ordinal dances.

B. *sb.* An ordinal number: see 2.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* B iij, The ordinals are, which declare the order of place or time. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 42 The Denominators are best pronounced by the Ordinals, as halves, thirds..etc. 1862 R. G. LATHAM *Elem. Comp. Philol.* II. iv. 742 The cardinals as compared with the ordinals are certainly abstract, and, as such, ought, at the first view, to be the newer terms.

Hence **O·rdinalism,** the quality of being ordinal.

1864 WEBSTER cites LATHAM.

Ordinal (ō·ɹdinăl), *sb.*2 [ad. med.L. *ordināle*, sb. use of neuter of *ordinālis* adj.: see prec. Cf. F. *ordinal* (15th c. in Godef.).]

†1. A book containing rules, or a body of rules or regulations. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 117 To every Monthe..He hath after his Ordinal Assigned on [signe] in special. 1532 *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xv. (1714) 119 (Dighy MS.) A Boke..kept..as a Registre or an Ordynal, how they schal do, and be orderyd. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4),

Ordinal is..sometimes used for a Book, containing the Orders and Constitutions of a Religious House or Colledge.

2. A book setting forth the order of the services of the Church, or of any one of them, as they existed before the Reformation; a service-book.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 295 He made þe ordynal of þe service of holy chirche, and cleped it þe Consuetudinarius. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 203 As Y haue red in dyuerse oolde Ordinalis of Cathedrall Chirchis and of Monasteries in Ynglond. 1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 10 § 1 All Bookes called..Couchers, Journals, Ordinals..shall be..abolished. *a* 1746 Lewis in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 169 An Ordinal; in which was ordained the manner of saying and solemnizing divine offices. 1846 Maskell *Mon. Rit.* I. p. xliii, Other Churches equally with that of Sarum would have had their Ordinals.

3. A book prescribing the rules to be observed, and containing the form of service to be used, in the ordination of deacons and priests, and the consecration of bishops.

1658 Bramhall *Consecr. Bps.* 112 Their exceptions .. were..either against our English Ordinall, or against the Legality of our Bishops. 1732–8 Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1822) I. 64 The new Common Prayer-book was brought into the house, with an ordinal or form of ordaining bishops, priests, and deacons. 1876 *Prayer-book Interleaved* 339 This prayer is in the Roman Ordinal preceded by an exposition of the duties of a priest.

Ordinance (ō·ɹdinăns), *sb.* Also 4–6 orden-, ordyn-, (4 ordren-, 5 ordeyn- , 5–8 ordon-, (6 ordonn-), 6–8 ordn-; 4–5 -annse, 4–6 -aunce, -ans, 5 -anns, -anse, -awnce. [a. OF. *ordenance, ordren-, ordenn-, ordon-*, mod. F. *ordonnance*, ad. med. L. *ordinantia*, f. *ordinānt-em*, pr. pple. of *ordināre* to Ordain: cf. the variants Ordnance, Ordonnance.] The action of ordaining, ordering, or arranging; the fact or condition of being ordered or arranged.

†1. Arrangement in ranks or rows; esp. in order of battle; battle-array or a mode of battle-array; also, a display of military force; a host in array.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 178 Alle þe Sarazins conseile in þe schaft was writen, & alle þer ordinance, kyng R. it wiste. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvii. 101 Soyn thar ordinans brak thai. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 112 We fynd be ancient custumis of weris thre ordynancis of bataillis. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 29 He assembled alle his folke and putte hem in fayr ordenaunce of bataylle. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 5424, I saw Pape Iulius manfullye Passe to the feilde.., With ane rycht aufull ordinance. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 455 A whole troupe..of horsmen may ride vpright vnder them in ordinance of battell.

2. Arrangement in regular sequence or proper relative position; disposition (of things or matters) according to rule; ordered, arranged, or regulated condition; order. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* iv. pr. vi. 105 (Camb. MS.) Destine is the disposicion and ordinaunce clyuynge to moenable thinges. *c* 1386 — *Clerk's T.* 905 The chambres for tarraye in ordinance After my lust. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 154 She kepte her astate so noble, and of so good ordenaunce. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 21 Astronomye is divided in foure parties..In the ordinaunce of the sterres; In disposicioun of þe signes [etc.]. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Chron.* xxvi[i]. 12 This is the ordinaunce of the dorekepers..to mynister in the house of the Lorde. 1699 Lister *Journ. Paris* 36 The Ordinance and Design of most of the Royal and grent Gardens in and about Paris are of his Invention.

b. Arrangement of literary material, or collocation of parts, as in architecture, in accordance with some plan or rule of composition or artistic production; also, a characteristic series of architectural parts: = Ordonnance 1.

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 315 Vhech vere ageyn the ordinauns of onre Book. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 39 To devyde the mater by chapytres in the best ordynaunce that I shal conne. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. i. 1, I..haue enterprysed this hystory on y⁰ forsaid ordynaunce and true fundacion. 1683 Evelyn *Diary* 16 May, Verrio's invention is admirable, his ordnance full and flowing. 1706 Phillips, *Ordnance*, In Architecture, the giving to all the parts of a Building, the just Dimensions and Quantity, which are requisite, according to the Model. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 108 (ed. 2) 75 With regard to the columnar ordinances, the Doric was at this period cultivated to a higher degree of grace. 1862 Fergusson *Hist. Mod. Archit.* 185 It is not easy to ascertain how far the ordinance of the present building was influenced by his designs. 1885 *Academy* 1 Aug. 69/2 Want of ordinance has led Major T. to perpetual repetition.

†3. The arranging of plans; devising, contriving, planning; a device, contrivance, plan. *Obs.*

a 1330 *Otuel* 49 Þei..maden alle here ordenaunce, To werren uppon þe king of France. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 461 (510) In with þe paleys gardyn..Gan he and I wel half a day to dwelle Right for to speken of an ordenaunce How we þe Grekes myghte disauaunce. *a* 1472 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 39 Certayn Lollardes .. hadde purposid .. to haue slayn the kyng..but the king..was warned of their fals purpos and ordenaunce. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxix. 209 Commune loos sprong in englond thurgh coniectyng and ordynaunce of the frere prechours, that sire Edward of Carnarinan was alyue.

†b. Institution, foundation (*of* anything). *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Heb.* iv. 3 Sotheli the werkis maad parfyt fro the ordynaunce of the world.

†4. The action or process of making ready, preparing, or providing; preparation, provision, equipment; a preparatory step or measure; hence, the resnlt of such, provision *of* (something). *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 486 (535) And Troylus þat al þis puruyaunce Knew at þe fulle .. Hadde here-vp-on ek made gret ordenaunce. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxx. 300 Whan men passed .. unto that yle men maden ordynance for to passen by Schippe, 23 dayes or more. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 12 That he may wisely purveye and make contrary ordynaunce ayens hem. *c* 1500 *Fat. Fgyngecourte* 70 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 96 Great ordynance of gunnes the kynge let make, And shypte them at London all at ones. *c* 1534 *MS. Additional* 6113, lf. 106 The counterpoynte clothe of golde, the curteyns of whyte sarcenette..were of the quenes owne ordonnance. 1580 Baret *Alv.* D 1166 The first ordinaunce, or first draught, which is done with a cule, *adumbratio.* 1612 Davies *Why Ireland*, etc. (1747) 126 But there was..no ordinance, no provision made for the abolishing of their barbarous customs and manners.

b. Material adjuncts, apparatus, furniture. *Obs.*

1475 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 133/1 The Tynne, Stuff and Ordenaunce to the same myne belongyng. 1512 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 608 Cynctours, moldes, ordynaunces, and enery other thyng concernyng the same vawtyng. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods St. Andrew's, Norwich* in *Norfolk Archæol.* (1865) VII. 52 Itm the ordynance of the sepulcre prised at v⁸. 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* vi. 38 *marg.*, [Was the house finished] with all the appurtenances therof, and with all the ordinaunces therof.

†c. *spec.* Warlike provision, equipment, or stores: now Ordnance, q.v.

5. The action of ordering or regulating; regulation, direction, management; authoritative appointment or dispensation; control, disposal. *arch.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 83 His doughter Custance was wedded to Bretayn, With William's ordinance, vnto the erle Alayn. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P 759, I putte me hoolly in youre disposicion and ordinaunce. *c* 1410 Hoccleve *Mother of God* 43 Thou schapen art by goddis ordynance To preye for vs. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 222 b, Committyng the lyfes .. whole to the dukes discrecion and ordinaunce. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. 19 Stablit be the infinite diuyne ordinance. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. 5 That Ordinance of God, whereby every creature is governed and guided. 1885 Ruskin *Pleas. Eng.* 139 Unless music exalt and purify, it is not under St. Cecilia's ordinance.

b. That which is ordained or decreed by the Deity or by Fate; a dispensation, decree, or appointment of Providence or of Destiny.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxliv. 18 Godis wayes ere his ordynaunce & willis. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 619 He wist it was goddis ordenaunce. 1554 J. Bradford in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. ii. App. xxix. 82 By thy most just ordinance yea by thy merciful ordinance also. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 145 Let Ord'nance Come as the Gods fore-say it. 1688 Shadwell *Sqr. Alsatia* v, Great souls are above ordinances. 1842 Tennyson *Tithonus* 30 Why should a man desire..To..pass beyond the goal of ordinance Where all should pause?

†c. Ordained or appointed place, condition, course, etc. *Obs.*

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 141 [He] passis till his ordinaunce quhare he is ordanyt tobe. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 66 If you would consider the true cause,..Why all these things change from their Ordinance, Their Natures, and pre-formed Faculties.

6. Authoritative direction how to proceed or act; established rule or body of principles; system of government, polity, or discipline. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 101 Of Godes ordinance he forsoke þe schap. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 26 For þis ende shulden clerkes..preie God þat his ordrenance [*v.r.* ordenaunce] were kepte in his strengþe. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiii. 58 After þe constitucioun and ordinaunce of þe rewmes whare þai dwell. 1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 16 Cynyle ordynance ys but as a mean to bryng man to obserue thys law of nature. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* I. ii. Wks. (1851) 102 At the returne from the Captivity things were only restor'd after the ordinance of Moses and David. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 743 She has presum'd t'annul And abrogate .. The total ordonance and will of God. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* VI. 352 Then the voice Of Ida sounded, issuing ordinance.

7. An authoritative direction, decree, or command; in more restricted sense, a public injunction or rule of narrower scope, less permanent nature, or less constitutional character than a *law* or *statute*, as a decree of a sovereign, an enactment of a municipal or other local body, etc.

As to the distinction between *ordinance* and *statute*, see Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1878) III. viii. iii, Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. § 292. In Eng. Hist. the decrees of the Ordainers (with the king's assent) in 1310 were 'ordinances'; the name is also given to the *Ordinance of the Forest* (33 & 34 Ed. I), and the *Ordinance of the Staple* (27 Ed. III, st. 2), etc. The Acts of the Long Parliament after 1641 were at first called *Ordinances*; one of these was the *Self-denying Ordinance* of 1645, ordaining that no member of parliament should thenceforth hold any civil or military office. After 1649 the name 'act' was officially used; but as all these 'acts' were expunged from the Statute-book at the Restoration, they are usually referred to as 'ordinances'. In reference to French History, 'the Ordinances' are esp. those of Charles X in 1830, overthrowing the constitution, and suspending the liberty of the press. See also Ordonnance 2, 2 b.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 1460 Swyche ys Goddys ordynaunce, 'For veniaunce to take veniaunce'. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 80 Þeise ben ye ordynaunse of þis gilde. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* iv. xxix. (1859) 61 Ordynaunces of pryuate lawes in Reames and in comynaltees ben cleped 'statutes'. 1477 *Presentm. Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 27 Rychard Dyschforth .. toke & seldd j stranges man heirreng .. agans ordonans of the ton. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 12 § 5 Every Person..that shall take any License contrary to this Ordinance. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 320/1 This yeare [1310] also there were ordinances made for the state and gouernement of the realme, by the prelats, earles, and barons, which were confirmed with the sentence of excommunication against all them that should go about to breake the same. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* II. i. 30 He shall obey the ordinances of the Sergeant Maior. 1622 Callis *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 230 An Ordinance is a word having a more private and less powerful signification then the word Law hath; for it is a Law but of a secundary power, enacted by a Corporation, Company or Commission. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 199 They should have an Ordinance of Parliament for their Indemnity. 1767 A. Young *Farmer's Lett. to People* 185 Laws and ordonances, which are framed according to the aspect of the day. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 180 The most popular justification for the self-denying ordinance..was soon found at Naseby. 1830–1 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 182/1 On the 25th of July, the king [Ch. X.] signed three Ordinances which superseded the Constitution. 1830 Amelia Opie *Jrnl.* 23 Dec., This gentleman ..is the editor of a journal, and wrote against the Ordinances. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. § 292 The Statute is primarily a legislative act, the ordinance is primarily an executive one;..the enacting process incorporates the statute into the body of the national law, the royal notification of the ordinance simply asserts that the process enunciated in the ordinance will be observed from henceforth.

8. A practice or usage authoritatively enjoined or prescribed; *esp.* a religious or ceremonial observance, as the sacraments.

1388 Wyclif *Titus* Prol., He warneth Tite, and enfourmeth hym of the ordynaunce of presthod, and of spiritual conuersacioun. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 11292 (Trin.) Þei bare þe childe..into þe temple For to do of him þat day þat ordenaunce [*Cott.* settenes] was of þe lay. 1643 T. Case *Serm.* in Kerr *Covenants & Covenanters* (1895) 265 This service, being an ordinance of God. 1648 *Shorter Catech.* § 92 A sacrament is an holy ordinance instituted by Christ, wherein, by sensible signs, Christ and the benefits of the new covenant are represented, sealed, and applied to believers. *a* 1649 Winthrop *New Eng.* (1853) II. 376 Private members making speeches in the church assemblies to the disturbance and hindrance of the ordinances. 1704 Nelson *Festivals & Fasts* II. vii. (1720) 542 Candidates of this sacred Ordinance [Confirmation]. 1785 Paley *Mor. Philos.* Wks. 1825 IV. 59 Civil society is but the ordinance and institution of man. 1861 Stanley *East. Ch.* ii. 72 Reciting the Nicene creed..before the administration of the Eucharist, to guard that ordinance against Arian intruders. 1865 Seeley *Ecce Homo* i. (1868) 3 Many .. presented themselves as candidates for his baptism in implicit faith that the ordinance was divine.

b. Applied esp. to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

1830–40 ('To observe the Ordinance', a usual expression with Independents and Baptists). *a* 1892 Spurgeon *Autobiog.* iv. (1897) 26 The table, on which were spread the bread and the wine on days when they had the ordinance; I think that was the correct phrase when our good folks intended 'the communion'.

†9. The decree of an umpire settling a matter in dispute; the authoritative settlement of relations between parties. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 79 This ordynance thaim thocht the best. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/1 This is the ordenance that Thomas Archebisshop of Canterbury, and Richard Lord the Grey .. haven made betwen William Lord the Roos on that oon partie and Robert Tirwhit .. on that other partie. 1569 J. Rogers *Gl. Godly Loue* (1876) 182 The ordinance that God made betweene man and wife.

†10. Appointment to office; *esp.* admission to office in the Church; = Ordination 2. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 141 His successour schal come to þe primat of Caunterbury, and he schal take his ordynaunce [L. *ordinationem*, 1432–50 ordinacion] of hym. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 184/1 To make or ordeine ony Officer .. of whom the makyng and ordenaunce..longed to you.

†11. Rank, order (in the state). *Obs. rare*—¹.

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III. ii. 12 Things crented .. to .. be still, and wonder, When one but of my ordinance stood vp To speake of Peace, or Warre.

†12. = *Company of Ordinance*: see Ordonnance 2 b. *Obs.*

†**Ordinance**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *ordinance*, Ordnance *sb.*] *trans.* To furnish with ordnance or military equipment, esp. artillery.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* II. ii, A shippe of wonderfull beantie, well ordinanced and manned for his defence and saulfe conducte. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 22 Foystes and Rowgalies so well ordinaunced and with such peces as was not seen in shippes before. *Ibid.* 119 This was a strong toune well walled, dyched and ordinaunced but not manned.

Ordinand (ō·ɹdinænd). [ad. L. *ordinānd-us*, gerundive of *ordināre* to Ordain.] One who is about to be ordained, a candidate for ordination.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Ordinand*,..in Ecclesiastical Antiquities, one about to receive orders. 1885 Dixon *Hist. Ch. E.* III. 191 The only dress prescribed to the ordinands.

Ordinant (ō·ɹdinănt), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [In 15th c. a. OF. *ordinant*, pr. pple. of *ordiner*; in modern use ad. L. *ordinānt-em*, pr. pple. of *ordināre*: see Ordain *v.*]

A. *adj.* That orders, arranges, regulates, or directs; †able to order or direct (*obs.*).

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 109 Be þy comandour swyfte, & qweynte, & ordinant. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. ii. 48 (Qos.) Euen in that was Heauen ordinant. 1870 Ruskin *Lect. Art* iii. 72 The instantaneously selective and ordinant energy of the brain.

B. *sb.* One who ordains or confers holy orders.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Ordinant*, a prelate conferring orders. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1701 The Council of Trent declares .. that the words of the ordinant, 'Receive ye the Holy Ghost', have efficacy.

†**Ordina·ntial**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. med.L. *ordinantia* Ordinance + -al.] Of or pertaining to ordinances; of the nature of an ordinance.

1657 Trapp *Comm. Ps.* xxv. 10 All the passages and proceedings, both ordinantiall and providentiall whereby he cometh and communicateth himself to his people.

Ordinar, *a.* and *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.*; now only *dial.* Forms: 5 **ordonnayre**, 5–6 **ordiner**, **ordynare**, 6–9 **ordinare**, 6– **ordinar**, (9 **ordnar**). [a. OF. *ordeн-*, *ordinaire* adj. and sb., ad. L. *ordinārius*: see Ordinary *a.* and *sb.*]

A. *adj.* = Ordinary *a.*

Judge ordinar: see Ordinary *a.* 2.

1508 Dunbar *Poems* vii. *heading*, Consaloure, and chamerlane ordinare to .. Loys, King of France. 1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 62 The Maryoners brake the ordinar takele of the shippe. 1563-7 Buchanan *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 6 The ordinar expensis of the college of humanite. 1614 Wither *Sat. to King* in *Juvenilia* (1633) 338, I speak not this because I think there be More than the ordinarest gifts in me. *c* 1670 *Bond* in G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* (1680) 44, I shall take, or apprehend any Person or Persons guilty thereof, and present them to the Judge Ordinar. 1692 Sir W. Hope *Fencing-Master* 156 The ordinar Complement of all Fencing-Schools. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 179, I wad rather get fou five hunder times in an ordinar way.

b. *By ordinar*, adjectival and advb. phr. (*Sc.*): Beyond what is usual; unusual, unusually.

1823 Galt *R. Gilhaize* II. 126 They were by ordinare obedient and submissive. *Ibid.* 181 With a calm voice, attuned to by ordinare solemnity.

B. *sb.* = Ordinary *sb.*, in various senses.

1405 *Bidding Prayer* in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 64 For al prelates and ordiners. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 186 He was chef Justic of the Peas and hys ordynare. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 20 Ye shal hyleue in holy chyrche our catholyque moder, & her ordonnayre. 1553 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 142 The exhorbitant prices takin .. for thair ordinar, viz., dennar, supper and bedding. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 262 Feild peaceis witht all thair ordinaris of ponllder and bullat. 1600 *Burgh Recs. Glasgow* (1876) I. 207 That nane of thame have nather boy nor doig with thame quhair thai cit thair ordiner. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, Our minnie's sair mis-set, after her ordinar, sir. 1887 Stevenson *Merry Men* v. 55 There's nae soberer man than me in my ordnar.

Hence **† O'rdinarly** *adv.* = Ordinarily.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *John* xii. 20 Among them, that ordinarely came to worshyp. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 286 As fell thame ordinarlie. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 168 Such .. are ordinarly afraid and stand in awe of false scorns.

Ordinarily (ɔ̄ɹdinărili), *adv.* [f. Ordinary *a.* + -ly 2.] In an ordinary manner or degree.

† 1. In conformity with rule or established custom or practice; according to settled method; as a matter of regular practice or occurrence. *Obs.*

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 588/2 As .. god .. calleth vpon al people both electes and reprobates to come to him, so doth he after both twaine .. gone awaye by sinne againe, call ordinarily vpon them both of hys lyke mercy still. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 2 The same ordinarye .. shall .. procede .. ordinarylye or summarilye, accordynge to .. the sayd ecclesiasticall lawes. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 135 Springs and Rivers .. do [not] derive the Water, which they ordinarily refund, from Rains.

2. In the ordinary or usual course of events or state of things; in most cases; usually, commonly.

1555 Eden *Decades* 176 We ought not to indge of that whiche chaunceth seldome, but of that which happeneth most ordinarily. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 169 In .. Madrid .. there are ordinarily 600,000 souls. 1691 T. Hale *Acc. New Invent.* 18 Of a more blew colour than Lead ordinarily is. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 150 The Trees and Shrubs that are ordinarily made use of. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 432 The gates of Whitehall, which ordinarily stood open to all comers, were closed.

3. In an ordinary degree; to the usual extent. Esp. in phr. *more than ordinarily* = unusually, exceptionally: cf. Ordinary *a.* 3 c.

1697 Locke *2nd Vind. Reas. Chr.* 255 If they were but ordinarily fair and prudent Men. 1709 *Tatler* No. 81 ₱ 1, I am more than ordinarily anxious to do Justice to the Persons. 1876 Miss Yonge *Womankind* viii. 65 The ordinarily intelligent child, with a healthy appetite for books.

4. In the ordinary way; as is normal or usual.

1831 Brewster *Optics* xviii. 161 Ray D G ordinarily refracted by the first rhomb will be extraordinarily refracted by the second. 1873 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* II. Pref. 11 Materials .. to be found in any ordinarily furnished library.

Ordinariness (ɔ̄ɹdinărinĕs). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or condition of being ordinary; usual or commonplace character; (with *an* and *pl.*) an instance of this quality.

1619 Hieron *Wks.* II. 8 Let profanenesse and poperie cast reproches vpon diligence and ordinarinesse. *a* 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 397 Whereas the persons yet under reproof are wont to pretend .. lowness and ordinariness of matter, or of teaching, in the ministry which they have a mind to quit. 1807 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XXIV. 332 An idiomatic ordinariness of diction, which has been praised for its simplicity. 1871 H. B. Forman *Living Poets* 247 The eight verses work through a variety of ordinarinesses to the final.

Ordinary (ɔ̄ɹdinări), *sb.* Also 4–7 ordyn-, 5–6 orden-, 7 ordn-. [In earlier senses, a. early OF. and Anglo-F. *ordinarie*, ad. med.L. *ordinārius* (sc. *judex*, *liber*, etc.) and as neut. sb. *ordinārium*; in some senses prob. immediately from the L. words; later senses are partly native developments of the earlier, partly translations of F. *ordinaire*, and largely, elliptical uses of Ordinary *a.*, sometimes after F. types.]

I. Applied to a person or staff of persons.

1. *Eccl.* and *Common Law.* One who has, of his own right and not by special deputation, immediate jurisdiction in ecclesiastical cases, as the archbishop in a province, or the bishop or bishop's deputy in a diocese.

[1292 Britton III. xxii. § 3 En tel cas covendra de ceo estre certifié par le Evask et par les ordinaries.] *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 384 Freris .. ben exempt fro bischopis and oþer ordinaries. 1480 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 60 The ordenary, afore whom this myn testament schall be prouyd. 1529 Rastell *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 193 Clerkes indyted of felonye shalbe delyvered to the ordynaryes. 1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 205 The executor which derineth his authoritie from the lawe, is the Bishop or Ordinarie of euerie diocesse. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Ordinarie* (*Ordinarius*), thongh in the ciuil lawe, whence the word is taken, it doth signifie any iudge that hath authoritie to take knowledge of causes in his owne right, as he is a magistrate, and not by deputation; yet in our common lawe, it is most commonly .. taken for him, that hath ordinarie Iurisdiction in causes ecclesiasticall. 1687 Bp. Cartwright in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 115 The King .. is Supreme Ordinary of this Kingdom. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xviii. 277 If the bishop be both patron and ordinary, he shall not have a double time allowed him to collate in. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 98 It was agreed that all Lollards .. should be handed over to the ordinaries to be tried.

2. *Civil Law.* A judge having authority to take cognizance of cases in his own right and not by delegation; *spec.* in Scotland, one of the five judges of the Court of Session who constitute the Outer House (= *Lord Ordinary*, Ordinary *a.* 2); in *U. S.*, a judge of a court of probate.

1607 [see prec. sense]. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 212. 1658 in Phillips. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 724/1 From Mr Hope's statement .. the Ordinaries fare worse than the Judges of the Inner-House, as they must sometimes read manuscript .. I do not know a more laborious life than that of one of the Lords Ordinary. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 755/2 The junior or last appointed Ordinary of the First Division is appointed to sit as junior of the two permanent Lords Ordinary of the Second Division.

3. An officer in a religious fraternity having charge of the convent, etc.: = med.L. *ordinārius* (Du Cange). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1481 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 68 The Secresten of the Monasterie of Bury Seynt Edmund, Ordinarie of the same place.

4. a. A diocesan officer appointed to give criminals their neck-verses, and to prepare them for death; more fully *o. of assize and sessions.*

b. The chaplain of Newgate prison, whose duty it was to prepare condemned prisoners for death. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Ordinary*, .. Also the Bishop of the Diocesses Snb at Sessions and Assizes, to give Malefactors their Neck-verses, and to judge whether they read or no. 1700 Congreve *Way of World* III. xiii, The Ordinary's paid for setting the psalm, and the parish-priest for reading the ceremony. 1754 Fielding *Jon. Wild* IV. i, In Newgate .. the ordinary himself .. declared that he was a cursed rogue, but no conjurer. 1818 Hazlitt *Eng. Poets* v. (1870) 187 He is a kind of Ordinary, not of Newgate, but of nature. 1900 Sir W. Besant in *Daily News* 3 Sept. 6/2 The prisoner was conveyed to the spot in a cart beside his own coffin, while the ordinary sat beside him and exhorted him.

† 5. A stage prompter. *Obs.*

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 71 b, The players .. are prompted by one called the Ordinary, who followeth at their back with the booke in his hand.

† 6. A courier conveying dispatches or letters at regular intervals; hence, post, mail. *Obs.* (= F. *ordinaire*, 17th c. in Littré.)

1667 Temple *Lett. to Gourville* Wks. 1731 II. 32 By the last Ordinary from Spain, it appears that they dream no more of War there than they do of Fire. 1704 Swift *Operation of Spirit* Wks. 1768 I. 202, I have not had a line .. these three last ordinaries. 1730 Owen Swiny in G. Colman *Posth. Lett.* (1820) 26, I have rec^d no answer, as yet, .. but hope to have one by ye next week's ordinary.

† 7. A staff of officers in regular attendance or service: cf. Ordinary *a.* 3 b. *Obs.*

1526 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 165 The ordinary of the King's chamber which have bouche of Court & also their dietts within the Court. [Here follows a list of officers of the Household.]

8. † a. *Naut.* (See quot. 1769.) *Obs.*

a 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 323/1 He is to take care to pay the Ordinary of the Navy every Quarter. 1702 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 230 Resolv'd, that 129,314*l.* 18*s.* 03*d.* be allowed for the ordinary of the navy. 1757 Robertson in *Phil. Trans.* L. 31 They were all labonring men, belonging to the ordinary of Portsmouth yard. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Ordinary*, the establishment of the persons employed by the government to take charge of the ships of war, which are laid-up in .. harbonr. These are .. composed of the warrant-officers of the said ships, .. and their servants. There is besides a crew of labourers enrolled in the list of the ordinary.

b. (See quot. 1863.) Chiefly in phr. *in ordinary* (of a ship), laid up or out of commission (also *fig.*).

1754 *Ess. Manning Fleet* 24 Warrant-Officers doing Duty on Board any Ships in Ordinary. 1847 J. Wilson *Chr. North* (1857) I. 242 The crutch is laid up in ordinary. 1863 P. Barry *Dockyard Econ.* 192 Dockyard ordinaries is merely another name for reserves of ships of war. When ships of war are said to be in ordinary, the meaning is that they are in one of three stages of readiness for commission and active service. 1898 J. K. Laughton in *Trans. R. Hist. Soc.* XII. 89 'In ordinary' at that time [1805] meant being repaired, or waiting to be repaired, but certainly not fit for service.

II. Rule, ordinance, ordinal. (= med.L. *ordinārius, ordinārium.*)

† 9. A formula or rule prescribing a certain order or course of action; an ordinance, regulation, prescript. **b.** A prescribed or customary course or procedure; regular custom or wont. *Obs.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 10910 Wyþ þese prestes hyt shulde fare so Whan here parysshenes oghete mysdo, Wyþ feyre techyng, gode spelles, .. And wyþ ordynaryys of holy cherche. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* ix. (Shaks. Soc.) 87 To obey the ordenaryes of the temple echeon. 1526 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 140 The Serjeant of the bakehouse .. to make & bake the bread .. according to the auntient ordinary of the household. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 193 Oft times they procure the feauer, and their ordinarie is to make melancholie by adustion.

10. A rule prescribing, or book containing, the order of divine service, esp. that of the mass; the established order or form for saying mass; the service of the mass, or that part preceding and following the canon.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. cexxii. 245 Bokes, that were occupyed in the deuyne seruyce of the Chirche, as the Ordynall or Constuetndynary, the whiche .. is nowe named Salysbury vse, or the ordinary after Salysbury vse. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. i. § 23 Osmund, Bishop of Salisbury, devised that Ordinary or form of service, which hereafter was observed in the whole kingdom. *a* 1832 Mackintosh *Revol.* 1688 Wks. 1846 II. 263 The judicial determinations, which recognised his [the King's] right .. to make ordinaries for the outward rule of the Church.

† 11. A devotional manual containing instructions for the conduct of life. *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* colophon, Here endeth the booke named the Ordynarye of Crysten Men, .. emprynted in Flete Strete by Wynken de Worde. 1578 Scolokir (*title*) The Ordenarye for all faythfull Chrystians to leade a Vertuous and Godly lyfe.

III. Something ordinary, regular, or usual. (From the adj. in Fr. or Eng.)

† 12. A lecture read at regular or stated times.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 219 Hit happede seynte Edmunde to forgete that impression .. by studyenge for an ordinary to be redde in the morowe foloynge. *c* 1500 in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. A. p. xliv, The Bedellys shall sett the Doctor from hys place to the commyn Scolys to rede his Ordinarye.

† 13. Customary fare; a regular daily meal or allowance of food; by extension, a fixed portion, an allowance of anything (= F. *ordinaire*). *Obs.*

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* III. xvi. 173 They .. reteyne and kepe more goodes and richesses than [*printed* that] they nede for their ordynarye. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 20/2 Albeit .. his house is frequented .. of the nobilitie .. yet his ordinarie is so good, that a verie few set feasts are provided for them. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 129 Giue him rather some Hay to eat, than to lead him to water, and after that to giue him his ordinarie of Oats. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. § 44 Nor is he now to be lookt on as a gentleman, whose single ordinary costs not as much as would be .. a fair exhibition for some whole families. *a* 1668 Sir W. Waller *Div. Medit.* (1839) 45 Behemoth is satisfied with that ordinary which the mountaines bring him forth.

14. A public meal regularly provided at a fixed price in an eating-house or tavern; also, formerly, the company frequenting such a meal, the 'table'.

1589 Nashe *Ded. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 17 They might have .. dinde everie daie at the pease porredge ordinarie with Delphrigus. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* III. vi. 328 He kept a daily Ordinary (thanks being the only shot his gnests were to pay). 1678 *Eng. Mans Call.* 58 Civil and loving society .. is natures table of ordinary. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 135 ₱ 6 In the presence of the whole Ordinary that were now gathered about him in the Garden. 1771 Mackenzie *Man Feel.* xix. (1886) 41 A board hung out of a window signifying, 'An excellent Ordinary on Saturdays and Sundays'. 1887 H. Smart *Cleverly won* v, Joe .. played a very good knife and fork at the farmers' ordinary.

fig. 1750 W. Kenrick (*title*) The Kapelion, or Poetical Ordinary; consisting of Great Variety of Dishes in Prose and Verse. 1816 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* 327 The two public ordinaries of literature, the circulating library and the periodical press.

b. An eating-house or tavern where public meals are provided at a fixed price; a dining-room in such a building.

In the 17th cent. the more expensive *ordinaries* were frequented by men of fashion, and the dinner was usually followed by gambling; hence the term was often used as synonymous with 'gambling-house'.

1590 Payne *Descr. Irel.* (1841) 8 A man may be as well and cleanely tabled at an English house in Ireland .. as at the best ordinarie in England. 1631 T. Powell *Tom All Trades* (1876) 141 The unwholsome ayre of an Eightpenny Ordinarie. 1712 Swift *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. i. 189 All the odd words they have picked up in a coffee-house or a gaming ordinary. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 278 The plaintiff had no right to insist upon going into the ordinary or any other particular room. 1883 J. Hawthorne *Dust* III. 286 In one of the narrow streets leading towards Cheapside she noticed a small inn or ordinary.

c. In parts of the United States, as Virginia: A tavern or inn of any kind.

1774 P. Fithian *Jrnl.* in *Amer. Hist. Rev.* V. 315 All Taverns they [Virginians] call 'Ordinary's'. 1775 A. Burnaby *Trav.* 83 When he went into an ordinary [*Note*, Inns are so called in America]. 1866 Whittier *Marg. Smith's Jrnl.* Pr. Wks. 1889 I. 19 Sir Thomas .. excused himself for the time .. and rode on to the ordinary.

† d. A gambling game carried on at an ordinary.

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1950/4 Rafflings, Ordinaries, and other publick Games.

15. *Her.* A charge of the earliest, simplest, and commonest kind, usually bounded by straight lines, but sometimes engrailed, wavy, indented, etc.

The principal charges so classed are the Chief, Pale, Bend, Bend-sinister, Fess, Bar, Chevron, Cross, and Saltire.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* II. iii. (1660) 53 Those Charges.. which..do peculiarly belong to this Art, and are of ordinary use therein, in regard whereof they are called *Ordinaries*. *Ibid.* III. xxvi. (1611) 182 Sometimes you shall find this bird borne in the forme of some Ordinary, [as] displaied in Pale, three of them one aboue another. 1882 Cussans *Handbk. Her.* (ed. 3) iv. 56 Armorists usually divide the Ordinaries into Honourable Ordinaries and Sub-ordinaries.

b. Hence, *Ordinary of Arms*, applied (*erron.*) to a book or work of reference in which heraldic bearings are arranged in some methodical order and referred to the persons or families who bear them; the converse of an *Armoury*, arranged in the order of the names of the persons.

This appears to have originated in a misunderstanding (perh. through a colloquial *Ordinary Book*) of the appellation *Book of Ordinaries* properly applied in 1628 by John Withie to the MS. work of R. Glover, Somerset Herald (1571–88). R. Glover's own MS., Brit. Mus. Tib. D. x, has no title.

1628 J. Withie *Harl. MS.* 1459 This is a true coppie of a booke of Armes; (otherwise called a bouke of Ordinaries) wch was trickt and written by the hands of the late worthy gent: Robert Glouer Esquire Somerset-Herauld. *a* 1726 H. Wanley *Descr. Harl. MS.* 1078 A large collection of the Arms of English Families disposed by way of Ordinary. .. But a table shewing the Order of this Ordinary is wanting. 1780 Edmondson *Heraldry* title-p. [contains *inter alia*] Glover's Ordinary of Arms, augmented and improved. *Ibid.* Contents, A Copious Ordinary of Arms, originally compiled by Robert Glover, Somerset Herald, and now enlarged and improved.

16. a. Ordinary condition, course, run, degree; ordinary state of health, etc. (In quots. 1672, 1710 – ordinary or regular course of reading.) *The ordinary*, what is customary or usual. Now *colloq.*

1581 Savile *Tacitus, Hist.* IV. xiii. (1591) 177 Of a crafty and suttle wit, aboue the ordinary of those barbarous people. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 42, I see no more in you then in the ordinary Of Natures sale-worke. 1672 J. Fraser in *Scl. Biog.* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 152 Reading in my ordinary, I read these words Hag. ii. 17. 1710 Col. Blackader *Diary* 2 July in *Life* xvi. (1834) 397 In reading the Scripture in my Ordinary I got both reproof and instruction. 1846 J. Hamilton *Mount of Olives* vii. 150 If he is in his 'frail ordinary' he is content. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 14 Sept., Something out of the ordinary was anticipated.

b. An ordinary thing or person; something of usual or commonplace character. *rare.*

1624 Bacon *Cons. War w. Sp.* Wks. 1879 I. 542/2 At that time Spain had no other wars save those of the Low Countries, which were grown into an ordinary. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 17, I would not have..my Animall Spirits purged any way but by my Naturall, and those by my bodily humours, and those by such Ordinaries as have the nearest vicinage to them. 1897 *Chicago Advance* 2 Sept. 314/1 To touch and lift the common life about him, till its veriest ordinaries should feel the thrill of the new life.

17. Applied to various things of the more or most usual class or type, to distinguish them from others of some special sort.

1 a. A particular make or variety of kersey. *Obs.* b. An ungeared bicycle of the earlier type, with one large and one very small wheel. So called for some years after the introduction of the 'Safety' type, *c* 1885. c. An ordinary share (as distinguished from preference shares, etc.).

a. 1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 12 Kersies called Ordinaries..being well scowred, thicked, milled, dressed and fully dried, shall weigh xx. li. at the least.

b. 1888 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Sept. 369 A youth who, on sighting us..forthwith mounted his ordinary, rode out of the yard [etc.]. 1898 *Cycling* 84 Osmond at his best on the Ordinary was riding when the rear-driver began to establish itself as a racing cycle.

c. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Mar. 8/2 The market values the ordinaries at over 115–16. 1900 *Ibid.* 21 Aug. 7/3 Last year the ordinaries were divided into £1 shares.

†18. *Phrases.* (These might equally be placed under the adj.) *Of, for, in ordinary* (= F. *d'ordinaire, pour l'ordinaire*), in the ordinary course, as a regular custom or practice, ordinarily. *Obs.*

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lii. 17 Spiders of ordinarie haue store Of all municion, for warrs redie rated. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 202 In his Oration which ye know is of ordinary to be made before the Prince at the first assembly of both houses. 1596 Danett tr. *Comines* (1614) 344 Twise that weeke, once of ordinarie, and once for those that came to be cured of the Kings euill. 1762 Kames *Elem. Crit.* (1763) I. ii. 87 May we not with equal reason derive from self-love the affection a man for ordinary has to them[children]? 1808 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 112 We shall man them, in ordinary, but with their navigating crew of eight or ten good seamen.

b. *In ordinary* added to official designations: app. an expansion of *ordinary* (see Ordinary *a.* 3 b), and like it opposed to *extraordinary*, as *chaplain-in-ordinary* to his Majesty, *physician-in-ordinary* to the Prince of Wales.

a 1639 Wotton *Life Dk. Buckingham* in *Relig.* (1651) 78 There is conveyed to Master Villiers an intimation of the Kings pleasure..to be..his Cup-bearer at large; and the Summer following he was admitted in Ordinary. *a* 1683 Walton *Angler* i. (1886) 14 Therefore I think my eagle is so justly styled 'Jove's servant in ordinary'. *a* 1686 Fell (T.), He..was soon after made chaplain in ordinary to his majesty. 1707 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* III. 550 (List of Queen's Officers and Servants), Physicians in Ordinary to her Majesty's Person. 1737 *Ibid.* II. III. 245 (Establishmt. of her Majesty's Household), Ladies of the Bed-Chamber in Ordinary,..Ladies of the Bed-Chamber Extraordinary. *Ibid.* 247 Upholster in Ordinary.

19. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. in sense 14, as *ordinary supper, -keeper, -keeping*, etc.; **ordinary table**, the table at which an ordinary was served and which was afterwards cleared for gambling; hence, a gambling-table or gambling-house.

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 152 Frequent not those ordinary tables, wher..yee both spend your money vainely, and your time idly. 1635 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 93 We were well used: 6*d.* ordinary supper, and 4*d.* breakfast. 1681 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1859) III. 78 He shall give publique notice..at a town meeting or by a writing set up upon the ordinary or mill dore. 1685 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 166 That Ordinary Keepers within Philadelphia should bring in their Lycences on this day. 1710 *Providence Rec.* (1896) X. 113 Anne Tirpin tooke a licence for Ordinary Keeping and gave bond. 1883 Croft in *Elyot's Gov.* 274 *note*, 'Hells' in England..were previously known as 'Ordinary-Tables'.

b. in sense 8, as *ordinary ship*, etc.; †**ordinary-man** (see quot. 1769).

a 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 325/2 The Victualling of the Ordinary Ship keepers. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Matelots-gardien*, the ordinary-men attending a royal dock-yard, and it's harbour or dock.

Hence **O·rdinaryist**, one who rides an 'ordinary' bicycle: see 17 b. **O·rdinaryship**, the quality, dignity, or personality of an ordinary.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 10 May 1/1 Taken altogether, the riding of the safety men was infinitely better than that of the 'ordinaryists. 1891 *Wheeling* 4 Mar. 426 On a wet day a safety rider is simply coated with mud, while the ordinaryist is comparatively clean. *a* 1661 Fuller (Webster), The same..doth not destroy his 'ordinaryship, but only showeth that he was made an ordinary in an extraordinary manner. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XIII. 451 His Ordinaryship sitting in three new characters at once.

Ordinary (ō·rdinări), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 5–6 orden-, -yn-, 7 ordn-. [ad. L. *ordinări-us* regular, orderly, customary, usual, f. *ordo, ordin-*, Order: see -ary[1]. Cf. F. *ordinaire* (OF. *ordenaire*, 13th c.), whence some of the uses are taken.]

†1. Conformable to order or rule; regular; orderly, methodical. *Obs.*

1529 More *Dyalogue* II. Wks. 183/2 Yf it were thus, God hadde lefte none ordinarye waye for his ghospell and fayth to be taught. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* App. 314 Those [lawes] that he left written by piecemeale..we haue framed togeuther into one ordenarie treatise. 1638 R. Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 37 Stay your selfe within the bounds of ordinary justice. 1639 I. W. tr. *Guibert's Charit. Physic.* title-p., The advice of the best and ordinariest physitians.

2. Of a judge: Having regular jurisdiction, i. e. exercising authority by virtue of office and not by special deputation; *esp.* empowered *ex officio* to take cognizance of ecclesiastical or spiritual cases: now only in special collocations (cf. Ordinary *sb.* 1, 2). Of jurisdiction, ecclesiastical power, etc.: Exercised *ex officio* (now merged in 3).

Judge ordinary: (*a*) the judge of the Court for Divorce (formerly a branch of ecclesiastical judicature); (*b*) in Scotland, the sheriff of a county. *Lord ordinary*: see quot. 1861.

1483 Caxton *Cato* A viij, To understonde the sentence of thy Iuge competent and ordynarye. 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 7 Archebysshoppes and bysshoppes, and all other hauing iurisdiction ordinary. *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. viii. § 3 Our judges in causes ecclesiastical are either ordinary or commissionary: ordinary, those whom we term ordinaries, and such, by the laws of this land, are none but prelates only. 1656 Bramhall *Replic.* v. 200 They have yet another evasion, that the highest Ecclesiasticall power was given..to Saint Peter as an ordinary Pastor to descend from him to his Successors. 1834 [see Ordinary *sb.* 2]. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 600/1 *Lord Ordinary*. In the Court of Session, the judge before whom a cause depends in the Outer-House is called the Lord Ordinary in that cause. And the judge who officiates in the Bill-Chamber is called the Lord Ordinary on the Bills. 1872 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 5), *Judge Ordinary*, the judge of the Court for Divorce.

3. Belonging to the regular or usual order or course; having a place in a fixed or regulated sequence; occurring in the course of regular custom or practice; regular, normal, customary, usual.

Ordinary ray: see quot. 1831 (cf. Extraordinary 1 d).

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 120 Ordinance ffor the Kynges ordinarie charges. 1577 Harrison *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 148 The servants haue their ordinarie diet assigned. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Atheism* (Arb.) 330/1 God never wrought miracle to convince Atheistes because his ordinary workes convince them. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 145 It proves a very useful, good water for the ordinary purposes of families. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xvii. § 90. 146 The ray..is refracted according to the ordinary law of refraction..[and] is therefore called the ordinary ray. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 250 In ordinary life we use a great many words with a total disregard of logical precision.

b. Of officials, persons employed, etc.: Belonging to the regular staff or to the fully recognized class of such. Cf. Extraordinary 2. Now mostly represented by *-in-ordinary*: see Ordinary *sb.* 18.

[1508 Chamerlane ordinare: see Ordinar *a.*] 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. x. 231 The Emperour..neuer speaketh to any foreine ambassadours,..excepte bothe thei and their giftes..bee purified by the ordenarie women. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1136/1 There were in the towne of Calis fiue hundred English souldiors ordinarie,.. and of the townesmen not fullie two hundred fighting men. 1592 Greene *Disput.* 21, I was an ordinary dauncer. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. vi, A grave and learned Minister, and an ordinary Preacher at Alcmar in Holland. 1737 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. 117 Military Branch of the Ordnance..Engineer-Ordinary, Joseph Day.

c. Phr. *More than ordinary*: (*a*) more in number or amount than is usual; (*b*) with adj. or sb. To a greater degree than is usual, unusual, exceptional; also *advb.* unusually, exceptionally. *Obs., arch.*, or *dial.* So *greater, better, worse* (etc.) *than ordinary*.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 339 b, He that taketh yerely of his subjectes more than ordinarye, .iii. C. M. Ducates. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xx. (Arb.) 264 Surplusage..lieth not only in a word or two more than ordinary, but in whole clauses. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 57 Though a licencer should happ'n to be judicious more then ordinary. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 9 There was a more than ordinary multiplication of the world from the Sons of Noah after the Flood. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 122 The clouds being more than ordinary thick. *a* 1704 Locke (J.), This designation of the person our author is more than ordinary obliged to take care of. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. ii. 11 When she aimed to be worse tempered than ordinary. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xix. 197 If Eva, now, was not more angel than ordinary, she would be ruined.

†4. Of common or everyday occurrence; frequent; abundant. *Obs.*

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 115 Be patient (Princes) you doe know, these Fits Are with his Highnesse very ordinarie. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. (1688) 324 Tobacco-Shops are now as ordinary in most Towns as Tap-houses and Taverns. 1725 Sloane *Jamaica* II. 329 These are very ordinary here, but thrive not..for want of water.

†b. Commonly practised or experienced; common, customary, usual. Chiefly predicative, in phr. *it is ordinary*, or *an ordinary thing* (*with* a person *to do* something, etc.). *Obs.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 3 It hath been ordinary with politique men to extenuate and disable learned men by the names of pedantes. 1670 Baxter *Cure Ch.-Div.* 167 It is very ordinary with poor fanciful women .. to take all their deep apprehensions for revelations. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 52 2 Her Eyes are intent upon one who looks from her; which is ordinary with the Sex. *Ibid.* No. 27 ? 6 It is ordinary for Love to make Men Poetical. 1794 Paley *Evid.* I. v. § 4 (1817) 98 This proves that a morality, more pure and strict than was ordinary, prevailed..in Christian societies.

5. Of the usual kind, such as is commonly met with, not singular or exceptional. Often in depreciatory use: Not above, or somewhat below, the usual level of quality; commonplace, somewhat inferior; also (now *dial.* or *colloq.*) ordinary-looking, 'plain', 'ugly, not handsome' (Johnson).

Ordinary seaman: see quot. 1769.

1590 Webbe *Trav.* (Arb.) 18 We were set to wipe the feet of the kings horses, and to become ordinarie slaues in the said Court. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 220 A common name for ordinary Hackney-horses. 1661 Rust *Origen's Opin.* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 81 They were Men of ordinary Intellectuals. 1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 71 There is those that do it for four shillings a peece; but very ordinary work. 1710 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 52 His Books are very mean and ordinary. 1752 Hume *Ess.* I. i. (1788) 20 The most ordinary machine is sufficient to tell the hours, but the most elaborate alone can point out the minutes and seconds. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Ordinary*..is likewise used to distinguish the inferior sailors from the more expert..The latter are rated *able* on the navy-books. *a* 1847 Mrs. Sherwood *Lady of Manor* III. xx. 148 Lady Anne was..remarkable for her ordinary appearance, her person being clumsy, and her face spoiled by the small-pox. 1848 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* v, Miss Miller was more ordinary: ruddy in complexion. 1879 *Paper & Print. Trades Jrnl.* No. 29. 5 The get-up and printing of both works being of the most ordinary character. 1883 *Knowledge* 10 Aug. 95/1 In Cambridgeshire..'An ordinary child' was 'a plain child'.

†6. Not distinguished by rank or position; belonging to the commonalty; of low degree; pertaining to, or characteristic of, the common people; common, vulgar; unrefined, low, coarse. *Obs.*

1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 117 The ordinary Jews had lost the exact understanding of the old Hebrew language. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1756) 79 Expressions, such as..even the worst and ordinariest People in the Street would not use. 1741 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) I. 209 To speak of Mr. What-d'ye-call-him, or Mrs. Thingum, .. is excessively awkward and ordinary. *Ibid.*, They are the distinguishing marks of the ordinary people. *Ibid.* 255 Most women and all the ordinary people in general speak in open defiance of all grammar.

7. *Phrases*: see Ordinary *sb.* 18.

†B. *adv.* In an ordinary manner; according to, or as a matter of, regular practice; in ordinary cases, commonly, ordinarily. *Obs.*

1596 Danett tr. *Comines* (1614) 24 My selfe was resident there,..being lodged at the Tournelles, and ordinary eating and lodging in the Court. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 241 They mounted without other stirrop .. not only when they were ordinary attired in common garments, but then also when they were armed. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Anney's Trav.* (1706) 56 Their Sword oftentimes hangs by their side tied with a bit of Cord, and ordinary without a Scabbard. 1798 *Invasion* I. 276 When you are quite ordinary dressed, so that no one could guess you for ladies.

C. *Comb.*, as *ordinary-looking, -sized* adjs.

1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xx, One or two starched and ordinary-looking mechanics stood beside and behind me. 1831 Brewster *Nat. Magic* xi. (1833) 274 It is capable of accommodating an ordinary-sized man. 1891 S. Mostyn *Curatica* 2 That uther young man, who..had a turned-up nose, and was quite ordinary looking.

Ordinate (ō·rdinĕt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4–7 -at. [ad. L. *ordināt-us*, pa. pple. of *ordināre* to Ordain.]

A. *ppl. a.* and *adj.* Now *Obs.* or *rare.*

I. †**1.** Construed as *pa. pple.* Ordered, arranged, disposed; ordained, destined, appointed. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. v. (1495) 108 The curtelles or webbes of the eye ben..so ordynat togyders that four ben in the formest partyes. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxxvii. (Percy Soc.) 194 The serpent venimous, Which by sorcery was surely ordinate Yon for to sle. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. § 34 Taking such proportions of their objects which are ordinate to their end.

II. Construed as *adj.*

†**2.** Conformed to order or rule; reduced to order, ordered, regulated; orderly, regular. *Obs.*

Ordinate power (of God), the divine power as exhibited in the order of mundane things. (Opposed to *absolute.*)

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 28 Crist, þat is God Almi3ty, & of his absolut power may al þing..3et may not of his ordinat power 3ele þe folk for þer ontrowþ. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 279/1 An ordinate and a substantiall rule. 1534 Whitinton *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 2 With comly gesture..with ordynate eloquence, to make an oracyon. 1668 Culpeppek & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* III. v. 138 The Brain hath sundry Circumvolutions without any Method or Order; the Brainlet hath circular and ordinate ones.

†**3.** Observant of order, keeping within orderly limits; orderly, regular, moderate, temperate. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. met. iii. 7 (Camb. MS.) Cleer of vertu, sad, and wel ordinat of lenynge. *c* 1386 — *Merch. T.* 40 Ther as a wedded man..Lyueth a lyf blisful and ordinaat. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 178/2 He was wel ordynate in hym self. 1563 Man *Musculus' Commonpl.* 35 b, Where as men saye, that ordinate charitie beginneth of it self, if it be meante of the charite of God, it is true. 1678 R. L'Estrange *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 124 His life is Ordinate, fearless, Equal, Secure.

†**4.** *Geom.* Of a figure: Having all its sides and angles equal; regular. *Obs.*

1625 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* II. ii. (1635) 21 An Ordinate figure wee defined to bee that which commeth neerest to an equality of Sides and Angles. 1709 V. Mandey *Syst. Math., Geom.* (1729) 142 In Triangles only the Equilateral is Ordinate or Regular.

†**5.** *Math. Ordinate proportion*, a proportion or statement of equality of ratios in which the terms are in regular order. *Ordinate line* = B.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* v. def. 18. 136 This ordinate proportionalitie may be extended as farre as ye list. 1656 Hobbes *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 288 The increasing impetus..will be designed by the ordinate lines in the parabola. 1862 Todhunter *Euclid* 280 In 19 he defines *ordinate proportion.*

6. *Entom.* Arranged in a row or rows.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 292 Ordinate. When spots, puncta, &c. are placed in rows. *Ibid.* 313 Ordinate. When simple eyes are arranged in a certain order.

B. *sb. Geom.* a. Any one of a series of parallel chords of a conic section, in relation to the diameter which bisects each of them; now usually applied to half the chord (i. e. the line from the curve to the bisecting diameter), originally called the *semi-ordinate.* Hence, b. A straight line drawn from any point parallel to one of the co-ordinate axes, and meeting the other: see Co-ordinate *sb.* 2. (Correlative to Abscissa.)

The name *ordinate*, formerly more fully *ordinate applicate*, is derived from the Latin phrase [*linea*] *ordinate* (or *ordinatim*) *applicata*, used in the 16th c. Latin translation of Apollonius of Perga.

[1537 *Apollonii Pergæ Conicorum* I. xvi. Definitio 4, Ducta autem per centrum ordinate applicata...Secunda Diameter vocetur.] 1676 Collins in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 7 The angle that an ordinate in a known ellipsis makes with either of the axes. 1706 Phillips, *Ordinate* or *Ordinate Applicate* (in Conick Sections) is a Line drawn at Right Angles to the Axis, (which cuts it into two equal Parts) and reaching from one side of the Section to the other. The Half of this Line is properly the *Semi-Ordinate*, but is now commonly called the *Ordinate.* 1706 Ditton *Fluxions* 31 'Tis required to find the relation of the Fluxion of the Ordinate to the Fluxion of the Abscisse. 1726 E. Stone *New Math. Dict.* s. v. *Order* (transl. Newton 1704), If any Right and Parallel Lines be drawn and terminated on both sides by one and the same Conic-Section, and a Right Line bisecting any two of them, shall bisect all the rest...All the Right Lines so bisected, are called Ordinate Applicates to that Diameter [*ordinatim applicatæ ad Diametrum*]. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. iii. 339 The Ordinates of any unknown Curve. 1807 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 95 An Ordinate to any diameter, is a line parallel to its conjugate, or to the tangent at its vertex, and terminated by the diameter and curve. 1861 Smiles *Engineers* II. vii. vi. 183 Transverse timbers,..laid across the whole of the ribs, set out to the exact form of the curve by ordinates from the main or longitudinal axis of the ellipsis. 1879 Prescott *Sp. Telephone* 246 We let fall perpendiculars, or, in mathematical language, ordinates to it, on either side. 1891 C. Taylor *Elem. Geom. Conics* 8 The Principal Ordinate, or briefly the Ordinate, of any point is the perpendicular drawn from it to the axis.

Ordinate (ō·ɹdinēit), *v.* [f. L. *ordināt-*, ppl. stem of *ordināre*: cf. prec.]

†**1.** *trans.* To appoint authoritatively to any office; *spec.* to appoint or admit to holy orders; = Ordain *v.* II. *Obs.*

1562 Winjet *Cert. Tractatis* Wks. 1888 I. 15 As the Apostolis ordinatit St. Paule and Barnabas. 1565 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 568 As for that ye say, Your Bishops be duly Ordinated and Consecrated. 1595 Daniel *Civ. Wars* IV. xxii, Richard ..this man did ordinate The heyre apparent to the Crowne and Land. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 8/1 Monst de la Tour, ordinated and chosen gentleman of the kinges chamber of presence.

2. To order, regulate, control, govern, direct. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1595 Daniel *Civ. Wars* I. lxix, He..That best knowes how a Realme to ordinate. 1646 Bp. Hall *Balm Gilead* 113 That over-ruling hand of the Almighty, who ordinates all their motions to his owne holy purposes. 1701 Beverley *Glory of Grace* 24 Even those Great Links, and Branches of Salvation, that are within us,..Are yet so Ordinated, that they are to the Praise of the glory of grace. 1823 De Quincey *Lett. Yng. Man* Wks. 1860 XIV. 86 He did no more than regulate and ordinate the evident nisus and tendency of the popular usage into a severe definition.

3. To institute, establish, ordain, predestine. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1610 Bp. Carleton *Jurisd.* 292 The publike good is peace, whereunto justices and just warres are ordinated. 1660 N. Ingelo *Bentivolio & Urania* I. (1682) 168 The Precepts and Actions of Vertue are..all ordinated to one End. 1850 L. Hunt *Autobiog.* xxxv. (1860) 399 Providence, by the like reasoning, ordinates dreadful revenge and retribution.

4. To place side by side in a series, to co-ordinate.

1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* II. 385 The sentences are ordinated by simple conjunctions, not subordinated to each other by final particles. 1882 Hardy *Two on a Tower* I. xii. 208, I have never ordinated two such dissimilar ideas.

Hence **Ordinated** *ppl. a.*, ordained.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 152 To an ordinated destiny of an unfortunate end comes in, inordinately, fire, water, a fall, a gun, a sword.

†**Ordinately,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Ordinate *a.* + -ly 2.]

1. In an ordinate, ordered, or regulated manner; in due order, in regular succession or sequence; according to order or rule, regularly; properly, duly, temperately.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Mace.* vi. 40 Thei wenten warly, and ordynatly. *c* 1425 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 203 Plato..gan to declare euen by and by Bothe her compleyntes ordynatly. 1549 Latimer *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 27, I wyll make a durable lawe, whyche shal compell the to walke ordinatlye, and in a plain way. 1603 Sir C. Heydon *Jud. Astrol.* xxiii. 548 God worketh ordinately, not preposterously. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 100 It is impossible, that a thing should particularly and ordinately in its own operation aim at one certain end, except it..knoweth the end.

2. *Math.* a. With equality of sides and angles. b. So as to form an ordinate; as an ordinate. Cf. Ordinate A. 4, 5, B.

1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. v. § 5 (1712) 54 If it be but exactly round..or ordinately Quinquangular. 1655-87 — *App. Antid.* (1712) 192 To be ordinately figured, is an undoubted Perfection of a Body. 1763 Pemberton in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 525 If *DK* be not ordinately applied to *LM*, let *DO* be ordinately applied to *LM.*

Ordination (ō·ɹdinēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *ordinātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ordināre* to Ordain. Cf. F. *ordination* (12th c.).] The action of ordaining.

I. 1. The action of ordering, arranging, or disposing in ranks or order; the condition of being ordered or arranged; an arrangement or disposition. (This, the primary sense in L., appears to have been the last to be adopted in Eng.)

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* i. 36 Disposing his trees like his armies in regular ordination. *Ibid.* iii. 53 Quincuncial forms and Ordinations are also observable in animall figurations. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 85 He meaneth by Ordination, nothing but a well setling of the Model or Scheme of the whole Work. 1823 Byron *Juan* VII. I, The first Detachment of three columns took its station, .. the second's ordination Was also in three columns. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* i. 18 We must bear in mind the different ordination of ceremony..in that early and rude stage of society.

b. Arrangement in orders or classes; classification in orders.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 28, I would not have any man think I deliver the forms above for a true and exact ordination of names. 1885 P. MacOwan *Rep. Cape Town Bot. Gard. for* 1884. 11 The ordination of the *Orchideæ.*

II. 2. The action of ordaining, or conferring holy orders; appointment or admission to the ministry of the Church; the fact of being ordained.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 141 If the archebischop of Yorke dee, his successor shalle comme to Cantterbury to receyve his ordinacion [*ordinationem ab eo accipiet*]. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* xiii. Wks. (1851) 229 As for Ordination, what is it, but the laying on of hands, an outward signe or symbol of admission? it creates nothing, it conferres nothing. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 87 Bishops have power of ordination of presbyters in every city, Tit. 1. 5; 1 Tim. 5. 22. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. iii. 23 That, where the benefice was to be conferred on a mere layman, he was first presented to the bishop, in order to receive ordination. 1842 G. S. Faber *Prov. Lett.* (1844) I. 241 Many of our best..divines hold presbyteral ordination to be valid in cases of necessity.

attrib. 1879 Ashwell *Life Bp. Wilberforce* I. viii. 334 The reforms in regard to Ordination work, for which the Church is indebted to him. *Ibid.* 339 The features of a Cuddesdon Ordination week.

†b. Appointment to any office or position. *rare.*

1650 Hobbes *De Corp. Pol.* 152 An Election or Ordination, howsoever made.

III. 3. The action or fact of ordaining or decreeing, esp. as a divine action.

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 10 The sexte cause is of Goddis ordinacioun. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 33 To quhome he was..subjeckit be the ordinatioun of God. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 233 From hence those which are subject learn to obey the powers which are of human ordination. 1794 Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xx. 384 The quality of transparency is given, by a wise ordination of Providence, to the fluid substance of water. 1849 R. I. Wilberforce *Holy Bapt.* (1850) 149 That such a decree would go forth..had been known beforehand to the Supreme Intelligence and had been part of His ordination.

†b. Destination (*to* an end or purpose); destined or ordained function or disposition. *Obs.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 63 An ox..is called a plower,..slow, and ill-favoured; with many other such notes of their nature, ordination, and condition. 1678 Norris *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 184 Whatsoever has such a Natural Ordination to, or Connexion with, the well or ill Being of mankind. 1829 J. L. Knapp *Jrnl. of Naturalist* 332 The same propensity, or ordination, for removing decayed matters.

†**4.** That which is ordained; an ordinance, decree, statute, law; a prescribed observance. *Obs.*

1526 Tindale *Luke* i. 6 Booth..walked in all the lawes and ordinacions of the lorde. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 101 A constant tenacity and an habited custom to observe ordinations with all exquisiteness. 1656 Hobbes *Lib., Necess., & Chance* (1841) 157 If he intended..that unjust laws are not genuine laws, ..because they are not the ordinations of right reason.

Ordinative (ō·ɹdinătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *ordinātīvus* (Tertull.), f. ppl. stem of *ordināre* to Ordain: see -ative.]

A. *adj.* Having the character or function of ordaining, ordering, determining, or regulating; of the nature of ordination or ordering. Now *rare.*

1605 Timme *Quersit.* III. 142 These internal beginnings of things they called hypostatical, virtual, and ordinative beginnings. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 156 For these, being but the executive only, may either be directed or diverted by the intellectuall and ordinative. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 481 The holy God, in al his..gubernation about sin, whether it be permissive or ordinative, is gloriously vindicated from being the Author..of sin.

B. *sb.* A particle which ordinates clauses. *rare.* (Cf. L. *ordinativa adverbia* in Priscian.)

1845 Stoddart *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 172/1 'Where' is an ordinative of place in the following passage. 'He rails Even there, where merchants most do congregate.'

Ordinato-, combining form of L. *ordinātus* arranged in a row or rows, as ordina·to-li·turate, -ma·culate, -pu·nctate *adjs.*, having lituræ (or indistinct spots), maculæ, or punctures, in rows.

†**Ordinator.** *Obs.* [a. L. *ordinātor*, agent-n. f. *ordināre* to Ordain.] One who ordains.

1. One who orders, regulates, directs, or governs.

1615 T. Adams *Two Sonnes* 83 The wise ordinator of all things. 1615 — *Exp. Sickness* ii. Wks. 1861 I. 424 Nature, and her ordinator, God. 1680 H. Dodwell *Two Lett.* (1691) 162 The necessity of an universal ordinator of the second causes both to their own ends and..to that of the Universe. 1818 R. P. Knight *Symb. Lang.* (1876) 127 His name signified the Ordinator or Regulator, as it does still in the modern Coptic.

2. One who ordains to the Christian ministry.

1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 24 Gif he [a boudman] be ordered without the knawledge of his maister, and of his ordinator, ..he sall be called back againe to bondage, and sall be randered to his maister.

Ordinee (ō·ɹdinē·), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 ordine, 5 ordane, 9 ordinee. [In ME. a. OF. *ordiné*, pa. pple. of *ordiner* to Ordain; in mod. use formed anew: see -ee.]

†**A.** *adj.* Admitted to holy orders, or into a religious order or fraternity; ordained. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 225 þan went þis Ottobone þorghout þe euntre, & quaynted him with ilkone, lewed & ordine. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (E. E. T. S.) 22/7 Princlike sal she sende an ordane nunne till her þat is in sentence.

B. *sb.* An ordained clergyman or minister; now, usually, a newly-ordained deacon.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 210 [To] þat holy kirke, & alle þe ordinez, & hisshop wo þei wirke & clerkes of dignitez. 1863 A. Blomfield *Mem. Bp. Blomfield* I. iv. 106 In addressing his ordinees on the subject of amusements, he has deprecated fox-hunting. 1884 *Ch. Times* 428/4 There was a falling-off in the number of ordinees at the beginning of the decennium.

Ordnance (ō·ɹdnăns). [A syncopated variant of *ordenance*, Ordinance, established since the 17th c. in a certain group of senses. The complete historical illustration of these is given here, although every sense begins with forms spelt *ordinance.*]

†**1.** Military materials, stores, or supplies; implements of war; missiles discharged in war: = Artillery 1. Also in pl. *ordinaunces. Obs.* in general sense.

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 195 That thei..beholde myhte Here enemys .. With al here ordinance there, Which thei ayein the Cite caste. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* Harl. Contin. (Rolls) VIII. 485 His ordinaunce and trussynge cofres were taken þer. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 82 By the first part is declared the..Receiptes of ordinaunces..By the secunde part is declared ordenaunces Retorned and delinered. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 51 Armoure, weapons, vitayle and all other ordinaunces expedient for warre. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. 78 He brocht sa mony schipis to grece vitht al ordonnance. 1644 Vicars *Jehovah-Jireh* 143 For hast they left their Ordnance behind them.

2. Engines for discharging missiles.

†**a.** Formerly including catapults, slings, bows, etc.: = Artillery 2 a. *Obs.* b. Now, Mounted guns, cannon: = Artillery 2 b.

Formerly often distinguished as *great* or *small*, now usually as *heavy* or *light o. Piece of ordnance*: see Piece.

a. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7811 He purveid for maygnelles and beltrayes And othre ordinaunce at al assayes. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Sam.* xx. 15 All the people .. layed to their ordynaunce, and wolde haue cast downe the wall. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxiv. xxxiii. 532 They approched with all their fabrickes, engines, and ordinance of batterie against the walls.

b. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* liv. 215 As fire giuen to the ordinance, tis to late to recall the shot. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 99 Wheles for grete ordinaunce .. iiij pair. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 105 Thei laied gonne against gonne,..and laied a pece of ordynaunce directly against the wyndowe. *Ibid., Hen. VIII* 136 b, The goodly ordnance whiche were .xij. greate Bombardes of brasse, and .xxiv. greate Canon peces [etc.]. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ix. 28 Small Ordnance, as Falcones and Bases. 1672 *Essex Papers* (Camden) 12, I Desyer Vor Exs Licence to keepe thes six small Iron Ordnance in my Castell of Ballemartin. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) II. 212 The King and the Duke came to the Tower..to see some invention about the ordinance. 1861 W. H. Russell in *Morn. Chron.* 3 Aug., Another work .. mounts three pieces of heavy ordnance. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 267 Rifled ordnance was used freely by the French in the campaign in Italy in 1859.

†c. With *pl.* An engine for discharging missiles; a large gun, piece of ordnance. *Obs.*

1480 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 315 No marchaunt..shall bryng none of the saide ordenaunces onte of no countre beyonde the see. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 160 The Romaynes shot great ordinaunces, handgonnes, quarrels. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Eng. Seamen* 24 Gunners spunge your Ordinances. 1629 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* 35 They replying so stoutly, made our Marriners quickly..fly to their Ordnances vnderneath.

†d. The artillery as a branch of the army. *Obs.*

1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 293 Here was kill'd ..Charles Levinus Famarsh, who..at this time was General of the Ordnance. 1786 W. Thomson *Watson's Philip III*, VI. (1839) 343 Mansveldt marched into Bohemia, where he was ..honoured with the charge of general of the ordnance.

3. The public establishment, or branch of the public service, concerned with the supply of military stores and materials, the management of the artillery, etc.

Board of Ordnance, a board, partly military and partly civil, which had the management of all affairs relating to the artillery, engineers, and the matériel of the Army; it was under the direction of a Master-General, assisted by a Lieutenant-General, a Surveyor-General, a Principal Storekeeper, Clerks of the Ordnance, and various other officers. After having existed from the reign of Henry VIII, it was dissolved in 1855, most of its functions as regards matériel being now discharged by the *Army Ordnance Department*.

The organization of the Ordnance Department has undergone numerous transformations since 1855. From 1870 to 1887, the *Surveyor-General of Ordnance* was (with the Commander-in-Chief, and the Financial Secretary) one of three officers to whom the actual army administration was then delegated, his province being all civil administrative duties except the Pay Department, with the purchase, construction, and charge of matériel. After 1887 these duties were divided among various officials, e.g. the Commissary-General of Ordnance Stores, Director-General of Ordnance Factories, etc. In 1895 they were once more grouped under an *Inspector-General of Ordnance*, for whom a *Director-General* was substituted by an Order in Council of 7 March, 1899.

1485 *Rolls Parlt.* VI. 354/2 Maister of oure Ordinaunce and maister of oure Armery. 1548 Patten *Exp. Scott.* E j b, Syr Fraunces Flemynge knight, master of the ordinaunce. 1679 Wood *Life* 30 Apr. (O. H. S.) II. 449 He was lieftenant of the ordinance. 1737 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. 117 Military Branch of the Ordnance... Gentleman of Ordnance, John Palmer. 1810 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VI. 22, I should have thought..that the Duke would have gone to the Ordnance, which he would have liked. 1863 H. Cox *Institt.* III. viii. 710 The Master-General of the Ordnance directed .. all those matters with reference to the Corps of Artillery and Engineers, which, as to the rest of the army, belonged to the Commander-in-Chief. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 572 The Surveyor-General of the Ordnance is [1870–87] charged with 'providing, holding, and issuing, to all branches of the army and reserve forces, food, forage.. and all other stores necessary for the efficient performance of their duties,' etc.

†4. Occas. var. of Ordinance in other senses.

5. *attrib.*, as *ordnance carriage, hospital, officer, park, stores, store-keeper*, etc. **Ordnance Board** = *Board of Ordnance*: see 3.

1800 Wellington *Let. to Major Gen. Braithwaite* in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 276 The ordnance and military stores to be sent from Fort St. George. 1803 — *Let. to Col. Murray* 30 Apr. *ibid.* 529 Wheels for ordnance carriages. 1841 Lever *C. O'Malley* lxxxviii. 421 In front of an old ordinance marquee. 1853 Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl., Ordnance Storekeeper*, a civil officer in the artillery, who has the charge of all the stores. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 143 After a time these coil guns..find their way to the ordnance hospital at Woolwich. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 156 Do they set their ordnance officers to ball-practice? 1893 Forbes Mitchell *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 146 The whole of his ordnance park, containing a large quantity of ammunition and thirty-two guns.

Ordnance Survey: The official survey of Great Britain and Ireland, undertaken by Government, and originally carried out under the direction of the Master-General of the Ordnance. Hence **ordnance datum**, the datum-line or level, to which all heights are referred in the Ordnance Survey, being 12½ feet below Trinity High-water mark, and 4½ feet above Trinity Low-water mark; **ordnance map**, a map prepared by the Survey; also *ordnance sheet*.

In 1889 the Ordnance Survey was made a department of the Board of Agriculture.

1840 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 354/2 In 1791 the Ordnance survey was begun. *Ibid.* 360/1 Ordnance Maps..are not only drawn, but also engraved and printed, at the Ordnance Map Offices in the Tower, and at Dublin. 1845 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 229 Ben Macdhu, ascertained, by the Ordnance survey, to be the highest mountain in the United Kingdom. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 11 Maps of the Ordnance Survey are constructed on the scale of one inch to the mile.

Ordnary, obs. form of Ordinary.

‖ **Ordo** (ō'rdo). [L., = row, series, order.] a. *Eccl.* An ordinal, directory, or book of rubrics; an office or service with its rubrics. b. In old Latin school-books, (*ordo verborum*) The arrangement of words required in translating into English. c. *Pros.* = Colon 2 1.

1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* I. i. 10 The 'Ordo', or priest's Directory for finding the Mass and the Divine office for every day in the year. 1867 (*title*) Catholic Directory and Ordo for Ireland. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 265 *note*, The *Catholic Directory*, familiar to English Catholics, contains besides the Ordo a list of clergy, churches, etc.

Ordonnance (ō'rdŏnăns, *or. as F.*, ordonā'ns). [a. mod. F. *ordonnance*, for OF. *ordenance*: see Ordinance.]

1. Systematic arrangement, esp. of literary material, architectural parts or features, or the details of any work of art; a plan or method of literary or artistic composition; an order of architecture.

1644 Evelyn *Diary* 20 Nov., A Church..for ontward forme not comparable to St. Peter's, being of Gotiq ordonance. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 552 ₱ 1, I found his spacious warehouses fill'd and adorn'd with tea, China and Indian ware. I could observe a beautiful ordonnance of the whole. 1723 Chambers tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 22 Columns that have Pedestals, are in a more stately Ordonnance than those which have none. *Ibid.* 140 Two Ordonnances of Architecture shou'd never be placed within one another. 1776 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* vii. (1876) 413 Disproportionate ordonnance of parts. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* xviii. (1882) 174 [Difference] between the ordonnance of poetic composition and that of prose. 1885 *Athenæum* 22 Aug. 246/2 The ordonnance of the typography..is at once simple, perspicuous, and compact.

2. In reference to France and other continental countries: An ordinance, decree, law, or by-law; *spec.* in France, (*a*) under the monarchy, a decree of the king or the regent; applied esp. to the partial codes issued by Louis XIV and his successors; (*b*) an order of a criminal court.

For the *ordonnances* of Charles X, 1830, see Ordinance 7.

1756 Johnson *K. of Prussia* Wks. IV. 551 The ordonance of 1667, by which Lewis the Fourteenth established an uniformity of procedure. 1761 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 67 An ordonance was issued at Copenhagen..prohibiting the importation of foreign tobacco. 1815 Hobhouse *Substance Lett.* (1816) I. 78 Only three days after the publication of the charter, the director-general of the police issued two ordonnances in open contradiction to the fifth and sixty-eighth articles. 1839 James *Louis XIV*, III. 208 The criminal code did not appear till 1670; though an ordonnance affecting the marine had been promulgated in the preceding year. 1878 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 7 The 'vagrants' met each new ordonnance with a new evasion.

b. (In full, *Company of ordonnance*, (†*ordinance*), F. *compagnie d'ordonnance*). A name applied to organized companies of men-at-arms which formed the beginnings of a standing army in France. So called from the *ordonnance royale* of 2 Nov. 1437 by which they were created.

'*Gensdarmes des Ordonnances*. The ordinary men of Armes of France; first reduced by Charles the seuenth into certaine Companies, and under particular Orders' (Cotgr.).

[1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 17 Charles the seventh reduced these Ordinances to perfection, made the number certaine, appointed their wages. *Ibid.* 18 He likewise devided these Ordinances into men at armes and archers.] 1752 Carte *Hist. Eng.* III. 47 If Scotland was attacked, Francis was to aid them with 100,000 crowns, 1500 lancequenets and 200 archers of ordonnance. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* v, Here are my companies of ordonnance—here are my French Guards. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* VI. ii. (1864) 340 The famous ordonnance of Charles the Bold, the best-appointed cavalry of their day.

†3. Occasional early spelling of Ordnance.

Ordonnant, *a. rare*—1. [a. F. *ordonnant*, pr. pple. of *ordonner* to Ordain.] That arranges, or disposes in order.

1820–30 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 32 An ample and most ordonnant Conceptionist, to the tranquil empyrean of ideas he had not ascended.

†**Ordonne**, *v.*, a 15th c. variant of Ordain, after later F. *ordonner*.

1440 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 591 Ordonne notable capitaines unto the keping of the same placis. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xii. 44 (*heading*) How they that were ordonned camme. *Ibid.* xix. 80 The kinge..ordonned men armed to kepe euery man therfro.

Ordovician (ō'rdovi·ʃăn), *a. Geol.* [f. L. *Ordovic-es*, name of an ancient British tribe in North Wales + -ian.] The name given by C. Lapworth to a series of rocks, including part of the Lower Silurian of Murchison; applied also to the age in which these strata were deposited.

1887 *Athenæum* 29 Jan. 163/3 Mr. Jukes-Browne..gets over the difficulty of nomenclature by adopting Prof. Lapworth's name of 'Ordovician' for the 'Lower Silurian' of Murchison. 1888 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 6/2 Strata representing ordovician, silurian, and carboniferous times.

Ordure (ō'rdiŭr). Also 5 ordoure, 5–6 ordur, 6 urdeur. [a. F. *ordure* (12th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), f. *ord* filthy, foul:—L. *horridus* Horrid.]

1. Filth, dirt. Formerly also in *pl.* *arch.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1092 By nobleye of his norture he nolde neuer towche Ost þat watz vngoderly oþer ordure watz inne. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* IX. vii. 24 Fret with olde rust gadreth greate ordure. 1528 Paynell *Salerne's Regim.* O iij b, Water..where into ronneth no vrdeurs of cites. 1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 70 b, Boile this together..and if there bee any ordure or fylth at the bottom, you must take it away. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Ear*, An Ulcer often..is occasion'd by a Wound, some Hurt, or some Ordure that is corrupted in the Ear. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* v. 332 The youth..Fell, in the victim's gore and the ordure meeting with ill.

2. Excrement, dung. Formerly also in *pl.*

1388 Wyclif *Deut.* xxviii. 27 The Lord smyte the part of bodi wherbi ordures ben voyded. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 104 b/1 In the same place he made his ordure. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xv. (1887) 70 They will ..disburden themselues one waie or other, by ordure, vrine, or some other matter. 1658 Rowland tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 911 Mingle Attick honey with the first ordure the Infant makes. 1774 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xlix. (1840) III. 209 Dante represents some of his criminals rolling themselves in human ordure. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* viii. 181 Ordure is deposited around countless villages.

3. *fig.* Applied to that which is morally filthy or defiling, or to foul language 'cast' or 'thrown' at a person. (Cf. Dirt *sb.* 6 b, Filth *sb.* 3 c.)

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 385 Allas! allas! so noble a creature As is a man shal drede swich ordure! *c* 1386 — *Pars. T.* ₱ 83 In the stynkynge ordure of synne. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* VII. viii. (1554) 171 b, With such rebukes and casting of ordure..blotted was his visage. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 61 Knowing their owne vice, and life full of ordure..Yet sinne they still. 1682 Dryden *Medal* 188 Those let me curse; what vengeance will they urge, Whose ordures neither plague nor fire can purge? 1814 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 224 These ordures are rapidly depraving the public taste. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 49, I have been forced to hold my nose in picking my way through these ordures of Dryden.

Hence †**O'rdured** *a.*, defiled with ordure, polluted; †**O'rduring** *vbl. sb.*, the voiding of ordure: in quot. *concr.* excrement; †**O'rdurous** *a.*, of the nature of ordure, filthy.

1593 Drayton *Ecl.* viii. 77 The rude times their ord'rous matter fling, Into the Sacred and once hallowed Spring. *c* 1595 Southwell *St. Peter's Compl.* viii, A sea will scantly rince my ordur'd soule. 1614 C. Brooke *Ghost Rich. III* Poems (1872) 110 A filthy carpet fits an ordur'd thought. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* I. iii. 8 These high thoughts brought the Don to his Knees, happily on a Cushion of Rosinantes own orduring.

†**Ore**[1]. *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1–4 ár, 1–5 áre, (3 ære, aore). *β.* 2–5 ore, 3–5 hore, 5 ȝore. [OE. *ár* str. fem. = OFris. *êre*, OS. *êra* (MDu. *êre*, Du. *eer*), OHG. *êra* (MHG. *êre*, Ger. *ehre*), ON. *eir* clemency (Icel. *æra*, Sw. *ära*, Da. *ære*, are from Ger.):—OTeut. **aizō* (wanting in Gothic, which has the related vb. *ais-t-an* to regard, respect, with which cf. L. *æs-tum-āre* to esteem, value). The primary sense seems to have been 'esteem, regard, respect', whence the senses of 'honour (glory, dignity), reverence, respect, favour, sparing, mercy, help', etc., found in the various languages. The derived vb. OE. *árian* to regard, reverence, honour, = ON. *eira* to spare, OHG. *êren*, Ger. *ehren* to honour, is found in Early ME. as Are *v.*[1]]

1. Respect, reverence; honour, glory.

a. c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. xvi. [xx.] (1890) 148 Ond þeah þe he Cristen þeon sceolde, ne wolde he ænige aare weotan on þære Cristnan æfestnisse. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1580 Cam..on his agenum fæder are ne wolde gesceawian. *a* 1000 *Phœnix* 663 Ar and onwald in þam up-lican Rodera rice. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 5 For he ne alið neauer, ah liueð a in are. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4245 (Cott.) Putifer..held ioseph in mensk and are. *Ibid.* 8770 (Cott.) Þat men it suld sua hald in ar [*Gött.* are]. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1816 Ysoude he loued in are. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodora*) 134 Þu..has rentis fare & til haf mare has perans of are.

2. Grace, favour, mercy, pity, clemency.

Of common use in ME. in appeals to the Deity, entreaties for a hearing, help, etc., esp. in the parenthetic *thine ore* = of thy grace, F. *de grâce*, which tended to become a mere precatory phrase.

a. Beowulf (Z.) 2607 He..gemunde ða ða þe he him ær forgeaf, wicstede weligne. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 1131 (Gr.) Ne mihte earmsceapen are findan. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 53 (Lamb. MS.) For habben godes are. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 187 A ihesu, þin aore! hwet deþ þanne þi blod isched on þe rode? *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2749 (Cott.) Lauerd, said abraham, þi nare [so *Fairf.*; *Gött.* & *Trin.* þin are] Sal þou þine awin sua-gat for-fare? *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5361 Candace..pleynes 'Lord Alexander, þine are, quare is þi wittis?' *a* 1500 *Kyng & Hermit* 180 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 20 The kyng seyd: Be Gods are, And I sych an hermyte were.

β. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 298 (Lamb. MS.) Nis noþer inne helle, ore ne forȝiuenesse. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 26 Swete Iesu þin ore! *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 173 'Sire', he sede, 'bi godes ore, So god in nauede ihc wel ȝore'. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 540 Lemman, thy grace, and sweete bryd, thyn ore. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* (MS. Helmingham) lf. 64 a, Ay, Sir, she said, for Goddes ore What ye ar tel me more. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 1236 He sayde, Blessude Virgyn! y crie ȝow mercy and hore. *c* 1450 *Erle Tolous* 226 Yschall be trewe, be goddys ore.

3. The condition of being spared; security from danger, peace.

c 1205 Lay. 26266 And lete we þat folc wræcche, wnnien an ære. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9771 Alle þe avowes of þis churche, in was ore ich am ido. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 276 Now haþ rohand in ore Tristrem and is ful blipe.

Hence †**O'reful, a'reful** *a.* [OE. *árful*], honourable, venerable; merciful, compassionate; †**O're-**

less, a·reless *a.* [OE. *árlēas*], void of reverence, mercy, or pity; merciless, cruel.

743-5 in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl.* (1865) 28 Ic Æðelbald..wæs heden from þæm *arfullan bisceope Milrede. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelm.) cii. 3 Se ðe arfull bið eallum unrihtwisum ðinum. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1460 ȝiff þin herrte iss arefull, & milde, & soffte, & nesshe. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xix. [xvii.] (1890) 312, & eahtatyne wið þæm *arleasum Arreum eretici & his lare. *a* 1000 *Juliana* 4 Maximianes se geond middan-ȝeard arleas cyning, eahtnysse ahof. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 216 (Lamb. MS.) Ac helle king is are-les [*Trin. MS.* ore-leas, *Egert.*¹ oreles, *Jesus* ore-les] with þa þe he mei binden. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 123 Þat orelese mennisse, þe ne haneð ore of him seluen. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9881 Arelæs, & grimme, & grill.

Ore ² (ōəɹ). Forms: *α.* 1 óra, 4 ore, 5–7 oore, 5–6 oure, 6 (ower, owre), ur, 6–7 ure; *β.* (1 ár), 3 or, 4 oor, 5– ore, (6 wore, 6–8 oare. 7–8 oar.) [Two types of this word are found from 14th to 17th c.: viz. (1) *oor'e, oure, owre, ur'e*, of which (as shown by spelling and by rimes) the regular mod. repr. would be *oor* (ūəɹ), and which corresponds to OE. *óra* wk. masc. 'unwrought metal', 'ore', corresp. to Du. *oer*, LG. (E. Fris.) *âr*, of uncertain origin; (2) ME. *ôr*, in 17–18th c. *oar*, mod. *ore*, which answers phonetically to OE. *ár* (also *ár*) 'brass' = OS. *êr* (in *êrin* 'brazen'), MDu. *eer*, OHG., MHG. *êr*, ON. *eir*, Goth. *aiz* str. neut. 'brass' = L. *æs, ær-* 'brass', Skr. *ayas* 'metal'. It would appear that, about the 12th c., OE. *ár* began to be identified in sense with OE. *óra*, and that forms descended from both continued side by side until the 17th c., when the forms from *óra* became obs., or were levelled under those from *ár*. Thus the mod.Eng. word appears to derive its sense from OE. *óra*, but its form from OE. *ár* 'brass', which may have been extended to the sense 'metal', and thus to 'ore'. It is possible that, in very modern Eng., the form *oor* might itself have passed into (ōəɹ), as in the spoken forms of *door, floor*, and southern pronunc. of *moor, poor*; but this would not explain the double forms from 13th to 17th c., nor the 16th c. *oar*.]

1. A native mineral containing a precious or useful metal in such quantity and in such chemical combination as to make its extraction profitable.

Sometimes, esp. formerly, applied also to a mixture of a native metal with a rock or vein-stone, or to metal in an unreduced or unworked state.

[Cf. *a* 1000 *L. & Ags. Glosses* in Wr.-Wülcker 237/20 *Ferri fodina, in quo loco ferrum foditur*, isern ore.]

a. a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xi. 7 Swa þæt seolfor,..syþþan se ora adolfen byð. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 142/34 *Metallum*, ælces kynnes wecg, *uel* ora oþðe clyna. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 208 For al the metal ne for oore [*v. rr.* ore, oure, oer; *rime* poore, pore, poure, pouer]. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 186 Of sylvere and golde there is the oore Amonge the wylde Vrishe, though they be pore. *c* 1505 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 197, iiij^or foder de vr non ignit. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. iii. 52 Quhar the goldin riveir Pactolus warpys on grund the gold vre cleir. 1552 EDW. VI *Jrnl.* in *Lit. Rem.* (Roxh.) 416 The oure that the Almaines had diged in a mine of silver. 1552 HULOET, Oore of golde, silver, or other mettall. *Vide in* owre. *Ibid.*, Ower, or oore of brasse, *cadmia*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 331 Where they saw the vre or myne shewe it selfe. 1567 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees 1835) 274, ij lods of lead vre pric xxviij^s. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 175/3–6 [riming with *A Floore, A Moore* heath, *A Moore* Maurus] Oore of brasse. Oore of siluer [etc.]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 18 The gravell mixt with golden owre [*rimes* an bowre, in her powre]. 1625 BACON *Ess., Plantations* (Arb.) 532 If there be Iron Vre. 1626 — *Sylva* § 33 A Lump of Ure in the Bottome of a Mine.

β. (In OE. in sense 'brass'; in 1225 = 'metal'.)

[*c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (O.E.T.) 255 *Aurocalcum* groeni aar. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxvii. (Sw.) 267 Hie wurdon gehwierfde inne on ðam ofne to are & to tine, & to iserne & to leade. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* vi. (Z.) 15 *Aes* bræs oððe ár, *aeneus* bræsen oþþe æren.] *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 284 Nis þet iren acursed [*v. r.* or (*note in C.* Golt, seluer, stel, irn, copper, mestling, breas: al is icleopet or)]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 16 Vor engelonde is vol inoȝ.. Of seluer or & of gold, of tyn & ek of lede, Of stel, of yre, & of bras. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 525 Þere þe grauel of þe ground was of gold ore. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 17 Þe erþe of þat lond is copious of metal ore & of salt welles. *Ibid.* 79 Salt welles, metal, and oor [*mineras et metalla*]. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 596/12 *Mineria, anglice* a myne *vel* Ore, *vel minera secundum quosdam et anglice* ore..., as goold ore, sylver ore, etc. 1519 *Interlude Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 30 They have none iron, Whereby they should in the earth mine, To search for any wore [*rime* therefore]. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 30 A.. Burner of Oare and Wood-Ashes. 1631 JORDEN *Nat. Bathes* x. (1669) 70 For Iron, we have the Oar in abundance. 1667 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* I. i, Where golden Ore lyes mixt with common Sand. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* ii. (1739) 35 To run the Gold from its Oar. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 242 This is the common ore of antimony. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 124 Each of these layers is called a comb, and the whole is styled the gangue. The metalliferous layer is the ore.

b. with *an* and *pl.* A quality or kind of ore.

a. c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. i. (1890) 26 Swylce hit is eac berende on wecga orum ares & isernes, leades & seolfres. 1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 272/1 Many Mynes of Silver Oures. *β.* 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Melting the Oares to reduce them into perfect metal. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* I. Pref., Silver is found in great abundance in our lead ores. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 583 Ores of manganese. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 449 Foreign ores, which contain on an average 1 per cent. of silver. About half of these are 'dry ores', i.e. ores containing no appreciable amount of lead.

c. *fig.*

a 1628 F. GREVIL *Mustapha* Chorus iii. Poems (1633) 124 Whom I choose As my Anointed, from the Potters oare. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xviii. 116 The good Yeoman is a Gentleman in Ore. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 255 From the rich oar of our early poets. 1801 W. GODWIN *Chaucer* (1804) I. xv. 477 Mandeville, Wicliffe and Gower..did not begin so early to work upon the ore of their native language. 1861 CLOUGH *Mari Magno* 828 An intellect so charming in the ore.

2. Metal, esp. precious metal. Chiefly *poetic.*

1639 G. DANIEL *Eccles.* i. 6 He did repaire the Cisternes, and restore Salomon's Ruines, in the Sea of Ore [?the molten sea, 1 *Ki.* vii. 23]. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 116 ₱ 9, I consider Woman as a beautiful Romantick Animal, that may be adorned with Furs and Feathers, Pearls and Diamonds, Ores and Silks. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* iv. 49 Let others toil to gain the sordid ore. 1830 TENNYSON *Arab. Nts.* xiv, A rich Throne of the massive ore.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *ore brokerage, †debt, extraction, freight, impregnation, market, shipment, supply*, etc.; consisting of or containing ore, as *ore-band, -bed* (BED *sb.* 13b), *-channel, -chimney, -deposit, -dump, -ground, -mass, -pit, -pocket, -shoot, -stope, -streak, -vein*, etc.; used in the gaining or working of ore, as *ore-apparatus, -bin, -car, -chute, -dish, -furnace, -house, -mill, -stamp*, etc. **b.** objective and obj. gen., as *ore-bearing, -buying, -calcining, -crushing, -dressing, -extracting, -milling, -roasting, -smelting*, etc., vbl. sbs. and ppl. adjs.; *ore-assorter, -breaker, -crusher, -drier, -feeder, -hauler, -separator, -sorter, -washer*, etc. **c.** Special combs.: **ore body**, a body or connected mass of ore in a mine, as a vein, bed, pocket, etc.; **ore-breast**, the face or breadth of the working of a body of ore; **†ore-coal**, ? a name for coal in thick seams; **ore-concentrator** = CONCENTRATOR 3; **ore-hearth**, a form of small reducing furnace made of cast-iron, used in lead-smelting; a Scotch or blast hearth. Also OREDELF.

1881 *Rep. Geol. Expl. N. Zealand* 5 A trench cut to intersect the *ore-band at about 20 feet from the outcrop. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 174 The principal *ore-bearing deposits in this mine. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 441 At this *ore-bed are a variety of ores. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 25 This vein has shown thus far three separate *ore bodies. 1877 *Ibid.* 447 From the *ore-breaker the ore went through a chute to the first set of steel rolls below. *Ibid.* 43 On the 800-foot level the *ore-breasts are about 100 feet in width, with but little waste-rock. 1893 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 189 There are two *ore-cars running on tracks in this shaft, to the lower level of the mine. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 517 None had, however, struck the *ore-channel. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Metals U. S.* 195 The *ore chimney is from 250 to 300 feet in length, and the ore is all taken out above the tunnel. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 32 The entire product of the mine will be run out through this tunnel..to the *ore-chute. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 91 An *ore Coale..the oare is the best and is a great vayne spreadinge euery way and endureth longest. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Metals U. S.* 597 There have been in California many inventions in *ore crushing. *Ibid.*, There should be no mistakes made as to the value of new ore-crushing machines. 1653 MANLOVE *Customs Lead-Mines* (E. D. S.) 106 If they such sutes in other Courts commence, They lose their due *oar-debt for such offence. 1709 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* I. iii. (1734) 36 The Miners bought and sold their Lead Ore by a Measure which they call'd an *Ore Dish. 1862 *Dublin Rev.* Nov. 18 The degrading toil of *ore-dressing or nail-making. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Sept. 4/2, I took three samples, and also one from the *ore dump. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 48 Automatic *ore-feeders are coming into general use. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 5/1 That the process of *ore-forming still goes on beneath the earth's surface at the present day. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* (1875) 53 Shafts are sunk until the *ore-ground is reached. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 356 The smelting of the [lead] ore is performed by either a blast-furnace, called an *ore-hearth, or a reverberatory-furnace. 1862 *Times* 9 Sept., The smelting of lead in the 'ore-hearth'. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 126 The *ore-masses are huge lenticular accumulations. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 177 Within a foot of the surface, and covered only by the remains of the disintegrated *ore-shoot. *Ibid.* 26 The *ore-sorters constitute quite a large force. *Ibid.* 23 An *ore-stope was opened and a considerable amount of ore extracted. 1872 *Ibid.* 331 An *ore-streak 2 feet wide, composed of lead, zinc, gray copper, and iron sulphurets. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Metals U. S.* 584 A patent has recently been granted .. for an *ore-washer which has some peculiarities.

†Ore ³. *Obs. rare.* [OE. *ór*, beginning, origin, front, van.] Beginning.

Beowulf (Z.) 2407 Se ðæs orleges or on-stealde. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 649 Seczan or and ende. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 179 (Lamb. MS.) Þer hi sculen wunien a buten are [*Trin.*, *Egert.*, *Jesus* ore] and ende.

Ore ⁴ (ōəɹ). **1.** A modern adaptation of OE. *óra*, ORA ¹, sometimes used by historical writers.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 256, I have observed thus much, that twentie Ores are worth two Markes of silver. 1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 85 For every ceorle or husbandman twelve ores. 1817 SCOTT *Harold* I. xv, And you, you cowl'd priests, who have plenty in store, Must give Gunnar for ransom a palfrey and ore. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 134 The two ores of 16*d.* which were paid to the king from the Lancashire carucate.

‖ **2.** Properly *öre* (ö·rĕ): The smallest denomination in the coinage of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, the hundredth part of a KRONE, about equal to a German *pfennig*; a copper coin of this value.

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5439/3 A Silver Coin called 15 Ore Pieces are advanced to 16 Ore. 1756 ROLT *Dict. Trade, Ore*..a copper coin of Sweden; being 7-12ths of an English penny; and 96 of them make the rix-dollar, or 4*s.* 8*d.* sterling. 1899 *Whitaker's Almanack* 701 Silver coins..Denmark.. 1 krone of 100 ore. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Aug. 8/2 In Copenhagen..a premium of ten ore per rat is being paid for every one of the rodents produced whole but dead.

Ore ⁵ (ōəɹ). *local.* Also 7 wore, woore, oore, 8 oare. [For earlier *wore, woore*:—OE. *wár* seaweed, whence the more frequent northern form WARE, q. v.] Seaweed, esp. such as is cast on the shore and gathered for manure: also called *sea ore*, †*float-ore*, and ORE-WEED.

1592 in J. Lewis *Hist. Thanet* (1736) App. 89 To forbid and restraine the burning or takinge up of any Sea Oare within the Ile of Thanet. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 27 b, To this purpose also serueth Orewood, which is a weed growing vpon the rockes vnder high water marke...His vse serueth for barly land. Some accustomed to burne it on heapes... This Floteore is now and then found naturally formed like rufs, combs, and such like. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words, Weir, Waar*, sea-wrack...The Thanet men (saith Somner) call it wore or woore. 17.. DR. T. MORE in *Ray's S. & E. Words* (1874), *Oore*, sea-wrack. 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 73 His little car, which was filled with sea ore. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Ore*, sea-weed, used for manure. *South.* 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Ore*, sea-weeds washed on shore by the tides.

Hence **O·re-stone** *local.*, a rock covered with seaweed; **O·ry** *adj. dial.*, seaweedy. Also ORE-WEED, q. v.

1854 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. X. 359 (*Gloss. Polperro in Cornwall*) *Orestone*, the name of some large single rocks in the sea, not far from land. Some fishes when cooked are said to taste *ory*, some things to smell *ory*; that is, like the sea-beach.

†Ore ⁶. *Obs. rare.* [ad. I. *óra*: see ORA ².] Shore, coast.

1652 HOLYDAY *Horace Odes* I. i, That other, if he in his garnier Stores Whatever hath been swept from Libian ores. 1661 [see next].

†Ore ⁷. *Obs.* [Of unascertained origin. (Blount *Glossogr.* appears to explain it from ORE ⁶.)] In *Lemster* (i. e. *Leominster*) *ore*, a name for a fine kind of wool.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* vii. 104 To whom did never sound the name of Lemster Ore? That with the Silke-wormes web for smalness doth compare. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Oberon's Palace* 28 A bank of mosse, farre more Soft then the finest Lemster ore. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* 33 As for the wooll in this county, it is best known to the honour thereof by the name of Lempster ore, being absolutely the finest in this county, and indeed in all England. [1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Ore* (*ora*), the end or extreme part; a Region Land or Country: Thus Lempsters Ore is that fertile part of Herefordshire, which lyes about two miles round that Town.]

Ore, var. *hor*, HER *Obs.* their; obs. f. HORE, HOUR, OAR, OR, OUR.

Ore, O're, Ore-, obs. ff. *o'er*, OVER, OVER-.

Oread (ō·ɹĭæd). *Gr.* and *Lat. Mythol.* [ad. L. *Orēas, Orēad-*, a. Gr. *Ὀρειάς, Ὀρειαδ-* mountain-nymph, f. *ὄρος* mountain: see -AD.] A nymph supposed to inhabit mountains; a mountain-nymph.

c 1586 SPENSER *Past. Aeglogue* 64 The Nymphs and Oreades her round about Do sit lamenting on the grassie grene. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 387 Like a Wood-Nymph light Oread or Dryad. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks.* 1764) I. 273 The oreads lik'd the climate well. 1795–1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* IV. 882 Fleet Oreads sporting visibly. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Dead Pan* viii, Have ye left the mountain places, Oreads wild, for other tryst?

†Oreb. *Obs. rare.* [perh. misprint for *orob* = F. *orobe*, L. *orobus*: cf. OROBE.] The Bitter Vetch, *Vicia Orobus*, or some allied leguminous plant.

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Horses* (1596) 112 Sore eies which may be healed with the meale of wild tares, call Oreb.

Orebear, -burden, -cast, etc.: see OVER-.

Orebil, obs. form of HORRIBLE.

‖ **Orecchion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. It. *orecchione* (Florio 1598), 'large ear', augm. of *orecchio* ear.

1611 FLORIO, *Orecchione*, a great eare, but properly that part of a bulwarke which enginers call the pome, the gard, the shoulder or eares to couer the casamats.]

= ORILLON.

1589 IVE *Fortif.* 16 The best way into it, were some 40 foote distant from the Bulwarke Orechion or Cullion. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. I. 125 The point or front of the Orecchion shall alwayes ende with two..obtuse Angles.

Orecharge, Orecome, etc.: see OVER-.

Oreche, obs. form of ORACH.

Orectic (ore·ktik), *a.* (*sb.*). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *ὀρεκτικός* (Aristotle) appetitive, f. *ὀρεκτός* stretched out, longed for, f. *ὀρέγ-ειν* to stretch out, grasp after, desire.]

a. *Philos.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by appetite or desire; appetitive. **b.** *Med.* Having the quality of stimulating appetite or desire.

1779 LD. MONBODDO *Anc. Metaph.* I. II. vii. 110, I come now to a division of the powers of the human mind...The division I mean, is into Gnostic and Orectic.., by the second, we desire or incline. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xli. (1870) II. 415 In the Peripatetic School..the mental modifications were divided into Gnostic or Cognitive, and Orectic or Appetent. 1881 SYMONDS *Renaiss. Italy* (1898) V. xvi. 407 That blending of the reason with the orectic soul which we call will. 1890 M. MAHER *Psychology* 217 Orectic faculty..

is too unfamiliar. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Oreetic*, exciting, or having power to excite, the appetites.

† **B.** *sb.* A stimulant for the appetite. *Obs.*

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* 357 Orecticks or Stomachicals, are Medicines appropriated to the Ventricle or Stomach.

Ored (ōəd), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. ORE[2] + -ED[2].] Covered or adorned with ore or metal.

1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xx. 70 Obscene scurrilities, that the Stage presents us with,..or'd and spangled in their gawdiest tyre.

† **O·redelf, o·rdelf,** *Law. Obs.* [f. ORE[2] + DELF, digging, excavation, quarry, mine.] The digging of mineral ore; the right to dig minerals.

1579 *Expos. termes of Lawes, Oredelfe* is where one claimes to haue the ore that is founde in his soile or ground. 1617 in MINSHEU *Duct. Ling.*

Oredrive, Oreflow, etc.: see OVER-.

Orefraye, orefrye, obs. forms of ORPHREY.

Oreful, *a. Obs.*: see ORE[1].

Oregel(e, var. ORGEL *Obs.*, pride, proud.

Oreide (ōə·rĭ,id). [a. F. *oréide*, f. *or* gold: see -IDE.] A name given to a kind of brass with golden brilliancy, used for imitation jewellery, etc.

The composition apparently varies; that given in quot. 1875 is app. identical with that of OROIDE.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 461 *Oreide* is the name given by MM. Meurier and Valient, of Paris, to an alloy which has a golden brilliancy. It is composed of copper 100, zinc 17, magnesia 6, sal-ammoniac 3·6, quick-lime 1·8, and tartar of commerce 9. *Ibid.*, The oreide..is malleable, takes a most brilliant polish, and, if it tarnishes, its lustre is restored by acidulated water. 1881 *Metal World* No. 6. 89 Oreide must not be confounded with oroide. *Ibid.*, Oreide, zinc 13 parts, nickel 6 parts, copper 80 parts.

† **Oreille.** *Obs. rare.* [erron. ad. F. *oreiller* pillow, f. *oreille* ear.] A pillow.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxiv. 95 Therle of Moret bare in his armour, syluer, thre oreylles goules. [Froissart *Un escu d'argent à trois oreillers de gueules.*] 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 249. 1881 SIODART *Scot. Arms* II. 18.

Oreillet (ǫ·rèlet), ‖ **oreillette** (orę·lyę·t). Forms: 6 orrelette, orrellet, orilyeit, 7 aurielet, 9 oreillet(te. [a. F. *oreillette* fem. (formerly also *oreillet* masc.), a little ear, earlet, covering or ornament for the ear, auricle of the heart, etc. (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), dim. of *oreille* ear: see -ET.]

†a. A part of a head-dress covering the ears. †b. A covering or defence for the ears. c. The ear-piece of a helmet.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 519 Ye orrelettes [Holinshed (1587) III. 808/2 orrellets] were of rolles wrethed on lampas douck holow, so that the golde shewed thorow. 1578 *Inv. K. Wardrobes* (1815) 232 Ane quaiff with a orilyeit of holane claith sewit with crammosie silk. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 52 That children should have certaine aurielets [Amyot in Littré, *aureillettes de fer*] or bolsters to hang about their eares for their defence. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 195 Sometimes the oreillets themselves [temp. Hen. VI] have spikes projecting from their centres.

Oreillon: see ORILLON.

Oreison, -soun, obs. forms of ORISON.

Ore-jade, Orelay, Orelead, etc.: see OVER-.

Orelege, obs. f. HOROLOGE, time-piece.

Oreless, *a. Obs.*: see ORE[1].

† **Orell.** *Obs.* (See quot.)

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. (1668), Red-Oker, is a hard red stone, which we call Raddle, Orell, Marking-stone.

Orellin (ore·lin). *Chem.* [f. *Orell-ana*, name of the Amazon river, as used in the specific name (*Bixa orellana*) of the plant from which anatta is obtained + -IN[1].] A yellow colouring matter contained in anatta, used in dyeing alumed goods.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 517 *Annatto.*—This colouring matter..appears to contain an orange-red colouring substance, called *bixin*, and a yellow termed *orellin*. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 600.

Orellis, orels, obs. ff. *or else*: see OR *conj.*

‖ **Oremus** (orē·mus). [L. *orēmus* 'let us pray': so F. *orémus* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] A liturgical prayer introduced by the word *oremus* (in the service of the R. C. Church).

1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragm. Pol. & Hist.* II. 462 The monks made their purchases with oremuses, and good passports to heaven. 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 794 The canticles he knew, Oremuses, and prayers and collects not a few.

Orenche, orendge, orenge, obs. ff. ORANGE.

Orendron, var. UNDERN *Obs.*, forenoon.

‖ **Oreodon** (orĭ·ŏdŏn). *Palæont.* [mod.L. f. Gr. *ὄρος*, *ὀρε-ος* mountain + *ὀδούς*, *ὀδοντ-* tooth: named by Leidy in 1851.] A genus of extinct ruminant mammals, typical of the family *Oreodontidæ*, the remains of which are found in the miocene tertiary formations of the western United States. Hence **Ore·odont, Oreodo·ntine** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the *Oreodontidæ*.

1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 505 The Oreodon is another very remarkable animal, intermediate between the hog, the deer and the camel, which at this time inhabited the whole Continent from Nebraska to Oregon.

Oreography, -ology, etc., var. OROGRAPHY, etc.

Orepass, Orepeer, Oreperch, etc.: see OVER-.

† **Ore·re,** obs. var. of ARREAR *v.*, to fall back.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 909 Gif ony nech wald him neir He bad tham rebaldis orere, With a ruyne. *Ibid.* 984 Bot thow reule the richtuiss, thi rovme sall orere.

Orerotund: see OROTUND.

Orerule, Orerun, Oreset, Oreshoote, Oreslip, Orespread: see OVER-.

Oreson(e, **-soun, -sun,** obs. ff. ORISON.

† **O·rest,** obs. variant of ERST, first: cf. OR *adv.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2061 A win-tre..Orest it blomede, and siðen bar ðe beries ripe.

Oresyle, var. OVERSILE *Obs.*, to cover, hide.

Oretake, -throw, -thwart, -top: see OVER.

‖ **O·rete·nus.** *Law.* The med.L. phrase *ore tenus* by word of mouth; hence as *sb.* (*nonce-wd.*), A sentence by word of mouth.

a 1639 CAREW *Cœl. Brit.* Wks. (1824) 159 Vulcan was brought to an Oretenns and fined for driving in a plate of iron into one of the Sunne's chariot-wheeles.

Ore-weed (ōə·wēd). *local.* Forms: 6- ore-, 7 or-, 8-9 oar-; 6 -wad, 7-8 -wood, 7- -weed. [f. ORE[5] + WEED. The forms in *wad, wood*, app. arose from the second element being unaccented, and may have been popularly associated with other words.] Seaweed; = ORE[5].

a. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in Holinshed II. 183 The common people..had a long time liued on limpets, orewads, and such shelfish as they could find. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 27 Orewood, which is a weed growing vpon the rockes vnder high water marke, or..cast vpon the next shore by the wind and flood. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 30 They vse both Orewood, Sea-sand, and Sea-slubbe for soylings. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Sea Weed*, That call'd Ore-Wood is much used in Cornwall.

β. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 108 He shall meete with beds of oreweed, driving to and fro in that sea. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 68 In Cornwal there is also a Weed called Ore-weed. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 447 A sea weed, called oarweed, is also sometimes used, but principally for gardens. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* ii. 57 Tangle (oar-weed, as they call it in the south). 1884 *West. Morn. News* 20 June 2/5 For Sale, Boat, suitable for oar-weed. 1892 QUILLER-COUCH *I saw three Ships* 80 Manure better than the ore-weed you gather down at the Cove.

Orewhelm, Orework: see OVER-.

Orexin (ore·ksin). *Chem.* [f. as next + -IN[1].] The hydrochlorate of phenyl-dihydro-quinazolin, a colourless, odourless crystalline substance, very irritating to the nose, and of nauseous bitter taste, having some repute as a stomachic.

1891 *Lancet* 24 Jan. 211/2 Orexin given in quantities of from five to twelve grains daily..increases the assimilation of fat in diseased subjects. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Orexin*.. has been recommended for the purpose of increasing the appetite, but its efficacy is very doubtful. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* (Epit.) 20 May 84/1 Paal has discovered that the base of orexin, phenyldihydro-chinazolin ($C_{14}H_{12}N_2$), is almost free from taste, and..acts as well as the raw drug.

‖ **Orexis** (ore·ksis). [a. Gr. *ὄρεξις* desire, appetite.] A desire or longing. Now *techn.* in *Med.*

1619 H. HUTTON *Follie's Anat.* 22 Motives his Orexis to provoke. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. App.* III. i. § 4. 9 This *Orexis* after dirty Puddings. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Orexis*, appetite. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Orexis*,..term for desire or appetite; orexy.

Orey, Oreyson, obs. forms of ORY, ORISON.

† **Orf.** *Obs.* Also 3 oref, orve, oreve, horf. [OE. *orf*, not exemplified in the cognate langs., but corresp. to an OTeut. **orbʷ-*:—**urbʷ*, from weak grade of ablaut series *erb-, arb-, urb-*, whence Goth. *arbi*, OHG. *erbi*, OE. *ierfe, ierfe, yrfe*, possession, esp. cattle, inheritance: see ERF.]

Cattle, live stock.

960-975 *Laws of Edgar* (Schmid) iv. c. 2 § 8 gif hit cuce orf bið. *Ibid.* § 11 þæt forstolene orf and þæs orfes ceapgyld. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xii. 16 He hæfde þa on orfe and on þeawum, on olfendum and on assum micele æhta. — *Exod.* xii. 38 On ælces cynnes orf. 10.. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1010 (MS. F) Menn and orf ofslogan eal þæt hi to comon [*Laud MS.* menn and yrfe hi slogon]. *a* 1100 *Ibid.* an. 1041 (Laud MS.) Swa mycel orfes wæs ðæs ȝeares forfaren. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 Herdes..wittende here oref. *Ibid.* 39 Ac þe gode herdes wakieð..ouer here orf. *c* 1205 LAY. 15316 Heo nomen orf, heo nomen corn. *Ibid.* 31809 þat quale com on orue. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1155 Thu bodest cualm of oreve. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7765 Orf failede & eke corn. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 17 Schepherdes ..Into the breres thei forcaccheHer Orf, for that thei wolden lacche With such duresce.

b. *Comb.*: † **orf-gild:** see quots.; † **orf-qualm,** cattle-plague, murrain.

[LAMBARD *Archaionomia* (1568) 126, to the words 'quod dicitur ceapȝeld' in *Stat. Will. I*, c. 3 § 14, adds in margin 'al. orfȝyld, quod idem est'; ed. 1644 omits this.]

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, **Orfgild*, alias *Cheapegild*, is a restitution made by the Hundred or Comtie, of any wrong done by one that was *in plegio*. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 402 *Orfgild* signifies a payment or restoring the Cattel. 1014 WULFSTAN *Serm. ad Anglos* in *Hom.* (1883) 159 Stalu and cwalu, stric and steorfa, *orfcwealm and uncoðu. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1054 On þisum ȝeare wæs swa mycel orfcwealm. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 Ure louerd binimeð us ure ȝte, oðer þurh fur, oðer þurh þiefes,.. oðer þurh orf qualm.

Orfarian, obs. form of ORPHARION.

Orfe (ōəf). [a. Ger. *orfe*, F. *orfe, orphe*; cf. L. *orphus* (Pliny), a. Gr. *ὀρφός* a kind of sea-perch.] A golden yellow variety of the ide (*Leuciscus idus*), long domesticated in Germany, acclimatized in England in the 19th c.

[1706 PHILLIPS, *Orphus*, the Sea-rough; a kind of fish.] 1879 WEBSTER Supp., *Orf*, a European semi-domesticated fish of the carp family. 1884 *Century Mag.* Apr. 904/1 The gold-orfe or golden-ide [is] a fish bred for both ornament and the table. 1886 *Athenæum* 8 May 619/1 The orfe and the golden tench have been acclimatized in England.

Orferay, orferes: see ORPHREY.

† **Orfever.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *orfèvre* (13th c. in Littré):—pop. L. *aurifabr-um* workman in gold, goldsmith.] A goldsmith.

1415 in *York Myst.* Introd. 21 Orfeuers, Goldbeters, Monemakers.

‖ **Orfèvrerie** (orfę·vrəri). Now only as French. Forms: 5 orfeverye, 9 orféverie, orfevery, orfèvrerie. [a. F. *orfèvrerie*, in 12th c. *orfaverie*, f. *orfèvre*: see prec.] Goldsmith's work.

1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* xlviii, A gudely cheyne of smale orfeuerye. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., St. Dunstan*, To indulge in a little *orfevrerie*. 1842 *Ibid., St. Cuthbert* ii, Plate of *orfèverie* costly and rare. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* I. 16 He offered prizes for the best specimens of 'orfévrerie' in two kinds, religious and secular.

Orfray, orfrays, etc.: see ORPHREY.

Orgal(l, obs. variant of ARGOL[1].

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Orgall*, the lees of Wine dried. [So in COCKERAM, BLOUNT, PHILLIPS.]

† **O·rgament.** *Herb. Obs.* [Corrupt ad. L. *origanum*.] = ORIGAN, marjoram.

1552 ELYOT, *Amomis*.. hath a flower like to Orgament. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 64 Orgament, which in tast.. resembleth Sauery, hath many kinds, & all medicinable. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 103 Herb-dragon, orchanes, orgament, and mastick. 1657 C. BECK *Univ. Char.* I iv b, Orgament herb.

Also † **O·rgamy** *Obs.* (cf. ORGANY[2]).

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* IV. xiv. 81 The Storke hauing a branch of Orgamy Can..the Adders sting eschew.

Organ (ǫ·rgăn), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **organon,** *pl.* -na, **organe** *wk. fem.*; 4 **orgne, orgoyn,** 4- **organ** (4-5 **orgene, -gyn, -gun,** 4-6 **orgon**(e, **-gen,** 4-7 **organe,** 6-7 **-gayne, -gaine**). [ad. L. *organum*, pl. *organa*, a. Gr. *ὄργανον*, pl. *-να*, instrument, organ, musical instrument. Used in OE. in Gr. form, also *organe* wk. fem. (so OHG. *organa, -ina*, MHG. *orgen*(*e*, MDu. *orghene*). In early ME. forms, from OF. *organe, orgene* (12th c.), *orghene, orguine* (15th c.), also *orgre* (13th c. from *orgne*), mod. F. (14th c.) *orgue*; all going back to *organa*, treated as a fem. sing. See also the by-form ORGLE.

In Greek, orig. 'that with which one works' (ablaut formation from *ἐργ-* work), tool, instrument, spec. musical instrument, surgical instrument, also bodily organ as instrument of sense or faculty. In L., instrument, engine, musical instrument generally, pipe, in Christian writers also 'church-organ'. Augustine (*c* 400), on Ps. lvi, says 'All musical instruments are called *organa*. Not alone is that called *organum*, which is large and inflated by bellows, but whatever is fitted to accompany singing, and is corporeal, which he who sings uses as an instrument, is called *organum*.' To the same effect Isidore *Orig.* II. xx. In Eng. adopted first in the musical sense; in OE. in the more general sense of 'musical instrument', including, no doubt, that of 'church-organ'.]

I. A musical instrument.

† **1.** Applied vaguely in a general sense to various musical (esp. wind) instruments; chiefly in versions of Scripture or allusions thereto (often understood in sense 2). *Obs.* (exc. as a verbal rendering of Gr. or L.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* iv. 21 Iubal .. wæs fæder herpera and þæra þe organan macodan [Vulg. *canentium cithara et organo*]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxxxvi. 2 On saliȝ we sariȝe..ure organan [*organa*] up-ahengan. *c* 1000 *Apollonius* 25 Ða organa wæron ȝetogene, and ða biman ȝeblawene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1521 Cubal .. Organis harp and oþer gleu, He dron þan oute o musik neu. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxvi. 2 In þe wylghes in þe myddis of hit, we hang vp our orgoyns. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxi. 12 They .. iozen at the soun of the orgne. 1388 — *Ps.* cxxxvi. 2 In salewis in the myddil therof; we hangiden vp oure orguns [1382 instrumens]. *?c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 1072 With rote, ribible and clokarde, With pypes, organs and bumbarde. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Gen.* iv. 21 Iubal, which was the father of such as handle harpe & organe. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 385 Will you play vpon this Pipe?..There is much Musicke, excellent Voice, in this little Organe. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cl. 4 Praise him with stringed instruments and organs. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 596 The Harp..the solemn Pipe, And Dulcimer, all Organs of sweet stop.

2. *spec.* A musical instrument (in its modern form the largest and most comprehensive of all), consisting of a number of pipes, supplied with *wind* or compressed air by means of bellows, and sounded by means of keys, which on being pressed down admit the wind to the pipes by opening valves or *pallets*.

In the modern organ the pipes are distributed into sets or *stops* of various qualities of tone, the admission of wind to the several stops being controlled by handles or *draw-stops*, drawn in and out by hand or by mechanism worked by special pedals (*combination-pedals*); and the stops are arranged in groups, each separate group forming a *partial organ* (see d) and being controlled by a separate keyboard; these are usually from two to five in number, one of the keyboards consisting of *pedals* played with the feet, the rest being *manuals* played with the hands; these can be connected in various ways by *couplers* so as to sound together.

From its power and dignity of tone the organ has been distinctively the church instrument from early Christian times, and in modern times is also used in concert-halls and other buildings.

The instrument has of course undergone immense changes since the 4th c., when it is first referred to in L. writers, and

even since the date of the earliest Eng. references. According to Grove's *Dict. Mus.* II. 576, 'At the commencement of the 8th c. the use of the organ was appreciated, and the art of making it was known in England'. But although mentioned from that period in Latin documents, no English quots. specifically in this sense are known in OE. or Early ME.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 31 His voys was murier than the murie orgon, On Messedayes that in the chirche gon. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 261/1 An Organ, *organum*. To synge or to play (on þe) Organ, *organizare*. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* IV. (1662) 33 The first Organ which was ever seen in the West of Europe, was, what was sent Anno 757 from Constantine the Grecian Emperor to Pipin King of France. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* I. 708 As in an Organ from one blast of wind To many a row of Pipes the sound-board breaths. **1687** DRYDEN *Song St. Cecilia's Day* 44 What human Voice can reach The sacred Organ's praise? **1721** BAILEY, *Cabinet Organ*, a small portable Organ. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 334 It is furnished with two fine organs, erected opposite to each other. **1782** PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. VIII. 123 Marinus Sanutus introduced organs into churches. **1837** WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 353 Ctesiphon..is said to have invented a..hydraulic organ. **1898** STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 336/1 The so-called hydraulic organ owed its utility and consequent fame to the fact, that in it water was used in such a manner as to counterbalance the hitherto variable pressure.

†**b.** Formerly in *pl.* denoting a single instrument. (After med.L. *organa* (Du Cange) similarly used, app. to express its composite character: the L. sing. *organum* had also the sense 'pipe'. With '*the organs*' cf. *the bagpipes*, *the pipes*.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11266 Þo þat coube orgnes blowe. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cl. 4 Orgyns, þat is made as a toure of sere whistils. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 134 And whil the Organs [*v. rr.* Orgues, Organes, Orgles, Orgels, orgens] maden melodie To god allone in herte thus sang she. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 54 Thi organys so hihe begynne to syng ther messe. **1488** *Croscombe Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 17 Payd to Thomas Rogg for pleyng at orgons iij^{s} iiij^{d}. *c* 1591 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 267 The long stall in the South porche before the Orgaines. **1601** F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 452 He .. could not only sing, but play very well vpon the organs. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 113 Many Dissolute and Prophane People, went into the Abbey at Westminster, and would have pull'd down the Organs. **1683** KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 68 No more skill..than a Pig playing upon the Organs. **1708** POPE *Ode St. Cecilia* 11 The deep, majestic, solemn organs blow. **1746** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 21 Then the organs began to play amain .. The curate endeavoured to stop them. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Organs*, an organ, the musical instrument.

†**c.** Also called *A pair*, or *set, of organs*. *Obs.* (*Pair* here means 'set', not couple.)

1501 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 84, I wyll ther be bought on peyr of orgonys to the chyrche of Wulpett. **1530** PALSGR. 183 *Vnes orgues*, a payre of organs, an instrument of musyke. **1594** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 95 At the pipes and flutes of a paire of organs being set together. **1678** WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 407 The church ..containing a good set of organs before the warr time. **1686** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2141/4 Two pair of very fair Organs to be sold..One pair of Seven Stops, the other Four. **1714** MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 97 With one pair of organs they can make the whole house ring.

d. Applied, with distinctive epithets, to the separate groups of stops (*partial organs*), each with its own keyboard, which make up an organ.

Of these the chief is the *great organ*, containing stops mostly of powerful tone; the others are the *choir organ*, containing lighter stops used for accompanying a choir (see CHOIR-ORGAN); the (formerly used) *echo organ*, inclosed in a case, for producing a soft and distant effect, and its successor the *swell organ*, inclosed in a *swell-box* capable of being opened or shut by a *swell pedal* so as to produce crescendo or diminuendo effects; the *solo organ*, in which each stop is of special quality of tone, adapted for playing a solo melody accompanied by other stops; and the *pedal organ*, containing the stops of lowest pitch, forming a bass to the manuals.

1606–7 [see CHOIR ORGAN]. **1613** *Organ Specif. Worcester Cathedral*, The particulars of the great organ. **1660** *Specif. Organ Banqueting Room, Whitehall* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 590 Great Organ, 10 stops..Eccho Organ, 4 stops. **1876** HILES *Catech. Organ* i. (1878) 3 The fourth manual, the Solo Organ, contains pipes of a particular species, on a high pressure of wind and voiced specially for Solo playing. **1898** STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 337/2 A complete organ may be said to consist of five parts: choir organ, great organ, swell organ, solo organ, and pedal organ...A large organ therefore consists of a number of small organs differing in quality of tone, and so arranged as to be under the control of one performer.

3. Applied to other musical instruments, as in *Dutch organ*.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1248 A band..consisted of a double drum, a Dutch organ, the tambourine.

fig. **1844** *Zoologist* II. 727 The croaking..being so loud and shrill, as to have obtained for these frogs the name of 'Cambridgeshire nightingales', and 'Wbaddon organs'!

b. = BARREL-ORGAN: cf. *organ-grinder* in 8.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xviii, 'You must be more careful, sir', said Jerry, walking coolly to the chair where he had placed the organ, and setting the stop. **1849** RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* V. § 24 He..would also, if he might, give grinding organs to God's angels to make their music easier.

c. A keyboard wind-instrument with metal reeds, bellows mostly worked by treadles, and (usually) a number of stops; an instrument of the harmonium class; a reed-organ. *American organ*: a reed-organ in which the air is drawn inwards to the reeds, instead of being driven outwards as in the harmonium proper.

1880 E. PROUT in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 61 The American organ under its present name .. was first introduced by Messrs. Mason and Hamlin of Boston, about the year 1860. **1880** A. J. HIPKINS *ibid.* I. 667 He was induced to secure to himself the sole privilege of using the name Harmonium in France, thus forcing other makers to use the name Organ, and thus to add another stone to the cairn of confusion in musical instrument nomenclature.

†**4.** *Mediæval Mus.* = ORGANUM 2. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 91 Wiþ knackynge of newe song, as orgen or deschant. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 7 And how osanna by orgone olde folk songe.

II. An instrument generally.

5. A part or member of an animal or plant body adapted by its structure for a particular vital function, as digestion, respiration, excretion, reproduction, locomotion, perception, etc.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2480 Alle þe remanent of my body .. Excepte þe organys of þe lemys þe whyche gouernede my wyttus fyue. **1529** MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 132/1 The bodye, kepyng yet stil his shappe & his organis not much perished. **1578** BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 108 The hand, beyng .. the organ of organes, and an organ before all other organs. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. i. 62 Hath not a Iew hands, organs, dementions, sences, affections, passions? **1656** tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 390 The parts of our body, by which we perceive any thing, are those we commonly call the organs of sense. **1668** WILKINS *Real Char.* 375 That Configuration which there is in the Organs of speech upon the framing of several Letters. **1759** B. STILLINGFLEET tr. *Biberg's Econ. Nature* in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 59 The organs of generation are contained in the flower. **1773** HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 486 Two branches, which pass to the electric organ through the gills. **1855** BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 25 (1864) 65 The organ of mind is not the brain by itself: it is the brain, nerves, muscles, organs of sense and viscera. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 221 In the centre of each flower is found a hollow organ, the pistil.

b. The human organs of speech or voice collectively; the larynx and its accessories as used in speaking or singing. (Somewhat *rare*; perh. associated with sense 1 or 2.)

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iv. 33 Thy small pipe Is as the maidens organ, shrill, and sound. **1732** LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VII. 102 Uttering cries .. deeper than was in the power of any human organ. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 226 The boy's organ vibrates more rapidly than the man's. **1860** READE *Cloister & H.* lv. (1896) 151 A little muttering was heard outside; Denys's rough organ and a woman's soft and mellow voice.

c. *Phrenology.* One of the regions of the brain held to be the seat or material centre of particular mental faculties or tendencies.

1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 210 His organ for thieving is very visible; he has likewise the organ of representation. **1836** JAS. GRANT *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* xiv. 332 The organ of combativeness is most prominently developed. **1860** DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* v, Such vigilant cherub would.. have that gallant officer's organ of destructiveness out of his head.

d. Used in the names of special structures in the animal body, denominated after their discoverers, as:

Organ of Bojanus, the nephridium or urinary apparatus in molluscs; *organ of Corti*, a complicated structure in the cochlea of the ear, supposed to be the essential auditory apparatus; *organ of Giraldès*, the remnant of the Wolffian body in the male, the parepididymis; *Jacobson's organ*, a separated portion of the nasal cavity in certain vertebrates; *organ of Rosenmüller*, the remnant of the Wolffian body in the female, the parovarium.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 478 The renal organs, or organs of Bojanus, are usually two in number. **1882** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, s. v. *Corti*, The organ of Corti is developed from the epiblast cells lining the canalis cochlearis. **1885** *Ibid.*, *Giraldès, organ of*, the three or more small irregular masses situated in front of the spermatic cord, just above the head of the epididymis. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 133 Organ of Bojanus or nephridium [in the Mussel]. *Ibid.* 346 A portion of the nasal cavity becomes separated off from the nose proper. It is known as Jacobson's organ, and is supplied by the fifth nerve as well as by the olfactory. **1897** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Rosenmüller, organ of, the Parovarium*.

†**6.** Applied to certain mechanical contrivances, esp. fire-arms of more or less elaborate construction, machine-guns, etc.: see quots. Cf. ORGUE. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 91 b, And shot .. great gonnes..The citezens of Mauns muche merveilyng at these newe orgaynes. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1033 Wee tooke thirteene field pieces, whereof foure were greater than the rest, which they called organes. **1729** SHELVOCKE *Artillery* V. 312 Cannons, Mortars, Petards &c. might be more properly called Organs than Machines. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Organs*, an organ, or machine, sometimes used in a sea-fight by privateers: it contains several barrels of small arms, fixed upon one stock, so as to be all fired together.

III. An instrument.

fig.

7. A means of action or operation, an instrument, a 'tool'; a person, body of persons, or thing by which some particular purpose is carried out or some function is performed. *arch.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 113 b, An enchanteresse, an orgayne of the deuill, sent from Sathane. *Ibid.* 158 b, He was noted to be the very organ, engine, and diviser of the destruccion of..the good duke of Gloucester. **1675** BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. II. 28 God knoweth all Names, Notions, Propositions and Syllogisms, with their modes; as they are the measures, organs or actings of Humane Understandings. **1801** A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 225 To provide a faithful and efficient organ for carrying into execution the laws of the United States, which otherwise would be a dead letter. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IX. II. 529 James..afraid that his enemies might get this organ of his will [the great seal] into their hands. **1888** BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. ix. 116 The functions which these officials discharge belong in America to the State Governments or to the organs of local governments.

b. A mental or spiritual faculty regarded as an instrument of the mind or soul; sometimes as compared to a bodily organ (sense 5).

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 180/2 That is Intellect; this the natural Organ accommodated for Judgment. **1809–10** COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 96. **1836–7** SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXXVIII. (1870) II. 374 Faith,—Belief,—is the organ by which we apprehend what is beyond our knowledge. **1850** MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* III. (1874) 298 The conscience is not the law itself, it is merely the organ which makes it known to us—the eye that looks to it.

c. An instrument, means, or medium of communication, or of expression of opinion; *spec.* applied to a newspaper or journal which serves as the mouthpiece of a particular party, denomination, cause, movement, or pursuit.

1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* IV. § 3. 76 The silly and uninstructive reasonings..brought forth by this grand organ of science. **1806** M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) II. 336, I am now, in compliance with the order of this ecclesiastical council, and as their organ, to address you. **1826** E. IRVING *Babylon* II. 385 Not only..the men, but.. the organs of the men, the distempered newspapers which they pour in amongst you. **1853** *Bright Sp. India* 3 June, A newspaper which was generally considered throughout India to be the organ of the Government. **1882** *Athenæum* 11 Mar. 309/1 The various branches of natural science .. have their special organs, by means of which their votaries can communicate with one another.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as sense 2) *organ-bench*, *-blast*, *-case*, *-curtain*, *-harmony*, *-key*, *-music*, *-note*, *-peal*, *-prelude*, *-seat*, *-song*, *-tone*, *-voice*; *organ-like* a.; (sense 5) *organ albumin*, *current*, *proteid*; **organ-beater** (tr. med.L. *pulsator organorum*), a player on a mediæval organ, with large keys struck with the fist; **organ-bird**, a name for the South American *Cyphorhinus cantans* and a Tasmanian species of *Gymnorhina*, from their notes; **organ-blower**, a person who works the bellows of an organ; also a mechanical contrivance for the same purpose; **organ-builder**, one who 'builds' or constructs organs; so *organ-building*; **organ-cactus**, the giant cactus, *Cereus giganteus*, from the shape of its stem resembling an organ-pipe; **organ-coral** = ORGAN-PIPE *coral*; **organ-fish**, a name for *Sciæna ocellata* of the Southern U. S., also called *drum-fish* (see DRUM *sb.*[1] 11); **organ-gallery**, a gallery in a church or other building, in which the organ is placed; **organ-grinder**, an itinerant street musician who turns the handle of a barrel-organ (see GRIND *v.*[1] 7); so *organ-grinding* adj. and sb.; **organ-gun**, a fire-arm having several charged chambers set side by side like organ-pipes (cf. 6); **organ-harmonium**, a large harmonium of elaborate construction or powerful tone, adapted to take the place of an organ; **organ-loft**, a loft or gallery in which an organ is placed; **organ-maker** (now *rare*), a maker of organs, an organ-builder; **organ-man**, (*a*) a man employed in building or repairing an organ; (*b*) = *organ-grinder*; †**organ-metal**, metal used for the pipes of an organ; **organ-piano**, a pianoforte with a special contrivance for producing a sustained tone as in the organ; also called *melopiano*; **organ-player** (now *rare*), one who plays an organ, an organist; **organ pleat** = ORGAN-PIPE 3 c; **organ-point** (*Mus.*) = PEDAL-POINT; **organ-rest** *Her.*) = CLARION *sb.* 2 (1846 in Worcester); **organ-screen**, an ornamental screen on which an organ is placed in a cathedral or other church; †**organ-soler** *Obs.* [see SOLER], an organ-loft or organ-gallery; **organ-stop**, a stop, or set of pipes of the same quality of tone, in an organ (see 2). See also ORGAN-PIPE.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Organ albumin*, the albumin which constitutes part of a tissue in contradistinction from the circulating albumin of the fluids. **1877** HOPKINS & RIMBAULT *Organ* 33 They [the keys] were struck down by the fist of the player..whence..arose the expression *organ-beater. **1880** HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 580 There were probably nearly as many springs for the organ-beater to overcome as there were pipes to sound. **1863** BATES *Nat. Amazon* xiii. (1864) 448, I frequently heard..the 'realejo' or *organ-bird..,the most remarkable songster, by far, of the Amazonian forests. **1893** NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 404 Tasmania has..the Organ-bird of the colonists, *G. hyperleuca*,.. or *organica*. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. VII. i, The rushing of a mighty *organ-blast. **1540** *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 4 Payd to the *organ bloere for his yeares wages..ijs. viij*d*. **1719** in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 214 Chamber for ye Organ-blower. **1725** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6347/3 Renatus Harris, of London, *Organ-Builder. **1859** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxxviii. 60, I have, as you know, a weakness for *Organ-building. **1883** W. H. BISHOP in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 502/2 We made haste..to cut down an example of the ..saguaras, the *organ-cactus. **1644** in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 513 Solut' Ashley pro taking downe the *Orgaine case, o. 3. o. **1892** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Organ current*, the current existing in the electrical organ of certain fishes. **1766** ENTICK *London* IV. 213 The *organ-gallery is supported with Corintbian columns. **1806–7** BERESFORD *Miseries*

Hum. Life 73 While an *organ-grinder, or ballad-singer.. are exhausting their whole stock of dissonances. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Mar. 412/2 The Italian fruit-vendor or organ-grinder is often a retired workman. 1806 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tristia* Wks. 1812 V. 305 The *organ-grinding Girl, whose discords kill. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 436/1 The organ-grinding branch of the musical profession. 1883 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 3/3 After passing between two fine old '*organ guns', cannons with half-a-dozen or more barrels. 1864 WEBSTER, **Organ-harmonium*, an harmonium of large capacity and power, designed as an economical substitute for the organ. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* 75 A rolling *organ-harmony Swells up. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. i. 54 Cecilia, sitting at her *organ keys. 1543 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 190 In the *organe loft. 1664 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 156 The doore beneath the organ loft. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* iii. 100 The panels of the organ-loft and the screen are all beautifully painted. 1431 in *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 22 *note*, John Gyse, *organe maker. 1542 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michaels* (1882) 43 Item for fetching of the orgon makers toolis viij*d*. 1809-10 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 521 Paid Mr. Elliot Organ-Maker for repairing and compleating the Organ. 1626 *Testry Bks.* (Surtees) 296 Imprimis geven to the *organman for goinge to Durham about wood, xij*d*. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* xvii. (1869) 468 The polka which the organman was grinding out. 1578 in Kerry *St. Lawrence Reading* (1883) 62 Solde to Rocke 37 li. of leade which was *organ metall, viij*s*. vj*d*. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 243 The nyghtyngall shewyth his *organe notis. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 76 Again the *organ-peal, loud, rolling, meets The hallelujahs of the choir. 1544 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 70 The *Organ player for his yeres wages, iij^li xs. *a* 1640 J. BALL *Answ. Art. Can* i. (1642) 143 Squealing choristers, organ-players.. vergerers. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 June 8/1 The train is slightly rounded, and falls in two *organ pleats. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 250 The skipper lurched into his seat as an *organ-prelude silenced him. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 186 An increase in destruction of *organ proteid. 1540 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 4 Mendynge of the locke on the *organ-soler dore. *c* 1425 *St. Elizabeth of Spalbeck* in *Anglia* VIII. 109/31 A wrast, þat is an instrument of *organ-songe. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 101/2 Sometimes the lute or soft *organ stop waiting on elegant voices. 1880 HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 403 *Cornet.* This name is given to several kinds of organ stops. 1901 *Q. Rev.* July 122 Milton could not have produced his 'organ-tones on a 'scrannel pipe'. 1864 TENNYSON *Milton* 3 God-gifted *organ-voice of England, Milton, a name to resound for ages.

†**Organ,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **organe**, **7 orgaine.** [Corrupt ad. L. *origanum*, Gr. *ὀρίγανον*.] = ORIGAN; penny-royal.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 236 Ðeos wyrt þe man origanum & oðrum naman..organan nemneþ is hattre gecynde. *c* 1265 *Vocab. Plant-n.* in Wr.-Wülcker 557/19 *Organum*, organe. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 57, I neuer sawe the trewe organ in England..our commune organ..is called *origanum syluestre* in latin, and in some places in England wylde mergerum. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 44 Take of the tops of Rosemary, of Sage, of Marioram, of Orgaine,..of each one handfull. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 30 *Pulegium angustifolium sive Cervinum*..Wee in English [call it] Penny-royall, Pudding grasse, and Puliol-royall, and in the West parts, as about Exeter, Organs. 1640 G. H. *Witts Recreations* C vj b, A good wife, once a bed of Organs set, The pigs came in and eate up every whit. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Organ*, .. the plant Penny-royal (*Mentha pulegium*). .. It is chopped small and put into a mess called 'Tea-kettle broth',..often called 'Organ broth'.

Organ, short for ORGAN LING, a kind of fish.

O·rgan, *v. rare.* [f. ORGAN *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *trans.* To furnish with an organ or organs; to organize. *Obs.*

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* iv. lvii. 59 While lungs my Breath shall organ I'l press still Th' Exinanition of my o'regrown will. 1681 MANNINGHAM *Disc.* 89 Alas!..thou art Elemented and Organ'd for other Apprehensions.

2. To play on an organ (*intr.* and *trans.*). *Organ out* (quot. 1837), to dismiss by playing on an organ, to 'play out'.

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 301, I organed, my gossip managing the bellows. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* I. III. iii, As in a kind of choral anthem, or bravura peal, of thanks .. the Notables are, so to speak, organed out, and dismissed to their respective places of abode. 1844 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 141 There is a dreadful vulgar ballad..which is sung and organed at every corner in London. *c* 1870 BLACKIE in W. McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* (1875) 57 Anthems organed from rich cloistered halls.

Hence **O·rganing** *vbl. sb.*, organ-playing.

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* II. 302 There was such a piping and organing. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* (1896) 173 Laboriously edified with chaunts and organings.

†**O·rganal,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **-onall.** [a. OF. *organal, orguenal*, f. L. *organ-um* + -AL.]

1. *Organal vein* [OF. *veine organal*]: the 'vital' or jugular vein.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccIxxiv. 621 The speare heed dyd entre into his throte, and dyd cutte asonder the orgonall vayne.

2. Of or pertaining to a musical organ.

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 404 His denying of Organall musicke to have beene significant or typicall, is without reason.

Organcine, obs. form of ORGANZINE.

Organdie (*ɔ̄·*rgăndi). Also **-dy, -dí.** [a. F. *organdi* (1723 in Hatz.-Darm.), of uncertain origin.] A very fine and translucent kind of muslin.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. ii/2 The most elegant [bonnets] are composed of organdy of the clearest kind. 1861 *Eng. Wom. Dom. Mag.* III. 117/1 The skirt of a very pretty blue and white Organdie. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 26 May 1/3 The organdi muslins with French flower-patterns.

Organed (*ɔ̄·*rgănd), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. ORGAN *sb.*[1] + -ED.]

1. Furnished with organs; organized.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xii. 61 Life lyeth rather in the essence..of the soule, giving it to a fit organed body. 1669 COKAINE *Fletcher's Plays* Poems 101 Whilst his well organ'd Body doth retreat To its first matter. 1689 SWIFT *Ode to Temple* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 242 Methinks, when you expose the scene, Down the ill-organ'd engines fall.

2. *nonce-use.* Having an organ (musical).

1834 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) III. 19 It should be seen whether the men of Cains, organless, are better than those of organed Colleges.

†**O·rganer.** *Obs.* Also **5 -our.** [ad. L. *organārius*, or OF. *orgenere, organeor* organist. OF. had also *organier* (14th c.) as title of a book on the organ; mod.F. has *organier* organ-maker.] **a.** An organ-maker. **b.** An organ-player, organist.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxxvii. (1483) 84 More helply is a Carpenter or a potter, than an Organer, a peynter or an ymager. 1442 in *Lincoln Cath. Stat.* II. 482 [Five marcs to be paid..to one Arnald] organor' de Civitate Norwyc. *a* 1485 *Promp. Parv.* 369/1 (MS. S.), Organer, *Organista, organicus*.

Organette. [f. ORGAN[1] 2 + -ETTE.] A small 'organ': a trade name for various musical instruments: cf. ORGAN *sb.* 3. In q. 1892 = ORGUINETTE.

1889 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 5/5 A peculiar sort of photographer's camera .. not unlike an American organette of about a foot square. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 6/3 At Milan yesterday the International Literary and Artistic Congress .. the use of perforated cards for organettes was declared to be an act of piracy. 1893 *Mission. Herald* (Boston) Aug. 324 When the organette was played, the crowd soon began to gather. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Dec. 9/2 An organette has also been purchased for use in the school block of the workhouse.

Organic (*ɔrgæ·*nik), *a.* [ad. L. *organic-us*, a. Gr. *ὀργανικός* of or pertaining to an organ, instrumental, f. *ὄργανον* ORGAN *sb.*[1]; in L. in senses 'mechanical', and 'pertaining to a musical instrument'. Cf. F. *organique* 14–15th c. in Anatomy.]

1. Serving as an organ, instrument, or means; acting as an instrument, of nature or art, to a certain end; instrumental. *rare.*

1517 WATSON *Shyppe of Fooles* I. i, Approche you vnto this doctryne and it renolue in your myndes organyques. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* C j b, Which are the membres compostes, and wherfore are they called organykes & instrumentalles? 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1851) 389 Those organic arts which enable men to discourse and write. 1645 — *Tetrach.* Wks. (1851) 168 With that organic force that logic proffers us. 1667 — *P. L.* IX. 530 He .. with Serpent Tongue Organic, or impulse of vocal Air, His fraudulent temptation thos began. 1883 T. H. GREEN *Prolog. Ethics* § 85 The animal system is not organic merely to feeling of the kind just spoken of as receptive, to impressions..conveyed by the nerves of the several senses.

†**2.** Relating to an organ, instrument, or means. (Cf. ORGANON 2.) *Obs. rare.*

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logick* I. i. 2 A System of Logical Precepts consists of two Parts, Thematick and Organick..[The latter] converses about the Organs themselves, with which the Understanding entreats of Themes.

b. Done by means of instruments; mechanical: = ORGANICAL *a.* 2 b.

[1646 SCHOOTEN (*title*) De organica conicarum sectionum in plano descriptione tractatus. 1704 NEWTON *Enumeratio Linearum* VI. Theor. i, De Curvarum descriptione Organica.] 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 297 This theorem is due to Newton, and was given by him under the title of *The Organic Description* of a conic.

†**c.** Of or pertaining to musical instruments; instrumental. *Obs.*

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Organic*, the epithet applied by the ancients to that part of practical music which concerned instrumental performance. 1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus., Organic*, according to the Greeks, that part of music which was executed upon instruments.

3. *Phys.* Of or pertaining to the bodily organs; vital; *spec.* in *Path.* of a disease, Producing or attended with alteration in the structure of an organ; structural (opp. to *functional*). So *organic pulse* (F. *pouls organique*), a pulse of such a character as to indicate organic disease.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Organical* or *Organick*, belonging to the Organs of the Body. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 212 Hymnotheo's Soul, which while he slept remain'd From its Organick Drudgery unchain'd. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 441 If the powers of an agent should .. induce a decided influence on the organic motions of life. 1809 *Ibid.* XXI. 302 Great organic affections often excite the disease. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 546 He [M. Borden] describes .. an overwhelming multiplicity of organic pulses. 1835 T. S. SMITH *Philos. Health* I. 15 The organic actions consist of the processes by which the existence of the living being is maintained. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 857/1 Tuberculated induration of the liver is an organic or structural disease of that viscus.

4. Having organs, or an organized physical structure; having the characteristics of, belonging to, derived from, or relating to, organized or living beings (animals or plants). (Opp. to *inorganic*.)

1798 J. R. FORSTER (*title*) Observations made during a Voyage round the World..on 1. The Earth and its Strata..5. Organic Bodies, and 6. The Human Species. 1808 GOOD (*title*) On the general Structure and Physiology of Plants, compared with those of Animals, and the mutual convertibility of their Organic Elements. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* I. (1814) 18 Organic substances as soon as they are deprived of vitality begin to pass through a series of changes. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* Pref. (1815) 5 These rocks contain no organic remains. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. iii. 139 The animal derives this nutriment from organic matter, the vegetable from inorganic. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 206 The Muscular tissue of Organic Life.. exists under two forms; that of fibres and that of cells. 1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Orig. Spec.* I. 7 In speaking of the causes which lead to our present knowledge of organic nature, I have used it almost as an equivalent of the word 'living'. 1878 — *Physiogr.* xx. 337 The matter of the organic world.

b. *Chem.* Applied to a class of compound substances which naturally exist as constituents of organized bodies (animals or plants), or are formed from componnds which so exist, as in *organic acid, base, compound, molecule, radical*; all these contain or are derived from hydrocarbon radicals, hence *Organic Chemistry*, that branch of chemistry which deals with organic substances, is the chemistry of the hydrocarbons and their derivatives.

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* ii. 42 In the processes of organic analysis. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 2 By the mutual combination of these principles are formed the organic elements, which exist only in living beings, and are the exclusive product of organization..These organic elements are, gelatine, albumen, fibrin, fat, mucus, and certain other substances less generally distributed. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 295 Sulphuric and several organic acids do not cause a precipitate, even in strong solutions. 1869 KIRKES *Physiol.* (ed. 7) 16 The term *organic* has long ceased to imply a substance that is formed only by organized living tissues, and now signifies only matter with a certain degree of complexity of composition. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 289 Organic Chemistry is defined as the chemistry of the carbon compounds. 1894 SCHORLEMMER *Rise & Devel. Organ. Chem.* v. 88 We define, therefore, that part of our science which is commonly called organic chemistry as the *Chemistry of the Hydrocarbons and their derivatives.*

†**c.** *Organic molecules*: (*a*) Particles of matter supposed by Buffon to exist in living bodies, and to which he attributed the power of reproduction; †(*b*) 'Spallanzani's term for the *spermatozoa*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 59 They acted by the ancient organised states in the shape of their old organisation, and not by the organick moleculæ of a disbanded people. 1815 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 2) 293 His theory of the Earth, now forgotten, and his organic molecules, on which he attempted to raise a system of materialism.

5. Belonging to or inherent in the organization or constitution (bodily or mental) of a living being; constitutional; fundamental. **b.** Belonging to the constitution of an organized whole; structural.

1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 415, I have, perhaps, a little indulged my organic indolence. 1844 EMERSON *Lect., New Eng. Ref.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 266 We believe that the defects of so many perverse and so many frivolous people .. are organic. — *Eng. Amer.* ibid. II. 306 There still remains an organic simplicity and liberty, which .. redresses itself. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xxii, The bow of Waldershare was a study. Its grace and ceremony must have been organic. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 58 The work of plausible writers in minimising organic difference is easy.

c. *Philol.* Belonging to the etymological structure of a word; not secondary or fortuitous.

Mod. In *these* (ME. *þise*) final *e* is organic, in *those* (ME. *þās, þōs*) it is inorganic.

6. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by systematic connexion or coordination of parts in one whole; organized; systematic.

1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* vi. (1872) 210 [They] bound it up into organic masses. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess., Tennyson* 54 After all that philosophical critics have talked of organic unity. 1880 J. CAIRD *Philos. Relig.* x. 307 Consciousness is not a mere collection or aggregate of 'faculties' existing side by side,..but a membered or organic whole, every part of which exists only in and through its relation to the rest.

b. Organizing, constitutive. (Cf. F. *loi organique*.) *rare.*

1883 G. T. CURTIS *Buchanan* II. ix. 202 His official duty under the organic Act by which the Territory was organized.

7. Resembling an organ (musical instrument), or the tones of an organ; organ-like.

1609 DONNE *1st Elegy Mistress Boulstred*, He rounds the aire, and breakes the hymnique notes In birds, heaven's choristers, organique throats. 1818 L. HUNT *Foliage* Pref. 31 The long organic music of Homer. 1832 — *Poems* Pref. 29 Hear young Milton practising his organic numbers.

†**b.** *Mediæval Mus.* Pertaining to the organum: see ORGANUM[1] 2. *Obs.*

1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. ii. 138 In some French churches, where the organizing the plain chant at a close has ceased, the organic, or additional part, has frequently been retained in the melody instead of the original notes.

†**8.** *Organic vein*: an old name for the jugular vein. *Obs.* Cf. ORGANAL *a.* 1.

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 149 Bobe on þe riȝt side and on þe lift side of þe caane of þe lungis þer ben ij. greete veynes þat ben clepid organice or ellis guydes.] 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* xii b/2 The Ingulare or organicke vayne.

†**O·rganical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of music: Performed on an instrument, instrumental; = ORGANIC *a.* 2 c.

1521 J. T. in *Bradshaw's St. Werburge* Prol. 1 Honour, ioye, and glorie, the toynes organicall, Endeles myrthes wt melodies! 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 2 Organicall Musicke (as Cælius writeth) is that which belongeth to artificiall Instruments. 1698 STILLINGFL. *Eccl. Cases* 382 The use of organical musick in the publick service. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 317 Consorts of musick (vocal and organical).

2. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, an instrument or machine; mechanical. (In quot. 1729 used specifically.)

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 261 To frame Instruments and Engines (which are called mechanicall, or organicall). 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* v. 311 The Action or Motion of some of these [Machines] is Mechanical, and of others Organnical..the latter operate by the slight artful Touch of a single Person.

b. = ORGANIC 2 b.

1726 E. STONE *New Math. Dict., Organical* Description of Curves, is the Description of them upon a Plane, by means of Instruments. [1819 in REES *Cycl.*]

3. Serving as an instrument, instrumental.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. v. 22 As organical and instrumental causes. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. Disc. i. 37 It is not fitted with an instrument apt and organical to the faculty. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 1 The third Part shall treat concerning such helps and Instruments, as are requisite,..which may therefore be stiled the Organical or Instrumental Part. 1681 BAXTER *Acc. Sherlocke* vi. 210 The Pastors Office was made as the organical Office to make the rest; As Nature maketh the Heart and other noble organical parts, before the rest of the Body.

b. *Phys.* Applied to parts of the body having particular functions = ORGANIC *a.* 3. *Organical part* = ORGAN *sb.*[1] 5.

c 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 2543 Fle his presence, Which acomplysshed in membrys Organychall Is not. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) N ij, Eies (which are the organicall instruments of sight). 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1741) 277 The hands of man are those organical parts which are most active and executive of our power. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 49 Plants have..some organical Parts, that are..like some..we may observe in Animals. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. x. § 2 Is not every Animal a Machine of an infinite Number of organical Parts? [1819 REES *Cycl.*, Organical Part.]

4. Furnished with or consisting of organs, physically organized, as an animal or plant body; pertaining to or having the characteristics of an organized being: = ORGANIC 4.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 39 Organical, is called that which is a perfect body, having all the members and parts compleat belonging to the same. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 624 The organicall body of a little Ant, is no lesse to bee wondred at, than the huge body of Behemoth. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 256/1 The Intellect is not confined to any part of the Body, as not being corporeal, nor organical, but immaterial and immortal. 1775 REID *Let.* in Wks. I. 52/1 The result of such an organical structure as that of the brain. 1802 *Eng. Encycl.* VIII. 26/1 Our organical frame we call our *body*.

b. Dealing with the 'organic molecules' of Spallanzani; dealing with organized bodies.

1770 *Monthly Rev.* 531 The organical or molecular hypothesis. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. XVII. Introd. 378 The sciences which thus consider organization and vital functions may be termed organical sciences.

5. Pertaining to the bodily organs; belonging to the bodily or mental constitution, constitutional.

1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* vi. 49 In man it is some organicall deficiency..that is the cause, that some men are lesse rationall then others. 1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 115 Deprived of Speech, not by any immediate Organical Indisposition. 1811 *Edin. Rev.* XVIII. 39 It is indeed much clearer that there is such an organical delight. [1819 REES *Cycl.*, Organical or Organic Diseases.]

6. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, an organized structure; organized; structural; = ORGANIC 6.

1659 BAXTER *Key Cath.* II. iii. 427 He that is baptized into the Church, is baptized into an Organical body. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 112 This various Distribution of Gifts makes the Church an Organical Body. 1786-1805 H. TOOKE *Purley* (1829) I. Introd. 14 *B.* Where will you begin? *H.* Not with the organical part of language. 1802 *Eng. Encycl.*, That [judgment] which considers nature as one vast organical structure.

b. ?Making up the structure of something; constituent.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlix. 351 These particles then are the organical parts of water.

7. *Organical vein*: the jugular vein (cf. prec. 8).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 223 The Organical vein of the neck, is the best letting of bloud, both in-stoned and gelded Horses.

Organically (*ɔ*ɹgæ·nikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In an organic or organical manner.

1. In relation to bodily organs or their functions; in the manner of an organized or living being; vitally. b. *Path.* In relation to the structure of an organ (opp. to *functionally*). c. From organic or organized matter (qnot. 1882).

1681 BAXTER *Acc. Sherlocke* vi. 211 If the Head, or Heart, ..be gone, the Soul will be gone, because the Body is not organically capable Matter. *a* 1704 LOCKE *Elem. Nat. Philos.* viii. (1754) 32 All stones, metals, and minerals, are real vegetables; that is, grow organically from proper seeds, as well as plants. 1857 *G. Bird's Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 155 When the kidneys are..organically diseased, or even merely in a state of congestion. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 85 The bark..surrounding the wood, to which it is organically connected by means of the medullary rays and cambium-layer. 1879 Miss BRADDON *Vixen* III. 281 Do you mean that Mrs. Winstanley has heart disease—something organically wrong? 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. § 4. 106 Most of the organically derived detrital rocks are calcareous.

d. In relation to the constitution of a living being; constitutionally; structurally.

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. v. § 32 (1875) 118 Were it not..that we have been rendered in a considerable degree organically moral..disastrous results would ensue from the removal of those strong and distinct motives. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xlii, Perhaps he was organically of that cheerful and easy nature, which is content to enjoy the present, and not brood over the past. 1887 MRS. M. L. WOODS *Village Tragedy* 216 Nothing's the matter—everything's the matter. She's organically weak.

2. As parts of an organized whole.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 11. 42 Though the two Testaments may justly be considered as organically connected into one living whole. 1880 R. W. DALE *Evangelical Revival* xiii. 277 The third chapter of John's Gospel and the fifth chapter of Matthew's Gospel are organically one.

† 3. By means of instruments, mechanically. *Obs.*

1797 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 396 This curve may be described (organically) by drawing one end of a given flexible line .. along a straight line, whilst the other end is urged by a weight towards the same straight line.

Orga·nicalness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being 'organical' or organic.

1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 169 Christ's body had all the essential properties of a true body; such as are organicalness, extension, local presence, .. &c. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1755 in JOHNSON. Hence in mod. dicts.

Organicism (*ɔ*ɹgæ·nisiz'm. [See -ISM.]

1. The doctrine that organic structure is merely the result of an inherent property in matter to adapt itself to circumstances.

1883 *Church Times* XXI. 154/2 The objection that organicism excludes design, on the ground that the living creature has properties necessary to the fulfilment of its functions, and that all is explained by these properties, which produce the organs and set them to work.

2. *Path.* 'The doctrine or theory which refers all disease to a material lesion of an organ' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Orga·nicist,** one who holds this theory.

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Organicism,* .. The doctrine of the localization of disease. 1879 LEWES *Study Psychol.* 36 The two antagonistic schools of spiritualists and organicists, the one referring insanity to disease of the soul, the other to disease of the body. 1893 VIRCHOW in *Standard* 17 Mar., In the second period .. they endeavoured to find in a certain region the actual organ which might be considered as the seat of disease. On this foundation arose the Parisian school of organicism, which, until late in this century, held a dominant position in pathology.

Organie, variant of ORGANY.

Organific (*ɔ*ɹgănĭ·fik), *a.* [f. L. *organ-um* ORGAN *sb.*[1] + -FIC.] Having the property or power of forming organs or organized structures; formative, organizing.

1840 J. H. GREEN *Vital Dynamics* 36 To .. concentrate the organific energies. 1886 E. G. ROBINSON in *Chr. World Pulpit* XXX. 254/1 The vegetable seed in the ground decays, but the organific life-principle within it .. organizes to itself a new body.

Organify (*ɔ*ɹgæ·nifəi), *v. Photogr.* [f. *organi(c* adj. + -FY.] In old collodion dry-plate processes, To impregnate with organic matter (such as albumen, gelatin, gum arabic, etc.) by means of a weak solution applied to the sensitized plate, in order to keep open the pores and increase the sensitiveness and durability of the plate. Hence **Orga·nifier,** a solution used in this way.

1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* ser. I. 264/1 The plate is not to be exposed immediately after it is organified. *Ibid.*, The Organifier must be applied after the removal of the plate from the rain-water pan...For the usual organifier employ albumen, 1 part; distilled water, from 3 to 6 parts.

Organism (*ɔ*ɹgănizm). [f. ORGANIZE *v.*: see -ISM. Cf. F. *organisme* (1729 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Organic structure; organization. Now *rare.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 648 So astonishing and wonderful is the Organism, parts and functions of plants and trees. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* II. iii. § 11 It is the advantagious Organism of the Eye, by which that is procured. 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seat Author. Relig.* II. ii. § 3. 245 From the complexion of the language and the organism of the style.

2. An organized or organic system; a whole consisting of dependent and interdependent parts, compared to a living being.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 474 When an artist has finished a fiddle to give all the notes in the gamut, but not without a hand to play upon it, this is an organism. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi. (1858) 365 To bridle-in that great devouring, self-devouring French Revolution; to tame it, so..that it may become organic, and be able to live among other organisms and formed things, not as a wasting destruction alone. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. vi. 299 The weight of the strong Protestant organism..might have balanced the great Catholic League. 1889 *Spectator* 16 Mar., An army is not a crowd of men, but a vast organism, travelling with indispensable baggage of enormous weight. 1900 J. D. ROBERTSON *Holy Spirit* iii. 53 Paul first taught us to speak of society as an organism.

3. An organized body, consisting of mutually connected and dependent parts constituted to share a common life; the material structure of an individual animal or plant.

Sometimes treated as something possessed by an animal or plant; sometimes, as in *minute organisms, a fossil organism,* identified with the animal or plant itself.

1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* i. (ed. 2) 40 There are formations which yield their organisms slowly to the discoverer. 1858 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 157 The simplest organisms breathe, exhale, secrete, absorb, and reproduce by their envelopes alone. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* vii. 205 A mental and moral vigour supported by a splendid physical organism. 1889 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* II The total number of living organisms in the world does not, and cannot, increase year by year. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 60 Wounded and insulted in the most sensitive part of his organism.

b. Organized existence in the mass.

1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 336 That quality of beauty which I now saw to exist through all the happy conditions of living organism.

Hence **Organi·smal** *a.*, of, pertaining, or relating to organisms.

1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* iv. 125 The power of organic chemistry to alter and extend the organismal sciences was felt and acknowledged by all. 1887 *Athenæum* 7 May 611/3 The internal or organismal [explanation of evolution] as naturally commences with the fundamental rhythm of variation in the lowest organism in nature.

Organist (*ɔ*ɹgănĭst). [f. ORGAN *sb.*[1] + -IST, after med.L. *organista,* or F. *organiste* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. One who plays an organ; *spec.* a person appointed to play the organ at the services in a church or other place of worship.

1591 in *Gentl. Mag.* (1779) XLIX. 85 She gaue a newe name unto one of their Pauans, made long since by Master Thomas Morley, then Organist of Paules Church. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 154 This point..might well enough be left out, though it be very usuall with our Organists. 1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 165 Sir Nathanael Brent, and Sir John Lamb, Summoned for laying a Tax upon the Town of Hodsden in the County of Bucks, contrary to Law, for the maintaining a pair of Organs and an Organist. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 503 ₱ 2 The organist observed it, and he thought fit to play to her only. 1835 WILLIS *Melanie* 364 The organist play'd out the hymn.

b. A player on a street- or barrel-organ.

1793 *Trial T. Muir at Edinb.* 38 That she has been sent by Mr. Muir to an organist in the streets of Glasgow, and desired him to play *ça ira.*

† 2. A maker of organs; an organ-builder. *Obs.*

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 96 How much more..ought wee to admire that great and diuine organist, that hath made those goodly organs of mans body, and giuen them such a good sound? 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 327 Sericus an Organist [*Organarius*] or maker of instruments. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxiv, Looking-glasse-framers, Printers, Organists, and other such kinde of artificers.

† 3. *Mediæval Mus.* = ORGANIZER 2. *Obs.*

1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. ii. 75 *note. Ibid.* 156 The four singers of the Alleluja are called Organists of the Alleluja, because they *organize* the melody of it. 1819 [see ORGANIZE *v.* 3].

4. A West Indian song-bird, a species of *Euphonia,* esp. *E. musica.* [F. *organiste* Buffon.] Also *organist tanager.*

1882 OGILVIE, *Organist tanager,* a species of finch of the genus Tanagra, peculiar to the New World, so called from its musical powers. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds, Organist,* the English rendering of the *Organiste* of Buffon (*Hist. Nat. Ois.* iv. p. 290), though it may be questionable whether all the information he cites really refers to this species.

† **Organister, -tre.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *organ-, orguenistre,* earlier form of *organiste*: see -ISTER.] = prec. 1.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) (1887) p. 396 Organisters and gode stiuours, Minstrels of mouþe, and mani dysour. To glade þo bernes bliþe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 227 Tubal þat was fadre of organistres and of harpores [L. *canentium in cithara et organo*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 369/1 Orgonyster (*S.* organer), *organista, organicus.*

Organi·stic, *a. rare.* [f. as ORGANIST + -IC.] Of or pertaining to organists or the organ.

1840 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.*, *Organistic,* an adjective indicating that the music to which it refers, is composed for the organ.

Organistship. [f. ORGANIST + -SHIP.] The position or office of organist.

1889 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* IV. 594 He resigned the organistship of St. Patrick's in 1810.

† **Orga·nity.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. ORGAN *sb.*[1]; see -ITY.] The condition of having organs, or of being organic; organization.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. I. II. xxiv, In their etherealI corporeity, Devoid of heterogeneall organity.

Organizable (*ɔ*ɹgănəizăb'l), *a.* [f. ORGANIZE *v.* + -ABLE. So mod.F. *organisable* (Littré).] Capable of being organized; *spec.* in *Biol.* Capable of being converted into organized or living tissue.

1679 M. RUSDEN *Further Discov. Bees* 6 An organizable or animable matter extracted by the Honey-Bees from Trees, Plants, Flowers, &c. 1806 KNIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 111 A pulpous organisable mass. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 619 They mainly form the organised and organisable part of the plant and of every individual cell.

Hence **Organizabi·lity,** capability of being organized; or of being formed into living tissues.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 754/1 A fluid .. entirely destitute of organizability. 1847-9 *Ibid.* IV. 507/2.

† **Organizate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[-1]. [ad. med.L. *organizātus,* pa. pple. of *organizāre* to ORGANIZE.] Furnished with organs; organized.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. App. xxi, Death our spirits doth release From this distinguish'd organizate sense.

Organization (*ɔ*ɹgănəizē·ʃən, -izē·ʃən). [ad. med.L. *organizātio,* n. of action from *organizāre.*]

1. The action of organizing, or condition of being organized, as a living being; connexion and co-ordination of parts for vital functions or processes; also, the way in which a living being is organized; the structure of an organized body (animal or plant), or of any part of one; bodily (*rarely* mental) constitution.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 213 The body of man was .. so proporcionate to the sawle that equalite of complexion was in hit, conformite of organizacion. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 82 The several wayes and Organization of the Body [are] inscrutable. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxvii. 179 That being then one Plant, which has such an Organization of Parts in one coherent Body. 1706 Phillips, *Organization*, a forming of Organs or Instrumental Parts. 1807 J. E. Smith *Phys. Bot.* 7 Their curious crystallization bears some resemblance to organization, but performs none of its functions. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 904 Only in a few plants of low organisation does a fertile union take place between sister-cells.

b. The fact or process of becoming organized or organic; in *Path.* conversion into living tissue.

1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 12 Its [a tumour's] organization depends upon actions begun and existing in itself. 1873 T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 326 A thrombus which is undergoing a process of organization gradually diminishes in size,..and ultimately it becomes converted into a fibro-cellular cord.

c. *concr.* An organized structure, body, or being; an organism.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 27 The Contexture of Plants; whose structure is an Organization compos'd of Fibres. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 283 In the worst-formed bodies, and most untoward organizations, there lies an immortal spirit. 1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* vi, I must stuff into my delicate organisation, a currant pincushion which I know will swell into immeasurable dimensions when it has got there. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* II. III. xxiii. 97 Choice organisations—natures framed to love perfection.

2. *gen.* The action of organizing or putting into systematic form; the arranging and co-ordinating of parts into a systematic whole.

1816 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 255 In the organization of forms, Rubens was a most extraordinary being. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 131 To gain strength .. by self-dependence and internal organization. 1862 Helps (*title*) On Organization in Daily Life. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 364 The organisation of a service of transport was then proceeded with.

b. The condition of being organized; the mode in which something is organized; co-ordination of parts or elements in an organic whole; systematic arrangement for a definite purpose.

1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 30 They acted by the ancient organized states in the shape of their old organization and not by the organic moleculæ of a disbanded people. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xi. 240 The Turks arrived in Europe with an organization wholly military. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 129 Compensated by a great superiority of intelligence, vigour, and organization. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 257 The organization of the Clearing House will be described in the next chapter.

c. *concr.* An organized body, system, or society.

1873 H. Spencer *Study Sociol.* vii. 175 Sentiments and beliefs in .. harmony with the social organization in which they are incorporated. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV. liv. 169 This vast organisation had apparently sprung out of the ground. 1894 *Durh. Univ. Jrnl.* 15 Dec. 104 We now have in the University .. somewhere about fifty-three different 'Organizations', athletic, intellectual, literary, social, and religious.

3. *Mediæval Mus.* The singing of the Organum.

1782 Burney *Hist. Mus.* II. ii. 135 There can be no doubt but that some instrument had been used in the singing schools to teach this *organization*. 1880 W. S. Rockstro in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 609 Hucbaldus, .. who died .. in the year 930, .. prefers no claim to be regarded as the originator of the new method of Singing, but speaks of it as a practice 'which they commonly call organization'.

Hence **Organiza·tional** *a.*, of or pertaining to organization; **Organiza·tionist**, one who advocates or practises organization in any department.

1881 *Temperance Record* 14 July 433/1 It may be desirable to consider .. whether some organisational change could not with advantage be made. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 29 May 3/1 Two of the largest cities in the States advertised for a skilled 'charity organizationist'. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Sept. 3/3 A convinced Charity Organisationist.

Organize (*ō*·rɪgănəiz), *v.* [ad. med.L. *organizāre*, *-izāre*, f. *organ-um* Organ *sb.*[1]: see -ize. Cf. F. *organiser*, *-izer* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To furnish with organs; to render organic; to give the structure and interdependence of parts which subserves vital processes; to form into a living being, or living tissue. Usually in *pa. pple.*; see also Organized 1.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxv. 70 The body was organysed kyndely in power for to receyuen the sowle withynne hym. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lviii, Even as the soul doth organize the body, and give unto every member thereof that substance, quantity, and shape, which nature seeth most expedient. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 16 Some Cheese Mites we could see (as little..as a Mustard-seed) yet perfectly shap'd and organiz'd. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 319 Can a meer Vegetable become organiz'd to form it self into a flying Animal like a Duck? 1873 T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 326 The thrombus when once formed either becomes organized or softens. 1874 Lubbock *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 7 In the perfect state they are highly organized.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To become organic, be formed into living tissue.

1880 MacCormac *Antisept. Surg.* 147 The coagulum left behind undisturbed will presently organise.

2. *gen.* To form into a whole with mutually connected and dependent parts; to co-ordinate parts or elements so as to form a systematic whole (with either the whole or the parts as object); to give a definite and orderly structure to; to systematize; to frame and put into working order (an institution, enterprise, etc.); to arrange or 'get up' something involving united action.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 488, I Organize the Truth, you Allegate the Sense. 1791 Burke *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 231 The several orders..so organized and so acting .. they were the people of France. 1799 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 42 Col. Wellesley was long occupied in .. organizing the civil as well as the military establishments. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* IX. viii. (1864) V. 380 No philosophising Christian ever organised or perpetuated a sect. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* ii. § 6. 86 A vast conspiracy was organized to place Stephen of Albemarle..upon the throne. *Mod.* To organize a picnic, a procession, a disturbance, opposition.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1887 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* VIII. 187 The men organize and, as Choros of old men, approach with hostile intent, but are worsted in the encounter that ensues.

3. *Mus.* To sing the Organum or accompaniment to a plain-song. (*intr.* and *trans.*)

[= Med.L. *organizāre*, 13th c. in Du Cange '4 clericis qui organizabunt Alleluya, cuilibet 6 den'.]

1782 Burney *Hist. Mus.* II. ii. 132 About the time that the organ was received in churches and convents, the Gregorian chant began to be *organized* by voices, in the manner which was afterwards called *Discant*. *Ibid.* 135 Hubald and Odo..as well as Guido, speak frequently, in their treatises, of *organizing*. 1819 *Pantologia, Organists*, the old name applied to those Romish priests who organized, or sung in parts. ..Certain priests or clerks, ..generally four of them, .. sung in parts, i. e. they organized the melody; particularly that applied to the word Hallelujah, by adding to it other parts, and thence were called Organists of the Hallelujah.

Hence **O·rganizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1599 Minsheu *Sp. Dict.*, *Organizo*, the organizing or drawing the body into his parts and members. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 11 The feudal system was still the organizing principle of the nation. 1861 Stanley *East. Ch.* i. 43 The organising centralising tendency which prevailed in the West. 1865 Mill in *Evening Star* 10 July, Mr. Hare's was the most practical and organising head that he knew. 1876 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* 131 The first step towards harmony was to allow the organizing voices to have a choice of intervals. 1880 E. H. Donkin in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 324 A rude style of part-singing, called 'organising', had been known for centuries before the Reformation.

Organized (*ō*·rɪgănəizd), *ppl. a.* [-ed[1].]

1. Furnished with organs; composed of parts connected and co-ordinated for vital functions or processes; that is, or has been, endowed with physical life, as an animal or plant body, or any part of one; living; organic.

1598 Florio, *Organizzato*, well proportioned, organised. 1647 H. More *Poems* 86 Here dare I not define't, th' Entelechie Of organized bodies. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 200 The Body of the Chick seems but a little Organized Gelly. 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* I. x. § 4 (1734) 94 There may be *Animalcula* or Organised living Bodies of all Sizes. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xxiii. (1819) 373 Plants or animals, i. e. organized bodies, with parts bearing strict and evident relation to one another and to the utility of the whole. 1874 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* xxvii. 290 Such an organized structure is seen in the simple cell, the germ of living organisms.

2. *gen.* Formed into a whole with interdependent parts; co-ordinated so as to form a system or orderly structure; systematically arranged.

1817 Wynn in *Parl. Debates* 357 Until it was necessary to meet the organized rebels in the field of battle. 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 40 All other organised priesthoods..move within formularies even more inelastic.

3. Made like an organ, or like the sound of an organ.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xx, Tunable and organized ones. 1819 *Pantologia, Organized Piano-forte*, an instrument of modern invention, consisting of an organ and piano-forte, so conjoined that the same set of keys serve for both. 1889 A. J. Hipkins in Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV. 795 Two claviorgans or organized clavecins.

Organizer (*ō*·rɪgănəizəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er[1].] One who organizes; one who arranges systematically (see Organize 2); sometimes (with qualifying adj.), one skilled in organization.

1849 Grote *Greece* II. xliii. V. 304 An organizer of that systematic espionage which broke up all freedom of speech. 1853 *Ibid.* II. lxxxvi. XI. 295 The ablest organiser and the most scientific tactician of his day. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I. i. 16 Wallace..an organiser..of his fellow-men. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Mar. 4/7 The organisers of obstruction.

b. *Mediæval Mus.* (See Organize 3.)

1880 W. S. Rockstro in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 609 Nothing could be more natural than..that the choristers who practised that method of vocalisation should be called Organizers, though..they sang without any instrumental accompaniment whatever. 1881 *Ibid.* III. 61 *Quintoyer* (Old Eng. *Quinible*) To sing in Fifths—a French verb, in frequent use among extempore Organizers during the Middle Ages.

O·rganless, *a.* [f. Organ *sb.*[1] + -less.]

1. Having no (bodily) organs.

1864 Huxley *Elem. Comp. Anat.* I. 11 It is structureless and organless and without definitely formed parts. 1898 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LII. 490 Those organless organisms out of which the true cell only develops.

2. Having no organ (musical instrument).

1834 [see Organed 2]. 1897 *Daily News* 15 July 5/3 On the at present organless orchestra.

†**Organ ling.** *Obs.* Also abbreviated **organ.** [Corrupted from *orgas ling*, comb. of *orgas*, Orgays, q. v. *Orkney ling* was an etymological conjecture.] A large kind of ling (fish).

1499– in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 320, VI. 392–[Earlier entries have *orgays*, *orkays*, *orgas*, *orgas ling*: see Orgays.] Organ ling (many entries from Cambridge, Sion, Worksop, 1499–1593), orgayn ling (Camb. 1526); Organs (Camb. 1507–1623), organ (Camb. 1550–1627). 1526 *Ord. Hen. VIII* in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 175 Organe Lyng—1 mess—3*d.* 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 42 Differinge as much from other people..as the Stockefishe or poore Johns doe from the lardge organ lynge. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Orgeis*..is the greatest sort of North sea-fish, now adaies called *Organling* [1672 *adds*: corruptly from *Orkney Ling*, because the best are near that Island]. 1655 Mouffet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 245 Standing every Fish-day as a cold Supporter at my Lord Mayor's Table, yet is it nothing but a long Cod, whereof the greater sized is called Organ-Ling, and the other Codling, because it is no longer than a Cod, and yet hath the Taste of Ling. [1887 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* V. 419 Ling, sometimes called organ or great ling.]

†**O·rganly**, *a. Obs.* [f. Organ *sb.*[1] + -ly[1].] Pertaining to an organ or musical instrument, or resembling the sound of an organ.

1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* II. xii. 103 Gude ihesu, gyf me orgonly & heuenly songe of aungels.

Organo-, combining form of Gr. ὄργανον Organ, used in various technical terms, chiefly of Biology, etc. (Organ *sb.*[1] 5), rarely of Music (Organ *sb.*[1] 2); as **O·rganole·ptic** *a.* [F. *organoleptique* (Chevreul), f. Gr. ληπτικός, f. λαμβάνειν to apprehend by the senses], said of the properties by which bodies act upon the senses and bodily organs (1857 Mayne). **O·rganometa·llic** *a. Chem.*, 'a term applied to chemical compounds in which an organic radical is directly combined with a metal' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **O·rganomo·rphic** *a.* [*nonce-wd.* after Anthropomorphic] (see quot.). **Orga·nophone**, a musical instrument: see quot. **O·rganopho·nic** *a.* [Gr. φωνή voice], epithet assumed by a band of musicians who imitated various instruments with the voice. **Organo·phyly** [Gr. φῦλον race, tribe], the tribal history of the organs of living beings. **O·rganopla·stic** *a.* [Gr. πλαστικός Plastic], having the property of forming or producing the bodily organs; so **O·rganopla·sty**, the formation or development of the organs. †**O·rganopoie·tical** *a. Obs.* [Gr. ποιητικός capable of making, productive: cf. Gr. ἐργονοποικός of or for instrument-making] = *Organoplastic*. **Organo·scopy** [Gr. -σκοπια looking, examination], examination of the organs; *spec.* a name for Phrenology.

1857 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 214 Several polymeric forms, besides other compounds of these *organo-metallic bodies may be obtained. 1880 Cleminshaw *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 270 In organo-metallic radicals properly so called we find properties of the same order, which we interpret in the same manner. 1886 *Kernel & Husk* 62 Some metaphors .. which describe Him [God] by reference to implements (such as a shield) may be called *organomorphic. 1880 *Advertisement*, *Organophone. (Debain, Inventor.) A close imitation of the brilliant and broad effects produced by a well-balanced pipe organ. 1890 *Stratford-on-Avon Herald* 19 Dec. 8/1 He joined an *organophonic band which travelled throughout the district, and gave variety entertainments. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 24 *Organophyly. 1864 Webster, **Organoplastic*. 1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Human Species* 122 Under the influence of the organoplastic or evolutive force there were formed proto-organisms of a very simple structure. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hygienic* **Organoplasty*, Roger-Collard's term for the art of developing organs by appropriate exercise of them. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 71 The Soul is in full exercise of her Plastick and *Organo-Poïetical Faculty. 1864 Webster, **Organoscopy*,.. phrenology. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Organoscopy*, the examination of the several organs of the body in order to form an opinion concerning the..faculties..and other endowments of the person. Also, a synonym of *Cranioscopy*.

Organogenesis (*ō*·rɪgănodʒe·nɪ̆sis). *Biol.* [mod. f. Organo- + -genesis; cf. F. *organogénésie* (Littré).] = Organogeny a. So **O·rganogene·tic** *a.* = Organogenic.

1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 130/2 Organogenetic changes known under the general term of development. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Organogenesis*, the gradual formation of an organ from its earliest appearance. 1894 H. Drummond *Ascent Man* i. 93 Human Organogenesis is a transitory comparative Anatomy.

Organogeny (*ō*·rɪgănɒ·dʒɛni). *Biol.* [mod. f. Organo- + -geny; in F. *organogénie* (Littré).] a. The production or development of the organs of an animal or plant. b. That department of biology which deals with this.

1844 Dunglison *Dict. Med. Sc.*, *Organogeny*..The doctrine of the formation of the different organs. 1854 H. Spencer *Ess.* (1858) 166 (*Genesis of Science*) [Oken] says..Biology, therefore, divides into Organogeny, Phytosophy, Zoosophy. 1857 Bullock tr. *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 211 A few interesting particulars of organogeny. 1888 *Athenæum* 18 Aug. 227/3 Organogeny, or the study of development, then showed that these types were not wholly imaginary.

So **Organoge·nic** *a.*, of or pertaining to organogeny; **Organo·genist**, one versed in organogeny.

1852 Dana *Crust.* II. 1030 The positions have rather a relation to the length or organogenic nature of the organ. 1895 *Athenæum* 27 July 134/2 He..became a pupil of Payer, whose work as an organogenist he greatly admired.

Organography (*ō*·rɪgănɒ·grăfi). [mod. f. Organo- + -graphy; in mod.F. *organographie*.]

†1. A description of instruments. *Obs.*

1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* Contents, 4 Organo-

graphia, Lib. iij. *Ibid.* 40, I wyll reserue the making of the Sphere, vntyll I shewe you the composition of other instrumentes required in this Art, in my Organographie. 1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 215 The Authors thought of the Astronomical Organography of the Excellent Hevelius.

2. The description of the organs of living beings; structural anatomy, esp. of plants.

1806 Waddington *Goldbeck's Metaphysic Man* title-p., The Organography of Man. 1829 *Edin. Rev.* L. 147 The Organography [*Organographie Végétale*] of M. De Candolle ..is almost entirely anatomical. 1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* I *heading*, Organography; or, the structure of plants. 1895 M. C. Cooke (*title*) Introduction to the Study of Fungi, their organography, classification, and distribution.

3. The description of the organ (musical).

1825 Danneley *Encycl. Mus., Organography*, or the description of that musical instrument.

So **O·rganogra·phic, -ical** *adjs.* [in F. *organographique*], relating to organography; **Organo·graphist,** one versed in organography.

1828 Webster, *Organographic, Organographical.* 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 385 Describing..the phenomena .. without investigating, so as to render complete their organographic meaning. 1848 Craig, *Organographist*, one who describes the organs of animal or vegetable bodies.

Organoid (ō·rgănoid), *a.* [a. mod.L. *organoides*: see Organo- and -oid.] Resembling an organ or organism in structure; having an organic appearance.

1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1876 Bristowe *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 51 Tumours..organoid or such as are characterised by greater complexity and an approach to the structure of organs. *Ibid.* 73 'Organoid tumours'..composed of a fibrous framework, or stroma, so arranged as to form a series of loculi, and of groups of cells which are contained in dense masses within them.

Organology (ō·rgănǫ·lŏdʒi). [mod. f. Organo- + -logy: in F. *organologie* (Littré).]

1. The department of biology which treats of the organs of living beings, in reference to their structure and functions.

1842 in Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1856 W. L. Lindsay *Pop. Hist. Brit. Lichens* 108 A knowledge of the embryology or organology of the simplest plants is a necessary prelude or key to that of higher vegetables. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 1 Organology or Physiological Botany; this treats of plants, and their organs, in a state of life or action.

2. The study of the supposed organs of the mental faculties, etc. indicated by regions of the cranium (see Organ *sb.*[1] 5 c); phrenology.

1814 T. Forster (*title*) Essay on the application of the Organology of the Brain to Education. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* App. (1870) I. 407 The organology of Gall and his followers. 1880 Bastian *Brain* xxv. 518 The use of this convolutional grey matter being altogether differently estimated by the Phrenologist from what it is at present, their 'System' was devised, and their organology defined with no special reference thereto.

3. The study of anything as an organ or means.

1840 De Quincey *Style* Wks. 1860 XI. 201 The science of style, as an organ of thought, of style in relation to the ideas and feelings, might be called the organology of style. 1877 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 377.

So **O·rganolo·gical** *a.* [in F. *organologique*], relating to organology; **Organo·logist,** one versed in organology.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Organological. 1878 Bell tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 2 Special Anatomy takes for its object the organological composition of the animal body. 1869 J. Hunt in *Eng. Mech.* 19 Mar. 578/1 Bonnet must.. be considered as an organologist.

‖ **Organon** (ō·rgănǫn). [a. Gr. ὄργανον instrument, bodily organ, etc.; the title of Aristotle's logical treatises; = 'instrument' of all reasoning: cf. Organum. Formerly naturalized in sense 1, with pl. *-ons* (so F. *organon, -ons*); now treated as alien in sense 2 with pl. in *-a*.]

†**1.** A bodily organ, esp. as an instrument of the soul or mind: = Organ *sb.*[1] 4, 6. *Obs.*

1590 Marlowe *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* v. iii, The soul, Wanting those organons by which it moves, Cannot endure, by argument of art. *a* 1597 Peele *David & Bethsabe* Wks. (Rtldg.) 484/1 A more than human skill May feed the organons of all my sense. 1629 Hubert *Hist. Edw. II*, lxvi, Our Mother Nature..By whom we haue our apt Organons assign'd.

2. An instrument of thought or knowledge; a means by which some process of reasoning, discovery, etc., is carried on; *esp.* a system of rules or principles of demonstration or investigation; spec. title of the logical writings of Aristotle.

a 1643 Ld. Falkland, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 193 It is easy to impugne the Organon of faith, or Doctrinall principles, but not easy to compose it. [*c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* v. x. 11 When you have devour'd the *Organon*, you will find Philosophie far more delightfull and pleasing to your palat.] 1823 De Quincey *Lett. Educ.* ii. Wks. 1860 XIV. 26 An *organon* of the human understanding is as much above it. 1845 Gladstone *Glean.* (1879) VII. 156 A sound view of it [probability] is not indeed ethical knowledge itself, but is the organon, by means of which that knowledge is to be rightly handled. 1864 Bowen *Logic* ii. 40 It [Logic] is not an organon of discovery. 1884 J. Parker *Apost. Life* III. 346 Human intellect..as the organon by which we are to acquaint ourselves with God.

Organo·nomy[1]. [mod. f. Organo- + *-o*)*nomy*, as in *astronomy, economy*, etc.; but here associated in sense with *νόμος* law.] The study of the laws of organic life. So **O·rganono·mic** *a.*, pertaining to organonomy.

1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 369 *Elementarlehre*; i. e. Elementary Doctrine of Organic Nature, by Dr. F. J. Schelver, Vol. I. Organomy. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Organonomia*,..a declaration of the laws which regulate the activity of the organism, or organic life: organonomy. *Ibid.*, Organonomic.

Organo·nomy[2], variant of Organonymy.

1881 Wilder in *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* XIX. 533 The Names of the Parts—Organonomy.

Organonym (ǫrgæ·nonim). *Biol. rare.* [f. Gr. ὄργανον Organ + ὄνυμα, ὄνομα name: cf. Onym.] The technical name of an organ. So **Organo·nymal, Organony·mic** *adjs.*, pertaining to organonyms, or of the nature of an organonym; **Organo·nymy** [= F. *organonymie*], the nomenclature of organs, or of a system of organonyms.

1885–9 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 515 (Cent.) The terms..are the names of parts, organ-names, or organonyms, and their consideration constitutes organonymy. 18.. Coues (Cent.), Organonymal. 18.. Wilder (Cent.), Organonymic.

Organ-pipe. [f. Organ *sb.*[1] + Pipe *sb.*]

1. One of the pipes of an organ: see Organ *sb.*[1] 2. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 369/1 Orgon pype, or pype of an orgon. 1530 Palsgr. 250/1 Organ pype, *flevte dorgve.* 1588 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 224 The organye pypes is in number xij. score and xv. 1832 Tennyson *Pal. Art* xxv. Near gilded organ-pipes..slept St. Cecily. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 856/1 Organ pipes are of two sorts, mouth pipes and reed pipes, of each..there are several species.

b. *fig.*

1595 Shaks. *John* v. vii. 23 This pale faint Swan, Who chaunts a dolefull hymne to his owne death, And from the organ-pipe of frailety sings His soule and body to their lasting rest. 1610 — *Temp.* III. iii. 98 The Thunder (That deepe and dreadfull Organ-Pipe) pronounc'd The name of Prosper.

2. *transf.* Applied to things resembling the pipes of an organ. †a. Some kind of fire-arm. *Obs.*

1594 Barwick *Disc. Weapons of Fire* 10 b, Fauconits, Robinets and Organpipes, all these be but light peeces.

b. *pl.* Applied to basaltic columns, closely-placed, like a row of organ-pipes.

1861 E. T. Holland in *Peaks Passes & Glaciers* Ser. II. I. 68 High up in the cliffs of this mountain is a very singular-looking group of red basaltic organ-pipes, arranged with great regularity of structure.

c. 'In costume, a large piping; a rounded flute' (*Cent. Dict.*).

3. Organ-pipo coral: see Coral *sb.*[1] 1 b.

1833 Mantell *Wonders Geol.* (1838) II. 478 Tubipora: Organ-pipe coral. 1890 *Athenæum* 216/2.

Organry (ō·rgănri). *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -ry.] Organ-music; musical matter.

1850 D. G. Mitchell *Reveries of Bachelor* 71 Such manly verse as Pope's, or..such sound and ringing organry as Comus.

‖ **Organum**[1] (ō·rgănŏm). [L. *organum*, a. Gr. ὄργανον: see Organon, Organ *sb.*[1]]

1. An instrument; = Organon 1.

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I. ii. 16 He maketh the Phantasie in representing the Object to the Understanding to be a 'corporal Organum'.

b. An instrument of thought or knowledge; = Organon 2. Esp. in the title of Bacon's work called, with reference to the Ὄργανον of Aristotle, *Novum Organum*, i. e. New Instrument or set of principles for scientific investigation.

[1620 Bacon (*title*) Instauratio Magna, sive Novum Organum, accedit Parascue ad Historiam Naturalem et Experimentalem.] 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 80 It is the heaven-given organum, in the hands of the wise and holy.

2. *Mediæval Mus.* A part sung as an accompaniment below or above the melody or plain-song, usually at the interval of a fourth or fifth; also, *loosely*, this method of singing in parts, the most primitive form of counterpoint or harmony. (Also called Diaphony.)

1782 Burney *Hist. Mus.* II. ii. 75 Organum..consisted in singing a part under the plain-song, or chant. *Ibid.* 136 Organum .. was a general term for a single part, or second voice, added to the melody of a chant. 1880 Helmore in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 509 The first kind of variation from strictly unisonous singing in the Middle Ages was the 'Organum' or simple aggrandisement of multitudinous choral effect by the additions of octaves above and below the Plain Song or Melody. 1880 W. S. Rockstro *ibid.* II. 610 Guido d'Arezzo..objects to the use of united Fourths, and Fifths, in an Organum of three parts, on account of its disagreeable harshness.

Organum[2] = Organy[2], Organ[2], Origanum.

a 1450 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. ix. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 250/1 He sechep Organum [*ed.* 1495 Origanum] and findep bi taste remedye. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 9 b, Thynges makynge the stomake strunge: Mirabolanes: Nutmygges: Organum. 1552 Huloet, Organum and organye herbe [= *origanum*].

†**O·rgany**[1]. *Obs. rare.* Also 4 **orgonye.** [a. OF. *organie* 'organ', a deriv. of *organ*, the formation of which is not clear.]

1. An organ; a musical instrument.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 9 Of gerlis and of *gloria laus* gretly me dremed, And how osanna by orgonye olde folke songen [*v. rr.* organye, orgene, organ; *C-text has* orgone].

2. An instrument, means; = Organ *sb.*[1] 7.

Perh. a mispr. for *organes*.

1605 Chapman *All Fooles* Plays 1873 I. 135 Since youth and love Were th' vnresisted organies to seduce you.

†**O·rgany**[2]. ? *Obs.* Also 6 **organ(n)ye,** 6–7 **organie.** [Corrupt ad. L. *origanum*.] = Origan.

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 122 Sethe organnye or myrhe with oyle olyfe. 1546 Langley *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. xvii. 32 The Wesil in chasing the Serpent preserueth her self with Rue, and the Storke with Organie. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. lxv. 232 This herbe is called..in English Penny Royall .. and Organie. 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* ix. 64 Organy or Wild Marjorane. 1706 Phillips, *Organy* or *Orgain*, wild or bastard Marjoram. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* IV. 173 Common Marjoram..The plant is sometimes called Wild Organy.

Organzine (ō·rgănzīn), *sb.* Also 7–8 **organcine,** 8 **organsine.** [a. F. *organsin* (1667 in Littré), ad. It. *organzino*, of unknown origin.] The strongest and best kind of silk thread, formed of several strands twisted together in the contrary direction to that in which their component filaments are twisted. Also *organzine silk.*

1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 184 The Goodness of Silk is distinguished by its lightness, .. the Organcine is Superfine, it being the best sort. 1732–7 Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. I. iii. 9 Upon the Derwent .. were erected in the late Reign, by Sir Thomas Lombe, those Mills which work the three capital Italian Engines for making Organzine or Thrown Silk. 1759 Pullein in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 23 The French were desirous of making raw silk fit for organcine or warp among themselves. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 255 There are three kinds of raw silk, organzine, tram, and floss. 1893 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXXIV. 96 The machinery had rendered the manufacturers of this country independent of Italy for the supply of organzine.

1732 *Lond. Mag.* I. 36 Three Italian Engines for making Organzine Silk. 1831 G. R. Porter *Silk Manuf.* 203 Organzine silk is of the nature of rope, where the combined strands are twisted in an opposite direction to that given to the separate threads.

O·rganzine, *v.* [ad. F. *organsine-r* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*), f. *organsin*: see prec.] *trans.* To make into organzine; *intr.* To twist threads of silk so as to form organzine. Chiefly in **O·rganzined** *ppl. a.* and **O·rganzining** *vbl. sb.*

1779 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 198/1 Fine Italian organzined thrown silk. 1789 Pilkington *View Derbysh.* II. 172 Organzining or preparing the silk for the manufactures of Spitalfields. 1831 G. R. Porter *Silk Manuf.* 210 The expense of organzining in France..is said not to exceed two shillings and ninepence to three shillings per pound.

Orgasm (ō·rgæzm). [ad. mod. L. *orgasmus*, a. Gr. type **ὀργασμός*, f. *ὀργά-ειν* to swell as with moisture, be excited or eager. Cf. F. *orgasme* 'an extreame fit or expression of anger' (Cotgr. 1611).]

1. Immoderate or violent excitement of feeling; rage, fury; a paroxysm of excitement or rage.

[1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 145 It may be onely some fast retention or sudden compression in the Orgasmus or fury of their lust.] *a* 1763 Shenstone *Economy* I. 159 Vain, ah vain the hope Of future peace, this orgasm uncontroul'd! 1806 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 604 So the poetic orgasm, when excited, glows but for a time. 1875 Lowell *Wordsworth* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 365 He saw man such as he can only be when he is vibrated by the orgasm of a national emotion.

2. *Physiol.* Excitement or violent action in an organ or part, accompanied with turgescence; *spec.* the height of venereal excitement in coition.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 809 When there appears an Orgasm of the humours, we rather fly to bleeding as more safe. 1771 T. Percival *Ess.* (1777) I. 200 A kind of nervous orgasm, or spasm on the vitals. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 236 Many viviparous animals are subject to periodical venereal orgasm. 1899 *Hutchinson's Archives Surg.* X. 129 The state of vascular turgescence which attends the sexual orgasm.

Orgastic (ōrgæ·stik), *a.* [f. Gr. type **ὀργαστικός*, f. *ὀργάειν*: see prec. and cf. *sarcasm, sarcastic*, etc.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by orgasm.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 392 An orgastic state of the genital organs. *Ibid.* IV. 92 The frequency of the orgastic paroxysms.

Orgayne, obs. form of Organ.

†**Orgays.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **orgeis,** 5–6 **orgays, orgas,** (5 **orkays**). [a. OF. *orgeis*, of uncertain origin.] A kind of fish; = Organ ling.

[1357 *Act* 31 *Edw. III* Stat. III. c. 2 En cas que nul orgeis, cestassauoir pesson pluis graunde que lob soit troue en niefe appelle lodeship. *Ibid.*, Eyent les meister & maryners toutes les orgeis. *transl.* And in case that no Orgeys, that is to say Fish greater than Lobbe be found in a Ship called a Lode ship. ..The Masters and Mariners shall haue all the Orgeys.] 1427–1524 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 312–Orgays (many entries in Cambridge Accts. 1427–51, 1508–15), Orkays (1438), Orgas (Sion Coll. Accts. 1489–94, Camb. 1506–24); Orgas ling (Sion 1460, –89). [Later 1499–1593; Organ ling, orgayn ling, 1507–1627 organs: see Organ ling.]

Orgeat (‖ orgā, ō·rdʒĭăt). Also 8 **orgeate.** [a. F. *orgeat* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. Pr. *orjat, ourjat* (in 17th c. Fr. also *orgée, orgeade*, It. *orgiata* (obs.) Florio, *orzata*), f. F. *orge*, Pr. *ordi*, It. *orzo*:—L. *hordeum* barley.] A syrup or cooling drink made originally from barley, subsequently from almonds, and orange-flower water.

1754 *Connoisseur* No. 38 Whatever orgeat or capillaire can inspire. 1769 Baretti *Manners of Italy* II. xxx. 203 Their servants attend with lemonade, orgeate, .. and other cooling drinks. 1786 Han. More *Bas Bleu* 229 Nor be the milk-white streams forgot, Of thirst-assuaging, cool orgeat. 1843 Thackeray *Misc. Ess.* (1885) 43 Pulling a queer face over a glass of orgeat (pronounced *orjaw*). 1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 21 Sept., Light refreshments, such as ices, coffee, orgeat, and lemonade, were handed about.

Orgeilus, obs. form of Orgulous.

Orgeis, variant of Orgays, *Obs.*

†**Orgel, orghel, orhel,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 **orgel, orgol,** 3 **orȝel** (*Orm.* **orrȝhell**), **oregel, oreȝel, orhel, horhel, horel.** [OE. *orgel, orgol, orȝol* (whence *orȝel-lic, -lice* in Ælfred; etymology uncertain, as is the question of its relationship to the OHG. word which gave OF. *orgoill*, F. *orgueil*, 'pride', by which ME. *orȝel, orhel, orel* was superseded in the 13th c.: see ORGUEIL.]

A. *sb.* Pride, haughtiness.

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (Napier) 148 Hwær ys .. heora prass and orgol, buton on moldan bepeaht and on witum zecyrred? *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 43 Woreldes richeise wecheð orgel on mannes heorte. *Ibid.* 191 Þe heȝe sete on heouene, þe he fel of þurgh is oreȝel. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 11 Ichabbe isehen his ouergart, ant his egede orhel ferliche afallet. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 176 Horhel wolde awakien. *Ibid.* 210 Þe prude beoð his hemares..uorte makien noise—lud dream toscheauwen hore horel.

B. *adj.* Proud, haughty, presumptuous.

In *orȝel mod* haughty mind, written in comb.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 Ne to none heȝe, ne oreȝele men on þe wurelde wið to spekende. *Ibid.* 37 Alle oreȝel men, þe telleð hem seluen heiȝe. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6262 ȝiff batt he þurrh orrȝhellmod Forrhoȝheþþ þe to wurrþenn. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3767 Ne wulde he .. For orȝel pride forð ðor cumen.

Hence †**Orgelness, orȝelness,** pride, haughtiness, hauteur.

a 1000 *Aldhelm Glosses* (Napier. 31, 1108), *Elationis*, orgelnesse, creasnesse. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 Þare telded ðe werse þe grune of oreȝelnesse.

Orgel: see ORGLE.

‖**Orgia** (ō·ɹdʒiă), *sb. pl.* [L. *orgia*, Gr. ὄργια neuter pl., 'orgies'.] = Orgies: see ORGY. (Sometimes erron. as sing., with pl. *orgiaes, -ay's*, in 7.)

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 331 Then they fell afresh to their orgia. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches.* III. iii. (1886) 34 Those feasts of Bacchus which are named *Orgia*. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 553 From him are the Sabasia, old Pagan Orgiaes and Mysteries deriued. 1660 N. INGELO *Bentivolio & Urania* II. (1682) 174 The Triennial Orgiay's of Bacchus. 1675 OTWAY *Alcibiades* I. i, When last Night the youth of Athens late Rose up the Orgia to celebrate. 1749–51 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1820) 288 While they are celebrating the orgia. 1830 GALT *Life Byron* XXXIX. 256 The return of the mourners from the burning, is the most appalling orgia.

Orgiac (ō·ɹdʒiăk), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. Gr. type **ὀργιακ-ός*, f. ὄργια orgies: cf. *cardiac, maniac.*] *a. adj.* Pertaining to orgies or an orgy. *b. sb.* (*pl.*) = Orgies: see ORGY 1.

a 1859 DE QUINCEY *Posth. Wks.* (1891) I. 42 He is acquainted with .. the Orgiacs .. and all the great ceremonies and observances practised at Olympia. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 885/2 The writhing dance of naked black forms, the orgiac round circling in and out of shadows and light.

†**Orgial.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. L. *orgia* + -AL.] A song sung at the orgies.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. l, The jolly priest .. Chaunted wild orgials, in honour of the feast.

Orgiasm (ō·ɹdʒiæz'm). *rare.* [ad. Gr. ὀργιασμός, f. ὀργιάζ-ειν to celebrate orgies.] Properly, The celebration of orgies; but in quot. A state of excited or exalted feeling, as of a worshipper at the orgies (? confused with *orgasm*).

1840 MILMAN *Hist. Chr.* II. 213 The Orgiasm, the inward rapture, the working of a divine influence upon the soul.

Orgiast (ō·ɹdʒiæst). *rare.* [ad. Gr. ὀργιαστής, agent-n. from ὀργιάζ-ειν: see prec.] One who celebrates orgies.

1791–3 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1709) I. 269 The main objection of the governing powers to the Orgiasts of Bacchus, was, that their meetings were by night.

Orgiastic (ō·ɹdʒiæ·stik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ὀργιαστικός, f. ὀργιαστής: see prec. and -IC.] Belonging to, or characterized by, orgies; of the nature or character of orgies; marked by extravagance, licentiousness, or dissolute revelry. (In quot. 1698, app. of or pertaining to the flute or wind instrument: cf. next.)

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 376 For Instrumental [Musick], they [Persians] have little regard to Stringed, but the Orgiastick they are very expert at. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xii. I. 314 The orgiastic worship of Zeus. 1879 *Athenæum* 27 Dec. 829 After the orgiastic confusion of the revolution. 1896 BRINTON in *Science* 6 Nov. 695/1 The 'ecstasy' and prophetic 'manteia' which played such a large part in the orgiastic rites of Greece.

Orgiastical, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of orgiastic character or tendency.

a 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* vi. (1876) 228 The flute which he considers as not ethical, but orgiastical—calculated to excite violent and momentary emotions.

Orgic (ō·ɹdʒik), *a. rare.* [irreg. f. ORGY + -IC.] = ORGIAC.

1789 T. TWINING *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* (1812) II. 10 After the celebration of the orgic rites. 1885 R. F. LITTLEDALE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 91/1 They [Egyptian pilgrims] landed at every town along the river to perform orgic dances.

Orgies, *sb. pl.*: see ORGY.

Orgillous, var. ORGULOUS *a.*, proud.

†**Orgion.** *Obs. rare*−1. [a. Gr. ὄργιον (rare), sing. of ὄργια ORGIA, orgies.] = ORGY.

1613 SIR E. HOBY *Countersnarle* 2 If they refuse to dance a round in her Orgions antick, she will be sure they shall not passe without a broken head.

Orgiophant. *Gr. Antiq. rare.* [ad. Gr. ὀργιοφάντ-ης, he who shows or expounds the orgies: cf. HIEROPHANT.] (See quot.)

1886 LEWIS & SHORT *Lat. Dict., Orgiophanta*, ..a presider over the orgies, an orgiophant.

†**Orgle.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 **orgel.** [OE. *orgel* (in comb. *orgel-dréam*), ME. *orgel, orgle* = OHG. *orgela* fem., MHG. *orgel(e*, Germ. *orgel*, MDu. *orghele*, Du. *orgel*, Sw., Da. *orgel*: in its origin an alteration of L. *organa*, pl. of *organum* ORGAN.] = ORGAN *sb.*1 1 or 2.

a 1100 *Blickl. Gloss.*, Orgeldreame, *organo.* 13.. *K. Alis.* 191 Orgles, tymbres, al maner gleo, Was dryuen ageyn that lady freo. 1386 Orgels, orgles [see ORGAN *sb.*1 2 b]. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 16 He con harpe, he con syng, his orglus ben herd ful wyd.

†**Orgmount.** *Sc. Obs.* [app. a corruption of F. *orge mondé* 'pilled and cleansed Barlie; also .. Barlie pottage' (Cotgr.). Cf. Littré, *orge mondé ou amandé.*] Boiled pearl-barley.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 98 Vpon fleshe, milk, and cheis, and sodne heir or orgmount [L. *hordeoque cocto*], principallie thay lyue.

Orgne, Orgon, -e, obs. forms of ORGAN.

Orgoil, -oile, variants of ORGUEIL, *Obs.*

‖**Orgue.** *Obs.* [F. *orgue* organ, instrument, warlike machine, etc., as in quots.]

1. *Fortification.* (See quot. 1706)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Orgues*..in *Fortification*, long and thick pieces of Wood, armed with Iron-Plates at the end, and hung up separately by a Cord, over a Gate; being ready upon any surprize, to be let fall in the Way, to stop it up instead of a Portcullice. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xxii, These [portcullises] were converted afterwards into orgues, as the better thing. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* 204/1 Orgues..are now disused.

2. *Old Artillery.* (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Orgues* is also taken for a Device, consisting of many Harquebusses linked together, or of several Musket-Barrels set in a row within one wooden Stock, to be discharged either all at once, or separately.

3. An organ: in quot. a series of basaltic columns like organ-pipes.

1836 G. DARLEY *Nepenthe* in *Q. Rev.* July (1902) 191 Where his vast orgue, high-fluted, stands Basaltic, swept with billowy hands.

‖**Orgueil, †orguil, orgul,** *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 3 **orguil,** 4 **-uyl,** 5 **-uille, -ueyl,** 5–6 **orgul(e, -oil, -oill,** 6 **-uell,** *Sc.* **-weill,** (‖9 **orgueil**). [a. AF. *orguil* (Gower), OF. *orgoill, orguill* (11thc.), *orgoil* (11–12th c.), *orguel, orgueil* (12th c.) = Pr. *orgolh, -guelh*, Cat. *orgull*, Sp. *orgullo*, It. *orgoglio*, a Com. Romanic sb., supposed ad. OHG. **urguolî*, f. *urguol* renowned. (See Diez.) In Early ME. this superseded *orȝhel, orhel,* ORGEL; it became obs. itself in 16th c. When used now (as in quot. 1833) it is only as an alien mod.F. word (orgo'ly). The adj. use is not French: in ME. it was a continuation of that of *orȝel*, ORGEL.]

A. *sb.* Pride, haughtiness. *Obs.* exc. as alien.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 63 To temien þe lichames orguil. *Ibid.* 137 Wiðteo þi lichame fro orguil. 13.. *Coer de L.* 1821 For all your bost and your orguyl. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf. Manhode* II. 107, I hatte orgoill the queynte. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 172 [They] makis unrychtwis weris for pride or orguille of thair hertis. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XXI. xi, Whan I remembre me how by my defaute & myn orgule and my pryde, that they were bothe layed ful lowe. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 46 The mynystres by theyr pryde and orgueyl suhuerte iustyce. 1521 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 88 It shall so rebaite his high lookes and orgule. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 348/1 Not upon any orgoile, presumption or pride. (1833 LYTTON *England* I. ii, Our reserve, and that *orgueil*, so much more expressive of discontent than of dignity, which is the .. proverb of our continental visitors.]

†**B.** *adj.* Proud, haughty, presumptuous. *Obs.*

a 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 286 in *O. E. Misc.* 121 Idilscipe and orgul prude, þat lerit ȝung wif leþere þewes. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XXI. i, The bysshop .. dyd the cursyng in the moost orgulist wyse that myght be doon. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 614 Sic orgweill mynde to suffer it not docht.

Orguinette (ō̆ginet'). [f. F. *orgue*, or OF. *orguine*, var. of *organe* ORGAN (in sense 'lyre' (Godef.) + -ETTE.] A mechanical musical instrument, consisting of a set of reeds and a bellows, the wind from which is admitted to the reeds through holes in a strip of paper which is moved along by turning a crank.

1885 *Church Bells* July 3 *Advt.*, Orguinette Music, 1½ per foot. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1264/1 Orguinette, with music, quite new.

†**Orgu·lity.** *Obs.* In 5 **orgulyte.** [f. *orgul* adj. (see ORGUEIL) + -ITY.] Pride, haughtiness.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. i, Thurgh our orgulyte we demaunded bataille of you. *Ibid.* X. lxiv, For pryde and orgulyte he wold not smyte sire Palomydes.

Orgulous (ō·ɹgiŭləs), **orgillous** (ō·ɹgiləs), *a. arch.* Forms: 3 **orgeilus,** 4–6 (9 *arch.*) **orgulous,** 5 **orguillous, -eux, orguylleus,** 5–6 **orguyll-,** 6 **orguly-, orgueil-, orguell-, orgyllous, orgullows,** 6 (9 *arch.*) **orgullous,** 7 (9 *arch.*) **orgillous.** [a. OF. *orguillus, -goillus* (11th c.), *orguilleus* (12th c.), AF. *orguillous* (Gower), mod. F. *orgueilleux* = Pr. *orguelhos, orgoillos*, Sp. *orgulloso*, It. *orgoglioso*, f. *orgueil*, etc., 'pride': see ORGUEIL and -OUS. Used once by Shaks., and retained in the 1634 modernization of Malory's *Morte Arthur*, but app. obs. from 16th c., until employed as a historical archaism by Southey and Scott, and affected by late 19th c. journalists.]

Proud, haughty.

c 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 30 Of þo cuele manne good man, of þe orgeilus umble. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9344 Thai to driuen four kingis orgulous. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 84 Thorugh her orguylleus port .. throwen doune of her worshippe and astate. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XX. xvii, And I were as orgulous sette as ye are. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xvii. (Arb.) 36 He was so prowde and orguillous. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* Wks. 1862 II. 234 Odyous, orgulyous, and flyblowen opynions. 1529 *Art. agst. Wolsey* in Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 294 The Lord Cardinal of York..of his high, orgullous, and insatiable mind. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 150 The English orgulous words did say Gainst Lord Cowcie. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* Prol. 2 From Iles of Greece The Princes Orgillous, their high blood chaf'd, Haue to the Port of Athens sent their shippes. 1808 SOUTHEY *Chron. Cid* 239 They are of high blood and full orgullous, and I have no liking to this match. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxi, Punished for your outrecuidance and orgillous presumption. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* V. iii, This our orgulous Earl shall not have his triumph. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 12 July 29/2 Lord Rosebery tore things to shreds .. in the best and most orgillous fashion.

b. *fig.* Splendid. c. Swelling, violent.

13.. *Coer de L.* 272 His atyre was orgulous. 1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 2 Better in humble tranquillyte than in orgueillous mysetye. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cii. [xcviii.] 297 They wyst nat how to passe ye ryuer of Derne, whiche was full and orgulous at certayne tymes. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* VI. iii. (1639) 363 These most orgueilous and extreme paines are caused of a very moist and maligne vapour.

Hence †**Orgulously** *adv.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 3543 Off A fers behold, orgulously wrought, Als with the behold of his eyes twain.

Orgun, Orgweill, obs. ff. ORGAN, ORGUEIL.

Orgy, orgie (ō·ɹdʒi); chiefly in pl. **orgies** (ō·ɹdʒiz). [In pl. *orgies*, a. F. *orgies* ('les orgies de Bacchus', *c* 1500 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *orgia*, a. Gr. ὄργια pl., 'secret rites', esp. 'a nocturnal festival in honour of Bacchus', also, in L. 'secret frantic revels'. The singular *orgie, orgy* (F. *orgie*) is later and comparatively rare, exc. in sense 3.]

1. *Gr.* and *Rom. Antiq.* Secret rites or ceremonies practised in the worship of various deities of Greek and Roman mythology; *esp.* those connected with the festivals in honour of Dionysus or Bacchus, or the festival itself, which was celebrated with extravagant dancing, singing, drinking, etc.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxi. (1612) 152 The Goteheards of Hyrcania hild their Orgies vnto me [Pan]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 756 The Thracian Matrons, ..With Furies, and Nocturnal Orgies fir'd. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* V. 59 The Orgys of Bacchus..were famed through all the Ages of Antiquity. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1851) I. 29 Diffusion of special mysteries, schemes for religious purification, and orgies (I venture to anglicise the Greek word, which contains in its original meaning no implication of the ideas of excess to which it was afterwards diverted) in honour of some particular god.

b. *sing.* 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 118 It would have resembled an Orgy to Bacchus. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 24 To a barbarous ululation the religious orgy wakes. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* IV. 302 In triennial orgy [L. *orgia*] the Bacchus cry and the choir Peal.

c. *attrib.* 1866 CONINGTON *Æneid* VI. 196 An orgie dance she chose to feign.

2. *transf.* Applied to any rites, ceremonies, or secret observances, religious or otherwise; with or without implication of extravagance or licence.

1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* V. 60 Grac'd with the Orgies of my Bridall Feast. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Agric.* Verses & Ess. (1687) 108 The Birds above rejoyce with various strains, And in the solemn Scene their Orgies keep. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 415 Yet thence his lustful Orgies he [Peor] enlarg'd Even to that Hill of scandal, by the Grove Of Moloch homicide, lust hard by hate. 1746 MORELL *Judas Maccabæus* (Air), Pious orgies, pious airs, Decent sorrow, decent prayers, Will to the Lord ascend. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 78 On this night..the witches held their orgies on the Blockberg. 1894 *19th Cent.* July 63 Edward Colston, of Bristol, in whose honour pious orgies are still annually celebrated in that city.

¶ b. Misused by Daniel in sense 'panegyric'.

1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 63 What Numbers bring T' empassionate, and worthy Orgies Sing? 1646–8 *Ibid.* 199 To bring His Praise in Catalogue, were but to Singe A forced orgie.

3. Feasting or revelry, esp. such as is marked by excessive indulgence or licence; wild or dissolute revels; debauchery; often in *sing.* A drunken or licentious revel.

1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* I. i. 199 These rude licentious Orgyes are for Satyrs. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 463 The frolic Crowd .. Their Orgies kept, and frisk'd it o'er the Green Jocund, and gay. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 521 Friends of stability or rather of retrogression .. describing every private supper as an orgie. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi, The effect of the Bacchanalian orgies. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Spectre of Tapp.*, Heated and inflamed from his midnight orgies. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* 37 He dreaded the ridicule of his fellow-students for the ludicrous termination of his orgie. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lxxvii, The worship of the beautiful always ends in an orgy.

fig. 1883 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 400 That orgy of blood and arrogance—the European tyranny of Bonaparte.

Orgyllous, Orgyn, obs. ff. ORGULOUS, ORGAN.

Orhel, variant of ORGEL *Obs.*, pride.

-orial, a compound suffix, consisting of the suffix -AL, L. *-āl-is*, added to L. *-ōri-*, in *-ōri-us, -a, -um* (see -ORY). The termination is originally adjectival (substantival only by ellipsis), and app. arose in connexion with sbs. in *-ōrium, -ōrius*, Eng. -ORY; thus late L. had *territōri-āl-is* from *territōrium*. But it has been extended in Eng. to form derivatives from L. adjs. in *-tōrius, -sōrius*, from agent-nouns in *-tor, -sor*, as *cursori-al, dictatori-al, pictori-al, piscatori-al, procuratori-al, professori-al, sartori-al, senatori-al*, and others formed directly on agent-nouns themselves or on the cognate ppl. stem of the vb., as *equatorial, mediatorial*. In sense, these adjs. in *-orial* are usually identical with those in *-ory*, and the two forms are not rarely found side by side (e. g. *piscatorial, piscatory*); but the former is preferred for the adj. when there is a sb. in *-ory* (*purgatory, purgatorial*). Words in *-orial* from agent-nouns are chiefly of Eng. formation, the compound suffix being rare in Fr.

‖ **Oribi, orebi** (*o*ribi). Also 9 **orabie, ourebi, oribé.** [Cape Dutch, app. from Hottentot.] A small species of South African antelope (*Antilope scoparia* or *Scopophorus ourebi*), inhabiting open plains.

1795 THUNBERG in *Pinkerton's Voy.* (1808) XVI. 95 A very small and extremely scarce goat called Orebi. 1801 Sir J. BARROW *Trav. S. Africa* 138 Orabie. 1827 GRIFFITHS tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* V. 339, *A. scoparia*, the Orebi, adult male, 22 to 24 inches high, four feet long, head eight inches. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* 11 By valleys remote where the oribi plays. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 76/2 The Ourebi,.. called *bleekbok* or *palebuck* by the Dutch colonists at the Cape...The ourebi inhabits the open plains of South Africa. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *She* vi. 80 A tanned hide of a small red buck, something like that of the oribé. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 74, I shot a fine oribi antelope.

Orible, -bull, obs. ff. HORRIBLE.

Orice, Oricelle, obs. ff. ORRIS, ORCHIL.

Orichalc (*o*rikælk). Also 6 **oricalche,** 7 **-chalch**; and in Lat. form **orichaleum** (also 7 **aurichalc(h)um**). [ad. L. *orīchalc-um*, a. Gr. *ὀρείχαλκον*, lit. 'mountain-copper', f. *ὄρος, ὀρε-* mountain + *χαλκός* copper, applied to a yellow copper ore or brass. In later L. made into *aurichalcum*, after L. *aurum* gold, as if 'golden copper'.] Some yellow ore or alloy of copper, highly prized by the ancients; perhaps brass.

Applied by Strabo to brass, though some Greek writers treated *ὀρείχαλκον* as a fabulous metal; in the Middle Ages, *aurichalcum* is often mentioned as a very precious metal known only by report.

1590 SPENSER *Muiopot.* 78 The metall was of rare ,and passing price; Not Bilbo steele, nor brasse from Corinth fet, Nor costly Oricalche from strange Phœnice. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv, Their electrum, ..a substance now as unknown as true *aurichalcum*, or Corinthian brass. 1661 DARNELL *Corr. J. Basire* (1831) 195 Several boxes of Orichalch. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2036 Of Copper, ..together with a discourse of the Native and Factitious Orichalchum. 1785 Bp. WATSON in *Mem. Lit. & Phil. Soc. Manch.* II. 47 On Orichalcum. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. XII. 485 Then he..dons his coat of mail, With gold and sheeny orichalcum crisp. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 348 Breastplate..rough with mingled orichalc and gold.

Orichalceous (*o*rikæ'lsiəs), *a.* [f. med. or mod.L. *orichalce-us* (f. *orichalcum*, after *aureus, argenteus*, etc.): see prec. and -EOUS.] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 283 Splendour. .. b. Metallic... 3. Orichalceous (*Orichalceus*). A splendour intermediate between that of gold and brass.

Orichalcite (*Min.*): see AURICHALCITE.

Orichard, obs. variant of ORCHARD.

Oriel (ō*o*riĕl). Also 5 **oryel, oriell,** 5–6 **oryall,** 6–8 **oriall,** 7 **orial, oryal,** 7–8 **oriol,** (9 **oriole**). [ME. a. OF. *oriol* (*eurieul, oeuricul* (in Godefroy) 'porch, passage, corridor, gallery', med.L. (? from Fr.) *oriolum* (in Matt. Paris, *a* 1259) 'porch, entrance-hall, antechamber'.

Of unknown origin: for the conjecture that the F. or med.L. might be altered from L. *aureolum* 'golden, gilded', in sense 'gilded chamber', there is no historical foundation; the Fr. forms in *eu, œu* point to an original *ŏ* not *au*.]

Although much research has been expended upon the history of this word, and esp. upon the development of the current use in *oriel window*, the sense-history remains in many points obscure and perplexed. Mr. W. Hamper in an exhaustive article in *Archæologia* XXIII. (1831) 114, asserts, and app. proves, for *oriel* the senses, penthouse, porch (attached to an edifice), (detached) gatehouse, loft, upper floor, gallery (for minstrels). It is also shown in Parker's *Domest. Archit.*, that the name was applied to a gallery or upper chamber in the west end of a domestic chapel, or to a small private apartment having a window looking into the chapel (see also *Bentley's Qu. Rev.* 1860 Jan. 497). The earliest sense known is that of 'portico, passage, corridor, gallery', assured from OFr. (Godef.) and med.L., and it is probable that 'oriel window' meant at first 'window in a gallery or balcony'. Most of the earlier senses claimed by Mr. Hamper are found only in L. context, examples in Eng. being scarce. The modern Cornish use of *orrel* is however an important link.

†**1.** A portico, corridor, gallery, balcony, etc. *Obs.* [*a* 1259 MATT. PARIS *Vitæ Abbat. S. Albani* (an. 1251) (1681) 1071 Adjacet Atrium nobilissimum in introitu: quod porticus vel Oriolum appellatur.] 1385 *Durham Acc. Rolls* 265 In mundacione del Oriel, iij *d.* 1448 *Roll* 27 *Hen. VI* in *Archæologia* XXIII. 113 Pro sperres, postibus, et gradubus, de eisdem fiendis pro uno Oriell supra Stabulam ibidem. 1450–51 *Roll* 30 *Hen. VI, ibid.*, Pro novo Oreyell pro Trumpetes Domini in Aula ibidem. *c* 1450 *Erle Tolous* 307 When ye here the Mayde-belle, Y schall hur brynge to the Chapelle, .. Be the Oryall syde stonde thou stylle, Then schalt thou see hur at thy wylle. *a* 1490 BOTONER (William of Worcester) *Itin.* (1778) 89 Altitudo dictæ turris, cum le ovyrstorye vocat' an Oriell. *a* 1500 *MS. Chron.* (an. 1424) in Blakeway & Owen *Hist. Shrewsbury* (1825) II. 257 He.. laft behynde hym a doughter of hys namyd Blase Tuptun, who cam by chance to be a leeper, and made the oryell which goythe allong the west side of the sayde churche-yarde [St. Chad's], throughe which she cam aloft to heare serveys ..and so passyd usually uppon the leades unto a glasse wyndowe, throughe which she dayly sawe and hard dayly serveys as longe as shee lyvyd.

b. In Cornwall (*orrel*), A porch or balcony at the head of an outside stair.

1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss.* s. v., The ground-floor of a fisherman's house is often a fish-cellar, and the first floor serves him for kitchen and parlour, which is reached by a flight of stone steps ending in an *orrel* or porch (Polperro). 1880 Mrs. PARR *Adam & Eve* xxxii. 435 The steps which led up to the wooden oriel, or balcony—at that time a common adornment to the Polperro houses.

2. A large recess with a window, of polygonal plan, projecting from the outer face of the wall of a building, usually, in an upper story, and either supported from the ground or on corbels. Formerly sometimes forming a small private apartment attached to a hall, or the like.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 369/2 Oryel of a wyndowe, ..*cancellus, ..intendiculu.* ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 97 In her oryall there she was Closed well with royall glas, Fulfylled it was with ymagery, Euery wyndowe by and by, On eche syde had there a gynne, Sperde with many a dyuers pynne. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. ii. (1840) III. 305 Sure I am, that small excursion out of gentlemen's halls in Dorsetshire (respect it east or west) is commonly called an orial. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. ii, In an oriel's deep recess. 1828 MACAULAY *Hist.* in *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 280 The oriels of Longleat and the stately pinnacles of Burleigh. 1841 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. iv. 86 We marched back through the hall with the oriel into a suite of two or three rooms filled with pictures. 1844 F. A. PALEY *Church Restorers* 42 She was pleased .. that they had condescended to visit her little oriel which she had not hoped ever to see thus highly honoured.

b. for *oriel window.* (Sometimes vaguely put for *stained-glass window.*)

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. xi, The moon on the east oriel shone, Through slender shafts of shapely stone. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* xli, Thro' the topmost Oriels' colour'd flame Two godlike faces gazed below. 1842–76 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* § 415 Near to the high table, a projecting or bay window, termed an *oriel*, was introduced [i. e. in English halls, *c* 1300–1460]. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 28 The gallery..has one large and two small oriels on the side next to the court.

fig. 1845 LONGF. *Evening Star* 1 Lo! in the painted Oriel of the West..shines the Evening Star.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from 2).

1542 *Will of John Tynte of Wraxall* 22 June (MS.), A fether bedde in the oriall chamber. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. vii, There was a large oriel casement jutting from the wall. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* xxx, No tinted pane of oriel sanctity Does our Fifine afford. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* I. 97 The painted panes of the oriel casements.

b. **Oriel window,** the window of an 'oriel'; a projecting window in an upper story.

1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v. (1798) 78 Calling her aside into the recess of the oriel window of the hall. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 590 The vast bay and auriol windows of the larger apartments. 1836 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss. 1129 An oriel window is a projecting window in an upper story: a bay window is a similar one on the ground floor. 1879 Sir G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 265 The oriel window or bay window was another Mediæval invention.

c. *Oriel College* (Oxford) derives its name from a messuage previously occupied by Seneschal Hall, but called, in the reign of Henry III, *La* (or *Le*) *Oriole*, the origin of which name is unknown.

This was granted to St. Mary's College at its foundation in 1326, and occupied by the provost and fellows; the society being consequently known as 'of the Oriole'. In a deed of 1349 they are styled 'the Master and Scholars of the Hall of the Blessed Mary, called the Oriole'.

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 187/2 Oure Collage in Oxford, called the Oriell.

†**Orielle.** *Obs.* Some precious stone: see quot. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 48 And his Nekke is galowe, aftre colour of an Orielle, that is a Ston well schynynge. [Fr. *e nd col tout iaune de la colour dun oriel bien luisant.*]

Oriency (ō*o*riĕnsi). Now *rare.* [f. ORIENT *a.*: see -ENCY.] 'Orient' quality (see next, B. 2 b); brilliancy, lustre.

1652 CULVERWELL *Lt. of Nat.* Rep. 20 The picture has lost its gloss and beauty, the oriency of its colours. 1693 BEVERLEY *True St. Gosp. Truth* 5 Every Link of the Golden Chain..hath in it self the Oriency, and Riches of all the Other. 1896 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 5/3 The delicate oriency of his pearls is lost in the strong hues.

Orient (ō*o*riĕnt), *sb.* and *a.* [a. F. *orient* (11th c. in Littré), ad. L. *oriens, orient-em* rising sun, east, sb. use of *oriens* 'rising', pr. pple. of *orī-rī* to rise. Opposed, in senses A. 1, 2, B. 1, to OCCIDENT.]

A. *sb.*

1. That region of the heavens in which the sun and other heavenly bodies rise, or the corresponding region of the world, or quarter of the compass; the east. Now *poetic* or *rhet.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 636 And firy Phebus riseth up so brighte That al the Orient laugheth of the lighte. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 247 He shulde make his sacrifice..on knees down bent Thue sithes toward orient. 1420, 1483 [see OCCIDENT A. 1]. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXVIII. (1845) 134 Seynge the cloudes rayed fayre and rede Of Phebus rysinge in the orient. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 349 The Mexicans .. sawe flames of fire toward the Orient, where now Vera Cruz standeth. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* VII, Lo! in the orient when the gracious light Lifts up his burning head. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 2 All the ruddy Orient flames with day. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 2 Morn ..Came furrowing all the orient into gold.

2. That part of the earth's surface situated to the east of some recognized point of reference; eastern countries, or the eastern part of a country; the East; usually, those countries immediately east of the Mediterranean or of Southern Europe, which to the Romans were 'the East', the countries of South-western Asia or of Asia generally (cf. ORIENTAL A. 3); occas., in mod. American use, Europe or the Eastern Hemisphere. Now *poetic* or *literary.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 5 Perle plesaunte..Oute of oryent I hardyly saye, Ne proued I neuer her precios pere. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 324 They conquered manye regnes grete In the Orient. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2057 A fulle Ryche Aparaylmente..That wroght was in the oryente. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 296 Tua Saxone kingis of the Orient Of Ingland. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4257 For Orient and Occident To thame were all obedient. 1612 BRERELWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* I. 9 The diocess of the orient .. contained Syria, Palestine, Cilicia, and part of Mesopotamia and of Arabia. 1676 CUDWORTH *Disc. Lord's Supper* ii. 15 Another sect..famous in the orient. 1849 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* V. 7 Sicily, Greece, will invite, and the Orient. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 40 Annual voyages to that vague Orient known as Down East. 1890 *Century Mag.* 103/1 He was sent as consul to the Orient.

b. *Pearl of Orient*: = orient pearl, oriental pearl; a pearl from the Indian seas, as distinguished from those of less beauty found in European mussels; hence, a brilliant or precious pearl: see quot. 13.. above; cf. B. 2 and ORIENTAL A. 4.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 650 A front endent With peyrl of orient. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* I. ix, As dim by thee, as a dead whiting's eye by a pearl of orient.

3. Rising (of the sun, or the daylight); sunrise, dayspring, dawn; also *fig.* Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* i. 78 In which the Orient from on high hath visited vs. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *James II* Wks. (1711) 37 His life having set in the orient of his age and hopes. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 28 In whose light the people should walke, and kings in the brightnesse of her Orient. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 109 From the orient of the sun. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 171 Draw nigh Thou Orient, Who shalt cheer And comfort by Thine Advent here.

4. Short for 'pearl of orient' or 'orient pearl': see 2 b.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. ii. (1858) 5 A very Sea of Thought..wherein the toughest pearl-diver may dive..and return not only with sea-wreck but with true orients. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III. 258 What spoils an orient like some speck Of genuine white, turning its own white grey?

5. The colour or peculiar lustre of a pearl of the best quality: see quot. 1755. *rare.*

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 32 Orient, the fine naker or mother of pearle colour, which is seen on some shells. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 391 The British pearls are from the mussel, not the oyster; as are also the Bohemian, which are likewise deficient in brilliancy and 'orient'.

B. *adj.*

1. Situated in or belonging to the east; eastern, oriental. Now *poet.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xciv. 122 She came from the parties orientys. 1589 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1843) 61 The Latine and Orient Kirks. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 231 When the Sun.. Pillows his chin upon an Orient wave. 1817 COLERIDGE *Zapolya* IV. iii A richer dowry Than orient kings can give! 1827–44 WILLIS *Ermengarde* 38 The Danube..seeks an orient sea!

2. Applied to pearls and precious stones of superior value and brilliancy, as coming anciently from the East; often a vague poetic epithet: Precious, excellent; brilliant, lustrous, sparkling.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 97, ccc. precious stanes, grete and orient [*Fr.* ccc perles dorient]. *Ibid.*, A ruby, fyne and gude and orient. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. CXVII. 93 He nowe shyneth as doth an orient stoone. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 39 Many of these perles were as bygge as hasell nuttes, and oriente (as we caule it), that is, lyke vnto them of the Easte partes. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* V. viii. 3 These Pearles, though not altogether so orient as they in India. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 306 It is possible that the Cornish diamonds..may be pure and orient. 1713 YOUNG *Force Relig.* II. (1757) 62 When orient gems around her temples blazed. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* ii. 12 The grass..was sown with orient pearls [*i.e.* dewdrops].

b. Hence, of other things: Brilliant, lustrous, shining, glowing, radiant, resplendent (also *fig.*); sometimes (after A. 3), Shining like the dawn, bright red. *arch.*

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. i. (1554) 1 b, The rivers were so orient and so fine Like quicksilver upboyling on the pleyne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 183 b, Whyte set by blacke, appereth more oryent whyte than yf it stode by it selfe. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. ix. 158 The flowres [of rose campion]..be of an excellent shining or orient redde. *a* 1600

HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. ii. § 8 To make the countenance of truth more orient. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. v. 99 A shrub, whose red berries, or grains, gave an orient tincture to cloth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 546 Ten thousand Banners .. With Orient Colours waving. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* (1818) 355 The several graces and virtues, which were so orient in the life of Christ. *a* 1881 ROSSETTI *House of Life* Introd. Sonnet, Its flowering crest impearled and orient.

3. Rising, as the sun or daylight; also *fig.*

1598 YONG *Diana* 99 Behold a Nymph more faire then orient sunne. 1646 J. COOKE *Vind. Law* 32 That spirit of Reformation which I see orient in that court. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 74 Far eastward..from whence the Sun And orient Science at a birth begun. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 266 The orient moon of Islam. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. v, A many-tinted, radiant Aurora,..this fairest of Orient Light-bringers.

Orient (ō·rient, ō·ri,ent), *v.* [a. F. *orient-er* to place facing the east, f. *orient* east.]

1. *trans.* To place or arrange (anything) so as to face the east; *spec.* to build (a church) with the longer axis due east and west, and the chancel or chief altar at the eastern end; also, to bury with the feet to the east.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Orienting*, In most religions, particular care has been taken to have their temples oriented.—St. Gregory Thaumaturgus is said to have made a mountain give way, because it prevented the orienting of a church he was building. 1896 JEVONS in *Classical Rev.* Feb. 22/1 The primitive Aryan in taking his bearings literally oriented himself and turned to the east.

b. By extension: To place with the four faces towards the four points of the compass; to place or adjust in any particular way with respect to the cardinal points or other defined data; to place or arrange the parts of a structure in any particular relative position; also, to ascertain the position of (anything) relatively to the points of the compass, etc.; to determine the bearings of.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. 857/2 In surveying, to orient a plan signifies to mark its situation or bearing with respect to the four cardinal points. 1866 *Boys' Wonder Bk.* 34 To tell him if she saw the Pole-star directly opposite the end of it, so that he might orient his stake. 1882 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* No. 13. 266 We are certain that the builders of the Pyramid wanted to orient it very carefully. 1882 GEIKIE in *Nature* XXVII. 123/2 The minute flakes interspersed through the ground-mass .. are oriented in the same direction. 1892 J. T. BENT *Ruined Cit. Mashonaland* vi. 161 To orient it towards the setting sun.

2. *fig.* To adjust, correct, or bring into defined relations, to known facts or principles; *refl.* to put oneself in the right position or relation; also, to ascertain one's 'bearings', find out 'where one is'.

1850 T. PARKER *Let.* 9 Sept. in *Life H. Mann* (1865) 325 It seems to me you might, in this way, *orient* yourself before the public. 1864 E. SARGENT *Peculiar* I. 141 He tried to orient his conscience as to his duty under the extraordinary circumstances in which he found himself. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guardian Angel* xxix. (1891) 338 Mistress Kitty accepted Mrs. Hopkins's hospitable offer, and presently began orienting herself, and getting ready to make herself agreeable. 1883 WARD *Dynamic Sociology* II. 44 Men must orient themselves before they can expect to go right.

3. *intr.* To turn to the east, or (by extension) towards any specified direction.

1896 JEVONS in *Classical Rev.* Feb. 23/1 The primitive Aryan undoubtedly oriented east.

Oriental (ō·ri,entăl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *oriental* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *orientāl-is*, f. *orient-em* ORIENT: see -AL. Opposed in all uses to OCCIDENTAL.]

A. *adj.*

1. Belonging to, or situated in, that part or region of the heavens in which the sun rises; of or in the east, eastern, easterly; *spec.* in *Astrol.* said of a heavenly body when in the eastern part of the sky, *esp.* of a planet when seen in the east before sunrise (or, by extension, when seen before sunrise in any part of the sky).

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 5 Whiche lyne .. is cleped the Est lyne, or elles the lyne Orientale. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 2 The golden orientall gate Of..heaven gan to open..And Phoebus .. Came dauncing forth. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 305 His [the sun's] ascendent and orientall radiations. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xix. 114 To be Oriental is no other thing then to rise before the ☉. 1794 [see OCCIDENTAL A. 1]. 1835 ZADKIEL *App. to Lilly's Chr. Astrol.* 340 Planets found between the fourth house and the mid-heaven, rising, are in the eastern half of the figure, and said to be oriental.

†2. Belonging to or situated in the east of a country or place, or of the earth; eastern. *Obs.*

c 1528 R. THORNE *to Hen. VIII* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 251 All the Indies which we call Orientall. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 26 A kennell ought to be placed in some orientall parte of a house. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Daniel* 67 The diuision of the Romane Empire into the Occidentall and Orientall. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. xii. 81 Mount Hermon..the most oriental part of al Canaan.

3. *spec.* Belonging to, found in, or characteristic of, the countries or regions lying to the east of the Mediterranean or of the ancient Roman empire; belonging to south-western Asia, or Asiatic countries generally; also, belonging to the east of Europe, or of Christendom (as *the Oriental Empire*, or *Church*); Eastern. (Usually with capital O.)

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 53 In the parties orientall is an ile. *a* 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 365/1 Priests in ye orientall Church. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. iii, The Persian fleet .. Sailing along the oriental sea, Have fetch'd about the Indian continent. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 143 The Alexandrian and all the Orientall Histories. 1679 RICAUT *Pres. State Grk. Ch.* Pref., The four Oriental Patriarchs. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 512 ¶ 5 A Turkish tale, which I do not like the worse for that little Oriental extravagance which is mixed with it. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Poems* Pref. 12 A comparison between the Oriental and Italian poetry. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 253 The Pushtoo .. is .. not unpleasing to an ear accustomed to Oriental tongues.

b. In names of natural products, diseases, etc. occurring specially in the East; as *Oriental alabaster, arbutus, hyacinth, plane-tree, poppy*, etc., *Oriental leprosy*; **Oriental sore**, an ulcerous skin-disease occurring in the East, also called *Aleppo boil, Aleppo ulcer*, etc. (See also 4.)

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xlviii. 206 The Oriental Hyacinthes do flower before the common sort. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.*, Jan. in *Sylva* etc. (1729) 192 Oriental Jacinth, Levantine Narcissus. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 428 A very grand urn of oriental alabaster. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 564 The oriental leprosy, of which Egypt seems to have been the native land. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 173 The Oriental sore seems to be due to the use of brackish hard well-water. 1882 *Garden* 8 Apr. 230/3 The large Oriental Poppy.

c. *Oriental Stitch*: a close kind of stitch of the herring-bone class.

c 1890 *Weldon's Pract. Needlew.* VI. No. 68. 6 Oriental stitch .. closely resembles herringbone in the method of working, and forms a solid plait upon the surface of the material. 18.. *Pract. Jrnl. Decorative Needlework* [Manchester] No. 12. 14 If the design is to be worked solidly I would suggest the oriental stitch. 1899 W. G. P. TOWNSEND *Embroidery* vi. 98 A sort of Oriental or herring-bone in alternate colours.

4. Of pearls and precious stones, and hence (formerly) of other things: = ORIENT B. 2, 2 b.

In some names of precious stones, denoting a stone different from, but resembling in colour, that bearing the simple name; as *Oriental amethyst, O. emerald, O. topaz* (respectively purple, green, and yellow varieties of sapphire).

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 221 Of oo perle, fyne, oriental, Hire white coroune was ymaked al. *c* 1400 LYDG. *Æsop's Fab.* Prol. 26 Perlis white, cliere, and oriental Bien oft founde in muskle shellis blake. 1596 *Edward III*, II. i. 12 But no more like her oriental red Than brick to coral. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 279 Some dozen of very faire Emeraulds orientall. 1693 SIR R. REDOING in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 661 The in-sides of the shells are of an Oriental and Pearly Colour. 1747 [see OCCIDENTAL A. 3]. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 289 Those that possess this varying splendor are called *Oriental opals*, though they are not found in the East. 1868 DANA *Min.* 138 Corundum..Var. 1. Sapphire.. Includes the purer kinds of fine colors, .. true *Ruby*, or *Oriental Ruby*, red; *O. Topaz*, yellow; *O. Emerald*, green; *O. Amethyst*, purple.

B. *sb.*

†1. An oriental pearl or other gem; see A. 4. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 14 Diamantz of derrest pris, and double manere safferes, Orientales and ewages. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 84 Cornelian is a stone of a reddish or ruddy colour, and such are Orientals.

†2. *pl.* Oriental languages; see A. 3. *Obs.*

1680 H. DONWELL *Two Lett.* (1691) 155 Those tongues .. derived from the Hebrew Tongue, as most of the Orientals are. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 473 ¶ 1, I heard a young Man .. comfort himself in his Ignorance of Greek, Hebrew, and the Orientals. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 322 Latin, and the vernaculars westward,..carry nearly the same idiom; but the Orientals and Greek partake not so much of them.

3. A native or inhabitant of the East; i. e. usually, an Asiatic; cf. A. 3.

1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* IV. i. § 26 The Jews, and all the Orientals, took all those Prophecies .. in a Literal Sense. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iii. (1872) 38 The Oriental prostrates himself on the ground. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. ii. 97 A solemn, bearded, turbanded, and robed Oriental.

b. Name of a fancy variety of pigeon.

1897 *Daily News* 6 Jan. 3/3 The show presents .. barbs, Antwerps, homers, Modenas, magpies, Archangels, orientals, and other varieties of the columbarian family.

†**Orienta·lian.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *orientālia* (neut. pl. of *orientālis*) in mod.L. 'oriental studies' + -AN.] = ORIENTALIST 3.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 432 Mr. Sam. Clark an eminent Orientalian.

Orie·ntalism. [f. ORIENTAL *a.* + -ISM.] Oriental character, style, or quality; the characteristics, modes of thought or expression, fashions, etc. of Eastern nations; with *pl.* an Oriental trait or idiom.

1769 HOLDSWORTH *On Virgil* 265 There are frequent instances of the very same orientalism in Homer. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1775) I. i. 17 Dragons are a sure mark of orientalism. 1807 F. WRANGHAM *Serm. Transl. Script.* 25 The sublime orientalisms of Job. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlix. 123 The Orientalism which had pervaded the court. 1877 OWEN *Wellesley's Desp.* p. xliv, The beauty of the style, unimpaired..by the amalgam of infusible Orientalisms.

b. Oriental scholarship; knowledge of Eastern languages.

1811 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. *note*, Mr. Thornton's frequent hints of profound Orientalism.

Orie·ntalist. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

†1. A member of the Eastern or Greek Church.

1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Hilary* 205 He found .. the Western Prelates ..vex'd into compliance, and the Orientalists forc'd to go the same way.

†2. = ORIENTAL B. 3. *Obs.*

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 423 Thinking that the Orientalists had a genius more subtile and metaphysical than the Greeks. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 311 He .. supposed, like orientalists, they wrote from the right to the left.

3. One versed in Oriental languages and literature.

1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Smith* Wks. II. 465 The great Orientalist, Dr. Pocock. 1879 *Addr. Pres. Philol. Soc.* 4 The Congress of Orientalists at Florence.

Orienta·lity. [f. L. *orientāl-is* + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being oriental.

1. The state of being in the eastern part of the sky, or of being visible before sunrise, as a planet.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vii. 308 The Sunne .. hath no power nor efficacie peculiar from its orientality. 1731 [see OCCIDENTALITY 1]. 1819 WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* s. v., Orientality is generally meant with respect to the ☉.

2. Eastern style or character.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xii, There is an orientality in his [curses] we cannot rise up to. 1890 *Longm. Mag.* July 292 The scene [was] most striking in its thorough Orientality.

Orie·ntalize, *v.* [f. ORIENTAL *a.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make Oriental; to give an Oriental character to.

1823 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) IV. 41 [He] disapproves of my idea of orientalising the 'Angels'. 1853 CLOUGH in *Longfellow's Life* (1891) II. 258 He had not Orientalized himself in the least. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* II. vii, Groves of palm-trees orientalized the landscape.

¶ b. Badly used to render F. *orienter*: = ORIENT *v.*, ORIENTATE. *Obs.*

1823 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LVI. 18 Capt. Kennedy will not have the same difficulty .. to orientalize himself (*s'orienter*) in this book.

2. *intr.* a. To become Oriental in character. b. To play the Oriental; to act, speak, or think as an Oriental.

1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Emp. China* Wks. 1853 II. 146/2 The occidental world orientalises rapidly. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 338 He will perhaps intimate that St. Paul 'orientalizes' in ascribing to the personal agency of Christ what he would, had he been used to our more discriminating western analysis, have ascribed only to the fascination exercised by his own thought of Christ.

Hence **Orie·ntalized** *ppl. a.*, **Orie·ntalizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Orientaliza·tion.**

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvi. I. 564 Congenial to their orientalised turn of thought. 1847 *Ibid.* II. xxxvii. IV. 534 The orientalising tendency—then beginning to spread over the Grecian and Roman world. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* xi. 345 The fine-drawn subtleties of the Orientalised Hellenist. 1879 CONDER *Tentwork Pal.* II. 89 A very marked improvement .. in what might be called the orientalising of the Bible. 1886 R. F. BURTON in *Academy* 23 Oct. 277/3 Thus what I may call the Orientalisation of the French 'Nights' has been done for me.

Orientally (ō·ri,entăli), *adv.* [f. ORIENTAL *a.* + -LY^2.] In an Oriental manner or position; in the east; after the Eastern fashion; like, or in favour of (quot. 1847) what is Oriental.

1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* I. 363 Believe me orientally, and with the most sincere..esteem [etc.]. 1824 *Examiner* 69/1 The people .. are mercenary and orientally ignorant. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 140 The populace .. at Venice, always orientally disposed. 1852 WILLIS *Summer Cruise in Medit.* xliv. 265 Our appointments were orientally simple.

Orientate (ō·ri,entēit, ō·riĕntēit), *v.* [f. F. *orient-er*: see -ATE^3 6.]

1. *trans.* = ORIENT *v.* 1.

1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 153 It was always thought preferable to orientate rightly where possible. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gr. Ferne F.* ix. 218 'Don't disturb the skeleton!' cried Felix, anxious to make scientific notes .. whether the grave was 'orientated' [etc.]. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 278 A properly orientated chapel. 1900 L. FLETCHER in *Brit. Mus. Return* 156 Exactly orientated sections [of crystals] have been..optically examined. [ORIENT *v.* 1 b.]

b. *fig.* = ORIENT *v.* 2.

1866 *Ecclesiologist* XXVII. 158 Gaining the knowledge requisite for practical working .. and orientating himself in general. 1884 *World* 26 Mar. 12/2 To orientate exactly his present mode of thought.

2. *intr.* To face towards the east, or in some specified direction; to turn to the east.

1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. 222 [The church] of Haghios Georgios .. in Crete .. orientates north, and [that] of the Asomatoi .. in the Morea .. orientates south. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* i. 1 The Church should Orientate, that is, should be built from West to East, the entrances .. being at the West end. 1883 *Ch. Times* XXI. 673/1 The choir..do not fail to orientate.

Orientation (ō·riĕntēi·ʃən). [n. of action from ORIENTATE or ORIENT *v.*: see -ATION. So in mod. F. (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*).] The action of orienting, or the condition of being oriented or orientated.

1. The placing or arranging of something so as to face the east; *spec.* the construction of a church with the longer axis east and west, and the chancel or chief altar at the eastern end; also, the burying of a corpse with the feet towards the east.

1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 153 The primitive tradition of orientation. 1855 FERGUSSON *Handbk. Archit.* 516 *note*, The orientation of Churches, by turning their altars towards the east, is wholly a peculiarity of the Northern or Gothic races; the Italians never knew or practised it. 1881 STANLEY *Chr. Instit.* xi. 209 The orientation of churches is from the rites of Etruscan augury. 1883 BERESF. HOPE

Worship & Order 126 Orientation, we should add, is exploded by the Oratorians.

2. Hence, by extension, The placing or construction of a church, temple, house, tomb, or other structure, so as to face in any specified direction; adjustment in some particular way with respect to the points of the compass.

1839 *Hints Study Eccles. Antiq.* (Cambr. Camd. Soc. 1842) 17 *Orientation.* It is important to notice the deviation of a church from east, because it is supposed that the chancel points to that part of the horizon where the sun rises on the Feast of the Patron Saint. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 382 A series of practices concerning the posture of the dead in their graves and the living in their temples .. which may be classed under the general heading of Orientation. 1871 E. H. PALMER *Desert of Exodus* 7 The Orientation of the chapel .. had been altered at a later date. 1885 ADLER *Schliemann's Tiryns* Pref. 18 The orientation, towards the South, of the rooms most used.

b. Position or arrangement (of a natural object or formation) relatively to the points of the compass or to other parts of the same structure; the 'lie' of a thing. In *Chem.*, the relative position of the atoms or radicals in complex molecules.

1875 *Wonders Phys. World* I. ii. 75 This arrangement of the ridges is simply a result of the orientation. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 420 The higher [benzene] derivatives formed by replacement of two or more hydrogen-atoms in the molecule exhibit isomeric modifications, which are supposed to depend upon the relative position or *orientation* of the substituted radicals. 1881 — *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1187 'Optical orientation' denotes the order in which the axes of elasticity correspond to the right-angled crystallographic axes. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 319 The orientation of collateral bundles is in the usual cases..such that the xylem is turned towards the middle, and the phloem towards the periphery of the whole organ.

c. Transference eastward.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 1/1 That orientation of the *entente cordiale* from Paris to Berlin which was one of the cherished hopes of Lord Ampthill's life.

3. The action of turning to or facing the east, *esp.* in acts of worship, as at the recitation of the Creed or the celebration of the Eucharist; the eastward position.

[Cf. quot. from Tylor, 1871, in 2.]

1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. viii. 147 The case in favour of what we may be allowed to call orientation. 1888 *Ch. Times* 339/1 Orientation at the Creed was observed.

4. The action or process of ascertaining, or fact of knowing, the position of anything or of oneself in relation to the points of the compass or to objects in general; determination of (one's) bearings or relative position; *spec.* in *Zool.* the faculty by which birds and other animals find their way back to a place after going or being taken to a place distant from it (as in homing pigeons and migratory birds).

1868 AIRY *Pop. Astron.* iii. 122 We have no term for expressing that peculiar act of determining the direction of a side of a triangle, or the direction of a chain of triangles, and therefore we have adopted a word from the French, 'orientation'; it is, however, a bad word, used only for the want of a better. 1887 *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* I. 510 Tympanic sensibility plays no role in auditive orientation. 1897 tr. *Flammarion's Lumen* 212 Another sense with which I was still more struck..I found on a second world. This was the sense of orientation. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 342 Psychical disturbance, marked by apathy, dulness of comprehension, variable temper, delusions, imperfect orientation.

5. *fig.* (from various senses): Adjustment, position, or aspect with respect to anything; determination of one's 'bearings' or true position in relation to circumstances, ideas, etc.

1870 BARING-GOULD *Orig. Relig. Belief* (1878) II. ii. 31 The double orientation, one towards God, the other towards the world. 1890 *Ch. Q. Rev.* XXX. 19 It may be well to make a few remarks by way of orientation. 1893 in Barrows *Parl. Relig.* I. 759 That is the best education which gives a man, so to speak, the best orientation; which most clearly defines his relations with society and with his Creator.

O·rienta·tor. *rare.* [agent-n. f. ORIENTATE *v.*] A contrivance for determining orientation.

1844 (*title*), The Orientator, a contrivance for ascertaining the orientation of churches.

O·rientize, *v. rare*⁻¹. [See -IZE.] *trans.* = ORIENT *v.* 1.

1881 SMYTH & CHAMBERS *Celestial Cycle* (ed. 2) 35 They [the Arabians] looked to Polaris, and could thereby readily orientize themselves.

†O·riently, *adv. Obs.* [f. ORIENT*a.* + -LY².] In an 'orient' manner; brilliantly, lustrously; clearly.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* v. (1570) D iv/1 Their crownes glistering bright and oriently. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* F j b, Chrisolites and Carbunckles, which glistened so oriently. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* ix. 139 Such an Ecclesiastick Polity as will appear most oriently Luciferian and Antichristian.

†O·rientness. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being 'orient'; lustre, brilliancy.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 105 Pearlis wyll abyde no crafte: but anone theyr orientnes flytteth. 1548 RECORDE *Urin. Physick* xi. (1652) 105 The orientness and the beauty of the Colour. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxviii. 303 The orientness of that Fame which their Fore-Fathers left them. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 215 Pearls..far short of the Indian in Orientness.

Orifacial (*ɒrifēi··fāl*), *a. Craniometry.* [f. L. *ōri-* comb. form of *ōs, ōr-* mouth + *facial.*] In *Orifacial angle*: the angle which the facial line of Camper makes with the plane of mastication, i. e. of the grinding surfaces of the upper molars.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†O·rifa·cture. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *ōs, ōr-* mouth, after *manufacture.*] Making with the mouth.

1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. Wks. 1776 II. 269 From the manufacture—he will criticise because not orifacture—of soape-bubbles.

†O·rifex, obs. erron. form of ORIFICE.

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. iv, All my entrails bath'd In blood that straineth from their orifex. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 151 Yet the spacious bredth of this diuision, Admits no Orifex. 1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* III. i, I strike deep in, And leave the orifex gushing.

Orifice (*ɒ·rifis*). Also 6 **orifis**, **oryfice**, -**fyce**. [a. F. *orifice* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late Lat. *ōrificium*, f. *ōs, ōr-* mouth + *facĕre*, in comp. *-ficĕre*, to make.] An opening or aperture, which serves as, or has the form of a mouth, as of a tube, of the stomach, bladder or other bodily organ, of a wound, etc.; the mouth of any cavity, a perforation or vent. (Formerly including larger openings than now. e. g. the mouth of a cave, a mine, etc.)

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* II j, And ouer the thre oryfyces of the sayde thre ventryeles there be thre pellycles. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xii. 22 That same former fatall wound of his .. closely rankled under th' orifis. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1668) I. Table Hard Words, Orifice is the mouth, hole, or open passage of any wound or ulcer. 1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* I. ii. 4 Both the bladders together with their orifices and concavities. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* vi. 108 It guided me to the orifice of a Lead Mine. 1682 GREW *Anat. Leaves* I. iv. § 2 Certain open Pores or Orifices. 1700 ADDISON *Æneid* III. Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 62 There gap'd The spacious hollow where his eye-ball roll'd, A ghastly orifice. 1713 — *Guard.* No. 103 P 6 The mountain resembled Ætna, being bored through the top with a monstrous orifice. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 80 The squares of the velocities of the liquid in passing through the orifice are proportional to the depth. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* iii. 125 The orifice into the nectar-receptacle lies..close to the lower side of the flower. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 189 The solid matters .. fall in showers around the mouth of the orifice.

†Orifi·cial, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *ōrifici-um* opening, orifice + -AL.] (But the word meant was perh. *orificall.*)] Mouthmaking; hence high-sounding, bombastic.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 69 O orificiall rethorike, wipe thy euerlasting mouth.

Oriflamme (*ɒ·riflæm*). Forms: 5 **oriflam**, **-flamo**, **-flamble**, (**aurisflambe**), 5–6 **oriflambe**, 7 **auriflambe**, (**oiliflame**), 7– **oriflamme**, (9 **oriflamb**). [a. F. *oriflamme*, OF. *oriflambe* (11th c.); also *ori-, oli-, -flamble, -flam, -flan, -flant*, in Pr. *auriflamma, -flan, -flor*, It. *oriflamma*, med.L. *auriflamma*; f. L. *aur-um*, F. *or* gold + *flamma* flame.]

1. The sacred banner of St. Denis, a bandcrole of two or (according to some accounts) three points, of red or orange-red silk, attached to a lance, which the early kings of France used to receive from the hands of the abbot of St. Denis, on setting out for war.

'*Oriflambe*: the great and holie Standerd of France; borne at first onely in warres made against Infidells; but afterwards vsed in all other warres; and at length vtterly lost in a battell against the Flemings' (Cotgrave).

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 13 Ser Geffrey Chauny that bare the baner of the oriflambe. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 452 Whan Reynawd sawe the oryflame of France com. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. 72 Whan this precyous Relyke or Aurisflambe was borne agayne Cristen Princes, the vertue therof seasyd, and lastly was lost, but yet the lyke therof is kept at Seynt Denys. *Ibid.* VII. 467 Sir Reynolde Camyan baneret .. bare the oryflambe, a speciall relyke that the Frenshe kynges vse to bere before them in all battayles. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccxii. 720 It is nedefull that we..apoynt..who shall beare the Oriflambe of France. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. § 92. 689 An hallowed Banner of red silke, whereof the French had a wonderfull high conceit, as of that which was sent from heauen, and called Oreflame or Auriflames. 1794 J. GIFFORD *Reign Louis XVI* 503 The oriflamme, or grand standard of the king. 1822 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1846) 63 *note*, The Oriflamme .. was the banner of the abbey [of St. Denis]. The last that we hear of it is in the inventory of the treasury of this church in 1534. 1865 NICHOLS in *Herald & Genealogist* III. 7 At a later period, the Oriflamme was sometimes powdered with golden flakes of fire, as it is represented in the *Indice Armorial* of Louvain Geliot. 1871 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Baron St. Castine* 69 The Curate..draws from the pocket of his gown A handkerchief like an oriflamb.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Something which serves the purpose of the Oriflamme of St. Denis; any banner or ensign, material or ideal, that serves as a rallying point for a struggle, etc.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* A iij b, Did not then the primitives of the East Church..carry away the auriflambe of all religious zeale. 1824 MACAULAY *Ivry* 30 And be your oriflamme to-day the helmet of Navarre! 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* VIII. i, If his heart match his head, and both proceed in the Great March under a divine Oriflamme. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Sept. 262 The North has not hoisted for its oriflamme the Sacred Symbol of Justice to the negro. 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* I. i. 47 All Hell displays its oriflamme. 1885 *Standard* 26 May 5/5 [There] will be reared masts bearing the oriflammes of the town [Paris].

b. Something which suggests the Oriflamme of St. Denis by its golden, bright, or conspicuous colouring, position, etc.

1862 WHITTIER *Waiting*, The golden spears uprise Beneath the oriflamme of day! 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* I. 17 The new-bathed Day With oriflamme uplifted o'er the peaks. 1879 HELEN RICH *Invocation* in *Poems of Places, Br. America*, etc. 84 All the azure archway streams With oriflamme of gems and gold. 1895 MATHILDE BLIND *Birds of Passage, Agnostic* ii, Spring's Oriflamme of flowers waves from the Sod.

Origan (*ɒ·rigăn*). Now *rare*. Also 5 **origon**, 5–6 (9) **origane**. [a. F. *origan* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *origane* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *origanum*: see next. Also found in numerous other forms, as ORIGANY, ORGAMENT, ORGAMY, ORGAN, ORGANY, q. v.] A plant of the genus *Origanum*, esp. Wild Marjoram (*O. vulgare*); formerly also applied to other aromatic labiates, as Pennyroyal (*Mentha Pulegium*).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 902 Kest origane ystamped with brimstoon Vppon their hole. *Ibid.* 1024 Of tymbra, peletur and origon. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 110 In their iourneying they eate of Origan, to sharpe their teeth. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxix. 236 Origan is of three sortes,..garden Origan, wilde Origan, and that kinde which they call *Origanum Onitis*. *Ibid.* 238 Of Tragorigan, or Goates Origan. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 40, I chaunst to see her in her proper hew, Bathing her selfe in origane and thyme. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 218 They put Origan, and other Herbs, powder'd, into it. 1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* I. 17 The tufted origan and vulgar heath. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* I. 140 Origane and the winter gilliflower carpeted the borders.

O·riganize, *v. rare.* [f. prec. or next + -IZE.] *trans.* To flavour with marjoram.

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 480 An origanized anchovy atmosphere proceeds, always offensive, but in hot weather worse..than the potent garlic.

‖ **Origanum** (*ɒri·gănŭm*). *Bot.* [L. *origanum, -us* 'wild marjoram' (Lewis & Short), a. Gr. *ὀρίγανον, -os*, 'an acrid herb like marjoram' (L. & S.); in appearance, a compound of *ὄρος* mountain + *γάνος* brightness, joy, pride, whence the scribal alteration *ὀρείγανος*. Also ORGANUM, q. v.; and in many anglicized forms: see ORIGAN.] A genus of labiates, comprising herbs and low shrubs, with flowers in clustered heads, and aromatic leaves; as Wild Marjoram (*O. vulgare*), Sweet Marjoram (*O. Marjorana*), Pot M. (*O. Onites*), Dittany of Crete (*O. Dictamnus*), etc. In the old herbals, including Pennyroyal, and other labiates.

[*c* 1265 *Voc. Names Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 557/20 *Origanum, i.* puliol real, *i.* wdeminte.] 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. vii (MS. Bodl.) lf. 246/2 3if þe pointes of his [hoar's] tuskes beþ blonte.. he secheþ an herbe þat hatte Origanum and gnawiþ & chewiþ it. 1540 ELYOT *Image Gov.* xxi. 39 The grounde was thicke couered with Camomyle, Origanum, and other lyke grasses. 1583 *Rates of Customs* Dv, Origanum the pound viij*d*. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 562 [It] is said of the Stork when she has eaten Snakes, she seeks for the same Herb Originum, and finds a Remedy. 1757 COOPER *Distiller* II. ii. (1760) 120 Plants which long retain their natural Fragrance, such as Balm, Hyssop, .. Origanum, Pennyroyal, Rosemary, etc. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 522 Oil of Cloves, origanum, and aniline oils must be avoided.

†Ori·gany. *Herb. Obs.* = ORIGAN, ORIGANUM.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 85 Take also of Grains of Paradise, ..Origany, Osier of the Mountain, of each 1 Dram. 1757 COOPER *Distiller* III. xxxiii. (1760) 197 Origany, and Thyme, of each one Pound. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Origany, *Origanum.*

Origen (Wyclif, Coverdale): see ORYX.

Origenist (*ɒ·ridʒĕnist*). [-IST.] A disciple or follower of the famous Greek Christian Father Origen of Alexandria (*c* 185–253), or a holder of some one of the special doctrines attributed to Origen, among which were a threefold sense (literal, moral, and mystical) in Scripture, the pre-existence of souls, and the probable ultimate salvation of all men and of the fallen angels.

1546 GARDINER *Declar. Joye* xvi, Then shuld no man be dampned, but all saued at the last, as the Origenistes sayed. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV. Wks. IX. 43 He is an Origenist, and believes in the conversion of the Devil. 1858 R. A. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rem.* I. 43 Many of the Origenists held opinions which the departed Origen would never have sanctioned. *attrib.* 1874 BLUNT *Dict. Sects* s. v., A very able defence of Origenist opinions was printed anonymously, in the year 1661, by Rust, bishop of Dromore.

b. See quot. 1874.

1647 A. ROSS *Mystag. Poet.* iii. (1675) 77 The Encratites, Orli]genists, Manicheans, and all other Hereticks, who hath condemned Matrimony. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* s. v., From Epiphanius it appears that there was a sect of Origenists who were followers of some unknown Origen... These Origenists are spoken of as given to shameful vices.

So **†Orige·nian** *sb.* (= prec.) and *a.* (= next); **†Orige·nic, Orige·nical** *adjs.*, pertaining or attributed to Origen; **O·rigenism,** the doctrines held by or attributed to Origen; **O·rigeni·stic** *a.*, pertaining or relating to Origenism or the Origenists; **O·rigeni·ze** *v. intr.*, to follow Origen, maintain Origenistic opinions.

1666 S. PARKER (*title*) Account of the Nature and Extent of the Divine Dominion and Goodnesse, especially as they refer to the *Origenian Hypothesis, concerning the Pre-existence of Souls. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Origenians*,.. a sect of ancient heretics, who even surpassed the abominations of the Gnostics. St. Epiphanius speaks of them as still subsisting in his time...They rejected marriage. 1678

CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 810 The *Origenick Hypothesis..That in Angels, there is a Complication of Incorporeal and Corporeal Substance both together. *Ibid.* 819 This Origenick Opinion in Photius. 1600 ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 2 To follow the letter of the text, and to lay down the doctrine of it..without allegories *Origenicall. 1727-8 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Origenist*, *Origenism spread itself chiefly among the monks of Egypt. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* I. i. (1876) 6 Origenism has been assigned as the actual source from which Arianism was derived. 1853 J. C. ROBERTSON *Hist. Chr. Ch.* III. vi. § 3 (1874) 299 Theodore Ascidas, a monk of *Origenistic opinions. 1886 FARRAR *Hist. Interpr.* 205 Origenistic allegory and Philonian methods. *Ibid.* 202 The most *Origenising of all the Fathers.

Origes, pl. of *orix*, ORYX.

Origin (*ǫ*ridʒin), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 5 -yne, 7-8 -ine. [app. a. F. *origine*, ad. L. *orīgin-em* rise, beginning, source, f. *orī-rī* to arise.

F. *origine* took the place of the popular form *o(r)ine*; although cited by Hatz.-Darm. only from 1512, it appears to be the immediate source of the Eng. word. The instance from *Alexander* in 1 b is, from its date, suspicious.]

1. The act or fact of arising or springing from something; derivation, rise; beginning of existence in reference to its source or cause. *Certificate of origin*, a custom-house document certifying the place of origin of a commodity imported.

[1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 223 Þe book of þe comynge forþ of þe soule; 1431-50 the begynnynge of the saule = *libellum de origine animæ*.] 1563 *Homilies* II. *Peril of Idolatry* II. (1859) 183 Lactantius..in his book of the Origin of Error. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 185 Yet do I beleeue The Origin and Commencement of this greefe Sprung from neglected loue. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* E viij, The Antiquity and Origine of Herauldry. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* ii. 9 The better ascertaining the Origin of Gavelkind. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 390 Man alone..bears upon his countenance the impress of a celestial origin. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* III. ii. (1874) 377 The origin of evil, like every other beginning, shrouds itself in darkness. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 2/2 Under the existing Spanish Customs regulations, certificates of origin are required.

b. In reference to a person: The fact of springing from some particular ancestor or race; descent, extraction, parentage, ancestry.

[*a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 92 Þe Arrabiens and all þa of þat origyne.] 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. ii. 32 That nature, which contemns its origin, Cannot be border'd certain in itself. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* III. 118 And doth his noble Origine forget. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* I. 17 Their kings, who boast an origin divine. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. iii, Why cannot I learn thine origin, thy rank, thy parents? *Mod.* A distinguished man of humble origin.

2. That from which anything arises, springs, or is derived; source.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 2. 163 What are those dolefull tunes..but offsprings of pensiue furies, and origens of more vehement melancholie fits? 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 83 Mountains are the principal Source and Origin of Springs and Fountains. 1824 R. HALL *Wks.* (1832) VI. 354 To be alienated from the Great Origin of being..must be a calamity. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 18 We hoped..to be able to examine the glacier to its origin. 1870 LOWELL *My Study Wind.* 242 It is to the North of France..that we are to look for the true origins of our modern literature.

b. *Anat.* The place or point at or from which a muscle, nerve, etc. arises; the proximal or more fixed end or attachment of a muscle; the root of a nerve in the brain or spinal cord.

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 119 The very strong Ligaments..which in drawing it back towards its Origine, do fold it up. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 275 Between these two origins [of the Abductor Oculi] pass the third pair of nerves, sixth pair, and nasal branch of the ophthalmic. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1851) 238 A good view of the whole extent of origin of the flexor sublimis digitorum.

c. *Math.* A fixed point from which measurement or motion commences; *spec.* the point of intersection of the axes in Cartesian co-ordinates, or the pole in polar co-ordinates. [= F. *origine*.]

1723 E. STONE *Con. Sect.* [tr. *Marquis de l'Hospital's Sections Coniques*] 5 The Parabola infinitely extends itself more and more on each Side the Axis AP, beginning from the Origin. 1873 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* xii. § 180 If on any radius vector.., drawn from a fixed origin.., a point..be taken, such that [etc.]. *Ibid.* § 182 If the focus [of a conic] be the origin of inversion, the inverse is a curve called the Limaçon of Pascal. *Ibid.* xiv. § 202 If the absolute term be wanting in the equation of a curve, it passes through the origin.

†B. *attrib.* or *adj.* = ORIGINAL A. 1. *Obs. rare.*

1632 SANDERSON *Twelve Serm.* 217 The origine story it selfe..is written at full by Moses in Numb. 25.

Hence †**O·rigin** *v. trans. Obs.* = ORIGINATE *v.* 1.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cardigan* IV. (1662) 28 We must remember this Proverb was origined whilest England and Wales were at deadly Fende.

Ori·ginable, *a. rare*⁻°. [f. ORIGIN-ATE + -ABLE: cf. *penetrate, penetrable.*] Capable of being originated. 1864 in WEBSTER.

†**Ori·ginacy.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. ORIGINATE *v.*: see -ACY 3, and cf. *conspiracy.*] The fact of originating; origination.

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 512 Let those..have right to sit in the other House, not upon any old account, but to have originacy from this House.

Original (ori·dʒinăl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *original* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *orīgināl-is*, f. *orīgin-em*: see ORIGIN. Cf. F. *originel*, used in some of the senses, e. g. *péché originel* original sin.]

A. 1. Of or pertaining to the origin, beginning, or earliest stage of something; that belonged at the beginning to the person or thing in question; that existed at first, or has existed from the first; primary, primitive; innate; initial, first, earliest.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 106 The lawe original, Which he hath set in the natures. 1592 H. CHETTLE *Kinde-harts Dr.* To Rdr., I am as sory, as if the originall fault had beene my fault. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lii. § 3 The very first originall Element of our nature. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 91 This is th' Orig'nal Contract; these the Laws Impos'd by Nature, and by Nature's Cause. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 156 ⁋ 1 The re-establishment of its original constitution. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* I. § 1 (1817) 15 Persons professing to be original witnesses of other miracles. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 237 Oates..soon added a large supplement to his original narrative. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 15 The original color of the iris is blue, and depends not upon a pigment, or coloring matter, but upon what opticians call an 'interference phenomenon'. 1900 *Bookseller's Catal.*, Sm. folio,..in the original calf.

b. *Original sin* (*Theol.*): the innate depravity, corruption, or evil tendency of man's nature, in all individuals of the human race, held to be inherited from Adam in consequence of the Fall. Opposed to *actual sin*: see ACTUAL 1, quots. 1315-1534. (The earliest use of the word in English.)

c 1315 SHOREHAM (E. E. T. S.) 102/105 Oryginale þys senne hys cleped, For man of kende hyt takeþ. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* I. 6, I am haldyn wiþ þe filth of originall syn. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 1 The grete Senne original, Which every man in general Upon his berthe hath envenymed. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* IV. iii. in Ashm. (1652) 144 Clensyd from hys orygynall Syn. 1562 *Articles of Religion* ix, Of Original or Birth-sin. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 5 The lambe that taketh away our sinnes, original and actual. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Innocent Ill* ii, Though in thy Thoughts scarce any Tracks have been, So much as of Original Sin. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 27 The Pagans knew nothing of what was called since, *Original Sin.* 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* (1889) II. xciv. 464 Experience,..whether it talks of Original Sin or adopts some less scholastic phrase, will recognize that the tendencies to evil in human nature are..as various and abiding even in the most civilised societies, as its impulses to good.

c. *transf.* That is such from the beginning, or by birth; 'a born . . .'. *rare.*

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* x. (1840) 172, I..was..an original thief, and a pirate..by inclination. 1722 — *Col. Jack* (1840) 4 He was an original rogue. 1894 IAN MACLAREN *Bonnie Brier Bush* IV. iv. 159 Elspeth,..div ye ken that ye're an oreeginal sinner?

†2. a. ? Having the same origin; sprung from the same stock, or native of the same place. *rare*⁻¹.

14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. M) 104/2138 He louid me moste ouer alle, Wyth him I am oryginall.

†b. With *upon*: Having its origin in, originating from. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1679 KIN in Hickes *Spir. Popery* (1680) 9 Not only Prelacy, Popery, Malignancy and Heresie, but Supremacy, and every thing Original upon and derivate from it.

3. That is the origin or source of something; from which something arises, proceeds, or is derived; primary; originative. (Now usually associated with or merged in 1.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (1495) 737 An vnresonable beest..the face therof boweth towarde the erthe, that is the origynall and materyall matere wherof it comyth. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* VIII. (Percy Soc.) 32 For you therof were fyrst originall ground. 1551 BIBLE *Rom.* Prol., The rote and orygynall fountayne of all synne. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* IX. 27 There is another fraud, and indeed the more principal and original one, in the distribution of these Excellencies immediately into three. 1741-2 GRAY *Agrip.* 92 Shake her own creation To its original atoms. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 30 A writer..who goes back beyond the printed annalists to original and documentary authorities. 1872 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 5), *Original and derivative estates.* An original is the first of several estates, bearing to each other the relation of a particular estate and a reversion.

†b. *Original writ* (in *Law*): a writ issuing from the Court of Chancery, which formed the beginning or foundation of a real action at common law; also applied to certain writs for other purposes.

[1334 *Rolls Parlt.* II. 82 Le Brief originall n'est my meinteinable par Ley saunz nomer son Baron.]

1467-8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 633/1 That Information so gyven, stand and be in place of Bille or Writte oryginall. 1641 *Act 17 Chas. I*, c. 10 By Process made by Writ Original at the Common Law. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Writ, Original Writs* are those sent out of the high court of chancery, to summon the defendant in a personal, or tenant in a real action; either before the suit begins, or to begin the suit thereby. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s. v., Original writs differ from each other in their tenor, according to the nature of the plaintiff's complaint, and are conceived in fixed and certain forms.

c. *spec.* Applied to anything in relation to that which is a representation or reproduction of it; *e. g.* said of a writing or drawing in relation to a copy or translation of it, of an object in relation to a picture of it, etc. (Cf. B. 3.)

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 41. 66 The originall word translated *wrath*, signifieth a fervor, fiercenesse, or vehemency of anger. 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 14 The Original Texts are not corrupted either by Jews, Christians, or others. 1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 231 As to ye Delivery of ye Originall Letters or Instructions. *Mod.* It may be a misprint; you had better examine the original document. This is only a copy; the original picture is in —'s collection.

4. Produced by or proceeding from some thing or person directly; not derivative or dependent; a. Proceeding immediately from its source, or having its source in itself; not arising from or depending on any other thing of the kind; underived, independent.

1792 R. GUY *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 27 When these..arise from no apparent Cause, they may be deemed original Affections. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 441, I mean where the hooping-cough is original. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* IX. 400 In an original (that is, independent) and perfect moral being—such as we conceive God to be.

b. Made, composed, or done by the person himself (not imitated from another); first-hand.

1700 DRYDEN *Pref. Fables* (Globe) 495, I have added some original papers of my own. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. ii. 205 The exclusive exercise of original judicature in their dominions. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* I. (1868) 54 There is a certain quality about an original drawing which you cannot get in a woodcut. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Impr.* 182 Apostles of 'mature study and original research'.

5. Having the quality of that which proceeds from oneself, or from the direct exercise of one's own faculties, without imitation of or dependence on others; such as has not been done or produced before; novel or fresh in character or style.

1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. III. 192 Dante wrote his sublime and original poem, which is a kind of satirical Epic. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 209, I send you the following observations, not because they are new or original, but because I conceive them to be useful. 1882 H. C. MERIVALE *Faucit of B.* I. vi. 97 Even on the perplexing mysteries of Aristotle's Ethics he could throw an original light.

b. *transf.* Of a person: Capable of original ideas or actions; given to the direct and independent exercise of the faculties in thinking or acting; that does things not known to have been done before; inventive, creative.

1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 35/2 There are very few original eyes and ears. The great mass see and hear as they are directed by others. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* II. (1858) 219 Such a man is what we call an original man; he comes to us at first hand. A messenger he, sent from the Infinite Unknown with tidings to us. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 192 A great original genius struggling with unequal conditions of knowledge.

¶ 6. *Original vein*: ? error for ORGANICAL *vein.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C iv b, Do let hir [a hawk] blode in the Originyal vayne, and after that yene hir a frogge for to eete, and she shall be hooll.

7. *Comb.*, as *original-minded* (see 5 b).

1801 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 384 For financial..subjects, I think Rickman might be put down, a most original-minded and strong-headed man.

B. *sb.*

1. The fact of arising or being derived from something; origination, derivation; = ORIGIN *sb.* 1. Now *rare* or *arch.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 153 Englische men other Saxones toke theire originalle of Germanye. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 94 The cause and originall of that sedition, was declared also foure yeares synce. 1646 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 243 It is from these sources that the Rhone and the Rhine..derive their originals. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 69/2 The Circus and Amphitheatre..all owe their original to the Theatre. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. ii. 315 *note*, Some word of barbarous original. 1873 ROGERS *Orig. Bible* (1875) App. 445 The first verse simply ascribes the original of all things to the will of God.

b. Of persons: Descent, extraction, parentage; = ORIGIN *sb.* 1 b. Now *rare* or *arch.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 27 The people are verye fierse and warlyke men, haning theyr original of the canybales. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 5 We will..discourse of the Original of this Diabolus. *c* 1730 in Skene *Highlanders* (1837) I. 156 These are subdivided into smaller branches of fifty or sixty men, who deduce their original from their particular chieftains. 1784 J. POTTER *Virtuous Villagers* I. 147 Notwithstanding his mean original, he was not satisfied with upwards of three hundred pounds a year.

†c. *Anat.* The fact of springing or arising (as a nerve, vein, etc.) from some part; also *concr.* = ORIGIN *sb.* 2 b. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 105 Their [the nerves] originall is from the seate or foundation of the brayne. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 20 All veins have their original in the liver. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. iv. 93 The Pleura having taken its Original about the Back.

†d. Beginning, commencement, earliest stage (without reference to source or derivation). *Obs.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 120 By measure all thynge is wrought As at the first orygynall. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 247 Touching the originall, proceeding, and event of these wars, I willingly spare to speake muche. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. x. § 2 Words, that..will be found, in their first Original..not to stand for any clear..Ideas. 1753 E. CARTER (*title*) The History of the University of Cambridge from its Original to the Year 1753.

†e. Applied by Wyntonn to his chronicle or history: see quot. *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. i, The tytil of this tretis hale I wyll be caulde Orygynale; For that begynning sall mak clere Be playne proces owre matere.

2. The thing (or person) from which something else arises or proceeds; a source, cause; = ORIGIN *sb.* 2; an originator, author. Now *rare* or *arch.* in general sense: see 3.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 172 O cause first of oure confusion, O original of oure dampnacion. 1443 *Pol. Poems*

(Rolls) II. 209 *Misericordia*, ground and original Of this processe, *Pax* is conclusioun. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* x. 13 Pryde is the origenall of all synne. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Introd. (1736) 3 Of the Opinion of Thales, that Water was the Original of all Things. 1712 ADDISON *Hymn*, '*The Spacious Firmament*', Spangled Heav'ns, a Shining Frame, Their great Original proclaim. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* iv. 44 A fomenter of discontent, and . . the unmistakeable original of the deed in question.

b. *Law.* = *Original writ*: see A. 3 b.

[1354 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 259/1 A receivre les Briefs, si bien Originals de la Chauncellerie come Judicials souz les Seals des Justices.] 1450 *Ibid.* V. 201/1 Such juggement . . as they shuld have upon eny originall sued ayenst hym by the cours of the comon lawes. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 The person . . that will first sue for the same, by originall of dette. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s. v. *Process*, In other cases their processes or modes of commencing the suits were as follows:— . . By original . . By bill.

3. A thing (or person) in relation to something else which is a copy, imitation, or representation of it; the pattern, archetype.

a. A writing or literary work (less commonly, a phrase or word) in its relation to another which is a translation of it, or (quot. 1869) which reproduces, or is founded upon, its statements.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1558 *Hypsip.*, Ye get no more of me, but ye wol rede The original that telleth al the case. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, Though my makyng be the same in all As Guido wryteth in his oryginall. 1595 COPLEY *Wits, Fits, & Fancies* 79 Your selfe being the Originall, what would you doe with the translation? 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xvi. 7 *marg.*, The word here interpreted measures, in the originall conteineth about foureteene bushels and a pottle. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* vi, The resemblance is more visible in the original than in our translation. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 99 He would . . sustain himself by continual appeal to his originals. 1873 LODGE *Note Pallad. on Husb.* v. 118 The original is '*proximam tenui atque jejunæ*'.

b. The primary or earlier writing or document of which another is a copy or transcript.

1494 in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 15 *note*, Paid to John Harryes for berying of þe Oryggynall þat day, *viz.* 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 48 The Chancellor hath also the Seale of simple Justice and keepeth (as it were) the Forge and Shop of all Originals. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xiii. 161 They carried the copie to the King of Spaine, and the original to their viceroy of Peru. 1776 *Trial Nundocomar* 98/2, I never shewed him the original, before I shewed him the copy. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 5 When several transcripts have to be taken from the same original.

c. The object or person represented by a picture or image; a picture or other work of art in its relation to a copy of it.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 82 Of the Image there must needs be some originall. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* III. 25/2 Copying other mens work, as being originals more constant . . than any living object. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 433 Such was the portrait an apostle drew, The bright original was one he knew. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. iii. (1857) 52 She has sent her a portrait of the prince from the pencil of Titian, which she was to return so soon as she was in possession of the living original.

d. *gen.* and *fig.*

1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. ix. 443 There can be no so dreadful Original, from whence pleasant Copies are not to be taken. 1692 DRYDEN *Eleonora* 300 And, could there be A copy near the original, 'twas she. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 149 An Original for the others to copy from. 1892 GARDINER *Student's Hist. Eng.* 12 Cunobelin, the original of Shakspere's Cymbeline.

4. A writing, picture, or other work produced first-hand by the author or maker; a work of literature or art that is not a copy or imitation; an original portrait.

1683 D. A. *Art of Converse* Pref., Of this Treatise, I shall only add, 'tis an Original. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 221 He sold many of his pieces for originals by Italian hands. 1825 SCOTT *Diary* 20 Nov. in *Lockhart*, Both these great connoisseurs were very nearly . . agreed that there are no absolutely undoubted originals of Queen Mary.

5. A person who acts in an original way; one who does things such as have not been done before or are not commonly done (esp. of a ridiculous kind); a singular, odd, or eccentric person.

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* II. i, I hate imitation, to do anything like other people. All that know me do me the honour to say, I am an original. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xlix. 379, I may be looked upon as an original in my way. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 Nov., But my aunt and her paramour . . formed, indeed, such a pair of originals, as I believe, all England could not parallel. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xvii, A friendship . . was therefore struck up hastily betwixt these two originals. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* iv. 131 This boy is a real original.

b. A thing of singular or unique character; a specimen or example of originality. *rare.*

1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 86 Our next instance is certainly an original. 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* i. (1859) 12 In adventures . . almost every whaleman's voyage is an original.

6. †a. *pl.* Original elements. *Obs.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 95 Of hem ys maad by lenghthe of tyme all maner of kynde of composisiouns þat originals, minerals, vegitables, & bestyals. And originals er what þyng ys engelyd yn þe entrailles of þe erthe, and yn þe depnesse of þe sees, & in Cauees of hilles, & in fumositez stoppyd & from vapours vpsteyinge. 1616 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. New Eng.* 15 Her treasures hauing yet neuer beene opened, nor her originalls wasted, consumed, nor abused. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 511 Up they turn'd Wide the celestial soil, and saw beneath Th' originals of nature in their crude Conception.

b. *pl.* Original inhabitants, settlers, etc. *rare.*

1703 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 205 If the coming of others shall overrule us that are the originals. *Mod. colloq.* They are only recent members; we're the originals.

Hence **Ori·ginalist** *nonce-wd.* = ORIGINAL B. 5.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Month. Rev.* Hence in later Dicts.

Originality (oridʒinæ·liti). [ad. F. *originalité* (1699 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. ORIGINAL: see -ITY.] The quality or fact of being original.

1. The fact or attribute of being primary or first-hand; authenticity, genuineness.

1776 H. SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* xliii. 397 One of the most valuable pictures in the world. I do not know how Amiconi came to doubt of its originality. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* II. 9 An unsafe guide in the discrimination of relative originality of text.

2. The quality of being independent of and different from anything that has appeared before; novelty or freshness of style or character.

1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 383 His [Richardson's] sentiments were his own; and . . he was so sensible . . of the originality and importance of many of them, that he would ever be talking of his writings. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 31 These essays have a character of originality beyond their companions. 1882 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1204/1 Origen . . urges the originality of the person of Christ.

b. with *pl.* An original trait, act, remark, etc.

1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 213 Whoso knows Plutarch, Lucian, Rabelais, Montaigne . . will have a key to many supposed originalities. 1855 W. H. MILL *Applic. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 96 Our author's sagacity has effectually removed all such apparent originalities here.

3. As an attribute of persons: Exhibition of original thought or action; the character of independently exercising one's own faculties; the power of originating new or fresh ideas or methods.

1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 269 Of singularity it may be observed, that, in general, it is originality; and therefore not a defect. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. v. 103 Originality is the seeing nature differently from others, and yet as it is in itself. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. vi. 617 Shirley has no originality, no force in conceiving or delineating character. 1880 A. H. HUTH *Buckle* I. iv. 218 Originality as understood by the vulgar is independence of the labours of others. *Mod.* A preacher of great originality.

Originally (oridʒinăli), *adv.* [-LY 2.]

1. In respect of origin, derivation, or causation; by extraction or descent; indigenously.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* iv. 19 The haboundaunce of bloode whiche thou haste seen yssue oute of the trees . . is not orygynally of thyse trees. 1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 18 § 2 The Quene [shall] have like Habilitie . . as though she had orygynally ben borne within this Realme. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. i. § 7 (1622) 185 Though instrumentally they be wrought by the Sun; yet are they originally wrought, onely by God. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 19 The power of kings was and is originally the peoples, and by them conferr'd in trust, with liberty and right to reassume it. 1698 A. BRAND *Emb. Muscovy to China* 88 He is originally a Mongul Tartar, of a brown Complexion. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 ¶ 5 Natural Historians tell us, that no Fruit grows Originally among us. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 121 Matter is supposed, originally, to consist of minute divisible, or indivisible atoms. *Mod.* He is originally German, but has long been naturalized in England.

2. In the first place, primarily.

1533 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 734/1 Originally yᵉ scripture is knowen as Tindall hymselfe confesseth by none other churche, as the faythe is originallye learned by none other scripture. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 117 Though it originally respected the generation of man, yet is it applyable unto that of other animalls. 1783 HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* iv. 218 'Dust to dust', which we consider as originally a denunciation of the divine displeasure, was in the Stoical system, a chief topic of consolation. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 497 Education is originally to implant in men's minds a sense of truth and justice.

b. In its origin, beginning, or earliest stage; at first, at the beginning, initially.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. vii. 30 As for the Knowledge of Fact, it is originally, Sense; and ever after, Memory. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 78 ¶ 4 The Club of Ugly Faces was instituted originally at Cambridge. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772. 251 Originally . . here were three noble globes. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, The bricks . . had originally been a deep dark red. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 156 My station, originally, was not lofty.

3. From the beginning, from the first.

1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iii. (1661) 32 First, England is, that is, originally, not shall be by vertue of this act. *a* 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* i. (1876) 14 The indefinite power which each man originally possesses of hurting his neighbours.

†4. By the person or author himself; not in a copy or transcript. *Obs.*

1661–2 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 77 Two . . petitions, both alike originally subscribed.

5. In a manner or style that comes fresh from the author; with originality. *rare.*

1882 OGILVIE, *Originally.* 1. In an original manner; as, the author treats this subject very originally.

Ori·ginalness. *rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being original; originality.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1761 *Acc. of Books* in *Ann. Reg.* 279/2 It would be extremely hard to conclude against the general originalness of the performance.

Originant (oridʒinănt), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. ORIGIN-ATE *v.* + -ANT; cf. *militate, militant.*] Originating.

a. That gives origin to something else.

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* II. ix. 129 The originant principall end . . is the glory of God. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 209 No natural thing or act can be called originant, or be truly said to have an origin in any other. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 336 In virtue of this originant power of his will. 1868 W. G. T. SHEDD *Homiletics* V. (1869) 119 Not equal in true productive force, in real originant and influential power.

b. Arising, taking its origin; = ORIGINARY 3.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1873) 226 Sin originant, underived from without.

B. as *sb.* Originating agent or influence.

1892 TRAILL *Mrq. Salisbury* xii. 187 The real originant of Irish disorder.

Originary (oridʒinări). *a.* (*sb.*) Now *rare.* [ad. late L. *originări-us* original, aboriginal, f. *origin-em* ORIGIN: see -ARY. Cf. F. *originaire* (1365 in Hatz.-Darm.).] A. *adj.*

†1. That originates or springs *from* (*of*) the thing or place in question; derived, sprung, or having one's extraction *from*; aboriginal, native; cf. ORIGINAL A. 2. *Obs.*

1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) I. iij, In such honors, offices and dignities of a cittie, the originarie cittizens are to be preferred before strangers. 1633 R. ASHLEY tr. *Barri's Cochin China* B, Cochin China . . is called in the language of the originarie inhabitants Anam, which is the West. 1685 BOYLE *High Veneration*, etc. § 18 This heteroclite mineral scarce seems to be originary of this world of ours. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Drama* 25 John Bird, who was a Natif of Coventry, tho' originary of Cheshire.

2. That is the origin or source; from which something originates; = ORIGINAL A. 3.

1638 SANDYS *On Job* 15 Remember I am built of clay; and must Resolve to my originary Dust. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 44 Take wing (my soul) and upwards bend thy flight, To thy Originary fields of Light. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 69 The originary atoms of earth, water, fire, and air.

†3. Arising directly; primary, underived; = ORIGINAL A. 4 a. *Obs.*

1679 LOCKE *Jrnl.* 15 Nov. in Fox Bourne *Life* (1876) I viii. 451 After October no more originary agues, but such as returned. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 33 The very Objections of the Arians against Christ's Originary Divinity.

4. 'Productive, causing existence'. (J.)

1705 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ.* (J.), The production of animals in the originary way requires a certain degree of warmth.

5. Arising from or founded upon origin. *rare.*

18.. *New Princeton Rev.* I. 34 (Cent.) Without originary title to Palestine, they conceived that it became theirs by his arbitrary bestowment.

†B. *sb.* An aboriginal, a native. *Obs.*

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 33 The Indians . . did boast, that they were the true Originaries. 1694 FALLE *Jersey* v. 144 And the Originaries, or Natives of the Isle, shall be preferred before others to the Ministery. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 38 Melampus is said also to have been an Originary of Pylos and a Travellour into Egypt.

Hence † **Ori·ginarily** *adv.*, originally, primarily.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 181 Originarily, and fundamentally, the Scriptures of God informe vs, what our subiection to the Church ought to be. 1611 COTGR., *Originairement*, originarily, originally.

† **Ori·ginate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [As if f. L. **origināt-us*, pa. pple. of **origināre*. F. had the corresponding pa. pple. *originé* in 16th c. (Godefroy). See next and ORIGINATION.] Originated, founded, having its origin. (Const. *upon* = from: cf. ORIGINAL A. 2 b, also *founded upon.*)

1679 J. KIN in *Last Sp. J. King & J. Kid* (1680) 23 My Testimony to and Abhorrence of every Invasion . . against Christs Royal prerogative, . . Originate upon and derivate from that which they call the Supremacy.

Originate (oridʒine·it), *v.* [As if f. ppl. stem **origināt-* of a L. vb. **origināre* (f. *origin-em* ORIGIN), not in ancient L., but perh. used in med. or mod.L.; cf. It. *originare* 'to fetch his beginning or originall' (Florio, 1598), Sp. and Pg. *originar*; also obs. F. *originé* (16th c. in Godef.) and ORIGINATION.]

1. *trans.* To give origin to, give rise to, cause to arise or begin, initiate, bring into existence.

1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 54 The soul, as seated more conspicuously in the brain, does by the originated Neurology, give intercourse to the animal spirits. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 23 Christ is . . the originating root; and grace, . . a root originated, planted and influenced by Christ. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* (1768) II. 335 The exclusive right of the house in originating grants. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 273 The bishops of the church . . form a separate house, with a right to originate and propose acts for the concurrence of the house of deputies. 1840 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* (1842) II. vi. 212 Poetry does not originate, but it adorns. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* iv. 100 Men . . who have originated remarkable religious movements.

†b. To trace the origin or derivation of; to derive or deduce *from* a specified source. *Obs. rare.*

1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learn.* 9 The Holy Story originates skill & knowledg of arts, from God.

2. *intr.* To take its origin or rise; to arise, come into existence, have its beginning, commence; to spring, be derived. Const. *from, in, with.*

1775 *Tender Father* II. 50 The scandal . . which I thought must certainly originate from Mr. Selby. 1790 *Norman & Bertha* II. 71 Lord Osgood . . well knew with whom this happy alteration of manners originated. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 253 On the supposition that the commotion

originates entirely within the earth. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* II. xvii. 173 A cycle of poetry..which originated with the people, and rested with the people. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 4/7 The fire originated in the chemical room.

b. *Anat.*, etc. To have its origin (locally); to arise, spring (*in* or *from*): cf. ORIGIN *sb.* 2 b.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 167 Galen's opinion, that the veins originated in the liver, had been exploded. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 76 (1879) 79 The points whence the legs and wings originate.

Hence **Ori·ginated** *ppl. a.* (whence **Ori·ginated-ness**), **Ori·ginating** *ppl. a.*

Originating notice, a notice originating legal proceedings. 1657-83 Originated, 1667 Originating [see 1]. 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit., Abr. Petit. Justice* 61 On the part of the judge, of the originating judicatory. 1830 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 29 July, Every intellectual act, however you may distinguish it by name in respect of the originating faculties. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* III. 89 A divinely originated economy. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 53 The soul's will, &c. cannot be eternal; for their originatedness is evidenced by consciousness. 1881 *Daily News* 22 Nov. 5/7 The number of originating notices served in this district is believed to be larger than in any other part of Ireland. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Apr. 2/1 The solicitor's costs for all proceedings—from originating notice to final orders—are limited by the rules of the Land Commissioners to ten shillings when the rent is under five pounds.

Origination (oridʒinēi·ʃən). [a. obs. F. *origination* (15th c. in Godefroy), ad. L. *orīginātio* 'derivation of words, tracing of origin' (Quintil.), n. of action, as if f. a vb. **orīginare, orīginat-*: see ORIGINATE *v.*] The action or fact of originating.

1. a. Coming into existence, commencement (in reference to its cause or source); rise, origin.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* vii. 129 That promise..which did not pertaine to Peter principally and by origination, and to the rest by communication. 1649 — *Gt. Exemp.* I. Ad § 5. 59 Here is origination enough for sin..without charging our faults upon Adam. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 47, I begin with War, because Arms..had a military Origination. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Anarch. Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II. 500 The origination of governments from a contract is a pure fiction. 1885 Sir E. FRY in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 67/2 The proceeding .. had, therefore, its proper origination in the petition which the statute requires.

b. *Anat.* The fact of arising or springing from some place or part; also *concr.*, = ORIGIN *sb.* 2 b.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* x. 65 Those muscles .. notwithstanding their origination may be..from the back. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Oecon.* (1738) 170 Muscles whose Originations are as far distant as the *Ischium*. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 107 The origination of the post-abdominal ganglia.

2. The giving of origin; bringing into existence; original production or causation.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. v, That old Scotch Body named Lords of the Articles, without whose origination .. the so-called Parliament could introduce no bill. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 236 The origination of the change by an impression acting on the central organ. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 254 His notorious activity.. may have easily connected him with the origination of the plan.

†**3.** *spec.* Derivation (of a word), etymology. *Obs.* (The only recorded sense of L. *orīginātio*.)

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* Pref. d ij, How currant went that idle Deduction of the Persian Sophi from Wollen Tulipants? It hauing origination in the Sophilar, Sophi, or Suffi. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 24 We may by no means out of our old British Tongue seek the Originations also of Townes names in Africk. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 92 The origination of which word some take from the Hebrew. 1741 FIELDING *Conversation* Wks. 1784 IX. 362 Deduced from the origination of the word itself.

Originative (ori·dʒinĕitiv, -ĕtiv), *a.* [f. ORIGINATE *v.* or its source: see -ATIVE, -IVE.] Having the quality or power of originating; productive, creative, inventive.

1827 I. TAYLOR *Transm. Anc. Bks.* xv. (1875) 203 The imitative, more than originative turn of the Roman mind. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 26 Consideration and meditation thereon, are originative of a knowledge of the true nature of the soul. 1886 SHORTHOUSE *Sir Percival* 79 Persons of a not very originative habit of mind.

Hence **Ori·ginatively** *adv.*

1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* iv. (1864) 110 Left to act originatively.

Originator (ori·dʒinĕitəɹ). [agent-n. in L. form from ORIGINATE *v.*] One who (or that which) originates something; an initiator, beginner, creator, author.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Fl. Macarthy* IV. iii. 140 An author, an inventor, or an originator. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 34 A progressive movement in culture spreads, and becomes independent of the fate of its originators. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vii. 253 He is an interpreter, not an originator of thought.

So **Ori·gina·tress**, a female originator.

1860 WALT WHITMAN *Broadway Fragm.* iv. 6 The Originatress comes, The land of Paradise..the nest of birth.

‖ **Origines** (ori·dʒinīz), *sb. pl.* [L., pl. of *orīgo* ORIGIN.] The original facts or documents on which any historical or other work is founded.

1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 15 Dec. 451/3 If a controversy had not arisen at once as to the *origines* of the volumes.

†**Ori·ginist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. ORIGIN *sb.* + -IST.] One who treats of the origin or beginning of things.

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 380 A Custom bottomed upon the Great Originist, and that account he gives us of the Genesis and Rise of things. 1694 — *Reason* 104 The great Originist, Moses.

Originist, obs. form of ORIGENIST.

†**Ori·ginize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ORIGIN *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* = ORIGINATE *v.* 1.

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 186 To renounce reason, because it is not originiz'd from his own invention, but proposed first by another. 1665 — *Sure Footing* 161 How the Revolt .. comes to be originiz'd. 1697 — *Solid Philos.* 218 Originized from some Pure Spirit or Angel.

†**Ori·ginous,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Native, natal; = ORIGINAL A. 1. (? intended as a blunder.)

1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* I. ii, What, wisps on your wedding-day, zon! this is right Originous Clay, and Clay o' Kilborn too!

Origlion, obs. variant of ORILLION.

‖ **Orignal** (ori·nyăl). [Canadian Fr., alteration of Basque *oregna* stag, pl. *oregnac* (Hatz.-Darm.)

Littré cites from Lescarbot *Hist. de la Nouvelle France* (1615) xx, that the Basques landing on the American coasts gave to the American elk the name *orenac*, and that *orenac* in Basque meant 'stag'.]

A Canadian name of the American moose.

1775 J. ANDERSON *Ess. Agric.* 462 In North America they have a species of deer, called by the natives Orignial or Aurignial..probably the Mouse-deer. 1787 JEFFERSON *Notes on Virginia* 88 The animals called..grey and black moose, caribou, orignal, and elk.

‖ **Ori·llion, oreillon.** *Fortif.* Also 7 orilli-oune, **origlion**, 7– **orillon.** [a. F. *orillon* (ori·yoñ), *oreillon* ear-shaped appendage, 'ear' of any vessel, etc., deriv. of *oreille* ear: cf. ORECCHION.] In obsolete methods of fortification: A part of the defence of a bastion, etc.; see quots.

1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 524 *marg.*, Orillons are the round shoulders at the ends of the faces of Bastions next the Flanks, which cover the covered Flanks; little used in Holland, but much in Italy and France. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 325 A half Bulwark was thrust out from the Citadel with a great Orillioune. *Ibid.*, The abovesaid Orillion. 1658 — tr. *Faruta's Wars Cyprus* 116 Origlion. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Orillon*, a mass of Earth lin'd with a Wall, built upon the shoulder of Bastions with Caseniates to secure the Canon in the retir'd Flank, and hinder it from being dismounted. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* I. 302 Of four Bastions every one has one Oreillon. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl., Orillon*, .. a projecting tower at the shoulder of a bastion, covering the flank from exterior view.

Oriloge, -lage, obs. forms of HOROLOGE.

Orilyeit, obs. form of OREILLET.

Orinasal (ō·rinē·zăl), *a.* (*sb.*) (erron. **oronasal**). [f. L. *ōri-*, comb. form of *ōs, ōr-* mouth + NASAL.] Pertaining to the mouth and the nose; *spec.* of a vowel: Pronounced with the oral and nasal passages both open, so as to resound in the mouth and in the nose simultaneously, as the 'nasal' vowels in French. **b.** *sb.* An orinasal vowel.

1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. 67 It is very difficult to determine what is the oral basis of the orinasal vowel, so strangely is it modified by the nasal vibration. 1887 — in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 383/2 If the nasal passage is left open at all the vowel is 'nasalized', and as it resounds partly in the nose and partly in the mouth it becomes an 'orinasal'. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Orinasal fistula*, a communication between the nose and the mouth by means of a false passage through the arch of the palate. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 235 Creasote .. used for inhalation in an orinasal respirator.

Oringado, Oringe, obs. ff. ORANGEADO, ORANGE. **Oringo,** obs. corrupt form of ERYNGO.

1658 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 164 Madam, here are pistachie nuts, Strengthening oringo roots.

Oriol, obs. form of ORIEL.

Oriole (ō·riōul). [ad. med. and mod.L. *oriolus* (13th c. *oryolus*), in OF. *oriol*, OPr. *auriol* and *auriola*, mod.Pr. *aurion*, Sp. *oriol*:—L. *aureol-us* golden.]

1. A bird of the genus *Oriolus*, esp. *O. galbula* (the Golden Oriole), a summer visitor to Europe and the British Islands, with plumage of a rich yellow contrasted with black; also extended to any bird of the family *Oriolidæ*, comprising various species of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia.

[*c* 1250 ALBERTUS MAGNUS *De Animal.* XXIII. xxiii, Oryoli aues sunt a tono vocis vulgariter sic vocati vt dicit Plinius.] 1776 PENNANT *Zool.* (ed. 3) II. 532 The oriole .. This beautiful bird is common in several parts of Europe. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 121/1 The genus *Oriolus* or true Oriole of the present day. 1840 *Ibid.* XVII. 17/1 In our own country the Golden Oriole has been found in Hampshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, near Manchester, near Lancaster. 1848 *Life Normandy* (1863) I. 131 Another very pretty bird that is uncommon in England—I mean the oriole. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* s. v., Another genus which has been referred to the *Oriolidæ* .. is *Sphecotheres*, peculiar to the Australian Region, and distinguishable from the more normal Orioles by a bare space round the eye.

2. A bird of the genus *Icterus*, as the Baltimore Oriole (*I. baltimore*), the Orchard Oriole (*I. spurius*); or any bird of the family *Icteridæ* and subfamily *Icterinæ*, peculiar to America, mostly with yellow (or orange) and black coloration; also called *hangnests* or *hangbirds*.

[1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 302 Both species of the Baltimore bird (*oriolus*, Linn. *icterus*, Cat.) are spring birds of passage, and breed in Pennsylvania.] 1792 MARIA RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 57 Two kinds of orioles..are found in Antigua. 1845 LONGF. *To a Child* 109 An oriole's pendent nest. 1850 WHITTIER *Sabbath Scene* 96 With golden bosom to the sun, The oriole was singing. 1854 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* 27 The so-called 'Orioles' of America belonging to a totally different family of birds, viz., the *Icteridæ*.

Orion (orəi·ŏn). *Astron.* [L. *Ōrion* = Gr. Ὠρίων (ī or ĭ), name of one of the Giants of Greek mythology, a mighty hunter, slain by Artemis, and of the constellation by which he was represented.] Name of a large and brilliant constellation south of the zodiac, figured as a hunter with belt and sword. *Orion's hound*, the dog-star, Sirius (S. E. of Orion).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxiv. (1495) x v/2 Orion is a moost notable Constellacyon by cause of hugenesse and also of fayrnesse, and it is shape in the ordre of sterres as knighte gyrde wyth a swerde. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xii. 46 The sygne of Oryon rendreth the watres to be proude and cruelle. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 31 Scorching flames of fierce Orions hound. 1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* (ed. 2) II. 70 The most Northerly Star in the Girdle of Orion doth yet decrease in Declination. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 8 Great Orion sloping slowly to the West. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* i. 33 The great nebula of Orion is situated in the part of the constellation occupied by the sword-handle. *Mod.* The three stars of second magnitude in Orion's Belt.

Orionid (orəi·ŏnid). *Astron.* [f. ORION + -ID, female patronymic: cf. LEONID.] One of a system of meteors whose radiant point is in Orion.

1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 799 The example [of *Leonid*] has been followed in designating other meteor showers by the constellations in which their radiant-points are situated; so that we have the..Orionids of October 18–20. 1899 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 325 The well-known Orionid centre.

-orious, a compound suffix forming adjs., consisting of -OUS (L. *-ōsus*), added to L. *-ōri-* in *ōri-us, -a, -um* (see -ORY). Instances of this occur in med.L., as in *victōri-ōs-us*, F. *victori-eux* victorious, f. *victōria* victory; but most of the Eng. examples are directly formed upon L. adjs., actual or possible, in *-ōri-us*; e. g. *censorious, meritorious, notorious, proditorious*. The sense is either the same as, or closely akin to, that of adjs. in -ORY.

Oripore (ō·ripōəɹ). *Zool.* [f. L. *ōs, ōri-* mouth + PORE.] A pore or small opening representing a mouth.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 338 Indistinct seriate oripores.

Oririme (ō·riroim). *Zool.* [f. as prec. + L. *rīma* cleft, chink.] A cleft or narrow opening representing a mouth.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 284 A central pore or puncture (oririme), marking the position of the mouth.

Oris, obs. form of ORRIS.

Orismology (ǫrizmǫ·lŏdʒi). *rare.* [For **horismology*, f. Gr. ὁρισμός definition + -LOGY.] A name for the explanation of technical terms, or for such terms collectively; terminology.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1856) I. Pref. 13 The Terminology .. to avoid the barbarism of a word compounded of Latin and Greek; they would beg to call the Orismology of the science. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 548/2 The orismology of any particular branch of zoological science.

Hence **Orismolo·gic, Orismolo·gical** *adjs.*, pertaining to orismology.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. Advt. p. iv, The Anatomical and Orismological Tables. 1852 J. FREEMAN *Life William Kirby* 311 Criticising and perfecting our anatomical and orismological terms. 1882 OGILVIE, *Orismologic.*

Orison (ǫ·rizən, -səɹ). *arch.* Forms: *α.* 2–3 **ureisun**, 3–5 **oreison**, etc. (5 **uresun**, *Caxton* **oroyson**), 3–6 **oreson**, etc., 6 **orayson, orasoun**, 6–7 **orason**, 6–9 **oraison**, 7 **oraizon**; *β.* 3– **orison**, (3–7 **-oun, oryson**, etc., 4–6 **urison**, etc., 4–7 **horison**, 5 **orisson, urrysone**, 6 *Sc.* **wrisoun, wriesone**, 6–8 **orizon**, 6 **-one**): with interchanges in 3–7 of *i* and *y*, and of *-on, -un, -onn, -unn, -oun, -own*, with or without final *e*. [a. OF. *oreisun, orison* (12th c.), now *oraison* (16th c. in Littré) = Pr. *orazon*, Sp. *oracion*, It. *orazione*:—L. *ōrātiōn-em* speech, oration, in Christian L. an address to God, a prayer (Vulgate); n. of action f. *ōrāre* to utter words, speak, pray, f. *ōs, ōr-* mouth. Etymologically a doublet of *oration*.]

1. A prayer. (In later use chiefly in *pl.*: cf. *say one's prayers*.)

α. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Þe halie ureisuns þe me singeð in halie chirche. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 16 Sigged so al ðe imne .. & te oreisun, 'Deus qui corda'. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 64/375 Al one in is oresones: þere he lai wel stille. 1340 *Ayenb.* 51 He begynþ his matyns and his benes and his oreysones. 1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 1 Certayn oreysons and deuoute prayers that they oughte to saye. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xliii. 146 Whan he had made his oreson ther came a sarazyn to Huon. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 36 The Captain Bassa .. performing appointed oraisons and ceremonies. 1740 DYER *Ruins of Rome* Poems (1761) 21 The pilgrim oft .. 'mid his oraison hears Aghast the voice of time.

β. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7196 As þis holiman adde is orison ydo þere. *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 361 Þe same orysun þat he preyd byfore. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* ix. 17 Now forsothe, oure God, heere the orisoun of thi seruaunt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 965 Of whiche orisons certes in the orison of the Pater noster hath Ihesu crist enclosed moost thynges. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. ix. (Skeat) I. 92 Devoute horisons & praiers to God. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 582 Wiþ certeyne urrysones for hurre prayng. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 33 They wake alle the nyght in prayers and urisons. *a* 1578

LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 349, I teichit thame the dominicall wrisoun quhilk we call the Lordis prayer. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 50 Manie orizons [she made] to Hymæneus. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 89 Soft you now, The faire Ophelia? Nimph, in thy Orizons Be all my sinnes remembred. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 137 When Adam and first Matron Eve Had ended now thir Orisons. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xv, Remember me in your orisons. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xli, Three tongues prefer strange Orisons on high. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* vii. 144 Provided for the due celebration of these inestimable orisons.

Comb. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxi, To the same place came his orison-mutterer.

b. Without *an* or *pl.*: The action of praying, prayer. Now *rare*.

c 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 28 Stor, for holy urisun. Mirre, for gode werkes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15623 To-quils he lai in orisun. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* F iv, There by the space of twenty dayes as he was in oryson. 1572 *Lament. Lady Scotl.* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 246 Thus to disdane the hous of orisoun. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 19 The soul hath in orison familiar converse with God.

†2. A speech, oration. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.*

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VI. xv. (1554) 161 b, Through his language, this sayd Tullius Reconciled by his soote Orisons. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 43 The prencipal scheiphirde maid ane orison tyl al the laif of his companyzons. 1603 *Philotus* lxv, Sovr Orisoun sir sounds with sic skil In Cupids Court as ze had bene vphrocht.

Orison, -soun, -sont(e, obs. ff. HORIZON.

Oristic (orĭ·stik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ὁριστικ-ός* of or for defining.] Determinately expressed. So **Ori·sticosemei·otic** *a.* [Gr. *σημειωτικ-ός* observant of signs].

1811–31 BENTHAM *Logic* App. B. Wks. 1843 VIII. 287 Oristic, and aoristic, or more expressively, oristicosemeiotic and aoristicosemeiotic, determinately and indeterminately expressed.

-orium, *suffix*, the neuter sing. ending of L. adjs. in *-ōrius* (see -ORIOUS, -ORY), used sbst. in the sense 'place for or belonging to, thing used for, requisite', as in *auditōrium* place for hearing, *prætōrium* general's tent, *promontōrium* headland, *repositōrium* dumb-waiter, *scriptōrium* writing-room, *sensōrium* organ of sensation (Boethius). The Eng. form of these words, taken through Norman Fr. *-ori*, is -ORY; but some of the Latin words have been taken into historical or learned use in the L. form, as *auditorium, prætorium, sanatorium, scriptorium, sensorium*, and after these others, as *haustorium, inclinatorium, inductorium*, etc., have been formed as scientific terms.

Orix, obs. form of ORYX.

Orizon(t, orizunt, obs. forms of HORIZON.

Ork(e, Orkanet, obs. var. ORC, ORCANETTE.

Orken, an adaptation of **orcen* assumed as sing. of *orceneas* in Beowulf, (?) monsters or sea-monsters.

a 1000 *Beowulf* 112 Eotenas and ylfe and orceneas. 1855 THORPE tr. *Beowulf* 225 Thence monstrous births all sprang forth, eotens, and elves, and orkens.

†**O·rkey.** *Obs.* [Corruption of Du. *oortken*, dim. of *oort*, a small coin: cf. next.] (See quot.)

1660 HEXHAM, *Een Oort, ofte Oortken*, An Orkey, or the fourth part of a stiver, or two Doits. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1710) I. 131 The poorest of 'em Could scarcly wrest an Orkie from him.

†**O·rkyn.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. = prec.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 91 They that goo about to bye an yerthen potte, or vessell for an orkyn, dooe knocke vpon it with their knuccle.

Orl, dial. form of *olr, alr*, ALDER, the tree.

[*c* 1440: see ORYELLE.] 1747 R. BOWLKER *Art of Angling* 27 This Hedge ought to be made chiefly of Orls. 1804 DUNCUMB *Hist. Hereford* I. *Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Orl*, the wood alder.

Hence **Orl-fly,** ellipt. **Orl,** the alder-fly, *Sialis lutarius*, used by anglers.

1747 R. BOWLKER *Art of Angling* 69 The Orle Fly..is the best Fly to Fish with after the May Flyes are gone. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 115 The Orl fly comes on the latter end of May and continues on till the latter end of June. 1875 W. HOUGHTON *Brit. Insects* 64 The well-known orl or Alder-fly (*Sialis lutarius*).

Orlache, -age, -ager, obs. ff. HOROLOGE, -ER.

Orle (ōəl). Also 6 **urle.** [a. F. *orle*, OF. *urle, ourle*:—late L. type **ōrulum*, dim. of *ōra* border; It. *orlo* border, hem. Cf. URLE *v.*]

1. *Her.* A narrow band of half the width of the bordure, following the outline of the shield, but not extending to the edge of it.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vii. (1611) 65 The Orle..is an ordinarie composed of a threefold line duplicated admitting a transparencie of the field thorowout the innermost area or space therein enclosed. 1830 ROBSON *Hist. Her.* Gloss., *Orle*, an inner bordure of the same shape as the escutcheon itself...The field being seen within and round it, on both sides. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 235 The Orle, a narrow band following the outline of the shield midway between its edge and centre, is a more definite expression of enclosure or fortification by moat or rampart.

b. A band of small charges arranged round the shield orlewise. Hence *in orle*, said of subordinate charges thus borne.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 43 K. beareth Or, a Lyon Seiante, Sable, within an Orle d'Ogresses. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1370/1 He beareth azure, a crosse forme fiche or, within an vrle of stars or. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. iii. (1611) 88 These stars are said to bee borne in Orle or Orle waies. 1786 W. BOYS *Coll. Hist. Sandwich* (1792) 797 The same legend of St. Martin within a quatre-foil, with four demi-ships conjoined with four demi-lions in orle. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* vii. 32 Sometimes a series of separate charges form an Orle.

c. The chaplet or wreath round the helmet of a knight, bearing the crest.

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 186 A hascinet..having..the lining or cap within, and the orle or chaplet without.

2. The metal rim of a shield. In mod. Dicts.

†3. *Arch.* See quots. and cf. ORLO. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS s. v., In Architecture, Orle is the same with Plinth. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Orle*..in architecture, a fillet under the ovolo, or quarter-round of a capital.

Hence **O·rlewise, -ways,** *advs.*, in orle: see 1 b.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vi. (1611) 66 Borne Orlewaise or in Orle.

Orleanist (ōə·lĭănist). [a. F. *Orléaniste*, f. local name *Orléans*: see next and -IST.] In French politics: An adherent of the princes of the house of Orleans, descended from the Duke of Orleans, younger brother of Louis XIV, whose descendant Louis Philippe reigned as King of the French, 1830–1848. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 235 It had been the focus of Orleanist and Bonapartist conspiracies. 1870 *Standard* 16 Nov., The Legitimists, the Orleanists, the Republicans, the Napoleonists, are arrayed in one rank.

So **O·rleanism,** the political principles of the Orleanists; **Orleani·stic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of the Orleanists.

1865 tr. *Strauss' New Life Jesus* II. II. liii. 10 Possessed, so to say, with an Orleanistic spirit.

Orleans (ōə·lĭănz). [Name of a city in France, giving the title to a dukedom.]

1. A variety of plum.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 233 Fruit-Trees..for a moderate Plantation:..Newington, excellent. Orleans, Persique. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* III. Wks. 1799 II. 86 The green gages, or the orleans. 1860 PEASE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 121 Orleans, greengages, damsons, and all plums.

attrib. 1761 FITZGERALD in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 71 The main arms of an Orleans plumb-tree. 1771 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary, Let. to M. Allen*, I..desire that I may have a boil'd Orlean plomb pudding for my dinner.

2. A fabric of cotton warp and worsted weft, brought alternately to the surface in weaving.

According to Beck, *Draper's Dict.*, introduced in 1837, and the first fabric of the kind known in England.

1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* iv. 137 There are two kinds of stuff now made, called 'Orleans' and 'Paramatta' (why so named, it would probably be difficult to say) apparently formed of worsted, but the weft only is of worsted, the warp being cotton.

Orlege, Orleger, obs. ff. HOROLOGE, -ER.

‖**Orlo** (ōə·lo). *Arch.* [It. *orlo* border, brim, hem, etc.: see ORLE.] a. The fillet between the flutings of a column. b. The plinth of the base of a column.

1613–39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 50 The Orlo, Brim, or Spaces are ¼ of the Fluting. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 21 Orlo, or Plinth of the Base.

Orloge, Orloger: see HOROLOGE, HOROLOGER.

Orlop[1] (ōə·lop). Forms: α. 5–6 **over-loppe,** (*Sc.* 5 **ou(e)r-lop**), 6–7 **-lop,** 7 **-loop, -lope.** β. 6 **orloppe,** or **(e)loope, oarlop,** 7 **orelop, orlopp, arloup,** 7–8 **orlope**; 8 **horlop**; 7–**orlop.** γ. *Sc.* 5–7 **ou(e)rloft.** [a. Du. *overloop* a covering, '*ouer-loop van t'schip*, fori, tabulata nauium constrata, per quæ nantæ feruntur' (Kilian, 1599), f. *overloopen* to run over: see OVER and LEAP *v.*] Originally, the single floor or deck with which the hold of a ship was covered in, which, by the successive addition of one, two, or three complete decks above, became the lowest deck of a ship of the line; sometimes applied to the lowest deck of a steamer or ship with three or more decks.

The orlop was not usually reckoned in nomenclature as a 'deck'; when a ship had two complete floors these were called orlop and deck; when three floors, they were orlop, lower, and upper deck; when four floors, orlop, lower, middle, and upper deck. See DECK *sb.* But sometimes *orlop* is found in the general sense of 'deck', and applied in the pl. to both (or all) the decks present at the time.

1467 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) 87 And at the maisteris fure na guidis vpon his ouerlop [1597 § 14 ouer-loft] the quhilk & he do, tha gudis sall pay na fraucht, nor na gudis vnder the ourlop [ouer-loft] to scot nor lot with tha gudis in cas thai be castin. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 176 Tymbre ..under the Ovyloppes & Alawe in the seid Ship. *Ibid.*, Forcastell, the overloppe, the somercastell, the dekke ovyr the somercastell, & the pope. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 23 Other three ships..All the residue were small without overloppe, and vergantines. 1578 BOURNE *Inventions* 3 You may make a plaine Decke or Orloppe, that hath but plaine hatches. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* (Hakluyt Soc.) II. 179 One side of the upper part of the ship, between both the upper Oarlops, where the great boat lay, burst out. 1611 COTGR., *Tillac*, the Orelop or Arloup; or, more generally, the hatches of a ship. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 3 When they are planked vp to the Orlop they make the ships Howle. *Ibid.* 5 The first Orlop ..is the first floore to support the plankes doth couer the Howle. *Ibid.* 6 The third Decke or Orlop, or the third Decke which is neuer called by the name of Orlop, and yet they are all but Decks. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Orlop*, a Term in Navigation, signifying the second and lower deck of a ship. 1741 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 67 Bringing Air from the Bread-room, Horlop and Well of the Ship at the same time. 1859 *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1860) VII. 16 The stream anchor..was stowed in the after orlop. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xxii. (1887) 164 To roam about in the dim silences of the lower deck, the twilight of the orlop;..and to gaze down the impenetrable Erebus of the hold.

γ. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 882 Wallace..A man he straik uur burd in to the se; On the our loft he slew son othir thre. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xi. 122 The flamb wpkendling blesis braid at large Throw hechis, ouerloft, air, and payntit targe. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* III. 278 O that I had their shipps once set on fire And ov'rlofts all with flaming firebrands fill'd.

b. *attrib.*

1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 76 Two thousand of good Orlop nailes. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 3 If more room be wanted the orlop deck may be enlarged. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xix. 423 Vessels over 24 feet in depth are required by Lloyd's to have orlop beams on every sixth frame. 1892 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 6/8 It is believed that by battening down the orlop deck in the after part of the ship they will succeed in floating her.

†**Orlop**[2]. *Obs.* [? for *overlap.*] The turned-up edge of a sheet of lead, bent over the edge of the adjoining sheet in making a joint.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purch.* 192 The Orlop is about 3½ Inches of the edge, (next to the Stander) of the other Sheet, rais'd up in the same manner as the Stander.

Orly, orely, obs. forms of EARLY.

†**O·rmasi.** *Sc. Obs.* See also ARMOSIE. A fabric, prob. the same as ARMOZEEN, and orig. identical with ORMUZINE.

1566–7 *Rec. Treas.* in Chalmers *Mary* (1818) I. 207 Of Ormaise taffatis to lyne the bodeis and schevis of the gowne, and velicotte. 1566 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 505 Item of ormasi taffatis vj elle. 1567 *Ibid.* 511 Of blak ormasi i elle.

†**Orme.** *Obs. rare.* (See quot.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 85/1 The Orme, is the same to husk. *Ibid.* 117/1 Orme or husk [is] the thing Flowers grow out off.

Ormer (ō·rmoɹ, o·rmə·r). [Jersey and Guernsey Fr., = F. *ormier*, contracted from *oreille-de-mer*, or ad. L. *auris maris* sea-ear, from its resemblance to the ear (Littré).] The Sea-ear; a species of univalve mollusc, *Haliotis tuberculata*, specially abundant in Guernsey, where it is used as food. Hence extended to all species of *Haliotis*.

1672 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 81 Y ormers were thought most excellent meate. 1694 FALLE *Jersey* ii. 74 We have also the Ormer, which is a Fish scarce known out of these Islands. *Ormer*..is a Contraction of *Oreille de Mer*...It has no Under-shell like the Oyster, but the Fish clingeth to the Rock with the Back, and the Shell covers the Belly. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 169 The ormer, a shell-fish, has been compared to veal-cutlet. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* III. 425 Ormers..may be removed from the rocks to which they adhere by throwing a little warm water over them. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* II. xvi. 201 The ormer is the most delicious of univalves.

b. *attrib.*

1755 H. WALPOLE *Lett., to Bentley* 31 Oct. (1846) III. 167, I shall thank you for the Ormer shells and roots.

†**O·rmete,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *or-mǽte*, f. OR-, without, beyond + *mǽte* moderate, mean, f. *metan* to measure.] Measureless, immense, excessive.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 164 Þær læg ða sum ormæta stan. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1001 (Laud MS.) Þa gesomnode man þær ormæte fyrde of Defenisces folces. *c* 1200 ORMIN 238 Þuss hafeþþ Drihhtin don wiþþ me Þurrh hiss orrmete millce. *Ibid.* 13687 And shulenn undererrn..Orrmete pine inn helle.

†**O·rmod,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *or-mód* (= OHG. *urmuot*), f. OR-, without + *mód*, mind, courage, MOOD.] Without spirit; despondent, despairing.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* viii, Se ðe hine forfencð se beð ormod. *c* 1000 *Joshua* ii. 9 (Heptat.) Dis folc is ġeirźed and ormod ongean eow. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 Þet we un unilimpan to ormode ne beon.

Ormolu (ō·rmōlū). [a. F. *or moulu*, lit. 'ground gold'.] Originally, Gold or gold-leaf ground and prepared for gilding brass, bronze, or other metal; hence, gilded bronze used in the decoration of furniture, etc. Now, An alloy of copper, zinc, and tin, having the colour of gold.

1765 H. WALPOLE *Lett., to H. S. Conway* 6 Oct. (1846) V. 82 A large funnel of bronze with *or moulu*, like a column. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Birmingham*, Their ornamental pieces in Or-Moulu are highly esteemed all over Europe. 1819 *Act* 59 *Geo. III*, c. 52. § 36 Any Articles..ornamented with or manufactured wholly or partly of Or Moulu. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iv, A whole immensity of Brussels carpets, and pier-glasses, and or-moulu. 1852 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. v. 136 Cabinets and caskets of every age, of mother-of-pearl, agate, amber, ivory, buhl and ormolu. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 461 *Or-molu*, a brass in which there is less zinc and more copper than in the ordinary brass; the object being to obtain a nearer imitation of gold than ordinary brass affords.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ormolu clock*; **ormolu-varnish,** a copper, bronze, or imitation-gold varnish, also called 'Mosaic gold'.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *English Spy* I. 334 Enriched with ormolu chasings. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Bloudie Jacke* xiv, To gaze at your vases, Your pictures and or-molu clocks.

†**Ormuzi·ne.** *Obs.* A fabric brought from Ormuz, near the entrance of the Persian Gulf, a famous mart of the Portuguese in the 16th c. Probably the same originally as ARMOZEEN; see also ORMASI.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1432 Very good Ormuzenes, and Persian Carpets of a wonderfull finenesse.

†Orn, ourn(e, *v. Obs.* [ME. *ourne* corresponds in form to an OF. **ourner*:—L. *ornāre* to fit out, equip, adorn; but as the simple vb. is not cited in OF., which had the compound *aourner* (see ADORN), the ME. word was app. either an aphetic form of *aourne*, or directly from L. with the vowel conformed to *ournement*, ORNAMENT, and the earlier *aourne, anourne*. It is noticeable that the orig. Wycliffite version of 1382, in the O. T. portion, often has the fuller *anourne, enourne*, which Purvey changes to *ourne*. The 15–16th c. *orn* is conformed to F. *orner* or L. *ornare*.]

trans. To adorn, ornament.

1382 WYCLIF *Tit.* ii. 10 That thei ourne [1388 onoure] in alle thingis the doctryn of oure sauyour God. — 1 *Pet.* iii. 5 Holy wymmen..not in ournement of clothinge ourneden ..hem silf. 1388 — *Gen.* xxiv. 47 Y hangide eere ryngis to ourne his face [1382 to honoure (*v. r.* anoure) the face of hir]. — *Prov.* xv. 2 The tunge of wise men ourneth [1382 enhourneth] kunnyng. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. lxvi. 305 (Harl. MS.) Sepulcris..ben maade faire withoute, And rially ornyd with precious clothing of silke and of palle. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 193 Eny unquyk stok or stoon graued and ourned with gold and othere gay peinting. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* ii. Argt. (R.), God stered vp prophetes and orned his chirche with great glory. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* K iv b, Was orned in Christ Iesus..with ane croune of iustice.

Hence **†O·rned, ourned** *ppl. a.*, adorned; **†O·rning, ourning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, adorning.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Pet.* iii. 3 Not with..curious ournyng of heer..or ournyng of clothinge. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iii. D vij b, The preciouse decent orned ymage.

Orn, obs. pa. t. of OE. *yrnan, rinnan*, to RUN.

Ornabi·lity. *rare.* [f. **ornable* (f. L. *ornāre* to fit out, equip, adorn: see -BLE) + -ITY.] Capability of being adorned or used ornamentally.

1811–31 BENTHAM *Fragm. Univ. Gram.* Introd., Properties..desirable..in every language..Ornability, i. e. facility of being made subservient to the purpose of ornament. — *Ess. Lang.* iv. § 6 Of Ornability or Decorability.

†O·rnacy. *Obs.* [f. ORNATE *a.*: see -ACY 3.] The quality of being ornate, ornateness.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1549, I am supprysed Of your language..Pullyshyd and fresshe is your ornacy. 1540 MORYSINE *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* F v b, This worlde, is..an house, or a temple of God, which of nought be brought forth into this shappe and ornacy, that it now is in. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 28 Under these three conditions (to wit, of amplitude, ornacy, and vnprostitude chastity to any other use) it becomes a Kirk.

Ornament (ō·rnămĕnt), *sb.* Forms: 3–4 urnement, (4 vrnment), 4–5 ournement, 4–6 ornement; 5 ournament, 5– ornament. [a. OF. *ournement, ornement*, ad. L. *ornāmēnt-um* equipment, trapping, ornament, f. *ornāre*: see ORN *v.*]

†1. Any adjunct or accessory (primarily for use, but not excluding decoration or embellishment); equipment, furniture, attire, trappings. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 302 And makede hire neir..mid alle þe ueire urnemenz þet bitocneð blisse. 1340 *Ayenb.* 140 Hy hise agrayþeþ and azet mid alle hire ournemens. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 202 And eek of othere aornementes [*v. rr.* aournementes, ornamentes] alle That vn-to swich a weddyng sholde falle. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxviii. (1495) 137 The hande is a grete helpe and ornament of the body. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Aphistre*, ..the tackling or ornaments of a ship. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 54 The summe of money which I promised..For cloathing me in these graue Ornaments. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xi. 450 A surgeon is to be preferr'd, with physic ornaments, Before a multitude. 16.. R. JOHNSON *Seven Champions* II. iv. (1670) E j, All attired in black and mournful Ornaments. 1682 R. BURTON *Admir. Curios.* (1684) 3 Most of her [England's] other Plenties and Ornaments are expressed in this old verse following. *Anglia, Mons, Pons, Fons, Ecclesia, Fœmina, Lana.* 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 50 The Head with its Ornaments, and the Legs regularly placed, first make their Appearance.

b. *Eccl.* The accessories or furnishings of the Church and its worship: see quot. 1857.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1284 Wyth alle þe vrnmentes of þat hous [the Jewish Temple]. *Ibid.* 1799 Þe fylþe of þe freke..defowled hade þe ornementes of goddez hous þat holy were maked. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 43 With many oþer ournementz and clething of Aaron and of þe tabernacle. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII. xv, The other held a crosse and the ornementys of an aulter. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 49 Thoo thyngys that were necessarye to the ornamentys of alle the chyrche, as yn lyghtys or any othyr thyngys. 1486 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 9 Chalice, Books, Vestments, and other Ornaments of holy Church. 1559 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 2 § 25 (*Act Uniformitie Com. Praier*), That suche ornaments of the Churche, and of the ministers therof, shalbe reteined and be in vse as was in this Churche of England, by auethority of Parliament, in the second yere of the raygne of Kyng Edward the vi. vntil other order shalbe therin taken. 1565 in *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock 1866) 60 Thinventarie of all the popishe ornamentes that remaynid in the Church of Calsterworth at anie tyme sens the deathe of the late Quene Marie. 1857 *Decis. Privy Council* in Blunt *Annot. Prayer-bk.* p. lxx, The term 'ornaments' in Ecclesiastical law is not confined, as by modern usage, to articles of decoration or embellishment, but it is used in the larger sense of the word 'ornamentum'... In modern times, Organs and Bells are held to fall under this denomination.

c. *Ornaments rubric*, the rubric which stands immediately before the Order for Morning and Evening Prayer in the Book of Common Prayer; so called as referring to the 'ornaments' to be used in the Church. (Cf. 1559 in b.)

1872 *Law Rep.* Adm. & Eccl. Crts. III. 69 The ornament rubric in the prayer book set forth by authority of the statute. 1888 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent.* Nov. 767 They [Q. Eliz. and Govt.] suffered the ornaments rubric to lie partially dormant, but they kept it in force.

2. Something employed to adorn, beautify, or embellish, or that naturally does this; a decoration, embellishment.

1388 WYCLIF *Judith* x. 3 And sche took ournementis [1382 onournemens] of the armes, and lilies..and ournede hir silf with alle hir ournementis. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vii. (1885) 125 Rich stones..and oþer juels and ornamentes conuenyent to his estate roiall. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. xv. (W. de W.) h j b/2 The berde is the hyghnes and ournament of mannes face. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 29 Or whether that such Cowards ought to weare This Ornament of Knighthood [the garter], yea or no? 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. iv, The Blossoms are in themselves great Ornaments to a Tree. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 170 ¶ 3 My mother sold some of her ornaments to dress me in such a manner as might secure me from contempt. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 178 Formerly the châteaux were the ornaments of France. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. III. v. 140 Torcs, head-rings, armlets, and other personal ornaments. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 130 Mere narration, when deprived of the ornaments of metre.

b. *fig.* A quality or circumstance that confers beauty, grace, or honour.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 4 b, Amonge other ornamentes of the house of Saxony, this was ever propre unto it, greatly to favour Religion. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Pet.* iii. 4 The ornament of a meek and quiet spirit.

c. A person who adorns or adds lustre to his sphere, time, etc.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 53 Thos singular men, the late ornaments of Cambridg and the glori of Pembrook Hal. 1595 SPENSER *Cal. Clout* 500 She is the ornament of womankind. 1681 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 110 An ornament to the University. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Diss. ii. (1840) I. p. cxx, A most distinguished ornament of this age was John of Salisbury. 1896 *Law Times* C. 488/2 Like so many other ornaments of the Scotch Bench and Bar, John Inglis was a son of the manse.

3. The action of adorning or fact of being adorned; adornment, embellishment, decoration (*lit.* or *fig.*); that in which this is embodied or consists.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ii. 39 Courage .. Approved oft in perils manifold, Which he atchiev'd to his great ornament. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* i. ii. Wks. 1878 I. 15 Accomplements are more for ornament Then use. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 280 The pair that clad Each shoulder broad, came mantling o're his brest With regal Ornament. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* (1874) I. Introd. 307 The improvement or ornament of the human mind. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revis.* (ed. 4) 245 There was no beauty..either of artful ornament, or natural wildness. 1883 L. F. DAY *Every-Day Art* i, Ornament is the Art of every Day.

b. Mere adornment; outward show or display.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 74 So may the outward showes be least themselues: The world is still deceiu'd with ornament. *Ibid.* 97 Thus ornament is but..The seeming truth which cunning times put on To intrap the wisest.

Ornament (ō·rnămēnt, ō·rnămənt), *v.* [f. ORNAMENT *sb.* Cf. mod.F. (19th c.) *ornementer.*] *trans.* To furnish with ornament, to make ornamental; to adorn, deck, embellish, beautify.

1720 POPE *Iliad* XVIII. Observ. 1457 The Divisions, Projections, or Angles of a Roof are left to be ornamented at the Discretion of the Painter. 1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Ornament*, to set off, beautify, enrich, make handsome. 1758 BLACKSTONE *Study of Law* in *Comm.* Introd. i. 26 It will ornament and assist them all. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, Some copies from the antique, which ornamented a cabinet of the Vivaldi palace. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxix, A man, formed to ornament, to enlighten, and to defend his country. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iii, He had ornamented his hat with a cluster of peacock's feathers. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 332 The fountains .. shall be ornamented with plantations and buildings for beauty.

Hence **Ornamo·nted** *ppl. a.*

1736 THOMSON *Liberty* v. 347 That very Portion, which .. might make the smiling Public rear Her ornamented Head. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxi. 141 The ornamented style he has adopted. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxxvi. IV. 405 The prizes ..consisted of ornamented armour and weapons.

Ornamentabi·lity. [f. **ornamentable* (f. ORNAMENT *v.*) + -ITY.] Capability of being adorned: = ORNABILITY.

1811–31 BENTHAM *Ess. Lang.* iv. § 1 Properties desirable in a language... Decorability, or ornamentability, as opposed to baldness.

Ornamental (ō·rnămē·ntăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *ornāmēnt-um* ORNAMENT + -AL.] Of the nature of an ornament, serving as an ornament or decoration; adding beauty and attractiveness; decorative.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* To Rdr. a vj, Digressions, Corollaries, or ornamentall conceptions. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 257 The ornamental Pompousness in Idolatry. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-moth.* Ded., Men .Useful and Ornamental to the Age they live in. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 54 By the word Ornamental work, is to be understood in Bricklayers Work; all kind of Brick-work, that is hewed with an Ax, or rubbed on a Rubbing-stone, or of Stone wrought with Chissels, or rubbed with Stones, or Cards. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1813) 319 These ornamental trees are proper to plant at the back of shrubberies. 1855 *London as it is to-day* 112 A large piece of ornamental water. 1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* vi, The male dress of the time, is more or less ornamental. *Mod.* It may be useful, it certainly is not ornamental.

B. *sb. pl.* Things that are ornamental; adornments, embellishments, as opposed to *essentials.*

1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 240 The other two are Ornamentals that adde to its perfection but not to its essence. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Church* i. xi. 86 Seeking to deface the Pinnacles and Ornamentalls of Religion, but not capable to shake the foundations of it. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 242 On the table between each service was placed near 100 cold ornamentals. 1863 S. L. J. *Life in South* II. ii. 63 French, music and the ornamentals.

Hence **Ornamenta·lity,** condition of being ornamental; *concr.* that which is ornamental; **Ornamе·ntalize** *v.*, to make ornamental; **Ornamе·ntalness** (Bailey, vol. II. 1727).

1842 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 152 Her picture .. looks very fine indeed in its gilt ornamentality. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. xix. (1872) I. 263 This doubled wish..first set the poor man thinking of expensive ornamentalities. 1892 L. F. DAY *Nature in Ornament* v. 76 Such undergrowth must be ornamentalised accordingly.

Ornamе·ntalism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The principle or practice of being ornamental.

1862 W. M. ROSSETTI in *Fraser's Mag.* Aug. 195 The Belgian sculpture verges towards ornamentalism. 1866 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Dec. 526/3 The intentional ornamentalism of execution.

Ornamе·ntalist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who occupies himself with ornamental art.

1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 184 The ambitious ornamentalist who will be half artist, will issue but tasteless, displeasing, incongruous productions. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 June 5/2 Mr. Walter Crane, who followed, spoke on behalf of the designer and ornamentalist.

Ornamе·ntally, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an ornamental manner; with a view to ornamentation.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charact., Misc.* v. ii. 280 Other politer Tracts ornamentally writ, for publick use. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 273 They are neither placed ornamentally nor botanically, but .. jumbled together in heaps. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* v. 277/2 However ornamentally or beautifully formed it may be.

†Ornamе·ntary, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ornāment-um* ORNAMENT + -ARY: cf. *documentary*, etc.] = ORNAMENTAL.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 332 Which might serve as a sort of Index supplementary, or as an Ornamentary Appendix to those Annals.

Ornamentation (ō·rnămĕntē·ı̆·ʃən). [f. ORNAMENT *v.* + -ATION: cf. mod.F. *ornementation.*]

1. The action or process of ornamenting; the state of being adorned; the subordinate branch of art which deals especially with ornament.

1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1861) 49 To the amusement and ornamentation of private life. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* vii. 249 The philosophy of architectural ornamentation is continually being more deeply sifted. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* May 544 In the comparatively petty art of ornamentation, in rings, brooches, croziers, relic-cases, and so on, he has done just enough to show his delicacy of taste, his happy temperament.

2. That in which the process of ornamenting is embodied; the ornaments which adorn a thing collectively; ornament in general.

1851 WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. III. v. 135 A great similarity is traceable in the ornamentation of the whole northern races of Europe. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* v. 160 The ornamentation on the arms, implements, and pottery.. consists of geometrical patterns.

Ornamе·nter. [f. ORNAMENT *v.* + -ER 1.] One who (or that which) ornaments; an artist who devotes himself to decoration.

1825 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 1492 This .. profuse ornamentor of whatever is permitted to afford it support [the ivy]. 1852 WRIGHT *Celt, Rom. & Sax.* (1861) 218 The ornamenter would proceed by dipping the thumb, or a round mounted instrument, into the slip. 1884 *Birmingham Daily Post* 24 Jan. 3/3 Bedstead Ornamenters.—Good Workmen used to Flowers.

Ornamе·ntist. [f. ORNAMENT *sb.* + -IST.] A professional decorator; a designer of ornaments.

1845 W. B. SCOTT (*title*) The Ornamentist, or Artisan's Manual in the Various Branches of Ornamental Art. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 29 June, Manufacturers want the services of good ornamentists. 1888 F. G. JACKSON *Decor. Design* iv. 88 Shapes..worth the attention of the ornamentist.

Ornate (ōɪnē·ı̆·t, ō·ɪnĕt), *ppl. a.* Also 5–6 ornat. [ad. L. *ornāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ornā-re*: see ORN.]

†1. as *pa. pple.* Adorned, ornamented (*with*).

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 317 A fowle man did schewe ..to Diogenes his place ornate with riche apparaile. 1530 ELYOT *Gov.* i. iii, A sufficient nombre, ornate with vertue and wisedome. 1771 *Antiq. Sarish.* 187 An image of God the Father..ornate with red stones.

2. as *adj.* Ornamented; elaborately adorned; highly decorated or embellished. Also *fig.*

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* VII. xxix, Lyke a vessell chosen and made ornat. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 178 Our cuntrey..wyl not suffur to be so ornat and so beutyful in euery degre as other cuntreys be. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 712 Femal of sex it seems, That so bedeckt, ornate, and gay, Comes this way sailing Like a stately Ship Of Tarsus. 1829 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* II. 329 Thou brightest star of star-bright Italy! Rich, ornate, populous, all treasures thine. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 681 If we go to churches where the services are ornate, we see a far larger proportion of women than we wish to see.

b. Of literary or oratorical style: Embellished with choice language or flowers of rhetoric.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1973 Bookes of his ornat endyting, That is to al þis land enlumynyng. 1538 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 71 Because the mater bene so vyle, It may nocht have an ornate style. 1564 BECON *Wks.* Gen.

Pref., The eloquent orators with their sugared and ornate eloquence. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. i. 51 The ornate style of poetry. 1858 Gladstone *Homer* III. 531 In diction Virgil is ornate and Homer simple.

† Orna·te, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *ornāt-*, ppl. stem of *ornāre*: see prec. and -ATE 3.] *trans.* To ornament, adorn, embellish.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxvi. (W. de W.) S j b/1 Palma is a tree of vyctory, for therwyth the vyctours honde is ornatyd. 1508 Fisher *7 Penit. Ps.* cii. Wks. (1876) 181 Yf thou wolde edyfy and ornate thy chyrche on this maner. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxi. § 134. 1037 All these foresaid figures, stories, and ornaments shall be made to garnish and ornate the two Pillars of the Church. 1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Piscator* (1867) II. 313 I' th' German tongue the Bible he translated, And it with learn'd Analysis ornated.

Hence † **Orna·ted** *ppl. a.*, † **Orna·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 176 b/2 Somtyme ornatynge of wordes maketh the proposycion to be withdrawen fro the trouthe. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.), Had I that admir'd ornated stile Of Petrark.

Ornately (see the adj.), *adv.* [f. Ornate *a.* + -LY 2.] In an ornate manner; with ornate language; ornamentally, elegantly; with decoration.

c 1460 G. Ashby *Dicta Philos.* 434 A king sholde enfourme his sone..to speke ornatly with equite. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 94 b, A solempne oracion, to whom the Emperors Secretary answered ornatly. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xviii. (1623) 922 He rehearsed them the same matter againe..so well and ornately, so euidently and plaine. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 342 Some of the ornately sculptured foliage.

Orna·teness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being ornate.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. i. 36 Ornateness, adorn, set out, Deck, beautifie, embellish, trimm. *a* 1849 Poe *R. Dawes* Wks. 1864 III. 153 A well-disciplined ornateness of language.

Ornation (ɒɹnē·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *ornātiōn-em*, n. of action from *orn-āre* to adorn.] The action of adorning; the condition of being adorned; adornment, ornament, † equipment; ornamentation.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 37/1 Thus in sixe dayes was heven and erthe made and alle the ornation of them. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* Ded. (1883) 10 Nor have I beautified ..it with rhetorical ornations. 1879 [Lingham] *Sci. Taste* i. 6 The extravagant floridity of Genoese ornation.

† Ornative, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *ornāre* to adorn: see -ATIVE.] Tending or serving to adorn; decorative.

1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. i. 54 An ornative and exemplary reason.

‖ Ornatrix (ɒɹnē·triks). [L. *ornātrīx* female adorner.] A woman who adorns, a tire-woman.

1834 Lytton *Pompeii* III. vii, The ornatrix (i. e. hairdresser) slowly piled, one above the other, a mass of small curls.

Ornature (ō·ɹnătiŭɹ). *rare.* [a. F. *ornature* (1530 in Godef.) = It. *ornatura*, ad. late L. *ornātūra* ornament, ornamentation, f. ppl. stem of L. *ornāre*, see -URE.] Ornamentation, adornment, decoration: embellishment; ornament.

1538 Leland *Itin.* I. New Years Gift p. xxi, A thing that desired to be sumwhat large, and to have ornature. 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* III. i. 45 A mushroom, for all your other ornatures. 1658 Phillips, *Ornature*, a setting forth, trimming, or adorning [ed. 1706 substitutes *Ornament*]. 1814 Southey *Roderick* XVIII. 113 Vestments..stiff With ornature of gold. 1886 Blackie in *19th Cent.* Apr. 531 The Gothic Castle with its..grotesque ornature of all kinds.

Orndern, orndorn, dial. ff. Undern *Obs.*

† Orne, *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [Origin and sense uncertain.] ? Careful, particular.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 370 Bute þe on .. was ornure of mete & of drunche þen þe twei oðre. *c* 1315 Shoreham *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 77/214 Þe syxte onleke swete ihesus, Of ordre nobyng orne.

† Orne, *a.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [app. a. OF. *orné*, with mutescent *e* as in *assign* (sb.[2]), etc.] Ornate.

c 1430 *Freemasonry* (ed. Halliw. 1840) 569 Rethoryk metryth with orne speche amonge.

‖ Orné (erron. *-ée*), F. = 'adorned', in *cottage orné*: see Cottage 4.

1811 Shelley *St. Irvyne* xi. Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 207 A cottage ornée, which I possess at some little distance hence.

† Ornel. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *ornel*, pl. *ornaulx* (14th–15th c. in Godef.).] A kind of rather soft white building stone.

1442 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 386 Fraughtage of x tonne of Ornell fro london vn to ye College. 1443 *Ibid.* 388 Fraught of Cj quarter and a-half of Ornel.

Ornement, obs. form of Ornament.

† Orneo-, repr. Gr. *ὀρνεο-*, comb. form of *ὄρνεον* = *ὄρνις* bird, in numerous compounds; hence the obs. † **Orneosco·pic,** † **Orneo·scopist**: see quot.

1727 Bailey, vol. II, *Orneoscopicks*, Omens or Predictions given from the Flight, etc. of Birds. *Ibid.*, *Orneoscopists*, Augurs or Diviners by Birds. [So 1730–6 (folio).]

† **Orni-,** an irregular substitute for Orneo- or Ornithio- in † **Ornisco·pic,** † **Orni·scopist,** † **Orni·scopy**: see quots., and cf. prec.

1775 Ash, **Orniscopics*, the omens or predictions drawn from the observation of birds. 1755 Johnson, **Orniscopist*, one who examines the flight of birds, in order to foretel futurity. 1775 in Ash. 1828 in Webster, and in some mod. Dicts. 1890 *Century Dict.*, **Orniscopy*, same as ornithoscopy.

† O·rnify, *v. Obs.* Also 6 ornefy. [irreg. f. F. *orner* or L. *ornā-re* to adorn + -FY.] *trans.* To adorn, ornament.

1594 T. Bedingfield tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 48 They likewise ornefied their city with new buildings. 1602 Segar *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* I. xxi. 27 Permitting them also to ornifie their weapons with siluer and gold. 1633 J. Done *Hist. Septuag.* 58 As the Maister-worke-men had shewed their Arte in imbellishing and ornifying every thing. 1671 Brydall *Law Nobil. & Gentry* 8 A Duke is Ornified with a Surcoat Mantle and Hood at his Creation.

‖ Ornis (ō·ɹnis). [a. Ger. *Ornis*, a. Gr. *ὄρνις* bird. (Introd. *c* 1859.)] A collective term for the birds or bird life of a region or country; = avifauna.

1861 *Ibis* 292 (*heading*) On the Diversity of the Estimate of the European Ornis and its causes [tr. Ger. paper by Dr. J. H. Blasius]. 1882 in *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 474 An ornis more anomalous in its admixture of forms, but poorer as regards species. 1893 *Proc. Somerset Arch. & Nat. Hist. Soc.* 102 This number appears inadequate to represent the Ornis of so large a county as Somerset.

Ornithian (ɒɹnī·piăn), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ὀρνῑθίας* the north wind which brought the birds of passage, f. *ὄρνις*, *ὀρνῑθ-* bird; hence *χειμὼν ὀρνιθίας* (Arist. *Acharn.*), a tempest of birds, an 'Ornithian gale'.] Bringing birds; laden with birds.

1830 tr. *Aristophanes, Acharnians* 36 *D.* What bring you? *B.* Ducks, jackdaws, woodcocks, tufted-ducks, landrails, divers. *D.* Marry then, like an Ornithian gale, you have come to the market.

Ornithic (ɒɹnī·þik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ὀρνῑθικός* bird-like, f. *ὄρνις* bird. So mod.F. *ornithique* (1875 in Littré).] Of, or pertaining to, birds; characteristic of birds; of the bird kind; avian.

1854 Owen in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 226 Retaining its ornithic type. 1865 *Reader* 29 July 123/3 The ornithic character of the cast of the brain-cavity. 1896 Newton *Dict. Birds* Introd. 21 The ornithic portion of the Fauna of any particular country.

b. Dealing with or skilled in birds.

a 1876 M. Collins *Th. in Garden* (1880) II. 99 A point I am not ornithic enough to explain. 1881 Ruskin *Love's Meinie* I. iii. 126 You will scarcely find in any ornithic manual more than a sentence..about their hearing.

Ornithichnite (ɒɹnipi·knəit). [ad. mod. L. *ornīthichnītēs*, f. Gr. *ὄρνις*, *ὀρνῑθ-*, bird + *ἴχνος* track: see -ITE 1 and Ichnite. Often used in the L. form.] A fossil footprint of a bird, or bird-like reptile; applied orig. to those found in Triassic deposits in Connecticut, now attributed to dinosaurs.

1836 Hitchcock in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XXIX. 315, I include all the varieties of tracks under the term *Ornithichnites*;..signifying *stony bird tracks*. *Ibid.* 324 Some of the specimens of Ornithichnites, which I regard as produced by a three toed bird, may have been made by one with four toes. 1845 Lyell *Trav. N. Amer.* I. 93 Red sandstone.. remarkable for its ornithichnites. 1848 Lowell *Biglow P.* 12 Apr. (1867) 93 The Runes resemble very nearly the ornithichnites or fossil bird-tracks of Dr. Hitchcock.

So **O·rnithichnology** [see -ology], the branch of palæontology which deals with ornithichnites.

1836 Hitchcock in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XXIX. 315 Since this is a department of oryctology hitherto unexplored..I should call it ornithichnology.

Ornithine (ɒɹnipəin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *ὀρνῑθ-* bird + -INE 5.] A base, $C_5H_{12}N_2O_2$, which enters into the composition of Ornithuric *acid*, q. v.

1881 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1446 [see Ornithuric].

Ornithi·vorous, *a. rare.* [irreg. f. Gr. *ὀρνῑθ-* bird- + L. *-vor-us*: see -vorous.] Bird-devouring.

1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1884 J. E. Taylor *Sagacity of Plants* 276 The larger and peculiarly-constructed *nepenthes*, therefore, may be ornithivorous as well as insectivorous.

Ornitho-, bef. vowel **ornith-**, repr. Gr. *ὀρνῑθο-*, *ὀρνῑθ-*, combining form of *ὄρνις* bird, as in *ὀρνῑθοθήρας* bird-catcher, *ὀρνῑθο-φάγος* bird-eating, etc., used in Eng. to form numerous scientific terms: see the following, and the Main words below.

The pronunciation varies with the place of the stress; when the primary stress falls on the following element, there must be a secondary stress on *ornitho-*, which according to the etymology ought to be *ɔrnī·tho-*, and is so pronounced by most English scholars in learned words; but conformation to *ɔrnitho·logy*, *ɔrnitho·logist*, has established *ɔrnīthological* (instead of *ɔrnīthological*), the analogy of which has introduced *ɔrnith-* into other words in popular use.

Orni·thobiography, the life-history of a bird or birds; hence **Orni·thobiographical** *a.* **Orni·thocepha·lic, Orni·thoce·phalous** *a.* [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], shaped like a bird's head (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857). **Orni·thoco·prolite,** an avian coprolite, fossil birds' dung. **Orni·thoco·pros,** the dung of birds, guano. **Orni·tholeu·cism** [Gr. *λευκός* white], albinism in birds (Mayne). **Orni·thome·lanism** [Gr. *μέλαν* black], melanism in birds (Mayne). **Orni·thomy·zous** *a.* [Gr. *μυζάειν* to suck], living parasitically on birds (Mayne). **‖Orni·thopa·ppi** *pl.* [*πάππος* grandfather, ancestor], an order of Jurassic birds of archaic type, represented by the genus *Archæopteryx*; hence **Orni·thopa·ppic** *a.* **Ornitho·pterous** *a.* [Gr. *πτερόν* feather, wing], bird-winged, having wings like a bird. **Orni·thotrophe** *nonce-wd.* [Gr. *τροφός* feeder], a place to which birds are attracted by food, so as to come under observation.

1826 Dovaston in *Bewick's Brit. Birds* (ed. 6) I. Pref. 5, I examined..no less than twenty three sorts of birds in and about my Ornithotrophe, as I humourously denominate it.

‖ Ornithodelphia (ɒɹnəþode·lfiă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L. (De Blainville 18..), f. Ornitho- + Gr. *δελφ-ύς* womb + -IA 2.] De Blainville's name for the lowest of the three sub-classes of the Mammalia, identical with the *Prototheria* of later zoologists. The sub-class, deriving its name from the ornithic character of the reproductive organs, consists of a single order, the *Monotremata*, containing the two genera *Echidna* and *Ornithorhynchus*. Hence **Ornithode·lphian, Ornithode·lphic, Ornithode·lphid, Ornithode·lphous,** *adjs.*, of, belonging to, or of the nature of the *Ornithodelphia*.

1871 Huxley *Anat. Vertеb. An.* 114. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 18 The 3rd sub-class is called Ornithodelphia, and the animals comprised within it are termed Ornithodelphous mammals. 1879 D. M. Wallace *Australas.* iii. 57 The lowest group of mammals—the sub-class Ornithodelphia or Monotremata, consisting of two of the most remarkable animals on the globe.

‖ Ornithogæa (ɒɹnəþodʒī·ă, -gī·ă). *Zoogeog.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ὀρνῑθο-* bird- + *γαῖα* land.] A proposed term for a division of the land surface of the earth, characterized by the existence of many peculiar birds, including formerly some gigantic species, and by the absence of Mammalia, except bats, seals, and whales. It corresponds to the New Zealand region of some authors. Hence **Ornithogæ·an** *a.*

1874 P. L. Sclater in *Manchester Sci. Lect.* Ser. VI. v. 79 We may divide our earth..into four divisions..IV...*Ornithogæa*—Bird-land. 1899 W. L. & P. L. Sclater *Geogr. Mammals* Introd. 11 Mr. Gill..has proposed a division of the Earth into nine 'realms'...(5) The Ornitho-gæan (New Zealand).

† Orni·thogal. *Obs.* Also 8 -gale. [ad. L. *ornīthogalē* (Pliny), or Gr. *ὀρνιθόγαλον*, f. *ὀρνῑθο-* bird- + *γάλα* milk; in Bot. L. *Ornithogalum* (Tournefort, 1700).] The Star of Bethlehem (*Ornithogalum umbellatum*); also an anglicized form of the botanical name of the genus.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xlvii. 205 Dioscorides writeth of Ornithogal that the bulbus or round roote thereof may be eaten. [1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 208 June... Flowers in Prime or yet lasting .. Pinks, .. Ornithogalum.] 1706 Phillips, *Ornithogale*, an Herb call'd Star of Bethlehem, or Dogs-Onion. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Star of Bethlehem*, The Arabick..and that call'd the Indian Ornithogale, are most esteem'd. [1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 116 Tunicate bulbs, as some of the Ornithogalums.]

Ornithoid (ō·ɹniþoid), *a.* [f. Gr. *ὀρνῑθο-* bird + -OID.] Resembling a bird; approaching birds in structure: *esp.* applied to certain reptiles.

1858 Hitchcock *Ichnol. New Engl.* 105, I attach the Typopus to the ornithoid Lizards. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 693 Ornithoid lizards or batrachians.

Ornitholeucism: see Ornithio-.

Ornitholite (ɒɹnī·þɔləit). [f. Ornitho- + -lite.] A fossil of a bird or fragment of a bird.

1828 in Webster. 1836 Hitchcock in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XXIX. 307 For this paucity of ornitholites, geologists have ..assigned probable reasons. 1869 Gillmore tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* Introd. 3 Traces had been discovered..of certain Ornitholites. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xix. 370 Many unknown fragments of bird-bones are..ranked under the general term ornitholites.

Hence **Ornitholi·tic** *a.*, as in 'ornitholitic remains'.

Ornithologer (ɒɹniþɒ·lŏdʒəɹ). *rare.* [f. Ornithology-y + -er 1.] = Ornithologist.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 134 Savonarola preferreth it before the Bustard or Thrush, so Bapt Fier. Yet the Ornithologer and Volateranus deny it.

Ornitholo·gic, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ὀρνιθολόγ-ος* speaking or treating of birds + -IC.] = next.

1846 in Worcester.

Ornithological (ɒɹniþɒɹlɒ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to ornithology; relating to the study of birds. (In quot. 1875 *catachr.* Of or pertaining to birds, avian, ornithic.)

1802 Montagu (*title*) Ornithological Dictionary; or Alphabetical Synopsis of British Birds. 1812 *Pennant's Zool.* II. 88 Mr. Montagu..has given a very detailed description of it in his .. ornithological dictionary. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 204 The ornithological ear of the master ..was struck by a regular and melodious call, the note, as he averred, of a sky-lark. 1875 Miss Braddon *Strange World* II. i. 9 A marvellous specimen of the ornithological race.

Hence **Ornitholo·gically** *adv.*, according to ornithology, from an ornithological point of view.

Ornithologist (ɒɹniþɒ·lŏdʒist). [f. as Ornithology + -ist.] One who studies or is versed in ornithology; a student of birds.

1677 Plot *Oxfordshire* 177 She may be placed amongst them by future Ornithologists. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1768) I. 135 This is the gyrfalco of all the ornithologists except Linnæus. 1874 Coues *Birds N. W.* Introd. 11 No one, not an ornithologist, has contributed more to the advance of our knowledge of the birds of the West.

So **Ornitho·logize** *v.*, to pursue the study of birds. 1892 *Gd. Words* Apr. 238/2 One day in early summer, whilst ornithologizing amongst the mountains.

Ornithology (ɒɹniþɒ·lŏdʒi). [ad. mod. L. *ornithologia* (Aldrovandus, 1599), f. Gr. *ὀρνῑθολόγος* treating of birds, f. *ὀρνῑθο-* bird + *-λόγος* speaking. Cf. F. *ornithologie* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The branch of zoology which deals with birds, their nature and habits. (By Fuller used otherwise.)

[1655 FULLER (*title*) Ornitho-Logie : or, the Speech of Birds. Hence 1670 in BLOUNT.]

[1676 WILLUGHBY (*title*) Ornithologiæ Libri tres, recognovit ..J. Raius.] 1678 RAY (*title*) Ornithology, translated into English and enlarged [tr. of prec.]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Ornithology*, a Discourse or Description of the several kinds and natures of Birds. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1828 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 15 The lectures on ornithology, with which..he had thought fit to favour Fanny. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* Introd. 20 The other work to the importance of which on Ornithology in this country allusion has been made is Bewick's *History of British Birds* (1797–1804).

Ornithomancy (ɒ:nɪθə'mænsɪ). [ad. med. or mod.L. *ornithomantia*, a. Gr. *ὀρνῑθομαντεία* divination from birds, augury, f. *ὀρνῑθο-* bird- + *μαντεία* divination : see -MANCY.] Divination by means of the flight and cries of birds; augury.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 165 Ornithomancy [divining] by Birds. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Ornithomancy, among the Greeks, was the same with augury among the Romans. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Mod. Superst.* Wks. 1862 III. 317 Ornithomancy, or the derivation of omens from the motions of birds, grew into an elaborate science.

So **Ornithoma'ntic** *a.*, of or pertaining to ornithomancy; **Ornithoma'ntist**, a diviner by birds (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

Ornithomelanism, etc. : see ORNITHO-.

Ornithomo'rphic, *a.* [f. Gr. *ὀρνῑθόμορφ-ος* bird-shaped (*μορφή* form) + -IC.] Having the form and appearance of a bird; birdlike.

1887 LANG *Myth, Ritual & Relig.* II. 4 Between these two ornithomorphic creators the strife was..fierce. 1893 *National Observer* 11 Mar. 418/2 The 'oof-bird' is the ornithomorphic aspect of the tutelary genius of wealth.

Ornithophilist (ɒ:nɪ'θɒfɪlɪst). [f. ORNITHO- + Gr. *φίλ-ος* lover + -IST.] A lover of birds.

1876 *World* V. 5 Like a true ornithophilist, Mr. Spurgeon likes birds, but likes them wild.

So **Ornitho'philite** *sb.* = prec. (also *attrib.*). **Ornitho'philous** *a.*, bird-loving; in Botany, applied to flowers fertilized by the agency of birds, chiefly humming-birds, which visit them for honey. **Ornitho'phily**, love of birds.

1859 L. F. SIMPSON *Handbk. Dining* vii. (ed. 3) 73 *note*, He never omitted this ornithophilite excursion. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 217 Ornithophilous—i. e. bird-fertilized—flowers are to be ranked with entomophilous. 1884 'BASIL' *Wearing of the Green* I. iii. 44 Summers's opinion both of her practice and of her preaching of ornithophily.

Ornithopod (ɒ:nɪ'θəpɒd), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *Ornithopoda*, neuter pl., f. ORNITHO- + Gr. *ποδ-* foot.] a. *adj.* Having feet like those of a bird; belonging to the *Ornitho'poda*, a group or order of extinct saurians, containing herbivorous *Dinosauria*, whose hind feet closely resembled those of birds in their structure. b. *sb.* A member of this group. So **Ornitho'podous** *a.*

[1888 RULLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 392 Two of the sub-divisions [of Dinosaurs] (*Stegosauria* and *Ornithopoda*) show ornithic characters, especially in the hind-limb.] 1888 LYDEKKER in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* (1889) XLV. I. 41 Vertebræ of an Ornithopodous Dinosaur from the..Green-sand.

Ornithopterous : see ORNITHO-.

Ornithorhy'nchous, *a. Zool.* [f. as next + -OUS.] Having a beak like that of a bird.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

‖ **Ornithorhynchus** (ɒ:nɪθərɪ'ŋkəs, ɒɪnəɪθɒ-). [mod. f. ORNITHO- + Gr. *ῥύγχος* bill.] An aquatic mammal of Australia, the duck-billed platypus or duck-mole (*O. paradoxus* or *anatinus*), the only species of its genus and family in the order *Monotremata*; it has glossy dark-brown fur, webbed feet and bill like a duck's; it lays eggs like a bird.

1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 432 My opportunities of examining the *Ornithorhynchus* were procured through Sir Joseph Banks. 1820 J. OXLEY *Jrnl. 2 Exp. N. S. Wales* 284 We saw numbers of the ornithorynchus, or water mole, in the river. 1864 OWEN *Power of God* 46 The anomalous Ornithorhynchus, with the tail of a beaver, the skin of a mole, the beak of a duck, and the spurs of a cock. 1870 COURTHOPE *Paradise of Birds* 70 For he gave to the Earth the first animal birth, and conceived the Ornithorhyncus. 1892 J. A. THOMSON *Outlines Zool.* 566 The mammary glands in the female Ornithorhynchus open on a flat patch.

Orni'thosaur. [f. as next.] = next, b.

1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale).

Ornithosaurian (-sɔ:'rɪən), *a.* (*sb.*) *Palæont.* [f. mod.L. *Ornithosauria*, neut. pl. f. ORNITHO- + Gr. *σαῦρος* lizard: see SAURIAN.] Of, belonging to, or having the character of, the *Ornithosauria*, an extinct order of flying reptiles, including the pterodactyl; more usually called *Pterosauria*. b. *sb.* A member of this order.

Ornithoscelidan (-se'lɪdən), *a.* (*sb.*) *Palæont.* [f. mod.L. *Ornithoscelida* pl. (f. ORNITHO- bird + Gr. *σκέλ-ος* leg + *-ida*) + -AN.] Of or belonging to the *Ornithoscelida*, a sub-class or order of extinct reptiles of Mesozoic and Tertiary age, which approached birds in the form of the hinder legs and the pelvic arch. b. *sb.* A member of this order.

The *Ornithoscelida* are sometimes reckoned as identical with the *Dinosauria* (in a wide sense), sometimes as containing the *Dinosauria* and *Compsognatha*.

1876 HUXLEY *Amer. Addr., Lect. Evolution* ii. (1877) 61 Hind limbs of a crocodile, a three-toed bird, and an ornithoscelidan. *Ibid.* 64 The ornithoscelidan limb is comparable to that of an unhatched chick. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 265 The Archæopteryx is a connecting link between the true birds and the Ornithoscelidan reptiles.

Ornithoscopy (ɒ:nɪ'θɒskəpɪ). [ad. Gr. *ὀρνῑθοσκοπία*, n. of quality f. *ὀρνῑθοσκόπ-ος* observing (and divining by) birds, auguring, sb. = augur, f. *ὀρνῑθο-* bird + *-σκοπος* viewing.] Observation of birds for the purpose of divination; augury.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Mod. Superst.* Wks. 1862 III. 321 Speaking of ornithoscopy in relation to Jews. 1897 A. DRUCKER tr. *Ihering's Evol. of Aryan* 374 The original meaning, therefore, of Ornithoscopy cannot possibly have been the mere watching of birds.

So **Ornitho'scopist**, one who professes or practises ornithoscopy; an augur. (Ogilvie, 1882.)

Ornithotomy (ɒ:nɪ'θɒtəmɪ). [f. ORNITHO- + Gr. *-τομια* cutting : see -TOMY.] Dissection of birds; the anatomy of birds.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* (1865) II. 73/1 An additional specific term in ornithotomy.

So **Ornithoto'mical** *a.*, of or pertaining to ornithotomy; **Ornitho'tomist**, one who practises the dissection, or studies the anatomy, of birds.

1875 W. K. PARKER in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 728/1 Th: merest abstract of most of our present ornithotomical knowledge. 1885 NEWTON *Ibid.* XVIII. 41/2 To harmonize the views of ornithotomists with those taken by the ornithologists who only study the exterior.

Ornithuric (ɒ:nɪ'þjʊərɪk), *a. Chem.* [f. ORNITH(O- + URIC.] In *Ornithuric acid*, $C_{19}H_{20}N_2O_4$, an acid extracted from the excrement of birds whose food has been mixed with benzoic acid; it crystallizes in small colourless anhydrous needles.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1446 In constitution ornithuric acid is analogous to hippuric acid, being formed by the union of 2 mol. benzoic acid and 1 mol. ornithine, with elimination of 2 mol. water.

Ornithurous (ɒ:nɪ'þjʊərəs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Ornithūræ*, fem. pl., f. ORNITH(O- + Gr. *οὐρά* tail.] *lit.* Bird-tailed; of or pertaining to the *Ornithuræ* or ordinary birds having a tail terminated by a pygostyle, as opposed to the *Saururæ* or lizard-tailed birds, represented by the fossil *Archæopteryx*.

† **Or'nomancy.** *Obs.* [irreg. f. Gr. *ὄρνις* bird + *μαντεία* divination.] = ORNITHOMANCY.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 869 These folowyd Konnyng ..Adryomancy, Ornomancy, with Pyromancy. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ornomancy*, divination by the moving of birds.

Oro-anal (ɔ:rəʊ'ē:nāl), *a.* [irreg. f. L. *ōs, ōr-* mouth + ANAL.]

1. That serves both as mouth and anus, as the single orifice of the digestive system of the star-fish.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 131 The question is narrowed to its being the anus alone, or an 'oro-anal' orifice.

2. Extending in the direction from mouth to anus.

1885 RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 434/2 A new long axis is..established at right angles to the original oro-anal axis.

‖ **Orobanche** (ɒrəʊ'bæŋkɪ). [L. (Pliny), a. Gr. *ὀροβάγχη*, f. *ὄροβ-ος* OROBUS + *ἄγχ-ειν* to throttle.] A genus of leafless plants (Tournefort, 1700), parasitical on the roots of other plants, chiefly *Leguminosæ*; the broomrape. Also *attrib.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 71 b, It choketh and strangleth them [pulses] where of it hath the name of Orobanche, that is chokefitche or strangletare. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 145 A weed there is which we named Orobanche, for that it choketh Eruile and other pulse. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xiii. 249 Splendid orobanches, of two species..thrive on the roots of the *Atriplex halimus*. 1890 *Athenæum* 21 June 805/2 Specimen of an orobanche parasitic upon a pelargonium.

Hence **Oroba'ncheous** *a.*, of or pertaining to the Natural Order *Orobanchæ* or *Orobanchaceæ*.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

† **O'robe.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *orobe* (1545 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *orobus*, by mod.Fr. botanists applied to *Orobus tuberosus*, now *Lathyrus macrorhizus*: see next.] Some species of vetch or other leguminous plant.

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 95 Orobes per 100 weight. 1756 ROLT *Dict. Trade*, *Orobe*, a plant, whose seed and root are of some use in medicine and dying.

b. *Comb.* † **Orobe-strangler.** = OBOBANCHE.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 72 It hath gotten the name Orobanche, that is Orobstrangler.

‖ **Orobus** (ɒ'rəʊbəs). *Bot. Obs.* [L. (Pliny), a. Gr. *ὄροβος* some kind of vetch; taken as generic name by Tournefort 1700.] A former genus of *Leguminosæ*; now divided between *Lathyrus* and *Vicia*, one species being named *Vicia Orobus*.

Usually Englished from Turner onward as *Bitter Vetch*, an appellation founded by Turner upon a passage in Galen; though the early herbalists admit that the identity of Galen's *ὄροβος* was unknown to them.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. P iij b, Galen .. and Aetius with one consent hold that the black orobus is bitter. 1562 *Ibid.* II. 77 b, Opium..taken in the quantite of a bitter fich, called eruum or orobus. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 91/2 Wood, or wild Orobus [hath] the Flowers white, the cod black.

Orocentral (ɒrəʊ'sentrăl), *a.* [irreg. for **oricentral*, f. L. *ōs, ōr-* mouth + CENTRAL.] Occupying the centre of the oral side (of an echinoderm).

1884 P. H. CARPENTER in *Challenger Rep., Zool.* XXXII. 158 I propose to call it [a plate of calcareous matter] the 'orocentral'. 1885 *Athenæum* 11 Apr. 475/2 The orocentral plate corresponds with the centrodorsal. 1888 RULLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 545 (*Echinodermata*) In its typical form .. there is an orocentral surrounded by five interradial oral plates, and these in their turns by circles of oral radials and interradials.

Orogenesis (ɒrə'ʊdʒe'nɪsɪs). *Geol.* [f. Gr. *ὄρος* mountain + -GENESIS.] The formation of mountains. So **Oro'geny** [cf. F. *orogénie* (Littré), and see -GENY].

1886 W. B. TAYLOR in *Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sc.* XXXIV. 202 Does not this impartial testimony form a most suggestive..indication of the secret cause of orogenesis?

Orogenic (ɒrə'ʊdʒe'nɪk), *a.* [f. as OROGENY (see prec.) + -IC. Cf. F. *orogénique* (Littré).] Mountain-forming; concerned in the formation of mountains.

1886 *American* XII. 351 The old belief that earthquakes are generally volcanic; they are more commonly orogenic. 1898 J. E. MAKE *Princ. Stratigr. Geol.* 32 Inversion is a frequent accompaniment of the more local orogenic or mountain-forming movements.

Orographic (ɒrə'græfɪk), *a.* [f. OROGRAPHY + -IC; see -GRAPHIC.] Of or pertaining to orography; connected with the physical character, features, and relative position of mountains.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1864 *Reader* 5 Mar. 303/1 The two chains repeat each other in all their primary orographic conditions. 1880 F. R. & G. R. CONDER *Handbk. to Bible* vii. 333 Such being the orographic features of the site. 1888 J. D. WHITNEY *Names & Places* 85 It needs but little orographic study to find out that a single entirely isolated mountain is something of comparatively rare occurrence.

Orogra'phical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Relating to or connected with orography.

1802–3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) II. 100 In an orographical respect..Tshorguna deserves every attention. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 205 An Orographical Map of Africa. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 23 Aug. 142/2 An orographical and geological description of the Cordilleras.

Orography (ɒrɒ'grăfɪ), **oreography** (ɒrɪɒ'g-). [f. Gr. *ὄρος, ὀρε-* mountain + -GRAPHY. Greek compounds of *ὄρος* are formed in *ὀρει-*, *ὀρο-*, and *ὀρε(ο-*; hence the two forms, of which *orography* is now the more usual. So in Fr., *orographie* (*Dict. Acad.* 1878) has displaced *oréographie*.] That branch of physical geography which deals with the formation and features of mountains; the description of mountains.

1845 WORCESTER, *Orography.* 1856 A. K. JOHNSTON (*title*) Physical Atlas of Natural Phenomena, Geology and Orography. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Feb. 163 He has made an addition to oreography. 1881 PINTO *How I crossed Africa* II. I. 107 The oreography of that region. 1883 *Athenæum* 29 Sept. 407/1 A detailed description of the orography..of one of the most complex mountain systems on the face of the earth.

‖ **Orohippus** (ɒrəʊ'hɪpəs). [mod. L., f. Gr. *ὄρος* mountain + *ἵππος* horse.] A genus of fossil quadrupeds found in the Eocene beds of North America, having four toes on the fore feet and three on the hind feet; held to be an ancestral form of the horse and its congeners. The animals were only about the size of a fox.

1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* x. 227 The earliest of them, the Orohippus, would require, on the theory, to have been preceded by a previous series. 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 504 First of all..appears..the Eohippus,..then..the Orohippus.

Oroide (ɔ:rəʊ'ɪd). [f. Fr. *or*, It. *oro* (L. *aurum*) gold + Gr. *εἶδος* form : cf. -OID.] An alloy of copper and zinc, having the colour of gold. Also *attrib.* (See also OREIDE.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Oroide*,..an alloy resembling gold in appearance. 1879 WEBSTER Suppl., *Oroide.* (Also written *oreide.*) 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Feb. 175/2 Oroide gold. 1881 *Metal World* No. 6. 89 Oreide must not be confounded with oroide, which consists of 12 parts of caustic lime, 360 of sal-ammoniac, 600 of magnesia, 900 of tartar, 10,000 of copper, and 1,700 of zinc.

Orolingual (ɔ:rəʊ'lɪŋgwăl), *a.* [irreg. for **orilingual*, f. L. *ōs, ōr-* mouth + *lingua* tongue + -AL.] Connected with the mouth and tongue.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 287 Unilateral extirpation of the oro-lingual or of the laryngeal centres.

Orologe, orologge, obs. forms of HOROLOGE.

Orology (ɒrɒ'lɒdʒɪ), **oreology** (ɒrɪɒ'l-). [f. Gr. *ὄρος, ὀρε-* mountain + -LOGY. As to the two forms see OROGRAPHY.] The scientific study of mountains; the branch of geology or of physical geography which treats of mountains.

1781 J. T. DILLON *Trav. through Spain* 245 We are not therefore to wonder, that orology, or the science of mountains, is so little understood. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xiv. § 582 Equally important is it..to present its orology, by mapping out the bottom of the ocean. 1892 *Daily News* 26 Mar. 2/1 Originally Mr. Whymper intended to pursue his studies in Oreology..in the cloud-capped region of the Himalaya.

Hence **Orolo'gical, oreo-,** *a.* [cf. F. *orologique*], of or pertaining to orology (1828 in Webster); **Oro'logist, oreo'logist,** one skilled in orology.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 114 If the Oreologist would trace back the progress of waste, till he come in sight of that original structure.

Orology, obs. variant of HOROLOGY.

Orometer (ɒrɒ'mɪtəɪ). [f. Gr. *ὄρος* mountain + *μέτρον* measure; see -METER.] An instrument for measuring the altitudes of mountains.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 92/1 The clinometer or orometer for levelling and finding altitudes.

Orometric (*prom*ĕ·trik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the measurement of mountains; †(in quot.) = trigonometrical with mountain summits as the points of triangulation.

1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* p. xxi, An Orometric Survey is, when one long Base-line is exactly measured, and the Distance of the Summits of two, or more, high Mountains in the Neighbourhood found from thence trigonometrically.

Oronasal, Oronge: see ORINASAL, ORANGE.

Oronoco, oronooko (ōˌrŏnōʊ·ko, -nū·ko). Also 8 Oranoco, Oronoko, 8–9 Oroonoko, -ka, 9 Oronokoo, Orinoco. [Origin uncertain: app. a proper name, but stated in *A Paper on Tobacco* 118 by J. Fume 1839 to be unconnected with the river Oronoco in South America.] Name of a variety of tobacco.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Oranoco* (i. e. bright and large), a Name given to the common sort of Tobacco in the Plantations of Virginia. 1708 E. COOK *Sot-weed Factor* (1865) 23 Broad Oronooko bright and sound, The growth and product of this ground. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Oroonoka, *Nicotiana*. 1800 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* IV. 365 Bursting from the effluvia of train-oil, salt-cod, and oroonoko. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 34 Smoking his evening pipe of Oronooko. 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 436 Between the sweet-scented and the Oronoco .. there were several varieties.

Orontiaceous (orɒntiē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Orontiāceæ* + -OUS.] Of or belonging to the *Orontiaceæ*, a Natural Order or tribe of Endogens closely allied to *Araceæ*, of which the genus *Orontium* is the type; represented in Britain by the Sweet Flag, *Acorus Calamus*.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

So **Oro·ntiad**, a plant of the N.O. *Orontiaceæ*.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 385 Orontiads differ from the Arums in having hermaphrodite flowers and usually a scaly perianth.

Oro-pharyngeal (ōˌrōfărĭ·nd͡ʒĭăl), *a.* [f. next: see PHARYNGEAL.] Of or pertaining to the oropharynx.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 742 The abscess is generally confined to the oro-pharyngeal region. *Ibid.* 775 Owing to the enlarged tonsils encroaching on the oro-pharyngeal space.

Oropharynx (ōˌrōfæ·rinks). [irreg. f. L. *ōs, ōr-* mouth + PHARYNX.] That part of the throat immediately continuous with the mouth; the pharynx proper, as distinct from the nasopharynx. In mod. Dicts.

Orotund (ō·rōtʌnd), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. phrase *ore rotundo* 'with round, well-turned speech' (*lit.* 'with round mouth') Horace *A. P.* 323, with contraction of *ore ro-* to *oro-*. This some have essayed to alter to *ororotund*, for *ore-* or *orirotund*.] Characterized by greater fullness, clearness, and strength than ordinary speech: applied to the voice or utterance proper to good public speaking, recitation, or reading; also contemptuously to an inflated or pompous style of eloquence: magniloquent.

1792–9 T. GOSSE *Autobiog.* (MS. penes E. Gosse), In the winter evenings (1792) my brother Harry's wife..would read aloud therein in a manner both emphatic and orotund. 1827 RUSH *Philos. Hum. Voice* viii. (1833) 121 The Qualities of voice employed as the means of expression, are those of the Whispering, the Natural, the Falsette and the Orotund voices. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 472/1 The name of orotund .. is given to that natural or improved manner of uttering the elements, which exhibits them with a fulness, clearness, strength, smoothness, and a ringing or musical quality rarely heard in ordinary speech. 1871 'M. LEGRAND' *Camb. Freshm.* xxii. 365 Mr. Chutney would have .. ejaculated, in orotund voice, 'Alas!' 1881 FLOR. MARRYAT *Sister the Actress* I. xviii. 149 Dreaming .. of natural, falsetto and orotund voices. 1887 LOWELL *Old Eng. Dram.* (1892) 90. 1891 T. R. LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* III. vii. 196 In place of simple language we had a succession of orotund phrases.

b. *elliptical*, as *sb.* (*sc.* voice, utterance).

1827 RUSH *Philos. Hum. Voice* viii. (1833) 121 Few persons have by nature, a pure orotund. 1888 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Dec. 12/1 The deep-orotund is a very pleasing and effective acquisition, and may be cultivated with surprising success. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 245 Such an exclusive cultivation of the orotund as makes the bulk of his work a mere weariness of the flesh.

Hence **Orotu·ndity** (also **oro-rotundity**), **Oro-rotundoism**, *nonce-wds.*

1831 CROKER *Boswell's Johnson* I. 196 *note*, The number of syllables, and oro-rotundity..of the sound of a word, can never add much. 1840 G. RAYMOND in *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 248, I .. exclaimed, in all the ororotundoism I could summon to my aid, 'Hear me' [etc.]. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 395 There is a pomposity, an ororotundity.

Oroyson, obs. form (in Caxton) of ORISON.

Orp, *v. Sc.* [Origin obscure: cf. ON. *verpa* to throw, pa. pple. *orpin* thrown: cf. Sc. *thrawn* in sense 'cross-grained, perverse, ill-humoured'.] *intr.* To fret, to murmur discontentedly; 'to weep with a convulsive pant' (*Glossary to Ramsay*).

1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* I. ii, Like dawted wean..That for some feckless whim will orp and greet. 1836 M. MACKINTOSH *Cottager's Dau.* 191 They bood aye keep the neathmost in, To orp wi' grief.

Hence **O·rping** *vbl. sb.*, fretting, murmuring; **O·rpit** *ppl. a.*, fretful, discontented.

1599 JAS. I *Basil. Δῶρον* (1603) 46 Feare not their orping or being discontented, as long as yee rull well. 1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 116 Notwithstanding all the perswasions, orpings, threats, yea Treasonable assaults. 1614 BP. COWPER *Dikaiologie* 143 You seeme to be very earnest here, but all men may see it is but your Orpit or Ironic conceit. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xiv. (1873) 84 'Benjie was an orpiet, peenkin, little sinner'.

† O·rped, *a. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* orpit. [OE., of obscure origin.] Stout, strenuous, valiant, bold.

10.. in *Anglia* VIII. 324 Swa ġedafenaþ esnum ðam orpedan, ðonne he god weorc ongynþ, ðæt he ðæt ġeornlice beswynce. *Ibid.* 325 La orpeda cleric ġif ðu wylle witan ða terminos ðe we ymbe spræcon, wite hwylc ġer hyt sy ðæs monan ðæt man hæt *lunaris*. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6062 Wiþ hem fif hundred knistes, Orped men & gode in fistes. 1340 *Ayenb.* 183 Aze þe guode knist and orped þet heþ guod herte and hardi. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 129 Som orped knyht to sle this lord. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 371/1 Orpud, .. *audax, bellipotens*. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 103 b/2 As thou hast ben orped in thy dedes he dyde to the moche honoure. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1339/2 See you this orped giant here, so huge of limme and bone?

b. Of a beast: Fierce, furious.

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 104 Yet should this hand .. confound this orped swine. 1594 CONSTABLE *Venus & Adonis* vii, For an orped swine Smit him in the groyne.

Hence **† O·rpedly** *adv.*, stoutly, bravely; **† O·rpedness, † O·rpedship**, valour, bravery.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1729 'Orpedlich thou the hi-stere And the lond thou fond to were. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 231 þe emperour dede nopinġ orpedliche [L. *strenue*]. *c* 1400 *Chron. Eng.* lxxiii. in Herrig *Archiv* LII. 14 They defendede hem welle and orpydly ayens hem. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxxii. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 99 b/2 Aboute pentecoste is tyme of cheualry and of *orpedhesse. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1413 His folk ful of 'orpedschype, Quicliche leputh to hepe.

Orpement, Orpent, obs. ff. ORPIMENT, ORPINE.

Orphaic, obs. variant of ORPHIC.

Orphaline, variant of ORPHELIN *Obs.*

Orphan (ō·rfăn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 5–7 -ane, 6–7 -ant. [ad. late L. *orphan us* (Vulg.), a. Gr. *ὀρφανός* without parents, bereaved; cf. OF. *orfene* (13th c.), It. *orfano*. See also ORPHENIN, ORPHELIN.]

A. *sb.* **1.** One deprived by death of father or mother, or (more generally) of both parents; a fatherless or motherless child.

Orphan's Court, a probate court in some states of the United States, having jurisdiction over the estates and persons of orphans.

[13.. *K. Alis.* 4948 Another folk woneth there biside; Orphani hy hatteth wide.] 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 31 Thoffyce of a knyght is to mayntene and deffende wymmen widowes and orphans. 1547–64 BALDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 126 Innocent persons, orphants, widdowes, & poore men. 1603 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* iv. 95 Mak'st me an Orphan ere my Father die. 1632 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Iron Age* v. Wks. 1874 III. 429 Sweet Orphant do; thy fathers dead already. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XXII. 629 The day, that to the shades the father sends, Robs the sad orphan of his father's friends. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s. v. *Orphan*, In London the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have the custody of the orphans of deceased freemen, and also the keeping of their lands and goods. 1849 STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (ed. 2) I. 596/2 When a lamb is left an orphan..[it is necessary] to mother it .. upon another ewe.

2. *fig.* One bereft of protection, advantages, benefits, or happiness, previously enjoyed.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 242 b/2 Thenne he assembled twelue freres of the Conent of Boulogne and to thende that he wold not leue them and disheryted and orphanes he made his testament. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Cry of Childr.* xii, They..Are orphans of the earthly love and heavenly.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *orphan-like* adj.; **orphan-asylum, -hospital, -house,** an orphanage.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 15 When .. bravest minds live orphan-like forlorn. 1711 C. MATHER *Diary* 25 Mar. in *Harv. Stud.* (1897) V. 58 A present of Gold for his orphan-house. 1769 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 65/2 The children of the orphan-hospital..were ranged in two lines. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* 40 Orphan-sorrows drew the ready tear. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 159 The Preachers' Church, and that of the Orphan-house. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 831/2 An orphan-hospital, or institution for bringing up orphaned children in. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Br. P.* 294 Love forsaken sends out orphan cries.

B. *adj.* Bereaved of parents; fatherless or motherless, or both; *fig.* bereft of protection analogous to that of a parent.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 409 b/2 Whan Machomete was orphane of fader & moder he was under the gouernaunce of his uncle. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXVIII. ii, Prepare his path, who..Doth sitt a father to the orphan sonne. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. XXXII. (1612) 161 Queene mother and her kindred hild the Orphant King a while. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* II. III. xvi. (1784) IV. 83 And I beg your worship will consider the orphan state of my daughter. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. xvii, Thou art a patron all too wild And thoughtless, for this orphan child. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. X. III. 87 An orphan girl might be claimed in marriage of right by any member of the gens.

fig. 1660 N. INGELO *Bentivolio & Urania* II. (1682) 65 [God] doth not abandon the Orphan World to..blind Chance. 1883 SCHAFF *Hist. Church* II. vii. § 42. 425 It was probably the martyrdom of Peter and Paul that induced John to take charge of the orphan churches.

Orphan (ō·rfăn), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make an orphan of; to bereave of parent or parents.

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* III. 290 One hour hath orphaned me and widowed me. 1832–4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* I. Wks. 1860 X. 34 It is, or it is not, according to the nature of men, an advantage to be orphaned at an early age. 1876 EADIE *Thessalonians* (1877) 92 This orphaning separation had been for 'the season of an hour'.

Orphanage (ō·rfănĕdʒ). [f. prec. sb. + -AGE.]

1. The state or condition of being an orphan.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 185 Orphanage bringeth many discommodities to a Child. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 108 There can fall no .. Orphanage upon those Children, to whom God is Father. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 321 A desolate creature she suffered under the worst of orphanage. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 207 His early orphanage was not without its effect in confirming a character naturally impatient of control.

b. Orphans collectively.

1845 W. H. MAXWELL *Hints Soldier on Service* I. 34 He will talk of widowed wives and unprotected orphanage.

† 2. The guardianship formerly exercised by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London over the persons and property of orphan children within the City under 21 years of age. *Obs.*

1538 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. II. App. xc. 250 Al and syngler the porcyons .. to be ordered according to the custome of the orphanage of the citie of London. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 19 The common serjeant in London, an office of considerable account, especially in the orphanage.

3. An institution or home for orphans.

1865 *Econ. Standard* 7 Feb., There is .. an orphanage, in which there are at present 40 children being educated at a low charge. 1871 *Daily News* 16 Dec., The Chinese Government demands the suppression of the foreign orphanages.

4. *attrib.* chiefly in sense 2.

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 88 b, His successor may in his owne name have execution of a Recognisance acknowledged to his predecessor for Orphanage money. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. XXXII. 519 In London the share of the children (or orphanage part) is not fully vested in them till the age of twenty-one, before which they cannot dispose of it by testament; ..but after the age of twenty-one it is free from any orphanage custom. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 423 In that part of the will relating to the orphanage share.

Orphancy (ō·rfănsi). [f. ORPHAN *sb.* + -CY.] The condition of being an orphan; orphanhood.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) Kk iij, Yet did not thy orphancie, or my widdowhood, deprive vs of the delightfull prospect. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. XXXIV. (1612) 164 Nor can Æneas Offsprings now of Orphansie complaine. 1839 LANDOR *Andrea of Hungary* I. iv. 115 The worst Of orphancy, the cruellest of frauds. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* III. 225 Shall we Elect for widowhood or orphancy?

O·rphandom. *rare.* [See -DOM.] = prec.

1892 *Leisure Hour* Jan. 195/1 To softly cradled childhood .. had succeeded orphandom.

Orphaned (ō·rfănd), *a.* [f. ORPHAN *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.]

1. Made or left an orphan; bereaved.

1631 *Celestina* XX. 195, I, even this very day, have left many servants orphaned, and quite destitute of a master. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 134 He is orphan'd both of father and mother. 1827 PRAED *Arminius* vii, The sobs of orphaned infancy. 1874 DIXON *Two Queens* III. 64 To save the orphaned girl from trouble.

b. *fig.* Bereaved, destitute and unprotected.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 46 Religion orphan'd waileth o're thy urn. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 3rd Sund. Lent, The orphan'd realm threw wide her gates. 1898 W. K. JOHNSON *Terra Tenebr.* 148 Ye shall not long live orphaned of the light!

2. *transf.* Of or pertaining to an orphan.

1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* II. iv, To dry the widowed and the orphaned tear of those Whose brave protectors have perished in their country's cause. 1882 *Mrs. Raven's Temptation* III. 43 Could he presume on Alice's orphaned loneliness.

† O·rphaner. *Obs.* An unexplained by-form of ORPHAN *sb.*

c 1461 tr. *Oath Recorder Lond.* in *Lett.-Bk. D.* lf. 7 *Calr.* (1902) 34 Ye schall attende to save (and mayntene) the Right of the Orphaners after þe lawes and usagis of the Cite. [Cf. *a* 1399 *Sacram. Record.* in *Lib. Albus* lf. 208 b (Rolls) I. 309 Et qe tendre serrez dez drotures dez orphanyns sauvere et meintener, solonc lez leyes et usagez de la citee.]

† O·rphanet. *Obs.* [-ET.] A little orphan.

1591 DRAYTON *Harmony Ch., Finding of Moses*, Calling her maids this orphanet to see.

Orphanhood (ō·rfănhud). [f. ORPHAN *sb.* + -HOOD.] The condition or position of an orphan.

1824 DAVISON *Disc. Prophecy* VI. (1861) 219 The captivity, devastation, and public orphanhood of the Jewish Church was a far more perplexing phenomenon. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 5 The girl, over whom the dark shadow of orphanhood passed as she spoke. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 2 It provides for sickness, age, widowhood, orphanhood.

† O·rphanism. *Obs. rare.* [See -ISM.] The condition of being an orphan; orphanhood.

1598 FLORIO, *Orfanita*, Orphanisme. 1611 COTGR., *Orbité*, Orphanisme. 1790 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) II. 345 It is an anxious and alarmed life,..better, however,..than that of lonely orphanism. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 43 To feign convulsions, starvation, orphanism, widowhood.

† Orpha·nity. *Obs.* [a. OF. *orphanité, orfanité*, earlier *orfenté*:—late L. *orphanitās* (6th c. in Quicherat *Addenda*), f. *orphan-us* ORPHAN: see -ITY.] The condition of an orphan, orphanhood.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. lii. (1869) 163, I haue brouht thee the hurdoun ayen, to deliuere thee from orphanitee. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. ix, Now I am fallen in orphanyte of parents & of my lorde. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 147 The land were in grete orphanite of botbe lord & of lady.

Orphanize (ō·rfănəiz), *v.* [f. ORPHAN *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make (any one) an orphan.

1797 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 17 Women and children, widowed and orphanized, alas! by the obstinacy of Dutch resistance. 1851 LIVINGSTONE *Let.* in *Life* vi. (1885) 97 To orphanize my children, will be like tearing out my bowels. 1879 P. LORIMER tr. *Lechler's Wiclif* I. 43 The parish was spiritually orphanised.

†Orphano·trophism. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. ὀρφανοτρόφ-ος bringing up orphans (-τρόφος feeding) + -ISM.] The support and rearing of orphans.

So **†Orphano·trophy** [ad. L. *orphanotrophium*, a. Gr. ὀρφανοτροφεῖον], a hospital or asylum for orphans.

1711 C. MATHER (*title*) Orphanotrophism; or, Orphans well provided for. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Orphanotrophy*. 1730–6 — (folio). Hence in JOHNSON, etc. 17.. (*title*) A Memorial concerning the Erecting an Orphanotrophy or Hospital for the Reception of Poor Cast-off Children or Foundlings.

O·rphanry. *rare.* [f. ORPHAN *sb.* + -RY.] A home for orphans, an orphanage.

1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale).

O·rphanship. *rare.* [See -SHIP.] The position or fact of being an orphan; orphanhood.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 524 [Parents] of such habits and temper as would have rendered orphanship a blessing.

Orphant, obs. corrupt form of ORPHAN.

†Orphany[1] (ō·ɹfăni). *Obs. rare.* [f. ORPHAN + -Y.] The condition of an orphan, orphanhood.

1539 CRANMER *Let. to Cromwell* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 389 My heart is much moved with pity towards the yoong lord of Bargavenny..by cause he is within orphany.

†Orphany[2], app. an error for *orphery*, ORPHREY.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. 543 In vestures quent of mony sindrie gyse,..Satine figures champit with flooris and bewis, Damisflure, tere, pyle quhairon thair lyis Peirle, Orphany quhilk euerie stait renewis.

Orphanyne, Orpharas, orphare: see ORPHENIN, ORPHREY.

Orpharion (ōɹfā·rəi·ŏn). Also 6 **orpheryon,** 7 **Orph-Arion, orpharyon, -erion, -erian, -irian, orfarian,** (9 **orph(e)oreon**). [Composed of the names of Orpheus and Arion, mythical musicians of antiquity. Cf.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. ii, Another Orpheus! an Arion riding on the back of a dolphin.]

A large instrument of the lute kind with from six to nine pairs of metal strings played with a plectrum: much used in the 17th century.

Said to have been invented *c* 1560 by John Rose, citizen of London, living in Bridewell. See Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 612.

1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* iii. 111 Set the Cornet with the Flute, The Orpharion to the Lute. 1601 P. ROSSETER (*title*) A Booke of Ayres, set foorth to be song to the Lute, Orpherian and Base Violl. *c* 1620 W. LAUSON in J. D[ennys] *Secr. Angling* (ed. 2) 153 Wind them on two or three of your fingers, like an Orph-Arion's string. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 146 It maketh a more Resounding Sound than a Bandora, Orpharion or Cittern, which have likewise Wire-strings. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* V. 20 To one he Petitioned for a Violl, to another for a Lute, to this Man for an Orfarian. 1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus., Orpheoreon or Orpheoreon.* [1878 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 612 A larger orpheoreon was called Penorcon, and a still larger one Pandore; Prætorius spells this Pandorra or Bandoer.]

Orphean (ɹfī·ăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **Orphæan.** [f. L., *Orphē-us*, (a. Gr. Ὀρφεῖος, f. Ὀρφεύς Orpheus, the famous mythical musician and singer of Thrace, in later times accounted a philosopher and adept in secret knowledge, whence the Orphic mysteries and Orphic doctrines) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or relating to Orpheus, as musician and singer, who was said to move rocks and trees by the strains of his lyre; hence, melodious, musical, entrancing, like his music.

1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 45 Charmie more then the Orphean musicke. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 99 His soul engross'd th' Monopoly of Arts, And thy Orphean skill could ravish Hearts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 17 With other notes then to th' Orphean Lyre I sung of Chaos and Eternal Night. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 157 Refractory feet, that will dance to Orphean measures.

2. = ORPHIC *a.* 1.

1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 330 The most zealous abettors of the Orphean and Gentile philology, Porphyry, Hierocles, Celsus, and the rest.

B. *sb.* An adherent of the Orphic philosophy.

1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Symbolic Lang.* (1876) 5 *note*, The Orpheans endeavored to express divine things by Symbols. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 33 Mr. Davies is of opinion that the Orpheans were Druids.

So **O·rpheist** = ORPHEAN *sb.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 20. 374 The reason of this difference betwixt the Orpheists and Plato..proceeded only from an equivocation in the word Love.

†Orphelin (ō·ɹfĕlin), *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **orphelyn,** 6 **-line, -len, -ling, orphiline,** 7 **orphaline, orphling.** [a. OF. *orphelin, orfelin* (13th c. in Littré), arising by dissimilation from OF. *orphenin*: see ORPHENIN.]

A. *adj.* Orphaned; bereaved.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. iii. 25 (Camb. MS.) Wan thow weere orphelyn of fadyr and modyr. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 105 Shall I abide orpheline in my yonge dais.

B. *sb.* An orphan.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 112 For to norisshe orphelyns and for to endoctrine hem in vertu and science. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 260 b/1 Leue us not orphelyns. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lx. 210 He dystroyeth the burgesses and marchaunt̃es, wedous and orphelyns. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* (1732) 109 The Blind, Crooked, Bedralis, Widowis, Orphelingis, and all uther Pure. 1630 J. LEVETT *Ord. Bees* Ded., Of your..love to the deceased Author, or your charity to this posthume Orphling. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* III. 51 To preserve it for the Orphaline.

†Orphenin, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Also **-anin, -yne.** [a. OF. *orphenin, -anin* (12th c.), deriv. of L. *orphan-us* ORPHAN, subseq. *orphelin*: see prec.]

A. *sb.* = ORPHAN A. 1.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenia*) 446 Namly it þat mycht tyne til wydow or til orphanyne. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxi. (1869) 37, I am norishe of orphanynes, osteleer to pilgrimes. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 187 They oughte to helpe and susteyne the wydowes an orphenyns.

B. *adj.* Bereaved (in quot. of children).

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. xii, I am put to this Exille, that of one sone & foure doughters, I am orphenyn.

Orpheonist (ō·ɹfiŏnist). [a. F. *orphéoniste*, f. *Orphéon*, name of a school of vocal music established at Paris in 1833, and named from Orpheus.] A member of an *Orphéon*; a choral singer.

1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxxiii. 72 Ask the Orpheonistes how near this is to the truth. 1888 *Times* 21 Sept. 3/2, 2000 Orpheonists will attend and sing one of the composer's choruses.

attrib. 1882 *Athenæum* 8 Apr. 455/2 A grand festival and competition of orpheonist societies and military bands. 1884 *Ibid.* 9 Aug. 187/3 The fourth general meeting of the Orpheonist societies at Paris is postponed.

Orpheoreon, orpherian, -on: see ORPHARION.

Orpheotelest (ō·ɹfiō·tĕlest). *Corruptly* **orpheotnlist, orpheotellist.** [ad. Gr. Ὀρφεοτελεστής.] An initiator into Orphic mysteries; a professor of Orphic magic.

a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 61 To the end he may be initiated in holy Orders, he goes often unto the Orpheotulists. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 31 He [Orpheus] is represented..as the founder of a school of magic, whose students were termed 'Orpheotellists'.

Orpheray, -ry, obs. forms of ORPHREY.

Orphic (ō·ɹfik), *a.* (*sb.*). [ad. Gr. Ὀρφικ-ός (in L. *Orphic-us*), f. Ὀρφεύς Orpheus: see -IC.]

1. Of, belonging or attributed to, or connected with Orpheus, the mysteries associated with his name, or the writings or doctrines subsequently attributed to him (see ORPHEAN); hence, oracular.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 14. 250 According to the Orphick Tradition, this Love which the Cosmogonia was derived from, was no other than the Eternal Vamade Deity. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. iii. 177 That Orphic sentence mentioned by Ficinus, Ζεὺς εἶδος πάντων, Jupiter is the form, species, or idea, of all things. 1813 SHELLEY in Dowden *Life* (1887) I. 396, I intend..to reason in my preface concerning the Orphic and Pythagoric system of diet. 1816 D. STEWART *Dissert. Progr. Philos.* II. iii. (1858) 304 *note*, The old Orphic verses, quoted in the treatise Περὶ κόσμου, ascribed to Aristotle. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xvi. (1883) 483 'No summer ever came back, and no two summers ever were alike', said I, with a degree of Orphic wisdom that astonished me. 1880 *Athenæum* 20 Nov. 680/3 They are founded on the mystic Orphic doctrine, and seem to be part of the sacred book of the initiated in those mysteries. 1880 F. W. H. MYERS *Stanzas on Shelley* in *Macm. Mag.* No. 245. 392 Yet, with an Orphic whisper blent, A Spirit in the west-wind sighs.

b. *Orphic egg,* a term applied to the earth or world, as being held to be egg-shaped.

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 280 The opinion of the oval figure of the earth is ascrib'd to Orpheus and his disciples; and the doctrine of the mundane egg is so peculiarly his, that 'tis call'd by Proclus the Orphick egg. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* III. (1722) 233 Nothing was more celebrated than the Original..Orphick Egg, in the most early Authors. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France*, etc. I. 298 The mondane, or as Proclus calls it, the orphick egg, is possibly the earliest of all methods taken to explain the rise, progress, and final conclusion of our earth and atmosphere.

2. Of the nature of the music of Orpheus, or the verses attributed to him; melodious, entrancing, ravishing.

1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 204 An orphic song indeed, A song divine of high and passionate thoughts, To their own music chaunted! 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 18 To pass over the Orphic hymns of David. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. i. 421 Language is a perpetual orphic song. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* XXV, Homer and Hesiod, and those old Orphic singers, were of another mind.

B. *sb.* **1.** An Orphic song or hymn: chiefly in *pl.*

1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Argon.* IV. 108 They call them the Songs of Orpheus, or the Orphics, to this day.

2. A member of the Orphic school of philosophy.

1897 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 461 These tablets were buried with the deceased Orphic. 1899 R. H. CHARLES *Eschatol.* iii. 149 This doctrine first appears among the Orphics.

So **O·rphical** *a.* = ORPHIC; **O·rphically** *adv.*, after the manner of the Orphic writings, doctrines, mysteries, etc.; **O·rphicism** = ORPHISM.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 17. 294 Aristotle seems to have meant no more than this, that there was no such Poet as Orpheus Senior to Homer, or that the Verses vulgarly called *Orphical, were not written by Orpheus. *Ibid.* 300 We cannot believe all that to be genuine which is produced by ancient Fathers as Orphical. *Ibid.* 307 The whole Produced or Created Universe, with all its Variety of things in it; which yet are *Orphically said to be God also, in a certain other sence. 1816 I. TAYLOR in *Pamphleteer* VIII. 477 Hence Socrates calls the multitude Orphically Thyrsus-bearers. *a* 1849 POE *W. E. Channing* Wks. 1864 III. 239 More profound than the *Orphicism of Alcott.

†Orphi·on. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. Ὀρφεῖον, neuter of Ὀρφεῖος ORPHEAN.] A musical instrument invented by Thomas Pilkington, who died in 1660.

1660 COKAINE *Elegy T. Pilkington* 6 Mastring all Musick that was known before; He did invent the Orphion, and gave more.

Orphism (ō·ɹfiz'm). [f. ORPH-IC + -ISM.] The system of mystic philosophy embodied in the Orphic poems, and taught to the initiated in the Orphic mysteries.

1880 *Ch. Q. Rev.* 244 The whole system of what M. Girard designates under the name of Orphism, which .. inculcated the strict necessity on the part of man to shake off the low elements of his nature. 1884 W. M. RAMSAY in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 128/2 The spirit of Orphism was that of the Oriental Phrygian cultus.

O·rphizing, *ppl. a.* [From an implied vb. **orphize* to practise Orphism: see -IZE.] Practising or following the Orphic doctrines and worship.

1884 W. M. RAMSAY in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 128/2 The Orphizing mystic cultus of Phyla.

Orphling, variant of ORPHELIN *Obs.*

Orphrey, orfray (ō·ɹfrɪ, -fri). Forms: *a.* 4–5 **orfreis, -eys, -ais, -ays,** 4–6 **orfraies, -ayes, -eyes,** 5 **orpharas, -is,** 6 **orefrayes, orferaus, orfris, -ys,** (**orpheis, orphis, offreis**). *β.* 5 **orferay, orpheray, orpharé, orffrey,** 5–6 (9) **orfrey,** 6 **orphery,** (**orfer**), 9 **orfray, orphrey.** [ME. *orfreis*, a. OF. *orfreis* = Pr. *aurfres*, OSp. *aurofres*:—*aurifrisium* (med.L. *aurifrisum, aurifrisia, aurifresus, aurifrixium, aurifrigium, -ia*) for L. *auriphrygium* gold embroidery, f. *aurum* gold + *Phrygius* Phrygian: cf. *Phrygiæ vestēs* Phrygian (gold-embroidered) garments. The final *-s*, belonging etymologically to the singular, is now treated as the plural suffix; so mod.F. *orfroi*, formerly *orfrois*. The Eng. historical spelling is *orfrey* or *orfray*; *orphrey* combines Fr. *or* with the *ph* of L. *phrygium*.]

1. Gold embroidery, or any rich embroidery; with *an* and *pl.*, a piece of richly embroidered stuff. Now only *Hist.* or *arch.*

[1222 *Ornam. Eccl. Sarum* in *Osmund Reg.* (Rolls) II. 132 Stola una de aurifris, cum manipulis tribus.] 13.. *K. Alis.* 179 With mony bellis, of selver schene, V-fastened on orfreys of mounde. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 117 A hede þat was of smyten .. in an orfreis [he] it wond. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 562 Of syn orfrays hadde she eke A chapelet. *c* 1425 *Thomas of Erceld.* 62 Hir payetrelle was of jrale fyne, Hir croponre was of Orphare. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 36/9 Ther was therin many orfrayes and rybans of silke. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 35 Yo⁸ .. see that 'orefryes' was 'a weued clothe of golde', and not 'goldsmythe woorke'. 1706 PHILLIPS s.v., The Coat-Armours of the King's Guards were also termed Orfraies, upon account of their being adorned with Gold-smith's Work. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 158 [Charlemagne] clad in his silken robes, ponderous with broidery, pearls, and orfray. 1890 W. MORRIS in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* July 767 The King's pavilion .. wrought all over..with orphreys of gold and pearl and gems.

2. An ornamental border or band, esp. on an ecclesiastical vestment, sometimes richly embroidered.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xxii. 233 Clothes dyapred of red selk all wrought with gold, and the orfrayes sett full of gret perl and precious stones. 1440 in *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (ed. Peacock 1866) 182 One vestment of white silke with a read orferay. 1485 *Churchw. Acc., St. Mary Hill, London* (Nichols 1797) 99 A childe's cope of clothe of golde and the orpharis of blue velvet. 1503 in Kerry *St. Lawrence, Reading* (1883) 113 The orfrey on the bak a narrow crose with warks. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 73 b, All the Coopes and Vestementes so riche .. the Orfrys sette with pearles and precious stones. 1844 F. A. PALEY *Ch. Restorers* 21 The orphrey or border of the chasuble. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 66 The orfrays .. are broad and elaborately chased. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 679 The rochets and the orfreys, worn in the second year of King Edward the Sixth. 1894 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 282/1 A splendid cope of green bawdekyn, with orphreys embroidered with six scenes from the life of St. John Baptist, of late fifteenth century Flemish work.

3. *Comb.*, as *orphrey-web, -work.*

1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* iii. 21 On a piece of German orphrey-web. 1890 STOCKS & BRAGG *Market Harborough Parish Rec.* 53 *note*, In the fifteenth century Cologne became famous for the manufacture of orphrey-web.

Orphreyed, orfrayed (ō·ɹfrɪd, -frid), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Embroidered with gold; adorned with 'orphrey'; bordered with an orphrey.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 153 Arrayed in clothes of gold, orfrayed and apparayled with grete perles & precyous stones. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. viii, He was clad with a mantel of purple orfrayed. 1546 *Invent. Ch. Goods* (Surtees) 137 Two copes of white damask, orfraid with red damask. 1865 *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 2) 20 The Orphreyed Mitre.

Orpiment (ō·ɹpimĕnt). Also 5–7 **orpement,** 5 **-mynt, orpyment,** 6–7 **orp(e)mente,** (**orpinent**), 6–8 **orpment.** See also AURIPIGMENT. [a. OF. *orpiment* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), also *or pieument, or pigment* (Godef.), ad. L. *auripigmentum* (Vitruv.) gold pigment. Cf. It. *orpimento*, Sp. *oropimiento*.] A bright yellow mineral substance, the trisulphide of arsenic, also called Yellow Arsenic, found native in soft masses resembling gold in colour; also manufactured by the combination of sulphur and arsenious oxide; used as a pigment under the name of King's Yellow.

Orpiment is the original ARSENIC, ἀρσενικόν, of the ancients. Also called *Yellow Orpiment* to distinguish it from the so-called *Red Orpiment* = REALGAR, disulphide of arsenic: see ARSENIC 1 a, b.

[1310 *Acc. Exors. T. Bp. of Exeter* (Camden) 8 De xxd.

de iiij libris de orpiment vendjtis.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 270 The firste spirit quyk silver called is, The seconde Orpyment [*v. rr.* orpement, orpemynt, orpiment]. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 12 *Auripigmentum*, orpiment, quando simpliciter de citrino intelligitur. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B v, Powdre of orpement blowen uppon an hawke. 1545 *Rates of Customs* c j, Orpmeinte the C. pounde *xs.* 1577 HARRISON *England* III. x. (1878) II. 67 We haue in England great plentie of goicke siluer, antimonie, sulphur, blacke lead, and orpiment red and yellow. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 90 Arsenick red and yellow, that is, Orpement and Sandarach may perhaps doe something. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. 317 Orpment, Pinck, Vellow Oaker, for Yellow. 1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 393 The other colours I tried were orpiment, gamboge,..and a few others. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xvi. 140 A thin plate of native yellow orpiment absorbs the violet and refrangible blue rays very powerfully.

Hence **Orpime·ntal** *a.*, of the nature of orpiment.

1685 BOYLE *Salubr. Air* 62 Orpimental or other noxious Minerals.

Orpine, orpin (*ō*·ɹpin). Also 7 orpont. [a. F. *orpin* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), in same senses, app. some kind of altered form of *orpiment*.]

†**1.** = ORPIMENT. *Obs.*

1548 ELYOT, *Auripigmentum*, .. a coulour lyke golde, in englysshe Orpine. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 66 Eech path was fulsoom with sent of sulphurus orpyn. 1675 E. WILSON *Spadacr. Dunelm.* 36 There's no smell of Sulphur, as is when Antimony, Orpin, or Marcasites, are calcin'd. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rabet*, Take some Powder of Orpine and Brimstone.

fig. 1656 Earl MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xcii. (1674) 246 With a little Orpine of affected goodness, they can cuver..wicked vices.

2. A succulent herbaceous plant, *Sedum Telephium*, with smooth fleshy leaves and corymbs of numerous purple flowers; a native of Britain, and also a well-known inmate of the cottage garden, being esteemed as a vulnerary. From its tenacity of life, one of its popular names is *Live-long*.

The connexion between this and the preceding sense is not clear; it has been conjectured that the name *orpine* was given first on account of their colour to onc or more of the yellow stonecrops, was extended to the genus *Sedum* as a whole, and was subseq. restricted to *S. Telephium*. In support of this, Littré gives *orpin* as a generic name for *Sedum*, and calls *S. Telephium, orpin reprise*, and *S. acre* (Wall Pepper) *orpin âcre*; but Hatzfeld and Darmesteter know only the former as *orpin*.

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Aneed. Oxon.) 17 *Crassula major*, aurum valet, *anglice* orpin. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 371/1 Orpyn, herbe, *crassula major, et media dicitur* howsleek *et minima dicitur* stonecrop. 1530 PALSGR. 250/1 Orpyn an herbe, *orpyn*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 135 An herbe muche lyke vnto that which is commonly cauled Sengrene or Orpin. 1590 SPENSER *Muiopotmos* 193 Coole Violets, and Orpine growing still. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. i. (1668) 37 Take of Orpents, Smallage, Ragwort, .. of each a good handful. 1647 C. HARVEY *Schola Cordis* xxx. 44 Orpin never waxing old. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fly*, Put some Hellebore with Orpin into Milk, and moisten the Place the Flies pitch upon. 1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* xi, Livelong orpine that cannot die.

O·rpington. [From *Orpington* in Kent.] Name of a breed of poultry.

189. F. A. MCKENZIE *Pop. Poultry-Keeping* 56 Mr. Cook, a poultry farmer then living in the village of Orpington .. introduced the single-combed Black Orpington to the poultry world in the autumn of 1886. 1897 K. B. B. DE LA BERE *New Poultry Guide* I. 18 He stocks .. the other house with Dorkings, or Orpingtons, as being at once good layers, table fowls, and silvers.

Orpit, Orpment: see ORP, ORPED, ORPIMENT.

Orque, obs. form of ORC.

Orquhelm, obs. Sc. form of OVERWHELM.

Orra (*o*·ră), *a. Sc.* Also 8 ora, orrow. [Of unascertained origin.] = ODD *a.*, in various senses: esp. 4, 7, 8. *Orra man* = odd man: see ODD 8 d.

1728 RAMSAY *Twa Cut-purses* 5 And lay out ony orabodles On sma' gimcracks that pleas'd their noddles. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Leith Races* Poems (1845) 30 Their orra pennies there to ware. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 188 Come an' spend a' ye're orrow hours 'Mang groves an' glades. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* ix, May-be catching a dish of trouts at an orra-time. 1864 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 615 After sixty..he continues to work as what is called an orra man, that is, he does all sorts of odd jobs about the farm. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxvii. 285, I daresay you would both take an orra thought upon the gallows.

Orrace, obs. variant of ORRIS 2.

Orrach(e, orrage, obs. forms of ORACH.

†**O·rrath,** *a. Obs.* [f. OR- prcf. 'without' + *raþ*, RATH, counsel.] Doubtful, perplexed, irresolute. Hence †**Orrathness,** doubt, indecision.

c 1200 ORMIN 3145 Forr he wass þa brohht ut off all Orrtrowwþe & orrraþnesse. *Ibid.* 3150 All orrraþ whatt he mihhte don. *Ibid.* 6593 And iss all alls he ware blind & orrraþ butenn lade.

Orrelegge, Orrellet(te: see HOROLOGE, OREILLET. **Orrells,** obs. spelling of *or else*: see OR B. 5. **Orrenge,** obs. form of ORANGE.

Orrery (*o*·rĕri). [Named after Chas. Boyle, Earl of Orrery, for whom a copy of the machine invented by George Graham *c* 1700 was made by J. Rowley, an instrument-maker.] A piece of mechanism devised to represent the motions of the planets about the sun by means of clockwork.

1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 11 Mr. John Rowley .. calls his Machine the *Orrery*, in Gratitude to the Nobleman of that Title. 1720 W. STUKELEY in *Mem.* (1882) I. 50 A machine..in the nature of what we since call Orrerys. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 787 [It] dwarfs the whole, And makes an universe an Orrery. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* viii. 287 Those very childish toys called orreries. 1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. Italy* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 191 When that is once done, events will move with the quiet of an orrery.

†**O·rrest.** *Obs.* [ad. ON. *orrosta, orrasta* battle. See EARNEST *sb.*1] Battle, contest.

c 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1096 [Gosfrei] hit him on gefeaht, and him on orreste ofer com. *c* 1200 ORMIN 12539 In all þatt time þatt he wass Inn orresst wiþ þe deofell.

Orrho- (bef. a vowel orrh-), comb. form of Gr. *ὀρρό-ς* serum, in a few rarely used terms of pathology, etc., as **O·rrhocyst, -cy·stis,** a serous cyst; **Orrhymeni·tis,** inflammation of a serous membrane; also, **O·rrhoid** *a.*, of the appearance or nature of serum (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857); **O·rrhous** *a.*, serous (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892).

Orribel, -bil, -ble, obs. variants of HORRIBLE.

Orris1 (*o*·ris). Forms: 6 oreys, oris, arras, 7 orace, 7–8 orrice, 7– orris. [Apparently an unexplained alteration of IRIS; cf. also IREOS.]

1. A plant of the genus *Iris*, esp. *Iris germanica* and *I. florentina* (Mayne); the flower-de-luce.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 863 The nature of the orrice is almost singular: for there are but few odoriferous roots. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 96 The Juyce of our Orris with Honey. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 120 Orris, or Flower-de-luce, Flowers in April and May. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Abbé Delille & Landor* Wks. 1853 I. 106/2 *note*, The Florentines used the iris as the symbol of their city...We call it *orris*, corruptly.

2. Short for *orris-root, -powder*: see 3.

1545 *Rates of Customs* c j, Oreys the C. pounde xiij.*s.* iiij.*d.* 1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 159 She addeth to hir brackwoort .. halfe an ounce of arras. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 301, 200 lib. Red Orrice. 1888 MARG. DELAND *John Ward* 319 He lifted a bit of lace,.. noting the faint scent of orris which it held.

3. *Comb.* **orris-pea,** an issue-pea made of orris-root; **orris-powder,** powdered orris-root.

1602 PLAT *Delightes for Ladies* IV. ii, Take..some orace powder, and foure ounces of Beniamin. 1611 *Churchw. Acc., St. Margaret's, Westminster* (Nichols 1797) 30 Paid for a pound of Orris-powder to put among the church linen. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 118 The choicest linen, smelling sweetly of orris powder.

b. Orris-root. The rhizome of three species of Iris (*I. florentina, I. germanica, I. pallida*), which has a fragrant odour like that of violets; it is used powdered as a perfume and in medicine.

Orris-root oil, Oil of orris-root, a crystalline oil of pearly lustre obtained from orris-root; also, in commerce, a solid crystallizable substance distilled from orris-root.

1598 FLORIO, *Irios*, a kinde of sweete white roote called oris-roote. 1736 BAILEY *Housch. Dict.* 503 Put some Iris or Orris root, or bay leaves, or origanum .. into the vessel with it; and the ale will recover its natural taste. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 261 The violet-scented Orris root, the produce of *Iris Florentina*. 1855 BROWNING in Collingwood *Life Ruskin* I. 202 Why don't you [Ruskin] ask the next perfumer for a packet of orris-root? Don't everybody know 'tis a corruption of iris root?

Orris2 (*o*·ris). Forms: 8 orice, orrice, orace, orrace, orras, 9 orris. [Origin obscure: in sense akin to *orfrays* (ORPHREY); but the phonetic relation to that word is not clear.] A name given to lace of various patterns in gold and silver; embroidery made of gold lace; see also quots. 1858 and 1882.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3716/4 A Scarlet Coat with Gold Orras. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3984/4 A Scarlet Cloth Petticoat, with a Silver Orrice; a white Cloth Petticoat with a Gold Orrice. 1772 *Test Filial Duty* I. 127 His coat was wonderfully laced with gold orace. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Orris*, a peculiar pattern, in which gold and silver lace is worked. The edges are ornamented with conical figures placed at equal distances, with spots between them. 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict., Orris*..the name is still in use, but is given a wider application, so as to include nearly every description of upholstery galloons.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *orris-lace, -weaver, -work*; **orris-pattern:** cf. quot. 1858 above.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4154/4 A Calimanco Petticoat..a Silver Orace-Lace upon it. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 103 A broad tissue border of orrace work gold and silver. 1769 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 123/2 Mr. W. Dell, an orrice-weaver, in Bridewell-hospital. 1790 UMFREVILLE *Hudson's Bay* 59 The suit is ornamented with orris lace. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 119 Occupations of the people, orris-weaver.

†**Orris**3, variant of ARRAS.

1634 *Unton Invent.* (1841) 32 Fyve peces of Orrisse hangings. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 167 Very fine orris hanging in wch was much silk and gold and silver.

Orrour, Orrybel, obs. ff. HORROR, HORRIBLE. **Ors,** obs. f. OURS. **Ors, orse,** obs. ff. HORSE. **Orsade, -sady, -sede,** etc. obs. varr. ORSIDUE. †**Orsadine, orsden,** var. forms of ARSEDINE.

1614 CHAPMAN *Commem. C. Brooke's Ghost Rich. III*, Tis Pageant orsadine, That goes for gold in your barbarian rate.

Orschadow, obs. Sc. var. of OVERSHADOW *v.* **Orselle, orseille,** variants of ORCHIL, ARCHIL.

Orse·llic, *a. Chem.* [f. med. L. *Orsella* ORCHIL + -IC.] In *orsellic acid*, a crystalline solid, $C_{16}H_{14}O_7 + 2\ H_2O$, obtained from South African and South American lichens.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 542 *note*, Lecanoric acid, according to Gerhardt, is identical with the alpha and beta orsellic acids of Stenhouse. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 235. So **O·rsellate,** a salt of orsellic acid; **Orselli·nic acid,** a crystalline substance, $C_8H_8O_4 + H_2O$, obtained by the action of baryta water on erythrin; also called **Orselle·sic** *acid*. **Orse·llinate,** a salt of orsellinic acid.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 543 Orsellesic Acid. *Ibid.*, Lecanoric ether, more properly orsellesic ether. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 805 Orsellinic acid, when boiled with baryta-water, splits up into carbon dioxide and orcin.

†**Orsidue** (*ō*·sidiū). *Obs.* Forms: 6 orsade, -dy, orsede, 6–7 orsdew(e, 8 orsedeu, 9 -dew, orsidue. See ARSEDINE. [Derivation uncertain.

The first element appears to be *or* gold, but it is doubtful whether this is original, or altered from *ar-*.]

A gold-coloured alloy of copper and zinc, rolled into very thin leaf, and used to ornament toys, etc.; 'Dutch gold', 'Mannheim gold'.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 234 Orsady, at x. d'. the li. 1527 *Acc. Gibson, Master of Revels* (P. R. O.), For v score and iiji li. of orsade. 1545 *Rates of Customs* c j, Orsede the pounde vj. *d.* 1583 *Ibid.* D v, Orsdew the xij. pound xiij *s.* iiij *d.* 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 176 Orsedew, or Manheim Gold, sometimes called Dutch Gold, Dutch Leaf, and Dutch Metal, is, properly speaking, Leaf Brass, from..the ingredients of which it is made being the same as those employed in the manufacture of Brass. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 16 The tortoise-shell,..placed over a foil of orsidue, to give a yellow lustre to the lighter part, is a rich and curious mounting [for knives].

Ort (*ōt*). Usually in pl. **Orts**; also 5 ortys, 7 ortes, 8 oughts. [First found in 15th c. in pl. *ortys, -us*, but not usual till end of 16th c.; app. cognate with early mod.Du. *oor-aete, oor-ete* remains of food (Kilian), LG. *ort* (Brem. Wbch.), Sw. dial. *orate, uräte* refuse fodder; cf. N. Fris. *ôrte* to leave fragments; f. *or-, oor-*, privative + *etan* to eat. There may have been an unrecorded OE. **or-ĕt*, cognate with the continental forms, but the absence of OE. and ME. examples is noteworthy.] Fragments of food left over from a meal; fodder left by cattle; refuse scraps; leavings, broken meat: also *fig. To make orts of*, to treat with contempt, undervalue.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 371/2 Ortus, releef of beestys mete. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 262/1 Ortys, *forrago* (A. *farrago*), *ruscus*. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 985 Let him haue time a beggers orts to crane. 1598 T. BASTARD *Chrestoleros* (1880) 93 She hath the orts and parings of our time. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 400 It is some poore Fragment, some slender Ort of his remainder. 1675 CROWNE *Country Wit* II. i. 23 Those poor creatures..swim after men of wit and sense for the scraps and orts of wit that fall from them. 1678 RAY *Eng. Prov.* (ed. 2) 133 Evening orts are good morning fodder. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 258 The graziers buy lean oxen to eat up the oughts. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Orts*, the refuse of hay left in the stall by cattle. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* iii. 18 Besides, their feasting caused a multiplication of orts, which were the heirlooms of the poor. 1886 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* 187 These pots and pans, where the eminent writer flung the orts of his ill-digested meals.

Ort, variant of ORD *Obs.*, beginning.

Ortalan, ortalon, ortelan, var. ORTOLAN.

Ortch(y)ard, orte(s) yerdo: see ORCHARD.

†**Orth.** *Obs.* In 1 oroð, oruð, 1–2 oið, orþ. [OE. *oroð, -uð*, shortened from *or-ðð*:—OTeut. **uz-anþ* out-breathing; cf. Goth. *uz-anan* to breathe out, expire. (Sievers *Ags. Gram.* ed. 3, § 43. 4.) Cf. also OE. *ðian*:—**anþjōjan* to breathe, and L. *an-imus*, Gr. *ἄν-εμος*, etc.] Breath, breathing; hence, wrath.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 1245 He oroþ stundum teah. *a* 1000 *Hymns* ix. 55 Du him on dydest oruþ and sawul. *a* 1000 *Life St. Guthlac* xx. (1848) 84 He þa..mid langre sworetunge þæt orð of þam breostum teah. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Iswica þenne þe orð þa iswingla.

†**O·rthangle.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. *ὀρθ-ός* right, straight + ANGLE.] A rectangle.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 88 The Numbers, Orthangles and Triangles of Plato [Greek had *ὀρθογώνιος* right-angled, rectangular].

Orthaxial (*ōɹþæ*·ksiăl), *a. Ichthyol.* [f. ORTHO-, ORTH-, straight + AXIAL.] Having the vertebral axis straight, as the tail of a diphycercal fish.

18.. *Cent. Dict.* cites J. A. RYDER.

Orthian (*ō*·ɹþiăn), *a.* [f. Gr. *ὄρθι-ος* upright, high-pitched + -AN.] Applied to a style of singing, or tune, of very high pitch: rendering Gr. *ὄρθιος*.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* XXXI. I. 239 His empress singing the loud Orthyan song among the servants below. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 15. 1830 tr. *Aristophanes, Acharnians* 5 Chœris came shuffling on to chaunt the Orthian strain. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine at Fair* lxxviii, Sing, unalloyed by meaner mode thine own The Orthian lay. 1883 LIDDELL & SCOTT *Gr. Lex.* s.v. *ὄρθιος*, The *νόμος ὄρθιος* or *orthian strain* was in so high a pitch that few voices could reach it.

Orthic (*ō*·ɹþik), *a. Min.* [f. Gr. *ὀρθ-ός* straight + -IC.] Having the cleavage-planes at right angles to one another: = ORTHOCLASTIC.

1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 204 *note*, In this case syenite would differ from diorite only in the form of the feldspar, which in the former is orthic (orthoclase), and in the latter clinic (plagioclase).

Orthid (*ō*·ɹþid). [f. mod.L. *Orthidæ*, f. *Orthis*, f. Gr. *ὀρθός* straight: see -ID 2.] A member of the *Orthidæ*, or genus *Orthis*, of fossil bivalves.

1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* iii. 43 Lamp-shells of another type..the *Orthids*, these have the valves hinged along a straight line, in the middle of which is a notch for the peduncle.

Orthite (ō·ɹpəit). *Min.* [= Ger. *orthit* (Berzelius, 1817), f. Gr. *ὀρθός* straight: see -ITE 1.] A variety of ALLANITE, found in long slender crystals, or straight masses.

1817 in T. Thomson *Ann. Philos.* IX. 160 Orthite so named because it always forms straight radii. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 289 Orthite occurs in acicular crystals sometimes a foot long at Finbo near Fahlun, and at Ytterby in Sweden.

Hence **Orthi·tic** *a.*, of the nature of orthite.

1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol., Allanite*, an orthitic melane-ore.

Ortho-, before a vowel sometimes **orth-**, combining form of Gr. *ὀρθός* 'straight, right', an element of various words, chiefly scientific or technical, sometimes in the physical sense 'straight', sometimes in the ethical sense 'right, correct, proper'.

1. In technical words generally (for the more important of which see their alphabetical places): **O·rtho-axis** *Cryst.* = *orthodiagonal*. **Orthoba·sic** *a. Cryst.* [BASIC], applied to those systems of crystallization in which the axes are at right angles. **Orthoca·rpous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. *καρπός* fruit], having straight fruit. **Orthochro·nograph** (see quot.); **Orthocœlic** (-sī·lik), **Orthocœ·lous** *adjs. Zool.* [Gr. *κοιλία* belly], having a straight intestine (as an infusorian), or the intestines arranged in straight or parallel folds (as a bird: opp. to *cyclocœlic*). **O·rthocycle** (-səik'l) *Geom.* [Gr. *κύκλος* circle], the circle that is the locus of intersections of tangents to a conic at right angles to each other; the director circle. **Orthodia·gonal** *Cryst.*, (*a*) *sb.*, that lateral axis in the monoclinic system which is at right angles to the vertical axis; (*b*) *adj.*, belonging to or in the line of this axis (opp. to *clinodiagonal*). **O·rthodome** *Cryst.* [DOME *sb.* 5 b], a dome parallel to the orthodiagonal in the monoclinic system; hence **O·rthodoma·tic** *a.*, pertaining to an orthodome. **Ortho·gamy** *Bot.* [Gr. *γάμος* marriage] (see quot.). **O·rthoglossy** *nonce-wd.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue, after *orthography*], correct pronunciation. **Orthophony** (ō·ɹpo·fŏni) [Gr. *φωνή* voice, sound], the art of correct speaking or enunciation. **Orthopi·nacoid** *Cryst.* [PINACOID], one of the principal planes in the monoclinic system, parallel to the vertical axis and the orthodiagonal; hence **Orthopinacoi·dal** *a.* **O·rthoprism** *Cryst.*, a prism in a monoclinic crystal, the faces of which are parallel to the vertical axis. **Orthopy·ramid** *Cryst.*, in the monoclinic system a pyramid for which the ratio of the intercept made by it upon the orthodiagonal to that made upon the clinodiagonal is greater than the corresponding ratio for the primary pyramid. **O·rthostyle** *Arch.* [Gr. *στῦλος* column], a straight row of columns. **Ortho·typous** *a. Min.* [Gr. *τύπος* TYPE], 'having a perpendicular cleavage' (Webster, 1864).

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Orthobasicus*, applied by Naumann to systems of crystallization that are co-ordinate, orthagonal or rectangular, viz., the tessular, prismatic, pyramidal and rhombohedrical: *orthobasic. 1881 WEST in *Trnl. Bot.* X. 115 This species belongs to the *orthocarpous leiophyllous Hypnaceae. 1844 *Mech. Mag.* XLI. 337 At the late meeting of the British Association, Dr. Robinson exhibited and explained the *Orthochronograph, an ingenious instrument recently introduced .. [for] the ascertaining of correct time. 1882 W. A. FORBES in *Rep. Challenger Exp.* IV. 10 The arrangement of the intestinal folds is "*orthocœlic', the intestine being disposed in light folds lying close to and parallel with each other. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Orthocelous. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Orthocœlous*, having a straight or longitudinally ranged intestine. 1891 TAYLOR *Elem. Geom. Conics* iv. § 31 The locus of the point of concourse of a pair of tangents at right angles will be shewn to be a circle, which we shall term the **Orthocycle. Note*, It has also been named the *Director Circle*, since in the parabola it degenerates into the directrix and the line infinity. 1858 THUDICHUM *Urine* 123 The *ortho-diagonal is shorter than the clino-diagonal. 1868 DANA *Min.* Introd. (ed. 5) 27 The orthodiagonal section. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* ix. 80 Sections lying in the zone of the orthodiagonal. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 328 This variety of dome is termed the *ortho-dome, because, like the ortho-prisms, it has an ortho-symmetrical character. 1874 R. BROWN *Man. Bot.* 418 The typical and orthodox method, which may be styled *Orthogamy, or direct ('straight') fertilisation. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 565 The discrepance between our orthography and our *orthoglossy gravely discourages foreigners. 1845 W. RUSSELL (*title*) *Orthophony, or Vocal Culture, a Manual of elementary Exercises for the Cultivation of the Voice in Elocution. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 88 When the light falls obliquely either on the basal plane, the *orthopinakoid, or the hemidome of a monoclinic felspar. 1889 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLV. II. 299 The Augite is almost colourless, and gives the usual eight-sided sections. Prismatic, *ortho- and clinopinacoidal cleavages are present. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 328 The *vertical* or **ortho-prism* .., usually distinguished as the *prism-form*, the faces of which lie in the zone [100, 010]. 1892 DANA *Min.* Introd. p. xxxi, *Ortho-pyramids. 1898 *Ibid.* 101 The pyramids may be unit pyramids (*hkl*), orthopyramids, (*hkl*) when $h > k$, or clinopyramids, (*hkl*) when $h < k$. 1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) III. 468/2 **Orthostyle*, any straight range of columns. 18.. SHEPARD cited by Webster (1864) for *Orthotypous.

2. In *Chemistry*. a. *Ortho-* is used to distinguish one class of acids and their salts from another denoted by the prefix *meta-*, which contain the same elements in different proportions, the *meta*-acid containing a molecule of H_2O less than the *ortho-* acid, the *ortho-* salt being also the more basic and the *meta-* salt the less basic. Thus *orthophosphoric acid* H_3PO_4, *metaphosphoric acid* HPO_3; *sodium orthophosphate* Na_3PO_4, *sodium metaphosphate* $NaPO_3$. So *orthosilicic*, *orthotungstic*, *orthosilicate*, *orthotungstate*, etc. This use of *ortho-* originated with Prof. Odling in 1859, *meta-* having been introduced by Graham in 1833. b. With the names of isomeric benzene di-derivatives, *ortho-* is applied to those in which two consecutive hydrogen atoms are replaced by another element or radical, as distinguished from *meta-* and *para-* derivatives, in which the two atoms are not consecutive, but unsymmetrically or symmetrically dispersed respectively. Examples: *orthodibromobenzene*, *orthobromotoluene*, *orthopropylphenol*, *orthoxylene*. (This was introduced by Körner, 1867, in *Brussels Acad. Sc. Bull.* XXIV. 166-185.)

As *ortho-*, although usually prefixed without a hyphen, has always its own distinct meaning, chemical names in *ortho-* are not separately treated in this Dictionary.

1859 ODLING in *L. E. & D. Philos. Mag.* Ser. IV. XXVII. 368 On Ortho- and Meta-silicates. Intermediate between common or orthophosphates and metaphosphates we have several varieties of compounds, among which the best defined are the pyrophosphates, salts which result from the union of an atom of orthophosphate with an atom of metaphosphate. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 238 The prefixes *ortho-* and *meta-* have been introduced..to denote two classes of salts..the more basic salts being called ortho- and the less basic, meta- salts. 1873 — *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 225 The aqueous solution..deposits orthophosphoric acid in prismatic crystals. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 66 Neutral solutions of the orthophosphates..give precipitates with salts of lime and baryta. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 422 The di-derivatives of benzene .. exhibit three such modifications which are distinguished by the prefixes *ortho*, *meta*, and *para*: thus .. Orthodichlorobenzene, 1 : 2, $C_6Cl_2H_4$ HHH, Metadichlorobenzene, 1 : 3, $C_6Cl_2H_4Cl_2H_4$ HH; Paradichlorobenzene, 1 : 4, $C_6Cl_2H_4Cl_2H_4$ HH.

Orthocentre (ō·ɹpo·sentəɹ). *Geom.* [f. ORTHO- + CENTRE.] The point at which the perpendiculars from the angles of a triangle on the opposite sides intersect.

1869 BESANT *Conic Sect.* 131 If a rectangular hyperbola circumscribe a triangle, it passes through the orthocentre. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 273 The directrices of all parabolas inscribed in a given triangle meet in the same point, viz. the orthocentre of the triangle.

Orthocephalic (ō·ɹpo·sĭfæ·lik), *a. Ethnol.* [f. ORTHO- 'right, correct' + Gr. *κεφαλή* head + -IC: cf. *cephalic*.] Applied to skulls of which the breadth is from about $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{4}{5}$ of the length (intermediate between *brachycephalic* and *dolichocephalic*); or, according to some, of which the height is from $\frac{7}{10}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the length, or of which the height is $\frac{4}{5}$ of the breadth.

1865 LUBBOCK *Prehist. Times* v. (1869) 129 Now if we class those skulls in which the relation of the breadth to the length is from 74-79 to 100 as medium heads, .. Orthocephalic. 1866 HUXLEY *Prehist. Rem. Caithn.* 88 The skull is orthocephalic, the cephalic index being 0·76.

So **Orthocephalous** (-sĕ·făləs), *a.* = prec.; **Orthoce·phaly**, the condition of being orthocephalic.

1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt.* vi. 191 In the round barrows.. they belong mainly to the third division, although some are ortho-cephalous. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Orthocephaly*, the condition of a skull which, according to the Frankfort agreement, possesses a vertical index of from 70°1° to 75°. According to Welcker, an orthocephalous skull is one whose height is to its width as 10 to 8.

‖ **Orthoceras** (ō·ɹpo·sĕrăs). *Palæont.* Pl. **orthocerata** (ō·ɹpo·sĕrē·ĭ·tă). [f. ORTHO- 'straight' + Gr. *κέρας*, pl. *κέρατα* horn.] An extinct genus of cephalopods, having long straight (or nearly straight) chambered shells; a fossil shell of this genus.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 101 The gigantic orthocerata of this era being, to recent multilocular shells, what the fossil ferns, equisceta, and other plants of the coal strata, are in comparison with plants now growing within the tropics. 1863 — *Antiq. Man* xx. 404 It is said truly that the ammonite, orthoceras, and nautilus of these ancient rocks were of the tetrabranchiate division.

Hence **Orthoceran** (ō·ɹpo·sĕrăn) *a.*, belonging to the *Orthocerata*.

1884 *Science* III. 127/1 Evidence..that the Ammonoidea, with their distinct embryos, arose from the orthoceran stock.

Orthoceratite (ō·ɹpo·sĕrătəit). Also in Lat. form **orthoceratites** (ō·ɹpo·sĕrătoi·tī·z). [f. as prec. + -ITE 1 2.] A fossil shell of the genus *Orthoceras* or family *Orthoceratidæ*; also, an animal of this genus or family.

1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 804 The orthoceratites is a strait concamerated shell, ending in a point. 1786 *Ibid.* LXXVI. 445 Belemnites, orthoceratites, and so on, are all sea animals. 1871 HARTWIG *Subterr. W.* ii. 18 In the more ancient Palæozoic seas flourished the Orthoceratites, or straight-chambered shells, resembling a nautilus uncoiled.

attrib. 1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 376 The orthoceratite limestone of the Alleghanies.

Hence **Orthoceratitic** (ō·ɹpo·sĕrătī·tik) *a.*, pertaining to or resembling an orthoceratite. So also **Orthoceratoid** (-sĕ·rătoid) *a.* = *orthoceratitic*; *sb.* = *orthoceratite*.

Orthochromatic (ō·ɹpo·ɹkromæ·tik), *a. Photogr.* [f. ORTHO- 'correct, proper' + Gr. *χρωματικός* relating to colour, CHROMATIC.] Representing colours in their correct relations, *i.e.* without exaggerating the deepness of some and the brightness of others (as in ordinary photography).

1887 *Athenæum* 26 Mar. 421/1 The colours were purposely selected to test as severely as possible the capacity of the plate used—a Dixon's orthochromatic. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 7/1 We want photography to be orthochromatic, or colour-correct. 1890 AGNES M. CLERKE *Syst. Stars* 30 'Orthochromatic' plates absolutely free from colour-preferences can be produced by special processes.

So **Orthochromatism** (-krō·mătiz'm), the condition of being orthochromatic; **Orthochro·matize** *v. trans.*, to render orthochromatic.

1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 315 In order to obtain true orthochromatism it is always necessary..to interpose a transparent yellow screen somewhere between the object and the plate in order to cut off a certain proportion of the blue and violet rays, to which the plates still remain relatively too sensitive. 1890 *Ibid.* III. 220 We will give an easy method by which any gelatine dry-plate can be orthochromatized. 1892 W. J. STILLMAN in *Nation* (N. Y.) 15 Dec. 448/3 'Orthochromatism' avoids the glaring contrasts which used to be made by photography between the color-values of blues, yellows, and reds.

Orthoclase (ō·ɹpo·klās). *Min.* [mod. (Breithaupt, 1823) f. ORTHO- 'straight, right' + Gr. *κλάσ-ις* breaking, cleavage.] Common or potash feldspar, a silicate of aluminium and potassium, occurring in crystals or masses of various colours, characterized by two cleavages at right angles to each other.

1849 NICOL *Min.* 119 All orthoclase from trachyte contains soda along with the potash. 1863 S. R. GRAVES *Yacht. Cruise Baltic* 142 The felspar of this quarry is of two kinds, orthoclase and oligoclase, in large masses, the former pink, and the latter quite white. 1900 SILLIMAN *Min.* 87 Ground orthoclase is extensively used as a glaze.

b. *attrib.* Consisting of or containing orthoclase.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* i. (1867) 11 Four separate stages of orthoclase-gneiss. 1869 BRISTOW tr. *Figuier's World bef. Deluge* ii. 33 Alongside these orthoclase crystals, quartz is implanted. 1881 GEIKIE *Geol. Sketches* 219 The grains of which are mainly of pink cleavable orthoclase felspar.

Orthoclastic (ō·ɹpoklæ·stik), *a. Min.* [f. ORTHO- + Gr. *κλαστ-ός* broken, cloven + -IC.] Having cleavages at right angles to each other.

1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 8 We distinguish two principal kinds of felspar, the orthoclastic (monoclinic) ..and the plagioclastic (triclinic). 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 91 The orthoclastic (rectangular cleavage) or that in which the chief cleavages are mutually situated at right angles.

Orthocœlic, Orthodome, etc.: see ORTHO-.

Orthodox (ō·ɹpŏdǫks), *a.* and *sb.* [Ultimately ad. Gr. *ὀρθόδοξ-ος* right in opinion, f. *ὀρθό-ς* + *δόξα* opinion. Cf. late L. *orthodox-us* (Jerome *Codex Just.*), and F. *orthodoxe* (*a* 1488 in Godef. *Compl.*), which may have been the proximate sources.]

A. *adj.*

1. Holding right or correct opinions, i. e. such as are currently accepted as correct, or are in accordance with some recognized standard: a. in theology.

1611 COTGR., *Orthodoxe*, orthodox, orthodoxall; of a right faith, true beliefe, sound opinion. *c* 1615 BACON *Adv. Villiers* Wks. 1879 I. 510/2 The church of England; which doubtless is as sound and orthodox in the doctrine thereof [i. e. of the true protestant religion], as any christian church in the world. 1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* (1661) 45 None of the Orthodoxest or most Judicious Writers. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iv. 287 Men falsely called orthodox and divines. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* viii. (1853) 40 We follow, says the Koran, the religion of Abraham the orthodox who was no idolater. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* vii. (1869) 246 To be called 'orthodox'.. implies, to a certain extent, deadness of feeling; at times rancorous animosity; narrowness, fixedness, perhaps even, hardness of intellect.

Hence b. in reference to other subjects.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. x. (1650) 145 Of Authors, two is enough upon any Science, provided they be plenary and orthodox. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. xi. § 5 Obscure and equivocal Terms, ..capable to make the most Attentive or Quick-sighted, very little..more knowing or orthodox.

2. Of opinions or doctrines: Right, correct, true; in accordance with what is accepted or authoritatively established as the true view or right practice; a. *orig.* in theological and ecclesiastical doctrine.

1581 HAMILTON (*title*) Certane orthodox and catholik conclusions with yair probations. 1616 JAS. I *Remonstr. Right of Kings* Wks. 440 To maintaine the precepts of the orthodox faith. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 187 P 1 The Doctrine is received amongst you as Orthodox. 1865 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. vi. 135 The received and orthodox view of.. Christian divines.

Hence b. in general application.

1730 SWIFT *Vind. Ld. Carteret* Wks. (1761) 186, I am well aware, how much my sentiments differ from the orthodox opinions of one or two principal patriots. 1804 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 20 Every word of mine..however innocent, however orthodox even, is twisted, tormented, perverted. 1888 H. SIDGWICK *Scope Econom. Sci.* 3 This kind of political economy is sometimes called 'orthodox', though it has the characteristic unusual in orthodox doctrines of being repudiated by the majority of accredited teachers of the subject.

3. In accordance with what is regarded as proper or 'correct'; conventional; approved.

1838 LYTTON *Alice* 124 Then the orthodox half-hour had expired. 1877 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) II. App. 553 The orthodox thing was to condemn William and Harold alike.

4. (*With capital.*) The specific epithet of the Eastern Church, which recognizes the headship of the Patriarch of Constantinople, and of the various national churches of Russia, Servia, Romania, etc., which hold the same 'orthodox' creed, and recognize each other as of the same communion; the historical representative of the churches of the ancient East, commonly called the *Greek Church*.

The full ancient designation is ἡ ἁγία ὀρθόδοξος καθολικὴ ἀποστολικὴ ἀνατολικὴ ἐκκλησία, 'the holy, orthodox, catholic, apostolic, Eastern church'. The epithet 'Orthodox' was originally assumed to distinguish it from the various divisions of the Eastern Church, e. g. the Jacobite or Monophysite, Nestorian, etc., which separated on points of doctrine, and have not accepted all the decrees of the successive general councils; but it is sometimes used by historical writers as opposed to 'Catholic'. Also combined with national names, as *Greek Orthodox*, *Russian Orthodox*, *Servian Orthodox*, etc.

[1679 RICAUT *Pres. State Gk. Ch.* xviii. 331 That which they call, The Orthodox Confession of the Anatolian Church.] 1772 J. G. KING *Rites Gk. Ch.* Pref. 18 They are read at the grave to testify to the people that the party died in the true faith of the orthodox church. 1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. 69 An Union has often been proposed between the Armenian and Orthodox Eastern Communions. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* i. (1864) 3 By whatever name we call it—'Eastern', 'Greek', or 'Orthodox'—it carries us back more than any other existing Christian institution, to the earliest scenes and times of the Christian religion. 1881 FREEMAN *Hist. Geog. Eur.* I. vii. 170 Till a new patriarchate of Moscow arose in Russia, to mark the greatest spiritual conquest of the Orthodox Church.

B. *sb.* 1. An orthodox person. b. A member of the Orthodox Eastern Church.

1587 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* i. ix. 27 The Pelagian heresie, which not a little molested the orthodoxes of that Hand. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 169 Was he an Heretick, or an Orthodoxe? 1797 W. JOHNSTON *Beckmann's Invent.* III. 406 In the altercation between a Luciferan and an Orthodox. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Sept. 2/1 Punctual ..in discharging all the functions of a Greek Orthodox.

†2. An opinion generally accepted as right; an orthodox opinion. *Obs.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* i. xiv. § 3 (1622) 150 It is indeed an Orthodoxe; though it be numbred as a Paradoxe; that *Omnes Stulti insaniunt*. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, i. 4 The Sirname and Sobriquet of Plantagenest, or Plantagenet after the vulgar Orthodoxe.

†Orthodoxal, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = ORTHODOX A. 1.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* in *Archaica* (1815) II. 94 The works of the fathers and doctors, howsoever ancient, learned, or orthodoxal, are little or nothing worth. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* (1636) 89 Things ..set downe in the Creed, and unanimously received by all Orthodoxall Christians. 1689 *Sovereign Right of People over Tyrants* 7 Mosaical, Christian, and Orthodoxal Authors.

2. = ORTHODOX A. 2.

1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 336 All churches Protestant and reformed subscribe unto this doctrine, as both apostolical and orthodoxal. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* Wks. (1851) 90 Who willingly passe by that which is Orthodoxall in them, and studiously cull out that which is Commentitious. 1656 B. HUBBARD (title) Orthodoxal Navigation; or the admirable and excellent Art of Arithmetical Great Circle Sailing. 1819 SHELLEY *P. Bell 3rd* Prol. 12 Shielding from the guilt of schism The orthodoxal syllogism.

Hence **†Orthodoxa·lity, †Orthodo·xalness,** orthodox quality or condition; **†Orthodo·xally** *adv.*, orthodoxly.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* x. ii. 494 They be but neatly & elegantly trimm'd up in these fine ornaments of *Orthodoxality. 1726 *Penn's Wks.* I. Life 43 Denying with them the Authority, Antiquity, and Orthodoxality of the Romish Church. 1606 W. CRASHAW *Rom. Forgeries* 15 Ferus soundly and *orthodoxally teacheth in plaine words, that Christs iustice is our iustification. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 608 A very excellent and worthy young fellow, who drinks brandy pawnee as orthodoxally as if he were a Christian. 1654 HAMMOND *Answ. Animadv. Ignat.* iii. § 3. 67 The *Orthodoxalness of Damas in this, and the like of other Bishops.

†Orthodoxa·stical, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *ὀρθοδοξαστικ-ός* according to right opinion, orthodox (f. *ὀρθοδοξαστής* an orthodox person) + -AL.] = ORTHODOX A. 1, 2.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 258/1 Persisting .. in the ancient and true orthodoxasticall faith immooveable. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 602 Synods not hereticall, but orthodoxasticall and catholike.

Orthodoxian (ɔ̄ɹpŏdǫ̇·ksiăn). Now *rare.* Also 7 orthodoxan. [f. late Gr. *ὀρθοδοξία*, or med.L. *orthodoxia* + -AN.] A professor of orthodoxy.

1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* IV. x. 263 The Arrian refused the match, but the Orthodoxan without delay went into the fire. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 253 Arianism was concluded by those severe Orthodoxians to be the very Sin against the Holy Ghost. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 16 Aug. 5/1 To this *modus vivendi*, which gave great umbrage to strict orthodoxians, he steadfastly adhered.

Orthodoxical (ɔ̄ɹpŏdǫ̇·ksikăl), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] Characterized by orthodoxy; orthodox.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 828 It [the Church] is called Orthodoxicall, because it is sound of iudgement, opinion and faith. 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* To Parlt., In the public confession of a most orthodoxical church and state in Germany. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 124 In possession of orthodoxical truth. *a* 1860 H. H. WILSON *Ess. & Lect.* (1862) I. 262 They ..usually adopt the outward worship of any other division, whether orthodoxical or heretical.

Hence **Orthodo·xically** *adv.*, orthodoxly.

1834 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1853 II. 293/2 Those who discourse orthodoxically on theology. 1896 *Chicago Advance* 21 May 741/2 The Divinity School [Chicago University] is regularly and orthodoxically Baptist.

Orthodoxism (ɔ̄ɹpŏdǫ̇·ksiz'm). [-ISM.]

†1. The quality of being orthodox; orthodoxy.

1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph.* (1645) 33 Mr. Prynne's judgement in questioning the Orthodoxisme, yea, the tolerablenesse of the premised Doctrine.

b. In derogatory sense: The treating orthodoxy of creed or doctrine as the important feature of religion; the making of orthodoxy one's special *-ism*.

1828 PUSEY *Hist. Enq.* 69 Enemies he had .. from his undervaluing the mere intellectual orthodoxism of his day. 1854 — *Collg. Teach.* 53 'An orthodoxism, uninfluential on life'. I ventured to coin this word to designate a lifeless spurious claim to orthodoxy. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. xxxvi. 500 There is too much reason to fear that to the end of time the conceit of orthodoxism will claim inspired authority for its own conclusions, even when they are most antichristian.

So **O·rthodoxist,** one who professes or lays claim to a rigid orthodoxy.

1857 BADEN-POWELL in *Oxford Ess.* 180 In these views of the High Orthodoxists.

Orthodoxly (ɔ̄ɹpŏdǫ̇·ksli, *adv.* [f. ORTHODOX *a.* + -LY 2.] In an orthodox manner or fashion; in accordance with what is accounted the right opinion or doctrine; a. in theology.

c 1615 BACON *Adv. Villiers* Wks. 1879 I. 510/2 Concerning the doctrine of the church of England expressed in the thirty-nine articles..that is so soundly and so orthodoxly settled, as cannot be questioned without extreme danger to the honour and stability of our religion. 1723 WATERLAND *2nd Vind.* 123 He there speaks as orthodoxly of the Blessed Trinity as a man can reasonably desire. 1885 A. J. C. HARE *Russia* iv. 168 A primitive old lady .. orthodoxly crossed herself whenever the carriage gave a jolt.

b. in general application: Correctly, properly.

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* III. v, You err most orthodoxly, sweet Sir Kit. 1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. (1730) 296 Twenty large Hogsheads, fill'd by my Command, Rang'd Orthodoxly in my Cellar stand. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 21 (1754) 106, I..firmly and orthodoxly believe that Aristotle, as by law establish'd, is the best author. 1885 WINGFIELD *Barb. Philpot* II. i. 35 My lord.. offered the extreme tips of his white attenuated fingers with orthodoxly filbert nails to Mrs. Barbara.

O·rthodoxness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being orthodox; orthodoxy.

1644 *Observ. Prynne's 12 Quest.* 5 The mischiefes of Presbytery are vailed with Orthodoxnesse. 1709 CHANDLER *Eff. agst. Bigotry* 12 What will a Man's Orthodoxness..contribute to the healing of his Pride, Passion, or Worldliness?

Orthodoxy (ɔ̄ɹpŏdǫksi). [ad. Gr. *ὀρθοδοξία* (*c* 180 in L. & S.), n. of quality f. *ὀρθόδοξ-ος* ORTHODOX; prob. through med.L. *orthodoxia*. Cf. mod.F. *orthodoxie* (Furetière 1701).] The quality or character of being orthodox; belief in or agreement with what is, or is currently held to be, right, esp. in religious matters.

1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 261 Dying men, especially of such orthodoxie, worth and fame as he, speake truth. 1756-78 [see DOXY²]. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 255 Orthodoxy lies in rectitude of sentiment upon all branches of our duty, not in the characteristic doctrines of any church, however infallible. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 355 By these Articles Henry had now fixed the landmarks of English orthodoxy. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 105 Lanfranc was again present as the champion of orthodoxy.

b. With *pl.* An orthodox belief or opinion.

1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 9 The free-thinker [would fain pass] for a person with his own orthodoxies if you only knew them. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iv. § 4. 254 The fruitless lives, the barren orthodoxies .. are at once to undergo the most searching scrutiny.

c. *Feast of Orthodoxy*, in the Greek Church, a festival celebrated on the first Sunday in Lent, called *Orthodoxy Sunday*: see quots.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Orthodoxy*, or, *Feast of Orthodoxy*, denotes a solemn feast in the Greek church, instituted by the empress Theodora; still held on the first Sunday in Lent, in memory of the restoration of images in churches, which had been taken down by the Iconoclastes. 1850 TORREY tr. *Neander's Ch. Hist.* (Bohn) VI. 371 The 19th of February, the first Sunday of Lent in the year 842, was the day appointed for this celebration. ..This day was ever afterwards observed in the Greek church as a high festival, called the Feast of Orthodoxy. 1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. 732 Orthodoxy Sunday = First Sunday in Lent. *Ibid.* 867. 1891 *Tablet* 8 Aug. 211/2 Heresies which are solemnly anathematised on 'Orthodoxy Sunday'.

Orthodromic (ɔ̄ɹpŏdrǫ·mik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. type **ὀρθόδρομ-ος* (cf. *ὀρθοδρομεῖν* to run straight, *ἀνάδρομ-ος* running up, etc.) + -IC.] (See quot.) So **Orthodro·mics** *sb.*, **Ortho·dromy** (see quots.).

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Orthodromiques*, ..the Art of sailing in the Ark of some great Circle. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Orthodromy*, such a Course, which is the most direct and shortest distance between any two Points on the Surface of the Globe. 1775 ASH, *Orthodromic*, sailing on the arch of a great circle, sailing the most direct course.

Orthoepic (ɔ̄ɹpǫ·ɪ·pik), *a.* [f. as ORTHOEPY + -IC: cf. *epic.*] Pertaining to orthoepy; relating to correct or accepted pronunciation. So **Orthoe·pical** *a.*; hence **Orthoe·pically** *adv.*

1859 G. P. MARSH *Lect. on Eng. Lang.* (1863) xxii. 470 It is often impossible to suggest any explanation of *orthoepic mutations. 1882 SCUDDER *Webster* ii. 38 The basis of orthoepic canons. 1803 T. CARPENTER (*title*) The Scholar's Orthographical and *Orthoepical Assistant. 1809 T. BATCHELOR (*title*) An Orthoepical Analysis of the English Language. *Ibid.* title-p., Illustrated and exemplified by the use of a New Orthoepical Alphabet or Universal Character. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iv. 495 Final *e* in the 16th century ..had come to be regarded mainly as an orthoepical symbol. 1864 WEBSTER, **Orthoepically*, in an orthoepical manner; with correct pronunciation.

Orthoepist (ɔ̄ɹ]ǫ·ɪpist, ɔ̄ɹpŏ·ɪpist). [f. ORTHOEPY + -IST.] One versed in orthoepy; one who treats of the pronunciation of words.

1796 S. JONES (*title*) Sheridan Improved. A general pronouncing and explanatory Dictionary of the English Language: ..the discordances of that celebrated orthoepist being avoided, and his improprieties corrected. 1861 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* VIII. 376 A great disagreement prevails among the orthoepists and grammarians on the subject of syllabification. 1882 [see ORTHOGRAPHIST].

Hence **Orthoepi·stic** *a.*, pertaining to or characteristic of orthoepists.

1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. 223 Attempting to shew that formerly *h* was not pronounced in English, and that it was altogether an orthoepistic fancy to pronounce it.

Orthoepy (ɔ̄ɹ]ǫ·ɪpi, ɔ̄ɹpŏ·ɪpi). [ad. Gr. *ὀρθοέπεια* correctness of diction, f. **ὀρθοεπής* speaking correctly, f. *ὀρθό-s* ORTHO- + *ἔπος*, *ἐπε-* word.]

1. That part of grammar which deals with pronunciation; phonology.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. i. 298 Parts of Grammar .. Concerning the most convenient marks or sounds for the expression of such names or words; whether by writing, *Orthography*; or by speech, *Orthoepy*. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 35 Orthoepy..ought to have been reckon'd as a Part of Grammar before Orthography, since Speech preceeds Writing. 1784 R. NARES (*title*) Elements of Orthoepy, containing a Distinct View of the whole Analogy of the English Language. 1832 4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* i. Wks. 1878 IX. 51 The grammar and orthoepy of the Latin Language.

2. Correct, accepted, or customary pronunciation.

[1773 W. KENRICK (*title*) A new Dictionary of the English Language: containing not only the explanation of words ..but likewise their orthoepia or pronunciation in speech.] 1801 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 195 *note*, Without offending the radical orthoepy of our language. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. viii. 177 Formerly they regulated their orthography by their orthoepy. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iii. 37 Changes which have altered the whole aspect of our orthoepy and orthography.

Orthogamy, -glossy: see ORTHO-.

Orthognathic (ɔ̄ɹpǫgnæ·pik), *a.* [f. as ORTHOGNATH-OUS + -IC.] = ORTHOGNATHOUS.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1321/1 The front teeth meet at an angle, instead of being..in parallel planes, as in those skulls which are termed orthognathic. 1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt.* v. 187 Their skulls are orthognathic, or not presenting a lower jaw advancing beyond the vertical line dropped from the forehead.

Orthognathism (ɔ̄ɹpǫgnăpiz'm). [f. as next + -ISM.] The condition of being orthognathous.

1871 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt.* vi. 201 They are remarkable for .. the delicacy of their features, and the orthognathism of their faces. 1896 A. H. KEANE *Ethnol.* 181 Prognathism is naturally regarded as characteristic of the lower, orthognathism of the higher races.

Orthognathous (ɔ̄ɹpǫgnăpŏs), *a. Ethnol.* [f. ORTHO- 'straight' + Gr. *γνάθ-ος* jaw + -OUS; in mod.F. *orthognathe*.] Straight-jawed; having the jaws not projecting beyond the vertical line drawn from the forehead; having a facial angle of about 90°. Said of the skull; also of persons.

1853 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 383 No law..will give us the relative dates of brachycephalous, and dolichocephalous, thick-skulled or thin-skulled, orthognathous or prognathous men. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* 428 Culture tends to the elevation of the nasal bones, to an orthognathous condition of the jaws. 1881 TYLOR *Anthropol.* 62 The European is orthognathous or upright jawed.

†Orthogon. *Obs. rare.* Also in L. form **orthogo·nium** and Gr. **-go·nion.** [ad. late L. *orthogōnium*, neuter of *orthogōnius*, a. Gr. *ὀρθογώνιος* right-angled; so F. *orthogone* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*). Cf. L. *orthogōnium* a rectangle (Isidore III. xii. 2).] A right-angled triangle.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. xxvii. 5 An Orthigonium or a rightangled triangle, is a triangle which hath a right angle. 1612 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 17 The square will make you ready for all manner of compartments..your Cylinder for valted turrets, and round buildings; your Orthogonium and Pyramis, for sharp steeples. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 221 The Orthogonion what a foundation it is of Trigonometry..every body knows that knows any thing at all in Mathematicks.

Orthogonal (ɔ̄ɹ]ǫ·gŏnăl), *a. Geom.* [a. F. *orthogonal*, f. *orthogone*: see prec. and -AL; and cf. *hexagonal*, etc.] Having or of the nature of a right angle, right-angled (*obs.*); pertaining to or involving right angles; at right angles to something else, or to each other; rectangular.

Orthogonal projection, projection in which the rays are at right angles to the plane of projection. *Orthogonal trajectory*, a curve intersecting each of a family of curves at right angles.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. Elem. B j b, Of straight lined angles there are three kindes, the Orthogonall, the Obtuse

and the Acute Angle. *Ibid.*, Eche of those Angles is an Orthogonall or right Angle. 1612 SELDEN in *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* A iij, Pythagoras's sacrifice after his Geometricall Theorem in finding the squares of an Orthogonall triangles sides. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 235 An Orthogonal Line. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 403 The trajectories in which the angle *TMt* is a right angle, are called orthogonal trajectories. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 37 If two symmetral planes intersect at right angles the line in which they cut is called an axis of orthogonal symmetry. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. iii. Orthogonal projections are the only ones which give exact measurements applicable to craniometry.

Ortho·gonally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an orthogonal manner; at right angles.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xviii. Fj, *E* is the fourth staffe running sydewise orthogonally or in a squire from the third. 1669 STURMY *Mariners Mag.* v. 52 Divide it into 4 Quadrants, with 2 diamet. cutting each other in the Centor orthogonally. 1797 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 382 The parabola shall cut the logarithmic orthogonally. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 241 Case of two spheres cutting orthogonally. 1887 R. A. ROBERTS *Integr. Calc.* I. 359.

†**Orthogo·nial,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *orthogōni-us* (see ORTHOGON) + -AL.] = ORTHOGONAL.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 142 All which refer to Five, as it is the Hypotenusa of the first Orthogonial Triangle, that has its sides including the right Angle, rational. 1660 COKE *Justice Vind.* 22 An orthogonial triangle.

†Orthogonion, -gonium: see ORTHOGON.

O·rthograph. [f. ORTHOGRAPH-IC, after *autograph, chirograph*, etc.: see -GRAPH.] An orthographic projection or vertical elevation; = ORTHOGRAPHY 2 b.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*; and in mod. Dicts.

Orthographer (*ɔɹ*þɒ·grăfəɹ). [f. Gr. *ὀρθο-γράφ-ος* correct writer (see ORTHOGRAPHY) + -ER.] One skilled in orthography; one who spells in accordance with accepted usage.

1598 FLORIO, *Ortographista*, an ortographer, or teacher ..of orthographie. 1599 MINSHEU, *Ortografo*, an Orthographer. [1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 21: see ORTHOGRAPHY 1 c.] 1706 PHILLIPS, *Orthographist* or *Orthographer*, one skilled in Orthography. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) III. 167 Frances is a remarkable Orthographer, and, unless that Letter [k] is expunged from Johnson's Dictionary, I am afraid we shall not be able to wrest it from her. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxviii. VIII. 624 The former..comes nearer to the good orthographer or arithmetician than the latter. 1887 *Athenæum* 5 Mar. 305 Rapid writer and correct orthographer.

Orthographic (*ɔɹ*þɒgræ·fik), *a.* [In sense 1, f. ORTHO- 'straight, right' + Gr. *-γραφος* written, *γραφικός* of or pertaining to writing. In sense 2, f. ORTHOGRAPHY + -IC: see -GRAPHIC.]

1. Applied to a kind of perspective projection, used in maps, elevations of buildings, etc., in which the point of sight is supposed to be at an infinite distance, so that the rays are parallel.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 892 The Orthographick Projection, by Perpendiculars falling from the respective Points of the Circles of the Spheare, on the Projecting Plain: Such a Projection, if the Plain be the Meridian, Ptolemy called the Analemma. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 56 If the eye be supposed to be placed at an infinite distance, it is called the orthographic projection. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Bridge, Elevation*, the orthographic projection of the front of a bridge, on the vertical plane, parallel to its length. 1866 *Athenæum* No. 2002. 339/2 The orthographic delineation of the skull. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 11 That mode of projecting a hemisphere or any part of it on a plane is called the orthographic, because it shews the surface as it would be seen straight by parallel lines of sight from an infinite distance.

2. = ORTHOGRAPHICAL 1.

1868 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July, This last is likely to be modern, and to have got in through orthographic influence on speech among a generally cultivated .. people. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2568 There are some orthographic peculiarities; but in the main the Hebrew is pure.

Orthographical (*ɔɹ*þɒgræ·likăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL: see -ICAL.]

1. Pertaining to orthography; belonging to correct spelling, or to spelling in general; correct in spelling.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. x. (Arb.) 172 That I might with better warrant haue vsed in their steads these words, orthographicall or syntacticall, which the learned Grammarians left ready made to our hands. *c* 1629 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 784 Could I have gotten an orthographical Scribe, I would have sent your Lordship all ere this. 1653 BROME *Mad Couple well Match'd* I. i. Wks. 1873 III. 5 His .. Orthographicall speaking friend..that cals People Pe-o-ple. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 499 ¶ 1 Having rectified some little orthographical mistakes. 1747 JOHNSON *Plan Eng. Dict.* Wks. 1787 IX. 172 The great orthographical contest has long subsisted between etymology and pronunciation. 1867 *Nation* (N.Y.) 3 Jan. 9/1 In a majority of our words, orthographical changes have disguised or affixes have smothered the radical.

2. = ORTHOGRAPHIC 1.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Orthographical Projection of the Sphere*, is a drawing the Surface of a Sphere on a Plaue which cuts it in the middle; the Eye being vertically plac'd at an infinite distance from one of the Hemispheres. *Ibid.* s.v. *Orthography, Orthographical Section*, is a Profil or Draught, which shews the thickness, breadth, depth and height of any Work, as it would appear, if perpendicularly cut off from the highest to the lowest part of it. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. i. 126 Excellently well skilled in..the orthographical projections.

Orthogra·phically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In accordance with correct spelling; in relation to spelling or orthography.

1617 *Jonua Ling.* 140, I haue writ out my theame orthographically. 1802 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIII. 10 When two words of distinct parentage and meaning become orthographically identical, the less usual of the two should be traced back to its original form, and employed in some one of its more antique but more distinguishable appearances. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 67 They could write orthographically, make smooth periods, and had the fashions of authorship almost literally at their fingers' ends.

2. On the principle of orthographic projection.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VI. 107 So have you the Sphere Orthographically in Right-Lines in the Convex-Sphere. 1835 POE *Adv. Hans Pfaall* Wks. 1864 I. 35 The entire northern hemisphere lay beneath me like a chart orthographically projected. 1866 PROCTOR *Handbk. of Stars* 22 *note*, The earth viewed from the sun would be seen orthographically projected.

Orthographist (*ɔɹ*þɒ·grăfist). [f. ORTHOGRAPHY + -IST.] One versed in orthography.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Orthographist*, hee that professeth or is skilfull in Orthographie. 1704 (*title*) The Expert Orthographist, teaching to write English exactly according to the Doctrine of Sounds. 1882 SCUDDER *Webster* vii. 256 The orthoepists had elaborated their system more than the orthographists.

Orthographize (*ɔɹ*þɒ·grăfəiz), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

a. *intr.* To follow or apply the rules of orthography. b. *trans.* To spell (a word) correctly.

1611 COTGR., *Ortographier*, to ortographise; to write, or vse, true ortographie. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 134 The omission of a useless letter will certainly not detract from the value of the substances orthographized. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 501 Our amiable Quaker..does not orthographise over correctly. 1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even* xlii. 429 She had orthographized correctly.

Orthography (*ɔɹ*þɒ·grăfi). Forms: 5–7 orto-, 6-ortho-, 5–6-grafy (o, 6-graphyo, 6 7-graphie, 6- -graphy, (7 ortagriphie, authography). [a. OF. *ortografie* (13th c.), later *ortographie*, mod.F. *orthographie* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *orthographia* (Suet.), a. Gr. *ὀρθογραφία*, n. of quality f. *ὀρθο-γράφ-ος* writing correctly, a correct writer, orthographer, f. *ὀρθό-ς* + *-γράφος* that writes, writer: see -GRAPHY. The earlier pronunciation, as in Fr., is shown by the spelling *orto-*.]

1. Correct or proper spelling; spelling according to accepted usage; the way in which words are conventionally written. (By extension) Any mode or system of spelling.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* XX. (Shaks. Soc.) 189 Loke what scyens ze kan devyse, Of redynge, wrytynge, and trewe ortografye. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. (Percy Soc.) 22 In all good ordre to speke directly, And for to wryte by true ortografy. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 16 For kepyng of trewe orthographie. 1573 J. TYRIE in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) II/2 We keip his awin wordis and orthographie. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* Pref. (Arb.) 13 Although thee ignorant pronounce Impératiue, Cosmógraphie, Ortógraphy, geening the accent too thee therd syllable, yeet that is not thee true English pronuntiation. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 22 Such rackers of ortagriphie, as to speake dout sine [B], when he should say doubt. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 803 In our later English Ortography (I know not with reason) some write it Whore. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 346 If these Greek Orthographies were of his licencing; the boyes at School might reck'n with him at his Grammar. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) III. 80, I come now to..the orthography, if I may call bad spelling orthography. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I. 540 The singular orthography used in the foregoing legend. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 187 When we use the word 'orthography', we do not mean a mode of spelling which is true to the pronunciation, but one which is conventionally correct.

b. That part of grammar which treats of the nature and values of letters and of their combination to express sounds and words; the subject of spelling.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Orthographie*, the art of writing words truely; as sonne of man, with an o: sunne that shineth, with the vowell v. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xiii. § 1 (1622) 348 *Orthographie*, the second part of Grammer, teaching the Arte of writing. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 26 Orthography teaches the nature and powers of letters, and the just method of spelling words.

¶ c. app. an error of some kind for *orthographer*.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 21 Now is he turn'd orthography [*Qo.* ortography] his words are a very fantasticall banquet, just so many strange dishes [*Rowe* (1714) *read* orthographer; *Capell* (1767) *conjectured* orthographist].

2. Orthographic projection. b. A representation in orthographic projection or section; a vertical elevation.

1645 N. STONE *Enchirid. Fortification* 6 Orthographie or Profile. 1664 EVELYN *Architects & Architect.* (R.), *Orthography*, or the erect elevation of the same in face or front, describ'd in measure upon the former idea, where all the horizontal lines are parallels. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1820/4 Mr. John Spilberg has finished the Baoqueting-house in Whitehal in Ortography, for the sole Printing and Publishing whereof,..His Majesty has been pleased to grant him his Royal License. 1772 C. HUTTON *Bridges* 95 *Orthography*, the elevation..or front view as seen at an infinite distance. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 589 *Orthography*, an elevation, showing all the parts of a building in true proportion.

Orthology (*ɔɹ*þɒ·lŏdʒi). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *ὀρθο-λογία* correctness of language, f. **ὀρθολόγος* speaking correctly, f. *ὀρθό-ς* + *-λόγος* speaking. So mod. F. *orthologie*.] Correct speaking; that part of grammar which deals with the correct use of words.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xiii. § 1 (1622) 346 The natural, and as it were the homogeneal, parts of grammar be two; orthology, and orthography:..orthology..teaching men the right imposition of names. 1884 A. J. PATTERSON in *13th Addr. Philol. Soc.* 42 The struggle between the respective partizans of 'orthology' and 'neology'.

So **Ortho·loger, Orthologian** (*ɔɹ*þɒlō·dʒiăn), one who speaks correctly, or who treats of the correct use of words; **Ortholo·gical** *a.*, relating to correct speaking.

1844 L. A. J. MORDACQUE (*title*) French Orthologer: or Complete Course of Theory and Practice on the French Language. 1884 A. J. PATTERSON in *13th Addr. Philol. Soc.* 43 Even at the outset of Kaziczy's career as a 'neologian', there was an opposition on the part of those who called themselves 'orthologians'. 1873 FORSTER *Life of Dickens* II. 241 Victims of orthological impropriety.

Orthometric (*ɔɹ*þɒme·trik), *a. Cryst.* [mod. f. ORTHO- + Gr. *μέτρον* measure: cf. *isometric*.] Belonging to those systems of crystallization (the isometric, tetragonal, and orthorhombic) in which the axes are mutually at right angles.

1864 WEBSTER cites DANA.

Orthometry (*ɔɹ*þɒ·mĕtri). *rare.* [f. ORTHO- + Gr. *-μετρία* (in comb.) measurement.] The art of correct versification.

1775 PERRY *Gram. Eng. Tongue* in *Dict.* p. xliv, Prosody comprises orthoepy..and orthometry, or the art of making verse. 1893 R. F. BREWER (*title*) Orthometry. A treatise on the Art of Versification and the Technicalities of Poetry.

Orthomorphic (*ɔɹ*þɒmɔ̄·fik), *a. rare.* [f. ORTHO- + Gr. *μορφή* form + -IC.]

†1. *Biol.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci*, etc., *Orthomorphic*.., that period in the developement of organised beings in which their full perfection is attained, prior to the formation of spermatic and germinal elements. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Orthomorphic*, term applied to animals which attain their full size before the development of the generative organs.

2. Preserving the true or original shape of infinitesimal parts: applied to a class of map-projections in which small areas retain their correct shapes.

Orthomorphic transformation, or **Orthomorpho·sis** (*Math.*), a functional transformation which expresses the representation of one geometrical plan by another of which the infinitesimal parts retain their accurate form.

1882 T. CRAIG (U.S. Coast Survey) *Treatise on Projections* 33 It will be convenient to use the term given by Germain to such projections, and so we shall call them *orthomorphic*. 1891 CAYLEY *Wks.* XIII. 191 The author [Schwartz] considers the orthomorphic transformation (or, as I call it, the orthomorphosis) of a square into the infinite half-plane, or into a circle. *Ibid.*, It is easy to deduce the orthomorphosis of the rectangle into a circle. 1900 C. F. CLOSE *Sketch of Map Projections* 10, *Orthomorphic* (or *conform* or *conformable*): in these the scale is the same in all directions round a point in its immediate neighbourhood. *Ibid.* 17.

‖ **Orthoneura** (*ɔɹ*þɒnjŭə·rā), *pl.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ὀρθό-ς* ORTHO- 'straight' + *νεῦρον* nerve.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a series of prosobranchiate gastropods, in which the commissure to the abdominal or visceral ganglion takes a straight course backwards.

1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 348.

Hence **Orthoneu·ral, Orthoneu·rous** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the *Orthoneura*.

Orthopædic, -pedic (*ɔɹ*þɒpī·dik), *a.* [ad. F. *orthopédique* (Dict. Acad. 1835), f. *orthopédie*: see ORTHOPÆDY.] Relating to or concerned with the cure of deformities in children, or of bodily deformities in general.

1840 *Prospectus*, The Royal Orthopædic Hospital for Club Foot, Spinal and other Deformities. 1847 tr. *Dupuytren's Injuries Bones* 56 Much benefit is derived from orthopedic means in this latter class of affections. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ix. 134 A distinguished orthopaedic surgeon, Eulenberg, has stated that ninety per cent. of curvatures of the spine..are developed during school-life.

So **Orthopæ·dical, -ped-,** *a.* = prec.; **Orthopæ·dics, -ped-** = ORTHOPÆDY.

1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., St. Medard* xliii, It at last came down Plump upon Nick's Orthopedical shoe! 1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, Orthopædics. 1880 G. H. TAYLOR *Health by Exerc.* (1883) 372 Mechanical divulsion..of the highest value in orthopaedics. 1900 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* 510 Hypnotism .. its application to general pedagogy and mental orthopaedics.

Orthopæ·dist, -pedist. [f. next: see -IST: cf. mod.F. *orthopédiste*.] One who cures deformities; an orthopædic surgeon.

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Orthopedist*,..one who practises orthopædia. 1869 tr. *Hugo's By the King's Command* I. ii. 20 Let an orthopedist be imagined in the inverse sense.

Orthopædy, -pedy (*ɔɹ*þɒ·pĕdi). [ad. F. *orthopédie* (1741 in Halz.-Darm.), mod.L. *orthopædia*, f. Gr. *ὀρθό-ς* ORTHO- + *παιδίον* child, *παιδεία* rearing of children.] The curing or correcting of deformities in children, or in persons generally; orthopædic surgery.

1840 *Prospectus of Royal Orthopædic Hospital*, Orthopædy, ..the art of remedying deformities of children. The term is extended to the art of curing distortions in general. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* viii. 302 There cobblers lecture on orthopedy..because they cannot sell their shoes.

Orthophony, -pinacoid, -al: see ORTHO-.

†**Orthopnic**, erroneous form for ORTHOPNOIC; in quots. as *sb.* = an orthopnoic patient.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* II. vii. (1639) 81 Those which be properly Asthmatick, or Orthopnicks,..have no Feaver at all. 1616 T. ADAMS *Soul's Sickness* Wks. 1861 I. 505 Let this orthopnic, for the help of his mind, avoid needless perturbations of the body.

‖ **Orthopnœa** (ɔ̄ɹθɒpnī·ă). *Path.* Also 8 -pnea. [L. (Pliny), a. Gr. *ὀρθόπνοια* in same sense, f. *ὀρθόπνο-ος* breathing upright, f. *ὀρθό-ς* upright + *πνοή* breathing, breath, *πνέ-ειν* to breathe.] A form of asthma or dyspnœa in which breathing is possible only in an upright position.

1657 *Physical Dict., Orthopnœa*, a straitness of breath by stopping of the lights, that one cannot breath, but holding his neck upright. 1699 HANS SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 152 She fell into so great an Orthopnœa, that she could not, unless erect, Breathe. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 402 The access of orthopnœa occurred between nine and eleven o'clock at night precisely. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 64 All varieties and degrees of such disorders..from mere shortness of breath, or somewhat hurried breathing to the most urgent and terrible orthopnœa, or even fatal apnœa.

Orthopnoic (ɔ̄ɹθɒpnō·ĭk), *a.* Also 9 -pnœic. [ad. L. *orthopnoic-us*, a. Gr. *ὀρθοπνοικ-ός* affected with *ὀρθόπνοια*.] Affected with orthopnœa; unable to breathe except in an upright position.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 370 Others also would .. minister them in manner of a clystre unto those that were Orthopnuicke and Rheumaticke. 1748 tr. *Renatus' Distemp. Horses* 71 From which Thing the Horse becomes orthopnoick. 1859 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 30 The orthopnœic affection of which he speaks was not really Malignant Angina.

So † **Orthopno·ical** *a.*, † **Orthopno·ity.**

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 202 To help the Hydroptical ..or Orthopnoical Patients. *Ibid.* 297 The decoction of the root..cures convulsions, orthopnoity.

† **O·rthopny**, bad form for ORTHOPNŒA, perh. intended to repr. F. *orthopnée*.

1828 in WEBSTER.

Orthoprax (ɔ̄ɹθɒpræks), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as next, in imitation of *orthodox*.] Correct in practice; doing right.

1852 LYNCH *Orthodoxy* in *Lett. to Scattered* (1872) 270, I know not how I may best convince you that I am orthodox,..but..at least I desire to be orthoprax...To be orthoprax, reader, is to do aright according to the commandment of the everlasting God, as to be orthodox is to think aright.

Orthopraxy (ɔ̄ɹθɒpræksi). *rare.* [f. ORTHO- + Gr. *πρᾶξις* doing, action, performance.]

1. [after *orthodoxy*.] Rightness of action; right-doing, practical righteousness; correct practice.

1852 LYNCH *Orthodoxy* in *Lett. to Scattered* (1872) 270, I wish there was more orthopraxy in the world. 1859 *Life Eben Henderson* vi. 382 Let us have orthopraxy as well as orthodoxy. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* iii. 86 What, then, constitutes grammatical orthopraxy?

2. The curative treatment of deformities; orthopædic surgery.

1865 BIGG *Orthopraxy* (1869) 11 Orthopraxy is the legitimate culmination of mechanics as applied to therapeutics. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 422 Why should not 'Orthopraxy' have a representative in the Council of Medical Education?

Orthoprism: see ORTHO-.

Orthopter (ɔɹθɒ·ptəɹ). [ad. F. *orthoptère*, f. mod.L. *orthoptera*: see next.] An insect of the order *Orthoptera*. 1882 in OGILVIE.

‖ **Orthoptera** (ɔɹθɒ·ptĕră), *sb. pl. Entom.* [mod.L., neuter pl. of *orthopterus*, f. Gr. *ὀρθό-ς* straight + *πτερόν* wing.] An order of Insects, distinguished by more or less coriaceous and usually straight and narrow fore wings, broad longitudinally-folded hind wings, and incomplete metamorphosis; comprising the cockroaches, walking-stick insects, leaf-insects, crickets, grasshoppers, etc.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii. IV. 371 *Orthoptera*... This Order..was very judiciously separated..by De Geer, under the name of *Dermaptera*...Its present name was, I believe, assigned to it by Olivier. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 237 A comparatively small number, such as some of the larger Coleoptera, Orthoptera, &c. exist from six to nine, twelve, and even fifteen months. 1868 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* III. 97 Please tell me where I can find any account of the auditory organs in the Orthoptera.

b. Rarely in sing. **Orthopteron** = ORTHOPTER. 1880 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 152 The following remarkable Orthopteron was obtained last year..by Mr. Kingdon.

Hence **Ortho·pteral** *a.* = ORTHOPTEROUS; **Ortho·pteran** *sb.* = ORTHOPTER; *adj.* = ORTHOPTEROUS; **Ortho·pterist**, a student of *Orthoptera*.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci., Orthopterans, Orthoptera*, an order of insects. 1880 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 152 The experienced Orthopterist Herr Brunner von Wattenwyl.

Orthoptero·logy. *rare*⁻⁰. [f. ORTHOPTERA + -O·LOGY.] That branch of entomology which deals with the *Orthoptera*. So **Ortho·pterolo·gical** *a.*, belonging to orthopterology; **Orthoptero·logist**, one versed in orthopterology.

Orthopterous (ɔɹθɒ·ptĕrŏs), *a.* [f. ORTHOPTERA + -OUS.] Belonging to the order *Orthoptera*.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxviii. III. 41, I know no orthopterous insect that can be called extremely minute. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Nov. 612/1 The fantastical varieties of orthopterous insects which simulate inanimate nature in the forests of Ceylon.

Orthoptic (ɔɹθɒ·ptĭk), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. ORTH(O- 'straight' + Gr. *ὀπτικ-ός* of or pertaining to sight.]

1. *Fire-arms.* (*adj.* and *sb.*) Name for an opaque disk perforated with three small holes, through one of which the rifleman looks in taking aim.

1881 *Standard* 11 July 3/5 Some disgust has been created amongst the Snider men by a regulation which is to come into force this year prohibiting the use of the 'orthoptic'. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 15 July 8/2 These competitors were using the orthoptic eye-glasses about which there has recently been so much discussion. *Ibid.*, The advantage derived from the use of the orthoptics is that the eyesight is concentrated, and the sights on a rifle or gun are defined with great clearness. 1890 *Daily News* 27 Jan. 2/5 The use of orthoptics will be forbidden in all competitions in which uniform is ordered to be worn.

2. *Math. Orthoptic locus*: the locus of intersection of tangents to any curve at right angles to each other.

1882 in *Athenæum* 17 June 769/1 'Theory of Orthoptic Loci', by Rev. Dr. Taylor. 1886 C. TAYLOR *Order of Orthoptic Loci* in *Messenger of Math.* XVI. 1 The locus..may be called its Orthoptic Locus, since at every point thereof the curve subtends or is seen under a right angle.

3. Relating to correct vision.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Orthoptic training*, a mode of correcting monocular vision produced by strabismus, or other defect, by ocular exercises.

Orthopyramid: see ORTHO-.

Orthorhombic (ɔ̄ɹθɒrɒ·mbĭk), *a. Cryst.* [f. ORTHO- 'right' + RHOMBIC.] Applied to that system of crystalline forms in which the three axes are mutually at right angles and unequal; also called *rectangular, prismatic, trimetric*, or *orthosymmetric*.

1868 DANA *Min.* Introd. (ed. 5) 25. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 37 There may be three planes of symmetry at right angles. Such crystals belong to the Orthorhombic System. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. Th.* 56 The orthorhombic sulphates of magnesia, zinc, and nickel.

Orthoscope (ɔ̄ɹθɒskōɯp). [f. ORTHO- + Gr. *-σκοπος* viewing: see -SCOPE.] a. An instrument for examining the interior of the eye, in which the refraction of the cornea is corrected by a body of water held against it. b. An instrument for drawing projections of the skull.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Orthoscopic (ɔ̄ɹθɒskɒ·pĭk), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Having or producing correct vision; free from, or constructed to correct, optical distortion.

1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 616, I beg to refer the reader to my remarks on orthoscopic spectacles. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Orthoscopic vision*, the appearance of an object which is viewed through a lens or lenses when its surface represents a plane without any curve, spherical aberration being entirely corrected.

Orthose (ɔ̄ɹθōs). *Min.* [Named 1801 by Haüy, f. Gr. *ὀρθό-ς* right + -OSE.] = ORTHOCLASE.

1814 ALLAN *Min. Nomencl.* 18 Common feldspar..Orthose. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 352.

Orthospermous (ɔ̄ɹθɒspō·ɹməs), *a. Bot.* [f. ORTHO- 'straight' + Gr. *-σπερμος* having seeds, f. *σπέρμα* seed.] Having straight seeds or fruits, as certain Umbelliferæ; also said of the seeds.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. (1872) 116 In the Umbelliferæ ..the seeds being sometimes orthospermous in the exterior flowers and cœlospermous in the central flowers. *Ibid.* vii. (1873) 173 In certain Umbelliferæ the exterior seeds, according to Tausch, are orthospermous.

Orthostade (ɔ̄ɹθɒsteid). *rare*⁻⁰. [ad. Gr. *ὀρθοστάδιον*, f. *ὀρθό-ς* ORTHO- 'upright' + *στάδιος* standing.] A long loose tunic which hung down in straight folds, worn by the ancient Greeks.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Orthostichous (ɔɹθɒ·stikəs), *a. Bot.* [f. ORTHO- 'straight, upright' + Gr. *στίχ-ος* row, rank, line + -OUS.] Characterized by orthostichies.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot., Orthostichous*, straight-ranked.

Orthostichy (ɔɹθɒ·stiki). *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -Y.] A vertical row or rank; an arrangement of lateral members (e. g. leaves) inserted on an axis or stem one directly above another.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 167 If members are so arranged at different heights on an axis that their median planes coincide, they form a straight row or Orthostichy; generally there are two, three, or more orthostichies on an axial structure. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 567 Species..with five or more marked prominences,..each of these being opposite to one of the orthostichies of leaves.

Orthostyle: see ORTHO-.

Orthosymmetric (ɔ̄ɹθɒsime·trik), *a.* [f. ORTHO- + SYMMETRIC.]

1. *Math. Orthosymmetric determinant*: a symmetric determinant in which all the constituents in the secondary diagonal, and likewise all those in each of the oblique rows parallel to it, are equal.

Example of an orthosymmetric determinant: $\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & c & d \\ c & d & e \end{vmatrix}$

2. *Cryst.* Symmetric about two, or three, axes at right angles to each other; *spec.* = ORTHORHOMBIC.

1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 421 The Orthosymmetric or Ortho-rhombic system represents the most general case of a crystallographic plane-system referred to rectangular axes; [that] in which the parameters are all different, and the three axes are axes of orthosymmetry.

So **Orthosymme·trical** *a.* = prec. 2; **Orthosymme·trically** *adv.*; **Orthosy·mmetry.**

1880 STORY-MASKELYNE in *Nature* XXI. 204/1 Not being a crystal of any of the orthosymmetrical systems. 1895 — *Crystallogr.* § 79 A rhomb is orthosymmetrical to its diagonals, as a rectangle is to diameters parallel to its sides. *Ibid.*, A face of a crystal or any other plane surface or figure ..symmetrical to two lines perpendicular to each other.. will be said to be orthosymmetrically divided by these lines. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 37 Orthogonal symmetry or orthosymmetry.

‖ **Orthotes** (ɔ̄ɹθōtīz). [a. Gr. *ὀρθότης* correctness, rightness, f. *ὀρθός* right.] Correctness, propriety.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 139 There is among all nations that one Orthoites [*ed.* 1637 orthotes] of names which Plato speaketh of. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 164 What is the notation, interpretation, origination, true reason, Orthotes, Logos, Etymon, Etymologie of this name?

Orthotomic (ɔ̄ɹθɒtɒ·mĭk), *a. Math.* [f. Gr. *ὀρθο-* right + *-τόμος* cutting (cf. *ὀρθότομ-ος* equally cut) + -IC.] Intersecting at right angles.

1857 CAYLEY in *Q. Jrnl. Math.* I. 242 The circle cutting at right angles the three given circles, or, as it may be called, the orthotomic circle. 1863 R. TOWNSEND *Mod. Geom.* I. 17 Any..two figures intersecting at right angles, are said..to be orthotomic.

Orthotomous (ɔɹθɒ·tŏməs), *a. Min.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = ORTHOCLASTIC.

1864 WEBSTER cites DANA.

Orthotone (ɔ̄ɹθətōun), *a. sb.*) *Pros.* [ad. Gr. *ὀρθότον-ος* having its right or proper accent, f. *ὀρθό-ς* (ORTHO-) + *τόνος* tone, accent.] Having its own accent as an independent word; accented; *spec.* said of a word ordinarily unaccented (as an enclitic or proclitic) when it retains or takes an independent accent. b. *sb.* An orthotone word.

1882 in OGILVIE (Amandale). 1890 D. B. MONRO in *Trans. Oxf. Philol. Soc.* 7 Mar. 22 Enclitics in Homer nearly always follow the first orthotone word of the sentence.

Hence **O·rthotone** *v. trans.*, to accent (a word ordinarily unaccented). (In mod. Dicts.)

Orthotonic (ɔ̄ɹθətɒ·nĭk), *a.*¹ *Pros.* [f. as prec. + -IC: cf. TONIC.] = prec.

1885 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* VI. 218 In all other positions the verb is orthotonic, *i. e.* the accent falls on the verb if there is only one prefix.

Orthoto·nic, *a.*² *Path.* [f. as next + -IC: cf. *tonic*.] Affected with orthotonos.

1748 tr. *Renatus' Distemp. Horses* 315 An Horse is said to be Orthotonic who is stiff all over his Body.

‖ **Orthotonos** (ɔɹθɒ·tŏnŏs). *Path.* Also -us. [f. ORTHO- 'straight' + Gr. *τόνος* stretch, strain, sinew.] Spasm in which the body is stretched out straight; a form of tetanus.

1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 318 Then they also distinguished an *orthotones*, when the body was stretched out straight. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Orthotonus*. 1892 W. OSLER *Princ. Med.* (1901) 104 When the muscles of the back are also involved, there is orthotonos, which is more common than opisthotonos.

Orthotriæne (ɔ̄ɹθətrəi,ī·n). [f. ORTHO- 'right' + Gr. *τρίαινα* trident.] A triæne or tridentate sponge spicule, whose three prongs or cladi project at right angles from the shaft; a simple spicule of the rhabdus type, with three secondary rays at one end, at right angles with the shaft.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/1 The arms make different angles with the shaft; .. when extended at right angles an *orthotriæne*.

Orthotropal (ɔɹθɒ·trŏpăl), *a. Bot.* [f. as ORTHOTROP-OUS + -AL.] = ORTHOTROPOUS.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 415 *Orthotropal*,..straight, and having the same direction as the body to which it belongs. 1882 *Standard* 9 Oct. 5/3 Orthotropal ovules, and loculicidal dehiscence were the commonplaces of his conversation.

Orthotropic (ɔ̄ɹθətrɒ·pĭk), *a. Bot.* [f. as ORTHOTROP-OUS + -IC.] Growing vertically upwards or downwards, as a root or stem.

1886 VINES *Physiol. Plants* xvii. 425 Sachs has observed that the young primary shoot of *Tropæolum majus* is at first orthotropic. *Ibid.*, The primary shoot of the seedling [of ivy] is..at first orthotropic, and radial.

Orthotropism (ɔɹθɒ·trŏpiz'm). *Bot.* [f. as next + -ISM.] The condition of being orthotropic; tendency to grow in a vertical direction, upwards or downwards.

1885 VINES in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 61/1 Orthotropism is then mainly due to negative geotropism.

Orthotropous (ɔɹθɒ·trŏpəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *orthotrop-us*, a. Gr. type **ὀρθότροπ-ος*, f. *ὀρθο-* straight + *-τροπ-ος* turning, turned + -OUS. Cf. mod.F. *orthotrope*.] a. Of an ovule: Having the nucleus straight, i. e. not inverted, so that the micropyle is at the end opposite the base: = ATROPOUS. b. Of an embryo: Having the radicle directed towards the hilum: = HOMOTROPOUS.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 236 The embryo is certainly orthotropous in *Streptocarpus Rexii*. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 8. 278 Orthotropous, or straight ovule, is the simplest but least common species, being that in which the chalaza is at the evident base, and the orifice at the opposite extremity, the whole ovule straight and .. symmetrical. Atropous..is a later and etymologically much better name.

Orthotropy (ɔɹθɒ·trŏpi). *Bot.* [f. Gr. type **ὀρθοτροπία*, f. **ὀρθότροπος*: see prec.] The condition of being orthotropous.

1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) II. 41 From the frequent examination of the passage from orthotropy to anotropy in ovules I am convinced that the umbilical cord is never soldered to the ovulary leaf.

Orthotypous: see ORTHO-.

Orthrawin, Orthwart: see OVER-.

Ortiard, obs. variant of ORCHARD.

†Ortive, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ortīv-us* pertaining to rising, f. *ortus* rising, rise. So F. *ortive* (1558 in Hatz.-Darm., 1762 in *Dict. Acad.*).]

1. *Astron.* Rising; pertaining to the rising of a heavenly body.

1635 GELLIBRAND *Variation Magn. Needle* 5 It may likewise be performed by the Amplitude Ortive or Occidoall of the Sunne. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. 45 The Suns Azimuth when he riseth, commonly called Ortive Latitude. 1727-38 CHAMBERS s. v., Ortive or eastern amplitude, is an arch of the horizon intercepted between the point where a star rises, and the east point of the horizon, where the horizon and equator intersect.

2. *Arith. Numeration ortive*: that part of arithmetic which deals with multiplication, division, involution, and evolution; as arising or derived from *numeration original*, i. e. numeration (in the mod. sense), addition, and subtraction.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* I. i. iii. (1701) 13 Numeration Ortive, ariseth from the former Species of Numeration Original, and consisteth in two things, *Reduction*, and *Figuration*.

Ortment, obs. corrupt form of ORPIMENT.

Ortografye, **-phie,** obs. ff. ORTHOGRAPHY.

Ortolan (*ō*·rtŏlăn). Also 6-8 **ortolane,** 7 **ortulan, hortulan**e, 8 **ortelan.** [In sense 1, a. obs. F. *hortolan, ortolan* gardener (13th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *hortulān-us*, f. *hortul-us*, dim. of *hortus* garden; in sense 2, a. later F. *ortolan* (Cotgr. 1611 *hortolan*), a. Prov. *ortolan* or It. *ortolano* gardener, because this bird frequents gardens: cf. also L. *hortulānus* adj., of or belonging to the garden.]

†1. A gardener. *Obs. rare.*

1526 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 534, I yielde my sylffe entyerly to the wyll of the moost notable ortolane.

2. A small bird, a species of bunting (*Emberiza hortulana*), found in most European countries, as well as in northern Africa and western Asia, and highly esteemed for its delicate flavour; the garden-bunting. Also called *ortolan bunting*.

1656 COWLEY *Verses & Ess., Horace, Epod.* ii. (1669) 108 Nor Ortolans, nor Godwits, nor the rest Of costly names that glorify a Feast. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 67 As fat as Hortulans in France and Italie. *c* 1714 POPE *Lett.* (1735) I. 144, I love no Meat but Ortolans, and no Women but you. 1766 GOLDSM. *Ess., writ. by Ordinary of Newgate*, He..would eat an ortolan for dinner though he begged the guinea that bought it. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 145 The Ortolan is a small singing bird..common in France, Italy, and other parts of Europe. It is the epicure's prime morceau. 1895 LD. ROSEBERY in *Daily News* 3 July 7/4 The choicest morsel that you can put before an epicure, and that is an ortolan inside a quail.

1834 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) II. 33 The ortolan bunting. 1843 VARRELL *Hist. Brit. Birds* I. 457 The Ortolan Bunting is only a summer visiter to the middle and northern countries of Europe.

b. Applied in America and the West Indies to two other birds somewhat resembling the above, and esteemed as table delicacies, viz. the bobolink, or rice-bird (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*), and the soree or sora rail (*Porzana carolina*).

1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isls.* 89 There are also Black-birds, Feldivars, Thrushes, and Hortolans, in a manner like those of the same name among us. 1793 B. EDWARDS *West Ind.* IV. 99 *note*, The most delicious bird in the West Indies is the Ortolan or October-bird. It is the *Emberiza oryzivora* of Linnæus, or rice-bird of South Carolina.

†Ortrow, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3 **ortruwe, -trowe, -trewe, -trou,** 5 **-trow.** [A subst. use of next: cf. OE. *tréow, tríw* truth, faith.] Distrust, diffidence; suspicion.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 43 Wanrede wecheð on mannes heorte ortruwe þe deað him on helle. *Ibid.* 73 Ortrowe of agene mihte letteð þe mannes shrifte. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7021 Me þinçþ þat in ortrou þou art more To me of þi broþer deþ. *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 128 Men hadden grete ortrow vpon hym, that he..wold make hym self kynge I-crouned of the lond.

†Ortrow, *a. Obs.* [OE. *ortrīewe, -trýwe, tréowe*, f. OR- privative, 'without' + *tréowe, trýwe*, true, faithful, trustworthy.] a. (In OE.) Despairing. b. Distrustful, unbelieving.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. i. § 7 Hie æt nihstan wæron ortriewe [*MS. C.* ortreowe] hwæþer him æniç moneaca cuman scolde. *c* 1020 WULFSTAN *Hom.* XV. (Napier) 91 We to ortreowe [*v.rr.* ortrywe, -truwe] syndan godes mihta. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11589 Forr þatt he warrþ orrtrowwe off Crist þurrh nipfull modiȝnesse.

†Ortrow', *v. Obs.* [OE. *ortrúwian, -trýwan* to despair of, f. OR- + *trúwian* to trust, believe.]

1. a. *trans.* To despair of; to distrust. b. *intr.* To despair; to be distrustful.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *On O. Test.* (Gr.) 17 He ortruwode his drihtnys mildheortnysse. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 He ne scal nohwer ortrowian bi godes fultum. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 75 Þe man þe ortrowed godes mildhertnesse, he is idemd to eche wowe on helle.

2. *trans.* To suspect, have a suspicion of.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 382 ȝif eni mon ei swuch þing ortrowed bi him. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2381 Naþeles wel me it ortrowede & ne leuede noȝt is glose. 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* viii. 11 Gedeon..smoot the tentis of the enemyes that weren siker, and no thing of aduersyte ortroweden.

†Ortrowth. *Obs.* [f. prec. vb. + -TH: cf. *tréowþ, trýwþ* truth, faith, trust.] Distrust.

c 1200 ORMIN 3145 He wass þa brohht ut off all Orrtrowwþe & orrraþnesse.

Ortyard, ortyerd, obs. variants of ORCHARD.

†Orval. *Obs. Herb.* [Cf. F. *orvale* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), a name given in France to species of Salvia, esp. *S. Clarea* Clary, and *S. pratensis* Meadow Clary (Littré). The connexion between the two senses does not appear.] a. = ORPINE; b. The herb Clary.

14.. *Stockholm Med. MS.* 173 (see *Anglia* XXI. 442) Orpyn or Orvale (crassula maior). 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App., Orvall is Orpin. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Orval*, a certain herb otherwise called Clary or Clear-eye.

Orvietan (*ɒ*·rviĕtăn). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [ad. F. *orviétan* (1642 in Hatz.-Darm.) or It. *orvietano*, f. *Orvieto*, the inventor being a native of Orvieto in Italy.] A composition formerly held to be an antidote against poisons; 'Venice Treacle'. Hence *gen.* and *fig.* An antidote.

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 760 The Orvietan and ptisane of Lupins do considerable good to the persons distempered. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Orvietan*, an Alexipharmick Electuary, invented by a Mountebank, who was called Orvietanus. 1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* I. 44 Our Natural Philosophy is our Orvitan against the Fears of Death. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 310, I knew some Gentlemen who esteem'd the Thing..as a grand Orvietan or Counter-Poison. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xiii, With these drugs will I..compound the true orvietan. *Note*, Orvietan, or Venice treacle, as it was sometimes called, was understood to be a sovereign remedy against poison.

Orvieto (orvi·*ē*·to). [Named from *Orvieto*, a city of central Italy: see prec.] A white wine made near the city of Orvieto.

1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xxv. (1883) 259 The finest Orvieto..is vulgar in comparison.

Ory (*ō*·ri). *a.*[1] Also 7 **orie,** 7-9 **orey.** [f. ORE[2] + -Y.] Of the nature of, containing, or resembling ore; metallic.

1549 *Privy Council Acts* II. 349/1 Trowes of ory powder, ij dousen. 1628 H. BURTON *Israel's Fast* 32 Out of whose Oarie Bowels the King of England may dig richer Mettals. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 430 Nor does its orey substance at all penetrate the ground. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxix. 19 The spoil from out Iberia, known to Tagus' amber ory stream.

Ory, *a.*[2]: see ORE 5.

-ory[1], formerly -orie, a suffix forming sbs., originating in ONorm. Fr. and AFr. *-orie* = Central Fr. *-oire*, as in *glorie, gloire*, which became the form for the adaptation of L. words in *-ōria*, and subseq. of those in *-ōrium*, as *victoire, offertoire, oratoire, purgatoire*; these also took in Eng. the form *-orie*, later *-ory*, which thus came to be the normal Eng. repr. of L. *-ōria, -ōrium*, F. *-oire*. The most numerous of these are adaptations of L. neuter sbs. in *-ōrium*, from adjs. in *-ōrius* (see -ORY[2]), or formations of the same type. Usually, these denote a place or instrument used in some process, as *crematory, directory, dormitory, factory, laboratory, lavatory, observatory, oratory, purgatory, refectory, repository, stillatory, sudatory*; but occasionally they have other senses, as *auditory, promontory, territory*. In some learned or technical words the L. form in -ORIUM is retained; thus *auditorium* is differentiated from *auditory, crematorium* is more frequent than *crematory*. In a few words *-ory* is the suffix *-y* added to an agent-noun in *-or*, e. g. *orator-y* (the art of the orator), *rector-y* (the seat of a rector).

-ory[2], formerly -orie, a suffix forming adjs. (whence also sbs.), originating in ONF. *-ori, -orie*, and repr. (sometimes through OF. *-oir, -oire*) L. *-ōri-us, -a, -um*, itself a compound suffix consisting of the adj. formative *-i-us* added to derivative sbs. in *-or* (cf. *sorōr* sister, *sorōr-i-us* sisterly), chiefly agent-nouns in *-tor, -sor* (see -OR), but sometimes app. from the cognate ppl. stem in *-t-, -s-*; e. g. *accūsātōr-i-us, suāsōr-i-us, dēcrētōr-i-us*. As an agent-n. in *-or* is possible from every L. vb., an adj. in L. *-ōri-us*, Eng. *-ory* is also always possible, and is often in Eng. use when no corresponding L. adj. is recorded, and even when no agent-n. occurs; thus, we have *compulsory, dispensatory, illusory, persuasory*, without the agent-nouns *compulsor*, etc., and *amatory, hortatory, perfunctory, predatory*, where the L. verb is not even represented in English. Instead of *-ory*, the Eng. adj. has often the extended form -ORIAL, less frequently -ORIOUS.

Oryal, Oryble, obs. ff. ORIEL, HORRIBLE.

Orycterope (ori·ktĕrō*o*p). *Zool.* [a. F. *orycterope*, ad. mod.L. *Orycteropus* (*-pod-*), f. Gr. *ὀρυκτήρ* digger + *πούς, ποδ-* foot. Now usually in L. form.] A mammal of genus *Orycteropus*: = AARDVARK.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 54/2 In the..Orycterope it [the liver] consists of three lobes. 1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 125 The orycteropes have long been confounded with the ant-eaters..There is but one species known,..the orycterope of the Cape. [Two species are now known.]

So **Orycteropodoid** (oriktĕrɒ·pŏdoid) *a.* [see -OID], resembling the genus *Orycteropus*.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* cites OWEN.

†Oryctics. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. Gr. *ὀρυκτικ-ός* pertaining to digging or mining: see -IC 2.] = ORYCTOLOGY.

1888 R. V. TYRRELL in *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 57 He added that his friend is about to sell his books and buy a spade, with a view to graduating with honours in Oryctics.

Orycto-, comb. form of Gr. *ὀρυκτός* dug up (cf. *τὰ ὀρυκτά* things dug up), used in modern compounds (mod.L., Eng., Fr., Ger., etc.), with the sense of 'fossil' or 'mineral': see below.

†Oryctogno·stic, *a. Obs.* [f. ORYCTOGNOSY, after Gr. *γνωστικ-ός* in its relation to *γνῶσις* knowledge.] Pertaining or relating to 'oryctognosy'; mineralogical.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 13 The second part contains the systematic or orycognostic collection. 1804 A. JAMESON *Mineralogy* I. Introd. 23 The Wernerian orycognostic system is framed in conformity with the strictest rules of classification. 1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 401 The amygdaloid of Ortiz approaches, by its orycognostic characters, to the former of those formations.

So **†Oryctogno·stical** *a.* = prec.; **†Oryctogno·stically** *adv.*

1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* Introd. 10 The simple fossils which compose the mass of mountains, and of which the names and character are the object of orycognostical knowledge. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 57 One [colour] is, orycognostically considered, pure or unmixed with any other, and is called the characteristic colour.

†Oryctognosy. *Obs.* [a. F. *oryctognosie* (Littré), f. ORYCTO- + Gr. *γνῶσις* knowledge.] The knowledge of minerals; mineralogy.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* V. 66 Mineralogy might be advantageously substituted for 'Oryctognosie'. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. Introd. 32 Werner..in his lectures on Orycognosy, or the general knowledge of minerals. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 89 Confounding descriptive mineralogy (orycognosy) with geognosy.

†Orycto·graphy. *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *oryctographia* (Baier, 1708): see ORYCTO- and -GRAPHY. Cf. F. *oryctographie* (1771 in Dict. Trévoux).] The description of 'fossils' or minerals; descriptive mineralogy. So **†Oryctogra·phic, -ical** *adjs.*, pertaining to 'oryctography'.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Oryctography*, is that part of natural history wherein fossils are described. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 95 Ferber, in his orycteography of Derbyshire, mentions iron-stone. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Oryctographicus*, .. orycteographical.

Oryctolo·gical, *a.* [f. as next + -ICAL: cf. F. *oryctologique*.] Pertaining or relating to oryctology; mineralogical or palæontological.

1804 J. PARKINSON *Organic Rem.* I. 22 The oryctological history of..Germany. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 340 A geological, mineral, and oryctological account of this sand district having been given.

Orycto·logist. [f. as next + -IST.] One versed in oryctology; a mineralogist or palæontologist.

1799 DE SERRA in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 151 Impressions or remains of plants..by more ancient and less enlightened oryctologists, supposed to belong to plants actually growing in temperate and cold climates. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* xiv. (ed. 2) 301 With which [substances] the oryctologist has still to acquaint himself.

Orycto·logy. Now *rare.* [mod. f. (F. *oryctologie*, 1755 in Hatz.-Darm.): see ORYCTO- and -LOGY.] The science of 'fossils' or things dug out of the earth, either (*a*) inorganic or (*b*) organic; a. the science which deals with the nature and composition of rocks and minerals, mineralogy; b. that department of geology which deals with fossil organic remains, palæontology.

1753 CHAMBERS' *Cycl. Supp., Orycteology*, is the part of physics which treats of fossils..Under this head comes the doctrine of salts, sulphurs, stones, gems and metals. 1804 J. PARKINSON *Organic Rem.* I. 21 To enumerate all the writers on oryctology of this period would be unnecessary. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* vii. (ed. 2) 147 There was almost nothing known at the period of the oryctology of the older rocks. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 537, I know of no copy of the Oryctology of Moscow in this country.

†Orycto·zoology. *Obs. rare*[−0]. [mod. f. ORYCTO- + ZOOLOGY.] That department of geology which deals with fossil animal remains. So **†Orycto·zoological** *a.*

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Oryctozoologia*, ..oryctozoölogy. A work was published under this title by Eichwald in 1821. *Oryctozoologicus*,..oryctozoölogical.

†Oryelle, obs. variant of ORL, alder.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 369/2 Oryelle tre, supra in aldyr tre.

Oryloge, Orynal(e, obs. ff. HOROLOGE, URINAL.

Oryx (*ɒ*·riks). Also 4-7 **orix,** (4-6 **origen,** 7 *pl.* **origes**). [a. L. *oryx* (acc. *orygem*), a. Gr. *ὄρυξ, ὀρυγ-* (1) a pickax, (2) a kind of antelope or gazelle, so called from its pointed horns.]

a. The name in ancient Greek and Latin for an antelope of northern Africa, perh. *Oryx leucoryx* or *O. beisa*. In the LXX and Vulgate used to render Heb. תאו *thō* (1611 wild ox, wild bull,

R.V. antelope); hence occurring in Wyclif, etc. but erroneously identified with some small hibernating animal. **b.** In *mod. Zool.*, a genus of African antelopes, of large size, with long straight (or slightly curved) pointed horns in both sexes; an antelope of this genus. The South African species is *O. capensis*, the gemsbok.

1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xiv. 5 This is the beest that ȝe owen to eete; oxe, and sheep, and she geet, .. phigarg, origen. — *Isa.* li. 20 The vnclene beste..that is clepid orix [1388 the beeste orix]. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxix. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 280 b/2 Orix hatte Tho in Ebrewe and is acounted in þe lawe amonge vnclene bestes, .. is a beste liche to a water mows. 1535 Coverdale *Deut.* xiv. 5 These are the Beestes which ye shal eate: Oxen, Shepe, Goates, Hert, Roo, Bugle, wylde goate, Vnicorne. Origen and camelion. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 231 Of this kind be the Origes, the only beasts, as some thinke, .. that. haue their haire growing contrariwise and turning toward the head. 1778 Bp. Lowth *Isaiah* Prel. Diss. (ed. 12) 37 Like an oryx (a large fierce wild beast) in the toils. 1827 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* IV. 187 The Caffrarian oryx is an animal of remarkable beauty and vigour. 1876 E. E. Frewer tr. *Verne's Adv. 3 Eng. & 3 Russ. in S. Afr.* xvi. 123 A herd of about twenty of the species of antelope known as the *oryx*.

Oryzivorous (ˌɒrizĭvŏrəs), *a.* [f. mod. L. *oryzivor-us* (f. *oryza*, Gr. ὄρυζα rice + *-vorus* devouring) + -ous.] Rice-eating, feeding upon rice.

1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

‖ **Os** [1] (ɒs). *Anat.* [L. *os*, pl. *ossa*.] The Latin word for bone, commonly used in Anatomy in the mod.L. names of particular bones. Such are

Os calcis, the heel-bone; *os coxæ*, the hip- or haunch-bone; *os hyoides, hyoideum*, or *hypsiloides*, the Hyoid or U-shaped bone of the tongue; *os innominatum*, the Innominate or hip-bone; *os orbiculare*, the Orbicular bone; *os pubis* = Pubis; *os sacrum* = Sacrum; etc.

1548–77 Vicary *Anat.* ix. (1888) 75 These bones be.. broade towardes the Hanches, and before they ioyne and make *Os pectinis*. 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Os*, *Os de la hanche*, the third part of *Os Ilium*. 1741 Monro *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 192 *Os sacrum* is so called from being offered as a dainty Bit in Sacrifice. 1749 Fielding *T. Jones* vii. xiii, The *os* or bone very plainly appeared through the aperture. 1754–64 Smellie *Midwif.* I. 74 Each *os innominatum* is in infants composed of three different bones, under the appellation of *os Ilium*, *Ischium*, and *Pubis*. 1842 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 84 The Os Calcis may be known by its large size and oblong figure. *Ibid.* 58 The Os Hyoides.. gives support to the tongue.

‖ **Os** [2] (ɒs). *Anat.* [L. *ōs*, pl. *ōra*.] The Latin word for mouth, used in anatomy in naming the mouths or entrances of certain passages; esp. in *os uteri* the mouth or orifice of the uterus; *os uteri externum*, also *os tincæ*, the lower or outer orifice of the utero-cervical canal; *os uteri internum*, the upper and inner end of the same.

1737 *Med. Essays* (Edinb.) III. xix. 318, I examined her Condition, and found that the *Os Tincæ* had .. not yielded. 1754–64 Smellie *Midwif.* I. 193 If the *os uteri* remains close shut. 1872 F. G. Thomas *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 35 The changes which the os undergoes during pregnancy.

Os, obs. variant of As, Us; see also Osar.

Os ace, an illiterate pl. of *O ace* for *O-yes*, Oyez.

Osage, obs. variant of Usage.

Osan, Osanna, obs. ff. Hosanna.

Osar (ōu·sai). *Geol.* [ad. Sw. *åsar*, pl. of *ås* ridge (of a roof or hill), a 'rigg' or long hill ridge of uniform height. In Eng. use sometimes *os*, pl. *osar*, but usually *osar* as sing., with pl. *osars*.] A term for certain narrow ridges or mounds of gravel which occur in glaciated regions, the actual origin of which has not been precisely explained.

They are essentially the same as the *kames* of Scotland and the *eskars* of Ireland; but they are often much elongated, some examples in Sweden being more than a hundred miles in length. Some American geologists restrict the term to these very elongated and special forms.

1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* xix. (1857) 429 There is a wonderful group of what are now termed *osars*, in the immediate neighbourhood of Inverness. .. As all, or almost all, the shells of the boulder clay are of species that still live, we may infer that the mysterious *osars* were formed not very long ere the introduction [of man] upon our planet. 1889 F. G. Wright *Ice Age N. Amer.* 479 Osars and kames, whose conditions of formation were exceptional.

Osay, variant of Osey, *Obs.*, a sweet wine.

Osburow, obs. corrupt f. Osnaburg (linen).

Oscheal (ɒ·skĭăl), *a.* [f. Gr. ὄσχε-ον (see next) + -al.] Of or relating to the scrotum.

Oscheo- (ɒskĭo), before a vowel **osche-**, combining form of Gr. ὄσχεον scrotum; in medical and surgical terms, as **O·scheocele** [Gr. κήλη tumour], tumour of the scrotum, scrotal hernia. **O·scheolith** [Gr. λίθος stone], a stony concretion formed in the scrotum (Mnyne *Expos. Lex.* 1857). **O·scheoplasty** [Gr. πλαστός moulded], plastic operation for the restoration of the scrotum (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Oscheopla·stic** *a.* (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1842).

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Oscheocele*, in medicine, a kind of hernia, wherein the intestines or omentum descend into the scrotum. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 674 When the oblique or direct [hernia] has passed into the scrotum it is called a 'scrotal hernia' or 'oscheocele'.

Oscillance (ɒ·silăns). [f. L. *oscillānt-em*, pr. pple. of *oscillāre*: see Oscillant and -ance.] An oscillation; a swinging to and fro.

1852 Bailey *Festus* (ed. 5) xxviii. 466 My heart's poles now are fixed like earth's in Heaven, .. and all ceased Their torrid oscillances [*ed.* 4, 1848, oscillancies].

O·scillancy. [f. as prec.: see -ancy.] = prec.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Oscillancy*, a swinging to and fro, a see-sawing. 1848 [see prec., quot. 1852].

O·scillant, *a.* [ad. L. *oscillānt-em*, pr. pple. of *oscillāre*: see next.] Oscillating, that oscillates.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Oscillans*, .. anthers attached .. by a very small point situated towards the middle of their length, so as to be sustained as in equilibrium: oscillant.

Oscillate (ɒ·silĕit), *v.* [f. L. *oscillāt-*, ppl. stem of *oscillāre* to swing: see -ate [3].]

1. *intr.* To swing backwards and forwards, like a pendulum; to vibrate; to move to and fro between two points.

1726 Stone *Math. Dict.* s. v. *Oscillation*, If a single Pendulum be suspended between two Semi-Cycloids .. so that the String as it oscillates, folds about them, all the Oscillations, however unequal, will be Isochronal in a Non-resisting Medium. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* iv. xii, Move any body, as a pendulum, in one way, and it will continue to oscillate in an arch of the same circle, until the known causes make it rest. 1802 Playfair *Illustr. Huttion. Th.* 438 There is a certain mean condition, about which our system perpetually oscillates. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iv. (1872) 127 You look at the waves oscillating hither, thither on the beach. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* iv. 110 The magnetic needles oscillated both vertically and horizontally.

b. *loosely.* To move or travel to and fro.

1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. iv, Miss Lavinia, oscillating between the kitchen and the opposite room, prepared the dining-table in the latter chamber. 1891 N. Gould *Double Event* 316 He spends his time oscillating between Australia and England and vice-versâ.

2. *fig.* To fluctuate between two opinions, principles, purposes, etc., each of which is held in succession; to vary between two limits which are reached alternately.

a 1797 Burke *Powers Juries Prosec. Libels* Wks. 1877 VI. 161 If they will oscillate backward and forward between power and popularity. 1820 Hazlitt *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 340 The language oscillates between bombast and bathos. 1860 Hartwig *Sea & Wond.* i. 13 The temperature of the surface-water oscillates .. between 82° and 85°. 1875 Jowett *Plato* III. 23 Human nature oscillates between good and evil.

3. *trans.* To cause to swing or vibrate to and fro.

1766 Blackburne *Confess.* iii. 56 The Remonstrants, who oscillate the question backwards and forwards till no mortal can find out what they mean. 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 129 Lancaster's oval shell, oscillated in its flight, took a flight so extraordinary.

O·scillating, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ing [2].] Swinging or moving to and fro, vibrating.

1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 294 If the oscillating Body is not a Globe. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. iv. 146 These oscillating plants owe their existence to different species of animalcules. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 681 When the patient's eyes are closed, he may walk in an uncertain oscillating fashion.

b. *spec.* Applied to machines or parts of them characterized by the oscillatory motion of some part or parts, which in other cases are fixed.

Such are *oscillating cylinder*, a cylinder in a steam-engine mounted on trunnions and oscillating through a small arc, so that the piston-rod can follow the movements of the crank; *oscillating engine*, one having an oscillating cylinder; etc.

1821 *Specif. Manby's Patent* No. 4558. 4 A longitudinal section of the oscillating engine. 1870 *Public Opin.* 16 July 81 The turning gear consists of a small supplemental oscillating cylinder. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1580/1 Oscillating steam-engines frequently have oscillating valves working in their trunnions. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 21 A Huntington oscillating mill is used, crushing about 7 tons of ore per day.

Oscillation (ɒsilē·lʃən). [ad. L. *oscillātiōn-em*, n. of action from *oscillā-re* to swing. Cf. Fr. *oscillation* (1701 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of oscillating; swinging to and fro like that of a pendulum; a periodic movement to and fro, or up and down.

Angular oscillation, gyration. *Axis of oscillation*: see Axis 6. *Centre of oscillation*: see Centre 16.

1658 Phillips, *Oscillation*, a hanging or tottering motion, a swinging upon a rope whose ends are tyed to several beams. 1713 B. Taylor in *Phil. Trans.* Abr. VI. 7 (heading) Of Finding the Centre of Oscillation. 1726 [see Oscillate 1]. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* I. 80 Observing the oscillations of a lamp which was hung from the ceiling. 1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) I. xiii. 362 The tides are the consequence of the perpetual oscillation of the waters of the ocean. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xxv. 535 Evidences of the oscillations of land and sea. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 77 The rate .. of a watch depends upon the time of oscillation of its balance-wheel.

b. In *Acoustics*, sometimes = vibration; sometimes = Beat *sb.*[1] 8. *rare.*

2. *fig.* A swaying to and fro between two states, opinions, principles, purposes, etc.; alternating variation, fluctuation, wavering.

1798 Malthus *Popul.* (1817) I. 27 The same retrograde and progressive movements, with respect to happiness. .This sort of oscillation will not probably be obvious to common view. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 216 This oscillation of political opinion. 1876 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* iii. (ed. 3) 29 There are always oscillations in price. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 42 Oscillations and transitions between the related types are by no means rare.

Oscillative (ɒ·silĕtiv), *a.* [f. L. *oscillāt-*, ppl. stem of *oscillāre* to Oscillate + -ive.] Characterized by oscillating, oscillatory.

1859 I. Taylor *Logic in Theol.* 281 This oscillative antagonism between incompatible paradoxes.

Hence **O·scillatively** *adv.*, by means of oscillation (physically, in opinion, etc.).

1891 E. A. Abbott *Philomythus* ix. 220 Bringing your reader to a predetermined conclusion oscillatively.

Oscillator (ɒ·silĕtəɹ). [agent-n. in L. form from L. *oscillāre* to Oscillate.]

1. One who oscillates in action or thought.

1835 De Quincey *Tory's Acc. Toryism*, etc. Wks. 1853–5 XV. 207 All others are temporisers, waiters upon occasion and opportunity, compromisers, oscillators.

2. A machine to produce oscillations.

1898 *Newspaper*, Mr. Tesla .. claims that he can produce, by means of an instrument called the electrical oscillator, a vibratory force capable of causing brilliant lights to burst forth without material connection with an electrical instrument.

‖ **Oscillatoria** (ɒsilătō·riă. *Bot.* [mod.L., fem. of **oscillātōrius*: see next and -ory.] A genus of confervoid Algæ, typifying the N.O. *Oscillatoriaceæ*, growing in dense slimy tufts, in running or stagnant water, and exhibiting an oscillatory or wavy motion. Also called *Oscillaria*.

1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* II. 55 The Oscillatorias .. are weeds of our fresh or salt water, .. whose thread-like forms twist about like worms.

Hence **Oscillatoria·ceous** *a.*, belonging to the Natural Order *Oscillatoriaceæ*: see above.

1881 *Nature* XXIII. 494 Various oscillatoriaceous forms and diatoms.

Oscillatory (ɒ·silătəri, *a.* [f. L. type **oscillātōri-us*, f. *oscillāre*, *oscillāt-* to Oscillate: see -ory.] Characterized by swinging or moving to and fro like a pendulum.

1738 Gray *Let.* in *Poems* (1773) 35 My motions at present .. are much like those of a pendulum or (Dr. Longi ally speaking) oscillatory. I swing from Chapel or Hall home, and from home to Chapel or Hall. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* iv. xxiii, A gentle oscillatory motion, a rising and falling. 1833 Herschel *Astron.* xi. 367 The perihelia describe considerable arcs by an oscillatory motion to and fro. 1879 Proctor *Pleas. Ways Sc.* ii. 29 Like other movements tending to restore equilibrium, the atmospheric motions are oscillatory.

Oscine (ɒ·sin), *a.* [f. L. *oscen*, *oscin-* (see next), the end of the word being app. taken as = -ine [1].] Of or pertaining to the *Oscines*; oscinine.

1883 *Nation* (N. Y.) 29 Mar. 281/2 *Boot*. .is used to denote the continuous front sheath of the tarsus of most oscine or singing birds, like the robin. 1885 *Library Mag.* (U. S.) Aug. 97 Those liquid bird-phrases that .. have been the same since first an oscine throat was filled with music.

‖ **Oscines** (ɒ·sinīz), *sb. pl.* [a. L. *oscinēs*, pl. of *oscen*, *oscin-*, f. *ob* (Ob-) + *can-ĕre* to sing.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* The birds from whose notes or voices auguries were taken, e. g. the raven, owl, etc.

1621 Brathwait *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 52 The Augur hauing left behind him his Oscines or Prophesing birds. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Oscines* are these kind of birds, by whose chirping, feeding, noise or voyces the Augures foretold things to come; as the Crow, Pie, Chough.

2. *Ornith.* In some systems of classification, the name of an order or extensive group of birds, the 'Song-birds', containing those families of the *Insessores* or Passerine Birds which possess true song-muscles, attached to the extremities of the bronchial semi-rings and forming a complicated and effective musical apparatus.

Introduced into Ornithology in 1812 by Blasius Merrem, as one of two divisions of the *Hymenopodes*; also used by Keyserling and Blasius 1839–40, Müller 1845–6 (*Oscines* or *Polymyodi*), Cabanis 1847, Sundevall 1872–4, Gadow 1893, and other recent naturalists.

1885 Newton in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 28/2 The *Oscines* or true *Passeres*..a group in which the vocal organs.. attain the greatest perfection. 1896 — *Dict. Birds* Introd. 115 Thus we reach the true Oscines, the last and highest group of Birds, and one which..it is very hard to subdivide. *Ibid.* s. v. *Syrinx* 940 Most of the Oscines seem to possess five or seven pairs of syringeal muscles.

Henee **O·scinine** (-əin), †**Osci·nian** *adjs.*, belonging to the *Oscines*.

1896 Newton *Dict. Birds* Introd. 66 In all these species he found the vocal organs to differ essentially in structure from those of other Birds of the Old World, which we now call Passerine, or, to be still more precise, Oscinine [1885 in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 27/2 Oscinian]. *Ibid.* 95 The other families forming Sundevall's *Scutelliplantares* are not Oscinine [*Encycl. Brit.* 41 Oscinian], nor all even Passerine.

Oscitance (ɒ·sităns). [f. as Oscitant: see -ance.] Yawning; failure to be alert, inattention.

1636 Fitz-Geffray *Holy Transp.* (1881) 177 A bosom benefice, A true peculiar, that will not dispense With the least oscitance, my Conscience. 1647 Hammond *Power of Keys* iv. 92 The negligence or oscitance of these Grammarians.

Oscitancy (ɒ·sitănsi). [f. as prec.: see -ancy.]

1. Drowsiness, such as is manifested by yawning; dullness, indolence; negligence, inattention.

1619 W. Sclater *Exp. 1 Thess.* 168 Tendring their presence in the congregation to fill vp the number, but with such Oscitancie [*printed* Oscitaurie], and gaping drowzinesse, that they regard not what is spoken. *a* 1620 J. Dyke *Sel. Serm.* (1640) 34 An oscitancy of spirit. 1658 W. Burton *Itin. Anton.* 62, I judge it rather the Historians oscitancie, and supine negligence. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 774 Her, whose winking eye, And slumb'ring oscitancy mars the brood. 1900 F. Hall in *Nation* (N. Y.) 15 Feb. 127/2 That they all went astray owing to a coincidence of oscitancy is clearly beyond belief.

b. (With *pl.*) An instance or example of this.

1677 R. Cary *Palæol. Chron.* II. II. i. 210 Bishop Usher roundly censures this as an Oscitancy in him. **1782** *Gentl. Mag.* LII. 574 The oscitancies of Mr. Wharton..do certainly deserve reprehension.

2. Yawning; gaping with sleepiness; oscitance.

1717 *Entertainer* No. 2. 11 In the case of Oscitancy, when one Person has extended or dilated his Jaws, he has set the whole Company into the same Posture. **1822–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 332 The particular kind of pandiculation..being called, oscitancy, yawning, or gaping.

Oscitant (ɒ'sɪtănt), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *oscitānt-em*, pr. pple. of *oscitāre* to gape, yawn: see Oscitate and -ant. Cf. F. *oscitant* (1812 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Gaping from drowsiness, yawning; hence, drowsy, dull, indolent, negligent.

1625 J. King *David's Strait* 18 They thinke it too long a taske for so short a life,..they growe oscitant, and will peruse none. **1647** *Word for Army* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) V. 572 An oscitant and untrussed Kind of Deportment in all Men towards publick Affairs. **1690** Boyle *Chr. Virtuoso* I. 16 Perfunctory looks of Oscitant or Unskilful Beholders. **1809** Coleridge *Lett., to T. Poole* (1895) 551 Southey, who has been my corrector, has been strangely oscitant, or..has not understood the sentences.

Hence **O·scitantly** *adv.*, drowsily, indolently.

1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) p. iii, Which those drowsie Nodders over the Letter of the Scripture have very oscitantly collected. **1698** Fryer *E. India & P.* 331 These busy Tutors of Mankind, who upbraid the slothful and oscitantly idle.

† **O·scitate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *oscitāre* to open (as a mouth), also *-āri* to gape, yawn, f. *ōs* mouth + *citāre* to move, actuate.] *intr.* To yawn or gape from drowsiness.

1623 Cockeram, *Oscitate*, to yawne, to gape for want of sleepe. **1755** Johnson, *To Yawn*, to gape; to oscitate.

Oscitation (ɒsɪtē'ʃən). [ad. L. *oscitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *oscitāre*: see prec.]

1. The action of yawning or gaping from drowsiness. Also *fig.*

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* ccl.xii. 88 b, Ossitacio is the latin worde. .. In englyshe it is named ossitacion, yeanyng, or gapynge. **1615** Crooke *Body of Man* 289 As it happeneth in oscitations or yawnings when wee hold our breath long. **1787** *Minor* III. iv. 168 The Ladies, after much oscitation, declared they did not understand. **1817** Pettigrew *Mem. Dr. Lettsom* III. 284 The paroxysm came on at six o'clock in the evening with great oscitation.

2. The condition or fact of being drowsy, listless, inattentive, or negligent; an instance of inattention or negligence.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Oscitation*,..negligence or idleness. **1697** Bentley *Epist. Euripides* Wks. 1836 II. 209 'Tis a mere oscitation of our Scholiast, and of Suidas, that gaped after him. **1741–70** Mrs. Carter, etc. *Lett.* (1808) 45 These transient fits of oscitation, and inactivity, are perhaps no more than a necessary relaxation to the mind. **1869** A. W. Haddan *Apost. Success.* (1883) 158 The natural oscitation on the part of individuals in the matter of rigorous adherence to admitted principle.

Oscnode (ɒ'skɪnōud). *Geom.* [f. Osc(ulate + Node.] A node of a plane curve where the two branches have a contact of a higher order.

1852 Cayley *Wks.* II. 28 The oscnode is a double point which is a point of osculation on one of the branches through it. **1873** Salmon *Higher Plane Curves* 209 Three nodes may coincide as consecutive points of a curve of finite curvature giving rise not to a triple point but to the singularity called an oscnode, this is in fact an osculation or three-pointic contact of two branches of the curve.

Oscula, pl. of Osculum.

O·sculable, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *osculārī* to kiss + -ble.] Capable of being kissed.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Dec. 2/1 The tangible, nay, osculable, Pope may yet..oust the invisible Mahatma.

Osculant (ɒ'skiulănt), *a.* [ad. L. *osculānt-em*, pr. pple. of *osculārī* to kiss.]

1. Kissing. *rare.*

In mod. Dicts.

2. Situated between and connecting two things; intermediate; *spec.* in *Nat. Hist.* applied to two species, genera, or families, that are united by some common characters, and to an intermediate species, genus, or group, which unites in itself the characters of two groups.

[**1819** W. S. MacLeay *Horæ Entomologicæ* 37 These genera I propose to call *osculantia*, from their occurring as it were at the point where the circles touch one another.] **1826** Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 234 The internal sense.. is osculant between intellect and sense. *Ibid.* 382 They may form an osculant group, partly winged and partly apterous. **1873** G. Henslow *Th. Evolut.* I. 7 Forms..intermediate to other forms hitherto well distinct—'osculant' or intercalary forms as they are called.

Ocular (ɒ'skiulăi), *a.* [f. L. type *osculāris* (used in mod.L.), f. *osculum* little mouth, pretty mouth, kiss: see -ar.]

1. Of or belonging to the mouth or to kissing.

Ocular muscle (*musculus ocularis*), the *orbicularis oris* or sphincter muscle of the lips, the kissing muscle.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 870 Neither let indignation curl that ocular lip of thine. **1870** W. K. Wigram 12 *Wonderf. Tales* (1883) 196 Who smiled upon all—though she kept a far sweeter Constriction of ocular muscle for Peter. **1891** S. Mostyn *Curatica* 100 They had..lavished such endearments upon Ethel, both verbal and ocular.

2. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the osculum of a tape-worm, or of a sponge.

1881 P. M. Duncan in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 320 The ocular processes are short, unequal, differently directed. **1887** Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 420/1 In this sponge .. the function of the ocular sphincters can be readily demonstrated.

3. *Math.* Pertaining to a higher order of contact than the first (cf. Osculate 4).

Ocular line, a singularity of a surface, consisting of a straight line which lies upon the surface throughout its whole length, and everywhere in the same tangent-plane; the section of the surface by this plane containing this line three times.

1869 Cayley *Wks.* VI. 334 The tangent plane containing the..ocular line may be termed..an ocular tangent plane.

† **Osculary.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *oscul-um* kiss + -ary.] Something to be kissed: see Osculatory *sb.*

1537 Latimer *Serm. bef. Convoc.* D j b, Some brought forth .. Manuaries for handlers of reliques,..some oscularies for Kyssers.

Osculate (ɒ'skiŭlēt), *a.* [f. L. *oscul-um* + -ate².] Furnished with oscula: see Osculum 3.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Osculatus*, having well marked little mouths or suckers, as the *Tænia osculata*: osculate.

Osculate (ɒ'skiŭlēt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *osculārī* to kiss, f. *osculum* little mouth, kiss.]

1. *trans.* To kiss, salute with contact of the lips; *intr.* To kiss each other. *rare.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Osculate*, to kiss, to love heartily, to imbrace. **1873** *St. Paul's Mag.* Mar. 259 Professedly prudish..they..mutter, nod, osculate.

2. *trans.* To bring into close contact or union.

1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* ii. § 16 The two main Branches of the Lobes both meeting, and being osculated together, are thus dispos'd into one round and tubular Trunk.

3. *intr.* To come into close contact or union; to have close contact with each other, to come together. In *Nat. Hist.* To have contact through an intermediate species or genus (cf. Osculant).

1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 281 You may.. cause..the Blood-Vessels to osculate, or join together, so that the Wound may be closed in its whole Length. **1849** F. W. Newman *Soul* VI. 209 Though in their higher development the Sciences osculate, yet (to the human mind) their bases are quite independent. **1858** Froude *Hist. Eng.* XXIII. IV. 478 Osculating in separate points with the deeper impulses of the age. **1866** *Nat. Rev.* 21 Apr. 479/2 To show how these countries crossed, osculated, and reacted upon each other.

4. *Math. trans.* To have contact of a higher order with, esp. the highest contact possible for two loci; to have three or more coincident points in common with; *intr.* (for *refl.*) to osculate each other: as two curves, two surfaces, or a surface and a curve.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Osculum*, A circle described on the point *C*, as a centre, ..with the radius of the evolute *MC*, is said to osculate, kiss, the curve described by evolution, in *M*; which point *M* is called by the inventor Huygens, the osculum of the curve. **1841** J. R. Young *Math. Dissert.* ii. 52 Two surfaces osculate at a point when they have a common indicatrix there. **1885** Leudesdorf *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 189 Three of the four points of intersection of the conics lie indefinitely near to one another, and may be said to coincide in the point *A*; and the conics are said to osculate at the point *A*. **1896** Loney *Coord. Geom.* (ed. 2) § 428 Contact of the third order is..all that two conics can have, and then they are said to osculate one another. .. In general one curve osculates another when it has the highest possible order of contact with the second curve.

Hence **O·sculating** *ppl. a.*, usually in sense 4, as *osculating circle, curve, plane, sphere.*

1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 108 This circle, called the *osculating circle*, will be the limit of all the others. **1841** J. R. Young *Math. Dissert.* ii. 64 The surface in the direction of that line will lie more closely to the osculating sphere. **1865** *Pall Mall G.* 25 May 1 Lord Granville..is, as it were, to use a mathematical metaphor, an osculating plane to all the different shades of aristocratic and cultivated liberalism. **1879** Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 8 The plane of the curvature on each side of any point of a tortuous curve .. the *Osculating Plane* of the curve at that point.

Osculation (ɒskiulē'ʃən). [ad. L. *osculātiōn-em*, n. of action from *osculārī* to kiss, Osculate. So F. *osculation* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of kissing, a kiss.

1658 Phillips, *Osculation*, a kissing or imbracing. **1715** tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. IV. iv. 164 This Ceremony of Osculation was esteem'd such an Honour. **1855** Thackeray *Newcomes* I. xxiii. 220 If osculation is a mark of love, surely Mrs. Mack is the best of mothers. **1858**—*Virgin.* (1879) I. 375 And here, I suppose, follow osculations between the sisters. **1865** *Sat. Rev.* 23 Dec. 779/1 Promiscuous osculation is the last thing he dreams of.

2. Close contact: **a.** in general sense. **b.** *Anat.* The mutual contact of bloodvessels. **c.** *Geom.* Contact of a higher order; the fact of touching at three or more coincident points: see Osculate *v.* 4.

1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 130 The osculations of the vessels of the womb. **1671** Grew *Anat. Plants* ii. § 15 These Osculations of the Lignous Body, and so the interception of the Insertions of the Cortical, are not to be observ'd by the traverse cut of the Root. **1798** Frere & Canning *Loves of Triangles* I. 10 in *Anti-Jacobin*, No Circles join in osculation sweet! **1816** tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 116 Called the contact of osculation. **1838** *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 37 Formation of ring or instant of osculation of limbs. **1860** Farrar *Orig. Lang.* ix. 202 Are there any points of osculation between the languages of these three great distinct families?

Osculatory (ɒ'skiŭlătəri), *sb.* [ad. med. L. *osculātōri-um* tablet to be kissed during Mass, f. ppl. stem of *osculārī* to kiss: see Osculate *v.* and -ory¹.] A painted, stamped, or carved representation of Christ or the Virgin, formerly kissed by the priest and people during Mass.

1763 Burn *Eccl. Law* I. 265 The parishioners shall find at their own charge..a vessel for the blessed water, an osculatory, a candlestick for the taper at Easter. *Ibid.* II. 130 The osculatory was a tablet or board, with the picture of Christ, or the blessed virgin, or some other of the saints, which after the consecration of the elements in the eucharist, the priest first kissed himself, and then delivered it to the people for the same purpose. **1882–3** Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1207.

Osculatory (ɒ'skiŭlătəri), *a.* [ad. L. type **osculātōri-us* (see prec.), f. ppl. stem of *osculārī* to kiss: see -ory².]

1. Of, belonging to, or characterized by kissing.

1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxiv, The two ladies went through the osculatory ceremony. **1881** Ld. Dunraven in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 639 It must be an osculatory process more useful than agreeable.

2. *Math.* Osculating; of or belonging to osculation or the osculating circle.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* App. s.v. *Curvature*, Called the circle of curvature..also called, especially by foreign mathematicians, the osculatory circle. **1795** Hutton *Math. Dict.* s.v., In a circle, all the Osculatory radii are equal, being the common radius of the circle. *Ibid.*, *Osculatory Point*, the Osculation, or point of contact between a curve and its Osculatory circle.

Osculatrix (ɒskiulē'triks). [mod.L., fem. of **osculātor*, agent-n. from *osculārī* to kiss, Osculate.] (See quot.)

1864 in Webster. **1866** Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Developable Osculatrix*, the developable surface generated by the tangents of a non-plane curve. Every tangent plane of the surface is an osculating plane of the curve.

Oscule (ɒ'skiul). [ad. L. *osculum*, dim. of *ōs* mouth.] A small mouth or mouth-like aperture or pore; *spec.* = Osculum 3.

False oscule or *osculum*, a pseudostome of a sponge.

1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 42 By injecting milk into its gastric cavity [of *Rhizostoma*], the canals in its arms, and their oscules can be rendered visible. **1846** Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 645 In other species the polyps are wholly retractile, and leave only a small polyp-pore or oscule, marking their position. **1887** Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 416/1 While in some sponges the original oscule is lost, in others secondary independent openings, deceptively like oscules, are added.

Osculi·ferous, *a.* [f. L. *oscul-um* + -ferous.] Bearing or furnished with oscules or oscula.

In recent Dicts.

Oscul-inflexion (ɒskiul,inflē'kʃən). *Geom.* [f. *oscul(ation* + *inflexion.*] *Point of oscul-inflexion*: a point of inflexion on one branch of a curve, at which it osculates another branch.

1873 Williamson *Diff. Calculus* (ed. 2) xvii. § 245 The origin in this case is a double cusp, and is also a point of inflexion on one branch. Such a point is called a point of oscul-inflexion by Cramer.

‖ **Osculum** (ɒ'skiŭlŏm). Plural **-a.** [L. dim. of *ōs* mouth.]

1. A kiss. *Osculum pacis*, the kiss of peace.

1612 Davies *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 35 The Earl gave unto each of them *osculum pacis*. **1706** Phillips, *Osculum*, a little Mouth; also a Kiss. **1727–41** Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Anciently it was a custom in the church, that in the celebration of mass .. the people kissed each other, which was called *osculum pacis*.

† **2.** *Math.* = Point of osculation. *Obs.*

1727–41 [see Osculate *v.* 4].

3. *Zool.* **a.** A mouth or principal exhalant aperture or 'flue' of a sponge: see quot. 1887. **b.** Sometimes applied to the pit-like suckers on the head of a tape-worm by which it attaches itself.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Oscula*, in anatomy, a term used for the orifices, or openings of the lesser vessels. **1844** J. G. Wilkinson tr. *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* II. 2 The oscula or orifices of the excretory ducts are very conspicuous on this membrane. **1877** Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 114 The working of the flagella of the endodermic cells causes the water contained in the gastric cavity to flow out of the osculum. **1887** Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 412/2 [A simple sponge] is a hollow vase-like sac closed at the lower end, by which it is attached, opening above by a comparatively large aperture, the *osculum* or vent, and at the sides by numerous smaller apertures or pores which perforate the walls.

Oscurantist, variant of Obscurantist, after It. *oscurantista.*

a **1850** Marg. Fuller *At Home & Abr.* (1860) 279 The influence of the Oscurantist foe has shown itself more and more plainly in Rome.

Oscuriis (= *osturis*): see Ostour.

Ose, obs. form of Ooze.

-ose¹, a suffix representing Latin *-ōsus*, forming adjs. from substantives, with the meaning 'full of', 'abounding in'; e.g. *anm-ōsus* full of years, *clām-ōsus* screaming, *cōpi-ōsus* rich, *pecūni-ōsus* moneyed, *religi-ōsus* scrupulous. As a living suffix *-ōsus* came down to OF. as *-os*, *-us*, later *-eus*, *-eux*, AF. and Eng. *-ous* (ME. also *-ows*), which survives with pronunciation (-əs). But from the 15th c. onward there was a tendency to alter *-ous* words to *-ose* after L., as seen in such forms as *ambitiose*, *gloriose*, *malitiose*, *pompose*, *virtuose*, *zelose*. None of these displaced the earlier forms in *-ous*; but a few words formed directly from L. from the

15th c. onward have taken their place in the language, as *bellicose, globose* (15th c.), *jocose, morose, verbose* (17th c.), *otiose* (18th c.), *grandiose, pilose* (19th c.). In a few cases *-ous* and *-ose* forms are both in use, e. g. *acerous, acerose, acinous, acinose*, those in *-ose* being more technical. Originally these words have the stress on the suffix, *joco'se, moro'se*, but this is not always maintained in more recent usage, esp. in words of more than two syllables. Nouns of state from these adjs., as from those in *-ous*, end in *-osity*: *globosity, verbosity*.

-ose [2], *Chem.*, a suffix originating in the ending of the word *glucose*, and employed in forming the names of the related carbo-hydrates, *saccharose* and *cellulose*, with the isomers of these three, as *dextrose, lævulose, dambose, galactose, mannitose*; *lactose, maltose, melezitose, melitose, mycose, synanthrose, trehalose*; *amylose*, etc.

These formations are due to the French chemists, and the earlier of them appeared first as Fr. words. *Glucose* was so named by the committee of the *Académie des Sciences* (Thénard, Gay Lussac, Biot, Dumas), who reported 16 July 1838 upon the mémoire of Peligot: 'il résulte que le sucre de raisin, celui d'amidon, celui de diabète, et celui de miel ..constituent un seul corps, que nous proposons d'appeler *glucose*. (*Note.* γλευκος [mispr. -χος], moût, vin doux.)' *Comptes Rendus* VII. 106 (1838). *Glucose* was thus merely a frenchified representation of the Gr. word γλευκος 'must, sweet wine, sweetness', with *u* for *ευ* and *-ose* for *-os*. (Littré's assumption that the term was derived from γλυκυς sweet, in accordance with which he essayed to alter it to *glycose*, was thus historically erroneous.) The name *cellulose* was given by Brongniart, Pelouze, and Dumas, in reporting upon the mémoire of Payen, 14 Jan. 1839: 'En effet, il y a dans les bois le tissu primitif, isomère avec l'amidon, que nous appellerons *cellulose*, et de plus une matière qui en remplit les cellules, et qui constitue la matière ligneuse véritable.' *C. R.* VIII. 51 (1839). *Cellulose* was thus formed on *cellule*, but there is no evidence that its inventors thought of a L. adj. **cellulōsus*; and app. the ending *-ose* was given simply to match *glucose*. It appears from other statements that the actual author of *glucose*, and presumably also of *cellulose*, was Dumas, the *rapporteur* of the committees. The ending *-ose* was soon extended; contractions of *lævo-glucose* (Berthelot) and *dextro-glucose* (Kekulé) gave *lævulose* and *dextrose*, and the forms *lactose, melitose*, etc. followed.

Osed, oset, var. OSSET, *Obs.*, kind of cloth.

Osel(l, obs. form of OUZEL. **Osen-breges, -brig,** obs. var. OSNABURG, kind of linen.

†**Osey.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 osey(e, 4, 6 osay, 5 ozey, 5–7 ossoy(e. [= OF. *Aussay*:—L. *Al(i)satius* Alsace.] A sweet French wine, *vin d'Aussay*, wine of Alsace.

[1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 107 Good wyn of Gaskoyne, And wyn of Oseye [*v.r.* osay; B. Prol. 228 white wyn of Oseye.] ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 202 Osay and algarde, and oþer ynewe, Rynisch wyne and Rochelle, richere was never. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 163 Here londe hathe oyle, wyne, osey, wex, and greyne. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* x. (1870) 255 Also these hote wynes, as .. basterde, tyre, osay. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housewife* (1683) 115 To make the same drink like Ossey.

Osia'ndrian. [f. personal name *Osiander* (see def.) + -IAN.] One of the section of German Protestants in the 16th c. who adopted the opinion of Andreas Hosemann (latinized *Osiander*, 1498–1552), that the Atonement of Christ was wrought by the power of His divine and not of His human nature. (Also *attrib.*) Also **Osia'ndrist.**

1582 G. MARTIN *Discov.* in Fulke *Def.* (Parker Soc.) 59 Bucer and the Osiandrians and Sacramentaries against Luther for false translations. 1585–7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 115 An error of the..Osiandrians. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Semi Osiandrians were such among the Osiandrians, as held the opinion of Luther and Calvin with regard to this life; and that of Osiander, with regard to the other. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2235 He immediately entered into the Osiandrian controversy. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* VII. v. 287 The Lutherans..desired the Duke of Saxony to assemble a Synod against the Sacramentarians, the Adiaphorists, the Synergists, and the Osiandrists. It was assembled at Jena in 1560. 1857 PUSEY *Real Presence* i. (1869) 80 The Roman Collocutors .. required the Lutherans to 'declare their dissent from the .. Osiandrists and others external to the Confession of Augsburg'.

†**Osiarde.** *Obs. rare.* [Related to OSIER.]

1530 PALSGR. 250/1 *Osiarde*, a place where wyllowes growe, *saussoye.*

†**O side,** obs. variant of ASIDE.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 115 Þai draw þam o syde.

Osie, obs. form of OOZY.

Osier (ōu·ʒɪəɹ, ōu·zɪəɹ), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: 4 oysor, 5 osere, osyar, osyer(e, osyȝer, ozyer, 6 oszer, 6–7 osiar(e, oysier, oziar, 6– ozier, osier. *β. dial.* 6 asheer, ausher, 7 awshyor. [a. F. *osier* (13th c. in Littré); app. related to 9th c. L. *ausāria, osāria* 'willow-bed' (in *Polyptique* of Irminon), of which the Fr. repr. would be *osière*.]

1. A species of willow (*Salix viminalis*), the tough pliant branches of which are especially used in basket-work; also applied to other species used for the same purpose, notably the golden, purple, and violet willow; one of the shoots of a willow.

13.. *K. Alis.* 6186 Heo buth y-mad of oysers, Y fynde, And y-bounde al with tren ryude. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22019 The smale osyers, here and ȝonder, To-brake thanne, and wente asonder. 1427 in Amherst *Gardening in Eng.* (1895) 14 [For faggots..Astill and] ozyerys. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 241 For a lode of osyars. 1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* (1578) 40 Euery yeare after you must cut them .. as you see an Osiers head cut. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xix. 204 Who will make a staff of an osier? 1660 BLOOME *Archit.* C b, That Basket of Osiares. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Thistlethwayte* 25 Sept., We began to ascend Mount Cenis .. carried in little seats of twisted osiers, fixed upon poles upon men's shoulders. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. i, A brook, fringed with ozier and dwarf and fantastic pollards. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 276 The poplars and osiers of the marshy level.

β. 1572 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 144 The aushers by Wylford Pastore. 1624 *Ibid.* 390 The cvtting vp of the awshyors.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of, belonging to, or made of osiers; covered with osiers.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxiv. 629 The stalkes..wil twist and winde lyke Ozier withie. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xi. 211 If the Sun's excessive heat Makes our bodies swelter, To an Osier hedge we get For a friendly shelter. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 507 These, three and three, with osier bands we ty'd. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* viii. 18 On list'ning Cherwell's osier banks reclin'd. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i, With a small osier basket to receive plants. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 51 His beaming lance and osier shield.

†b. *fig.* Osier-like, pliable, pliant. *Obs.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 571 Topical and osier accidents, liable to be bent on either side.

3. *Comb.*, as *osier-tree, -willow*; *osier-bordered, -fringed, -woven* adjs.; **osier-ait, -iste,** a small islet in a river overgrown with osiers; **osier-bed, -holt,** a place where osiers are grown for basket-making; **osier-odoured** *a.*, smelling of osiers; **osier-peeler,** a machine for stripping the bark from willow-wands; **osier-wattled,** wattled or interwoven with osiers.

1767 G. WHITE *Selborne* 4 Nov., They roosted every night in the 'osier-beds. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 53; We made the 'osier-fringed bank our bed. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxix. (1794) 154 Several species are commonly cultivated in 'Osier-holts. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 780 The stately-sailing swan .. Bears forward fierce, and guards his 'osier-isle. 1862 G. MEREDITH *Mod. Love* xl fin., We saw the swallows gathering in the sky, And in the osier-isle we heard their noise. *a* 1881 ROSSETTI *House of Life* xii, An 'osier-odoured stream. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 57 The oline, the popil, & the 'o-zer tree. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xlv. 365 An 'Osier Watled Wicker-Bottle. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 85 Beds of 'osier-willow for the purpose of basket-making. 1777 WARTON *Odes, Compl. Cherwell* i, All pensive from her 'osier-woven bow'r Cherwell arose.

Osiered (ōu·ʒɪəɹd, ōu·zɪəɹd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED [2].] a. Furnished, covered, or adorned with osiers. †b. Of or of the nature of osier. *Obs.* c. Twisted or plaited like osiers.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 130 There be four maner of wethyes .. whyte wethy, blacke whethy, reede wethy, and osyerde wethy. *Ibid.*, Osyerde wethy wyll grow best in water & moyst grounde. 1749 COLLINS *Pop. Superst. Highl.* 136 While I lie welt'ring on the ozier'd shore. 1819 KEATS *Lamia* II. 217 Garlands .. In baskets of bright osier'd gold were brought. 1893 MCCARTHY *Red Diamonds* II. 20 Pictures of osiered reaches.

O'siery. [f. as prec. + -Y: see -ERY [1].] Osiers in the mass; articles made of osiers; 'a place where osiers are grown' (Webster, 1864).

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 408 Green osiery encased his legs. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* iv. 19 They met the .. basket-woman, carrying some of her lighter osiery.

Osill, obs. form of OUZEL.

Osirian (ōsəi·rɪăn), *a.* [f. proper name *Osiris* (see def.) + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to Osiris, the Egyptian deity personifying the power of good and the sunlight. So **Osi'ride, Osiri'dean** *adjs.*

Osiride or *Osiridean column* or *pillar*, in Egyptian architecture, a square pier having in front of it a standing figure of Osiris.

1849 [W. M. W. CALL] *Reverberations* II. 105, I see Osirian Egypt stand, Sunward I see her lift her hand. 1862 FAIRHOLT *Up Nile* 285 The portico beside it is remarkable for its Osiride pillars. 1887 *Ch. Q. Rev.* XXIII. 280 The vast Osiride figures that were once attached to its pillars were destroyed. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 469 Osiride pillars.

-osis, *suffix*, representing Gr. *-ωσις*, originating in the addition of the general suffix *-σις*, forming verbal nouns of action or condition, to derivative vbs. in *-ό-ω* from adj. and sb. stems or combining forms in *o-*: e. g. *ἀμαύρωσις* darkening, obscuration of sight, amaurosis, f. *ἀμαυρό-ω* to darken, f. *ἀμαυρός* dark; *μεταμόρφωσις* transformation, f. *μετομορφό-ω*, f. *μετά* + *μορφή* form. Many such words also were formed directly from the sbs. or adjs. themselves, or their compounds, without the intervention of a vb. in *-όω*, e. g. *ἀνθράκωσις* malignant ulcer, anthracosis, f. *ἄνθραξ, ἀνθρακο-* coal, carbuncle, *ἐξόστωσις* outgrowth of bone, exostosis, f. *ἐξ* out + *ὀστέο-ν* bone.

Many of these Greek terms have been adopted in Latin ancient or modern, whence they have passed into English use, e. g. *anastomosis, apotheosis, metamorphosis*, rhetorical terms, as *anadiplosis, miosis*, and esp. medical terms, as *amaurosis, anchylosis, cyphosis, exostosis, sclerosis, thrombosis*, etc. On the analogy of these last, others have been freely formed in mod.L., Eng., and other modern langs., from Greek elements, as *chlorosis, cyanosis, ichthyosis, trichinosis*; less frequently from Latin, as *pediculosis, tuberculosis*. The stress is etymologically *-ō'sis*; but popular use has shifted it in *metamo'rphosis*; so *anamo'rphosis*. The Ger. form of the ending is also *-osis*, the French is *-ose*.

Osite (ō·sɔit). [irreg. for **ossite*, f. L. *os*, *oss-* bone + -ITE [1].] A deposit, found on the island of Sombrero in the West Indies, consisting largely of the bones of turtles and other marine vertebrates; also called *Sombrero guano.*

1859 65 PAGE *Handbk. Geol., Osite*, a technical term proposed by Dr. Leidy of Philadelphia for the so-called Sombrero Guano. 1876 — *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xx. 430 The osite or Sombrero guano which constitutes the whole of the West India island of that name.

-osity, *comp. suff.* of sbs. = F. *-osité*, L. *-ōsĭtātem*: see -OSE [1], -OUS, and -ITY.

Osken, north. dial. form of OX-GANG, q. v.

†**Osle'ped,** var. of *asleped*, ASLEPT *Obs.*, overcome with sleep.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4649 What of wakeing, & of fasting, & eke þat oþer trenεyling Osleped swiþe sore ich was.

Oslet, obs. f. OSSELET, a little bone.

Oslin (ɒ·zlin). *Sc.* [Derivation obscure; peth. of Fr. origin.] Name of a variety of apple, reputed to have been long cultivated in Scotland.

[1802 W. FORSYTH *Treat. Fruit-Trees* 64 Orzelon Pippin, a small early yellow Apple.] 1817 NEILL *Brit. Hortic.* 209 The Oslin pippin is sometimes called the Original, and sometimes the Arbroath pippin; by Forsyth it is named Orzelon. .. The Oslin has been for time immemorial cultivated at St. Andrew's and Arbroath. 1861 C. INNES *Sk. Early Sc. Hist.* iii. 464 Only seven sorts of apples, among which is not found the Oslin, the earliest of all, and the favourite of after generations at Kilravock.

Osmanli (ɒsmæ·nli), *a.* and *sb.* Also 9 -lie, -ly, -lee. [a. Turkish *osmánlı* adj. 'of or belonging to Osmán' (the Turkish pronunciation of the Arabic personal name ع*Othmān*): see OTTOMAN. *Osmánlı* is the native word for which *Ottoman* is the usual Eng. expression.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the family or dynasty of Othman or Osman I; of or pertaining to the tribe or branch of the Turks who became under Osman and his dynasty the ruling race of the Turkish empire; = OTTOMAN.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 406/1 Osmanli, or Turkish, commonly called so. 1874 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* IV. xxxi. 174 Less firmly wedded to the Moslem faith than the remaining million of Osmanly Turks. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 658/1 (*Turks*) We are wont to restrict the name [Turks] to the Osmanli Turks, though they themselves refuse to be called Turks.

B. *sb.* A Turk of the family or tribe of Osman; a Turkish subject of the Sultan; an OTTOMAN.

1813 BYRON *Giaour* xxviii. *note*, The turban, pillar, and inscriptive verse, decorate the tombs of the Osmanlies. 1844 ELIOT WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* vii. (1859) 56 The Turks, or Osmanlis, are of small number, but high consideration in Egypt. 1859 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 461/2 And so I take leave of the Osmanli, wishing them..every felicity except that of my company.

Osmate, *Chem.*, another form of OSMIATE.

Osmazome (ɒ·smăzōum, ɒz-). *Chem.* [a. F. *osmazôme* (1812 in Hatz.-Darm.), irreg. f. Gr. *ὀσμή* scent + *ζωμός* soup, sauce.] The name given by Thénard to that part of the aqueous extract of meat which is soluble in alcohol and contains those constituents of the flesh which determine its taste and smell.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 307 Osmazome is obtained from muscle: it has a brownish yellow colour, and the flavour and smell of broth. .. According to Dr. Thomson, it is very doubtful if osmazome be any thing but fibrin, slightly altered by solution in water. 1859 LEWES *Phys. Com. Life* I. ii. 152 It is this osmazome, developed during the process of cooking, which gives their characteristic flavours to beef, mutton, goat-flesh, and birds, etc.

Hence **Osmazoma'tic, Osmazo'matous** *adjs.* [improp. for **osmazo'mic*, **osmazo'mous*, as if from *ζῶμα, ζωματ-* that which is girded], of the nature of osmazome, connected with or pertaining to the flavouring of meat.

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 61/1 Osmazomatous..principles employed in the nutrition of the several tissues. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 202 On what osmazomatic principle this cruelty is justifiable we are not informed.

‖**Osmeterium** (ɒsmĭtī·rĭŭm, ɒz-). *Entom.* Pl. **-ia.** Also **osma-.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *ὀσμά-εσθαι* to smell + *-τήριον* formative suffix, signifying 'instrument', 'organ', 'thing used': cf. *κοιμητήριον* cemetery.] An organ or apparatus adapted to emit a smell or odour; *spec.* a forked process borne by some caterpillars on the segment immediately behind the head, from which they can emit a disgusting odour.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) II. xxi. 244 Some are furnished with a kind of scent-vessels which I shall call *osmateria.*

Osmiamic (ɒsmiæ·mik, ɒz-), *a. Chem.* [f. OSMI-UM + AMIC.] In *Osmiamic acid*: A dibasic acid, $H_2Os_2N_2O_5$, an acid amide of osmium. Its salts are **O'smiamates.**

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) I. 442 Osmiamic Acid..

The potassium salt of this bibasic acid..is produced by the action of ammonia on a hot solution of osmium tetroxide in excess of potash. *Ibid.*, The osmiamates of the alkali-metals..are soluble in water.

Osmiate (ɒ·smiĕt, ɒ·z-). *Chem.* [f. Osmi-um + -ate[1].] A salt of osmic acid.

1849 D. Campbell *Inorg. Chem.* 259 Osmic acid .. forms a class of salts known as osmiates: their solutions are decomposed by boiling, osmic acid being evolved. 1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 514 The fused mass ..contains osmiate and iridiate of potash.

Osmic (ɒ·smik, ɒ·z-), *a. Chem.* [f. Osmi-um + -ic.] Containing osmium: applied to compounds in which osmium is quadrivalent, as *osmic chloride* $OsCl_4$, *osmic oxide* OsO_2.

Osmic acid, a name given to *osmium tetroxide* OsO_4.

1842 T. Graham *Elem. Chem.* 692 Osmic acid, OsO_4, or the volatile oxide of osmium is best obtained by the combustion of osmium in a glass tube through which a stream of oxygen gas is passed [etc.]. 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) I. 349 Osmic chloride, $OsCl_4$, is the red compound obtained by igniting osmium in chlorine gas. 1877 W. Thomson *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 17 A very weak solution of osmic acid is of great value for killing and hardening small gelatinous animals for microscopic preparations.

Osmio-, comb. form of Osmium, in names of chemical compounds in which osmium and another element enter into combination with a third, as *osmio-chloride*, *osmio-cyanide*.

1862 Miller *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 692 Osmio-cyanides and Ruthenio-cyanides may..be obtained, corresponding in composition to the ferrocyanides. 1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) I. 531 Sodium osmiochloride, $OsCl_4.2NaCl$, prepared by heating a mixture of osmium sulphide and sodium chloride in a current of chlorine.

Osmious (ɒ·smiəs, ɒ·z-), *a. Chem.* [f. Osmi-um + -ous.] Containing osmium: applied to compounds in which osmium is divalent, as *osmious chloride* $OsCl_2$. (Formerly to the *trichloride*, etc.)

1849 D. Campbell *Inorg. Chem.* 258 Osmious acid, OsO_2. This acid has never been isolated, but it exists in a class of salts. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 242 Dichloride of Osmium or Osmious Chloride, $OsCl_2$..Trichloride or Osmioso-osmic Chloride, $OsCl_3$.

Osmiri·dium. Another name of the alloy commonly called Iridosmine.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (U. S.) XII. 845 A native alloy of iridium, osmium, and ruthenium. This is called scaly osmiridium ['a gray, scaly, metallic substance', remaining 'when crude platinum is dissolved in nitro-muriatic acid'].

Osmite (ɒ·sməit, ɒ·z-). *Chem.* [f. Osmi-um + -ite[1].] A salt of osmious acid.

1849 D. Campbell *Inorg. Chem.* 255 This solution of osmiate of potash when heated with alcohol deposits crystals of osmite of potash (the alcohol deprives osmic acid of oxygen). 1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 514 Osmite of potash may be obtained.

Osmium (ɒ·smiŭm, ɒ·z-). [f. Gr. *ὀσμή* odour (see quot. 1804) + -ium.] One of the metals of the platinum group, generally found, associated with platinum, in the alloy iridosmine or osmiridium. Chem. symbol Os: atomic wt. 199·6 (Frémy).

1804 Tennant in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 416 A pungent and peculiar smell. .. This smell .. arises from the extrication of a very volatile metallic oxide; and, as this smell is one of its most distinguishing characters, I should on that account incline to call the metal *Osmium*. 1805 *Ibid.* XCV. 317 Metals that were found by Mr. Tennant in the black powder which is extricated by solution from the grains of platina, and which he has called Iridium and Osmium. 1853 W. Gregory *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 260 Osmium .. is chiefly remarkable for forming with oxygen a volatile acid, which has a pungent smell, like that of chlorine, and is very poisonous. 1892 *Spectator* 19 Mar. 396 Aluminium cannot be obtained without osmium also.

† O·smiuret. *Chem. Obs.* [see -uret.] A compound of osmium with another element.

1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 514, 100 parts of osmiuret of iridium are..incorporated.

Osmo-[1], repr. Greek *ὀσμο-*, combining form of *ὀσμή* smell, odour, in scientific and technical terms: as **Osmo·logy**, the study of smells, a treatise on odours. **Osmo·meter**[1], an instrument for measnring the acuteness of the sense of smell (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Osmo·metry**[1], measurement of odours or of the acuteness of the sense of smell (Mayne); hence **Osmome·tric** *a.*[1] (Mayne). **Osmonoso·logy** [Gr. *νόσος* disease], history of the diseases of the sense of smell (Mayne).

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Osmology.* 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Mar. 364 Literature is much more than osmology, and the world contains something beyond and above its social sewers. 1899 *Q. Rev.* July 90 A treatise..on 'monumental physiology, archaeological symbolism, mystical osmology', for the author sees hidden meanings in smells.

Osmo-[2], repr. Gr. *ὠσμό-ς* push, thrust, impulse, used as comb. form of Osmose in a few scientific terms. **O·smogene** (cf. Gazogene, -gen), an apparatus for carrying out the process of osmosis. **Osmo·meter**[2], an instrument for exhibiting the force of osmotic action. **Osmo·metry**[2], measurement of osmotic force; hence **Osmome·tric** *a.*[2]

1854 Graham in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIV. 181 The quantity of salt diffused from the osmometer in the water-jar during the experiment was also observed. 1855 Miller *Elem. Chem.* I. 72 This instrument generally used by this gentleman [Prof. Graham] in his experiments, and called by him the osmometer. 1885 Goodale *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 224 An osmometer .. consists of a small reservoir furnished with a membrane bottom, and a graduated tube at its upper part.

Osmond, obs. form of Osmund.

Osmose (ɒ·smōus, ɒ·z-), *sb.* [The common element of the words *endosmose* and *exosmose*, taken (by Graham, 1854) as a generalized term: cf. Gr. *ὠσμός* thrust, push.] The tendency of fluids separated by porous septa to pass through these and mix with each other; the action of this passage and intermixture; diffusion through a porous septum or membrane.

1854 Graham in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIV. 181 With the same proportion (1 per cent.) of different substances, the osmose varied from 0 to 80 degrees. .. The fall may be spoken of as negative osmose, to distinguish it from the rise or positive osmose. 1855 Miller *Elem. Chem.* I. 73 When the liquid rises in the osmometer, Professor Graham distinguishes it as positive osmose. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* II. i. 257 An incessant mutual interchange of materials is going on between the fluid contents and matter external to the cell, by a process termed *osmose* or diffusion. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 605 The current of water in the woody substance which replaces the loss occasioned in the leaves by transpiration is not caused by osmose.

Hence **O·smose** *v. intr.*, to pass by osmose.

1884 J. C. Cutter *Comprehensive Physiol.* viii. 153 Watery solutions usually osmose readily.

Osmosis (ɒsmō·sis, ɒz-). [Latinized form of Osmose, after *endosmosis* and *exosmosis*, conformed to sbs. in -osis in Eng. use.] = Osmose.

1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* I. iii. 206 The great desideratum of a transparent injecting fluid is, that it shall not by the action of osmosis, dye the tissue meant to be injected. 1876 Foster *Phys.* I. iv. (1879) 122 Permeable .. in the sense of allowing fluids to pass through them by osmosis. 1900 *Nation* (N. Y.) 18 Oct. 303/3 The subtile interchange—a sort of moral osmosis—which goes on between the higher conquering race and the lower conquered race.

Osmotic (ɒsmɒ·tik, ɒz-, *a.* [f. Osmose or Osmosis, in imitation of adjs. in -otic, from Gr. words in -osis.] Of, pertaining to, or caused by osmosis.

1854 Graham in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIV. 177 On Osmotic Force. The expression 'Osmotic Force'..has reference to the endo-smose and exosmose of Dutrochet. *Ibid.* 181 Substances of small osmotic power. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* I. iv. § 23 (1875) 72 The absorption of nutrient fluids through the coats of the intestines, is an instance of osmotic action. 1876 Bartholow *Mat. Med.* (1879) 3 An acid fluid on one side of the osmotic membrane, and an alkaline fluid on the other, are conditions most favorable to osmosis.

Osmo·tically, *adv.* [f. prec.: see -ically.] By osmotic action; by the process of osmosis.

1882 A. S. Wilson in *Gard. Chron.* XVII. 671 That it may find its way osmotically through the cell-walls of the roots. 1885 Tait *Properties Matter* 262 There need be no surprise that a liquid such as the sap in plants, should be osmotically raised to great heights against gravity.

Osmund (ɒ·zmŭnd). Forms: 3–7 osemond, 5–8 osmond, (5–6 -monde), 5– osmund, (5–6 -munde, 7 osmound, 9 oosement). [From Sw. or LG.: cf. OSw. (1340) *osmunder*, in comp. *osmunds-(osmunds-iærn* osmund iron), Sw. *osmund*; also Da. (1402) *osmund*, mod.Icel. *ásmundr* (both from Sw.); MLG. *osemunt* (Schiller & Lübben), Westph. dial. *ôsemund* (Woeste).

The actual origin is obscure; the name has been in use in Sweden from early times, and also goes back to an early date in Westphalia; no certain etymology is known either in Sw. or LG. The Eng. form from 1400 appears to be from Sw., but the earlier examples have the MLG. form (which, however, might be due to Hanseatic traders). In 1281 it is referred to as *ferrum Normannicum*, Northmen's iron. Iron and copper were brought to England by Gotlanders *a* 1300. Sense 2 is prob. a distinct word.]

1. A superior quality of iron formerly imported from the Baltic regions, in very small bars or rods, for the manufacture of arrow-heads, fish-hooks, bell-gear, etc. Used as a material-name; also, with pl. *osmunds*, a bar or rod of this. **b.** Also, more fully, *osmund iron, osmund bar.*

As to the early production of osmund iron in Sweden (from bog-iron ore) see R. Åkerman in *Jrnl. Iron & Steel Inst.* (1898) No. 2; also Kinman *Bergverkslexicon* II. 233, Hildebrand *Sveriges Medeltid* I. 225, 732, Falkman *Om mått och vigt* I. 412, and many other Swedish works. For its appearance in Eng. documents, see E. Peacock in *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries* 22 Jan. 1880, also Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. 470, etc. (Numerous entries from 1280 to 1510.) The osmunds were imported put up in sheaves, packed in barrels, 12 (or 13) of which made a last.

1280 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 457/2 (cites from Ersham, Norfolk) [1 garb Osemond 1/2]. 1376 *Rolls Parlt.* II. 328/1 Un last de Osmond. 1408 in Rogers III. 347/1 (cites from Windsor) [Osemond 4 garb at /8]. 1400–12 *Compotus* in C. Frost *Hist. Notices of Hull* App. 18 Dr Willo. Bird pro ij last' di landirn', ix bund' fruoldirn', ix bar' osmond. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 1 Makers and utterers of fals osmundes. .. He cuttyd aboute xxvj peces of fals Inglysh iryn..and made þam in shappe of osmundes. *Ibid.* 2 And þay war made to blend with gude osmundes. *a* 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 6 Ye schall make youre hokes of steyle & of osmonde. 1465 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 301 My mastyr paid for iij. sheffe Osmond..ffor to make arow hedes, ij.*s.* *a* 1490 Botoner *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 315 Polelond..ibi est coper, osmond, gold, sylver. [Sweden] .. ibi est cuprum, osmond, in magna fertilitate. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Item for euery last of osmondes accomptyng .xiii. barrels for a last .viii.*s.* 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 167 Halfe a last of osmundes. 1753 Maitland *Hist. Edin.* III. 248 For every cwt of Osmond brought into Leith 8 pennies. 1880 E. Peacock in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 22 Jan. 257 Osmunds were clearly .. the very best iron, .. probably used only for the finest purposes, such as arrow heads, fish hooks,..and the works of clocks.

b. [1488 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 9 § 1 Other Stuff as Lynen Cloth .. osmonde Iren Flax and Wax.] 1594 *Compt Buik Dav. Wedderburne* (S. H. S.) 132 To wair 8 gudlenis on pes or osmond iron. 1823 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 5. 71 Comparative strength of Metals..Bar [Iron] 8·492, Oosement bar 8·142, Cable 7·752. 1898 R. Åkerman in *Jrnl. Iron & Steel Inst.* No. 2. 9 In certain very remote parts of the country osmund iron, though in rather small quantity, was still produced from bog ore up to the end of the last century.

c. *attrib. Osmund bar, o. iron* (see b); **osmund furnace**, a small primitive sort of furnace for reducing bog-iron ore, formerly used in Sweden, Finland, etc.; **osmund piece**, an osmund bar.

1864 J. Percy *Metallurgy* 619 Descriptions of other processes, such as the Sulu process, the Osemund process..will be found in various treatises. *Ibid.* 320, I shall distinguish it by the name of the Osmund furnace, from the Swedish word *osmund*, which was applied to the bloom produced in this kind of furnace. 1898 R. Akerman in *Jrnl. Iron & Steel Inst.* II. No. 2. 7 In the Middle Ages and down to the 16th century, these osmund pieces were very commonly used as currency in the absence of the more precious metals. 1902 B. H. Brough in *Let.* 16 Apr., Osmund furnaces were in operation in Jemtland in 1830, and in Finland even later.

2. *Osmund stone*: see quots.

1613 M. Ridley *Magn. Bodies* 3 This stone is called the Magnet..we call it the Load-stone. .. And it is well termed the Osmound Stone, because he is as it were *Os Mundi*, the bone of the world. 1806 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* III. 10 In the parishes of Eaglesham, Kilbarchan, and others, there has been found what is called the osmund stone. .. It is generally so soft, when lately quarried, that it may be cut with a chisel..It is used for ovens, furnaces, etc.

Osmund[2] (ɒ·smŭnd, ɒz-). Also 6 osmende, -monde. [In med.L. *osmunda*, F. *osmonde* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), AF. *osmunde*: of unknown origin.]

†1. A name formerly given to various ferns. *Obs.* (Quot. *c* 1265 may be in sense 2. The Male Fern, *Lastrea Filix-mas*, was formerly called Osmund Royal.)

[*c* 1265 *Voc. Names Pl.* in Wr.-Wülcker 556/43 *Osmunda*, i. osmunde, i. bonwurt.] *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 192 Tak wermot,..weybrode, the rote of osmund [etc.]. 1548 Elyot, *Dryopteris*, is an herbe, which groweth on old oken trees..lyke to ferne: .. Some call it Osmende royall. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. lx. 401 The Male Ferne..Of Mattheolus and Ruellius it is called Osmunde Royall. *Ibid.* lxiii. 405 Considering the propertie of this herbe [*Dryopteris*, white and black] in taking away heare, as also for a difference from the other Oke Fernes and Osmundes, we do thinke good to name this herbe..Osmunde Baldepate or Pylde Osmunde. .. The blacke .. may be very wel called in our tongue, Small Osmunde, or Petie Ferne. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 230 The root of male Fearne, called Osmund roial. 1611 Cotgr., *Feuchiere des chesnes*, Oake-feame, pettie fearne, mosse-feame, pild Osmund.

2. Now, the 'Flowering Fern', *Osmunda regalis* Linn., having large bipinnate fronds with terminal panicles of sporangia; also (since 1600) called *Osmund Royal, Royal Fern, King Fern*; formerly *Water-fern, Osmund the Waterman, St. Christopher's herb.* **b.** Also as the Eng. form of the name of the genus (of which six species are known).

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. lxi. 402 We may cal it .. Osmonde the Waterman, Waterferne, and Saint Christophers herbe. 1611 Cotgr., *Feuchiere aquatique*, Water Fearne, Osmund, Osmund royall, Osmund the Waterman, S. Christophers hearbe. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 154 In the root of Osmund or Water fern every eye may discern the form of a Half Moon. 1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 350 A particular sort of creeping Osmund or Flowring Fern. 1851 S. Judd *Margaret* II. i. (1871) 162 Clusters of tall osmunds, straight as an arrow. 1880 Dawkins *Early Man* vi. 125 In the marshes there were alders, osmund royal, and marsh trefoil.

Osmundaceous (ɒsmŭnde·ĭʃəs, ɒz-), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Osmundāceæ*: see prec. and -aceous.] Of or belonging to the *Osmundaceæ*, one of the principal subdivisions of the Nat. Ord. *Polypodiaceæ*, the type of which is the genus *Osmunda*.

1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1890 *Athenæum* 29 Nov. 743/1 While not going so far as to refer these carboniferous sporangia..to any distinct genus, he [Prof. Bower] thought the osmundaceous affinity was unmistakable.

†Osnaburg. *Obs.* Forms: 6 osenbreges, ossenbrydge, ostenbriges, ozenbridg(e, (osburow), 7 osenbrigs, 8 oz-, osnabrigs, -brug, ozenbrigs; 7 ossenburgs, 8 osnaburgh, 8–9 **osnaburg**. [Named from Osnabrück (in later Eng. corruptly *Osnaburg*), a town and district in North Germany, noted for its manufacture of linen.] A kind of coarse linen originally made in Osnabrück.

1545 *Rates of Customs* c j, Osenbreges the roule *xl.* 1554–5 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 363, ix yeardes of Ossenbrydge for a towell to the hye tabyll, iiij*s.* *vjd.* 1597 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 282, xxi yds of osburow 3*s.* 6*d.* 1669 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1694) I. 2 Cloth, Osenbrigs, Tobacco. 1732 *Peunsylv. Col. Rec.* (1853) III. 430 That to each there be given a couple of Shirts, a Jackett and two pair of trowsers of Oznabrigs. 1733 P. Lindsay *Interest Scot.* 117 Osnaburgs and other low pric'd foreign goods of that kind..ought likewise to be subjected to a duty. 1757 Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 490, I..beg the favor of you to choose me about 250 yds. osnabrigs. 1791 Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 205 A great deal of coarse linen cloth, called Osnaburghs, is made here for exportation. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 381 In some of the villages of the Carse of Gowrie, the inhabitants manufacture osnaburgs. 1827 Roberts *Voy. Centr. Amer.*

36 In exchange we gave them ravenduck, osnaburg, checks, blue-baftas and other manufactured goods.

Oso-berry (ō'sōˌberi). [? Amer. Ind.] The blue-black drupe of *Nuttallia cerasiformis*, a shrub or small tree of western North America. Also the shrub, bearing racemes of greenish-white flowers.

1884 Miller *Plant-n.* 223 *Nuttallia cerasiformis*, Oso-berry tree, of California.

Osocome, erron. f. Nosocome, hospital.

-osophy, the latter part of *philosophy*, *theosophy*, and the like (see -sophy), as a nonce-word.

1897 *Chicago Advance* 28 Oct. 574/2 That man would be hard to please who could not find..some variety of doxy, or osophy, or ism, which would come within hailing distance of his theory of life and destiny.

†**O'sor.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. L. *ōsor*, agent-n. from *ōdisse*, *ōs-* to hate.] A hater.

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 238 Princes are alwaies iealous, and many times haue iust cause, and euer more then any other priuate person to be so: for the greater honors the greater, no, and grieuoser osors.

Osperaye, obs. form of Osprey.

‖ **Osphradium** (ɒsfrē'diŭm). *Zool.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ὀσφράδιον* strong scent, dim. of *ὄσφρα* smell.] The olfactory organ of some molluscs, consisting of a collection of elongated sense-cells over each gill. Hence **Osphra'dial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the osphradium.

1883 E. R. Lankester in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 636/1 Near the base of the stem of each ctenidium is..Spengel's olfactory organ, which tests the respiratory fluid. ..We propose to call it the *osphradium*. *Ibid.* 645 A simple pair of osphradial patches. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 368 Osphradium.

Osphresiology (ɒsfrīsiɒ'lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *ὀσφρησι-s* smelling, smell + *-λογια*, -logy.] The scientific study of the sense of smell; a treatise on smelling and odours. Hence **Osphresiolo'gic** *a.*, of or pertaining to osphresiology.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex., Osphresiology.* 1887 *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* I. 500 Other osphresiologic anomalies.

Osphy-, osphyo-, repr. Gr. *ὀσφυ(ο-*, comb. form of *ὀσφύς* loin, forming pathological terms, as ‖ **Osphya'lgia** [Gr. *ἄλγος* pain], lumbago; hence **Osphya'lgic** *a.* (Mayne, 1857). ‖ **Osphyarthri'tis** [Arthritis], gout in the loins (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1853). **O'sphyocele** [Gr. *κήλη* tumour], lumbar hernia. ‖ **O'sphyomyeli'tis**, inflammation of the spinal cord in the lumbar region (Mayne).

Ospreng, obs. form of Offspring.

Osprey (ɒ'spre). Forms: 5–7 ospray, -ey, 7 aspray, osperaye, ospraie, -eie, 6– osprey. [First found in 15th c.; app. repr. L. *ossifraga*, lit. 'bone-breaker', in Pliny the name of a bird of prey, through an earlier **osphraye* = OF. **osfraie*, whence later F. *orfraie* or *effraie* (Belon, 1555). But the connecting ME. and OF. forms have not been found, and it is remarkable that the word is of so late appearance in both langs.

Pliny's *ossifraga* is identified by modern ornithologists with the Lammergeyer, but it was rendered by Du Ponet in F. *orfraye*, and by Holland '*orfraie* or *ospreie*', and the transference of the name from the Lammergeyer to the Fish-hawk must have occurred at an early date, if *osprey* actually represents *ossifraga*. See Ossifrage.]

1. A large diurnal bird of prey, *Pandion* (*Falco* Linn.) *Haliaëtus*, frequenting rocky sea-shores and borders of lakes, and preying upon fish; also called sea-eagle, fishing-eagle, fish-hawk.

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 402 Every goos, teele, Mallard, Ospray, & also swanne. *a* 1529 Skelton *P. Sparowe* 462 The roke, with the ospraye That putteth fysshes to a fraye. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 272 These Orfraies or Ospreies are not thought to be a seuerall kind of Egles by themselues, but to be mungrels, and ingendred of diuers sorts. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* IV. vii. 34, I think hee'l be to Rome As is the Aspray to the Fish. 1637 Heywood *Dialogues* Wks. 1874 VI. 315 The wary Ospray whilst the fishes play Above the wave, stoopes downe to cease her prey. 1773 G. White *Selborne* 9 Nov. 97 The osprey was shot about a year ago at Frinsham-pond. 1843 Varrell *Hist. Birds* I. 21 The genus *Pandion* was instituted for the Osprey by M. Savigny. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 60/2 A splendid osprey circled in the sunlight on the look-out for breakfast.

2. A milliner's name for an egret plume worn as an ornament on a lady's hat or bonnet; sometimes, like *aigrette*, extended to an artificial plume or other ornament used for the same purpose. (It has been thought that this erroneous use arose from associating *osprey* with *spray*.)

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Jan. 3/2 Fine crême Dunstable straw bonnets, trimmed with crême velvet, and crême aigrettes with crême and gold osprey. 1887 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 5/4 A slender spiral feather of the most fragile and delicate appearance...This ornament is called an osprey. 1892 *Ibid.* 1 Mar. 5/4 These [aigret] feathers are white...They are often dyed by milliners to various tints, and have by them for some reason been named 'osprey'. 1893 *Lady* 17 Aug. 178 Velvet bows holding some upright spray, such as oats, jet aigrettes, osprey, or wheat-ears. *Ibid.*, Jet osprey or fancy wings cost from 1*s.* 6½*d.* 1898 *Globe* 19 Jan. 3/2 'Ospreys' (or sprays) is..the milliners' and dressmakers' term, ignorantly and commonly used, for the plumes of the egret or white heron.

Ospring, -yng, etc., obs. ff. Offspring.

†**Ospringe**, obs. var. (or error for) Osprey.

1530 Palsgr. 250/1 *Ospringe*, a byrde.

†**Ospytallc**, obs. form of Hospital.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 372/1 Ospytalle, *hospitale*. 14.. *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 719/16 A nospytalle.

Oss, mod. dial. form of Osse.

Ossature (ɒ'sătiŭr). [a. Fr. *ossature* skeleton, f. L. *os*, *oss-* bone + *-ature*, from ppl. and adj. stems in *-at-*, as *curvat-ure*, *ornat-ure*.]

1. The arrangement and disposition of the bones of the skeleton. *rare.*

1885 *Truth* 28 May 851/2 Frenchmen cannot bear to see her because her ossature is so mannish. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. *Arch.* The skeleton or framework that supports any structure, as the metal or timber beams of a roof, or the metal frame of a glass window.

1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 64 The vaults govern the ossature of the monument. *Ibid.* 70, I then treated only the mechanical framework of the style—its mere ossature, to use M. Viollet le Duc's expression.

Osse, oss (ɒs), *v.* Now *dial.* [Found in w. midl. dialect in 14th c., and still common from the Welsh Border to Cumberland and Northampton; much affected by Ph. Holland in his versions of Latin authors, to render *ōminārī* and its synonyms, as is Osse *sb.* to render *ōmen*. The latter has not been found in previous writers, though Holland (who, as Head Master of Coventry Free School, had opportunity of knowing the facts) refers to both sb. and vb. as old words well known in the North. (See Osse *sb.* quot. 1600.) According to the known evidence, the sb. appears to be derived from the vb., but the origin of both is involved in obscurity.

Holland was confirmed in his use of these words by believing them to be derived from Gr. *ὄσσα* 'ominous voice or sound, prophecy, premonition', the coincidence of which and its vb. *ὀσσ-εσθαι* 'to presage, foretoken, foretell' with *osse* sb. and vb. is certainly very remarkable; yet it is impossible that an English vb. in popular use in the 14th c. could be derived from Greek without many intermediate links, of which in this case none are found. The verb is also used in mod. colloquial Welsh as *osio* 'to give token of, show promise of', but in the opinion of Prof. Rhys and Dr. Silvan Evans, this is merely a recent adoption from the adjacent English dialects. (Ray's conjecture of identity with F. *oser* 'to dare' (founded on a modern dialect use), is phonetically and historically futile.)]

†**1.** *trans.* (with *obj. cl.*) ? To signify, indicate, make known, show. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 213 He [Jonah] ossed hym by vnmynges þat þay vnder-nomen, Þat he watz flowen fro þe face of frelych dryȝtyn.

†**2.** *esp.* To give oracular or prophetic indications; to presage, betoken, or signify as an omen; to prognosticate, forebode, augur, prophesy; to wish auspiciously, wish good luck. Also *absol.* or *intr. Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2263 Þus answars þam þaire ald gode & osses on þis wyse. *Ibid.* 2307 Quat, & has þou [Priestess of Diana] ossed to Alexander þis ayndain wirdes? *a* 1545 [Edgeworth, temp. Hen. VIII], uses to *oss* for to *prophesy*. Halliw.]. 1600 Holland *Livy* v. xviii. 192 In this Election ..yee osse and presage happely against the yeare ensuing, concord and unitie. 1606 — *Sueton.* 205 He [Nero] heard withall, an out-crie and showt..of the Souldiours ossing all mischiefe at him & all good unto Galba. *Ibid.* Annot. 18 b, *Nouis, quasi, non is*, which literally osseth as much as, *you go not*.

†**b.** With reverse const. *Obs.*

(If not a mispr. in quot. for 'to osse unto the cittie'.)

1600 Holland *Livy* III. lxi. 129 Vnwilling I am..to boden such miseries and to osse the cittie unto those calamities.

c. Hence (in *mod. dial.*), To point or direct auspiciously, to commend or recommend (a person *to* something advantageous).

1885 T. Hallam *Four Dialect Words* 60 (Shropsh.), I ossed 'er to a place. 1885–7 T. Darlington *Folk-sp. S. Ches.* 28 I'll oss yo' to a good heifer.

3. *dial.* To give augury or indication of what one is going to do or be, to bode or promise well or ill, shape well or ill for something; hence, to show signs or give indication of being about (to do), to make a show of (doing), to offer (to do); to make an attempt, to try, essay, venture, dare; to set about, prepare, be about (to do something).

1674–91 Ray *N. C. Wds., Osse*, to offer to do, to aim at, or intend to do: 'Ossing comes to bossing'; Prov. Chesh. 'I did not osse to meddle with it', i.e. 'I did not dare, etc.'; *fortè ab audeo, ausus. c* 1746 Collier (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 57, I..leet oth' owd Mon ith' Fowd, ossing t' get o Titback. 1790 Mrs. Wheeler *Westmld. Dial.* III. 85 Son yee see Ise ossin towart Hauskeepin. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Osse*, to attempt, to offer. 1854 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xxviii, If I did see a friend who ossed to treat me, I never knew hoo lay a-dying here. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 312 That wench dunna seem to oss very well..'er 's as lazy as Ludlam's dog that laid 'im down to bark. *Ibid.* 313, I think the chap knows his work, 'e osses pretty well.

Hence **O'ssing** *vbl. sb.*, presaging; presage.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 732 Haue a gud eȝe, Les[t] on þine ane here-efterward þine ossyngis liȝt. *Ibid.* 868 For it awe him noȝt sa openly slike ossing to make. 1600 Holland *Livy* 202 This the Gaules supposing to be a fortunate ossing of their successe.

Osse, oss, *sb. Obs.* or *dial.* [See prec.]

†**1.** A word of omen, a presage; an ominous or auspicious word; an auspicious greeting, a wishing of good luck. *Obs.*

Almost peculiar to Phil. Holland, who uses it continually for L. *omen*; in Speed prob. from Holland's Camden.

1600 Holland *Livy* 3 We rather should begin with good osses and luckie forespeakings [*bonis ominibus*]. *Ibid.* XLI. xviii. 1107 *note*, Valerius Maximus..calleth this Omen of his (which I commonly interprete (Osse) *fortuitum vocis jactum*...For want of a proper tearme to expresse the Latine (Omen) all translators hitherto, French, Italian, and English, have been put to their shifts, and helpe themselves with (Presage)...Whereas that other word (Osse) is very significant, and in analogie æquivalent to (Omen). I mervell much therefore, why it is thought either strange and new (seeing it is English, used no doubt commonly in times past, and at this day currant in the North-parts, where the people haply are more observant of such presages) rather than many other forraine words, brought into our language, and ranged with the English; or why it should be condemned as absonant and not pleasing to the eare, more than *ὄσσα* in Greek..from whence, who seeth not (*Osse* and *Ossing* both) are derived. 1601 — *Pliny* Expl. Words Art, *Osses*, be words cast forth at vnawares, presaging somewhat. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 1293 They take all their words which they passe in play and sport, as osses and presages. 1606 — *Sueton.* 294 Portents..of prodigies and of Osses [*Ominum*]. 1609 *Anon. Marcell.* xix. x. 136 But the gods in heaven forfend the Osse. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 133 All the osse and presage of good luck. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. iv. § 2. 206 Virgil also maketh the Horse to be a luckie Osse or foretokened successe in Battle.

2. An essay or attempt (at doing something).

Mod. W. Yorksh. dial. He made an oss at it.

Ossean (ɒ'siăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *ossi-us* bony + -an.]

A. *adj.* Bony, osseous, as a teleost fish. In mod. Dicts.

B. *sb.* A fish of the order *Teleostei*, having its skeleton well ossified; an osseous fish.

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxi. 323 Osseans in which the skeleton is bony and formed of bony fibres.

Osseid (ɒ'siid). *Chem. rare.* [f. L. *ossi-us* bony, after *proteid*.] A name including ossein and the related albuminoids.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 4 The nitrogenous principles are subdivided into albumen, fibrine and caseine by some physiologists: connected with these, but having a lower value, are the osseids, such as gelatine.

Ossein (ɒ'siin). *Chem.* Also osseine. [f. L. *osse-us* bony + -in¹.] Bone-cartilage; the organic gelatinous principle in true bony tissue; the embryonic tissue which develops into bone by the deposit of mineral salts.

1857 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 665 The quantity of nitrogen [1869 per cent.] given in Lehmann's analyses of ossein. 1891 *Athenæum* 25 July 131 The restriction of the term albuminoids to ossein, gelatin, chondrin, and the like, not true proteids, will, we hope, be followed.

Osselet (ɒ'selet, -slĕt). Also 8 oslet, osslet. [a. F. *osselet* a little bone (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *os*, *oss-* bone: see -let.]

1. A little bone, an ossicle; one of the small bones of the carpus or tarsus.

1686 A. Snape *Anat. Horse* v. xi. 217 The Seven Osselets or little Bones that make the Knee. *Ibid.* xvi. 233 The Leg-bone and Ranges of Osselets which make that part we call the Hock. 1816 Singer *Hist. Cards* 316 Athenæus.. says, that the 'games of dice and osselets were in use at the time Troy was besieged by the Greeks'.

2. *Farriery.* (See quot.)

c 1720 W. Gibson *Farrier's Guide* II. lxxviii. (1735) 234 Oslets are little hard substances that arise among the small bones of the knee. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 323 Splents, Osslets, Spavins, and Ring-bones.

3. The cuttle-bone, pen, or calamary of some cephalopods.

1849 Dana *Geol.* App. i. (1850) 708 The osselet in some Cephalopoda. 1862 — *Elem. Geol.* 455 View reduced of the complete osselet of a Belemnite.

Ossements (ɒ'smĕnts), *sb. pl. rare.* [a. F. *ossements* bones, ad. med.L. *ossamenta* (13th c. Du Cange), f. *os*, *oss-* bone: see -ment.] The bones of the dead; bones from which the flesh has been stripped.

1841 I. Taylor *Anc. Chr.* (1842) II. vii. 263 It [blood] had been poured upon these ossements, which were afterwards covered with earth.

Ossene (ɒ'sīn). Also Ossæan, Ossen. [ad. late L. *Ossēnī*, a. Gr. *Ὀσσαηνοί* (Epiphanius): see quot. 1863.] A member of an ancient heretical sect, living to the east of the Dead Sea, who adopted from the Essenes a debased form of Christianity.

[1580 Fulke *Dang. Rocke* xviii. (Parker Soc.) 390 The old heresies, in which the Papists consent with ancient heretics ..the Ossens and Marcosians in their Reliques, and strange toogue in prayers.] 1863 Westcott in Smith *Dict. Bible* s. v. *Essene*, The strange account which Epiphanius gives of the Osseni..appears to point to some combination of Essene and pseudo-Christian doctrines. 1880 G. Salmon in Smith *Dict. Chr. Biog.* s. v. *Elkesai*, His accounts of the Jewish Sect which he calls Ossenes (Haer. 19).

Osseo-fibrous (ɒ'siofəibrəs), *a.* [f. *osseo-*, comb. form of L. *osse-us* Osseous + *fibrous*.] Consisting of osseous combined with or passing into fibrous tissue.

1845 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* I. 128 Tendons, such as those of the flexor or extensor muscles of the fingers and toes, as they lie in their osseo-fibrous sheaths in the hand or foot. 1846 Brittan tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 240 An osseo-fibrous vault, formed by the acromion and coracoid process and the ligament that unites them.

Osseous (ɒ'siəs), *a.* [f. L. *osse-us* bony (f. *os* bone) + -ous. Cf. F. *osseux* (1689 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of, consisting of, or of the nature of bone; bony; ossified.

1707 J. Drake *Anthrop. Nova* II. II. viii. 465 The Coats of the Vessels..soonest become Osseous, as they are frequently found. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* I. vii. (1765) 15 An osseous Epidermis..commonly called the Shell. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II. ii, Alas, how like an old osseous fragment. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 308 As regards their true osseous system or endo-skeleton, Fishes vary very widely. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 19 Bone, or osseous tissue, is a substance, two-thirds of which..consists of mineral matter.

2. Having a bony skeleton, teleostean.

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 374 The two great divisions [of Fishes], founded on the character of their bones, as being Cartilaginous or Osseous, are natural and well marked. 1873 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* ii. 59 In osseous Fishes the end of the tail is turned up.

3. Abounding in fossil bones, ossiferous.

1823 Buckland *Relig. Dilur.* 150 The femur of a bear from the osseous breccia of Pisa. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xix. 383 Osseous breccia appears singularly connected with the coasts of the Mediterranean.

4. *fig.* Hard or firm as bone.

1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* III. § 4 The osseous and solid part of Goodness, which gives Stability and Rectitude to all the rest. 1860 Farrar *Orig. Lang.* vi. 130 The osseous fixtures in the flesh garment of Language.

Hence **O·sseously** *adv.*, as regards bone.

1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 258/2 The elbow is osseously strong, but this strength..varies with the position of the arm.

†**O·sset.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 osed, 6 oset, (*Sc.* ousett), osset (). [Of unascertained origin. It has been conjectured to be a dial. pronunciation of *worsted*, but investigation does not favour this.] Some kind of woven material, app. of wool. Also *attrib.* Osset loom, a loom for weaving osset.

1482 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 321 Receyved of Edmond Colchet vj. yerdes of blew osed to make hym a gowne. 1543 *Will of R. Parsons of Chew* 26 Feb. (MS.), An oset lome otherwysse calyd a narowe lome. 1554 *Will of W. Parkyns* (Somerset Ho.), All my ossett cloaths. 1578 in Wadley *Bristol Wills* (1886) 228 One osset loome.

‖ **Osseter** (ɒsē·təɹ). *Zool.* [a. Russ. осетръ *osétr* = Serv. *jesetra*, Pol. *jesiotr*, Lith. *asetras, ershketras* sturgeon.] A species of sturgeon, *Acipenser Güldenstadtii*.

1887 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IV. 630/2 The sturgeon..and its kindred the great sturgeon or beluga..., the sewruga..., the osseter (A. Güldenstadtii), and the small sturgeon or sterlet.

†**O·ssey,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *osse-us* bony + -Y.] Bony, osseous.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 24 The ossey substaunce of the ribbes is not euery where alike.

Ossey, variant of Osey *Obs.*, wine of Alsace.

Ossianesque (ɒsiăne·sk, ɒsiăne·sk), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Ossian* (see next) + -ESQUE.]

A. *adj.* Imitating or suggesting the style of the poems attributed to Ossian.

1889 *Athenæum* 21 Sept. 382/2 The subject being treated with an Ossianesque turgidity of phrase.

B. *sb.* Ossianesque style or manner.

1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* III. 359 At its worst it..degenerates towards a rather unpleasant Ossianesque.

Ossianic (ɒsi-, ɒsiæ·nik), *a.* [f. *Ossian*, Macpherson's anglicized form of *Oisin* (oʃin), name of a legendary Gaelic bard, whose poems Macpherson claimed to have collected and translated as published by him in 1760–63.] Of or pertaining to the legendary Ossian or to the poems ascribed to him; of the style or character of the rhythmic prose of Macpherson's rendering of these poems, which has a peculiar Celtic glamour and charm, but is marred by bombast and rant; hence, magniloquent, bombastic.

1808 *Edin. Rev.* Jan., His Ossianic poetry. 1828 Scott *Jrnl.* II. 122 Ballantyne blames the Ossianic monotony of my principal characters. 1881 *Athenæum* 28 May 715/3 Those who wish to find what traces of the so-called Ossianic legends still linger in Alban.

So **O·ssianism,** the sphere or realm of Ossianic legend and poetry; **O·ssianize** *v.*, to do into the form of Macpherson's English version of 'Ossian'.

1862 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 430 It is a comfort for the tourist when he comes upon some one spot where he can see the old Gael walking out of Ossianism into the light of record. Such a spot is Dunstaffnage. 1814 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XII. 85 The Ossianized Iliad could do no injury to our literature.

Ossicle (ɒ·sik'l). [ad. L. *ossiculum*, dim. of *os, ossi-* bone.]

1. A small bone; a small piece of bony substance.

Applied in anatomy to the bones of the middle ear in the tympanic cavity (*auditory ossicles, o. of audition*); also to those of the carpus and tarsus (*carpal* and *tarsal ossicles*), and to the numerous minute bones which strengthen the sclerotic coat of the eye in birds and some reptiles.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 23 As touchyng the Ossicle, or little bone conteined within the hart. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 18/2 Take out..of each foote the middlemost ossicle, or Clawe. 1689 Moyle *Sea Chyrurg.* II. iv. 37 When..I had laid it open, and taken out the splintred ossicles. 1709 Blair in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 125 The Ossicles, viz. the Malleolus..Incus..Stapes..are of a proportional bigness. 1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 308/2 The ..tympanic ossicle is moved by one muscle. 1877 Coues & Allen *N. Amer. Rod.* 582 There are eight true tarsal bones, besides a supplementary ossicle.

2. A small plate, joint, etc. of chitinous or calcareous substance in the animal framework.

a. One of the plates or skeletal elements of a starfish or other echinoderm, as the *ambulacral* and *adambulacral* ossicles, the ossicles that support the spines, etc. b. One of the joints of the stem or branches of a crinoid or encrinite. c. One of the small hard parts of the gastric skeleton of crustacea, as the *cardiac* ossicle or plate, *pterocardiac* o., etc.

1852 E. Forbes *Echinodermata of Brit. Tertiaries* 2 Vent ..surrounded by a membrane covered more or less with irregular ossicles. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 839/1 Having the..nature..of ossicles, as the articulated pieces of which are composed the columns of animals pertaining to the Crinoides. 1892 J. A. Thomson *Outl. Zool.* 204 [In starfishes] the rafter-like plates are called ambulacral ossicles. *Ibid.*, The dorsal surface bears a network of little ossicles, and many of these bear spines. *Ibid.* 238 (Crustacea) The [cardiac] mill is very complex;..there are supporting 'ossicles' on the walls with external muscles attached to them.

Ossi·cular, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AR[1].] Pertaining to, consisting of, or of the nature of ossicles.

1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1889 *Amer. Naturalist* XXIII. 637 The hyomandibular..breaks up into two or more pieces, as an ossicular chain.

Ossi·culate, *a. rare.* [f. L. type **ossiculāt-us*, f. *ossiculum*: see -ATE[2].] = Osseous 2.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Ossiculatus*, applied by Willbrand to an Order of fishes, comprehending those that are provided with a true skeleton; ossiculate.

Ossiculated (ɒsi·kiŭlētĕd), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Furnished with or made of ossicles.

1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 201 Of those, which have the rays of the fins bony, some have the branchiæ ossiculated, and others have none of these ossicles about them.

O·ssicule. [ad. L. *ossiculum*.] = Ossicle.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

‖ **Ossi·culum.** Pl. -a. [L., dim. of *os* bone.] A little bone; an ossicle; †the stone of a fruit.

1706 Phillips, *Osiculum*, a little Bone: Among Herbalists, the stone of a plum, Cherry or suchlike Fruit. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Osicula auditoria*, ..four little bones contained in the cavity of the tympanum. 1874 Roosa *Dis. Ear* (1876) 20 There is no record of the ossicula auditus until the 15th century. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 555 On the antambulacral wall,..the ossicula are elongated rods of very unequal lengths, united together.

Ossiferous (ɒsi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *os, ossi-* bone + -FEROUS.] Containing or yielding bones; said of caves and deposits in which bones have been found.

1823 Buckland *Relig. Dilur.* 162 Ossiferous caves and fissures. 1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 143 In several parts of Australia, ossiferous breccias have lately been discovered in limestone caverns. 1877 Dawson *Orig. World* xiv. 310 In one of the Belgian caves, there are six beds of ossiferous mud.

O·ssifiant, *a. rare.* [f. Ossify *v.* + -ANT.] Ossifying; *fig.* becoming hard and rigid.

1862 Ruskin *Unto this Last* 4 Assuming, not that the human being has no skeleton, but that it is all skeleton, it founds an ossifiant theory of progress on this negation of a soul.

Ossific (ɒsi·fik), *a.* [f. L. *os, ossi-* bone + -FIC.] Bone-forming; becoming or making bone; ossifying. *Ossific centre*, a centre of ossification.

1676 Wiseman *Chirurg. Treat.* II. vii. 184 You may..dry the Bone, and dispose it by virtue of its ossifick faculty to thrust out a Callus. 1713 Cheselden *Anat.* I. i. (1726) 8 The ossific matter not flowing far enough to complete a bone. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 103 Without any manifest cause existing to excite such ossific inflammation. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 334 The ordinary ossific centres found in other vertebræ.

†**O·ssificated,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. type **ossificāt-*: see next and -ATE[3].] = Ossified.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Ossificated*, turned or become Bone, hardened from a softer cartilaginous Substance into one of a firmer Texture. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 43 The bonewen is an ossificated tumor, arising upon the joints as before.

Ossification (ɒsifikē·ʃən). [n. of action from Ossify. So in Fr. (1709 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The formation of bone; the process of becoming or changing into bone; the condition of being ossified.

Centre of ossification, the initial point from which this process starts, the point at which cartilage or connective tissue begins to ossify.

1697 R. Baker (*title*) Cursus Osteologicus: Being a Compleat Doctrine of the Bones..Shewing their Nature..manner of Ossification, Nourishment [etc.]. 1733 Belchier in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 196 The gradual Increase of the Bones is described, even from the first Stages of Ossification, to that of an Adult. 1830 R. Knox *Béclard's Anat.* 203 Ossification of the arteries is most commonly the lot of old age. 1831 — *Cloquet's Anat.* 45 This bone..presents three centres of ossification, one for its middle part, and two for the lateral regions. 1855 Holden *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 24 The bone called the 'sacrum' has as many as 33 centres before its ossification is complete.

2. *concr.* The result of the process, a bony formation or concretion; bone as a formation.

1705 W. Cowper in *Phil. Trans.* XXIV. 1970 The Trunks of the Arteries of the Leg..were Obstructed by Petrifactions or Ossifications. 1807 M. Baillie *Morb. Anat.* (ed. 7) 259 It would appear that ossifications are sometimes to be found in this cartilage. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Chimney-Sweepers*, From the mouth of a true sweep a display..of those white and shining ossifications, strikes me as..an allowable piece of foppery.

3. *fig.* The process of becoming hard or callous.

1889 *Spectator* 13 Apr., A misery, not relieved..by..ossification of the feelings.

Ossificatory (ɒsifikē·tŭri), *a. rare.* [f. L. type **ossificāt-* (in *ossification*) + -ORY.] Of the nature of, or tending to, ossification.

1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 20 Not as yet closed up by ossificatory ingrowth.

Ossified (ɒ·sifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. Ossify + -ED[1].] Made or converted into bone; hardened like bone; rendered osseous.

1798 T. Hinderwell *Hist. Scarborough* III. ii. 277 This skin was not in an ossified state. 1834 M'Murtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 53 The first has three ossified phalanges in the middle finger of the wing.

Ossifier (ɒ·sifəiəɹ). [f. Ossify *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which ossifies.

1840 Hood *Up Rhine* 318 But Power is a frightful ossifier.

Ossiform (ɒ·sifɔm), *a. rare.* [f. L. type **ossiform-is*, f. *os, ossi-* bone: see -FORM.] Of the form of bone; resembling bone; bone-like.

1847–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 126/1 The origin of ossiform particles..in the brain.

†**Ossi·fragant,** *a. Obs. rare*[−0]. [erron. f. L. *ossifragus* bone-breaking + -ANT[1].]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Ossifragant*, that breaketh bones.

Ossifrage (ɒ·sifrēdʒ). [ad. L. *ossifrag-us, -a*, name of a bird of prey, the 'bone-breaker', from *ossifragus* bone-breaking, f. *os, ossi-* bone + *frag-*, root of *frangĕre* to break. Cf. It. *ossifraga*.

The *ossifraga* of Pliny is identified by modern naturalists with the Lammergeyer, which swallows and digests bones, and is said to let them fall from a great height upon rocks and stones so as to break them. But the name appears to have been early transferred in France and England to the Fish-hawk, to which, in its assumed modern forms *orfraie, osprey*, it is now applied. *Ossifrage* has subsequently been taken directly from the L. form, either simply to render the L., or to name the bird held to be meant by Pliny, but has sometimes been used merely as a synonym of Osprey. (In modern Ornithology, *Ossifraga* has been awkwardly taken by Bonaparte as generic name of the Giant Fulmar, a bird of the petrel family.) See also Osprey.]

1. As a rendering of L. *ossifraga*, or as a name for the Lammergeyer or Geir Eagle, or of some kindred species identified with the bird called by the Romans *ossifraga*.

1601 Holland *Pliny* X. iii. 272 Some reckon yet another kind of Ægle, which they call Barbatæ; and the Tuscanes, Ossifrage. 1611 Bible *Lev.* xi. 13 The Eagle, and the Ossifrage [*R. V.* gier eagle], and the Ospray [Coverd. the Aegle, the Goshauke, the Cormoraunte; Wyclif an egle, and a griffyn, and a merlyoun; Purvey an egle, and a grippe, aliete; *Vulg.* aquilam et gryphem, et haliætum]. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 130 When the Septuagint makes use of this word [γρύψ]..Tremellius and our Translation hath rendred it the Ossifrage, which is one kinde of Eagle. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Ossifrage*, a kind of Eagle, having so strong a beak, that therewith she breaks bones, and is therefore called a bone-breaker. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 256/1 The Ossifrage, or Dispised Eagle..is of greater Body, yet of different colour, from the Eagle. 1871 Whyte Melville *Sarchedon* III. xi. 150 Such kin they seemed to their conquerors as the dog to the wolf, the ossifrage to the eagle.

2. Identified with the Osprey or fish-hawk.

1658 Phillips, *Ossifrage*, a kind of Eagle which breaketh bones with her beak, the same as Osprey. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 59 For the Haliætus or Sea-Eagle we will present the Reader with the Ossifrage of Aldrovandus.. a fierce and generous bird, preying upon Fish, and frequenting not only Pools and Rivers, but also the Sea. 1871 Browning *Balaust.* 123 Crook'd claw o' the creature, cormorant, Or ossifrage, that..hangs Afloat i' the foam.

Ossi·fragous, *a. rare*[−0]. [f. L. *ossifrag-us* (see prec.) + -OUS.] Bone-breaking.

1721 Bailey, *Ossifrangent, Ossifragous*, bone-breaking. Hence in Ash, Worcester, Webster, etc.

†**Ossifra·ngent,** *a. rare*[−0]. [f. L. *os* bone + *frangentem*, breaking.] = prec. q. v.

Ossify (ɒ·sifəi), *v.* [f. L. *os, ossi-* bone + -FY: cf. F. *ossifier* (1709 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *intr.* To become or turn into bone; to change from soft tissue into bone.

1713 Cheselden *Anat.* I. i. (1726) 5 Flat bones..begin to ossify in a middle point. 1741 A. Monro *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 32 They become more solid,..and at last ossify. 1872 Mivart *Anat.* 63 The walls of the two concave vertebral articular cups may ossify.

b. *fig.* To become hardened and callous; to become rigid and fixed as regards progress.

1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 297 The natural instinct of veneration had ossified into idolatry. 1891 *Ch. Times* 2 Jan. 9/1 It is said in academic circles of a very successful Fellow who rises too rapidly to high place, that he ossifies.

2. *trans.* To convert into bone; to harden, to make like bone. (Chiefly in *passive.*)

1721 *Phil. Trans.* Abr. V. 341 *heading*, The Arteries Ossified. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 227 The coronary arteries.. were ossified. 1849 Murchison *Siluria* xii. 303 The skeletons of these animals were all well ossified.

b. *fig.* To harden; to render callous, rigid, unprogressive, or inoperative.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 7 Their withers are wrung, their feelings are ossified. 1860 Farrar *Orig. Lang.* v. 114 Our phrases, often repeated, ossify the very organs of intelligence. 1877 R. H. Hutton *Ess.* (ed. 2) I. 10 Long-continued doubt..must in the end ossify the higher parts of the mind.

Hence **O·ssifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1713 Cheselden *Anat.* I. i. (1726) 6 By the continual addition of this ossifying matter, the bones increase. 1741 A. Monro *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 32 The ossifying of Bones. 1799 Hatchett in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 325 The ossifying substance, which is principally phosphate of lime, is dissolved. 1898 L. Stephen *Stud. of a Biogr.* II. iii. 78 His nature had resisted the ossifying process which makes most of us commonplace..in later life.

Ossitacion, obs. form of OSCITATION.

Ossivorous (ɒsi·vŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. *os, ossi-* bone + *-vor-us* devouring + -OUS.] Bone-devouring, feeding upon bones; in *Path.* bone-destroying.

1676 GREW *Museum, Anat. Stomach & Guts* v. 20 A Dog, and other Ossivorous Quadrupeds. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Ossivorous*. . A species of tumour, mentioned by Ruysch, which destroys the bone. 1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Osslet, obs. form of OSSELET.

Ossous (ɒ·səs), *a. rare.* [ad. rare L. *ossōs-us.*] Bony, osseous.

1831 T. HOPE *Ess. Origin Man* II. 357 A single ossous tube. . . The gelatine of each hardens into an ossous plate.

†**O·sspringer.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Expanded from OSPREY; cf. OSPRING.] = OSPREY or OSSIFRAGE. (In the passage quoted there is no Gr. equivalent.)

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVIII. 557 Like t' the hawk surnam'd the ossprynger, . . Stoop'd from the steep Olympian hill.

‖ **Ossuarium.** *Pl.* -a. [Late Latin.] = next.

1765 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Montagu* 26 May, I will not place an ossuarium in my garden for my cat, before her bones are ready to be placed in it. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 293 A remarkable vase . . found . . in a tomb near the Piræus, resembles in shape the glass ossuaria of the Romans.

Ossuary (ɒ·siuɨări). [ad. late L. *ossuārium*, irreg. f. *os, ossi-* bone; ? after *mortuārium* mortuary. Cf. mod.F. *ossuaire* (1835 in *Dict. Acad.*).]

A receptacle for the bones of the dead; a bone-vault, charnel-house; a bone-urn.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 25 The earth had confounded the ashes of these Ossuaries. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Ossuary*, a Charnel-house or place where Dead-mens bones are kept. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 155 The church and castle occupy the same elevated site. Annexed to the former is a well-filled ossuary, or bone-house. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* v. (1878) 139 These chambered long barrows may have served as ossuaries. 1896 *Times* 19 Mar. 3/6 Conveyed to an ossuary specially constructed in the new cemetery. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. of West* I. x. 167 The dolmen . . was the family or tribal ossuary.

b. *transf.* A bone-cave, or deposit formed largely of bones, belonging to late geological times.

1861 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 329 Bringing the ossuary of the Kirkdale Cave within the period even of the last population of the wolds. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 116 The caves and ossuaries of Franconia and Upper Saxony.

c. *fig.* That in which relics of the dead past are preserved.

1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* vi. 198, I love to go to his ossuary of dead transactions, as I would visit the catacombs of Rome or Paris.

d. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of or for the deposit of the bones of the dead.

1857 WIGLEY *St. Charles Borromeo's Instr. Eccl. Build.* xxvii. § 5 This ossuary place or charnel house. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* iv. 40 Charnel-houses or ossuary chapels.

Ost, oste, obs. ff. OAST, HOST *sb.* (1- 4), HOST *v.*

Ostage, obs. form of HOSTAGE.

‖ **Osta·lgia, osta·lgy.** *Path.* [f. Gr. ὀστέον bone + ἄλγος pain.] Neuralgic pain in a bone.

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, Ostalgia. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Ostalgia* . . ostalgy.

†**Oste,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 5 **ostey.** [a. OF. *oster*, F. *ôter.*] *trans.* To put or take out, to remove.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxviii. 357 Sit him be-hoveth to ben Osteyed [Fr. *ostes*] In the Manere as here is seide.

Osteal (ɒ·stiăl), *a.* [f. Gr. ὀστέ-ον bone + -AL.] Of or pertaining to bone; *spec.* of the quality of sound produced by the percussion of bone.

1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 11 The percussion note may become somewhat osteal in quality. 1882 OWEN in *Longm. Mag.* I. 66 Differences, osteal or dental. 1893 S. GEE *Auscult. & Percuss.* iii. (ed. 4) 63 The highest pitched tones are called Osteal because they are yielded by the hard solid tissues, cartilage and bone. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 605 Osteal and Periosteal Cachexia.

Osteid (ɒ·stiɨid). *Path., Anat.* [f. Gr. ὀστέ-ον bone + -ID ².] An abnormal bony or calcareous deposit in a tissue, tumour, etc.; also, a bony growth in the pulp-cavity of a tooth.

1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Osteill, obs. form of HOSTEL.

Osteine, -in (ɒ·stiɨin). *Anat.* [ad. Gr. ὀστέϊν-ος made or formed of bone.] The substance of bone, bony tissue, bone as a tissue.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 161 When those salts consist chiefly of phosphate of lime, the tissues called 'osteine', or bone, and 'dentine', or tooth, are constituted, between which the chief distinction lies in the mode of arrangement of the earthy particles. 1872 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* (1878) 10 Beside these, are found albumen, fibrine, osteine, globuline, carbonate of lime, fluoride of calcium, . . and other proximate principles.

Osteitis (ɒstiɨ·ɔi·tis). *Path.* Also **ostitis.** [f. Gr. ὀστέ-ον bone + -ITIS.] Inflammation in the substance of a bone.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 64/1 Acute arthritis of the knee may be combined with acute osteitis of the bones. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 551 The microscopic appearances are those of rarefactive osteitis.

Henee **Osteitic** (-i·tik) *a.*, of or pertaining to osteitis. In recent Dicts.

Ostel, obs. form of HOSTEL. **Osteler(e, -ore,** obs. ff. OSTLER. **Ostelment,** var. HUSTLEMENT *Obs.*

Ostend (ɒste·nd), *v.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *ostendĕre* to stretch out before one's face, expose to view, f. *ob-, obs-* (OB- 1) + *tendĕre* to stretch. *Ostendĕre* had ppl. stem either *ostens-* or *estent-*; hence *ostensible, ostension, ostention, ostent.*] *trans.* To show, reveal; to manifest, exhibit.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3486 Dwellyng fourty dayes after oft sith he hym ostendit. *Ibid.* 4144 For vs his Cicatrices he ostendid. 1489 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) 222/1 [To] ostend and schew quhat richt þai haid to þe taking of the samyn. 1590 J. PROCTOR in C. S. *Right Relig.* A ij b, To ostend the good will . . I alwaies bare toward your worship. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* v. Wks. 1874 III. 163 The mortals Ostend their gratitude to vs the Gods. 1897 H. G. WELLS *Plattner Story* (ed. 2) 11 He concealed rather than ostended this curious confirmatory circumstance.

[The sense 'to appear prominently, to show itself' given in Davies and copied by later dicts, founded on a quot. from Bp. Hall, has no existence; the word is *offended.*]

Hence **Oste·nded** *ppl. a.*, displayed, manifested.

1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1880) 45, I am . . made bould in your ostended curtesies.

Ostensibility (ɒstensibi·liti). [f. OSTENSIBLE + -ITY.] The quality of being ostensible; † conspicuousness, ostentation (*obs.*).

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* xxvii. (1783) I. 181 People of low education, and little mind, were always capable of a silly ostensibility, that sooner or later brought them into disgrace. 1795 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 117 He studiously avoided ostensibility, and left to others the danger, as well as the honour, of acting an open and explicit part.

Ostensible (ɒste·nsibl'l), *a. (sb.)* [a. F. *ostensible* (1740 in *Dict. Acad.*), ad. L. type **ostensibil-is* (med.L. in *Laws Hen. I*, c. 80 § 11), f. *ostens-*, ppl. stem of *ostendĕre*: see OSTEND.]

†**1.** That may be shown, exhibited, or presented to view; hence, presentable; also, made or prepared to be shown. *Obs.*

1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 140 [Rubens] was called to Paris by Mary de' Medici, and painted the ostensible history of her life in the Luxemburgh. 1783 LD. TEMPLE *Let.* 2 Apr. in Dk. Buckhm. *Crt. Geo. III* (1853) I. 226, I wish you to write me an ostensible letter . . upon the conduct of the Portuguese. 1798 BAY *Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 92 B. was the only ostensible person in the country, P. having gone off, and C.'s estate not being sufficient to make good the loss. *a* 1805 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* i. (1860) 31 He took great pains to make them (especially the first, for the second was hardly ostensible) appear among his best scholars. 1828 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) X. 591 You should . . send me two letters—one confidential, another ostensible.

†**2.** That presents itself to view or shows itself off; open to public view; conspicuous, ostentatious. *Obs.*

1782 in *Ld. Macartney's Life* &c. (1807) I. 144 Were we to adopt the ostensible and artificial language of that prudence which [etc.]. 1803 MRQ. WELLESLEY *Let. to A. Wellesley* 26 June in Owen *Desp.* (1877) 302 The most direct and even ostensible interposition of the British authority. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* X. ii. ? 12 He has been in an ostensible situation . . and his father ought to be buried with all the forms of state. 1828 LD. GRENVILLE *Sink. Fund* 29 Which . . can exhibit to us only the outward and ostensible workings of this complicated mechanism.

3. Declared, avowed, professed; exhibited or put forth as actual and genuine: often implicitly or explicitly opposed to 'actual', 'real', and so = merely professed, pretended.

1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 289 The best of princes is not displeased with the abuse which he sees thrown upon his ostensible Ministers. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 119 A party of British and other troops, with the nabob in the ostensible, and the British resident in the real, command. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 269 There will be less that is ostensible and more that is genuine, as they grow older. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* x. (1873) 85 My ostensible errand on this occasion was to get measured for a pair of shoes. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 4. 381 Her ostensible demand was for English aid in her restoration to the throne.

B. as *sb.* in *pl.* Ostensible matters.

1861 J. PYCROFT *Agony Point* xxiii. (1862) 231 When all these positive essentials and ostensibles were so respectably witnessed.

Ostensibly (ɒste·nsibli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY ².] In an ostensible manner; avowedly, declaredly, professedly: distinguished from, and often implicitly or explicitly opposed to 'actually', 'really', and so = under mere profession or pretence.

1765 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* II. ii. 60 He was even employed in the treaty of marriage, though ostensibly acting only in the character of a painter. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 249 He put his trust really where he put his trust ostensibly. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* II. i, The neglected Queen was sent to Richmond, ostensibly for change of air, but really that she might be out of the way. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. iv. 154 The characters which ostensibly play the chief part.

†b. Conspicuously, ostentatiously. *Obs.*

1855 HT. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* I. 272 Madame de Stael was exhibited as ostensibly at the British Gallery as any of the pictures on the walls.

Ostension (ɒste·nʃən). Also 5 **-cion,** 6 **-tion.** [a. F. *ostension* (13th c.), ad. L. *ostens-, ostentiōn-em*, n. of action from *ostend-ĕre*: see OSTEND.]

†**1.** The action of showing; exhibition, display; manifestation. *Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iv. ii. 147 For the solace of hym and ostencion of loue. 1489 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) 222/1 The saidis personis . . has bene ofttymes Callit for þe ostensioune and schewing of þare Richtis. 1542 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 411/2 All vþeris lordis . . hes maid faith and sworne . . be þe ostentioune of þeir rycht handis. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 678-9 Ostension, . . 1. in respect of the solemn inauguration of their Apostleship, on the Feast of Pentecost . . 2. Ostention in regard of the execution of their office. 1650 *W. Sclater's Exp. Rom. iv* Ep. Ded., Not to make use of for ostension and ostentation. 1733 W. CRAWFORD *Infidelity* (1836) 116 Divine punishments . . are for the ostention of his justice. 1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* II. 24 The former [Q. E. F.] announcing the production of something, but this [Q. E. D.] the ostension and invention of a thing required.

2. *Eccl.* The action of holding forth the Eucharistic elements to the sight of the people.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 31 Some Churches retaine the elevation still, not for adoration like the Papists, but for ostension to the people. 1692 BP. PATRICK *Answ. Touchstone* 34 At the ostension of the Bread of the Eucharist, and the Cup of Blessing. 1867 C. WALKER *Ritual Reason Why* 127 The rite was called the 'elevation' or lifting up, viewed under the first aspect; the 'ostension,' or showing, viewed under the second.

Hence †**Oste·nsional,** *a. Obs.* [L. *ostentiōnālis.*]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ostensional*, a Souldier attending the Prince in publique Shews.

Ostensive (ɒste·nsiv), *a.* [ad. late L. *ostensīv-us* ('syllogismus ostensivus' Boeth. *Aristot. Anal.*), f. *ostens-* (see OSTENSIBLE) + -IVE; in F. *ostensif, -ive* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Manifestly or directly demonstrative; *spec.* in *Logic*, Setting forth a general principle manifestly including the proposition to be proved.

Ostensive reduction, reduction by the direct processes of conversion, permutation, and transposition; as opposed to indirect reduction, e. g. *per impossibile.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xiv. § 3 The Proposition . . reduced to the Principle . . they terme a Probation Ostensive. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. ix. § 1 It hath beene manifested . . by ostensive proofe from Scriptures. 1697 DR. *Burgersdicius his Logic* II. ix. 42 Reduction is either ostensive or else by way of impossible. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* IV. No. 8. 1/2 We cannot give an Ostensive Demonstration of this. 1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 305 The two species of Mathematics—the Geometric or Ostensive, and the Algebraic or Symbolical. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xvii. 150 The simpler process of direct or as it is often called ostensive reduction.

b. Professedly demonstrative; specious.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 238 No proof . . can be so showy and ostensive to a stranger, as that which is supplied by this vindictive pamphlet.

2. 'Showing, betokening' (J.); declarative.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xix. 601 The ideas of reason are heuristic, not ostensive, they enable us to ask a question, not to give the answer.

3. = OSTENSIBLE *a.* 3.

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. xi, I have always observed, that where one scheme answers two purposes, the ostensive is never the purpose most at heart. 1815 *Zeluco* II. 251 She was aware of a motive to the visit, in addition to the ostensive one. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* III. 413 Else, wherefore thus, No cause ostensive . . Desert the people?

Hence **Oste·nsively** *adv.* [cf. late L. 'per impossibile, et ostensive', Boeth.], in an ostensive manner; a. demonstratively, directly; b. avowedly, professedly, ostensibly.

a 1774 LLOYD *Fam. Ep. to Friend* Poems (1790) 275 Affecting cynical grimace . . In rags and tatters, strole the street; Ostensively exceeding wise. 1782 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 240*/2 The enemy rested all their hopes now, at least ostensively, on the defeat of Lord Howe's fleet. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks. 1858 VIII. 108 A postulate of the human reason, . . not proved ostensively, but indirectly proved as being . . presupposed in other necessities.

Ostensoir, -orio, -orium: see OSTENSORY.

†**Ostensor.** *Obs. rare.* = next.

1804 *Captive of Valence* II. 52 He [Joseph II] has forbidden the use of the ostensor to give the benedictions of the holy sacrament, except in particular churches.

Ostensory (ɒste·nsəri). Also in Fr., It., L. forms in **-oir, -orio, -orium.** [ad. med.L. *ostensōri-um*, f. *ostens-*, ppl. stem of *ostendĕre*: see OSTEND and -ORY ¹.] A receptacle in which to display the Host to the congregation; a monstrance.

1722 J. RICHARDSON *Statues, etc. Italy* 205 The Eucharistical Presence . . is express'd by the Host in the Golden *Ostensorio* on the Altar. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 39 The sacred vessels, the chalices, ostensoriums . . in the richness of which there is a sort of emulation between the several churches. 1833 *Catholic Mag.* July 506 His splendid ostensoir, or remonstrance, supported by angels, which cost 200 florins. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 49 The light of innumerable tapers blazing on the diamonds of the ostensory. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 551 The priest turned round with the glittering ostensory in his hand. 1861 C. P. HODGSON *Resid. Nagasaki* vi. 143 The lighted tapers on the altar, the chaplet, the aureole, the ostensoir, . . the incense, the prayer for the dead, are facts to be noted [in Japanese worship]. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 371/2 The priest . . walked under the canopy, and held the *ostensorium* up in an imposing manner as high as his head.

Ostent (ɒste·nt), *sb.*¹ Now *rare.* [ad. L. *ostentum* (pl. *-a*) something shown, a prodigy, sb. use of neuter pa. pple. of *ostend-ĕre*: see OSTEND. Rarely in L. form.] A sign, portent, wonder, prodigy.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 94 Which miraculous ostent, passing the ordinary course of natural causes . . was sent of God. 1598 CHAPMAN *Marlowe's Hero & Leander* IV. Argt., Ostents that threaten her estate. *c* 1611 — *Iliad* II. 280 Wise Jove is he hath shown This strange ostent to us. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 185 When he was a Boy in the Low-Countries, some *Ostenta* of like condition were shewn him about the beginning of the Belgick Wars. 1741 T. FRANCKLIN tr. *Cicero's Nat. Gods* II. 83 From whence they are called Ostents, Signs, Portents, Prodigies. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* IV. lxi, A globe of fire (miraculous

osteut). 1898 T. Harny *Wessex Poems* 9 The Night waxed wan, As though with an awed sense of such ostent.

Ostent (ɒste·nt), *sb.*[2] Now *rare*. [ad. L. *ostentu-s* a showing, displaying, show, display, parade, f. ppl. stem of *ostend-ĕre*: see Ostend.]

1. The act of showing; manifestation, indication; show, display, appearance.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 205 Vse all the obseruance of ciuillitie Like one well studied in a sad ostent To please his Grandam. *Ibid.* viii. 44 Imploy your chiefest thoughts To courtship, and such faire ostents of loue As shall conueniently become you there. 1646 G. Daniel *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 59 Dost aright discerne Twixt vertue and ostent. 1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi Κοινη* Diat. v. 245 Those Reasons..whereof they make ostent with so many plausible amplifications. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 487 Atheist in ostent, Vicious in act, in temper savage-fierce. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. v. 547 In name and ostent, the sovereignty of the Naboh .. was not to be infringed. 1861 Palmore in *Macm. Mag.* V. 26 Nature's infinite ostent Of lovely flowers in wood and mead.

2. Vainglorious display, ostentation.

1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 183 All such whom glory swels with proud ostent. 1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* VIII. v, Thou proud Achilles with thy great ostent. 1639 G. Daniel *Ecclus.* v. 1 Trust not in Riches, with a vaine Ostent Of Fullnes. 1895 W. Watson *Father of Forest* 13 Goodly the ostents are to thee And pomps of time.

b. with *pl.* An embodiment of ostentation.

1638 Bridgoake in *Jonsonus Virbius*, [Such] may have The vain ostents of pride upon their grave. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* XII. xcii, Ambitious obelisks, ostents of Pride.

†**Ostent,** *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *ostente-r* (16th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *ostentā-re* to show off, freq. of *ostendĕre*: see Ostend.] = Ostentate *v.*

1531 Elyot *Gov.* II. xiv, Semblably ther be some, that by dissimulation can ostent or shewe a high grauitie. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 30 The pride of the mouthe ..consisteth .. in ostenting and braggyng of some singular vertue..in himselfe or some other of his kinred. 1615 T. Adams *Eng. Sickness* Wks. 1861 I. 415 Malice not only discovers, but ostenteth her devilish effects. 1633 — *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 7 There is nothing more easy than to ostent the love of God.

†**Oste·ntate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *ostentāt-us*, pa.pple. of *ostentāre*: see next.] Boasted, vaingloriously displayed.

1615 T. Adams *Blacke Deuill* 53 Like the speckled innocency of the Papists in their ostentate charity.

Ostentate (ɒstĕnte·t), *v.* Now *rare* (? only *U. S.*). [f. L. *ostentāt-*, ppl. stem of *ostentāre*, freq. of *ostend-ĕre*: see Ostend.]

1. *trans.* To make a show of, show off, display ostentatiously or boastfully.

c 1540 *Surr. Northampton Priory* in Prance *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 36 Christs Holy Evangely, which .. wee did ostentate and openly devant to keepe most exactly. 1622 *Fotherby's Athwm.* Pref. 20. 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 181 He was not for extravagant Rambles, as most Criticks are: Vain-gloriously to ostentate their great Reading, and Subtile Conjectures, upon small, or no occasions. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* VII. v. (1852) 546 This proud Thraso would in his preaching ostentate skill in Latin, and in Greek. 1886 *American* XII. 264 The viburnums ostentate their cymes of fruit. 1889 *Ibid.* 21 Dec. 192/1 San Marco .. ostentates upon the upper portion of its façade all the florid detail of the Venetian manner.

†b. *intr.* for *refl.* To boast. *Obs.*

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. III. 323 Let not him that is Head of a Faction, ostentate too much.

†2. To show, display. *Obs.*

1630 Lord *Banians & Persees* 37 Not ostentating himselfe to publike view, but living recluse.

Ostentation (ɒstĕnte·ɪ·ʃən). [a. F. *ostentation*, OF. *-acion* (1366 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *ostentātiōn-em*, n. of action from *ostentāre*: see prec.]

†1. The presaging of future events; a presage; a portent, prodigy. *Obs. rare.*

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 190 Many a day Men have be ferde of here rebellioun By grete tokenes and ostentacioun. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 263 There have been predictions or ostentations of things to come, taken from a Wolf, a Fox, a Serpent, and a Horse, which were called *Auspicia Pedestria*.

2. The action of showing or displaying; a show, exhibition, display (*of* something). In quot. 1865 = Demonstration 6 (military). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1191/1 Al theyr wonderful workes draw to no fruteful end, but to a fruitelesse ostentacion and shew. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1557/2 With such other false ostentations of immanitie. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* IV. i. 207 Publish it, that she is dead indeed: Maintaine a mourning ostentation. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. vi. 52 But you are come A Market-maid to Rome, and haue preuented The ostentation of our loue; which left vnshewne, Is often left vnlou'd. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 594 When .. they make ostentation hereof in the Market, or publique Stage, they suffer them to bite their own flesh. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) X. vii. 221 For ostentation of strength and valour, at their publick sights and shows. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XIX. iv. (1872) VIII. 153 Finck to ride-out reconnoitering..and to make motions and ostentations.

†b. Mere show, appearance, apparition; false show, pretence. *Obs.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 354 In truth there was no such thing, and all was but a fantastical ostentation. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* ii. 21 He .. who thinks by such weak policies and ostentations to gaine beliefe and absolution.

†c. A spectacular show or exhibition. *Obs.*

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* V. i. 118 The King would haue mee present the Princesse..with some delightfull ostentation, or show, or pageant, or anticke, or fire-worke.

3. Display intended to attract notice or admiration; pretentious parade, vainglorious 'showing off'.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lix. 139 Grace also techiþ to..eschue veyne plesaunce & ostentacion. 1555 Eden *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 49 The fonde and barbarous ostentation of superfluous riches. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. xvii. 117 Under colour of seeking to learne wisdome, but indeed to make ostentation of his owne. 1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer-bk.* 22 The ostentation of his good works, is not the work of a good Christian. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 273 Hence ostentation here, with tawdry art, Paints for the vulgar praise which fools impart. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 3. 483 The frivolous ostentation of Buckingham .. gave point to the fierce attack.

Ostentatious (ɒstĕnte·ɪ·ʃəs), *a.* [f. Ostentation: see -ious. Has displaced the earlier *ostentative, ostentatory, ostentive, ostentous.*]

1. Characterized or marked by ostentation: a. Of actions, personal qualities, etc.: Performed, exercised, or set forth in a way calculated to attract attention or admiration; boastful.

[1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Ostentatitious* [? *mistpr.*], set out for shew or vain-glory.] 1701 *Biog.* in *Stanley's Hist. Philos.* 9 This Philosophy has..charmed a World of People by its Proud and Ostentatious Principles. 1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 39 ¶ 5 His Religion was sincere, not ostentatious. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* II. ii, A display of importance so ostentatious made Cecilia already half repent her visit. 1825 Macaulay *Ess., Milton* (1887) 16 To imitate the ostentatious generosity of those ancient knights. 1849 — *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 187 Lewis, with that ostentatious contempt of public law which was characteristic of him, occupied Orange..and confiscated the revenues. 1874 Helps *Soc. Press.* xiv. 190 Sir John had taken up his place in a corner of the room, in an attitude of ostentatious humility.

b. Of a person.

In quot. 1673 app. Making a false show, pretentious.

1658 [implied in Ostentatiousness]. 1673 Dryden *Marr. à la Mode* IV. v, As ostentatious priests, when souls they woo, Promise their heaven to all, but grant to few. 1700 Dryden *Fables* Ded. (1721) 4 Lest I offend your modesty, which is so far from being ostentatious of the good you do that it blushes even to have it known. 1791 Boswell *Life Johnson* Advt., Were I to detail the books which I have consulted..I should probably be thought ridiculously ostentatious. 1818-60 Whately *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1864) 150 A woman who is really beautiful and is always making a show of herself..would be justly censured as ostentatious. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* XXV. 521 They are not, like the Mohammedans, ostentatious in their prayers. 1884 A. Paul *Hist. Reform.* IV. 71 Active and ostentatious partisans of the French revolutionary movement.

2. Fitted by appearance, position, or the like to attract attention; conspicuous, showy. *Obs.* (or blending with 1 a).

1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 6 ¶ 5 Coach or troop horses, of which that county produces the most strong and ostentatious. 1790 Pennant *London* (1813) 618 That honorable memorial ..should..be placed in the most ostentatious situation. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. v. 356 This pair..are the chief figures in the most ostentatious monument in the..chapel.

Ostentatiously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In an ostentatious manner; in a way calculated to attract notice; with boastful parade or display.

1703 J. Savage *Lett. Antients* xiv. 74 You do nothing ostentatiously. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* (1869) II. xxxvi. 332 The wealth of two empires was ostentatiously displayed. 1850 Lyell *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 83 The prejudices of a white aristocracy, ostentatiously boastful of its love of equality. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 57 When you go outside Clarence you come across the Bubi ostentatiously unclothed —I say ostentatiously for the benefit of ethnologists.

Ostentatiousness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or condition of being ostentatious.

1658 Earl. Monm. tr. *Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 124 To lose their lives without any advantage, would be rather a sign of foolish ostentatiousnesse, than of true worth. 1782 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 52/1 They learn..to despise ostentatiousness, as being sinful. 1882 L. Stephen *Swift* V. 103 It would be a great mistake to infer that this ostentatiousness of authority concealed real servility.

†**Oste·ntative,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *ostentāt-* (see Ostentate *v.*) + -ive.] a. = Ostentatious 1 a; b. = Ostensible.

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 73 An ostentatiue sleeght and vaineglorious deuice. 1601 — *Import. Consid.* (1831) 18 An outward ostentative shew of advancing the Secular Priests. 1638 *Div. & Pol. Observ.* To Rdr. 3 Out of such a vaine glory as ostentative persons affect. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* I. ii. § 4. 12 The arguments..I do not bestow that ostentative term of demonstration upon them. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 251 There are ostentative Nations, and the Spanish with the first. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni apud Scotos* 34 By the odiousness of one ill deed they loose all the thanks of their Ostentative bounty.

Hence †**Oste·ntatively** *adv.* = Ostentatiously.

1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* III. xxxii. (1713) 266 We do not wantonly and ostentatively produce those Keys, but at a dead lift, when no other method will satisfie him.

†**Ostenta·tor.** *Obs.* [a. L. *ostentātor*, agent-n. from *ostentāre* (Ostentate); cf. F. *ostentateur*, 1535.] An ostentatious person; a bragger, boaster.

1611 Cotgr., *Ostentateur*, an ostentator, boaster, bragger, vaunter. 1639 W. Sclater *Worthy Commun.* 38 And yet who such ἀλάζονες, and Thrasonicall ostentatours of antiquity as these? 1642 T. Morton *Presentm. Schismatic* 3 When this ostentator shall look behind him and see..what number of Disciples he draweth behind him.

†**Oste·ntatory,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *ostentātōri-us*, f. *ostentātor*: see -ory. In OF. *ostentatoire* (16th c. in Godef.).] = Ostentatious.

1657 G. Starkey *Helmont's Vind.* To Rdr., 'Tis no unlikely but some captious Antagonist may censure my Aphorisms as ostentatory.

†**Ostenta·trix.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [a. L. *ostentātrix*, fem. of *ostentātor*: see -trix. Cf. F. *ostentatrice* (Montaigne, 1580).] An ostentatious woman.

1611 Cotgr., *Ostentatrice*, an ostentatrix, braggardesse, boasting woman.

†**Oste·ntful,** *a. Obs.* [f. Ostent *sb.*[1] + -ful.] Full of omen; portentous, ominous.

1608 Chapman *Byron's Trag.* Plays 1873 II. 281 All then together are indeed ostentfull. 1615 — *Odyss.* XV. 214 If this ostentful thing (This eagle, and this goose) touch us, or you.

†**Oste·ntial,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. Ostent *sb.*[2], or L. *ostent-* ppl. stem + -ial. ? for *ostentual.*] ? Externally shown or apparent.

1609 Tourneur *Fun. Poeme Sir F. Vere* 562 The breath of his divulg'd pretence, Suited with fit ostentiall instruments.

†**Ostenti·ferous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *ostentifer* portentous, f. *ostent-um* Ostent *sb.*[1]: see -ferous.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Ostentiferous*, that which brings monsters or strange sights.

†**Oste·ntive,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *ostent-*, ppl. stem: see Ostend and -ive.] = Ostentatious.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 22 The red herring..empals our sage senatours..in princely scarlet as pompous ostentyue as the Vintiquater or Lady Troynouant. 1614 Stirling *Doomsday* iii, That pompous bird which still in triumph bears Rolled in a circle his ostentive taile. 1670 J. Law in *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden) III. App. 234 The Bishop .. desired Mr Gilbert Burnett to reply, which he did in an ostentive manner. 1730 *Ld. Mar's Legacy to Son* (1897) 186 The..affected and ostentive way of the Church of Rome.

†**Oste·ntous,** *a. Obs.* [f. Ostent *sb.*[2] + -ous: cf. *portentous.* The etymol. form would be **ostentuous*, in late L. *ostentuōsus* (Onomast. Lat. Gr.), f. *ostentu-s.*] = Ostentatious.

1624 T. Scott *Belg. Sonld.* 8 A fourth spareth not the ostentous braverie of Princes, and excesse of apparrell. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. v. xxix. (1726) 224 Upon the highest Mountain 'mongst the Alps, he [Louis XIII] left this ostentous Inscription upon a great Marble Pillar. 1687 *New Atlantis* I. 377 Ostentous Pomp the simple mind doth please.

Hence †**Oste·ntously** *adv.*, ostentatiously.

1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 174 Then enters Olaus Wormius boldly with great Stones; and to him Doctor Charleton ostentously with mighty Stones.

Osteo- (ɒ·stio), before a vowel also **oste-**, combining form of Gr. *ὀστέο-ν* bone, entering into many derivatives, chiefly anatomical: see the more important words in their alphabetical places.

Osteo-a·neurysm, pulsating tumour of a bone. ‖ **Osteoarthri·tis** [Gr. *ἀρθρῖτις* gout], inflammation of the bones of a joint. **O·steoblast** [Gr. *βλαστός* bud, germ], Gegenbaur's term for granular corpuscles found in all developing bone as the active agents of osseous growth; hence **Osteobla·stic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or having the character of osteoblasts. **Osteocache·xy** [Gr. *καχεξία* ill condition], defective constitution or structure of the bones (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857); so **Osteocache·ctic** *a.* **Osteocartila·ginous** *a.*, of or consisting of bone and cartilage. ‖ **Osteochondri·tis** [Gr. *χόνδρος* cartilage], inflammation of cartilage extending to the bone (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). ‖ **Osteochondro·ma** [Gr. *χόνδρος* cartilage], osteoid tissue containing cartilage which may calcify and ossify. **Osteocho·ndrophyte** [Gr. *φυτόν* growth], an osseous cartilaginous tumour. ‖ **Osteo·clasis** [Gr. *κλάσις* fracture], fracture of a bone to correct a deformity; dissolution or destruction of bone tissue. **O·steoclast** [Ger. *osteoklast*, f. Gr. *κλαστός* broken], (*a*) Kölliker's term for the many-nucleated colossal cells, found in growing bone, and concerned with the absorption of osseous tissue in the formation of the medullary spaces in cartilage; (*b*) a surgical instrument for effecting osteoclasis. **Osteocla·stic** *a.*, of or belonging to osteoclasis. ‖ **Osteoco·mma** [Gr. *κόμμα* a piece], a bone-segment, as a vertebra. **O·steocope,** also ‖ **Osteo·copus** [Gr. *ὀστεοκόπος*, f. *κόπος* striking, toil, fatigue], violent wearing pain in the bones, esp. of syphilitic origin; syphilitic rheumatism; hence **Osteoco·pic** *a.*, relating to osteocope. **Osteode·ntine** [Dentine], Owen's term for ossified connective tissue in the pulp-cavity of a tooth, esp. in the teeth of some cetaceans and fishes. **Osteode·rmal, Osteode·rmatous, Osteode·rmous** *adjs.* [Gr. *δέρμα* skin], having a partly ossified skin; having osseous plates or spicules deposited in the skin, as in the sturgeon. ‖ **Osteody·nia,** also **-o·dyny** [Gr. *ὀδύνη* pain], chronic persistent pain in bones (Mayne). **Osteoga·ngrene,** gangrene in a bone. **O·steogen** [Gr. *ὀστεογενής* produced by bone, *τὸ ὀστεογενές* the marrow], a soft transparent substance in growing bone which undergoes ossification by the deposit of lime salts. **O·steolite** [Gr. *λίθος* stone], compact earthy calcium phosphate, similar to bone-phosphate, resembling lithographic

stone. **O·steolith** = OSTEOCOLLA. †**Osteoli·thical** *a.*, consisting of petrified or fossil bones. ‖**Osteomala·cia, -mala·kia** [Gr. *μαλακία* softness], softening of bones due to the gradual disappearance of earthy salts; also called *malacosteon*; hence **Osteomala·cial, Osteomala·cic** *adjs.*, pertaining to or affected with osteomalacia; softened or half-destroyed as regards bony structure. **Osteomala·ctic** *a.* [Gr. *μαλακτικός* emollient], having the effect of softening bone (Mayne). **O·steomere** [Gr. *μέρος* part] = *Osteocomma*. ‖**Osteomyeli·tis** [Gr. *μυελός* marrow], inflammation of the marrow of a bone. **Osteo-odo·ntome**: see quot. and ODONTOME. ‖**Osteoperiosti·tis**, inflammation of the periosteum extending to the bone. **O·steophage** [Gr. *φαγεῖν* to eat] = *Osteoclast* (*a*). ‖**Osteo·phagus** [after *sarcophagus*], a box or chest of bones: see quot. ‖**Osteophlebi·tis** [Gr. *φλέψ, φλεβ-* vein], inflammation of the veins of a bone (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **O·steoplast**, a modified *Osteoblast* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Osteoptery·gious** *a.* [Gr. *πτερύγιον* fin], having bony fins; of or belonging to the *Osteopterygii*, an order of fishes in Macleay's classification. ‖**Osteosclero·sis** [Gr. *σκλήρωσις* induration], hardening of a bone. **Osteosto·matous, Osteo·stomous** *adjs.* [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], having a bony mouth or osseous jaws. **Osteosyndesmolo·gical** *a.* [SYNDESMOLOGY], pertaining to the anatomy of bones and ligaments. ‖**Osteozo·a**, *pl.* of **Osteozo·on** [Gr. *ζῷον* animal], Blainville's term for *Vertebrata*; hence **Osteozo·an** *a.*, vertebrate (Harris *Dict. Med. Term.* 1867). ‖**Osteozoa·ria** [Gr. *ζῳάριον*, dimin. of *ζῷον* animal], Milne-Edwards's term for *Vertebrata*.

1878 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (ed. 5) 18 Occasionally seen as the result of chronic *osteo-arthritis. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 260 Case of osteo-arthritis of the hip. 1875 Sir W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 855 1 [Bone] is due to a development of new corpuscles, which Gegenbaur has named *osteoblasts. *Ibid.*, Colossal, many-nucleated cells..derived from the *osteo-blastic cells in the medulla. 1884 MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 480 An *osteo-cartilaginous plate extended..across to the under edge of the lower turbinated body. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* 136 *Osteo-chondroma, which in structure more closely resembles bone than cartilage. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 135/2 Cruveilhier's *osteochondrophyte is a production of this class. 1872 *Monthly Microsc. Jrnl.* July 134 He [Kölliker] designates them '*osteoclasts' (or osteophages). 1875 Sir W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 856/2 The product of the formation of osseous tissue by the agency of the osteo-blasts, and of its absorption or destruction by the action of the osteo-klasts. 1706 PHILLIPS, **Osteocopi*, Pains in the Bones. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 685 *Osteocopic pains, and nodes especially, often disappear in an almost marvellous manner. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 497 The osteocopic and myalgic pains are agonising at times. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 867/2 There is also.. a small central tract of *osteo-dentine in old teeth. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 265 The transition from dentine to vaso-dentine, and from this to osteo-dentine, is gradual, and the resemblance of osteo-dentine to true bone is very close. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 561 Radicular odontomes generally consist of osteo-dentine more or less covered-in by a layer of dentine. 1881 OWEN in *Nature* XXIII. 402 A reptilian *osteodermal character in the mammalian class. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Osteodermatous. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 625 Polished plates of marble, dolomite, or *osteolite (calcium phosphate) are covered with sand to the depth of a few inches, and seeds are then sown in the sand. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Osteolith*, another name for the Osteocolla or glue-bone stone. 1794 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 405 This *osteolithical stratum extends every way far beneath the limestone rock. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 249 The genus softening of bones, he proposes to call **Osteo-malakia*, and he divides it into two species. 1845–6 tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 406 An analysis.. of the bones of a man..who died from osteomalacia. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Path.* 328 In *osteomalacial bones. 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 831 *Osteomyelitis ..inflammation of the red osseous Medulla and of the pulp contained in the Cancelli of spongy bone. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 777 Associated particularly with injuries and diseases of bones, such as osteomyelitis. 1870 tr. *Stricker's Hum. Histol.* xv. 470 We find in the dentine of the teeth.. masses with bone lacunæ, termed Odontomes by Virchow, and *osteo-odontomes by Hohl. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Osteoperiostitis. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 840 The frequent occurrence of osteitis, osteoperiostitis, or abscess of bone which so often follow in the wake of the disease. 1872 *Osteophage [see *Osteoclast*]. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 210 Among the boxes of bones found in the caves of the Mount of Olives,..brought from elsewhere, for interment near the expected site of the Last Judgement,..one *osteophagus bears the name of 'Judah' in Hebrew, with a square cross marked below. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 1005/2 The *osteopterygious Fishes exhibit powers of reproduction equally extraordinary. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Osteosclerosis*. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 29 June 1604 The bones [in general paralysis of the insane] generally show a high degree of osteo-sclerosis. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Osteostomatus*, applied by Duméril to a Family of osseous, holobranchious fishes, comprehending those having jaws naturally osseous, *osteostomatous. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, **Osteostomous*. 1881 *Catal. Trustees Univ. Pennsylv.* 72 The *osteosyndesmological laboratory is under the supervision of the Professor of Anatomy.

‖ **Osteocolla** (*ɒstiokɒ·lă*). [mod.L. (1565 Gesner), f. OSTEO- + Gr. *κόλλα* glue.] A deposit of carbonate of lime forming an incrustation on the roots and stems of plants: found in sandy ground, esp. in some parts of Germany. Also called *gluebone*: see quot. 1663.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. An. & Min.* II. 93 Ostiocolla..is glutinative. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. xix. 289 It doth so wonderfully cement together the parts of broken and well-set bones, that it deserves the name it commonly hath in the shops of *osteocolla*. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* iv. 142 One of the roots of a pine tree..converted into the calcareous petrifaction called Osteocolla. 1816 CLEAVELAND *Min.* (1822) 176. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xiv. 302 The variety of tufa named osteocolla consists of calcareous deposits around twigs and mosses.

Osteogenesis (*ɒstiodʒe·nĭsis*). [f. OSTEO- + Gr. *γένεσις* GENESIS.] The genesis, origination, or formation of bone.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 260 The formation of the bones, ossification, or osteogenesis is a phenomenon which has much occupied the attention of observers. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 5 This..constitutes the gelatinous state of osteo-genesis. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 476 An exceptional form of osteogenesis, viz. metaplastic ossification, or direct transformation of cartilage into bone.

So **Osteogene·tic, Osteoge·nic, Osteo·genous** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to osteogenesis; bone-forming; **Osteo·geny**, osteogenesis.

Osteogenetic cells, the same as osteoblasts. *Osteogenetic* or *osteogenic layer*, the inner layer of the periosteum, concerned in the production of osseous tissue, consisting of loosely-meshed white fibres (*osteogenic fibres*) including osteoblasts. *Osteogenic* or *osteogenous substance, tissue*, that which composes the osteogenic fibres. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1736 R. NESBITT (*title*) Human Osteogeny explained in two lectures read before the surgeons of London in 1731. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 39 The Knowledge of this Part of the Osteogeny..I think necessary. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 647/2 Osteogenic is constant to the laws of serial order. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Osteogeneticus*, ..bone-generating; of or belonging to Osteogenesis,..osteogenetic.

Osteography. [See OSTEO- and -GRAPHY.] Description of the bones; descriptive osteology.

[1728 CHESELDEN (*title*) Osteographia, or, the Anatomy of the Bones.] 1735 J. DOUGLAS *Animadv. Cheselden's Osteographia* 1 The chief end of Osteography, as I take it, is to enable practitioners to cure the diseases to which the bones are liable. 1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Osteography*, the description of the bones. 1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

Hence **Osteographer**, a descriptive osteologist. 1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale).

Osteoid (*ɒ·stiɔid*), *a.* [f. OSTE(O- + -OID; cf. Gr. *ὀστοειδής* and *ὀστεώδης* bone-like, bony.] Resembling bone; of the appearance or structure of bone; bony, osseous.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 135/2 Under the names of osteoid or ossifying fungous tumour, Muller describes a growth of slow or rapid course. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 46 In their bony or osteoid tissue fish resemble the Amphibia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 9 Normally in molluscs, osteoid fish, and reptiles, only two cusps form.

Osteologer. [f. as OSTEOLOGY + -ER[1]] = OSTEOLOGIST.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 176 Osteologers have very well observed, that the parts appertaining to the bones..are either the Adnate, or the Enate parts.

Osteologic (*ɒstiolɒ·dʒik*), *a.* [f. as OSTEOLOGY + -IC: see -LOGIC.] = next.

1828 WEBSTER, *Osteologic*, pertaining to a description of the bones. (Also in later Dicts.)

Osteolo·gical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to, dealing with, or relating to osteology, or the scientific study of bones.

1777 CAMPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 148 Galen's osteological performances upon this subject. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* iv. (ed. 3) 66 Engrossed by his osteological inquiries. 1881 OWEN *Sect. Addr. Brit. Assoc.* in *Nature* XXIV. 421 For the storage of such specimens, and especially the osteological ones.

2. Of or pertaining to the objects of osteology, i. e. to bones, their structure, arrangement in the skeleton, etc.; coming within the sphere or ken of osteology.

1794 BLUMENBACH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 190 The osteological properties which I have had opportunities to observe in the skulls of mummies. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 257 In the osteological structure of man, the vertebrate archetype is furthest departed from. 1875 *Lyell's Princ. Geol.* II. III. xlvii. 567 Fossil skeletons.., agreeing..in osteological character with some of the existing races of man.

Hence **Osteolo·gically** *adv.*

1819 LAWRENCE *Lect.* (cited in Webster, 1828).

Osteo·logist. [f. as OSTEOLOGY + -IST.] One who studies or is skilled in osteology.

1731 in BAILEY vol. II. 1874 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* x. (ed. 2) 140 A single bone taken from any part of the skeleton may enable a skilful osteologist to distinguish the genus, and sometimes the species to which it belonged.

Osteology (*ɒstiɒ·lŏdʒi*). Also 7 ostiologie, -y. [ad. mod.L. *osteologia* (1573 Jasolinus), f. Gr. *ὀστεο-* bone, OSTEO- + *-λογία*, -LOGY. Cf. F. *ostéologie* (1628 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The science which treats of bones; that branch of anatomy which deals with the structure, genesis, and disposition of bones.

1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg.* Introd. 2 If any one would write of the Nature of Ostiologie. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 62 ₱ 17 Well known for his Acuteness in Dissection of dead Bodies, and his great Skill in Osteology. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) II. iv. 195 The founders of comparative osteology.

b. A treatise on the bones.

1713 CHESELDEN *Anat.* Pref. (1726) 4 If I had not been so much engaged about an Osteology, in which every plate is twenty one inches long. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* II. 168 The eldest Alexander Monro, the author of the Osteology, first published in 1726.

2. *transf.* The objects of this science; the bony structure or system of bones of an animal.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 4 By a comparison of the osteology of the existing vertebrated animals with the remains found entombed in ancient strata. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. c. ix. § 13. 468 Vesalius seems not to have known the osteology of the ear. 1881 HUXLEY *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* in *Nature* XXIV. 454 To obtain a full knowledge of the osteology and of the dentition of these two forms.

fig. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* II. § 2. 114 The pantheistic scheme could go no farther than the bare outline of the osteology of the universe.

b. *loosely.* A bony framework or skeleton.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 235 Here in strange jumble lie..the several osteologies of inoffensive gurnards, perch, mackerel, ..commingled with those of the implacable shark and fierce colossal skate.

‖ **Osteoma** (*ɒstiō·mă*). *Path.* Pl. **-ata.** [mod. L. f. OSTEO- + Gr. *-ωμα*, as in *carcinoma*, etc.] A tumour composed of osseous tissue.

1847–9 TODD (*Cycl. Anat.* IV. 135 1 By osteoma we understand a growth composed of bone. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* 139 Osteomata or osseous tumours.

Osteomancy (*ɒ·stiomænsi*). Also 7 **-manty.** [f. OSTEO- + -MANCY.] Divination from bones.

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* v. 85 When I haue more skill in Osteomantie, I will tell you. 1831 BURTON *Soup* 129 Works on..ostiomancy, Palmistry, cheiromancy and Divination.

Osteometry (*ɒstiɒ·mĕtri*). [f. OSTEO- + -METRY.] The measurement of bones; that part of zoömetry (or *esp.* anthropometry) which has to do with the proportions of the different bones.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* ii. 21 Osteometry.. is a study which has a special reference to the measurement of the facial angle and the direction of the occipital foramen.

Hence **Osteome·trical** *a.*, of or pertaining to osteometry. In recent Dicts.

Osteopathy (*ɒstiɒ·păpi*). [f. OSTEO- + Gr. *πάθος* feeling, suffering; in sense 2, after *homœopathy, allopathy*, etc.: see -PATHY.]

1. Disease or affection of the bones.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Osteopathia*, term for an affection of the bones, osteopathy. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 547 During this period the osteopathies failed to attract the universal attention..so rapidly given to the arthropathies.

2. A theory of disease and method of cure founded on the assumption that deformation of some part of the skeleton and consequent interference with the adjacent nerves and blood-vessels are the cause of most diseases. Hence **Osteopath** (*ɒ·stiopæth*), one who practises osteopathy; **Osteopa·thic** *a.*; **Osteopa·thically** *adv.*; **Osteo·pathist**, a believer in or practiser of osteopathy.

1897 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 26 Mar., The [Iowa] house to-day passed the..medical practice act..driving out osteopaths, faith healers, massage doctors and all others professing to heal, unless they pass examination the same as physicians. 1899 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 11 Mar. 616 Dr. A. T. Still..was, in 1889..delivered of a new system, the name of which was called 'osteopathy'... The following [are] extracts from official publications of the sect..' The osteopath..treats the patient through loose clothing.. He does not rub or pat, but manipulates osteopathically'. *Ibid.*, From the point of view of the 'osteopathic' practitioner. *Ibid.* 15 July 168 The method of treatment..used by all osteopathists.

Osteophone (*ɒ·stiofōn*). [f. OSTEO- + Gr. *φωνή* sound, after *telephone*, etc.] An instrument for the transmission of sound-waves through the teeth and the cranial bones to the auditory nerve, for the use of the deaf; = AUDIPHONE.

1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Osteophyte (*ɒ·stiofəit*). [f. OSTEO- + Gr. *φυτόν* a growth.] An osseous outgrowth, a bony excrescence. Hence **Osteophytic** (*-fi·tik*), *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an osteophyte.

1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 409 In the osteophyte incrustation there were contained: Phosphate of lime, Carbonate of lime [etc.]. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* 140 The osteomata are divisible into two classes, according to their seat—the homologous osteomata or exostoses, and the heterologous osteomata or osteophytes. 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 95 Osteophytes are regularly found in the tympanum of many of the mammals. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 692 Osteophytic periostitis may lead to the most extraordinary overgrowths of the bone itself. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. 355 Osteophytic growths on the limbs.

Osteoplasty (*ɒ·stiɔplæsti*). [f. OSTEO- + Gr. *πλαστ-ός* moulded: see -PLASTY.] The transplantation of a piece of bone with its periosteum to fill up a gap. Hence **Osteopla·stic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of osteoplasty.

1861 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 281 Langenbeck.—Contributions to Osteoplasty. 1863 *Ibid.* 289 On osteoplastic resections of the lower jaw. 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 553 Signs of osteoplastic periostitis. *Ibid.* 735 Krause forms an osteoplastic flap.

‖ **Osteoporosis** (*ɒstiɔpɒrō·sis*). *Path.* [f. OSTEO- + Gr. *πόρ-ος* passage, pore + -OSIS.] Morbid absorption of bony substance, so that a bone becomes abnormally porous or spongy.

1846 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 410 A specimen of osteoporosis growing on the cranium of an aged person. 1854 Jones & Siev. *Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 841 In osteoporosis the affected bone presents an increase of size. 1896 MacAlister & Cattell tr. *Ziegler's Path. Anat.* I. 143 If the compact osseous tissue becomes porous from the widening of the Haversian canals, the condition is termed *osteoporosis*.

Hence **Osteoporo·tic** *a.*, relating to osteoporosis (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

‖ **O·steosarco·ma.** *Path.* [f. Osteo- + Sarcoma.]

1. Sarcoma in the bone; 'term for a disease of the bone in which a fleshy, medullary, or cartilaginous mass grows within it' (Mayne, 1857).

1807–26 S. Cooper *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 391 Osteosarcoma, and some inveterate fungous diseases of the lower jaw-bone..might be safely taken away, by amputating a more or less considerable portion of that bone. 1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 461/1 The osteo-sarcoma is propagated by the continuity of some cancerous affection. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 77 Suffering from..osteo-sarcoma of the femur.

2. A sarcoma which undergoes osseous transformation.

1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 136 Sarcomata or even carcinomata may directly ossify, and so we get osteo-sarcoma and osteo-carcinoma. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Osteosarcoma*, same as osteoid sarcoma.

Hence **O steosarco·matous** *a.*

1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 461/1 Osteo-sarcomatous tumours..generally consisting of this firm material.

Osteotome (ɒ·stɪoˌtōm). *Surg.* [f. as next + Gr. *-τομος* that cuts.] Any instrument for cutting or dividing bone. So **Osteo·tomist** (see quot. 1844).

1844 Dunglison *Dict. Med.*, *Osteotomist*..An instrument.. for cutting the bones of the fœtal cranium, when..necessary. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Osteotomus*, an instrument for cutting through bones; a kind of chain-saw: an osteotome. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Osteotome*, ..a chain saw for the division of a bone. Also, any bone saw. *O., MacEwen's*..an instrument of the chisel kind.

Osteotomy (ɒstɪɒ·tŏmi). [f. Osteo- + Gr. *-τομία* cutting.] a. *Anat.* Dissection of the bones. b. *Surg.* The cutting of a bone in order to correct a deformity, etc.

1844 Dunglison *Dict. Med.*, *Osteotomy* .. The part of practical anatomy whose object is the dissection of bones. 1862 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 272 Deformity of the leg, consequent on badly-united Fracture of both bones, cured by Osteotomy. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 162 Mr. Maunder's 'On Subcutaneous Osteotomy'.

‖ **Osteria** (*ɒstĕrī·a*). Also 7 hosteria. [It. *osteria* (in Florio *hosteria*) inn, f. *oste*:—L. *hospite-m* Host *sb.*[2]: cf. Hostry.] An inn or hostelry, in Italy or a country where Italian is spoken.

1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* II. vi, Ha' not I Known him a common Rogue, come fidling in To th' Osteria. 1625 Fletcher *Fair Maid of Inn* II. ii, Thy Master that lodges here in my Hosteria. 1766 Smollett *Trav.* 313 He would take me to an excellent osteria where I should be entertained and lodged like a Prince. 1887 T. G. Jackson *Dalmatia* II. 187 Our lodging..was a palace compared to the osteria where we dined, or rather fed.

Ostery(e, Ostesse, obs. ff. Hostry, Hostess.

Ostey: see Oste *v.*

†**Ostey,** var. of Hostey *v. Obs.*, to make war. Hence †**Osteying** *vbl. sb.*, warlike expedition; †**Osteyour, ostoyour** [OF. *ostoiour*], soldier.

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. xviii, Replenyshed of all that may auayle The osteyng, and to souldiours. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xlv. 472 Here Osteyowrs they maden forth gon. *Ibid.* 558 Anon his Ostoyours he bad That his pavylouns Alle pyht they were.

Osteyl, obs. form of Hostel.

Osthexy (ɒsþe·ksi). [ad. mod.L. *osthexia*, f. Gr. *ὀστ-* from *ὀστέον* bone + *ἕξις* habit.] 'Ossific diathesis, or a disposition to the formation or deposition of bony substance' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*). Hence **Osthe·tic** *a.*, connected with osthexy.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 255 That tendency to the..production of a morbid superabundance of calcareous earth in Osthexia and Lithia. *Ibid.* 300 In treating of vascular osthexy. *Ibid.* I. 449 Where the formation of calcarious matter appears to depend upon an osthectic diathesis, or a constitution prone to generate lime.

†**O·stiar.** *Sc. Obs.* [See -ar [2].] = Ostiary 1.

1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 109 Gif ony man desyris to be ane Bishope, lat him first be ostiar, secundlie lecteur.

Ostiary (ɒ·stiări), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *ostiāri-us* adj., of or pertaining to a door, sb. doorkeeper, f. *osti-um* door, entrance, river-mouth.]

A. *sb.*

1. *Eccl.* A doorkeeper, esp. of a church; the lowest of the minor orders in the R. C. Church. Also in L. form *ostiarius*.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 97 Gayus the pope .. ordeynded diverse degres of ordres in þe churche, as hostiary, reder, benette, accolette, and oþer. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. x, Lastly [come] Ostiaries; which used to ring the bells, and open and shut the Church-doors. 1720 Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. I. xxiv. 165/1 The Library .. had at first a Library keeper and an under library keeper, and an Ostiary. 1839 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* App. v. (1847) 182 If any clerk, from an ostiary to a priest, appear without his tunic. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Nov. 1/3 As Ostiarius of the Lower House of Convocation .. he knew every dignified clergyman in the Southern Province.

†**2.** The mouth of a river; = Ostium. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. viii. 312 The River of Nilus hath seven ostiaries. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* IV. v. 82 Some onely counted the grand and solemn ostiaries of Nilus. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* III. § 4 For we are carried into the dark Lake, like the Ægyptian River into the Sea, by seven principal Ostiaries.

B. *adj.* That has charge of the door. *rare.*

1866 Blackmore *Cradock Nowell* xlviii. (1883) 320 He pushed the ostiary footman back.

Ostil, -er, -ary, obs. ff. Hostel, -er, -ry.

†**Osting,** obs. f. Hosting, raising of a host, raid; encampment.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 1238 How plessis yow our ostyng for to se? 1621 *An. to Hen. VII* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* 65 Whensoever they shall..ride to any jorney or osting.

Ostiole (ɒ·stiōul). Also irreg. **osteole**; and in L. form. [ad. L. *ostiolum* little door, dim. of *ostium* door.] A small orifice or opening; a. (*Bot.*) the orifice or opening in the conceptacles and perithecia of certain algæ and fungi, through which the spores are discharged; also, openings of the stomata or breathing pores; b. (*Entom.*) the orifice of the 'stink-gland' in the thorax of heteropterous insects (*rare*).

1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 2) 234 *Ostiolum*, is the orifice of the perithecium of Sphæria. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Ostiolum*, a little door; an ostiole. 1870 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 376 The spermagonium..has one or more cavities, with a small orifice at the top termed the ostiole or pore. 1874 Cooke *Fungi* 61 Opening by a pore or ostiolum at the apex. 1890 [see below].

Hence **Osti·olar** *a.*, of or pertaining to an ostiole; **O·stiolate** *a.*, having an ostiole or ostioles.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Ostiolatus*, having ostioles or little openings: ostiolate. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 423/1. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., The ostiolar canal or the channel connected with the ostioles of hugs.

Ostir, Ostis, obs. form of Oyster, Hostess.

Osti·tis, variant of Osteitis.

‖ **Ostium** (ɒ·stiŏm). Pl. **ostia.** [L. *ostium* door, entrance, mouth of a river.]

†1. The mouth of a river. *Obs.*

1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 89 The great and noble River Ganges in two Ostiums falls under 23 deg. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. 43 Mud being reposed..near the Ostia of those Rivers.

2. *Anat.* Applied to various orifices and openings of vessels in the animal body, e. g. those of the ventricles and pulmonary arteries, the Fallopian and Eustachian tubes, the urethra, etc.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 434 The margins of the ostia may be simple or may be produced inwards into folds which play the part of valves. 1878 Bell tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 51 It is only when valves appear at the ostia of the cardiac tube, that the direction of the flow is defined. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 703 Close to the ostium [of the cardiac pulmonary valves].

Ostle, obs. form of Hostel *sb.*[1]

Ostler (ɒ·slɔɪ). Forms: (4–9 see Hosteler); 5 osteler, -eller, -iler, -elore, -elore, 6– ostler, (7 oastler). [A phonetic spelling of Hosteler, Hostler, representing the historical pronunciation with *h* mute. In earlier times it was frequent also in the sense 'keeper of a hostelry' (see Hosteler 2); but since 16th c. has been restricted generally to the following sense, in which it is also (now less frequently) spelt Hostler, q. v. In the 1st Fol. of Shaks. *ostler* appears six times, *hostler* once, but the latter was more frequent in 18th c.] A man who attends to horses at an inn; a stableman, a groom.

[*c* 1386 *Chaucer's Pars. T.* 366, 15th c. *v.rr.* ostelers, ostilers: see Hostler.] *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. vii. 521 Stabiling,.. beddis, seruicis of the ostiler. 1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 417 My mastyr paid to the osteler of the Tabard..vij.s. viij.d. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Laughtre of Ostelores. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, II. i. 105 Bid the Ostler bring the Gelding out of the stable. 1630 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* vi. 57 [He] supplyed the place of an Oastler in pulling of my bootes. 1784 Johnson in *Boswell* 15 May, If Barke should go into a stable..the ostler would say, 'We have had an extraordinary man here'. 1860 R. Sullivan *Spelling Book Superseded* (ed. 66), Ostler, Hostler, the man who takes care of horses at a..hotel or inn. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* ix. 63 Let him turn ostler, and keep himself.

b. *attrib.*, as *ostler-boy.* (*Ostler ale* = Hostel *ale*; *Ostler-wife* = Hosteler-*wife.*)

1715 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. xi, The ostler wife brought ben good ale. 1861 C. Innes *Sk. Early Scotch Hist.* iii. 376 The chief drink of the castle, where ale was distinguished as ostler ale, household ale, and best ale. 1864 *Times* 22 Nov., The cabin-boy might become the leader of armies, and the ostler-boy sit in the Senate Chamber.

c. *Comb.*, as **ostler-wise** *adv.*, after the manner of an ostler.

1846 Mrs. Gore *Eng. Char.* (1852) 117 While rubbing down ostler-wise his master's counter.

Hence **O·stlering** *vbl. sb.*, the occupation or exercise of the calling of an ostler.

1857 Borrow *Romany Rye* (1858) I. 344 At the end of perhaps forty years ostlering.

Ostleress (ɒ·slŏrĕs). [f. prec. + -ess.] A woman or girl who acts as ostler.

1639 Fuller *Holy War* I. iv. (1647) 5 Jews and Pagans slander her to have been 'stabularia', an ostleresse or a she stable groom. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* I. 223 A plump-arm'd Ostleress.

Ostlerie, -rye, obs. forms of Hostelry.

Ostman, obs. form of Hoastman.

Ostmen (ɒ·stmĕn), *sb. pl. Hist.* Also 7 Oost-, Oust-. [a. ON. *Austmenn*, pl. of *Austmaðr*, men of the East; latinized *Ostmanni.*] The name given in Ireland and Iceland to invaders or settlers from Denmark and Norway; *esp.* the Northmen or 'Danes' in Ireland and their descendants settled in some towns on the East coast of that country.

[*a* 1222 Giraldus *Topogr. Hiberniæ* III. xliii, Dicti sunt autem Ostmanni lingua ipsorum, corrupto quodam Saxonico, quasi Orientales homines.] *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 82 He.. slogh foor knyghtes that weren ouer ham, & four hundret ostmen. 1612 Davies *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 80 A charter ..granted by Henry the Second, to certain Oostmen, or Easterlings, who were inhabitants of Waterford, long before Henry the Second attempted the conquest of Ireland. 1807 Sir R. C. Hoare *Tour Irel.* 251 The Ostmen took their revenge by setting fire to the abbey. 1842 S. C. Hall *Ireland* II. 347 Numberless proofs occur of these being the work of the Ostmen.

Hence **Ostma·nnic** *a.*, pertaining to the Ostmen.

1843 S. C. Hall *Ireland* III. 194 Asserting that they were of Ostmanic construction.

†**Osto·machy.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. Gr. *ὀστομαχία* a game played with fourteen pieces of bone, f. *ὀστέον* bone + *μάχη* combat.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Ostomachie*, a playing or fighting with bones. 1658 in Phillips.

†**Ostour.** *Obs.* Also corruptly 4 **ostrey,** oscuriis for *osturis* (*pl.*). [a. OF. *ostur*, *-our* (in 11th c. *hostur*, Roland, mod. F. *autour*):—pop. L. *austōrium*, from *austur*, altered from *astur* (Firmicus, *c* 340), lit. an Asturian (hawk or bird), a goshawk. Also in med.L. *asturco*, *asturcus*, *austurco*, *-turcus*, *-turcius* (Du Cange), whence *austurcarius* Ostreger.] A goshawk.

[1363 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 282/2 Laneret, Austour, ou autre Faucoun.] 13.. *Guy Warw.* (Caius) 176 Mikell he kouthe of haukes and houndes, Of Ostours, of Faukons of grete moundes [*A.* Of estriche faucouns of gret moundel. *Ibid.* 3154 Ostreyes [*A.* Oscuriis] and faukons, girfaukes also.

Ostoyour, variant of Osteyour *Obs.*

Ostracean (ɒstrē·ʃĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Ostracea* or *-eæ*, pl., the family of Bivalve Mollusca containing the Oyster (f. Gr. *ὀστράκε-ος* earthen, testaceous, f. *ὄστρακον* earthen vessel, tile, shell of mussel, oyster, etc.) + -an.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the *Ostracea* or oyster family, ostraceous. b. *sb.* A member of the *Ostracea*, an oyster.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 111/1 *Oysters*, or *Ostraceans*, a family of monomyarian conchifers.

Ostraceous (ɒstrē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Ostracea* (see prec.) + -ous.] Of or pertaining to the *Ostracea*; of the nature of an oyster.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 177 Species of scallops and other coarse ostraceous worms. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Feb., Our own native..though absolutely the smallest among the sons of the primitive ostraceous ancestors, is still round and plump and well flavoured.

Ostracine (ɒ·străsin), *a. rare*—[0]. [f. Gr. *ὄστρακον* (see above) + -ine [2]: cf. Gr. *ὀστρακιν-ος* earthen, testaceous.] = Ostracean *a.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

‖ **Ostracion** (ɒstrē·sĭɒn). *Ichth.* [a. mod.L. *ostracion*, a. Gr. *ὀστράκιον*, dim. of *ὄστρακον* hard shell.] A genus of fishes notable for the hard encasement of their bodies, consisting of juxtaposed hexagonal plates; a trunk-fish or coffer-fish.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 147 To omit the ruder Figures of the ostracion. 1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 284 The body of the Ostracion is of an odd figure. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. iv. ii. 244 Adanson saw negroes die after severe vomiting and convulsions from eating of the Ostracions or Trunk Fishes.

Ostra·ciont, *a.* (*sb.*) *Ichth.* [erron. f. Ostracion, after words in *-odont* from sbs. in *-odon.*] Of or pertaining to the genus Ostracion. b. *sb.* A member of the family *Ostraciontidæ*, of which *Ostracion* is the typical genus. In mod. Dicts.

Ostracism (ɒ·străsiz'm). [ad. mod.L. *ostracism-us*, a. Gr. *ὀστρακισμός*, f. *ὀστρακίζειν* to Ostracize: see -ism.]

1. A method of temporary banishment practised in Athens and other cities of ancient Greece, by which a citizen whose power or influence was considered dangerous to the state was sent into exile for ten (later for five) years; so called because it was effected by voting with potsherds or tiles, on which the name of the person whom it was proposed to banish was written; hence, Temporary banishment or expatriation in general.

[1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 109 This manner of banishment for a time, called *Ostracismon*, was no punishment for any fault committed, but a..taking away of the envy of the people.] 1588 Greene *Perimedes* 6 As sure a repulse to exile melancholie, as the *Ostracisme* was to the noble of Athens. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* I. xxv. I. 125 The Archons number'd all the Tyles in gross, for if there were fewer than six-thoosand, the Ostracism was void. 1785 Reid *Intell. Powers* v. iv. 400 It is easy to see why an attainder in the English Language and ostracism in the Greek language have not names answering to them in other languages. 1821 Byron *Two Foscari* II. i, Had I as many sons As I have years,

I would have given them all..to ostracism, Exile, or chains. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxi. IV. 200 By the ostracism a citizen was banished without special accusation, trial or defence.

2. *fig.* Banishment by general consent; exclusion from society, favour, or common privileges.

16.. DONNE *To C'tess of Bedford, 'To have written then'* 22 Virtue in courtiers hearts Suffers an ostracism and departs. 1693 J. MARSH *To Congreve on 'Old Bachelor'*, To pass an ostracism on poetry. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 26 A sort of ostracism is continually going on against the best, both of men and measures. 1870 M. D. CONWAY *Earthw. Pilgr.* ix. 120 The social ostracism of a heretic. 1891 H. CROSBY *Conform. to World* 28 Even if social ostracism be the consequence.

Ostracite (ɒ'străsəit). (Formerly in L. form.) [ad. L. *ostracītēs*, a stone mentioned by Pliny, a. Gr. *ὀστρακίτης* earthen, testaceous, f. *ὄστρακον* shell: see OSTRACEAN.] A fossil shell of a species or genus allied to the oyster.

[1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 629 As for Ostracites, it took the name of an Oystre shell, which it doth represent.] 1653 CULPEPPER *Pharm. Londin.* 54 Ostrocites, a drachm of it taken in pouder provokes the terms. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 113 On Cowley-common we find nothing but Ostracites. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl., Ostracites*, in natural history, a name given by authors to the fossile oisters, common in many parts of England. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 204 In the greatest part [of the beds] the cardites, the turbinites, the ostracites..are found.

‖ **Ostracitis** (ɒstrăsəi'tis). [a. L. *ostracītis* (Pliny), a. Gr. *ὀστρακῖτις* cadmia, calamine, f. *ὄστρακον*: see prec.] A kind of calamine adhering to furnaces in which copper is melted.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ostracitis*, a sort of Crust that sticks to Furnaces, where Brass-Oar is melted. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ostracitis*, an earth of cadmium, from its resemblance to the surface of a shell.

Ostracize (ɒ'străsəiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. *ὀστρακίζειν*, f. *ὄστρακον* earthen vessel, tile, potsherd: see -IZE.]

1. *trans.* (*Gr. Hist.*) To banish by voting with potsherds: see OSTRACISM 1.

1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxvii. VIII. 478 Damon was..rendered so unpopular at Athens,..that he was ostracised. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. I. vi. 109 Two Athenian statesmen, Nicias and Alcibiades, united to ostracize Hyperbolus, a lamp-maker,..and by ostracizing him they ostracized ostracism itself.

2. *fig.* To banish or expel as by ostracism; to exclude from society, favour, or common privileges.

1649 MARVELL *Death Ld. Hastings* 26 Therefore the Democratick Stars did rise, And all that Worth from hence did Ostracize. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 142 Conjurors who..endeavour to ostracise this submarine invader. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp. Peace* 13 Oct. (1876) 460 Your newspapers..denounced and ostracised hundreds of good men. 1890 MERCIER *Sanity & Insanity* xiii. 343 Ostracised from society because of the drunken and violent habits of his wife.

Hence **O·stracized** *ppl. a.*, **O·stracizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **O·stracizable** *a.*, capable of being ostracized; **O·stracizer**, one who ostracizes.

1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxi. IV. 210 Kleisthenês did not permit the process of ostracising to be opened against any one citizen exclusively. 1849 *Ibid.* xli. V. 174 The ostracised Aristeidês arrived at Salamis. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 255 He wrote his own name on the ostracising shell. 1862 *All Year Round* Christm. Nn. 35 He..covertly threw handfuls of grain to the ostracised cockerels. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* II. 3 A mover in circles from which the greatest ostraciser of all is servitude. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 7/3 Our ostracizable Electors.

Ostraco-, before a vowel ostrac-, combining form of Gr. *ὄστρακον* hard shell. Hence

O·stracoderm [Gr. *δέρμα-ος*] *a.*, having a bony integument or external skeleton; *sb.* an ostracoderm fish; so **O·stracode·rmal** *a.*, **O·stracode·rmous** *a.* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857), **O·stracode·rmatous** *a.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Ostraco·logy** [see -LOGY], conchology (Mayne); hence **O·stracolo·gical** *a.* **O·stracopho·re** [Gr. *-φορος* bearing], a member of the *Ostracophori*, a Palæozoic sub-class of fishes (Funk); so **Ostraco·phorous** *a.* **O·stracopo·d**, a member of the *Ostracopoda*, an order of entomostracous crustacea; so **Ostraco·podous** *a.*, belonging to the *Ostracopoda* (Mayne). **Ostraco·stean** [Gr. *ὀστεον* bone] *a.*, pertaining to the *Ostracostei*, a group of extinct placoganoid fishes; *sb.* a fish belonging to this group; so **Ostraco·steous** *a.* **O·stracothe·re** [Gr. *θήρ* animal], an ostracode crustacean.

1876 tr. *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 17 Since the molluscs live only on vegetable substances, while the Ostracotheres feed entirely on animal matter. 1898 A. S. WOODWARD *Vertebr. Palæont.* 5 The simplest Ostracoderms (Heterostraci) occur in the Upper Silurian and Lower Devonian, and exhibit no bone-cells in any part of their dermal armour.

Ostracode (ɒ'străkōd), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ὀστρακώδης*: see -ODE.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Ostracoda* or *Ostracopoda*, an order of entomostracous crustaceans. **b.** *sb.* A member of the *Ostracoda*.

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1983. 571/2 The little modest ostracods and phyllopods. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* I. 196 Small Ostracode Crustacea..as fossils..extend from the Lower Silurian period up to the present day. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 534 The eye is moveable..in the Ostracode *Cypridinidæ*. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 194 They found..a living ostracode.

So **Ostraco·dal, Ostraco·dous** *adjs.*

1887 H. H. HOWORTH *Mammoth & Flood* 372 The ostracodal fauna..in the seas of Australia and the Malay Peninsula.

Ostracoid (ɒ'străkoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. type **ὀστρακοειδής* = *ὀστρακώδης* OSTRACODE: see -OID and -ODE.] (See quots.)

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Ostracoides*, resembling or of the nature of a shell: ostracoid. 1862 DANA *Elem. Geol.* 193 The earliest of the bivalve Crustaceans—very small species having the body enclosed in a bivalve shell somewhat like a clamshell, whence the name Ostracoid.

† **O·stracy**, obs. erron. form for OSTRACISM.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 456 The Ostracy devised was for men of noble fame.

Ostrage, obs. form of OSTRICH.

Ostray, obs. form of ASTRAY, *adv.* and *a.*

Ostre, var. HOSTRY *Obs.*; obs. f. OYSTER.

Ostreaceous (ɒstri'ē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. type **ostreāce-us*, f. *ostrea* oyster: see -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of the oyster or its shell; resembling, or proper to, an oyster; oyster-like; ostraceous.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 790 That outer vestment, of the Terrestial Body (styled in Plato τὸ ὀστρεῶδες, the crustaceous or ostreaceous Body). 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 223 His very life and being may be said to have been, in a great degree, ostreaceous.

Ostreaculture: see OSTREICULTURE.

Ostreal (ɒ'strĭăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *ostrea* oyster + -AL.] Of or pertaining to oysters.

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Aug. 93/1 The days when poor Britain enjoyed but an ostreal fame. 1884 *Daily News* 25 July, The ostreal resources of the New World.

O·strean, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] = prec.

1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 546 Forms of ostrean happiness. *Ibid.* 553 By the sudden opening and closing of their valves..the ostrean tribes possess the means of locomotion.

Ostreger, ostringer (ɒ'strédʒəɹ, ɒ'strindʒəɹ). Forms: 5 **ostregier**, 5–9 **-eger**, 6 **-iger**, 7 **-idger**; 7–8 **ostringer**, 6 **oistrynger**. See also AUSTRINGER. [ME. *ostregier, ostreger*, corruption of OF. *ostruchier, austruchier* (F. *autrucier, autoursier*): —late L. *austurcārius*, f. *austurcus* (:—L. *Asturicus* Asturian, from Asturia in Spain), also *austorius, ostorius*, whence OF. *ostour, hostur*, now *autour* goshawk: cf. OSTOUR. For *ostringer*, cf. *messenger, passenger, porringer, wharfinger*.] A keeper of goshawks.

?*a* 1400 *MS. Sloane* 2721 in Harting *Introd. Perf. Bk. Sparhawkes* (1886) p. ix, The skoole for a young ostringer or flaulkener. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B vb, They be calde Ostregeris that kepe Goshawkys or Tercellis. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 63 The falconers and ostregers have to these two sorts added a thirde kinde. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 155 All Ostringers doe esteeme plumage ..to be the best casting a short-winged Hawke can take. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Austurcus*, a Goshawk; whence we usually call a Faulkoner, who keeps that kinde of Hawks, an *Ostringer*. 1867 OUIDA *C. Castlemaine* (1879) 11 Fulke Ravensworth brought her the bird from the ostreger's wrist.

Ostrei-, ostreo- (also erron. ostrea-, ostra-, ostro-), combining forms of L. *ostrea, ostreum*, and Gr. *ὄστρεον* oyster. Hence: **O·streiform** *a.* [-FORM], having the form of an oyster or of oysters. **O·streophage** (-fēdʒ), **Ostreophagist** (-ɒ'fădʒist) [Gr. *-φάγος* eating], one who, or that which, eats or feeds upon oysters; so **Ostreo·phagous** *a.*, eating or feeding on oysters.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 361/2 It exists also in the 'Ostreiform *Gryphæa*. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 369 The Londoner's diet might be thought to be much more largely ostreiform. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 29 Dec. 5/3 The notorious 'ostreophage .. were he to look in at a few of the West-end oyster shops. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 463 Astonishing the natives, like Dando the 'ostreophagist. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Ostreophagous. 1882 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 5/3 A great advantage to the ostreophagous part of our population.

Ostreiculture (ɒstri'ikʉltiŭ). Also erron. ostr(e)a-, ostreo-, ostri-. [f. L. *ostrei-*, comb. form of *ostrea* oyster + CULTURE.] The artificial breeding of oysters for the market; oyster-culture.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 169 Ostreaculture. The artificial production of Oysters has become an important branch of industry. 1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Jan. 50/3 The operations of ostréoculture.

Hence **Ostreicu·ltural** *a.*; **Ostreicu·lturist**, one who makes it his business to breed oysters.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 18 Aug. 4/8 The sensation which has been caused in the ostricultural world in consequence of the introduction into our waters of Portuguese mollusca. 1866 *Athenæum* No. 2032. 435/3 A valuable hint for ostreoculturists. 1882 *American* V. 88 The theory of hybridation advocated by some ostreiculturists. 1891 W. K. BROOKS *Oyster* 58 M. Tripota, one of the veteran ostraculturists.

Ostreo-: see **Ostrei-**.

O·streoid, *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *ostrea* oyster: see -OID.] Oyster-like. (Mayne, 1857.)

Ostreperous, obs. f. OBSTREPEROUS. **Ostrey**: see OSTOUR; also obs. f. HOSTRY.

Ostrich[1] (ɒ'strĭtʃ). Forms: *α.* 3 **ostrico**, 4 **-iche**, 4–5 **-iche**, 4–6 **-ydge**, 4–7 **-ige**, (4 **-ig**), 5 **-ych(e, -yche, -ygge**, (**host-**), 6 **ostrage**, (**hostryge**), 6–8 **ostridge**, 4– **ostrich**; 5 **oystryche**, 6 **-eche, -ige, oistrich(e**; 7 **oestrich, -idge**. *β.* 6 **austrich, astridge**, 7 **austridge, -uch**. *γ.* 5–7 **estriche**, 5 **-yche**, 6 **-itch, -yge**, 6–7 **-idge, -ige**, 7 **-odge, -age**, 6 **eestryche**, 7 **eastrich**). [ME. *ostrice, -iche*, a. OF. *ostruce, -uche*, mod.F. *autruche* = Sp. *avestruz*, Pg. *abestruz*:—pop.L. *avis strūthio, avistrūthio*, from *avis* bird + late L. *strūthio*, ad. Gr. *στρουθίων* ostrich (Greg. Naz.), f. *στρουθός* sparrow, ostrich; the simple L. *struthio* gave ME. STRUCION: cf. Pr. *estrus*, It. *struzzo*.

In classical Gr. the bird was called commonly *ὁ μέγας στρουθός*, or simply *στρουθός*; also *στρουθοκάμηλος*, whence the ch.L. *strūthiocamēlus* STRUTHIOCAMEL.]

1. A very large ratite bird, *Struthio camelus*, the only species of the genus *Struthio* and the family *Struthionidæ*, inhabiting the sandy plains of Africa and Arabia; it is the largest of existing birds.

The habits and peculiarities of the bird, real and fabulous, have afforded much scope for proverb and allusion; such are its indiscriminate voracity and its liking for hard substances, which it swallows to assist the gizzard in its functions; its supposed want of regard for its young, its eggs being partly hatched by the heat of the sun, which has led to the belief that it deserts its nest; and the practice attributed to it of thrusting its head into the sand or a bush when being overtaken by pursuers, through incapacity to distinguish between seeing and being seen.

α. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 132 Þe steore [*v.r.* ostrice] nor his muchele flesche maked a semblaunt uorte vleon, & beated þe hwingen. 1382 WYCLIF *Lam.* iv. 3 Cruel, as an ostrich [1388 ostriz] in desert. 1388 — *Job* xxxix. 13 The feithere of an ostriche [1382 struciouns]. 1481 CAXTON *Myrrour* II. xvi. 101 The hostrych[e] by his nature eteth well yron. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 317 Theyr fiete and legges are lyke the legs and fiete of the foule cauled the ostryche. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* ix. (1636) 33 Rusticks, who have stomacks like Ostriges, that can digest hard yron. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* II. 139 Swift horses..of sufficient speed to overtake an Ostridge. 1719 YOUNG *Paraphr. Job* Wks. 1757 I. 211 Who in the stupid Ostrich has subdu'd A parent's care, and fond inquietude? 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxviii. 162 A cock, a stork, an ostridge..walk directly forwards without waddling. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* vii. 155 The food of the ostrich consists of pods and seeds of different kinds of leguminous plants.

β. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 341 It fareth with me..as with the Austrich [*ed.* 1582 Ostridge], who pricketh none but hir selfe, which causeth hir to runne when she would rest. 1594 *1st Pt. Contention* (1843) 63 He make thee eate yron like an Astridge, and swallow my sword like a great pinne. 1623 *Someth. Written by Occas. Accid. Blacke Friers* 14 Like the Austridge, who hiding her little head, supposeth her great body obscured. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 23 Yet ought the Clark of the Work to be discreet in the distributing them [nails] to some Carpenters, whose pockets partake much of the Austruches stomacks.

γ. 1460 *Will of Tame* (Somerset Ho.), Ciphum cum esterige-feders. 1467 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Rxb.) 403 My mastyr paid for an estryche federe..v.s. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 478 The estryge, that wyll eate An horshowe so great. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B ij b, Twil digest a Cathedrall Church as easilie, as an Estrich a two penie naile. 1646 *To Mr. Hall on his Detractors* in *J. Hall's Poems*. Such plumed Estrages. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 53 Eastrich! Thou featherd Foole, and easie prey, That larger sailes to thy broad Vessell needst. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) III. 397 We saw a great many of these Estridges.

b. Applied to the rhea of South America, a ratite bird resembling the ostrich in appearance and habits; more fully *American ostrich*.

1813 Sir E. HOME *Lect. Comp. Anat.* (1814) I. 205 In the cassowaries, and American ostrich, the stones..which those birds swallow must, from their weight, force their way into the gizzard. 1839 DARWIN *Navv. Voy. Adv. & Beagle* III. 105 The ostrich..although so fleet in its pace, .. falls a prey ..to the Indian or Gaucho armed with the bolas. 1845 — *Voy. Nat.* i. (1852) 43 We saw many Ostriches (*Struthio rhea*).

2. a. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to an ostrich or ostriches; ostrich-like: esp. in reference to the alleged habits of the ostrich; see above.

1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* D ij b, So hungry is the Estridge disease, that it will deuoure euen Iron. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. i. (1718) 190 When th'ostrich wings of my desires shall be So dull, they cannot mount the least degree. 1658 WALL *Comm. Times* 63 Estridge Consciences, that can digest Iron but not straw. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 40 (1713) II. 9 What a kind of Ostrich Faith they must have, who can believe, that the Evidence..should so palpably betray themselves. 1808 MOORE *Sceptic* 56 Whole nations, fooled by falsehood, fear, or pride, Their ostrich-heads in self-illusion hide. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 167 The ostrich-habit of burying their heads in the ground before anything they don't like. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxx. (1878) 237 [They had] hidden themselves in their berths in order to get a sort of ostrich-safety. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 1/2 The facts..are too damning to leave much room for an ostrich policy.

b. *Comb.*, as *ostrich-breeding, -egg*; *ostrich-eyed, -like* adjs.; † **ostrich-camel**, an old name of the ostrich (after L. *struthiocamēlus*); **ostrich-farm**, a farm on which ostriches are reared for the sake of their plumes; **ostrich-farming**, the rearing of ostriches; **ostrich-fern**, the fern *Onoclea struthiopteris* (*S. germanica*); **ostrich-tip**, the tip of an ostrich-feather. Also OSTRICH-FEATHER, -PLUME.

1875 *S. Africa* 220 Nearly twenty years ago, 'ostrich-breeding was successfully tried in Algeria. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 80 His feet like an 'Ostrige-Camels. 1653 H. COGAN *Divel. Sk.* 104 Creatures of a mixt nature.., whereof some are called Austridge-camels, being derived from a camel and an austridg. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 153 In the mids [of the chapel]..is a canopie as it were of a bed, with a great sort of 'Estridge egges hanging at it. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 67 Tipping of cuppes with silver, that be of Ostridge-egges. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 16 Oestrich egge-shells. 1885 A. NEWTON in

Encycl. Brit. (ed. 9) XVIII. 63/2 The great mercantile value of Ostrich-feathers .. led to the formation in the Cape Colony..of numerous '*Ostrich-farms'. 1875 *S. Africa* 223 *Ostrich farmers, in domesticating the bird, have apparently a regard to moral training. *Ibid.* 220 It is difficult to say who was the first to begin *ostrich-farming at the Cape. 1882 *Garden* 16 Sept. 258/3 The hardy Ferns are a grand feature, particularly the large groups of the *Ostrich Fern. 1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* IV. i. in Bullen *O.Pl.* I. 307 *Estridge-like, To digest Iron and Steele. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 294/2 It is ostrich-like, it is suicidal, to ignore the fact of its disappearance. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 761 Among the existing ostrichlike types we have the Apteryx. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 378/2 A .. very fashionable hat .. with ribbon loops and *ostrich tips.

Hence **O·striehism** (*nonce-wd.*), the policy of hiding the head like an ostrich.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 59/1 The Marquis adopted the celebrated system of ostrichism, and hid his head.

† **O·strich** [2], a corruption of ESTRICHE, eastern kingdom or country (q. v.). **Ostrich board** = ESTRICHE *board*; **Ostrich wool**, a kind of wool formerly imported from Eastern countries.

1449 *Will of W. Bruges* in *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) Gloss., I ordeyn that the ij chapelles..be closed wyth ostrich boarde, and clere storied. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 131 Capborde of ostriche borde j. [1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xv. 326/2 The Estridge Wools, that is, the Wools imported from the East Countries, a coarser Sort, amounted not to two hundred Weight.] 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 311 Ostrich, or Estridge Wool is used as a substitute for Beaver in the manufacture of Hats. It is usually imported from Germany, the Levant, Italy, and other parts of the Mediterranean.

O·strich-fea·ther. Also 5–7 estrich-.

1. A feather of an ostrich, *esp.* one of the long curly quill-feathers of the wings or tail used as a personal ornament or for decorative purposes.

1460–7 [see OSTRICH 1 y]. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 54 He .. weried ane estryche feder. *?c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 226 Oystryche fethers of dyvers hewe. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bowge of Court* 366 An eestryche fedder of a capons tayle He set .. vpon his hat aloste. 1629 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* 61 Having brought with him a present of Parots and Estrich-feathers. *a* 1771 GRAY in *Corr.* (1843) 213 No one who had less than £100 a year..was to wear satin, damask, ostrich feathers. 1868–82 CUSSANS *Handbk. Heraldry* (ed. 3) ix. 134 The *Ostrich-feathers* of Edward, Prince of Wales, and the *Red* and *White Roses*..are examples of Badges familiar to every student of English History.

Comb. 1530 PALSGR. 250/1 Ostrydge fether sellar. 1813 *Examiner* 11 Jan. 22/1 S. Butler,..ostrich-feather-manufacturer.

† 2. ?A marking or brand on a horse, resembling a feather of an ostrich. *Obs.*

1672 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 657/4 A Bay Mare about six years old,..with an Estrich Feather on the near side, and a black List down the Buttock. 1685 *Ibid.* No. 2324/4 A bright Bay Horse with..three Estery Feathers, one at his breast, and one at each side of his Neck.

Ostrich-plume. [See PLUME.]

1. An ostrich-feather, or a bunch of two or three feathers.

[1436 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* IV. 679 In ornamento plumarum de hostriche.] 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* xix. (1874) VI. 263 In my light chariot..deckt with Estrich plumes. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Brides of Venice* 29 A fan, that gently waved, of ostrich-plumes. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 321 White horses..richly caparisoned, and with ostrich-plumes nodding on their heads.

2. a. The plumularian hydroid *Aglaophenia struthionides*. b. *attrib.* Applied to a variety of Chrysanthemum.

1891 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 3/3 A curious variety of chrysanthemum...American growers have described it as the ostrich plume variety. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Oct. 7/1 Ostrich-plume chrysanthemum, which does not often come to perfection in this climate.

Ostrich-plumed *a.*, decked with ostrich-plumes.

Mod. Newspr. Large white ostrich-plumed hats.

Ostridge, -ige, Ostridger, -iger, obs. ff. OSTRICH, OSTREGER. † **Ostridge-keeper,** *Obs.*, a keeper of goshawks, an OSTREGER.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. iv. Before them stood the falconrie, managed by Ostridge-keepers and Falconers.

Ostrie, Ostringer: see HOSTRY, OSTREGER.

† **Ostri·ferous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *ostrifer* (? for **ostreifer*, f. *ostrea* oyster): see -FEROUS.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ostriferous*, that beareth, or brings forth Oisters.

‖ **Ostrog** (*ɒstrɒ́g*). [Russ. ОСТРО́Гъ stockade, blockhouse, f. о = объ about + стеречь to guard.] A house or village in Siberia, surrounded by a palisade or wall, and serving as a fort or prison.

1764 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 5/2 Under the name of Ostrog, is understood every habitation consisting of one or more huts, all surrounded by an earthen wall or palisado..The Camchatcans live in these huts all the winter. 1790 *Cook's Voy.* VI. 219 The principal merchants..reside either at Bolcheretsk, or the Nishnei ostrog. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* I. 356. 1833 R. PINKERTON *Russia* 215 From the ostrog we proceeded to the town hospital.

Ostrogoth (*ɒ́strɒgɒθ*). [f. late L. *Ostrogothi* pl., f. OHG., OS. *ôstar* eastward, in the east:—OTeut. **aust(a)r*: see GOTH.] An East Goth; a name given to the division of the Teutonic race of the Goths which towards the end of the 5th c. conquered Italy, and in 493, under Theodoric, established a kingdom which continued till 555.

1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 3 Famous incursions of the Ostrogoths. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 54 Four dynasties which successively ruled that country,—Odoacer's, the East-Goths or Ostrogoths, the Lombards, and the Franks.

b. (See quot.)

Hence **Ostrogo·thian, Ostrogo·thic** *adjs.*

1684 H. MORE *Answer* 42 The fourth [trumpet] is..under the seventh Head, viz. The Ostrogothian Kings. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 56 This coarse, dark, ostrogothic piece of mosaic-painting.

Ostry, -ye, obs. variants of HOSTRY.

Ostrycch, erron. for OSTOUR, goshawk, from association of OSTREGER with *ostridge*, OSTRICH: cf. OSTRIDGE-KEEPER.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 238 Bryddes, as Ostrycches [F. *oustours*], Gerfaconns, Sparehauks.

Ostylle, obs. form of HOSTEL.

Ostyre, obs. variant of OYSTER.

Osul, Osyll, obs. ff. OUZEL. **Oswego tea:** see TEA. **Osyer,** obs. f. OSIER.

‖ **Osyris** (*ɒ́sirĭs*). *Bot.* [mod.L., a. Gr. ὄσυρις, a plant identified variously with *Osyris alba*, *Linaria vulgaris*, etc.] A genus of shrubs (N. O. *Santalaceæ*), of which the European species *O. alba* is a broom-like plant with narrow dry leaves, small petigynous flowers, and roundish drupes.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 73 The brothe of Osyris dronken is good agaynst ye iaundes or guel sought.

Osyt, obs. form of *used*: see USE *v.*

Oszer, Oszil, obs. forms of OSIER, OUZEL.

-ot, *suffix* [1], repr. F. *-ot*, orig. dim., but the diminutive force is often lost, as in *ballot*, *chariot*, *galliot*, *loriot*, *parrot*, etc. It is not a living suffix in Eng.

-ot, *suffix* [2], repr. F. *-ote*, L. *-ōta*, Gr. *-ώτης*, expressing nativity, as Ἠπειρώτης Epirot, native of Epirus, in which use it is often represented by -OTE. It occurs also in a few other sbs. of Gr. origin, as *helot*, *idiot*, *patriot*, *zealot*.

Otacoustic (*ōtăkū́stik*, *-ăkau·stik*), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. Gr. οὖς, ὠτ- ear + ἀκουστικ-ός ACOUSTIC: cf. Gr. ὠτακουστής: see OTACUST.]

A. *adj.* Used to assist the sense of hearing.

1775 in ASH. 1828 WEBSTER s. v., Otacoustic instrument.

B. *sb.* An instrument to assist hearing, as an ear-trumpet.

a 1643 LD. FALKLAND, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 79 Matters of fact, which we see or heare not with our own eyes or eares, but as with perspectives and otacoustickes. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* I. v. § 6 A Hare, which is very quick of hearing..is supplied with a Bony Tube; which as a natural Otacoustick is so directed backward as to receive the smallest and most distant Sound that comes behind her.

So **Otacou·stical** *a.*

1802 in *Spir. Pub. Jrnls.* VI. 348 With a few of my otacoustical drops [I] have so entirely recovered him.

‖ **Otacou·sticon.** [mod.Lat., f. as prec.] = prec. B.

1615 TOMKIS *Albumazar* I. iii. O let me see this wond'rous instrument. *Ron.* Sir, this is cal'd an *Otacousticon*. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1676) 179/1 Otocousticons some speak of to intend hearing, as the other do sight. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Apr., I did try the use of the Otacousti[c]on, which was only a great glass bottle broke at the bottom, potting the neck to my eare; and there I did plainly hear the dashing of the oares of the boats in the Thames. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. App. 443 Several Kinds of Otacousticons, or Instruments to improve the Sense of Hearing.

† **O·tacust.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *ōtacūstēs*, a. Gr. ὠτακουστής listener, spy, f. οὖς, ὠτ- ear + ἀκουστής listener.] A listener, an eavesdropper; a spy.

1632 HOLLAND *Cyropædia* 118 Who..should as Otacusts (or privy Escourts) listen and advertise him of all occurrents. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. Prol., Something..which the Persians of old esteemed more of in all their Otacusts.

Otahei·te apple. [Named after *Otaheite*, or *Tahiti*, one of the Society Islands in Polynesia.] The fruit of *Spondias dulcis*, a native of Java, the Moluccas, and the Society Islands; it is of a golden yellow colour, the rind having a taste like turpentine, and the pulp the flavour of pine-apple.

1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 247. 1887 *Standard* 16 Sept. 5/3 The carambola and the Otaheite apple.

Otake, obs. corrupt f. OUT-TAKE, except.

Otalgia (*ɒutæ·ldʒiă*). Also **ota·lgy.** [a. Gr. ὠταλγία ear-ache, f. οὖς, ὠτ- ear + ἄλγος pain.] Ear-ache; neuralgic pain in the ear.

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Otalgia*, pain in the ears. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The otalgia usually arises from an inflammation. 1836 SMART, *Otalgy*. 1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* (ed. 2) 511 The subject of otalgia belongs, strictly speaking, to the middle ear.

Hence **Ota·lgic** *a.*, of or pertaining to ear-ache; *sb.* a remedial agent for ear-ache.

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 263 Opiates are Ophthalmics, as well as Odontalgics, Otalgics, &c. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Otalgic* [adj.].

Otamy, obs. corrupt form of ATOMY.

Otary (*ōu·tări*). [ad. mod.L. *ōtaria*, f. Gr. οὖς, ὠτ- ear: cf. Gr. ὠταρός large-eared.] An eared seal; a member of the *Otariidæ*, a family of pinnipeds having small but perceptible external ears, which includes the fur seals and sea-lions.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1880 J. A. ALLEN *N. Amer. Pinnipeds* 225 The largest species of the Otaries..are Hair Seals, while the smallest..are Fur Seals.

Hence **Ota·rian, O·tarine** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to otaries or eared seals; **Ota·riid,** a member of the family *Otariidæ* (see above); **Ota·rioid** *a.*, resembling or akin to the otaries in form or structure.

1880 J. A. ALLEN *N. Amer. Pinnipeds* 2 The walruses are really little more than thick, clumsy, obese forms of the Otarian type, with the canines enormously developed...The walruses are merely elephantine Otariids.

† **Otas,** obs. f. *octaves*: see OCTAVE 1 a.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7862 Sakird in saint Iohn otas.

Ote, Ote-mele, -meel, obs. ff. OAT, OATMEAL.

Ote, obs. form of *hote*, HIGHT *v.*[1]

Otc, obs. corruption of *wot* from WIT *v.*, to know, esp. in phrase *God otc!* God wot!

-ote, *suffix*, another form of -OT [2], repr. ultimately Gr. *-ώτης*, indicating nativity, and forming the names of inhabitants of places in or near Greece; e. g. *Candiote* (*-ot*), from Candia, *Cypriote* (*-ot*), from Cyprus, *Sciote*, *Suliote*, etc.

Otem: see TOTEM. **Otemoste,** obs. var. UTMOST. **Oten,** corrupt f. *hoten*, pa. pple. of HIGHT *v.*[1]; obs. f. OATEN.

† **Otenchyte.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *ōtenchyta*, ad. Gr. *ὠτεγχύτης*, f. ὠτ- ear + *ἐγχύτης*, f. *ἐγχέ-ειν* to pour in. In mod.F. *otenchyte*.] An instrument for injecting liquid into the ears.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 369 To infuse the said liquour warme into the eare by a pipe or instrument called an Otenchyte. *Ibid.*, Expl. Words of Art, *Otenchyte*, an instrument, deuised for to infuse or poure some medicinable liquor into the eares.

Oter(e, Oth, othe, obs. ff. OTTER, OATH.

‖ **Othæmatoma** (*ɒθīmătō·mă*). [mod.L., f. Gr. οὖς, ὠτ- ear + HEMATOMA.] Hæmatoma or vascular tumour of the ear.

1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* (ed. 2) 107 Othæmatoma, hæmatoma auris, or vascular tumor of the auricle. 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 247 Othæmatoma, or blood-tumor of the ear, is characterized by congestion and heat in the auricle.

Hence **Othæmato·matous** *a.*

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 388 The othæmatomatous requires special mention.

Otham, othem: see ODAM *Obs.*, son-in-law.

Othe, ope, ME. f. *on the*: see O *prep.*[1] b.

Othenk, var. OFTHINK *Obs.*, to repent.

Hence † **Othe·nking,** *vbl. sb.*, sorrow, regret, repentanec.

1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* xxi. 15 And al Yrael greetli sorowide, and dide othenkynge vpon the slaugter. — *Jer.* xviii. 10 Othinking Y shal do [1388 Y schal do penaunce] up on the good that Y spac, that Y shulde do to it.

Otheoscope (*ɒ́θĭɒskōup*). [f. Gr. *ὠθεῖν* to push + *-σκοπος* observing, -SCOPE.] A modification of the radiometer, devised by Sir W. Crookes, in which the black or driving surface is stationary, while the cooling surface is movable.

1877 CROOKES in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* No. 180.

Other (*ʌ́ðəɹ*), *adj. pron.* (*sb.*). Forms: 1 *ōðer*, *ōþer*, 2–5 *oþer*, *inflected* *oþre*, 4– **other.** Also 3 *Orm.* *oþerr*, 3–4 *oþur*, *-eir*, *-air*, *-ier*, *-ir*, *-ere*, *-ure*, (5 *-yr*, *-ire*), 4 *oiþer*, *ooþer*, 4–5 *othur*, *-yr*, *-ere*, *-ar*, 4–6 *othir*, *oother*, *-ir*, 5 *othre*, 5–7 *oyer* (= *oþer*), 6 *wother*; *Sc.* 4 *uthyre*, *wthir(e*, *-yre*, *wyther*, *ouþer*, 4–6 *uthir*, 4–7 *uther*, *-ere*, 6 *vyer*, *-ir* (= *uþer*, *-ir*), 7 *wther*, 8– *ither*. Also 3 *Orm.* *oderr*, 4–6 *oder*, *-ir*, *-ur*, *-yr*, 5 *woder*, *-ur*, 6 *Sc.* *uder*, *-ir*, 6– *northk.* *udder*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *ōþer*, *ōðer* = OFris. *ōther* (*oder*, *ander*), OS. *ōðar*, *āðar*, *andar*, (MLG., MDu., LG., Du. *ander*), OHG. *ander* (MHG., Ger. *ander*), ON. *annar-*, Goth. *anþar* = Skr. *ántara-s*, Lith. *àntras*, and prob. L. *alter*:—OAryan **anteros*; a word formed with the usual comparative suffix of adjs., in Skr. *-tara-s*, Gr. *-τερο-ς*, L. *-ter*, Eng. *-ther*, in *whether*, etc. The same root appears in Skr. *an-yá-s* other, different: cf. L. *al-ius*, *al-ter*.]

A. *adj.*

† 1. One of the two, the one (of two); L. *alter*. *Obs.*

(This is an OTeut. sense of the word, found also with OS. *ōðar* and ON. *annar-*. The suggestion that in this sense OE. *ōðer* was a form of *ǣwðer*, *āðer*, ME. OUTHER, 'either', 'one or other', is erroneous: there is no ground for assuming that OE. had any *ōðer* except that which was identical with Goth. *anþar*, ON. *annar-*.)

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. vii. § 3 Him..wearþ oþer eage mid anre flan ut ascoten. *Ibid.* IV. i. § 6 Þær weard Pirrus wund on oþran earme. *a* 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 26 June 106 An stræl..hine ġewundode on his oðer ġewenge. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 4 Her other leg was lame. 1596 *Ibid.* V. xii. 36 A distaffe in her other hand she had.

(The quots. from Spenser are evidently archaic, and it is possible that in them *other* means 'left' like Germ. *ander*.)

† b. *Other . . other*: the one . . the other (L. *alter . . alter . .*); one . . another (L. *alius . . alius . .*). Only in OE.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xl. 291 Oðer hira wæs

haten Timotheus, oðer Titus. *a* 900 *Laws of Ælfred* Introd. c. 43 Ne dem þu oðerne dom þam welegan, oðerne þam corman, ne oðerne þam liofran, and oðerne þam laðran ne dem þu. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. x. (1890) 136 Cume þurh oþre duru in, ðurh oþre ut gewite.

2. That one of two which remains after one is taken, defined, or specified; the remaining (person, thing, or group) of two; later, also, of three or more. Usually prec. by *the* or an equivalent demonstrative or possessive word (e. g. his other foot, the man's other name or names); but in OE. *ðer* alone could have this sense.

On the other hand: see HAND *sb.* 32 i.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* Contents IV. vii, Hu Gallie wunnon on Romane, & Pene on oþre healfe. *Ibid.* IV. vi. § 2 Se oðer consul gehierde Diulius. *c* 900 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xlix. 21 Betwuh þe and þinre modor suna oðrum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 He wes an biscop on eoðre liue. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10679 (Cott.) On oþer side he was dredand To bring a custom neu on hand. *a* 1425 *Ibid.* 3309 (Trin.) Þis oþere mon myȝte not blin To biholde þis fair maydin. 1462 *Coventry Constitutions* in Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* ix. (1872) 469 Ye todur dekyn [shall have] ye wodur alffe. *a* 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 44 The turtle, on the vther syde, Na pleasure had to play. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. ii. 81 But (O poore Glouster) Lost he his other eye? 1615 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* xiv. 2 His corps doth heir duell, Bot qᵗ he his oyer halfe no man can tell. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 56 ¶ 2 To the great Repository of Souls, or, as we call it here, to the other World. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* I. 48, I was on the other Side the Elbe. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 204 The other member for the county of Dublin was Colonel Patrick Sarsfield.

b. *Every other*, every second, every alternate.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxlv. 124 For whiche raunsoume to be payed eche other chalyce of englond was molte and made in to moneye. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 21 Spending euery other day in such sporte. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 309 Every other day cleanse both the wounds and rols. 1712-13 SWIFT *Let. to Mrs. Dingley* 25 Jan., We now resolve to..have a committee every other week. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* Introd. 13 Every other year there was a revolution.

†**3.** That follows the first; second (of two or more). *Obs.* (exc. as in b).

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xvi. [xxvii.] (1890) 64 Þætte .. feower dælas þeon scyle, an ærest biscope..oðer dæl Godes þeowum, þridda þearfum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ii. 13 Dære oðre ea nama ys Gion. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 214 ȝenim þysse ylcan wyrte croppas, ærest þry, æt oþrum sæle fif. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Þe oðer heste wes Ne haue þu þines drihtenes nome in nane aða. *a* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3642 On ðat oðer twentide dai, of ðe oð[r] moned. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 72 Costome ys þe oþer kynde.

b. *The other day*: †(*a*) orig. The second day, the following or next day. †(*b*) The preceding day, yesterday. (*c*) Now, a day or two ago; a short time ago, recently. So *The other night, week*, etc. Cf. F. *l'autre jour.*

(*a*) 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 Þ[at] oþer dei þa he lai an slep in scip. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1755 Havelok .. and his wif .. wel do wayten al þe nith, Til þe oþer day. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1190 Tille they at myd-mete was, On the other day at none. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1005, V. and thretty knyghtys he madd, Be that odur day abowte none. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xiii. 14 b, The other night following, we came to an anker in another roade.

(*b*) 13.. *Cursor M.* 5672 (Göt.) Wil þu me sla as þu did an, þis oder day [*Cott.* þis endir dai]? 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 11 Feb., Mr. Falconer came .. and brought her a present—a silver state-cup and cover. 12 Feb., Changed Mr. Falconer's state-cup, that he did give us the other day, for a fair tankard.

(*c*) 1421 HOCCLEVE *Complaint* 309 This othar day a lamentacion Of a wofull man in a boke I seye. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 112 The oþer day, I told ȝou a parcell of þe wose in sleuthe. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 112 The other Night I fell asleepe heere behind the Arras. *Ibid.* 152 He..sayde this other day, You ought him a thousand pound. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 38 ¶ 9 A short Letter I writ the other Day to a very witty Man. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* 17/2 In company with a few friends, the other night. 1824 MEDWIN *Convers. Byron* (1832) I. 201 The Hartz mountain-scene, that Shelley versified the other day. 1885 *Manch. Exam. News* 6 July 2/2 They played a match the other day against a local club.

†**c.** *Other half* (*lit.* second half): One and a half (G. *anderthalb*). See HALF *a.* 2. *Obs.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxvi[i]. (1890) 360 Se ilca Eadric oðer healf gear þæt rice hæfde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 939 Oþer half ȝer we abbeþ now iwend..In þe grete se of occean. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16600 Half feirth of elu was þe length, And oþer half þe brede. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 216 Other half hondred of riche King. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 687 A strike, or other half a stryke Of barly mele. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 25 Take oþer half pound of Flower of Rys, .iij. pound of Almaundys, half an vnce of hony.

4. With plural sb. (in OE. and early ME. *ðþre*) = the remaining, the rest of the; L. *ceteri.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* Contents v. iii, Hu Craccus se consul wonn wiþ þa oðre consulas. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 304 Þis ylce understand be þam oðrum dagum. *a* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1132 And te oþre rice men þe þer wæron. 1388 WYCLIF *John* xxi. 8 Symount Petre..girte hym with a coote .. and wente in to the see. But the othere disciplis camen bi boot. 1526 TINDALE *Gal.* ii. 13 And the wother Iewes dissembled lyke wyse. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 400 When his glutton eye so full hath fed, His other agents aim at like delight. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 194 Satan..With Head up-lift above the wave, ..his other Parts besides Prone on the Flood. 1861 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* viii. (1865) 375 The other two have taught us by their very silence, in the first place, to view that last event of the Gospel-history in its true light. 1869 J. EADIE *Galatians* 146 He received his commission .. from the same source as did the other Apostles.

5. Existing besides, or distinct from, that already mentioned or implied; not this, not the same, different in identity; further, additional.

†**a.** with singular sb. = another: L. *alius, alter.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* Pref. ii. (1890) 4 Oðde on þysse bec oðde on oðre. *Ibid.* 6 ȝif he hwæt ymbe ðis on oðre wisan ȝemete. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 219 Efi ȝelamp oþer wunder. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Mid his apostles and ec mid oðere floc manna. *Ibid.* 9 A hu scolde oðermonnes goddede comen him to gode? *Ibid.* 13 Ne wilne þu oðres monnes wif ne nanes þinges þe oðre mon age. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Alse he dod on oðre stede on his speche.

b. with sing. sb. qualified by *an, any, some, no*, or preceded by a negative expressed or implied.

An other has been normally written since *c* 1600 (often also in earlier times) as one word, ANOTHER (q. v.). In ME. also divided *a nother*: so *na nother* = none other, no other.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* v. § 1 Nan oþer man. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 113 Sum .. þæt hine swyþor lufode þonne ænig oþor man. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 364 Helias .. oðde sum oðer witega. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 47 And ec sum oðer saule hit wile helpen. *c* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 583 An oþer þing of þe ich mene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10663 Oþair husband mai i haf nan. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 618 Athyre enchesonie fand I nocht. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 491 Housbondes at chirche dore she hadde fyue Withouten oother compaignye in youthe. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6033 Ladyes..Ne sckith never oothir vicaire. 1560 WHITTHORNE *Arte Warre* (1573) 48 Other thing there is not that can withholde it. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* xv. 37 It may chance of wheat, or of some other graine. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 88 As if they had no other place in the World to live in. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 56 One single [movement] can its end produce; Yet serves to second too some other use. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 545/1 To prefer to every other spot the places of our birth and education. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 1 Such history, .. more than any other branch of literature, varies with the age that produces it. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xii. 668 A boldness unknown in any other part of Europe.

c. with pl. sb., or quantitative sing. (In OE. and early ME. *ðþ(e)re.*)

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* vi, Be þære sunnan & eac be oðrum tunglum. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 145 Petrus and .. oþre Cristes þegnas. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 45 He him to ȝenymþ seofun oðre gastas. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 125 He tahte heom þis swulche toforan oðran þingan. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 16/510 And with oþur melodies al-so. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* Prol. 101 Masons, Minours And mony oþer craftes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 7 Among oþere .. faire florischers and histeres of wordes. 1457 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 365 For mendyng of a bowt and oder labors. 1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 29, I left all odyr thynges or put a bakk. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 16 b, Gonnes, Bowes, Arrowes, and all other artilery. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. Presb. Min.-bk.* (1855) 63 Naither by thair example nor by thair dilligence in uther things. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 ¶ 6 When they are in other Company they speak and act after him. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* IV. ii, To London court, or ither far aff parts. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* II. i, Little other care hath she. 1850 GLADSTONE *Glean.* II. 74 We have other evidence .. how deeply he had drunk .. at classic fountains. 1886 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Rep.* 32 Chanc. Div. 28 The same observations are true of all other contracts similarly circumstanced.

d. Archaic and obsolete constructions.

†*Other all, other many* (*obs.*): = all other, many other. †*Other mo, other more* (*obs.*): = other(s) besides. *Other such* (*arch.*): now generally *such other(s). Other six*, etc. (*arch.* or *dial.*), ambiguous: = the (or an) other six, or six other(s), etc. *Other the king's enemies* (*arch.*), ambiguous: = others, (who are) the king's enemies, or other enemies of the king.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. iv. § 1 Hi æfter ðæm wæron þan mæstan hungre oðre syfan ȝear. *Ibid.* IV. x. § 2 Eft wearþ oþer swelc ren. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xiii. [xxiii.] (1890) 54 He sende Augustinum and oðre monige munecas. *c* 1020 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 40 Oðre sijx sealmas. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 408 Bi þe be warned oþer mo. *Ibid.* 1149 Þou art me lenest of oþer alle. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanch.* 121 The kynge of Fryse, & other his prysoners. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 20 *Preamble*, Archbold with other xl outlawes. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xv. 30 Havinge with them halt, blinde, domme, maymed, and other many. 1542 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 Amonges other their peculier actes. *a* 1555 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 416 Luther and other more of us. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 110 A great deale of the Ciuill lawe, and other many notable bookes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 246 In their roomes placed other his owne creatures. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* viii. 10 He stayed yet other seuen days. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 531 To joyn with Cardinal Pool and other the Kings Enemies. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 564 A retreat for St Bridget and other nine virgins. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 18 With other the great men of Scotland. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* x. 13 There are, indeed, other such in the world.

6. In this sense, *other* may be construed with *than* (†formerly also *but*). Cf. 6.

1679 PEPYS *Let to Dk. York* 6 May, Without any alteration ..other than what is consequential to [etc.]. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1825) II. 143 It does not appear that any books, other than our present Scriptures were thus publicly read. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* II. 273 Gratuities other than money are inconsiderable. 1896 *Law Times* C. 410/1 The acts or defaults of any person other than himself and those claiming under him.

6. Different (in kind or quality). Const. *than* (*from*, †*but*). (See also ANOTHER 4.)

[OE. expressed 'different' by *ðþer .. ðþer*: e.g. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* ii. 28 Donne hi on oðre wisan libbað on oðre hi lærað = When they live in one way in another (way) they teach.] *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 541 'Nay, nay', sede þe nihtegale, 'þu schalt ihere æn oþer tale'. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 392 Bot quha in battaill mycht him se, All othir contenance had he. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 67 Ouþer vnderstoudynge bihoueþ of þe ryueres of Paradys, þan auctours write þ. 1570 BUCHANAN *Ane Admonit.* Wks. (1892) 26 Yai meane na vyer theng bot ye deid of ye King. 1579 J. FIELD tr. *Calvin's Serm.* Ded., What should good men looke for other of these blind Balamites, but such condemnation? 1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L.* v. iv. 199, I am for other, then for dancing meazures. 1635 N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. an. 12. 108 In case any thing other than well should befall the Infant King. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xxxiii. 4 Latomus of Lorain wrote, that there was no other a faith in Abraham, then in Cicero. 1673 PH. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 261 A person quite of other principles from her former husband. 1779 BURKE *Lett., to R. Shackleton* Corr. 1844 II. 275, I do not know how I could wish him to be,..other than what he is. 1803 COLERIDGE in Kegan Paul *W. Godwin* (1876) II. 95 It could not be other than pleasant to me. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. vi, Far other scene her thoughts recall. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Last Ess.* 171 Quite other matters from the fundamental matter of the primitive gospel. 1879 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 51 This Italian poetry is in a world far other from ours of to-day.

†**7.** *Other* was formerly used to characterize things as of a different kind from those previously mentioned: e.g. *other sinful men* = other men, who are sinful. *Obs.*

This would now be implied by its omission; in modern use the insertion of *other* implies the opposite, viz. that the second class includes the first.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 201 Perfore, as ihu crist is more worþi than oþere synful men [etc.]. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. x. 199 Both preestis and othere lay men. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* x. 33 Charyottes, horses, camels, beuffes, kyen, & other smale beestys. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* II. v, The lyfe of man is more laborous..than the lyfe of any other brute beste. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVII. xxiii. 957 There were 32 quadrireme Gallies and 4 other biremes besides. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. iii. 90 All these [vices] are portable, With other Graces weigh'd. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 506 It was immortal Vellum .. that could last .. in spite of all damp and moisture, that moulders other mortal skins.

B. *absol., pron.*, or *sb.* * *absol.*

†**1.** One of the two, the one; L. *alter.* Often followed by a genitive pl. (Cf. A. 1.) *Obs.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. xi. § 4 Þær weard Leostenes, oðer heora ladteowa, mid anre flan ofscoten. *Ibid.* IV. x. § 5 Þara consula oþres sunu, Scipia was haten. *Ibid.* VI. iii. § 3 Þa funde mon..twa cista..and on oþerre wæs an ȝewrit. *Ibid.* VI. xxx. § 3 Þa ȝesette Galerius II cyningas under him; oþer wæs haten Seuerus. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* V. xiv. [xiii.] (1890) 438 Da teah heora oðer forð fægre boc. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 169 Se þe hæbbe twa tunecan, selle oðre ðam ðe nane hæbbe. *c* 1000 *Leg. Holy Rood* 101 ȝif ænig man wolde heora oðrum fylstan, ðæt man hine sona ȝefenge. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 Two þeroffe ben swiche þat no man ne mai underfo him schuen to hele bute he haue here oðer on him. 13.. *Cursor M.* 21949 Oþer [*var.* auþer, ouþer, oun] o þam we most forga, For mai na man haf heuens twa.

b. In OE. *oðer* was used anticipatively to introduce the two members of an alternative; thus, *oðer* (*þara* or *twegra*), *oðde .. oðde* .., i. e. the one, (of these, or of the two) either .. or .... (Cf. OUTHER *a.* and *pron.* 1 b for similar use of OE. *ǽȝðer, ðþer.*)

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xi. § 1 For þam oþer twegra, oðde hie næfie..becumað, oðde hi..næfre..ðurhwuniað. *c* 893 — *Oros.* I. x. § 1 Him sædon þæt hie oðer dyden, oðþe ham comen oðde hie him woldon oðerra wera ceosan. *c* 1000 *Eccl. Inst.* in Thorpe *Laws* II. 412 Wite he þæt oðer ðara, oðde he sceal ðæs hades þolian, oðde hit ȝebetan.

†**c.** *Other .. other* = the one .. the other. *Obs.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xvii. 107 Dæt..se oðer beo æræred from ðæm oðrum. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 171 Oþer ..is se æresta apostol, oþer se nehsta. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xl. 2 Dara oðer bewiste his byrlas, oðer his bæcestran [L. *alter..alter*]. *c* 1305 *Life St. Edmund the King* 9 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 87 Hubba was þoþer ihote: & þoþer het Hyngar.

2. *The other*: The remaining one of two; later, also of three or more. (Cf. A. 2.)

In this sense esp. contrasted with (*the*) *one*: see ONE 18.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 1 Sume men sæȝden þæt þær nære buton twegen dælas: Asia, & þæt oþer Europe. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* Pref. i. (1890) 2 ȝif se oðer nolde, hu wurð he elles ȝelæred? *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxix. 27 Hafa þas ane wucan to ȝemæccan, and ic ȝife þe þa oðre. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 404 Al so as on neil drineð ut þen oðerne. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7017 Þat þe on broþer..in nede helpeþ þere þat oþer. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 1578 (Trin.) Þe broþer toke þe oþeres wif. *c* 1450 *Boke of Curtasye* 814 in *Babees Bk.*, Þe vssher ledes þat on hed ryȝt, Þo aumener þo oþer away shalle dyȝt. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 15 When bothe the armyes were approchyng to the other. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 143 One Monarch wears an honest open Face,..That other looks like Nature in Disgrace. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 506 The inward flow Of faith.. Each from the other hears. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 36 This will excuse the performance of that, and also of the other.

†**b.** Instead of 'the other' the simple *other* was formerly used after *each, either, neither, whether* (rarely after *one, none*). *Obs.*

Hence the extant *each other*, and the obs. *either other*, as in *they help each other*, i. e. each [helps] the other: see EACH 5, EITHER A. 2 d. For 'each other' Sc. also used *each others*, i. e. each the others, one another (of a number).

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 23, & swa ælc æfter oðrum. *Ibid.* II. iii. § 2 Heora þær ægðer oðerne ofslog. *Ibid.* III. i. § 4 Þæt naðer ne mehte on oþrum sige ȝeræcan. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 Loc, hweðer þæra ȝebroðra oðerne ofer bide. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3332 And hor eiþer in oþer armes mid grete ioye hom nom. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 456 And either hugh on other faste. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 1079 Pane can athir wthire kis. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 274 To me þat am thy cosyn and thy brother Ysworn ful depe and ech of vs til oother. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 57 Noon of hem neuer tofore had seye oþer, ne noon of hem knewe oþirs persone ne knewe of oþirs comyng. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2013 Er outher of vs baue other slayne. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7107 Þai myght

unnethis an [= one] othir se. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. lxi. 83 They wer so nere togyder, that ech of them vnderstode others langage. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 4023 Atheris deand in vtheris armis. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. Jas. V* Wks. (1711) 97 They mutually entertained and feasted each others at Christmas. 1657 Sparrow *Bk. Com. Prayer* 68 Priest and people interchangeably pray each for other.

†c. The simple *other* was formerly used in the sense 'each preceding one (in turn)'. *Thrice after other*, thrice in succession. *Obs.* or *dial.* (*Sc.*).

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5032 Ac þo vel he in siknesse and sorwe vpen oþer. 1558 Kennedy *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodrow Misc.* (1844) 170 Our Salveour thryse efter vther commendit his floke to St. Peter. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* IV. iv. 2 Euery Letter he hath writ, hath disuouch'd other. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 17 The nature of young tulip roots is to runne down deeper into the ground, every year more then other. *a* 1694 Tillotson *Serm.* CX. (1742) VI. 1793 Controversy, which I am less fond of every day than other.

†3. That which follows the first, the second. (Cf. A. 3.) *Obs.*

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 5 An þæra is eorðe, oðer wæter, þridde lyft, feorþe fyr. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xviii. [xxiv.] (1890) 92 Her endað seo æreste boc and onginneð seo oðer. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 26 Se forma..se oðer ealswa and seþrydda, oþ ðone seofoðan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 Alra erest þu scalt gan to scrifte..þet oðer is do þine almesse..þat þridde is þet þu scalt bi-wepen þine sunne. *Ibid.* 133 An is monnes istreon, þet oðer is godes word. 1340 *Ayenb.* 17 Þe uerste boȝ of prede is ontreupe, þe oþer onworþhede, þe þridde ouerwenunge.

4. *pl.* The remaining ones, the rest; I.. *cæteri.*

†a. In form *other*, OE., ME. *oþ(e)re. Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 223 Wæs heora sum redra..ðonne þa oþre. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 49 Da oðre cwædon. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1374 Þa ȝeide þus þat an, & elnede þe oðre. 1340 *Ayenb.* 237 Hi clenzeþ and halȝeþ þe oþre. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 8 b, The other deffended them with alle their puissaunce. 1526 Tindale *Rev.* xx. 5 The wother off the deed men lyved not agayne. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* IV. ii. 71 Awaking when the other doe. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* I. § 9 The best groundwork whereon to build both the other. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 17 That Space wherein the other were, is made empty. 1768 G. White *Selborne* xix. 55 That it is a size larger than the two other.

β. In form *others*. (The regular mod. form.)

1542 Udall. *Erasm. Apoph.* 67 b, When the others.. addressed theim selfes to returne. 1611 Bible *Ezek.* ix. 5 To the others he said in mine hearing. — *Dan.* vii. 19 The fourth beast .. was diuerse from al the others. [*Elsewhere* the other.] 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xviii, The cave where the others lay. 1860 Ellicott *Life Our Lord* viii. (1865) 374 The two others direct our thoughts more to Judea.

5. Absolute use of A. 5, the sb. being expressed in the context: a. *sing.* One besides. (*a*) Without qualifying word; now only in *some .. or other, one .. or other.* (*b*) With *an, one, any, no* (*none*), *some.* *An other* is now written Another, q. v.: cf. A. 5 b.

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* (Percy) lxxv, That dured 3er & other. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccx. 193 The barons sent to hym o time and other. 1607 Topsell. *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 493 To one idols tuition and protection or other. 1625 Milton *Death Fair Inf.* 55 Or any other of that heav'nly brood. 1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 203 My Mother..was by some one or other counselled to send [etc.]. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 446 ₱ 4 Some time or other we may be at leisure. 1801 Jane Austen *Lett.* (1884) I. 263 Hardly a day passes in which we do not have some visitor or other. 1877 Spurgeon *Serm.* XXIII. 55 God will bring His people out of the trouble some way or other. *Mod.* This wool is too dark; have you any other? Use —'s Soap once, and you will use no other.

b. *plural.* Other things or persons of the kind mentioned. a. In form *other* (ME. orig. *oþ(e)re*). Now *arch.*; chiefly in *other of.*

a 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 259 On manezum landum tilð bið redre ðonne on oðrum. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 29 Yles þer beþ mani on..Ac þer beþ at more alle oþere þre. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9293 Sum Inus said til oþer þan Qua herd euer sli spece o man. 1484 Caxton *Curiall* 1 Whiche repute thonoures .. to be thynges more blessyd & happy than other. 1637 *Sc. Prayer Bk.* 10 That they .. should be abused as other have been. 1713 Berkeley *Guard.* No. 3 ₱ 1 A body of men whom of all other a good man would be most careful not to violate.

1657 W. Rand tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* I. 154 Other of his friends and rare men. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Observ. Journ. Naples* 228 Elias and other of the Prophets. 1798 Charlotte Smith *Ung. Philos.* II. 155 Some other of the servants and dependants. 1826 R. H. Froude *Rem.* (1838) I. 152 These writings, and all other of the same class. 1844 J. H. Newman *Lett.* (1891) II. 432, I know two other of his works. 1880 F. G. Lee *Ch. under Eliz.* I. 244 Like other of the Protestant prelates.

β. In form *others*. (The regular mod. form.)

1557 North *Guevara's Diall Pr.* 141 That thy thoughtes were others than they seemed. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1307 Of tame beasts..the most grosse and indocible of all others, namely an asse. 1609 — *Amm. Marcell.* 337 These matters abovesaid, and others the like. 1651 Gataker *P. Martyr* in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* (1867) I. 244 He preached at Rome, Venice..and in others the cities of Italy. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1842) I. 41 Loans from the citizens of London and others of her subjects. 1868 Milman *St. Paul's* 344 In others of his sermons. 1877 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 340–1 In Birmingham, the very place, of all others, where it is most likely to be of real service.

** *pronoun.*

6. a. *sing.* = Another person; some one else; any one else. †(*a*) without qualifying word (now expressed by Another). *Obs.* (*b*) Qualified by *any, some, no* (*none*), *one, an.*

(*a*) *a* 900 *Laws of Ælfred* Introd. c. 19 ȝif hwa oðrum his cage oðdo. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxvii[i]. (1890) 362 þonne mæssepreost oðþe oðer in tun com. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 3 Eart þu þe to cumenne eart, oððe we oþres sceolon abidan? *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 þet he ne misdude wið oðerne. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 43 Oðer hadde þe gult and nre hlouerd ihesu crist hit acorede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1974 Ifel agh naman do til oþer For ilkan agh be oþier broiþer. *Ibid.* 21927 Thorn warnissing of oþers wrake. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 180 It was oþerys defaute, & noȝt myn. 1596 Danett tr. *Comines* (1614) 342 Other than him they haue none ouer them. 1611 Bible 1 *Cor.* xi. 21 Euery one taketh before other, his owne supper.

(*b*) *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 14306 (Fairf.) He wepped sorer þan any oþer. *c* 1450 *Merlin* I. 19 Shall eny other do her duresse? 1611 Sir W. Mure *Misc. Poems* I. 76 ȝit woldst thou teach aue oyer. 1657 W. Rand tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* I. 191 The work should be dedicated to the King, or to some other, who would thankfully accept it. 1811 *Ora & Juliet* III. 208 It is plain..she likes some other. 1828 Pusey *Hist. Enquiry* I. 126 *note*, Morgan put together with greater minuteness than any other the historical critical difficulties. 1881 W. H. Mallock *Rom. 19th Cent.* II. 205 It was none other than [etc.].

b. *plural.* Other persons. a. In form *other* (OE. *oðre*). *arch.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xv. [xxvi.] (1890) 62 Se cyning eac swylce betuh oþre ongon lustfullian. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 143 Mid hire syndan Godes apostolas and oþre. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3633 Odere of ðat kin, Sette he hem for to seruen ðor-in. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 222, & sihi ascaynes sone & oþere þat þer were. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*Johannes*) 12 God gaf hym wittinge Atoure athire of prewe thinge. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 19 ȝif þei..maken oþere more sikyrly to hopen þus. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 122 Lordes, knyghtes, & sqviers, & oþer. 1526 Tindale *John* vii. 12 Wother sayde naye, but he deceaveth the people. *Ibid.* 41 Wother sayde: This is Christ. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* II. ii. (1588) 102 Other there were of a contrary opinion. 1607 R. Wilkinson *Merchant Royall* Ep. Ded., I have pleased some and displeased other. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 22 The Heathen..(a name comprising all other but themselves). 1870 Freeman in W. R. W. Stephens *Life* (1895) II. 38 You and such other as I may catch.

β. In form *others*. (poss. pl. *others'*, formerly *others,*) (The regular mod. form.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Petrus*) 29 With oþeris alse in þe se Rouande. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 339 To oþirs is ȝouun..discrecioun to knowe spiritis. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 602 Mony nobillis of the Pechtis..and sindrie otheris mo. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xx. 16 He .. wil let out his vineyard to others [*previous* 17th other, *Rheims and* 1611 others]. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xiv. 14 In lykwayis dois hir beuty .. Transcend all vpiris. 1595 Shaks. *John* IV. ii. 164, I met Lord Bigot and Lord Salisburie ..And others more. *a* 1599 Spenser *F. Q.* VII. vii. 53 Where were ye borne? Some say in Crete by name, Others in Thebes, and others other-where. 1611 Bible *Matt.* xxvii. 42 He saued others [*prev.* 17th other]; himselfe he cannot saue. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 118 ₱ 1 This Woman, says he, is of all others the most unintelligible. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* I. § 9 Others indeed may talk. 1753 *Inscription carved on No.* 23 *High Street, Hawick*, All was Others. All will be Others. 1789 Burns *Let. to Blacklock* vii, Not but I hae a richer share Than mony ithers. 1894 H. Drummond *Ascent Man* 38 Without the Struggle for the life of Others, obviously there would have been no Others.

7. = Another thing; something else, anything else; *no'n*) *other*, nothing else. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* v. § 3 Nat ic nault oþres. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Eccl. Hist.* III. viii. [xi.] (1890) 184 And betweoh oðer spræcon heo be Oswalde. *c* 1000 in Cockayne *Narrat. Angl. Conser.* (1861) 7 Seo wyrd oft oncyrreþ and on oðer hworfeþ. *a* 1300 *Sarmun* viii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 2 Whar-of is þe gentil man of eni oþer þan of þis. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4147 (Cott.) Quen ruben sagh þair was nanoþer Bot [etc.]. ?1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 55 When hyt wolde non odur be. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* C viij b, All be he of his parente his affynyte or other. 1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* III. (1577) Qiv b, [He] Neuer thinketh vpon other but to please hir. 1685 R. Bukton *Eng. Emp. Amer.* iv. 83 The Indians..thinking no other but I had saved the Indian's life. 1690 Locke *Govt.* I. iv. § 40 'Tis impossible .. to find any other but the setting of Mankind above the other Kinds of Creatures. 1755 *Man* No. 49. 2 This is no other than insulting a person. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* xxxii. (1862) 449 Peter was not likely to strike with other than a right good will. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 July 4/2 He thought he could not do other than send the two prisoners for trial.

8. In reciprocal sense: = Each other, one another. In later use only *Sc.*

Scotch writers also formerly used the plural *others.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 340 Alle dedes and werkes of þe Trinite mai not be departid from oþir. 1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 294 How they might shift thir three from utheriss seuerally. 1620 *Frier Rush* (1828) 30, I would have caused you to slaye other. 1632 W. Lithgow *Trav.* III. 85 Figges, Orenges, Lemmons,..growing all through other. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 209 Oh if we were clasped in others arms! 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min.-bk.* (1855) 35 He..saw thame striking at uthers with thair swordes. 1653 Binning *Serm.* (1845) 456 You may see here sin and judgement mixed in thorough other in their complaint. 1725 Ramsay *Gent. Sheph.* III. iii, Let's steal frae ither now and meet the morn. 1786 Burns *Twa Dogs* 37 Nae doubt but they were fain o' ither. 1809 Campbell *Gertrude* II. vi, We know not other—oceans are between.

9. as *sb. Philos.* That which (in relation to something already mentioned) constitutes the other part of the universe of being, and is thus the counterpart or double of the former; e.g. the *non-ego* is the 'other' of the *ego*, Creation of the Creator, etc.

1863 E. V. Neale *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 205 It is the essential character of thought to set itself over against itself, as the 'other' of itself, which yet is itself. All our thoughts..are a something set over against our thinking being by its own action; different from itself and yet one with itself. 1876 Fairbairn *Strauss* II. in *Contemp. Rev.* June 136 He has eternally to cause the other of himself, Nature, to proceed from himself.

C. Peculiar written combinations and divisions of *an other, none other, the other*, in A. and B.

a. In ME. writing, *an other*, now *another*, was often divided as a nother. Similarly, *non* (*nan*) *other*, now *no* (*none*) *other* was written no (na) nother. In ME. and early mod.Eng. *the other* was often written thother. These forms are now obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1942 Snilk a noiþer wengance. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 31 Or fynd a noþer man. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 19 ȝif þat o part holdiþ wiþ o pope and þe toþer wiþ o noþere pope. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 14 Hit nedus no noder to do. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 10 Ne na nother suyte make. 1526 Tindale *Col.* iii. 13 If eny man have a quarrell to a nother. 1534 Jove *Subvers. More's False Found.* 7 No nother then this foundacion. 1557 *Brasenose Coll. Munim.* 22. 10 In a nother chamber.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 166 Ach þoþre habbeþ scome and grome. 1414–15 *Plumpton Corr.* p. cxx, Sir Robert Plompton,.. knight,..on thother partie. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 508 b, Thone of the body, thother of the soule. 1610 Champney *Voc. Bps.* 281 Both thone and thother.

b. In Early ME., *þet oþer*:—OE. *þæt óþer*, neuter of *se óþer*, the other, was (app. first in northern, north midl. and east midl. dialects) extended to all genders, and at length analysed as *þe toþer*, the *tother*. See Tother. Cf. also To *adj.*, Tone *pron.*

By some writers *the tone, the tother*, were altered by way of correction to *that one, that other.*

D. *Comb.*

1. Parasynthetic (from the adj.): as *other-coloured* (of a different colour), *-fashioned* (of another fashion), *-featured, -languaged, -minded, -mouthed*, †*-prized* (of a different price or amount), *-sided* (opp. to *one-sided*; hence *other-sidedness*).

1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., An other fashioned line..named a twine or twist line. 1593–4 Sylvester *Profit Imprisonm.* 24 And whoso list, be mute, if otherminded. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* I. 282 Of purpose to maintain Course through the dark seas t'other-languag'd men. 1656 H. Phillips *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 38 The true value of any other prized yearly income. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. 109 If she had a Gallant with other colour'd Hair. 1705 J. Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1959 This rare Shell,..being the only one amongst near half a score of the other-Mouth'd. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 June 1/1 The one-sided prosperity and the other-sided misery. 1895 *Athenæum* 13 July 61/3 A one-sidedness must perhaps be complemented by an equal and opposite other-sidedness.

2. Objective (from the pron.) as †*other-peering* (peering or looking at the other), *other-regarding* (regarding others, altruistic; opp. to *self-regarding*).

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* (1637) 26 By reason of the other-peering mountaines. 1879 H. Spencer *Data of Ethics* iii. § 8. 23 The promptings of the other-regarding desires. 1894 *United Presb. Mag.* XI. 310 That all morality is summed up in altruism—other-regardingness or love.

Other (*v*ðəɹ), *adv.*[1] [Adverbial use of prec., sometimes dne to ellipsis.] = Otherwise B. 1.

c 1205 Lay. 27898 Al oðer hit itidde. 1628 Gaule *Pract. The.* (1629) 412 Who will care to liue other, then according to this present and euill Life? 1880 Schouler *Hist. U. S.* I. 241 Girt round the waist too carelessly to conceal other than temptingly those charms. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 407/2 It is impossible to refer to them..other than very cursorily.

†**Other,** *conj.* and *adv.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 2–5 oþer, 2–6 other, 4–5 opere, othiro, othir, -yr(e, 4–6 uther; 6 oder, -ur. β. 4 oiper, oither. [The OE. word for 'or' (F. *ou*, L. *aut*, and *sive* or *vel*, G. *oder*) was *oððe*, earlier *oðða* (also *eðða*) = Goth. *aiþþau*, OS. *eppo, oddo*, OHG. *eddo, edo*, later *odo*, MHG. *ode, oder*, Ger. *oder*. The alternative 'either .. or' was expressed by *oððe .. oððe.* This form was superseded *c* 1130 by *oðer* (first in O. E. Chron., anno 1127; last example of *oððe*, in a sentence in which *oðer* also occurs, 1131). The MS. of the OE. transl. of Περὶ διδάξεων (1200–1225) has regularly *oððer* for OE. *oððe.*

Though the date of the first appearance of this conj. is so narrowly defined, its actual source remains a debated question. It has been held to be identical with the adj. pron. Other (see prec.), and (more frequently) with the adj. pron. Outher, OE. *ðhwæðer, ðwðer, áðer.* Both these pronominal words were indeed in OE. used anticipatively, to introduce the alternative *oððe .. oððe ..* (see Other *adj. pron.* B. 1 b, Outher *adj. pron.* 1 b); but there is no trace in OE. of *ðwðer* (*áðer*) or *óðer* taking the place of the first member of the alternative *oððe .. oððe ..*, much less of both members, and least of all of the simple conj. *oððe.* On the contrary, the simple conj. remained invariably *oððe*, and the alternative (so far as the evidence shows) *oððe .. oððe ..*, down to the abrupt substitution of *oþer* c 1130. It is true that in the 14th c., in northern, north-midl., and e.-midl. Eng., *auþer, ouþer*, began to take the place of *oþer* as first member of the alternative *oþer .. oþer ..*, or *oþer .. or ..* (the second remaining as *or*, less usually *oþer*), just as later still (in Wyclif and Chaucer) *either* became the midland form of the first member; but these were changes several centuries later than the substitution of *oþer* for *oððe* c 1130, with which they have no historical connexion. It seems more probable that the *oðer* or *oþer* of 1130 was a modification of *oððe* itself, due to some association with words in *-er*; *oððe* being a stressless word was probably reduced in pronunciation to *oðe* (cf. OE. *nalæs* from *nalles, sithen* (1140) from *siððan*, etc.). Thus we are reminded of the parallelism of development between HG. *eddo, edo, odo, ode, oder*, and OE. *eðða, oðða, oððe*, (**oðe*), *oðer* or *oþer*, and are led to suspect, for the *r* of German

oðer and of ME. *oþer*, the same or a similar explanation. The form *oððer* used by the early 13th c. scribe of Περὶ διδάξεων may either be his accommodation of the *oðde* of his original to the *oðer* of his own day, or an actual intermediate form. It does not seem possible to fix the quantity of the *o* in ME. *oþer*, even from Ormin's spelling; but, if derived from *oðde*, **oðe*, it was presumably short. Ormin's reduced form *oþþr* and *orr* (see OR *conj.*), and the later *or*, had, of course, short *o*, from which the *ǫ* of mod. emphatic *or* is regularly developed.

a. Preliminary illustration of OE. *oðde*:

735 BÆDA *Death-song*, Huaet his gastae godaes aeththa yflaes aefter deoth daege doemid mneorthae. *Riddles* xliv. 17 Hu se cuma hatte eðþa se esne. *c* **825** *Kentish Chart.* (O. E. T. 444) Mittan fulne humizes oðða tuegen wines. *c* **825** *Vesp. Ps.* viii. 5 Hwet is mon .. oðde sunu monnes. *a* **900** *O. E. Chron.* an. 893 Hundtwelftiges mila lang oþþe lengra. **1086–90** *Ibid.* an. 1086 Swa hwa swa sloge heort oðde hinde. **1128–31** *Ibid.* an. 1128 Wær it tweolf monð oðde mare.

1200–25 *Transcript of OE. treatise* Περὶ διδάξεων in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 100 Gnid on win oðder on wearme wætere. *Ibid.* 108 Nim þanne eced oðder win..and nim ele .. oðder spic, ȝif man ele nabbe.

β. Illustration of OE. *oðde .. oðde .. :*

a **900** tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. i. (1890) 28, Oðþa [*v.r.* oðde] mid freondscipe oðþa [*v.r.* oðþe] mid ȝefeohte. *a* **900** *Ags. Psalms* (Thorpe) xxx. *heading*, Awðer oþþe on mode, oþþe on lichaman. *a* **900** *O. E. Chron.* an. 894 Þa scipu eall oðþe tobræcon oþþe forbærndon oþþe to Lundenbyriȝ brohton oþþe to Hrofesceastre. **901** *Ibid.*, [He] sæde þæt he wolde oðer, oðde þær libban oðde þær licgan. **1085** 90 *Ibid.* an. 1085 Oðde mid rihte oðde elles. **1100** 20 *Ibid.* an. 1100 Ealle he hi oðde wið feo ȝesealde oðde on his ȝenre hand heold.]

A. *conj.* The earlier form of OR *conj.*[2]

a. As simple conj.

1127–31 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1127 Þær mihte wel ben ahuton twenti oðer þritti horn blaweres. *Ibid.* an. 1131 Swa þæt on þa tun þa wæs tenn ploges oðer twelfe gangende ne be læf þær noht an, & se man þa heafde twa hundred oðþe ðre hundred swin ne be lenf him noht an. **1137–54** *Ibid.* an. 1137 Me henged bi the þumbes, other bi the hefed. *Ibid.*, Twa oþer thre men hadden onoh to bæron enne. *Ibid.*, Gif twa men oþer iii coman ridend to an tun. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Ec ȝif þu agultest oðer sunegest. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 157 Alse þe man doð þe ȝifeð his almes fader oðer moder, suster oðer broðer oðer oðre swo sibbe þat he aghte mid rihte to helpen to feden. *c* **1200** ORMIN 6255, & ȝiff þatt iss þatt anig mann þe shendeþþ oþerr werdeþþ. *Ibid.* 14034, & twafald oþerr þrefald mett þa fetless alle token. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 1940 Slo we him noȝt, Oðer sinne may be wrogt. **1258** *Eng. Proclam. Hen. III* (1868) 19 Þurȝ þan to foren iseide rædesmen, oþer þurȝ þe moare del of heom alswo. **13**.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 141 By-ȝonde þe broke by slente oþer slade. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VIII. 108 A blynde man for a bordiour oþer a bedreden womman. **1437** *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 510/2 In the Kynges Benche, othir in any other place. **1474** *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 311 No childe, that is to say, son othre doghtre. **1525** TINDALE *Prol. N. T.*, Who ys so blynde.., other so despyghtfull. **1574** *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 424 In striffe other variaunces betwixt partye and partye.

β. **13**.. *Cursor M.* 11305 (Cott.) Sco suld .. offer turtuls dounes tua, Oiþer [*Gött.* or; *a* **1425** *Trin.* ouþer; *Laud* othir] o dounes duble brid.

b. Preceded by *other*: see B. 1 a.

c. Preceded by *whether*.

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 3130 Wheþer þow be a god gost .. oiþer any foule fend. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 5717 Whather he wolde oþer no. **14**.. *Cursor M.* 10779 (Laud) Whethir he wold othir [*Trin.* ouþer] nay. **1526** TINDALE *Luke* vi. 9 Whether is it laufull on the sabath dayes .. to saue life oder for to destroye hyt? — **1** *Pet.* ii. 14 Whether it be vnto the kynge..other vnto ruelars.

B. *adv.* **1.** Placed before two (or more) words, phrases, or clauses conneeted by *other* or *or*, so that *other .. other ..*, and (later) *other .. or ..* was equivalent to OE. *oðde .. oðde ..*, and to mod. Eng. *either .. or ..*: see EITHER B. 3.

a. In the connexion *other .. other ...*

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 37 Oðer þu most hersumian crist, oðer þam deofle. *a* **1200** *Moral Ode* 131 Oþer raþer oðer later milce he scal imeten. **1200–25** (date of MS.) Περὶ διδάξεων in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 116 Seo untrumnys cymþ of þrim þingum, oþþer of cyle, oþþer of miclum hæte..oþþer of lytte æte and drince, oþþer of miclum wernesse. *c* **1205** LAY. 8266 Þat þu him sculle oðer don, Oðer slæn oðer a-hon. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 180 Heo is euer oðer of þing wiðuten, oðer of þing wiðinnen. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 402 Oþer he smot of þen arm, oþer hand oþer heued. *Ibid.* 6246 Oþer hii mote þanne acordi, oþer liste hom sulue tuo. **1340** *Ayenb.* 25 Oþer ine þe wordle oþer ine religion, oþer clerk oþer lewed. **1545** RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 35 Other becanse she accumpanieth not with man, other els for sum other infirmite. **1551** RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* Ep. to King, If they mean other your maiesties seruice, other their own wisdome. **1588** A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 141 Quhen we ar other maintenars .. of euil doars, other defends or preaches ony peruers or wickit doctrine.

b. In the connexion *other .. or ...*

13.. *Cursor M.* 3855 (Cott.) Þat I suld oþer [*Gött.* ethir] here his saand, Or lat þe folk vte o mi land. *c* **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 676 Oþer wiþ word or wiþ werke. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 213 Brynge theym to me other deed or quycke. **1548** CRANMER *Catech.* 100 b, Other they bryng nothyng to passe .. or .. theyr losse is greater then theyr gaynes. **1562** TURNER *Baths* Ded., Other in Italy or Germany. *a* **1584** MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 735 Vther few or nane, I trow.

β. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 2 Oiþer bihoues vs defend it, or ȝelde vp our right. **13**.. *Cursor M.* 14859 Oiþer for to dei or liue. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 29 Þat is foly to aferme in þis case oiþer ȝie or nay.

2. Following an alternative clause with *or*: = EITHER B. 5. *rare*.

a **1400–50** *Alexander* 3 Sum farand þing..[that befell] Or [= ere] þai were fourmed on fold, or þaire fadirs oþer.

3. = Whether. *rare*.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. x. 10 They wist nat in what parte of Inglande they were in: other in the power of theyr frendis, or in the power of theyr ennemies. *Ibid.* I. 145 He wyst nat what way he wolde drawe, other into Normandy, Brebayne, or Gascoyne.

† **Oðere**, in early ME. for *o dere* 'on the'.

a **1240** *Ureisun* 88 in *Cott. Hom.* 195 I-sched oðere rode.

† **O·thergate**, *adv. Obs.* [f. OTHER *a.* + GATE *sb.*[2] 9.] Otherwise; = next, A.

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 3761 Schal no gom under god oþer gate it make. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* II. 95 Whanne it falleth othergate.

Othergates (*v*ðɔ·ugeɪts), *adv.* and *adj. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. as prec., with advb. genitive *-es*.]

A. *adv.* In another way, otherwise, differently.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 1588 (Cott.) Bot god had oþer-gates mint [so *Fairf.*; *Gött.*, *Trin.* oþer wise]. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxiv. 11 Hit wenys of athing oþergates þen it is. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 204 Þat oþer-gates ben I-geten for gadelynges ben holden. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* ii. 121 Other gatis it had beyn seyn. **1528** LYNDESAY *Dreme* 206 Thay dispone that geir all vther gaittis. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 198 If he had not beene in drinke, hee would haue tickel'd you other gates then he did. **1825** BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Othergaits, othergets*, otherwise, different. **1860** WARTER *Sea-board* II. 28 My ways have been othergates when I was younger, than they ought to have been.

† **B.** *adj.* Of another fashion or kind, different. Frequent in 17th c.

c **1589** *Theses Martinianae* 22 With whome hee might have other gates welcome. **1612** DAY *Festivals* vi. (1615) 136 It was an other-gates Kingdome hee sought after. **1669** WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxiv. 151 These are Othergates Children than those, you desire.

Otherguess (*v*ðɔ·ugeɪs), *a.* Now only *colloq.* [A phonetic reduction of *othergets* from prec., spelt after *guess*.] Of another kind or sort; = prec. B.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 55 To place you elsewhere in an other-ghesse shape. **1661** BOYLE *Style of Script.* 125, I have an other-guesse Acquiescence in his Decisions. **1748** SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxxii, If your kinsman, Lieutenant Bowling, had been here, we should have had other-guess work. **1785** H. WALPOLE *Lett., to C'tess Ossory* 16 Jan., We had other guess winters in my time. **1826** SCOTT *Woodst.* xxii, The riding-suit .. hath set him off in other-guess fashion. **1897** *Pall Mall Mag.* June 231 It was otherguess work with Bellamy.

† **Otherguise** (*v*ðɔ·ɪgəɪz), *a. Obs.* [Corruption of prec. by folk-etymology, after *guise*.] = prec.

1653 BOGAN *Mirth Chr. Life* 367 Thy soule must have otherguise food, if ever it think to grow. **1688** BUNYAN *Dying Sayings* Wks. 50 The trial we have before God is of otherguise importance. **1727–41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Book*, To support the same through a volume in folio requires otherguise funds. **1755** SMOLLETT *Quix.* II. III. xiii. (1783) IV. 61 Otherguise cats must scratch my beard, and not such a pitiful muckworm as he.

Also † **O·ther-guised** *a. Obs.* [An attempt to improve upon prec.]

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 29 Our perceptions may arise from other guised objects than these whereto we attribute them. *Ibid.* 324 He would make an other-guised calculation than our common gamesters.

Otherism (*v*ðɔ·rɪz'm). *nonce-wd.* [f. OTHER *a.* or *pron.* + -ISM.] Devotion to the interests of others; altruism.

1883 ARTHUR *Fernley Lect.* 148 Your good feeling towards them is only 'otherism' or 'altruism', not brotherly love. **1894** H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 281 From Self-ism to Other-ism is the supreme transition of history.

O·therkin, -kins, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [In 13th c. a genitive phr. *oþerkünnes, oþres künnes*, = OE. **ðres cynnes* of another kind: see KIN *sb.*[2] 6 b.] Of another kind; other, different.

a **1200** *Moral Ode* 359 Ne scal þer ben bred ne win ne oþer cunnes este. *c* **1275** *Pass. Lord* 33 in *O. E. Misc.* 38 Abre cunne wise he vondi hyne bigon. *c* **1300** *Vox & Wolf* 146 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 62 Ne non other kunnes wo. *Ibid.* 224 *ibid.* 65 In euche otheres kunnes quede. **13**.. *Cursor M.* 404 Vte-ouer al oþerkin thing. [*a* **1648** LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 543 Because of his nephews minority, and other kind reasons.] **1855** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., He has gone an otherkins geeat.

† **Otherlike**, *a. Obs.* The two words *other like* = 'other similar', 'the like', formerly sometimes written connectedly as one word.

[**1565–72** COOPER *Thesaurus, Vermiculor.* .to make checker worke or other lyke [**1620** THOMAS *Lat. Dict.* otherlike] with small pieces colored.] **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 332 In his own Seraglio at Hadrianople, and .. in other-like places. **1636** E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. viii. 47 Upon these and otherlike occasions. **1670** CAPT. J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Revivd* 78 Trees..oppressed by bushes or other trees growing too near them or otherlike.

† **O·therliker**, *adv.* (*compar.*) *Obs.* Forms: 1 oðerlícor, 3 -luker, 4 -laker, -loker. [OE. *oðerlíc-or* = OS. *oðarlík-ora*, f. OTHER + *-líce*, -LY[2] + *-or*, -ER[3]: cf. L. *aliter*.] In another manner, otherwise.

c **961** *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer) liv. 87 Se þe oðerlicor ȝedyrstlæce underhnige þære regulican þrenle. *a* **1200** *Moral Ode* 151 Al he walde and oðer luker don oðerluker þenchen. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 97 Ac he kidde oðerluker his mihte. **1340** *Ayenb.* 94 To zuiche lyue me comþ oþer be grace oþer be virtue and nazt oþerlaker. *a* **1400** *Old Usages of Winchester* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 355 ȝif he oþer-loker doþ, be in þe kynges mercy.

Otherness (*v*ðɔ·rnés). [f. OTHER *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being other; difference, diversity.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. (1617) 84 There must needs be alwaies both a selfesamenesse and also an anothernesse.. the selfesameness in the Essence or being;..and the othernesse is in the In beings or Persons. **1625** GILL *Sacr. Philos.* I. 83 Absolute perfection..without othernesse or change. **1885** J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* I. 29 Negation ..not absolute, but only relative, simply affirming otherness of being. **1893** SIDGWICK *Process Argt.* 143 The relation of sequence involves the relation of 'otherness'.

b. *transf.* The fact of being other; something that is other (than the thing mentioned, or than the thinking subject).

1821 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 249 *Outness* is but the feeling of *otherness* (alterity), rendered intuitive, or alterity visually represented. **1868** BUSHNELL *Serm. Liv. Subj.* 120 He is now conscious not of himself only, but of a certain otherness moving in him. **1888** R. POTTER *Relat. Ethics to Relig.* 76 That otherness which He calls into existence is independent of all phenomena. **1892** W. S. LILLY *Gt. Enigma* 141, I am directly conscious of it as an otherness; a non-self.

Other-self. *Metaph.* Self other than the subject self; objective personality.

1899 C. F. D'ARCY *Idealism & Theol.* vi. 224 He [Hegel] uses it to overcome the opposition of self and other-self. But other-self, in its true character, eludes the grasp of self.

O·therse·lfish, *a. nonce-wd.* Relating to other 'selves' or persons; altruistic.

1877 EDITH SIMCOX *Nat. Law* v. 221 The division of human motives into selfish and otherselfish ones.

† **Otherside.** *Obs.* The two words *other side* formerly improperly written as one.

a **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 29 The duke of Orleance on the otherside beyng highly set up in pride. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 251, I have such trust in you..and on the otherside I have such trust in the king.

Other some, † **othersome**, *a.* and *pron.* Now *arch.* or *dial.* [The two words OTHER *a.* and SOME *pron.* or *a.*, formerly often improperly written as one. Usually as correlative to *some*.]

adj. Some other; *pron.* Some others.

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 686 After ðis eam swile oðer sum. **13**.. *Cursor M.* 6491 Þaa fraward folk..Said þat moyses was slain,...And oþer sum said þat he Was liuand. **1551** TURNER *Herbal* I. K iij b, In sum places Cicuta is much stronger then in other sum. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xiii. 5 Othersome also fell vpon rockie places. *Ibid.* 8 Othersome fell vpon good ground. **1593** STUBBES *Motive Gd. Wks.* 80 In othersome places I have seene the Churches strawed over either with hay grasse, strawe, sedges. **1611** BIBLE *Acts* xvii. 18 Some said, What will this babbler say? Other some, He seemeth to bee a setter foorth of strange gods. **1651** C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 42 Some think that the English translation..in some places takes away, in other places addes, and other-some places changes the meaning. **1770** C. JENNER *Placid Man* II. v. v. 126 It makes some folks prouder than othersome. **1854** MRS. OLIPHANT *Magd. Hepburn* III. 105 These might be rude missionaries, in some cases, but in other some, they were the highest of heart, and noblest of spirit. **1875** PARISH *Sussex Dial.* s. v., Sometimes my old gal's better than what she be othersome.

† **b.** *esp.* in phr. **Othersome time**(*s* (also *othersometime*(*s*: cf. *sometime*(*s*): At some other times, at other times. So *othersome whiles. Obs.*

1575 BANISTER *Chirurg.* III. (1585) 418 They are engendred otherwhiles, of .. common matter, and othersometime, of some..peculier matter. **1606** G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* IV. 21 Some-whiles flashes of fyre, other some-whiles againe.. dangerous vapors. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 687 Othersome times..hee goeth from one thicket to another. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 165/1 Sometimes it signifieth the soul, othersometime, the naturall spirits. **1671** H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 485 Sometimes water, and othersometimes fire.

† **Other-times, othertimes**, *adv. phr. Obs.* [The two words OTHER *a.* and *times*, formerly often united: cf. *sometimes*.] At other times.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 376/1 Opyr tyme, *alias.* **1502** *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. vii. 72 Ypocrytes that men wende other tymes to haue ben true faythfull and good people. **1603** FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 288 Sometimes reason, othertimes the World. **1625** BP. HALL *Holy Observ.* Wks. 145 The spirit is oftentimes tried by the speech: but other-times the speech must be examined by the spirit. **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4130/4 Anthony Fensom, a Ropemaker, othertimes a Labourer.

Otherwards (*v*ðɔ·rwɒ̈ɹdz), *adv. nonce-wd.* [f. OTHER *a.* + -WARDS.] In another direction.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. iii. II. 308 King looks towards the Prince of Baireuth..Queen looks far otherwards.

Otherways (*v*ðɔ·rweɪz), *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 2–3 **-weies**, **-weis**, 3 **-weiis**, **-weise**, 4 **-weys**, 4–9 **-ways**. Also 4–7 **-wales**, **-wais**, 5–7 **-wayes**, *Sc.* **-wayis**. [f. OTHER *a.* + *ways*, adverbial genitive of WAY *sb.*] In another way, manner, case, etc.: = OTHERWISE.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Ilke monne þe he haueð er istolen oðer oðer weis wa idon. *c* **1205** LAY. 18760 Oðere weies þu most agunnen. *c* **1320** *Cast. L.* 623 Another thut otherweys were. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 175 How þam felle oþer wais so many woes & hard. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* I. xvi, Lordes ye must other wayes than ye do. **1535** CRANMER *Let. to Cromwell* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 315 None otherways but as it shall seem to you just so to do. **1656** H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 16 Those who have any employment for their money otherwayes. **1720** GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 255, I could not sure do otherways than well. **1808** CURWEN *Econ. Feeding Stock* 38 Otherways, how should we account for [the fact]?

† **O·therwhat**, *pron. Obs.* [f. OTHER *a.* + WHAT; cf. *somewhat*.] Some other thing; something else.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 96 Uor he..speked þeonne of oðerwhat. *c* 1305 *St. Lucy* 137 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 105 Oþer what we mote do.

Otherwhence (*ʌ*ðəɹhwens), *adv. rare.* [f. OTHER *a.* + WHENCE.] From elsewhere.

1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 285 It cometh otherwhence. 1883 W. LEAF tr. *Iliad* IX. 380 All that now is his, and all that may come to him otherwhence.

Otherwhere (*ʌ*ðəɹhwēəɹ), *adv.* Forms: see OTHER *a.* and WHERE. Also hyphened, or as two words. [f. OTHER *a.* + WHERE; cf. *somewhere.* Very common in 16–17th c., rare or obs. in 18th, revived in 19th.] In another place; somewhere else; elsewhere.

a 1541 WYATT *Deserted Lover* 8 With words to win The hearts of them which otherwhere doth grow. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 19 The reason is declared otherwher. *c* 1630 MILTON *Passion* 25 His godlike acts, and his temptations fierce, And former sufferings other where are found. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 61 Otherwhere in this Epistle. 1706 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 5 On board ..ships that lie at Portsmouth..and on those otherwhere. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* vii, But she saw not: her heart was otherwhere. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* II. 387 At Charing Cross, and otherwhere about London. 1894 J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Pers. Hum. & Div.* vii. (1895) 186 Analogous with the workings of the human spirit otherwhere.

b. To another place.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiii. (*Vii Sleperis*) 92 For þat he was far to fare Of þe cyte vthyre-quhare. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 92 To leaue that place and to goe other-where. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (1654) II. 28 Since your honour calls you otherwere. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 510 It seemed that time had passed on otherwhere Nor laid a finger on this hidden place.

c. quasi-*sb.*, esp. with *some, any*, etc. (better written separately; *some other where* = some other place).

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 2396, þat..I sal tel of sum oþer quar [*v. r.* sum elles quar]. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xiii. 33 It cannot be that a prophet perisshe eny other where save att Ierusalem. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxx. § 4 Any thing done any other-where. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 36 Else it rained from some otherwhere. *a* 1845 HOOD *Poems* (1846) II. 69 [To] forbear their privacy and seek some other where. 1889 *Voice* (N. Y.) 28 Nov., They are destined for otherwhere than the plowed field with the grave at the end of it.

Otherwheres (*ʌ*ðəɹhwēəɹz), *adv. rare.* [f. as prec. with advb. genitive *-s.*] = prec.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Cert. Places Holy Script.* I. (1859) 369 Can this be found or gotten otherwheres? 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xxxii. 101 In his owne family, and other wheres also. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 44 Otherwheres the shadow was deep. 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Songs Voices Birds, Cuckoo* 122 As if some right-joyous elf, While about his own affairs, Whistled softly otherwheres.

Otherwhile (*ʌ*ðəɹhwəil), *adv.* Now *rare* or *dial.* Forms: see OTHER *a.* and WHILE. Also as two words, or hyphened. [f. OTHER *a.* + WHILE *sb.*]

1. At one time or other; at times; sometimes, now and then, occasionally. *Otherwhile .. otherwhile*, at one time .. at another time (in OE. *hwile .. hwile*). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Nobeles oðerhwile þu sunegest mid summe of þisse limen. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 147 Oðerwile wanne hie segen men wanred þolien. 1340 *Ayenb.* 40 Oþerhuyl of þe on: oþerhuil of þe oþren, oþerhuyl of on and of oþre. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xiii. 21 As a wlf shal comune to a lomb otherwhile [1388 sum tyme]. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 71 Tigris and Euphrates, whiche be other while separate and oþerwhile commixte. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xx. (Percy Soc.) 98 Besechyng you..Yet other whyle to thynke upon me. 1607 BP. HALL *Art Div. Medit.* xxiii. 117 Otherwhile and ofter thy back is turned unto him through negligence. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial.* s.v., I has a horn of beer otherwhile, but never nothing to do me no hurt.

†b. as *adj.* Occurring now and then, occasional.

1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 16 The otherwhile vacations of our grauer Nobilitie.

†c. quasi-*sb.* in *every otherwhile* (properly three words, *every other while*, like *every other minute*), every now and then, at frequent intervals. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 160 A thyng litle to the benefite of a commen weale, euery other whyle to chaunge the Capitaines. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619–20) II. 315 Euery other-while there commeth newes of some of the gallants of the times. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.) s.v., 'Every otherwhile a little', i.e. a little now and then.

2. At another time, or at other times. Chiefly as correlative to *sometime* or an equivalent. *arch.*

In the first two quots. the sense is doubtful: it may be 1.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 101 Daw, thou herdist me not grucche that ȝe went two togedir; ffor otherwhile ȝe gon three. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vii. (1885) 124 Oþer while he shall sende his procuratours and messeugers to the counselles generalles. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* Ded. (Arb.) 14 Alexander..leaned sometime too hard, otherwhyle too soft, as neuer hauing beene apprentice to the Arte. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 92 One while, her holy life bids him not suspect her dishonest; other while, his owne weakenesse and ignorance bids him not he perswaded. 1720 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1872) VI. 184 A certain man, who was sometime taken for Nathaniel Wilson, otherwhile for John Clements. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Balder* Poems 1877 I. 152 But the gods went not now, as otherwhile, Into the tilt-yard. 1869 FREEMAN in Stephens *Life* (1895) I. 434 Other while I have never ventured to utter a word.

Otherwhiles (*ʌ*ðəɹhwəilz), *adv.* Now *rare* or *dial.* Forms: see OTHER *a.* and WHILES. Also as two words, or hyphened. [f. as prec. with advb. genitive *-s*, in later times often felt as plural.]

†1. = prec. 1. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 50 Lates þet summe oðer hwules, weilawei! unkundeliche makieð. *Ibid.* 180 Þeos fondunges cumeð oðerhules of God, & oðerhules of mon. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VIII. 65 The ky may otherwhiles be withdrawe. 1576 A. FLEMING tr. *Caius' Eng. Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 234 To hunt two divers beasts, as the foxe other-whiles, and other-whiles the hare. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 537 Double diligence and ouermuch curiositie both hurt otherwhiles. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 156 She did nothing but weep, and otherwhiles also threw her self upon the ground. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss., Otherwhiles*, sometimes.

2. = prec. 2.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vii. (1885) 125 The kynge shall often tymes sende his comissioners .. to represse and punysh riatours and risers; ffor wich cause he shall odre whiles ride in his owne person. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 269 Somtyme with swete mylke of deuocion or otherwhyles amonge with .. swetnes of grace. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 8 Sometyme aboundaunt, otherwyles shorte and compendious. 1683 CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cl.* 100 Tones, Sometimes of Joy, and otherwhiles of Mones. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xiii, Other whiles I fancied they were all gone. 1897 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 394 Sometimes the points are definitive, otherwhiles the writer leaves himself liberty for a different arrangement.

†b. *Some otherwhiles* (properly three words, *some other whiles*), at some other times. *Obs.*

1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 294 Sometimes into the stomach..some otherwhiles into the neck.

Otherwhither, *adv. rare.* [f. OTHER *a.* + WHITHER.] To another place; 'elsewhither'.

1575 BANISTER *Chirurg.* I. (1585) 124 If the humor yet be flowing draw it otherwhither by blood letting.

Otherwise (*ʌ*ðəɹwəiz), *sb. phr., adv., adj.* Forms: see OTHER *a.* and WISE *sb.* [Orig. a phrase of three words: OE. *on oðre wisan*, in other manner, in late OE. also *oðre wisan*, ME. *oþre wise*, at length written *otherwise*: cf. *in any wise, anywise, crosswise*, etc.: see WISE *sb.*]

A. Phrase with *wise*, manner, way, as distinct sb., e. g. *in other wise*, OE. *on oðre wisan .. on oðre*, in one way .. in another; *no otherwise*, OE. *on náne oðre wisan*, ME. *non oþer wise*, 16th c. *none other-wise*, in no other way. *arch.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 10 We ongitað hwilum man on oðre wisan, on oðre hine God onsit. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xii. [xiv.] 194 Ac hit feorr on oðre wisan wæs. *c* 1050 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 341/26 *Aliter*, on anuge oðre wisan. *a* 1200 *Fragm. Ælfric's Gram.* 1 On oþre wisen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3887 Þat mai be nanoþer wis. *Ibid.* 17523 For-soth it es nan oþer wise. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* iii. (1885) 114 Thai mowe in non oþer wyse leve. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 50 For I take yt no nother wyse. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) O vj, Shee ought to love him none other-wise than her selfe. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 6 Could you sing it no other wise? 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 60 To be led any otherwise than blindly. *a* 1873 MILL *Ess. Relig.* (1874) 211 The fact of death will make no sudden break in our spiritual life, nor influence our character any otherwise than as any important change in our mode of existence may always be expected to modify it.

b. (*pl.*) = other ways. *nonce-use.*

1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XI. 1455 Some one of the hundred otherwises.

B. *adv.* †a. other wise; β. otherwise.

1. In another way, or in other ways; in a different manner, or by other means; differently. Constr. *than* († *but*).

α. [971 *Blickl. Hom.* 177 Þe læs þe oðre wisan æniȝ mæn leoge.] *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 42 And ȝyf he lyt othere wyse fangeth, He taketh bote the sygne. 13.. *Cursor M.* 1588 (Gött.) Bot god al oþer wise þo *Trin.*; *Cott., Fairf.* oþer gates] had mint. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* 79 He studyd .. by a colur of symulacyon odyr wise then he schulde to troble hem. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* ii. 4 Iudas, other wyse called Machabeus.

β. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 208 Of som he grantise his wille for to do, & som said oþerwise, þat it suld not be so. *c* 1386 *Chaucer's Sqr.'s T.* 526 God woot and he þat ootherwise noght [4 *MSS.* oþer wise]. 1511 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 7 George Pykeryng otherwyse Smythe. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 98 Yet can I not be perswaded otherwise, but to thinke, that [etc.]. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 404 ₱3 Applying his Talents otherwise than Nature designed. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 553 God saw otherwise.

†b. *Otherwise .. otherwise*: in one way .. in another way. *Obs. rare.*

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 198/1 (Matt. xix. 4–5) On which place Paræus notes..that Christ is wont otherwise to answer hypocrites, otherwise those that are docible.

2. In another case; in other circumstances; if the case be not so; if not; else.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 74 For otherwise she scholde have failed, If that he had noght travailed. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 23505 (Trin.) Oþerwise is not synne forȝyuen Bot to bete hit whil we may lyuen. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Communion, Otherwyse the receiuing of the holy Communion, doth nothyng els but encrease your damnacion. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* vi. 1 Take heed that ye doe not your almes before men,.. otherwise yee haue no reward of your father which is in heauen. 1790 *Cook's Voy.* V. 1685 Enabled them to perform a journey of three or four leagues, which, otherwise, they must have perished before they could have accomplished. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxxii. (1862) 442 We learn, what perhaps otherwise we might have guessed. *Mod.* I went at once; otherwise I should have missed him.

3. In other respects; with regard to other points.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xvi. § 6 The best men otherwise are not alwayes the best in regard of societie. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* Wks. 1836 II. 371 By the report of persons otherwise pious and prudent. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 24 Having otherwise no reason to suspect them. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. ii. 45, I will give one instance of this from an otherwise sensible writer.

†4. On the other hand. *Obs. rare.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 2 b, A skilfull artificer maie sone put the vain Sophister to silence..Whereas otherwise an argumente made by the rules of Logike can not bee auoided. 1673 *Vain Insolency of Rome* 35 And otherwise the people could observe him advanced..a cubit above the earth.

C. Adjectival uses.

1. Predicatively, approaching an adj.: In another state or condition; differently conditioned or existing; not so; different; other.

c 1400 *Chaucer's Melib.* ₱ 99 (Harl. MS.) Whan þe þing semeþ oþerwise [*Cg.* 4. 27 othir wyse, *Petw.* oþer wise, *Lansd.* oþerewise; *Ellesm.* etc. ootherweyes, etc.] þan it was biforn. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxx. 238, I byleue the mater be other wyse than he hath sayd. *c* 1680 HICKERINGILL *Hist. Whiggism* I. Wks. 1716 I. 20 Scholars are like other Men, some are wise, and some are otherwise. 1736 MANDEVILLE *World Unmasked* 380 The matter is quite otherwise. 1844 LD. MACAULAY *Speeches* 320 Can an Established Church which has no hold on..the people be otherwise than useless? 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* 192 Only one or two sentences I could wish otherwise.

2. as *adj.* That would otherwise be ...; that would otherwise exist.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 51 At the table aboue all others their otherwise equals. 1892 D. A. CLARKE in A. E. Lee *Hist. Columb.* (Ohio) II. 650 Stone crosses..give a decided relief to their otherwise dullness.

D. *Comb.*, as *otherwise-minded* adj.; hence *otherwise-mindedness.*

[1611 BIBLE *Phil.* iii. 15 If in any thing ye be otherwise minded.] 1865 LOWELL *New Eng. Two Cent. Ago* Pr. Wks. 1890 II. 23 One of the jarring atoms in a chaos of otherwise-mindedness. 1889 — *Walton* Latest Lit. Ess. (1891) 72 Many-membered periods which in unskilful hands become otherwise-minded as a herd of swine.

Hence **O'therwiseness** (*nonce-wd.*), condition or quality of being otherwise.

1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* vi. 103 The other, as the difference, the otherwiseness, is just as it is named.

Other world, o'ther-world, *sb.* and *a.* [See OTHER *a.* 2.]

1. A world other than this: a. The world to come, the world beyond the grave. b. The spirit-land of many non-Christian peoples. c. The world of idealism, poetry, or romance.

1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* vii. 89 The most determined sacrificing of 'this warm kind world'..to a cold other-world with its torturing inadmissible claims. 1895 A. NUTT *Voy. Bran* 213 Manannan, lord of the Happy Otherworld. 1898 F. B. JEVONS in *Class. Rev.* Feb. 48/1 He sought to show that a belief in the Happy Otherworld was found amongst the Celts and the Greeks.

2. *attrib.* Pertaining or relating to the other world; unearthly; heavenly.

1884 TENNYSON *Becket* Prol., That sweet other-world smile. 1884 J. PARKER *Larger Ministry* 51 The Christian minister is not a chatterer of other-world phrases.

Hence **O'therworldish** *a.*, **O'therworldism** (*nonce-wds.*).

1894 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 245 An other-worldish and rather somnolent party. 1894 *Constance Naden's Poet. Wks.* Introd. 14 Religious exercises of Prayer, Praise, and Spiritualism (other-worldism) generally.

Otherworldliness (*ʌ*ðəɹwɜ·ldlinès). [f. the phrase *other world*, after *worldliness.*]

1. Devotion to the other world, or to the interests of a future life; *esp.* the disposition to consider the future state and neglect the affairs of the present; a spirit of worldliness as applied to the future life; morbid, ascetic, or selfish spirituality.

a 1834 S. T. COLERIDGE *Lett. & Recoll.* (1836) I. 98–9 As there is a worldliness or the too-much of this Life, so there is another-worldliness, or rather other-worldliness, equally hateful and selfish with this worldliness. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 5. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. VIII. vii. 602 Other-worldliness..is a feeling in which the representation of divine approval goes along with a representation of future happiness to be secured by that approval. 1882 FISKE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 117/1 The error of mediæval anchorites and mystics in setting an exaggerated value upon otherworldliness.

2. The quality attributed to an ideal world apart from the actual.

1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 172 Full of life and light and the other-worldliness of poetry. 1898 *Fortn. Rev.* LXIV. 291 Burne-Jones..one defines him with true apprehension as the Painter of Otherworldliness.

Otherworldly (*ʌ*ðəɹwɜ·ldli), *a.* [f. as prec., after *worldly.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a world other than that in which we actually live.

1879 F. J. FURNIVALL *R. Brunne's Chron. Wace* 784/2 Divining, knowledge of other-worldly matters.

2. Of, pertaining to, or devoted to the world of mind or imagination.

1873 PATER *Renaissance* viii. 204 It is easy with the other-worldly gifts to be a *schöne Seele.* 1890 *Cincinnati Chr. Advocate* 5 Feb. 10/3 No one who has ever raised his eyes from his present narrow horizon..will ever sneer at a philosopher as 'otherworldly'.

3. Devoted to the concerns of the world to come; disposed to consider the affairs or interests of a future life to the neglect of those of the present.

1880 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Nov. 585/1 The series is..a sort of other-worldly imitation of the series of worldly biographies and criticisms edited by Mr. John Morley. 1886 *Athenæum* 9 Oct. 463/2 Among worldly and other-worldly matrons, maids, and men. 1890 *Chicago Advance* 27 Mar., The early

Church had to prove that its conceras were not altogether other-worldly.

†O·thing. *Obs.* [See O *numeral adj.*, and cf. *nothing.*] One thing.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 184 Ill huswiferie othing or other must crane.

O·thman, *a.* and *sb.* = Ottoman *a.* and *sb.*[1]

1813 Byron *Giaour* xxxi, Yet seems he not of Othman race. 1816 — *Siege of Cor.* xxix, And now the Othmans gain the gate. 1864 Neale *Seaton. Poems* 15 Prepare thee for the Othman yoke!

Otho3te, pa. t. of Ofthink *Obs.*, to repent.

Othom: see Odam *Obs.*, son-in-law.

†Othonne. *Obs.* [ad. L. *othonna* (Pliny), a. Gr. *ὄθοννα*; now used as a generic name.] The African or Barbary Ragwort, *Othonna cheirifolia.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 286 Othonne groweth plenteously in Scythia, like vnto Rocket.

Othre, othur, othyr, obs. ff. Other.

†O·thyl. *Chem. Obs.* [contr. of *ox-ethyl* = *ethyl oxide.*] A name proposed by Williamson for the oxidized radical of the di-carbon series, C_2H_3O, commonly called Acetyl.

1857 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 311 *note.* 1866-77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 132 Williamson called the radicle 'othyl'; but on account of the difficulty of forming analogous names for analogous radicles, the name has been generally abandoned for the term acetyl.

Otiant (ō·ʃiănt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *ōtiānt-em*, pr. pple. of *ōtiā-rī* to be at leisure, f. *ōtium* leisure.] At leisure, doing nothing, indolent, at ease.

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 483 They who..relegate the Supreme to the otiant ease of Epicurus.

†Otia·tion. *Obs. rare.* [n. of action from L. *ōtiārī*: see prec.] The condition of being at leisure or doing nothing; a taking one's ease.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 307 To seeme idle when they be earnestly occupied..and do busily negotiat by coulor of otiation. 1620 Bp. J. King *Serm.* 26 *Mar.* 9 Some shew of indisposition and otiation in God, as if he were gone to rest, and minded vs not.

Otiatric (ō·ʃiæ·trik), *a.* [f. Gr. *οὖς, ὠτ-* ear + *ἰατρικός* belonging to healing, medical.] Relating to the medical treatment of the ear.

1861 tr. *Czermak's Pract. Use Laryngoscope* iii. 32 (N. Syd. Soc.) The patient's affection, which could be realised very well by means of the data of the ordinary otiatric method.

Hence **Otia·trics** *sb.*, 'term for the consideration of the nature and principles of the medical treatment of the ear' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857); **Otia·try,** 'the art of healing the diseases of the ear' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892).

Otic (ō·tik, ǫ·tik), *a. Anat., Path.* [ad. Gr. *ὠτικός*, f. *οὖς, ὠτ-* ear.] Of, belonging to, or relating to the ear; auricular.

Otic ganglion, a small oval flattened swelling on the inferior maxillary nerve, which communicates with the auriculo-temporal nerve, and with the branch of the facial nerve which enters the tympanum (*chorda tympani*).

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 10 Otick [medicaments] to the ears. 1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 292/1 The ganglion discovered by Arnold, and by him denominated Otic or auricular. 1853 tr. *Romberg's Man. Nerv. Dis.* I. 1. xi. 121 (N. Syd. Soc.) We must distinguish otic neuralgia from acoustic hyperæsthesia. 1874 Roosa *Dis. Ear* 204 The otic ganglion.

-otic (ǫ·tik), compound suffix, repr. Gr. *-ωτικός*, f. sbs. in *-ωτ-ης*, or adjs. in *-ωτ-ος*, from vbs. in *-όω* + *-ικ-ός*, -ic. Nouns of action from these vbs. are formed in *-ωσις*; hence, adjs. in -otic go in sense with sbs. in -osis, -ose, as *amaurotic*, of, pertaining to, or affected with *amaurosis*; so *chlorotic, cyanotic, endosmotic, exostotic, hypnotic, narcotic, neurotic, osmotic, sclerotic*, etc. Some words in *-otic* are otherwise derived, as *erotic, exotic, demotic* (Gr. *δημοτικός*), or are formed by analogy, as *chaotic.*

Otidid (ō·tidid), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *ōtis, ōtid-em* bustard + -id[3].] Belonging to the *Otididæ* or bustard family of birds. So **Oti·diform** *a.*, resembling a bustard; **O·tidine** *a.* = *otidid.*

In mod. Dicts.

‖ Oti·dium. [mod. L., f. Greek type **ὠτίδιον*, dim. of *οὖς, ὠτός* ear; cf. *ommatidium.*] The form of the auditory organ present in the Mollusca.

Hence **Oti·dial** *a.*, of or pertaining to an otidium.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Otiose (ō·ʃiōu·s), *a.* [ad. L. *ōtiōsus* at leisure, unemployed, f. *ōtium* leisure. Cf. F. *oiseux*, OF. *ocieux, ocios*, Sp. *ocioso*, It. *otioso.*]

1. At leisure or at rest; unemployed, idle; inactive, indolent, lazy.

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 732/2 A malcontent by necessity, because otiose and resourceless. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Jan. 24 Our policy in Turkey has now dwindled into an otiose support of the Government. 1885 F. Harrison *Choice Bks.* (1886) 198 An otiose God .. surveying unmoved 'this dusty fuliginous chaos'.

2. That is unattended by action; having no practical result; unfruitful, sterile; nugatory, futile.

1794 Paley *Evid.* I. II. i. (1827) 354 Such stories..as require, on the part of the hearer, nothing more than an otiose assent. 1844 W. G. Ward *Ideal Chr. Ch.* (ed. 2) 93 We must learn to dismiss all otiose and unfruitful contemplation of external models. 1853 Hardwick *Chr. Ch. Mid. Age* (1861) 292 Reposing with a vague and otiose belief on the traditionary doctrines as they had been logically systematized by John of Damascus. 1875 W. Jackson *Doctr. Retribution* 49 The 'why' of moral duty is not an otiose but a fruitful principle.

b. Having no practical function; idle, superfluous, useless.

1866 *Sat. Rev.* 14 July 54/2 The number of otiose lines and sprawling irrelevant points which swell the piece out. 1878 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* xiii. 146, I doubt the opinion sometimes held, that there abound in Homer idle or 'otiose' epithets. 1880 Sayce in *Nature* XXI. 406 An alphabet which..possesses otiose and needless letters.

O·tiosely, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In an otiose manner; idly; without any practical end.

1886 Lowell *Progr. World* Latest Lit. Ess. (1891) 178 As has been somewhat otiosely discussed. 1896 Hammond *Church or Chapel?* 187 An article of faith..held, not otiosely, but after it has been threshed out again and again.

O·tioseness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being otiose, or having no practical function.

1867 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 523/1 They complain of otioseness of letters in some words, of inadequacy in others.

Otiosity (ō·ʃiǫ·sĭti). Forms: 5-6 oci-, oey-, osyte, -ite, -itoe, -itie, 6- otiosity. [a. OF. *ociosité, occiosité* (15th c. in Godef.), f. OF. *occiose*, ad. L. *ōtiōsus* at leisure, f. *ōtium.*]

1. The condition or state of being otiose, unemployed, or idle; ease, leisure, idleness.

1483 Caxton *Cato* C ij b, By ouerlonge reste and ociosyte been gendred or goten..thre grete synnes..auaryce, lecherye, and ouer moche talkynge. 1532-3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII.* c. 4 The people .. liue nowe in idlenesse and ociositee. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* Prol. 237 Thocht the corps ly in ociositie. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lx, A life of dignified otiosity such as became a person of his eminence. 1866 Shirley Brooks *Sooner or Later* i, The happy otiosity enjoyed by the million.

2. Indolence; want of action, enterprise, or attention; negligence, carelessness, perfunctoriness.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 172 A Towne..of small importance, in regard of..trafficke..: Want of Strangers being one let, and vitious otiosity the other stop.

†O·tious, *a. Obs. rare.* Also ocious. [ad. L. *ōtiōs-us* Otiose, or its OF. repr. *ocios, -eus, -eux.*] Leisurely; idle; at ease.

1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* v. 121 Private men (whose otious care Scarce passe the threshold of their own door dare). 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Ocious*, idle, careless, restful, at ease.

‖ O·titis (ǫtəi·tis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *οὖς, ὠτ-* ear + -itis.] Inflammation of the ear.

1799 Hooper *Med. Dict., Otitis*, inflammation of the internal ear. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 197 Inflammations, especially cephalitis and otitis. 1844 Dupton *Deafness* 51 The causes which produce internal otitis are many of them of the same character, but more severe than those which excite external otitis.

Hence **Oti·tic** *a.*, connected with otitis.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 105 This is mostly the effect of cold, and is in fact an otitic catarrh.

‖ Otium (ō·ʃiŏm). The Latin word for 'leisure, freedom from business, ease', in occasional English use; esp. in the phrase *otium cum dignitate*, leisure with dignity, dignified leisure or ease.

1729 Ld. Bolingbroke *Let. to Swift* 19 Nov. in *Pope's Wks.* 1751 IX. 110 *Otium cum dignitate* is to be had with 500*l.* a year as well as with 5000*l.* 1815 Chalmers *Let.* in *Life* (1851) II. 21 A life of intellectual leisure, with the *otium* of literary pursuits. 1820 Scott *Monast.* Introd., Intending there to lead my future life in the *otium cum dignitate* of half-pay and annuity. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* lxviii, Mr. Morgan was enjoying his *otium* in a dignified manner, surveying the evening fog, and smoking a cigar.

Otmer, obs. form of Outmore.

Otmest, ottemeste, obs. forms of Utmost.

Oto-, before a vowel **ot-**, a. Gr. *ὠτο-*, combining form of *οὖς, ὠτ-* ear, an element of medical and other scientific words, the more important of which appear in their alphabetical places.

Otocata·rrh, catarrh of the ear (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857). **Otoco·nia** [F. *otoconie* (Breschet); Gr. *κονία* or *κόνις* dust], term for the white pulverulent dust found in the membranous labyrinth of the inner ear, the aggregation of which forms an otolith. (Sometimes treated as if pl. of *otoconium*; also in Eng. form **Otokonies.**) Hence **Otoco·nial** *a.*; **Oto·conite** = Otolith. **O·tocrane** [Gr. *κρανίον* the skull], the auditory capsule, the portion of the petrous bone which encloses the organ of hearing; hence **Otocra·nial, Otocra·nic** *adjs.* **O·tocyst** [F. *otocyste* (Lacaze Duthies), f. Gr. *κύστις* bladder], term for the auditory vesicle or organ of hearing in some of the Invertebrata; hence **Otocy·stic** *a.*, of or connected with an otocyst. **‖ Otody·nia** [Gr. *ὀδύνη* pain], ear-ache; hence **Otody·nic** *a.* (Mayne). **Oto·graphy** [-graphy], description of the ear (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1842); hence **Otogra·phical** *a.* **Otomorpho·logy,** the morphology of the ear. **‖ Otomyco·sis** [Mycosis, Gr. *μύκης* fungus], the presence of parasitic fungi in the external auditory meatus. **Oto·pathy** [Gr. *πάθος* suffering], disease of the ear (Dunglison 1853); hence **Otopa·thic** *a.* **O·tophone** [Gr. *φωνή* sound], an ear-trumpet, an apparatus for the conveying of sound to the deaf; also = Otoscope 1. **O·toplasty** [Gr. *πλάσσειν* to mould], plastic surgery of the ear; hence **Otopla·stic** *a.* (Mayne). **‖ O·topyo·sis** [Gr. *πύωσις* formation of pus], suppuration in the ear. **‖ Otorrhœ·a** [Gr. *ῥοία* a flow], purulent discharge from the ear; hence **Otorrhœ·al, Otorrho·ic** *adjs.*, relating to otorrhœa. **‖ Otosa·lpinx** [Gr. *σάλπιγξ* war-trumpet], the Eustachian tube. **Oto·steal** [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone] *a.*, relating to the auditory ossicle; *sb.*, applied by Owen to the homologues of the bones of the inner ear, in fishes, etc. **Oto·tomy** [-tomy], dissection of the ear (Dunglison, 1843).

1855 Holden *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 278 The two masses are the ''otoconia' or 'otoliths'. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 301 Two sacs connected by a narrow bent tube and containing within them small crystals of carbonate of lime, called otoliths, or otoconia. 1842 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 472 The membranous labyrinth..contains two small calcareous masses called 'otoconites. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 171 The organ of hearing,..the surrounding vertebral elements being modified to form the cavity for its reception, which is called ''otocrane'. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 138. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, 'Otocranial, of or belonging to the otocrane. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 189 In some there is a sac filled with calcareous matter ('otocyst') attached to the ganglion. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 543 The primitive otocyst is the foundation of a complicated cavitary system. 1880 E. Ray Lankester in *Nature* XXII. 147 The presence of velar 'otocystic canals constitutes the chief peculiarity of the genus Craspedacusta. 1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 567/2 'Otokonies .. found in the sacculus vestibuli of the ears of Cephalopods. 1900 Miss Ellis *Human Ear* 42 As otology is a medical term for the science of the ear, we should prefer to use the new word (suggested by Dr. R. Garnett) 'otomorphology, the science of the shape of the ear. 1877 Burnett *Ear* 284 'Otomycosis is said to be much more frequently met among the poorer classes. 1839 D. J. Moriarty *Husband Hunter* II. 109 Perceiving the 'otophone properly fixed. 1888 *Amer. Ann. Deaf* Jan. 85 Examination of 15 deaf persons in the Pennsylvania Inst. by means of Maloney's Otophone. 1818-20 Thomson tr. *Cullen's Nosologia* 302 Local Diseases..Of the Secretions and Excretions..'Otorrhœa. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 89 Deafness is not unfrequent, the hearing failing without any external disease, such as otorrhœa. 1877 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XII. 808 'Otorrhœal abscess of the brain. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, 'Otorrhoic. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 177 A body as hard as shell, like half a split almond..it is the ''otosteal'.. or proper ear-bone. 1868 — *Anat. Vertebr.* III. 246 The otosteals conduct vibrations from the tympanic membrane to the vestibular one.

Otoba butter, O. fat. The almost colourless oil expressed from the seeds of *Myristica Otoba*, a species of nutmeg-tree (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

†Otok, ME. pa. t. of *otake*, Oftake *v.*

*c*1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9359 Arthour otok him with drawe sword.

Otolite (ō·tŏləit). [f. Oto- + -lite.] = next.

1846 Owen *Lect. Comp. Anat.* I. 211 The large size of the organ of hearing, and especially that of the hard otolites, also relate to the medium through which the sonorous vibrations are propagated to the fish. 1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. I. ii. 38 Those atmospheric waves which.. are conveyed to the minute otolites and rods of the inner ear, to be by them impressed on the auditory nerves.

Otolith (ō·tŏlĭþ). *Anat.* and *Physiol.* [mod. f. Oto- + Gr. *λίθος* stone.] An ear-stone; one of the calcareous bodies, often in the shape of rhombic crystals, found in the inner ear of vertebrates and some invertebrates; in fishes often of great size, in the higher vertebrates small particles.

1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 554/1 An acoustic vestibule, containing..a calcareous body or otolithe. 1883 H. Gray *Anat.* (ed. 10) 618 The otoliths are two small rounded bodies, consisting of a mass of minute crystalline grains of carbonate of lime, held together in a mesh of delicate fibrous tissue, and contained in the wall of the utricle and saccule, opposite the distribution of the nerves. 1900 Schäfer *Physiol.* II. 1205 Lee is of opinion that the otoliths and maculæ form the organ for statical equilibrium.

¶ **b.** By confusion, applied to the otic bones or ossicles of the inner ear in some animals.

Hence **Otoli·thic, Otoli·tic** *adjs.*, of the nature of or pertaining to an otolith; containing otoliths.

1855 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 2) 110 (*Acalephæ*) The otolitic vesicle, which, from analogy..is considered as an organ of hearing. 1875 Huxley in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 132/1 A sensory organ, having the characters of an otolithic sac, is seated upon the ganglion. 1900 Schäfer *Physiol.* II. 1167 The most primitive form of internal ear is undoubtedly a sac containing fluid in which an otolithic mass is immersed, and having on the wall hair-like processes related to the terminations of a nerve.

Otologist (ǫtǫ·lŏdʒist). [f. as next + -ist.] One versed in otology; an ear-specialist.

1874 Roosa *Dis. Ear* (ed. 2) 47 The high character of the work that has been done by American otologists. 1876 Bartholow *Mat. Med.* (1879) 549 Glycerine is used by otologists to soften cerumen.

Otology (ǫtǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *οὖς, ὠτ-* ear + -logy.] That branch of science which treats of the ear, its anatomy, functions, and diseases; a treatise on the ear.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex., Otology*..The part of anatomy which treats of the ear. 1874 Roosa *Dis. Ear* (ed. 2) 17 Formerly known as aural medicine and surgery, but..better designated by the term Otology. 1880 (*title*) American Journal of Otology, a quarterly journal of physiological acoustics. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Aug. 2/3 The University of

Edinburgh has made otology one of the qualifying subjects for her medical degrees.

Hence **Otolo·gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to otology.
1895 *N. B. Daily Mail* 27 Sept. 5 International Otological Congress in Florence. *Mod.* Otological Society of the United Kingdom.

‖ **Otomys** (ō·tŏmis). *Zool.* [f. Oto- + Gr. *μῦς* mouse.] A genus of rodents of the family *Muridæ*, having large hairy ears.
1834 McMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 86 The Otomys are nearly allied to the Field Rats. *Ibid.* (The Cape Otomys.) Size of a rat; fur marked with black and fawn-coloured rings.

Otoscope (ō·tŏskōup). [f. Oto- + Gr. *-σκόπος* observing, observer.]
1. A modification of the stethoscope for auscultation of sounds in the ear; an auscultation-tube.
1849 J. TOYNBEE *Dis. Ear* in *Med.-Chirurg. Trans.* XXXII. 74 When examining the ear with the otoscope. (*Note.* An elastic tube, about eighteen inches in length, tipped with ivory at both ends, one extremity of which is inserted into the external meatus of the patient, and the other into that of the medical man.) 1853 SIR W. WILDE *Pract. Obs. Aural Surg.* 113.
2. An optical instrument for inspecting the cavity of the ear.
1853 SIR W. WILDE *Pract. Obs. Aural Surg.* 113 Otoscope ..also applied to a form of speculum auris. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 243 Brunton's otoscope ..consists of a metallic tube provided with an eye-piece. Into this tube a funnel opens at right angles, through which the light is made to fall on a perforated reflector, which throws the rays through the distal part of the cylinder into an ordinary ear speculum.
Hence **Otosco·pic** *a.*; **Oto·scopy**, inspection or clinical examination of the ear; the use of the otoscope.
1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 96 Otoscopic examination revealed nothing abnormal in either ear. 1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* (ed. 2) 86 Dr. Rossi in a very recent paper on binocular otoscopy, proposes the use of a microscopic object-glass set at an angle of 70° in a spectacle frame, as a simple and efficient binocular otoscope.

Otosis (ōtō·sis). [mod. f. Gr. *οὖς, ὠτ-* ear + *-OSIS.*] Mishearing; alteration of words caused by an erroneous apprehension of the sound.
1860 HALDEMAN *Analyt. Orthogr.* xii. 65 Otosis is a change in words, due to misconception of the true sound, influencing consonants of the same quality. 1884 J. A. HARRISON *Negro-Eng.* Introd. in *Anglia*, Negro English is an ear-language altogether, ..built up on what the late Professor Haldeman of Pennsylvania called otosis, an error of ear, a mishearing.

‖ **Ototoi·**. Also ototoi. [a. Gr. *ὀτοτοῖ*, etc.] A Greek exclamation of pain or grief; = *woe! alas!* Hence **Ototoi** *v.*, to cry 'ototoi', to utter a wail.
1877 BROWNING *Agamemnon* 1068 Ototoi, Gods, Earth, Apollon, Apollon! *Ch.* Why didst thou 'ototoi' concerning Loxias? 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* 3 The ghosts of the slain sometimes appear..and gibber a feeble little 'Ototoi' after the manner of the shade of Dareios.

Otour, otre, obs. forms of OTTER.

Otow, contr. f. Sc. *otouth*, OUTWITH, outside of.

Ottamite, variant of OTTOMITE *Obs.*

Ottar, variant form of ATTAR, OTTO.

‖ **Ottava** (ottā·vă). [It. *ottava* eighth, octave.]
1. *Mus.* An octave; chiefly in the phrases *ottava alta*, *ottava bassa*, indicating that a passage is to be played an octave higher, or lower, than written. (Usually abbrev. *8va.*)
1848 RIMBAULT *First Bk. Piano* 13 To avoid many ledger-lines below the staff, the notes are sometimes written eight degrees higher than their real place in the system, and the words *ottava bassa*, or *8va bassa*, placed under them, to shew that they are to be played an octave lower than..written.
2. *Ottava rima* (rī·ma). An Italian stanza of eight 11-syllabled lines, riming as *a b a b a b c c*; the English adaptation, as used by Byron, has English heroic lines of ten syllables.
1820 SHELLEY *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1880 IV. 178, I am translating in *ottava rima* the Hymn to Mercury, of Homer. 1875 LOWELL *Spenser* Pr. Wks. 1890 IV. 328 He found the *ottava rima* too monotonously iterative. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* 51 The three important verse-forms which English poetry owes to Italy, the ottava-rima, the sonnet, and the sestina.

Ottemest, obs. variant of UTMOST.

Otter (ǫ·tər), *sb.* Forms: 1 otr, otor, (octer), 1–5 oter, 3–5 otur, (5 otere, otre, ot(t)our, ottyre, otyr(e, otir, 6 ottre, 9 *dial.* oater), 5– otter. [Com. Teut.: OE. *otr*, *ot(t)or*, *oter* = MDu., Du. *otter*, OHG. *ottar* (MHG., G. *otter*), ON. *otr*:—OTeut. **otró-s*, pre-Teut. **udró-s*; cf. Lith. *udra*, OSlav. *vydra*, Skr. *udrá-s* 'otter'; radically akin to Gr. *ὕδωρ*, Skr. *udan*, Eng. *water*; cf. Gr. *ὕδρος*, *ὕδρα* water-snake.]
1. An aquatic fur-bearing carnivorous mammal (*Lutra vulgaris*, Fam. *Mustelidæ*) feeding chiefly on fish, having fin-like legs, webbed feet, and long horizontally flattened tail, which enable it to swim and turn in the water with remarkable rapidity.
Often taken as the type of an amphibious creature.
a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 585 (O. E. T.) *Lutrus*, otr [*Erf.* octer, *Corp.* otr]. *c* 1000 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 418 Of oteres hole. *c* 1000 *Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 118/42 *Lutria*, otor. *c* 1275 *Moral Ode* (Jesus MS.) 358 in *O. E. Misc.* 70 Ne oter ne acquerne, Beuveyr ne sablyne. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 237/642 On is hindore fet An Otur þare cam gon. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 118 As þe ottyr sleth fysch, & gaderyth it on hepe in-to his hole. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 22 Late us ete the gret ele, and y wille saie to my husbond that the otour hathe eten hym. 14.. *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 700/16 *Hic lutricius*, a notyre. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xcii. [lxxxviii.] 273 Lyke an Otter in the water. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 143 An Otter, sir Iohn? Why an Otter? *Fal.* Why? She's neither fish nor flesh. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 69 A kind of an Otter, a Knight half-Spiritual, and half-Temporal. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 319 In the first step of the progression from land to amphibious animals we find the Otter. 1811 in C. A. Johns *Week at Lizard* 64 To John Johns for an oater..1s. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* 136/1 Great quantities of the furs and skins of the otter, beaver, and fox, are annually brought to market by the traders.
b. Applied to other species of *Lutra*, and allied genera (of which there are several), as the **American Otter**, *L. canadensis*; **Sea Otter**, *L.* (*Enhydris*) *marina*, with black glossy fur, which inhabits the American shores of the North Pacific.
1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadr.* II. 356 *Mustela lutris*..Sea Otter. 1842 SIR W. JARDINE in *Nat. Libr., Mammalia* XIII. 254. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* II. 201 Like the Seal, the Sea Otter is gregarious.
2. The fur or skin of this animal (of any species).
1429 in *Somerset Wills* (1901) 131 [A gown furred (*togam furratam*) with] oter. 1530 PALSGR. 250/1 Ottre, a furre, *peaux de loutres*. 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 41 The gloves of an Otter are the best fortification for your hands against wet weather. 1887 J. ASHBY STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 46 You never..saw such A lithe little learner in otter.
†3. A sailor. *Obs. slang.*
c 1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd, Otter*, a sailor.
4. A tackle consisting of a float with line and a number of hooks, used in fresh-water fishing. b. A kind of fishing gear used in deep-sea trawling; also *attrib.*
1851 H. NEWLAND *Erne* 53 The otter is a thin piece of board, about four feet long and a foot or so broad. 1860 [see OTTER *v.* 2]. 1898 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 2/1 The steam catchers..are of the most approved type, with special steam winches and 'Otter' fishing gear.
5. Short for *otter-moth*: see 7.
c 1440 *Floris & Bl.* (Taunt. MS.) 96/772 Or y it ere wyst, An Otter fley3 ageynst my brest.
6. Name of a breed of sheep: = ANCON.
1890 C. L. MORGAN *Anim. Life & Intell.* vi. (1891) 226 From this one lamb the *otter*, or *ancon*, breed was raised.
7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *otter-killer, -skin, -track, -trap*; **otter-canoe**, a kayak used by sea-otter hunters in Alaska; **otter-dog, -hound**, a dog of a breed used for hunting the otter; **otter-hunt**, † (*a*) the huntsman having charge of otter-hounds; (*b*) the chase of the otter; **otter-hunting** = prec. (*b*); **otter-line** = sense 4; **otter-mark**, a trace left by an otter; **otter-moth**, the GHOST-MOTH (*Hepialus humuli*); **otter-path**, a continuous track left by otters; **otter-shell**, the English name of bivalve shells of the genus *Lutraria*; **otter-shrew**, an aquatic insectivorous quadruped, *Potamogale velox*, of western equatorial Africa, having a weasel-like body; **otter-spear**, a spear used in hunting otters; **otter-trawl**, a trawl fitted with the 'otter' device (sense 4 b); hence **otter-trawling** *sb.*, fishing with the otter-trawl.
1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 4 All men that keep *Otter dogs ought to have a Pension from the Commonwealth. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 446 These otters are hunted with special dogs called *otter-hounds. 1854 J. W. WARTER *Last of Old Squires* vi. 59 A messenger was despatched for the otter-hounds, which a friend of the squire's kept some ten miles off. 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 356/2 Graunte of the Office of *Otterhunte. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II* (1876) 45 An otterhunt, who shal have in his custody twelve dogges running at the ottre. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxvi, An otter-hunt the next day, and a badger-baiting the day after, consumed the time merrily. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. Argt., Description of the *Otter Hunting. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvii. 90 The brig Convoy..engaged in otter-hunting among the islands. *a* 1676 WALTON *Angler* ii. (Cassell) 45 The want of *otter-killers..will in time prove the destruction of all rivers. 1862 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 282 Death stauns owre't wi' *otter-line, Oot liftin' ten by ten. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 1. 247 We should understand why the *otter-marks led to the water. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 229 Hop yards might be preserved from the honey-dew..and from the *ottermoth, by being covered with stones. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 250 The otter moth..producing its larvæ upon the roots of the plants. 1864 J. C. ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* 189 What might have been termed an *otter-path; not merely the track of his feet here and there. 1865 J. G. WOOD *Common Shells* 45 As is implied by the scientific title, *Lutraria*, the *Otter-shells inhabit the mud, into which they burrow deeply, exactly as do the Gapers. *Ibid.* 46 The commonest species, the Oval Otter-shell. *Ibid.* 47 The Oblong Otter-shell is not so plentiful as its oval relative. 1545 *Rates of Customs* C j b, *Otter skynnes the pece xiid. 1583 *Ibid.* D v, Otter skinnes the peece ijs. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 266 A jerkin made of otter-skin. 1540 in *Wilts Archæol. Mag.* VIII. 272 [They] did assaulte this deponent with their swerdes and an *otter-speare. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* v, Nets, fishing-rods, otter-spears, hunting-poles, with many other singular devices and engines for taking or killing game. 1863 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* (1864) 192 One or two points near the presumed *otter-tracks. 1897 R. MUNRO *Prehist. Probl.* 245 Among the fishing gear..he includes this *otter-trap.

O·tter, *v.* [f. prec. sb., after *to fish*, etc.]
1. *intr.* To hunt the otter.
1902 *Daily Chron.* 3 July 3/2 He writes of..ottering in St. John's Vale, of the Grasmere rush-bearing.
2. To fish with the 'otter' tackle (see prec. 4).
1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour.* 165 Certain Philistines have increased the mischief by permitting their gillies to use the otter. ..If the gilly otters for you, he will for himself. 1890 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 4/8 A loch can be 'ottered', fish can thus be made shy and hard to catch. 1892 *Field* 7 May 681/2 The fish..are..shy, having been well whipped over or ottered for by the local fishermen.

Otter, variant form of OTTO, ATTAR.

Otter-down, erroneous for EIDER-DOWN (an unfamiliar word at the time).
1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 40 P 4 Now to be sold, for ready money only, some duvets for bed-coverings, of down, beyond comparison superior to what is called otter-down.

Otterly, obs. form of UTTERLY.

†**O·ttimacy**, obs. var. OPTIMACY (= It. *ottimazia*).
1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 64 Vnder the word ottimacy, or popularitie, they cloake their euill intent.

Otto[1] (ǫ·tō). Also 8–9 **otter, ottar.** An altered form of the word more accurately spelt ATTAR, in *attar* or *otto of roses*, the fragrant essence of roses.
1639 SHIRLEY *The Ball* IV. i, I left your kick With your cousin to buy otto. 1785 MACKENZIE *Lounger* No. 12 P 8 With episodes of dancing girls, and *otter* of roses! 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 186 Roses are a great article for the famous *otter*, all of which is commonly supposed to come from Bengal. 1813 MOORE *Post-bag, Hor., Od.* II. xi, While Otto of Roses Refreshing all noses Shall sweetly exhale from our whiskers and wigs. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 440 Sweet as ottar of roses distilled by the alchymic sun.
b. Hence, jocularly, a liquid with a fragrant or characteristic odour.
1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlviii, The Captain, before issuing..scented himself with otto of whisky.
Hence **O·ttoed** *a.*, perfumed with otto of roses.
1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 177 An ell of ottoed cambric.

O·tto[2]. [Named after the inventor in 1877.] A kind of velocipede: see DICYCLE. Hence **O·ttoist**, a rider of an 'Otto' dicycle.
1885 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Sept. 284 One or more tricyclists who are in the habit of riding with good Ottoists. *Ibid.*, My experience is that the 'Otto' is more easily ridden uphill than the F. S. tricycle. 1887 BURY & HILLIER *Cycling* (Badm. Libr.) 369 All Ottos built before 1882 were fitted with block breaks.

Ottoman (ǫ·tŏmăn), *a.* and *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 **Otho-**. [= F. *Ottoman*, It. *Ottomano*, med.L. *Ottomānus*, med.Gr. *Ὀτούμανος*; of which the L. and It. pl. *Ottomani* was ad. Arab. عثماني *ʿuthmānī* or *ʿothmānī*, adj. from *ʿothmān*, name of the founder of the present Turkish dynasty and empire. The forms *Othoman* and *Othman* more closely represent the Arabic; but all want the adj. ending *-ī*.
The Turkish pronunciation of *Othmān* is *Osmān*, whence, with the Turkish adj. suffix *-li*, the equivalent OSMANLI. In It. use these adjs. were orig. sing. and pl., e. g. 'la paga d'un Osmani al giorno, intrando quattro Osmani', Bratutti *Chronica* (Venice 1649); but *-i* being the plural ending in L. and It., a new sing. arose, in L. *-us*, It. *-o*, whence the forms given above.]
A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the Turkish dynasty founded by Othman or Osman I. *c* 1300, the branch of the Turks to which he belonged, or the Turkish empire ruled by his descendants; Turkish of the dominions of the Sultan; = OSMANLI *a.*
Ottoman Porte, the court or palace of the Sultan; the Turkish government; also called the Porte or Sublime Porte.
1603 KNOLLES (*title*) The Generall Historie of the Turkes..to the rising of the Othoman Familie. 1686 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2112/2 The Ottoman Troops appointed for the guard of the Bridge of Essecke. 1686 *Ibid.* 2116/3 In case they enter into the League against the Ottoman Port. 1718 *Life Kobt. Frampton* (1876) 60 Thy freedom enables thee to pass the Ottoman empire. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* vii. I. 263 The ambition of Othman, the founder of the Ottoman dynasty. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Years* II. 198 The watch-word..of Western Europe in 1830, was, the 'integrity of the Ottoman empire must be maintained'. 1899 *Times Gazetteer* 1611/1 Turkey, or Ottoman Empire, a number of countries, races, states, and provs. governed by the Turks, or more correctly the Osmanlis or Ottoman Turks.
B. *sb.* A Turk of the family or tribe of Othman or Osman; a Turkish subject of the Sultan; an OSMANLI; a Turk in the usual political sense.
1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xiii. 49 b, The title of great..to this day remaineth vnto the house of the Othomannes. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 175 As you make account of the fauour of the Grand Signor our lord Sultan Murates Hottoman.] 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 5 As though he had been of the race of the Ottomans. 1685 TRAVESTIN *Siege Newheusel* 32 Gone..to fight the Ottomans. 1735 SWIFT *Lett., to Pulteney* (1766) II. 273 Of the Roman emperors, how many of them were murdered by their own army;..the same may be said of the Ottomans by their janissaries. 1854 CHURCH *Misc. Writ.* (1891) I. 294 It is too late to change, in general use, the familiar Ottomans for the more accurate Osmans or Osmanli. 1872 FREEMAN *Gen. Sk. Europ. Hist.* xi. § 17 Suleiman was the last of the great line of Sultans who had raised the Ottomans to such power.
Comb. a 1684 LEIGHTON *Serm.* Wks. (1868) 444 They do not Ottomanlike, one brother kill another to reign alone.
Hence †**Ottomane·an** *a. Obs.*, **Ottoma·nic** (in 7 Othomanique) *a.* and *sb.*, Ottoman; **O·ttomanize** *v. trans.*, to make Ottoman or Turkish.
1658 J. DURHAM *Exp. Revelation* ix. (1680) 385 The Turks (having prevailed over the Saracens) did with them combine in one dominion under the Ottomanean family. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 105 All of that Alian sect are..hated by the Othomaniques. 1853 G. S. FABER *Downfall Turkey* 28

The Four Angels or Ottomanic Sultanies bound for a season in the region of the great river Euphrates. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 177 Ottomans or Ottomanized functionaries. 1886 *Fortn. Rev.* No. 239. 564 Not one of them made any permanent progress towards Ottomanizing his dominions. 1895 *Eclectic Mag.* Oct. 564 To Ottomanize European Turkey.

Ottoman (ɒ'tŏmăn), *sb.*[2] [f. prec.: prob. through F. *ottomane* (1812 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. A cushioned seat like a sofa, but without back or arms, for sitting or reclining on; or a small article of the same kind used as a low seat or footstool.

1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* II. 146 Arberry..with most abominable malice, placed her on the Ottoman next to me! 1809 Byron *Let. to Mother* 12 Nov., The apartment was surrounded by scarlet ottomans. 1849 Miss Mulock *Ogilvies* xlvi. (1875) 358 Eleanor..was..about to sit down by the couch on a little ottoman. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* i. (1868) 12 The frightened old man seated himself with Nimrod the retriever on an ottoman. 1880 Ouida *Moths* I. 166 This person had her feet on an ottoman.

attrib. 1810 S. Green *Reformist* II. 162 The Pembrokes ..had caused to be placed near the fire an elegant ottoman sofa. 1859 W. Anderson *Disc.* (1860) 290 From her ottoman throne in the drawing-room..[she] gives orders.

2. A kind of fabric of silk, or silk and wool. Also *attrib.*

1883 *Truth* 31 May 747/1 Lady Spencer wore a costume of dark red ottoman silk. *Ibid.* 769/2 Another dress is of black ottoman, the skirt front being covered with blue jet. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 695/1 The woollen Ottoman ..is of the nature of the old rep. 1887 *Daily News* 11 May 5/8 The front, in white ottoman, was very richly embroidered in pearls upon the silk.

†O·ttomite. *Obs.* Also Otta-. [f. Ottom(an + -ite[1].] = Ottoman *sb.*[1]

1604 Shaks. *Othello* I. iii. 235 This present Warres against the Ottamites. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. xiv, Europe's bulwark 'gainst the Ottomite.

Ottrelite (ɒ'trĕləit). *Min.* [Named after Ottrez, in Belgium, where found: see -lite.]

†1. An obsolete synonym of Diallage. (So named by Wolff of Spa, 1812.)

2. A hydrous silicate of aluminium, iron, and manganese, found in greyish to black crystalline scales. (So named by Damour, 1842.)

1844 Dana *Min.* 529 Ottrelite .. scratches glass with difficulty. 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* x. 132.

†O·ttroye, *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *otroi, ottroy*, in AF. also *ottroy*, vbl. sb. from *otroyer*: see next.] Yielding, concession.

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* x. vi, Venus .. shewde hyme [Pygmalion] signes of ottroye & consente.

†O·ttroye, *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *ot(t)roier* (12th c. in Littré), earlier form of *octroyer*: see Octroy.] *trans.* To accord, concede, grant; = Octroy *v.* 1.

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 7 And after congie and licence taken and ottroied he retourned into his countrey. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. li. 106 b/2 The holy man apperceyued that the tresoure of grace was to hym ottroyed and gyuen. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 14 The honour .. with good hert I ottroye and graunt you. 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 234, I thoughte that the Kinge his maister shuld do as well to punisshe hym for it, as to ottroye hym the combat.

Ottur, Ot(t)yr(e, otur, obs. ff. Utter, Otter.

†Otwi·n, *adv. Obs.* In 4 otwyn, o twinne. [See O *prep.*[1] 1 b.] Variant of Atwin *Obs.*, asunder.

a 1330 *Otuel* 1202 Er þei wolden o twinne gon. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxv. 1 We are fere otwyn in soul.

†Ou, *int. Obs.* = O, Oh.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4409 Ou louerd þe deol þat þer was of hom of normandye.

Ou, obs. form of Owe *v.*, How, You.

Ou-, the ordinary spelling of *ov-* before *c* 1625, as in *oual, ouer, ouert*: see all such under the modern spelling Oval, Over, Overt, etc.

‖ Ouabaio, better **Wabaio** (wabaɪ'o). The Somāli name (Larajasse *Somali Dict.*, *wabayo*) of the plant *Acocanthera Schimperi*, the juice of which is used to poison arrows. Hence **Ouabaïn,** better **Wabaïn** (wabā·in), the glucoside, $C_{31}H_{48}O_{12}$, obtained from this plant, in action and composition closely resembling strophanthin. (The spelling *oua-* for *wa-* is due to the French discoverer.)

1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* 27 May 965 In the year 1882 some roots, stems, and leaves of the plant said to yield the ouabaio poison of the Somalis were sent from Africa to France by M. Revoil. 1893 Squibb *Ephemeris* IV. 45 Ouahaïn is a glucoside obtained by extraction from the root and wood of the Ouabaïo. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 229.

Ouakari, var. Wakari, S. American monkey.

‖ Ouananiche (wænănī'ʃ). Also written **ouinnanniche, wananishe,** Winninish, etc. [French spelling of native name in Montagnais dialect of Cree; dim. of *wannan*. (Occurs in a book written by Father Masse, Jesuit missionary 1611–46.) The English phonetic spelling would be *wananeesh*.] A French Canadian name of the fresh-water salmon of the Labrador peninsula (*Salmo salar* var.).

1896 E. T. D. Chambers (*title*) The Ouananiche and its Canadian Environment. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 217/1 Lordly salmon, gamy trout and huckjumping ouananiche are fit for any man to play.

[Ouarine, a scribal or typographical error for *ouariue*, i. e. *ouarive* (Claude d'Abbeville, *Mission en Maragnan*, 1614, 252), taken over from Buffon by Goldsmith, and repeated by some later writers. The word intended, *ouarive* (warīv), is the Fr. form of Guariba, a South American monkey.]

Oubit, oubut, var. Woobut, woolly-bear.

†Ou·bliance. *Obs.* Also oublyaunce, -ence. [a. OF. *oubliance, -ience* (13th c. in Littré), f. *oublier* to forget:—pop. L. *oblītā-re*, f. *oblīt-*, ppl. stem of *oblīviscī* to forget.] Forgetting, oblivion.

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 91 b, That ye leue and put her in oubliance. 1484 — *Chivalry* 84 Ire torneth hym in to forgetynge or oublyaunce. — *Ryall Bk.* Dvj, After neclygence cometh oublyence or forgetyng.

Oublie, obs. form of Obley.

‖ Oubliette (ublīe·t), *sb.* [Fr. *oubliette* (14th c. in Littré), f. *oublier* to forget.] A secret dungeon, access to which was gained only through a trap-door above; often having a secret pit below, into which the prisoner might be precipitated.

1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xlii, The place was utterly dark—the oubliette, as I suppose, of their accursed convent. *a* 1845 Hood *Knight & Dragon* xxviii, In the dark oubliette Let yon merchant forget That he e'er had a bark richly laden. 1872 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxix. 15 Forgotten like one in the oubliettes of the Bastille. 1877 Tennyson *Harold* II. ii, The deep-down oubliette, Down thirty feet below the smiling day—In blackness.

Hence **Oubliette** *v.* *trans.*, to shut up in, or as in, an oubliette.

1884 Tennyson *Becket* IV. ii, Could you keep her Indungeon'd from one whisper of the wind, Dark even from a side glance of the moon, And oublietted in the centre.

Ouch (autʃ), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4 5 nouche, 5–6 nowche, (5 noych(e, 6 knowch). *β.* 4–5 uche, 4–6 ouche, 5–6 owche, (5 oyche), 6– ouch. [ME. and AF. *nouche* = OF. *nouche, noche, nosche, nusche*, in ONF. *noske, nosque*:—late L. *nusca*, a. OHG. *nuscka, nuscha*, MHG. *nuske, nusche* buckle, clasp. App. of Celtic origin: cf. OIr. *nasc* ring, *nasgaim* I knit, tie, Gael. *nasg* seal. The form *ouch* has arisen from the erroneous ME. division of *a nouche* as *an ouche* (cf. *an other, a nother*, also *adder, newt*).

Scarcely in living use since 1600; but known in the Bible and earlier literature; often vaguely or unintelligently used by later writers, as if = gem, jewel, precious ornament.]

1. A clasp, buckle, fibula, or brooch, for holding together the two sides of a garment; hence, a clasped necklace, bracelet, or the like; also, a buckle or brooch worn as an ornament (the chief meaning in later times). (Such nouches or ouches were often set with precious stones, whence sense 2.)

α. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Macc.* x. 89 And he sente to him a golden lase [*gloss* or nouche], as custume is for to be 3ouen to cosyns of kyngus. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 260 And they were set as thik of nouchis. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 39 The Nouches and the riche ringes. 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 118 (Countess of Warwick), I will my sone..haue myn oyche with my grete diamond, and my Noych with my Baleys. 1476 Sir J. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 162 The ryche saletts, heulmetts, garters, nowchys gelt, and alle is goone. 1562 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) I. 181 Two knowches of gold for a cap. [1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. ix, I went yesterday to attend my Lord of Warwick with some nowches and knackeries.]

β. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii. (*Margaret*) 15 Men bryngis it [' margaret '] of ful fare land, for til enhorne vchis & cronis,..& set it in bruchis & in ryngis. 1494 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 120 The Kinge must..lay it aboute his necke & clasped it before with a riche owche. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) II. 44 Adorned and decked with most rich and precious Ouches and Brouches. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 295 Presentyng unto him this precious Owch to set on his cappe. 1611 Florio, *Castone*,..a brouch or ouch. 1658 Phillips, An *Ouch*, a collar of Gold..it is called a brooch. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. x. 278/2 Such were Owches, Brooches, Agglets. 1848 Lytton *Harold* I. i, White was the upper tunic clasped on his shoulder with a broad ouche or brooch.

2. The gold or silver setting of a precious stone. (Usually, however, a brooch or buckle so regarded.)

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. v. 25 The Cuck..demandeth not after the ouche or gemme, but had leuir haue somme corn to ete. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* III. xxx, As a precious stone in a ryche ouche. 1551 Bible *Exod.* xxviii. 11 After the worcke of a stonegrauer..shalt y^u^ graue the ii. stones..and shalt make them to be set in ouches of gold. 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 241 An asteristick ouch, wherein were inchased fifteen several diamonds. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Wars* VII. v. § 5 Precious stones..some set in crowns of gold, and some in other ouches.

†3. *transf.* A carbuncle or other tumour or sore on the skin. *Obs.*

1612 Chapman *Widowes T.* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) VI. 145 Up start as many aches in's bones, as there are ouches in his skin.

†4. 'The blow given by a boar's tusk' (J.). *Obs.*

1736 Ainsworth *Thesaurus*, The ouches a boar maketh, *ictus apri dente factus*.

Ouch (autʃ), *v.*[1] [f. Ouch *sb.*] *trans.* To set or adorn with, or as with, ouches; to spangle.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. i. (1611) 191 He beareth Luna, a mantle of estate, Mars..ouched or garnished with strings fastened thereunto. 1892 Henley *Song of Sword*, etc. Lond. Volunt. i. 59 A lamplit bridge ouching the troubled sky.

Oueh, *v.*[2] [Cf. next.] *intr.* To utter an exclamation or sound represented by 'ouch'.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. ii. 176 But harke Sancho Pancas Runs Ouching round the mountaine like a ranck-Asse, Braying for 's Company. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Apr. 2/1 You 'ouch' audibly..and sit down on the floor to meditate.

Oueh (autʃ), *int.*[1] [a. Ger. *autsch*, a cry of pain.] An exclamation expressing pain or annoyance.

1886 in *Let. fr. Pennsylvanian Correspondent*, Ouch, that harts. Ouch, don't strike me.

Ouch (auχ), *int.*[2] A representation of the short bark of a dog.

1899 Crockett *Kit Kennedy* 160 'Ouch! Get on', Royal said..'don't keep me waiting'.

Oucher (au·tʃəɹ). [f. Ouch *sb.* + -er[1].] A maker of ouches, buckles, or brooches.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 9 Owchers, skynners, and cutlers.

Oucht, obs. form of Aught, Ought.

†Oudemian, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *οὐδεμία*, fem. of *οὐδείς* no, none, not any + -an.] Used humorously for No, none, non-existent.

1659 *Lively Char. Pretending Grandees Scot.* 5 He values himself at a great Land estate; which in truth stands all upon invisible stones, in the Oudemian street of Eutopia.

Oudeno·logy. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *οὐδέν* nothing + -ology.] Used humorously for the science of nothing, or of things having no real existence.

1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 302, I had been studying transcendental philosophy, homœopathic medicine, the unknown tongues, and sundry other of the more abstruse branches of oudenology.

Ouder, owder, variants of Outher *adj. pron.*

Oue, var. Offe, Hove *v.*[1] **Ouen e:** see Oven.

Ouer, obs. f. Over: so in ME. and early mod.E. compounds, as *ouerbear, ouercast, ouercome*, etc.

Ouerage, variant of Overage *Obs.*, work.

Ouert, Oucse, obs. forms of Overt, Eaves.

Ouerwhere, variant of Ourwhere *adv. Obs.*

†Ouerwhile, *adv. Obs. rare.* In 5 ouerwile. [prob. reduced from *outherwhile*; analogous to Ourwhere, *ouerwhere*.] At one time or another; at times; now and then.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 30 þerfor non of þe bischopis, enblawen wiþ enny of þe fendis temptacoun, wraþ, if prestis ouerwile exort or monest þe peple.

Ouf, ouff (auf), *int.*

1. An exclamation expressing a sense of stifling.

1855 Browning *Fra Lippo* 50, I could not paint all night—Ouf! I leaned out of window for fresh air. 1876 F. E. Trollope *Charming Fellow* II. xii. 193 'Ouf!' panted Miss Chubb, and began to fan herself.

2. A representation of the warning bark of a dog.

1899 Crockett *Kit Kennedy* 161 'Ouff! ouff!' barked Royal behind him.

Oufe, obs. f. Woof. **Ougard,** obs. f. Awaed.

†Ouge. *Mining. Obs.* [Derivation unknown: cf. Wough.] The hard or compact rock forming the sides of a metallic vein.

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* s. v. *Bind*, The more nearer they resemble the Nature of the approaching Ouges, and are easily distinguished by the experienced Miner. *Ibid.* Q iij, The true set of the Vein is when it cuts into the hard Rock, and formes hard and firme Sides or Ouges.

Ougglisome, obs. form of Uglisome *a.*

Ough, *int., sb.*

1. An exclamation expressing disgust.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Ahah, suspirantis* .. Ough hoe: in sighyng. 1786 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Juvenile Indiscr.* III. 197 Ough, he despised such Cattle [people].

2. An imitation of certain sounds: see quots.

1894 *Field* 9 July 815/2 Followed by a deep and angry 'ough!' as a tiger broke cover. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 481/2 The 'ough' 'ough' of the field-guns breaks upon the ear.

Ough, obs. f. Owe. **Oughly(e,** obs. f. Ugly *a.*

Ought (ōt), *sb.*[1] (*pron.*), *adv.*, var. of Aught *sb.*[2]

Ought, *sb.*[2] [Ought *v.* 5 used for the nonce as a noun.] That which is denoted by the verb *ought*; duty, obligation.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 874 The Will of God, is Goodness, Justice, and Wisdom; or Decorousness, Fitness, and Ought it self, Willing. 1865 Mozley *Mirac.* iii. 257 Without the sense of 'ought'..there is nothing to bind the individual to those actions. 1874 Geo. Eliot *Coll. Breakf. P. in Jubal*, etc. 260 The will supreme, the individual claim, The social Ought, the lyrist's liberty. 1878 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* vi. § 30. 87 The two great ideas of the divine will, and of the Ought, or duty, are the principal factors in the government of our human world.

Ought, *sb.*[3], vulgar corruption of Nought in sense 'cipher'.

Prob. originating in an erroneous division of 'a nought' as 'an ought'; but by many associated with the figure 0 of the cipher, which they take as the initial O of *Ought*. *Oughts and crosses*, a children's game with a figure containing nine spaces, which are filled up by two players alternately with ciphers and crosses, the object of each being to place three of one kind in a line.

1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xix, 'Three score and ten', said Chuffey, 'ought and carry seven...Oh! why—why—why—didn't he live to four times ought's an ought, and four times two's an eight, eighty?' 1854 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. IX. 527/1 (Devonshire saying) Oughts are nothings unless they've strokes to them. 1861 Sala *Dutch Pict.* ix. 130 A vile childish scrawl, done over a half smeared-out game of oughts and crosses. 1874 Dasent *Half a Life* 32 Units were taken for oughts, and oughts added to units.

Ought (ōt), *v.* Forms: *α.* 1 áhte, 2–4 ahte, (3 æhte, ahhte, hahte), 3–4 auhte, (3 aucte), 3–5 a3t(e, aght(e, aute, 4 achte, aw3te, auht, ahut, awt, 4–5 au3t(e, aughte, 4–6 acht, *Sc.*

awcht, 4–7 aught, 5–6 awght, 4– *Sc.* aucht. *β.* 3 ohte, 3–4 o3te, 3–5 ouhte, oute, 4–5 oghte, ou3t(e, out, 4–6 oughte, (5 owghte, 5–6 owte), 4–7 owght, (5 ow3t, ught), 4– ought, (4– *dial.* owt, 6– *Sc.* oucht, ocht, *s. w. dial.* oft). *γ.* 4 i3te, ight(e, iht, 5 eght. [OE. *áhte*, ME. *ôhte, o3te, oughte*, pa. t. of *ágan*, ME. *o3en, owen*, mod. Owe *v.* q. v. This partly retains a past sense; but as an auxiliary of predication it has become indefinite as to time: see branch III, and B.]

A. as finite verb; properly pa. t. of Owe.

I. Pa. t. of Owe *v.* in sense 'to have or possess'.

†1. Possessed, owned. (Cf. Owe *v.* 1.) *Obs.*

a. *a* 1000 *Beowulf* 31 Leof land-fruma longe ahte. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Þah..þu ahtest al weorld iwald. *c* 1205 Lay. 25083 Þeos weoren mine ælderen..ahten [*c* 1275 adde] alle þa leoden þa into Rome leien. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 156 Me salle haf wele alle þat þou euer auht. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 45 Off Kingis, that aucht that reawte. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 4253 (Fairf.) Alle þe gude and catel þat he a3t. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 203 It schulde haue be restoryd to hem þat awtyn it. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 24 The oxe hes knawin the man that aucht him. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 249 At the beginning of meate..he that aught the house..sould say the grace. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 205 The poor men that aucht thame followit in.

β. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 390 He..bead for to makien hire cwene of al þet he ouhte. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3229 Þe king ebrouns it ou3t þat was hire lord bi fore. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12404 By leue of the lord, þat the lond oght. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* liv. 235 (Harl. MS.) He that owte the shelde. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VI. xii, The name of this castel is Tyntygayl & a duke oughte it somtyme. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1219/2 Who ought your castel (Cosyn) thre thousande yere agoe? 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 204 The Turke who ought my Mule.

γ. 13.. *Cursor M.* 6719 (Cott.) Þe lord þat þat beist aght Sal þar-for ansuer at his maght [*G.* iht..miht, *Tr.* ight..myȝt].

†b. with inversion of sense: Belonged. *Obs.*

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VI. v, There came the knyghte to whome the pauelione ought.

II. Pa. t. of Owe *v.* in its existing sense.

†2. Had to pay, was under obligation to pay or render; owed. (Cf. Owe *v.* 2.) *Obs.* or *dial.*

The full phrase *ahte to geldanne*, 'had to pay' = *debebat*, owed, appears in the Lindisfarne Gospels; but, for the following two centuries and a half, examples are wanting to show the passing of this into the simple *ahte*: see Owe *v.* 2.

a. [*c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 24 Enne seðe ahte to ȝeldanne [*Vulg.* debebat, *Rushw.* sculde, *Ags. G.* scealde, *Hatt.* scolde] tea ðusendo cræftas. *Ibid.* 28 Enne of efneðegnum his seðe ahte to ȝeldenna [*other vv.* as in 24] hundrað scillinga. *Ibid.* Luke vii. 41 An ahte to ȝeldanne [*Vulg.* debebat, *Ags. Gosp.* sceolde] penningas fif bund.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21422 Pour he was..And til a juu he mikel aght. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 226 Quhair is the kyndnes thow aucht to Claudius? *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v. *Aught*, He aught me ten pounds.

β. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 124 A mon þet leie ine prisune, & ouhte muche raunsun. *Ibid.* 406 Þu sulde þet tu ouhtest. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* vii. 41 Tweye dettours were to sum leenere..oon ouȝte fyue hundrid pens, and an other fyfty. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. iii, He asked hir by the feith she ouȝt to hym. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 4 Foure dettores some tyme..oughten moneye to a usurere. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 279 Whether..the Abbat of St. Augustine and his tenants ought suite to the Bishop's Court. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 152 He..sayde this other day, You ought him a thousand pound. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 145 The Obedience he ought to his Superiours. *c* 1685 *Life A. Martindale* 231 (E.D.D.) Burton..said he ought him nothing.

†b. *absol.* Was in debt (*to*). (Cf. Owe *v.* 2 b.)

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 167 The Kyng of Aragon..deneyed it [service], and saide he aute not but to the Kyng of Spain. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 277 b/1 The good man..constrayned hym by his othe to swere whether he ought hym or no. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* VI. vii. (1620) 234 That the first man she met..should pay her for the sport that Hercules ought her for.

†3. *fig.* Owed, had to repay (an ill turn, shame, etc.). (Cf. Owe *v.* 3.) *Obs.*

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1609 *Hypsip.*, Fortune hire oughte a foul myschaunce. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 314 We! na! I aght the a fowll dispyte. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* I. iii, The devill, or els his dame they ought her sure a shame. 1652 Brome *Damoiselle* III. i. Wks. 1873 I. 416 The Devill sure Ought me a mischiefe, when he enabled that Old Wretch, my Father to beget me. 1694 R. L'Estrange *Fables* ccixxviii. (1714) 294 The Devil Ought him a Shame, and paid him both Interest and Principal.

†b. Hence, Bore, entertained, or cherished (ill or good will, a grudge, a spite, regarded as something yet to be paid or rendered); sometimes nearly = showed, rendered (favour, allegiance, etc.). *Obs.*

a. 1495 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 112 He haught a favor & good lordship to his servant Kilborne.

β. 1465 Marg. Paston in *P. Lett.* II. 186 He ought you ryght gode wyll. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* II. xlviii. 31 By his excercysyng of lustyce y^e^ Brytons ought to hym more fauour than to eyther of his neuewes. *a* 1529 Skelton *P. Sparowe* 322 So trayterously my byrde to kyll That neuer ought the euyll wyll! 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* liv. [lv.] 12 One that ought me euell will dyd threaten me. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Northumbld.* v, Til Fortune ought both him and vs a spite. 1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 150 He purposed to stab one whom he ought a grudge vnto with his dagger. 1678 Marvell *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 337 He highly inveighed against many gentlemen.. that ought him no homage, as persons disaffected.

†4. Was indebted or beholden for; owed. (Cf. Owe *v.* 4.) *Obs.*

1594 ?Greene *Selimus* Wks. 1881–3 XIV. 217 Your Emperour ought his safetie vnto you. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 167, I saw I ought my life to this Cavalier. 1658 Cleveland *Rustick Rampant* Wks. (1687) 505 To whose Christian Piety he ought the two last Days of his Life.

III. As auxiliary of predication.

5. The general verb to express duty or obligation of any kind; strictly used of moral obligation, but also with various weaker shades of meaning, expressing what is befitting, proper, correct, advisable, or naturally expected. Only in pa. t. (indic. or subj.), which may be either past or present in meaning. (The only current use in standard Eng.)

The subject is properly the person (or thing) bound by the obligation, which latter is expressed by a following infinitive (with, formerly also without, *to*), sometimes omitted by ellipsis. Followed by a passive infinitive, it expresses obligation on the part of some undefined or unexpressed agent, the subject in this case being the person, etc. to whom the obligation is due (e.g. *parents ought to be honoured* = it is a duty to honour parents).

a. In past sense: = Owed it to duty; was (were) bound or under obligation (*to do* something). Usually, now only, in dependent clause, corresponding to a preceding past tense in principal clause: *he said you ought* = he said it was your duty. (Cf. c below.)

a. *c* 1200 Ormin 19108 Annd tohh swa þehh ne cnew himm nohht þe werelld alls itt ahhte. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4135 Vor he truste to hom mest, as me þinch he wel aȝte. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2787 Yif þat she aucte quen to be. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* v. 4. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. ii. 52 Robert þe Brwys, Erle of Karryk Aucht to succeed to þe Kynryke.

β. *c* 1305 *St. Lucy* 4 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 101 Of such a child wel glad heo was: as heo wel ou3te. 1388 Wyclif *Isa.* v. 4 What is it that Y ou3t [1382 aw3te] to do more to my vyner? 1553 Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* (*c* 1600) 140 Hee ought, in that case, to recompence him. 1692 E. Walker *Epictetus' Mor.* (1737) To Mr. Walker 61 Till you..did kindly teach Apollo, what he out to preach. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 268 ¶ 1 It is not that I think I have been more witty than I ought of late. 1812 Byron *Waltz* vii, His Sancho thought The knight's fandango friskier than it ought. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 592 To convince him that he ought to stay where he was. 1892 *Law Times* XCIII. 414/2 He [the judge] did not think that the defendant ought to be kept in prison any longer.

b. In present sense: = Am (is, are) bound or under obligation; *you ought to do it* = it is your duty to do it; *it ought to be done* = it is right that it should be done, it is a duty (or some one's duty) to do it. (The most frequent use throughout. Formerly expressed by the pres. t., Owe *v.* 5.)

This appears to be orig. the pa. subj. (which in ME. and mod.Eng. has the same form as the indic.) used first in hypothetical or general cases; e.g. Ought one to tell the truth under all circumstances? If it should rain, he ought not to go. If he cannot go to-day, he ought to go to-morrow. Thence, in definite present sense, as Tell me what I ought to do now. The use of the pa. subj. softens the form of the expression; cf. the parallel *you should* for *it is your duty*; also *would you* for *will you*; *might I* for *may I*; *could you* for *can you*.

(*a*) with *to* and infin.

a. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Þes we ahte[n] to beon þe edmoddre. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 129 Þet achten we to leuen wel. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 35 Þu ahtest wunnnon þis were..ouer alle þing to schunien. 1307 *Elegy Edw. I*, ii, Al Englond ahte forte knowe, Of wham that song is that y synge. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 70 O doughtir Cristyn..wych awtyst to be The lyght of myn eyn. *a* 1609 *Form Baron Courts* i. § 11 in Skene *Reg. Maj.* 100 b, The Clerk aucht to inroll them formallie. 1658 *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 15 Therefore I aught to begg your pardon.

β. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 545 O paleys empty and disconsolat..Wel oughtestow to falle and I to dye. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* II. i, Whan men haue that which men oughte to haue they ought to be ioyful and glad. 1529 Wolsey in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 10 [This] owt to moue petyfull hertys. 1558 Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 8 Suche as ought to mainteine the truth and veritie of God. *c* 1590 Greene *Orpharion* (1599) 57 We oft rightly to think of women, seeing so oft we seeke their favors. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. ii. § 2 It ought to be looked upon with veneration. 1717 Pope *Eloisa to Abelard* 183, I ought to grieve, but cannot what I ought. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VII. xiii, When gentlemen admit inferior Parsons into their company, they oft to keep their distance. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlviii. 252 The precedent ought to be followed. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 144 An alien..ought not to be permitted to levy a fine. 1880 Mrs. Parr *Adam & Eve* xvii. 244 Up when they oft to be abed, and abed when they oft to be up. 1886 Ld. Esher in *Law Rep.* 32 Chanc. Div. 26 There is nothing here to shew that the parties ought not to be bound by their contract.

†(*b*) with simple infin. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 2 Mi wit ahte bon mare. 1297 R. Glouc. 9281 Ich þonke ȝou as ich wel aȝte [*v. r.* aute] do. 13.. *Cursor M.* 267 Cursur o werld man aght it call. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. II. 28, I augte ben herre þan she. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xxx. (1869) 192 Þe vengeaunce of god..of whiche alle auhten haue drede. 1578–1600 *Sc. Poems 16th C.* (1801) II. 271 Than acht he be of all puissance denude.

β. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 326 Nie þinges beoð þet ouhten hien touward schrifte. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* Prol. 20 A litel thyng..That oghte liken yow. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 218 He ouȝte more tent ȝeue to his owne good lynyng..than he out ȝeue tent to the good lyuyng of eny other persoon. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* B, Her Maiestie layeth such a logge vppon their consciences, as they ought not beare. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. i. 3 You ought not walke Vpon a labouring day, without the signe Of your Profession. 1648 Milton *Tenure Kings* (1650) 14 On the autority of Law the autority of a Prince depends and to the Laws ought submitt. 1751 Eliza Heywood *Betsy Thoughtless* IV. 141 Ought my friendship to the husband render me insensible of the beauties of the wife? 1815 *Zeluca* III. 318 Do not get habituated to a word you ought never use. 1868 Browning *Agamemnon* 796 How ought I address thee, how ought I revere thee?

c. With past sense indicated by the use of a following perf. infin. with *have*: *you ought to have known* = it was your duty to know, you should have known. (The usual modern idiom.)

1551 Bible 2 *Kings* v. 13 Yf y^e^ prophet had byd the done some great thinge oughtest thou not then to haue done it? 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Gen. Conf., We haue left vndone those thinges whiche we oughte to haue done. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 16 Dear child, you ought to have been told who God is before now. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 379, I ought to have exhibited an example of valour. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 659 *note*, Sir John Reresby, who ought to have been well informed, positively affirms that [etc.]. 1864 Tennyson *Northern Farmer* I. 20, I thowt a said whot a owt to 'a said an' I coomed awaäy. 1895 *Law Times* XCIX. 465/1 Lord Londesborough knew, or ought to have known, that his bill of exchange was intended to circulate.

†6. quasi-*impers.*, with dative object. (Cf. Owe *v.* 6.) a. In past sense: Behoved, befitted, was due (to). *Obs.*

a. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7348 Watloker it aȝte her. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6014 (Cott.) Ful wel þam aght þair king to blam. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3980 Onest ouerall, as aght hir astate. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lviii, That ladi gente ..did wele that hur aghte to do.

β. *c* 1366 Chaucer *A, B, C* 119 But oonly þer we diden nat as us ouhte Doo. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VI. xii, I haue no thynge done but that me ought for to doo.

†b. In present sense: Behoves, befits, is due (to). *Obs.*

a. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 12988 (Fairf.) Þe ne haȝt haue na doute. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 84 Us auȝte not to suppose. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1595 Me aughte to honour theme in erthe Over alle oþer thyngez. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1185 Than aght vs offre to crist golde of dilectionne.

β. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 2 Þis nis nowt iþet ȝet al se wel hit ouhte. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 429 Hym oughte now to have the lesse peyne. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 3 b, If a kyng..lene to do eny of the lytil thynges that hym ought. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2995 For well it ought o prince or o king Til honore and til cherish in al thing O worthi man.

γ. 13.. *Min. P. Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 126, I ouȝte lnue Iesu, ful of miȝte, And worschipe him..as me well iȝte. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3755 The forsaide stedes eght vs to visit.

IV. 7. The pa. pple. *ought* (*aught*) was formerly in literary use, and is still common in dialectal or vulgar use, to form the perfect tense or passive voice of Owe *v.*: a. Owed; b. Possessed (*mod. Sc.*); c. Been obliged (*vulgar Eng.*).

a. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Laurentius*) 381 ȝet paynis are aucht þe mony. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IX. xiv, He hath oughte you and vs euer good wille. 1495 in *Calr. Doc. rel. Scott.* (1888) 327 [Paying] all maills, fermes, and dewties acht and wont. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Macc.* xii. 3 As though they had ought them no euell wyll. 1639 *Conceits, Clinches*, etc. (Halliw.) 46 A gentleman who had ought him money a long time. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 4 The Press hath ought him a shame a long time, and is but now beginning to pay off the Debt.

b. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* IV. 31 And nevir speir quhais aweht hir. *a* 1800 in Scott *Old Mort.* Introd., I would give half of what I am aught, to know if it is still in existence.

(Here perh. belongs the Sc. *Whae's aucht this?* to whom does this belong? But the analysis is not clear.)

c. 1836 Haliburton (Sam Slick) *Clockmaker* Introd., It don't seem to me that I had ought to be made a fool on in that book. 1895 Rosemary *Chilterns* 172 (E. D. D.) Rose had ought to get married. *Mod. dial.* Did you do that? You hadn't ought (= ought not to have done it).

B. as present stem, with inflexions (*oughteth, oughted, oughting*). *Obs.* or *dial.*

†1. To be under obligation (*to do* something); = A. 5, Owe *v.* 5. *Obs.*

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.*, Summe symple persoones hadden thilk opiniouu tho iij seid persoones ouȝtiden to be slayn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 10 The more he oughteth to dispose hymselfe to fede of this heuenly meet. 1654 Cokaine *Dianea* II. 123 The cause is common to all, Kings oughting not to suffer Usurpation of States in others lest they find the experience of it in their owne.

2. *Sc.* To have to pay; = Owe *v.* 2.

1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 4 The reuerence that ye aucht to our Lord Jesus Christ. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* Cert. Deuot Prayers 32 To the surly, we aught al that we can doe, al that we line, al that we vnderstand. 1822 Scott *Nigel* v, We aught him the siller, and will pay him wi' our convenience.

3. *Sc.* To possess; = Owe *v.* 1, Own *v.* 1.

a 1800 in Heslop *Frov. Scot.* (1862) 136 Let him haud the bairn that aughts the bairn. 1816 Scott *Bl. Dwarf* IX, I am answerable for her to those that aught her. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 266 Without ony illwill to the master that aughts him. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* 24 There's naebody but you and me that ought the name. 1896 Barrie *Tommy* 202 The man as ocht Jerusalem greets because the fair Circassian winna take him.

4. *Pres. pple.* Sc. **aughtand, -on, auchtan(d**: a. Owing, indebted; b. Due: = Owing *ppl. a.* 1, 2.

a 1609 *Form Baron Courts* xiii. § 3 in Skene *Reg. Maj.* 104 b, He sall sweir..that he is not aughtand to him sic ane summe of debt. 1644 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) p. xxvii, My wife gat sum peniworthes fra Nans Girson, quhilk shoe was aughten to the box, and after I had mad all my compt, I was auchtand 2*s.* to the box. 1651 D. Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 426 To pay to the collectors the summes aughtand.

Ought, obs. misspelling of ORT; obs. f. OUT.

†**Oughten.** *Obs.* Var. form of UGHTEN, OE. *uht*, the time just before daybreak, early morning.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1415 (MS. Laud 108) He smyten and he fouten þe nyȝt and eke þe ouȝten [*v.rr.* ohtoun, vȝten]. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 9406 Thretti dayes when he hadde foughten With-outen reste bothe euen & oughten.

Oughtness (ō·tnés). *rare.* [f. OUGHT 5 + -NESS.] That quality of an action which is expressed by 'ought'; moral obligatoriness.

1879 J. COOK *Lect. Conscience* i, Every motive has two sides—rightness or its opposite, and oughtness or its opposite. .. Conscience is that which perceives and feels rightness and oughtness in motives. 1888 H. C. BOWEN in *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Nov. 521/1 To stimulate and direct..this sense of obligation, of 'oughtness'.

†**Ou·ghtworth.** *Obs.* [The two words *ought*, AUGHT *sb.* and WORTH *a.* written in combination.] Anything worth, worth anything, of any value.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. 119 Neither the ground nor the consequence of this argument are oughtworth.

Oughwhere, var. OWHERE *Obs.*, anywhere.

†**Ougle,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 ogel, oggol, 6 owglo. [app. related to *oglie, ouglie, owgly*, obs. forms of UGLY *a.*; but the form in *-el, -le* is difficult to account for.] Ugly, repulsive, frightful.

14.. *Chaucer's Clerk's T.* 617 (Corp. MS.) þis Oggel [*MS. Lansd.* ogel, *Ellesm.*, etc. vgly, etc.] sergeaunt. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 111 He lookes like a Tyger; a man would thinke he would eate one, his countenance is so ougle. 1554 J. PROCTOR tr. *Vincentius* To Rdr., How owgle and carrion-lean ye are to se.

Ouglesome, obs. f. UGGLESOME, horrible.

Ouglie, -ly, Ougsome, obs. ff. UGLY, UGSOME.

Ouh, Ouhte, obs. forms of OWE, OUGHT.

Ouin, Ouir, obs. forms of OVEN, OVER.

†**Ouir,** *conj. Sc. Obs.* [app. a reduction of OUTHER *conj.*] Either, or.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 22 Withoutin tarie ouir nycht ouir day, To Spanze lande tha tuke the narrest way.

Ouir-, in comb.: see OVER-.

Ouistiti, var. WISTITI, S. American monkey.

Ouk, oulk, Sc. forms of ME. *wouke*, WEEK.

Oukaz, var. UKASE. **Oule,** obs. f. AWL, OWL.

Oulema, var. ULEMA. **Oulette,** obs. f. OWLET.

Ouller, obs. f. ALDER. **Oulong,** var. OOLONG.

‖ **Oulter-le-mer.** *Law Fr.* [= OF. *oultre la mer* beyond the sea; misprinted, in Cowell, *ouster-le-mer* (by confounding the black letter *l* and long *s*), and so repeated in subsequent law dictionaries down to Wharton 1883.] The plea or excuse of being beyond the sea.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Ouster le mer* (*ultra mare*) commeth of the French (*oultre* i. *ultra*) and (*le mer* i. *mare*) and it is a cause of excuse or Essoine, if a man appeare not in Court vpon Summons. 1617 MINSHEU, *Oulter le mer.* [1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Ouster le mer.* So 1729–in JACOB, 1848–in WHARTON.]

Oultrage, -anee, obs. ff. OUTRAGE, -ANCE.

Oultre-, in comb., obs. form of OUTRE-.

†**Ou·ltreli,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *oultrément*, mod.F. *outrément*, excessively, absolutely, f. *outré*, OUTRÉ. Perh. confused or identified with Eng. *outerly*, UTTERLY.] Absolutely, quite.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 230 Thei have him oultreli refused.

‖ **Oultrepreu,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *oultrepreux* (15th c. in Godef.), f. *oultre, outre* beyond, ultra-, + *preux* valiant, brave.] Exceedingly brave.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 32 The vnillyaunt and oultrepreu Jason was in this glorie and triumphe.

Oumbylle, Oumber, oumer, Oumpere, obs. forms of HUMBLE, UMBER, UMPIRE.

Oun-, an occasional ME. spelling of UN-.

Ounce (ouns), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 unce, (5 vunce, unch, ouce, owns, ouns, nouns, nowns, nonsse, oyns, 6 owince, oouce, oince, ounc, owncne), 5– ounce. [a. OF. *unce* (12th c. in Littré), F. *once* :—L. *uncia* twelfth part (of a pound or a foot). The L. word was already adopted in OE. in the form and sense of *ynce* str. m., INCH; in late OE. it also appears as *yndse, ynse* wk. fem., ounce; but the existing word is from French.]

1. A unit of weight; originally, as still in Troy weight, the twelfth of a pound, but in avoirdupois or ordinary goods weight the sixteenth of the pound.

The Troy ounce consists of 480 grains, and is divided into 20 pennyweights; the avoirdupois ounce contains 437·5 grains, and is divided into 16 drams. *Fluid ounce*, a measure of capacity, containing an avoird. ounce of distilled water at 62° Fahr. (= 28·4 cubic centimetres). In the United States the fluid ounce is the quarter of a gill or 128th part of a gallon (= 29·57 cubic centimetres), containing 456·033 grains of distilled water at its maximum density. It is thus an aliquot part of the pint, quart, and gallon, which the British fluid ounce is not.

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 248 genim..anre yndsan [*v.r.* ynsan] ȝewihte.] *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 54 Mykelle brent gold, as sextene vnce amounte. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* 203 Fyue or sixe Ounces [*v.rr.* vnce(s)] .. Of siluer. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 27 Take persole, peletre an oyns, and grynde. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 714/23 *Hec semiuncia*, half a nouns. 1463 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 154 Gold weyyng xix. ownsys and half a ownsce, the prise off every owns xxx.*s.* 1464 *Paston Lett.* II. 154 *marg.*, After xxx.*d.* the unch. 1472 in *Wilts. Archæol. Mag.* (1868) XI. 337 A sacryng belle..weyng x vnncez. 1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 315 A spone of selver wayyng a nonsse. 1488–9 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c. 22 The gold..whiche they nowe sell for a pounde weight weyeth not above vij unces. 1526 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 15 An ownce sylvir fyne sterlinge at 3*s.* 8*d.* 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* (1863) IV. 70 Weynge by estymacon viij oonce. 1554 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 415 Every ounc therof .. to passe in iiii.*s.* sterling the ounc allways. 1559 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 183 A crowne an oince fyue score oinces & thre quarters. 1571 *Will* in *Gentl. Mag.* (1861) July 35 Weyng xvi. ownches and a quarter. 1646 RECORDE, etc. *Gr. Artes* 322, 20 pence weight maketh an ounce, and 12 ounces do make a pound. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 261 If there be any Signs of a Plethora, twelve Ounces of Blood may be taken away. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 305 The origin of the present avoirdupois pound of sixteen ounces, equal to 7680 Troy grains, is involved in obscurity.

b. *loosely*: usually, A small quantity.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 677 By ounces henge his lokkes þat he hadde. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 136 My sweete ounce of mans flesh, my in-conie Iew. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* i. (1643) 334 Not all at once, but by ounces, as we say. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ii, They had not an ounce [of bread and flesh] left in the ship. 1839 40 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* (1842) II. ii. 100 The table was spread with some ounces of dry bread.

c. *fig.* of imponderable things; esp. in proverbial expressions.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 42 Better is one vncé of good lyfe, than x pounde of pardon. 1629 *Bk. Merry Riddles* 26 An ounce of state requires a pound of gold. 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer, To Parlt.*, To debate and sift this matter to the utmost ounce of Learning and Religion. 1670 RAY *Proverbs, Sc. Prov.* 264 An ounce of mothers wit is worth a pound of Clergy. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. viii. 295 An ounce of common sense goes farther than many cartloads of logic.

2. Used to render *onza*, the name of a coin of different values in Spain and Sicily.

The value of the old Spanish *doubloon onza* (of gold) was about 16 dollars, i.e. £3 12*s.*; the Sicilian onza (of silver) was equal to about 10*s.* 3½*d.*

1799 NELSON 8 Mar. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 286 You will receive seven thousand ounces or 21,000 ducats. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* II. (1874) 275 Then how canst thou think to succeed alone Who hast not a thousand ounces of thine own? 1878 H. GIBBS *Ombre* 10 General Castilla .. never liked playing for less than an ounce (£3 12*s.*) a fish.

†**3.** a. A mediæval measure of time, equal to 47 atoms (7½ secs.): see ATOM 7. b. A measure of length or of surface, equal to 3 inches. c. A local Irish measure of surface: see quot. 1780. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. ix. (1495) Y vj b/2 A moment of tyme conteynyth twelue vnces and an vnce seuen and forty attomos. *Ibid.* XIX. cxxix. m ij/1 Vncia conteyneth thre ynches in mesure. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* II. 90 In the parish of Tooavister, they have a way of taking land by the ounce. .. An ounce is the sixteenth of a gineve, and is sufficient for a potatoe garden.

4. a. *attrib.* Of the weight of one ounce or (in comb.) so many ounces.

1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 75 We have obtained a velocity with an ounce ball nearly doubling this. 1898 *Daily News* 6 July 7/3 Next comes Canada's proposal..of a charge of 1½*d.* on ounce letters. 1900 *Ibid.* 9 May 5/5 The present four-ounce bread ration is to be further reduced.

b. *Comb.*, as *ounce-grape* (obs.), *-measure, -notch*; † ounce-land, a division of land in Orkney, which paid to the earl one ounce of silver; ounce-thread, a kind of sewing thread.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 410 We haue not spoken..of the Ounce-grapes, whereof euery one weighes a good ounce. 1814 SHIRREF *Agric. Surv. Orkn.* 31 The lands in Orkney had been early divided into ure or ounce lands, and each ounce land into eighteen penny lands, and penny-lands again into four-merk or farthing lands, corresponding to the feu-money paid at the time. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* iv. 140 The making of sewing-thread, known by the names of 'ounce-thread' and 'nun's-thread', was commenced. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 248 The loss of a single ton of ice shifts..it an ounce-notch on the bar of the mighty scale.

Hence **Ou·ncer,** a thing that weighs one or (in comb.) so many ounces, as a *three-ouncer*. **Ou·ncy** *a.*, yielding an ounce of gold to a certain measure.

1864 ROGERS *New Rush* II. 52 The ground .. is thickly interspersed with ouncy dust. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 21 May 4/1 Tumbling brooks teeming with 'three ouncers'.

Ounce (auns), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4 unce, 5–7 once, 6 owns, 7 onse, 6– ounce. [ad. OF. *once* (13th c. in Littré), *lonce* (*Voy. de Marc Pol*, Godef. *Compl.*); cf. It. *lonza*, Sp. *onza, onça*. OF. *l'once* (according to Hatz.-Darm.) represents an earlier *lonce* (the *l* being confounded with the def. article) = It. *lonza* :—pop. L. type **luncia*, for L. *lyncea*, deriv. of *lync-em* LYNX.]

1. A name originally given to the common lynx, afterwards extended to other species, and still sometimes applied in America to the Canada lynx and other species. From 16th c. applied to various other small or moderate-sized feline beasts, vaguely identified.

13.. *K. Alis.* 5228 Bores, beres, and lyouns, .. Vnces grete, and leopardes. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) xvi, The wyld once, the buk, the welterand brok. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. Wks. 1724 II. 715 The lion heart, the ounce gave active might. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 30 Be it Ounce, or Catte, or Beare, Pard, or Boare with bristled haire. 1598 B. YONG *Diana* 91 The pillers were supported with Lyons, Ounces and Tygres, .. cut of brasse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXVIII. viii. II. 316 The Onces be likewise taken for strange and forrein, and of all foure-footed beasts they haue the quickest eie and see best [*L.* Peregrini sunt et lynces, quæ clarissimi quadrupedum omnium cernunt]. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 380 The wilde beast which among the Germans is named *Luchss* (by making a name from the *Linx*..the Spaniards do as yet call him by the Latin name *Lince*..amongst the barbarous writers he is called by the name of an *Ounce* (which I do suppose to be a panther). 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 25 The Ounce or the wilde Cat, is as big as a mungrell dog. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 45 (Montezuma's Palace) Great cages..wherein were kept in some Lions, in other Tygres, in other Ownzes, in other Wolves. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Ounce*, .. also a kind of spotted beast called a Lynx. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 7 Such as differ in size and shape from each other, as the Cat of Europe, and Ownce of India. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 344 Tygers, Ounces, Pards Gambold before them. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 16 The Ounce or Wild Cat, is about the bigness of two lusty Ram Cats.

2. In current zoological use: A feline beast (*Felis uncia*), inhabiting the lofty mountain ranges of Central and Southern Asia; it resembles the leopard in markings, but is smaller and of lighter ground colour, and has longer and thicker fur; also called *mountain-panther* and *snow-leopard*.

[1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 381 Ounces do commonly seem to be called rather Linxes then Panthers; but although some late writers do attribute the name to a Leopard or a lesser Panther, it seemeth notwithstanding corrupt from the Linx.] [1761 BUFFON *Hist. Naturelle* IX. 152 La seconde espèce est la petite panthère d'Oppian..que les Voyageurs modernes ont appelé, *Once* du nom corrompu *Tyrx* ou *Lonx*.] 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 255 We will therefore call that animal of the panther kind, which is less than the panther, and with a longer tail, the ounce. . . The Ounce..is much less than the panther, being not, at most, above three feet and a half long. 1843 SIR W. JARDINE in *Naturalist's Libr.* III. 192 The ounce is first noticed by Buffon.

†b. Applied to the Cheetah or Hunting Leopard: this being at first confounded with the Ounce of Buffon. *Obs.*

1694 in *Churchill's Voy.* (1704) IV. 162 Besides Hawks and Dogs, they make use of a sort of Creatures they call *Onzes*, about the bigness of a Fox, very swift, their Skins speckled like Tigers, and so Tame, that they carry them behind them on Horse-back. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Ounce*, is also a kind of tame Beast in Persia, mistaken for a lynx. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IX. xviii, And couchant on the saddle-bow, With tranquil eyes and talons sheathed, The ounce expects his liberty. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. i. 609 As hooded ounces cling to the driven hind.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* † Ounce-stone, a rendering of Pliny's *lyncurium*, a reputed precious stone, now understood to have been amber.

c 1505 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 196 Et de 13*s.* 5*d.* ex mutacione argenti..pro owns taylles. 1583 *Rates of Customs* Dvb, Ounce skinnes the peece *xs.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 609 That the Once stone or Lyncurium is of the same colour that Ambre ardent which resembleth the fire. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* iv. 44 Mouse, ounce, and hare skins may serve us at present as well as sables could do.

Ounce, *v. rare.* [f. OUNCE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To mark with the weight in ounces.

1702 *Loud. Gaz.* 3863/4 It is ounced at the bottom 18. oz.

Ounctuous, obs. form of UNCTUOUS.

[**Ound**: see note under OUNDY *a.*]

Ounde, variant of ONDE *sb. Obs.*, spite.

†**Ounded,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. F. *ondé, ondée*, OUNDY, with substitution of Eng. ending -ED[2].] a. Waved, wavy. b. *Her.* = UNDÉ.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 708 (736) Here ownded heer þat sonnyssh was of hewe She rente. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 765 Bothe his hede and hys hals ware bakely alle over Oundyde of azure, enamelde fulle faire. 14.. *MS. Lincoln A.* i. 17 lf. 39 (Halliw.) The tayle was ounded overthweit with a colour reede as rose.

Ounder-: see UNDER-.

†**Ou·nding,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. **ounde* v., repr. F. *onder* to wave, make wavy.] An adorning with undulating lines in imitation of waves.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 343 The cost of embrowdynge the degise endentynge barrynge owndynge [*v.rr.* owndeynge, owndyng] palynge wyndynge or bendynge and semblable wast of clooth in vanitee.

†**'Ounds,** *int. Obs.* [For *wounds*, i.e. *God's wounds*: cf. ZOUNDS.] An obsolete oath, used as an exclamation of anger, surprise, etc.

1706 FARQUHAR *Recruit. Officer* II. iii, Off with your hats; 'ounds, off with your hats!

†**Ou·ndy,** *a. Obs.* Also 4–5 owndy, ownde, 6 oundé. [a. F. *ondé, -ée* (in 14th c. *ondeit* Godef. *Compl.*) :—L. *undāt-um*, f. *undāre* to wave, curl, *unda* wave.] Waved, wavy; in *Her.* = UNDÉ.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 296 Hir heere that ovndye [*v. r.* owndy] was and crips. [1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 36 Her heare was oundye, that is, layed in rooles vppone and downe, lyke waues of water when they are styrred with the winde.] ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 193 Ownde of azure alle ouer. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 79 b, The other side clothe of Tissue of silver, and clothe of gold of Tissue entered ounde the one with ye other, the ounde is warke wavyng up and doune, .. and on the other side that was ounde was sette with signes called cifers of fine gold.

[The passage from Hall's *Chron.* is erroneously reprinted in A. Fleming's *Holinshed* (1587) III. 860/1, with *ound* for *ounde*; it is misunderstood by Halliwell and explained as sb. *ounde* 'a kind of lace, a curl'. The imaginary sb. so explained appears in *Cent. Dict.* and Funk's *Standard* in the form *ound*.]

Oune, obs. f. OWN *a.*, ON; obs. pa. pple. of OWE.

Oupe, owpe, app. var. of AWPE, ALT, OLP, bull-finch.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Fraylezille*, ave, an oupe. [1599 MINSHEU, A bird with blacke feathers on the head, like linget, called of some, an Owpe.]

Ouph (auf). Also 7– ouphe, 7 owf, ouf. [A variant of AUF, OAF; perh. originating in a scribal or typographical error for *auph* or *oaph*, which seems more prob. than that it is a genuine dial. variant. App. first in Shaks. (folio 1623).]

1623 *Shaks.'s Merry W.* IV. iv. 49 Wee'l dresse Like Vrchins, Ouphes, and Fairies, greene and white. *Ibid.* V. v. 61 Strew good lucke (Ouphes) on enery sacred roome. 1678 RYMER *Trag. last Age* 129 He is turn'd amorous Owf. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. Prol. Pantagr. Prognost., Dolts, Block-heads, Ninnyhammers, and silly Oufs. 1882 SWINBURNE *Tristram of Lyonesse* 108 Or how shall I trust more than ouphe or elf Thy truth to me-ward, who beliest thyself?

Hence **Ou'phish** *a.*

1896 J. LUMSDEN *Poems* 140 An implike ouphish ditty.

Our (auəɹ), *pron.* Forms: 1 úre, 2–5 ure, (hure, 3 hore), 3–5 ur, (4 wr); 3–6 oure, (3–4 hour(e), 4–5 owre, 4– our, (5–7 owr, 5 owur, 6 eure, 7 or). [Com. Teutonic: see below.] In OE. used (invariably) as the genitive pl. of the 1st person pronoun, and (with adj. inflexions) as the corresponding possessive pronoun, whether adjectively or absolutely. In mod. Eng. only the possessive pronoun used adjectively, the absolute form being OURS. See the paradigm in *I pron.*

A. *personal pron.* [OE. (*úser, ússer*) *úre* = OFris., OS. *úser*, OHG. *unsar*, ON. *vár*, Goth. *unsara*.] The genitive plural of the first personal pronoun: = Of us. (In OE. also the genitive governed by some adjs. and vbs.) *Obs.* (or blending with the poss. pron. B. 1, in some phrases, as *in our midst* = in the midst of us, *on our behalf*, and with sense of the objective genitive, as *in our despite, in our defence, our dismissal, our accusers, our pursuers*).

Beowulf 1386 Ure æzhwylc sceal ende zebidan worolde lifes. *a* 900 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xi. 9 Deah .. heora sy mycle ma þonne ure. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* iii. 22 Adam can ýfel and god, swa swa ure sum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxiii. 21 Weorð ðu ure zemyndiz. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Þah ure an heofde idon ower alre sunne. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7766 Þatt ure nan ne þurrfe Ut off þe rihhte wezze gan. *c* 1205 LAY. 16311 Betere beoð ure fifti. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 803 Hwuch ure is kempe. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2262 Ne wiste ur non gilt ðor-on. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 815 Ȝef vre on ouercomeþ ȝour þreo. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2629 Our on mot nedes leuen her.

b. esp. when accompanied by the genitive plural of ALL: *our all*, OE. *úre ealra*, ME. *oure aller*, of us all, all our. See ALLER.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxxvi. 6 Ure ealra bliss eardhabbendra on anum þe ece standeþ. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 Þat is ure alre wune. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7491 Ure allre land iss Paradis. *a* 1300 *Fall & Passion* 51 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 14 Maid bere heuen king þat is al ure creatoure. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9709 (Cott.) Wit-vten vr al [*Gött.* all vre] comun a-sent. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 823 Vp roos oure hoost and was oure aller cok [*v. rr.* oure alder, our alþer, owre alder].

B. *possessive pron.* [OE. (*úser*) *úre* = OFris. *úse*, OS., ODu. *unsa* (MDu. *onse*, Du. *onze, ons*), OHG. *unsér* (MHG., Ger. *unser*), ON. *vár-r*, Goth. *unsar*), arising from inflecting the genitive pl. in A. as an adj., which in some of the langs. caused a contraction of the original form.

OE. *úre* was declined like ordinary adjs. in *-e*, as *gréne*; remains of this, as gen. sing. masc. and neuter *úres*, dat. sing. and pl. *úrum*, later *úren*, acc. sing. m. *úrne*, were still in use in 12–13th c.

1. Of or belonging to us, i. e. to the speakers, or to the speaker and the person or persons whom he speaks for or includes. The possessive adj. corresponding to WE, US; expressing the genitive of possession; also the objective genitive, as *in our defence, our Maker, our persecutors*: see A.

In the first two OE. instances it has the value of the genitive case in A: *to our both* = to both of us; *of our none* = of none of us.

Beowulf 2659 Urum (*dat.*) sceal sweord ond helm byrne ond byrdu-scrud bam zemæne. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* 211 ze habbaþ zecyðed ðæt ze ures nanes ne siendon. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 1 Ure ieldran ealne þisne ymbhwyrft þises middanzeardes..on þreo todældon. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 11 Urne zedæzhwamlican hlaf syle us todæz [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ure]. *Ibid.* 12 And forzyf us ure zyltas swa swa we forzyfaþ urum zyltendum [*Hatton G.* ure .. ure]. — Luke i. 71 He alysde us of urum feondum [*Hatton G.* uren feonden]. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 195 Vre forme fader gult we abuzeð alle. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2261 It was in ure seckes don. *c* 1275 LAY. 3656 And Aganippus hour king. *Ibid.* 8545 Hail beo þou hore kinge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23698 (Edinb.) For wr [*Cott., Gött.* vr, *Fairf.* our, *Trin.* oure] eldern pliht. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 338 Sa[y] we nou forth in hure spelle. *c* 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 506 Holi writ is oure myrour In whom we sen al vre socour. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 3480 What do ȝe, Vs to chalange of vur fe? *c* 1375 *Rel. Ant.* I. 38 Oure uchedayes bred ȝeve us to day. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* II. 405 The law ys commyttyd to owur aduysment. 1536 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 13 My lorde Chaunceler and I by owyr letteres..aduertysyed you therof. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 245 'Gainst us, our lives, our children, and our heirs. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 421 ¶9 The Perfection of our Sight above our other Senses. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. F.* xl, 'Miss Briggs and I are plunged in grief..for the death of our Papa.'

b. Of the body of Christians, as *Our Lord, Our Saviour, Our Lady*, or of humanity, as *Our Father*.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 11 Ure Drihten Hælend Crist. *Ibid.* 13 Þonne bið Drihten ure se trumesta staþol. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 9 Fæder ure þu þe eart on heofonum. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 Bodeden ures hlafordes to-cyme. *c* 1175–1832 [see LADY *sb.* 3]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Ze, mine leoue sustren, uoleweð ure lefdi. 1340 *Ayenb.* 6 Þet oure lhord him-zelf ous uorbyet. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 15 In ye yere of our redempcion .M.cccc.lxxxviii. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 31 The yere of our Lorde M.c. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. x. 433 Handselled with our Saviour's heavenly Sermon. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. xvi, Our Lord affixed a new significance to the word Love. 1853 *Ibid.* Ser. II. xxii, What did our Redeemer mean?

c. In imperial or royal use, instead of *my*. Corresponding to the similar use of WE, q.v.

[*c* 1075 *Laws of William* in Schmid *Gesetze* 354 Willelmus rex Anglorum, dux Normannorum, omnibus hominibus suis, Francis et Anglis, salutem. Statuimus imprimis super omnia, unum Deum per totum regnum nostrum venerari.] 1258 *Eng. Proclam. Hen. III* 4 And we hoaten alle vre treowe in þe treowþe þæt heo vs oȝen. 1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 590/1 Edmund Hampden Knyght, oure Rebell. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 103 Geven at Laterane the tenth yere of our popedome. 1594 SHAKS. *Kich. III*, I. i. 120 Heauen will take the present at our hands. 1708 *Royal Proclam.* 18 Jan. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4403/2 The Watermen belonging to..Our most Dear Consort. 1837 *Royal Proclam.*, VICTORIA R. Our Will and Pleasure is, That, [etc.] Given at Our Court at Kensington, the Twenty-first Day of June 1837, in the First Year of Our Reign.

d. In vaguer sense: With whom or which we have to do; whom we have in mind; of whom (or which) we are speaking; of the writer and his readers, or merely of the writer. Hence used by editors and reviewers. Cf. WE.

1612 *Proc. Virginia* 68 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 141 If we should each kill our man. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 This sinne .. against which our Apostle leuelleth. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. (1712) 47 So our profound Atheists and Epicureans..do not stick to infer. 1780 BECKFORD *Biog. Mem.* 148 Here our artist remained six weeks. 1784 T. SHERIDAN *Swift's Wks.* Pref., Impropriations which run thro' the whole body of the works, not only of our author, but of all other English writers. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvi, We must now introduce our reader to the interior of the fisher's cottage. *Mod.* Here we take leave of our author.

†2. *absolutely*: = OURS. *Obs.*

In OE. and Early ME. the predicative and absolute use had (as in ordinary adjs.) the same form as the attributive. This continued with some southern writers down to the 17th c., although the differentiated form *ures, oures*, OURS, had arisen in the north before 1300, and had become general Eng. by 1500.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlv. 335 Hiera ægen we him sellaþ nalles ure. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xii. 7 Þonne bið ure seo yrfeweardnes. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 145 Þine sunnen þe beð forgiuene. Swo beo us alle ure. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4396 Vre is þe maystrye. *Ibid.* 9368 Þe riȝte al oure is. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7465 (Cott.) A man o þair gains an of vr [*Fairf.* oure]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 112 Hit is oure nor he hit ons let. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 511 (539), I wil he ded or she shal bleuen oure. 1425–6 BP. OF WINCHESTER in *Chron. London* 166 Your owne wele and our alle. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 545 Your fader dyde assaylle our by treyson. 1554–9 *Songs & Ball. Philip & Mary* (1860) 5 Hys ryghtyusnes ys owr, owr inequyte ys hys. 1601 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VI. lxi, We rule who line: the dead are none of our. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Answ.* ii. 38 Our is the more ancient Liturgie, and our the more noble Church.

3. Our Father. Used as a name of the 'Lord's Prayer': = PATERNOSTER.

1882 EDNA LYALL *Donovan* xl, Together [they] .. said the 'Our Father' and sealed their reconciliation.

4. Our Lady's, esp. in names of plants: see LADY *sb.* 17, LADY'S CUSHION, etc.

† Our, *conj. Obs.*, app. reduced from OUTHER: see under OR *conj.* A. β.

Our, obs. or dial. var. OVER *adv., prep., v.*; obs. f. HOUR; var. of OWHERE *Obs.*

Our-, obs. var. (chiefly Sc.) of OVER-, in comb., as in *ourfret, ourga* (= OVERGO), *ourhand*, etc.

-our, *suffix* (repr. AF. *-our*, OF. *-or, -ur, -eör, -eür*, mod.F. *-eur*), the earlier spelling of the suffix *-or*, regularly used in ME., and still commonly retained (in Great Britain, but not in America) in some of the words of ME. age, or of subsequent formation on the pattern of these; e. g. *colour, honour, saviour, splendour, candour*: see -OR suffix.

b. In a few words, the suffix *-our* (= F. *-eur*), indicating state, is added to roots of Teutonic origin, as in *dreadour, quenchour, raddour*, q. v.

c. *-our* is in some words a corruption or alteration of some other ending, as in *arbour, armour, behaviour, demeanour, endeavour, harbour, haviour, neighbour, parlour*, q. v.

Ourage, variant of OVERAGE *Obs.*, work.

Ourali, variant form of WOURALI.

Ouralwhere, oure-: see OVERALLWHERE.

Ouran for *our-ran*, obs. pa. t. of OVERRUN.

Ourane, *Sc.* = *over one*, together: see OVER *prep.*

Ourang-outang, -utang, ff. ORANG-OUTANG.

Ourano-: see URANO-.

Ourari, variant of CURARE, WOURALI.

† Ourbeld, *pa. pple. Sc. Obs.* [pa. pple. of *ourbeild*, f. *our-*, OVER- + BEILD *v.*] Covered over.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 672 Braid burdis and benkis, our-beld with bancouris of gold.

Our-burd, Oureower, Our-croce, obs. Sc. ff. OVERBOARD, -COVER, -CROSS.

† Ourdi'rk, *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. *our-*, OVER- + *dirk*, DARK *v.*] *trans.* To overdarken, overcloud.

a 1568 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 329 We may nocht in this vale of bale abyd, Ourdirkit with the sable clud nocturn.

Ourdraif, -drave, -driff, etc., obs. ff. OVERDRIVE *v.* **Ourdraw,** obs. Sc. form of OVERDRAW.

Oure, obs. form of HOUR, ORE, OUR, YOUR.

-Oure, *sb.*: see OVER, OVRE, shore.

Oure, obs. form, chiefly Sc., of OVER; also in combination, as *oure-al, ouredreve* (OVERDRIVE), *ourehaile* (OVERHALE), *ourelip, oureman, ouresayle* (OVERSAIL), etc. **Ourebi**: see ORIBI.

Ourels, = *owher else*: see OWHERE, anywhere.

Ouren, Oures, obs. forms of OURN, OURS.

Ouretyrve, var. OVERTERVE *Obs.*, to overturn.

Ourharl, Ourhele, Ouer-hie, obs. Sc. ff. OVERHARL, -HELE, -HIGH. **Ouric,** variant of URIC.

Ourie (au'ri, ū'ri), *a. north. dial.*; now only *Sc.* Forms: 4 ouri, 8–9 ourie, owrie, 9 oory. [Origin obscure: cf. Icel. *úrig* wet, f. *úr* drizzling rain.] Poor in appearance, shabby; dull, dingy; dreary, melancholy, languid.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 88 He changed son his ouri wed, And forth into the halle he yed. 1785 BURNS *A Winter Night* iii, I thought me on the ourie cattle, Or silly sheep, wha bide this brattle O' winter war. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Lasses a' leuch* Poems (1846) 145 Maggie was sitting fu' ourie an' blate. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 82 The winter raindrap owrie fa's. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 261 That oory, dingy paint and paper.

Ou'rishness. *nonce-wd.* [f. OUR *pron.* + -ISH[1] + -NESS.] The quality of belonging to or of being connected with ourselves.

1819 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) II. 151 Yet there is a sort of unhired fidelity, an ourishness about all this that makes it rest pleasant in one's feelings. 1860 K. H. DIGBY *Even. on Thames* I. 320 There is a sort of ourishness, to use a word of Coleridge's, in the way that some people speak of the country or town they live in.

Ourlawer, -layer: see OVERLAYER.

Ourloft, Ourman, Ourpast, etc., obs. Sc. ff. ORLOP, OVERMAN, OVERPAST, etc.

Ourn (auəɹn), *poss. pron. dial.* Also 5 ouren, ourun. [f. OUR *poss. pron.*, as in *hern*, etc., app. by form-association with *my, mine, thy, thine*: see HISN. These *-n* forms are midland and southern.] = OURS.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 154 His conversacioun is in hevene, as ouren shulden be. 1382 — *Gen.* xxvi. 20 (MS. E, *a* 1390) Ourn is the water [*MS. A*, Oure]. *Ibid.* xxxiv. 21 And oure [*MSS. B, D, E, F, H*, ourn] we shulen ȝyue to hem. *c* 1420 — *Mark* xii. 7 And the eritage schal be oure [*MSS. G, W*, ourun]. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 985 To ȝeue us þe lond aȝeyn þat ouren is. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 105 Hern, Ourn, Yourn, Hisn, for Hers, Ours, Yours, His, is had English. 1778 FOOTE *Trip to Calais* II. 52 Instead of doing like our'n, they wear their woollen smocks over the rest of their cloaths. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxiii, 'Wer' be 'em then?'..'Aal-amang wi' ourn in the limes'. 1861 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. i. 169 Ourn's the fust thru-by-daylight train.

† Ourn, *v. Obs.* [Of obscure origin; known only in the work quoted. Stratmann compares ON. *orna* to get warm, Sw. *orna* to grow musty.]

1. *intr.* ? To rage, be enraged.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6404 Ector for þat od dynt ournyt in hert, Wode for the wap, as a wild lyon.

b. Of uncertain sense.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2203, I, ournand in elde with arghnes in hert. *Ibid.* 2540 If Elinus be argh, & ournes for ferde,.. let other men Aunter, abill þerfore.

2. *trans.* ? To enrage; to rouse.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4857 We hane ournyt hym with angur, ertid hym mykill.

Hence **† Ourning** *vbl. sb.*, ? raging, rage.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4767 Yche freke, þat þai fonnd, felly þai slogh, Old men & other, with ournyng, to dethe. *Ibid.* 12711 This Othe, with ournyng, ordant belyue Letturs by a lede þat he leell trist, To Agamynon gay wif.

Ourn, -e, = *orn*, obs. pa. t. of RUN *v.*

Ourn, Ournement, obs. ff. ORN, ORNAMENT.

Ourology, -mancy, -scopy: see UROLOGY, etc.

Our-quar(e, -quhare, var. OURWHERE *Obs.*

Our-ryn, obs. Sc. form of OVERRUN.

Ours (auəɹz), *poss. pron.* Forms: 4 ures, uris, urs, ors, 4–6 ouris, 4–5 ourys, owres, 5–6 oures, owris, 5 ourez, 7–9 our's, 4– ours. [In form a double possessive, f. poss. pron. *ur, ure*, OUR + *-es* (cf. *hers, yours, theirs*); of northern origin: cf. the midl. and southern *oureu*, OURN; and see OUR *poss. pron.* 3.]

The absolute form of the possessive pronoun OUR, used when no sb. follows, i. e. either absolutely or predicatively: Our one, our ones; that or those belonging to us. (= F. *le nôtre, la nôtre, les nôtres*, Ger. *der, die, das unsere, unsrige*.)

† *Ours two, ours all* = of us two, of us all.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11784 (Cott.) Bot for he es godd mighti sene, Vres ar fallen don be-dene. *Ibid.* 27579 (Cott.) Þai baf in þaim sum hidd bunte þat better mai þan ors [*v. r.* owres]

be. 13.. *Ibid.* 12285 (Göttl.) 3our sun has vres [*Cott.* urs nu, *Tr.* haþ oures] feld wid strif. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 458 Ffor wel ye woot þat al this gold is oures [*Camb. MS.* ourys]. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2989 This day was therys, Another shalbe ourez. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xiii. 219 þat childe was neuere oures two. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 45 He and al his is owris. 1656 WALLER *To my Lord Protector* viii, Your highness, not for ours alone, But for the world's Protector shall be known. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 190 The second Current..inclosed between the Continent of America and ours. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 129 Ours, as has been truly said, is 'a time of loud disputes and weak convictions'.

b. *Of ours*: see OF 44.

13.. *Cursor M.* 7465 (Göttl.) A man of his again a man of ouris [*Cott.* ur]. If ours may winne his in stours. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. xiii. 8 Muche more wold it semen skyle that he be one of ourys. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* i. 2 All them that call on the name of oure lorde Iesus Christ in every place, both of theirs and of oures [WYCLIF, of hem and oure]. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 540 This weak and feeble fortresse of ours. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. vi, O shrieking beloved brother blockheads of mankind, let us close those wide mouths of ours. *Mod.* This garden of ours has been neglected.

†c. *rare use.* As the second of two possessives before a substantive, where *our* is the ordinary form.

1564 JEWEL *Apol. Ch. Eng.* Ded., Whiche..youre and ours moste vertuous and learned soueraigne Ladie and Mastres shal see good cause to commende.

†**Our-scalit**, *pa. pple. Sc. Obs.* [From vb. **our-* (= over-)*scale*.] Covered over as with scales.

1508 DUNBAR *Goldyn Targe* 26 The purpur hevyn our scailit in silver sloppis.

Ourself (auəɹse·lf), *pron.* Forms: see OUR and SELF. [A parallel formation to next, with *self* instead of *selves*, appearing first in 14th c.

It may have arisen out of *our selven*, through *our selve*, *our self*, finally with *e* mute, as in the infinitive of vbs. (e.g. *holden, holde, hold*); but, on the other hand, it may have been a distinct formation, with the uninflected *self* (cf. *myself, ourself*, with *my own, our own*).]

Emphatic and reflexive pronoun, corresponding to *we, us*, originally not differing in sense from OURSELVES; but subsequently differentiated, so as to be used mostly in those cases in which *we* refers to a single person or is not definitely plural; e. g. in royal, divine, or editorial utterance, or when used vaguely in the sense of *one, oneself*.

In mod. South Sc. *ourself* is collective, *ourselfs* is individual; e.g. 'we do everything *ourself*', but 'we'll settle it atween *ourselfs*'.

I. *Emphatic.* **1.** Standing alone, as subject, as object direct or indirect, or in predicate after *be, become*, or the like.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3528 Oure-selfe & oure seruage is surely 3oure awen. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXI. (Percy Soc.) 150 Now trouth of his right dooth our selfe exhorte. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 16 Our natiue sin in Adame to expell And all trespas committit be our sell. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 73 Which our selfe haue granted. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 37 So puzzl'd..that they knew not .. whether there were really in the world any such person as our-self. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XVII. 516 Ourself will swiftness to your nerves impart, Ourself with rising spirits swell your heart. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* ii, That e'er he nearer comes oursel 'S a muckle pity. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. XXXVII, Ourself will grace..The bridal of the Maid of Lorn. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 303, 303 Ourself..learnt..This craft of healing. Were you sick, ourself Would tend upon you.

2. In apposition with *we* or (rarely) *us*.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. ii, For we oure self ben cause of this meschyef. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 8 *Art.* O Cæsar, reade mine first: for mine's a suite That touches Cæsar neerer. .. *Cæs.* What touches vs our selfe, shall be last seru'd. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. lv, We will our selfe take time to heare Your Cause at large.

II. 3. *Reflexive*; as direct or indirect object.

13.. *Cursor M.* 23791 (Cott.) Qui sell we vr-self [*Edin., Fairf., Trin.* vs; *Göttl.* vs-self] vnto þat sorn? 13.. *Chron. R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 1076 (MS. B) þat heþ here bi oure self [*so MSS.* β, γ; *MS. A*, vs sulve; *MS.* α, vs sulf] as at þe worldes ende. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4933 To macche vs with monhede & might of our selfe [cf. *Ibid.* 7860 We are folke full fele.. Assemblit in this Cite oure seluyn to kepe]. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 121 We that mey harme owre selff with all thes defautes. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 78 Broder,..let vs make redy ourselfe for to yssue out. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Matrimony* (1859) 501 For this folly is ever .. grown up with us, .. to think highly by ourself, so that none thinketh it meet to give place to another. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Vauxhall Gard. by Day*, We, from the mere force of habit, found ourself running among the first. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 179 That a complete vacuum could not be represented to the mind, without at least reserving a place in it for ourself.

Ourselves (auəɹse·lvz), *pron. pl.* Forms: see OUR and SELF. [The original construction was nom. *we selfe*, acc. *ús selfe*, dat. *ús selfum*; whence ME. *us selven*. In 14th c. this was superseded in north. dial. by *ur selven*, midl. *our(e selven* (whence perh., through *oure selve, our(e selfe*, the form OURSELF). Before 1500, *our(e selfs, our selves*, appeared and became the standard form: cf. *yourselves, themselves*, and see SELF.] The emphatic and reflexive pronoun corresponding to *we, us*.

I. Emphatic.

1. Standing alone, as subject, as object direct or indirect, or in predicate after *be, become*, or the like.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. i. 76 The Treasure .. with our selues, all rest at thy dispose. 1593 — *Rich. II*, I. i. 16 Our selues will heare Th' accuser, and the accused, freely speake. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* III. (ed. 8) 108 Ourselves are the greatest snare to ourselves. 1773 *Life N. Froude* 47 We were not ourselves till some Weeks after their Departure. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. xvii. 388 We had as lief not be, as not be ourselves. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 320 Very satisfactory..to the owners of the ships if not to ourselves. [*Ibid.* 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister?* 87 Nobbut one of oursens dressed up like.]

2. In apposition with *we* or (rarely) *us*.

[13.. *Cursor M.* 21878 (Cott.) If we cuth oght vr-seluen (*Fairf.* our-seluen; *Edin., Göttl.* us seluin) knan.] 1526 TINDALE *John* iv. 42 We have herde hym oure selves. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 The light .. that we haue attained vnto our selues. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* III. ii, We anes were young oursells. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. 28 Appropriated to us ourselves. 1884 MRS. OLIPHANT *Sir Tom* II. x. 153 When we are ourselves poor.

II. 3. Reflexive. As direct or indirect object.

[*c* 1400 *Chaucer's Wife's Prol.* 812 We fille acorded by vs seluen twu (*Camb., Lansd., Harl.* oure seluyn, seluen, our seluen). *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. XXXVI. 146 (Harl. MS.) Yf we come afor, and accuse oure selvene.] 1495-6 *Plumpton Corr.* 115 We shall endevor ourselfs. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* iii. 5 Nor that we are sufficient off oure selves to thynke eny thynge as it were of oure selves. 1534 ELYOT *Doctrinal of Princes* 6 We..litle do avaunce our selfes to..vertue. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 We subject our selues to euery ones censure. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xvii. (1848) 271 If we ..did not as much flatter our selves, and disguise our selves, to our selves, as we flatteringly disguise our selves to others. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 68 We are capable of governing ourselves. 1786 BURNS *To a Louse* viii, To see oursels as others see us! 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, De Juvent.* Wks. 1872 X. 61 At the pastrycook's we may have over-eaten ourselves. *Mod.* We have given ourselves the pleasure of calling on you.

Ourset, Oursit, Ourslide: see OVER-.

†**Ourspinner**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. *our*, OVER + **spinner*, freq. of SPIN *v.*: see -ER 5.] *trans.* To traverse rapidly, 'spin' along over.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. iv. 53 The hirdis of hartis .. Ourspynnerand with swyft cours the plane vaill.

Ourstraught, obs. Sc. f. OVERSTRETCHED.

Ourstred, Sc. f. pa. t. of OVERSTRIDE.

†**Ourstrenkle**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. *our*, OVER + *strenkle*, SPRINKLE, to sprinkle.] *trans.* To sprinkle over, oversprinkle.

c 1450 *Wisdom Solomon* in *Katis Raving* etc. 17 þe fresch watter..that be the wertew of the hevyn, ourstrenklys the erde. *Ibid.* 24 The rane our-strenklys the erde.

Oursyle, variant of OVERSILE *Obs.*, to cover.

†**Ourt** = *hourt*, obs. f. HURT. Hence †**Ourt majesté** = *hurt majesty*. LESE-MAJESTY.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXVI. (*Nycholas*) 368 Sayand: 'þai part had al thre of crime of ourt maieste'.

Ourta, -tak, e, obs. northern ff. OVERTAKE *v.*

Ourthort, -thourth, -thwart, -thwort, obs. Sc. ff. OVERTHWART. **Ourthraw, -throw**, Sc. ff. OVERTHROW. **Ourtirve, -tyrf, -tyrve**, Sc. ff. OVERTERVE *Obs.*, overturn.

Ourtummylit, Sc. pa. t. of OVERTUMBLE *v.*

Ourweill, obs. Sc. form of OVERWELL *v.*

†**Ourwhere, ouerwhere**, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 4 our, ouper-, our-, or-quar(e; awre-, aurequare, aure quere, 4-5 ouerwhere, owerwhere, -whare, ourwhar(e; 5 owr-qwher, awre where. [A reduction of *outherwhere, autherwhere*, f. OUTHER + WHERE, the contraction being the same as in *outher, our, ather, ar, either, er, other, or, whether, wher*. The etymological sense was thus 'either-where', i. e. 'either one where or the other', 'somewhere or other', and thus at length = OWHERE anywhere.

It is possible that *our-* or *ouer-* was later associated with *ouer*, and so with such combinations as *overall, overaltwhere*, whence perh. sense b; but the northern forms in *awre-, aure-*, could be derived only from *awther*.]

Anywhere; = OWHERE.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1837 (Cott.) þe heiest fell þat was ourquare [*Fairf.* awre-quare, *Göttl.* aware, *Tr.* owbore]. *Ibid.* 11795 (Cott.) Was noght a temple or-quar in tun. *Ibid.* 14570 (Göttl.) þe freindes þat we haue ouþerquar [*F.* aurequare, *C.* our-quar, *Tr.* elles where]. *Ibid.* 15184 (Göttl.) Sal we 3nu ani paskes dight ouþerquar [*F.* aure-quere, *C.* ourquar, *Tr.* o where] in land? 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4339 Under erthe, or ourwar elles. *Ibid.* 6983 In helle .. or ourwhare elles. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 25 þe fairest smaragdes þat er ower whare. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 46 If any slike be lifand owr-qwher in flesch. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXVII. 127 Is ther fallen any affray In land awre whare?

b. Everywhere.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* Prol. 107 Alle þat þai wild ouerwhere. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 20 To his seruyce I shall me subdew Ouerwher' calle hym and preche hym my lorde. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 394 The child looked here and þare, On þe cowe aboute our whare.

-ous, *suffix*, repr. L. *-ōs-us* (*-a, -um*), forming adjs., with the sense of 'abounding in, full of, characterized by, of the nature of', e. g. *cōpi-ōs-us* plentiful, copious, *dolōr-ōs-us* full of sorrow, dolorous, *fām-ōs-us* famous, *gener-ōs-us* distinguished by descent, generous, *glōri-ōs-us* full of glory, glorious, *spīn-ōs-us* full of thorns, thorny, spinous, *visc-ōs-us* of the nature of bird-lime, sticky, viscous, etc. Latin stressed long *ō* passed in OFr. into a closer sound, intermediate between *ō* and *ū*, which was variously written *o* or *u*, less commonly *ou*; hence L. adjs. in *-ōsus*, which either came down in popular use, or were adopted at an early date, had in OF. forms in *-os*, or *-us* (*-ous*, , e.g. *coveitos, -us, doleros, -us, envios, -us, glorios, -us, religios, -us*. In the 13th c. the vowel-sound had changed to (*ō*) written *eu*, so that the suffix had now the form *-eus* (*coveiteus, dolereus, envieus, glorieus*, etc.); and this still later was written in the masc. *-eux* (*conveiteux, envieux, glorieux*, with fem. however in *-euse*), as still in modern F. In Anglo-Fr. and early ME. the forms were the same as in early OF. (*coveitos, -us, envios, -us, glorios, -us*), but the vowel was soon identified with OE. long *ū*, and like it written after 1300 *ou* (*coveitous, envious, glorious*), the spelling ever since retained, though the sound has passed through (*-ūs, -us*, -us) to *-vs, -os*. This *-ous*, having thus become the form of the suffix in all words from Norman Fr., became the established type for all those of later introduction, whether adaptations of Fr. adjs. in *-eus, -eux*, or L. adjs. in *-ōsus* but see -OSE[1], or new formations on the analogy of these, from Fr., L., or other elements.

These new formations are numerous in the Romanic languages. In French they have been formed freely, not only from L. sbs. which had no such derivative in ancient L., but also from French words themselves of L. origin, and from mediæval and modern words from divers sources. Many of these new formations have, in earlier or later times, passed (with change of *-eux*, etc., to *-ous*) from French into English. Such is the history, for example, of *advantageous, adventurous, courageous, dangerous, gelatinous, grievous, gummous, hazardous, hideous, joyous, lecherous, matinous, mountainous, orgulllous, pulpous, ravenous, riotous, slanderous*. This process has been continued in Eng. itself, where new adjs. in *-ous* have been formed, not only on Latin, Greek, and Romanic bases, but also on native Eng. words and on some of obscure origin; e.g. *blusterous, boisterous, burdenous, feverous, murderous, poisonous, slumberous, thunderous, timous, troublous, wondrous*.

In some words in late or med.L. the ending *-ōsus* was added to an adj., or at least a form in *-ōsus* is found beside the simple adjective, e.g. *decōr-us, decorōs-us, dubi-us, dubiōs-us*, in It. *decoro, decoroso, dubbio, dubbioso*. In the Romanic languages a few new forms of this kind appear; e.g. L. *pi-us*, F. *pi-eux* (as if from **piōs-us*). But in English, this addition of the suffix has been greatly developed, and has become the ordinary mode of anglicizing L. adjs. of many kinds, esp. those in *-eus, -ius, -uus, -er, -ris, -āx -āci-, -ōx -ōci-, -endus, -ulus, -vorus, -ōrus*, e.g. *aque ous, igne-ous, extrane-ous, herbaceous, consci-ous, obvi-ous, vari-ous, ardu-ous, exiguous, adulter-ous, auri fer-ous, armiger-ous, alacri-ous, hilari-ous, illustri-ous, capaci-ous, feroci-ous, stupend-ous, garrul ous, omnivor-ous, sonor-ous*.

This tendency to represent a L. adj. by an Eng. form in *-ous* may have been strengthened by the fact that the 'dictionary-form' of the L. adj. is the nom. sing. masc., and that this in the majority of adjs. ends in *-us*, the Eng. pronunciation of which is the same as that of the Eng. word in *-ous*, so that the latter to the cursory observer appears to be merely an Eng. spelling of the L. It is evident however that *igne-ous*, for example, answers not only to L. *igne-us*, but to *igne-a, igne-um*, etc., and that the *-ous* is an additional element. And in comparing *alacri-ous* with *alacer, hilari-ous* with *hilari-s, capaci-ous* with *capax, capāci-*, the suffixal nature of the *-ous* is manifest.

b. In some words, *-ous* is a corruption of another suffix, e.g. in *righteous, wrongous, courteous, gorgeous*; in others, as *bounteous*, a contraction of an earlier suffix has taken place before *-ous*: see -EOUS.

c. In *Chem.*, adjectives in *-ous*, formed on the names of elements, indicate acids and other compounds containing a larger proportion of the element in question than those expressed by an adj. in *-ic*: e. g. *chlorous* acid, *sulphurous* acid, *cuprous* oxide, *ferrous* salts, etc.: see -IC 1 b.

d. Nouns of quality from adjs. in *-ous* (however derived), are regularly formed in *-ousness*, as *covetousness, consciousness, gorgeousness, righteousness*; those from L. *-ōsus* have sometimes forms in *-osity*, as *curiosity, generosity, porosity, viscosity*; but this termination more frequently accompanies adjs. in -OSE[1].

Ous, Ouse, obs. forms of Us, OOZE.

†Ouse, obs. form of HOSE: see HOSE *sb.* 3.

1764 *Museum Rusticum* III. lxvii. 304 There should be two branches..to which the leather ouses should be screwed. *Note*, Ouses are pipes of the same nature with the leather pipes used with the fire-engines.

Ousel, -elle, -le, obs. forms of OUZEL.

Ousen, obs. Sc. f. *oxen*, pl. of Ox.

Oust (uust), *v.* [a. AF. *ouste-r* = OF. *oster*, mod.F. *ôter* to take away, remove, deprive; of uncertain derivation.

(L. *obstāre* to stand in the way of, obstruct, thwart, would give the form *oster* in OF., but does not suit the sense.)]

1. *trans. Law.* To put out of possession, eject, dispossess, disseise; to deprive (any one) *of* a corporeal or incorporeal hereditament. Const. *of.*

[1292 BRITTON I. xii. § 3 Sauntz rien oster.] 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xix. 67 The suspected men may bee ousted by challenge. 1619 DALTON *Countrey Just.* lxxvii. (1630) 203 The lessor is not ousted nor disseised of his freehold. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. vii. 116 Farmers were ousted of their leases made by tenants in tail. 1847 C. G. ADDISON *Law of Contracts* II. iii. III. (1883) 635 A recovery by one party ousts the other of his right to recover.

b. To exclude, bar, take away (a right, privilege, etc.).

1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 83 You oust both the master's and his Highness's right. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxii. 298 In such cases bail is ousted or taken away, wherever the offence is of a very enormous nature. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) II. IV. i. 1029 Their jurisdiction cannot be ousted by any contract of the parties.

2. *transf.* To eject or expel from any place or position, turn out. Const. *of, from*, or with double obj.

1668 PEPYS *Diary* 11 Nov., They..do bring in Mr. Littleton, Sir Thomas's brother, and oust all the rest. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 294 An intrigue is already begun for ousting him from his place. 1832 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLVII. 512 They prayed, that the popish lords and bishops might be forthwith ousted the House of Peers. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. ix. 418 It was impossible altogether to oust him from command.

b. To drive (a thing) out of use or fashion.

1865 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* III. vi. 198 The present language..ousted the former. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* I. iii. 33 The..waggons..were built on those ancient lines whose proportions have been ousted by modern patterns.

Hence **Ou·sted** *ppl. a.*, **Ou·sting** *vbl. sb.*

1813 H. & J. SMITH *Horace in Lond.* 36 Oh, ousted elves! companions boon! 1864 *Reader* 9 Apr. 447/1 Prophesying the ousting of the Philistines from the promised land. 1866 LOWELL *Seward-Johnson Reaction* Pr. Wks. 1890 V. 321 It enabled the new proprietors and the ousted ones to live..together.

Ouster[1] (au·stəɹ). *Law.* [AF. *ouster* vb. inf. (see prec.) used sbst.: see -ER[4].] Ejection from a freehold or other possession, deprivation of a corporeal or incorporeal hereditament; now implying a wrongful dispossession.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. liv. (1638) 163 An immediate putting out of the plaintife, which in French is called an ouster. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* ix. § 600 After the ouster, and before his entry. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 337 To save themselves from confessing of an Ouster. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. x. 167 Ouster, or dispossession, is a wrong or injury that carries with it the amotion of possession. *fig.* 1888 TRAILL *Will. III* 169 To this virtual 'ouster' of their jurisdiction over the question the Lords very naturally objected.

Ou·ster[2]. [f. OUST *v.* + -ER[1].] One who ousts.

1886 BLACKMORE *Springhaven* x, Ousters and filibusters, in the form of railway companies and communists.

‖ Ouster-le-main. *Feudal Law.* [a. AF. *ouster la main*, in L. *āmovēre manum* to take away or remove the hand.] A livery of land out of the sovereign's hands, on a judgement given for one who has pleaded that the sovereign has no title to hold it; also, a judgement or writ granting such livery. **b.** The delivery of lands out of a guardian's hands on a ward's coming of age.

[1321-2 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 404/1 Il prie a nostre Seignur le Roi, q'il voille comaunder an dit Richard de ouster la main des biens avantditz.] 1485 *Ibid.* VI. 280/2 By Petition, Livere, Ouster la mayne, or otherwise. *a* 1558 STAUNFORD *Kings Prerog.* x. (1567) 37 b, Learne whether the kinges interest is suche that after the deathe of the lunatike..there must be an *Ouster le mayn* sued. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 329 An ouster lemain shall be awarded for the partie out of the Chancerie. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 68 When the male heir arrived to the age of twenty one, or the heir-female to that of sixteen, they might sue out their livery or *ousterlemain*.

[Ouster-le-mer, an error in the Law Dicts. for OULTER-LE-MER.]

†Oustil. *Obs.* In 5 oustyll, 6 oustell. [a. OF. *oustil*, F. *outil*, in 12th c. *ustil*:—pop. L. type **usetīlium*, app. from **usetile*, altered from L. *ūtensile* UTENSIL (Hatz.-Darm.).] A tool.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 71 The right oustyll that polisshith and enlumyneth us and our rude ingenyes. 1530 PALSGR. 250/1 Oustell a tole to worke with, *oustit.*

Oustmen, obs. form of OSTMEN.

Out (aut), *adv.* Forms: 1 út, 2–4 ut, (3 hut, hout, 4–5 ou3t, 4–6 oute, owte, 5–7 ought, ow3t), 4–7 owt, (6 owtt(e), 3– out, (9 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* oot). [Com. Teut.: OE. *út* = OFris., OS. *ût* (MDu. *uut*, MLG. *ût*, Du. *uit*, LG. *ut*), OHG. *ûz* (MHG. *ûz*, Ger. *aus*), ON. *út* (Sw. *ut*, Da. *ud*), Goth. *ût* = Skr. *ud-* verbal prefix 'out'. Orig. only an adv., but in OHG. sometimes, in MHG. oftener, and in Ger., Du., Fris. regularly, a preposition also. In Eng., OUT *prep.* (q.v.) is exceptional, and felt as elliptical; the prepositional sense = L. *ex*, Gr. *ἐξ*, *ἐκ*, is regularly expressed by adding *of*, = OE. *út of*, OS. *ût af*, Sw. *ut af*, Da. *ud af.*

OUT OF, on account of its syntactic unity, and its importance as a preposition, is in this Dictionary treated as a Main word. *Out* is also followed by FROM, but in *out from* the two words remain notionally distinct, as in *away from, down from, up from*: see FROM *prep.* I.]

I. Of motion or direction. * *simply.*

1. Expressing motion or direction from within a space, or from a point considered as a centre.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 5 Ic ne mæg ut aredian. *c* 893 — *Oros.* I. i. § 3 Seo ea..wið eastan ut on þa sæ floweð. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. viii. [x.] (1890) 180 Þa fluzon heo forhte ut. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 222 Ateon ut þa horhestan wætan. 1140-54 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1140 Þat me sculde leten ut þe king of prisun for þe eorl. *c* 1205 LAY. 26533 Sone his sweord he ut abraid. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3124 Þet ic sal pharaon, Or ȝe gon vt, don an wreche on. 13.. *Cursor M.* 993 (Cott.) Out (so *F., Tr.*; *Gött.* vte] es put sua wrechedd adam. 1340 *Ayenb.* 150 Þes yefþe..bestrepþ and kest out þe rote and þe zenne of ire. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 352 The blud owt at thar hyrnys brest. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* viii. 12 Forsothe the sonys of the rewme shulen be cast out in to vttereste derknessis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxix. 132 So sall þai fynd þe passage oute. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A iij, Wringe the waater owte. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* x. 6 And he turned him, & wente out from Pharao. 1551 BIBLE *Matt.* viii. 12 The children of the kyngedome shalbe caste oute into vtter darcknes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 185 None so hardy to looke out into the streetes. 1637 SHIRLEY *Gamester* IV, I'll pour it out. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ii, I..ordered a boat out. 1789 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 18 Conciliatory expressions were..thrown out towards the close of the speech. 1854 SIR E. B. HAMLEY in A. I. Shand *Life* (1895) I. iv. 74 General Adams' horse struck out and kicked me on the shin. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Carlyle* (1878) 175 Here was, indeed, not a way out, but a way of erect living within.

b. From within doors, into the open air.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xviii. 29 Þa eode pilatus ut to him. *c* 1205 LAY. 19763 And ut wenden [*c* 1275 hout eode] bi-nihte. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3068, & bi a priue posterne passad ou3t er daie. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xi. 9 But what thing wente ȝe out for to seen? 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 23/1 If he had been so ill as not to be able to come out. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 139 [They] asked him to go out with them for a ride. *Mod.* He seldom goes out in this weather.

c. From home or ordinary home life to an expedition, to the field (of fight or the chase). *To set out*, to start on an expedition or journey: see SET. *To call one out* (see CALL *v.* 32 c), *come out, have one out*, i. e. to a duel.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 126 There are other men fitter to goe out, then I. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, II. ii. 5 When they were ready to set out for London. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 85/2 His Life being wholly spent at home, saving when he went out in Military Service. 1829 HOOD *Eugene Aram* xxxvi, Two stern-faced men set out from Lynn. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* iii, If he feels aggrieved, he can have you out (not that I admire duelling). 1869 TENNYSON *Holy Grail* 719 Those that had gone out upon the Quest. 1870, 1890 [see Go *v.* 85 c].

d. Of a river: From its channel, beyond its banks.

1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. I. 221 A good rain is sure to send the waters out.

e. From among others; from one's company or surroundings.

See also under CHOOSE, HUNT, SEARCH, SEEK *vbs.*

1297 [see CHOOSE *v.* 11]. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 276 Ek of the yonge out trie Oon heer, oon theer. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 34 Perfor out chese one of two. *c* 1530 tr. *Erasmus' Serm. Ch. Jesus* (1901) 11 The aungels appoynted out to protecte and defende vs. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 149 Choise is a great prince, .. and culs owt the best. 1589 *Acts Privy Council* (1898) XVII. 427 For the holting out of the truth thereof. *a* 1649 WINTHROP *Hist. New Eng.* (1853) I. 420, I desire to hear .. whether you have inquired out a chamber for me. 1866 TREVELYAN *Macm. Mag.* Mar. 416 Magistrates would choose out the most active and fierce of the young citizens. *Mod.* I will look out a book for her.

f. From one's own hands or actual occupation; into the hands or occupation of another.

See also under HIRE, LAY, LEND, LET, PUT, etc.

1449–[see LAY *v.*[1] 56 c]. 1526 [see LET *v.*[1] 34 f]. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 252 b, Howe they had..geven out their monie for interest. 1589– [see HIRE *v.* 3]. 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horne-bk.* (1812) 129 He shall..put out money upon his return. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. x, I mean to put my whole estate out to nurse.

g. From a stock or store into the hands or possession of many; into portions or parts: implying distribution and division. Esp. with *deal, dole, cantle, parcel, portion, serve, share*, and the like.

1535– [see DEAL *v.* 4 b]. 1583–1674 [see CANTLE *v.* 2]. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 39 The great Empire of his Father was parcelled out into members. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 406 As if the universe was to be parcell'd out among many. 1741–62 [see DOLE *v.* 1, 2]. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvii. 91 Our guns were loaded.. cartridges served out, matches lighted. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 137 The design of again confiscating and again portioning out the soil of half the island. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 52 England was now portioned out among a few Earls.

h. *Out* may be added to a vb. trans. or intr. with the sense of driving, putting, or getting out, with or by means of the action in question, e.g. *to bow, crowd, din, drum, hiss, hoot, ring, smoke* (a person, etc.) *out*. See the verbs.

2. Away from some recognized place; from the land (as the place inhabited by men); from the shore, into the sea or ocean; from one's own country, to the colonies or distant lands; away, to a distance.

a 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 Se cyng..scipa ut on sæ sende. 1672 C. MANNERS in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 25 Our Navy puts out again to sea stronger than at first. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 174 ¶5 The Freight and Assurance out and home. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 113 Let us take a walk in the fields a little out from the houses. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 466/1 An offer..to go out to Australia. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 131 They are carried by the river right out to sea. *Mod.* Missionaries going out to India and China. Troops were sent out from the mother country. He met interesting people on the voyage out.

3. So as to project or extend beyond the general surface or limits; as in *to hang, jut, shoot*, or *stick out*. *To hold out*: see HOLD *v.* 41.

1535 [see HOLD *v.* 41 a]. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 134 b, So that it bossed out and frounced very stately to behold. 1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 67 A sharp cliff shuts [= shoots] out like a woman. 1796 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 77 The French .. held out language promissory of equitable conditions. 1896 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IX. 160/1 The room .. built out to serve as a library and residence for Coleridge.

b. Expressing extension or prolongation (in space or time), as in *to beat, draw, open, stretch out.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 198 Stretche out þin hond. 1483, 1553 [see DRAW *v.* 87 c, d]. 1596– [see EKE *v.* 3]. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 718 The sabbathes holding out the whole day. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 111 The Lubbar Fend ..stretch'd out all the Chimney's length. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 27 The soul may be every where, where the body is stretched out. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 200 To lengthen out the period of life. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 286 When every Side of any Figure is produced out, the Sum of all the Outward Angles thereby made, is equal to Four Right Angles. 1841–93 [see DRAW *v.* 87 c, d].

** *in pregnant and transferred uses.*

4. Expressing removal from its proper place or from its position when *in*. See PUT *out.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. v. § 2 Þa sticode him mon þa eagan ut. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* lii. 11 The eȝen of Sedechie he putte out. *c* 1400 [see CUT *v.* 56 a]. 1611 [see BREAK *v.* 54 a]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* 273 [The book] was after by the Iewes altered, putting out and in at their pleasure. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* xi, Mr. Wood sat near, laughing his sides out. *Mod.* He has had his shoulder put out at football.

b. From a post or office.

1746 H. WALPOLE *Let. to H. Mann* 14 Feb., The triumphant party are not at all in the humour to be turned out. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* IX. iv, It does not seem to me possible .. that you and your party should ever go out. *Mod.* The seat was contested at the last election, and the former member was turned out.

c. In *Cricket*, etc. From being batsman. (See 19 c in II.)

1755 *Game at Cricket* 8 Though .. the Player be bowl'd out. 1772 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) 85 *note*, Those marked thus * were off their ground; † run out; ‡ catched out; § bowled out. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. ix, Bowled out at the first ball. 1836 in 'Bat' *Crick. Mem.* (1850) 100 All attempts to get him out were futile. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 171 They put our men out pretty fast. Hanmer got..run out after a splendid hit.

5. From one's normal or equable state of mind, or ordinary course of action; into confusion, perplexity, or disturbance of feeling. See PUT *out.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 172 They do not marke me, and that brings me out. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 265 You bring me out. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) V. i. 266 He .. was 'thrown out'. 1887 A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. II. 282 Neither he nor any other sensible man puts himself out about new books.

b. From one's harmonious relations; into unfriendliness or quarrelling. See also FALL *out.*

1530 [see FALL *v.* 93 e]. 1637 SHIRLEY *Gamester* I, Wine made them fall out. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. vii. 148 Friends not unfrequently fall out and never meet again for some idle misunderstanding.

6. So as to be no longer alight or burning; into darkness or extinction; as *to do, go*, or *put out.*

c 1400 [see GO *v.* 85 d]. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xviii. 64 (Harl. MS.) And doth oute the fire. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 99 b, When the greate fire of this discencion..was ..utterly quenched out. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 119 Fyngereth the candell, putteth it out. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 12 Putting out a Candle which remain'd .. lighted. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 265 ¶9 A Candle goes half out in the Light of the Sun. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxiii, He snuffed it out.

b. From being in existence or activity; from being in currency or in vogue; into extinction; as *to die, give, go, kill out.*

1523– [see GIVE *v.* 62 e]. 1650 W. BROUGH *Schism* 556 Will you give out for a lesser time of tryal? 1821 *Examiner* 803/2 The charge is now falsified..and decidedly going out. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 29 The nations that are idle and luxurious..must inevitably die out. 1878 J. R. O'FLANAGAN *Irish Bar* (1879) 422 Possibly, if Davis had lived longer, the politician might have killed out the poet.

7. To the conclusion or finish; to an end, and so either to completion or to exhaustion.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14507 (Cott.) Biscops war þai þan a-bute, Ilkan bot his tueluemoth vte [so *G.*; *Tr.* oute, *Laud* owte]. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* (E. E. T. S.) 3459 Or this x ȝere go

fully out. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 241 The Inewes commeth oute at October nexte. 1668 Davenant *Man's the Master* v. i, Perhaps, I may have patience to hear you out. 1722 Quincy *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 2 When a Woman goes not her full time out with Child. 1746 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) 37 The match to be played out. 1817 Keats *Sonn. Grasshopper & Cricket*, Tired out with fun. 1886 Sir J. Stirling in *Law Times Rep.* LV. 284/1 The case has not been tried out.

b. With intrans. vb., forming a compound trans. vb., as *to fight it out, talk it out.* Also, *to have it out*, to bring it to a finish or settlement.

1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lv. 23 The bloudthurstie and disceatfull shal not lyue out half their daies. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 383 If in the mean time he feast it out. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xxxiii. xxiv, Fencers trying it out with unrebated swords. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* v. iii. 66 While shamefull hate sleepes out the afternoone. 1650 Trapp *Comm. Deut.* xxix. 19 As it were to cross God, and to try it out with him. 1764 S. Johnson 22 May in *Philobiblon Soc.* VI. 38 You will hardly be quite at ease till you have talked yourself out. 1859 Trollope *Bertrams* (1867) 21, I shall have the matter out with him now. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 382 Suppose we have it out Here in the fields, decide the question so? 1884 G. Moore *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 217 Leave her to have her cry out. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III. xc. 247 The best thing was to let him talk himself out.

c. To a full end, completely, quite, outright. See also All out.

c 1300 *Beket* (Percy Soc.) 1956 Here names for here schrewede: ne beoth noȝt forȝute ut. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* viii. 931 Xxtȳ dais owt the ost remaynit thar. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* 110 Such as bee slaine right out. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 41 Then thou was't not Out three yeeres old. 1675 E. W[ilson] *Spadacr. Dunelm.* Pref. 20 Those that know it full out as well as they must. 1812 in *Examiner* 7 Sept. 564/1 He must go and kill him out.

8. To an issue; to an intelligible or explicit result or solution; as *to find, make, puzzle, work out*; *to help out*; *to come, fall, turn out.*

1534 Tindale *Phil.* ii. 12 Worke out youre awne saluacion with feare and tremblynge. 1709 *Tatler* No. 101 ?7, I must desire my Readers to help me out .. in the Correction of these my Essays. 1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 120 If its Value comes out negative it is concave in that Point. 1887 L. Carroll *Game of Logic* i. § 2. 25 We will work out one other Syllogism.

9. To the full, complete, or utmost degree; in a way that bespeaks an effort at completeness, effect, or display, as in *to deck, dress, fit, rig out.*

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 180 The women are not sette out to allure. 1637 Shirley *Gamester* III, More..Than well could furnish out two country-weddings. *a* 1649 Winthrop *Hist. New Eng.* (1853) II. 76 The church furnished him out, and provided a pinnace to transport him. 1863 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. Georgia* 125 In fitting him out for his departure. 1874 Symonds *Italy & Greece, Siena* 66 A procession of priests and acolytes..and little girls dressed out in white.

10. From a state of quiescence into a state of activity; from a contained or involved condition into one of accessibility; as *to break* or *burst out, to open out.*

a 1000- [see Break *v.* 54 b]. 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I. viii. 518 The war that now broke out lasted seven years. 1865 H. Kingsley *Hillyars & Burtons* xlvi, You broke out on me, and bullied me, assuming I was going to swindle you. 1894 Wolseley *Marlborough* II. 179 A good line of communication was soon opened out. 1895 *Times* 19 Jan. 11/6 The result .. prevented China from putting out her full power.

b. Into outward expression or manifestation; into clearness or distinctness; into blossom or leaf.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 27 b, They layd the dead bodies out upon the bed. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 27 b, The Byshoppes Tyrrannye is there paynted out. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 263 Shine out faire Sunne, .. That I may see my Shadow as I passe. 1642-3 Earl of Newcastle *Declaration* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 134 A Course..chalked out to me by themselves. 1852 M. Arnold *The Future* ad fin., The stars come out. 1895 'Ian Maclaren' *Days of Auld Lang Syne, For Conscience Sake* ii, Each spring the primroses came out below.

11. Into utterance of sound; so as to be heard; aloud; as *to call, cry, shout, speak out.*

1382 [see Cry *v.* 21]. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccix. 192 Men myght here ther blowyng out with hornes more than a myle. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxiii. 262 Speke out hyer that ye may the better be herde. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* v. iii. 109 Come hither Herald..And read out this. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 510 Cyrene..seiz'd with Fear, Cries out, conduct my Son, conduct him here. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 266 ?2 A muttering Voice, as if between Soliloquy and speaking out. 1869 Tennyson *Pelleas & Ettarre* 359 All the old echoes hidden in the wall Rang out like hollow woods at huntingtide. 1887 Hall Caine *Son of Hagar* I. iii, A solitary crow flew across the sky, and cawed out its guttural note.

b. In the way of disclosure; to the knowledge of others or to public knowledge; openly.

13.. *Cursor M.* 27293 (Cott.) Þe preist..noght sceu his sinnes vte [*Fairf.* out]. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 57 What some ever that ye to me say, Y schalle hyt nevyr owte caste. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 89 He þat schewyth out wyth his mowth .. þe malyce of his herte. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 173 Say it out Diggon. 1637 Shirley *Gamester* v, That, if things come out, we should keep counsel. 1738 Pope *Epil. Sat.* I. 36 Come, come, at all I langb be laughs, no doubt; The only diff'rence is I dare laugh out. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boys Ann.* 614/1 To stand up to him and tell him right out what a fool he was.

12. Into public notice, publicity, or publication; into public circulation; from the printing-press.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 197 For epitaphies are..not set out till the parties bee deceassed. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 140 Not yet set out in Print. 1573- [see Come *v.* 63 l]. 1662 H. More *Philos. Writ.* Pref. p. xi, Before this second volume of Descartes his came out. 1752 A. Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 1, I cannot issue out my first Performance, without feeling an extraordinary Solicitude for the Event. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 12/1 Mr. Hare's Autobiography..is apparently not to come out this season.

b. Of a person: Into society; into professional life; into work or service; upon the stage.

1782 [see Come *v.* 630]. 1806 A. Hunter *Culina* 269 The great object is to 'bring the young lady out',..in other words, to exhibit her as a show. 1849 Ld. Houghton in *Life* (1891) I. x. 433 My sister in town bringing out a young sister-in-law. 1885 J. K. Jerome *On the Stage* 6 Here the question very naturally arose, 'How can I get out?'

13. With ellipsis of intr. vb. (*go, come*, etc.); hence functioning as a verb without inflexion.

(In imperative use this approaches an interjection: cf. Out *int.* See also the inflected Out *v.* below.)

[*c* 1175 Wace *Roman de Rou* 8080 Normanz escrient: Deus aïe! La gent Englesche *Ut, ut!* escrie; Co est l'enseigne que jo di, Quant Engleis saillent hors a cri.] *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prioress' T.* 124 Mordre wol out, certeyn it wol nat faille. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 2 Deep wose..in whiche þe soule styketh sumtyme so faste, þat he may noȝt out, but schulde perysshe. 1544 Bale *Oldecastell* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 254 It was concluded amonge them that..processe shulde oute agaynst hym. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 85 In the end truth will out. 1605 — *Macb.* v. i. 39 Out, damned spot: out, I say! 1647 Trapp *Comm. Rom.* vii. 17 An ill inmate that will not out, till the house falleth on the head of it. 1764 Foote *Patron* III. Wks. 1799 I. 356 The whole secret will certainly out. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1875) III. xv. 478 The English.. mocked with cries of 'Out, out', every foe who entered or strove to enter. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* I. i, O drunken ribaldry! Out, beast! out, bear!..begone! 1887 W. Westall *Her Two Millions* xxvii, 'Murder will out'. They say so, because they have no idea how often murders don't out.

b. So *Out with* = have out, bring out. (Cf. the similar *away, down, in, off, on, up with*, and see With.)

c 1205 Lay. 23931 Arður ut [*c* 1275 up] mid his sweorde. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 87 b, They out with theyr swerdes, and cutte the ropes. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 54 Out with him..let him go to plow and cart. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 22 Out with the dog (saies one). 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. xxii. (1737) 95 Out with all your Sails. 1709 Prior *Yng. Gentleman in Love* 67 Our Sex will—What? out with it:—Lye. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xix, Rather too prompt to out with poniard. 1860 Thackeray *Round. Papers, Thorn in Cushion* Wks. 1872 X. 36 Out with your cambric, dear ladies, and let us all whimper together.

14. With ellipsis of trans. vb. (*put, bring*, etc.).

1819-20 W. Irving *Sketch-bk., John Bull* (1865) 389 Ready at a wink or nod, to out sabre, and flourish it over the orator's head. 1857 C. Gribble in *Mere. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 3 Out top-gallant-sails and flying jib! 1891 M. O'Rell *Frenchm. in Amer.* 246 The Westerner may out pistol and shoot you if you annoy him.

II. Of position. (A series of senses corresponding to those in I, as indicating the position resulting from the motion there expressed.)

* *simply.*

15. Expressing position or situation beyond the bounds of, or not within, a space.

c 1425 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1099 Neuerthelesse my wyt ys so thynne..That hit ys owte where hyt went ynne. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 94 Where the Sea brake in over the walles, that are made to kepe it out. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. iii. 47 If I see a sword out, my finger itches to make one. 1599 — *Much Ado* III. v. 37 When the age is in, the wit is out. *a* 1770 Jortin *Serm.* (1771) II. iv. 72 Wee shut out so many enemies to our repose. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 7 My sword was already out. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. ci. 4 If these things are not said in parliament, they must be said out.

b. Not within doors; not 'in'; in the open air.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 375/1 Owt, or owte..*Extra, foras.* *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5337 Þe husbande of þat house was oute. 1603 G. Owen *Pembrokeshire* vii. (1891) 56 They feede not their sheepe with haye in winter..but let them gett their livinge out them selfes. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* I. ii, Did you see Sir Lucius while you was out? 1814 Jane Austen *Lett.* (1884) II. 231 We were out a great part of the morning..shopping. 1858 Ramsay *Remin.* vi. (ed. 18) 163 The housemaid was not at home, it being her turn for the Sunday 'out'. 1887 L. Carroll *Game of Logic* ii. § 6. 50, I have been out for a walk.

c. Away from one's place of residence, abroad, on an expedition; esp. in the field (for war or sport); in arms; away from work, on strike.

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* IV. iii. 183 There ran a Rumour Of many worthy Fellowes, that were out. — *Lear* I. i. 33 He hath bin out nine yeares, and away he shall againe. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 364, I was a week out with him and saw but four Cows, which were so wild, that we did not get one. 1711 Budgell *Spect.* No. 116 ?4 Sir Roger is so keen at this Sport, that he has been out almost every Day since I came down. 1806 Scott *Let. to R. Surtees* Fam. Lett. 1894 I. 66 My great-grandfather was out, as the phrase goes..in 1715. 1887 *Manch. Guard.* 26 Feb. 7 People who had been 'camping out' were beginning to return to their homes. 1890 *Spectator* 29 Sept., Most of the miners are 'out', not for wages, but in defence of the grand principle that non-Union men shall not be employed. 1896 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IX. 161/1 [He] was an ardent supporter of Prince Charles Edward, but through illness was unable to be out in 1745.

d. Of the water of a river: Overflowing its banks, flooding the adjacent ground.

1647 Cowley *Mistress, Welcome* vi, My Dove..I doubt Would ne're return, had not the Flood been out. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Misc. Tracts* (1684) 56 If the River bad been out, and the Fields under Water. 1702 Thoresby *Diary* (ed. Hunter) I. 397 The waters were yet out, that we rode through Askwith. 1779 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 182/2 The freshes were then out, which seemed to render the river in itself a sufficient rampart. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. I. 222 The waters of the Cherwell are soon out, and soon off. *Mod.* At Oxford the floods are now rarely out, and years pass without centre-boards being seen on Port Meadow.

e. Sent forth by authority, issued.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. iii. 2105 Writts are out for me, to apprehend me. 1754 *Ess. Manning Fleet* 13 When the Warrants are out, the Men abscond. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 588 Warrants had been out against him; and he had been taken into custody.

f. Not in the hands or occupation of the owner; let or leased; in other hands or occupation.

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* v. ii. 29 *Thu.* Considers she my Possessions?..*Pro.* They are out by Lease. *a* 1704 Locke (J.) The land that is out at rack rent. *a* 1735 Arbuthnot (J.) Those lands were out upon leases of four years. *Mod.* Obliged to call in the money that he had lying out.

g. Not included or inserted, omitted; as *to leave out.*

a 1470 [see Leave *v.*[1] 14 d]. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exercr., Printing* xxiii, He makes the mark of Insertion where it is Left out, and only Writes (Out) in the Margin. 1887 L. Carroll *Game of Logic* i. § 1. 6 We agree to leave out the word 'Cakes' altogether.

h. Not in the company; apart; separately.

1607 Heywood *Wom. Kild w. Kindn.* Wks. 1892 II. 121 No by my Faith sir, when you are togither I sitte out.

16. Away or at a distance from some recognized place; away from one's own country, abroad, in a colony or distant land: in quot. *c* 900 afar in the outer ocean supposed to encircle the earth.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* I. iii. (1890) 30 Orcadas þa ealond, þa wæron ut on garsecge butan Bretone. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 Oder kinnes neddre is ut in oðer londe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23389, I was ferr heþen at a preching Fer vte in anoþer land. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 23 Oute in þe erth of Egipt enhabet vnquile þe wysest wees of the werd as I in writ fynd. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1707 With his semly sonnes, þat him sate next, Saue Ector,—was oute, as aunter befelle, In a countre by course þat of þe coron helde. 1882 Ouida *Marcmma* I. 42 They have taken him, and they will cage him out on Gorgona yonder. *Mod.* Some members of my family are out at the Cape of Good Hope. He has settled out in New Zealand.

b. At sea, away from the land or shore, or from the bank of a lake or river.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 75 Þan was a wardan ware, oute in þe wale stremys, Of all þe nauie. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. of Sea* 530 Ships whilst out are lyable to a thousand ominous contingencies. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. ii, The tide was out. *Ibid.* II. i, Contrary winds..keep them out. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 174 But we are far enough out; opposite the boat-house. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 713 The wind turned perversely a-head the third day out. 1888 *Manch. Exam.* 2 July 5 3 A large number of fishermen were out at sea on the day of election.

17. Projecting, protruding; *spec.* through a rent in the clothing, as *out at elbows, heels*, or *knees*; see Elbow *sb.* 4 c, Heel *sb.*[1] 12.

1553 [see Heel *sb.*[1] 12]. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 32 Out at the heeles with all other vserers. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 169 His eye-balles further out, than when he liued, Staring full gastly, like a strangled man. 1601 — *Jul. C.* I. i. 19 Yet if you be out Sir, I can mend you. 1603 [see Elbow *sb.* 4 c]. 1693 C. Dryden in *J. Dryden's Juvenal* vii. (1697) 168 Hither coming, out at Heels and Knees. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 41 A seedy, out-at-toe shoe.

b. Extended from its attachment, unfurled, displayed, as a flag or the like.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5840/1 Admiral Byng sent a..Vessel with British Colours out. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Out*, .. the situation of the sails when .. set, or extended,..as opposed to *in*; which is..furled.

18. Without; on the outside; externally. (Opposed to In *adv.* 5 b.) † *Out and in* = outside and inside, thoroughly, altogether.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6485 Þir er þe comamentes ten..If we þam heild, bath vt and in. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* I. 275 But save your self, both out and In. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* v. v. 60 Search Windsor Castle (Elues) within, and out. 1803 Nelson 4 June in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 79 This Island is bold, too, inside or out. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 24 Reeve it..from out in.

** *in pregnant and transferred uses.*

19. Removed from its own place or position; displaced, dislocated, extracted. *Out of joint*: see Joint.

a 1225 [see Oute]. 1399 *Pol. Songs* I. 363 The bothom is ny out. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 19 In bringyng to her placis ioyntis þat ben oute & in helynge boones þat ben to broken. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1035 Thow the fyndes ey were owte. 1497 *Naval Accts. Hen. VII* (1896) 289 Ketylles for pyche with the Botome owte. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* III. iv. 79 The times has bene, That when the Braines were out, the man would dye, And there an end. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. iii. 77, I feare (sir) my shoulder-blade is out. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 245 ?2 Her Mouth wide,..Two Teeth out before. *a* 1756 Mrs. Haywood *New Present* (1771) 261 Wiping it till the stain is out.

b. Not in office; rejected or removed from a post.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* v. iii. 15 Talke of Court newes .. who's in, who's out. 1728 Young *Love Fame* I. 200 'What lords are those saluting with a grin?' One is just out, and one as lately in. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 235/1 The gentlemen out curse the gentlemen in, And vehemently swear their promotion's a sin. 1885 G. Meredith *Diana* xvi, His party was out, and he hoped for higher station on its return to power.

c. No longer in the game, or in the active or leading position denoted by *in* (In *adv.* 5 c); in

Cricket, dismissed from the wickets; also said of the side who are not having their 'innings'.

1754 J. Love *Cricket* 17 Five on the side of the Counties are out for three Notches. 1755 *Game at Cricket* 10 If a Ball is nipp'd up, and he strikes it again wilfully, before it came to the Wicket, it's out. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* II. iii. § 20 (*Trap-ball*) If the scores demanded exceed in number the lengths of the cudgel from the trap to the ball, he loses the whole, and is out. *Ibid.* § 22 (*Tip-cat*) His business is to beat the cat over the ring. If he fails in so doing, he is out, and another player takes his place. 1849 *Laws of Cricket* in 'Bat' *Crick. Man.* (1850) 55 The Striker is Out if either of the bails be bowled off, or if a stump be bowled out of the ground. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* II. viii, The Lords' men were out by half-past twelve o'clock for ninety-eight runs. 1894 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 3/7 The referee stopped the fight at the close of the first round .. Smith being heavily punished and all but out.

d. No longer in prison.

1885 H. Conway *Family Affair* xxvii, I suppose he's out now on ticket-of-leave. 1886 Besant *Childr. Gibeon* II. xxxii, He had presumably received his ticket of leave, and he was out.

20. †**a.** At fault, at a loss from failure of memory or self-possession; nonplussed, puzzled. *Obs.*

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 152. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 76 Verie good Orators when they are out, they will spit. 1607 — *Cor.* v. iii. 41, I haue forgot my part, And I am out. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. vi. (1651) 99 Apollonius Rhodius .. banished himself .. because he was out in reciting his Poems. 1661 Pepys *Diary* 2 July, [He] was so much out that he was hissed off the stage. 1681 Dryden *Spanish Friar* III. ii, I never was out at a mad frolic.

b. Astray from what is right or correct; in the wrong, in error, mistaken.

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 328 Concerning Titius, that learned man is out. 1683 Wood *Life* 18 May (O. H. S.) III. 49 Sir Thomas Gower..spake an English speech, but miserably out in his delivery of it. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 26 ₱ 510 He .. has been very seldom out in these his Guesses. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* (1791) II. xxxvii. 245 There, Lovel, you are out. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* III. vii. ₱ 2, I was a little out in my calculation. 1887 Rider Haggard *She* (1888) 43 If the captain is not out in his reckoning.

c. Short for *out of practice, time, tune*, etc.: see the sbs.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 135 Wide a'th bow hand, yfaith your hand is out. 1671 *Westminster Drollery* II. 81 Ware out, says Dick, 'Tis a lye, says Nick, The Fidler playd it false. 1837 Marryat *Dog-Fiend* ix, Jemmy .. tuned one string .., which was a little out.

d. At variance, no longer friendly. (Cf. 5 b.)

1565-72 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Alienus, Pro alienato*, alienated: out with vs. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. v. 34 Launcelet and I are out. 1654 Pepys *Diary* 17 Aug., Mr. Edward Montagu is .. now quite out with his father again. 1858 W. Arnot *Laws fr. Heaven* i. 21 He is out with his former friend and in with his former adversary. 1873 Will Carleton *Farm Ballads, Betsey & I are out* i, Things at home are crossways, and Betsey and I are out.

21. Out of pocket; in default; minus (a sum).

1632 Massinger *City Madam* II. i, I am out now Six-hundred in the cash. 1635 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 59 But the thing he stuck at most was the moneys he was out. 1887 G. R. Sims *Mary Jane's Mem.* xi. 150 She was out the £5 10*s.* lent to her mistress. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 7 Feb. 1/2 Alleges .. he is $5000 out, owing to the dishonesty of .. an employe.

22. **a.** No longer burning or alight; extinguished.

c 1325 [see Oute]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 375/2 Owt, or qwenchyd, as candylle, or lyghte, *extinctus*. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxii. 46 Quhen licht wes owt and durris wes bard. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* Ep. Ded., When the Funeral Pyre was out and the last Valediction over. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* II. xi, The fire was out, but his feet were still among the ashes.

b. No longer in vogue or in fashion; not in season, as game, fish, or fruit.

1660 Pepys *Diary* 7 Oct., To change my long black cloake for a short one (long cloakes being now quite out). 1745 *Norton Reg.* in Sir C. Sharp *Chron. Mirab.* (1841) 62 Marriage comes in on the 13th of January, and at Septuagesimo Sunday it is out again till Low Sunday. 1773 Golosm. *Stoops to Conq.* III, Besides, Child, jewels are quite out at present. 1898 *St. James's Gaz.* 12 Jan. 12/2 White gloves, we are pleased to learn, are 'out'.

23. No longer current or lasting; expired, elapsed; finished, exhausted; at an end.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4695 (Cott.) Quen þe seuen yeirs war vte [*G.* vte; *F., Tr.* oute]. 1535 Coverdale *Ruth* ii. 23 She gathered vntill the barley haruest and the wheat haruest was out. — *Jer.* xxxiv. 14 When seuen yeares are out, euery man shal let go fre his bought seruaunte an Hebrue. 1600 Rowlands *Let. Humours Blood* vii. 83 But that dates out. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* III. ii. 1 When the But is out we will drinke water. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* (Cassell) 229 Lent was almost out. 1743 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) 31, 23 notches to fetch, to win, when the time was out. 1806-7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) x. xl, Being told by your servant..that the coals are almost out. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 184/2 The thirty miles were out at last. 1885 G. Allen *Babylon* v, Before the week was out, he had been duly installed.

24. Come from a concealed or veiled state; come into sight, become visible; manifest, apparent.

1612 *Two Noble Kinsmen* III. iv, I am very cold; and all the stars are out too. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3923/4 The old upper Light-House will be blacked over when the Light is out in the new Light-House. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 199 The full amount of eruption is out usually within twenty-four hours of the appearance of the first spot. 1899 J. Hutchinson in *Arch. Surg.* X. 112 Whilst the secondary phenomena were fully out, he had had a severe illness.

b. Unfolded from the bud, as a leaf or blossom; hence (of the plant), in leaf, in flower.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 75 Leaue wadling about, till arbor be out. *a* 1626 Bacon (J.), Leaves are out and perfect in a month. 1813 Macaulay in *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. i. 42 The trees are all out. 1896 'Ian Maclaren' *Kate Carnegie, Pleasaunce* 83 In the spring-time when the primroses are out.

25. Disclosed, made known, no longer a secret.

1713 Swift *On Himself*, Walpole and Aistabie..Inform the commons, that the secret's out. 1768 Goldsm. *Good-n. Man* v. Wks. (Globe Ed.) 637/2 Yes, yes, all's out; I now see the whole affair. 1869 W. P. Mackay *Grace & Truth* iv, The whole truth is out about us.

26. Made public; in circulation (as a report or statement); issued from the press, published (as a book, etc.).

1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* III. ii, We gossips are bound to believe it, an't be once out, and a-foot. 1850 Ld. Houghton in *Life* (1891) I. x. 445 Wordsworth's new poem will be out next week. 1863 Brewer *Eng. Stud.* 355 On March 7, 1576, he writes to say that the New Testament is out.

b. Of a girl or young woman: **a.** Introduced into society; **b.** At work or in domestic service.

1814 Jane Austen *Mansf. Park* v, Pray, is she out, or is she not? I am puzzled. She dined at the Parsonage, with the rest of you, which seemed like being out; and yet she says so little, that I can hardly suppose she is. 1831 *Society* I. 228, I can tell her, that if my Jemima were out, her chance would be but slender. 1850 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 116 No servant but a little girl who had 'never been out before'. 1866 Mrs. Gaskell *Wives & Dau.* xxi. (1867) 212 They are not out, you know, till after the Easter ball.

c. Before the world; in existence. Cf. Oute.

1857 G. Lawrence *Guy L.* vi. 47 Constance Brandon and Flora Bellasys—quite the two best things out. 1859 — *Sword & G.* xvii. 230 Fanny was the worst casuist out. 1861 Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* III. 106, I think I'm the cleverest juggler out.

III. 27. Besides the prec. senses, *out* is used idiomatically with many verbs; e. g. to Bear *out*, Clean *out*, Clear *out*, Crowd *out*, Dole *out*, Draw *out*, Eke *out*, Face *out*, Fill *out*, Open *out*, Plan *out*, Point *out*, Set *out*, Shut *out*, Sketch *out*, Spin *out*, Tread *out*, Write *out*, etc, which see under the verbs themselves.

IV. *Adverbial Phrases.*

28. Out and about. Going out and going about, as after an illness, etc.

1881 Mrs. Walford *Dick Netherby* I. 8 Till Mr. Netherby was out and about again. 1884 R. Buchanan *Foxglove Manor* II. xxvi. 238 Ellen was already out and about.

attrib. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Feb. 9/1 The driver is in his out-and-about way a keen critic of Government measures.

29. Out and away. By far; beyond all others.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 43/1 Beggary is a business, a profession, out-and-away the most thriving, profitable, secure [etc.]. 1883 Stevenson *Treasure Isl.* IV. xvii, 'Who's the best shot?'..'Mr. Trelawney, out and away'.

30. Out and home. **a.** To a place at a distance, and home again. Also *attrib.*

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 86 They employing yearly Forty Sail of stout Ships to and from all Parts where they trade, out and home. 1899 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 9/2 This is a world's record for a lady rider over an out-and-home course.

b. *attrib.* Played alternately on their own ground and that of their opponents.

1895 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 5/4 It may be necessary..to reduce the minimum of eight out-and-home matches at present insisted on by the M.C.C. Committee.

31. Out and in. [Cf. In and Out.] **a.** Out of a place and in again; in and out. **b.** Outside and inside, without and within.

a 1300 *N. Pains Hell* 180 in *O. E. Misc.* 152 And creopeþ vt and in ayeyn. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 5615 (Fairf.) Ho .. gert to pik hit oute & in þat þorou hit muȝt na water wyn. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Chron.* x. 28 They hare the vessell out and in. 1792 Burns *Duncan Gray* ii, Duncan sigh'd baith out and in. 1842 Th. Martin *My Namesake* in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec., 'Full, sir, out and in', said the cad.

See also Out and out.

Out, *sb.* [The adv. Out, used sbst. as a name for itself, or elliptically with some sb. understood.]

1. Proverbial phr. †*To drink the three outs*: see quots. *Obs.* *Gentleman of the three outs*: see Gentleman 5 c.

1622 S. Ward *Woe to Drunkards* (1627) 20 Stay and drinke the three Outs first that is, Wit out of the head, Money out of the purse, Ale out of the pot. 1624 T. Scott *God & King* (1633) 26 To drink the three Outs, to drink by the dozen, by the yard, and by the bushell. 1656 Trapp *Comm. Gal.* v. 21 A company of odious drunkards having drunk all the three outs.

2. Short for *outside* (in opposition to *inside*). In quot. 1890, Something external.

1717 Prior *Alma* II. 37 The gown..The out, if Indian figures stain, The inside must be rich and plain. 1819 Byron *Juan* I. clxxxvii, Juan..liking not the inside, lock'd the out. 1890 J. H. Stirling *Gifford Lect.* xviii. 351 It [space] lies there motionless, a motionless infinite Out.

b. *From out to out*: from one extremity to the other; in total external length or breadth.

1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xiv. 113 The Diameter..may from *Out* to *Out* be near 20 Inches. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4319/3 A Chapel..52 Foot wide from Out to Out. 1834-47 J. S. Macaulay *Field Fortif.* (1851) 185 The width of the shaft in the clear must be equal to that of the gallery from out to out.

3. **a.** *pl.* The party which is out of office; the opposition; usually opposed to *ins*: see In *sb.* 1 a.

1764-1884 [see In *sb.* 1 a]. 1810 *Edin. Rev.* XV. 511 Ins and outs are equally determined to defend corruption. 1885 *Graphic* 28 Feb. 198/2 The vigilance of the 'Outs' affords the most effective of all guarantees for the good behaviour of the 'Ins'.

b. An outside passenger on a coach.

1844 J. T. Hewlett *Parsons & W.* i, Room for two outs and an in.

c. *pl.* In games: The side who are not playing; in *Cricket*, who are not having their innings (opp. to In *sb.* 1 b); also, the players, on either side, who are not taking part in the scrimmage at Rugby football.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Nov. 3/2 The feature of the game [Football] was..the brilliant passing of the 'Varsity outs.

4. An outward movement; a going out. *rare.*

1755 Huxham in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 372 The tide had made a very extraordinary out (or recess) almost immediately after high water.

b. An excursion, outing. *dial.*

1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 79 A young batchellor would be far from being detrimented by an out of that kind. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v., Ve've hed a fine out. 1852 Dickens *Bleak H.* vii, Us London lawyers don't often get an out, and when we do, we like to make the most of it. 1898 *Daily News* 12 May 6/5 To watch the rustic..thoroughly happy for the time being at his little out.

c. *Outs and ins*, more commonly *ins and outs*: see In *sb.* 2.

1773 Fergusson *Poems* (1785) 109 He's weel vers'd in a' the laws, Kens baith their outs and ins. 1844 Cross *Disruption* xxxix. We..canna pretend to understaund a' the oots and ins o' the Kirk question. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 4 Sept. 158/1 A rather handsome, irregular building; full, in familiar phrase, of 'outs and ins'. 1865 J. S. Mill in *Morn. Star* 6 July, He had not considered the outs and ins of the question of marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

5. *Printing.* An omission, or something omitted.

1784 B. Franklin in *Ann. Reg.* (1817) Char. 389 Their forms too are continually pestered by the *outs*, and *doubles*, that are not easy to be corrected. 1864 Webster s.v., *To make an out*, to omit something in setting up copy.

6. *pl.* Amounts paid out; rates and taxes. *local.*

1884 Sir T. Acland in *Pall Mall G.* 25 Feb. 2/1 The owner generally pays the 'outs'; that is, the tithe, land tax, and rates. 1887 Baring-Gould *Gaverocks* lii. III. 154 Worth in the gross about twelve hundred a year—that is, when all outs were paid, about eight hundred. *Mod.* (Devonsh.) Rent 5*s.* a week, the landlord paying all outs.

Out (out), *a.* [Out *adv.* used attrib. by ellipsis of a pple. (as *lying* or the like), or by taking the predicative use of the adv. (as in 'which side is out?') as adj., and using it *attrib.* (the out side), or by resolution of compounds with *out-* (e. g. out-worker, out worker). Not distinctly separable from Out- in comb. 1-6, q. v.]

1. That is or lies on the outside or external surface of anything; external, exterior. Now usually expressed by *outer*, *outside*, *external*, or written in combination, as *out-edge*, Outside.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 110 He i-seȝ bi one halve His nest i-fuled ut halve. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 68 Yf hete be mad more..by hote metys and stalworthe, or for oon oute hete þat maystres and ouercomes. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7706 As þai had bene oute ennys. 1590 Payne *Descr. Irel.* (1841) 9 Let the out side [of your ditch] be plum upright. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 230 On the out Edge of the Guide. 1887 Miss Whitmore Jones *Games of Patience* vii. 18 If two or three are .. in the four 'out' cards, you are brought to a standstill.

2. Outlying, situated on the outer border, or at a distance outside some place in question.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3900 Bade hir..fflee with hir childire ..Apere in to Irelande, in to thas owte mowntes. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 658 Theune the Kentysshemen .. came vnto the out parties of the cytie of London, as Radclyffe, Seynt Katherynes, and other places, and rubbyd & spoyled the Flemynges, & all the berehowses. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 9 The lordes tenauntes haue commen in all suche out groundes with their catell. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 666/2, I greatly dislike the Lord Deputyes seating at Dublin, being the outest corner in the realme, and least needing the awe of his presence. 1688 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1859) III. 438, I lately wrott you about Watching and Warding in your out townes. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 162 Judiciel Offices in the out Parts of his Diocess.

b. *Out isle* (*out island*), an isle or island lying away from the mainland. (Often hyphened.)

Applied esp. to the Shetlands, Orkneys, Hebrides, and other smaller isles at a distance from the mainland of Britain; formerly sometimes to the British Isles as a whole, in reference to their situation with regard to the Continent.

a 1340 *Ercyldoun's Proph.* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 30 To nyȝt is boren a barn in Kaernervam, That ssal weld the out ydlis ylc an. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 30 Orgayle and Orkenay, and alle this owte iles. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* VII. xxvii, Soo the crye was made in England walis and scotland, Ireland, Cornewaille, & in alle the oute Iles. *a* 1568 Ascham *Toxoph.* To Gentlem. Eng. (Arb.) 16 The out yles lying betwixt Grece and Asia minor. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 400 Alswell the out Yillis as ferme land. 1586 Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 104/1 The earle of Lennox stood in hope, that the lord of the out Isles would aid him. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 168 Cephalonia ..is an out Iland in the dominions of Grecia. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit., Scot.* 54 Purposing to speake of the out-Isles, Orcades, Hebudes, or Hebrides, and of Shetland in their due place. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Jan. 2/1 To the more adventurous there lie the out-islands, .little explored.

3. In cricket, football, etc.: Played *out*, or away from the home ground; played in the outer parts of the field. (Often hyphened.)

1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 63 The result mainly of creditable out cricket. 1896 *Daily News* 2 Mar. 5/1 Surrey and Lancashire..lost only one out match apiece.

†4. Prominent, projecting, protruding. *Obs.*
1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 186 An out breast. *Ibid.*, High or out shoulders.

5. Beyond the usual or normal (size).
1883 *Morning Star* (Washington) 31 Oct. 3/6 A stocking of an out size is one with the same foot as another, but wider in the..middle [of the leg]. 1894 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Oct. 91 She was 'rather an out size' as they say in the Duchy.

†6. To be paid out. *Obs.*
1475 Marg. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 126 He seth that he than that the owt chargys he boryn, and the repracion of the myll at Wyntyrton, we ar lyke to have but lytyll mor mony besyd the barly. 1482 *Brasenose Coll. Munim.* M. 10 (Wycombe) To pay all maner of out charges and rentes.

Out, *v.* [OE. *útian* – OFris. *ûtia*, OHG. *ûzôn*, MHG. *ûzen* to put out, f. *út*, Out *adv.* Perh. formed anew in ME., and in later senses closely related to senses 13, 14 of the adv.]

1. *trans.* To put out, turn out, drive out, expel, eject, reject, get rid of, discharge, dismiss, oust (*from* a place, office, possession, etc.); to do out or deprive (*of* a possession). Usually with personal obj. Also with double obj. (by omission of *from* or *of*); cf. *dismiss, expel.* Frequent in 17th and 18th c.; now *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Cf. also Outed.
1008 *Laws of Æthelred* v. c. 10 Æniz man..ciric-þen ne utige, buton biscopes gebehte. 1440 [see Outing *vbl. sb.* 2]. 15.. *Tretyse agayne the Pestelens* (MS. Adv. Lib.) (Jam. Suppl.), Ilk ane of thaim [the heart, the liver, and the brain], has his clengyng plas, qwhar he may out his superfluities and cleng him. 1598 Kitchin *Courts Leet* (1675) 261 The Lord by Knights-service..might have outed a Farmer. 1602 Fulbecke 1st *Pt. Parall.* 61 By this plea the Court shall bee outed of iurisdiction. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 363 When he is once outed of his Ears, he is past his Labour. 1685 H. More *Paralip. Prophet.* xxxix. 339 Outing them of all Political Power in Church or State. 1711 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 201 The Bp. of Winchester designing to out him. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* III. ii. (1869) I. 394 They could .. be legally outed of their lease. 1823 Galt *Gilhaize* xvi, Outing her ministers from their kirks and manses.

b. To put out; extinguish; blot out; abolish. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*
1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iv. 40 Also the water quenched & owteth the thyrst. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 41 Thee night with brightnes is owted. 1621 Quarles *Argalus & P.* (1678) 77 Witness that Taper, whose prophetick snuff Was outed and revived with one puff. 1653 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 167 That the same Wryting bee utterly outed made null and voyde.

c. *slang.* (orig. pugilistic): To 'knock out' or disable (an opponent); hence, To render insensible, or kill, by a blow.
1896 *Daily News* 15 June 7/1 The slang of the prize ring, where 'outing' a man signifies to render him insensible. 1898 *Pink'Un & Pelican* 86 (Farmer) Gently, my lad, gently, ..yer don't want to knock 'im out yet; give us a little show o' yer quality afore you outs him. 1899 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 7/3 'Come on lads, shall we out him?' Immediately after Nash rushed at the constable and struck him a heavy blow on the back of the head.

†2. To set out, expose (for sale, disposal, etc.); to put out, issue. *Obs.*
c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 521 With daunger oute [*v. rr.* outen, outer, owten] we al oure chaffare Greet prees at Market maketh deere ware. 1637 Rutherford *Lett., to M. Mowat* (1671) 55 A calling .. to out Christ, and his wares, to countrey buyers. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1851) II. 101 This Farquhar outit his myttie meill upone the honest people of the toun at ane heighe price.

3. To show forth, disclose, exhibit; to speak out, utter, vent. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*
13.. *Eufrosyne* 428 in *Englische Studien* I. 308 God wol not outen hire. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E.E.T.S.) 530/136 Þi counseil is outet openliche. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 281 Who that listeth outen [*v. r.* outyn] his folie, Lat hym come forth and lerne multiplie. *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1907 Outè thyn art if þou canst craftily. *c* 1422 — *Jonathas & Fellicula* 43 Til he of wommen oute wordes wikke. 1822 Hibbert *Descr. Shetland* (1891) 282 (E. D. D.) For outting of your malice. 1838 Hogg *Tales* (1866) 363 (E. D. D.) The fine flavour .. soon outed the secret.

4. *intr.* [From the elliptical use in Out *adv.* 13, from which this differs in taking inflexions.] a. To go out, esp. on a pleasure excursion. Also *to out it. colloq.* (Cf. Outing *vbl. sb.*)
1846 *P. Parley's Ann.* VII. 65 The sun is shining, And nought confining Pedestrians from 'outing'. 1878 Stevenson *Inland Voy.* 191 We met dozens of pleasure-boats outing it for the afternoon. 1894 Doyle *Mem. S. Holmes* 33 With that he ups and he outs.

b. *To out with*: To come out with; to fetch or bring out; to utter. *colloq.*
1802 R. & Mar. Edgeworth *Irish Bulls* x. 136, I outs with my bread-earner. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 34 And Hodge .. Outs with his pence the pleasing song to buy. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 693 He outs carelessly with another duodecimo. 1870 Spurgeon *Treas. David* Ps. xli. 6 He is no sooner out of the house than he outs with his lie.

Out, *prep.* [Prepositional use of the adv. instead of the usual Out of, q. v. Cf. Ger. *aus*, Du. *uit* prep. See also Oute.]

1. From within, away from: = Out of 1. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. in *from out*: see From 15 c.
c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2311 Quuan he weren ut tune went, Iosep haueð hem after sent. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 197 Whan that the sunne out the south gan weste. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 100 It wyll not conueniently yssue oute that narowe place. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v. ii. 41 When you haue pushi out your gates the very Defender of them. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 206 ₱ 4 Not endeavour at any Progress out that Tract. 1875 Dasent *Vikings* III. 165 Sigmund Brestir's son..sprang out the waist of their ship. 1889 Mary E. Wilkins *Far away Melody* (1891) 108 Going out the door, he stopped and listened a minute.

2. Outside, without, beyond the limits of, beyond (*lit.* and *fig.*): = Out of 8, 9. *Obs.* or *dial.*
c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1640 Mornyng out mesure to melior he wendes. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 18 Any other person..inhabiting out the liberte of the said citie. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. i. 38 Both within and out that Wall. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Content* 65 Shall I then..Live in, and out the World? 1883 Howells *Woman's Reason* (Tauchn. 1884) I. 240 Its history..could not be known out the family.

†3. Without, not with (L. *sine*). *Obs. rare.*
c 1430 *Freemasonry* 378 May sclawndren hys felows oute reson. 1578 Cooper *Thesaurus, Sine arbitrio*, .. to doe a thing alone out witnesse.

†4. Throughout, to the end of. *Obs. rare.*
1692 Locke *Educ.* § 129 Having whipped his Top lustily, quite out all the time that is set him.

Out, *int.* [f. Out *adv.* (see sense 13).]
1. As an imperative exclamation, with ellipsis of verb: see Out *adv.* 13.

2. An exclamation expressing lamentation, abhorrence, or indignant reproach; often conjoined with *alas!* or *harrow! arch.* or *dial.*
c 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 639 Vp stirte hire Alison and Nicholay And criden out and harrow in the strete. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 375/2 Owte, owt, *at, at*, interjectio. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* II. 433 Ho, owȝt, owȝt! alas, thys sodayne chance! 1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* II. 87 Alas and out alas I crye, that I shall see no more. 1575 R. B. *Appius & V.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 128 But out, I am wounded. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. vii. 54 Out, out, Lucetta! that wilbe illfauord. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* I. 70 Venus cryeth for her son, Out alass she is undone. 1816 Scott *Antig.* xx, I see the men..that are come ower late to part ye; but, out and alack! sune eneugh and ower sune to drag ye to prison.

b. *Out upon* (*on*), expressing abhorrence or reproach. (Cf. *fie upon.*) *arch.* or *dial.*
1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. vii. 6 Lete us cryen a rowe, and oute upon them all. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 78 'Owt upon the, thefe!' sche seyde. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 119 b, They crie, Out upon him Heretike, to the fyre with hym. 1616 Hayward *Sanct. Troub. Soul* II. i. (1620) 7 Out vpon me wretched soule! full both of vanity, and of ignorance. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 188 Nor the Censures, and many Out-upon-you's of the attentive Ladies. 1838 James *Robber* vi, 'Out upon the fool!' exclaimed the housekeeper. 1878 Geo. Eliot *Coll. Breakf. P.* 614 Out on them all!

Out, obs. form of Ought, Aught.

Out- in *comb.* is used with substantives, with verbs and their derivatives, and with other adverbs.

In OE. *út* adv. was already prefixed (1) to ordinary sbs. in the sense 'that is without', 'out lying', 'external', as in *útland* a country that is out, a distant or foreign land, *úthere* an army belonging to or coming from without, a foreign army; (2) to verbal sbs. and nouns of action and agent-nouns derived from verbal roots, as *útfær, útfaru, útfereld, útgang*, going out, exit, departure, *útdrif* expulsion, *útdrǽfere* one who drives out, *úthlid* carriage out, exportation, *útryne* running out, excursion, expiry; (3) to elements forming adjs., either related to the sbs. in 1, as *útlende, útlendisc*, outlandish, foreign, or derived from vbs. (ppl. adjs.), *útiernende* outrunning, purgative. In these 'nominal compounds' the stress was always on the prefix.

With verbs, *út* like other adverbs formed separable collocations or semi-compounds, in which the position of the adv. was shifted according to the construction of the sentence, as in the separable compound verbs of modern German (although in OE. the order was not yet so rigid). Thus, *út* followed the vb. in the imperative, as *gǽt út! ádó út þone béam*, and in the pres. and pa. indicative in the principal sentence, as *he cymþ út, he eode út, ða flugon hi út*. But in the dependent sentence, and in all other moods or parts of the vb., including the infinitive and pples., and all nominal derivatives, the adv. stood immediately in front of the vb.; thus *ðá he út cymþ* when he comes out, *gif he út cyme* if he come out, *nú wille we út gán* now will we go out, *út gangendum ðam mónþe* on the month going out. In OE. the adv. was regularly written separate; but in translations from Latin, compound verbs in *ex-* were sometimes rendered by compound vbs. in *út-* in which the adv. was not only joined, but even retained before the vb. in the principal sentence: e. g. Ps. xviii. 5, 'in omnem terram exivit sonus eorum', *Vesp. Ps.* 'in all eorðan *útcode* swocz heara'. The regular position of *út* before the vb. in the inf., gerund, and pples., naturally tended to make the collocation pass into a combination, esp. when these were used as sbs. or adjs.; and this is the cause why *outgoing, outgoer, outgone* belong in meaning to *go out, outstretching, outstretched* to *stretch out, outgrowing, outgrowth* to *grow out, outlook, outlooker* to *look out.* It is only in later Eng. that such collocations as a *going-out* dress, a *clearing-out* of cupboards, the *bringers-out* of a new play, a well *thought-out* article, have become possible.

As to the verbs themselves, in ME., usage became more lax. On the one hand, the adv. began to be placed after or away from the vb. in the subordinate sentence, the infinitive, etc.; on the other hand the older usage of the inf. in *út gán*, and the like, was often extended to the indicative, so that we find *he out yede, the blod out brast.* This was partly due to a general levelling and loss of old syntactical distinctions, so that beside *he sprang out* and *then sprang he out*, it became allowable also to say *he out sprang* and *out sprang he*, in both of which the adv. stands before the vb. These novelties in word order were especially employed by metrical writers as facilitating the exigencies of rhythm and rime, and it is chiefly in metrical compositions that they are found. But they also occur in translations from Latin, as e. g. in the works of Wyclif, in which L. vbs. in *ex-* are constantly rendered by Eng. verbs preceded by *out.* In ME. the elements were still commonly separated in writing; but modern editors have usually hyphened these collocations as compounds.

As a result of these various causes, there are numerous *quasi*-compound vbs. in *out-* in occasional use, chiefly poetical, in precisely the same sense as the ordinary prose form in which the simple verb is followed by the adv., e. g. *out-pour = pour out.* Not unfrequently, moreover, where *out* stands before a vb. as a mere metrical or poetical inversion, as in 'A frightful clamour from the wall out broke', 'Out went the townsmen all in starch', the two words, though merely inversions of *broke out, went out*, are hyphened as if compounds. The tendency so to treat them is probably strengthened by the existence of *outbreak* (sb.), *outbreaker, outbreaking, outbroken, outcome, outcoming*, and the like. But in these latter the position of the adv. is original, and the stress is on *out*, while in *out broke, out went*, the stress is on the vb.

On these accounts it is difficult to deal satisfactorily with the hyphened *quasi*-compounds in *out-*. Such as seem of importance, or occur as senses of *out*-verbs having other senses, are given among the Main words (where it is often indicated that they are not true compounds, or are only poetical); others are given in this article, but no attempt has been made to exhaust them. The same is true of vbl. sbs., and ppl. adjs. in *-ing*, ppl. adjs. in *-ed, -en*, etc., and agent-nouns in *-er*, which are permanent possibilities from any verb that can be followed by *out*, as in *outgoing, outgone, outgoer*, from *go out.*

True compound vbs. in *out-* are those in which it imparts the sense of outdoing, surpassing, exceeding, or beating in some action, as in *outlive, outbid, outnumber, outface*, and the various extensions of these contained in C. II. These are of later origin: a very few (e. g. *outlive, outprofter* outbid, *outpass* appear in the end of the 15th c.; they increase gradually during the 16th c. *outrun* in Tindale, *out-cat, outgo, outride, outshine, outwear*, in Pal-gr., and become numerous only *c* 1600, being freely and boldly employed by Shakspere, who is our earliest authority for many of them, including the curious group typified by 'to outfrown frowns', 'to out-Herod Herod'. It is not very clear how this use arose, or to what sense of *out* it is to be referred. But the earlier of these *out*-compounds were in nearly every instance preceded by a form with *over-*. Thus *outlive* (1472 was preceded in same sense by *overlive* (in OE.). F. *survivre*; *outpass* in 'the Water of Thamys outpassynge his boundys' (1494), was preceded by *overpass* = F. *surpasser.* It would seem therefore that *out-* has here the sense of 'beyond'. It is possible however that in *outlive* there entered in some association with Out 6 b, 23, as if it were 'to live to see another *out*' or at an end'. One who *outbids* another, bids *beyond* his rival until he drives him *out* of the contest. Cf. also the relation of the two notions in 'the ship outrode the storm', and 'the horseman outrode his pursuers', or 'he outrode all competitors in the race'.

A. *Out-* in comb. forming *sbs.*

I. in combination with ordinary sbs.

Of these a few existed already in OE., e. g. *útland* outside or outlying land, foreign land. Outland, *útgársecg* the outer ocean (see Ocean), *útgemǽre* extreme boundary, *úthealf* external side, outside, *útweahl* outlying wood; *úthere* foreign army, *útwicing* foreign pirate or viking. The number of these has in later times been greatly increased. Those of longer standing are written as single words; in the more recent, the two elements are usually hyphened, but they are also sometimes written separately, in which case *out* functions as an adj. = 'external, exterior, outlying, outer': see Out *a.* As the meaning is the same either way, the separation or hyphening of the two elements is in many cases optional. (Cf. Back-.)

1. In the sense 'Outlying, situated outside the bounds, or remote from the centre'; also, 'outside the house, out of doors'; as Outland, Outfield, Outhouse, Out-chamber, Outport; also *out-appurtenances, -borough, -bridge, -butchery, -chapel, -city, -country, -district, -freedom, -garth, -ground, -hut, -kitchen, -labour, -oven, -rick, -town, -township, -village, -yard*, etc.
1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 138 In Spaine and those *out-appurtenances. 1832 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will. IV*, c. 64 Sched. O. 16 The boundary of the *out-borough of Hertford. 1670 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 327 There is..discourse..concerning the *out-bridges, as Mighton bridge [etc.]. *c* 1460 in C. Coates *Reading* (1802) 35 Certen Stalls and Shoppes, called the *Out-bochery, otherwise called the Flesh-shambles, in Reding. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 123 Other.. are said to have..obteined some *out-Chappel to have their Masse in. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 842 The *out-cities of Egypt. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* xviii. (1647) 28 They had pasturage to feed their cattel in in *out-countreys beyond Palestine. 1798 C. Crutwell *Gazetteer* (1808) s. v. *Stronsa*, It is the common pasture or *out-freedom of all the farms and houses adjacent to it. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xi. 122 Some little *out-huts, or, as I at first thought them, dog-kennels. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 70 An *out kitchen of a gentleman's house. 1776 Pennant *Zool.* I. 78 In Dauphiné..they [bears] make great havock among the *out-ricks of the poor farmers. 1690 *Andros Tracts* II. 216 No suitable Provision was made for our *out-Towns and Frontiers. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Feb. 5/2 Three of the *out-townships had resolved..to become corporate members of the municipality. 1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 93 Either in an *Out-Yard, or in a convenient corner in the Cellar.

2. In the sense 'Living, residing, or engaged outside (a house, hospital, borough, city, country, etc.)', usually as distinguished from those of the same body or class living, residing, etc., within; as Out-dweller, -patient, -pensioner, etc.; also *out-brother* (of a fraternity), *-burgess, -citizen, -clerk, -company, -detachment, -poor, -pupil, -ranger, -servant, -sister, -student, -suitor*, etc.; also in sense 'external, foreign', as †*out-folk, -merchant, -people.*

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 3 If they would bestowe vpon him but a slender *outbrothers annuity of mutton & broth. 1479 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* (Spalding Club) I. 37 *Outeburges and inburgessis. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xxxvi. (1849) IV. 448 Kleruchs or *out-citizens whom the Athenians had planted .. in the neighbouring territory of Chalkis. 1714 Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 84 The trusty *out-clerk .. sends him in what beer he wants, and takes care not to lose his custom. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 101 The *out-company not to return home till the in-company is carried out to relieve them. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 74 The *out-detachments of the Scotch brigade are called in. 1493 *Charter* in A. Laing *Lindores Abbey* xvii. (1876) 180 Purchessing of *Outfolkis bringing thaim to the burgh. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xii. (1849) III. 225 The large number of .. Kleruchs or *out-freemen, whom Athens quartered upon their lands. 1865 Morris in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 171 O my merchants, whence come ye? *Out-merchants from the sea. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* 113 With the like regard ought the *out-people to enter. 1781 Gilbert *Plan Relief Poor* 9 The greatest Caution must be used..in settling and superintending those *Out-poor. 1867 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Feb. 71 He is an out-pupil; not in any master's house. 1715 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 5383/4 Thomas Onslow, Esq., to be *Out-Ranger of Windsor Forest. *a* 1745 Swift *Direct. Servants, Chamber-maid*, Perhaps one of the *out-servants had, through malice, .. flung in the stone. 1609 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Rec. of the enterance of a *novt syster vjs viijd. 1657 *Ibid.*, This day Margarett Whitmore was admitted an out-sister. 1840 Browning *Sordello* III. 335 How dared I let expand the force Within me, till some *out-soul..should direct it? 1835 Macaulay in Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 325 Amount realized from the *out-students of English for the months of May, June, and July. 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* III. lix, *Outstewartis and catouris to 3one king. ?*a* 1600 *Forme of Baron Courts* i. § 3 in Skene *Reg. Maj.* (1609) 100 Then the Serjand aught to gar call the soytours anes simplie: First the *out soytours of the court. [Cf. In-suitor].

3. In the sense 'Exterior, external, outward' (one or other of which words would now in most cases be substituted); as in Outside, Outline, Outbounds; also *out-array, -hand, -blemish, -border, -bough, -branch, -case, -clothing, -edge, -end, -entry, -firmament, -form, -garment, -heaven, -layer, -leaf, -limb, -limit, -list, -porch, -row, -sense, -stair, -terrace, -tree, -verge.*

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. II. xiii. Next that is Psyche's *out-array. 1621–31 Laud *Serm.* (1847) 176 The *out hand of the body is the skin. 1601 Sir W. Cornwallis *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 82 Parents .. finde a lovelinesse in their [children's] *out-blemishes, and tolerate their inward. 1769 *Ann. Reg.* 229 The horse..dispersed them to the *out-borders of the field. 1633 Br. Hall *Hard Texts* 309 Some olives left on the *out-boughs after the tree is most shaken. 1675 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1003/4 A plain round Watch .. the Box and *Out-case of Gold. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) III. viii. 331/1 The *outclothynge of men of holy chirche. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* I. xiii, To the very *out-edge and circumference of that circle. 1768 — *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 80 (*Passport*) A couple of sparrows upon the out-edge of his window. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Out-end*, the vent or outlet of anything; the outshot or projecting end of a building. 1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* xxi. (1845) 281 The mouth, throat, and *out-entry of hell. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* (1670) 31 Neither may it seem strange how the *out-firmament can be able alwaies to uphold them [the super-celestial waters). 1616 B. Jonson *Epigr.* I. *To Mistress Philip Sidney*, Cupid, who (at first) tooke vaine delight, In mere *out-formes, until he lost his sight. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 146 Their *out Garment or Vest is commonly of Callico. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. xv, The fixed sunne..shining in this *Out-heaven. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 80 The *out-leaves hang down and rot; but still new ones come within. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. ix. 184 The *out-limits and boundaries of this..Country. *Ibid.* x. § 22. 216 The *out-list of Judah fell into the midst of Dans whole cloth. 1641 Milton *Reform.* II. Wks. (1847) 19/2 Coming to the bishop..into the salutatory, some *outporch of the church. 1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 9 The Space..between the crossing-rows and the *out-rows of Stones. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* III. I. xxix, What grosse impressions the *out-senses bear The phansie represents. 1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 66 A Gallery, on both sides of which I would have placed two *out-stairs. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 233 The vpper roomes of most hauing *out-tarrasses. 1627 Speed *England* v. § 3 The *out-verge doth exceed the middle itselfe.

4. In the sense 'Out of office', as *out-party.*

1817 [see In *a.*]. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 468–9. *a* 1860 Whately *Commpl. Bk.* (1864) 172 An out-party will generally have more zeal and more mutual attachment among its members than an in-party.

5. In the sense 'Lying out; not in hand', as †*out-money.*

1608 Middleton *Trick to Catch Old One* II. ii, Let my out-monies be reckoned and all.

6. In the sense 'Having an outward direction, leading out', as *out-path, -trail, -way.* (These come in sense close to the nouns of action in 7.)

1627 W. Sclater *Exp.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 152 *ἀπάτη ἀδικίας*; The *outpath leading to wickednesse. 1900 *Daily News* 12 Feb. 3/4 The *out-trail, the trail that's always new. 1644 Vicars *God in Mount* 147 To make good all the *out-waies.

II. In comb. with nouns of action, agent-nouns, and verbal sbs., cognate with or derived from the simple vb. followed by *out.*

Some examples already in OE.: see above.

7. With nouns of action; as Outbreak [cf. *break out*], Outburst, Outcome, Outcry, Outfare, Outgang, Outgrowth, Outlet, etc.; also *out-chuck, outflare, outflight, outflood, outgleam, outjert, outsally, outspurt, outswarm, outvoyage.*

1892 *Sal. Rev.* 22 Oct. 486/2 Product of design or *out-chuck of atoms. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* lxxiv, He must puff the flag To fullest *outflare. *a* 1652 Brome *Mad Couple* I. i. Wks. 1873 I. 18 The inconveniences I have met with in those extravagant *outflights. 1859 W. Arthur *Duty of Giving Proport. Income* 53 In one eternal *outflood benefits stream from Him. 1875 D. McLean *Gospel in Ps.* 342 *Outgleam of overawing holiness is here. 1598 Florio, *Sortita*, an out-rode, an excursion, an *out-salie. 1884 E. E. Hale *Fortunes of Rachel* xix. 191 They all laughed at this *outspurt of the classics. 1894 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 407 An enthusiastic belief and an *outswarm of a tribe. 1808 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* V. 200 The statute [prohibits] any vessel from conveying abroad more than a small number of emigrants in any *out-voyage.

8. With agent-nouns; as Outcomer [cf. *come out*], Outdoer, Outfitter, Outgoer, Outliver, Outlooker, Outputter, Outsetter, etc., q. v.

9. With verbal substantives in *-ing*; as Outbearing [cf. *bear out*], Outbranching, Outbreaking, Outcoming, Outgoing, etc.; also *out-bolting,* †*-bossing, -calling, -flowering, -gadding, -gathering, -glowing, -hilding, -shadowing, -shedding, -sifting, -sprouting,* etc.

1868 Browning *King & Bk.* XII. 164 Not an abrupt *outbolting as of yore. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. ii 138 He graued in a greet *out-boocing ymagis of cherubyn. 1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 250 A more general *out-calling of the body of the people. 1895 *Chicago Advance* 7 Mar. 800/3 The present *outflowering of Scottish literary genius. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* vii. 8 Their wandering and confused *outgaddinges intoo the way. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* VIII. lxix, The star-like *out-glowing of some pure fellow-feeling. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xvi. 89 Bi greet plenteouse *out hilding of textis writen in the Bible. 1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 292 In prophetic murmurs or mute *out-shadowings of mystic ordinances. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XI. iv. (Tollem. MS.), By *out-schedynge of rayne. 1582 Bentley *Mon. Matrones* II. 4 The verie outshedding of thy most pretious bloud. 1839 'J. Fume' *Paper on Tobacco* 119 The comparatively long shreds or *outsiftings. 1897 *Chicago Advance* 20 May 664/2 The natural *outsprouting of the new life.

B. *Out-* in comb., forming *adjs.* (Stress on *out.*)

10. With participial adjs. in *-ing* (OE. *-ende*), from pres. ppples.; as Outbreaking [cf. *break out*], Outcoming, Outflowing, Outgoing, Outjutting, Outlying, Outstanding, etc.; also *outbeaming, -curving, -rushing, -sallying, -springing,* etc.

1886 R. L. Stevenson *Silv. Squatters* 59 The *out-curving margin of the dump. 1613–18 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 52 By his *out-lauishing humour. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* IV. 66 The dreadful path Of the *outsallying victors. 1877 J. T. Beer *Prophet of Nineveh* III. iii. 193 Watch well the gates, that no outsallying bands Fall on our rear.

11. With ppl. adjs. in *-ed, -en*, etc. (from pa. ppples.); as Out-born, Out-bound, Out-bowed, Outcast, Outgone, Outgrown, Out-sent, Out-shot, etc.; also *out-broken, -called, -created, -crushed, -curled, -flown, -flung, -hunted, -laid, -mapped, -pointed, -pushed, -shoved,* etc.

1535 Coverdale 1 *Kings* vi. 7 It was huylded of whole and *outbroken stones. *c* 1550 Cheke *Matt.* xxi. 13 Th'appointed house for his *outcalled people. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. iii. IV. xxvii, This *out-created ray. 1851 W. R. Williams *Lord's Prayer* (1854) I. 194 The last wail of the *outcrushed soul. 1893 H. D. Traill *Soc. Eng.* I. 327 Conventional *out-curled leaves. *a* 1684 E. Taylor *Behmen's Theos. Phil.* (1691) xxiv. 39 What is of God in those *outflown Powers. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 462/1 A man seated at a desk .. his face buried in his *outflung arms. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 25 Taking the *out-held hands, he jumped to her side. 1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 246 With the blackneſse of their *out-hunted venal blood. 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* XXVII. 12 Whereas the rocky Pile Of Foudra is at hand, to guard the *out-layd Isle Of Walney. 1898 J. E. Jennings *From an Indian Coll.* 28 *Out-mapped plains, stretching to misty ends. 1869 Goulburn *Purs. Holiness* X. 92 The *out-pointed finger of human scorn.

12. With a sb. (as obj. of *out* prep.), forming adjs., meaning 'Out of or outside the thing named'; as Out-board, Out-college, Out-door, etc.; also *out-sea, -water.*

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 11/2 One of these will be an under-water tube;..one out-water tube finds a place in the bow. 1897 Blackmore *Dariel* 11 No mixed Norman blood of outsea cutthroats.

13. Parasynthetic derivatives from phrases in which *out* mostly means 'projecting, protruding', forming adjs.; as *out-bellied, -breasted, -eyed, -kneed, -lipped, -shouldered,* etc.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 49/41 *Outbelied, *viscerosus.* *Ibid.* 49/39 *Outeyed, *strabus.* *Ibid.* 49/38 *Outkneed, *varus.* *Ibid.* 49/42 *Outlipped, *labiosus.* 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1722/4 A little *out-shinn'd. 1724 *Auld Rob Morris* in *Ramsay's Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 63 He's out-shin'd, in-kneed and ringle-ey'd too. 1579 J. Jones *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xxvi. 50 Crooke-legged, and *out-shouldred.

C. *Out-* in comb. forming *verbs.* (Stress on the second element.)

I. Separable or syntactic combinations.

In ME. properly two words; in mod. use chiefly poetic or metrical forms, being, more or less, *habitual nonce-words*, made up each time from their elements. The adv. had originally a distinct stress, and still has often a secondary stress.

14. With intrans. vbs., in the same sense as the simple vb. followed by *out*; as Outbeam, Outbreak, Outburst, Outflow, Outgo, etc. (q. v.); also †*outbuller, outdie,* †*outflee, outissue, outlean,* †*outpeak, outslide, outslink, outvanish, outwave, outwheel.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. xii. 41 Thairwith gan hir seruandis behald..The blud *outbullerand on the nakit sword. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* xxx. 12 Þat se3en me, *outflown fro me. 1879 H. Phillips *Notes Coins* 6 Chests, whence serpents are *out-issuing. 1851 Mrs. Browning *Casa Guidi Wind.* II. 36 Duke Leopold *outleant And took the..oath. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 58 Much lyke the *owtpeaking from weeds of poysoned adder. 1862 Whittier *At Port Royal* 5 At last our grating keels *outslide Our good boats forward swing. 1861 Lytton & Fane *Tannhäuser* 9 Then from.. their long familiar homes,.. *outslunk The wantons of Olympus. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* May 679 With that knowledge *outvanished in shame all the weakness of his position. 1594 Carew *Tasso* (1881) 116 Ioy, which doth from brimfull hart *out-waue. 1886 W. Alexander *St. August. Holiday* 137 While the midnight Arctic sun *outwheel'd.

15. With transitive vbs., in the same sense as the simple vb. followed by *out.* a. With the force of: Out, away; out of existence; out of a socket or place, loose; outward, so as to project; forth; into the open, into manifestation; as Outbear, Outblot, Outcast, Outflow, Outlay, Outpour, Outshut, etc. (q. v.); also *outban, outbar, outblast, outbolt, outbulge, outbustle, outchase, outcount,* †*out-crowd, outcull, outeye, outferret, outget, out-hurl, out-hew, outlaunch,* †*outlength, outlengthen, outmark,* †*out-open, outpress,* †*outpry, outquaff, outshake, outshape, outshower, outsnatch, outspue, outspurn, outsqual,* †*out-thring, outvaunt, outwaste, outweed, outwrench.* Also some exemplified only in pa. pple.: *out-beat,* †*out-brede,* †*out-carve, outgather,* †*out-gnaw, out-hire, outlance, outreave, outspill.*

1885–94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* Feb. xxiii, And Zeus ..*outban'd From heaven whoever should that word miscall. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. x. 63 Which to *outbarre.. From sea to sea he heapt a mighty mound. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt*, etc. 57 There hang his eyes *out beaten with a mall. 1659 Gauden *Tears Ch.* IV. xx. 557 That they may blot and *out-bolt, set up and pull down Magistracy. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2615 (Ashm.) Now ere þe baners *out bred [*Dubl.* oute brade]. 1810 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 339 The fancy *out-bustled the pure intuitive imagination. ?*c* 1430 Lydg. *St. Giles* 294 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 374 Doorys tweyne By craft *out corve. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxv. 257 O gode cristene man..scholde ouercomen & *out chacen a M. cursede mys beleevynge men. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) ?? vj, So great a number, Whose folly from them outchaseth Gods grace. *c* 1315 Shoreham *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 33/893 For repentaunce ondeþ þe hel, And schreft hyt mot *out croude Al clene. 1594 Carew *Tasso* (1881) 99 And mongst you ten *out-cull, as likes him best. 1855 Browning *Old Pict. Florence* XXV, How a captive might be *out-ferreted. 1588 *Misfort. Arthur* V. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 338 With duskish dens *out-gnawn in gulfs below. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* V. i. 3 When Justice was not for most meed *out-hyred. 1590 — *Muiopot.* 82 Two deadly weapons fixt he bore, Strongly *outlaunced towards either side. 1594 Kyd *Cornelia* I. i. 31 Guiltles blood by brothers hands *out-lanched. 1842 Mrs. Browning *Grk. Chr. Poets* 36 Outlaunch thee, Soul, upon the æther. 1592 Greene *Groatsw. Wit*, '*Deceiving World, that with alluring toys*', And scornest now to lend thy fading joys T' *outlength my life. 1827 Carlyle *Germ. Rom.* III. 215 This *outlengthening of his electorial power! 1861 *Macm. Mag.* IV. 131/1 A red coat against green ground would *outmark a soldier to a foe rifleman. *c* 1440 Lydg. *Nightingale* Poems (E. E. T. S.) 21/156 Withouten felawe j gan the wyne *outpresse. 1596 Fitz-Geffray *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 58 That durst not yet her home-bred nest *out-prie. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 170 Or then *out-quaffe those cups Laufella takes. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xvii. 32 In the i sall be *outreft [*eripiar*] fra fandynge. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 323 Clear their silvery notes *outshaking, The sleigh bells are ringing. 1899 T. Hardy *Poems, Immortality* 6 And still his soul *outshaped..Its life in theirs. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. I. lx, And raging raptures do his soul *outsnatch. 1880 W. Watson *Prince's Quest* (1892) 73 The hope that filled youth's beaker to the brim The tremulous hand of age had long *outspilled. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* III. III. xxvi, All drink from hence, That .. poyson do *outspue. 1601 Breton *Blessed Weeper* (1879) 11 When my deere Lord sayd not, .. get thee hence, or like a dogge *outspurne mee. 1558 Phaer *Æneid* VII. U iv, The greatest sort with slinges, their plummet lompes of lead *outsquats. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 65 The byrdis thar mychty voce *out throng. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 139 Of that foole who .. all *outwasteth by immoderate expence. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. iv. 35 The sparks soone quench, the springing seed *outweed. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* II. 583 He strains t' *outwrench the weapon.

b. With the force of 'completely, thoroughly', 'to a finish'; as Outask (q. v.); also *out-bake, out-bathe, out-dry, out-end, out-hear, out-play, out-tear, out-tire.* (Some only in pa. pple.)

Some of these directly render L. verbs in *ex-, e-.*

By Wyclif the *ex-* of L. vbs. is often rendered more fully by *full out*, e. g. *exultāre* full out glad, full out joy; *exōrāre* full out pray, *exquærere* full out seek, *exardescere* to wax full out tend. Modern editors have sometimes hyphened *out* to the vb., making compound vbs. *out-glad, out-joy,* etc.

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xlviii. 10, I haue *out bake thee, but not as siluer. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 209 The salutiferus water..wherin heing *owtebathed he showlde obteyne his purpose. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xlii. 15 Alle the buriounyng of hem I shall *out drien [Vulg. *exiccabo*]. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxix. 14 *Out-ended [L. *exterminavit*] it bare of wode swa. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xli. 17, I the Lord shal *out heren hem [Vulg. *exaudiam*]. 1864 Skeat *Uhland's Poems* 220 The jest is now *out-played. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* lxxvii[i]. 40 Hou ofte sithis thei *out terreden hym in desert [Vulg. *exacerbaverunt*]. 1796 *Plain Sense* (ed. 2) I. 125 His obstinacy might *out-tire that of his father's.

16. Forming transitive verbs with the sense, 'to

put or drive out by means of' the action expressed in the simple vb. (cf. *bow out, crowd out, hiss out*, etc.: see OUT *adv.* 1 h); as *outawe, outfeed, outgloom, out-hiss, outjeer, outjest.* All *nonce-wds.*

1889 W. S. BLUNT *New Pilgrimage, Sancho Sanchez*, With a solemn grief *outawing the brute laughter of their eyes. 1890 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* I. 318 It is 'the Bread of God',..It *outfeeds corruption, disease and death. 1748 *Out-gloom [see OUT-BLUSTER 1]. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* Prol., For ye may When this is hist to ashes, have a play, And here, to *out-hiss this. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* v. 129 His professing 'friend' *out-jeers him from drowning. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. i. 16 The Foule, who labours to *out-iest His heart-strooke iniuries.

II. Compound verbs in *out-*, with the trans. force of exceeding or going beyond some thing or person in some action. * *Formed on verbs.*

17. To pass beyond, exceed (a defined point, a limit in space, time, degree, etc.), by or in the action expressed by the simple vb.; as OUTASK (2), OUTDWELL, OUTFLOURISH, OUTGROW (2), OUTLAST (2), OUTPASS, OUTRUN, etc.; also *out-feast, -journey, -skip, -sport, -study, -task, -tower*, etc.

1651–3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* I. II. xv. (R.), He .. hath *outfeasted Anthony or Cleopatra's luxury. 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Nov. 437 Whose dreams *outjourney Sirius nor tire. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* II. ii, Thou lost thyselfe .. when thou thought'st Thou could'st *out-skip my vengeance: or outstand The power I had to crush thee into ayre. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 3 Let's teach our selues that Honourable stop, Not to *out-sport discretion. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 24 Some also, of very feeble and crasie constitutions in their childhood, have *out-studied their distempers. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Sept. 9 Sometimes the 'toucadore' is pushed by emulation to *out-task his strength. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 55. 3/1 Some Arrow .. Mounts .. upwards and *out-tow'rs the sight.

18. To surpass, excel or outdo (a person, etc.) in the action of the simple vb. In this sense *out-* may be prefixed to almost any intr. vb. of action or state, and to many trans. vbs. used absolutely; so that the number of these compounds is without limit. Examples are: OUTBAWL, OUTBID, OUTBRAG, OUTDO, OUTGO, OUTLIVE, OUTPROFFER, OUTRIDE, OUTRUN, OUTSHINE, etc.; also *outbang, -banter, -bark, -beg, -bleat, -blunder, -boil, -box, -breed, -brew, -bribe, -bury, -caper, -carol, -chat, -chatter, -chide, -clamour, -club, -comply, -cook, -crash, -craunch, -crawl, -crow, -curl, -curse, -darkle, -din, -dine, -diplomatize, -dissemble, -dive, -drudge, -equivocate, -fawn, -feast, -flaunt, -gastronomize, -grin, -groan, -grunt, -hammer, -hasten, -lament, -lighten, -limn, -linger, -mount, -peal, -pipe, -pity, -plod, -populate, -praise, -preen, -procrastine, -prosper, -quibble, -quote, -rap, -redden, -rime, -rove, -scream, -shout, -shriek, -sigh, -slander, -snore, -speculate, -squall, -squeal, -sting, -strut, -sulk, -swim, -swindle, -testify, -threaten, -throb, -tinkle, -triple, -tyrannize, -usure, -vapour, -vary, -vociferate, -wait, -wake, -waltz, -warble, -whine, -whip, -whirl, -whore, -wile, -wish*, etc.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* III. v. 13 Where she *outbeg'd the tardy begging Thief. 1645 J. BOND *Job in West* 31 The Lusts of those strangers .. did often *out-boyle .. the scalding waters of the Bath. 1862 *Athenæum* 1 Nov. 555 Who could out-walk, out-leap, *out-box, out-fish every competitor. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 286 She thought none could *out-brew her. 1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* XXVIII. II. 94 If Oppianicus had given money to Stalenus, Cluentius had *outbribed him. *a* 1763 BYROM *Descr. Bean's Head* (R.), For sometimes at a ball The beau show'd his parts, *outcaper'd 'em all. 1652 BROME *City Wit* I. i. Wks. 1873 I. 283 She that will .. *out-chat fifteen Midwives. 1798 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) II. 259, I *out-chattered the lawyers at Edinburgh. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise* Prelude 108 *Outchide the north wind if it chid. 1769 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) IV. 280, I believe I could now *outcrawl a snail. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 26 Not Salisbury Plain or Newmarket Heath .. may overpeer, or *outcrow her. ?*a* 1600 DONNE *Curse* iv, For if it be a she, Nature before hand hath *out-cursed me. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xiv. (1852) 200 A hue which *outdarkles The deeps where they shine. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVII. 389 We were as much out-gastronomised as *out-diplomatised by the French. 1660 N. INGELO *Bentivolio & Urania* I. (1682) 136 The Plowman strives to *outdrudg his beasts, that he may grow a wealthy Yeoman. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 29 He has the Head of a Jesuit, and shall out-wit, out-plot, out-swear, *out-equivocate, and out-face the whole Society. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Hud.* (J.), *Outfawn as much and out-comply. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 173 ¶ 3 An Ambition .. of *Out-grinning one another. 1810 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXIX. 51 Features that outgrin Le Brun's Passions. 1899 SWINBURNE *Rosamund* III. 45 Thine eyes *outlighten all the stars. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* xvii. 104 'Twas never an heresie to *out-limn Apelles. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* XI. 1588 One will be found *outlingering the rest. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. v, I scorn't that any wretched should survive, *Outmounting me in that superlative. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 379 *Out-piping the nightingale, in her own month of May. 1879 HOWELLS *L. Arcostook* viii. 84 In every little village there is some girl who knows how to *outpreen all the others. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* XXV. 218 It was the bully joker .. who .. *outquibbled the agent about the oath of allegiance. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 203 To out-talk him, *outquote, and out-anecdote him. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Dk. Wellington* viii, Glossy purples, which *outredden All voluptuous garden-roses. 1530 PALSGR. 650/1, I *outryme, *je oultre rysme.* *c* 1728 POPE *Let.* Wks. 1751 VIII. 216 They will out-rhyme all Eaton and Westminster. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 448 Each trying to *outscream, outroar, outbellow and outblaspheme his neighbour. 1832 MOTHERWELL *Poems, Caveat to Wind*, Go, tear each fluttering rag away, *Outshriek the mariner. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* II. ii, He *out-snores the poet. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* V. i, Demetrius' sigh *outstings the dart of death. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* (1889) 453 The only way to cure her sulkiness was to *outsulk her. *a* 1845 HOOD *Two Swans* iii, His ruby eye *out-threaten'd Mars. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 471 Custom *out-tyrannizes absolutism. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* II. 38 'Outusure Jews, or Irishmen outswear. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. ii, He'll watch this se'ennight but he'll have you; he'll *outwait a serjeant for you. 1630 — *New Inn* I. i, And now I can *outwake the nightingale, Out-watch an usurer, and out-walk him too. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 216 To see thy wheel Of ceaseless change *outwhirl'd in human life. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* I. 116 Ye Gods! shall Cibber's Son, without rebuke, Swear like a Lord, or Rich *outwhore a Duke. *a* 1657 *Outwish [see OUTGLAD].

b. To get the better of, overpower, defeat, beat, in some reciprocal action or contest; as OUTBALANCE, OUTBRAVE, OUTJOCKEY, OUTMATCH, OUTRIVAL; also *outbargain, -batter, -blackguard, -bless, -brawl, -cheat, -compete, -complement, -huff, -mate, -strive, -tease*, etc.

1834 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Helen* xix, The two parties .. try to outwit or *outbargain each other. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXII. 523 Oldham could *out-blackguard Pope. 1621–31 LAUD *Serv. Serm.* (1847) 37 The happy commerce that a Prince hath with his people, when they strive to *out-bless one another. 1600 *Look About You* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 405 Wantons' words Quickly can master men, tongues *out-brawl swords! 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Mar. 349 Apt to be *out-competed in their own towns by foreigners. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XXIII. clxxxi, He .. gently strove Her Sorrow's Fullness to *out-compliment. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* II. i, I'll try to *out-huff him. *a* 1851 JOANNA BAILLIE (Annandale), Since the pride of your heart so far *outmates its generosity. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 18 All the rest that austere death *outstrove .. safe anchor'd are. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Feb. 2/3 While giant Titans all the rest outstrove With praises of the New Hyperion. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 197 The sex may thank themselves for teaching me to *out-tease them.

c. To overcome or defeat by the action expressed by the simple verb; as *out-baffle, -blur, -buzz, -cavil, -flout, -scorn, -war.*

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 128 A bold man, that *out baffled the then Proprietor here. 1669 *Addr. hopeful yng. Gentry Eng.* 7 We have no copy left so foul, which too ingeniously transcribing vice do's not every day *out-blur. 1880 TENNYSON *Columbus* 120 The flies at home, that ever swarm about And .. murmur down Truth in the distance—these *outbuzz'd me. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. XXV. § 1 As if he meant to *outflout the Apostle for prohibiting all besides .. Christ Iesus. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. i. 10 To *outscorn The to-and-fro-conflicting wind and rain. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* XXIV. 190 b, By these captaines shall he *outwarre & subdue all the vniuersall kyngdomes of ye worlde. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* XI. xii. § 138. 704 They desire .. not to seeme by sitting still .. to haue beene outwarred, though ouer-warred.

19. To exceed or do more than is expressed by the simple vb.: as *out-Atlas* to load more than Atlas, *out-beggar* to more than beggar; so *out-calvinize, out-pay, out-please, out-practise, out-ravish, out-realize, out-resent*, etc.

1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 21 If you should bear all the wrongs, you would be *out-Atlassed. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxiii, O! it *out-beggars all I lost! 1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 336 The absolute decree .. is here far *out-calvinised. 1733 BUDGELL *Bee* IV. 519 Half a Crown *outpays his Sweats worth. 1618 T. ADAMS *Faith's Encouragem.* Wks. 1862 II. 203 Having a little fed his eye with that, *outpleaseth him with a sapphire. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xiii. (1700) 74 Unless we would say, that he *out-practis'd what he taught. *c* 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* II. x. in *Anglia* VIII. 176/46 While she so *oute-rauisshed was angwysshed wiþ honge desyre. 1806 A. KNOX *Rem.* I. 14 St. Paul *outrealized this far. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 900 Some People have *out-resented their Wrong so far.

** *Formed on adjectives.*

20. To exceed or surpass in the quality expressed by the adj.; as *out-active, -black, -grave, -guttural, -infinite, -subtle, -swift.* See also *out-old, out-royal*, in 23.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, London* II. (1662) 191 No wonder if the Younger *out-active those who are more ancient. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* III. ii. § 1 Seeing his ink *out-black'd with her expression. 1645 — *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 55 Fools .. endeavouring to *out-infinite God's kindness with their cruelty. 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* IV. ii, The Devil I think Cannot *out-subtile thee. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. I. *Vocation* 855 Thou that .. *Out-swifted Arrows, and outwent the Winde. *a* 1618 — *Spectacles* XXV, Worldly Pleasures, vain Delights, Far out-swift far sudden flights, Waters, Arrowes, and the Windes.

*** *Formed on substantives.*

21. On names of qualities, actions, or objects: To exceed in the quality or action, or in reference to the thing, expressed by the sb.; as OUTFOOT, OUTLUNG, OUTLUSTRE, OUTNUMBER, OUTRANGE, etc., q. v.; also *out-age* to exceed in age; *out-bowl, out-tap*, to excel at the bowl or tap, i. e. in drinking; so *out-anecdote, -Billingsgate, -billow, -bubble, -colour, -compass, -confidence, -course, -cricket, -crown, -duty, -faith, -fame, -feat, -figure, -flavour, -girth, -glory, -gorget, -grain, -horror, -hymn, -impudence, -letter, -light, -lip, -long-word, -mantle, -marvel, -metaphor, -million, -miracle, -name, -nick, -night, -ochre, -passion, -poison, -poll, -pomp, -price, -privilege, -prodigy, -purple, -purse, -rate, -rhetoric, -romance, -savour, -scent, -sentence, -skill, -sonnet, -sound, -sphere, -splendour, -stale, -stall, -state, -stature, -storm, -sum, -superstition, -syllable, -table, talent, -taste, -throat, -tint, -title, -tone, -tongue, -trap, -tun, -tune, -venom, -vigil, -wealth, -weapon, -woe, -word, -worth*, etc.

1801 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 140, I mean mine [Pyramids] to outlive and *out-age the Egyptian ones! 1681 HICKERINGILL *Char. Sham Plotter* Wks. 1716 I. 219 Dulness and Slander enough to *out-Billings-gate Heraclitus Ridens. 16aa DEKKER & MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* II. i. When I was a pagan .. I durst out-drink a lord; but your Christian lords *out-bowl me. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 3 Lest it should make it swell or *out-compass itself. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 14 Oct. 558/2 A Parsee team to *outcricket an English eleven! 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* II. *Favour*, O let no star compare with thee! Nor any herb *out-duty me! 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. iv. 103 That good Centurion; who though a Gentile *outfaithed Isr. el itself. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. ii. § 21 (1634) 485 Those two great captains, whom Alexander sought by all means to *out-fame. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* III. li. (D.), She blushed more than they, and of their own Shame made them all asham'd, to see how far It was outpurpled and *outgrain'd by Her. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Last Observator* in *Coll. Poems* (1705) 101 And I'll by far *outhymn the fam'd de Foe. 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Knights* IV. i, Confound it, I shall be *outimpudenced. 1837 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. 71, I .. had the glory of *out-long-wording both parties. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 680 With poetic trappings grace thy prose Till it *outmantle all the pride of verse. 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 304 And every sparkle shivering to new blaze, In number did *outmillion the account. *a* 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* V. iv, Thou hast .. found out one to *out-name thy other faults. 1667 DRYDEN *Elvira* IV. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XV. 69, I took my time i' th' nick, but she *outnick'd me. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* V. i. 23, I would *out-night you did no body come. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XI. CCXXIII, A Stink *Outpois'ning all the Bane of Thessaly! 1705 M. HENRY *Wks.* (1853) I. 87 If the honour of temperance were to be carried by the major vote .. the sober would be *out-polled. 1612 J. DAVIES *Muse's Sacrifice* (1878) 44 Their Vertues price, that doth *outprice the Vice, though more it be. 1616 *Marine Records E. Ind. Co.* in *Athenæum* No. 3604. 711/3 But was presently *outrhetorick'd by our new commander. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. iii. § 34 Their real sufferings *out-romanced the fictions of [etc.]. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* IV. ii. *song*, Yet this *out-savours wine,—and this, perfume. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. 65 The stench of his hypocrisie *outscented all the smell of his burnt offerings. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Poet. Rev.* Wks. 1711 III. 46 Where every Tongue's the Clapper of a Mill, And can *out-sound Homer's Gradivus. 1870 E. H. PEMBER *Tragedy of Lesbos* IV. 73 How very far she doth *outstature me. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 90 *Out-storme a tempest. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* II. 80 The prisoners of that fatal day *out-summ'd Their conquerors! *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Linc.* II. (1662) 54 Women *outsuperstition Men. *Ibid., Warwick* III. (1662) 119 This Nation hankered after the Name of Plantagenet, which .. did *outsyllable Tuthar in the Mouths. 1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVII. 186 To *out-tap his competitor, and drink his neighbours into an opinion of his sobriety. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess.* VI. Wks. (1881) 302/2 Calvert's butt *outtastes Champagne. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 50 They *out-throate me, and put mee downe I cannot be heard. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iv. 37 Whose tongue *Out-venomes all the Wormes of Nyle. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Kent* II. (1662) 67 The tender care of King Charles did *out-vigil their watchfullness. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* II. xxxi. 253 When they did so much out-wit and *out-wealth us! 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. iii, Let none *out-woe me: nine's Hurculean woe. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 123 A Beggers booke *Out-worths a Nobles blood.

22. On names of persons, actors, agents: To excel, surpass, or outdo in executing the office, or acting the part characteristic of the person or agent in question; as OUTFOOL, OUTGENERAL, OUTKNAVE, etc.; also *out-admiral, -captain, -devil, -epicure, -friend, -king, -lord, -paragon, -paramour, -queen, -rebel, -rogue, -tailor, -victor, -woman, -zany*, etc.

1889 H. D. TRAILL *Strafford* ii. 18 He returned, outgeneralled and *outadmiralled. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 371 A determination not to let myself be out-stared or *outdevilled by him. 1634 RAINSOW *Labour* (1635) 25 You shall observe them to *out-Epicure the foole in the Gospell. 1615 TOMKIS *Albumazar* II. vii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 348 She cannot outlove me, nor you *outfriend me. 1749 HILL *Merope* I. iii. 17 Courage, self-sustain'd, *Out-lords Succession's Phlegm—and needs no Ancestors. 1889 *Academy* 8 June 392/3 A hero who *outparagons the Admirable Crichton. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 94 Wine lou'd I deerely, dice deerly; and in Woman, *out-Paramour'd the Turke. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xiv. (1852) 182 We still, one hour, our royalty retain, To *out-queen all in kindness and in care. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Aug. 220/2 Who alone in Europe have the subtlety and craft to *outrogue and outwit them. 1827 *Westm. Rev.* VII. 278 Unless, indeed, some king Brummel .. should *out-tailor him in power. 1876 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. i, She could not be unmann'd—no, nor *outwoman'd! 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* CXXIX, Thou dost *outzany Cokely, Pod; nay, Gue: And thine owne Coriat too.

23. a. In most of the groups 18–22, the compound vb. in *out-* may be cognate with the object, being formed either on the simple verb belonging to the object, or directly on the object itself, usually unchanged, but sometimes with a verbal ending (e.g. *-ize*). The object may be a person or a thing, and the sense is 'to outdo the agent in his own sphere or work', or 'to exceed or surpass the action, quality, or other thing'. Our earliest examples of this are from Shakspere, who has 'out-frowne Fortune's frowne', and 'out-villaind villanie'; it is rare in the 17th c., but greatly used

in the 19th, when also those formed on adjs. appear. Thus, formed on vbs., *to out-cook all cookery, out-beg a beggar, out-blunder former blunders; out-compete competition* or *competitors, out-rival a rival* or *rivalry*. From adjs., *to out-old the old, out-royal royalty*. From sbs., *to out-ambush ambushes, out-balderdash balderdash, out-blarney blarney, out-calvinize Calvinism, out-faminize famine, out-fiction fiction, out-horror all horrors; out-bishop the bishop, out-devil the devil, out-jingo the Jingo, out-saint the saint, out-usure the usurer*. A few examples are added in chronological order to show the development of this usage.

1593 [see OUTRAY]. 1601 [see OUT-VILLAIN]. 1605 [see OUT-BROWN]. (All in Shakspere.) 1612 J. DAVIES *Muse's Sacrif.* (1878) 63 So hath a Painter licence too, to paint A Saint-like face, till it the Saint out saint. 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 452 We may be weary of rebellion, because other men have out-rebelled us. *a* 1651 FULLER *Worthies* (1811) I. 500 (D.) He out-equivocated their equivocation. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connect.* 71 My answer is, that those Puritans were weak men in Old England, and strong in New England, where they out-pop'd the Pope, out-king'd the King, and out-bishop'd the Bishops. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. ix. 4 He must have out-devilled the devil. 1828 *Examiner* 790/2 Here was balderdash out-balderdashed. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* (1851) 74 We out-horror horror. 1844 THACKERAY *May Gambols* Wks. 1900 XIII. 439 Mr. Turner..has out-prodigied almost all former prodigies. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Hist. Eng. Th. 18th C.* I. 114 An attempt to out-infidel the infidel. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* III. i, Thy patriot passion..Out-passion'd his! 1884 — *Becket* Prol., A beggar on horseback, with the retinue of three kings behind him, outroyalling royalty. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 20 June 1/2 When each dame's object in life was to out-chignon the chignon of her neighbour. 1886 *Homilet. Rev.* (U. S.) Jan. 13 They propose to out-old the old, by going back to the early Greek theology. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Feb. 165/1 Out-critic king the critics. 1892 *Black & White* 1 Oct. 392/2 One of the strangest instances extant of fact out-fictioning fiction.

b. Hence esp. with proper names of persons, nations, sects, etc., in the sense of 'to outdo the person, etc., in question in his special attribute'. The classical example is Shakspere's OUT-HEROD *Herod*; a few instances are found in the 17th c., esp. in Fuller, and in the 18th c. in Swift; but the vast development of this, as of so many other Shaksperian usages, belongs to the 19th c., in which such expressions have been used almost without limit. Examples are *out-Achitophel, -Alexander, -Bentley, -Boniface, -Bonner, -Brutus, -Darwin, -Milton, -Mormon, -Nero, -Ottoman, -Quixote, -Sternhold, -Timon, -Toby, -Trollope, -Turk, -Zola*, etc.; and, with verbal ending, *out-Calvinize, -Germanize, -Gothamize, -Hobbesize, -Pantagruelize*, etc. A few examples follow in chronological order to illustrate the growth of the usage.

1602 [see OUT-HEROD]. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. vii. 21 Hushi the Archite, who out-achitophelled Achitophell in his policy. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* VIII. ii. § 24 Herein, Morgan Out-Bonnered even Bonner himself. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 12 [He might] out-boniface an Humble Moderator. *c* 1729 SWIFT *Verses on Sir R. Blackmore*, Sternhold himself he out-Sternholded. 1737 *Common Sense* I. 309 Even to out-bentley Bentley. 1800 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *P. S.* Wks. 1812 IV. 338 In his accoutrements out-Alexandering Alexander. 1826 *Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 317 The following trait even out-tobies Uncle Toby. 1827 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 438 We shall out-Turk the Turks. 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 141 Gotham itself would find itself here out-Gothamised. 1833 MACAULAY *Ess., H. Walpole* (1887) 281 When he talked misanthropy, he out-Timoned Timon. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 3 He .. out-Miltons Milton in artifice of style. 1886 *Referee* 21 Feb. 7/4 If the Provost-Marshall has..out-Neroed Nero. 1887 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 24, I came across a peculiar people who in many respects out-mormon Mormons. 1887 *Lit. World* (U. S.) 23 July 229/3 Depicted with a realism which out-Zolas Zola.

intr. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Essex* I. (1662) 334 He hath out-Alciated therein, in some mens judgement.

III. Compound vbs. in *out-* otherwise formed.

† 24. *Out-* expressing the notion of 'taking out from the condition in which it is', 'undoing', hence = *un-*; as **outhele** to uncover, **outsheath** to unsheath, **outthrive** to cease to thrive.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxvi. 14 Swerde out-scheþed sinne doande. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxiv. 3 Outhell þe swerd, & louk agayns þaim þat folus me. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 28 And than he outthryveth Fro worldly ioye.

† 25. With *out-* in place of L. *ex-, e-*, in words f. L.; as **outeorporate, outsturb, outvirtuate.**

1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* vii. 25 For thow has disturblid vs; out stourbe [Vulg. *exturbet*] thee the Lord in this day. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* Pref., Arnold calleth *Exvirtuare* to outverteuat, *Excorporare* to outcorporate.

26. Forming vbs. from sbs. with various senses; as, with *out* = out of, **out-gauge**, to throw out of gauge or proportion; **out-heart**, to put out of heart, dishearten; **out-patience**, to put out of patience; **out-spirit**, to put out of spirits, to dispirit; **out-uncle**, to do out of an uncle; so to **out-grandfather**. Also, **out-finger**, to open out the fingers of (the hand); **outfolio**, to drive out with folios (cf. 16); † **out-nose**, to put out the nose of; † **outpeople**, to empty (a country) of people, to carry the people out of. All *nonce-wds.*

1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 189 The pen fell from her hand "outfingered in loathing. 1847 WELLINGTON in R. C. Winthrop *Remin. For. Trav.* (1894) 16 These huge Parliamentary Reports..will soon "outfolio us out of our houses and homes. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec. 3/1 Mr. Kipling "out-gauged whatever he touched. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XX (1852) 321 Mastering all, Save one thing love, and that "out-hearted him. 1624 QUARLES *Job* Div. Poems (1717) 155 That done, h' enjoys the crown of all his labour, Could he but once "out-nose his right-hand neighbour. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 394/2 Thou dost "outpatience me! *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* i. 11 Josias begot Jechoni and his brethern in y^e^ "outpeopling of ye contree to Babylon. 1643 PH. NYE *Serm.* in Kett *Covenanters & Covenanters* (1895) 148 You will be "outspirited and both you and Your cause slighted. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xiii. 86 This little syren is in a fair way to "out-uncle, as she has already out-grandfathered us both!

Out-Achitophel: see OUT- 23 b.

Out-a·ct, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To surpass in acting or performing; to excel, outdo.

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* A iv, Demosthenes might here his garbe refine, And Cicero out-act his Cateline. 1776 MRS. DELANY *Lett.* Ser. II. II. 211 Garrick says 'She so much outacted him it is time for him to leave the stage'.

Out-active, -admiral, -age, etc.: see OUT-.

Outake, -taken, obs. ff. OUT-TAKE, -TAKEN.

† Outa·lian, *a.* and *sb. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. OUT *adv.*, after *Italian*.] Foreign; a foreigner.

1667 DR. NEWCASTLE & DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* IV. i, Or else they are no Englishmen, but some of your French Outalian rogues. .. I'll keep my daughter at home this afternoon and a fig for all these Outalians.

Out and out, ou·t-and-ou·t, *adv. phr.* (*a.* and *sb.*). [Cf. OUT *adv.* 7 c.] Thoroughly, completely, entirely; downright.

c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 828 (Ritson) Tho hevede kyng Knout Al this lond out and out. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 690 (739) For out and out he is þe worthiest, Saue only Ector. 14.. *MS. Rawlinson* C. 86 (Halliw.) She was wyckyd oute and oute. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 264/1 Oute and oute; *vbi* halely. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXV. XXXII. 907 b, There was such a masse of gold brought, as would buy all the Romanes out and out. 1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 14 If I chose to sell it out and out, as the phrase is, I might certainly get £500 for it. 1880 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Family* II. XV, She is..the cleverest woman I know, out and out.

B. *adj.* Complete, thorough-going, unqualified, thorough-paced.

1813 *Europ. Mag.* Sept. 266 Huffey White was, in the slang language, what is termed a complete out-and-out man; no species of robbery came amiss to him. 1831 *Edin. Rev.* LIV. 232 We are..not among the out-and-out admirers of the..political opinions of this school. 1868 E. YATES *Rock Ahead* II. iv, They're the out-and-outest young scamps. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* II. ix. 163 He was an out-and-out avowed Republican.

C. *sb.* (*nonce use*). Something that extends or stretches farther and farther out.

1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* iv. 69 Nature as the object. is a boundless out and out of objects, a boundless out and out of externalities.

Hence **Out-and-out** *v.*, to knock out, exhaust.

1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 100 Two or three buffers were out and outed by the hardness of the ground.

Out-and-ou·ter. *colloq.* or *slang.* [f. prec. + -ER 1.] A thorough-going person or thing; a thorough or perfect type of his or its kind; an out-and-out possessor of some quality, or supporter of some cause; a thorough-paced scoundrel; an out-and-out lie; etc.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Out and outer*, a person of a resolute determined spirit, who pursues his object without regard to danger or difficulty; also an incorrigible depredator..possessed of neither honour nor principle. 1824 T. HOGG *Carnation* 126 Pittman's flower .. is .. quite an out-and-outer, a *chef d'œuvre* of nature. 1831 *Examiner* 379/2 How can you look me in the face, and tell such an out and outer? 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 31 He declared himself to be an out-and-outer for the ballot. 1852 THACKERAY *Shabby Genteel* iii, Gad, she *was* fine then—an out and outer, sir! 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* XXVIII, What do you expect will happen to you if you tell such out and outers as that? 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 92 The horse..was..a great beauty—'a regular out-and-outer' was the expression.

Outan, outane, obs. forms of OUT-TAKEN.

Outang, short for ORANG-OUTANG.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* i. (1879) 4 The wild beasts of the wood, and the hairy outangs.

Out-a·rgue, *v.* [OUT- 18 b.] *trans.* To defeat or get the better of in argument.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 84 Out-argued, out-talented. 1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 3 Apr., Though we cannot out-vote them, we will out-argue them. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Methodism* Wks. 1854 I. 295 Such men..cannot understand when they are out-argued. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 69 The disputant is out-argued.

† Outas, outes, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3 **uthes, -heis, -host,** 4 **outheys,** 5 **out(e)hees, outehese,** 5-6 **outas,** 5-7 **outes,** 6 **owtis,** 7 **outis.** [Early ME. *ūthēs*, whence later *outhees, -hese*, and (with shortening of unstressed second element) *outes, outis, outas*; also, in 13th c., *ūthest*. App. representing an OE. **út-hæs*, f. *út* out + *hés* command, bidding, *calling upon (any one) by name (from *hátan* to call by name, call upon), which also had in 13th c. the two forms *hēs, hest*: see HEST *sb.*

Common in 13th c. in legal documents in the Latin forms *uthesium, huthesium, hutesium*, and later *huesium*. These have been sometimes thought to be the source of the ME. word, and to be themselves of OF. origin, derived from *huer, huier*, to cry, *hu, huée* cry (*hu e cri*, hue and cry), which suits the sense perfectly. But *hutesium* cannot be etymologically accounted for from this source, nor is the word known in any form, Latin or vernacular, outside England. On the other hand, *ūthēsium* as a latinization of ME. *ūthēs* is quite in order. It is very likely, however, that *hutesium* and (still more) *huesium* are Norman Fr. alterations, due to association with *hutz, hu, huée*. *Utheis, utheys* are also most easily explained as Anglo-Norman formations from *uthesium*. As to the sense, *ūthēs* could hardly mean 'outcry', but might well be the 'calling upon' people to the pursuit of a thief or other ill-doer, which is the sense in the oldest and other of the quots. (Compare the expressions *levare clamorem, levare huthesium, lever le hu.*)]

An outcry, raised against a thief or the like, hue and cry; also, outcry generally, clamour.

1202 in Maitland *Sel. Pleas Crown* No. 25 Ipse exivit et levavit uthes et clamorem unde vicini ejus et villata..venerunt. — No. 36 Quod francum plegium Theobaldi Hautein levavit clamorem et huthes super predictum Robertum. 1203 *Ibid.* No. 91 Quod ipse Henricus et servientes sui levaverunt clamorem et .. utheis patrie, et insecuti sunt eum. 1207 *Ibid.* No. 101 Ad levandum uthes et sequendum malefactores. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1683 Schille ich an uthest [*v.r.* utest] up ow grede. *Ibid.* 1698 Ar ich uthest [*v.r.* utheste] uppon ow grede. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 339 His hede of suyten & born to London brigge fulle hie with outheys. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kn't.'s T.* 1154 Armed compleint out hees [*v.r.* outehees, outes] and fiers outrage. 1451 *Paston Lett.* I. 186 That an outas and clamour be made upon the Lord Scales. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCVI. 187 A redy whan ony oute hese or crye were made. 1566 DRANT tr. *Horace, Sat.* A iv, At whose scarcehead and covetyce the worlde did outas make. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 63 The Tipstaves..commyng downe with an outas agaynst him. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 284 The rest of the company answere him with this Owtis, Igha, Igha, Igha. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 17. I. vii. § 2 (1669) 264/2 You may hear a greater noise and outis of joy in the Thiefs House than the honest Husbandmans.

Hence **† Ou·tas** *v. intr.*, to cry or shout out.

1547 BALE *Later Exam. Anne Askewe* Concl. I iv, Their wyse preachers outasynge the same at Paules crosse.

Outas, obs. form of *octaves*: see OCTAVE 1.

Out-a·sk, *v.* [OUT- 15 b, 17.]

1. *trans.* To 'ask' the banns of marriage of (a couple) in church for the last time. *dial.*

1719 in Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 223 The usual way is for them to publish the Banes and give the person out-asked a certificat of it to the minister. 1767 *Ann. Reg.* 63/2 About seven months ago the parties were out-asked (as it is called) at the above church. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Blasphemer's Warn.* (1882) 269 The parties had even been 'out-ask'd' in Church. 1889 *Played Out* 17 The couple whose banns were 'out-asked', as they call it, this morning.

† 2. To ask in excess of. *Obs.*

1642 T. GOODWIN *Christ set forth* 161 He can never out-aske the merit of this his service.

Out-Atlas, -awe, etc.; see OUT-.

Out-ba·bble, *v.* [OUT- 15, 18.] *trans.* **a.** To babble out, utter babblingly. **b.** To exceed in babble or noisy talk.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxiii, Outbabling Creeds and Ave's. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) V. 39 Babel outbabbled.

Ou·t-ba·ck, *adv. Australia.* [f. OUT *adv.* + BACK *adv.*] Out in or to the back settlements or back-country.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 308 That gentleman having been all day 'out back'. *Ibid.*, There's been one or two fine thunderstorms out back. *Mod. Austral. Newspr.* He decided to go out-back. At a recent examination held in an out-back district in Australia.

Out-baffle, -bake, etc.: see OUT-.

Outbalance (outbæ·lăns), *v.* [OUT- 18 b.] *trans.* To outweigh, to exceed in weight or effect.

1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* To Parlt., The Autority..of this man consulted with, is able to out-ballance all that the lightnes of a vulgar opposition can bring to counterpoise. 1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 123 Her passions out-balance her reason. 1895 K. GRAHAME *Golden Age* 189 Did this and other gains really outbalance my losses?

Out-band to **Out-batter:** see OUT-.

Out-baw·l, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To outdo in bawling; to surpass in shouting.

1648 *Hunting of Fox* 16 Baal's Priests did outbawle Elias. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 567/1, I will outbawl the orators. 1877 *Sunday Mag.* 53 The proprietors each employ a special 'bawler', who mounted on a barrow.. attempts to outbawl his rival.

Outbeam (outbī·m), *v.* [OUT- 14, 18.]

1. *intr.* To beam out or forth.

1797 COLERIDGE in Cottle *Early Recoll.* (1837) I. 252 In every motion, her most innocent soul outbeams so brightly, that [etc.]. 1858 E. H. SEARS *Athanasia* II. iii. 195 His outbeaming Divinity breaks upon them.

2. *trans.* To surpass in beaming; to outshine.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* iii. (1854) 25 In..brightness like yon moon, Mildly outbeaming all the beads of light.

Outbear (outbē·ɹ), *v.* [OUT- 15, 15 b, 18.]

1. *trans.* To bear forth, carry away. *poetic.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ix. 26 Out born be his domes fra his face alle. *Ibid.* lxxvii. 52 And he out bare als schepe his folk. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Sonn., Soul's Expression*, This song of soul I struggle to outbear Through portals of the sense.

† 2. To bear out; to support; to sustain. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 650/1 Who so ever saye the contrary, I wyll outbeare the. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Sheepe* (1627) 205 The Winter..killeth many Sheepe, the which ye did suppose they would haue out-borne the sayd Winter. 1624 BP.

Mountagu *Gagg* 45 *Satis pro imperio*, if you can out-beare it.

3. *Naut.* = Outcarry *v.* 2.

1691 Foulkes in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2640/4 The *Dover* did out-bear her with Sail, by which means her Foretopmast came by the Board. 1865 *Morn. Star* 30 Aug., Even our handsome Edgar was outborne by the black mass of the Solferino, with her keen, scooped-out bow slowly parting the water.

Out-bea·rd, *v.* [Out- 18 c.] *trans.* To overcome by bearding or show of defiance.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. § 12. 539 Did he spare to out-beard his Souvraigne himselfe? 1673 *Mem. Madam Charlton* 1 A bold Metheor..may out-beard the Sun.

Ou·tbea·ring, *vbl. sb.* [f. *bear out*: Out- 9.]

†**1.** Production, bringing forth. *Obs.*

c 1350 *All Saints* 93 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 143 Þat was ordand for þis thing, To pay for þe erth out-bering.

†**2.** Projection. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Coude de la branche*, the elbow or out-bearing of the branch of a Bit.

3. Self-assertion. *Sc.*

1871 W. Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 269 Wi' a' 'er outbearin' an' pride.

†**Ou·tbea·ring,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec.: Out- 10.] Self-assertive, arrogant.

1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 374 This out-bearing humour..is so strong in the vnregenerate, that euen when they are condemned and are going away to hell, they will yet turne againe, and say, 'When did wee so and so?' 1626 R. Bernard *Isle of Man* (1627) 157, I tooke it for granted that my Gentrie stood in idlenesse..in..great wordes, and in some out-bearing gestures, the formes of Gentry.

Out-beg, -beggar, etc.: see Out-.

Outbelch (autbe·lʧ), *v.* [Out- 15, 18.] *trans.* a. To belch out. b. To outdo in belching.

1573 Twyne *Æneid* x. Ee j b, Flame forth sparkling hie from head Outbelching spouts forth beames. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* i. vi. 495 Hang him whose verse cannot out-belch the wind.

Out-be·llow, *v.* [Out- 18, 18 c.] *trans.* a. To outdo in bellowing; to roar louder than. b. To overcome by bellowing or loud noise.

1623 Bp. Hall *Great Imposter* Wks. (1625) 505 Thus Saul will lie-out his sacrilege, until the very beasts out-bleat and out-bellow him. 1807 *Director* II. 331 To the unspeakable annoyance of the actor, whom they perhaps outbellow in some of his finest passages. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 16 They..out-bellow bulls. 1876 Swinburne *Erechtheus* 1340 Its clamour outbellows the thunder.

Ou·tbent, *ppl. a.* [Out- 11.] a. Bent out or outwards. b. Bent upon going or getting out.

1601 Daniel *Civ. Wars* vii. xvi, Which had no power to hold-in minds outbent. 1625 Lisle *Du Bartas, Noe* 151 It is concave and convex, which is as much as to say inbent and out-bent. 1882 W. K. Parker in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* II. iii. 167 The base..is attached to the most outbent part of the trabecula.

Outbi·d, *v.* [Out- 18, 17.]

1. *trans.* To outdo in bidding or offering a price; to offer a higher price than.

1587 Harrison *England* II. xviii. (1877) I. 300 One of them doo commonlie vse to out bid another. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law Merch.* 410 So by outbidding the other, oftentimes to raise the wares. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. v. 342 He..bought the house..by outbidding all who offered for it. 1901 A. Lang in *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 490/1 The late Mr. Quaritch outbid me for the only copy of Lautier I ever saw.

2. *fig.* a. To offer more than; to outdo or surpass in any quality, statement, etc.

1597 Warner *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxxiii, He..that would not be out-bid For courage. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 142 Our outbidding the Lords owne asking, is no marke of our selfe-deniall. 1853 Herschel *Pop. Lect. Sc.* ii. § 5. (1873) 52 He was outbid by Anaximander, who said it was twenty-eight times as large as the earth.

†b. Of things: To surpass in value. *Obs.*

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 392 As much as Crownes or Royalls outbid brasse farthings. 1671 J. Allen *Dedham Pulpit* 20 From the unspeakable, unconceivable and excellent worth of this peace, it will outbid all other things in the world.

†**3.** To overestimate, overrate. *Obs.*

1688 Shadwell *Sqr. Alsatia* v. Wks. 1720 IV. 107 You do me too much honour, you much out-bid my value. 1702 Rowe *Amb. Step-Moth.* i. i. 260 You out-bid my Service; And all returns are vile, but words the poorest.

Hence **Outbi·dding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Outbi·dder,** 'one that out-bids' (J.).

1632 I. L. *Law's Resol. Wom. Rights* 146 A thousand outridings and out-biddings is no forfeiture. 1830 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* (1884) II. xv. 86 The..out-bidding spirit of a tyro at the auction for popularity.

Out-Billinsgate, -billow, etc.: see Out-.

Outbirth (au·tbɔ̄ɪθ). [f. Out- 7 + Birth *sb.*1]

1. That which is brought forth or produced, or which springs from (something); the outward product or progeny.

1663 W. Bayly *Visit. fr. on High* 27 They are hid perpetually from the out-birth of the wisdom of this World, and revealed onely to the Babes in the inward spiritual ground in Christ Jesus. 1740 Law *App. to all that Doubt* (1768) 21 Heaven itself is nothing but the first glorious Out-birth,.. the beatific Visibility, of the One God in Trinity. 1842 J. Sterling *Ess.*, etc. *Tennyson* (1848) I. 458 All the rest is the direct outbirth and reflection of our own age.

2. The action or fact of bringing forth. *rare.*

1691 E. Taylor tr. *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* vii. 8 The Instrument in the outbirth of this spirit is Venus.

Ou·tblaze, *sb.* [Out- 7.] A blazing forth.

1843 J. Martineau *Chr. Life* (1867) 87 A more vehement outblaze of human crime.

Outblaze (outblē·z), *v.* [Out- 14, 18.]

1. *intr.* To blaze forth, burst out with ardour.

a 1711 Ken *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 384 She to the Hight of heav'nly Ardour rais'd, When next the Daughters met, in Hymn outblaz'd. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 416 Therewith the smouldering fire again outblazed Within him.

2. *trans.* To surpass in blazing, to obscure by a brighter blaze; *fig.* to outshine in brilliancy.

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* iv. 585 His Wrath inflam'd, his Tenderness on Fire, Like soft, smooth Oil, outblazing other Fires. 1755 J. N. Scott *Ess. transl. Homer* 28 In Armour, which out-blaz'd the Lamp of Day. 1861 Craik *Hist. Eng. Lit., Milton's Poetry*, A tide of gorgeous eloquence..like a river of molten gold; outblazing..everything of the kind in any other poetry. 1876 Ouida *In Winter City* vi. 144 To buy big diamonds till she could outblaze Lady Dudley.

†**Outblee·d,** *v. Obs.* [Out- 15, 14, 18.]

1. a. *trans.* To pour out or shed in the form of blood. b. *intr.* To flow out as blood. *poetic.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 235 To paye our raunsoun his blood he did shede; Nat a smal part, but al he did out bleede. 1580 Lo. Vaux in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 302 Thou, that for loue thy life and loue outbleed. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* viii. 95 Al the blude of his body is lattne outbleid at the samyn.

2. *trans.* To surpass in bleeding. *nonce-use.*

a 1631 Donne in *Select.* (1840) 133 To find a languishing wretch in a sordid corner..to set Christ Jesus before him, to out-weep him, out-bleed him, out-die him.

Outbloom (-blū·m), *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To surpass in bloom. Also *fig.*

1746 W. Horsley *Fool* (1748) I. 48 Cheeks that out-bloom the Roses. 1817 Byron *Beppo* lxxxiv, You still may mark her cheek, out-blooming all. 1861 White Melville *Good for Nothing* II. 48 She will out-bloom her former self in her new prosperity, even as bleak, barren March is out-bloomed by the merry month of June.

Out-blo·ssom, *v.* [Out- 18.] = prec.

1695 Congreve *Love for Love* v. ii, I have seen fifty in a side-box by Candle-light, out-blossom five and twenty. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* Prol. 16 True, one rose will out-blossom the rest.

Outblo·t, *v. poet.* [Out- 15.] *trans.* To blot out.

1549–69 N. in *Sternhold & Hopkins' Ps.* cix. ii. i, Theyr name out blotted in the age, That after shall succede. *a* 1600 *Flodden F.* iii. (1664) 32 The chief renown eke of your child Your beastish acts should clear out-blot. *c* 1864 J. Addis *Elizab. Echoes* (1870) 16 The heavy fog-wreaths rise..Out-blot the wavering distance. 1901 *Academy* 7 Dec. 572/1 Men, whose sin He would outblot, Ye alone receive Him not.

†**Ou·t-blowed,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*−1. [Out- 11; ? error for *outblown* or *outbowed.*]

1667 Dryden *Ind. Emperor* i. ii. (1668) 6 And at their roots grew floating Palaces, Whose out-blow'd [*ed.* 1725 -blowed] bellies cut the yielding Seas.

Outblown (au·tblō·n), *ppl. a.* [Out- 11.] Blown out, inflated; blown abroad.

1851 Melville *Whale* I. xl. 285 The outblown rumours of the white whale did in the end incorporate with themselves all manner of morbid hints.

Out-blunder, -blur, etc.: see Out-.

Outblu·sh, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To outdo in blushing, to surpass in rosy colour.

1634 Habington *Castara* II. (Arb.) 93 Perhaps not the chast morne herselfe disclose Againe, t'outblush th' æmulous rose. 1640 A. Melville *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1899) 52 The bright sone could not outblusche her. 1703 Tate *On Queen's Pict.* vi, The modest Matron .. Out-blush'd her own Vermilion Dye. 1800 T. Moore *Anacreon* lxvi. 28 Not more the rose, the queen of flowers, Outblushes all the glow of bowers.

Outblu·ster, *v.* [Out- 16, 18 b, c.]

1. *trans.* To drive or do out of by blustering.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. 15 Those wives..can suffer themselves to be out-blustered and out-gloomed of their own wills, instead of being fooled out of them by acts of tenderness and complaisance.

2. To outdo in blustering, to get the better of by bluster.

a 1863 Thackeray *Round. Papers, Medal Geo. IV* (1869) 358 If ever I steal a teapot, and my women don't stand up for me..outbluster the policeman, and utter any amount of fibs before Mr. Beak, those beings are not what I take them to be. 1878 J. Inglis *Sport & Work* xiii. 146 A man..in fierce altercation with another, who tries his utmost to outbluster his furious declamation.

Outboard (au·tbō·ɹd), *a., adv. Naut.* [f. Out- 12 + Board *sb.* Cf. Inboard.]

A. *adj.* a. Situated on the outside of a ship.

1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict., Outboard (Mar.)*, an epithet for whatever is without the ship. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 135 *Outboard*, on the outside of the ship, as 'the outboard works'. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vii. (ed. 2) 266 The outboard plane may be made of mess tables.

b. Outward from the median line of a ship.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 May 6/2 An obstruction had lodged in her outboard pipe. 1895 *Century Mag.* Aug. 597/1 Two passageways..connected the bow and stern 10-inch guns, on the outboard side of each being officers' quarters, etc.

B. *adv.* a. In a direction out from the ship's side, or laterally away from the centre of a ship.

1836–48 B. D. Walsh tr. *Aristophanes* 55 *note*, A strap by which the oar was fastened to the rowlock to prevent its slipping out-board. 1848 J. F. Cooper *Capt. Spike* (Flügel) A window which opened in-board, or toward the deck, and not out-board, or toward the sea.

b. Of position: Outside a ship or boat; nearer to the outside than something else.

1869 Sir E. Reed *Ship-build.* xv. 279 The length outboard is 8 feet 6 inches, and that inboard about 3 feet. 1875 Stonehenge *Brit. Sports* 640 The oar or scull..is always a little heavier outboard than inboard. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 154 Which end of the shackle is outboard?

Out-boil, -bolt, etc.: see Out-.

Out-bond. A term (in Dictionaries) founded on the phrase *out and in bond*, applied to an alternate disposition of the bricks or stones in forming a quoin or jamb.

1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Out and in Bond*, a Scotch term for alternate header and stretcher in quoins, and in window and door jambs.

¶ The application of *out-bond* to a 'stretcher' on the face of a wall as given in some recent Dicts. is apparently not in use.

Ou·t-book. In Clearing-house business: Short for *out clearing book*: see Out-clearing.

1884 Howarth *Clearing System* iv. 52 The representative of that bank is obliged to go to the desk of the complainant and take with him his 'out-books'. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Mar. 3/1 He puts the cheques, &c, in his case and returns to his office, taking with him his out-books.

Out-border, -borough, etc.: see Out-.

†**Ou·tborn,** *a.* (*sb. Obs.* [Out- 11.] Born out of the country; of foreign birth. b. *sb.* A foreigner.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxx. (Shaks. Soc.) 302 If Ihesus were outborn in the lond of Galylye. 1532 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1822) I. i. xvii. 207 By whom [an Englishman] the Pope's Holiness may be as well answered..as by an out-born man. *c* 1550 Sir J. Cheke *Matt.* x. 18 *gloss*, We now cal yem strangers and outborns, and outlandisch.

†**Ou·tborrow,** in phrase *inborrow and outborrow* 'surety in and out': see Inborgh 2. *Obs.*

Ou·t-bound, *a.* [Out- 11.] Outward bound.

1598 Barley *Theor. Warres* 120 His home bound Indies fleet being safely arrived, and his outbound sent away. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* cciv, Outbound ships at home their voyage end. 1842 Longf. *Sp. Stud.* 1 iii, The soft wind Wafts to the out-bound mariner the breath Of the beloved land he leaves behind.

Outbou·nd, *v.* [Out- 18, 17.] *trans.* a. To surpass in bounding. b. To leap beyond; overleap.

1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 24 He could out-run the reindeer, and outbound the antelope. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Oct. 3/1 It is a case of invention running riot and outbounding restraint.

†**Ou·t-bou·nds,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [Out- 3.] Outward bounds; utmost or extreme boundaries or limits.

1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 616/2 Knockfargus, Belfast, Armagh, and Carlingfoord, which are now the most out-boundes and abandoned places in the English Pale. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 87 The Propagation of Trees in Hedge-rows, and Out-bounds of his Lands. 1690 *Mod. Ess. Pres. Times* v. 83 Incursion on the Out-bounds of his Lordships Priviledge and Authority.

Outbow (outbōu), *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To outdo in bowing.

1728 Young *Love Fame* iv. 74 He can outbow the bowing dean.

†**Ou·t-bowed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [Out- 11.] Bowed or bent outwards; bellied, bulged.

1627 Bp. Hall *Holy Panegyr.* Wks. 475 The convex or out bowed side of a vessell.

So †**Ou·t-bowing** *ppl. a.* [Out- 10.], bowing, bending, or bulging outwards, outwardly convex.

1657 Purchas *Pol. Flying Ins.* i. xv. 93 The sides being out-bowing.

Out-bra·g, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To outdo in bragging; to go beyond in boastful talk.

1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* xiii. (1593) 297 Thou all others maist outbrag. 1676 Wycherley *Pl. Dealer* i. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 107/2 To out-flatter a dull poet,..outpromise a lover, outrail a wit, and outbrag a sea-captain. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 181 They..tried to outbrag and outlie each other. 1886 *All Year Round* 4 Sept. 103.

b. *fig.* To exceed in pride of beauty.

1597 Shaks. *Lover's Compl.* 95 His phenix downe began but to appeare Like vnshorne velvet, on that termlesse skin Whose bare out-brag'd the web it seem'd to were.

†**Out-brai·d,** *v.*1 *Obs.* In pa. t. -braid(e, -breyd(e, etc. [f. Out- 15 + Braid *v.*1 Cf. Abraid *v.*1 More correctly written as two words.]

a. *trans.* To wrench, snatch, or pull out; to draw (a sword).

13.. *Coer de L.* 4523 Men off armes the swerdes outbreyde. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 306 And he for wrabþe his swerd out-breide [*rime* seide].

b. *intr.* To start, spring, or burst out.

c 1400 *Sege Jerus.* (E. E. T. S.) 47/827 A womman, bounden with a barn, was on þe body hytte .. þat þe barn out brayde fram þe body clene.

c. *trans.* To dart out, to throw out, eject.

1600 Fairfax *Tasso* x. i, The snake (that on his crest hot fire out braid) Was quite cut off.

†**Outbrai·d,** *v.*2 *Obs.* [Altered form of Abraid *v.*2 = Upbraid: prob. due to the equivalence of prec. with Abraid *v.*1] *trans.* To upbraid, reproach. Hence †**Outbrai·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 96 They haue no pleasure, but thought, and great disease, Rebuke, outbrayding, and stripes. *Ibid.* 193 His frende he soone outbraydeth of the same. *c* 1510 — *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) F v, Thou should straungers in no maner despise, Outbrayding nor scorning with deede or wordes fell.

Outbra·nch, *v. rare.* [Out- 14.] *intr.* To branch out, ramify. *poet.*

1835 Browning *Paracelsus* v. 144 The molten ore..Winds into the stone's heart, outbranches bright In hidden mines. 1868 Stephens *Runic Mon.* I. p. v, Sciences, subtilly outbranching up and down and sideways into yet other near by lore-fields.

Ou·tbranching, *vbl. sb.* [Out- 9.] A branching out, ramification. So **Ou·tbranching** *ppl. a.* [Out- 10], branching out.

1855 Bailey *Mystic*, etc. 123 The holy outbranchings of divinity. 1858 W. Arnot *Laws fr. Heaven* II. xii. 96 There are many outbranching bypaths. 1880 Fairbairn *Stud. Life Christ* v. (1881) 89 No outbranching trees made a cool restful shade.

Outbrast, obs. pa. t. of Outburst *v.*

Outbrave (autbrē·v), *v.* [Out- 18 b.]

1. *trans.* To face with show of defiance; to stand out against bravely or defiantly.

1589 Nashe *Ded. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 6 Who .. think to outbraue better pens with the swelling bumbast of a bragging blanke verse. 1605 Rowlands *Hell's Broke Loose* 36, I haue knowne men die, That haue out-brau'd the Hang-man to his face. 1622 Markham *Decades Warre* v. 200 Let him therefore only outbraue danger, not wooe it. 1795 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 20 Instead of guarding against the inclemency of the weather, they outbrave it. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I. xii. 326 The Duke sat outfacing his accusers, and outbraving their accusations.

2. To outdo or surpass in bravery or daring.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. i. 28, I would .. Out-brave the heart most daring on the earth..To win the Ladie. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* v. 82 That those proud Airies, ..Outbrave not this our kind in mettle. 1814 Byron *Lara* II. xiv, Outnumber'd, not outbraved, they still oppose Despair to daring, and a front to foes.

b. To outdo or excel in beauty, finery, or splendour of array; cf. Bravery 3.

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 60 Cupide dismounted from his mothers lappe..to outbraue the Thessalian dames in their beautie. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* Pref., The Lillies of the field outbraued him. *a* 1651 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 487 Solomon himself is out-braved therewith [a flower]. 1851 Dixon *Pers. Hist. Bacon* vii. § 21 The prodigal bridegroom [illegible] of Genoese velvet, purple from cap to shoe, [illegible] all.

c. To [illegible] surpass (in any quality).

1589 [illegible] *Eng.* VI. xxx, My husband though by trade a Smith, for birth out-brau'd of none. 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xxii. 43 Liuells, a large Waste, which other plaines out-braues. 1750 Carte *Hist. Eng.* II. 310 He affected every where..to out-brave them on all publick occasions.

Hence **Outbra·ved** *ppl. a.*, **Outbra·ving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1601 Chester *Love's Mart.* (Shaks. Soc.) 56 Their out-brauing termes. 1630 I. Craven *God's Tribunall* (1631) 32 The out-brauings of roaring Ephraimites. 1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* III. 50, I am no Man to suffer such out-braving Language. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* II. III. 129 Suffice it, that no outbraved death Might end him. 1871 Rossetti *Poems, Jenny* 81 From shame and shame's out-braving too, Is rest not sometimes sweet to you?

Out-bray', *v.* [Out- 15, 18.]

†1. *trans.* To bray out, ejaculate, utter: see Bray *v.*[1] 4, and cf. Abray *v.* 3 b. (Properly two words.) *Obs.*

1558 G. Cavendish *Poems* (1825) II. 39 Hir voyce she out brayd. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) Q j, Whose rufull voyce no sooner had out brayed Those wofull wordes. *Ibid.* X ij, Wyth a sygh outbrayed, With woful cheare these woful wurdes he sayd. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 310 For it enraged rave's, and idle talk outbrayes.

2. To outdo or surpass in braying or roaring.

1806-7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IV. vii, A cart containing a million of iron bars which you must out-bray.

Outbra·zen, *v.* [f. Out- 15 b, 18 + Brazen *v.*]

1. To brazen out; to face out or maintain defiantly or impudently.

1681 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 29 (1713) I. 190 To out-brazen the Belief of a Conspiracy..to seize the King. 1755 Young *Centaur* Ded. 15 High-bred, unbridled colts ..with a blaze in their foreheads, to outbrazen my rebukes.

2. To outdo or surpass in unabashedness.

1702 T. Brown *Lett. fr. Dead* Wks. 1760 II. 216 The expertest devils..turn pale..to see their impudence outbrazen'd by a club of mortal puritans. 1710 *Managers' Pro & Con* 39 Did he not..out-brazen Sacheverell himself? 1878 E. Jenkins *Haverholme* 6 Could you not face the world and outbrazen the Devil?

†Ou·t-breach. *Obs.* [Out- 7.] An outbreak.

1609 Bp. W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 352 This last reuolt and contemptuous out-breach so exceedingly disloyall ..to his Gratious Soueraigne.

Outbreak (au·tbrēk), *sb.* [Out- 7.]

1. A breaking out; an eruption; an outburst of feeling or passion, of hostilities, of disease, of volcanic energy, etc.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. i. 33 The flash and out-breake of a fiery minde. 1818 Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* 23 It is the spontaneous outbreak of a good and kind heart. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Philos.* 348 The first out-break of modern science. 1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* III. i. 74, I had expected some such passionate outbreak. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 419 An outbreak of patriotic and religious enthusiasm. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 199 In some case volcanic outbreaks take place actually beneath the sea. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 714 Two diphtheritic outbreaks. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 11 Apr. 4/7 Since the outbreak of the Crimean War.

2. *Geol.* The emergence of a rock at the surface; the outcrop of a stratum; the eruption of an intrusive igneous rock.

1806 Martin in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 345 If the whole.. was an even plain, the border or outbreak of each stratum would appear regular and true. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v., When a vein of coal, &c. appears on the surface, it is called an *out-breck*, the same as a crop-out. 1873 Tristram *Moab* iv. 65 In the neighbourhood of the basaltic outbreaks which frequently disturb the stratification.

3. A breach of the peace; a public display of opposition to established authority; an insurrection.

1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 440 If the misgovernment of James were suffered to continue, it must produce.. a popular outbreak. 1851 Gallenga *Italy* 71 Revolutionary outbreaks in Sicily. 1858 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 593 Outbreaks, no doubt, there have been and will be; but they are bursts of lawlessness rather than of liberty.

Outbreak (au·tbrēk), *v.* [Out- 14.] *intr.* To break out. (In OE. and ME. properly two words; now only poetic.)

c 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* xxxi. 866 Swa þæt him forburnon on þam bæce his reaf and he for ðam bryne ut bræcan ne mihte. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6567 Baldeliche he spac & sturneliche to þis water, þo it alles out brac. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3243 Now es the lioun out broken. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xxvi. 112 And longe it was Er..Ony word Eiþer myhte Owt Breke. 1604 Hieron *Wks.* I. 574 And now and then outbrake the light. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. i. 95 A frightful clamour from the wall outbroke.

b. To burst into flower.

1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* II. III. 193 Round Venus' feet Outbroke the changing spring-flowers sweet.

Ou·t-breaker[1]. [Out- 8.] One who makes or joins in an outbreak.

a 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 8 But the principall outbrakeris and malefactouris wes spairit.

Ou·t-breaker[2]. [f. Out- 3 + Breaker *sb.*[1] 5.] A breaker at a distance from the shore.

1801 Southey *Thalaba* XII. viii, The dash Of the out-breakers deaden'd.

Ou·tbrea·king, *vbl. sb.* [Out- 9.] A breaking or bursting out: see *break out* in Break *v.* 54.

c 1425 *Foundat. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 15 Whate fastidious outbrekyngys hadde temptid hym. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 187 Valentinianus Augustus..deide in a manere outbrekynge of his veynes. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 41 He..is (by the fresh out breaking of her beauty) captivated. 1721 E. Erskine *Wks.* (1871) I. 104 They are free of gross outbreakings, being no common drunkards, swearers or Sabbathbreakers. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* xx. III. 135 The place of its first outbreaking .. indicates that the contagion came from abroad.

Ou·tbrea·king, *ppl. a.* [Out- 10.] That breaks or bursts out: see prec.

1601 Daniel *Civ. Wars* VII. i, Disordinate Authoritie .. durst not to proceed With an outbreaking course. 1826 E. Irving *Babylon* II. VII. 176 Denoted by the outbreaking sore. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. i, Immeasurable, manifold; as the sound of outbreaking waters.

†Out-brea·st, *v. Obs.* [Out- 18 b.] *trans.* To surpass in vocal achievement; to excel in singing.

1612 *Two Noble K.* v. vi, Two emulous Philomels..now one the higher, Anon the other, then again the first, And by and by out-breasted, that the sense Could not judge between 'em.

Outbreathe (autbrī·ð), *v.* [Out- 14, 15.]

1. *trans.* To breathe out; †to expire; to exhale; to emit as breath. Now *poet.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag.* Induct. (1563) R ij, Outbrething nought but discord euery where. 1572 J. Jones *Bathes Buckstone* 9 Not easely to be outbreathed by vapour. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* I. iv. 17 This young man out-breathed his last within few houres after. 1860 F. W. Faber *Hymn, Eternal Spirit* xii, Thou art an unborn Breath outbreathed On angels and on men. 1866 Conington tr. *Virg. Æneid* VIII. 266 Cacus in his robber-lair Outbreathing smoke and flame.

2. *intr.* or *absol.*

a 1625 Fletcher *Love's Pilgr.* I. i, No smoak nor steam, out-breathing from the kitchen. *a* 1851 Moir *Lament of Selim* i, The flowers outbreathe beneath my feet.

So **Ou·tbreathed** (-brīðd), *ppl. a.*[1], breathed out.

a 1596 Spenser (J.), That sign of last outbreathed life did seem. 1771 Mackenzie *Man Feel.* xxviii. (1803) 48 Her look had the horrid calmness of out-breathed despair.

Outbreathed (autbrē·þt), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Out- 26 + Breath *sb.* + -ed.] Put out of breath.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 108 Rend'ring faint quittance (wearied, and out-breath'd) To Henrie Monmouth. 1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 84 Being all out-breathed in turns, they remitted from their toil. 1816 Byron *Siege of Cor.* xxiv, Outbreathed and worn, Corinth's sons were downward borne.

Ou·tbrea·thing, *vbl. sb.* [Out- 9.] A breathing out; an exhalation.

1831 Ld. Houghton *Mem. Many Scenes, Italian to Italy* (1844) 75 The bland outbreathings of the Midland Sea. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* xiii. (1862) 240-1 An actual outstreaming and outbreathing of the fulness of his inner life.

So **Ou·tbrea·thing** *ppl.a.* [Out- 10], breathing out.

1849 Sears *Regeneration* II. i. (1859) 71 The outbreathing influence of a living person.

Outbreed to **Out-bubble**: see Out-.

Outbri·ng, *v. rare.* [Out- 15. In ME. two words; in 17th c. poetic.] *trans.* To bring out: see Bring *v.* 21.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 183 His frond he ut brochte. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 908 (958) She kowde nought a word a-ryght out bryngе. 1623 H. Ainsworth *Ps.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* 78 And he outbrings them from their anguishes.

Outbrist, obs. Sc. form of Outburst.

[Out-bud, or Outbud, *v.*, is given in some Dicts. as from Spenser, who has only the two words *out budding* = *budding out*.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vii. 17 Whose many heades, out budding ever new, Did breed him endlesse labor to subdew.]

Ou·t-bu·dding, *vbl. sb.* [Out- 9.] A budding out; the bursting forth of a bud or buds.

1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iii. 159 That strange outbudding of our whole English Existence, which we call the Elizabethan Era.

Outbuild (-bi·ld), *v.* [Out- 18, 17, 15.]

1. *trans.* To surpass in building or durability of building; in quot. 1834 *catachr.* to overbuild.

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VI. 312 Virtue alone out-builds the Pyramids. 1834 Mar. Edgeworth *Helen* viii. I. 160 She had left off building castles in the air, but she had outbuilt herself on earth.

2. To build out. *poetic* and *rhet.*

1847 Emerson *Poems* (1857) 15 Or how the fish outbuilt her shell. 1890 J. Pulsford *Loyalty to Christ* I. 318 In Him the hidden affections and power of our Father are outbuilt and expressed.

Ou·t-bui·lding. [Out- 1.] A detached building, subordinate and accessory to a main building; an out-house.

1626 Sir R. Boyle in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 191 New owtbwyldings of my stables. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 78 The great farm, with its picturesque outbuildings. 1851 Hawthorne *Seven Gables* xiii, A huge load of oak-wood was passing through the gateway, towards the out-buildings in the rear.

Out-bu·lk, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To exceed in bulk.

1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* v. xlix, And, eight score times out-bulks the Earth. 1879 H. N. Hudson *Hamlet* Pref. 4 We find the gloss, I can not say out-weighing, but certainly far out-bulking, the text.

Out-buller, etc.: see Out- 14.

Out-bu·lly, *v.* [Out- 18, 18 c.] *trans.* To get the better of by bullying; to have the best of in bullying.

1708 *Diss. Drunkenness* 15 That he may not be outbullied by the Oaths of Hackney-Coachmen. 1825-9 Mrs. Sherwood *Lady of Manor* (1860) V. xxxiii. 376, I myself should have ventured to mount any horse in my father's stud, and could out-bully any groom in his stable.

Out-bu·rn, *v.* [Out- 14, 18, 17. (In ME. as two words.)]

1. *intr.* To burn out or away, to be consumed.

1597 Shaks. *Pass. Pilgr.* vii, She burn'd out love, as soon as straw out-burneth.

2. *trans.* To exceed in burning, burn longer than.

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 165 Amazing Period! when each Mountain-Height Out-burns Vesuvius. 1832 Tennyson *Dream Fair Wom.* 146 Lamps which outburn'd Canopus.

So **Ou·t-burning** *vbl. sb.*, burning out, extinction; **Ou·t-burnt** *ppl. a.*, burnt out, exhausted.

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* lxiv. 2 As out brennyng [Vulg. *exustio*] of fyr, they shulden vanshe awei. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. III. iii, In dull smoke and ashes of out-burnt Sensualities.

Outburst (au·tbɒst), *sb.* [Out- 7.]

1. An act of bursting out; a violent issue; an outbreak, explosion (of feeling, fervour, indignation, etc.); a volcanic eruption.

1657 Trapp *Comm. Job* iii. 3 They repent of their outbursts. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 12 (1864) 96 The first outburst of muscular vigour in a healthy frame. 1860 Geo. Eliot *Mill on Floss* III. ii, Tom was a little shocked at Maggie's outburst. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vii. 259 This narrative is..not a volcanic outburst to shake the foundations of society.

2. The emergence of a rock or stratum at the surface; an outcrop; = Outbreak *sb.* 2.

1708 J. C. *Compleat Collier* (1845) 10 There is an Out-burst or an appearance above ground of some vein of Coal. 1822 J. Flint *Lett. Amer.* 60 The strata being horizontal, and the out-burst of the coal about the middle-steep of the hill.

3. *Comb.* **Outburst-bank,** the middle part of a sea-embankment.

1852 Wiggins *Embanking* 25 The outburst bank, 5 feet high and 8 feet wide at top, and with a slope of but 1½ to 1, because this part of the bank will have to sustain but a transient stress from the top of the tide. *Ibid.* 123 The tide will not flow more than 10 feet at ordinary springs, in which case the main bank will not be more than 6 feet in height, and the outburst and swash banks 4 feet more.

Outbu·rst, *v. rare.* Forms: see Out *adv.* and Burst *v.* [Out- 14. (In ME. usually two words, now poetic.)] *intr.* To burst out.

13.. *Cursor M.* 1088 (Göt.) A syhing of his hert vte brast. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8045 That the blode outbrast, & on brest light. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 761 Suche worde myght ther outberste That myght make the sytte yn evel reste. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* ix. 124 Their boiling malice that lay hid In rageing sort outbrast. 1855 Browning *Saul* xiii, Then safely outburst The fan-branches all round.

Outbu·rsting, *vbl. sb.* [Out- 9.] A bursting out or forth. So **Ou·tbu·rsting** *ppl. a.* [Out- 10].

1846 Trench *Hulsean Lect.* Ser. II. ii. 170 The outbursting of bud and blossom, the signs of the reviving year. 1853 Talfourd *Castilian* II. ii, Roar, and speak The strong outbursting of a nation's soul. 1854 J. Bruce *Biog. Samson* v. 124 Floods of outbursting tears. 1880 W. M. Williams in *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 749 Such outbursting gases.

Out-bury, -bustle, etc.: see Out-.

Ou·t-bu·tting, *vbl. sb.* [Out- 7: cf. to *butt out.*] *concr.* A part that butts out; a projection.

1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 267 The small Outbuttings of the Podium.

Outbuy', *v.* [Out- 18, 15.] *trans.* To outdo or beat in buying; †to buy at a price beyond the value; †to buy out or off, to pay to be rid of (*obs.*).

1608 Chapman *Byron's Consp.* Plays 1873 II. 234 He that winnes Empire with the losse of faith Out-buies it. 1616 Sir T. Roe *Jrnl.* 10 Aug. (1899) 228 They [Dutch] would both out-present, out-bribe, and out-buy vs in all things. 1634 Bp. Hall *Contempl., N. T.* IV. xv, The wand and the sheet are for poor offenders, the great either outface or outbuy their shame.

Out-buzz, etc.: see OUT-.

Ou·t-by·, -bye, *adv.* (*adj.*) *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. OUT *adv.* + BY *adv.* Cf. IN-BY(E.)] Out a little way; a short distance out; outside the house, abroad, in the open air; to the outside (of a house, mine, farm, etc.).

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2762 (Ashm.) Þe ledis out of Landace & all þe landis out-by. 1752 D. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* (1753) July 344/2 There were two gentlemen wanting him out-by. 1819 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* vii, A' gaes wrang when the Master's out-bye. *Ibid.* xxv, The very pick-maws and solan geese outby yonder at the Bass. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Outbye* or *Outbyeside*, Newc., nearer to the shaft, and hence further from the forewinning. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* 30 Step out-by to the door a minute.

b. *attrib.* Outside, out-of-doors, as *out-by work*, field-labour, *out-by servant*, *worker* (on a farm); out-lying, as 'the sheep in the out-by field'; *out-by farm*, a moorland farm.

1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* x, Harry and I hae been to gather what was on the outbye land, and there's scarce a cloot left. 1896 N. MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* (1902) 104 Our folk lived the clean outby life of shepherds and early risers. 1898 PATON *Castlebrae* 145 (E. D. D.) The outbye agricultural workers.

Out-call, -calvinize, etc.: see OUT-.

Out-ca·nt, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To surpass or excel in the use of cant (see CANT *sb.*3).

1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 182, I have heard him..at another time out-Cant a London Chirurgion. 1670 W. CLARKE *Nat Hist. Nitre* 91 If you would with my Lord Bacon out-cant these or other Artists in their own Terms. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 7 A prince..who has..out-canted the most zealous enthusiasts in his appeals to heaven.

Out-caper, -carol, etc.: see OUT-.

Ou·tca·rried, *ppl. a.* [OUT- 11.] Exported.

1878 A. BARLOW *Weaving* 17 Sum of the out-carried commodities in value and custom, £294,184. 17. 2.

Outca·rry, *v.* [f. OUT- 15 b, 18 + CARRY *v.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To carry out, accomplish. *Obs.*

1611 *Char. Author* in *Coryat's Crudities*, But he free from all other symptomes of aspiring will easily outcary that.

2. *Naut.* To carry more sail than; hence, to outsail, sail faster than.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* viii. (1859) 158 His Britannic Majesty's schooner Gleam will from his greater beam and superior length outcarry and forereach on you. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scott.* xiii. (1855) 119 If the breeze freshened, the Clorinde outcarried the schooner.

Ou·t-ca·rrying, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] Carrying out: **a.** Exportation. **b.** Accomplishment in practice.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* xviii. (1599) 851 He gaue out ordenance, that there should not be transportation nor outcarying of goods. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 39 The out-carrying of a solemn step that involved the entire life.

Outcast (au·tkast), *sb.*1 [sb. use of OUTCAST *ppl. a.*]

1. A person 'cast out' or rejected; an abject; a castaway; one rejected or cast off by his friends or by society; an exile; a homeless vagabond.

13 . *Evang. Nicod.* 746 in Herrig *Archiv* LIII. 405 Þou out-cast of all men, how dar þou negh þis temple nere. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxxiii[i]. 11, I chees to be an out cast [Vulg. *abjectus*] in the hous of my God. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 117, I shall than be reputed as an outcast & nothynge set by. 1535 COVERDALE *Is.* xxi[i]. 6, I am a worme and no man: a very scorne of men and the outcast of the people. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 36/12 An outcast, *abiectus*. 1733 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 204 He dies, sad outcast of each church and state. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abr.* vi. 78 Being thus made outcasts, they acted as outcasts. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 363 Quarters peopled by the outcasts of society.

2. That which is thrown out or away, refuse, offal; a plant thrown out from a garden.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXXV. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 224/2 Hulkes and offal and oute caste of corne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 375/1 Owte caste, or refuse, or coralyce of corne,.. *cribalum*. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 309 Found..in a situation that would allow of its being an outcast of a garden. 1842 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. II. 325 A nobleman..made a large pond in the solid clay, and burnt all the outcast.

†**3.** An inferior sheep culled from the rest of the flock. *Obs.*

1671 *Inv.* in Anderson *Hist. Lea* 25 (N.W. Lincolns. Gloss.) Fifty-two weathers and hogges, outcasts.

†**4.** A projectile. *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 120 The rist or spring of all that swiftness that is given to outcasts. *Ibid.* 129 When we give a dartingness to outcasts.

†**5.** A part thrown out or built out from the main body of a building. *Obs.*

1574 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 157 For a chymney and ij. out castes or purprestures to his house. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 87 You shall make round about the Doue-house, on the outside, two out-casts of hewed stone, or round rings of plaister, as broad as three or four chesse of stones.

Ou·tcast, *sb.*2 [OUT- 7.]

†**1.** The act of casting out; expulsion. *Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 46 [There is] no danger at all..to the Church..by their [the Jesuits'] outcast.

2. The act of throwing out or from one.

1864 *Gd. Words* 599/2 At each out-cast, it [a net] opens at every mesh.

3. A falling out, quarrel. (Cf. CAST *v.* 81 f.) *Sc.*

1634 *Tyninghame Sess. Records* in A. L. Ritchie *Ch. St. Baldred* (1880) 238 Thair was ane outcast between George Shortus and George Foster. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett., to Jas. Murray* 21 Nov. (1671) 321, I tremble at the remembrance of a new out-cast betwixt him and me. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlvii, Reuben never sleeps weel, nor I neither, when you and he hae had ony bit outcast.

†**4.** An outlet; a vent. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXI. iii. II. 409 On either side of such pits..certaine out-casts, tunnels, or venting holes, to receiue those hurtfull and dangerous vapours.

Outcast (au·tkast), *ppl. a.* [OUT- 11: see *cast out*, CAST *v.* 81.]

1. Of persons: *orig.* Abject, socially despised; in later use, Cast out from home and friends; hence, forsaken, forlorn, homeless and neglected.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. iv. 57 (Camb. MS.) So mochel the fowlere and the moore owt cast [*abjectior*] þat he is despised of most folk. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (E. E. T. S.) 76/1034 Mine awne condicions wil I ken, Reproue & oute kast of al women. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxix, I all alone beweep my outcast state. 1795–7 SOUTHEY *Juvenile & Minor Poems* Poet. Wks. II. 72 Barbarous climes, Where angry England sends her outcast sons. 1828 S. R. MAITLAND *Lett. Rev. C. Simeon* 20 In this state of out-cast misery he lived for more than four years. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 112 The highways and the villages were covered..with forlorn and outcast families, now reduced to beggary. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Oct. 1/2 The bitter cry of outcast London.

2. Of things: Rejected, discarded.

c 1560 R. MORICE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 25 Emongs the outecaste papers I haue founde one fragment of a Bull of Indulgences. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* Ded. 2 The rude rubble and out-cast rubbish..of a greater and more serious worke. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xvii. (1856) 129 To convert several outcast eatables to good palatable food.

†**3.** Thrown out as an extension from the main building. *Obs.*

a 1645 HARINGTON *Surv. Worcs.* in *Worcs. Hist. Soc. Proc.* I. 135 In the Churcheyarde On the Southe syde aboue an outcast chappell.

Outca·st, *v.* Now *rare.* [OUT- 15. (In ME. orig. two words: now poetic.)] *trans.* To cast out: see CAST *v.* 81. So **Outca·st** *pa. pple.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxiii[i]. 11, I ches out casten for to hin In þe hous of God is min. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* cviii[i]. 9 Ben hij outcusten of her woninges. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 615 Here I dwelle out cast [*v.r.* cast out] from alle loye. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 18231 (Trin.) Outcast þou art of goddes aungele. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 264/2 To Oute caste, *abicere*...Oute castyn, *abiectus*. *c* 1580 *Hewers Bless. Virg.* 100 Thou .. wilt, as I think, me utterly outcast. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 156 It being the custom of all those whom the Court casts out, to labour by all means they can to out-cast the Court. 1741 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 III. 17 Their suspending, outcasting and deposing seven men from the holy ministry. 1855 LYNCH *Kemlet* xxiv. ii, Fill us with the love, outcasting Murmur, fearfulness, and sleep.

Outcaste (au·tkɑ:st), *sb.* (*a.*) [Cf. OUT- 12.] One who has lost or is put out of his caste. Also, One of no caste.

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 191 On a forfeiture of caste by either spouse intercourse ceases between the spouses: if the outcaste be a sonless woman, she is accounted dead. 1894 J. T. WHEELER *Short Hist. India* 59 Besides the four castes [of the Hindu people], there is a large population known as Pariahs or outcastes. They are altogether inferior to the Súdras, and were probably the Helots of India when the Súdras were masters. [But see PARIAH.]

b. as *adj.* Outside caste; of no caste.

1894 R. KIPLING *Jungle Bk.* 37 They have no law. They are outcaste.

Outca·ste, *v.* [Cf. OUT- 26: see CASTE *sb.* 2, 3.] *trans.* To put (a person) out of his caste; to deprive of caste; to cause to lose caste.

1867 *Native Opinion* 1 Dec., A man will be outcasted if he observes mourning for one day instead of two, or partakes of boiled rice with his coat on. 1889 *Times* 21 Oct. 5 3 Two members of the Jain community have recently been outcasted by their co-religionists for visiting England. 1894 *Mission. Herald* (Boston) Aug. 329 By this act he not only outcasted his son but also incurred the displeasure of all his caste people.

Hence **Ou·tca·sted** *ppl. a.*, **Ou·tca·sting** *vbl. sb.*

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 May 11/2 The caste system has been so very much battered about, that outcasting has lost almost all its terrors. 1891 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 5/6 Measures taken with this object would be illusory so long as 'outcasting' was possible.

Outcasting (au·tkɑ:stiŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [OUT- 9 (from *cast out*).]

1. The action of casting out; ejection, expulsion; vomiting; rendering outcast.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xl. (Tollem. MS.), Also by oute castynge and streechynge, and ouercastynge .. of bemis, lyȝt bryngeþ forþe all þinges. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 75 Outkastyng wasshis þe body, & clensis þe stomake of roten & euyl humours. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* XXVII. 18 On the nexte daye they made an outcastinge. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. VII. 171 The outcasting and desolation of the Jews.

†**2.** That which is thrown away; refuse; offal.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvl[i.]. 6 Thof thai seme laith and outkastynge til some..til me thai ere faire and bright. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* iv. 13 The paringis, or out-castinge, of alle thingis. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (E. E. T. S.) 14 It es wrmis and na man, And ut-castyng o men. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 386 Worth nothing but to make refuse and outcastings of.

†**3.** An offshoot. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 22 Þe vifte outkestinge of þilke stocke is scorn;..þe zixte kestinge out of the ilke boze is wyþstondinge.

Outcasting, *vbl. sb.*2: see OUTCASTE *v.*

Outcastness. [f. OUTCAST *a.* + -NESS.] The state of being an outcast.

1846 HARE *Mission Comf.* (1850) 124 Shame and scorn and outcastness and destitution and disease and death.

Out-cavil, etc.: see OUT-.

†**Outce·pt**, *v. Obs.* [OUT- 25.] = EXCEPT *v.* 1.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. lxxii, I oute cepte hym of al knyghtes. 1530 PALSGR. 650/1 He is the strongest man that ever I sawe, I outcept none.

†**Outce·pt**, quasi-*prep.* and *conj. Obs.* Also 6 -cepte, -sep, -sept. [originally pa. pple. of prec.]

A. quasi-*prep.* = EXCEPT *prep.* 1.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cyrurg.* 140 Alle þe membris out cept þe lacertis of þe brest. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 230 Outcepte euer the goods marchaundises or dette. 1518 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 327 Noo lords..shall drynk no maner of man..outesept ther pleasures and willes. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub.* I. iii[i], Of any other countie I' the kingdome. *Pan.* Out-cept Kent, for there they landed All gentlemen.

B. quasi-*conj.* = EXCEPT *conj.* 2.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regimen* 2 D iij, Outcept thou trust in the figure. 1550–63 MACHYN *Diary* 249 The menyster wold nott, owtsept she wold com at vj in the mornyng. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 624/1 Outcept I were with child with an owl, as they say, I never saw such luck.

Outch, variant of OUCH *int.*1

†**Ou·t-cha·mber.** *Obs.* [OUT- 1.] **a.** A room outside a house, etc. **b.** An outer room, an antechamber.

14.. *Why I can't be a Nun* 267 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 145 In that couent were they nowȝt; But an owte chamber for hem was wrowȝt. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 314, I aske your leave, that I may hide myselfe in your outchamber. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 550 He retired himself into an out-Chamber.

†**Ou·tchange.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [OUT- 6.] ? Outward or foreign exchange.

1695 W. LOWNDES *Ess. Amendm.* [illegible] 41 His Chamberlain, and Master and Work[illegible]en of all his Exchanges and Outchanges in Engl[illegible]alis.

Outcha·rm, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To surpass in charming; to charm more potently.

1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prudence* v. 235 To outcharm all the pleasures and Relishes of this sensible world. 1827–44 N. P. WILLIS *Poems, Psyche* 15 One silent look of thine, Like stronger magic, will outcharm it all.

Out-chase to **Out-chide**: see OUT-.

†**Ou·tchoo·sing**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [OUT- 9.] The action of choosing out, selection; a levy.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* v. 14 Salomon made an outchosynge (of workmen) thorow out all Israel. And ye outchosynge was thirtie thousande men.

Out-citizen to **Out-clamour**: see OUT-.

Outclass (autklɑ·s), *v. Sporting.* [OUT- 26.] *trans.* To beat or surpass (a rival) so completely as to put him virtually out of the same class or to preclude the notion of his being a competitor; to leave 'nowhere' in a race or contest.

1870 *Daily News* 12 May, She [a yacht] was completely outclassed on that occasion, and never stood the slightest chance from start to finish. 1882 *St. James's Gaz* 4 Apr. 9/1 A fine young fellow: but..beside the bright and merry-looking athlete who opposed him he seemed quite outclassed. 1893 Q. [COUCH] *Delectable Duchy* 83 As a liar, I out-classed every man on board.

Ou·t-clea·rance. *Commerce.* [OUT- 6.] The act of clearing out; the clearance of a ship by the payment of the custom-house dues.

1778 FOOTE *Trip Calais* I. i, [*Seaman says*] You are welcome to anchor here as long as you list: But you will find the duties high at out-clearance.

Ou·t-clea·ring, *vbl. sb. Banking.* [OUT- 6.] The sending out of bills of exchange and cheques drawn upon other banks to the Clearing-house, in order to their settlement by the banks on which they are drawn; hence, the bills and cheques collectively thus sent out to be cleared: the converse of IN-CLEARING. Also *attrib.* as **ou·t-clearing book** (short *out-book*), the book in which these are entered. Hence **Ou·t-clearer**, the representative of a bank at the Clearing-house, who manages the out-clearing; also called *out-clerk*.

[1827 GILBART *Pract. Treat. Banking* (1849) II. 442 All the articles in the Clearing are entered..in a book called the Clearing Book. On the left hand are entered the bills and drafts upon other Bankers. These are called the 'clearing out'.] 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 278 The exchanges are effected by an equal number of messengers simultaneously walking round the desks, delivering the parcels of 'out clearing' and receiving those of 'in clearing', or, as they are called in New York, the Credit and Debit Exchanges. 1882 A. S. MICHIE *Gilbart's Hist. Banking* II. 325 The In-Clearing Book of each clerk ought to agree, of course, with the portions relating to him of the Out-Clearing Books of the other twenty six Clerks. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Mar. 3/1 The 'out-clearers' in the morning sort the various cheques received by their bank on the other clearing banks in alphabetical order, and enter them in their 'out-clearing books' under the names of the different banks.

Out-cli·mb, *v.* [OUT- 18, 17.] *trans.* To surpass in climbing; to climb or ascend beyond.

a 1610 B. JONSON *Pr. Henry's Barriers* Wks. (Rtldg.) 477/1 Buildings..that were the pride of time And did the barbarous Memphian heaps outclimb. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 198 It can outclimb the monkey. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Oct. 269 They have outclimbed the wood, and are standing on the close..grass of the hillside.

Out-clothing, -club, etc.: see OUT-.

†Ou·t-coat. *Obs.* [Out- 3.] An overcoat.
1684 *London Gaz.* No. 1991/4 A brown Cloth Out-Coat. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 68 Coats, out-coats, shirts, waist-coats.

Ou·t-co·llege, *a.* [Out- 12.] Not residing within the buildings of a college; applied chiefly to members of a college who reside or lodge outside.
1861 Trevelyan *Horace at Athens,* Colder than out-college breakfasts. 1884 R. Ornsby *Mem. J. R. Hope-Scott* I. 24 To these must be added his 'out-college' friends. 1893 Fowler *Hist. C. C. C.* (O. H. S.) 224 Another scholar, for having in his room some out-college men without leave,.. was sentenced to be kept hard at work in the library...for a month. *Mod.* (Oxford). 'List of Out-college Residents'.

Out-colour, etc.: see Out-.

Outcome (au·tkʌm), *sb.* [Out- 7.]
†1. The act or fact of coming out. *Obs.*
a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 80 Wiðuten hope of vtcume. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 361 And we sall neir enbuschit be, Quhar we thair out-cummyng [*MS. E.* outecome] may se. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 592 Two knichtis..waiting his outcome.
b. The time of the year when the days begin to lengthen (Jam.). *Sc.*
1706 *Mare of Collingtoun* in Watson *Coll. Sc. Poems* I. 43. I pray you, Duncan, thole me here, Until the out-cum of the Year. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 87 They talk that Mar .. designs to quarter in Perth this season till the outcome of the year.
2. That which comes out of or results from something; visible or practical result, effect, or product. (orig. *Sc.*: app. made Eng. by Carlyle.)
1788 R. Galloway *Poems* 13 And for the outcome o' the story, Just trust it to your ni'bour tory. 1808–18 Jamieson, *Outcome,* Termination..Increase, product. 1832 Carlyle *Misc. Boswell's Johnson* (1857) III. 59 We do the man's intellectual endowments great wrong, if we measure it by its mere logical outcome. 1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* III. iii. 138 Scan results and outcomes. 1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* Addenda Note 8 Nothing more than the natural growth and outcome from the little dishonesty of the little buyers and sellers. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Aug. 227/1 He is, as the modern phrase has it, the outcome of these fine fictional theories. 1874 Sully *Sensat. & Intuit.* 76 Readiness to act [is] the sure outcome and test of belief.
3. An outlet.
1885 W. D. Howells *Silas Lapham* (1891) II. 135 There ain't going to be the out-come for the paint in the foreign markets that we expected. 1894 H. Nisbet *Bush Girl's Rom.* 46 There were lots of other outcomes for her heroic efforts without her going to war for the sake of her country.

†Ou·tcome, *ppl. a. Obs.* In 1 ūtancumen, 5 out(e)-comen. [In OE. f. *ūtan* from without + *cumen,* pa. pple., come.] Come from without, i. e. from another country or place; foreign.
c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* V. ii. § 5 Þæt þær nan utancymen mon cuman ne dorste. *a* 1023 Wulfstan *Hom.* XV. (1883) 91 Ælþeodige men and utancumene swyðe us swencað. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 18 For out-comen men that he lade with hym. *Ibid.,* The owt-comen folk þat was thus in-to the land I-come. 1469 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 307 No oute commes man nor strangere.
So **Ou·tco·mer,** †a. a stranger; one coming from outside. *Obs.* b. One coming out from a place.
1607 in *Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 70 By any scholler or outcommer. 1880 L. Wallace *Ben-Hur* 423 'What is going on?' one of the Galileans asked an outcomer.

†Ou·t-co·meling. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Out- + Comeling, after Outcome *ppl. a.*] One who has come from without; a stranger, sojourner, as distinguished from a native, or original resident.
13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 876 An out-comlyng, a carle. 1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. I. xxxiii. 429, I beseech you, as out-comlings and strangers, to abstain [etc.].

Ou·tco·ming, *vbl. sb.* [Out- 9.]
†1. A coming out, issuing forth; *concr.* a place of issue or emergence. *Obs.*
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12593 At þe vte-cuming o þe yatte He turnd again. 1375 [see Outcome *sb.* 1]. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* V. lx. (Bodl. MS.) If. 30/2 A seneuze..is naisch atte þe oute comynge and hard fortheward. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 107 b, In the plain feld..abidyng the outcommyng and battaile of their enemies.
2. Event, issue; a result, a product.
1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xli. 13 We herden alle thingis that afterward the outecomyng of the thing proued. 1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 306 They are the separate outcomings of a great life-thrill. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* III. xxii. (1878) 323 No mere outcoming of modern thought.
3. Emanation.
1845 Trench *Huls. Lect.* Ser. I. i. 9 Him of whom the Scripture is the outcoming and the Word. 1860 — *Serm. Westm. Abb.* xi. 115 Our words are the outcoming of our inmost heart.

Out-compass to **Out-cook**: see Out-.

†Ou·t-co·rner. *Obs.* [Out- 3.] An outlying, remote, or out-of-the-way corner or spot.
1530 Palsgr. 250/2 Outcorner or secrete corner, *reduyt.* 1626 Bernard *Isle of Man* (1627) 10 Besides many Backe-sides, By-lanes, and Out-corners, there are foure great streets. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. ix. 82 Well skilled in some dark out-corners of Divinity.

Outcorporate, *v.*: see Out- 25.

†Out-co·te, *v.* [f. Out- 18 + Cote *v.*] *trans.* To surpass.
1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxx. (1612) 149 She of the Gods and Goddesses before the wanton noted, Was of the Gods and Goddesses for wantonnesse out-coted.

Out-count, -country: see Out-.

†Out-cou·ntenance, *v. Obs.* [Out- 26.] *trans.* To put out of countenance; to outface.
1586 Bright *Melanch.* xxix. 166 Then is he presently outcountenaunced through the guiltie conceite. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. ii. (1632) 190, I have seene him when hee was past threescore yeares of age mocke at all our sports, and outcountenance our youthfull pastimes. 1613 J. Davies *Muse's Teares* (1878) 14 While high Content, in whatsoeuer Chance, Makes the braue Minde the Starres out-countenance.

†Ou·t-course. *Obs.* [Out- 7: after Lat. *excursio, excursus* running out, invasion.] An excursion; a hostile inroad or incursion.
a 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 721 It so crusheth this opinion of the Saints out-courses upon the earth. 1621 Molle *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* V. iv. 333 Made out-courses upon the neighbor-countreys.

Out-course, *v.*: see Out-.

Ou·t-cou·rt. [Out- 3.] An outer court.
1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint.* I. *Son-dayes* iii. A taste of Heav'n on earth..the out-courts of glory. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) VII. xi. 231 Persons who, like Agrippa, were almost Christians, and have been (as it were) in the Skirts and Out-courts of Heaven.

†Outcra·ck, *v. Obs.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To make a louder crack or noise than; to outbrag.
1592 Greene *Groat's w. Wit* (1617) 23 Furnish himselfe with more crownes, least hee were outcrackt with new commers. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. vi. 498 Hang him whose verse cannot out-belch the wind:..Cannot out-cracke the scarr-crow thunderbolt. 1606 Marston *Fawn* IV. F iij b, Heele out cracke a Germaine when hee is drunke.

Out-cra·ft, *v. rare.* [Out- 21.] *trans.* To surpass in craft or cunning; to outwit.
1879 H. N. Hudson *Hamlet* 24 Claudius must get up very early, and be very busy when up, to out-craft him.

†Out-cra·fty, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Out- 20 + Crafty (if not a misprint for *out-crafted*).] = prec.
1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* III. iv. 15 That Drug-damn'd Italy, hath out-craftied him, And hee's at some hard point.

Out-crash, out-crawl: see Out-.

†Ou·tcrease. *Obs. rare.* [Formed as the opposite of *increase,* after such pairs as *ingrowth, outgrowth.*] Outgrowth, outshoot; emigration.
1625 Lisle *Du Bartas, Noe* 96 As for their Colonies and Outcreases into Spain they are..hardly proved. *Ibid.* 103 The men of Marseil are counted an Outcrease of Asia.

Ou·tcrier. Now *rare.* [Out- 8.] One who cries out. a. One who raises an outcry; a brawler.
1535 Coverdale *Isa.* xlii. 1 He shal not be an outcryer, ner an hie mynded person. 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 150 Plagues, disturbers, outcryers, and iniurious agaynst God and hys Saints. 1584 *Leycesters Commonw.* (1641) 30 To stop the mouths of out-criars.
†b. One who sells by auction (Outcry *sb.* 2).
1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1207/1 To be cried through the citie by a man with a bell, and then to be sold by the common outcrier appointed for that purpose.

Outcrop (au·tkrɒp), *sb.* [Out- 7: cf. *crop out,* Crop *v.* 10.] *Mining* and *Geol.* The cropping out or emergence of a stratum or vein at the surface; the edge of a stratum or vein that thus crops out.
1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 244 Most of our coal has been discovered..by exploring their outcrops. 1815 W. Smith *Mem. Map Strata Eng. & Wales* 7 The edges of the strata, which may all be crossed in a journey from east to west, are called their outcrops. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 29 Rain falling upon the ground..is absorbed by the outcrop, or exposed surface, of the sandy stratum. 1882 J. Hardy in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club.* IX. No. 3. 452 Outcrops of limestone succeed.
b. *transf.*
1851–6 Woodward *Mollusca* 213 Flattened prisms of considerable length, arranged..obliquely to the surfaces of the shell, the interior of which is imbricated by their out-crop.
c. *fig.* A coming into outward manifestation.
1864 Brevior *Two Worlds* p. vii, I regard these as only its incidents and outward evidences, not its essentials; the mere outcrop on the surface indicating the presence and operation of underlying spiritual forces. 1897 W. C. Hazlitt *Four Gen. Lit. Fam.* I. II. ii. 92 Here we have an outcrop of that splenetic acrimony.
d. *attrib.* in *Mining.*
1895 Hatch & Chalmers *Gold Mines Rand* 121 Shafts that are partly vertical and partly inclined..among outcrop properties. 1895 *St. James's Gaz.* 16 Nov. 7/1 With regard to the productive capacity of the outcrop companies.

Ou·tcrop, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* a. *Mining* and *Geol.* To crop out (see Crop *v.* 10) or emerge at the surface, as a stratum or vein.
1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. I. 61 Wherever it outcrops, the soil is distinguished for its fertility. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 May 8/1 A number of other reefs..traverse the property, either outcropping on or dipping into it.
b. *fig.* To emerge or come out casually.
1856 C. J. Ellicott in *Cambr. Ess.* 172 Because a few suspicious words here and there outcrop in the narrative. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xii. § 553 Do we not.. find outcropping some reason for the question, what have the winds had to do with the phenomena before us?

Ou·tcro·pping, *vbl. sb.* [Out- 9.] *Mining, Geol.,* etc. The action or fact of cropping out; the part of a stratum that crops out: = Outcrop *sb.* a.
1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 23 A tunnel.. cuts the vein .. 175 feet below the outcroppings. 1882 Stevenson *New Arab. Nts.* II. i. 6 An outcropping of rock had formed a bastion for the sand.
b. *fig.* Appearance, emergence: = Outcrop *sb.* c.
1855 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* vi. § 383 Here the outcroppings of the relation between magnetism and the circulation of the atmosphere again appear. 1887 *Athenæum* 25 June 830/2 The sudden outcropping of a school of young ..and promising critics.

Ou·tcro·pping, *ppl. a.* [Out- 10.] Cropping out, emerging at the surface of the ground.
1845 *Silliman's Amer. Jrnl.* Apr. 299 Brine springs.. issue, at the outcropping edges of the siliceous portion of the mass. 1885 'C. E. Craddock' *Prophet Gt. Smoky Mount.* viii, Emerging..upon a slope of outcropping ledges, where his horse left no hoof-print.

Ou·tcross. [Out- 6.] A cross with an unrelated breed or race.
1890 J. M. Tracy in *Upland Shooting* 398 It may happen that the outcross has been to some extremely prepotent breed. 1900 *Trans. Highl. & Agric. Soc.* 164 [He] rarely sought an outcross for his broadly founded herd.

Out-crow, -crowd, -crown: see Out-.

Outcry (au·tkrəi), *sb.* [Out- 7.]
1. The act of crying out; an excited exclamation or shout; loud clamour; noise, uproar.
1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xxxv. 18 The outcry of hir vp on the ledyng doun of hem. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII, c.* 5 § 1 Any outcrie, hute, or fresshe suite of or for anie felonie. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 51 Carying him awaye, he makinge an outcry and calling for helpe. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 101 Hee returning..with his army, came vpon them..with a most horrible outcry. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vi. 347 There was an outcry of fire on the forecastle. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II. xvii, With mingled out-cry, shrieks, and blows. 1875 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) III. xii. 208 The charge..seems..to rest on nothing better than the wild outcries of William's enemies at a drunken revel.
2. A public sale to the highest bidder; an auction. *Obs.* or *local.*
?*c* 1600 *Distracted Emp.* II. i. in Bullen *Old Pl.* (1884) III. 195 He sells his goods at outcryes—'Who gives most?' 1607 J. Norden *Surv. Dial.* I. 9 One wil outbid another, as at an outcry in London. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4412/3 On Wednesday..will be held a publick Outcry for Sale of the Inheritance or Fee-simple Estate of the..Barton of Kentaberry. 1723 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 213, I broke up housekeeping, and sold my furniture by public outcry. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxviii, [He] sold it at public outcry, at an enormous loss to himself.
b. The crying of articles in the streets for sale.
1884 *Times* 29 July 11 Yesterday..a milkman was summoned under a local by-law for selling milk by outcry.
†3. *Rhet.* Ecphonesis or exclamation. *Obs.*
1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxvi. 396 We would haue him to vse..outcries as Cicero, or fine conceits as Seneca doth. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 221 The figure of exclamation, I call him the outcrie because it vtters our minde by all such words as do shew any extreme passion.

Outcry', *v.* [Out- 14, 15, 18.]
†1. a. *intr.* To cry out. b. *trans.* To cry aloud, exclaim; to proclaim. *Obs.*
1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* 39 a/2 The world outcryeth of vs tweyn. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 183 Thair fals Hypocresie Throw all the warld is now outcryit. 1626 T. Ailesbury *Passion Serm.* 27 Thus Christ, having outcryed his torments, prayed for reliefe. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* II. ii. 38 When Sancho out-cri'd, then Don did not out-ride.
†2. To sell by auction. *Obs.*
1676 *Laws of Barbados* 15 Mar. (1699) 126 Be it Enacted ..That such Effects should be out-cryed and sold within those Hours. 1688 *Ibid.* 19 Dec. (1855) 10 Debtors that have their cattle, coppers and stills, and other chattels brought by execution to the open market to be outcried.
3. To outdo in crying; to cry louder than; to 'shout down'.
1530 Palsgr. 650/2 Lette hym crye as loude as he wyll, yet I wyll outcrye hym. 1628 C. Potter *Consecr. Serm.* 15 Mar. (1629) 72 If wee cannot outcry it, wee must outlive it. 1641 Symonds *Serm. bef. Ho. Comm.* D b, Their dead inventions would out-cry us, and condemne us. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 2326 Ev'ry Night Let it out-cry the Boy at Philip's Ear. 1851 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* II. III. I. xiv. § 5 Neither anger, for that overpowers the reason or outcries it.

Ou·tcry·ing, *vbl. sb.* [Out- 9.] A crying out; clamour, shouting. So **Ou·tcry·ing** *ppl. a.*, that cries out, clamorous; calling loudly or vehemently.
1569–70 *Roy. Proclam.* 4 Mar., With clamors and outcryinges [they] haue accursed the sayde Leonarde Dacres. 1626 Bernard *Isle of Man* (1627) 187 Touching this impatient and ingratefull out-crying fellow Poverty. 1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* (1848) 548 The disarming of the militia..occasioned much outcrying. 1890 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 6/1 There was more hooting and ribald outcrying. 1890 *Home Missionary* (U. S.) July 121 A great and outcrying need for some ..missionaries.

Out-cull to **Out-curse**: see Out-.

†Outcu·t, *v. Obs.* (exc. in *pa. pple.*) [Out- 15.] *trans.* To cut out: see Cut *v.* 56.
1666 *Third Adv. Painter* 19 How far the Gentleman outcuts the Lord. *c* 1706 Vanbrugh *Mistake* III. Wks. (Rtldg.) 450/2, I have seen many a pleasant humour amongst ladies, but you outcut 'em all. 1860 Hewett *Anc. Armour* II. 188 The sollerets are much outcut at the instep.
So **Ou·tcut** *ppl. a.* [Out- 11], cut out, excised; **Ou·tcu·tting** *vbl. sb.*, cutting out, excision.
1860 Hewitt *Anc. Armour* II. 12 (Cent.) The sollerets are remarkable for the large out-cut piece at the instep. 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 9 Robes..distinguished by Outcuttings or Mushings.

Outda·cious, dial. corruption of Audacious.
1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xvii, That out-dacious Oliver. 1840 Mrs. F. Trollope *Michael Armstrong* iv. I. 89 They have the outdaciousness to complain that the rents are raised. 1880 Tennyson *Village Wife* xii, 'E were that outdacious at 'öäm.

Outda·nce, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To surpass or outdo in dancing.
1663 Cowley *Cutter Coleman St.* V. vi, We'll out-dance the dancing Disease. 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* III. vii, The company all offered the dancing-master wagers that

the parson outdanced him. 1834 Beckford *Italy* II. 334 We outdid all our former outdancings.

Outdare, *v.* [Out- 18, 18 c.]

1. *trans.* To overcome by daring; to outbrave, defy.

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 40 It was my Self, my Brother, and his Sonne, That..boldly did out-dare The danger of the time. 1613 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. iii, The holly that outdares cold winter's ire. 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 36 That they might contemn and outdare God to His face. *a* 1711 Ken *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 313 All offer'd up ejaculated Prayer, And felt fresh vigour, Danger to outdare.

2. To exceed or surpass in daring, to dare more than.

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* I. iv. 53 Oh Noble Fellow! Who sensibly out-dares his senceless Sword. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* III. § 1. (1684) 109 All inferior prophaneness is as much outdared by Atheism, as is religion it self. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* xvii. (1862) 283 He will outdo and outdare the other disciples.

Hence **Outdared**, **Outdaring** *ppl. adjs.*

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. i. 190 Shall I seeme Crest-falne in my fathers sight,..Before this out-dar'd dastard? 1644 Vicars *God in Mount* 204 Our out-daring enemies.

†**Out-date**, *a. Obs. rare.* [Out- 12.] Without date, dateless, extending beyond all date.

1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Flowers Sion* 17 And may thou [Easter-day] be so bless'd to out-date times That, when heaven's choir shall blaze in accents loud The many mercies of their Sovereign Good,..It may be still the burden of their joy.

Outdate, *v.* [Out- 26.] *trans.* To put out of date, make (a thing) out of date or obsolete.

a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Jas. V* Wks. (1711) 110 Imagining to himself an over-sight and preterition, [he] outdateth, by his stay, his protection. *a* 1716 Blackall *Wks.* (1723) I. 178 The ceremonial Law..expired and was outdated, when the Things typified and signified thereby were accomplished. 1868 Whittier *Among the Hills* 92 As if the Sermon on the Mount had been Outdated like a last year's almanac.

Hence **Outdated** *ppl. a.*, put or become out of date; grown obsolete; antiquated.

1616 *Manifest. Abp. Spalato's Motives* App. iii. 6 Outdated Kalendars of Gallo-Belgicus. 1698 Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 13 None of these talk of Religion; that's a stale, out-dated, antiquated, superannuated Subject.

Outdazzle, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To outdo in dazzling or brilliancy; to outshine. Also *fig.*

1705 Tate *Warriour's Welc.* i, Fury like Theirs .. Out-dazled Danger, and made Horror Bright. 1813 Coleridge *Lett., to T. Poole* (1895) 611 Elliston, by mere dint of voice and self-conceit, out-dazzled him. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 191 It might be imagined that nothing can outdazzle the glare of a Syrian sun at noon.

Out-devil to **Out-diplomatize**: see Out-.

Outdistance, *v.* [Out- 18 b.] *trans.* To leave completely behind (in a race; hence, in any competition or career); to outstrip: cf. Distance *v.* 4, 4 d.

1857 Trollope *Barch. Towers* xxxviii. (1858) 320 Why do you let the Slopes..out-distance you? 1869 *Daily News* 22 May, [In the three miles walking match, he] so soon out-distanced his opponents, that they did not think it worth while to compete further with him. 1890 D'Oyle *Notches* 113 At last our pursuers were outdistanced. 1898 T. Adamson *Stud. Mind in Christ* vii. 171 They felt themselves out-distanced by His ideas, even when they saw into them.

Outdo (autdū'), *v.* [Out- 15, 18, 18 c.]

†1. *trans.* To put out. (In ME. two words: cf. *do out.*) *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 989 Adam was out don nais and naked, In to þe land quar he was maked. 1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* v. li, Was ta'en in battle and his eyes out-done.

2. To exceed in doing or performance; to excel, surpass, beat; to be superior to.

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. i. 150 He hath in this action out-done his former deeds doubly. 1623 B. Jonson *On Portr. Shaks.* in *Folio*, Wherein the Grauer had a strife With Nature, to out-doo the life. 1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 170 ₱ 28 They outdo us so much in cheapness of labour. 1804 Wornsw. *'I wandered lonely as a cloud'* iii, The waves beside them danced; but they Out-did the sparkling waves in glee. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xxxiv. (1878) 274 The other two women were not to be outdone.

b. To beat, defeat, overcome; to exhaust.

1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* title-p., To Out-do the Dutch without Fighting, to Pay Debts without Moneys. 1776 A. R. Robbins *Jrnl.* (1850) 24, I feel weak, and find that a little labor, walking and rowing, seems to out-do me. 1869 J. S. Baldwin *Preh. Nations* iii. (1877) 107 If they were not outdone by the insane chronology.

Hence **Outdoing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Outdoer**, one who outdoes another.

1679 *Phil. Collections* XII. 38 His Observations so wholly new and out-doing, that no..Reader can think he wants anything but Equals. 1727 Pope, etc. *Art Sinking* 121 They continue to out-do even their own out-doings. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 173 His rival, .. an out-doer by profession. 1840 Th. Hook in *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 11 The pink of perfection far outdid his usual outdoings.

†**Out-door**, *sb.* [Out- 3.] An exterior or outer door.

1646 H. Lawrence *Comm. Angells* 185 To keepe well and strictly the out-doores, the sences. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 342 A sentinel is stationed..at the out door. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 564/1 She flung the out-door of the house open.

Out-door, outdoor, *a.* (*adv.*) [Out- 12.]

1. That is done, exists, lives, or is used, out of doors, without the house, or in the open air.

1765 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* I. i. 22 Their out-door work. 1820 Luscombe *Observ. Preserv. Health Soldiers* 93 Employed in agricultural pursuits or as out-door manufacturers. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* II. 331 Maturing by the outdoor sun and air. 1865 *Look before you leap* I. 134 She..put on her out-door attire.

2. Relieved or administered outside or apart from residence in a workhouse, a charitable institution, etc.; as *out-door pauper, pension, relief.*

1833 Ht. Martineau *Berkeley the Banker* I. iii. 51 The outdoor paupers had begun the mischief. 1834 *Act 4 & 5 Will. IV*, c. 76 § 52 On what conditions, and in what manner, such out-door relief may be afforded. 1876 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* IV. v. (ed. 5) p. xxxi, Out-door relief ought to be greatly restricted. 1899 *Daily News* 19 June 7/2 Aged seamen..admitted..to the benefits of an out-door pension.

3. Existing or arising outside Parliament, or among the people themselves.

1884 A. Paul *Hist. Reform* ii. 16 A just and equal representation was long a popular outdoor cry. *Ibid.* v. 91 This..had revived the outdoor agitation for Reform.

4. Applied to the outward or down stroke of a Cornish pumping engine.

1875 J. H. Collins *Metal Mining* 93 The..plunger lifts are worked by the down or out-door stroke; the weight of the rods forcing the water up the column of pumps.

B. *adv.* in *comb.*, as *outdoor-grown.*

1895 *Daily News* 10 Aug. 5/3 Tomatoes are pouring.. into the London markets, the outdoor-grown fruit being ripe.

Hence **Outdoorish** *a.*, having an out-of-doors, open-air appearance or effect; **Outdoorishness**, **Outdoorness**, the quality of being out of doors, open-airness.

1777 T. Twining in *Recreat. & Stud.* (1882) 50 All outdoorness and bodily activity, with a fat lump of quiet mind within. 1880 Miss Bird *Japan* II. 190 The middle and lower classes have an outdoorishness and visibility about them which offer a thousand points of interest. 1891 *Illustr. Lond. News* Xmas No. 3/1 Perfectly lovely..but a little cold and out-doorish. 1896 *Chicago Advance* 10 Dec. 821 The large out-doorness of the gospel is one element of its power.

Outdoors, *adv.* [Out *prep.*] Out of doors; in the open air; also as *sb.* = Out-of-door B.

1844 'J. Slick' *High Life N. York* II. xxii. 60 A great strapping woman as tall as all out-doors. 1846 in Worcester. 1861 Lowell *Biglow P.* Ser. II. i. 169 Ourn's the fust thru-by-daylight train with all ou' doors for deepot. 1882 Stevenson *Fam. Studies Men & Bks.* (1901) 73 Wisdom keeps school outdoors.

†**Outdraught**[1]. *Obs.* [Out- 7: after L. *extractum*, OF. *estrait.*] An extract, an abstract.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. xi. 541 In the extract or outdraust of the Donet. 1542 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 415/2 Þe extracte and outdraucht of all proces of forfaltoure concerning þe erle of anguiss. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 368 The extract or out-draucht of the chekkar rollis.

Outdraught[2]. [Out- 7.] An outward draught or current of air; the 'back-wash' of a wave.

1857 Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* iii, Then followed the returning out-draught, and every limb quivered with the strain. 1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 383 The rapidity required to secure a continuous out-draught. 1877 Tennyson *Harold* II. i. 32 Clinging thus [I] Felt the remorseless outdraught of the deep Haul like a great strong fellow at my legs.

†**Outdraw**, *v. Obs.* [Out- 15.] *trans.* To draw out. (In ME. prop. two words.)

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxi. 10 Þou art whilk þat me out droghe Fra þe wumbe. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 245 Of which he mot the teth outdrawe. 1558 Phaer *Æneid* VI. R ij, A gastly Gripe, that euermore his growing guttes outdrawes. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* III. xv. 263 The vertue of the Plaister expels and outdraweth all humors.

Outdrawing, *vbl. sb.* [Out- 9.] Drawing out.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* 91 At the out drawing of the Ensigne.

Out-dream, *v. rare.* [Out- 16, 15 b.] *trans.* †a. To oust or expel by dreams (*obs.*). b. To dream to an end. *nonce-use.*

1621 Fletcher *Isl. Princess* III. i, I am no flatterer, To promise infinitely, and out-dream dangers. 1798 Sotheby tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 214 The moanful dream out-dreamt, the trial o'er.

†**Out-dress**, *sb. Obs.* [Out- 3.] Outer or outward dress.

1637 B. Jonson *Sad Sheph.* II. i, I ha' but dight ye yet in the out-dress And 'parel of Earine.

Outdress, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To outdo in dressing oneself; to dress more finely than.

1786 [see Outshow *v.* 2]. 1807 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 345 Young people of both sexes, who..try to out-dress each other. 1897 *Chicago Advance* 19 Aug. 247/1 A daughter never should seek nor be allowed to 'outdress' her mother.

Outdrink, *v.* [Out- 15 b, 18.] *trans.* a. To drink (anything) out or up, drink dry. b. To outdo in drinking, drink more than.

1593 Donne *Sat.* ii. 33 Nor they which use..To out-drinke the sea. 1622 Dekker & Massinger *Virg. Mart.* II. i, I durst out-drink a lord. 1735 Pope *Donne Sat.* II. 37 Who..Outcant old Esdras, or outdrink his heir. 1891 *Miss. Herald* (Boston) Dec. 538 He..tried to outdrink the heaviest drinkers.

Outdrive, *v.* [Out- 15, 18.]

†1. *trans.* To drive out, expel. (Prop. two words.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1768 (Cott.) Þe springes cum ouer-all utedrine [*Gött.* vte dreue, *Tr.* oute to dref]. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 776 Þou con alle þo dere out dryf.

2. To drive faster than.

1665 Pepys *Diary* 5 Sept., He..out-drives any coach, and out-goes any horse.

†**Outdure**, *v. Obs.* [Out- 17, 18.] *trans.* To exceed in endurance, outlast.

1612 *Two Noble K.* III. vi, I feele my selfe able once againe To out-dure danger. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., Pillar of Fame*, Fame's pillar..Out-during marble, brasse or jet.

So †**Outdurer**, one that endures or survives.

1822 B. Cornwall *Poems, Derwent-Water & Skiddaw*, Out-durer of the storms.

†**Outdwell**, *v. Obs.* [Out- 17.] *trans.* To tarry or stay beyond (a time).

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 3 And it is meruaile he outdwels his houre, For louers euer run before the clocke.

Outdweller. [Out- 2, 8.] One who dwells outside of or away from (a certain place).

1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 163 If the Acceptant be an Out-dweller, (i. e. dwells in another place than where the Bill must be paid). 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* Mar. 387 The outdweller from civilization .. produces only for his and their consumption. 1900 W. Watt *Aberdeen & Banff* iv. 90 All 'outdwellers' of the burgh were to be brought in as far as possible for the common defence.

So **Outdwelling** *ppl. a.* [Out- 10], dwelling outside.

1893 *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 148/2 Outdwelling men who had something to sell or to trade.

†**Out-dwelling**, *sb. Obs.* [Out- 1, 3.] A dwelling situated on the outskirts of a town, etc.

1677 Hubbard *Indian Wars* (1865) I. 128 Doing some small Mischief upon some Out-dwellings of Springfield.

†**Oute**, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1-3 úte, 4-5 oute, owte. [OE. *úte* = OS., OFris. *ûta*, *ûte*, OHG. *ûze*, ON. *úti*, Goth. *ûta* adv., deriv. of *ût* Out. Cf. Gr. ἔξω from ἐξ.]

1. Of position: Out, outside. = Out *adv.* 15, 16; also in some derived senses, e. g. = Out 22, 23.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. iii. (1890) 264 Þonne wæs he ute wyrcende. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 69 Petrus soðlice sæt ute [*Lindisf.* úta] on þam cofertune. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 260 ge inne ge ute. *c* 1200 Ormin 141 All þe folic þær ute stod. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Þeonne is þet lif ute. Þeonne adeadeð þet treuu. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 245 In þe curt and ute, And elles al abute. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* (Camden) 120 There hii clatereu cumpelin whan þe candel is oute [*rime* doute]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Franklin's T.* 367. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 363 These othre tuelue..wente aboute The holi feith to preechen oute.

b. In existence, existing. Cf. Out *adv.* 26 c.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xii. 145 Þe hexte lettred oute. *Ibid.* 267 Thus he lykneth in his logyk þe leste foule oute. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2175 To wreke vs of wrathe for any wegh oute. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 598 Þis barne..Miȝt wele a-prefe for his a-port to any prince oute. *Ibid.* 2574, I ne am noght gylty of þis by all þe godes owte! *Ibid.* 4574, 5410. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxii. 250 [To] lede and vse the moost werst and synfullist lyf oute.

2. Of motion or direction. *rare.*

a 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 894 Ne com se here..eall ute of Þæm setum. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 Hie ne cam nauwer ute.

e In later use, *oute*, *owte* (*e* mute), occur as spellings of Out.

Oute, obs. form of Ought, Aught.

Out-eat, *v.* [Out- 18, 15.]

1. *trans.* To surpass in eating, eat more than.

1530 Palsgr. 650/2 My horse wyll outete such four jades as thyne is. *a* 1613 Overbury *Characters, Button-maker of Amsterdam* Wks. (1856) 126 He will be sure to bee a guest, and to out-eat six of the fattest Burgers. 1807 W. H. Ireland *Mod. Ships Fools* 36 *note*, The reader must allow ..that the natives of other countries may out-eat us.

†2. To eat out or away. ? Only in *pa. pple.*

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxix. iv, With thy temples zeale out-eaten. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 185 Poore men are pitifully out-eaten by usurious contracts. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 12 Some Antique Inscription .. whose Characters..were so corroded, and out-eaten by Time, that..Antiquaries..could not read it.

Outed (au'téd), *ppl. a.* [f. Out *v.* + -ed[1].] Put out, driven out, ejected; extracted: see Out *v.* 1.

c 1500 Rowll *Cursing* 170 Thir outtit meiris hes lang gane ydill. 1648 Milton *Tenure Kings* (1650) 54 Gorging themselves on the preferments of thir outed predecessors. 1676 Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 418 The outed ministers still lurked in the country. 1754-62 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxiv. 189 A bold measure of arresting the mayor of London, at the suit of Papillon and Dubois, the outed sheriffs. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 94 He was the outed minister of Small Isles. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss Hags* 145 His lady..harboured outed preachers.

Out-edge: see Out-; Edge *sb.* 7 b.

Outehees, -hese, early ff. Outas, outcry.

†**Outen**, *adv., prep.* (*a.*) *Obs.* (exc. *dial.*) Forms: 1 útan, 2-3 uten, 4-5 owten, 4- outen. [OE. *útan* and *útane* from without = OS. *útan*, OHG. *ûzan* and *ûzana*, ON. *útan*, Goth. *ûtana*, a deriv. of *út*: cf. Gr. ἔξωθεν from ἐξ. In ME. reduced to *uten*, *ute*, and so app. confounded with *ute*, Oute. It is doubtful whether the modern north. dial. *outen* (see E. D. D.), is historically connected with the OE. word.]

A. *adv.* 1. From without, from outside.

885 *O. E. Chron.*, Ælfred com utan mid fierde. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 28 Æghwylcne ellþeodigra ðara ðe ðæt ealand utan sohte.

2. Outside, on the outside, without.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 10 Dæt treow bið uton ȝescyrped..mid þære rinde. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1322 Innan and utan eorðan lime ȝefæstnod. *c* 1205 Lay. 5699 Fore alle þan cræften þe heo uten [*c* 1275 hii wið houte] cuðden. [1781 J. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Outen*, out of doors.]

b. Away, distant; absent, wanting.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 367 He is elches godes ful, nis him nobing ȝit uten [*Tr.* nis him no wiht uten]. 13.. *Cursor M.* 22886 (Edinb. MS.) Þe mar man swink him þar abountin fra sped þe ferre he sal ben outin [*other MSS.* ute, out(e].

B. *prep.* **1.** Without, outside, away from.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2739 And sette hi[m] ðor vten ðe town.

2. Without, besides.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 653 Vten childre and vten wimmen, wel fowre and xx ðhusent men.

C. *Comb.* and quasi-*adj.*

1. *Comb.* Forming advbs. as OE. *útan landes*, ME. *uten erdes* in a foreign land, abroad.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxiv. [lxv.] 8 Þeoda..þe eard nymaþ utan landes. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 956 And uten erdes sorȝe sen.

2. quasi-*adj.* (This appears to have originated in combinations, afterwards sometimes separated.) Coming from without, foreign, alien.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1741 Laban ferde..fro caram in-to vten stede. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2153 Wel to yeme, and wel were Ageynes uten laddes here. *Ibid.* 2580 Hise uten laddes here comen, And haues nu þe priorie numen. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xvii[i]. 46 Outen [Vulg. *alieni*] sones to me lighed þai, Outen sones elded er þai. *Ibid.* cxxxvi[i]. 5 Hou sal we singe sange..Ofe lauerd in outen land þat isse?

b. Out-of-the-way, side-, by-.

a 1350 *St. Martin* 259 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 155 Þai went þam till ane owten strete, For þai wald noght saint Martyn mete.

Ou·ten-town, *a.* and *sb. Sc.* [f. prec. (?) + TOWN *sb.*] **a.** *adj.* Living or lying outside the town. **b.** *sb.* A person living outside the town. Hence **Outen-towner.**

1677 in Ure *Hist. Rutherglen* (1793) 69 Ordered that name of the inhabitants give or sell, to outtentouns, any Muckmiddins, or foulyie. 1887 *Jamieson's Dict.* Suppl. s. v., Lying or living outside the burgh bounds, not belonging to the town; as, *outen-toun* lands, *outten-townes* burgess, *outen-touns* multure. 1882 W. H. DAWSON *Hist. Skipton* (E. D. D.), *Outen-towners*, the rural inhabitants around a town.

Out-entry to **Out-equivocate:** see OUT-.

Outer (au·tər), *a.* (*sb.*[1]) Forms: 5–6 outter, (6 outar), 5, 7– outer. [A new comparative formed immediately on OUT, instead of the inherited form UTTER from OE. *úterra*, *uttra*, which had ceased to show relationship to *out*; cf. *late*, *latter*, *later*. Occasional examples of *outer*, *outter* occur in Chaucer MSS., and the adv. *outerly* was very common in 14–15th c.; but, though found in the Bible of 1611, *outer* was not frequent till the 18th c., *utter* being usual in the sense 'exterior' till late in the 17th c.

The superlatives going with *outer* are OUTMOST and OUTERMOST. Equivalent forms found in late ME. or early mod. Eng. (doublets of corresponding forms mentioned under UTTER) are compar. OUTERMORE, OUTMER, superl. OUTEREST. Like the other comparatives of this kind, *outer* is not followed by *than*; we do not say *outer than*.]

1. That is farther out than another (distinguished as *inner*), exterior; farther removed from the centre or inside; hence, comparatively or relatively far out; that is on the outside, outward, external; of or pertaining to the outside.

c 1410–25 *Chaucer's Troylus* III. 664 (615) (Harl. MS.) I wol in þat outter [*Camb. MS. c* 1425 vttir] hous allone Be warden of ȝoure wommen euerychon. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* viii. 12 But the children of the kingdom shall be cast out into outer darkness [Gr. τὸ ἐξώτερον]. 1677 GREW *Anatomy Fruits* iii. § 3 The Foundation or Ground of the Outer and more Bulky Part of the Stone, is the inner Part of the Parenchyma. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxvi, We shall reach the outer court presently. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 488 The outer one..is commonly known as the serous layer, and the inner as the mucous. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 8. 435 In manners and outer seeming they had sunk into mere natives.

2. Said of things and conditions external to man's mind and soul, of the objective or physical as opposed to the subjective or psychical world. Cf. INNER 2.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 414 (Ellesm. MS.) Ther lakketh no thyng to thyne outter [so *Heng.*; *Harl.* outer; *Cambr., etc.* vtter] eyen. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Poems* (1837) 80 To these I 'plained, or turned from outer sight. 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempiric* 178 Metaphysic seems to leave us in the contradiction that outer objects are made by mind, yet that the processes of mind are in some way derived from outer objects.

b. Phr. *Outer man*, the body (after *inner man*); hence humorously, outward personal appearance, dress (so *outer woman*). *Outer world*, the material world outside that familiar or known; also, people generally, outside the individual or his immediate circle.

a 1845 HOOD *Lamia* vi. 80 And say the outer woman is utter woman, And not a whit a snake. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. ii, Regarding the object in dispute not only with the eye of the outer man, but the eye of law and order. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* viii. (1869) 245 The key to the inquiry is to be found in the Outer world of the Odyssey. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 119 Though themselves invisible to the outer world, they [convictions] may yet operate with magnetic force..upon other parts of our belief. 1895 A. NUTT *Voy. Bran* I. 278 The under- is as old as the outer-world conception of a land dwelt in by wise, powerful, and immortal beings. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 2/1 A woman must be uncommonly good inside to present such an outer-man to her fellows.

3. *Combinations* (in which the hyphen is optional): *outer clothing*, *deck*, *door*, *kirk* (*Sc.*), *room*, *vestment*; also, **outer edge** (in Skating) = *outside edge*: see EDGE *sb.* 7 b; **Outer House:** see quot. 1872; †**outer line**, boundary line, circumference; **outer ward** of a castle: see WARD *sb.*[2]

1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* 7 The idea..to elaborate our present under-clothing into *outer-clothing. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxvii. 355 To strip off the *outer-deck planking of the brig. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, The distance of his apartment from the *outer door of the house. 1861 J. RUFFINI *Dr. Antonio* xv, To see..on the outer-door steps, plates full of oranges. 1902 *Murray's Mag.* XXVI. 473/2 The *outer edge is a gliding movement, forward or backward, performed on the outer edge of the runner. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, This case of Marsport against Lackland has made an unco din in the *Outer House. 1872 WHARTON *Law Lex.* (ed. 5), *Outer House*, the name given to the great hall of the Parliament House in Edinburgh, in which the Lords Ordinary of the Court of Session sit as single judges to hear causes. The term is used colloquially as expressive of the business done there in contradistinction to the Inner House, the name given to the chambers in which the First and Second Divisions of the Court of Session hold their sittings. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 54 In the Cathedral and in the *Outer-kirk were various altars. 1530 PALSGR. 250/2 *Outarlyne or parte of a cercle, *circumference*. 1727 SWIFT *Art Pol. Lying* Wks. 1755 III. I. 121 In their *outer-room there ought always to attend some persons endowed with a great stock of credulity. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IV. xx, The outer-room of a public office.

B. *elliptically* as *sb.* In *rifle-shooting*, that part of the target outside the circles surrounding the bull's eye; hence, a shot that strikes this part.

1862 *Macm. Mag.* Mar. 429 Bewildered with talk going on all around them of outers and centres and bull's eyes. 1884 *Times* 23 July (Farmer), Running through the scoring gamut with an outer, a magpie, and a miss.

Hence **Ou·ter** *v.* *nonce-wd.*, to make outer or external.

1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* vi. 104 The inner must be outered: the outer innered.

Outer, *sb.*[2] [f. OUT *v.* + -ER[1].]

†**1.** One who or that which puts out, utters, or gives vent to; *spec.* one who utters or circulates false coin. *Obs.*

1421–2 HOCCLEVE *Dialog* 175 Vengaunce on yow..ye false moneyours, and on yowre outeris. *c* 1448 — *Balade Dk. York* 17 Ile thow an owter of my nyeetee.

2. *Pugilism.* A knock-out blow.

1898 *Tit-Bits* 22 Jan. 309/1 Boxing Instructor (loquitur), Great Scot! that was an 'outer' you gave me.

[**Outer** (in Latham, etc.), mispr. for OUSTER.]

†**Ou·terest,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 owt(t)erest. [A superlative formed on *outer*: cf. *innerest*. The more frequent form was UTTEREST, q. v.] = OUTERMOST, UTTERMOST.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. met. vi. 55 (Add. MS.) Þe sonne..comyng from his outerest [*Camb. MS.* owtereste] arysyng til he hidde his bemes vndir þe wawes. *Ibid.* IV. pr. vi. 136 Þilke þat is outerest [*Camb. MS.* owtterest]..as it is forþest fro þe mydel symplicite of þe poynt.

Outerly (au·tərli), *adv.* (*a.*) Now *rare*. Forms: 4– outer-, (4–5 outir-, outre-, owter-, owtre-, 5 outtur-, 5–6 outter-); 4–5 -liche, -li, 5–7 -ly. [Another form of UTTERLY, conformed to *out*, *outer*. It is remarkable that this was very frequent in 14–15th c., when *outer* itself was rare.]

†**1.** In an utter or extreme degree; entirely, absolutely; in an unqualified manner. = UTTERLY *adv.* *Outerly not*, not at all, in nowise. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11520 Þan telly þe outrely schent. *c* 1360 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 530/131 Schewe not þin herte outerliche To þi seruaunt. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 437 Crist is in ilche mannes soule þat luveþ hym owterliche. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 160 The othere goode werkes..been outrely [*v. rr.* outerly, vtterly] deede as to the lyf perdurable in heuene. 1388 WYCLIF *Deut.* xv. 4 And outerli [L. *omnino*] a nedi man and begger schal not be among ȝou. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 349/1 Ye weiȝt which is clepid aunselle shal outirli be putt awei. *a* 1541 WYATT *Ps.* li. Poems (1810) 394/1 And seeth hymself not outterly depryued From lygth of grace.

2. In an outward direction; towards the outside. Now *dial.*

1681 GREW *Museum* I. 27 In the lower Jaw, two Tusks,..like those of a Boar, standing outerly, an inch behind the Cutters.

B. *adj.* Of a wind: Blowing from an outward direction: cf. *westerly*. Now *dial.*

a 1642 Sir W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* II. (1704) 260/1 Open Bays, subject to..outerly Winds. 1896 CROCKETT *Grey Man* 209 (E. D. D.) An outerly wind might drive him to the coast of Ireland.

Outermer, -mere: see next.

†**Ou·termore,** *a. Obs.* Also 4–5 -mere, 7 -mer. [A variant of UTTERMORE, f. *outer* + *-mer*, -MORE: cf. INNERMORE.] Outer; external, outward.

1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xiii. 32 *marg.*, Thou schalt fynde in fewe men the ynnere goodnesse of soule, and of outermere conuersacioun togidere. — *Ezek.* xlvi. 21 He ledde me out in to the outermere halle. *c* 1400 *Prymer* (1894) 72 Mi soule be fillid [wiþ] innere fatnesse & outermere fatnesse. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. xlv. § 3 We cannot allot a lower or outermer mansion in heaven itself than that. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 117 One atome in the inner rims, would be even to more than one in the outermore.

Outermost, *a.* (*adv.*) Also 6 outter-. [f. OUTER *a.* + -MOST (cf. *hindermost*, *innermost*); a later formation than UTTERMOST, conformed to *out*, *outer*.] Situated farthest out from the inside or centre; most outward; most external; extremest.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. 197 Descending downe to the centre of the world and mounting vp aboue the outtermost circle of it. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft., Disc.* II. i, Those imaginary spaces, that are beyond the outermost part of the outermost Heaven. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 114 The angle formed by the two outermost lines. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 186 Circles of which the outermost and largest indicates the Predicate of the Conclusion.

b. as *adv.* In the most outward position.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 154 When the material embodiment presents itself outermost.

Ou·terness. [f. OUTER *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being outer or exterior.

†**1.** That which possesses this quality; the outer surface, the exterior. *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 86 Unevennesses..in its outerness or surface.

2. Occupation with what is external. *rare.*

1863 *Dublin Lect. Eng. Lit.* 10 An infusion of French character, which gave to the English mind a certain amount of French quickness and outerness, and made it more bright and objective.

Outes, variant of OUTAS, outcry.

Out-eye, -eyed: see OUT-.

†**Ou·tface,** *sb. Obs.* Also 6 vtface. [OUT- 3.] The outer or external face; outside; surface.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* D j b, The vtface or Superficies of the earth. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 186 The outface of the ground could not be obscured. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Building*, That no Door-Frame, or Window-Frame of Wood, in London and Westminster..shall be set nearer to the Outface of the Wall than four Inches.

Outfa·ce, *v.* [OUT- 18 b, c.]

1. *trans.* To outdo or overcome in facing or confronting; to look (a person) out of countenance; to face or stare down; hence, to put out of countenance, put to shame or to silence, generally; esp. by boldness, assurance, impudence, or arrogance.

To outface with a card of ten: see CARD *sb.*[2] 2 a, and cf. FACE *v.* 3 b.

a 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Court* 315 Firste pycke a quarell and fall out with him then And soo outface hym with a carde of ten. 1540 COVERDALE *Fruitf. Less.* v. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 398 To take too much upon us, that with bragging or arrogancy we would out-face the weak. 1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 43 To rayse tumultes, and by number to out-face our Superiours. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. x. 49 Oppose thy stedfast gazing eyes to mine, See if thou canst out-face me with thy lookes. 1596 — *Merch. V.* IV. ii. 17 We shal haue old swearing That they did giue the rings away to men; But weele out-face them, and out-sweare them to. 1615 HEYWOOD *Foure Prentises* I. xiv. Wks. 1874 II. 196 Think'st thou, thou canst outface me? proud man, no. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* v. 363 These impudent wenches would have outfaced me therein. 1756 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 215 They will outface and outlung you. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 103 They will outface the two unlearned and ignorant men.

fig. 1649 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvi. (1739) 140 In this course they continued till they had out-faced shame itself. 1854 RUSKIN *Two Paths* I. § 9, I have put this painful question before you, only that we may face it thoroughly, and, as I hope, out-face it. 1898 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 3/2 It has happened to me to find myself before a common silk that outfaced all the reds of nature.

†**b.** To force *from* by confronting. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 283 Then did we too, set on you foure, and with a word, outfac'd you from your prize.

2. To face boldly or defiantly, to confront fearlessly or impudently; to brave, defy.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 116 This so great assurednesse whereby a man may be bold to outface the diuell, sinne, death, and hell gates. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1148/2 If you meet your brother in the street, shun him not, but outface him. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iii. 11 Ile..with presented nakednesse out-face The Windes, and persecutions of the skie. 1679 GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* II. iii. (1713) 206 The Pharisee stood upon his own justification, and with a brazen impudence outfaces heaven. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 9 They..outface you with an eye that challenges inquiry. *fig.* 1827 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVI. 337 Professors of holiness, and professors of patriotism, when they are thoroughly versed in their trade, can outface infamy.

†**3.** To contradict (any one) to his face; to controvert or deny (a statement, etc.) boldly or impudently; to give the lie to boldly or defiantly.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXXIX. xi, This cursed brood..Would with proud lies thy truth outface. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 359 For a yea or a naie, they foorthwith thinke that the lie is given them, and that they are outfaced. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* viii. Wks. (1851) 43 Which .. if we shall still avouch to be a command, he palpably denying it, this is not to expound S. Paul, but to outface him. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 28 Who can outface so Ancient and Loud Tradition?

†**b.** To maintain boldly or impudently to the face of (a person), *that*, etc. *Obs.*

1631 LYNDE *Case for Spectacles* (1638) 58 They have outfaced the world in their Preface, that their Translation is so exact and precise. 1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* Suppl. 240 The Ægyptian Sorcerers..outfaced the King, that they were Serpents which looked like Rods. 1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* IV. i, He made me keep Lent last Year till Whitsontide, and out-fac'd me with Oaths, it was but Easter.

†**4.** To maintain (something false or shameful) with boldness or effrontery; to brazen out. *Obs.*

1581 W. FULKE in *Confer.* II. (1584) K iij b, I see you would outface the matter. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxi, The Damsell, ..at sight of her own letter, was soon blank, and more ingenuous than to stand outfacing. 1679 BEDLOE *Popish*

Plot Ep. A ij, I scarce know which is greatest, Their Impudence in committing horrid Villanies, or in out-facing them, when they are done. **1692** R. L'Estrange *Josephus, Wars of Jews* I. xvii. (1733) 593 Why cannot you give over this Way of shuffling and outfacing things, and rather make a frank Confession?

Hence **Outfa·ced** *ppl. a.*; **Outfa·cer**, one who outfaces; **Outfa·cing** *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*

1547–64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 126 Defended from..lyers, from out-facers, shamelesse persons, & theeues. **1602** Marston *Antonio's Rev.* I. iii. I..pierc't the starre, With an outfacing eye. **1618** Bp. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* XIII. i, Conviction of a denied and outfaced disobedience. **1632** Brome *North. Lass* I. v. Wks. 1873 III. 11, I know he is a Bawd by his out-facing. **1681** T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 25 (1713) I. 164 Notwithstanding all their Impudent out-facings of the Matter, I doubt not but a horrid Conspiracy will yet..be made out.

Out-faith, etc.: see Out-.

Ou·tfall. [Out- 7.]

†**1.** A sally or sortie from a camp or fortified place. (Cf. Du. *uitval*, †*uutval*, Ger. *ausfall*.) See Fall *out* c. *Obs.*

1637 R. Monro *Exped.* I. 11 The first night, the Major made an out-fall. [**1891** *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 416 His whole life was spent in raids and outfalls upon the Brabanters.]

2. The act of falling out; a quarrel. (See Fall *out* d.) *Sc.* or *north. dial.*

?**16..** in Pennant *Tour in Scot.* **1769** App. (1776) 330 They rysed a cry, as if it hade been upon some out fall among these people. **1825** Brockett *N. C. Gloss., Out-fall*, a quarrel, a misunderstanding.

3. The outlet or mouth of a river, drain, sewer, etc., where it falls into the sea, lake, etc.

1629 *Drayner Conf.* (1647) B iv, The out falls of Wisbich and Spalding being daily more and more choaked with sands from the sea. *a* **1634** Chapman *Rev. for Honour* III. ii, Rivers with greedier speed run neere their out-falls, than at their springs. **1783** *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 8 It is probable, that..the river Medway..had once an out-fall to the sea. **1833** Tennyson *Lady of Shalott*, As when to sailors while they roam, By creeks and outfalls far from home. **1869** E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 343 Good sewers, and a proper outfall.

attrib. **1807** Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 285 Convenient situations for forming outfal-drains. **1894** *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Jan. 1/3 To carry away the sewage to outfall works.

b. *fig.* Outlet, channel of disposal.

1883 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Ione* I. iv. 77 At a time when costly fancies were the legitimate outfalls of his wealth.

†**Ou·tfalling.** *Sc. Obs.* [Out- 9.] A falling out; a quarrel.

a **1670** Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 223 Priuat menis out-fallingis and broyllis ar questionat as nationall querrellis.

†**Ou·tfang.** *Sc. Obs.* Abbreviation of next.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiii. **1828** Scott *F. M. Perth* iv. [see Infang].

†**Ou·tfangthie·f.** *Old Eng. Law. Obs.* In 2 **utfangene þeof, utfangentheif**; 3 **utefang-, utfangen-**, 3, 4 **outfangen(e)-, -fange-, -thef.** [Answers to an OE. type *útfangenne þéof* (accusative case) 'out-caught thief'; but the expression appears to have come into use later, to match *infangenne þéof*, Infangthief, q. v.] A franchise of a lord of a private jurisdiction, more extensive than that of Infangthief; originally, the lord's right to pursue a thief (at least when the latter was 'his own man') outside his own jurisdiction, bring him back to his own court for trial, and keep his forfeited chattels on conviction. But the right was variously defined or circumscribed in the 13th c., when its meaning seems to have already become conjectural.

The term *infangenne þéof* occurs in several OE. Charters, but of *útfangenne þéof* no trace has been found except in an alleged charter of Egbert dated 828 (Birch *Cartul. Sax.* No. 395), which has the Latin phrase 'cum furis comprehensione intus et foris' the apparent equivalent of an OE. 'mid infangenum þéofe and útfangenum'. But this is extant only in the *Liber Roffensis* (1120–50), and may be spurious, or the phrase may be a 12th c. interpolation. The term is wanting from an Eng.-Fr. Glossary of Law Terms compiled 1122–1150 (Wright *Reliq. Antiq.* I. 33) which contains '*Infangenethef*—larum pris ens nostre tere'. On the other hand, *utfangene þeof* occurs in the forged Charter of Edgar to Glastonbury (Birch, No. 1277), which was in existence before William of Malmesbury made the third version of his *Gesta Regum* 1130–40 (in which the charter is given); and it may thus go back to 1100, or even earlier.

The etymological sense 'out-caught-thief', i. e. 'thief apprehended outside' (the jurisdiction), is that assigned to it in the Ripon record of 1228, in which the grant of 'infangethef et outfangethef' was explained as giving the grantee the right to try 'his own thief' *ubicumque captum*, whether within or without his territorial jurisdiction. But Bracton and *Fleta* explain it as the right to try thieves coming *from without*, and apprehended within the lord's jurisdiction; they both expressly deny that it meant a thief *taken outside*, or that such a thief might be brought back into the jurisdiction to be tried. *Fleta* however adds that, after his own thief had been condemned by the outside tribunal, the lord might bring him into his jurisdiction and hang him on his own gallows; and the right to do this appears to be all that Britton knows as 'the franchise of outfangenthef'.

a **1135** *Forged Charter of Edgar to Glastonbury* (dated 971), & habeant socam & sacam.. infangeneþeof & utfangene þeof, & flemene ferðe, hamsocne, fridebrice.. forstealle, toll & team, ita libere & quiete sicut ego habeo in regno meo. **1189–95** in *Regist. de Wetherhal* (1897) 31 Concedimus insuper eidem Abbathiæ..soch et sach et tol et theam et infangentheif et utfangentheif. **1228** *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) I. 52 Suum latronem ubicumque captus fuerit, infangethef et outfangethef. *Ibid.* 57 Et suum latronem ubicumque captum ad judicandum in curia sua.. et infangthef et utefangthef, furcam, prisonam, blodewite [etc.]. *c* **1250** Bracton III. xxxv. 154 *b*, Vtfangenthef vero dicitur latro extraneus, veniens aliunde de terra aliena, et qui captus fuit in terra ipsius qui tales habet libertates. **1290–1300** *Fleta* I. xlvii. 62. **1292** Britton II. iii. § 13 Qe il eynt la fraunchise de outfangenthef, ceo est a dire, qe eux eynt les juises de lour gentz et de lour tenauntz, ou q'il soint pris hors de lour feez, jugez a pendre, qe il les posent apres jugement rendu prendre et remener en lour fraunchise et fere les pendre illues sur lour fourches demeyne. *?c* **1300** *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 462/2 Ovec retorn de Bref infangenethef, outfangenethef, e quite de tonnue, passage, murage, pontage, pavage. **1535** *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 26 § 3 Lordshippes Marchers..shall have within the precincte of their said Lordeshippes.. Wayff Straiff Infanthef Outfanthef Treasoure Troves. *c* **1575** *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 37 Thair is sum Baronis quha hes privilege and libertie of infang and outfang thift. **1579** Rastell *Expos. Words* 213 *Outfangthiefe*, that is, that theues or felones of your lande, or fee, out of your land or fee taken with felonie or stealinge, shalbee brought backe to your Court, and there iudged. **1597** Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Infangthefe*, Out-fangthiefe is ane forain thiefe, quha cumis fra an vther mans lande or jurisdiction, and is taken and apprehended within the lands perteinand to him quha is infeft with the like liberty. **1814** Scott *Waverley* x. **1839** Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* I. Introd. 45. **1895** Pollock & Maitland *Eng. Law* I. 564 *note*, [In the 13th c.] there was much doubt as to what was meant by *hengwite* and as to the exact limits of the right of *utfangenethef*. In cases of *quo warranto* the king's advocates are fond of puzzling their adversaries by asking them to explain what they mean by these old words.

†**Ou·tfare.** *Obs.* [OE. *útfaru* fem., cf. *útfar* neut., a going out, f. *út* (see Out- 7) + *faru*, *fær*, going, journey, *faran* to go, travel.] A going out, journey, expedition; an outlet.

c **961** *Rule St. Benet* lxvi. (Schröer, 1885) 127 Þæt nan neod ne sy munecum, utan to farenne, forþy þe seo utfaru nan þing ne framað hira saulum. *c* **1000** Ælfric *Hom.* I. 484 Dæt we symle done mæran gylt forfleon þurh utfære dæs læssan. **13..** *Cursor M.* 7850 Þat vri was..At kinges ost, and in vte-far.

Out-fast (-fa·st), *v.* [Out- 18. 17.] *trans.* To surpass in fasting, fast longer than. † *To outfast oneself*, to fast beyond one's power of endurance.

1645 Wither *Vox Pacif.* 29 Yet, as if they had Pharoah's kine out-fasted. **1683** Tryon *Way to Health* 334, I have out-fasted my self, or my Stomach is gone. **1855** Milman *Lat. Chr.* IV. 106 Sow the good seed as the heretics sow the bad.. Out-labour, out-fast, out-discipline these false teachers.

Out-fawn to **Out-feed**: see Out-.

Ou·t-fe·nce, *sb.* [Out- 3.] An outer or bounding fence.

1769 *Aclome Inclos. Act* 13 The out-fences of all the lands ..shall be well and sufficiently made. **1797** T. Wright *Autobiog.* (1864) 41 Without putting down a pit within the stakes of any of the out-fences.

Outfe·nce, *v.* [Out- 15, 18.] *trans.* a. To fence out, divide by fences. b. To outdo in fencing, or put (one) out of his fence or guard.

1770 *W. Hesterton Inclos. Act* 14 All the lands..shall be well and sufficiently out-fenced. **1880** G. Meredith *Tragic Com.* i. (1892) 5 Veteran tricksters..capable of outfencing her nascent individuality.

Out-ferret to **Out-fiction**: see Out-.

Outfield, out-field (au·tfīld). [Out- 1.]

1. The outlying land of a farm; esp. in Scotland, the outlying land which is either unenclosed and untilled moorland or pasture, or was formerly cropped from time to time without being manured. *Outfield and infield system*: see Infield.

1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 361, I know that it is not my home nor my Father's house: it is but..the outer close of His house, His outfields and muir-ground. **1812** Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 315 His land is..originally all outfield, being mostly covered with whins and heath not many years ago. **1861** Smiles *Engineers* II. 94 The chief part of each farm consisted of 'out-field' or unenclosed land, no better than moorland.

attrib. **1765** A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* xv. (ed. 2) 123 This land is what is called out-field land; that is, land not improved, and that has received but little manure. When brought into tillage, three or four crops exhaust it. **1820** Scott *Monast.* I. **1823** *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 189 Ropes.. thrown over all the outfield hay ricks.

b. An outlying field.

1676 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1852) II. 464 Thirty men to be a Guard while we gather in your harvest from your out-fields. **1733–1856** [see Infield]. **1775** Adair *Amer. Ind.* 406 The chief part of the Indians begin to plant their out-fields, when the wild fruit is so ripe, as to draw off the birds from picking up the grain.

2. *fig.* The region of thought or fact outside defined limits; an outlying region.

1851 Trench *Stud. Words* vi. 174 The enclosure of a certain district..from the great outfield of thought or fact. **1859** — *On Author. Vers.* 22 Words are enclosures from the great outfield of meaning.

attrib. ?*a* **1850** S. Miller *Serm.* in *Mem.* iv. (1883) 99 We would 'go forth' in more than human might against the outfield masses festering in our midst.

3. In *Cricket* and *Baseball*: The outlying part of the field, that part most remote from the batsman.

1895 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 3/5 The rest of the wickets fell for catches, most of them in the out-field, and the innings closed for 72. **1896** *Ibid.* 11 Aug. 7/2 The outfield ground was so dead that many hits that would ordinarily have been fours and twos only produced twos and singles.

b. = Out-fielder.

1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 101 J. E. K. S—, a magnificent out-field. **1894** *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Dec. 7/2 He is a good out-field.

Ou·t-fie·lder. [Out- 1 + Fielder.] The player or fielder who stands in the out-field: see prec. 3.

1893 *Columbus* (O.) *Disp.* 17 Nov., A deal with the Pittsburgh club for the purchase of Van Haltren, the outfielder. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Feb. 3/1 An out-fielder, running for a catch.

So **Ou·t-fie·lding** *vbl. sb.*, the action of fielding in the 'out-field'; also *attrib.*; **Out-fie·ldsman** = Out-fielder.

1881 *Daily News* 8 July 2/7 Newton's wicket-keeping, and Cave's out-fielding. **1884** I. Bligh in *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 4 The out-fielding ground was very rough. **1891** W. G. Grace *Cricket* 268 A brilliant out-fieldsman is worth his place in any eleven for the work he can do there alone.

Outfi·ght, *v.* [Out- 15 d, 18 b.]

†**1.** *trans.* To take by assault, subdue, conquer, overcome. [Rendering L. *expugnare*.] *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Josh.* x. 35 And [Joshua] went fro Lachis vnto Eglon, and enuyronnide, and out faust [Vulg. *expugnavit*] it the same day. — *Eccles.* iv. 33 And God shal outfisten [*expugnabit*], or ouercome for thee, thyn enemys.

2. To fight better than; to beat in a fight.

1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* xlix. 17 He could, if not outfight his enemies, outwit them. **1814** *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 167 He out-fought his adversary left and right. **1875** Merivale *Gen. Hist. Rome* xlv. (1877) 339 The elder general both outmanœuvred and out-fought the younger.

Out-fighter. [Out- 2.] One who fights not at close quarters. So **Ou·t-fighting** *ppl. a.*, fighting not at close quarters, skirmishing.

1817 *Sporting Mag.* I. 54 As an out-fighter he completely astonished the ring. **1877** Kinglake *Crimea* VI. vi. 317 The ensheathing columns were roughly handled and closed in upon by our out-fighting troops.

†**Out-fi·nd,** *v. Obs.* [Out- 15.] *trans.* To find out. (*poetic*, and prop. two words.)

1570 Preston *Cambyses* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 229 My heart hath you out-found. **1590** Greene *Never too late* Isabel's Sonn. in Prison, With piercing insight will the truth outfind. **1626** G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* XIV. 303 The fatall mouth of Æsarus out-found.

So † **Out-finding** *vbl. sb.*, finding out.

1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 6102 Strange wayis Investigabyll,—That is to say past out fynding. **1553** Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 3 That to yᵉ outfinding of dutie there might haue been an entrie.

Out-finger to **Out-firmament**: see Out-.

Outfit (au·tfit), *sb.* [Out- 7.]

1. The act of fitting out or furnishing with the requisites for a journey or expedition, or for any purpose; *ellipt.* = expense of fitting out.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780). *Out-fit*, is generally used to signify the expences of equipping a ship for a sea-voyage; or of arming her for war, or both together. **1792** in *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1892) XLVI. 174, I expect we shall be able to import wheat for our flour and bread for our next outfit to advantage. **1828** Chantrey in Lockhart *Scott* May, If you'll secure the commissions, I'll make the outfit easy. **1868** E. Edwards *Ralegh* I. ix. 143 One of the chief adventurers in the outfit of the expedition.

2. The articles and equipment required for an expedition, etc.

1787 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 225, I believe there is no instance of any nation sending a minister to reside anywhere without an outfit. **1809** A. Henry *Trav.* 11 On the 15th of June, [I] again arrived in Montreal, bringing with me my outfits. **1848** Arnould *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. I. ii. 19 *Outfit* is sometimes..the necessary stores and provisions put on board the ship for the use of the crew on the voyage. *Ibid.*, In whaling voyages the word *outfit* .. means the fishing stores of the ships. **1852** Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* v. 31 Saying these words, she had tied and buttoned on the child's simple outfit. *Mod.* There are several very compact camping outfits now in the market.

attrib. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 19 May 2/2 The 'outfit' allowance of £20..now given to officers joining the Volunteers.

b. *fig.* The mental and moral endowments or acquirements with which any one is furnished.

1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* i. (1875) 46 [The] members have, for their proper outfit, a knowledge of Greek, Roman, and Eastern antiquity. **1872** Liddon *Elem. Relig.* i. 5 The conviction that religion is..an indispensable part of man's moral and mental outfit.

3. A collective term for a travelling party or a party in charge of herds of cattle, etc. *U. S. colloq.*

1879 F. H. Atkins in *Let. to Editor*, The application of 'outfit' to transportation has led secondarily to its application to the traveling party themselves. It is quite common in the West to hear, 'Do you belong to this outfit?' or 'Where is this outfit going?' **1890** D'Oyle *Notches* 55 The best fellows in this 'outfit' were Choctaw Bill..and Frank Norris, the 'boss', an ex-Yale student. **1891** C. Roberts *Adrift Amer.* 174 He belonged to a horse 'outfit' that was travelling north.

Ou·tfit, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To provide with an outfit, to fit out.

1847 Mrs. R. Lee *Afric. Wanderers* ii. (1854) 19 The trouble of outfitting the two boys for a public school. **1872** C. King *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* v. 94, I..outfitted myself with a pack-horse, two mounted men, and provisions. **1877** Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 176 This mill has been planned and outfitted with special reference to economizing labor and securing the greatest possible efficiency.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* or *pass.*

1883 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 194/1 Here I 'outfitted', and ..we were in a few days on our way to the Bitter Root Mountains.

So **Outfitting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* [Out- 9, 10.]

1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xiv, An outfitting warehouse

of the first respectability. 1871 Mrs. Whitney *Real Folks* xii. (1872) 132 The trimming-up and outfitting place.

Ou·tfitter. [Out- 8.] One who fits out, or furnishes an outfit; a dealer in outfits for travelling, athletic sports, or the like.

1846 in Worcester citing *Cons. Mag.* 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* II. i, She keeps the stock-room of a seaman's outfitter. 1868 E. Edwards *Ralegh* I. ix. 146 Ralegh..was.. the chief outfitter of the fleet. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 134/1 The business of a tailor and outfitter.

Ou·tflame, *sb.* [Out- 7.] An outburst of flame, or *fig.* of passion or colour.

1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* 185, 'I would not barter it.., said he, with a sudden outflame. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 735/2 A little island, with..an outflame of scarlet tupelo and sumac.

Outfla·me, *v.* [Out- 18, 14.] a. *trans.* To surpass in blaze or brilliancy. b. *intr.* To flame out, burst into blaze or brilliancy. *poet.*

1839 Bailey *Festus* vi. (1852) 74 The conflagration of her eye, Outflaming even that eye which in my sleep Beams close upon me. 1865 Swinburne *Atalanta* 1650, I had..on their tombs Hung crowns, and..seen Their praise outflame their ashes. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Feb. 2/3 Did tropic lands with flowers and fruit out-flame?

Ou·tflaming, *vbl. sb.* [Out- 9.] Flaming out, blazing up. So **Ou·tflaming** *ppl. a.*

1836 Landor *Minor Prose Pieces, St. Santander* Wks. 1853 II. 464/1 The first outflaming of the passions. 1872 Talmage *Serm.* 218 The outflaming glories of the countenances of the saved.

Outflank (outflæŋk), *v.* [Out- 18 c, 17 (?).] 1. *trans.* To extend or get beyond the flank of the opposing army; to outmanœuvre by a flanking movement.

1765 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 10/1 Greatly to outflank any line of battle into which it was possible for the major to form his few forces. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* xxii. III. 213 The enemy's superiority in numbers would enable them to outflank him. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 216 The bridleless Numidian cavalry..outflanking the enemy, and riding round towards their rear, first fell on the retreating infantry.

b. *fig.* To 'get round', get the better of.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 416 We were outflanked by the law. 1884 Church *Bacon* iv. 82 The devising of questionable legal subtleties .. to outflank the defence of some obnoxious prisoner.

2. To lie or extend beyond (the flank). Also *intr.*

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 81 The regiment breaks into column of divisions, to whichever hand the new position out-flanks the old one. *Ibid.* 83 When the new line out-flanks towards the point of intersection, then the regiment breaking to that hand will have its head nearer to the new line than its rear.

Hence **Outfla·nking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1871 *Standard* 24 Jan., We shall have another outflanking movement. 1893 F. Adams *New Egypt* 245 The choice lay.. between a direct front attack and an outflanking movement.

Ou·tflash, *sb.* [Out- 7.] The act of flashing out.

1889 Skrine *Mem. E. Thring* 61 The outflash of his spirit did not die with the moment.

Outfla·sh, *v.* [Out- 18, 14.] a. *trans.* To surpass in flashing, outshine. b. *intr.* To flash out.

1848 Webster, *Outflash*, to surpass in flashing. 1866 J. Thomson *Poems, Philosophy* I. ii, Flowers bloomed for maidens, swords outflashed for boys. 1887 Blackmore *Springhaven* I. v. 33 The calm sad face, which in the day of battle could outflash them all.

So **Ou·tfla·shing** *vbl. sb.* [Out- 9], flashing out.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. i, Such first outflashing of mind's Freewill, to lighten, more and more into Day. 1882 J. Parker *Apost. Life* I. 91 The Bible .. appals me by the outflashing of sudden lights and unexpected glory.

Out-fla·tter, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To outdo in flattery; to over-flatter.

1597 [see Outlie *v.*²]. 1676 Wycherley *Pl. Dealer* I. i. (1735) 19 Turn'd away by the Chaplains, for out-flattering their probation Sermons for a benefice.

Out-flaunt to **Out-flight:** see Out-.

†**Outfleme.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Out- 8 + Fleme *sb.*¹] A fugitive from his country, an exile.

13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1176 Me payed ful ille to be outfleme, So sodenly of þat fayre regioun.

Ou·tfling, *sb.* [Out- 7.] The act of flinging out; the giving vent to bad temper or ill nature.

1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* xlii, Deronda..could not help replying to Pash's outfling.

Outfling (-flĭŋ), *v.* [Out- 14, 15.] *trans.* and *intr.* To fling out; fling oneself out. (*poetic.*)

1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 166 The crauen Cock, .. which cowardly doth run away, or from the pit out-flings. 1892 *Chicago Advance* 3 Nov., The hand of God outflinging wide The gorgeous banner of the autumn-tide.

Out-flood to **Outflout:** see Out-.

Ou·tflourish, *v.* [Out- 15, 17.] *trans.* a. To unsheath and flourish (a weapon). b. To outlast in flourishing; to flourish after the cessation of.

1871 Browning *Pr. Hohenst.* 1428 There was uprising.. Weapons outflourished in the wind. 1872 Howells *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 172 The wrecks of slavery..may yet outflourish the remains of the feudal system in the kind of poetry they produce.

Ou·tflow, *sb.* [Out- 7.]

1. The act or fact of flowing out, efflux.

1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* xi. 315 Now rising into sudden jets, then sinking into a difficult outflow. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 772 An opening which permitted the constant outflow of fluid. *attrib.* 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 453 Inflow and outflow tubes to the water-jacket.

b. The amount that flows out.

1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 610 In the first thirty-three hours the outflow..amounted to 26·45 cubic cm. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 247 The outflow of blood .. has been seen to increase from two to six times.

2. *fig.* Any outward movement analogous to the flowing of water.

?*a* 1800 *Observer* No. 13 (R.) The influx of foreigners, and the out-flow of natives, which the present peace will occasion. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 640/2 The outflow of gold..is certain to continue and increase. 1869 Goulburn *Purs. Holiness* x. 91 The outflow of His Divine compassion. 1896 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 108 A strong outflow of poetical feeling.

Outflow', *v.* [Out- 14.] *intr.* To flow out. (*poet.*)

c 1580 Sidney *Ps.* xlii. ii, My teares out-flowing. *a* 1711 Ken *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 91 To suck th' Effluvimms which he smelt out-flow. 1824 Campbell. *Theodric* 533 Shall bitterness outflow from sweetness past?

Ou·tflowing, *vbl. sb.* [Out- 9.] The action of flowing out, efflux, effluence.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 32. 516 The Supreme God..together with his outflowing, and all the extent of fecundity. 1894 *Daily News* 30 June 5/4 His family feel the outflowings of universal sympathy.

Outflowing (ou·tflō·ĭŋ, outflō·ĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [Out- 10.] Flowing out; effluent.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* III. 162 The out-flowing and breathing forth [parts] are the breathes. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. ii. II. x, In her outflowing lines. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 355 Thou always art out-flowing Deity. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 190 The bright outflowing golden hair.

Out-flown to **Out-flung:** see Out-.

Ou·tflush, *sb.* [Out- 7.] An outward movement (compared to that of the blood when it flushes the face).

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. ix, An outflush of foolish young Enthusiasm. 1878 Geo. Eliot *Coll. Breakf. P.* 770 The plant Holds its corolla, purple, delicate, Solely as outflush of that energy.

Outflu·sh, *v.* [Out- 17.] *trans.* To surpass in rosiness or warmth of colour.

1885-94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* July 23 And now the colour of her pride and joy Outflush'd the hue of Eros.

Ou·tflux. [Out- 7.] Outflow; place of flowing out; outlet.

1739 Maitland *London* I. v, Its outflux from the river Thames. *Ibid.*, The outflux of this watercourse. 1759 H. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Surrey* 140 On the East Side was the Out-flux of Cnut's Trench.

Ou·tfly, *sb.* [Out- 7.] The act of flying out (*fig.*), a swift outburst of passion, etc.

1890 Clark Russell *Ocean Trag.* II. xvii. 74, I awaited some passionate outfly, but..he held his peace.

Outfly', *v.* [Out- 14, 17, 18.]

1. *intr.* To fly out. (*poetic.*)

1599 T. M[offet] *Silkwormes* 52 Few grieues from Pandors boxe out-flew But here they finde a medcine. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 663 He spake; and, to confirm his words, out-flew Millions of flaming swords. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XII. 477 Now outflies The gloomy West [wind], and whistles in the skies. 1894 C. H. Cook *Thames Kights* 39 Now and again outflies from sedgy haunt the wary mallard.

2. *trans.* To outstrip or surpass in flight; to fly beyond or past.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 582 See how the Fowles are from my fancie fled, .. Their flight out-flies me. *c* 1614 Sir W. Mure *Dido & Æneas* II. 458 He..Owtflyes the eagle and the silver swan. 1667 Dryden *Tempest* IV. iv. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 102 To sacred Poets I apply, Who all scholastick Heights out-fly. 1800 Moore *Anacreon* xxiv. 18 She gave thee beauty—shaft of eyes, That every shaft of war outflies! 1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* xix, They have outflown Philosophy.

†**Ou·tflying,** *vbl. sb.* [Out- 9.] The action of flying out; an outbreak. *Obs.*

1641 Sanderson *Serm.* (1681) II. 141 They have many out-flyings, wherewith their holy Father is not well pleased. *c* 1641 D. Cawdrey *Three Serm.* 49 The out-flyings of other mens corruptions.

Ou·tfo·ld. *rare.* [Out- 1.] A fold or small field lying away from the farm-house: cf. *outfield* 1.

1860 G. H. K. in *Trac. Tour.* 128 [see Infold *sb.*²].

Out-folio to **Out-form:** see Out-.

Outfoo·l, *v.* [Out- 18, 18 c.] *trans.* To outdo in folly or in fooling; to overcome by fooling.

1638-48 G. Daniel *Eclog.* II. 40 All our Pride Is to outfoole our Selves! 1762 Young *Resignation* II. xxix, In life's decline .. The second child outfools the first, And tempts the lash of truth. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 584 The minority which .. endeavours to effect its purpose by outfooling the majority.

Outfoo·t, *v.* [Out- 18, 21.] *trans.* To surpass in footing it; to outpace; to outstrip in dancing, running, or sailing; to outrun.

1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 187 The Horse in running .. seldom was beaten, provided he was not out-footed (as the Jockeys term it). 1857 Mas. Mathews *Tea-t. Talk* I. 154 The vivacious Margravine .. excelling and outfooting many a youthful dame. 1894 *Times* 11 June 7/1 She made a disappointing show, the Britannia as a matter of fact fairly outfooting the giantess cutter. 1899 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 5/5 Shamrock had both out-pointed and out-footed her opponent when making to windward.

†**Ou·t-foo·ting.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. = Footing 12.

1611 Cotgr., *Forfect*, a iutting, or leaning out, or ouer; a rellish, or out-footing.

Ou·t-fo·rt, *sb.* [Out- 1, 3.] An outlying fort, an outwork.

1625 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 66 They won the out-fort of the town. 1873 Burton *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxiii. 358 Some small outforts were easily taken.

Out-fo·rt, *v.* [Out- 21.] *trans.* To outdo in the matter of forts.

1755 *St. Colonies N. Amer.* 37 If..we would secure our American dominions against the French, we must out-fort, as well as out-settle them.

†**Ou·tfo·rth,** *adv.* (*adj.*) *Obs.* [f. Out *adv.* + Forth *adv.*] Out; externally, outwardly.

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xliii. 8 Bring outforth the blinde puple. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. v. (Skeat) I. 85 There the valance of men is demed in riches outforthe. *Ibid.* x. 145 Wonder I trewly why the mortal folk of this worlde seche these ways outforth. ?*c* 1480 *Ragman Roll* 158 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) I. 76 Thogh they her malys inwarde keuir and wrye, And outfouryth the fayryst that they kane.

B. *adj.* (*ou·tforth*). Outward, exterior, external.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* C ij b, How many maners of skynnes or lether are there?..Two, one is extrynsyke or outforth, and that is proprely called lether. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) C viij, Warres both of outforthe and inward enemyes.

¶ † *With outforth*, erroneous division of *without forth*: see Forth *adv.* 2 b. Cf. *beneath-forth.*

Out-freedom, -friend, etc.: see Out-.

Outfro·nt, *v.* [Cf. Out- 18 b.] *trans.* To stand face to face to, confront; to face.

1631 P. Fletcher *Sicelides* II ij b, If furies should outfront me, I'de out-stare them. 1883 Black *Shandon Bells* xxxiii, This newer Inisheen out-fronting the sea was more changed than the older part of the town.

Outfrow·n, *v.* [Out- 23 a, 18 c.] *trans.* To outdo in frowning; to frown down, overbear by frowning.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* v. iii. 6 My selfe could else out-frowne false Fortunes frowne. 1807 W. H. Ireland *Mod. Ship Fools* 61 *note*, It is only the base-born churl, like Thomas à Becket, that would out-frown the brow of majesty.

†**Ou·t-fu·neral.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Out- 1.] A funeral outside a city; extra-mural interment.

1637 Bp. Hall *Serm. at Exeter* 24 Aug. (R.), Much might be said to this purpose [out of matter of wholesomnesse] for the convenience of out-funerals.

Out-ga, Outgait, obs. ff. Outgo, Outgate.

Outga·llop, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To outdo in galloping; to gallop faster than.

1603 Dekker *Wonderfull Yeare* D ij b, They that rode on the lustiest geldings, could not out-gallop the Plague. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* III. i, A hundred huntsmen..each out-bawling and out-galloping the other.

Ou·tgang. Now *Sc.* or *north. dial.* [Out- 7; OE. *útgang*; cf. Du. *uitgang*, Ger. *ausgang.*]

1. A going out, departure, exit; the giving up of the occupancy or tenure of property.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xviii. [xix.] 7 From ðæm hean heofene utgong his. *a* 1000 *Life St. Guthlac* ii. (1848) 14 Þurh sarlicne utgang þæs manfullan lifes. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxx. 23 [xxxi. 22] In out-gang of thoghte mine. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 878 Þorw þe faste 3at he con in teo, And at þe out-3ong he lette faste beo. 1887 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.* Suppl., *Outganging*, ..*Outgang*, ..outgoing, removal; the act of giving up possession of burghal property.

2. The way or passage out; an outlet, an exit; a road by which cattle went out to the pasture.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 9 Geongas forðon to utȝeonge dære weȝara [*c* 975 *Rushw.* to utgengum weoȝas]. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxliii. [cxliv.] 16 Þair schepe brodefulle mightsomande In þar outgange. *c* 1450 *Customs of Malton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 58 Fre entre and goyng owte to ye more by a large way, the qwhyche is called ye owtegang. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* (Cr. Gl.), Ane narrow path baith outgang and entre. 1664-5 *Act* 16-17 *Chas. II*, c. 11 § 2 The River of Welland from the Outgang at the East end of East Deeping. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Out-gang*, a road from a place. 1896 T. Blashill *Sutton-in-Holderness* 26 An ordinary outgang was a place where the cattle of a village assembled when they were to be driven out together to graze in common.

Out-garment, -garth, etc.: see Out-.

Ou·tgate, *sb.* (*adv.*) Also *Sc.* **-gait.** Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Out- 7.]

1. The action of going out; outgoing, passage out; exit, egress; debouching.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxiii. [cxiv.] 1 In oute-gate of Israele Oute of Egipt. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 375/2 Owte gate, *exitus*. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 311/2 Free ingate and outgate to the premisses. 1496, 1598 [see Ingate 1]. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 766 The outgate of the breath is hindered. 1822 Galt *Sir A. Wylie* I. xxviii. 259 (Jam.) She ..maybe a wee that dressy and fond o' outgait. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. ii. (1872) VII. 106 Moldau Valley..making, on its outgate at the northern end of Prag..one big loop.

2. A passage or way out, an outlet; a means of egress; *fig.* a way of escape or deliverance.

1456 Sir G. Have *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 179 Than suld never promess na obligacioun bynd a fals man, na he wald get ane outgate. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. vii. 28 Sone ombeset haue thai The outgatis al. 1596 Spenser *State Ire.* Wks. (Globe) 665/1 Those paces are soe fitt for trade and trafficke, having most convenient out-gates by diverse rivers to the sea. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 688 If he meet with a hedge, he holdeth along by the side of it, to see if he can find any out-gate. 1659 A. Hay *Diary* (S. H. S. 1900) 194 The Lord provyd ane outgate for his people. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XX. ix. (1872) IX. 165 The dragoons were a hundred, and..every outgate was beset.

b. Issue, outcome. *Sc.*

1568 Mary Q. Scots in H. Campbell *Love-lett.* App. (1824) 29 To the effect the samin sould be the mair promptlie endit with some happy outgait to my honour and contentment. 1663 Blair *Autobiog.* ii. (1848) 32 Wondering what would be the outgate. 1786 A. Gib *Sacr. Contempl.* 318 Others are brought more quickly to an happy outgate.

†**3.** Usually in *pl.* Goods 'going' or carried out of a town or port, exports; also, export dues.

1621–1886 [see INGATE *sb.*[1] 4].

B. *adv.* Outwards; outside, without.

1590, 1611 [see INGATE *sb.*[1] B]. 1898 CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* xxxiv. 301 May they burn back and front, ingate and outgate.

Ou·t-ga·te, outer gate: see OUT- 3.

1648 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 12 Robert Kay, together with 16 or 18 men..with musketts and swords drawne,..broke open the outgate and fower other doores within the said house. 1664 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 94 The Anditus had both an Out-gate, and an inner Gate.

Out-gather, -gauge, etc.: see OUT-.

Outgear (au·tgĭəɹ). *Sc. rare.* [OUT- 1.] Possessions or substance used in out-door occupation.

1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xxiv. [see INGEAR].

Outge·neral, *v.* [OUT- 22.] *trans.* To outdo or defeat in generalship; to get the better of as by superior military skill; to outmanœuvre.

1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 202 How we were out-generalled indeed! 1776 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 231 In general, our Generals were outgeneraled on Long Island. 1897 *Century Mag.* Feb. 495 In these movements Lee was entirely outgeneraled.

Out-get to Out-girth: see OUT-.

Outgi·ve, *v.* [OUT- 18, 14.] a. *trans.* To outdo in giving, give more than. b. *intr.* To give out, come to an end. (*poetic.*)

1693 C. DRYDEN in *D.'s Juvenal* vii. (1697) 173 The bounteous Play'r out-gave the pinching Lord. 1893 BRIDGES *Shorter P.* v. xi. 31 And two days ere the year outgave We laid him low.

Ou·tgi·ving, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] The action or fact of giving out; that which is given out: a. *pl.* payments, disbursements; b. utterance.

1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* ii. (1848) 25 All the disbursements and outgivings to traders. 1865 *Morn. Star* 20 Jan., The outgivings of some irresponsible editor. 1881 *Times* 15 Apr. 6/1 This was the burthen of all his outgivings before and after inauguration. 1897 *Educat. Rev.* XIII. 70 To regard that as the last outgiving of political philosophy.

†**Out-gla·d,** *v. Obs.* [OUT- 20.] *trans.* To surpass in gladness; to delight more.

a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 26 You have not a friend hath out-gladded me for your well-being, nor out-wish'd me for the continuance. *Ibid.* 192 Might I hope the happiness to meet you at London, nothing would be able to out-glad me.

▸ An intrans. *outglad* has been erroneously inferred from Wyclif's *full out glad*: cf. OUT- 15 b.

Outgla·re, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To surpass or outdo in glare or dazzling effect; to be more glaring or flagrant than.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Welcome to Sack* 11 Whose radiant flame Out-glares the heav'ns Osiris. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxi, Were all my former sins doubled..such a villany would have outglared and outweighed them all. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 329 [She] lavished her money till she out-glared the poorer ranks of the peerage.

Outgli·tter, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To surpass in glitter or splendour.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* II. ccxviii, The gracious splendor of this Queen Sweetly outglitters their best tire of Rays. 1662 COKAINE *Tragedy of Ovid* iv. i, I must Out-glitter all the Femals of the Province, Or I shall want my will. 1884 SUS. H. WARD in *Independent Alm.* (N. Y.) 14 You cannot wish the background to outglitter the picture.

Out-gloom, -glory, etc.: see OUT-.

Outglow·, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To excel in glowing; to overcome by superior glow.

1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ix. 390 Capable of dominating every other passion, of outglowing the fire of youth. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 175 My light in thee would outglow all in others.

Out-gnaw, etc.: see OUT-.

Ou·tgo, *sb.* [OUT- 7.]

1. The fact of going out or that which goes out; *spec.* outlay, expenditure: opposed to *income.*

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 168 To regulate his out-goes..to order and frugality. 1757 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 98 The Indies have not made Spain rich, because her outgoes are greater than her incomes. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 358 The secret of success lies..in the relation of income to outgo. 1895 SIR W. HARCOURT *Sp.* 22 May, Grow as the income or the intake may, the outgo and the waste are always greater.

2. The action of going out; efflux, outflow.

1858 W. ARNOT *Laws fr. Heaven* II. xvii. 142 [Anger] hurts, in its outgo, all who lie within its reach. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* I. iv. (ed. 2) 108 In a system of elastic tubes..the outgo being as easy..as the income. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 33 The spontaneous outgo of the affections.

3. Outward product; issue, outcome.

1870 W. URWICK tr. *Bleek's Introd. N. Test.* II. 175 Their scorn was the outgo of the same frivolous mind.

4. Outlet, means of egress.

1880 S. S. HELLYER *Plumber & Sanit. Ho.* 15 A square-pipe trap, with a round outgo.

Outgo (autgō·), *v.* [OUT- 14, 18, 17.]

†**1.** *intr.* To go out, go forth. *Obs.*

In OE. and ME. usually two words, exc. when imitating L. *exire*; in later use only where modern usage would allow *out go* in two words as a prosodic inversion of *go out.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xviii. [xix.] 5 In alle eorðan uteode swæȝ hiera. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 9 Dryhten..of þæm uteode. *c* 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 33 Þet on goodman was þat ferst unt yede bi þe Moreghen for to here werkmen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3076 Quile ben ðo ðe sulen vt gon? *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xliii. 10 [xliv. 9] In our mightes, God, noght sal tou out ga. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 637 *Cleopatra*, With grysely soun out goth the grete gonne. 1530 PALSGR. 650/2, I outgo, I go out of the waye, *Je fouuoye.* 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 20, I sawe a shole of shepeheardes outgoe. *a* 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 15 Out-went the townsmen all in starch.

2. *trans.* To outstrip in going; to go faster than, pass; to outdistance. *arch.*

1530 PALSGR. 650/2 Though thou be goynge an hour afore me, yet I wyll out go the. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. viii. 4 Yet fled she fast and both them farre outwent. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 93 What terror 'tis t'outgo and be outgon. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 164 Shall we talk further with him? or out-go him at present? 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. ii, It generally happens that he on horseback outgoes him on foot. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Workington*, Horses, which, changing often, travel day and night without intermission, and, as they say, out-go the post.

3. To go beyond (a point, bounds, etc.); to exceed or surpass; to excel, outstrip, outdo.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 64 b, Wo be to that realme where might outgoeth right. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 16 His wonted songs, wherein he all outwent. 1627 MILTON *Lac. Exerc.* 79 In worth and excellence he shall out-go them. 1799 A. HAMILTON *Lett.* in *Washington's Writ.* (1893) XIV. 178 *note*, I do not think it expedient to outgo our supply of clothing. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Sept. xxiii, Such sorrow as outwent The utmost pain of other punishment.

†**4.** To pass, go through, spend (time). *Obs.*

1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* lx, One yeare..The which doth longer unto me appeare, Then al those fourty which my life out-went. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 275, I have once in my life out-gone night at Sea.

†**5.** 'To circumvent, to overreach' (J.). *Obs.*

c 1650 DENHAM *On Journ. Poland* x, Mollesson Thought us to have out-gone With a quaint invention.

Ou·tgo·er. [OUT- 8.] One who goes out (in various senses: see Go *v.* 85); esp. one who goes out of a place, office, occupation, or tenancy; a player, at cricket or the like, who is dismissed.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xxii. 17 The kyng seith to the outgoers [Vulg. *emissariis*] in his nedis. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 25 To take cognizance of incomers and outgoers. 1827 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 31 Dec. (1884), The King is exceedingly vexed at the outgoers, and will not take them but on compulsion. 1861 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. II. 325 Mutual accommodation between incomer and outgoer. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 15 May 2/7 The outgoer had made 9. 1888 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 5/1 Of yore [at golf] there was but one set of holes, not a double set for out-goers and incomers.

Ou·tgo·ing, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.]

1. The action or fact of going out or forth; exit, departure or removal; issue, effluence, emanation.

c 1300 MICHAEL KILDARE *Hymn V.* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 191 Povir was thin in comming, So ssal be thin ounte going. 1340 *Ayenb.* 32 To habbe þe pyne of stapes to cline nor his outguoinge. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 22 Liberte of fre owth goyng and in comyng at the gate be the strete syde. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 47 Men that go out of the bath and drynke muche wyne after theyr outgoyng. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 55 For close shutting, and suitable opening, to the incomming of the Tide, or out-going of the Floods. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 43/1 To follow the young lady in all her out-goings. 1825–1868 [see INCOMING *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1850 H. BUSHNELL *God in Christ* 122 The worlds created are all outgoings from Himself.

†**2.** A passage or way of exit or egress. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 221 Dyuers oute goynges, benches, and seges all aboute. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* iv. 7 Which are the outgoinges of Paradise? 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Obad.* i. 14 Neither shalt thou stand in the outgoings to kil them that flee.

b. †The extremity, the outer limit (*obs.*); the upper termination of an inclined stratum.

1388 WYCLIF *Josh.* xviii. 19 The outgoyngis therof ben at3ens the arm of the salteste see. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xvii. 18 So shall it be the outgoinge of thy porcion. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* xvii. 9 The coast of Manasseh also was on the north side of the river, and the outgoings of it were at the sea. 1727 BERKELEY *Lett.* II Apr., Wks. 1871 IV. 143 The outgoings or fields about St. Kevin's. 1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 144 The..rocks..occasionally cover the summits of mountains, but more commonly rest on their sides; in which case..the out-going, or upper termination of each, is lower than that immediately preceding it.

3. (Mostly *pl.*) Money which goes out in the way of expenditure; outlay, expenses, charges.

1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 65 Where..the returne doth not countervaile the out-going. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. 332 Other very numerous outgoings, as secret service money, pensions, and other bounties. 1816 F. VANDERSTRAETEN *Improv. Agric.* p. xxiii, The tenant paid for repairs and outgoings. 1885 *Law Times* CXXIX. 58/2 The balance of income over outgoings was only £60 a year.

Ou·tgo·ing, *ppl. a.* [OUT- 10.] That goes out; issuing, outflowing. b. Going out or retiring from office, position, or possession.

1633 W. STRETHER *True Happines* 120 This is the proper worke of faith in her double perswasion. The one direct, and outgoing to the truth...The other reflecting and turning home to us by the work of our Conscience. 1818 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* IV. iv. 321 They should invite the late or outgoing rector, or rectors to assist. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. vii. 240 The outgoing tenant receives a certain sum from the incoming tenant. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 395 From the latter two centres outgoing fibres emerge.

Hence **Ou·tgo·ingness.**

1865 J. GROTE *Moral Ideals* (1876) 344 Butler..recognizes the outgoingness of virtue,..and the importance of benevolence or the love of our neighbour [etc.].

Ou·tgone, *ppl. a.* [OUT- 11.] That has gone out; extinguished; retired.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. III. xxii, Sols spright, hid form, fair light and out-gone rayes. 1841 E. MIALL in *Nonconf.* I. 376 [This] will give it a vast advantage over the outgone administration.

Out-gorget to **Out-ground:** see OUT-.

Outgrow (autgrō·), *v.* [OUT- 18, 17, 14.]

1. *trans.* To surpass in growth, to grow faster than; to grow taller or bigger than.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. i. 104 You said, that idle Weeds are fast in growth: The Prince, my Brother, hath outgrowne me farre. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint., Isaac's Marriage*, But thou Didst thy swift years in piety outgrow. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 119 His avarice outgrew even the growth of his wealth. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 408 They often let the weeds out-grow the corn.

2. To grow out of, or beyond the limits or capacity of, to become too large for (clothes, etc.).

1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 113 We outgrow our Pleasures, as we do our Clothes. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* vi, You have enough..to last you till you outgrow them. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I. vii, 'I doubt they'll outgrow their strength', she added. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 613 He had outgrown everything. 1876 MERIVALE *Rom. Triumv.* viii. 156 The population had far outgrown the accommodation it afforded.

3. *fig.* To grow out of or beyond (habits, opinion, circumstances, etc.); to leave behind in the process of growth or development.

1665 GLANVIL *Scepsis Sci.* x. 54 Even our gray heads outgrow not those errors which we have learn't before the Alphabet. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 265 ₱6 By my Care you outgrew them [convulsions]. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* vi. 73 Botany Bay may in time outgrow the odium attached to its name. 1865 LIGHTFOOT *Galatians* (1874) 96 The weak and beggarly elements which they had outgrown.

4. *intr.* To grow out, spring forth. *rare.*

1861 W. BARNES in *Macm. Mag.* June 127 The planting is cut off; and instead of it there may outgrow two others.

Ou·tgrow·ing, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] The action of growing out; *concr.* a sprout; an outgrowth.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 60 b, If you plucke away the tayles and the outgrowings when you set them. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 108 Apply it..to all superfluous outgrowing of flesh. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xi. 162 Thy nailes and the heares of thy head, which are but outgroings, and not parts of thy bodie.

Ou·tgrow·ing, *ppl. a.* [OUT- 10.] Growing forth; growing outward, protruding.

1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. ii. 99 Pruned and trimmed from the out-growing sprigges. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 732 Some Creatures have Over-long, or Out-growing Teeth, which we call Fangs, or Tuskes; as Boares.

Ou·tgrown, *ppl. a.* [OUT- 11.] †a. That has grown out or into prominence. b. That has been grown out of, or left behind in growth.

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 37 Counsellours to such an outgrown mischiefe. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Chambered Nautilus* v, Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 464 The..deformities..originating from out-grown and misfitting boots.

Outgrowth (au·tgrōþ). [OUT- 7.] The process of growing out; that which grows (normally or abnormally) out of or from anything; a growth, an offshoot; an excrescence.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 52 Those who dislike the mere mention of the outgrowth of individual property. 1857–8 SEARS *Athan.* viii. 66 Death is the removal of an outgrowth after it has accomplished its functions and become a hindrance. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xii. 233 It is not an external addition, but an internal outgrowth.

b. *fig.* Of things immaterial: A natural product.

1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 123 The immediate outgrowths of the Socratic philosophy and discipline. 1860 SMILES *Self-Help* i. 2 Only the outgrowth of our own perverted life. 1857 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vii. 223 Primogeniture is not a natural outgrowth of the family.

Ou·t-guard. [OUT- 1, 3.] A guard placed at a distance outside the main body of an army, an advanced guard, an outpost; also *fig.* and *attrib.*

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 30 They, after they came to our out-guards, asked for the Coronels. *a* 1671 FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 66. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* 1012/3 The outguards of our left Wing, beat the French outguards, and brought in several Prisoners. 1679 BEDLOE *Popish Plot* 26 Law being the best humane out-guard to Religion. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 153 Which makes the Mouth of the Bay to be reckoned from the Head-lands or Out-gnards, some Three Leagues over. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 4 ₱ 11 Holland is our Bulwark, or as Mr. Waller expresses it, our outgard on the Continent. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* II. (ed. 2) 95 This [Dugdale] Wheat will best grow,..nor will it be damaged by Blights and Wets, when others are, by Reason of its great Out-guards, its Beards. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XV. xiii. (1872) VI. 105 The enemy..had no out-guard there, never expecting us on that side.

Out-gu·n, *v.* [OUT- 21.] *trans.* To surpass in guns.

1691 BETHEL *Providences of God* (1694) 111 We out-tunn'd them, outgunn'd them, and out-maun'd them. 1887 BLACKMORE *Springhaven* (ed. 4) II. xiii. 180 To outsail friend Englishman is a great delight, and to outgun him would be still greater.

Outgush (au·tgʊʃ), *sb.* [OUT- 7.] The act of gushing out; a sudden strong outflow.

1839 THACKERAY *Catherine* iv, With a most piteous scream and outgush of tears. 1884 J. HATTON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 342/2 The outgush of water near the church.

Outgu·sh, *v. rare.* [OUT- 14.] *intr.* To gush out. (Properly two words.)

c 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* L 243 The winds out gushing heavens and earth do fill With liddeous noyse.

a 1730 EUSDEN *Ovid's Metam.* v. (R.), Till from repeated strokes out-gush'd a flood.

So **Ou·tgu·shing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* [OUT- 9, 10.]

1839 F. BARHAM *Adamus Exul.* 20 The voice of our out-gushing love Floats joyously. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 105 Her sonnets of tufted primroses, her lyrical outgushings of May. 1888 SPURGEON in *Voice* (N. Y.), Prayer is the natural outgushing of a soul in communion with Jesus.

† **Outh, owth,** *prep.* and *adv. Sc. Obs.* Also 4 wth, 5 outhe. [Origin obscure; perh. f. OE. *uf-*, ME. *uv-*, *ov-* above + *-with*: cf. *oututh* = *out-with* without.]

A. *prep.* Above, over.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 614 Sic ane stew raiss owth thame then. Of aynding, bath of hors and men. *Ibid.* XVII. 598 Of gret gestis ane sow thai maid, That stalward heling owth it had. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 673 And owth his hevid sittand þar brandiste a brand þat scharply schar. 1389 in Sir W. Fraser *Wemyss of W.* (1888) II. 23 Landys and possessionnys..als wele vndyr erd as wth. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. ix. 66 In Vcolmkil lyis he, Owth hym thir wers yhit men may se.

B. *adv.* Above, over. Also *at outh.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 418 Thai that owth war twmmyl donne Stanis apon thame fra the bicht. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 36 Sum men wenis to be at outhe and abune that is at undir.

Out-hammer, -hasten, etc.: see OUT-.

Outhaul (au·tˌhǭl). *Naut.* [OUT- 7.] 'A rope used for hauling out the tack of a jib lower studding-sail, or the clue of a boom-sail' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867): opposed to *inhaul.*

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXIII. 126 We were nearly an hour setting the sail; carried away the outhaul in doing it. 1891 *Harper's Weekly* 19 Sept. 713/4 The forward man sets and furls the jib by means of outhauls and halyards.

Ou·thau·ler. *Naut.* [OUT- 8.] A rope or line for hauling out: esp. a. = prec. b. 'A line or rope used to haul a net up to the surface of the water' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 231 By neglecting to belay the tackle-fall of the out-hawler Guy, the shears came down flat upon the rock in the midst of the men. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 170 *Outhauler.* A rope made fast to the tack of the jib, to haul it out by. 1848 J. F. COOPER *Capt. Spike* i. I. 28 To loosen this broad sheet of canvas, and to clap on the out-hauler, to set it.

† **Out-ha·ve,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [OUT- 15.] *trans.* To have out, get or take out.

1458 in *Orig. Par. Scot.* II. II. 431 In huying, sellyng,.. and owthawyng of merchandice. *Ibid.*, Quhar sic gudis is owthad.

Out-hear to **Out-heaven**: see OUT-.

Out-he·ctor, *v.* [OUT- 18, 18 c.] *trans.* To outdo in hectoring; to overcome by bluster and swagger; to bully, intimidate.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. *Lady's Answer* 374 Because your selves are terrify'ed..Believe we have as little Wit To be Out hector'd, and Submit. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. Ded., That as you never were out-Hector'd by Affronts or Resistences, so you were never out-done by Civilities. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* IX. (1857) 311 The great struggle of men seemed to be to out-hector each other.

Out-hele, *v.*: see OUT- 24.

† **Outher,** *adj. pron. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: *a.* 1 áhwæðer, áwðer, áuðer, áðer; 4–5 *north.* awþer, auþer, 5 auther, -ir, 4– ather. *β.* 3–5 owþer, 3 (*Orm.*) owwþerr, 4 ouþer, -ir, 4–6 outher, owther (also 9 *dial.*), 5 owþir, -ere, owdir, 5–6 outhir, owthir, 6 owthyr, ouyer (= ouþer), ouder. [OE. *áwðer, áuðer, áðer,* contr. from *áhwæðer,* lit. 'whichever of the two', 'either of the two', 'one or other', L. *utercumque, utervis*; f. *á* ever + *hwæðer?* which of the two? L. *uter?* Thence the northern ME. forms. The ME. *owþer, outher,* points to an OE. *áhwæðer, áwðer,* f. *á* ever: cf. the parallel *áhwér* = *áhwér,* etc.]

1. One or other (of two); either: = EITHER A. 4.

a. as *pron.* After the OE. period chiefly north. or north-midl.

In quot. *c* 1000 = One or another of all, any one whatsoever. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* vi, Þæt mod..þær þissa twega yfela auðer ricsað. *c* 893 — *Oros.* III. ix. § 13 Ær heora auðer mehte on oþrum sige geræcan. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past.* xiv. 86 gif he auðer ðissa forlæt. *a* 1000 *Riddles* lxxxv. 22 Ne uncer awðer. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lv. 4 (also cxvii. 6) Nis me ege mannes for ahwæðer. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2507 All þatt tatt owwþerr hére comm Off sellþe & off unnsellþe. *Ibid.* 9352 Ær þann þe Laferrd Jesu Crist Bigann owwþerr to donne. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 35 Aðat owðer of ham twa ear lose oðer. 13..*Cursor M.* 21949 (Göttl.) For ouþer [*Cott.* ooþer, *Fairf.* auþer] of þaim we most for-ga For mai na man hane heuens tua. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 36 Nouþir is wel servaunt to ouþir. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 96 Þai er mykill lesse þan owþer of þe oþer. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arthur* 2013 Nys man in erthe..Shall..pees make, Er outher of vs haue other slayne.

b. In OE. used anticipatively to introduce the two (or more) members of an alternative, thus *áwðer* (or *áðer*) *oððe..oððe..*, i. e. either (of the two, or of these), either.. or... Cf. the similar use of *ððer,* OTHER *adj. pron.* B. 1 b.

In this use *áwðer* often became quite adverbial, i. e. when the alternative members to which it referred were not sbs. It thus resembled the modern *either* in 'either on land or on sea' (exc. in being followed by *oððe,* which itself had the place and force of 'either'). In quot. *c* 1000, *auðer* follows the alternative clause: cf. EITHER B. 5, OTHER *conj.* B. 2.

c 880 *Laws of Ælfred* Introd. 9 Awðer oððe on Ines dæge, mines mæges, oððe on Offan, Myrcena cyninges, oððe on Æðelbryhtes. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xl. § 2 Ælc wyrd is nyt þara þe auðer deð, oððe lærð oððe wyrcð. *Ibid.* xli. § 5 Forgifen..auþer oððe hrorum neatum oððe unhrorum. *c* 893 — *Oros.* I. i. § 18 Eal þæt his man aþer oððe ettan oððe erian mæg. *Ibid.* VI. xxxii. § 3 Þa oferhogude he þæt he him aðer dyde, oþþe wiernde, oþþe tigþade. *a* 900 — *Solil.* (1902) 37 Hwæt wille ic ma cwæðan aðer oððe be mete, oððe be drince, oððe be baðe, oððe be welan, oððe be wyrðscype? *c* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xx. 42 Næs æror þe ænegu gesceaft þe auht oððe nauht auðer worhte.

c. as *adj.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. xiv. § 2 Heora þeh wurdon feawa to late on aðre hand. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXVI. 78 Bot puncis all the quhilk ye knaw vnclene Of outher blude, and quyte yame for yair meids.

2. Each (of two): = EITHER A. 2. *north. rare.*

1472 *Presentm. Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 24 And outhir drewe blode of othir.

Outher (au·ðəɹ, ǫ·ðəɹ), *adv.* (*conj.*) Now *dial.* Forms: see prec. [The neuter or uninflected form of OUTHER *pron.*, used advb. to emphasize an alternative, and thence sometimes conjunctively.]

1. An early equivalent of EITHER B. 3.

a. In the connexion *outher .. or ..* (now *dial.*), *outher .. other ..* (*obs.*). (Cf. prec. 1 b.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 94 Ouþer in word or dede has þou greued him. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1651 He es outher clomsed or wode. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 702 Wonde þer bot lyte þat auþer God oþer gome wyth goud hert louied. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 14859 (Fairf.) Auþer to deye or to liue. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 332 Owther schal he deie or I Withinne a while. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxxix, Authir to gentilmen or to schrewis. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xvii. 395 This..muste outhir be doon bi hem..or bi othere persoones. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xli. 290 As thowgh it hadde ben Owther led Oþer ston. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 4 They love outher you or me. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. v. 171 The chans turnis, ouder to weyll or wo. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 32 Outher in S..or in one of these thre letters T, U or V. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 142 Than suld we outher do or die. *a* 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 454 Be tane, And outhir hurt or slane. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Owther,* conj. pr. of Either.

† **b.** In the connexion *outher .. outher ..*: see 2.

2. *conj.* = OR. (Chiefly in *ouþer .. ouþer.*) *rare.*

a 1400 *Serm.* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 42 In myracles..þat Crist dude..outher in hymself outher in hise seyntis. *a* 1425 *Chaucer's Can. Yeom. T.* 596 (Harl. MS.) I-maad ouþer of chalk ouþer of glas [*Ellesm.* ouþer..or, *Camb.* oþir .. oþir]. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 9662 (Trin.) Wiþouten mercy ouþer [*Land* oþir] reuthe.

Out-Herod (autˌhe·rǫd), *v.* [OUT- 23 b.] *To out-Herod Herod*: to outdo Herod (represented in the old Mystery Plays as a blustering tyrant) in violence; to be more outrageous than the most outrageous; hence, to outdo in any excess of evil or extravagance. (A casual Shaksperian expression, which has become current in the 19th c.)

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 16, I could haue such a Fellow whipt for o're-doing Termagant; it out-Herod's Herod. Pray you auoid it. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1832) I. iii. 57 She out-Heroded Herod upon the occasion. 1819 *Metropolis* I. 172 Out-heroding the French cavaliers in compliment and in extravagance. 1853 KINGSLEY *Misc.* I. 276 As for manner, he [Alexander Smith] does sometimes, in imitating his models, out-Herod Herod.

Outhes, -hest, -heys, var. ff. OUTAS *Obs.*

Out-hild to **Out-hiss**: see OUT-.

Outhold (autˌhōu·ld), *v. rare.* [OUT- 15.]

1. *trans.* To hold out, extend; † to withhold, retain (*obs.*); to keep out, ward off. Cf. *hold out* in HOLD *v.* 41.

1512 *Drapers' Ordin.* in Brand *Newcastle* (1789) II. 690 Unto ye tyme that he have fully payed such dewtes as he owthalds of the said felishyp. 1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 107 All the saidis personis..be himselff, hes uthalden his hand to the Quenis Grace. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 22/2 Mistrusting that the wals..should not have been of sufficient force to outhold the enimie. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* III. xxxiv, No brest-plate could that cursed tree outhold.

2. To continue to hold. *rare.*

1884 JOAQUIN MILLER *Jewess* in *Memorie & Rime* 192 The same broad hollow of God's hand That held you ever, outholds still.

Hence † **Outho·lding** *vbl. sb.*, withholding, retention.

1512 *Drapers' Ordin.* in Brand *Newcastle* (1789) II. 690 Ye fornamed stewards..shall forfett to the..Drappers for y' owthaldyng of the said money..26*sh.* 8*d.*

Out-ho·ll, *v. East Anglian dial.* [OUT- 15.] *trans.* To scour out a ditch: cf. HOLL *sb.*

1781 *Minutes* in W. Marshall *Norfolk* (1795) II. 76, I am determined henceforward to stem, if possible, the vile practices..of 'outholling' and 'cutting kid'. 1787 *Ibid.* I. 101 *Out-holling,* that is, scouring out the ditch for manure; without returning any part of the soil to the roots of the hedgewood. *a* 1825 FORBY *Out-holl,* to scour a ditch.

† **Ou·thorn.** *Obs.* [Cf. OUT- 7, HORN *sb.* 14.] A horn blown to raise the OUTAS (*uthes*), to summon the lieges to the pursuit of a criminal, or the like, and to give the alarm on various occasions. (In later use only *Sc.* and *north. Eng.*)

c 1210 *Pseudo-Alfred* (in Liebermann *Leges Angl. Lond. coll.* 191 Nullus supersedeat outhorn nec outhest uel burhbotam, uel firdfare nec herebode ore aut cornu. [Cf. 1214 in Maitland *Sel. Pleas Crown* No. 115 Et tunc cornaverunt hutes, et illuc convenerunt burgenses de predicto burgo.] 1432 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 21 Gif it happynis the schiref to persew fugitouris with þe kingis horne..and the contre rise nocht..and folowis nocht the oute horne..ilk gentil man sal pay to the king vnforgeuin xl.s. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXI. 139 Now wols-hede and out-horne on the be tane! 15.. *Adam Bel & Clym of Clough* 345 (Ritson) There was an out horne in Caerlel blowen, And the belles backward did ryng. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 61 Thaim that beis warait he hels, outhornys, frays, and crys or uthairwise, efter the use of the cuntre.

Out-horror, etc.: see OUT-.

† **Out-hou·nd,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [OUT- 15.] *trans.* To instigate, set on (to some evil deed). So † **Out-hounder,** instigator.

a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 23 That the Gordons were the outhounders of these highlandmen. 1752 *Stewart's Trial* Scots Mag. (1753) May 226/2 That Breck committed the murder..by the council, command, or direction of this pannel, or as our old laws express it out-hounded by him.

Outhouse (au·tˌhaus). [OUT- 1.] A house or building, belonging to and adjoining a dwelling-house, and used for some subsidiary purpose; e. g. a stable, barn, wash-house, toolhouse, or the like.

1533 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 39 The outhouse in the entreside. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 39 Away from my house, either lye in some of my out houses vntyll the morning. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 212 All my houshold stuffe..and vtensills belonginge to my milhouse, stables, barnes, and all the outhouses. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 61 Our noblest Piles, and stateliest Rooms Are but Out-houses to our Tombs. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 143 Some obscure hole in a farmer's out-house. 1828 BAYLEY in Barnewall & Cresswell *Rep.* VIII. 465 [The building] was not an outhouse, because it was not parcel of a dwelling-house. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 208 The Presbyterians were interdicted from worshipping God anywhere but in private dwellings:..they were not even to use a barn or an outhouse for religious exercises.

Ou·thousing. [f. prec. + -ING 1.] A collection of outhouses: cf. HOUSING *sb.*1 2 b.

1630 *Ord. & Direct. conc. Relief of Poor* xi, That no man harbour Rogues in their Barnes or Outhouseings. 1647 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 168 Theire Messuage and Farme.. with all the outhouseing, fences, wood, and all other appurtenances. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3720/4 There is a good House, Barns, Stabling, Outhousing.' 1865 E. WAUGH *Goblin's Grave* 9 Whether either of them belonged to the hall or its out-housing.

Outhow·l, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To outdo in howling; to howl louder than.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xx. 269 They would have out-houled an Irish Woolfe. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. vi. 5 Where ev'ry gaping thin-jaw'd Brother Strove zealously t' outhowl the other. 1856 WHITTIER *Panorama* 370 So some poor wretch..Out-howls the Dervish.

Outhumour (autˌhiū·mər), *v.* [OUT- 26, 21.] *trans.* † **a.** To put or drive (a person) out of his humour or mood. **b.** To surpass in humour.

1607 WILKINS *Miseries Enforced Marr.* V. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 565, I will out humour you, Fight with you and lose my life. 1883 *American* VI. 219 A passage in which our humorist out-humors himself.

Out-hunted to **Out-impudence**: see OUT-.

Outing (au·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. OUT *v.* + -ING 1.]

† **1.** The action of going out or forth; an expedition.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 620 The Erll sperit at hym tithing How he had farn in his outyng.

2. The action of putting or driving out; expulsion; ousting. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 375/2 Owtynge, or a-woydaunce, *evacuacio, deliberacio.* 1639 LAUD *Wks.* (1849) II. 348 Salvation need not be feared of any dutiful child, nor outing from the church. 1679 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1859) III. 273 To pursue the outing of the Rohd Islanders from ye Narrogancett Country. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antig.* XV. XV. (1733) 446 Doing all that was to be done..towards the outing of him again, and engrossing the Power to himself.

3. *Cricket.* The position of being kept 'out': see OUT *adv.* 19 c.

1897 *Daily News* 8 June 8/4 The Philadelphians bore their long outing very well, the fielding being sustained at a fairly good pitch of excellence.

4. An airing, excursion, pleasure-trip. orig. *dial.*

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 42 The long rural string of merry games, That at such outings maketh much ado. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Outing,* an airing, going from home. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'A bit of an outing', a short journey or pleasure-trip. 1857 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 326 Another week at Sunny Bank will make as much 'outing' as should suffice for this year. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* XII. 432/2 They have had, we repeat, their outing. The word may not be found in Richardson or Webster, or, indeed, anywhere within the pale of lexicon orthodoxy, but we are prepared to justify the use of it notwithstanding. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 8 May 489/3 She could not afford two outings in the year.

5. (See quot.)

1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 29 Not to turn over the swarths, but..to leave them upon what is termed the outing, made at the commencement of the preceding swarth by the mower putting his scythe in a sloping direction downwards.

6. The distance out at sea, etc.

1883 *Cent. Mag.* Dec. 201/2 Beyond this,..in the farthest outing, hill-crowned islands. 1896 HORNE *Countryside* 10 (E. D. D.) In the outing furious waves fight and plunge.

7. *attrib.* (from 4), as *outing-dress, -hat, -trip.*

1897 HOWELLS *Landl. Lion's Head* 11 In the outing dress he wore..he was always effective. 1899 *Boston Even. Transcr.* 22 Apr. 23/6 A few of these outing hats are.. rather elaborately finished by ribbon loops and aigrettes.

Out island, out isle: see OUT *a.* 2 b.

Out-issue to **Out-jest**: see OUT-.

Ou·tjet, *sb.* [OUT- 7.] A part that juts out, a projection.

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 206 For counterballancing the Out-jet or Projection above. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* iii. (1857) 26 The outjets and buttresses of an ancient fortress. *Ibid.* xxiv. (1889) 352 A small apartment formed by an outjet of the cottage.

So **Ou·tje·tting** *vbl. sb.*, a jutting out; a projection; **Ou·tje·tting** *ppl. a.*, jutting out, projecting; †**Ou·tje·tty**, projection, protuberance.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 64 Sense and Memory, which he cannot well exercise, unless he have an out-jetty of the occiput. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks, (1834) 195 Roofs, platforms, outjettings, and other such like parts. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 245 The out-jetting Window added above the Entries.

Out-je·t, *v. nonce-wd.* [OUT- 21.] *trans.* To surpass in intense blackness (jetty quality).

1822 BEDDOES *Poems, Bride's Trag.* II. iv, And something in the air, out-jetting night, ..Featured its ghastly self upon my soul.

Outjo·ckey, *v.* [OUT- 18b, c.] *trans.* To get the better of or overreach by adroitness or trickery.

1714 MACKY *Journ. thro' Eng.* (1724) I. viii. 135 At a Horse-Match .. Everybody strives to outjocky (as the Phrase is) one another. 1720 LADY COWPER *Diary* (1864) 139 Sunderland .. has outjockeyed Walpole. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* iv. iii. (1861) 119 Our worthy forefathers could scarcely stir abroad without danger of being outjockeyed in horseflesh. 1871 *Daily News* 14 Jan., She had allowed herself to be out-manœuvred and out-jockeyed in statesmanship.

Out-journey, etc.: see OUT-.

[**Out-joy,** a supposed vb. and sb., due to erroneous analysis of the phr. *full out joy* to exult, exultation, in Wyclif: see OUT- 15b.]

Out-ju·ggle, *v.* [OUT- 18, 18b.] *trans.* To outdo in juggling.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergie* I. iv. 21 A Reader .. might verily thinke that I could out-lie the Legends, and out-iuggle a Iesuite. *a* 1768 STERNE in *Beauties of S.* (1811) 118 (Jod.) It was to out-juggle a juggling attorney. 1859 G. MEREDITH *Jugglling Jerry* i, One that outjuggles all's been spying Long to have me.

Outju·mp, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To surpass or exceed in jumping.

1639 LD. DIGBY, etc. *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 85 So active as to out-jump him a foot. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 246 The silly suggestiveness of a brain that outjumps one's thoughts. 1897 *Voice* (N.Y.) 18 Mar. 1/5 He could outrun, outbox, outjump, and outswim any boy in Portland.

Outju·t, *v.* [OUT- 14.] *intr.* To jut out, project.

1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* ix. (1874) 154 An oratory outjutting from the line of planks. 1899 E. J. CHAPMAN *Drama Two Lives* 7 Gaunt and grey the rocks out-jut Across the jagged rift below.

Ou·tjut, *sb.* [OUT- 7.] A projection, projecting part. So **Ou·tju·tting** *vbl. sb.*; **Ou·tjutting** *ppl. a.*, jutting out, projecting.

1611 COTGR., *Surpendué*, .. an out-iutting roome. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 399 The Bench or Outjutting. 1847 G. B. CHEEVER *Wand. Pilgrim* xxiii. 152 The bare outjutting precipices. 1889 C. E. CRADDOCK (Miss Murfree) *Despot Broomsedge* xxii. 395 On a slight outjutting of the clay and sticks. 1894 *Rep. Mitchell (Glasgow) Libr.* 1892–4 (1895) 28 It is supposed that, on his way to it, he..had fallen over the rock, on a sharp outjut.

Ou·tkeeper. [OUT- 8.] An instrument used in land-measuring: see quot.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1582/1 *Outkeeper*, a small dial-plate having an index turned by a milled head underneath, used with the surveyor's compass to keep tally in chaining. The dial is figured from 0 to 16, the index being moved one notch for every chain run.

Out-ki·ck, *v.* [OUT- 18, 15.] *trans.* a. To kick more than. b. To 'kick out'; to dismiss. *rare.* So **Ou·tkicking** *vbl. sb.*, kicking out.

1772 J. FLETCHER *Logica Genev.* 108 They will grow so excessively fat as to outkick Jeshurun himself. 1883 BESANT *All in Garden Fair* II. iv. 92 A..quantity of cuffs..outkickings..and so forth. *Ibid.* x. 238 Those who do as little as they possibly can, so as just not to get out-kicked.

Outki·ll, *v. rare.* [OUT- 18, 15b.] *trans.* a. To outdo, go beyond in killing. b. To finish killing, kill outright.

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems*, etc. (1677) 113, I wonder for how many Lives my Lord Hopton took the Lease of his Body. First Stamford slew him, then Waller outkill'd that half a Barr. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 65 This it the second death, which never out-killeth, yet which ever killeth.

Out-king to **Out-kneed**: see OUT-.

Out-kna·ve, *v. rare.* [OUT- 22.] *trans.* To outdo in knavery; to get the better of by knavery.

1660 BONDE *Scut. Reg.* 286 It grieved them to see the Independents..out-knave them. *a* 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.), The world calls it outwitting a man, when he's only outknaved.

Outla·bour, *v.* [OUT- 18, 17.] *trans.* To outdo, exceed, or go beyond in labour, toil, or endurance.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. ii. xxv, I have..Out-suffer'd patience, bred in Captives Breasts;..Outwatch'd the jealous, and outlabour'd Beasts. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. 265 The Poor Men of the Church might out-labour..and outsuffer the Poor Men of Lyons. 1875 BROWNING *Herakles* 343 Who outlabours what the Gods appoint Shows energy, but energy gone mad.

†**Outla·de,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OUT- 15.] *trans.* To discharge (cf. LADE *v.* 5, 6).

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 578 Avon..in the end out-ladeth his owne streame into Severn.

†**Ou·t-la·ding.** *Obs.* [OUT- 6.] The lading or shipping of goods for exportation.

16*a*2 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 54 Restraints about the outlading of Corne and Beere.

Outlagare, -arie, -ary, obs. ff. OUTLAWRY.

Out-laid, -lament, etc.: see OUT-.

Outland (au·tlănd), *sb.* and *a.* [OUT- 1.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A land that is outside, a foreign land. Now only a poetic archaism.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxlvii. 3[14] He ðine gemæru gemiclade, ðu on utlandum ahtest sibbe. *?a* 1400 *Morte Arthur* 3697 When ledys of owt londys leppyne in waters. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. vi. (1895) 220 To thentente they maye the better knowe the owte landes of enerye syde them. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 126 Many a tale..he had Concerning outlands good and bad That they had journeyed through. 1876 — *Sigurd* 315 There was a King of the outlands, and Atli was his name.

† **b.** in genitive case: Of the outland, foreign.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5910 Ffor outlandesmen þat come hy se. — *Chron.* (1810) 39 Two outlandes kynges on þis lond hauens hent. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 53 Quither thay be richer in outlandis geir, and merchandise.

† **2.** The outlying land of an estate or manor. In OE. and feudal tenure, that portion of the land which the lord did not retain for his own use but granted to tenants. (Opposed to INLAND 1.) *Obs.*

950 in Thorpe *Charters* 502 Wulfsæ þæt inland and Ælfege þæt utland. 1664 SPELMAN, *Utland.* Saxonic. (id est *terra extera*). Dicebatur *terra servilis*, seu *tenementalis*, quod de procinctu terrarum dominicalium, quæ Inland nuncupatæ sunt, in exteriorem agrum rejiciebantur. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Outland* (among the Saxons), such Land as was let out to any Tenant meerly at the Pleasure of the Lord. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Outland*, land lying beyond the demesnes, and granted out to tenants at the will of the lord, like copyholds.

† **3.** a. *Out-lands*: the outlying lands of a province, district, or town. *Amer. Colonies. Obs.*

1676 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1852) II. 446 Wee are shut vp in our garisones and dare not goe abroad far to our outlandes, without som strength. 1705 R. BEVERLEY *Hist. Virginia* II. vi. 40 When they [Indians] go a Hunting into the Outlands, they commonly go out for the whole Season, with their Wives and Families. 1731 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1859) IV. 442 An Act for erecting and incorporating the out-lands of the town of Providence, into three towns.

† **b.** The outer land: the opposite of *inland. Obs.*

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 23 Ceilon..bore from us North by West..the out-Land low.

4. A foreigner, alien, stranger. [? elliptical use of B. Cf. also OE. *útlenda* foreigner.] Now *Sc.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1326 Outlandes hadden wasted þat lond. *Ibid.* 5811 Outlandeis þat were flledde, Alle swilk wyþ þeym þey ledde. 1825 JAMIESON, *Outlan*, an alien, as 'She treats him like an outlan'; 'He's used like a mere outlan about the house'. 1887 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.* Suppl., *Outlander, Outland, Outlan*, an alien, a stranger; an incomer to a burgh or parish; also, one who lives beyond the bounds of a burgh.

B. *adj.* [In origin an attrib. use of the sb. OE. had an adj. *útlende*, cf. ON. *útlendr* foreign. ME. also used the genitive case *outlandes*: see A. 1 b.]

1. Of or belonging to another country; foreign, alien. Now *poet.* or *arch.*

c 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 20 Be ensample of these, al other out-lond men to be adrede such folies to begyn. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 857 Off outland men lat nane chaip with the liff. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 85 Externe and outland natioun. 1651 J. MARIUS *Adv. conc. Bills Exch.* Pref. A iij, A Notary Publick for Outland and Inland affairs. 1754 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* II. 1141 There is not ..any peculiar or proper money to be found in specie, whereon outland exchanges can be grounded. 1805 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* II. 225 Vales and glens Native or outland, lakes and famous hills. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 712 Sir Valence wedded with an outland dame.

2. Outlying; lying without the precincts of an estate, a town, etc.

1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 261 May finer verdure busk ilk outland bent. 1887 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.* Suppl., *Outland, Outlan*, outlying, lying..out of or beyond the bounds of a burgh; as, 'outland burgesses'. 1900 E. V. B. *Sylvana's Letters* xxi. 179 In chosen peeps of outland country.

†**3.** Situated outside the mass of land (as formerly conceived): opposed to *inland. Obs. rare.*

1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 12 By the Sea, wee understand the whole Sea, as well the Main Ocean or Outland Seas, as those which are within-land as the Mediterranean, Adriatic, Ægean..and Baltick seas.

Outlander (au tlăndəɹ). [Appears about 1600: perh. of Eng. formation, but prob. suggested by Du. *uitlander* (in Kilian *uutlander*), Ger. *ausländer*, and often virtually representing these words.] A man of foreign nationality; a foreigner, alien, stranger. (Now *poetic*, or a literary revival, or a mannerism of translation.)

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* 218 *Eltheodisc-men.* Aliens, outlanders, men borne in other countries. 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* v. ii, Chiefly dice, those true outlanders, That shake out beggars, thieves, and panders. 1612 AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* xviii. 45 Aliens, outlanders, strangers from the Commonwealth of Israel. 1668 WOOD *Life* 30 Dec. (O. H. S.) II. 148 Franc. Dryer (an outlander, borne at Breme) now a sojournour in Oxon. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 213 John de Coloribus, who by birth was an Outlander, and by profession a Black-Fryar. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* III. iii, The outlanders rode through the streets with drawn swords. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *A. Quatermain* 198 Thou art an outlander and therefore do I speak without shame.

b. In reference to South African politics, a rendering of Du. *uitlander*, as applied, before the war of 1899–1902, to aliens settled or sojourning in the South African Republic.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 3/3 At Johannesburg this National Union has been formed, comprising not only 'uitlanders' (outlanders) but Boers. 1896 *Daily Tel.* 1 Feb. 6/7 The racial antagonism between Boers and Outlanders. 1899 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 6/6 At the time of the restoration to the Boers of their internal independence, 'outlanders' and others enjoyed equal rights. *attrib.* 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Apr. 1/2 If that is so, we may indeed dry our eyes about Outlander grievances. 1899 *Daily News* 1 June 5/1 The Outlander population in the Transvaal.

†**Ou·tlanding,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* Foreign.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parlt.* Ded. A iv, An Army of English; Irish, Outlanding Papists.

Outlandish (autlæ·ndiʃ), *a.* [In OE. *útlendisc*, f. *útland*, OUTLAND 1: see -ISH.]

1. Of or belonging to a foreign country; foreign, alien; not native or indigenous. Now *arch.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev.* xxiv. 22 Si he landes man, si he utlendisc. *c* 1070 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1052 (MS. C) Hiz noldon þæt utlendiscum þeodum wære þes eard. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11127 Outlandische kynges þat of hym held. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 22 No Marchaunt yit ne fette owt-landissh ware. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 4 He supposid that God toke vengeawnce of hym for his synnys a-mongis owte-landisshe peple. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xi. 1 But kynge Salomon loued many outlandish wemen. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* v. (Arb.) 37 Cages, in which are all the strangest out-landish Birds. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 364 The outlandish Angelica rootes are very good chewed in the mouth. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 125 Ye mouldings, are of a sweete outlandish wood. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 482 Of all our great poets he [Spenser] is the one whose natural tastes were most opposed to such outlandish innovations upon..his native tongue.

b. *absol.* Foreign (language).

a 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm., Holy Ghost* (1661) 467 Now they can speak nothing but outlandish. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* II. i, He has got a black wig on, and speaks outlandish.

† c. *Outlandish man* (sometimes written as one word), a foreigner. *Obs.*

1505 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 391 Annye oute landish man or enny of the enhabitantes. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* IV. (1662) 12 Two eminent Outlandishmen. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 46 ¶4 He did not like the Name of the outlandish Man with the golden Clock in his Stockings. [1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. ix. 327 To rivet the yoke of outlandish men about their necks.]

2. Foreign-looking, of foreign fashion; unfamiliar, strange; hence, odd, bizarre, uncouth.

1596 BARINGTON *Profit. Exp.* 166 We haue..trafiqued with an outlandish roner called the deuill. 1628 PRYNNE *Lovelockes* 1 Sundry Antique, Horred and Out-landish shapes. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. x, A young woman..who was drest in one of your outlandish garments. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 72 They were dressed in a quaint outlandish fashion. 1885 E. GARRETT (Mrs. Mayo) *At any Cost* ii. 34 You don't mean to tell me that those outlandish old things are still in actual use?

3. Out-of-the-way, remote; far removed from civilization (now usually in a derogatory sense).

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* v, He resolved to settle in some outlandish part. 1881 TYLOR *Anthrop.* iv. 118 When outlandish people, such as Laplanders, have been brought to be exhibited in our great cities. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* I. viii. 151, I get dreadfully nervous sometimes, living in such an outlandish place.

5. Of or pertaining to the Outlanders or Uitlanders of South Africa.

1896 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 4/6 Protecting the independence of the country against being upset by an outlandish vote.

Hence †**Outla·ndisher,** a foreigner. **Outla·ndish-like** *a.* and *adv.* **Outla·ndishly** *adv.*, in an outlandish, foreign, or strange manner; strangely, oddly, uncouthly. **Outla·ndishness,** the quality of being outlandish.

1593 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* in *Harl. Misc.* (ed. Park) VI. 149 For ten weeks together this rahble rout of *outlandishers are billetted with her. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 156 Hard composition and crooked framing of his wordes and sentences, as a man would say, English talke placed and framed *outlandish like. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Deuice Masque* Poems 1869 I. 78 And why I goe outlandishe lyke, yet being Englishe borne. 1882 in *Chicago Advance* 21 Sept., They would be seized with some uncontrollable spirit to act *outlandishly. 1889 R. ASHE *Two Kings Uganda* (1890) 216 Two outlandishly dressed white men, who kept their fire on a large board which they ate off. 1611 COTGR., *Peregrinité*, strangenesse, *outlandishnesse, forrainenesse. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xi. (1859) 235 The outlandishness of the fashion was not offensive.

†**Outla·rged,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [OUT- 11; after L. *dilātātus.*] Broadened, increased in width.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxxii. 15 Fulfattid, fulgresid, outlargid [1388 alargid, *Vulg.* dilatatus, 1611 covered with fatness].

Outlarie, -ry, obs. forms of OUTLAWRY.

Ou·tlash, *sb.* [OUT- 7.] The act of lashing out, a sudden quick outward stroke.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iv, The outlash of a murderous thought and the sharp backward stroke of repentance. *Ibid.* xxx, But underneath the silence there was an outlash of hatred and vindictiveness.

†**Outla·sh,** *v. Obs.* [OUT- 14.] *intr.* To lash out: a. To break out into excess; to be extravagant, exaggerate, = OVERLASH *v.* b. To strike out violently.

1611 COTGR., *Bobancer*, to riot, squander, waste, outlash. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* v. 536 Moomur .. with Waighty Waves .. out-lasbing every-way. Tears, over-turns, and undermines, much worse Then when hee freely bath his native Course. 1619 W. WHATELY *God's Husb.* i. (1622) 104 If at any time some proue ranke hypocrites, he takes that as a warrant for his tongue to out-lash against all. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* III. v, Loe the man which, in a reckoning of 200 yeares, did out-lash but 150! 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 415 They plead, that malice hath a wide mouth, and loves to outlash in her relations.

Hence †**Outlashing** *vbl. sb.*, extravagance, excess.

1611 COTGR., *Desreiglement* .. immoderatenesse, immodestie, lauishnesse, outlashing. *Ibid.*, *Irregularité* .. vnrulinesse, disorder, outlashing.

Outlast (autla·st), *v.* [OUT- 17, 18.] *trans.* To last longer than or beyond; to exceed or surpass in duration; to survive.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 171 One bushell well brewed, outlasteth some twaine. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 236 Let him out-last Nestor's years, and out-vie Nero's riches. 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 June, 'I do not .. believe that any grief in the world ever outlasted a twelvemonth'. 1893 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) II. xxi. 367, I find myself outlasting those who started in life along with me.

Hence **Outla·sting** *ppl. a.*, that outlasts, surviving.

1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 35 Never shall the wrestling cease Till with our outlasting Foe Roll we to the Godhead's feet.

Outlaugh (autla·f), *v.* [OUT- 18, 18 c, 14.]

†**1.** *trans.* To laugh down, deride, ridicule. *Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* Proem in Ashm. (1652) 7 And Common workemen will not be out-lafte. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 362 The same Lucian bringeth in Diogenes laughing and outlaughing King Mausolus for that hee was so pittifully pressed and crushed with an huge heape of stones under his stately monument Mausoleum. *a* 1790 FRANKLIN (Webster, 1864), His apprehensions of being outlaughed will force him to continue in a restless obscurity.

2. To surpass or outdo in laughing.

1672 DRYDEN *Arvi'ragus & Phil.* Prol. 17 Each lady striving to out-laugh the rest; To make it seem they understood the jest.

3. *intr.* To laugh aloud. (Properly two words.)

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Brown Rosary* III. ix, Then outlaughed the bridegroom, and outlaughed withal Both maidens and youths by the old chapel-wall.

Out-launch, etc.: see OUT-.

Outlaw (au·tlɔ̄), *sb.* Forms: 1 útlaza, 1–4 utlaze, 3 útlahe, 3–4, 7 *Sc.* utlaw(e, (4 vte-, wtelau, -law), 4–5 outlagh(e, 4–7 outlawe, 4–outlaw, (4–5 owt(e)law(e, 5 outelawe, out-, owtlay). [Late OE. *útlaga*, definite form of *útlag*, *útlah* adj. 'outlawed', used absolutely as sb.; a. ON. *útlagi* sb. from *útlagr* outlawed, banished; f. *út* out, out of + ON. **lagu*, *lög* (pl. of *lag*), OE. *lagu*, LAW. Cf. these examples of the OE. adj.:—

c 924 *Laws of Edward & Guthrum* c. 6. § 6 (Schmid) gif he man to deaðe gefylle, þeo he þonne utlah. *a* 1016 *Laws of Æthelred* I. c. 1 § 9 Þeo se þeof utlah wið eall folc. *c* 1050 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1048 Da cwæð man Swegen eorl utlah.]

1. One put outside the law and deprived of its benefits and protection; one under sentence of OUTLAWRY (q. v.).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 70 *Hic et hæc exlex*, utlaga oððe butan æ. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (1883) 206 He scel beon utlaga wið me. *c* 1205 LAY. 1121 Vtlazen [*c* 1275 vtlawes] hefden i-ræued þat lond. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7686 (Cott.) Als he war vtelau [*v. rr.* vtelaw, outlagh, outlawe] sua wond he. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 102 For outlawes in þe wode and vnder banke lotyeth. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 130. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 389 Mansleers ffelons Outlawes ravysshers of wymen. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 54 b, A compaigne of traytors, thefes, outlawes and romeagates of our awne nacion. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii, Sure sin can have no tenure by law at all but is rather an eternall outlaw. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 17 5 The Outlaw has, of all Men, the least Preteasions to Liberty. 1821 BYRON *Two Fosc.* III. i, Their sire was a mere hunted outlaw. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s. v. *Outlawry*, The maxim applicable to outlaws is, 'Let them be answerable to all, and none to them'. Accordingly any person outlawed is *civiliter mortuus*.

b. More vaguely: One banished or proscribed; an exile, a fugitive. (In early use not distinguishable from the main sense.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Þerefter of þen ilke weren .. hire ueader & hire breðren, se noble princes alse heo weren, vtlawes imakede. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 431 Caym fro him flez, Wið wif and haȝte, and wurð utlaȝe. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 694/26 *Hic, hec exul*, a nowtlay. 1530 PALSGR. 250/2 Outlawe, *banny*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 179 Some of the Lordes had sent for Edward the outlawe, sonne of Edmond Ironsyde for to be theyr king. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 58 A poore vnminded Out-law, sneaking home. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. (1846) V. 12 The posterity of the outlaw Ismael. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 341 At last necessity plainly compels him to be an outlaw from his native land.

c. One living in transgression of the law; a lawless person.

1880 J. F. CLARKE *Self-Culture* ix. 200 It is only for the outlaws, the dangerous classes .. that we build prisons and establish courts. The law is for the lawless.

d. *fig.* A wild, untamed, or hunted beast.

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 14 Of lions fierce (or if ought fiercer be, Amongst the heards of woody outlawes fell). 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 219 They had mustered their own outlaws [wild lean savage cattle].

†**2. a.** Outlawry. **b.** Sentence or proclamation of outlawry. *Obs. rare.*

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 810 Persecute .. with banishment and out-lawe, prison, wrongfull iudgements. 1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 115 Hee made publick Acts, Proclamations and Out-laws against the Segovians.

3. *Comb.*

16.. *Ballad Robin Hood* in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 37 The worthy exploits be acted before Queen Katherine, he being an Out-lawman.

Outlaw (au·tlɔ̄), *v.* [Late OE. (*ġe*)*útlagian*, f. *útlag*, *útlaga*, OUTLAW *sb.*1 Cf. ON. *útlegja* and *útlægja* to banish.]

1. *trans.* To put outside the law; to proscribe; †to exile, banish; to deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to declare an outlaw, to inflict OUTLAWRY upon (a person), in a criminal prosecution or civil action.

10.. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1014 (MS. E) And æfre ælcne Denisce cyning utlagede [*MS. C* utlah] of Englalande geewædon. *Ibid.* an. 1055 Utlagode [*MS. C.* geutlagode] mann Ælfgar eorl. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 404/79 Þe furste ȝer þat seint Iohan þus i-outlawed was. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 33 He .. was outlawed for a felonie. 1382 WYCLIF *Baruch* iii. 19 Thei ben outlawid [1388 distried] and to helle thei wente doun. 1430–1 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 377/2 Unto the tyme the same Owen .. was utlawed. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 319 Patmos .. þere Seynt Iohan þe Euangeliste was, whan he was outlawed oute of oþer londes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 375/2 Outlawyn, *utlego, extermino*. 1552 HULOET, Outlaw, *exulo, proscribo, relego*. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* II. xiv. (1609) 61 The Clarke of the Exigents is to frame all manner of Processes of *Exigi facias*, which doe issue out of that Court to out-law any man, and to record the outlawrie. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 109 To be .. paid over to several tradesmen, creditors of Mrs. Ellen Gwynne, in satisfaction of their debts, for which the said Ellen stood outlawed £729 2*s.* 3*d.* 1836–48 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 63 One Blood, outlawed for an attempt to take Dublin Castle, .. some months ago seized the crown and sceptre in the Tower. 1875 W. MELLWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 76 M'Dowall had fallen behind in the payment of certain Crown dues, and was outlawed.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 109 Anticrist wolde quenche & owtlawe holy writt. — *Sel. Wks.* III. 383 Charite is outelawed amonge hom. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (J.), A drunkard is outlawed from all worthy and creditable converse.

2. To deprive of legal force. Now only in U. S.: see quot. 1864.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 18 He will out-law the Law, quite out of the word and world. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 490 Perceiving that our English common law was outlawed in those parts. 1864 WEBSTER, *Outlaw* 2 To remove from legal jurisdiction or enforcement, as to *outlaw* a debt or claim.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1895 'MARK TWAIN' in *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Sept. 8/1 Honour is a harder master than the law. It cannot compromise for less than an hundred cents on the dollar, and its debts never outlaw.

Outlawed (au·tlɔ̄d), *ppl. a.* [f. OUTLAW *v.* + -ED1.] Put outside the law, declared an outlaw; proscribed, banished, exiled. Also *absol.* as *sb.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 264/1 Outelawyde, *religatus, proscriptus*. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 58 An outlawed person looseth his goods and benefite of the lawe. 1646 BP. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 299 The Out-lawed's Estate movable (Chattels we call it) become proper to the King. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 49/1 A small violation of territorial right, in the pursuit of an outlawed smuggler and murderer. 1862 MISS YONGE *Wars of Wapsburg* (1864) 24 Born and bred to an outlawed life.

†**Ou·tlawing**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING1.] The action of the vb. OUTLAW; outlawry.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 219 Man .. fel out of hize in to lowb .. out of his owne londe and contray in to outlawynge. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1656) 728 The greatest .. difference that fell out between them, was about the outlawing of Cicero.

Outlawry (au·tlɔ̄ri). Forms: α. [4 *utlagarie*], (6 utlagery, 7–8 -arie), 5–6 outlagarie, -are, -ary. β. 4–7 utlarie, -ary (e, outlarie, 5 owte-, 7 outlary. γ. 4–7 outlaw(e)rie, 4– outlawry, (5 oute-, owt-, -laury (e, 5–6 outlawery (e, 6 -lawrye, 8 -laury). [Anglicized repr. of AFr. *utlagerie*, *utlarie*, med. (Anglo) L. *utlagaria*, *utlaria* (*Laws of Wm. I*, II. c. 3), f. OE. *útlaga* (also Anglo L.), *útlah* + Romanic suffix *-aria*, F. *-erie*. Early legal use had forms identical with AFr.; but forms with *outlaw-*, conformed to the contemporary Eng. word also occur from 14th c.]

1. The action of putting a person out of the protection of the law, or the legal process by which a person is or was proclaimed or made an outlaw; the condition of one so outlawed. †In early use, often = exile, banishment.

'Outlawry, at first a declaration of war by the commonwealth against an offending member, [gradually] became a regular means of compelling submission to the authority of the courts, as in form it continued to be down to modern times'. 'Before the Conquest, outlawry involved not only forfeiture of goods to the king, but liability to be killed with impunity'. In the 13th c. 'outlawry loses some of its gravity; instead of being a substantive punishment, it becomes mere "criminal process", a means of compelling accused persons to stand their trial'. (Pollock & Maitland, *Hist. Eng. Law* I. 27, 459.) In the 14th c. the process was extended from cases of felony to misdemeanours and civil actions, so as to be a punishment for contempt of court in not appearing to answer an indictment or defend a personal action, or for disobedience to a judgement of the court. Outlawry for debt was frequent down to the 18th c. Along with this extension of the process, its conditions and consequence underwent continuous mitigation; in later times, in civil actions, it was reduced to the fact that the outlawed person was incapacitated from prosecuting an action for his own benefit, though he might still defend himself.

Clandestine Outlawries. In civil proceedings, outlawry has long been obsolete, and was formally abolished by the Civil Procedure Acts Repeal Act of 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. 59). While it was in use, great injustice was often done in consequence of the insufficiency of the machinery for giving public notice of the fact that a defendant in a personal action had, as a result of civil process, been made an outlaw. In 1588–9, Act 31 Eliz. c. 3 was passed 'for the auoyding of secret Outlawries in Actions Personall against the Queenes Subiects'. This being subsequently considered insufficient, amending measures were introduced; and one such bill has had the singular fortune to become the formal instrument of asserting the right of Parliament to proceed to business without reference to the immediate cause of summons, by being introduced and read a first time as the first business of every session, before the reading of the King's or Queen's Speech. This precaution goes back to early times, being referred to as an established practice in 1603. Formerly some one bill was used for the purpose on each occasion; but since 1 Dec. 1743, the means uniformly employed has been a Bill 'for the more effectual preventing Clandestine Outlawries in personal actions'; and this is still annually introduced, although the outlawries against which it is directed have long disappeared.

α. [*a* 1250 *Laws of Will. I*, II. c. 3 (Schmid) De omnibus utlariae rebus [*v. r.* utlagariae]. .. Et si Anglicus appellet Francigenam de utlagaria. .. 1292 BRITTON I. xiii. § 3 Femme neqedent ne peut estre utlagé proprement .. mes weyvé, qe vaut utlagerie. 1312 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 284 Les Utlagaries & les Presentementz de ces faitz.] 1440 *Paston Lett.* I. 41 He the vertue of qwch outlagare, all maner of chattell to the seide John Lyston apperteynyng, arn acrowyd on to the Kyng. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 49 All outlagaries promulged or had vpon or agaynst any person or persons. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* I. § 27. 12 Attainder of Felony .. by utlagery, by verdict and by confession.

β. [*a* 1250 Utlariae [see α]. 1334 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 74/2 L'avant dit Outlarie fait en la Counte de Kermerdin.] 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 235 The owtelary of Robert archebiscbop of Cawnterbery. 1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 138/2 That the Exigend and Utlarie, and every of them, be hold for none and voyde. 1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 15 Excepted always .. all vtlaries of high treasons, and of al maner of felonies. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 173 That by proscription, and billes of Outlarie, Octauius, Antony, and Lepidus, Haue put to death, an hundred Senators. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Rampant* Wks. (1687) 451 Every Outlary, or Outlaries, if any against them .. are or shall be published. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 250 They may be sued to an Utlary.

γ. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* Prol., He was holdun in outlawerie of Domycian, in the ile of Patmos. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 17/2 All Outlaweries uppon hym pronowned. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 35 § 1 Outlaweryes .. utterrly voyd anyntesed adnulled repelled and of no force. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 179 He was noted and thought hardly of for those outlawries of Roman citisens. 1686 *Royal Proclam.* 10 Mar. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2120/4 And that this Our Pardon be not allowed to Discharge any Outlawry after Judgment, till Satisfaction or Agreement be made to or with the Party at whose Suit the Utlary was obtained. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxxii. 499 Outlaws also, though it be but for debt, are incapable of making a will, so long as the outlawry subsists, for their goods and chattels are forfeited during that time. 1792 BURKE *Let. to R. Burke* Corr. 1844 III. 378 The Castle has another system, and considers the outlawry .. of the great mass of the people as an unalterable maxim in the government of Ireland. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 561 *note*, Godwine, on his outlawry, was allowed five days to leave the country. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 7) s. v. *Outlawry*. In criminal proceedings it is but little used, but is formally kept alive by 33 & 34 Vict. c. 23, which act .. expressly provides that nothing therein shall affect the law of forfeiture consequent on outlawry. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Feb. 2/3 What is a clandestine outlawry, and why should the Leader of the House of Commons have introduced a Bill for its 'more effectual preventing' as the very first Ministerial measure of the Session? Is there .. a single member of the House of Commons .. who knows .. any details concerning the provisions of the Outlawries Bill?

fig. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 161 Faces on which a long course of violence and crime had stamped the outlawry of nature. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iii. 68 On the same ground of outlawry from common sense and scriptural authority. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IX. viii. (1864) V. 408 This papal manifesto broadly asserted the civil as well as religious outlawry of all heretics.

b. Of a debt or claim: The fact of being outlawed or statute-barred: see OUTLAW *v.* 2. *U. S.*

1890 in *Century Dict.*

2. Disregard or defiance of the law.

1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 141 [They] follow, in so far as they are good, one constant law .. and in so far as they are evil, are evil by outlawry. 1873 T. W. HIGGINSON *Oldport Days* x. 249 Civilization is tiresome and enfeebling, unless we occasionally give it the relish of a little outlawry.

†**3.** Outlaws collectively. *Obs.*

1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 74 The exiles and outlawries were called againe. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 98 The hill outlawry could a' catch us or ever we wan twa mile.

Outlay (au·tlē), *sb.* [OUT- 7.]

I. 1. The act or fact of laying out or expending; expenditure (of money upon something).

Orig. a Sc. and dial. word; still considered dialectal by Forby 1825; given in Webster 1828.

1798 *Statist. Acc. Scot., Perthshire* XX. 437 It is one which accumulates yearly in value, without an yearly outlay of expence. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xiii, Sir Arthur himself made great outlay. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Outlay*, expenditure. 1825–30 *Forby's Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., I made a great outlay before I brought my farm into profit. (Lowland Scotch, Brockett's Gloss.). 1828 WEBSTER, *Outlay*, a laying out or expending, expenditure. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iv. 61 Observing what comes of such an out-

lay of capital. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 319 The income of the state still fell short of the outlay by about a million. 1879 ROGERS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 67/2 After the first outlay, the demand of the public finds the means for paying the wages.

II. 2. In various obs. or dial. senses.

†**a.** ? An outlying thing. *Sc. Obs.* †**b.** A place of lying out; an outlying or out-of-the-way lair: see LAY *sb.*[7] 2. **c.** *Coal-mining.* 'The height to which the top of a winning pit is raised above the surface of the ground: commonly called the *out-set*' (Heslop *Northumb. Gloss.*).

1563 WINȝET *Wks.* (1890) II. 61 Quhat is prophane? Quhilk hes na halines, na godlines, strange and plane outlay fra the inwart chalmer of the Kirk, quhilk is the temple of God. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* II. iv, I know her and her haunts, Her layes, leaps, and out layes. 1881 *Borings* 79 (in Heslop) Outlay from the swarth five feet, metal from the swarth four feet.

Outlay (outlē·), *v.* [OUT- 15.]

1. *trans.* To lay out; to spread out, expose, display. Now *rare* or *poetic.*

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 181 No heare died, no lockes outelaied, no face painted. 1573 KILLIGREW *Let. to Burghley* 17 May in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 360, I trust..that after the battery shall be outlaid..the matter will be at a point. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxvii. 133 Where Pellin's mighty Mosse, and Mertons, on her sides Their hoggy breasts out lay. 1820 BYRON *Morg. Mag.* I. xxxiv, Thou thought'st me doubtless for the hier outlaid.

†**2.** To set forth. *Obs.*

1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* II. i. G iv, Their pendaunte lockes encompasde rounde, and verses they outlay [HORACE *Epist.* II. i. 110 Carmina dictant].

3. To lay out (money), expend; make outlay of.

1802 FINDLATER *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 38 The proprietor pays all the outlayed money for materials and wages of workmen. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* vi, The expenditure which he had outlayed. 1862 CHANNING in Salt *Thoreau* (1890) 258 No labor was too onerous, no material too costly, if outlaid on the right enterprise. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 19 June 839 Money which might be more profitably outlaid.

Outlayer: see OUTLIGGER[1] and OUT-.

†**Out-lea'd,** *v. Obs.* [OUT- 15.] *trans.* To lead or bring out. (Properly two words.)

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxvii. 7 [lxviii. 6] Þat oute ledes bonden in wa. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxx. 5 [xxxi. 4] Thou shalt ful out lede me fro this grene [1388 lede out, Vulg. *educes*]. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VI. xiii. in Ashm. (1652) 164 Fyrst yt outeledyth, and after bryngyth yt yn.

Out-leaf, -lean, etc.: see OUT-.

Ou'tleap, *sb.* [OUT- 7.] An act of leaping or springing out; an escape, sally, or excursion; an outburst. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1250 *Gloss. Law Terms* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 33 Utleph, *Eschapement de prisum.* 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. iv. 48 The people..are called Maures, or Moores, as I thincke of their outleapes and wide rowming. 1631 J. BURGES *Answ. Rejoined* Pref. 28 [His] words are set downe punctually, yea euen his out-leapes and digressions. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 97 Youth must have some Liberty, some Outleaps. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxxiv, The outleap of fury in the dagger-thrust. *a* 1878 LEWES *Stud. Psychol.* (1879) 147 An immediate outleap of heroic generosity.

†**b.** A place to which excursions are made. *Obs.*

a 1652 BROME *New Acad.* II. i, When shall we walk to Totnam?..or take Coach to Kensington Or Padington? or to some one or other O'th' City out-leaps for an afternoon?

Outlea'p, *v.* [OUT- 17, 18, 14.]

1. *trans.* To leap over or beyond. Also *fig.*

1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* vi. 78 T'out leape mens heades, and caper ore the table. 1897 *Home Messenger* Nov. 173 A world that outleaps all measurement and outruns all duration.

2. To surpass or excel in leaping.

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 166 A lion will outstand a man.. a stagge out-leap him. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 318 Who did..out-leap..the next-best leaper..by seven inches. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 198 The serpent has no limbs, yet it can..outleap the jerboa.

3. *intr.* To leap out or forth. (*poet.*)

1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 49 Outleapt a birth Of strong shield-bearers from the fateful horse. 1874 HOLLAND *Mistr. Manse* xvi. 65 Outleaping from the mesh Of memory's net, like bird or bee.

Hence **Outlea'ping,** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, leaping out.

1878 J. TODHUNTER *Alcestis* (1879) 56 Done so simply, In such a frank outleaping of the soul. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gypsy* v. 359 Escaping subtly in outleaping thought.

Outlea'rn, *v.* [OUT- 15, 18, 17.]

†**1.** *trans.* To find out, learn from others, elicit.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 22 When as nought according to his mind He could out-learne, he them [etc.].

2. To outstrip in learning.

1632 SHERWOOD, To out-learne his fellowes, *apprendre plus que ses compagnons.* 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 1/3 We were the pupils then, who outlearnt our masters. ..Will they, in turn, outlearn us?

3. To get beyond the learning or study of.

18.. EMERSON (Webster, 1890) Men and gods have not outlearned it [love].

Outleger, variant of OUTLIGGER[1]. *Obs.*

Out-length, -lengthen: see OUT-.

Ou'tler. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [perh. from *outlier.*] An animal that is not housed during the night or winter; *fig.* a person out of work or out of office. Also *attrib.*

1785 BURNS *Halloween* xxvi, The Deil, or else an outler Quey, Gat up an' gae a croon. 1791 LEARMONT *Poems* 160 At length the Outlers grew sae mad Against ilk Inler purse-proud blade. 1826 GRAHAM *Moorland Dial.* 8 (E.D.D.) Sin last our outler nowt was fother'd.

Outlet (au'tlĕt), *sb.* [OUT- 7.]

1. A place or opening at which anything is let out or escapes, or by which exit is possible; a means of issue; a channel of egress or discharge; a vent; a passage or way out, an exit.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1754 He wuneth at Porteshom, At one tune ine Dorsete Bi thare see in ore ut-lete [= By the sea in an outlet]. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 482 We were alwaies in good hope to find some out-let into the maine Ocean. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 35 That great Promontory, whose base lying between the out-lets of the River Indus and Ganges stretcheth [etc.]. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. vi. § 43 Like the Caspian Sea, receiving all, and having no Out-let. 1727 H. HERBERT tr. *Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* I. 128 John..was master of the out-lets of the Temple. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 89 The abscess, if large, may discharge through more outlets than one.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A way out of a difficulty; a means of escape, relief, or discharge, a 'vent'.

1625 BACON *Ess., Seditions* (Arb.) 411 In such manner, as no Euill shall appeare so peremptory, but that it hath some Out-let of Hope. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 61 Prayer is the best outlet to fear. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. L.* XI v. 427 An energetic nature seeking an outlet for energy.

†**c.** *fig.* Issue. *Obs.*

1710 HENRY *On Ps.* lxvi. 12 How glorious the issue was at last..for (1)..The outlet of the trouble is happy.

2. a. A place into which anything is let out; *spec.* a pasture into which cattle are let out. b. A field, yard, or other enclosure attached to a house.

1752 J. MACSPARRAN *America Dissected* (1753) 13 They will..raise great Quantities of neat Cattle, as the Climate is benign, and their Outlets or Commonages large. 1793-1813 *Rep. Agric.* 33 in Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 30 (E.D.D.) After the cows have been turned into the outlet. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss., Boosing Field,* ..the pasture which is contiguous to the *booses,* where the cows are tied up, and which is retained by an outgoing tenant as an outlet for his cattle.

†**3.** a. The outlying parts, the exterior parts; the environs of a town. b. The suburban streets or roads passing into the country. *Obs.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lix. 356 We see but the outleets (that is to say) the outermost partes of Godes Woorkes. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lv, A dismal-looking house in the outlets of the town. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* I. 101, I hear the outlets about Dublin are delightful; you will be unpardonable if you don't visit them all.

4. The action of letting out or discharging; discharge, escape by outflow. *lit.* and *fig.*

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xi. 109 Melted away, and wasted by an extreame out-let of Love. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* xxxix. 2 A flood gathering in force and foaming for outlet.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sense 1), as *outlet-pipe,* etc.

1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* I. 159 Hot-air pipes enclosed in an oven on a level with the outlet-pipe. 1898 *Daily News* 25 May 5/1 The fine subway under Shaftesbury-avenue, the odtlet grating of which is visible at Piccadilly-circus.

Outle't, *v. Obs.* or *rare.* [OUT- 15.] *trans.* To let out, give egress to, pour forth.

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xxxii. xxxiv, Like Buckets bottomless, which all out-let. 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. vii. (1677) 8 Nor ought that blood to be accounted lost, which is out-letted for a noble Master. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 406/2 The sewage..which is 'outletted' (as I heard a flusherman call it) into the Thames.

Ou't-le:t, *ppl. a.* [OUT- 11.] Let out, allowed to go out.

1601 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VII. lvii, And, from thence, labour to bring-in again The out-let will of disobedience.

Ou't-le:tting, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] The action of letting out or pouring forth. Chiefly *fig.*

1659 A. HAY *Diary* (S. H. S. 1900) 185 She and I withdrew and prayed together, wher the Lord allowed me much outletting. 1676 ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* viii. (184') 11; Gradual outlettings of gospel grace. 1818 *Q. Rev.* XVIII. 537 It had been born in upon his mind, during several great out-lettings of the spirit.

Outlicar, -licker, var. OUTLIGGER[1], outrigger.

Outlie', *v.*[1] *rare.* [f. OUT- 14, 17 + LIE *v.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To lie out in the open air; to camp out.

1826 J. F. COOPER *Mohicans* xviii, We are not about to start on a squirrel hunt..but to outlie for days and nights, and to stretch across a wilderness.

2. *intr.* To lie stretched out, to extend.

1876 BROWNING *Pisgah-Sights* I. i, How I see all of it, Life there, outlying.

3. *trans.* To lie beyond or on the outside of.

1873 *Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 383 The forests that outlay the broad lagoons of the river. 1882 BURTON & CAMERON *Gold Coast for Gold* (1883) I. i. 15 Next morning showed us to port the Cone of Maritimo: it outlies Marsala.

Outlie', *v.*[2] [f. OUT- 18 + LIE *v.*[2]] *trans.* To outdo in lying.

1597 DONNE *Sat.* iv. 47 In which he can..outlie either Jovius or Surius, or both together. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 109 He doth in them out-ly..the Devil himself the Father of lies. 1740 GARRICK *Lying Valet* I. ii, To..deceive his mistress, outlie her chamber-maid, and yet be paid for thy honesty! 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 144 He had now, they said, outlied himself.

Ou'tlier. [OUT- 8.]

1. One who lies (*i. e.* sleeps or lodges) out, i. e. in the open air, or away from a place with which he is connected by business or otherwise.

1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* II. i. (1677) 11 Out-liers, comers, and goers. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 201 He dispatches another Message to the Highways and Hedges, to fetch in all the Outlyers. *a* 1742 BENTLEY *Lett.* 59 (R.) The party..sent messengers to all their outliers within twenty miles of Cambridge to come to their election. 1866 *N. & Q.* 19 May 421/1 Outliers are soldiers (generally married men) who, when there is not sufficient barrack accommodation, receive an allowance..and provide themselves with lodgings.

b. One that lies outside the pale, an outsider.

1690 D'URFEY *Collin's Walk* A vij b, Every worthy and true English Protestant of the Establish'd Church (for I have no hopes of the Outlyers). 1826 LAMB *Lett., to Bernard Barton* 147, I do not know how friends will relish it, but we outlyers, honorary friends, like it very well.

c. An animal that lies outside the house, fold, or park; esp. an outlying deer.

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* etc. (1677) 157 It is but Trifling sport for you to pull down an Out-lyer, unless you leap the Pale and let slip at the Herd. 1892 ANSELL *Land of Burns* 37 (E. D. D.) It wauken'd hurdies frae the bough, An' outlyers frae their lair.

2. a. 'A stone not taken from a quarry, but lying out in the field in a detached state' (Jam.); a boulder. Also †**outlair.** *Sc.*

1610 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* (Spalding Club) II. 300 The keaping stane to be of outlairis, frie wark, and boulted with irne. 1807 J. HALL *Trav. Scot.* II. 333 There is, in the parish of Ordiquhill, a large outlier of lime stone some tons weight, and no lime-rock to be found near it. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* II. xvii. 210 On a black moor called Monstone Edge, is a huge moor-stone or outlier.

b. *Geol.* A portion or mass of a geological formation lying *in situ* at a distance from the main body to which it originally belonged, the intervening part having been removed by denudation.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. Gloss. 76 When a portion of a stratum occurs at some distance detached from the general mass..some practical mineral surveyors call it an outlier, and the term is adopted in geological language. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* viii (1857) 160 There lies in the Firth beyond, an outlier of the Lias. 1889 CROLL *Stellar Evolution* 55 Occasional outliers of conglomerate on the Highland side of the fault.

c. *generally.* An outlying portion or member of anything, detached from the main mass, body, or system to which it belongs.

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* ii. 54 Interrupted..by great mountain outliers, isolated or branching from the central chain. 1854 R. G. LATHAM *Races of Russia* 30 Outlyers from the neighbouring Government of Esthonia. 1881 G. ALLEN *Vignettes fr. Nature, Fall of the Year,* Australia remains an isolated outlier of Asia to the present day.

3. *Fishing.* A set-line, out-line. *U.S.*

†**Ou'tliggand.** *Obs.* [dial. form of OUTLYING *ppl. a.*] An outlying portion.

1587 HARRISON *England* I. xiv. in *Holinshed* 7/1 A parcell of Monmouthshire, being an outliggand. *Ibid.* 88/2 Betweene Denbighshire, and the outliggand of Flintshire.

†**Outligger**[1], **outlicker.** *Naut. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 5, 8 outligger, 5 -lygger, owtlegger, 6 outleger, 7-8 -lager, 8 -leager, -layer. *β.* 6 outliear, 7-8 -licker, 8 -leaker; 7 -looker. [Prob. a dial. form of *outlier* (cf. LIGGER *sb.*), subsequently corrupted in various ways by those to whom the dial. *lig.* to lie, was unknown. Du. has analogous uses of *uitlegger, -ligger* 'outlier'; but the later date of this prevents it (notwithstanding Dampier's assertion: see sense 2) from being viewed as the source of the Eng. word.

Du. *uitlegger* 'outlier' appears in Kilian, 1599, only in the sense of 'stationary guard-ship lying out in front of a port, etc.' From 1671 (Witsen *Scheeps-bouw* 55 a) it is found in a sense akin to 1 below. The 'outrigger' of the Indian seas (sense 2) is described in Du. works from *c* 1600 without any name; in Valentijn *Oud en Nieuw Oost Indien* I. 2 (1724) it is called *vlerk* (i. e. wing), the name still in common use; but beside it the name *uitlegger* is found in Dutch dictionaries of the 19th c. (Twent *Zeemans Woordenb.* 147 b, 1813, etc.) Thus, so far as yet known, both uses of *uitlegger* are later than the corresponding senses of the Eng. word.]

1. A spar projecting from a vessel to extend some sail, or to make a greater angle for some rope, etc.; *esp.* **a.** A long and stout spar extended from the poop to haul down the mizen-sheet.

α. 1481–90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (Roxb.) 23 Stuff of the lenete..Item, a pompe..an ont lygger .j. tope mast: a chest with gonne stones. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 51 Outliggers..j, Bitakles..j, Pumps..ij. 1495 *Ibid* 156 Owte lyggers for the Sterne of a smale ship. *Ibid.* 272 Owtleggers at Sterne..j. 1558 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 124 By the euill worke of his men the shippe fell aboorde of vs.. and the shippes wailes were broken with her outleger.

β. 1594 N. DOWNTON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. ii. 200 Whereby the ship fell to the sterne of the out-licar of the Carack, which (being a piece of timber) so wounded her foresaile, that they sayd they could come no more to fight. 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Hark MS. 2301), Ye Out-Licker. Is a small peece of timber (some two or three yardes long as they have occasion to vse it) and it is made fast to the top of the Poope and so standes right out asterne. [1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-man's Dict.* expands this greatly, and says 'The use of this is to hale-downe the Missen'. Hence in PHILLIPS 1674, CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1727, etc.] 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 29 Trie her with a crose jacke, bowse it vp with the outlooker.

b. A spar to thrust out the breast-back-stays: = OUTRIGGER 1 c.

1731 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 1 May, This morning got outlickers out in the Tops, and the David out forward for a lower outlicker.

2. A contrivance used with canoes in the Indian

and Pacific Oceans to prevent capsizing under a press of sail: = OUTRIGGER 2.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 299 Along the belly-side of the Boat, parallel with it at about 6 or 7 foot distance, lies another..being a Log of very light Wood, almost as long as the great Boat,..there are two Bamboas..by the help of which the little Boat is made firm and contiguous to the other. These are generally called by the Dutch, and by the English from them, *Outlagers* [*ed.* 1729 out-layers]. *Ibid.* 492 We had a good substantial Mast, and a mat Sail, and good Outlagers lasht very fast and firm on each side..made of strong poles. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxviii. 71 Fitted them [Canoaes] with Out-leagers to keep them from over-turning,..but in the Way one of the Boats lost her Out-leager, and drowned all her Crew. 1744 A. DOBBS *Hudson's Bay* 68 To prevent even these Canoes from oversetting, by Outlagers or blown Bladders fixed to their Sides. 1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 301 These Vessels are built on one Side upright as a Wall;..on the Wall Side, are laid small Poles, called Out-Liggers by the Sea-men. 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1766) II. 156 *note*, This kind of boat is four foot broad..the greatest danger is its oversetting, and this may always be prevented..by placing two men on the windward outlayer.

β. 1707 W. FUNNELL *Voy.* viii. 228–9 They had two long Poles put out of one side..at the end of which was a long piece of Plank..of the same shape, and about one fourth of the bigness of the bottom of the Boat. This piece..altogether, is called the Out-leaker. This is always the Weather-side; and the use of it is to keep the Boat from over-setting.

†**Out·ligger**². *Obs.* [f. OUT- + LIGGER.] In Reaping, One who made bands for the sheaves and laid the corn in them for the binder. So †**Out·ligging** *vbl. sb.* or *ppl. a.*

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 49 An outligger carryeth only one loome to the field, and that is..an outligginge rake, or a gatheringe rake. *Ibid.*, A good outligger is knowne by followinge close vnto him that shee gathereth after, and likewise by makinge of her bandes; for some outliggers twine theire bandes, and others againe make them of pulled corne.

Out-lighten to **Out-limn**: see OUT-.

Outline (au·tlәin), *sb.* [f. OUT- 3 + LINE *sb.*²]

1. *pl.* The lines, real or apparent, by which a figure is defined or bounded in the plane of vision; the sum of these lines forming the contour of a figure.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 1. v. 109 Penning the Contours, and out lines with a more even and acute touch. 1718 GILDON *Art Poetry* I. 227 Who is it that draws the Outlines? Why the Master-Painter, and Journeymen fill them up with Colours, Shades, and Lights. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* 9 The true and full idea of what is call'd the outlines of a figure. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 301 Charmed by the bold outlines and rich tints of the hills. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xix. 334 Suppose the outlines of the various countries of the world depicted on a globular bladder.

b. *sing.* The contour or outer boundary thus defined.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii, He lifted up his eyes, and beheld in the distance the black outline of a gallows. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 21 A mountain wall projected its jagged outline against the sky. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xii. (1878) 243 Neither could see more than the other's outline. *fig.* 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. li. 18 She said, in a low melodious voice, with syllables which had what might be called a foreign but agreeable outline.

2. A sketch or drawing in which an object is represented by lines of contour without shading.

1735 H. JACOB *Wks.* 391 Carracio, esteem'd for Contours, or Out-Lines, at Bologna. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 32 If your pattern is only an out-line, it will be the better, as you will finish your piece after it with more ease. 1868 *Free-hand Drawing* (Nimmo) 53 The outlines and finished views of these casts are given separately.

b. *In outline*, with only the outline drawn, represented, or visible.

1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. vii, Carrick shore, Dim seen in outline faintly blue. 1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. of Many Scenes, Death of Day* 164 The hills in clear outline..Stand forth. *Mod.* The figure of a horse drawn in outline. A map of England showing the counties in outline merely.

3. A rough draught or general sketch in words; a description, giving a general idea of the whole, but leaving details to be filled in.

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xxiii, There are others again, who will draw a man's character from no other helps.. but merely from his evacuations;—but this often gives a very incorrect outline. 1795 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* Introd. 8 A distinct general view, or outline, of all the essential parts of the study. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* xix. (1877) 217, I have given a bare outline of the contents of this passage.

b. in *pl.* The main features or leading characteristics of any subject; the general principles.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 182 ₱6 His Drama at present has only the Out-Lines drawn. 1751 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 249 The faint rudiments, at least, or out-lines, of a general distinction between actions. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 157 All, who speak of that division, agree in the great outlines.

†4. The outer line, the border line. *Obs. rare.*

1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* II. 624 The shining Squadrons fly To th' Out-lines, and the Frontiers of the Sky.

5. *Fishing.* A set-line or ledger-line. *U. S.*

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *outline-drawing, -map, -sketch*; **outline stitch**, in Embroidery, stitch used to indicate an outline, *spec.* = stem stitch.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 47 Delicate and finely undulating outline drawing. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* vii. (1869) 232 The facts already ascertained..supply us with the elements of an outline sketch. 1882 J. COLLIER *Primer of Art* 25 When the boundaries of an object are represented apart from its other qualities, the process is called outline drawing. 1888 *Weldon's Pract. Needlewk.* II. 7/1 Crewel or Stem Stitch, also called Outline Stitch, is the chief and most-used stitch for crewel work. 1889 *Jrnl. Decorative Needlewk.* Ser. II. No. 12. 4 The Bayeux Outline Stitch consists simply of one laid strand tied down. *Mod.* The use of outline maps in teaching geography.

Outline (au·tlәin), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To draw or trace the exterior line of; to draw in outline.

c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 28 Having outlined the folds, and the other parts of drapery, you may next attempt the shadowing your figure. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. iii. § 28. 46 The ornament is merely outlined upon them with a fine incision. 1886 CORBETT *Fall of Asgard* I. 12 Two fierce dragons were outlined on its hafi.

b. To indicate or define the outline of; in *pa. pple.* having the outline sharply defined to the eye.

1817 L. HUNT *Poems, On the Avon*, All things appear Strong outlined in the spacious atmosphere. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* (repr.) 176 The great room was outlined with laurel leaves. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 197/1 White marble crosses.., outlined against the blue sky. 1889 *Times* 14 Nov. 5/4 The Imperial yacht is outlined with lights, producing a charming effect. 1889 *Jrnl. Decorative Needlewk.* Ser. II. No. 12. 13 A line of the finest gold thread might outline everything.

c. To trace or ascertain the outline of (an area).

1890 *Nature* 30 Oct. 651 It has not yet been found possible to outline exactly the eastern limit of the sea. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxiii. 355 Careful outlining of the upper and lower boundaries [of the area] may discover a limited and dome-like increase in one direction.

2. To describe the broad outlines or main features of; to sketch in general terms.

1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* Introd. (1858) 40 The early progress of the religious reformation.. will be outlined in a separate chapter. 1880 *Daily News* 18 Dec., The scheme outlined in Mr. Bright's speech.

Hence **Out·tlined** *ppl. a.*; **Out·tlining** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 249 Accompanied with outlined engravings of their leading works. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 273 An outlined ridge of doubtful mountain land. 1883 *Athenæum* 17 Nov. 643/2 The beautiful outlining which characterizes [the] etchings. 1896 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 2/2 Only fragmentary pillars and remnants of outlining walls..remain.

Outlinear (au·tlinіă), *a.* [f. OUTLINE *sb.* after LINEAR.] Of the nature of an outline.

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 66, I have..given this outlinear sketch of my life. 1858 TRENCH *Synon. N. T.* viii. (1876) 27 The substantial as opposed to the shadowy and outlinear.

Out-linger to **Out-list**: see OUT-.

Outlive (autli·v), *v.* [OUT- 18, 17.]

1. *trans.* Of a person: To live longer than (another person); to survive; also, to live longer than (a thing lasts).

1472 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 234/2 In cas hereafter it happen you ..to outleve our seid Sovereigne Lord. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Judg.* ii. 7 All the daies of the Elders that outlyued Iushua. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* IV. 341 Asham'd his Country's Freedom to out-live. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 72 ₱ 11 The Senior Member has out-lived the whole Club twice over. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lvii. 253 He had out-lived nearly all his early friends and foes.

b. Of a thing: To endure longer than; to outlast.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lv, Not marble, nor the gilded monuments Of princes, shall outlive this powerful rhyme. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* IV. i. 51 When Guilt outlives the Sence of Shame. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 229 The Taliacotian art does not, however, appear to have long outlived its author in Italy. 1865 LIGHTFOOT *Gal.* (1874) 13 The character of a nation even outlives its language.

2. To live through or beyond (a specified time).

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 39 Not one will out-live October. 1726–31 WALDRON *Isle Man* (1865) 67 He is sure not to out-live three days. 1867 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) III. 334 The mammoth..did not outlive the age of bronze.

b. To live through or beyond (a certain state or experience); to pass through; to outgrow.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 63 How many have out-lived their piety. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 13 July, They have outlived the age of weakness. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 266 The *Montagu* having..outlived the hurricane. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* etc. 42 The world has outlived much, and will outlive a great deal more.

†3. *intr.* To survive. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 132 But when ye haue the hony we desire, Let not this Waspe out-liue vs both to sting.

4. *trans.* To excel in (virtuous) living.

1883 MACFADYEN in *Congreg. Year-bk.* 58 Bishop Burnet gave his clergy the ..advice that if they wished Dissent to cease, they must out-live, out-labour, out-preach Dissenters.

Hence **Outli·ved**, **Outli·ving** *ppl. adjs.*; **Outli·ver**, a survivor.

1800 LAMB *Lett., to Manning* 55 The prattle of age, and outlived importance. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Survivant*, the outliuer. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 186 The out-liuer becomming a conuert to their religion. 1630 MILTON *Passion* 7 In Wintry solstice like the shorth'd light Soon swallow'd up in dark and long out-living night.

Out-li·ving, *ppl. a. rare.* [OUT- 10.] That lives out; living outside a country, city, college, etc.

1766 W. GORDON *Geu. Counting-ho.* 365 No foreigner or out-living trader.

Out-lo·dging, *sb.* [OUT- 1.] A lodging or domicile situated outside a certain limit.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xiv. 103 As for out-lodgings (.. necessary evils ..) he rather tolerates then approves them. *Ibid.* xx. 130 He counts it a disgrace .. that we..should not know the out-lodgings of the same house.

So **Out·lo·dging** *ppl. a.* [OUT- 10], lodging outside, having one's quarters outside a certain limit.

1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 118 Out-lodging deer are seldom seen to be so fat as those which keep themselves within the park.

Outlook (au·tluk), *sb.* [OUT- 7.]

1. The act or practice of looking out; a looking forth or abroad, esp. for observation or discovery; vigilant watch. *lit.* and *fig.* *On the outlook*, on the look-out, on the watch for what may turn up.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iv, What cheer, brother? You seem on the outlook, eh? 1820 — *Monast.* xxii, The means of ascending it as a place of out-look. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xvi. § 11 The best windows for outlook are, of course, oriels and bow windows. 1862 SKELTON *Nugæ Crit.* i. 46 Jackdaws .. on the out-look for plunder. 1895 *United Service Mag.* July 429 The failure of the Egyptians to keep an adequate outlook at night.

b. Vigilance, watchfulness.

1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I. xi. 162 They had a sharp expression of outlook and readiness.

2. A place from or by which a view is obtained; a look-out.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 97 The innocent eyes, those Casements and out-looks of the tender heart. 1877 TALMAGE *Serm.* 291 He sent his servant to the outlook of the mountain to see if there were any signs of rain. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* IV. vi. 567 Viewed from the distant outlook.

3. The view or prospect from a place or point.

1828 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 25 One might have sickened and grown melancholy over such an outlook. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* ii, The dreary outlook of chimney-tops and smoke. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 116 There was a picturesque outlook on all sides.

b. A mental view or survey.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 1152 Above Applause; Which owes to Man's short Out-look all its Charmes. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. viii. 30 His [Tasso's] outlook over life was melancholy.

c. The prospect for the future.

1832 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) I. v. 324 My political outlook is very gloomy. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* iv. 178 They took a much more sober view of the outlook than the populace did.

4. *attrib.*, as *outlook box, post, tower, window.*

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xvi. § 11 The earth and the doings upon it being the chief object in outlook windows. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 65 Perhaps Burgh Head was an out-look station of the old sea-rovers. 1897 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 2/5 Both outlook glasses were smashed, and the driver and stoker narrowly escaped injury.

Outloo·k, *v.* [OUT- 18 c, 17, 15, 14.]

1. *trans.* To overcome or disconcert by looking; to look or stare down; to outstare.

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 115 To out-looke Conquest, and to winne renowne E'en in the iawes of danger and of death. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV* Wks. 1874 I. 27 They think they can outlook our truer looks. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* v. 220, I do not..endeavour to look big and great, or outlook others by a confident assurance.

†2. To look beyond. *Obs.*

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Sc., Departed Fr.* v, What mysteries do lie beyond thy dust, Could man outlook that mark!

†3. To look out, to select by looking. *poet.*

a 1687 COTTON *Angler's Ballad* i. Poems (1689) 76 Away to the Brook, All your Tackle out look.

†4. To outdo in looks or appearance. *Obs.*

1731 MRS. DELANY *Lett., to Mrs. A. Granville* 295 Nobody's equipage outlooked our's except my Lord Lieutenant's, but in every respect I must say Mrs. Clayton's outshines her neighbours.

5. *intr.* To look out or forth. *poet.*

1888 R. BUCHANAN *City of Dream* XII. 248, I saw those three wan Shapes Outlooking from the greenness of the woods.

Out-looker, variant of OUTLIGGER¹ 1.

Out·loo·ker. *rare.* [OUT- 8.] One who looks out or abroad.

1637 BRETON *Packet Lett.* (1879) 43/2 They may be kinde, but not constant, and Loue lones no out-lookers.

So **Out·loo·king** *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9], a looking forth or abroad; *ppl. a.* [OUT- 10], that looks out.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. ciii. 204 An out-looking eye. 1850 BUSHNELL *God in Christ* i. 22 The outlooking of His intelligence.

†**Ou·t-loose.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [OUT- 7?] A means of escape (from an obligation, duty, etc.).

a 1654 SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 39 If we once come to leave that out-loose, as to pretend Conscience against Law, who knows what inconvenience may follow? *Ibid.* 78 In the new Oath it runs (whereas I believe in my Conscience, &c. I will assist thus and thus) that (whereas) gives me an Outloose, for if I do not believe so, for ought I know, I swear not at all.

†**Ou·tlope.** *Obs.* Also 7 **-loape.** [app. ad. Du. *uitloop*, in Kilian *uutloop*, a run out, an excursion.] A run out; a sally, an excursion; = OUTLEAP *sb.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. x. (1632) 228 *Excursusque breves tentat*, 'Outlopes sometimes he doth assay, But very short, and as he may'. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Jacke-a-lent* Wks. I. 118/2 It cannot be but that so nighty a Monarch as he, hath his inroades and his outloapes.

†**Ou·tlo·per.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [app. ad. Du. *uitlooper*, in Kilian *uutlooper* 'excursor'; but cf. INTERLOPER.] One who makes a run out; e. g. on a voyage of adventure.

1583 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. i. 173 Touching any outlopers of our [English] nation, which may happen to come thither to traffike, you are not to suffer, but to imprison the chiefe officers, and suffer the rest not to traffike at any time.

Out-lord: see OUT- 22.

Out-loud. The phrase (read) *out loud* sometimes hyphened; esp. *attrib.*

1844 L. HUNT *Imag. & Fancy* Pref. 4 In reading out-

loud. 1899 *Spectator* 20 May 718 [The] book .. deserves a solemn out-loud reading.

Outlo·ve, *v.* [Out- 18, 21.] *trans.* To outdo or surpass in loving.

1614 Tomkis *Albumazar* II. vii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 348 She cannot outlove me, nor you outfriend me. *a* 1711 Ken *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 409 They..to out-love each other co-inclin'd. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (1901) 192/1 What lover has he not outloved? What sage has he not outseen?

Outlu·ng, *v.* [Out- 21.] *trans.* To surpass in lung-power; to outdo in shouting.

1756 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 215 They will outface and outlung you. 1890 *Universal Rev.* Dec. 519 Confident that he can out-lung and out-last his own generation.

Outlu·stre, *v.* [Out- 21.] *trans.* To surpass in lustre, to outshine.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. iv. 78 As that Diamond of yours outlusters many I haue beheld. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. ii. § 43 This Henry of Bloys..outlustred the other as far, as an extraordinary Ambassador doth a Leger of the same Nation. 1809 M. A. Bianchi *Levity & Sorrow* I. 176.

Ou·tly, *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Out *adv.* + -ly 2.]

1. Out and out, utterly, completely.

c 1290 *Beket* 383 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 117 Þe furste tyme þat seint thomas ovtliche him with seide, Hit was for þe king aȝen pouere Men dude onriȝtful dede. 13.. *Chron. R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 1513 (MS. B) Al is here outliche [*MS. A.* onliche, *MS. δ.* outturly] on hire on he caste. *Ibid.* 4920+5 (MS. B) Þe byssop.. outlych [*v. rr.* outerliche, onlich] yt wyþ seyde. 1789 Ross *Helenore* 43 But three haill days were outly come and gaen. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Outly,* thoroughly, out-and-out.

2. Outwardly, externally.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. ii. 167 It but the Form disguises In hundred fashions, and the Substances .. Inly, or Outly, neither win nor leese. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Ooterly,* or *Ootly,*..externally.

Outlygger: see Outligger 1 *Obs.*

Outlying (au·tloi·iŋ), *ppl. a.* [Out- 10.]

1. Lying or situated outside certain limits; hence *fig.* extrinsic, extraneous. Of a beast: That makes its lair outside a park or enclosure.

1663 Dryden *Wild Gallant* II. ii, Just in the condition of an out-lying deer, that's beaten from his walk for offering to rut. 1689–90 Temple *Ess., Heroic Virtue* v. Wks. 1720 I. 220 The last Survey I proposed of the Four outlying (or, if the Learned so please to call them, barbarous) Empires, was that of the Arabians. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* II. iii. 36 If this be the Church of England, all the Laity are ont of the Pale of the Church, like out-lying Deer that are out of the Park, and subject to be worryed by every Dog or Devil. 1852 Ansted *Channel Isl.* I. iii. (ed. 2) 37 These distances do not include the outlying rocks. 18.. M. Pattison in *Mem.* (1885) 136, I wasted time over outlying classics, which did not form part of the degree list.

2. Lying at a distance from the centre of an area; remote, out-of-the-way; living at a distance from centres of population.

1689–90 Temple *Ess., Heroic Virtue* i. Wks. 1720 I. 196 Some of these out-lying Parts of the World. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. 41 Instances of civilized men taking to a wild life in outlying districts of the world. 1888 Burgon *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. xii. 396 The example was taken up by remote outlying parishes.

†**Ou·tma·king,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [Out- 9.] The 'making out' or discernment of the sense.

1680 G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* 19 They ought to believe the naked Word, when there was no appearance of its out-making. 1681 R. Fleming *Fulfill. Script.* (1801) I. 37 The performance and outmaking of the Scripture. 1728 Helen Alexander *Autobiog.* in *Covenanters in South* (1856) 349 Then I found the outmaking of that word in Isaiah, I will extend peace to her like a river.

†**Ou·tman,** *sb. Obs.* [Out- 2.] A dweller without the bounds; an outsider; a member of an out-company, one whose work is outside.

1493 *Charter* in A. Laing *Lindores Abbey & Newburgh* xvii. (1876) 180 We ordane that no outman be maid burges bot consent of the said abbot & convent. *c* 1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 116 Sir Thomas..dyd rebuke this examinate for making any busynes in that parish, being an out man. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 101 Every ont-man to take all opportunities of landing upon the rock to work. 1890 Ferguson *Hist. Cumbld.* xiii. 217 No outman was to bring flesh to the market unless he also brought the skin.

Outma·n, *v. rare.* [Out- 21.]

1. *trans.* To surpass in number of men, to outnumber.

1691 Bethel *Providences of God* (1694) 111 We out-mann'd, out-gunn'd, and ont-mann'd them.

2. To outdo as a man, to excel in manly qualities.

18.. Carlyle (Ogilvie 1882), In gigantic ages, finding quite other men to outman and outstrip.

Outmanœu·vre, -ver, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To outdo in manœuvring; to get the better of by superior strategy.

1799 Sir T. Troubridge 18 May in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) III. 357 *note,* I will out-manœuvre him there and push him hard too. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xlvi, I mean to fight these fellows under sail, and out-manœuvre them, if I can. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 204 He contrived to outmanœuvre all her manœuvres.

Outmantle to Outmapped: see Out-.

Ou·tmarch, *sb.* [Out- 7.] A march out upon an expedition; an advance.

1847 Grote *Greece* I. xxxiv. III. 230 The adventures .. on the out-march and the home-march. 1849 *Ibid.* II. lxxxvii. XI. 436 To meet Philip in any of his sudden out-marches. 1900 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 5/7 The Canadian Contingent had for the out-march been placed in waggons.

Outma·rch, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To outdo or outstrip in marching; .to march faster or farther than; to march so as to leave behind.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. § 40 The Horse had outmarched the Foot. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. xvi. i. 416 He would upon any emergency out-march his baggage. 1870 *Daily News* 27 Dec., The Germans have hitherto outmarched the French in this war.

Out-mark to Out-mate: see Out-.

Outma·ster, *v.* [Out- 18 b.] *trans.* To overcome in a contest for mastery.

1799 H. Gurney *Cupid & Psyche* VI. 12 E'en in her shroud outmasters [*ed.* 2, o'ermasters] fear. 1860 Smiles *Self-Help* vii. 171 Though your force be less than another's, you equal and outmaster your opponent if you continue it longer and concentrate it more.

Outma·tch, *v.* [Out- 18 b.] *trans.* To be more than a match for; to prove superior to; to surpass, outdo.

1603 Breton *Dignitie Man* (1879) 14/2 In labour the Oxe will out-toile him, and in subtiltie the Foxe will outmatch him. 1845 Emily Brontë *Wuthering Heights* xxi. 183 You'll own that I've out-matched Hindley there. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Mar. 5/1 Their collective strength enormously outmatches ours.

Out-match, at *Cricket,* etc.: see Out *a.* 3.

Outmea·sure, *v.* [Out- 18 c, or 21.] *trans.* To exceed in measure or extent.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* V. xviii. 260 To attempt perpetuall motions, and engines whose revolutions..might outlast the exemplary mobility, and outmeasure time it selfe. 1806 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 110 Such masses of property, as will outmeasure the estates of Russian nobles. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 478 There are some days that might outmeasure years.

†**Ou·tmer,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 -mere. [Variant of Utmer: cf. *utmest,* Utmost.] Outer.

c 1400 *Prymer* 9 Mi soule be fillid as wiþ inner fatnesse & outmer fatnes. *a* 1410 *Wyclif's Bible* Matt. viii. 12 But the sones of the rewme schulen be cast out in to vttmer [*v. rr.* vttermere, *MS. Harl.* 5017 (*a* 1420) outmere] derknessis.

Out-merchant to Out-Mormon: see Out-.

Outmost (au·tmōst, -mŏst), *a.* Also 4 -mest. [In origin, an altered form of *utmest,* Utmost, assimilated to the positive Out. Isolated instances of this assimilation appear in ME., but *outmost* was hardly an established form till after 1550. Between 1575 and 1675, it gradually supplanted *utmost* in the literal sense as superlative of *out,* in which it is synonymous with *outermost.*]

1. Most outward, most external, situated farthest out; farthest from the inside or centre; outermost.

13.. *Coer de L.* 2931 That ontemeste walle was doun caste. *a* 1390 *Wyclif's Bible* Num. xxii. 39 (MS. Bodl. 959) The cytee, that was in the outmost [*v. rr.* vtmost, vttermoost] coost of his kyngdom. 1565 Stapleton tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 140 b, This Nonne was alone .. in the outmost places of the monasterie. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* V. 83 The first [coat] which is outmost groweth not stretely to the body of the kidneys. 1607 Markham *Caval.* I. (1617) 28 His outmost teeth of each side haue little black holes in the top of them. 1653 Walton *Angler* iv. 110 Lay the outmost part of your feather next to your hook. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 31 The first or outmost Skin is called the Cuticle. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* V. xii, Far past Clan-Alpine's outmost guard. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 422 *note,* In the Temple all might enter the outmost court.

b. The sense 'most out', 'farthest out' is often inseparable from that of 'most remote', 'farthest off', utmost, uttermost, extreme.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* Table Script. Quotat., Euen unto the outmost parts of the earth. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 176/14 Outmoste, *extremus.* 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 10 From the very outmost endes of the worlde.

c. *elliptical.* The extremest part, the extremity.

1634 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xix. 63 Aristotle called it *corporis extremitatem,* the extremitie or outmost of a body.

†**2.** Final; most complete; = Utmost *a.* 2, 3. *Obs.*

1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 138/2 Greved, to ther outmost destruction. 1587 T. Hughes *Misfort. Arthur* III. iii, Loe, here the last and outmost worke for blades.

†**b.** *elliptical.* The utmost point, degree, or limit; esp. in phr. *to the outmost. Obs.*

1671 *True Nonconf.* 506 After yon have striven to the outmost. 1685 *Scotch Proclam.* 28 Apr. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2032/3 They .. shall be punished with the outmost of severity. 1692 Sir W. Hope *Fencing-Master* 83 To the outmost of my power.

Out-mount, etc.: see Out-.

†**Ou·t-mou·th,** *sb. Obs.* [Out- 6.] A projecting mouth.

1667 Dryden *Maiden Queen* I. ii, A full nether lip, an out-mouth, that makes mine water at it.

Hence †**Ou·t-mou·thed** *a. Obs.*

1698 J. Cockburn *Bourignianism Detected* i. 3 She was Ont-monthed, having Lips and Teeth somewhat big.

Out-mouth (-mau·ð), *v.* [Out- 18 or 21.] *trans.* To outdo in mouthing, exceed in loudness of sound.

a 1625 Boys *Wks.* (1630) 606 Though hypocrites out-mouth as it were true Christians, in bragging of their familiarity with God. 1849 J. Wilson *Christopher under Canvass* in *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 16 He sometimes out-mouths the big-mouthed thunder at his own bombast.

†**Outmo·ve,** *v. Obs.* [Out- 18, 18 b.]

1. *trans.* To surpass or exceed in moving.

1635 Quarles *Embl.* II. vi. (1718) 86 She'd lend the favour should out-move The Troy-bane Helen, or the Queen of love. 1761 Sterne *Trist. Shandy* III. xxxix, My father's ideas ran on as much faster than the translation, as the translation out-moved my uncle Toby's.

2. To defeat by a move, as in chess.

1860 Forster *Gr. Remonstr.* 197 Every move they made was outmoved. 1887 *Witness* (N. Y.) 13 Apr. 5 A game of political chess, with the chances that the Prohibitionists will be outmoved.

†**Ou·tnal** 1. *Obs.* [Origin unascertained. It may be orig. a place-name, but no suitable local name has been found in France or the Low Countries.]

A kind of linen thread: see quot. 1812.

1662 *Book of Rates* in *Statutes at large* (1786) II. 417 Lions or Paris thread, the bail,..£3; Outnall thread, the dozen pound, £3; sisters thread, the pound, 15*s.* 1721 C. King *Brit. Merch.* I. 290 (An Account of Goods imported from France 1686)..Onions, Pease, Quails,..Outnall Thred, Ticking, Copperas. 1812 J. Smyth *Pract. Customs* (1821) 257 Outnal is the Flemish and Dutch brown flaxen thread.

Out-name to Out-Nero: see Out-.

†**Outne·me,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* Also 3–4 utenem(e, -nemes. utnemis. [f. OE. *út,* Out *adv.* + **nâme,* ablaut deriv. of *niman* to take. The form in *-s* is difficult to account for.] Exceptional, special, extraordinary, immense.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22591 (Edinb.) Þe tend [sign] outnem, [*C.* utenemes, *G.* vte-tan, *F.* ontane, *Fr.* out taken] es for to nenin. *Ibid.* 4827 (Cott.) For þis hunger it es vtenem [*Gött.* vte-neme, *Fairf.* out-neme, *rime* barn-teme]. *Ibid.* 1315 (Gött.) A spring Of a welle þat es vtnemis [*Cott.* vte-nemes]. Þar fra renis four griete stremis.

Outness (au·tnes). [f. Out *adv.* or *adj.* + -ness.]

1. The quality, fact, or condition of being out or external, esp. of being external to the percipient or to the mind; externality.

1709 Berkeley *Th. Vision* § 46 The ideas of space, outness, and things placed at a distance. 1710 — *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 43. 1804-6 Syd. Smith *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 5 When the mass of mankind hear..that what mankind consider as their arms and legs, are not arms and legs, but ideas accompanied with the notion of outness. 1821 Coleridge in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 249 Outness is but the feeling of otherness (alterity), rendered intuitive, or alterity visually represented. 1864 C. M. Ingleby *Introd. Metaph.* I. § 12 Any luminous impression on the retina at once excites the perception of outness. It is impossible to say to what point this outness is relative.

2. Utterance, outward expression.

1851 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. II. xi. (1864) 145 As if the heart could not bear its own burden, but must give it outness.

3. Occupation with or interest in what is without.

1861 J. Brown *Horæ Subs.* Ser. II. *Educ. through Senses* 486 Cultivate observation, energy, handicraft, ingenuity, outness in boys so as to give them a pursuit as well as a study.

Out-nick, -night, etc.: see Out-.

†**Outni·m,** *v.* (*prep.*) *Obs.* [Out- 15.]

1. *trans. lit.* To take out. (Only as two words, OE. *út niman,* pa. t. *nam út*: see Nim *v.*)

2. To except.

(In the quot. the construction is obscure.)

c 1350 *Old Us. Winchester* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 353 And þat ne no man out nyme by no manere of fraunchise.

3. The imperative = 'except, leave out' is used prepositionally: cf. Except *prep.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 250 Alle þe wyttes of þe bodye, outnime þe lhordssip of rigte scele.

Outnoise (autnoi·z), *v.* [Out- 21.] *trans.* To outdo in making a noise, to excel in noisiness.

1639 Fuller *Holy War* IV. vii. (1840) 188 If these two orders had not helped to out-noise those supposed heretics. 1676 Shadwell *Libertine* V. Wks. 1720 II. 172, I warrant you, when they cry out, let us out-noise 'em. 1846 K. Digby *Broadst. Hon., Tancredus* II. 5 Horrible yells of debauchery which out-noised the storm.

†**Outno·me,** *ppl.* (*prep.*) *Obs.* Also 4 outynomo. The pa. ppl. of Outnim (in full *outnomen*), used in absolute constr. with a following sb. or clause, so as to be at length viewed as a prep. or conj. adv. = Except *ppl.*, etc. B. 1, C. 1. Cf. Out-take(n.

1340 *Ayenb.* 221 Ine þo stat me ssel leki chastete outynome þe dede of spoushod. *c* 1350 in *Eng. Gilds* 350 In hys hows, oþer in oþer stede; out-nome on to þe meyres hows. *Ibid.* 351 Þat non ne shal make burelle werk, ..outnome þat eueriche fullere makye oon by 3ere.

Ou·t-nook. [Out- 1.] An outlying corner; an out-of-the-way or remote spot.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. *Columnes* 194 It's the midst of the concentrik orbs Whom never angle nor out-nook disturbs. 1620–55 I. Jones *Stone-Heng* (1725) 5 [That] they chose such an Out-nook or Corner as Anglesey.

Out-nose, etc.: see Out-.

Outnu·mber, *v.* [Out- 21.] *trans.* To exceed in number, to number more than. Hence **Outnu·mbering** *ppl. a.*

1670 Dryden *Conq. Granada* I. i, Unarm'd and much out-number'd we retreat. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 82 They out-numbered us three to one. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* V. 423 Frequent and fierce the garrison repell'd Their far out-numbering foes. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xix. 322 He was besieging an army far outnumbering his own.

†**Outnu·men,** *ppl. a.* and *adv. Obs.* In 3 ut-. [ME. *út-, outnumen, -nomen,* pa. pple. of *út* or *out nimen* to take out, to except.]

A. *adj.* Exceptional, extraordinary, special; eminent; distinguished.

c 1200 Ormin 163 Forr he schall ben utnnmenn mann Inn haliȝ lif & læfe. *Ibid.* 460 Forr þatt ȝho shollde childenn an Utnumenn child to manne. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 7 As he hefde bihalden..hire utnumne, feire & freoliche ȝubeðe.

B. *adv.* Exceptionally, especially.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 56 He dude þreo vnummen heaued sunnen & deadliche. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 19 To singe þat swote song & þat englene dream ut nume murie.

Hence †**Utnu'menly** *adv.*, exceptionally, specially.

c 1200 ORMIN 12283, & lætenn þatt tu cwemesst Godd Utnumennlig wiþþ alle.

Out of (au·tɒv), *prep. phr.* Also 1–4 út of, 4–out o, (7– o'), 4–7 out a; 4–6 oute, owt, e of. [orig., and still in writing, two words, viz. the adv. OUT followed by the prep. OF (in its primary sense = from). In analysis *out of* is precisely on the same level with the obs. *down of*, *up of*, and the current *forth of*, *out from*, *out to*, *down from*, and other instances of an adv. followed by a prep. which defines its relation to an object. But in OE. as in OS. and the Scandinavian langs. *út of* (OS., ON. *út af*, Sw. *ut af*, Da. *ud af*) became the regular equivalent of L. *ex*, Gr. *ἐξ*, *ἐκ* (while Ger. and Du. used the adv. itself as a prep.); *out of* has thus acquired a unity of sense and also of pronunciation, which entitle it to separate treatment, whereby also its own sense-development can be more distinctly exhibited.

The history of *out of* is partly parallel to that of *in to*, with the differences that the latter is now written *into* as one word, and that *out of* is the opposite, not only of *into*, but also of the static *in*. One reason why *out of* has not needed to be written as one word may be that the distinction now made between *into* and *in to* is in the case of *out* expressed by *out of* and *out from*: thus 'they came in to me, into my house', 'he went out from me, out of my house'.]

I. Of motion or direction. (Opp. to *into*.)

1. *lit.* From within (a containing space or thing).

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* VI. XXXVIII. § 1 Hie aforan ut of þære byrig. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. XVIII. [XVI.] (1890) 308 Þa flugon ða cneohtas ut of þæm ealonde. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Sume flugen ut of lande. *c* 1290 *Beket* 343 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 116 Þe king out of Noremandie cam In-to Enguelonde. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 899, I shall teche the a gyn Out of this castel to wyn. 1450 W. SOMNER in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 4 Yn the syght of all his men he was drawyn ought of the grete shippe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 163 b, [He] plucketh out of his bosome a lether bagge, and takynge out of it certen letters, hasteth out of the doers. 1618 S. WARD *Iethro's Iustice* (1627) 11, I wonder not that Christ..whipt out the chapmen out of the Temple. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* I. 156 Every body is going out of town. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xliii, To scourge out of thee this boyish spirit of bravado. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. i. 8 It has..cut an awkward cantle out of my property. 1872 *Punch* 2 Mar. 88/1 He fairly laughed the Bill out of the House.

b. Of direction: From within; so as to point, project, or lead away from.

c 1400–[see COME *v.* 64 d]. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 163 b, Lookynge downe out of the stowffe wyndowe [L. *ex hypocausti fenestra*] into the courte. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 278 It groweth ordinarily vpon rockes bearing out of the sea. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* I. 476 Minarets rising out of their groves of palm and citron. 1885 RITA *Like Dian's Kiss* i. 7 Room after room, one opening out of another.

c. From among (a number), from the group of. † *Arith.* From (in subtraction).

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. ii. § 1 Officers chosen by the people yearly out of themselves. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. iii. (1636) 7 Take 7 out of 14 and there remaineth 7. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1826) II. xi. App. ii. 116 The Jew engaged to pay one mark out of every seven that he should recover. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Nov. 5/1 There are three..courses open to us, and out of these we have to make our choice.

2. From within (the space to which action, influence, or presence extends); from within the range of.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2073 Þou do þe suith out o my sight. *c* 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 96 Let hym nat escape out of your daungere. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* vii. 20 This house..wil I cast awaye out of my presence. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 171 They flattered themselves they were got out of his reach. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XI. 62 Filing out of sight of the trenches.

3. From (a condition or state, bodily or mental); from one literary form (e. g. prose or verse) or one language (*into* another).

c 1205 LAY. 359 Þat he heom wolde leaden..out of þeowedome. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 47 And I abreide Riht as a man doth out of slep. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* I. 197, I put the owt of dought. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* Colophon, The boke of Eneydos..whiche hathe be translated oute of latyne in to frenshe, And oute of frenshe reduced in to Englysshe by me wyllyam Caxton. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 5 Nor exclude out of his favour one that were willyng to amende. 1607 J. NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* II. 67 To bring him out of conceite with the goodness and validitie thereof. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 433 His majesty..was thought by the physicians to be out of danger. 1887 HALL CAINE *Coleridge* i. 22 The severe teacher who flogged him out of his infidelity ridiculed him out of false taste in poetry.

b. From (a post or office).

a 1592 GREENE *George a Greene* Wks. 1831 II. 195, I shall be turned out of mine office. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. ii. 207 Well, would I were Gently put out of Office, before I were forc'd out. *Mod.* They were worried out of their professorships.

4. From (a possession, property, tenet, etc.): expressing deprivation.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiii. 33 Sum is put owt of his possessioun. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 280 They were taken all and striped out of their armure. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 188, I haue wasted my selfe out of my meanes. 1694 ATTERBURY *Serm., Prov.* xiv. 6 (1726) I. 198 To be talk'd out of their Pleasures and their Privileges. *a* 1782 BP. NEWTON *Dissert.* xxii. Wks. II. 462 Cajoled and flattered out of their estate, out of their reputation, out of their understanding. 1875 [see CHEAT *v.* 2].

5. From (a source or origin): either implying literal motion, or *fig.* derivation. Also of a horse, etc. in reference to its dam.

c 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 16 The winde blew out of the Eist. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xii. 37 Out of thy wordes thou shalt be iustified. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 119 Mahomet..came out of a base stock. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* IV. iii, If yow argue merely out of nature Doe yow not degenerate from that. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iii. § 10 He quotes it out of Pliny. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 185 She..was got by Midnight, out of a small well-bred mare. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. x. 451 That availableness arises out of their coincidence, and out of what does that coincidence arise? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 34 He should get money out of the Greeks before he assisted them.

b. From (something) as a cause or motive: As the result or effect of; because or by reason of, on account of.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. (1577) E vj, But wee..do binde our selues wyth certaine new lawes out of purpose. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 89 My master charg'd me to deliuer a ring to Madam Siluia: we (out of my neglect) was neuer done. 1690 *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford* Pref., Not only out of respect to ourselves but out of kindness to the City. 1800 WELLINGTON *Let. to Lieut. Col. Close* in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 80 As you come only out of compliment to me. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. xxxvii. 138 The crowds go for the most part out of curiosity.

c. From (the material of which a thing is made or constructed); = OF 20.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 146 Nothing can be made out of nothing. 1764–7 LYTTELTON *Hen. II* (1771) III. iv. 94 A fort..erected out of the ruins of that most ancient city. 1842 MACAULAY *Ess., Machiavelli* (1887) 31 Out of his surname they have coined an epithet for a knave, and out of his Christian name a synonym for the Devil. 1866 SALA *Barbary* 112 The feasibility of twisting a rope out of the sands of the Sahara. *Mod.* She made them out of old cigar-boxes.

† d. Arising from (in time or succession); from being (so and so), after being. *Obs.*

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* iv, Discryving first of his prosperitee, And out of that his infelicitee. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 58 He became a very great philosopher out of a shamefully deboist ruffian.

6. With ellipsis of verb *go*, or the like, esp. in imperative uses. *Out of* (the house, etc.) *with*: put, or have out of (the house, etc.). Cf. OUT *adv.* 13.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 195 Þat þere mowe noon eir out þerof. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. XX, He wille neuer oute of this countrey vntyl that he haue me ageyne. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 193 Out of my doore, you Witch, you Ragge..out, out. 1610 — *Temp.* I. i. 29 Out of our way I say. 1656 TRAPP *Expos. 2 Cor.* x. 5 Out of doors with this Hagar. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq.* IV. viii. (1733) 92 It will never out of their Memories. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 71 Out of my carriage, at once, you dog!

7. *From out of*: see FROM *prep.* 15 c.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 400 Fra owt of grece com mony men To rowme. 1594, 1789 [see FROM *prep.* 15 c].

II. Of position. (Opp. to *in*.)

8. *lit.* Not within (a space or containing thing), beyond the confines of, outside.

It may express the position resulting from the motion in sense 1, or that of opposition to inward motion, or simple position with respect to a boundary.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1691 Hold 30u ou3t of heie gates for happes, i rede. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 73 My mother is out of the house. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. i. 17 So I were out of prison, and kept Sheepe I should be merry as the day is long. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 141 ₱ 2 While I was out of Town, the Actors have flown in the Air. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 604 Out of British ground, it would be difficult to form an idea of the pitch to which the grievance..has been raised in England. 1860 MISS YONGE *Stokesley Secret* ix. (1880) 260 It was the first time that Christabel had seen her out of her heplumed hat.

b. On the outer side of, outside. *rare.*

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. iii, The bough-pots out of the window.

c. At a (specified) distance from, away from (a containing space, as a town, or the like).

1420 H. STAFFORD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. IV. I. 66 The which Abbey ys but a lege out of Mayn. 1459 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 369/2 At Newcastell, but VI myle oute of Egglesshall, where the Quene and the Prynce then were. 1625 A. WHEELOCK in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 329 He is but Four Miles dwelling out of Cambridg. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Emg. Philos.* IV. 215 He said that Mr. Brownjohn's villa was a little out of the road. 1863 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 154 Ealing, some seven miles out of London.

d. (Taken) from among, (occurring) among or in (a number).

Expressing the result of the motion in 1 c.

1562 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 291 Three persons owte of the xiij for the tyme beinge. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iii, Out of fourteen thousand pounds we had but four hundred remaining. 1866 SALA *Barbary* 89 To shut up the shops one day out of the seven. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. p. XX, When one epistle out of a number is spurious.

9. Outside the local range of (some action or faculty); as, *out of reach, sight, hearing, presence.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiii. 30 Whan man is oute of sizt, sone he passiþ oute of mynde. *a* 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* (Brandl) II. 796 So that I may stand out of daunger Of gon shot. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 407 ₱ 2 He is placed quite out of their hearing. *a* 1766 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* IV. 92 Put up on a shelf..to be out of both their reaches. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 549 The entrance of the Zuyder Zee was out of their jurisdiction. 1882 *Times* 12 July 5 Our gunboats..were supposed to be out of range.

10. Outside the limits of (something non-material which has definite bounds), as *out of the Church, the Christian faith, confession, marriage, wedlock, apprenticeship*, etc.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 120 Bettyt they were to be oute off lyve. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 104 Thame that ar out of the faith of Jhesu Crist. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 § 5 Noon apprentice..[shall] pley..at the Tenys..in no wise out of Cristmas. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* III. (1577) P vij, This communication now is out of the purpose that I went about. 1565–72 COOPER *Thesaurus, Furto conceptus*, .. begotten out of maryage. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 3. 19 The Church of England is intirely out of the Dispute. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 75 There is no Time and no Space out of the mind. 1849 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* (1855) VII. App. 277/1 Greenway ..declares..that Bates never spoke one word to him on the subject, either in or out of confession.

b. Outside the bounds or sphere of, beyond (some condition of things), as *out of number, measure, comparison, reason, belief, doubt, question, dispute, the common, the ordinary, the usual*, etc.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 13166 (Trin.), I aske þe nouþer hous ny londe Ny noon oþere þing out of resoun. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* iii. 7 Of him came .. people, & kynreddes out of nombre. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 22 A man doubteles owte of comparison. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 136 b, It is out of all controversie that Adam .. was endued with wonderfull and absolute freedome of will. 1615 BEDWELL tr. *Moham. Imp.* I. § 10 That is out of doubt true. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. iii. 94 Time out of mind. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* III. 146 His celestial history is more out of the Common. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 109 It was therefore out of the power of the government to silence the defenders of the established religion. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 29/2 It was expected that the meeting..would be a little out of the ordinary.

c. Not in the proper direction or track of, off the line of; having deviated from. Esp. in phrases expressing deviation or error: cf. OUT *adv.* 20 b.

1691 W. NICHOLLS *Answ. Naked Gospel* 57, I am afraid he is a little out of his Chronology again. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xii, I was perfectly out of my duty. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* I. 190 'Upon my honour', said the captain,..'I am quite out of my cue here!' 1896 T. L. DE VINNE *Moxon's Mech. Exerc., Printing* 403 Some characters must purposely be out of drawing.

d. *Out of it*: not employed or included in (some action or affair); also, astray from the truth or 'true inwardness' of anything.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 18 June 4/1 Indeed, 'C' Troop..has been rather 'out of it' in the matter of field service. 1889 *Spectator* 28 Dec., The ability to quit the centre of affairs, to stand 'out of it' without bitterness or spite.

11. Not in (a physical or mental state or condition); without, free from, or destitute of (a quality, etc.).

1340 *Ayenb.* 150 Þet .. makeþ þane man al oute of wytte. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 194 Þe skyn is out of his proþir colour. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. x. 207 Thei ben out of eese, whanne thei seen tho deedis .. doon. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. xxiii, Wel nyghe shee was oute of her mynde. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 170 His whole armye was quite disordered and out of aray. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xi. (1647) 58 A froward old woman who was never out of wrangling. 1685 DRYDEN *Thren. Augusti.* 17 It took us unprepared and out of guard. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Direct. to Servants* Wks. (1869) 568/1 Her mouth is out of taste. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 105 Our horses being out of condition. *Mod.* It was foolish to try it, when he was out of training.

b. Not in (use, employment, service, office, work, etc.); usually with the implication of having been, or being normally, *in* the condition in question.

1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* Pref. 13 When they were out of Pay, they look'd upon themselves as their own Masters. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 155 In short these kind of pendulums are now entirely out of use. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 60/1, I was out of employment, and obliged to come here to seek it. 1812 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 38 Two governesses out of place. *Mod.* Many people are now out of work and in want.

12. Having lost, parted with, or been deprived of (something previously or normally possessed); destitute of, without.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vii. 163 These English are shrowdly out of Beefe. 1601 — *All's Well* I. iii. 42, I am out a friends Madam. 1653 BOGAN *Mirth Chr. Life* 271 If they be in poverty .. yet shall they not be .. cleane out of cash. 1822 W. IRVING *Bracch. Hall* (1823) II. 64 He returned not long since, out of money, and out at elbows. *a* 1845 HOOD *Our Village* 24 It's ten to one she's out of every thing you ask. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* xiv, He is sadly out of wind before he reaches the first landing.

13. Taken from, extracted from, derived from (spec. in giving the dam of a horse: cf. 5); † made from.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 86 Segis of many syde oute of sere remys. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. i. 15 Hee that will haue a Cake out of the Wheate, must needes tarry the grinding. 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 122 They say it is a Coppy out of mine. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 82 The Customs out of this Sea were very great. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 121 ₱ 5, I shall add to this Instance out of Mr. Locke another out of the learned Dr. More. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 221 She's out of Crescent that ran a very good third for the Oaks. 1881 E. D. BRICKWOOD in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 184/2 Both grandsons of Eclipse and both out of Herod mares.

14. *Out of* is used phraseologically with many sbs., as BREATH, CONCEIT, COUNTENANCE, DOUBT, EMPLOY, FASHION, FRAME, HAND, HEART, HUMOUR,

JOINT, KEEPING, MIND, ORDER, PLACE, POCKET, PRINT, REPAIR, SEASON, SENSE, SORT(S, SQUARE, TEMPER, TIME, TRIM, TUNE, USE, VOICE, WIT(S, WORK, etc.: see under the sbs. themselves. When these expressions are used attributively, they become adjective phrases: see III.

III. Out-of- with a *sb.*, used *attrib.* as an adjective phrase. When such a phrase as *out of the way* is used predicatively, as in 'the place lies rather out of the way', the elements are written apart, but when used attrib. as in 'a curious out-of-the-way place', the elements are hyphened and the whole becomes an adjective phrase. The number of these is indefinite. Besides the more frequent, as OUT-OF-DATE, OUT-OF-DOOR(S, OUT-OF-FASHION, OUT-OF-TIME, OUT-OF-THE-WAY, treated among the main words, mention may be made of *out-of-bounds*, *out-of-centre*, *out-of-elbows* (erron. for *out-at-elbows*), *out-of-employment*, *out-of-focus*, *out-of-humour*, *out-of-joint*, *out-of-livery*, *out-of-place*, *out-of-pocket*, *out-of-print*, *out-of-reach*, *out-of-school*, *out-of-season*, *out-of-the-beaten-track*, *out-of-the-common*, *out-of-the-world*, *out-of-town*, *out-of-tune*, *out-of-use*, *out-of-work* (also *sb.*), etc. Sometimes derivatives are formed from these, as *out-of-humourness*, *out-of-jointness*, *out-of-the-world-ish*, *out-of-townish*, *out-of-tuneness*, *-tunish*, with catachrestic variants, as *out-of-fashioned*, *out-of-humoured*.

1895 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 9/1 That long and perilous hole between the *out-of-bounds field on the one side and the broken, rabbit-burrowed ground on the other. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 5/3 When one looks at these *out-of-elbow men slouching along. 1890 *Murray's Mag.* Aug. 230 An air of decadence, almost of *out-of-elbowness. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Feb. 8/2 *Out-of-employment claims rose from £441 .. in 1896 to £710 last year. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 48 Persons who admire *out-of-focus art. 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* II. i, Every raw, peevish, *out-of-humoured, affected .. fop. 1803 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 441 Much allowance is due to Burnett's *out-of-humourness. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 4/3 That it is a 'cursed spite' which sets him to remedy the *out-of-joint time. 1846 *Ecclesiologist* V. 142 *Out-of-livery servants might be admitted. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Roast Pig*, I blamed my .. *out-of-place hypocrisy of goodness. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 545/1 The plaintiffs .. incurred various *out-of-pocket expenses. 1896 *N. & Q.* 25 Apr. *Advt.*, All *out-of-print books speedily procured. 1891 M. O'RELL *Frenchm. in Amér.* 318 As one might gaze at some coveted but *out-of-reach fruit. 1867 J. W. HALES in Farrar *Ess. Lib. Educ.* 308 Pupils who enjoyed so few *out-of-school advantages. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 July 5/3 Never .. has there been such an *out-of-season demand for domestic fuel. 1890 HATTON *By Order of Czar* (1891) 91 She .. was a pleasant, cultured, odd, *out-of-the-common hostess. 1775 MRS. GRANT *Lett. fr. Mount.* (1807) I. xxiv. 188 My *out of the world education. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Guynne* I. iv. 127 Living in such an out-of-the-world place. 1895 SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit.* Ser. II. 103 De Quincey was still more bookish and *out-of-the-worldly. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 950 My own *out-of-town single-room. 1891 *Boston Daily Globe* 24 Mar. 5/8 Out of town people sending to us for wines. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ld. B. & Eunuch* Wks. 1792 III. 112 Now came an *out-of-tunish note. 1900 MISS BROUGHTON *Foes in Law* xx. 291 Her tone expresses such utter *out-of-tuneness that he looks at her, startled. 1887 *National Rev.* Mar. 63 *Out-of-work and sick allowances. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 1/1 To provide employment for the out-o'-works.

Ou·t-of-da·te, *adj. phr.* [See OUT OF III and DATE *sb.* 27.] That continues to exist beyond its proper date or time; obsolete.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Blunt Man* (Arb.) 55 Hee sweares olde out of date innocent othes. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Serm.* Wks. (1868) 528 This was to him out-of-date useless stuff. 1837 *Spectator* 19 Mar. 395/1 There are chapters in this out-of-date book that deserve to be studied.

Ou·t-of-doo·r, -doo·rs, *adj.* and *sb. phr.* Also **out o' door(s.** [The advb. phrase *out of door(s* (see OUT OF III, DOOR 5 a, and A-DOORS) used attrib., or subst.; in the attrib. use the form *out-of-door* is the more common.

The earlier form of the phrase was *out at door(s*, to which, however, the attrib. use appears not to go back.]

A. *adj.* **1.** That is outside the house, in the open air; done or grown in the open air; for use outside the house.

α. 1800 HELENA WELLS *Constantia Neville* (ed. 2) II. 94 Ignorance of the routine of out-of-door business. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 115 If out-of-door varieties are most desirable. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 854 Moderate out-of-door exercise.

β. 1831 *Edin. Rev.* LIV. 308 The reform .. arms us against the out-of-doors poacher. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* ii, Her out-of-doors life was perfect. Her in-doors life had its drawbacks. 1883 A. THOMAS *Modern Housewife* 67 The question of out-of-doors garments for children.

fig. 1855 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 288 What an expansive, sunny, out-of-door nature Rossini has!

2. *spec.* **a.** Outside the Houses of Parliament; **b.** Carried on or given outside a workhouse, as *out-of-door relief*.

1802 CANNING in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 501 No out-of-doors' measure .. will attain the end. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xviii, Don't you think out-of-door relief a very bad thing? 1897 MORLEY in *Daily News* 4 Oct. 8/2 Out-of-doors or extra Parliamentary speaking. Mr. Pitt .. only made one out-of-door speech in all his career, and that was a speech .. of three sentences only.

B. *sb.* (the adj. used ellipt.) The world outside the house; the open air; also *fig.*

1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* xi, I'm fond of the beautiful 'out-of-doors', instead of the fireside. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 87/2 To provide Cucumber plants for out-of-doors. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 34/2 It was the untamed luxuriance of the out-of-doors that we love.

Hence **Ou·t-of-doo·rer** *nonce-wd.*, one who is or goes out-of-doors.

a 1845 HOOD *To St. Swithin* iv, A dripping Pauper crawls along the way, The only real willing out-of-doorer.

Ou·t-of-fa·shion, *adj. phr.* [See OUT OF III.] That is no longer in fashion or fashionable.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 148 How to drink, and how to eat No out-of-fashion Wine or Meat. 1805 LD. MOIRA in Moore *Mem.* (1853) I. 185 One of the out-of-fashion pieces of furniture fit to figure in the steward's room. 1895 *Daily News* 13 May 2/3 Inferior, out-of-fashion goods.

So, in same sense, †**Out-of-fashioned** (*catachr.* after *old-fashioned*, etc.).

1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentleman Dancing-Master* II. ii, Bashfulness is the only out-of-fashioned thing that is agreeable. 1739 *Wks. Learned* I. 59 He has not even neglected the most out-of-fashion'd Works of this Kind.

Out-office (au·tɒfis). [f. OUT- 1 + OFFICE *sb.* 9.] An outside building forming one of the offices of a mansion, farm-house, etc.; an outhouse.

1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* II. vi, There are so many lobbies, Out-offices, and dispartations, here Behind these Turkish hangings. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 233 While the Cook was sent to the Out-offices to raise the Men. 1890 *Guardian* 29 Oct. 1704/2 Two fine rooms for boys' and girls' school, staircases, out-offices.

Ou·t-of-the-way·, *adj. phr.* [The advb. phrase *out of the way* (see OUT OF III and WAY *sb.*), used *attrib.*]

1. Remote from any great highway or frequented route; remote from any centre of population, unfrequented, secluded.

[1483 *Cath. Angl.* 264/2 Oute of way, *auius, deuius.*] 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, Nobody would think of building one in such an out-of-the-way place. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlii, The very out-of-the-wayest house I can set eyes on. 1866 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IX. 437/2 The original nautical tradition is still preserved by out-of-the-way people.

2. Seldom met with, unusual, far-fetched; hence, extraordinary, odd, peculiar, remarkable, *outré*.

1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. To Rdr., A short Collection of the Polite out of the way Expressions, which are to be met with in their Half Sheet Specimen. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 296 P 7 My out-of-the-way Capers, and some original Grimaces. 1782 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 15 Oct., I know you love to hear particulars of all out-of-the-way persons. 1808 SCOTT *Autobiog.* in *Lockhart* I, Surprise at the quantity of out-of-the-way knowledge which I displayed. 1885 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 63 To hit upon an especially novel, out-of-the-way subject.

3. Departing from the proper path; devious.

a 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 11 There is .. nothing more apt to occasion out-of-the-way steps. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Out o' the way*, .. wayward.

4. *Comb.*, as **out-of-the-way tempered**, odd-tempered.

1717 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bold Stroke for Wife* I. i, The most whimsical, out-of-the-way tempered man I ever heard of.

Hence **Ou·t-of-the-way·ness.**

1800 COLERIDGE *Unpubl. Lett., to J. P. Estlin* (1884) 81 My own subtleties .. lead me into strange .. transient out-of-the-waynesses. 1887 RUSKIN *Præteritu* II. ii. 61 My father and mother's quiet out-of-the-wayness at first interested, soon pleased, and at last won them.

†**Ou·t-of-ti·me,** *adj. phr. Obs.* [See OUT OF III.] Not suitable to the time, unseasonable.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 257 b/2 We wold haue .. drowned yow by cause your dissolute & oute of tyme langlyng.

Out-old, -open, -oven: see OUT-.

Outouth, obs. Sc. form of OUTWITH.

Out-o·ver, outou·r, out-ow·er, *prep.* and *adv.* Now only *Sc.* Forms: 4–6 out(e ouer, etc. (see OUT and OVER); 4 out-our, owtour, 4–6 outour, 5 outter, 5–6 owttour, ?8 out-oer, 8–9 out-owre, 9 out ower, out-ower, outower. [f. OUT *adv.* + OVER *prep.* Cf. ATOUR.]

A. *prep.* **1. a.** Of motion or direction: *orig.* With the force of both words; also (more weakly) Over, across.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19720 (Edin.) In a lepe man lete him dune out ouir [*Cott., Gött.* vte ouer; *Fairf.* out ouer] þe wallis of þe tune. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 393 He thoucht weill that he vald fair Outour the month [i. e. the Grampians] vith his menze. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* 148 Oute ouere youre dysshe your hcede yee nat hynge. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 193 Furth can he fair Out ouir the bent. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xxvi, An in' the pool Out-owre the lugs she plumpit. *a* 1820 TANNAHILL *My Mary* Poems 127 Down frae the bank out-owre the len.

b. Of position: Over, above.

13.. *Cursor M.* 11489 Vte ouer þat hus þan stode þe stern. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. iii. 65 The remanent of the roweris .. With armis reddy outour thair airis fald. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* iv, The rising moon began to glowr The distant Cumnock hills out-owre. 1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 11 To crack a joke .. Out ower a gill.

†**2.** *fig.* **a.** Of degree: Over, above; in a position of superiority to; more than; beyond. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19625 (Edin.) It es to þe onte ouir [*Cott., Gött.* vte ouer] mizte Ogain þi stranger for to fizte. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 489 Tharfor had he outour his peris renowne. ?17.. *Earl Richard's Daughter* xliv. in Child *Ballads* (1892) VIII. cclii. B. 405/1 And there he saw that lady gay, The flower out-oer them a'.

† **b.** In transgression of. *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 6526 (Cott.) Vt ouer þe forbot [*G.* Again þe forbod] sua þai dide.

B. *adv.* Over; across; outside.

13.. *Cursor M.* 3930 He lai on þe ta side o flum jordan, And send his aght vte-ouer ilkan. 1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* xix, He .. tumbl'd wi' a wintle Out-owre that night. 1818 *Edin. Mag.* Oct. 327 (Jam.) *To stand outower*, to stand completely without the inclosure, house, etc.

Outpace (autpē·s), *v.* [OUT- 14, 18.]

† **1.** *intr.* To pass or go out. *Obs. rare.*

1572 GASCOIGNE *Heardes, Voy. Holland* Wks. (1587) 167 The number cannot from my mind outpace.

2. *trans.* To outwalk or outrun, to exceed in speed; to outstrip in any race or rivalry.

1611 *Panegyr. Verses* in *Coryat's Crudities*, A worke .. that doth all other workes out-pace A furlong at the least. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 61 Yet will thy heart at times thy head outpace. 1877 CLERY *Minor Tactics* ii. 37 The enemy followed at full speed .. but were outpaced.

Out-pai·nt, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To outdo or surpass in painting, to paint more or better than. (In quot. 1689 To outdo in painting oneself.)

1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* II. Wks. 1720 IV. 146 You and your daughter are notorious for out-painting all the Christian Jezebels in England. 1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 97/1 Mr. Jackson strives to out-paint Sir Thomas.

Out-paragon, -paramour: see OUT- 22.

Ou·t-pa·rish. [OUT- 1.] **a.** A parish lying outside the walls or municipal boundaries of a city or town, though for some purpose considered to belong to it. **b.** An outlying parish.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1212/1 There died in the citie and out parishes of all diseases one hundred fiftie and two. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 433 The parish of Margaret's, Westminster, and other the out-parishes, in the counties of Middlesex and Surrey, within the weekly Bills of Mortality. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 26 The Infection keept .. in the out-Parishes. 1894 C. CREIGHTON *Hist. Epidemics Brit.* II. 85 The Liberties of the City and the out-parishes were covered with aggregates of houses.

Ou·t-pa·rt. *Obs.* [OUT- 1, 3. Also as two words: see OUT *a.* and PART *sb.*] An outer, outlying, or exterior part; *esp.* in *pl.*, The parts of a town lying outside its walls or municipal bounds; suburbs.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1757 On a out part the Scottis set in that tyd. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 525 The Fell'ffs or out-parts of a wheele that compasse in the whole. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 56 Those Parishes, and Places as were called the Hamlets, and Out-parts. 1780 *Ann. Reg.* 201 The imposition being committed in the outparts.

[**Outparter,** a spurious word, originating in a mistake for OUTPUTTER (q. v.), which has been handed down in editions of the Statutes, in the Law Dictionaries, and current Dictionaries.]

Outpass (autpa·s), *v.* [OUT- 17, 18.]

1. *trans.* To pass out of (bounds), beyond (a limit).

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXV. 252 The water of Thamys .. dyd moch harme by outpassynge his boundys in dyuerse places. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. i. v, Sometimes my trash disdaining thoughts out-pass The common period of terrene conceit. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 366 Not to out-passe it's bounds.

2. *fig.* To surpass, go beyond (in any quality).

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xii. (1596) 183 So great was the knowledge and wisedome which Salomon receiued of God, that he outpassed al the Ancients. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 8 Germany, in every instance, out passed even its former exertions. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* I. VI. i. 149 That the poorest beggar may outpass in wisdom and in blessedness all the Popes of Christendom.

† **Ou·t-pa·ssage.** *Obs.* [OUT- 7.] Passage out, the action of passing out; way out.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. LXXV. (1495) 905 Chese eten after meete .. shoueth it to the place of outpassage. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* V. (1822) 450 Thay war sa inclusit .. that thay micht gett na outepassage. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 243 And stoppit baith the entres and outpassage of this gait.

† **Ou·tpa·ssing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [OUT- 9.]

1. The action of passing out or away.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXX[i]. 28, I sayd in outpassynge of my thoght. 1496 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) II. 238/2 Anent the inbringing of bulyeoune, .. and of the outpassing thairof of the Realme. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 52 b (Stat. Robt. III, c. 2 § 5), Before the ischew or outpassing of the 3eare and day.

2. Evacuation, excretion.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 67 In outpassynge or wythholdynge of þe wombe.

Out-passion to **Out-patience:** see OUT-.

Ou·t-pa·tient. [OUT- 2.] A patient who receives treatment at a hospital without being an inmate; opposed to *in-patient*: see IN *adv.* 12 a.

1715 NELSON *Addr. Pers. Qual.* 208 Above a hundred Persons under Cure, besides the Out-Patients, who are provided with Physick. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 488 Out-patients continue to be received every Sunday and Wednesday morning. *attrib.* 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 59 A fortnight's .. out-patient treatment. 1880 BEALE *Slight Ailm.* 23 In the out-patient department of the hospital.

Out-pay to **Out-peal:** see OUT-.

Out-pee·p, *v. poet.* [OUT- 14.] *intr.* To peep out. So **Ou·t-pee·ping** *vbl. sb.*

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VI. iii, Yet none of vs dares at these gates out-peepe. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 253 Being hidden, laugh at their out-peeping. 1827 HOOD *Hero & L.* XXXIV, Or pearls outpeeping from their silvery shells.

Outpeer, *v.* [Out- 18 b.] *trans.* To outmate, outrival, excel.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* III. vi. 86 Great men That had a Court no bigger than this Caue,..Could not out-peere these twaine. 1838 Chalmers *Wks.* XIII. 260 The man outpeers his companions in intellectual wealth.

†**Out-penny.** *Obs.* [Out- 6.] A payment on going out of a tenancy. Cf. In-penny.

?13.. [see In-penny].

Out-pension, *sb.* [Out- 2.] A pension given without the condition of residence in a charitable institution. So **Out-pension** *v. trans.*, to grant an out-pension to, to pension out.

1711 *Offic. Notice* 21 May in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4850/3 The Out-Pension of the said Hospital. 1766 Carlisle in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 135 He was admitted to the out-pension of Chelsea hospital. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Dec. 3/1 Eight of those appointed to the Almshouses have asked to be transferred to the out-pension list. 1893 *Daily News* 25 Nov. 3/3 The old residents are to be turned adrift and out-pensioned.

Out-pensioner. [Out- 2.] A non-resident pensioner; opposed to *in-pensioner*.

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4228/3 Arrears due to the Out-Pensioners..belonging to Chelsea Hospital. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. i. 6 The out-pensioners of Chelsea college..consist of soldiers, who from their age, wounds, or other infirmities, are incapable of serving in marching regiments. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 307 It was no part of the plan that there should be outpensioners.

Out-people, *v.*: see Out- 26.

Out-picket. [Out- 1.] A picket posted at a distance out or in advance; an outpost.

1832 Southey *Hist. Penins. War* III. 430 Marmont himself..surprised and captured the out picquet of the party. 1859 Mowbray Thomson *Story Cawnpore* iv. 68 But if the Intrenched position was one of peril, that of the outpicket in barrack No. 4 was even more so.

Out-pipe to Out-pity: see Out-.

†**Out-pitch,** *v. Obs.* [Out- 21 + Pitch *sb.*, highest point of flight, etc.] *trans.* To rise to a higher pitch than, exceed in pitch; to go beyond.

1627 Hakewill. *Apol.* (1630) 163 Anna the Prophetesse mentioned by S. Luke seemes to have out pitched an hundred [years]. 1646 Buck *Rich. III*, II. 57 Who had such an influence upon him in his minoritie, that she outpitched Lewis Duke of Orleance. 1677 W. Hughes *Man of Sin* III. iii. 97 So large and fair a mark, as hath not been outpitch'd..by any one upon the spot.

†**Out-place.** *Obs.* [Out- 1.] An out-lying, out-of-the-way place.

1530 Palsgr. 250/2 Outplace, a corner out of the way, *destour*. 1555 Eden *Decades* 336 In the hyghe mountaynes or other superficiall owt places. 1690 *Andros Tracts* II. 50 Some out-places began to Fortify and Garrison their houses.

Out-plan, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To outdo in planning; to outmatch by more skilful planning.

1797 T. Park *Sonn.* 82 He out-plans me hollow. 1852 M. Arnold *Tristram & Iseult* I. 166 Tristram!—sweet love!—we are betray'd—out-plann'd.

Out-play, *sb.* [Out- 7, 4.]

1. Display, manifestation.

1872 H. W. Beecher *Lect. Preach.* v. 97 Fervency, which is only another term for emotional outplay.

2. *Cricket.* That part of the game played by the side that is 'out'.

1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 1 They were handicapped in their out-play by the absence of their best bowler.

Out-play, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To beat or surpass in playing, to play better than.

1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* I. xxxvi, If I Deign to outplay him in his own sly part. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Dec. 10/1 Australian athletes, who have shown that they can out-run, out-row, out-shoot, or out-play the athletes of other lands.

Out-please to Out-plod: see Out-.

Out-plot, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To outdo in plotting; to outmanœuvre.

1681 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 29 (1713) I. 187 He has the Head of a Jesuit, and shall out-wit, out-plot, out-swear..the whole Society. 1854 Cdl. Wiseman *Fabiola* 335 You have out-plotted me, and you pity me!

Outpoint, *v.* [Out- 15, 18.]

†1. *trans.* To point out, indicate. (*poetic.*) *Obs.*

1595 R. Barnfield *Cynthia* ii. (Arb.) 47 In yonder Wood. (Which with her finger shee Out-poynting)..Vanished into some other place.

2. *Yachting.* To outdo in pointing; to sail closer to the wind than.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 445/2 The smaller..boat outpointed and outsailed..her..competitor. 1899 *Daily News* 4 Oct. 3/3 Columbia appeared to be out-pointing Shamrock, but the boats were not very far apart.

†**Outpointed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [Out- 11.] Protruded.

1575 Banister *Chyrurg.* I. (1585) 15 The place..which being most outpointed, is soft and easily pressed in with the finger.

Outpoise, *v.* [Out- 18 b.] *trans.* To outweigh, to overbalance. Hence **Outpoising** *ppl. a.*

1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin.* 268 The meanest of which.. may alone outpoise them all. 1651 Howell *Venice* 199 His outpoising power keeps the inferior Princes in peace. 1656 Jeanes *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 8 Love of an immortall soule, that in worth out-poyseth the whole world. 1886 Swinburne *Misc.* 150–1 A leaf of the Georgics would outpoise in value the whole of the 'Excursion'.

Out-poison to Out-porch: see Out-.

Outport[1]. [Out- 1, 6.]

1. A port outside some defined place, as a city or town; in England, a term including all ports other than that of London.

1642 *Ordin. Parl. conc. Tonnage & Poundage* 13 As well of the City of London as the Out-ports. 1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 295 By these Companies being established at London, the City of Bristol and other the Out Ports, are excluded from any Advantages by them. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1756) 250 While the Plague continued so violent in London, the Out-ports, as they are call'd, enjoyed a very great Trade. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Oct. 5/3 Reprehensible practices employed both in London and in the outports.

attrib. 1707 *Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit., List Govt. Officers* 498 Four Examiners of the Out-Port Books. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 84 Alexander Gould, Esq...made inspector of the out-port collectors accounts.

2. A port of embarkation or exportation.

*c*1790 B. Rush *Ess., Progr. Popul. Penn.* (1802) 225 Our state is the great outport of the United States for Europeans. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 89 Corn being a long time in reaching its outport. 1872 *Daily News* 20 Jan., Liverpool is the great outport of England—the place where people go who are about to leave the country.

†**Outport**[2]. *Obs.* [Cf. Out- 25.] Conveyance outward; exportation.

*a*1603 *Let. to Jas. VI* in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* VIII. Wks. 1826 II. 188 That your Majesty will be pleased to admit free outport of the native commodities of this kingdom.

Outpost (au·tpōust), *sb.* [Out- 1.] A post at a distance from the body of an army; a detachment placed at a distance from a force, when halted, as a guard against surprise.

1757 Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 478 The uncertain and difficult communication with the out-posts. 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 33 Sometimes a serjeant at an out-post.. sends an account of his having discovered on a certain spot, a parcel of spice trees. 1803 Lake in Owen *Mrg. Wellesley's Desp.* (1878) 394 When we had encamped..our outposts were attacked by a body of the enemy. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 272 Officers, Soldiers, and Followers of the Camp, are not, on any account, to be suffered to pass the Out-Posts, unless they are on duty, or present a regular permit. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 375 The outposts of the Cameronians were speedily driven in.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* 1813 Eustace *Italy* (1815) I. i. 74 Saltzburg, a subalpine city,..may be considered..as forming one of the outposts of Italy. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 9 A lower line of hills, which form as it were the outposts of the Sinaitic range itself.

c. *attrib.* 1823 Moore *Fables* 80 The sun, who now began To call in all his out-post rays. 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 394 [He] was tried for being drunk whilst on out-post duty.

Hence **Outpost** *v. trans.*, to place as an outpost.

1864 Masson in *Reader* 13 Aug., The thoughts that habitually come and go in the mind so privileged and outposted to meditate and to sing!

Outpour (au·tpōəɹ), *sb.* [Out- 7.] The act of pouring out; that which pours out, an overflow.

1864 *Reader* 24 Dec. 793/2 On the hypotheses..that the Luta Nzige contributes the outpour of the distant Tanganyika. 1895 F. Harrison in *Forum* Jan. 550 None but the very greatest can maintain for long one incessant outpour of drollery. 1897 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 2/2 The outpour streams down the face of the rock in a number of beautiful falls.

Outpour (autpōəɹ), *v.* [Out- 15, 14.]

1. *trans.* To pour out, send forth in or as in a stream. (Chiefly *poetic.*)

1671 Milton *P. R.* III. 311 He look't and saw what numbers numberless The City gates out powr'd. *a*1851 Moir *Poems, Burden of Sion*, Then..would my sorrowing spirit haste Forth to outpour its flood of misery. 1864 Skeat *Uhland's Poems* 40 Only in the month of blossoms Nightingales outpour their song.

2. *intr.* To flow out in or as in a stream.

1861 Lytton & Fane *Tannhäuser* 76 She was not of those whose sternest sorrow Outpours in plaints.

Outpoured, *ppl. a.* [Out- 11.] Poured out. So **Outpourer,** one who pours out; **Outpouring** *ppl. a.*, pouring out, rushing out in a stream.

1884 Browning *Ferishtah, Shah Abbas* 113 Had *outpoured life of mine sufficed To bring him back. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* lxix, What *outpourer of his own affairs. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* viii. 199 She is by nature of the most boisterous spirits, irrepressible, *outpouring. 1895 J. W. Powell in *Physiogr. Processes* I. 4 Modified.. by the great gulfs and the outpouring rivers from the land.

Outpouring, *vbl. sb.* [Out- 9.]

1. The action of pouring out.

1757 J. Edwards *Orig. Sin* I. ix. (1837) 88 A glorious outpouring of the Spirit of God. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 539 The toil of his hands in no way impeded the outpouring of his soul.

2. That which is poured out; an effusion; an impetuous or passionate utterance. Chiefly in *pl.*

1827 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 336 His passionate outpourings would be more effective were they briefer. 1870 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. iv. 184 Among the most ridiculous outpourings of his lying vanity.

†**Outpower,** *v. Obs.* [Out- 21.] *trans.* To exceed in power, to overpower.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. i. 169 Out-powr'd, outworded, shee's at last o'rborne. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 41 In the Saxon Heptarchy there was generally one who out-powered all the rest. 1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* lxxxiv. II. 97 Myriads of men..out-powering [*some later edd.* overpowering] by numbers all opposition.

Out-practise, -praise, etc.: see Out-.

Outpray, *v.* [Out- 18, 18 c.]

1. *trans.* To outdo in praying, excel in prayer.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, v. iii. 109 Our prayers do out-pray his. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* cclxi, He..Outweeps an hermit, and outprays a saint. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess.* Ser. II. iv. (1876) 105 He will outpray saints in chapel, outgeneral veterans in the field.

2. To overcome by prayer, pray (something) to an end or out of existence.

a 1853 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. IV. lv. (1863) 415 Outpray,—outpreach,—outlive the calumny.

Outpreach, *v.* [Out- 18, 18 c.]

1. *trans.* To outdo, surpass, or excel in preaching; to preach more or better than.

1643 Hammond *Serm. John* xviii. 40 Wks. 1683 IV. 517 Able to outpreach all the Orators you ever heard from the Pulpit. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 2325 Till then, be This an Emblem of my Grave: Let it out-preach the Preacher. 1854 S. Wilberforce in R. I. Wilberforce *Life* (1881) II. vi. 249 Dissenters outpreach them.

2. To preach to an end, preach out of existence.

1826 Milman *A. Boleyn* (1827) 156 Think you your crimes and murders .. Will not out-preach you from the face of earth? *a* 1853 [see Outpray *v.* 2].

Out-preen to Out-privilege: see Out-.

†**Out-prize,** *v. Obs.* [Out- 18, 18 b.] *trans.* To exceed in value; to surpass in one's estimation.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. iv. 88 She's out-priz'd by a trifle. *a* 1657 R. Loveday *Lett.* (1663) 61, I never had recreation nor business that out-prised the pleasant care I alwayes took to keep our Quills in play. *a* 1851 Joanna Baillie (Ogilvie) In truth thy off'ring far outprizes all.

Out-procrastine, -prodigy, etc.: see Out-.

†**Outproffer,** *v. Obs.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To proffer or offer more than, to outbid.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. ccxxv. 253 The kynge called before hym the .ii. munkis seuerally, & eyther out proferyd other; ..Than the kynge called [the third] and asked if he wolde geue any more than his bretherne had offered to be abbot.

Out-promise, *v.* [Out- 18, 17.] *trans.* To exceed or outdo in promising. *refl.* To promise more than one can do.

1676 Wycherley *Pl. Dealer* I. i, Thou mayst easily come to..out-promise a Lover. 1681 J. Flavel *Right. Mans Ref.* 207 God never out-promised himself. 1692 *Miracles performed by Money* Ep. Ded., Out-lye a News-writer, out-promise a Cit.

Out-prosper to Out-pry: see Out-.

†**Outpublish,** *v. Obs.* (*New Engl.*) = Outask *v.* 1.

1719 S. Sewall *Diary* 26 Oct. (1882) III. 232, I..could not be Married sooner, because I was Out-published on the Thanks-giving-Day, and not before. 1727 *Canton* (Mass.) *Rec.* (1896) 22 The Names..haue ben out published as the Law directs, By me Joseph Tucker town Clerk.

Out-pupil, -purple, -purse: see Out-.

Outpush (au·tpuʃ), *sb.* [Out- 7.] Outward push; impetus directed outwardly.

1885 *Homilet. Rev.* Aug. 98 Society..will feel the outpush and the uplift.

Out-push, *v. nonce-wd.* [Out- 17.] *trans.* To exceed or go beyond in pushing.

1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxi, A flushed page .. seemed to have in part out-grown and in part out-pushed his strength.

Outpushing, *ppl. a.* [Out- 10.] Pushing out, enterprising.

1894 *Chicago Advance* 2 Aug., Some outpushing Chinese and still more enterprising Japanese.

Output (au·tput), *sb.* [Out- 7.]

The act or fact of putting or turning out; production; the quantity or amount produced; the product of any industry or exertion, viewed quantitatively; the result given to the world. (Orig. a technical or local term of iron-works, coal-mines, etc.; app. not in general Dict. till after 1880.)

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Out-put*, a term in the iron trade for the make of metal or annual quantity made. 1872 *Daily News* 1 Aug., The output in that district [the steam coal field of Northumberland] would not exceed five million tons per annum. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 285 The copper out-put remains substantially as it was last year. 1879 Dowden *Southey* vii. 194 It is the out-put of a large and vigorous mind. 1879 M. Pattison *Milton* xiii. 215 If this were the average output of a popular book, the inference would be that *Paradise Lost* was not such a book. 1892 Stevenson *Across the Plains* 285 Such an income as a clerk will earn with a tenth..of your nervous output.

b. *Physiol.* Applied to the waste material expelled from the body by the lungs, skin, and kidneys, as opposed to the *income* or material taken into the bodily system. (The undigested matter or faeces are not included on either side.)

1883 M. Foster *Physiol.* (1889) II. v. § 521 The output [*edd.* 1877–79 outcome] may be regarded as consisting of (1) the respiratory products of the lungs, skin, and alimentary canal,..(2) of perspiration, consisting chiefly of water and salts..and (3) of the urine.

Output, *v.* [Out- 15.]

†1. *trans.* To put out, expel, eject, dismiss. *Obs.* (In ME. chiefly two words, esp. in pa. pple.)

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* v. 11 Out put þam þare þai sal be, Laverd, for þai taried þe. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxv[ii]. 13 Output þai ere of paradise. *c* 1350 *Winchester Usages* in *Eng. Gilds* 362 Be þe askere out putte for euere. 1563 *Aberd. Reg.* XXV. (Jam.), To imput and outpute the tenentis. 1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Ballivus*, Chalmerlanes input and out-put be the Comptroller. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) II. 30 Thay first mell with the five cinque portis, inputtis and outputtis governouris at their plesour.

†b. To put forth, put outside. *Obs.*

1615 Jackson *Creed* IV. viii. § 2 Outputting their neighbour's goods for him to drive, or harbouring such as they could not but know to be boot-hailers.

†2. To utter, issue (false coin): see Outputter 2, Outputting 2. *Sc. Obs.*

1576 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* (1833) I. II. 64 Penneis, falslie cuinzeit and stampit; quhilkis wer output be him.

†**3.** To provide (soldiers). *Obs.*

1640 [see OUTPUTTER 3].

4. (ou·tput) [f. OUTPUT *sb.*] To put out, turn out, produce.

1858 *Geologist* I. 352 It was their business to output coal and not stone. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Feb. 1/1 The great water power of the Mississippi at Minneapolis enables the millers there to output some 1,200 tons of flour per day.

†Ou·tputter[1]. *Obs.* [OUT- 8.] One who puts out.

1. One who puts or pushes out.

Outputter and *outcputter* are here applied to the same person. Either of these may be a misprint for the other, or the words may be used as synonyms: cf. PELT, PULT, PUT *vbs.* The passage (which, as printed, is incoherent and corrupt) purports to be from a prophecy of Merlin, in which *outputter* may have been the orig. word. The precise sense is not determinable.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxi. niij, The here sholde fyve with a swan..thurgh an vnkynde outputter and that the swan than sholde be slayne with sorwe at Burbrugge. *Ibid.* niij b, Sir Andrewe of Herkela that is called the vnkynde outeputter.

2. One who utters or circulates false coin. *Sc.*

1574 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 93/1 The personis .. sallbe persewit and ponissit as wilfull outputtaris and changearis of fals and corrupt money.

3. One who was bound or engaged to provide and fit out men for military service.

1640 in Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 359 If it sall cum to the knouledge of any persone who hath or sall happin to out reache soldiouris, horss or foot, .. that these out reachit by them are disbandit and fled fra there cullotis, the said out putteris of thame salbe oblegit to serche, seik, and aprehend the saidis fugitines. *Ibid.*, Vtherwaies..the saidis out putteris salbe oblegit to mak wp there number be out putting of men in there places, sufficientlie providit in armes and vther necessareis vpone the saidis out reacheris there owne expenssis. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 251 A country gentleman, out-putter of foot or horse.

4. An instigator.

1639 GORDON *Hist. Earls Sutherland* (1813) 317 Sir Robert Gordon..wes blamed by the Earle of Catteynes for this accidentall slaughter, as ane outputter of the rest to that effect.

5. A term applied to certain maintainers and abettors of thieves or freebooters.

In 9 Hen. V, it appears from the context to be applied to persons in Redesdale who maintained and fitted out thieves for depredations in the adjacent counties: cf. senses 3 and 4. Bp. Jackson seems to have understood and used it of persons who put out their neighbours' cattle or goods into places handy for thieves with whom they were in league: cf. OUTPUT *v.* 1 b, quot. 1615. But the *out-putters* of 1421 were not the neighbours of the persons robbed, but felons living beside the thieves in Tynedale and Redesdale.

1421 *Supplic. Commons Northumbld., Cumbld., & Westmld.* in *Rolls of Parlt.* 9 Hen. V. 143/1 Graund partie des ditz supplliantz sont destruitz par plusurs larons & felons appellez In-takers & Out-putters, demurantz deins les Franchises de Tyndale, Rydesdale, & Hexhamshire. .. Qar le greindre nombre qi inhabitent deins les ditz Franchises, ou sont tiels malfesours, ou mainteinours d'eulx en lour mauveiste. — *Act 9 Hen. V*, c. 7 Diverses persones larons et felons appellez Intakers & Outputters demourantz deinz la franchise de Ridesdale, en quele franchise le brief du Roy ne court mye. [i.e. divers persons, thieves, and felons called Intakers and Outputters, dwelling within the Liberty of Redesdale, in which Liberty the King's writ does not run] *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xl. § 8 He is a more cunning thief which can steal without an outputter or receiver, than he which always is enforced to use the help of one or other. 1664 SPELMAN *Gloss.* s.v. *Intakers*, Quos *Outparters* vocant ..recentius *Outputters* nuncupati.

Note. Rastell's Eng. transl. of the Statutes (ed. 1543) reads in the Act of 1421 'felons called yntakers and *outparters*', an obvious misprint, which was however repeated in all editions previous to that of Ruffhead in 1763 (which retains 'outparters' in the text with 'outputters' in the margin). Hence 'outparter' was accepted as a genuine word by Cowell, who in his *Interpreter* further identified the 'outparter' with the thief, with which erroneous explanation the bogus word has duly reappeared in the Law Dictionaries down to Wharton, as well as in Phillips, Kersey, Bailey, Ash, Crabbe, Ogilvie's *Imperial Dict.*, *Century Dict.*, and Funk's *Standard Dict.*; it was eschewed by Johnson and Webster. As if one error were not enough, Wharton has also *Outputer*, with an explanation founded upon the latter part of Cowell's article, but making 'man or house' into 'manor-house'(!). This last blunder is taken over from Wharton by Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*, Ogilvie, and *Century Dict.* (all professing to take it from Cowell). In Hodgson, *Hist. Northumbld.* pt. II. I. 60, the 'outparters' of 1543 appear in a new guise as 'outpartners', erroneously said to be used in the Supplication of 1421, which has *Out-putters*.

1607 COWELL *Interpr., Outeparters, anno* 9. *H.* 5. *ca.* 8, seemeth to be a kind of theeues in Ridesdall, that ride abroad at their best advantage, to fetch in such catell or other things, as they could light on without that liberty: some are of opinion that those which in the forenamed statute are termed out-parters, are at this day called outputters, and are such as set matches for the robbing of any man or house: as by discovering which way he rideth or goeth, or where the house is weakest and fittest to be entred. See *Intakers*. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Outparters*, a sort of theeves about Ridesdale, that ride about to fetch in such cattel or other things as they can light on; [*ed. 1706 adds*, and make Matches for the robbing of Men and Houses]. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Out-parters* (Law), a sort of freebooters in Scotland, who used to ride out and seize whatever they could which came in their way. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Outparters*, stealers of cattle. *Ibid.*, *Outputers*, such as set watches for the robbing any manor-house. 1882–90 *Ogilvie's Imperial*, & *Century Dict.*, *Out-parter*. In *old law*, a cattle-stealer. *Out-putter*. In *old law*, One who set watches for the robbing of any manor-house. *Cowell.*

Ou·tputter[2]. [f. OUTPUT *sb.*, or *v.* 4.] One who turns out some industrial product; a producer.

Mod. Newspr. The increased proportion of wages to output is being met by a reduction in the necessary number of outputters.

Ou·tputting, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.]

1. The action of putting out: a. Expulsion, ejection; evacuation; b. A putting forth, holding out, stretching forth.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 95 Þe wrong of her violent out puttynge [L. *violentie expulsionis injuriam*]. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CLXXV. (1495) 726 Wyne excytyth the vertue of outputtynge. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 93 Releve of greif & out-puttynge of wardly hevynes. 1494 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 194 In þe electioune & outputting of Johnne guthre..out of þe tak & maling of þe landis of petpowokis. 1883 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* II. 156 The outputting of a hand should be the finding of an altar. 1888 *Chicago Advance* 9 Feb. 90 The outputtings of his infinite love.

†**2.** The uttering or issuing of (false) coin. *Sc. Obs.*

1576 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* (1833) I. II. 65 Acquit him of all outputting of onye vther fals hardheidis. 1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 266/1 Forgeing..of our souerane lordis money..And for his treassonable outputting thairof Amongis our souerane lordis liegis.

†**3.** The furnishing or equipping of men. *Sc.*

1640 [see OUTPUTTER 3]. 1640 1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min.-bk.* (1855) 37 To compeir befoire the Committie of Estaites..to answer for thair neglect for not out-putting of the troupe and haggage horss ilk ane of thame for thair awn pairtes.

Ou·t-quarter. [OUT- 1, 3.]

1. *Milit.* usually in *pl.* A station or quarter (cf. QUARTER *sb.* 15) away from the head-quarters of a regiment (see quot. 1876).

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. Rel. Prayer* Wks. 1831 I. 88 [He] that..sets up his closet in the out-quarters of an army, and chooses a frontier-garrison to be wise in. *a* 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 66 Sir John Henderson..gave the allarm to some of our out-quarters. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 301 Opposite to the name of each Officer, who is employed at any out-quarter of the Regiment, the Station at which he is detached is to be stated. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 320/2 Small bodies of troops, when detached away from head-quarters of their regiment, are said to be at out quarters.

2. The outer quarter of a horse's hoof; cf. QUARTER *sb.* 20.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cut*, Unshoe the Horse, and pare his Out-quarters, as before, if he Cuts behind.

†Out-que·nch, *v. Obs.* [OUT- 15.] *trans.* To put out, extinguish. (Properly two words.) Hence **†Out-que·ncher**, an extinguisher.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. v. 42 Obscurand weyll the gledis half owt quent. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. xi. 16 The candle-light Out quenched leaues no skill nor difference of wight. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* XXV. 38 Snoffers and out quenchers of pure golde.

Out-quibble, etc.: see OUT-.

†Outquit, -quite, *v. Sc. Law. Obs.* [f. OUT- + QUIT *v.*] *trans.* 'To free a subject from adjudication, by full payment of the debt lying on it' (Jam.). Hence **†Outquitting** *vbl. sb.*

1466 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 4 For out quiting of þe saide annuel. 1482 *Ibid.* 104 1 Of þe Redening & owtquyting of þe landes of sawling be dauid halibartoun. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Pract.* (1754) 445 Gif ony man's landis be wodset, he may outquite and redeme the samin quhen he pleisis except [etc.].

Out-Quixote to **Out-quote**: see OUT-.

Outra·ce, *v.* [OUT- 18 b.] *Irans.* To outrun in a race; to outstrip.

1657 W. MORICE *Cœna quasi Κοινή* Def. xxii. 224 In them also who have outraced them, and gone beyond the goale. *a* 1845 HOOD *Desert-Born* 48 But Fancy fond outraced them all, with bridle loose and free.

Outrage (ou·trĕdʒ), *sb.* Forms: 3–4 **utrage**, (4 **uterage**), 3– **outrage**; also 4–6 **oultrage**, 4–5 **outtrage**, **owt(e)rage**, 5–6 **outerage**, 6 **owtrag**. [ME. a. OF. *ultrage*, *oltrage* (11th c. in Littré), *outrage*, *outrage* (12th c.), = Pr. *oltratge*, Cat. *ultratge*, Sp. *ultraje*, It. *oltraggio*:—Com. Rom. type **ultragium* (also med. L.), f. L. *ultrā* beyond + suff. *-agium*, *-aggio*, *-age*: see -AGE. In Eng. often analysed as from OUT and RAGE; a notion which affected the sense-development: cf. sense 2.]

†**1.** The passing beyond established or reasonable bounds, want of moderation, intemperance; excess, extravagance, exaggeration; excessive luxury. Rarely with *an* and *pl. Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8900 Þe king vnderstod þat þe maide ne sede non outrage. 13.. *Cursor M.* 28457 O mete and drink to do vtrage. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1516 Gret outrage we se In pompe and pride and vanité. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 459 We useþ no glotenye oþer outrage of mete and drynke. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 74/512 He louеþ more mesure þan outrage. 1484 CAXTON *Royal Bk.* F j, By suche excessys and suche oultrages comen and sourden many maladyes and sekenessys. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 38 With equall measure she did moderate The strong extremities of their outrage.

†**b.** Excess of boldness; foolhardiness, rashness; presumption. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 408 For thame thoucht foly and outrage To gang wp to thame. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 114 Of a greate outrage, and more pride and presumpcion, she demaunded, to beare the noble and excellent Armes of Fraunce. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 42 Yet do not I commende rashenes or outrage.

†**2.** Extravagant, violent, or disorderly action; mad or passionate behaviour, fury; tumult of passion, disorder; violence of language, insolence. Also rarely with *an* and *pl. Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1330 *Otuel* 329 Þan3 otuwel speke outrage, For he was comen on message King Charles..[Nolde] soffre him habbe noust bote god. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 6986 (Fairf.) Qua herde euer of suche outerage? *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1154 Yet saugh I woodnesse laughynge in his rage Armed compleint out hees and fiers outrage. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 295 b, In this dissolute oultrage, and confusion of things. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. xii. 79 What meanes this outrage? Will none of you restraine his fury? 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 106, I feare some out-rage, and I le follow her. 1705 J. PHILIPS *Blenheim* (1715) 25 See, with what Outrage from the frosty North, The early Valiant Swede draws forth his Wings In Battailous Array. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 75 ¶7, I bore the diminution of my riches without any outrages of sorrow. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 47 Mr. Burke, with his usual outrage, abuses the Declaration of the Rights of Man. 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whitehey* II. 10 The noise, and opposition, and outrage of the little resolute, but most mechanical, steamer.

†**b.** Violent clamour; outcry. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 50 They sodeinly put fyer in the lanthornes and make shewtes and outrages from toune to toune. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 40 Hart cannot thinke what outrage and what cries,..The hell-bred beast threw forth unto the skies.

3. Violence affecting others; violent injury or harm. † *To do outrage*, to exercise violence, to do grievous injury or wrong *to* any one (*obs.*).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 348/95 Al hire þoust was .. to bi-þenche sum outrage þat þis child were i-brouȝt of dawe for-to habbe is heritage. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3646 Þat þe scottes & þe picars dude hym gret outrage. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 345 To..vengen him of thilke outrage, Whiche was vnto his father do. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 50 A laxatif dide hym so grete outrage. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXVII. 98 After that I had be auenged of his falsenes and outrage. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 286 b, The townes men feared chiefly the outrage of the souldiours. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 30 And playnd of grievous outrage, which he red A knight had wrought against a ladie gent. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. (1634) 154 To defend themselves from outrage. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 500 The noyse Of riot ascends ..And injury and outrage. 1781 COWPER *Lett.* 5 Mar., Wherever there is war there is misery and outrage. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 271 Guilty of violent and inflammatory proceedings, and of acts of outrage.

b. with *an* and *pl.* A deed of violence committed against any one or against society; a violent injury or wrong; a gross or wanton offence or indignity.

Agrarian outrage: see AGRARIAN *a.*

[1306 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 211/2 Des amendes de trespas & d'outrages soulement faitz a nous.] *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1669 Wilt þou þe selue & ous a slo þorw such a fol outrage? 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* IV. xviii. Wks. 285/2 Great outrages & temporal harmes that suche heretykes hane been alway wont to doe. 1584 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 434 To mentayne the peace..and suppresse outrages. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. i. 71 Prouided that you do no outrages On silly women, or poore passengers. 1791 BURKE *Let. to R. Burke* Corr. 1844 III. 226 The Emperor may likewise justly complain of the outrages offered to his sister. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. v. 151 All the chiefs of Greece..to avenge this outrage, sailed with a great armament to Troy. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. liv. 154 Outrages began to increase in atrocity, boldness, and numbers. *fig.* 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 155 A fresh Collection of this Fire committs the same Outrages as before.

c. *transf.* Said of gross or wanton wrong or injury done to feelings, principles, or the like.

1769 *Junius Lett.* iv. 21 It is possible to condemn measures without a barbarous and criminal outrage against men. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 562 If Mr. B. had not disgraced himself by this unpardonable outrage upon private feelings. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 621 To see him and not to spare him was an outrage on humanity and decency.

†**4.** A violent effort or exertion of force. *rare.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. vii, How in myn yong age I was stronge and lusty, And how I made grete outrages and effors the whiche [etc.]. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vii. 95 He..bete theym downe by a grete outrage.

5. *Comb.* **outrage-monger**, one who trades in outrages, who employs (agrarian or other) outrages for political ends.

1882 *Daily News*, [To] increase the force to such an extent that intending murderers or outragemongers will not be able to evade them. 1887 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 517/1 We do not suppose that the outragemongers are playing Mr. Parnell's game.

†Outrage, *a.* (*adv.*) *Obs.* [app. from the sb.: not so used in Fr.] = OUTRAGEOUS.

1. Intemperate, violent, presumptuous.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 263 Snowdon gan he hald, als his heritage, & prince þei him cald, þat bastard outrage. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 199 Rowlande sayde: 'Sir, thou art to outrage'. *a* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* vi. 62 (Shaks. Soc.) Of speche bethe not owtrage. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V. 571 Felloune, owtrage, dispitfull in his deid.

2. Extravagant, wasteful, luxurious.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 499 Pryde hath wel leuer bere an hungry mawe To bedde, than lakke of array outrage. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 8 The Rentis and profetis ..myght not susteyne ne maymtene ther outrage dispenses. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 264/2 Outerage, *excessiuus, prodigus in expensis, superfluus.* 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 1064 The idlenes of abbays made them outrage.

3. Excessive, severe: said of climate or weather.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 65 Þare es owtrage calde, by cause it es at þe north syde of þe werld..On þe south syde ..es it..so hate þat na man may dwell þare for þe owtrage

hete. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 155 Sykenes, or ponerte, or outerage wedyr, or fayling of frute.

4. Extraordinary, unusual, out of ordinary course.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 29 An aunter in erde I nattle to schawe, .. an outtrage awenture of Arthurez wonderez. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 119 Thynges outrage bien founde in every kynde.

B. as *adv.* Excessively, extraordinarily.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3774 Aiax oelius was outrage grete.

Outrage (outrēdʒ), *v.*[1] [f. OUTRAGE *sb.*: cf. F. *outrager*, † *oultrager* (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *oltraggiare*, Sp. *ultrajar*. In all the obs. senses, and formerly in 2, stressed on *-rage*.]

†**1.** *intr.* To go beyond bounds; to go to excess, act extravagantly or without self-restraint; to commit excesses, run riot. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10892 Þo3 þey outrage, ande do folly, He shal nat sle hem wyþ felony. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 187 Þere were i-made tweye consuls, þat 3if þat oon wolde outrage, þe oþer myȝte hym restreyne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 375/2 Outragyn, or doon excesse, *excedo*. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) IX. vii. 356/1 Couetouse folke .. outrage & seke to be in hyȝher degre of rychesses & of worshyp than theyr neyghbours ben. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 69 If three or foure great ones in Courte, will nedes outrage in apparell, in huge hose, in monstrous hattes. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 40. 274 He outrages in Riot, and runs up to Seed in the grossest Impieties.

2. *trans.* To do violence to; to subject to outrage; to wrong grossly, treat with gross violence or indignity, injure, insult, violate.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 5 Ah heavens! that doe this hideous act behold, And heavenly virgin thus outraged see. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, Wks. 1879 I. 745/1 The news .. put divers young bloods into such a fury, as the English ambassadors were not without peril to be outraged. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 10 May, The Bishop of Galloway was besieged in his house by some women, and had like to have been outraged. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XXI. 296 If outrag'd, cease that outrage to repel. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. I. 464 In peace he continued to plunder and to outrage them. *Ibid.* X. II. 600 The king stopped, robbed, and outraged by ruffians. *absol.* 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 14 Feb. 151/1 Plundering, outraging, and practising every form of oppression.

b. To violate or infringe flagrantly (law, right, authority, morality, any principle).

1725–6 *Pope's Odyss.* (J.) This interview outrages all decency. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 74 They were charged .. with .. the offence of outraging public morality and virtue. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. x. 291 [Frederick II] contrived, by the circumstances of his vices, to outrage contemporary sentiment in a way in which his vices alone would not have outraged it.

†**3.** *intr.* To break away, stray: see OUTRAY *v.*[1] 1.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 62 Hir curage .. was goddys to serue From whos seruyce she nolde outrage.

†**4.** *trans.* To drive out by force. *Obs. rare*—[1].

14.. LYDG. *Bochas* II. xv. (MS. Bodl. 263) If. 117 *b* To putte their labour in execucioun And to outrage, this is veray trouthe, Fro mannys liff, necligence & slouthe.

†**5.** *intr.* Influenced by RAGE *v.*[1] To burst out into rage, to be furious, to rage; to rush out in rage. *Obs.*

1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 23 *b*, When you shall heare other outragyng with such horrible curses, flye from theym as frome pestilence. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* XXV. 8 Though the wicked outraged againſt him without cause. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 65 So rushing to the streets I posted in anger. But my feete embracing, my pheere me in the entrye reteyned, Too father owtraging thee soon [i. e. the son] shee tendred Iülus. 1606 G. W[OOD-COCKE] *Hist. Iustine* IX. 42 Alexander, outraged not against his enemies, but his especiall friends.

†**Outra·ge,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [perh. f. OUT- + RAGE *v.* But very prob. arising from erroneous analysis of OUTRAGE *v.*[1]: cf. prec. 5.]

1. *trans.* To rage against.

1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* III. in *Sylvester's Wks.* (1621) 718 All this could not the peoples thirst asswage; But thus with murmurs they their Lords out-rage.

2. To surpass in rage or violence. [OUT- 18.]

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 164 Their Will the Tyger suck'd, outrag'd the Storm.

Ou·traged, *ppl. a.* [f. OUTRAGE *v.*[1] + -ED [1].] Subjected to outrage, gross violence, or indignity; violated.

a 1711 KEN *Div. Love* Wks. (1838) 242 Was ever any Love, O outraged Mercy, like that love thou didst shew in dying for sinners? 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxviii. 366 With the prompt ceremonial which outraged law delights in. 1869 TENNYSON *Holy Grail* 208 An outraged maiden sprang into the hall, Crying on help.

†**Ou·tragely,** *adv. Obs.* [f. OUTRAGE *a.* + -LY [2].] = OUTRAGEOUSLY.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiv. [XXV.] 3 Confoundid be all wirkand wicked thyngis: outragely [*v.r.* outeragesly] .. þat is, þai doe wickidly .. & outragely [*v.r.* out rauusliche] trauails in vanytes. 1445 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 131 Y wille .. that myn exequies be not outragely done in expenses of vanites. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 160 Than Wallace said: 'Ye wrang ws owtragely'.

So †**Ou·tragenesse** = OUTRAGEOUSNESS.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 264/2 An Outeragenes, *excessus, superfluitas*.

Outrageous (outrē·dʒəs), *a.* (*adv.*) Forms: 4– outregeous; also 4 ut-, 4–5 oute-, 4–6 owt-, 5–6 oult-; 4 *Sc.* -eouss, 5 -uous, 5–6 -yous, -ios, 5–8 -ious, 6 -eus, -iowse, etc. [n. OF. *outrageus*, AF. *oult-*, F. *-eux*, f. *outrage* OUTRAGE *sb.*[1]: see -OUS.]

1. Exceeding proper limits; excessive, immoderate, extravagant, superfluous; enormous, extraordinary, unusual. In later use coloured by sense **2**.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 89 His frendes .. gert him wel eet and drinc, And lef his utrageous swinc. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 9440 Outrageus hete and outrageouse calde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 322 Vengeance shal nat parten from his hous That of his othes is to outrageous. 14.. in *Alexander*, etc. (E. E. T. S.) 283 For þe outragez hight of housez. *c* 1416 HOCCLEVE *Bal. Hen. V* 14 The somme .. Is nat excessif ne outrageous. 1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 137/2 Outeragious assemble of pepill. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 77 By ouer outtragyous dryuklynge and etynge. 1502 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxi. 170 Remembre the outragious peynes of hell & pourgatory. *c* 1550 R. BRESTON *Bayte Fortune* B ij *b*, By arrogance outtrageous thy tounge on vanting swerueth. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 67 Beinge pricked forwarde with outragious hunger. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xi. 46 *b*, We found the streame .. so violent and outragious. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* IV. (1722) 378 [It] would .. afterward descend in violent and outragious Rains. 1818 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. ii. 40 The Romans (always seemed to me) the most outrageous, strutting, boasting barbarians on the face of the earth. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* XII. 55 Yesterday he had to keep indoors Because of the outrageous rain that fell.

2. Excessive or unrestrained in action; violent, furious; † excessively bold or fierce (*obs.*).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 102 For hys outrageouss manheid, Confortit his men on sic maneir. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 485 In his outrageous anger and Ire. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 421 Thou hase wonnen thaym one werre, with owtrageouse wille. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. XVI, There was a lyon whiche in his yougthe was fyers and moche outragyous. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CXXXVII. 165 He came with a thre thousande of the moost outragyoust people in all that countrey. 1609 ROWLANDS *Whole Crew of Kind Gossips* 30 Sometimes her out-ragious madding fits, Makes me as mad as she, beside my wits. 1658 J. JONES tr. *Ovid's Ibis* 117 So is revenge furiously out-ragious and outragiously furious. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 169 From an outrageous lunatic, he sunk afterwards into a quiet, speechless idiot. 1806 H. SIDDONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* I. 198 The old man was outrageous: Frederick acted with more policy.

3. Excessive in injuriousness, cruelty, or offensiveness; of the nature of violent or gross injury, wrong, or offence, or of a gross violation of law, humanity, or morality; grossly offensive or abusive.

1456 SIR G. HAVE *Laco Arms* (S. T. S.) 174 [If he] do him sum outrageus injure. *Ibid.* 287 And he persevere in his outrageous langage. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* II. v. (1506) 95 Whyche thynge is outragyous & presumpcyon detestable ayenst god. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 274 *b*, Which outragious cruelties, I doubt not but God wyll ones avenge. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* II. 65 If a man that hath no need doe rob or fleece his Neighbour of his goodes: therein appeareth so much the lewder and outragiouser naughtinesse. 1642 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* V. § 66 To punish those horrible, outragious cruelties, which had been committed in the murthering, and spoiling so many of his Subjects. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXXV. 313 The outrageous treatment of poor Tom had roused her still more. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 286 Pelted with outrageous epithets. 1888 A. K. GRIFFEN *Behind Closed Doors* ii, Whether I am to be made the victim of an outrageous scandal that will affect my whole future career.

†**B.** as *adv.* = next. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 483 He wes outrageouss hardy. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2570 To day hote, to morowe outragyous colde.

Outra·geously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In an outrageous manner: a. To an immoderate degree, excessively, extravagantly; violently, furiously; b. In violation or with shameless disregard of law, morality, or humanity; atrociously, flagrantly.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXX[i]. 7 Þou hatid þe kepand vanytes outrageusly. *Ibid.* Cant. 501 Þaim þat lufis þis life outrageusly. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 205 Julius Cesar .. dede outrageousliche agenst þe customs and fredom of Rome. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) XXII. 239 He may despende ynow, and outrageously. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. iv. C v *b*, Which supposid that hit had been his squyer that he entretid so outragyously. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 59 All nyght it blew outrageowsly. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 257 Hee fell to the grownde, crienge outrageuslie that hee was slaine. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 27 It is good that this outragiously wicked madnesse be bewraied. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* IV. ii. 239 Nobody durst speake to him thus outragiously fuming. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 1. 3, I was most outragiously insulted by that Rascal of yours. 1854 DE QUINCEY *War* Wks. IV. 283 It gives a colourable air of justice .. to a war which is, in fact, the most outrageously unjust.

Outra·geousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being outrageous: a. Excess, extravagance; excessive violence, fury, ferocity; b. Flagrant wrongfulness or indignity; enormity, atrociousness, heinousness.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIV. i, I see wel ye haue grete wylle to be slayne as your fader was thorugh outrageousnes. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* To Gentlem. Eng. (Arb.) 17 That the outragiousness of great gamyng shuld not hurte the honestie of shotyng. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 48 *b*, This aunswere .. could not mittigate or assuage the Scottes angre and outrageousnes. *c* 1594 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl.) 11 The weather growinge into such a monstrous outragiousnes. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 19 An example of the inpudence and outragiousness of lust. 1798 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 96/2 The violence and outrageousness that had characterised its original champions. 1869 E. S. FFOULKES *Church's Creed or Crown's Creed?* 36 The outrageousness of the whole proceeding.

Ou·trager. [f. OUTRAGE *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who subjects to outrage or gross violence, a violator.

1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* IX. (1874) 208 An outrager of all laws and social duties. 1892 *Columbus (O.) Disp.* 12 Apr., Assaulters and outragers of children.

Ou·traging, *ppl. a.* [f. OUTRAGE *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That outrages or grossly offends; that violates justice, morality, or decency; acting in an outrageous manner; † furious, raging (*obs.*).

1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* XIX. F viij, For plaie ingenders tremling stryfe and strife outraginge ire. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widdowes T.* III. Fij *b*, These are the ditches .. in which outraging colts plunge both themselues and their riders. 1642 BRIDGE *Wound. Consc. Cured* I. 9 The outraging licenciousnesse of Kings. 1895 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 6/4 It is gratuitously outraging to his unfortunate readers.

†**Outragiou·sitie.** *Obs.* In 4 outragiouste, 5 -gyousyte. [a. AFr. type **outrageousté*, f. *outrageous* + *-te*, -TY: not recorded in OF. (Cf. JOYOUSITIE.)] The quality of being OUTRAGEOUS: a. Going beyond usual bounds, abnormality, monstrosity; b. Violence.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 5010 If any lyms be here unsemely, Thurgh outragiousté of kynd namely, God sal abate þat outrage, thurgh myght, And make þa lyms semely to sight. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* III. XV, [He] charged hem neuer to doo outragyousyte nor mordre.

Outraie, variant of OUTRAY *v.*[1] *Obs.*

Out-rai·l, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To outdo in railing; to surpass in the use of raillery.

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* I. i. (1735) 20 Thou mayst easily come to .. out-rail a Wit. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. on Fr. King* Wks. 1730 I. 59 He'd out-rail Oats, and curse both thee and Boufflers. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th. 18th C.* I. 178.

†**Outraious,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 outraous, -rayious. [app. f. OUTRAY *sb.* + -OUS.

In the first quot. repr. *outrains*, i. e. *outrajus* in the F. original, so that the Eng. also may be for *outrajous* = *outrageous*. On the other hand *outraous* in quot. 1523 cannot be so explained.]

= OUTRAGEOUS *a.*, in its various senses.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5492 3yf þou haue be so coueytous To meres men ouer outraious. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XXXV. 162 And Redyn Al day with gret peyne In An Outraious Contre Certeyne. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xliv. 61 Kyng Phylyppe .. made light therof, and sayd how his nephue was but an outraous fole.

Hence †**Outraiously** *adv. Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2196 3yf þou be a lordyng, And outraiusly takyst mennys þyng Yn tyme of werre or tyme of pes. 13.. [see OUTRAGELY, *a* 1340].

†**Outra·ke** [1]. *Obs.* Also oute reche, utrack, -rak(e. [? corrupt. of *outrage*.] Outrage, excess.

13.. *Cursor M.* 4133 (Cott.) If yee do suilk an outrake [*v.rr.* vtrack, outerake] Fulsiker may yee be o wrake. *Ibid.* 6295 (Cott.) For ogh [*v.r.* oft] on him þai soght vtrak [*v.rr.* outrake, oute reche, vtrake] Quar-for oft sith þai fand his wrak. *Ibid.* 29075 (Cott.) For þof we fast we agh noght take Noþer o mete ne drink vtrake.

†**Ou·trake** [2]. *dial. Obs.* [f. OUT- 7 + RAKE *sb.*[3]] a. An expedition, a raid. b. (See quot. 1825.)

a 1765 *Northumbld. betrayd by Dowglas* XXXII. in Child *Ballads* (1889) III. VI. CLXXVI. 413/2 And I haue beene in Lough Leven The most part of these yeeres three: Vett had I neuer noe out-rake. 1802 SIBBALD *Chron. Sc. Poetry* Gloss., *Outrake*, an expedition, an out-ride .. also an extensive open pasture for sheep or cattle. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Outrake*, a free passage for sheep from inclosed pastures into open grounds, or common lands. 1889 *Shreds & Patches* 26 June (E. D. D.), The records of the Court Baron of Holgate twice mention an outrack.

†**Ou·trance.** *Obs.* exc. as Fr. (*utrɑ̃s*). Forms: 5–6 oultra(u)nce, 5 out-, owtraunce, 7 outterance, 5– outrance. See also UTTERANCE. [a. OF. *oultrance, outrance* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) going beyond bounds, excess, extremity, f. *oultrer, outrer* to pass beyond, surpass, conquer, drive out of bounds or to extremity, = Pr. *ultrar*, It. *oltrare* to go beyond, f. L. *ultrā*, It. *oltra*, F. *oltre, outre* beyond. In this form the word has been more or less obs. since 17th c., since which time however the Fr. phrase *à outrance, à toute outrance* (erroneously *à l'outrance*), to excess, to extremity, has been in occasional use, instead of the Eng. *at* or *to* (*the*) *outrance*. But already *c* 1400 the same vowel-shortening which changed *outer, outmost* to *utter, utmost*, shortened *outrance* to *uttrance*, subseq. often extended to UTTERANCE, in which form the word is still occasional in literary use.]

A degree which goes beyond bounds or beyond measure; excess: only in the phrases *to* (*unto*) *outrance*, beyond all limits, to the utmost, to extremity, *at outrance*, at the last extremity; *to fight to* (*the*) or *at outrance*, to fight to the bitter end, to the death (rendering F. *combattre à outrance, à toute outrance*, 13th c. in Littré).

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ii, Fyrste he must .. Unto oultraunce with these bulles to fyght. 14.. HOCCLEVE *Bal. Virg. & Christ* 48 Lest .. The feend me assaille, & haue at the outrance. *a* 1420 — *De Reg. Princ.* 3217 Rathir hadde I-putte hym to þe outraunce. *c* 1550 R. BRESTON *Bayte Fortune* A vj, But poore men to punishe vnto the oultrance. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 280 As if sword-fencers were brought within the lists to fight at outterance. 1609 — *Amm. Marcell.* XIX. ii. 125 They were so stiffely set to fight to the outrance. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* II. v. (1783) I. 89 *note*, To fight the owner to extremity or outrance. 1819

Scott *Ivanhoe* viii, The combat was understood to be at *outrance*.

‖ **b.** The corresponding Fr. phrase (also erron. *à l'outrance*).

1600 Tate in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 8 The manner of fight is ..by Capitulation, or a Toute Outrance. 1883 *Standard* 24 Oct. 5/2 (Stanf.) Every duellist *à outrance* binds himself to commit suicide or murder.

Outrange (aut,rē·ndʒ), *v.* [Out- 21, 18, 17.]

1. *trans. Gunnery.* To exceed in range, have a longer range than.

1858 Greener *Gunnery* 85 The best rifles on my principle will out-range by several hundred yards the best 'six-pounder' in her Majesty's service. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Nov. 7/2 Our forces were seriously outnumbered, and our guns outranged until the arrival of the Naval Brigade.

2. To surpass in extent of time.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 1 June 5/2 The red deer..can outrange them all in the historic records of his antiquity.

3. To range beyond.

1883 *Philad. Telegraph* XL. No. 35. 3 Their brethren who outranged the forest fastnesses and fell into the hands of men.

b. *Naut.* To range past or ahead of, to outsail.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Outra·nk, *v.* [Out- 21.] *trans.* To be superior in rank to, to take precedence of.

1864 in Webster. 1881 P. Du Chaillu *Land Midnight Sun* II. 150 The Norwegians..outrank every other nation in Europe in that respect.

Out-ra·nt, *v.* [Out- 18 or 21.] *trans.* To exceed in ranting.

1646-8 G. Daniel *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 211 High Stories, to out-rant our dull Gazetts. 1681 Hickeringill *Char. Sham Plotter* Wks. 1716 I. 219 He has..Prophaneness enough to out-rant a Tory. 1885 *L'pool Post* 27 Mar. 4/6 He attempts to out-rant and..out-slang the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

Outraous, obs. form of Outrageous.

Out-rape, -rate, etc.: see Out-.

† Out-ra·se, -raze, *v. Obs.* [Out- 16.] *trans.* To pluck or root out, to destroy; to erase, efface or rub out. Hence † **Out-ra·sed** *ppl. a.*

1412-20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxi, Let not his prease thy royall booke deface But in all haste his renowne outrace. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 128 Fryst he makyd his owyn eigh to be out-rasit. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxxiv. xviii, Nor utterly out-rase From tables of thy grace The flock of thy afflicted ones. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1626) 142 Out-razed by the sterne Diseases rage. 1638 — *Paraphr. Div. Poems, Job* (1648) 14 No Eye shall his out-raz'd impression view.

Outraught, obs. pa. pple. of Outreach.

Outrave, Sc. past t. of Outrive *v. Obs.*

† Ou·tray, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **owtray**(e. [f. next.]

1. = Outrage *sb.* in various senses.

14.. *Ser J. Mandevelle & Souden* 78 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) I. 157 In most outraye. Sathanase was lowset, and cawsit this syn. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 156 He start vp stoutly agane..For anger of that outray that he had thair tane. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 134 With..great cruelty they committed outraies along these shores. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xxiii. 506 You..know well the outrays that engage All young men's actions.

2. ? An outgoing; a going out of bounds.

c 1624 Chapman *Batrachom.* 80 The cat and night-hawke, who much skathe confer On all the outraies, where for food I erre.

Outray', *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [a. AngloF. *ultreier, outreier* (of which Godef. cites *ultrea* for *ultreia* from *Horn et Rimenhild*) :—late L. type **ultricāre*, f. *ultrā* beyond; practically identical in sense with OF. *oultrer, outrer*:—L. **ultrārе*; hence cognate with *outrage*, med.L. *ultrāgium*, and its derivative *outrage* vb., of which *outray* is, in its earlier senses, to a great extent a doublet. But it appears to have been sometimes felt as a compound of Out- and Ray *sb.* and *v.*, aphetic for Array: cf. quots. 1387, 1611 in sense 1.]

† 1. *intr.* To go beyond or exceed bounds; to stray; to break away from a certain place or order; to be or get out of array. *Obs.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 2713 Befell that a noble stede Outrayyd fro a paynym. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III. pr. vi. 61 (Camb. MS.) Þat they ne sholden nat owtrayen or forlyuen fro the vertuus of hyr noble kynrede. *c* 1386 — *Clerk's T.* 587 This warne I yow þat ye nat sodeynly Out of youre self for no wo sholde outreye. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 243 Þe Normans arrayed hem eft, and tornede aʒen uppon þe Englische men þat outrayed [*n.r.* were out of aray], and chased hem in every side. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* v. 793 Your foes, durst not a foote addresse Without their ports .. And now they out-ray to your fleete.

2. *intr.* To go beyond the bounds of moderation or propriety; to be extravagant; to go to excess.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 100 Agayne Sir Cesar hym selfe he segges and saies, All þe wightis in this world wirkis in waste, þat takis hym any tribute; þus his teching outrayes. 1624 Jackson *Christ's Answ.* § 14 Reason itself must be regulated..otherwise it will outray farther in its desires than sense. 1625 — *Creed* v. v. § 8 Without whose lists should he tempt them to outray much in notorious dissoluteness. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss., Oot ray*, to exceed propriety.

3. *trans.* To go beyond, overcome; to vanquish, crush; to surpass, excel. Now *dial.*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxiv, The child playes atte the balle, That outray schalle ȝo alle Derfly that daye! *c* 1430 Lydg. *Chichev. & Eyc.* in Dodsley *O. P.* XII. 336 Wymmen han made hemself so stronge, For to outraye humylite. 1430 — *St. Margaret* 343 Thi chast lyf, thy parfyt holynesse Han me venquysshed and outrayed in distresse. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2426 What knyghte is yender..That in the feld outrayth euerychone? 1523 Skelton *Crown Laurel* xxiii, The cause why Demosthenes so famously is bruted Onely proceeded, for that he did outray Eschines. *a* 1529 — *P. Sparowe* 84 Where Cerberus doth barke,..Whom Hercules dyd outraye. 1876 F. K. Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Outray*, to outshine; to excel.

† 4. *intr.* To be outrageous, commit outrages.

1377 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 217 Ȝif that his enemys ouȝt outrayed, To chasteis hem wolde he not lete. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xlvi. 41 Anon kyng Mordrayns gan to Owtraye, And al the Contre gan for to Afraye And brend bothe Castel and town.

† 5. *trans.* To outrage, to treat outrageously; to injure, insult, abuse. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Melayne* 12 And saide þaire gaumes weren alle gone Owttrayede with hethen thede. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 374 Sone man that thow outrayd Is not sa simpill as he said. 1530 Palsgr. 651/1, I outray a persone (Lydgate), I do some outrage or extreme hurt to hym. *Je outrage.*

† 6. To put out of bounds), turn out, expel. *Obs.*

1415 Hoccleve *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 279 In your fals errour shol yee been outrayed And been enhabited with Sathanas. 1430-40 Lydg. *Bochas* III. xxii. *heading*, Evagoras King of Cipre was by Artaxerxes outrayed and putte from his kingdom. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* CLIX. xi, They two warryed..Vpon the duke of Burgoyne, and hym outrayed, That he went into Burgoyne all formayed.

Hence **† Outray·er,** one who abuses or insults; **† Outray·ing** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVIII. 182 Bot gif the mair misaduenture Befell thame, it suld richt hard thing Be till leid thame till outraying. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 215 Howsoeuer some surly syres, or mincing outraiers doe scorne and scoffe at them behinde their backes.

Outray', *v.*[2] *rare.* [f. Out- 14, 21 + Ray *v.*, *sb.*] **a.** *intr.* To flash out as a ray; to radiate, emanate. **b.** *trans.* To surpass in radiance.

1647 H. More *Poems* 144 Mans soul from Gods own life outray'd. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* I. viii, Thou outray'st all diamonds of the skies. 1895 Ld. De Tabley *Poems* Ser. II. 1 An aureole outrayed upon her brow.

Outrayious, variant of Outraious. *Obs.*

Out-raze, variant of Out-rase, *v. Obs.*

Outre, obs. variant of Utter *v.*

‖ **Outré** (*utre*), *a.* (*sb.*) [F. *outré*, pa. pple. of *outrer* to go beyond limits, to push to excess.] Beyond the bounds of what is usual or considered correct and proper; unusual, eccentric, out-of-the-way; exaggerated.

1722 Richardson *Statues Italy* 191 The Sword comes above a Yard through her Body: the Expression is something Savage, and *Outré*. 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* Pref., A judicious eye instantly rejects anything *outré*. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* vii, In these solitary woods it is quite *outre*. 1816 Singer *Hist. Cards* 66 Some of them are extravagant and *outré*. *a* 1859 De Quincey *Conversation* Wks. 1860 XIV. 169 He will talk upon *outré* subjects.

† B. as *sb.* That which is extravagant or fantastic. *Obs.*

1759 Goldsm. *Pol. Learn.* x, To exhibit the ridiculous *outré* of a harlequin under the sanction of that venerable name. 1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 53 A sumptuous *outré* of terms, and new cut of phrase.

Outreach (aut,rī·tʃ), *sb.* [Out- 7.] The act of reaching out.

1870 Whittier *To L. M. Child* 30 No proof beyond this yearning, This outreach of our hearts, we need. 1884 Phillips Brooks *New Starts in Life* v. 80 What a different thing this life and this outreach toward man becomes.

Outreach (aut,rī·tʃ), *v.*[1] [Out- 17, 18c, 14, 15.]

1. *trans.* To exceed in reach, to reach or extend beyond; to exceed, surpass.

a 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 21, I found the site so good..but the making so costlie, outreaching my habilitie. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 385 This..may seeme to outreach that fact, and to exceed the regular distinctions of murder. 1681-6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 173 It puzzles my Conceit, and out-reaches my Wonder. 1879 Phillips Brooks *Influence of Jesus* ii. 131 He..did a larger work which has far outreached the Jewish people.

† 2. To overreach; to deceive, cheat; to outwit.

1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 163 Fabius..was outreached and deceived by Hannibals fine stratagem of his Oxen. 1634 Ford *P. Warbeck* IV. iv, The man Of cunning is out-reach'd; we must be safe. 1643 Herle *Answ. Ferne* 47 The Doctor hath outreached him.

3. *intr.* To reach too far; to go beyond bounds.

1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. vi. (1739) 28 A Prince that knew how to set a full value upon Church-men,..and, it may be, did somewhat outreach in that course.

4. *trans.* and *intr.* To reach out, stretch out, extend. *poet.*

1594 *Sc. Metr. Ps.* CXXVI. vi, Yea, he the heauy charge Of all the earth did streache, And on the waters large The same he did out reache. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* VIII. xiii, They stood with earnest eyes, And arms out-reaching, when again The darkness closed around them. 1818 Keats *Endym.* I. 867 With wings outraught And spreaded tail, a vulture could not glide Past them. 1887 Bowen *Virgil Æneid* II. 535 Hand outreaching to hold him, and spear uplifted to smite!

So **Ou·treaching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxxi. 501 And for the outreaching of abhominations, there shalbe desolation vnto the ende. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 359/1 Other craft at anchor, sheltered by the outreaching land.

† Outrea·ch, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* A variant of Outreik *v.*, to fit out, equip. Hence **† Outrea·cher,** an outfitter.

1640 in Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* [see Outputter 3].

Outread (aut,rē·d), *v.* [Out- 15 b, 18.]

† 1. *trans.* To read through or to the end. *rare.*

1659 A. Hay *Diary* (S. H. S. 1901) 141 [I] outred the first book, which caryes on the story till the birth of Christ.

2. To outdo in reading; to read more than.

1815 *Zeluca* III. 260 She would out-read Lydia Languish herself. 1888 F. Warden *Witch of Hills* II. xxiii. 209 Ladies out-read us, out-write us.

† Outrea·der. *Obs. rare.* [For **outredder*, f. Outred *v.*[1] 2.] One who fits out (a ship).

1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 444 Against Pirats, their assisters or abettors, Outreaders or Receiuers.

Outrea·son, *v.* [Out- 18 c, 18.] *trans.* To overcome by reasoning or argument; to outdo or surpass in reasoning.

1644 J. Goodwin *Dang. Fighting agst. God* 30 That way which shall be able to out-reason..all other wayes, will at last exalt unitie. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 117 A carnal mind vainly puffed up out-reasons all good convictions of dutie. 1821 *Examiner* 46/2 They were alike out-voted and out-reasoned. 1891 C. Coll *Cy Ross* 139 He did not attempt to outreason the silly superstition.

Out-reave to **Out-redden:** see Out-.

† Out-re·ckon, *v. Obs.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To exceed in reckoning or computation.

1617 Fletcher *Valentinian* I. i, A power that can preserve us after ashes, And make the names of men out-reckon ages. 1698 Tyson in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 141 But Jul. Cæs. Scaliger ..out-reckons them all.

Outrecuidance (*utrɔkuidāns, ūtəikwī·dāns*). *arch.* Also 5-6 oultre-, -euyd-, -quyd-, 6 -euid-, -a(u)nce, 5 utterquidaunee, 6 ultrequed-, 7 outerecuidance. [a. F. *outrecuidance* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *outrecuider* (12th c.), f. *outre* beyond, to excess + *cuider* to think, plume oneself :—L. *cōgitāre* to think.] Excessive self-esteem; overweening self-confidence or self-conceit; arrogance; conceit, presumption.

1435 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 484 Grete pride and outrecuidance, and setting noo store be none others meanes frenshipe. *c* 1495 *Epitaphe* etc. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 392 Sone may thou rue thy vtterquidaunce. 1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 255 She shal remayne in overmoche estymacion and outrecuidance of her self. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* ii. 10 To such an outrecuidance hath your selfe-conceit caried you. *a* 1652 Brom. *Mad Couple* I. i. Wks. 1873 I. 5 Therein was your outrecuidance. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* ix, It is full time..that the outrecuidance of these peasants should be restrained. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Aug. 195/2 Admiral Hornby has rebuked the outrecuidance of Englishmen who seemed to think so.

† Ou·tred, *sb. Sc. Obs.* [f. Out- 7 + Red *sb.*]

1. Clearance from debt or liability; settlement of accounts; finishing of a business.

1491 *Acta Dom. Concil.* (1839) 205/1 As ȝit he has gottine na payment nor outred. 1330 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 244* For outred and payment of his faderis dettis. 1695 J. Sage *Article* Wks. 1843 I. 282 Why else would his Grace have so earnestly required expedition and hasty outred?

2. Outfit, equipment (of a ship, a man).

1491 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 154 Þat patrick liel..sal..pay ..for þe outred of his parte of his schip callit þe mare of dunde. 1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 541/1 Sen the outred of the saidis schippis. 1610 J. Melvill *Diary* (1842) 710 They tuo wer left to mak outred for thame selfis.

† Outre·d, *v.*[1] *Sc. Obs.* [f. Out- 15 + Red *v.*]

1. *trans.* To disentagle; to extricate from difficulties by settlement of liabilities; to clear of encumbrances.

1467 *Sc. Acts Jas. III*, c. 23 (1597) For their payment, and to outred their selfe. 1488 *Acta Dom. Concil.* (1839) 103/2 His executoris has gudis aneuch for þe outredding of his dettis. 1610 J. Melvill *Diary* (1842) 710 We wantit no credite to outred our selfis out of all expensis. 1670 in H. Miller *Scenes & Leg.* x. (1850) 150 For outredding them of their necessary and most urgent affairs.

2. To fit out (a ship).

1535 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 285* To George Wallace, for outredding of the Kingis gracis schip towart Deip. 1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 541 Being commandit be his hienes to wictuall and outred the schipis.

Out-re·d, *v.*[2] [f. Out- 20 + Red *a.*] *trans.* To surpass in redness.

1648 Herrick *Hesper., Weeping Cherry*, I saw a cherry weep,..Because my Julia's lip..did out-red the same.

Out-rede: see Atrede *v.*

Out-rei·gn, *v.* [Out- 17, 18.] *trans.* To reign to the end of, beyond, or longer than.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. x. 45 Till they outraigned had their utmost date. 1641 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* 20 Nov. xiv. 63 Antichrist hath out-raigned him for 1600 yeares. 1801 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 19 [Rome] governed by twelve Cæsars in succession, of whom the second Augustus, out-reigned the others.

† Outrei·k, *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. Out- 15 + Reik *v.*] *trans.* To fit out or equip.

1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 102 A roll of the number, bothe of horss and foote, which may be outreiked .. for the foirsaid recerve. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2959/3 The Men to be outreiked for this present Levy.

So **† Ou·treik** *sb.*, **† Ou·treiking** *vbl. sb.*, equipment, outfit; **† Ou·treiker,** one who equips or fits out.

1644 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1819) VI. 74/2 That there be a moneths pay advanced for their outreike and furnisheing their horses. 1648 *Ibid.* VI. 317/1 *title*, Act in favours of the outreikers of Horse and Foot in this Levie. 1708 M. Bruce *Good News* 21 Many..that seemed to be very far behind, get a new Stock, and a new Out-reiking.

Ou·t-relie·f. = *Out-door relief*: see OUTDOOR *a.* 2.
1892 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 6/2 You have got an out-relief officer. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 May 3/1 There are successful out-relief unions as well as successful anti-out-relief unions. 1900 *New Cent. Rev.* VII. 399 Even under the system of out-relief there is some little incentive left.

Outrely, obs. form of OUTERLY.

Outréness (*u*trenés). [f. OUTRÉ + -NESS.] The quality of being *outré*, unusual, or peculiar.
1832 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. ii. 19 The University towns [in Germany] are the homes of 'outré-ness'. 1882 HAWTHORNE *Dr. Grimshawe* viii, A certain seemly beauty in him showed strikingly the..outréness of the rest of their lot.

† **Ou·t-re·nt.** *Obs.* [OUT- 6.] Rent paid out; payment of the nature of rent or rent-charge, esp. as deducted from or opposed to income or rent received.
1479 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 51 That the seid Roberd shall beer alle oute rentys and seruices of olde tyme charged vpon the seid maner to the chief lordes of the same fee. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 31 Than must there be deduct out of the sayd grose somme all maner of out rentes and ordynary charges. 1635 EARL STRAFFORD *Lett. & Disp.* (1739) I. 487 Also that all the other Out-Rents forth of my Estate be orderly paid. 1769 *Aclome Inclos. Act* 15 Persons having any..Rent, Out-rent, Fee-farm rent. 1794 HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumbld.* I. 259 *note*, Reserving to the vicar..an out-rent of 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly.

† **Ou·trepa·ss,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *outrepasser*, 12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.*, f. *outre* beyond + *passer* to pass.] *trans.* To pass beyond, surpass. Hence † **Outrepassed** *ppl. a.*, surpassing. So † **Outrepasse** *sb.*, that which surpasses all others.
c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 20 b, Certaynly my lady ys the outrepasse of al other ladyes. *Ibid.* 32 The..outrepassed beaute of the vertuous Myrro. 1645 *City Alarum* 21 Why should a few Accomptants stand up like Hercules Colomnes, which no man dares outrepasse?

Outrequydaunce, obs. f. OUTRECUIDANCE.

Out-resent to Out-rhyme: see OUT-.

Outride (au·tˌrəid), *sb. rare.* [f. next.]
1. The act of riding out, a ride out; an excursion.
1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* Ded., Your province is the town; leave me a small outride in the country. 1765 *Percy Reliques* Gloss., *Outrake*, an out-ride; or expedition.
2. The district of an outrider or commercial traveller. *local.*
1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.* 1896 *Warwicksh. Gloss.*

Outri·de, *v.* [OUT- 14, 15, 18, 17.]
1. *intr.* and *trans.* To ride out. *Obs.* or *poet.*
1460 *Lydgate Disc.* 952 Gyffroun hys hors outryt, And was wode out of wyt. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 629 The bravest that ever in battle outrade.
2. To outdo in riding, to ride better, faster, or farther than; to leave behind or outstrip by riding.
1530 PALSGR. 650/2 Take as swyfte a geldynge as thou canste fynde and I holde the twenty nobles I outryde the. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 36. 1685 DANGERFIELD *Mem.* 3 Feb. 21 We..by much out-rode all the Pursuers for the space of an hour Whip and Spur. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* (1880) 53 What position can outride that pale horseman? 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 243 He tried ineffectually to outride..the furious animal.
b. *transf.* and *fig.*
1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* II. i. (1725) 40 Like a Tempest that out-rides the Wind. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 115 Their anxiety now was to outride the news lest they should be stopt.
3. Of a ship: To ride out, to survive the violence of (a storm).
1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. v. (1739) 11 Who by patience out-rode the storms of foreign force. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* I. v. (1876) 247 Those perils appear less to us, who know how the vessel outrode them. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 202 By what divine art was it that his ark was so skilfully framed as to out-ride those deluges of trouble?
4. *intr.* To ride in advance of or beside a carriage as an outrider. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Outrider (au·tˌrəi·dəɹ). [OUT- 8.] One who rides out or forth.
† 1. An officer of the sheriff's court whose duties included collecting dues, delivering summonses, etc.
1340 *Act* 14 *Edw. III*, c. 9 Et que per tieux baillifs & hundreders, et lour soutzbaillifs, le Roi & le poeple soient serviz, en oustant pur touz jours touz les outriders & autres qui en divers Countees avant ces hures notoriement ont destruit le poeple. 1406 *Rolls Parl.* III. 598/1 Plosours Viscounts .. les ditz amerciaments levent par lour Ministres appellez Outryders. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 26 Bot all fals indytars, Quest mangers and lurers, And all thise fals out rydars. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Owtryders*, seeme to be none other but bayliffe errants, employed by the Shyreeues or their fermers, to ride to the fardest places of their counties or hundreds, with the more speede to summon to their county or hundred courts. [So 1706 in PHILLIPS, 1848 in WHARTON.]
† 2. An officer of an abbey or convent, whose duty it was to attend to the external domestic requirements of the community, esp. to look after the manors belonging to it. *Obs.*
c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodora*) 424 Þai ordenyt hyr þare out-rydere, þar witale to þe house to by. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 166 A Monk ther was a fair for the maistrie An outridere that louede venerie [cf. *Shipman's T.* 65]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. v. 116 Til..religious out-ryders ireclused in here cloistres. 1526 in *Visitat. Norwich* (Camden) 214 (Abbey St. Beaet's, Hulme) Dompnus Willelmus Hornyng, oute-rider. 1532 *Ibid.* 279 Dominus Ricardus Norwych, owte-ryder.
† 3. a. A forager of an army. b. A highwayman.
1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* IV. I. (1591) 207 The cohorts..recouered all the spoile, saue onely that which certaine outriders had caryed further into the cuntrey. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* IV. vi. (1622) 97 The out-riders and forragers were conducted by certaine chosen Moores. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, III. i. Wks. 1874 I. 43, I feare thou art some outrider that liues by taking of purses here, on Bassets Heath. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. i. 4 Some outriders of Lycogenes his campe, which..lay in wait for any passengers.
4. A commercial traveller; a tradesman's travelling agent. *dial.*
1762 *Misc. Ess.* in *Ann. Reg.* 205 When the humble outrider astride his saddle-bags, goes his rounds for fresh orders, to dealers and chapmen in the country. 1785 TRUSLER *Mod. Times* I. 19 An outrider to a tradesman in London. 1814 MARSHALL *Rev.* IV. 220 (E. D. D.) Mr. M. was some years out-rider and clerk to Mr. W. 1901 *N. & Q.* 9 S. VIII. 462/1.
5. A mounted attendant who rides in advance of or beside a carriage.
1530 PALSGR. 250/2 Outryder, *avant courreur.* 1791 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 2 Aug., We saw a very handsome coach, and four horses, followed by..outriders, stop at the gate. 1801 *Ann. Reg.* 13 She set off for Brighton with four horses and out-riders. 1860 ADELAIDE A. PROCTER *Sailor Boy* iii, Outriders first, in pomp and state, Pranced on their horses through the gate. *fig.* 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* vii, There were light outriders of pithy weed.

Outri·ding, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] The action of riding out; *spec.* raiding, marauding. So **Outriding** *ppl. a.*
1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 185 When the tyme came of her out ryding none sawe her, but her husband. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 287 The Inhabitants of Thrachunitis..were by him restrained of out-riding, robbing, and spoyling of their neighbours, their ancient practise. 1812 SCOTT *Let. to Crabbe* in *Lockhart*, His [Robin Hood's] indistinct ideas concerning the doctrine of *meum* and *tuum* being no great objection to an outriding Borderer.

Outri·g, *v.* [Back-formation from OUTRIGGER 3.] *trans.* To furnish with outriggers.
1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 713/1 It could be outrigged for rowing.

Outrigged (au·tˌrigd), *ppl. a.* [OUT- 11; after OUTRIGGER *sb.* 3.] Fitted with outriggers.
1861 *Times* 27 Sept., A rowing expedition abroad..in the first 'outrigged' four which has been upon foreign waters. 1867 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Apr. 202 A pair-oar gig outrigged. 1888 W. B. WOODGATE *Boating* 143 Half-outrigged gigs became common. 1900 W. E. SHERWOOD *Oxford Rowing* 26, 1845 saw the general introduction into Oxford of outrigged boats, an innovation viewed with much alarm by the University authorities.

Outrigger (au·tˌrigəɹ). [f. OUT *adv.* + RIG *v.*[1] + -ER[1]: but in various senses preceded by OUTLIGGER, of which it may be in part an alteration.] Something rigged out or projecting.
1. *Naut.* a. A strong beam passed through the port-holes of a ship, used to secure the masts and counteract the strain in the act of careening; b. A spar to haul out a sheet; c. A small spar to thrust out and spread the breast-backstays; d. A boom swung out to hang boats clear of a ship; e. The cathead of a ship (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); f. Any framework rigged up outside the gunwales of a ship.
1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Out-rigger*, a strong beam of timber, of which there are several fixed on the side of a ship, and projecting from it, in order to secure the masts in the act of careening. *Out-rigger* is also a small boom, occasionally used in the *tops* to thrust out the breast-backstays to windward, in order to increase their tension, and thereby give additional security to the top-mast. *Ibid.*, *Entenues*, the props, or out-riggers, fixed on the side of a sheer-hulk, to support the sheers. 1858 in *Adm. Hornby's Disp.* vi. (1896) 61, I have fitted two splendid outriggers of the fore- and main-top-gallant-masts, and if I can get some new royals shall do well. 1873 *Q. Rev.* 121 Torpedoes have now been made available for ocean warfare..being carried into action either on an outrigger stretching ahead of a ship or towed abreast of the ship.
2. A contrivance used in the Indian and Pacific Oceans to steady the native canoe and prevent it from capsizing. Formerly called OUTLIGGER, q. v.
A common form consists of a boat-shaped block of wood or bamboo, laid parallel to the length of the canoe, and joined to it at each end by long bamboo poles. Sometimes one, sometimes two of these are used.
1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 341 The frame is intended to ballance the proa, and..is usually called an outrigger. *Ibid.*, The mast, yard, boom, and outriggers are all made of bamboo. 1777 MILLER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 174 They are about ten feet long, and about a foot broad, and have an outrigger on each side, to prevent their over-setting. 1838 POE *A. G. Pym* Wks. 1864 IV. 163 Sixty or seventy Rafts, or flatboats with outriggers. 1865 LUBBOCK *Prehist. Times* xiii. (1869) 429 They use canoes..fitted with an outrigger.
3. An iron bracket, fixed to the side of a rowing boat, bearing a rowlock at its outer edge, so as to increase the leverage of the oar while allowing the boat to be constructed very narrow. b. A light boat fitted with such appendages, an outrigged boat; colloq. abbreviated to *rigger.*
According to the Badminton book on Rowing, outriggers were introduced on the Tyne between 1830 and 1840; they were first seen in London, and at Oxford and Cambridge, in 1844–5; an outrigger boat was built for the Cambridge crew for the University Boat-race of 1845, but not used till the next year, when both crews rowed in outriggers (April 3).
1845 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Mar. 205/2 New Boat [for Cambridge crew]..She is an outrigger, built on the same principle as the boat brought from Newcastle by the Claspers, and used at the Thames Regatta. 1845 *Vice-Chancellor's Regul. Boats Oxford* 3 Dec., All skiffs or boats constructed for less than four oars of which the rowlocks are projected from the sides by means of outriggers (commonly called Clasper-built boats). 1846 *Times* 4 Apr. 6/5 (Boat race) The winners [Cantabs] rowed in a beautiful outrigger built by the eminent Searles, of Stangate. 1851 *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Aug. 222/2 A fatal accident, resulting from the use of the 'outrigger' below bridge. 1858 J. PAYN *Foster Brothers* xviii. (1859) 322 An innumerable fleet of fairy shallops, delicatest outriggers, wherein to sneeze is to be capsized. 1865 KNIGHT *Pass. Work. Life* III. i. 4 The solitary youth in his outrigger..training for the contest of a regatta. 1871 F. J. FURNIVALL *Trial Forewords* 98 *note*, Mr. Beasley of St. John's will recollect our spending the leisure of a Long Vacation at Cambridge—was it 1845?—in building a pair of outriggers..the first really narrow ones ever built. 1900 W. E. SHERWOOD *Oxford Rowing* 26 Oriel introduced the first outrigger this year [1844] in their four. *Ibid.* 97 The early outriggers were all clinker-built, and..were first made with outriggers to fold into the boat, for convenience in packing.
4. An addition to a wagon or farm-cart to increase its carrying capacity; a set of harvest-shelvings. *local.*
1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* 69 The waggons..seldom use any overlays or outriggers, either at the ends or sides.
5. *Building* and *Mech.* Applied to various structures placed so as to project from the face of a wall, a frame, etc., e. g. a beam projecting from a wall to support hoisting-tackle; the jib of a crane; a wheel or pulley outside the frame of a machine for the communication of motion, etc.
1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 51 The steam or impelling pulleys, frequently called riggers (outriggers? as they stand out from the side of the machine, like outrigger-sails in a ship) by engineers. 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 311 Another platform was inserted under the lantern, and tied to the lower platform by a chain inside the tower and straps of iron outside, and great shores from the outriggers of the lower platform completed the cradle in which the building was supported.
6. An extension of the splinter-bar of a carriage, to admit of a second horse being harnessed alongside of that which is in the shafts; hence, An extra horse running outside the shafts.
Outriggers were also used with heavy gun-carriages.
1811 L. HAWKINS *Ctess & Gertr.* (1812) III. 273 So I see you drive here with an outrigger! 1844 MRS. HOUSTON *Yacht Voy. Texas* II. 279 Sometimes a second horse is attached as an outrigger, and has a pretty effect. 1902 E. L. BRANDRETH *Note*, I used to drive in India (1865) a cart with shafts intended for one horse (the common hill *tonga*), to which I often attached another fastened to an outrigger which consisted of a projecting piece of wood, so that the horses were driven like a pair.
7. *fig.* An outsider, not a regular member; an onhanger.
1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 177 It generally drew the picked men from each, to say nothing of outriggers and chance customers.
8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *outrigger-sail*, *skiff*, etc.; **outrigger hoist**, a hoisting apparatus rigged out from an outer wall: see sense 5.
1835 Outrigger-sail [see sense 5]. 1853 'C. BEDE' (E. Bradley) *Verd. Green* (1857) 18 The former occupied his outrigger skiff. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 293 The famous six-oar outrigger boat of Harvard College. 1878 *Sci. Amer.* XXXVIII. 22/1 (*Improved Hoisting Machinery*)..In the outrigger hoist .. the advantages are that two pinion gears are employed, gearing into two large gears. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 131 The other side [of the catamaran] is taken up by an outrigger keel about 7 feet off, attached to the boat by two long-arched, spider-like arms.
Hence **Ou·triggered** *a.*, fitted with an outrigger; **Ou·triggerless** *a.*, without an outrigger.
1884 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 326 Sailing boats of the 'catamaran' model, long black boats, outriggered. 1767 WALLIS *Circumnav. Globe* vi. (R. Suppl.), One of their sages .. had .. foretold that .. an outriggerless canoe would come to their shores [Otaheite] from a distant land. 1884 *Bib. Soc. Rec.* (N. Y.) Feb., Skilful paddlers propel their outriggerless canoes.

Ou·trigging, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] That which is rigged out, or with which anything is rigged out; also, outside rigging.
1864 A. GRAHAM *Terrible Wom.* II. 108 The tall masts of a man-of-war, or the more humble outrigging of a brig or collier. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Sept. 4/1 The gunboat..ran so closely alongside the *Diamante* that her guns tore away the steamer's outrigging.

Outright (out|rəi·t), *adv.* (*adj.*) [f. OUT *adv.* + RIGHT.]
1. Of direction in space: Straight out; directly onward; straight ahead. Now *rare.*
13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1054 A reuer of þe trone þer ran out-ryȝte. 1564 P. MOORE *Hope Health* II. ix. 38 Sotbernwoode .. is good for them yᵗ can not breath, but when they hold their necke outright. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 167 The same writer maketh mention of one that could see and discerne out-right 135 miles. 1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 17 It is easie to shoot a Fowl that flies out-right, but not a Bird which is irregular in its flight. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. viii, I never travell'd in this Journey above two Miles outright in a Day, or thereabouts. 1849 WHATELY *Let.* in *Life* (1866) II. 145 You get a brighter view of a comet, or some other of the heavenly bodies, when you are looking not outright at it, but at some other star near it.
† b. Without a break, straight away; 'on end', consecutively, continuously. *Obs.*

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 464 Nicias..thus travelling eight days journey out-right together. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 253 So would they ride them an hundred and fifty miles out right.

†**2.** Of time: Straight, straightway; forthwith, immediately, without delay. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 457/16 Seint leonard nolde it graunti nought: ake outright it gan for-sake. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 37/2 Such as he found abroad in the countrie he slue out right on euerie side. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* IV. Wks. 1874 III. 69 If you but offer't, I shall cry out right. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 294 They shall be sent out of the Kingdom outright without delay. (*To stay outright* appears to have passed from this sense to the next.)

3. So that the act is finished at once; altogether, entirely; *to kill outright*, i. e. so that the victim dies on the spot; *to sell* or *purchase outright*, i. e. so that the thing disposed of becomes at once the full property of the buyer.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* III. lxxvi, Where slaine out-right, I now the same behold. 1623 LD. CAREW in *Lismore Papers* (1888) Ser. II. III. 61 Lett me knowe..whether I should sett it for a yearely rent, or sell it out righte. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 19 What may be the value of them to buy them out right? 1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 452 *note*, A man .. was killed outright by one blow of a poker. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II. ii, Touch her lips, and she swoons outright. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Mar. 5/1 The majority of those who fell were not killed outright by the bullet which sent them to the ground. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 458/1 The interests might have been disposed of outright.

4. To the full extent, fully out, completely, entirely, quite; without reservation or limitation; openly, without reserve of manner or expression.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (E. E. T. S. 1887) 440 And þei he he þe fende out-rist Vschal for þe take þe fist. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* I. Wks. 483/1 Within a whyle after..the fiere made the foole madde outright. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 41 Nay Elinor, then must I chide outright. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Honest Man's Fort.* V. i, I simper'd sometime, .. But never laugh'd outright. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.), He neigh'd outright, and all the steed expreſt. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 404 Some bold man who .. will say outright what is best for the city. 1895 T. HARDY *Tess* Pref., In planning the stories the idea was that large towns..should be named outright.

B. *adj.* **1.** Directed or going straight on. *rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Dressiere*, a straight or outright path, or tract. *Ibid.* s. v. *Balancer*, Without any certain, or outright course in his flight. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 192 When the river now .. only glided seaward with an even, outright, but imperceptible speed.

2. Direct; downright; thorough, out-and-out.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 404/2 A mouthe .. playeth sometime ye frere, sometime ye foxe, sometime the foole, & sometime the outeright rihauld. 1851 H. W. BEECHER *Lect. Yng. Men* iv. 98 The young are seldom tempted to outright wickedness. 1856 J. W. KAYE *Life Sir J. Malcolm* I. vii. 98 Malcolm did everything in a hearty outright manner.

3. Complete, entire, total.

Mod. Newspaper, He mentioned the probable outright cost of such an undertaking.

Hence †**Outri·ghtly** *adv. Obs.* = A. 3.

1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 14 Adjudged unto him that did outrightly kill a man.

Outri·ghtness. [f. prec. adj. + -NESS.] The quality of being outright in speech or thought; directness, straightforwardness.

1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* xxvi. (1879) 250 It was the outrightness that pleased him, was it? 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 369 Simplicity of style, plainness of language, or outrightness of thought.

Out-rime, etc.: see OUT-.

Ou·tri·ng, *sb.*[1] [OUT- 3.] Outer ring or circumference; in quots. applied *attrib.* to the outer drain and bank of a drainage area.

1763–4 *Act 4 Geo. III*, c. 47 § 28 Or in any other of the Outring or Barrier Banks. 1832 *Holderness Drainage Act* § 43 All the Outring and Division Drains, Dikes, and Ditches.

†**Ou·tri·ng,** *sb.*[2] *Sc.* In *Curling*: = OUTWICK.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl., Outring*, a channle-stone term, the reverse of *Inring*. To take an outring is generally allowed to be more difficult than taking an inring.

Outri·ng, *v.* [OUT- 14, 15, 18.]

1. a. *intr.* To ring out, sound with a clear loud note. **b.** *trans. poet.* (Prop. two words.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1237 And after syker doth here voys out rynge. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* I. 15 Sweet songs which for this Italy outrang From older singers' lips. 1896 *Chicago Advance* 6 Feb. 188/1 We listen for your blending voice Outringing o'er the murderous noise.

b. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 232/1 Where the sweet Sahbath-bell its note outrings.

2. *trans.* To outdo in ringing, to ring louder than.

a 1635 CORBET *Gt. Tom Ch. Ch.* 2 Be dumb, ye infant-chimes,..That ne're out-ring a tinker and his kettle. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* III. iii. 92 Such a Twanger as quite outringeth Mr. Cressy's loud, and so admired one! 1868 J. H. NEWMAN *Verses Var. Occas.* 43 Sure, this is a blessing, Outrings the loud tone Of the dull world's caressing.

Hence **Outringing** *ppl. a.*, that rings out or sounds with ringing note.

1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard Fox* 321 Outringing peals to heaven we fling, For Reynard and our noble King.

Outri·val, *v.* [OUT- 18 b.] *trans.* To outdo as a rival; to surpass or excel in any competition.

1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* III. ii, The Christian Whose beauty has outrivalled me. 1705 MAIOWELL *Necess. Educ.* Pref. 7 He Had then out rival'd his Neighbour's Praetensions. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. viii. 494 Each seeking to outrival the other in [her] good graces.

†**Outri·ve,** *v. Obs.* [OUT- 15, 14.]

1. *trans.* To rive out, to tear out or apart forcibly; to break up (moorland or rough pasture land).

1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. i. 11 Should all in rage the curse-beat page out-rive. 1677 *Corshill Baron-Court Bk.* in *Ayr & Wigton Arch. Coll.* IV. 138 For the sowme of sex pond scotis money for outriveing of bent land. 1749 *Fairfax's Tasso* XVI. lxiii. (ed. 4), I will o'ertake him, and out-rive his Heart.

2. *intr.* To tear or burst asunder. *Sc.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 312 Breist plaittis brak and all the ruvis outrave.

†**Ou·troad.** *Obs.* [OUT- 7.] A riding out, an excursion; *esp.* a warlike excursion or raid; a sally. Also *fig.*

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) 1 *Macc.* xv. 41 He set horsemen and garisons, that they might make outrodes by the waies of Iudea. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIII. ii. 107 All those captives, whome in many out-rodes they had taken and carried away. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* I. (1673) 82 He stood the shock of fifty set Battels, beside all Seiges and Out-rodes. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIX. i. (1872) VIII. 102 Still another assault, or invasive outroad, northward against the Russian Magazines.

Ou·troar, *sb. rare.* [OUT- 7.] A loud noise or roar, uproar.

1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale). 1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Outroar (aut,rōə·r), *v.* [OUT- 18, 18 c.] *trans.* To exceed in roaring, to roar louder or more than; to drown the roaring of.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 127 O that I were Vpon the hill of Basan, to out-roare The horned Heard. 1649 W. M. *Wandering Jew* (Halliw. 1857) 55 Lions roare, and yet at one time or other are out-roar'd. *a* 1814 *Gondiga* IV. vi. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 140 Let .. the falling rocks Dash'd on the troubled ocean far outroar The warring elements! 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. I. vi. 98 A thrust that makes him outroar nine thousand troopers.

Outroll (aut,rōə·l), *v.* [OUT- 15.] *trans.* To roll out or forth; to unroll. unfurl, uncoil.

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 352 Outrowde bee thy tongue, yet tratling all times. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. II. xxi, Drove into the Sun, or thence out-rol'd. *Ibid.* III. I. xiv, Thus weak of her own self..that she no'te out-roll Her vitall raies. 1815 SOUTHEY *Roderick* I. 41 And gently did the breezes..Curl their long flags outrolling. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 252 A day that outrolled the whole Alpine hand-in-hand of radiant heaven-climbers.

So **Ou·troll** *sb.*; **Ou·trolling** *vbl. sb.*

1860 F. W. FABER *Bethlehem* 16 The out-rolling of an uncreated ocean. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* III. v. 88 Barmby paused on his outroll of the word.

Out-romance, etc.: see OUT-.

†**Ou·t-room.** *Obs.* [OUT- 1.] An outlying room; an out-building or outhouse. Also *fig.*

1602 B. JONSON *Poetaster* II. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 111/1 Lay them..in some out-room or corner of the dining-chamber. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. vii. 74 If our artist lodgeth her in the out-rooms of his soul for a night or two. 1668 DRYDEN *Mart. Mar-all* III. ii, In an out-room, upon a trunk.

†**Ou·troop.** *Obs.* Also 7 **-rope.** [a. Du. *uitroep*, in Kilian *wt-roep* an auction-sale, f. *uit* OUT + *roepen* to call.] An auction; = OUTCRY 2.

1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* (1864) 170 The principall street of the Citie named the Straight street, and is called the Leylon, which is as much to say, as an outroop. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Baston*, The third (and last) knock of the Cryers staffe in an Outrope. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 249 The statelyest free Townes of Italy were sold as at an outrop, who would give most. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xliv. 364 It was his..Custom to sell Laws.., as at an Outroop or Putsale, to him who offered most for them.

†**Ou·troo·per, -roper.** *Obs.* [f. prec.: cf. Du. *uitroeper*, in Kilian *wtroeper*.] An auctioneer: at one time the specifie title of the Common Crier of the City of London.

1612 (Apr. 30) *Petition to Ld. Mayor, Remembrancia* (City of London) III. 47 His suite unto you is, to grant unto him the office called ye Outroper of the cittie of London. 1638 *1st Charter Chas. I to London* in Luffman *Charters* (1793) 275 We..do erect and create in and through the said City.. a certain office, called Outroper or Common Cryer, to and for the selling of houshold stuff, apparel, leases .. and other things, of all persons who shall be willing that the said officers shall make sale of the same by public and open claim, commonly called outcry and sale. 1688 *London Gaz.* No. 2404/4 Whereas an Ancient Office (called, the Outropers Office) hath been Established and Used within this City and Liberties thereof..for all Publick Sales of Goods. 1691 *House of Lords MSS.* 1690–1 (1892) 303 The office of Outroper was anciently exercised by the Common Cryer and chiefly for the benefit of Orphans in the sale of goods of citizens deceased.

Outroot (aut,rūt), *v.* [f. OUT *adv.* + ROOT: prob after L. *ērādicāre*; cf. F. *déraciner*.] *trans.* To pluck out or up by the root, root out, eradicate, exterminate.

1558 J. HALES in Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 1918/2 Also to your vttermost power endeuour to outroote them. 1624 *Essex's Ghost* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 514 T'out-root the plant, which Christ himself hath sown. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* III. v, Idolatry has never thoroughly been outrooted. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XX. xii. (1872) IX. 226 How..hinder Ferdinand's besieging them, and quite outrooting us there?

So **Outroo·ting** *vbl. sb.*, a rooting out.

1562 WINJET *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I. 11 For the dountramping of ydolatrie, to the outruiting of the quhilk we beseik thy princelie Maiestie. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iv, Finding indeed, except the Outrooting of Journalism (*die auszurottende Journalistik*), little to desiderate therein.

Out-rove, -row, -royal, etc.: see OUT-.

Out-row (aut,rōə·), *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To outdo or outstrip in rowing.

1530 PALSGR. 650/2, I wyll outrowe the or thou come to Westminster for xiid. 1823 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 260 Trying to out-row me with a huge black boat.

Out-run (aut,rʌn), *sb.* [OUT- 1, 7.]

1. a. An outlying or distant 'run' for cattle or sheep; outlying pasture land.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* vi. 47 They'd come off a very far out-run. 1895 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 5/4 More attention is being paid to cultivation, to rotation of crops, to reclamation of outruns.

b. *spec.* in Shetland: see quot.

1898 *Shetland News* 3 Dec. (E. D. D.), The 'outrun', or enclosed arable land which surrounds the homestead.

2. Outcome; result.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Proc. Parl.* 34/1 A comparison of the revenues and charges of the year 1798–9 as estimated, and according to the actual out-run.

3. The act or fact of running out.

1884 *American* VIII. 308 To check the outrun of this.

Outrun (aut,rʌn), *v.* [OUT- 14, 18, 17.]

1. *intr.* To run out. †**b.** Of time: To expire.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5297 Þe croun of thornes þat was thrested On his heved fast, þat þe blode out rane. 1387 8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. i. (Skeat) I. 51 Too moche wolde out ren. 1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 108 The xxti dayis.. being outrunin. 1617 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* XXI. 71 Long may thy subjects, ere thy glasse outrunne, Enjoy the light of thee, their glorious Sunne. 1819 W. TENNANT *Popistry Storm'd* (1827) 155 (E. D. D.) Hurryin' frae their doors Out-ran in thousands to the Scores.

2. *trans.* To outdo or outstrip in running, to run faster or farther than; to leave behind by superior speed; hence, to escape or elude.

1526 TINDALE *John* XX. 4 They ranne bothe to gether and that other disciple dyd out runne Peter and cam fyrst to the sepulcre. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 176 If these men haue defeated the Law, and outrunne Native punishment. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 36 To pierce the mountain-wolf with feather'd dart:..Out-run the wind-out-running dasdale hare. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4887/3 We chased them till Ten..they out-running us so very much, that [etc.]. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* II. ii. 188 John outruns the sturdy Peter.

b. *fig.* To outstrip or get ahead of in any course.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 14 By giuing the House of Lancaster leaue to breathe, It will outrunne you, Father, in the end. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 39 Our forward young men out-run their years. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) I. I. xi. III. 233 The increase of stock and the improvement of land are two events..of which the one can nowhere much out-run the other. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 317 The zeal of the flocks outran that of the pastors. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 232 The power of analysis had outrun the means of knowledge.

3. *fig.* To run beyond a fixed limit or point; to go beyond in action.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* XI. iii. § 14 Those who formerly had outrunne the canons with their additional conformitie. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* IX. 51 They must needs transcend, and outrun our faculties. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) III. i. 6 In general, his friends outran his intentions. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* iii, Silence, maiden; thy tongue outruns thy discretion. 1873 J. A. SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* i. 10 The poet's imagination had probably outrun the fact.

†**4.** To run through; to pass or spend (time); to wear out (clothes, etc.). *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. ix. 240 Ethelrik..hauing out-run his youth in pernicious obscuritie, attained in his old yeeres to the Gouernment of both the Prouinces. 1687 *London Gaz.* No. 2276/5 The Spahi's having out-run all their Equipage, would not be in a condition of Service.

5. *To outrun the constable*: see CONSTABLE 6.

Hence **Outru·nner**[1], one who outruns.

1885 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Real Shelley* II. 257 The young man .. like most other outrunners of the constable, was often without money.

Ou·tru·nner[2]. [OUT- 8.]

1. One who or that which runs out; *spec.* an attendant who runs in advance of or beside a carriage; a horse which runs in traces outside the shafts; the dog which acts as leader of a team of sledge dogs; *fig.* a forerunner, an avant-courier.

1598 FLORIO, *Scorritore*, an outrunner, a gadder to and fro. 1891 ELIZ. BISLAND *Flying Trip* iii. 76 These out-runners accompany all folk of importance in Japan. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Mar. 3/1 Further on you hail with an increasing sense of pleasure the outrunners of a forest. 1893 *Voice* (N. Y.) 16 Nov., The outrunners for the Whig organization worked the temperance question for all it would bring them. 1894 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 7/6 They are harnessed in numbers from 3 to 11..with one dog as an out-runner to shew the way. 1897 J. Y. SIMPSON in *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 12 Supported by an outrunner trotting abreast.

†**2.** An outrunning branch or creek. *Obs.*

1653 W. LAUSON in J. D[ennys] *Secr. Angling* in Arb. *Garner* I. 194 In a shallow river, or in some out-runner of the river.

So **Ou·tru·nning** *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9], the running out, †expiry, termination (*obs.*); *ppl. a.* [OUT- 10], that runs out.

1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 39 Twa dayis befor the outrynning of the said xxtie dayis. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *None-enters*, After the ischue and out-running of the saidis three tearmes. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 109/2 The wooden wedge, which..arrests and acts as a brake to the outrunning rope. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 58/2, I found the out-running water perfectly clear.

Ou·trush, *sb.* [OUT- 7.] A rushing out; a violent outflow.

1872 Proctor *Ess. Astron.* xix. 236 Direct evidence of an outrush of matter. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* v, A perceptible outrush of imprisoned conversation. 1898 *Century Mag.* Jan. 405/2 The outrush of the air from the lock.

Out-ru·sh, *v.* [Out- 14.] *intr.* To rush out. (Prop. two words.)

1600 Fairfax *Tasso* XIII. lxxv, Moist heau'n his windowes open laid, Whence cloudes by heapes out-rush. 1717 Garth *Ovid's Met.* XIV. *Adv. Macareus*, Forthwith out-rush'd a gust.

Outsai·l, *v.* [Out- 18, 17.] *trans.* To outdo or surpass in sailing; to sail faster than; *transf.* and *fig.* to outstrip.

a 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Wit without Money* I. ii. She may spare me her mizen, and her bonnets, strike her main petticoat, and yet out-sail me. 1675 Cocker *Morals* 31 Let none out-sail you in your Occupation. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 177 The *Centurion* .. outsailed the two prizes. 1883 Dixon Kemp in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Sept. 323 'Smugglers'.. could out-sail the cruisers on any point of sailing.

b. To sail beyond or farther than.

1865 E. Burritt *Walk Land's End* 245 Drake..outsailed Columbus by two thirds of the earth's circumference.

Out-saint to **Out-savour**: see Out-.

† Ou·tsale. *Obs. rare.* [Out- 7.] a. A sale to outsiders. b. An auction: cf. Outcry, Outroop.

1331 in *Coucher Bk. Selby* (Yorks. Rec. Soc.) II. 375 Fodiendo turbas ibidem et faciendo outsale ad valentiam xx^s^ per annum. *a* 1670 Hacket *Life Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 200 Did they ever think of that, that make away the Inheritance of God's Holy Tribe in an Out-sale?

Outsay', *v.* [Out- 15, 17.] **†1.** *trans.* To utter or speak out; to inform upon. (Prop. two words.)

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 238 Ilk these oþer out said. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 206 Moche is the vertue of Prayer, whych out sayd in erthe, worchyth in hevyn.

2. To say more than.

1658 Flatman *Commend. Verses Sanderson's Graphice*, He outsays all, who lets you understand, The head is Sanderson's, Faithorne's the hand.

† Ou·tscape, *sb. Obs.* [f. Out- 7 + Scape, aphetic f. Escape; cf. also Out- 25.] Escape, release from restraint; means of escape.

1555 J. Bradford *Lett.* (Parker Soc.) II. 186 He will never leave you, but in the midst of temptation will give you an outscape. 15.. Foxe in Holinshed *Chron.* (1587) III. 1151/2 The miraculous custodie and outscape of this our souereigne ladie..in the strict time of queene Marie hir sister. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* IX. 423 It past Our powers to lift aside a log so vast, As barr'd all outscape.

† Outsca·pe, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [See prec.] = Escape *v.*

1562 Phaer *Æneid.* VIII. (1573) B b iv, He through their slaughter throngs to Rutil realme outskaping sprang.

† Out-scho·ven, *pple. Obs.* [f. Out- 11 + *shoven*, obs. pa. pple. of Shove *v.*]. Shoved or pushed out.

a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 40 As arwes in myȝti mannes honde: so the sones of owtschouen [Wyclif, the out shaken; Vulg. *filii excussorum*; cf. Outshoi].

Outscold (-skǫ·ld), *v.* [Out- 18 b.] *trans.* To outdo or get the better of in scolding.

1595 Shaks. *John* v. ii. 160 There end thy braue,..We grant thou canst out-scold vs. 1764 T. Bridges *Homer Travest.* (1797) II. 203 What need he for help to call, Whose clapper can outscold them all? 1870 L'Estrange *Miss Mitford* I. vi. 204 A friend of mine who went into hysterics because she was out-scolded by her husband.

Ou·tscour. [Out- 7.] The act of scouring out; the action of water scouring out a channel.

1883 G. K. Gilbert in *Nature* XXVII. 261/2 The natural rate of denudation by means of the outscour of rivers.

So **Ou·tscouring** *vbl. sb.*, that which is scoured out.

1828 Webster (citing Buckland), *Outscourings*, substances washed or scoured out.

† Ou·tscou·rer. *Obs.* [f. Out- 8 + Scourer runner.] A scout; = next.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 229 The Englishe outskourers perceivyng by his cote, that he was an officer of armes, gently saluted hym.

† Ou·tscout, *sb. Obs.* [Out- 2.] One sent out as a scout; an advanced scout or look-out. Also, in *Cricket*, An out-fielder.

1708 *London Gaz.* No. 4420/6 The Ships our Out-scouts saw off of Calais, were Privateers. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 115 One Man on Horseback, whom they supposed to be a Centinal, or Outscout. 1798 H. Tooke *Purley* 405 Is an Out-scout at cricket sent to a distance, that he may the better listen to what is passing? 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 8 July 2/3 The public press, and the outscouts of the public press had deluded and deceived the whole country.

† Outscou·t, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Out- 16.] *trans.* To drive out with scouting or scorn.

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* v. iii, Alarum mischief, and with an undanted brow, out scout the grim opposition Of most menacing perill.

Out-scream to **Out-sea**: see Out-

† Out-scru·ze, -scruse, *v. Obs. rare.* [Out- 15.] *trans.* To press or squeeze out.

1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1626) 134 She cuts the old mans throte; out-scrus'd His scarce-warme blood.

Outsearch (-sə·ɹtʃ), *v. rare.* [Out- 15.] *trans.* To search out; to explore.

1510-20 *Everyman* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 102 Lord, I will in the world go run over all, And cruelly out-search both great and small. ?15.. in Strype *Cranmer* (1848) II. App. 599 Christ's sacraments .. rather of us to be believed, than by our natural reason to be out-searched. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 238 Obadiah 6. How are the things of Esau searched out! lit. How are Esau outsearched.

Outsee', *v.* [Out- 18, 17.]

1. *trans.* To surpass in length or accuracy of sight; to surpass in mental insight.

1605 Chapman *All Fooles* in Dodsley *O. P.* (1780) IV. 185 You that can out-see clear-ey'd jealousy. 1847 [see Outlove]. 1894 H. Drummond *Ascent Man* 138 It is nothing to him [Man] to be distanced..in vision by the eagle; his field-glass out-sees it.

2. To see beyond (a point or limit).

1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* xiii. (1845) 137 Fancy and nature cannot out-see time, nor see over or beyond death. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 78 Our Posterity may come by Glasses to out-see the Sun, and discover Bodies in the remote Universe. 1837 Emerson *Misc.* 92 Would we be blind? Do we fear lest we should outsee nature and God?

† Outsee·k, *v. Obs.* [Out- 15.] *trans.* To seek out, seek for; to search out. (In ME. two words.) So **† Ou·t-seeking** *vbl. sb.*, seeking out.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8956 Poueremen wel ofte in to hire chaubre heo drou,..And wess hor vet & clene þe quiture out soȝte. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xxxi. 1 The Lord thei han not out soȝt. — *Wisd.* xiv. 12 The outseching of maumetis [1388 the sekyng out of idols]. *?a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* V. 440+ 58 The fayrest wemen he hath outsought.

Outse·ll, *v.* [Out- 18, 18 b.]

1. *trans.* To sell for more than; to exceed in price when sold; *fig.* to exceed in value.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* II. iv. 102 She stript it from her Arme: ..Her pretty Action, did out-sell her guift. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Noble Gentlem.* II. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 264/1 His wines Were held the best, and out-sold other men's. 1770-4 A. Hunter *Georg. Ess.* (1803) IV. 578 One of these little bullocks outsell a coarse Lincolnshire ox.

2. To have or secure a larger sale than.

a 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 13 The Hollanders can out-sell the French. 1727 Swift *Woman's Mind* 63 She has my commission To add them in the next edition; They may out-sell a better thing.

† Outse·nd, *v. Obs.* exc. in pples. [Out- 15.] *trans.* To send out or forth; to emit.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ciii. 30 Out send þi gaste and made þai sal bene. *c* 1580 *Flowers Blessed Virg.* 105 For then should I be..Now brought into the world, and streight againe outsent. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. iii. II. xlii. What? doth the Sun his rayes that he out-sends Smother or choke? 1846 Trench *Mirac.* xxxiii. (1862) 456 *note*, St. John nowhere employs ἀπόστολος to distinguish one of the Twelve. He uses it but once (xiii. 16) and then generally, for one outsent.

So **Ou·tse·nding** *vbl. sb.*, the action of sending out; that which is sent out or put forth. **Ou·tsent** *ppl. a.*, sent out or forth; emitted, dispatched.

1382 Wyclif *Song Sol.* iv. 13 Thin outsendingus [1388 Thi sendingis out ben] paradis of poungarnetes, with the fruits of appilis. 1613-18 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 122 The sea being open vnto him, his out-sendings might bee without view or noting. 1627 Perrot *Tithes* 70 Returning to his coffers an hundred fold for his outsent adventures. 1795 J. Fawcett *Art of War* 29 Into whose dragon broil, and high-wrought rage..all her out-sent soul Alecto breath'd.

Out-sense, -sentence, etc.: see Out-.

Ou·t-se·ntinel. = next.

1728 De Foe *Mem. Capt. Carleton* (1840) 44 My out-sentinel challenged them, and..they answered, Hispanioli.

Ou·t-se·ntry. [Out- 2.] A sentry placed at a distance in advance; an outpost.

1691 *Proceedings agst. Fr.* in *Select. Harleian Misc.* (1793) 479 Having given orders to the out-centries that were placed towards the fort, to fire, without challenging, at any who should come that way. *a* 1773 Ld. Chesterfield in *Deb. Ho. Lords* V. 522 (Jod.) The stage, my lord, and the press are two of our outsentries. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* 220 We're just to bide here with these, which are his out-sentries, till they can get word to the chief of my arrival.

Outset (ou·tset), *sb.* [Out- 7.]

1. An enclosure from the outlying moorland, pasture, or common. *Sc.*

1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) 379/1 Of all and sindry þe landis of estir Wischart .. wt þe corne mylne multuris & outseitis þarof [L. *multuris et* lie-outsettis *earundem*]. 1600 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 2 Towers, Maner-places, Outsets, Yardes, Orchards, Kirks [etc.]. 1641 [see Onset *sb.* 3]. 1808 in Shirreff *Agric. Shetl. Isl.* (1814) App. 59 By making what we call *outsets* to a certain extent, a good deal of ground might be brought under cultivation, from the commons or hill-pasture. 1884 *Scotsman* 26 July 3/1 *advt.*, Common Pastures, Outsets, Insets..belonging to the said Lands.

2. The action or fact of setting off; ornament, embellishment; also, that which sets off or embellishes. *Sc.*

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 94 Bracelets about their armes, iewalis about thair neck .. baith cumlie and decent, and meikle to thair decore and outsett. 1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* Ded. (1845) 5 Christ is the outset: the master flower, the uncreated garland of Heaven. 1881 Thomson *Musings* 179 (E. D. D.) Her graceful form an' modest air Micht be an outset tae a queen.

3. The act or fact of setting out upon a journey, course of action, business, etc.; start, commencement, beginning.

1759 *Ann. Reg.* 6 Placed at their first outset at a very high point of military rank. 1780 Burke *Sp. Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 234 This is no pleasant prospect at the outset of a political journey. 1788 Reeve *Exiles* III. 179, I will give five hundred pounds,..this will be an outset for you in any way you shall choose. 1795 Mason *Ch. Mus.* ii. 140 These Masters, at least in the outset of their strains, were careful to preserve Air. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* I. 2 A good outset is half the voyage. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xxiii, Perhaps he had from the outset been induced to enter his own name as the purchaser. 1891 L. Keith *Halletts* I. xi, She had witnessed the outset from her seat in the window.

† b. That with which a venture starts; primary outlay. *Obs.*

1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 275 Ships which..have brought home Cargoes of Goods amounting to 10, 12, and 15 Times the Value of their Outset.

attrib. 1766 W. Gordon *Gen. Counting-ho.* 268 Ebenezer pays the outset charges at Port Glasgow.

† 4. *pl.* Outgoings, expenditure. *Obs.*

1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 428 My income greatly exceeds my outsets. 1764 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* (1765) I. 3 Discouraged..by the long continued expence and outset, without any return.

5. *Mining.* (See quot. 1888.)

1881 *Borings & Sinkings* in *Northumbld. Gloss.*, From the outset to the soil depth one fathom. 1888 Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (E. D. D.), *Outset*, an artificial elevation of the ground, or an erection of timber or stone, round the mouth of a sinking pit to facilitate the disposal of the debris produced in sinking.

† Outse·t, *v. Obs.* [Out- 15.]

1. *trans.* To set forth, display, set off, adorn; to maintain with proper splendour. *Sc.*

15.. *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.), To outsett the honour of this burgh. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 18, xxx^m^ crouns to be deliuerit to the earle of Lennox alwayis to outsett [*MS. I*, to be spendit to] his honour and fortificatioun. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 68 Mony thingis to decore and outsett.

2. To place as a set-off (*for* something).

1656 *Rhode Isl. Col. Rec.* (1856) I. 339 It is ordered, that five pounds starling due from Mr. Randall Holden for not executing office accordinge to choyce, is outsett for his former service in publique employment.

3. To put out, exclude.

1613 Wither *Abuses Stript & Whipt* II. ii, I hope 'twill not offend the Court, That I..outset others though men thinke me bold.

† Ou·t-set, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [Out- 11.] Placed outside or remote from the centre.

?a 1600 Timme *Silver Watch-Bell* iv. § 9 (ed. 10) Then shall be prepared an out-set habitation.

† Ou·tse·tter. *Obs.* [Out- 8, 2.]

1. One who sets forth. *Sc.*

15.. in Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 309 The outsettaris, mainteinaris and worschiperis of the same. *a* 1578 Lindesay *Ibid.* II. 111 They..brunt thame cruellie ffor preiching of the evangell quho said they war the outsettaris of the samin thamselffis.

2. An outdweller.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., The same kinreds of men unmingled with Out-setters that were among them then. 1712 H. Prideaux *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 44 No Out-setter, who occupieth Lands in the Parish, but doth not ..inhabit there, is capable of being chosen Church-warden.

Ou·tse·tting, *vbl. sb.* [Out- 9.]

1. The setting out or starting upon a journey, course of action, undertaking, etc.; a start.

1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* ix. (1848) 141 Mr. Livingstone, before their outsetting, often said [etc.]. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) III. ii. 19 Who might, from such an outsetting, begin the world .. with some hope of success. 1824 Anne Grant in *Mem.* (1844) III. 62, I shall leave your son to tell of our outsetting. 1827 Carlyle *Germ. Rom.* I. 292 They used to look at one another, at outsetting, or when cross-ways met, with an air of sadness.

† 2. The action of fitting out; provision for a journey, enterprise, etc. *Obs.*

1561 *Rental of Dunkeld* (Clarendon Hist. Soc. 1883) 13 Thay grantit to give hir Grace, for the outsetting of hir Majesties honest effairis, the fourt pairt of thair levingis for ane zeir allanerlie. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 241 This taxt was raisit for the outsetting of the ambassadour to Ingland.

Ou·tse·tting, *ppl. a.* [Out- 10.]

† 1. That lives or lies in the open or outside an enclosure, park, etc.: cf Outlying 1. *Obs.*

1658 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* verse 15. xv. § 4 (1669) 164/2 The out-setting Deer is observ'd to be lean..because alwayes in fear. 1662 *Ibid.* III. (1669) 318/1 These like the out-setting deer are shot, while they within the Pale are safe.

2. That sets or flows steadily outward.

1763 W. Roberts *Nat. Hist. Florida* 19 The course of this outsetting current. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 293 If there be a strong 'outsetting' tide,..then get on your back and float till help comes.

Ou·t-se·ttlement. [Out- 1.] An outlying or remote settlement.

1747 *Boston News-Letter* 16 July 2/1 Hendrick, the Indian who went out..to annoy the French in their Out-Settlements at Canada, with thirty odd Indians. 1761 *Nova Scotia Archives* (1869) 490 The troops..will be scarce sufficient for the protection of the Out Settlements. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 310 A felon working out a sentence in a penal gang at one of our out-settlements.

Ou·tse·ttler. [Out- 2, 8.] a. A settler outside of or in the outlying parts of a district. b. An emigrant.

1756 *Boston News-Letter* 15 Apr. 2/1 Their [Indians'] cruel and barbarous outrages on the four Outsettlers of those Parts last Winter. 1852 Grote *Greece* II. lxxv. VI. 516 During the Peloponnesian War, Ægina had been tenanted by Athenian citizens as outsettlers or kleruchs.

Out-shadow, -shake, etc.: see Out-.

Outsha·me, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To outdo in shamefulness; to put to shame.

a 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 22 This baggage quite all civil war out-shames. 1798 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 230 The indecency of those appearances far out-shamed any thing of a similar nature that had ever been exhibited. 1824 T. Fekby *Young Girl* x, Why blast the prospects of thy life; Out-shame thy sex's feelings tender?

Out-sha·rpen, *v.* [OUT- 15 b, 23 a.] *trans.* †a. To excite thoroughly to sharpness or bitterness (*obs.*). b. To exceed in sharpness.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* v. 23 To this puple forsothe is maad an herte mystrowende and oute sharpende [L. *exasperans*]. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. i, She would glance at the visitors ..with a look that out-sharpened all her other sharpness.

Out-sheath, -shed, etc.: see OUT-.

Outshet, obs. pa. t. of OUTSHUT *v.*

Ou·tshift. Now *dial.* [f. OUT- 3 + *shift*, of uncertain application in this combination.] In *pl.* Outskirts (of a town).

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 22 b, In backe lanes, and the out-shiftes of the Cittie. 1594 — *Terrors of Nt.* E j b, Not in the heart of the Cittie..but in the skirts and out-shifts. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., He lives somewhere in the outshifts of the town.

Outshi·ne, *v.* [OUT- 18, 14.]

1. *trans.* To excel in shining or brightness; to shine brighter than.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ix. 21 And all their tops bright glistering with gold, That seemed to out-shine the dimmed skye. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 86 How changed From him, who in the happy Realms of Light..didst outshine Myriads. 1820 SHELLEY *Vision Sea* 74 Those eyes where the radiance of fear Is outshining the meteors. 1899 SWINBURNE in *19th Cent.* Jan. 90 With stars outshining all their suns to be.

b. *fig.* To surpass in splendour or excellence.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xviii. 287 And he, all him before that cleerely did out-shine. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 268 ▪3 How few are there who do not place their Happiness in out-shining others in Pomp and Show. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 64 One magnificence outshone another, and made itself the brightest.

2. *intr.* To shine forth or out. *poet. rare.*

1878 GILDER *Poet & Master* 11 Even the night is mine When Northern Lights outshine.

Hence **Outshi·ning** *vbl. sb.*[1] and *ppl. a.*[1] (in sense 1); **Outshi·ner,** one who outshines or surpasses.

1754 R. O. CAMBRIDGE *Intruder* 16 No art, no project, no designing, No rivalship and no outshining. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. clviii, This Outshining and o'erwhelming edifice [St. Peter's] Fools our fond gaze. 1864 *Askerdale Park* I. 128 The weak young woman who had been out-shone on some occasion at which she had reckoned on being the universal outshiner.

Ou·t-shi·ning, *vbl. sb.*[2] [OUT- 9.] The action of shining out; the emission of light or brightness.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 582 The Effulgency or Out-shining of Light and Splendour from the Sun. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* i. 14–19 Whatever remained of hinderance to the outshining of the sun, moon, and stars on the land. 1866 — *Comm. Exod.* xxviii. 2 Glory is the outshining of intrinsic excellence.

So **Ou·t-shi·ning** *ppl. a.*[2], that shines out, effulgent.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 268 My Sonne,..Whose bright out-shining beames, thy cloudy wrath Hath in eternall darknesse folded vp. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. xix, Surly Superstition, That clear out-shining Truth cannot abide. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* xl. 373 With a purpose in his face, the sailor came..and all through her, this outshining purpose of his quivered and thrilled.

Out-shinned: see OUT-.

Outshoot (aut|ʃūt), *sb.* [OUT- 7.]

1. The act or fact of shooting or thrusting out.

1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 237/1 A smart out-shoot of the hands before commencing the swing forward [in rowing].

2. Something that shoots out or projects; a projection or extension. Also *fig.*

1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. II. i. (1635) 121 That wall would have upon the inside .. Iames or outshoots of stone or brick. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 11 When the hinder eminence or out-shoote is wanting. 1887 *Amer. Missionary* (N. Y.) May 129 Churches and schools, with all their multitudinous outshoots of work.

3. = OUTFLOW.

1622 SIR R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 107 It hath great rivers of fresh waters, for the out-shoot of them colours the sea in many places.

Outshoot (aut|ʃūt), *v.* [OUT- 18, 17, 15.]

1. *trans.* To surpass in shooting; to shoot farther or better than.

1530 PALSGR. 650/1, I outshote, *je oultretyre.* 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 51 As if they out shot Robin Hood. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. 88 b, I doubt not but learned men with meane experience, woulde .. outshoote them in their owne bowe. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* xii. 404 Satan was outshot in his own bow and plied another engine. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 July 6/3 Again we hear of our guns being outranged and outshot.

b. To shoot beyond as a young branch; also *fig.*

1772 HOLWEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 129 The first he grafted is six years old, and has out-shot his parent 2 feet in heighth. 1857 W. SMITH *Thorndale* 424 The individual mind is progressive, and here and there one outshoots the others.

2. To shoot beyond (a mark or limit).

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 19 This thyng maketh them summtyme to outshoote the marke. *a* 1711 NORRIS (J.), Men are resolved never to outshoot their forefathers' mark.

3. To shoot out or forth; to project.

1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. II. iv. (1669) 19/1 They ..that are so farr outshot from Natures weak Bow. *a* 1851 MOIR *Evening Tranquillity* ii, The woods outshoot their shadows dim.

Ou·tshoo·ting, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] The action of shooting out or projecting; †a projection (*obs.*).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 13 Outake þe lengest out schetynge of dyuerse forlondes, wiþ þe whiche Britayne is al aboute eyȝte and fourty siþe seuenty þowsand paas.

So **Ou·t-shoo·ting** *ppl. a.* [OUT- 10], that shoots out, projects, or protrudes.

1622 W. WHATELY *God's Hush.* II. 104 A good and husbandly Gardener will take away from the Vine all outshooting and ouer growing things.

Ou·tshot, *sb.* [OUT- 7.]

1. A projection; a portion of a building projected beyond the general line; a projecting upper story or the like; a part built on as an extension. *north.*

1626 in *York Myst.* (1885) Introd. 36 Of the Walkers for an Outeshott, iiij*d.* *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* I. 37 An outshot from the back of the house. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxviii, There was connected with this chamber, and opening into it, a small 'outshot', or projecting part of the building.

2. Outlying land; rough untilled ground. *Sc.*

1825 in JAMIESON.

3. Technical uses: a. Short for *Outshot hemp*; see next 3. (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858.) b. White rags of the second grade (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Ou·tshot, *ppl. a.* [OUT- 11.]

1. Shot or thrust out; projected, thrown out.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxvii[i]. 5 As armys in hand of myghty swa þe sunnys of outshote [Vulg. *filii excussorum*].

2. That is 'thrown out' or made to project beyond the main line of building, etc.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiv, From the out-shot or projecting window she could perceive that [etc.]. 1836 M. MACKINTOSH *Cottager's Daughter* 52 When that she came to the outshot stane she then fell till her wark.

3. Applied to Russian hemp of the second quality.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 59 Petersburgh out-shot hemp is little inferior to the Petersburgh braak hemp. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 107 Riga hemp is distinguished by the Trade by the names of Rhyne, Outshot, Pass, and Codilla Hemp. That from Petersburgh, consisting of Clean, Outshot, Half-clean, and Codilla.

Out-shouldered to **Out-shove:** see OUT-.

†**Ou·tshout,** *sb. Obs.* [OUT- 7.] The act of shouting out; a loud shout.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 321 Crows fell down.. which by chance flew over the Shew-place at that time that they made the same outshout.

Outshou·t, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To outdo or surpass in shouting; to shout louder than.

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 120 As if he would implie that she outshouted them. 1889 C. EDWARDES *Sardinia* 190 Trying to outshout his neighbour.

†**Ou·tshow,** *sb. Obs.* [OUT- 7.] Display, exhibition.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 90 Deeme themselues able to attein stedfast glorie by false pretence and vaine outshow.

Outshow (aut|ʃō·u), *v.* [OUT- 15, 21.]

1. *trans.* To show forth, exhibit. *poet.*

1558 PHAER *Æneid.* VII. C iij b, Duke Auentine ..Victoriously outshewes his charet faier. *a* 1600 in *England's Helicon* C ij b, He blusht..Ne durst again his fierie face out-show. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 2 Then high handiwork will I make my life-deed, Truth and light outshow.

2. To exceed or outdo in show.

1786 MRS. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscret.* III. 71 Mrs. Gab's sole ambition was to out-show and out-dress her neighbours.

So **Ou·tshow·ing** *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9], indication.

1868 MRS. WHITNEY *P. Strong* xix. (1869) 220 The home that this is the sign and outshowing of.

Out-shower, -shriek, etc.: see OUT-.

Outshri·ll, *v.* [OUT- 18, 14.]

1. *trans.* To outdo or surpass in shrilling; to make a shriller noise than; to exceed in shrillness.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 20 For the loud Cornet of my long-breath'd stile Out-shrils yee still. 1644 Z. BOYD *Gard. Zion* in *Zion's Flowers* (1885) App. 10/2 Let not the words of vaine men with their noise, Out shrill the precepts of God's divine voice. 1894 G. MOORE *Esther Waters* xxxii. 260 Like so many challenging cocks, each trying to outshrill the other.

2. *intr.* To shrill out; to sing shrilly. *poet.*

a 1879 J. ADDIS *Elizab. Echoes* 29 Peace, Save when the nightingale outshrilleth.

Outshu·t, *v.* Pa. t. 5–6 **-schet, -shet, -shyt.** [OUT- 15.] *trans.* To shut out, exclude. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xxxviii. (1869) 90 The bodi ..of whiche j haue spoken to thee is in alle degrees outshet. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. 498 That garitour tho,..Was clepit Lawtie, keipar of that hald Of hie honour, and thay pepill outschet. *a* 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 6 When fortune him outshyt Clean from his reign. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lam. of Jeremy* iii. 8 When I cry out he outshuts my prayer.

Ou·tshut, *ppl. a. poet.* [OUT- 11.] Shut out. So **Ou·tshu·tting** *ppl. a.* [OUT- 10.]

1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gypsy* IV. 297 Chanting, in wild notes Recurrent like the moan of outshut winds. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* vi. 58 Where nothing is small or far-away, and nothing—even the glory—close and outshutting.

Outside (au·tsəi·d, au·tsoid), *sb., adv.* and *prep.* [f. OUT *a.*, OUT- 3 + SIDE *sb.*; cf. INSIDE. As to the varying stress, see INSIDE.]

A. *sb.*

1. That side of anything which is without, or farther from the interior; the external surface.

1505 *Charter relat. to St. George's Chapel, Windsor* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 116 The fanes on the outsides of the quere, and the creasts, corses, beasts above on the outsides of Maister John Shornes Chappell. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxiii. 26 Clense fyrst that which is within the cuppe and the platter, that the outsyde maye also be clene [in *v.* 25 'vtter side']. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. 64 The spirit of the Lord houered vpon the outside of the deepe. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 121 On each foot he hath five fingers, 3 on the outside, and two on the inside. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 61 They have climbed six foot high upon the outside of a wall, come in at a window, down on the inside,..and away again. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 13 The Duke of Doria's Palace has the best Outside of any in Genoa. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. v. ▪9 He..showed the goddess of my devotions the outside of the door. 1893 *Bookman* June 70/1 Years of service in the Library had made him familiar with the outsides of books, but very little with their contents.

b. The outer part or parts of anything, as distinguished from the interior.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 21 The most place of honour is the left and right outsides [of a line of soldiers]. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. Ind.* 282 They usually live in the skirts or out sides of great Cities, or Townes. 1799 tr. *H. Meister's Lett. Eng.* II *note*, This absurd custom of riding on the outside of a coach.

c. *Fencing.* (See INSIDE *sb.* 1 b, quot. 1863.)

2. The outer surface considered as that which is seen and presented to observation; the external person as distinguished from the mind or spirit; outward aspect or appearance as opposed to inner nature.

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* II. xii. (1714) 30 Sense Outsides knows, the Soul thro' all things sees. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 104 O what a goodlie outside falsehood hath. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 33 ▪1 She is no other than Nature made her, a very beautiful Outside. 1793 BURKE *Let. to Windham* Corr. 1844 IV. 201 Since I wrote last, the outside of affairs is a good deal mended. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* v, You'll never persuade me that I can't tell what men are by their outsides.

†b. Outer garments; clothes. *Obs.*

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. i, I have seen as fine outsides as either of yours, bring lousy linings to the brokers. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* III. ii, My Lord has sent me outsides, But..the colours are too sad.

†c. Something worn on the outside which conceals the real features; a mask, a visor; an effigy. *Obs.*

a 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 122, I speak not for those that are meer outsides and visors of Christianity. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* VIII. 210 Disgrace of Greece, meer outsides, where are now Your Brags?

d. That which is merely external; outward form as opposed to substance; an externality.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. vi. 416 A Religion which seem'd to consist wholly in out-side. 1694 PENN *Rise & Prog. Quakers* i. 16 Christians degenerated a-pace into outsides, as Days and Meats, and divers other Ceremonies. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 148 A region of outsides! a land of shadows! 1886 PATER *Imag. Portraits* iii. (1887) 113 A penurious young poet, who .. would have grasped so eagerly..at the elegant outsides of life.

3. The position or locality close to the outer side or surface of anything.

1503 *Plumpton Lett.* 180, I lay at outside ij dayes or I cold have it. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xl. 5 There was a wall on the outsyde rounde aboute the house. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 301 [He] chapit him be the ost ane lyttill, and at ane outsyde watchit him. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* vii. 19 So Gideon and the hundred men ..came vnto the outside of the campe. *a* 1677 *Lovers Quarrel* xlviii. in Child *Ballads* (1886) IV. cix. B. 448/1 Will you walk with me to an out-side, Two or three words to talk with me? 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 186 An Altar .. which is yet standing on the out-side of the Town. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 167 It waits my Lord's appearance on the outside the iron pales. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxvi, Can I open the door from the outside, I wonder?

4. The outmost limit; the fullest or highest degree or quantity. *colloq.* Chiefly in phr. *at the outside*, at the utmost, farthest, longest, or most.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* IV. v. 78 Two hundred Load upon an Acre, which they reckon the out-side of what is to be laid. 1852 *Lit. Gaz.* Jan. 70/2 In a few weeks, at the outside, we may expect to see [etc.]. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 39 This woman is young, I suppose at the outside not thirty. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 60/2 A red light .. distant a quarter of a mile at the outside.

5. Anything situated on or forming the outer side, edge, or border: *spec.* (*pl.*), the outermost sheets, more or less damaged, of a ream of paper.

1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 9 Little Orchards, or few trees, being (in a manner) all outsides, are so blasted and dangered. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 267/2 The half-quires .. contain, generally, 10 sheets; if the paper, however, be of superior quality, only 8 sheets. In the paper-warehouses it is known as 'outsides', with no more than 10 sheets to the half-quire. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Outsides*, the exterior sheets of a ream of printing or writing paper; spoiled sheets.

6. Short for *outside passenger* on a conveyance.

1804 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VIII. 324 With the outsides he keeps no measures, insisting upon five per cent. on all their baggage. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 38 The outsides, and the horses, and the coachman, seemed reduced to a torpid quietness. 1842 SYD. SMITH *Let. Locking in on Railw.* Wks. 1859 II. 322/2 When first mail coaches began to travel twelve miles an hour, the outsides..were never tied to the roof.

7. In phr. *outside in* (usually with *turn*): So that the outer side becomes the inner; = inside out.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Clinker* 23 Apr., The Circus.. looks like Vespasian's amphitheatre turned outside in. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 166 Preaching..as if the great world were to be turned..inside out, or outside in. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* I. 18 He did not know that a keeper is only a poacher turned outside in, and a poacher a keeper turned inside out.

B. *adj.* 1. That is on, or belongs to, the outer side, surface, edge, or boundary,

Outside callipers, a pair of callipers for measuring the outside diameter of a body; *outside edge (Skating)*: see EDGE *sb.* 7 b; *outside finish*, requisites for completing the exterior of a wooden building (Webster 1892); *outside (jaunting) car*: see JAUNTING-CAR.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 184 [The] out-side beauty [of the durian is] no way equall to the inside goodnesse and vertues. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 244 Outside and inside Lathing for Plastring. 1733 Tull *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xi. 129 The Outside Rows of Wheat, from which the Earth is Hoed off, before or in the Beginning of Winter. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 158 They found her wales and outside planks extremely defective. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 69 A Sailor, who was an outside passenger. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. 560 Twenty quires to the ream, of which the two outside quires are called curded or cassie. 1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol.* I. 249 The outside walls are built hollow, having an air-vent 3 inches wide. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Outside Muster-paper*, a paper with the outer part blank, but the inner portion ruled and headed; supplied..to form the cover of ships' books. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 429/2 Inside and outside calipers. 1887 *Spectator* 25 June 866/1 On his arrival in Dublin, he was profoundly impressed by the Irish outside-car.

2. Situated, or having its origin or operation, without; that resides without some place or area; that works out of the house, or out of a workshop or factory.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 260/1 Some engines have been recently introduced..in which an attempt is made to combine the advantages of inside and outside bearings. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 38 Enough to have an outside perception of his degree and kind of merit. 1862 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 101 Mine [room] is quiet as the grave from outside noises. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Dec. 28 Outside-cylinder engines are those in which the cylinders are placed outside the smoke-box. 1900 *Fabian News* X. 28/1 'Outside' work means work done entirely in the home by an 'outside' worker. *Mod.* Engage an outside porter to wheel your luggage from one station to the other. A window affording no view of the outside world.

b. *Austral.* Situated without the line of settlement; situated in the bush.

1881 A. C. Grant *Bush-Life in Queensld.* I. xi. 162 The cattle-buyer, who had a large experience on the out-side country. 1885 Mrs. C. Praed *Head-Station* II. ix. 178 I'm to have charge of one of the outside sheep stations, at what seems to me a liberal salary.

3. Not included in or belonging to the place, establishment, institution, or society in question.

1881 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 5/1 Outside opinion has evidently had its influence on the City Fathers. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 May 5/5 The outside public appear disposed to take Mr. C— at his own valuation. 1886 in *Pall Mall G.* 7 Aug. 1/2 In matters relating to its exhibitions the Royal Academy stands on the same footing with regard to 'outside' artists, as the Society of British Artists, the Institutes, and other private societies holding open exhibitions. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 6/1 More destructive to the business of 'outside' brokers than the action of the Stock Exchange in depriving them of the 'tape'.

† **4.** That has only an outside, or external appearance, without internal reality or substance; having empty show; superficial. *Obs.*

1643 Milton *Divorce* I. vi, Where love cannot be, there can be left of wedlock nothing, but the empty husk of an outside matrimony. 1679 Prance *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 12 Used by the Professors of that out-side Religion. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* I. 135 The rest [books] on Out-side merit but presume, Or serve..to fill a room.

5. Reaching the utmost limit; utmost, farthest, greatest, extreme.

1857 Trollope *Barchester T.* i. 2 The outside period during which breath could be supported within the body of the dying man. 1893 Mundella in *Daily News* 21 Feb. 3/3, I believe .. I have given you the very outside prices that are being paid.

C. *adv.* (Short for *on* or *to the outside.*)

1. Of position: On the outside of certain limits; externally; out in the open air; in the open sea beyond a harbour; not within some body, association, or community that may be in question.

1813 T. D. Broughton *Lett. fr. Mahr. C.* (1892) 55 They could ..see every thing that took place outside. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 17 The body..posted themselves, fully armed, outside, under the portico. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* iii, It was as blank a house inside as outside. 1865 E. Lucas in *Essays* Ser. I. 309 While the world outside was being opposed, convinced [etc.]. 1866 Whittier *Maids of Attitash* 133 He better sees who stands outside Than they who in procession ride. 1872 Mark Twain *Innoc. Abr.* ii. 20 'Outside'..there was a tremendous sea on.

2. Of motion or direction: To the exterior.

1889 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* xxiv, The men and women were ordered to come outside. *Mod.* Some of the party stepped outside to get a better view of the lightning.

3. Outside of, *prep. phr.* (cf. Out of). **a.** Without the walls, limits, or bounds of; not within; exterior to; also, To the exterior of, outward from.

Ontside of a horse (*colloq.*) on horseback; *to get outside of* (*slang*), (*a*) to swallow (so *to be outside of*); (*b*) *U.S.* to master or understand (Farmer *Americanisms* 1889).

1839-40 I. Taylor *Anc. Chr.* (1842) II. vii. 303 The sepulchre lay outside of the ancient city. 1878 O. W. Holmes *Motley* 69 His objects of interest outside of his special work. 1889 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* xv, He looked better outside of a horse than on his own legs. 1890 D. Arrowsmith in *Big Game N. Amer.* 521 My wife said she knew, from his [a racoon's] full stomach and his sneaking look, that he was outside of her pet turkey.

b. *U. S. colloq.* Beyond the number or body of, with the exception of.

1889 Farmer *Americanisms* s. v., Outside of the tradesmen there was no one at the meeting. 1890 *Century Mag.* 127/2, I do not often see anybody outside of my servants, being not at all given to visiting.

D. *prep.* (Shortened from *outside of.*)

(*Without-side the door* is used, *c* 1760, by Mrs. F. Sheridan *Sidney Biddulph* II. 298, III. 221.)

1. Outside of; on the outer side of; external to. *Outside the ropes* (*slang*), without knowledge of a matter; in the position of an outsider.

1826 J. H. Newman *Lett.* (1891) I. 140 As I came outside the Southampton coach to Oxford, I felt as if I could have rooted up St. Mary's spire. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 670/1 [Engines] in which the cylinders are fixed outside the framing. 1852 Gladstone *Glean.* (1879) IV. 151 All countries outside the Roman border. 1861 Lever *One of Them* lii, Until I came to understand the thing, I was always 'outside the ropes'. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 180 The cause of the tides is to be found outside our earth.

b. Beyond the limits of (any domain of action or thought, any subject or matter).

1852 Gladstone *Glean.* (1879) IV. 210 Those services, which lie outside the common routine. 1877 L. Tollemache in *Forin. Rev.* Dec. 848 Natural forces are in themselves neither moral nor immoral, but outside morality. 1894 J. T. Fowler *Adamnan* Introd. 67 Any description of them would be outside the purpose of the present work.

c. Beyond, in addition to, besides, except. *dial.*

1868 Yates *Rock Ahead* I. ii, 'Outside them two, and the Squire in his grave..nobody..knows the rights of the story.'

2. Of motion or direction: To the outer side of, to the exterior of, to what lies without or beyond.

1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 384 [They] flung themselves outside the skin between us. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 451 The Court cannot go outside the pleadings in the present action. 1896 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 6/2 'Will you be so kind as to go outside the door and shut it?'

3. *Comb.* **Outsideman,** a man who does work outside.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 447/1 The outside-man, whose business it is to attend to the pipe, which reaches from the cesspool..to the gullyhole.

Outsi·ded, *a. rare.* [f. prec. sb. + -ED 2.] Having (such and such) an outside or surface.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 146 There are not two bodies..so smoothly outsided, but that being clapt together, would leave as many leastings of room between them, as those they touch at.

Outsi·dedness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] **a.** The quality of having an outside or surface. **b.** Outsideness, externality.

1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* II. 224 Dependent on the depth of the basket—on the amount of *outsidedness*, to use an allowable expression, possessed by the apparatus. 1897 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 536 A Celt standing outside his social world, would doubtless exaggerate whatever he had happened to carry with him into his outsidedness.

† **Ou·tsidely,** *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Outside *a.* + -LY 2.] Externally.

1803 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* I. 457 You say something outsidely rude and insidely civil about its being my choice to edit.

Outsi·deness. [f. Outside *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being outside; externality, externalism.

1647 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* vi. 16 Their outsideness is an utter abomination. — *Comm. Rev.* xvii. 4 To note her hypocrisie and outsidenesse, gold without, copper within. 1850 Bushnell *God in Christ* 267 Our modern..piety has an air of lightness and outsideness rather as if it were wholly of ourselves, not a life of God in the Soul. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Mar. 336 His evident outsideness towards it.

Outsider (outsəi·dəɹ). [f. Outside *sb.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who is outside any enclosure, barrier, or boundary, material or figurative; *esp.* one who is outside of or does not belong to a specified company, set, or party, a non-member; hence, one unconnected or unacquainted with a matter, uninitiated into a profession or body having special knowledge, or the like.

1800 Jane Austen *Lett.* (1884) I. 245 There was a whist and a casino table, and six outsiders. 1833 Fonblanque *Eng. Under 7 Administ.* (1837) II. 351 Those he cannot entertain, the outsiders, 'without a home to cover them'. 1844 in Marsh *Eng. Lang.* (1860) 274 [At the Baltimore convention of 1844, .. a prominent member energetically protested against all interference with the business of the meeting by] outsiders. [The word, if not absolutely new, was at least new to most of those who read the proceedings ..and it was now for the first time employed in a serious way.] 1847 *Lit. Gaz.* July 499/1 All Irish fights ought to be left, by outsiders who value their own safety, to be fought out by the combatants. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* li, He is only an outsider, and is not in the mysteries. *a* 1860 *Lowell Jrnl.* (Bartlett), A large number of outsiders have gone to the free-soil convention at Buffalo. 1886 J. K. Jerome *Idle Thoughts* 31 Outsiders, you know, often see most of the game.

b. *Horse-racing.* A horse not included among the 'favourites', and against which in betting long odds are laid; one not 'in the running'; also *fig.*

1857 G. A. Lawrence *Guy Livingstone* xxv, It was evident he was still the favourite, and that all others were complete 'outsiders'. 1874 Burnand *My Time* xxviii. 273 As an outsider from an unknown stable may falsify all prognostications about a Derby favourite.

2. In literal sense: One whose position is on the outside of some group or series; an outside man.

1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. v, Here come two of the bulldogs, bursting through the outsiders [of a football scrummage]; in they go, straight to the heart of the scrummage. 1897 P. Warung *Tales Old Regime* 84 One day, Phillips was 'outsider' on his chain. That is to say, he was working nearest the shaft in a gallery... West was outsider in the adjacent gallery.

3. An outside jaunting-car.

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Jan. 10/2 If we are to judge by the figures set out by the Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Police in his latest report, the popularity of the 'outsider' is on the wane. In a single year the number of cars has been reduced by sixty-two.

4. *pl.* A pair of nippers with semi-tubular jaws, which can be inserted into a keyhole from the outside so as to grasp and turn the key.

1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1896 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 15 Jan. 1/8 The burglary must have been well planned. Three of the doors..were opened by means of outsiders.

Out-sifting to **Out-sigh:** see Out-.

Outsight [1] (au·tsəit). [Out- 7. Cf. Ger. *aussicht*, Du. *uitzicht.*]

1. Sight of that which is without; perception of external things; faculty of observation or outlook.

1605 Breton *Old Man's Lesson* D j, If a Man have not both his Insight and his Outsight, he may pay home for his blindnesse. 1863 E. Fitzgerald *Let.* in *Edin. Rev.* (1894) Oct. 383 Wiser men with keener outsight and insight. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* I. 747 A special gift, an art of arts, More insight and more outsight and much more Will to use both of these than boast my mates.

† **2.** Prospect beyond or ahead; outlook. *Obs.*

a 1598 Rollock *Lect. 1 Thess.* iii. (1606) 165 When a man ..will not followe on Gods will, except he see a faire outsight, and get great reasons wherefore he should doe this, or that..The Lord will let him followe his owne will.

† **3.** The act of looking, look. *Obs.*

1681 Rycaut tr. *Gracian's Critick* 183 She showed a fair face, and outsight to all, but evil actions.

Ou·tsight [2], *Sc.* and *north. dial. Obs.* or *arch.* [Derivation uncertain: cf. Insight *sb.*[2]] Movable goods or substance out of doors; also *attrib.* as *outsight plenishing.*

a 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1851) II. 417 He distroyit the haill rawis of Strathbogie. Cornefeild landis, outsicht, insicht, horss, nolt, scheip. 1773 Erskine *Instit.* III. viii. § 18 In what is called outsight plenishing or moveables without doors, the heirship may be drawn of horses, cows, oxen; and of all the implements of agriculture, as ploughs, harrows, carts, etc. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xv, Their whole goods and gear, corn, cattle, horse, nolt, sheep, out-sight and in-sight plenishing. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* viii, Poindings of out-sight and insight plenishing. [1892 H. Ainslie *Pilgrim. Land of Burns* 69 (E. D. D.), I saw nae wanworths gaun either in the outsight or insight plenishin'.]

Outsi·n, *v.* [Out- 18, 17.]

1. *trans.* To surpass in sinning; to sin more than.

1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. I. *Trophies* 1227 The Heav'n-sunk Cities in Asphaltis Fen..Glad, by thy Sons, to be out-sinned so. 1776 Wesley *Serm.* lxvi. 29, Wks. 1811 IX. 216 We..The heathens unbaptiz'd out-sin! 1772 Fletcher *Logica Genev.* 105 Should I out-sin Manasses himself.

2. To go beyond the limit of in sinning.

1646 H. Lawrence *Comm. Angells* 151 In a word, wee cannot out-sin his pardon, or grace, by any thing but unbelief. 1677 W. Sherlock *Answ. T. Dawson* 17 Some men may out-sin the day of Grace. 1724 R. Welton *Christ. Faith & Pract.* 209 A man has out-sinned the vertue of his Saviour's sacrifice.

Outsi·ng, *v.* [Out- 18, 14, 15.]

1. *trans.* To excel in singing. Also *refl.*

1603 Breton *Dignitie of Man* (1879) 14/2 In sweetnesse the Nightingale [will] outsing him. 1733 Swift *On Poetry*, How wrong a taste prevails among us; How much our ancestors out-sung us. 1878 J. Todhunter *Alcestis* (1879) 9 Our old Chrysippus, His eyes aglow with an immortal fire, Vows to outsing himself. 'Twill be rare singing.

b. To overcome or get the better of by singing.

1830 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 222 She would sing over the mashing tub..out-singing Martha's scolding. 1885 *Athenæum* 19 Sept. 378/3 Each appeared to be trying to outsing the other.

2. a. *intr.* To sing out; to burst out into song. b. *trans.* To express by singing.

1877 Whittier *Witch of Wenham* 226 The meadow-lark outsang. 1886 *Good Words* 308 This joy the birds outsing.

Out-sister: see Out- 2.

Outsi·t, *v.* [Out- 17, 18.]

1. *trans.* To sit beyond the time or duration of.

1658 Osborn *Adv. Son* (1673) 24 That such as begin then, though they out-sit the Sun, will be delivered of the fury.. before the Watch be set. 1692 South *Serm.* (1697) I. 28 He that prolongs his meals..how quickly does he out-sit his pleasure? 1882 Woodford in *Life of Bp. Wilberforce* III. 357 We outsate the twilight, drawing from the rich stores of the old statesman's memory.

2. To sit longer than.

1885 G. Meredith *Diana* xxviii, Dacier could allow Mr. Hepburn to outsit him. 1894 *Cornh. Mag.* May 496 Bab outsits all the other guests at tea.

Out-skill to **Out-skip:** see Out-.

† **Ou·tski·n.** *Obs.* [f. Out- 3 + Skin. Outer or external skin; epidermis. Also *fig.*

1640 Shirley *Coronation* v. i, The barke and outskinne of a common wealth.

Ou·tski·rrer. *Sc. rare.* [f. Out- 8 + *skirrer*, Scurrer, a scout.] A scout; = Outscourer.

1831 Tytler *Lives Scott. Worthies* I. 413 He had acquired by his spies and outskirrers a perfect knowledge of the disposition of the army of Lorn.

Outskirt (ou·tskɔ̃ɹt). [Out- 3.]

1. The outer border. Now only in *pl.*

a. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 668/1 They mighte keepe both the O-Relyes, and also the O-Farrels, and all that out-skirte of Meathe in awe.

b. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. § 84 He lay near Newburn in the Out-skirts of Northumberland. 1732 W. Fowkes in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 167 There are many places, in the out-skirts of the city.. very proper. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 136 The parishes..comprehend many central parts ..and also contain all the out-skirts. 1832 Hr. Martineau *Life in Wilds* viii. 102 On the outskirts of the wood were

the dwellings. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* 3 One of those barren parishes lying on the outskirts of civilisation .. inhabited by meagre sheep and thinly-scattered shepherds. *fig.* 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers I. T.*, The remote edges and outskirts of history. 1829 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 78 The wondrous outskirts of Idealism.

2. *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* Situated on the outskirts. 1835 Isaac Taylor *Spir. Despot.* vi. (1855) 270 Horrid and sanguinary rites prevailed among the less civilized and outskirt nations of the empire. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess.* Ser. II. vi. (1876) 156 This is but outskirt and far-off reflection and echo of the triumph.

Hence **Ou·tskirter,** one who stands or hangs on the outskirts.

1831 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 28 At least 100 more [rooks] were picked up by outskirters and other parties. 1878 Stevenson *Inland Voy.* (1896) 223 To be even one of the outskirters of art, leaves a fine stamp on a man's countenance.

Outski·rt, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. Skirt *v.*] *trans.* To skirt. a. To form one of the outskirts of, to border. b. To pass along the outskirts of.

1818 Keats *Endym.* I. 250 What time thou wanderest at eventide Through sunny meadows that outskirt the side Of thine enmossed realms. 1870 T. Hardy *Wessex Poems* 41, I did not out-skirt the spot That no spot on earth excels Hence **Outskirting** *ppl. a.*, bordering, lying on the outskirts.

1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* iii. (1879) 42 The outskirting houses rose out of the plain like isolated beings.

Out-slander, etc.: see Out-.

Outsla·ng, *v.* [Out- 21.] *trans.* To outdo in the use of slang.

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxiv, Put him at Iffley Lock, and he could out-slang the boldest bargeman. 1866 Felton *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. I. ix. 156 Dealing in slander and slang until they have outslandered and outslanged the natural masters of these vulgar arts.

Outslee·p, *v.* [Out- 17, 18, 16.]

1. *trans.* To sleep beyond (a specified time, etc.).

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 372, I feare we shall out-sleepe the comming morne, As much as we this night haue ouerwatcht. 1814 Cary *Dante* (Chandos) 310 [A] babe, that had outslept his wont.

2. To sleep longer than (another).

1690 Shadwell *Am. Bigot* v, Thou wouldst outsleep the seven sleepers.

3. To sleep (a period of time, etc.) out or to an end; to sleep till or beyond the end of.

1784 Cowper *Task* vi. 313 Where on his bed of wool and matted leaves He has outslept the winter. 1862 Mrs. Malcolm tr. *Freytag's Pict. Germ. Life* I. 172 When he had outslept his drunkenness he roused himself. 1871–4 J. Thomson *City Dreadf. Nt.* xiii. ii, He would outsleep another term of care.

Out-slide to **Out-slink:** see Out-.

†Outsli·ng, *v. Obs.* [Out- 15.] *trans.* To sling out, throw out from or as from a sling.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5987, I shal hym make his pens outslynge, But they in his gerner sprynge. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 13 Tha within hes maid defence richt lang, Baith arrowis schot, and greit stonis outslang Attouir the wall. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. ii. III. v, 'Tis opinion That makes the..thundring engine murd'rous balls out-sling.

†Outsli·p, *v. Obs.* [Out- 15, 17.]

1. *trans.* To slip away from; to evade, escape.

a 1643 J. Shute *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 193 Filthy people that outslip the morning prayer. 1693 Prideaux *Lett.* (Camden) 164 Ye officers on horseback rod after him..but he outslipd them all and got clear away.

2. To let slip by, to miss.

1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) To Husband Man, I am confident better sometimes lose the land, than land, seed, and all your labour, as many do that outslip the season.

†Outsme·ll, *v. Obs.* [Out- 15, 18.]

1. *trans.* To smell out, discover by smelling.

c 1550 Bale *K. Johan* (Camden) 77 *S.* Naye, that is suche a lye as easely wyll be felte. *D.* Tush, man, amonge fooles it never wyll be out smelte.

2. To surpass in pungency of smell; to smell stronger than; also *fig.*

1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 71 Verily these doe out-smel the Devil by farre. 1647 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 44 The plot outsmells old Atkins' breeches.

Out-smi·le, *v.* [Out- 18 c, 18.] *trans.* a. To overcome by smiling. b. To outdo in smiling.

1830 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 222 She would.. smile through the washing-week .. out-smiling Martha's frowns. 1894 R. Bridges *Shorter Poems* 39 Autumn lingers but to outsmile the May.

Out-snatch, -snore, etc.: see Out-.

Outsoar (outsōˑɹ), *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To soar above or beyond; to exceed in height of flight. Chiefly *fig.*

1674 *Gent. Tongue* ix. § 13 Let them clog their wings with the remembrance of those who have outsoar'd them..in true worth. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 286 This amiable Girl..will out-soar us both, infinitely out-soar us. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* I. 410 By how many feet Mount Chimborazo outsoars Teneriffe. 1892 *Literary World* 5 Feb. 117/1 Attempting to outsoar Milton's eagle wings.

Ou·t-sole. [Out- 3.] The outer sole of a shoe, which comes in contact with the ground.

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 649/2 To secure the outsole to the insole for future sewing or pegging. 1894 *Daily News* 1 May 8/3 One stall where oak outsoles, hemlock half-soles, Virginian oak sides, ..are displayed.

Out-sonnet, -sound, etc.: see Out-.

Ou·tspa·n, *sb.*[1] *S. Africa.* [f. Outspan *v.*[1]] The action of outspanning or unyoking; the time or place of outspanning or encampment.

1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 294 You take a stroll with your gun during the 'out-span'. 1885 W. Greswell in *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 284/2 An extemporised lunch at a well-known outspan, consisting of many veldt dainties. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Nov. 4/3 Every town has a public outspan, where cattle can graze and travellers stop for the night.

attrib. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 339/2 After reaching our outspan ground. 1884 *Chr. World* 21 Feb. 134/3 A walk round about the outspan places was interesting.

Ou·tspa·n, *sb.*[2] [Out- 7: cf. Outspan *v.*[2]] The extended or outstretched span (of an arch).

1887 Browning *Parleyings, B. de Mandeville* x, Earth's centre and sky's outspan, all's informed Equally by sun's efflux.

Outspan (au·tspæn), *v.*[1] *South Africa.* [ad. Du. *uitspannen*, f. *uit* adv., out + *spannen* to span, stretch, bend, put horses to.] To unyoke or unhitch oxen from a wagon; to unharness horses; hence, to encamp. a. *intr.* b. *trans.*

a. 1824 Burchell *Trav.* I. 52 They very frequently unyoke, or outspan, as it is called, at Salt River. 1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 59, I marched right through the town and outspanned about a quarter of a mile beyond it. 1893 Selous *Trav. S. E. Africa* 10 We outspanned near a Boer farm.

b. 1866 *Port Eliz. Telegr.* 6 Nov., Found guilty of stealing twenty reims..from a wagon..outspanned at the North-end. 1883 J. Mackenzie *Day-dawn in Dark places* 8 The six waggons, when 'outspanned' for the night, were drawn near to each other.

Hence **Ou·tspa·nned** *ppl. a.*, **-spa·nning** *vbl. sb.*

1893 *Mouth* Feb. 197 He was standing by the out-spanned wagon. 1899 *Strand Mag.* Mar. 270/1 [He] pointed .. to the outspanned bullocks. 1894 H. Nisbet *Bush Girl's Rom.* p. iii, I do not think we forget these 'out-spannings' while we are driving our cattle in other directions.

Outspa·n, *v.*[2] *rare.* [Out- 14, 17.] a. *intr.* To stretch out or extend in span, as an arch. b. *trans.* To extend beyond the span of.

1882 H. S. Holland *Logic & Life* (1885) 254 The lines of connection..lose themselves, vanish, outspan our sight. 1884 Skrine *Under Two Queens* I. 18 When the storm-rack drives leeward, the rainbow outspanneth.

Outspa·rkle, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To exceed in sparkling; to sparkle more than. Hence **Outspa·rkled** *ppl. a.*

1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* I. lxxxiv, When the starry Peacock doth display His train's full Orb, the winged People all..Let their out-sparkled Plumes sullenly fall. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* I. 18 Eyes that out-sparkled his preciousest Stones. 1821 Byron *Sardan.* II. i. 47 As many glittering spears As will out-sparkle our allies—your planets. 1871 Browning *Pr. Hohenst.* 1151 Earthborn jewelry Out-sparkling the insipid firmament Blue above Terni.

Outspeak (outspīˑk), *v.* [Out- 17, 18, 15, 14.]

†1. *trans.* To utter or express more than; to be superior to in meaning or significance. *Obs.*

1603 B. Jonson *Sejanus* I. ii, Why, this indeed is physic! and outspeaks The knowledge of cheap drugs. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 127 His Treasure,..I finde at such proud Rate, that it out-speakes Possession of a Subject.

2. To outdo or excel in speaking; to speak louder, better, or more forcibly than.

1603 B. Jonson *K. Jas.'s Coronat. Entertainm.* Wks. 530/2 Whose graces do as far outspeak your fame As fame doth silence. 1658 Cokaine *Trappolin* I. ii, Admired Princess, you out-speak me much, But never shall out-love me. 1868 Lynch *Rivulet* cxxi. ii, What, will the prince outspeak the voice That pierced to Lazarus in his grave?

3. To speak (something) out; to utter, declare.

1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* II. 177 The Praise you pleas'd (great Prince) on me to spend, Was all out-spoken when you stil'd me Friend. 1850 Lynch *Theo. Trin.* xii. 231 A luve is imaged in the sky, Too great to be outspoken.

4. *intr.* To speak out, utter one's voice.

[1804 Campbell *Ld. Ullin's Dau.* v, Out spoke the hardy Highland wight, I'll go, my chief, I'm ready.] 1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* I. ii, And now outspake the Corporal. *a* 1865 Aytoun *Scheik of Sinai* ii, And thus outspake the Moor.

Ou·tspea·ker. [Out- 8.] One that speaks out.

1858 Trench *Synon. N. T.* vi. (1876) 20 The *προφήτης* is the outspeaker.

Ou·tspea·king, *vbl. sb.* [Out- 9.] The action of speaking out or uttering in words, esp. straight out or without reserve; frank or candid utterance.

1845–6 Trench *Huls. Lect.* Ser. I. ii. 29 These may be deep out-speakings of the spiritual needs of man. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 29 July 136/1 Briskness and outspeaking and brevity are virtues which go a long way in buying and selling.

So **Ou·tspea·king** *ppl. a.* [Out- 10], that speaks out, that speaks plainly or candidly.

1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxxvi, You are for ever telling her the same thing yourself in fifty plain, out-speaking ways. 1859 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. 133, I have always been an outspeaking man.

†Outspe·ckle, *sb. Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. A spectacle or laughing-stock.

16.. *Jamie Telfer* xxx. in *Bord. Minstrel*, 'Whae drives thir kye?' gan Willie say, 'To make an outspeckle o' me?'

Outspee·d, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To surpass or outstrip in speed; to run faster than.

1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 324 Twelve Colts they bore him cou'd their Sire out-speed. 1724 R. Welton *Christ. Faith & Pract.* 150 As swift as he rode he could not outspeed the Divine vengeance. 1802 Campbell *Lochiel's Warning* 27 Lo! the death-shot of foemen outspeeding, he rode Companionless. 1867 J. B. Rose tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 337 The maiden..on foot outsped the horse.

Outspe·nd, *v.* [Out- 17, 18.]

1. *trans.* To exceed (resources, a limit, etc.) in spending.

1586 Whetstone *Eng. Mirror* 152 His ryot in the end outspended both his fortune and credit. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 20 Feb., He do confess our straits here and everywhere else arise from our outspending our revenue. 1811 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* II. 345 We out-spend our means. 1895 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XII. 828/1 She divined that otherwise he would outspend his fortune.

2. To surpass in spending; to spend more than (another).

1840 Mrs. F. Trollope *Michael Armstrong* ii, He had already acquired more envy and hatred among his friends and neighbours by [etc.] than by all his successful struggles to outspend them all. 1866 Howells *Venet. Life* xx. 350 King Cole was not a jollier old soul than Illustrissimo of that day: he outspent princes.

3. In *pa. pple.* **Outspe·nt,** exhausted.

1818 Byron *Manfred* iii, Outspent with this long course, The Cossack prince rubb'd down his horse. 1825 Hogg *Queen Hynde* 62 His steed outspent was clotted o'er His neck with foam.

Ou·tspend, *sb. rare*[−1]. [f. prec.: see Out- 7.] Expenditure, outlay.

1859 I. Taylor *Logic in Theol.* 275 It is a mere outspend of savageness, to no end.

Ou·t-spent, *ppl. a.* [Out- 11.] Exhausted, completely spent.

1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* VII. xxxvii, Lord fill My out-spent raptures by thy all repairing skill. 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* III. iv. 141 His own [will] Which spurred him, like an outspent horse, to death.

Out-sphere to **Out-spill:** see Out-.

Outspi·n, *v.* [Out- 14, 15 *b*, 18.]

†1. *intr.* To spout out. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. ix. 27 That through the cliffs the vermeil blood out sponne.

2. *trans.* To spin (a thread) to its full length; said *fig.* of the thread of life, etc.

1616 B. Jonson *Epigr.* xlii, Or that his long-yearn'd life Were quite out-spun. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 127 Till hee had out-spun the yeares of old Methusala. 1844 Whittier *Texas* 13 Patience..with her weary thread outspun Murmurs that her work is done.

3. To outdo or excel in spinning.

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* I. 380 On this perhaps..we build Our mountain-hopes, spin out eternal schemes As we the Fatal Sisters could outspin.

Out-spirit to **Out-splendour:** see Out-.

Out-spi·t, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To outdo or surpass in spitting (venom).

1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* xviii. clxi, Menander..by That cankering liquor so infected grew That Simon he out-spit in Heresy.

Ou·tspi·tting, *vbl. sb.* [Out- 9.] The action of spitting out; that which is spat out.

1870 A. B. Mitford in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Aug. 143 These outspittings from pious mouths.

Ou·tspo·ken (stress variable), *ppl. a.* orig. *Sc.* [Out- 11, from *speak out*; the pa. pple. has here a resultant force, as in 'well spoken', 'well read'.]

1. Given to speaking out; free or unreserved in speech; candid, frank; direct in speech.

1808 Jamieson, *Outspoken*, Given to freedom of speech, not accustomed to conceal one's sentiments, *S.* 1820 *Smugglers* II. iv. 63 I've heard she was a wee out-spoken. 1824 Scott *Let. to Joanna Baillie* 9 Feb. in Lockhart, He is not, you know, very outspoken. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. I. iv, Camille is wittier than ever, and more outspoken. 1849 Dickens *Dav. Copp.* xvi, I am perfectly honest and outspoken. 1884 Pae *Eustace* 15 He is very outspoken; but he does not mean to be rude.

b. Of things said: Free from reserve, distinct.

1869 Trollope *He Knew* lviii. (1878) 323 Priscilla's approval of her sister's conduct was clear, outspoken, and satisfactory. 1880 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 213 Mr. Gladstone's outspoken observations. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2034 A party with very outspoken reformatory tendencies.

2. Spoken out, uttered, expressed in words.

1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* I. i. 33 'All that is to be known of the outside of him', said Jessie, answering the girl's outspoken thought.

Ou·tspo·kenly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In an outspoken manner; straightforwardly, candidly.

1855 *Tait's Mag.* XXII. 422 Many women do love as eagerly,..as outspokenly, as pursuingly—as Caroline Helstone is said to have done. 1869 Ruskin *Q. of Air* § 9 Both of them outspokenly religious, and entirely sincere men.

Ou·tspo·kenness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being outspoken; frankness of speech.

1852 S. G. Rowe *Recoll. of R. K. Wormeley* (1879) 113 The main feature of his character was openness, or, to coin a word, outspokenness. Whatever he thought he spoke right out. 1854 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* viii, But the very out-spokenness marked their innocence of any intention to hurt her delicacy. 1893 A. V. Dicey *Leap in Dark* 194 You cannot from the nature of things combine the advantages of reticence and of outspokenness.

Outsport, etc.: see Out-.

Outspread (au·tspred), *sb.* [Out- 7.]

1. The action of spreading out; expansion.

1841 Calhoun *Wks.* III. 604 The rapid and wide outspread after game, pasturage, or choice spots on which to settle down. 1848 R. I. Wilberforce *Doct. Incarnation* v. (1852) 96 That mighty outspread of the Fourth Empire.

2. *concr.* An expanse or expansion.

1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* VII. 291 Pushing wide Rich outspreads of the vineyards and the corn. 1895 A. I. M'Connochie *Deeside* viii. (ed. 2) 89 Formerly the haugh.. at this point was but a barren out-spread of the Tanner.

Ou·tspread, *ppl. a.* [Out- 11.] Spread out or abroad; expanded, extended; diffused abroad.

1695 J. Edwards *Perfect. Script.* 326 This *expansum* is the..out-spread firmament. 1743 J. Davidson *Æneid* VII. 181 On the outspread skins. 1858 Kingsley *Saint Maura* 19 And plead..with outspread arms.

Outspread (outspre·d), *v.* [Out- 15, 18.]

1. *trans.* To spread out; to stretch out, expand, extend.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xliii. 22 If we outsprede our hend til alien god. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 109 It ys a dispytous Instrument, þat outspredys it in many maners. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* XIII. lxv, Scorching sunne so hot his beames outspreeds. 1820 Keats *Hyperion* I. 287 Their plumes immense Rose, one by one, till all outspreaded were. 1835 H. M. Stanley *Congo* XXVI. II. 6 That white-collared fish eagle out-spreading his wings for flight.

† 2. To exceed in expanse. *Obs.*

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* III. ix. 338 Grant the King's Palace outspread the Temple in greatness.

Ou·tspread·ing, *vbl. sb.* [Out- 9.] The action of spreading out.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 90 Þe kynde of þe planetys ressayues þe kynde of out-spredyng of waterys. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 112 So wide and universal shall the outspreading be. 1883 A. Roberts *O. T. Revision* v. 106 Can any understand the outspreading of the clouds?

So **Ou·tspread·ing** *ppl. a.*, that spreads out.

1818 Scott *Hrt. Midloth.* xxi, Then, weel may we take wi' patience our share and portion of this outspreading reproach. 1850 Bushnell *God in Christ* 328 An outspreading era of life.

Ou·tspring, *sb.* [Out- 7.] The act of springing out or forth; the issuing out.

1557 *Primer Sarum* Ps. lxiv, Thou..multipliest the springes of it with soft showers, it shall englad the out-springes. 1891 Froude *Cath. Aragon* Introd. 12 The era of Elizabeth was the outspring of the movement which Henry VIII commenced.

Outspri·ng, *v.* [Out- 14, 18.]

1. *intr.* To spring out, issue forth. (In ME. two words; now only poetic.)

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9432 Duntes þer were strong inou, þat þet fur out sprong Of þe helmes al aboute. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 111 The fame out sprong on euery syde Bothe of hir beautee and hir bountee wyde. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* XXXIII. 111 The fowlis all at the fedrem dang ..Quhill all the pennis of it ow[t]sprang. 1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* V. vi. 5 From every tent..Our bands outsprung and seized their arms.

† b. To spring by birth. *Obs.*

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* IV. (1557) E ij, There comen is to Tyrians court Aeneas one out-prong of Troyan blood. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 110 Flurished, and sum-tyme outsprang frome thir generationns..mony men excellent in the commendatione and gude reporte of leirning & virtue.

2. *trans.* To spring beyond or farther than.

1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 402 A..second Brother liued, whose ill out-sprung..the elder.

So **Ou·tspri·nging** *vbl. sb.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. XXVIII. (1495) 341 Shinynge is outspryngynge and streming out of the substaunce of lyghte.

Out-sprout to **Out-spurt**: see Out-.

† **Ou·t-spy.** *Obs.* One sent out to spy, a scout.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VII. 802 The out spy thus was lost fra Makfadzhane.

Out-squall to **Out-stall**: see Out-.

Outstand (outstæ·nd), *v.* [Out- 15 b, 17, 14.]

I. *trans.* 1. To stand or hold out against; to resist to the end, to endure successfully. Now *dial.*

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xli. 13 David..manfully outstood those assaults of temptacions. 1629 Gaule *Holy Madn.* 165 A Lion will outstand a Man. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 40 Sure never to outstand the first Assault. *c* 1800 K. White *Lett.* Poet. Wks. (1837) 323 Outstand the tide of ages. 1805 Eugenia di Acton *Nuns of Desert* II. 87 Who has experienced and outstood the base designs of him she loved and trusted. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s. v., He wanted to have the calf for three pound ten, but I out-stood him upon that.

b. To maintain in opposition; to contradict (a person) obstinately. *dial.*

1658 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* v. 362 Those Nurses..which were to look to the Children,..outstand it most that the Child was not hurt. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.* s. v., She outstood me wi' that 'ere lie. 1887 *Kent Gloss.* s.v., He outstood me that he hadn't seen him.

2. To stand out or stay beyond (in time). *arch.*

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. vi. 207, I hane out-stood my time. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* II. 458 If we out-stand the Season of Grace. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* XVI. (1902) 161.

II. *intr.* Cf. Outstanding *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

3. To stand out distinctly or prominently.

1755 Johnson, *Outstand*, to protuberate from the main body. 1848 Clough *Bothie* VI, Cottages here and there outstanding bare on the mountain. 1900 S. Phillips *Paolo & Francesca* II. 50 The foam is on his lips, The veins outstand.

4. Of a ship: To stand out or away from the land; to sail outwards.

1866 Whittier *Dead Ship Harpswell* 13 Many a keel shall seaward turn And many a sail outstand.

Ou·tsta·nder. *Sc.* [Agent-n from prec. (sense 1).] One who stands out in dissent or resistance.

a 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 153 To bring the Marques..and all vther outstanderis to cum in and subscrive thair covenant. *Ibid.* (1792) I. 223 He was a papist, and outstander against the good cause. 1900 W. Watt *Aberdeen & Banff* XI. 267 The only important outstanders from the subscription to the promise of canonical obedience.

Ou·tsta·nding, *vbl. sb.* [Out- 9: cf. Outstand *v.*]

† 1. A jutting out or projecting; a projection.

1611 Cotgr., *Surmontement des iouës*, a chuffie outstanding, or swelling of the cheeks. 1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 245 *Pergoli*...which are certain ballised out-standings to satisfie curiosity of sight.

2. The action of standing out in opposition. *Sc.*

a 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 231 Banf payit seveirlie for his outstanding. 1900 W. Watt *Aberdeen & Banff* X. 251 For outstanding against the good cause Irvine of Drum and Gordon of Haddo..were arrested.

3. *pl.* Outstanding amounts; unsettled accounts.

1861 Goschen *For. Exch.* 5 Such as had outstandings abroad which they were entitled to draw in. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Apr. 5/2 If the Argentine Government were unable to pay up outstandings.

Ou·tsta·nding (stress variable), *ppl. a.* [Out- 10: cf. Outstand *v.*]

1. That stands out or projects; projecting, prominent, detached.

1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Herce*, Full of sharp, strong, and outstanding..pins. 1870 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* vii. 148 The gigantic leaf..furnished..with outstanding veins of great depth. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 168 The outstanding wedge-shaped masses were once connected with this main body. 1896 *Daily News* 9 Apr. 6/5 Those who prefer supple and clinging fabrics to those which are stiff and outstanding.

2. *fig.* Standing out from the rest; prominent, conspicuous, eminent; striking.

1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vi. (1851) 154 A violent outstanding exception. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 264 The great outstanding facts, which our Lord has pointed out. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 670/1 The most outstanding speaker in the General Assembly. 1899 *Spectator* 11 Feb. 208 There are many interesting articles..but there is hardly one of outstanding importance.

3. That stands out in resistance or opposition.

a 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 132 (Jam.) Outstanding ministers.

4. That stands over or continues in existence; that remains undetermined, unsettled, or unpaid. *Outstanding term*: see Term.

1797 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 447 The difference between the outstanding debts and credits. 1833 Herschel *Astron.* xi. 341 Still leaving outstanding and uncompensated a minute portion of the change, which requires a whole revolution of the node to compensate. 1858 J. Martineau *Studies Chr.* 222 A nobleman whom he had dunned for an outstanding debt. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2 V. 77 Among citizens there should be no outstanding quarrels.

5. That sets a course outward.

1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 216 The outstanding parties for war, address the great spirit every day till they set off.

Outsta·re, *v.* [Out- 18 b.] *trans.* To outdo in staring; to stare longer or harder than; to put out of countenance by staring; to look on (the sun, etc.) without blinking or flinching.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. i. 27 (Qo. 1). I would outstare the sternest eyes that look. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* III. v, I will..Outstare the terror of thy grimme aspect. 1646 Crashaw *Delights Muses, On Isaacson's Chronol.*, The eagle's eye, that can Outstare the broad-beam'd day's meridian. 1855 Bailey *Mystic* 47 He sate and all the stars outstared, Gazing them down, dog, centaur, eagle, bull.

Ou·tstart, *sb.* [Out- 7.] The act or point of starting out; outset.

1866 Dora Greenwell *Ess.* 152 In the first outstart of his immortal journey. 1899 Baring-Gould *Bk. of West* I. v. 75 The whole effect is marred by the one mistake made at the outstart.

Outsta·rt, *v.* [Out- 14, 15, 17, 18.]

1. *intr.* To start, spring forth suddenly. (Properly two words.)

1382 Wyclif *Judith* xiv. 15 And he out sterte with oute to the puple. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 227 The peple out sterte and caste the Cart to grounde. 1855 Browning *Heretic's Trag.* ix, Petal on petal, fierce rays unclose; Anther on anther, sharp spikes outstart.

† b. *trans.* (or *intr.* with dative). To start out from, escape from. *Obs.*

1412-20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. ii, Pelleus..kept him close yt nothing him outsterte.

2. *trans.* To spring or go beyond; to take or have the start of, to go ahead of.

1593 *Pass. Morrice* (1876) 80 He cannot see a werck outstart the bounds of modestie. 1625 Jackson *Creed* V. i. § 4 Even when this faith..shall be converted into perfect sight, everlasting confidence shall not outstart, but rather follow it. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 10 Watermen can usually outstart amateurs.

Hence **Outsta·rter**, one who starts out in front; a pioneer; **Outsta·rting** *vbl. sb.*

1738 in Mrs. Barbauld *Life Richardson* (1804) I. 16 The..servile pursuit of those tracks which are opened for them by anti-ministerial more popular outstarters. 1794 Coleridge *Relig. Musings* I. 94 He from his small particular orbit flies With blest outstarting!

Out-state to **Out-stature**: see Out-.

Ou·t-sta·tion. [Out- 1, 3.] A station at a distance from head-quarters or from the centre of population or business; a subordinate station on the outskirts of a district, etc. Also *attrib.*

1844 *Asiatic Jrnl.* June 120 Life in an Indian outstation is, indeed, as simple a one as can well be imagined. *Ibid.* June 127 In outstation life there is..more intercourse between European and native society. 1859 H. Kingsley *G. Hamlyn* XXVII, Sam started off..to visit one of their out-station huts. 1870 Wentworth *Amos Thorne* III. 26 On an outstation in the Australian bush. 1882 De Windt *Equator* 34 The remainder are quartered at the various forts or out-stations along the coast, and in the interior of the country.

Ou·tsta·tioned, *ppl. a.* [Out- 11.] Stationed or placed outside, in the open air, etc.

1862 Adm. Fitzroy in *Times* 12 Apr., Causes of rain or snow which we can feel by the outstationed instruments.

Outstay (outstē·), *v.* [Out- 17, 18.]

1. *trans.* To stay beyond the limit of; to exhaust by staying; to overstay.

1600 Shaks. *A. V. L.* I. iii. 90 If you out-stay the time, vpon mine honor..you die. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* Hieroglyph vi. (1718) 338, I have out-staid my patience. 1692 Southerne *Wives Excuse* III. i. 1881 H. James *Portr. Lady* II, She had already outstayed her invitation. 1893 Fenn *Real Gold* (1894) 31 You are afraid of outstaying your welcome.

2. To stay longer than.

1689 Shadwell *Bury F.* IV, I will out-stay him. 1783 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 19 June, Mr. Pepys, and I, outstayed the rest near an hour. 1880 Mrs. Forrester *Roy & I.* II. 181 Mrs. Fitzallan outstayed all the other guests.

Outstea·l, *v.* [Out- 14, 15.]

1. *intr.* To steal out, slip away furtively. (In ME. two words.)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2882 Ðu art min ðral, ðat hidel-like min lond vt-stal. *a* 1510 Douglas *K. Hart* II. 401 Strenth is away, outstolling [= outstolen] lyk ane theif.

2. *trans.* To steal away from (a person) secretly.

1672 O. Heywood *Diaries*, etc. (1883) III. 197 She..charg'd him not to goe but he out-stole her, and went. 1877 Browning *Agamemnon* 685 Either some one outstole us or outprayed us—Some god—no man it was the tiller touching.

Outstea·m, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To excel in steaming; to steam faster than.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 187/2 A ship big enough to eat her up, and also..to have outsailed and outsteamed her.

† **Out-ste·nt,** *ppl. a. Sc.* [f. Out- 11 + Stent stretched.] Outstretched.

1605 Montgomerie *Mindes Mel.* Ps. xix. 2 The firmament And heauens out-stent..Thy handywork and glorious praise proclaim.

Ou·tstep, *sb. rare.* [Out- 7.] The act of stepping out; the 'step' in a march.

1869 Browning *Ring & Bk.* X. 426 Careful lest the common ear Break measure, miss the outstep of life's march.

Outste·p, *v.* [Out- 17.] *trans.* To step outside of or beyond; to overstep.

1759 Goldsm. *Enquiry* X. Misc. Wks. (Globe) 441/2 The actor..who by outstepping nature, chooses to exhibit the ridiculous *outré* of a harlequin under the sanction of that venerable name [Shakspere]. 1819 *Metropolis* III. 12 He outstepped the bounds of moderation. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 119 Here..Socrates and Plato outstep the truth.

So **Ou·tste·pping** *vbl. sb.* [Out- 9], a stepping out of one's course.

1632 Sanderson *Serm.* (1681) II. 18 When a man, thus walking with God in the main, hath yet these outsteppings and deviations upon the by.

Ou·t-still. [f. Out- 3 + Still *sb.*, a distillery.] In India: A private still licensed by government outside the limits of the areas supplied with liquor from central distilleries. Also *attrib.*

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 1/2 The so-called outstill system which finds favour with the Bengal Government carries death and ruin into the sober and peaceful homes of frugal industry. 1897 J. A. Graham *Thresh. Three Closed Lands* iii. 41 This is one of the out-stills for whose abolition there was much agitation a few years ago.

Out-sting, etc.: see Out-.

Outsti·nk, *v.* [Out- 18 c, 18.]

1. *trans.* To overpower or drive out by stench.

a 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 86 African oile..out-stinks, nay drives-away African, or the most rank, serpents.

2. To stink more than, surpass in stench.

c 1620 *Trag. Barnavelt* II. vi. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 241 Body a me, How their feare outstincks their garlick! 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini, Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 290 Assafœtida that would out-stink a Pole-cat. 1808 Southey *Lett.* (1856) II. 74 In Borrowdale there is a well which, I dare be sworn, will out-stink Leamington water.

† **Ou·t-sto·p.** *Obs. rare.* [Out- 3.] (app.) An outside guard.

14.. *Fencing* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 308 [see In-stop].

Out-storm, etc.: see Out- 21.

Outstrai·n, *v.* [Out- 15, 18.]

1. *trans.* To strain out; to stretch out tightly.

1591 Spenser *Virg. Gnat* 280 All his [a serpent's] folds are now in length outstrained. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* III. xviii, When the door-curtain hangs in heavier folds: When the out-strain'd tent flags loosely.

2. To outdo by straining or strenuous effort.

1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* XV. cxliv, But vivid John.. Quickly his Fellow-traveller outstrein'd In Ardor's race.

† **Ou·tstray.** *Obs.* [Out- 7.] The act of straying from the right way; aberration.

1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* xxii. 3 The mother and nurse of all our distempers and outstrayes. 1647 — *Comm., Mell. Theol.* 683 He sends for us by his Spirit in our out-straies, and looks us up again.

† **Ou·t-stray·ing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* = prec.

1619 W. Whateley *God's Husb.* I. 105 The wickednesse, and out-strayings, and finall reuolts of some. *a* 1639 — *Protot.* (1640) 152 If he finde us in our outstrayings, and give us both direction and will to come into the right way againe.

Outstrea·m, *v. poetic.* [Out- 14.] *intr.* To stream out.

1600 Fairfax *Tasso* VI. xxxiv, Wide was the wound, the blood outstreamed fast. 1878 Whittier *To W. F. Bartlett* 31 When..the white light of Christ outstreams From the red disk of Mars.

So **Ou·tstrea·ming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1846 Trench *Mirac.* xiii. (1862) 240 An actual outstreaming and outbreathing of the fulness of his inner life. 1886 *Athenæum* 20 Feb. 266/3 Rapid out-streamings of matter

from the head [of a comet]. 1895 *Thinker* VII. 354 The eternal world, whose atmosphere is God's outstreaming glory.

†**Outstrea·t**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Out- 14 + Streat *v.*] *intr.* To exude; to distil or flow out.

a 1631 Donne *Progr. Soule* 344 They did not eat His flesh, nor suck those oyls which thence outstreat. [1879 Browning *Ned Bratts* 180, I strike the rock, outstreats the life-stream at my rod! (Refers to Donne in note.)]

†**Ou·t-stree:t.** *Obs.* [Out- 1, 3.] A street outside the walls or in the outskirts of a town.

1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 438 With .. lodging in those out-streets for the Riders of the said Horse. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1756) 216 When the People came into the Streets from the Country..they would see the Out-streets empty. 1755 in Johnson.

Ou·tstretch, *sb.* [Out- 7.]

1. The act or fact of stretching out.

1863 Mrs. Whitney *Faith Gartney* xi. (ed. 18)94 Brought her thoughts home again from their far outstretch. 1871 Browning *Balaust.* 2486 Its outstretch of beneficence Shall have a speedy ending on the earth.

2. An outstretched tract; extension, extent.

1864 *Gd. Words* 12/1 This south-western outstretch of England.

3. The distance to which anything stretches out.

1888 O. Crawfurd *Sylvia Arden* 308 A passage..little broader than the outstretch of my two arms.

Outstre·tch, *v.* [Out- 15, 15 b, 17, 18.]

1. *trans.* To stretch out or forth. (Chiefly *poetic.*)

?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1515 And doun on knees he gan to falle, And forth his heed and nekke out straughte To drinken of that welle a draughte. 1591 Spenser *Muiopot.* 87 So did this flie outstretch his fearefull hornes. *c* 1614 Sir W. Mure *Dido & Æneas* iii. 236 Ships..With wings owtstreatch't, all vnder equall saile. 1823 Byron *Island* iv. ix, Abelard..his arms outstretch'd. 1877 Browning *Agamemnon* 1108 Hand after hand she outstretches.

2. To extend in area or content; to expand.

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. App. xlv, Wherefore this wide and wast Vacuity, Which endlesse is outstretched thorough all. 1687 *Sc. Metr. Ps.* cxxxvi. 6 Who did outstretch This Earth so great and wide. *a* 1758 Ramsay *Fox turned Preacher* 48 [He] preach'd, And with loud cant his lungs out-stretch'd. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* iii, The great city, which lay outstretched before him.

3. To stretch to its limit, to strain.

1607 Shaks. *Timon* v. iii. 3 Tymon is dead, who hath outstretcht his span. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 251 Outstretching the most rigorous nerves of Law and Rigour.

4. To stretch beyond (a limit, etc.).

1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 277 So farre did his impudencie outstretch the bond of reason. 1839 Bailey *Festus* i. (1852) 6 My mercy doth outstretch the universe. 1869 J. Eadie *Comm. Gal.* 194 The divine and illimitable will always outstretch its [dogma's] precision and logic.

†**5.** To outstrip in a race. *Obs.*

a 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* II. (1704) 270/1 Greyhounds strove to..outstretch one another in a Course. 1703 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 94 They..out-stretch the Speed of Gunpowder, and Distance Light and Lightning.

Ou·tstretched (-stretʃt), *ppl. a.* [Out- 11.]

1. Stretched out in length or breadth; held forth; extended. Said esp. of the arms.

1535 Coverdale *Jer.* xxi. 5; I my selff will fight agaynst you, with an outstretched honde. *Ibid.* xxvii. 5 With my greate power & outstretched arme. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Double Marriage* iv. i, We that have..Laught at the out-stretch'd arm of tyranny. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xii. 298 They call, and aid with out-stretch'd arms implore. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* (1900) 142/2 He knelt down beside her outstretched form, and put his lips upon hers.

2. Stretched in area or compass; distended.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 153 With an out-stretcht throate Ile tell the world aloud What man thou art.

Hence †**Outstre·tchedness**, extension.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 42 For as Gods Eternity is not endless longsomness, so neither is his Immensity unbounded outstretchedness. *Ibid.* 34, 105.

Ou·tstre:tcher. [Out- 8.] One who or that which stretches out; an extensor. So **Ou·tstre:tching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* [Out- 9, 10], stretching out, extending, extension.

1480 Caxton *Descr. Brit.* 44 The contre which is now named scotland is an outstretchyng of the north partie of britayn. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 41 A cape very well knowen in regard of the eminency and outstretching thereof. 1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 52 A haughtie, bold, out-stretching, and selfe-confiding spirit. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 227 In the bat the fingers are lengthened, attenuated, and made outstretchers and supporters of a pair of wings. 1866 J. G. Murphy *Comm. Ex.* xiv. 30 On the outstretching of Moses's hand.

Outstri·de, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To surpass in striding, to excel in length of stride; also *fig.*

1610 B. Jonson *Pr. Henry's Barriers* Wks. (Rtldg.) 577/2 With arcs triumphal for their actions done, Out-striding the Colossus of the Sun. 1621 Bp. H. King *Serm.* 25 Nov. 57 That which outstrides the largest fable in Ouid, the Golden Legend. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 May 5/2 He [a horse] was apparently beaten rather for speed than for stamina, or possibly outstridden by his gigantic rival.

Outstri·ke, *v.* [Out- 18, 15.]

1. *trans.* To excel in striking; to deal swifter or heavier blows than.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. vi. 36 A swifter meane Shall out strike thought, but thought will doo't. 1663 Davenant *Siege of R.* II. 50 [A] Few Rhodian Knights, making their several stands, Out-strike Assemblies of our many Hands.

†**2.** To strike out (letters or words). *poetic. Obs.*

1598 Drayton *Heroical Ep., Matilda to K. John* Poems (1637) 188 This sentence serves, and that my hand out strikes; That pleaseth well, and this as much mislikes. 1604 Hieron *Wks.* I. 565 That which one..author likes, The same another cleane out-strikes.

Outstrip (outstri·p), *v.* [f. Out- 18, 18 c, 17 + Strip *v.*2, to run or advance swiftly, to speed, send, 'whip'.]

1. *trans.* To pass in running or any kind of swift motion; to outrun, leave behind in a race; to escape from by running. Also *fig.* with direct imagery of a race.

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 419 When I runne as Hippomanes did with Atlanta, who was last in the course, but first at the crowne: So that I gesse that woemen are eyther easie to be out stripped [*ed.* 1582 tripped], or willing. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, iv. i. 42 Thy Mothers Name is ominous to Children, If thou wilt out-strip Death, goe crosse the Seas, And liue with Richmond. 1603 Dekker *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 4 The deer Outstrips the active hound. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. iii. 328 Mr. Gordon..being fresh and in breath, easily outstripped the..man, and got before him to the Commodore. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxvii. 382 If a plastic substance..flow down a sloping Canal, the lateral portions..will be outstripped by the Central ones.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To excel, surpass, get ahead of, or leave behind, in any kind of competition, or in any respect in which things may be compared.

1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* D ij b, He so far outstript him in vilanious words..that the name of sport could not perswade him patience. 1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* i. 9 They striue one to outstrip another in gining most. 1665 Bunyan *Holy Citie* (1669) 92 They out-stript all the Prophets that ever went before them. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. ix. 301 Fox, not to be outstripped in homage to Argyle, justified the measure. 1834 Pringle *Afr. Sk.* xi. 342 Promising ere long to rival, if not to outstrip the present capital.

†**b.** To exceed as a quality. *Obs.*

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* v. Epil., If I have outstript An old man's gravity, or strict canon, think What a young wife and a good brain may do. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* III. 123 The Riuer Simois: whose breadth all the way hath not outstripd the fields aboue two miles.

†**3.** To pass beyond, leave behind (a place). *Obs.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VIII. 345 Scarcely had we out-stripd Rhyneberg..a Dutch mile.

Out-strive, etc.: see Out- 18 b.

Ou·tstroke. [Out- 7.]

1. A stroke directed outwards.

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 627/1 On the completion of the stroke, the steam is allowed to pass freely from one side of the piston to the other, producing an equilibrium of effect during the out-stroke.

2. *Mining.* The act of striking out: see quot. 1893–4. Also *attrib.* in *outstroke-rent.*

1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 42 *Outstroke rent*, for the privilege of breaking the barrier, and working and conveying underground the coal from an adjoining royalty. 1857–8 *Act* 21 & 22 *Vict.* c. 44 § 20 By way of out-stroke or other underground communication. 1893–4 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v., Instroke is the passing out of a working royalty into another royalty. Outstroke is the act as regarded by the lessor of the entered royalty.

Out-strut to **Out-subtle**: see Out-.

Outsucken (ou·tsʊ·k'n), *a. Sc. Law.* [f. Out- 12 + Sucken.] Outside the sucken; free from restriction to a particular mill for the grinding of corn; not subject to astriction. The opposite of *insucken.*

1773 Erskine *Instit.* (ed. 2) II. ix. § 20. 314 The duties payable by those who come voluntarily to the mill are called outsucken or out-town multures. 1896 J. Skelton *Summ. & Wint. Balmawhapple* I. 172 The sma' sequels o' the outsucken multures.

Out-su·ffer, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To surpass in suffering. 1651, 1855 [see Out-labour].

Out-suitor to **Out-superstition**: see Out-.

Outswa·gger, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To surpass in swaggering.

1607 *Lingua* v. vii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 439 Ay, wilt see me outswagger him? 1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* iv. ii, They out-swagger all the wapentake. 1884 L. Oliphant *Haifa* (1887) 203 They [Orientals] must never be allowed to outswagger you.

Out-swarm, etc.: see Out- 7.

Outswear (-swēə·r), *v.* [Out- 18, 18 c.] *trans.* To outdo or surpass in swearing; to overcome or bear down with swearing.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 67 Me thinkes I should outsweare Cupid. 1596 — *Merch. V.* iv. ii. 17 Weele out-face them, and out-sweare them too. 1690 Shadwell *Am. Bigot* II, I will out-swear the deepest gamester in Madrid. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 217 Always allowable, as long as it can be concealed or out-sworn.

Out-sweat (-swe·t), *v. Obs. rare.* [Out- 16.] *trans.* To work out by sweat or toil.

a 1625 Beaum. & Fl. *Wit without M.* I. i, Out upon't! Caveat emptor! Let the fool out-sweat it, That thinks he has got a catch on't.

Outswee·p, *v.* [Out- 14, 18 b.]

1. *intr.* To sweep out, move out with a sweep.

1867 G. Macdonald *Poems, Three Horses* xviii, If a man withstand, outsweeps my brand: I slay him on the spot.

2. *trans.* To sweep beyond.

1887 G. L. Taylor *Centen. Poem* 13 Apr. in *Libr. Mog.* (U. S.) Jan. (1888) 403 Our Davies' three-legged nothing's integration Outsweeps sublimest winged imagination.

Ou·tswee:ping, *vbl. sb.* [Out- 9; cf. *sweep out.*] The action of sweeping out; *concr.* that which is swept out, refuse.

1535 Coverdale 1 *Cor.* iv. 13 The very outswepinges of yᵉ worlde, yee the of scowringe of all men.

Outswee·ten, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To surpass in sweetening or in sweetness.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 224 No, nor The leafe of Eglantine..Out-sweetned not thy breath. 1867 Tennyson *Lucr.* in *Life* (1897) II. ii. 47 The sweets of office outsweetened by the sweets of out of office.

Outswe·ll, *v.* [Out- 18, 17, 14, 15.]

1. *trans.* To exceed in swelling or inflation; to swell out more than.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 9 Blow villaine, till thy sphered Bias cheeke Out-swell the collicke of puft Aquilon. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* VI. i. (1849) 312 Striving to outstrut and outswell each other like a couple of belligerent turkey cocks.

2. To swell beyond (a point or limit).

1658 Hewyt *Repent. & Convers.* 185 The waters..outswelling and breaking down their banks, have overflown both our Church and State. 1659 Fuller *App. Inj. Innoc.* II. 69 But this outswelleth the proportion of my booke. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 141 So filling the Rivers as to make them out-swell their Banks.

3. To swell out, inflate.

1800 Hurdis *Fav. Village* 122 Shudd'ring he sits, in horrent coat outswoln.

So **Ou·tswe·lling** *ppl. a.* [Out- 10], swelling out.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 826 Body being bulkie or out-swelling extension.

Out-swift, etc.: see Out-.

Outswi·m, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To surpass or excel in swimming, swim faster or farther than.

1603 Breton *Dignitie of Man* (1879) 14/2 In swiftnesse the Hare will outrunne him, and the Dolphin outswim him. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Mayden's Blush* 595 Some on swift Horsebacke to outswim the winde. 1897 *Daily News* 17 June 5/4 The bird [penguin] can outswim the fish with the greatest ease.

Out-swindle to **Out-tailor**: see Out-.

†**Out-ta·ke**, *v. Obs.* Forms: see Out *adv.* and Take *v.*; also *contr.* 4–6 outake, (5 owtake. otake), *pa. pple.* outaken, outane, etc. [f. Out- 15 + Take *v.*; orig. rendering L. *ēripere, excipere.*]

1. *trans.* To take out (*lit.*); to extract, draw forth; to deliver, set free.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* vi. 5 Torn, Laverd, and my saule outtake [L. *eripe*]. *Ibid.* cxxiii. 7 Our saule als sparw es of land Outane [L. *erepta*] fra snare of huntand. *c* 1450 *Merlin* vi. 100 Neuer noon .. ne shall it not oute take. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 47 Excepte..it schortlie had beine outtakne, incontinent the coue it had fillit full.

2. To take out from the reckoning; to exclude from a class or category; to specify as left out; to except.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 764 (Cott.) Of al þe tres [we ette] bot of an, þe midward tre is vs outtan [*v.rr.* out tane; vte tane; out taken]. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 516 Seynte Poul þat putteþ alle men in subjeccioun to kyngis, outtakeþ nevere on. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xlii. 113, I outake no þinge, but in all þinges I wol finde þe made bare. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 534/2 That they be except, forprised, and outtaken of this Acte. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 147, I out tak nane greit nor small.

Hence Out-ta·king, †ou(t)ta·kand *pr. pple.*, quasi-*prep.* = Excepting A. 1, 2.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Symon & Judas*) 119 Þai suld al de owtakand nane. *Ibid.* xxxiii. (*George*) 57 Man ore best, outakand nane. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xix. (1848) 211 Outtaking those who have eyes trained to see.

†**Out-ta·ke**, *pple., prep.* (*conj. adv.*) *Obs.* Forms: see prec. [Originally a southern form of Outtaken *pa. pple.* (see next), passing, like it, imperceptibly from a pple. to a prep. and a conj. adv.

But as *out-take* was not a northern form of the pa. pple. (which was there *out-taken* and *out-tan(e)*, its participial nature would not be apparent to northern writers, and these probably took it for the imperative of the vb.: see b below.]

a. as pple.: Excepted, being excepted.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 337 Out take men [*Carton* reserued men; *Higd.* exceptis hominibus] alle bestes beeþ smallere þere. *Ibid.* V. 369 All Italy outake Rome [*MS. Harl.* Rome excepte; *Higd.* excepta Roma]. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 610 Þe organys of þe lemys ou3t take. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 723 Al maner puls is good, the ficche outake. *c* 1422 Hoccleve *Jereslaus's Wife* 628 Neuere so shal ther man do to me..outake oonly he.

b. app. as imperative: Except.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 332 In alle Breteyn was nouht .. A fest so noble wrouht .. Out tak Carleon. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. xii. 61 Wes all the navy, out tak four schippis lost [L. *quatuor amissis*].

c. Where the participial or imperative notion is merged in a preposition: Except; with the exception of; save, but; = Except *prep.* 1.

(For the *a* instances, in which the elements are written separate, the prepositional analysis is doubtful.)

a. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 652 (Fairf.) Of trees and frute .. al sal be þyne oute take [*other MSS.* bot, but] ane. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. ii. (Tollem. MS.), Þat hauen all þe body of a man out take þe heed [L. *præter caput*]. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvi. 141 (Add. MS.) The Stewarde .. put of alle his clothes, oute take his sherte.

β. ?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 948 For al was golde, men myght it see, Outake the fetheres and the tree. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 139 Hely haþ vnder hym Cantebriggeschire outake Merslond [*Harl. tr.* Merlonde excepte; *Higd.* præter Merlond]. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 111/2 He vilanisly toke of all .. her clothis of her body, otake her smokke. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xxiii. 59/1 Euery planete is more than all the erthe outake the mone & mercury. 1520 M. Nisbet *New Test. in Scots* Mark xi. 14 He fand nathing outtak leeues [Wyclif² out takun leeues; *Vulg.* præter folia]. 1612 T. James *Corrupt. Scripture* III. 11 No citie..out-take Enoy, that dwelled in mount Gabaon.

d. As conj. adv., preceding *that* (= Except *conj.* 1) or a preposition.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 423 Out take þat [*Higd.* nisi quod] he is þe worse þeef þat steleþ most. *Ibid.* IV. 39 In every place out take in þe Psawter [*Higd.* præter quam in psalterio]. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 452/1 Outake alweys, yat al clothes, called Streites .. have licence of sale and deliverance [etc.].

†Out-ta·ken, *pa. pple., prep., conj. adv. Obs.* Forms: see Out-take *v.* [pa. pple. of Out-take *v.*

Orig. used in concord with a sb. or pron. in the absolute case (=Latin ablative absolute), e. g. *exceptâ suâ mâtre*, ME. 'his moder out-taken', 'out-taken his moder'. Both these orders were in use, but the latter was the prevailing one; and the position and effect of the pple. being thus equivalent to those of a preposition, it became at length identified with the prepositions: cf. the equivalent Except. Like other prepositions also (e. g. *before, for, till*), it was used to connect a subordinate to a principal sentence, orig. with *that*, subseq. alone, and thus became a conjunctive adv. or subordinating conjunction.)

A. *pa. pple.* (in concord with, and following, a noun in absol. case) = (Being) excepted. Cf. Except *v.* 1 b.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 940 Owtwart thingis neuir-þe-les Owtane, þat wes þe besynes þat he had. *Ibid.* xxxiii. (*George*) 93 Man na (=nor) wif outane nane. 1409 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* IV. ccix, His allegiance acht till..the King anerly outane. 1429–30 *Papers of Coldingham Priory* (Surtees) 104 The warand wod and venyson all way oute taken. 1530 Palsgr. 320/2 Outtaken, *excepté*.

B. *prep.* (In the *a* instances, in which the elements are written separate, perh. still felt as a pple.)

1. = Out-take c, Except *prep.* 1.

a. 13.. *Cursor M.* 5411 (Cott.) Vte tan [*v.rr.* out tane, vte take; *a* 1425 outake] þe landes of þat lede. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxi. 18 Þai partid his clathes..out takyn his kirtil. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. x. 169 Alle schulen dye..Out taken Eihte soules. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) i. 4 He has lost all, oute taken Greece. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4330 Oute tane Elfride, þai destruyde All' þe kynges lynage.

β. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 491 Þare was nane þat hyme saw..Ovtane petyre. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 261 Wel ny3 all manere metal..outakyn tyn [*Harl. tr.* tynne excepte, *Cant.* reserued tyn, *Higd.* excepto stanno]. 1388 Wyclif *Mark* xii. 32 Ther is noon other, outakun [1382 out taken] hym [Vulg. *præter eum*]. *a* 1400 *Burgh Laws* ix. (*Sc. Stat.* I.), Outtane salt [*præter sal*] and heryng. 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* III. ii, With all the rout, outtane my nimphe and I. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xlii, Ane o' the maist cruel oppressors..(out-taken Sergeant Bothwell). 1816 — *Antiq.* xxiv, I question if there's ony body in the country can tell the tale but mysell—aye out-taken the laird though.

2. Leaving out of account; except as regards; besides, in addition to; = Except *prep.* 2.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 153 For, out-taken viij wokus of al þe tweif monþe..Dredful dragonus drawen hem þiddire. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Symon & Judas*) 389, lxx thowsande cristyne..Ovtane princis, kynge, and quene, Wyffis, and barnys al-a bedene. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vii. 26 Men may go in, oute taken þe tyme þat þe bawme growes. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxiv. 147 Owtane goddis will allone.

C. *conj. adv.*

1. Introducing a subordinate clause (with or without *that*): = Except *conj.* 1.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ix. (*Jacobus*) 21 He wane nan of þa, Ovtane þat with gret pyne He purchasit discipulis nyne. *Ibid.* xl. (*Vinian*) 1444 Bath his schank and his kne Ware als haile..As þai..befor wes, Owtane þare wes les of flesche. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* vi. 407 He wes arayit at poynt clenly, Outakyn that his hede wes bair. 1496 *Dives & Pau.* (W. de W.) v. xv. 216/2, I haue take them all to you .. out taken that ye shall not ete flesshe with the blood.

2. Introducing a hypothetical clause: in quot. with *if* (= except if, unless): = Except *conj.* 2.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 35 Out taken 3ef he be a theffe proued.

3. Preceding a phrase formed of a preposition and its object: = Except *conj.* 3.

a 1350 *St. Thomas* 20 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 20 Send me to folk of ilk a kynde Outaken vnto folk of Ynde. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 5388 (Fairf.) For hungre dyed mony an, Out takin in egipte and chanaan. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxvi. 121 Plentee of all maner of bestes, oute taken of swyne.

†Out-ta·king, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Out-take *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Out-take; taking out, deliverance; exception.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 264/2 An Outetakynge, *excepcio*. 1530 Palsgr. 250/1 Outtakyng, *exception*. *c* 1610 Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1683) 90 Warned .. by divers who were upon the Council of her out-taking.

†Out-ta·kingly, *adv. Obs.* [f. *out-taking* pr. pple. (or error for *out-taken* pa. pple.) of Out-take *v.*] By way of exception; exceptionally.

1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* H j b, Fewe are accustomed to erre so outtakyngly. 1566 Drant *Horace, Sat.* x. E v b, But nowe and then outtakyngly, he wyll be overseene.

Out-talent to **Out-tease**: see Out-.

Out-talk (aut,tǭ·k), *v.* [Out- 18, 18 b.] *trans.* To outdo, go beyond, excel, or overcome in talking.

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 248 What, this Gentleman will out-talke vs all. 1672 Petty *Pol. Anat.* 363 The priests.. can often out-talk in Latin those who dispute with them. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 7 A prince, who..has out-talked the most rigid republicans in his discourses upon liberty. 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* vi. 115 We are weak here,—out-talked, out-voted.

Out-tane: see Out-taken.

Out-te·ll, *v.* [Out- 18, 15, 15 b.]

†1. *trans.* To tell or count beyond; to exceed the reckoning of. *Obs.*

1613 Beaum. & Fl. *Coxcomb* I. vi, I have out-told the clock For haste; he is not here.

2. To tell out or forth, declare.

1818 Keats *Endym.* I. 392 Thus all out-told Their fond imaginations.

b. To tell or reckon to the end or completely.

1868 J. H. Newman *Verses Var. Occas.* 215 And of our crimes the tale complete, .. Outtold by our full numbers sweet.

Outter, Outterance: see Outer, Outrance.

†Ou·t-te·rm, *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Out- 3.] Outward figure; external or bodily form; mere exterior. (Cf. Term *sb.*)

1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* v. i, Not to hear cold forms, nor men's out-terms, Without the inward fires and lives of men.

†Out-te·rm, *v. Obs. rare.* [Out- 25: after L. *ex-terminare*.] *trans.* To exterminate.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxvi. 9 Þai sall be out termyd. *Ibid.* lxxix. 14 Þe bare of þe wod outtermyd it.

Out-terrace, -testify, etc.: see Out-.

Out-thi·nk, *v.* [Out- 15 b, 18, 17.]

†1. *trans.* To think out, contrive or devise by thinking. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Wisd.* xv. 4 Forsothe not in to errour inladde vs the oute thenking of the euele craft of men [*Vulg.* hominum malæ artis excogitatio].

2. To excel or go beyond in thinking; to pass or advance out of (a condition, etc.) by thinking.

1704 Norris *Ideal World* II. ii. 94 They will not only think, but out-think us. 1857 W. Smith *Thorndale* 602, I have outlived this state of mind; I have out-thought it. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* iv. 142 We cannot outthink the bounds of thought.

†Out-thrappe, app. var. of Outroop. *Obs.*

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 365 This newe Iudge..commaunded all his goodes to be sold by out-thrappe, for a greate deal lesse then his goodes were woorth.

Out-threaten to **Out-throb**: see Out-.

†Ou·tthrift. *Obs.* [Cf. Out- 12.] One without thrift; an unthrift.

1534 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 128 The punishment of outthrifts and offenders.

Out-throu·gh, *prep.* and *adv. Sc.* [f. Out *adv.* + Through *prep.*, q. v. for Forms.]

A. *prep.* Right through, quite through, from end to end (or side to side) of; through the whole of, throughout.

1456 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1597) § 59 To the intent, that the Demyes, that ar keiped in hande, haue course and come out-throw the Realme. 1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 71 To haif course and passage commonlie outthrouch this realme. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xiii. 21 That crewell dert outthrow my hart wald boir. 1699–1825 [see In-through *prep.*]. 1724 Ramsay *Vision* ii, Boreas branglit out-through the cluds. 1825 Jamieson s. v., 'He gaed out-trough the bear-lan'.' *Clydes.*

B. *adv.* Right through; throughout; thoroughly.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2688 Moyses bi-sette al ðat burg, Oc it was riche & strong ut-ðurg. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Mathou*) 436 A felone .. come be-hynd hyme at þe bake, And owt-throw with a sword hym strake. 1682 Peden *Lord's Trumpet* 9 The blood of the saints hath run in throw and out throw. 1768 Ross *Helenore* Invoc. 4 I'm out-throw as clung.

Ou·t-throw, ou·tthrow, *sb.* [Out- 7.]

1. The act of throwing out; ejection, emission; output; outburst of energy; matter ejected.

1855 M. Pattison in *Oxford Ess.* 273 It would be of no use to appeal to the rise and fall of the scholastic philosophy. ..For this reason, we pass over the wonderful purely philosophical out-throw of the thirteenth century. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* viii. 228 We see in it a local outthrow of stony, ashy, and perhaps muddy materials. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 415 Its outthrow of mud and stones.

2. A throwing or being thrown out of line.

1855 *Cornwall* 113 The more obtuse the angle, the more considerable is the out-throw.

Out-throw, outthrow (autþrōu·), *v.* [Out- 15, 17, 18.]

†1. *trans.* To throw out, cast out. *Obs.* (Properly two words.)

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxii. 18 Þou out þrew þam when up-hoven ware þai. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xx. (Caxton 1483) 65 On the wylle I oute throwe my salt teres. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. ii. 1 Firebrand of hell .. from thence out throwen, Into this world to worke confusion. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 119 Foul Invida with Gall she had outthrown.

2. To throw beyond (a point); to surpass (a person) in the length of a throw.

1613 *Uncasing of Machiav.* 18 Out-throw it [the jack at bowls] not, lest thou lose the cast. 1638 Mayne *Lucian* (1664) 201 Striving who shall hurle farthest, and outthrow the rest. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* (1677) 358 And with the spears I Polydore out-threw.

†b. *fig.* To exaggerate. *Obs.*

a 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 12 T'out-throw, and stretch, and to enlarge Shall now no more be laid t'our Charge.

Ou·t-throwing, *vbl. sb.* [Out- 9.] Throwing out. So **Ou·t-thrown** *ppl. a.* [Out- 11], thrown out, cast out.

1889 C. Edwardes *Sardinia* 163 Needless out-throwing of heels. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Dec. 7/3 The end of Leatherlane was completely blocked with the out-thrown goods.

Ou·t-thrust, *sb.* [Out- 7.] The act or fact of thrusting or forcibly pushing outward; an outward thrust or thrusting pressure in any structure.

1842 *Mech. Mag.* Jan. 2 A bridge .. so perfectly equilibrated, as to rest perpendicularly on its piers without any out-thrust whatever. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Out-thrust*, a push forward or out at the door. A projection from a building.

Ou·t-thrust, *ppl. a.* [Out- 11.] Thrust out or forth, extended, projected.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 11 The boy-Love seeking to bar the entry with his arm and strong outthrust wings. 1882 W. M. Williams *Science* xxiii. 164 The out-thrust glaciers, the overflow down the valleys.

Out-thru·st, *v. rare.* [Out- 15.] *trans.* To thrust out. So **Ou·t-thruster.** [Out- 8.] One who thrusts out.

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. ix. (Skeat) I. 86 It closeth hertes so togider, that rancour is outthresten. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 1421/2 Phasher was .. the chiefe hereticke taker, .. the outthruster of true godlinesse. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Out-thrusten*.., turned out of doors; projected or thrown forward. 1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 4522 Outthrusting eyes—their very roots—like blood!

Out-thu·nder, *v.* [Out- 18, 15.]

1. *trans.* To surpass in thundering; to make a more thundering noise than; to outnoise, outroar.

1616 T. Adams *Three Divine Sisters* Wks. 1862 II. 277 Though he out-thunder heaven with blasphemies. 1624 Massinger *Renegado* III. iii, There's no tongue A subject owes that shall out-thunder mine. 1846 Prowett *Prometheus Bound* 41 A clang out-thundering the thunder-peal.

2. To thunder out, utter in a voice of thunder.

1710 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 89 The Commons out-thunder New votes to guard the pulpit.

Out-Timon to **Out-Toby**: see Out-.

Out-toi·l, *v.* [Out- 15 b, 18.]

1. *trans.* To exhaust or weary out with toil.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 506 Because he would thereby vexe, out-toile consume and waste his poore subjects. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* II. 130 His souldiers out-toyled with travailing. 1676 Otway *Don Carlos* III. (1736) 42 Since my griefs cowards are, and dare not kill, I'll try to vanquish and out-toil the Ill.

2. To surpass in toiling or labouring.

1603 Breton *Dignitie of Man* (1879) 14/2 In labour the Oxe will out-toile him. 1806 H. Siddons *Maid, Wife, & Widow* I. 196 He hired himself to a carpenter, and out-toiled all his competitors.

†Ou·t-to·ll. *Sc. Obs.* [Out- 6.] A payment made to the bailie upon giving up possession of burghal property.

1872 C. Innes *Sc. Legal Antiq.* 91 [see Intoll].

Out-tongue (aut,tw·ŋ), *v.* [Out- 21.] *trans.* To excel with the tongue; to exceed in power of tongue.

1604 Shars. *Oth.* I. ii. 19 Let him do his spight; My Seruices..Shall out-tongue his Complaints. 1607 Middleton *Your Five Gallants* v. i, What, shall we suffer a changeable forepart to out-tongue us? 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* 465, 30,000 preachers that out-tongued her Mamelucks in eloquence.

Out-top, outtop (aut,tɒ·p), *v.* [Out- 18 b.] *trans.* To rise above, surmount; = Overtop.

1674 Josselyn *Voy. New Eng.* 161 To the Northwest is a high mountain that out-tops all, with its three rising little hills. 1777 G. Forster *Voy. round World* II. 170 Innumerable coco-palms out-topped the woods. 1877 Maclear *St. Mark* iv. (1879) 55 The thorns gradually out-topped it.

fig. 1624 Ld.-Keeper Williams *Let.* 24 May in *Cabala* (1654) 94 The Treasurers..began then to out-top me, and appeared .. likely enough .. in time to do as much to your Grace. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 73 He douhted not but to see me outtop all the rest in less than a year or two. 1860 Temple in *Ess. & Rev.* 12 The idea of monotheism outtops all other ideas in dignity and worth.

Out-tower, -town, etc.: see Out-.

Out-tra·de, *v.* [Out- 18 b.] *trans.* To surpass or outdo in trading.

1677 Varranton *Eng. Improv.* Ep. to Rdr., The English Merchants complaining how the Dutch out-trade them, and that they are not able to live. 1690 Child *Disc. Trade* (1694) 237 They may out-trade us and undersel us. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 352 The Americans will certainly out-trade the East India Company.

†Ou·t-tra·der. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. (?) One who fits out by way of trade or traffic: cf. Outputter.

1660 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 538 Against pyrats, their assistors or abettors, out-traidors or receptors.

Outtrage, obs. form of Outrage.

Out-trail to **Out-triple**: see Out-.

Out-tra·vel, *v.* [Out- 17, 18.] *trans.* To travel farther than or beyond the bounds of; to exceed in extent or swiftness of travelling.

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* I. iv. § 3 (1622) 22 No Traueller could euer out-trauell religion. 1633 Benlowes *Pref. Poem* in *P. Fletcher's Purple Isl.*, Out-travell wise Ulysses (if you can). 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* X. ii, She then besought him to go instantly, that he might out-travel the ill news, to his mother. 1828 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 131, I..had..forsaken all track, and out-travelled all landmarks.

Out-tri·ck, *v.* [Out 18, 21.] *trans.* To outdo in or by trickery.

1678 Mrs. Behn *Sir P. Fancy* II. i, I shall go near to out-trick your Ladyship, for all your politick learning. 1838 Lytton *Alice* III. v, The weaker party was endeavouring to out-trick the stronger. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* XIV. ii. (1864) IX. 68 His very tricks are often out-tricked.

Out-tro·t, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To excel in trotting; to exceed in speed. Also *fig.*

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 140 Gallop yonge wyues, shall tholde trot, out trot you? 1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 6 P 5 Not to mend their pace into a gallop, when they are out-trotted by a rival. 1837 Thackeray *Carlyle's Fr. Rev.* Wks. 1900 XIII. 249 Mr. Bulwer.., on his Athenian hobby, had quite out-trotted stately Mr. Gibbon.

Out-tru·mp, *v.* [Out- 18.] *trans.* To surpass or outdo in trumping (at cards). In quots. *fig.*

1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* V. iii. (1861) 159 The consterna-

tion of the wise men at the Manhattoes when they learnt how their commissioner had been out-trumped by the Yankees. 1886 W. GRAHAM *Social Prob.* 48 The landlords and capitalists, out-trumping each other in the political game.

†Out-try, *v. Obs.* [OUT- 15.]

1. *trans.* To choose out.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 514 And for vche yok of exon in thi plough, Eighte foote in brede, & goodly lenght outtrie. *Ibid.* XII. 257 Ffresh, ripe, & grete of hem to sette outrie.

2. To sift out.

c 1550 R. BIESTON *Bayle Fortune* B iij b, That euer thou wast founden or fro the erth out tried.

†Out-tu·ft, ? *pa. pple. Obs.* [OUT- 11.] ? Pulled out in tufts or frills; puffed out.

1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosm., Extasie* (1878) 90/2 Yee might betweene the Buttons see, Her smocke out-tuft to show her levitee.

Out-tun to **Out-Turk**: see OUT-.

Ou·t-turn. [OUT- 7, from *turn out.*] The quantity turned out or yielded; produce, output.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Proc. Parl.* 35/1 The prospects of the year 1799–1800 will be found to vary but little in the aggregate from the actual out-turn of the preceding year. 1863 GLADSTONE *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 16 Apr., I estimated .. the probable outturn of the revenue at 70,190,000*l.* 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 423 The outlay, as regards labour, .. is the same whether the out-turn is large or small.

Ou·t-turned, *ppl. a.* [OUT- 11.] Turned out or outwards.

1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* II. 143 The contents of his out-turned pocket.

†Out-twi·ne, *v. Obs.* [OUT- 15, 24.] *trans.* **a.** To twist out. **b.** To untwine or untwist.

a 1400 CHAUCER *To Rosemounde* 11 Your seemly voys that ye so smal out-twyne. ? 1600 FAIRFAX (Webster 1864), He stopped And from the wound the reed outtwined.

Out-tyrannize to **Out-usure**: see OUT-.

Outva·lue, *v.* [OUT- 21.] *trans.* To surpass in value.

1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. v. 177 His little boat .. fraught with what the world beside Could not out-value. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 97 His attire was very ordinary, his Tulipant, could not out-value fortie shillings. 1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 291 In ancienter days a few pages of good poetry outvalued a whole ell of the finest Genoa. 1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 194 One stanza .. outvalues twenty volumes of mosaics.

Out-vanish to **Out-victor**: see OUT-.

†Out-vent. *Obs. rare.* [f. OUT- 7 + VENT *sb.*, sale.] Public sale: = OUTCRY 2.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 310 Thynges are saied properly, in latine, *proscribi*, which are at another preisyng sette to out vent or sale.

Outvie (autvəi·), *v.* [OUT- 18 b.] *trans.* To outdo or excel in a competition, rivalry, or emulation; to vie with and excel.

1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 2 b, Who set emulous patterns to outvie and vndoe one the other. 1640 HABINGTON *Edw. IV* 156 Twelve persons .. out-vying each other in the curiosity and riches of their apparell. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 3 ₱ 4 [It] made the Emerald out-vie the Verdure of the Field. 1887 ANNA FORBES *Insulinde* 28 Attitudes outvying the achievements of a *danseuse.*

Hence **Outvy·ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Outvier** (autvəi·əɹ), one who or that which outvies.

1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* x. 243 My Friendship can admit of no out-vier. 1757 JOS. HARRIS *Coins* 9 Men, .. in their outvying, will undersell one another. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xvi. 280 These gorgeous saloons .. were now adorned with outvying splendor.

Out-vigil to **Out-village**: see OUT-.

Out-vi·llain, *v.* [OUT- 22.] *trans.* To exceed or surpass in villainy.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 305 He hath out-villain'd villanie so farre, that the rarities redeemes him. *a* 1814 *Gonzaga* v. v. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 161 Villany Will ever be outvillain'd, when it trusts To aught but its own dagger's point.

Out-virtuate to **Out-vociferate**: see OUT-.

Outvoi·ce, *v.* [OUT- 21.] *trans.* To surpass in loudness of voice; to make a louder noise than.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. Prol. 10 Men, Wiues, and Boyes, Whose shouts & claps out-voyce the deep-mouth'd Sea. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* Pref., They are sure to be outvoiced by the rout of ignorant contemners. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. viii. 268 He .. outvoiced their angry cries with loud rebukes of their cowardice.

Outvo·te, *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To outnumber in voting; to defeat by a majority of votes.

1647 H. MORE *Poems* Pref., The sense of the soul will be changed, being outvoted as it were by the overswaying number of terrene particles. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* III. ix. 107 A contest between the women and the men, wherein the females did out-vote the males, and carried it for Minerva against Neptune. 1778 [see OUT-ARGUE]. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) I. vii. 480 In 1852, Lord Derby's ministry were out-voted on their proposal for doubling the house tax.

Ou·t-vo·ter. [OUT- 2.] In the system for parliamentary elections in the United Kingdom: One who has a vote in a constituency in which he does not reside; a non-resident voter qualified by holding property.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 345 He 'must go through all the miseries of a canvass, .. must hire conveyances for outvoters [etc.]. 1894 *Daily Tel.* 3 Apr. 5/7 There is a large proportion of 'outvoters', many of whom journeyed from the Midlands.

Outwait to **Outwaltz**: see OUT-.

Ou·twale. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. OUT- 7 + WALE *sb.*, choice.] That which is selected to be taken out or removed; refuse, dregs; one who is cast out, an outcast.

14.. *Siege Jerus.* (E. E. T. S.) 140 Semeliche twelue, Pore men & noȝt prute, aposteles wer hoten, þat of caitifs he ches, .. þe out-wale of þis worlde. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 129 Nuw am I maid an unworthy outwaill. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 120 Poore caytief, desolat owtwayle. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Outwale*, refuse. *a* 1835 HOGG *Tales* (1866) 362 (E. D. D.) The out-wale, wallie, tragle kind o' wooers.

†Ou·twalk, *sb. Obs.* [OUT- 6 or 7.] ? A promenade.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 100 Chap. ii. Shews the Tombs, Outwalks, Ceremonies, and Austerities of the Gentiles, with the Ships and River about Surat.

Outwalk (aut|wǭ·k), *v.* [OUT- 18, 17.] *trans.* To outdo or outstrip in walking; to walk faster, farther, or better than; to walk beyond.

1626 B. JONSON *Fortunate Isles* Wks. (Rtldg.) 648/1 Have I .. outwatch'd, Yea, and outwalked any ghost alive. 1720 POPE *Lett.* (1735) I. 271 But indeed I fear she would out-walk him. 1846 MRS. BROWNING in *Lett. R. Browning* (1899) II. 201 She is old now. Yet she can outwalk my sisters. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 325, I .. walked on. For a time I could occasionally hear the cry, .. gradually I outwalked the sound.

Ou·t-wall (-wǭl). [OUT- 3.] The outer wall of any building or enclosure.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xli. 11 The thicknesse of the out-wall was v cubites rounde aboute. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1672) 57 Various colours on the out-walls of Buildings have alwayes in them more Delight then Dignity. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 114 The out-wall was in a remarkably leaning condition.

b. *fig.* The clothing; the body, as enclosing the soul.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. i. 43 For confirmation that I am much more Then my out-wall; open this Purse, and take What it containes. 1631 R. H. *Arr. Whole Creature* x. § 2. 86 The Windes of afflictions beat upon the outwals of his flesh.

†Outwa·nder, *v. Obs. rare.* [OUT- 14.] *intr.* To wander out or away.

13.. *Cursor M.* 22620 þat þou vtewandre us suffers sua.

So **Outwandered** *ppl. a.*, that has wandered out or away; migrated, emigrated.

1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 92 If thus out-wandered, the white blood-cells are to all intents and purposes lymph-cells. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* May 643 Are not the Hungarians themselves an outwandered Asiatic race?

Outwar, -warble, etc.: see OUT-.

Outward (au·tɨwə̆ɹd), *a.* (*sb.*[1]) Forms: 1 útan-, úte-, útweard, 2–5 utward; 4–5 oute-, 4–6 outwarde, 4–5 *Sc.* owt(e)wart, -ward(e, 5– outward, (5 utteward, 6 uttwardo, vtward, *Sc.* wtuert). [OE. *útan-, úte-, útweard*, f. *útan, úte, út* (see OUTEN, OUTE, OUT *adv.*) + *-weard*, -WARD: cf. MHG. *ûzwert*, Ger. *auswärtig* external, foreign, MLG. *ûtward.*]

1. That is turned or lies towards the region or space outside the boundary of any enclosure or the surface of anything; that is without or on the outer side; out, outer, external, exterior. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 893 (Parker MS.) Hi tugon up hiora scipu of þone weald iiii. mila fram þæm muþan ute weardum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 160/9 *Femur* utanweard þeoh. 1530 PALSGR. 250/2 Outwarde parte of any thynge, *superfice.* 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xliv. 1 Ye outwarde dore of the Sanctuary. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 42 That .. beaste .. bearing her whelpes abowte with her in an outwarde bellye. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 7. 30 Contraction of pores is incident to the outwardest parts. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. xvi, The outward angle will be greater than either of the inward and opposite angles. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 103 ₱ 12, I heard a Noise in my outward Room. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* 206/2 In wheeling time 120 paces .. the outward file stepping thirty-three inches.

b. Directed or proceeding towards the outside; pertaining to what is so directed.

[*Beowulf* (Z.) 761 Fingras burston, eoten wæs utweard.] 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 61 The fire will force its outward way. 1884 *G. W. R. Time Tables* July 86 The first or Outward Halves of Return Tickets. 1898 Outward postages [see INWARD *a.* 7]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 282 Some downward and outward displacement of the left eye.

†c. Known outside, generally known, public.

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* III. v. (1554) 77 b, The death of Mergus outwarde was not Nor plainly published in that region.

†d. Done outside, out-of-door. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1651) 269 The most pleasant of all outward pastimes.

2. Of or pertaining to the outer surface of the body and its clothing; also to the body itself as opposed to the mind, soul, or spirit, and to bodily as opposed to mental faculties; external, bodily.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 100 Þeo ancre þet schulde beon his [Christ's] leofmon, & secheð þauh utward ȝelunge & froure, mid eie oðer mid tunge. 14.. *Why I can't be a Nun* 356 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 147 As by owtewarde aray in semyng Beth so wyth-in my ladyes dere. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxiv. (Percy Soc.) 108 The eyen, the eres, and also the nose, The mouth, and handes, inwarde wyttes are none; But outwarde offyces. *Ibid.*, These outwarde gates to have the knowledginge, .. the inwarde wyttes to have decernynge. 1526 TINDALE *Gal.* vi. 12 With uttwarde aperaunce to please carnally. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* Collects, The wordes whiche we haue hearde this day with our outwarde eares. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 286 Ob, what may Man within him hide, Though Angel on the outward side? 1713 YOUNG *Force Relig.* I. (1757) 50 When charms of mind With elegance of outward form are join'd. 1867 MAURICE *Patriarchs & Lawg.* viii. (1877) 159 The vision was not to the outward eye.

b. Said of medical applications or treatment applied externally; = EXTERNAL *a.* 1 c.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Pref., Wks. (1653) 6 Some .. would .. confine the Surgeon onely to outward medicine, and outward healing. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 221 ₱ 5 By inward Medicines or outward Applications. *Mod.* (Label on Liniment.) 'For outward application only.'

c. *Outward man* (*Theol.*), the body as opposed to the soul or spirit; *humorously*, Outward guise, clothing.

1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* iv. 16 But though oure vttward [WYCLIF 1388 vtter] man perisshe, yet the inwarde man is renewed daye by daye. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Let. to Sir F. Baynton* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1747/2 Eyther my Lord of London wil iudge myn outward man onely .. or els he will be my God, and iudge mine inwarde manne. 1664 [see INWARD *a.* 2]. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 94 Till he began To scruple at Ralph's Outward Man. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv, The only change ever known in his outward man, was from a complete suit of coffee-colour .. to [etc.].

†3. External to the country; foreign. *Obs.*

1467-8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 623/1 Called uppon .. by outward Prynces, as the Duke of Burgoyn. 1470 *Paston Lett.* II. 409 Our auncient ennemyes of Fraunce and our outward rebells and traitors. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c. 4 Preamb., Honour & Victorie hathe ben goten ageyne utwarde enymyes. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 237 Affaires of outwarde warres. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.*, These Perils .. would be either inward or outward. Outward, either from the Bishop of Rome .. or from the French King.

†b. Lying outside some sphere of work, duty, or interest; external. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 939 Owtwart thingis .. Owtane, þat wes þe bessynes þat he had of all þe kirk. 1535 COVERDALE *Neh.* xi. 16 The chefe of the Lenites, in the outwarde busynes of yᵉ house of God. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* xxvi. 29 Chenaniah and his sonnes were for the outward busines ouer Israel, for officers and Iudges.

4. Applied to actions, looks, and other externally visible manifestations, as opposed to internal feelings, spiritual or mental states or processes, etc.; of or pertaining to outer form as opposed to inner substance; formal.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 122 In all yᵉ outwarde workes that man oughteth to do for his Saluacyon. 1533 GAU *Richt Way* 19 God lukis nocht the wtuert richtusnes quhilk mony keipis and dois wtuertlie in the sicht of men. 1604 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Catechism*, Q. What meanest thou by this word Sacrament? *A.* I mean an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 534 The rest .. Will deem in outward Rites and specious formes Religion satisfi'd. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Mark* ii. 28 The good of man is to be preferred before the outward keeping of the sabbath. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. ii, While her poor victim's outward throes Bear witness to his mental woes. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 96 The church, to outward appearance, stood more securely than ever. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 54 It was the master-piece of William's policy of outward legality. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 8 To reduce the faith to a vague futility, and its outward ordering to a piece of ingeniously reticulated pretence.

5. Applied to things in the external or material world, as opposed to those in the mind or thought.

1573–80 BAREE *Alv.* O 212 By means of our bodie, images come from outward things into our mind. 1803–6 WORDSW. *Ode Intim. Immort.* ix, Those obstinate questionings Of sense and outward things. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 273 We cannot think of outward objects of sense or of outward sensations without space. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 3 When we are in great grief and sorrow, outward things seem to affect us more than in ordinary times.

b. Applied to things that are external to one's own personality, character, or efforts, or that concern one's relations with other persons and external circumstances; extrinsic. Rarely in relation to a thing (quot. 1756).

1607–12 BACON *Ess., Fortune* (Arb.) 374 Outward Accidentes conduce much to a Mans fortune; favour; oportune death of others; occasion fitting vertue. 1685 SOUTH *Serm., Will for Deed* (1715) 385 Suppose we now, a Man be bound Hand and Foot by some outward Violence. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* Ded., The outward advantages of fortune. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 39 The different heat or cold of water is owing to outward accidents. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 72 The law must define men's outward rights and relations. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 116 Man, who in his outward conditions is more helpless than the other animals.

†c. Outside, superficial. *Obs.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot., Answ. Dugdale's Quære* (1736) 51 Upon a single View and outward Observation, they may be the Monuments of any of these three Nations.

6. †a. Unspiritual, secular. *Obs.* **b.** Dissipated, wild or irregular in conduct. *dial.*

1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 130 After a while they have fallen into an outward state of things, wherein, as they suppose, they shall have no Advantage by [spiritual gifts]. 1875 MISS POWLEY *Echoes Cumbld.* 149 (E. D. D.) In wild outwart days I spent time. 1893 SNOWDEN *Tales Yorks. Wolds* 95 He had led a very outward life—that is to say, he had been a drunkard and a reputed wife-beater.

B. *sb.* (ellipt. or absol. use of the adj.)

†1. An outer part (of anything). *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1076 Thre hundreth in place About hym stud .. Defendand him, .. Quhill all the owtwart off the feild was tynt. *Ibid.* X. 718 Off the outward thre thousand thair thai slew. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* Prol. B iv, An absolut & perfeict knowledge, of all the inwardes & outwardes of mans and womans body.

2. Outward appearance; the outside, exterior.
1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 169 Out-lining beauties outward, with a minde That doth renew swifter than blood decaies. 1621 — *Cymb.* I. i. 23 So faire an Outward, and such stuffe Within. 1644 H. Vaughan *Serm.* 19 The specious outwards of a whited Sepulchre. 1884 J. Payne *Tales fr. Arabic* I. 106 O vizier..make thine inward like unto thine outward. 1885–94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* Mar. iii, Yet in their prime they bore the palm away; Outwards of loveliness.

3. in *pl.* Outward things, circumstances, or conditions; externals.
1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxxviii. 63 Nature..makes us all equal: we are differenc'd but by accident and outwards. *a* 1655 Vines *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 78 Of the outwards of this ordinance of the supper. 1721 Wodrow *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scotl.* (1829) II. 295 They wanted not their discouragements as to outwards.

4. That which is outside the mind; the external or material world.
1832 Tennyson *Eleanore* i, There is nothing here, Which, from the outward to the inward brought, Moulded thy baby thought. 1849 Sears *Regeneration* I. iii. (1859) 31 As man sinks lower and lower into the outward he loses the power of spiritual sight and intuition. 1878 Geo. Eliot *Coll. Breakf. P.* 521 Since human consciousness awaking owned An outward.

C. *Comb.* + Ou·twardshi·ne [perh. two words], outward show or appearance (*obs.*).
1549 E. Allen tr. *Paraph. Leo Jude Rev.* 4 No hipocrisye nor outwardeshyne of godnes..is of any value before god.

Outward (au·tɨwŭɹd), *adv.* Forms: see the adj. [OE. *útan-*, *úte-*, *út-weard*: cf. OHG. *úzwert.*]
1. Of position or situation: On the outside; without.
c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 25 gie clænsas þæt utaword is cælces. — Luke xi. 39 Þæt utteweard is calices & disces gie clænsað. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 1139 In my mouth þe heft þou set & outwart þe blad of a knyfe. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. i. (1495) 592 A tree hath somwhat that longeth therto outwarde: as the rynde. 1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* vi. ix. in Ashm. *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 163 The Mater ys alterate, Both inward and outward substancyally. 1534 Tindale *Matt.* xxiii. 28 Whited tombes which appere beautyfull outwarde. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. xv, Sheepskins, with the wool outward.

b. Of motion or direction: From the inside to or towards the outside of a space or thing.
c 1290 *Becket* 2167 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 168 Heom þouȝte euere ase heo eoden outward. þat þe eorþe openede onder heom. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. x. 85 Boþe a-fyngrede and a-furst to turne þe fayre out-warde. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 608 As he went outwart bayne, He met ane Porter swayne. 1497 *Nav. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 149 They myght have their costes owteward & homeward. 1562 [see Outwardly 1 b]. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. i. 14 How quickely the wrong side may be turn'd outward. 1859 Tennyson *Guinevere* 105 Lancelot .. rushing outward lionlike Leapt on him. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* vi. 88 One eye is turned outward by the opposing muscle, forming an external squint.

† 2. Outside (of a specified or understood place); out of one's house; out of one's country, abroad.
1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 469 ȝe..werreþ outward ageust men. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxxiii. (Caxton 1483) 82 That by them his counceylle be nought shewed ne publysshed outward. 1428 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 9 For other occupacions that he had to doo utteward. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1612 Bathe outeward and als at hame. 1673 Penn *The Chr. a Quaker* iii, Men's Minds..being Outward and Abroad, God was pleased to meet them..in some External Manifestations.

† 3. On, or with reference to, the outside of the body, as opposed to its internal parts; externally.
1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 108 The stryng halte is an yl disease..and doth not appere outwarde. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 901 Membres longyng to mannes body aswell inwarde as out warde. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen VIII*, c. 8 *title*, An Acte that persones being no comen Surgeons maie mynistre medicines outwarde.

† b. On the visible outside of the body or person, esp. as opposed to the inner nature or character; in the body as opposed to the mind or spirit; in outward appearance as opposed to inner reality; outwardly, externally; publicly. *Obs.*
c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 861 A woman to haue a fair array outward and in hir self foul inward. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5755 Outward shewing holynesse Though they be fulle of cursidnesse. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 327 b/2 That he myght haue alle the rewle aboute the kynge as wel secretely as outward. 1526 Tindale 2 *Cor.* vii. 5 Outwarde was fightynge, in warde was feare. 1534 Whitinton *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 21 Which semeth rather to ryse of pride outwarde shewed than of lyberal wyl. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 89 This outward sainted Deputie .. is yet a diuell. 1673 Penn *The Chr. a Quaker* xvi, As Abraham outward and natural was the great Father of the Jews.

c. From the soul or mind into external actions or conditions.
1805 Foster *Ess.* I. vii. 87 He will endeavour to trace himself outward, from his mind into his actions. 1849 Sears *Regeneration* I. vii. (1859) 56 Superabundant life unfolding from within outward.

4. *Comb.*, as *outward-bent*, *-parting*, *-set* adjs. Also Outward-bound.
1597 Middleton *Wisd. of Solomon* IV. xv, With outward-fac'd eye and eyed face. 1836 Gladstone *Communion Hymn* (in *Good Words* July 1898), As Thy temple's portals close Behind the outward-parting throng. 1871 Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* 119 Free from outward-set control.

Out-ward (au·tɨwō·ɹd), *sb.*2 [Out- 1.]
1. An outlying ward; a ward outside the original bounds of a borough.
1871 *Windsor & Eton Expr.* 4 Nov., In the Out-Ward the election has terminated in the only way that could have been anticipated.

2. A ward of a hospital detached from the main building, or having a separate outer door.
1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Out-wa·rd,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Out- 15.] *trans.* To ward off, keep out.
1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. i. 10 Ne any armour could his dint out-ward.

Ou·tward-bou·nd, *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Outward *adv.* + Bound *ppl. a.*1] Directing the course outward, esp. going from a home port to a foreign one: of a ship, or a person; *transf.* of a voyage. Also *absol.* as *sb.*
1602 [see Homeward-bound]. 1668 Clarendon *Vind.* Tracts (1727) 7 Six or seven merchant ships, whereof some were outward-bound with merchandize. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3811/2 Our outward-bound Brasil Fleet will sail in few days. 1755 Magens *Insurances* II. 238 If an Accident happen to Ship or Cargo on the outwardbound Voyage. 1838 W. Ellis *Madagascar* iii. (1858) 63 Sighted by outward-bound ships to India. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 5/1 There is no precaution taken against outward-bounds meeting homeward-bounds?

b. *fig.* Departing this life, dying.
1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* II. v. ¶ 6 The mistress joined the outward-bound colony of my patients. 1890 Hall Caine *Boudman* x, He's really past help. He's outward bound, poor chap.

c. *fig.* Bent on wandering or straying.
1742 Young *Nt. Th.* v. 149 Thought outward-bound..flies off In fume and dissipation. 1860 Warter *Sea-board* II. 128 An outward-bound youth, and difficult to handle by reason of his carelessness.

Hence **Ou·tward-bou·nder** (*colloq.*), an outward-bound vessel.
1884 Clark Russell *Jack's Courtship* xix, An outward-bounder she was from the vane above the truck [etc.]. 1888 *Daily News* 27 June 5/5 Outward-bounders to the Colonies, East Indies, China, Japan, and the Java Seas never go within three hundred miles of Cape L'Agulhas.

Outwardly (au·tɨwŭɹdli), *adv.* (*a.*) [f. Outward *a.* + -ly 2.]
1. On the outside or outer surface; externally.
c 1480 Henryson *Test. Cres.* 509 The idole of ane thing in cace may be Sa deip imprintit in the fantasy, That it deludis the wittis outwardly. *a* 1547 Surrey *Descr. Fickle Affect. Love* 20 When in my face the painted thoughtes would outwardly apere. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 209 The tree is outwardly couered with barque. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* III. xii, If two circles touch one the other outwardly. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 422 Penyroyal, .. outwardly it is good against cold affections of the Nerves and Joynts. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 206 Nothing appears outwardly but its hands and feet. 1866 J. G. Murphy *Comm. Ex.* xxiv. 10 The spectators..only describe the outwardly visible glory.

b. Towards or in the direction of the outside; in an outward direction.
1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 204 My wife doth euer tread hir shooe a wry. Inward, or outward? nay, all outwardly. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvi. § 5 Outwardlie issuing from that one onely glorious deitie. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 63 Before the end of another month the ulceration stretched outwardly under the upper lip.

2. In outward manifestation or appearance; in external action or observance: often as contrasted with inward spirit or character.
1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xix. (Percy Soc.) 92 He wyped our chekes our sorowe to cloke, Outwardly fayning us to be glad and mery. *a* 1533 [see Outward *a.* 4]. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 64 b, Outwardly reioysyng what soever inwardly thei thought. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I. iii. 54 Are ye fantasticall, or that indeed Which outwardly ye shew? 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 97 But since my betters are of a different opinion..I shall outwardly submit. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. II. iv. 207 The country was outwardly quiet, but there were ominous undertones of disaffection.

B. *ellipt.* or *attrib.* as *adj.* = Outward *a.*
a 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* V. (1704) 457/2 No Road..with an outwardly Wind, is able..to give him conveniency of..Landing. 1656 Sanderson *Serm.* (1689) 264 God giveth to no man all the desire of his heart in these outwardly things.

† **Ou·twardmost,** *a. Obs.* [f. Outward *a.*: see -most.] Most outward, outermost.
1598 R. Haydocke tr. *Lomazzo* I. 116 When you would make a lanke, slender, and swift horse, you shall draw him upon the outward-most line. 1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 691 Behind the outwardmost divisions..I placed some of our best Archers. 1685 Boyle *Effects of Mot.* v. 56 The outwardmost were of (what they call) Chagrine, and the innermost of Gold. 1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I. 260 The outwardmost calicular leaves inclosing the flowers.

Ou·twardness. [f. Outward *a.* + -ness.]
1. The quality or condition of being outward; externality, outward existence; objectivity.
1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Extérieureté*, outwardnesse. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 829 Magnitude or Extension as such is meer outside or outwardness, it hath nothing within. 1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 19 These..give an outwardness and sensation of reality to the shapings of the dream. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. viii. vi. 68 Whatsoever I could bring into outwardness that I wrote down.

2. Occupation with, concernment or belief in outward things; esp. as opposed to that which is introspective or arises from within.
?*c* 1835 J. Sterling in Courtney *Mill* (1889) 73 He has been gradually delivered from this outwardness..individual reform must be the groundwork of social progress. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iii. (1872) 87 He dwells in vague outwardness, fallacy and trivial hearsay. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 270 The outwardness, or materiality of Vecelli. 1891 *Wesley. Meth. Mag.* Jan. 68 Owing..to his native volatility and *outwardness*, he did not come to the crisis of his spiritual history until 5 years after leaving school.

Outwards (au·tɨwŭɹdz), *adv.* (*a.*) [OE. *útweardes*, f. *útweard* Outward *adj.*, with advb. genitive *-es*. Cf. OHG. *úzwertes* (Ger. *auswärts*), MDu. *útwaerts*, Du. *uitwaards.*]
1. In an outward direction; towards that which is outside or without.
c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xi. 70 Suæ bið sio costung ærest on ðæm mode, & ðonne færeð utwearde to ðære hyde. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 92 Euer so þe wittes beoð more ispreinde utwardes, se heo lesse wendet inwardes. 1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 68 We..spendyd owtwardes be twyne Venyce and Jaffe on Moneth and ij Dayes. 1583 [see Inwards *adv.* 1 b]. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 205 Do not direct the cutting Corner of the Chissel inwards, but rather outwards. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 485 ¶ 3 A new night gown, either side to be worn outwards. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 155 To embark his capital outwards in a mercantile speculation. 1846 Brittan tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 203 To cut a semicircular flap from within outwards.

† 2. In an outward position; outwardly, outside; externally. *Obs. rare.*
1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 158 To werre onghtwardes and youre regne to recovere. *c* 1530 Tindale *Pathway Holy Scripture* Wks. (Parker Soc. 1848) 14 Yet are we full of the natural poison,..and cannot but sin outwards,..if occasion be given.

B. *attrib.* (as *adj.*). For outward goods.
1878 F. S. Williams *Midl. Railw.* 638 We pass on..to the 'Outwards' department of the great goods shed. This 'Outwards' platform..runs the length of the shed.

Out-waste: see Out- 15.

Outwatch (au·tɨwǫ·tʃ), *sb.*1 *rare.* [Out- 7.] The act of reconnoitering or watching the enemy.
1853 Lytton *My Novel* IX. iii, He occasionally sallied forth upon a kind of outwatch or reconnoitring expedition.

Outwatch (au·tɨwǫ·tʃ), *v.* [Out- 18, 17.] *trans.* To outdo in watching, watch longer than; to watch (an object) till it disappears; to watch through and beyond (a period of time).
1626 [see Outwalk]. 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 85 Or let my Lamp at midnight hour, Be seen in som high lonely Towr, Where I may oft out-watch the Bear. 1728 Young *Love Fame* vii. 175 His eye..inur'd to wake, And outwatch every star, for Brunswick's sake. 1833 Herschel *Astron.* ii. 44 To outwatch a long winter's night. 1872 O. W. Holmes *Poet Breakf.-t.* iv. 17 The old man of West Cambridge, who outwatched the rest so long after they had gone to sleep in their own churchyards.

Hence **Outwa·tch** *sb.*2, the act of outwatching.
1865 Swinburne *Poems, St. Dorothy* 58 Nor with outwatch of many travaillings Come to be eased of the least pain he hath.

Out-water, -wave: see Out- 12, 14.

† **Outwaxing,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare.* [Out- 9; after L. *ex-crēmentum*, *ex-crēscentia*, f. *ex-crēscĕre* to grow or wax out; cf. Ger. *auswuchs*, Du. *uitwas.*]
a. Excrement. b. An excrescence, outgrowth.
1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 E iij, That all the body muste be emptyed and purged of all his outwaxynges. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 31 Laser .. healeth .. outwaxynges or to growinges in the fleshe.

† **Ou·tway,** *sb. Obs.* [Out- 6.]
1. A way or passage leading out, an outlet.
1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* x. 9 Like as theeves beset ye outwayes of villages. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* IV. xxvii, In divers streets and out wayes multipli'd. 1644 [see Out- 6].
2. A by-way lying off the main route.
1566 Adlington *Apuleius* 9 In greate feare, I rode through many outwaies and deserte places. 1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 492 He betooke him to flight, and hid himselfe in an outway amongst thornes and bushes.

† **Ou·t-way,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Out- 12.] = Out-of-the-way. *Out-way going*, going out of the way, deviation.
1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. viii. (Skeat) I. 15 As the sorowe and anguisshe was greet in tyme of thyne out-waye goinge. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* IX. 166 We..still with sad hearts sail'd by out-way shores.

Out-wealth, -weapon, etc.: see Out-.

Outwear (au·twē·ɹ), *v.* [Out- 15, 15 b, 18.]
1. *trans.* To wear out, wear away; to wear down to nothing, or to an end; to consume by wearing.
a 1541 Wyatt *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 17 Though..Change hath outworn the favour that I had. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. ii. 33 Wicked Time that..doth..workes of noblest wits to nought outweare. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 82 The Characters ..were..wholly outworn by Time. 1711 *Let. to Sacheverell* 13 Subjects are insulted, and their Patience outworn. 1851 Mrs. Browning *Casa Guidi Windows* I. 76 The..clay From whence the Medicean stamp's outworn.

b. To exhaust in strength or endurance: chiefly in pa. pple. *outworn* = worn out, exhausted.
1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 690 He being outworne with travell and labour, died in peace. 1654 G. Goddard in *Introd. to Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 20 As if he had served so long that he had been outworn. 1828 Wornsw. *Wishinggate* viii, Some, by ceaseless pains outworn, Here crave an easier lot. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* III. 78 The crews outworn by the sea.

† c. *intr.* To become worn out or exhausted.
1614 C. Brooke *Ghost Rich. III* Poems (1872) 86 Life (sencible of pleasure) now feeles paine, Earth must to earth; as Nature's course outweares.

2. *trans.* To wear out, spend, pass (time).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 29 All that day she outwore in wandering And gazing on that Chambers ornament. 1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 15 You and your son,..Shall live to outwear time in happiness. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* V. 601 Here by the stream, if I the night out-wear. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* iii, And with sick longing all the night outwear To hear her morning-step upon the stair.

b. To do away with or get over (something) by process of time; to outlive, outgrow.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 347 It joyes me that you have outworne your pride. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxii. 144 The merits of Posterity have outworn the disgraces of their Ancestours. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 349 As soon as he hath outworn his Dose, he with most greedy haste returns to his Vomit before he comes to himself. 1830 TENNYSON *Sonnet* Poems 122 Could I outwear my present state of woe With one brief winter. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Aug. 2 1 He..may outwear those unattractive qualities of character.

†3. To hollow out or excavate (marks) by wearing away a surface. *Obs.*

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XX. CXXII, Her palfraies feete signes in the grasse outware.

4. To wear longer than, to outlast in wear.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec., Epil. 2 Loe I haue made a Calender for euery yeare, That steele in strength, and time in durance, shall outweare. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 180 Stone and iron would scarce out-wear them. 1893 KATH. L. BATES *Eng. Relig. Drama* 88 Like teaspoons that have outworn their set.

Outweary (aut,wī·ri), *v.* Chiefly *poet.* [OUT- 15 b.] *trans.* To weary out; to tire or fatigue utterly, to exhaust in endurance.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 75 Outwearied at last with so much painefull toile. 1683 A. D. *Art Converse* 9 Others do out-weary your patience. *a* 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 145 Unbelievers may soon be outwearied, and give it over for altogether. 1861 M. ARNOLD *South. Nt.* in *Victoria Regia* 181 Some youthful Troubadour,..Who here outwearied sank and sang A dying strain.

Hence **Outwea·ried** *ppl. a.*

1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. iii. § 1. 27 The decay of the city of Venice is..like that of an outwearied and aged human frame. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Jan. xix, Thou wilt o'ertake a lame outwearied ass.

Outwea·ve, *v.* [OUT- 15 b, 15.] *trans.* a. To weave to an end or completion. b. To weave from within outwards.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 36/1 May never hours the web of day out-weave; May never night rise from her sable cave. 1890 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* I. 11 All the trees of the wood throb with new life, and outweave their lovely attire.

Out-weed: see OUT- 15.

Outweep (aut,wī·p), *v.* [OUT- 16, 18.]

1. *trans.* To weep out, to expel or emit by weeping. *poetic.*

1597 LYLY *Wom. in Moone* IV. i, Sighing my breath, outweeping my heart bloud. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 25/1 These eyes,..Their trait'rous black before Thee here out-weep. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* x, With no stain She faded, like a cloud which had outwept its rain.

2. To outdo or surpass in weeping.

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 133 To set Christ Jesus before him, to out-sigh him, out-weep him. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* II. ii, You have outwept a woman, noble Charalois. 1767 W. L. LEWIS *Statius' Thebaid* vi. 44 The childless Mother raves, And far out-weeps her Lord. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1866 Lo mine eyes That outweep heaven at rainiest.

Outweigh (aut,wē·), *v.* [OUT- 18, 18 b.]

1. *trans.* To exceed in weight; *fig.* to be too heavy or onerous for.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 45 Then must we rate the cost of the Erection, Which if we finde out-weighes Ability, What do we then, but draw a-new the Modell In fewer offices? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 382 The taile of an African weather outweigheth the body of a good Calfe,.. according unto Leo Africanus. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 76 The weight..will outweigh it, and draw the beam of the lever down. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 171 Weigh them, and then say which outweighs the other.

2. To exceed in value, importance, or influence.

1632 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Iron Age* I. i. Wks. 1874 III. 361 Hate will out-way my loue. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Acts xxiii. 11 The presence of God with his suffering servants outweighs all their discouragements. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. viii. 297 This variation..cannot be allowed to outweigh the concurrent testimony. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxxiii. 582 With you, position outweighs honesty.

Outwell (aut,we·l), *v.* [OUT- 15, 14.]

†1. *trans.* To pour forth. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 21 His fattie waves doe fertile slime outwell. 1591 — *Virg. Gnat* 502 When .. Simois and Xanthus blood outwelde.

2. *intr.* To well out, to gush or flow forth.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IX. LXXXVI, Midst his wrath, his manly teares outwell. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. 320 From virtue's fount the purest joys outwell. 1830 TENNYSON *Claribel* 18 The slumbrous wave outwelleth.

Hence **Outwe·lling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Quaker's Meeting*, Sitting .. in deepest peace, which some out-welling tears would rather confirm than disturb. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 158 A fresh, quick outwelling of thought. 1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 358 Fissures formed during the outwelling of igneous materials from below.

Out-wend to **Outwhore**: see OUT-.

Outwick (aut,wik), *sb. Sc. Curling.* [f. OUT- 7 + WICK *v.* (?)] A shot that cannons off the outside of another stone so as to impel it nearer the tee; practised when a well-guarded adversary's stone is *in*, and an 'inwick' cannot be taken.

1805 MCINDOE *Poems* 56 (E. D. D.) Mony a nice out-weik's been ta'en.

Outwi·ck, *v. Sc. Curling.* [f. OUT- 14 + WICK *v.*] *intr.* To take or make an outwick; to strike the outside of another stone so as to send it within either circle.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 970 Out-wicking, is to strike the outer angle of a stone, so as thereby to put it into the spot. Though a much more difficult operation, it can sometimes be practised with effect when in-wicking cannot.

fig. *c* 1896 A. BENVIE *Raid of Pictonello* ii. in *R. Caledon. Curling Club Ann.* (1897–8) p. clxviii, Alas, his wits Are wandered, and his tongue makes sport of words Outwicking from the sense, the mind elsewhere.

Out-wile, *v.*: see OUT- 18.

†**Out-wi·n,** *v. Obs.* [OUT- 14, 15. (Two words in ME.)] 1. *intr.* To get out.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4462 A qwene..þat haldes þam in, Thurgh strengthe, þat þai may noght out wyn.

2. *trans.* To get (something) out.

c 1400 *Alexius* (Laud 463) 450 Þat writ he drow & 3erne tey, He ne myght it out winne. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1582 Be that tyme he myghte note wele a worde owt wyn.

3. To get out of. *rare.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 20 It is a darksome delve farre under ground, With thornes and barren brakes environd round, That none the same may easily out-win.

†**Out-wind** (aut,waind), *sb. Obs.* [OUT- 1.] A wind from the offing; a wind blowing inshore.

1676 C. JEFFEREYSON *Lett.* in *Eng. Sqr. 17th C.* (1878) I. 173 [Near Funchal there is]a rock, a small distance from the land, between which and the shoar, the Porteguise ships ride in out-windes. *a* 1703 H. WINSTANLEY in Smiles *Engineers* (1861) II. 17 The sea would be so raging about these rocks, caused by outwinds and the running of the grownd seas coming from the main ocean. 1754 T. GARDNER *Hist. Acc. Dunwich* 214 Choaked by most boisterous Outwinds.

†**Outwind** (-waind), *v.*[1] *Obs.* [OUT- 14, 15, 24.] 1. *intr.* To wind off or become unwound. In quot. *fig.*

a 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Metr. Visions, Weston* Poems 1825 II. 30 Which caused my welthe full soon to outwynd.

2. *trans.* To unwind; to disentangle, extricate.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. iii. 9 They have him enclosed so behind, As by no meanes he can himselfe outwind. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. lxxi, When shalt thou once outwind Thy self from this sad yoke?

Outwind (aut,waind), *v.*[2] [f. OUT- 26 + WIND *sb.*] *trans.* To put out of wind or breath.

1708 OCKLEY *Saracens* (1848) 121 Your enemies are two to one; and there is no breaking them but by out-winding them. 1721 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 167 A Moose soon outwinds a Deer. *c* 1825 CHOYCE *Log Jack Tar* (1891) 94 Several more men..soon came up with two more of our number, who were out-winded.

†**Ou·t-wi·ng,** *sb. Sc. Obs.* [OUT- 3.] A wing (of an army); = L. *āla*.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 268 At last the outwingis of Romanis, be multitude of pepil, ouirset thair enmimes fornens thaim. 1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 8 Embattailed in due order, the pikemen in a Macedonian phalanx, the horsemen in their outwings.

Outwing (aut,wiŋ), *v.* [OUT- 21.]

1. *trans.* To exceed in swiftness of wing, to surpass in flight; to fly beyond.

1717 GARTH *Ovid's Metam.* XIV. *Picus & Canens* 42 His courser springs O'er hills and lawns, and ev'n a wish outwings. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 538 Fame flies before, Out-wings the wind! 1898 *Advance* (Chicago) 6 Jan. 23/1 Mr. Morse's robins must have despaired of their effort to out-wing the limit of snow.

2. *Mil.* Of an army: To extend with its wings beyond (the enemy's); to outflank.

1648 CROMWELL *Let.* 20 Aug. in *Carlyle*, Colonel Dean's and Colonel Pride's [regiments] outwinging the Enemy, could not come to so much share of the action. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. ii. 28 Both the Enemy's Lines out wing'd ours considerably. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. xii. 189 His right came in contact with the enemy's left, outwinged it, and attacked it in front and flank.

Out-wi·nterer. [OUT- 8; from *winter out.*] A beast that winters out.

1770–4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) IV. 351 *Out-winterers*, as they are called, or cattle kept out all winter.

Out-wish, *v.*: see OUT- 18.

†**Ou·t-wit,** *sb. Obs.* [OUT- 3.] The faculty of observation or perception; an external sense.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XIII. 289 A lyer in soule; With Inwit and with outwitt ymagenen and studye, As best for his body he. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 291 Sum good iugement is of mennes out-wittis, as þei iugen whiche mete is good & whiche mete is yuel, and sum men iugement is of mennes witt wiþinne, as men iugen how þei schal do, by lawe of consience.

Outwit (aut,wi·t), *v.* [OUT- 21.]

1. *trans.* To excel in wit; to surpass in wisdom or knowledge. *arch.*

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* II. XXXI. 253 What arts did Churchmen in former times use, when they did so much out-wit and out-wealth us. 1694 HOWE *Princ. Oracles God* XVII, A thing whereon the wisdom of the Creator hath infinitely outwitted us, and gone beyond us. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 138 Thou..Shalt outsee seers, and outwit sages.

2. To overreach or get the better of by superior craft or ingenuity; to prove too clever for.

1652 KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lozia* 114 Her Uncle was outwitted. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* III. Wks. 1716 III. 164 Rebekkah that club'd with her beloved Son Jacob..to cheat or, rather (as the Quakers word it) to Outwit his own Father and Brother. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* V. (1862) 178 There reveals itself here the very essence and truest character of evil, which evermore outwits and defeats itself. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. iv. 197 Every commercial treaty was an attempt made by one nation to outwit another.

Hence **Outwi·tted** *ppl. a.*; **Outwi·tting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Outwi·ttal** (*nonce-wd.*), the fact of outwitting; **Outwi·tter,** one who outwits.

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. viii. 78 Their Cheating,.. Outwitting, and Over-reaching, in Shops and Exchange. 1775 LANGHORNE *Country Justice* II. 20 The worship'd Calves of their outwitting Knaves. 1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. iv. § 2. 96 If he can outwit the great outwitter. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* I. 11 The outwitted beast. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 750 The tricks of Sir Robert..and their outwittal by Matilda. 1891 *Athenæum* 9 May 599/3 This perpetual outwitting of examiners.

Outwith (aut,wiþ), *prep.* and *adv.* Chiefly *north.*; now only *Sc.* Forms: *a.* 3 (*Orm.*) utenn wiþþ, utwiþþ; 3 utewiþ, 4 utewit, -wid, utwit, -wyth; oute-, out-wiþ, 4–5 utwith, 4– outwith (6 owt-, oute-). *β. Sc.* 4 ututh, 4–5 owtouth, outhouth, otouth, otow, 4–6 utouth. [f. OUT *adv.* + WITH *prep.*: cf. INWITH, and WITHOUT (in which the same elements are transposed).]

A. *prep.* 1. Without; outside of. a. Of position.

c 1200 ORMIN 13116 Þho wat þatt utwiþþ Crisstenndom Niss nohht tatt Crist maȝȝ cwemenn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20932 (Cott.) Vt-wit [*Gött.* vtewid, *Edin.* outwiþ, *Fairf.* wiþ-out, *Trin.* wiþoute] þe toun apon þe est side. *Ibid.* 588 (Cott.) Vtewit [*Fairf.* Oute-wiþ] paradis [was adam] wroght. *a* 1400 *Burgh Laws* vii. (*Sc. Stat.* I.) Ututh þe burgh. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 317 Enlarge it half a foote Outwith the wough. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 87 Takin utouth thair munitions. 1591 BRUCE *Eleven Serm.* D v a, Iesus Christ .. out-with whome there is nather comfort nor consolatioun. 1640 *Bk. War Comm. Covenanters* 133 The awners quhairof are outwith the kingdome. 1875 *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* X. 286 It is only probable that *outwith* this row there had been an outer course of piles. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 App. Cas. 457 Any Court or tribunal outwith Scotland.

b. Of motion: Out of, out from.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 90 He, but swerd, his vayis raid Weill otow [*MS. E.* otowth] thame. *Ibid.* 448 Richt as thai wald to lanik fair, Otow [*MS. E.* owtouth] quhar the enbuschement var. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Katerine*) 1104 Þe tyrand gert hir furth be had outhouth þe ȝettis of þe cite. 1553–4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 155 Thai sall nocht evaid nor eschaip owtwith this burcht of Edinburch.

†2. Of time: Beyond. *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 10346 (Cott.) Bath þam bar tua wimmen geld þat vte-wit [*other texts* out of] birth o barn was teld. 1479 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 36/2 Gif ony personis .. before or eftir, vtwith þe said iiij yeris [etc.].

B. *adv.* 1. Of position: Without; on the outside; outwardly.

c 1200 ORMIN 4778 All þiss wass utenn wiþþ unnhal þurrh swiþe unnride unnhæle. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 39 Hit ne fareð nawt swa as [ha] wenеð þat iseoð utewið. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 968 Vt-wyth to se þat elene cloystor, þou may, bot in-wyth not a fote. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12201 This Vlixes, þat vtwith aunterit hym neuer. *c* 1520 M. NISBET *N. T. in Scots* Mark iii. 32 Thi modere & thi brethire outwith seekis thee. 1582–8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 147 That thair interpryse should nather be devulgat in the toune nor outewith.

2. Of direction: Out.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 299 Till thaim wtouth send thai sone, And bad thaim herbery thaim that nycht. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* II. 78 Colin her father, who had outwith gane. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xli. (1873) 233 The two being..only 'freens fae the teeth ootwuth'.

Out-woe, Out-woman: see OUT- 21, 22.

Ou·twood. [OUT- 1, 3.] a. A wood lying outside a park or demesne. b. The outer border of a wood or forest.

1449 *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 98, x oks of tymbre, to be taken in yor outwods of Kenelworth. 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 359/1 The Graunte of Kepyng of the Parke called the Moote Parc, with the Oute Wodes of Crambourne, within the Forest of Wyndesore. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 4 The thirde maner of commen pasture is in ye lordes out wodes that lye commen to his tenauntes, as commen mores or hethes, the whiche were neuer errable landes. 1883 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* (1888) 52 The two lads .. hurried through the remainder of the outwood.

Out-word, *v.*: see OUT- 21.

Outwork (aut,wɜ·k), *sb.* [OUT- 1, 3.]

1. Any part of the fortifications of a place lying outside the parapet; any detached or advanced work forming part of the defence of a place; an outer defence or outfort.

1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* V. ii, Our outworks are surprized, the sentinel slain. 1642 CHAS. I *Message to Both Houses* 11 July, Out-works to defend the Town. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 190 This fort .. had neither ditch nor outwork. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 327 The tower is light, supported by outworks at the angles. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 679 Cork was vigorously attacked. Outwork after outwork was rapidly carried.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1615 BACON *Advice to Sir G. Villiers* V. § 7 Wks. 1872 VI. 44 The care of our out-work, the Navy Royal and shipping of the kingdom, which are the walls thereof. 1622 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 134 All our moralities are but our outworks, our Christianity is our citadel. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* ii. 65 Belief in creation is a necessary outwork of any true theism whatever.

†2. An extra dish served as a relish; a *hors-d'œuvre. Obs.*

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. III. 69 A pretty Basket well fill'd with the choice eating Fruits of the Season, ..which in the Courts of Kings and Princes, is called the *Hors-d'oeuvre*, or the Out-work. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Anchovy*, You may..serve it up to Table for an Out-work, with Orange and fry'd Parsley.

3. Work upon the outside or exterior of anything.

1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2655/4 A Golden Sword drawn with some Outworks upon the Head and Shell. 1716–17 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 223 For the workemen in fitting up the six chambers their out work, in his new Addition to his Refronting the Coll. with freestone.

4. (*out-work.*) Work done outside, i. e. out of doors, out of the house, out of the shop or factory, etc.; in *Cricket* = OUT-FIELDING.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* Contents 10 Commencement of the Outwork of the ensuing Season. 1813 R. KERR *Agric. Surv. Berw.* xv. 420 What is called out-work, as helping to fill muck carts, spreading the muck, setting and hoeing potatoes [etc.]. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 June 7/1 He cordially joined in I——'s pæan over the out-work of the 'Varsity. 'The fielding of the Oxonians has been grand.'

Outwork (aut,wɚ·rk), *v.* [OUT- 15, 15 b, 21, 18.]

1. *trans.* †**a.** To bring out as a result of work, to produce (*obs.*); **b.** To work out to a conclusion; to complete. (*poetic.*)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4144 Vdolatrie..ofte nt wrogte hem sorges dref. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 65 For now three dayes of men were full outwrought, Since he this hardy enterprize began. 1901 T. HARDY *Mute Opinion* 14, I saw, in web unbroken, Its history outwrought.

†**2.** To excel in work or workmanship. *Obs.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 253, I do not thinke but all the Smiths in London, Norwich, or Yorke.. would enuy him, if they could not outworke him. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 206 She did lye In her Pauillion.. O're-picturing that Venus, where we see The fancie out-work Nature. 1782 HAN. MORE *Belshazzar* II. Dramas 175 Thou hast out-wrought the pattern he bequeath'd thee, And quite outgone example.

3. To surpass or outdo in working; to work more strenuously or faster than.

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* III. iii, But, in your violent acts, The fall of torrents and the noise of tempests,.. Be all out-wrought by your transcendant furies. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* xii. 12 He makes all haste he can to outwork the children of light. 1880 A. H. HUTH *Buckle* II. 171 Captain Cook found that his sailors could outwork the islanders.

Ou·t-wo·rker. [OUT- 2.] One who works outside, i. e. out of doors, out of the house, out of the shop or factory for which he works.

1813 R. KERR *Agric. Surv. Berw.* xv. 420 Their occupiers [were] bound to shear at the ordinary wages, and to supply certain outworkers when wanted. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. ix. 95 Then the few tired outworkers were regaled by the groans and tossings of the sick. 1894 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 3/4 The lists of out workers which are now required to be kept by the manufacturers of all kinds of wearing apparel, cabinet and furniture making [etc.].

Ou·twoːrking, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] The action or process of working out; practical operation.

1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* v. 1, 2 The generations, evolutions, or outworkings of the skies and the land. 1880 T. C. MURRAY *Origin Ps.* ix. 286 The outworking of this applied force in the physical phenomena of life.

Ou·t,wo:rld, out-world, *sb.* [OUT- 3.] The external or outside world; the world external to a person's mind, sphere of action, etc.; an outlying or outer world.

1647 H. MORE *Resolution* 60 And long acquaintance with the light Of this Outworld. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. 755 Forth glided—not alone Each painted warrior, every girl of stone,—..But the entire out-world. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Vicar Morwenstow* vii. 193, I hope to hear from you what is going on in the out-world.

Ou·t-world, *a.* [OUT- 12.] Out-of-the-world.

1884 MAY CROMMELIN *Brown-Eyes* iii. 28 Sometimes .. came a foreigner or two from far lands,..attracted, by hearing at Amsterdam of this strange out-world spot.

†**Outwo·rldish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Cf. *outlandish.*] Fairfax's word for Extramundane.

1674 FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 58 If outworldish boak be yielded at all, it must needs be yielded infinite to boot.

Outworn, out-worn (aut,wɔ̄·ɹn, *attrib.* aut,wɔ̄ɹn), *ppl. a.* [OUT- 11, from *wear out.*]

1. Worn out, as clothes; wasted, consumed, or obliterated by wear or by the action of time; hence *fig.* of beliefs, customs, institutions, etc., that have ceased to be useful; obsolete, out of date.

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 362 To seek to procure vs enuie only with stale and outworne Lies. 1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 226 In old marbles and coins and out-worn inscriptions. 1806 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, '*The world is too much*' 10 I'd rather be A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 1063 The earth doth like a snake renew Her winter weeds outworn. 1897 CREIGHTON *Hist. Papacy* VI. vi. i. 15 The out-worn ideals of feudalism.

2. Of living beings, their faculties, etc.: Exhausted as to physical vigour or vitality; spent.

1597 HOWSON *Serm.* 24 Dec. 31 A spent and outworne life. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 580 Better at home lie bed-rid,.. Inglorious, unemployed, with age outworn. 1817 BYRON *Lament Tasso* viii, The Powers of Evil can..prevail Against the outworn creature they assail. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 273 We pray for the..sated and outworn man.

Out-worth, *v.*: see OUT- 21.

Outwrangle (aut,ræ·ŋg'l), *v.* [OUT- 18.] *trans.* To outdo or surpass in wrangling, quarrelsome disputing, or altercation.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 15 Thinkst thou..as none can outwraagle thee? 1618 ROWLANDS *Sacr. Mem.* 5 You Coninrers .. That boast you can the fiends of hell outwrangle. *a* 1659 OSBORN *Observ. Turks* (1673) 292 If Law did not out-wrangle Nature.

Out-wrench, *v.*: see OUT- 15.

†**Outwre·st,** *v. Obs.* [OUT- 15.] *trans.* To draw out or extract as with a forcible twist; to extort; to extract by superior force.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 23 My engreeved mind could find no rest, Till that the truth thereof I did out wrest. *a* 1631 DONNE *Bait* Poems (1650) 38 Let coarse bold hands, from slimy nest The bedded fish in banks out-wrest.

Outwre·stle, *v.* [OUT- 14, 18 b.]

†**1.** *intr.* To escape by wrestling, to struggle free.

1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. C c iij, Loke how the tempest storm, whan winds outwrastling blowes at south.

2. *trans.* To overcome in wrestling; to grapple or strive successfully with; to wrestle better than.

1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) A a ij, Where other valyke in workyng or skyll, Outwrestle the world, and wyeld it at wyll. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 99 If they [bees] out-wrastle all these difficulties, yet they will scarce swarm that year. 1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sci.* (*c* 1865) II. 62/1 It can outwrestle the athlete.

Outwri·ng, *v.* [OUT- 16.] *trans.* To force out (liquid) by or as by wringing.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2527 *Phillis*, Youre teres falsly out wronge. 1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. C c iij, Whan god from skies..His watry showres outwrings.

So **Out-wru·ng** *ppl. a.*, outstretched and wrung.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Isobel's Child* x, I am not used .. to prayer With shaken lips and hands out-wrung.

Outwrite (aut,rəi·t), *v.* [OUT- 18, 17, 15 b.]

1. *trans.* To surpass or excel in writing; to write better than.

1643 T. COLEMAN *Serm.* in Kerr *Covenants & Cov.* (1895) 180 You outwrite your copy. 1671 SHADWELL *Humorist* Epil. 30 He would with ease all Poets else out-write. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 96 P 4 My half-Education and Love of idle Books, made me outwrite all that made Love to her by way of Epistle. 1888 (see OUTREAD 2).

2. To get over or beyond by writing.

1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* IV. viii, These wild opinions of his, ..He will outwrite them. 1852 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Friendships Miss M.* (1882) II. x. 168 It was a miserable feeling. At last I out-wrote it.

3. *refl.* To write oneself out, exhaust one's powers of writing. *rare.*

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Nov. 5/5 The music..has all Offenbach's charm of tone and melody. He has clearly not outwritten himself yet.

Ou·twri·ting, *vbl. sb.* [OUT- 9.] The action of writing out or at length.

1871 HAWTHORNE *Sept. Felton* (1879) 184 This was the full expression and outwriting of that crabbed little mystery.

Outwrought, pa. t. and pple. of OUTWORK *v.*

†**Outwry·,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [app. f. OUT- 24 + WRY *v.*[1] to cover: cf. BEWRY.] *trans.* To discover.

13.. *K. Alis.* 6483 Now hab he in Egipte y-seyze, Al þat any mon can outwryze [*Bodley MS.* bywreye].

Out-yard: see OUT- 1.

Outye·ll, *v. rare.* [OUT- 14, 18.]

†**1.** *intr.* To yell out, utter a yell. *Obs.*

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* X. D d iv b, Tryton..blew with whelkid shell Whose wrinckly wreathed flue, did fearful shril in seas outyell.

2. *trans.* To outdo in yelling; to yell louder than.

1825 HOGG *Queen Hynde* 395 Dire echoes that outyell The grovelling, bellowing sounds of hell. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock N.* XXXVIII, Every engine outyelling its rival.

†**Outye·t,** *v. Obs.* [f. OUT- 15 + YET (*yhet, yet*) *v.*] *trans.* To pour out, diffuse, shed. Hence †**Outye·tting** *vbl. sb.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7119 In helle,..out-yhetted salle be, Ma teres þan dropes er in þe se. *c* 1340 — *Prose Tr.* 1 Oyle owt-3ettide es thi name. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXIII. (*George*) 805 Thru þe outȝetyng of hyre hlude.

Out-zany, Out-Zola: see OUT- 22, 23 b.

Ouu-, obs. spelling of *ouv-, ov-, ow-*, as in Ouuen, Ouuerage, Ouurage, Ouuerture, obs. ff. OVEN, OVERAGE, OVERTURE.

Ouver, Ouvert, Ouverture, obs. ff. OVER, OVERT, OVERTURE.

Ouwe, Ouwer, obs. forms of OWE, YOUR.

Ouwhar, ouwher(e, var. *Obs.*

Ouyr, Ouyrley, obs. forms of OVER, OVERLAY.

Ouze, obs. form of OOZE.

Ouzel, ousel (ū·z'l). Forms: *α.* 1 ósle, 4 osul, (hosel), 4–5 osel, (5 owsille, osill, -ulle, -ylle), 6 oaell, -yll, osȝil, oozel, owsell, -yl, ousil, -syl, -zell, 6–7 ousell, 6–8 owael, 7 ou-, owale, 7–8 ouzle, 6– ousel, 8– ouzel, (9 *dial.* uzzle, ussel). *β.* 4 (?) wesel, 6–7 woosell. [OE. *ósle* wk. fem.:—**ǫmsla* = OHG. *amsala* (MHG., Ger. *amsel*); ulterior etymology unknown. The form *wesel* in Trevisa is prob. an error for *wosel.*]

1. A name of certain birds of the genus *Turdus.*

a. An old name of the blackbird or merle (*T. merula*). This is app. the original application of the name (although sense b may have been included); it is now mainly a literary archaism, but appears to be in local use in the qualified form *black-* or *garden-ouzel.* Also attrib. in *ouzel-cock.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* (O. E. T.) 665 *Merula*, oslae. *a* 725 *Corpus Gl.* ibid. 1306 Osle. *c* 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 260/26 *Merula*, osle. *c* 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 164 *En braunche seet la merle*, an hosel-brit. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 187 Þe wesels [L. *merule*, CAXT. ousels] be blak among vs; þere [Arcadia] þey beeþ white. *Ibid.* 237 In towne, as it longes, Þe osul twytereþ mery songes. *c* 1450 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 296 Owsilless, and presches, and other smale briddes. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 20 b, Blacke byrdes or ousyls, amonge wylde fowle hath the chiefe prayse. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 128 The Woosell cocke, so blacke of hew, With Orenge-tawny bill. 1594 R. BARNFIELD *Affect. Sheph.* II. x, Gins and wyles, the Oozels to beguile. 1746 W. THOMPSON *Hymn to May* xxvii, The ouzle sweetly shrill. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 93 The mellow ouzel fluted in the elm. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* x, It is difficult there to know a carrion crow from an ousel. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Black-ousel*, the blackbird.

b. Applied to the allied species *T. torquatus*, usually distinguished as **Ring-ouzel**; also known locally as *crag-, moor-, mountain-, rock-, tor-ouzel.*

The earlier quots. under **a** may have included this; in the following it is distinguished from the *merle* or otherwise identified.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 713 The Maviss and the Merle syngis, Osillis and Stirlingis. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The maueis maid myrtht, for to mok the merle..the lyntquhit sang cuntirpoint quhen the osȝil ȝelpit. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* X. xxiv. 284 Ousles, Throstles, Blackbirds, and Stares,.. depart aside from us, but goe not farre. *a* 1705 RAY *Synops. Meth. Avium* (1713) 65, *Merula torquata*, The Ring-Ouzel or Amzel. 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xx. 57 The ousel is larger than a blackbird, and feeds on haws. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 8 Ring ouzel..so called from the white gorget on the bird's breast.

†**c.** *transf.* Applied to a person (prob. of dark hair or complexion). *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 9 *Shal.* And how doth.. your fairest Daughter, and mine, my God-Daughter Ellen? *Sil.* Alas, a blacke Ouzell. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* II. i, *Rhe.*..What new ouzle's this? *Tham.*..This stranger, an Athenian, named Parthenophill.

2. Applied with distinctive adjuncts to other birds, popularly associated with the prec. **a. Brook Ouzel,** the Water Rail (*Rallus aquaticus*).

1611 COTGR., *Mere des caille*, a Rayle; or, a brooke-Owsell. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 314 The Water-Rail called by some the Bilcock or Brook-Owzel. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 176.

b. Rose-coloured Ouzel, the Rose-coloured Pastor or Starling, *Pastor* (*Turdus* Linn.) *roseus.*

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 489 The rose colored ouzel. 1832 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 1. 4 It was mentioned that a male bird of the rose-coloured ouzel (*Pastor roseus*) had been shot at West Ord.

c. Water Ouzel, the DIPPER (*Cinclus aquaticus*); also the American Dipper (*C. mexicanus*).

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXV. (1748) 366 The water-woosell next all over black as jet. 1793 G. WHITE *Selborne* II. vii. (1875) 156 The water-ousel is said to haunt the mouth of the Lewes river. 1849 KINGSLEY *N. Devon* Misc. II. 243 The startled water-ousel, with his white breast, flitted a few yards. 1874 ALLEN in Coues *Birds N. W.* 12 The American Ouzel (*Cinclus mexicanus*) is doubtless a frequent inhabitant of nearly all the mountain-streams of Colorado.

Ova, plural of OVUM.

Oval (ō·văl), *a.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Also 6 ovalle, 6–7 -all, 7 -ale. [prob. ad. mod.L. *ōvāl-is*, *-e*, f. *ōvum* egg. (The ancient L. word was *ōvāt-us.*) Hatz.-Darm. cite F. *oval* adj. from Rabelais 1546.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Having the form of an egg; egg-shaped; approximately egg-shaped, ellipsoidal.

1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 398 She standeth as in a hollow shell, or Oval figure concave. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 18 [They] spinne silke.. Leauing their oual bottoms there behind. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 264 It was from the oval or round figure of the world that they represented it by an egg. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 531 Suspending..sometimes the oval date, and sometimes the rounded cocoa-nut. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 292 Of the cultivated varieties [of the Citron] some are oval, others round..The Lemon..fruit oval or ovate.

2. Having the outline of an egg as projected on a surface; having more or less the form or outline of an elongated circle or ellipse; elliptical.

Oval window, the *fenestra ovalis* of the ear: see WINDOW.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. ii, Mine oval room Fill'd with such pictures as Tiberius took From Elephantis. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 95 The Caspian Sea is..in forme Ouall. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 14 Sept., At proper distances were placed three oval pictures. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* I. § 1 Does one man in a million know how oval frames are turned? 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* ii. (1849) 6 The planets describe ellipses or oval paths around the sun.

3. Of or pertaining to an egg. *rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 121 Their ovall conceptions, or egges within their bodies. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 5 Generation by and in Oval Conceptions. 1884 *Morning Herald* (Reading, Pennsylv.) 14 Apr., Never before probably was there so much done in the way of oval confectionery.

4. In specific names of tools, etc.:

Oval chuck = elliptic chuck: see quot. 1842; **oval compass,** a compass for describing ovals; **oval file,** a file whose cross-section is elliptical or oval; used sometimes as a gulleting file (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **oval lathe,** a lathe for turning ovals.

1779 *Specif. Taylor's Patent* No. 1232. 2 The turning of potts is performed by an oval lathe made for that purpose. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Oval Chuck*, an appendage to a lathe, of such a nature that the work attached to it and cut by the tool in the usual manner becomes of an oval form.

5. *Comb.* (in senses 1 and 2). **a.** parasynthetic, as *oval-arched* (having an oval arch), *oval-berried, -bodied, -bored, -faced, -figured, -headed, -leaved, -shaped*, etc.; **b.** with another adj., expressing an intermediate or blended form, as *oval-lanceolate, -truncate*, etc. Also *oval-wise* adv. and adj.

1884 HARRIS in *Littell's Living Age* (U. S.) CLXI. 91 A magnificent *oval-arched gateway. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 181 The greenish, *oval-bodied Cochlea. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 115 The gun has since been made two inches larger in the bore, and even *oval-bored. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 51 The Theorist's *Oval-figured earth not being sufficient for such an effect. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 113 The great *oval-headed Testudo. 1751 — *Hist. Plants* 292 The *oval-leaved Rhamnus. 1835-6 TODD *Cyc. Anat.* I. 765/1 The first of the..masses is *oval-shaped. 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 160 The spermogones are oval or *oval-truncate. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2483/4 One John Allen, ..*Oval-Visaged, .. run away from his Master. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxxiii. (1614) 65/1 For forme long and *ovall-wise doubling in length twice her bredth. 1625 LISLE *Du Bartas* 73 A young wood's whizzing boughs that..oual-wise bewal'd the flowre embossed field.

B. *sb.*

1. A plane figure resembling the longitudinal section of an egg; a closed curve having the chief axis considerably longer than the one at right angles to it, and the curvature greatest at each end; strictly, with one end more pointed than the other, as in most eggs, though popularly applied also to a regular ellipse; in *mod. Geom.* applied to any closed curve (other than a circle or ellipse), esp. one without a node or cusp.

Carpenter's oval, a figure formed of two pairs of unequal circular arcs joined alternately where their tangents coincide, so as to form a continuous closed curve, approaching an ellipse. *Cartesian oval*, or *oval of Descartes*: see quots. 1842, 1877; for *Cassinian, conjugate oval*, see these words.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* A iv b, A Perfect Square, Triangle, Circle, Ouale..and such other Geometricall figures. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 31 The principall part thereof riseth in an ouall surrounded with pillars admirable for their proportion. 1672 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 201 Possibly they might not at London know one of the best ways of making a carpenter's oval to any ratio of diameters. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v., *Oval* denotes also certain roundish figures, of various..shapes, among curve lines of the higher kinds. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. s.v., The Ovals of Descartes are a species of geometrical curves...They may be defined as the locus of the vertex of a triangle on a given base, one of whose sides has a given ratio to the sum or difference of a given line and the other side. *c* 1865 LD. BROUGHAM in *Circ. Sci.* I. *Introd. Disc.* 12 The planets move in ovals, from gravity. 1877 B. WILLIAMSON *Int. Calc.* (ed. 2) viii. § 166 The Oval of Descartes..consists of two ovals, one lying inside the other. *Ibid.*, The arc of a Cartesian Oval.

b. An egg-shaped or ellipsoidal body.

1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* i. 25 The gradual evolution of the flagellated body from crescent through oval and sphere can with patience be easily followed.

2. Applied to various things having an oval or (usually) elliptical outline; e. g. an oval picture frame, an oval window; the CARTOUCHE in which royal names are phonetically represented in Egyptian hieroglyphics; an enclosure or piece of ground, water, etc., of elliptical shape.

Kennington Oval, in athletics 'the Oval', an open space at Kennington in South London (opened in 1846), where cricket-matches, etc., are played.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. viii. 226 About his breast hung her Picture, set in a rich Ovall. 1677-8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 23 A new ouall to give light to the starecase. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 93 The Oval is fitted stiff upon the Staff, that it may be set nearer or farther from the Tooth. 1755 *Monitor* No. 9 I. 71 It is a fine political picture in miniature :..in an oval of an inch square. 1857 CHAMBERS *Inform. for People* 686/1 The Surrey Club at the Kennington Oval..keep cricket going throughout the season. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* vii. 183 The royal oval in which the name of Cleopatra (Klaupatra) is spelt with its vowel sounds in full.

† **b.** *Arch.* An ornament in the shape of an egg, often carved upon an echinus or ovolo: see OVUM; also the OVOLO itself. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Echinus*, This Ornament is now made use of in Cornices of the Ionick, Corinthian, and Composit Orders, being Carved with Anchors, Darts, and Ovals or Eggs. *Ibid.* s.v. *Oval*, In Architecture Oval or Ovolo is the same as Echinus.

† **c.** One of the seven balls (*ova*) used in the ancient Roman circus to indicate the number of rounds run in a race. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLI. xxvii. 1114 The Ovales to marke and skore up the number of courses.

† **O·val,** *a.*[2] and *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ōvāl-is* belonging to an ovation.]

A. *adj.* (See quot. 1656.)

1430 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. i. (1494) n v, The crowne also which called was Duall Toke first name of ioye and gladnesse. 1656 BLOUNT *Gl.*, *Oval*, belonging to the triumph called Ovation. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii, The Triumphal, Oval, and Civicall Crowns of Laurel, Oake, and Myrtle.

B. *sb.* An oval crown (L. *corōna ovālis*), i. e. that conferred in an ovation: see OVATOR.

1614 SYLVESTER *Parl. Vertues Royall* 768 Yet hundred Laurels never widow-curst, And hundred Ovals, which no skin hath burst; Prove I haue often Conquer'd without Thee.

Ovalbumen, -in (ōv-ălbiū·mĕn, -in). *Chem.* [f. L. *ovi albumen* (Pliny), white of egg.] The albumen or white of egg; egg albumen.

1835-6 TODD *Cyc. Anat.* I. 89/2 Coagulated ovalbumen, when long boiled in water, becomes bulky and falls into pieces. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 652 The reactions of albumen from the white of the hen's egg (ovalbumen), therefore, differ in some respects from those afforded by albumen contained in the serum of blood (seralbumen). 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Ovalbumin is not precipitated by ether.

Ovale·scent, *a.* [f. OVAL *a.*[1] + -ESCENT.] Approaching an oval form: approximately oval.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ovali-, comb. form of mod.L. *ōvāli-s* oval, as in *ovali-globose* adj.

1775 J. JENKINSON *Brit. Pl.* Gloss., *Ovali-globose*, a globose leaf partly oval.

Ova·liform, *a.* [f. mod.L. *ōvāli-s* OVAL *a.*[1] + -FORM.] = OVAL *a.*[1] 1.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 264 *Ovaliform*, whose longitudinal section is oval, and transverse circular.

O·valish, *a. rare*[−1]. [-ISH[1].] Somewhat oval.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2578/4 A Rose Diamond of an Ovallish shape.

Ovally (ōv-vălĭ), *adv.* [-LY[2].] In an oval manner or form.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 5 The Common Fly.. her eyes are most remarkable, being exceeding large, ovally protuberant. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 336 Delicate papillæ which become spherically or ovally dilated at their free ends.

Ovalness (ōv-vălnĕs). [-NESS.] The quality of being oval.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Ovalness*, the being in the Form of an Egg. 1882 LEDGER *Sun* 118 Of different degrees of ovalness. 1892 *Leisure Hour* Oct. 851/1 The 'eccentricity' or ovalness of Mars's orbit.

O·valoid, *a.* [-OID.] Resembling an oval; imperfectly oval.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **O·vant,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ovāns, ovānt-em*, pr. pple. of *ovāre* to have an ovation.] Celebrating an ovation; triumphing in or as in an ovation; of the nature of an ovation.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* III. ii. (1622) 65 That for.. exploits done the sommer past, hee should enter the citie, ouant, or with a small triumph. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IV. xliii. 166 A Generall was said to enter Ovant into the citie, when ordinarily without his armie following him, he went on foot, or rode on horsebacke only, and the people in their Acclamations for joy, redoubled Ohe, or Oho. 1631 W. SALTONSTALL *Pict. Loquent.* E xij b, [In a horse-race] the forerunner is receiv'd ovant, with great acclamations of joy. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* VI. v. 82 These ovant souls, Knights of Saint Vincent are For high atchievements gain'd. 1658 BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 161 Whatsoever stuff or provisions Suetonius Paullinus..might design for a triumphal, or an ovant shew at Rome.

Ova·rial, *a. rare.* [f. OVARI-UM + -AL.] = OVARIAN.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 324 *note*, An ovarial dropsy. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 297 Development of ovarial tubes in Insecta.

‖ **Ovaria·lgia.** *Path.* Also **ovaralgia.** [f. OVARIUM + *-algia*, f. Gr. ἄλγος pain.] Ovarian neuralgia.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 502 This phenomenon (which has been designated ovaralgia..) is one of frequent occurrence in the hysterical.

Hence **Ovaria·lgic** *a.*, pertaining to or affected with ovarialgia (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892).

Ovarian (ōvē·rĭăn), *a.* [f. OVARI-UM + -AN; in mod.F. *ovarien.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an ovary or ovaries. **a.** *Anat.* and *Zool.*

Ovarian vesicle, (*a*) a Graafian follicle (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892); (*b*) = GONOPHORE 2.

1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 350 The Ovarian veins communicate with the uterine sinuses. 1872 THOMAS *Dis. Women* 623 Ancient literature is singularly barren upon the subject of ovarian diseases. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 185 In some .. the embryos are developed in the ovarian sacs, or in the cavity of the body.

b. *Bot.*

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 122 In true compound pistils the union does not always extend to the summit of the ovarian region.

Ovarie·ctomy. *Surg.* [f. as prec. + Gr. ἐκτομή excision.] Excision of an ovary; oophorectomy.

1889 *Lancet* 27 Apr. 854/2 Professor d'Antona gave a list of thirty-two successful ovariectomies.

Ovario- (ōvē·rĭo), combining form of OVARIUM, combined with adjs. to express the participation of the ovary with some other part, as *ovario-abdominal, -lumbar, -tubal*; also with sbs. in sense 'ovarian', as *ovario-insanity.*

1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 18 Delicate muscular fibres ..which he calls the ovario-lumbar ligament. 1874 BUCKNILL & TUKE *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 346 Utero- or ovario-Insanity.

Ova·riole. [ad. L. type **ōvāriol-um*, dim. of mod.L. *ōvārium*: see below.] A small ovary; one of the tubular glands of the compound ovary of some insects.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 417 The finely tapering anterior ends of the ovarioles of each side are continued forwards by delicate cellular prolongations.

Ovariotomy (ōvē·rĭŏtŏmi). *Surg.* [f. OVARIUM + Gr. *-τομία* cutting, f. *-τομ-ος* cutting, cut. In mod.F. *ovariotomie* (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*).] The operation of cutting into an ovary to remove an ovarian tumour; also, oophorectomy.

1852 J. MILLER *Pract. Surg.* XXVII. (ed. 2) 342 As yet, they [certain methods of cure] have mostly proved even more fatal than ovariotomy. 1863 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-Bk. Med.* 393 This instrument is devised for the purpose of more readily separating the adhesions encountered in ovariotomy operations. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 761 Ovariotomy, which was so condemned fifty years ago, is now daily performed with but comparatively little risk to the patient.

So **Ova·riotome,** an instrument for cutting out an ovarian tumour; **Ovarioto·mics,** the theory or practice of ovariotomy; **Ovario·tomist,** one who practises ovariotomy.

1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 34 The incision made by the ovariotomist. 1882 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 28 Jan. 184 At last listerism was applied to ovariotomics.

Ova·rious, *a. rare.* [f. OV-UM: see -ARIOUS.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of eggs.

1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 875 Here the plain harmless native .. to the rocks Dire-clinging, gathers his ovarious food. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 114 The ovarious state of their [birds'] future offspring.

O·varism. *Biol.* [a. F. *ovarisme.*] = OVISM. So **Ovarist** = OVIST.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Ovarist.* 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ovarism.*

‖ **Ovaritis** (ōvărəi·tis). *Path.* [f. OVARI-UM + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the ovary.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* ii. 58 Sub-acute ovaritis. 1889 DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* xxvii. (ed. 4) 217 Ovaritis is a disease eminently liable to relapses.

‖ **Ovarium** ovē·rĭŭm. Pl. **-ia.** [mod.L. (16-17th c.) f. *ōvum* egg: see -ARIUM. L. had *ōvārius* egg-keeper; Du Cange cites *ōvāria* fem., the ovary of a bird, from 13th c.]

1. *Anat.* and *Zool.* = OVARY 1.

1692 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* 153/1. 1730 *Hist. Litteraria* I. 33 The Eggs made two clusters like the Ovaria of Birds. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 401 Conveying the ovum from the ovarium to the uterus.

2. *Bot.* = OVARY 2.

[1750 LINNÆUS *Philos. Botan.* § 146.] 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Gloss., *Ovarium*, the Germen. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 30 An ovarium either consists of one or several connected pericarpial leaves, arranged around a common axis, or of several combined into a single body. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* iv. 131 In all Orchids the labellum ..assumes its usual position as the lower lip, by the twisting of the ovarium.

Ovary (ōv·vări), *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *ōvāri-um*: see prec. In F. *ovaire* masc. (1690 Furetière).]

1. *Anat.* and *Zool.* The female organ of reproduction in animals, in which ova or eggs are produced.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxviii. (ed. 3) 225 The ovary or part where the white involveth it, is in the second region of the matrix. 1677 H. SAMPSON in *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1001 The right Testicle or Ovary was but small. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 42 The organs of generation .. consist in each muscle of two ovaries, which are the female part of its furniture. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 559 The Ovaries are two oblong flattened and oval bodies of a whitish colour, situated in the posterior layer of peritoneum of the broad ligaments. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xiv. 226 The female bird possesses an organ termed the ovary, in which nucleated cells, the primitive ova, which correspond with the embryo cells of the plant, are developed.

2. *Bot.* The organ in which the ovules of an angiospermous plant are produced, being the lowest part of the pistil in the flower, consisting of one or more carpels, which ultimately becomes the fruit or seed-vessel; the germen.

When separate from the calyx, it is termed a *superior ovary*; when adherent to the calyx, an *inferior ovary*.

1744 J. WILSON *Synops. Brit. Pl., Bot. Dict.*, *Ovary*, is the rudiment of fruit. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* i. 25 The Pistil..is divided into..the swollen base with three blunted angles, called the Germ or Ovary,..the Style,..the Stigma. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 363. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. iii. 23 The ovary contains a minute seed-bud, the ovule.

3. *fig.*

1849 SEARS *Regenerat.* I. v. (1859) 42 There is a sensuous nature which includes the ovaries of the worst of vices.

† **O·vary,** *a. Obs.* [Erroneous for L. *ovālis*, OVAL *a.*[2]] Of or pertaining to an ovation.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* ii. (1683) 91 Their honorary Crowns triumphal, ovary, civical, obsidional, had little of Flowers in them.

Ovate (ō·vĕt), *sb.* [f. an assumed Latin plural *Ovātēs*, representing Οὐάτεις, *vātēs*, soothsayers, prophets, mentioned by Strabo, along with Δρυίδαι 'Druids', and Βάρδοι 'Bards', as a third order in the Gaulish hierarchy. Cf. EUHAGES.]

A term used as the English equivalent of Welsh *ofydd*, now applied to an Eisteddfodic graduate of a third order, beside 'bard' and 'druid'; the name and its application being artificially affiliated to those of the Gaulish Οὐάτεις mentioned by Strabo.

Note. Οὐάτεις was Strabo's Greek transliteration of the Proto-celtic **vātεis* (Stokes), pl. of **vātis* (or **uātis*) 'soothsayer, prophet' = L. *vātis*, OIr. *faith*, mod. Ir. and Gael. *faidh*. *Ofydd* occurs in Middle Welsh as a second element in some compounds, where it appears to have the sense of 'lord' (app. for *ddofydd*, mutated form of *dofydd*). It is also the Welsh form, in 14th c. bards, of the proper name *Ovid*. It has no connexion, etymological or historical, with Οὐάτεις. The imaginary connexion appears first in Henry Rowlands in 1723. From him it was taken up by Edward Williams (Iolo Morgannwg) and W. Owen (Pughe) who introduced *ovate* as the English equivalent, 1792-4.

1723 H. ROWLANDS *Mona Antiqua* 65 Different Classes and Fraternities, which, as Strabo (lib. iv) reckons, were three, that is Δρυίδαι, *Drudau* or *Drudion*; Ουάτεις, *Offwyr*

or *Offyddion*; and Βαρδοι *Beirdd*. Ammianus Marcellinus (lib. xv) gives the same reckoning..'inchoata per Bardos, Euvates, & Druidas', *i.e.*..begun and set by *Bards, Euvates*, and Druids. — *Ibid.* Of these, says Strabo, the *Bardi* were Singers; the *Ouvates*, Priests and Physiologers; and the *Druids* to Physiology added Ethicks and Moral Learning. *Ibid.* 251 Their *Ovates*, so call'd by Strabo and Ammianus Marcellinus,..must express some Name they had at that Time on one of their Orders, sounding like *Owydd* or *Offydd*. 1792 W. OWEN (PUGHE) *Elug. Llywarc Hen*, Introd. xlii, *Bardd, Owydd, a Derwydd* = Bard, Ovate, and Druid. 1794 E. WILLIAMS *Poems* II. 230 There are three orders of the Primitive Bards. — The *Ruling Bard*, or Primitive Bard positive..: the *Ovate* (or *Euvate*..) whose avocation it is to act on the principles of inventive genius: and the *Druid* [etc.]. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 11 The Priesthood..was divided into three orders. The Druids, the Bards, and the Ovates. .. The Ovate or Ovydd, professing astronomy, medicine, &c., wore green, the symbol of learning. 1877 RHYS *Lect. Welsh Philol.* vi. 314 *Ofydd*..is defined to be an Eisteddfodic graduate who is neither bard nor druid, and translated into ovate.

Ovate (ō·vēt), *a.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *ōvāt-us* egg-shaped, f. *ōv-um* egg: see -ATE² 2.]

1. Egg-shaped. **a.** In reference to a solid body.

1775 J. JENKINSON *Brit. Pl.* 113 The fruit is a hard, ovate, fleshy berry. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 114 Root .. growing with an ovate juicy bulb on the top of a dry wall. 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 8 Ovate Echini .. may be found anywhere on the surface of Upper Chalk. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 62 Pear-shaped or ovate asci.

b. In reference to a superficial figure.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xiv. (1765) 36 *Ovate*, Egg-shaped. *Note, Ovate* is used to express an elliptical Figure, when it is broader at one End than the other; and..*Oval* for the same Figure, when the Ends are alike. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 65 Long ovate leaves. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 337 Legs short, covered with ovate scales. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4 (ed. 6) 95 *Ovate*, when the outline of leaf-blades is like a section of a hen's-egg lengthwise.

2. In combination with another adj., indicating a modification of the form denoted by the latter, inclining to ovate: as *ovate-acuminate, -conical, -cordate, -cuneate, -deltoid, -elliptic, -lanceolate, -oblong, -rotundate, -serrated, -triangular*, etc.

1819 *Pantologia, Ovate-lanceolate leaf*, between these two forms, but inclining to the latter. *Ibid., Ovate-subulate capsule*, between ovate and awl-shaped, but most tending to the latter. *Ibid., Ovate-oblong.* 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* v. (1858) 67 Lower leaflets ovate-cuneate. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 199 Fruit ovate-acuminate, as long as the lanceolate scales. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 268 Leaves..sessile, ovate-rotundate or oblong.

Hence **O·vately** *adv.*, in an ovate way, with an ovate form; = ovate-, ovato-.

1865 *Reader* No. 145. 408/3 Ovately dolichocephalic.

O·vate, *v.*¹ *rare.* [f. OVATE *a.*: see -ATE³.] *trans.* To render ovate.

1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 128 A sphere flattened by gravity and other resistance, and ovated by the forward movement.

Ova·te, *v.*² *journalistic.* [repr. L. *ovā-re* to exult, rejoice, celebrate an ovation; but prob. immed. from *ovation*: cf. *orate.*] *trans.* To give a popular ovation to; to greet with public applause.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 24 May, As to the manner in which Garibaldi might be 'ovated' here [America]. 1870 [see OVATOR]. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 3 May 521/1 Mr. Stanley returned to England, and was 'ovated' at Dover.

†**Ova·ted,** *a. Obs.* [-ED¹.] = OVATE *a.*

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 566 The head is large, and of a kind of ovated figure, large and broad at the temples, and smaller to the mouth. *c* 1755 GARDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 930 The leaves are ovated.

†**Ova·tic,** *a. Obs. rare*—⁰. [irreg. f. L. *ōv-um.*]

1623 COCKERAM, *Ouatike season*, the time when Hens lay.

Ovation (ovē·ʃən), *sb.*¹ [ad. L. *ovātiōn-em*, lit. rejoicing, n. of action f. *ovāre* to exult, rejoice.]

1. *Rom. Hist.* A lesser triumph characterized by less imposing ceremonies than the triumph proper, and granted to a commander for achievements considered insufficient to entitle him to the distinction of the latter. Also, allusively.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 367 The triumphe wes denyit to him; yit becaus he put away the schame and dishonoure that fell afore he necligence of Sempronius, he gat the loving of ovacioun. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 265 At the second Triumph called the Ovation, he onely sacrificed a Mutton, which the Romans call in their tongue *Ovem*, and therefore it was called Ovation. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 2 Rest not in an Ovation, but a Triumph over thy Passions. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 348/1 When a general, without fighting, gained his point by treaty and the force of persuasion, the law decreed him this honour, called ovation, which had..more of the appearance of a festival than of war. 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* III. iv. (1856) 112 His was the unpretending ovation of success, not the ostentatious triumph of ambition. 1842 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) III. xlvi. 322 He entered Rome with the ceremony of an ovation, walking on foot according to the rule, instead of being drawn in a chariot in kingly state, as in the proper triumph.

†**2.** Exultation. *Obs.*

1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 122 When his fair Murdresse shall not gain one groan, And He expire ev'n in Ovation. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xc. Paraphr. 453 We may have some matter of ovation and rejoycing. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 117 It operates primarily..upon the Stomach.. raising up the Spirits into a kind of Ovation. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 306 And bounds in wild ovation down the vale.

3. *transf.* An enthusiastic reception by an assembly or concourse of people with spontaneous acclamations and expressions of popularity; a burst of enthusiastic applause.

1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLIV. 299 Gale Jones the veteran seditionist, whom Sir Francis Burdett so unkindly disappointed of an ovation in the year 1812. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 27/1 The ovations to the artists..were highly complimentary. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 87 He [Pole] still clung to his conviction that..he had but himself to set his foot upon the shore to be received with an ovation. 1885 *Durham Univ. Jrnl.* 27 June 132 Dr. Stainer received the ovation that was his due.

Hence **Ova·tion** *v. colloq., trans.* to give an enthusiastic reception to; **Ova·tional** *a.*, of or pertaining to an (ancient Roman) ovation; **Ova·tionary** *a.*, of the nature of an ovation.

1894 *Punch* 26 May 245/1 Druriolanus, watching the proceedings from a stall, .. was of course recognised, and ovationed. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xviii. 474 Before their ovational pomps. 1893 J. H. TURNER *Hist. Brighouse* 241 Charles .. received an ovationary welcome as king.

†**Ova·tion,** *sb.*² *Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. L. *ōvum* egg.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ovation*, the season when hens lay eggs, or a laying of eggs.

Ovato- (ovē·to), combining advb. form of L. *ōvāt-us* OVATE, used in same sense as 'ovately', 'ovate-', as *ovato-acuminate, -conical, -cordate, -deltoid, -ellipsoidal, -globose, -lanceolate, -oblong, -orbicular, -pyriform, -quadrangular, -rotundate, -triangular*, etc.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 284 The body of the Ostracion is of an odd figure..it is oval, or ovato-oblong; or, finally, ovato-quadrangular, or approaching to conic. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. (1794) 400 The leaves are ovato-cordate or egg-shaped. 1838 BABINGTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 6. 177 Leaves ovato-triangular, unequally sinuato-dentate. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 95 Horns ovato-lanceolate, acute, entire. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 572 Ovato-acuminate implements, scrapers, flakes and nuclei.

Ova·tor. [agent-n. in L. form from *ovāre*: see OVATE *v.*²] †**a.** *Rom. Hist.* One who receives an ovation (*obs.*). **b.** *colloq.* One who takes part in a spontaneous enthusiastic welcome.

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* III. iv. 35 The Triumpher had a Lawrel crown, the Ovator one of Fir, being different in their pomp. 1870 *Even. Standard* 22 Oct., The probable termination of the scene by a grand pyrotechnic display, in which ovators and ovated would alike be grilled alive on the rails of the flaming station.

Ovelty, variant form of OWELTY, equality.

†**O·vemest,** *a. superl. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 1–3 ufemest, 3 uuemest, -mast, 5 umast, 6 umest, owmest. *β.* 3–4 ovemest, 4–5 ovemast, omast, omest, omyst. [OE. *ufemest*, superl. of *ufera, -re*, comp. (also *yfera, yf(e)mest*), OVER *a.*; f. root *uf-* in adv. *ufan* above, from above, *ufe-weard* uplying, top-, = Goth. *uf* 'beneath', in comb. 'from beneath', 'up-'. For the later change to *ove-*, cf. OVER *a.*] Highest, upmost, uppermost, topmost.

α. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 76 On midne dæg bið seo sunne on ðam ufemestum ryne stigende. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 219 Þe huemeste bou of þe treuwe springed of the neþemeste rote...Alse þe uuemeste bou is sib þe neþemeste rote. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 328 Heo..doð an alre vuemeste [*v.r.* uuemaste] on viterokes al to torene. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxxi. 48 Endlang the wode war wayis twa; The Erle in the umast lay off tha. 1535 LYNDESAY *Sat.* 3900 Thay salbe..denudit, Baith of cors present, cow, and umest claith.

β. c 1290 *St. Michael* 414 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 311 Þe Ouemeste is þe riȝtte heouene. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxviii. 815 And seþþen þe ouemaste Bayle Bi-tokneþ hire holy sposayle. *c* 1430 *Art Nombryng* 3 Write the nombre wherto the addicioun shalle be made in the omest ordre by his differences, so that the first of the lower ordre be vndre the first of the omyst ordre, and so of others. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 458 Atour a bray the omast [*v. r.* vpmest] pot gert fall, Brak on the ground.

Oven (ŭ·vn), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1–2 ofn, 1–3 ofen, (hofen), 3–6 ouen, 3– oven, (4 ouin, 4–5 oue, ouene, houen, 5 ovnen, oven(n)e, ovon, owen, 5–6 ovyn(e, owyn, 6 ouuen). *β. Sc.* 4–6 oyne, (hoyne), 6 une, 8–9 oon. [Com. Teut.: OE. *ofn, ofen* = OLG. **ov(e)n* (MLG., MDu., Du. *oven*), OHG. *ovan* (MLG. *oven*, Ger. *ofen*), ON. *ofn, ogn* (Sw. *ugn*, ONorw. *ogn*, Da. *ovn*), Goth. *auhn-s*:—OTeut. **ǫhno-*:—pre-Teut. **uqno-*; cf. Gr. ἰνός oven, furnace, also Skr. *ukhá-s* cooking-pot, orig. perh. 'something hollowed out'. *Heof(o)ne* in Lindisf. G. must be a scribal error; Sc. *oyn, oon* (pronounced ōn, iin), is like *aboon* from *aboven.*]

†**1.** A furnace. *Obs.*

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 3 May 70 Þa het he sendan hi ealle þry on byrnendne ofn. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 30 Gers *uel* heȝ londes þæt todæȝ is & tomorȝen in heofone [*Rushw.* in ofne] bið ȝesended. *Ibid.* xiii. 42 And sendas hia *uel* ða in ofn fyres. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 73 Al swo is þe pott ðe is idon on ðe barnende ofne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2926 Als it war a brinand ouen [*v.r.* ouin]. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxix. 93 In to the houene the child he caste. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenia*) 860 [Men] put hyr in ane oyne brinande. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3055 The aungels sent in to the oven to confort the childre. 1535 COVERDALE *Song* 3 *Childr.* 22 The kynges seruauntes..ceassed not to make the oven hote with wylde fyre, drye strawe, pitch & fagottes. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 128 The three Children of Israel cast into the hot fierie Oven. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. 52 The day of the Lord is coming that shall burn as an oven.

fig. and *transf. a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xi. [ix.] (1890) 288 Þætte eal þæt se ofn þære singalan costnunge asude. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 26 [The Dragon] from his wide devouring ouen sent A flake of fire.

2. A chamber or receptacle of brick, stonework, or iron, for baking bread and cooking food, by continuous heat radiated from the walls, roof, or floor. Variously distinguished as *baker's, brick, domestic, out-* (= outside) *oven*; and, with modern mechanical appliances, as *continuous, reel, revolving, rotary, travelling oven.*

Dutch oven, (*a*) a large pot heated by surrounding it with fuel, and placing hot coals on the lid; (*b*) a cooking utensil made of sheet-metal, placed in front of a grate and heated by radiation and by reflection from the back of the chamber. †*Egyptian oven*, a large earthenware vessel sunk in the ground, and heated from the inside by fuel which is withdrawn before introducing the articles to be baked.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* viii. 3 Hi..gaþ..on þine ofnas. *c* 1200 OWMIN 993 Bulltedd bræd þat bakenn wass inn ofne. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Laurentius*) 589 He saw .. In his awne hoyne..A laf quhyt as snaw. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 405 Whete that is baken in an one. 1477 *Tintinhull Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 193 It. for the owyn..viij. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B viij, A whyte looff..sumwat colder then it commyth owt of the oouen. 1513 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* IV. 488 To the baxtaris of the greit schip for clay to make an une in the greit schip. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 916 To put in the ouuen, *enfourner.* 1555 EDEN *Decades* 197 Rosted or stewed in an ouen. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 305 Had careit hame heather to the oyne, Cutted off in the cruik of the moone. 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 47 Bread ..which is baked in an oven thorowly heated. 1766 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 17 July, I preached..in a house as warm as an oven. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 129 Put them in a Dutch oven to brown. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* ii, I will make better confections than ever eam out of his oon. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 1030 The mean heat of a baker's oven, as ascertained by M. Tillet, is 448°. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xxiv, I'll toast you some bacon in a bachelor's Dutch-oven that I have got here.

fig. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 186 Damme vp the Ouen of your vttrance, make not such a bigge sound with your empty vessels.

b. In various proverbial sayings.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 292 Þat me ne chide wiþ þe gidie Ne wiþ þan ofne me ne ȝeonie. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 69 No man will an other in the ouen seeke, Except that him selfe haue beene there before. 1577 [see GAPE *v.* 1]. 1596 NASHE *Saffron W.* 151 Of the Good-wife..finding her daughter in the ouen, where she would neuer haue sought her, if she had not been there first her selfe. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* III. 394 To gape against an oven, to blow against the wind, to kick against the pricks. [So Du. *tegen een ovengapen.*] 1856 READE *Never too late* xiv, It is no use now I've been and gone into the same oven like a fool.

3. A chamber, fixed or portable, for the heating or drying of substances in chemical, metallurgical, or manufacturing processes; a small furnace, kiln, etc. Often with defining or descriptive addition, as *air-, anchor-, annealing-, bee-hive-, coke-, drying-, heating-, porcelain-, proving-, tile-oven*, etc.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Oven*, or Assaying Oven, in metallurgy, is the particular sort of furnace, used by the assayers in their operations on metals. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 360 An inclosed closet, with an iron grating, for the tin to stand on, called the Proving Oven. 1881 *Porcelain Works, Worcester* 26 A china oven .. is built of fire bricks. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 65 The 'oven' is a box made of sheet copper or iron, generally with a water-jacket to the bottom, the exterior of which is heated by a gas jet.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *oven-bat, -blast, -fork, -house, -keeper, -maker, -mouth, -rake, -stirrer, -sweeper*, etc.; *oven-baked* (*-baken*), *-like, -shaped* adjs.; *oven-wise* adv. and adj. Also **oven-bread, -cake,** bread or cake baked in an oven; **oven-coke,** coke obtained by heating coal in a closed retort; **oven-man,** a man who attends to an oven; **oven-mouth,** the mouth or entrance of an oven; *fig.* a wide or gaping mouth; **oven-peel,** a baker's peel; **oven's-nest,** the nest of the great titmouse, also = OVEN-BIRD (Swainson); **oven-stone,** a stone which closes the mouth of an oven; stone used for building ovens; **oven-wood,** wood for heating an oven. Also OVEN-BIRD, -BUILDER.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 127/27 *Formentum*, *ofenbacen hlaf. 1682 DRYDEN *Dk. of Guise* III. i, You *Oven-Bats, you Things so far from Souls, Like Dogs, you're out of Providence's Reach. 1849 AYTOUN *Poems, Scheik of Sinai* iv, The dark defile is blazing Like a heated *oven-blast. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 45 Neither shall you finde many in Hea which eate *ouen-bread. 1772 GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* VII. ii, He might have offered us a bit of his *oven-cake. 1821 COMBE *Dr. Syntax, Wife* III. 1020 And he did such a breakfast make On new bak'd loaf and oven-cake. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 117 Coke, which is much more porous and less dense than *oven-coke. 1611 COTGR., *Fourgon*, an *Ouen-forke..wherewith fuell is both put into an Ouen, and stirred when it is (on fire) in it. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 670/22 *Hoc furnium*, *ovenhouse. 1886 B. HARTE *Snowbound* 26 *Oven-like cañons in the long flanks of the mountains. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 263/1 An *Owen maker or keper, *clibanarius.* 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 63 The *oven-man places trial pieces in different parts of the oven. 1593 HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 231 To stoppe thy *Ouen-mouth with a lidde of Butter. *a* 1845 HOOD *To Grimaldi* ix, Thy oven-mouth, that swallow'd pies. 1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Een School, ofte Oven-pael*, an *Oven-peele to set-in bread. 1877 B. R. MAJOR *Discov. Pr. Henry* ii. 17 Brites d'Almeida, the baker's wife, slew with her oven-peel no less than seven Castilian soldiers. *c* 1000

Ælfric *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 106/39 *Rotabulum*, myxforce, *uel* *ofenraca. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn fourgon*, a makon, an Ouen rake. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* I. ii. 85 Within the old *oven-shaped Pict's house. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Oven's nest*, the nest of that very pretty bird [the oven-bird]. It is otherwise..called a *pudding-poke's* nest. 1611 Cotgr., *Fourgonnеur*, an Ouen-tender, or *Ouen-stirrer. 1602 *How Man may Chuse good Wife* III. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 54 Bid the cook take down the *oven-stone, [lest] the pies be burned. 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 271 The cave-like excavations of Bell, whence oven-stone (*pierre au four*) is obtained. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Escouillon*, an *Ouen sweeper. 1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 60 Their Arches round or *oven-wise. *Ibid.* 63 The great Rooms are arch'd with a *Fascia*, the square ones Oven-wise. 1794 Cowper *Needless Alarm* 12 Oaks..that had once a head But now wear crests of *oven-wood instead.

Oven (ʊ·vʼn), *v.* [f. prec.]

† **1.** *trans.* To bake in an oven. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1685 *Lintoun Green* (1817) 65 (E. D. D.) The first I bought ..Was o'ened and buttered weell. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 293/2 A Jannock..is Ovened very soft.

2. To shut up as in an oven.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 203 One angle or corner..to hide him in.. & brickil & ouen vp his stinking breath. 1864 *Gd. Words* 100/1 The earth's own temperature, not now radiated into the celestial spaces, is shut in—it is ovened, or muffled up.

Hence **Ovened** (ʊ·vʼnd), *ppl. a.*, *dial.* dried up, shrivelled, sickly. (Halliwell.)

1866 J. E. Brogden *Prov. Words Lincolnsh.* (E. D. D.), The eddish is very ovend.

O·ven-bird. A name given to various birds which build a domed or oven-shaped nest.

a. Applied by ornithologists generally to the genus *Furnarius* of the neotropical Family *Dendrocolaptidæ*, esp. *F. rufus*. b. Locally applied to (*a*) the Willow Wren, in Norfolk also *oven-tit* and *ground-oven*; (*b*) the Long-tailed or Bottle Titmouse, also *oven-builder* and *bush-oven*; (*c*) the American Golden-crowned Thrush (*Seiurus auricapillus*).

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Oven-bird*, the long-tailed titmouse...The allusion is to the nest. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2186 Sylvia Trochilus is the 'oven-bird', so called..from the shape of its nest. 1867 Wood *Illust. Nat. Hist.* II. 259 The oven-birds derive their name from the peculiar form of their nest. 1882-5 W. H. D. Adams *Bird World* 455 In the neighbourhood of the South American rivers is found the oven-bird, one of the Certhiidæ, or creepers. 1892 W. H. Hudson *Nat. La Plata* 63, I could not endure to see the havoc they were making amongst the ovenbirds (*Furnarius rufus*). 1893 *Advance* (Chicago) 18 May, The oven-bird or accentor, announcing his presence with his startling song.

Oven-builder, a local name of the Long-tailed Titmouse: see prec. b.

Ovenchyma (ovɛ·ŋkimă). *Bot.* [f. L. *ov-um* egg + Gr. ἔγχυμα infusion.] Plant tissue consisting of oval cells, oval cellular tissue.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

† **Ovenon, -an,** *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* Forms: 1-3 ufenan, -on, 3 uuen-, ouenan, -on, 4 ovenon. [f. OE. *ufan* adv. from above, above + *an*, *on*, On. Cf. Anoven (where the same elements are reversed) and Anovenon.]

A. *adv.* From above.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John iii. 31 Se ðe ufenan com se is ofer ealle. *a* 1023 Wulfstan *Hom.* xvi. (Napier) 97 He deð, þæt fyr cymð ufene [*MS. Corpus* ufeoon]. 11.. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1052 (MS. C), Seo landfyrd com ufenon and trymedon hiz be þam strande.

B. *prep.* Over and above; upon, down upon.

a 1000 *Be Domes Dæge* 144 Ufenan eall þis. *c* 1205 Lay. 18090 He smat hine uuenen [*c* 1275 ouenon] þat hæued. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1485 (Harl. MS.) Ouen o þe sberte hue gurden huem wiþ suerde.

Over (ōu·vəɹ), *adv.* Forms: α. 1-3 ofer, (1 ofor, 3 *Orm.* oferr, offr), 2-7 ouer, 3- over, (4 ouur, ouver, owver, 4-5 ouir, -yr, -ere, -ire, 4-6 ovir, -yr). β. *north. Eng.* and *Sc.* 4- ower, (4-5 owur, owyr, 4-6 our, oure, 6- owre). γ. *contr.* 4 or, (6 ore, 7-8 o're), 6- o'er. The contracted form *o'er* (ōəɹ) is now poetic and rhetorical. [Com. Teut.: OE. *ofer* adv. and prep. = OFris. *over*, OS. *ōbar*, (MDu., MLG., Du., LG. *over*), OMG. *obar* (MG. *ober*), OHG. *ubar* prep., *ubiri* adv. (MHG. *über*, Ger. *über*, *ober*), ON. *yfer* adv. and prep. (Sw. *öfver*, Da. *over*), Goth. *ufar* prep. and adv. prefix, = Gr. *ὑπέρ*, Skr. *upari* adv. and prep., locative form of *upará* adj. 'over, higher, more advanced, later', comparative formation from *upa*, in Teut. *ufa-*, *uf-*, whence the adverbial *ufan* (see Ovenan, Anoven), and *be-ufan*, *bufan*, with the compound *a-bufan*, Above. *Over* was thus in origin an old comparative of the element *ufa*, *ove*, in *ab-ove*. Besides its uses as a separate word, *over-* is in all the Teut. langs. an important adverbial prefix: see Over-.]

I. With sense Above, and related notions.

1. Above, on high.

The first quot. shows the adv. becoming prepositional: 'be to us the brightness over', i.e. be the brightness over us.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxxix. 19 Wese us beorhtnes ofer bliðan Drihtnes ures. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21639 Ouer and vnder, right and left, In þis compas godd all has left. 1819 Byron *Juan* I. cliii, Search them under, over.

† **b.** Above on a page; on a previous page.

1456 Sir G. Have *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 33 We have our sene how the kirk and the cristyn faith has bene.

c. After *hang*, *project*, *jut*, *lean*, and the like (in reference to the space beneath: see Over *prep.* 1); hence *ellipt.* projecting, leaning, or bent forward and downward (quot. 1887).

1546 Langley *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. x. 77 a, The plomline whereby the Euenes of the Squares bee tried whether they batter or hang ouer. 1780-1836 J. Mayne *Siller Gun* in Chambers *Pop. Scot. Poems* (1862) 132 Beneath yon cliff, high beetling ower, Is chaste Diana's Maiden-Bower. 1869 Fitzwygram *Horses & Stables* (1901) IX. lx. § 901 Horses, which stand over at the knees, generally do so from effect of severe and constant work. 1880 C. B. Berry *Other Side* 244 The ship is so beamy that she don't heel over much. 1887 Mrs. Riddell *Nun's Curse* I. iv. 66 The knight's knees were a little 'over', after the fashion of a horse that has been hard driven. *Mod.* Don't lean over too far, or you'll fall over.

2. Above so as to cover the surface, or so as to affect the whole surface: with such verbs as *brush*, *cover*, *clothe*, *daub*, *dust*, *furrow*, *paint*, *plaster*, *powder*, *rub*, *scribble*, *strew*, *stud*, *sweep*, *varnish*. See also All over 1.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) viii. 29 A faire kirk all ouer whyte blaunched. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1470 The floure was..overe keveryd with a pal. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 50 And war the warld..Cled ouer with gold. *a* 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Maid's Trag.* I. i, She..will..make her maids Pluck 'em [flowers], and strew her over like a corse. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 83 Gird the Sphear With Centric and Eccentric scribl'd o're. 1701 Rowe *Amb. Step-moth.* I. i, Thy function too will varnish o're our Arts. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 293 Whereto the porch wox green, with soft leaves canopied over. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 27 Apr. 4/7 The..sleeves studded thickly over with tiny silver sequins.

II. With sense To or on the other side.

3. Indicating a motion or course that passes or crosses above something, usually rising on one side and descending on the other; as *to climb*, *jump*, *run*, *flow*, *boil over*, *to look over*, *shoot over*, *throw* something *over*; sometimes (b) esp. with the sense of passing above and beyond, instead of reaching or hitting, and so *fig.* of going beyond, exaggeration.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* v. xii. § 8 He eode to ðære burge wealle, and fleah ut ofer. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 266 Nule he nout, he seið, wenden ouer, auh wule sitten ful ueste. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 43/1 Boilyn ouyr, as pottys on the fire. 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Ps.* xxiii. 5 My cup runneth ouer. 1641 French *Distill.* ii. (1651) 50 Distill them..and there will come over a water of no small vertue. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 99 The king..lays over his bridge. 1841 Marryat *Poacher* I, If we were to toss him..over the bridge..Shall we over with him? *Mod.* Climb over into the garden. Jump over and escape. There is a high wall to prevent people seeing over into the grounds.

(b) 1599 Shars. *Hen. V*, III. vii. 133 You haue shot ouer. 1626 R. Harris *Hezekiah's Recov.* 4 The Orator spake not over, when hee intimated that Ingratitude was a kinde of Unjustice. 1681 Dryden *Sp. Friar* I. i, They're all corrupted with the Gold of Barbary To carry over, and not hurt the Moor. 1796 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. p. xxxiii, Many shot went over, but none struck us.

4. Hence used of the latter part of the motion or course described in 3, corresponding to the position in 1 c = over the edge or brink and down, forward and down, as in *to fall*, *jump*, *throw* oneself, *push* any one *over* (cf. *over a precipice*, Over *prep.* 12). Also, b. of a similar movement from the erect position, without reference to any brink, as in *to fall*, *tumble*, *topple*, *knock* a person, a vase, etc. *over*; and c. in *to bend*, *double*, *fold*, *turn*, *roll* a thing *over*, in which the upper surface is turned forward (or laterally) and downward, so as to become the under, i. e. is turned upside down. *To roll* or *turn over and over*, i. e. so that each part of the surface in succession rolls forward and downward, and is alternately up and down.

a. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 5743 Ther hors fel doun and thei ȝede ouer, Bothe were besy up to couer. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* III. xv, For from the mountain hoar..Loose crags had toppled o'er. *Mod.* Do not go too near the edge of the precipice; you might fall over. It is on the very brink; a very slight push would send it over.

b. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, ccciii, One single Gunne, tumbles the whole towne ore. 1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* VIII. xvii. 441 The leaking vessel of this mortal Body.. ready to sink or topple over. 1694-1826 Fall over [see Fall *v.* 95]. 1814-93 Knock over [see Knock *v.* 13]. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 196 When these [ice-piles] attain their utmost height,..they topple over.

c. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 29 b, He tourned over the leffe, and began an order of a new life. 1662 Glanvill *Lux Orient.* Pref. (1682) 10 If they turn o're Libraries. 1674 R. Godfrey *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 6 We..who have tumbled over so many Volumes. 1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 243 ₱ 3 He turned himself over hastily in his Bed. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* II. v, Expecting every moment to..fall..and come tumbling over and over from the ridge to the eaves. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 176 *note*, Very few..have thought it worth their while to tumble over the dirty pages of this publication. 1840 Lardner *Geom.* xxii. 309 If the curve VP were folded over on VP', the point P would fall upon P'. *Mod.* Turn him over on his face.

5. From side to side of an interjacent surface or space: in early use esp. said of crossing the surface of the sea or other water (closely akin to 3), a street, a common, or other defined tract; in later use often said merely of traversing the space or distance between two places, and so adding some notion of completeness to *go*, *come*, *run*, *take*, etc.; e.g. 'Take this over to my friend's house'.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* II. v. § 6 An fiscere..uneaþe hiene ænne ofer brohte. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 Sunnedei smat Moyses þe rede see, and þe see to-eode and þet israelisce folc wende ouer. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 59 Whan þe erle was exiled, his sonnes tille Irland ouer. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1028 In-to þe coste of Calodone he comes him ouer first. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 97 To sende ouer Owles to Athens. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 167 He ouer then to England with this newes. 1676-7 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 523 Whose opinion was, that he ought to be sent for over. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 65 The Duke..had asked him over. 1894 A. Robertson *Nuggets*, etc. 156 My mother will send over every day to inquire how Miss McLean is. 1895 *Scottish Antiquary* X. 81 He..darted for the ford, and got over before they came up to him.

b. Of measurement: Across from side to side; in outside measurement.

1585-6 Earl Leycester *Corr.* (Camden) 477 The breadthe therof, in the narrowest place, is a mylle over. 1624 J. Pory in Capt. Smith *Virginia* IV. 142 The land is not two daies iourny ouer in the broadest place. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 279 On the West they had deserts of fifteen dayes over. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 69 If the Ballisters be two inches over, it is two shillings a doozen. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xii, The cave..might be about twelve feet over. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 10/1 A small sixty sized [flower] pot, which is about three inches over.

c. *Cricket.* The umpire's call for the players to pass to the opposite places in the field, on a change of the bowling to the other end of the wicket, after a certain number of balls (4, 5, or 6) have been bowled from the one end. (Hence Over *sb.*[2] 4.)

17.. *Laws of Cricket* in Grace *Cricket* (1891) 15 When ye 4 Balls are bowled he [the umpire] is to call over. 1849 *Laws of Cricket* in 'Bat' *Cricketer's Man.* (1850) 59 After the delivery of four balls the umpire must call 'Over'.

6. From one person, side, party, opinion, etc., to another: expressing transference or transition; esp. in *deliver*, *hand*, *bring*, *make*, *take over*, *go*, *come*, *pass over*. *Give over*: see Give *v.* 63.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. ii. 2 b, Forgetting..that whiche duty & fidelity commanded him, [he] went ouer to the king of Spayne. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 60 [The Duchies of Anjou and Maine] shall be released and deliuered ouer to the King her Father. 1595 — *John* III. i. 127 And dost thou now fall ouer to my foes? 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 461 So might the seruant be sold ouer. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* ii, The profits of my living,.. I made over to the orphans and widows of the clergy of our diocese. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 104/2 The balance..is brought over into this [account]. 1894 *Temple Bar Mag.* Cl. 62, I made over..every farthing of the fortune. *Mod.* Part of the auxiliary forces went over to the enemy.

7. On the other side of something intervening, e.g. a sea, river, street; hence, merely, on the other side of some space, at some distance.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 219 Whan Edward was ouere graciously and wele, He hoped haf recouere at Wigemore castele. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. i. 22 The mouth of lang Tibir our forgane. 1823 Lockhart *Span. Ball., Song of Galley* vi, It is a narrow strait, I see the blue hills over. 1845 Browning *How they brought the Good News* vii, Over by Dalhem a dome-spire sprang white. *Mod.* He has been over in America for some time.

b. *Over against* (*prep. phr.*): opposite to. So *over-anenst* dial., †*overyuentes* obs.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xi. 46 Ouerynentes þe forsaid well, es ane ymage of stane. 1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 19 Over a gens the forseyd ȝle of Cirigo. 1526 Tindale *Mark* xiii. 3 As he sate on mounte olivete over against the temple. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IV. 139 Perah is ouer against Constantinople. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 261 ₱ 1 The Wheat-Sheaf over-against Tom's Coffee-house. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Ower-anenst*, over-against, opposite. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* viii. 475 It exhibits the vain tumults of men, and, over-against them, the calm supremacy of God.

III. With the notion of exceeding in quantity, etc.

8. Above or beyond the quantity named or in question. a. Remaining or left beyond what is taken. b. Present beyond the quantity in question; in excess, in addition, more. *Over or under*, † *over or short*: more or less.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Eccl. Hist.* I. xvi. [xxvii.] (1890) 66 Eall ðæt ofer bið to lafe is to syllane, swa swa Crist lærde *Quod superest date elemosynam*: ðæt ofer si and to lafe sellaþ ælmessan. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 303 ȝyf þær byð an ofer. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Cant. 495 Eftere his seknes & grauotynge of life fyften ȝere ouyr. 1393 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 184 If there be ought over. 1412-20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* 80 b, An hundred men of armes them beforne, And twenty over. 1596 Daneit tr. *Comines* (1614) 330 At the selfe same time within two moneths ouer or vnder. 1603 Sir C. Heydon *Jud. Astrol.* v. 147 To come neare to it ouer or short is commendable. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 151 That they may haue their wages,..And something ouer to remember me by. 1657 W. Rand tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* I. 130 A certain rare Aloes tree, which..shot up 32 feet high..and neer half a foot over. 1777 Macbride in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 129 A score of pounds over or under making no..difference in the strength. 1854 Dickens *Hard T.* I. ii, The principle that two and two are four, and nothing over. 1856 *Titan Mag.* Dec. 499/1 Twelve will go once in fourteen, and leave two over.

9. Remaining or left unpaid, unsettled, or uncompleted after the time of settlement; remaining for the time being; left till a later time or occasion; esp. with *remain*, *lie*, *stand*, *hold*, *leave*.

1647 [see Hold *v.* 42 a]. 1848 Craig, *To lie over*, to remain unpaid, after the time when payment is due. 1852 [see Hold *v.* 42 b]. 1862 Trollope *Orley F.* I. xix. 144 The

matter was allowed to stand over till after Christmas. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. II. 51 The front ditch..may be left over, in the absence of strong enough working parties.

†10. Beyond or in addition to what has been said; more than that, moreover, besides; further.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 163 Bot se we owver how þis synne is partid in þo Chirche. 1382 — 1 *Macc.* ix. 55 Nether he mi3te spek overe [1388 more] a word. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxi. (1869) 58 And ouer j sey þee,..who so hath [etc.]. 1509 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 And ouer, that it be ordeined [etc.].

b. So † *over and besides*; also Over and above.

1583 Stocker *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* III. 101 a, Ouer and besides, they fortified them selues sundry dayes with many Fortes, or trenches. 1594 R. Ashley tr. *Loys le Roy* 75 b, They had 200000 men..and ouer and besids iij hundred thousand harnesse of prouision. 1612 Marbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 127 And you must over and besides, allow her her wine into the bargaine.

11. Beyond what is normal or proper; too much; excessively; too. Cf. Over and above B. 2.

Modifying adjs. and advbs., and now usually hyphened or combined, as *over-anxious, overmuch*: see Over- 28, 30. In Sc. and north. Eng. dial. (*ower, owre*) the regular word for 'too', and always written separate, as *ower muckle.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 86 Nis hit nout nu,..so ouer vuel ase me hit makeð. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 36 Bot it was ouer litelle, in alle maner way. 13.. *Cursor M.* 26251 (Cott.) Þi plight es owur vgli. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 36 Na man suld..be our blythe, na..be our disconfourt or aferde. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. lxxxv, That one repenteth..for he is ouer good a knyghte to dye suche a shameful dethe. 1475 *Paston Lett.* III. 122, I thynke it wolde he to yow ovyr erksom a labor. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 57 It is ouer greate a leopardie. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Delays* (Arb.) 525 To teach dangers to come on, by ouer early Buckling towards them. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 12 Some few days pass, which seem'd o're long. 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Ynq. Wom.* (1767) I. vii. 297 You are over hasty in your apprehension. 1786 Burns *Twa Dogs* 140 Still it's owre true that ye hae said, Sic game is now owre aften play'd. 1804 Wordsw. *Kitten & Falling Leaves* 38–9 Over happy to he proud, Over wealthy in the treasure Of her own exceeding pleasure! 1868 Atkinson *Cleveland Gloss.* s. v., He is ower fond for owght. 1874 Blackie *Self-Cult.* 22 Be not over anxious about mere style. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 93 Do you understand now what I mean? Not over well.

IV. Of duration, repetition, completion, ending.

12. Through its whole extent; to the end; from beginning to end: esp. with *read, repeat, say, tell, reckon, count*; with *talk* and *think*, this passes into the notion of detailed consideration.

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 55 If it happe to 3owre honde beholde þe book onys,..And if 3e sauere sum dell, se it forth ouere. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 102 He toke great displeasure to reade over the whole discourse. *Ibid.* 231 Let the poorer sorte oftymes saye over theyr Pater noster. *c* 1680 *Doubting Virgin* in *Roxb. Ball.* IV. 344 Stay and hear 't o're, before you go. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* IX. x, Cecilia..took the letter, and ran it over. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxi. 215 (203) He shall tell them, ineffable, Multitudinous, over. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 605 We talked the matter over. 1884 G. Allen *Philistia* III. 166 Let's talk it over and think it over. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 146/1 The indorsement was read over to her.

b. For temporal phrases of the type 'all the year over', which partly belong here, see Over *prep.* 17 b.

13. Expressing repetition.

a. orig. *over again*, or with numeral adv., as *twice or thrice over.*

c 1550 *Jyl of Brentford's Test.* (Ballad Soc.) 41 Pray doe it over again! 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 309 You shall haue gold To pay the petty debt twenty times ouer. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* III. § 25 Men would not live it over again. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xiv, He read it twice over. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 218 This is the old, old song over again. 1884 Sir W. B. Brett in *Law Times Rep.* 10 May 315/2 To be verbose and tautologous, and to say the same thing twice over.

b. *Over* in the sense 'over again'.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. i. 33, I can but say their protestation ouer. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 7 But saying ore what I haue said before. 1601 — *Twel. N.* v. i. 276 All those sayings, will I ouer sweare. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. vi. 165 And shall make your Lord, That which he is, new o're. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* Apol., He had however a blotted Copy..which he intended to have written over with many Alterations. 1872 H. W. Beecher *Lect. Preaching* II. 39 Perhaps he may be able to make himself over. 1889 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 217/2 Old iron rails..are worked over at the rolling mills into crowbars and shovels [etc.].

c. *Over and over, over and over again*, repeatedly, many times over.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. iii. 18, I ha told them ouer and ouer, they lacke no direction. 1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* IV. i. 1 Vpon this string they harpe over and over again. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 215 Let rich men do it, ore and ore agen. 1707 Hearne *Collect.* 21 May (O. H. S.) II. 14 Nothing..but what has been observ'd over and over. *a* 1860 J. A. Alexander *Gospel Jesus Chr.* iii. (1861) 44 He has over and over refused to accept God's invitation. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 188 The name..appears over and over again.

14. Past, gone by, finished, done with, at an end. [*c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 282 A prophecie sais he salle die, & whan he is ouere, After þat day Scotlond may haf gode recouere.] 1611 Bible *Song Sol.* ii. 11 For loe, the winter is past, the raine is ouer [Coverd. awaie, *Geneva* changed], and gone. 1624 Quarles *Div. Poems, Job* x. 105 O that thy Hand would hide me close.. till all thy Wrath were over! 1625 Bacon *Ess., Anger* (Arb.) 565 To looke backe vpon Anger, when the Fitt is throughly ouer. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 345 Nor when the War is over, is it Peace. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xv, His astonishment was a little over. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. i. 5 The ceremony of dinner is over. 1865 Baring-Gould *Hymn*, Now the day is over, Night is drawing nigh. 1875 Stubbs *C. H.* II. xiv. 149 The struggle was not yet over.

15. In addition to the prec. senses, *over* is used idiomatically with many verbs, as Give, Pass, Put, Throw, Walk, etc. See these verbs.

Over (ō·vəɹ), *prep.* Forms: see prec. [The same as Over *adv.* with object.

OE. *ofer* was const. with dative or accusative, the former orig. in the sense of position, the latter in that of motion to. There are however several uses of *ofer* in which these distinctions are not clear, which app. led to looseness in the use of the cases generally, so that in many senses either case was used with no apparent difference of sense, the preponderance being in favour of the accusative.]

I. In sense *above.*

1. Above, higher up than. Said either of position or of motion within the space above; also, after *hang, project, jut, lean*, etc., in relation to anything beneath.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xl. § 4 Hi wuniaþ nu ofer ðæm tunglum. *c* 893 — *Oros.* I. iii. § 1 Dær wæs standende wæter ofer þam lande. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 38 Bræd þonne þæt heafod hider & geond ofer þæt fyr. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 400 Ich holde her hetel sweord ouer þin heaued. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1608 Ouer her heede houyd a culuer..whyte. *c* 1425 *Cursor M.* 11489 (Trin.) Ouer þe hous stood þe stern. *a* 1548 Hall. *Chron., Hen. VI* 116 b, [They] received hym with a Canapie of blewe velvet,..and bare the same over hym, through the toune. *c* 1590 [see Lean *v.* 4]. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* II. 394 The Entrails o're the fire they broiled. 1736 Berkeley *Discourse* Wks. III. 424 Having his house burnt over his head. 1805 Worosw. *Prelude* VIII. 95 Mountains over all, emhracing all. 1821 Keats *Isabella* xxiii, He leant..o'er the balustrade. 1864 Dasent *Jest & Earnest* (1873) I. 42 Flitting about like a petrel over those stormy isles. *Mod.* The upper story projects over the street.

b. In various *fig.* uses.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xli. § 5 (MS. B.) Ne þæt ne secð þæt him ofer is. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past. C.* xvii. 108 Eower eze and broza sie ofer ealle eorðan nietenu. *a* 900 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xxxii. 18 Sy, Drihten, þin mildheortnes ofer us. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Num.* xvi. 46 Godes yrre is ofer hig. 1549 Latimer *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 95 He loketh hye ouer the poore. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. i. 258 Reproach and dissolution hangeth ouer him. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 72 A grave doubt hung over the legitimacy both of Mary and of Elizabeth. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 1 July 2/1 The best part proved to be a little over the heads of his audience.

c. *Over* (one's) *signature, name*, etc.: with one's signature, etc. subscribed to what is written.

1857 *N. & Q.* 2nd Ser. IV. 87 He says, over his own signature: 'If in passing the comet [etc.]'. 1875 Stedman *Victorian Poets* 261 Who relieved his eager spirit by incessant poetizing over the pseudonym of 'Spartacus'.

†2. To a position above. OE. (w. *acc.* or *dat.*).

a 900 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xxiii. 2 He ȝesette þa eorþan ofer þære sæ. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* xlvii. (Z.) 274 Se þe astah ofer heofenas.

3. *Idiomatic use.* In (or into) a position in which water, or the like, rises above one's shoes, boots, ears, head, etc. Also *fig.* See also Over shoe.

1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* x. 7 He must nedys into this water fall Ouer the heed and be drowned with all. 1530–1867 Over head and ears [see Head 39 b]. *a* 1553– Over the ears [see Ear *sb.*1 1 c]. *a* 1555 Philpot *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 227 Now I am over the shoes: God send me well out! 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 8 Another .. puls him ouer the pumpes into the same puddle. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. i. 24–5 He [Leander] was more then ouer-shooes in loue. *Val.* Tis true; for you are ouer-bootes in loue. 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 80 To go on and enjoy the fulness of that delight which we have already stolen privately: over shoes, over boots. 1768 Wesley *Jrnl.* 23 Sept. (1827) III. 336 My horse got into a ditch over his back in water. 1834 D. Macmillan in Hughes *Mem.* (1883) 66, I am always over head and ears with one trouble or another.

4. The spatial sense 'above' passes into other notions: the literal notion is a. combined with that of purpose or occupation, as in *over the fire, a bowl, a glass*; b. sunk in that of having something under treatment, observation, or consideration, as in *to watch, or talk over, make merry over.*

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* I. 391 Mid hu micelre ziefe ofer him wacað se Scippend & se Stihtere ealra zesceafta. *Ibid.* lii. 411 Mara ȝefea wyrð on heofonum.. ðonne ofer nigon & hundnigontig ryhtwisra. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. vii. (1890) 40 Þæt he ofer him deadum ȝefeȝe. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xix. 41 He weop ofer hig. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 36 þæt he symle wacol sy ofer Godes eowode. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 Þe herdes..wakeden ouer here oref. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* F vb, That none may haue enuye ouer hym. 1579 Fulke *Refut. Rastel* 735 The Lords praier..was not said ouer the sacrament. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 175 Vtter your grauitie ore a Gossips bowles. 1593 — *Lucr.* 421 As the grim lion fawneth o'er his prey. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 139 The poore old man..making such pittiful dole ouer them. 1657–83 Evelyn *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 137 The Almighty's especial vigilance is over the greater societies of men,..yea, and over whole nature. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 52 ₱ 6 When you did me the Honour to be so merry over my Paper. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 20/2 Those hours..which others consume..over the bottle. 1811 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) I. 29 If you had seen us..sitting over the fire with Mr. Hughes. 1847 Helps *Friends in C.* (1851) I. 3 Over this he had wasted two days. 1865 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 286 We sit down to breakfast, and talk over it till eleven. 1874 Farrar *Christ* I. 408 Let us pause a moment longer over this wonderful narrative. 1875 Jowett *Plato* III. 389 Apt to yawn and go to sleep over any intellectual toil.

†c. With reference to, regarding, concerning, about (a subject of discourse, thought, feeling, etc.).

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xvii. 20 Ofer Ysmahel eacswilce ic ȝehirde þe. *c* 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 36 Thow may.. thynke ouer thi synnes before donne. 1535 Coverdale *Lev.* xi. 46 This is the lawe ouer ye beestes and foules. — 1 *Chron.* xx. 2 He sent messaungers to comforte him ouer his father.

II. In sense *on, upon.*

5. On the upper or outer surface of; upon: sometimes implying the notion of supported or resting upon, sometimes (now more frequently) that of covering the surface.

In *Her.* said of a charge placed upon others so as partly to cover them (distinguished from *above* = on a higher part of the shield). Usually *over all.*

c 880 *Laws of Ælfred* c. 36 (Schmid) ȝif mon hafað spere ofer ealde. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 5 Sittende ofer [*Rushw.* on, *Ags. G.* uppan] asal. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 71 Sittende ofur eoselan folan. *Ibid.* 79 Her ne bið forlæten stan ofor stan. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2100 Ffader, than have thou this ryng, I ffound it over this swete thing 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 31 Over one arm the lusty courser's rein. 1766 Porny *Heraldry* v. (1787) 156 The twelfth is Azure, a Chief Gules over-all a Lion rampant double queued Or. 1870 Trollope *Phineas Finn* 39 Sitting with his hat low down over his eyes.

6. To a position on the surface or top of, or so as to cover; upon (with verbs of motion).

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xlix. 383 Dæt mon his sweord doo ofer his hype. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. ii. (1890) 100 Nimað ȝe min ȝeoc ofer eow. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 93 Þonne hie cweþaþ to þæm dunum: ..Feallaþ ofor us. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 24 Se hys hus ofer stan ȝetimbrode. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* I. 241 A soudly courche our bed and nek leit fall. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 353 They had all put over their harnesse white shirtes. 1652 C. B. Stapylton *Herodian* XIV. 114 Thishit the Alexandrians o're the Thumbs. 1704 Cibber *Careless Husb.* v. ii, Throw my Night-Gown over me. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 307 Let us draw a veil over this dismal spectacle.

b. *fig.* Upon, down upon, as an influence.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xi. [xiv.] 50 ȝestihtad wæs þæt yfell wræc come ofer ða wiþcorenan. *Ibid.* IV. xxv[ii]. 354 On ðinum dagum ðis wite ofer ðas burg ne cymeð. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 182 Da tacna þe he worhte ofer ða untruman men. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Đe halie gast com ofer þa apostlas mid furene tungen. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 278 Lord Longauill said I came ore his hart. 1834 Macray *Tubal Cain* iii, But a sudden change came o'er his beart.

†c. Up to the top of, up to. (OE.)

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xiv. 80 Asteȝ ofer heanne munt. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* xlvii. (Z.) 274 Ofer healice dune astih ðu.

7. a. (Position) on all parts of the surface of; everywhere on; here and there upon. Often strengthened by *all*, now esp. *all over.*

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* II. vi. § 3 Ofer eall Romana rice seo eorþe wæs cwaciende & berstende. *Ibid.* VI. iii, Þa wearð eft sibb ofer ealne Romana anwald. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Þa wes hit cuð ouer al þe hurh. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 349 Ovyr alle the wode they hur soght, But..fonde bur noght. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 2 [He] is lufit and redoubtit our all the warld. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* III. 58 They..sell it all ouer the country. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (Rtldg.) To the People .. began to be allarm'd all over the Town. 1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Pregj.* II. xxv, The expression of heartfelt delight, diffused over his face. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* I. 13 Rice is more or less raised all over India. 1895 *Scot. Antiq.* X. 79 Around the firesides of the cottages, which were studded over the moor.

b. (Motion) from place to place on the surface of; to and fro upon; all about; throughout. Often *all over.*

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. xii. (1890) 128 Monigra ȝeara tida ofer ealle Breotone ic flyma wæs. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Exod.* viii. 5 Alæd upp þa froxas ofer eall Egipta land. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* I. 156 In the Wynter he used to ryde over the lande. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 134 Heele goe along ore the wide world with me. 1735 Somerville *Chase* III. 110 The hunter crew wide straggling o'er the plain! 1843 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* I. II. ii. § 6. 406 We may range over Europe, from shore to shore. *Mod.* They travel all over the country.

c. Through every part of, all through. (Sometimes including the notion of examination or consideration: cf. 4.)

1647–8 Cotterell *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 29 They might purposely be carefully looked over. 1773 Johnson *Lett.* Wks. 1825 I. 321 A wild notion, which extends over marriage more than over any other transaction. 1830 Mooke *Mem.* (1854) VI. 108 Took Miss Macdonald to see over new Athenæum. 1892 Mrs. Oliphant *Marr. of Elinor* III. xxxiv. 20 She would have liked to go over all his notes about his case.

d. In the above senses (esp. a and b) often placed after its object, esp. when this is qualified by *all* or the like. (Cf. *through.*)

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 18 Þat ayte euyn as his awyn all the werd ouire. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faust.* iv. 53, I should be called kill-devil all the parish over. 1657 Sparrow *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 164 *Christ is risen*, the usual Morning salutation this day, all the Church over. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1039/3 This inundation is almost general Holland over. 1795 Burns *For a' That* v, That man to man, the warld o'er, Shall brothers be for a' that. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Life in Wilds* ii. 23 A test which holds good all the world over.

For the corresponding use in reference to time, 'as in all the year over', in which *over* may be explained adverbially, see 17 b. Even in the local use, in 'all the world over' and the like, it is difficult to separate the preposition from the adverb: cf. 'you may search London over (= London from end to end) before you find another like it'.

III. Above in authority, degree, amount, etc.

8. Above in authority, rule, or power; with sbs., as *king, lord over*; *jurisdiction, rule, triumph, victory over*; adjs., *victorious over*; vbs., *to reign, rule, triumph, appoint* or *set* any one *over*.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* I. ii. § 3 Hio gesette ofer eall hyre rice þæt nan forbyrd nære [etc.]. *Ibid.* III. i. § 5 For þæm lytlan sige þe hie þa ofer hie hæfdon. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. v. (1890) 108 Se hæfde rice ofer ealle Breutone. *Ibid.* v. xi. [x.] 416 Þætte hio onsende to ðæm aldormen þe ofer hine wæs. *a* 900 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xvii. 48 Þa hælo þæs cynges ðe ðu gesettest ofer folcum. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 Gif he nære soþ God oþer ealle gesceafte. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xix. 19 Beo þu ofer fif ceastra. *c* 1200 Ormin 590 Alls iff itt wære laferrdfloce Offr alle þoþre flockess. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1110 Nou ouer þe nabbe I no mihte. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 210 Show thy Victori ouer hym. 1558 Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 37, I will not, that a wuman haue authority, charge or power ouer man. 1611 Bible *Ps.* xii. 4 Who is Lord ouer vs? 1678 Wanley *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 83. 472/2 Over this Emperour the Christians were Victorious in..the Battel of Lepanto. 1709 Steele & Addison *Tatler* No. 147 ? 3 Venus, the Deity who presides over Love. 1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* I. xxiv, Oh that my dear Mother had more command over herself. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 2 Ireland, cursed by the domination of race over race, and of religion over religion. 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 690/1 This court has no jurisdiction over the property in America.

9. Above or beyond in degree, quality, or action; in preference to; more than.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* I. iv. § 1 Ioseph, se þe gingst wæs ..& eac gleawra ofer hi ealle. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past. C.* xviii. 132 Dæt guld þe is swæ deorwierðe ofer eal oðer ondweorc. *a* 900 — *Solil.* i. (1902) 11 Þe anne ic lufige ofer ælle oðre þing. *Ibid.* 43 Hine ic lufige ofer eallum oðrum þing. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 11 Lufian we urne Drihten..ofer ealle oþru þing. *Ibid.* 13 Heo wæs seo eadgeste ofer eall wifa cynn. *a* 1000 *Ps.* I. (Cotton) 75 (Gr.) Ofer snawe self scinende. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Þet þu luuie þine drihten ofer þin wif, and ofer child, and ofer alle eorðliche þing. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxviii. 103 Over hony to mi mouth ere þai. 1340 *Ayenb.* 170 He ne þoleþ þet no vyend ous uondy ouer oure miȝte. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 472 Þane wes I fule or þe lafe. 1388 Wyclif 2 *Cor.* i. 8 Fur ouer maner we weren greued ouer myȝt (*supra virtutem*). 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lv. (1495) 269 Ouer all thynge the dyete shal be temperate. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 b, He neuer suffreth man or woman to be tempted, ouer that they may resyste. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. i. 226 How happy some ore othersome can be? 1650 Trapp *Comm. Deut.* xvi. 10 So good-cheap is Gods service to us, over what it was to them. 1749 Collins *Ode Superst. Highlands* 155 But, Oh! o'er all, forget not Kilda's race. 1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* II. xxiv, I cannot help giving him the preference even over Wickham. 1802 Jefferson *Autobiog. & Writ.* (Ford's ed.) VIII. 133 Virginia is greatly over her due proportion of appointments in the general government. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 413 The preference given to him over English captains.

†**b.** *Conjunctively* (by ellipsis). Above or beyond what.... *Obs.*

1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 127 The world is changed gretely over it was. 1627 Sanderson *Serm.* (1681) I. 274 Natural conscience..will boggle now and then at a very small matter in comparison over it will do at some other times. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 55 What advantage is it to be a man over it is to be a boy at school?

†**10.** In addition to, further than; besides, beyond. *Over this, over that*, moreover, = L. *præterea*.

c 880 *Laws of Ælfred* Introd. c. 32 (Schmid) Se þe godgeldum onsæge ofer God anne, swelte se deaðe. *c* 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxiii. (MS. B), Ðu ne wilnast nanes oðres þinges ofer þa. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark vii. 12 And ofer þæt ge ne lætað hine æniz þing don his fæder oððe meder. *a* 1350 *Cursor M.* 311 (Gött.) And ouyr þat him seluen wroght All thinges quen þat þai war noght. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 356 It were for to wite over þis, how popis 3yven þes beneficis. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* iv. viii. (Caxton 1483) 61 Nought only they owen this restitucion but also they owen ouer this for to payen hym amendys. 1509 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 477 And ouerthat the saide Provost and scolers covenaunteth and bindeth theym and their successours. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 43/2 Over his exact knowledge in the common lawes, he was a good orator. 1592 West 1*st Pt. Symbol.* § 103 C, And ouer this the said H. M. for him .. doth couenant .. that he [etc.]. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 114 [He] has plunged you a thousand pounds in debt, over the large sums that we carried with us.

b. So †*over and besides, over and beyond.* (See also Over and above A. 3.)

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 280 Ouer and biȝonde alle þe xlviij. citees wiþ her seid suburbis. *Ibid.* 281. 1533 Cranmer *Let.* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 260 Over and besides the xvj^li^ with iiij^li^ more. 1607 R. C[arew] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 44 Ouer and besides those which they kept at home. 1659 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off.* 25 Over and besides the Canonical Scriptures.

11. In excess of, above, more than (a stated amount or number).

[*c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6648 To a castel .. Thennes ouer thre mile.] 1405 in *Roy. & Hist. Lett. Hen. IV* (Rolls) I. 158, I have nought ylafte with me over two men. 1519 Sir T. Boleyn in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 147 His realme was to hym six millions yerely, and over that, in value. 1640 Fuller *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 179 Had Naaman washed.. under or over seven times, would so small a matter have broken any squares? 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 18 By that means you shall gain a year in the growing, over that you should doe if you sowed it the next spring. 1858 Kingsley *Prose Idylls* 92 Besides several [fishes] over a pound [in weight]. 1868 M. Arnold *Sch. & Univ. Cont.* 99 His diploma..has cost him a little over £50. 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 615/1 A distance of over 700 yards.

IV. Across (above, or on a surface).

12. Indicating motion that passes above (something) on the way to the other side. Sometimes expressing only the latter part of this, as in *falling* or *jumping over a precipice*, i. e. over the edge or brim and down.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 3 (MS. B) Þæt ic mæg fliogan ofer þone hean hrof þæs heofones. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past. C.* xiii. 76 Dylæs he ofer ðone ðerscold..stæppe. *a* 900 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xvii. 28 Ic utgang ofer minre burge weall. *c* 1205 Lay. 9420 Ouer þene wal heo clumben. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* IV. 82 Þey had be browe ouere þe borde backewarde ichonne. 1567 *Ps.* lxxix. in *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 118 Watter, [that] fast rinnis ouer ane lin. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* I. 152 He lept ouer the table and plucked that theefe by the heare of the head to the ground. 1621 Sanderson *Serm.* I. 188 Like an unruly colt, that will over hedge and ditch. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 247 *By the Board.* Over the ship's side. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* Let. v, Our guest made a motion with his glass, so as to pass it over the water-decanter.., and added, 'Over the water'. 1827–35 Willis *Lord Ivon & Dau.* 133 A winter, and a spring, Went over me. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 230 The sun is peering over the roofs. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xviii, She turned..and spoke to him over her shoulder again. 1896 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IX. 160/1 The room looking over Nightingale Lane.

13. From side to side of a surface or space; across, to the other side of (a sea, river, boundary, etc.); from end to end of (a line), along.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* II. iv. § 10 Þa Cirus for ofer þæt londgemære, ofer þa ea þe hatte Araxis. 898 *O. E. Chron.* an. 896 (Parker MS.) Þa forleton hie hie, and eodon oþer land. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark v. 1 Ða comen hi ofer þære sæs muðan on þæt rice. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 (Laud MS.) On þis ȝeare for se king Henri ouer sæ. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 6957 (Fairf.) Quen [Iosue] passed ouere þe flume iordan. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) viii. 32 Men gase ower a grete valay till anoþer grete mount. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 372/2 Ovyr, *ultra, trans.* 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 315 Thus o'er th' Elean Plains, thy well-breath'd Horse Impels the flying Carr. 1775 S. J. Pratt *Liberal Opin.* cxxix. (1783) IV. 167 Gim me my daughter, I say, or I'll send you over the herring-pond, take my word for 't. 1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Feb. 113/2 A free pass over this company's lines of railways. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Mar. 326 A report has come over the wire that [etc.].

†**14.** *fig.* In transgression or violation of; in contravention of, contrary to. *Obs.*

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* VI. xxxv. § 2 On þæm dagum gecuron Brettanie Maximianus hem to casere ofer his willan. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. xvi. [xx.] (1890) 148 Se æfter fæce from him..unrihtlice ofslezen wæs ofer aðas and treowe. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 91 Þa þing þe we ær ufor his bebod gedydon. 10.. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1015 ȝenam þæt wif ofer þes cynges willan. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 392 Þei bynden hom ouver þo comaundementis of God. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (1506) II. i. 86 We may offende our neyghbour in desyrynge his goodes ouer reason & ayenst Iustice.

15. On the other side of; across (of position).

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* I. i. § 12 Be norþan him ofer þa westenne is Cwenland. *Ibid.* § 23 Se ðridda [lið] norðwest ..onȝean Scotland ofer ðone sæs earm. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xi. [xiv.] (1890) 50 Þæt hi Seaxna þeode ofer þam sælicum dælum him on fultum gecyȝdon. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiv. 65, I haue bene garre make þis crosse,..Of þat laye ouere þe lake. ?*a* 1500 *Pebis to the Play* v, When they were ower the wald. 1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 64 Ovyr the watyr on the other syd,..ys the yle of Cecyll. 1769 Gray in *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 92, I have a bed over the way offered me at three half-crowns a night. 1820 Keats *St. Agnes* xxxix, For o'er the southern moors I have a home for thee. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. (1871) II. 556 The less warlike members of the [Jacobite] party [in 1696] could at least take off bumpers to the King over the water. 1898 *Tit-Bits* 3 Sept. 446/3 At a wedding over the herring-pond. *Mod.* Our neighbours over the way.

V. Of time.

16. Beyond in time; after. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 878 Her hiene bestæl se here on midne winter oþer tueliftan niht to Cippanhamme. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. vi. (1890) 402 Dæt is an tid ofer midne dæȝ. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 93 Þy feorþan dæge ofer undern. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* iii. 8 He eode on neorxena wange ofer middæȝ. 1101–23 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 And se eorl syððan oððet ofer Sce. Michaeles mæsse her on lande wunode. 13.. *Coer de L.* 5949 Ovyr this ilke dayes thre Myself schal thy bane be. *a* 1350 *Cursor M.* 15944 (Gött.) Bi þis was time of night passid ouer midnight and mare. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 57 Þif þe salt be fonnyd it is not worthi ouer þis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 265 Þat no tarying shuld tyde ouer a tyme set. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* x. 5 Come to me agayne ouer thre dayes. *Mod.* (Mid-Essex groom to master) 'Sir, we shall want some hay over a few days.'

17. During, all through. (In mod. use transf. from space.)

855 *O. E. Chron.*, Her hæbne men ærest on Sceapize ofer winter sætun. *c* 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* IV. x. § 10 Siþþan he hi sloȝ ofer ealne þone dæȝ fleonde. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 270 Þa seofon steorran þe..ofer ealne winter scinað.. Ofer ealne sumor hi ȝað on nihtlicre tide under þissere eorðan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Treat. Astron.* in Wright *Treat. Science* 16 He went adune and hwilon up ofer dæȝ and ofer niht. 1886 *Act* 49 & 50 *Vict.* c. 44 § 13 The repayment.. should be spread over a series of years. 1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXII. 817/1 The case is governed by a line of authorities extending over a century.

b. The OE. use, in quot. 893, is sometimes expressed in ME. and mod.Eng. by *over* following the time phrase; as in *all the year over, the whole day over*. Cf. the corresponding local use in sense 7 d. In the temporal use, *over*, being appended to a phrase which is itself an adverbial adjunct, may with equal propriety be viewed as an advb.: cf. 'he works in the field all day', with 'he sings at his work all day over', i.e. all day from beginning to end.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xv. 71 He gert his men wake all þe nyght ouer [*MS. Cott. Titus* C. xvi, wake all nyghte]. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 330 Ane thousand, and ma, of fensabill men War wanderand all the nicht ouir. *Mod.* I remained the whole day over near the spot. Some persons bathe in the Serpentine daily all the year over.

†**18.** During or in course of the (eve or night) preceding; on the preceding (evening or night). *Obs.* except in Overnight.

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* IV. 55 Some had ysoupid with Symond ouere euen. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 51 Fyrst sly þy capon ouer þo nyȝght, Plump hym in water wher he is dyȝt. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 20 Take fowre pounde of Almaundys, & ley in Water ouer ene, an blanche hem. *c* 1500 *Lichfield Gild Ord.* (E. E. T. S.) 15 The days next folloyng that they haue monyshion by the bell-man ouer Evyn. 1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 182 Otherwise are we disposed .. over even, and otherwise in the morning: yea, sometimes altered six times in an hour.

19. Till the end of; for a period that includes.

1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VII. lxii, To stay over the farce after a play. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 213 It was agreed that the House should adjourn over to-morrow, it being Her Majesty's Birthday. 1845 E. Noel *Richter's Flower Pieces* 79 If we only live over to-day. 1858 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 346 In case you should stay over Wednesday.

†**Over, ovre,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [Com. W. Ger.: OE. *ofer* = OFris. *overa, overe* (mod. Fris. *over*, EFris. *över, öfer*), MLG. *over*, MDu., Du. *oever*, MHG. *uover*, Ger. *ufer*; ulterior relations obscure: see Kluge.] A border or margin; *spec.* of the sea or a river: the shore, the bank.

Beowulf (Z.) 1371 Ær he feorh seleð aldor on ofre. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xli. 3 And hi [seofon oxan] eodon be ðære ea ofrun. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 108 Smire mid þa ofras þær hit readige. *c* 1205 Lay. 8584 He ferde ut of Doure bi þe se oure [*c* 1275 ofte]. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 321 And dede leden hire to doure, þat standeth on þe seis oure. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4336 Cassibola[n] was redy at Douere & renged his men by þe ouere.

Over, *sb.*[2] [Absolute use of Over *adv.*]

1. (*nonce-use* f. Over *adv.* 11.) That which is excessive; an excess, extreme.

a 1584 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 435 All ouirs are repnit to be vyce; Ore hich, ore law, ore rasch, ore nyce [etc.]. *Mod. Sc.* A' owres is ill (i. e. All excesses are evil).

2. An amount in excess, or remaining over; an extra.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 3 It does not appear in the accounts, nor does 'overs'. 1886 *Rep. of Sec. of Treasury* (U. S.) 180 (Cent.) In counting the remittances of banknotes received for redemption during the year, there was found $25,528 in overs, being amounts in excess of the amounts claimed, and $8,246 in shorts, being amounts less than the amounts claimed.

3. An act of going over or across something; a leap over a fence, etc. in hunting.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 30 July 5/1 The downfall of the front rank at an over.

4. *Cricket.* (f. Over *adv.* 5 c.) The number of balls (four, five, or six) bowled from either end of the wicket before a change is made to the other end; the portion of the game comprising a single turn of bowling from one end.

1850 'Bat' *Crick. Man.* 48 Some clubs make it a rule to mark the number of 'overs' that each bowler gives, at the foot of the scoring papers. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 13. 305 He caught two of the town off my first 'over'. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Nov. 2/3 The first alteration proposed—the substitution of six balls for five in an over.

Over (ō·vəɹ), *a.* Forms: α. 1 ufera, -e, 2–3 ufere, 3 vuere (= uvere) (*mod. dial.* uvver). β. 3–5 ouere, 4 7 ouer, 5– over. [OE. had *ufer(r)a, -e, yfer(r)a, -e* adj., the former of which survived in early ME. *ufere, uvere* (written *vuere, uuere*), for which in writing *over(e* was substituted bef. 1300. (Cf. OHG. *obaro*, MHG. *obere*, Ger. *ober*, which represents an OTeut. **uβaro-*, while the OE. forms repr. the types **uβarōzo-*, **uβirōzo-*.)

Dialectally, the form *uvver* (ʊ·vəɹ) is still widely current for the adjective (see E. D. D.); so that the ME. spelling *overle* (as in the later Layamon text for the earlier *uvere*) may originally have been only graphical, *ov* (*ou*) for *uv* (*uu, vu*), as in *above, dove, love*, etc. But in ME. the adj. fell together in use with Over- *adv.* in comb., from which indeed it cannot always be separated, many important examples being written either way; thus, the OE. *ufera lippa*, in mod. dial. *uvverlip*, occurs in Chaucer MSS. as *overle lippe* and *overlippe*. This would naturally tend to level the pronunciation of *over* from *ufera* with that of *over-* from OE. *ofer-*, a result prob. completed in Standard Eng. during the ME. period. And this identification led further to the adjectival use of the adverbial prefix in other senses: e.g. 3, 4.

Although originally itself a comparative form, *over* having no positive of its own has been in some respects treated as positive, and has been compared Overer Overest (so OHG. *obarðro, obarðst*, mod.Ger. *oberer, oberst*), and Overmore, Overmost, only the last of which is now in (occasional) use. See these.]

1. The upper, the higher in position.

Only attrib., prec. by *the* or an equiv., and used of one of two things, the other being *the nether, lower*, or *under*. Now obs. or dial. exc. as preserved in comb., and in place-names of villages, farms, fields, etc.

a. *c* 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* iii. 32 Done wisdom ðara uferrena gasta. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. ii, Oti ðam uferan dæle ðæs heafdes. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 332 Þe two grindstones: þe neðere þet lið stille..Þe vuere ston bitocneð hope. *c* 1275 *Pains of Hell* 98 in *O. E. Misc.* 150 Summe ..stondeþ vp to heore kneon And summe to heore myd-

beyh And summe to heore vuere bieyh. 1788 (see OVER-LIF). 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v., 'Who lives i' the uvver 'ouse now?'

β. *a* 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* iv. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 153 Hit is at þe ouir end crokid as a gaffe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 539–40 Þe ouer fir gis man his sight, Þat ouer air of hering might. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 125 Þe ouer Galilea and þe neþer Galilea. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* IV. vii. (1495) 90 In the nether partes of the body blode is blacker than in the ouer partes. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 36 in *Babees Bk.* 300 Pare by brede and kerue in two, Tho ouer crust þo nether fro. 15.. *Sir A. Barton* XXV. in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 71 He shoott throughe his over decke. 1526 R. WHYTFORD *Martilage* (1893) 161 Theyr ouer tethe knocked out. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. v. (1895) 163 The ouer ende of the halle. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 14 In vuir Clydisdale and in nethir Clidisdale. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. XXXI. (1639) 51 With your left hand lift up the over eyelid. 1715 PENNECUIK *Descr. Tweeddale*, etc. 13 Here stands.. Rommano Grange, Over and Nether.

b. Placed so as, or serving, to cover something else; upper, outer.

Now usually written in comb., as *over-garment, overcoat*; see OVER- 8 c and the Main words.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 224 Þæt uferre brif. *c* 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 188/15 *Ependeton*, cop, *uel* hoppada, *uel* ufrescrud. *c* 1386 [see OVERSLOP]. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* XXVIII. 25 The two shulders of the ouer body cote. 1598 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 216 One paire of over britches. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 518 The ouer rind or barke would be taken away. 1889 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 150/1 A skirt of black satin with over drapery of guipure lace.

2. *fig.* Higher in power, authority, or station; upper, superior.

In existing words usually written in comb., as *over-superior, overlord*; see OVER- 2 and the Main words.

c 1205 LAY. 1520 Wheðer ich maze þe ufere [*c* 1275 ouere] hond habben of þan kinge. *Ibid.* 1289 Ah Brutus hefde þa ouere hond. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5152 Þe king of west sex adde euere þe ouere hond. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 300 Se that the nether parte of reason In no wyse ther-to lende, than the ouer parte shall haue fre domynacion. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXIII. 90 His Kirk sall haue the ouer hand. 1780 *Voy. to Japan* in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. App. 2 These Over Banjoses may be compared to the Mandarins of China. ..They inspect every thing. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 94 § 7 No consolidation..shall..extend the rights or interests of any over superior.

3. That is in excess or in addition; remaining beyond the normal amount; surplus, extra. (See OVER *adv.* 8, OVER- 19.)

1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 13 The half-deal of the over Price of her, being above vi.*s.* viii.*d.* to be to the King. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* v. 74, I am soon to begin building you a house at over hours. 1896 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 3/3 He knew nothing about the practice..whether over or spoiled copies were given to the employés.

4. That is in excess of what is right or proper; too great, excessive.

Now mostly written in comb., as *over-hastiness, over-care*; see OVER- 29 and the Main words.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 69 b, Through our owne ouer curiousnesse in searchyng and siftyng Gods workes. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 103 Thair ouir haistines, and ouer bent to reuenge. 1710 E. WARD *Brit. Hud.* 38 To..cool him after two Hours sweating, With over Pains, and over Prating. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* XVI. 469 Occasioned by an over thirst for government. 1801 tr. *Gabrielli's Myst. Husb.* IV. 45 Had my over precautions rendered you..miserable. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* ii. § 1. 29 Without over care as to which is largest or blackest.

†**5.** Later, after. (In form *ufera, uvere.*) *Obs.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. v. § 2 Þy læs hit monn uferan dogore wræcce. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 438 Eallum þæm þe þa stowe on uferum tidum geseoð. *c* 1205 LAY. 27794 Þat he mihte an uuere daȝe[n] [*c* 1275 þar after] ȝelpen uor þere dede(n).

O'ver, *v.* Also *north.* and *Sc.* our, ower, owre. [f. OVER *adv.* Cf. L. *superāre.*)]

†**1.** *trans.* To make higher (in amount); to raise, increase. In quot. 1602 *absol.* To go to a higher figure (by so much). *Obs.*

1546 *Supplic. of Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 80 Oueryng both fynes & rentes, beyond all reason and conscience. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 1206 To leauye greate fines, or to ouer the rent. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 37 b, They will rather take bargaines, at these excessiue fines, then a tolerable improved rent, being in no sort willing to ouer a penny.

2. To leap or jump over; to clear.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXIX, Playing at leap-frog with the tombstones:..'overing' the highest among them, one after the other, with the most marvellous dexterity. 1882 *Society* 28 Oct. 19/1 You never made mud pies, or played at tipcat, or 'overed' a post.

†**3.** To get the better of, to master. *Sc. Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 228 A seke man that may nocht our himself in syk a rage and malady. *Ibid.* 271 Gif ony of thame may our bis falow, be ony habilitee or strenthe, or suteltee.

4. *ellipt.* To get over; to pass over. *dial.*

1825 JAMIESON s.v., 'He never over'd the loss of that bairn'. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* s. v., I'm sadly afraid she'll never over it. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'It ower'd a bit', it ceased a little,—the rain. [See E. D. D.]

Over- is used with adverbial, prepositional, and adjectival force, in combination with sbs.; with adverbial and prepositional force in comb. with verbs; with adverbial force in combination with adjs., advbs., and prepositions. Its combinations are therefore exceedingly numerous, and, from the wide range of its meaning, very diverse in character. The following are the chief classes; but many words have senses falling under two, three, or more of these, and there are individual words in which the original sense of the prefix is so modified that it is difficult to assign them to any class. In some of its uses, moreover, *over* is a movable element, which can be prefixed at will to almost any verb or adjective of suitable sense, as freely as an adjective can be placed before a substantive or an adverb before an adjective. Although usually hyphened or even written as one word, such combinations are hardly dictionary facts; they are really syntactic combinations which make the use and construction of *over* in the particular position more clear and obvious. In some of these combinations, however, there is a closer unification of sense, and others have a long history which it is desirable to show. All important combinations of *over-*, therefore, including such as occur in more than one sense, and all such as seem to require explanation, are treated as Main words in their alphabetical places; of the unimportant or obvious ones, examples are here given under the classes to which they belong, with a few illustrations; but no attempt is made to enumerate all that have been used, much less all that are possible.

Ofer- (like *ufar-* in Gothic, *ubar-* and *ober-* in OHG., *ofar* in OS., *über* in Ger., *over* in Du., *yfer-, ofr-, of-* in ON.) was already in OE. used in comb. with vbs., as *oferclimban, ofercuman, oferdōn, oferdrincan, oferlibban*; with sbs., as *ofercealdorman, oferbrū, ofersegl, oferslop, oferwrit, oferlufu, oferbiternes*; with adjs., as *ofergylden, ofermæte, ofermōdiz, oferhlīdne, oferfull, ofermicel*; also in advbs. formed from adjs., and in derivatives of phrases, as *ofersēllc, ofersæwise* from *ofer sē*. Many of the OE. compounds are still in use, but the more part failed to live into ME., and the great majority of existing *over-* combinations are of later formation, chiefly since *c* 1550.

For the original stress of verbal and nominal compounds respectively, and later modifications, see OUT-. As *over* is of two syllables, there is necessarily a subordinate stress on *o*, even in verbal compounds, where the main stress is on the root syllable. This rises in sense 27 to a distinct secondary stress, distinguishing e. g. *over-bē'nd* 'bend too much' from *ōverbe'nd* 'bend over'. In verse, the unstressed *over-* is often reduced to *o'er-*, a single stressless syllable, as *o'erbe'nd, o'ersha'dow*; but *over-* with main or secondary stress is not properly reduced to *o'er-* unless the position allows the stress to be retained, as in *o'er-ena'moured, o'er-incu'rious, o'er-assu'mption, o'er-repletion*. See senses 27–30.

I. *Over-* in spatial and temporal senses, and in uses directly related to these.

1. With verbs, or with sbs. forming vbs., in the sense 'over in space, on high, above the top or surface of', as OVERBROOD, -CANOPY, -DROP, -HANG, -SOAR, etc. Also (*b*) in sense of 'rising above, overtopping', as OVER-RISE, -TOP, -TOWER; and (*c*) with the sense of position implying other notions of which it is a condition or element, as OVEREYE, OVERLOOK, OVERJOY, OVERWEEP, which see.

The compound verb is equivalent sometimes to the simple vb. with *over* adv., as in OVERLAY, to lay (something) over; or, more frequently, to the simple vb. (usually intr.) with *over* prep., as in OVERHANG, to hang over (something), OVERLIE, to lie over or above (something); but in many cases, as OVERARCH, it is difficult or impossible to distinguish these.

Examples: *overbi'llow, -bra'nch, -cap, -cluster, -crown, -dangle, -dome, -droop, -frown, -glint, -helm, -hover, -leer, -pentise, -plumb, -spire, -stoop, -surge, -tip, -turret, -vista, -wave*, etc.

1814 COLERIDGE *Lett., to J. Murray* (1895) 626 Any more peccant thing of Froth, Noise, and Impermanence, that may have *overbillowed it on the restless sea of curiosity. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Island* XV, With trees that *overbranch The sea. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 44 The moon, rising with unclouded refulgence, *overcapped the crest of eternal forests. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. iii. 60 Lo! in a shower Grapes that *o'ercluster Gush into must. 18.. G. MEREDITH *Poems, Lark Ascending*, Like water-dimples down a tide Where ripple ripple *overcurls. 1869 BROWNING *King & Bk.* XI. 1814 Like bubble that *o'erdomes a fly. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* XXIII, High-walled lanes, into which ..blossoming orchards *overdrooped and flung a perfume. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Southern Night*, There, where Gibraltar's cannon'd steep *O'erfrowns the wave. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 544 Like the star which *over-hovered the manger at Bethlehem. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Wine of Cyprus* ii, Cyclops' mouth might plunge aright in, While his one eye *over-leered. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Gamester* 42 A broad-brim'd hat *o'erpentising his discontented looke. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 189 A piece of ruinous cliff.. almost *overplumbed the deck. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Crowned & Buried* iii, Altars *overstooped By meek-eyed Christs. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Daniel* 94 Set in a plaine, where no hils were, that it might not be *ouertipped by them. 1810 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXIX. 418 Shall..No golden cloud of praise *O'erwave his way?

b. Some verbal compounds occur chiefly or only in the pples. or gerund: cf. c. Such are *over-ba'nded, -be'ing, -placed, -shrined*, etc.

a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* iii. 89 The Lust of Tyrants (*overbanded still By hooded Law) carnalls the world at Will. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* vi. 18 And with cedre al the hows with ynforth was clothid, hauynge..grauyngis *ouerbeynge [1388 apperynge aboue, L. *eminentes*]. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Mysterie of Myst., Father* 8 Over All things, not *over-plac't. 1895 J. W. POWELL *Physiogr. Processes* in *Nat. Geog. Monogr.* I. i. 14 The overplaced materials brought down by the floods. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) Aa viij, Standynge on a ladder, *ouershryned wyth the Tyborne, a meete trone for all suche ..Trayters.

c. So in ppl. adjs. and vbl. sbs., as OVERHANGING, -SHADED, *over-awning, -beetling, -bellying, -boding, -curling, -greeting, -jutting, -pending, -shelving, -swinging*, etc. (These may be formed to any extent.)

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XII. XIII, Above the depth four *over-awning wings..Bore up a little car. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* IV. (1857) 78 A small stream came pattering.. from the *over-beetling precipice above. 1895 REYNOLDS in *Expositor* Nov. 336 The strange and *overboding sense of man's life after death. 1895 J. MUIR in *Century Mag.* June 238/2 [Snow] in massive *overcurling cornices. 1799 H. GURNEY *Cupid & Psyche* XIV. 31 From that *o'erjutting crag. 1812 ANNE PLUMPTRE tr. *Lichtenstein's Trav.* I. 132 It presents the appearance of a high sunken *overshelving wall. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* VI, Under the *over-swinging lamps.

d. with sbs., in sense 'situated above' or 'higher'; also, 'the upper' of two (or more) things: = OVER *a.* 1: as OVERBRIDGE, -BROW, -CHEEK; so *o'vercoa·rd, -dey·house, -half, -park, -pool, -world.*

1513–14 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 663, j long Roppe for the kyln, iiijs., et j *overcorde, ijd. 1421–2 *Ibid.* 303 Pro cariacione feni ad le *Overdeyhous, iiijs. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1463 On the *overhalf the Arche the watere no ferthere ranne. 1533 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 205 Keper of his *overparke. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* XXXVI. 2 By the condite of the *ouerpole. 1858 SEARS *Athanasia* III. ix. 325 They [primitive men] believed there was an *overworld where God resided in space, and an underworld where all departed spirits were gathered together.

e. In transferred senses of 'higher, upper', e. g. in pitch, as OVERBLOW *v.*, OVERSOUND, OVERTONE.

2. With the sense 'above in power, authority, rank, station'. In verbs, as OVERGOVERN, -LEAD, -LORD, -MASTER, -RULE, -SWAY, etc. q. v.; so *o'vercomma·nd, -o'rder*, etc.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. ii. § 3 There is no higher nor greater that can in those causes *over-command them. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 521 May He who *over-orders all, Speed thee upon thy quest!

b. So in sbs. and adjs., derived from or related to vbs., as OVERRULE, -RULER, -RULING, -SEER, -SWAY, etc.; also in other sbs., in sense of 'higher, superior', as OVER-KING, OVERLORD, etc.; so *o'verchaunter, -chief, -dignity, -god, -plot, -shepherd.*

1535 *Goodly Primer* Ps. XXII. (*title*), It is the song of David, committed to the *overchaunter. 1853 J. STEVENSON tr. *Beda's Eccl. Hist.* 505 If they should come into the presence of their *over-chief. 1607 DAY *Trav. Eng. Bro.* (1881) 49 Though my humillitie (I vow by heauen) Doth not affect that *ouerdignitie. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 122 Speaks not of self that mystic tone, But of the *Overgods alone. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1933 The lawful *overshepherd [Ger. *oberhirt*] of the Protestants living in his see [Paderborn].

3. With the sense of inclination to one side so as to lean over the space beneath. In vbs., as OVERBEND, -BIAS, -LEAN, -SAIL[2], -WEIGH, q. v. Also in derived sbs. and adjs., as OVERBIAS, OVERLEANING, etc.

4. With the sense of passing across over head, and so 'away, off'. In verbs, as OVERBLOW, -CARRY, -DRIVE, -GIVE, -GO, -PASS, etc., q. v. So in derived sbs. and adjs.

5. With the sense of surmounting, passing over the top, or over the brim or edge. In verbs, as OVERCLIMB, -BOIL, -BRIM, -FLOW (q.v.), *overbu·bble, -bu·rst, -well*, etc. Sometimes (*b*) implying 'passing over without hitting, missing', as OVERLEAP, -LOOK, -SHOOT. Also (*c*) *fig.* of surmounting or getting over an obstacle, an illness, a calamity, or the like, as OVERCOME. **b.** Also in derived and related sbs. and adjs., as OVERFLOW, -FLOWING, -SIGHT, *overbu·bbling, o'versplash*, etc.

1896 *Godey's Mag.* Feb. 158/1 They showed such an *overbubbling of good-nature. 1856 MRS. H. O. CONANT *Eng. Bible Transl.* i. (1881) 3 Outraged humanity has *overburst the bounds of discreet submission. 1888 SPURGEON *Serm.* in *Voice* (N. Y.) 31 May, A sort of *over-splash of the great fountain of mercy. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* XIX, The water *overwelled the edge.

6. With the sense of motion forward and down, and hence of overturning, inversion. In verbs, as OVERBALANCE, -BEAR, -BEAT, -BLOW, -CAST, -SET, -THROW, -TURN, etc. So in derived sbs. and adjs., as OVERBEARING, -FALL, -SET, -TURN, etc.

7. With the sense 'down upon from above'. In verbs, as OVERCOME, -FALL, -GANG, -GO, -LEAP, -LOOK, -SEE, etc., q. v.

8. With the sense 'upon the surface generally, all over, so as to prevail or abound over, cover, hide'. In verbs, as OVERCLOUD, to cloud (a thing) over, cover over with cloud, OVERCLOTHE, -COVER, -GLAZE, -GROW, -HEAP, q. v. So *overba·lm, -bepa·tch, -black, -blind, -cheer, -curtain, -dark, -darken, -dash, -drench, -dust, -encrust, -file, -fling, -flower, -froth, -fruit, -gall, -gird, -gloss, -hurl, -husk, -ink, -lace, -letter, -moss,* †*-noint. -prick, -rust, -scatter, -scent, -scourge, -scratch, -scribble, -sculpture, -seal, -shower, -silver, -spangle, -spatter, -stain, -stud, -web, -wheal, -wipe, -wound*, etc.

a 1851 MOIR *Child's Burial* v, That 'the joy of grief' (as Ossian sings) *o'erbalm'd the very air. *a* 1657 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 164 Me thought she look'd all *ore-bepatch'd with stars. 1613–18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 6 [Gildas] *ouer-blacks them [the Britons] with such vgly deformities. 1613 F. ROBARTS *Rev. Gosp.* 78 If self-loue and couetousnesse did not *ouerblind and entangle the men of this age. 1555–8 PHAER *Æneid* I. B iv b, His mother .. with a roset youth his eies and countnaunce *overcheared. 1577 *Test.* 12 *Patriarchs* (1706) 52 If you be *overdarkned with wickedness. 1589 GREENE *Orpharion* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 70 Linaments, wherevpon this native colour was *ouerdasht. 1590 — *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 111/1, I stand amaz'd deep *over-drench'd with joy. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 179 And giue to dust, that is a little guilt, More laud then guilt *oredusted. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X, The Hals .. most exquisitly *ouer-filed, and indented with Mosaicall worke. 1876 BROWNING *Nat. Magic* i, Embowered With—who knows what verdure, *o'erfruited, *o'erflowered? 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. iii. 54 Their eyes *ore-galled, with recourse of teares. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. (1851) 125 When the gentle west winds shall open the fruitfull bosome of the earth thus *over-girded by your imprisonment. 1673 HICKERINGILL *Gregory Father Greybeard* 145 This realm was .. *overhurl'd with the new modern orthodox. 1824 BEDDOES *Let.* Dec. in *Poems* p. xxxvi, Lost to German and all humane learning, *o'erhusked with sweet dozing sloth. 1855 BROWNING *Cleon* 2 The sprinkled isles, Lily on lily, that *o'erlace the sea. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* VII. (1860) 187 *O'erletter'd by the hand Of oft frequenting pilgrims. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* I. xx, Our ships so *overmoss't, and hrands so deadly blown. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) X ij, *Over noynt the burned place therewith, for it healeth wonderfullye. 1535 LATIMER *Serm. 21st Sund. Trinity* Wks. I. 28 How hath this truth *over-rusted with the pope's rust? 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VII. i. § 1 *Oversented with the fragrant ointment of this Prince's memory. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* vi. 20 Whan the worlde .. shalbe *ouersealed, then wyl I do these tokens. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. iv. 26 Pericles .. With sighs shot through, and biggest tears *o'er-shower'd, Leaves Tarsus. *a* 1628 F. GREVIL *Sidney* (1652) 176, I beheld this grave subject .. *over-spangled with lightnesse. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 236 Our hands .. besmear'd and *ouer-staind With slaughters pencill. 1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 797/2 Those synnes onely whiche are with the pencell of daily prayer *ouerwyped.

b. So with ppl. adjs. and vbl. sbs., as OVERGROWN, -GROWTH, -LAYER, -LYING, etc.; so *over-no'ting*, *-wooded* adjs.; *o'verscr'ibble* sb.

1567 DRANT *Horace* B ij, Correcting and perfyting them with *ouernotyng hand. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 39 We may distinguish in this great palimpsest the old Roman Scripture from the monkish *over-scribble. 1797 COLERIDGE *Lime-tree Bower* 10 The roaring dell, *o'erwooded, narrow, deep.

c. With sbs. in the sense 'overlying, covering, worn over or above', 'upper or outer' (cf. OVER *a.* 1 b); as in OVERBODY, -CLOTH, -COAT, -DRESS, -GLAZE, -SHOE, etc.; so *o'ver-bo'dice*, *-ca'pe*, *-cloak*, *-collar*, *-gaiter*, *-gown*, *-jacket*, *-shirt*, etc.; also attrib. or adj., as OVERCUP.

1470–85 [see OVER GARMENT]. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 347 He wore a bright scarlet over-shirt. 1893 *Amer. Missionary* Oct. 325 Many of the people wear cotton overcloaks. 1895 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 6/6 The elaborate over-jacket of the Louis XV period. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 July 3/2 A design demanding some skill in the arrangement of its overbodice. *Mod. U.S. Advt.*, These leggings are a sort of overgaiter made of waterproof material.

9. With the sense of motion over a surface generally, so as to cover in whole or part; also of motion to and fro upon or all over; as in OVERBLOW, -BREDE, -GANG, -GLIDE, -RIDE, -RUN, -SWEEP, etc. So *overbrea'k*, *-brow'se*, *-circu'late*, *-range*, *-riot*, *-rush*, *-scour*, *-skim*, *-slur*, *-trail*, *-twist*, *-whisper*, etc. Also with derived sbs. and adjs., as OVERTHRUST.

1850 BROWNING *Easter Day* xvii, A final belch of fire .. *Overbroke all heaven. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Soul's Travelling* viii, Banks too steep To be *o'erbrowzèd by the sheep. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 229 That Orient maiesty arising to *ouercirculate the earth. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. 216 Too sure to *over-riot and confound .. each brilliant islet with itself. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* XV. 4 To scud and *ouer-scour the earth in poast. 1811 SHELLEY in Hogg *Life* (1858) I. 383 Without .. employing any kind of declamation, *overslurring, or sophistry. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* Poems 10 The little isle is .. *overtrailed With roses. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds Scot.* 40 Ivy close, that *overtwisting binds.

10. With the sense 'across, from side to side, to the other side (L. *trans*)'; as OVERBRING, -CARVE, -CROSS, -DRAW, etc. So *over-festoo'n*, *-li'nk*, *-send*, *-split*, etc.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. 662 Thus thrall reached thrall: He *o'erfestooning every interval. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 77 A bridge made of many barges, *ouerlinked al together with two mightie cheines. 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* iii. 28 The foordis of Jordan that *ouersenden [Vulg. *transmittunt*] in to Moab. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 29 Loyalty recovereth a world of *oversplit infirmities.

b. So in derived sbs. and adjs., as OVERCUT, etc.

11. With the sense of bringing or gaining over to a party, opinion, etc. In verbs, as OVERBRIBE, -INTREAT (*-entreat*), -PERSUADE, q. v. So *over-fo'rce*, *-i'nfluence*, *-pray*, *-tempt*.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* VI. lxii, Phœbus (she said) was *over-forc'd by art. 1762 *Life Sprat* in *Biogr. Dict.* X. 486 He owns himself to have been *over-influenced to it by the powers above. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. xxvii, The judge might partiall be, and *over-prayed. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. xiv, Lest the soul of a Christian .. should be *over-tempted and cast away. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. ii, A small breach of friendship which he had been over-tempted to commit.

b. So with derived sbs. and adjs., as OVERPERSUASION, and other sbs. as † OVER-MONEY.

12. With the sense of 'across a boundary'; hence, of transgression; as in OVERGANG, -GO, -LASH, etc. Also in derivatives, as OVERLASHING.

13. With the sense 'beyond a point or limit, farther than'; in vbs., as OVERFLY, -GO, -GROW, -REACH, *over-cla'sp*, etc. Also in derivatives, as OVERGOING.

1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 310 The hunter .. makes off to a sappling, which the bear by over-clasping cannot climb.

14. With the sense as in OVERTAKE, q. v. So in OVERCATCH, -GET, -HALE, -HAUL, -HENT, -HIE, -NIM.

15. With the sense as in OVERHEAR, q. v. So in OVERLISTEN, OVERSEE 4.

16. With the sense 'all through' (something extended), 'through the extent of', 'from beginning to end'; in vbs., as OVERLOOK, -NAME, -PASS, -READ, -VIEW, etc.

17. With the senses 'through', 'to the end of' in time; 'to an end or issue', 'to extinction' (= OUT- 15 b); in vbs., as OVERPASS, -RUN, -SEY; so *overdrea'm*, *-du're*, *-last*, *-waste*.

1818 MILMAN *Samor* 171 As though they had *o'erdream'd The churlish winter. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 197 But this story of Aristens hath *overdured those flames. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Jan. x, She begs but what shall well *o'erlast a day. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* VI. lxiii, None regarded to maintaine the light, Which being *over-wasted, was gone out.

18. With the sense 'beyond' in time, 'too long', 'too late'; in vbs., as OVERBIDE, -KEEP, -LIVE, -STAY, etc.; so *overta'rry*. In sbs. in the sense 'surviving', as *o'ver-belief*, *-structure*.

1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* IV. iv, I have overtarried, my lord. 1901 W. W. PEYTON in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 838 Some of them are over-beliefs, preserving the traditions of their great past.

19. With the sense 'remaining over' or 'in addition or excess', 'surplus', 'extra'; as in vb. OVERLEAVE; in sbs. as OVERDEAL, OVERTIME; so *over-hours*, *-matter*, *-wages*.

1832 *Over hours [see OVER *a.* 3]. 1887 ROGERS in *Contemp. Rev.* May 686, I was astonished at discovering where the worst cases of over-hours were. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Feb. 5/2 It contains seven pages of '*over-matter' put in type for 'Fors' but never before published. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 103 All that they choose to do more than this they are paid for .. ; and invariably this *over-wages is used by the slave for himself .. Nearly all gained by overwork $5 a month.

20. With the notion of repetition, 'over again'; in vbs., as OVERACT, -HEAR, -READ, -SAY; in sbs., as OVERCOME, -WORD. So *overqueа'th*, OE. *ofercwe̊ðan*, to say over again, repeat; *over-fought* ppl. adj.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 15 We hit sceolan eft ofercwe̊þan. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Dec. 4/2 There is something of an over-fought battle, and a slaying of the slain.

21. With the sense of overcoming, putting down, or getting the better of, by the action or thing expressed; in vbs., as OVERAWE, -BRAVE, -DARE, -FACE, q. v.; so *overbray'*, *-cho'ke*, *-cov*, *-daze*, *-deave*, *-drowse*, *-fright*, *-lume*, *-noise*, *-stifle*, *-war*, *-wrestle*. So in verbal derivatives, as *overcowed*, etc.

It is possible that *overburden*, *overcark*, *overload*, *overweigh*, and the like, belong originally here, rather than to 27.

1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 202 To *overbray The voice of grave authority. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxx. (1632) 102 We have altogether *overchoked her [Nature]. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* x. 312 *note*, One feels oneself fairly *'overcowed', and dare not even aspire to be heard. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* II. xxxii. (1660) 64 She smiles, she wonders, being *overdaz'd With his bright beams, stands silent, stands amaz'd. 1817 WORDSW. *Vernal Ode* iv, To lie and listen—till *o'er-drowsèd sense Sinks, hardly conscious of the influence. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 88 This .. cou'd never have been acted by other than mean spirits, such as had been held in awe, and *over-frighted by the magi. 1794 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* 3 When .. lesser planets Phœbus had *o'erlumed. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Greatness* in *Verses & Ess.* (1687) 126 No Mirth or Musick *overnoise your Fears. 1666 W. BOGHURST *Loimographia* 25 *Overstiffling and weakening people with too much sweating. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* V. XXV. Q ij b, The chiefe and grauest of the Peeres, did *ouer-warred flye Into the Woods. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 24 When life recover'd had the raine, And *over-wrestled his strong enimy.

II. *Over-* in the sense of 'over or beyond' in degree or quality; hence, of surpassing, excelling, exceeding, excess.

22. With the notion of doing some action over or beyond another agent, of going beyond, surpassing, or excelling in the action denoted by the simple vb. In verbs, as OVERBID 2, OVERLEAP 4, OVERRUN 9; so *overa'mble*, *-ba'ndy*, *-bark*, *-blaze*, *-cackle*, *-chant*, *-cry*, *-perk*, *-ring*, *-ruff*, *-scream*, *-smite*, *-squeak*, *-stare*, etc.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 28 Herpalicee, sweeft queene, steeds strong *ouerambling. 1592 NASHE *P. Pennilesse* D ij b, He so far outstript him in vilanious words, and *ouerbandied him in bitter tearmes. 1652 SCLATER *Civ. Magistracy* (1653) 2 The sparkling of the one, *overblazed the duskishnesse of the other. 1562 *Ouercakill [see OVERCROW]. 1628 SHIRLEY *Witty Fair One* I. ii, An hundred nightingales Shall fall down dead .. For grief to be *o'er-chanted. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlviii. 3 That that gorgeousnesse or that loftines *overperk not Gods power. 1604 T. M. *Ant & Nightingale* C iv, He walkt the chamber with such a pestilent Gingle, that his Spurs *ouersqueakt the Lawyer. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. i. 27, I would *ore-stare the sternest eies that looke; Out-braue the heart most daring on the earth.

b. In verbs formed on sbs., with the sense of surpassing in, or in the rôle of, as *over-bu'lk*, *-mu'ltitude*; esp. in nonce-phrases, as *overgospel the gospel*, *over-Macpherson Macpherson*, *over-puppy*, etc. Cf. OUT- 21, 23.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 320 The seeded Pride .. must or now be cropt, Or shedding breed a Nursery of like evil To ouer-bulke vs all. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 731 The herds would over-multitude their Lords. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 17 He will outlaw the Law, .. over-Gospell the Gospell. 1735 SHERIDAN in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 124 My two puppies have *overpuppied their puppyships. 1826 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 17 This is over-Macphersoning Macpherson.

23. In reflexive vbs., with the sense of surpassing oneself, i. e. one's former or ordinary achievements, one's capacity, strength, etc.; often with the sense of exhausting oneself by the action; sometimes merely of doing to excess or too much, as in 27: as OVERBLOOM itself, OVERDRINK, -EAT, -SLEEP oneself; so *over-bowl*, *over-plo't*, *over-polk*, etc.

1886 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 3/4 He will *over-bowl himself if he is not very careful. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 57, I have *over-plotted myself. 1853 MISS YONGE *Heir of Redcl.* xii, She has *over-polked herself in London, and is sent here for quiet and country air.

24. In sense 'more than': with verbs, as OVERBALANCE, -FILL, -MATCH, -MATE, etc.; so *over-compensate*, *-conquer*, *-empty*, *-equal*, *-fit*, *-overcome*, *-parallel*, *-satisfy*.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) II. 678 A damage .. which will be *over-compensated by its produce to the party sustaining it. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 64 b, The women would be verie loth to come behinde the fashion, in newfanglednes .. if not in costlynes, .. which perhaps might *ouer-empty their husbands purses. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 186 Bona is *over-equall'd by Bisheps Kidder and Ken. 1726–31 WALDRON *Isle of Man* (1865) 72 Shoes .. of such a monstrous length and bigness, that they would infinitely have *over-fitted the feet of the giants set up in Guild-hall. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* viii. 37 We do *overovercome, because through faith in Christ we overcome before we fight. 1620 FORD *Lingua* V. (Shaks. Soc.) 68 Nor shall [it] euer [be] *ouer-paralleled by any age succeeding. 1609 BP. HALL *No Peace w. Rome* § 12 Who can abide that any mortall man should *ouer-satisfie God for his sinnes?

b. So in derivatives; also in other adjs., as OVERDUE, OVERFULL, *o'vercomple'te*, *over-wo'manly*.

1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 280 The alphabet thus inscribed being occasionally incomplete or *overcomplete. 1682 DRYDEN *Duke of Guise* I. iii, Such an habitual *overwomanly goodness.

25. With the sense 'exceedingly, beyond measure, lavishly'. In verbs, often rendering L. *super-*, as OVERABOUND, -FLOURISH, -GLAD, -GRIEVE, -HIGH, -HOPE, -JOY, etc. In adjs., as OVERDEAR, *over-exce'lling*, *over-glo'rious*. Now *obs.* or *arch.*, the sense having usually passed into 27.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Invis. World* III. i, Those *over-excelling glories of the good Angels. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* V. v, How *over-glorious art thou in thy wounds, Triumphing over infamy and hate!

26. With the sense 'to a greater extent, or at a greater rate, than is usual, natural, or intended; too far'. In verbs, as OVERACT, -BID, -BUY, -CARRY, -COUNT, -ENTER, -ESTEEM, -ESTIMATE, -HOLD, -LAUNCH, -LET, -PAY, -PRIZE, -RATE, -SELL, etc. In adjs., as OVERAWFUL, etc.

27–30. With the sense 'in or to excess, too much, too'. Now a leading sense of *over-* in combination with verbs, adjectives, substantives, and adverbs.

In mod.Eng. very common with a negative (esp. in adjs. and their derivatives), as in *not over-brave*, *not over-obliging*, '*he was not over-pleased with the result*'; in which *not over-* is said by litotes for 'not quite enough', 'somewhat deficiently': *not over-wise* = rather wanting in wisdom.

This sense was approached in Gothic by the adj. *ufarfulls* 'full to overflowing', and the vb. *ufarwahsian* 'to grow exceedingly' (repr. Gr. *ὑπερανξάνειν*); it was frequent in ON., expressed by *ofr-*, *of-*, before adjs, nouns of quality and action, rarer with vbs.; occasional in OHG. (*ubarezzan*, *ubartrinchan*, *-trenkan*, *ubarfullî*: cf. MHG. *ubervol*). In OE. it occurs in many adjs., a few vbs., and numerous derivative or other sbs. In OE. and the cognate langs., *over* was in true combination; its generalized use in mod. Eng. renders it much more a distinct element, often merely in syntactical combination, so that, except in a few words of old standing, it is usually hyphened to the word which it qualifies.

In verbs, there is a distinct secondary stress on *over-* which may, in case of antithesis or emphasis, become the main stress. Adjectives, substantives, and adverbs have normally even stress: *o'ver-a'pt*, *o'ver-abste'mious*, *o'ver-wo'rry*, *o'ver-o'ften*; either stress being liable to be subordinated, according to the construction and emphasis. Thus, *an o'ver-a'pt scholar*, *we think him o'ver-a'pt*; *we want culture, not o'ver-cu'lture*. In this sense, *over-* is rarely contracted in verse to *o'er-*, and properly only where the stress can be retained, as in *o'er-ena'moured*.

27. With verbs (or with sbs. or adjs. forming verbs). A few occur in OE., e.g. *oferdo̊n*, *-drencan*,

-drincan, -fyllan, -sieman, -sprecan (some of which however only approach this sense, or can be otherwise explained). ME. added to these, *a* 1300, OVERCARK, -CHARGE (F. *surcharger*); *a* 1400 OVERHEAT, -LADE, -PRAISE, -RUN, *over-dread, -sup*; *a* 1500 OVERDRIVE. In the 16th century they began to abound, as OVERBLOW, -BOIL, -BURDEN, -BUSY, -CLOY, -CRAM, -DARE, -EAT, -FEAR, -GORGE, -LABOUR, -LOAD, -LOVE, -PLEASE, -REACH, -ROAST, -WOO, *over-bake, -black, -cull, -dull, -itch*. By 1600 it had become allowable to prefix *over-* to any vb. whose sense admitted of it, so that we find, besides those entered as Main words:

a 1700 *over-afflict, -argue, -cherish, -chill, -cleave, -commend, -confute, -creed, -doze, -engage, -expect, -fancy, -feel, -fix, -gird, -grace, -grasp, -honour, -know, -linger, -loath, -magnify, -marl, -meddle, -mix, -moisten, -multiply, -nourish, -oblige, -pamper, -preface, -promise, -prove, -reward, -sauce, -sol, -store, -thick, -till, -vilify, -worship*, etc.

a 1800 *over-agonize, -boast, -digest, -gratify, -nurse, -pepper, -plot, -possess, -relax*, etc.

a 1900 *over-blame, -book, -borrow, -bowl, -breed, -cultivate, -damn, -dance, -decorate, -doctrinize, -edit, -educate, -egg, -emphasize, -enjoy, -enrich, -exaggerate, -express, -fag, -fatten, -feast, -fee, -flatten, -flog, -gamble, -generalize, -gun, -hate, -horse, -humanize, -inflate, -influence, -insure, -job, -kick, -land, -learn, -mill, -objectify, -organize, -pack, -peacock, -pet, -plum, -puff, -quarter, -race, -rapturize, -represent, -scare, -scrub, -slander, -staff, -teach, -worry*, etc.

1645 BP. HALL *Remedy Discontents* 69 Hee that *over-afflicts his body, kills a Subject. 1598 *Epulario* L ij, But let them not bee *ouerbaked. 1593 NASHE *Christs T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 91 Shuld I *ouer-blacke mine Incke, perplexe pale Paper..with the sadde tedious recitall? 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* Introd. 35 We must not *over-blame those who caused it. 1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 231 Endeavour that we do not *over-cherish their emotions and solicitudes. 1664 — *Kal. Hort.* Jan. in *Sylva* etc. (1729) 191 Such seeds are in peril of being..*over-chill'd and frozen. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 352 Take heed, not to *ouer-cleane the stocks of your trees. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Sonn. Iate Peace* XXXVI, One *ouer-Creeds, another Creeds too-short. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Conf.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 251, I do not *overcull my own workes. 1809 HAN. MORE *Celebs* I. xxi. 318 Such a fear of *over-cultivating learning, that [etc.]. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5166 Holde þe evene hem betwene Nat *over-dredе ne overwene. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 31 The multitude of there worcks *over dulleth and burdeneth. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 127 He never *over-engageth himself above his ability. 1635 BP. PETERBORO' in *Bucclench MSS.* I. 275 Your Lordship..might well judge me otherwise, if I should *over-fancy that way. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No King* I. i, You think to *ouergrace me with The marriage of your sister. 1755 *Man* No. 10. 4 The drunkard, who seeks his pleasure in drink, *over-gratifies his appetite. 1805 NELSON 2 Jan. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VI. 313 The Ventura..is *over-gunned. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* X. 77 Great care must be taken..not to *overhorse any [regiments]. Too many horses are worse than too few. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 93 So huge a multitude of..works as in this over-ranke age mens finger *over-itching have produced. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xiv. (1647) 133 Neither ignorant of his greatnesse, nor *over-knowing it. 1874 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 238 A lesson which..most Englishmen have already *overlearnt. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. i. 242 He loves not to *over-linger any in an afflicting hope, but speedily dispatcheth the fears or desires of his expecting clients. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 28 The Chymistes..*overmagnifying their preparations. *a* 1700 CREECH (J.), Little pleasure *overmixt with woe. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 422 It will *over-Moisten the Roots, so as the Wormes will eate them. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 13 Our Romanists exceed..both in *over-multiplying and over-magnifying of it. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* Wks. (1673) 80 If it be dangerous to *over-oblige a King, it is mortal in relation to a Free-State. 1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 123 Who would *over-pamper a body, for the worms? 1720 R. MEAD *Plague* Pref., Wks. (1762) 233 Wrong notions..may sometimes *over-possess their minds. *a* 1754 — *Fevers* ii. ibid. 482 That very warmth..becoming prejudicial, by *over-relaxing the fibres. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* 312 We had like to have *over-sawc'd it [the Supper] with wine. *a* 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 119 Men have so *oversotted themselves, that..they have turned the courses of men. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 429 Ich gloton..*ouer-sopede at my soper. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 555 Nothing is lesse profitable, and expedient, than to labor a ground exceeding much, and to *ouer-til it. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 345, I quickly found too many over-valuing it, and some *overvilifying it. 18.. in *Macm. Mag.* (1880) XLI. 225 Overworked, *over-worried, Over-Croker'd, over-Murray'd. 1635 *Over-worship [see OVERPRAISE].

b. This use is often found with pa. ppples., when the other parts of the verb occur with *over-* rarely or not at all: as in *over-agitated, -answered, -assessed, -bitten, -bred, -browned, -brushed, -chafed, -chased, -chidden, -coached, -corned, -culled, -cumbered, -delighted, -disciplined, -discounted, -dunged, -exacted, -exalted, -explained, -fagged, -famed, -fawned, -furnished, -goaded, -handicapped, -harassed, -helped, -hurried, -imported, -instructed, -iodized, -listed, -mortgaged, -mucked, -pained, -pointed, -polished, -protracted, -provoked, -ravished, -represented, -restored, -retched, -rigged, -sated, -saturated, -scented, -seasoned, -seeded, -settled, -smitten, -soaked, -stalled, -stent, -stored, -stowed, -stuffed, -sweated, -thronged, -tippled, -tutored, -vexed, -withered*, etc.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Conse.* III. vii. 290 What is fit to be determined in a business so *over-agitated. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. App. viii. 364 They [plates]..are *over-bitten, they are hastily drawn. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Church* Pref. 14 *Over-bred, and too much Gentlemen. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 117 Take care that it be not *overbrowned. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 21 It is good for the stomake that is *ouerchafed. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 666 Nature will not be *ouer-chased. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 620 To be too careful, and *ouercombred about the indgements of mortal Men. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Serm. Pride* i. Wks. 1888 III. 598 The fearful estate of iniquity *over-exalted. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xviii. § 14 The city..was instantly conquered, whose strength was much *over-famed. 1602 BRETON *Mother's Blessing* xliii, And neuer be with flatterers *ouerfawnd. 1703 COLLIER *Ess.* II. 158, I dont think myself *over-furnished. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. vi. (1876) 142, I am *overinstructed for my return. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 62 The solution is '*over-iodized'; that is, it is super-saturated with silver iodide. 1665 *Comm. Col. Rec.* (1852) II. 23 Mr. Edward Palmes appeales to this Court .. for being *ouerlisted by James Rogers and Cary Latham. 1868 *Dublin Univ. Mag.*, The travelling histrionics commemorated, or rather *over-over-coloured by Crabbe. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 25 When thou art *ouerpained with passions. 1725 BLACKWALL *Sacr. Class.* I. i. ii. § 5. 85 A judicious ear would be offended with a style *over-polish'd. 1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 149 It grieves him, to be *over-provoked to our punishment. 1900 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 4/5 In Wales the Liberals are *over-represented. In the predominant partner the Tories are over-represented. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 18 Shee is *ouerrigged. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 507 I'm..With the young feast *over-sated. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* IV. ii, Had I been *over-season'd with base anger, And suited all occasions to my mischiefs. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 22 One could not thriue for the throng of his neighbours..like a Corne-field *ouer-seeded, or a towne ouer-peopled. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. XXVI. (1640) 82 Be not *over-settled in a purpose about things of this nature. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 153 That we are either vnacquainted, or *ouerstalled with it. 1786 *Hart'st Rig* in Chambers *Pop. Hum. Scot. P.* (1862) 46 Frae this they tell, as how the rent O' sic a room was *overstent. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 208 The Ocean it self would have been long since *over-stored with Fish. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 493 Richard the last Abbot..being *ouer-tipled as it were with wealth. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* Pref. 6 They suffer in their Morals by being *over-tutour'd, as some men do in their Health by being over-physick'd.

28. With adjectives, simple or derivative.

These appear already in OE. and the cognate langs. In OE. nearly 30 examples are recorded, including *ofer-hlīde, ofer-eald, ofer-ealdˇ, ofer-fætt, ofer-full, ofer-grædig, ofer-hēah, ofer-hlīd, ofer-nicel, ofer-rane; ofer-æte, -etol, ofer-sprecol, ofer-genge, ofer-mōdig, ofer-mōdlīc*, etc. In OE. these were treated as true compounds. In ME. *over* was often written separately, and its use began to be extended beyond the words handed down from OE. Since *c* 1500, the tendency has been to treat *over* as a movable element which can be prefixed at will to any adj.; and in Sc. and north. Eng. dialects, where *ower, owre* is the regular equivalent of Standard Eng. *too*, it is always written as a separate word. In literary English it is usually hyphened, exc. in a small number of combinations of ancient standing and frequent use, which are usually written as single words: e. g. OVERFOND, OVERFULL, OVERMUCH, etc. But even in literary Eng., *over* is sometimes treated as a separate word, and the consciousness that it is such is seen in the colloquial strengthened form *over and above*, 'not over and above particular'.

The more important of these are treated as Main words: see OVERACTIVE, -BITTER, -BOLD, -BUSY, etc. Other examples are: Of OE. age *overblithe.*

a 1400 *over-sour, -steadfast, -wroth.*

a 1500 *over-blind, -covetous, -dainty, -delicious, -felon, -foul, -good, -huge, -mighty.*

a 1600 *over-apt, -base, -battle, -capable, -captious, -charitable, -childish, -corrupt, -deep, -extreme, -faint, -faithful, -fierce, -foolish, -frail, -gamesome, -general, -gentle, -greasy, -gross, -haught, -heinous, -idle, -insolent, -lightheaded, -lofty, -meek, -merry, -ordinary, -painful, -passionate, -pert, -piteous, -plausible, -plentiful, -politic, -potent, -presumptuous, -prolix, -prone, -rife, -rude, -russet, -sapless, -severe, -slack, -small, -soft, -stale, -stately, -timorous, -true, -vehement, -young*, etc.

a 1700 *over-abstemious, -apprehensive, -barren, -big, -bookish, -bounteous, -careless, -circumspect, -copious, -courteous, -coy, -distant, -exquisite, -factious, -fellowly, -fit, -frequent, -fruitful, -godly, -grateful, -guilty, -haughty, -heady, -hollow, -homely, -honest, -inclinable, -just, -lascivious, -lawyerlike, -laxative, -lewd, -licentious, -lively, -logical, -loose, -malapert, -mean, -merciful, -mild, -moist, -nimble, -obedient, -obese, -obsequious, -open, -orthodox, -oscitant, -peremptory, -pervicacious, -plain, -plenteous, -polemical, -ponderous, -popular, -positive, -precise, -pregnant, -public, -puissant, -resolute, -rough, -sad, -saucy, -scrutinous, -serious, -servile, -sick, -silent, -simple, -slavish, -slight, -slope, -solemn, -spacious, -steady, -stiff, -sublime, -superstitious, -sure, -terrible, -thrifty, -tight, -uberous, -unsuitable, -valiant, -venturous, -voluble, -wanton, -wary, -wayward, -wily, -woody*, and others.

a 1800 *over-bashful, -diligent, -elegant, -famous, -jealous, -judicious, -learned, -luxuriant, -neat, -new, -notable, -pensive, -provident, -rational, -ready, -righteous, -sanguine, -tame, -tart, -tense, -thick, -vigorous*, and many others.

a 1900 *over-clean, -conscientious, -conscious, -fastidious, -genial, -incurious, -mellow, -particular, -patient, -prompt, -quiet, -squeamish, -studious*, and others without limit.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 240 Mr. Selden was not *over accurate in copying the Inscription. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic Ep.* (1637) 332 By each temptation *over apt to slide. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 5 All temporall..rewardes were incomparably *ouer basse. 1597 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* v. iii. § 4 In the Church of God sometimes it commeth to passe, as in *ouer battle grounds, the fertile disposition whereof is good. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 861 Þey þat nat konne lerned be ne taght By swiche ensamples.. Me þinkeþ, certes, *ouer blynde been. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* lxi. 455 Oft ða *oferbliðan weorðað ȝedrefde for unȝemetlicre onetunga. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 196 Over-blith or (merry). 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* II. vi, You must forsake This *over-bookish humour. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. iii. § 10 Men credulous and *ouer-capable of such pleasing errors. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 442 In an argument *over-copious rather than barren. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 95 *Ouer conetous was neuer good. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 144 þe iiij. fote brede of wose in þis glotony is, for to ete *onyr-deynte metys. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. *Eden* 404 When the pencill of Cares *over-deep Our day-bred thoughts depainteth in our sleep. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1737) III. 30 The very reading of treatises..of melancholy has been apt to generate that passion in the *over-diligent and attentive reader. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 359 Peace, brother, be not *over-exquisite To cast the fashion of uncertain evils. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 486 Hence, *over-faint, or over-full; Too-pined, or too-plentiful. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* Pref., An *over-fastidious and learned choice of words. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* lxxviii. 691 That is by not being *over-fellowly with God, not over-homely with places and acts of Religion. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 136/1 *Ouer felon and cruelle tyraunt hast thou noo shame. *a* 1600 *Praise of Measure Keeping* (R.), Nor overmeke nor *overferce he was. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 77 The whyche dede specialy yn a byshoppe, was *ouerfowle and abhomynable. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid Inn* I. i, You are Observ'd..to be *over-frequent In giving or receiving visits. 1668 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesie* (R.), The labour of rhyme bounds and circumscribes an *over-fruitful fancy. 1560 DAUS tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 194 He hym selfe hath bene *ouer-gentle to hym. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) III. 80 You are *over-good to me..in..telling me. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xi. 150 A manifest guyle, or at leastwise an *ouergrosse ignorance. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 381 For *over-huge familiarite betwene hir and the bischop Vercellense. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxxviii. 5 An *o'er-incurious husband. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 200 The Grecians generallie were *ouer-lightheaded. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* iii, They have..thought him, if not an *over-logical, yet a well-meaning man. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotos-eaters* 78 The full-juiced apple, waxing *over-mellow. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 137 Haply my presence May well abate the *ouer-merrie spleene. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix. *heading*, Perellis that mey come to the Kyng by *ouer myghtye subgettes. 1626 *Over-moist [see OVERDRY *a.*]. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xvii, I am not *over-particular. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 130 The dreames..of some *over-passionate desires. 1624 DONNE *Serm.* ii. 16 Be not overvehement *Overperemptory. 1592 NASHE *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 103 Whilest I am bemoaning his *ouer-pitteous decay. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 111 b, Exceedingly *ouerplentifull was this darnell throughout the vaiuersall church. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 102 This *over-politick and too wise Order. 1644 MILTON *Education* § 1 An unfit and *over-ponderous argument. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. To Rdr., The greatest fault..is to be *over-positive and dogmatical. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. x. § 14 The private intents of men *ouer-potent in the Commonwelth. 1597 *Ibid.* v. xlvi. § 3 Rash, sinister, and suspitious verdits, whereunto they are *ouer-prone. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 184 An old *over-provident housekeeper. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. vi, We are all *over-ready..to blame others. 1791 ' G. GAMBADO ' *Ann. Horsem.* ix. (1809) 105, I suspected my Divine was none of the *over-righteous. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* II. i, Sbe is so *over-sad. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. xvii. (1713) 464 To unbewilder some *over-serious Souls. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 559 It falleth out so, that an *over-severe magistrate becommeth odious. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. v. § 7 Men are commonly *overslack to perform this duty. 1616 HIERON *Wks.* I. 586 *Ouer-slight, too loose, and superficiall. 1581 CAMPION in *Confer.* I. (1584) Fiv b, The print was *ouer small. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVI. 49 Here sauce was *ouere soure and vnsauerliche grounde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27999 If þou..loked wit *onur stedfast sight. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 142 Perswasion *over-sure. 1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 14 Their *ouertimerous cowardise. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. § 16 We have by *over-true experience been taught how often..the light even of common understanding faileth. 1627 DRAYTON *Miseries Q. Margaret* Wks. 1753 II. 400 The Lord Lisle his *over-valiant son. *a* 1637 B. JONSON tr. *Horace Art of Poetrie* 358 And nere the hall reherse Their youthfull tricks in *over-wanton verse. 1614 RALEGH *Hist. World* v. ii. § 3 The one being so *over-wary, and the other so hasty. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 298, I am therfore So *overwroth in al my thoght.

b. with pres. ppples., forming ppl. adjs.; as OVERABOUNDING, etc.; also, *over-bragging, -boasting, -dazzling, -depressing, -exciting, -itching, -laughing, -nipping, -soothing, -sparing, -staring*, etc. (Can be formed at will.)

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 93 Those *ouerbragging bluddes Amusde your myndе. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* ii. 20 The *over-dazzling glory of their own perfections. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Serm. Pride* Wks. 1888 III. 610 Shake off that *over-depressing heaviness. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (E.E.T.S.)

14/31 Bidis þat ye ne sal noght be *ouir-lazand. **1586** J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 104/2 Albeit their wether were bitter and *ouermipping. **1598** J. Dickenson *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 131 Valeria, whose *ouersoothing humor made her interprete flatterie for truth. **1603** Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 338 He was thought *ouersparing vnto himselfe, as well in his apparel as in his diet. *a* **1568** Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 54 Either a slouinglie busking, or an *ouerstaring frounced hed. **1647** Clarendon *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 455 Like over-skilful musicians, who by an *over-warbling desire to make the voice not intelligible, are without that vociferation which he expects.

c. with pa. pples. in *-ed*, *-en*, etc., forming ppl. adjs., as Overacted, -civilized, -crowded, -done, -grown, etc. So *over-apprehended*, *-blessed* (*-blest*), *-contented*, *-cooked*, *-cultured*, *-dignified*, *-distempered*, *-dubbed*, *-educated*, *-emptied*, *-enamoured*, *-enlarged*, *-formed*, *-franchised*, *-handled*, *-interested*, *-jaded*, *-offended*, *-oiled*, *-packed*, *-pampered*, *-ravished*, *-reserved*, *-restrained*, *-stuffed*, *-swilled*, *-tamed*, *-tossed*, *-twisted*, *-vitrified*, *-womanized*, *-wrested*, etc. (Unlimited in number.)

1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. App. 347 By the *over-apprehended unpleasantness of the smell. **1643** Milton *Divorce* Ded., Wks. (1847) 122 To put a garrison upon his neck of empty and *over-dignified precepts. **1650** B. *Discolliminium* 50 Our late *over-dubb'd Justices of Peace, and under-bred Committee-men. **1586** A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 22 To shroud their lauish and *ouer-emptied expence, by whatsoeuer kinde of lucre. **1742** Young *Nt. Th.* V. 992 Some, *o'er-enamour'd of their Bags, run mad. **1594** Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. xi. § 6 With pressed and heaped and euen *ouer-inlarged measure. **1647** Ward *Simp. Cobler* 51 *Over-franchised people are devills with smooth snaffles in their mouthes. **1592** Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 770 You will fall againe, Into your idle *ouer-handled theame. *a* **1744** Pope *Let. Mrs. Blount* in Ayre *Mem.* (1754) II. 56 Methinks, it shews an *over-interested Affection to be sad, because she has left us to better her Condition. **1615** Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 49 May you liue, Till you haue nought to take, nor none to giue, For your *ore-iaded pleasure. **1712** Steele *Spect.* No. 266 ¶ 1 Will. Honeycomb calls these *over-offended Ladies, the Outragiously Virtuous. **1583** Golding *Calvin on Deut.* iii. 17 They play the *ouer-pampered Iades which fall to kicking against their maisters. **1594** Nashe *Terrors of Nt.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 268 Too much sodaine content and *ouer-rauished delight. **1688** Ln. Delamer *Wks.* (1694) 21 You ought not to be *over-reserved to any .. Company. **1597** Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* V. xlviii. § 11 An *ouer-restrained consideration of prayer. **1789** Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 186 Like *over-swilled voters at an election. **1782** Wedgwood in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 306 At some times an unvitrified mass, and at others an *over-vitrified scoria. **1860** O. W. Holmes *Elsie V.* vii. (1891) 105 This *over-womanized woman might well have bewitched him. **1606** Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 157 Such to be pittied, and *ore-rested seeming He acts thy Greatnesse in.

d. with adjs. in *-ed* from sbs. (= provided with too much, or too many, of what is denoted by the sb.); as *over-ambitioned*, *-brained*, *-commentaried*, *-garrisoned*, *-hopped* (ale), *-leisured*, *-melodied*, *-mettled*, *-officered*, *-provendered*, *-rennеted* (cheese), *-sorrowed*, *-timbered*, *-tongued*, *-weaponed*, etc. (Can be formed at will.)

1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* 175 Out of a Criminal fondnesse of the *over-ambition'd Title of a Wit. **1650** B. *Discolliminium* 17 *Over-brain'd Burrow-headed Men, restlesse in studying new things. **1888** Froude *Eng. in W. Indies* 357 If she [England] decides that her hands are too full, that she is *over-empired and cannot attend to them. **1572** J. Jones *Bathes Buckstone* 10 Meane Ale, neyther to new, nor to stale, not *ouerhopped. **1640** Bp. Hall *Chr. Moder.* (ed. Ward) 30/2 An *overleisured Italian hath made a long discourse, how a man may walk all day through the streets of Rome in the shade. **1760–72** H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 136 The fractured harness of an *over-mettled horse. **1641** Milton *Prel. Episc.* 27 Reducing into order their usurping and *over-provendered episcopants. **1643** — *Divorce* Pref. (1851) 18 The much wrong'd and *over-sorrow'd state of matrimony. **1674** Petty *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 46 If the Ship of 50 Tuns were not *over-timbered. **1596** Nashe *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 134 Wherein he..so farre outstrips *ouer-tunged Beldam Roome. **1593** — *Four Lett. Confut.* ibid. II. 214 His inuention is *ouerweapond.

29. With substantives.

(Of these OE. shows examples under b, c, d; e. g. *ofercræt*, *oferdrync*, *oferspræc*; *oferbiternes*, *oferetolnes*, *oferstœcnes*; *ofercræft*, *oferield*, *oferlufu*, *oferméod*, *oferþȳ*.)

a. Verbal sbs. in *-ing*, from vbs. in *over-* (27), or formed independently by prefixing *over-* to sbs., as Overabounding, -crowding, -doing, -feeding; *over-aggravating*, *-belling*, *-boasting*, *-cleaning*, *-cockering*, *-deeming*, *-descanting*, *-fasting*, *-judging*, *-liking*, *-meddling*, *-pinching*, *-ploughing*, *-pruning*, *-striving*, etc. (Unlimited in number.)

a **1639** W. Whateley *Prototypes* II. xxiv. (1640) 12 An *over-aggravating of faults to make ourselves seem no children. **1575** Turberv. *Faulconrie* 245 The *overbelling of a falcon puts hir to a greater payne and trouble than needes. **1630** *Conceits, Clinches* (1860) 40 A cobler newly underlayd Here for his *overboasting. **1583** Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xl. 238 Learne that this *ouercockering is wicked. **1612** T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* ii. 6 These ouerweenings and *ouerdeemings of youth. **1655** Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VII. i. § 32 *Over-descanting with wit, had not become the plain song, and simplicity of an holy style. **1626** Bacon *Sylva* § 831 *Over-fasting doth (many times) cause the Appetite to cease. **1640** Bp. Reynolds *Passions* xxvii, The overflowing of their fears seems to have been grounded on the *overjudging of an adverse power. **1597** J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 6 To increase your..longinge vpwards, and to decrease all *overlyking here beneathe. *a* **1591** H. Smith *Wks.* (1866) I. 30 Her *overpinching at last causeth her good housewifery to be evil spoken of.

b. Nouns of action or condition, formed from vbs., or from sbs. belonging to vbs., or on the type of such. These have often the same form as the vb. or a modification of it, as Overcharge, Overissue, Overspeech; or such endings as *-ion*, *-ment*, *-ure*, *-nce*, *-age*, *-ice*, as Overaction, -excitement, -payment, -exposure, -abundance, -confidence, etc. So *over-abuse*, *-broil*, *-claim*, *-concern*, *-demand*, *-discharge*, *-drain*, *-exercise*, *-ornament*, *-self-esteem*, *-worry*; *over-accumulation*, *-addiction*, *-assumption*, *-attention*, *-consumption*, *-decoration*, *-devotion*, *-distension*, *-exaltation*, *-extension*, *-flexion*, *-imitation*, *-importation*, *-inflation*, *-lactation*, *-laudation*, *-legislation*, *-provision*, *-regulation*, *-repletion*, *-representation*, *-speculation*, *-tension*; *over-attachment*, *-enrichment*, *-treatment*; *over-expenditure*, *-rapture*; *over-insistence*, *-reliance*; *over-drainage*; *over-service*, etc. (Unlimited in number.)

1867 M. Arnold *Celtic Lit.* 177 Her *over-addiction to the Ilissus. **1871** R. Ellis *Catullus* xxix. 6 Shall he in *o'er-assumption, o'er-repletion, he Sedately saunter every dainty court along? **1833** J. H. Newman *Arians* I. i. (1876) 21 An *over-attachment to the forms. **1597** Middleton *Wisd. Solomon* ix. 18 The one doth keep his mean in *overbroil. **1880** Muirhead *Gaius* IV. § 53 There is *over-claim in respect of amount. **1865** M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* Pref. (1875) 13, I thought this *over-concern a little unworthy. **1813** J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 45 The pain..depends partly on the *over-distention of the vessels and fibres. **1758** *Herald* No. 24 (1758) II. 144 Weakened by an incautious *over-drain of the vital moisture. **1860** Forster *Gr. Remonstr.* 76 The supposed enrichment of the country by the *over-enrichment of himself. **1655** Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. iii. § 38 Tell me whether the Ape did not well deserve a whip for his *over-imitation therein. **1837** Emerson *Misc.* (1855) 78 Genius is always sufficiently the enemy of genius by *over-influence. **1836–48** B. D. Walsh *Aristoph.* 78 *note*, Every nation has been addicted, more or less, to *over-legislation. **1685** Evelyn *Mrs. Godolphin* 143 O with what .. *over rapture did I hear her pronounce it. **1897** W. P. Ker *Epic & Rom.* 235 That touch of *over-reflexion and self-consciousness. **1866** *Ch. Times* 19 May, *Over-speculation has been checked. **1865** Swinburne *Atalanta* 1200 Keep ye on earth Your lips from *over-speech.

c. Nouns of quality or state, formed from adjectives, or from sbs. belonging to adjs., or on the type of these. The endings are such as *-ness*, *-ity*, *-ty*, *-nce*, *-ncy*, *-acy*, *-tude*, *-ism*, *-ry*, *-ure*, *-th*, as in Over-bitterness, -credulity, -anxiety, -indulgency, -length, -height. Other examples are *over-acuteness*, *-cheapness*, *-coyness*, *-diffuseness*, *-exactness*, *-keenness*, *-learnedness*, *-preciseness*, *-promptness*, *-proneness*, *-quietness*, *-readiness*, *-righteousness*, *-seriousness*, *-squeamishness*, *-truthfulness*, *-venturesomeness*; *over-ability*, *-complexity*, *-facility*, *-fertility*, *-intensity*, *-loyalty*, *-security*, *-severity*, *-simplicity*, *-susceptibility*, *-variety*; *over-diligence*, *-luxuriance*, *-negligence*; *over-brilliancy*, *-complacency*, *-elegancy*, *-frequency*; *over-accuracy*; *over-gratitude*, *-magnitude*, *-plenitude*; *over-individualism*, *-realism*, *-scepticism*, *-sentimentalism*; *over-bravery*, *-knavery*; *over-moisture*; *over-strength*, *-wealth*, etc. (Unlimited in number.)

1726–31 Waldron *Descr. Isle of Man* (1865) 40 The *over-cheapness renders them frequent. **1745** Ayre *Mem. Pope* II. 170 Daphne,..she can no longer bear with this *Over-coyness of Sylvia to a Lover. **1870** Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 184 The bias of the former is toward over-intensity, of the latter toward *over-diffuseness. **1639** Fuller *Holy War* IV. vii. (1840) 189 A great error, and .. a neglect in *over-diligence. *a* **1642** — *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xv. 316 The affected *over-elegancy of such as prayed for her by the title of defendresse of the faith. **1727** Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Burning of Land*, To abate the *Overfertility caused by the Fire there. **1583** Golding *Calvin on Deut.* cxi. 683 Yᵉ pride or *ouerheaddinesse of yᵉ deceiuers. **1604** Hieron *Wks.* I. 505 Religion, which..the world is pleased to call *ouer-holinesse. **1640** Fuller *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 118 Out of an *over-imitativeness of holy precedents. **1677** Baxter *Let.* in *Answ. Dodwell* 118 The Lord forgive the Presbyterians their *over-keenness against Sects. *c* **1611** Chapman *Iliad* XIII. Comm. 30 A man may wonder at these learned Critics *overlearnedness. **1860** Froude *Hist. Eng.* XXX. VI. 47 Her chief embarrassment..was from the *over-loyalty of her subjects. **1626** Bacon *Sylva* § 693 The *over-moisture of the brain doth thicken the spirits visual. *a* **1677** Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 215 A Natural Consequence of the *over-plenitude and redundancy of the Number of Men in the World. **1622** Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 329 The *ouer-precisenes therin may breed a great inconuenience to the Common-wealth. **1643** Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* I. § 33 To strenuous minds there is an inquietude in *over-quietness. **1711** Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. 262 An *over-regularity is next to a deformity. **1658** Osborn *Q. Eliz.* Pref., An *over-remissness or excess in Sanctity or Profaneness. **1882** Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* II. x. 239 She did not know how much selfishness..was at the bottom of her *over-righteousness. **1741** Richardson *Pamela* I. 222 His *Over-security and Openness, have ruin'd us both! **1697** Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1703) 184 The *over-smoothness of an argument is apt to abate the force. **1768–74** Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 176 An *over squeamishness and nicety of taste, which renders the imagination too delicate. **1684** Burnet *Th. Earth* II. 47 Disproportion and *over-sufficiency is one sort of false measures. **1596** *Prayer by Queen* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 666 That no neglect of foes, nor *over-surety of harm. *a* **1661** Holyday *Juvenal* 260 They will serve ye up, in an *over-variety, the dainty birds called the fig-eaters.

d. Various sbs. denoting action, condition, state, quality, or anything subject to degree (often in sense, if not in form, agreeing with those in b or c): as Over-care, -caution, etc.; so *over-culture*, *-custom*, *-democracy*, *-dogmatism*, *-effort*, *-emphasis*, *-faith*, *-force*, *-majority*, *-opinion*, *-plenty*, *-religion*, *-saliva*, *-sorrow*, *-weal*, etc.

1830 Wordsworth in Chr. Wordsw. *Mem.* II. 221 Free from..that *overculture, which reminds one..of the double daisies of the garden, compared with their modest and sensitive kindred of the fields. **1626** Bacon *Sylva* § 300 Another Cause of Satiety, is an *Over-Custome. **1897** *Chicago Advance* 17 June 785/2 An itching desire for *over-emphasis. **1841–4** Emerson *Ess.* Ser. II. vi. (1876) 152 The *overfaith of each man in the importance of what he has to do or say. *a* **1700** Dryden *Meleager & Atalanta* 112 His [Jason's] javelin seemed to take, But failed with *over-force, and whizzed above his [the boar's] back. **1628** Earle *Microcosm.*, *Scepticke* (Arb.) 67 His *ouer-opinion of both spoyls all. **1377** Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 73 *Ouer-plente maketh pruyde amonges pore & riche. **1795** *Jemima* I. 87 The .. opinion, that *over religion, as we called it, shut the door of the heart. **1871** R. Ellis *Catullus* xxiii. 16 Thee sweat frets not, an *o'er-saliva frets not. **1885** *Border Lances* 23 Beware lest in thine *oversorrow thou lose the true profit thereof. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 2901 Mani man, for *ouer-wele, Pam-self can noper faand ne feil.

30. With adverbs, simple or derived from adjs.: as Overmuch, Over-boldly, Over-daringly, Over-soon. (A few examples occur in OE., as *oferswiðe*, *ofermódlice*.) So *over-fast*, *-nigh*, *-often*; *over-casually*, *-cheaply*, *-deeply*, *-diligently*, *-honestly*, *-merrily*, *-wantonly*, and many others.

c **1450** tr. *De Imitatione* III. xix. 86 He stondiþ *ouercasuely & like to falle. **1606** Bryskett *Civ. Life* 53 Hauing regard not to vse them either *ouer-curstly, or ouer-fondly. *c* **1440** *York M.* xx. 19 To go *ouere fast we haue be-gonne. **1586** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 676 When he saw the Hebrewes increase over-fast amongst his subjects. **1612** Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 254, I feare indeede..that this is *ouer-generally neglected. **1697** Dryden tr. *Virgil, Aeneis* Ded. civ, He..left them there not *over-honestly together **1807** Coleridge *Lett., to R. Southey* (1895) 523, I did not *overhugely admire the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel'. *c* **1530** *Crt. Love* 406 See that thou sing not *ouermerely. *a* **1500** *Sir Beues* 3304 (Pynson) For he..cam a lytel *ouer-nye. **1594** Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* IV. vii. § 4 Tertullian *ouer-often through discontentment carpeth iniuriously at them. **1603** B. Jonson *Sejanus* II. iv, Which..may By the over-often, and unseasoned use Turn to your loss. **1571** Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lii. 2 Doeg..behaved himself *overstoutly. **1601** Holland *Pliny* I. 219 Toying and dallying *ouerwantonly with the king her husband.

III. Combinations consisting of Over *prep.* (in any of its senses) with object. These naturally form advbs. and adjs.; exceptionally they give rise to sbs. and vbs. As advbs. they are often written as two words, as *over all* or *overall*, *over board* or *overboard*.

31. Forming adverbs: as Overall, Overboard, Overcross, Overhand, Overhead, Overland, Overnight, Overseas, etc.; so *overchannel*, *overfields*, *overhip*, *overleg*, *overshipboard*, etc.

1885 G. Meredith *Diana of Crossways* I. i. 13 Critic ears not present at the conversation catch an echo of maxims and aphorisms *overchannel. **1585** Fetherstone tr. *Calvin on Acts* xiii. 50 They do coldly and as it were *ouerfields play with God. **1785** Burns *Scotch Drink* xi, The brawnie, banie, ploughman chiel, Brings hand *owrehip, wi' sturdy wheel, The strong forehammer. **1858** Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 132 Men and horses, wading not *overleg. **1600** Abp. Abbot *Exp. Jonah* 156 That they had .. inducements inough to throw him *overship-boarde.

32. Forming adjs.: as Over-age, Overcross, Overground, Overhead, Overhill, Over-knee, Overland, Oversea, etc.; so *over-day*, *over-deck*, *over-winter*.

1883 Walsh *Irish Fisheries* 14 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) Making the fish (what is called) 'over day', or stale fish. *Ibid.* 16 Superior speed, extensive over-deck room, and the removal of the engines and boilers. **1900** Cheney in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* XV. 38 Doing all the ploughing in the autumn for over-winter crops.

33. Forming sbs.: as Over-all, overall, Over-door, Over-mantel, etc.

34. Forming vbs.: as Overbank, Overhand.

Over-ability: see Over- 29.

O·ver-abou·nd, *v.* [Over- 25, 27, 22, 8.]

1. *intr.* To abound more, be more plentiful: rendering L. *superabundāre*. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif 1 *Tim.* i. 14 Sothli the grace of oure Lord ouer habounde [Vulg. *superabundavit*, **1388** ouer aboundide, **1526** Tindale was more aboundaunt]. **1577** *St. Aug. Manual* (Longman) 68 Whereas sinne hath abounded, there hath grace overabounded. **1604** T. Wright *Passions* V. § 4. 237 As Saint Paul witnesseth..where sinne abounded, grace over-abounded [*Vulg.* Rom. v. 20 *superabundavit gratia*].

2. To abound too much *with* or *in* something; also, of things, to be too abundant or plentiful.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxxii. § 16 As the World ouer-aboundeth with malice. **1620** Foad *Linea V.* (1843) 66 Hee is a physitian..by purging such as ouerabound. *a* **1744** Pope *Lett.* (J.), The learned, never overabounding in transitory coin, should not be discontented. **1877** Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 9 Diderot, in every page of his work,..abounds and overabounds in those details.

†3. *trans.* To surpass in abundance. *Obs.*

1590 A. Conham *To Reader* in *Babington's Exp. Commandm.*, The haruest ouer-abounded his labour, and exceeded his hope.

†4. *nonce-use.* To abound all over. *Obs.*

1612 R. Sheldon *Serm. St. Martin's* 28 O damnable custome ouerflowing Italy! O wretched practise ouer-abounding Spaine!

Hence **O·verabou·nding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 492 He calleth it *superefluentem iustitiam*, ouerabounding iustice. 1683 J. Howe *Let. to Lady Russell* in H. Rogers *Life* (1863) 203 That there is sin in an over-abounding sorrow. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* II. 101/1 Those overabounding channels of water were..stopt. 1757 Mrs. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 178 The overabounding of his civility.

Over-abstemious: see Over- 28.

O·ver-abu·ndance. [Over- 25, 29 c.] Too great abundance; superabundance, exceess.

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xviii. 17 [If he] shal not take vsure and ouere-aboundance [Vulg. *superabundantiam*]. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 53 Man awe gretly eschewe ouerdoynge and ouerabundance of despensz. 1615 Hieron *Wks.* I. 608 Lest I should..dul you by the ouer aboundance of that matter, by which my desire is to quicken you. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 125 You .. blessed me with an over-abundance of blessings.

So **O·verabu·ndant** *a.*, too abundant, excessive; **O·verabu·ndantly** *adv.*, superabundantly.

1503 *Kalendar of Sheph.* D viij, To be ouer abondant wyth owt necessyte. 1862 Goulburn *Pers. Relig.* 159 No one ever sought to please our Heavenly Master without succeeding and being over-abundantly recompensed. 1887 Hissey *Holiday on Road* 190 The Palace, the Grand, the Railway Hotel ..with overabundant show and overlittle comfort.

Over-abuse to **Over-accuracy:** see Over- 29.

Overact (ōu·vərˌæ·kt), *v.* [Over- 26, 27, 20, 22, 21, 13.]

1. *intr.* To act in excess of what is proper, requisite, right, or lawful; to go too far in action.

1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* II. iii, You over-act, when you should under-do. 1671 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 383 Indemnity..for those who have bin punished by the former law as for them who have overacted in the execution of it. 1885 Mabel Collins *Prettiest Woman* ii, She is a grand creature, but she over-acts.

2. *trans.* To act or render (a part) with exaggerated or unnecessary action or emphasis; to overdo in action.

1631 Massinger *Beleeve as you list* v. i, You disgrace your courtship In overactinge it, my lord. 1660 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 370 So zealous a worshipper towards the east in his College chappell, that, overacting it, he became ridiculous. 1760 Lloyd *Actor* in *Ann. Reg.* 218 Of all the evils which the Stage molest, I hate your fool who overacts his jest. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 659 Afraid of not sustaining well a part which was uncongenial to her feelings, she had overacted it.

†b. To act (a part) over and over again. *Obs.*

1653 J. Hall *Paradoxes* 44 Hee that killed himselfe, out of a wearinesse of overacting the same things.

†3. To go beyond or surpass in acting; to outdo.

1643 *Plain English* 6 Wise as they take themselves, [they] may be over-acted in their own designs. 1647 *Case Kingd.* 5 To supplant the Bishops..and over-act them at their owne game. 1657–61 Heylin *Hist. Ref.* 43 Candidianus, a Count Imperial..over-acted any thing that Cromwel did.

†4. To actuate or influence too powerfully; to overcome. *Obs.*

1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 287 The true fears thereof would be ready to fly away (like the Spirits of over-heated liquors) if overacted by such strong and continued jealousies of heaven. 1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 149 The one by its greater proportion, over-acts or overcomes the other. 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 238 By overacting their fears, or astonishing their minds.

5. To act beyond or in excess of. *nonce-use.*

1858 Bushnell *Serm. New Life* xii. (1869) 169 As he once overacted his will in self-conduct, so now he is underacting it in quietism.

Hence **O·veracted** *ppl. a.*, overdone.

1665 J. Spencer *Vulg. Proph.* 90 To become ridiculous by an over-acted imitation. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1783) I. 214 Over-acted demonstrations of regard.

O·ver-a·ction. [Over- 29 b.] Excessive or exaggerated action.

1741 Monro *Anat.* (ed. 3) 173 A spasmodic Overaction of the Muscles. *a* 1862 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1873) III. ii. 48 Overaction on one side produces reaction on the other. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 579 Auditory over-action or hyperæsthesia occasionally occurs in hysteria.

O·ver-a·ctive, *a.* [Over- 28.] Excessively active, too much given to action. So **O·ver-a·ctiveness, O·ver-acti·vity,** excessive activity.

1647 Jer. Taylor *Lib. Proph.* xvi. 215 His opinion may accidentally disturbe the publick peace through the over-activenesse of the person. 1854 J. S. C. Abbott *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxvii. 436 The over-active, precipitate dispatch of others. ◂1865 Manning in *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* Ser. I. (1865) 37 Like the mental over-activity of men dying of consumption.

Over-acute to **Over-afflict:** see Over-.

O·ver-affe·ct, *v.*[1] [f. Over- 27 + Affect *v.*[1]] *trans.* To affect or care for unduly, to have too great regard for.

1628 Br. Hall *To Bp. of Salisbury* Wks. 1837 IX. 410 God so love me, as I do the tranquillity and happiness of his Church, yet can I not so overaffect it that I would sacrifice one dram of truth to it. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* I. (1851) 13 Those that over-affect Antiquity.

O·ver-affe·ct, *v.*[2] [f. Over- 27 + Affect *v.*[2]] *trans.* To affect or influence too much.

1645 Br. Hall *Remedy Discontents* xxi. 127 How can he be over-affected with triviall profits, or pleasures, who is taken up with the God of all comfort?

†**O·verage,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 5 ouur-(= ouvr-), ouuer-, oeuur-, 6 our-, ouerage, 7 overage, (ourage). [a. AF. *overage* (Gower), F. *ouvrage*, f. *ouvr-er*:—L. *operāre* to work: see -age.]

1. Work, workmanship; achievement.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* i. 14 The yate was made of soo hye and excellente ouurage, that it passed alle other. *a* 1529 Skelton *How Dk. Albany*, etc. 418 A prince to play the page It is a rechelesse rage, And a lunatyke ouerage. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Ourage*, a work; also work or labor.

2. A piece of workmanship; a work.

1474 Caxton *Chesse* III. i, Than hit behoueth to deuyse the oeuurages and the offices of the werkemen. 1481 — *Godeffroy* (1893) 237 They of the toun brake all theyr ouurages. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cx. 380 The .ii. leuys of the gate were coueryd with fyne gold intermedelyd with other rych ouerags. 1648 J. Raymond *Il Mercurio Italico* 87 Stupendous Pillars.., besides other diversity of Overages.

O·ver-a·ge (stress var.), *adj. phr.* [Over *prep.* 11, and Age *sb.* 4; see Over- 32.] That is over a certain age or limit of age.

1886 C. Scott *Sheep-Farming* 174 Rather keep a good overage ewe than a bad young one. 1893 *Academy* 11 Mar. 221/3 He was elected to an exhibition at Merton College, Oxford, being over age for a scholarship.

Over-aged (ōu·vərˌē·dʒĕd, -ē·dʒd), *a.* [Over- 26, 28.] Over a certain limit of age; too old. b. Out of date, antiquated.

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* G viij, A quene of Cypre whiche was ouer aged so that she myght haue no children. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xxi. 69 How well he ys ouerraged, take no hede and care not therfore. 1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref., It is far from a fault, to know these over-aged and outworne dialects, especially of our own tongue. 1668 G. C. in H. More *Div. Dial.* Pref. (1713) 25 Laugh'd at..by an over-aged Sarah. 1884 H. Gersoni tr. *Turgenieff's Diary Superfluous Man* 24 Mar. (N. Y.) 78 His wife was somewhat like an over-aged chicken.

Over-agitated to **Over-agonize:** see Over-.

Overall (ōu·vərɑ̄l), *sb.* [Over- 33: lit. 'over everything'.]

1. An external covering; an outer garment such as a cloak, ulster, or waterproof; a tunic, blouse, or the like worn over the other clothing as a protection against wet, dirt, etc.

1815 Simond *Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 286 My companions, dressed in the costume of the place, a flannel over-all. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I. i, The vestural Tissue..which Man's Soul wears as its outmost wrappage and overall. 1888 J. Payn *Myst. Mirbridge* xxii, Protected from the pouring rain by waterproof and overall. 1895 *Strand Mag.* Oct. 395/1 Outside stockings are worn, also a canvas overall to protect the dress. *attrib.* 1883 *Act* 46 & 47 *Vict.* c. 53 Sched. 5 An overall suit with head covering. 1884 E. Ingersoll in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 402/2 A manufactory for canvas 'overall' clothing.

2. *spec.* in *pl.* a. Trousers of strong material, worn, with a similar shirt, as an outer garment by travellers, explorers, soldiers, cowboys, etc.: app. orig. *U. S.* b. Trousers worn by cavalry soldiers, riders, etc. as an outer garment, esp. as a protection of the ordinary dress in riding; hence, a cavalryman's trousers. c. Long leather or waterproof leggings reaching to the thigh. d. Loose-fitting trousers of canvas, etc., worn by workmen and others over the ordinary ones to protect them from stains, dirt, wet, etc.

1782 in Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* (1876) VI. lvii. 462 Our men are almost naked for want of overalls and shirts. 1797 F. Baily *Jrnl. Tour N. Amer.* (1856) 332 We had each of us furnished himself with a proper dress for travelling the wilderness; it consisted of a pair of coarse brown overhauls, and a shirt of the same materials. 1807 Sir R. Wilson *Jrnl.* 17 July in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 322 He looked at the king's over-alls, which were fastened down the leg with numerous buttons and made to fit very close. 1811 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* VII. 478 All the regiments of cavalry should be supplied with cloth overalls by the Colonels. 1816 Scott *Bl. Dwarf* i, Having a hat covered with wax-cloth,..boots, and dreadnought overalls. 1828 Webster, *Overalls*, a kind of trowsers. 1848 Ala. Smith *Chr. Tadpole* xlv, Christopher, in a common velveteen shooting jacket and overalls. 1860 *All the Year Round* No. 64. 331 The Wellington boot at present worn by our dragoons under their trousers—or 'overalls', as cavalry men call them. 1863 A. Blomfield *Mem. Bp. Blomfield* I. ii. 38 He used to ride to the petty sessions ..equipped in yellow overalls to protect him from the mud.

†**O·verall, over-all,** *adv. Obs.* (exc. as two words = over everything). [Over- 31.]

1. Everywhere; in every direction.

c 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* (1885) I. 514 Þæt mann us toniht ofer eall sohte. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Þat lond ..bicam waste, and was roted oueral and swo bicam wildernesse. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 50 Pine is oueral þurh creoiz idon to understonden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12610 Ioseph and maria turnd a-gain To seke him .. Ouer all a-bute. 1382 Wyclif *Wisd.* ii. 9 Ouer al lefe wee signes of gladnesse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 372/2 Ovyral, *ubique, utrobique*. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. 681 The marchauntes of Gennes..are knowen over all. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 86 In thir lattir dayes..the Inglise toung is leirned over all.

b. In every part; all over, all through.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 42 Þeo ureisuns þet ich nabbe hute imerked beoð iwriten oueral, bute one þe laste. ?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1580 The place overalle, Bothe foule and tree, and leves grene, And alle the yerde in it is seene. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1470 The floure[= floor] was paned over-al With a clere crystal. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. xi. 9 And over all with brasen scales was armed, Like plated cote of steele.

2. Beyond everything; pre-eminently; especially.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 57 Þet is and wes and efre scal beon iblecced efer al. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10356 Maria sal þou do hir call Fild wit godds grace ouer-all. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2965 Kepe hom from company and comonyng of folke, And over all there onesty attell to saue. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* A j b, Many tymes they wolde haue oueral deduyte. 1687 *Sc. Metr. Ps.* xvi, I set the Lord still in my sight And trust him over all.

O·ver-a·ll (stress var.), *adj. phr.* [The phrase *over all* (Over *prep.* 13) used *attrib.*] Including everything between the extreme points.

[1876 *S. Kens. Mus. Catal.* § 2159 The length of the 'Leinster' is 350 feet over all.] 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 4/3 A fine steel cruiser, with an 'over-all' length of 335 ft.

†**O·ver-allwhe·re,** *adv. Sc. Obs.* [Cf. Overall and Allwhere.] Everywhere.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 379 Þe takine of þe croice scho lad One hyr body ouralquhare. 1563 Winget *Wks.* (1890) II. 6 That is, quhilk ouer-alquhar, quhilk at al tymes..hes bene beleuit. 1570 *St. Andrews Kirk-Sess. Reg.* (1889) 345 Content to remain wytht hym oure-alquhair.

Overamble: see Over- 22.

Overance: see Owerance, dominion, superiority.

Over and above, *phr.* [The two words, *over* and *above*, used pleonastically for emphasis.]

A. as *prep.* 1. Above in rank, in a superior position to; = Over *prep.* 8. *rare.*

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 418 Ech preest is ouer and aboue a deken..and ech deken is ouer and aboue a lay persoon. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. vii. 239 That special pre-eminence, which the king hath, over and above all other persons.

2. In addition to, besides; = Over *prep.* 10.

1521 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 23 The Kynge, over and above thys, signifieth unto Your Grace oon of hys owne secrete devisis. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vii. 7 Ouer and aboue all that it had cost him. 1654 Bramhall *Just Vind.* vi. (1661) 123 Over and above all the former grounds which the Romanists themselves do in some sort acknowledg. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. vi. 86 Both were..subject (over and above all other renders) to the oath of fealty. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 June 5/3 There ought.. to have been an army over and above these garrisons, ready to be moved..to a threatened point.

3. More than: = Over *prep.* 11. *rare.*

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 135 There be (saith Fabian),..or at those dayes were, over and above .xl. thousand knightes fees.

B. as *adv.*

1. In addition, besides; = Over *adv.* 8, 10.

1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 391 They had so great affection vnto them, that ouer and aboue they sent them good charity. 1681 R. L'Estrange *Tully's Offices* 120 Not that I would serve a good man ever the less, for being Rich over and above. 1723 Dr. Wharton *True Briton* No. 25 I. 217 Alexander not only forgave the Affront ..but gave the poor Fellow his Freedom over and above. 1849 F. W. Newman *The Soul* iv. 175 When that other, who is the sole teacher, is, over and above, younger than many who are to be taught.

2. (Qualifying an adj.) Overmuch, too much, too; = Over *adv.* 11, Over- 28. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* III. vi, Mrs. Blifil..was not over and above pleased with the Behaviour of her Husband. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* x. ii. ▸3 Your mother..is not over and above hale and hearty herself. 1824 Mrs. Cameron *Marten & Scholars* v. 31 May be Dainty won't let his mule go, he is so over and above particular.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Overmuch, too great, excessive; = Over *a.* 4, Over- 29. *rare.*

1865 Leslie & Taylor *Sir J. Reynolds* II. vii. 257 His over-and-above attention to his fame.

†**Over-a·ne,** *adv. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **ourane.** [f. Over *prep.* + *ane* One.] On one and the same footing; in common; together.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. x. 104 Certane duelling nane In this countre haue we, bot al our ane [*ed.* 1553 ouer ane] Walkis and lugis in thir schene wod schawis. *Ibid.* x. vii. 89 Than schame and dolour, mydlit baith ourane.

O·ver-a·nxious, *a.* [Over- 28.] Excessively or unduly anxious, too anxious.

1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 182 That over-anxious Solicitude which appears in the charmingest Face in the World. *c* 1820 S. Rogers *Italy* (1839) 205 Almost all men are over-anxious. 1874 [see Over *adv.* 11].

So **O·ver-anxi·ety** *sb.*, **O·ver-a·nxiously** *adv.*

1852 Roget *Thesaurus*, Over-anxiety. 1775 Ash, *Over-anxiously.*

Over-apt, etc.: see Over- 27.

Overarch (ōuvərɑ̄·ɹtʃ), *sb.* [Over- 1, or f. next.] An arching over, an arch overhead.

1884 J. Tait *Mind in Matter* (1892) 91 There is .. the ordinary over-arch of blue sky or gray cloud. 1889 F. M. Peard *Paul's Sister* I. ix. 236 He..knew the warm red of the banks; the over-arch of the trees.

Overarch (ōuvərɑ̄·ɹtʃ), *v.* [Over- 1.]

1. *trans.* To arch over, to bend over in or like an arch, to form an arch over.

1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 304 In Vallombrosa, where th' Etrurian shades High overarch't imbowr. *Ibid.* IX. 1107 A Pillard shade High overarch't, and echoing Walks between. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 71 Under oaks and elms, Whose outspread branches overarch the glade. 1878 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cviii. 4 As the heavens over-arch the whole earth.

2. *intr.* See Overarching *ppl. a.*

So **Overa·rching** *vbl. sb.*, an arching over.

1893 E. L. Wakeman in *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 20 Apr., High overarchings of ancient ash trees.

Overa·rching, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ing 2.] Arching over; forming an arch overhead; bending over as an arch.

1720 Gay *Dione* III. ii, Hast thou yet found the over-arching bower, Which guards Parthenia from the sultry hour? 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IX. 216 A fence of marble from the rock, Brown with o'er-arching pine, and spreading oak. 1845 Hirst *Poems* 32 From the valley dark and deep To the over-arching sky.

Overargue: see Over- 27.

O·vera·rm, *a. U. S. Cricket.* = Overhand *a.*

1864 *Realm* 13 July, We have long been discussing at our cricket meetings the lawfulness of overarm bowling.

Over-assess to **Over-attention**: see Over-.

†Over-Atlas, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [See Atlas *v.*] *trans.* To load or burden more than Atlas; to overburden; = *out-Atlas* (Out- 19).

1593 Nashe *Christs T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 176, I will not bee so vnweaponed-ieopardous, to ouer-throwe both thy cause and my credite at once, by ouer-Atlasing myne inuention.

Overawe (ōuvəɹō·), *v.* [Over- 21.] *trans.* To restrain, control, or repress by awe; to keep in awe by superior influence.

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 142 The Oake..with shame and greefe adawed, That of a weede he was ouerawed [*ed.* 1597 ouercrawed]. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 36. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* Pref. 8 Acknowledged by all our Ancient Parliaments, that were neither over-awed by Force, nor seduced by Faction. 1754–62 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxx. 273 That he might..overawe the mutinous people. *a* 1832 Mackintosh *Rev. of* 1688, Wks. 1846 II. 23 The jury were at length over-awed into a verdict of 'guilty'.

Hence **Overawed** (-ō·d) *ppl. a.*; **Overawing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1593 *Tell-Truth's N. Y. Gift* 37 They say that overawing makes fooles. 1625 Bp. Mountagu *App. Cæsar* II. ii. 125 Councils have no such over-awing power. 1805 Foster *Ess.* I. iv. 57 Over-awed timidity. 1899 J. Stalker *Christol. of Jesus* ii. 83 *note*, The effect is overawing in a high degree.

†Overawful, *a. Obs.* [Over- 26.] Excessively reverential, too full of awe.

1641 Milton *Animadv.* iv. Wks. (1847) 64/1 To free ingennous minds from an overawful esteem of those more ancient than trusty fathers.

Over-awning, Over-baked: see Over- 1e, 27.

Overbalance (ōuvəɹbæ·lăns), *sb.* [f. next.]

1. Excess of weight, value, or amount; preponderance.

1659 Harrington *Lawgiving* I. i. Wks. (1700) 387 The overbalance of Land, three to one or therabouts, in one Man against the whole People, creates Absolute Monarchy. 1659–60 Pepys *Diary* 14 Jan., I..heard exceeding good argument against Mr. Harrington's assertion, that overbalance of propriety [i.e. property] was the foundation of government. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. vii. 127 An Overbalance of Good will, in the End, be found produced. 1853 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 339 Amongst all the celebrated letter-writers of the past or present times, a large overbalance happens to have been men.

†b. *Commerce. spec.* Excess in the value of the exports over the imports of a country. *Obs.*

1641 *Decay Trade* 1 The profit or losse which is made by the over or underbalance of our Forraigne Trade. 1691 Locke *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 71 An Over-balance of Trade, is when the Quantity of Commodities which we send to any Country do more than pay for those we bring from thence. 1721 C. King *Brit. Merch.* II. 6 The French Trade exhausted our Treasure..By bringing in upon us a great Over-ballance of the Manufactures of that Country; and by taking from us the Ballance in Money.

c. *In overbalance*: as a preponderating element or consideration.

1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* II. vii. Wks. 1761 III. 127 Putting our interest in overbalance with the ruin of the country.

2. Something that turns the scale, outweighs, or overbalances.

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 217, I am not willing, nor free to trust him with your militia. I speak plain. The army will be an overbalance.

Overbalance (ōuvəɹbæ·lăns), *v.* [Over- 24, 6.]

1. *trans.* To do more than balance; to outweigh.

1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schism* 117 My little finger over-balanceth My Father's loynes. 1690 Child *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 169 When the Exports over-ballance the Imports. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 432, I had vexation enough to over-ballance the satisfaction of that. 1855 *Cornwall* 221 The expenses overbalanced the profit.

†b. To prove more influential than. *Obs.*

a 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1851) II. 96 In end he over-ballanced the erll, do what he could, and wan his poynt.

c. *absol.* To preponderate, to have greater power or influence.

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 40 When they had great estates they did overbalance. 1736 Pulteney in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 245 Learning and good sense he hath..if the love of riches and power do not overbalance.

†2. To bias by superior weight or numbers. *Obs.*

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 184 The number of them [Bishops] was thought too great, so that they Over-ballanced many Debates.

3. To destroy the balance or equilibrium of; to capsize; *refl.* and *intr.* To lose one's balance.

1834 Lytton *Pompeii* III. ii, Permit me to move opposite to thee, or our light boat will be overbalanced. 1861 *Times* 25 June 9 A man alone in a boat..reaching out.. overbalanced, and fell into the water, and was drowned. 1881 J. F. Keane *Journ. Medinah* i. 16 You may overbalance and bring down the whole concern. 1884 Pae *Eustace* 9 He overbalanced himself, and the next moment, he, too, was in the river.

Hence **Overba·lancing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 463 But when they did set it to the beame..they could not but yeeld in their hearts, there was no ouerballancing. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* i, By the weight of Reason I should counterpoize the over-ballancings of any factions. 1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 85 Unless the Goods we import from an over-balancing Country be Re-exported. 1805 Foster *Ess.* I. iii. 32 A gigantic and overbalancing strength.

O·verba·llast, *v.* Also 7 -ballise. [Over- 27.] *trans.* To overload (a ship) with ballast; to overload.

1601 Sir W. Cornwallis *Ess.* II. xl. (1631) 171 A shippe over-ballasted in the middest of the ocean. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 58 If wee doe not overhallise our stomachs with superfluity. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Dec. 5/1 The other charges..apart from the allegation of overballasting.

Over-balm to **Overbanded**: see Over-.

O·verbank, *a. Artillery.* [f. Over *prep.* + Bank *sb.*] Applied to a kind of gun-carriage for muzzle-loading guns, so constructed as to allow of the gun's being fired over the parapet.

1879 *Man. Artillery Exerc.* 8 The adoption of overbank carriages, jointed rammers, &c., for our siege guns. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* I. II. 54 The guns of the siege train being adapted for overbank fire, embrasures are not required.

Overba·nk, *v. Watch and Clock-making.* [Over- 34.] *intr.* See quot. and cf. Bank *v.*[1] 4.

1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 132 There is no fear of overbanking, which is often observed after careless winding. *Ibid.* 181 When..the ruby pin pushes past the lever from the outside of it, the escapement is said to overbank. A chronometer escapement is said to overbank when from the same cause the escape wheel is unlocked a second time.

†Over-ba·r, *v. Obs.* [Over-8] *trans.* To cover with bars or a barrier.

1589 Greene *Tullies Loue* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 214 But Loue..had ouerbard hir heart with such former fancies. 1600 Nashe *Summer's Will* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 150 He [Winter] over-bars the christall streames with yce.

†Overba·rish, *a. Obs. nonce-word.*

[Second element uncertain.] app. Excessive in some direction: perh. *over-bearish*; the language is ironical.)

1579 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 59 Behoulde how highelye I esteeme of your good maiterships overbarish and excessive curtesy.

Over-bark to **Over-battle**: see Over-.

Overbear (ōuvəɹbē·ɹ), *v.* [Over- 4, 6, 22.]

†1. *trans.* To carry over, transfer, remove; to put away. (In Wyclif rendering L. *transferre*). *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xxvii. 17 Cursid that ouerberith the teermes of his neiȝbore. — 2 *Sam.* xii. 13 The Lord hath overborn thi synne, thou shalt not die. — *Isa.* xxxiii. 20 A plenteous cite, a tabernacle that shal not moun ben ouerborn [1388 borun ouer].

2. To bear over or down by weight or physical force; to thrust, push, or drive over; to overthrow; to overwhelm, break or crush down.

1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* xxvii. 26 But ye easte wynde shal ouerbeare the in to the myddest off the sea. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Rich. Dk. York* (1563) G vij h, See how force oft ouerbereth ryght. 1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. *Decay* 600 Whose numbrous Arms..Have over-born as many as with-stood. 1719 *Freethinker* No. 121 ▸ 2 The Mounds of their ancient Discipline, over-born by the Inundation of foreign Luxuries. 1859 Tennyson *Lancelot & Elaine* 484 As a wild wave..overbears the bark, And him that helms it, so they overbore Sir Lancelot and his charger.

b. *fig.* To overcome, put down, or repress, as by power, authority, or influence; to overpower, oppress; to exercise an oppressive influence upon.

1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 69 The vsurpers haue ouerboren the right inheritours. 1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, III. ii, The barons ouerbear me with their pride. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. iii. 157 The extasie hath so much ouerborne her, that my daughter is somtime afeard she will doe a desperate out-rage to her selfe. 1676 Glanvill *Seasonable Reflect.* 180 The friends of Truth and Reason..are liable to be still over-born, and out-nois'd by the Tumult. 1705 Hearne *Collect.* 17 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 82 This was overbore so y^t it came not to ye Question. 1861 Trench *Comm. Ep. Seven Ch. in Asia* (ed. 2) 26 What we may call the mystical or symbolic interest overbears and predominates over the actual. 1864 D. G. Mitchell *Wet Days at Edgewood* 116 They overbear one with the grand air they carry.

3. To surpass in weight, importance, cogency, etc.; to outweigh.

1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 412 ▸ 1 The Horror or Lothsomness of an Object may over-bear the Pleasure which results from its Greatness, Novelty, or Beauty. 1884 *American* VIII. 347 The interest of the subject is so great that it might overbear even more serious deficiencies.

Overbearance (-bē·răns). [f. prec. + -ance: cf. *abearance, forbearance.*]

†1. The action of bearing or weighing down; preponderance. *Obs.*

1639 Ld. Digby, etc. *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 121 A confession of the ballances being so equally poysed in this affaire ..that the overbearances of either scale is hardly perceptible.

2. Overbearing behaviour; imperiousness.

1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1859) I. ix. 216 Will this benevolent and lowly man retain the same front of haughtiness, the same brow of overbearance? 1863 J. Sherman in *Mem.* 152 The overbearance of one ruling spirit made it pretty plain that I must either sacrifice my own opinion of right and wrong, or be ever at war. 1884 *Law Times* 20 Sept. 347/1 A judge who has not either of these checks may acquire an inveterate habit of overbearance.

Overbea·rer. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who or that which overbears.

a 1618 Sylvester *Mem. Mortalitie* II. xl, Self-swelling Knowledge, wit's own Overbearer, Proves Ignorance, and finds it nothing knowes.

Overbea·ring, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.]

1. The action of the vb. Overbear; a bearing or thrusting over by force; overpowering, forcible subversion.

1596 *Acts Privy Counc.* XXVI. 106 If we should accept your wordes of overbearinge to have bene done or suffered by us. 1661 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* xxiii. 227 The Judgement..if it be led by the over-bearings of passion .. the practice will be as irregular, as the conceptions erroneous. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxii, The over-bearing of their Course..by a Northwest Wind.

2. Imperious or dictatorial action; an arrogant exercise of superior power.

1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 165 Wrath and fury and overbearing upon these occasions proceed .. from men's feeling only on their own side. 1849–53 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* III. x. 423 The English people's spokesman against the feudal overbearings..of the Anglo-Norman dynasty. 1890 *Spectator* 9 Aug., The man of whose overbearing and coarseness history and tradition tell us that they must have known enough.

Overbearing (ōuvəɹbē·ɹriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.]

†1. Bearing or weighing down; overpowering, overwhelming, oppressing. *Obs.*

a 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 38 By conviction of some Truths, and this may be..by a strong and over-bearing presenting of them to the Understanding. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. vi. 313 Evidence acknowledged real, if it be not overbearing. 1806 Beresford *Preclam. Buenos Ayres* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 15956 He will then make such Reductions in the overbearing Duties as may seem most conducive to the Interest of the Country. 1822 34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 630 That they could force the system to yield to its powers by the overbearing arms of weight and measure.

†b. Overruling, preponderating. *Obs.*

a 1708 Beveridge *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 9 'Tis natural for all Men to have an overbearing Opinion and Esteem for that particular Religion they are born and bred up in.

2. Disposed to repress or overrule others; imperious, domineering, bullying, masterful.

1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* VI. § 32, I see a bigot wherever I see a man overbearing and positive without knowing why. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* II. 255 His temper was harsh and severe, his manners haughty and overbearing. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV. lxiii. 414 He was an effective and somewhat overbearing speaker.

Overbea·ringly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an overbearing manner; domineeringly.

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XII. 427 The most overbearingly despotic. 1888 Burgon *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. iii. 347 [He] behaved himself somewhat overbearingly at dinner.

Overbea·ringness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or character of being overbearing.

a 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. 358 [He was] no match for the art of the one, or the overbearingness of the other. 1824 *Examiner* 66/1 The overbearingness of his temper. 1860 Mill *Repr. Govt.* (1861) 328 Filled with the scornful overbearingness of the conquering nation.

Overbea·t, *v. rare.* [Over- 6.] *trans.* To beat down; to put down, overthrow, overpower.

1618 Bolton *Florus* IV. iv. (1636) 296 Antonius..lastly, enterprised a warre for over-beating the yong noble gentleman. *a* 1652 Brome *City W'it* III. iv, Or has not my Mother overbeaten you, Father? 1881 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 5, 7 He soon warmed up and was able to not only overbeat hostility, but to command general and enthusiastic applause.

Over-beaten, *ppl. a.* [Over- 9.] Beaten down by treading over.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 2/3 The men are likely to be a little off the over-beaten track.

Overbea·ting, *vbl. sb.* [Over- 20, 29 a.]

†1. The action of beating over, or dwelling with iteration upon (a subject). *Obs.*

1628 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 521 We must take heed of too much repetition, and over-beating of Grievances.

2. Excessive beating (of the heart).

1819 Byron *Venice* i, The overbeating of the heart, And flow of too much happiness.

Overbeetling to **-bellying**: see Over-.

Overbe·nd, *v.* [Over- 3, 1, 27.]

1. (Only in *pples.*) a. *trans.* To bend (something) over or to one side. b. To bend over (something). c. *intr.* To bend or stoop over.

1617 Hieron *Wks.* II. 359 Like some bulrush that is ouerbent with the strength and violence of a storme. 1845 Hirst *Poems* 168 Like Endymion, over-bent By dazzling Dian. 1856 Whittier *Ranger* 71 Overbending, till she's blending With the flaxen skein she's tending..Sits she.

2. *trans.* To bend too much or to excess.

1624 Donne *Devot.* 290 Vpon misplacing, or ouer-bending our naturall faculties. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Christian* § 3 Meet relaxations to a mind over-bent. 1897 E. L. Taunton *Eng. Monks St. Benedict* I. 86 The bow cannot be kept over-bent.

Over-bepatch: see Over- 8.

Overberg (ōu·vəɹbəig), *a. S. Africa.* [f. Over *prep.* + Du. *berg* mountain, hill.] Over a mountain or mountains; that passes over the mountains.

1879 Atcherley *Boërland* 61 The sale of rum to over-berg travellers. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 324/2 A railway which derives the bulk of its revenue from the overberg trade.

†Over-bi·as, *v. Obs.* [Over- 3 or 6.] *trans.* To bias to one side. Hence **Over-bi·asing** *ppl. a.*

1659 Gauden *Tears of Ch.* II. x. 180, I find some men of worth..over-awed by the vulgar, or over-biassed by their own private interests. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. 161 This over-byassing inclination towards rest; this slothful, soft, or effeminate temper, averse to labour and employment.

Overbid (ōuvəɹbi·d), *v.* [Over- 26, 22.]

†1. *intr.* To bid more than the value, to bid too high. *Obs.*

a 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Scornful Lady* II. iii, Take it, h'as overbidden by the sun: bind him to his bargain quickly.

2. *trans.* To go beyond (a person) in bidding; to outbid.

1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 99 None could over-bid him in his market for souls. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lxvii, The poor citizens were overbid, and could not get places. 1882 *Athenæum* 15 July 71 The English could always overbid the Russians in bribing Afghans.

b. To bid or offer more than the value of (a thing); to overpay.

1646 Evance *Noble Ord.* 13 The benefits..outvye, and overbid all the..service of the Creature. 1681 Dryden *Spanish Friar* II. i. 20 A Tear! You have o'erbid all my past Sufferings, And all my future too! 1793 in Vesey, jr. *Rep.* (1801) II. 55 The sum overbid is larger..amounting to one-fourth part of the original price.

†**Overbi·de,** *v. Obs.* [Over- 18.] *trans.* To remain over or after; to outlast, outlive, survive.

1050 in Thorpe *Charters* (1865) 583 gif ic hire ouerbide..gif he me ouerbide. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22687 Þe men þat þat dai sal ouerbide, Under a fell þai sal þam hide. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1731 He hadde i-wedded two jolif wives; He liuede and bothe hem overbod. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's T.* 404 Grace tonerbyde hem þat we wedde.

b. *intr.* To remain over the time, to tarry.

13.. *Cursor M.* 3008 (Cott.) O birth sco moght not ouer-bide. *Ibid.* 26627 (Cott.) Þi scrift agh noght at ouer bide.

Over-big to **Over-bitten**: see Over-.

O·ver-bi·tter, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too bitter. So **O·ver-bi·tterly** *adv.*; **O·ver-bi·tterness,** excessive bitterness.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelm.) xiii. 6 *Amaritudine,* oferbyternysse. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 3474 When þou spekes over bitterly Til any man with noyse or cry. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 45 Musidorus had ouer-bitterly glaunced against the reputation of womankind. 1626 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 360 His overbitterness in the Aggravation upon the whole Charge.

Overblack to **Overblithe**: see Over-.

Overbloom (ōu·vəɹblūm), *sb.* [Over- 8 b.] A bloom covering the surface.

1883 Symonds *Ital. Byways* iv. 67 Chivalry..was fast decaying in a gorgeous overbloom of luxury.

Overbloo·m, *v.* [Over- 23.] *refl.* To bloom or flower beyond its strength.

1849 *Florist's Jrnl.* 198 Calceolarias.—Do not let them overbloom themselves to the destruction of the plants.

Overblow (ōuvəɹblōu·), *v.*[1] [f. Over- 4, 6, 9, 27, 26 + Blow *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To blow (a thing) over the top of anything, over one's head, etc.: to blow off or away.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 95 But al þe creem and fatnesse of þat mylke..schulde be overblowe and i-take awey. 1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* Rec. iv. in Ashm. *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 187 Than clouds of darknes be overblowyn & all aperyth faire. 1601 B. Jonson *Forest, Epode* 36 This doth from the cloud of Error grow, Which thus we ouer-blow. 1659 Fuller *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 363 The best way to over-blow this fear is, to confute the five arguments. 1718 Watts *Ps.* lvii. i, Hide me beneath thy spreading wings, Till the dark cloud is over-blown.

2. *intr.* Of a storm: To blow over, to pass away overhead; to abate in violence; hence *fig.* of danger, anger, passion, etc.: To pass away, to be past. (Perf. tenses often with *be.*)

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1287 *Dido,* The hote ernest is al ouerblowe. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 396 The colde wyndes overblowe, And stille be the scharpe schoures. 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* v. 8 Sythens that your wyldnes is ouerblowen. 1575 Churchyard *Chippes* (1817) 193 But all those blasts, in fine did ouerbloe. 1690 Dryden *Don Sebastian* v. i, The tempest is o'erblown, the skies are clear. 1829 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 11 There lies land-locked till the hurricane is overblown.

3. *trans.* To blow (a thing) over, to overthrow or upset by blowing; to blow down.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 163 This winde will ouer blow vs first I trow. 1585 Lupton *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 2 A certain Poet did wear leaden soles under his shoos, lest the wind should overblow him. 1608 Hieron *Def. Ministers' Reasons Refus. Subscr.* II. 171 Which neither.. the windes nor waves of his answeres will overflow or overblow. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xii. § 4. 128 To overthrow, and overblow her strongest Bulwarkes.

4. *trans.* To blow over the surface of; to cover by blowing over (as sand or snow does).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 808 So shal ereither werk ben ouerblowe With coold or hoot vndir the signys twelue. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 328 (1810) 338 The Sand..hath overblown many hundred acres of land. 1794 Hutchinson *Hist. Cumberld.* I. 258 *note,* Sheep..when overblown and buried in snow by a storm. 1830 Tennyson *Ode to Memory* v, A sand-built ridge..Overblown with murmurs harsh. 1872 Whittier *Penn. Pilgrim* 514 The music the wind drew.. from leaves it overblew.

†5. *intr. Naut.* Of the wind: To blow with excessive violence; to blow too hard for top-sails to be carried. *Obs.*

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 185 To get out the ship..was vnpossible, for the winde was contrary and ouerblowed. 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 20 If the wind had not over-blowne, and that to follow them I was forced to shut all my lower ports, the ship I undertooke..had never endured to come to the port. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* x. 46 It ouer blowes when we can beare no top-sailes. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* II. i, Finding it was like to overblow, we took in our sprit-sail. 1823 in Crabb *Technol. Dict.*

6. *trans. Music.* To blow or play (a pipe or wind-instrument) with such force as to produce a harmonic or overtone instead of the fundamental note. Also *refl.* (of the pipe or instrument).

1852 Seidel *Organ* 79 The pipe will over-blow itself, that is it will sound an octave higher. 1880 E. J. Hopkins in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 575/1 An organ thus supplied with wind could not be *over-blown.* 1898 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* (ed. 2) s. v. *Harmonic stops,* They will take a very strong pressure of wind without overblowing.

Overblow·, *v.*[2] *rare.* [f. Over- 8 + Blow *v.*[2]] *trans.* To cover with blossom.

1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* VII. 58 He overblows an ugly grave With violets which blossom in the spring.

Overblown, *ppl. a.*[1] [From Overblow *v.*[1]]

1. Blown over; that has passed away.

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 3 To smile at scapes and perils ouerblowne. 1601 Weever *Mirr. Mart.* E vij, The Clergie's mallice (not o're-blowne) will haue me.

2. Inflated, swollen to excess (with vanity, etc.).

1864 Kingsley *Rom. & Teut.* iii. (1875) 83 Overblown with self-conceit.

3. *Metallurgy.* In the Bessemer steel process: Injured or burnt by continuance of the blast after all the carbon has been removed from the metal.

O·verblow·n, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Over- 28 c + Blown *ppl. a.*[2]] Too much blown, more than full blown.

1616 B. Jonson *Epigr.* xcvii, His rosy ties and garters so o'erblown. *a* 1625 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Malta* v. i, Thus over-blown, and seeded, I am rather Fit to adorn his chimney than his bed. 1821 Shelley *Adonais* xxxiii, His head was bound with pansies over-blown.

Overboard (ōuvəɹbōə·ɹd), *adv.* [f. Over *prep.* 12 + Board *sb.*, q.v. for Forms. Usually treated as two words to *c* 1600; hyphened to *c* 1800; as one word from late in 18th c.]

1. Of motion: Over the side of a ship or boat, out of or from the ship into the water.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 246 Hi ða wurpon heora waru ofor bord. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 157 Þer watz busy ouer borde bale to kest. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 824 The theef fil ouer bord al sodeynly. *?a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3703 Alle þe kene mene of kampe, knyghtes and oþer, Killyd are colde dede, and castyne over burdez! 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 278 Rotteyn And for their ffeblenes cast ouer Borde. 1572 Gascoigne *Hearbes, Voy. Holland* Wks. (1587) 168 Whych cast the best fraight ouerboord away. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. ii. 126, I escap'd vpon a But of Sacke, which the Saylors heaued o're-boord. 1623 Br. Hall *Best Bargaine* Wks. (1625) 520 At last turnd ouerboord into a sea of Desperation. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 17 The *Pearl*..had thrown about 14 Ton of Water over board. 1762 Falconer *Shipwreck* II. 266 In such extremes, no moment should be lost But over-board, the cumb'rous cannon toss. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 98 He fell overboard and was drowned.

b. Beyond the side of the ship, outside the ship.

1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 80 He rigged out a spar, one end of which projected overboard.

2. *fig.* esp. in phr. *To throw overboard,* to cast aside, discard, reject, renounce.

1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* III. 193 That Religion which is more turbulent, seditious, and stormy, let it be throwne over-board to lighten the ship of the Church. 1679 *Establ. Test* 9 They threw over-board all their Loyalty. 1831 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *To Shade of Elliston,* The judge's ermine; the coxcomb's wig; the snuff box *à la Foppington*—all must overboard.

3. = Above-board; plainly and openly.

1834 H. O'Brien *Round Towers Irel.* 327 To speak overboard, the lapses..were to him ethically unavoidable.

Hence **Overboa·rd** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*), to throw overboard.

1585-6 Earl Leycester *Corr.* (Camden) 312, I will rather be overthrowne by her majesties doings then overborded by their churles and tinkers.

Overboast to **Over-boding**: see Over-.

O·verbo·dy, *sb.* [f. Over- 8 c + Body 6.] An upper or outer bodice.

1573 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 235, I give vnto ye wyfe of Robart my soon my browne kyrtle with ye chamlet overbodye. 1615 in *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) II. 98 Two men presented for stealing a woman's overbody value 8*d.* 1845 E. H. Noel *Richter's Flower Pieces* II. xix. 241 The first and last army whose uniform was a kind of fine over-body.

So †**Overbody coat** *Obs.*, an ephod.

1535 Coverdale *Exod.* xxv. 7 Onix stones and set stones for the ouerbody cote and for the Brestlappe. —1 *Sam.* ii. 18 The childe was gyrded with an ouer body cote of lynnen.

†**O·verbo·dy,** *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Over- 27 + Body *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To give too much body to, make excessively material.

1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* I. (1851) 2 Till the Soule by this meanes of over-bodying her selfe, given up justly to fleshly delights, bated her wing apace downeward.

Overboil (ōuvəɹboi·l), *v.* [Over- 5, 27.]

1. *intr.* To boil over; to boil so as to overflow the pot, etc. Chiefly *fig.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. (1623) 972 Which made her spirits ouer-boyle with impatience. 1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III. lxix, To keep the mind Deep in its fountain, lest it overboil. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* VI. 1119 No word, lest Crispi overboil and burst.

†b. *trans.* To cause to boil over. *Obs.*

1687 Montague & Prior *Hind & P. Transv.* 12 Till Pride of Empire, Lust, and hot Desire Did over-boile him, like too great a Fire.

2. *trans.* (*over-boil.*) To boil too much.

1584 Cogan *Haven Health* (1636) 131 Fine meats in hot stomacks, be, as it were, over-boiled, when the grosser are not duely concocted. *a* 1643 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* I. iii, They are A little over-boyl'd or so.

O·verboi·ling, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ing 1.] A boiling over; an ebullition.

a 1774 Harte *Vision of Death* Poems (1810) 371/1 Or wild o'er-boiling of ungovern'd health. 1861 W. S. Perry *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. iii. 126 This may perhaps have been a little over-boiling of spite.

So **Overboiling** *ppl. a.*, boiling over; *fig.* excessively ardent or fervent.

1594 Nashe *Terrors of Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 257 With anie ouerboyling humour which soursseth hiest in our stomackes. 1670 Dryden *1st Pt. Conq. of Granada* Ded., A hero..of an excessive and over-boiling courage. 1682 — *Dk. Guise* v. iii, Do these o'erboiling answers suit the Guise? 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* III. 19/2 A proof of the over-boyling genius of the Painter. *a* 1814 *Spaniards* I. ii. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 209 Restrain Thy over-boiling wrath.

O·ver-bo·ld, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too bold, unwarrantably or unduly bold; presumptuous.

c 1530 *Crt. of Love* 360 That I and alle Should ever drede to be too overbold Her to displese. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* III. v. 3 (Beldams) as you are, Sawcy, and ouer-bold, how did you dare To Trade and Trafficke with Macbeth? *a* 1791 Wesley *Husb. & Wives* vi. § 4 Wks. 1811 IX. 84 Why should a woman be so over bold as to call her husband, *Tom, Ned, Dick?* 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* v. xxii, I was going to do a foolish, over-bold act.

O·ver-bo·ldly, *adv.* [Over- 30.] In an over-bold manner, with too much boldness.

1547 *Homilies* I. *Falling from God* II. (1859) 89 They do overboldly presume of God's mercy and live dissolutely. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iv. 60 [They] Killed two Gentlemen upon the place, who spake over-boldly against their Choice. 1860 Trench *Serm. Westm. Abb.* vii. 73 It is not over-boldly said.

O·ver-bo·ldness. [Over- 29 c.] Excessive boldness, presumption, audacity.

1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xlix. 292 God also would put me to shame for mine ouerboldnesse. *a* 1668 Davenant *Epil.* Wks. (1673) 301 An over-boldness, rais'd from too much fear. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* xvii. (1862) 284 What of carnal overboldness there was in it.

Overbook, -bookish: see Over-.

Overborne (-bōə·ɹn), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of Overbear *v.*] Borne down by superior force or pressure; oppressed: see Overbear *v.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. vii. 222 And euer bare as hard an hand ouer the ouerborne Britains. 1762 J. Woolman *Wks.* (1840) 225 An overborne discontented reaper.

†**Over-bou·nd,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [cf. Bound *v.*[3] = Abound.] *intr.* To superabound; = Over-abound *v.* Hence †**Overbou·nding** *vbl. sb.*

1587 Golding *De Mornay* xiv. 223 An ouerbounding of some melancholike humour.

Overbou·nd, *v.*[2] *rare.* [f. Over- 5 + Bound *v.*[2]] *trans.* To bound or leap over.

1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* II. 94 All-prevailing wisdom .. o'erbounds Those obstacles, of which an earthly soul Fears to attempt the conquest.

†**Over-bound,** *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [Over- 10.] Bound over or across (the sea).

1669 N. Morton *New Eng. Mem.* 124 (Cent.) They went ..away, the greater ship towing the lesser at her stern all the way over-bound.

Over-bounteous, etc.: see Over- 28.

Over-bow (-bau·), *v.* [Over- 27, 1.]

1. *trans.* (*over-bow*) To bend in excess.

1639 Fuller *Holy War* III. xx. (1647) 142 The best way to straighten what is crooked is to over-bow it.

2. (*overbow*) To arch over.

1878 Dowden *Studies in Literat.* 271 These poems are.. overbowed with the firmament of adult thought.

O·ver-bowed (-bōu·d), *a.* [f. Over- 28 + Bowed *ppl. a.*[2]] (See quot.)

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 378/2 An archer is said to be overbowed when the power of his bow is above his command.

Overbow·er, *v.* [Over- 1.] *trans.* To form a bower over; to overarch.

1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett.* II. 220 A part [of a road] which was almost completely overbowered. 1823 — *Hist. Penins. War* II. 440 Long and wide avenues were overbowered with elms.

Over-bowl to **Overbranch**: see Over-.

O·ver-bra·ve, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too brave; very brave (in negative constructions); †excessively splendid or showy (*obs.*).

a 1653 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* xi. 37 (1655) 230 This sheweth the vanity of over-brave and costly apparell. *Mod.* It wasn't over-brave of him to attack such a little boy.

†**Over-bra·ve,** *v. Obs.* [Over- 21.] *trans.* To play the 'brave' over; to treat with bravado.

1624 Ford *Sun's Darling* I. i, Knaves over-brave wise men, while wise men stand with cap and knee to fools. 1631 Brathwait *Whimzies, Gamester* 38 Hee so over-braves and abuseth the poor dice.

Overbray to **Over-break**: see Over- 21, 9.

Over-brea·the, *v.* [f. Over- 22, 8.]

†1. *trans.* To put out of breath. *Obs.*

1589 Warner *Alb. Eng., Æneidos* 165 Least (perhaps) I ouer-breathe thy tickled Conceite with more selfe-liking than is expedient. *a* 1783 H. Brooke *Fox-Chase* Poems (1810) 438/2 O'er-breath'd we come where, 'twixt impending hills, Ran the joint current of two gurgling rills.

2. *intr.* To breathe over. Hence **Overbrea·thing** *vbl. sb.*

1802 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* I. 419 Young acolytes were sweetening with incense the warm over-breathings of thronging devotion.

Over-bred, Overbreed: see OVER- 27 b, 27.

†**Overbre·de,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *oferbrǽdan*, f. *ofer-* OVER- 8 + *brǽdan*, BREDE, to spread out.] *trans.* To overspread, cover all over.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xlv. 336 Swæ se fiicbeam ofersceadoð ðæt land..ac ðæt land bið eall unnyt swæ he hit oferbræt. *c* 1205 LAY. 19045 Wes þat kinewurðe bed Al mid palle ouer brad [*c* 1275 ouer sprad]. *c* 1400 *Sege Jerus.* (E. E. T. S.) 600 So was þe bent ouer brad, blody by-runne With ded bodies aboute.

†**Over-bri·be,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 11, 20.] *trans.* To gain over by bribery; to bribe over again.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 162 Iugurtha so over-bribed his Army also, that..he got the Victory. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 116 He who would be bribed to undertake a base thing by one, would be over-bribed to retort the baseness.

Overbri·dge, *v.* [f. OVER- 5 + BRIDGE *v.*1] *trans.* To make a bridge over; to bridge over.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 304 Þa het Maxentius mid micclum swiccdome oferbricgian ða ea, eal mid scipum. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* v. 348 These mighty workmen..Who, with a broad highway have overbridged The froward chaos of futurity. 1874 F. H. LAING in *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* Ser. III. 246 An infinite gulf, which can never be overbridged.

O·ver-bri·dge, *sb.* [OVER- 1 d.] A bridge over a railway, as distinct from a subway or a road over which the railway crosses.

1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 174 There were many of the overbridges that would need to be rebuilt. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 77 The access would be by a subway, and, if in cutting, by an over-bridge.

O·ver-bri·ght, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Excessively bright; too bright.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. 209 We forbid them to beholde the thinges that are ouerbright. 1830 TENNYSON *Isabel* 1 Eyes not down-dropt nor over bright. 1861 MISS BRADDON *Lady Lisle* xxiv, I don't see that you're any of you such an over-bright lot.

Overbri·m, *v.* [OVER- 5.]

1. *intr.* To overflow at the brim; to brim over. (Said of the liquid or the vessel.) Mostly *fig.*

1607 BARKSTED *Mirrha* (1876) 57 And ere night you will.. orebrim with your teares. 1817 SCOTT *Harold* III. viii, When 'gins that rage to over-brim. 1826 — *Woodst.* xxix, If the pitcher shall overbrim with water. 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* III. viii. 172 Whene'er he drained its measure, His eyes would overbrim.

2. *trans.* To flow over the brim of.

1818 KEATS *Endymion* I. 137 Each having a white wicker, overbrimm'd With April's tender younglings. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 563 The liquor that o'erbrims the cup.

Hence **Overbri·mmed** *ppl. a.*, **Overbri·mming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1830 TENNYSON *Confess. Sensit. Mind* 113 That grace Would drop from his o'erbrimming love, As manna on my wilderness. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 58 Through his misty, o'erbrimmed eye. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 197 The overbrimming of the town in generations subsequent.

O·verbri·mmed, *a.* [OVER- 3.] Having a brim that projects or hangs over.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* XXXV, He .. touched solemnly, but slightly, his huge and overbrimmed blue bonnet.

†**Overbri·ng,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OVER- 10.] *trans.* To bring over or across. (Prop. two words.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6959 Til he þe folk had ouerbroght [*v.r.* ouer brogt] In-to þe land þat þai soght. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XVI. 633 What in my way chanced I may over-bring.

Over-broil: see OVER- 29 b.

Overbroo·d, *v.* [OVER- 1.] *trans.* To brood or hover over.

1818 MILMAN *Samor* 115 To rise..and o'er-brood The dim and desert beacon of revenge. 1865 WHITTIER *Eternal Goodness* 25 Ye see the curse which overbroods A world of pain and loss.

†**O·verbrow:,** *sb. Obs.* [OVER- 1 d.] Eyebrow.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 188 Mæden [hæfð] tacn on oferbrawe swiþran. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 287 A foule of darke coloure .. with redde ouerbrowes. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 2 Good to use, specially for ouerbrowes and eye liddes.

Overbrow·, *v.* [OVER- 1.] *trans.* To overhang like a brow. Hence **Overbrow·ing** *ppl. a.*

1742 COLLINS *Ode Poet. Char.* 58 Strange shades o'erbrow the vallies deep. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XIV. 58 Beneath the overbrowing battlements. 1824 LONGF. *Woods in Winter* i, The hill That overbrows the lonely vale.

Overbrowned to **Overbubble:** see OVER-.

Overbuild (*ōu·vəɹbi·ld, ōu·vəɹ-*), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **overbuilt.** [OVER- 1, 8, 27.]

1. *trans.* To build over or upon; to cover or surmount with a building or structure. Chiefly *fig.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, CCXCI, When Iustice, by Ambition over-built, Is fronted with new Turretts. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 193 Sage, erudite, profound, Terribly arch'd, and aquiline his nose, And overbuilt with most impending brows. 1857 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xi. 47 Some men overbuild their nature with books.

2. To build too much or to excess.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. vii. 168 Who by overbuilding their houses have dilapidated their lands. 1713 CTESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 124 'Twas not to save the Charge: That in this over-building Age, My House was not more large.

3. To build too much upon; to erect more buildings than are required upon (an area).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 554 Prouided alwaies, that a mans land be not ouer-built. 1864 WEBSTER, *Overbuilt*, built too much; having too many buildings; as an overbuilt part of a town. 1895 *Chicago Advance* 21 Nov. 737/1 A city which has been over-built, which has 'superfluous' houses and flats by the block and mile.

Overbulk: see OVER- 22.

O·verburden,-burthen, *sb.* [OVER- 29d, 1d.]

1. Excessive burden; excess of burden.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1657) 42 The vitall spirits not being..kept downe, or spreade abroad by the quantity or over-burden thereof [meat], do enlarge themselves. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Joh Triumphant* IV. 440 Who hath dispos'd the upper Spouts and Gutters, Whereby the Aire his overburthen utters? 1893 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 5/1 The overburden of work in the House of Commons makes the effort to get real business done a mere struggle and scramble.

2. *Mining*, etc. The overlying clay, rock, or other matter which has to be removed in quarrying or mining, in order to get at the deposit worked.

1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall Mines* 25 The quantity of 'overburthen', or waste, removed, has been upwards of 200,000 tons. 1894 *Times* 27 Feb. 10/3 The overburden is a reddish clay soil of an average depth of 10 ft.

O·verbu·rden, -bu·rthen, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To put too great a burden or weight upon; to burden too much; to overload, overcharge.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 824/1, I neither wil for so plain a matter ouerburdein the reader in this boke, with the .. rehersyng of euerye place. *a* 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1041 The waik anes that oreburdeint bein. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 379 The earth o'erburthen'd groan'd beneath their weight. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 56/1 To avoid over-burthening the Arch. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Overburden*, ..to charge in a furnace too much ore and flux in proportion to the amount of fuel. 1885 *Spectator* 25 July 976/2 Mr. Leland does not overburthen his..myths and legends with comment.

Hence **O·verbu·rdened, -bu·rthened** *ppl. a.*; **O·verbu·rdening, -bu·rthening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; whence **O·verbu·rdeningly** *adv.*

1713 CTESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 240 The Miser .. fears the *over-burthened Floor. 1871–4 J. THOMSON *City Dreadf. Nt.* IX. ii, The hugeness of an overburthened wain. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong* s. v. *Affaissement*, A shrinking vnder a great burthen, an *ouerburthening. 1851 R. NESBIT in J. M. Mitchell *Mem.* xii. (1858) 303 Mr. James Mitchell's *overburdening duties. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* xxiii, Not officiously or *overburdeningly; there were kindnesses accepted, even asked for, in return.

O·ver-bu·rdensome, -bu·rthensome, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Excessively burdensome.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. iii. § 11. 230 Eumenes did not onely thinke all carriages to be ouer-burdensome, but the number of his men to be more troublesome than anaileable. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* Introd., The shopkeeper..his custom was by no means over-burdensome. 1883 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 99 All men may live at peace, and free from over-burdensome anxiety.

Overbu·rn, *v.* [OVER- 21, 27.]

†1. *trans.* To burn down; to overthrow by fire.

1616 T. ADAMS *Forest of Thorns* Wks. 1862 II. 471 A strong engine set to the walls of purgatory, to overturn them, and overburn them with the fire of hell.

2. (*ōver-bu·rn*) To burn too much or to excess.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 82 In burning of the Turf, you must take care not to over-burn it..for the over-burning of it to white Asbes, wastes the nitrous Salt. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 129/1 The supply of..air is too great, and the gas is overburnt.

So **O·verbu·rning** *vbl. sb.*; **O·verbu·rning** *ppl. a.*, excessively burning or ardent (whence **O·verbu·rningly** *adv.*, over-ardently); **O·verbu·rnt** *ppl. a.*

1707 *Over-burning [see sense 2]. 1849 JOHNSTON *Exp. Agric.* 260 By over-burning, clays lose their fertilising virtues. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 449 When a man seeketh after any of them with an *overburning desire. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7203 And ouþer spyces haþ glotonye, To ete þy mete *ouer brennynglye. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 305 Lime..if burnt with too violent a fire..will not slake, and becomes useless, or what is termed *over-burnt, and, in some places, dead-lime. 1837 J. T. SMITH tr. *Vicat's Mortars* 115 A dark red, or purplish colour, similar to that of an over-burnt brick.

Overburst: see OVER- 5 b.

Overbusy (*ōu·vəɹbi·zi*), *a.* [OVER- 28.] Excessively busy; too much occupied; *esp.* that busies himself too much or is obtrusively officious.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1095, I hald þat man noght witty, þat about þe world is over bysy. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 5, I wish young Artists not to be over-busie in..raising the fractured Cranium. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 264 She should doe well, not to be over-busie in matters that concerned her not. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 764/1 A troublesome and overbusy man.

So **O·verbu·sily** *adv.*, too busily.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 142 Þis wose of glotonye is v. fote brede, þat is, ouyrtymely, outeragely, ouerhastely, ouyrdeyntuously, & ouerbesyly. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 281/4 The French..at Madagascar, having..overbusily engaged themselves.., in a war between the Neighbouring Princes.

O·verbu·sy, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To busy too much; to engage or occupy too assiduously. Hence **O·verbu·sied** *ppl. a.*

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 142 Had not our Cuttor ouerbusied himself. 1644 MILTON *Jdgm. Bucer* 159 Bucer is more large than to be read by overbusied men. 1863 MRS. WHITNEY *Faith Gartney* XXXVI. 330 The errand-boys in the shops were overbusied and uncertain.

Overbuy·, *v.* [OVER- 26, 23, 4, 11.]

†1. *trans.* To buy at too high a price; to pay too much for. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. ix. (1869) 180 If men made of you saale, mihte no man livinge ouerbigge yow, ne loue yow to michel. 1530 PALSGR. 647/2, I overbye, I bye a thynge above the price it is worthe. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. XXXIII. (1840) 239 Conceiving so convenient a purchase could not be over-bought. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 21 The farmer for haste is forced to under-sell his corn, and the King..is forced to overbuy his provisions. 1700 DRYDEN *Ep. to J. Driden* 138 And he, when want requires, is truly wise, Who slights not foreign aid, nor over-buys.

2. *refl.* and *intr.* To buy beyond one's means, or to too great an extent.

1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I. 37 If the tradesman overbuys himself, the payments perhaps come due too soon for him, the goods not being sold.

†3. To buy off; to procure the release of (any one) by payment. *Obs.*

15.. *Priests of Peblis* in Pinkerton *Scot. Poems Repr.* I. 12 The theif ful weill he wil himself overby; Quhen the leill man into the lack wil ly.

†4. To buy over to one's side. *Obs.*

1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) III. 169 The Emperor had no Money..to bestow upon Theodecta, by which they might have over-bought the Empress.

O·ver-by, *adv. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also ower-, owre-by. [f. OVER *adv.* 7, 5 + BY *adv.*] Over or across the way; at or to a place at a short distance across; at or to the house or place opposite.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 76 (Jam.) Quo' she unto the sheal, step ye o'erby. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* vi, Some canny boys waiting for me down amang the shaws, owerby. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Over-by*, over the way. 1896 MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* 279 (E. D. D.) They told me at the ferry overby. *Mod. Sc.* Our neighbours ower-by have lent us a hand.

Overcackle *v.*: see OVER- 22.

Overca·nopy, *v.* [OVER- 1.] *trans.* To form a canopy over; to extend over or cover as or with a canopy.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 251 Quite ouer-cannoped with luscious woodbine, With sweet muske roses, and with Eglantine. 1623 COCKERAM, *Overcanopie*, to couer. 1742 GRAY *On Spring* ii, Where'er the rude and moss-grown beech O'er-canopies the glade. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* XIII. 28 On the summit of th' Olympian mount He sat o'ercanopied by golden clouds.

Overcap, -capable, -cape: see OVER-.

O·ver-ca·pitalize, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To fix or estimate the capital of (a joint-stock company, etc.) at too high an amount; to give or ascribe too great a capital value to (an industrial undertaking, etc.), esp. when forming it into a joint-stock concern.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Feb. 1/2 Was the business over-capitalized or was it not? 1897 *Review of Rev.* 55 The prevalent habit of overcapitalizing such corporations.

Hence **O·verca·pitalized** *ppl. a.*, **O·vercapitaliza·tion.**

1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 457 The overcapitalization of wholly undeveloped and but imperfectly opened mines. 1898 *Daily News* 9 June 3/2 His overcapitalised companies began to decline.

Over-captious, etc.: see OVER- 28.

O·ver-ca·re, *sb.* [OVER- 29d.] Too much care, undue or excessive care.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 206 The world having extinguished the care of the publike good, by an over-care of their private. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* III. 7 It was only his over-care to please her.

O·ver-ca·reful, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too careful, excessively careful. Hence **Overearefully, -ness.**

a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1592) 988 If we bee carefull, wee are ouer carefull. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 68 The foolish ouer-carefull Fathers. 1648 *Petit. Eastern Ass.* 31 We are not overcarefull, whether we live, or whether we die. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. 350 Over-careful about money, or fretful in a low estate. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. ii. 1881 *Chicago Advance* 18 May 312 Without over-carefulness as to the future.

Over-careless, etc.: see OVER- 28.

O·ver-ca·ring, *a.* [OVER- 28 b.] Caring too much; excessively anxious.

1766 CHALKLEY *Wks.* 442 He would have us without an incumbered and over-caring Mind.

†**O·vercark,** *sb. Obs.* [OVER- 29.] An overcharge; an extra load or burden.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9843 Ouercark o kind had þe tnn, And kind was to þe toþer wan.

†**Overca·rk,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 27.]

1. *trans.* To overcharge, overweight.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9834 Man mai find a barn ouercarked sua wit kind, þat [has] thre fete and handes thre.

2. To burden with excessive charges; to oppress.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* IX. 472 Shal noþer kyng ne kny3t, constable ne meyre Ouer-cark þe comune.

So †**O·ver-ca·rkful, O·ver-ca·rking** *adjs.*, troubling oneself too much, over-anxious.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. XV. 377 Ouer thou3tful and ouer carkful and ouermyche louyng toward them. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. iii. § 23 Dissuaded..from being solicitously over-carking for the future.

Overcarry (-kæ·ri), *v.* Now *rare.* [OVER- 10, 13, 26.]

†1. *trans.* To carry over or across; to convey to the other side; to transport. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* X. 18 He ouercariede them [1388 bar hem ouer] thur3 ful myche water. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xi. 30 How mony seis ourcareit in thi barge.

b. To carry or convey beyond the proper point.

1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 193 We stop to pick up cargo, or discharge over-carried cargo. *Mod.* (Railway Guard) 'Are you the gentleman that was over-carried to Louth this evening?'

2. To carry (action or proceedings) too far, overdo; to do more than carry.

1606 Birnie *Kirk-Buriall* vi. Biv, According to the forked foly vsed in buriall, which either is contemned, or else ouercaried in pomp. 1823 Chalmers *Pauperism* Wks. 1839 XVI. 236 The point has not only been carried; but greatly over-carried.

†3. *fig.* To carry (a person) beyond the bounds of moderation, or into error, etc.; to carry away.

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* (1618) 280 Publike respects fell not so strongly into consideration, but that they were ouercarried with priuate interests. 1648 Bp. Hall *Select Thoughts* § 89 Their appetite over-carries them to a misconceit of a particular good.

absol. 1617 Hieron *Wks.* II. 275 Zeale, not guided by knowledge, may soone ouer-carry.

†Overca·rve, *v. Obs.* In 4-kerve. [Over- 10.] *trans.* To cut across, intersect.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 21 This zodiak..ouer-kerueth the equinoxial; and he ouer-kerueth hym agayn in euene parties.

Overcast (*ō*ᵘvəɹkɑst), *sb.* [f. Overcast *v.* or *ppl. a.*]

1. A person or thing that is cast away, 'thrown over', or rejected; an outcast. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1569 Golding *Heminges Post.* Ded. 3 All Estates, from the Magistrate to the poore afflicted overcast among men. 1868 Salmon *Gowodean* 70 (E. D. D.) Gipsy ow'rcast..found stickin' in the fen.

2. Something cast or spread over; a covering, coating; a cloud covering the sky or part of it, as in dull or threatening weather (also *fig.*).

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. iii. 10 [If not a Fog] something cognate to it, a little Frost perhaps, or thin Overcast. 1798 Mitchell tr. *Karsten's Min. of Leskean Mus.* 284 Red Scaly Iron Ore as a very thin overcast. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* v. i. P 25 The lowering overcast of his swarthy aspect. 1895 *Daily News* 27 June 3/1 The dangerous formation of clouds that fringed the overcast of steel blue.

†3. A reckoning or calculation above the true amount. *Obs.*

1771 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1885) XIII. 482 There was an overcast made by the listers upon the grand levy of the year 1761, of the sum of £427 0 0. 1772 *Ibid.* XIII. 579 Abatements for over-cast of the list..shall be made.

4. *Mining.* A bridge which carries one subterranean air-passage over another.

1867 *Morning Star* 12 Jan., We went up the board-gate to the overcast or archway supporting a roadway above, and we found that standing, but an overcast further on near the ending was blown down.

5. *Needlework.* = Overcasting, overcast work.

1891 *Weldon's Pract. Needlewk.* VI. No. 68. 12/1 When working the overcast be careful to make each stitch as nearly as can be the same in size.

6. *Comb.* **Overcast-staff** (see quot.); **overcast-stitch** (see Overcast *v.* 7).

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Over-cast-staff*, a scale, or measure, employed by shipwrights to determine the difference between the curves of those timbers which are placed near the greatest breadth, and those which are situated near the extremities of the keel, where the floor rises and grows narrower.

Overcast (*ō*ᵘvəɹkɑ·st), *v.* Forms: see Over and Cast. [Over- 6, etc.: see below.]

1. *trans.* To overthrow, overturn, cast down, upset (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Over- 6.]

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 275 Þet nis .. nout monlich, auh is wummonlich, eð to ouerkesten. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14733 [Jesus] þair bordes ouerkest, þair penis spilt. *c* 1440 *Bocius* (Laud MS. 559 lf. 10 b), His travaylle thus was ouer caste. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 5 b, Honey is waloweish and ouercasteth the stomake, if it be plenteously taken by it selfe alone. 1710 Swift *On Lit. House by Churchyard* 6 Once on a time a western blast, At least twelve inches overcast. 1873 Murdoch *Doric Lyre* 7 (E. D. D.) Theekit stacks the bangster blast Had shaken as 'twad them owrecast.

†b. To turn over. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 49 Opyn hem a-bowte þe myddel; and ouer-cast þe openyng vppon þe lede [= lid]. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xx. 46 Auld bukis quha will ouer cast.

2. To cast or throw (something) over or above something else. Now *rare.* [Over- 1, 8.]

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 70 To bank ouer þe sond, plankes þei ouer kast. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VI. xvi, A Faucon .. flewe vnto the elme to take her perche, the lunys ouer cast aboute a bough. *c* 1580 Sidney *Ps.* xvi. iv, Night with his black wing Sleepy Darknes doth orecast. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 289 Thro' School and College, thy kind cloud o'ercast, Safe and unseen the young Æneas past. 188–, R. G. H[ill] *Voices in Solitude* 12 Thou .. on my brightest days dost overcast A pleasing melancholy.

3. To cover, overspread, overlay (*with* something). Now *rare* in general sense. [Over- 8.]

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 325 Thei ne mihte his hand ascape, That he his fyr on hem ne caste: ..her herte he overcaste To folwe thilke lore. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 372/2 Ovyr caste, or ovyr hyllyd, *protectus, contectus.* 1497 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary Hill, Lond.* (Nichols 1797) 94 A lode of lome to ovircast the floore. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 427 There is a loft overcast with the like rouffe. 1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schism* 1045 Her head.. With dust and ashes is all over-cast. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *To Over-cast*, ..to case or line a Wall with Stone, etc. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* I. 21 He saw the Atlantic heaven with light o'ercast.

4. *spec.* To cover or overspread with clouds, or with something that darkens or dulls the surface. Most frequently in *pa. pple.*; usually of the weather.

c 1290 *Beket* 1379 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 146 Ouer-cast heo is with þis cloudene. *c* 1305 *St. Edmund* 354 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 80 Þe grislikeste weder þat miȝte beo..ouercaste al þan toun. 1530 Palsgr. 648/1 Se howe soone the sonne is overcaste for all the fayre mornyng. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 110 The skie is ouer cast with cloudes. 1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* II. 684 But Prophets angry Blood o'ercast his Day. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (Rtldg.) 270 A dark Cloud .. overcasts the Air. 1846 Grote *Greece* (1862) II. xi. 349 The fair sky was immediately overcast.

b. *fig.* To overshadow, render gloomy, darken.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 678 Right so kan geery Venus over caste The hertes of hir folk. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xi. 5 When sorowfull confusion of thinges overcasteth them with darknesse. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* III. (1634) 51 Xerxes..prayed Artabanus not to over-cast those joyes.. with sad remembrances. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XVIII. 281 Stung to the soul, o'ercast with holy dread. 1850 W. R. Williams *Relig. Prog.* (1854) 210 It is his loss of this [holiness] that overcasts the eternal world and makes the expected vision of God one of terror.

5. *intr.* To become overspread with clouds; to become dark or gloomy. ? *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13157 All the calme ouercast into kene stormes, Full wodely the windes wackont aboue. 1511 Guylforde *Pilgr.* (Camden) 67 The wether hygan to ouercaste with rayne, wynde, thondre. 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* I. 342 What day shines so fair, that over-casts not before night? 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 333 In the evening it overcast and grew cloudy. 1900 *Norfolk Dial.* (E. D. D.), It's overcasting for rain.

†6. *trans.* To transform. *Obs.* [Over- 10.]

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 225 Þere was at Rome a bole of bras in þe schap of Iupiter ouercast and schape.

7. *Needlework.* To throw rough stitches over a raw edge or edges of cloth to prevent unravelling; to sew over and over; also, to strengthen or adorn such an edge by buttonhole- or blanket-stitch; in *Embroidery*, to cover overlaid threads or outlines by smooth and close oversewn stitches. [Over- 5.]

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *To Over-cast*, ..to whip a Seam, as Taylors do. 1819 *Metropolis* II. 216 Whilst a tailor, and in the act of over-casting a button-hole. 1879 Atcherley *Boërland* 258 The vein [is] closed by passing a pin transversely through the cut edges, and overcasting it with a hair plucked from the beast's tail. 1891 *Weldon's Pract. Needlewk.* VI. No. 69. 8/2 Run a thread of cotton in darning stitch upon the line of tracing.., and overcast this in tiny close stitches of even size. 1893 *Ibid.* VIII. 90. 9/2 A narrow margin..is filled with threads darned tolerably thickly.., and these threads are afterwards overcast, or sewn smoothly over.

8. To sum up in excess of the correct amount; to over-estimate. ? *Obs.* [Over- 26.]

1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 17 The King, in his accompt of peace, and calmes, did much ouer-cast his fortunes. 1765 J. Ingersoll *Lett. Stamp-Act* (1766) 49 'Tis most likely we rather under than overcast the probable Amount of it.

9. To throw off (illness or misfortune); to get over. *Sc.* [fig. from Over- 5.]

1820 Scott *Monast.* xiv, See that..the red stag does not gaul you as he did Diccon Thorburn, who never overcast the wound that he took from a buck's horn. *Mod. Sc.* She hes gotten what she'll never owercast.

10. *Bowls.* (? *intr.*) To cast beyond the jack. (Also *pass.* in same sense.) ? *Obs.* [Over- 13.]

1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Passé, Le suis passé*, I am gone, or ouercast, I haue throwne ouer, at Bowles, etc. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 964, I am overcast at bowls; *ultra metam jeci.* 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *To Over-cast*, ..to throw beyond the Jack in Bowling.

O·verca·st (stress var.), *ppl. a.* [Pa. pple. of prec.]

1. Cast away, overthrown, etc.: see the verb.

1569 [see Overcast *sb.* 1]. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 243/1 A Spaniel..licking of the overcast Cream from the Churn-side. 1839 I. Taylor *Anc. Chr.* I. ii. 221 Invited.. to accept the overcast Christianity of Chrysostom.

2. Of the weather: Clouded over, dull, gloomy.

1625 Bacon *Ess., Gardens* (Arb.) 564 For the Morning, and the Euening, or Ouer-cast Dayes. 1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* 284 It was a raw overcast night.

3. *Needlework.* Sewn or embroidered by overcasting. *Overcast stitch*, the stitch by which overcasting is done: see prec. 7.

1891 *Weldon's Pract. Needlewk.* VI. No. 68. 12/1 Overcast outline. Overcast stitch is a favourite outline for fine work. *Ibid.* No. 69. 10/2 The outline is embroidered in smooth overcast stitch.

4. That is in excess of the correct amount.

1892 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 7/4, I generally kept the overcast money for a few days and then gave some of it to Mr. H.

Overca·sting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Overcast *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Overcast.

1. The action of casting over or upon, or of covering or coating with something; *spec.* the coating of brick or stone work with plaster.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 263/1 Ouercastyng, *obduccio, obductus.* 1599 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 478 For the overcasting of .. the stone wall. *Ibid.* 486 For the overcasting of the greate Tower 10 dayes xxs. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 314 Some are busie in building, others in plaistering and overcasting.

†b. Used to render L. *intersectio*, intersection (= throwing over or across). *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xl. (Tollem. MS.), By oute castynge, and strecchynge and ouercastynge..of hemis, lyȝt bryngeþ forþe all þinges.

†2. The action of overthrowing or casting down; upsetting. *Obs.*

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 129 Poudre..brent in the botom of the Tour of Aiton for the spedy ouercasting of the same. 1552 Elyot *Dict.*, *Malachia* .. the longyng of women with childe, and ouercastynge of theyr stomacke, if thei haue not thnt they longe for.

3. A covering with or as with clouds; an overshadowing, darkening (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1598 Florio, *Nebbia*, a cloude, an ouercasting of the skie. 1610 Barrough *Meth. Physick* VIII. (1639) 446 Qualming and overcasting of the heart. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 86 An overcasting of murky vapour.

4. *Needlework.* (See Overcast *v.* 7.)

1885 Brietzcke & Rooper *Plain Needlewk.* I. 20 Overcasting is used to prevent raw edges of materials from getting unravelled. 1893 *Weldon's Pract. Needlewk.* VIII. No. 90. 9/2 The outline of this pretty leaf is defined in raised overcasting. 1894 *Ibid.* IX. No. 106. 6/2 It is the custom to put an overcasting of buttonhole stitch round the edge of blankets to ensure against unravelling..and also to add to its good appearance.

Overca·sting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That overcasts: see the verb.

1837 Ware *Lett. fr. Palmyra* xvi. (1860) 409 No overcasting shadows which at all disturb your peace.

Over-casual, etc.: see Over- 28.

Overca·tch, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Over- 14.]

1. *trans.* To overtake, 'catch up'.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 38/21 To ouercatche, *assequi.* 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. vii. 31 She sent an arrow forth with mighty draught, That in the very dore him overcaught. 18.. Lahee *Owd Yem* (Lancash. Dial.) 9 (E. D. D.) It ud o tak'n a hunter to o'ercatch him.

†2. *fig.* To 'catch', ensnare, deceive, outwit. *Obs.*

1577 Whetstone *Life of Gascoigne*, Hypocrisie a man may over catch. 1622 Breton *Strange Newes* (1879) 13/1 For feare the Ducke with some odde craft, the Goose might ouercatch.

O·ver-cau·tion. [Over- 29 d.] Too great caution, excessive caution.

1775 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* Ser. II. II. 108 My over-caution..prevented my doing just what you wanted. 1886 *American* XII. 189 A strange commentary on their habitual overcaution.

O·ver-cau·tious, *a.* [Over- 28.] More cautious than is needful, too cautious.

1706 Phillips, *Over-cautious*, too wary, too heedful. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 295 P 7 It is observed of over-cautious Generals, that they never engage in a Battle without securing a Retreat. 1836–41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 55 An overcautious modesty which marked all his proceedings.

Hence **Over-cautiously** *adv.*; **Overcautiousness.**

1847 Webster, *Overcautiously.* 1895 *Funk, Overcautiousness.*

†O·ver-ce·ss, *v. Obs.* [Over- 27.] To rate, or assess too highly. Hence **†O·ver-ce·ssing** *vbl. sb.*

1611 Cotgr., *Surtaux*, an ouer-cessing, ouer-rating .. *Surtaxé*, ouer-cessed,..surcharged.

Over-chafed: see Over- 27 b.

†Overcha·nge, *v. Obs.* [Over- 10.] *trans.* To change into something else, or into another condition; to transmute. Hence **†Overcha·nging** *vbl. sb.*, transmutation.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 772 Bot syf sume cristine mane had þe Ourchangit þis [= thus] for to lef me. 1382 Wyclif *Jas.* I. 17 The fadir of liȝtis anentis whom is not ouerchaungingе [Vulg. *transmutatio*]. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. ii. (Skeat) I. 49 As mater by due ouerchaunginges foloweth his perfection.

Over-channel to -chanter: see Over-.

Overcharge (*ō*ᵘvəɹ|tʃɑ:ɹdʒ), *sb.* [Over- 29 b.] An excessive charge; the fact of overcharging.

1. An excessive charge or load; an excessive supply, an excess, a surplus.

a 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Maid's Trag.* v. ii, A thing out of the overcharge of nature; Sent..to disperse a plague Upon weak catching women. 1803 Jefferson *Autobiog. & Writ.* (1830) IV. 9 These circumstances have..produced an overcharge in the class of competitors for learned occupation. 1864 Webster, *Overcharge*, ..3 An excessive charge, as of a gun. *Mod.* The bursting of the gun was due to an overcharge.

2. A pecuniary charge in excess of the right or just amount; the act of demanding too much in payment, or the sum demanded in excess of the proper amount; an exorbitant charge.

1662–3 Pepys *Diary* 19 Feb., Drawing out copies of the overcharge of the Navy. 1668 *Ormonde MSS.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 81 A respit until your petitioner he eased in the overcharge. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, c. 49 § 5 Action .. for repetition of any overcharge. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxviii, The landlord .. looking as if he had never made an overcharge in his life.

attrib. 1866 Ruskin in Spielmann *Life* (1900) 50, I shouldn't mind placing the over-charge sum at her bankers.

Overcharge (*ō*ᵘvəɹ|tʃɑ·ɹdʒ), *v.* [Over- 27; cf. F. *surcharger.*] To charge in excess.

1. *trans.* To load, fill, furnish, or supply to excess (*with* something); to overload, overburden; to fill too full; to overstock.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. lv. (1495) Fiij/2 Ofte hy grete heuynesse of the erthe those pylars in mynes ben ouerchargyd and fall. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 9834 (Trin.) Men may synde a childe ouer charged so with kynde þat [haþ] feet or hondes þre. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. li. (1638) 157 If he tbrow them [goods] out for feare that they should overcharge the Ship. 1569 *Towneley Nowell MS.* (Grosart 1877) 384 A poor man ouerchardged with children. 1681 E. Murphy *State Ireland* § 30 The said Cormucke having.. over-charged one of his Pistols. 1771 Cavendish in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 586 If the body contains more than this quantity of electric fluid, I call it overcharged. 1836 Hor. Smith *Tin Trump.* I. 9 If the wielder of the weapon.. overcharge his piece, he must not be surprised if it explode.

b. To place, lay on, or apply in excess. *rare.*

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* i. § 15. 25 Ornament cannot be overcharged if it be good, and is always overcharged when it is bad.

c. *fig.* To make, or represent as, greater than the reality; to magnify too much, overdraw, exaggerate, overdo.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 86 ¶ 6 A little overcharging the likeness. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. v, In both the assertions there was some foundation of truth, however.. basely over-charged. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 331 This account may be rather overcharged, from the ardent mind of its intelligent inventor.

† 2. To lay an excessive burden (of trouble, care, responsibility, etc.) upon; to press hard, oppress, distress, overtax; to overbear by superior force.

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 552 He nedde bute fourti men..And þei were weri of-fouȝten and feor ouer-charged, Of þe peple afurst and þe pres after. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 107/2 Longe tyme hath ben oppressed and overcharged, by Sheryffs. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* xxxi. 8 Thou hast not left me in their hand, that would me overcharge. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 97 Our men being ouercharged on all sides with the losse of sixe and fortie Centurions, were beaten downe from the place. 1711 *Light to Blind in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 165 After fighting a while he was overcharged with numbers.

† b. To accuse too much or extravagantly. *Obs.*

1626 DONNE *Serm.* iv. (1640) 36 Neither doth any one thing so overcharge God with contradictions, as the Transubstantiation of the Roman Church. 1636 MASSINGER *Gt. Dk. Flor.* IV. ii, Treason! 'tis a word My innocence understands not... I must be bold To tell you, sir,..'tis tyranny to o'ercharge An honest man.

3. *spec.* To overburden (a person) with expense, exactions, etc.; to put to too great expense; now, To charge (any one) too much as a price or payment.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6848 He seyde he wulde hym ouercharge, To wete wheber seynt Thoun were large. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 30 What charitie is this, to overcharge the people by mightie begging, under colour of preaching? 1585 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 675 They were over-charged with exactions. *c* 1613 ROWLANDS *Paire Spy-Knaves* 23 Madam, you ouercharge me with expence. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 57 If any be overcharged, or others undercharged, the Ordinary will condemn the Wrong done. *Mod.* No one likes to be overcharged for what he buys.

b. To charge (so much) as a price or payment, in excess of the amonnt that is justly due.

1667 *Ormonde MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 39 We require..their Deputy..to suspend so much as the petitioner alleages to be over-charged accordingly. 1733–4 BERKELEY *Let. to Prior* 23 Feb. in Fraser *Life* vi. (1871) 215 The 20 pounds overcharged for the widows. *Mod.* The Company have overcharged fifteen shillings on the carriage of the goods.

Hence **O·vercha·rged** *ppl. a.*, overloaded, exaggerated, overburdened, oppressed, etc.; **O·vercha·rging** *vbl. sb.*, overloading, imposition of too high a price, etc.; also **O·vercha·rger**, one who overcharges or makes an overcharge.

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 331 These dread curses.. like an *ouer-charged Gun, recoile, And turnes the force of them vpon thy selfe. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xviii, Those overcharged characters, which abound in the works you mention. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Confess. Drunkard*, Persons.. may recoil from this as from an overcharged picture. 1611 COTGR., *Oppresseur*, an oppressor; *ouercharger, ouerlayer; extreme dealer. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. xiii. Wks. 229/2 As though sainct Poule had leuer that the priest had twenty [wives] saue for *ouerchargyng. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* ii. (1627) 12 Not any way overloaded or discouraged, nor yet indangered by the overcharging of their wits and memories.

† **O·ver-cha·rgeable,** *a. Obs.* [OVER- 28.] Too burdensome or troublesome; too costly.

1513–14 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 Preamble, Compelled to .. buy..Ledder..with overchargeable price. 1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wysedome* II. 25 To greuouse and ouerchargeable to the commons. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 141 Decent, not flaring not over-chargeable garments.

So † **O·vercha·rgeful** *a. Obs.* = prec.; † **O·ver-cha·rgement** = OVERCHARGE *sb.*

1451 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 218/1 Overchargefull and noyus unto youre people. 1686 *Chardin's Coron. Solyman* 94 They pleaded that they were not obliged to that over-chargement.

Over-charitable to **-cheapness**: see OVER-.

† **O·vercha·ving.** *Obs.* [f. OVER- 19 + *chaving*, f. CHAVE *v.*; cf. *cavings* s. v. CAVE *v.*[4]] Refuse of threshed corn; 'cavings'.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 6 Maungers, in which you may cast the ouerchawinges of Wheate, Barley, or other white corne. 1614 — *Cheap Husb.* VII. xviii. (1623) 149 A little Barley, or other ouer-chauing of corne.

O·vercheck, *a.* (*sb.*) [OVER- 5.] In *overcheck rein*, a rein passing over a horse's head between the ears, so as to pull upward upon the bit; *overcheck bridle*, a driving bridle having an overcheck rein.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

† **O·vercheek.** *Obs. rare.* [f. OVER- 1 d + CHEEK *sb.* 9.] The lintel of a door.

a 1420 *Wyclif's Bible* Exod. xii. 7 (MS. Norwich Libr.) Lyntels [*gloss* ether hiȝer threschfoldis, *v.r.* either ouercheckis].

Overcheer to **-circumspect**: see OVER-.

O·ver-ci·vil, *a.* [OVER- 27.] Too civil, showing excessive civility. (Usually *ironical*, with negative expressed or implied.)

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* Pref. 19 You may think me not over-civil. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 188, I know my sister's passionate temper too well, to believe she could be over-civil to you. 1855 MRS. GATTY *Parables fr. Nat.* Ser. I. (1869) 69 You are not over-civil with all your learning.

So **O·ver-civi·lity,** excessive civility.

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxi, I dont believe she has got any money, by her over-civility.

O·ver-ci·vilized, *a.* [OVER- 28 c.] Too highly civilized.

1822 SHELLEY *Ess. & Lett.* (1852) II. 282 The arts and conveniences of that over-civilised country. 1881 *Atlantic Monthly* XLVIII. 515 The uncivilized and the over-civilized are brothers.

† **Overcla·d,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OVER- 8 + CLAD *v.*] = OVERCLOTHE *v.*

1591 LODGE *Hist. Robt. Dk. Normandy* (Hunt. Cl.) 31 The vale of heauinesse ouercladdeth me.

Overclad, -cled, pa. t. and pple. of OVERCLOTHE.

Over-claim: see OVER- 29.

Over-cla·mour, *v.* [OVER- 21.] *trans.* To overcome, subdue, or reduce by clamour.

1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 240 Contention with its angry Brawls By Storms o'er-clamoured, shrinks and falls. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 139 She allowed herself to be over-clamoured by Mr. Lee .. into a capital prosecution of the brothers.

Overclasp to **Overcleave**: see OVER-.

Overclimb (-klaɪ·m), *v.* [OVER- 5.] *trans.* To climb over; to get over by climbing, surmount.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. ix. § 14 Alexander .. hrædlice þone weall self ofereom. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. (1557) B j b, This fatall gin thus ouerclambe our walles, Stuft with armd men. 1607 *Lingua* I. v, The .. childhood of the cheerful morn Is almost grown a youth, and overclimbs Vonder gilt eastern hills.

Overcloak: see OVER- 8 c.

Over-clo·g, *v.* [OVER- 25, 27.] *trans.* To clog to excess.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xli. 332 The Air was over-clogg'd by the steams of their Bodies. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 72 The palate being over-clogged, no longer receives the flavour in the same manner.

Over-close (ōu·vəɹklō·s), *a.* and *adv.* [f. OVER- 28 + CLOSE *a.* and *adv.*] Too close. So **O·verclo·seness.**

1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 380 Evils arising from over-closeness of texture. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* I. 777 Best unbar the doors Which Peter's heirs keep locked so overclose.

† **Overclose** (-klō·z), *v. Obs.* [f. OVER- 8 + CLOSE *v.*] *trans.* To cover over or shut in so as to hide; to cover up.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 140 Þe cause of þis eclipse þat ouer-closeþ [*MS. I* (*c* 1400) ouercloþeth] now þe sonne. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 24 The night doth folowe,..Whan Western wawis his stremys overclose.

O·ver-cloth. [OVER- 8 c.] A cloth placed over or upon something; *spec.* in *Paper-making* (U. S.), 'The blanket or endless apron which conveys the paper to the press-rolls in a straw-paper machine', called in Great Britain *blanket-felt*.

1888 *Sci. Amer.* 11 Aug. 81/1 It is highly requisite that the paper be well pressed and dried on the cylinders of the press and that the 'overcloth' be neither too dry nor too damp.

Overclothe (-klō·ð), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **-clothed, -clad** (Sc. **-cled**). [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To clothe over; to cover over as with clothing.

c 1400 [see OVERCLOSE *v.*, quot. 1393]. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *2 Cor.* v. 2 For in this also do we grone, desirous to be ouerclothed with our habitation that is from heauen. 1585 JAMES I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 15 Fra tyme they see The earth and all with stormes of snow owercled. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 87 Mount Ida is..ouer-clad euen to the toppe with Cypre trees. 1724 RAMSAY *Health* 368 Fertile plains .. O'erclad with corn.

O·verclo·thes (-klōðz), *sb. pl.* [OVER- 8 c.] 'Upper' or outer garments.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 382 Under our wet overclothes.

Overclothing. [OVER- 8 c.] **a.** (o·verclo·thing). 'Upper' or outer garments collectively. **b.** (o·verclo·thing). The putting on or wearing of too much clothing.

1425 in Entick *London* (1766) IV. 354 That the overcloathing .. be dark and brown of colour. 1882 *Society* 21 Oct. 24/2 The evils of tight lacing, tight shoeing, or overclothing.

Overcloud (-klau·d), *v.* [OVER- 8.]

1. *trans.* To cloud over; to overspread or cover with a cloud or clouds, or with something that dims or conceals like a cloud.

1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* II. iv, To ouer-cloud the brightnes of the Sunne. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XI. 1193 A gathering mist o'erclouds her cheerful eyes. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 403 The dull, heavy, terreous parts, which overclouded the expansum. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* ii. 27 This dust was so abundant that..it overclouded the sun.

2. *fig.* To cast a shadow over, render gloomy; to make obscure or indistinct to perception, or deprive of clearness of perception; to obscure.

1593 NASHE *Christs T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 115 Yea, the Chiefetaines of them, were ouer-clowded in conceite. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. viii. 482 The Speculations of our Scholasticks .. will overcloud our Religion. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 339 Yet still, o'erclouded with a constant frown, He does not swallow, but he gulps it down. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* ii. (1848) I. 23 The passing thoughts of evil which overcloud his soul.

3. *intr.* To become overclouded; to cloud over.

1862 *Macm. Mag.* July 217 He had not been long in office till this fair scene began to overcloud.

Hence **Overclou·ded** *ppl. a.*, **Overclou·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1624) 320 In earthly, ignorant, and overclouded man. *a* 1845 HOOD *Captain's Cow* xix, At last with overclouding skies A breeze again began to rise. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 82 It came to an overclouding and then a panic.

Overcloy (-kloɪ·), *v.* [OVER- 25, 27.] *trans.* To cloy excessively; to surfeit, satiate.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 383 A certaine sycophant, and false varlot..ouercloyeth me with many and continuall troubles. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets dric Dinner* H ij, I feare mee, I have overcloy'd you with rootes. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* IV. 248 O'ercloy'd with Carnage, and opprest with Blood. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1872) 121 With worldly weal o'ercloyed.

Hence **Overcloy·ed, Overcloy·ing** *ppl. adjs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, V. iii. 318 Base Lackey Pezants, Whom their o'recloyed Country vomits forth To desperate Aduentures. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 62 To winne him with ouer-cloying kindnesse.

Overcluster, *v.*: see OVER- 1.

Overcoat ōu·vəɹkōut). [OVER- 8 c.] A large coat worn over the ordinary clothing, esp. in cold weather; a great-coat, top-coat.

1848 CRAIG, *Overcoat*, a greatcoat or topcoat. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxv, Saddles, bridles, several suits of harness, riding-whips, overcoats, and various articles of clothing. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 16 The only argument available with an east wind is to put on an overcoat.

transf. 1894 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 3/1 The Russian bears have magnificent overcoats.

Hence **O·vercoated** *a.*, wearing an overcoat; **O·vercoating,** material for overcoats.

1886 *Tinsley's Mag.* July 49 It was the 20th May..and still..discreet men were over-coated. *Mod. Advt.*, Winter stock of new overcoatings.

O·ver-coil. [OVER- 8 c.] (See quots.)

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 16 Rules for the form of curve best suited for overcoils. *Ibid.* 181 [An] Overcoil..[is] the last coil of a Brégnet spring which is bent over the body of the spring.

O·ver-co·ld, *sb.* [OVER- 29.] Excessive cold.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 54 Ffor ouer cold do dowues donge at eue Aboute her roote. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 411 The Earth doth..save it from over-heat and over-cold.

O·ver-co·ld, *a.* [OE. *ofercealdˊ*: see OVER- 28.] Too cold, excessively cold (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a 1000 *Runic Poem* xi, Is byð ofercealdˊ, ungemetum slidor. 1608 BP. HALL *Char. Vertues & V.* II. *Envious* 169 Whom hee dares not openly to backbite, nor wound with a direct censure, he strikes smoothly with an ouer-cold praise. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 19/2 The two over-cold, or Frigid Zones. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 7/1 Sometimes too hot and sometimes over cold. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VI. xv, Over-warm Or over-cold annihilates the charm.

O·verco·lour (-kʌləɹ), *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To colour too highly (usually *fig.*); to represent too strongly or in an exaggerated way. So **O·verco·louring** *vbl. sb.*

1823 SCOTT *Romance* (1874) 81 To overcolour the importance and respectability of the minstrel tribe. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 325 It was this, too, which..led him into gross exaggeration and over-colouring in his statements. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 16 He has no motive for over-colouring or distorting facts.

Overco·mable, -comeable, *a.* [f. OVERCOME *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being overcome; that can be conquered or surmounted.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 263/2 Ouercomabylle, *expug(n)abilis*. 1549 LATIMER *7th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 192 Christ dyd suffer..to sygnifye to vs, that death is ouercomable. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 331 That they were mortall, &.. both ouercomeable by death. 1880 BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* I. i. 56 It overcomes all overcomable opposition.

O·vercome, *sb. Sc.* Also 6– our-, ower-, 8– o'er-. [OVER- 19, 20, 7, 5, 10 b.]

† 1. That which is left over; a surplus, excess. *Obs.*

15.. *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.), The ourcome of thre pesis of clayth. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. i, He that has just enough can soundly sleep; The o'ercome only fashes fowk to keep. 1881 STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* (1891) 36 (E. D. D.) To share o' the o'ercome when a' thing was paid.

2. A phrase that comes over and over again; the burden of song or discourse; a hackneyed phrase.

?*a* 1800 *Jacobite Relics* Ser. II. (1821) 192 And aye the o'ercome o' his sang Was 'Waes me for Prince Charlie!'

1814 *Saxon & Gael* I. 109 The grace o' a grey bunnock is the baking o't. That was aye her o'ercome. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* xvii. 190 'We'll ding the Campbells yet', that was still his overcome.

3. Something that overwhelms or prostrates a person; a sudden attack or shock.

1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xviii. 174 Mrs. Balwhidder thought that I had met with an o'ercome, and was very uneasy.

4. Outcome, issue.

1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* I, Heaven only knows what will be the o'ercome o' this visitation.

5. A crossing, a voyage across.

1880 JAMIESON, 'We had a wild ourcome fae America.'

Overcome (ōu·vəɹkō·m), *v.* Forms: see OVER and COME *v.* [OE. *ofercuman*, f. *ofer*, OVER- + *cuman*, COME: in MLG., MDu., Du. *overkomen*, OHG. *ubarqueman*, MHG. *überkomen*, Ger. *überkommen*, Da. *overkomme*, Sw. *öfverkomma*.]

† **1.** *trans.* To come upon, get at, reach, overtake. *Obs.* (Only OE.) [OVER- 7.]

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (O. E. T.) 1420 *Obtinuit*, ofercuom. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. i. (1890) 252 Se Wigheard & lytestne alle his geferan..þy ofercumendan woole fordilgade wæron & forðgeleorde. *a* 900 *Judith* 235 (Gr.) Nanne ne sparedon þæs herefolces .. þe hie ofercuman mihton. *c* 1050 *Cott. Cleopatra Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 459/8 *Obtinuit*, ofercom.

2. *trans.* To overpower, prevail over, overwhelm, conquer, defeat, get the better of in any contest or struggle. Since 17th c. chiefly with non-material object. [OVER- 2, 21.]

Beowulf (Z.) 1274 Ic þone feond ofer-cwom. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. iv. § 3 Þonne hie hwelc folc mid gefeohte ofercumen hæfdon. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 170 Ofercymeþ he ælle his feond. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 155 Mid þis wepne wes dauid iscrud þa he goliam þe fond ouer-com. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6275 Forr þu mihht cwemenn swa þin Godd & oferr-cumenn deofell. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16338 Wit na word ouercum him he mai. 1382 WYCLIF *John* xvi. 33 Triste 3e, I haue ouercome [1388 ouercomun] the world. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armys* (S. T. S.) 110 [To] ourcum malice with vertu of pacience. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 3 Miht had alreddi overcumd riht. 1579 LODGE *Repl. Gosson's Sch. Abuse* (Hunt. Cl.) 12 Pindarus colledg is not fit for spoil of Alexander ouercome. *c* 1648–50 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* IV. xxvii, But their purpose I o'ercommed. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* Concl. 391 He..that is slain, is Overcome, but not Conquered. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark xiv. 72 His fears overcame his faith. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 82 The quotient will be the resistance overcome at the circumference of the wheel. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* x. 268 Unless we have fortitude to overcome these temptations, they will overcome us.

† **b.** To be victor in, gain, win (a battle). *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 31684 And 3if Oswy..þat feht maȝen ouercumen we him sculleð to luken. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 6 Tuenty grete batailes Ine ouerkam. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 1 On the day they had ouercome any battaile. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. iii. 73 [They] haue gotten & ouercome diuers battels.

c. *absol.* or *intr.* To be victorious, gain the victory, conquer.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* [i]. 5 Þa-tou be made ryȝt-ful in þy wordes, and þatou ouercum whan þou art iuged. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* iii. 21, I shal ȝiue to him that shal ouercome, for to sitte with me in my troone, as and I ouercam, and sat with my fadir in his troone. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. iii. 171 They of the chyrche ought not to reuenge hem but ought to ouercome by suffraunce. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 74 A Lion of the tribe of Iuda hath ouercommed. 1652 F. OSBORNE *Plea Free State comp. w. Monarchy* 4 Making that arbitrary and at the will of the Vanquished, which is imposed without exception, on all that Overcame. 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 10 But she Did more, and underwent, and overcame.

3. Of some physical or mental force or influence: To overpower, overwhelm; to exhaust, render helpless; to affect or influence excessively with emotion. Chiefly in *pass.*; const. *with*, rarely *by*. In *pa. pple.* sometimes (euphemistically) = overcome by liquor, intoxicated. [OVER- 2, 21.]

c 1050 *Cott. Cleopatra Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 374/1 *Consternati*, ofercymene. *Ibid.* 458/24 *Obstipuit*, forhtode, ofercymen wæs. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6290 He ne durste ys feblesse telle Edmoud, vor fere Laste, 3yf he vnderȝete, þat he were so ouercome, þat he uolde fine ar he adde is lif him binome. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's Prol.* 27 Thou art a fool, thy wit is ouercome. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 33 A merueylous lyght wherof þe holy virgyn was ny3e ouercome wyth wonder and merueylynge. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2897 She was so feynt and ouercomen for sorowe. 1530 PALSGR. 648/1, I ranne so faste that I was almoste overcome with ronnyng. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 23 And now exceeding griefe him overcame. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. i. 48 A strong Medicine is to powerfull for a weak body, and overcomes his nature. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* IV. 30 In a very short time this female was (what good women term) overcome. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxx, The architect was too much overcome to speak. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 500 One of the proscribed Covenanters, overcome by sickness, had found shelter in the house of a respectable widow. 1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 116 'Schnapps'..had..been too much for them, and ere dinner was over they were all—to use a mild expression—overcome.

† **b.** To obtain or have sway over (the mind or conduct); to dominate, possess. *Obs. rare.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 11 How þis coueitise ouercome clerkes and prestes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 61 He was so overcome with wrath and cruelnesse, that commonly he was the death of any that angred him. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vi. 31 A worthy Officer i' th' Warre, but Insolent, O'recome with Pride.

† **c.** *fig.* (with a thing also as obj.). To be too much for; to exhaust or surpass the capacity of; to overload, overflow. *Obs.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 748 Till..A Crop so plenteous, as the Land to load, O'ercome the crowded Barns. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 34 Th' unfallow'd Glebe Yearly o'ercomes the Granaries with Store Of Golden Wheat.

4. To 'get over'; to surmount (a difficulty or obstacle); to recover from (a blow, disaster, etc.). [OVER- 5.]

c 1205 LAY. 1934 Þa hæfde þa Troinisce men Ouer-comen [*c* 1275 ouercome] heora teonen Þa weoren heo bliðe. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 244, I found that all the considerable difficultie I wold meet with wold be in point of the Divine worship, and I was threatned to purpos that that was not to be overcome. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 255 The more difficult..it was..the more it would please me to attempt and overcome it. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 261 We have studied long and hard to overcome those objections. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. x. 66 Enormous difficulties may be overcome when they are attacked in earnest. 1884 D. GRANT *Lays North* 22 (E. D. D.), I do believe 'twis full a raith Ere we owercam' the hlow.

5. To go beyond, exceed, surpass, excel, outstrip (in quality, measure, etc.). *arch.* [OVER- 13.]

c 1220 *Bestiary* 749 Ut of his ðrote cumeð a smel..ðat ouercumeð haliweie wið swetnesse. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 583 But oure kinde konninge ȝou ouur-comeþ nouþe In alle dedus þat ȝe don. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 149 His body overcome þe heiȝt of þe wal. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 197 To goe forward and to ouercome precedent vertuous actions with better. 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* ii. (1652) 176 The idols they had..did even overcome the Egyptian idols in number. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 448 But there is many a youth Now crescent, who will come to all I am And overcome it.

† **6.** To get over, get through or to the end of; to master, accomplish. *Obs.* [OVER- 17.]

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 116 Nu beoð, Crist haue þonc, þe two dolen ouercumen. Go we nu, mid Godes helpe, up oðe þridde. *Ibid.* 198 Þeo þet nimeð more an hond þen heo mei ouercumen. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* li. (1878) 118 If meadow be forward, be mowing of some; but mowe as the makers may well ouercome. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* in Arb. *Garner* III. 434 With great misery and labour, they ouercame their voyage. 1652 DUR. OSBORNE *Lett. to Sir W. Temple* (1888) 32, I am extremely glad..to find that you have overcome your long journey. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 538 Thus, under heavy Arms, the Youth of Rome Their long laborious Marches overcome.

† **7.** To come or pass over, traverse (a road, space, etc.). *Obs.* [OVER- 10.]

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1633 Longe weie he siðen ouer-cam. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* I. (Camden No. 36) 42 After thei hadd overcomme the Alpes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IX. 82 Already we have half our way o'ercome.

8. To come or spread over; to overrun; to cover. Now *rare.* [OVER- 9.]

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1942 Vp to his brest was come The coold of deeth that hadde hym ouercome. *c* 1475 *Lament Mary Magd.* 129 With blood ouercome were bothe his yen. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 95 The Trees..Orecome with Mosse, and balefull Misselto. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* v. 240, I haue a peece of land, ouercome with a kind of weed that is full of prickles. 1855 BROWNING *Grammar. Fun.* 18 All the peaks soar, but one the rest excels; Clouds overcome it.

† **b.** To come over suddenly, take by surprise. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. iv. 111 Can such things be, And ouercome vs like a Summers Clowd, Without our speciall wonder?

† **9.** *intr.* To come about (in the course of time); to happen, befall; to supervene. *Obs.* [? OVER- 14.]

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1041 (1069) Thinges alle and some That whylom ben byfalle and ouer-come. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* XXVII. 1 Vnknowende what the dai to ouercome [Vulg. *superventura*] bringe forth.

10. *intr.* To 'come to', 'come round', recover from a swoon. Now *dial.* [? OVER- 17.]

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 134 Schir philip of his desynaiss Ourcome, and persauit he wass Tane. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 8399 A swoun she fel as she stoode;..Clarionas at last ouercam And of hir ring grete hede she nam. ? *a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 575 in *Dunbar's Poems* 304 Fra the wind wes blawin twyiss in his face, Than he ourcome within a lytill space. 1714 THOMSON *Cloud of Witnesses* (1871) 420 (E. D. D.), I fell into a sound; and when overcame again, they were standing about, looking on me. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 20 When she o'ercame, the tear fell in her eye.

Hence **Overco·me** († **overcomen, overcomed**) *ppl. a.*, conquered, vanquished; also used *absol.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xi, An ouercomen knyghte I yelde me vnto you. 1530 PALSGR. 320/1 Overcome, *espris.. mat.* 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 63 The overcommed cannot fly, the overcommer cannot spoile. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xxi. 26 b, Two great figures of the ouercome. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 49 The poor over-comed beast, with shame retireth from the herd.

Overco·mer. [f. prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who overcomes; a conqueror, vanquisher.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 30 Þan sall þou be..ouerganger and ouercommere of all synnes. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. iii. 43 He þat can wel suffre, shal finde most pes; he is an ouercomer of himself. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 55 Other stode stil and loked on, entendynge to take parte wt the victors and overcommers. 1687 J. RENWICK *Serm.* xxviii. (1776) 339 The Saints are overcomers and they have palms in their hands. 1861 TRENCH 7 *Ch. Asia* 48 Christ sets himself forth here as the overcomer of death natural.

2. An appellation assumed by a religious sect which was started in U.S. in 1881 and founded a colony at Jerusalem in Palestine.

The name is derived from their interpretation of the promises made to 'him that overcometh' in Rev. ii, iii.

1882–3 in *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1889 Developments of the same kind [as Millerites and other premillennialists] may be instanced in the so-called 'Overcomers' of America.

Overco·ming, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. OVERCOME; a conquering, overpowering, overmastering.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25175 Thoru ouer cuming o þat faand. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxxi. (MS. Bodl.) 99 b/1 Ouercomynge of depe and openynge of Paradise. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. iii. 115 b, The armie of Darius, at the ouercomming of Grecia, were armed after this manner. 1859 J. BROWN *Rab & F.*, Eyes..full of suffering, but also full of the overcoming of it.

Overco·ming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That overcomes; overwhelming, overpowering.

1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. v. 303 We..shall wish to shade our eyes from thy too powerful and overcoming light. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) IV. 68 Crushed to Death under Heaps of Gold, stifled with an overcoming Plenty. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lxix, My cloak would be quite overcoming.

Hence **Overco·mingly** *adv.*, in an overcoming manner; presumptuously; oppressively.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* iii. 73 That they should so boldly and overcomingly dictate to him such things as are not fit. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 195 Smelling overcomingly of musk.

Over-command to **Over-commentaried:** see OVER-.

O·verco·mmon, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too common, excessively common. So **O·ver-co·mmonness,** too great frequency.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. iv, The entre [to helle] is ouercomune.., but fewe of them that goon theder fynde the retourne. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. vi. § 4 Obiecting that with vs Arguments taken from authoritie negatiuely are ouer-common. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 537 They say the ouercommonnesse of preaching will breed contempt of preaching. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* Ep. Ded., Vertues not overcommon amongst English Men.

Over-compensate to **-concern:** see OVER-.

O·ver-co·nfidence. [OVER- 29 b.] Too great confidence, excess of confidence.

1700 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xiv. (ed. 3) 394 To check our over-confidence and presumption, we might by every day's Experience be made sensible of our short-sightedness. 1862 MISS MULOCK *Mistress & Maid* xxiv, In the over-confidence of her recovery some slight neglect had occurred.

O·ver-co·nfident, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too confident, having excess of confidence.

1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619–20) II. 321 Not being aware of the euill of that ouer-confident humour which was in him. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. i. 250 Aristotle himself seems not to be over-confident of this Opinion. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 67 Mr. Astor was not over-confident of the stability and firm faith of these mercurial beings.

So **O·ver-co·nfidently** *adv.*

1847 in WEBSTER.

Over-conquer to **Overcooked:** see OVER-.

O·ver-coo·l, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To make too cool, to cool below the proper temperature, to chill. So **O·ver-coo·led** *ppl. a.*

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 98 Thinne Drinke doth so ouer-coole their blood. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 137 The ouer-cooled Horse is cured by giuing him to drinke Swines bloud all hot with Wine. 1700 FLOYER *Cold Baths* I. ii. 42 Heat helps the Parts over-cooled.

† **Overco·pe,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OVER- ? 23 + COPE *v.*2] *intr.* To exceed one's power of coping.

1628 JACKSON *Creed* VI. I. xii. § 5 Whilst the chief ringleader of this rebellious rout sought to satisfy this infinity of his desire..his capacities did overcope.

Over-copious to **Overcorned:** see OVER-.

O·ver-corre·ct, *v. Optics.* [OVER- 24.] *trans.* To correct (a lens) for chromatic aberration to such an extent that the focus of the red rays lies beyond that of the violet. Opposed to *under-correct.* So **O·ver-corre·cted** *ppl. a.*

1867 J. HOGG *Micros.* I. ii. 47 The effect..of projecting the blue image beyond the red..is called over-correcting the object-glass. 1884 *Science* III. 487/2 An over-corrected object-glass may be adjusted to any desired extent, while one that is under-corrected can only be used in the state in which it left the maker's hands. *Ibid.*, If we suppose a person to be blind to the extreme blue and the violet rays only of the spectrum, to him an over-corrected object-glass would be perfect.

O·ver-co·stly, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too costly, that costs too much; too expensive.

[1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 95 If freris bilde ouir costlew housis.] 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 309 If it be over-costly to be found. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xiv. 188 Overcostly tombes are only baits for Sacrilege.

Overcount (-kau·nt), *v.* [OVER- 22, 26.]

1. *trans.* To exceed in number, outnumber.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vi. 26 At land thou know'st How much we do o're-count thee. 1858 *Penny Cycl.* 2nd Suppl. 360/2 Compared with the population of these cities..the whole of them little over-counting London alone [etc.].

2. To count or reckon in excess of the reality; to overestimate.

1593–4 SYLVESTER *Profit Imprisonm.* 350 Nor hurt they any one, but him that over-counts them. 1897 *Review of Rev.* Nov. 547 It is not overcounting to say that millions are convinced.

Overcourt to **Overcoyness:** see OVER-.

Overcover (ōuvəɹkʌvəɹ), *v.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To cover over; to cover up completely, bury.

1382 WYCLIF *Judith* v. 9 Whan hungir hadde ouercouered al the loud, thei wenten doun into Egipt. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lvi. 433 As sone as vnder the ȝate was he gon, On hym there fyl a gret kernel of ston, And Ouercovered hym bothe tope and to. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xii. 15 Welth, warldly gloir, and riche array Ar all bot thorvis.. Ourcowerd with flouris. 1540 HYROE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) F iij, Why then dust thou overcover it with dirt and mire? 1691–2 WOOD *Fasti Oxon.* II. (R.), The bags were old and overcovered with dust as if they had lain there 40 years. *a* 1814 *Prophetess* II. iii. in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 195 Turret, dome, and spire Are all o'ercover'd with the human swarm.

O·ver-cra·m, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To cram or stuff to excess or too much, esp. with food, and *fig.* with information. Hence **O·ver-cra·mmed** *ppl. a.* So **O·ver-cra·m** *sb.*: cf. CRAM *sb.* 4.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 28/2 Take a good Capone, which hath binne choackede, & overcrammed. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 316 Many there are, that be not

content to Over-cram Nature with too great a Quantity of Food, but they will needs drown her too, with a deluge of Drink. 1828 S. R. MAITLAND *Let. to C. Simeon* 30 The miserable, inadequate, and now over-crammed tenement. 1895 ANNA M. STODDART *J. S. Blackie* II. 89 Pedantry hallowed by the dry-rot of ages, or jubilant over-cram, its mushroom product.

Overcraw, obs. form of OVERCROW.

†O·ver-crease. *Obs.* [f. OVER- + CREASE *sb.*1] An overgrowth, increase causing overflow.

1625 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 121 Some great man of authority or cunning Pilot..led the over-creases of some people thither.

O·ver-credu·lity. [OVER- 29 c.] Too great credulity; the quality of being over-credulous.

1688 *Pulpit-Sayings* 22 An over-credulity in matters of Piety and Devotion. 1827 SCOTT *Let.* 14 Sept. in *Lockhart* lxxiv, If I have been guilty of over-credulity in attaching more weight to General Gourgaud's evidence than it deserves.

O·ver-cre·dulous, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too credulous, too ready to believe.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. iii. 120 Modest Wisedome pluckes me From ouer-credulous hast. 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* To Rdr. 2 Cheating the over-credulous people both of their Money and Health. 1688 *Pulpit-Sayings* 22 In such things as these it is the Papists are condemn'd for over-credulous.

Overcreed, etc.: see OVER- 27.

Overcree·p, *v.* [OVER- 9.] *trans.* To creep over.

1640 SIR J. CULPEPER in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 33 A Nest of Wasps, or Swarm of Vermin, which have overcrept the Land. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* i, Faint lazy waves o'ercreep the ridgy sand. 1854 WHITTIER *Fruit-gift* 17 Its parent vine..O'ercrept the wall.

†O·ver-cri·tic. *Obs.* [OVER- 29 d.] One who is critical to excess; a hypercritic.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Devon* (1662) 269 Let no over-critick causlesly cavill at this Coat.

So **O·ver-cri·tical** *a.* [OVER- 28], too critical, hypercritical; **O·ver-cri·ticism**, the practice of being over-critical, hypercriticism.

1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. v. 102 The habit of over-criticism, a hindrance to pleasantness. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 31 Aug., Hampered by..an over-critical spirit.

O·ver-cro·p, *v.* [f. OVER- 1, 27 + CROP *v.* or *sb.*]

I. †1. *trans.* To rise above, overtop. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 38 The old Prouerbe is herein verified: the ill weede ouercroppeth the good corne.

†2. To crop or lop the head of (a plant). *Obs. fig.* 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cviii. 667 That..all our affections be subdued to him and that our lust be ouercropped when they would carie vs here and there.

II. 3. To crop (land) to excess, to exhaust by continuous cropping.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 43 In over-cropping the land. 1850 JAMES *Old Oak Chest* I. 283 The eternal cultivation of the mind is like overcropping a field. 1881 W. BENCE JONES in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 128 The bad tenant has taken the value out by over-cropping and little manure.

b. *refl.* See quot. (*U. S. local.*)

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v., A planter or farmer is said to overcrop himself when he plants or 'seeds' more ground than he can attend to.

So **O·ver-cro·p** *sb.*, an excessive or too large crop.

1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 26 Jan., The fears entertained.. that there would be a ruinous over-crop of logs..harvested this winter may be dismissed.

†Over-cro·ss, *adv., prep., a. Obs.* [f. OVER *prep.* + CROSS: cf. *on cross, across,* CROSS *sb.* 22.]

A. *adv.* Crossing over something or each other; across, crosswise.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 345 Syne twa keyis our croce, of siluer so cleir In a feild of asure flammit on fold. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 74 The compasse of this arme of the sea is 80 miles, the cut ouer-crosse 20 miles.

B. *prep.* Across, over, from side to side of.

1611 COTGR., *Chaine de drap*, the woofe of cloth; the thread which in weauing runs overcrosse it. 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 16 Laying over-crosse the Chasm, long, dry, and rotten sticks.

C. *adj.* (*overcross*). Lying or placed across; extending from one side to the other; transverse.

1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham) 3 Birch twigs, or bushes, which they hang upon overcross poles, into the cisterns.

Overcro·ss, *v. rare.* [OVER- 10.] *trans.* To pass or lie across; to cross. *lit.* and *fig.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 13 That other black Lead..groweth next by siluer, and ouercrosseth his vaines with it. *Ibid.* 70 Vnlesse he..escapeth..by often turning and ouercrossing the way. *c* 1592 *Greenes Vision* G.'s Wks. (Grosart) XII. 244 If my constant thoughts be ouercrost. 1870 Miss BROUGHTON *Red as a Rose* (1878) 288 Wet nettles and faded bents overlie, overcross each cold hillock.

Overcrow (*ōuvəikrō·*), *v.* Also 6 **-craw.** [OVER- 2, 21.] *trans.* To crow or exult over; to triumph over; to overpower.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 110 Whan euer thou wouldest seeme, to ouer crow mee, Than will I surely ouer cakill thee. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 50 Then gan the villein him to ouercraw. 1597 [see OVERAWE quot. 1579]. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 364 The potent poyson quite ore-crowes my spirit. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 85 The Cocks also doe beat one another for the Hennes..and he that ouercommeth, ouer-croweth the other which is ouercome. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 329 Shall I endure such a base fellow to overcrow me? 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xvii, I sunk it and my head at once, fairly *overcrowed*, as Spenser would have termed it. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* li. 293/2 The coasts are exceedingly high and bold, especially that of Spain, which seems to overcrow the Moorish. 1889 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* viii, There wasn't another man living that could overcrow me.

Overcrowd (*ōuvəikrau·d*), *v.* [OVER- 27.]

1. *trans.* To crowd to excess; to overfill with or as with a crowd.

1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* II. xxxi. 122 It does not, on the whole, appear over-crouded with ornaments. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten* I. I. 603 To prevent the hospitals being overcrowded. 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 86 Be sure you don't overcrowd your rooms... There is nothing more disagreeable to my mind than a crush.

2. *intr.* To crowd together to excess, or in too great a number.

1899 *Daily News* 24 Jan. 3/3 These people overcrowd into the already overcrowded smaller properties that lie around. *Ibid.* 7 Apr. 4/7 The Council's practice of turning out of the municipal dwellings all families who overcrowd.

Hence **O·vercrow·ded** *ppl.a.*, crowded too much; **O·vercrow·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 204 The risk with chairs is that of overcrowding. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 62 The overcrowded ranks of greedy aspirants. 1888 Mrs. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* VII. xlix, Her restless and overcrowded mind. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Sept. 4/3 The pilgrims, who attended in overcrowding numbers.

Overcrown, Overcry, etc.: see OVER- 1, 22.

Overcru·st, *v.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To cover over with a crust or layer. Chiefly in pa. pple. **Overcru·sted.** Hence **Overcru·sting** *vbl. sb.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxxvii. (1632) 434 Keeping our bodies all over-crusted, and our pores stopt with grease and filth. 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 62 The church of S. Ambrosio..is neatly overcrusted with marble. *Ibid.* 104 The roof is to be vaulted all over with an overcrusting of Lapis Lazuli. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* I. III Here, overcrusting with slime, perverting, defacing, debasing, Michael Angelo's dome.

Over-culled to **-cultivate**: see OVER-.

O·ver-cu·nning, *sb.* [OVER- 29 d.] Excess of cunning; too great knowingness.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. i. (1632) 446 Truely they make my cunning overcunning. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 80 Knauery is an ouercunning of wit and craft, which hath twenty tricks to cozen others. 1640 HABINGTON *Edw. IV* 31 This I believe an overcunning in conjecture.

So **O·ver-cu·nning** *a.*, too cunning; **O·ver-cu·nning** *v. trans.* (*nonce-wd.*), to manage too cunningly.

a 1634 MARSTON (Webster), Unadvisedly overcunning in misunderstanding me. 1801 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* IV. 5 Loughborough and Auckland appear to have over-cunning'd the business.

O·vercup, *a.* [OVER- 8 c.] Applied to oaks in which the acorn is covered by the cup, as in two N. American species, *Quercus macrocarpa*, also called Bur or Mossy-cup Oak, and *Q. lyrata*, the Swamp Post-oak or Water White Oak.

1795 *Jrnl. of A. Michaux* 15 June, Quercus glandulibus magnis, capsula includentibus, nomme Overcup White Oak. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 288 Of the oak only, there are fourteen or fifteen species, of which the over cup (*Quercus macrocarpa*) affords the best timber. 1865 *Michaux's N. Amer. Sylva* I. 40 *Quercus lyrata*..is called the Swamp Post Oak, Overcup Oak, and Water White Oak..the acorn is covered by the cup. The name 'Overcup Oak' is most common in South Carolina.

Overcure, obs. form of OVERCOVER.

O·ver-cu·rious, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Excessively curious; **†a.** Too careful, fastidious, or particular (*obs.*); **b.** Too inquisitive.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 76 Who dares be ouercurious hereafter in searching out the workes and indgementes of hym, whom [etc.]. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 63 The commendation of an eloquente and oratorlike stile by overcurious and statelye enditinge. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. Pref., To whom therefore such disquisitions seem needless, or over-curious, let them rest here. 1773 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 425, I would not have that care degenerate into an effeminate and over-curious attention. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 86/2 May I ask, without seeming overcurious..has it any regular haunt?

Hence **O·ver-cu·riously** *adv.*, in an over-curious manner; **†**too particularly or carefully (*obs.*); too inquisitively; **O·ver-cu·riousness.**

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 154 But when this wo shal be..is knowen to the father alone, and therfore must not be searched of vs ouercuriously. *Ibid.* 69 b, Ouer curiousnesse [see OVER *a.* 4]. 1624 DONNE *Serm.* ii. (1640) 16 Aske not thy selfe overcuriously, when this mystery was accomplished. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 16 It is an incivility strictly to examine and over-curiously to look into matters.

Overcu·rtain, *v. rare.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To cover as with a curtain; to shadow, obscure.

1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie, Odes* Ded. (1877) 287 To see how sin's orecurtained by night.

Over-custom: see OVER- 29.

O·vercut. [OVER- 5, 1.] **†a.** A cut or direct way over a hill, etc. *Obs.* **b.** A cutting or incision from above or on the upper surface.

1636 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 13 All the ground lying betweene the two brooks..and soe to the other end unto shortest overcut beyond the hill towards the north west. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 202/1 A big two-handed saw [was] set at work to make the overcut.

Over-dainty to **-dangle**: see OVER-.

O·verda·re, *v.* [OVER- 27, 22, 21.]

1. *intr.* To be too daring; to dare too much.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xvi. (1589) 68 And Danger ouerdares, if it from Iustice disagree. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 483 The young man stalks, the old man stoops, That over-dares, this ever droops. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I. i, We should be said to overdare in speaking to your nimble deitie.

†2. *trans.* To surpass in or overcome by daring; to daunt. *Obs.*

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. v, I am come, As Hector did into the Grecian camp, To overdare the pride of Graecia. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XX. 116 Let not the spirit of Æacides, Be ouer-dar'd; but make him know, the mightiest deities Stand kind to him.

So **O·verda·ring** *vbl. sb.*, the action of daring too much or being too rash; presumptuous boldness.

1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* II. in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) VI. 405 That pride cost them the loss of a limb or two, by over-daring. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* IV. iii, Over-daring is as great a vice As over-fearing. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxxviii. (1674) 106 To quell the over-daring of those Courtiers.

O·ver-da·ring, *ppl. a.* [OVER- 28 b.] Too daring; unduly or imprudently bold; foolhardy.

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, I. iv, Meet you for this? proud over-daring peers? 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. liii. (1674) 67 By the over-daring boldness of dissemblers. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* ii. 37 A mild reproof on over-daring speculation.

Hence **O·ver-da·ringly** *adv.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 129 Vea, have not their astrologicall falsehoods too often prevailed both to instigate over-daringly?

Overda·rk, *adv.* [OVER- 31.] Till after dark; in the dark. (Better as two words: cf. *over night.*)

18.. *N. Brit. Rev.* (Ogilvie), Whitefield would wander through Christ-Church meadows overdark.

Overdark, -darken, *v.*: see OVER- 8.

†Overda·ted, *a. Obs.* [OVER- 18.] Of which the date is past; antiquated; out of date.

a 1641 BP. MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* iv. (1642) 251 But the man..had forgotten those out-worn and over-dated courtesies of Antipater. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 1 The gospel.. winnow'd, and sifted, from the chaffe of overdated Ceremonies. 1649 — *Eikon.* xi, Had he also redeem'd his overdated minority from a Pupillage under Bishops. [1850 J. BROWN *Disc. our Lord* 1852) I. vii. 415 Where is 'overdated Judaism' and its magnificent temple?]

Over-day to **Overdazzling**: see OVER-.

†O·verdeal, *sb. Obs.* [f. OVER- 19 + DEAL *sb.*] A part left over or in excess; surplus, overplus.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XL. xxxvi. 1083 The over-deale of twelve thousand footmen of Latines, and sixe hundred horsemen. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 818 Concerning Berwicke haue heere now for an Ouerdeale, these verses of Maister I. Ionston.

O·ver-dea·l, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *intr.* To deal too much.

1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Painters* Wks. 1812 II. 126, I come not to impute to thee the crime Of overdealing in the true Sublime.

O·ver-dea·r, *a.* [OVER- 25, 27.] Excessively or exceedingly dear (in various senses); too costly.

[1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8008 Per ne ssolde no mete ne drinke, bote it were ouer dere, Come wiþinne is wombe, ne cloþ ouer is swere.] 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 117/1 O my overderest sones that were the sustenance and staf of myn old age. 1619 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* II. 965/2 Which (to my greefe) I finde now by ouer-deare experience. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. ii. § 34 Queen Mary..not over-dear to her own husband. 1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) Nov. 280 Even success..may be bought at a price over-dear to pay.

as adv. [*c* 1500 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiv. 49 'Sett', quod the Deuill, 'thou sellis our deir'].

Hence **O·ver-de·arness.**

1680 J. COLLINS *Plea Irish Cattle* 6 His Majesty loseth much..by the Over-dearness of Provisions for his Navy.

Over-deaved: see OVER- 27 b.

O·verde·ck, *v.* [OVER- 8, 27.]

†1. *trans.* To 'deck' or cover over. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 63 If that he her suspect, With a hood shall he unwares be overdect. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 114/2 He canseth the sayede Image to be overdeckede with an Oxehyde.

2. To deck or adorn to excess.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 282 ¶ 6 Our Clerk..has this Christmas so over-deckt the Church with Greens, that he has quite spoilt my Prospect. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 633 Their heads and necks are overdecked with jewels, feathers, and flowers.

Hence **†Overde·cking** *vbl. sb.* (see quot.).

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iii. (1628) 61 The ouerdecking or couering of beere came to be called berham and afterward barme. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Barm*, yest, the flourring, or over-decking of Beer.

Over-deck, *a.*: see OVER- 32.

†O·verdeed, *sb.* (*a.*) In 3-4 **-dede.** [OVER- 29 d. Cf. Du. *overdaad* excess, MHG. *übertât* transgression.] Overdoing; excess, intemperance.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 55 On two wise on drinke, untimeliche and on ouerdede, and on swiche drinkeres cumeð godes curs. 1340 *Ayenb.* 55 Me sscel euremo habbe drede, þet me ne mys-nyme be ouer-dede.

B. *adj.* Excessive, intemperate.

12.. in *O. E. Misc.* 193 Inne mete and inne drinke ic habbe ibeo ouerdede.

Over-deeming, -deep, etc.: see OVER-.

O·ver-de·licacy. [OVER- 29 c.] Too great delicacy.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xcv. 162 An over-delicacy in this respect..I shall look upon as a disapproba-

tion of my own conduct. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 42 A fantastic air, and an over-delicacy of expression.

O·ver-de·licate, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too delicate; excessively delicate.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 183 Hee was over-delicate in his dyet. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* I. vii. 62 We should not be wanton, and over-delicate in our contentments. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 36 They are not over-delicate in their food at any time.

Over-delicious to **-descanting**: see OVER-.

O·ver-desi·re. [OVER- 29 d.] Excessive desire.

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 54 Carried and transported with an over desire and thirstinesse after fame. 1795 *Jemima* I. 196 By her over desire to spare my wife's fatigue. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. viii. 413 *note*, It seems..to have been this over-desire to prove his theory orthodox, which incensed the church against it.

O·ver-desi·rous, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Excessively desirous; † exceedingly desirable *(obs.)*.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 132 b/2 What inye..that they haue in the ouerdesirous syght of our lord. 1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Auth.* in *Comm. Lp.* 604 Over-desirous of those dainties.

O·ver-deve·lop, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To develop too greatly or to excess; *spec.* in *Photogr.*: see DEVELOP *v.* 5 b.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Nov. 238/3 He would be likely to over-develope it. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 945 A principle as good as this may be over-developed.

So **O·ver-deve·lopment,** too great development; *spec.* in *Photogr.* development continued too long or with too strong a developer (q. v.).

1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. 157 Over-development of peculiarities in the individual character. 1861 *Photogr. News Alm.* in *Circ. Sc.* (c 1865) I. 160/2 There is great danger of over-development, as some photographers are not content until the sky is..black.

Over-deyhouse to **-digest**: see OVER-.

†Overdi·ght, *v. Obs.* [OVER- 1, 8.] To cover overhead; to clothe or deck all over. (In *pa. pple.*)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 53 A silver seat, With a thick Arber goodly over-dight. 1596 *Ibid.* IV. viii. 34 Soone as day discovered heavens face To sinfull men with darknes overdight. 1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 30 And pittied as a Deare amongst an heard, When he with soyle hath al him ouer-dight.

O·ver-discha·rge, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To discharge too greatly: *spec.* in *Electr.*, to discharge an accumulator or storage-battery beyond a certain limit, an operation injurious to the battery. So **O·ver-discha·rge** *sb.*, the act of over-discharging or fact of being over-discharged.

1893 SIR D. SALOMONS *Management. Accumulators* 133 The causes may..be traced..more generally to the cells having been habitually over-discharged, or left standing for a long period with little charge in them. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Over-discharge*, sb. *Mod.* The sulphating of the plates was due to over-discharge. Frequent over-discharges had caused the plates to buckle.

Over-disciplined to **-distant**: see OVER-.

Overdo (ōu·vəɹdū·, ōu·vəɹdū·), *v.* Forms: see DO. [OE. *oferdōn* = OHG. *ubartuan*, MHG. *übertuon*, f. *ofer-*, OVER- (26, 27; 21, 22, 24, 17) + DO *v.*]

1. *trans.* To do to excess or too much; to carry to excess; to overact; to exaggerate.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 532 Þonne sceal his steor beon mid lufe gemetegod, na mid wælhreawnysse oferdon. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 286 Euerich þing me mei, þauh, ouerdon. Best is euer imete. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XIV. 191 Thei ouerdoñ hit day and nyght. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 22 Any thing so ouer-done, is from the purpose of Playing. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. vi. § 73. 381 Often what he took in hand, he did not doe it but over doe it. *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. v. 87 A disposition and behaviour which may be overdone as well as underdone. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. iv. 106 With the zeal of a new convert he overdid matters.

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To do too much; to go to excess; to exceed the proper limit.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 317 But he passede and over dede in gadringe of money. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 21 Some can not do but they overdo. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* I. 12 Wherein I conceive he overdid. *a* 1711 GREW (J.), Nature so intent upon finishing her work, much oftner over-does than under-does. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* 15 June 214 He overdoes in both the burnt-sienna glow of the 'Venetian' hair and the unctuosity of the body-colour.

3. *trans.* To treat or affect in some way to excess; to carry too far.

1623 *State Papers, Col.* 182 [Lilly was dismissed] because he would sometimes be overdone in drink. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. xiii. 217 Don't you see that it overdoes your argument? 1875 GREEN *Lett.* (1901) 403, I wish he didn't overdo his case.

4. To cook (food) too much. (Most frequently in pa. pple. *overdone*.)

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 111 That it [roast flesh] be neither over nor under-done, but of the two, it is better that it be under-done. 1842 GRESLEY *B. Leslie* (1843) 254 Aristotle tells of a baker, who asked his employer whether he liked his meat overdone or underdone.

5. To overtax the strength of; to fatigue, exhaust, overcome.

1822 LD. KENYON in *Life A. Bell* (1844) III. 283 Dr. Russell ..was quite overdone with his labours. 1858 BP. S. WILBERFORCE in R. G. Wilberforce *Life* (1881) II. xi. 385 At night ran down too fast, and overdid myself. 1897 W. H. THORNTON *Remin. W.-Co. Clergyman* vii. 233, I have never overdone a horse in all my life.

6. To surpass or exceed in performance; to outdo, excel. *arch.*

a 1625 FLETCHER *Double Marriage* IV. iii, Are you she, That over-did all ages with your honour? 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 392 One who could overdo all Men in Dissembling. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 468 Wrathful that a stranger knight Should do and almost overdo the deeds Of Lancelot.

7. *intr.* To do more than suffice: cf. DO *v.* 20.

1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* i. 7 In large Towns..this provision of a Tenth part will not do; and in other places.. it will over-do.

¶ 8. Rendering L. *transigĕre*: To pass, spend (time). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxxviii. 28 Eche smythe..the whyche the nyȝt as the day ouerdoth [1388 that passith the nyȝt as the dai].

Hence **O·ver-do** (the vb. stem taken as) *adj.* (*nonce-use*); **Overdoer** (-dū·əɹ), one who overdoes.

1681 BAXTER *Answ. Dodwell* 150 It is an easie Matter for Overdoers to add but a clause or two more to their Oaths and Subscriptions. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 6 Your overdoers generally give the offence they endeavour to avoid. *Ibid.* VIII. 362 A good deal of blunder of the over-do and under-do kind.

Over-doctrinize, Over-dogmatism, etc.: see OVER-.

O·verdo·ing, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb OVERDO; doing to excess.

1340 *Ayenb.* 260 Sobrete lokeþ mesure ine mete and ine drinke, þet me ne maki ouerdoinge. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 53 Man awe gretly eschewe ouerdoynge and ouerabundance of despensz. 1643 NETHERSOLE *Proj. for Peace* (1648) 22 In amendment of..our failings, and over-doings. 1891 *Athenæum* 2 May 563/1 The shortcomings—or rather the overdoing—of the author are only too apparent.

O·verdo·ing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That overdoes or does too much.

1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* IV. i, This strain of mourning.. like an overdoing actor, affects grossly. 1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* I. i, You grow so insolent with it, and overdoing, John. 1756 W. DODD *Fasting* (ed. 2) 9 The very extraordinary and over-doing hypocrites. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* xxii. 4 (1869) 318 The one thing needful, quite passed by in her overdoing carefulness.

Overdome, *v.*: see OVER- 1.

Overdone (ōu·vəɹdʌ·n: stress var.), *ppl. a.* (*adv.*, *sb.*). [Pa. pple. of OVERDO *v.*]

A. *ppl. a.* Done too much (in various senses of OVERDO *v.*); carried to excess; exaggerated; overcooked; exhausted; overcome.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* I. 20 *Omnia nimia nocent*, þæt is ealle ofer-done þing dæriað. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Þet is on englisc alle ofer done þing deriað. *c* 1430 *How Wise Man taust Sonne* 87 in *Babees Bk.* 50 For ouer-doon þing vnskilfully Makiþ grijf to growe whanne it is no nede. 1774 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 18 Oct., With an over done civility. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I. App. 698 The studied obscurity and overdone piety of the special panegyrist.

†**B.** *adv.* Excessively. *Obs.*

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 609/631 Þe ouerdon gredi mon Beggeþ ofte his bred. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 106 Sumtyme þou art to ouerdone mery, & sumtyme to ouyr-done sory & to ouyr-done hevy. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. xxviii. 320/2 Moche of our nacyon is gylty in theft, & ouerdone moche blent with false couetyse.

†**C.** *sb.* in phrase *at overdone*, at an excessive rate, to excess. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 2575 Swa þatt nan þing att oferrdon Ne keppte ȝho to follȝhenn. *Ibid.* 4592 All þatt iss att oferrdon Itt driſeþþ fra þin herrte.

Hence †**Overdo·nely** *adv.*, excessively.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 137 ȝif þou ȝyve þi stodye to ouyrdonly to temperall occupacyoun, for lucre.

O·ver-doo·r, *sb.* and *a.* [OVER- 33, 32.]

A. *sb.* A piece of ornamental woodwork, etc., placed over a door.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 89/2 Mantels, doors, overdoors, screens, and various articles of furniture, &c. ornamented with Lincrusta. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Apr. 461 The State Ante-room, with its over-doors and over-mantels by Gibbons.

B. *adj.* Placed over a door.

Mod. An over-door light.

†**O·verdorne.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. OVER- 1 d + *dorne* DURN.] The lintel of a door.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 170 [see DURN].

Overdose (ōu·vəɹdōu·s), *sb.* [OVER- 29 a.] An excessive dose, too large a dose.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxxiii. § 7 Had this happen'd to him by an Over Dose of Honey, when a Child, all the same Effects would have follow'd. 1762 FREWEN in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 454 One..who had taken an over-dose of opium, and died of it. 1858 W. ARNOT *Laws fr. Heaven* II. xxiv. 197 We shall not be spoilt by over-doses of loving kindness.

O·verdo·se, *v.* [OVER- 27.]

1. *trans.* To administer (medicine, etc.) in too large a dose.

1727 SOMERVILLE *Martial Epigr.* 47 in *Occ. Poems* 128 A merry Bottle to engender Wit, Not over-dosed, but *Quantum sufficit*. 1777 WRIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 511 Fatal accidents have happened..from over-dosing the medicine.

2. To dose (a person, etc.) to excess; to give too large a dose to; also *transf.* of the admixture of an ingredient, the issuing of stock, etc.

1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I. 228 As apt to take fire as common Sulphur, if it were not over-dosed with the Acid. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 151 If we over-dose the patient at first, we add to the disease. 1893 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 2/6 Neither Paris nor London has been overdosed with new issues of foreign stocks for years past.

Overdoze, *v.*: see OVER- 27.

Over-drafe, -drave, obs. pa. t. OVER-DRIVE.

O·verdra·ft (-droft). [OVER- 27.]

1. *Banking.* The action of overdrawing an account; a draft on a bank in excess of the sum standing to the drawer's credit; the amount by which a draft exceeds the balance against which it is drawn.

1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* xiii. 114 A banker naturally takes care not to allow overdrafts, unless he has great confidence in his customer, or has received a guarantee of repayment. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 6/2 The company has a banking overdraft of £135,000.

2. An excessive draft of men, esp. for military purposes, also *fig.*

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Feb. 3/2 So it went on, 'until the country was exhausted by these overdrafts.

Over-drain: see OVER- 29 b.

O·verdrau·ght, -dra·ft (-droft). [OVER- 1.] A draught passing over or admitted from above a fire, furnace, kiln, etc. *attrib.* in *Overdraft kiln*, a form of brick- or tile-kiln in which the heated products of combustion are made to pass down through the contents of the kiln before escaping by the chimney flue or flues.

1884 DAVIS *Manuf. Bricks*, etc. vi. 278 The circular, domed 'over-draft' kilns are largely used for burning fire-bricks and terra-cotta products. *Ibid.* vii. 323 The principal gain in the circular overdraft kilns is, the impartial and equitable distribution of heat.

O·verdraw, *sb.* [f. next.] **1.** An act of overdrawing; an excessive draft or demand.

1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* viii. (1874) 197 There is such an overdraw on the energies of the industrial population [of France] that a large share of heavy labour is thrown on the women.

2. (In full *Overdraw check.*) = OVERCHECK rein. (U. S.)

Overdraw (ōu·vəɹdrō·, ōu·vəɹdrō·), *v.* Forms: see DRAW *v.* [OVER- 10, 4, 11, 27.]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To draw over or across. (Separable comb.) *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 286 In-till a litill spass, Thar flot all weill our drawyn wass. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2183 Cheynes he didde oner drawe That noo man passe myght.

† **b.** To draw off into another vessel. *Obs.*

1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 34 Overdraw the Hogshead of Wine some five or six Gallons. *Ibid.* 56 If the Claret be not sound and good, overdraw it 3 or 4 gallons, then replenish the Vessel with as much good Wine Red.

†**2.** *intr.* To draw or move over or across; to pass over or away. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 673 Sone the day ouerdroghe & the derke entrid. *Ibid.* 7630 When the derke ouerdrogh, & þe dym voidet, The stourme wex still, stablit the course. *a* 1415 LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 610 Alas! when shal þis tempest ouerdrawe, To clere þe skies of myn aduersite.

†**3.** *trans.* To draw over or induce to some course: see DRAW *v.* 26, 28. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xlvii. (1632) 155 A higher power forsooth us over-drawes, And mortall states guides with immortall lawes.

II. 4. *Banking.* To draw money in excess of the amount which stands to one's credit, or is at one's disposal. *Const.* To overdraw *one's account* (*allowance, salary*, etc.); formerly, *one's banker*; also *absol.*, to make an overdraft.

1734 BERKELEY *Let. to Prior* 30 Apr., Wks. 1871 IV. 227, I hope Skipton's first payment hath been made,.. otherwise I have overdrawn. *c* 1766 COWPER *Let. to J. Hill* Wks. 1837 XV. 11, I am sorry my finances are not only exhausted, but over-drawn. 1798 *Geraldina* I. 195 He was my banker, ..and used to give me a lecture whenever I overdrew him. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xliv, How the bankers and agents were overdrawn. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* xiii. 113 One of the simplest ways of lending money is to allow customers to overdraw their accounts. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 263 Don't overdraw..more than you can help.

5. To draw too far; to strain.

1889 *Electrical Rev.* XXV. 574/2 Mr. A. has..overdrawn the bow in endeavouring to make out [etc.].

6. To exaggerate or overdo in drawing, depicting, or describing.

1844 E. E. NAPIER *Wild Sports Europe*, etc. I. 204 Are not all these yarns about India rather overdrawn? 1850 F. W. NEWMAN *Phases Faith* 210 Many biographies overdraw the virtue of their subject.

Hence **O·verdraw·ing** *vbl. sb.*, **O·verdraw·n** (stress var.) *ppl. a.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. iv. (1859) 5 Smertely was my syght derkyd by ouer drawynge of a grete corteyne. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 235 Payd for pesynge off bowys and ovyrdrawynge off bowis. 1846 MRS. GORE *Sk. Eng. Char.* (1852) 134 On the first overdrawing of his account. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iii. 76 With overdrawn accounts only the sum required is drawn, and on that alone interest is charged. 1883 SCHAFF *Hist. Church* I. iv. 268 The dramatic account of James by Hegesippus is an overdrawn picture.

Over-dread, -dream: see OVER-.

†**Overdre·dge,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. OVER- 8 + DREDGE *v.*[2]] *trans.* To sprinkle powder over.

1594 NASHE *Terrors of Nt.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 226 Vpon a haire they [spirits] will sit like a nit, and ouer-dredge a bald pate like a white scurffe.

Over-dredge (ōu·vəɹdre·dʒ), *v.*[2] [f. Over- 27 + Dredge *v.*[1]] *trans.* To dredge (for oysters, etc.) too much, so as to deplete the beds or waters. Hence O·ver-dre·dging *vbl. sb.*

1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* iv. xxii. (ed. 2) 509 M. Costa.. has repeopled a number [of oyster beds]..exhausted by over-dredging. 1882 *Standard* 18 Feb. 5/2 The beds were over-dredged, undersized oysters were brought to market.

Overdreep, obs. variant of Overdrip *v.*

O·ver-dress, *sb.* [Over- 8 c, 29 d.]

1. An outer dress; a dress worn over another.

1812 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* I. 247, I hurt myself.. by falling on a pocket pistol which I carry in my over-dress.

b. The outer part of a gown made to appear as if one dress were worn over another, showing in parts the underdress; the two parts being of different material or colour.

1881 *Truth* 31 Mar. 446/1 The second [dress] is of dark-blue Genoa velvet, with Pompadour overdress of palest blue. 1891 *Ibid.* 10 Dec. 1240/2 A superb dinner-gown,.. The under-dress..has a front of white satin,..The over-dress is in velvet of..dahlia red.

2. (o·ver-dre·ss). Excessive display in dress.

1824 *Body & Soul* (ed. 4) I. 60 An absurd aim at preposterous over-dress.

O·verdre·ss, *v.* [Over- 27.]

1. *trans.* To dress to excess; to dress with too much display and ornament. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1706 Walsh in *Pope's Lett.* (1735) I. 58, I have seen many Women over-dress'd, and several look better in a careless Night-gown, with their hair about their ears. 1731 Pope *Ep. Burlington* 52 Treat the Goddess like a modest fair, Nor over-dress, nor leave her wholly bare. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 4 Nov., Servants waste their wages.., they overdress and squander. 1883 *American* VII. 169 They don't overdress themselves.

2. To embellish too elaborately.

1866 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Apr. 421/1 Theocritus..never overdoes his subject or overdresses his language.

3. To dress or cook (food) too much.

1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 412 In order to destroy the blood,.. they over-dress every kind of animal food they use. 1802 Beddoes *Hygëia* iv. 31 To overdress the meat till it is unfit to be eaten.

† **Over-dre·ve,** *v. Obs. rare.* [In form from Over- 8 + Dreve *v.*, but the sense appears to be connected rather with Drive *v.*] *trans.* To stud as with nails driven in over the whole surface.

c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1205 Alle his armours was ouer dreuede With stones of grete renoun.

O·ver-dri·nk, *v.* [OE. *oferdrincan* = OHG. *ubartrinchan,* MHG. *übertrinken,* Du. (*zich*) *overdrinken*; f. *ofer-,* Over- 27 + *drincan* to Drink. The 16th c. use may be a new formation: cf. Overeat *v.*] *intr.* and *refl.* To drink too much, drink to excess or to intoxication.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xlix. 381 Swa hwa swa oðerne drencð, he wirð self oferdrunccn. *c* 1000 *Ecel. Inst.* c. 40 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 438 Ne oferdrincað ge eow wines. 1577 *Test.* 12 *Patriarchs* (1706) 69 Ashamed to over-drink himself. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. 1. *Ark* 541 Noah..One-day..making merry drinking, over-drunk. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 462 Cucumbers..doe extremely affect Moisture; And over-drinke themselves. 1730 Burdon *Pocket Farrier* (1735) 21 If he..is hot, he will over-drink himself. 1865 Mill in *Even. Star* 10 July, It did not say that they were to over-eat and over-drink themselves.

So † **O·verdrink** *sb.*, drinking to excess, drunkenness. *Obs.*

[*c* 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xviii. 129 Behealdað eow ðæt ge ne gehefegien eowre heortan mid oferæte & oferdrynce.] *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 153 Hwenne þe muð.. suneged on muchele ete and on ouer drinke.

† **Overdri·p,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 -dreep(e. [f. Over- 1 + Drip *v.*; cf. Overdrop *v.*] *trans.* To drip over; to overhang, overshadow; also *fig.*

1587 Golding *De Mornay* xl. 157 When thou seest it [the Sea] ouerdreepe the earth, and threaten it with drowning. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* I ij, The aspiring nettles with their shadie tops shall no longer ouer-dreep the best hearbs, or keep them from..the sunne. 1601 Sir W. Cornwallis *Ess.* II. lii. (1631) 332 These..plants, that grow in the shadow,.. since greatnesse cannot so overdrip them. *a* 1659 Br. Brownrig *Serm.* (1674) I. ii. 25 They may sometimes over-drip us, but they are a shelter to us.

Overdrive (see below), *v.* [OE. *oferdrifan* = MHG. *übertriben,* Du. *overdrijven,* f. *ofer-* Over- 4, 5, 17, 10, 27 + *drifan* to Drive.]

† 1. *trans.* (*overdri·ve*). To drive away, dispel; to overthrow. *Obs.*

a 950 *Durham Ritual* (Surtees) 38 God ðv ðe ðiostro gidvoles wordes ðines lehte oferdrifest [L. *depellis*]. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* (1885) I. 232 Oðþæt se eadiga petrus þone arleasan ofer-draf. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* iv. 661 Bot feill anoyis thoill ȝhe sall,..Bot ȝhe sall thame ourdriff ilkane. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 22 And, as I dout not, wil ourdryue thir dangeris.

† 2. *trans.* To cause (time) to pass; to bring to an end; to pass, spend. *Sc. Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xix. 481 Qwhen thai [that] day ourdrivyn had. 1528 Lyndesay *Dream* 32 More pleasandlie the tyme for tyll ouerdryue. *a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 417 in *Dunbar's Poems* 299 On this wyiss the lang nicht thay ourdraif. *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xxxix. 26 Sair weeping, but sleeping, The nichts I ouerdryve.

† b. *intr.* Of time: To pass away, elapse. Of a person: To let the time pass; to delay. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* v. 3 Quhen vyntir tyde Vith his blastis .. Wes ourdriffin. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1505 Sone þe dyrke ouer-drafe & þe day springez. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5253 Þus þai our draue som what lange. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xiii. ix. 51 The lang..nycht Gan schape full fast to mak schort and ourdryve. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* v. (1822) 437 The time wes lang oure drevin but ony inclinacioun of victorie to athir side.

† 3. *trans.* To drive over. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xlviii, Stithe stormes me ore-drofe.

4. (ōu·vəɹdrai·v). To drive too hard; to drive or work to exhaustion; to overwork. Also *fig.*

a 1450 Myrc 1813 When þat he ys so ouer-dryue[n] þat he may no lengur lyue[n]. 1551 Bible *Gen.* xxxiii. 13 Ewes and kyne with yong..which yf men shoulde ouerdryne but euen one daye, the hole flocke woulde die. 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 341 Satan is gradual in his temptations..and is very careful that he do not over-drive men. 1703 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 176 They don't over-drive their Business. 1884 *Expositor* Jan. 26 He..ruins his analogy by overdriving it.

Overdriven (ōu·vəɹdri·vn: stress var., *ppl. a.* Also 8 -drove. [Pa. pple. of prec.]

1. That is driven too hard.

1767 *Ann. Reg.* 96 An over-drove ox, entering the Guildhall, threw the whole Court into consternation. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 601 The sufferings..of an overdriven post-horse. 1884 Annie S. Swan *Dorothea Kirke* iii. 30 The wandering of an over-driven brain.

b. *fig.* Used to excess, hackneyed.

1888 W. Minto in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 670/2 The banishment of a few overdriven phrases and figures of speech from poetic diction.

2. Driven or made to project beyond the general line.

1830 *Edin. Encycl.* IV. 503 An overdriven Keystone, or Console, as it is termed, is one of the most usual ornaments of the Architvolt.

Overdroop, -drowse, etc.: see Over-.

† **Overdro·p,** *v. Obs.* [Over- 1.] *trans.* To drop over or upon; to overhang, overshadow.

1608 Dod & Cleaver *Expos. Prov.* xi–xii. 135 Their toppes aloft, and braunches broad, and thereby ouerdroppe all that is under them. 1677 in *Cleveland's Gen. Poems* Ep. Ded. A iv, How enviously our late Mushrom-wits look up at him because he overdroppeth them.

† **Overdrow·n,** *v. Obs.* [Over- 8.] *trans.* To flood with water; to submerge, inundate; to drench or wet excessively. Hence † Overdrow·ned *ppl. a.*, † Overdrow·ning *vbl. sb.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 59 Vn rayns fallys thondres & leuenynges, & ouer-drowynges þurgh flodes. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* (1618) 255 Subiect to raines, which, by reason of the lownesse of the place, do so ouerdrowne it. 1615 Browne *Brit. Past.* II. i. 7 Casting round her ouer-drowned eyes. 1633 Ford *Love's Sacr.* II. iv, Those eyes, Which lately were so overdrown'd in tears.

O·ver-dry', *a.* [Over- 28.] Too dry. So **O·ver-dry·ness,** excessive dryness.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. ii. 396 The better so, with a moist cold, to temper Th' one's over-drinesse, th' other's hot distemper. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 500 That brings it [hay] to a rottennesse or over-drinesse, which is verie ill for milke. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 706 Either by an over-dry heat, or an over-moist heat.

O·ver-dry', *v.* [Over- 27.] a. *intr.* To become too dry, dry up. b. *trans.* To dry too much, make too dry.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxx. (W. de W.) V vij/2 In grauely londs .. the vyne ouerdryeth [*Bodl. MS.* fordrieþ] and faylleth. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. 1. i. (1676) 43/1 Buttered meats, condite, powdred, and over-dryed.

Overdue (ōu·vəɹdiū': stress var.), *a.* [Over- 24 b.] More than due; past the time when due. a. Of a bill, debt, etc.: Remaining unpaid after the assigned date. b. Of a ship, train, etc.: That has not appeared, or arrived, at the time fixed.

1845 Stephen *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 97 Overdue bonds for the payment of money. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Overdue,*..as an unpaid account or bill of exchange; a vessel, train, etc. past time. 1884 *Weekly Notes* 17 May 124/1 Mortgage debentures of the company, the interest on which was overdue. 1899 *Daily News* 2 Mar. 9/1 It is of vast importance, when an overdue ship is reported to be safe, that those concerned should know it. *Mod.* The train is already half an hour overdue.

Over-dull, -dure, -dust: see Over-.

† **O·ver-dyed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [Over- 8.] Dyed over with a second colour.

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 132 But were they false As o're-dy'd Blacks, as Wind, as Waters.

O·ver-ea·ger, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too eager, excessively eager or keen.

1575 Turberv. *Faulconric* 333 [She] feedeth so greedily upon it by reason she was kept overeager and sharp. 1684 J. Goodman *Wint. Ev. Conf.* I. (1705) 20 Extravagance in the more modest and private, but over-eager pursuits of these Recreations [games of chance]. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* II. xii. Over-eager for the cause of justice.

Hence **O·ver-ea·gerly** *adv.*, **O·ver-ea·gerness.**

a 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xvii. § 4 Of such nature, that to himself no man might over-eagerly challenge them, without blushing. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* V. Wks. (1847) 532 Pursuing them overeagerly into York. *a* 1720 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 100 Such an over-eagerness,.. instead of hurting me, only exposes themselves. 1885 *Spectator* 25 July 963/2 Over-eagerness for office had compelled them to sacrifice all their respectable principles.

O·ver-ea·rly, *adv.* and *a.* [Over- 30, 28.] Too early; premature; prematurely.

[*c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (E. E. T. S.) 11 Þe barne þat is done fra his modir milke onir-arlike.] 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 4 Another Errour..is the ouer-early and peremptorie reduction of Knowledge into Arts and Methodes. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* I. 56 Children learn by such Love's holy earnest in a pretty play And get not over-early solemnised.

O·ver-ea·rnest, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too earnest. So **O·ver-ea·rnestly** *adv.*, **O·ver-ea·rnestness.**

[1581 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 6 It is not good..to occupie your minde ouer earnestlie.] *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 285 His men following ouer-earnestly. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 122 Yes Cassius,..When you are ouer-earnest with your Brutus, Hee'l thinke your Mother chides, and leaue you so. 1774 Burke *Amer. Tax.* Wks. II. 392 Some mischief happened..from this over-earnest zeal. 1864 Webster, *Overearnestness.*

O·ver-ea·sy, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too easy. So **O·ver-ea·sily** *adv.*, **O·ver-ea·siness.**

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* V. xxix. § 2 S. Ierome, whose custome is not to pardon ouer-easily his Aduersaries. 1626 Donne *Serm.* iv. 33 Him that is over-easie to be scandalized. 1843 J. H. Newman *Miracles* 340 The historian had no leaning towards over-easiness of belief.

† **O·vereat,** *sb. Obs.* [OE. *oferæt* masc., f. **ofereta*n: cf. OS. *overât,* OHG. *ubarâz.*] The action, or an act, of overeating; a surfeit.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xviii. 129 Behealdað eow ðæt ge ne gehefegien eowre heortan mid oferæte & oferdrynce. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 63 Wiðtiȝing of estmetes, and oueretes, and untimliche etes.

Overeat (ōu·vəɹī·t), *v.* [Over- 27, 22, 8. An OE. **ofereta*n = OHG. *ubareʒʒan,* MHG. *übereʒʒen,* is not recorded.)]

1. To eat too much, eat to excess, surfeit oneself with eating. a. *intr.* (Now *rare.*) b. *refl.* (The usual construction.)

1599 T. M[ouffet] *Silkwormes* 43 Yet hath your fruit this Motte, to ouer-eate, And glutton like to vomit vp their meate. 1678 Mrs. Behn *Sir P. Fancy* IV. iii. Nay, Sir, he hath overeaten himself at breakfast. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xiv, She has only overeaten herself—that is all.

† 2. *trans.* To eat more than (another): in quot., by his cattle. *Obs.* (Cf. Eat *v.* 6 b.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 123 Than shall not the ryche man ouer-eate the poore man with his cattell.

† 3. To eat or nibble all over or on all sides.

fig. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* V. ii. 160 The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greazie reliques, Of her ore-eaten faith are bound to Diomed.

Hence **Overea·ten** *ppl. a.* (see 3); **O·verea·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1828 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 105 She..sent me cakes with cautions against over-eating, and needle-cases with admonitions to use them. 1892 *Spectator* 19 Mar. 403 The greedy dog, which continually falls ill from over-eating.

Over-edit to **Over-enerust:** see Over-.

† **O·ver-e·nd, overend.** *Obs.* [Over *a.* + End *sb.*, written as one word; see Over- 1 d.] The upper end, the top.

[*a* 1300 See Over *a.* 1 β. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 214 Syttynge on þe ouer ende of a laddere.] 1448 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 8 At the netherend squar vij inch and at the overend vi inches. 1551 [see Over *a.* 1 β]. 1725 in S. O. Addy *Hall of Waltheof* (1893) 155 A place..called Campo Lane, being the overend of the said croft.

Over-engage to **-enrichment:** see Over-.

O·ver-e·nglish, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [Over- 27.] *trans.* To overdo in English; to exaggerate in description. (Cf. Shaks. *Merry W.* I. iii. 52.)

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* (Dram. Pers., Puntarvolo) A vain-glorious knight, over-englishing his travels.

O·ver-e·nter, *v.* [Over- 26 or 27.] *trans.* To enter (an item in an account) in excess of the proper amount. So **O·ver-e·ntry,** an excess entry.

1769 Burke *Pres. St. Nat.* Wks. II. 74 Every thing which the author can cut off with any appearance of reason for the over-entry of British goods. 1812 J. Smyth *Pract. Customs* (1821) 337 The over entry must be obtained in the following manner: On the back of the Warrant, at the bottom, must be certified the quantity of the goods over entered, thus: Upon examination, we find the merchant has over entered sixty-seven pounds of thrown Silk. *Ibid., note,* Explanation of the London mode of making out Over Entry Certificates.

Overeorninde, -ernne, obs. ff. Overrunning, -run.

† **O·verer,** *a.* and *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [Comparative of Over *a.*: cf. OHG. *oberôro,* MHG. *oberer,* and Eng. Innerer.]

A. *adj.* Upper; higher in position.

1388 Wyclif *Job* xxxviii. 30 The ouer [*v.r.* ouerer] part of occian. *c* 1430 *Art Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 12 That the last of the lower nombre may not be with-draw of the last of the ouerer nombre for it is lasse than the lower.

B. *sb.* (the adj. used elliptically).

1. The upper part or region.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Prol. 3 An instrument..of ten cordis, and gifes þe soun fra þe ouerer, thurgh touchynge of hend. *Ibid.* ciii. 3 Þou þat hilis wiþ watirs þe ouerer of it [L. *superiora eius*]. *Ibid.* 14 Wetand hilles of his ouyrere [L. *de superioribus suis*].

2. The upper of two things.

c 1430 *Art Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 10 In the place of the ouerer sette a-side, write a digit that is a part of the componede. *Ibid.* 16 Suche a digit founde and withdraw fro his ouerer.

3. A person higher in station, a superior.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* Prol. 1 Correccioun .. longith oonli to the ouerer anentis his netherer, and not to the netherer anentis his ouerer. *Ibid.* 299 Forwhi in two maners ouerers mowen holde and vse her ouerte vpon her vndirlingis.

Overer (ōu·vərəɪ), *sb.*[2] *local.* [f. OVER *adv.* + -ER.] See quot.

1892 E. B. JAMES *Lett. I. of Wight* (1896) II. 347 The local and familiar word 'overers', by which the people of the Isle of Wight designate such of the inhabitants as are not born natives. 1892 *Edin. Rev.* July 237 The list of 'overers' whose connection with it has enriched its fame, is longer and more brilliant.

† **O·verest,** *a., sb., adv. Obs.* [Superlative of OVER *adj.* and *adv.*: cf. OHG. *oharôst*, MHG. *oberest*, Ger. *oberst*; also the Eng. *utterest.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Highest in position, uppermost; outermost, covering all the rest.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxxix. 21 And thei maden..a hode in the onerest [1388 hiȝere, Vulg. *superiori*] parti aȝens the myddel. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 290 Ful thredbare was his overeste courtepy. 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* cv. 161 The ouerste part of hym fyl to the ground and that other parte abode styll syttyng on the hors. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 81 b/1 Anon she wente in to ouerest parte of her hows.

2. *fig.* Highest in station, quality, etc.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 68 Who that wylle taste of the ouerest wyselede..he muste faste and make hym redy ayenst the hye festes. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 43 They straif quha suld be ouerest. [1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard* 214 For they who overest wisdom love, Must fast against the festals high.]

B. *sb.* 1. The uppermost part or region.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ciii. 3 Þat biles with watres overestes [L. *superiora*] his. 14.. *Stockh. Med. MS.* I. 137 in *Anglia* XVIII. 298 Scome of þe ouerest twye or thrye, And þanne late it stonde kole & drye.

2. A person supreme over others; a ruler.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. ii. (1883) 88 As sone as the masse is doon he delinerith hit to his onerest or procuratour. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 376 b/1 By the commaundemente of his oueryst and requeste of the kynge he was sente in to..Englond.

C. *adv.* In the highest or uppermost place; over all, so as to cover all the rest.

a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 846 An Appille onereste lay on lofte, There the poyson was in dighte. *a* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 307 (*Stage Direct.*) Thei xal don on Ihesus clothis, and overest a whyte clothe.

O·ver-estee·m, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To esteem too highly, or beyond the true worth; to think too highly of.

a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xix. (1640) 239 Pride is a vice..in this, that it causeth a man to over-esteeme himselfe. 1745 J. MASON *Self Knowl.* II. x. (1853) 158 He does not overesteem them for those little accidental Advantages in which they excel him.

O·ver-e·stimate, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To estimate too highly; to reckon or value at too high a rate.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 73 Like most self-taught men he over-estimated the value of an education. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* xx. 155 A man over-estimating the value of his property, or not allowing for its depreciation.

So **O·ver-e·stimate** *sb.*, too high an estimate; **O·ver-estima·tion,** the action of over-estimating.

1809 HAN. MORE *Calebs* I. xix. 275 An over-estimation of character..is an infirmity from which even worthy men are not exempt. 1846 WORCESTER, *Overestimate*, too high an estimation. *Norton.* 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 124. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Feb. 8/1 The loss through systematic over-estimates..will probably amount to £200,000.

Over-exact to Over-excelling: see OVER-.

O·ver-exci·te, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To excite too much.

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 25 If he were over excited. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 3/1 The whole principle of the cure is to excite, and not over-excite, the organic activities.

So **O·ver-exci·ted, O·ver-exci·ting** *ppl. adjs.*; also **O·ver-excitabi·lity; O·ver-exci·table** *a.*; **O·ver-exci·tement.**

1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xi. 78 One who should feel himself to be over-excitable in the transaction of business. 1847 WEBSTER, *Overexcitement.* 1849 H. MAYO *Pop. Superstit.* v. 81 France appears to be..a product of over-excitability, which time blunts. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 376 The mere wanderings of an overexcited mind. 1884 J. SULLY *Outlines of Psychol.* xi. 466 All transition from states of over-excitement to modes of quiet activity is agreeable.

Over-exercise: see OVER- 29b.

O·ver-exe·rt, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To exert too much; usually *refl.* to exert oneself beyond one's strength, to put forth too much effort. So **O·ver-exe·rtion,** excessive exertion.

1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 66 He fell a victim to over-exertion of mind and body. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ii, 'Don't you over-exert yourself, Loo', said Chick. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. iii. 46 Be sure that she doesn't over-exert herself.

Over-expenditure, etc.: see OVER-.

O·ver-expo·se, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To expose too much; *spec.* in *Photogr.* to expose (a sensitized plate) to the light for too long a time, so as to produce a faulty negative. So **O·ver-expo·sed** *ppl. a.*, **O·ver-expo·sure.**

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 281/3 By judicious management of the developer, an over-exposed and under-exposed plate can be made to work equally well. 1873 *Routledge's Yng. Gentl. Mag.* Sept. 615 My portraits will suffer from over-exposure. 1889 *Atlantic Monthly* Nov. 586 Passion cannot possibly hold out. It gets chilled by over-exposure. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 287 The best negatives are not those taken the quickest; sooner over expose, than under expose.

Over-express to Over-extreme: see OVER-.

† **Over-eye',** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 1 (*c*).] *trans.* To cast one's eye over, have an eye to; to watch, observe; to look after, watch over, take care of.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 80 Here sit I in the skie, And wretched fooles secrets heedfully ore-eye. 1638 FORD *Fancies* v. i, 'Twere better live a yeoman, And live with men, than over-eye your horses, Whilst I myself am ridden like a jade. 1681 RYCAUT tr. *Gracian's Critick* 64 A Woman, ..who diligently over-eyed, and watched her Charge.

† **O·verfa·ce,** *sb. Obs.* [OVER- 1 d.] Upper face, surface.

c 1400 *Apol. Lollt.* 91 Wene we not þe gospel to be in wordis of writingis, but in wit; not in ouer face, but in þe merowe. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xx. 169 The liuing creatures that are on the ouerface of the earth.

Overfa·ce, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [OVER- 21, 8.] 1. *trans.* To look out of countenance, to abash or overcome, *esp.* by boldness or effrontery; = OUTFACE *v.* 1. (Now *dial.*)

c 1535 R. LAYTON *Let. to Cromwell* in *West's Antig. Furness* (1805) 144 Nor then we cannot be our fayssede, nor suffer any maner injurie. *a* 1587 FOXE *A. & M.* (1847) VII. xi. 149 The lord chancellor earnestly looked upon him, to have, belike, over-faced him. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 206 If you make a strange horse stand before him, as it were to ouer-face him. 1831 EVERETT *Blacksmith* (1834) 99 (E. D. D.) The parson, poor young man! was overfaced with us, and could not preach.

†b. To brazen out, to carry off with a bold face; = OUTFACE 4. *Obs.*

1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 530 Boldly to over-face that, which justly may be reproued.

† 2. To cover the face or surface of. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 498 The delectable plaunre of Murray.., ouerfaced with a generous Octauian Gentrye.

Over-facility, -fag, -faith: see OVER- 27–29.

Overfall (ōu·vəɹfɔ̄l), *sb.* [OVER- 5, 6.] 1. *Naut.* A turbulent surface of water with short breaking waves, caused by a strong current or tide setting over a submarine ridge or shoal, or by the meeting of contrary currents.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 119 b, A daungerous gonlfe, makyng sore ouerfalles by reason of the meetyng of soondry streames in one pointe. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 36 Certaine Currants, which did set to the West Southwestward so fast as if it had bene the ouerfall of a sand, making a great noyse like vnto a streame or tide-gate when the water is shoale. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 40 We .. came amongst many strange races, and ouer-falles. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 366 The frightful riplings and over-falls of the water. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 315 This tide runs at first with a vast head and overfall of water. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* Plate IV, Overfalls; or rough, breaking Seas. 1867 J. MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* (1868) 75 All over the British Channel there are patches of sand, shingle, or rock .. even without any wind they cause the tide-stream to rush over them in great eddies and confused bubbling waves. ..These places are called..in some charts *overfalls.*

2. A sudden drop in the sea-bottom, as at the edge of a submarine terrace or ledge.

1798 S. WILCOCKE in *Naval Chron.* (1799) II. 61 It is broken ground, and overfalls of about half a fathom, every cast of the lead. 1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* I. 300, I heard that he had very great overfalls, from twenty seven to thirteen fathoms at one cast, when he was standing in the bay towards the village of Felix. 1817 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 562/2 The channel..is perfectly clear of shoals, but the overfalls are sudden from 15 to 21 and 12 to 7 fathoms. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 236 The shingly shore shelves rapidly, without steps or overfalls, into blue water.

†3. A waterfall in a river, a cataract or rapid. *Obs.*

1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 67 Marched ouer land to view the strange ouerfals of the riuer of Caroli, which rored so farre of. ..There appeared some ten or twelve ouerfals in sight, every one as high ouer the other as a Church tower. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 44 It is reported that Nilus doth the like at his Cataracts or ouerfals. 1613 *Voy. Guiana* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 195, I travelled up the river of Wiapoco, to view the overfalls.

4. A structure to allow the overflow of water from a canal or a lock on a river, when the water reaches a certain level. (Also used to keep the water up to the required level.)

1791 W. JESSOP *Rep. River Witham* 15 Culverts and Overfalls, £90. 1805 Z. ALLNUTT *Navig. Thames* 22 The new constructed open Weir at Windsor, .. it will be perceived how trifling..stop or pen, it can possibly make when the moveable Gates, Overfalls, and Rimers are taken away. 1829 SOUTHEY *Inscript. Caled. Canal* 2 in *Anniversary* 196 [Thou hast seen] the rivulet Admitted by its intake peaceably, Forthwith by gentle overfall discharged. 1846 KANE tr. *Kühlman on Turbines* 23 In the watercourse, ..is to be built up a partition of boards, or, as it is termed, an overfall. 1881 TAUNT *Thames Map* 13/2 The village [Streatley], with the weirs and overfalls in the foreground.

5. *Comb.*, as **overfall-mill,** a mill worked by an overshot wheel; **overfall-weir,** a weir which water passes over.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 127 So plentifull a streame, as able to turn an ouerfall mill. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 467 A little above it was an ancient overfall weir.

Overfall (ōuvəɹfɔ̄l), *v.* [OE. *oferfeallan* = MHG. *übervallen*, Ger. *überfallen*; MDu., Du. *overvallen* to attack, surprise: see OVER- 7, 6.]

1. *trans.* To fall upon or over.

c 1200 ORMIN 4799, & tær fell dun þatt hus þurrh wind, & oferrfell hemm alle. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 16661 (Trin.) Þe hilles shul þei bidde ouerfalle vs. 1895 A. NUTT *Voy. Bran* 190 A thick mist overfell them.

b. To fall upon, attack, assail.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 203 Hie .. oferfeollan þa ðe þa .. yrmþo genæson. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xx. 27 With stonus men shulen overfalle hem. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. viii, Silence? which some liken to that of the Roman Senate overfallen by Brennus.

2. *intr.* To fall over.

[*a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lvii[i]. 9 Over fel þe fire sa bright (1382 WYCLIF, fyr fel ouer).] 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 251 It cannot be chosen but that many shall overfall. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Duchess May* xcv, Horse and riders overfell.

Hence **Overfa·lling** *vbl. sb.*, a falling over.

18.. J. WILSON *Trees* in *Blackw. Mag.*, The shape being indistinct in its regular..over-fallings, and over-foldings, and over-hangings, of light and shade.

Over-famed: see OVER- 27 b.

O·ver-fami·liar, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too familiar. So **O·ver-familia·rity,** too much familiarity; **O·ver-fami·liarly** *adv.*, too familiarly.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. clviii. 164 a/2 Pardonne..yf I ouerfamylyerly do declare my pouertee unto you. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 127/1 The pore man ..had founde ye priest ouer famyliar with his wife. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. i, His over-familiar playing face. 1631 MASSINGER *Emp. East* v. i, His confirm'd suspicion,.. That you have been over-familiar with her. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 74 The extreme in excess, which is an over-familiarity with our Maker. 1862 C. J. VAUGHAN *Bk. & Life, Triple Vail* 32 The ignorance of over-familiarity must be grappled with even like that of non-acquaintance.

Over-famous to Over-fancy: see OVER-.

O·ver-fa·r, *adv.* [OVER- 30. In ME. and mod. dial. written as two words.] Too far; to too great a distance, extent, or degree.

[*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4894 Ar þai ouer far be on þeir fare, *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6123 And ouer fer on þi fose fare by þi seluyn! *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 454 We won our farr fra þe wode.] 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCXXXII. 322 They durst nat aduenture ouerfarr. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. ix. § 2 Such rules are not safe to be trusted ouer-farre. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 154, I fear lest my zeal should over-far transport me. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. I. XXX. 323/2 That the poor might not go over-far to Church. [*Mod. Sc.* Dinna gang owre ferr.]

† **Overfa·re,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *oferfaran* = OHG. *ubarfaran*, MG. *übervarn*, Ger. *überfahren*, MDu., Du. *overvaren*: see OVER- 9, 10.]

1. *intr.* To pass over, across, or through.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelm.) x. 1 Oferfare on munt swa swa spearwa. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2487 To flum inrdon..he ben cumen, And ouer pharan til ehron. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1241 Anoþer ȝer þow miȝt ouer fare.

2. *trans.* To pass over, to cross, traverse.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1801 (Gr.) Hi..forð oferforan folcmæro land. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (Napier) 210 Moyses oferfor þa readan sæ. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 387 An over-vareth fele theode. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* CXXIII[i]. 5 Over-faren had our saule swift-lik Watre þat was un-tholand-lik.

Over-fast, -fastidious, etc.: see OVER-.

O·ver-fa·t, *a.* [OE. *oferfæt*: see OVER- 28.] Too fat. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 172/10 *Obesus*, oferfæt. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 112 As certaine wise men do, that be ouer fat and fleshie. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) K iij, If they be ouer-fat, or want a Ruler, undoubtedly they will not prosper. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 614 The over-fat are certainly a bad class.

O·ver-fati·gue, *sb.* [OVER- 29.] Too great fatigue; excessive faligue.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Bee*, Many of them die thro' their Over-fatigue and Labour. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) II. 617 Some over-fatigue, or cold, or external accident. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 257 In states of over-fatigue..the arterial blood is..run at high pressure.

O·ver-fati·gue, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To fatigue too much, to overtire. Hence **O·ver-fati·gued** *ppl. a.*

1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. xiv. § 12 Do not over-fatigue the spirits. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. vii, You are pale, you have over-fatigued yourself. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 494 The tremor..which may be observed in over-fatigued muscles.

Overfault (ōu·vəɹfɔ̄lt). *Geol.* [OVER- 3 + FAULT *sb.* 9.] A term applied to a fault of which the inclination or *hade* is in the opposite direction to what it is in a normal or ordinary fault, that is, towards the upthrow side (hence also called *inverted* or *reverse* fault).

The result is that the dislocated strata, instead of slipping down the fault-plane (as in a normal fault), have been pushed or slidden up and over the fault-plane: see OVERTHRUST.

1883 LAPWORTH in *Geol. Mag.* X. Aug. 342 The various stages of rock deformation under lateral pressure (folds, overfolds, overfaults, and overthrusts). — *in Letter to Editor*, An overfault is sometimes produced by the development of an overfold until it has a plane of dislocation or 'thrust-plane' in lieu of its middle limb.

O·ver-fa·vour, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To favour, like, or take to (a thing) too much.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 315 King Henrie the third, ouer-favouring forrainers, granted the Honor de Aquila..to Petre Earle of Savoy. 1867 OUIDA *C. Castlemaine* (1879) 9 She did not over-favour her exile in the western counties.

O·ver-fa·vourable, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too favourable. So **Over-fa·vourably** *adv.*

1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 140 Seyng they are ouer-fauerabyl therin. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 164 Fearing..that he should deale somewhat ouer-favourably with himselfe.

1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 4 The conditions of such a test are usually overfavorable to the process.

† O·ver-fea·r, *sb. Obs.* [Over- 29.] Too great fear; excess of fear.

1639 Fuller *Holy War* v. xii. (1647) 251 In such over-fear they were no less injurious to themselves than to the western Pilgrimes.

† O·ver-fea·r, *v. Obs.* [Over- 27.] *intr.* To fear too much. So **O·ver-fea·ring** *vbl. sb.*

a 1591 [see Over-love]. 1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* iv. iii, Over-daring is as great a vice As over-fearing.

O·verfea·rful, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too fearful. So **O·verfea·rfully** *adv.*; **O·verfea·rfulness.**

a 1626 W. Sclater *Serm. Exper.* (1638) 32 Over-fearfulnesse, dismaying to approach unto the Throne of Grace. *a* 1639 W. Whateley *Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 82 Take heed of being so fond and over-fearefull of your children.

O·ver-fe·d (stress var.), *ppl. a.* [Over- 28 c.] Fed too much, fed to excess.

1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 42 These gross, corpulent, and ouer-fed bodies do encounter Nature. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* III. Prol. 3 Snores..Made louder by the o'er-fed breast Of this most pompous marriage-feast. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 100 Like an over-fed infant. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 557 The worst instances of psoriasis are found in the overfed.

O·ver-fee·ble, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too feeble.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 147 Thilk proces is ouerfeble forto weerne ymagis to be had & vsid.

† Over-fee·ble, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [Over- 21.] *trans.* To overcome with weakness; to enfeeble.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxviii. (1495) 138 The hondes ben dryye in men that ben..ouerfebled with aege, trauevlle and dysease.

O·ver-fee·d, *v.* [Over- 27.]

1. *trans.* To feed too much, or to excess.

1609 J. Davies in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 183 The London lanes..Did vomit out their undigested dead,..For all these lanes with folke are overfed. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 105 The Husbandman is of opinion, that you cannot ouer-feed or make your Swine too fat. 1714 Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1723) I. 349 If he keeps but one [horse], and overfeeds it to shew his wealth, he is a fool for his pains. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 399 It is a common error to over-feed and over-stimulate in this condition.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To feed to excess, take too much food.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* V. 113 When they [vultures] have over-fed, they are then utterly helpless. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 399, I have seen pups only two months old risk an indigestion by overfeeding on their twin brethren.

Hence **O·ver-fee·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1836 F. Mahony *Rel. Father Prout, Apol. Lent* (1859) 19 Gibbon..notices this vile propensity to overfeeding. 1881 Michell in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 41 You must hit off exactly the golden mean between overfeeding and underfeeding.

Overfeel to **Over-festoon**: see Over-.

O·ver-few·, *a. Now dial.* [Over- 28.] Too few. [1470-85 Malory *Arthur* v. x, Ouer fewe to fyght with soo many.] 1538 Starkey *England* II. ii. 191 Of them [i. e. ministers of the law] are ouer-many, though ther be among them ouer-few gud. *a* 1687 H. More in Norris *Theory Love* (1688) 181 Else they would be in the state of sincerity, which over-few..are. [*Mod. Sc.* Owre few o' the richt sort.]

Over-fields to **Overfile**: see Over-.

Overfi·ll, *v.* [OE. *oferfyllan*, f. *ofer-*, Over- 24 + *fyllan* to Fill: cf. MHG. *überfüllen*.]

1. *trans.* To do more than fill; to fill to overflowing.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 19 He earnedð him ouerfullet ful & ouer-eorninde met of heuenliche mede. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* VI. xx. (W. de W.) 207 The stomak is ouerfilled, and is stretchid abrode. 1575-85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 9 They who are over-filled with works of supererogation. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.), The tears she shed, Seem'd..to discharge her head, O'er fill'd before. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* iii. 56 On the 13th the lava overfilled the great fissure.

2. *intr.* To become full to overflowing.

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* xiii. 358 Water'd with floods, that ever over-fill With heaven's continual showers. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* (1677) 63 Suddenly the river overfills, Supply'd by Jove with mighty showers of rain. 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* II. 77.

Hence **O verfi·lled** *ppl. a.*

1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 867 Th' over-burdned Tables bend with weight Of their Ambrosiall over-filled fraight. 1900 *Daily News* 6 July 3/3 Overfilled, undermanned hospital, without medical necessities.

Overfi·lm, *v.* [Over- 8.] *trans.* To cover with a film, to put a film over.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 57 Their eies were ouerfilmed or blinded. 1854-6 Patmore *Angel in Ho.* II. x. *Last Nt. at H.* 38 Fear O'erfilms her apprehensive eye.

O·ver-fi·ne, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too fine; superfine; over-refined.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 243 Pure flowre for ouerfine breade. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* IV. xx. (1713) 339 This fetch of yours is over-fine and witty. 1707 Norris *Treat. Humility* vi. 273 Aiming at hard words, or an over-fine pronunciation of such as are common. 1862 *Athenæum* 8 Nov. 588 The phrases 'Our Feathered Families', and 'Birds of Song' are, we submit, affected and over-fine.

Hence **O·ver-fi·neness.**

1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 645 (794) In the mouths of base interpreters, From over-fineness not intelligible..Is thy white blamelessness accounted blame!

O·ver-fi·re, *v.* [Over- 27.] *trans.* To fire or heat too much. (Used in Ceramics.)

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 327 Gold might be made but the Alchymists over-fired the Work. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 628 The risks in the oven of being 'over-fired', by which it [porcelain] would be melted into a mass, and of being 'short-fired', by which its surface would be imperfect. 1885 Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 207/1 Great attention is required in this operation to prevent the enamel from being over-fired.

O·ver-fi·sh, *v.* [Over- 27.] *trans.* To fish (a stream, etc.) too much; to fish to depletion. Hence **O·ver-fi·shing** *vbl. sb.*

1867 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 328 If any trawling-ground should be overfished. 1871 *Echo* 15 Dec., Some..asserting that the falling off was due to overfishing. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 27 Feb. 3/6 A species which might speedily be over-fished, to the lasting detriment of the industry.

Overfit to **Overflag**: see Over-.

† Overfla·me, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [Over- 5, 25.] *intr.* To flame over, or beyond measure.

1634 *Documents against Prynne* (Camden) 22 This man's zeale hath soe overflamed, that there is not by him any recreacion att all lefte for Christians.

† Overfla·me, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*—1. [Derivation obscure.] (app.) To smear or plaster over.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1139 Make hit lyk a salue, and ouerflame [L. *alline*] Vche hole and chene.

† O·ver-flap. *Obs.* [Over- 6.] A pasty or turn-over.

1692 Tryon *Good House-w.* xi. 87 The best fashion to make these Pyes in, is that of Pasties, which in some countries they call Overflaps.

† Overflee·, *v. Obs.* [OE. *oferflēon* to flee over, also for **oferflēogan* to fly over: see Overfly, and cf. Flee, Fly *v.*]

1. a. *intr.* To flee over; to escape. b. *trans.* To escape from, flee.

Beowulf 2525 Nelle ic beorges weard ofer fleon fotes trem. *c* 1330 *Owayn Miles* 46 The child that was y-born to night Er the soule be hider y-dight The pain schal ouer fle. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Kings* xxv. 11 The thoiz fleers, that ouerflowen [1388 hadden fled ouer] to the kyng of Babiloyn.

2. [In sense of Fly *v.*] To fly over.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* xlvii. (Z.) 276 *Superuolo*, ic oferfleo. 1382 Wyclif *Wisd.* v. 11 As a brid that ouerfleth [1388 flieth ouer] in the eir.

3. = Overfly *v.* 3, q. v.

Overflee·ce, *v. poet.* [Over- 8.] *trans.* To cover with or as with a fleece or fleeces.

1717 Fenton *Odyss.* XI. Poems 102 Iolcos, whose irriguous Vales His grazing Folds o'er-fleec'd. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XIX. 280 Short woolly curls o'erfleeced his bending head.

† Overflee·t, *v. Obs.* [f. Over- 5, 9 + Fleet *v.*[1], OE. *flēotan*: cf. OHG. *uharfliogan*, MHG. *überfliezen*, Ger. *überfliessen*, MDu. *overvlieten.*]

1. To flow over, overflow. a. *intr.* b. *trans.*

a. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 586 Fiftene elne it ouer-flet, Ouer ilk dune, and ouer ile hil. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 849 Porw whom þe grace þat ouer-fleot Socoureþ al þe world þut. *a* 1586 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* I. 46 Waill, and wit of womanheid, That sa with vertew dois ouerfleit.

b. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. i. 78 Vmquhile the fertill fluide, Nylus, Ourfletand all the feildis, bank and bus.

2. *trans.* To cover with floating things. *rare.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* X. v. 135 And saw the navy cum and mekill ost, Semand the sey of schippis all our flet.

Overflexion, -fling, etc.: see Over-.

† O·verfloat, *sb. Obs.* Also -flote. [Over- 5 b.] = Overflow *sb.*

1619 J. Dyke *Counterpoyson* 42 Men..haning enough, should lay vp no more, but make the ouerfloate of their cup serviceable to the maintenance of Gods worship. 1652-62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 267 Occasioned by the divided streams of Nen and Ouse, with the over-flotes of other Rivers.

Over-floa·t, *v.* Also -flote. [Over- 9, 1. In sense 1 perh. for *overfleet*, through confusion with its pa. pple. *overfloten.*]

† 1. *trans.* To overflow: = Overfleet *v.* 1 b.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 405 The water .. giueth a stonie coat or crust to all the earth that it either ouerfloteth or runneth by. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 690 Done that often riseth heere and ouerfloteth the fields. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* X. 34 The town is fill'd with slaughter, and o'erfloats, With a red deluge, their increasing moats.

2. To float over. *lit.* and *fig.*

1658 W. Burton *Itin. Anton.* 175 But it o're-floated rides, And still doth keep its constant tides. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Lady Geraldine's Courtship* xxii, Heard..her pure voice o'erfloat the rest. 1878 *Masque Poets* 66 This frail yacht, that like a flower Overfloats the rolling foam.

† O·ver-floa·ty, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Over- 28 + Floaty *a.*, buoyant.] Too buoyant, as a ship under-ballasted and so unsteady in the water.

1706 Phillips s. v. *Keel*, When a Ship is over-floaty, and rolls too much.

Overflood (ōuvəɹflu·d), *v.* [Over- 5, 9.] *trans.* To pour over in a flood; to inundate.

1821 Byron *Sardan.* v. i. 194 The Euphrates..O'erfloods its banks. 1882 H. S. Holland *Logic & Life* (1885) 306 An answer which over-floods our senses with its fulness and compass. 1890 T. W. Allies *Peter's Rock* 341 The Arabians, overflooding Gaul after the conquest of Spain.

† Overflo·ten, *ppl. a. Obs.* [pa. pple. of Overfleet *v.*, in OE. *oferfloten.*] Overflowed, flooded.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* (E. E. T. S.) 4306 Many a darte was ther cast and schotyn, And many a bodi ouer-floten. 1469 *Plumpton Corr.* 21 The corneland is overflotin with water. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 13 Fresh-water Spunges, which commonly are seene vpon ouer-floten medowes.

Overflou·rish, *v.* [Over- 25, 8, 27.]

† 1. *intr.* To flourish exceedingly. *Obs.*

1587 Golding *De Mornay* xix. 302 They that worship .. God,..dwelling in Paradise alike ouerflorishing green.

2. *trans.* To cover with blossom or verdure.

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 404 Vertue is beauty, but the beauteous euill Are empty trunkes, ore-flourish'd by the deuill. 1861 Lytton & Fane *Tannhäuser* 114 A wither'd staff o'erflourish'd with green leaves.

† 3. To embellish too greatly; to set forth with too much embellishment. *Obs.*

1703 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. 66 As they are likely to over-flourish their own case, so their flattery is hardest to be discovered. 1716 *Gentl. Instructed* (ed. 6) 279, I cannot think, that the fondest Imagination can over-flourish, or even paint to the Life, the Happiness of those who never check Nature.

Overflow (ōuvəɹflō·), *sb.* [Over- 9, 5.]

1. The act or fact of overflowing; an inundation, a flood. Also *fig.*

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 62 Ouerwhelmed with the ouerflowe of a second aduersitie. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* VIII. 299 The inundation or ouerflow of Nilus. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 130 Some, by overflowes and floods, are growen to be that sea, which at this day they call Zuider-Sea. 1849 Murchison *Silluria* iii. 53 The relations are obscured by an..overflow of igneous rocks.

2. A flowing over from a vessel which is too full; that which flows over. *lit.* and *fig.*: applied esp. to an excess of attendance or population.

1640 J. Stoughton *Def. Divinity* i. 53 From the overflow of this place all parts of the kingdom are full of knowledge. 1823 *Examiner* 89/2 The house, full to overflow. 1825 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXI. 384 Every garden has its tank ..the overflow of one being conducted..to another. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* I. i. 4 The overflow of Teutons came very early thither.

b. *Prosody.* (See quot. 1885.)

1885 E. Gosse *Fr. Shaks. to Pope* 6 Mr. Austin Dobson has proposed to me the term *overflow* for these verses in which the sense is not concluded at the end of one line or of one couplet, but straggles on,..until it naturally closes:.. equivalent to the *vers enjambé* of the French. *Ibid.* 55 In thirty-two lines [of Waller's 'To the King'] we find but one overflow. 1894 Verity *Milton's P. L.* Introd. 59 Further it [blank verse] never extended till Marlowe..broke up the fetters of the couplet-form, and by the process of overflow carried on the rhythm from verse to verse as the sense required.

3. Such a quantity as runs over; excess, superfluity, superabundance.

1589 Nashe *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 6 The ingrafted overflow of some Kilcow conceipt. 1595 Shaks. *Rich. II*, v. iii. 64 Thy ouerflow of good, conuerts to bad. 1725 Broome in *Pope's Odyss.* Notes (J.), The expression may be ascribed to an overflow of gratitude. 1817 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. i. 5 A prodigious overflow of stupid faces, royal and other.

4. Short for *overflow-pipe* or *-drain*, a pipe or drain for carrying off excess of water.

1895 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 2/6 When the rainfall is more than ordinarily heavy, the storm overflows carry off the flow of water with sufficient rapidity to prevent any overflow into houses from the sewers.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *overflow condition, incontinence, meeting, population, work*; *overflow-basin, -gauge, -pipe*; **overflow-bug** (*U.S.*), a caraboid beetle, *Platynus maculicollis*, occasionally appearing in vast swarms in southern California.

1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 68 When the overflow-pipe of a cistern opens into the sewers. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Overflow-basin*, one having a pipe to convey away excess of water and prevent it running over the brim. 1880 *Daily News* 4 Feb. 3/1 Hengler's was filled to the brim..and an 'overflow' meeting was immediately organized at the Drill Shed hard by. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Mar. 3/3 Their great want was new territory fit for the overflow population to settle in permanently. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 107/1 The shallow, widespread overflow-floods which occur in some parts of India can hardly be controlled at all. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 15 If the distended bladder be left unrelieved, the sphincter yields, and the excess of urine comes away, forming the so-called 'overflow incontinence'.

Overflow (ōuvəɹflō·), *v. Pa. pple.* 1-7 -flowen, 6-9 -flown, 6- -flowed: see Flow *v.* [OE. *oferflōwan* = MLG. *overvlōjen*, MDu., Du. *overvloeien*: see Over- 9, 5.]

I. *trans.* 1. To flow over; to overspread or cover with water or other liquid; to flood, inundate. Said of water; in quot. 1741 causatively of a person.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* I. iii. § 1 Seo ea ælce geare þæt land middeweard oferfleow mid fotes þicce flode. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 556 Do wex a flod ðis werlde wid-hin, and ouer-flowȝed men & deres kin. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xvi. 72 It es like as it schuld ouerflowe all þe land. 1477 J. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 175 The causey..is so over flowyn that ther is no man that may on ethe passe it. *c* 1585 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 411 Trinitie Colledge greene..is in the winter time overflowne with water. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* VII. 290 At the inundation of Niger all the fields of this region are ouerflowed. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C., Rome* 385 Ravenna..lies indeed very low, yet I believe nowadays is never overflown. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 524 Overflow Meadows, and drain your Corn-fields by cutting Water-furrows. 1863 Bates *Nat. Amazon* ix. (1864) 263 The beaches..during most months of the year are partly overflown by the river. 1886 Hall Caine *Son of Hagar* II. xv, The river had overflowed the meadows.

† b. To flow over or across. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10660 Myche watur he weppit of his wale ene, Ouer-flowet his face, fell on his brest.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To pass or spread over like a flood, so as to pervade, fill, cover, submerge, overwhelm, etc.

1533 More *Apol.* 266 The fayth of Cryste shall never be

overflowen with hereseyes. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* v. 708 With which his spirit flew, And darkness over-flew his eyes. 1635-56 Cowley *Davideis* i. 350 A Place o'erflown with hallowed Light. 1712 Pope *Messiah* 103 One tide of glory, one undoubted blaze O'erflow thy courts. 1749-51 Lavington *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1820) 382, I was overflowed with joy. 1830 Tennyson *Madeline* iii, The flush of anger'd shame O'erflows thy calmer glances. 1899 R. Kipling *Stalky, Little Prep.* 171 So they overflowed his house, smoked his cigars, and drank his health.

† **b.** In *pa. pple.* Overcome with excess of liquor; drunk. *Obs.*

1607 Middleton *Phœnix* iv. ii, I was overflown when I spoke it, I could ne'er ha' said it else. 1642 R. Carpenter *Experience* i. vii. 91 A drunkard sells to his [the drunkard's] eyes, and the whole body being overflowne, they seeme to float in the flood.

3. To flow over (the brim, banks, or sides).

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 36 Thinking that the vessel of oyle..would overflowe the brymmes. 1592 Shakes. *Ven. & Ad.* 92 Rain..Perforce will force it [a river] overflow the bank. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* i. 304 The Dregs that overflow the Brims. 1709 *Tatler* No. 41 ₱ 12 The Loire having overflowed its Banks, hath laid the Country under Water for 300 Miles together.

b. To cause to overflow; to fill (a vessel) so full that it runs over. Also *fig.*

a 1667 Jer. Taylor (L.), Sure that some excellent fortune would relieve..thee so as to overflow all thy hopes. 1868 E. Williams *Lives Eng. Card.* I. 117 This outrage overflowed the cup of bitterness that had been presented to the Pope. 1894 R. Burns *Shorter Poems* 42 Again shall pleasure overflow Thy cup with sweetness.

† **4.** To overflow with, pour out. *Obs. rare.*

1598 Shakes. *Merry W.* II. ii. 157 Such books are welcome to me, that o'erflowes such liquor. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. i, I take pen, and paper presently, and overflow you halfe a score, or a dozen of sonnets, at a sitting.

II *intr.* **5.** To flow over the sides or brim by reason of fullness.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke vi. 38 Oferflowende big sylfaþ on cweorne bearm. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* vi. 38 A good mesure, and wel fillid, and shaken to gidere, and ouerflowynge. *c* 1400 tr. *Higden* Harl. Contin. (Rolls) II. 505 This ȝere twey dayes tofore Octobre the see overflowide and passide the clyves and dreynt many men and beestes. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 94 This tyme at Rome the River of Tiber overflowed exceadingly. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 56 Not when the river had overflown. 1838 Lardner *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrost.* etc. 47 At the top..there is a small reservoir to receive the mercury, which overflows by expansion.

† **b.** *transf.* and *fig.* To get beyond bounds, to become excessive or inordinate. *Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 10721, & tiss mon nesse iss oferrmett Swa patt itt oferrflȝþþ. *a* 1547 Surrey *Ænead* iv. (1557) Fly'h, Loue doth rise and rage againe, And ouerflowes with swelling stormes of wrath. 1628 tr. *Mathieu's Powerful Fauourite* 146 Hee would not correct the luxury, nor the dissolutenesse which were overflowne, by reason of the distresming of the Sumptuary Lawes.

c. To remove from one part to another owing to want of room or other pressure. (In quot. 1858 jocularly of a single person.)

1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 295 When I like, I can overflow into the summer-house or an arbor. 1865 Lightfoot *Comm. Gal.* (1874) 10 The Jewish colonists must in course of time have overflowed into a neighbouring country. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 40 The painful commotion may extend or overflow to higher or lower centres. *Mod.* The crowd overflowed into the adjoining gardens.

6. Said of the containing vessel or the like: To be so full that the contents run over the brim.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lovish.* 73 Wellys ouerfluen, moistures styen vp to þe croppys of trees. 1588 Shakes. *Tit. A.* III. i 220 When heauen doth weepe, doth not the earth oreflow? 1606 Heywood *2nd Pt. If you know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 097 Come, let our full-crown'd cups overflow with wine. 1712-14 Pope *Rape Lock* v. 85 Sudden, with starting tears each eye o'erflows. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 324 Like the last drop which makes a cup overflow.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To be filled beyond containing, to be exceedingly full, to superabound.

1601 Shakes. *All's Well* II. iv. 47 To make the conning horre overflow with loy. 1703 Maundrell *Let. to Sir C. Hedges* in *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) Pref., We are apt to overflow in speaking of it. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. xxv. 215 The square below And the streets overflow.

Hence **Overflowable** *a.*, capable of being overflowed; **Overflowed** *ppl. a.*; **Overflower** *sb.*, one who or that which overflows.

1668 T. Smith *Pop. Constantinople* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 12 The land..of Ægypt, lying very low, and easily overflowable. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 645 The overflowed swamps at its feet. 1848 Buckley *Iliad* 302 The plain was all filled with the overflowed water. 1899 W. James in *Talks to Teachers on Psychol.* 215 The final overflowers of our measure.

Overflower (-flau·ɹ, -flau·ɔɹ), *v.* [Over- 23, 8.] *trans.* **R.** To deplete by flowering too much. **b.** To cover with flowers.

1850 *Bot's Florist* Sept. 213 They are shy growers, and apt to overflower their strength. 1884 May Crommelin *Bryson-Dyes* i, The pond was all over-flowered with water-lilies.

Overflowing (stress var.), *vbl. sb.* [f. Overflow *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. The action of the verb Overflow; an overspreading or covering with water; an inundation.

1530 Palsgr. 250/1 Overflowyng with water, *inundation.* 1629 *Discipline Conf.* (1642) 8, In Medlowes, ouer-flowings will doe good. 1846 Grote *Greece* (1862) II. xx. 481 The overflowings of the Nile.

fig. 1540 Bible *Ps.* xviii. 3 The ouerflowinges [1611 floods] of vngodlynesse made me afrayed.

2. The action of flowing over because the containing vessel is too full; also, that which flows over; hence, excess, superfluity, superabundance.

1573-80 Baret *Alv.* O 174 An ouerflowing, a superfluous abounding. 1615 Latham *Falconry* (1633) 103 The ouerflowing of the gall, a disease that most Hawkes are subiect vnto. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 98 Aug. an. 1776, Some over-flowings of clover, I ordered to be made into a square cock for the cart-horses. 1857 C. Brontë *Professor* i, I anticipated no overflowings of fraternal tenderness.

Overflowing (stress var.), *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That overflows: in the senses of the verb; flowing over the brim; superabounding, exuberant, etc.

c 1020 *Rule St. Benet* lxi. (Tageman) 102 ȝif hiȝ ȝemet oferfhwemde oððe healterfull. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxiii. 148 Fulfilled wiþ so gret houe of þe godhede & so ouerflowing ioy. 1611 Bible *Jer.* xlvii. 2 Waters rise up out of the north, and shall be an overflowing flood. *a* 1614 Donne *Biathanatos* (1644) 188 To expresse the abundant and overflowing charitie of our Saviour. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* II. xxiv. 118 Benevolence gushed prodigally from his ever overflowing heart.

Hence **Overflowingly** *adv.*; **Overflowingness** in ME. = luxury, extravagance).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 Sit heo edmodnesse habbed and ouerflowendnesse forletad. 1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* xiv, The goods, which he so overflowingly abounds with. 1854 *Fait's Mag.* XXI. 333 Wilson was brimfully, nay, overflowingly, imbued with the poetic element.

Overflown, *ppl. a. arch.* or *dial.* [The original pa. pple. of Overflow *v.*] = Overflowed *ppl. a.*

1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Fam. Love, Heref. affirm.* I. j b, Whosoeuer feadeth of the ouerflowne word, eateth truely the flesh of Christ. 1653 R. G. tr. *Bacon's Hist. Winds* 96 Vapours out of the Sea and Rivers, and over-flowne Marishes. 1707 *12 Mortimer Husb.* (1721) I. 217 Foul Food, as overflown Hay, Grass rotted by the long standing of Water on it in wet Summers. 1818 Scott *Ivry* in *Q. Rev.* XIX. 6 Crossing an overflown stream on the way to Boulogne.

Over-fluent, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too fluent. So **Over-fluency**, too great fluency.

a 1672 Anne Bradstreet *Poems* (1678) 3, I do grudge the muses did not part Twixt him and me that overfluent store. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 8 Nov. 4 3 Doubtless the circumstances of Buchanan's life had something, nay much, to do with this over fluency.

Overflush, *v.* [Over- 27, 8.] *trans.* **a.** To flush too much. **b.** To flush over, cover with a flush. *rare.* So **Overflushed** *ppl.a.*; also **Overflush** *sb.*, superfluity; **Overflush** *a.*, too flush.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xliii. (1887) 268 Such an ouerflush of bookes growes chargeable to the printer. *a* 1652 I. Smith *Sel. Disc.* iv. 78 A jolly fit of his over-flushed and fiery fancy. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 265 ₱ 9 A Face which is overflushed appears to advantage in the deepest Scarlet. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Over-flush*, superfluity. 1835 Browning *Paracelsus* III. 840 To overflush those blemishes with all The glow of general goodness they disturb. 1860 Thackeray *Lovel the Wid.* iv, You don't look as if you were overflush of money.

Overflutter, *v.* [Over- 1.] *trans.* To flutter over.

a 1631 Donne *Progr. Soul* xx, Aheadly this hot cock in bush and tree, In field and tent o'flutters his next hen. 1869 Browning *Ring & Bk.* VI. 471 Would benignant Gospel interpose, O'erflutter us with healing in her wings.

† **Overflux.** *Obs.* [Over- 5.] = Overflow *sb.*

1633 Ford *'Tis Pity* III. ii, May be, 'tis but the maids-sickness, an over-flux of youth. 1660 T. M. *Hist. Indepd.* IV. 103 The overflux of such a sudden, yet joyful change.

Overfly (ōuvəɹflǽi), *v.* [f. Over- 4, etc. + Fly *v.*1: cf. MHG. *übervliegen*, Ger. *überfliegen*, Du. *overvliegen*. For this, OE. and ME. had *oferflion, ouerfle*: see Overflee.]

1. *trans.* To fly over, to cross or pass over by flying. [Over- 4.]

1558 Phaer *Æneid* IV. K j b, Non otherwise Mercurius.. Did shear the winds, and ouerflew the shores of Lybi sands. 1693 Dryden *Persius' Sat.* iv. (1697) 450 A sailing Kite Can scarce o'erfly 'em in a Day and Night. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* III. 412 A length of Ocean and unbounded sky, Which scarce the Sea-fowl in a year o'er-fly. 1885 J. Martineau *Types Eth. Th.* I. 18 Overflying it with a dangerous transcendental wing.

† **b.** *fig.* To pass over, omit, skip. *Obs.*

1592 G. Harvey *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 179 Some like accidents of dislike for brevity I ouerfly: young blond is hot.

c. To fly beyond. [Over- 12.]

1876 J. Martineau *Ess.* (1891) IV. 263 We cannot overfly our own zone.

2. To surpass in flight; to fly higher, faster, or farther than; to outsoar. [Over- 22.]

1592 Shakes. *Ven. & Ad.* 324 Out-stripping crows that strive to over-fly them. 1595 Markham *Sir R. Grinvile* cxxxii, Thine honour, former honours ouer-flyes. 1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 148 Were I to ask for angel's wings to overfly my own human nature. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind., Pope* (1886) 337 Gray, whose 'Progress of Poetry'..overflies all other English lyrics like an eagle.

† **3.** To fly (a hawk) too much. *Obs.* [Over- 27.]

[1575 Turbery. *Faulconrie* 155 The higher fleeing that a hawke is, the more needle..to regarde that you ouerflee hir not.] 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 714 His owner can seldome ouer-flye him, no, though he flye him six or seuen flights in a morning.

Overfold (ōuvəɹfōld), *sb. Geol.* [f. Over- 3, 6 + Fold *sb.*, after Ger. *überfaltung* (Brögger *Silurische Etagen*).] A fold of strata in which the axes of the component anticline and syncline have both been tilted or pushed over beyond the vertical, so that the strata involved in the middle third of the fold are turned upside down. (Also *inclined, overturned, inverted*, or *reflexed fold.*)

1883 Lapworth in *Geol. Mag.* X. May 199 A sigmaplex or sigmoidal fold (Overfold of Brögger). *Ibid.* Aug. 340 In overfolds of vast extent the arch limb being nearer the surface is more rigid, the trough limb, being buried under more than double the burden, is more ductile. *Ibid.* 342 [see Overreach]. 1896 Van Hise *N. Amer. Pre-Cambrian Geol.* (U. S. Geol. Surv.) 674 It has been long recognized that thrust faults are often related to overfolds...The overfolds may be broken along the reversed limbs, and the arch limbs be thrust over the trough limbs.

Overfold (ōuvəɹfōld), *v.* [Over- 8, 3, 6.]

1. *trans.* To fold over, or so as to cover.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5463 Quen it was hewyn at his hest with heggis ouire-folden, þan entirs in of his erles. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 523 A stondyng most he maad and ouerfolde And coured wel with shingil, tile, or broom. *a* 1814 *Prophetess* II. ii. in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 192 Peace, Whose cheering plough o'erfolds the bloody track Of his [the God of War's] throne-shaking chariots.

2. *Geol.* Of folded strata: (In *passive*) To be pushed over beyond the vertical, so as to overhang or overlie the strata on the other side of the axis: see Overfold *sb.*

1883 Lapworth in *Geol. Mag.* X. Aug. 343 The causes and results of overfolding of rocks under tangential thrust. 1896 Van Hise *N. Amer. Pre-Cambrian Geol.* (U. S. Geol. Surv.) 604 A fold is overturned or overfolded when the axial plane is inclined and the limbs have equal or unequal dips in the same direction at corresponding points.

Over-fond, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too fond.

1. Too silly or foolish. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1585 *Fair Em* III. 1123 Causing your grief, by overfond affecting a man so trothless. 1599 Jas. I. Βασιλ. Δωρον III. 2 b, As for the Chesse, I think it ouer fonde, because it is ouerwise & Philosophick a folly. [1868 see Over *adv.* 11.]

2. Too affectionate; having too great an affection or liking for a person or thing (const. *of*).

1611 Shakes. *Wint. T.* V. ii. 126 Ouer-fond of the Shepheards Daughter. 1774 Foote *Cozeners* III. Wks. 1799 II. 180, I never was over-fond of my bed. 1876 Miss Braddon *T. Haggard's Dau.* I. 41 What have I to live for..that I should be overfond of life?

Hence **Over-fondly** *adv.*; **Over-fondness.**

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* IV. vii. § 4 (1634) 538 To exasperate their furious choler, by uncourtious words or usage as Ceraunus had over-fondly done. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* IV. x. § 7 Out of an Over-fondness of that darling Invention. 1842 Manning *Serm.* xxii. (1848) I. 326 What they overfondly doated on, we have coldly forgotten. 1876 L. Stephen *Eng. Thought 18th Cent.* II. 54 Overfondness for ourselves, like over-fondness for children may defeat its own object.

Over-fondle, *v.* [Over- 27.] *trans.* To fondle too much.

1714 Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 143 Infants that are froward, and by being over-fondled made humoursome.

Over-foolish to **Over-force**: see Over-.

† **Overforth**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. Over *adv.* + Forth.] Very far forth, forward, or onward.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 288 Hwon þe delit iðe luste is igon so oueruoð þet ter nis non wiðsigginge, ȝif þer were eise uorto fulfullen þe'dede.

Overforward, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too forward.

1631 Gouge *God's Arrowes* III. lviii. 291 Such as are over-forward to warre. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* IV. x, Better to see a Daughter over-modest, than over forward.

So **Overforwardly** *adv.*; **Overforwardness.**

1593 *Pass. Morrice* (1876) 75 Her overforwardnes seemed to overlay her lovers affection. 1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 403/4 Who..has over-forwardly advanced the Negotiation. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 298 What shall I do, if I have incurred Mr. B.'s Anger by my Over-forwardness?

Overfought to **-franchised**: see Over-.

Overfraught, *ppl. a.* [Over- 27, 28.] Too heavily freighted or laden.

1589 Nashe *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 11 Their ouerfraught Studies, with trilling Compendiaries maie testifie. 1634 Milton *Comus* 732 The Sea o'refraught would swell. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* I. 16 The muse that..raves through gaudy tale, Not overfraught with sense.

Overfree, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too free. So **Overfreedom**, excessive or too great freedom; **Overfreely** *adv.*, too freely.

1639 Fuller *Holy War* III. xiv. (1840) 139 His valour was not over-free, but would well answer the spur when need required. 1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* iv, We may easily play the prodigals in parting (over-freely) with our gifts. 1672 Dryden *Maiden Q.* II. i. Wks. 1808 II. 413 That frown assures me I have offended, by my over-freedom. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 13 An over-free or negligent Behaviour in a Lady.

Overfreight (-frēt), *v.* [Over- 27.] *trans.* To overload.

1530 Palsgr. 648/1, I overfreyt a shyppe, *je surcharge.* 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 108 A boat ouerfraighted with people ..was, by the extreme weather, sunk. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. 300 They themselves are over-fraighted with this merchandize of thought.

So **Overfreight** *sb.*, an overload.

1850 Browning *Christmas Eve* xiv, The while ascends.. Step by step, deliberate, Because of his cranium's over-freight ..The hawk-nosed high-cheek-boned Professor. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 11/2 He .. had for above thirty years to fight without result against an overfreight of 50 lb. of fat.

Over-frequency, -frequent: see Over- 28, 29.

† **Overfret**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Over- 8 + *fret*, pa. pple. of Fret *v.*2] Covered with embroidered work; overspread with rich ornament.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 626 Sche come in a vyolet With why3the perl overfret. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 232 And all the feild with fynest gold ouirfret. 1560 Rolland *Cri. Venus* I. 95 With Emerandis so michtelie ouirfret.

Overfre·t, *v.* [f. Over- 21, 23 + Fret *v.*1] *trans.* To wear down with fretting; *refl.* To fret beyond one's power of endurance.

1563 *Myrr. for Mag., Buckingham* xl, Yet was his hart wyth wretched cares orefret. 1851 Helps *Comp. Solit.* x. (1874) 182 Do not overfret yourself.

†**Overfrie·ze,** *v. Obs.* [f. Over- 8 + Frieze *v.*2] *trans.* To embroider over with gold.

a 1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 519 On their heddes were bonnettes opened at the iiij quarters overfryced with flat gold of Damaske.

Overfright to **Over-frolic:** see Over-.

O·verfront, *sb.* [Over- 8 c.] A piece which hangs over the front of a cloak, and covers the arm instead of a sleeve.

1889 *Daily News* 23 July 7/2 The travelling mantle..is provided with over-fronts which fall straight from the shoulders, and protect the arms without embarrassing their movements. 1891 *Ibid.* 19 Sept. 2/1 The sleeves being formed by the over-fronts, which fall over the arms.

†**Overfro·nt,** *v. Obs.* [Over- 22, 24.] *trans.* a. To extend in front beyond (another army). b. To stand over against the front of, confront.

1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 75 That the out-most companies may ouer-front, and be without the points of the enemies wings. 1643 Milton *Divorce* To Parl. Eng., When things indifferent shall be set to over-front us, under the banners of sin.

Over-froth, Overfrown: see Over- 8, 1.

Overfro·zen, *ppl. a.* [Over- 8, 10.] Frozen over the whole surface, or from side to side.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. ccxxxiii. 267 The ryuer of Thamys was so strongly ouer frorne, yt horse & carte passed ouer vpon ye ice. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. ii. 78 *margin,* At Cacan Riuers ouerfrosen in China. 1654 Trapp *Comm. Job* xxxviii. 30 Yea, some seas are over-frozen..in the Northern part of the world.

Overfruit, -fruitful: see Over- 8, 28.

†**O·verfulfi·l,** *v. Obs.* [Over- 24.] *trans.* To fill more than full, fill too full.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xx. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 42/2 In suche doinge..þe stomake is ouere fulfilde and istreiȝte to swiþe. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iii. 76 Thys body ys replenyschyd and ouerfulfyllyd wyth many yl humorys.

O·verfu·ll, *a.* [OE. *ofer full* = OHG. *ubarfol,* intoxicated, Goth. *ufarfulls*: see Over- 24, 28.] Excessively full, too full.

a 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* lxxvii. 65 (Bosw.) *Crapulatus* (glossed) oferfull. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 160 Þeos þreo maner men habbeð ine heouene mid ouer fulle mede. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. i. 113 But being ouer-full of selfe-affaires, My minde did lose it. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* III. 317 His heart was overfull. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 560 The stomach dilates and becomes over-full.

Hence **O·verfu·llness.**

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 199 Repletion or overfulnesse, as well as too much fasting is to be avoided. 1884 M. D. Conway in *Manch. Exam.* 2 July 5/4 His great heart burst with its overfullness of emotion and energy.

†**O·verfyll,** *sb. Obs.* [OE. *oferfyll, -fyllo* = OHG. *ubarfullî* intoxication, Ger. *überfülle,* Goth. *ufarfullei,* f. *ubarfulls* + abstr. suffix *-ei, -î, -e* :—*-ſn.*] Overfullness, esp. in reference to eating or drinking; surfeit, repletion.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxi. § 1 Seo oferfyll simle fet unþeawas. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 178 Wiþ manezum adlum..ðe þe cumað of oferfyllo. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 354 Over-fulle maketh wlatie.

Overga, etc., obs. forms of Overgo, etc.

Over-gaiter to **-gamesome:** see Over-.

Overga·ng, *v.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [OE. *ofergangan* = OHG. *ubargangan,* Goth. *ufargaggan*; see Over- in various senses.]

1. *trans.* To tread over, trample upon, conquer, overpower, get the better of. [Over- 1, 21.]

a 1000 *Riddles* xli. 10 (Gr.) Mec..slæp ofergongeð. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 561 (Gr.) Þæt ge feonda ȝehwone forð ofergangað. *c* 1200 Ormin 10228 To werenn hemm wiþþ wiþerrþeod Þatt wollde hemm oferrganngenn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5505 (Cott.) Ioseph kin ouer-ganges all, Þat to our eldres was a thrall. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 141 Allace! ȝour grace hes done greit wrang, To suffer tyrannis in sic sort, Daylie ȝour liegis till ouergang. 1715 Pennecuik *Many's Truth's Trav.* in *Poems* 94 For fear that Truth should clean ou'rgang them. 1795 Burns *Old Song,* 'O *ay my wife*', If ye gie a woman a' her will, Guid faith, she'll soon o'ergang ye.

†**2.** To go over, cross, overstep; to transgress; = Overgo *v.* 2, 2 b. (*OE.* and *ME.*) [Over- 12.]

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xx. 71 Heora æniz oðres ne dorste mearce ofergangan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelm.) xvii. 31 Ic ofergange weall. *a* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 444 in *O. E. Misc.* 129 Þanne sal þi child þi forbod ouer-gangin.

3. To go over; to overrun, overspread. [Over- 9.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22132 (Cott.) Ouer all þar crist was wont to ga, [Antiorist] þaim sal ouer-gang alsua. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvi. 86, I thinke the holkis ouergangis ȝour ene. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 122 Quha ..lattis gude ground..ouirgang wt weidis. 1766 Pitcairn *Assembly* 13 (E. D. D.) That place is all overgrown with briers and thorns, and they'll soon o'ergang Scotland too. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Ower-gang,* to over-run.

4. To go beyond, exceed. [Over- 13.]

1737 Ramsay *Prov.* (1750) 95 The pains o'ergangs the profit. 1822 Galt *Provost* xxxv, The outlay I thought as likely to o'ergang the profit.

Hence †**Overga·nger,** a. one who overcomes, a conqueror; b. an overseer, superintendent (*Sc.*).

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 29 By Jacob in Haly Writ es vndirstande ane ouerganger of synnes. *Ibid.* 30 Ouerganger and ouercommere of all synnes.

O·ver-ga·rment. [Over- 8 c.] A garment worn over the others, an outer garment.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* ix. i, His ouer garment sat ouerthwartly. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 500 The over-garment..which was thrown around the person. 1884 Browning *Ferishtah, Two Camels* 17 Thou hast already donned Thy sheepskin over-garment.

Over-garrisoned: see Over- 28 d.

†**O·vergart,** *sb. Obs.* [app. f. Over- + the radical part seen also in Angard, *-gart,* Ogart. *ongart,* app. from ONorse, but the ultimate derivation is uncertain.] Arrogance, presumption, pride.

c 1200 Ormin 8163 Acc þær wass mikell oferrgarrt & modiȝnesse shæwedd. *Ibid.* 15770 Fra werelldshipess oferrgarrt. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 16 Hwen a meiden ure muchele ouergart þus afalleð. *Ibid.* 10 His muchele ouergat. [Cf. *Cursor M.* 478, where *ouengart* in Cott. may be error for *ouergart* or for *ongart*; F. has *aongart,* G. & Tr. *pride.* In l. 7318 Cött. has *ougard* (? *ongard*), F. *aongarde,* G. & Tr. *envy.*]

†**O·vergart,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [Cf. prec.]

A. *adj.* Immoderate, excessive, presumptuous.

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 391 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 341 For tho God seih that the world was so over gart, He sente a derthe on earthe, and made hit ful smart.

B. *adv.* Immoderately, excessively.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 993 Þat al he bi-comeþ ouergart proud, And mis-doþ his neiȝebors boþe stille and loud. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1069 Þe douȝti duk of saxoyne drow to þat londe Wiþ ouer gart gret ost godmen of armes. 13.. in *Rel. Ant.* II. 226 Ich am overgard agast, and quake al in my speche.

O·vergate, *sb.* Also 8 -gait. [f. Over- 5 b + Gate *sb.*2] A way over a wall, stream, etc. *north. dial.* b. *Mining.* An overhead air-passage.

1796 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Ower-gait,* (accented on the first syllable), [a] stile-place, or imperfect gap, in a hedge. Also a 'stepping-place' across a brook. 1851 in Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Ower-gate,* a stepping-style in a field. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Overgate,* an air-way overhead in a pit, where one air-course is carried by a bridge over another.

†**O·vergate,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. Over *prep.* 9 + Gate *sb.*2 9 b.] In the way of excess, excessively.

a 1450 Myrc 1307 Hast þow I-coueted ouer gate Worldes worschype or any a-state?

Overga·ze, *v. rare.* [Over- 23, 5.]

1. *refl.* and *pass.* To dazzle oneself with gazing.

1600 Breton *Melanchol. Hum.* (1879) 13/2 Oh that..his eyes [were] not ouergazed In Minervas excellences.

2. To gaze over, overlook.

1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* iii. xci, His altar the high places and the peak Of earth's o ergazing mountains.

Over-general, -genial, -gentle: see Over-.

Overget (ōuvəɹgeˑt), *v.* [Over- 14, 5.]

1. *trans.* To overtake. Now only *dial.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12708 3if þy felawes þe ouer gete, Sey, 'þe messegers wente here forþ god spede'; *c* 1450 *Merlin* 276 Thei slough and maymed alle that thei myght ouer-gete. 1530 Palsgr. 648/2, I made suche dylygence that at the laste I overgate hym. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* xxix. lxiv, Orlando still doth her pursue so fast That needs he must ov'rget her at the last. 1787 Grose *Provinc. Gloss.* s. v., He is but a little before; you will soon over-get him. 1825 Brockett, *Overget,* to overtake.

2. To get over, surmount, recover from the effects of (an illness, shock, etc.). (A midland dial. sense, which has recently passed into literary use.)

1803 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 230 Edith cannot sleep, and till she overgets this, she cannot be better. 1864 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hallib.* II. 60 She had overgot the temporary indications of illness. 1886 *Charity Organis. Rev.* Feb. 75 The difficulties to be overgot are great.

3. 'To get the better of; to overreach, to outwit.'

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Overgild (ōuvəɹgiˑld), *v.* [f. Over- 8 + Gild *v.* (q. v. for Forms).] *trans.* To gild over, cover with gilding; *fig.* to tinge with a golden colour. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

c 1200 Ormin 2612 Butt iff itt beo þurrh þildess gold All full wel oferrgildedd. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 96/159 An ymage, briȝt and schene Ouer-guld and quoynte i-nov. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 445 A combe of yvorie soudel overgilt. 1420 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46 Also a spyce dissh of selver, & ouergild. 1508 Dunbar *Golden Targe* 27 The purpur hevyn our scailit in silvir sloppis Ourgilt the treis, branchis, lefſis] and barkis. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 27 All cunning drifts ouerguylded with outward holinesse. 1612 W. Parkes *Curtaine Dr.* (1876) 22 Those golden words that so ouerguild such bitter pilles. 1821 Byron *Foscari* III. i. 65 The full sun, When gorgeously o'ergilding any towers. 1861 Trench *Comm. Ep. to 7 Ch.* 149 Royal sceptres are not usually of iron, but of wood overgilded.

Hence **Overgi·lding** *vbl. sb.,* **Overgi·lt** *ppl. a.*

? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 873 In an overgilt samet Cladde she was. 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 184/2 The thyng in which any such overgildyng shal be.

†**Overgi·lted,** *pa. pple. Obs.* = *overgilt,* pa. pple. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) i. 4 Ane ymage of Justinyane þe emperour, wele ouergilted. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* vii. (1520) 136 b, Two basyns of sylver and overgylted.

Overgird: see Over- 8.

Overgi·ve, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Over- (in various senses) + Give *v.* In sense 2 corresp. to OE. *ofgifan.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To give over, to expend. *Obs. rare.* (rendering L. *superimpendĕre.*)

1382 Wyclif 2 *Cor.* xii. 15 Forsoth I moost wilfully schal ȝyue, and I my silf schal be ouer3ouun for ȝoure soulis.

†**2.** To give over or up, hand over, surrender.

1444 *Reg. Magni Sig.* (1882) 63/2 Wit yhe us..till have renounsit ouregevin quyt clemyt..all richt..in or to all landis [etc.]. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 249, I am a Souldiere, .. And now, constrain'd that trade to overgive, I driven am to seeke some meanes to live. 1682 in *Scott. Antiq.* (1901) July 8, I..demitt and overgive my place of dean of facultie in the said vniversaty.

†**3.** *intr.* To give over, desist, cease. *Obs.*

1592 Warner *Alb. Eng.* viii. xxxvi. (1612) 175 The Hound at Losse doth ouer-giue. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. 804 And never over-give Till they both dying give Man leave to live.

b. *intr.* To give way as frost, to thaw. *dial.*

a 1825 in Forby *Voc. E. Anglia.*

4. *trans.* To give in addition.

1622 Br. Hall *Contempt. O. T.* xvii. *Solomon's Choice,* So doth God loue a good choyce, and hee recompences it with ouer-giuing.

Hence †**Overgi·ving** *vbl. sb.,* handing over, surrender. *Obs.*

1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 66 At the ourgeving of the said Castell it wes convenit that [etc.]. 1571 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* v. (1677) 253 The said pretended Dimission, Renunciation and Overgiving of the Crown by the Queen.

O·ver-gla·d, *a.* [Over- 25, 28.] Excessively glad; too glad.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 133 Anon he wext of his corage So overglad, that [etc.]. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* II. v, I am not surprised at your opinion,.. I should not be over-glad to meet you in a fray. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 186 To make more mirth, For folk already overglad.

†**Over-gla·d,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Over- 25.] *trans.* To gladden exceedingly.

1631 Capt. Smith *Advts. Plantors* 2 If it over-glad me to see Industry..make use of my aged endevours.

†**Overgla·nce,** *v. Obs.* [Over- 16.] *trans.* To glance over, cast the eye over.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* iv. ii. 135, I will ouerglance the superscript. 1599 — *Hen. V,* v. ii. 78, I haue but with a curselarie eye O're-glanc't the Articles. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 859 The eye that overglances the .. sunny leagues of surrounding distance.

Overglase, obs. form of Overglaze *v.*

O·ver-gla·ss, *sb.* [Over- 1.] A glass or mirror placed over a mantelpiece.

1898 *Tit-Bits* 26 Mar. 490/2 A chimney-piece and over-glass.

Overgla·ss, *v. rare.* [Over- 8.] *trans.* To cover over as with glass.

1883–4 Mrs. Whitney in *Chicago Advance* 10 Jan., The brook..overglassed With icy sheathing.

O·verglaze, *sb. Ceramics.* [Over- 8.] A second glaze applied to a piece of pottery, e. g. when the first glaze has been painted on.

1884 *American* VII. 217 Enthusiastic amateurs have grappled with the pottery question, and the mysteries of 'overglaze' and 'underglaze' have engrosse l [etc.].

O·verglaze, *a.* [Over- 8.] a. Of painting: On or connected with a glazed surface. b. Suitable or used for painting on glazed surfaces.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 259/1 The overglaze painting of tea-cups.

Overgla·ze, *v.* Also 6 -glase. [Over- 8.] *trans.* To glaze over, to cover with a glaze or polish; hence, † to coat or plate with a thin covering of something better, to veneer (*obs.*).

1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* F iij, The Sadler, he stuffes his pannels with straw or hay, and ouer glaseth them with haire. *Ibid.* F iij b, You sell him a swoorde or rapier newe ouerglased, and sweare the blade came either from Turkie or Toledo.

Overgli·de, *v. poet.* [Over- 9.] *trans.* To glide over, pass over gently or smoothly.

a 1541 Wyatt *Ps.* xxxii, That sonne..whose glaunsing light the cords dyd ouer-glyde. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. iii. *Furies* 761 We plainly call the *Fever, Fever,* The *Dropsie, dropsie*: over-gliding never, With guile-full flourish of a fained phraze, The cruell Languors that our bodies craze. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 12 Ideal sweetnesses shall overglide you.

Overglint, -glorious, -gloss: see Over-.

Overgloo·m, *v.* [Over- 8.] *trans.* To cover with gloom, to overshadow; to cast a gloom over, to sadden.

1795 Coleridge *To Author Poems publ. Bristol* 20 The cloud-climbed rock..That like some giant king o'erglooms the hill. 1812 — *Lett., to Mrs. Coleridge* (1895) 580 Nothing intervenes to overgloom my mind. 1883 L. Morris *Songs Unsung, St. Christopher* 154 A dark road stole to it O'ergloomed by cypress, and no boat was there Nor ferry.

O·ver-gloo·miness. [Over- 29.] Excessive or too great gloominess.

1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 264, I said that this Overgloominess was not Religion.

Overglu·t, *v.* [f. Over- 25, 27 + Glut *v.*1] *trans.* To glut to excess. Hence **Overglu·tted** *ppl. a.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. iv. (Arb.) 24 By that occasion the eare is ouerglutted with it. 1600 Breton *Melancholike Hum.* (1879) 9 While epicures are overglut, I ly and starue for foode. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 108 Some caution is to be had that by too much water you do not chill or over-glut the ground. 1792 Fennel *Proceedings at Paris* 390 Blood, rubbed from the murderers'

over-glutted hands. *a* 1814 *Sulieman* I. v. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 18 The sword O'erglutted with the blood of Hassem s friends.

Overgo (ōuvəɹgōu'), *v.* Forms: see OVER *adv.* and Go *v.* *Pa. t.* *a.* 1 **oferēode**, 4 **-3ode**, **-3ide**, **-yod(e**, *Sc.* 6 **-3eid**, 8 **-yeed**; *β.* 4– **overwent**. [OE. *ofergán* = OLG. **oβargân* (MDu. *overgaen*, Du. *overgaan*), OHG. *ubargân* (MHG. *übergân*, *-gên*, Ger. *übergehen*): see OVER- in various senses.]

I. Transitive senses.

†**1.** To come upon suddenly; to overtake; to catch, apprehend, detect. *Obs.* [OVER- 7, 14.]

a 1000 *Andreas* 821 (Gr.) Hine .. slæp ofereode. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* (Th.) I. 86 Wæter-seocnyss hine ofereode. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4721 (Cott.) Qualm has beistes al ouergan. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3277 3if he þe may ouer-go, He wil þe bren oþer slo. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 13700 (Trin.) A wif þat wiþ horedome was ouergon. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 346 This bird [the ostrich]..cannot mount vp to flie aloft, but flickereth in such wise as he cannot be ouergone.

2. To pass over (a wall, river, boundary, or line); to surmount; to cross. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [OVER- 5, 12.]

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xvii. 30 [xviii. 29] In gode minum ic ofergaa wall. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) II. 200 Ærðan ðe hi þa Readan sæ ofereodon. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 252 On langiendum dagum he ofer gæþ done suðran sunnstede. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3490 God bad hem ðat merke ouer-gon. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxvii. 3 Jordan ouergoon. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. i, The bounds once ouer-gone, that hold men in, They neuer stay. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 50 When Druentia, or Rhodanus over-went their banks. 1789 Ross *Helenore* 31 Ere I bridle drew, O'eryeed a' bounds afore I ever knew.

† b. *fig.* To pass (a moral limit), to transgress. Phr. *To overgo the balance* (see quot. 1539); *to overgo one's bed*, to break wedlock. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xv. 2 Forhuon ðegnas ðinne hia ofergæs..setnesa ðara ældra. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxiii. 25 Eche man that ouergoth his bed [*Vulg.* transgreditur lectum]. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1545) 241 Ouergo not the beame or balaunce. That is to say, do nothynge besyde ryght and equitie.

†**3.** To go or rise higher than, or over the top of; to surmount. *Obs.* [OVER- 1.]

1381 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxxvii[i]. 5 For my wickidnesses ouerziden [1388 ben goon ouer] myn hed. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. v. 692 Springs..swelled forth and overwent the top. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. ix. § 3 As much as loftiest Cedars show, The lowest Shrubs doe ouergoe.

4. *fig.* To go beyond, exceed, excel. [OVER- 13.]

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 Maidenhad wið hundred fald ouer geað baðe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 179 For he oure-gais prophetis al & patriarkis þat we cal. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Rec. viii. in Ashm. *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 188 Pekoks fethers in color gay, the Raynbow whych shall overgoe. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. Wks. 1724 II. 509 Abhorring to make the punishment overgo the offence. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 499 Euthycrates his third sonne ouerwent his brethren. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 617 English Custom has very much overgone English Law in this Business of Oaths. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* App., Wks. 1859 I. 113 He so far overwent the timid hesitations of his colleagues. 1825 HOGG *Queen Hynde* 151 Threatening their force to overgo.

5. To overcome, overpower, get the better of; to oppress, overwhelm. Now *dial.* [OVER- 21.]

c 1205 LAY. 7712 Wher is þe ilke mon þat me ne mæi mid mede ouer-gan? *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6821 The stronge the feble overgoth. *c* 1430 *How Good Wife taught Dau.* 97 in *Babees Bk.*, For with ȝiftis men may wommen ouer goon. 1535 COVERDALE *Hab.* i. 3 Tyranny and violence are before me, power ouergoeth right. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii. 7 With his powre he all doth overgo, And makes them subject to his mighty wrong. *a* 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* III. ii, I am so o'ergone with injuries Unheard-of.

† b. To 'get over', overreach, cheat. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 15183 For nis nauer nan mon þat me ne mai mid swikedome ouergan. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Thess.* iv. 6 That no man ouergo [so 1582 Rhem.] nether disseyue his brother in cause, or nede. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 139 The simple minde will soone be overgone.

†**6.** To go or spread over so as to cover. *Obs.* [OVER- 8, 9.]

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 272 Lyft is lichamlic gesceaft swyðe þynne, seo ofer gæð ealne middaneard. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 183 A large cloude hem overwente. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xliii. 113 Derknesses shul not ouergo þe. *c* 1595 J. DICKENSON *Sheph. Compl.* (1878) 8 As when a blacke thicke Meteore doth ore-goe Heau'ns light. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN (T.), Rather, that the earth shall overgo Some one at least.

7. To overrun, overflow, pass or spread over in a hostile or injurious way. Now *dial.* [OVER- 9.]

c 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 993 (Parker MS.) [Unlaf] for..to Sandwic, and swa ðanon to gipeswic, and þæt eall ofereode. *a* 1122 *Ibid.* an. 1070 (Laud MS.) þæt land folc..wændon þæt he sceolde þet land ofer gan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10524 Ioseph þe gode..wel witstode þe hunger þat egypte ouer-yod. *Ibid.* 11820 þe scab ouer-gas [*Trin.* ouergoop] his bodi all. 1546 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 186 So that the water may not overgoo and destroye the grounde. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* v. 233 It is..good pasture, but so ouergone with Thistles, as we can by no meanes destroy them. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 95 Persons overgone with Wickedness and Vice. 1808–18 JAMIESON, *To ourgae*, 1. To overrun. 'He's ourgane with the scrubbie'. 1814 NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1897) 95 (E. D. D.) If no o'ergane wi' information, At least quite free frae affectation.

8. To go or pass over the surface or extent of; to travel through, traverse. [OVER- 9, 16.]

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1777 Mani lond he hadde ouergo, To seche his lord wiþ sorwe & wo. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 83 þis Ive..overȝede þe spaces of many landes. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 22132 (Trin.) Ouer al þere crist was wont to go He [Anticrist] shal ouer gone hem also. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xiii. 99 Nevir..Hercules..Sa meikle space of erd or land ourȝeid. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 196 How manie wearie steps, Of many wearie miles you haue ore-gone. 1850 BROWNING *Easter Day* xiv, I overwent Much the same ground of reasoning. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s. v., It is often said, when a person wishes to inspect a house or church, 'I should like to over-go it'.

†**b.** To tread over: = OVERGANG *v.* 1. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 725 Stampyt in moss, and with rud hurs ourgayne.

†**9.** To pass, live through, spend (time); also, of time, to pass over (a person). *Obs.* [OVER- 17, 4.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2640 Abram had þan Sex and fourscor yeir ouergan. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded., There bee almost seaven yeares now overgone mee since first I began to be a medler with these Logicall meditations.

†**10.** To go faster than, leave behind in going, outstrip, overtake. *Obs.* [OVER- 22.]

1530 PALSGR. 648/2 He is so lyght a man that he wyll sone overgo me. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* x. 298 If it chance, that we be overgone By his more swiftness, urge him still to run upon our fleet. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. xi. (1718) 290 At length by flight, I over-went the pack.

†**11.** To pass over, pass by, let alone, omit. *Obs.* [OVER- 5 (*b*).]

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. lxxvii, But, I must ouergoe these passages; And hasten on my way. 1622 WITHER *Mistr. Philar.* Wks. (1633) 623 Her faire eyes doe checke me now, That I seem'd to passe them so, And their praises over-goe.

II. Intransitive senses.

12. To go or pass by; to pass over or away; to pass (in time). Now *dial.* [OVER- 4.]

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* v. ii. § 5 Hie witon þeah þæt hæt ilce yfel ofereode butan geblote. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past. C.* lix. 447 Hu hrædlice se eorðlica hlisa ofergæð. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 952 Þe nihtegale hi understod, An over-gan lette hire mod. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 220 Þe erle ansuerd nouht, he lete þat word ouer go. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 790 (846) That as here loyes moten ouer gone [*v. r.* ouergon] So mote hire sorwes passen euerychone. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 51 Ful myche ioie haddist þou tho:..But riȝt soone it was ouer-goo. *c* 1580 *Flowers of Bless. Virg.* 98 The yeeres of men, which so soone overgoe. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 64 They gladly remembred their trauel ouer-gone. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xliii, The time's lang owregane.

†**13.** *fig.* To pass on to another part of a narrative, etc. (sometimes with implication of omission). *Obs.* [OVER- 4, 5 (*b*).]

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1903 Hear haued moyses ouer-gon, Dor-fore he wended eft agon. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. ii. (1554) 4 Mine autor lightly overgoeth, Maketh of ye age no special remembraunce.

†**14.** To go or pass over (to another place); to cross. *Obs.* [OVER- 10.]

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 69 Edward is dede, allas! messengers ouerwent To William.

Hence **O·vergo·ing** *vbl. sb.*, a going over; †a transgression; a crossing; the point of going over, the brink; **Overgo·ne** *ppl. a.*, gone out of use, obsolete; gone beyond bounds, far gone.

1382 WYCLIF *Lam.* iii. 19 Recorde of porenesse and of myn ouergoing. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 127 b, He is so overgone in fatherlie affection towardes them, ..he cannot abide to see them trauaile and labour as he hath done. 1612 W. SCLATER *Christians Str.* 9 What availes it..whether..by overgoing, or vndergoing; we be deprived of salvation? 1634 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 126 A man who was at the very overgoing of the brae and mountain; but God held a grip of him. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 85 To be scandalized with these overgone, or overgrown expressions.

Overgod to **Over-good**: see OVER-.

O·vergo·rge (-gōdʒ), *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To gorge to excess, to cram with too much food, to glut. Hence **O·vergo·rged** *ppl. a.*

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 285, I warne all falconers to beware howe they overgorge their hawkes. 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* v. 96 Like unto Rivers overgorged with raine, which when flood of water cease returne to their former channell. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 737 Thieves at home must hang, but he that puts Into his overgorg'd and bloated purse The wealth of Indian provinces, escapes. 1814 BYRON *Lara* II. vii, Such as long power and overgorged success Concentrates into all that's merciless.

Overgospel: see OVER- 22 b.

Over-govern (-gʊ·vəɹn), *v.* [OVER- 2, 27.]

†**1.** *trans.* To rule over. *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. vi, It was grete shame vnto them all..to be ouer gouernyd with a boye of no hyghe blood borne.

2. To govern too much; to subject to too much government interference.

1863 LOWTH *Wand. W. France* 205 He overgoverns his people, and so he makes them discontented.

So **Over-go·vernment**, **a.** excessive government, too much government interference; **b.** higher government or control.

1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 11, I believe, as every Englishman believes, that over-government is pernicious and dangerous. 1894 *Rep. Unif. London* in *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Sept. 5/1 Besides the over-government of the future Corporation, there must be subsidiary bodies to discharge local highway, sanitary, and other duties.

Overgown, Over-gratify, etc.: see OVER-.

Overgrai·n, *v.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To grain over (a surface that has already been grained), so as to put on additional lights and shades. Hence **Overgrai·ning** *vbl. sb.*; **Overgrai·ner**, one who or that which overgrains; an overgraining brush.

1873 SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 420/1 *Overgraining.*—This operation is performed in the same manner both upon work which has been oil grained or spirit grained. In overgraining, water-colours are used. *Ibid.* 420/2 There are several descriptions of overgraining brushes in use. .. The knots and figures must be lightly touched up with the overgrainer, and the whole gone over quickly with a badger softening brush. The overgraining dries quickly, and the varnish may be then applied.

†**Overgra·ssed**, *pa. pple. Obs.* In 6 **-grast**. [OVER- 8.] Covered or overgrown with grass.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 130 For they bene like foule wagmoires ouergrast.

O·ver-grea·t, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too great, excessive.

[*c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 95 Ffor whan a man hath ouer greet a wit ful oft hym happeth to mysusen it.] 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xii. 32 In an ouergrete quantite is confusion. 1583 *Proclam. Privy Council* 14 Jan., Inconueniences happening by the ouergreat libertie of late vsed in riding poste. 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* II. Wks. 1799 II. 179, I am at no time an over-great eater. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* xi. 237 In good hours we do not find Shakspeare or Homer over-great,—only to have been translators of the happy present.

So **O·ver-grea·tly** *adv.*, too greatly, excessively; **O·ver-grea·tness**, excessive greatness.

[1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 425/2 Over gretly empoverysched, or elles..over gretly charged.] 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 75 They feared the ouergreatnesse of the vantgard, and that they were more neare to the maine army. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 142 Two..horse-leeches which neuer lin sucking it, will never suffer it to swell over-greatly in treasure. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. (1688) 415 By reason of the Over-greatness and Sluggishness of the Spanish Ships.

O·ver-gree·d. [OVER- 29.] Excessive greed. 1880 DIXON *Windsor* IV. xii. 115 That over-greed had been his great mistake in life.

O·ver-gree·dy, *a.* [OE. *ofergrédig*: see OVER- 28.] Too greedy, excessively greedy.

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xiii. (Napier) 81 Men..beoð ofergrædige woruldgestreona. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxiii. 3 Be not ouer gredy of his meate, for meate begyleth and disceaueth. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 88 Their ouergreedy loue hath surfetted. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Introd., Wks. (1851) 261 While he is so overgreedy to fix a name of ill sound upon another. 1741 WATTS *Improvem. Mind* I. xvii. Wks. 1813 VIII. 123 An over-greedy grasp does not retain the largest handful. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. v. 176 Some meat for the over-greedy foreigners.

So **O·ver-gree·dily** *adv.*, too greedily.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. vii. 72 þou failest in þinges taken, and ouergredely sekist consolacion. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 215 To eat overgreedily.. is hurtfull, and hindereth concoction. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 246/2 Their infected Goods .. being over-greedily seised on by some persons, twelve of them..died of the Contagion.

†**Overgree·n**, *v. Obs. rare.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To cover with green, clothe with verdure; hence *fig.*, to cover so as to conceal a defect, embellish.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxii, For what care I..So you ore-greene my bad, my good allow?

O·ver-grie·ve, *v.* [OVER- 25, 27.] **a.** *trans.* To grieve or afflict excessively. **b.** *intr.* To grieve too much, to feel excessive grief.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1176 The citizens ouergrieved with the insolent outrages of these men of war. 1631 BP. WEBBE *Quietn.* (1657) 32 Not to overjoy our grief, nor over-grieve our joyes. 1648 T. HILL *Spring of Grace* 11 We are apt to overgrieve or undergrieve at crosses.

Hence **O·ver-grie·ved** *ppl. a.*; **O·ver-grie·ving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1601 *Downf. Earl Huntington* I. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 113 Bridle this over-grieving passion, Or else dissemble it to comfort her. 1618 WITHER *Motto*, *Nec Habeo* Wks. (1633) 525, I have not their base cruelty, who can Insult upon an over-grieved man. *a* 1684 T. LYE in *Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxii. 8 Now is a time, not for overgrieving, murmuring.

O·ver-grie·vous, *a.* [OVER- 27.] Too grievous.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XII. xx, Let Menelaus tak another wyf; ffor this is overgrevous for to conquere.

Over-gross, etc.: see OVER- 28.

†**O·vergroun·d** (-ground), *sb. Obs.* [OVER- 1.] An upper or higher ground.

1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 569 Looking downe upon the city from some hill-side or overground.

O·verground, *a.* [OVER- 32.] Situated over or above ground, raised above the ground; opposed to *underground*.

1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 182 The chapel is.. elevated on an overground crypt. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Nov. 2/1 An underground railway is preferable..its construction ..is far less expensive than would be an overground line. 1897 *Naturalist* 23 Overground stolons rooting at the nodes.

Overgrow (ōuvəɹgrōu'), *v.* [OVER- 8, etc.]

1. *trans.* To grow over, to cover with growth; to overrun, overspread. (Now chiefly in *pa. pple.*)

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2190 þis oritore is vgly, with erbez ouer-growen. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 4338 Wyth here hys vysage was ouergrow. 1535 COVERDALE *Hos.* ix. 6 The nettles shall ouergrowe their pleasaunt goodes. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 33 Hence leprosie the Cuckoes ouergrew. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, York* (1662) 228 He was .. kept so long in Prison, Manicled by the wrests, till the Flesh had overgrown his Irons. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pruning*, The best time to prune Trees is in February .. that so the Tree may easily overgrow the Knot. 1855 KINGSLEY

Heroes, Theseus I. 196 He found a great flat stone, all overgrown with ivy.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*: sometimes with the notion of 'overcome, overburden'.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VII. ii. in Ashm. *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 169 That watry humors not overgrow the blood. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 84 b, Heresy can not continew and owergrow the true church. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xxiii. 2 Here Jacob forgat himself, when so overgrown with grief for his Joseph. 1701 CIBBER *Love makes Man* I. 5 To Buy and sell my stock to the best Advantage, and Cure my Cattle when they are over-grown with Labour. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* i, Their imagination..is all overgrown by recollections that are a perpetual pasture to fear.

†c. *intr.* To be or become grown over. *Obs.*

a 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 102 The Field unplowed overgrowes with weeds.

2. *trans.* To grow over so as to choke; to grow more vigorously than. Also *fig.* [OVER- 21, 22.]

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 [The garden] must be weded, or els the wede wyll ouergrowe the herbes. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 13 But the Britishe overgrewe the Latine. 1623 T. SCOT *Highw. God* 60 The tares ouergrow the wheat. 1896 F. B. JEVONS *Introd. Hist. Relig.* viii. 89 It overgrows healthy social tendencies and kills them.

3. *intr.* To grow too large; 'to grow beyond the fit or natural size' (J.); to increase unduly. (Perfect tenses often with *be.*) [OVER- 26.]

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxxviii. 129 Siluya had norisshed a herte [=hart] tyll that he was ouergrowen and grete. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 326 She liueth long: but at the length hir beake ouergroweth, so as she cannot receiue meate, but onelie is faine to sucke in the bloud of it. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 58 Before Atheisme quite ouergrowes. 1659 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 282 One .. Kinaston, a merchant, ..with a long beard and haire overgrown, was at the Miter-Inn; and faigning himself a Patriarch. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 100 P 3 Many others, who were overgrown in Wealth and Possessions. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* viii. (1848) I. 108 To him the world is overgrown, and all its cares are swollen to an unnatural greatness.

† b. To grow too much or too luxuriantly. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 124 The wedes yf they ouer grow wyll kyll the settes. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 Fiij, They that are purged as it behoueth .. in them the flesshe ouergroweth nat.

4. *trans.* To grow over, above, or beyond; to grow too big or tall for; to outgrow (clothes, etc.). *To overgrow oneself*, to grow beyond one's strength, proper size, etc. [OVER- 13, 23.]

c 1536 SIR A. WINDSOR in M. A. E. Wood *Lett. R. & Illust. Ladies* II. 217 She hath overgrown all that ever she hath. 1712 MORTIMER *Husb.* II. 231 If the [hop] Binds be very strong, and much over-grow the Poles, some advise to strike off their Heads with a long Switch. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* iii. 63, I think government should, while giving privileges, take care that they do not overgrow just bounds. 1868 MRS. WHITNEY *P. Strong* ix, We don't outgrow, but only overgrow, many things. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 102/1 The plant apparently overgrows itself.

† b. *fig.* To grow beyond, surpass, or exceed in some quality. *Obs.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 344 This was a wondir world ..þat gromes ouere-grewe so many grette maistris. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 465 So she may overgrow in reigning the reign of her father. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 37 No wonder then, if easily they did overgrow others in wealth.

Hence **Overgrow·ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 F ij, In the moste parte of them come none ouergrowynge nor superfluyte of flesshe. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 213 For the overgrowings of the gums in the Scurvy. 1677 G. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 326 Right measures .. against this powerful and overgrowing interest of France. 1795-1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* I. 930 That secret spirit of humanity Which, 'mid her plants, and weeds, and flowers, And silent overgrowings, still survived.

O·vergrow·n (stress varies), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of OVERGROW *v.*]

1. Grown over (with vegetation, weeds, etc.).

1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 40 To draine and scoure this fenny and viciously over-growne..ground.

2. That has grown too much; too big, abnormally large, of excessive size.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xix. (1495) 66 The vertu of smellynge is lette somtyme by stoppynge by ouergrowe flessh. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iii. 22 Like an ore-growne Lyon in a Caue That goes not out to prey. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* x. 47 An ouer-growne Sea [is] when the surges and billowes goe highest. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 65 P 4 He calls the Orange-Woman, who..is inclined to grow Fat, An Over-grown Jade. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 193 Travelling from the one end to the other of this overgrown metropolis. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. i, She is a great overgrown girl.

Hence † **O·vergrow·nly** *adv.*, in an overgrown degree, excessively. *Obs.*

1668 *World's Mistake Cromwell* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 395 Their king..overgrowenly great and rich himself.

O·vergrowth. [OVER- 29, 8.]

1. Excessive or too rapid growth, growth beyond the normal amount; also, the result of this, overluxuriance or abundance.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 27 So, oft it chances in particular men,..By the o'ergrowth of some complexion. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 166 A sequent King, who seeks To stop thir overgrowth, as inmate guests Too numerous. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xl. 43 The Forum and other public places were deliberately thinned of their overgrowths of sculpture. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 187/2 To trim the roadside hedges and prevent their overgrowth.

2. A growth over or upon something; an accretion.

1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* Pref. (ed. 2) 19 The monstrous overgrowths which conceal the real lines of truth. 1893 LIDDON, etc. *Life Pusey* I. xvi. 361 To separate original Christianity ..from the over-growth of later ages.

Overguilty, Overgun, etc.: see OVER-.

Overhair (*ō*ᵘvəɹˌhēə). [OVER- 8.] In fur-bearing quadrupeds, the long straight hair that grows over or beyond the fur.

1879 M. M. BACKUS in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 836/2 Certain animals..have a covering upon the skin called fur, lying alongside of another and longer covering, called the overhair. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) I. 353 [Furs] differ widely in elegance of texture, delicacy of shade, and fineness of overhair.

†**Overha·le,** *v. Obs.* [f. OVER- 8, etc. + HALE *v.*¹]

1. *trans.* To draw over something as a covering.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 75 The frosty Night Her mantle black through heaven gan ouerhaile [*gloss*, drawe ouer]. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* ii. (1642) 117 He was as a guide by night, so bee the starres of heaven, in overhailed darknesse.

b. To cover, as with something drawn or laid over; const. *with*.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* III. (*Cock & Fox*) xxviii, Now, worthie folk, suppois this be a fabill, And ouerheillit with typis figurall. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* I. xii, That dois thame quhile ourhaill with snaw and sleit.

2. To pull or drag across. [OVER- 10.]

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 452 b, So doe they also..with their owne cable overhale themselves into an unrecoverable gulfe.

3. To turn over or revolve in the mind. [OVER- 6.]

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* x, All myn auenture I gan ourehayle. *Ibid.* clviii, Straucht furth the range I held a way, oure-hailing in my mynd From quhens I come.

4. To overtake. Cf. OVERHAUL *v.* 3. [OVER- 14.]

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* Proheme Cosmogr. 318 For he that nold aganis his lustis striue..Fildis richt fast, and deth him sone ouir hailis.

5. To pass over, disregard, overlook. [OVER- 5.]

1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvi. 65 And gif ȝe dreid yat sum will aithis ouirhaill, And will not keip nor ȝit obserue thair bands. *c* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 848 Thair be mae sences than the sicht; Quhilk ȝe owre-hale for haste.

6. To harry, harass, molest, oppress. See HALE *v.*¹ 2 b. [OVER- 9.]

a 1575 *Durn. Occurr.* (1833) 217 Albeit the said quene of Ingland wald owirhaill for ane tyme ane pairt of this cuntrie. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* XXI. ii. (S. T. S.) I. 284 The realme was ewill gydit and ower haillit [*MS. I.* ovirhaillit] be my lord of Angus and his men. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. iii. § 20. 444 So that his ouer-haled subjects fled daily out of the Realme.

7. To overpower, overmaster. [OVER- 21.]

1581 RICH *Farewell* (Shaks. Soc.) 3 Though harebrained youth overhaled me for a tyme. *Ibid.* 203 That our fathers ..should bee so overhaled with the furie of their fonde and unbrideled affections. 1596 HARINGTON *Ulysses upon Ajax* (1814) 54 Either passion devoureth him, ambition overhaleth him. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iii. 40 Hounds..That cold doth sildome fret, nor heat doth ouerhaile.

8. *Naut.* = OVERHAUL *v.* 1.

1691 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* xvi. 78 *To over Hale*, is when a Rope is haled too stiff, to hale it the contrary way, thereby to make it more slack.

9. *Naut.*, etc. To examine thoroughly: = OVERHAUL *v.* 2.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. v. 42 Our next employment was.. overhaling our rigging. *Ibid.* II. ii. 134 Our best hands were sent..to overhale and fix her rigging. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* xiv. Introd., I want as..much of your ear as you please, while I overhale my tablets of Misery here.

Hence † **O·verhale** *sb. Obs.* = OVERHAUL *sb.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ii. 133 We deferred the general overhale, in hopes of the daily arrival of the *Gloucester*.

Over-half, upper half: see OVER- 1 d.

† **O·ver-ha·nd, over hand,** *sb. Obs.* [Properly two words, OVER *a.* and HAND *sb.* Cf. MHG. *über-, oberhant*, Ger. *ober-, überhand.*] The 'upper hand'; mastery, victory, superiority. (Usually obj. to *get, have*, or the like.)

c 1200 ORMIN 5458 To winnenn oferrhannd off uss. *c* 1205 LAY. 2482 Guendoleine hæfde þa vfere hond [*c* 1275 oure hond]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2508 (Cott.) Fra þai had geten þe ouer hand [*Gött.* ouerhand]. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXVII. iv, Eyther of them tryste the ouerhande to gette. 1524 WOLSEY *Let. to Pace* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xii. 25 If he may have an overhande in Italy. 1535 COVERDALE *Hos.* iv. 2 Theft and aduoutry haue gotten the ouerhande. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng., Epit.* 368 [They] had sundrie ouerhands of the Northumbrian Danes. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v., 'To have the over-hand', to obtain the mastery.

Overhand, *adv.* and *a.* [f. OVER *prep.* and *adv.* + HAND *sb.*]

A. *adv.* (*o·verha·nd*). † 1. Over, upside down. *Obs.*

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 171 A man that aspired to be King, and would subvert and turn all overhand.

† 2. Out of hand, aside. *Obs.*

1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. iii. 146 The poor Or niggardly, I put them overhand In a somewhat careless way.

3. With the hand over or above the object which it grasps; with the knuckles upwards in holding or throwing something; in *Cricket* and *Baseball* (with reference to bowling or pitching), with the hand raised above the shoulder: see B. 2.

1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxii. The spoon is not generally used over-hand, but under .. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, He now clutched his knife overhand and struck downward with it.

4. *Mining.* From below upwards (in reference to the working or 'stoping' of a vein).

5. *Needlework.* In *to sew overhand* = OVERSEW.

B. *adj.* (*o·verhand*). † 1. Characterized by bringing the hand from above downwards. *Obs.*

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xxxvii, Men..of generous hearts, did usually write injuries receiued from mean men, in Sand; but over-hand blows given by men of power, in Characters never to be blotted out.

2. *Cricket* and *Baseball.* Of bowling or pitching: Done with the hand raised above the shoulder: see BOWL *v.*¹ 4.

1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* I. III. § 454 The overhand bowling would appear likely to admit of dangerous abuse. 1901 A. LANG in *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 490/2 England added the third stump, the straight bat, overhand bowling and other essentials.

3. *Mining.* Of the working of a vein: Performed from below upwards.

4. *Overhand knot*: a simple knot made by passing the end of a rope, string, etc., over the standing part and through the loop or bight so formed.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXV. 134 Riggers' seizings and overhand knots in place of nice seamanlike work. 1841 — *Seaman's Man.* (1803) 36 An Overhand Knot. Pass the end of a rope over the standing part, and though the bight.

Overhand, *v. Needlework. arch.* [f. phr. *to sew overhand* (prec. A. 5).] To oversew, sew over and over.

1871 BURROUGHS *Wake-Robin, Birds' Nests* (1884) 163 The mouth [of the Baltimore oriole's nest] is hemmed or overhanded with horse-hair. 1897 MARY SLEIGHT in *Chicago Advance* 8 Apr. 452/2 All little maids in our grandmother's day..[learned] the art of hemming and 'overhanding', stitching and felling.

O·ver-ha·nded, *a.* [OVER- 28d, OVER *adv.* 1.]

1. Supplied with too many 'hands' or workers.

1765 *Museum Rusticum* IV. i. 5 Those children..are now set out to trades..by which means most trades are overhanded. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 11/2 'The trade is over-handed', the men cry.

2. (*o·ver-ha·nded*). With the hand over the object grasped; in quot. as adv. = OVERHAND *adv.* 3.

1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 454 Bowled by an over-handed twist. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* XXVI, The person .. tosses the money into the air, catches it over-handed, and retires.

Over-handicapped, -handled: see OVER-.

O·verha·ng, *sb.* [f. next. Cf. MHG. *überhanc.*] The fact of overhanging, or the extent to which something overhangs; a projection, a jutting out; also *concr.* an overhanging or projecting part. Chiefly *Naut.* the projection of the upper parts of a ship, fore and aft, beyond the water line.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 19 Nov., There was just time for the lieutenant to lower the torpedo from its spar and pull the trigger, exploding it right beneath the over-hang of the Albemarle. 1883 *Standard* 3 Aug. 5/6 The amphibious reptiles are prevented from escaping by the overhang of the rim of the basin. 1892 *Field* 19 Nov. 791/1 She [a yacht] has a considerable overhang of bow. Such overhang..is only of advantage in rough water sailing.

Overhang (*ō*ᵘvəɹhæ·ŋ), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **overhung.** [OVER- 1, 3, 8. Cf. Du. *overhangen*, Ger. *überhangen.*]

1. *trans.* To hang over (something); to be suspended above; to project or jut out above. (Also said hyperbolically of a steep slope or hill, etc., in relation to what is at the foot of it.)

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. i. 13 As fearefully, as doth a galled Rocke O're-hang and iutty his confounded Base. 1628 SIR W. MURE *Doomesday* 426 Caught vp, when on immortall wings, To aire this stage which ouerhings. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 4 With cliffs and nodding forests over-hung. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 165 Sky, hill, and dale, one dismal room..overhung with gloom. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 327 Ascend the hill which overhangs the city.

b. *fig.* To be as if about to fall upon; to impend over; to threaten.

1653 *Nissena* 96 What mischiefe might overhang him and Nissena. 1890 *Spectator* 17 May, As if life were always overhung by a possibility almost as depressing as a known liability to madness.

2. *intr.* To hang over; to project beyond the base; to jut out above.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 547 The rest was craggie cliff, that overhung Still as it rose, impossible to climbe. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 29 When it leans towards you, they say it over-hangs. 1887 HISSEY *Holiday on Road* 174 The sea keeps eating the cliffs away here. Do you notice yonder how they overhang?

3. *trans.* To cover or adorn with hangings.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iv, Neither is any Drawing-room a Temple, were it never so begilt and overhung.

4. To support from above: see OVERHUNG 3.

Hence **Overha·nging** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the verb, also *concr.* something that overhangs; *ppl. a.*, that overhangs.

1548-67 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.*, *Pendice*, the ouerhangynge or holowe of a rocke. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 312 Look you, this braue ore-hanging, this Maiesticall Roofe, fretted with golden fire. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 13 Oct. 1776, He trimmed-back the over-hangings of the outside furrow of a field of wheat. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ix. 63, I descended, and found my friend beneath an overhanging rock.

O·ver-ha·ppy, *a.* [OVER- 25, 28.] Happy beyond measure; too happy.

1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longman) 24 But overhappy shuld I be, might I once atteine to sing a song myself. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 232 Happy, in that we are not ouer-happy. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 119 What Pleasure can those over-happy People taste, who never knew that of Hunger or Thirst? [1804 see OVER *adv.* 11.]

Over-harassed, etc.: see OVER- 27 b.

O·ver-ha·rd, *a.* and *adv.* [OVER- 28, 30.]

A. *adj.* Too hard; excessively hard.

1538 STARKEY *England* II. iii. 197 How be hyt, thys semyth ouer-hard to punnysch the cbyld for the fatherys offence. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Ep. Ded. 1 A right great enterprise, and (in the judgement of most men) over-hard. 1851 TRENCH *Stud. Words* v. 149 Ben Jonson is overhard on 'neologists'. 1854 WHITTIER *Voices* 25 Thy task may well seem over-hard.

B. *adv.* Too hard.

1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 46 He will not urge it over-hard. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxii, That the party had been over-hard travelled.

So **O·ver-ha·rden** *v.*; **O·ver-ha·rdly** *adv.*; **O·ver-ha·rdness.**

[*a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* L (Arb.) 39 Not stamering, or ouer hardlie drawing forth wordes.] 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* xxxvi. *heading*, He blameth her ouerhardnes of heart, and the froward constellation of his owne natiuitie. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 6 Not onely too farre fetched, but also over-hardly streined. *a* 1691 BOYLE (J.), It was brittle like over-hardened steel.

O·ver-ha·rdy, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too hardy; overbold. So **O·ver-ha·rdiness.**

[*c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 23 Pot Alfride his broþer zede to þe bataile, He was ouer hardy, þe Danes he gan assaile. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 300 Ich halde hym ouer hardy oþer elles nouht trewe.] 1589 *Rare Tri. Love & Fortune* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 162 Hid under cloak of over-hardy love. *a* 1592 GREENE *Selimus* 823 To resist them, were over-hardiness. 1623 MILTON *Ps.* CXXXVI. 70 And large-lim'd Og he did subdue, With all his over hardy crew.

†**Overha·rl**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. OVER- 9 + HARL *v.*1]

1. *trans.* To harass; to oppress; to handle roughly.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 20 Tane wes the toun that tyme and all ouirharld. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 27 Sum time be tratouris ar Innocentis ouerharld. *a* 1578 [see OVERHALE 6]. 1581 SIR J. MELVIL *Diary* (1829) 88 Thair bread winner, thair honour, thair estimation, all was gean, giff Aristotle sould be sa owirharled in the heiring of thair schollars.

2. 'To handle, treat of, relate' (Jam.).

a 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* I. 429 (Bannatyne MS.) Thay war in the est warld, As is heir breuely ourharld.

†**Overha·rry**, *v. Obs.* [OVER- 9, 25.]

1. *intr.* or *absol.* To pass over with devastation.

1600 R. C. *Fumée's Hist. Hungary* 22 Though the enemies should ouerharrie from Mohacz vnto Poson.

2. *trans.* To harry or worry beyond measure.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1895) II. 74 His army was continually turmoyled and overharried. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 167 The English over-harried with the former long Troubles..submitted willingly to his Power.

O·ver-ha·rsh, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too harsh. So **O·ver-ha·rshly** *adv.*; **O·ver-ha·rshness.**

a 1639 WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 141 Good people are apt to be overharsh to them that wrong them. *Ibid.* xx. 203 Overharshnesse towards others for faults which we finde in them. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xvi. (1713) 136 That they be not over-harshly censorious. 1867 TROLLOPE *Claverings* xxxv, He took..a delight in being thus over-harsh in his harshness to her.

O·ver-ha·ste, *sb.* [OVER- 29 b.] Too great haste, excessive haste.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 972 But if drerines Or over-hast our bothe labour shend. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 525 We would not have [readers]..account it strange or thinke that it is an over-haste. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xii. 89, I escaped with a wounded hand, caused by over-haste.

So **O·ver-ha·ste** *v.*; **O·ver-ha·sten** *v.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 335 Yit sit it wel that thou eschuie That thou the Court noght overhaste. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* To Rdr., If I had not been overhastened in the businesse. 1895 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 5/7 Not to overhasten matters.

O·ver-ha·sty, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too hasty; rash, precipitate.

[*c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 111 Be noght ouer hasty yn þi werkys.] 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* XXXVII. 28 Least any man should bee overhastie and swift in judgment. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 57 Our o're-hasty Marriage. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 254 The safest way is not to be ouer-hasty to burie women..for some haue beene knowne so long after their supposed deaths to reuiue. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 288 The Fallacy of over-hasty generalization is very frequent.

So **O·ver-ha·stily** *adv.*; **O·ver-ha·stiness.**

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 144 Whan þou etyst ouer-hastely, as it were an hownd. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lv. 23 The vyce of over-hastynesse cannot otherwyse bee corrected. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron., Hist. Eng.* VIII. xi. *heading*, Manie of the Normans pursuing the Englishe ouerhastilie procure their owne death. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. iii. 147 The defect of occasional over-hastiness. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* 522 When he over-hastily condemns it.

Over-haught, -haughty: see OVER- 28.

Overhaul (ōu·vərhǭ·l), *v.* [OVER- 5, 14.]

1. *Naut. trans.* To slacken (a rope) by pulling in the opposite direction to that in which it is drawn in hoisting; to release and separate the blocks of (a tackle) in this way.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 28 Hawle off your ley sheats, overhawle the ley bowlin, ease your mayne brases. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 158 Having so many times to stop, overhawl, and flit,..the work could not go on very speedily. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., A tackle when released is overhauled. To get a fresh purchase, ropes are overhauled. To reach an object, or take off strain, weather-braces are overhauled. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 61 Overhaul the bights down.

2. *Naut.* and *general.* To pull asunder for the purpose of examining in detail; to investigate or examine thoroughly (e.g. with a view to repairs, etc.). Cf. HAUL *v.* 1 b.

1705 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 63 To appoint any person to overhaul these papers and accounts. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 4 The People were generally employ'd in over-hauling the Rigging. *Ibid.* 89 To-day I over-haul'd the Powder, and told the Lieutenant that I had twenty-three half Barrels in Store. 1800 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 324 We have..decided in Senate on the motion for overhauling the editor of the Aurora. 1830 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 673 His own expressions of 'overhaul', for *investigate*, and 'attackable', are in the lowest style of colloquial slang. 1884 MRS. C. PRAED *Zèro* xiii, The drains..are being overhauled.

3. *Naut.* (rarely *transf.*) To overtake, come up with; to gain upon. See OVERHALE *v.* 4.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 266 The tide had overhauled us, and driven us to the eastward of our proper mooring-place. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xix, We shall fall in with plenty of boats and vessels if we coast it up to Palermo, and they may overhaul us. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., A ship overhauls another in chase when she evidently gains upon her. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 10/2 The empty carriages were..overhauled by a down fast goods train, which ran with great violence into the excursion train.

Hence **Overhau·ler**; **Overhau·ling** *vbl. sb.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Overhauling.* 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. xv. (Rtldg.) P 11 The most aggravating circumstance..was the overhauling of his accounts. 1860 TOMLINSON *Useful Arts, Textile Fabr., Paper* 12 The rags undergo another careful examination by women called overlookers, or over-haulers. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 21 Dec., The wholesale overhauling and threatened turning upside down of existing tariff conditions.

Overhaul (ōu·vərhǭl), *sb.* [f. prec.] The action, or an act, of overhauling; a thorough examination or scrutiny, esp. with a view to repairs.

1826 CAPT. B. HALL *Voy. Loo-Choo* I. i. 28 In the course of this overhaul, to which I most willingly submitted, they lighted on a pocket compass. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss., Overhaul*, the survey made by the Board of Trade inspector or other Government Official when a ship is about to undergo repairs.

†**O·ver-ha·ving**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. OVER- 28 + HAVING *ppl. a.*] Having or inclined to have too much; greedy, avaricious.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xxiii. § 5 No cause there was, why that which the clergy had should in any man's eye seem too much, unless God himself were thought to be of an over-having disposition.

Overhead (see below), *adv., sb., a.* Forms: see OVER and HEAD. [The phrase *over head* written as one word: see OVER- 31, 32, 33.]

A. *adv.* (ōuvərhe·d).

1. Above one's head; on high, aloft; up in the air or sky, *esp.* in or near the zenith; on the floor or story above. (See also HEAD *sb.* 37 a.)

1532 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 109 Tymber owerhedde, as rafters and lathes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 784 Over head the Moon Sits Arbitress, and neerer to the Earth Wheels her pale course. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Yyiv, It is..hung over-head in the..cabin. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* II. i. 49 Like the merle That sees a gled o'erhead.

b. So that the water or other surrounding substance is over one's head; so as to be completely submerged or immersed; also *fig.* (See OVER *prep.* 3; HEAD *sb.* 37 b, 39 b.)

1653 [see HEAD *sb.* 37 b]. 1706 *Refl. upon Ridicule* 110 Her Husband was over-head in Debt. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. VII. 69 [They thought] it indecent to plunge persons over-head in water. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. v. 20 This standing overhead within a grave Hath made me colder than an icicle.

†2. In each case, one with another, together. *Obs.* (Cf. Ger. *überhaupt.*) *esp.* b. Taken together, or one with another; reckoned per head. *Sc.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 30 Þæt ælc man ofer heafod sceolde cennan his gebyrde. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXV. 119 Sum tyme it fallez,..þat þe..childer wendez togyder in a company, and þaire men menged owerheued [*MS. Cott. Titus* her folk ben all medled in fere]. 1504–6 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* III. 89, xxvj elne carsay blew, rede, quhit and ȝallow;..ilk elne iiijs. viijd. our hede. 1547 in W. Hunter *Biggar & Ho. Fleming* XXIV. (1862) 312, xxxij score viij sheep, price of the piece overheid. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 516 The rent, over-head..was under 1s. 6d. per acre. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* I, Just a Scots pint overhead..and no man ever saw them the waur o't.

†3. Headlong, precipitately. *Obs.*

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 77 Quhat mischeif befallis them that runes owerheid to ony porpois witht out regaird or foirsight to god or man.

†B. *sb.* Old term of Fence: app. A blow over the head. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* (Laud MS.) 7385 Wel hij fiȝtten on þe pleyn Wiþ tresgat, wiþ rereмeyn Wiþ ouerheued & wiþ stook Aiþer on oþere þe swerd so shook.

C. *adj.* (ōu·vərhed).

1. Placed or situated overhead, or at some distance above the ground. (In mechanics also applied to driving mechanism placed above the object driven, or to a machine having such mechanism.)

1874 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.* II. 68 The bell and hopper are suspended from an overhead railroad track. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Overhead-gear*, driving-gear above the object driven...*Overhead Steam-engine*, an engine in which the cylinder is above the crank, the thrust motion being downward. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 160/2 A telephone company were the owners of certain overhead wires. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict., Overhead check*, same as *Overcheck.* 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Feb. 6/3 Efforts are being made to introduce overhead wire electric tramways into London and the suburbs.

2. Applicable to one with another; 'all-round'; general, average: see A. 2.

1891 *Law Times* XCII. 188/2 To give a fair overhead sample of the wheat. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 3/3 An overhead charge of so much per ton [for parcels] leaving Euston.

Over-heady: see OVER- 28.

†**Overhea·l**, *v. Obs.* [f. OVER- 8 + HEAL *v.*1] *trans.* To heal (a wound or sore) over the surface. Hence †**Overhea·ler** *Obs.*, one who or that which heals superficially.

1550 DR. SOMERSET in *Coverdale's Spir. Perle* Pref. (1588) A iv b, All Medicines of the soule..not hauing that clenser with them, be but ouerhealers. 1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Foure Serm. Songe Ezech.* Epist., Which so ouerheale the wound that it festreth and breaketh out afresh. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 265 When any wound or sore is ouer healed.

Overheap (ōuvərhī·p), *v.* [OVER- 25, 8. Cf. Ger. *überhäufen.*]

1. *trans.* To heap up or accumulate to excess.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. XXXV. 103 To restore all þinges, not only holy, but also abundantly & ouerhepid. 1830 PUSEY *Hist. Enquiry* II. 433 Its dicta classica (overheaped as they are) were published by Reineccius.

2. To overlay with a heap or large quantity; to load, charge, or fill to excess by or as by heaping.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Titus* 3 Yᵉ knowledge of trueth which among yᵉ Ethnikes was ouer heaped with the inuencions of mans wysedom. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 522 Ouer-heaped with honourable benefits. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart.* I. viii, Overheaped with shreds and tatters.

Overhear (ōuvərhĭə·ɹ), *v.* [OE. *oferhīeran*: see OVER- ? 5, 16, 15, 20.]

In OE. *oferhīeran* appears as (1)=hear (simply), (2)=not listen, disregard, disobey; the latter sense is found also with MHG. *überhæren* and MDu. *overhören*; Kilian has '*ouer-hooren* audire' (hear), mod.Du. *overhooren* hear, hear one his lessons, mod.G. *überhören* miss hearing, fail to hear or catch; also, hear (a lesson) through. Mod.Eng. *over hear* was app. a new combination in 16th c., meaning perhaps 'hear *over* or *beyond* the intended reach of the voice'; or, *in excess of* the usual degree': see quot. 1579–80 in sense 3.]

†1. *trans.* Not to hearken to; to disregard, disobey. (OE.)

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. x. § 3 Swa he ær..þara goda biscepum ofeɔhirde. *Ibid.* IV. xii. § 2 Hie..þurh his lare oferhierdon þæm godum.

†2. To hear; to hear through. *Obs.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. xii. § 4 And eac þæt se æþeling ægðer hæfde, ge his pleȝan ge his ȝewill, þonne he þara manna tintrego oferhierde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11332 (Cott.) For gladnes he gaf a cri þat all ouerherd þat stode him bi [*Gött.* ouer herde; *Tr., L.*, herde]. *c* 1325 *Childhood of Jesus* 443 His Maister schal beo Zacharie, þat him schal techen of clergie; Al ore lawe he hauez ouer herd, Of him he may beo wel i lered. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11004 Pantasilia the pride of Pirrus ouer herd.

3. To hear (speech or utterance) that is not intended to reach one's ears; to hear (a speaker) without his intention or knowledge.

1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* (Arb.) 117 He [Ld. Seymour before his execution] turnes me to the leuetenauntes seruaunte, and sayeth 'Byd my seruaunte spede the thynge that he wottes of'. Wel, the worde was ouer heard. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 658 Cato over-heard them, for indeed his hearing was very quick. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 130, I should blush..To be ore-heard. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 312, I fell into lamentations, till my Brother-in-law over-heard me. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 422 P 2 He whispered a Friend the other Day, so as to be overheard by a young Officer. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 310 The English government had agents in Rome whose business was to overhear conversations.

4. *nonce-use.* To hear told over, or over again.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 95, I stole into a neighbour thicket by, And ouer-heard, what you shall ouer-heare.

Hence **Overhea·rd** *ppl. a.*, **Overhea·ring** *vbl. sb.*; also **Overhea·rer**, one who overhears.

1652 LOVEDAY tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* II. 88 To avoid overhearers in a matter of that secrecy. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. v. (1863) 503 This is the third time..that I have appeared in the very equivocal character of an over-hearer. 1883 *Daily News* 25 Sept. 2/2 The overhearing [in telephones] ..is due to the fact that the electric current passing over one wire induces a similar current in its neighbour in a reverse direction.

Overheat (ōu·vərhī·t), *sb.* [OVER- 29.] Too great heat, excessive heat; overheated condition.

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 59 Colde sometimes kills them, sometimes ouer-heate. 1626 [see OVER-COLD *sb.*]. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Mar. 9/1 The cause of the fire is attributed to 'overheat of gas stove'.

b. *fig.* Excessive ardour, fervour, vehemence, etc. (cf. HEAT *sb.* 11).

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 379 The over-heat and boldnes of whose ill-guided manhood. 1756 MRS. F. BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 10. 72 An over-heat of temper. 1870 J. H. FRISWELL *Mod. Men of Lett.* iv. 85 This author has an overheat and vigorous fertility in his invention.

Overheat (ōu·vərhī·t), *v.* [OVER- 27; cf. Ger. *überheizen.*] *trans.* To heat too much, heat to excess, make too hot.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxiv. (1495) 281 The

leprouse pacyent shall beware of meetes..that ouerheetyth the blood. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxii. ix, Whose hart,..like wax oreheated, Doth melt away. 1657 *North's Plutarch, Add. Lives* (1676) 76 Fearing lest he should endanger his life by overheating himself. 1785 Mrs. ASTLEY *Let.* in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* Ser. II. III. 408 You will be discreet, and not overheat yourself in dancing. 1866 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 333 Furnaces overheated in casting Landseer's 'great lion'.

b. *fig.* To excite to excessive warmth of feeling, etc.

a 1667 COWLEY *Ode Ld. Broghill's Verses* v, When it were dangerous for me To be o'er-heat with praise! 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. 133 So storm'd the Prelate, with his Dream o'reheated.

Hence **Overhea·ted** *ppl. a.*; **Overhea·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 188 An overheating or boyling in the blood by reason of the hot humors. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 115 To give the over-heated Earth leave to cool it self. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* v. 183 Like children, with overheated imaginations. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Overheating-pipe*, a pipe through which steam is caused to pass in order to be superheated.

Overheave (ōuvərhī·v), *v.* [OE. had *oferhebban* (only in sense 'to pass over'); cf. OHG. *ubarheffan, -heven* to pass over, leave out, refl. to exalt oneself, Goth. (refl.) *ufarhafjan* to exalt oneself; f. OVER- ? 5 + HEAVE *v.* The mod. sense 4 (OVER- 21) has no connexion with the earlier senses.]

†**1.** *trans.* To pass over, neglect, omit. *Obs.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. viii. § 4 Ic wat geare, þæt ic his sceal her fela oferhebban [*præterire*]. *c* 924 *Laws of Edward* c. 8 (11) (Schmid) Gif hit hwa oferhebbe, bete swa we ær cwædon. 13.. *Body & Soul* 61 in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 341 The pore eoden al besyde For ever hem thou over-haf. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 245 Rightfulle dome he gaf on foles for þer misdede, No man be ouerhaf, bot alle þorgh lawe ȝede. *Ibid.* 296 Oure Kyng Sir Edward ouer litille he gaf, Tille his barons was hard, ouerhipped þam ouerhaf.

†**2.** (?) To overcome, conquer. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6911 A sykenes hym ouer haf. *c* 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13754 So harde strokes þe Bretons gaf, þe Romayns route al ouer-haf.

†**3.** To lift or raise above something else; to exalt. *Obs.* [OVER I (*b*).]

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxi[i]. 16 Over-hoven sal be Over Yban his fruyte.

4. *refl.* To overstrain oneself in heaving or lifting.

1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 502 A Hernia..which was..increased ..by overheaving himself, in carrying water.

O·ver-hea·vy, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too heavy; of excessive weight. So **O·ver-hea·viness.**

[1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit W.* 165 [It] wes berdin our hevy. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 993 If they be not ouer heauy they may beare theim home, and those that be to heauy..tye ropes to theyr tailes and draw them home.] 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. XXV. § 1. 308 King Ethelred ..set his seeming ouer-heauy Crowne vpon his Nephew Kenreds head. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 417 The reformation of the ouerheauinesse of our pound weight Troy in the Tower. 1657 [see OVER-HOT].

Overheghere, -heȝere: see OVER-HIGH.

O·ver-hei·ght, *sb. rare.* [OVER- 29.] Excessive height. Also †**O·ver-hei·ght** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 22 b], *trans.* to surpass in height, *fig.* to excel; **O·ver-hei·ghten** *v.* [OVER- 22, 27], † a. = prec. (*obs.*); b. to heighten too much.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. XI. (1623) 263 The greatnesse of his Port, that much in her eyes ouer-heighted her husbands. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 411 So Agamemnon Jove that day made overheighten clear That heaven-bright army. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 63 Subterraneous Damps do sometimes..grow to that over-height of fermentation, that they fire of themselves. *Mod.* Such expressions do not merely heighten the effect, they over-heighten it.

Over-heinous: see OVER- 28.

†**Overhe·ld,** *v.* [f. OVER- 3, 6 + HIELD *v.*]

1. *intr.* To bend, slope, incline, or fall over.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 726 Full hiȝe þingis ouer-heldis to held oþer-quile [*Dubl. MS.* Tbe hyest thyng raþest heldes oþer while].

2. *trans.* To ponr over or across.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xlviii. 11 He restede in drestis, ne is ouerheld [1388 sched out] fro vessel in to vessel.

Overheld, pa. t. and pple. of OVERHOLD.

†**Overhe·le,** *v. Obs.* Also *Sc.* **-heild.** [OE. *oferhelian* to cover over, conceal, f. *ofer-*, OVER- 8 + HELE *v.*, HEILD *v.*] *trans.* To cover over. Hence †**Overhe·ling** *vbl. sb.*

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* xliii. (1889) 144 Reaf..na to fægernysse ac for nedbehefe ufserhelincge. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 73 Min shamfastnesse .. ouer-heleð min bend ofte. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* III. (*Cock & Fox*) XXVIII. Ane fabill, ..ouerheillit with typis figurall. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iv. 17 Ane wode abuise ourheildis with his rank bewis.

Overhelm, -helped, etc.: see OVER-.

†**Overhe·nt,** *v. Obs.* [f. OVER- 14 + HENT *v.*] *trans.* To lay hold upon; to overtake.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9115 (Petyt MS.) When al were slayn þey mot ouerhent, To Wynchestre sire Vter went. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 18 But she so fast pursewd, that him she tooke..Als his faire Leman flying through a brooke She overhent. 1596 *Ibid.* V. x. 36 The hindmost in the gate he overhent. 1714 *Orig. Canto Spencer* XXV, When Phœbus..clears the Sky with Vapours overhent.

†**O·verhe·r, -herre.** *Obs.* [f. OVER- 2 b + HER *sb.*, lord.] Superior lord, overlord.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 29 Hare ouerherren witið ham.

Overhie (ōuvərhəi·), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. OVER- 22 (14), 4 + HIE *v.* to haste. (OE. had *oferhīgian* in sense 'overreach'.)]

1. *trans.* To overtake by hastening after. *Sc.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 737 Bot the kingis folk that..war Deliuer off fute, thaim gan our-hy. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arthur* xix, He prekut oute prestely, And aure-hiet him radly. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 145 Quhome tha ouirhyit into ony place, Tha dang thame dunn as dourlie as tha docht. 1634-5 MARY SPENCER *Evidence* in *Cal. State Papers*, She would run along after it to overtake it, and did overye it sometimes. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 182 Which of us should overhye the other in celerity. 1749 CROOKSHANK *Hist.* I. 395 (Jam.) At last one of the best mounted overhighed the postilion. 1834 HOGG in *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 276 Augus..with his long strides began to overhie Campbell.

b. To leave behind by hastening on. *rare.*

a 1621 FLETCHER *Wild-goose Chase* I. i. Within this eight hours I took leave of him, And over-hied him, having some slight business That forced me out o' th' way.

2. *intr.* To pass over swiftly (as time). *rare.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. 86 Nor yeet was mydnight overhyed, when that Palinurus, From bed nimblye fleeth.

O·ver-hi·gh, *a.* and *adv.* [OE. *oferhēah*: see OVER- 25, 28. Cf. MHG., Ger. *überhoch.*] Exceedingly high; too high (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a. *adj. a* 1000 *Runic Poem* 26 (Gr.) Æsc þ oferheah, eldum dyre. *c* 1200 ORMIN 12061, & tatt wass oferrheh & all Unnfele modinesse. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 188 And oft beswakkit with ane ourhie tyd. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXXIV. 541 To esteeme more the bookes that are darke by reason of their ouerhigh stile. 1642 LD. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 300 Things may be carried with an over-high hand. 1897 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 8/3 Before the sun was overhigh in the heavens.

b. *adv.* 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. LXXVI. § 5 Men ouerhigh exalted either in honor, or in power. 1627 DRAYTON *Miseries Q. Margt.* 70 Their Ambition looking ouerhie.

So †**Overhi·gher** (-heȝere *a.*, used to render L. *superior*; **Over-hi·ghly** *adv.*

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxxi. 21 What I saȝ me in the ȝate overheȝere. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* 596 Neither of these two Authors is ouer-highly commended of trustinesse.

†**Overhi·gh,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 27, 25; cf. MHG. *überhoehen.*] *trans.* a. To lift or raise too high. b. To exalt supremely (tr. L. *superexaltāre* Vulg.)

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 8 Þat scbe be noghte lyghtly ouer-heghede in the ayre of wynde. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 62 (*Benedicite*) Herie ȝe and overe-hiȝe ȝe him in al tyme..þat þing overhiȝip anoþir þing þat seiþ it passiþ alle oþere creaturis; and so overhiȝinge, propirly is lovynge proprid to God. *Ibid.* 66, etc.

Over-hill, *a.* and *adv.* [OVER- 32, 31.]

A. *adj.* (o·ver-hill). a. Situated or dwelling beyond a hill or hills. b. The route of which is across the hills. **B.** *adv.* (over-hi·ll). Over the hill.

1765 H. TIMBERLAKE *Mem.* Title-p., Illustrated with an Accurate Map of their Over-hill Settlement. 1895 J. WINSOR *Mississ. Basin* 183 To prepare the way for a revival of this over-hill trade. 1901 *Dundee Advert.* 7 June 4 This ridge divides the underhill and the overhill men. Overhill, to the south, they raise corn and sheep; underhill, to the north, they are graziers and dairy folk.

†**Overhi·ll,** *v. Obs.* [f. OVER- 8 + HILL *v.*1] *trans.* To cover over, cover up; = OVERHELE *v.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xliii. 16 Schenschipe of mi face overhild me ai. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 460 Overhille the flesshe with the syrippe. 1553 BALE *Gardiner's De vera Obed.* G vj b, He..thinketh he lyeth closely in couert, as though his sides were overhilled. 1608 B. JONSON *Masque Beauty*, Thy haire, thy beard..ore-hil'd with snow.

†**Overhi·p,** *v. Obs.* [f. OVER- 5 + HIP *v.*1 Cf. MHG. *überhüpfen.*] *trans.* To hop over; always *fig.* to pass over, pass by, omit, miss, 'skip'.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 64 For Mayster Wace þe Latyn alle rymes, þat Pers ouerhippis many tymes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 372/2 Ovyr hyppyn, or ouer skyppyn, ..*omitto*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 154 The thre first bukis he hes ourhippit quyte. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* V. XIV. 189 Excellent men..whom to passe by and ouerhip, they thought the people would have bene ashamed. 1608 T. HUYTON *2nd Pt. Def. Ministers' Reas. Ref. Subscr.* 65 When they come to the genealogies in S. Matthew & S. Luke, overhipp the places, pretending they are a ranck of hard words.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

c 1300 in *Langtoft's Chron.* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 303 For he haves overhippede, hise tipet is typpede, hise tabard es tome. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 379 Wher-fore I am afered of folke of holikirke, Lest þei ouerhuppen as other don in offices & in houres. 1483 CAXTON *Quatnor Serm.* (Roxb.) 21 They must also in the quere red and synge wyth ..deuocion of soule, not ouerhippyng ne momblyng.

Overhip, *adv.*: see OVER- 31.

O·ver-hi·t, *v.* [OVER- 27, 13.] *trans.* a. To 'hit' or affect unduly (with adversity, etc.). b. To hit beyond the mark aimed at; to go beyond instead of exactly hitting.

1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 173 The Captain..being over-hit with bets, rushed into the presence of his Creator. 1868 BROWNING *Agamemnon* 796 How ought I revere thee, —nor yet overhitting Nor yet underbending the grace that is fitting?

Overhohe, variant of OVERHOW, *Obs.*

†**Overho·ld,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OE. had *oferhealdan* to hold over, delay to do, neglect; but the 17th c. senses were new formations.]

1. *trans.* To over-estimate; to hold at too high a rate. [OVER- 27.]

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 142 If he ouerhold his price so much, Weele none of him.

2. To hold back, withhold, restrain. (Cf. OFHOLD.)

1627 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 258 It was God that over-held him from doing it.

Over-hollow to **Over-honour:** see OVER-.

†**O·verhope,** *sb. Obs.* [OVER- 29.] Too great hope or confidence; presumption.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6289 (Petyt MS.) Bot his ouerhope [*v. r.* ouerwenyng] gan faille. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 10 Ne we sall noghte com so ferre in-to ouerhope for to trayste so mekill in Goddes gudnes þat we sall hope to haue þat blysse with-owttene gude dedys. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 85 Oon is presumpcyoun, þat is, ouyr-hope.

†**Overho·pe,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 25.] To hope exceedingly: rendering L. *supersperāre.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxviii. 43 For in þi domes over-huped I ai. 1382 WYCLIF *Ibid.*, For in thi domes I ouer hopide. *a* 1669 TRAPP in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 74 The Vulgate rendereth it *supersperavi*, I have over-hoped.

Over-hopped: see OVER- 28 d.

O·ver-ho·t, *a.* [OVER- 25, 28.] Excessively hot; too hot.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 402 Another seyde the fir was ouer hoot [*v. r.* ouerhoot]. 1575 TURBERV. *Faukconrie* 295 Make it in manner redde whote in the fire, but yet not ouerwhote: (for yron is very violent if it be too much hete. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 19 2 The over-hot, or Torrid Zone, is betwixt the two Tropicks. 1657 *Divine Lover* 166 Cloths..ouer heauy, & ouerhott for the summer. *Mod.* The greenhouse is over-hot.

Overhours: see OVER- 19.

Overhouse (ōuvərhaus), *a.* [f. OVER *prep.*, OVER- 32 + HOUSE *sb.*] Passing over and supported by the roofs of houses (instead of posts): said of telegraph or telephone wires.

1859 *Town Talk* 26 Mar. 566 2 The completion of the overhouse line of telegraph uniting her Majesty's Printing Office, Fleet Street, and the..House of Lords. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 226 In large towns, where it becomes impossible to plant poles for the support of the wires, overhouse telegraphs are had recourse to.

Over-housed (ōuvərhaurzd'). *ppl. a.* [f. OVER- 28 d + HOUSED *ppl. a.*1] Having house accommodation in excess of one's requirements or means.

1887 *Spectator* 5 Mar. 318/2 A doctor is always overhoused from professional necessities. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* I. 15 The rural clergy..too many of them find themselves quite overhoused.

†**Overho·ve,** *v. Obs.* [f. OVER- 1 + HOVE *v.*1] *trans.* To hover or float over or above.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 201 Þat is þe Riccheste reame þat Reyn ouer houeþ! 1377 *Ibid.* B. XVIII. 169 What þis liȝte hymeneth, þat ouer-houeth helle þus. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 974 Whenne other seen derke cloudis ouerhowue.

Overhoven, obs. pa. pple. of OVERHEAVE.

Overhover, *v.*: see OVER- 1.

†**Overhow·,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *oferhogian*, f. *ofer-*, OVER- 7 + *hogian*, HOW *v.*1 to think, consider: cf. OHG. *ubarhugen*, Goth. *ufarhugjan* to despise.] *trans.* To despise, disdain.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* VII. § 2 Oferhega hi and adrif hi fram ðe. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 49 Se þe Godes bebod oferhogaþ. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 445 in *O. E. Misc.* 128 Þanne deþ hit sone þat þe bi þ vnyqueme Ofer-howeþ þin ibod. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1406 An over-hoheþ þanne lasse.

Over-humanize: see OVER- 27.

Overhung (stress variable), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of OVERHANG *v.*]

1. Placed so as to project or jut out above.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4400/4 Taken out of the Stable... a bay Nag.., his fore Teeth a little over-hung.

2. Having something (as a cloud, darkness, etc.) hanging over it.

1845 *P. Parley's Ann.* VI. 280 The dark overhung streets.

3. Suspended or supported from above.

1887 D. A. LOW *Machine Draw.* (1892) 43 A wrought-iron overhung crank. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Door, Overhung door*, a door supported from above, as in some forms of sliding barn- and car-doors.

4. [OVER- 18.] That has been hung too long (see HANG *v.* 1 b).

1895 *Punch* 11 May 222/3 An over-hung hare.

Over-hurl to **-importation:** see OVER-.

†**Over-increase.** *Obs.* [OVER- 5, 19.] A surplus, an overplus.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 27 He .. made Colony of it (as a place to send the over-increase of Rome unto). 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXII. i. 809 To cause all the treasure taken out of the temple of Proserpina, to bee restored thither againe, with an ouer-encrease to make satisfaction.

O·ver-indu·lge, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To indulge too much or to excess. Also *intr.* for *refl.* So **O·ver-indu·lged** *ppl. a.*

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 228, I shall .. teaze him like any over-indulged wife. 1759 SARAH FIELDING *C'tess of Dellwyn* II. 29 Their own over-indulged Imaginations. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 175 The character.. over-indulges its own early habit of estranged contemplation. 1898 *Voice* (N. Y.) 24 Feb. 4/2 To tempt and induce young men to over-indulge in strong drink.

O·ver-indu·lgence. [OVER- 29.] Excessive indulgence. So †**Over-indu·lgency**; also **Over-indu·lgent** *a.*, too indulgent; indulging too much (*in* something).

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* li. 516 Sleepe not lazily in an over-indulgency to these affections. 1853 MOODIE *Life Clearings* 13 They may spoil your children by over-indulgence. 1870 J. ORTON *Andes & Amazons* II. xlv. (1876) 618 Over-indulgence in stimulating food is a fruitful source of disease. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 90 The former of these patients was over-indulgent in tea.

Over-inflation to **-influence**: see OVER-.

O·ver-info·rm, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To inform, actuate, or animate to excess. So **Over-info·rmed** *ppl. a.*

1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* I. 158 A fiery soul, which.., o'er-informed the tenement of clay. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Congreve* Wks. III. 159 Wit so exuberant, that it o'er-informs its tenement. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 184 Shakespeare's temptation is..to make a passion over-inform its tenement of words. 1899 *Daily News* 5 July 9/3 A rest..for over-strained nerves, over-worked brains, and over-informed minds.

Over-ink to **-intensity**: see OVER-.

†**Over-inspe·ction.** *Obs.* [OVER- 1.] Overlooking.

1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* vi. § 14. 94 The Students when writing private letters, were used to cover them with their other hand to prevent over-inspection.

†**Over-intrea·t,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 11, 10.] *trans.* a. To prevail upon by entreaties (*to do* something); to over-persuade. b. To persuade to come over.

a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 81 Either over-intreated, or by threatenings overborne, to doe some evill thing at a superiours motion. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* viii. § 19 They have at the first been over-intreated to take a cup, after that another. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Bedfordshire* (1662) 117 John Coles Esquire of Somerset-shire over-intreated him into the western parts.

Over-issue (ō·vərɪ·ʃɪu, -ɪ·sɪu), *sb.* [OVER- 29.] An issue in excess: see next.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* III. 252 A general depreciation of the currency, by a universal over-issue of notes. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 63 When, through the over-issue of paper money, a general rise of prices ensues, the price of gold, as measured by paper money, rises with the rest. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 280/2 The personal liability of the five directors upon an over-issue of debenture stock.

O·ver-i·ssue, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To issue in excess; e. g. to issue legal tender notes, stocks, shares, or debentures of a joint-stock company, beyond the amount authorized by law or by the articles of association; to issue any notes in excess of the issuer's ability to pay them on demand. Also to print or 'issue' postage-stamps beyond the needs of the postal service.

1837 CALHOUN *Wks.* III. 64 The banks had over-issued, it is true, but their over-issues were to the Government. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* ii. 41 The bank directors ought not to over-issue notes.

Over-itch to **Over-jaded**: see OVER-.

O·ver-joy', *sb.* [OVER- 29.] Excess of joy, too great joy. So **O·ver-joy·ful** *a.*, too joyful; **O·ver-joy·ous** *a.*, too joyous.

[1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. i. 31 Termes, such as my wit affoords, And ouer ioy of heart doth minister.] *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 299 The over-joy of that reconvered mee. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 196 Overjoyfull. 1791 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Aug., Tears shed ..all for over-joy. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 47 Born To make my father sadder, and myself Not overjoyous. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxii. 11 One who died at the foot of the scaffold of overjoy at the receipt of his monarch's pardon.

Overjoy (ō·vəɹ|dʒoi'), *v.* [OVER- 1(*c*), 25, 27, 21.]

†**1.** To rejoice over (rendering L. *supergaudēre*).

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxxiv. [xxxv.] 19 Ouerioye not to me that enemyen to me wickeli [*Vulg.* Non supergaudeant mihi].

2. *trans.* To fill with extreme joy; to transport with joy or gladness. (Now chiefly in *pa. pple.*)

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxiii 1 Prosperitie maketh many so drunken, that they..overjoy themselves. 1678 SHADWELL *Timon* II. Wks. 1720 II. 320 You over-joy me with your presence! 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 527 I..should be overjoyed to lend him a helping hand. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xii, I..have been perfectly charmed and overjoyed to-day, to find you just the same as ever.

b. *intr.* To rejoice too much.

1720 BOSTON *Fourf. State* (1797) 208 We are apt to overjoy.

†**3.** To overcome or overwhelm with joy. *Obs.*

1631 BP. WEBBE *Quietn.* (1657) 32 We shall..be so far master over our passions as not to overjoy our grief, nor overgrieve our joyes.

Hence **Overjoy·ed** *ppl. a.*, whence **Overjoy·ed-ness.**

1634 B. JONSON *Love's Welc. Bolsover*, The overjoyed master of the house. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* v. 4 His overjoyednesse, his transports, and extasies, at the sight of that beauty. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xiii. (1840) 223 The poor overjoyed men were in haste to go back.

Over-judging, -judicious: see OVER-.

Overju·mp, *v.* [OVER- 5, 26, 23.]

1. *trans.* and *intr.* To jump over; *fig.* to pass over; to transcend.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. *Decay* 798 A stiff-throw'n Bowl, which running down a Hill, Meets in the way some stub, ..but instantly it hops, It over-jumps. *a* 1634 MARSTON (Webster 1864), We can not so lightly overjump his death. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 233 If there be gods, or if there be not, overjumps my ken.

2. *trans.* To jump too far over. b. *refl.* To jump too far for one's strength.

1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 72 She [a mare] was prone to overjump herself when she didn't run through them [fences]. 1894 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 2/6 If he has a fault it is a tendency to overjump his fences.

Over-just, -jutting, etc.: see OVER-.

O·ver-kee·p, *v.* [OVER- 27, 18.] *trans.* a. To keep or observe too strictly. b. To keep too long. Hence **O·ver-ke·pt** *ppl. a.*

1608 BP. HALL *Pharisaism* Wks. (1627) 410 God would haue a Sabbath kept: they ouer-keepe it. 1679 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries* (1881) II. 265 It [flesh] was good for nothing being over-kept. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 258 If birds are overkept their legs will be dry. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* xli, An over-kept haunch of venison.

O·ver-ki·nd, *a.* [OVER- 25, 28.] Excessively kind, too kind. So **O·ver-ki·ndly** *adv.*; **O·ver-ki·ndness**, excessive kindness, too great kindness.

1476 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 153 They leybe to me onkyndenesse ffor ovyrkyndenesse. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 302. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 61 How subject the people are to take over kindly, upon the actions performed for their good by great men. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. i. 23 Sicilia cannot shew himselfe ouer-kind to Bohemia. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 9, I love them, 'not wisely, but too well', and kill them with over-kindness. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 38 To such, Miss Keturah was often over-kind.

O·ver-king, o·verking. *Hist.* [OVER- 2 b.] A superior king; a king who is the superior of other rulers having the title of king.

c 1200 ORMIN 6906 Onnæn hiss aghenn oferrking Itt birrde himm wel abiggenn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11194 To mak knaulage wit sum-thing Til sir august, pair ouer-king. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 516 His brother Gorm quarrelled with their King or 'Over-king'. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 8. 433 The King of Connaught, who was recognized as overking of the island by the rest of the tribes. 1885 FREEMAN *Ælfred* in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* I. 160/2 The over-king at Winchester [Ælfred] understood the position of the over-king at Mykênê [Agamemnôn] so much better [etc.].

Over-knavery, etc.: see OVER-.

O·ver-knee, *a.* [OVER- 32.] Reaching above the knee.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. i, High over-knee military boots. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 28 There are ten distinct parts in a full-sized over-knee stocking. 1895 *Century Mag.* Aug. 573/2 Ample over-knee boots.

O·ver-know', *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To know or recognize too much.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xiv. (1840) 140 His humility was admirable; as being neither ignorant of his greatness, nor over-knowing it.

So **O·ver-know·ing** *ppl. a.*, too knowing.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Gt. Impostor* (R.) The heart of man is wholly set upon cozenage; the understanding over-knowing, mis-knowing, dissembling.

O·ver-la·bour, *sb.* [OVER- 29.]

†**1.** *Rhet.* Excessive elaboration in literary style, loading with too much detail (rendering Gr. *περιεργία*; cf. L. *curiositas*).

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 265 The Greekes call it *Periergia*, we call it ouer-labor, iumpe with the originall.

2. Excessive labour or toil.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* 147 The weariness of over-labour.

Over-labour (-lē·bəɹ), *v.* [See below.]

1. *trans.* To overwork; to overcome, fatigue, or harass with excessive labour; to overburden. [OVER- 21 (?), 23, 27.]

1530 PALSGR. 648/2, I overlabour, *je me surlabeure*, .. he overlaboured hym selfe yesterday. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Germanie* i.L (1622) 262 It is a rare matter to beat their slaues, or ouer-labour or emprison them. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1327 With shackles tir'd, And over-labour'd at thir publick Mill. *a* 1718 PENN *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 848 If any Point over-labours thy Mind, divert and relieve it, by some other Subject. 1803 J. KENNY *Society* 11 Those careful thoughts that oft O'er labour Reason to untimely ruin. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* xiv. (1848) I. 205 Those who cannot wait on God daily, because they are so over-laboured in doing the nothingnesses of society.

2. To labour excessively at, take too great pains with; to elaborate to excess. [OVER- 27.]

1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 29 Nature in them seemeth to be ouerlaboured with arte. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 304 Over-labouring a point of this kind, has the direct contrary effect from what we wish. 1823 *Examiner* 673/2 Earl Grey does not..over-labour a part of a subject.

†**3.** To surpass in labour. *Obs.* [OVER- 22.]

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 67 The good stond horse will euer beate and ouerlabour the good Gelding.

†**4.** ? To belabour. *Obs.* [OVER- 8 (?).]

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 373 These Sauages..ouer-laboured vs with Bastinadoes.

Hence **Over-la·boured** *ppl. a.*, **-la·bouring** *vbl. sb.*

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 123 The wearied and ouerlaboured were seconded by fresh supplies. 1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 174 Covetousnesse..canseth niggardly house-keeping, and over-labouring of servants. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jew.* lxxv. (1789) 263 My midnight lamp, and my o'er-labour'd head. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* xiv. (1848) I. 205 The poor working man wrings a scant livelihood out of an over-laboured week.

Overlace: see OVER- 8.

Overla·de, *v.* [f. OVER- + LADE *v.* In sense 2 = OHG. *ubarhladan*, Ger. *überladen*.]

†**1.** *trans.* To lade or draw water out of. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 368 Pot þet walleð swuðe, nule he beon ouerladen, oðer kold water iworpen þerinne and brondes wiðdrawene?

2. *trans.* To load with too heavy a burden, to overload; to overburden. [OVER- 21, 27.]

(Chiefly in pa. pple. *overladen*, in ME. *-lade*, in 16-17th. c. also *-laded*.)

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 621 *Cleopatras*, Men may ouerlade a schip or barge. ? *a* 1412 LYDG. *Two Merchants* 610 And yiff a tre with frut be ovirlade..Both braunche and bough wol enclyne and fade. 1531 TINDALE *Exp. 1 John* (1537) 27 The byshoppes..solde theyr penaunce to the riche, and ouerladed the poore. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1969/1 One of the kings ships..was drowned in the middest of the haven, by reason that she was overladen with ordinance. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1664) 44 Their fleece taken from them lest it overlade them, and grow too heavy. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. 806 Since friend Betwixt us two, forsooth, must be a word So heavily overladen.

Hence **Overla·den** *ppl. a.*; **Overla·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxxi. 263 He was vnweldly by reason of ouer ladynge of flesshe. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. vi-vii. 209 Will you like an overladen Tree, be propt up with a fork? 1811 *Two Rep. Thames Navig.* 28 To prevent the overlading of barges. 1866 RUSKIN *Crown Wild Olive* iv. (1898) 195 Help up the overladen horses.

Overlaid, *ppl. a.*: see under OVERLAY *v.*

†**O·verlaik.** *Obs.* Also-layke,-lake. [f. OVER *adv.* + -LAIK.] The fact or quality of being over; superiority.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1861 To olle ay on his vndireling for ouer-laike [*v. r.* ouerlayke] a quyle. *Ibid.* 3101 Þinke þat allanely of god þis ouirlaike [*v. r.* ouerlake] þou haues.

Overlair, obs. form of OVERLAYER.

O·verla·nd, *sb. local.* Land held by a particular tenure in the west of England: see quots.

1769 *Eng. Displayed* 44/2 The tenures are copyhold-lands, over-lands, and reve-lands. Over-lands are subject to fines, but not to heriots, suits and service. 1801 *Enclosure Commissioners of Cheddar Moor* (E. D. D.), By Overlands or Overland Tenements are to be understood all lands whether open or inclosed, which do not, nor at any time heretofore did belong to auster, or ancient tenements, and for which no right of common in the moors or on the hill have been allowed. 1885 T. S. HOLMES *Hist. Wookey* ii. 53 Overland ..I rather think that under that head was included such villein holdings as fell into the hands of the lord by way of escheat from time to time. These..would after a time be regranted to other villeins. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Overland*, ..land having no farm-house upon it... Any piece of land let without farm buildings is called 'a overland'. 1894 *Tablet* 16 June 942 Lord Bute..inherited certain ancient feudal overlands in Glamorganshire.

attrib. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. Eng.* I. Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Overland farm*, ..a parcel of land, without a house to it. 1817 *Trewman's Exeter Flying-post* 7 Aug. 4 To be let.. an Overland Tenement.

O·verla·nd, over land, *adv.* [Properly two words, OVER *prep.* and LAND *sb.*: often hyphened or written as one.] Over or across land; by land (as opposed to 'by sea'). † In Langland: 'over the country'.

[1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* v. 258 Þat *Penitencia* his pike schulde polissche newe, And lepe with him ouerlond al his lyf tyme. 1393 *Ibid.* C. x. 159 Lolleres lyuyng in sleuthe and ouer londe [*v. r.* ouerlond] strykers.] 1589 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) App. 317 None of the Companies servauntes shuld be suffered to goe overland with letters. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v. 8, I desire..A Conduct ouer Land, to Milford-Hauen. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 29 Oct., That De Ruyter is come overland home. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 165 The account sent over land by Pizarro. 1786 LD. CORNWALLIS in *Corresp.* 28 Dec. (Y.) The packet that was coming to us overland..was cut off by the wild Arabs between Aleppo and Bussora. 1792 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 452 Observations on the Passage from India, commonly called Over Land. *Note.* This expression, though extremely incorrect, is warranted by general use. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 61 The traffic being overland by way of Malacca. 1889 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xii, I'll go back overland.

Overland (ō·vəɹlænd), *a.* [Attrib. use of prec. with change of stress: see OVER- 32.] Proceeding or lying over or across land; performed by land; for or connected with a journey over land.

Overland route, a route entirely or partly by land, as opposed to an alternative route by sea; *spec.* (1) the route to India by the Mediterranean, 'which in former days involved usually a land journey from Antioch or thereabouts to the Persian Gulf' (Yule s. v.), but of which in later times the Isthmus of Suez was the only overland part left; (2) in America, any route westward from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean across the continent.

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Acc. Bks.* 51/1 The present establishment for the conveyance of over-land dispatches. 1803 CASTLEREAGH in *Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 581 You will probably hear from me, by an overland express. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* (1858) I. xxi. 75 [In 1822] I travelled ..in Arab vessels, by what was nevertheless called the Overland route, from Bombay to Alexandria. 1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Addr. Brit. Assoc.*, That country [India] may be reached by the overland route in less than a month.

Overla·nd, *v. Australia.* [f. OVERLAND *adv.*] a. *intr.* To go overland from one colony or part of Australia to another. b. *trans.* To drive (stock) overland from one market to another.

1873 RANKEN *Domin. Australia* xiii. (1874) 232 Herds used to be taken from New South Wales to South Australia across..the deserts of Riverina. That used to be called 'overlanding'. 1885 MRS. C. PRAED *Head Station* (new ed.) 116, I can't imagine you overlanding cattle! 1900 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 3/1 He has gone exploring from South Australia to the Carpentaria, overlanding.

†**O·verla·nder**[1]. *Obs.* [app. a. Du. *Overlander* = Ger. *Oberländer*, i. e. a dweller in the *Oberland* or upper country.] A dweller in the uplands of a country, a highlander; *spec.* one dwelling in the higher lands of Germany, as opposed to a Netherlander or Low German.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 17 King Maximiliaen assembled a company of Almaynes and Overlanders. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. iv. 38 Two countreies there ware of that name [Ethiope], Ouerlanders, and Netherlanders. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* x. (1628) 315 The Germans or ouerlanders.

Overla·nder[2]. *Australia.* [f. OVERLAND *v.*] One who journeyed overland from one Australian colony or capital to another (*obs.* exc. *Hist.*); *spec.* one taking cattle from one colony to another or over a long distance.

1843 W. PRIDDEN *Australia* 335 (Morris) The class of men called Overlanders must not be omitted. Their occupation is to convey stock from market to market, and from one colony to another. 1848 C. STURT *Centr. Australia* I. 45 Conflicts between the natives and overlanders. 1877 M. CLARKE *Sch. Hist. Australia* 60 An expedition was planned with the purpose of reaching Western Port. Thus began the *First Overlanders. attrib.* 1889 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xii, Puts 'em in mind of Hawdon and Evelyn Sturt in the old overlander days.

Overlap (ōuvəlæp), *sb.* [f. OVERLAP *v.*] An occurrence or instance of overlapping; a partial superposition or coincidence; the part or place at which one edge or thing overlaps another; *spec.* in *Geol.* (see next, 3).

1813 S. SMITH *Agric. Surv. Galloway* 85 (Jam.) When the stones are small, the dykes should be proportionally narrowed, to make the two sides connect more firmly, and afford more overlaps. 1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. II. 298 The nails ..are driven through the overlap of both sheets at a time. 1857 JUKES *Stud. Man. Geol.* vii. 262 Overlap may take place in a perfectly continuous series, merely proving the fact of a depression of the area contemporaneously with that deposition. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* i. 4 What we may term the overlap of history [on archæology].

b. *attrib. Overlap joint*, a joint in which one edge overlaps the other, instead of merely butting against it.

Overlap (ōuvəlæ·p), *v.* Also 8-lop. [f. OVER- 8 + LAP *v.*[2] (cf. esp. sense 7, *lap over*). In sense 4 partly at least from LAP *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To lap over; to lie or be situated so as partly to extend over and cover part of (something else); to overlie partially. Also *fig.* To extend over part of the (non-physical) territory, period, etc., occupied by (another thing); to coincide partly with.

1726 A. MUNRO *Anat. Bones* II. 74 An Infant, one of whose *Ossa parietalia* overloped the other. *Ibid.* (1782) 82 These cells..are overlopped by the maxillary bones. 1813 S. SMITH *Agric. Surv. Galloway* 88 (Jam.) It is essential ..that the stones frequently overlap one another. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 323 Ganoids in which the scales are rounded and overlap one another. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* v. (1890) 159 Their lives overlapped each other considerably. *Mod.* The lead overlaps the uppermost row of slates.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*, usually in reciprocal sense.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 285 In the Pyrenees, they sometimes overlap. 1886 STUBBS *Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* xiii. 296 Three conjoint systems of jurisprudence ..overlapping.

c. *trans.* in causal sense.

1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 149 As a brazier would overlap the edge of a tin pipe, for boys to blow peas with.

†d. *Fencing.* (*absol.*) ? To cross one's own blade over one's adversary's. *Obs.*

1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* 71 When you overlapp, do it with the broad side of your blade, and not with the Edge.

2. To cover and extend beyond (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xvi. § 4. 301 The upper bill of the parrot is so much hooked, and so much overlaps the lower, that [etc.]. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 175 The plantigrade base of support overlapped by long hair heightens the resemblance. 1875 J. F. CLARKE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 48 A demand which continually overlapped the supply. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* I. xxiv. 246 He perceived the enemy overlapped and covered by his mighty host.

3. *Geol.* Said of a newer formation which extends beyond the area or edge of the older one on which it mainly rests, and thus partly overlies a still older one below that. *trans.* with either of the lower formations as obj. (= sense 1 or 2), or *absol.*

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* 265 The great European sheet of chalk and green sand, produced at the cretaceous epoch..overlapped a great variety of pre-existing rocks from the gneiss of Sweden to the Wealden deposits of south-eastern England inclusive. 1871 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* v. 72 *Overlapping strata.*—Strata are said to overlap, when the upper bed extends beyond the limits of a lower one. 1885 *Ibid.* v. 69 Sediment spread over a region of subsidence has the area of deposit gradually increased, and the newest formed strata will overlap the next below them.

4. To 'lap' or ripple over (see LAP *v.*[1] 4, 5).

1853 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* xxxiv. (1878) 581 It has been so largely overlapped and worn away by succeeding waves of Celtic invasion. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* lxxxi. 24 No lift of ripple to o'erlap Keel, much less, prow.

Hence **Overla·pping** *ppl. a.*

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* I. i. 37 Overlapping stones cut into the semblance of an arched form. 1869 GILLMORE *Reptiles & Birds* i. 7 The surface of the body is..smoothly covered with overlapping scales. 1871 [see 3 above].

Overla·pping, *vbl. sb.* [f. OVERLAP *v.* + -ING[1].] The action or condition expressed by the verb OVERLAP; partial overlying or coincidence. In *Fencing* (quot. 1692): see OVERLAP *v.* 1 d.

1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* 71 If he slipp my overlapping, I..make use of Binding. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xvi. § 4. 302 This hook and overlapping of the bill could not be spared, for it forms the very instrument by which the bird climbs. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* I. i. 3 One of the periods where an overlapping of styles must be looked for. 1872 *Spectator* 5 Oct. 1264 The foldings and overlappings of strata in mountainous regions.

b. *concr.* A part that overlaps.

1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* xxi. 269 His body-armour was somewhat clumsily made,.. the overlappings in the lower part had more play than necessary.

Overlard (ōuvəlā·rd), *v.* [f. OVER- 8 + LARD *v.*] *trans.* To lard over, smear over; to interlard or garnish copiously or to excess.

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 235 So completely had the bard .. been overlarded with panegyric. 1862 T. C. GRATTAN *Beaten Paths* II. 147 We have not that overlarding with quotations [etc.] which form the staple of ordinary authorship.

O·ver-la·rge, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too large; of excessive magnitude or extent; excessive.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 373/2 Whoso do interprete his necessitie ouer large, or differre [etc.]. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. (1577) D iij, This is overlarge a scope of matters. 1647 DIGGS *Unlawf. Taking Arms* ii. 47 This immunity is overlarge by our owne confession. 1890 *Spectator* 31 May, A big shop, an over-large estate.

So **O·ver-la·rgely** *adv.*; **O·ver-la·rgeness.**

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 81 To be parciall of my pen, and to do that I did not ouer largely. 1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 89 He will not let us keep ourselves on hand over-largely. 1725 CHEYNE *Health* ii. § 1 Viscidity in the Juices, or the over-largeness of their constituent particles.

Overla·sh, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. OVER- 12 + LASH *v.*[1]] *intr.* To 'lash out' excessively (see LASH *v.*[1] 5); to break out into excess (in conduct, or *esp.* in language); to go beyond bounds, be extravagant: to exaggerate. Cf. OUTLASH.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 143/1 The worde.. signifieth moderation and gravitie, as when men doe not overlashe and give them selves to all wickednesse. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 257 Who..thinks,..in this reckoning, he did overlash. 1701 J. SAGE *Vind. Cyprianic Age* Wks. 1847 II. 50 The excellent rhetorick they were endowed with made them overlash sometimes in their expression.

b. *trans.* To go beyond, exceed.

1601 DEACON & W. *Answ. to Darel* Ded. 2 That either they, or our selues, should ouer-lash the limits alotted vnto vs.

Hence **†Overla·shing** *vbl. sb.*, extravagance, exaggeration; *ppl. a.*, extravagant, exaggerative (whence **†Overla·shingly** *adv.*).

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 39 Ouerlashing in apparel is so common a fault, that .. very hyerlings .. jet under Gentlemens noses in suites of silke. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 105 To the intent he might bridle the ouerlashing affections of Philantus. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* viii. 74, I be far from their opinion, which write too overlashingly, that the Arabian tongue is in use in two third parts of the inhabited world. 1710 tr. *Wercnfels's Disc. Logom.* 221 It would be overlashing to say with Seneca, *Nullum intra se manet hodie Vitium.*

Overlast *v.*: see OVER- 17.

O·ver-la·te, *a.* and *adv.* [f. OVER- 28, 30 + LATE *a.*[1], *adv.*] Excessively late; too late. **a.** *adj.* († Also in sup. *over-latest.*) **b.** *adv.*

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 14 But this ouerlate repentance shall nothing auayle them. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* I. i. 5 Such an act, as can scarce be expiated with floods of overlatest teares. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* B iij, These overlate Apologies and Meditations of the dead King.

b. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3455 And comes overlate tyl Goddes servise. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiii. 193 b, Iudas ouerlate repenting him of his facte, honge himselfe. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* (1642) 77 Nor can it be said to have been accomplished over late.

So **O·ver-la·tely** *adv.*

1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 158 This mater is more newe and ouer lately done than to be denyed.

O·ver-laudation, -laughing, etc.: see OVER-.

Overlau·nch, *v.* [OVER- 26, 8.]

†1. *intr.* To 'launch out' excessively, go to excess, act extravagantly. *Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 1007/1 One that ouerlaunceth so farre to withstand God.

2. *trans. Shipbuilding.* (See quots.)

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 162 Overlaunching: splicing or scarfing one Piece of Timber to another, to make firm Work. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 135 *To over-launch,* to run the butt of one plank to a certain distance beyond the next butt above or beneath it, in order to make stronger work. *Ibid.* 147 Disposing the butts of the planks, &c. so that they may over-launch each other.

O·ver-la·vish, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too lavish; excessively profuse or extravagant.

1584 LODGE *Alarum* Ep. Ded., Those who are like by overlavish profusenesse to become meate for their mouths. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. 387 The ouer-lauish report thereof. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 May 8/1 The company did not enjoy an over-lavish appreciation by the investing public.

So **O·ver-la·vishly** *adv.*

1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 272 Licking vp ouerlauishly the small crums that tumbled out of his tunne.

†O·verla·vish, *v. Obs.* [OVER- 27.] *intr.* To be too lavish; to exaggerate.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. ix. 131 Others censure Prudentius and Ephreem as overlavishing in their speeches about the crosse. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* II. iii. 128 To overlavish transcendently in their commendation.

†O·ver-law·, *sb. nonce-wd.* [OVER- 2 b.] A higher or overruling law.

1883 BP. BROWNE in *Guardian* 1457 Well..may we believe the over-law of the Papacy to be the forerunner of the un-law of Antichrist.

†Overlaw·, *v. Obs.* [OVER- 21.] *trans.* To overcome by law; to defeat in an action at law.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 193 Pray hir to let fall thaction at law now, Or els..she will ouerlaw yow.

Overlay (ōuvəlē·), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **overlai·d.** Forms: see OVER and LAY *v.*[1] [Not in OE.; but cf. Goth. *ufarlagjan* to lay upon, MHG. *überlegen*, MDu. *oferlegghen.* In several of its senses equivalent to OVERLIE (which during 17 18th c. it entirely displaced): cf. LAY *v.* 43.]

I. To lay over.

1. *trans.* To lay or place over, above, or upon something else; to put on the top; to superimpose. *rare.* [OVER- 1, 8.]

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 197/20 To ouerlay, *superponere.* 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Introd., If..what it wanted of being a Lead to any part of the body, it did not with a heavy advantage overlay upon the Spirit! 1760 *Ann. Reg.* 136 A guard..forced us into the hold, and overlaid the hatches.

b. To surmount or span *with* something extending over. *rare.* [OVER- 1.]

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI. 1 v b, The horse-haire plume, with which he was so overlaid. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 333 To.. overlay With bridges rivers proud.

2. To cover the surface of (a thing) *with* something spread over it; to deck all over. [OVER- 8.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13464 Pe dales was wit folk ouer-laid. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 21 As a mayne had ouyr leyde hem with mekyl bloode. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 34 Phœbus golden face it did attaint, As when a cloud his beames doth ouer-lay. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 102 Fair Hebe's hand had overlaid His smooth cheeks with a downy shade. 1780 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* x. (1876) 17 The defect ..of being overlaid with drapery. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 50 You may make king's thrones of it, and overlay temple gates with it.

b. *Printing.* To put an overlay upon (see next, 2); also *absol.* to use an overlay.

†3. To cover superfluously or excessively, or so as to encumber, smother, or extinguish; *spec.* to overstock (a pasture *with* cattle, etc.). [OVER- 8, 27.]

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 70 Beastes alone..wyll not eate a pasture euen, but leaue many tuftes and hygh grasse in dyuers places, excepte it be ouer layde wi h cattell. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 74 A pastur ys ouer layd wyth catel, when therin be mo then may be conuenyently nuryschyd and fed. 1633 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* (1851) 26 Here is a tree overlaid with blossoms. *a* 1733 *Sh. Iuna Acts* in *Pitc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* (1892) XXVI. 35 That all horses oppressing and overlaying the neighbourhood, be instantly removed.

b. To lay in excess; to impose too much of. *rare.* [OVER- 27.]

1836 JAS. GRANT *Rand. Rec. o'T. Ho. Lords* xiii. 270 He was ample in his illustrations without overlaying them.

II. To lie over.

4. To lie over (something else): more properly OVERLIE. (Cf. LAY *v.*[1] 43.) [OVER- 8.]

13.. *Cursor M.* 5934 (Cott.) Frosse þat na tung mogh tell..al þe land ouer-laid a-boute. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 143 *note*, A piece of strong timber overlaying the bows of a vessel. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XVII. iv, Overlaying one of your arms till it is cramped, and exposing the other till it is frost-bitten. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 107 Loose shingle and boulders overlaid the mountain.

5. *spec.* **a.** To lie over or upon (a child, etc. so as to suffocate it; to smother by lying upon; = OVERLIE 2 a.

1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* 170 When the women are heavy a sleepe .. they many times overlay the poore infant, and so smother it alive. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* O 170 Sowes Ouerlaie and squise to death their pigges. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. lxxi. 414 He would hire the nurse to over-lay him. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* v, All the little children who are overlaid.

†b. To lie with (sexually): = OVERLIE 2 b. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xiv. 138 But if sum man the had overlayd, Thi wombe xulde never be so gret i-wys.

†6. *fig.* To extend over, include in its scope, 'cover'. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 27096 (Cott.) To min on his ouer-sight þat al wranges has to right, On þiskin sight þat al ouer-lais.

7. To affect like or as with a superincumbent weight (with various implications and shades of meaning). [OVER- 8, 21.] **†a.** To press severely upon, press hard with arms or exactions; to distress; to overwhelm, overpower, crush by force. *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 27883 (Cott.) He es ouerlaid wit drunkenhede. *Ibid.* 29339 Þaa þat pouer men ouer-lais, and herijs þam. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 161 The peple of Pharien were sore ouerleide. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 2 *Cor.* 50 We are on euery syde ouerlayed with aduersitee. 1593 Q. ELIZ. tr. *Boeth.* I. Pr. iv. 12 Me thinkes I see..enery wickedst man overlayeng me with new fraudes of accusation. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 309 They were overlaid by numbers. 1769 *Ann. Reg.* 21 The shattered remains of Prosorowski's army..were continually overlaid and oppressed by the Turkish cavalry.

b. To press upon so as to impede the working or activity of; to overburden, encumber, weigh down; to crush, smother, stifle.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* D iij b, Diocletian and Maximian being overlaied with businesse, adopted unto them two Cæsars. 1663 CHAS. II in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 137, I have been overlayd with businesse. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 298 Men in those early days were not overlaid with languages and literature. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* III. ix. 266 He neither overlays you with his books nor with his adventures.

8. To conceal or obscure as if by covering up; to render indistinct or imperceptible by addition of something figured as superimposed. [OVER- 8.]

1719 YOUNG *Busiris* Prol., Nor wou'd these scenes in empty words abound Or overlay the sentiment with sound. 1841

Herschel *Ess.* (1857) 535 Sufficient..to overlay and conceal that minute quantity of which astronomers were in search. 1886 Symonds *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. xii. 198 Though the words were more intelligible, the fugal artifices overlaid their clear enunciation.

9. *Naut.* To cross the cable or anchor of another vessel so as to cause chafing or obstruction. [Over- 10.]

1796 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. p. xciv, The damage a Swedish Vessel's cable sustained by the Peterel's overlaying her. 1854 G. B. Richardson *Univ. Code* v. (ed. 12) 419 You will overlay my anchor.

Hence **O·verlai·d** (stress var.) *ppl. a.*

1858 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* II. lxxi. 14 These underground or overlaid classes. 1901 W. W. Peyton in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 445 An overlaid germ which has been saved from death by the healing virtue of the Unknowable.

Overlay (ōu·vəlēi), *sb.* [f. prec.: see Over- 8.]

1. A cravat, necktie (cf. Overlayer, quot. 1635). *Sc.*

1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, He falds his owrelay down his breast with care. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxxvi, The Captain says a three-nookit handkercher is the maist fashionable overlay. 1884 C. Rogers *Soc. Life Scott.* I. vii. 245 The usual necktie or overlay was a square tweeling of coarse yarn.

2. *Printing.* A piece of paper cut to the required shape and pasted over the impression-surface of a printing-press in order to make the impression darker in particular places, as in a woodcut.

1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. xv. 521 Should any wood cuts be in the form, ..if too low, they may be humoured a little by means of an overlay.

3. Something laid as a covering over something else; a covering, a superincumbent layer, etc.; esp. in various special senses (*e. g.* a coverlet, a small cloth laid upon a table-cloth, etc.); also *fig.*

1794 [see Overlayer quot. 1811]. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *O'erlay*, a coverlet or cloak. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. i. 171 Two or three harrows are kept together by a rider, or overlay, and the horses draw abreast. 1881 Mrs. Lynn Linton *My Love* II. ix. 170 She had determined to brave her memories and suppress them by the overlay of a new association. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 3 Sept. 1/2 Folding spring mattress, wool overlay. 1893 J. Pulsford *Loyalty to Christ* II. 307 Christ clothed Himself with the overlay of our flesh, in order to meet us on our own ground.

O·verlay·er. [f. Overlay *v.* + -er 1.] One who or that which overlays or overlies something; † in *Sc.* = prec. 1 (*obs.*).

1611 Cotgr., *Oppresseur*, an oppressor; ouercharger, ouerlayer. 1635 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham) 183 We call here [in Scotland]..a band an ourlayer. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Washing of Hemp or Flax*, You must .. take off the Gravel, Stone, and over-layers of Wood, that keep 'em together in the Water. 1735 *Prompter* 17 Jan. 2/2 What a Providence it is, that these bloody-minded Overlayers happen'd to be so Light in their Pressure. 1811 T. Davis *Agric. Wilts.* xxxviii, The waggons .. seldom have any overlayers [*ed.* 1794 overlays] or outriggers.

Overlay·ing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Overlay *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Overlay, in various senses (in early quots. *fig.* oppression); *concr.* that with which something is overlaid, a covering.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 212 In þe world shulen ȝe haue ouer-leiynge [*MS. Douce* 321 over-lyinge; *John* xvi. 33 in the world ȝe schulen haue pressing, *gloss* or ouerleying]. 1611 Bible *Exod.* xxxviii. 17 The overlaying of their chapiters of siluer. 1862 R. H. Patterson *Ess. Hist. & Art* 135 Marked..by an overlaying rather than by any displacement of the native population. 1890 *Newcastle Daily Chron.* 26 Dec. 3/1 Last week no less than twenty-one London infants under a year old died from suffocation—in other words from 'overlaying'. 1896 T. L. De Vinne in *Moxon's Mech. Exerc., Printing* 426 The underlaying or overlaying of types..to correct inequalities of impression.

†Overlea·d, *v. Obs.* [OE. *oferlǽdan* to oppress: see Over- 2; cf. OHG. *ubarleitan* 'transducere'.]

1. *trans.* To overwhelm; to oppress; to domineer or tyrannize over.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 203 Đa wæs Garganus se munt..mid myccelum brogan and mid ongryslan eall oferlæded. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. III. 314 Shal neither kynge ne knyȝte constable ne Meire Ouer-lede þe comune to don hem pliȝte here treuthe. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2502. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxiv. 83 That the poure peple he nought ouerled with tyrannye. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 373/1 Ovyr ledyn, or oppressyn, *opprimo*.

2. To lead as a superior; to rule, govern.

c 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* IV. 2060 Thys mayde wil ouere-leede us, sirs, we are caught In oure artes, be we neuere so proude. *Ibid.* V. 975. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 122 For that he may not hem now Iustice and ouerlede. 1720 *Humourist* 92 Shewing how little his best Actions are overled by what ought to be his Standard of Action.

3. To lead over, across, or to another place; *fig.* to lead into some way of acting or thinking; to lead astray, mislead; to 'carry away', impel. [Over- 10, 11.]

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xxiii. 13 In to caitifte thei ouerladden [1388 ledden ouer] the stalwrthe men of it. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 107 Wyth the rage of woodnesse ovyrled. 14.. in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 332 Lette neuer þy wylle þy witt ouer lede. 1636 Heywood *Challenge* II. i, Could opportunity have mov'd, words tempted, ..or griefes have o'reled, Beneath my much importance she had falne.

Hence **†Overlea·ding** *vbl. sb.* oppression; also, leading over; also **†Overlea·der,** an oppressor.

1382 Wyclif *Wisd.* ii. 14 He is mad to vs in to ouerleding [Vulg. *in traductionem*] of oure thoȝtis. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 86 Because he is pruddere, þe more terannt, þe more ouerledere, þe more cursyd lyvere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 373/1 Ovyrledare (or ovyr settar, infra), *oppressor*. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. vii. 203/2 Mansleers that by extorcyon, raueyne and ouerledynge..robbe men of ther good.

Overleaf (ōu·vəlī·f), *adv.* [Properly two words, Over *prep.* and Leaf *sb.*: see Over- 31.] On the other side of the leaf (of paper, esp. of a book).

[1613-39 I. Jones in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 49 As I have noted over leaf.] 1843 J. H. Newman *Miracles* 163 *note*, Dr. Robinson, as is said over-leaf, cannot escape a bend. 1893 Sir R. Ball *Story of Sun* 259 The picture overleaf exhibits the mare crisium on the Moon.

attrib. 1829 Southey in *Corr. w. C. Bowles* (1881) 154 These overleaf lines are the very bad reason why I have been silent so long.

O·ver-lea·n, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too lean.

1657 M. Lawrence in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cvi. 15 We look on it as an affliction to have an over-lean body.

Overlean (ōuvəlī·n), *v.* [f. Over- 3 + Lean *v.*1] *trans.* To lean over.

1827 Hood *Hero & Leander* xxii, The drowsy mist. o'erleans the sea. 1875 Lanier *Symphony* 87 Where many boughs the still pool overlean.

So **Overlea·ning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1762 Dunn in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 467 All forms and shapes, as sloping, perpendicular, overleaning. 1865 Cameron *Malayan India* 53 They are two stories high..with heavy overleaning eaves. 1896 D. L. Leonard *Cent. Congregat. Ohio* 74 The Welsh churches, which had stood quite aloof with over-leaning towards Independency.

Overleap (ōuvəlī·p), *v.* [OE. *oferhlēapan*; answering in form to MDu. *overlôpen*, Du. *overloopen*, MHG. *überloufen*, Ger. *überlaufen*, 'to run over, overrun, overflow'; OHG. had a deriv. *ubarhlaupnissi* prevarication, transgression.]

1. *trans.* To leap over, across, or to the other side of. [Over- 5.]

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. vi. (1890) 400 Wæs þæt hit sume sloh on þæm wicge mid swiðþran ræse oferhleop and oferstælde. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* I. iv. 49 That is a step, On which I must fall downe, or else o're-leape, For in my way it lyes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 181 Th' arch-fellon..At one slight bound high overleap'd all bound Of Hill or highest Wall. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 5 The ambition of the Spaniard, which has overleaped so many lands and seas.

b. *fig.* with immaterial obj. (usually *bounds, limits*, or the like).

1775 De Lolme *Eng. Const.* I. xii. (1853) 118 Procuring a public advantage by overleaping restraints. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 247 His ingenuity does indeed far overleap the heads of all your great men.

† c. *intr.* To leap over. *Obs. rare.*

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xxxviii. 37 [33] In to the chirche thei shul not ouerlepen [*Vulg.* transilient].

2. *trans.* To pass over, pass by, omit, leave out, 'skip'. (Now only as consciously *fig.* from 1.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 264 Se dæg is gehaten saltus lunæ, þæt is ðæs monan hlyp, for þan þe he oferhlypð ænne dæg. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 2916 Y wyl now ouer lepe hyt here. *c* 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 25 Ouer lepe alle þese cifers & sett þat neþer 2 þat stondes toward þe ryght side. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. x. (Arb.) 99 Your rime falleth vpon the first and fourth verse ouerleaping two. 1641 Smectymnuus *Vind. Answ.* I. 5 Whatever objection made by us, he finds too heavy to remove, he over-leaps it. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* I. (1862) 109 All the intervening steps of these tardier processes were overleaped.

† b. *intr.* To turn aside from the main discourse; to digress. *Obs. rare.*

1393 Langland *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 360 A lytel ich ouer-lep for lesynges sake.

† **3.** To leap or spring upon. *Obs. rare.* [Over- 7.]

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 150 For a cat of a courte can whan hym lyked, And ouerlepe hem lyȝtlich and lauȝte hem at his wille. *Ibid.* 199 þat cat..þat can ȝow ouerlepe.

† **4.** To leap farther than, surpass in leaping; *fig.* to surpass, excel. *Obs.* [Over- 22.]

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxi. 1 Þe halyman ouerlepand in thoght of heuen all warldis lufers. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xx. (1632) 41 Leaping, and straining himselfe to overleape another.

b. *refl.* To leap beyond one's measure or mark, or beyond what one intends; to leap too far.

1605 Shaks. *Mach.* I. vii. 27 Vaulting Ambition, which oreleapes it self, And falles on th' other.

So † **O·verleap** *sb. Obs.*, a leaping over; omission.

1610 Bp. Hall *Apol. Brownists* 34 We like not these bold ouer-leapes of so many Centuries.

Overlearn, -learned, etc.: see Over-.

Overleather (ōu·vəleːðəɹ). [f. Over *adj.* + Leather. So Ger. *oberleder*, Du. *overleêr*.] The upper leather of a shoe.

1408 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 54 Viginti paria de ovurlethires. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 373/1 Ovyr lethyr of a schoo (ouerledyr *H.*). 1569 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 307, ij dakers of soles x^{s}.—vij dakers of ou'lethers, xvj^{s}. x^{d}. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 12 Such shooes as my toes looke through the ouer-leather. 1603-4 *Act 1 Jas. I*, c. 22. § 23 Without mixinge or minglinge Overleathers, that is to say, parte of the Overleathers beinge of Neates Leather, & parte of Calves Leather. 1641 J. Trappe *Theol. Theol.* 164 To stretch..their greasie overleathers with their teeth.

† **Overlea·ve,** *v. Obs.* In 4 -leeue, *pa. t.* -lafte. [ONorthumb. *oferlǽfa* = OE. **oferlǽfan*, f. *ofer-* Over- 19 + Leave *v.*1 12.] **a.** *trans.* To leave over. **b.** *intr.* To be left over, remain.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xi. 41 Þætte ofer-hlæfeð *vel* þætte wona is sealland ælmissa. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Luke ix. 17 ȝinimen wæs ðætte ofer-læfed wæs him. 1382 Wyclif *Exod.* viii. 31 There overlafte not oon forsothe. — *Lev.* xxv. 46 Thurȝ riȝt of erytage ȝe shulen ouerleeuen hem to the after comers.

Over-leaven (-le·v'n), *v.* [Over- 27.] *trans.* To leaven too much; to imbue to excess with some modifying element; to cause to rise or swell too much, to 'puff up'.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. iv. 29 Some habit, that too much o'er-leavens The form of plausive manners. *a* 1644 Chillingw. *Serm.* (1664) vii. § 48, I beseech you..to free yourselves from the burden and weight of other men's riches, lest they overleaven and swell you so unmeasurably. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., To Bk.* (1869) 3 Come thou not neere those men, who are like bread O're-leven'd.

So † **O·ver-lea·ven** *a.*, having an excess of leaven. *Obs. nonce-wd.*

1648 Herrick *Hesper., To M. Jo. Wicks* (1869) 344 Yet sho'd I chance, my Wicks, to see An over-leven look in thee, To soure the bread, and turn the beer To an exalted vineger.

Overleer, -leg, -legislation, etc.: see Over-.

† **Overle·nd,** *v. Obs.* [f. Over- 12 + Lend *v.*1] *trans.* To pass over or beyond.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5069 Qua list þis lymit ouir-lende, lene to þe left hand.

O·ver-le·ngth. [Over- 29.] Too great length.

1829 Bentham *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 89 The time allowed, is it too long? If yes, then by the overlength is created so much needless delay. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 17 May 3/3 Overlength means necessarily a surplus of the inessential.

† **O·verlet,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. Over *adv.* + Let *v.*1: cf. *outlet*.] An overhanging or projecting part.

1656 Heylin *Surv. France* 19 The houses [are] without juttings or overlets, four stories high.

Over-letter to **Over-lewd:** see Over-.

O·ver-li·beral, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too liberal. So **O·ver-libera·lity; O·ver-li·berally** *adv.*

[1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 756 In his later dayes with ouer liberall diet, somewhat corpulent.] 1601 Holland *Pliny* xix. vi. 44 It hurteth the stomach, overliberally taken. 1621 Sanderson *Serm.* I. 203, I .. would chuse rather by an over-liberal charity to cover a multitude of sins. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* xiii. Wks. (1847) 71/2 A man would think you had eaten over-liberally of Esau's red porridge. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 223 To protect her from the effects of her over-liberality.

Overli·ck, *v. rare.* [Over- 9.] *trans.* To lick all over, pass or rub the tongue over.

1567 Turberv. *Epitaphs* &c., Epit., The worst he wild in couert scrole to lurke Untill the Beare were ouerlickt afresh. 1614 Cook *Greene's Tu Quoque* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* VII. 90 Such food As..children, nay sometimes, full-paunched dogs Have overlick't.

Overlie (ōuvələi), *v.* Pa. t. **overlay**; pa. pple. **overlain.** Forms: see Over and Lie *v.*1 [Early ME. *oferliggen*:—OE. type **oferliegan*: see Over- 8. Cf. MHG. *überligen*, Ger. *überliegen*. In use from 12th to 16th c.; in 17-18th displaced by Overlay; reintroduced in 19th c., chiefly in geological use.]

1. *trans.* To lie over or upon; in *Geol.* said of a stratum resting directly upon another. Also *fig.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Þeos ilke ehte þe þeos þus ouerligged. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. vii. (Skeat) I. 39 Wel the hoter is the fire, that with ashen it is ouerlein. 1552 Huloet, Overlye, *superenbo*.

1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 362 Beds..which are part of the regular coal formation, and overlie coal. 1851 Whittier *To Old Schoolm.* 95 Shapes the dust has long o'erlain. 1885 J. Ball in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XX II. 27 Where the Palæozoic rocks do not appear to be overlain by recent marine deposits.

2. *spec.* **a.** To smother by lying upon. (Cf. Overlay *v.* 5 a.)

13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXXI. 301/200 Þis is aȝeyn þeos wymmen þat ouerliggen heor children. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Kings* iii. 19 The sone of this womman is deed to nyȝt, for slepynge she ouerlaye hym. *a* 1450 Myrc 1769 Þe modur þat þe chylde ouer lyth. 1530 Palsgr. 648/1, I overlye, as an oversene noryce dothe her chylde. [1557-1741 cf. Overlay.] 1800 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 126 The mothers and the nurses who over-lie the children. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* IV. 63 The old idiot wretch Screamed feebly, like a baby overlain.

† **b.** To lie with, have sexual intercourse with (a woman). *Obs.* (Cf. Overlay 5 b.)

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 160 One of ham that was callid absolon..ouer-lay his fadyr Concubynes. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 35/2 Whan he sawe them so fayre he and his company wolde have overlayne them.

† **3.** *fig.* To oppress. *Obs.* (Cf. Overlay *v.* 7.)

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 224 The comun poeple is overlein And hath the kinges senne aboght. 1430-40 Lydg. *Bochas* VIII. xviii. (1558) 12 b, By the romayns he was so ouerlaine. 1530 Palsgr. 648/2, I overlye, as a tyranne or myghty man overlayeth his subjectes.

Overlier (ōuvələiəɹ (stress var.)). [Agent-n. from Overlie *v.*, or *lie over*: see Lie *v.*1 and -er1.]

† **1.** One who lies upon or encumbers; applied to beggars who exacted lodging at farmhouses.

1449 *Sc. Acts Jas. II*, c. 9 (1814) II. 36/1 For þe away putting of sornaris ouerlyaris & masterful beggaris.

2. That which lies over or upon something else. **b.** *spec.* A horizontal timber in a scaffolding; = Ledger *sb.* 2, Ligger *sb.* 2. (Cf. Overlegger.)

1614 *MSS. at Stratford-on-Avon* (N.), Item, x. peces of woode callyd overleers, xx.*d.* 1620 Markham *Farew. Husb.* (1625) 91 Then shall you take strong ouerlyers of Wood, and lay them foure-square from one board to another. 1868 G. Stephens *Runic Mon.* I. 255, 3 flat stones, the two standing as sides while the third was an overlier.

Overli·ft, *v.* [Cf. Over- 23, 26.] **a.** *intr.* To lift a weight too heavy for one's strength. **b.** *trans.*

To lift too high, raise beyond the proper point. Hence **O·verlift** *sb.*, an act of overlifting; a device whereby the bolt is secured, on one of the tumblers of a lock being overlifted.

1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I. 36 Over-trading is among tradesmen as overlifting is among strong men. 1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 27 If the tumbler was lifted any higher, it caught the bolt anew, and (by what was called 'overlift') detained it as securely, as if the tumbler had not been lifted high enough... If the step was too long, the tumbler would be overlifted, and thereby detain the bolt.

†**Overli·gger.** *Obs.* [See LIGGER *sb.*] = OVERLIER 2 b.

1511 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 330, iiij. ouerlyggers for a scaffold. 1616 *Ibid.* IV. 348 For ouer liggers and trasinges for y^e same bridge.

O·ver-li·ght, *sb. rare.* [f. OVER- 29 d + LIGHT *sb.*] Too much light, excess of light; also *fig.* So **O·ver-li·ghted** *pa. pple.*; **O·ver-li·ghtsome** *a.* [LIGHTSOME *a.*²].

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1633) 239 Her chamber was over-lightsome. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 871 We see that an Over-light maketh the Eyes dazzle. 1847 MEDWIN *Shelley* II. 302 Had full time been allowed for the over-light of his imagination to be tempered by the judgment. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 184 Most churches are now either over-lighted or under-lighted.

O·ver-li·ght, *a.* [f. OVER- 28 + LIGHT *a.*¹] Too light (in various senses); of too little weight; too frivolous; too easy, etc.; see LIGHT *a.*¹

[*c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (E. E. T. S.) 1064 Not to lagh with ouer lyght chere.] 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 122 Our law ys some what ouer-lyght agayn the accusarys. 1583 PEELE *Commend. Verses in T. Watson's Centurie of Loue*, If grauer headdes shall count it ouerlight, To treate of Loue. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 331 Giving over-light credit to this report. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 126 Such Soils are over-light, and very apt to be...parch'd up.

So **O·ver-li·ghtly** *adv.* (in early use chiefly in sense 'too easily').

[1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3482 When þou ert over lyghtly wrathe, Or sweres and may noght hald þin athe.] 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 222 The x^e. is ouerlyghtely mevynge of coloure and semblante. 1585 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 434 They overlightly give credit to backbiters. 1843 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III. 82 To charge us with treating grave subjects over-lightly.

Overline (-lәi·n), *v.*¹ [f. OVER- 1 + LINE *sb.*², *v.*²] *trans.* To draw a line over or above (a piece of writing: opp. to *underline*); also, to insert an interlinear translation or the like above.

1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. II. 14 Latin hymns overlined with an Anglo-Saxon translation. 1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. T.* 75 The reader who will be at the pains to underline (or, if he uses the Hebrew, to *overline*) .. the passages. 1900 *Athenæum* 21 July 84/2 The latest (redactional) changes in the respective documents..are marked by overlining.

Overli·ne, *v.*² *nonce-wd.* [f. OVER- 8 + LINE *v.*¹] *trans.* To 'line' on the outside; to cover with a second layer of material.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xl. (1856) 365 Rough Guernsey frock, overlined by a red flannel shirt.

†**O·verliness.** *Obs.* [f. OVERLY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being 'overly'.

1. Superficiality; carelessness.

1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learn.* 221 We lament the Overliness of Preaching..many Ministers imbasing themselves and their Message by trite and impertinent discourses.

2. Contemptuousness, haughtiness.

1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* ii. 4 Would Gŏd ouerlinesse and contempt were not yours. 1633 — *Hard Texts, N. T.* 37 A proud overlinesse and insolent domineering over your brethren.

†**O·verling.** *Obs.* [f. OVER *adv.* + -LING. Cf. *underling.*] One who is over others; a superior.

1340 *Ayenb.* 8 To þam þet habbeþ þe lokingge ous to teche ..ase byeþ þe ouerlinges of holy cherche. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 289 Thow aughte to be overlynge over alle oþer kynges.

Over-linger, -link, etc.: see OVER-.

O·ver-li·p. Now *dial.* [Orig. two words; in ME. *overe lippe*:—**ufera lippa* (cf. *nidera lippa*), mod. dial. *uvver lip*, but from 1400 often conjoined, or in later use hyphened. Cf. Ger. *oberlippe.*] The upper lip.

c 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 146 *La bas levere et la levere suseyne*, the overe lippe ant the nethere. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 133 Hire ouer [*Camb.* ouere] lippe [*Harl.* overlippe] wyped she so clene 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 37 Noble fruyt hangyng doŵne to the ouer lyppe. 1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh.* II. Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Uvver*, upper; as 'the uvver lip'. 1881 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., 'Er uvver-lip's swelled as big as two.

Overli·pping, *ppl. a. Sc.* [f. OVER- 5 + *lipping*, from LIP *v.*¹] 'Lipping' or brimming over (see LIP *v.*¹ 3 a), overflowing; superfluous.

1836 R. M. MCCHEYNE in *Mem.* (1872) 295 The overlipping drops of love. 1871 J. BALLANTINE *Winter Promptings*, Gie your puir neighbours your owrelipping share.

Overlisten (-li·s'n), *v.* [f. OVER- 15 + LISTEN, after OVERHEAR q. v.] *trans.* To listen so as to overhear; to listen to (a speaker, or what is spoken) without the speaker's knowledge or consent.

1609 ROWLEY *Search for Money* (Percy Soc.) 9 As wee were but asking the question, steps mee from over the way (overlistning us) a news-searcher. 1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* 192 Like an eavesdropper, overlistening our soliloquy.

O·ver-li·ttle, *a.* and *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [OVER- 28, 30.] Too little.

[*c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 36 It was ouer litelle, in alle maner way. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1459 Now haf we or litel, now pas we mesur.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 373/1 Ovyrlytyl(l)e, *minus, vel nimis modicum. a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 116 If they giue ouer moch to their witte, and ouer litle to their labor and learning.

Overlive (*ō*ᵿvəlɪ·v), *v.* Now somewhat *rare*; cf. OUTLIVE. [OE. *oferlibban*, f. *ofer-* OVER- 18 + LIVE *v.*; cf. MHG. *überleben*, MDu., Du. *overleven.*] *trans.* To live longer than, or after the death of (a person); to live after or beyond (an event, etc.); to survive, outlive. Also *fig.* of things.

830 in Thorpe *Charters* (1865) 465 Wes hit [ðæt land] becueden Oshearte his broðar suna, ǽfter Cyneðryðe oferlifde. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 254 If Blanche ouer lyue Edward, scho salle haf hir lyue Gascoyn afterward. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3785 Howe lange marie ouer lyved hire sons Ascensionne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. iv. 49, I, allace, allace! Ourlevit hes my fatis profitable. 1551 BIBLE *Josh.* xxiv. 31 And Israel served the Lorde all the dayes of Iosua, and all the daies of ye elders that ouerliued Joshua. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 19 These oathes binde..to an allegiance over-living his Majesties person. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 297 If his three daughters..should overlive their mother.

b. *intr.* To survive, continue in life.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. § 26, (Z.) 51 *Superstes*, laf oððe oferlybbende. 1422 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 50, I will þat þe mony..turn to þ^r use of her susters ouerlyuyng. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 208/1 Such of theyme as shal over lyf severally emonges theyme. 1524 *Sir R. Sutton's Will* in Churton *Life* App. 543, I will that these iii that overlyve make a new feoffment. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 773 Why do I overlive, Why am I mockt with death, and length'nd out To deathless pain? 1897 *Saga-Bk. of Viking Club* Jan. 371 These divisions have overlived to the present time.

c. *refl.* To live beyond one's proper date or time of action, live too long. [Cf. OVER- 23.]

1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 42 The Hanse had overlived itself.

Hence **O·verli·ving** (stress var.) *ppl. a.*, surviving; living too long; **O·verli·ved** *ppl. a.*, *nonce-wd.*, made to live too fast or under too high pressure.

†**Overli·ver** *Obs.*, a survivor.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 373/1 Ovyrlevare after a noþer, *superstes.* 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 375 And if any of them happened to die, the over lyvers should doe the same. 1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery* in *Heliconia* I. 172 A sure beleefe did straight invade his overlyving Minde. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 191 To continue for both the kings liues, and the ouer-liuer of them, and a yeare after. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 101 All the Bill of Maladies, Which Heaven to punish over-living Mortals sends. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 40 Overtasked and overstrained And overlived in this close London life!

Over-lively, etc.: see OVER-.

Overload (*ō*ᵿvəlō·d), *sb.* [OVER- 29.] An excessive load or burden; too great a load.

Overload switch (*Electr.*), an electro magnetic switch constructed to disconnect the circuit automatically, when too large a current is passing.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* XX. (1845) 270 Can the father see the child sweat, wrestle under an over-load till his back be near broken? 1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 491 Phlogiston, an overload of it may infect air. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VII. 20 A beaten ass Who, having fallen through overloads [etc.].

Overload (*ō*ᵿvəlō·d), *v.* [OVER- 21 (?), 27.] *trans.* To load with too great a burden or cargo, to put an excessive load on, to overburden; to overcharge (a gun).

1583 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 79 Thei died in faith, not wearie of this worlde, nor wishyng for death, as ouerloden with sinne. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* V. (1627) 51 So that the memory he not overloaden. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* V. xii. 57 Take care of over-loading your Piece. 1727 SWIFT *Vanbrugh's House* 4 A verse would draw a stone or beam, That now would over-load a team. 1883 P. SCHAFF *Hist. Chr. Ch.* I. I. ix. 65 They overloaded the holy Scriptures with the traditions of the elders.

Hence **Overloaded, -loaden** (stress var.) *ppl. adjs.*; **Overloa·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 372 Made their pillowes weake propps of their overloden heads. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 77 Pray you to god, the good be not abusde, With glorious shewe, of ouerloding skill. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *My Relations*, An over-loaded ass is his client for ever. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 400 Overloading of the stomach ..may cause or aggravate some of these [disorders].

Overlock (*ō*ᵿvəlɒ·k), *v.* [OVER- 1, 24.] *trans.* a. To interlock or intertwine above; to cover with intertwined growth. b. To turn (the bolt of a lock) beyond the point at which it is locked.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 415, I found the .. Vines ouer locking the trees. 1882 SIR E. BECKETT in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 746/2 The way to open it then is to turn the key the other way, as if to overlock the bolt. *Ibid.*, It is set right by overlocking the bolt as before.

Over-lofty, -logical, etc.: see OVER-.

O·ver-lo·ng, *adv.* and *adj.* [f. OVER- 30, 28 + LONG *a.*¹, LONG *adv.*] Too long.

A. *adv.* For too long a time.

[*a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 450 Þe more ich singe, þe more i mai, ..Ac noþeles noht ouer longe.] 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XX. 358 He let hem ligge ouerlonge, and loth is to chaunge hem. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* XXVII. 9 Because..we had overlonge fasted. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1620) II. 230 Not to remayne abroad ouer-long. 1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* XI, This characteristic scene, which has delayed me overlong.

B. *adj.* Of too great length or duration, too long.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 216 It is ouerlonge ar logyke any lessoun assoille. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 23 The decree is ouerlonge, but the summe is this. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 51 The shortest life doth oftentimes appear unto us over-long. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 2/1 The voyage to Lechlade is overlong for a single day.

†**Over-lo·ng,** *prep. Obs.* [f. OVER *prep.* + *long*, aphetic f. ALONG *prep.* Cf. *overthwart.*] Along, over the length of.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. lx. 515 Sir Tristram beheldе the maronners how they sayled ouer longe humber.

Overlook (*ō*ᵿvəlu·k), *sb.* [OVER- 16, 7, 5.]

1. The action or an act of overlooking (see next, 3–6); a glance or survey; inspection or superintendence.

1584 LODGE *Hist. Forbonius & Prisc.* (Shaks. Soc. 1853) 84 Our noble young gentleman, having past over many personages with a slight over looke. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* I. 226 This typified properly her social position of overlook and scrutiny.

b. A look down from a height upon the scene below; a place that affords such a view.

1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 37 Paths wound among rocky notches and grassy chasms, and led out to dizzy 'over-looks', and 'short-offs'. 1884 *Lit. World* (U. S.) 23 Feb. 51/3 High overlooks upon the smiling valley.

c. Name in Jamaica for the leguminous plant *Canavalia ensiformis*: see quot.

1837 MACFADYEN *Flora of Jamaica* I. 292 They are commonly planted, by the Negroes, along the margin of their provision grounds, from a superstitious notion..that the Overlook fulfils the part of a watchman, and..protects the provisions from plunder. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Canavalia.*

2. An act of overlooking (see next, 2); a failure to see or notice something; an oversight.

1887 T. BAYNE in *Athenæum* 9 July 62/3 When his attention is thus called to a manifest overlook. 1897 R. MUNRO *Prehist. Prob.* 164 Simply an overlook on my part.

Overlook (*ō*ᵿvəlu·k'), *v.* [f. OVER- + LOOK *v.*]

1. *trans.* To look over the top of, so as to see what is beyond. [OVER- 5.]

1559–60 *Cott. Lib. Cal.* B. ix. Use ws as a fote stole to overlok 30w. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vii. (1660) 85 The walls of townes were but low,..the walls of Winchester ..were overlooked by Colebrand the Chieftaine of the Danes. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 215 The wall was just too high to be overlooked.

fig. 1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 160 If great men be kind to you, I pray you overlook them;..Christ but borroweth their face to smile through them upon His afflicted servant.

b. *fig.* To rise above, overtop.

1567 TURBERV. *Epitaphs &c., Time conquereth all Things* 70 b, It makes the Oke to ouerlooke the slender shrubs bylow. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. v. 9 Our Syens..Spirt vp so suddenly into the Clouds, And ouer-looke their Grafters. 1700 DRYDEN *Iliad* I. 827 The laughing Nectar overlook'd the Lid. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* iii. (1804) I. 20 A..hat, whose crown over-looked the brims about an inch and a half.

2. To look over and beyond and thus not see; to fail to see or observe; to pass over without notice (intentionally or unintentionally); to take no notice of, leave out of consideration, disregard, ignore. (The chief current sense.) [OVER- 5.]

1524 Q. MARGARET *to Hen. VIII* (MS. Cott. Calig. B. I, lf. 216 b) (cf. Mrs. Wood *Lett. Illust. Ladies* I. 326) Wylle wol be grett danger to ye Kyng my sonis parson, and thys tyme be owr lokyd. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XVI. 9 Our Lordis ar blinde and dois ouerluik it. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* V. 147 He overlooks those gross Absurdities that are so conspicuous in it. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 98 The French..found it prudent to overlook this insult. 1829 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon., Godefridus* I. 240 Agesilaus punished great men for the same faults which he overlooked in their inferiors. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxvi. 7 He oversees all and overlooks none.

†b. *refl.* ? To fail to perceive one's duty; to forget oneself; = OVERSEE *v.* 7. *Obs.*

1723–4 DR. WHARTON *True Briton* No. 65 II. 550 Vex'd that I..should have overlooked myself so far as to have given any Room [etc.].

3. To look (a thing) over or through; to examine, scrutinize, inspect, 'survey'; to peruse, read through. Now *rare* or *arch.* [OVER- 16.]

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 232 Whan I had redde thys tale wel And ouer loked hyt euerydel. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 69 Youre Highnes..appoynted two of them to ouer loke the translation of the Bible. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 50 And yet I would I had ore-look'd the Letter. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 249, I have..transited Decimals..and shall now..overlook Logarithmes. 1744–91 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 319 To over-look the accounts of all the Stewards. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. IV. 115 Carefully O'erlooked the wound and cleansed it from the blood.

4. To look down upon; to survey from above; or from a higher position. [OVER- 7.]

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 8211 (Trin.) God þat al haþ to kepe And al ouerlokeþ in his sist. 1530 PALSGR. 648/1, I overlooke, *je regarde par dessus.* 1667 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* III. i, Have you no more manners than to overlook a man when he's a writing? 1741–3 WESLEY *Extract of Jrnl.* (1749) 60 At dinner their little table, and chairs were set..where they could be overlooked. 1852 IDA PFEIFFER *Journ. Iceland* 32, I went on deck and overlooked the boundless waters.

fig. 1631 MAY tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Mindes* I. 284 From hence, hee..began with a scornefull pride to ouerlooke the wealth of Europe.

b. Of a place: To afford or command a view of.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 494 Goatfield Hill..ouer-looketh our Westerne Continent. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham) 44 To build a chamber, which may command and overlook the river. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 253 The pump room windows overlook the King's Bath. 1895 *Scot. Antiq.* X. 80 The brow of the hill overlooking the Nairn valley.

†5. *fig.* To 'look down upon' as from a higher

social or intellectual position; to despise; to treat with contempt, to slight. *Obs.*

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* II. 35 Thus leuerez ouere-loked 3oure liegis..busshid with her brestis, and bare adoune the pouere. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 429 Þogh he ietте forth a-mong þe prees, And ouer loke euerey pore wight. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1200/1 An whole flood of all vnhappy mischief, arrogant maner..ouerlooking the poore in woorde and countenance. 1646 H. Lawrence *Comm. Angells* 170 To be supercilious, to overlooke men, and little things. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Phil.* II. xxi. 420 The success of the present age .. is very apt to elate the minds of men, and make them overlook the ancients.

6. To watch over officially, keep an eye on, look after, superintend, oversee. [Over- 7.]

1532 Hervet *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 20 They that occupy housebandrye..with ouer lokynge and takynge hede to other mens warkes. 1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* I. 260 And lest they loiter we ourself in person Will overlook them. 1650 Earl Monm. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 340 He was overlooking his harvest men..judging their labour by their sheaves. 1798 Washington *Writ.* (1893) XIV. 85 For overlooking this farm I would stretch the wages to £45. *c* 1830 Mrs. Cameron *Village Nurse* 2 Mary Read had little else to do than overlook the other servants.

7. To look upon with the 'evil eye'; to bewitch. (The most common word for this in popular use.)

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 15 Beshrow your eyes, They haue ore-lookt me and deuided me. 1598 — *Merry W.* v. v. 87 Vilde worme, thou wast ore-look'd euen in thy birth. 1697 Dampier in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 51 They..told them, they were Over-look'd by some unlucky Person. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 342 'I wish', said the man, 'we may not be overlooked'. 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* ii. 59 [The] firm belief in being 'overlooked' is very much more common.. than is generally supposed. 1895 Elworthy *Evil Eye* i. 11 In England, of all animals the pig is oftenest 'overlooked'.

8. To look or appear more than. *nonce-use.*

1822 Byron *Let. to J. Murray* 23 Sept., My mind misgives me that it [the bust] is hideously like. If it is, I can not be long for this world, for it overlooks seventy.

Hence **Overlooked** (-lu·kt) *ppl. a.* (usually in sense 2); **Overloo·king** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (in various senses of the vb.).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 264/1 An Over lokynge, *horoscopium, horarum speculacio.* 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. i. 45 His sole childe my Lord, and bequeathed to my ouer looking. 1674 Boyle *Excell. Theol.* I. i. 45 Unheeded prophecies, overlooked mysteries, and strange harmonies. 1676 Wycherley *Pl. Dealer* I. i, I wou'd justle a proud, strutting, over-looking Coxcomb, at the head of his Sycophants. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 167 ₱ 10 This Part of Good-nature..which consists in the pardoning and overlooking of Faults. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 14, I found an overlooked god-send this morning. 1898 Moule *Coloss. Stud.* ii. 22 Habituated to the scenery of its..rushing river and..overlooking hills.

Overlooker (ōuvəlu·kəɹ). [f. Overlook *v.* + -er 1] One who overlooks.

1. One who surveys, watches, or inspects from a position of vantage; an observer; a spy.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 264/1 An Over loker, *horuspex*, ..*horoscopus.* 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccciii. 700 Phylip Dartwell, the regarde and ouerloker of Flaunders. 1598 in *Harington's Nugæ Ant.* (ed. Park 1804) I. 242, I know there are overlookers set on you all, so God direct your discretion. 1651 Fuller *Abel Rediv.* (1867) I. 361 He was a careful overlooker and strict observer. 1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hallib.* III. i. (1883) 304 A shaded walk,..very little fear there of overlookers.

2. One whose business it is to overlook or superintend; a superintendent, overseer.

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. iii. (Skeat) I. 128 Soche people should haue no maistrie, ne been ourlookers, ouer none of thy seruauntes. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 586 The duke of Glouceter, Sir Humfrey, was that daye ouerloker, and stode before the quene bare hedyd. 1576 R. Curteys *Two Serm.* E vj, The holy Ghost hath made you *Episcopos*, ouerseers, ouerlookers, and watchmen ouer the flock of Christe. 1798 Washington *Writ.* (1893) XIV. 86 The present Overlooker of my Carpenters. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* ii. (1876) 14 An unnecessary number of overlookers or foremen.

Overloop, -lop, -lope, -loppe, obs. ff. Or-lop *sb.*1 **Over-loose,** etc.: see Over-.

†**Overlop,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. Over- 5 b + Lope *sb.*1 (if not a scribal error for *overlep*, Overleap *sb.*).] An act of overleaping, an omission.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 32 And als I red, far gan I drede, For ouerlop moht I mac nan [*Vernon text* Ouer lepe mihti make non].

Overlop, *v. rare.* [f. Over- 8 + Lop *v.*2] *trans.* To lop or hang loosely over.

1893 R. Kipling *Many Invent.* 130 His cap overlopped one eye.

Overlop, early variant of Overlap *v.*

Overlord (ōu·vəɹlɔ̄ɹd), *sb.* [Over- 2 b.] A lord superior; one who is the lord of other lords or rulers; a lord paramount, supreme lord.

c 1200 Ormin 6903 Biforr þe Romanisshe king þatt wass hiss oferrlaferrd. 13.. *Coer de L.* 4592 Kyng Rychard was her ovyr-lord. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* I. 67 Byschope Robert..said thát 'we deny Ony our lord, bot the gret God abuff'. 1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 78 Sicklk of all uthair ourlordis..baith of vassallis and subvassallis. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 17 The ane sall be over-lord, and the other sall be vasall. 1647 Digges *Unlawf. Taking Arms* 82 As holding of an over Lord, or Lord paramount, who is the King. 1814 Scott *Wav.* liii, The command of his king and overlord. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xi. (1862) 146 The King, the universal overlord of the realm.

Overlord (ōuvəɹlɔ̄ɹd), *v. rare.* [Over- 2.] *trans.* To lord it over, domineer over; to rule as an overlord or superior authority.

c 1629 Layton *Syons Plea* (ed. 2) 8 Overlording Prelacy, sitting in the Temple of God is Popish Prelacy. 1644 Maxwell *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 144 When Zedekiah was over-lorded by his Nobles, he could neither save himselfe nor his people. 1881 A. Roberts *Comp. Rev. V. N. T.* II. iv. 74 His will overlorded..by an alien might.

Overlordship, *sb.* [f. Overlord *sb.* + -ship.] The position or authority of an overlord.

1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. ii. 60 Eadward's..overlordship extended over the whole island. 1877 Brockett *Cross & Cr.* 318 After the brief over-lordship of Stephan Dushan. 1892 *Daily News* 15 Mar. 5/1 The overlord puts [into the mine] .. nothing but his overlordship, his right of fixing the price of his permission to bring every ton of coal to the surface.

†**Overlordship,** *v. Obs.* [f. Over- 2 + Lordship *v.*] *trans.* To exercise dominion over.

?*a* 1412 Lydg. *Two Merchants* 340 As yif a man haue deep impressioun, That ovirlordshipith his imagynatif.

Overloud, *a.* and *adv.* [Over- 28.] Too loud; †exceedingly loud. So **Overloudly** *adv.*

a 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 295/25 *Clamosa*, oferhlud. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* III. xii, She cryed ouer lowde, helpe me knyghte for crystes sake. 1819 Shelley *Mask* xvii, Like a bad prayer not over loud, Whispering—'Thou art Law and God!' 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 379 His armour's clinking seemed An overloud and clean unlooked for sound. 1887 G. Meredith *Ballads & P.* 81 Then the warriors, each on each Spied, nor overloudly laughed.

Overloup, overloup. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also our-, owre-. [f. Over- 5 b + Loup *sb.*, leap.]

1. An overleaping, a leap over a barrier or over bounds; hence, encroachment, transgression.

1776 Ld. Hailes *Annals* I. 319 In Scotland, an occasional trespass of cattle on a neighbouring pasture is still termed *ourlop*. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* III. (1827) 100 Though I'm a man o' little drink, I wadna been sae doons perjink, But taen an over-loup for sport. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* iii, How could she hinder twa daft hempie callants from taking a start and an owerloup? 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Owerloup*, an overleap.

2. The change of the moon, i.e. new or full moon; the spring tide occurring at that time.

a 1710 A. Wright in Sibbald *Hist. Fife* II. i. (1710) 39 At the Stream, which is at the Change of the Moon, which is call'd the *Overloup*. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 413 In the Spring Tides which happen upon the Change of the Moon, called by the Commonalty, the Overloup.

Over-love, *sb.* [In OE. *oferlufu*: see Over- 29 b.] Excessive love, too great love.

a 1023 Wulfstan *Hom.* xxx. (Napier) 149 Swa læne ys seo oferlufu eorðan gestreona. 1806 Wordsworth in Chr. Wordsw. *Mem.* (1851) II. 168 Subject to fits of over-love and over-joy. 1895 J. M. Mather *Lancashire Idylls*, Woold her over-love be punished by the child's death?

Over-love, *v.* [Over- 27.] To love too much, love to excess. (*trans.* and *intr.*)

1583–91 H. Smith *Wks.* (1592) 988 If we loue, we do ouer-loue, if we feare, we doe ouer feare. *a* 1639 W. Whateley *Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 81 This is a weaknesse of Parents..to over-love some child above the rest. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. v. 4 The common fruits of overloving some Creature, and distrusting God. 1892 Lady Greville in *Nat. Rev.* May, Don't worry men, and don't over-love them.

So **Over-loving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Over-lover,** one who loves too much.

1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* III. (1577) P j b, See for that shee was ouerlouyng she didde yll to hirselfe, to her husband, and to hir chyldren. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 485 Indeed some souls are over-lovers of liberty. *a* 1668 Davenant *Dying Lover* Wks. (1673) 318 Who kindly at his Mistress feet Does die with over-loving.

Over-low, *a.* and *adv.* [Over- 28, 30.] Too low. So **Over-lowness.**

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III. metr. ix. 68 (Camb. MS.) Ne þat the heuynesse we drawen nat a-down ouer lowe the erthes. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xiv. 46/2 By flaterye and ouerlowenesse of the people..many worshyppes that longeth sometyme to god allone, ben now used in the worshyppynge of synfull man and woman. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 52 Deifying you so over-much, that you cannot be quiet in your Spirit, till they have plucket you down as over-low.

Overlume, *v.*: see Over- 21.

Over-luscious, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too luscious. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 624 Because Honey..will give them a Taste Overlushious. 1681 Glanvill *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 28 Warm Imagination and overluscious Self-flattery.

Over-lusty, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too lusty: see Lusty. So **Over-lustiness.**

1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* iii. 13 That fancie of theirs caryeth them into so fond or rather furious ouerlustinesse. 1587 — *De Mornay* xii. 184 Sometimes also when we bee ouerlustie, God suffereth vs to fall into some sinne. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. iv. 10 When a man's ouerlustie at legs, then he weares wodden nether-stocks.

Overlute, *v. rare.* [f. Over- 8 + Lute *v.*2] *trans.* To lute over; to smear or coat with some adhesive substance.

1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* B j b, It is necessary..to overlute them more than halfe the parte of the glasse with the fornamed lome or claye.

Over-luxuriant, etc.: see Over- 28.

Overly (ōu·vəɹli), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Over *adv.* + -ly 1. (Cf. ON. *ofrligr* excessive.)]

†1. Supreme. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 123 Hope [y-ziþ ine gode] ouerlyche hei3nesse and ouerliche mageste. Charite ouerliche guodnesse.

†2. Superficial; slight, careless, cursory. *Obs.*

c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* Prol. in *Anglia* VIII. 134/32 Þerfore I leeue alle þat proheme, excepte þis shorte ouerly touchynge. 1597–8 Bp. Hall. *Sat.* III. iii. 2 The courteous citizen bade me to his feast, With hollow words, and overly request. *a* 1668 J. Allestree in *Life* (1838) v. 51 Have not I neglected or been very overly in the reading of God's holy word? *a* 1769 Riccaltoun *Galatians* (1772) 258 On an overly view, it may be thought nearly the same sense which way we take it.

3. Supercilious, imperious, overbearing, haughty. Now only *dial.*

1627 Bp. Hall *Heaven vpon Earth* § 27 Wks. 97 Our answers are coy and overly. 1633 — *Hard Texts, N. T.* 360 In an overly and imperious manner tyrannizing over the Church. 1707 Humfrey *Justif. Baxter.* 4 The whole ..is so overly, and appears proud, slighting, and does me wrong. 1820 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 140 The somewhat overly and certainly most ungracious resentments of Baxter. 1895 *Gloss. E. Anglia, Overly*, arbitrary, tyrannical.

Overly (ōu·vəɹli), *adv.* [f. Over *adv.* + -ly 2. OE. had *oferlice* excessively: cf. prec.]

1. Above or beyond the proper amount or degree; overmuch, too much, too, excessively; = Over *adv.* 11. In *OE., Sc.*, and *U. S.*

10.. Wulfstan *Hom.* xiii. (Napier) 83 Nu ða yfelan and ða swicelan swa oferlice swyðe brædað on worulde. 1014 *Ibid.* xxxiii. 166 *note*, Hu hi mid heora synnum swa oferlice swyðe god gegræmedon. 1827 J. F. Cooper *Prairie* I. ii. 28 To my eye it seems not to be overly peopled. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* II. vii. (1849) 63, I thought he was a little overly particular in his questions. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 286 Elina was not overly pleased. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 305 'Is old man Boone rich?' 'Why, not overly so.' Western. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 346/2 Mr. H. was not of an overly sensitive organization. 1894 Crockett *Lilac Sunbonnet* 50 Half an hour of loneliness.. was overly much for her.

†2. Superficially, slightly, carelessly. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 373/1 Ovyrly, *superficialiter*. *a* 1564 Becon *Comp. betw. Lord's Supper & Pope's Mass* Prayers, etc. (Parker Soc.) 374 Beholding them as it were by the way, or overly. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 52 If that men drain those Lands wherein they are like to have an interest, throughly, and those the Commoners have, more overly. 1710 R. Ward *Life H. More* 143 Other things he look'd upon more overly and sparingly, as he saw Occasion. 1832–53 A. Maclagan in *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. II. 217 He o'erly just speer'd for the men, But he cadgily cracket wi' aunty.

b. Incidentally, casually, not intentionally. *Sc.*

1825 Jamieson, *Overly*, .. by chance. *Mod. Sc.* (Roxb.) I happened overly to say that I had seen him there.

†3. In position over, on the surface. *Obs.*

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 43 It then ariseth vp againe to the waters top, and so keepeth ouerlie and aboue the waters highest superficie. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* xxiii. (1878) 64 The strawberies looke to be couered with strawe Laid ouerly trim vpon crotchis and bows.

†4. Haughtily, superciliously, slightingly. *Obs.*

1610 Bp. Hall *Apol. Brownists* i. 3 They vse to behold such as they oppose too ouerlie, and not without contempt. 1650 Brinsley *Antidote* 27 To look overly upon others, despising and contemning them.

†5. (?) Moreover: = Over *adv.* 10.

1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 165 And overlie this worde *maliciouslie* is in this statute materiall.

Overlying (ōuvəlәi·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Overlie *v.* + -ing 1, or I. Over- 8 + Lying *vbl. sb.*1] The action of the verb Overlie.

c 1380 [see Overlaying]. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* xlv. 173 Produced by the overlying of the reversed spectra of such substances as are to be found in the earth. 1891 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 5/3 The proportion of deaths from overlying is more than twice as high on Saturday night as on any other night in the week.

Overlying (stress var.), *ppl. a.* [f. Overlie *v.* + -ing 2, or I. Over- 8 + Lying *ppl. a.*1] That overlies; superincumbent.

1872 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 244 The proximity of large overlying bodies of water. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 35 The water having been absorbed by the overlying loose limestones.

Over-macpherson, etc.: see Over-.

Overman (ō·vəɹmăn), *sb.* Chiefly *north.* Forms: see Over. (Also Oversman.) [Over- 2 b.]

†1. A man having authority or rule over others; a superior, leader, ruler, chief. *Obs.* exc. as in 3.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3424 And if he riȝten it ne can, He taume it al his ouer-man. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6968 (Cott.) Ilk kinredd o þe tuelue Had þair ouer man ham selfe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxii. (*Justin*) 598 Bot sene þu þe kirk is in As oure-man saulis to wyne. 1456 Sir G. Have *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 113 Redy at bidding of his our-men to do his honour and charge of his lord. 1625 in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) I. 61, I shall wholy and totally make you overseer, and overman to, of my book at presse.

2. An arbiter, arbitrator, umpire.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 1332 Throuch ii clemyt, thar hapnyt gret debait,..3our king thai nat for to be thair our-man. 1552 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 127 Hes chosin.. George Commendatour of Dunfermling, odman and ourman in the saidis materis. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 2/1 The two having the power to call in the services of an overman.

3. The man who is over a body of workmen; a foreman, overseer; *spec.* in a colliery (see quots.).

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 36 It is the Over-Man's Business to place the Miners in their Workings. 1789 Brand *Hist. Newcastle* II. 682 The overman's office is to go through the pit to view the places where the men have wrought, to see that the pit is clear of sulphur, &c. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 33 My over-man being unacquainted with the drill husbandry. 1867 *Colliery Rules* in W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 231 None but the overman, or similar officer, to be allowed to carry a lamp key.

Overman (ōuvəɹmæ'n), *v.* [OVER- 21, 27.] 1. *trans.* To overcome, overpower. *rare.* [=Du. *overmannen*, Ger. *übermannen.*]

1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 28 I'le never dread I shall be over man'd While I have hands to fight, or legs to stand. 1865 *Reader* No. 144. 366/3 Every foe is overmanned.

2. (*ōver-ma'n*) To furnish with too many men.

1636–7 *Let.* in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1849) II. 269 All the ships were overmanned which had infection among them. 1774 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 V. 371 Three ships of the line are fitting out for America, which are to be over-manned. 1899 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 6/4 In my times..some departments were overmanned and some were undermanned.

Overmantel (ōu'vəɹmæ'nt'l). [OVER- 33.] A piece of ornamental cabinet-work, often including a mirror, placed over a mantelpiece.

1882a J. HATTON in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 23/2 The overmantel is ornamented with some trophies of the chase. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 389 The plain panelling of the walls is relieved by an elaborately carved overmantel.

Overma'ntle, *v.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To cover over like a mantle.

1827 CARLYLE *Misc., German Lit.* I. 50 Flowers and foliage, as of old, are..overmantling its sternest cliffs. 1831 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 327 Snow o'ermantles hill.

O'ver-ma'ny, *a.* [OVER- 28; but usually two words.] Too many.

[1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. iii, Kepe thy self fro ouer many wordes.] 1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 191 Of them are ouer-many. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 409 We know by over-many experiences. 17.. *Song, Tibbie Fowler,* Tibbie Fowler o' the Glen, There's ower-mony wooing at her. [1894 'IAN MACLAREN' *Bounie Brier Bush* VII. i. 243 He's been eatin' ower mony berries.]

Overmarch (-mā·ɹtʃ), *v.* [OVER- 26, 13.] 1. *trans.* To march (soldiers, etc.) too far or too long; to overpower or exhaust with marching.

1660 PHILLIPS in *Baker's Chron.* (1696) 532 The Prince his Horse were so over-marcht, and the Foot so beaten off their Legs by long Marches. 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 707 His men had been over-marched.

2. To march over or beyond, pass over in marching.

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 137 They journey'd forth, o'ermarching far the mound That flank'd the kingdom on its Andean bound.

Overma'rk, *v.* (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*) [f. OVER- 26, 8 + MARK *sb.* or *v.*]

†1. *trans.* ? To furnish with too distant a mark (to aim at). *Obs.*

c 1560 T. LUCY *Let.* in Halliwell *Shaks.* (1887) II. 388 Take hede that Burnell be not over-marked, for he is hable to shute no farr grounde.

2. To mark over, make marks upon the surface of.

1838 *Voice from Font* 3 Drawn and rubbed out, marked and overmarked diagram upon diagram.

3. *Horsemanship.* (See quot. 1875.)

1866 *Lond. Rev.* 28 Apr. 471/1 Sometimes..the noble animal is overmarked, and falls a victim to his own spirit and the stupidity of his owner. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. I. v. § 7. 442 The overmarked horse is detected by his dull heavy eye. *Ibid.*, Overmarking is the effect produced upon the horse constitutionally, as well as locally upon the legs, by overwork and overfeeding.

Over-marl, etc.: see OVER-.

†**Over-ma'rry,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 23.] *refl.* To marry above one's station or means.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 368 John..repudiated his wife and passes her over, with the Honor of Glocester, to Geffrey Mandevil, for 20,000 markes, who thus ouer-marrying himselfe was greatly impoverished.

Overma'sk, *v.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To cover or conceal as with a mask.

c 1600 *Battle of Balrinnes* in Child *Ballads* (1861) VII. 218 Owermaskit was the moone. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* June xxv, They with outward smile O'ermask'd their hate, and called her sweet and dear.

Overmast (-mɑ·st), *v.* [f. OVER- 26 + MAST *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To furnish (a ship) with too high or too heavy a mast or masts.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* iii. 15 If you ouermast her, either in length or bignesse, she will lie too much downe by a wind. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 202 Cloanthus better mann'd, pursu'd him fast, But his o'ermasted gally check'd his haste. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789).

Overmaster (ōuvəɹmɑ·stəɹ), *v.* [f. OVER- 21 + MASTER *v.*, q. v. for Forms.]

1. *trans.* To make oneself master over; to master completely; to gain the victory over, get the better of, overcome, conquer, overpower. (Chiefly *fig.* with abstract subj. or obj., *e. g.* a feeling, faculty, condition, force, etc.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 15 To vizte wyþ þe halȝen an his to ouercome and to ouermaistri. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvii. 392 The one cowde not overmayster the other. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 696/1 So shall neuer any mannes tale..ouermaister that inward mocion of God. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 40 Where once reason hath so much ouer-mastred passion. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 178 His strength is such as can not be ouer-mastred. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 104 He ouer-maisterd a Turkish towne and.. put two thousand Turkes to the sword. 1800 COLERIDGE *Christabel* II. xxiii, O'er-mastered by the mighty spell. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Democracy* Mixed Ess. 26 English democracy runs no risk of being overmastered by the State.

†b. To surpass, excel, 'beat'. *Obs. rare.*

1627 SPEED *England* xxxviii. § 9 It ouer-masters all the other places of this Country for fairenesse.

†2. To be master over; to dominate; to hold in one's power or possession. *Obs.*

c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xx. 25 Je know yⁱ yᵉ princes of yᵉ heyen do overmaster yᵉᵐ. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 109 Lining blood doth in these temples beat Which owe the crowne, that thou oremasterest. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xviii. (1655) 136 A hill which discovereth all the City, and standeth as overmastring of it.

Hence **Overma'stered** *ppl. a.*, **Overma'stering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, **Overma'steringly** *adv.*

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* iii. (1845) 37 There is an overmastering apprehension of Christ's love. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxvi, A weak and over-master'd enemy. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vi, One in whom some strong o'ermastering principle has overwhelmed all other passions and feelings. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xvi, The car Of the o'ermaster'd victor stops. 1866 DOWDEN in *Contemp. Rev.* II. 539 The blinding gladness of life was overmasteringly strong. 1899 *Daily News* 10 June 7/4 It would result in the immediate overmastering of the old citizens.

O'ver-ma'sterful, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Masterful to excess, too masterful. Hence **O'ver-ma'sterfulness.**

1883 A. FORBES in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Nov. 663 The German strategy was daringly overmasterful. 1899 *Month* Sept. 242 One fault..amongst them at that time was overmasterfulness.

†**Over-ma'stery,** *sb. Obs.* [f. OVERMASTER *v.*] Superiority or ascendancy in a contest.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 6420 (Fairf.) Þe quilest moises helde vp his hende..had goddis folk þe ouer maistri.

So †**Overma'stery** *v. Obs.* = OVERMASTER *v.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IV. 176 Mede ouer-maistrieth lawe, and moche treuthe letteth. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 57 If the witte of a man ouermaistrie not his frailte. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A vj, To thende that .. none euyll temptacions ouermaystrye you not.

Overmatch (ōuvəɹmæ·tʃ), *sb.* [OVER- 24.]

†1. The condition of being overmatched; a contest in which one side is more than a match for the other. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 311 b, Tenne eagles to senen is an ouermatche. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* IV. xii. (1591) 177 Yet were they not, as it happeneth in such ouermatches, spoiled of their riches. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. v, Thou wouldst with overmatch of person fight.

2. A person or thing that is more than a match for some other. Const. with genitive or *for.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 4 The greatest quarrellers meet often with their ouer-match. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 44 Is he not an overmatch for all his enemies? 1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 332 The French Privateers alone are quite an Over-match for..the British Navy. 1845 NAPIER *Cong. Scinde* II. v. 229 Having to deal with a man his over-match in policy.

Overma'tch, *v.* [OVER- 24, 2.]

1. *trans.* To do more than match; to be more than a match for; to be too powerful, skilful, or crafty to be overcome by; to defeat by superior strength, skill, or craft; to surpass, excel.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1216 So was he ouer-macched þat þei wiþ syn force for-barred his strokes And woundede him wikkedly. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. lix, Be a man neuer soo valyaunt nor soo bygge, yet he may be ouermatched. 1568 Q. ELIZ. *Let.* in H. Campbell *Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) App. 56 Ye have not any in loyaltie and faithfulnes can overmatch him. 1588 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 73 Ships of war .. whose service was seen this year to have overmatched the great Armadas and castles of Spain and Italy. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* 81 A treasury of heavenly comforts, such as no good can match, no evill overmatch. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 280 The valiant few o'ermatch an host of foes. 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* I. 206 The combination .. of its two colours in such a way that neither overmatches the other.

†b. To furnish with what is more than a match.

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. 187 He knits A rowe of feathers one by one .. overmatching still ech quill with one of longer sort.

2. To give in marriage above one's station. *rare.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. VI. v. (1651) 579 If a Yeoman have one sole daughter, he must overmatch her, above her birth and calling, to a gentleman forsooth.

Hence **Overma'tched, Overma'tching** *ppl. adjs.*; so also †**O'ver-ma'tchable** *a.*, too matchable, too comparable; †**Over-ma'tchful** *a.*, that is more than a match, excelling.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, IV. iv. 11 Our ore-matcht forces. 1593 — *3 Hen. VI*, I. iv. 21 With bootlesse labour swimme against the Tyde, And spend her strength with ouer-matching Waues. 1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 5 We toyl so much in other Nations praise, That we neglect the famousing of our own, Which over-matchful unto them were known. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. vii. § 8. 66 Putting them in remembrance of their wonted valours, which now was farre ouermatchable vnto a fearefull flock of weak women. 1633 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* (1851) 88 None, but thou,..canst relieve his distressed and over-matched soul.

†**Overma'te,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 24.] = prec. 1.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lvi. 5 Their assaults rushe againest God himself, as if they strived to overmate him. 1666 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 90 Poor men .. that are thus o're-mated.

Overmatter, -mean, etc.: see OVER-.

Over-measure (ōu·vəɹme·ʒlŭɪ, -ʒəɹ), *sb.* [OVER- 19, 29 d.] Measure above what is ordinary or sufficient; excess, surplus.

[1581 SAVILE *Tacitus* II. xxiv. (1591) 67 An ouer measure if fortune hapned to go on their side. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 140 Enough, with ouer measure.] 1641 MILTON *Reform.* Wks. 1738 I. 29 Where they..shall clasp inseparable hands with Joy and Bliss, In over-measure for ever. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 294 They rarely fail of over-measure in the return of an injury. 1851 TRENCH *Poems* 77 [God] had answered all her prayers With such an overmeasure of his grace.

Over-mea'sure, *v.* [OVER- 26, 10.] *trans.* a. To measure or reckon above the proper amount. b. To measure across, to traverse.

1625 BACON *Ess., Kingdomes* (Arb.) 471 That neither by Ouer-measuring their Forces, they leese themselues in vaine Enterprises; Nor .. by vnderualuing them, they descend to Fearefull and Pusillanimous Counsells. 1896 *Chicago Advance* 18 June 905/2 Their gloomy shadow would twice have over-measured our country's expanse.

O'ver-mea'sure, *advb. phr.* [Properly two words, OVER *prep.* 11 and MEASURE *sb.*] Above the proper measure or amount; in excess.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 257 [Þey] preysede þe dedes hugeliche and ouermesure [*laudibus nimium extulerunt*]. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H iij b, Wyn taken ouer mesure troubleth the syght. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 164 Allow rather a little over-measure than any thing under. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 404 If he give more, all that is Over-measure.

Over-melodied, -merry, etc.: see OVER-.

O'ver-me'rit, *sb.* [OVER- 29 d.] Excessive merit. So **Over-me'rit** *v. trans.* [OVER- 22], to exceed or surpass in merit.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 133 Those Helpes were ouer weighed by diuers things that made against him... First, an Ouermerit; for conuenient Merit, vnto which Reward may easily reach, doth best with Kings. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* iv. 22 If bulk might go for worth and weight, I had overmerited you in this Controversie.

†**Overme'te,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [OE. *ofermēte* adj. excessive, f. *ofer* OVER *adv.* + *mēte* measured, moderate, ablaut deriv. of *met-an* to measure.]

A. *adj.* Above measure; immoderate, excessive.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. vii. § 2 God..hyra ofermætan ofermetto ȝenyðerode. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past. C.* lxiii. 459 Moyses behelede ða ofermætan bierhto his ondwlitan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 10720, & tiss meocnesse iss oferrmett Swa þatt itt oferflowebþ. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 137 Wiðteo þi lichame fro orguil, and idel and oner mete wede.

B. *adv.* Immoderately, excessively.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 296 So sone so þu euer ivelest þet þin heorte mid luue ualle touward eni monne, ouermete.

†**Overme'te,** *v. Obs.* [f. OVER- 4, 10 + METE *v.*, OE. *metan* to measure, traverse, pass over.] a. *intr.* To pass over, pass by, elapse. b. *trans.* To pass over, cross, traverse; = OVERMEASURE *v.* b.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1665 Quanne a moneð was ouer-meten. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenia*) 461 As I sal prowe it is alsa Be Iugment of yrne hat...And scho on it with fet bare But abaysing it ouremet, Vnhurt or hafand ony lat.

O'ver-mi'ckle, *a.* and *adv.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [OE. *ofermicel* adj. = ON. *ofrmikill*: see OVER- 28.] Too much, overmuch.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. vii. § 3 On þære tide wæs sio ofermycelo hæto on ealre worulde. *c* 961 *Rule St. Benet* xli. (Schr.) 65 Butan hy ouermicel ȝeswinc habben. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13066 (Cott.) Iohn, ouer mikel [*Vr.* to muche] has þou spoken. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 8 Ne ete our-mikil; Ne drinc onir-mikil. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 99 Sche louyd her kynnys folke ouermekyl carnaly. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 263/1 Ouer mekylle, *nimis.* 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 48 Thai quhilkis traistis owyr mekle in thair awin wisdome. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Overmickle, overmickle,* overmuch. *Mod. Sc.* It wad be ower muckle fash.

Over-mild, -mill, etc.: see OVER-.

†**O'vermi'nd,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To mind too much, think too much of, attach too great importance to.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxii. 2 Leust by overmynding their owne infirmitie theyr hartes should fayle them. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V* cci, Soe much a Monarch overminds what they By Loans and Subsidies bring in.

†**Overmi'rth,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. OVER *prep.* 4 b.] To make merry over (tr. L. *insultare*).

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxiv. 19 Noght over-mirthe þai to me for-þi, þat wiþer-þretes me wickeli.

Over-mix, etc.: see OVER- 27.

†**O'vermod,** *sb. Obs.* [OE. *ofermōd* = OHG. *ubarmuot* (MHG. *übermuot*, Ger. *übermuth*), MDu. *overmôd* (Du. *overmoed*): cf. OS. *obarmôdi*; f. *ofer* OVER + *mōd* MOOD.] 'High-mindedness', pride, haughtiness.

993 *Battle of Maldon* 89 Ða se eorl ongann for his ofermode alyfan landes to fela laðere þeode. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 272 (Gr.) Feala worda ȝespræc se engel ofermodes. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 For his ouer-mod, oðer for his prude. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4720 Hete & niþ & awwermod.

So †**O'vermod** *a.* [OE. *ofermōd*], proud, haughty; †**Overmo'di** *a.* [OE. *ofermōdiġ*] = prec.; †**Overmo'diness** [OE. *ofermōdiġness*].

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 61 Þa oformodun men. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark vii. 22 Sceamleast, yfel ȝesihð, dysinessa, ofermodiȝnessa. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 191 Mæden tacn on neccan hæfð oððe on þeo, ofermodiȝ, þancfull, þriste on lichaman mid manegum werum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Ne beo þu þereuore prud ne..ouer modi. *Ibid.* 19 Prude and ouermodinesse. *c* 1175 *Sinners Beware* 269 in *O. E. Misc.* 81 And wo is þenne þe ouermode þat er þar-of ne rouhte. *c* 1300 *Regret Maximian* 57 (MS. Digby 86 lf. 135/1) Ich wes to overmod [*rime* blod].

O'ver-mo'dest, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too modest. So **O'ver-mo'destly** *adv.*; **O'ver-mo'desty.**

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. v. § 4. 659 Doubtfull how to order the matter, in such wise as they might neither too rudely..nor yet ouer-modestly..forbeare the occasion of making themselues great. *a* 1656 HALES *Rem., Serm. Luke* xviii. I. (1673) 143 It is the Courtiers rule, That over modest suitours seldom speed. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. IV. 66 Over-modesty borders so nearly on Pride. 1829 LYTTON

Devereux I. viii, A fine youth, but somewhat shy and over-modest in manner.

Over-moist, -moisture, etc.: see OVER-.

† Overmo·ney, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [OVER- 11 b; after *undermine.*] *trans.* To prevail over with money; to win by means of a bribe.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Lancs.* (1662) 124 Some suspect his Officers trust was undermined (or over-moneyed rather). 1665 D. LLOYD *State Worthies* (1670) 197.

† O·vermore, *a. Obs.* [f. OVER *adv.* or *adj.* + MORE *adj.*; used as a compar. of *over*: cf. INNERMORE, OUTERMORE, etc., and see OVERMOST.] Upper, higher; = OVERER *a.*

1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* xvi. 5 The possessioun of hem aȝens the est..vnto the ouermore[*v. r.* ouere; 1388 hiȝere] Betheron. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 125 William evermore i-bore awey þe overmore and þe hyȝer hond. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) x. 40 Egipte, bathe þe ouermare and þe neþer mare.

† O·vermo·re, *adv. Obs.* [f. OVER *adv.* + MORE *adv.*] In addition, furthermore, moreover.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 155 This Maiden .. hise charitees Comendeth, and seide overmore My liege lord [etc.]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* ix. 35 And ȝut on poynt..ich praye ȝow ouermore. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 11 And overmore the said King Edwarde first kept under subjeccion bothe Irelond, Walis, and Scotlond. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 813 Yet overmore, against the Trojan power He doth provoke the rest of all the gods.

b. Further, longer.

a 1450 MYRC 159 Tho þat bydeth ouer more, The fader & þe moder mote rewe hyt sore.

c. ? Farther up, farther away.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 440 To this word thai assentyt all, And fra thaim walopyt owyr mar [*Hart's ed.* vppermere]. *Ibid.* VI. 632 The twa that saw sa suddanly Thair fallow fall, effrayit var And stert a litill ouirmair.

† Overmo·rrow, *adv. Obs.* [Cf. OVER- 18: prob. after Ger. (and MHG.) *übermorgen*, Du. *overmorgen.*] The day after to-morrow. Also *attrib.*

1535 COVERDALE *Tobit* viii. 4 Vp Sara, let vs make oure prayer vnto God to daye, tomorow, and ouermorow. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 280 Thou needest not by thy morrowe and ouer-morrowe delayes to augment his discommoditye.

Over-mortgage to **Over-moss**: see OVER-.

O·vermost, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 -mast(e, -mest(e, -mist. [f. OVER *adv.* or *adj.* + -MOST; cf. OVERMORE. Perh. an alteration of OVEMEST; but *overmest* does not appear so early as the northern *overmast(e* = midl. and south. *-most.*] Uppermost, highest; = OVEREST *a.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 395 In þe ouermast element of all. *Ibid.* 22232. *a* 1350 *St. Andrew* 168 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 6 His ouermast clothes þan of he did. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 340 In þe overmeste part of þe eir. *c* 1380 — *Wks.* (1880) 340 An harpe haþe þre partis of hym; þe ouermost in which ben stringis wrastid. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvi. (Tollem. MS.), In þe ouermist party of a man. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xliii. (Gibbs MS.), Whanne he come up to þe ouermoste ende of þat schorte laddere. 1590 RECORDE, etc. *Gr. Artes* (1646) 235 Take the overmost line..as if it were the lowest line. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 115 To plant it in the Over-most and Fattest Earth.

B. *absol.* or as *sb.* The uppermost part; = OVEREST *sb.* 1.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ciii[i]. 13 Fra his overmastes [L. *de superioribus*] hilles watrand. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xiii. 5 Fro the ouermost of heuene. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. iii. (1859) 4 The ouermost of the erthe was moost clere.

Overmount (ōu·vəɹmau·nt), *v.* [OVER- 1, 26.] 1. *trans.* To mount or rise above, transcend.

? 1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 63 For pryde wolde .. Ovyr-mownte Goddys dygnyté. 1552 HULOET, Ouermounte, *transcendo.* 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iii. 94 With your Theame, I could O're-mount the Larke. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 5/1 While from yon lowly roof, whose curling smoke O'ermounts the mist, is heard at intervals The voice of psalms.

2. *intr.* To mount too high.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 15 And in that Sea of Blood, my Boy did drench His ouer-mounting Spirit. 1592 HARVEY *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 193 How many.. youthes, haue in ouermounting, most ruefully dismounted?

Overmount (ōu·vəɹmau·nt), *sb.* [OVER- 8.] A piece of stiff paper or board cut to correspond with the margin of a picture, so as to fit round it when framed and glazed; a mount.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

O·ver-mou·nts, *advb. phr.* [Properly two words, OVER *prep.* and *mounts*, pl. of MOUNT *sb.*; after It. *oltramonti.*] Beyond the mountains.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III. 476 This lion's-crine From over-mounts—(this yellow hair of mine). 1884 — *Ferishtah, A Bean-stripe* 239 Though, over-mounts,—to trust the traveller,—Snow, feather-thick, is falling while I feast.

O·ver-mou·rn, *v.* [OVER- 27, 23.] To mourn too much; to lament excessively. (*trans.* and *intr.*; in quot. 1607 *refl.* in intr. sense.)

1594 KYD *Cornelia* Argt., Haning ouer-mourn'd the death of her deere husband. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 237 Lest the Mare over-mourn her self for want of her foal. 1650 BAXTER *Saint's R.* x. (1656) 281 When he dies we mourn and usually overmourn.

Overmuch (ōu·vəɹmʊ·tʃ, with shifting stress), *a.* and *adv.* [OVER- 28, 30. Cf. OE. *ofermicel* OVERMICKLE.] Too much.

A. *adj.* Too great in amount; excessive, superabundant.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10788 Þou sucst [= seest] þis folc ouer muche þat aȝe þe is, And þin owe ouer lute [= little]. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 597/40 *Nimius*, overmyche. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 193 He gave himselfe also to overmuche drinking. 1641 PRYNNE *Antip.* 17 The Kings over-much earnestnesse. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I. 41 This was the effect of giving overmuch credit. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* XXII. 24 Fearful of o'er-much presuming. *a* 1875 HELPS *Ess., Org. Daily Life* 134 Listened to with overmuch credulity.

b. *absol.* (rarely as *sb.*) Too great an amount; too much; excess; superfluity.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6518 Ouermoche ys abominable & stynk. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 B ij, In an other place we shall speke of the ouer moche or lacke of ye partyes. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 115 That is, by way of Epitome, to cut all ouer much away. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 166 In short, this overmuch of it is the weakness of the mind. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 52 The world hath overmuch of pain.

B. *adv.* To too great an extent or degree; excessively.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 364 Þes newe ordris and þer fautours failen ouer myche in charite. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXV. 92 Hym thought ouer moche diffycile and to longe a thinge to make the walles. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 381 b, If they see themselues ouermuche aggravated. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 3 For one to be over-much seen in geomancie, palmistrie,..or aruspicie. 1788 *Trifler* No. 14. 189 We are commended not to be religious overmuch. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* LXXXV, I woo your love: I count it crime To mourn for any overmuch.

Hence **Overmu·chness** [cf. OE. *ofermicelnes*], the condition of being overmuch; excess, superabundance.

1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 758/2 Superlation and over-muchness amplifies. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* II. 80 Sulphur..rules over that which is the overmuchness or superfluity of the other two. 1867 DE MORGAN in *Athenæum* 19 Jan. 90 The omitted words, which Mr. Reddie..no doubt took for pleonasm, superfluity, overmuchness.

Over-muck, -multitude, etc.: see OVER-.

† O·vermu·se, *v. Obs. rare.* [OVER- 21, 23.] 1. *trans.* To overcome with bewilderment.

c 1400 *Beryn* 3481 But yee shul fele in every veyn þat ye be vndirmyned, And I-brouȝt at ground, & eke ovir-musid.

2. *refl.* To muse too much; to weary or bewilder oneself by excessive meditation.

a 1652 BROME *City Wit* III. iv, Have you not overmus'd, or overthought your selfe?

† O·vername, *sb. Obs.* [Rendering Sp. *sobrenombre* = F. *surnom.*] An additional name, surname.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 4 Nero the Cruell,.. Antony the Meeke. The which ouernames the Romanes gaue them. 1577 — *Gueuara's Chron.* 254 Iulianus would take that ouername of Commodus.

Overna·me, *v. rare.* [OVER- 16.] *trans.* To name over or in succession.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 39, I pray thee ouer-name them, and as thou namest them, I will describe them.

Over-neat to **Over-new**: see OVER-.

Overne·t, *v.* [OVER- 8, 27.] 1. *trans.* To spread a net over; to cover with or as with a net.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. v, Calonnes, Breteuils hover dim, far-flown, overnetting Europe with intrigues. 1881 PALGRAVE *Visions Eng., P'cess Anne* 160 As a bird by the fowlers o'ernetted.

2. To use nets to excess in fishing.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 May 2/3 Over-netting is chiefly responsible for the unsatisfactory state of many salmon rivers.

O·ver-ni·ce, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too nice; too fastidious, scrupulous, or particular.

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* IV. 313 Þys senne [pride] hys ouernyce,..þe senne of meste malice Aȝeyns charyte. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 452 Their..ouernice brauerie in gawdy apparell. 1687 SIDAWELL *Juvenal* Ded. A ij, These Nymphs though they are so over nice in words, may perhaps, be frank enough in their actions. 1789 JEFFERSON *Autobiog. & Writ.* (1859) II. 559 Not over-nice in the choice of company. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VIII. 769 Not being overnice to separate What's element from what's convention.

So **O·ver-ni·cely** *adv.*; **O·ver-ni·ceness**; **O·ver-ni·cety.**

a 1693 LD. DELAMER *Wks.* (1694) 86 The fierceness of the High Church-Men will be abated, and the overniceness of the Dissenters taken off. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* I. vi, You don't take your friend to be over-nicely bred? 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 8 Overniceness may be underniceness. 1897 CROCKETT *Lads' Love* XXV. 258 It was no time for over-nicety in regard to the fifth commandment.

Over-nigh: see OVER- 30.

Overnight, over night (ōu·vəɹnəi·t), *adv. phr.* (*sb., a.*) [f. OVER *prep.* 18 + NIGHT *sb.*]

1. Before the night (as considered in relation to the following day); on the preceding evening; the night before (with implication that the result of the action continues till the following morning).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1500 (1549) Deiphebus had hym prayed ouer nyght To be a frend and helpyng to Criseyde. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2028 They..dressid all ther harnes ouer nyght, That they myght on the morow .. be redy to Batell. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Baptism*, The parentes shall geue knowledge ouer nyght or in the mornyng. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iii. 174 Claudio .. swore hee would .. before the whole congregation shame her with what he saw o're night. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 296 Their exercises which were giuen ouernight. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 105 ¶ 1 His Head ached every Morning with reading of Men overnight. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1896) 124 We had ordered a duck for dinner over night. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. ix. 227 His fire was laid overnight, and he lighted it himself when he pleased.

2. During the night, through the night (till the following morning).

1535 COVERDALE *Neh.* xiii. 20 Then remayned the chapmen and marchauntes once or twyce ouer nighte without Ierusalem. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 133 And so, good rest. *Pro.* As wretches haue ore-night That wait for execution in the morne. 1879 *Scribner's Mag.* XIX. 682/2 If I feel tired..I'll stay overnight. 1894 H. GARDENER *Unoff. Patriot* 49 He preferred to stay overnight with the family.

B. *sb.* The preceding evening. (Now chiefly *U.S.*)

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXII. (1887) 117 Before the ouernightes diet be thoroughly digested. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. iv. 23 If I had giuen you this at ouer-night, She might haue beene ore-tane. 1607 — *Timon* IV. iii. 227 To cure thy o're-nights surfet. 1705 S. WHATELY in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 170 Came to Town the over night before that general meeting. 1824 *Compl. Hist. Murd. Weare* App. 19 He had heard the report of a Gun in the lane on the overnight. 1871 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 28 The nir,..freshened by the over-night's storm.

C. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of or belonging to the previous evening; done, happening, etc., overnight.

1824 GALT *Rothelan* I. II. xi. 250 He found no other traces of the Scottish army there, than the broken weapons of the overnight assault. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 19 The result of the two over-night glasses of brandy. 1870 *Daily News* 25 Nov., The limit of my overnight journey.

† Overni·m, *v. Obs.* Pa. pple. **overnome.** [f. OVER- 14 + NIM *v.* to take. See OVERTAKE. (OE. had *ofernimman* in senses 'take by violence, violate, carry off by force'.)] *trans.* To overtake.

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* (Percy) I. Hunger & derthe The poor hath overnome. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 8156 To the Citie or that they come, Many good knightes wer ouernome.

Overnoint to **Over-nourish:** see OVER-.

† O·ver-nu·mber, *sb. Obs.* [OVER- 29 d.] An excessive number. So **O·vernu·mber** *v. trans.* [OVER- 22], to exceed in number, to outnumber; **O·ver-nu·merous** *a.* [OVER- 28], too numerous.

1599 SIR E. WATSON in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 234 The *over number of people. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 50 In such a proportion of number..that the principal Duties may not be defeated by the over-number. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 268 Those Divisions .. being infinitely *over-numbered .. were totally routed. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* II. xv, In tenfold troops Their foemen overnumbering. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* IV. viii. § 43. 246 These Precepts..are not *overnumerous. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. Argt., Censure of an overnumerous pack.

Over-nurse to **Over-offended:** see OVER-.

† Over-o·ffice, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [Cf. OVER *prep.* 8, OVER- 2.] *trans.* To lord it over by virtue of one's office; to exercise one's office over.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. i. 87 It might be the Pate of a Politician which this Asse o're Offices: one that could circumuent God, might it not?

O·ver-offi·cious, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too officious. So **O·ver-offi·ciousness.**

a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 51 Impertinent dilligence, or over-officiousnesse. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* To Rdr. 7/2 Some sportfull or over officious spirit. 1703 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 75 To fortify him in an Errour by an Over-officiousness. 1842 SYD. SMITH *Locking in on Railw.* Wks. 1859 II. 322/2 Nothing .. can be more utterly silly..than this over-officious care of the public.

Over-often: see OVER- 30.

O·ver-o·ld, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Exceedingly old, too old, antiquated. Hence **O·ver-o·ldness.**

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iii. 6 (Camb. MS.) Of which foolk the renon nis neyther ouer old ne vn-solempne. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 78 b, We who .. haue departed from the oueroldness of the lawe written, and walke in newnesse of life. 1611 COTGR., *Suragé*, decrepite, ouer-old, growne farre in yeares.

Over-open to **Over-painful:** see OVER-.

Overpaint (-pē·nt), *v.* [OVER- 8, 27.]

† 1. *trans.* To paint over, cover with another colour. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. § 135. 702 To ouerpaint his collusions and deuises for sauing his honour. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. xvi. § 1 (1634) 394, I shall not need to over-paint that which is garnished with better colours already, than I can lay on.

2. To colour or depict too highly.

a 1750 A. HILL (T.), Him whom no verse overpaints. 1870 J. H. FRISWELL *Mod. Men Lett.* iv. 84 It is doubtful whether he over-paints the truth.

Over-pamper, -park, etc.: see OVER-.

† O·verpa·rt. *Obs.* [prop. two words: see OVER *adj.* 1.] The upper part.

1398 [see OVER *a.* 1]. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 77 b, It groweth not depe in ye grounde, but in the ouerparte of it. 1562 — *Baths* 6 It weakeneth the ouerparte and netherparte of the stomack. 1623 COCKERAM I, *Horizon*, a circle diuiding the ouerpart of Heauen from the other halfe.

Overparted (ōu·vəɹpā·ɹtėd), *a.* [f. OVER- 26 + PART *sb.* + -ED 2.] Having too difficult a part, or too many parts, to play.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 588 He is a maruellous good neighbour insooth, and a verie good Bowler: but for Alisander, alas you see, how 'tis a little ore-parted. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* III. iv, How now, Numps! almost tir'd i' your Protectorship? ouerparted? ouerparted? 1896 *Nation* (N. Y.) 16 July 56/2 Viewed in comparison with the magnitude of the results, he is distinctly overparted.

O·ver-pa·rtial, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too partial; unduly partial.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 109 Shee would,..clasping with him, come downe together, to be parted by the ouer-partiall beholders. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. § 12 (1713) 23, I cannot but deem you an over-partial Mechanist. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 20 The Court was inclined before, not to be overpartial to Prince Rupert. 1895 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XII. 784/1 This person .. was overpartial to whisky.

Over-particular: see OVER- 28.

†**O·verpa·rty.** *Obs.* [See OVER *a.* 1.] = OVERPART; upper part; surface.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. XXVIII. (Tollem. MS.), Also he..often clobeþ and reneweþ þe ouerparti of þe erþe with herbes. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 75 b/1 Ye cyte of Neptalym whiche is in the ouerpartyes of galylee.

Overpass (*ōuvəɹpɑ·s*), *v.* Now somewhat *rare.* Pa. t. and pple. **overpassed, -past.** [f. OVER- 9, 10, etc. + PASS *v.*]

I. Transitive senses, in which *over-* stands in prepositional relation to the object.

* Literal or physical senses.

1. To pass over, travel over, move across or along.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 228 And suþþe he ssulde mani lond over passi and wende. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XIII. v. (W. de W.) Cvb/1 The ryuer Nilus makyth the londe that he ouerpassyth be full plenteuous of corne and fruyte. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxi. 2 He ouerpassed ye distance that was betwixt him and it. 1891 R. KIPLING *Light that Failed* ii, The stream was falling and..the next few miles would be no light thing for the whale-boats to overpass.

2. To pass across, to the other side of, or beyond; to cross.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 32 In my god i sall ouerpasse þe wall. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* xii. 141 The ryuers and wateres [the rain] makyth ouer-Passe har boundys. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* Ded. (1865) 2 He whiche hathe once ouer passed the frontiers of modestye. 1681 DRYDEN *Spanish Friar* III. 37, I stood on a wide River's bank, Which I must needs o'erpass. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxiii. (1862) 342 At no time..does our Lord seem to have overpassed the limits of the Holy Land.

3. To rise above; to extend or project beyond.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 1838 (Trin.) Þe hegest hille..Þe flood ouer passed seuen ellen & more. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 323 If the upper overpass the under Teeth.

4. To pass by; to come up to or alongside of and go beyond. [OVER- 13.]

1530 PALSGR. 649/1, I overpasse, as a man dothe..a companye that he overtaketh. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 38 Saylinge farre beyond this Region, and ouerpassinge manye countreyes..we came to another nacion.

** Figurative senses corresponding to prec.

5. To pass through, get through, get to the end of (a period, or an action, experience, etc.); often including the notion 'to get through or out of successfully or safely, get over, surmount'; more rarely, to pass, spend (time). [OVER- 16, 17.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24280 Þis ilk pine es for me dight,..Ouerpas it sal i son. *c* 1375 *Ibid.* 26633 (Fairf.) Ouer-passe þou noȝt þe lentin-tide. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 369 Wallace him herd, quhen he his slepe ourpast. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 44 Halfe of the year, and more, was ouerpassed..in loytering and vaine pastimes. 1645 MRQ. WORC. in Dircks *Life* viii. (1865) 125 Having overpassed many rubs and difficulties. 1831 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 101 Having now overpassed six-sevenths of the ordinary period allotted to human life. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 161 It became imperative to consider how best to overpass a more general catastrophe.

†**b.** To pass through in one's mind. *Obs.*

1658 J. WEBB *Cleopatra* VIII. I. 10 The faire Princesse sensible at this remembrance could not overpasse it in her spirit without sighs and sobbs.

†**6.** To come over or affect, as an influence, emotion, etc.; in quot. 1679, to overspread. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8987 (Cott.) Ouer passed [*Trin.* Ouerpassed him] has þat caitiue kind, And mad king salamon al blind. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxiv. 18 Sic deidlie dwawmes ..Ane hundrithe tymes hes my hairt ourpast. 1679 KING in G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* 47 The horrid Prophanity that has overpassed the whole Land.

7. To go (or be) beyond in amount, rate, value, excellence, etc.; to extend or lie beyond the range or scope of; to exceed, excel, transcend, surpass.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12707 Sent Ion, þe wangelist..All þe appostells he ouer-past. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 135 (Camb. MS.) The science of him þat ouer passeth al temperel moeuement. 1530 PALSGR. 649/1, I overpasse, I excede in value or in any other thyng. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 111 A Factor is bound to answere the losse which happeneth by ouerpassing or exceeding his Commission. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iii. 103 A generous enthusiasm .. will probably overpass the necessities of the occasion. 1871 DIXON *Tower* IV. vii. 63 He overpassed his sire in comic power.

†**b.** To go beyond the limits or restrictions of, to transgress. *Obs.* [OVER- 12.]

c 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 7 The werre maketh the grete citee lasse, And dothe the lawe his reules overpasse. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 11 He ouyr passith the wey of trouthe, he settith at nought..goddis lawe. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 527 This neither ought nor can be done..without ouerpassing the bounds of his limited power.

8. To pass over, leave unnoticed or unmentioned, leave out, omit. Now *rare.* [OVER- 5 b.]

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xviii. 4 Lord, if I have foundun grace in thin eyen, overpasse thow not thi servaunt. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. lxxviii. 57 But for the names..be derke to Englysshe vnderstandynge, therfore I ouerpasse theym, and folowe the Storye. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 284 Manye other thinges which for brevities sake I overpas. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 627 The bloud-stone Hæmatites..a stone that I must not ouerpasse in silence. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Dryden* Wks. II. 336 The reason which he gives for printing what was never acted, cannot be overpassed. 1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 233 Some lesser errors..we overpass.

†**b.** Of a thing: To pass by, leave unaffected, 'escape' (a person). *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xiv. 14 Let not ye porcion of ye good daie ouerpas the.

II. Intrans. senses, in which *over-* is adverbial.

9. To pass over, pass across or overhead.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* x. 1 How say ȝe til my saule, Ouerpasse in til þe hill as a sparow? *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5343 Till whan the shadow is ouerpast. 1797 SOUTHEY *Triumph of Woman* 283 And birds o'erpassing hear, and drop, and die. 1874 F. E. ABBOT *Little Margaret*, When the shadows overpass.

10. Of time, actions, experiences, etc.: To pass away, come to an end; to pass, pass by, elapse. Most often in *pa. pple.* = At an end, past, 'over'.

c 1325 *Song Deo Gratias* 54 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 125 And sumtyme plesaunce wol ouerpas. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxxi. 179 The monkes..layde it in the churche of seynt Anyan tyll the persecucion were ouerpassed. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lxxii, No day overpasseth exempt of busynes. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* II. vi, Come, my lords; now that this storm is overpast. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 54 Afterwards the furie of the people overpassed. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* ii. 91 The strange eclipse of His beams is overpassed. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* July 162 The crisis was virtually overpast.

†**b.** To 'pass', take place, happen. *Obs. rare.*

1530 PALSGR. 382 The partyculer actes & cyrcumstances whiche overpassed in the meane whyle.

†**11.** To exceed, go to excess; to be in excess, be over. *Obs.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 67 Who so ouerpassys yn ful or voyd, yn slepynge or wakynge..he mowe noght eschewe maladyes. 1530 PALSGR. 649/1, I overpasse, I remayne besydes the juste nombre and quantyte .. *je surabonde.* This somme is nat just yet for this overpasseth.

†**12.** To pass or remain unnoticed, to be let alone or omitted; chiefly in phr. *to let it overpass* = to let it pass, take no notice of it (= sense 8).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4113, I leued hire þan lelly and lett it ouer-pase. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5084 Laghe at it lighily and let it ouer pas. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxxxv. [lxxxi.] 254 Thynke you y^t^ y^e^ frensshe kynge wyl suffre y^t^ matter thus to ouerpas? *a* 1575 *Wife lapped Morrelles Skin* 695 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 208 O, good wife, cease and let this ouerpasse.

Hence **Overpa·ssed**, -past *ppl. a.*, that has come to an end, past; **Overpa·ssing** *vbl. sb.*, a passing over or across, excess, etc.; **Overpa·ssing** *ppl. a.*, surpassing; *poet.* as *adv.* exceedingly, 'passing'.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 38 To behalde þe vertus and þe ouer-passande grace of þe saule of Ihesu. 1382 WYCLIF *Obad.* i. 19 And transmygracionn, or ouer passynge. 1552 HULOET, Overpassynge, *transcursus.* 1582 T. WATSON *Cent. Loue* xcviii. Argt., The present title of his ouerpassed Loue. 1898 S. EVANS *Holy Graal* 107 So overpassing rich was it.

Overpassionate *a.*: see OVER- 28.

Overpay (*ōuvəɹpē·*), *v.* [OVER- 26.] To pay too highly, pay more than is due.

1. *trans.* To pay or recompense (a person, a service, etc.) beyond what is due or deserved; to give, or be, a more than sufficient recompense for; *fig.* to do more than compensate; to make up for superabundantly. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vii. 16 Let me buy your friendly helpe thus farre, Which I will ouer-pay, and pay againe When I haue found it. 1611 — *Cymb.* II. iv. 10 Your very goodnesse, and your company, Ore-payes all I can do. 1702 PEPYS *Let.* 3 Oct., "I cannot but think myself already overpaid. 1709 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 8 And with one Heav'nly Smile o'erpay his Pains. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 539 His services were overpaid with honours and riches. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1069 My lord, you overpay me fifty-fold.

2. *trans.* To pay more than (an amount or price); to pay (money) in excess of what is due.

1664 ATKYNS *Orig. Printing* 15 Sell the Impression for 160*ol.*.. which Impression alone over-payes them all the Moneys they are out of Purse. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 130 To reimburse him so much money he hath overpaid for fee-farme rents. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 860 Thou hast made it thine by purchase, .. And overpaid its value with thy blood.

So **O·ver-pay** *sb.*; **Over-pay·ment.**

a1702 PEPYS *Corr.* Diary, etc. 1879 VI. 249, 14 Nov...I beg their believing me most sensible of this their over-payment. *a* 1816 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Introd. View* (1830) 21 Supposing, indeed, the over-pay derived from crime—obtained, for example, by false pretences. 1884 *Weekly Notes* 26 Apr. 105/2 Whether there had been an overpayment to the society by one of its members.

Over-peacock *v.*: see OVER- 27.

Overpeaze, obs. form of OVERPOISE.

Overpeer (*ōuvəɹpiə·ɹ*), *v.* [OVER- 7, 1 (*b*). In sense 1 f. PEER *v.* to look; but in 2 app. associated with PEER *sb.* equal, etc., or its derived vb. PEER to equal, rival, vie with: cf. OUTPEER *v.*, of which *overpeer* is in some cases a synonym.]

1. *trans.* To peer over, look over, look across from above, look down on.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 36 A hill that ouer-peered the great Mediterraneum. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 11 To ouer-peere the Citie, And thence discouer, how with most aduantage They may vex vs with Shot or with Assault. 1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* I. 63 Moses.. mounteth the Mount Nebo: from whence ouerpeering Iordan, he beholdeth the land of Promise. 1858 *Daily Chron.* 17 Oct. 5/1 The nymph..fancied that an officer o'erpeering her garden wall like that must necessarily be on horseback!

†**b.** To 'look down upon', treat with contempt, domineer over. *Obs.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* XXXV. 209 If we be so high-minded that euerie of vs could finde in his heart to ouer-peere his Neighbour. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, I. iv, We will not thus be faced and over-peered.

2. To rise or appear above; to tower over; to have a higher position than; to excel, outpeer.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* III. (1593) 60 Phœbe was of personage so comely and so tall, That by the middle of her necke she over-peerd them all. 1586 KYD *Wks.* (1901) 339 With thy Roselike, Royal peace (O Prince) all other princes thou must ouer-peere. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 12 Your Argosies, with portly saile, Like Signiors and rich Burgers on the flood, ..Do ouer-peere, the pettie Traffiquers That curtsie to them. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 26 For a commodious green place, .. not Salisbury Plain or Newmarket Heath..may overpeer, or outcrow her. 1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Authors* in *Comm. Ep.* 652 Like the Ivy which rising at the foot, will over-peer the highest wall. 1899 J. SMITH *Chr. Charac. as Soc. Power* 123 Generous and unselfish principles overpeer the coarser and more self-regarding impulses.

Hence **Overpeo·ring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 130 Wind-tossed waues which with a gyring course Circle the Centers-ouer-peering maine. 1611 COTGR., *Sursaille*, ..an ouerpeering, or ouergrowing. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 188 This Valley of Iehosaphat, to the East of the City, contracted betweene it and the ouer-pearing hils of the opposite Oliuet. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 349 The penalty of overpeering science.

Overponding, -pentise: see OVER- 1.

O·ver-peo·ple, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To people too much, overstock with people. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*) So **O·ver-peo·pled** *ppl. a.*

1683 *Apol. Prot. France* Pref. 2 Now that we should be over-peopled, I think there is no danger. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 42 Nothing more dangerous than the over-peopling any manufacture. 1821 BYRON *Cain* I. i. 520 The unpeopled earth—and the o'er-peopled Hell. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 262 That fair demesne of theirs, which is to say, over-peopled. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Weal & Woe* vi. 83 The half-starved multitudes of an over-peopled kingdom.

†**Overpe·rch**, *v. Obs.* [OVER- 5.] *trans.* To surmount as by perching upon; to fly over.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 66 (Qo. 2) With loues light wings did I orepearch these walls.

Over-peremptory, -perk, etc.: see OVER-.

Over-persua·de, *v.* [OVER- 11.] *trans.* To bring over by persuasion, persuade effectually; *esp.* to persuade (a person) to some action or course against his own judgement or inclination.

1624 in CAPT. J. SMITH (K. O.). 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxvi. (1840) 166 They overpersuaded him not to starve an army by feeding his own humours. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. ii, Nor had he done it now, had not the younger Sportsman .. over-persuaded him. 1897 HENTY *On Irrawaddy* 350, I had proposed to myself not to marry .. but your sister overpersuaded me.

So **Over-persua·sion.**

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 158, I drank two Glasses by his Over-persuasion. 1755 MAGENS *Insur.* II. 242 Made Use of in any over-persuasion, or hazardous Inducements.

†**O·ver-pe·rted**, *pa. pple. Obs.* [OVER- 27 b.] Made too pert or saucy.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. xxii. § 10 (1634) 474 A thing of dangerous consequence; especially when an unable spirit, being over-perted with so high authority, is too passionate in the execution of such an office.

†**O·ver-pe·ster**, *v. Obs.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To 'pester', i. e. crowd or encumber, excessively.

1599 DANIEL *Musophilus* Wks. (1717) 388 No marvel then, tho' th' over-pester'd State Want Room for Goodness. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 309 Hiram allowed him Timber, with which Libanus was, and yet is over-pestered. 1675 J. LOVE *Clavis Med.* 42 Let no house be over-pestered with too many Lodgers. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xx. 405/1 Their Over-pestering of small rooms with many of them.

O·verpick, *a.* [OVER- 1 d.] Said of a loom in which the shuttle-driving arrangement, or picking arm, is placed above the loom.

1884 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 650/2. 1888 R. BEAUMONT *Woollen Manuf.* viii. 229 There are three distinct kinds of picking mechanisms: first, the cam and cone motion; second, the over-pick motion; and third, the under-pick motion. 1894 F. W. FOX *Mech. Weaving* x. 278 When some portion of it projects above the boxes the motion becomes an over-pick.

Over-pi·cture, *v.* [OVER- 26, 8.]

1. *trans.* To represent or picture in excess of the reality; to depict or describe with exaggeration.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 205 She did lye In her Pauillion, cloth of Gold, of Tissue, O're-picturing that Venus, where we see The fancie out-worke Nature. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 406 The beautiful rural cemetery .. which Willis has..a little over-pictured.

2. To picture over; to cover with pictures of.

1850 SYD. DOBELL *Roman* vii, The future years..with the unborn dead o'erpictured.

Overpitch (*ōuvəɹpiʧ*), *v.* [OVER- 26. (Chiefly in pa. pple.)]

1. *Cricket. trans.* To pitch (a ball) too far in bowling, so that the batsman can hit it before it touches the ground.

1859 *All Year Round* No. 13. 306 The first ball they bowled me was slow, overpitched, and to leg. 1897 RANJITSINHJI *Cricket* 170 These on-drives should be kept for rather overpitched balls.

2. *fig.* To pitch too high; to exaggerate.

1886 F. H. DOYLE *Remin.* 193 These praises appeared to me a little overpitched.

O·ver-pi·tched (-pitʃt), *a.* [OVER- 26.] Of a roof: Having a greater than ordinary pitch; having an excessive slope.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 274 Roofs..whereof some are flat or under-pitched,..others due proportion'd, or over-pitched.

Overplaced, -plain, etc.: see OVER-.

O·verplacement. *rare.* Superposition.

1895 J. W. POWELL *Physiographic Processes, Nat. Geogr. Monogr.* I. No. 1. 14 The lowlands have a great overplacement of these rock materials.

O:verpla·nt, *v.* [In sense 1, ONorthumb. *oferplontia*, f. *ofer-* OVER- 10 + *plantian* to PLANT. In sense 2 f. OVER- 27 + PLANT *v.*]

†1. *trans.* To transplant. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xvii. 6 Ofwytrumia & oferplontia on sæ. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xvii. 6 Be thou drawun vp bi the rote, and be ouerplauntid in to the see.

2. To plant too much or to excess.

1770 ARMSTRONG *Misc.* II. 239 Some gardens .. are so smoothly regular, so over-planted. 1887 *Fisheries U. S.* Sect. v. II. 527 The high price of oysters caused overplanting, which led to the impoverishment of the planting-grounds.

†**O·verplaw.** *Obs. rare*—°. [f. OVER- 5 + PLAW *sb.*] A boiling over.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 373/2 Ovyrplaw, *ebullicio.*

O:ver-play·, *v.* [OVER- 27, 22.]

1. *trans.* To play (a part, etc.) to excess; to play too much. So **O·ver-play·ed** *ppl. a.*, **O·ver-play·ing** *vbl. sb.*

16.. *Sale Houshold-Stuff* iv. in *3rd Collect. Poems* (1689) 27/1 Here's a Pack of nasty Court Cards, Much foul'd with over-playing. 1819 *Metropolis* I. 183 John offers to box, in a most ridiculous, overplayed manner. 1896 *Peterson's Mag.* Jan. 93/1 He had overplayed his part in a way that was unpardonable.

2. To surpass or overcome in playing; to play better than, and so gain the victory over.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 5/2 As in the game at Trent Bridge, they steadily overplayed their formidable opponents.

O:ver-plea·se, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To please too much. So **O·ver-plea·sed, O·ver-plea·sing** *ppl. adjs.*

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 132/2 An over-pleasing repose, and ever flourishing happinesse. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 835 The Senses love not to be Over-pleased; But to have a Commixture of somewhat that is in it selfe Ingrate. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* Ded., That eagerness of Imagination which by over-pleasing fanciful Men, flatters them into the Danger of Writing. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. x. 130 The insinuation..will not..be over-pleasing. 1888 F. A. GASQUET *Hen. VIII & Eng. Monast.* I. 81 He was not overpleased at the difficulties that had been raised.

Over-plenty to **-plumb:** see OVER-.

†**Overplow,** *v. Obs. rare.* ? To plough over.

1596 W. SMITH *Chloris* (1877) 19 Content my selfe in silent shade to sit In hope at length my cares to ouerplow.

Overplume (-plū·m), *v. rare.* [OVER- 1, 27.] *a. trans.* To hang over or surmount as with a plume. *b. refl.* To plume oneself to excess.

1854 J. D. BURNS *Vision Prophecy* 97 Orange-groves Overplumed here and there by some tall palms. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 429 Determined that I should not overplume myself.

†**Overplu·nge,** *v. Obs. rare. trans.* To plunge over head and ears, submerge.

1602 ROWLANDS *Greenes Ghost* 43 Least thou in time be ..ouerplunged in a deeper bog.

Overplus (ōu·vəɹplʊs), *sb.* (*adv.*, *a.*) [app. a partial translation of F. *surplus* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *sur* over + F. and L. *plus* more.] That which is over in addition to the main amount, or to what is allotted or needed; an additional or extra quantity; an amount left over, a surplus.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 407 And alle the ouer pluse He kepep to his owne vse. 1410 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 42 The overe-plus of alle thys. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. iii. 36 Hercules passyng the seas .. and bringyng an ouerplus of people thence with hym. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 545 Wee read two hundred yeares and the overplus. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vi. 299 To balance pleasure and pain..so as to be able to say on which side the overplus is. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* 262 The landlurd is paid out of the proceeds. The overplus is returned to the tenant.

¶ *b. catachr.* That which remains in the mind, conclusion. *Obs.*

1536 BOORDE *Let.* in *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Forewords 58 Vnto the tyme you haue seen them, & knowyng pe ouerplus of my mynd. 1547 — *Brev. Health* § 384 The ouerplus of my mynde in this matter..I do commyt it to the industry of wyse & expert Phisicions.

c. loosely. Excess, superabundance.

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* ii. (1862) 14 An idea of the splendid overplus of vegetable life within the tropics. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 274 The imagination is so much in over-plus, that thinking a thing becomes better than doing it.

B. as *adv.* or predicate: In addition, in excess, besides, over. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xi. 41 Netheles that that is ouerplus, 3yue 3e almes, and lo! al thingis ben cleene to 30u. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1573) 5 b, Parting the roote into 3, there remaynethe ouerplus onelye one. 1598 *Arch-priest Controv.* (Camden) II. 157 Wee adde this wishe ouerplus that yow had not made this edicte. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. vi. 22. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* Ded. ii. 9 Whatever should be overplus or needless for the present day.

C. as *adj.* in attrib. relation: Remaining over, additional, extra, surplus.

1640 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 51 Sargient Savage his demand to have the overplus land at Hogg Iland. 1726 BERKELEY *Let. to T. Prior* 24 Aug., Wks. 1871 IV. 133 Transmit the third part of the overplus sum to Swift and Company. 1883 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 107 If they can only learn the uselessness of mere overplus money.

Overply (ōu:vəɹplə·i), *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To ply or exercise too much; to exhaust by too much exercise. So **O·verpli·ed** *ppl. a.*

c 1655 MILTON *Sonn. Cyriack Skinner upon his Blindness*, The conscience .. to have lost them overply'd In libertyes defence. 1858 *Nat. Rev.* Oct. 490 Her overplied strength worn down..by his children and the impossible problems of his house. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. xvi. 270 He overplied the idea of discipline.

Overpoise (ōu·vəɹpoiz), *sb.* [f. next.] The act or fact of outweighing; that which outweighs; 'preponderant weight' (J.).

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* (1721) Ded. 179 His Judgment was an Overpoize to his Imagination. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. xxiv. 361 In the concerns of this life, the lightest overpoise of probability determines our strongest resolutions. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VII. 1056 The moths, with that great overpoise of wings.

Overpoise (ōu·vəɹpoi·z), *v.* Forms: α. 6–7 overpeise, (6 -peaze, -paise, 7 -peyse). β. 7–8 -poize, (7 -poyse, 8 -poyze), 6– overpoise. [f. OVER- 3, 22, 27 + POISE *v.* (earlier *peise*).]

1. *trans.* To weigh more than, outweigh: mostly *fig.* In quots. 1598, 1652 causatively: To make something outweigh (something else).

α. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 218 Nor the man's oath shall overpeise the woman's denial. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 133 To ouerpeaze the feare of danger with the care of dutie. 1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 12 Nor will the weight of his experience.. be overpeised by any.

β. *a* 1600 in *Bodenham's Bel-vedére* 22 False faith is ouer-poisde with weakest weight, The ballance yeelds vnto the lightest feather. 1608 DOD & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov.* ix–x. 17 The gaine .. wil counteruaile and ouerpoise the losse. *a* 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 438 One minute in my Jesu's Arms Will an Eternity o'repoise Of your false Joys. 1884 BP. THOROLD *Yoke Christ* 5 The joys of matrimony may be overpoised by its cares.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 245 The best deserving, or whose merits overpoize, is chosen. 1717 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 575 All the while the Plummet was falling, the Water descended rather than rose; and when the Lead was at the bottom, the Water overpois'd.

†2. *trans.* To overweight, weigh down, overload (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 115 b, There was no mortal creature but was overpaised, and pressed doune with this heavy burden. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 378 A full and troubled Body, over-poised with Variety and Plenty of Meats.

†3. To overbalance (in quot. *fig.*). *Obs.*

1641 M. FRANK *Serm.* ii. (1672) 534 If your honours puff you up, overpoise you.

O:ver-po·le, *v.* [f. OVER- 27 + POLE *v.*] Chiefly in pa. pple. over-poled.

1. *trans.* To furnish (hops, or a hop-ground) with too long a pole or poles.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 135 The Hop will soon run itself out of heart if over-poled: more especially be sure not to over-pole them for length the first Year. 1758 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II. (1760) 113 Neither can you expect a crop [of hops] from an over-poled ground.

2. To pole (copper) too much in refining, so as to remove too much oxide and render it brittle.

1861 J. PERCY *Metallurgy* 274 One of the most characteristic properties of commercial overpoled copper is brittleness. 1890 *Sci. Extracts* 171 The terms, underpoling, overpoling, and tough pitch. *Ibid.*, The removal of this small quantity of oxygen will suffice to render copper overpoled and useless.

Over-polemical, -popular, etc.: see OVER-.

†**Overpo·nderate,** *v. Obs. rare.* To overweigh.

1729 GREENWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 189 Being then *in Æquilibrio* to so great a Degree of Exactness, that half a Grain would over-ponderate on either Side.

O:ver-po·pulate, *v.* [OVER- 27, 22.]

1. *trans.* To overstock with people, over-people. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*)

1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vii. 132 When Europe is overpopulated, America and Australia crave to be populated. 1882 in A. R. Wallace *Land Nationl.* (ed. 3) 83 By the clearances one part is depopulated and the other over-populated.

2. To exceed in population.

1868 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* vii. 152 The new solidarity in good..will thus overpopulate and virtually live down the more corrupted families.

So **O·ver-popula·tion; O·ver-po·pulous** *a.* (whence **O·ver-po·pulousness**).

1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) I. v. 117 Over-populousness would at all times increase the natural propensity of savages to war. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 99 There is not yet, nor will yet for ages be, any real over-population in the world.

Over-positive to **Over-potent:** see OVER-.

†**Overpo·st,** *v. Obs.* [f. OVER- 9 + POST *v.*] *trans.* To 'post' over; to get over (the ground, or any matter) quickly and easily.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 171 You may thanke the vnquiet time, for your quiet o're-posting that action.

O:ver-po·t, *v.* [f. OVER- 27 + POT *v.*] *trans.* To plant in too large a pot.

1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 170 Caution is necessary to avoid over-potting such kinds as grow in peat soil. 1897 *Garden* 24 July 63/1 Nothing is gained by overpotting the plants.

Overpour (-pō·ɹ), *v. rare.* [OVER- 5.] *trans.* To pour over from one receptacle into another, transfer by or as by pouring, transfuse.

1585 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* v. § 84 (1595) 130 It is certain..that dangerous and many effects..are turned, or overpowred into him.

Over-power, *sb. rare.* [OVER- 29, 2.]

1. (o·ver-pow·er.) Too great or excessive power.

1625 BACON *Ess., Viciss. Things* (Arb.) 574 When a State growes to an Ouer-power, it is like a great Flood, that will be sure to ouerflow.

2. (o·ver-pow·er.) A superior or supreme power.

1887 H. R. HAWEIS *Light of Ages* vi. 176 No flight or fall of birds could take place without the ken and guidance of the 'Overpower'.

Overpower (ōu·vəɹpaʊ·ɹ), *v.* [OVER- 22 b.]

1. *trans.* To overcome with superior power or force (physical or moral); to reduce to submission; to subdue, defeat, vanquish, master.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. i. 31 The Lyon dying .. wounds the Earth, if nothing else, with rage To be o're-powr'd. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. x. (1840) 195 The Christians .. though overpowered in number, made a great slaughter of their enemies. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) II. xxvi. 158 Mrs Selwyn quite overpowered me with the force of her arguments. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 39 Those officers who attempted to restrain the rioters were overpowered and disarmed.

2. To render (a thing, agency, quality, etc., material or immaterial) ineffective or imperceptible, by excess of force or intensity.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 4 Whether the efficacie of the one had not overpowred the penalty of the other, we leave it unto God. 1748 GRAY *Alliance* 65 Can .. suns .. O'erpower the fire that animates our frame? 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 187 Strong sauces that overpower the natural flavour of the fish. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 463 All such sympathies were now overpowered by a stronger feeling.

3. To overcome by intensity (as fatigue, emotion, etc.); to be too intense or violent for, 'be too much for'; to crush, overwhelm.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 453 My earthly by his Heav'nly overpowerd .. sunk down. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II. i, Lord! Lord! I am afraid I shall be overpowered with her beauty. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, The violent agitation of mind and fatigue of body, had overpowered her strength. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* II. iv, The shy and secluded student, whom it was his object to dazzle and overpower. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 91 We might be overpowered with the grandeur of the house.

Overpow·ering, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING ².] That overpowers; so powerful as to subdue or overcome; irresistible, overwhelming.

1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arc.* I. 235 Struck blind with overpowering light he stood. 1884 A. PAUL *Hist. Reform* v. 101 The demand..was too overpowering to be successfully resisted.

Hence **Overpow·eringly** *adv.*, in an overpowering manner or degree; irresistibly, overwhelmingly.

1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 571/2 Overpoweringly droll. 1828 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. iii. 153 Sleep comes on him overpoweringly. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. xiii. 218 One of his overpoweringly virulent invectives.

Overpowr, obs. f. OVERPOUR, OVERPOWER.

Overpraise (ōu·vəɹprē·z), *sb.* [OVER- 29 b.] Excessive praise; praise beyond what is deserved.

1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumphant* I. i, This over-praise You give his worth, in any other mouth, Were villainy to me. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* i. 58 Our overpraise and idealization of famous masters.

Overpraise (ōu:vəɹprē·z), *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To praise excessively; to praise more than one deserves.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 339 It may wel be þat Arthur is ofte overpreysed. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1860) Ep. Ded. 60 As we cannot over-worship the True Deity, so wee cannot over-praise a true Piety. 1733 POPE *Let. to Swift* Wks. 1751 IX. 250, I like much better to be abused and half-starved, than to be so over-praised and over-fed. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 116 The Company's petition..appears to me to have been singularly over-rated and over-praised.

So **O·verprai·sed** *ppl. a.*; **O·verprai·sing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 86 He hit heueð to heie up mid ouerpreisunge & herunge. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 615 Serpent, thy overpraising leaves in doubt The vertue of that Fruit, in thee first prov'd. 1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 106/2 A very great blot in our over-praised criminal code. 1863 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Sir Everard's Dau.* 121 The rather mean and very much over-praised quality, called common-sense.

Overpray: see OVER- 11.

Overpreach (ōu:vəɹprī·tʃ), *v.* [OVER- 1 e, 23.]

1. *trans.* To preach above or beyond.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* I. xiv. 117 Many of us so overpreached our peoples capacities, that [etc.].

2. To overdo or exhaust with preaching. (Chiefly *refl.*)

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 5 Dr. Hook..was not present, having, as it was said, 'overpreached himself'. 1899 *Daily News* 19 May 9/3 Both..had this in common that they would not 'overpreach' themselves—a vice into which apparently all modern preachers..seem to fall.

Over-precise, -pregnant, etc.: see OVER-.

Overpress (ōu·vəɹpre·s), *v.* Now somewhat *rare*. [app. orig. a variant of OPPRESS, repr. L. *opprimĕre*; afterwards associated with more literal senses of PRESS *v.*, with various senses of OVER-.]

I. 1. *trans.* To oppress; to burden or afflict with severity or cruelty; to oppress beyond endurance.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlvii. 13 In al the world breed Iackide, and hungur oppresside [*v.r.* ouerpressid] the erthe. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. xxviii. 318/2 Thou shalt not therfore..ouerpresse hym with usurye. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxxxiii. [lxxix.] 247 He wolde ouerpresse them with taxes and subsydyes. 1644 MILTON *Jdgmt. Bucer* Testimonies, P. Martyr, My mind is overpressed with grief. 1744 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 7 (1748) II. 49 Her heart, overpressed beneath a weight of anguish, refused its accustomed motion.

†**2.** To press upon with physical force, so as to overthrow or overwhelm. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xii. 32 They ouerpresse and ouerstep one ouer that other. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxvii. 338 He was closed in amonge his enemyes, and so sore ouerpressed that he was felled downe to the erthe. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* viii. 116 His valiant Britans slaine.. (o'erpreest with Roman power). 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 680 He and all that followed him, overpressed with multitudes were every one kill'd or taken.

†**3.** To press down with a heavy weight; to overburden, overload. *Obs.*

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 169, I sawe the boat was overprest. 1634 BREERETON *Trav.* 5 The ship .. was heavy laden with merchants' goods, and more overpressed with passengers. 1713 SWIFT *Atlas* Wks. 1755 III. II. 74 A pedlar overpress'd Unloads upon a stall to rest.

II. 4. 'To overcome by entreaty; to press or persuade too much'. *rare.*

1818 in TODD (with no quotation).

5. To press or insist upon (a matter) unduly.

1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* x. (1875) 426 The motives of reward and punishment have come..to be strangely overpressed by many Christian moralists. *Mod.* He sometimes overpresses his point.

6. To put too much pressure on (a person).

1886 C. BROWNE in *Pall Mall G.* 16 Sept. 11/2 To educate a half-starved child at all is to over-press it.

So **O·verpre·ss** *sb.* = OVER-PRESSURE; **O·verpre·ssed, -pre·st** *ppl. a.*, oppressed, overcrowded, etc.; **O·verpre·ssing** *vbl. sb.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 51 For feare of murtheryng or ouer pressyng of their felowes. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 272 Care vpon care .. To ouer-pressed breasts, more grieuous waight. 1846 E. FORBES *Let.* in Wilson & Geikie *Mem.* xii. (1861) 394 This weather, and the overpress of work..impede a fair recovery. 1871 *Daily News* 6 Jan., Horses which had succumbed under overpress of work.

†**Overpre·ssor.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec., after *oppressor*.] An oppressor.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 352 Fitz Stephen calleth him *Violentus Cantii incubator*, that is, the violent overpressor of Kent.

O·verpre·ssure. [OVER- 29 b, c.] Excessive pressure; the act of pressing or fact of being pressed too hard (esp. with study or intellectual work).

1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 147 Being forced at last .. by over-pressure of numbers. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* II. 37 The over-pressure of the people upon its food. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 470 Overpressure in education has also been alleged as a factor.

attrib. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Overpressure Valve*, a valve which opens when a predetermined pressure in a boiler has been reached. *A Safety Valve.*

O·verpri·ce. ? *Obs.* [OVER- 29 d.] Excess of price; an excessive price.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 247 Omitting to reckon the ouerprices, which were made and gotten by the sale thereof in forraine countries. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II. iv, Pride..will usurp a little, Make us..Pay over-price. 1702 FARQUHAR *Twin-Rivals* I. ii, My assiduity beforehand was an overprice.

So **O·ver-pri·ced** *a.*, having too high prices.

1881 A. KNOX *New Playgr.* (1883) 56 Over-populated, over-priced Mustapha.

†**O·ver-pri·de.** *Obs. rare.* [OVER- 29 d.] Excessive pride.

a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 286 in *O. E. Misc.* 120 Idelschipe and ouer prute þat lereþ yong wif vuele þewes. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Auian* xxvi, I knowe wel thy ouer pryde.

O·verprint, *sb.* [OVER- 19;] = OFFPRINT *sb.*

1892 *Ch. Times* 11 Mar. 245/2 The paper sent to you was only an overprint from the 'Archaeologia'. 1898 R. C. CLEPHAN (*title*) Notes on the Defensive Armour of Medieval Times. Overprint from the Archæologia Aeliana, Vol. xx.

O·ver-pri·nt, *v. Photogr.* [OVER- 26.] *trans.* To print (a positive) darker than it is intended to be.

1853 *Family Herald* 3 Dec. 510/2 He must over-print, or allow the positive to become very much darker than he intends it to be when finished, as in the..fixing, it will become much lighter. 1861 *Photogr. News Alm.* in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) I. 155/2 It is necessary that the prints be considerably over-printed.

Overprize (-prəi·z), *v.* [OVER- 26, 22.]

1. *trans.* To prize, esteem, or value too highly; to over-estimate, overrate.

1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 15 You, like Midasses, haue ouerprised his musick. 1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xix. (1668) 191 Overprizing what they have already acquired, they make no further search. 1761 YOUNG *Resignation* I. xlvi, Blind Error..Bids us for ever Pains deplore, Our Pleasures overprize. 1813 COLERIDGE *Remorse* I. ii, I am much beholden to your high opinion, Which so o'erprizes my light services.

2. To exceed or surpass in value. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1593 B. BARNES *Parthen.* Madrigal xxiii, Those tresses, Whose train .. Apollo's locks did overprize. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 92 That, which but by being so retir'd Ore-priz'd all popular rate. 1669 ETHEREDGE *Love in Tub* V. i, These tears..which for me you shed, O'erprize the blood which I for you have bled.

Hence **Overpri·zer,** one who overprizes.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. iii. § 15. 385 To conuict these his fawning ouer-prizers.

O·ver-produ·ce, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To produce (a commodity) in excess of the demand or of a defined amount.

1894 H. D. LLOYD *Wealth agst. Commw.* 155 If the owner of a well over-produced only the one-hundredth of a barrel, he got a notice to go slower. 1899 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 3/4 Pig iron has been over-produced..in recent years.

O·ver-produ·ction. [OVER- 29 b.] Excessive production; production in excess of the demand.

1822 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 9 Mar. 607 You insist upon over-production. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. xiv, Over-production has two meanings; it may either signify that commodities produced cannot be sold at remunerative prices, or it may signify that commodities are produced which are really not wanted.

Over-prolix, -promise, -prone: see OVER-.

O·ver-proof, *a.* (*sb.*) [OVER- 32.] That is 'above proof'; containing a larger proportion of alcohol than that contained in proof-spirit: see PROOF. Also *ellipt.* as *sb.* = over-proof spirit.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* II. 390 The strength of spirits stronger than proof, or over-proof as it is termed. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* liv, Show us the best—the very best—the over-proof that you keep for your own drinking, Jack!

O·ver-propo·rtion, *sb.* [OVER- 29 c.] Excessive proportion; excess *of* one thing in proportion to another.

1666 S. PARKER *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 143 By the Over-proportion of one of them [Pleasures against Misery], he may rate the value of himself. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 291 The over-proportions of moisture.

So **O·ver-propo·rtion** *v. trans.*, to make or estimate in excess of the true proportion; **O·ver-propo·rtionate, -propo·rtionated, -propo·rtioned** *adjs.*, that is above the proper or ordinary proportion, excessive, disproportionate; **O·ver-propo·rtionately** *adv.*, in excessive proportion, out of proportion *to* something. (All *rare* or *Obs.*)

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xiii. 302 He that should have guessed the bignesse of Alexanders souldiers by their shields left in India, would much overproportion their true greatnesse. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* To Rdr. 7/2 Would it not be an overproportionated engine? 1662 — *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 11 Where men have an over-proportioned Zeal for or against such Things in Religion. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. § 20 The Parenchyma..is so far over-proportionate, as to make at least nine Tenths of the whole Lobe. 1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 165 A greater sign that there is no such Tension..than that in the Pump should be so over-proportionately tended. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 231 Misapprehensions conveyed into them by over-proportioned Respect.

O·ver-prou·d, *a.* [Late OE. *ofer-prút*: see OVER- 28.] Too proud; excessively proud.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* lviii. (1889) 183 Willa on him sylf oferput ys. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 589 Whar-for I hald a man noght witty þat here es over prowde and ioly. 1592 *Nobody & Somebody* in *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 315 Insulting, over-proude, ambitious woman. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 132 We thinke him ouer proud, And vnder honest.

Over-prove, -provoke, etc.: see OVER-.

†**Overpry·,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OVER- 7.] *trans.* To look over pryingly; to examine inquisitively.

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* iv. C b, Not Tygille nor such alecunners my workes do overprye. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 48 When my father like Argos setteth a hundred eies to ouerpry my actions.

O·ver-pry·ing, *a.* [OVER- 28 b.] Excessively prying; too inquisitive.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. ii. § 21 It is a bad signe, when suspicious persons are over-preying to know the windows, doors,..and contrivances of their neighbours houses.

Over-public, -puissant, etc.: see OVER- 28.

†**O·ver-pu·ll.** *Obs.* [OVER- 29 b.] An excessive or too strong pull; excessive extortion.

1615 T. ADAMS *White Devill* 53 To racke the poore with over-puls, al (but Devils) hold monstrous.

O·verpu·nish (-pv·niʃ), *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To punish to excess or more than one deserves.

a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xix. (1640) 224 For his inferiours he is likely tyrannical..and cares not how he overpunisheth them. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. on Educ.* i. Wks. 1860 XIV. 9 The evil is..overpunished by the mortifications which attend any such juvenile acts of presumption.

Overpuppy, *v.*: see OVER- 22 b.

O·ver-pu·rchase, *v.* [OVER- 26.] *trans.* To purchase at too higb a price; to buy too dear.

1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* (1867) II. 82 Unwilling to over-purchase his safety at the price of a lie. 1703 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 191 He that buys his Satisfaction at the Expence of Duty and Discretion, is sure to over-purchase.

So **O·ver-pu·rchase** *sb.*

1697 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* (1698) 161 Mirth at the expence of Virtue is an Over-purchase.

Overpu·t, *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [OVER- 4.] *trans.* To throw off, 'get over', recover from.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 160 His pride well ouerput, past into elde. 1586 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 318 The said Luke did aske him..how he did; he answeared, 'Sore sicke, but I hope to God to overputt it'. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* v. i, Alake! I'll never be mysell again; I'll ne'er o'erput it. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *To ourput*, to recover from, to get the better of; applied to disease or evil.

So †**Overpu·tting** *vbl. sb.* (in *Hunting*), running beyond the proper point, so as to lose the scent.

1590 COCKAINE *Treat. Hunting* B iv b, At euery ouer putting off the hounds, or small stop, euery huntsman .. ought to begin his rechate, and .. the hounds will be in full chase againe.

Over-qua·ntity. [OVER- 19.] Quantity in excess, surplus amount.

1596 BACON *Max. Com. Law* v. (1636) 26 The overquantity is not forfeited. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 85 Till ..the over-quantity of the Soil in the Pit .. oblige him to remove it. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 281 It may exist in such over-quantities..as to prove highly injurious.

Over-quarter, -queath: see OVER-.

†**Over-qua·t,** *v. Obs.* [f. OVER- 27 + QUAT *v.*1] *trans.* To oppress with too much food; to overfill, glut.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 353 Mid este þu þe mist over-quatie, And over-fulle makeþ wlatie.

†**Overque·ll,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 21.] *trans.* To quell, crush, overcome, overpower, subdue.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6301 When he wakend, sone he feld þat a serpent him our qweld; his nek full' sare it grepyd. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Nunc dimittis*, The Gentiles to illuminate, And Sathan overquell. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsars Comm.* 97 Much to be pitied, that vertue should at any time be ouerquelled with a greater strength. [Cf. '*Ouerquall'd*, Overrun, as with vermin' (Jam.).]

Overquelm, -qwert: see OVERWHELM, -THWART.

O·ver-qui·ck, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too quick. So **O·ver-qui·ckly** *adv.*, too quickly, too readily.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 132, I somewhat feare that we admyt ouer-quykly thes fautys in the Church. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 6 b, He graunteth that he was ouer quicke. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 166 The fire .. must be kept pretty quick, and yet not over-quick, least the oyle boil over. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 724 Overquick art thou To catch a loathly plume fall'n from the wing Of that foul bird of rapine.

Over-race, *v.*: see OVER- 27.

†**O·ver-ra·ck,** *v. Obs.* [f. OVER- 27 + RACK *v.*3] *trans.* To rack or strain to excess; to overstrain. Hence †**O·ver-ra·cked** *ppl. a.*

1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 8 So shoulde ..their ouer-racked Rhethorique, bee the Ironicall recreation of the Reader. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. t. *Eden* 293 A drooping life, and over-racked brain. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Faithful Friends* III. i, I'm over-racked with expectation Of the event.

Over-rack, variant of OVER-RAKE *v.*

Overrad(de, -raid, obs. pa. t. and pple. of OVERREAD.

Overrade, -raid, obs. pa. t. of OVERRIDE.

Over-raft, -raght, obs. pa. t. of OVERREACH.

†**Over-rai·se,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 1 (*b*).] *trans.* To raise or exalt over or above.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2373 (Cott.) Þar sal þi nam ouerraised be.

†**Over-ra·ke,** *v. Naut. Obs.* Also 7 **-rack.** [f. OVER- 5, 10 + RAKE *v.*1] *trans.* To rake or sweep over, or from end to end: said of waves breaking over or of shot traversing a ship.

1599 E. WRIGHT *Voy.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 389 The raging waves..over-raked the waist of the ship. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 56 Such mighty waues ouerracked vs in that small barge. *Ibid.* 128 [The Spaniards] followed with their great Ordnance, that many times ouerracked our ship. 1706 PHILLIPS s.v., The Waves are said to over-rake a Ship, when they break in and wash her from Stem to Stern, or from one end to the other. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Over-range, *v.*: see OVER- 9.

O·ver-ra·nk, *a.* [OE. *ofer-rance*: see OVER- 28.] Too rank or vigorous in growth; too gross.

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* vi. (Napier) 46 God..readjan læteð eowere dohtra heora gyrla and to oferrancra heafodgewæda. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 113 If Osorius would leaue of .. his ouer rancke rayling against poore Luther. 1609 DRAYTON *Leg. T. Cromwell* CXVII, Things ouer ranck doe neuer kindly beare, As in the corne the fluxure when we see Fill hut the straw when it should feed the eare. 1689 SWIFT *Ode to W. Sancroft* V, Our British soil is over rank, and breeds Among the noblest flowers a thousand pois'nous weeds. 1712 MORTIMER *Husb.* II. 228 If your [Hop] Ground ..be apt to produce over-rank Binds.

Hence **O·ver-ra·nkness.**

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 670 Over-Rankenesse of the Corne; Which they use to remedy, by Mowing it after it is come up; Or putting Sheepe into it. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 81 Wheat, about the latter end of October is best [sowed] because of preventing the over-rankness of it.

O·ver-ra·sh, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too rash.

1554 in Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1117/1 Forgiue & forget my ouerrash boldnesse. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xi. 32 Jephthah's vow is on all sides granted to be over-rash.

So **O·ver-ra·shly** *adv.*

a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xi. 35 Not over-rashly to censure them. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xliv, Marriage..over-rashly coveted by professors, and specially by young ministers.

O·ver-ra·te, *sb.* [OVER- 29 d, 19.] **a.** An excessive rate. **b.** An extra rate.

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* V. i, Which might witness for me, At what an over-rate I had made purchase Of her long-wish'd embraces. 1682 J. COLLINS *Salt in Eng.* 94 To which may be added the Overrate and profit in Foreign Countries. 1757 JOS. HARRIS *Coins* II. vii. § 25 Silver bullion will get up as much above coin, as this over-rate amounts to.

Overrate (ōuvəɹɪ·ĕ·t), *v.* [OVER- 26, 27.] *trans.* To rate too highly or above the real value or amount, to over-estimate; to give to (coins) a forced currency as legal tender beyond the intrinsic value.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iv. 41 Sir, you o're-rate my poore kindnesse. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 226 Essex House is now to be sold, & valued at about 7000*l*...it seemeth to me not to be overrated. 1788 J. AIKIN *Eng. Delineated* 248 Its population has been greatly over-rated. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xx. 155 In disposing of your residue, neither overrate nor underrate its value.

b. To assess too highly for rating purposes.

1884 SIR E. FRY in *Law Rep.* 13 Q. Bench Div. 376 A person who considers that he has been overrated by the quinquennial list.

So **O·verra·ted** *ppl. a.*, **O·verra·ting** *vbl. sb., ppl. a.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng., Prose Add.* (1612) 339 The repentant payment of mine ouer-rated pleasure. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 154 A foolish over-rating of their own worth. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 30 In regard to overrated and unjust claims. 1804 ANNA SEWARD *Mem. Darwin* 114 A convalescent,..full..of overrating thankfulness to Miss S. for the offer she had made. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Falkland* Mixed Ess. 208 Horace Walpole pronounces him a much overrated man.

Over-rational, -ravished: see OVER-.

Over-raucht, -raught: see OVERREACH *v.*

Overreach (ōuvəɹɪ·tʃ), *sb.* [f. next.]

1. A reaching over some thing or person. **b.** Too great a reach, stretch, or strain; an excessive reach. **c.** Exaggeration.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxx. 116 An ouer-rech aboue the weake wittes cure. 1644–7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* Poems (1677) 101 It is like over-reach of Language, when every..Quack must be called a Doctor. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 21 In an over-reach by Harmer a close took place, and Harmer was thrown.

2. In reference to a horse: The act of striking one of the fore feet with the corresponding hind foot; the injury so caused. (Cf. OVERREACH *v.* 4.)

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 309 If he halt..in the heel, as by over-reach or otherwise, then he will tread most on the toe. *Ibid.* 313 An upper attaint, or over-reach, upon the back sinew of the shanke, somewhat above the joynt. 1735 BURTON *Pocket Farrier* 12 If your Horse is Lame, occasion'd by an over-reach of his Hind-Foot. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 210 A Horse is said to have got an Over-reach when he has cut his Fore-heel with the Point of his Hind shoe. 1900 *Trans. Highl. & Agric. Soc.* 275 Some writers confine the term 'over-reach'..to that form in which the hind foot over-reaches the fore one to such an extent as that the toe of the hind shoe comes in contact with the heel or the hollow of the heel of the fore-limb.

3. An act of overreaching in dealing; the gaining of an advantage by deception. (Cf. next, 6.)

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XIII. 425 Thou still-wit-varying wretch! Insatiate In over-reaches! 1859 W. CHADWICK *Life De Foe* VI. 323 No possible overreach could..be perpetrated on the other.

Overreach (ōuvəɹɪ·tʃ), *v.* Also in *pres. t.* †**-reche, -retche, -reke, -reik**; *pa. t.* and *pple.* **-reached**; also †**-raght, -raucht, -raught, -raft**, etc.: see REACH *v.* [OVER- 5, 14, 9, 13, 21, 23, 26.]

1. *trans.* To reach or extend over or beyond; to rise above; to stretch beyond in space or time.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1838 (Cott.) Þe heiest fell þat was ourquare Þe flod ouer raght [*v.r.* -ragt] seuen eln and mare. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. xii. 30 Her hands were foule and durtie, never washt In all her life, with long nayles overraught. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clxvii. 478 His vpper teeth will ouerreach, and hang ouer his neather teeth. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iii. 144 That number..will arise to above 40000 Years, which will over-reach the Creation of Mankind. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 22 The other end will neither over-reach nor fall short of the other end of the lower. 1890 ABP. BENSON in *Life* II. 295 They did realise that there was a knowing and a thinking which far overreached themselves.

2. To reach or get at (a person, etc.) over an intervening space, to get within reach of; to overtake, come up with, attain to. Now *dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22375 Þaas oþer all he [anticrist] mai ouer-reke Wit suerd he sal apon þam wreke. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 170 Alle to dede he brouht, þat his Galeie ouer rauht. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1508 Raunsone me resonabillye as I may ouer-reche, Aftyre my renttez in Rome may redyly forthire. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iii. 50 So that at length, after long weary chace,..He over raught him. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 17 Certaine Players We ore-wrought on the way. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 379 Mr. Anson overreached the galeon, and lay on her bow. 1874 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* I. v. 34 The rising tide had overreached and surrounded her. 1885 MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* 235 (E. D. D.), I overreached the couple, just as they were passing through the first gate beyond the village.

†**b.** To overtake, overpower. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13898 Þan he braid to the huerne..Ouerraght hym full roidly, reft hym his sword. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 114 But he be unbuxom to that craft, Or with falssehed ys over-raft. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. vi. 122 War nocht the sam misfortoun me ourraucht Quhilk Salyus betyde? 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 59 Ouerreached with the tediousnesse of the enterprise. 1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 163 So did..[they] find themselves surprised and over-reach'd with unexpected and inexpressible joys.

†**c.** *intr.* To reach over or across a boundary; to encroach. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 374 And if I repe, ouer-reche or 3af hem red þat repen, To seise to me with her sykel þat I ne sewe neure.

3. *trans.* To extend or spread over (something) so as to cover it. Also *absol.* or *intr.* (OVER- 9.)

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 921 Þey roode by þat ryver, þat rynnyd so swythe, Þare þe ryndez ouerrechez with realle bowghez. 1565 JEWEL *Reply Harding* (1611) 184 The Empire of Rome, which then ouerreached a great part of the world. 1643 BAKER *Chron.* II. 73 All favours from the King and Queene must passe by him, and the extent of his power over-reacheth all the Councell. 1838 MAURICE *Kingd. Christ* II. 14 This book..should overreach the feelings, notions and decisions of each particular mind.

4. *intr.* Of a horse or other quadruped: To bring a hind foot against the corresponding fore foot in walking or running; *esp.* to strike and injure the heel of the fore foot with the hind foot. (Cf. OVERREACH *sb.* 2.) **b.** Also, generally, to bring a hind foot in front of or alongside a fore foot.

1523 [see OVERREACHING *vbl. sb.*]. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 5 A horse may ouer reach in a true pace. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 350 Lions and Camels only..keep pace in their march, foot by foot, that is to say, they neuer set their left foot before their right, nor ouer-reach with it. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Over-reach*,..to hit the Fore-feet with the hinder, as some Horses do. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 48 They are also apt to over-reach, or hit their Hind-Shoes against their Fore-Shoes.

†**c.** *trans.* (from b.) *Obs.*

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 693 The elder Harts in their gate doe neuer ouer-reach the former foot with the hinder..but it is not so in young Harts, for they in their gate doe ouer-reach and set the hinder foot more forward than the fore-foot, after the manner of the ambling Mule.

5. To reach beyond, to overshoot (a mark, etc.).

1540 COVERDALE *Fruitf. Less.* v. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 414 Whereas there be some men which overreach and go beyond this mark. 1877 BARING-GOULD *Myst. Suffering* 79 The infant will grasp at the moon and overreach an apple.

6. To gain an advantage over, get the better of, outdo: **a.** in early use, in a neutral sense; **b.** now always in a bad sense: to circumvent, outwit, cheat in dealing.

a. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 240 How he overreached their sleights and subtle combats. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* x. 82 Think'st thou with wealth to overreach me? 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 46 It behoueth vs..to be no more ouerreached by them. 1702 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 172 Watch him, out-wit him, and honestly overreach him.

b. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ii. 10 For that false spright,..Was so expert in every subtile slight, That it could overreach the wisest earthly wight. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Thess.* iv. 6 That no man goe beyond and defraud his brother. *Marg.*, Or, oppresse, or, ouerreach. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 118 An evidence how shrewedly the Devil overreached mankind. 1754 FIELDING *Jonathan Wild* II. ii, He never made any bargain without over-reaching (or, in the vulgar phrase, cheating) the person with whom he dealt. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. vii. § 5 (1876) 68 There is in all rich communities, a predatory population, who live by pillaging or over-reaching other people.

7. *refl.* To reach, stretch, strain oneself, or advance beyond one's strength, beyond one's aim, etc.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 99 Some men of our time,..haue so ouer reached them selues, in making trew difference in the poyntes afore rehearsed. 1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-Hater* IV. ii, Prove it again, sir; it may be your sense was set too high, and so over-wrought itself. 1689 WOOD *Life* 16 July (O. H. S.) III. 306 A terrible fit of the crampe above the ancle..occasion'd..by over-retching my self. 1886 QUALTROUGH *Boat Sailer's Man.* 138 A common error when working to windward in a race for the purpose of rounding a weather mark-boat, is for a boat to overreach herself.

b. *refl.* and *intr.* with admixture of sense 6.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* V. xxii. 99 The Parasite doth ouer-reach, And beares away the game. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. xxvii. 10 But all men over-reach in trade. 1847 JAMES *J. Marston Hall* x, The first thing that excited suspicion in my mind that I had overreached myself. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 566 Their cupidity overreached itself. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xii, 'Tis known that American folks have become perfectly artless and simple in later times, and never grasp, and never overreach, and are never selfish now.

†**8.** *trans.* ? To turn over and examine; to overhaul. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* Prol. 69 The whiche bokes harely bothe as þai were, A Romayn ouerraght & right hom hym-seluyn, That Cornelius was cald. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. ix. 136 Ane hiddeous grip [*vultur*] with husteous bowland beik His maw [*jecur*] immortale doith pik and ourreik.

9. *intr.* To reach too far (*lit.* and *fig.*); † to go beyond limits, go to excess; to exaggerate (*obs.*).

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 116 They will sonest ouer reach in taulke, and fardest cum behinde in writing. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* X. xxx. 374 But some have overreached a little, & written, that the enemies were 40330 foot, and 46000 horse strong. 1619 WILLET *Hexapla Daniel* 311 The first account commeth short..so the other ouerreacheth aboue 60 yeares. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. vii. § 35. 408 You overreach in saying they cannot. 1896 *Daily News* 6 Aug. 7/3 A small boy..overreached and fell from an ornamental bridge into the stream.

†**b.** *trans.* To exaggerate, overrate. *Obs.*

1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 55 That this Leprosie infects all persons and things is shamefully ouer-reacht. 1822 PETERKIN *Notes* 160 (E. D. D.) His Lordship's rents are overreatched in the last valuation.

c. *trans.* To stretch out (an arm, etc.) too far.

1890 *Lancet* 1 Feb. 241/1 She 'over-reached' her right arm and felt pain in the shoulder.

Overrea·cher. [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which overreaches. †**a.** One who exaggerates; hence (in Puttenham) = HYPERBOLE. **b.** One who gets the better of another by craft or fraud. **c.** A horse that overreaches (see prec. 4).

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 202 The figure which the Greeks call *Hiperbole*, the Latines *Dementiens* or the lying figure. I for his immoderate excesse cal him the ouer reacher. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 11 Is there no penaltie to represse such lauish ouer reachers as offer legends of lies to the presse? 1611 COTGR., *Surpreneur*,..ouerreacher, cheater, cousener, craftie dealer. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 67 Nor thieves, nor over-reachers, nor drunkards,..shall inherit the kingdom of God.

Overrea·ching, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of OVERREACH *v.* in its various senses.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 113 Atteynt is a sorance, that commeth of an ouer rechynge. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* Ep. to W. Paget ii. 11 At first for over reaching, And lack of taking hid. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 83 Over-reaching is a fault incident to young horses, weake horses and euill trotting horses. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 321 Quarrels, thefts, over-reachings, amours, and partialities among them. *attrib.* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Over-reaching device*,..an attachment to the leg or foot of a horse to prevent the catching of the toe of the hind foot upon the heel of the fore foot.

Overrea·ching, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That overreaches; reaching or extending over; cheating; †exaggerating (*obs.*).

1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 340 He must note an hyperbole or ouerreaching speach in this sentence. 1603 SIR R. WILBRAHAM *Jrnl.* (1902) 59 By reason of her great reading and overreaching experience. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. i, The character of Briggs,..rapacious, and over-reaching. 1890 L. C. D'OYLE *Notches* 159 Not a breath..swayed the overreaching pines upon the silent cliffs.

So **Overrea·chingly** *adv.*, **Overrea·chingness.**

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* XXXV. 9 Although hee speake overreachingly. 1611 COTGR., *Cautelousement*,..cunningly,..craftily, deceitfully, ouerreachingly.

Over-read (-rĕ·d), *v.* [OE. *oferrǽdan*: see OVER- 16, 20, 22, 23.]

1. *trans.* To read over, read through. ? *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) I. 166 Oðþæt we ðone traht mid Godes fylste oferrædan magon. — *Gram.* XXVIII. (Z.) 176 *Perlego* ic oferræde. *c* 1375 *St. Augustin* 1192 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 81 No mon miht'..His bokes alle ouerrede. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 191 Sche tok the lettres whiche he hadde, Fro point to point and overradde. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 77 *j.* Let euery man beholde and ouerrede this Booke. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 4 Trebonius doth desire you to ore-read (At your best leysure) this his humble suite. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Dep. Gd. Dæmon*, Nothing now but lonely sit, And over-read what I have writ.

†**2.** To read over again, re-read. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* XXXVI. 135 All ynough she red and ouered the sayd letters. 1636 EARL OF CORK in *Lismore Papers* (1888) Ser. II. III. 255 He told me, he had read, and overread them, and weighed euery word in them.

†**3.** To exceed or outdo in reading. *Obs. rare.*

1651 SHIRLEY *To Edmund Prestwich*, When you..speak your own free muse, My admiration over-reads my eye.

4. *refl.* and *intr.* To read too much, to injure oneself with too much reading.

1805 H. K. WHITE *Let. to Neville White* 16 Dec., I have over-read myself and I find it absolutely necessary to take some relaxation. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 129 To let him run the chance of over-reading himself.

So **O·ver-rea·d** (-red) *ppl. a.*, that has read too much; †**Overrea·der,** one who peruses.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xx. 130 Of tho bokis the ouerreder and attentijf studier. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* Prol. B j, The vtilite & proffet whiche maye ensue, to the dyligent and attentyfe ouerreader therof. 1889 *Academy* 4 May 305/1 For him, as for few in this overread age, literature meant the time-tested masterpieces. 1895 R. LE GALLIENNE in *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Oct. 2/1 An age that is overread and over-fed.

Over-realism: see OVER- 29 c.

O·ver-re·ckon, *v.* [OVER- 27, 22.]

1. *trans.* To reckon, calculate, or estimate in excess; to overestimate. Also *absol.*

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Terrestr. Globe* Posthuma (1650) 290 Here the proportion of 60 miles to a Degree will over-reckon the Distance almost by the half. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Observ. Journ. Naples* 102, I found my share to be overreckon'd, and that the Hostess had a mind to make up the Expense of her Charity..out of my Purse. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* I. 3 In allowing six Hours every Year, he over-reckon'd eleven Minutes. 1833–5 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* (1849) II. xv. 301 O God, if he were a doer of good, over-reckon his good deeds.

†**2.** To overcharge in a reckoning. *Obs.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Devill* 74 Thus the great Parasite ..now takes him in the lurch and over-reckons him. 1634 BREERETON *Trav.* (Chetham) 134 The knave tapster overreckoned us in drink. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 274 He over-reckons the Parish in his Accompts.

†**3.** To exceed in a reckoning or amount. *rare.*

a 1635 CORBETT *Iter Bor.* 120 William is hee, Who, though he never saw three score and three, Ore-reckons us in age.

†**Over-re·d,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To cover over with red, redden over.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* V. iii. 14 Go pricke thy Face, and ouerred thy feare Thou Lilly-liuer'd Boy. [1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* XXXI, Fill too, a cup to thyself, to over-red thy fear, as mad Will has it.]

†**Over-re·de,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OVER- 22.] *trans.* To surpass or outdo in counsel.

c 1450 *Chaucer's Troylus* II. 1456 (1428) (MS. Harl. 3943) Men may þe olde ouer-renne & nat ouer-rede [*most MSS.* at-renne, at-rede].

O·ver-refine (-rĭfəi·n), *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To refine too much or with excess of subtlety; in quots. *absol.* to make over-fine distinctions.

1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* III. iii, Perhaps I over-refine. 1845 P. M. LATHAM *Lect. Clin. Med.* xii. I. 239, I am not over-refining in this matter.

So **O·ver-refi·ned** *ppl. a.*, too refined (whence **O·ver-refi·nedly** *adv.*); **O·ver-refi·nement**, excessive or too subtle refinement; **O·ver-refi·ning** *vbl. sb.*, the action of refining too much.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 185 For some intricate or over-refin'd speculation. *Ibid.* III. 261 Over-refinement of art and policy.. naturally incident to the experienc'd and thorow politician. 1830 PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 304 A certain necessity..of speaking over-refinedly on all subjects. 1876 BLACKIE *Lang. Sc. Highl.* i. 65 Over-refinements, and therefore corruptions and degradations, of the Latin language.

Over-regulate, -reliance, etc.: see OVER-.

Over-reik, -reke, obs. forms of OVERREACH *v.*

O·ver-re·nt, *sb.* [OVER- 19, 29 d.] A higher or extra rent.

1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) 341 For a rent, called over rent, x^{d}. 1754 in Picton *L'pool Rec.* (1886) II. 166 Persons who..after they quitt sitting in them..do take upon them to sett the said seats for an over-rent to themselves.

O·ver-re·nt, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To rent (land, etc.) too highly; to charge (a tenant) too high a rent. Hence **O·ver-re·nted** *ppl. a.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxii. 99 The Lords and Landed oner-rent,..The Parasite doth ouer-reach. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 293 We were ready (being thus over-rented) to perish for want of food. 1770 MASSIE *Reas. agst. Tax on Malt* 4 Unless he hath over-rented his Land. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 393 The occupier of any over-rented patch.. never fails to get a considerable sum for the 'tenant's right'. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Jan. 5/6 The farmers..are overrented to an extent quite incompatible with the reduced profits of farming.

Over-repletion to **Over-reward**: see OVER-.

O·ver-ri·ch, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too rich. Hence **O·ver-ri·chness.**

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xlvii. 282 We see howe euen Salomon was afraide to bee ouerriche. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 417 The onerrichnesse of our sterling standard of moneys. 1855 BROWNING *Bp. Blougram's Apol.* 332 An uniform I wear though over-rich.

†**O·ver-ri·ch,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To enrich too much.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 155 Should you let it rest, and bestow meanure vpon it..you would so much ouer-rich it, that it would either mildewe and spoyle your Graine, or else choake and slay it with..Weeds.

Override (*o͡uvəɹəi·d*), *v.* [OE. *oferrīdan* to ride across: see OVER- 5, 9, 22, 14, 27.]

1. *trans.* To ride over or across; to cross by riding. *lit.* or *fig.*

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xii. [xiv.] (1890) 196 Geaf he & sealde þæt betste hors.. ðæt he hwæðre on þæm meahte fordas oferridan, þonne he to hwelcere ea cwome. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XI. xl, Now is the ebb, and till the ocean flow We cannot over-ride the rocks. 1825 LONGF. *Spirit of Poetry* 9 When the fast ushering star of morning comes O'er-riding the gray hills with golden scarf.

b. To ride all over (a country), esp. with an armed force, so as to harry, crush opposition, etc.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4147, I wol þat reaume ouer-ride & rediliche destrue. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 471 Þai durst nocht ȝeit tak on hand Till our-ride þe land planly. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* v. x, He hath ben rebelle vnto Rome and ouer ryden many of theyr londes. *c* 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 144 They counseiled the kynge to tary not, but to onir-ride his reaume.

2. To ride over or upon (the fallen); to overthrow and trample down by riding.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 18 Bituex vndernon & noen was þe feld alle wonnen, For alle þat wild abide were ouer riden & ronnen. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1164 The Cartere ouer ryden with his Carte Vnder the wheel ful lowe he lay adoun. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xxxiii, Thenne foote hote syr Palomydes cam vpon sir Tristram as he was vpon foot to haue ouer ryden hym. *a* 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 45 The lord Gray with the bairdit horss.. ordaynit to have onrriden the wangaird of the Scottis. *a* 1845 HOOD *Desert-Born* xii, 'Twas my unhappy fortune once to over-ride a youth!

3. *fig.* To 'trample under foot', set oneself forcibly above (an ordinance, right, etc.); to set aside arrogantly, set at nought, supersede; to assume or have authority superior to, to prevail in authority over.

To override one's commission: to go beyond one's commission, exceed the power granted under the commission, discharge one's office in a high-handed and arbitrary manner.

1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vi. 349 The unconstitutional and usurped authority of the star-chamber overrode every personal right. *a* 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) III. 589 The Constitution must override the deeds of cession, whenever they come in conflict. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. xxi. 76 Such difficulties..occur only where men are not wise, or where the wise are over-ridden. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. § 1. 296 Some of the methods used to over-ride or solve this obvious difficulty. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xxviii. 434 *note*, These provisions are overridden by the fifteenth constitutional amendment.

b. To prevail or dominate over.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. 29 Owing to these causes, they [dace] soon considerably outnumber and override the trout.

†4. To pass beyond or come up to by riding faster; to overtake by or in riding; to outride. *Obs.*

1441 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. lvi, The souldiers.. thought to have overridden and slayne this said forty persons. 1558 PHAER *Æneid.* IV. I iij b, Askanius..somtyme these, and somtyme those, wᵗ swift course ouerrydes. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. i. 30 My Lord, I ouer-rod him on the way. 1642 *Lanc. Tracts* (Chetham) 64 We over-rode our Foote being carried with a fervent desire to overtake the enemie.

5. To ride (a horse) too much, to exhaust by excessive riding.

1600 [see OVERRIDDEN below]. *c* 1621 in Hore *Hist. Newmarket* (1885) I. 355 These gentlemen's horses..being overrid, past their strength and breath. 1773 JOHNSON *Note on Shaks. Hen. V*, III. v, It is common to give horses overridden or feverish..a mash. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 273 He discovered that there was no other stage available without over-riding Osmund.

6. To extend or pass over; to slip or lie over, to be superimposed on; *Surg.* to overlap, as when a bone is fractured and one piece slips over the other.

1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 236 The tendency of these landslips to override any such footing. 1882 GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* VI. v. (1885) 892 A northern ice-sheet which overrode Canada. *Ibid.* 898 As the ice-sheet had overridden the land. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 218 The parlour ..retains its ancient ceiling of molded beams over-riding the intrusive partitions.

Hence **Overri·dden** *ppl. a.*, that has been ridden too hard, exhausted by excessive riding; **Over-ri·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see the vb.

1600 HEYWOOD 1 *Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 27 Like a troop of rank overridden jades. 1830 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 186 The supremacy of the Jupiter of the Iliad does not seem openly incumbered by any overriding fate. 1876 FOX BOURNE *Locke* I. vi. 276 Its avowed overriding of the decisions of parliament. 1883 LAPWORTH in *Geol. Mag.* Aug. 338 The advancing movement of the over-riding and underthrust masses. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Overriding*, ..the displacement of the fractured ends of a bone, consisting in one lying over or upon the other. 1894 DOYLE *Mem. S. Holmes* 61 You are to have an over-riding commission of 1 per cent. on all business done by your agents.

Over-rife, -rigged, etc.: see OVER-.

O·ver-ri·ght, *adv.* and *prep.* Now *dial.* [f. OVER *adv.* and *prep.* + RIGHT *adv.*] Over against, right opposite (to).

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Aduersum, E regione.* Plin., Ouerright agaynst. 1798 J. JEFFERSON *Let. to Jonathan Boucher* 19 Mar. (MS.), [Hampshire words] *Over-right* for *over-against.* 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 328 He lived exactly over-right our house. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., You turns into a gate over-right a blacksmith's shop.

O·ver-rigid (-ri·dʒid), *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too rigid. So **O·ver-rigi·dity,** excessive rigidity.

c 1630 H. R. *Mythomystes* 28 In the meane between the whining Heraclite, and ouer-rigid Democritus. 1866 *Ch. Times* 2 June, Over-rigid formalism in Divine worship. 1884 W. F. CRAFTS *Sabbath for Man* (1894) 620 That the desecration of Sunday is a reaction from Puritan over-rigidity.

O·ver-ri·gorous, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too rigorous. So **O·ver-ri·gorously** *adv.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxliv. 888 Hee will punishe them which haue vexed vs, and dealte ouerrigorously with vs. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lx. § 1 Wee thereupon inferre a necessitie ouer-rigorous and extreme. 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. xx. 302 An over-rigorous bond upon Christian liberty.

Over-ring, -riot, etc.: see OVER-.

O·ver-ri·pe, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too ripe.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 31 Thy years are ripe, and over-ripe. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 8 [She] began to decline, and..dropped, like over-ripe fruit. 1862 MISS MULOCK *Mistress & Maid* xxiv, She refuses to drop into his mouth like an over-ripe peach from a garden wall.

Hence **O·ver-ri·peness.**

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 51 They are so full too, we lose half of them from over-ripeness.

O·ver-ri·pen, *v.* [OVER- 27.] To ripen too much. So **O·ver-ri·pened** *ppl. a.*, ripened to excess, too ripe.

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. ii. 1 Why droopes my Lord like ouer-ripen'd Corn, Hanging the head at Ceres plenteous load?

Over-ri·se, *v.* Now *rare.* [OVER- 1 (*b*).] *trans.* To rise over or above (a certain point).

a 1350 *Cursor M.* 1838 (Gött.) Þe heiest montayn þat was aware [= awhare] Þe flod ouer ras [*Cott.* ouer raght, *Trin.* ouer passed] seuen elne and mare. 1862 MRS. CROSLAND *Mrs. Blake* II. 223 A sort of fixed high-water mark of their capabilities, which..they will never 'over-rise'.

O·ver-ri·sen, *ppl. a.* [OVER- 28 c.] That has risen or is raised too much or too high.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 49 Over-risen Kings, have been the next evills to the world, unto falne Angels. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Over-risen*, when a ship is too high out of the water for her length and breadth, so as to make a trouble of lee-lurches and weather-rolls.

O·ver-roa·st, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To roast too much. Hence **O·ver-roa·sted** *ppl. a.*, **O·ver-roa·sting** *vbl. sb.*

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 130 Yf the podech be burned ..or the meate oner rosted, we saye, the bysshope hath put his fote in the potte. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 178 Better ..Then feede it with such ouer-rosted flesh. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 432 ¶ 4 The over-roasting of a Dish of Wild-Fowl. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Roast Pig*, The crisp, tawny, well-watched, not over-roasted crackling.

Overro·ll, *v.* [OVER- 6, 8, 1, 4.] *trans.* a. To roll (something) over, to push over. b. To cover up with a roll or by rolling; to envelop. c. To revolve over or above (something).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. v. 50 With quhou gret fard our-rollyt and doun cast So hastely bene thir fatis, behald! *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 80 Theyr hosen of riche gold satten called Anreate satten, ouerrouled to yᵉ knee with Skarlet. 1865 *Macm. Mag.* July 275 Seeing the stars..overroll me. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* 396 His honey tongue..overrolls the bitter of his words As..honey deadens nauseous drugs.

Hence **Over-rolling** *vbl. sb.*, rolling over.

1883 LAPWORTH in *Geol. Mag.* Aug. 340 An overfold with gradual development of a middle limb, which has originated in the over-rolling of the beds at the apices of the curves.

Overroo·f, *v.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To roof over, cover as with a roof. So **Overroo·fing** *ppl. a.*

1855 BAILEY *Spir. Legend* in *Mystic*, etc. (ed. 2) 91 Walls, O'er-roofed with sparkling spires and pendent stars. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 3642 These domes that overroof, This long-used conch, I come to. 1877 — *Agam.* 378 Thou who didst fling on Troia's every tower The o'erroofing snare.

Overroo·ted, *ppl. a.* [OVER- 28 c, 8 b.] †a. Too deeply rooted (*obs.*). b. Covered over with roots (*poet.*).

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxii. (1617) 365 Notwithstanding that ouerrooted custome haue like a waterstreame carried folk away. 1855 BROWNING *Love among Ruins* iv, The single little turret that remains On the plains, By the caper overrooted, by the gourd Overscored.

Over-rought, obs. pa. t. of OVERREACH *v.*

Over-rude, -ruff, etc.: see OVER-.

O·ver-ru·le, *sb.* [OVER- 2 b.] Superior rule; the rule of a higher or supreme power.

1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 341 The only possible way in which men can rid their souls of Christ is by persistently refusing His over-rule. 1891 CAINE in *Pall Mall G.* 8 Jan. 3/1 It is not British over-rule that is becoming intolerable to Educated India, but Brahman over-rule.

Overrule (*o͡uvəɹū·l*), *v.* [OVER- 2.]

†1. *trans.* To rule over, have authority over. *Obs.*

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 839 It is so necessary a thing, that one onely man, oner rule the whole Church. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xx. 25 You know that the princes of the Gentiles ouerrule them. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. xvii. 180 Those Presbyters must have an head, that head is to overrule the body.

2. To govern, control, or modify the rule of (a person, a law, etc.) by superior power or authority.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 57 Realmes and townes.. Where mighty power, doth ouer rule the right. 1596 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 229 To overrule them in their prices, so as the same he not sold at any dearer rates. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 85 Yet did he not onely not seeke to ouer-rule the law, but became a law to himselfe. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 194 There is a secret order and concatenation of things directed and overruled by Providence. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. ii. 43 Shaping all things to his own wise ends, and overruling the actions of men.

3. To prevail over (a person) so as to change or set aside his opinion. Also *absol.*

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, II. ii. 50 When a World of men Could not prevayle with all their Oratorie, Yet hath a Womans kindnesse ouer-rul'd. 1594 GIBSON in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 222 If a good reward could over-rule the doctor. 1622 F. ANNESLEY in *Fortescue P.* (Camden) 184, I was overruled by most voyces to subscribe therunto, eaven against my will. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. i. (1840) 22, I over-ruled him in that part. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* XX, I found myself led and influenced by another's will, unpersuaded, quietly overruled.

4. Of a thing: To prevail over, overcome.

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), Which humour perceiving to over-rule me, I strave against it. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 31. 27 How speedily and effectually this Pill in few hours doth over-rule the disease, and in a little time doth cure them. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 78 The violent Vibrations soon over-rule the natural Vibrations. 1877 OWEN in *Wellesley's Desp.* p. xlvii, The general causes that overrule personal aims.

5. To rule against, set aside, as by higher authority; *spec.* in *Law*: a. To set aside or reject the authority of (a previous action or decision) as a precedent; to annul, pronounce invalid. b. To rule against, reject (an argument, plea, etc.); to disallow (an action).

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 67 Sutes in Lawe ouer-ruled by Letters from aboue. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 6 Therefore he [Clement VIII] ouerruleth and frustrateth the grant of Pius the fourth. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 52 This Plea, which you have spoken of, it ought to be over-ruled, and not to stand good. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 629 Schomberg ..when his opinion was overruled, retired to his tent in no very good humour. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 140 *note*, The chancellor overruled the objections.

c. To rule against (a person), to disallow or set aside the arguments or pleas of.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 208, I myself have seen Chief Justice Littleton overrule the Ordinary..after the Ordinaries Deputy had pronounced *legit ut clericus*, and give sentence of death upon him for his *non legit.* 1667 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 109 You will needs overrule the Apostle. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 19 Sir John Ernley..insisted that the delay should not exceed forty-eight hours; but he was overruled.

Hence **Overru·led** *ppl. a.*; **Overru·ling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Overru·lingly** *adv.* (Webster 1847).

1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 208 b, We are not inueagled with those ouerrulinge passions, as youthes are. 1615 BACON *Let. Jas. I* 12 Feb., If you take my lord Coke ..your Majesty shall put an overruling nature into an overruling place. 1622 — *Hen. VII* 135 It was a plaine and direct ouer-ruling of the king's title. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) I. 154 Both have been decreed by an overruling Providence. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* XXVI. (1848) I. 402 There shall be strange overrulings of our blind judgments. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Oct. 3/2 Mr. R. C. Lehmann.. is part author of a 'Digest of Overruled Cases'.

Overru·ler. a. One who overrules, controls, or directs. †b. (*overruler*) One who has rule over the laws or ordinary rulers (*obs.*).

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 30 Then loe, did proofe the oner ruler of opinions, make manifest, that all these are but seruing Sciences. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 23 States

are unstated. Rulers growne Over-rulers. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 358 The wise Over-ruler of the world. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xxv. (1875) 400 He that hath a fellow-ruler, hath an over-ruler.

†**Over-ru·ly**, *a.* ? That tends to overrule.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* II. 311 Contributaries to the commands of over-ruling and over-ruly lusts.

Overrun (ōu·vəɪrʊn), *sb.* [OVER- 22, 5.]

†1. Excess or superiority in running. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 398 Asaeles swiftschipe, þet strof wið heortes ouervrn.

2. Amount carried over as balance or surplus.

1899 *Daily News* 10 May 2/7 This is inclusive of over-run previous to 30th April.

3. *Print.* An instance of overrunning: see next 11.

Overrun (ōu·vəɪrʊ·n), *v.* Forms: see OVER and RUN *v.* [OVER- 4, 5, 9, 10, 16, 17, 22, 13, 23.]

I. To run over (something).

†1. *trans.* To run over or across (a line or surface); to cross or traverse by running; to pass over quickly. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 240 He [se mona] næfð þære sunnan leoht þa hwile þe he þære sceade ord oferyrnð. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6730 He ouer-ernnes dounes & cuntre þe brod lond, and þe valays. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 9/1 The prevet or searchinge iron .. should not prætermit & ouerrunne a smalle dilaceratione, without perceavinge and staying therat. *a* 1649 DRUMM. *Poems* 5 In vain, love's pilgrim, mountains, dales, and plains I over-run.

b. To flow over, overflow.

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 855 The blude of thair bodeis..As roise ragit on rise, Our ran thair riche vedis. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Ind. ii. 67 Til the teares that she hath shed for thee, Like enuious floods ore-run her lonely face. 1684–90 BURNET *Th. Earth* (J.), A general flood of waters would necessarily over-run the whole earth. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 160 The Spey occasionally overruns a tract of ground of about fifteen hundred acres. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxvii. 272 One torrent..overran the icefoot from two to five feet in depth.

†2. To run through or go over (a book, etc.) in reading, (a subject) in writing, speech, or thought; to pass in rapid review, glance through rapidly, pass over lightly (sometimes implying omission).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) I. 104 Nu wille we eft oferyrnan þa yldran godspellican endebyrdnysse. *Ibid.* I. 202 We wyllað scortlice oferyrnan ða digelystan word. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 268 (Cott.) Cursur o werld man aght it call, For almast it ouer-rennes all. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 71 To put me also in remembrance of such fautys..wych you schal peraventure see me ouerrun and, by neclygence, let pas. 1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 255 Of this commaundement I haue largely entreated in an other place, and therefore I will now but lightly ouerrunne it. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 223/1 Having first over-run in our Thoughts that our Senses are all entire, and that we behold this waking, not in a dream.

†3. To run over destructively, to overwhelm (as waves); to run over (as a horse or vehicle), run down, trample down, crush. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) II. 194 Moyses ða astrehte his hand ongean ðære sæ, and heo oferarn Pharao. *c* 1330 [see OVERRIDE *v.* 2]. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) N iv, Peters little ship..was very like..to be ouer rowne and drowned. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 645/1 Pasture, that nowe is all trampled and over-runne. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 163 Like a gallant Horse falne in first ranke, Lye there for pauement..neere Ore-run and trampled on. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 197/1 Yesterday a Hoy laden with Bay-salt..was unfortunntely over-ran by another ship, and lost. *absol.* 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 32 Despisd and troden downe of all that over-ran.

†b. *fig.* To overwhelm, overpower, crush. *Obs.*

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. ix. (1890) 410 Mid þy .. ic mine limo on beddstowe strehte & me liht slep oferorn, þa ætennde me min giu maxister. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* iii. (1885) 115 Ellis all his enymes myght ouerrenne hym. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in Holinshed II. 27/1 That hauing his aid he might ouer-run his owne father, and shorten his old yeares. *c* 1654 WALLER *Panegyric Ld. Protr.* xlv, Tell of towns stormed, of armies overrun. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 31 Oct., It troubles me that we must come to contend with these great persons, which will over-run us.

4. To ride or rove over (a country) as a hostile force and so to harry and destroy; †to harass (a people) by such ravages, to spoil (a city, etc.).

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 62 Thei myghten lightli ovirrenne us cristene, as bi mannis power. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 263 (Thornton MS.) How salle we fare, .. That riche rewmes ouer rynnes agaynes the ryghte? *Ibid.* 280 3ete salle þe riche Romaynes with 3ow bene ouer-ronnene. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 160 [They] may for occasioun of the weris..ourryn the landis..and tak the pure labouraris prisounaris. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 49 Cityes .. haue bene ouerrunned. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrowes* iii. § 95. 363 The Northerne parts were over-run and harried by the Scots. 1756 MRS. F. BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 31. 256 It must be confessed .. for fame he (Alexander) over-run whole nations unprovoked. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. III. v. 52 The invaders, pouring from the highlands, over-ran Lombardy.

5. Of vermin, weeds, etc.: To spread and swarm injuriously over; also, of ivy or other vegetation: To grow or spread over rapidly, to cover. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*, and const. *with*.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* b, Briars and Thorns my Grave shall over-run. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 11 ₱ 5 That Swarm of Lawyers, Attorneys, Serjeants, and Bailiffs, with which the Nation is over-run. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, It was sometimes overrun by luxuriant vegetation. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 20, I saw the mouldering ruin of an abbey overrun with ivy. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 14/1 To sleep in a small cell overrun with mice.

6. In various *fig.* and *transf.* senses (from 4 and 5): To spread over injuriously, infest, infect widely, etc. Now chiefly in *pa. pple.*, const. *with*.

1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 165 So many affectys and vycyouse desyrys, ..that (except man wyth cure, dylygence and labur, resy[s]te to the same) they ouer-run reson. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 152 The chilling cold did ouer-runne their bones. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 43 Vice alwaies watcheth to over-run us so soone as we let ourselves loose unto idlenes. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 405 The Latin Names of Offices, and Terms of Law, &c. over-run the old Greek Language. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 128 ₱ 10 The Wife is over-run with Affectation. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. Conclusion, I have..been over-run with cards of invitation without number. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XI. ii. (Rtldg.) 396 Overrun with impatience to inquire what the king had been talking about.

7. *intr.* To run over, to overflow (said of a liquid or the containing vessel); to be superabundant or excessive.

c 1230, 1870 [see OVERRUNNING *ppl. a.*]. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 36 þan hang þe croddys..in a fayre cloþe, and lat it ouer-renne. *a* 1710 E. SMITH (J.), Though you have left me, Yet still my soul o'erruns with fondness towards you.

†8. *intr.* Of time: To run to an end, run out.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 1136 Quhen þe-gonnyn was þe fastine, þe 3ere our-[r]unnyne, & cummyne was þe fyrst sonday. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 267 b, Whan the vij yeres were ouerronne & past.

II. To surpass in running, to run beyond, etc.

9. *trans.* To run faster than, outdo in running = OUTRUN; hence, to overtake or leave behind by or in running; also *fig.* to surpass. Now *rare*.

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 342 The moste mere he thare see Smertly over-rynnes he. *c* 1450 [see OVER-REDE]. *c* 1510 *Gesta Rom., Addit. Stories* (1879) 429 No man sholde haue her to wyfe, but suche as myght ouer renne her, and take her by strength of foot. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1598) 124 Pyrocles.. seemed so to ouerrun his age in growth, strength [etc.]. *a* 1618 RALEIGH in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 79 The sun over-runneth the moon in light. 1653 BAXTER *Meth. Peace Conse.* 25 Suffering their zeal to over-run their Christian wisdom and meekness. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 150 It would seem .. a pity to neglect such an opportunity of overrunning the time that has been lost.

b. To escape from by running faster than, to run away from; hence, *to overrun one's creditors, the* CONSTABLE, q. v.; also *fig.* to run away from (duty, etc.); to desert, leave undone or unfinished. Now only *dial.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 96 These fugitiues, that ouerrun their flocks in time of infection. 1602 F. HERING *Anatomyes* A iij, Euery Bankerupt who hath ouer-runne his Creditors. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* v. i. § 26 Impossible it is to over-run his power or the punishment he will bring on men thereby. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Over-run*, to leave unfinished. *West.* 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* iv, I shall overrun these doings before long. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss., O'er-run*, .. to go without permission; .. 'He's o'er-run his work'.

10. To run farther than or beyond (a certain point, a limit, etc.); *fig.* to exceed. *To overrun the scent*: see quot. 1886.

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 44 Ye will rather over-run the precept of God. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 284 Having, in his first fower years after his marriage, much over ranne his purse. 1703 DE FOE *Reas. agst. War France* Misc. 183 Away they go with it, like Hounds on a full Cry, till they over-run it, and then they are at a Halt. 1859 WHITTIER *For Autumn Festival* 27 The bounty overruns our due. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss., O'er-run one's country*, .. to run away from creditors, or to escape being imprisoned, or called to account for any misbehaviour. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., The hounds are said to over-run the scent, when they continue running past a point where the hare or fox turned off, and thus have lost the scent. 1895 *Funk's Standard Dict., Overrun.* In baseball, to continue in a straight course beyond (a base); allowed at first base.

b. *To overrun oneself*: to run beyond one's mark, or beyond one's strength; to run too far; to exhaust or injure oneself with running. Also *fig.*

1633 SHERLEY in *Bradford's Plymouth Plant.* (1898) 368 By Mr. Allertons faire propositions and large promises, I have over rune my selfe. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 439 He over-ran himself, and fell into the area. 1883 *Manch. Guardian* 22 Oct. 5/6 Probably both men have a little overrun themselves, and may never be at their best again.

c. To extend or project so as to overlie.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 147 The butts may overrun each other, in order to make a good shift.

d. *intr.* To extend beyond the due or desired length, or beyond any prescribed or desired limit.

1864 in WEBSTER, and in later Dicts.

11. *Printing.* (*trans.* or *absol.*) To carry over words or lines of type into another line or page to provide for the addition of new matter or the removal of matter already composed; to cause to run over.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. ₱ 8 If there be a long word or more left out, he cannot expect to Get that in into that Line, wherefore he must now Over-run; that is, he must put so much of the fore-part of the Line into the Line above it, or so much of the hinder part of the Line into the next Line under it, as will make room for what is Left out. *Ibid.*, If he Left out much, he must Over-run many Lines, either backwards or forwards, or both, till he come to a Break. 1896 T. L. DE VINNE in *Moxon's Mech. Exerc., Printing* 424 The practice of overrunning matter in the form. 1900 SOUTHWARD *Pract. Print.* I. 225 A very simple insertion may cause a whole page to be overrun, if the type is large.

Overru·nner. [f. OVERRUN *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which overruns (in senses of the vb.).

a 1350 *Cursor M.* 270 (Göt.) Here endis the prolouge of þis boke þat es cald ouerrener of þe werld. *a* 1657 LOVELACE *Poems* (1659) 83 Vandall ore-runners, Goths in Literature, Ploughmen that would Parnassus new manure. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. vi, Ringwood the best hound..no babbler, no over-runner, respected by the whole pack. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 44 Gallia's over-runner, Rome's inveterate foe.

b. The shrew-mouse. *dial.*

1883 *Hampshire Gloss., Our-runner*, for *Over-runner*, .. a shrew-mouse; which is supposed to portend ill-luck if it runs over a person's foot.

Overru·nning, *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the vb. OVERRUN in its various senses.

1555 J. PROCTOR *Hist. Wyat's Rebell.* in Arb. *Garner* VIII. 75 To defend the Realm from our overrunning by Strangers. 1627 SPEED *England* xix. § 4 The Danes also in their ouerrunnings, sought to stay themselues in this Shire. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Over-running*, .. Applied to ice, when the young ice overlaps and is driven over. 1882 SOUTHWARD *Pract. Print.* (1884) 148 This kind of correction is called 'railroading' or overrunning.

Overru·nning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That overruns; overflowing.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 19 He earneð him ouerfullet ful and ouereorninde met of heuenliche mede. 1611 BIBLE *Nahum* i. 8 With an over-running flood he will make an utter end of the place thereof. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 90 The passion of overrunning pleasure.

Hence †**Overru·nningly** *adv.*: see OVERRUN *v.* 2.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiii. 43 Such thinges .. he doth either leaue wholly vnspoken, or but lightly, and as it were ouerrunningly touch them.

Overrush, -rust, -sad, etc.: see OVER-.

Oversaid, *ppl. a.* [OVER- 1; cf. *abovesaid.*] Mentioned previously; abovesaid.

1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sp. For. Lands* I. ix. 268 Still could we boast of..our leg of mutton, our oversaid ten or twelve couple of the finest snipe.

Oversail, *v.*[1] [f. OVER- 5, 10, 6 + SAIL *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To sail over or across, to cross in a sailing vessel. (In OE. *intr.*)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 34 And þa hiz ofer-seȝelodon [*c* 1160 *Hatt. Gosp.* ofer-seiȝledon] hi comon on þæt land Genesareth. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 686 Till our-saile thaim [stremys] in-to schipfair. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 251 b/1 We shall oversaylle the perylous and myserable see of this worlde. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 164 Together [they] had o'ersailed the tossing sea.

†2. To run down or sink (a vessel) by sailing over it. *Obs.*

1449 *Paston Lett.* I. 85 But [=unless] he wyll streke don the sayle, that I wyld over sayle ham by the grace of God. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxii. 250 A stronge vessel of hir [the Danes] nauye that was ouersailed by the englysshmen and was perisshed and dreynt. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. (1631) 53 Like a barke oversayled he turnes himselfe under water, and sinkes.

†**Oversail**, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. OVER- 7 + SAIL *v.*[2], aphetic f. ASSAIL. Cf. OF. *sursaillir* to leap upon.] *trans.* To overthrow.

c 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 16 On enery side smytynge vp the host, as they wolden in wode raas ferly ouersaill hame [L. *tanquam in impetu furoris sui cuncta devorantium*].

Oversail, *v.*[3] *dial.* [app. f. OVER- 1, 3 + F. *saillir* to project, be salient: cf. OF. *sursaillir* to project over. The form *oversailyie* in sense 1 answers phonetically to the Fr., but the sense seems to connect it rather with CEIL *v.*]

1. *trans.* To roof or ceil over (an open passage between houses).

1673 FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) III. 16 Robert Lermont..obtained..an act giving him liberty to oversailyie the close, having both sides thereof, and cast a transe over it for communicating with both his houses.

2. *intr.* To project beyond the base, as when a stone or brick is laid so as to project beyond or overhang that on which it rests.

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Ower-sail*, to overhang, to project beyond the base.

b. *trans.* To lay (stones, bricks, etc.) so that each projects over that on which it rests.

1897 *Archæol. Æliana* XIX. II. 177 A pointed doorway.. formed by oversailing the horizontal ashlar courses.

O·versail, *sb. techn.* [f. OVERSAIL *v.*[3]] The projection of anything over its base; overhang.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 101/1 *Over seile*, is when one part of a Cornish stands further out than another. Some term it a Project, or Projecting. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) I. 618/1, *a* represents the oversail of the step. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Ower-sail*, projection. 'Let them slaates hev plenty of ower-sail'.

O·versa·le. [OVER- 29 d.] Speculative sale for future delivery to a greater amount than can be supplied; *pl.* sales beyond the available supply.

1889 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 2/2 This artificial price was probably due to large oversales by 'bears', and the advance may have been brought about by the struggle to secure warrants to cover these sales. 1899 *Ibid.* 10 May 2/5 This alarmed the 'bears', who rushed in to cover their oversales.

O·ver-sa·lt, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too salt.

1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 25 It must be temperately salted; for..bread over-salt is a drier. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* LXX. 221 These [oysters] we thought were oversalt.

O·versa·lt, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To salt to excess, make too salt. So **Oversa·lted** *ppl. a.*, too much salted, too salt.

1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 297 Put thereto Larde that is neither restie, nor oversalted. *a* 1610 Healey *Theophrastus* (1636) 56 Hee..so oversalts them that they cannot be eaten. 1837 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* II. 237 The common method of freshening oversalted meat.

Over-sanguine, -sauce, etc.: see Over-.

† O:versay', *v. Obs. rare.* [Over- 27, 20.] a. *intr.* To say too much. b. *trans.* To say over, repeat (Ogilvie, citing Ford, 17th c.)

1655 Sanderson *Serm.* (1681) II. Pref. 10 How hard a thing it is..to do or say all that is needful in a weighty business, and not in some thing or other to over-say, or over-do.

† Oversca'pe, *v. Obs.* [f. Over- 5 + Scape *v.*, aphetic f. Escape.] *trans.* a. To escape from. b. To escape the notice of. c. To pass over or fail to notice; to overlook.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 117 As thing which thou woiht overscape. *Ibid.* 296 Him mai som liht word overscape, And yit ne meneth he no Cheste. 1534 Whitinton *Tullyes Offices* (1540) 4 To defyne what is offyce, whyche to be overscaped of Danecus, I mervayle. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 416 b, An Exposition of this place hath overscaped so many sharpe sighted Doctours of Divinitie.

Hence **† O'verscape** *sb.*, omission, oversight.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 328, I began to be.. in some doubt: whether this were an overscape of your penne, or the oversight of Theobald your printer.

Over-scare, -scepticism, etc.: see Over-.

† Overschi'ppen, *v. Obs.* [a. Du. *overschepen* to load into another ship.] *trans.* To transfer (goods) from one ship to another; to trans-ship.

1759 *Ann. Reg.* 71 The Dutch West-India ships..took in their cargoes in the manner called *overschippen*. *Ibid.*, St. Eustatia has but one road where the ships have no other way to take in their cargo but that of *overschippen*, that is, to take the goods out of the French boats to put them on board the Dutch vessels.

† Oversco'rch, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [Over- 8: cf. Scorch *v.*2] *trans.* To hew over, to rough-hew.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Kings* v. 18 The gret stoonus..the masouns of Salomon, and the masouns of Yrum han overscorchide [*v. r.* slascht, 1388 hewiden, Vulg. *dolaverunt*].

Oversco're, *v.* [Over- 8.] *trans.* a. To score over; to cover with scores, cuts, or deleting lines. b. To obliterate by scoring across.

1849 Poe *Assignation* Wks. 1856 I. 379 It had been originally written *London*, and afterwards carefully overscored—not, however, so effectually as to conceal the word from a scrutinizing eye. 1855 Browning *Love among Ruins* iv, The single little turret..By the caper overrooted, by the gourd Overscored. 1875 H. James *R. Hudson* vi. 210 The soft atmospheric hum was overscored with distincter sounds.

Overscour, -scrub, etc.: see Over-.

O'ver-scru'ple. [Over- 29 b.] Excess of scruple; the being too scrupulous.

1894 Froude *Life & Lett. Erasmus* 41 You may even displease God by over-scruple.

O'ver-scru'pulous, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too scrupulous, excessively scrupulous.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxix. § 4 Their ouer-scrupulous dislike of so meane a thing as a Vestment. *a* 1711 Ken *Man. of Prayers* Wks. (1838) 382 Be not over-scrupulous, to make yourself guilty of more sins than you really are. 1836 H. Rogers *J. Howe* iv. (1863) 113 Without supposing the recusants to be..over-scrupulous fools.

So **O'ver-scrupulo'sity, -scru'pulousness.**

1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 160 Try to subdue this Over-scrupulousness and unseasonable Timidity. 1856 *Q. Rev.* Sept. 505 The man cannot be taxed with an over-scrupulosity.

Oversculpture *v.*: see Over- 8.

Overscu'rf, *v.* [Over- 8.] *trans.* To cover over with or as with scurf.

1881 Swinburne *Mary Stuart* II. ii, O'erscurfed with poisonous lies. 1887 — *Locrine* II. ii, Such tongues as fraud or treasonous hate o'erscurfs With leprous lust.

† Overscu'tched, *ppl. a. Obs.*

Taken by Nares as = 'whipped, probably at the cart's tail', f. Scutch *v.*, and by some equated with Ray's 'Overswitch housewife, i.e. a whore; a ludicrous word' (N. C. Wds.); Malone, 'perhaps with more propriety' (Schmidt), suggests 'worn in the service', in which sense it is used by Scott.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 340 (Qo., 1598) A came ouer in the rereward of the fashion, and sung those tunes to the ouer-schutcht huswiues, that he heard the Car-men whistle. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* III. Introd. v, For Harp's an over-scutched phrase, Worn out by bards of modern days. 1827 — *Two Drovers* Introd.

Oversea, *a.* and *adv.* [f. Over *prep.* + Sea. (OE. had *ofersǽwise* transmarine, foreign.)]

A. *adj.* (*o'versea*). 1. Of or pertaining to movement or transport over the sea; transmarine.

1552 Huloet, Ouersea, *transmarinus*, as well in goynge as commynge. 1570 Buchanan *Chamæleon* Wks. (1892) 46 The oursey trafficque of mariage growing cauld. 1710 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4674/1 An Act..for taking off the Oversea Duty on Coals exported in British Bottoms. 1812 G. Chalmers *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 416 The..amount of the Irish over-sea trade. 1894 C. N. Robinson *Brit. Fleet* 6 The Navy..for oversea attack is plainly essential.

† 2. Imported from beyond the sea; of foreign make; made abroad; foreign. *Obs.*

1509 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 5 To Sir Thomas Pilley my wedding ringe and a overse bed. 1552 *Inventories* (Surtees) 14 One crosse of leade of oversee work. 1600 *Acc.-Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 279 Item, one over sea coveringe, xvs. *a* 1651 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) III. 369 His new opinions, and over-sea dreams touching discipline and policie of the Kirk.

3. Situated beyond the sea; connected or having to do with countries beyond the sea; foreign.

1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 6 The wife of youth, that..expects he [her husband] shall return to her from over-sea lands. 1881 Gladstone *Sp. at Knowsley* 27 Oct., The questions of what I may call over-sea policy in Europe, Asia, and America. 1893 *Times* 6 July 11/1 They were..betrayed by their oversea accents.

B. *adv.* (*o'ver sea'*) Across or beyond the sea; on the other side of the sea; abroad.

[*a* 1450 tr. *Higden, Contin.*, Rolls VIII. 485 All oþer castells and towres ouer see longynge to the crowne of Vnglonde.] 1616 Sir G. Hay *Let.* in J. Russell *Haigs* vii. (1881) 146 If he be not found there [at Court], it is likely that he pretended Court, and meant over-sea. 1641 Milton *Reform.* II. (1851) 50 And what though all this go not oversea? 'twere better it did. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 2 By the help of canvas wings..[he] proposes to fly over-sea from Dover to Calais. 1895 *Daily Chron.* 16 Jan. 3/3 Now living oversea in a quiet farmstead.

Overseal, *v.*: see Over- 8.

O'verseam, *sb. Needlework.* [Over- 5.] A seam in which two edges are sewn together by oversewing or overcasting. So **Oversea'm** *v.* In some mod. Dicts.

† O'versea:rch, *sb. Obs. rare.* [Over- 9.] A thorough search.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xiii. 47 But what ouerserche [Fr. *recherche*] nedeth more to be enquered.

Oversea'rch, *v.* [Over- 9, 16.] *trans.* To search all over or through, examine thoroughly.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 423/2 When I had ouersearched all my booke and ransaked vp the verie bottom of my brest. 1590 Greene *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 89/2 The matchless beauty of Angelica,..Forc'd me to cross and cut th' Atlantic seas, To oversearch the fearful ocean.

O'ver-sea's, *adv.* [f. Over *prep.* + *seas* (app.) sb. pl. cf. 'the narrow seas', 'the four seas'); though the *-s* may have originated as advb. genitive: cf. *half-seas-over.*] = Oversea *adv.*

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 22 These [goods] they transport ouer seas, whereby they gaine infinit summes of mony. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 253 He fled ouer Seas into Denmarke. 1842 Tennyson *Walking to Mail* 18 He..sick of home went overseas for change. 1886 *Longman's Mag.* Mar. 552 Our brethren of the pen over-seas.

Over-seasoned, -secure, etc.: see Over-.

Oversee (*ōuvəsī'*), *v.* Forms: see Over and See. [OE. *ofersēon* = OS. *obarsehan* (MDu. *oversien*, Du. *overzien*), OHG. *ubarsehan* (MHG., Ger. *überschen*), f. *ofer-* Over- + See *v.* Cf. Overlook.]

I. 1. *trans.* To look down upon, look at from (or as from) a higher position, overlook; to survey; to keep watch over; to watch. [Over- 7.]

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* iv. Eala min Drihten, þu þe ealle gesceafta ofersihst. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 75 Houene and horþe he ouer sich. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 30 The nigtingale hi i-seȝ, And hi bi-hold and over-seȝ. 1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 31 Such oien .. are duly watcht, and attentiuely ouerseene. *a* 1628 F. Grevil *Sidney* xvi. (1652) 202 Even hee who oversaw the rest, might have his owne greatnesse overseen. 1796 Burke *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 49 As long as this awful structure shall oversee and guard the subjected land.

2. To look over, look through, look into the various parts of; to inspect, examine; to peruse, esp. by way of revision for the printing-press. *Obs.* or *arch.* [Over- 16.]

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 106 Perkyn lette þe plouȝ stonde, While þat he ouer-seȝe him-self ho þat best wrouhte. 1377 *Ibid.* B. x. 328 That þis worth soth, seke ȝe þat oft ouer-se þe bible. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly Gods* 772 [He] prayed hym hertyly hit to ouerse. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* Prol. 1, I wrote a leef or tweyne, whyche I ouersawe agayn to correcte it. 1528 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 249 [Committee] appoynted to pervse and oversee suche Bookes of Actes & ordynaunces as heretofore were given. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 4 John Cant. ouersawe euery proofe. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. II. v. § 14. 62 The Legate .. fearing to be poisoned, appointed his Brother to over-see all food for his own eating. [1895 F. S. Ellis in *Daily News* 2 Nov. 6/5, I used the word 'overseen' in preference to 'edited',.. because it indicates exactly all I had a right to claim.]

† b. To examine mentally, consider. *Obs.*

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 111 So alle thing well ouerseen hit is better to the that thou retorne.

3. To see to officially, as one holding a position over those who do the work; to supervise, superintend; to see after, look after, attend to the doing or working of. (Cf. Overlook *v.* 6.)

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 416 And aboue..alle Patriarkis is oon Pope forto ouerse and reule and amende the Governaunces of Patriarkis. 1485 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 320 To rule and oversee the crafte undre the Maire. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 22 § 6 Any persone assigned to comptroll and oversee theym in their werking. 1596 H. Clapham *Briefe Bible* I. 67 Othoniel was chosen Iudge, who oversawe them for 40 yeares. 1611 Bible 1 *Chron.* ix. 29. 1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 25 The four Bishops..were unable to oversee effectually the 17 large Provinces of Belgium. 1735 Swift *Ep. Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 745 Can I oversee my workmen and a school too? *a* 1864 N. Hawthorne *Little Daffydowndilly* Tales 1871 II. 155 He..is overseeing the carpenters.

† b. With obj. clause (or obj. and compl.): To see, see to it (that something be done). *Obs.*

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XVIII. xx, Hit wyl be your worshyp that ye ouer see that she be entered worshypfully. 1569 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 327 The Baillies .. shall .. oversee that every man shall kepe his stynt of beastes. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 202 Power to search all Oyls..and to oversee that the same be not mixed.

c. *absol.* To superintend, act as overseer.

a 1548 Hall *Chron.* Introd. 8 b, Being an euil sheperd or herdeman before time, dyd not plie, kepe and, diligently ouerse. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. v. (1739) 13 The Bishop of Caerleon upon Uske, who is to oversee under God over us. 1798 W. Hutton *Autobiog.* 34 But I, who had no land near, no team to assist, or servants that could oversee, was obliged to hire all the work.

4. To see against the intention or without the knowledge of the person seen; to catch sight of; to have a sight of. (Cf. Overhear 3.)

1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* III. ii, Fanny, not suspicious of being overseen by Adams, gave a loose to her passion. 1862 Wraxall *Hugo's Misérables* I. li. (1877) 24 A moment after he blew out his light, for..he fancied he might be overseen.

† 5. To look at with the 'evil eye', bewitch: = Overlook *v.* 7. *Obs. rare.*

1641 W. Hooke *New Eng. Tears* 7 When any are bewitched, it is a phrase of speech among many to say, they are over-seene, *i.e.* lookt upon with a malicious eye.

II. 6. To fail or omit to see or notice through inattention, or intentionally); to neglect, pass over, disregard; = Overlook *v.* 2. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1023 Wulfstan *Hom.* I. (Napier) 270 Dencan þa nu .. þæt hiȝ god ofersea. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxiii. 77 And gar me mony falt ourse, That now is brayd befoir myn E. 1535 Coverdale *Bible* Prol., Thynke yᵗ..it is happlye ouersene of yᵉ interpreters. 1613 Jackson *Creed* II. i. § 2. 239 Many things he cannot see, and many things he may oversee. 1700 Congreve *Way of World* II. iii, 'Twas for my ease to oversee and wilfully neglect the gross advances made him by my wife. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 200 Adding numbers of remarks over-seen by him.

7. *refl.* To fail to perceive what is befitting or right for one to do, or what is the truth or fact of a matter; to forget oneself, act unbecomingly; to fall into error, make a mistake, err, blunder, act imprudently. Also *intr.* (quots. 1615, 1639: cf. Overseen 1.) *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 378, I, glotoun .. gylti me ȝelde, For I haue..ouer-seye me at my sopere, and some tyme at nones. 1529 More *Dyalogue* IV. Wks. 255/1 Luther..dothe so madly oursee himselfe, that he discloseth vnware certayne folies of him selfe. 1615 Jackson *Creed* IV. III. v. § 2 Who notwithstanding mightily oversee in prognosticating of a joyful harvest by this gladsome or forward spring. 1639 Mayne *City Match* IV. iii, *Aur.* Sir, please you, partake Of a slight banquet?.. *Plot.* Be sure you do not oversee. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* (1810) II. 564 Immoderate selfishness so blindeth us, that we oversee and forget ourselves.

III. 8. *nonce-use.* To see too strongly or vividly. [Over- 27.]

a 1600 Hooker *Serm. Habak.* ii. 4 Wks. 1888 III. 607 It then maketh them cease to be proud, when it causeth them to see their error in overseeing the thing they were proud of. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. iii. 47 We had so grovelled in darkness that we oversaw the light.

Hence **Oversee'ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (in various senses: see above).

1513 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 395 That no honie be brought to town but it be good and merchantable, by overseinge of such as shalbe..chossen by the Maior. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Clerus Dom.* 48 In the overseeing providence of thy rich mercies. 1799 Wordsw. '*Three years she grew*' ii, The girl .. Shall feel an overseeing power To kindle or restrain. 1890 'R. Bolderwood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 68, I have jobs of overseeing now and then.

Over-seeded: see Over- 27 b.

† Oversee'k, -sceche, *v. Obs.* [Over- 9. (OE. had *ofersēcan* in sense 'exact too much'.)] *trans.* To search through.

c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 138 Me may rede & ouerseche the boke of kynges, þe prophetes.

† **Oversee'ming,** *sb. Obs. rare.* Used to render Gr. *ἐπιφάνεια* outward appearance.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. viii. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 293/2 Pictagoraci .. cleped coloure ephipania, þat is ouersemynge þat is vttemoste partie of a clere bodie þat is termynyd.

† **Oversee'ming,** *a. Obs.* Appearing above, supereminent (rendering L. *superēminens*); seeming to be over or higher.

1382 Wyclif *Eph.* i. 19 Which is the ouersemynge [1388 excellent, *Vulg.* supereminens] greetnesse of his vertu into vs that han bileuyd. *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 30 A room in the Queens favour, which eclipsed the others over-seeming greatnesse.

Overseen (*ōuvəsī'n*), *ppl. a.* Forms: 4 ouerseie, 4–6 -seyn(e, 5–6 -sayne, -sene, 5–7 -seene, 5– -seen, (6 -sayne, -sean). [Pa. pple. of Oversee. In part with active meaning: cf. *mistaken.*]

1. That has 'overseen himself' (see Oversee 7); betrayed into a fault or blunder; deceived, deluded, mistaken, in error; acting imprudently, hasty, rash (in an action). Now *arch.* or *dial.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 373 It were a thing unresonable, A man to be so overseie. Forthi tak hiede of that I seie. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) III. iii. 318 b/1 They that wyll saye that he was an heretyke ben fooles & ouerseen. 1519 *Interlude Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 33 Methink you far oversayne. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* xxiv. 10 Yf thou be ouersene & necligent in tyme of nede, then is thy strength but small. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 151 How Rupertus was so much ouerseene to alleage a text no where extant. 1786 Nelson *Let.* June in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 177 However Mr. Adye might have been overseen in his Opinion as to the right of Seizure. 1872 *St. James' Mag.* May 164 She..had been so overseen as to encourage the young man's visits.

b. *Overseen with* (or *in*) *drink*, also simply *overseen*: Drunk, intoxicated. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1475 *How Good Wife taught Dau.* 164 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 49 Syte not to longe vppe at euene, For drede with ale þou

be ouer-sene. 1532 ELYOT *Let.* in *Gov.* (1883) Life 78 Men callyth him overseene, that is drunke, whan he neither knowith what he doeth, nor what he owght to doo. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Colledge Butler* (Arb.) 37 Hee is a very sober man considering his manifold temptations of drinke, ..and if hee be ouer-seene, tis within his owne liberties, and no man ought to take exceptions. 1678 *Robin Hood* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 122, I cannot well tell whether he was overseen with wine or rage.

†**2.** That has looked into or studied a subject (cf. OVERSEE 2); versed, skilled, 'well seen' *in* some department of knowledge. (Cf. *well-read.*)

1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1094/1 The man is a wyse man and wel ouer sene in arguing. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 51 Ye are a great wise prelate & wel oversean in matters. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vi. (1660) 68 They would be thought to be well overseen in Heraldry.

†**3.** Overlooked, unnoticed: see OVERSEE 6. *Obs.*

1608 BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.*, *Honest Man*, He bewraies the fault of what he sells, and restores the ouerseene gaine of a false reckoning.

Overseer (ōu·vəɹsīəɹ), *sb.* [f. OVERSEE + -ER¹.]

1. One who oversees or superintends, a supervisor; *esp.* one whose business it is to superintend a piece of work, or a body of workmen; a superintendent (of workmen, slaves, convicts, etc.).

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 34 The name of a surueyour is a frenche name, and is as moche to say in Englysshe as an ouerseer. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* Wks. (1573) 252/1 Those ouersears which we now call Byshops after the Greke word, were alway bidying in one place to gouerne the congregation there. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 206 Over-seers of the Out-workes of the City. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 144. ¶ 4 The Overseers of the Highway and Constables. 1766 W. STORK *Acc. East Florida* 62 The overseer, and other white servants, will..be hired much cheaper in a plentiful and good climate, than in a scarce and sickly one. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 423 There was a disturbance in Göttingen, because the overseers of the commune were at first hostile. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 24 Saturnino to be..set to work with an axe or a spade in dockyard or on highway, and cowed with the whip of the overseer. *Mod. Advt.*, To Printers.—Working Overseer wanted in a country news and jobbing office. Must be a good disciplinarian, sober and capable.

† b. A person (formerly) appointed by a testator to supervise or assist the executor or executors of the will. *Obs.*

1395 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 11 My seketour, William Kyllet of Essex, .. John Cosyn of London, ouerseer, þat my wylle be fulfylyd in þe worschip of god. 14.. *Prov.* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 314 Too secuturs and an overseere make thre theves. 1532 ELYOT *Let.* in *Gov.* (1883) Life 77 The Busshop..is in the case that overseers of testamentes be in England, for he shall have leve to looke so that he meddle not. 1612 J. MORE in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 124 The great pains he hath taken..to strengthen his will with so powerful overseers, and to make so cunning executors. 1666–7 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* 21 Jan., For mourning clothes for myself, my wife, my son John, and Cosin Martha Warter, as was thought fit by the overseers of the will—£12. 6. 8.

c. (In full, *Overseer of the poor.*) A parish officer (appointed annually) to perform various administrative duties mainly connected with the relief of the poor.

The office was created by Act 43 Eliz. c. 2, and the duties were defined to include causing able-bodied paupers to work, giving relief to the disabled poor, putting poor children to work, apprenticing them, etc., and raising by rate the necessary funds for these purposes; the chief duties now are to assess, collect, and distribute the 'Poor Rate' (the actual relief of the poor in most cases now belonging to the 'guardians of the poor': see GUARDIAN 1 b), to make out the lists of voters for parliament and for municipal and other councils, jury lists, etc. The office belongs to England and Wales, and is gratuitous, but, where the duties require it, paid or *assistant overseers* are appointed. Officers having the same name, whose duties are restricted to the administration of relief to the poor, exist in some of the United States of America.

1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* c. 2 § 1 Be it enacted..That the Churchwardens of euery Parish, and foure, three, or two substantiall householders..to be nominated yearely in Easter weeke.. shall be called Ouerseers of the Poore of the same Parish. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* I. i, The poor income .. hath made me .. Thought worthy to be scavenger, and in time May rise to be overseër of the poor. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 97 All constables, churchwardens, overseers, or other officers in all parishes. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 23 The Churchwardens were anciently the sole Overseers of the Poor. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* Introd., The inhabitants..were in much less awe of the parson than of the overseer.

†**2.** One who looks down upon or at anything; a beholder, onlooker, spectator. *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. ix. (1895) 279 Hauing a trust and affiaunce in such ouerseers [the dead, called just above 'beholders' and 'witnesses']. 1562 TURNER *Baths* Pref., If that I write not so perfitly of it, as sum perfit idle nverseers would that I shuld have done. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 252 Study..to be approved of so glorious witnesses and overseeres.

†**3.** One who 'oversees' a book for the purpose of criticism or revision; variously = critic, censor, reviser, editor. *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxxi. § 3 There are in the world certayne voluntarie ouer-seers of all Bookes, whose censure in this respect would fall as sharpe on us. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* vii. 116 In the Margent,..the ouerseers of Plantines edition, set this note. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr., That I may be the overseer of mine owne Bookes. 1685 WOOD *Life* 27 Feb. (O. H. S.) III. 133 Half the verses that were made for the said book were cast aside by the overseers, Dr. Aldrich and Jane.

Hence **O·verseer** *v. trans.*, to act as overseer over; **O·verseering** *vbl. sb.*, acting as overseer; **O·verseerism**, the system of overseers.

1709 THORESBY *Diary* II. 50 Both days entirely spent with labourers directing and overseering the sows [='sews', drains] to drain water. 1870 *Athenæum* 3 Dec. 721 A dark and melancholy wild, where..Absenteeism, Overseerism, all sorts of other 'isms' gather griffin-like around the porches of the proud..land-proprietors. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/4 The forest is, at present, overseered and cared for by the..deputy surveyor, with three assistants [etc.]. 1893 F. F. MOORE *I Forbid Banns* (1899) 72, I did a little in the overseering line.

O·verseership. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office or position of an overseer.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xlix. (1739) 85 Leaving to the King only an overseership. 1813 *Examiner* 8 Feb. 91/2, I was..appointed Overseer of the parish; and..six months before my overseership terminated, I received another paper. *Mod. Advt.*, To master printers.—Overseership or Clickership required by good practical Printer.

†**Oversee·the,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 5.] *trans.* and *intr.* To boil over.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* III. vi, Your stately seas (perhaps with love's fire) glow, And overseeth their banks with springing tide. 1656 TRAPP *Comm.* 3 *John* 10 It is a metaphor taken from over-seething pots.

Overseil: see OVERSILE.

Overse·ll, o·ver-se·ll, *v.* [OVER- 26, 27.]

†**1.** *trans.* To sell at more than the real value. *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Survendre*, to ouersell. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 265 The thing call'd life, with ease I can disclaim, And think it over-sold to purchase fame. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 247 If he waits to do it, for his asking him, he oversells the benefit.

†**2.** To fetch a higher price than. *Obs. rare.*

1618 FLETCHER *Chances* II. i, A distressed Lady..whose beauty Would over-sell all Italy.

3. *Speculation.* To sell more of (a stock, etc.) than one can deliver, or than is in existence. Also *refl.*

1879 WEBSTER Suppl., *Oversell*,..(Stock Exchange), to sell beyond one's means of delivery. 1881 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 4/6 He secured nearly 500,000 bales, or, in fact, considerably more cotton than was actually in existence, the market thus being what is termed 'oversold'. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Sept. 6/2 The state of affairs..is due to..cultivators having oversold the paddy crop. 1897 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 8/7 For mohairs there is a good many inquiries, some merchants having apparently over-sold themselves.

Hence **Overse·lling** *vbl. sb.*; **Overso·ld** *ppl. a.*

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* viii. (1637) 71 It condemneth all over-selling: I meane knowne and wilful ouerselling of any thing. 1879–90 WEBSTER s. v. *Oversell*, *Oversold market*, a market in which stocks have been sold 'short' to such an extent that..it is difficult to obtain them for delivery.

†**Overse·me,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofersīeman*, f. *ofer-*, OVER- + *sīeman*, SEME *v.*, to load.] *trans.* To overload, oppress.

c 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* lxiv. (1885), Þæt..þa unstrangan ofersymede heora þeowdom ne forfleon. *a* 1050 *Liber Scintill.* x. (1889) 50 gif sefter þam metta oferfylle oððe ofermicelnysse sawl hyð ofersymed. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 65 Þanne unbinde we þe burden þe he hadde us mide ouersemd.

Oversend, *v.*: see OVER- 10.

O·ver-se·nsible, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too sensible; †too sensitive. So **O·ver-se·nsibly** *adv.*, too sensibly; †in an over-sensitive manner.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 66 Doist thou not oversensibely perceive that the markett goith far otherwise in Inglande? 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXIII. ii. 156 It hardeneth the throat and the mouth of the stomack which is oversensible. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. viii. 63 A mother over-notable; a daughter over-sensible; and their Hickman, who is—over-neither. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 93 His nation in general have not over-sensible countenances.

O·ver-se·nsitive, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too sensitive. So **O·ver-se·nsitiveness.**

1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 101 A mere 'cook' would never have..lost his place in the royal kitchen from over-sensitiveness. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* Pref. (1871) 8 Excitement to nerves that are over-sensitive.

Over-sentimental to **-service:** see OVER-.

O·verset, *sb.* [f. OVERSET *v.*]

The act or fact of oversetting, in various senses of the vb.: †a. Overthrow, defeat. *Obs.* b. Overturn, upsetting, upset. †c. Putting off, postponement. *Obs.* †d. Overload, excess. *Obs.* e. *Printing.* Matter set up in excess of space.

1456 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) 45/2 Quhen ony gret ourset is lik to cum on the bordouraris þai think þe Inland men sulde be redy in þar supple. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 238 He wald nocht pay, bot geve him delayis and oursettis. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1628 [The king of France] knew rycht weill schortly to wndyrstand The gret supprys and ourset off Ingland. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. II. 321 With this overset of wealth and pomp..they..became lazy and negligent. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 239, I..was over-set with the same Sea, under the flat bottom'd Boat, where you found me. That was a happy Overset for thee. 1789 TWINING in *Select. Papers T. Family* (1887) 193, I suppose you have heard from my brother of my downfall?.. A thundering overset—such as might have been felt, I conceive, at the Antipodes. 1864 WEBSTER, *Overset*,..An upsetting; ruin; overturn. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Overset..Print.* Excess of composition. 1896 *MS. Let. from printer*, We had some overset from Feb. number.

Overset (ōuvəɹsē·t), *v.* [OVER- 7, etc. An OE. **ofersettan* is not cited: cf. however OHG. *ubarsezzan*, MHG. *übersetzen*, to set (any one) over (e. g. a river), to set (with), to overburden, oppress; some of which senses also occur in ME.]

†**1.** *trans.* To oppress; to press hard. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 And þat lond folc hem ouersette mid felefelde pine. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xix. (Tollem. MS.), Also ryȝtful lordshipe ouersetteþ not [*non opprimit*] his subiectis by tyrraundes. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 182 This Prynce Dermot, Seynge hym-Selfe.. hugely ouersette with enemys .. flow ouer the See into Normandy. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 127, I am sa violently ouerset be them. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 59 b, The harte..whan hee is overset with houndes.

†**2.** To overcome, overpower by force or violence, overthrow, overwhelm, discomfit. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (*Placidas*) 772 A lyone..oure-set in his mouth hynt me. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 373/2 Ovyr settyn, or ovyr comyn, *supero*, *vinco*. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XX. xii, To wayte vpon sir launcelot for to ouersette hym and to slee hym. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 116 Ethelfride king of Northumberlande overset the Britons at the Citie of Chester, and forced them to flee. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 51 Decius .. over set in the bosome of the Valley, tooke upon his own head..all the wrath of the Gods. *transf. c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 144 Yet yf that wynd Vulturnus ouersette A vyne in heete.

†**b.** *fig.* To overcome (the mind, feelings, etc.).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 218 Thus he, whom gold hath overset, Was trapped in his oghne net. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* lxxiii, Ourset so sorow had bothe hert and mynd. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 27 Quhen sadnes hes ouerset my hart. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 99 A Man whose Mind is fill'd and overset with these great Ideas.

3. To cause to fail over; to upset, overturn, capsize; to turn upside down. Now *rare.* [OVER- 6.]

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 137 The Barke thy body is..the windes thy sighes, Who..will ouer set Thy tempest tossed body. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Mar., The King and the Duke of York went by three in the morning, and had the misfortune to be overset;..the King all dirty, but no hurt. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. v. (1840) 83, I overset my raft. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 110 Rushing forward, [he] overset the table, the bottles and glasses accompanying him in the fall. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VIII. v, The postilion, in turning too suddenly..overset the carriage. 1842 M. RUSSELL *Polynesia* vi. (1849) 223 Their small vessel being overset, hope itself nearly deserted them.

b. *intr.* To turn or fall over, capsize; to be overturned, upset. Now *rare.*

1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* I. 4 He was like a ship which not fit to beare so great sayle, oversets. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4305/3 The Hastings..Struck on the Sands, and..over-set. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 318 So violent a storm of wind, that he thought the house would overset. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* II It will assuredly topple and tend to overset.

4. *trans. fig.* To upset or subvert the order or condition of (an institution, state, or the like); to cause to fall into confusion. Now *rare.*

1679 CROWNE *Amb. Statesman* I. 8 I'le make 'em glad to give me Sea-room enough, or I'le oreset the Kingdom. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xix, The sudden Surprize of Joy had overset Nature, and I had dy'd upon the Spot. 1782 CREVECŒUR *Lett.* 79 Their ancient conquest had been a great detriment to them by over-setting their landed property. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. v, A certain Calypso-Island..as it were falsifies and oversets his whole reckoning.

b. To overturn the normal mental or physical condition of (a person); to overcome mentally or physically; to discompose, disorder, 'upset' (the stomach, etc.).

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 1061 His contagious stomack Was sa owersett with Burdeous drummake. 1703 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. 105 A glorious appearance from the other world has often over-set the best men. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* ix, The smell of Lord R.'s boots and shoes was enough to overset her. 1861 TENNYSON *Let.* in *Life* (1897) I. xxii. 476 France, I believe, overset me, and more especially the foul ways and unhappy diet of..Auvergne. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* xiii, The news is sure to overset him.

c. *intr.* To lose one's balance or ordered condition; to be upset, fall into disorder.

1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* II. (1754) Pref. 16 You was in Danger of oversetting from a Torrent of Popularity and Contempt. 1792 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 244 The late constitution of this country has overset. 1830 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 257 While kingdoms overset, Or lapse from hand to hand.

†**5.** *trans.* To set (a surface, a garment, etc.) over *with* (jewels, ornaments). *Obs.* [OVER- 8.]

14.. *Tundale* (Wagner) 1879 The whylke wer alle over sette and dight With besandes of gold and silver bright. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) I. 107 As bright as ivory overset with sapphires.

†**6.** *trans.* and *intr.* To put off, postpone. *Obs.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 162 That a prynce Sholde execute the dynte of Swerde in his enemy..not ouersettynge the houre of fortune. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xc. 62 The synfull man that all the 3eir our settis, Fra Pasche to Pasche, rycht mony a thing forzettis.

†**7.** *trans.* To lay *upon* as an impost or burden, to impose. *Obs.* [OVER- 7.]

c 1500 *Melusine* 301 The trybut that thou hast ouersette vpon the penple of my lord.

†**8. a.** To overcharge, assess excessively. **b.** To overload. *Obs.* [OVER- 21, 27.]

1532 TINDALE *Exp. Matt.* v–vii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 71 The usurers and publicans..bought in great the emperor's tribute, and, to make their most advantage, did overset the people. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. x. 12 Coming (for more frugality) in the common Boat, which was oreset with Merchandize, and other passengers, in a thick Fog the Vessell turn'd ore, and so many perished.

†**9. a.** To pass or get over. **b.** To set or settle over. *Obs.* [OVER- 5, 1.]

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 151 Na litil honour

apperis to us quhilkis he ouirset sa mony strait montanis, woddis, fludis, and dangerus firthis of this region. 1649 Howell. *Pre-em. Parl.* 4 This fatal black Cloud, which now oresets this poor Island.

10. To get over (an illness, etc.), recover from. *dial.* [Over- 5.]

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 48 This Planctius..Throw sair seiknes that tyme .. Set him so soir that he micht nocht ouirset, To God and nature quhill he payit his det. 1866 Brogden *Provinc. Words Linc.* (E. D. D.), He has overset his last ailment. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., I shall have to have some medicine before I overset it. It upset me, and she never seemed to overset it.

†11. In various uncertain senses, now *Obs.*

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* cxlv. i, At Lancastre, ye yere of Christ then writen, A thousand whole twoo C. and fourty mo, And one therto, in Flores as is wryten, And in the yere next after then ouersetten. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* iv. 152 And whiles they raunge to overset the groves. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 89 He that dealeth in barter must be very circumspect, and the money giuen in barter cannot be ouerset. 1729 Capt. W. Wrigglesworth *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 13 Dec., At 1 afternoon overset the Sheat Cable in the Hold, then Veered away.

12. (*o·ver-se·t*) To set up (type) in excess.

1897 W. T. Stead in *Review of Rev.* Jan. 75/1, I have arrived at a chronic state of over-setting. On the last day of the month a piteous scene of..slaughter takes place.

Hence **O·verset** *ppl. a.*; **Overse·tting** *ppl. a.* (in quot. 1456 = off-putting, dilatory); also **Overse·tter**, one who oversets, †an oppressor.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 373/1 Ovyrledare (or ovyr settar\), *oppressor*. 1456 Sir G. Have *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 243 And he be lathe, and our settand, and favourable in punycioun of mysdoaris. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* iv. xi. (1848) 230 One of those easily over-set Boats.

Overse·tting, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Overset; upsetting; †oppression; †off-putting.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. xii. (1495) b vj b/2 Thise angellis .. ben free of alle manere oppressynge and ouersettynge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 373/2 Ovyr settynge, or ovyr syttynge of dede or tyme, *omissio*. 1499 *Ibid.* (ed. Pynson), Ouersettinge, *oppressio*. 1626 Capt. Smith *Virginia* I. 15 Vpon the oversetting of their boat. 1869 Mrs. Whitney *Hitherto* ix, Augusta Hare told me something..which nearly completed my mental oversetting.

Over-severe, -severity, etc.: see Over-.

Oversew (*ōu·vəɹsōu·*), *v.* [Over- 5.] *trans.* To sew overhand; to sew together two pieces of stuff, by laying them face to face with the edges coinciding, and passing the needle through both always in the same direction, so that the thread between the stitches lies over the edges. Sometimes called *overhand*, *overseam*, or *overcast*: see these words. In *Embroidery*, = Overcast *v.* 7. Hence **O·versew·ing** *vbl. sb.*, **O·versew·n** *ppl. a.*

1864 in Webster. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework, Over-sewing*, a method of Plain-sewing, otherwise known as Seaming, or Top-sewing, and executed somewhat after the manner of Over-casting. But the great difference between Over-sewing and Over-casting is that the former is closely and finely executed for the uniting of two selvedges or folds of material, and the latter is very loosely done, and only for the purpose of keeping raw edges from ravelling-out...In olden times this stitch was known by the name of Overhand. 1903 *Tregaskis' Catal.* Jan. 11/1 Six Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, very small cobweb border and oversewn ornament in the corners.

†Oversey·, *v. Obs. rare.* (Better **oversie.**) [f. Over- 4, 17 + ME. *sizen*, OE. *sīgan*, to pass, as time: see Sie *v.*] *intr.* To pass by, elapse.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1686 Þus he countes hym a kow, þat watz a kyng ryche, Quyle seuen syþer were ouer-seyed someres I trawe.

Oversey, obs. f. Oversea; obs. infl. Oversee.

Overshade (*ōu·vəɹʃē·d*), *v.* [Over- 8.]

1. *trans.* = Overshadow *v.* 2.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke i. 35 Þæs heahstan miht þe ofer sceadað [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ofer-scæded]; *Vulg.* obumbrabit]. 1594 Greene & Lodge *Looking-Gl.* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 113 The hand of mercy ouershead her [the Church's] head.

2. To cast a shade over; to render gloomy or dark; to overshadow, shade. Also *absol.*

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 273 The Elder tree Which ouershades the mouth of that same pit. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 376 Lead on then where thy Bowre Oreshades. 1670 Dryden *Tyrannic Love* I. i, The monster of the wood; O'ershading all which under him would grow. 1727 Desaguliers in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 323 Plants which are overshaded .. cannot so well imbibe Air. 1812 Wordsw. *Song for Spinning Wheel* 5 Dewy night o'ershades the ground.

fig. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. vi. 62 Darke cloudy death oreshades his beames of life. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Old China*, A passing sentiment seemed to overshade the brows of my companion.

Hence **Oversha·ding** *ppl. a.*

1601 Chester *Love's Mart., Dial.* lxi, Pleasant ouershading bowers.

Overshadow (*ōu·vəɹʃæ·dou*), *v.* [OE. *ofer-sceadwian*: see Over- 8. So MHG. *über-schatewen*, MDu. *overschaduwen*, Goth. *ufar-skadwjan*, all rendering L. *obumbrāre* in N. T.]

1. *trans.* To cast a shadow over; to cover or obscure with shadow or darkness, overcloud; to overshade, shade over.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark ix. 7 Seo lyft hi ofer-sceadewude. — Luke ix. 34 Ða wearð genip & ofer-sceadude hiġ [*c* 1160 *Hatton*, ofer-scadede]. *c* 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 178/44 *Obumbro*, ic oferscendewiġe. 1388 Wyclif *Luke* ix. 34 A cloude was maad, and ouerschadewide hem. 1535 Coverdale *Baruch* v. 8 The woddes & all pleasaunt trees shal ouershadowe Israel. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* IX. 345 The moone being ouershadowed with clouds. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* 2 Aug. an. 1763, A long narrow paved court in the neighbourhood, overshadowed by some trees. 1883 S. C. Hall *Retrosp.* II. 143 The dark cloud thus early cast on her life continued to overshadow it for many years.

fig. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 5 Wrapped in mysticall figures, and ouershadowed with images. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* II. vii. 141 Those misfortunes which were soon to overshadow her. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* v. 255 One prophecy of woe overshadowed all the later years of David.

2. To cover or overspread with some influence, as with a shadow; to shelter, protect.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxxiv. 8 Dryhten megen haelu minre ofersceadwa heafud min in dege gefehtes. 1388 Wyclif *Luke* i. 35 The Hooly Goost schal come fro aboue in to thee, and the vertu of the Hiȝeste schal ouerschadewe thee. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 502 Overshadow me in the day of battle. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. v. § 2 It may seem that when the Divine Spirit did overshadow the understanding of the Prophets, yet it offered no violence to their faculties. 1859 Singleton *Virgil* II. 433 The queen's high name O'ershadows him.

3. To tower over so as to cast its shadow over; hence, to rise above, 'cast into the shade', diminish the apparent eminence or importance of. [Over- 1.]

1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* III. i. (1588) 327 The authoritie of the undershirife, is ouershadowed by the Shirifes presence. 1601 Dent *Pathw. Heaven* 244 Faith and infidilitie..strive to ouer-master and ouer-shadow one another. 1611 Speed *Theat. Gt. Brit.* iv. (1614) 7/2 All their monuments .. ouershadowed by the height of Beckett's tomb. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* II. 24 A low pleasant valley overshaddowed in many places with high rocky mountaines. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* xi, No neighbouring architecture of lofty proportions had arisen to overshadow Staple Inn. *a* 1862 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1873) III. i. 42 It was natural that the Crown, completely overshadowed by the great barons, should turn for aid to the Church.

4. To shade or darken too much. [Over- 27.]

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xx. 348 If Authours in painting his deeds do not overshadow them, to make them blacker than they were.

Hence **Oversha·dowed** *ppl. a.*; also **O·versha·dow** *sb. rare*; **Oversha·dower.**

1618 Bacon *Let. to King* 2 Jan. in *Cabala* (1654) 9 No oppressors of the people, no overshadowers of the Crown. 1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* ii. 22 The period..was an overshadowed one in British history. 1875 McLean *Gosp. in Psalms* 330 Round about it, not a literal overshadow of mountains. 1878 Mozley *Ess.* I. *Carlyle's Cromwell* 262 A man..who always would be his rival and overshadower.

Oversha·dowing, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Overshadow.

1388 Wyclif *Jas.* i. 17 The fadir of ligtis, anentis whom is noon other chaungyng, ne ouerschadewyng of reward. 1665 J. Spencer *Vulg. Proph.* Pref., That the Minds of Holy Men should conceive (like the Virgin Mary) by the sole overshadowings of the Holy Ghost. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 326 The visible kingdom of God .. underwent an almost total eclipse by the overshadowing of earthly power.

Oversha·dowing, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That overshadows. Hence **Oversha·dowingly** *adv.*, in an overshadowing manner.

1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 165 Mỹ overshadowing Spirit and might with thee I send along. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* VII. xviii, Large as the hairy Cassuwar Was that o'ershadowing Bird. 1824 Landor *Imag. Conv., Southey & Porson* Wks. 1853 I. 81/2 Which rarely happens to literary men overshadowingly great. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* VIII. (1858) 319 Those mysterious hills, which close every eastern view with their overshadowing height.

†Oversha·dowy, *a. Obs.* [f. Overshadow + -y.] Having the quality of overshadowing.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 474 The Fig tree, which hath her Figs aboue the leaf, because it is so large and ouershadowie.

†Oversha·ke, *v. Obs.* [Over- 4, 27.]

1. *trans.* To shake off or away; to dispel.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 224 Þe Juerie misferd, þer tresorie ouerschaken. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1635 Whan hir luste is ouerschake, And þere-with wole hir loues heteasswage. 1530 Palsgr. 649/2, I overshake, *je secous.*

b. *intr.* To become shaken off, pass away, abate.

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xiii. (1513) H vj b/2 Wherfore I rede to let ouershake All heuynesse. *a* 1415 — *Temple of Glas* 614 Alas when wil þis turment ouershake [*v. r.* overslake]?

2. *trans.* To shake overmuch. [Over- 27.]

1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 40 The Pope, a body over-shaken, and trembling with age.

O·ver-sha·rp, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too sharp, excessively sharp. Hence **O·ver-sha·rpness.**

1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 73 Abhominable sower, Over-sharpe, too bitter. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 503, I would not that fathers should be over-sharpe and hard to their children. 1795 Seward *Anecdotes* III. 38 They..were not over-sharp in discovering the intrigues and artifices. 1896 T. L. De Vinne in *Moxon's Mech. Exerc., Printing* 404 The superior beauty of over-sharp hair-lines.

O·ver-shave. *U.S.* A shave or drawing-knife used by coopers for shaping the backs of barrel-staves. 1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

Overshelving, -shepherd: see Over- 1, 2.

Overshine (·*ʃəi·n*), *v.* [OE. *ofersċīnan*: see Over- 7, 8. So OHG. *ubarskīnan*, MHG. *überschînen*, Du. *overschijnen.*]

1. *trans.* To shine over or upon, to illumine.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 129 Næs na þæt an þæt þæt leoht þa dune ane oferscineþ..ac eac swylce..þa burh. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 5 Beorht-wolcn hiġ ofer-scean. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 38 That wee .. Should notwithstanding ioyne our Lights together, And ouer-shine the Earth, as this the World. *a* 1711 Ken *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 400 It kindled in Me heavn'ly Flame, I felt it gently over-shine my Breast. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 392 A ruddy sun was overshining his face.

2. To surpass in shining, to outshine; chiefly *fig.* To surpass or excel in some quality. [Over- 22.]

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* I. i. 317 (Qo.) That..Dost ouershine the gallant'st Dames of Rome. *c* 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* i. 139 And ouer-shine the troupe of all the maides. 1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* xxxvii. 11 Others precellencies, whereby we are over-shined. 1827 Carlyle *Germ. Rom.* III. 86 She would so gladly..have..overshone many a female dignitary.

Hence **Oversh·ining** *vbl. sb.*

1587 Golding *De Mornay* iii. 30 Like as the Moone shineth not, but by the ouer-shining of the Sunne vpon her.

Over-shipboard to **Over-shirt:** see Over-.

O·vershoe (*-ʃū·*), *sb.* [Over- 8 c; cf. Du. *overschoe*, Ger. *überschuh.*] A shoe of india-rubber, felt, or other material, worn over the ordinary shoe as a protection from wet, dirt, cold, etc.

1851 Melville *Whale* viii. 42 Hat, coat, and overshoes were one by one removed. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xxvii. 55 The Kensington Golosh, or solid leather over-shoe. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXIV. 842/2 The peasants are bundles done up in fur caps, coats, and overshoes.

Over-shoe, over-shoes (*ōu·vəɹʃū·z*, *adv. phr.* [orig. two words: see Over *prep.* 3.] Of water, mud, etc.: So deep as to cover the shoes, shoe-deep; hence, *to be, go, run over-shoes*, e. g. in water, or *fig.* in any course or enterprise.

1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 75, I beseech them to looke to their footing, that run overshooes in al these vanities. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 106 A man may goe ouer-shooes in the grime of it. 1778 Israel Angell *Diary* (1897) 31 It cleared off in the night with Snow about over Shoe. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* (1900) 55/1 The result of the rain had been to flood the lane over-shoe. [See other examples, *a* 1555—1677, s.v. Over *prep.* 3.]

Overshoot (*ōu·vəɹʃū·t*), *v.* [Over- 13, 4, 5, 7, 22, 23, 27. Cf. MHG. *überschiezen*, Ger. *überschiessen*, Du. *overschieten.*]

1. *trans.* To shoot, dart, run, or pass beyond (a point, limit, stage, etc.).

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 383 The houndes had ouershette hym alle And were vpon a defaulte y-falle. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 680 The purblind hare, .. to ouer-shut his troubles, How he outruns the wind, and with what care He crankes and crosses with a thousand doubles. 1755 J. Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) II. 94 Dogs, who running fleeter, over-shoot their game. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II, The first stage of inflammation..must have been overshot in the violence of the action. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 135/2 In consequence of the train overshooting the platform.

†b. *Naut.* To sail past (a port, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1565 *Sir J. Hawkins's 2nd Voy. to W. Ind.* in Arb. *Garner* V. 113 A Spaniard, who told him how far off he was from Rio de la Hacha; which, because he would not overshoot, he anchored that night again. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 106 Wee were short 80 miles of the place, whereas we thought wee had beene ouershot by east fiftie miles. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4912/2 This Vessel..hath over-shot her Port. 1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 160 She overshot her port in the night.

†c. To pass over (a period of time); to allow (time) to pass by. *Obs.*

a 1584 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 556 Persawis thou nocht quhat precious tyme Thy slewthing dois ouirschute? 1610 Willet *Hexapla Dan.* 312 The first beginning right, ouershoote the 70 weeks. *a* 1617 Bayne *Lect.* (1634) 206 If wee have overshot time wherein wee might have saved some twenty pound matter, what a griefe is it to be so overshot?

2. To shoot a missile, etc., over or above (the mark or thing aimed at) and so to miss; to shoot beyond; also, of the missile: To pass over or beyond (the mark).

In quot. *a* 1400–50 the sense is uncertain: perh. = *if thou over-shoot* (*the*) *shot.*

[*a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1767 (Dubl. MS.) Vf þou shote ouer shoet þou shendes þi flayne.] *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 18 b, Their enemyes discharged their ordinaunce..and ouershot them. 1555 Eden *Decades* 108 So tu ouershute them that none myght be hurt therby. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IX. § 39 [They] discharged their Cannon at them, but over-shot them. 1897 *Chicago Advance* 9 Sept. 327/3 This charge goes wide from the mark. It hits some, but it overshoots the body.

b. *fig.* esp. in *overshoot the mark*, to go or venture too far, or farther than is intended or is proper.

1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* Ded., See how farre I have overshot my marke. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1738 II. 5 In this, Diana overshot her Oracle. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 303 The greatest fault of a penetrating wit is not coming short of the mark but overshooting it. 1835 Browning *Paracelsus* v. 135 Your cunning has o'ershot its aim. 1871 Freeman *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. vii. (1875) 196 We have somewhat overshot our mark in order to complete the history of the English dominion in France.

c. *absol.* (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1625 Markham *Souldiers Accid.* 9 The hindmost must..shoot their fellowes before through the heads, or els will overshoot. 1733 Pope *Ess. Man* III. 89 But honest Instinct comes a volunteer, Sure never to o'er-shoot, but just to hit. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 330/1 If I happened to overshoot I was bound to bag a heifer.

3. *To overshoot oneself*: to shoot over or beyond one's mark; to go farther than one intends in any course; to overreach oneself, miss one's mark by going too far; to exaggerate; to fall into error.

1530 PALSGR. 649/2, I never wyste wyseman overshote hymselfe thus sore. 1538 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 165. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 11 He was the first in a maner, that put his hand to write Commentaries..and therefore no marueile, if he ouershot himselfe many times. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 84 So th' eager Hawk makes sure of's prize, Strikes with full might, but over-shoots himself and dyes. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1785) IV. 214 And there she stopt; having almost overshot herself; as I designed she should. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. x. (*ad fin.*), His irony has overshot itself; we see through it, and perhaps through him.

† b. *fig. To be overshot*: to have overshot oneself, to be wide of the mark; to be mistaken, deceived, or in error. *Obs.*

1535 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 44 Ye ar farre ouershotte. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* XIV. v. (1886) 306 Even wise and learned men hereby are shamefullie overshot. 1599 SHARS. *Hen. V*, III. vii. 134 'Tis not the first time you were ouer-shot. 1656 JEANES *Faith. Christ* 20 Then are they much overshot and deeply to be blamed, who..harden their hearts against Gods..calling.

† 4. *fig.* To shoot too hard, utter (a word) too violently, throw out or allow to escape unguardedly.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. 2 John* 53 As whan by occasion we ouershote a worde agaynste oure frende, whiche we are sory for by and by that it ouer shot us. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. III. (1651) 325 A word overshot, a blow in choler, a game at tables..may make us equal in an instant.

5. To push or drive beyond the proper limit.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vii. 109 Least in the Contractions of the Heart, the Valves being forced beyond their pitch and overshot, should be unable to retain the Blood. 1795 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 392 This method will even throw back the figure upon the dial, if it should have been overshot a little.

6. To shoot or dart over or above.

a 1774 HARTE (T.), High rais'd on fortune's hill, new Alpes he spies, O'ershoots the valley which beneath him lies. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 496 While yet the beams Of day-spring overshoot his humble nest. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 114 She, with the plunging lightnings overshot.

† 7. *intr.* To shoot or rush down from above. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7620 A thondir with a thicke Rayn.. Ouershotyng with shoures thurgh þere shene tentes.

† 8. *trans.* To surpass in shooting. *Obs.*

a 1628 F. GREVIL *Sidney* (1652) 85 [Sir Philip] over-shoots his father-in-law in his own bow. 1673 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries*, etc. (1882) I. 357 Who knows but god may overshoot the devil in his own bow.

9. *refl.* To exhaust oneself with too much shooting.

1883 COL. HOWARD in *Times* 26 July 7/6, I think, perhaps, there was a little conspiracy..to offer us so much practice that we should overshoot ourselves.

10. *trans.* To shoot too much over (a moor, etc.) so as to deplete it of game. [OVER- 27.]

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Aug. 5/3 Disease, together with overshooting by greedy lessees, had played such havoc with the moors.

Hence **Overshoo·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* V. (1622) 452 To require you, not to haue an ouershooting expectation of mee. 1795 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 392 The point of the angle sinking down between the two teeth..prevents their overshooting. 1897 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 6/5 The cause of the accident was the overshooting of the points, owing to the driver not pulling up in time.

O·ver-sho·rt, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too short. † b. as *adv.* Very abruptly. So **O·ver-sho·rtly** *adv.*, too shortly, too briefly.

13.. *Cursor M.* 12399 Þe knaue þat þis timber fett Heild noght graithli his mett, Bot ouer scort [*v. r.* schort] he brogt n tre. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 162 Wherfore me thynke you passe them ouer-schortly. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xx. 318 Here they stoppe ouershort euerychone of them. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Wks. 1760 I. 91. 1899 A. BALFOUR *To Arms* I. 8 A steed some two sizes overshort for his long legs.

O·ver-sho·rten, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To shorten too much.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xxi. 353 To maintain his just Prerogative, that as it be not outstretched, so it may not be overshortned.

Overshot (ōu·vəʃɒt), *a.* (*sb.*) [In origin the same as OVERSHOT *ppl. a.*, with change of stress.]

1. Driven by water shot over from above.

Overshot wheel, a water-wheel turned by the force of water falling upon or near the top of the wheel into buckets placed round the circumference. *Overshot mill*, a mill to which the power is supplied by an overshot wheel.

c 1535 *Surv. Yorksh. Monast.* in *Yorksh. Archæol. Jrnl.* (1886) IX. 209 Item there is a litle ouershot mylne goynge wt a litle water. *Ibid.* 328 Item the ouershot water mylne hardby the gate. 1673 E. BROWN *Trav. Germ.* (1677) 164 An Overshot-wheel in the Earth, which moves the Pumps to pump out the Water. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 227 They have only the mills wch are overshott. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. Plate xiv, An overshot water-wheel fourteen feet diameter.

2. Supplied or 'fed' from above: see quot.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Over-shot Separator* (*Agric.*), one in which the sheaf grain is fed into the threshing machine above the cylinder.

B. *sb.* The stream of water which drives an overshot wheel.

1759 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 138 An overshot, whose height is equal to the difference of level, between the point where it strikes the wheel and the level of the tail-water.

Oversho·t, *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of OVERSHOOT *v.*]

1. Shot or forced over or across a surface, etc.

1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxxiii. 328 This earthquake gave birth to law suits..between the proprietors of the overshooting and the possessors of the overshot earth.

2. Carried too far or to excess; exaggerated.

1774 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 324 He presented his plate to me, which, when I declined, he had not the over-shot politeness to offer all round.

3. Intoxicated. *slang.*

1605 MARSTON, etc. *Eastward Ho* IV. i, Death I Colonel, I knew you were overshot.

4. Said of a partially dislocated fetlock joint, in which the upper bone is driven over or in front of the lower bones.

1881 *Times* 18 Jan. 12/1 The horse was suffering from an overshot fetlock joint, which was incurable. 1897 *Daily News* 26 Mar. 7/2 The fetlocks were only overshot.

5. Having the upper jaw projecting beyond the lower.

1885 in C. Scott *Sheep-farming* (1886) 196 The skull of the collie should be quite flat and rather broad, with..mouth the least bit overshot.

6. Of the leaves of *Jungermannieæ*: see quots.

1884 K. E. GOEBEL in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 67/2 Overshot leaves..are those in which the anterior margin, turned towards the vegetative point of the stem, stands higher than the posterior one, and thus the anterior margin of each leaf overlaps the posterior margin of the leaf which stands before it. *Ibid.*, If the growth of the upper side preponderates, then we have the overshot, in the opposite case the undershot mode of covering.

Overshrou·d, *v. Pa. pple.* 6 -schroud. [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To cover over as with a shroud.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xi. 139 Persand the ayr wyth body all ourschroud And dekkyt in a watry sabill cloud. 1592 BRETON *C'tess of Pembroke's Loue* (1879) 23/1 What shadowes here doe ouershroude the eie?

† **O·vershut,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [for *overshoot.*] That which shoots over or overhangs.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 120 The residue [of Lundy Isle] is inclosed with high and horrible overshuts of Rocks.

Overshut, obs. form of OVERSHOOT *v.*

Over-sick, etc.: see OVER- 28.

† **O·ver-si·de,** *sb. Obs.* [f. OVER *a.* + SIDE *sb.*: properly two words.] Upper or superior side.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. i. (Add. MS. 27944) Water .. resteth neuere of meuyng til the ouere syde therof be euyn. 1479 *Searchers' Verdicts in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 20 The saide grounde conteyneth..at the ovirsyde in breede, ..vj yerdes ane ynche lakk, ande at the nepere syde v yerdes, halfe yerde and halfe quarter. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* cix. (1814) 520 Than King Alexander rode on the ouer side of King Emendus, and the Duke of Britaine on the other side. 1692 tr. *Emilianne's Journ. Naples* 263 The one of them having rudely thrust the Fryer to the over-side of the Street, the other laid hold upon the Basket.

Overside, *adv.* and *a.* [Short for *over the side*: cf. OVERBOARD.]

A. *adv.* (ōuvəɹsəi·d). Over the side of a ship (into the sea, or into a lighter or boat).

1889 *Engineer* 13 Sept. 232 The bulk of the cargo..is discharged overside into lighters. 1896 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 4/6 The proposed agreement as to unloading 'overside' in the Port of London.

B. *adj.* (ōu·vəɹsəid). Effected over the side of a ship; unloading or unloaded over the side into lighters; discharging over the side.

1884 *Law Times Rep.* 12 Jan. 580/1 The consignee demanded overside delivery into lighters. 1895 *Daily Tel.* 15 Feb. 3/1 No overside work is being carried on in the docks. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Nov. 11/1 When the Dock Company obtained their charter, the right for barges to overside delivery of goods was specially reserved.

Oversight (ōu·vəɹsəit), *sb.* [OVER- 7, 5.] The action of overseeing or overlooking.

1. Supervision, superintendence, inspection; charge, care, management, control.

13.. *Cursor M.* 27094 (Cott.) To min on his ouer-sight þat al wranges has to right. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxiv. 83 The shyrreue sholde haue the pryncipall ouersight for to see and knowe that eueriche doo his deuoyre. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 108 To haue the ouersyght & instrueyon of nouyces. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xii. (1739) 23 The smallest Precinct was that of the Parish, the oversight whereof was the Presbyters work. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 23, I have been fain to trust the oversight and correction of my work to others. 1887 ABP. BENSON in *Times* 23 Mar. 11/5 The episcopal oversight of the clergy and congregations..in Palestine.

† b. An examination, review, survey. *Obs.*

1550 HOOPER (*title*) An ouersighte and deliberacion vppon the holy prophet Ionas.

2. The fact of passing over without seeing; omission or failure to see or notice, inadvertence.

1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 176/1 Youre seid suppliant, of grete oversight of him self and simplenesse, did and committed ayenst youre Highnes grete tresons and offences. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Tit.* 2 Suche faultes as were therin eyther by the printers neglygence or myne ouersyght. 1676 TEMPLE *Let. to Ambassadors France* Wks. 1731 II. 406 It is all rather owing to Oversight, than to any ill Intention. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxv. 600 A similar piece of oversight had befallen one of the captains.

b. An instance of this; a mistake of inadvertence.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xlii. (1638) 135 He shall answer as well for an untruth in any such clerk as for an oversight. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 31 Jan., There being several horrible oversights to the prejudice of the King. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* Introd. 6 In so complicated a work, some oversights must have been committed. 1865 LIGHTFOOT *Gal.* (1874) 121 It [the omission] may have been an oversight.

Hence † **O·versight** *v. intr.*, to commit an oversight. *Obs. nonce-wd.*

1613 F. ROBARTS *Rev. of Gosp.* 143 (To Rdr.) The Printer hath faulted a little; it may be the author oversighted more.

† **Oversi·le,** *v. Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 -syle. [f. OVER- 8, 1 (*b*) + *sile, syle*, obs. forms of CEIL *v.*]

1. *trans.* To cover over; to conceal, hide.

a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* II. xxxix, My solace sall I sleylie thus oursyle [*rimes* begyle, quhyle]. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 359 Wodis wyld, And ron and roche with mony rammall ouirsyld. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* I. in *Sylvester's Wks.* (1621) 695 Ere I my malice cloke or oversile.

2. To obscure or dim the physical or mental sight; hence, to blind mentally, delude, beguile.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iii. 40 Be the wy that all the warld wrocht, Maist witt hes hie that moniest owrsylis. *a* 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 418 Fuil-haist ay almaist ay Ouirsylis the sicht of sum. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 34 Sathan, thou Prince of darknesse, hast so ouer-sylled the dimmed eies of their wretched soules.

3. ? To overtop, exceed, surpass.

1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* I. in *Sylvester's Wks.* (1621) 691 The height and beauty did surpass, And overseilde the famous work of Pharie, Ephesus Temple.

Hence † **Oversi·ling** *vbl. sb.*, overarching, arched roof; *ppl. a.*, overarching, covered in.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 267 The ouersilings loaden with Mosaick worke. *Ibid.* X. 440 Faire Arbors, spacious ouersiling walkes, and incorporate Trees of interchanging growths.

Oversilent, -silver, -simple: see OVER-.

† **Oversi·t,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *ofersittan*: see OVER- 1, 4, 2. Cf. MHG., Ger. *übersitzen*, Du. *overzitten.*]

1. *trans.* To sit over or upon; to occupy, possess.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lviii. 4 Forðon sehðe ofersetun [*L.* occupaverunt] sawle mine. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xviii. § 1 Þone maestan hæfð sæ ofersteten. *c* 1205 LAY. 8035 For auere to ure liue we maȝen ouer-sitten þis lond.

2. To refrain, abstain, or desist from; to omit.

Beowulf (Z.) 684 Ac wit on niht sculon secge ofer-sittan. *Ibid.* 2528 Þæt ic wið þone guð-flogan gylp ofer-sitte. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xlvii. (Z.) 276 *Supersideo*, ic ofersitte. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10284 Syf þou forgete or ouersyttes Tyme of housel þat þou weyl wytes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 373/2 Ovyr settynge, or ovyr syttynge of dede or tyme, *omissio.* 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 132, I may nocht tak it agayne..gif I oursytt ony quhile.

3. *trans.* To sit over or above, preside over.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iii. 31 His power and prouidence ouersitting them from aboue.

O·versi·ze, *sb.* [OVER- 29 d.] A size in excess of the proper or ordinary size.

1849 W. A. SCOTT in *Nat. Preacher* Mar., A statue placed in an elevated niche, that must be cut somewhat roughly and of a proportioned oversize to produce the proper effect.

† **O·versi·ze,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [OVER- 22 b, 26.]

1. *trans.* To exceed in size.

1615 G. SANDYS *Travels* I. 31 [People] bred in a mountanous countrey, who are generally obserued to ouer-size those that dwell on low leuels. *Ibid.* 63 Little copped caps..he the greatest that weareth the greatest, the Mufties excepted, which ouer-sizes the Emperours.

2. To increase (something) beyond the usual size; to make too large.

1648 *Regall Apol.* 41 They have..brought in a Garrison of strangers, and laid aside or over-sized the ordinary Guard. 1688 in Harwood *Lichfield* (1806) 70 His error in oversizing the eight bells he has cast.

Oversi·ze, *v.*[2] [f. OVER- 8, 27 + SIZE *v.*[2]]

† 1. *trans.* To size over, cover over with size. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 484 And thus o're-sized with coagulate gore.

2. (*o·ver-si·ze*) To size too much.

1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 167 A great point is the selection of the paper. It will be found advantageous to use rather a porous kind, not over-sized.

Hence **O·ver-si·zing** *vbl. sb.*, excessive sizing.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 5 Sept. 4/6 Resolutions were..passed against the over-sizing of cotton yarns. 1900 *Daily News* 10 Aug. 2/1 The defect in the cloth was due to over-sizing.

O·versi·zed (sIress shifting), *ppl. a.* [f. OVER-SIZE *sb.* + -ED [2].] Over or above the normal size, abnormally large.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 274 Can read ordinary over-sized print. 1869 COLERIDGE *Mem. Keble* II. 310 The parish was a country one, not over-sized. 1885 E. D. GERARD *Waters Hercules* xiii, An undersized man or an oversized boy.

Overskim: see OVER- 9.

† **Overski·p,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 5, 13.]

1. *trans.* To skip or jump lightly over.

1558 PHAER *Æneid* VI. R j, Whan first that fatall horse our contrey walls did ouerskippe. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. iii. § 2 Neither seeke yee to ouer-skip the fold.

2. *fig.* To 'skip over', pass over without notice, omit, pretermit.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1208 Many a worde I ouer skipte In my tale. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 65 Marcus Aurelius Antonius..overskippede not eny kynde of lecchery. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 179 Ouerskyppyng many wordes yt pleased hym not. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 404 How can I overskippe To speake of love to such a cherrye lippe? 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vi. 113. 1675 *Art Contentm.* I. xv. (1684) 180 Not .. confin'd to some few particular persons, and wholly overskipping the rest.

absol. 1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 55 Tell me .. In reading rashly, if I over-skip.

3. To overleap; to go beyond in skipping. *rare.*

1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 89 We would faine ouerskip euen Nature in her seuerall passages.

Hence † **Overski·pper,** one who overskips or omits; † **Overski·pping** *vbl. sb.*, omission. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 302 In þe sauter seyth dauyd to ouerskippers. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 108 In syncopyng, in ouyr-skyppyng, in omytyng. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* lxxx. Poems (Arb.) 116 Transilition or ouer skipping of number by rule and order, as from 1 to 3, 5, 7, and 9.

O·verskirt. [Over- 8 c.] An outer skirt; a second skirt, worn over the skirt of a dress.

1883 *Philad. Press* 7 June 4 Underskirt concealed, or very nearly concealed, by a light overskirt. 1884 M. E. Wilkins in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 788/1 There was a green under-skirt, and a brown over-skirt.

Over-slack, -slander, etc.: see Over-.

†O·verslaht. *Obs.* [Over- 1; cf. OE. *sleaht* = *slege* stroke: cf. Overslay.] = Overslay.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 Þet heo sculden..merki mid þan blode hore duren and hore ouersleaht. *Ibid.* 127 Mid his blode we sculen..þa postles and þet ouerslaht of ure huse.. bisprengan.

†Oversla·ke, *v. Obs.* [f. Over- 4 + Slake *v.*] *intr.* To slacken off, become allayed or quenched.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3112 Iff thow haue cause suche dole to make, Lete it passe and ouer-slake! *a* 1415 [see Overshake 1 b].

Overslaugh (ōu·vəɹslɔ̄), *sb.* Also 8 **-slagh, -slaw.** [ad. Du. *overslag*, f. *overslaan* (see next); or (in sense 1) from the Eng. vb.]

1. *Mil.* The passing over of one's ordinary turn of duty in consideration of being required for a duty which takes precedence of it.

1772 Simes *Milit. Guide* Dict. s.v., The three blanks [in a form of Roster] shew where the *overslaghs* take effect. 1777 — *Milit. Course* 25 The Nature of a Table for Overslaghs. *c* 1785 J. Williamson *Elem. Milit. Arrangemt.* II. Notes 51 In a roster, therefore, of eight columns, the smaller corps will be allowed two overslaughs. (This *overslaugh* is a Dutch expression signifying to leap, or skip over.) 1802 in James *Milit. Dict.* 1859 *Musketry Instr. Army* 8. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* ¶ 837 When an Officer's tour of duty comes along with other duties, he is detailed for that duty which has the precedence, and he is to receive an overslaugh for any other duties. 1901 *King's Regulations* ¶ 243 When an officer is on duty, he will receive an 'overslaugh' for all other duties which may come to his turn.

fig. 1857 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* (1858) I. xiii. 45 In something of this kind it is, that the Working Classes should look for what soldiers call their 'overslaugh', or compensation for extra duty done.

2. *U. S.* A bar or sand-bank which impedes the navigation of a river; *spec.* that on the Hudson River below Albany.

1776 C. Carroll *Jrnl. Miss. Canada* in B. Mayer *Mem.* (1845) 42 Having passed the overslaw, had a distinct view of Albany. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 479 Ship navigation to Albany is interrupted by a number of islands, 6 or 8 miles below the city, called the Overslaugh. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer., Overslaugh.* A bar, in the marine language of the Dutch. The overslaugh in the Hudson river, near Albany, on which steamboats and other vessels often run aground, is, I believe, the only locality to which this term is now applied among us.

Overslaugh (ōu·vəɹslɔ̄), *v.* [ad. Du. *overslaan* to pass over, omit, pass by, f. *over-* Over- 5 + *slaan* to strike; Ger. *überschlagen.*]

1. *trans.* To pass over, skip, omit. a. *Mil.* To pass over, skip, or remit the ordinary turn of duty of an officer, a company, etc., in consideration of his (or its) being detailed on that day for a duty which takes precedence.

The officer does the higher duty, and skips his turn for the lower, which is taken by him whose turn comes next.

1768 Simes *Milit. Dict.* [not in ed. 1, 1766] *Overslagh*, originally derived from the Dutch language, signifies to *skip over*. For instance, suppose four battalions [etc.].. If, in the Buffs, the second Captain is doing duty of Deputy-adjutant-general, and the fourth and seventh Captain in the King's are acting, one as Aid-de-Camp, the other as Brigade-major, the common duty of these three Captains must be overslaghed; that is, equally divided among the other captains. A sketch of the table formed for this purpose may ..help still further to explain the term *overslagh*. 1777 — *Milit. Course* 128 Captain C.. having leave of absence is overslaghed. 1779 in Capt. G. Smith *Milit. Dict.* 1802 in James *Milit. Dict.*

b. *U. S.* To pass over in favour of another, as in nomination to an office; also, generally, to pass over, omit consideration of, ignore.

1846 in *N. York Com. Adv.* 21 Oct. (Bartlett), It was found that public opinion would not be reconciled to overslaughing Taylor, and he was nominated. 1848 *N. York Courier & Enq.* Oct. (ibid.), The attempt to overslaugh officers entitled to rank in the highest grade in the service, is about to be repeated in a somewhat different way in a lower grade. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 434 The other [province] is so small that it is tempted to pursue an obstructive course..to prevent its being overslaughed altogether.

2. To stop the course or progress of, to bar, obstruct, hinder. [Cf. Overslaugh *sb.* 2.]

1864 Webster, *Overslaugh*...To hinder or stop, as by an overslaugh or unexpected impediment; as, to *overslaugh* a hill in a legislative body, that is, to hinder or stop its passage by some opposition. 1865 *Morning Star* 15 Mar., The Gulf States or their representatives in Congress,..killed the bill or overslaughed it for the time by voting against it. 1872 W. Mathews *Getting on in World* 89 (Cent.) Society is everywhere overslaughed with institutions.

†O·verslay. *Obs.* [OE. *oferslege*, f. *ofer-* Over- 1 d + *slege* stroke, blow, (in comb.) beam, bar: cf. ON. *slá* beam, cross-bar.] The lintel of a door.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* ix. § 12 *Limen*, oferslege oððe þerexwold. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Exod.* xii. 23 Þonne he ȝesihþ þæt blod on þam oferslege. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3155 De dure tren and de ouerslaȝen, wið ysope de blod ben draȝen. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 668/5 *Hoc supertiminare*, ouverslay. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 374/1 Ovyrslay of a doore, *supertiminare.*

Oversleep (ōuvəɹslī·p), *v.* [Over- 18, 23.]

1. To sleep too long; to sleep beyond the time at which one ought to awake. a. *intr.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lv. (1495) 636 Meue thy body leest that thou ouerslepe. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxiv. (1612) 306 His man fain'd feare to ouer-sleepe, and would not downe him lay. 1881 Mrs. H. Hunt *Childr. Jerus.* 158, I will not let you over-sleep, be sure.

b. *refl.* In same sense.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2646 That she her self not ouerslept. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xvii. 15 Although he never overslept himself, yet .. after long forwerying, he lay as it were in a slomber. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. iii. (1840) 51 They were weary, and overslept themselves. 1893 Leland *Mem.* I. 218 Which sight I missed by over-sleeping myself.

2. *trans.* To sleep beyond (a particular time).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 133 b, To be ware, that we ouerslepe not our tyme. 1828 Webster s.v., To oversleep the usual hour of rising.

Oversleeve (ōu·vəɹslīv). [Over- 8 c.] An outer sleeve covering the ordinary sleeve.

1857 Mrs. Malcolm tr. *Freytag's Debit & Credit* (1858) 21 The Gentleman .. pulled off his grey oversleeve, folded it carefully, and locked it up with a parcel of papers in his desk. 1888 *Daily News* 1 May 5/7 The sleeves are made entirely of white cloth, with an oversleeve of ottoman falling partly over the top of the arms, but not hiding the gold embroidery.

Overslide (ōuvəɹslōi·d), *v.* [Over- 4, 5.]

†1. *intr.* To slide or slip away (in *fig.* sense); to pass by, pass unnoticed. Usually with *let. Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3519 Þe þroli þouȝt þat him meued þer-of þat ilk time Sone he let ouerslide. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Story of Thebes* II. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 363 b/1 For lacke of tyme, I lat ouer slide. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxi. 41, I slip, and lattis all ourslyd Aganis the feid of the.

†2. *trans.* To pass lightly over, let alone, leave unnoticed (= *to let overslide* in 1). *Obs.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* IV. 415 This matir now herfor I will ourslyde. 1570 B. Googe *Pop. Kingd.* III. 43 The rest I ouerslide.

3. *trans.* (*lit.*) To slide, slip, or glide over (a place or thing). Also *intr.* or *absol.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* V. xi. 31 Of thir salt fludis sa braid ane way Remanis ȝit for till ourslyd and saill. 1648 Herrick *Hesp., King presented to Julia* iii. (1869) 67 And be, too, such a yoke, As not too wide, To over-slide; Or be so strait to choak. 1855 Whittier *Dream* 15 The goodly company ..One by one the brink o'erslid.

Over-slight, etc.: see Over-.

Overslip (ōuvəɹsli·p), *v.* Now *rare.*

1. *trans.* To slip or pass by (*fig.*), pass over without notice; to let slip, let pass; to fail or neglect to notice, mention, use, or take advantage of; to leave out, omit, miss. Common in 16th and 17th c.; now *rare* or *Obs.* [Over- 4, 5.]

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 12900 (Trin.) But miȝte he neuer ouer slip þat him self seide of warship. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* X. xiii. 81 Forsuyth, I sall nocht ourslyp in this steyd Thy hard myschance, Lawsus, and fatale deyd. 1535 Coverdale *Esther* ix. 28 The dayes of Purim, which are not to be ouerslipte amonge the Iewes. 1599 Thynne *Animadv.* (1875) 67, I must speake of one woorde in the same, deservinge correctione, whiche I see you ouerslipped. 1672 *Essex Papers* (Camden) 20 That ye Advantages of ye Crowne by this Regulation bee not overslipt. 1759 Brown *Compl. Farmer* 98 A little before Michaelmas, or, if you have overslipt that time, then about the end of February. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1868) I. vii. 446, I had overslipt the good occasion then in danger.

†b. *intr.* or *absol.* To act inadvertently, make a slip. Also *refl.* in same sense. *Obs.*

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 148 Ouerslipping himselfe at vnawares in his words. 1609 Rowlands *Knaue of Clubbes* 28 But see how wise ingenious men, Do often ouerslip! 1641 Milton *Animadv.* (1851) 214 The easines of erring, or overslipping in such a boundlesse and vast search.

†2. *intr.* To slip or pass by; to pass unnoticed or unused; of time, to elapse (usually implying the missing of an opportunity). *Obs.* [Over- 4.]

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VIII. xiv, For sire Segwarydes durste not haue ado with sir Tristram..therfore he lete it ouer slyp. 1513 [see Overslipping *ppl. a.* below]. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1002 Being very desirous not to let such an opportunitie to overslip. 1607 in *Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 65 If (upon time overslipped) the election..shall be in the Maister and Fellowes of Emanuel Colledge.

†3. *trans.* To slip away from, escape (a person); usually *fig.* to escape the notice of, pass unnoticed or unused by, be missed by. *Obs.*

1574 Whitgift *Def. Answ.* i. Wks. 1851 I. 178, I think it hath but overslipped you, and that upon better advice you will reform it. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1576 Which all this time hath overslip'd her thought. 1630 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* viii. 82, I would not let any occasion ouerslip me. 1688 Hoole *Sch.-Colloquies* 394, I had rather write it my self lest any thing should perhaps overslip me.

4. To slip past or beyond (*lit.*); to pass beyond, esp. secretly or covertly. [Over- 13.]

c 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 19 It was thearefore concluded secretlie..that in the night they shoulde overslip them [the islands]. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 687 Hiding himselfe therein, and letting the dogges by that meanes to ouerslip him, as not being able to find the sent of him. 1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 26 And shortened saile, least before morning I might ouerslippe them. 1660 Ingelo *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 8 That is not my house said [he] you have over-slipt it a League.

†5. To slip beyond or outside of (*fig.*); to transgress through inadvertence. *Obs.*

1534 Whitinton *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 13 Many causes are wont to be..of ouerslyppynge of mannes offyce and dutie. 1590 Greene *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 92/1 Lest..My choler overslip the law of arms. *a* 1592 — *Poems* 120 She [Nature] over-slipped her cunning and her skill, And aimed too fair, but drew beyond the mark.

6. *intr.* ? To slip or slide beyond the proper point in stepping; said of a horse. ? *Obs.*

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4212/4 When he trots out he overslips, and is shod short before for it.

Hence **Oversli·pped** *ppl. a.*, **Oversli·pping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XIII. ix. 50 The lang declinand and ourslippand nycht Gan schape full fast to mak schort and ourdryve. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* Ded. (Arb.) 7 Thee ouerslipping of yt were in effect thee chocking of thee poet his discourse. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle*, etc. *Ad Lectorem* (E. E. T. S.) 111, I had noe competencie of time..to correct any easily overslipped errour.

†O·verslip, *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. vb.] An act of 'overslipping' or inadvertence; a slip.

1593 *Pass. Morrice* (1876) 82, I let not them passe in whom I discouer not many ouer-slippes. 1650 T. B[aylie] *Worcester's Apoph.* 94 After that he had seen him express so much of sorrow for that over-slip.

†O·verslop. *Obs.* [OE. *oferslop* (in ON. *yfirsloppr*), f. Over- 8 c + Slop a smock.] A loose upper garment; a cassock or gown; a stole or surplice.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xx. 46 [*Ambulare in stolis*] geonga in stolum *vel* on oferslopum. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 200 Oferslop hwit habban blisse ȝetacnað, oferslop bleofah habban ætrende fullic ȝetacnað. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 80 (Ellesm.) His ouerslope [*Petw.* ouersclope, *other MSS.* ouer(e slоppe] nys nat worth a myte .. It is al bandy and to-tore also.

Over-slope: see Over-.

O·ver-slow·, *a.* [Over- 27.] Too slow, unduly slow. So **Over-slow·ness.**

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xxxvii. 11 The understanding of the flesh thinketh him to bee then overslow. 1896 Mrs. Caffyn *Quaker Grandmother* 140 The consciences of the two appear to have been especially created for their present fluctuating state of being. For hers was as over-slow, as his was over-sure. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 May 3/1 The weak spot will come from the over-slowness and air of calculation.

†Overslow·, *v. Obs. rare.* [Cf. Over- 21.] *trans.* To make slow, slacken down, retard.

a 1660 Hammond *Serm. Ezek.* xvi. 30 Wks. 1684 IV. 563 To perswade our selves, that there is no means on earth ..able to trash, or overslow this furious driver.

Overslur to **Over-small:** see Over-.

Oversman (ōu·vəɹzmăn). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [A variant of Overman, prob. after words formed on a genitive, such as *daysman*, *townsman*, etc.]

1. A man having authority, or holding an official position, over others; = Overman 1.

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 127 In euerie prouince ar owrismen quhome of ane ald titil we cal Schirreffis. [1894 Hewat *Little Scot. World* 84 The earliest provosts or ourismen of Prestwick.]

2. An arbiter, umpire; = Overman 2.

1540 *Decreet Arbitral* in *5th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 609/1 Robert Abbot of Kinloss, oversman chosen by the said parties. 1593 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 153 Each shall choose so many out of his awin Presbyterie with an oversman. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 94 § 35 A decree of division of commonty..pronounced..by arbiters or by an oversman.

3. A foreman in a colliery; = Overman 3.

1863 *Mining Rep. W. Scot.*, Enforced by the occasional visit of the underground oversman, particularly in long-wall working.

†Oversmi·te, *v. Obs.* [Over- 13.] *trans.* To exceed or go beyond in smiting.

a 1450 *Fyssyhynge w. Angle* (1883) 18 Se þat ȝe neuer ouer smyt þe strynght of ȝowr lyne for brekyng.

Oversmo·ke, *v.* [Over- 8, 23, 27.]

1. *trans.* To cover over with smoke or the like.

1855 Browning *Up at Villa* v, The hills over-smoked behind by the faint grey olive-trees.

2. *intr.* and *refl.* To smoke too much.

1890 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 417, I work as hard as I can and oversmoke myself and am happy. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Oct. 3/1 [He] may have drunk too much tea..or oversmoked.

Oversnow·, *v. poetic.* [Over- 8.] *trans.* To whiten over with or as with snow.

c 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* v, Sap check'd with frost and lusty leaves quite gone, Beauty o'ersnow'd and bareness every where. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* v. 553 Ere age unstrung my nerves, or time o'ersnow'd my head.

Oversoa·r, *v.* [Over- 1, 5.] *trans.* To soar above, fly over the summit of.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. vii. 623 As the wise Wildegeese, when they over-soar Cicilian Mounts. 1821 Shelley *Epipsych.* 16 It oversoared this low and worldly shade. 1839 Bailey *Festus* (1848) xxi. 268 My mind o'ersoars The stars.

†Over-sob, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Over- 26 + Sob *v.*] *trans.* To charge with excess of moisture.

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 41 That you cast no seeds into the earth whilst it either actually rains, or that it be over-sobb'd, till moderately dry.

Over-soft, -solemn, etc.: see Over-.

O·ver-soli·citous, *a.* [Over- 28.] Excessively or unduly solicitous. So **O·ver-soli·citude.**

1664–5 Pepys *Diary* 28 Feb., My being over-solicitous and jealous and froward and ready to reproach her do make her worse. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. 58 The over-sollicitous regard to private good. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 507 An over-solicitude retards the speed and misguides the judgment.

O·ver-soo·n, *adv.* (*a.*) [OVER- 30: cf. OVER *adv.* 11.] Too soon; †too quickly or readily (*obs.*).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 3907 Penance..done Parchaunce over reklesly and over sone. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 153 As whann a man swerythe ouersone, .. & whanne he hath don, he repentyth hym. *a* 1586 SIDNEY (J.), The lad may prove well enough, if he oversoon think not too well of himself. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 97 Having over-soone desired them. [Now usually two words.]

†**B.** *adj.* Too early; too ready or quick. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. (1622) 415 Lamenting..such as the turtle-like loue is wont to make for the euer ouer-soone losse of her onely loued make.

†**O·verso·re,** *adv. Obs.* [f. OVER- 30 + SORE *adv.*] Too 'sore'; too severely or violently.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 280 (MS. B) Þys Edwyne was þus kyng þre 3er, and sondel more, And þat lond vor ys dede ne wep noȝt ouersore [*v. r.* nó þing sore]. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* x. (1885) 133 It is not good a kynge to ouer sore charge his peple. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 34 Thies sciences, as they sharpen mens wittes ouer moch, so they change mens maners ouer sore.

Over-sorrow to **-sour**: see OVER-.

O·ver-soul. [OVER- 2.] Emerson's name for the Deity regarded philosophically as the supreme spirit which animates the universe; used by later writers in the same or an analogous sense.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Over-soul* 270-1 That great nature in which we rest as the earth lies in the soft arms of the atmosphere; that Unity, that Over-soul within which each man's particular being is contained and made one with all other. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 19 With the American [Emerson], every elevated thought merges man for a time in the Oversoul. 1887 H. R. HAWEIS *Lt. of Ages* I. i. 4 The Divine Spirit, the Great Oversoul has always been in contact with the human spirit.

Oversou·nd, *v. Mus.* [OVER- 1e.] (See quot.)

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 43 If the wind be too strong, the pipes oversound (or produce the higher octave of the tone they ought to sound).

Oversow (ōuvəɹsōu̯), *v.* [In OE. *ofersáwan*, f. *ofer-*, OVER- + SOW *v.*; cf. OS. *obarsâian*, OHG. *ubarsâen*, all repr. late L. *supersēmināre* (Vulg.).]

1. *trans.* To sow (seed) over other seed, or a crop, previously sown. [OVER- 1, 8.]

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 25 Cuom feond his and ofer-seow weod [*superseminauit zizania*] in midle þæs hwætes. 1565 W. ALLEN in Fulke *Confut. Purg.* (1577) 409 It was long after ouersowen. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xiii. 25 His enemy came and oversowed cockle among the wheate. 1610 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 182 In Heaven Lucifer over-sowed Pride. ..In Paradise Satan over-sowed disobedience. 1887 T. W. ALLIES *Throne Fisherman* 487 Enemies, who while men sleep, oversow tares upon that good seed.

2. To sow (ground) *with* seed in addition to some already sown. [OVER- 8, 20.]

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 25 Þa com his feonda sum and ofer-seow hit mid coccele on middan þam hwæte. 1616 T. ADAMS *Soul's Sickness* Wks. 1861 I. 480 Whilst he sleeps, the enemy over-sows the field of his heart with tares. 1882 G. F. PENTECOST *Out of Egypt* viii. 195 The Devil .. came by night and oversowed the field with tares.

3. To scatter seed over, to sow *with* seed. Also *fig.* in *pa. pple.* Strewn over *with* something, bestrewn, besprinkled, spotted (F. *parsemé*). [OVER- 8.]

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 125 An Azure Scarf, all over-sow'n With Crowned Swords. 1648-60 HEXHAM, *Een Overzaeyt, ofte Gortigh vercken*, an Oversowne or a Meazled Hogge. 1891 G. F. X. GRIFFITH tr. *Fouard's Christ* I. 303 He likened it to a land which, being once oversown, 'produces its fruit of itself'.

4. To sow too much of (seed); to sow too much seed upon (land). [OVER- 27.]

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., To oversow one's wheat.

Overspan (ōuvəɹspæ·n), *v.* [OVER- 10, 22.]

1. *trans.* To extend above and across (something else) from side to side, as a bridge or the like; to span; in quot. 1513, to cross over.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iii. 19 Wnder thy gard to schip we ws addres Ourspannand [*permensi*] mony swelland seis salt. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 87/2 They overspan and protect..the..blood-vessels. 1884 *Expositor* Feb. 100 The heavenly arch that overspans the earth.

†2. To exceed in width of span. (In quot. *fig.*)

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, CCCXVI, Mighty Cæsar: Hee who overspan'd All Souldiers in his conduct.

†3. *a.* To span (a space) with an arch or crossing structure, to 'throw' (an arch, bridge, etc.) over a space. Also *absol.*, in *spec.* use: see quot. *Obs.*

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 49 Before it is closed up at the top, it is almost filled with Wood.., and then they over-span the Arch. *Ibid.* 109 The Place to receive the Fuel .. being over-span'd like an Arch. *Ibid.*, Instead of Arching, they *truss-over*, or *over-span*, as they phrase it, *i. e.* they lay the end of one Brick about half way over the end of another, and so, till both sides meet within half a Bricks length, and then a bonding Brick at the top finishes the Arch. *c* 1817 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint.* xi. (1848) 541 Michelangelo,..by the perpetual use of a convex line, over-spanned the forms.

Over-spangle, -spatter, etc.: see OVER-.

O·ver-spa·rred (-spā·ɹd), *a.* [f. OVER- 28 d + SPAR *sb.* + -ED 2.] Of a ship: Having too many or too heavy spars (masts, yards, etc.), so as to be top-heavy. Hence *fig.* (*Naut. slang*), unsteady.

1871 *Echo* 18 Jan., They say that our ships draw too much water, are over-sparred. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. i. 8 He could have carried a whole bottle .. without exhibiting himself as in the least degree oversparred.

Overspeak (ōuvəɹspī·k), *v.* Now *rare.* [OVER- 27, 22.]

1. †*a.* *trans.* To speak of, or proclaim, too strongly; to overstate, exaggerate. *Obs.*

1628 BP. HALL *Old Relig.* (1686) Ded., If fame do not overspeak you there are not many soils that yield either so frequent flocks or better fed. 1681 R. FLEMING *Fulfill. Scripture* (1801) II. ii. 16 A truth which none can overspeak, Yea where no possible hyperbole can ever be.

b. *intr.* To speak too strongly; to speak extravagantly, exaggerate. Also *refl.* in same sense.

a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1673) 229 [He] extremely overworded, and over-spake himself in his expression of it. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Hants.* (1662) 5 Seing ill usage..may make a Sober man Overspeak in his passion.

2. *trans.* To surpass or outdo in speaking.

1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 97/1 Mr. Jackson strives to out-paint Sir Thomas; Sir Thomas Lethbridge to overspeak Mr. Canning.

So **O·verspea·king** *vbl. sb.*, too much speaking; exaggeration; **O·verspea·king** *ppl. a.*, that speaks too much.

1609 OVERBURY *State of France* (1626) 28 In their Conuersation, the Custome [of] shifting, and ouerspeaking, hath quite ouercome the shame of it. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 28 Of Loquacitie or Over-speaking. 1612 BACON *Ess., Judicature* (Arb.) 454 An ouerspeaking Iudge is no well tuned Cymbali.

Over-speculate, -speech, etc.: see OVER-.

Overspend (ōuvəɹspe·nd), *v.* [OVER- 17, 13, 26, 23.]

1. *trans.* To 'spend' or use till no longer fit for service; to exhaust, wear out. Usually in *pa. pple.* **overspent**: Completely 'spent', worn out; exhausted with fatigue, tired out. *arch.*

a 1618 RALEIGH *Royal Navy* 27 They make their Ocum.. of old seere and weather-beaten ropes, when they are overspent and growne..rotten. 1636 DEKKER *Wonder of Kingd.* Wks. 1873 IV. 239 Now I see th'art too farre gone, this lady hath overspent thee. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* II. 10 Harvest Hinds o'erspent with Toil and Heat. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* II. 110 Where ofttimes overspent I lay upon the grass.

b. In reference to the force of a storm, life, time: (in *pa. pple.*) Spent, at an end.

1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. VI. 100 Till this last storm of the terrible ones being overspent [etc.]. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 6/2 When this vain life o'erspent Earth may some purer beings' presence bear.

2. *a.* To spend more than (a specified amount); to exceed in expenditure.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Apr., It is plain that we do overspend our revenue. 1895 *Daily News* 26 Apr. 2/4 At present they were over-spending their income of 60,000*l.* by 9,000*l.* a year.

b. To spend in excess or beyond what is necessary.

1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. xxiv. 89 The principal argument..that what one man over-spends, some other must gain;—in short the old argument in favour of luxury.

c. *refl.* and *intr.* To spend beyond one's means.

1890 *Spectator* 7 June, Although Italy has not overspent herself like France.

Hence **Overspe·nt** (†**overspended**) *ppl. a.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 241 Such whom any discontentment made hungrie of change, or an ouer-spended want, made want a ciuill warre. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 66 Slowly leading their over-spent horses.

O·verspill, *sb.* [OVER- 5.] That which is spilt over or overflows; usually *fig.*, esp. of surplus population leaving a country.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Nov. 12/1 A colony capable of receiving the overspill of her population, or of furnishing her with all tropical produce. 1892 BARING-GOULD *Trag. Caesars* I. 206 In the middle ages the overspill of the men became mercenaries to foreign courts. 1899 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 289 This stream is an overspill from the main river.

Overspi·ll, *v.* [OVER- 5.] *trans.* To spill over the edge of the containing vessel.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 7 Ere earth Like the libation of a crowned bowl, O'erspilled the depths of the unknown abyss. 1887 G. L. TAYLOR *Centennial Poem* 13 Apr., Her Newton, born a quart cup not o'erspilling.

†**Overspi·n,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OVER- 18.] *trans.* To spin out, protract too much.

1643 CARTWRIGHT *On Death Sir B. Grenvill* 34 Things were prepar'd, debated, and then done, Not rashly broke, or vainly overspun.

Overspire to **Oversplit**: see OVER-.

Overspread (ōuvəɹspre·d), *v.* [OE. *ofersprædan*, f. *ofer-*, OVER- 8, 9; in MHG. *überspreiten.*]

1. *trans.* To spread (something) over or upon something else; to diffuse over a place or region.

c 961 *Rule St. Benet* liii. (Schröer 1885) 84 Beon þær symble bedd ȝenihtsumlice ofersprædde. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 5486 (Fairf.) Þe ospring þat of Ioseph bred was mykil in lande ouerspred. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 173 This nycht I call Idolatrie, The clude ouerspred, Hypocresie.

2. To spread something over (something else); to cover *with* something spread upon the surface.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kn't.'s T.* 2013 After this, Theseus hath ysent After a beere, and it al ouer spradde With clooth of gold. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. ii. 24 With hostile forces he'll o'erspread the land. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (1878) II. ix. 104 Dealers had .. overspread them with scanty awnings. 1879 BROWNING *Ivàn Ivànovitch* 222.

b. in *passive* with *with* (the subject being left indeterminate).

c 1275 LAY. 19015 Was þat kineworþe bed Al mid palle ouer sprad. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus minor*) 813 Al þe feld, þat wes our-sprad With fare quhyte dew a-bout þat sted. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Buckingham* vi, Northampton fyeld with armed men orespred. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* III. iii. 55 The whole Kingdome..was now overspread with a generall Warre. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xii. 261 High mountains overspread with trees. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. II. 70 Pyrasus Sacred to Ceres and o'erspread with flowers.

3. Of a thing: To spread or extend over (something else); to diffuse itself over; to cover completely. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1205 LAY. 14188 Swa muchel lond..Swa wule anes bule hude ælches weies ouer-spræden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7803 He wende him in to france, & þe contreie ouer spradde, & robbede & destruede. *c* 1330 *Assump. Virg.* 864 (B. M. MS.) A lyȝt cloude..ouer-sprad hem euery man. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 14555 My mantel ouerspredeth al. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 9 Being heires of that corruption that hath ouerspread the whole nature of man. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 254 Here wild Olive-shoots o'erspread the Ground. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xvii. (1804) 99 You Scotchmen have overspread us..as the locusts did Egypt. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* vi, A pink flush overspread her face. *absol.* 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* To Rdr., Surely, if Popery overspread againe, barbarism and illiterateness is a must likely means to effect it.

Hence **Overprea·ding** *vbl. sb.*, the action of spreading over; *ppl. a.* that spreads over. Also **O·verspread** *sb.*, the fact of spreading over; *concr.* that which is spread over.

1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 16 b, The beginning of sinne, and the ouerspreading of it abrode. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 64 In the bedchamber there was an ouerspreading vine made of gold. 1627 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 265 Those general truths, which by the mercy of God were preserved amid the foulest overspreadings of popery. 1826 R. HALL *Wks.* VI. 34 The overspreading of thick darkness. 1866 *Reader* 31 Mar. 331 The main contour of surface..was acquired prior to the overspread of the glacial series.

Overspri·ng, *v.* [OVER- 1, 5: cf. OHG. *ubarspringan*, MHG. & Ger. *überspringen.*] *trans.* To spring or leap over; *fig.* to surmount.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 332 That fyne fadme at the leeste it ouersprynge The hyeste Rokke. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 583 An Arabian wildness of fancy,.. which seldom shakes off the costume, or oversprings the range of Arabian idea. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Hafiz* Wks. (Bohn) I. 479 Bring wine, that I overspring Both worlds at a single leap.

Overspri·nkle, *v.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To sprinkle over, besprinkle.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Rebellion* VI. (1859) 593 So is there no country..which..hath not been oversprinkled with the blood of subjects. *c* 1576 GASCOIGNE *Devyll's Will*, Item I geve to the Butchers new freshe blood to ouersprinkle their stale mete that it may seme..newly kylled. *a* 1849 POE *Bells* Poems (1859) 73 The stars that oversprinkle All the heavens.

†**Overspu·rn,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OVER- 6.] *trans.* To kick over, overturn with the foot.

c 1495 *Epitaffe* etc. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 392 Caused to surrendre Lyfe vp to Deth that al ouerspurneth.

Oversqueak, -squeamish: see OVER-.

†**Oversta·d,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [f. OVER- 21 + *stad*, later STED, placed: cf. BESTED *pa. pple.* sense 4.] Overset, overwhelmed.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12770 Anoþer strok he scholde haue had, But wiþ þe Romayns þey were ouerstad.

Overstaff, -stain, -stalled: see OVER-.

†**Oversta·nd,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 1, 17: cf. MHG. *überstân*, Ger. *überstehen.*]

1. *trans.* To stand over; to stand beside.

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1986 Y bad him fain Forsake the lazer in the wain, That he so ouerstode [cf. 1970 ouer him stode a nuked swain].

2. To stand, endure, or stay to the end of; to get throngh; to outstay, overstay.

1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 168 If they can over-stand that journey and escape well from danger. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* P66 How, if you have overstood the time of mercy? 1784 J. POTTER *Virtuous Villagers* I. 51 She was too nice and particular..and so overstood her market.

†**Oversta·rt,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OVER- 5.] *trans.* To overleap, miss, 'skip', omit.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1593 Som of the felyshyp that I there say, In all thys whyle, haue I ouerstert.

Overstate (ōuvəɹstē·t), *v.* [f. OVER- 27, 26 + STATE *sb.* and *v.*]

†1. *To over-state it*: to assume too great 'state' or stateliness; to play the grandee to excess. *Obs.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. XIX. (1647) 202 Or else that they should over-state it, turn Tyrants, and only exchange their slavery by becoming vassals to their own passions.

2. *trans.* To state too strongly; to exceed the limits of fact in stating; to exaggerate.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 397/2 If Sir Francis Burdett has overstated the misgovernment of a prison, appropriated for the seditions, he [etc.]. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 279/2, I hate to overstate my case. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 324 To say that the Greeks had no conceits, is perhaps overstated.

Overstatement (ōuvəɹstē·tmĕnt). [OVER- 29 b.] The action, or an act, of overstating; statement which exceeds the limits of fact; exaggeration.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 397/2 It does not appear that his account was an overstatement at the time. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. 168 This..is one of those over-statements of a true principle, often met with in Adam Smith. 1874 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 673 In commenting on over-statement I do not seek to understate.

Overstay (ōuvəɹstēˑ), *v.* [OVER- 18.] *trans.* To stay over or beyond (in time).

1646 BP. HALL *Satan's Fiery Darts quenched* I. vi, Now that he onely over-stayes the time of our misgrounded expectation. 1668 *Ormonde MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 71 Overstayed leave [of absence], caused by illness. 1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 369 Fear of over-staying one's welcome. 1862 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abroad* Ser. II. II. x. 194 We had already overstayed by a fortnight the time which we had allotted to our visit.

Overstayed (ōuvəɹstēˑd), *a. Naut.* [OVER- 28.] Too heavily stayed; having the stays too rigid.

1880 *Times* 25 Dec. 7/4 Ship's efficiency not what my recollection of such a ship should be; masts overstayed.

†**Overstaˑys,** *adv. phr. Obs.* [f. OVER *prep.* + STAY *sb.*: cf. OVER- 31.] Over to the other tack: in quots. *fig.*

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. iii. 17 Are their mindes so aliened from us? and must we be altogither drawne overstayes to them? *Ibid.* vii. 27 When they had both spoken and disputed against them; what drew them overstayes to contend for them?

Over-steadfast to **-stent**: see OVER-.

Oversteˑing: see OVERSTY *v. Obs.*

Overste·p, *v.* [OE. *ofersteppan*, f. *ofer-* OVER- 5, 12; = OHG. *uharstephen*, Du. *overstappen*.] *trans.* To step over or across; to pass beyond or to the other side of (a boundary or thing material or immaterial). Also *intr.*

a 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* xvii. 30 (Bosw.) Ic ofersteppe weall [*transgrediar murum*]. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xii. 32 They ouerpresse and ouerstep one ouer that other. 1592 GREENE *Philomela* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 126, I will ouerstippe the conceit of mine own folly. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxxxviii. 7 Infamy none o'ersteps, nor ventures any beyond it. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xx. (ed. 5) 363 France..by the annexation of Piedmont, had overstepped the Alps.

So **Oˑverstep** *sb.*, an act of overstepping or passing beyond a limit.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 64 This apparent overstep, be it what it may, in the march of insanity beyond that of the population of the country, is a real retrogression.

Overstien, -stihen: see OVERSTY *v. Obs.*

Over-stiff, -stifle, etc.: see OVER-.

Oˑver-stiˑmulate, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To stimulate too much or excessively; to overexcite. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*) So **Oˑver-stiˑmulated** *ppl. a.*; **Oˑver-stimulaˑtion.**

1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1822) I. 331 It is the debility of an over-stimulated temper. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 678 Over-stimulation..of the minute vessels of the lungs by the dark blood. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. xii, Over-stimulated by them feelings which rouses a man up.

†**Oversti·nk,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 22, 21.] *trans.* To stink more than; to drown the stench of.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 184, I left them I' th' filthy mantled poole,..There dancing vp to th' chins, that the fowle Lake Ore-stunck their feet.

Overstock (ōuvəɹstɒk), *sb.* [OVER- 8 c, 29 d.]

†**1.** *pl.* Knee-breeches; cf. *nether-stocks. Obs.*

1565 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 177 Item to Samuall Pullayne a pare of black overstocks, cutt in long paynes. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* B 1160 Breeches, or mens ouerstockes.

2. A superabundant stock or store; a supply in excess of demand or requirement.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 195 ¶ 5 This over-stock of Beauty, for which there are so few Bidders, calls for an immediate Supply of Lovers and Husbands. 1757 *Herald* No. 12 (1758) I. 196 This drain of an overstock of corn can be no other than that of exportation to foreign countries. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 158 There's an overstock in everything, and we've got..to shut down.

Overstock (ōuˑvəɹstɒˑk), *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To stock to excess; to supply with more than is required; to fill too full, overcharge, glut.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) Ded., Every man laies on at random, and as many as they can get, and so Overstock the same. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 536 Some of those fish, wherewith I find his ponds to be overstockt. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 539 In consequence of the English treaty, their oils flowed in, and overstocked the market. 1842 in Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* II. 382 Every judicious farmer will be careful not to over-stock his land.

Hence **Oˑverstoˑcked** *ppl. a.*, **-stoˑcking** *vbl. sb.*

1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 298 The overstocking of a Country with goods may lessen the gain of particular Merchants. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 161/1 The treatment which fish bestow on each other in an overstocked pond.

Over-stoop, -stowed, etc.: see OVER-.

Over-stoˑried, *pa. pple.* [OVER- 8.] Covered with stories or historical paintings.

1855 BROWNING *Cleon* 53 The Pœcile, o'er-storied its whole length..with painting, is mine too.

†**Oˑverstoːry.** *Arch. Obs.* [f. OVER *a.* + STORY.] An upper story; *spec.* a clerestory.

a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith, 1778) 78 Item in le ovyr-historie sunt 10 fenestræ. *Ibid.* 82 Et quælibet fenestra in le ovyrstorye continet 5 panellas glaseatas.

Overstrain (ōuˑvəɹstrēˑn), *sb.* [OVER- 29 b.] Excessive strain; the act of overstraining or fact of being overstrained.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1812) VI. 144 (D.) It was such an overstrain of generosity from him that it might well overset him. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 5 Such was his state of exhaustion, in consequence of the previous overstrain on every nerve and muscle. 1878 HOLBROOK *Hyg. Brain* 101 How is the merchant to avoid mental overstrain?

Overstrain (ōuːvəɹstrēˑn), *v.*

†**1.** *trans.* To strain, stretch, or extend (something) over or across. *Obs. rare.* [OVER- 10.]

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 51 Which, with a wire net.. eeuen and tight, waz al ouerstrained.

†**2.** To go beyond in straining or exertion; to surpass in effort. *Obs. rare.* [OVER- 22.]

1590 GREENE *N. too late* (1600) 18, I haue..sought to ouermatch thy father in pollicie, as he ouerstraines vs in iealousie.

3. To strain too much, subject to excessive strain; to stretch or exert (an organ or faculty) more than it will bear. [OVER- 27.] **a.** *lit.* or in physical sense.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 2 Neuer will I ouerstraine my strength. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* (ed. Ward) 28/2 He so overstrained his lungs, in calling upon his troops, that he presently died. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I. 36 At last..[they] overstrain their sinews..and are cripples ever after. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* I. vii. 1875) 40 You must not sacrifice your eyesight by overstraining it.

b. *fig.*

1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 148 His justice will not let his mercy be overstrained. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VII. v, Those scruples..she herself thought might be overstrained. 1863 J. G. NICHOLS *Herald & Geneal.* I. 497 This argument is greatly overstrained.

c. *absol.* or *intr.*

1703 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 76 To endeavour not to Please is Ill-nature; altogether to Neglect it, Folly; and to Over-strain for it, Vanity and Design. *a* 1742 OLDMIXON in *Southey's Comm.-pl. bk.* IV. 261, I Writers of comedy are very apt to overdo and overstrain, in complacency to the judgment of their audience.

Hence **Oˑverstraiˑned** *ppl. a.* (whence **Oˑverstraiˑnedness**); **Oˑverstraiˑning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 57 Vt maye, after a harde and ouerstreyned sorte, beare sonme sence. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 417 An overstreining conjecture which is not here endeavoured to be asserted. 1695 DRYDEN *Observ. Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting* § 54 With overstraining and earnestness of finishing their pieces, they often did them more harm than good. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 74 That eye which..Beams close upon me till it bursts from sheer Overstrainedness of sight. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 372 As some wild turn of anger, or a mood Of overstrain'd affection.

Oˑver-straiˑt, *a.* [f. OVER- 28 + STRAIT *a.*]

†**a.** Too strict or severe. *Obs.* **b.** Too narrow.

1538 STARKEY *England* II. iii. 197 Dethe ys ouer-strayte punnyschment for al such theft pryuely commyttyd. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* III. (1577) P vij b, Kepte vnder with ouerstreight looking to, or beaten of their husbandes or fathers. 1645 BP. HALL *Remedy Discontents* 91 For the enlarging of their over-strait lodgings, hard at work.

So **Oˑver-straiˑtly** *adv.*; **Oˑver-straiˑtness.** Also **Oˑver-straiˑten** *v.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 1 Some take the woorde overstreightly. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Severité*, crueltie, ouerstraightnesse. 1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 160 The fourth Commandment doth not bind Christians over-streightly. 1735 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 58 To prevent the Juice, that re-unites the Wound..from over-streightening the Canal.

Overstream (ōuˑvəɹstrīˑm), *v.* [OVER- 9.] *trans.* To stream over or across; to flow over in a stream. Hence **Overstreaˑming** *ppl. a.*

1616 HAYWARD *Sanct. Troub. Soul* I. v. (1620) 74 When an vniuersall floud of fire shall ouer-streame the whole world. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 478 The fulness of the over-streaming Love of God. 1864 TENNYSON *Islet* 20 Over-stream'd and silvery-streak'd With many a rivulet high against the Sun.

Over-strength: see OVER- 29.

Overstreˑtch, *v.* [OVER- 27, 10; in sense 2 = MHG. *überstrecken.*]

1. *trans.* To stretch too much, or beyond the proper length, amount, or degree. *lit.* and *fig.*

Overstreit in quot. 1330 appears to be for *overstreiht* (= overstretched); but may possibly be = *overstrait.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13270 How þeir hap was ner ouer-streit, And how Vired was þer socour. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* x. 14 For we ouerstretchen [*superextendimus*] not forth vs, as not stretchinge to 30u. 1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 1 Clothiers..practise Falshood..by overstretching them upon the Tenter. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, II. ii. 158 The murmuring Commons, overstretched, break. 1735 BRACKEN in Burdon *Pocket Farrier* 26 *note*, The Muscles of the Shoulder being overstretched or relaxed. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 269 This supremacy, however it may have been overstretched by Elizabeth herself.

2. a. To stretch (something) over or across. **b.** To stretch or extend across (something).

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxiv, And on the quhele was lytill void space, Wele nere oure-straught fro lawe vnto hye. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 821 That line of arches which overstretches London.

So **Oˑverstretch** *sb.*; **Oˑverstreˑtched** (-streˑtʃt) *ppl. a.*; **Oˑverstreˑtching** *vbl. sb.*

1631 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 9 The preeminence of a good name thus far just, beware ye make not unjust by over-stretching. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* I. xxi. 111 The Tumour was..gangrened by reason of the overstretching of the Skin. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 101 The already over-stretched thread of his age and infirmities. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 257 The prodigious Compass of this great Arch..appears like an Over-stretch, or an Extreme. 1806 H. K. WHITE *Let. to Maddock* 17 Feb., A very slight over-stretch of the mind in the daytime. 1861 W. S. PERRY *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. xiv. 519 One of the suicidal counsels of an overstretched and impossible conformity.

Overstrew (-strūˑ, -strōuˑ), *v.* Forms: see STREW. [OVER- 8: cf. MHG. *überströuwen*, G. *überstreuen*, Du. *overstrooijen.*]

1. *trans.* To strew or sprinkle (something over something else.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 181/6 To Ouerstrowe, *supersternere.* 1798 G. MITCHELL tr. *Karsten's Min. Leskean Museum* 294 Iron Ore, with overstrewed Crystals of Copper Pyrites.

2. To strew or sprinkle something over (something else); to oversprinkle *with.* (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*)

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. i. 545 The leaues be..as if they were ouerstrowen with meale or flower. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1143 The top o'erstraw'd With sweets. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 20 Were the Subject we treat of overstrewed with Ashes, (like the floor of Bells Temple). 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 27 The clammy Surface all o'er-strown with Tribes Of greedy Insects. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 400 Brilliant spirals, overstrewn with a multitude of stars.

Oˑver-striˑct, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too strict.

1607 12 BACON *Ess., Counsel* (Arb.) 320 Where there hath bene, either an overgreatnesse in one [Counsellor], or an over-strict Combinacion in diuerse. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* 147 The fear of being accounted over-strict, methodistical, puritanical or what not.

So **Oˑver-striˑctly** *adv.*; **Oˑver-striˑctness.**

a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* I. 6 (1655) 50 A faithfull Interpreter stands not over-strictly upon the letter. *Ibid.* xii. 25. 366 Misconceit of the over-strictnesse of the Gospel, terming it 'cords', 'bonds'. 1818–60 WHATELY *Commpl. Bk.* (1864) 179 Over-strictness may have led to a rebellious reaction.

Overstride (-strāiˑd), *v.* [OVER- 5, 10, 13, 22, 26; cf. MLG. *overstrîden.*]

1. To stride over or across. **a.** *trans.* To pass or move across something by striding.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 Here he cumeð stridende fro dune to dune, and ouer strit þe cnolles. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 68 You must looke..amongest the fearnes and small twigges the whiche he hath overstridden. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 31, 1861 *All Year Round* V. 14 A man o'erstrides the tomb, and drops beneath.

b. To stretch the legs across; to stand or sit with one leg on each side of; to bestride.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 209 Strait Gibbonis air, that nevir ourstred ane horse. 1591 SPENSER *Ruines of Time* 541 From the one he could to th' other coast Stretch his strong thighes, and th' Ocean overstride. 1855 BROWNING *Bp. Blougram's Apol.* 303 You see one lad o'erstride a chimney-stack. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* III. 107 The Great Protector..overstrides others, and stands like a colossus in the chariot of State.

†**c.** *intr.* To pass or cross over. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5477 Ouire-stride þar any strange man,..Þai droȝe þam doun in-to þe depe.

2. *trans.* To stride or extend beyond; *fig.* to go beyond, surpass.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. vii. 28 Now our Opposites doe farre overmatch us and overstride us in contention. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees 33) Such a seruis-man doth overstride his cast, and thereupon cometh the lande to bee hopper-galde.

3. *intr.* To take longer strides than is natural.

1899 *Bullier in Westm. Gaz.* 5 Jan. 9/1 For the first couple of miles I thought he was 'over-striding', but I soon found that the stride was his natural one.

Overstriˑke, *v.* [OVER- 7, 23.]

†**1. a.** *trans.* ? To bring down a stroke upon; **b.** *refl.* to strike too far. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 630 Vith þe ax he him ourstrak. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 317 b, The forsaken Knight ouer-strake himself so, as almost he came downe with his owne strength. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 13 For as he in his rage him overstrooke, He, ere he could his weapon backe repaire, His side all bare and naked overtooke.

2. *Pianoforte-making* (in **overstriking** *vbl. sb.* or *ppl. a.*). See quot.

1880 HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 646/2 [Pape] repeated the old idea..of an overstriking action—that is, the hammers descending upon the strings. *Ibid.* 712/1 Both overstriking and understriking apparatus had occurred to Marius.

Overstriˑng, *v. Pianoforte-making.* [OVER- 1, 10.] *trans.* To arrange the strings of (a piano) in two (or three) sets crossing over one another obliquely. So **Overstriˑnging** *vbl. sb.*

1880 HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 720/2 The invention of overstringing has had more than one claimant. 1896 — *Pianoforte* 21 In overstrung grand pianos..the bars and scale are so adjusted as to overstring the bass at an angle which opens out in a double curve fan shape from the hammer striking-place down to the hitch-pins. *Ibid.* 22 Overstringing (sometimes double overstringing) prevails in the larger upright instruments of America and Germany.

Oˑver-stroˑng, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too strong, excessively strong (in various senses: see STRONG).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 294 Ne þerf hit nout beon so ouerstrong ase his [salue] was. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 73 Or Venamous, stinking, or over-stronge. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1590 O lastly over-strong against thy self! 1897 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 74 This is not an overstrong statement.

So **Oˑver-stroˑngly** *adv.*

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 370 Shou'd this effort be over-strongly express'd..the figure won'd seem to speak.

Overstructure: see OVER- 18.

Oˑverstruˑng (stress shifting), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [OVER- 28 c; and pa. pple. of OVERSTRING *v.*]

1. Too highly strung; intensely strained.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. vi, With fired brain and nerves o'erstrung. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 114 The overstrung nerves of the onlookers.

2. Of a piano: Having the strings arranged in two (or three) sets crossing obliquely over one another.

1880 Hipkins in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 720/2 [In] 1835.. Theobald Boehm..contrived an overstrung square, and an overstrung cottage piano. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Mar. 3/3 In '59 the overstrung scale in which the strings are disposed in fan-like form was invented.

Overstud, -stuffed, etc.: see Over-.

O·verstu·dy (-stʌ·di), *v.* [Over- 27, 23.] *trans.*, *refl.*, and *intr.* To study too much.

1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* Concl., Wks. (1847) 53/1 Fondly over-studied in useless controversies. *a* 1652 Brome *City Wit* III. iv, Alas, he has overstudied himself! 1871 Fraser *Life Berkeley* vii. 229 He had overstudied, we may suppose.

So **O·verstu·dy** *sb.*, excessive study.

1855 *Westm. Rev.* July 101 It is proved that students ruin their health by over-study. 1851 H. Spencer *Educ.* i. 15 Eyes spoiled for life by over-study.

†**Oversty·**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *oferstīgan*, f. *ofer-* Over- 1 (*b*) + *stīgan* to mount, ascend: = OHG. *ubarstīgan*, Goth. *ufarsteigan*.] *trans.* To rise or mount over or above (*lit.* and *fig.*); to surmount; to transcend, surpass, excel. Hence †**Oversty·ing** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. = passing over or across).

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* iv. vi. § 4 He..on anre diegelre stowe þone munt oferstæg. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Eccl. Hist.* II. ix. [xii.] (1890) 130 Ealle þine yldran..þu in mealte and in rice feor oferstigest. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Þat flod wex þa and..hit ofer-stah ælle duna. *c* 1250 *Will & Wit* 1 in *O. E. Misc.* 192 Hwenne so wil wit ofer-stied, þenne is wil and wit for-lore. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xvi. 2 In the ouerstey3ng [1388 passyng ouer] of Arnon.

O·ver-subscri·be, *v.* [Over- 27.] *trans.* To subscribe for (a loan, shares, etc.) in excess of the amount required.

1891 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 2/2 Both Preference and Ordinary shares..being largely oversubscribed. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Sept. 3/3 The fourth and cheap edition..was much over-subscribed before publication.

So **O·ver-subscri·ption.**

1896 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo N. Y.) I. 131 The large over-subscription to the loan was a surprise to the country.

O·ver-su·btle, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too subtle, excessively subtle. So **O·ver-su·btlety.**

c 1489 Caxton *Sounes of Aymon* vii. 171 He weneth well hymselfe to be over subtyll. 1728 T. Cook *Hesiod, Wks. & Days* I. 77 Son of Iapetus, o'er subtle, go, And glory in thy artful Theft below. 1833 J. H. Newman *Arians* IV. ii. (1876) 297 Resisting .. the orthodox doctrine from over-subtlety, timidity, pride, restlessness, or other weakness of mind. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 205 If they have been sometimes over-subtile, they..had the merit of first looking at his works as wholes.

†**O·ver-su·m,** *sb. Obs.* [Over- 19.] A sum over and above a defined amount; a surplus.

1587 Harrison *England* I. xviii. (1878) III. 137 The bishop there had yearelie three or foure tunne at the least giuen him *Nomine decimæ*, beside whatsoeuer ouer-summe of the liquor did accrue to him by leases and other excheats.

†**O·ver-su·m,** *v. Obs.* [Over- 27.] *trans.* To estimate too highly, overrate.

1627-47 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxii. 79 To let them goe without sorrowing or over-summing them.

Over-superstitious: see Over-.

O·ver-supply·, *sb.* [Over- 29 b.] An excessive supply; a supply in excess of the demand or requirement.

1833 Hr. Martineau *Cinnamon & Pearls* vi. 102 A compensation for the loss occasioned by an over-supply. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* II. xv. § 4 (1876) 250 Either from over-supply or from some slackening in the demand for his commodity.

So **O·ver-supply·** *v. trans.*, to supply in excess.

1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* ii. 20 Nothing must be over-supplied, that is manufactured in such large quantities that it would have been better to spend the labour in manufacturing other things. 1890 'R. Bolderwood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 221 We are not over supplied with resources..as yet.

Over-sure, -susceptible, etc.: see Over-.

†**Overswa·llow,** *v. Obs.* [Over- 6.] *trans.* To swallow down.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C viij, Cut it and depart it as the hawke may ouerswolow it.

Overswarm (-swō·ɹm), *v.*

1. *intr.* and *refl.* To swarm to excess; to assemble in or grow to too great a swarm or crowd. [Over- 27, 23.]

1587 Golding *De Mornay* viii. (1617) 113 As folke ouerswarmed in a place. 1679 M. Rusden *Further Disc. Bees* 25 That is the cause that Bees so often overswarm themselves.

2. *trans.* To swarm over (a place or region); to spread over or cover with a swarm or multitude. Also *absol.* or *intr.* (quot. 1875). [Over- 9.]

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* X. 443 These Flockes of Studientes.. ouer-swarme the whole land with rogueries, robberies, and begging. 1851 H. Melville *Whale* xiv. 70 Let the English overswarm all India. 1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 26 When wave broke and overswarmed, and, sucked To bounds back, multitudinously ceased.

3. To swarm beyond or in excess of. [Over- 13.]

1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 678 If you destroy the things that prey on them, they are liable to overswarm the food-producing power of their locality.

So **Overswa·rming** *vbl. sb.* (from sense 2).

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* I. Proeme (1622) 1 Untill they were by the ouerswarming of flatterers utterly discouraged. 1894 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 400 The successive overswarming of Bulgarians, Magyars, Seljukian Turks.

†**O·verswarth,** *sb. Obs.* ? The surface sward.

1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 144 The Mud of old standing pooles and ditches, the shovelling of Streets, and Yards, and Highwaies, the Overswarths of Common Lanes..is very good [for the land].

Overswarth (-swō·ɹþ), *v.* [f. Over- 8 + *swarth*, var. of Swart *a.*] *trans.* To darken over, cover with blackness

1822 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* LIII. 403 When towering clouds o'erswarth the sky.

Oversway (ōu·vəɹswē·), *sb. rares* [Over- 2.] Sway or command over any one, ascendancy; superior sway or command; overlordship.

1702 De Foe *Mere Reform.* 453 Where it gets a little oversway It hurries all our Honesty away. 1902 W. Watson in *Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 9/2 Kingdom in kingdom, sway in oversway, Dominion fold in fold.

Oversway (ōu·vəɹswē·), *v.* Now *rare.* [Over- 2, 22, 21, 11, 3, 6.]

†1. *trans.* To exercise sway over, rule over, govern; *esp.* to exercise power or dominion over one who or that which itself rules or ought to rule; to domineer over, overrule, overmaster, overpower. *Obs.*

1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* (1807-8) II. 299 The perplexed state of princes, chieflie when they are overswaied with forren and prophane power. *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VII. viii. § 5 A number of captains, all of equal power, without some higher to oversway them. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* ix, The parliament should oversway the King and not he the parliament. 1680 Filmer *Patriarcha* ii. § 6 (Rtldg.) 29 Three parts of five..have power to oversway the liberty of their opposites.

†b. To surpass in commanding quality; to prevail over by superior authority. *Obs.*

1601 Bp. W. Barlow *Defence* 188 Not ouer-swaying the scriptures by authoritie and nomber. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 251 Her death was doubtfull, And but that great Command, o're-swaies the order, She should in ground vnsanctified haue lodg'd, Till the last Trumpet. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* I. ii. § 3 (1622) 13 This Authority..ouer-swayeth both all their reasons and authorities together. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 171 To oversway all other authority. *absol.* 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. vii. § 7 As oft as the preiudice of sensible experience doth oversway. 1648 Milton *Tenure Kings* Wks. 1738 I. 319 Had not their distrust in a good Cause, and the fast and loose of our prevaricating Divines oversway'd.

†c. In reference to physical qualities: To overpower by superior strength or intensity. *Obs.*

1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. xiii. 54 The sulphur..doth exceed in qualitie the other two beginnings, and doth oversway them. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* XX. 396 Hot-waters of salt-waters..have a lightness that oversways the weight of the salt.

†2. To lead, influence, or persuade into some course of action; to prevail upon. *Obs.*

1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 69 Ouer-swaying the memory from the purpose whereto they were applyed. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. i. 203 If he be so resolu'd, I can ore-sway him. 1619 Viscr. Doncaster *Let.* in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 136 The reasons which overswayed me to adventure on the transgression. *c* 1710 Swift *Change in Queen's Ministry* Wks. 1841 I. 280/1 His ungovernable temper had overswayed him to fail in his respects to her majesty's person.

3. *trans.* and *intr.* To sway over; to cause to swing, lean, or incline to one side, or so as to be overturned; to swing or incline thus.

1622 F. Markham *Bk. War* I. iv. § 4. 15 If honor suffer or hang in the ballance, ready to bee ouerswaied with the poyze of iniurie. 1664 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 15 Such ponderous Masses be subject to overswaying. 1741 H. Brooke *Constantia* Poems (1810) 397/2 By his bulk of cumb'rous poise o'ersway'd, Full on his helm receiv'd th' adverse blade.

Hence **Oversway·ed** *ppl. a.*, **Oversway·ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1601 Sir W. Cornwallis *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 11 When any affection of the minde..usurps an over-swaying authority. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. § 105. 626 Permitting the depredation of himselfe and his whole Kingdome by Papall ouer-swayings. 1613 Beaum. & Fl. *Coxcomb* v. i, Such an overswayed sex is yours. 1705 in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 150 Now deliver'd from that Mighty overswaying Power.

Over-sweated, etc.: see Over-.

Oversweep (-swī·p), *v.* [Over- 9, 12.] *trans.* To sweep over or across (a surface, boundary, etc.); to pass over with a sweeping motion.

1611 Speed *Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 123/1 The Sun to dissolve them and the windes to over-sweepe them. 1820 Byron *Mar. Fal.* I. ii. 147 To see your anger, like our Adrian waves, O'ersweep all bounds.

O·ver-swee·t, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too sweet. So **O·ver-swee·ten** *v.*; **O·ver-swee·tness.**

1584 Cogan *Haven Health* (1636) 25 Bread over sweet is a stopper, and bread over-salt is a drier. 1759 Sarah Fielding *C'tess of Dellwyn* I. 287 Whomsoever Over-sweetness disgusted. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Jan. 2/1 For a generation which has discarded sugar, are they not over-sweetened?

Overswe·ll, *v.* [Over- 25, 27, 5, 13.]

1. *trans.* or *intr.* To swell unduly, or to excess. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.* overswollen.)

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 49 Ouer-swolne with your humours. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* I. vi. § 4 (1622) 48 Monstrously ouerswolne with pride and vanity. *c* 1745 H. Brooke *Last Sp. John Good* in *Coll. Pieces* (1778) II. 101 Hence the Earth .. grew animated..and, through its emptiness, it became overswola and overweening.

2. *trans.* Of a body of water, etc.: To swell so as to overflow or cover.

1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 337 The currant..Whose passage.. Shall leaue his natiue channell, and ore-swell..euen thy confining shores. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* Amos v. 8. 554 Who causeth the waters of the sea to over-swell their bankes. 1846 Poe *J. W. Francis* Wks. 1864 III. 40 A natural..flow of talk always overswelling its boundaries.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. i. 97 Let floods ore-swell, and fiends for food howle on. 1640 Bp. Reynolds *Passions* xxx. 320 The Latter resisting the natural course of the streame.. makes it..to overswell on all sides.

Hence **Overswo·lling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Overswo·llen** *ppl. a.*

1594 Nashe *Terrors of Night* Wks (Grosart) III. 268 The ouerswelling superabundance of ioy and greefe. 1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* IX. 189 The burthen of her overswollen Heart. 1695 J. Edwards *Perfect. Script.* 563 Υπέρογκα..may better be rendred over-swelling.

O·ver-swi·ft, *a.* [Over- 25, 28.] Too swift or rapid; excessively swift.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. metr. v. 103 (Camb. MS.) Whi þat Boetes the sterre vnfoldith his ouerswifte arysynges. 1638 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 221 A good strong Motion; But not over swift.

Over-swilled, etc.; see Over-.

Overswi·m, *v.* [OE. *oferswimman* = MHG. *überswimmen*: see Over- 1, 8, 9.] *trans.* To swim or float over, across, or upon. Hence **Overswi·mmer; Overswi·mming** *vbl. sb.*

a 1000 *Beowulf* 2367 Oferswam ða sioleða bigong sunu Ecgðeowes. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* V. metr. v. 132 (Camb. MS.) Oother beestis..betyn the wyndes, and ouerswymmyn the spaces of the longe eyr, by moyst fleeynge. 1611 S. Ward *Life of Faith* 81 The Oile that euer ouerswims the greatest quantitie of water you can poure vpon it. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* II. xlv, The first from over-swimming takes his name. *Note*, Epiploon (or overswimmer) descends below the navill. and ascends above the highest entrails, of skinny substance all interlaced with fat. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Picture* 133 Dimness o'erswum with lustre.

†**O·verswi·the,** *adv. Obs.* In 3 **ouerswuðe** *ii*). [OE. *oferswīðe*, f. *ofer-* Over- 30 + *swīðe* very much, exceedingly.] Too greatly, too much; exceedingly, excessively; very greatly.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1086 Se eyng & þa heafod men lufedon swiðe and ofer swiðe gitsunge on golde and on seolfre. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 408 So ouerswuðe he luued luue þet he makeð hire his efning. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1518 Overswiþe þu hi herest.

†**Overswi·ve,** *v. Obs.* In 2-3 **-swifen.** [f. Over- 2 + Swive, OE. *swīfan* to move, ON. *svīfa* to rove, turn, sweep.] *trans.* To overcome, overpower.

c 1200 Ormin 1848 Þatt Godess Sune shollde wel þe deofell oferrswifenn. *Ibid.* 1884.

†**O·vert,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *overt* opening, sb. use of *overt* pa. pple. and adj.: see next.]

1. An opening, aperture.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 627 What comes fra þe What thurgh mouthe, what thurgh nese,...And thurgh other overtes of his body.

2. ? An opening, introduction.

c 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* III. 1302 Þe song þat þei sungen..Was his same: *Sponsus amat sponsam*; þe ouert þer-too: *Salvator visitat illam.*

3. The open. *In overt* = OF. *à l'ouvert* openly.

1599 T. M[oufet] *Silkwormes* 50 Let mountaine mice abroad in ouert lie.

Overt (ōu·vəɹt), *a.* Also 4 **overte**, 7-8 **ouvert.** [a. OF. *overt*, 13th c. *ouvert*, pa. pple.: see next.]

†1. Open, not closed; uncovered. *Obs.*

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 210 The aire therto ys so overte..That euery sovne mot to hyt pace. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 632 All of pall work fyn,..Anerlid with ermyn, And overt for pryde. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 126 Hys surcote was overt. 1552 Huloet s. v. *Abrod*, That whyche is abrode, ouert, or without coueryng.

b. *Her.* (See quot.)

1828-40 Berry *Encycl. Herald.* I. Dict., *Overt*, or *Overture*, terms applicable to the wings of birds, &c. when spread open..as if taking flight...It is, likewise, applied to inanimate things, as a *purse overt*, meaning an open purse.

2. Open to view or knowledge; patent, evident, apparent, plain, manifest; performed or carried out openly or publicly, unconcealed, not secret.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 592 In sauter is sayd a verce ouerte þat spekez a poynt determynable. 1594 Carew *Tasso* (1881) 96 She faines..Not see the mind whose words it ouert made. 1600 Holland *Livy* II. xiv. 53 Any open and ouvert sale of the kings goods. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 49 Parts..more overt, and better knowne. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* I. 87 The General Judgment shall extend, not only to Mens Overt, but even their most secret Acts. [1813 Byron in Moore *Life* (1875) 347 His vanity is *ouverte*, like Erskine's, and yet not offending.] 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 511 The overt struggles of the fourteenth century.

b. *Overt act* (*Law*): an outward act, such as can be clearly proved to have been done, from which criminal intent is inferred.

[1351-2 *Act* 25 *Edw. III*, Stat. v. c. 2 De ceo provablement soit atteint de overt faite [Rastell 1527, 1542 'open dede'] par gentz de lour condicion.] 1533 More *Debell. Salem* Wks. (1557) 939/1 Than be such wordes yet no treason, without some maner of ouert & open actual dede therwith. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* xi. 107 *Fides visa*, Faith which by an ouvert act was declared and made evident. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 36 'Tis the Thought of the Heart, which makes the Treason: the Overt-Act is but the Evidence of it. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. ii. 21 In all temporal jurisdictions an overt act, or some open evidence of an intended crime, is necessary..before the man is liable to punishment. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 419 One argument..was that, as the art of printing had been unknown in the reign of Edward the Third, printing could not be an overt act of treason under a statute of that reign.

3. *Letters overt* = letters Patent (q.v.). *Market*

overt, open MARKET; *Pound overt*, open or public POUND: see these words.

[1321–2 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 413/2 Com les lettres overtes l'Evesqe de Saleshuyrs lour tesmoigne.] 1717 *Blount's Law Dict., Letters Patent*... They are sometimes called also Letters Overt.

†**Overt,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [a. OF. *overt*, pa. pple. of *ovrir*, F. *ouvrir* to open.] Opened, laid open.

?*a* 1412 LYDG. *Two Merchants* 519 To hym Fortune hir falsnesse hath overt.. For he is fallen and plonget in povert.

Overtake (ōvəɹtē·k), *v.* [Early ME. f. OVER- 14 + TAKE *v.*, q. v. for Forms.

Overtake is the earliest exemplified of a small group of synonymous vbs., including *overnim*, *overhent*, *overget*, *overcatch*, in all of which the second element means *take* or *catch*; the original application being apparently to the running down and catching of a fugitive or beast of chase: cf. the synonymous 'catch up'. The sense of *over-* is not so clear. *A priori* we might explain it as 'to *take* by *over*-running, or by getting *over* the intervening space', and compare *overreach* = reach *over* or across a space. But it is doubtful whether this was the original notion. Beside these *-take* verbs, a fig. sense of *overtake* (viz. 4 below) was expressed before 1000 by *overgang* and *overgo*; but in these *over-* can be explained in the sense 'down upon' (OVER- 7), so that their orig. sense would be 'descend' or 'fall upon'. The sense of 'overtake' was expressed later also by *overhie*, *overrun*, *overhale*, *overhaul*; but these prob. imitated *overgo* or *overtake*. In Early ME. *overtake* and *overgo* had the parallel forms OFTAKE, OFGO, which seem to have been the strictly southern equivalents (*oftake* being actually exemplified earlier than *overtake*): the relation between *of-* and *over-* here, as well as in OFTHINK, OVERTHINK, has not been clearly determined.]

1. *trans.* To come up with (a person or thing going or running in front of one and in the same direction); to come up to in pursuit; to 'catch up'.

†*Well overtaken*, a traveller's greeting to one he has overtaken; cf. *well met*. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 244 Þe veond.. wearð ibunden [hete]ueste mid te holie monnes beoden, þet of-token [*MS. T.* ouertoken] him ase heo clumben upward touward te heouene. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1756, vij. niȝt forð-ȝeden.. Or laban iacob ouer-toc. *Ibid.* 2313 Iosep haueð hem after sent. Dis sonde hem ouertakeð raðe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 64 He ouer [*v. r.* of] tok hym at an hauene & slo3 hym ry3t þere. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 127 Bot, I trow, ful tyd, ouer-tan þat he were. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliii. (*Cecile*) 76 In a rew, callit 'via apia', Syndry poure men þu sal ourta. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 86 (Harl. MS.) Sir, quod þis sompnour, heyl and wel ouertake. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 100 Þai will owertake wylde bestes and sla þam. 1415 SIR T. GREY in 43*rd Deputy Kpr.'s Rep.* 584 Þer cum Luce and awrtoke me and bade gode morow And said I was wil awrtaken. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 1 God blesse you my friend, and well ouertaken. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. ii. 5 Faire sir, you are well ore-tane. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i, You are wel overtaken Sir; a good morning to you; I have stretch'd my legs up Totnam Hil to overtake you. 1738 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 89 We were overtook by an elderly gentleman. *a* 1771 GRAY *Dante* 39 His helpless offspring soon O'erta'en beheld. 1888 ANNIE S. SWAN *Doris Cheyne* viii. 134 She would walk along the Keswick Road..until the coach should overtake her.

absol. 13.. *Cursor M.* 3025 (Cott.) Laban it mist, ouertok and soght. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. li. (1631) 327 They have the start that are borne great, but hee that overtakes bath the honour.

b. *fig.* To come up with in any course of action; *esp.* to get through or accomplish (a task) when pressed for time or hindered by other business, etc.; to work off within the time. In quots. *c* 1330, 1375 with *inf.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 133 [Pei] Ouertok it to ȝeme, & saued þat cite. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 190 Gif he mycht nocht weill our-ta To met thame at the first. 1402 HOCCLEVE *Let. of Cupid* 146 Reson yt [the tongue] seweth so slowly and softe, that it him neuer ouer-take may. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 292, I must here make an end, for the time hath overtaken me. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* Ded. 1 To ouer-take euerie thing which they vndertake. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 237 Straitened in point of Time, so that they could not overtake the whole Trials. 1856 MAXWELL *Let.* in *Life* ix. (1882) 255, I have two or three stiff bits of work to get through this term here, and I hope to overtake them. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* ii. 16 It's a job you could doubtless overtake with the other.

†**c.** To take in hand, proceed to deal with, 'tackle'.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 247 This Objection must be overtaken after this maner. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* Ep. to Rdr., To meet with and overtake all practices and inconveniences.

†**2.** To get at, reach, get hold of; to reach with a blow. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 1816 The fifte that he ouertok, Gaf he a ful sor dint ok. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 381 He all till-hewyt that he our-tuk. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 205 To tak ony man of that contree..that he may ourta. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 938 To hitte or ouertake, *attaindre*. 1673 *Wedderburn's Voc.* 28 (Jam.) *Percussit me pugno*, he overtook me with his steecked nieff. 1680 *Life Edw. II* in *Hart. Misc.* I. 87 The bruit of this novelty, like a Welch hubbub, had quickly overtaken the willing ears of the displeased Commons.

†**b.** *intr.* To get as far as, reach. *Obs. rare.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 56 Hit as hit turnde ne ouer teoc nowðer abuuen ne bineoðen to þer eorðe.

†**c.** *absol.* or *intr.* Of fire: To 'catch', take hold. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6759 (Cott.) If fire be kyndeld and ouertak Thoru feld, or corn, or mou, or stak.

†**3.** To 'take', 'catch', surprise, or detect in a fault or offence; to convict. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8644 (Cott.) Parfai! þou lighes, wik womman, And þar-wit sal þou be ouer-tan. *Ibid.* 19416 (Edin.) In worde mo3t tai him neuir ouirtac. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 55 Thir thre planly, War with ane assis thar ourtane. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (E. E. T. S.) 1232 If sche 3it be ouer-tayn,.. Sche salbe cursid for þat same þing. 1551–2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 12; Thaim..at..beis ourtane and convict.

4. Of some adverse agency or influence, as a storm, night, disease, death, misfortune, punishment (rarely, as in quot. *c* 1630, of something good or favourable): To come upon unexpectedly, suddenly, or violently; to seize, catch, surprise, involve.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 4721 (Fairf.) Qualme has bestes alle ouertane [*other MSS.* ouergan]. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 51 The stomak als of aier is ouertake. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxiii. 14 And the deith ourtak the in trespas. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 192 Nycht had thame ourtane. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. x. 11 Yon ribaudred Nagge of Egypt, (Whom Leprosie o're-take). 1611 BIBLE 1 *Thess.* v. 4 That that day should ouertake you as a thiefe. *c* 1630 MILTON *Time* 13 And Joy shall overtake us as a flood. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 58 So unfortunate as to be overtaken by a thunder storm. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 222 The magnitude of the disaster which had overtaken him.

†**5.** To apprehend mentally; to comprehend, understand. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 575 (Cott.) Godd..Wit nankyn creature mai be vnderfanged ne ouertan, And he ouertakes þam ilkan. *Ibid.* 10787 Had he ani-wais ouertaine A child be born of a maiden.

†**6.** To take up or occupy the whole of (a space); to extend over, cover. *Sc. Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 125 Men that mekill host mycht se Our-tak the landis so largely. *Ibid.* XII. 439 That folk our-tuk ane mekill feld On breid.

7. To overcome the will, senses, or feelings of; to win over, captivate, ensnare, 'take'; to overpower with excess of emotion. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 24824 (Fairf.) Þa þat he had na giftis tille Wiþ hotis faire he ouer-toke þaire wil. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* XXXVI. 192 A fole in flesly thyngis is ouer-taken. 1535 COVERDALE *Gal.* VI. 1 Yf eny man be ouertaken of a faute. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 107 If her beauties haue so ouertaken you, it becomes a true Lone to haue your harte more set vpon her good then your owne. 1620 J. PYPER tr. *Hist. Astrea* I. X. 335 Your Neece is so ouertaken with Celadon, as I know not if Galathee be more. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 6 June, We were all so overtaken with this good news, that the Duke ran with it to the King. 1822 GALT *Provost* XXXVI, At first I was confounded and overtaken, and could not speak.

†**8.** To overcome the judgement of; to deceive, 'take in'; in *pa. pple.* deceived, mistaken, in error.

1581 W. CHARKE in *Confer.* IV. (1584) A a iv, Here you are manifestly ouertaken: for they are worde for worde in the 9. Chapter. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches.* VII. iv. (1886) 107 The preestes were so cunning as they also overtooke almost all the godlie and learned men. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 40 The other sought to circumuent him, as being easie to be ouertaken. 1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* IV. 261 'Tis certain, you were strangely overtaken, in supposing that [etc.].

9. To overcome or overpower with drink, intoxicate, make drunk. (Chiefly in *passive.*) Now *dial.*

1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 152 [These] are soonest overtaken when they come to such bankets. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. i. 58 There was he gaming, there o'retooke in's Rouse. 1659 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 298 They would.. tiple and smoake till they were overtaken with the creature. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 450 ₱ 6, I do not remember I was ever overtaken in Drink. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* III. Wks. 1799 II. 91 To be sure the knight is overtaken a little; very near drunk. 1869 KENNEDY *Evenings Duffrey* 282 (E. D. D.) Better luck, sir, next time you let yourself be overtaken.

Hence **Overta·king** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Overta·kable** *a.*, that can be overtaken; **Overta·ker**, one who or that which overtakes.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Alcance*, ouertaking, obteining, pursuing, reaching. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict., Alcançador* ..an ouertaker. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. xi, He struck with his o'ertaking wings. 1838 CHALMERS *Wks.* XII. 213 One assigned and overtakeable district. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Christ. Kirkland* II. viii. 259 He is looked on as a fossilized kind of Conservative by his successors and overtakers. 1897 W. E. NORRIS *Clarissa Furiosa* XXXVII. 328 No more..than a spent fox can escape the overtaking hounds.

Over-talk (-tǭ·k), *v.* [OVER- 27, 23, 11.] **a.** *intr.* and *refl.* To talk too much. **b.** *trans.* To gain over or overcome with talking, to talk over.

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1860) 94 If in this rude speech of mine I have over-talked my selfe, or under-spoken thee, impute it to my declining and doting yeares. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 963 For Merlin, overtalk'd and overworn, Had yielded, told her all the charm, and slept.

So **O·ver-ta·lk** *sb.*; **O·ver-ta·lkative** *a.*; **O·ver-ta·lkativeness**; **O·ver-ta·lker**; **O·ver-ta·lking** *vbl. sb.* [OVER- 28, 29.]

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* VIII. (1851) 393 By his overtalking of it, [he] seems to doubt either his own conscience, or the hardness of other mens belief. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 302 There are many over-talkers; and they are such who spend a hundred words when ten will serve the turn. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* 1 Tim. ii. 11 Let them use silence..and not be over-talkative. 1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* XXVIII. 247 Everybody agrees as to the evils of over-talkativeness. *Ibid.*, Perhaps it is only those who had rather hold their tongues who are safe from over-talk.

Over-tame, -tarry, -tart: see OVER-.

O·verta·sk, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To task too severely; to impose too heavy a task upon. Hence **O·verta·sked** *ppl. a.*

1628 BP. HALL *Serm. at Westminster* 5 Apr., Wks. (1634) III. 309 Many a good Husband over-taskes himselfe, and undertakes more, then his eye can over-looke. *a* 1711 KEN *Direct. for Prayer* Wks. (1838) 341 If you should overtask them, religion should seem to them rather a burden than a blessing. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 129 Work which had overtasked the greatest kings. 1895 A. I. SHAND *Life Gen. Sir E. B. Hamley* I. iv. 93 The sufferings of the starved and overtasked horses.

O·verta·x, *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To tax too greatly or heavily; to exact or demand too much of; *esp.* to overburden or oppress with taxes; to impose taxes upon beyond what is equitable.

1650 [see OVERTAXED below]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VIII. 87 Their abilities may be over-taxed. 1835 TALFOURD *Ion* IV. ii, Hast thou beheld him overtax his strength? 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* IV. ii, I know that poor men won't be overtaxed. 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 9 We..have loved the people well, And loathed to see them overtaxed.

Hence **O·verta·xed** *ppl. a.*, **O·verta·xing** *vbl. sb.*; so also **O·vertaxa·tion.**

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 48 They..grow too heavy for my over-taxt leggs. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XXIV. V. 181 The most ravenous of all the plunderers of the poor overtaxed nation. 1881 *Education* Feb. 26/2 Anything..which avoids the overtaxation of the memory with useless matter. 1897 *Daily News* 20 Jan. 8/7 A question to Ministers concerning the overtaxation of Scotland.

†**O·verte, -tee.** *Obs. rare.* [f. OVER *a.* + *-té*, *-TY*, after words from Fr. such as *poverty.*] The condition of being over or above another; superiority.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. iv. 299 Preestis ouȝten not haue ouerte among hem silf..neither eny preest ouȝte haue ouerte upon eny lay persoun. *Ibid.* 426 Sithen it is now bifore proued that preesthode and bischophode..ben ouertees to hem for which thei ben had and usid.

Over-teach, etc.: see OVER- 27.

O·ver-te·dious, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too tedious.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 43 Speake on, but be not ouer-tedious. 1668 in *H. More's Div. Dial.* Pref. (1713) 15, I have too long detained thee by an over-tedious Preface.

O·vertee·m, *v.* [OVER- 26, 21.] **a.** *intr.* To teem or breed excessively, be excessively productive; also *fig.* **b.** *trans.* To wear out or exhaust by excessive breeding or production. Hence **O·vertee·med.** **O vertee·ming** *ppl. adjs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 531 For a Robe About her lanke and all ore-teamed Loines, A blanket. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 575 Such a dream, That never tongue, although it overteem With mellow utterance, like a cavern spring, Could figure out. 1818 SHELLEY *Let. T. L. P.* 22 Dec., Ess. etc. 1852 II. 142 The overteeming vegetation. 1828 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 255 His mind is a soil which is never overteemed. 1877 BARING-GOULD *Myst. Suffering* 32 If productiveness were conceivable without death to check the increase, the world would overteem.

Overte·ll, *v.* [OVER- 26, 16.]

1. *trans.* To tell (count, or narrate) in excess of the fact; to exaggerate in reckoning or narration.

1511 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 3 Thomas Foster dyd overtell hymselfe in the gȝyld hall xx^ti voyces. 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1766) II. 98 There may be some things overtold,..that would bear mitigation.

†**2.** To count over. *Obs.*

c 1610 ROWLANDS *Terrible Battell* 11 We came vnto a Marchant in this towne That mighty bags of money ouer-tels.

Over-tempt, -tension, etc.: see OVER-.

O·ver-te·nder, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too tender; excessively or unduly tender. So **O·ver-te·nderly** *adv.*; **O·ver-te·nderness.**

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* ix. 95 By abusing an over-tendernesse which may be in thy conscience then. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. XXVI. 67–68 Why should we look for better, and be over-tender of our Flesh or Reputation? 1795 ANNE SEWARD *Anecdotes* (1796) IV. 8 A child, who by the carelessness or overtenderness of his parent was brought up to no trade or profession. 1836 KEBLE *Serm.* (1848) 177 Do not shrink thus overtenderly from the thought of losing me. 1889 SKRINE *Mem. Thring* 137 A moral sensitiveness which made him over-tender.

†**O·ver-tenth.** *Obs.* [OVER- 19.] An increased or additional tenth or tithe.

c 1550 CROWLEY *Inform.* Wks. (1872) 171 The Cleargie of the Citie of London haue.. optayned by Parliament authoritie to ouertenthes euen after the exemple of the landlordes and leasemongers.

†**Over-te·rve,** *v. Sc. Obs.* Also **-tarve, -tirwe, -tyrve, -tyrfe, -tyrwe.** [f. OVER- 6 + TERVE *v.*, to turn round, roll.] *trans.* To overturn, overthrow, upset.

(Often misread *overterne*, and mistaken for *overturn.*)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4627 Þe mastes faste to-gidere burte, & somme ouer terued [*pr.* -terned], & lay on syde. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii. (*Martha*) 33 As fysche wald he dwel in þe flud & our tyrwit batis þat rowyt þare. *c* 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* II. 908 The Cite.. brent Ande oure-tyrvede of fundement. *c* 1425 *Cursor M.* 18266 (Laud) With the kyng of blisse hast þou werrid And so thy-self ovyr-tarvid. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Nightingale* (E. E. T. S.) 208 Elles all oder.. In that gret flood were dreynt and ouer-terved. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XX. ii, They durst no thing ouer terue Againe his lawe nor peace, but theim conserue. *a* 1500 *Ratis Raving* I. 1608 Our tyrfand kindly cours ilk day.

Over-thick, -thicken, etc.: see OVER-.

Overthi·nk, *v. Obs.* in I; now *rare* in II.

†**I.** = OE. *ofþyncan.*

†**1.** *intr.* To seem not good; to displease, vex, cause regret or repentance; = OFTHINK; cf. also FORTHINK. Chiefly *impers.* with dative of person.

c 1200 ORMIN 8920 Ta þe33 misstenn þe33re child, & itt hem offerrþuhhte. *Ibid.* 19596 Iohan Bapptisste wisste itt wel & itt himm oferrþuhhte. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2350 Hure ouer-þoughte mykel more þe wraþthe of hure fader þe kyng. *a* 1350 *Cursor M.* 2732 (Götz.) If schoe did it, hir ouerthoght [*other MSS.* for thoght]. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. ii. (Skeat) I. 69, I se well (and that me ouerthinketh) that wit in thee faileth.

†b. *trans.* To regret, repent. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1721 Nou it is to late to ouerthink, As I haue brew, so most I drink. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 951 Thei shul it ouerethynke If it be proued thei 3oue hir mete or drynke. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xviii. 332 (Camb. MS.) One of hem seyde, 'herith my counceill, & ye shull not ouerþink it' [*Addit. MS.* forthynke].

II. From senses of OVER-, I (*c*), 26, 27, 23.

2. To think over, to consider. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 13b, Whan I haue ouerthought these saide thinges I answere yow. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 418 Vf ye overthynke wel al, ye shall fynde that [etc.].

†3. To think too highly of, over-estimate. *Obs.*

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumphant* IV. 147 What man, like Job, himselfe so over-thinks? 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* xxvi. (1845) 398 You may over-think and over-praise Paradise.

4. *refl.* To exhaust oneself with too much thinking.

a 1652 BROME *City Wit* III. iv, Have you not overmus'd or overthought your selfe?

So **O·ver-thi·nking** *vbl. sb.*, too much thinking.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 310 It was never their over-thinking which oppress'd them.

†**Overthou·ght,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [pa. pple. of OVERTHINK *v.*] Grieved, vexed.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2219 Oc alle he weren ouer ðost, And hauen it so to iacob brost.

Overthought (ōu·vəɹþɔ̏t), *sb.* [OVER- 29 b.] Excessive thought, too much thinking. So **O·verthou·ghted** *a.*, filled with excess of thought, overweighed with thinking.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* ii. (1852) 17 This strange phantom comes from overthought. 1877 RUSKIN *Let. to Paunthorpe* i. (1895) 5, I..being in every way overworked and overthoughted. 1892 E. P. BARROW *Regni Evangel.* iii. 73 Because overthought for the morrow is deprecated, is forethought, therefore, discouraged?

Over-thou·ghtful, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too thoughtful, too full of thought, too anxious.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xv. 377 Ouer thouztful and ouer carkful and ouermyche lonyng toward them. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 93. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 156 Only the foolish Weakness of an over-thoughtful Mind.

†**Overthra·ll,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [OVER- 21.] *trans.* To enthrall, take captive.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Proheme Cosmogr. 10 Thought thay may no wais me ouirthrall.

†**O·verthre·shold.** *Obs.* [OVER- 1 d.] A door-lintel.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xii. 22 Sprengith of it the ouerthreswold [1388 lyntel], and either post.

Over-thrifty, -thronged: see OVER-.

Overthrow (ōu·vəɹþrōu), *sb.*

I. [from OVERTHROW *v.*]

1. An act of overthrowing; the fact of being overthrown; defeat, discomfiture; deposition from power; subversion, destruction, ruin.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 758 Sundry victoryes had he, and sometyme ouerthrowes. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxi. 31 This is not þe first ourthraw That thow hes done to me. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. vi. 16 Two of the dangerous consorted Traitors, That sought at Oxford, thy dire ouerthrow. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. xi. 115 Their often recoveries from so many Overthrows and Captivities. 1774 *Chesterfield's Lett.* I. xx. 87 Camillus..came upon the Gauls in the rear..and gave them a total overthrow. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) I. [II.] I. ii. 91 Mere material power was not adequate to the overthrow of the Saracenic sovereignty.

†b. Phr. *To give the overthrow*, to defeat, overthrow; *to have the overthrow*, to be defeated.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 16 In this fight the Elephant had the ouerthrowe. 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* VII. 61 When these three capytaines were gone forthe againste Antonius they gave him thoverthrow. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 106 We are like to haue the ouerthrow againe. 1601 — *Jul. C.* v. ii. 5 And sodaine push giues them the ouerthrow.

†c. That which overthrows or brings down.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 44 These foure ouerthrowes of our bodies and health, olde age, waste, aire, and violence. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Empire* (Arb.) 298 Vespasian asked him what was Neroes ouerthrowe.

2. *Geol.* An overturning or inversion of strata.

1891 DK. ARGYLL in *19th Cent.* Jan. 19 The overthrows and the overthrusts, the sinkings and the underthrusts, which have inverted the order of original formation.

3. Anything thrown overboard. *nonce-use.*

1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Nov. xxiv, Like twin sharks that in a fair ship's wake Swim constant..and hasty ravin make Of overthrow or offal.

II. [f. OVER- 13.]

4. In *Cricket*: A return of the ball by a fielder in which it is not caught or stopped near the wicket, giving the batsman opportunity of making further runs. In *Baseball*: A throwing of the ball over or beyond the player to whom it is thrown.

1749 in Waghorn *Cricket-Scores* (1899) 43 Five of Addington Club challenge any five in England for 50 guineas, to play bye-balls and overthrows. 1849 *Laws of Cricket* in 'Bat' *Crick. Man.* (1850) 60 Neither byes nor overthrows shall be allowed. 1891 W. G. GRACE *Cricket* 258 He must back up the wicket-keeper to save overthrows.

Overthrow (ōu·vəɹþrō·), *v.* [f. OVER- 6 + THROW *v.*, q. v. for Forms. Takes the place of OVERCAST, as that did of OVERWARP, OE. *oferweorpan.*]

1. *trans.* To throw (a person or thing) over upon its side or upper surface; to upset, overturn; to knock (a structure) down and so demolish it.

c 1330 *Owayn Miles* 23 So bitter and so cold it blewe That alle the soules it ouer threwe That lay in purgatory. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* IX. 31 Þe wynt wolde with þe water þe Bot ouer-þrowe. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 388 Every man Shulde withe Pikeys or with bille The Wallis over throwe. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* V. xii, The wulf ouerthrewe the dogge vpsodoune to the ground. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 242 He ouerthrewe cuppes and dysshes upon the table. 1535 COVERDALE *Jonah* iii. 4 There are yet xl. dayes, and then shal Ninive be ouerthrowen. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xi. 54 To ouerset or ouerthrow a ship, is by bearing too much saile you bring her Keele vpwaids, or on shore ouerthrow her by grounding her, so that she falls vpon one side. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *On Dk. Ormond's Recov.* Wks. 1730 I. 49 Your sacred seats by cruel rage o'erthrown. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 159 One who is already prostrate cannot be overthrown.

†b. To turn (a wheel) upside down. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 8 After the tornynge of the whiel, Which blinde fortune overthroweth.

2. *fig.* To cast down from a position of prosperity or power; to defeat, overcome, vanquish; to ruin, destroy, or reduce to impotence.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. metr. i. 22 (Camb. MS.) A whiht is seyn weleful And ouerthrowe [by Fortune] in an houre. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 208 Alle the repugners ben openli ouerthrowe. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xvii, Yonder xj kynges at this tyme wyll not be ouerthrowen. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 204 b, Hys partye was ouerthrowen and vanquyshed. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. lii. 233 For peace we warre, a peruerse warre that doth our selues ore-throe. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 61 Mighty Pam, that Kings and Queens o'erthrew. 1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Jan. 57/1 He..was overthrown with Thiers seven days afterwards.

3. To overturn (any established or existing condition or order of things, a device, theory, plan, etc.); to subvert, ruin, bring to nought, demolish.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 357 (385) Who wolde haue wend þat yn so lytel a þrowe Fortune oure loye wolde han ouer-þrowe. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Kich. III* 49 b, Suche thinges as were..to be set forward, were nowe dasshed and ouerthrowen to the grounde. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 65 Here's Gloster,..That seekes to ouerthrow Religion. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Tim.* ii. 18 Who..ouerthrow the faith of some. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) II. 75 This overthrows at once the supposition of any thing like uniformity in the proportion of births. 1868 LIGHTFOOT *Phil.* (1873) 94 He determined to overthrow the worship of the one true God.

b. To bring down or put an end by force to (an institution, a government).

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 27 His authoritie sould be contempnit and the commonweill..ovirthrawin. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. iii. 74 This Oriental empire..shall one day be cleane ouerthrowen. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii, The Persians..overthrew their empire. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Servia* 422 Thus was overthrown a government raised up by the force of events.

4. †a. To cast down or upset in mental or bodily state (*obs.*). b. To overturn or destroy the normal sound condition of (the mind).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 13 (Camb. MS.), I se þat goode men beth ouerthrowen for drede of my peril. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 1 They [brimstone baths] undo and ouerthrowe the stomack. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 158 O what a Noble minde is heere o're-throwne! 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. VI. iii. (1651) 306 They..contract filthy diseases,..overthrow their bodies. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* III. i. 321 O misery! His mind is overthrown.

†5. *intr.* To fall over or down, tumble; to throw oneself or be thrown down. *Obs.*

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 2850 Tweies a ros and tweies a fel, þe þredde tim ouer-þrew in þe wel; þar inne a lai vp riȝt. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 269 Whan Crist entrede into Egipt, þe mawmettes overþrewe and fil doun. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 53 His palfrey stombled on his knees, and he ouerthrew, and brakke hys neke. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xl. (Percy Soc.) 44 Warre ones begon, it is hard to know Who shall abyde and who shall overthrowe. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 29 The best cart maie ouerthrowe.

Hence **Overthrow·able** *a.*, capable of being overthrown.

1653 BOYLE *Let. to Mallet* 23 Sept., Wks. 1772 I. Life 53 Which..I found, though hardly overthrowable in equity, yet to be questionable in strictness of law.

Overthrow·er. [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who overthrows.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 205 He was the ouerthrower and confounder of the house of Lancastre. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 8 This is that Doctor of Asia, the Overthrower of our Gods. 1772 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 99/2 The overthrower of Bolingbroke. 1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) II. 332 Plato rightly considers Ephialtes the true overthrower of the Areopagus.

Overthrow·ing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. OVERTHROW; a throwing down; overturning, destruction, ruin.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. metr. iv. 31 (Camb. MS.) Al thowgh the wynde trowblynge the see thondre with ouerthrowynges. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xiii. 13 Thou walkest in parell of thy ouerthrowinge. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. (1688) 127 The overthrowing of the Duke. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxiii, With overthrowings, and with cries, And undulations to and fro.

Overthrow·ing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That overthrows. †a. Headstrong, headlong, prone (*obs.*). b. Overwhelming, overturning, upsetting.

a. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. metr. vii. 47 (Camb. MS.) Who so þat with ouerthrowynge thowght oonly seketh glorye of fame. *Ibid.* IV. pr. vi. 109 The nature of som man is so ouerthrowenge to yuel.

b. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. metr. ii. 3 (Camb. MS.) The thowt of man dreynt in ouerthrowynge depnesse. *Ibid.* III. metr. xii. 84 Tho ne was nat the heued of yxion I-tormented by the ouerthrowinge wheel. 1592 G. HARVEY *New Letter* Wks. (Grosart) I. 261 Take away that overthrowing or weakening property from Truce: and Truce may be a diuine Scammony. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* i. (1852) 8 The overruling, overthrowing power.

O·verthrow·n (shifting stress), *ppl. a.* (*sb.*) [pa. pple. of OVERTHROW *v.*]

1. Thrown over on its side, face, or upper surface; upset; overcome; vanquished, demolished.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 35 Some easie medicine, to purge an overthrown body. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 856 The overthrown he rais'd. 1814 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XII. 189 The ruins of overthrown edifices. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Fairwelted*, overthrown; said of sheep.

†2. Thrown too strongly. *Obs.* [OVER- 28 c.]

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. ii. 29 A rubbe to an overthrown bowl proves an help by hindering it.

†B. *sb.* A supine (in grammar). *Obs. rare.*

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 935 The overthrowen or supins which ben called *reuerses.*

Overthrust (ōu·vəɹþrʌst), *sb. Geol.* [OVER- 1, 9.] The thrust of the strata or series of rocks on one side of a fault over those on the other side, esp. of lower over higher strata, as in an OVERFAULT or faulted OVERFOLD. Used more particularly in reference to the distance through which the mass of dislocated strata has been thrust or moved forward over the thrust-plane.

1883 [see OVERFAULT]. 1885 C. CALLAWAY in *Daily News* 8 Jan. 3/5 The extraordinary overthrust of old rocks on to newer strata in Sutherlandshire. 1888 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* 385 Confirming Nicol's conclusions..that the line of junction of the unaltered Palaeozoic rocks is a line of fault and overthrust.

attrib. 1890 BOYD DAWKINS in *Nature* 31 July 320 The coal-measures are folded, broken and traversed by great 'overthrust' faults. 1892 LAPWORTH *Pres. Address Brit. Ass. Edin.*, The overthrust plane or overfault, where the septal region of contrary motion in the fold becomes reduced to, or is represented by, a plane of contrary motion. 1894 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* June 390 Eastbourne, where on the foreshore the Cretaceous strata are repeated by faults and overthrusts.

So **Overthru·st** *v.*; hence **Overthru·sting** *vbl. sb.*

1883 LAPWORTH in *Geol. Mag.* Aug. 339 In many cases this overthrusting effect is due to the relief of downward pressure caused by the erosion of the brow of the arch.

Overthwart (ōu·vəɹþwō·ɹt), *adv.* and *prep.* Now *Obs.* or *rare* exc. *dial.* Also 4 **ouerthuert**, 4–5 **-thwert**(e, **-þwert**(e, **-twert**, 4–6 *Sc.* **ourthwort**, 5 **ouereþwart, ouerþewert, ouertwart, -twarde, overhwarte, orthward, (auerthwert, -thward, aurthwart, -thewert, awrthwert, awterwart)**, 5–6 **ouerthward**(e, **-thart**(e, *Sc.* **ourthort, -thourth, ouerthort, ouirthort**, 6 **ortwharte, orewharte**, 6–7 (9 *dial.*) **overwhart**(e, 8–9 *dial.* **overwart, overquart.** [ME. f. OVER *adv.* + *þwert* adv., a. ON. *þvert* neuter of *þverr* = OE. *þweorh* cross, transverse; see THWART *adv.*]

A. *adv.*

1. Over from side to side, or so as to cross something; across, athwart; crosswise, transversely.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2822 And demden him to binden faste Vpon an asse..Andelong, nouht ouerthwert. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 172 Thre dykis ourthwort he schar Fra bath the mossis to the vay. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. ii. 10 The pece [of the Cross] that wente overthwart. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sons of Aymon* ix. 238 They..layed hym vpon a lityll horse overhwarte like as a sacke of corne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. vi. 84 But kest hym evin ourthortour Salyus way. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. xiii. 10 Then the Sabine dames, ..hauing thrust themselues violently overthwart betweene them, began to part these bloodie armies. 1692 tr. *Sallust* 168 The Yoke was two Spears fixed in the Ground, and a third fastened overthwart from one to the other, like a Gallows. 1764 *Museum Rusticum* III. lxxiv. 321 Third ploughing, ribbling it overwart. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., To plough overwhart is to plough at right angles to the former furrows.

b. *Overthwart and endlong*: crosswise and lengthwise, in breadth and length, transversely and longitudinally; hence *fig.* wholly, completely.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8582 Þe devels sal, ay, on þam gang To and fra, over-thewrt and endlang. 1417 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 13 All the alde stuffe of lede that lay thare before, endelang and overthwart. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 48 He saue you and me, ouertwhart and endlang.

†2. *fig.* Adversely; wrongly, amiss, perversely; angrily, 'crossly'. *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 12084 (Cott.) A maister..Wit ioseph wordes spak ourthuert [*Fairf.* ouer-thwert]. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 2318 þat word tok he yuel til herte, He vnderstod hit al ouerþwerte. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2104 And answerd the king ful ouertwert. 1535 *Goodly Primer, Exp. Ps. li.* (v. 18) With the wicked shalt thou play overthwart. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxxiii. 19 Run thei right: run thei ouertharte, Out wyll I powre them.

†3. Over against something else, opposite. *rare.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 51 And her before was seated overthwart Soft Silence, and submisse Obedience.

†4. Here and there, all about. *Sc. Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 211 S. Palladie Bischope, and vthires..ouirthort [L. *sparsim*] in his kingdome, he promouet thame to steddings and feildes.

B. *prep.* **1.** From side to side of; so as to cross; across, athwart.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3721 Ys body was tornd ouer-thwart þe way. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 5 Ouer-thwart this for-seide longe lyne, ther crosseth hym a-nother lyne. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 234 A loklate bar was drawyn our-thourth the dur. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 163 That table standeth ouer wharte the ouer ende of the halle. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. XXXI. (1639) 51 Cause him to sit overthwart a stoole in riding fashion. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 43 Lay Bridges overthwart the Joyses. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 116 Cut it into collars overthwart both the sides. 1892 MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk-talk* s. v., He ran owerquart t' clooas.

† **2.** Over against, opposite. *Obs.*

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 353 They..twentie leagues ouerthwart the port. *a* 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 228/2 Dost thou know the man That doth so closely overthwart us stand? 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 15 Disputing..in two pewes one ouerthwart the other.

3. On the opposite side of; across, beyond.

1784 COWPER *Task* I. 169 Far beyond, and overthwart the stream..The sloping land recedes into the clouds. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s. v., He lives o'erwart the way.

Overthwart (ōuəvəɹþwō·ɹt), *a.* and *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: see prec.; also 5 **authwart, awthwert, ouerqwert.** [f. prec.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Placed or lying crosswise, or across something else; transverse, cross-.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1384, & þiker þrowen vmbe þour with ouer-þwert palle. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 6 Þai made þe ouerthwert pece of palme. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 72 Suetonius..camm throughe an overthwarte waye to London as to a place of safetie. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 7 Nominatyd the ouerthwart muskles, in latin: *musculi transuersi.* 1623 T. SCOT *Highw. God* 8 Two crosse or ouerthwart wayes. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 112 The transomes, or over-thwart stones [at Stonehenge], are quite plain.

† **b.** Crossing the right line; oblique, slanting; wry, skew; cf. OVERTHWARTLY 3. *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* IV. Introd. (1636) 435 There is another great stooping and overthwart Circle, called the Ecliptique line.

† **c.** *fig.* Indirect: cf. OVERTHWARTLY 4. *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 88 You wyl haue some ouer-twhart reason to drawe forthe more communication withall. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini, Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 283 [They] take impious and overthwart revenge of even those that would not be secure.

† **2.** Situated or residing across or on the opposite side of something intervening; opposite. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 264 The soonne leaueth those regions, and goth by the contrarye or ouerthwarte circle towarde the south in wynter. 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* V. ii, We whisper, for fear our o'erthwart neighbours should hear us cry, Liberty.

3. *fig.* Inclined to cross or oppose; perverse, froward, contrarious; contentious, captious, contradictious, quarrelsome, testy, 'cross'; adverse, contrary, hostile, unfriendly, unfavourable.

c 1385 *Poem Times Edw. II.* (Percy Soc.) lxxviii, When God Almyzty seth The work is overthwart. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Tim.* iii. 4 Traitours, proterue, or ouerthwert, bollun with proude thou3tis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1960 He onswaret hym angerly with Awthwert wordis. *c* 1530 tr. *Erasmus' Serm. Ch. Jesus* (1901) 20 A..kynde of cbyldren, which is cleane ouertwart. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. XXVI. Of a Spirit averse and over-thwart. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1702) I. 64 That overthwart [*ed.* 1888 § 174 thwartover] humour was enough discover'd to rule in the breasts of many. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Overquart, Overthwart,* .. perverse, contrary, contradictory or contentious.

† **B.** *sb.* [Absolute use of adj.] *Obs.*

1. A transverse or cross direction. In phrases *at an overthwart, to overthwart*: in a transverse direction, crosswise, across.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. viii, At the last at an ouerthwart Beaumayns with his hors strake the grene knyghtes hors vpon the syde. *Ibid.* xvii, The reed knyghte..at an ouerthwart smote hym within the hand. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 86 b, Phu..hath litle rootes growyng to ouerthwart.

b. A transverse passage, a by-way, a crossing; a transverse line.

1580 *Will* in *Gentl. Mag.* Sept. (1861) 258, I leave my eldest sonn .. also the newe overthwarte in the cittie of Corcke, and all the lands east of it to the Queenes walls. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems, Anat. World* 256 To finde out..Such diuers downe-right lines, such ouerthwarts, As disproportion that pure forme.

c. Opposite point.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 92 It cannot be meted by a streight line drawn from it to its overthwart.

2. An adverse experience; a 'cross', a rebuff.

a 1547 SURREY *Praise of mean Estate* 12 A hart well stayd, in ouerthwartes depe Hopeth amendes. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXVI. 406 The ouerthwartes that Abraham indured for Sara his wife in Aegypt. 1609 F. GREVIL *Alaham* III. iii, I feare the cariage: it hath many parts, And Hazards courses may finde ouerthwarts.

b. Contradiction; a rebuff; a repartee.

c 1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* XXXIV. 86 Keepe ye hys tong from ouerthwart. 1595 COPLEY *Wits, Fits, & F.* 147 For these wittie ouerthwarts the Gent. entertain'd the boy into his service.

Overthwart (ōuəvəɹþwō·ɹt), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 5 **-twert,** 5–7 **-whart,** 6 **-twhart,** 8 **-wart.** [f. prec. adv. or adj.]

1. *trans.* To pass or lie athwart or across; to traverse, cross.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 12072 At wyketys or wyndowys ..Ouerthwertyd with no latys. *c* 1430 — *Reas. & Sens.* (E. E. T. S.) 4786, I Gan to crosse dovne and dale And ouer twerten hille and vale. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 18 The one embrasynge, compassyng and ouerthwarting thother. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods* (Surtees, No. 97) 31 Two tunacles of whyt bustian..ouerthuarde withe read vorsted. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 504 Each Tide ouerthwarting another with repugnant courses. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 137 Her clear and bared limbs O'erthwarted with the brazen-headed spear Upon her pearly shoulder leaning cold.

b. To lie across, or place something across, so as to stop the way; to obstruct.

1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 135 These places might have been easily defended if they had but..overthwarted the ways by any incumbrances. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) VI. 89 If the Seas should overthwart him, He would swim to the shore.

† **c.** To plough across. *Obs.*

1764 *Museum Rusticum* III. lxxiv. 320 Ploughing up the lare land,..Overwarting another clean earth.

2. *fig.* To act in opposition to; to cross, oppose; to hinder, thwart. Also *absol.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Ware Hauke* 230 He sayde, for a crokid intent The wordes were paruerted: And this he ouerthwarted. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. XVIII. § 11. 292 They..endeuored to ouerthwart and gainsay whatsoeuer he proposed. *a* 1640 W. FENNER *Sacrifice Faithfull* ii. (1648) 62 Sinne may be said to be civilized, when it is overwharted by a higher principle.

† **b.** To render 'overthwart'; to pervert. *rare.*

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* II. XXVII. (1554) 62 b, A wilulshe thyrst to shede mannes blood, Whych ouerwharted.. His royal corage, into tyrannye.

Hence **Overthwarting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1552 HULOET, Ouerthwartynge, *peruicatia. pravitas. Ibid*, Ouerthwartynge knaue, *perperus.* 1616 *Rich Cabinet* Z vj, All quarrelling, wrangling, and ouerthwarting must be auoided. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 421 Their..heads are.. couered with ouerthwarting strokes of crooked shables.

† **Overthwarter.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who 'overthwarts'; an adversary, opponent.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 53 Usureres, bariters, overthwarteres and lyers. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 96 M. Wathe his ouer-wharter (betwixt whom and him there was such deadly emulation).

† **Overthwartly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. OVERTHWART *a.* + -LY 2.] In an 'overthwart' manner.

1. In a direction across; transversely.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 374/1 Ovyrthwer(tly (*MS. K.* ouerqwertly), *transverse.* 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 16 b/1 Both the endes of the threde wherwith the Ingulare Vayne is ouerthwartely tyede. 1652 WHARTON tr. *Rothman's Chiromancy* Wks. (1683) 553 Many Lines in the uppermost Joynt, and they proceeding overthwartly.

2. At diagonally opposite points.

1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Lev. I. 5 Upon the two corners of the Altar overthwartly, on the northeast horne, and on the southwest horne.

3. Obliquely; askew, awry.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. i, His ouer garment sat ouerthwartly. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXII. lxvi, The stroke fell overthwartly so, That quite beside Rogeros shield it slipt. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 67 Euen when the quenchlesse torch, the worlds great eye, Aduanc't his rayes orethwartly from the skie.

4. *fig.* In oblique terms; indirectly.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* ii. 10 When he biddeth them to be lerned, he overthwartly taunteth their fond trust in their owne wisdome. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 993 The boy of Lacedæmon set out to accuse Plutarch overthwartly with a lie.

5. Adversely, perversely, frowardly; contrariwise; 'crossly'.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. vii. l. 155 (Skeat) Pray her.. that for no mishappe, thy grace overthwartly tourne. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* XIX. 28 She shulde not answere hym ouerthwartly atte euery worde. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 33 Wrought as it should, not ouerwhartlie, and against the wood, by the scholemaster. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1063 Seest thou not how overthwartly..they..have dealt with thee and thy father?

† **Overthwartness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being 'overthwart'; perversity, frowardness; contrariness.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 107 Wat ouerþwartnes is þis to wil not obey to þe lesson? 1533 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 170 A perpetuall discourage to others, that doo use overthwartnes and contrariositie. *c* 1643 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 81 My younger sister, indeed, might have been married to a far greater fortune, had not the overthwartness of some neighbours interrupted it.

† **Overthwartwise,** *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -WISE.] In an 'overthwart' direction; crosswise, athwart. So † **Overthwartways** *adv. Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 24 Fasten this bar ouerthwartwise in the middle point of the ouen mouth. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 44 If the Artery be cut long, or over-thwartwaies.

Over-tight, -till: see OVER-.

† **Overtilt,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 6.] *trans.* To tilt over, upset, overthrow.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XX. 134 He..ouertilte [C. ouertulte] al his treuthe with 'take þis vp amendement'. *c* 1430 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 197 As a traitour þou schalt be ouer tilt.

Over-timbered, -timorous: see OVER-.

Overtime (ōuəvəɹtəim), *sb., adv.* [OVER- 19.]

A. *sb.* Time during which one works over and above the regular hours; extra time. Also *attrib.*

[1536 *Hampton Court Accts.*, Carpenters workyng their owre tymes and drynkyng tymes uppon thffonte in thebappell.] 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Over-time, Over-work,* extra labour done beyond the regular fixed hours of business. 1861 *Times* 23 July, The grievance seems reduced to the single point of overtime, as it is allowed on both sides that.. to hours is to be the standard. *attrib.* 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 20 July 60 The loss of the overtime bonus. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 132 Piecework or overtime labour.

B. *adv.* During extra time; over hours.

1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* I. ii. (1876) 6 She worked over-time. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. 5 Sixty hands.. working overtime.

Over-time, *v. Photogr.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To time too long; to give too long a time to an exposure or other process.

1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 211 Should a negative be overtimed and developed flat. 1896 *Kodak Notes* Sept. 36/1 As much difference..as there is between an overtimed and an undertimed negative.

† **Overtimely,** *adv.* and *a. Obs.*

A. *adv.* Too early, before the proper time, prematurely; untimely, unseasonably. [OVER- 30.]

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6613 3yf þou any day shuldest fast, And þou ouertymely by mete aske. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. metr. i. 1 (Camb. MS.) Heeres hoore and schad ouertymeliche vpon myn heued. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 142 Þe ferst fote brede of wose in glotonye is, to ete or drynke ouertymely, ouersone or ouyrlate. 1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Housch.* (1768) 77 Suffreth his workemen to leue their worke and go theyr way ouer tymely. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* (1746) 34 Nourishment, which else being too liquid would turn to Crudities [, passing overtimely into the Guts.

B. *adj.* Too early, premature, untimely. [OVER- 28.]

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* 40 b. Lamentably bewaylyng her ouertymely deathe. 1577 87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 25/1 The vaine youthfull fantasie and ouertimelie death of thy fathers and thy brethren.

Overtip, -tippled: see OVER-.

Overtire (ōuəvəɹtəiəɹ), *v.* [OVER- 21, 27.] *trans.* To tire out, exhaust with fatigue; to tire excessively. Hence **Overtired** *ppl. a.*, 'tired out,' excessively tired; **Overtiring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1557–8 PHAER *Æneid* VI. Sj, Though he with dart the wyndyfooted hinde did ouertyer. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 613 Marching with al possible speede on foote, notwithstanding..the ouertiring tedious deepe sands. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 117 Such rest, as wearinesse and weakness affordeth to over-tired bodies. 1641 BP. HALL *Serm.* Ps. lx. 2. Wks. 1837 V. 442 Which..must be, for fear of your over-tiring, the last of our discourse. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1632. 1870 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* June 330 You'll overtire yourself. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 689 When you have got very chilled or over-tired, take an extra five grains with a little wine or spirit at any time.

† **Over-title,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 26.] *trans.* To give too high a title to; to style or denominate by too high a name.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* III. § 3 The Bishop of Rome is stiled Supreme Head and Gouernour of the Whole Church..When he that so humbly ouer-titles the person resists the Doctrine. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* V. xii. (1840) 264 Diverting the pilgrims, and over-titling his own quarrels to be God's cause.

Overtly (ōuəvəɹtli), *adv.* [f. OVERT *a.* + -LY 2.] In an overt manner.

1. Openly, manifestly, without concealment or secrecy; in quot. 1614, Outwardly, publicly.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 137 Us au to thinc na ferlye Thoh Godd it warnes ouertlye. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* D v, The king could not, for bewraying that counsail, declare his will ouertly. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* Pref. C j b, For whatsoeuer hee ouertly pretended, Hee held in secret a contrary councell with the Secretarie. 1703 YOUNG *Serm.* II. 389 Good men are never overtly despised, but that they are first calumniated. 1859 *Times* 2 Sept. 1st Leader § 1 A position with which no European Power could overtly quarrel.

† **2.** So as to lie or lie open. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 525 The plot wherin you mean to haue Chestnuts grow must be ouertly broken vp aloft, from between Nouember and Februarie.

Overtness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Openness, want of reserve or concealment.

1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* III. xiii. 258 My success with you..has not been great enough to justify such overtness.

Over-toil, *sb.* [OVER- 29.] Excessive toil.

1872 TALMAGE *Serm.* 198 These died of overtoil in the Lowell carpet factories.

Overtoil (ōuəvəɹtoi·l), *v.* [OVER- 21.] *trans.* To wear out or exhaust by excessive toil; to overwork, fatigue. Hence **Overtoiled** *ppl. a.*, **Overtoiling** *vbl. sb.*

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 52 Wearied nature's ouertoyled bodies. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. (1617) 59 Seeke to ouertoile him, and make him glad to giue ouer striuing to get the leading. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* V. (1627) 51 To prevent the overtoyling and terrifying of Schollers with it. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Girdle Wheel*, Ladies that love not to overtoil themselves. 1847–8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xviii. 325 An overtoiled young man in delicate health. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1225 Overtoil'd By that day's travel.

† **Over-toise,** *v. nonce-wd.* [f. OVER- 10 + TOISE *sb.*] *trans.* To measure out in toises.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 828 Implements it sedulous employs To undertake, lay down, mete out, o'ertoise Sordello.

Overtone (ōuəvəɹtōun), *sb. Acoustics* and *Mus.* [ad. Ger. *oberton*, used by Helmholtz as a contraction for *oberpartialton*, upper partial tone: cf. OVER- 1 c.] An upper partial tone; a harmonic: see HARMONIC B. 2.

1867 TYNDALL *Sound* iii. 117 The Germans embrace all such sounds under the general term *Obertone*. I think it will be an advantage if we, in England, adopt the term overtones as the equivalent. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 7 Helmholtz succeeded in demonstrating that the different qualities of sounds depend altogether upon the number and intensity of the overtones which accompany the primary tones of those sounds. 1880 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 618/2 The word Overtones is rejected by the English translator of Helmholtz's work as not agreeing with English idiom.

Overtone (ō·vəɹtōˑn), *v.* [OVER- 22, 27.]

1. *trans.* To drown (a tone) with a stronger one.

1862 MASSON in *Macm. Mag.* 323 A prayer, the general solemnity of which so overtones the discords from common belief which the expert ear may nevertheless detect in it.

2. *Photogr.* To 'tone' too much, give too deep a tone to.

1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 333 Overtoning is a common fault which gives a gray photograph, and causes it to lose its brilliancy.

† **O·ver-tongue.** *Obs.* [A literal repr. of Gr. *ἐπιγλωττίς.*] The epiglottis.

1615 H. CROOKE *Body of Man* 766 Galen is of opinion that the motion of the Epyglottis or ouer-tongue is in a man not voluntary but naturall.

Over-tongued: see OVER- 28 d.

O·verto·p, *adv. rare.* [f. OVER *prep.* + TOP *sb.*: cf. OVER- 31.] Over the top, overhead.

1776 W. NIMMO *Stirlingsh.* (1880) I. xxi. 392 Trees, magnificent in foliage and limb, meet overtop.

Overtop (ō·vəɹtɒˑp), *v.* [OVER- 1, 3.]

1. *trans.* To rise over or above the top of; to surpass in height, surmount, tower above, top.

1593-4 J. DAVIES in *Sylvester's Wks.* (1880) II. 67 Lo here a Monument admir'd of all..O'r-topping Envie's clouds. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 128 The crabbed mountaines which overtopped it. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 558, I see a column of slow-rising smoke O'ertop the lofty wood. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 173 He .. showed his brazen forehead, overtopped by a wig worth fifty guineas, in the ante-chambers. 1884 CHILD *Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ball.* II. xxx. 279/1 Charles overtopping Hugo by fifteen inches.

2. *fig.* a. To rise above in power or authority; to be superior to; to override.

1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xi. (1634) 602 *marg.*, The time when the Pope began first to overtop the Emperour. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxviii, If Kings presume to overtopp the Law by which they raigne for the public good. 1859 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxiv. XI. 199 That intense antipathy against a despot who overtops and overrides the laws.

b. To rise above or go beyond in degree or quality; to excel, surpass.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xliii. (1887) 272 So the height of their argument ouertop not their power. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 297 None can overtop him in goodness. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 176 This prince much over-topping the other Scotch chieftains in power. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 276 In them the man somehow overtops the author.

† 3. To render top-heavy. *Obs.* [OVER- 3.]

1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 2 If the height of the Sail did not overtop the Ship.

Hence **Overto·pped** *ppl. a.*; **Overto·pping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 81 Who t'aduance, and who To trash for ouer-topping. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xliv. § 14. 360 The Saxons, whose ouer-topped Monarchy, and weake walles now wanted props to hold vp the weight. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 203 Look that ye love the Lord Jesus Christ with a superlative love, with an overtopping love. 1897 D. H. MADDEN *Diary Silence* 38 The overtopping hound is not necessarily a bawler, or even a babbler.

Overtopple (-tɒˑpˈl), *v.* [OVER- 6, 3.]

1. *trans.* To cause to topple over; to overthrow (something in unstable equilibrium).

1543 BECON *N. T. Gift* Wks. (1843) 335 This one text..is able to subvert, overtopple, and throw down all the building. 1864 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Denis Donne* III. 355 Joy o'ertoppled all his prudence.

2. *intr.* To topple over; to overhang as if on the point of toppling over.

1839 CLOUGH *Early Poems* ii. 3 And vanity o'ertoppling fell. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 70 Higher than lark can soar, or falcon fly..Lamalmon's pass, O'ertoppling.

Hence **Overto·ppling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1860 T. MARTIN *Horace* 218 Black Eurus, snap each rope and oar With the o'ertoppling surge! 1876 Miss YONGE *Womankind* xxviii. 242 The already overtoppling mass of froth of feminine silliness.

O·verto·rture, *v.* [OVER- 25, 27.] *trans.* To overcome with torture; to torture beyond endurance. Hence **O·verto·rtured** *ppl. a.*

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 133/2 This everburning chair Is for o'er-tortur'd souls to rest them in. 1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* xiii, O'ertortured by that ghastly ride, I felt the blackness come and go. 1896 BLACK *Briseis* xx, To gain some quiet for his overtortured spirit.

Overtow·er, *v.* [OVER- 1 (*b*).] *trans.* To tower over or above; to overtop.

1831 JANE PORTER *Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* I. 58 The high rock which overtowered our vessel. 1850 *Pique* (1875) 184 Money was the grand desideratum which enabled people to overtower their fellows.

So **Overtow·ering** *ppl. a.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xxx. (1840) 89 To abate their overtowering conceits of him. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* (1877) I. 71 The proud and overtowering heights of our lofty buildings. 1872 A. J. GORDON *In Christ* vi. (1888) 130 Under the shadow of some overtowering greatness.

Overtra·ce, *v.* Also 5 -trase. [OVER- 8, 10.] *trans.* a. To trace over; to cover or mark with tracery or tracings. b. To trace one's way over, pursue the track over.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 636 With topyes and trechoure Overtrasyd that tyde. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* X. Ffij b, Tarience none he makes, but bridges hie doth ouertrace. 1826 MILMAN *A. Boleyn* 108 The..walls Are all o'ertraced by dying hands.

Overtrade (-trēˑd), *v. Comm.* [OVER- 26, 23.] *intr.* and *refl.* To trade in excess of one's capital, beyond one's means of payment, or beyond the requirements of the market. b. *trans.* To do trade beyond (one's capital, stock, etc.).

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 427 A famous builder that overtraded his stock about £1000 per ann. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I. 36 For a young tradesman to over-trade himself, is like a young swimmer going out of his depth. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 299 Glasgow .. had overtraded, and was visited with diffusive failure. 1894 *Forum* (N. Y.) Nov. 384 There may be doubt whether particular firms have not been overtrading.

So **O·vertra·der,** one who trades too much; **O·vertra·ding** *vbl. sb.*, † a. a surpassing in trading, getting the balance of trade (*obs.*); b. trading in excess of one's capital or the needs of the market.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 60 Whereby the Kingdomes stocke of Treasure may be sure to be kept from being diminished, by any ouer-trading of the Forrainer. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. i. (1869) II. 15 This occasioned.. a general overtrading in all the ports of Great Britain. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 41 That these or any other measures..would wholly prevent unsafe speculation and over-trading. 1846 WORCESTER, *Overtrader*, ..one who trades too much. *Baker.*

Overtrail *v.*: see OVER- 9.

O·ver-trai·n (-trēˑn), *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* a. To train or cultivate the powers of (a person, etc.) too much, to injure by excessive training. b. To train (a creeping plant) too much or too high. Hence **O·ver-trai·ning** *vbl. sb.*

1872 H. W. BEECHER *Lect. Preaching* viii. 157 You may over-train a man, so that he is carried beyond his highest power. 1881 *Daily News* 2 June 5 It was very doubtful if Iroquois could 'stay', and he was besides 'overtrained'. 1883 J. V. STRATTON *Hops & Hop-pickers* 19 Several beautiful and delicate varieties [of the hop] are easily overtrained if sixteen, or in some localities fourteen, feet are exceeded. *Mod.* The decrease in weight suggests over-training.

Overtra·mple, *v.* [OVER- 1, 9.] *trans.* To trample over or upon, tread down; also *fig.* So **Overtra·mpled** *ppl. a.*, **Overtra·mpling** *vbl. sb.*

1589 COOPER *Admon.* 250 That the beastes of the fielde may ouer trample vs. 1593 NASHE *Christs T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 93 The irruptive ouer-trampling of the Romans. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 792 Under foote they ouertrample it, as if it had bin standing corn ready for harvest. 1744 A. HILL *Let.* 24 July, Wks. 1753 II. 305 Overtrampling all propriety. *a* 1845 HOOD *Monkey Martyr* i, He could not read Of niggers whipt, or over-trampled weavers.

† **O·ver-tra·vail,** *sb.* [OVER- 29.] Overwork.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) x. v. 377 Let not your horse..be to fehle for mysfare & ouertrauayle.

† **O·vertra·vail,** *v. Obs.* Also -eil(e, -eyl\e, -el(l. [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To work too much, oppress or harass with toil; to overwork.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 17 He..ouertrauells by ymagynacions his wittes. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* i. 11 He bifore putte to hem maystris of werkis, that thei shulden ouertraueylen hem with birthens. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* VII. (1565) 203 b, Ouertrauelling oure men wyth continuall toyle.

O·ver-tra·vel, *sb.* [OVER- 29.] Excessive travel, too much travelling.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxviii. 365 If the rest of my team had not been worn down by over-travel.

So **O·ver-tra·vel** *v.* [OVER- 23] *refl.* to travel or journey beyond one's power of endurance.

1654 in F. L. Hawks *Hist. N. Carolina* (1858) II. 19 The interpreter, with over-travelling himself, fell sick.

Overtrea·d, *v.* [OE. *ofertredan*: cf. MHG. *übertreten*, Du. *overtreden*: see OVER- 1, 9, 13.] *trans.* a. To tread over, trample under foot; *fig.* to crush, oppress, subdue. b. To step beyond.

a 1000 *Gloss. to Prudentius* 9 a (Bosw.), Se ġeleafa ofertret ðæt deofolgyld. *c* 1200 ORMIN 12493 Þærþurrh þe Laferrd oferrcomm & oferrtradd te deofell. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 168 Traiane his Sonne rode an hors vndauntdriȝ, that ouer-trade a weddowes Sone in the strete. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 49 When wrong triumphes and right is overtrodde. *c* 1620 *How Good* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 99 Yet must we not this circle overtread.

Hence **O·vertread** *sb.*, **O·vertrea·ding** *vbl. sb.*, the act or action of treading over; *overtread(ing) plough*, the foot-plough used in primitive husbandry: **Overtro·dden** *ppl. a.*, trodden down.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. Wks. 1724 II. 625 The footsteps of my over-trodden virtue lie still as bitter accusations unto me. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* III. 748 The land before his time having been tilled only with a mattock and overtread plough. 1893 A. C. FRYER *Llantwit Major* 26 To cultivate their ground with the mattock and overtreading plough.

† **Overtrea·t,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 11.] *trans.* To prevail upon by entreaty; = OVER-INTREAT.

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 563 Why lettes he not my wordes sinke in his eares So harde to overtreate? 1593 *Printer's Postscr.* in *Harvey's Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 341, I was finally entreated, or rather ouertreated, to giue them also their welcome in Print.

Over-treatment: see OVER- 29 b.

Overtri·m, o·ver-tri·m, *v.* [OVER- 6, 27.]

† 1. *trans.* To overbalance (a boat). *Obs.*

1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXXIX. lxxxii, But on another bark while they take hold, They now full fraught, and fearing overtrimming, With cruell sword..Cut of their hands.

2. To trim (a dress, etc.) too much, or with excess of trimming. Hence **O·ver-tri·mmed** *ppl. a.*, **O·ver-tri·mming** *vbl. sb.*

1893 GEORGIANA HILL *Hist. Eng. Dress* II. 229 A tendency to over-trim. 1895 *Daily News* 2 Aug. 6/6 Over-trimmed bodices with absolutely plain skirts. 1897 *Ibid.* 17 Apr. 6/6 The over-trimming..of the early Victorian era.

† **Overtri·p,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 5, 10.] *trans.* To trip or skip over; to pass lightly over.

a 1583 GRINDAL *Fruitf. Dial.* Wks. (1843) 49 As touching St. Augustine, he not only overtrippeth it, as no wonder, but by plain and express words testifieth that there is no marvel in it. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 7 In such a night Did Thisbie fearefully ore-trip the dewe.

O·ver-trou·ble (-trʌˑbˈl), *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To tronble excessively. So **O·ver-trou·bled** *ppl. a.*, excessively troubled.

1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* XXXVIII. *heading.* Howe fondly his friendes ouertrouble him, by questioninge with him touching his loue. 1646 BP. HALL *Balm Gil.* 172 Why art thou over-troubled to see the great Physitian of the world take this course with sinfull mankind?

O·vertrow·, *sb.* [See next.]

† 1. Over-trust, over-confidence. (*O.E.*)

a 941 *Laws Æthelstan* VI. c. 8. § 7 (Schmid) Menn ne reccean, hu heora yrfe fare, for þam oftertruan on þam friðe.

† 2. Distrust, suspicion. (*M.E.*)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1402 He ne durst openly for ouertrowe of gile.

3. (See quot.) *nonce-use.* [OVER- 29.]

1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 63 What I would willingly call overtrow or believing overmuch, not superstition.

† **O·vertrow·,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [OVER- ? 4, 27.]

1. *trans.* To mistrust, distrust.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Leofe broðre ne ouertrowiȝe cristes milce..al swa monimon seið and weneð, Hu mei ic efre ibete.

2. *intr.* To trust overmuch, be too confident.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 169 Thow arte a fole dotdrat [=dottard] and ouer-trowes.

Hence † **O·vertrow·ing** *vbl. sb.*, over-confidence; *ppl. a.*, over-confident; † **O·vertrow·ship,** † **O·vertrow·th,** over-confidence.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 187 Who-so suche losengeris belewyth othyr trowyth, they shal falle in Pride and ouertrouth. *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* lix. 142 Euery wysman vnderstond hym by Roboam, Salomones sone, how mych harme falleth of pryde & ouertrowshype. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. v. (1869), Serteyn,.. the disturblaunce cometh of thin ouertrowinge [*oultrecuidance*].

† **Overtrow·,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [app. an erroneous expansion of ORTROW *v.*, due to the frequent reduction of original *over-* to *o'er-, ore-, or-.*] *trans.* (with obj. cl.). To suspect; to believe, suppose.

c 1305 *St. Kenelm* 292 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 55 Þe contrai men ..þat vnder-ȝete þat cas Ouertrowede [*c* 1290 *Laud MS.* ortreweden] wel whar hit lay. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xxii. 32 Thei ouertroweden [1388 suposiden, *Vulg* suspicati sunt] that he hadde ben kyng of Irael.

Hence † **Overtrow·able** *a.*, to be suspected, suspect; † **Overtrow·ing** *ppl. a.*, suspecting.

[1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XXV. 9 Nyne vnuertrowable thingus [*Vulg.* novem insuspicabilia] of the herte I magnefiede.] 1388 — 1 *Cor.* iv. 4, Y am no thing ouer trowynge to my silf [*Vulg.* nihil..mihi conscius sum].

Over-true, -truthful, etc.: see OVER-.

O·vertru·mp (-trʌˑmp), *v.* [OVER- 22.] *trans* To trump with a higher card than that with which an opponent has already trumped; also *absol.* and *fig.* Hence **Overtru·mping** *vbl. sb.*

1746 HOYLE *Whist* (ed. 6) 27 Do not over-trump him. 1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1879) 109 If you refuse to overtrump ..your partner should conclude either that [etc.]. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Feb. 5/3 There is a widespread opinion that he has over-trumped the Protectionists.

O·vertru·st, *sb.* [OVER- 29.] Excessive trust; over-confidence, presumption.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 332 Þeos two unðeawes, untrust and ouertrust, beoð þes deoffes tristren. *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* vii. 22 We haue for vs..ayeyn har boldenesse and ouer-truste, mekenesse and maner. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Death Dk. Wellington* vii. 20 But wink no more in slothful overtrust.

O·vertru·st, *v.* [OVER- 27.]

1. *intr.* To trust or confide too much; to be over-confident.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 332 Dred wiðuten hope makeð mon untrusten: and hope wiðute dred makeð ouertrusten. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 40 Unbridled with prosperitie and ouertrusting to themselues. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1183 Thus it shall befall Him who to worth in Women overtrusting Lets her Will rule.

2. *trans.* To trust (a person or thing) too much.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Conse.* III. ix. (1650) 249 Some there are that doe so over-trust their leaders eyes, that they care not to see with their own.

† **O·ver-tru·sty,** *a. Obs.* [OVER- 28.] Over-confident, presumptuous.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 334 Alre uormest he cleopeð þe ouertrusti, unbileued.

† **O·vertruth.** *Obs. rare.* [OVER- 24.] A statement in excess of the truth.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. vi. § 23 Who know how great over-truths men usually write to one another in letters.

Overtu·mble, *v.* [Over- 6, 5.]

†**1.** *intr.* To tumble or fall over; to capsize. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvi. 643 In sum bargis sa feill can ga, For thair fais thame chasit swa, That thai ourtummyllit, and the men..all drownit then. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 33 The ocean in mountains .. overtumbling tumbling over rocks, Casts various rain-bows.

2. *trans.* To cause to fall over; to upset, overthrow. Now only *poetic.*

1600 Abp. Abbot *Exp. Jonah* 404 Yet the breath of one mortall man..doth overtumble all. 1639 Drumm. of Hawth. *Speech* Wks. (1711) 218 The whole frame built on it is ready to be over-tumbled. 1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 4536 That..I, with my bent steel, may o'ertumble town!

†**3.** *trans.* To tumble or fall over (something).

c 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 225 (1810) 238 Ock, Which, for more haste, o'ertumbleth many a rock.

†**Overtu·rqueased,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [Over- 8.] = 'Over-turqnoised', covered with turquoises.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 27 But now our Roses are turned to Flore de lices,..our City-Dames, to an indenuminable Quæmalry of overturcas'd things.

Overture (ōu·vəɹtiuɹ), *sb.* Also 5–8 ouverture. [a. OF. *overture*, mod.F. *ouverture* opening, *l ouvert* open, Overt.]

†**1.** An opening, aperture, orifice, hole. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 218 Vche a hemme, At honde, at sydez, at ouerture. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 239 Thay men wyche..haue throgh al the body the ouertures large, that clerkys callyth Pores. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 56 b, Diuers ouertures and holes were made vnder the foundacion by the pyoners. 1611 Cotgr., *Escoutilles*,.. th' ouertures, or trap doores, whereat things are let downe into the hold. 1714–21 Pope *Let. to Dk. Buckhm.* Wks. 1737 VI. 27 The Kitchin [at Stanton Harcourt]..being one vast Vault to the Top of the House; where one overture serves to let out the smoak and let in the light. 1727 Swift *Country Post* Wks. 1755 III. i. 176 To possess themselves of the two overtures of the said fort. 1749 Mrs. R. Goadby *Carew* (1750) 105 The false Belly, in which the Female [Opossum] carries her Young..In the hinder Part of it is an Overture big enough for a small Hand to pass.

fig. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 49 [This] will make an overture and way unto the minde of a yoong ladde. 1643 Milton *Soveraigne Salve* 31 Deluges of sinne breake in at this so great an overture of the faith.

†**b.** An open or exposed place. *Obs. rare*—1.

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* July 28 The wastefull hylls vnto his threate Is a playne ouerture [*gloss* an open place].

c. *Her.* The state of being expanded: said of the wings of a bird so represented: see Overt *a.* 1 b.

†**2.** The opening up or revelation of a matter; a disclosure, discovery, declaration. *Obs.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 34 The kyng had knowledge of the chief Capitaynes of this tumulte by the ouerture of hys espyes. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. vii. 89 It was he That made the ouerture of thy Treasons to vs. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 4 Upon the prime overture of his message at the French Court, he found so ready and fluent an inclination in king Lewes.

3. An opening of negotiations with another person or party with a view to some proceeding or settlement; a formal proposal, proposition, or offer; e. g. *an overture of marriage, overtures of peace.*

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 425/1 [He] made hem yerinne diverse faire overtures and offris. 1453 *Paston Lett.* I. 261 In case ye make not to me ouverture of justice upon the seyd caas. 1501 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 154 The whiche overture..[was] for the renovelling of the said amitie. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* IV. iii. 46 *Cap. E.* I heare there is an ouerture of peace. *Capt. G.* Nay, I assure you a peace concluded. 1655 Digges *Compl. Ambass.* 101 Any time these five years there have been overtures of marriage made unto him. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* XI. iii, She was not one of those backward and delicate ladies, who can die rather than make the first overture. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 648/1 They had had overtures from several persons to purchase..the trust property.

4. a. In the Scottish Parliament or Convention of the Estates: A motion introduced to be made an Act. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* 193 It wes thocht gude and expedient be hir Hienis that ane Generall Conventioun suld be appointit the xv day of December instant,..and be the avyise of the hale, ane ressonable overture maid and ordoure takin for..quieting of the hale cuntre. 1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* V. 625 Agreed by the whole estates that when an overture is proposed, every estate have 24 hours to advise the same before he be urged to answer thereto. 1707 *Vulpone; or Remarks Proc. Scot. Union* 2 In the first Session of this present Parliament in 1703..the Earl of Marchmont]..gave in an Overture (as they call it) by way of Act, for Settling the Succession upon the foot of Limitations.

b. In the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and in the supreme court of other Presbyterian churches: A formal motion proposing or calling for legislation.

In current use, an overture is a proposal to make a new general law for the Church or to repeal an old one; to declare the law; to enjoin the observance of former enactments; or generally to take any measure falling within the legislative or executive functions of the Assembly. Such a proposal must first be made in an inferior court (presbytery or synod), and, if there adopted, is transmitted by that court as its overture to the supreme court. If adopted by the supreme court as an overture, it is submitted to the various presbyteries for approval by them or a majority of them before it can be passed as an act.

1576 *Reeds. of 33rd Gen. Assembly* in *Bk. of Univ. Kirk of Scotl.* (1830) 155 Brethren appointed to make ane overture of the policie and jurisdiction of the Kirk. 1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog* ix. (1848) 143 Mr. Living-stone proponed an overture. 1723 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 52 Some very good overtures, if put in practice, against Popery, were passed, and Synod-books were taken in. 1737 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. ii. iii. 358 Matters of great weight that bind the whole Church [of Scotland] are first brought in by way of overtures, and then debated in the house. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I. v. 273. 1871 H. Moncrieff *Pract. F. C. Scot.* (1877) 65 It is competent for any Presbytery to transmit what is called an Overture, either to the Provincial Synod or to the General Assembly, with the view of inducing the Superior Court to adopt any measure within its legislative or executive functions.

†**5.** An 'opening' for proceeding to action. *Obs.*

1610 Donne *Pseudo-martyr* 128 To vnderstand..where any ouerture is giuen for the Popes aduantage. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* II. 10 They..escaped out of prison, being all prisoners of great moment, whose inlargement gaue apparant ouerture to ensuing rebellion. 1679–1714 Burnet *Hist. Ref.*, He was casting about for new overtures how to compass what he so earnestly desired. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 65 If I had seen the least glimpse of an overture of succeeding with the invincible Clara.

†**6.** An opening, beginning, commencement; *esp.* a formal opening of proceedings; a first indication or hint *of* something. *Obs.*

1595 Daniel *Civ. Wars* II. xxxiv, If the least imagin'd overture But of conceiv'd revolt men once espie. 1612 Davies *Why Ireland* etc. (1747) 78 Let us therefore take a briefe view of the seueral impediments which arose in euery Kings time since the ouerture of the Conquest. 1656 Finett *For. Ambass.* 154 The next day being that of the overture of parliament. 1658 Jer. Taylor *Let.* in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 5 If ever you have noted or heard of any overtures of unkindnesse betweene them. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., The overture of the jubilee, is a general procession, etc.

7. *Mus.* An orchestral piece, of varying form and dimensions, forming the opening or introduction to an opera, oratorio, or other extended composition; often containing or made up of themes from the body of the work, or otherwise indicating the character of it.

Also applied to a similar piece intended for independent performance; and, rarely, to the introductory piece of a series for a single instrument, as a harpsichord.

1667 Davenant & Dryden *Tempest* I. i, While the overture is playing, the curtain rises. 1706 Phillips, *Overture*, ..also a Flourish of Musick, before the Scenes are open'd in a Play-house, especially before the beginning of an Opera. 1729 Gay (*title*) The Beggar's Opera..The third edition: With the Ouverture in Score, the Songs, and the Basses. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 149 The overture, which is in the favourite overture key, D major, is bold and dashing. 1880 H. J. Lincoln in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 618 *Overture*.., *i. e.* Opening. This term was originally applied to the instrumental prelude to an opera, its first important development being due to Lulli, as exemplified in his .. French operas and ballets, dating from 1672 to 1686.

b. *fig.* (Cf. *prelude.*)

1802 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ld. Belgrave* Wks. 1812 IV. 523 Soon as the Winds begin to sing, Or rather play their overture to thunder. 1847 W. Irving in *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 18 Unless you come up soon, you will miss the overture of the season—the first sweet notes of the year.

c. The opening or introductory part of a poem.

1870 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 269 The..verses headed 'Tears in Solitude'—exquisite as is the overture, faultless in tone and colour, and worthy of a better sequel. 1881 Saintsbury *Dryden* 98 Dryden's overtures are very generally among the happiest parts of his poems.

¶**8.** Erroneous obsolete use, app. due to association with *over*: Overturning, overthrow.

1591 Greene *Disc. Coosnage* Pref. (1592) 3 No man knoweth..better which waie to raise a gainefull commodity, and howe the abuses and ouertnre of prices might bee redressed. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 27 Consider, howe his threats were after verified in Ierusalems ouerture. 1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos., Ouerture*, an onerturning, a sndden change. 1633 Prynne *Histriomastix* 2 The very fatall plagues, and ouertures of those States and Kingdomes where they are once tollerated.

O·verture, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To bring or put forward as an overture or proposal; to offer, propose.

1637–50 (see Overtured below). *a* 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 486 He shall not only want one of the greatest arguments and motives to persuade men and women unto ways that are excellent, but also overture such a thing which would be a snare and temptation to fight low. 1880 Sid. Smith in *Daily News* 7 Apr. 3/3 A prominent Tory overtured to a leading Liberal that the party of the latter need not further trouble themselves with precautions against Tory opposition.

2. In the supreme court of a Presbyterian Church: To bring forward as an overture; to introduce as a motion.

1671 *True Nonconf.* 100 It had become you rather, who would be accounted a kindly child of the Church of Scotland, to have overtured a way how the Church Patrimony..may be recovered from the Harpyes who devoure it. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 36 The sub-committee overtured the form of an act anent it. 1726 *Ibid.* III. 241 We overtured that either the act might be repealed or execute. 1898 in *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Mar. 4/3 It is therefore hereby humbly overtured to the Very Reverend the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of England..to take the premises into consideration.

b. To present or transmit an overture to (a church court); to approach with an overture.

1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I. v. 273 A motion is made in a presbytery 'to overture' the General Assembly. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 June 2/1 The Free Presbytery of Skye 'overtured' the General Assembly to take into its serious consideration 'the views of man's origin propounded by Professor Drummond in his work on the "Ascent of Man".'

3. To introduce with, or as with, a musical overture or prelude; to prelude.

1870 J. Hamilton *Moses* vii. 122 Needing no thunder nor trumpet to overture His discourse and astonish His audience.

Hence **O·vertured** *ppl. a.*, proposed.

1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 83 A little more or less nor the overtured summes, according to the abilitie and extent of the rents in the place.

Overturn (ōuvəɹtəɹn), *sb.* [Over- 6, 24, 10.]

1. The act of overturning or fact of being overturned; an upsetting; a revolution.

c 1592 Bacon *Conf. Pleasure* (1879) 25 Her intentine witt in contriuing plotts and ouertournes. 1658 Cleveland *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 392 A Marius..fitter to remove things, to overturn overturns, than for Peace. 1783 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 19 Nov., He was still rather lame from a dreadful overturn in a carriage. 1823 Scott *Fam. Lett.* 11 Feb., How we have escaped overturn is to me wonderful. 1868 L. Edwards *Raleigh* I. xxvii. 631 The death of young Ralegh drew after it the overturn of the expedition.

2. *Geol.* = Overfold.

1877 Le Conte *Elem. Geol.* I. 147, [In] foldings the strata are pushed over by and the perpendicular, .. we have what is called an *overturn dip.*

3. The burden or refrain of a song. *Sc.*

1825 Jamieson, *Overturn of a song*, that part of it which is rejected, or sung in chorus. 1827 Motherwell *Wee Wee Man* viii. And aye the owreturn o' their tune Was—Our wee wee man has been lang awa'!

4. The act of turning over in the course of trade, circulation of books, etc.; turn-over.

1882 Alexander *His Folk* 99 (E. D. D.) Lyin' i' the bank wi' nae owreturn. 1901 *Academy* 7 Dec. 553/2 The libraries, where fiction is always 70 to 80 per cent. of the total overturn, run up to a circulation of 400,000 volumes of fiction a month in American cities.

5. A turn-over, as of voters or votes from one side to the other.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 May 5/2 A reduction of the Liberal majority by over a thousand..It is certainly a tremendous overturn which has been effected.

Overturn (ōuvəɹtəɹn), *v.* [Over- 6, 24, 10.]

†**1.** *intr.* Of a wheel, and *fig.* of time: To turn round, revolve. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 356 Heo beod her hweolinde ase hweoles þet ouerturned sone, and ne lested none hwile. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1102 Pay fest & þay fende of, & fylter togeder Til two ger ouer-torned. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 145 Suche a day þe zere ouertorned [*anno revoluto*] þey bope deide. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3186 Hym thowht he satte .. vpon A whele .. The whele over-tornyd ther wyth Alle. And euerycche by A lymme hym caught. 1649 T. Ford *Lusus Fort.* 83 Neither Power nor Riches can scotch the over-turning wheel of fortune.

2. *trans.* To turn (anything) over upon its side or face, esp. to throw over with violence; to upset, overset, overthrow; to cause to fall over or down.

13.. *Life Jesu* 857 þe Muteres Moneye he schedde al, and þe bordes ouer turnde. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 151 I shal ouertourne þis temple and adown throwe, And in thre dayes after edifye it newe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4775 Mynours .. Ouertyrnet the toures & the tore walles. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 138 b, Man hath .. subuerted or ouerturned his cittees. 1555 Eden *Decades* 7 They ouerturned their Canoa with a great violence. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xxvi. 198 Vpon the coast of Chille .. there was so terrible an Earthquake, as it ouerturned whole mountains. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2240/4 A Hackney Coach .. overturned in Fleetstreet. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 207 The whale sometimes overturns the boat with a blow of its tail. 1850 Prescott *Peru* II. 149 Men and horses were overturned in the fury of the assault.

†**b.** To turn over (a lying stone, a leaf of a book, etc.) without throwing down. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Assump. Virg.* 765 (B.M. MS.) Thei onerturned þat ilke stone, Bodi þei founde þer none. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 67 [He] overtorneth many a bok, And thurgh the craft of Artemage Of wex he forgeth an ymage.

c. *intr.* To turn over, capsize, upset; to fall.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xviii. 209 For conetyse of þat croys clerkes of holy churche Schullen ouerturne as templers duden. 1659 Leak *Waterwks.* 20 The Water..shall fill the said Vessel and make it to overturn. *Ibid.*, Every minute of an hour the said Vessel may overturn. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Over-setting*,..the movement of a ship when she over-turns. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. x. 98 The sledge is portable, and adapted..to overturn with impunity.

3. *trans.* To overthrow, subvert, destroy, overwhelm, bring to ruin (a person, institution, principle, etc.).

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. pr. ii. 23 (Camb. MS.) The dedes of fortune þat with a vnwarstroke ouertorneth realmes of grete noblye. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* VIII. xviii. (1558) 12 b, His power short was ouerturned blinc. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 43 b, Assone as Kyng Henry had subdued and ouerturned his adversaries. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 82 If we..can make a Head To push against the Kingdome; with his helpe, We shall o're-turne it topsie-turuy downe. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 463 But pain is perfet miserie..and excessive, overturnes All patience. 1757 Burke *Subl. & B.* (ed. 2) Pref., This can never overturn the theory itself. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiv. 112 Without overturning all existing institutions. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 1678, I schemed and wrought Until I overturn'd him.

†**4.** To 'upset', disorder (stomach, brain, etc.).

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 5 So drunke I am, that my wit faileth And al mi brain is overtorned. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. xxviii. 355 It will not ouertturne nor torment the stomacke.

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 232 It bringeth headach, and ouerturneth the stomacke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 174 Yet there is a wine of Myrtles..which wil neuer ouerturn the brain or make one drunk. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ix, A person whose intellectuals were overturned.

†**5.** To turn in the opposite direction. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 83 In som hulles of Ynde beeþ men þat haueþ soles of hir feet ouertorned [*Higd.* adversas plantas habentes]. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. c. (1495) 846 Some bulles..haurynge theyr heere ouertornyd: and growyth towardes theyr eyen.

†**6.** To turn over from one thing or side to another; to turn away; to pervert.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* iv. 1 Ouerturne thou not thin eyen fro the pore [1388 turne not ouere; *Vulg.* transvertas]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 384 [Love] which many an herte hath overtake, And ovyrturnyd as the blynde Fro reson in to lawe of kynde. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 75, I know..many worthie lentlemen of England, whom all the Siren songes of Italie..nor no inchantment of vanitie [could] ouerturne them, from the feare of God, and loue of honestie. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvi. (1617) 283 Seeing that man is so ouerturned, whereof can he brag.

Hence **Overtu·rned** *ppl. a.*, **Overtu·rning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Overtu·rnable** *a.*, capable of being overturned.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. ix. (Skeat) I. 83 Sothlie none age, none ouertournyng tyme, but hitherto had no tyme ne power, to chaunge the weddyng, ne that knotte to vnbinde. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIX. 164 Þe ouerturnyng of þe temple bytokned þe resureccion. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 356 The overturning of all human society. 1649 [see sense 1]. 1757 T. BIRCH *Hist. Royal Soc.* IV. 323 A commodious land-carriage..far more secure than any coach, not being overturnable by any hight, on which the wheels can possibly move. *a* 1758 EDWARDS *Hist. Redempt.* I. vi. (1774) 141 There were three great general overturnings of the world before Christ came. 1809 PINKNEY *France* 38, I fell in with an overturned Chaise.

Overtu·rner. [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which overturns.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Reboluedor*, an ouerturner. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 97 Vnderminers of government,..overturners of Christendome. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) VI. ii. 54 By..which these Overturners of all above them have done such mighty Execution. 1820 *Examiner* No. 619. 110/2 The only sure and final overturner of abuses. 1898 BODLEY *France* II. 274 The Overturners of the Monarchy.

Overturret to **-tutored**: see OVER-.

Overtwart, -twert: see OVERTHWART.

Overtwine (-twəi·n), *v.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To twine over or round about, wreathe.

1819 SHELLEY *Let. to Peacock* 23 Mar. in Dowden *Life* II. 262 Masses of the fallen ruin overtwined with the broad leaves of the creeping weeds. 1821 — *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 272 Like swords of azure fire, or golden spears With tyrant-quelling myrtle overtwined.

Overtwist, *v.*: see OVER- 9

Overtype (ō·vəɹtəip), *a. Electr.* [OVER- 1.] Said of a bi-polar dynamo in which the armature is situated above the yoke of the field-magnets.

1892 S. P. THOMPSON *Dynamo-Electric Mach.* 487 The latest and best construction of 2-pole machine is.. of the 'over' type with the armature and shaft at the summit of the field-magnet. 1894 BOTTONE *Elect. Instr.* 206 Overtype drum armature dynamo.

Overtyrve, variant of OVERTERVE *v. Obs.*

Over-uberous, etc.: see OVER- 28.

Over-use (ō·vəɹ(yū·s), *sb.* [OVER- 29 b.] Excessive use, too frequent use.

1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxii. (ed. 2) 509 The oyster beds are becoming impoverished, partly by over-use. 1880 *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 488 Invective may be a sharp weapon: but over-use blunts its edge.

Over-use (ō·vəɹ(yū·z), *v.* [OVER- 27.] *trans.* To use too much; to injure by excessive use.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 21 When ever we overuse any lower good we abuse it. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) p. xxiii, Without the use of so many books that he can afford not to over-use and mis-use one. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 824 'Singer's nodules' often seen in singers and actors who have over-used their vocal organs.

O·ver-u·sual, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too usual, too customary. So **O·ver-u·sually** *adv.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xix. § 1. 69 In Annotacions and Commentaries..it is ouer vsual to blaunch the obscure places, and discoarse vpon the playne. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xxxvii. (1713) 396 A Softness over-usually accompanied with a Falsness and Perfidiousness to all Truth and Vertue.

Over-vail, -vaill, -vale, obs. ff. OVER-VEIL *v.*

†**Over-vai·n,** *a. Obs.* [OVER- 25.] Superfluously vain or worthless (rendering L. *supervacuus*). So †**Over-vai·nly** *adv.*, superfluously, utterly in vain, without cause (rendering L. *supervacue*).

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xi. 16 Summe errende herieden doumbe edderes, and ouer veyne bestes [1388 superflu, *Vulg.* bestias supervacuas]. — *Ps.* xxiv. [xxv.] 4 Confoundid be alle doende wickid thingus ouer veynly [1388 superfluli, *Vulg.* iniqua agentes supervacue]. *Ibid.* xxxiv. [xxxv.] 7 Ouer veynly [*Vulg.* supervacue] thei acuseden my soule.

O·vervalua·tion. [OVER- 29 b.] The action of overvaluing.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 419 To imbase our coynes as they do theirs, and to imitate ouervaluation of gold and siluer as they do. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 113 When ..the Peoples fondnesse and Overvaluation of them produc'd a Neglect of the Study of the Bible. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lvii. VII. 188 That foolish overvaluation of favourable chances so ruinous even to first-rate powers.

Over-value (ō·vəɹvæ·liu), *sb.* [OVER- 19, 29 d.]

†**1.** Excess or surplus of value. *Obs.*

c 1592 BACON *Conf. Pleasure* (1870) 18 The ouervalue, besides a reasonable fine, lefte for the releef [of tenants] and rewarde of seruantes.

2. A value or estimate greater than the worth of a thing; more than the value.

1611 COTGR., *Survaleur*, ouer-value. 1623 DONNE *Serm.* xviii. 175 He doth not pamper them with an overvalue of them, he lets them know their Worst as well as their Best. 1754 FIELDING *Jonathan Wild* I. v, I am not insensible of my obligations to you..for the over-value you have set on my small abilities. 1884 *Law Rep.* 26 Ch. Div. 119 [They] induced the directors..to join in the purchase of the Park Company's property at an overvalue. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 97 You'll get over-value for this bit o' paper some day.

Overvalue (ō·vəɹvæ·liu), *v.* [OVER- 26, 22 b.]

1. *trans.* To value (a thing) above its true worth; to value too highly, overestimate.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxii. § 7 By thus ouervaluing their Sermons, they make the price and estimation of Scripture..to fall. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. x. 44 If he resolve not, he overvalues little things, which is Pusillanimity. 1876 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* vi. 230 Aristotle never overvalues the advantages of riches.

b. To put too high a money valuation upon.

1641 T. LECHFORD *Note-Bk.* (1885) 432 John Seberry against Walter Merry for £15 wch he over-valued the house he bought of him. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 15 The long Lease is much over-valued. 1847 C. G. ADDISON *Contracts* II. iv. § 2 (1883) 676 If the policy be enormously overvalued, that will be evidence of fraud. 1885 *Law Times* 7 Feb. 269/1 There was a strong reason why Mr. Thomas should over-value rather than under-value the goods.

†**2.** Of a thing: To surpass in value. *Obs.*

1608 DOD & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov.* xi-xii. 190 A little gold ouervalueth much lende or yron. *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 107 A single remembrance over-values it. *a* 1701 SEDLEY *Tyrant of Crete* I. i, Such a jewel would overvalue all the rest. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 105 She gave me a look that overvalued the ransom of a monarch.

Hence **O·verva·lued** *ppl. a.*; **O·verva·luing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* IV. xi. § 8. 425 The partiall overvaluing of their manhood by their owne Historians. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 123 [He] On his own Deeds sets over-valuing Rates. 1805 M. A. SHEE *Rhymes Art* (1806) 107 To crown th' o'ervalued skill of foreign skies. 1885 *Athenæum* 30 May 690/3 Cases where an overvalued coinage has passed current for a long period of years because of the careful limitation of the quantities issued.

Over-variety: see OVER- 29 c.

Overvault (ō·vəɹvǭ·lt), *v.*[1] Also 7 *Sc.* -voit. [OVER- 1.] *trans.* To vault or arch over. Hence **Overvau·lted, Overvau·lting** *ppl. adjs.*

a 1610 SIR J. SEMPILL in *Sempill Ballates* (1872) 242 His deere and Loving sweit Ouervoited with the vailles of balme-rebaiting trees. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IX. xxvii, Polycarp of old..By the glories of the burning stake O'ervaulted. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. of Art* 54 That over-vaulted grateful gloom, Thro' which the livelong day my soul did pass. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 547 The snows and over-vaulting clouds which crown its mountains shine all day.

Overvault (ō·vəɹvǭ·lt), *v.*[2] [OVER- 5.] *trans.* To vault or spring over. Also *fig.* Hence **Over-vau·lting** *ppl. a.*

1879 BAIN *Educ. as Science* viii. 270 An over-vaulting and premature attack on the citadel. 1886 *Homilet. Rev.* Aug. 119 All this comes of the endeavor to overvault deliberation.

Over-vehement: see OVER- 28.

Over-veil (ō·vəɹvē·l), *v.* Also 6 -vayl, 7 -vail, -vale. [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To veil over; to cover, shroud, or obscure with or as with a veil. (Chiefly *poet.*)

1591 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 2 Night is fled, Whose pitchy Mantle ouer-vayl'd the Earth. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 9 That natures obscenities be decently couered and ouervailed with her mothers mouldes. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Ps.* CIV. vi, Thou mak'st the Night to over-vail the Day. *a* 1849 MAGAN *Poems* (1850) 354 The thin wan moon, half over-veiled By clouds.

Over-venturesome, -vexed: see OVER-.

Over-vert, the trees in a forest (as opposed to the undergrowth): see VERT *sb.*[1]

†**Overview',** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 7, 16.]

1. *trans.* To view from a superior position, look down upon, survey. Also, of a place: To afford a view over, overlook.

1564 J. RASTELL *Confut. Jewell's Serm.* 20 Euery contrie, Which the glorious light of the Ghospell hath now ouernewed. *c* 1600 *Timon* I. iv, A man of greate accompt, that hath oreveiu'd Soe many countreyes. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Sp. Gypsy* III. (1653) F ij, It [the Window] over-views a spacious Garden. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxiv, A lame man placed upon some high Tower can overview with his eyes more ground than [etc.].

2. To look (a thing) over or all through; to examine, inspect, peruse.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* I ij, How they are faine to writhe their wittes in and out..in oueruewyng it againe. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 252 Commodus had ouerviewed and ransackt their store. 1632 SIR S. D'EWES *Autobiog.* (1845) II. 71, I spent the remainder of this month in overviewing and sorting them [coins].

Hence †**Overview·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1590 Q. ELIZ. in Tolstuy 1*st* 40 *Yrs. Interc. Eng. & Russ.* (1875) 364 We refferre the effect of all thos causes generall to your h[ighnes]s delyberat overvewing againe.

†**O·verview,** *sb. Obs.* [f. prec.] Survey, inspection; supervision; overlooking.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 175 Too bitter is thy iest. Are wee betrayed thus to thy ouer-view? 1644 LAUD *Wks.* (1854) IV. 242 The business of leaving the care of these books and the overview of them to my chaplains.

Overvigorous, -vilify: see OVER-.

O·ver-vi·olent, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Excessively violent, too violent. So **O·ver-vi·olently** *adv.*, too violently.

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* IV, The motion was so over-violent. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 527 To draw all matters over-violently to nine owne computation. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 557 So over violent, or over civil, That every man with him was God or Devil. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* XXX, We are called to act..neither lukewarmly nor over-violently.

†**Overvi·sor.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [A partial rendering of L. *supervisor.*] A supervisor.

1653 LD. VAUX tr. *Godeau's St. Paul* A iij b, Great Saint Augustine..who desires severe judges as over-visours of his learned works.

Overvista to **Overvitrified**: see OVER-.

†**Overvoi·d,** *a. Obs.* [OVER- 25.] Vain, superfluous (rendering L. *supervacuus*). So †**Overvoi·dness,** vanity (rendering L. *supervacuitas*).

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xiv. 14 The oueruoidenesse [*Vulg.* supervacuitas] forsothe of men these thingis fond in to the roundnesse of erthis. *Ibid.* xv. 9 For thingus ouervoide [1388 superflu, *Vulg.* res supervacuas] he maketh.

†**Overvo·lve,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 6 ouer-, oure-, our-. [? f. OVER- + L. *volvĕre* to roll, turn: cf. L. *supervolvĕre.*] ? To turn over or aside. (But the reading is doubtful: the original may have been 'Onrevolvit (i. e. not turned over) this volume lay ane space.')

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 154 For byssines, quhilk occurrit on cace, Ourvoluit [*v. rr.* oure-, ouer-] I this volume, lay ane space: And, thocht I wery was, ne lyst nocht tyre.

†**O·vervo·te,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 22.] *trans.* To defeat by a majority of votes; = OUTVOTE.

1641 *Exam. Answ. Reas. Ho. Comm. Votes Bps. Parl.* 65 How easily Bishops may bee over-voted in Parliament. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Nov., Four all along did act for the Papists, and three only for the Protestants, by which they were overvoted. 1668. in Somers *Tracts* I. 324 Let us suppose now, that all this should be over-voted (for I am sure it can never be answered).

†**Overwa·de,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *oferwadan*: see OVER- 10, and cf. OHG. *uberwalen* (Notker).] *trans.* To wade across.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. iv. § 6 Da gebeotode Cirus..þæt hie mehte wifmon be hiere cneowe oferwadan, þær heo ær wæs nigon mila brad. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xlvii. 5 Deep waters of the streme of reyn wexiden grete, whiche may not be ouer wad [*Vulg.* transvadari]. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 37 He suld mak that ryver sa lytill that a wyf..suld nocht wete hir kneis till ourwade it.

†**Overwai·t,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OVER- 1 (*c*).] *trans.* To watch over, supervise.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. v. 449 Aboue manye to gidere of these..hiȝer lordis..be oon other to ouer waite hem.

†**Overwa·ke,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *oferwacian*, f. *ofer-* OVER- 1 (*c*) + *wacian* to wake: cf. mod. Ger. *überwachen.* See also OVER- 22, 23.]

1. *trans.* To keep watch over. (*O. E.*)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (1885) I. 66 Iulianus wycode wiþ þa ea eufraten and him oferwacedon syfanfealde weardas [*text* weardes].

2. a. *trans.* To remain awake longer than (another). **b.** *refl.* To keep oneself awake too long.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 17 Thus watching thee, he ouerwaketh himselfe. 1609 DEKKER *Raven's Alm.* Div, If I ouerwake him then he puls me by the haire of the head, and saith I watch to cut his throat when he is asleepe.

Overwa·lk, *v.* [OVER- 9, 10, 23.]

1. *trans.* To walk over, traverse by walking.

1533 MORE *Confut. Barnes* Wks. 770/1 Ye saye shee is some where abrode in the wylde world, whych worlde is a place to wyde..for a woman to ouerwalke well. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 192 As full of perill and aduenturous Spirit, As to o'rewalke a Current, roaring loud On the vnstedfast footing of a Speare. 1789 WORNSW. *Evening Walk* 165 Some..O'erwalk the slender plank from side to side.

2. *refl.* To walk too much or too far; to fatigue oneself with too much walking.

1662 STRYPE *Let.* in Wordsw. *Schol. Acad.* (1877) 292 *note*, Be carefull of yrselfe and do not over walk yrselfe for y^t is wont to bring yo upon a sick bedd. 1799 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) I. 212 My uncle overwalked himself at first, and can now only travel in a chair. 1826 SCOTT *Diary* 26 Aug. in Lockhart, I rather overwalked myself yesterday.

So **O·ver-wa·lking** *vbl. sb.*, walking too much.

1870 DICKENS *Let. R. S. Ralston* 16 May, Violent neuralgic attacks in the foot. That originated in over-walking in deep snow. 1894 *Obit. Rec. Graduates Yale Univ.* 266 By over-walking during vacation, he injured one foot.

†**Overwa·lt,** *v. Obs.* [f. OVER- 6, 9 + WALT *v.*, to roll: cf. OVERWELT.]

1. *trans.* To roll or turn (a thing) over; to overturn: = OVERWELT *v.* a.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 314 Now is þe reuel & þe renoun of þe rounde table Ouer-walt wyth a worde of on wyȝes speche. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8155 Tyll the toun be ouerteruyt, & tumblid to ground;..And the wallis ouerwalt into þe wete dyches.

2. To roll or flow over; to overflow.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 370 Þe flod ryses, Ouer-waltez vche a wod and þe wyde feldez.

Overwa·nder, *v. rare. poet.* [Over- 9.] *trans.* To wander over. So **Overwa·ndered, Overwa·ndering** *ppl. adj's.*

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. 378 After time spent in thouerwandred flood. 1833 Tennyson *Œnone* Poems 56 Above, the overwandering ivy and vine..in many a wild festoon Ran riot. 1886 Burton *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 8 Let us overwander Allah's earth.

Over-wanton, -war: see Over-.

†Overward, *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* [In form = Over *adv.* + -ward; but app. perverted from Overthwart; cf. the variant *overwart.*]

A. *adv.* In a direction over or across a surface, an intervening space, etc.; across, transversely.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 268/246 He ne miȝte finde no schip, him ouer for-to lede. he sat and weop and bi-heold ouerward. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. v. 128 And alle rome-renners .. Bere no suluer ouer see .. Vp forfeture of þe fee he so fynt hym ouerwarde. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 139 (Colch. MS.) Overward [*Fitzw. MS.* orthward, *i. e.* o'er-thwart] and afterlonge extende a lyne.

B. *prep.* Across, from side to side of, athwart.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A viij b, Ther gooth blacke barris ouerwarde the tayle.

O·ver-wa·rd, *sb.* [prop. two words: Over *a.* and Ward *sb.*] The upper ward.

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 384/2 The Forster of the Overwarde of our Forest of Inglewoode. 1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 71 And with him the ouir ward of Cliddisdaile. 1773 Erskine *Instit.* I. iv. § 5. 54 In the shire of Clydesdale, Lanerk is the head borough of the overward, .. Hamilton is the head borough of the nether ward. 1862 J. Grant *Capt. of Guard* i, David Liberton, sergeant of the overward of the constabulary of Edinburgh, in the time of David II.

O·ver-wa·rm, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too warm. So **O·ver-wa·rmth,** too great warmth.

1713 Addison *Cato* I. vi, Marcus is over-warm. 1822 Byron *Juan* VI. xv, A sincere woman's breast,—for overwarm Or over-cold annihilates the charm. *Ibid.* xvi, For over-warmth, if false, is worse than truth.

O·ver-wa·rm, *v.* [Over- 27.] *trans.* To warm too much.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 352 Manie and Phrenzie .. th'one drying, th'other over-warming The feeble brain. *a* 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 291 There shall no Sunne nor Weather overwarme him. 1650 Trapp *Comm. Lev.* x. 1 Over-joied haply of their new empoliment, and over-warmed with wine.

†Overwa·rp, *v. Obs.* [OE. *oferweorpan,* f. *ofer-* Over- 6 + *weorpan* to throw, Warp: cf. OHG. *ubarwerfan,* Ger. *überwerfen* to overthrow, upset. Cf. Overcast, Overthrow.] *trans.* To overthrow, throw or cast down.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xxvi. 180 Du þe art mid ðy storme .. onwend & oferworpen. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 384 Nim eorþan, oferweorp mid þinre swiþran handa under þinum swiþran fet. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 142 Uorte holden þet schip, þet uðen ne stormes hit ne ouerworpen. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8197 (Petyt MS.) When þey [the dragons] hadde longe to-gyder smyten .. Wipped wyþ uenges, ouerwarpen & went.

Overwart: see Overthwart.

Over-wary, Overwaste, etc.: see Over-.

O·verwash (-wɒʃ), *sb. Geol.* [f. next.] The act or fact of washing over; the material carried by running water from a glacier and deposited over or beyond the marginal moraine. Also *attrib.*, as *overwash gravel, plain,* etc.

1889 Leverett in *Nature* 3 Oct. 558/1 In the newer moraines the terminal loops meet on opposite sides of large interlobate moraines, and correlation is made only after critical study of their connections, over-riding, overwash, etc. 1890 F. W. Putnam in *Century Mag.* Mar. 698/2 At least ten times ten centuries have passed away since the implements of stone, fashioned by this early man, were lost and covered by the overwash of the glacial gravels.

Overwa·sh (-wɒʃ), *v.* [Over- 5, 9.] *trans.* To wash or flow over (something); to lave or bathe by flowing over.

1577 Harrison *England* II. xi. (1877) I. 229 Pirats and robbers by sea are .. hanged on the shore at lowe water marke, where they are left till three tides haue ouerwashed them. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 77 Her lips like roses ouerwasht with dew. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1225 But durst not ask .. Why her two suns were cloud-eclipsed so, Nor why her fair cheeks over-wash'd with woe. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. vii. v, The ship of the State again ..overwashed, near to swamping, with unfruitful brine.

†O·ver-watch, *sb. Obs.* [Over- 18, 29, 1 (*c*).] **a.** A watching too long or too late, too much watching. **b.** A person who watches over another.

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III. 282 And euere shall þou ffynde..That wisdom and euere-wacche wonneth ffer asundre. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. clxx. (1533) 98 b/1 Tyred .. wyth ouer watche and laboure. *a* 1650 *Eger & Grine* 944 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 383 Gray-steele hed ouer-waches 2. They went & told their Master anon right.

Overwatch (ōuvəɪwɒ·tʃ, ōu:vəɪ-), *v.* [Over- 1 (*c*), 17, 21.]

1. *trans.* To watch over, keep watch over.

1618 *Hist. Perkin Warbeck* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 66 To attend the arrival of his enemies abroad; yea, peradventure, to overwatch the actions of his friends at home. 1661 R. L'Estrange *Relapsed Apostate* (1681) 18 It was his Part to overwatch their Appetites. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 262, I blame not those, who with what care they can O'erwatch the num'rous and unruly clan. 1865 Swinburne *Atalanta* 1360 Olive and ivy and poplar dedicate And many a well-spring overwatched of these.

†2. To watch all through (a night). *Obs.*

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 373, I feare we shall out-sleepe the comming morne, As much as we this night haue ouerwatch. *c* 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* xi. 26 If Argus liv'd, and had his hundred eyes, They could not over-watch Phobetors night.

3. To fatigue or wear out with excessive watching; to weary or exhaust by keeping awake or by want of sleep. Now chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 750/2, I answer and saye, that this bishop belike had ouerwatched hym selfe in this matter. For..he neuer slept til he red it. 1591 Unton *Corr.* (Roxb.) 235, I crave pardon, beinge overwearyede and overwatched in the trenches. 1607 Markham *Caval.* I. (1617) 77 Some horsmen aduise you..to keep your horse from sleep, and so by ouerwatching him, to make him tame. 1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 100 Overtoiled and overwatched, I fell into a deep sleep. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xv, Tressilian, fatigued and over-watched, came down to the hall.

Hence **O·verwa·tched** *ppl. a.*, wearied with too much watching; **O·ver-watching** *vbl. sb.*, too much watching; too long vigil. Also **Overwa·tcher,** one who watches over.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* I. 138 His knightes and Souldiours were tyred, and wering with ouer watching and labour. 1582 T. Watson *Centurie of Loue* lxxix, The belly neither cares for meate nor drinke, Nor ouerwatched eyes desire to winke. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Christian* iii, His [the Christian's] Recreations..are..like unto a sweet nap after an overwatching. 1822 Scott *Pirate* iv, She was up early, and down late, and seemed, to her overwatched and overtasked maidens, to be as 'wakerife' as the cat herself. 1846 Eliz. B. Barrett in *Lett. R. Browning & E. B. B.* (1899) II. 426 Perhaps you will go home through it—but I shall not see—I cannot watch, being afraid of the over-watchers.

Over-wa·ter, *v.* [Over- 25, 27, 8: cf. Du. *overwaeteren* to inundate (Kilian).]

†1. *trans.* To water thoroughly. Also *fig. Obs.*

1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* Ded. (1845) 11 A sea, and boundless river of visible, living, and breathing grace... to over-water men and angels. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 165 The river gave the fruitfulness unto this valley by overwatring that low Region.

2. To water too much. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*)

1828 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 51 Myrtles over-watered, and geraniums, trained as never geraniums were trained before. 1879 Beerbohm *Patagonia* vii. 117 They proceeded to taste the liquor, in order to see whether it had been overwatered. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Jan. 2/3 The extent to which the streets of London are over-watered is known only to cyclists.

3. To cover with water. *rare.*

1890 L. Lewis *Proving of Gennad* 47 Brave sights, now over-watered, quenched and stilled.

O·ver-wa·tery, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too watery; containing too much water.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 509 They are all overwatry.

Overwave, *v.*: see Over- 1.

†Over-wa·x, *v. Obs.* [OE. *oferweaxan,* f. *ofer-* Over- 8 + *weaxan* to grow, Wax: = OHG. *uberwahsen,* Ger. *überwachsen.* See also Over- 25, 27.]

1. *trans.* To overgrow, grow over. (*O. E.*)

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 159 Cweþende þæt his sæd oferweoxe ealle þas woruld. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 508 Þæs muntes cnoll wiðutan is sticmælum mid wuda oferwexen.

2. *intr.* a. To wax or grow exceedingly. b. To grow too large, to overgrow.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Thess.* i. 3 Ȝoure feith ouerwexith [*Vulg.* supercrescit]. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* I. xx. (Egerton MS. 615), And if thi conscience bad be more streite, this taile ne schuld haue be so ouerwaxen. *c* 1450 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (1724) 482/1 *note* (MS. Coll. Arms) In a too of his foot the naile groweth ouer to the flesshe, and in harme to the foot hugeliche ouerwexethe.

†O·ver-way. *Obs.* [Over- 1 d.]

1. (prop. two words). The upper or higher way. *Sc.*

c 1575 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 171 He gaue command to thrie hundrethe horsmen to pas ye ouerway, and to cum in..be a priuey furde.

2. = Overslay. (? an error.)

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., Castles in the Air, whose Groundsils are laid with Whims, their Overwayes with Dreams, and roofe with Cream of thinking. 1692 in *Athenæum* (1895) 20 Apr. 505/3 A timber-beam called ye Overway of ye house which on yt side that is towards ye street is adorned with ancient carved worke and beareth this date 1372.

O·ver-wea·k, *a.* [Over- 28.] Too weak.

1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 2 That yee haue hitherto shewed vs,..is ouerweake, and will not serue. 1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 137 This reason is over-weak. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xix, Warm brandy-and-water not over-weak.

O·ver-wea·ken, *v.* [Over- 27.] *trans.* To weaken too much, make too weak.

1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 308 Bleeding, when it is moderate ..and not so plentiful as to over-weaken him. 1880 *District Order,* Pretoria 16 Dec., Never to endanger the safety of their posts through over-weakening their garrison.

Overweal, -wealth, etc.: see Over-.

Overwean, obs. form of Overween.

Overwear (ōuvəɪwē·ə·ɪ), *v.* [Over- 21, 17.]

1. To wear out or exhaust (with toil, etc.). Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 470 We have endured much punishment, being overworn with so many wars. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* lxiii. 1655 *Theophania* 152 Being overworn with sorrow, she ended this life before I had attained to the thirteenth year of my age. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* IV. xxv, At his feet the gasping beast Lies, overworn with want. 1879 H. Spencer *Data of Ethics* x. § 64. 178 Limbs over-worn by prolonged exertion, cannot without aching perform acts which would at other times cause no appreciable feeling.

2. To wear out (clothes, etc.), wear threadbare.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Water Cormorant* Wks. III. 6/1 And yearely they vpon their backes oreweare, That which oft fed fiue hundred with good cheare. 1671 Milton *Samson* 123 In slavish habit, ill-fitted weeds O're worn and soild. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* III. i. 208 That you put off, as garments overworn, Forbearance, and respect, remorse, and fear.

3. To wear (something) away or to an end; to outwear.

1581 [see Overworn 2]. 1605 Verstegan *Verses* in *Dec. Intell.*, Time ouerweares what earst his licence wrought. 1636 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 55 A man, that, having gotten some sore bruise in his youth, and by the help of surgery and the strength of youth overworn it, may yet carry a grudging of it in his bones or joynts.

4. To cease to wear as having outgrown.

1887 J. Bascom *Sociology* vi. 142 (Funk) A corrupt political party..may have lost or overworn its principles.

O·ver-wea·r, *sb. U. S.* [Over- 8 c.] The action or fact of wearing over other clothes; garments so worn, outer clothing. (Opposed to *underwear.*)

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Overweary ōuvəɪwī·ərɪ, *v.* [Over- 21, 27.] *trans.* To overcome with weariness; to weary to excess.

1576 Turbery. *Venerie* 72 Recomfort their members which are sore overwearied. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 269 When the master is compelled to diuide his paines both amongest little and great, he may much ouer-wearie himselfe. 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 271 Like to a child o'erwearied with sweet toil. 1875 *Dental Cosmos* XVII. 213 Rather than over-weary the patient,..one sitting may be given to the preparation of the cavities.

Hence **Overwea·ried, Overwea·rying** *ppl. adjs.* So **Over-wea·ry** *a.*, overcome with weariness; excessively weary, too weary to hold out.

1591 *Murther of Ld. Brough,* Overwerying plaints abreviate the libertie of speach. 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 332 Satan so molested Joh..that, as an overwearied man, he cries out he had no quiet. 1794 Southey *Poems Slave Trade* Sonn. iii, Beneath thy hard command O'erwearied nature sinks. 1851 C. L. Smith tr. *Tasso* VI. cx, Give rest to her o'erweary mind. 1888 Stevenson *Black Arrow* 83 Half starved and over-weary as they were, they lay without moving.

†Overwea·thered, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In quot. ouer-wither'd. [Over- 21.] Worn or damaged by exposure to the weather.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 18 How like a prodigall doth she returne With ouer-wither'd ribs and ragged sailes, Leane, rent, and begger'd by the strumpet winde?

Overwea·ve, *v. poet.* [Over- 1, 8.] *trans.* To weave over the top or surface. (In *pa. pple.*

1818 Keats *Endymion* I. 431 An arbour, overwove By many a summer's silent fingering. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* vii, I found it strongly over-woven.

†Overween, -wene, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. Over- 29 b + ME. *wene,* OE. *wēn* thought, opinion. Cf. OHG. *uberwân, -wânî* arrogance, pride.] Overweening, presumption.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 335 Gluernesse and wising, Pride and ouerwene; Swilc atter i-mene.

Overween (ōuvəɪwī·n), *v.* Now chiefly in *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Overweening. [Over- 26, 27.]

1. *intr.* To have too high expectations, or too high an opinion of oneself; to be conceited, arrogant, presumptuous, or too self-confident; to presume.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 5164 Nat ouerdrede ne ouerwene. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 955 To ouer wene, *surcuider.* 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI,* III. ii. 144 My Eyes too quicke, my Heart o're-weenes too much. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV,* IV. i. 149 Mowbray, you ouer-weene to take it so. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1738 I. 127 Is there cause why these Men should overwean, and be so queasy of the rude Multitude, lest their deep worth should be undervalu'd for want of fit Umpires? 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 192 We all of us naturally overwean in our own favour. 1866 J. B. Rose tr. *Ovid's Fasti* 156 Happiest of mothers Niobe had been Had happiness not caused her to o'erween.

†2. To think too highly, have an exaggerated or conceited opinion (*of*). *Obs.*

1555 [see Overweening *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 94 Whatsoever some of their posteritie doe overweene of the antiquitie of their names. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.*, Some are too partial, as friends to overween, others come with a prejudice to carp, vilify, detract, and scoff.

†3. *trans.* (and *refl.* = 1). To think too highly of, over-esteem, hold an exaggerated opinion of (usually oneself, or something of one's own).

1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* II. ix. 101 b, The disputers .. must [not] overweene themselves, or bee obstinate and singuler in conceipt. 1621 S. Ward *Happiness of Practice* (1627) Ep. Ded., It was a pride in Montanus to ouerweene his Pepuza and Tymium, two pelting Parishes in Phrygia, and to call them Hierusalem. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 10 To make it likely..that the doctrine of atoms is not wound up in those darknesses that some mens understandings have may-hap over-weened.

†4. To cause to overween (sense 1); to render presumptuous or arrogant. *Obs.* (See also next.)

1590 Greene *Mourn. Garm.* Ded. (1616) 1 While wantonnesse .. ouer-weaned the Niniuites, their sur-coates of bisse were all polished with gold. 1620 Ford *Lineα V.* (Shaks. Soc.) 66 Injuries can no more discourage him, than applause can ouer-weene him.

†Overwee·ned, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ed.] Conceited; overweening; presumptuous, arrogant.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 8 Their owne ouer weend conceit. 1622 T. STOUGHTON *Chr. Sacrif.* viii. 107 Many..are so ouer-weened and puft vp with a conceit of their owne knowledge. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, I. 15 Presuming upon the strength of it [his castle] and the peoples affection, but over-weaned in his opinion and hope.

Overwee·ner. ?*Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who overweens; a conceited, presumptuous, or arrogant person.

1340 *Ayenb.* 21 Þe proude and þe ouerwenere weneþ more by worþ, oþer more conne: more þanne enie oþre. 1588 KYD *Housch. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 269 Substance..in the manurance and handling of an ignorant, or ouerweener, dooth not only decrease but perisheth. 1625 BP. HALL *No peace w. Rome* § 9 What insolent over-weeners of their owne workes are these Papists, which proclaime the actions which proceed from themselves, worthy of..heaven. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxi. 31 These over-weeners of themselves.

Overwee·ning, *vbl. sb.* Now *rare.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb OVERWEEN.

1. Too great expectation, or opinion as to oneself; excessive self-importance; presumption, arrogance, self-conceit.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 97 Als Anselme þe strif gan pes of þe duke & þe kyng, Com Roberd de Beleyse, þorgh his ouerwenyng, & passed hider ouer þe se. 1340 *Ayenb.* 17 Þe uerste boȝ of prede: is ontreuþe... Þe þridde: ouerweninge. Þet we clepeþ presumcion. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. xv, The Jaye .. by his oultrecuydaunce or ouerwenynge wold haue gone and conuersed among the pecoks. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* XXXIV. viii. (1714) 131 Take heed of Over-weening, and compare Thy Peacock's Feet with thy gay Peacock's Train. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 147 He [Satan] might have learnt Less over-weening, since he fail'd in Job. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 8 Half the Misunderstandings among marry'd People are owing to .. mere Words, and little captious Follies, to Over-weenings, or unguarded Petulances.

2. A thinking too highly *of* something; excessive esteem, over-estimation.

1555 J. PROCTOR *Hist. Wyat's Reb.* in Arb. *Garner* VIII. 72 Such ouerweening had they of themselves. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 111 Who..failed at the last through too much over-weening of his owne wisedome. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xvii. 467 By a too great over-weening of their own perverse Will. 1808 COLERIDGE *Lett., to F. Jeffrey* (1895) 536 An honest gentleman .. having over-hurried the business through overweening of my simplicity and carelessness. 1827 J. FEARN in Barker *Parriana* (1828) I. 557 *note*, Any overweening of my own strength to fly alone.

Overwee·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. Of a person: That thinks, expects, or has an opinion, beyond what is reasonable or just; over-confident or sanguine in one's own opinion; conceited, arrogant, presumptuous, self-opinionated.

1340 *Ayenb.* 169 Mochel is he fol and ouerweninde, þet wyþ-oute ouercominge abit to habbe þe coroune. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xlviii. 186 Olde vnfamouse myschaunt, how arte thou soo folyshe and so ouerweynynge as for to wene to haue her. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 157 Goe base Intruder, ouer-weening Slaue, Bestow thy fawning smiles on equall mates. 1605 *Play Stucley* in *Sch. Shaks.* I. 238 But generally I censure th' English thus—Hardy but rash, witty but overweaning. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xix. § 7 The Conceits of a warm'd or over-weening Brain. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* I. i, O'erweening, Insolent, Unmanner'd Slave. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 185 Its professors are nevertheless bold, overweening, and even abusive, in maintaining their criticism against all questioners.

fig. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* iv. 14 Your..attendant..doth play her part, with a cup of ouerweening liquour, hauing.. intoxicated your..braine.

2. Of opinion, estimate, pretension, desire, etc.: Conceited; excessive, exaggerated, too high.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxii. 72 Grete foly it is to youre doughters to haue such an ouerwenyng [Fr. *oultrecuidant*] wylle. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. xxxvi, Whose mind not wonne With th'over-weening thought of hot excesse. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VII. xiv. 535 The vanquished..with many teares craved pardon of their overweening follie. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* III. viii. 260 To be led by the nose, with..an over-weening opinion of some persons, whom you thinke you have cause to honour. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 307 ₱14 The over-weening Fondness of a Parent. 1729 FRANKLIN *Ess. Wks.* 1840 II. 43 An overweening desire of sudden wealth. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 355 Pizarro..cannot be charged with manifesting any overweening solicitude for the propagation of the Faith. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Democracy* in *Mixed Ess.* 15 Her airs of superiority and her overweening pretensions.

Hence **Overwee·ningly** *adv.*; **-wee·ningness.**

1611 COTGR., *Oultrecuidamment*, ouer-weeningly, presumptuously, arrogantly. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 28 By turning our fingers home vpon our selues..make our selues for ouer-weeningnesse, the ordinary by-word of other mens tongues. 1634 C. DOWNING *State Eccles. Kingd.* 27 The Florentine is so overweaningly wise. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 390 It is over-weeningness and self-confident will that are the chief notes of Macaulay's style. 1882 *Society* 30 Dec. 18/2 You are sometimes described as over-weeningly self-sufficient.

Overwee·p, *v. poet.* [OVER- 20, 1 (*c*).]

1. *trans.* To weep over again.

1598 ROWLANDS *Betraying Christ* 29 Weepe Christs deniall, worst of all thy crimes, And ouerweepe each teare tenne thousand times.

2. To weep over (something), shed tears over.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Catarina to Camoens* xvi, Feeling, while you overweep it, Not alone in your despair. 1853 — *Sleep* iii, A little dust to overweep.

Overweigh (ōuvəɹwē·), *v.* Forms: see OVER and WEIGH. [OVER- 22, 21, 26; cf. OHG. *ubarwegan*, MHG. *überwegen*, Du. *overwegen*.]

1. *trans.* To exceed in weight (physical or moral); to be heavier or weightier than; to preponderate over, overbalance, outweigh.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 386 Þeo þet mest luuieð, þeo schullen beon mest ibliscede, nout þeo þet ledeð herdest lif, uor luue ouerweið hit. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 12 In all pointes Christes goodnes ouerwaigheth the offence of Adam. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 170 Say what you can; my false ore-weighs your true. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 9 This auctoritie wald over-weegh our reason. 1672 SHADWELL *Miser* 1, One kind look from you will over-weigh a thousand such small services. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* viii. (1865) 106 If their testimony shall not over-weigh my supposed guilt, I must be condemned.

2. To overcome with or as with weight; to weigh down, overburden, oppress.

1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 78 Blessed is he..which can say, when sinne ouerwayeth him, and the lawe accuseth him: what is this to me? 1641 R. BAKER *Chron.* (1660) 56 One Rayneru,s,..crossing the Seas with his Wife..so with his iniquity overweighed the ship, that in the midst of the stream, it was not able to stir. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 105 The grief of her heart over-weighed her spirits. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Strayed Reveller*, Who is he That he sits, overweighed By fumes of wine and sleep, So late, in thy portico?

3. *intr.* To weigh more than something else, to preponderate; to be over weight, weigh too much.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 47 Intellect, when darkness overweighs in it, is torpid. 1887 *Chicago Advance* 29 Sept. 613 If a letter overweigh, we are fined one shilling and eleven pence.

Hence **Overwei·ghing** *ppl. a.*; **Overwei·ghingly** *adv.*

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. i, The means the overweighing Heavens Have kept to qualify these hot extremes. 1595 *Polimanteia* (1881) 23 If..I ouerweyingly valew you at too high a rate. 1896 W. BLACK *Briseis* xvii, This overweighing war of the elements that distracted his attention.

Overweight (ōu·vəɹwē·t), *sb.* [OVER- 19, 29 c: cf. MLG. *overwicht*, Du. *overwicht*, Da. *overvægt*.]

1. Something over or beyond the exact or proper weight; extra weight; excess of weight.

1552 HULOET, Ouerweyght, *superpondium*. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* lxxv. § 768 If any thing be put to, above the over-weight, allowance or remedy; it is a vantage, a surplusage cast in over and besides. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 64 They are cast in, as *Superpondium*, or Overweight, our work being ended before.

2. Greater weight (than that of something else); preponderance; preponderating weight, power, influence, or importance.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 773 Sinking into water is but an overweight of the body put into the water in respect of the water. *Ibid.* § 798 If you take so much the more silver as will countervail the over-weight of the lead. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 107 Cicero and the Elder Cato, were far from having the overweight against Demosthenes and Aristides. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 68 [He] had greatly the overweight of popularity.

3. Too great weight; an excessive weight or burden; also *fig.*

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Workes, Hearbes* (1587) 183 A peece which shot so wel, so gently and so streight, It neither bruised with recule, nor wroong with ouerweight. 1770 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 113/2 A scaffold..broke down with the over-weight of the spectators. 1891 H. HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* 136 With overweight of care on my mind.

†4. An alleged name of avoirdupois weight. *Obs.*

1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 210 There are two sorts of weights used by us in England, the one is called Troy-weight, the other is called Avoir-du-poiz, or over-weight.

Over-weight (ōu·vəɹwē·t), *a.* [OVER *prep* + WEIGHT *sb.*; see OVER- 32.]

Above, or in exceess of, the proper or ordinary weight; too heavy. Also *fig.* a. As predicate, or following the sb. (Better as two words.)

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) A b, The Authors Gold is so much over weight. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. viii. 415 His Majesty would yet make her overweight, by giving her himself two hundred thousand Crowns in Dowry. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 203, I wonder if my letter will be over-weight. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. ix. 97 We found ..that a very few pounds overweight broke us down.

b. *attrib.* as *adj.* (ōu·vəɹwē·t).

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xlii. (1647) 101 He displaced Guy, because he found him of no over-weight worth. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 22 June 6/1, I was charged for a few pounds of overweight luggage.

O·verwei·ght (-wē·t), *v.* [OVER- 27.]

†1. *trans.* To give or attach too much weight to, exaggerate the importance of. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. viii. 220 We also overweight such vaine future conjectures, which infant-spirits give us.

2. To weight too heavily; to impose an excessive weight or burden upon; to overburden, overload. *lit.* and *fig.* (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*)

1819 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 253 *note*, There should be two or three colonial secretaries instead of one; the office is dreadfully overweighted. 1879 F. G. LEE *Ch. under Q. Eliz.* I. p. liv, The author..has thought it wise to avoid overweighting..an 'Historical Sketch' with too many of such quotations. 1897 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 8/6 Their boat was overweighted with household produce...It is supposed the craft foundered.

Hence **O·verwei·ghted** *ppl. a.*; **-wei·ghtedness.**

c 1860 FABER *Old Labourer* iv, To take to God their overweighted hearts. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 189 An overcharged and overweighted people. 1895 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 308 The historic overweightedness, to which the Jews were succumbing.

Overwei·ghtage. [f. prec. vb. or sb. + -AGE.] Amount of overweight, or a charge for this.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 333 How much have they not to pay for carriage, porterage, overweightage, custom-house officerage?

O·ver-wei·ghty, *a.* [OVER- 28: cf. Du. *overwichtig*.] Too weighty or heavy; of excessive weight.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* III. i. § 7. 156 The pressing of Nature with over-weighty burdens.

O·ver-we·ll, *adv.* [f. OVER- 30 + WELL *adv.*] Too well.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Vinian*) 1335 Þat is oure-weile kyd one me. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 199 Whan he was in his goodnes, ouerwel atte ayse. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvi. 268 To thinke ouerwell of our selues. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. lii. 522 A proclamation..which was not overwell regarded in most parts of the realm. *a* 1803 S. ADAMS in Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* (1876) V. xx. 566 Not..overwell pleased with what is called the Fabian war in America.

Overwell, *v.*: see OVER- 5 b.

Overwe·lt, *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. OVER- 6 + WELT *v.*, to turn: cf. OVERWALT.] a. *trans.* To overturn, upset; in *pass.* said *spec.* of a sheep when fallen on its back so as to be unable to rise: cf. AWALT, FAR-WELTED. b. *intr.* To tumble over. Hence **Overwelt** *sb. dial.* (see quot. 1788).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. xii. 37 Ourweltit wyth the bensell of the ayris, Fast fra the forstammis the flude swouchis and raris. *Ibid.* X. vii. 105 Ourweltis Retheus in ded thrawis atanis, And with hys helys smayt the Rutilian planis. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss. (E. D. S.) s. v., A sheep which gets laid upon its back in a hollow is said to be in an owerwelt. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2.), *Over-welted*, overturned. 1876 *Gloss. Mid-Yorks.* s. v., A cart is *welted*, or upturned, in order to discharge its load; but it is *over-welted* when entirely overturned for repairs, or by an act of mischief.

†**Overwe·lter,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 6 *Sc.* **-walter.** [OVER- 9.] *trans.* To roll over and over.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 18 The rageand storm ourwalterand wally seis.

†**Overwe·nd,** *v. Obs.* Pa. t. and pple. **-went.** [OVER- 8, 9, 13.]

1. *intr.* To go over, pass over. *rare.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2285 Him ouer wente his herte on-on; Kinde luue gan him ouer gon.

2. *trans.* a. To pass over, go over, traverse, cross. b. To pass beyond, exceed. c. *pa. pple.* **overwent**, overgone, covered; overwhelmed.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7800 Bot þei dide nought his comandement; Þe dedes conseyl ys sone ouer went. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2140, & loke þat hirde-men wel kepe þe komune passage & eche brugge þer a-boute þat burnes ouerwende. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 317 Whan I my wittes overwende, Min hertes contek hath non ende. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 1908 With all oder ryches hit was over went. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 2 Why sytten we soe, As weren ouerwent [*gloss* ouergone] with woe, Upon so fayre a morow? *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 30/2 As a pilgrim,..When he some craggy hills hath over-went.

Overwene, obs. form of OVERWEEN.

O·ver-we·t, *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too wet. So **O·ver-we·t** *sb.*, **O·ver-we·tness,** too great wetness, excess of moisture. Also **O·ver-we·t** *v. trans.*, to wet too much.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 669 Another ill accident is, over-wet at sowing time. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 205 When you slack the Lime, you must..not over-wet it. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Sycomore*, They are also propagated by Roots and Layers in moist Ground, not over-wet or stiff. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 380 Over-closeness of texture, producing over-wetness and infertility.

Overwhart: see OVERTHWART.

Overwheal: see OVER- 8.

Over-whee·l, *v.* [OVER- 6, 26.]

†1. *trans.* To overturn, turn upside down. *Obs.*

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 59 Yea..whisprings soft of men or falling floud, Doth so their harts and senses ouer-wheele That often headlong from the boord they reel.

2. *Mil.* (*intr.* and *trans.*) To wheel too far, or beyond the proper point.

1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 98 They are to allow their Troops rather to over-wheel on approaching the Line. *Ibid.* 99 They will thus be somewhat over-wheeled.

So **O·ver-wheel** *sb.* (*Mil.*).

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 14 The leader must take care to time his words, Halt! Dress! the instant before the wheel is completed, otherwise an overwheel or reining back will be the consequence.

Overwhe·lm, *sb. rare.* [f. next.] The act of overwhelming, or fact of being overwhelmed.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 685 In such an overwhelm Of wonderful, on man's astonish'd sight, Rushes Omnipotence. 1863 MRS. WHITNEY *Faith Gartney* XXXIV. (1869) 318 The first overwhelm of astonishment.

Overwhelm (ōuvəɹhwe·lm), *v.* Also 5 **-qwelm,** 6 **-quelm,** 6–7 *Sc.* **-quhelm.** [f. OVER- 6, 8 + WHELM *v.* to roll.]

1. *trans.* To overturn, overthrow, upset; to turn upside down. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 190 He smote him in þe helm, bakward he bare his stroupe. Þe body he did ouerwhelm, his hede touched þe croupe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 18 Quhen brym blastis of the northyne art Ourquhelmit had Neptunus in his cart. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 585 Like to the aged .. oke The which .. the Northerne windes..Betwixt them strive to overwhelme with blastes.

1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* IX. 344 Barkes and botes .. sayling downe the riuer of Niger are greatly endangered by this sea-horse, for oftentimes he ouerwhelmeth and sinketh them. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 85 The earthquake .. overwhelmed a chain of mountains of free stone more than 300 miles long.

†**b.** To turn (a wheel) round, cause to revolve. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3262 A-bowte cho whirllide a whele with hir whitte hondez, Over-whelme alle qwayntely þe whele as cho scholde.

†**c.** To throw (something) over in a heap *upon* something else; to turn or wind (something) about something else. *Obs.*

1634 Heywood *Maidenhead well lost* II. Wks. 1874 IV. 120 Thou hast ouerwhelm'd vpon my aged head Mountaines of griefe. 1684 Papin in Birch *Hist. Roy. Soc.* (1757) IV. 288 Then I overwhelm a broader pipe about the first.

†**d.** *intr.* To turn over, revolve; to roll or tumble over. *Obs.*

1387–8 [see Overwhelming *vbl. sb.*]. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3775 The see may never be so stil, That with a litel winde it nil Overwhelme and turne also. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 560 All flames þe flode as it fire were, ..And þane ouer-qwelmys in a qwirre and qwatis euer e-like.

2. *trans.* To cover (anything) as with something turned over and cast upon it; to bury or drown beneath a superincumbent mass; to submerge completely (usually implying ruin or destruction).

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4964 Þe erthe sall' þaim ouer whelme. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* O 201 To Ouerwhelme: to couer cleane ouer and ouer with earth, or other things, to hide in the ground. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 116 Adrian..dedicated another Temple to Iupiter, that former being ouer-whelmed with earth. 1756 Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 32 Large tracts .. are every winter over-whelmed with an inundation. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 192 Pompeii was overwhelmed by a vast accumulation of dust and ashes.

†**b.** To overhang so as to cover more or less. *Obs.*

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 183 His louring brows o'erwhelming his fair sight, Like misty vapours when they blot the sky. 1599 — *Hen. V*, III. i. 11 Then lend the Eye a terrible aspect: ..let the Brow o'erwhelme it, As fearefully, as doth a galled Rocke O're-hang and iutty his confounded Base.

3. *fig.* To overcome or overpower as regards one's action or circumstances; to bring to ruin or destruction; to crush.

1529 More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 157/2 Certayne conclusions of the lawe of nature, whiche (their reason ouer whelmed with sensualyte) hadde than forgotten. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* O 201 To be ouerwhelmed with businesse, or to haue more to do than he can turne himselfe to. 1692 tr. *Sallust* 29 We Starve at home, abroad our debts ore-whelm us. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 153 ? 10 Neither my modesty nor prudence were overwhelmed by affluence. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* (1850) I. II. iii. 217 Such an event must overwhelm him in irretrievable ruin.

b. To overcome completely in mind or feeling; to overpower utterly with some emotion.

1535 Coverdale *Ps.* liv. 4 An horrible drede hath ouerwhelmed me. 1721 De Foe *Moll Flanders* (1840) 309, I was overwhelmed with the sense of my condition. 1872 W. Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxxi. 410 Here a shout of laughter overwhelmed the young man.

c. To treat with an excess of something (figured as 'heaped' upon one); to 'deluge' *with*.

1806 Surr *Winter in Loud.* (ed. 3) I. 255 He found him.. surrounded by the whole party .. who were overwhelming him with praises. 1819 Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* (1859) 309 The Baron Bonstetten overwhelms us with hospitality and kindness. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xvi, He began overwhelming the old man with enquiries about himself, Pambo, and each and all of the inhabitants.

Overwhelmed (-hwe·lmd, *poet.* -hwe·lmĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Overturned (*obs.*), submerged, overpowered, etc.: see the verb. Hence **Overwhe·lmedness.**

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 374/1 Ovyr qwelmyd, or ouer hyllyde, *obvolutus*. 1616 J. Lane *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* (1888) 169 *note*, Whose teeres .. weare his seaes .. in which o'rewhelmd experience [etc.]. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 253 No image so well expresses the overwhelmedness under affliction or temptation.

Overwhe·lmer. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which overwhelms.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. ix. 108 Fers Achilles..That was ourquhelmar of king Pryamus ring [=kingdom]. 1807 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) VI. 357 It is not in the power of that universal overwhelmer [time] to push him from my memory.

Overwhe·lming, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb Overwhelm; †turning over, revolution (*obs.*); submersion, overpowering, etc.

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. iv. (Skeat) I. 145 The course of the planettes, and overwhelminges of the sonne in dayes and nightes. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* (1851) 195 The overwhelming of his afflicted servants. 1883 *Athenæum* 4 Aug. 134/3 A story of a sharp fight for existence and an ultimate overwhelming.

Overwhe·lming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That overwhelms, overthrows, overturns, or submerges utterly; so powerful as to overcome utterly by strength of numbers, influence, etc.

1667 [implied in Overwhelmingly below]. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* III. 219 O'erwhelming Turrets threaten ere they fall. 1818 Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* (1859) 217 The concourse of people of all nations that assemble here, on a Wednesday evening, is overwhelming. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xiv. (1879) 303 The island itself .. showed the overwhelming power of the earthquake. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 536 Two Tories were returned by an overwhelming majority. 1887 *Spectator* 8 Oct. 1337 The temptation to close the Canal against our troopships may be overwhelming.

†**2.** Overhanging. *Obs.*

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 39 An Appothecarie .. In tattred weeds, with ouerwhelming browes.

†**3.** ? Overpowered with emotion. *Obs.*

(? For *overwhelmed* or *overflowing*.)

1571 Dk. Norfolk in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 574 Prayinge..with an ouerwhelminge harte and watered cheekes.

Hence **Overwhe·lmingly** *adv.*, in an overwhelming or overpowering manner; **Overwhe·lmingness.**

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* (1671) 142 Light and trivial; ..indeed in respect of the acquest, but overwhelmingly ponderous in regard of the..pernicious consequents. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Lit. Rem.* II. 174 You see in him .. the overwhelmingness of circumstances, for a time surmounting his sense of duty. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* May 570/2 Its force, its overwhelmingness, and its harshness, found a more congenial place in the colder regions. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Jan. 5/3 The probabilities in their favour are overwhelmingly great.

†**Overwhe·lve,** *v. Obs.* [f. Over- 6 + Whelve *v.* to roll.]

1. *trans.* To overturn; to cause to roll or tumble, as waves. (Cf. Overwhelm *v.* 1.)

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. metr. iii. 39 (Add. MS.) Þe horrible wynde aquilon moeueþ boylyng tempestes and ouer whelweþ [*v. rr.* wheleth, welweth, -welneth] þe see. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 781 In the somer do thy cure Vppon Septemtrioun to ouerwhelue Hit vpsodoun.

2. *fig.* To overthrow, bring to ruin. (Cf. Overwhelm *v.* 3.)

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 161 (Colch. MS.) For harme and stryffe of that upon thi self May ryse, ye and perchaunce the ouer whelve [*Fitzw. MS.* ouer thee whelue]. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Tobacco Battered* 128 A Burthen able .. to sink The hugest Carrak; yea, those hallowed Twelve, Spain's great Apostles, even to over-whelve.

†**Overwhi·rl,** *v. Obs.* [Over- 6.] *trans.* To whirl or hurl over.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 26/2 Their ship was dasht .. against the rocks, and all the passengers ouerwhirled in the sea. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. 1094 His wandering Vessell, reeling to and fro, On th' irefull Ocean..With sudden Tempest is not over-whurl'd.

Overwhisper: see Over- 9.

†**Overwie·ld,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 -weld. [Over- 2.] *trans.* To gain the mastery over, overcome, subdue. So †**Overwie·lding** *vbl. sb.*

1592 Wyrley *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 106 No fretting time shall yet decay my name, Thou strengthles art bright glory to oreweild. 1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 266 The pacifying of Spaine, and the ouerwelding of the commotions that were therein.

†**O·ver-wi·lled,** *a. Obs.* [Over- 28 d.] Having an excessively strong will; imperious.

1650 B. *Disolliminium* 17 Over-will'd Men, who .. will spurgall all possibilities to the Bones.

O·ver-wi·lling, *a.* [Over- 28.] Exceedingly willing, too willing. So **O·ver-wi·llingly** *adv.*

a 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xvi. § 6 Their malicious accusations he ouer-willingly hearkened vnto. 1701 Cibber *Love makes Man* V. ii, *Lon.* Nay, if you are so overwilling. *Car.* Speak, and I obey you. 1861 L. L. Noble *Icebergs* 205 We whiled away, not overwillingly, the best part of two hours.

Overwi·n, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [OE. *ofer-winnan*, f. *ofer-* Over- 2 + Win: cf. OHG. *ubar-winnan*, MDu. and Du. *overwinnen* to conquer.]

1. *trans.* To overcome, conquer, vanquish.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* I. ii. § 1 He Ninus Soroastrem Bactriana cyning .. oferwann & ofsloh. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 544 Se ðe his mod gewylt is betera ðonne se ðe burh oferwinð. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cviii. [cix.] 3 Vm-gafe þai me witerli, And ouerwonnen me selwilli. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 104 What! wenys þat woode warlowe ouerewyn vs þus lightly? 1535 Coverdale 2 *Esdras* xi. 40 And the fourth came, and ouerwanne all the beastes that were past. *a* 1568 — *Ghostly Ps. & Spir. Songs* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 563 There was no man that coulde overwynne The power of death, nor his myght. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'Will he owerwin, think you?' gain his point in the matter.

†**2.** To gain (one) over; to persuade. [Over- 11.]

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 324 Seconding it with an overwinning them to Pacification.

Hence †**Overwi·nner,** conqueror, overcomer.

1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam.* xv. 29 The ouerwynner in Israel also shal not lye.

Over-wind (ōu·vəɹwəi·nd), *v.* [Over- 26.] *trans.* To wind too tight, as in tuning a musical instrument; to wind (a watch, or other mechanism) beyond the stop or point at which it is fully wound up; to wind too far; in *Mining*, to wind (the rope or chain bearing the cage) above its proper place so that the cage is drawn over the drum.

1682 Dryden *Dk. of Guise* III. i, Love to his tune my jarring heart would bring, But reason over-winds and cracks the string. 1717 *Entertainer* No. 19. 128 Like a Watch over-wound he strains his Voice. 1816 L. Hunt *Rimini* III. 529 His wearied pulse felt over-wound. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Overwind*, to draw a cage or bowk up into the headstocks.

Hence **O·ver-wou·nd** (-wou·nd), *erron.* **O·ver-wi·nded** *ppl. a.*; **O·verwi·nding** *vbl. sb.*, also attrib. *Overwinding check* (see quot. 1884). Also **Overwinder.**

1858 Morris *Geffray Teste-Noire* Poems 145 So piercing sharp That joy is, that it marcheth nigh to sorrow, For ever, like an overwinded harp. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Over-winding Check*, a device to cast loose a cage from the hoist when a certain height is attained, to avoid accident by carrying the cage over the drum. *Ibid.*, In the overwinder check at the Justice mine on the Comstock..the cage moves a lever and half the steam is shut off at the engine. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Feb. 5/1 Eight miners have been killed through the overwinding of a cage at the West Leigh Colliery Lancashire.

Overwi·ng, *v.* [Over- 22, 12.]

†**1.** *trans.* To extend the wing of an army beyond that of (the adversary), to outflank. *Obs.*

1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 19 He wound and turned his battell to the left hand, to the intent to ouerwing and encompasse in his aduersaries. 1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 691 The Enemy did much over-wing us. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1851) 60 Suetonius,..had chos'n a place narrow, and not to be overwing'd, on his rear a Wood.

2. To pass on the wing, fly over. (*poet.*

1818 Keats *Endymion* II. 816 My happy love will overwing all bounds!

Over-wi·nter, *v.* [Over- 17, 34. In OE.; with which however the mod. use has no historical connexion, but is app. after Norw. and Da. *overvintra*, Sw. *övervintra*; so Du. *overwinteren* (Kilian), Ger. *überwintern* to winter, L. *hiemāre*.]

†**1.** *intr.* To get over or through the winter. (*OE.*)

a 1000 Ælfric *Colloquy* in Wright *Voc.* 9 Nan eower nele oferwintran [*hiemare*] buton minon cræfte.

2. In mod. use: To pass the winter, to winter (in high latitudes).

1895 tr. *Let. from Nansen* (17 July 1893) in *Daily News* 10 July 6/4 In that case we shall have to over-winter somewhere on the North Asian coast. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Sept. 6/3 Southern Cross Fjord is .. another place where an ice-vessel might over-winter with a scientific party.

Over-winter, *a.*: see Over- 32.

Over-wipe, *v.*: see Over- 8.

O·ver-wi·se (-wəiz), *a.* [Over- 28: cf. MHG. *überwîse*.] Too wise, exceedingly or affectedly wise. *Not over-wise*, rather deficient in wisdom.

[1535 Coverdale *Eccl.* vii. 16 Be thou nether to rightuous ner ouer wyse.] 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 54 Gif we be nocht ouerwyse in our awin conceit. *a* 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* IV. iii, Fear it not, their overwise heads will think it but a trick. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 170 ? 11 Who are so wonderfully subtile and over-wise in their Conceptions. 1864 Tennyson *Grandmother* 3 And Willy's wife has written: she never was over-wise, Never the wife for Willy: he wouldn't take my advice.

Hence **O·ver-wi·sely** *adv.*, too wisely; **O·ver-wi·seness, O·ver-wi·sdom,** the condition, fact, or affectation of being overwise.

1596 Raleigh *Farewell* viii, Tell Wisdome she entangles Herself in ouer-wiseness. 1842 Manning *Serm.* xxiv. (1848) I. 357 They that slight the prophecies of Christ, and they that over-wisely expound them, alike fall into the same snare. 1845 J. H. Newman *Ess. Developm.* 87 Both sacred and profane writers witness that overwisdom is folly. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* vii, Behaving, alas for her! not over wisely or well.

†**Overwi·t,** *v. Obs.* [Over- 21.] *trans.* To overreach or get the better of by craft or acuteness; to outwit.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 48 Some .. disdaining to be overwitted by them [the Scots]..resolved to do the same things with them. 1671 Baxter *Power of Mag. & Church P.* I. 8 The Popes Agents are commonly bred up in Learning, and so are made able to over-wit the Laity. *a* 1745 Swift *Answ. Paulus* 60 Yet well they merit to be pitied, By clients always overwitted.

†**O·ver-wi·tted,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Over- 28 d.] Over-furnished with wit or sense; too acute.

a 1716 Blackall *Wks.* (1723) I. 333 This poor Man may (if he is not over-witted) be apt to think that surely this blustering Hector is not one of the Sons of Adam.

Over-womanized, -worsted: see Over- 28.

O·verword, *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also **owerword.** [Over- 20.] A word or phrase repeated again and again; *esp.* the burden or refrain of a song. (Cf. Overcome *sb.* 2.)

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lviii. 4 Ay is the ouir-word of the geist, Giff thame the pelffe to pairt amang thame. 1585 James I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 69 Gif ze lyke to put ane owerword till ony of thame, as making the last lyne of the first verse to be the last lyne of euerie vther verse in that ballat. 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 120 Ay the o'erword ot the fray Was ever, alake my auld goodman. 1786 Burns *Lines Written at London Manse* 7 And aye the o'erword o' the spring, Was Irvine's bairns are bonie a'. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* II. III. 126 Muttering as o'erword to the tune, East of the Sun, West of the Moon. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss Hags* xiii. 96 This was a favourite overword of my mother's that suffering was the Christian's golden garment.

†**O·ver-wo·rd,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [Over- 23.] *refl.* To express oneself too wordily.

a 1656 Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1673) 229 Describing a small fly, [he] extremely over-worded, and over-spake himself in his expression of it; as if he had spoken of the Nemean Lion.

Overwork (see below), *sb.* [OE. *oferweorc*, f. *ofer-*, Over- 1: cf. Du. *overwerk* in sense 2.]

I. (ōu·vəɹwɚk). †**1.** A work placed or raised over something, a superstructure; *spec.* in OE. a sepulchral monument. *Obs.* [Over- 1.]

[*c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 404 Wa eow hiwerum, ge sind ġelice ġemettum ofer-ġeweorcum.] *c* 1000 *Aldhelm Gloss.* (Napier) 3501 Sarcofagi, i. tumba, [gloss] oferweorces. *c* 1200 Ormin 1035, & tær oferr þatt arrke wass An oferrwerrc wel timmbredd, þatt wass Propitiatoriumm O Latin spæche nemmnedd. *Ibid.* 1046, & tær uppo þatt oferrwerrc þess hafdenn licenss meteddd Off Cherubyn.

2. Extra work, work beyond the regular or stipulated amount. [Over- 19.]

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Over-time, Over-work*, extra labour done beyond the regular fixed hours of business. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 23 Sept. (Cassell), The injustice and mischief of the exaction of overwork.

II. (ōuˈvəɹwə̄ɹk). 3. Excessive work, work beyond one's capacity or strength. [OVER- 29 b.]

1818 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) 8 Dec., My complaint is an uneasiness in the head..from overwork. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 36 A sleepless, excited condition through prolonged over-work. 1874 RUSKIN *Hortus Inclusus* (1887) 12, I am a little oppressed just now with overwork.

Overwork (ōuvəɹwə̄ɹk, ōuˈvəɹ-), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. -wrought, -worked. [OE. *oferwircan*, f. OVER- 8: cf. Du. *overwerken*. See also below.]

I. 1. *trans.* To work all over, to figure or decorate the surface of. (Only in *pa. pple.*) [OVER- 8.]

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* (Kemble) 150 Sy fram oðrum to ðam midle mid ðy gulliscan seolfre oferworht. 1579 DEE *Diary* (Camden) 6 My dream of being naked, and my skyn all overwrought with worke like some kind of tuft mockado, with crosses blew and red. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 18 Long brass plates overwrought like the handles of neat implements. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 120 Of Gothic structure was the Northern side, O'erwrought with ornaments of barb'rous pride. 1836 S. ROGERS *Inscript. in Crimea* 4 This cistern of white stone, Arched, and o'erwrought with many a sacred verse.

†2. To work upon successfully; to influence, gain over to a certain course. *Obs.* [OVER- 11.]

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Ded. 2 The cunning countship of faire words, can neuer ouer-worke mee to cast away honor on anie. 1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 202 In that, he is overwrought by craft; in this, over-born by might. 1661 *Sir H. Vane's Politics* 14 These t over-wrought, won, and made mine own.

II. 3. *trans.* To cause to work too hard; to impose too much work on; to work (a man, horse, etc.) beyond his capacity or strength; to weary or exhaust with work. [OVER- 27, 21.]

1530 PALSGR. 650/1 Whan I overworke myselfe I am the werier two dayes after. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 143 Seeing my maister so continually to chide me,.. so to ouerworke me, and so cruelly to deale with me. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 13 Dec., I perceive my overworking my eyes by candlelight do hurt them. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 103 To keep our men fully employed.. and yet not to overwork them. 1870 *Daily News* 8 Dec., To overwork and starve the horses confided to them.

b. To fill too full with work.

1876 LONGF. *Terrace of Aigalades* iii, My days with toil are overwrought. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lxii. 374 His life had been overwrought in every way.

c. *intr.* To work to excess, work too much.

1894 O. W. HOLMES in *Daily News* 10 Oct. 6/4 For a man who has all his life been overworking, I can at eighty-five but be sincerely thankful for my many mercies.

4. To work too much upon, spend too much work on (a book, speech, etc.); to elaborate to excess. (Only in *pa. pple.*) [OVER- 27.]

1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* (1702) Pref., That such Christians may abound, is the end of this Work; which for ought I know hath not been over-wrought. 1683 SOAME & DRYDEN tr. *Boileau's Art Poetry* I. 4 Sometimes an Author, fond of his own Thought, Pursues his Object till it's over-wrought. 1884 *Daily News* 1 Apr. 4/7 Mr. Gladstone's speech was .. not overwrought, it was not a sentence too long.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* To work into a state of excitement or confusion, to stir up or excite excessively.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 368 By overworking the settl'd mudd of his fancy, to make him drunk, and disgorge his vileness the more openly. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. vii, Till my brain became, In its own eddy boiling and o'erwrought, A whirling gulf of phantasy and flame. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. I. viii, Strange, that the mind, when fraught With a passion so intense .. should, by being so overwrought, Suddenly strike on a sharper sense For a shell, or a flower, little things Which else would have been past by.

Hence **Overworked** (-wə̄ɹkt) *ppl. a.*, worked too hard or to excess, worked beyond one's strength; **Overwo'rking** *vbl. sb.*, working or being worked too hard; **Overwo'rking** *ppl. a.*

1833 J. MACL. CAMPBELL in *Mem.* (1877) I. iv. 107 As to the overworking of mind..I have been myself sensible of it. *Ibid.*, The demand which dear Mr. Erskine's overworking mind makes on others. 1849 H. CRAWFORD *Time's Peerless Gem* 36 The triumph of the over-working system. 1859 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 384 Agassiz has got run down with overworking. 1864 *Social Sci. Rev.* 4 Time was when the very phrase overworked men would have been considered foolish and out of the question. 1865 *Public Opinion* 4 Feb. 112 The overworking of the service we believe to be the chief cause of the late accidents.

O'ver-wo'rking, *sb.* [f. OVER- 19 + WORKING *vbl. sb.*] Working beyond or in excess of a specified amount; *pl.* in *Coal-trade*: see quots.

1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 62 Colliery rent consists of a fixed or certain rent, in consideration of which a certain quantity of coals is allowed to be annually worked and vended...Excess above the certain quantity is called 'over-workings'. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Overworkings*, the excess beyond the quantity of coal fixed as the standard to be annually worked from a royalty.

Overworld: see OVER- 1 d.

Overworn (ōuvəɹwō̜n, *shifting stress*), *ppl. a.* [f. OVER- 21, 17 + WORN *ppl. a.*; or pa. pple. of OVERWEAR *v.*]

1. Much worn, the worse for wear; that has lost its original freshness; shabby, threadbare; faded.

1565 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 221 One overworne fether bed wt a good boster x*s*. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 81 The iealous ore-worne Widdow, and her selfe,..Are mighty Gossips in our Monarchy. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 400 Come there once over their head a coat of some overworne colour, it never goes off nor is changed. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 49 A beaten-out pulpit cushion, an oreworne Communion-cloth. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cxxviii, The first of the Vipers grasses hath long broad leaves ..of an overworn green colour. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 157 Alas! even our prose writings..trick themselves out in the soiled and over-worn finery of the meretricious muse. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., Apparel worn as long as is thought fit, thrown aside, and given to servants, or the poor, is called 'overworn clothes'.

†b. *fig.* Spoilt by too much use; stale. *Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 44 You shal assoone catch a Hare with a taber as you shal perswade youth with your aged and ouerworn eloquence. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 66 Who you are, and what you would are out of my welkin, I might say Element, but the word is ouer-worne.

†2. Grown out of use or currency, obsolete. *Obs.*

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus Hist.* I. ix. (1622) 32 They sware, To the Senate and people of Rome, a stile long ago ouerworne. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 123 To defend the ouerworne right that his father and grandfather had vnto that lost kingdome. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 314 Rude verses in an old and ouerworne character.

3. Worn out, exhausted, spent (with age, toil, etc.).

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 247, I espied, a far off, a certaine kind of an ouerworne gentleman, attired in velvet and sattyn. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 135 O'erworn, despised, rheumatic and cold. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxii. (1614) 43/1 The Romans..whose overworne empire ending in Britaine, the Saxons by strong hand attained this province. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 390 This overworn mother shall be freed from her care of nourishing man.

4. Spent in time; passed away.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 866 Musing the morning is so much o'erworn, And yet she hears no tidings of her love. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* i, Behold the man that loved and lost, But all he was is overworn.

Over-worry to **Overwound**: see OVER-.

Overwound (-wourn'd), pa. t. and pa. pple. of OVERWIND *v.* **Over-wove, -en,** pa. t. and pa. pple. of OVERWEAVE *v.*

Overwrap (ōuvəɹræp), *v.* [OVER- 8.] *trans.* To wrap over or round; to fold over, bind up, envelop. Also *fig.*

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 393 Overwrapping each other like the tiles of a house. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* VIII. ix. 530 Priests..in their plain white garments overwrapped by sabnets of many folds. 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings, F. Furini* ix, Ignorance overwraps his moral sense.

Over-wrestle, -wroth: see OVER-.

Overwrite (ōuvəɹrəi't, ōuˈvəɹ-), *v.* [OVER- 8, 1, 27, 23, 20.]

I. 1. a. *trans.* To write (something) over other writing, as a palimpsest. b. To write over (a surface), to cover *with* writing.

1699 LISTER *Journ. Paris* 108 This [MS. of St. Matthew] was cut to pieces..and another Book overwritten in a small Modern Greek Hand, about 150 years ago. 1820 BYRON *To Murray* 23 Apr., They have overwritten all the city walls with 'Up with the republic!' 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* V. 1219 The Elzevirs Have fly-leaves overwritten by his hand.

†2. To write over or above; to superscribe, entitle. *Obs.*

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. i, This [tale]..is overwritten 'The Intricacies of Diego and Julia'.

3. To write over again, re-write.

1874 NICHOLSON in *New Shaks. Soc. Trans.* 123 When overwriting plays, he left or worked in words and phrases that he found in the original.

II. 4. a. *intr.* To write too much; b. *refl.* To injure or exhaust oneself by excessive writing; c. *trans.* To write too much about (a subject).

1837 *Edin. Rev.* LXIV. 312 Paul de Kock never overwrites. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Nov., It is a pity that the publishers induce so many young authors of promise to overwrite themselves. 1895 *Athenæum* 3 Aug. 160/3 Golf is over-written as well as over-played now.

Overwrought (ōuvəɹrɑ̄t), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of OVERWORK *v.*: = OVERWORKED.]

1. a. Worked to excess, exhausted by overwork. b. Worked up to too high a pitch; over-excited.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 51 This poor over-wrought creature comes in. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 12 Even the most overwrought excitation can bring neither novelty nor zest. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* II. xiii, Not one moan of an overwrought heart escaped him.

2. Elaborated to excess; over-laboured.

1839 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* I. iv. 404 One cannot read these overwrought passages.

†**Overwry'**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *oferwrēon* (:—*-wrīhan*): see OVER- 8 and WRY *v.*] *trans.* To cover over; to overspread, conceal, clothe.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxi[i]. 5 Unrehtwisnisse mine ic ne oferwrah [L. *operui*]. *Ibid.* ciii[i]. 9 Ne bioð forcerde oferwrean eorðan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 29 Furðon salomon on eallum hys wuldre næs ofer-wrigen swa swa an of ðyson. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 716 Þe þridde hen3 an ouemast Ouer-wriȝeþ al. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 260 And smale yf seedis be, sprynge hem in lond, And ouerwrie hem after with a rake.

Overye, obs. form of OVERHIE.

†**Over-yea'r,** *v. Obs.* [OVER- 34.] *trans.* To keep over the year or over years; to load with years, superannuate, make old. Hence **Over-yea'red** *ppl. a. dial.*, kept over the year, or from the preceding year.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 52 The letters that you haue to sende, and the daughters that you haue to marrie, care ye not to leane them farre ouer yeared: for in our countrie they do not ouer yeare other things than their bacon, which they will eate, and their store wine which they will drinke. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. xiv, Among them dwelt. A maide, whose fruit was ripe, not ouer-yeared. 1615 TOMKIS *Albumazar* IV. xiii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 401 O, what a business These hands must have when you have married me, To pick out sentences that over-year you! 1883 *Cheltenham Exam.* 19 Sept. Suppl. 1/3, 200 over-yeared ewes 60*s.* a head.

†**Overyear,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* [OVER- 32.] That has lasted over some years; superannuated, antiquated.

1585 JAMES I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 37 No more into those ouer-yere lies dely te, My freinds, cast of that insolent archer quyte.

Over-year, *adv.* (*a.*[2]) *dial.* [OVER- 31, 32.] a. *adv. phr.* Over the year, till next year. b. *adj.* Kept over the year or till next year.

1790 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* (ed. 2) Suppl. s. v., Bullocks.. kept..to be fatted the next winter, are said to be kept over-year, and are termed over-year bullocks. 1813 BATCHELOR *Agric.* 507 (E. D. D.) Those who choose to give it [dung] repeated turnings, and keep what is called over year muck. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Over-year*,..till next year or season; i. e. over the current year. 'Ah'll keep that pig ower-year'.

Overyede, -yode, obs. pa. t. of OVERGO.

†**Overyo'ke,** *v. Obs.* In 6 -yock. [OVER- 1.] *trans.* To put a yoke upon, to subjugate.

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 4 Whan so euer any persons be grenyd, oppressyd, or ouer yockyd. *Ibid.* 62 The comynalty is so oppressed and ouеryocked..by wicked lawes, cruel tyrannes.

Over-young: see OVER- 28.

Over-zeal (ōuˈvəɹzī'l). [OVER- 29 d.] Too great zeal; excess of zeal.

1747 *Mem. Nutrebian Crt.* I. 92 An over-zeal to serve his friend. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1872) 36 King Olaf has been harshly blamed for his over-zeal in introducing Christianity. 1886 P. ROBINSON *Valley Teet. Trees* 143 He..has never been accused of any excessive over-zeal for work.

So †**O'ver-zea'led** *a. Obs.* [OVER- 28], too much influenced by zeal, 'ruled by too much zeal' (T.).

1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xxvi. (1647) 214 Thus was this good Kings judgement over-zealed.

Over-zealous (ōuˈvəɹzelə̄s), *a.* [OVER- 28.] Too zealous; actuated by too much zeal.

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 25 They two were ever of the Kings Religion, and over-zealous professors. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* John xviii. 28 When persons are over-zealous for ceremonial observations, they are oftentimes too remiss with reference to moral duties. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. xxiv. 33 The over-zealous curates were committed to the Tower.

So **O'ver-zea'lously** *adv.*, **O'verzea'lousness.**

1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 129/3 The Bishop is remembred..to have over-zealously pursued the French interest. 1849 H. MAYO *Truths in Pop. Superstit.* ii. 41 Cases..in which the anxiety of friends or the overzealousness of a coroner is liable to lead to premature anatomization.

Ovese, obs. form of EAVES.

†**Ovet.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (ovest). [OE. *obet, ofet*, a Com. WGer. word: = OHG. *obaz* (MHG. *obez*, Ger. *obst*), OLG., MLG. *ovet* (MDu., Du. *oost*); ulterior relations uncertain.] Fruit; in *mod. dial.* 'the mast and acorns of the oak' (E.D.D.).

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* (O. E. T.) 421 *Fraga*, obet [*MS.* obt, *Erf.* obea]. *c* 725 *Corpus Gl.* 919 *Fraga*, obet. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 655 Adam frea min, þis ofet is swa swete. *a* 1000 *O. E. Glosses* in Wr.-Wülcker 244/8 *Fruges, frumenta*, ofet, wæstm. *c* 1000 *Ælfric's Voc.* ibid. 148/34 *Legumen*, ofet. 1340 *Ayenb.* 262 Y-blissed þou ine wymmen, and y-blissed þet ouet of þine wombe. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* xxxi. (1883) 176 The hogs skittered home from the ovest.

Ovi-[1], combining form of L. *ōvum* egg.

Ovi-[2], combining form of L. *ovis* sheep.

†**O'viary.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *ovāria* flock of sheep, f. *ovis* sheep.] A flock of sheep.

1623 COCKERAM, *Oviarie*, a flock of sheep. 1656 in BLOUNT.

Ovibovine (ōuvibōˈvəin), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Ovibovīnæ* fem. pl., f. *Ovibōs* the musk-ox (the typical and only extant genus), f. *ovis* sheep + *bōs* ox.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the subfamily *Ovibovinæ* of the family *Bovidæ*, having characters intermediate between those of sheep and oxen. b. *sb.* An animal of this subfamily; a musk-ox.

Ovicapsule (ōuvikæpsiu'l). *Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. OVI-[1] + CAPSULE: so in mod.F.] A capsule or sac containing an ovum (*e.g.* a Graafian follicle) or a number of ova (*e.g.* the egg-case of various fishes); an egg-case, an ovisac. Hence **Ovica'psular** *a.*, pertaining to an ovicapsule.

1853 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 106[2]/1 Those ova which have left the ovicapsule. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 442 But in the larger ova which succeed these, the cells of the ovicapsule rapidly enlarge. *Ibid.*, The indifferent tissue .. gives rise not only to ova and ovicapsular epithelium, but to large vitelligenous cells.

Ovicell (ōuˈvisel). *Biol.* [f. OVI-[1] + CELL, or ad. mod.L. *ovicella*.]

1. A receptacle for the ova in certain Polyzoa; also called *oocyst* or *oœcium*.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 71 Broad-leafed Hornwrack..The ovicell, a sort of marsupial pouch,..is inconspicuous in this species. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 458

They sometimes..undergo the first stages of their development in dilatations of the wall of the body, termed ovicells.

2. A cell which when impregnated develops into a new individual; an egg-cell; a germ-cell; an ovum or ovule.

1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 47 The first product of the germination of the impregnated ovicell is a hypha-like body, from which the young *Chara* is developed. 1892 *Syd. S. L., Ovicell*, the one-celled Mammalian ovum.

Hence **Ovicellular** *a.*, pertaining to an ovicell.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ovicide (ōu·visəid). *humorous.* [f. Ovi-[2] + -cide 2.] The killing of a sheep; sheep-slaughter. So **O·vicidal** *a.*, sheep-killing.

a 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Jerry Jarvis* (1882) 409 There it [the wig] lay—the little sinister-looking tail impudently perked up. . . Larceny and Ovicide shone in every hair of it! 1847–9 Sir J. Stephen *Eccl. Biog.* (1850) I. 144 An ovicidal wolf..rebuked by this ecclesiastical Orpheus for his carnivorous deeds. 1880 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 5/5 The mutton-bones which tell of unauthorised ovicide. 1883 Stewart *Nether Lochaber* xlv. 285 His ovicidal tendencies.

Ovi·cular, *a. rare.* [f. med. or mod.L. *ōviculum* (dim. of *ōvum* egg) + -ar.] Of the shape or nature of an egg.

1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* II. 352, I invoke Protogonos, who wandered .. inclosed in an ovicular machine. 1816 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 252 The tempest-tossed egg or ovicular arkite machine.

Ovi·culated, *a. Arch.* [f. med. or mod.L. *ōviculum* (see prec.), in Arch. sometimes = Ovolo.] Adorned with egg-shaped ornaments.

1789 Smyth *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 90 It is termed oviculated, because artists imagine the sculpture to represent eggs.

Ovicyst (ōu·visist). *Zool.* [irreg. f. Ovi-[1] + Cyst; cf. Oocyst.] A receptacle in which the ova are hatched in some ascidians. Hence **Ovicy·stic** *a.*, pertaining to an ovicyst.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* x. 622 The incubatory pouch may be termed the ovicyst. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Ovicystic*.

Ovidian (ovi·diăn), *a.* [See -ian.] Belonging to or characteristic of the Latin poet Ovid (Publius Ovidius Naso, B.C. 43–A.D. 17), or his poetry.

1617 Morvson *Itin.* I. 113 It hath no light, ..but like twilight, or the Ouidian light which is in thicke woods. 1713 Addison *Guardian* No. 122 ¶ 4 They had no relish for any composition..not..in the Ovidian manner. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* IV. vii. ¶ 10, I carried an Ovidian letter from my master to Euphrasia. 1876 Gladstone in *Contemp. Rev.* June 1 It..recalls the Ovidian account of chaos.

Oviducal (ōu·vidiū̆kăl), *a. Anat.* and *Zool.* [irreg. f. Ovi-[1] + L. *dūcĕre* to lead: after *oviduct*.] Serving to convey the ova or eggs from the ovary; of the nature of an oviduct.

1839–47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 1010/1 The lining membrane of the oviducal canal. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* x. 622 A single uterine sac, the outer or oviducal half of which applies itself to the wall of the ovicyst.

So **Oviducent** (ōu·vidiū̆sĕnt), *a.* [L. *dūcent-em*, pr. pple. of *dūcĕre* to lead.] = prec.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Oviduct (ōu·vidʊkt). *Anat.* and *Zool.* [ad. med. or mod. anat. L. *ōviductus* = *ōvī ductus*, Duct or channel of the egg.] The duct or canal forming a passage for the ova or eggs from the ovary, esp. in oviparous animals, as birds; less commonly used of the corresponding structure in mammals (Fallopian tube, uterus, and vagina), or of its upper portion (Fallopian tube) alone.

[1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4052 The extremity of the Oviductus or Egg-channel ends in a membranous expansion in Birds. 1706 Phillips, *Oviductus* (in Anat.), the Egg-passages, the same as *Tubæ Fallopianæ*.] 1757 T. Birch *Hist. Roy. Soc.* III. 498 Its [the torpedo's] ovarium is near the liver and double oviduct and womb, wherein the young ones swim free. 1788 Jenner in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 232 The membranes which had discharged yolks into the oviduct. 1851–6 Woodward *Mollusca* 49 Viviparous reproduction happens in a few..gastropods, through the retention of the eggs in the oviduct.

Hence **Oviduc·tal** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of an oviduct, oviducal.

1860 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-Bk. Med.* 117 On the Aquiferous and Oviductal Systems in the Lamellibranchiate Molluscs.

Oviferous (ovi·fĕrəs), *a. Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. Ovi-[1] + -ferous.] Producing, carrying, or conveying ova or eggs; egg-bearing; applied *esp.* to special receptacles in which the ova of some crustaceans are carried.

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 189 Anthosoma, .. extremity of the abdomen with two oviferous cylindrical and elongated tubes. 1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 408/2 In the oviferous classes. 1844 Goodsir in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 114 The oviferous legs are very strong. 1880 Günther *Fishes* 159 In Rhodeus the oviduct is periodically prolonged into a long oviferous tube, by means of which the female deposits her ova.

Oviform (ōu·vifɔ̄m), *a.*[1] [f. Ovi-[1] + -form: cf. mod.L. *ōviform-is*, F. *oviforme* (Littré).] Having the form of an egg; egg-shaped.

1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* I. v. 65 This notion of the Mundane Egg, or that the World was Oviform, hath been the sence and Language of all Antiquity. 1769 W. Hewson in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 212 That in the human subject each lacteal forms an ampullula or oviform vesicle. 1816 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 186 A large orbicular or oviform stone. 1879 J. J. Young *Ceram. Art* 179 A set of three small oviform vases.

†**b.** Consisting of small particles like eggs or the roe of fishes, as *oviform limestone* = Oolite.

1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* ii. 234 Oviform Limestone. This is not common; the balls or globules have for the most part a grain of sand in the middle. 1816 W. Smith *Strata Ident.* 29 Freestone, calcareous, soft, oviform.

O·viform, *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. Ovi-[2] + -form.] Of the form of a sheep, or (quot. 1900) of that proper to the sheep.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1900 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 155 Its [*lobus spigelii*] form in the same species may be either 'rusiform' or 'oviform'.

Ovigenous (ovi·dʒĭnəs), *a. Anat.* [f. Ovi-[1] + *-genous* taken in sense 'producing': cf. -gen 1.] Producing ova or eggs.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ovigenous layer*, the peripheral portion of the ovary in which the ova are produced.

Ovigerm (ōu·vi,dʒōəm). *Biol.* [f. Ovi-[1] + Germ.] A female germ; an (unfertilized) ovum.

1851 Darwin *Monogr. Cirripedia* I. 58 These..closely resembled, in general appearance and size, the ovigerms, with their germinal vesicles and spots. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 251 The incipient ovum—or ovigerm.

Ovigerous (ovi·dʒĕrəs), *a. Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. Ovi-[1] + -gerous.] Bearing or carrying eggs. *Ovigerous frænum*: see quot. 1859.

1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 36/2 A long filamentary organ, ovigerous, rises from the root of the central mass. 1852 Dana *Crust.* II. 809 The ovigerous females are readily distinguished. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1872) 148 Pedunculated cirripedes have two minute folds of skin, called by me the ovigerous frena, which serve, through the means of a sticky secretion, to retain the eggs until they are hatched.

†**O·vil.** *Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *ovīle*.]

1674 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Ovil*, a sheep-coat, or sheep-fold.

Ovina·tion. *Med. rare.* [f. L. *ovīn-us* (see next) after *vaccination*.] 'Inoculation with the lymph of sheep-pox' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1888 W. Williams *Princ. & Pract. Vet. Med.* (ed. 5) 222 Inoculation or ovination is recommended by very high authorities.

Ovine (ōu·vəin), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *ovīn-us*, f. *ovis* sheep: see -ine[1]: cf. F. *ovine*.]

1. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characteristic of, sheep or a sheep; in *Zool.* belonging to the *Ovinæ*, a subfamily of Ruminants, comprising the various kinds of sheep.

1828 Webster, *Ovine*, pertaining to sheep; consisting of sheep. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Oct. 455/1 The ovine small-pox of last season. 1874 Helps *Soc. Press.* xxiv. 375 That most notable instinct of the ovine race to follow thoughtlessly.

2. *fig.* Resembling a sheep; sheeplike, sheepish.

1832 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) III. 68 Ponder well these ovine proceedings. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 2 May 3/1 Scarcely, we think, should this amorous and ovine youth be Strephon.

B. *sb.* A member of the *Ovinæ*; a sheep.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†**Ovi·paral,** *a. Obs.* [f. as Oviparous + -al.] = Oviparous.

1660 R. Coke *Justice Vind.* 39 All oviparal creatures more wisely distribute to their young ones, then the wisest Man can to his Children.

Oviparity (ōuvipæ·rĭti). *Zool.* [f. L. *oviparus* (see next) + -ity.] The condition or character of being oviparous; in quot. 1858 *loosely*, Reproduction by ova.

1858 Lewes *Sea-side Stud.* 293 The production of Medusæ ..being sometimes a process of budding, and sometimes a process of oviparity. 1884 *Athenæum* 25 Oct. 533 The discovery by Mr. Caldwell of the oviparity of the Monotremata..was considered sufficiently important to be telegraphed from Australia to the British Association in Canada.

Oviparous (ovi·părəs), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *oviparus* egg-laying (f. Ovi-[1] + *-parus* producing, laying, f. *parĕre* to bring forth) + -ous. Cf. F. *ovipare* (1712 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Producing ova or eggs; applied to animals that produce young by means of eggs which are 'laid' or expelled from the body of the parent and subsequently hatched. (Opp. to Viviparous; see also Ovo-viviparous.)

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 297 In creatures oviparous, as birds and fishes. 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* I. 187 All sorts of creatures, whether oviparous or viviparous. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 217 The alligator is an oviparous animal..They lay from one to two hundred eggs in a nest. 1858 Lewes *Sea-side Stud.* 285 The Aphis produces each year ten larviparous broods, and one which is oviparous.

Hence **Ovi·parously** *adv.*, **Ovi·parousness.**

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 3 In the warmer summer months the young [of the *daphnia pulex*] are produced viviparously, and in the cooler autumnal months oviparously. 1853 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, Oviparousness.

Oviposit (ōu·vipɒ·zit), *v. Zool.* [f. Ovi-[1] + L. *posit-*, ppl. stem of *pōnĕre* to place: cf. *deposit*.] *intr.* To deposit or lay an egg or eggs; esp. by means of a special organ (*ovipositor*), as an insect.

1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* iv. (1828) I. 89 An insect which he informs us gets into the feet of people as they walk.. oviposits in them and so occasions very dangerous ulcers. (*Note.* It is to be hoped this new word may be admitted; as the laying of eggs cannot otherwise be expressed without a periphrasis. For the same reason its substantive *oviposition* will be employed.) *Ibid.* xix. (1818) II. 147 After her great laying of male eggs in..May she [queen bee] oviposits in the royal cells..which the workers have in the mean time constructed. 1851–6 Woodward *Mollusca* 67 The females oviposit on sea-weeds, or in the cavities of empty shells.

b. *trans.* To deposit or lay (an egg).

1847 in Webster. 1871 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* § 879. 363 The ova are developed, impregnated, and oviposited.

Hence **Ovipo·siting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 317 The shores of those islands may have been frequented, during the ovipositing season, by the turtles and crocodiles. 1887 *Athenæum* 7 May 612/1 In the beehive all the eggs were usually laid by the queen, and in her absence no oviposition occurs. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Ovipositor*, The ovipositing organ with which many..insects are provided.

Oviposition (ōuvipŏzi·ʃən). *Zool.* [f. Ovi-[1] + L. *positiōn-em* placing: see Ovipositor.] The action of depositing or laying an egg or eggs, esp. with an ovipositor.

1816 [see Ovipositor]. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xvii. (1818) II. 36 When the business of oviposition commences. 1862 *Zoologist* Ser. I. XX. 8194 On the Oviposition of the Cuckoo.

Ovipositor (ōuvipɒ·zitəɹ). *Entom.* [f. Ovi-[1] + L. *positor*, agent-n. from *pōnĕre* to place.] A pointed tubular organ at the end of the abdomen of the female in many insects, by means of which the eggs are deposited, and (in many cases) a hole bored to receive them.

1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 226 By means of her long ovipositor [the Ichneumon] reaches the..grub.. and deposits in it an egg. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 334 Abdomen..of the females provided with a borer or ovipositor. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 431 The saws of the Saw-flies and the stings of other Hymenoptera are to be regarded as specially modified ovipositors.

Ovisac (ōu·visak). *Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. Ovi-[1] + Sac. So in mod.F. (Littré).] A sac, cell, or pouch containing an ovum (as a Graafian follicle), or a number of ova (as the investing membrane of the roe in some fishes); an egg-case.

1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 559/1 The ovisacs [in the Octopods] are..connected in bunches. 1872 Peaslee *Ovar. Tumours* 7 Each mature ovisac contains a mature ovum. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 271 The eggs are carried about in the ovisacs until they are hatched.

Oviscapt (ōu·viskæpt). *Entom.* [ad. F. *oviscapte* (De Serres), hybrid f. Ovi-[1] + Gr. *σκάπτ-ειν* to dig (Littré).] = Ovipositor.

1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 83 Common Cockroach..The [oviducal] infundibula of the two sides..pass beneath the terminal nerve structures and the 'oviscapt' to form a common vagina.

Ovism (ōu·viz'm). *Biol.* [f. L. *ov-um* egg + -ism: in mod.F. *ovisme* (Littré).] The old theory that the ovum or female reproductive cell contains the whole of the future organism in an undeveloped state, and that the male cell or spermatozoon merely acts as a stimulant to its development: opposed to *spermism* or *animalculism*. (Also Ovarism.) 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ovispermary (ōuvispə·mări), *sb.* and *a. Zool.* [f. Ovi-[1] + Sperm + -ary.] **a.** *sb.* An organ which produces both ova and spermatozoa: = Ovotestis. **b.** *adj.* Pertaining to such an organ. So **Ovisperm·iduct,** a duct which conveys both ova and spermatozoa.

1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 117 The ovi-spermiduct [in Pulmonate Molluscs] is lined by a ciliated epithelium. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Ovispermary.

Ovist (ōu·vist). *Biol.* [f. as Ov-ism + -ist: in mod.F. *oviste* (Littré).] One who holds the theory of Ovism: opp. to *spermist* or *animalculist*. (Also Ovarist, Ovulist.) So **Ovi·stic** *a.*

1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 427/1 According to .. the Ovists, the female parent is held to afford all the materials necessary for the formation of the offspring. 1889 Geddes & Thomson *Evol. Sex* vii. 84 A..controversy..between two schools, who called each other 'ovists' and 'animalculists'. The former maintained that the female germ element was the more important, and only required to be as it were awakened by the male element to begin the process of unfolding. 1893 Virchow in *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Mar. 7/1 The great gap was closed which Harvey's ovistic theory had left in the history of new growth.

Ovi-viviparous: see Ovo-viviparous.

Ovivorous (ovi·vŏrəs), *a.*[1] [f. Ovi-[1] + L. *-vorus* devouring + -ous. In mod.F. *ovivore* (Littré).] Egg-devouring, egg-eating.

1812 Southey *Omniana* II. 321 He was a great eater of eggs; one of his rhyming friends..expresses his astonishment at the Friar's ovivorous propensities. 1896 *Brit. Birds Nests & Eggs* I. 20 Some individuals of the species have ovivorous tendencies.

Ovi·vorous, *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. Ovi-[2]: cf. prec.] Sheep-devouring, sheep-eating.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Aug. 203/2 The present dearth [of meat] is supposed..to be partly due to an increased development of the bovivorous and ovivorous quality in our countrymen.

Ovo- (ōuvo), used in some words as comb. form of L. *ovum* egg; see most of these in their alphabetical places. Sometimes used with adjectives of form to denote an approach to an oval shape, as in **Ovo-elli·ptic, Ovo-py·riform, Ovo-rhomboi·dal.**

1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. VI. i. 292 The head [of the Head Louse] is ovo-rhomboidal. 1885 Beddoe *Races Brit.* 236 Elliptic and ovo-elliptic forms prevail in the east; pyriform and ovo-pyriform ones in the west.

Ovo-albu·min. *Chem.* = Ovalbumin.

1873 Ralfe *Phys. Chem.* 28 Ovo-Albumin is coagulated by ether; sero-albumin is not.

Ovogenesis (ōvoʊ|dʒe·nĭsis). *Biol.* [mod.L. (Weismann), f. Ovo- + Genesis; the etymological form is Oogenesis.] The production or formation of an ovum. So **Ovogene·tic, Ovo·genous** *adjs.*, contributing to the formation or growth of the ovum.

1886 A. Thomson in *Q. Jrnl. Micros. Sc.* June 598 According to Weismann, the parallel would be between the surplus 'ovogenetic' polar vesicles and the surplus spermatogenetic basal protoplasm and nucleus. 1887 *Amer. Nat.* XXI. 947 The interest which attaches to the development of the spermatozoon..is not less than that which attaches to the development of the ovum (ovogenesis). 1889 Geddes & Thomson *Evol. Sex* viii. 107 (Weismann) distinguishes in the nucleus of the ovum two kinds of plasma,—(1) the ovogenetic or histogenetic substance, which enables the ovum to accumulate yolk, [etc.]..and (2) the germ-plasma, which enables the ovum to develop into an embryo. 1890 Weismann in *Nature* 6 Feb. 322/1, I have interpreted the first polar body of the Metazoan ovum as a carrier of ovogenous plasm, which has to be removed from the ovum in order that the germ-plasm may attain the predominance.

Ovoid (ōʊ·void), *a.* and *sb.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *ōvoīdes*, in F. *ovoïde*, f. L. *ōv-um* egg: see -oid.]

A. *adj.* 1. Resembling an egg, egg-shaped; oval with one end more pointed than the other. a. Of a solid body. (The regular use.)

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 274 *Dacne*...Antennæ short, terminating abruptly in a perfoliated ovoid club. 1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 362 The female..constructs an ovoid cocoon. 1880 Bastian *Brain* ii. 28 The term ganglion is..commonly applied to any round or ovoid nodule containing nerve cells.

b. Of superficial figure.

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 210 Nostrils basal, ovoid, lateral. 1880 H. A. A. Nicholls In *Nature* 19 Feb. 373/1 The crater is ovoid, with its long axis running in a direction from west-south-west to east-north-east.

2. *Comb.*: esp. with another adj., denoting modification of the form expressed by the latter, as *ovoid-oblong*.

1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 337 *Salix Caprœa*..catkins silky, male ovoid-oblong. 1892 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 3/2 Among the curiosities in this department are bugles of paper and gutta-percha,..Hatsany's ovoid-shaped trumpet.

B. *sb.* A body or figure of ovoid form.

1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 413 The circumference of the cerebellum presents a distinct lobule, resembling a cuneiform segment of an ovoid. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 300 Oxalates are deposited in the urine in the form of oxalate of lime, which tends to crystallise either in octohedra or as dumb-bells or ovoids.

Ovoidal (ovoi·dăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec. A. 1 a. † *Ovoidal limestone*, oolite (*obs.*): cf. Oviform *a.*[1] b.

1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* i. 217 Shistose mica, with compressed ovoidal limestone. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 525 This ganglion..is ovoidal or fusiform, broader at the middle than at the extremities. 1874 Coues *Birds N. W.* 373 The greater number [of eggs] are truly ovoidal..one extremity is narrower and more pointed than the other.

Ovolo (ōʊ·vŏlo). *Arch.* Pl. **ovoli** (-lī). [ad. It. †*ovolo*, now *uovolo*, dim. of †*ovo*, *uovo*:—L. *ovum* egg.] A convex moulding of which the section is a quarter-circle or (approximately) a quarter-ellipse, receding from the vertical downwards; also called *quarter-round* or *echinus*.

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 32 The List, the Ovolo, the Cimatium. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 112/2 *Ovolo* is a quarter round under a projecting square. 1847 Smeaton *Builder's Man.* 216 There are eight mouldings introduced in the orders: the ovolo, the talon, the cyma, the cavetto, the torus, the astragal, the scotia, and the fillet. 1862 Rickman *Goth. Archit.* 9 The enriched ovolo of the Ionic capital.

b. *attrib.*

1832 J. L. Loudon *Encycl. Cottage Archit.* Gloss. (1836) 1129 Ovolo moulding..generally applied to Doric columns. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 30, 1¼ inch deal ovolo sashes. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Ovolo-plane*, a joiner's plane for working ovolo mouldings on sash, or elsewhere.

Ovology (*ovo*·lŏdʒi). [f. Ovo- + -logy. (The etymologically regular Oology is app. not used in this sense.)] That part of biology or embryology which treats of the formation and structure of the ova of animals. So **Ovolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to ovology; **Ovo·logist**, one versed in ovology.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, Ovology, *Oologia*. 1857 Bullock *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 198 Investigations..in reference to this interesting point of ovology. *Ibid.* 243 In the present state of ovological knowledge. 1859 Todd *Cyel. Anat.* V. 216/2 The researches of modern ovologists ..enable us to assert.. the..similarity of structure in the ova of animals.

Ovon, obs. form of Oven.

Ovoplasm (ōʊ·voʊplæz'm). *Biol.* [ad. mod.L. *ovoplasma* (Haeckel), f. Ovo- + Gr. πλάσμα anything formed or moulded; after *protoplasm*. (The etymologically regular form would be *oöplasm*.)] The protoplasm of the unfertilized ovum. Hence **Ovopla·smic** *a.*, pertaining to ovoplasm.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ovo-pyriform, Ovo-rhomboidal: see Ovo-.

‖ **Ovo-te·stis**. *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Ovo- + Testis.] A reproductive organ in certain invertebrates combining the functions of ovary and testis, i. e. producing both ova and spermatozoa; a hermaphrodite gland.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 496 The duct of the ovotestis may remain single to its termination. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 113 The hermaphrodite gland or ovo-testis [in the Edible Snail].

Ovo-viviparous (ōʊ voʊ|vivi·părəs), *a. Zool.* Also **ovi-viviparous**. [f. Ovo- + Viviparous. (The form in *ovi-* is much less frequent.) In F. *ovo-vivipare* (Duméril 1818).] Combining oviparous and viviparous characters; producing eggs which are hatched within the body of the parent, the young being thus born alive, but not developed in direct (placental) connexion with the parental body as in viviparous animals proper. Such are some reptiles and fishes, and many invertebrates.

1801 Home in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 82 Lizards which form an egg that is afterwards deposited in a cavity corresponding to the uterus of other animals, where it is hatched; which lizards may therefore be called ovi-viviparous. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 63 The ovo-viviparous tribes at present known are scorpions; the flesh fly and several other flies [etc.]. 1835-6 Todd *Cyel. Anat.* I. 106/1 The viper..is ovoviviparous. 1883 F. Day *Indian Fish* 37 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) None of these fish are ovi-viviparous.

Hence **O·vo-vivi·parism, O·vo-vivipa·rity**, the condition or character of being ovo-viviparous.

1865 *Nat. Hist. Rev.* Index, Ovoviviparism in Tinea, 268. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Ovoviviparity*

Ovular (ōʊ·vĭulăr), *a. Biol.* [ad. mod. L. *ōvulāris*, f. *ōvul-um* Ovule: see -ar.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an ovule.

1855 Ramsbotham *Obstetr. Med.* 68 The foetal surface has ..a smooth, glistening appearance, which it obtains from the two ovular membranes. 1857 Mayne *Exp. Lex.*, *Ovularis*, ..applied by Turpin to a leaf which..constitutes the ovule of plants: ovular. 1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Abortion, ovular*, abortion occurring before the twentieth day of pregnancy.

Ovularian (ōʊviulē·riăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Ovulāria* neut. pl. (Haeckel) + -an.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the *Ovularia*, a group of Protozoa in Haeckel's classification, which remain throughout life in the condition of a single cell, thus resembling the ovules or ova of higher animals. b. *sb.* An ovularian Protozoon. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ovulary (ōʊ·vĭulări), *a.* [f. mod.L. *ōvulum* Ovule + -ary.] = Ovular.

1864 in Webster. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ovulary*, same as *Ovular*. *O. spore*, same as *Megaspore*.

Ovulate (ōʊ·vĭulĕt), *a.* [f. mod.L. *ōvul-um* Ovule + -ate[2].] Having or containing an ovule or ovules. (Chiefly in comb. with an element indicating the number of ovules in the ovary of a plant.)

1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 329 They [ovules] may be very numerous, when it [the ovary] is said to be multi-ovulate or indefinite. *Ibid.* 330 When the ovary..has two ovules (biovulate). 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ovulate (ōʊ·vĭulēt), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ate[3].] *intr.* To produce ovules or ova; to discharge ova from the ovary. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ovulation (ōʊvĭulē·ʃən). *Physiol.* and *Zool.* [f. Ovule or mod.L. *ōvul-um* + -ation: so in mod. Fr.] The formation or development of ovules or ova, and (*esp.*) their discharge from the ovary, as occurring in female mammals; *rarely*, the development and laying of eggs by oviparous animals.

1853 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Ovulation*...The formation of ova in the ovary, and the discharge of the same. 1872 Peaslee *Ovar. Tumours* 5 The ovary assumes a cicatricial appearance in consequence of repeated ovulations. 1887 F. H. H. Guillemard *Cruise Marchesa* II. 197 The instincts of the bird have been made to suit its unusual ovulation.

Ovule (ōʊ·vĭul). [a. F. *ovule* (Mirbel 1808), ad. mod.L. *ōvulum*, dim. of *ōvum* egg.]

1. *Bot.* The rudimentary seed in a phanerogamous plant; the body which contains the female germ-cell, and after fertilization becomes a *seed*; usually formed as a rounded or oval outgrowth of a carpel, and in angiosperms inclosed (one or more) in an *ovary*.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 75 Its ovarium contains, instead of three ovules adhering to a central placenta, one only, which is pendulous. 1842 Gray *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 1 (1880) 166 The Ovary..contains the Ovules, or bodies destined to become seeds. 1854 S. Thomson *Wild Fl.* i. (ed. 4) 72 The young seeds, or ovules, as they are named before they have been subjected to the fertilizing influence of the pollen.

2. *Zool.* and *Physiol.* The ovum or female germ-cell of an animal, esp. when very small as in mammals; *spec.* the unfertilized ovum.

1857 Bullock *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 71 The ovule is completely formed in the ovary during the earlier years of life. 1871 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 131 The ovules have been seen to escape by the mouth; and this..appears to be the general mode of parturition in all the Actinoid polyps.

b. *Ovules of Naboth*: dilated mucous follicles in the neck of the uterus, supposed by the Saxon physician Martin Naboth (1675–1721) to be ova.

[1831: see Ovulum 2.] 1892 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ovuliferous (ōʊviuli·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *ōvulum*, *ōvuli-* + -ferous.] Bearing or producing ovules.

1864 in Webster. 1878 Masters *Henfrey's Bot.* 211 Four carpels, two of which are ovuliferous. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* vii. § 1. 288 The normal dehiscence of a carpel is by its inner, ventral, or ovuliferous suture.

Ovuligerous (-i·dʒĕrəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -gerous.] = prec.; also *Path.* 'applied to cysts containing hordeiform bodies' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892).

Ovuline (ōʊ·vĭulin), *a. Zool.* [f. Ovulum 3 + -ine[1].] Belonging to the family *Ovulinæ* of gastropod molluscs, of which the typical genus is *Ovulum* (see Ovulum 3). 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ovulist (ōʊ·vĭulist). *Biol.* [f. mod. L. *ōvul-um* + -ist.] = Ovist.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 37 The Ovulists (Ovists) or Believers in Eggs..maintained that the egg was the real animal germ, and that the seminal animalcules..only gave the impulse which caused the unfolding of the egg in which all generations were encased one in the other.

Ovulite (ōʊ·vĭulait). *Palæont.* [f. as prec. + -ite[1].] A fossil egg of a bird or a reptile.

1848 in Craig. 1859-64 Page *Hand-bk. Geol. Terms* s. v., Ovulites have been found in the stratified rocks from the Oolite upwards.

‖ **Ovulum** (ōʊ·vĭulŭm). Pl. **ovula**. [mod.L., dim. of *ōvum* egg.]

† 1. *Bot.* = Ovule 1. *Obs.*

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 174 Ovarium..containing a single erect ovulum.

2. *Zool.* and *Physiol.* = Ovule 2, 2 b. ? *Obs.*

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 263 The myriads of invisible ovula with which the atmosphere swarms. *Ibid.* IV. 16 The ovulum is seldom found, even in the fallopian tube, till some time afterwards [i. e. after copulation]. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 826 Frequently..these crypts.. assume the form of small semitransparent vesicles projecting into the interior of the uterus. An old author, Naboth, took them for ova, and for this reason these small bodies are sometimes designated by the name of Ovula of Naboth. 1855 Ramsbotham *Obstetr. Med.* 44 A minute body of spheroidal shape,—the ovulum.

3. *Zool.* A genus of gastropod molluscs, including the Egg-shell (*O. ovum*) with an egg-shaped shell.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 259/1 Lamarck enumerates eighteen fossil species of Cyprææ, and two of Ovulum. 1851-6 Woodward *Mollusca* 34 A posterior siphon, generally less developed, but very long in *Ovulum volva*.

‖ **Ovum** (ōʊ·vŭm). Pl. **ova** (erron. 8 **ovas**, 8-9 **ovæ**). [L. *ōvum* egg.]

1. *Biol.* a. *Zool.* The female germ or reproductive cell in animals, produced (usually) by an ovary, and capable when fertilized or impregnated by the male sperm (and in some cases without such fertilization) of developing into a new individual; an egg in the widest sense, including the eggs of birds (the largest of all animal cells), but more commonly applied to the extremely small germs of female mammals, or to the eggs of oviparous animals when of small size, as in fishes, insects, etc.

1706 Phillips, *Ovum*, an Egg; also the Spawn of Fish. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1884) 102 Poisonous Ovæ, or Eggs, which mingle themselves with the Blood. 1784 Twamley *Dairying* 129 By burning the Moss, you destroy at the same time, the Ovas or Eggs, the Chrysalis and grubs. 1797 M. Baillie *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 403 This arises from the ovum being stopped in its progress from the ovarium to the uterus. 1861 J. R. Greene *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 14 True reproduction, by contact of ova and spermatozoa. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 154/1 The number of germs or ova brought forth by a single mature oyster exceeds one million. 1889 Geddes & Thomson *Evol. Sex* xiii. 169 What we now mean by parthenogenesis, or the development of ova without union with sperms.

† b. *Bot.* The ovule or seed of a plant. *rare.*

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* II. xx. (1765) 119 When the Ova are hatched, the Cotyledons preserve the Form of the halved Seed. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Ovule, Ovum*, the young seed.

2. *Arch.* An egg-shaped ornament or carving.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl., Ova*, in architecture, are ornaments in form of eggs, carved on the contour of the ovolo, or quarter-round; and separated from each other by anchors, or arrows heads. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* Gloss. 589/1 *Ova*, an ornament in form of an egg. 1851 E. J. Millington tr. *Didron's Chr. Iconogr.* 316 Immediately below the ovæ of the cornice.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ovum-cycle, -product*; often with the pl., as *ova-bearing, -containing* adjs., † *-duct* (= Oviduct), *-hatching*.

1781 Smeathman in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 172 *note*, Two ovaria, in each of which are many hundred ova-ducts. 1846 Dana *Zooph.* v. § 85 (1848) 87 The distinction in plants of budding and ova-bearing individuals. 1883 P. Geddes in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 843/2 The genealogical individual of Gallesio and Huxley..may be designated with Haeckel the ovum-product or ovum-cycle. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* 414 Because leprosy is common in the descendants and blood collaterals of lepers, this is no proof of ovum infection.

Ow, ou, *int. ME.* and *mod.Sc.* Also 4 ouȝ, owe, owh. [The mod.Sc. interjection historically written *ow, ou*, is (ū); from the ambiguity of the spelling *ou, ow* in ME., it is not certain whether this is the same word.] An exclamation expressing surprise, or some allied emotion. *Ou ay* (mod.Sc.) O yes (in concessive sense).

a. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) st. lxxxii, 'Owe', seyd þe king, 'artow Inglis kniȝt, þan schuld y þurch skil and riȝt Hate þe euer more'. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 475 'Ouȝ', quaþ roulond, 'blame me nouȝt'. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 404 Owe, wheþer we shal se Anticrist so myghty! *Ibid.* 405 Ow, wheþer God, þat is treuþe ordained Cristen men to be marred! 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* xiii. 19 'Owh! how!' quaþ ich þo, and myn hefd waggede.

β. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 74 He .. says come ben, ow Bydby is that ye? 1814 Scott *Wav.* xxxix, 'Ow, ay, sir! a bra' night', replied the lieutenant. 1818 — *Br. Lamm.* xxiv, 'Reasonable charges!' said the sexton: 'ou, there's grund-mail—and bell-siller..and the kist—and my day's wark—and my bit fee—' [etc.]. 1865 G. Macdonald *A. Forbes* 20 Ow, bairn, are ye there yet?

Ow, obs. form of Owe, You. **Owai, oway, Owayward**, obs. ff. Away, -ward.

Owar, var. Owhere *Obs.*, anywhere. **Owar**, obs. Sc. f. Wooer. **Oware**, obs. f. Hour.

Owch(e, obs. form of Ouch *sb.*

Owcht, obs. or dial. form of Aught, Ought.

Owd, obs. and dial. form of Old.

‖ **Owdell** (ou·d'l). [Welsh *awdl* a rime or assonance (pl. *odlau*); also in sense given below (pl. *awdlau*).] A poem consisting of compositions in all the 24 strict metres.

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* iv. 59 Some Makers.. Rehearce their high conceits in Cowiths: other some In Owdells theirs expresse; as matter haps to come. *Ibid.* 67 *Note*, Owdells are couplets of variety in both time and quantity.

Owdir, obs. form of Outher, either.

Owe (ōu), *v.* Forms: see below. [Comm. Teut.: OE. *ágan*, pres. *ic áh*, pa. *ic áhte* = OFris. (*âga*), *âch* (*hâch*), *âchte*, OS. *égan* (*êh*), *êhta*, OHG. *eigan*, ON. *eiga*, *á*, *átta*, Goth. *aigan*, *aih*, *aihta*: one of the original Teutonic preterite-present verbs (see Can, Dare, Dow, May). The OTeut. *aig-*, *aih-*, answers to a pre-Teut. *aik-*, ablaut-grade of *ik-*, the original stem of the present: cf. Skr. *ij* to possess, own. This vb. now survives only in Eng. and the Scandinavian langs. (Sw. *äga*, *ega*, Da. *eie* to own, have). In Eng. it has undergone much change both of form and sense. The original preterite inflexion of the present tense (*áh*, *áht áhst*, *áh*, *ágon*) began in late OE. and early ME. to be supplanted by the ordinary pres. tense forms (e.g. 3rd sing., *áhð*, *aweþ*, *oweþ*, *awes*, *owes*, pl. *ágað*, *ageþ*, *oþeþ*, *oweth*, etc.); and in mod.Eng. the tense is entirely thus levelled, *owe*, *owest*, *owes*, *-eth*, *owe*. The OE. pa. t. *áhte*, ME. *âhte*, *ôhte*, survives as *ought*; but before 1200 this began to be used (in the subjunctive) with an indefinite and hence present signification, in a special sense, and thus gradually came to be in use a distinct verb from *owe* (for which see Ought *v.*); its function as pa. t. of *owe* being supplied in 15th c. by *owed*. The orig. pa. pple. in all the Teut. langs. became an adj., of which the mod. Eng. form is Own *a.*; but as a pa. pple. OE. *ágen* was still used in 16–17th c. as *owen*, *oune*. A later pa. pple. *aucht*, *ought*, conformed to the orig. pa. t., is found from the 14th c.: see Ought *v.* 7. The current pa. pple. is *owed*; so that the whole verb has now the ordinary weak conjugation *owe*, *owed*, *owed*. The change of signification from *habēre* to *débēre* can be best traced in the scheme of senses below; but the primitive sense 'have, possess' is not yet extinct in the dialects, which use *awe* or *owe* = *own*, and have not entirely lost the connexion of *owe* and *ought*.

Ought, being now in Standard English practically a distinct word, has been fully treated in its alphabetical place, and is not dealt with here; but, for the historical development, the two articles Owe, Ought, should be read together.]

A. Inflexional Forms.

1. *Infinitive.* α. 1 ágan, 2–3 agen, (3 aghenn, agæn, age), 3 awen, 3, *north.* 4–5 agh(e, 3–6 *north.* awe, 6– aw. β. 3 oge(n, 3–4 owen, 3–owe, (6 ough, 7 ow).

α. *c* 888 Agan [see B. 1]. *c* 1200 Ormin 8173 Off þe bettste pall þatt anij mann magȝ aghenn. *c* 1205 Lay. 11781 Þu scalt ..þas riche agen [*c* 1275 oge]. *Ibid.* 32085 No most þu nauere mære Ængle-lond age. *c* 1300 Awe [see B. 1 b]. *c* 1400 Agh [see B. 1 c]. 1535 Stewart *Chron. Scot.* II. 470 For na dett that he can aw.

β. *c* 1175 Lay. 4149 Ne mai neuere mansipe leng oge [*c* 1205 agen]. *Ibid.* 18574 Ȝef he nolde þis owe. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 132 How miȝte he him more loue schowen þen hi ounce liknesse hahben and owen? 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 34/2 To haue cure and owe to wake. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 415 Who should owe the calfe. 1649 Lovelace *Poems* 143 What your whiter chaster brest doth ow.

2. *Pres. Indic.* a. *1st sing.* α. 1 áh, áz, 2–3 ah, (2 auh, ach, 3 æh), 3–4 agh, (aghe), 3–6 aw, 4 au(e, 4–6 awe. β. 3–4 oȝ, oh, 3 ohȝ, ouh, ou, 3 5 ogh, (4 oghe), 4–5 owȝe, 4–7 ow, 4– owe, (5 howe).

α. *a* 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 175 (Gr.) Nu ic ah mæste þearfe. *c* 1200 Ormin 11815 Þatt I me selff all ah itt wald. 13.. *Cursor M.* 13825 (Cott.) Wit-stand his hiding agh [*a* 1425 *Tr.* ow] i noght. 13.. *Ibid.* 5145 (Fairf.) Bi þe faythe I aghe [*G.* aw, *Tr.* owe] to ȝou. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 720, I aw the honor and servyse.

β. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6367 Bi þe treuþe ich ou to þe. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxv. 70 The more oh ich to lovie the. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 10248 (Tr.) Þat I no chirche owȝe com inne. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22677 So I howe. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7422, I wil worship as I ow. 1530 Palsgr. 650/1, I owe dette. *a* 1652 Brome *Queenes Exch.* v. Wks. 1873 III. 548, I ow thee a just reward.

b. *2nd sing.* α. 1 áhst, áht, ázt, 2–3 ahes(t, aust, 3 ahes(t; 3–4 ahe, 4 agh, aghe, au, 4–5 (6–*Sc.*) aw, awe. β. 3– owest, (4–5 owist, 5 -yst, 7– ow'st); 4 ogh, 5 ow, owe.

α. *a* 900 Cynewulf *Elene* 726 Ðu ðe ahst doma geweald. *c* 950 Aht [see B. 2]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Heore nuel..þu ahest to hetiene. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 41 Ðu aust te folȝin ðane..onfald lob. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 48 Ne ahestu nan habben. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 39 Þat þu ahes to don. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23181 (Cott.) Þou agh [*Ed.* ahe, *Gött.* au] to min. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* ix. 733 As þou aw. *c* 1460 *Townelcy Myst.* iii. 171 To luf me welle thou awe.

β. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 126 Þe dette þet tu owest me. 13.. *Cursor M.* 26965 (Cott.) Ne..þi-self ogh sai bot soth o þe. *a* 1425 *Ibid.* 4580 (Tr.) Þerfore owe [*earlier MSS.* au, aghe] þou bi riȝt. 1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 16 b, Do as thow owyst to do. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. 33 Yᵘ owest to mernayll and fere. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xx. 106 Thou that owest me obedience.

c. *3rd sing.* (1) *Original*: α. 1 áh, áz, 2–3 ah, (2 auh, ach, 3 æh), 3–4 agh, -e, 3–6 aw, 4 au, aue, 4–5 awe, (5 augh). β. 3–4 oh, oȝ, 3 ohȝ, ouh, ou, 3–5 ogh, 4–5 owȝe, ow, owe. (2) *New formation*: γ. 2 ahð, aweþ, (3 haht), 4 aws, 5 awiþ, (awthe). δ. 3–4 oȝþ, oȝeþ, (oȝet), 3–5 oweþ, (3 howeð), 4– oweth, (4–5 -iþ, -yþ, 5 -ith(e, howyth); 6– owes, (6–7 ows).

α. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 518 (Gr.) Ah him lifes geweald. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 47 Eall þæt he ah. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ihid.. Eall þæt he aȝ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 139 Man ach to wurþen þis halie dei. *Ibid.*, Sunnedei ah efri..Mon...to chirche cume. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 35 Ðat god ðat he awte donne. *Ibid.* 45 De hlauerd..ðe ðat scip auh. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 17 Ne noman ne agh werne. *c* 1205 Lay. 13479 Þes king aȝ [*c* 1275 haht] al þis lond. 13.. *Cursor M.* 267 (Gött.) Coursur of þe werld men au [*Cott.* aght] it call. *Ibid.* 4380 He aue to thinck apon þe ending. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 461 A man awe not to departe. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* ix. xii. 51 He that aw this swerd.

β. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 2 (Trin. MS.) Mi wit oh to be more. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 155 Al chirche folc oh3 to ben gadered in chirche. *Ibid.* 189 Þat ilke wei ogh al mankin to holden. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 370 Ne oȝ ur non oðer to sunen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 64 Þet he ouh to siggen. *c* 1308 *Pol. Songs* (Camd.) 204 The wreche was hard that ow the gode. *c* 1325 *Know Thyself* 46 in *E. E. P.* 131 Þenke on þi god as þe wel owe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5357 Ás ogh myn astate. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 9686 (Tr.) Hit owȝe tried to be. ?1490 Caxton *Rule St. Benet* (E. E. T. S.) 139 He owe to fall downe prosstrate.

γ. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Luke xi. 21 Þa þing þe he ahð [*Ags. Gosp.* ah]. 13.. *Cursor M.* 9636 (Gött.) Dede he aws to thole for-þi. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 30 Awiþ he not to bless[e] þe peple? 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A ij b, As she awthe to be.

δ. *c* 1205 Lay. 3465 Þe man þat lutel oȝeþ. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 324 Quat oȝet nu ðat for-bode o-wold? 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 954 Pray..to oure lady þat owyþ þys day. 1340 *Ayenb.* 9 Þe wyl of him þet hit oȝþ. 13.. *Cursor M.* 6161 (Gött.) Þis owes [*Tr.* oweþ] euer to be in mind. 1382 Wyclif *Eccl.* xi. 8 He owith to han mynde of the derke tyme. *a* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 97 To whom the mayd howyth to be maryed. 1530–1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Lyke as a trewe man oweth to do. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) I. 534 No bishop ows to let a true priest. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* lxxix, What he owes thee. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxx. 181 The debt that every man oweth.

d. *plural.* α. 1 ázon, -un, (ázað), 2–3 aȝeu, aȝe, aweð, 3 ahen, aȝeð, -æð, aweð; 4 agh(e, ah, (h)ach, 4–5 aue, awe, 4–6 au, aw, 5 augh. β. 2–3 oȝen, oȝeð, 3 ohen, 3–5 owen, (5 -in, -yn, -ne), oweþ, -eth, ouwe, 4 oen, howen, oghe, ouh, 4–7 ow, 4– owe, (5 howe. 8 ough).

α. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 4 (5) Hi eorðan agun. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 35 Swo aweð to donne alle. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 41 Swo we aȝeð to don. *Ibid.* 57 We aȝen to cumen. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Lamb. Hom.* 245 Hu we ahen wearliche to biwiten us seoluen. 13.. *Cursor M.* 23824 (Edin.) We agh it noght to hald in were. *Ibid.* 11618 (Cott.) Þe lauerd agh [*G.* aue, *Tr.* owe, *L.* ow] yee worthli to lufe. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* ii. 4 Wele aghe we to brek. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 39 Þe ligeaunce þat þei awe. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3447 Vhe aw to be commendit. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 8 The trew service..quhilk we aw to him. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 57 Sa we au faith..to the kirk.

β. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 Ure king we oȝeð wurhðminт. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 57 Alse we oȝen to don. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 68 Uor þi owen þe gode .. to habben witnesse. *c* 1275 Lay. 25110 Al þat we beie oweþ [*c* 1205 aȝeð]. *Ibid.* 25319 Þat we oweþ [*c* 1205 agen] cleane. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 313 Þe whilk ze salle & ouh to maynten. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 197 Þei owen to use þis doynge. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 978 We owe to loue oure euyn-cristyn. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 124/2 Profites that cometh, or oweth to come. 1463 Marg. Paston in *P. Lett.* II. 142 Do as ye owe to do. 1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 86/1 The which vi marcs, the seid Priour..and his successours.. owyn to pay. 1647 Cowley *Mistress, Sleep* ii, All my too much Moysture ow. 1711–1868 Owe [see B. 4].

3. *Past Indic.* (1) *Original*: áhte, ôhte, etc.: see Ought *v.* (2) *New formation*: 5 awedo, 5–owed, (5 -id, -yd, 7 ow'd); *2nd sing.* owedst, (7 owd'st).

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 14045 (Trin.) Whepер owed to loue him bettur þo. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lanaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 147 This man that owed the apparel. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iii. 333 That sweete sleepe Which thou owd'st yesterday. 1627 May *Lucan* v. (1631) 18 The man that ow'd, and kept This boate. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* Introd. § 3. 3 He owed his knowledge of letters to accident.

4. *Pa. pple.* α. 1 ázen, 5–9 owen, (5 owyn, 6 oune). β. aht, aught, ought, etc.: see Ought *v.* γ. 4– owed, (6 oughed, 7 owd, ow'd).

α. 1460–4 Owyn [see B. 3]. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 220/12 Oune, *debitus*. 1642 *View Print. Bk. int. Observat.* 9 The King the supreame head .. unto whom a body politique..been bounden and owen next to God. *Ibid.*, Bounden and owen to beare..obedience. 1803 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* I. 458, I have owen him a letter still longer.

γ. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* iv. pr. v. 102 (Camb. MS.) Tormentz of laweful peynes ben rather owed to felonos citezeins. *a* 1643 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* III. iii, All broken sleeps, are ow'd Only to you. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* IX. 827 Strength consists in spirit and in blood, And those are owed to generous wine and food.

5. The negative *ne* blended formerly with this vb., making the OE. forms *náh*, *nágon*, *náhte*, ME. *nazen*, *nowen*, *nouh*, *nowest*, etc.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 256 Heo..nouh non norte nimen Godes flesch & his blod. *Ibid.* 380 Ze nowen nout unnen. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 215 Þu nowest none mon nowiht.

B. Signification.

I. To have; to possess; to own.

†**1.** *trans.* To have; to have belonging to one, to possess; to be the owner of, to own; = Own *v.* 2. *Obs.* (since *c* 1680) exc. *dial.*

For illustration of the original pa. t. see Ought *v.* 1.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xiv. § 2 Þa micles beþurfon þe micel agan willaþ. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 44 Se man ..gæð and sylþ eall þæt he ah, and gebiȝþ þone æcer. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Þe mon ne ah his modes iwald. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8890 Ne let me nomon owe. Bote he abbe an tuo-name. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 33 The goode man that the beestes oweth. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xi. (1885) 136 The eyres off thaim þat some tyme owed it. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 117 He that of very ryght owed y cappe. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xxiii. 325 The horse The Gods bred, and Adrastus ow'd. 1628 T. Selsger *Logick* 117 The Oxe..knowes who owes him, and feedes him. 1664 Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 7 Fine storehouses,.. but of no great profit to him that oweth them. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., Mr. Brown owes that farm.

†**b.** To get or take possession of; = Own *v.* 1; Have *v.* 14. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 28423 Þe feond hine aȝe! *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1292 Als I sat upon that lowe, I bigan Denemark for to awe.

†**c.** To acknowledge as belonging to oneself; = Own *v.* 3 a. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8956 The ost for to honour & agh hym as lord. 1613 Wither *Abuses Stript* I. xiii, Their fore-fathers..would not know them, (If they were living) or for shame not owe them. 1622 Misselden *Free Trade* 30 Him that wrote a little treatise..which it seemes for modesty he refuseth to owe.

II. To have to pay.

This branch and the next were expressed in OE., as in the other Teutonic langs., by the vb. *sceal*, pa. t. *scolde*, int. *sculan* (Goth. *skal*, *skulda*, *skulan*), mod. Eng. Shall, Should. The first traces of the mod. use appear in the Lindisf. Gloss., which renders L. *débēre* where the Rushw., like the later Ags. Gosp., uses *sculan* by the phrase *ágan tó geldanne* 'to have to pay'. Examples are wanting during the following two centuries to show the stages by which this was shortened to the simple *ágan*, which is found by 1175 in full use, both in the sense 'to owe (money)', and 'to have it as a duty', 'to be under obligation (*to do* something)', in both taking the place of OE. *sculan*. (See also Ought *v.* 2, 5.) The result was that *shall* gradually ceased to have the sense 'owe', retained that of obligation with a weaker force, and became mainly an auxiliary of the future tense; while *ágan*, *ażen*, *oȝen*, *owen*, *owe*, in taking *débēre* as its main sense, has in Standard Eng. lost that of *habēre*, or handed it over to the cognate Own, which shares it with *have* and such Romanic synonyms as *possess*.

2. To be under obligation to pay or repay (money or the like); to be indebted in, or to the amount of; to be under obligation to render (obedience, honour, allegiance, etc.). Const. with simple dat. or *to*. (The chief current sense.)

For illustration of the pa. t. in earlier form see Ought *v.* 2.

[*c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 28 geld þæt ðu aht to geldanne [*Vulg.* debes, *Rushw.* and *Ags. G.* scealt, *Hatt.* scelt]. — Luke xvi. 5 Huu micel aht ðu to geldanne hlaferde minum? [*Vulg.* debes domino meo, *Ags. G.* scealt þu minum hlaforde]. *Ibid.* 7 Huu feolo aht ðu to? [*Vulg.* debes, *Ags. G.* scealt þu].] *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 Ure king we oȝeð uurþminт [*text* wrhminт], hur sceappend al þat we bieð. *c* 1200 Ormin 16529, & ȝiff þu litell dost forr Godd, Godd ah þe litell mede. 1258 *Proclam. Hen. III*, l. 4 We hoaten alle vre treowe in þe treowþe þæt heo vs oȝen. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xvi. 5 He seide to the firste, Hou moche owist thou to my lord? 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* vii, He is wyse that payeth that that he oweth of ryght. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H viij b, The people owe obedyence to the prynce. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 38 In it chyldrene ar taucht quhat thay aw vnto thair parents. 1735 Sheridan *Lett. to Swift* 16 July, Swift's Lett. 1768 IV. 102, I cleared off the rent which I owed him. 1801 in A. H. Craufurd *Gen. Craufurd & Light Div.* (1891) 10 You owe it to yourself to prepare against this. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. iii. 29, I paid him what I owed him. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 140 On behalf of the land to which they owed a temporary allegiance.

b. *absol.* (or with indirect obj. only): To be indebted, be in debt.

1460, 1483 [see Ought *v.* 2 b]. 1607 Heywood *Wom. Kild w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 143, I hane..nothing left, I owe euen for the clothes vpon my backe. 1865 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 285, I owed for my summer bonnet and cloak. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 256/1 She says she owes me for the preservation of her life on the island.

3. *transf.* a. To have or cherish towards another (a feeling, regarded as something which is yet to be paid or rendered in action); to bear (good or ill will). *Obs.* exc. in *to owe a grudge*. b. To have or bear *to* some one or something (a relation, as dependence, etc., which has to be acknowledged); to 'own'. *rare.* (For earlier pa. t. see Ought 3, 3 b.)

a. *c* 1385 [see Ought 3]. 1460–4 *Paston Lett.* II. 81, I..have owyn to your person ryght herty love. 1461 *Ibid.* 62 They

wold owe yow ryth good wyll, so that ye wold owe hem good wyll. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxx. 240 Ye do me greate wronge to owe me youre yll wyll. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 70 To whom the Cardinall did not owe the best favor. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 209 They.. will wait two or three houres for some to whom they owe some speciall grudge, to bestow their curse vpon him. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* II. i, Being afraid the boy might owe me a spite. *Mod.* The act of one who owes us a grudge.

b. 1644 [H. Parker] *Jus Pop.* 59 Monarchy and Aristocracy are derivative forms and owe a dependance on Democracy. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* I. iii. (1866) 107 There was nothing in his character or purposes which owed affinity with any mood of this jocund and energetic people.

4. *fig.* To have to ascribe or attribute (something) to, or acknowledge as derived from (some person or thing); to have, as received from or caused by some one or something; to be indebted or beholden for. Const. *to* (or simple dative). Cf. Due *a.* 9. (For the earlier pa. t. see Ought *v.* 4.)

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. 115 But, th' Earth not only th' Oceans debter is For these large Seas; but owes him Tanais [etc.]. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. iv. 108 Thou ow'st the Worme no Silke; the Beast, no Hide. 1702 Pope *Jan. & May* 71 Abusive Nabal ow'd his forfeit life To the wise conduct of a prudent wife. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 60 ¶ 3 It was to this Age that we owe the Production of Anagrams. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* III. i. 325, I owe my life to thee. 1838 J. L. Stephens *Trav. Greece* 13/1 Corinth owed her commercial greatness to the profits of her merchants in transporting merchandise across [the isthmus]. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* vi. (1879) 228 We owe the discovery of the prismatic spectrum to Sir Isaac Newton.

†b. Without direct object: To be indebted or beholden (*to* a person or thing *for* something). *Obs.*

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *King & no King* I. i, I think, we owe thy fear for our victory. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 46 Accurate Artificers.. owe more unto Doctrine than unto Nature. 1653 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 4 In this both he and I ow infinitely to your Lordship. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 93 Others assert, That they owe for their knowledge of Christianity to one Cyril.

III. To have it as a duty or obligation.

†**5.** To have as a duty; to be under obligation (*to do* something). (Followed by inf. with or without *to*.) *Obs.* (For the pa. t. see Ought *v.* 5 a.)

(*a*) with *to* and infin. = Ought *v.* 5 b (*a*).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Swilcne lauerd we aȝen to dreden. *Ibid.* 81 Her me ah to understonden for whi hit seiȝ [h]alf quic. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 57 Alse we oȝen to don. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 836 Þe seruyng man..Oweþ to come when he haþ leysere. 1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 226/1 As we ben and owe to ben. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 293 Thei awe to be namede raþer Agarenes. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 108 Therfore it oweth not to be refused ne gaynsayd. 1534 More *Treat. on Passion* Wks. 1314/1 You owe also one to weshe an others fete. 1537 *Let.* in *Cranmer's Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 352 As obedient..as a true Christian oweth to be.

(*b*) with simple infin. = Ought *v.* 5 b (*b*).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 53 Nu aȝe we alle..nime forhisne. 13.. *Cursor M.* 5104 (Cott.) All your bidding agh be til vs als comanding. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* ccix. v, As prysoners owe home agayn repeire. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 1405 Forgotten was no thing That owe be done. 1524 Hen. VIII *Let. to Pace* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1724) I. ii. App. xiii. 28 They shuld & owe, not oonely forbere to geve ayde.

†b. In weakened sense: = Shall. *Obs. rare.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1944 Quat-so his dremes owen a-wold.

†**6.** quasi-*impers.* (usually with inf. clause as subject): (It) behoves, is the duty of, befits, is due (to); e. g. *him owe* (or *oweth*) = it behoves him, he ought; *as him owe* = as befits him, as is due to him. *Obs.* (For the pa. t. see Ought *v.* 6.)

c 1220 *Bestiary* 350 Anoðer kinde, Ðat us oȝ alle to ben minde. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 18791 (Fairf.) Wele vs agh to loue him. 1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xxi. 13 Y shal ordeyne to thee a place whidyr hym awe to flee. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxiii. 49 Full glad and blithe awe vs to be. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4486 Hym awe serue and luf godde with his hert alle & some. 1470–1500 [see Ought *v.* 6 a, b].

†**7.** pa. pple. *owen* = under obligation, obliged, bound. *Obs.*

1541–2 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 211 To give money in almes, in as large a maner and forme as they are bownden or owen to doe. 1642 [see A. 4 *a*].

†**Owe** *a.*, shortened ME. form of Own *a.*

Owe, obs. form of How *adv.*, You *pron.*

†**Ow·edness.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. *owed* pa. pple. of Owe *v.* + -ness.] The quality or fact of being possessed or owned.

1585–7 T. Rogers 39 *Art.* (1607) 354 Among the Familists (saith H. N.) none claimeth anything proper to himself for to possess the same to any owedness or privateness.

Owel, obs. form of Awl.

Owelty (*ōu·ĕlti*) *Law.* Also 6–8 **ovelty,** 8 **ovealty.** [a. AF. *oweltè*, earlier *oeltet* (Oxf. Psalter) :—L. *æquālitāt-em*, f. *æquāl-is* (OF. *eval, owel, oel*, etc.) equal.] Equality.

(The AF. adj. *owel* 'equal' (Britton I. 251, II. 79, etc.), does not appear to have come into Eng. use.)

1579 Rastell *Expos. Termes Lawe, Oweltie*, is when there is Lord, mesne, and tenant, and the tenant holdeth of the mesne by the same seruices, that the mesne holdeth ouer of ye lord aboue him. 1596 Bacon *Max. Com. Law* iii. (1636) 14 There shall be ten shillings onely reserved upon the gift entaile as for ovelty. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Owelty* or ovelty of services,..an equality of services; as when the tenant paravail owes as much to the mesn, as the mesn does to the lord paramount. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 524 Called a rent for owelty or equality of partition.

Owen, obs. f. Oven; obs. inf., etc. of Owe *v.*

†**Owen,** *pa. pple. Obs.* obliged: see Owe *v.* B. 7.

Owen, owene, obs. forms of Own *a.*

Owenian (*ōu·ē·niăn*), *a.* [f. surname *Owen* + -ian.] Of or pertaining to Robert Owen (1771–1858), a social reformer who advocated the reorganization of society on a system of communistic co-operation, which he endeavoured to carry into practice in various industrial communities. So **Owenism** (*ōu·ē·niz'm*), the theory or system of Owen; **Ow·enist,** an adherent of Owenism; also *attrib.*; **Owenite** (*ōu·ē·nəit*), a follower of Owen; **Ow·enize** *v. trans.*, to bring under the influence of the system of Owen; to convert to Owenism.

1833 *Edin. Rev.* LVI. 484 It is folly to expect that the whole nature of the problem is to be changed by the perfectibility of Owenised man. 1848 Mrs. Gaskell *M. Barton* xxxvii, You mean he was an Owenite; all for equality and community of goods. 1870 *Athenæum* 5 Feb. 187 That Owenism and Fourierism failed to accomplish their ends in the Old World the socialists allow. *Ibid.*, Glancing at the list of the Owenist associations, we see that the Forrestville community (Indiana) .. died in its second year .. and that New Harmony .. came to an end in its third year. 1880 T. Frost *Forty Yrs'. Recoll.* 14, I .. knew nothing of the Owenian ethics and social economy.

Ower (*ōu·ər*). [f. Owe *v.* + -er 1.]

†**1.** A possessor, an owner. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 375/1 (Harl. MS. 221) Owere of a schyp, or schyp-lord. 1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 139/2 The owers of the seide Catell may never come to have replevyn of them. 1637 Bp. Hall *Serm. at Exeter* 24 Aug., Wks. (1662) III. [iv.] 95 He..will purchase with money that which the great ower of heaven gave him freely.

2. One who owes, a debtor. *rare.*

a 1637 B. Jonson *Underwoods* xxxiv. 1 They are not, sir, worst owers that do pay Debts when they can.

Ower, obs. f. Ewer 2, Oar, Over, Your.

Owerance, owrance (*ōu·ərăns, ou·rans*). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. *ower, owre*, north. dial. form of Over + -ance.] The position of being over; superiority, ascendancy, mastery, control.

1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 154 To slay syn and dede quhilk had ouerance apon us. 1818 Hogg *Brownie Bodsbeck* I. iii. 39 Or it get the owrance o' auld Wat Laidlaw, od it sal get strength o' arm for aince. 1819 Rennie *St. Patrick* II. 266 (Jam.) [He] hasna as muckle owrance o' himsel' as win up on the feet o' him. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'She fairly haes t' owerance ower him', she completely rules him. *Mod. Sc.* She's his wife, but she hasna the owrance o' a penny! [Also in Northumbld., Cumbld., Ulster.]

†**Owes, owse,** obs. forms of Ooze 1.

1575 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II III. 30 The owse of Ashen barke dronke, is an extreme purgacion.. All the..comnyng of a Tanner concistethe in the skillfull making of his owes.

O wey, Owfe, obs. forms of Away, Woof.

†**Owgel,** var. of Ougle *a.*, *Obs.* ugly, horrible.

?c 1400 Lydg. *Æsop's Fab.* i. 32 The owgel [*v. r.* vgly] blaknes of the derk nyght.

Owȝe, obs. f. Owe. **Owght, Owȝt,** obs. ff. Ought, Out. **Owgly,** obs. f. Ugly *a.*

†**Owhere,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 1 áhwǽr, áhwér, áhwár, 1–3 awer, 4 awher, awaro, 5 (?) awre. *β.* 3 *Orm.* owwhar, owwhær, (oowor), 3–4 owhar, ouwhar, 4 owhore, ouwhore, ouwar, owar, 4–5 owher, -e, (ouwher, oughwhere, our, 5 ouȝwher, e, owȝwhere): [f. OE. *á* ever, O *adv.* + *hwǽr* Where: cf. *anywhere, aywhere, everywhere, somewhere.*] Anywhere.

α. c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* vii. § 3 Hahhe ic þe awer benumen þinra gifena? *c* 1000 Ælfric *Jos.* i. 18 Se man þe wiþcwiþ þinum behodum ahwar, heo he deaþes scildiȝ. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxi. 6 Ne mæȝ ic hine ahwær befleon. *c* 1000 *Laws Edw. & Guth.* c. 11 Ahwar on lande. *a* 1300 *Leg. Rood* 30 Þat holi tre was fairest þo þat hi myȝte awer [*c* 1350 owhere] ise. 13.. *Cursor M.* 1837 (Göttl.) Þe heiest montayn þat was aware [*T.* owhore, *C.* our-quare, *F.* awre-quare]. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 349 For if mi fot wolde awher go.

β. c 1200 Ormin 6509 To witenn ȝiff þeȝȝ haffdenn Crist Owwhar onn eorþe fundenn. *Ibid.* 6921 ȝiff þeȝȝ himm owhar wisstenn. *c* 1205 Lay. 8231 And ȝif ich hine mai eower [*c* 1275 owha] ifon. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 60 Ham..þet ouðer oðer hondlie, oðer ouhwar ivele oðer. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1278 Owher that he ȝode, Folk him sewed, bothe evyll and goode. *c* 1325 *Lai le Freine* 15 When kinges might our y-here Of ani meruailes that ther were. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2251 What man vpon molde miȝt ouwar finde tvo breme wite heres. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 262 If a man have al hileve þat Goddis lawe techiþ ouwher [*v. r.* owȝwhere]. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (E. E. T. S.) 90/1540 In bakkows, brewhows, or ourels [= owher els]. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 211 It is not founde ouȝwhere in Holi Scripture. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 395/2 The heste grasse and herbys that is owhere.

†**Owhither,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 3 ohwider, ouhwuder, 4 o whydre. [f. ME. *ó* = OE. *á* ever + *hwider* Whither: cf. Owhere, and OE. *ǽghwider* everywhither.] To any place, anywhither.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 172 ȝif he ouhwuder wende ut. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 247 Hwon þat he slepe oðer ohwider [fare] from hame. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Kings* v. 25 Thi seruaunt ȝede not o whydre (1388 to ony place).

Owing (*ōu·iŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. Owe *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Owe (sense 2); that which one owes; obligation to pay, indebtedness; debt.

1552 Huloet, Owynge, or the act of owynge, *debitio.* 1628 Gaule *Pract. The.* (1629) 109 Cæsar inuades the Fortunes of his Subiects, either to vphold his Honours, or absolue his Owings. 1839 Fr. A. Kemble *Rec. Later Life* I. 235 Being in the mind to pay my owings, I proceed to do so.

Owing (*ōu·iŋ*), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2. Almost always used predicatively, or after its noun.]

1. That owes (see Owe *v.* 2, etc.); that is under obligation, bound (*to do* something); indebted, bounden, beholden (*to* a person *for* something). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. x. 69 Penne is holy chirche a-signet [*v. rr.* owynge, awynge] to helpen hem and sauen. 1678 Pepys *Corr.* 292, I am greatly owing to your Lordship for your last favour. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 13 One Instance..of what this Company is owing for, to the.. Thoughtfulness of its Accusers.

2. Said of the thing: That is yet to be paid or rendered; owed, due. Const. *to* or simple dat. (The usual current sense.)

The origin of this use is obscure, there being no corresponding sense of the vb.; it might possibly be reflexive, 'owing itself'; hence 'being owed'.

1411 in *E. E. Wills* 19 Of whiche somme ys owynge to me, to be payd, an.C. Mark by þe handes of my lady louell. 1435 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 493/1 Certeyn dette, which they clayme to be owyng hem by..ye Kyng. 1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 344 Dettis awand me. 1596 Danett tr. *Comines* (1614) 179 At the yeeres ende there is not one penny owing them. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* IX. v, She discharged all that was owing for the children.

3. *fig.* **Owing to: a.** *pred.* That owes its existence to; attributable to; derived or arising from, caused by, consequent on, 'due to' (see Due *a.* 9).

1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 43/1 Wise Cleobulus's Death, the Lyndian Shoar, To which his Birth was owing, doth deplore. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 17 These are the very Exuviæ of Animals, and all owing to the Sea. 1706 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 173 As to the Notes .. they are in a great Measure owing to Mr. Potter. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 2 The effect is owing to the presence of light. 1858 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 582 It is to a knowledge of the laws and relations of things that European civilization is owing.

b. Hence, as prepositional phr.: In consequence of, on account of, because of. (Cf. *according to.*)

1814 Scott *Wav.* x, Owing to his natural disposition to study..he had been bred with a view to the bar. 1815 — *Guy M.* xl, Owing to these circumstances, Brown remained several days in Allonby without any answers whatever. 1839 Stonehouse *Axholme* 163 Where the lands are divided into a great many selions, and, owing to the number of owners, are continually passing from one person to another. 1865 Lightfoot *Comm. Gal.* (1874) 151 This rendering obtained currency..owing to the untoward circumstances of the times.

Owir, obs. north. dial. var. Over.

Owirhaill, Sc. variant of Overhale *v. Obs.*

†**Owirloft,** obs. Sc. form of Orlop 1.

1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 281 The sey wattir to haif interes into thame, to the owirloft.

Owk, obs. Sc. variant of *ouk, wouke*, Week.

Owl (oul), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1–3 úle, 4–6 oule, 5–7 owle, (5 owele, 5–6 owll(e, 7 oole), 6– owl. *β.* 5–6 howle, 5 howyllo, 6 houle. [Com. Teut.: OE. *úle* wk. fem., = OLG. **úla* (MDu., MLG., LG. *ûle*, Du. *uil*) :—**úlôn*, from **úwlôn*: cf. OHG. *ûwila* (MHG. *iuwel, iule*, Ger. *eule*, mod.Fl. *uwele*), ON. *ugla*. These point back to OTeut. **uwwalâ*, **uwwilâ*, dim. of an echoic **uwwd*, derived from the voice of the bird. Cf. OHG. *hûwo*, OLG. *hûo*, MHG. *hûwe*, also mod.G. *uhu*, names of the owl of similar echoic origin; also L. *ulula* owl, *ululâre* to howl, and Howl, Howlet.]

1. A nocturnal bird of prey, well known by its doleful 'hoot', having a large head, small face, raptorial beak, and large eyes directed forwards, beset by a disk of radiating feathers; feeding on mice, small birds, and the like, which it can approach noiselessly by reason of its soft plumage. The name has app. been applied in English from the beginning to all the native species, esp. the two or three common ones: see b.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (O. E. T.) 1382 *Noctua, ulula*, ule. *Ibid.* 2150 *Ulula*, ulae. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Lev.* xi. 16 Ne ete ge nan þinȝ hafoccynnes ne earncynnes: Ne ulan. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 4 Iherde ich holde grete tale Ane ule and one nightegale. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2249 *Philomene*, The oule [*v. r.* owle]..That prophete is of wo & of myschaunce. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 374/2 Owle, or howle, byrde, *bubo.* 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* ci. 6 Like a Pellicane in the wildernes, and like an Oule in a broken wall. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 6 The clamorous Owle that nightly hoots. 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* I. iv. 66 As the eyes of owls are to the splendor of the day. 1714 Gay *Sheph. Week* vi. 53 For Owles, as Swains observe, detest the Light. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* V. xv, The screech of the waking owl. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 363 Whatever wise people may say of them, I at least myself have found the owl's cry always prophetic of mischief to me.

b. The common British species are the *Barn Owl* (White, Silver, Yellow, Church, Hissing, Hobby, Screech Owl); the *Tawny Owl* (Brown, Grey, Beech, Ferny, Hoot, Hooting, Ivy, Wood Owl); the *Long-eared* or *Horned Owl* (Long-tufted, Mottled-tufted Owl).

Less common are the *Short-eared Owl* (Fern, Hawk, October, Red, Short-horn, Woodcock Owl), the *Eagle Owl* (Stock Owl of Orkney), *Little Owl* (Bare-toed, Little Night Owl), *Snowy* or *Great White Owl.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 265 Sche caste in..A part ek of the horned Oule. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxiii. 74 The

myttane, and Sanct Martynis fowle, Wend he had bene the hornit howle. 1611 Cotgr., *Lucheran*, a scrich-owle. 1623 Woodrephe *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 399/2 With Stockes, Wood, Wolues, and Scrick-Ooles. 1674 Ray *Collect. Words, Eng. Birds* 83 The common gray or Ivy-Owl. 1678 — *Willughby's Ornith.* 101 Our Church Owl and brown Owl ..delight in lower and plain countrys. 1770 G. White *Selborne* xxix. 81 *To Pennant*, I have known a dove-house infested hy a pair of white owls, which made great havock among the young pigeons. 1830 Tennyson *Song Owl* 7 Alone and warming his five wits, The white owl in the belfry sits. 1882 J. Hardy in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 428 The horned, white, and brown owls have here an undisturbed refuge. 1882 A. Hepburn *Ibid.* 504 The Long-Eared, Tawny, and Barn Owls, were permanently resident.

c. *Ornith.* Any bird of the sub-order *Striges*.

These comprise the families *Aluconinæ* (*Strigidæ* of Sharpe) and *Strigiuæ* or *Strigidæ* (*Bubonidæ* of Sharpe), typified respectively by the Screech or Barn Owl (*Aluco flammeus* Fleming, *Strix* Linn.), and the Tawny or Brown Owl (*S. stridula* Linn.); and including, among 19 genera, those typified by the Hawk Owl (*Surnia*), Snowy Owl (*Nyctea*) which are diurnal in habit, the Horned or Eared Owls (*Asio*), Eagle Owl (*Bubo*), Cue Owl (*Scops*), Little Owl (*Carine noctua*), and American Burrowing Owl (*Spcotyto cunicularia*). The known species are about 200.

1706 Phillips s. v., In Virginia there is a sort of Owl as big as a Goose, that kills the Poultry in the Night. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 62 The Great Horned or Eagle Owl..which is common in many parts of Greece, was even considered as a favourite bird of Minerva. 1859 Tennent *Ceylon* II. vii. vii. 257 Across the grey sky the owl flits in pursuit of the night moths. 1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (ed. 11) 219 This species abounds in the Mississippi regions, where it shelters itself in subterranean abodes several yards in depth..It is called the burrowing-owl (*Strix cunicularia*). 1884-5 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 345 The great gray owl, *Syrnium cinereum*, an extremely rare winter visitor to the northern United States. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds* 675 Among Owls are found birds which vary in length from 5 inches—as *Glaucidium cobanense*, .. much smaller than a Skylark—to more than 2 feet..[A]characteristic of nearly all Owls is the reversible property of their outer toes. 1896 *Daily News* 6 June 8/1 In Valdivia, Dr. Plate observed the remarkable earth owl, which digs long shafts in the steppes, and is distinguished for its terrible scream.

d. In various proverbial sayings.

(*To carry* or *send owls to Athens*, after Gr. γλαῦκ' Ἀθήναζε ἄγειν (Aristoph. *Birds* 301), to 'carry coals to Newcastle', to take a commodity where it already abounds; the owl being the emblem of Pallas Athene, the patron goddess of Athens, and represented on Athenian coins, etc.)

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 299 Bot Oule on Stock and Stock on Oule; The more that a man defoule, Men witen wel which hath the werse. 1590 Swinburne *Testaments* Pref., I may be thought to powre water into the Sea, to carrie owles to Athens, and to trouble the reader with a matter altogether needlesse and superfluous. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. v. 41 They say the Owle was a Bakers daughter. *a* 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Four Plays in one*, Induct., Could not you be content To be an owl in such an ivy-bush? 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 426 There is a Custome that no Officer may arrest after Sun set; such therefore as goe abroad but at those times, are said to Fly with the Owle, by a common Prouerbe. 1738–1869 [see Ivy-bush]. 1764 H. Walpole *Let to Earl of Hertford* 15 Feb., The noise, which made me as drunk as an owl. 1787 Grose *Prov. Gloss.* s. v., *To take owl*, to be offended, to take amiss. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xxxvi, The..men will be as drunk as owls.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied to a person in allusion to nocturnal habits, to literal or figurative repugnance to light, to appearance of gravity and wisdom (often with implication of underlying stupidity), etc. Hence = wiseacre, solemn dullard.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxvii. (1859) 31 Peple, whiche the wretchyd horrible owle of helle had drawen out of theyr nest. 1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 36 Fantastik fule, .. Ignorant elf, aip, owll irregular. 1579 Fulke *Heskins's Parl.* 15 The Owles and Battes of our time, either can not, or will not see it. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. II. *Imposture* 377 In heav'nly things..more blinde then Moals, In earthly, Owls. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 99, I bad thee vile Owle, goe learne me the tenure of the Proclamation. 1694 Echard *Plautus* 172 But without flattery, I was a great Owl for not falling in love before now. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & B.* II. ii. 32 It vexes one to see so fine a poet make such an owl of himself.

3. a. A name for the Lump Fish, more fully *Sea Owl*. **b.** A variety of Ray, the *Owl-Ray*.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 428 The Lompe, Paddle or sea-Owle. 1862 Couch *Brit. Fishes* I. 115 Sandy Ray, Owl, *Raia circularis*. *Ibid.* II. 183 Sea Owl, the Lumpfish. 1863 Kingsley *Water Bab.* iv, Where the great owl-rays leap and flap, like giant bats, upon the tide.

4. A fancy variety of the domestic pigeon distinguished by its owl-like head and prominent ruff; also called *Owl-pigeon*.

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pigeon*, There are..many sorts of pigeons, such as..Petits, Owls, Spots, Trumpeters, Shakers, &c. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 125 The owl is.. a small Pigeon, very little larger than a jacobine. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 415 He crossed a white fantail cock with the offspring of an owl and an archangel.

5. A local name (in South Eng.) of certain moths.

1853 W. D. Cooper *Sussex Gloss.* 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Owl*..(1) The tiger-moth...(2) Any small white moth.

† 6. Name of some game. *Obs.*

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xxii. 95 There he played..At the billiards, At bob and hit, At the owle [Fr. *au hybou*]. 1660 Howell *Lexicon* xxviii, To play at the Owl, *alla civetta*; *a la chouëtte*.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *owl barn, belfry, flight*; *owl-eye, -hole, -shooter, -sight, owl's head, wing*, etc.; instrumental, as *owl-frequented, -haunted* adjs.; parasynthetic and similative, as *owl-downy, -eyed, -faced, -headed, -sighted, -winged* adjs.; also *owl-like*; † **owl-blasted** *a.*, bewitched; **owl-catchers**, gloves of stout leather; **owl-train** (*U. S.*), a train running during the night.

1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* xxi. 137 No doubt but mother Nobs is the witch, the young girle is 'owleblasted and possessed. 1879 Jefferies *Amateur Poacher*, A pair of 'owl-catchers', gloves of stout white leather. *a* 1849 Poe *Enigma, Petrarch. stuff* Poems (1859) 79 'Owl-downy nonsense. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* VI. 1786 With a wink of the 'owl-eyes of you. 1640 Sir E. Dering *Carmelite* (1641) 16 Others of your lent who are..'owle-eyed in Sunshine. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II. xvii, Valiant Wisdom..escorted by owl-eyed Pedantry. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 309 b, To begette suche foule babies & 'oule faced doudes. *a* 1529 Skelton *Dk. Albany* 312 He ran away by nyght In the 'owle flyght Lyke a cowarde knyght. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1865) II. 38 Things hid In 'owl-frequented pyramid. *c* 1795 Young in *Ann. Agric.* XXIII. 376 Wool on the cheeks and throat (but not to the degree they term 'owl-headed) [sheep]. 1898 *Board of Agric. Leaflet* No. 51 In many old barns..there are 'owl-holes just under the eaves, formed with ledges specially made for ingress and egress. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Maiden's Blush* 1063 'Owl-like in a Cloud involv'd. 1844 H. Rogers *Ess.* I. ii. 84 The owl-like gravity of thousands of common readers. 1530 Palsgr. 250/1 'Oules heed, *hure*. [*Littré*: *hure*, tête hérissée et en désordre.] 1596 Fitz-Geffray *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 31 'Oule-sighted eies, that dazled are with light, But see acutelie in the darksome night. 1871 Browning *Pr. Hohenst.* 188 An outspread providential hand Above the 'owl's-wing aigrette. 1882 Mc Cabe *New York* 190 (Farmer) The Third avenue line runs its trains all night. ..These are the 'owl-trains. *a* 1822 Shelley *Def. Poetry* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 32 Those eternal regions where the 'owl-winged faculty of calculation dare not soar.

b. esp. in names of animals, as **owl-butterfly**, a large South American butterfly (*Caligo eurylochus*) with large ocelli, likened to owls' eyes, on the posterior wings; **owl-faced bat**, the bat *Chilonycteris Macleayii*, a native of Cuba and Jamaica; **owl-faced monkey** = *owl-monkey*; **owl-fly**, an angler's name for *Sialis lutaria*; **owl-gazelle**, Sœmmering's Gazelle, the native name of which is *aoul*; **owl-gnat**, a gnat of the tribe *Noctuiformes*, family *Psychodidæ*; **owl-monkey**, a South American monkey of the genus *Nyctipithecus*; **owl-moth**, a very large Brazilian moth (*Erebus strix*) resembling an owl in its colouring and in the appearance of its hind wings; **owl-parrot** = Kakapo; **owl-pigeon**: see 4; **owl-ray**: see 3; **owl-swallow**, a bird of the family *Podargidæ*, akin to the night-jars. **c.** Also **owl's crown**, a composite plant *Filago germanica*; (?erroneously) Wood Cudweed (*Gnaphalium sylvaticum*).

1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 489 *C. eurylochus* or the 'owl-butterfly'..being common throughout South America. 1863 Bates *Nat. Amazon* II. 102 The nocturnal, 'owl-faced monkey (*Nyctipithecus trivirgatus*). 1676 Cotton *Angler* II. 335 Late at night is taken the 'Owl-fly. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 298 The yellow-miller, or owl fly. 1862 T. W. Harris *Insects injur. Veget.* (ed. 3) v. 338 The 'owl-moth (*Erebus Strix*) has wings which, though not so broad, expand eleven inches. 1880–1 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (U. S.) XI. 141 'Owl-parrot..in New Zealand, the kakapo or night-parrot. 1890 W. P. Ball *Effects of Use & Disuse* 69 The rudimentary keel of the sternum in the owl-parrot of New Zealand. 1869–73 *Cassell's Bk. Birds* II. 136 The 'Owl Swallows (*Podargi*). 1787 W. Marshall *Norfolk* Gloss., 'Owlscrown, ..*gnaphalium sylvaticum*, wood cudweed. 1880 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, Owl's Crown, *Filago germanica*.

Owl, *v.*[1] [f. Owl *sb.*] *intr.* To behave, hoot, look, or go about like an owl; to pry about, prowl, esp. in the dark. Now chiefly *dial.*

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 248 By reason of an oule, breakyng his slepe..with hir oughlyng. 1656 Hobbes *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 278 Is it not therefore..well owled of you, to teach the contrary? 1778 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Reviewers* xxviii, Mousing for faults or, if you'll have it, owling. 1893 *Wilts. Gloss.*, *Owl about*, to moon about out of doors in the dark.

† **Owl,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [app. a back-formation from Owler, Owling.] *trans.* To smuggle (wool or sheep) out of England; to carry on the trade of an owler.

1738 *Obs. British Wool* Title-p., A Scheme for preventing our Wool from being Owled Abroad for the future, if put in Practice.

Owlate, Owld, obs. ff. Owlet, Old, Would.

Owldom. *nonce-wd.* The domain of owls.

1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* iii. (1872) 120 Owldom shall continue a flourishing empire.

† **Owldron,** var. Oleron *Obs.*, a coarse fabric.

1550–1600 *Customs Duties* (B. M. Addit. MS. 25097), Owldrons, the bolte, containing xxx yards—xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

† **Owlebie.** *Obs.* [cf. -by *suffix* 2.]

1653 E. G. in *Bulwer's Anthropomet.* Pref. verses ** ij, Men were swine and turn'd to Owlebies.

† **Owler.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [Goes with Owling: app. f. Owl *sb.*: see -er[1] 1.

To prevent the exportation of wool it was made illegal by Act 14 Chas. II, c. 18 § 8 to transport it in the night-time; and it is probable that it was in reference to the fact that the smugglers of wool carried on their work, like owls, under cover of night, that the terms *owler* and *owling* arose: cf. quot. *a* 1700. Some have considered the words to be formed on the north. dial. form of *wool* (*ool*), but from the district with which they were specially associated (Kent and Sussex) this is very improbable.]

One engaged in the illegal exportation or 'owling' of wool or sheep from England; also, a vessel so employed, an owling-boat.

1696 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 26 A messenger has seized the Owler, who carried over the duke of Barwick to France. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Owlers*, those who privately in the Night carry Wool to the Sea-Coasts, near Rumney-Marsh in Kent, and some Creeks in Sussex, &c. and Ship it off for France against Law. 1701 T. Brown *Advice* in *Collect. Poems* 106 To Gibbets and Gallow's your Owlers advance. That, that's the sure way to Mortifie France. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Rumney Marsh*, This marsh is the place from whence the owlers have for so many ages exported our wool to France. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* July 33 Ailesbury crossed the Channel in an 'owler' or smuggling vessel.

Owler, dial. form of Alder, the tree.

Owlery (ou'lări). [f. Owl *sb.* + -ery.]

1. A place where owls are kept; an abode or haunt of owls.

1817 *Sporting Mag.* I. 9 The Owlery at Arundel Castle. 1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* iii (1872) 95 England..sunk now to a dim owlery. 1866 *Hornet. Stor.* 21 Dec., Others made a dart at the owlery, and saved some of its occupants [from the fire].

2. The quality or characteristic of an owl; owlishness. (Cf. *tomfoolery*.)

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. iii, Perhaps too of all the owleries that ever possessed him [man], the most owlish.. is that of your actually-existing Motive-Millwrights. 1865 — *Fredk. Gt.* XVI. i. (1872) VI. 133 The multiplied forms of stupidity, cupidity and human owlery.

Owlet (ou'lĕt). Also 6 oulette, owlate. [dim. of Owl: see -et; prob. altered from the earlier Howlet.] An owl; a young owl or little owl.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 248 He tooke veraye euill reste in the nightes, by reason of an oule...A launceknight ..tooke the peines to catche this oulette. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 94 b, There is a certaine Shrickowle or Owlet which when she crieth, she shrieketh. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 242 As egles eyes to owlates sight. 1798 Wordsw. *Idiot Boy* lviii, The owlets through the long blue night Are shouting to each other still. 1832 W. Irving *Alhambra* II. 88 He loved his children too even as an owl loves its owlets.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *owlet-haunted* adj., *owlet wing*; **owlet light** = Owl-light; **owlet-moth**, an American name for any moth of the genus *Noctua* or family *Noctuidæ*.

1821 Shelley *Epipsych.* 221 Whose flight Is as a dead leaf's in the owlet light. 1831 Carlyle in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 207 Ignorance eclipses all things with its owlet wings. 1862 T. W. Harris *Insects injur. Veget.* (ed. 3) v. 435 The injury done to vegetation by the caterpillars of the Noctuas, or owlet-moths. 1880 Nimmo *Hist. Stirlingsh.* I. vi. 99 Its owlet-haunted walls.

Owl-glass. Forms: 6–7 Ho(w)leglas, 6 Howliglasse, 7 Owli-, Owlyglasse, Owl glass. See also Hollglass. [f. Owl *sb.* + Glass *sb.* 8.] The English rendering of *Eulenspiegel*, the name of a German jester of mediæval times, the hero of an old German jest-book translated into English *c* 1560; a prototype of roguish fools; hence, A jester, buffoon.

c 1560 (*title*) A merye leste of a Man that was called Howleglas: and of many meruaylous Thinges and lestes that he dyd in his lyfe, in Eastlande and in many other Places. *Ibid.* Contents, How Howleglas was made a paryshe clarke. 1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* 18 These..beeing in their priuate Chambers the expresse imitation of Howliglasse. 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* III. i, What, do you laugh, Howleglas!..you perstemptuous varlet. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Coriats Commend.* Wks. II. 91/2 Then shall the fame which thou hast won on foot, .. Ride on my best Inuention like an asse To the amazement of each Owliglasse. 1890 K. R. H. Mackenzie (*title*) The Marvellous Adventures of Master Tyll Owlglass.

Owl-head. a. *local* (See quot.) b. *local U.S.* 'The black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1854 Woodward *Mollusca* II. 222 Internal casts of [the fossil bivalve] *Producta giganteа* are called ''owl-heads' by quarrymen in the North of England.

† **Owling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [Goes with Owler: app. f. Owl *sb.*: see -ing 1 c.] The practice of smuggling wool (and sheep) out of England; the trade of an owler. Also *attrib.*, as *owling boat, trade*.

1699 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 548 The owling trade is in a manner suppress by the diligence of the officers appointed for that purpose. *c* 1728 Earl of Ailesbury *Mem.* (1890) 316 That owling boat coming in generally twice a week with commodities. 1738 *Obs. British Wool* 6 By the Owling of Wool into Foreign Countries, we enable their own Manufacturers to make much better and finer Stuffs. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. xii. 154 Owling, so called from it's being usually carried on in the night, which is the offence of transporting wool or sheep out of this kingdom, to the detriment of it's staple manufacture. 1887 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* VI. xxiii. 236.

Owlish (ou'liʃ), *a.* [f. Owl *sb.* + -ish[1].] Owl-like; resembling an owl, or that of an owl.

1611 Cotgr., *Cahuaille*, a companie of Owles; an Owlish companie. *Rabelais*]. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* 2 Whose owlish eyes are dazled with the brightnesse of this light. *a* 1764 Lloyd *Poet* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 20 But eminence offends at once The owlish eye of critic dunce. 1880 Marg. Lonsdale *Sister Dora* viii, Her owlish habits of wandering at unearthly hours in all weathers. 1895 Zangwill *Master* III. ii. 300 The little man with his most owlish air of wisdom.

Hence **Ow·lishly** *adv.*, in an owlish manner; **Ow·lishness**, the quality of being owlish.

1888 *Boston* (Mass.) *Transcript* 7 July 5/5 It is very interesting to see him appearing for once in the guise of the newspaper correspondent, whose ordinary owlishness he so effectively ridicules. 1901 C. G. Harper *Gt. North Road* II. 40 Old gabled houses that .. seem to nod owlishly to neighbours just as decrepit across the cobble-stoned path.

Ow·lism. *nonce-wd.* [f. Owl *sb.* + -ism.] An owlish characteristic or practice.

1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II. xvii, Lawyers too were poets, were heroes.. Their Owlisms, Vulturisms..will disappear by and by, their Heroisms only remaining.

Owlk(e, obs. Sc. form of Week.

Owl-light. Also 9 **owl's light.** [f. Owl *sb.* + Light *sb.*] The dim and uncertain light in which owls go abroad; twilight, dusk; also (in early use) the cloud of night, the dark.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 67 Which drove Leander, when he durst not deal above-board..to swim to her, nor that in the day, but by owl-light. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Merry Wherry-Ferry-Voy.* Wks. II. 8/2 When sodainly 'twixt Owle-light and the darke, We pluck'd the Boat beyond high-water mark. 1675 Cotton *Scoffer Scoft* 83 He has that won't endure the Sun, But is by Owl-light to be done. 1776 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* Ser. II. II. 213, I must finish to-morrow, for I have written thus far by owllight. 1826 J. R. Best 4 *Trs. France* 332 He..arrived at Beaucaire in time to lead his ladies about both by owls-light and lamp-light. 1877 Sir P. Wallis in Brighton *Mem.* (1892) 199 As I am now writing by owl's light, I must call a halt. *fig.* 1761 Warburton *Charge to Clergy Diocese Gloucester* Wks. 1787 V. 592 The Antiquarian, who delights to solace himself in the benighted days of Monkish Owl-light.

† **Owl-spiegle,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [After Ger. *Eulenspiegel.*] = Owl-glass. Hence **Owlspiegle** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*), to make into an owl-spiegle.

1637 B. Jonson *Sad Sheph.* II. i, Thou shouldst have given her a madge-owl, and then Thou'dst made a present o' thy self, owl-spiegle! 1830 Scott *Doom Devorgoil* III. i, My nether parts Are goblinized and Owl-spiegled.

† **Ow·ly,** *a. Obs.* [f. Owl *sb.* + -y, or (in *oulelie*) -ly I.] = Owlish.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* v. (1598) 445 Our owly eyes, which dimm'd with passions be, And scarce discerne the dawne of comming day. 1647 *Strange Newes from Cawpania* 54 Whilst Treason and Rebellion start aside, And in each hole their Owly faces hide. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. ii. 72 Her face was flat, and very much like an Owles, if not more Oulelie [*printed* Oulebie].

b. *Comb.*, as † **owly-eyed** *a.*, having eyes like an owl's, in respect of seeing badly in daylight.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1622) 303 Their wicked mindes blind to the light of vertue, and owly eyed in the night of wickednesse. *c* 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hymn on Fairest Fair*, Shadows of shadows, atoms of Thy might, Still owly-eyd when staring on Thy light.

† **Owlyst,** *a. Obs.* [app. of Scandinavian origin; cf. Norw. *ulyst*, mod. Icel. *úlyst*, *ólyst* want of desire or appetite, *úlystug* unwilling, uneager, f. *ú-* or *ó-* = un- + *lyst* desire, liking.] Listless, slnggish, slothful, inert. Hence † **Owlysthede.**

† 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 374/2 Owlyst, *desidiosus, segnis. Ibid.*, Owlyst man, or womann.., *deses. Ibid.*, Owlysthede, *desidia, segnicies.*

Owman, obs. form of Woman.

† **Ow·mawt,** *v. Obs. rare.* [cf. ON. *úmáttr* 'unmight', faintness, *úmegna* to swoon. The sb. may formerly have been in Eng., whence the vb.] *intr.* To swoon, to faint.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 374/2 Owmawtyn, or swownyn .., *sincopiso.* O(w)mawtynge (or swownynge), *sincopis.*

Owmbre, obs. form of Umber.

Owmlys, Owmpere, owmpre, Owmple, obs. ff. Umbles, Umpire, Wimple.

Own (ōun), *a.* Forms: *α.* 1 ágen (-an), ége̊n; 2–3 ajen, æ̀jen, 3 ahen, ajwen (ajein, haȝen, ahȝen, ajhen, *Orm.* -enn; *inflected* ajne, ahne); 3–5 awen, (4 aunen, ane, hawne, 4–5 aghen, aughen, awenn(e, aune), 4– *north. Eng.* and *Sc.* awn, (4–6 auin, 4–7 auen, aun, 5 avne, auwen, awyn, -e, 5–7 awne, 5–8 awin, 6 awine); 8– *Sc.* ain. *β.* 2–4 oȝen, (3 hoȝen), 3–6 (7) owen, (3 howen, owin, 3–4 owun, 3–6 oune, 4 ouen, owhen, oghne, on, 5 owyn(e, 6 howyn), 4–7 owne, (5 oughne, oun, oon, honne, 6–7 one, 7– own. *γ.* 3 aȝe, (æȝe, æhȝe, ahȝe), 3–5 awe. *δ.* 2–4 oȝe, 3–6 owe, (3 howe). *ε.* 5 nawen, nowun, noun, 5–7 nowne, 6–8 (*dial.*) nown, 8–9 *dial.* nawn, nain. [OE. *ége̊n*, *ágen* = OFris. *êgen*, *eigen*, *ein*, *ain*, OS. *êgan* (MLG. *êgen*, MDu. *êghin*, *eighen*, Du. *eigen*), OHG. *eigan* (MHG., Ger. *eigen*), ON. *eiginn* (Sw., Da. *egen*); adj. use of *ágen* (*ége̊n*), Goth. *aigan* :—OTeut. **aigano-*, **aigino-*, pa. pple. of *aigan* to possess, OE. *ágan*, Owe *v.* The primary sense was thus 'possessed, owned': cf. Goth. *aigin* sb. 'property'. The Early ME. *ȝen*, besides yielding the north. *awen*, *awn*, midl. and south. *owen*, *own*, was shortened *a* 1200 (chiefly in the south) to *ȝe*, *ȝe* (parallel to the southern pa. pples. in which *-n* was dropped), giving later *awe*, *owe*, which last survived to the 16th c. Inflected forms both of the full and apocopate types, repr. OE. *ágnes*, *ágenre*, *ágnum*, *ágenne*, were used in early ME., and *owne* as definite form still in Chaucer; *owne* as a traditional spelling came down to early 17th c. The erroneous division of *min own* as *my nown* led also to *his nown*, *her nown*, still occasional in dialect use, esp. in north. form *nain*, etc.]

That is possessed or owned by the person or thing indicated by the preceding sb. or pron.; of or belonging to oneself, or itself; proper, peculiar, particular, individual.

1. Used after a possessive case or adj., to emphasize the possessive meaning. (The usual construction.)

In *his*, *her*, *its*, *their own*, the pronoun is usually (but not always) reflexive.

a. *a* 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* III. xii. [xiv.] (1890) 192 His ȝen sunu Alhfrid & Æðelwald his broðor sunu, se ær him rice hæfde. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Satan* 10 Godes ȝen bearn. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 15 Aihwilce be his ȝene mæ̀ȝene. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Þurh his ahȝene ehte. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 161 We sculen alre monne lif iknauwen ..alse ure ahen. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 9 Godes ȝawene name. *c* 1200 Ormin 6899 He wollde ȝifenn all Hiss ahhenn sune hiss riche. *c* 1205 Lay. 66 For his awene [*c* 1275 owene] saule. *Ibid.* 253 His ahne [*c* 1275 owene] sune seoþen hine sceat to deaþe. *Ibid.* 18133 Þin æȝen. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1284 Thu fallest mid thine ahene lwenge. 13.. *Cursor M.* 462 (Cott.) Al sal be at myn anen [*G.* aun, *F.* awen, *T.* owne] weild. *Ibid.* 1116 Þat murþered sua [h]is ane [*G.* aun, *F.* awen] ymage. *Ibid.* 1214 Þat caym his aghen [*G.* aun] broþer slogh. *Ibid.* 12371 Efter his aun [*G.* aunen [*pr.* aunen], *F.* awen, *T.* owne] ymage. *Ibid.* 17288+413 Als it was his aughen wille. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 336 His hawne bruthir. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 320 To wete his awenne [wille]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9847 The laike is your avne. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 226 He wende þis worlde had bene haly his awne. *c* 1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 105, I am þe warke of þin aghen hende. 1462 *Finchale Priory* (Surtees) 95 With his auwen staff and upon his auwen coster. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D ij b, Looke if the hawke can espie it by hir awyn corage. 1526 Tindale 1 *Cor.* xi. 21 His awne Supper. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* II. 172 The trespassour convict, and condemned to the death, at his awin hand. *c* 1620 A. Hume *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 11 If Roben Hud wer nou leving, he wer not able to bua his aun bou, or to bou his aun boau. *a* 1657 J. Balfour *Ann. Scot.* (1824–5) II. 17 Thesse are the Lord Chancelers auen words to his Maiestie. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* v, If ye be of our ain folk, gangna up the pass the night.

β. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 Maȝie wiman forȝeten his oȝe cild, þat hi ne milsi hire barn of hire oȝen innoð? *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 173 Here owen sinnes. *Ibid.* 189 Mid his oȝene deaðe. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 197 Ich am .. ðin owune hine. *a* 1300 *Sarmun* liv. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 7 A man sal know is owin frend. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 872 Þe satyrday may here ounë be. *c* 1315 Shoreham 52 Tafonge þer-inne godes oȝen flesch. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* x. 75 Þe wit is his oune. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 328 Bi here owene dom. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 131 Who so hateth his owene [*v. rr.* owen, oughne] soul. 1405 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 605/2 As hyt were don and accorded be our self in our owne propre persone. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2144 And love hyre as hys owen lyfe. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Jack Cade* v, The shame our owne, when so we shame her. 1603 H. Petowe in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 108 Seal'd by Truthe's one hand. 1618 Bolton *Florus* IV. iv. 296 At that time hee did nobly with his own hand. 1637 *Decree of Star Chamb.* § 8 Thereon Print and set his and their owne name or names. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 30 And find no spot of all the world my own. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 10/1 The ripe thoughts of such a writer have a value all their own. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 23/1 To the reader who loves history for its own sake. 1896 M. Field *Attila* IV. 104, I saw him dead With my own eyes.

γ. *c* 1205 Lay. 308 Þe fader heo bi-eode; to his aȝre unneode. *Ibid.* 4565 He þoðte heo to habben; to his awere bihoue. *Ibid.* 22099 Piram, þu ært min aȝe preost. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2672 Ac to the quen he nought biknawe That that child be thine awe. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* x. 240 To se myn nawe dere childe.

δ. *c* 1175 Oȝe [see *β*]. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 85 in *O. E. Misc.* 106 Eueruyches monnes dom to his owere [*v. r.* oȝe] dure churreþ. *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm.* ibid. 30 Ase godes oȝhe mudh hit seid. *c* 1275 Lay. 8238 And in to Kent wende; to his owe castle. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 669, I schal me make þinowe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 17 Prede is þe dyenles oȝe doȝter. *a* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 28 O tre I kept for my owe. 1586 Whetstone *Eng. Mirror* 69 He was..come thither for..his owe and the name of the Genowaines honour.

ε. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lviii, Is he comun,..my nowun true fere? 1444 in *Paston Lett.* I. 50 The matier that is cause of your noun comyng hedir. 1512 *Will Tho. Jenyns* (Somerset Ho.), Scribile wt my nowne hande. *a* 1652 Brome *New Acad.* I. i, His nowne natural brother. 1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* No. 8 (1754) 38 Twenty chose rather to be fondled up, and Call'd mother's nown boys. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxxiii, If her nainsell be hammer-man hersell, her nainsell may make her nain harness.

b. Expressing tenderness or affection; also rarely in *superl.* = very own.

c 1386 Chaucer *Friar's T.* 269 Heere may ye se, myn owene deere brother. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy) 110 My nawen hony swett. *c* 1530 Redforde *Play Wit & Sc.* (1848) 38, I wylbe bolde wyth my nowne darlyng! Cum now, a bas, my nowne proper sparlyng! 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. i. 15 By me, thine owne true Knight. 1691 Shadwell. *Scowrers* I. i, Some wise lecture from nown daddy. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. xviii. 74 My own heart's heart and ownest own, farewell.

c. Phr. *To be one's own man*: to be master of oneself; to be independent; to have the full control or use of one's faculties.

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 349 If I be noght myn oghne man And dar noght usen that I can. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. vi, A tall man is never his owa man till he be angry. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* V. i. 213 Prospero [found] his Dukedome In a poore Isle: and all of vs, our selues, When no man was his owne. 1664 Cotton *Scarron.* IV, For though full light, when her own woman, Yet, in this heavy Dump, was no Man Could raise her up. 1685 Lovell *Gen. Hist. Relig.* 135 They are wholly their own Men, having no spiritual Exercise in Common for the service of their Neighbour. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* V, So, Constance Neville may marry whom she pleases, and Tony Lumpkin is his own man again.

d. *Own* in the predicate sometimes has the force of *self* in the subject, as in 'I am my own master' = 'I myself (and no other) am my master'; where 'my own master' is not opposed to 'some one else's master', but 'I' to 'some one else'.

1551 in Tytler *Edw. VI* (1839) II. 44 If they would keep their own counsel, he, for his part, would never confess any thing to die for it. *a* 1631 Donne *Poems* (1650) 57 Not that I shall be mine owne officer. 1692 Prior *Ode Imit. Itor.* III. ii. 146 Virtue is her own reward. 1767 T. Mawe (*title*) Every Man his own Gardener. 1800 Windham *Sp. Parl.* 18 Apr., Gentlemen, who in the game-season,..become their own butchers and poulterers. 1848 tr. *Hoffmeister's Trav. Ceylon & India*, Cherishing it into a small fire, we boiled our own chocolate, the cook being ill.

2. Without possessive preceding. Now *rare*, and usually with *an* or in *pl.*, esp. in reference to relationship (e.g. *an own brother*, as distinguished from a half-brother or brother-in-law, or one who is only figuratively a brother; *own cousins*, first cousins). † *Onne hyne*: see Hoghenhine.

a 1000 *Hymns* vii. 66 (Gr.) Þu ȝeæðelodest þe ealle ȝesceafta, and..sealdest ælcre ȝecynde aȝene wisan. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xx. 14 Þu þe unstilla agna ȝesceafta To þinum willan wislice astyrest. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 112 God.. forgeaf him aȝenne cire. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 God..let ham habba aȝenne cire. 1292 Britton I. xiii. § 1 La premere nuyt..cum *uncouth*, le autre nuyt *geste*, et la terce nuyt *oune hyne*. 1340 *Ayenb.* 109 Zuo þet he ne heþ ne oȝene wyt ne oȝene wyl. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 18708 (F.) Fra þen walde ihesus wiþ opin dede Conferme his trauþ til awin sede. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 53 Alwaie owne is owne, at the reckryngis eend. 1632 *Womens Rights* 106 The owne pen of so great a lawyer. 1671 *Autobiog. C'tess Warwick* (Percy Soc.) 2 My lady Claytone,..grew to make so much of me as if she had been an own mother to me. 1690 S. Sewall *Diary* 21 Nov. (1878) I. 335 Mr. Laurence, Capt. Davis's Son-in-Law, is buried this day; so that Five own Sisters are now Widows. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Hist.* VI. iii. § 4 This horrid action of eating an own child. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxvii. 248 Octavia was own sister to Octavius. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* ii. 14 He does not see why each should not have an own name. 1895 Oliver tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* II. 406 We may now proceed to discuss..the prepotency of foreign pollen over own pollen..; 'own' pollen..is applied to such as has originated in one of the anthers of the same flower.

† b. *The own* was used, 14th to 17th c., in the sense of 'its own' (instead of *his own*, *it own*).

1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 3133 Als it may be with þe awen body. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 268 b, The soule.. hath suche aboundaunce of ioye, whan it seeth the owne saluacion. 1578 *Ps.* lxxvii. in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 110 As water that fast rianes ouer a lin, Dois nat returne againe to the awin place. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 71 As for Orach there is a wild kind of it, growing of the owne accord. 1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* i. 4 If ye would pronounce it according to the own letters.

3. *absol.* (mostly with preceding possessive): That which is (one's) own; property, possessions; (one's) own goods, kinsfolk, friends, or whatever is implied by the context. Somewhat *arch.* (exc. in some phrases).

(Sometimes erroneously classed as a sb.; it is really the adj., invariable in plural.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John i, 11 In aȝan cuom. *a* 1035 *Cnut's Secular Laws* c. 24 (Schmid) Aȝife man þam aȝenfrigean his aȝen. 12.. *Moral Ode* (Egerton MS.) 263 And of his owen nolde ziuen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8168 Sir, welcum to þin aun. *Ibid.* 14342, I haf tan flexs emang mine aun, And þof i am noght wit þam knaun. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1610 To do hi me as hi thin awe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 21 Huanne he deþ to moche despense, oþer of his oȝen: oþer of oþre manne. 1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 572/1 Y purpose to lyve upon my nowne, and not to charge my Subgettes. *c* 1520 *King & Barker* 115 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 9 Tho the barker had hes howyn, theyrof he was fayne. 1534 Tindale *John* i. 11 He cam amonge his awne and his awne receaved him not. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* V. iii. 123 Tell me (mine owne) Where hast thou bin preserv'd? 1839 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* ix. (1847) 92 He gave freely of his own. 1869 Tennyson *Holy Grail* 47 The cup..from which our Lord Drank at the last sad supper with his own.

b. *Of (one's) own* (also † *of the own*): that is one's own; belonging to oneself. (Cf. Of 44.)

13.. *Coer de L.* 4475 Ilke lord his baner gan upliffte. Off kynde armys off hys owen. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxiii. 86 With alle his habilimentes and other thinges, his of owne. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* I. 84 The Scots..had no money of their awne. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 138 Euery Kingdome..had a speciall name of the owne by it selfe. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S.-Seas* 102 Two Swords of the Captain's own. 1800 Helena Wells *West Indian* I. 302 A cousin of her own. *Mod.* A great friend of my own.

c. Special phrases. *To hold* († *maintain*) *one's own*: to maintain one's position or standing against opposition or rivalry; not to suffer defeat or derogation. † *To tell one his own*: to tell him the plain truth about himself; to give him the reproof he deserves (*obs.*). *On one's own* (*slang* or *colloq.*): on one's own account, responsibility, resources, etc.

c 1350 *Will. Pal.* 3642 His men miȝt nouȝt meyntene her owne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 98 Be neuer ouercome in ony mater, but holde thyne owne. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 482 There is not a better Reed growing for to make

shafts, .. it will hold the owne and stand in the weather. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 17 He gave them a round rattle, and spared none of his course Eloquence to tell them their own. 1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* No. 1 (1754) 2 The famous saturnalian feasts..at which every scullion and skipkennel had liberty to tell his master his own, as the British mobility emphatically style it. 1846 Young *Naut. Dict.* 151 A vessel is said to 'hold her own' when she makes no progress, but yet does not lose ground. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Dec. 3/3 One can greet the play 'on its own', to borrow a popular phrase. 1900 *Law Notes* Dec. 355/2 The *Times*..appear to have inserted the notice on their own.

4. *Comb.* **a.** with nouns, as **ow·n-wi·ll**, self-will; usually *attrib.*, as **ow·n-form** (see quot.); **own-root**, growing from its own root; **b.** with *pa. pples.*, forming *adjs.*, as **ow·n-born**, born one's own, indigenous; **own-grown**, grown by oneself; **own-invented**, invented by oneself; **own-looking**, looking or seeming one's own, resembling oneself; **own-named**, having one's own name, named after oneself. (All *rare* or *nonce-uses*.)

1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* I. i. 13 Every..hamlet had its *own-born patron saint. 1877 Darwin *Forms of Fl.* i. 24 The fertilisation..of either form with its *own-form pollen [may be called] an illegitimate union. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. 1148 He is warm wrapped in his *owne-grow'n Wooll. 1642 J. Eaton *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 242 His *owne-invented signe of washing by water of Baptisme. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. I. xlii, Th' *own-litter-loving Ape, the Worm, and Snail. *a* 1814 *Love, Honor & Interest* III. iii. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 283 Your *own looking child—The very mind and picture of yourself. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* ii, By this her *own-named town the wand'ring Froom had past. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 851 When Roses are properly budded and properly planted they strike out from the point of union, and become *own-root Roses. 1625 Bp. Mountagu *App. Caesar* 68 Thus hee fell to transgresse through his wicked *owne-will. 1893 J. Pulsford *Loyalty to Christ* II. 297 For the crucifying and dying out of every vestige of own-will.

Own (ōun), *v.* Forms: *α.* 1 ágnian, áhnian, 3 ahnien, (*Orm.*) ahnenn, (*pa. t.* ahnede, æzenede). *β.* 3 ohni, (*pa. t.* ohnede, hoþzenede, hoþnode (þ for p = w), 4 *ger.* oȝninge), 7 owne, 6- own. [OE. *ágnian*, f. *ágen* Own *a.*; so OHG. *eiginen* (MHG. *eigenen*, Ger. *eignen*), MDu. *eechenen*, ON. *eigna* (Sw. *egna*, Da. *egne*).

Used in OE. and early ME. in senses 1 and 2; but after this scarcely found till the 17th c. The derivatives *owner* and *owning* are however found in the interim in sense 2. It seems as if the verb itself went out of use before 1300, but was restored from the derivative *owner*, when *owe* in its original sense of 'possess' was becoming obsolescent. Senses 3–6 are all of the later date.]

†1. *trans.* To make (a thing) one's own, appropriate, take possession of; to seize, win, gain; to adopt as one's own. *Obs.*

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xiv. § 1 Hu miht þu þon þe agnian heora god? *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 4 Eadȝe bidon ða milde forðon ða agnegað eorðo. *c* 1200 Ormin 5649 Þiss seollþe all heoffnesse ærdess land þe winnenn shall & ahnenn. *c* 1205 Lay. 4091 Al Logres þat lond He æzenede [*c* 1275 hoþnode] to his æzere hond. *Ibid.* 11864 He anan sone Ahnede [*c* 1275 ohnede] him al Rome. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 2483 Gwendoleine hafde þe ouere hond And hoþzenede hire al þis lond.

2. To have or hold as one's own, have belonging to one, be the proprietor of, possess.

a 1000 *Riddles* lxxxviii. 10 Done gleawstol broðor min agnode. *c* 1205 Lay. 1932 Nu wes al þis lond iahned a Brutus hond. 1340 [see Owner].

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* I. viii. 3 Not Affricke ownes a Serpent I abhorre More then thy Fame and Enuy. 1662 Pepys *Diary* 20 May, It is not so well done as when Roxalana was there, who, it is said, is now owned by my Lord of Oxford. 1781 Cowper *Retirement* 579 The estate his sires had owned in ancient years. 1858 Sears *Athan.* II. ii. 185 Gardens owned by the wealthier residents of the city. 1890 *Spectator* 19 July 77/2 Their [U.S. millionaires'] practice of 'owning', that is, controlling, both the professional politicians and the press.

†b. To have as one's function or business. *Obs.*

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 143, I wish..that you might euer do Nothing but that: mnue still, still so: And owne no other Function. 1712–14 Pope *Rape Lock* II. 89 Of these the chief the care of Nations own, And guard with Arms divine the British Throne.

3. a. To call (a thing or person) one's own; to acknowledge as one's own.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 275 Two of these Fellowes, you Must know, and owne, this Thing of darkenesse, I Acknowledge mine. 1611 — *Wint. T.* III. ii. 89 Thy Brat hath been cast out..No Father owning it. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 642 He hath also published little trivial things..which he will not own. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 249/1 At last, the bishops were called to appear before the privy-council. They were asked, 'If they owned their petition?'

b. To acknowledge or recognize as an acquaintance; to give recognition to. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. ix. 192 Our eares and eyes quickly own those objects far off, with which formerly they have been familiarly acquainted. 1662 Pepys *Diary* 27 Apr., I.. met my Lord Chamberlaine..who owned and spoke to me. 1773 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 Sept., I was owned at table by one who had seen me at a philosophical lecture. 1868 Atkinson *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Awn*, to own or acknowledge, as a friend or acquaintance, that is, to visit.

†c. To claim for one's own; to lay claim to. *Obs.*

1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 123/2 Menedemus accuseth him of owning many Dialogues of Socrates. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 5, I move to choose your clerk. The person in place may be deserving,..but own your privilege in choosing. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 555 ₱ 3, I might have owned these several Papers with the free Consent of these Gentlemen. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 51/2 Both bodies ..were carried to the bone-house to be owned.

†d. To attribute (a thing) *to* some source. *rare.*

1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) I. 51, I found no Difficulty in owning to them the Occasion of this dangerous Illness.

4. To acknowledge as approved or accepted; to declare or manifest one's acceptance or approval of; to countenance, vindicate. Somewhat *arch.*

c 1610 Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1683) 55 The too much owning of Rixio, a known minion of the Pope, would give ground of suspicion. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* 79 Piracy become a project own'd and authoriz'd against the Subject. 1758 S. Hayward *Serm.* Introd. 13 We might hope to find our labours more owned. 1853 Conybeare *Ess. Eccl. & Soc.* (1855) 92 A preacher is said in this [Recordite] phraseology to be 'owned' [*i.e.* of God] when he makes many converts. *c* 1860 Spurgeon in *Daily News* 24 Aug. (1898) 6/2 God has owned me to the most degraded and off-cast; let others serve their class; these are mine, and to them I must keep.

5. To acknowledge (something) in its relation to oneself; also, more generally, to acknowledge (a thing) to be what is claimed, or to be the fact; to confess to be valid, true, or actual; to admit.

(*a*) with *simple obj.*

1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 6/2 Which Aristotle hath borrowed from him, not owning the Author. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 8 Writers and historians, which did not own the authority of the Scriptures. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 27 Oct., How high the Catholiques are everywhere and bold in the owning their religion. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4795/4 Stoln or strayed,..a..Mare,..lately paced, but does not freely own it. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xv. xi, Her Age was about thirty, for she owned six and twenty. 1814 Cary *Dante, Paradise* VIII. 134 Nature..no distinction owns Twixt one or other household. 1876 J. Parker *Paracl.* I. viii. 114 The world has never cared to own its need of the Son of man.

(*b*) with *obj.* and *compl.*

1665 Bunyan *Holy Citie* 90 The Servants of Christ are here owned to be the foundations of this Wall. 1684 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 87 [To] yeilde obediens to the Lord Balltemore and owne him for theire Proprietor. 1709 *Tatler* No. 63 ₱ 5 There are few, very few, that will own themselves in a Mistake. 1758 S. Hayward *Serm.* iv. 114, I readily own myself at a loss. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 236 To the labours of Lindley Murray the rising generation will own itself highly indebted. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xix, Surprised at last into owning thyself a woman.

(*c*) with *obj. clause* (rarely *inf.*).

1665 Pepys *Diary* 31 Oct., She would not owne that ever she did get any of it without book. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Ctess of Mar* 28 Aug., I hope you will own I have made good use of my time. 1745 Eliza Heywood *Female Spect.* No. 14 (1748) III. 70 You will hereafter own to be guilty of an injustice you will be ashamed of. 1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* (1777) III. 70 What the chief commanders..owned to have reserved for each of themselves. 1873 Helps *Anim. & Mast.* v. (1875) 115, I own to you that I have a great fear of the damage that ridicule might do.

b. *intr.* To confess (*to* something).

1776 Garrick in *G. Colman's Posth. Lett.* (1820) 324 Jewel only owns to a treaty, but no bargain yet struck. 1814 Byron *Wks.* (1832) III. 39 He owns to having reprinted some sheets [etc.]. 1853 Miss Yonge *Heir Redclyffe* IV, He owns to disliking the Doctor. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 214 We own to a feeling of shame and grief, when we find [etc.].

c. *To own up*: to make a full admission or confession (esp. when challenged or pressed); to confess frankly. (*intr.* with or without *to*, or with *obj. clause.*) *colloq.*

1880 Trollope *Duke's Children* XXXV, If you own up in a genial sort of way the House will forgive anything. 1883 Gilmour *Mongols* xxiii. 285 If his two companions in accusation would not own up, he would take the responsibility of the loss. 1889 M. E. Wilkins *Indep. Thinker* in *Far-away Melody* (1891) 146 Then I asked him, an' he owned up it was so. 1890 *Boston* (U. S.) *Jrnl.* 23 May 1/6 On being arrested he owned up to his crime.

6. *spec.* **†a.** *trans.* To acknowledge as due (*to* a person). *Obs. rare.*

Perh. an error for *owe*: see Owe *v.* 2.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 43 He must take his othe to owne him his faith and obeidience. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* Pref. 6, I said enough to make any Person of common Justice and Ingenuity have own'd me thanks for preventing him from doing a very ill Action.

†b. To acknowledge as due to oneself, to hold as deserved or merited; to merit, deserve. *rare.*

a 1643 Ld. Falkland, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 108 Guilt enough to owne that severity.

c. To acknowledge as having supremacy, authority, or power over one; to profess, or yield, obedience or submission to (a superior, a power, etc.).

1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* I. 55 The Prince of Darkness owns the Conquerour, And yields his Empire to a mightier Pow'r. *c* 1709 Prior *First Hymn Callimachus* 99 Man owns the power of kings; and kings of Jove. 1814 Shelley *Summer-evening Churchy.* ii, Silence and twilight..breathe their spells..Light, sound, and motion own the potent sway. 1870 Ellerton *Hymn*, '*The day Thou gavest*' v, Till all Thy creatures own Thy sway. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* i. § 3. 23 Wessex owned his overlordship as it had owned that of Oswald.

Own, owne, obs. forms of One *numeral adj.*

†Ow·nage. *Obs. rare.* [f. Own *v.* + -age.] The fact of owning, ownership.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 148 All my commendations and titles of dignitie (if I haue, at least, any in owneage). *Ibid.* 198, I challenge that vnto me by right of ownage, which the Atheniens..made ouer with assurance to Codrus. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 10 A general distinction of ownages was added by the law of nations.

Ownce, owncle, obs. forms of Ounce.

Ownded, Owndynge, Owndy: see Ownd-.

Owndir, obs. form of Under.

Owned (ōund), *ppl. a.* [f. Own *v.* + -ed 1.]

1. Possessed, held as one's own properly.

Often in comb., as *American-, British-, Chinese-, foreign-owned; employer-, government-, privately-owned.*

1628 Gaule *Pract. The.* (1629) 407 Seated in his owned, and earned Throne. 1863 *All Y. Round* 18 July 488/1 Owned horses take cold, throw out splints or curbs. 1899 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 3/2 Occupying an employer-owned cottage, with no other available house in case the tenant for any offence loses work and home.

2. Acknowledged.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 178 A more owned truth than that which this is brought to strengthen. 1827 Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV. 49 Theirs is an owned language.

Owner (ōu·nəɹ). Forms: *α.* 4 oȝenere, 5 ownere, (5 ownour, 5–6 owener), 5– owner. *β.* 5 awener, (awenner), 5–7 awner, (7 awiner). [f. Own *v.* + -er 1.] One who owns or holds something as his own; a proprietor; one who has the rightful claim or title to a thing (though he may not be in possession).

1340 *Ayenb.* 37 Zuych is þe zenne..of ham of religion þet byeþ oȝeneres, uor hi beholeþ to libbe wy[þ]-oute oȝninge. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 345 Þinges..beþ now more i-wasted in glotenye and outrage of honures [*v. rr.* ouners, owneres, *L.* possessorum]. 1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 390 The seide Merchauntz..aweners of the seid Merchaundisez. *c* 1489 *Plumpton Corr.* 84 The awenners of the same cattell. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII* c. 2 § 5 Suche persons as the same feoffoure or ownour shall depute and assigne. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 24, I am thair only awner, Lord and maister. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* v. v. 64 Worthy the Owner, and the Owner it. 1631 *Tymginhame Sess. Rec.* in Ritchie *Ch. St. Baldred* (1880) 226 The awiners of the seittis wer not willing heirto. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* x. iv, She now lived upon an estate of which she no longer was the owner. 1844 Williams *Real Prop.* (1877) 17 No man is in law the absolute owner of lands. He can only hold an estate in them.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1885 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 6/1 The owner vote must be given at municipal elections. 1891 *Ibid.* 10 Jan. 3/1 Where that which the Board of Agriculture call 'owner-farming' is common.

Ownerless (ōu·nəɹlĕs), *a.* [f. prec. + -less.] Having no owner, without an owner.

1806 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 227 A maroon gypsey-like population of ownerless negroes. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 24 June 757/2 Inconveniences arising from ownerless dogs. 1886 J. Payn *Heir of Ages* II. xxiii. 89 She will turn out to be heiress of long-forgotten and ownerless millions.

Ownership (ōu·nəɹʃip). [f. as prec. + -ship.] The fact or state of being an owner; legal right of possession; property, proprietorship, dominion.

1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xxxix. 235 One that hath but onely the laying out of them, and not the ownership of them. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden (title)* Of the Dominion, or Ownership of the Sea. 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xiv. 382 Ownership or Property may be described accurately enough in the following manner: 'the right to use or deal with some given subject in a manner, or to an extent, which, though it is not unlimited, is indefinite'. 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* II. vi. (1876) 191 There are many advantages associated with the ownership of land. *attrib.* 1880 *Daily News* 6 Nov. 5/6 If allowance for ownership votes were made, the majority of voters were with him.

Ownest, obs. erron. form of Honest *a.*

†Ow·nhede. *Obs. rare.* [f. Own *a.* + *-hede* -head.] Right of possession; ownership.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 16/1 An Awnhede, *proprietas.*

Ownhood (ōu·nhud). [f. Own *a.* + -hood; rendering Behmen's *eigenheit.*] The condition of being, or considering oneself, one's will, etc. as one's own or at one's own disposal; also (in quot. 1856) selfhood.

1649 J. E[llistone] tr. *Behmen's Ep.* x. § 4. 111 Whosoever will attain to Divine contemplation and feeling within himselfe; he must mortify the Antichrist in his soule, and depart from all ownehood of the will. [So *passim.*] 1691 E. Taylor *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 369 What he possesseth as an nwnhood. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* VIII. viii. (1860) II. 93 With Behmen,..redemption is our deliverance from the restless isolation of Self, or Ownhood, and our return to union with God. *Ibid.* 238 The proprium, or ownhood of every angel, spirit, or man, is only evil. 1893 J. Pulsford *Loyalty to Christ* II. 297 Only through the extinction of all ownhood, can you become channels of the Father's universal sympathies.

Owning (ōu·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of the verb Own. (Now *rare* exc. as gerund.)

1. Possession, holding of property.

1340 [see Owner]. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Proprieté & appertenance*, proprietie or owning. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 194 Although the heire..come to the owning and fingering of that which hee hath prepared. 1657 W. Dillingham in *Sir F. Vere's Comm.* Pref. A iv, A copy..in the owning and possession of Major General Skippon.

2. Acknowledgement, countenancing, etc.

c 1610 [see Own *v.* 4]. 1654 Cromwell *Sp.* 12 Sept. in *Carlyle*, Some owning of your call. 1695 Locke *Reas. Chr.* (R.), The owning, and profession of one God. 1701 *Life Chas. I.* 71 Too great an owning of the Scots.

Ownness (ōu·nˌnĕs). [f. Own *a.* + -ness.] The fact or quality of being one's own or peculiar to oneself.

1642 R. Harris *Serm. Luke* xviii. 6–8. 32 Gods adversaries are some way his owne; and that Ownenesse works Patience. 1838 Carlyle *Misc.* (1872) VI. 97 Napoleon..with his own-

ness of impulse and insight .. with his originality. 1873 Mrs. Whitney *Other Girls* xviii. (1876) 254, I would have rooms for them here, that they should feel the own-ness of.

Owns, ownsce, obs. forms of Ounce *sb.*

Ownself, erroneous writing of *own self*, after *himself, oneself*: see Self.

1633 Gerard *Part. Descr. Somerset* (1900) 26 Hated of all, and hateful to their kinred and ownselves. 1646 Fuller *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 322 Every man is best judge of his ownself, if he be his ownself.

Owrance, variant form of Owerance *Obs.*

Owre, Owre- (in comb.), obs. and northern form of Over, Over-.

†**Owreke,** var. of Awreak *v.*, to avenge. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 4402 To o-wreken þe uppon Beline.

Ows, obs. f. Us. **Owse, Owsey,** obs. ff. Ooze, Oozy *a.* **Owsel** l, **-ille, -le, -yl,** obs. ff. Ouzel.

†**Ow·sell.** *Obs. rare.* [Etymology and sense obscure.]

1609 J. Melton *Sixefold Politician* v. 73 Neither the touch of conscience, nor the sense..of any religion, euer drewe these into that damnable and vntwineable traine and owsell of perdition.

Owsen, owssen, dial. ff. *oxen*, pl. of Ox.

[Ow·ser. A misprint for *ouse*, Ooze *sb.*[1] 2, perpetuated in various Dicts.

[1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 350/2 A Tanners Pooler, or Poler .. is .. to stir up the Ouse, or Bark and Water.] 1704 *Dict. Rust., Pooler*, or *Poler*; it is an Instrument used about Tanners Pits, wherewith they stir up the Ouser [*ed.* 1726 Owser], or Bark and Water. 1715 Kersey, *Ouser*, the Bark and Water, in a Tanner's Pit. 1730-6 in Bailey (folio). 1775 Ash, *Ouser* .., the mixture of bark and water in a tanpit. 1823 in Crabb *Technol. Dict.* II. etc.]

Owt, Owt-, Owte- (in comb.) : see Out, Out-.

Owt(e, obs. forms of Ought.

Owtake, Owtane: see Out-take, -taken.

Owtas, Owter, Owth, Owtrage (owterage), **Owtray, Owtred,** etc.: see Outas, Outer, Outh, Outrage, Outray, Outred, etc.

Owtherquedaunce, erron. f. Outrecuidance.

Owtour, owttour, obs. forms of Out-over.

Owtouth, obs. Sc. form of *outouth*, Outwith.

Owtsept, Owtt, obs. variants of Outcept, Out.

Owul, Owur, Owyn, obs. ff. Awl, Our, Your, Oven. **Owyr,** obs. f. Hour, Over.

Owze, obs. form of Ooze.

Ox (ɒks). Forms: 1 oxa, 2-7 oxe, 4, 7- ox, (5 hox, 6 oxce), 7- (*north.* and *Sc.*) owce, owse. *Pl.* 1 oxan, (œxen, exen), 2- oxen, (3 ocsen, oxene, 4-6 -in, -yn, -yne, 5 -one, exin, exon, 6 oxeson), *north.* and *Sc.* 6 oussin, 7- owsen, owssen, ousen. *β.* 4-6 oxes, (4 -is, 5 -ys). [Com. Teut.: OE. *oxa* wk. masc. = OFris. *oxa*, OS. *ohso* (MLG., LG. *osse*, MDu. *osse*, Du. *os*), OHG. *ohso* (MHG. *ohse*, Ger. *ochse*, ON. *uxe*, *oxe* (Sw., Da. *oxe*), Goth. *auhsa* :—OTeut. **ohs-n-* :—pre-Teut. **uksén-* (found also in Welsh *ych*, pl. *ychyn*, Skr. *ukshán*).

Ox is the only word in general Eng. use which retains the orig. plural *-en*, OE. *-an*, of the weak declension. An older umlaut pl. *œxen, exen* occurs in O.Northumb., whence app. *exin, exon* in 15th c. A new pl. *oxes* occurs 14-16th c., but has not survived. The genitive sing. *oxes* for *oxan* appears in Lindisf. Gosp. With the northern *owse, owssen*, cf. Du. and Flem. *os, ossen*.]

1. The domestic bovine quadruped (sexually distinguished as *bull* and *cow*); in common use, applied to the male castrated and used for draught purposes, or reared to serve as food.

Often with a word prefixed indicating breed, use, etc., as *Devon, domestic, draught, Herefordshire ox*.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* viii. 8 Scep and oxan..and netenu feldes. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John ii. 14 Bebycgendo exen & scipo. *Ibid.* Luke Pref. lv, Mið bisseno oxes. *Ibid.* lviii, Asales oððe oxes. *a* 1000 *Riddles* xxiii. 13 (Gr.), Swa hine oxa na teah ne esna mægen ne fæt hengest. 1016-20 *Charter of Godwine* in Thorpe *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 10 Þrittiġ oxna and twentiġ cuna, and tyn hors. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1085 An oxe ne an cu ne an swin næs belyfon. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 195 Half hundre ȝiokes of ocsen. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 39/169 Finde ȝe mowen þere Oxene and Bolen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6745 (Cott.) Oxen [*v. r.* oxin] fiue for an he pai. *Ibid.* 11272 And þe child..Lai in crib tuix ox and ass. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 388 [He] has left all his oxyne out. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 568 Fro þo proude exin, þat with flamys of fyre han so furse hete. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 513 For vche yok of exon in thi plough. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 147 Husbondus..He lent hem oxone and wayne Of his owne store. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 757/41 *Hic et hec bos*, a hox. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 49/1 A Buse for a noxe, *bocetum*. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 28/2 Ther bynde they ther oxeson with Arabie gold about ther hornes, and erys. *c* 1520 Andrew *Noble Lyfe* I. xiv. Cj, A bull lyueth .xv. yere, and a oxce .xx. yere. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 29 *margin*, Ky Oussin and wylde bullis. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 197 If the bloud be fallen into an Oxens legs, it must be let forth. *a* 1653 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* II. vii. (1655) 131 An oxes eating of the corn. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 647 A herd of Beeves, faire Oxen and faire Kine. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. lxxxi. 707 Mix with it a little Gall of Oxe. 1683 G. Meriton *Yorks. Dial.* 67 (E. D. S. No. 76) Ta see me Owse dead at me feet. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v., A Bull-Calf gelt in Time becomes an Ox. 1792 Burns *My Ain Kind Dearie O*, Owsen frae the field come down. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss., Ousen, Owsen*, oxen. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. ix. 289 Many a slow-paced ox with curving horns They slew.

β. 1388 Wyclif 1 *Kings* i. 25 He..offride oxis [1382 oxen] and fatte thingis. — *Ecclus.* xxii. 2. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 63 In stede of Oxes He let do yoken grete foxes. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* (E. E. T. S.) 451 Haue my pasture ther with Rude Oxys. 1542 Becon *Potation for Lent* F, He should restore and gyue hym fyue oxes for an oxe.

2. *Zool.* Any beast of the bovine family of ruminants, including the domestic European species, the 'wild oxen' preserved in certain parks in Britain, the buffalo, bison, gaur, yak, musk-ox, etc.

With distinctive prefixed word: *American ox*, the American bison or buffalo; *Cape ox, Bos caffer*; *Galla ox*, the sanga of the Galla country; *Grunting ox*, the yak; *Indian, Brahmin*, or *Dwarf ox*, the Zebu (*B. indicus*); *Musk ox*, a ruminant of arctic America, *Ovibos moschatus*.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 118/39 *Bubalus*, wilde oxa. 1388 Wyclif *Deut.* xiv. 5 An hert, a capret, a wielde oxe [*Vulg.* bubalum]. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 53 The name *Bos*, or an Oxe as we say in English, is the most vulgar and ordinary name for Bugils, Bulls, Cows, Buffes, and all great cloven-footed horned beasts. 1611 Bible *Deut.* xiv. 5 The Pygarg, and the wilde oxe [*Vulg.* orygem], and the chamois. 1744 A. Dobbs *Hudson's Bay* 41 The American Oxen, or Beeves, have a large Bunch upon their Backs. 1785 tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* VI. 240 The Zebu, or Dwarf Ox. 1816 Brackenridge *Jrnl. Voy. Missouri* 175 The hump in a large ox, is about a foot in length. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 378/2 The small Hindoo ox with a hump on the chine, and the African Cape ox. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 263 None..are so remarkable as the Zebu or Brahmin Ox. *Ibid.* § 271 The Musk-Ox, which is an inhabitant of the coldest regions of North America. 1860 Gosse *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 119 The gaur, the gayall, and other great wild oxen of India. *Ibid.* 203 In the forests of Lithuania there yet linger a few herds of another enormous ox..the European bison.

3. *transf.* An ancient coin bearing a representation of an ox; also *attrib.*, as *ox-coin, -unit*.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 53 The Cryer in every publick spectacle made proclamation, that he which deserved well, should he rewarded with an Oxe, (meaning a piece of mony having that impress upon it). 1892 I. Taylor in *Academy* 10 Sept. 220/2 These ox coins to which Pollux refers have been identified with certain silver coins with a bull's head struck in Euboea. *Ibid.*, We must therefore take the value of the ox in Delos at two silver drachmas. *Ibid.*, The theory of a universal ox-unit of 130 grains of gold is..difficult to reconcile with such evidence as we possess.

4. *fig.* †**a.** A fool; esp. in phr. *to make an ox of* (any one). *Obs.*

1566 Adlington *Apuleius* 90 He by and by (being made a very oxe) lighted a candle. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* v. v. 126 *Fal.* I do begin to perceiue that I am made an Asse. *Ford.* I, and an Oxe too. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 65 Hee is both Asse and Oxe. 1640 H. Mill *Night Search* 126 At last he findes she made an Oxe of him.

b. *The black ox*, misfortune, adversity.; old age: in proverb, *the black ox has trod on (his*, etc.) *foot*.

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 14 The black oxe had not trode on his nor hir foote. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxvi. (1887) 139 Till the blacke oxe tread vpon his toes, and neede make him trie what mettle he is made of. 1591 Lyly *Sappho* iv. ii, She was a pretie wench, .. now crowes foote is on her eye, & the black oxe hath troad on her foote. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v., *The black Ox has not trod upon his Foot*, of one that has not been Pinch'd with Want, or been Hard put to it. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. 344 The common phrase of wild oats, and black oxen, and such-like were qualifiers. 1850 L. Hunt *Autobiog.* I. iv. 171 The 'black ox' trod on the fairy foot of my light-hearted cousin Fan.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (In some of these the pl. *oxen* also occurs.) **a.** Appositive, in sense 'male' (cf. Bull *sb.*[1] 9), as *ox-calf, ox-stirk*; attrib., of or pertaining to an ox or oxen, bovine, as *ox-blood, -dung, -fair, -flesh, -gut, -hoof, -market, -skin, -team, -track*; drawn or worked by an ox or oxen, as *ox-cart, -convoy, -plough, -sled, -transport, -wagon, -wain*; for the use, equipment, housing, etc., of an ox or oxen, as *ox-bell, -boose, -close, -common, -goad, -lays, -loom, -pasture, -prod, -rung, -shoe, -whip, -yoke*; **b.** objective and obj. genitive, as *ox-butchering, -driver, -driving, -hunting, -loosing, -roasting, -slayer, -whitening, -worship*; instrumental, as *ox-drawn* (also *oxen-drawn*), *-fed* adjs.; similative and parasynthetic, as *ox-size*; *ox-faced, -horned, -jawed, -red, -shaped* adjs.

1707 *Curios. Husb. & Gard.* 350 Feed them with *Ox-Blood. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 36 An *Ox-boose*: an Ox-stall, or Cow-stall. *a* 1849 H. Coleridge *Ess.* (1851) II. 23 The sheep and *ox-butchering, at which the Homeric heroes are so expert. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. cx[i]. (MS. Bodl.) If. 288/2 The *oxe calfe hatte Vitulus. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 67 It is tyme to gelde his oxen calues in the olde of the mone, whan they be .x. or .xx. dayes olde. *c* 1830 *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 17 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Six ox-calves of the Hereford breed. 1877 M. M. Grant *Sun-Maid* i, And then emerged .. an *ox-cart. 1546 *Yks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees, 91) 113 Parkes, parockes, and the *oxcloses. 1641 in J. Merrill *Hist. Amesbury, Mass.* (1880) 19 Three hundred acres of upland inclosed for an *ox common. *c* 1820 S. Rogers *Italy, Como* 47 Wains *oxen-drawn. 1900 Doyle *Boer War* i. 9 In their huge ox-drawn waggons..they had vehicles and homes and forts all in one. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. vi. 188 Beating them with an *ox-driver's goad. 1572 Mascall *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 43 Couer it with *Oxe dunge. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 265/1 An *Oxfayre ..*locus vbi boues venduntur. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 132 [Animals] which the 'ox-fed rustic never molests. 1611 Bible *Judg.* iii. 31 Shamgar..which slew .. sixe hundred men with an *oxe goad [1535 Coverdale Oxes gadd].

1658 Rowland *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1023 They set in the utmost void places *Ox-hoofs, Hogs-hoofs, or old cast things that are hollow. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Prom. Bound* Poems I. 166 Hearest thou what the *ox-horned maiden saith? 1761 *Ann. Reg.* II. 3 Their chief employment at first was *ox-hunting. 1602 Breton *Wonders worth Hearing* (1879) 7/2 Thou olde mangy, fiery faced, bottle nosed, horse lipped, *Ox lawed rascall. 1701 in K. Steuart *By Allan Water* iii. (1901) 73 Item the caldron and *oxen-looms £2. 1837 Wheelwright tr. *Aristophanes* I. 275 Is it *ox-loosing time, or later? 1634 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham) 61, I saw a late erected *ox-market. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 265/2 An *Oxe pasture, *bovarium*. 1815 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 371 Old grass certainly feeds large cattle better. In Northumberland it is the ox pasture. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 6 In some places, an *oxe-ploughe is better than a horse-plough. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 177 The beam..may be made shorter in a two-horse plough, or an ox-plough. 1879 E. Arnold *Lt. Asia* 10 His slate of *ox-red sandal-wood. 1817 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* 8 Feb. 162 After all the *ox-roasting and temple-building in commemoration of that glorious triumph. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s. v., An *ox-shoe consists of a flat piece of iron with five or six holes near its outer margin to receive as many flat-headed nails. 1872 Browning *Fifine* lxxvii, Swell out your frog the right *ox-size. 1809 A. Henry *Trav.* 265 We were obliged to wrap ourselves..in *ox-skins, which the traders call buffalo-robes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 265/2 An *Oxe slaer, *bovicida*. 1882 Fiske in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 122/1 There were the ox-cart for summer and the *ox-sled for winter. 1550 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 59 One *oxe stirke of one yere olde. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* xvii. (1878) 36 For *oxteeme and horseteeme, in plough for to go. 1895 *Catholic Mag.* Aug. 200 It was put into an *ox-waggon. 1820 H. Matthews *Diary of Invalid* (ed. 2) 18 Abundance of *ox-wains. 1831 J. Macqueen in *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 752/2 With a good rattan or Mauritius *ox whip. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* iv. vii. 129 Others..conceive *Oxe-worship in Egypt of far greater antiquity. 1573 *Oxyokes [see Ox-bow 1]. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 244/1 In the Cart-House..Oxeyokes, Horse Collars.

6. Special comb.: **ox-antelope,** a bovine antelope; in the Revised Version (*Num.* xxiii. 22) a marginal reading for 'wild ox', rendering Heb. ראם *r'ém* ('unicorn' in 1611), identified as *Bos primigenius*; **oxback,** in phr. *on oxback*, sitting or riding on an ox; **ox-ball:** see quot.; **ox-beef,** the flesh of the ox used as food; **ox-bile** = *ox-gall*; **ox-biter,** a bird: (*a*) = *ox-pecker*, q. v.; (*b*) *U. S.* the cow-bird, *Molobrus ater* or *M. pecoris*; **ox-bot,** the larva of the gad-fly, infesting the skin of cattle; **ox-bot fly,** the fly producing this larva; **ox-boy,** a boy who tends oxen; a cowboy; **ox-brake:** see quot.; **ox-coin** (see 3 above); †**oxen and kine** (also **kye**), a local name of some sea-fowl, as the ruff, *Machetes pugnax*, or the dunlin, *Tringa alpina*; **ox-feather** (*humorous*). the 'horn', as the symbol of cuckoldry: cf. *bull's feather* (Bull 11 b); **ox-feller** (*jocular*), a butcher; **ox-fence,** a strong fence to confine cattle; *spec.* one consisting of a hedge with a stout railing on one side, and (often) a ditch on the other; hence **ox-fenced** adj.; **ox-fish,** a S. American sea-fish; **ox-fly, ox gad-fly,** the gad-fly or bot-fly, *Œstrus bovis*; **ox-foot,** (*a*) the foot of an ox, esp. as used to make *ox-foot jelly*; (*b*) (see quot. 1730-6); **ox-gall,** the gall of the ox, used for cleansing purposes, also in painting and pharmacy; so **ox-gall-stone**; **ox-god,** Apis, the sacred bull of the Egyptians; †**ox-grass** (*-girse*), pasturage for an ox; **ox-heart** *a.*, heart-shaped and of unusual size; applied esp. to a variety of cherry; also as *sb.*; †**ox-hunger,** the disease Bulimy or Dog-hunger; **oxland** = Oxgang; also, plough-land; **oxman,** a man who looks after oxen, a herdsman; **ox-money,** a tax levied on oxen; **ox-noble,** a variety of potato; **ox-pecker,** the genus *Buphaga* of African birds, feeding on the parasitic larvæ that infest the hide of cattle (Craig 1848); also called *beef-eater*; **ox-penny** = *ox-money*; †**ox-pith,** the marrow of the ox's bones; **ox-rail** = *ox-fence*; **ox-ray,** a fish, the large horned ray, *Cephaloptera giorna* (Cuvier); **ox-rein:** see quot.; **ox-runner,** a kind of runner for a sleigh; **ox-sole** (*Irish*), the whiff, a flat fish; **ox-spavin:** see quot.; **ox-stone,** a name for jade; **ox-vomit,** corruption of *nux vomica* (*dial.*); **ox-warble,** (*a*) the tumour or swelling in the back of an ox caused by the ox-fly; (*b*) the gad-fly producing this; **oxyard,** a measure of land (? = *oxland*). See also Oxbane, -bow, -cheek, -eye, -gang, -gate, -harrow, etc.

1857 Livingstone *Trav.* iv. 75 That I might be able to visit Sebituane on *ox-back. 1851 Sternberg *Dial. Northampt.* (E. D. D.), *Ox-ball, a round, hairy ball often found in the stomach of an ox. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. i. 197 *Bot.* ..Your name I beseech you sir? *Mus.* Mustard-seede. ..*Bot.* ..That same cowardly gyant-like *Oxe-beefe hath deuoured many a gentleman of your house. 1819 Brande *Man. Chem.* 440 *Ox-bile..this secretion [etc.]. 1826 Henry *Elem. Chem.* II. 438 When submitted to heat, ox-bile.. deposits a portion of coagulated matter. 1885 J. Coryell in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 420/1 The red-beaked *ox-biters (*Buphaga erythrorhynca*), more popularly known as rhinoceros-birds. 1841 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 627 The *Ox-bot, *Œstrus bovis*, ..is a cuticular insect, the eggs being deposited externally in the skin of cattle. 1862 T. W.

Harris *Insects injur. Vegetation* vii. (ed. 3) 624 The maggots..of the *Œstrus bovis*, or *ox bot-fly, live in large open boils..on the backs of cattle. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* lxiii. (1878) 143 The *oxboy as ill is as hee, Or worser, if worse may be found. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Ox-brake*. The ox-brake resembles that used for shoeing refractory horses. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 35 Amongst the first sort, we reckon the.. Sea-larkes, *Oxen and Kine, Scapies, Puffins, Pewets. 1623 Whitbourne *Newfoundland* 8 There are also Godwits, Curlewes, and a certaine kinde of fowle that are called Oxen and Kine. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds* 680 The Dunlin..in connexion therewith Mr. Harting..reasonably refers Oxen-and-kine, by which name some apparently small wildfowl were of old times known in the west country. 1615 Swetnam *Arraignm. Wom.* (1880) p. xxv, She will make thee weare an *Oxe feather in thy cap. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 281 He stands aloof..when grave doctors shake hands with *ox-fellers. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 372 Many *ox-fences and two rasping brooks. 1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* I. II. iii. § 3. 160 Horses and men make light of ox-fences, brooks, or gates in the first frenzy of their charges. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 539 The *ox-fenced pastures of Leicestershire. *a* 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* VI. (1704) 534/1 The *Ox-Fish,..esteem'd above all Fishes;..it eats..like Beef. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 391 The little grubs or worms whereof come the *oxe-flies. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 225 Victory, in the likeness of a gigantic ox-fly, sat perched upon the cocked hat of the gallant Stuyvesant. 1730–36 Bailey (folio), **Oxfeet* (in Horses) is said of a horse when the horn of the hind-feet cleaves just in the middle of the fore-part of the hoof from the coronet to the shoe. 1887 I. R. *Lady's Ranche Life Montana* 29 My next venture was pancakes; and the crowning success, *ox-foot jelly. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 304 The *ox gad-fly. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 98 Take *ox-gall..and some water; mix together and with it rub your gold or silver. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 766 This ink will easily mark the transparent paper, if mixed with a little ox-gall. 1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 588 *Ox gall-stones consist mainly of cholochrome, cholic acid, and choloidic acid, with small portions of cholesterin. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 663 All adored this *Oxe-god. 1568 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees 1835) 297, I giue vnto my seruant Willm Sparrow an *oxe girse [=grass] yerelye in the Millfielde. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 335 *Ox-heart yellow [turnip]. 1870 Lowell *Cathedral* Poet. Wks. (1879) 442 And pulled the pulpy ox-hearts. 1884 Roe *Nat. Ser. Story* ix. The moist subtriness..finished the ox-heart cherries. 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 79 One, who had experience, told him, that it was a plaine *Oxe-hunger, and that they would immediatly stand vp, if they had any thing to eat. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 97 Danegeld..þat was þre pans of eueriche bouata terræ, þat is, of eueriche *oxeland. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 135, viij acres make an Oxelande..viij oxelandes make a ploweland..x plowlands make a knightes ffee. 1663 in S. L. Bailey *Hist. Sk. Andover, Mass.* (1880) 13 All those my two parcells of oxland or ploughing ground on the westerly side of ye Shawshin river. *c* 1830 *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 19 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Three *ox-men to work the oxen. 1616 *Manch. Crt. Leet Rec.* (1885) II. 333 Paide to Mr. Houlte..*oxe money for his masters provision of howsehould. 1822 Hibbert *Descr. Shetl. Isles* 321 All landholders..pay the ox and sheep money. ..The average of scat, wattle, and ox money, is said to be about 8*d.* sterling. 1799 A. Young *Agric. Surv. Linc.* 145 Kidneys do not take from the soil so much as *ox-nobles. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VII. 583 The parish also pays to Sir Thomas Dundas, the superior, for scatt, wattle, and *ox-penny. 1822 Hibbert *Descr. Shetl. Isles* (1891) 68 (E. D. D.). 1604 Marston *Malcontent* II. ii, Distild *oxe-pith [cf. 1614 J. Taylor *Sculler* Ep. xxxii, Pith that grows i' the ox's chine]. 1844 Alb. Smith *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* (1856) I. xx. 155 The embankment..beyond the *ox-rails. 1860–5 Couch *Brit. Fishes*, *Ox Ray, horned Ray. 1858 Simmonds *Trade Dict.*, **Ox-reims*, narrow strips of prepared hide, about 9 feet long, extensively used in the Cape colony for halters for horses, for passing round the horns, close to the head, of draught oxen, to keep them together. 1835 C. F. Hoffman *Winter in West* I. 295 Our sleigh [was] a low clumsy pine box on a pair of *ox-runners. 1727–41 Chambers *Cyclopædia* s. v. *Spavin*, **Ox-Spavin*, which is a callous tumour, at the bottom of the ham, on the inside; hard as a bone, and very painful. 1877 F. G. Lee *Gloss. Liturg. Terms* 167 *Jade*, a mineral of a greenish colour; sometimes termed '*ox-stone'. 1772 T. Simpson *Vermin-Killer* 2 Mix up a little flour with honey, and a little *ox-vomit till it comes to a paste. 1887 *Daily News* 3 May 3/6 Miss Ormerod has issued another warning on the subject of *ox-warble, a pest that is doubly injurious, for the warble maggots..by the holes they leave in the hides, lessen the value of the latter to the tanner. 1897 *Mem. of Tennyson* I. i. 1 To Margaret his wife he devises one *ox-yard of land.

b. In names of plants (in some of which *ox-*, like 'horse-' in similar use, denotes a coarse or large species, or means 'eaten by' or 'fit for oxen'): **ox-balm**, the N. American plant, *Collinsonia canadensis*; also called horse-balm (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **ox-berry**, (*a*) the Black Bryony or Lady's Seal, *Tamus communis*; (*b*) the fruit of the Wake-Robin, *Arum maculatum*; **ox-daisy** = *Ox-eye daisy*; **ox-heal** or **-heel**, Bear's-foot or Fetid Hellebore, *Helleborus fœtidus*; **ox-hoof**: see quot.; **ox-mushroom**, a name for very large specimens of the common mushroom (*Cent. Dict.*).

1859 Capern *Ball. & Songs* 168 Rich as the cornelian, with its ruby sheen, Is the *ox-berry wreath round the bramble seen. 1882 *W. Worc. Gloss.*, *Oxberry*, the berry of the *Arum maculatum*. The juice is used as a remedy for warts. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Ox daisy, in botany...*Chrysanthemum*. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cccl xi. 825 The fourth kinde of Blacke Hellebor, called..in English *Oxeheele, or Setterwoort. 1776–96 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 511 Bears-foot, Setterwort, Oxheel, Stinking Hellebore. 1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* 550 The leaves of Caulotretus..and various Bauhinias are used in Brazil under the name of Unha de Boy, or *Oxhoof, as mucilaginous remedies.

Ox-, a formative of chemical terms.

1. = Oxy- from *oxygen*; as in Ox- or Oxy-acetic, -acid; Oxanthracene, Oxiodic, etc.

2. A shortening of Oxal-, as in Oxamic, Oxaldehyde, Oxamide, Oxanilic.

Oxahverite *Min.*: see Oxhaverite.

Oxal-, combining element in chemical terms, used in the sense 'derived from or related to oxalic acid', or 'containing the radical oxalyl'.

‖ **Oxalæmia** (ɒksălī·miă) *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *αἷμα* blood]: see quot. **Oxa·lamide** = Oxamide. **O·xalan** [-an 2; cf. *alloxan*] = Oxaluramide. **Oxala·ntin** [cf. *alloxantin*]: see quot. **Oxale·thyline**, a poisonous oily liquid of composition $C_6H_{10}N_2$; also, a general name for the series to which this belongs, as *chloroxalethyline* $C_6H_9ClN_2$. **Oxalhy·dric** *acid*, a former name for Saccharic *acid*; hence **Oxalhy·drate**, a salt of this acid, a Saccharate. **O·xalite** *Min.* = Humboldtine. Also Oxaluramide, Oxalyl, etc.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Oxalæmia*, the presence of oxalates in the blood; a doubtful condition. 1836–41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1181 When oxalate of ammonia is distilled..the liquid which passes over contains a flocculent substance,..to which M. Dumas has given the name of *oxalamide. 1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 248 **Oxalan*, syn. with *Oxaluramide*. *Ibid.*, **Oxalantin*, $C_6H_4N_4O_3$, is related to parabanic acid in the same manner as alloxantin..to alloxan. 1881 *Ibid.* VIII. 1450 **Oxalethylines*. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 75 The *oxalhydrate of lead which fell was collected on a filter and thoroughly washed with water. *Ibid.*, The *oxalhydric acid is a new and peculiar acid. 1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 277 **Oxalite*, native ferrous oxalate, also called *Humboldtine*.

Oxalate (ɒ·ksălēt). *Chem.* [a. F. *oxalate* (G. de Morveau and Lavoisier, 1787), f. Oxal- in *oxalique* Oxalic + -ate 4.] A salt of oxalic acid.

1791 Hamilton tr. *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. 243 The acidulous oxalate of pot-ash may also be employed for this purpose. *Ibid.* II. 371 Oxalats. 1807 Marcet in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 303 The lime was precipitated by oxalat of ammonia. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* (1874) xxxiv. 314 Oxalic acid is a dibasic salt, and forms two classes of salts, called Normal Oxalates, and Acid Oxalates.

attrib. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 297 Time .. is required for the development of a good negative, both with the pyro and oxalate developer.

Hence **Oxala·tic** *a.*, relating to oxalates.

1853 in Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Oxalatic diathesis*, the *oxalic Diathesis*. [See Oxalic c.]

Oxa·ldehyde. *Chem.* [f. Ox- 2 + Aldehyde: = *oxalic aldehyde*.] A synonym of Glyoxal.

Oxalic (ɒksæ·lik), *a. Chem.* [ad. F. *oxalique* (G. de Morveau and Lavoisier, 1787), f. L. Oxalis: see -ic.] Of, derived from, or characteristic of the *Oxalis* or Wood Sorrel: *spec.*

a. *Oxalic acid*: a highly poisonous and intensely sour acid ($C_2H_2O_4 = C_2O_2{\cdot}2HO$), the first member of the dibasic series having the general formula $C_nH_{2n-2}O_4$.

It exists in the form of salts (potassium, sodium, or calcium oxalate) in Wood Sorrel and many other plants, and is also obtained chemically from sugar, starch, sawdust, and other organic substances; it crystallizes in transparent colourless crystals, readily soluble in water or alcohol.

Oxalic series (of acids): the dibasic acids derived from the glycols, which differ from the *lactic* or *monobasic* series by having an additional atom of oxygen in place of two of hydrogen; they include Oxalic, Malonic, Succinic, Pyrotartaric, Adipic, Pimelic, Suberic, Azelaic, Sebacic, Brassylic, and Roccellic acids (Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* (1874) xxxiv).

1791 Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. ii. i. 123 Nitric acid..forms oxalic acid, with part of the hydrogen and charcoal. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 210 Oxalic acid..is extracted from sugar by combining the oxygen of the nitric acid with one of its constituent principles. 1847 E. Turner *Elem. Chem.* 711 Oxalic acid. Discovered by Scheele in 1776. It occurs as a mineral Humboldite combined with oxide of iron. 1873 [see Oxalyl]. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 313 Oxalic Acid derives its name from the wood sorrel..which, like all the genus, abounds in oxalic acid in combination with potash.

b. *Oxalic ether*, a name for neutral ethyl oxalate ($C_6H_{10}O_4 = C_2O_2{\cdot}2C_2H_5{\cdot}O_2$); also extended to the oxalates of the alcohol-radicals in general.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 328 Oxalic ether was mixed with sulphuret of potassium. 1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 268 *Oxalic Ethers*...Only those of methyl, ethyl, amyl and allyl have..been yet obtained.

c. *Oxalic diathesis* (*Path.*), that condition of the system in which there is a tendency to formation of calcium oxalate in the urine; also called *oxalatic diathesis*, *oxalic acid diathesis*.

1843 Sir T. Watson *Lect. Princ. & Pract. Physic* lxxvi. II. 548 There is yet another diathesis sufficiently common and important to claim your best attention. I mean the *oxalic*: in which there is a tendency to the formation, in the kidney, of the oxalate of lime, or mulberry calculus.

‖ **Oxalis** (ɒ·ksălis). *Bot.* [L. *oxalis*, *oxalid-* (Pliny), a. Gr. *ὀξαλίς* (Dioscor.), f. *ὀξ-ύς* sour, acid. In mod.F. *oxalide*.] A large genus of plants (type of N.O. *Oxalidaceæ*, otherwise reckoned as a tribe, *Oxalideæ*, of *Geraniaceæ*), mostly ornamental herbs, with delicate five-parted flowers of various colours, and leaves usually of three leaflets; the common British species is *O. Acetosella*, Wood Sorrel.

[1601 Holland *Pliny* xx. xxi, Touching the Docke..there is a wild kind thereof, which some call Oxalis in Greeke, (*i.* wild Sorrell, or Soure-docke).] 1706 Phillips, *Oxalis*, wild Sorrel or Wood-Sorrel, an Herb. 1797 Wollaston in *Phil. Trans* LXXXVII. 399 The saccharine acid is known to be a natural product of a species of oxalis. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xx. § 5 The exquisite oxalis is preeminently a mountaineer.

Oxalo-, combining element = Oxal-, used before consonants; as **O·xalo-ni·trate**, a salt of oxalic and nitric acid. **Oxalovinic** (ɒ·ksălōvəi·nik) *acid*: a synonym of *ethyloxalic acid*, the acid oxalate of ethyl ($C_4H_6O_4 = C_2H(C_2H_5)O_4$); hence **Oxalovinate** (ɒ·ksălōvəi·nāt), a salt of this acid, an ethyl-oxalate.

1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 427 A basic *oxalo-nitrate is obtained by adding ammonium oxalate to the oxynitrate. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 172 *Oxalovinic acid..was discovered by Mitscherlich. .. It decomposes carbonates of barytes and lime, forming soluble *oxalovinates capable of crystallizing. From oxalovinate of barytes it is easy to obtain pure oxalovinic acid.

Oxaluramide (ɒksălū·rămaid). *Chem.* [See Oxaluric and Amide.] The amide of oxaluric acid ($C_3H_3N_3O_3$), obtained as a white crystalline powder by the action of ammonia and hydrocyanic acid on alloxan; also called *oxalan*.

1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 277.

‖ **Oxaluria** (ɒksălū·riă. *Path.* [mod.L., f. Oxal- + -uria.] The presence of an excess of calcium oxalate in the urine.

1844 G. Birn *Urin. Deposits* vii. (heading), Chemical pathology of oxalate of lime (oxaluria). 1899 Cagnly tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 358 It [i. e. oxalic acid in the urine] is subject to very great increase in certain morbid states, and the condition is then called oxaluria.

Oxaluric (ɒksălū·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. Oxal- + Uric.] In *Oxaluric acid*: a monobasic acid ($C_3H_4N_2O_4$), which may be regarded as consisting of oxalic acid and urea *minus* water, obtained as a white crystalline powder of a very acid taste. Hence **Oxalu·rate**, a salt of oxaluric acid.

1836–41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1381 Oxaluric acid is formed by the union of 2 atoms of water with parabanic acid. *Ibid.*, With excess of ammonia, oxalurate of lime yields a gelatinous precipitate. 1866 Odling *Anim. Chem.* 135 These dumbbells may consist of oxalurate of calcium. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Oxaluric acid*...the analogue of alloxanic acid, being uric acid in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by one atom of the radical of oxalic acid.

Oxalyl (ɒ·ksălil). *Chem.* [f. Oxal- + -yl.] The hypothetical radical (C_2O_2) of oxalic acid.

1859 Fownes *Man. Chem.* 398 One molecule of C_4H_4 (ethylene) and C_4O_4 (oxalyl). 1873 Ralfe *Phys. Chem.* p. xxi, Oxalic acid, $C_2H_2O_4$, is a double molecule of water in which half the hydrogen is replaced by oxalyl.

Oxamic (ɒksæ·mik), *a. Chem.* [f. Ox- 2 = Oxal- + Amic.] In *Oxamic acid*: a monobasic acid. $C_2H_3NO_3$ (= $NH_2{\cdot}C_2O_2{\cdot}OH$), produced by the dehydration of acid oxalate of ammonium, and in other ways; its salts are **Oxamates**. *Oxamic ether*: an ether in which one or other of the hydrogen-atoms of oxamic acid is replaced by an alcohol-radical; e. g. *ethylic oxamate* or **Oxamethane**, $C_4H_7NO_3 = NH_2{\cdot}C_2O_2{\cdot}O{\cdot}C_2H_5$; *ethyl-oxamic acid*, $C_4H_7NO_3 = NH{\cdot}C_2H_5{\cdot}C_2O_2{\cdot}OH$.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 592 Of Oxamethane, or Etheroxamide. 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem* III. 172 This body,..originally termed *oxamethane*,..is now admitted to be oxamic ether, or the ether of amidated oxalic acid. 1873 Ralfe *Phys. Chem.* p. xxvi, Thus we have Oxanic Acid, Silver Oxamate, Methyl Oxamate.

Oxamide (ɒ·ksămaid). *Chem.* [f. Ox- 2 + Amide.] The diamide $C_2O_2{\cdot}N_2H_4$, representing two molecules of ammonia in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by oxalyl, C_2O_2; also called *oxalamide*. Extended generically to the amides which also contain alcohol-radicals, as *dimethyloxamide*, $C_2O_2{\cdot}N_2H_2{\cdot}(CH_3)_2$, etc.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 590 Oxamide. This substance, the first of the series of amides, was discovered by Dumas, in the year 1830. 1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 284 Oxamides containing Alcohol radicles. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* xxxiv. (1871) 367 By heating neutral ammonium oxalate, a white powder called Oxamide is left.

Oxammite (ɒ·ksăməit). *Min.* [Named 1870, from Ox- 2 + Amm(onia + -ite 1.] Native oxalate of ammonium, found in yellowish-white crystals or crystalline grains.

1870 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* L. 274 Oxalate of Ammonia, which Professor Shepard names Oxammite. 1892 *Dana's Min* 994 Oxanimite..[is] found with mascagnite, which it resembles.

Oxanilic (ɒksănī·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. Ox- 2 = Oxal- + Anilic.] In *Oxanilic acid* (= phenyl-oxamic acid): a crystalline substance ($C_8H_7NO_3$) obtained by heating aniline with an excess of oxalic acid; its salts are **Oxa·nilates**. So **Oxani·lamide** (= monophenyloxamide), a snow-white flaky substance ($C_8H_8N_2O_2$) obtained in the decomposition of cyaniline by hydrochloric acid; **Oxa·nilide** (= diphenyloxamide), a substance ($C_{14}H_{12}N_2O_2$), crystallizing in white scales, obtained by heating aniline oxalate, or in the decomposition of cyaniline by dilute hydrochloric or

sulphuric acid; **Oxanilide**, a base (C_6H_7NO) obtained by heating amido-salicylic acid, forming a white inodorous mass, which dissolves in hot water or alcohol, and separates on cooling in slightly coloured crystals.

1857 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 241 Oxanilide. 1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 287 Oxanilamide..Oxanilic acid.. Oxanilide..Oxaniline.

Ox-antelope: see Ox 6.

Oxanthracene (ɒksanθrăsīn). *Chem.* Also **oxy-**. [f. Ox- 1 + Anthracene.] A neutral substance, $C_{11}H_8O_2$, derived from anthracene.

1862 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 670. 1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 352 [It] forms light reddish-yellow crystals of oxanthracene, fusible, volatile without decomposition, and subliming in long needles.

Oxarde, obs. form of Oxherd.

Ox-bane. [f. Ox + Bane *sb.*1] A plant injurious to cattle; now, applied to the Poison-bulb of South Africa, *Buphane toxicaria*.

1611 Cotgr., *Mort aux bœufs*, ox-bane; an hearbe whereof if an Ox eat, he dies forthwith of the Squinzie. 1706 Phillips, *Ox-bane*, a sort of Herb.

Ox-bird, oxbird. [f. Ox + Bird 2.]

1. A name applied to various British small wild-fowl; esp. the Dunlin (*Tringa variabilis*); also, locally, to the Sanderling (*Calidris arenaria*), Ringed Plover (*Ægialitis hiaticula*), Common Sandpiper (*Tringoides hypoleucus*).

a 1547 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 223 Prices of Foule—Oxe-birds, the doz. 1591–4 Lancaster *Voy. to E. Indies* (1810) II. 590 A certaine kind of foule called oxe birds, which are a gray kind of sea-foule, like a snite in colour but not in beake. 1699 J. Jones in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 393 Plovers, Snipes, Ox-birds, Pipers,..and a hundred other sort of Fowl. 1802 G. Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 144 Ox-bird, a name for the Stint. 1813 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 89 Killing..1 jack snipe and 5 ox-birds. 1863 J. R. Wise *New Forest* 312 Ringed Plover.. known.. in the neighbourhood of Christchurch and Lymington, as the 'oxbird'. 1883 — in *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Ox-bird*, the common sand-piper. 1884 Wood in *Sunday Mag.* May 306/2 The Dunlin..on the Medway Creeks..is known as Ox-bird. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 195 Sanderling (*Calidris arenaria*), also called .. Ox bird (Essex; Kent). 1886 R. C. Leslie *Sea-painter's Log* I. 11 The tiny broad-arrow mark of the oxbird.

2. Applied to a. a species of Weaver-bird, *Textor alector*; b. the African ox-pecker or -biter (*Cent. Dict.*).

1883 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* 246. 1896 *Ibid.* (ed. 9) 258 *Textor alector*, Ox-bird.

Ox-bow, oxbow (ɒksbōu). [f. Ox + Bow *sb.*1]

1. The bow-shaped piece of wood which forms a collar for a yoked ox and has its upper ends fastened to the yoke; = Bow *sb.*1 5.

1368-9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 575 In hercis et Oxbonys emptis..xixd. ob. 1530 Palsgr. 250/2 Oxebowe that gothe about his necke, *collier de beuf*. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* xvii. (1878) 36 With ox bowes and oxyokes, and other things mo, For oxteeme and horseteeme, in plough for to go. 1669, 1721 [see Bow *sb.*1 5]. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Owce-bow*, an ox-collar; the wooden one for the neck when the animal is yoked.

2. *U. S.* A semicircular bend in a river; hence, the land included within this. Also *attrib.*, as *ox-bow bend*.

1797 J. A. Graham *Pres. St. Vermont* 148 In this town [Newbury, Vt.] are those extensive intervales known by the name of the great Ox-Bow, which form the River assumes in its course at this place. 1845 Barbee & Howe *Hist. Coll. N. York State* 201 Oxbow, on the Oxbow of the Oswegatchie river. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* x, The Connecticut..wantons in huge luxurious oxbows about the fair Northampton meadows. 1875 Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* 12 The high plain here trends to the west, and turns the course of the Connecticut so that it makes an ox-bow bend.

Ox-boy, -cart, -close, etc.: see Ox 5, 6.

Ox-cheek. The cheek of an ox, esp. as an article of food. Also *attrib.*

1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 44 He useth him as courteously as a butchers cur would an ox-cheek when he is hungry. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* iii. 461 With what Compunction-Cobler have you fed, On old Ox-cheeks, or He-Goats tougher Head? 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 61. 2/2 Ox-cheek-Women, Costermongers. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 5 To make an Ox Cheek Soup.

‖ Oxea (ɒksiă). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ὀξύ-s sharp.] A needle-shaped sponge spicule, pointed at both ends. Hence **Ox·eate** *a.*, having the form of an oxea.

1886 R. von Lendenfeld in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 585. 1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 416/1 (*Sponges*) By far the commonest form is the oxea, a needle-shaped form pointed at both ends and produced by growth from a centre at the same rate in opposite directions along the same axis.. By the suppression of one of the rays of an oxea, an acuate spicule or stylus results. *Ibid.* 416/2 The spicular rays often become cylindrical; usually pointed (*oxeate*) at the ends, they are also frequently rounded off (*strongylate*).

Oxen, pl. of Ox. Hence **†I-oxned** *pa. pple.* (ME.), furnished with oxen.

c 1205 Lay. 31812 Þer cheorl draf his fulȝe I-oxned swiðe fæire.

Oxer (ɒksəɹ). *Fox-hunting slang.* [See -er1 1.] An ox-fence.

1859 Lawrence *Sword & Gown* vi. 67 A rattling fall over an 'oxer'. 1861 White Melville *Mkt. Harb.* 51 The fence..was an 'oxer', about seven feet high, and impervious to a bird.

Ox-eye, oxeye (ɒksəi). Also 5 oxie, oxeghe, 6 oxei, *Sc.* oxee, 6–8 oxey.

1. The eye of an ox; an eye like that of an ox, a large (human) eye.

1688 Boyle *Final Causes Nat. Things, Vitiated Sight* 258 If she had not had that sort of eyes, which..some call ox-eyes; for hers were swelled much beyond the size of human eyes. 1869 C. Gibbon *R. Gray* viii, His ox eyes were rolling more stolidly. 1892 M. Wynman *My Flirtations* i, A sallow, undersized Italian, with handsome ox-eyes.

2. A popular name of various birds: a. *esp.* the Great Titmouse (*Parus major*); also locally, the Blue Titmouse (*P. cæruleus*) or Blue Ox-eye, and Cole Titmouse (*P. Britannicus*) or Black Ox-eye.

1544 Turner *Avium Gvh, Primum parum, Angli nocant* the great titmouse or the great oxei. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The oxee cryit tueit. 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 188 Oxeys or great Titmice, feed, as ordinary Titmice do, upon Caterpillars, Blossoms of Trees, Bark-Worms and Flies. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 142 A bird of the oxeye species has this year built its nest in the valve of a pump.

b. Also, locally applied to the Ox-bird or Dunlin, *Tringa variabilis*; the Tree-creeper (also Ox-eye Creeper), *Certhia familiaris*; the Chiff-chaff, *Phylloscopus rufus*; the Willow Warbler, *P. trochilus*; in N. America, to the Black-bellied Plover, *Squatarola helvetica*, and the American Dunlin, *Pelidna americana*.

1589 Rider *Bibl. Schol.*, *Birdes* 1703 An Oxeye, or creeper, *Certhia*. 1649 *Perf. Descr. Virginia* (1837) 17 Ducks.. Widgeons..Dottrells..Oxeyes. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. v. § 4. 147 Those other Birds..a little bigger then a Wren called Ox-eye-creeper. 1806 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 4 A wild duck, ox-eyes, rails, fieldfares. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 193 Dunlin. Ox bird or Ox eye (Essex; Kent). 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Ox-eye*, only name for both the chiff-chaff and the willow warbler. 1896 P. A. Bruce *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 115 There was..the duck in all those varieties so well known to modern sportsmen, the canvas-back, the red head, the mallard, the widgeon, the dottrell, the oxeye.

3. Applied to various plants: a. A species of the genus *Buphthalmum* (N.O. *Compositæ*), of which the Central European species *B. grandiflorum* and *B. cordatum*, herbaceous perennials with bright yellow radiate flowers, are often cultivated in gardens. b. The British wild plants *Chrysanthemum segetum*, the Corn Marigold or Yellow Ox-eye, and *C. Leucanthemum*, the White Ox-eye, Ox-eye daisy, Dog-daisy, or Moon-daisy; sometimes also (app. by confusion) applied to species of *Anthemis* with yellow or white flowers resembling these. c. Applied by Lyte to *Adonis vernalis* (N.O. *Ranunculaceæ*). d. The American composite plant *Heliopsis lævis* with large yellow flowers. e. The West-Indian composite plants, Creeping Ox-eye or West Indian Marigold, *Wedelia carnosa*, and Sea-side Ox-eye, *Borrichia arborescens*. (*Treas. Bot.* 1866.)

a. *a* 1400-50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 210 Oxeye: *oculus bouis*. *c* 1450 *Alphita* 24/21 *Butalmon* uel *butalmos*, oculus bouis idem, anglice oxie [*v. r.* oxeghe]. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. G v, Buphthalmus or oxey..hath leues lyke fenel and a yellowe floure greater then Camomill, lyke vnto an ey, wherupon it hath the name. *c* 1588 Spenser *Virg. Gnat* 678 Oxeye still greene, and bitter Patience. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. ccxlv. 606 The plant which we haue called Buphthalmum, or Oxe eie. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Ox-eye, *Buphthalmum*.

b. 1625 B. Jonson *Pan's Anniv.*, Bring corn-flag, tulips, and Adonis' flower, Fair oxeye, goldy-locks, and columbine. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 69/1 A wild Field Marygold.. this is also termed an Oxe-Eye if Yellow, and a Wild Daisie if White. 1706 Phillips, *Ox-eye*,..also an Herb otherwise call'd Great Margaret, good for Wounds and the King's Evill. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* App., *Ox-eye-daisy*, a name sometimes given to the *Leucanthemum* of botanical writers. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Ox-eye of old Authors, *Anthemis*. *a* 1795 Aikin *Even. at Home* xvi, One of the great ox-eye daisies in the corn. 1846 Sowerby *Brit. Bot.* (ed. 3), Great White Ox-eye. 1870 Miss Broughton *Red as Rose* I. 204 Her lap full of decapitated oxeyes. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Ox-eye chamomile, *Anthemis tinctoria*.

c. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xxxii. 189 This herbe..is called in Latine *Buphthalmum* and *Oculus bouis*...This is the right Oxe eye described by Dioscorides. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 380 Oriental Ox-eye with red and white Flowers.

4. Applied to a sparoid fish, *Box* or *Boöps vulgaris*; also to an elopoid fish, *Megalops cyprinoides*.

a 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* VI. (1704) 534/1 The Ox-Eye, is like the Tunney, an excellent Fish; and looks like the Eye of an Ox [coast of Brazil].

5. Applied to several things likened to the eye of an ox, as a. A drinking cup in use at certain Oxford colleges; b. *Naut.* A small glass bull's eye (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); c. 'A small concave mirror made, especially in Nuremberg, of glass' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); d. An oval dormer window = Œil de bœuf (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1703 in *Hearne's Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 461 Abest Creedus, quia bibit Ox-Eyes cum Bedelli uxore. [See also Note to this.] *a* 1843 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 425 Oxford, All Souls..Their silver cups at the college are called ox-eyes, and an ox-eye of wormwood was a favourite draught there. 18.. *Oxford during Last Cent.* 65 At Corpus Christi were drinking-cups and glasses, which, from their shape, were called ox-eyes.

6. *Naut.* = Bull's eye 10: see quots.

1598 Phillipstr. *Linschoten* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 240 A certayne cloude, which in shew seemeth no bigger than a mans fist, and therefore by the Portingals it is called *Olho do Boy*, (or Oxe eye). 1705 C. Pursball *Mech. Macrocosm* 172 Those Dreadful Storms on the Coasts of Guinea, which the Seamen call the Ox Eye, from their Beginning; because at first it seems no bigger than an Ox's-Eye. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Ox-eye*, a small cloud, or weather-gall, seen on the coast of Africa, which presages a severe storm.

7. *Comb.* **Ox-eye arch**, a pointed or Gothic arch; **ox-eye bean** = *horse-eye bean*: see Horse *sb.* 27 c (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); **ox-eye camomile, daisy** (see 3 b); **ox-eye tom-tit** (see 2 a).

1736 Drake *Eboracum* II. ii. 532 In the Anglo-Norman age, all their arches..were nearer to the Roman taste, than the acuter oxey arch.

Ox-eyed (ɒksəid), *a.* [f. prec. + -ed2.]

1. Having large full eyes like those of an ox.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. 2. ii. (1676) 290/1 Homer useth that Epithite of Ox-eyed, in describing Juno, because a round black eye is the best. 1792 Gibbon *Misc. Wks.* (1814) II. 476 Your friend is..not quite so great a vixen as the ox-eyed Juno. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 3 Eyes of hazel,..such for size and lustre as Homer gives to ox-eyed Juno. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Aug. 7/1 How stolid he looks! How ox-eyed!..How mildly ruminative!

2. Of the form of a pointed or Gothic arch.

1736 Drake *Eboracum* App. p. xxxiii, The acuter, oxeyed, arch coming then into fashion.

Ox-feather, Ox-foot: see Ox 6.

Oxford (ɒksfŏɹd), the name of a University town in England [in OE. *Oxena-*, *Oxnaford* 'ford of oxen', ME. *Oxneford*, *Oxenford*], used attributively in numerous expressions: **Oxford chrome, ochre**, yellow ochre, formerly dug at Shotover, near Oxford; **Oxford clay** (*Geol.*), a deposit of stiff blue clay underlying the 'coral rag' of the Middle Oolite in the midland counties of England, and esp. in Oxfordshire; **Oxford corners**, in *Printing*, ruled border lines enclosing the print of a book, etc., crossing and extending beyond each other somewhat at the corners; **Oxford frame**, a picture-frame the sides of which cross each other and project some distance at the corners; **Oxford man**, a man who has been educated at the University of Oxford; **Oxford mixture**, a kind of woollen cloth of a very dark grey colour; called also *Oxford grey*, *pepper-and-salt*, *thunder-and-lightning*; **Oxford Movement** (*Ch. Hist.*), the movement for the revival of Catholic doctrine and observance in the Church of England, which began at Oxford about 1833; **Oxford Oolite** (*Geol.*), the middle division of the Oolitic system: see Oolite 2; **Oxford School** (*Ch. Hist.*), the school of thought represented by the Oxford Movement; the body of persons belonging to this; **Oxford shoe**, a style of shoe laced over the instep; **Oxford Tracts**, the 'Tracts for the Times' issued 1833–41 in advocacy of the principles of the Oxford Movement, whence the movement and school are also known as Tractarian.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) III. 465 **Oxford chrome*, an oxide of iron used in oil and water-colour painting. 1837 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XV. 203/2 The Coralline Formation.. Lower group..*Oxford clay. 1865 Page *Handbk. Geol., Oxford clay*, the lower member of the Middle Oolite, so called from its being well developed in Oxfordshire. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 322 The barbarism, called an *Oxford frame. 1590 Nashe *Pasquil's Apol.* I. B iij, You that are *Oxford men, enquire whether Walpoole were not a Puritane? 1890 Gladstone *Sp. at Oxford Union* 5 Feb., To call a man a characteristically Oxford man is, in my opinion, to give him the highest compliment that can be paid to any human being. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xli, His legs..graced a pair of *Oxford-mixture trousers, made to show the full symmetry of those limbs. 1868 Holme Lee *B. Godfrey* iii. 18 He wore a long Oxford mixture coat. 1841 J. Rathborne (*title*) Are the Puseyites sincere? A letter most respectfully addressed to a right reverend catholic lord bishop on The *Oxford Movement. 1864 J. H. Newman *Apol.* iv. 107 But there was another reason still,..which severed Mr. Rose from the Oxford Movement. *a* 1890 R. F. Littledale in *Chambers's Encycl.* (1901) IV. 359/2 The factor variously known as the Oxford or Tractarian movement, or by its advocates as the 'Catholic Revival'. 1891 Church *Oxford Movement* 1 What is called the Oxford or Tractarian movement began..in a vigorous effort for the immediate defence of the Church against serious dangers, arising from the violent and threatening temper of the days of the Reform Bill. 1854 *Oxford ochre [see Ochre *sb.* 1]. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) III. 430 A section of the ochre-pits at Shotover Hill, near Oxford, where the Oxford ochre is obtained. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 138 Oolitic System..5 Portland oolite. 6. *Oxford oolite. 7. Bath oolite. [1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* No. 46 (1754) 247, I have met them with bob-wigs and new shoes, Oxford-cut.] 1847 *New Monthly Mag.* LXXX. II. 457 High-lows (now called *Oxford shoes). 1870 Miss Bridgman *Ko. Lynne* I. xiii. 213 Patent-leather Oxford shoes. [1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Aug. 8/1 The shoes would be low-cut, black calf, laced oxfords.] 1839 Hook in Liddon, etc. *Life Pusey* II. 467 Let it be erected by contributors to the *Oxford Tracts and their friends—or by any other title by which you would prefer to have yourselves called. 1870 Allibone *Dict. Eng. Lit.* 1709/1 Dr. Pusey had given great offence to some, and equal satisfaction to others, by his connection with the Oxford Tracts movement.

Hence **Oxfo·rdian** *a.*, pertaining to Oxford; in *Geol.* applied to the lower division of the Middle or Oxford Oolite.

1885 Etheridge *Stratigraph. Geol.* 441 The Middle Jurassic rocks comprise two complete and distinct groups—1. The Oxfordian; 2. The Corallian. 1. Oxfordian—divisible into two sections, *a* and *b*, the Kellaways Rock and the Oxford Clay.

Oxfordism (ɒ·ksfŏɹdiz'm). [f. prec. + -ism.]

1. An Oxford habit or trait; the characteristics, habits, or peculiarities of Oxford scholars.

1830 Carlyle *Misc., Richter* (1857) IV. 138 *note*, Burschenism is not without its meaning more than Oxfordism or Cambridgeism. 1895 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 6/3 The word 'festive' is good English, but to work the word very hard was, at one time, an 'Oxfordism'.

†2. *Ch. Hist.* The principles and practices of the Oxford Movement (see Oxford). *Obs.*

1847 G. B. Cheever *Wand. Pilgr.* xxv. 165 It was heart cheering to hear a Bishop of the Church of England, in the midst of the prevalence of Oxfordism..take these simple themes. 1849 O. Brownson *Wks.* VII. 145 He might, perhaps, write a passable essay or article for a magazine in favour of Oxfordism.

So †**O·xfordist** *Ch. Hist.*, an adherent of the Oxford Movement. *Obs.*

1836 Arnold in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. viii. 67 This the Romanists and the Oxfordists say is a view required to modify and add to that of the Scripture.

Ox-gall: see Ox 6.

Oxgang (ɒ·ksgæŋ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Chiefly *northern*; also 7–8 *dial.* **osken**, **-in**; **ox-going**. [f. Ox + Gang *sb.*3 In OE. two words with *oxan* gen. sing. or *oxena* gen. pl.]

1. The eighth part of the Carucate or ploughland varying from 10 to 18 acres, or more widely, according to the system of tillage, etc.; a bovate.

The carucate being the extent of land ploughed by one plough, with its team of eight oxen, an eighth of this was considered as the share of each ox of the team. Holders of less than a carucate united with their neighbours in the use of a co-operative plough, to the team of which each furnished as many oxen as he held oxgangs: see quot. 1425. (In quot. *c* 1375 strangely used to render L. *jugerum* Juger.)

963 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* (1887) III. 346 On hillum twegra oxena gang, and on Lundby twegra oxena gang. 972–92 *Ibid.* 370 An hide huton anes oxan gang. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii. (*Martha*) 49 Of ane oxgange hale þe space [orig. *per spatium jugeris*], þat twa hundreth fet in lynth has And twenty, and in bred alsa Sewyne schore of fute and na ma. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* I. 400 Yhwmen, pewere Karl, or Knawe That wes of mycht an ox til hawe, He gert that man hawe part in pluche;..Swa than begowth, and eftyr lang Of land wes mesure, ane ox-gang. 14.. *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 737/19 *Hec bovaga*, a noxgang. [*c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* ibid. 796/7 *Hec bovata*, a hoxgangyn lond.] 1532 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 33 An oxgang of land and meadow. 1541 (18 July) *Acta Dom. Concilia et Sessiones* (Register Ho. Edin.) XVI. lf. 51 b, Because ilk Oxengang [Skene (1609) oxengate] is estemyt zierly to twentie shillings in all dewities. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* II. vii. 59 The Oxegang, or Oxengate..called *Bouata terræ* contained after the originall repute 13 acres. 1639 in *N. Riding Rec.* IV. 121 According to an auncient rate of 18*d* an oxgange of lande. 1703 Thoresby *Let. to Ray* (E. D. D.), An oxgang contains 10 acres in some places; in others sixteen, eighteen, twenty-four; and fifty in some parts of Bradford parish. 1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Oskin*, an ox-gang. 1891 Atkinson *Moorland Par.* 431 In the year 1272 there were fifty-six oxgangs or bovates in villanage in the township of Danby.

2. As a measure of length: ? a furlong.

1569 Stocker tr. *Diod. Sic.* II. viii. 52 The Riuer of Tygre ..commonly aboue foure oxgangs broade.

†**O·xgate.** Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 6–7 **oxon-gate.** [f. Ox + Gate *sb.*2, Gait *sb.*1] A measure of land; the same as the Oxgang (for which this name appears to have been substituted after 1550).

1585 *Decree of Scotch Exchequer* in E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* (1872) 136 Thirteen acres extendis and sall extend to ane oxgait of land, and four oxgait extendis and sall extend to ane pund land of auld extent. 15.. *Harl. MS.* 4628 The Lords fand that 13 aikers sall be ane oxengate of land. 1609 Skene [see Oxgang, 1541]. 1628 Coke *On Lit'.* 5 An oxgange or oxgate of land is as much as an ox can till. 1672 *Sc. Acts Chas. II* (1820) VIII. 147/1 The threttie two oxingaite of land of old extent..with the tower fortalice maner place.. walkemilnes and cornemilnes of the samyn milnelands.

Ox-going, dial. synonym of Oxgang: see E.D.D.

O·x-ha·rrow, *sb.* A large and powerful harrow used on clay lands; originally drawn by oxen.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 15 It is vsed in many countreys, the husbandes to haue an oxe harowe, the whiche is made of sixe smal peces of timbre, called harowe bulles. 1764 *Museum Rusticum* III. xxi. 89 A pair of ox-harrows, or the heaviest of all, in many counties called drags. 1766 *Ibid.* VI. 373 Were I to have two ox-harrows,.. I should be obliged to have a much stronger team than four stout horses. 1813 A. Young *Agric. Essex* I. 147 Very large and powerful harrows for their strong land, which they call ox harrows.

Hence **Ox-harrow** *v. trans.*, to harrow with an ox-harrow.

1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 15 Aug. 1775 Ox-harrowed A. 2 [a certain field], and gathered it up into five-bout lands.

†**Oxha·verite.** *Min. Obs.* Also (more correctly) **oxahverite.** [Named 1827 from *Oxa-* or *Uxa-hver* in Reykjadal, Iceland.] A pale green variety of Apophyllite, found in small green crystals on silicified wood.

1827 Brewster in *Edin. Phil. Jrnl.* VII. 115 Oxhaverite.

1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Polaris. Light* ix. 36 (U. K. S.) Some years afterwards he discovered the remarkable mineral of oxhaverite. 1837 Dana *Min.* 276 Oxahverite. 1868 *Ibid.* 416 Oxhaverite. 1896 Chester *Dict. Names Min.*, Oxhaverite ..an obs. syn. of apophyllite.

Ox-head (ɒ·ksˌhed). [f. Ox + Head.]

1. The head of an ox, or a representation of one. In quot. 1595 with allusion to Horning *vbl. sb.* 3.

1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 292, I would set an Oxe-head to your Lyons hide. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 12 The Chests were carved on the outside with Ox-heads.

2. *transf.* A stupid person; a dolt, blockhead; also *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* stupid.

a 1634 Marston (W. 1864) Dost make a mummer of me, ox-head? 1806 Fessenden *Democr.* I. 93 Could equal ox-head celebration In honor of the frantic nation.

3. *dial.* = Hogshead.

1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., Plase, sir, I be come arter th' empty oxhead.

O·xherd. [f. Ox (in OE. in gen. sing. *oxan* or gen. pl. *oxena*) + Herd *sb.*2] A keeper of oxen; a cowherd.

c 1000 Ælfric *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 90/9 *Bubulci*, oxanhyrdas. *Ibid.* 91/12 *O Bubulce*, eala oxanhyrde. *a* 1100 *Agis. Voc.* ibid. 274/28 *Aubobulcus*, oxnahyrde. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xiv. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 255 b/2 An oxe heerde hette Bubulcus, and is iordeyned bi office to kepe oxen. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 669/5 *Hic bubulcus*, oxarde. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 329 The art of the oxherd is the art of attending to oxen.

O·x-hide, o·xhide. The skin of an ox.

c 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* x. (*Fox & Wolf*) xiii, The wolf will not forgif the ane ox hide. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 229 An Oxe hyde all Redie coryed & Tanned. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* 1855) 148 That the best ox hyde be sold for viij merks, and inferior sorts of oxen hydes for v libs., vij merks. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* I. 367 They..Bought such measure of land as an oxhide measures. *attrib.* 1848 Buckley *Iliad* 67 He drew together the notch of the arrow and the ox-hide string.

¶ *erroneously.* 'A measure of land, as much as could be encircled by a hide cut into narrow strips' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858: so in mod. Dicts.). (An error arising from confusion of Hide *sb.*1 with Hide *sb.*2)

Ox-horn (ɒ·ksˌhɔ̄n). [f. Ox + Horn.]

1. A horn of an ox. (Sometimes used as a drinking-vessel.)

[*c* 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* xxxi. 776 Com se deofol.. and hæfde ænne oxan horn on hande.] 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 402 In the deep sea they light on certain little trees branched and full of boughes, in colour of an Ox horne. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 549 Hartshorn is of a fat and clammy substance, and it may be, Ox-horn would do the like [yield mushrooms]. 1868 Blackmore *Lorna D.* xxii, He took the large ox-horn of our quarantine-apple cider.

2. A name of the Black Olive or Olive-bark (*Bucida Buceras*) of Jamaica, the wood of which is not liable to the attacks of insects.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 831/1.

3. *Ox-horn cockle*, a bivalve mollusc, the heart-cockle, *Isocardia cor.*

Oxhouse (ɒ·ksˌhaus). Now *local.* A house for the sheltering or stabling of oxen: cf. *cow-house.*

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 727/2 *Hoc bostare*, a noxhows. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 35 b, Two barnes and an oxe house, a hey house and a stable. 1533 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 39 All the haie that is in the oxhouse lathe. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* 12 An entrie..to the Oxhouses. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Oxee-house*, the stable for the oxen.

†**Oxi.** *Obs.* Abbreviation of Oxygon.

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 269 Fig. 3. is described by the *Oxi* in this manner. *Ibid.* 279 The Streight Arch may be described (as its vulgarly said) from the *Oxi*, which being but part of a Word, is taken from the word *Oxigonium*, signifying a..Triangle, with three sharp Angles. 1725 W. Halfpenny *Sound Building* 8 A Gothick Arch, or Oxi.

Oxi, obs. ME. inf. of Ask *v.*

Oxi-, earlier spelling of many words, chiefly chemical, now spelt Oxy-.

Oxidability (ɒksidăbi·lĭti). Also **oxy-.** [f. next: see -ity.] The quality of being oxidable; oxidizability.

1803 Chenevix in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 297 All those of easier oxidability than mercury. 1866 R. M. Ferguson *Electr.* (1870) 122 The greater the disparity in oxidability.. the greater is its power.

Oxidable (ɒ·ksidăb'l), *a. Chem.* Now *rare.* Also **oxy-.** [a. F. *oxidable* (Lavoisier, 1789), now *oxydable*, f. *oxider* to Oxidate: see -able.] Capable of being oxidated; oxidizable.

1790 R. Kerr tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* II. 179 Table of compound oxydable and acidifiable bases. 1796 Pearson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 435 Perhaps also the tin was added to render the copper less readily oxidable. 1866 R. M. Ferguson *Electr.* (1870) 122 Silver being less oxidable than copper.

Oxidant (ɒ·ksidănt). *rare.* [a. F. *oxidant* (1806 in Hatz.-Darm., now *oxydant*), ppl. adj. from *oxider* to Oxidate.] An oxidating agent; a substance that readily gives off oxygen.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 62/2 Antiseptics, disinfectants, oxidants, and air-purifiers.

Oxidate (ɒ·ksideĭt), *v. Chem.* Now *rare.* Also **oxy-.** [f. F. *oxid-er* (G. de Morveau and Lavoisier 1787; *oxyder* in *Dict. Acad.* 1835) + -ate 3.]

1. *trans.* To cause to unite with oxygen; to convert into an oxide; = Oxidize 1.

1790 R. Kerr tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* II. § 14. 221 Iron and zinc..decompose the water, and become oxydated at its expence. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* I. 386 The oxygen unites with, and oxydates the wire. 1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 302 It [ozone] oxidates black sulphide of lead into white sulphate of lead. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 252/2 Make the red lead to be hydrogenated much smaller in amount than that to be oxidated.

2. *intr.* To unite with oxygen; to become converted into an oxide; = Oxidize 2.

1807 Davy in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 44 The basis of potash ..oxidates in carbonic acid and decomposes it. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 352 The roleaus of wire,.. being still red, would oxydate quite as much as if they had been heated in the midst of the flames without the least precaution. 1879 G. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* 115 The harder metals which do not oxidate readily, being preferred.

Hence **O·xidated** *ppl. a.* (in quot. 1855 *humorously* for 'rusty'); **O·xidating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1791 Hamilton tr. *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. 27 *note*, The oxydated (calcined) part of the surface of the tin. 1793 Beddoes *Calculus* 236 It is to this oxygene..that the effect produced by oxidated mercury is owing. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 121 The oxydating wire, namely, from the zinc side, was the lowest in the tube. 1855 O. W. Holmes *Poems* 198 Where conversation runs Through mouldy toasts to oxydated puns. *c* 1865 Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 306/2 The use of the oxidating flame may..be tried on metals.

Oxidation (ɒksidē·ʃən). *Chem.* Also **oxy-.** [a. F. *oxidation* (G. de Morveau and Lavoisier, 1787; *oxydation* in *Dict. Acad.* 1835), n. of action from *oxider*: see prec.] The action or process of oxidating; combination with oxygen; conversion into an oxide or oxygen-compound.

1791 Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. i. 10 The regular succession of colours in iron, according to its degree of oxydation (calcination). 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 301 Oxidation, or oxygenation, or oxidizement, the combination of any other body with oxygen. 1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* § 52. 51 The processes of oxydation and deoxydation ..give a degree of activity even to the world of rocks. 1871 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 13 In this act of combination, which is termed oxidation, heat is always, and light is frequently given off. 1885 Goodale *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 355 The reception of oxygen, the oxidation of the oxidizable matter.. etc...are collectively called respiration. *attrib.* 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1162 [He] scrapes its entire surface clean and free from oxidation-scale or fire-strain.

b. In extended use: see quot.

1892 Morley & Muir *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 657 The term *oxidation* has been widened until at present it is applied to all chemical changes which result in an addition of a negative radicle, simple or compound, to elements or compounds, or a decrease in the relative quantity of the positive radicle of a compound, whether this is or is not accompanied by substitution of a negative radicle..e.g. the following change: $4Fe + 3O_2 = 2Fe_2O_3$.

Oxidative (ɒ·ksidĕ·tiv), *a.* [f. as Oxidate *v.* + -ive.] Having the property of oxidizing.

1878 Foster *Phys.* II. ii. § 5. 286 The blood itself removed from the body has practically no oxidative power at all over substances which are undoubtedly oxidized in the body. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 398 Carbonic anhydride is only one of the several products of the oxidative metabolism.

Oxidator (ɒ·ksideĭtɒɹ). Also **oxy-.** [Agent-n. from Oxidate *v.*: see -or 2 c.] a. Something that oxidates; an oxidizing agent. b. An apparatus for directing a stream of oxygen into the flame of a lamp.

a 1864 Gesner *Coal, Petrol.* etc. (1865) 167 It is supposed that hot air is a better oxidator than cold. *c* 1865 Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 110/1 Common Lamp, with Oxydator.

Oxide (ɒ·ksəid, ɒ·ksid), *sb. Chem.* Also **oxid** (now chiefly *U. S.*), **oxyde, oxyd.** [a. F. *oxide* (1787), now *oxyde*, f. *oxy-gène* + *-ide*, after the ending of *acide*: cf. Sp. *oxido*, Pg. *oxydo*, It. *ossido.*

Cf. 1787, G. de Morveau & Lavoisier *Nomencl. Chimique* 56 'Nous avons formé le mot *oxide*, qui d'une part rappelle la substance avec laquelle le métal est uni, qui d'autre part annonce suffisamment que cette combinaison de l'oxigène ne doit pas être confondue avec la combinaison acide, quoiqu'elle s'en rapproche à plusieurs égards.' This antithesis of *acide* and *oxide* was no doubt the reason why some early writers in Eng. used *oxid* (like *acid*), a spelling now favoured by American use. *Oxyde* and *oxyd* represent a feeling for closer written conformity to *oxygen.*]

A compound of oxygen with another element, or with an organic radical.

1790 R. Kerr tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* II. 187 Red oxyd of mercury..the oxyds of silver. 1793 Beddoes *Calculus* 236 The oxid of mercury, in passing through the human body, parts with its Oxygene. 1795 Pearson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 331 Wootz, from the surface of which oxide, and any other extraneous matter, had been carefully rubbed off. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 61 Substances, such as the oxydes of mercury, zinc, &c. 1800 Henry *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 67 Every substance, capable of union with oxygen, affords, by combustion, either an oxide or an acid. 1864–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 508 Simple ethers..are the oxides of the alcohol-radicles. 1878 A. H. Green *Coal* II. 65 The red colour of the rocks..is caused by every grain being coated by a thin skin of ferric oxide. 1879 Dana *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 50 The oxyd of the metal calcium is common quicklime. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Oxid, oxide.*

So †**O·xide** *v.* [ad. F. *oxider* ('métaux oxidés', *Nomencl. Chim.* 1787), now *oxyder*] = Oxidize.

1798 *Nicholson's Jrnl.* Jan. 458 The iron does not form ink with the gallic acid, but in proportion as it is oxided. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 274 Some of the mercury is, by the action of the air,..oxyded.

†**Oxidi·gerence.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as if from **oxidigerent*, f. Oxide + L. *gerens, gerent-em*, bearing, carrying.] Surface oxidization, rusting.

1831 Stephenson in J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 353 On no malleable iron railway has oxidegerence or rusting taken place to any important extent.

Oxidi·metry. [f. OXIDE + -METRY.] Measurement or estimation of the amount of oxide formed.
1896 *Invention* 25 Jan. 50/1 It represents a special branch of oxidimetry.

Oxidizable (ɒ·ksidəizăb'l), *a. Chem.* Also **oxy-**. [f. OXIDIZE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being oxidized; capable of combining with oxygen so as to form an oxide or oxygen-compound.
1802 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 336 The easily oxidizable metals cannot be employed. 1869 PHIPSON tr. *Guillemin's The Sun* (1870) 44 The chlorides, bromides, and iodides of metals not easily oxydisable. 1885 [see OXIDATION].
Hence **O·xidizabi·lity.**
1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 301 Those peculiarities by which it is distinguished from other fats, e. g. easier oxidizability. 1884 *Athenæum* 8 Mar. 314/3 Researches on the oxidizability of iron and steel.

Oxidization (ɒ·ksidəizē·ʃən). *Chem.* Also **oxy-**. [n. of action from OXIDIZE *v.*] The action of oxidizing or process of being oxidized; oxidation.
1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 287 *note*, Iron ore..in a continued state of oxydization. 1885 J. R. ALLEN in *Mag. Art* Aug. 456/2 Objects of bronze, being less liable to oxidization than iron, have been preserved.

Oxidize ɒ·ksidəiz, *v. Chem.* Also **oxy-**. [f. OXIDE + -IZE.]
1. *trans.* To cause to combine with oxygen; to convert into an oxide or oxygen-compound. (In the case of a metal, often = to cover with a coating of oxide, to rust, make rusty.)
1802 [implied in OXIDIZABLE, OXIDIZEMENT]. 1806 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans* XCVI. 119 Coal is apparently nothing more than carbon oxidized to a certain degree. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 138 It is highly probable that the amyloids and fats are very frequently oxidised in the blood. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 125 There..must be a limit to the powers of the system to oxidize alcohol.
b. *humorously* for 'rust' in *fig.* sense.
1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) Jan. 602 The naïf enthusiasm of the elderly traveller whose own Greek is oxidized an inch thick.
2. *intr.* To enter into combination with oxygen; to take up oxygen; to become converted into an oxide. (Of a metal, often = to become coated with oxide; to rust, become rusty.)
1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 166 A piece of zinc, immersed under water which is freely exposed to the atmosphere, oxidizes very slowly. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 17 Mar., There they [iron rails] lie, and oxidise tranquilly. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 199 Allowing thin pieces of the metal to oxidize in dry air.
Hence **O·xidized** *ppl.a.*; **-izing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* *Oxidized silver*, in silversmith's work, a name erroneously given to silver with a dark coating of silver sulphide.
1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 203 The paper..will be found stained of a deep purple hue from the oxydized gold. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 371 Heated with rather a strong oxidizing flame. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 233 A long series of processes, alternately of an oxidizing and a deoxidizing character. 1871 *Giant* 31 The new invention of oxydised silver. 1893 *Athenæum* 1 Apr. 412/1 This reddening ..is due to the oxidizing action of moist air.

†**O·xidizement.** *Chem. Obs.* Also **oxy-**. [f. prec. + -MENT.] = OXIDATION, OXIDIZATION.
1802 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 333, I can attribute their difference of colour only to the different state of oxidizement of the iron. 1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 330 The terms *oxidizement* and *oxidation* imply the combination of oxygen with bodies. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 154 Iron, coated with brass or copper, as less liable to oxidizement.

O·xidizer. Also **oxy-**. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]
1. A substance that oxidizes, or gives off oxygen to, another; an oxidizing agent.
1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 575 Chromic acid is a very active oxidizer. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 257 Experiments performed with various oxidizers.
2. A workman employed in making 'oxidized silver': see OXIDIZED.
1884 *Birmingham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/4 Gilders.—Wanted an experienced Parcel Gilder and Oxydiser.

†**Oxi·dulated,** *ppl.a. Chem. Obs.* Also **oxy-**. [f. obs. F. *oxydulé*, f. *oxydule*, 'lowest degree of oxidation, protoxide', dim. of *oxyde*; after L. *acid-us, acidul-us*: cf. *acidulated, acidulous.*] Combined with a smaller proportion of oxygen than in another compound; as in *oxidulated iron*, a former name for the magnetic oxide of iron (Fe_3O_4) as distinguished from the peroxide (Fe_2O_3). So †**O·xidule** (**oxydul**) [a. obs. F. *oxydule*], an oxide containing a smaller or the smallest proportion of oxygen; †**Oxi·dulous** *a.* = *oxidulated.*
1806 *Edin. Rev.* IX. 71 Those portions of the ore which contain the least quantity of oxygen..are consequently denominated *oxydulated. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 512 Vallies, which contain magnetic sands (granulary oxidulated iron). 1818 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) II. 55 [In the case] of only two oxides..we might have applied the term *oxide* to the metal fully saturated with oxygen, and of **oxidule* to the compound at an inferior stage of oxidizement, as has been done by several of the French chemists. 1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIII. 68 *Oxidulous iron ore forms a rock. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 282 Magnetite, oxydulous Iron, occurs in blocks in Somma.

Oxie, obs. form of OX-EYE.

O·xify, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. OX + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To make an ox of, turn into an ox.
1804 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 515 Instead of oxifying or assifying myself, and crying wonderful! at every action of my perfect prince.

Oxigen, -gon, etc., obs. ff. OXYGEN, -GON, etc.

Oxime (ɒ·ksəim), **oxim** (ɒ·ksim). *Chem.* [f. OX- 1 + *-ime*, shortened from IMIDE (the imides containing the radical : NH, the oximes : N(OH)). Introduced by the German chemists V. Meyer and Janny in 1882.] A chemical compound containing the divalent group : N(OH) joined to a carbon atom, esp. in the combination C_nH_{2n} : as *acetoxime* C_2H_4 : N(OH), *formoxime* = CH_2 : N(OH). Also called **Oximide.**
1891 *Athenæum* 23 May 669/3 The large class of substances known as the oximes, which have been so much investigated of late, has just been enriched by the discovery of its simplest possible member, formoxime, CH_2 : N. OH. 1893 *Ibid.* 13 May 608/3 [A paper was read on] 'Organic Oximides: a Research on their Pharmacology', by Dr. H. Pomfret.

Oximel(), obs. form of OXYMEL.

Oxindole (ɒksi·ndoul). *Chem.* Also **-ol.** [f. Ox- 1 = OXY- + INDOLE.] A colourless crystalline substance (C_8H_7NO), becoming an oil when heated, consisting of indole combined with one equivalent of oxygen. Hence *dioxindole*, containing two equivalents of oxygen ($C_8H_7NO_2$: see DI- 2 2 c.
1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 733 *Indol*..is produced..by passing the vapour of oxindol over heated zinc-dust. *Ibid.* 736 The oxindol..forms long colourless needles or feathery groups,..and at higher temperatures distils..as a colourless or reddish oil which immediately solidifies in the crystalline form. .. On exposure to the air, it is partly converted by oxidation into dioxindol. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 229/1 A body called oxindol, from which isatin, and therefore indigo, can be obtained. 1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 661 Oxindole..dioxindole.

Oxiodic: see OXY-IODIC.

O·xless, *a.* [-LESS.] Without an ox or oxen.
1819 BYRON *Juan* II. cliv, But beef is rare within these oxless isles.

O·x-like, *a.* and *adv.* [-LIKE.] Like, or resembling that of an ox; after the manner of an ox.
1616 W. FORDE *Serm.* 37 To exempt yourselves from this supine and oxelike securitie. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 164 His be yon Juno of majestic size, With cow-like udders, and with ox-like eyes. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 268 Boviform or Ox-like Antelopes,..species that present various degrees of relationship to the Antelopes and Oxen respectively.

O·xlip. Forms: 1 **oxanslyppe, -sloppe,** 6 **oxelip**(**pe, oxslip,** 7- **oxlip.** [OE. *oxanslyppe* wk. fem., f. *oxan* genit. sing. of *oxa*, Ox + *slyppe* slimy or viscous dropping: see COWSLIP.]
The name of a flowering herb: applied (at least from 16th c.) to a plant intermediate in appearance between the Cowslip (*Primula veris*) and Primrose (*P. vulgaris*), agreeing with the former in having a common scape bearing an umbel of many flowers, but in the colour and form of the individual flowers resembling the latter; now ascertained to be a natural hybrid between the cowslip and primrose; by some 17–18th c. writers extended to include the cultivated varieties of many colours commonly comprised under the name *Polyanthus.*
b. By recent botanists appropriated to *Primula elatior* (Jacq.), a species having the appearance of a luxuriant pale-flowered cowslip, found in Europe from Gothland southward, and in Britain only in Essex and parts of the adjacent counties.
The latter, discovered at Bardfield in Essex in 1842, by Mr. H. Doubleday, is sometimes distinguished as the Bardfield or True Oxlip; in Essex it is included, with the hybrid oxlip, under the name 'Cowslip', the cowslip of English literature being there called 'Paigle'.
c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 32 Wip slie, oxanslyppan nipewearde, & alor rinde wylle on buteran. *Ibid.* III. 30 genim ..zearwan & wudubindan leaf, & cuslyppan & oxsanslyppan. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 80 Coweslippe is named in..Latin herba paralysis, and there are two kinds of them,..the one is called in the West contre of some a Cowislip, and the other an Oxislip, and they are both called in Cambridgeshyre Pagles. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxxiii. 122 *Verbasculum album*, Oxelippe [Figure]. *Ibid.* 123 The Oxelip..is very like to the Cowslippe, saving that his leaues be greater and larger, and his floures be of a pale or faynt yellow colour, almost white and without savour. *Ibid.*, The petie Mulleyns are called..in English Cowslippes, Primeroses, & Oxelips. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 250, I know a banke where the wilde time blowes, Where Oxslips and the nodding Violet growes. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 125 Pale Prime-roses,.. bold Oxlips, and The Crowne Imperiall: Lillies of all kinds. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 350 Having improved the seed of *Primula veris* or common wild primrose to that height, that it has produced the *Primula polyanthos* or Oxlip. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 70/2 The Oxlip Cowslip is like those of the field, but of several red colours. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 233 Mr. Curtis tells us, that by cultivation it [primrose] may be brought to throw up a long common fruit-stalk like the Oxlip; which countenances the idea of the latter being a variety of this. 1830 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 107 As cowslip unto oxlip is, So seems she to the boy. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n., Ox-lip*, also applied to *P[rimula] variabilis* and *P. vulgaris caulescens.*
b. 1842 *Gard. Chron.* 12 Mar., The German Oxlip, the true *P. elatior*,..which is not yet known to be a native of England. 1842 H. DOUBLEDAY in *Phytologist* I. 204, I send you some oxlips from Bardfield in Essex which..appear to me to be identical with the true *Primula elatior* of Linnæus and the German botanists. ..Pagels or cowslips also occur in the neighbourhood. 1844 *Ibid.* I. 975 The Bardfield Oxlip. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 3/2 If you are a bit of a botanist you will notice that all through Zeeland the oxlip takes the place of cowslip and primrose, a form intermediate between both, stalked like a cowslip, but with larger flowers. 1902 *Speaker* 23 Aug. 555/2 In East Anglia the true Oxlip is found.

‖ **Oxo·leon, Oxo·leum,** obs. latinized forms (after L. *oleum* oil) of Gr. ὀξέλαιον 'a sauce of vinegar and oil', f. ὀξύς sharp, sour + ἔλαιον olive oil.
1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 94 The discreet choice and mixture of the *Oxoleon* (Oyl, Vinegar, Salt, &c.). 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Lettuce*, With the usual Oxoleum of Vinegar, Pepper, and Oyl.

Oxonian (ɒksō·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Oxonia*, latinized form of *Oxenford, Oxford* + -AN.]
A. *adj.* Of or belonging to Oxford.
1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* e, The Oxonian complements grow up close to this. 1716 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 175 Th' Oxonian doctors farther went. 1810 *Edin. Rev.* XVI. 172 We call them [*according as, classified, classification*] Oxonian barbarisms; because we know no other title descriptive of them. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 43/1 I've been selling Oxonian button-overs ('Oxonian' shoes, which cover the instep, and are closed by being buttoned instead of being stringed through four or five holes).
B. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Oxford; more usually, a member of the University of Oxford.
c 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 676 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) App. i, Then he asked me and I were cantibrygion. I sayd no, I was an oxonian. 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* II. i, I'm priveleged to be very impertinent, being an Oxonian. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 512 Oxonians and Cantabs twitted the Scotch with knowing no Greek and little Latin.
b. A kind of shoe: see quot. 1851 in A.
1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lviii, Then the sleepless Boots went..gathering up..the Bluchers, Wellingtons, Oxonians, which stood outside. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 42/2, I had a pair of very good Oxonians that had been new welted.

So **Oxo·nianize** *v.*, to make Oxonian in character, imbue with the ideas of Oxford; **Oxono·latry** [see -LATRY], worship of or devotion to Oxford.
1885 *Athenæum* 26 Sept. 400/1 He was..as little Oxonianized at the core..as a true son of Oxford could well be. 1893 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 34 The effusive Oxonolatry of Mr. Arnold.

Oxo·nic (ɒksɒ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. Ox- 2 + *carb*)*onic.*] In *Oxonic acid*, $C_4H_3N_3O_4$, a substance formed by the gradual oxidation of uric acid in an alkaline solution, and yielding on decomposition glyoxyl-urea and carbon dioxide. Its salts are **O·xonates.**
(The name had previously been applied by Schulze to the acid obtained by the action of nascent hydrogen on pure oxalic acid. Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 288.)
1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1458 *Oxonic acid*, $C_4H_3N_3O_4$. An acid discovered by Strecker, who obtained it by the action of atmospheric oxygen on uric acid in alkaline solution. It forms two series of salts.

Ox-pecker, -ray, etc.: see Ox 6.

Oxsi, obs. inf. of ASK *v.*

†**Oxskin.** *Obs.* In 7 **oxe skinne.** App. a perversion of the dial. *oskin* OXGANG, facilitated by popular association of HIDE *sb.*1 and 2.
1610 HOPTON *Bac. Geodæt.* I. ii. 21 Foure akers (saith he) make a yard of land, fiue yards of land contain a hide..in Yorkeshire and other countries they call a hide an Oxeskinne.

Oxspring, oxpring, obs. forms of OFFSPRING.

Ox-stall (ɒ·kssto̅l). Also 4–5 **oxes-,** 8 *Sc.* **owsen-staw.** A stall or stable for oxen.
c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 342 She was born and fed in rudenesse As in a cote, or in an Oxe [*v. rr.* oxes, oxsis, ox] Stalle. 1492 RYMAN *Poems* xxxii. 4 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXIX. 199 A childe they founde In an oxe stalle in raggis wounde. 1530 PALSGR. 250/2 Oxestale, *creche*. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. v. 194 Liu'd he now, he should lack, Spight of his farming Oxe-stawles. *Ibid.* III. Proem. 210 To purge this Augean oxstall from fuule sinne. 1776 *Herd's Sc. Songs* II. 146 She sought it in the owsen-staw.

O·x-tail. The tail of an ox; esp. as an article of food. Also *attrib.* in *ox-tail soup*, etc.
c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 225, I haue here in my mayll sothen and rost, Euen of an ox tayll that wold not be lost. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 17 Some had slings, some had flails Knit with eel and oxen tails. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* xxxviii, To make soup of..; he can't afford ox-tail. 1882 *Standard* 23 Aug. 5/2 It was the Royalist refugees who taught us to prepare soup of the ox tails, which until then were tossed to the dogs.

Oxter (ɒ·kstəɹ), *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6, 9 **ox(s)tar(e,** 6–7 **oxster,** 7–8 **ockster.** [A modified or extended form from OE. *ðxta, ðhsta*, from same stem as OE. *ðxn* :—**ðhsna* = OHG. *uohsana* and *uochasa, ðchasa*, MHG. *uohse, uehse*; stem *ôks-, ôhs-*, whence also Du. *oksel* (OKSELLE) :—OLG. **ôksla, ôhsla*; also, with weak grade *aks-, ahs-*, OHG. *ahsala*, Ger. *achsel*; so L. *axilla*, dim. of **axula*, and OIr. *oxal*; all in the same or an allied sense.] The armpit.
15.. *Sir A. Barton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 73 He shoote hime in at the left oxtere, The arrowe quiett throughe harte. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 81 There is a sort of it that appeareth under the oxter and jawes. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 145 Being sent fur to the castell, [he] went up with his Bible under his ockster, affirming that would plead fur him. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 35 An Oxter: an Armpit, *Axilla*. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants, Footman*, This will keep it at least as warm as under your arm-pit or ockster, as the Scots call it. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxiv, Let her leddyship get his head ance under her oxter. 1881 R. BUCHANAN *God & Man* III. 214 Johnstone..had the telescope under his OXTER.

b. More loosely, The under side or inside of the upper arm.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xiii. 17 His fa sum by the oxstar leidis. 1715 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* ii. xvii, Twa sturdy chiels, Be 's oxter and be 's coller, Held up..The liquid logic scholar. 17.. — *Jenny Nettles* i, Bag and baggage on her back, And a baby in her oxter. 1852 A. Robb *Poems & Songs* 115 Grip me in your oxter. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* xi. 125, I would be blythe to have you at my oxter.

Hence **O·xter** *v. trans.*, to support by the arm, walk arm in arm with; to take or carry under the arm; to fold the arm round.

1780 J. Mayne *Siller Gun* ii, Lads oxter lasses without fear, Or dance like wud. *c* 1793 Burns *Meg o' the Mill*, The Priest he was oxter'd, the Clerk he was carried. 1894 *Northumbld. Minstrels' Budget* in *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., When this master of minstrelsy oxtered his blether.

Ox-tongue, oxtongue (ɒ·ksˌtʊŋ).

1. The tongue of an ox.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 26 Take tho ox tonge and schalle hit wele, Sethe hit, broche hit in lard yche dele. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 279 The leaves..resemble an ox tongue. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Oct. 6/3 He amassed a considerable fortune by the ox-tongue trade.

2. Popular name of several plants: = Langue de bœuf 1. †a. *orig.* applied to various plants having rough leaves, more or less tongue-shaped; chiefly species of bugloss, borage, and alkanet. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 162 E bucle [*gloss* oxe-tunge] ausy, une herbe seyne. *a* 1400–50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 196 Langdebef or oxtunge, *lingua bouis*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 265/2 Oxtonge, *buglossa, herba est*. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* i. vi. 12 The auncient Fathers called it [Borage] in Greeke βούγλωσσον,..in English Oxe tongue. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* ii. xxxii. 235 Sharpe Haukeweede hath leaues like to those of Langue de beefe or Oxetoung. 1611 Cotgr., *Langue de bœuf*,..Ox-tongoe, rough or small Buglosse.

b. In modern Botany: A composite plant, *Helminthia* (*Picris* Linn.) *echioides*, growing on clayey soil; also called *Prickly Ox-tongue*.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Ox-tongue, *Picris*. 1858 *Penny Cycl.* 2nd Suppl. 301/1 There is but one species [of the genus] inhabiting Great Britain, *H[elminthia] echioides*, the Ox-Tongue...The branches, stem, leaves, and involucre are covered with strong prickles springing from white tubercles, and with 3 minute hooks at the apex. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 4/2 In the long, dry grass at the foot of the hedge stands out the yellow 'bristly oxtongue'—stem and leaves all frosted with white glands.

3. A name occasionally applied to obsolete weapons with broad blades: = Langue de bœuf 2.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1894 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Ox-vomit, -wagon, -warble, etc.: see Ox 5, 6.

O·xy, *a. rare*⁻¹. [-y.] Of or belonging to an ox.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* iv. 139 He took his arrow by the nock, and to his bended breast The oxy sinew close he drew.

Oxy, obs. ME. inf. of Ask *v.*

Oxy- (ɒksi), repr. Gr. ὀξυ-, combining form of ὀξύς sharp, keen, acute, pungent, acid; used in various words, chiefly scientific. The more important of these will be found in their alphabetical places; others follow here, in two groups.

1. Words of various kinds, in which *oxy-* stands for 'sharp', 'acute' (in *lit.* or *fig.* sense): as

Oxyacanthous (-ăkæ·nθəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. ἄκανθα thorn], having sharp thorns (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857). ‖ **Oxyæsthesia** (-ɛsθī·siă) *Phys.* and *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. αἴσθησις feeling], abnormal acuteness of sensation, hyperæsthesia (Mayne). ‖ **Oxyaphia** (-æ·fiă) *Phys.* and *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. ἀφή touch], excessive acuteness of the sense of touch (Mayne). **Oxya·ster** *Zool.* [Gr. ἀστήρ star], a sponge-spicule having acute rays radiating from one point. ‖ **Oxyble·psia** *Phys.* [mod.L., a. Gr. ὀξυβλεψία, f. βλέπειν to look], acuteness of sight, sharp-sightedness (Mayne). **Oxyca·rpous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. καρπός fruit], having pointed fruit (Mayne). **Oxycephalic** (sĭfæ·lik) *a. Anthropol.* [Gr. κεφαλή head], having a skull of pointed or conical shape; so **Oxyce·phaly,** the condition of being oxycephalic. **O·xyclad** *Zool.*, a branched form of sponge-spicule: see quot. **Oxyda·ctyl** *Zool.* [Gr. δάκτυλος finger or toe], *a.* belonging to the division *Oxydactyla* of Batrachians, characterized by slender toes; *sb.* an oxydactyl batrachian. †**Oxyde·rcical** *a. Obs.* [Gr. ὀξυδερκικός], sharpening the sight. **Oxydi·act** *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [Di- 2; Gr. ἀκτίς ray], (a sponge-spicule) having two acute rays. ‖ **Oxyecoia** (-ikɔ·iă) *Phys.* and *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. ὀξυηκοΐα, f. ἀκούειν to hear], abnormal acuteness of hearing, acoustic hyperæsthesia (Mayne). †**Oxygal** [ad. L. *oxygala*, Gr. ὀξύγαλα], sour milk. ‖ **Oxygeusia** (-giū·siă) *Phys.* and *Path.* (also anglicized -geusy) [mod.L., f. Gr. γεῦσις taste], excessive acuteness of the sense of taste (Mayne). **Oxygnathous** (ɒksi·gnăθəs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. γνάθος jaw], having the jaws of the shell quite or almost smooth, as certain pulmonate molluscs. **Oxyhe·xact** *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [Gr. ἕξ six, ἀκτίς ray], (a sponge-spicule) having six acute rays; so **Oxyhexa·ster,** a hexaster with acute rays (? = prec.). **Oxyklinocephalic** (-klɔi·nɒsĭfæ·lik), *a. Anthropol.*, ? said of a skull combining the oxycephalic and klinocephalic forms. ‖ **Oxyo·pia** *Phys.* (anglicized **oxyopy**) [mod.L., f. Gr. ὀπ- to see], abnormal acuteness of sight (Mayne). ‖ **Oxyosphresia** (-ɒsfrĭ·siă) *Phys.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ὄσφρησις smell], excessive acuteness of the sense of smell (Dunglison 1842). **Oxype·ntact** *a., sb. Zool.* [Gr. πέντε five, ἀκτίς ray], (a sponge-spicule) having five acute rays. **Oxype·talous** *a. Bot.*, having pointed petals (Mayne). ‖ **Oxypho·nia** *Phys., Path.* (also anglicized **oxy·phony**) [mod. L., a. Gr. ὀξυφωνία, f. φωνή voice], excessive acuteness or shrillness of voice (Dunglison 1842). **Oxyphyllous** (-fi·ləs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf], having pointed leaves (Mayne). **O·xyr(r)hine, Oxyr(r)hi·nous** *adjs. Zool.* [Gr. ῥίς, ῥιν- snout], sharp-nosed, sharp-snouted. **Oxystomatous** (-stɒ·mătəs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. στόμα mouth], having the mouth-parts sharply projecting, as the division *Oxystomata* (Milne Edwards) of crabs; so **O·xystome** *a.* = prec.; *sb.* a crab of the division *Oxystomata*. **Oxystrongyle** (-strɒ·ndʒil, -strongylus *Zool.* [Strongyle], a sponge-spicule like a strongyle but sharp at each end; hence **Oxystro·ngylous** *a.*, of the nature of an oxystrongyle. **Oxyte·tract** *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [Gr. τετρα- four, ἀκτίς ray], (a sponge-spicule) having four acute rays. **Oxytylote** (ɒksi·tilōt) *Zool.* [Gr. τύλος knob], a simple sponge-spicule sharp at one end and blunt at the other; hence **Oxytylotate** (-ti·lotēit) *a.*, having the character of an oxytylote.

1886 R. von Lendenfeld *Sponges* in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 561 **Oxyaster*. With long, slender, pointed rays. 1878 Bartley tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* v. 176 *Oxycephalic, elevated skull. 1890 H. Ellis *Criminal* iii. 50 There is a generally recognised tendency to the pointed (oxycephalic) or sugar-loaf form of head. 1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) Sept. 36 Among these anomalies were.. "oxicephaly". 1888 Sollas in *Challenger Rep.* XXV. p. lv, **Oxyclad* (κλάδος, a young branch). The exactine is oxeate, the ecactine terminates in two or more secondary actines or 'cladi'. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 195 Make an *oxydercical collyrie of such medicaments as cure caligation. 1886 Lendenfeld (as above) 562 **Oxydiact*. Four rays rudimentary, only two rays lying in one straight line remain. [1706 Phillips, **Oxygala*, Sower Milk.] 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* xii. viii, Make oxygal, or sour milk, after this manner. 1886 Lendenfeld (as above) 562 **Oxyhexact*. With six pointed rays, the ends of which form the corners of a double square pyramid. The rays represent the crystalline axes. 1886 Lendenfeld (as above) 562 *Hexaster*. A star with six, generally equal rays:—a. **Oxyhexaster*. Rays pointed. b. *Discohexaster*. Rays terminated by disks. 1878 Bartley tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* v. 177 A certain deformed skull found in Silesia is *oxyklinocephalic. 1846 Smart, **Oxyopy*, preternaturally acute vision. 1886 Lendenfeld (as above) 562 **Oxypentact*. One ray rudimentary, representing the axes of a simple square pyramid. 1846 Smart, **Oxyphony*, acuteness of voice. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Oxyrhine*. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Oxyrrhinous*. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Oxystomatus*, .. *oxystomatous. 1852 Dana *Crust.* i. 62 The triangular mouth of the *Oxystomes. 1888 Sollas (as above), **Oxystrongyle*.—The exactine is oxeate and the ecactine strongylate. ..**Oxytylote*. ..The exactine is oxeate, and the ecactine tylote. 1886 Lendenfeld (as above) 562 **Oxytetract*. Two rays rudimentary, representing the edges of a square pyramid.

2. Chemical words, in which *oxy-* is taken as the combining form of Oxygen (cf. Hydro- d); denoting either simply the presence of oxygen, as in Oxyacid, Oxysalt, †*oxybase*, or the addition of oxygen to the substance denoted by the simple word, and thus practically = *oxygenated* or *oxidized*. For special uses, see Oxychloride, Oxysulphate, and other main words. A looser use is seen in **oxy-alcohol** (or **oxy-spirit**), **oxy-coal-gas, oxy-house-gas, oxy-ether,** terms applied (after Oxyhydrogen, Oxycalcium) to the flame produced by mixing the vapour of a spirit lamp, ordinary house-gas, or sulphuric ether, with oxygen; so *oxy-alcohol blowpipe, lamp*, etc.; **oxy-paraffin** *a.*, applied to a paraffin lamp with arrangement for complete oxygenation of the flame.

But the most frequent use of *oxy-* is as a prefix to names of organic substances, to denote a derivative or related compound in which an atom of hydrogen is displaced by one of hydroxyl (HO); in which sense the more accurate *hydroxy-* is now often preferred: see Oxyacid 2.

In earlier use often spelt *oxi-*; before a vowel sometimes reduced to *ox-*: see Ox- 1.

The more important of the *oxy-* compounds are treated as main words; the *oxy-* or rather *hydroxy-* organic compounds are unlimited in number, including e. g. *oxy-* or *hydroxy-acetal* ($CH_2(OH)CH(OC_2H_5)_2$); *-aldehyde* ($CH_2(OH)CHO$); *-anthracene* (=anthraquinone); *-benzene* or *-benzol* (=phenol, C_6H_5OH); *-benzyl*; *-camphor* ($C_{10}H_{16}O_2$); *-cannabin* ($C_{20}H_{23}N_2O_7$); *-caproamine* (=leucine); *-choline* (=betaine); *-cinchonine* ($C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_2$); *-cymene* (=carvacrol, $C_{10}H_{13}OH$); *-dimorphine* ($C_{34}H_{76}N_2O_6$); *-guanine*; *-glycolyl-urea* (=allanturic acid); *-lanthopine*; *-methyl*; *-methylene* (=formic aldehyde); *-morphine* ($C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$); *-naphthylamine* (or *-naphthylidine*, $C_{10}H_9NO$), *-narcotine* ($C_{22}H_{23}NO_8$); *-neurine* (=betaine); *-phenol* (=pyrocatechin); *-phenyl* (C_6H_4OH); *-quinine*; *-quinoline* (=carbostyril); *-strychnine* ($C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_6$); *-sulphobenzide*; *-thymoquinone* ($C_{10}H_{12}O_2$); *-toluene* (=cresol, C_7H_8O); *-tolnyl*, etc.

Also in the names of oxy- or hydroxy-acids, as *oxy-acetic* (=Glycollic); *-amygdalic*; *-benzoic* ($C_7H_6O_3$); *-butyric* ($C_4H_8O_3$); *-caproic* (=leucic); *-chelidonic* (=meconic); *-cholic*; *-cuminamic* ($NH_2.C_{10}H_{10}O.OH$); *-cuminic* ($C_{10}H_{12}O_2$); *-gummic* ($C_{12}H_{10}O_{11}$); *-hippuric* ($C_9H_9NO_4$); *-isocitric* ($C_9H_8O_8$); *-lilacic* acid (= purpurin); *-mandelic* (=phenyl-glycollic); *-mesitylenic* ($C_9H_{10}O_3$); *-naphthoic* ($C_{10}H_6(OH)CO_2H$); *-phenic* acid (= pyrocatechin); *-picric* (= styphnic, $C_6H_3N_3O_7$); *-propionic* (= lactic); *-salicylic* (= gentisinic, $C_6H_3(OH)_2COOH$); *-tannic*; *-terephthalic* ($C_8H_6O_5$); *-tolic* (C_7H_8O); *-toluamic*; *-toluic* (=cresotic, $C_6H_3(CH_3)(OH)CO_2H$); *-trimesic*; *-uric*, etc.

1864–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 909 *Glycollic acid.* $C_2H_4O_3$..**Oxacetic acid.* 1873 — *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 681 Nitrous acid converts glycocine into glycollic or oxyacetic acid. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, s.v., *Oxyalcohol blowpipe.. invented by Marcet, in which the flame of a spirit lamp is urged by a blowpipe transmitting oxygen. 1899 Cagney tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 351 The aromatic oxy-acids which have been proved to exist in the urine are paroxy-phenyl acetic acid,..*oxyamygdalic acid. 1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 352 *Oxanthracene.* $C_{11}H_8O_2$.. When anthracene is boiled for some days with nitric acid, a resin is formed which becomes granular on cooling, and..forms light reddish-yellow crystals of oxanthracene. 1892 Morley & Muir *Watts' Dict.* III. 670 Di-oxy-anthracene $C_{14}H_8(OH)_2$. Chrysazol. 1865 Mansfield *Salts* 45 An *Oxybase bears to the general idea of a salt and to Oxygen a relation just the converse of that which a Hydrostyle bears to that idea and to Hydrogen. The term Oxybase includes the Alkalies, commonly so called. 1866 Odling *Anim. Chem.* 121 Ampelic or *oxi-benzoic acid. 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* 616 Quartene or butene glycol is converted by slow oxidation with nitric acid into *oxybutyric acid. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 310 In diabetes..acetone and oxybutyric acid, are usually present with the sugar. 1882 *Nature* XXVII. 118/2 By the action of boiling 60 per cent. nitric acid, cellulose is converted into an amorphous substance $C_{18}H_{26}O_{16}$, *oxy-cellulose. 1878 Kingzett *Anim. Chem.* 99 By oxidation of a milder character..a white amorphous acid, termed *oxy-cholic, is produced. 1889 Lockyer in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 582/1 By means of the *oxy-coal-gas flame, we can determine the spectrum of any vapor given off. 1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 490 *Carvacrol*, **Oxycymene*, or *Cymenol*, is..a thick oil. 1873 Ralfe *Phys. Chem.* 93 By oxidation with potassium permanganate, guanin is converted into urea, oxalic acid, and oxy-guanin. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 407/2 If the oxy-spirit, *oxy-house-gas, or oxy-hydrogen jets, or the magnesium lamps..are to be used. 1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 313 **Oxymethyl-carbonic acid*, a name applied by Kolbe..to glycollic acid. 1875 *Ibid.* VII. 886 **Oxyneurine.* This base..is identical with betaine from beet-juice. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 21 Jan. 453/2 *Oxy-paraffin oil lamps. 1857 W. A. Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 572 *Oxyphenic Acid or Pyrocatechin ($C_{12}H_6O_4$) the formula of Oxyphenic differs from that of phenic acid by two equivalents of oxygen. 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* 683 Nitrous acid converts alanine into lactic or *oxypropionic acid. 1879 *Oxy-spirit [see *oxy-house-gas*]. 1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 321 **Oxytolic acid*, $C_7H_6O_3$. An acid, isomeric with salicylic and oxybenzoic acids..It is produced by the oxidation of toluene. 1873 — *Fownes' Chem.* 704 Amylene glycol yields oxybutyric instead of *oxyvaleric acid.

Oxyacanthin (ɒksiăkæ·nθin). *Chem.* [f. botanical L. *Oxyacantha*, specific name of the Hawthorn, a. Gr. ὀξύακανθα lit. 'sharp-thorn', a shrub, prob. *Crataegus Pyracantha* (Persoon): see -in 1.] A name given to a bitter neutral substance obtained by Leroy from the Hawthorn.

1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 288.

Also **Oxyacanthine** (ɒksiăkæ·nθəin) *Chem.* [see -ine 5], an alkaloid obtained from the root of the Barberry, *Berberis vulgaris*.

1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 288 *Oxyacanthine.* $C_{32}H_{46}N_2O_{11}$? *Vineline.* ..An alkaloid existing, together with berberine, in the root of *Berberis vulgaris*. *Ibid.* 289 Oxyacanthine, when pure, is a white powder ordinarily with a yellowish tinge...It has a bitter taste.

Oxyacanthous, etc.: see Oxy- 1.

Oxyacid, oxy-acid (ɒksiæ·sid). *Chem.* Also oxi-, ox-acid. [f. Oxy- 2 + Acid.]

1. An acid containing oxygen (e.g. carbonic acid, CH_2O_3) as distinguished from a *hydracid* formed by the union of hydrogen with a halogen (e.g. hydrochloric acid, HCl).

1836–41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1032 It is obvious..that there are no salts, properly so termed, in which the oxy-acids are combined with silica, but that silicium forms haloid compounds. 1849 Noad *Electricity* (ed. 3) 224 The hypothesis of Davy developing the general analogy of all salts, whether derived from oxyacids or hydracids. 1882 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* vi. 56 All acids contain hydrogen, combined either with an element, or with a group of elements, which almost always contain oxygen, and in this case the substances are termed oxy-acids.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of or belonging to an oxyacid.

1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 352 The attempt to assimilate oxyacid salts with the type of hydracid salts.

2. *Organic Chem.* In plural, a name given to several series of acids derived from those of the fatty or the aromatic series, by the substitution of one or more hydroxyl for one or more hydrogen atoms; hence called more exactly *hydroxy-acids*.

The diatomic monobasic acids derived from the fatty acids ($C_nH_{2n}O_2$) have the formula $C_nH_{2n}O_3$, and constitute the *fatty oxy-*, *(hydr)oxy-fatty*, or *lactic* series. The diatomic monobasic acids derived from the aromatic group or benzene derivatives ($C_nH_{2n-8}O_2$) have the formula $C_nH_{2n-8}O_3$, and constitute the *aromatic oxy-acids* or *(hydr)oxy-aromatic* series.

1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 317 These acids are called *lactic acids*, after the most important member of the series, and *oxy-fatty acids*, because they may be derived from the acids $C_nH_{2n}O_2$ by substitution of OH for H; thus:

$CH_2.CO_2H$ Acetic acid; $CH_2OH \cdot CO_2H$ Oxyacetic acid. *Ibid.* 534 These aromatic oxy-acids, like the corresponding acids of the fatty series (the lactic acids), exhibit alcoholic as well as acid characters. **1885** Remsen *Introd. Organ. Chem.* 155 The first class which presents itself is that of the alcohol acids or acid alcohols; that is, substances which combine within themselves the properties of both alcohols and acids. They are commonly called oxy-acids or hydroxy-acids.

Oxy-alcohol: see Oxy- 2.

†**Oxyammo·nia.** *Chem.* Obs. synonym of *Hydroxylamine.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 1892.)

Oxyard: see Ox 6.

Oxy-aroma·tic, *a. Chem.*, in *oxy-aromatic acid* = aromatic oxyacid: see Oxyacid.

1887 A. M. Brown *Anim. Alkaloids* 23 This is .. washed repeatedly with ether to get rid of the oxy-aromatic acids.

‖**Oxybaphon** (ǫksi·băfŏn). *Greek Antiq.* Pl. **-bapha.** [a. Gr. *ὀξύβαφον* vinegar-saucer, f. *ὀξυ-* acid, vinegar + *βαφ-*, stem of *βάπτειν* to dip, *βαφή* dipping, etc.] With classical archæologists: A bell-shaped wine-cup or vase.

1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 358 (ed. 2) 440 An oxybaphon from Armentum at Naples. **1857** Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 161 Deep bell shaped craters, called oxybaphia, having on them mystic and Dionysiac subjects.

O·xy-bird. *dial.* = Ox-bird.

1887 *Kentish Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Oxbird*, the common dunlin. ..Called Oxybird in Sheppy. **1887** F. Cowper *Caedwalla* (1888) 87 The tide was nearly low, and a flock of oxy birds were settled on the mud-banks.

Oxyblepsia, etc.: see Oxy-.

Oxybro·mide. *Chem.* [f. Oxy- 2 + Bromide.] A bromine compound analogous to the oxychlorides; as *phosphorus oxybromide*, $POBr_3$, produced by the decomposition of the pentabromide (PBr_5) in moist air.

1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 510 Oxybromide of phosphorus .. $POBr_3$. **1873** — *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 227 Two bromides of phosphorus, an oxybromide and a sulphobromide, are known, corresponding in composition and properties with the chlorine compounds.

Oxy-calcium (ǫksikæ·lsiŏm). *Chem.* [f. Oxy- 2 + Calcium.] In *oxy-calcium light* = Limelight.

c **1865** J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 61/2 The oxy-calcium light is a very simple and useful contrivance. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 232/2 The sources of light have been improved on by the adoption of the oxy-calcium, oxy-hydrogen .. and electric light.

†**Oxyca·rbonate.** *Chem. Obs.* A compound of a carbonate and an oxide; a hydrate carbonate.

1819 Brande *Man. Chem.* 306 These are probably the carbonate and the oxycarbonate. **1876** Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 29 The caustic alkalies, 'lime and magnesia', are converted into carbonates or oxycarbonates from absorption of carbonic anhydride.

†**Oxyca·rburetted,** *a. Chem. Obs.* In *oxy-carburetted hydrogen*: see quots.

1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 132 The first species is composed of carbon and hydrogen; the second, of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen... He [Berthollet] calls the first carbureted hydrogen; the second, oxycarbureted hydrogen. **1812** Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 310 What have been called different oxicarburetted hydrogene gasses are merely mixtures of olefiant gas, carburetted hydrogene, carbonic oxide, and hydrogene gasses. **1892** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Oxycarburetted hydrogen gas*, an old term for *Carbonic oxide.*

†**Oxyce·dar.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *oxycedros* (Pliny), a. Gr. *ὀξύκεδρος* (Theophr.), 'the red juniper with pointed leaves' (Liddell and Scott).] A species of Juniper (*Juniperus Oxycedrus*).

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 335 Bellonius affirmeth that Charcoals made out of the wood of Oxycedar are white.

Oxycephalic, etc.: see Oxy-.

O·xychlor-, o·xychloro-. *Chem.* Containing oxygen and chlorine, as *oxychlor-ether*, a liquid, $ClH_2Cl.ClH(OH)(OC_2H_5)$, obtained by the action of water at high temperature on bichlor ether.

So †**Oxychlo·rate** *of potash*, old name of Potassium chlorate, $KClO_3$. †**Oxychlo·ric** *acid*, old name of Perchloric acid, $HClO_4$. **Oxychlo·ride,** a combination of oxygen and chlorine with another element, as *Phosphorus oxychloride*, $POCl_3$; also, a compound of a metallic chloride with the oxide of the same metal. Also called **Oxychlo·ruret.** †*Acetic oxychloride* = chloracetic acid.

1818 Sir H. Davy in Brande *Chem.* (1841) 99, I mentioned to you..Count Stadion's Oxychloric acid. *Ibid.*, I have used detonating powder .. made with the oxychlorate of Potassa, to use Stadion's name. **1856** W. A. Miller *Elem. Chem.* II. 717 In the bodies termed oxychlorides, oxyiodides, and oxycyanides .. one equivalent of the chloride, of the iodide, or of the cyanide of the metal is united with one or more equivalents of the oxide of the same metal. Turner's yellow .. is an oxychloride of lead (PbCl, 7 Pb.O). **1857** *Ibid.* III. 313 Oxychlorides of the Monobasic Acids.—The acids of the lower members of the series $HO, C_nH_{n-1}O_3$, can readily be made to furnish volatile compounds in which one equivalent of oxygen, as contained in the anhydrous acid, has its place supplied by chlorine. With acetic acid ($HO, C_4H_3O_3$) an acetic oxychloride may be obtained consisting of $C_4H_3O_2Cl$. **1866–77** Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 596 Oxychloride of phosphorus is a colourless fuming liquid having a specific gravity of 1·7 and boiling at 110°. **1880** Friswell in *Soc. Arts* 447 The scarlet obtained by dyeing cochineal in the presence of oxichloride of tin.

†**Oxychro·mic,** *a. Chem.* Old synonym of *Perchromic.* **Oxy-coal-gas**: see Oxy- 2.

†**O·xycrate.** *Obs.* Also 6–8 **oxicrate,** 7 **oxicrat,** 7–8 **oxycrat.** [ad. Gr. *ὀξύκρᾶτ-ον*, f. *ὀξυ-* acid + *-κρᾶτος* (in comp.) mixed.] A mixture of vinegar and water.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 27/2 Cause the patient to washe his mouth with a little Oxycrate. **1601** Holland *Pliny* II. 422 If a man be poisoned with taking venomous mushroms, he shall find means to auoid the danger thereof by drinking nitre in oxycrat or vineger & water mingled together. **1747** Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 68 Cover the body with Cloths dipt in Oxycrate.

‖**Oxycro·ceum.** *Obs.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ὀξυ-* sour, vinegar + L. *croceus* of or pertaining to saffron (*crocus*).] (See quot. 1696.)

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 78 The same attraction wee finde not onely in simple bodies, but such as are much compounded, as the Oxicroceum plaster. **1696** Phillips (ed. 5), *Oxycroceum*, a Plaister made of Saffron, Vinegar, and other Ingredients.

Oxycy·anide. *Chem.* [f. Oxy- 2 + Cyanide.] A combination of oxygen and cyanogen with another element, or of the oxide and cyanide of a metal, as *oxycyanide of mercury*, $HgⁿCy_2 . HgⁿO$.

1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 500 Oxycyanide of mercury is formed. **1864–72** Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 255 Warm aqueous cyanide of mercury dissolves a large quantity of mercuric oxide, forming an alkaline solution, which deposits small needles of oxycyanide of mercury.

Oxydase (ǫ·ksidēs). *Chem.* [mod. f. *oxyd*, Oxide + *-ase* (ad. Gr. *-ασις*) in names of ferments, as *diastase.*] An unorganized ferment or enzyme having the property of causing oxidation in certain organic substances.

1900 *Nature* 8 Feb. 339/1 The oxygen-carrying power of certain enzymes known at the present time as 'oxydases'.

Oxyd(e, Oxydate, etc., var. ff. Oxide, etc. *Obs.* in general usage, though still preferred by some.

Oxydercical, -diact, etc.: see Oxy- 1.

Oxy-ether: see Oxy- 2.

Oxy-fatty acid: see Oxyacid 2.

Oxyfluo·ride. *Chem.* [f. Oxy- 2 + Fluoride.] A fluorine compound analogous to an oxychloride. Formerly also called **Oxyfluo·ruret.**

1868–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 813 The Difluoride [of tin] or Stannous fluoride, SnF_2 .. when heated in the air, ..takes up oxygen, and forms stannic oxyfluoride, $Sn^{iv}OF_2$ or $SnO_2 . SnF_4$. **1880** Cleminshaw *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 146 Marignac .. regards as isomorphous the double fluorides of titanium, the double oxyfluorides of niobium and of tungsten.

Oxygal, etc.: see Oxy- 1.

Oxygen (ǫ·ksidʒĕn). *Chem.* Also 8– **oxi-, -gene.** [a. F. *oxygène*, intended to mean 'acidifying (principle)', *principe acidifiant* (Lavoisier): see Oxy- and -gen 1; oxygen being at first held to be the essential principle in the formation of acids.

Lavoisier's original term, proposed in 1777, was *principe oxygine*, changed 1785–6 to *principe oxygène*; thence in 1786 *oxygène* as sb., spelt in *Nomenclature* of 1787 *oxigène*; admitted in *Dict. Acad.* 1835 as *oxygène*.]

1. One of the non-metallic elements, a colourless invisible gas, without taste or smell. Symbol O: atomic weight 16.

It is the most abundant of all the elements, existing, in the free state (mixed with nitrogen), in atmospheric air, and, in combination, in water and most minerals and organic substances. It combines with nearly all other elements (forming *oxides*), the process of combination being in some cases so energetic as to produce sensible light and heat (*combustion*), in others very gradual, as in the rusting or *oxidation* of metals. It is essential, in the free state, to the life of all animals and plants, and is absorbed into the organism in *respiration*: hence it was formerly called *vital air.* Priestley, who isolated it in 1774, holding it to be common air deprived of Phlogiston (q.v.), called it *dephlogisticated air.*

[**1789** J. Kier *1st Pt. Dict. Chem.* Pref. 18 Lavoisier .. having endeavoured to show that vegetable and other matters ..consist of air, charcoal, and inflammable gas, or, in his language, oxygene, carbone, and hydrogene.] **1790** R. Kerr tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* II. iv. 185 Oxygen forms almost a third of the mass of our atmosphere. [**1791** Beddoes in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 176 Cast iron..contains a portion of the basis of vital air, the oxygène of M. Lavoisier.] **1791** Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. I. i. 3 Mercury, combined with a small quantity of oxygen is black. **1794** *Europ. Mag.* XXVI. 5 Dephlogisticated Air, or (as they are now pleased to call it) *Oxygene.* **1799** *Med. Jrnl.* I. 373 Opponents particularly object, that the base of vital air does not deserve the title of oxygen, as many combinations of it are far from being acids. **1811** Davy in *Nicholson's Jrnl.* XXIX. 112 Combinations of Oximuriatic Gas and Oxigen. **1845** W. Gregory *Outlines Chem.* 45 Oxygen was discovered by Priestley in 1774; and in the following year by the Swedish chemist Scheele without any knowledge of Priestley's discovery. **1872** Huxley *Phys.* i. 17 It is oxygen which is the great sweeper of the economy.

2. A manufacturer's name for bleaching-powder, i. e. so-called 'chloride of lime'. (Simmonds 1858.)

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.* or *adj.* (see etymology above), in †**oxygene air** (*obs.*), **oxygen gas,** names for oxygen in the free or gaseous state.

1790 R. Kerr tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* I. v. 54 The oxygen gas, or pure vital air. **1794** G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 449 Vital, Dephlogisticated, or oxygene air. **1794** Pearson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 388 White lac burned in oxygen gaz without..any smoke, and with a beautifully bright flame. **1843** J. A. Smith *Product. Farming* (ed. 2) 19 Oxygen, in union with latent heat, forms Oxygen gas. **1896** *Daily News* 31 Oct. 5/3 The oxygen treatment is the application of oxygen gas to wounds and ulcers.

b. The sb. in attrib. use or in combination; as in *oxygen acid* (= Oxyacid 1), *-carrier, inhalation, supply, treatment*; *oxygen-breeding, -carrying* adjs.

1842 Parnell *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 89 The combinations of oxide of gold with oxygen acids are almost unknown. **1874** tr. *Lommel's Light* 5 Termed the oxygen lamp or burner. **1878** Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 64 Any other oxygen-absorbing medium. **1897** *Daily News* 12 July 5/3 The work of the Oxygen Home, opened by Princess Louise last May, appears to be progressing very satisfactorily. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 643 [The blood-corpuscles] cannot perform such an active part as oxygen-carriers. **1898** *Ibid.* V. 46 For this [shortness of breath] there is a remedy in oxygen inhalations.

Oxygenant (ǫksi·dʒĕnănt). ? *Obs.* [a. F. *oxygénant*, pr. pple. of *oxygéner* to Oxygenate.] A substance that oxygenates another; an oxidizing agent.

1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 242 Oxygen, and particularly the gaseous oxygenants, evidently produce two effects, of the same tendency. **1803** Beddoes *Hygëia* XI. 52 Air destroys contagion by acting as an oxygenant. **1866** Odling *Anim. Chem.* 149 As an oxidising agent, there are many more energetic oxygenants than the [nitric] peroxide.

†**Oxy·genate,** *a. Obs.* In 8 **oxi-.** [f. F. *oxygéné* pa. pple.: see -ate 2 2.] = Oxygenated.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 351 Moistened with muriatic oxigenate acid.

Oxygenate (ǫ·ksidʒĕnēit, ǫksi·dʒĕnēit), *v.* Also 8 **oxi-.** [f. F. *oxygén-er* (G. de Morveau and Lavoisier, 1787), f. *oxygène*: see -ate 3.] *trans.* To supply, treat, or mix with oxygen; to cause oxygen to combine with (a substance); to oxidate, oxidize; *esp.* to charge (the blood) with oxygen by respiration.

1790 Kerr tr. *Berthollet's Bleaching* iii. 36 By decomposing common salt in the same process which is performed for oxygenating its acid. **1793** Beddoes *Sea Scurvy* 53 Whether we oxygenate the blood by the lungs or the stomach. **1794** G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 462 To oxygenate a substance, or make it combine with vital air. **1875** W. Houghton *Sk. Brit. Insects* 58 To draw fresh currents of water to oxygenate the blood.

Hence **Oxygenating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1794 J. Hutton *Philos. Light*, etc. 149 To explain all appearances in those burning and oxigenating bodies. *Ibid.* 385 Vegetables secrete and emit that very oxigenating substance, when growing in the sun. **1890** *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 1/3 A much needed oxygenating of the life-blood of the nation.

Oxygenated (see prec.), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed 1.] Mixed or combined with oxygen.

†*Oxygenated muriatic acid*: = Oxymuriatic *acid* (i. e. chlorine).

1790 R. Kerr (*title*) Essay on the New Method of Bleaching, by means of Oxygenated Muriatic Acid, from the French of Berthollet. **1812** Davy *Chem. Philos.* Introd. 46 A theoretical nomenclature is liable to continued alteration; oxygenated muriatic acid is as improper a name as dephlogisticated marine acid. **1871** Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 48 Hydrogen Dioxide has received the name of oxygenated water, as it easily decomposes into oxygen and water.

Oxygenation (ǫksidʒĕnē·ʃən). [a. F. *oxygénation*, noun of action from *oxygéner* to Oxygenate.] The action of oxygenating or condition of being oxygenated; mixture with oxygen; combination with oxygen, oxidation.

1790 R. Kerr tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* II. iv. 186 Sometimes oxygenation takes place with great rapidity. **1794** G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. 461. **1796** Hatchett in *Phil. Trans.* 336 It [Molybdæna] appears to me to suffer four degrees of oxygenation. The first is the black oxyde; the second is the blue oxyde; the third is the green oxyde, which I am inclined to call molybdous acid, according to the distinction made by the new nomenclature; the last and fourth degree is the yellow acid, or that which is supersaturated with oxygen. **1865** Livingstone *Zambesi* xxii. 454 Not only is the most perfect oxygenation of the blood secured.

Oxy·genator. [Agent-n. from Oxygenate *v.*] **a.** A substance that oxygenates another; = Oxidator a. **b.** (See quot. 1875.)

1864 in Webster. **1875** Knight *Dict. Mech., Oxygenator*, a contrivance for throwing a stream of oxygen into the flame of a lamp.

†**Oxygene·ity.** *Obs. rare*−1. [irreg. f. Oxygen + -e)ity: cf. *homogeneity*, etc.] = Oxygenity.

1801 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 645 The most probable [theory] is that which hints at the oxygeneity of light.

Oxygenic (ǫksidʒe·nik), *a. rare.* [f. Oxygen + -ic.] Of the nature of, or consisting of, oxygen.

1850 Clough *Let. to T. Arnold* 3 Jan., Poems, etc. 1869 I. 167 Consider..the long preparation of this strange marriage of coal and oxygenic air. **1885** *Sat. Rev.* 12 Dec. 781/2 You'll breathe an air ignored By oxygenic gases.

Oxygeniferous (ǫksidʒĕni·lĕrəs), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ferous.] Bearing or conveying oxygen.

1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 653 Fit for the entry of a great host of oxygeniferous particles.

Oxyge·nity. *nonce-wd.* [f. Oxygen + -ity.] The quality of being oxygen, or oxygenous.

1894 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 294 They..lose their 'oxygenity' and 'hydrogenity'.

O·xygeni·zable, *a.* [f. next + -able.] Capable of being oxygenized or oxygenated.

1802 Chenevix in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 166 Besides its acid properties, this substance has others, common to oxygenizable bodies.

Oxygenize (ǫ·ksidʒĕnəiz, ǫksi·dʒĕnəiz), *v.* [f. Oxygen + -ize: cf. *carbonize.*] *trans.* = Oxygenate *v.* Chiefly in *pa. pple.* (or *ppl. a.*) **Oxygenized** = Oxygenated.

1802 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 126 That the proportion of oxygen..was greater in the salt than in uncombined oxygenized muriatic acid. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 465 Unless the supply furnished by the food to the blood-vessels be sufficiently oxygenized by ventilation. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Aug. 473 The food..is then passed through the oxygenizing process in the lungs.

Hence †**Oxygenizement** = OXYGENATION, OXIDATION; **Oxygenizer** = OXYGENATOR.

1802 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 165 Of the oxygenizement of fluoric and boracic acids, we have no proof. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 419 The next degree of oxygenizement is expressed by the termination *ic*, thus we say sulphuric acid. 1882 OGILVIE, *Oxygenizer.*

Oxygenous (*ɒ*ksi·dʒĭnəs), *a.* [f. OXYGEN, or F. *oxygène* + -OUS.] †**a.** Producing acids, acidifying: *oxygenous gas*, oxygen; *oxygenous principle*, Kirwan's rendering (1787) of Lavoisier's *principe oxygine* (1777–84). *Obs.* **b.** Of the nature of, consisting of, or containing oxygen.

1787 KIRWAN *Essay on Phlogiston* ii. 22 The vitriolic acid, according to them [Lavoisier, etc.] consists of sulphur as its base, and pure air, in a concrete state, as its *acidifying* or *oxygenous* principle. *Ibid.* (*passim*), The oxygenous principle. 1788 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* 157 The term *phlogiston*..may still be given to that *principle* or thing, which, when added to water, makes it to be inflammable air; as the term *oxygenous principle* may be given to that thing which, when it is incorporated with water, makes dephlogisticated air. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 233 On account of this property..the denomination of oxigenous gas has been given to vital air. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 47 The reason of this is, that the oxygenous part of the air has united to the metal. 1875 MAINE *Village Communities* (1876) 213 The exclusive food of the natives of India is of an oxygenous rather than a carbonaceous character.

Oxygon (*ɒ*ksigŏn), *a.* and *sb. Geom.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 6-7 oxi-. [f. L. *oxygŏni-us*, a. Gr. ὀξυγώνιος acute-angled, f. ὀξύ-ς sharp + γωνία angle: perh. through F. *oxygone* (1611 in Cotgr.).] **a.** *adj.* Having acute angles, acute-angled. **b.** *sb.* An acute-angled triangle: in early use also in L. form **Oxygonium** (-us).

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. xxix. 5 An oxigonium or an acuteangled triangle, is a triangle which hath all his three angles acute. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. *Columnes* 199 Moreover, as the Building's Ambligon May more receive then Mansion's Oxigon. 1685 R. WILLIAMS *Euclid* 10 Oxygone, or Acutangle triangle is that whose angles are all acute. 1688 J. S. *Fortification* 3 [These figures] are called Oxygoniums. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* XXV. (1866) II. 24 *note*, Oxygon, i. e. triangle which has its three angles acute.

Hence **Oxygonal** (*ɒ*ksi·gŏnăl), †**Oxygo·nial**, **Oxy·gonous** *adjs.*, having three acute angles.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Oxygonial*, belonging to an Oxygon, Acute-Angular. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Triangle*, If all the angles be acute..the triangle is said to be acutangular, or oxygonous. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, *Oxygonal*, acute angled.

Oxyhæmocy·anin, the oxidized blue form of HÆMOCYANIN, q. v. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892).

Oxyhæmoglobin, -hemoglobin (*ɒ*ksihīmŏglō·bin). *Chem.* [OXY- 2.] 'The form in which hæmoglobin exists in arterial and capillary blood where it is loosely combined with oxygen' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 178 Oxygen on entering the body chemically combines with hæmoglobin, forming oxy-hæmoglobin, which gives the scarlet colour to arterial blood. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 184 The spectroscope shows plainly that the haemoglobin exists in the blood either in its pure state, or else as oxyhæmoglobin.

Oxyhy·drate. *Chem.* A hydrated oxide or hydrate of a metal, as *oxyhydrate of iron*. So **Oxyhy·dric** *a.*, consisting of oxygen and hydrogen combined; as *oxyhydric acid*, a descriptive term for water (H_2O). †**Oxyhydrocarbon** *a.*, consisting of oxygen combined with a hydrocarbon.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 88 If the water contains iron in solution, this is readily precipitated as an oxyhydrate. 1891 *Lancet* 23 May 1165/2 Carbonic acid unites with oxyhydrate to form carbonate of lead, which is soluble in excess of the gas.

1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 158 In modern chemistry water is known as oxy-hydric acid, or protoxide of hydrogen. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 55 The building up of the primary oxihydrocarbon molecules.

Oxyhydrogen (*ɒ*ksi,həi·drŏdʒĕn), *a.* [f. OXY- 2 + HYDROGEN.] Consisting of, or involving the use of, a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen.

Oxyhydrogen blowpipe: a compound blowpipe in which two streams, of oxygen and hydrogen, meet as they issue; used to produce an extremely hot flame by the burning of the hydrogen in the oxygen. *Oxyhydrogen light*: the bright white light obtained by directing such a flame upon lime; the lime-light. So *oxyhydrogen flame, jet, lamp*, etc. *Oxyhydrogen microscope*, etc.: one in which the object is illuminated by an oxyhydrogen light.

1827 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem.* 160 An apparatus of this kind, now known by the name of the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe, was contrived by Mr. Newman. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 5 The microscope..notwithstanding all its oxyhydrogen improvements. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 134/2 The Oxy-hydrogen Light..was first introduced to public notice by Lieutenant Drummond. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* 16 *note*, The light of magnesia heated in the oxyhydrogen flame.

†**O·xyiode.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. OXY- 2 + IODE.] Obsolete name for an IODATE.

1815 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 32 The metallic bases called by Sir H. Davy, *oxyiodes*, and by Gay Lussac, *iodates*.

So †**Oxyio·dic** *a.* = IODIC. **Oxyi·odide**, an iodine compound analogous to an oxychloride. †**Oxyi·odine**, Davy's name for *Iodic anhydride*, I_2O_5.

1815 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* I. 213, I venture to propose a name..that of *oxyiodic acid*. 1815 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) II. 32 For the watery solution of oxyiodine Sir H. Davy has proposed the name of *oxyiodic acid*, and is disposed to regard it as a triple compound of iodine, hydrogen, and oxygen; or an oxyiode of hydrogen. 1868–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 815 Insoluble *Oxyiodides of variable composition. 1815 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* I. 213, I venture to propose a name..*oxyiodine* for the new solid compound.

Oxymel (*ɒ*ksimel). Also 4–7 **oxi-, -mell.** [a. L. *oxymel* (also *oxymeli*), a. Gr. ὀξύμελι, f. ὀξύ-ς sour + μέλι honey.] A medicinal drink or syrup compounded of vinegar and honey, sometimes with other ingredients.

Oxymel of squills, oxymel made with 'vinegar of squills'. [*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 212 Eac sceal mon oxumellis sellan þæt bið of ecede & of hunige ȝeworht drenc suþerne.] 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lx.[xvi.](MS. Bodl.) lf. 304 b/2 Oximel is iȝeue wiþ hote water to defiynge and naisschinge of hard matere and to open pores. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 189 Tempere hem wiþ oximel. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 584 A drynke made full well wyth scamoly and wt oxymell [*MS.* oxennell]. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 36 Oximell is, where to one part of vyneger is put double so moche of honye, foure tymes as moche of water. 1684 EARL ROSCOM. *Ess. Transl. Verse* 130 And all, goes down like Oxymel of Squils. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 39 Oxymels are other species of syrups made from honey and vinegar.

Oxymeter (*ɒ*ksi·mĭtəɹ). *rare*—°. [ad. mod.L. *oxymetrum*: see OXY- 2 and -METER.] = EUDIOMETER. So **Oxyme·tric** *a.*, measured in regard to the amount of oxygen.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Oxymetrum*, a measurer of oxygen: an oximeter; another name for the instrument called a eudiometer. 1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment.* 111 We may previously determine the oxymetric value of the hyposulphite, the volume of oxygen which is required to saturate the unit of volume of the solution.

‖ **Oxymoron** (*ɒ*ksimō·rɒn). *Rhet.* [a. Gr. ὀξύμωρον, sb. use of neuter of ὀξύμωρος pointedly foolish, f. ὀξυ- sharp + μωρός dull, stupid, foolish.] A rhetorical figure by which contradictory or incongruous terms are conjoined so as to give point to the statement or expression; an expression, in its superficial or literal meaning self-contradictory or absurd, but involving a point. (Now often loosely or erroneously used as if merely = a contradiction in terms, an incongruous conjunction.)

[1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xvii. 186 It was a bold but true ὀξύμωρον of Seneca. *Mortibus vivimus.*] 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 121 Oxymoron, ὀξύμωρον, *Acutifatuum aut stulte acutum*, subtilly foolish. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1826) VI. 132 Some elegant figures..lofty hyperboles, paranomasies, oxymorons..lie very near upon the confines of jocularity. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-On* No. 30 (1794) I. 227 These contradictory gentlemen..were thus pressed together in a forced kind of union, like the figure oxymoron. 1890 *Q. Rev.* CLX. 289 Voltaire..we might call, by an oxymoron which has plenty of truth in it, an 'Epicurean pessimist'.

†**Oxymuriate** (*ɒ*ksimiū·riĕt). *Chem. Obs.* [f. next: see -ATE[1] 1 c.] A salt of 'oxymuriatic acid': applied formerly to compounds now called either chlorates or chlorides, as *oxymuriate of mercury, of tin*, = mercuric and stannic chloride, *oxymuriate of potash* = potassium chlorate.

1797 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 149 To this residue was added half its bulk of oxygen gaz, obtained from oxymuriate of potash. 1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 124 Add..a quantity of oxy-muriate of mercury. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 261 A small quantity of chloride of lime, or, as it was formerly called, oxymuriate of lime.

So †**Oxymu·riated** *a. Obs.*, as in *oxymuriated acid* = OXYMURIATIC acid, *oxymuriated quicksilver* = OXYMURIATE of mercury.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 215 An effervescence..arising from the production of Oxymuriated Acid. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 503 Dissolving a drachm of oxymuriated quicksilver in half a pint of water.

†**Oxymuriatic** (*ɒ*ksimiūəri,æ·tik), *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. OXY- 2 + MURIATIC.] *Oxymuriatic acid* (also *oxymuriatic gas*): a former name of chlorine, as a supposed compound of oxygen and 'muriatic' (hydrochloric) acid. *Oxymuriatic matches*: matches tipped with chlorate of potash.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 328 Oxymuriatic Acid and Aqua Regia scarcely affect it. *Ibid.* 462 He observed it to yield oxymuriatic Gas. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 225 Oxymuriatic acid was discovered by Scheele in 1774. ..He gave it the name of dephlogisticated muriatic acid, from the supposition that it is muriatic acid deprived of phlogiston. The French chemists, after its composition had been ascertained, called it oxygenated muriatic acid; which unwieldy appellation Kirwan has happily contracted into oxymuriatic. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* xxi. 317 Procuring a light by means of the oxymuriatic matches which he had seen us use.

Oxyni·trate. *Chem.* [f. OXY- 2 + NITRATE.] A compound of the oxide and nitrate of a metal.

1809 GREGOR in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 199 The colourless liquid *oxynitrat* of lead. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 440 Oxynitrate (qu. Nitrate?) of silver, and nitrate of mercury, dropped in excess into a dilute solution of any hyposulphite, give a precipitate of their respective metals in the state of sulphurets. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 426 The normal [platinammonium] nitrate $N_2H_6Pt(NO_3)_4$, is obtained by dissolving the oxynitrate $[N_2H_6Pt(NO_3)_2O]$ in nitric acid.

†**Oxyni·tric**, *a. Chem.* In *oxynitric acid*, *oxynitric gas*, obs. names of nitrogen peroxide.

1805 W. NISBET *Dict. Chem.* 369 Oxy-nitric gas. 1815 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) I. 361 It will appear that the oxygen in nitrous gas is very nearly both in weight and volume a multiple of that in nitrous oxide by 2; in nitrous acid by 3; in nitric acid by 4; and in oxynitric acid by 6.

Oxyntic (*ɒ*ksi·ntik), *a. Physiol.* [f. Gr. type *ὀξυντ-ος, verbal adj. from ὀξύν-ειν to sharpen, make acid, f. ὀξύ-ς sharp: see -IC.] Rendering acid, acidifying: applied to certain glands of the stomach, or to cells in them, supposed to produce the hydrochloric acid of the gastric juice.

1884 A. GAMGEE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 674/1 The glands which possess these acid-forming cells have of late been termed (Langley) oxyntic glands. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Oxyntic cells.

Oxyphil (*ɒ*ksifil), *a. Biol.* [f. Gr. ὀξυ- sharp, acid + -φιλος loving, -PHIL(E.) 'Acid-loving': applied to certain white blood-corpuscles or other cells having an affinity for acids.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 79 Their [i. e. Kanthack and Hardy's] coarsely granular oxyphile cells are the eosinophile cells of most writers. *Ibid.* 80 Feeb'e oxyphile reaction. *Ibid.* 117 Other cells containing oxyphil granules.

†**Oxypho·sphate.** *Chem.* An obs. name for a metallic phosphate containing a larger proportion of oxygen, as *oxyphosphate of iron* = ferric phosphate.

1815 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) II. 116 The phosphate of iron is almost insoluble in water. The oxy-phosphate of iron is, also, an insoluble salt.

Oxyrhynch (*ɒ*ksiriŋk). [f. OXY- 1 + Gr. ῥύγχ-ος snout, beak.]

1. Any crab of the group *Oxyrhyncha*, characterized by a triangular cephalothorax with projecting rostrum; the group includes the spider-crabs.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 297/2 The first joint of the external antennæ being cylindrical..in nearly all the Oxyrhynchs. 1840 *Ibid.* XVII. 109 The Oxyrhynchs are all essentially marine.

2. A fish; = next, 1.

‖ **Oxyrhynchus** (*ɒ*ksiri·ŋkŭs). *Zool.* [ad. Gr. ὀξύρρυγχος sharp-snouted, epithet of a fish.]

1. A fish (*Mormyrus oxyrhynchus*) found in the Nile, esteemed sacred by the ancient Egyptians.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Oxyrinchus*, the Spit-nose, a sort of River-fish. 1851 *Museum Nat. Hist.* II. 152 The oxyrhinchus is very commonly represented in the paintings of Thebes, Beni-Hassan and Memphis. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 223 The oxyrhincus, the eel, the lepidotus, and some other kinds of fish are sacred; and at Thebes they are embalmed by the priests.

2. *Ornith.* A genus of American tyrant flycatchers, characterized by a long straight sharp-pointed bill.

1868 *Eng. Cycl.* s. v. *Picidæ*, Neither does the intervention of the Wryneck with its wormlike tongue, or of Oxyrhynchus with its acute bill, do more than indicate the broken links of the chain.

†**Oxyrrhodin, -ine** (*ɒ*ksiri·rədin). *Obs.* Also in L. form **oxyrrhodinum.** [ad. mod.L. *oxyrrhodinum*, ad. Gr. ὀξυρρόδινον (ἔλαιον), 'rose-oil mixed with vinegar' (Liddell and Scott).] A preparation of vinegar and oil of roses, formerly used medicinally. Also †**Oxyrrhod**, ‖ **Oxyrrhodon.**

1639 J. W. tr. *Guibert's Char. Physic.* I. 31 Oyle of Roses, ..Rose water, and a spoonfull of vineger, mixe them well together, and your oxirrhod is done. 17.. FLOYER *Humours* (J.), The spirits, opiates, and cool things, readily compose oxyrrhodines. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Oxyrrhodon*, or *Oxyrrhodinum*. 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. Introd. 19 A cloth dipped in oxyrrhodon must be laid on her abdomen.

‖ **Oxysaccharum** (*ɒ*ksisæ·kărŭm). Also 6 **oxi-.** [Late L., a. late Gr. ὀξυσάκχαρον, f. ὀξυ- sharp, acid + σάκχαρον sugar.] A medicine compounded of vinegar and sugar.

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) X viij, Let the matter be preparid with oxisaccharum in thre partes therof. 1727–41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

Oxy-salt (*ɒ*ksi,sɒlt). *Chem.* Also **oxi-.** [f. OXY- 2 + SALT.] A salt containing oxygen; a salt of an oxyacid.

1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 593 The oxidizement of a metal is an essential preliminary to the formation of its oxy-salts, or, in other words, to its combinations with oxy-acids. 1841 SCHÖNBEIN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 210 Mixed with chemically pure..sulphuric acid, with phosphoric acid, nitric acid, potash, and a series of oxi-salts. 1882 VINES *Sachs's Bot.* 648 Oxygen is introduced into the plant in the form of water, carbon dioxide, and oxy-salts.

†**Oxysu·lphate.** *Chem.* An obs. name for a metallic sulphate containing a larger proportion of oxygen, as *oxysulphate of iron* = ferric sulphate.

1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 550 It has been proposed to distinguish them [iron sulphates] by terming that salt which contains the metal more highly oxydated, an oxysulphat. 1815 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) II. 109 This salt has been called, but not with strict propriety, *oxy-sulphate*. Its legitimate name would be *sulphate of peroxide of iron*; but, as this is inconvenient from its length, it may be called the *red sulphate of iron*.

So **Oxysu·lphide**, a compound of an element or positive compound radical with oxygen and sulphur;

generally restricted to compounds of the oxide and sulphide of a metal. †**Oxysu·lphion** *Obs.* 'Daniell's term for the acid compound of an oxy-salt containing sulphur which is set free at the positive pole of a galvanic battery, but which cannot exist in a free condition' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); = the group SO_4, now called SULPHION. †**Oxysu·lphuret** *Obs.* = Oxysulphide.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 408 A mixture of insoluble *oxysulphide of lime and carbonate of soda. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 6 A compound..called by Prof. Daniell *oxysulphion. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 225 Oxysulphion of hydrogen. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 472 Oxide and sulphuret of antimony combine in many proportions, forming many *oxysulphurets.

Oxytocic (ɒksitɒ·sik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [f. Gr. ὀξυτόκιον = oxytocic *sb.*, f. ὀξυ-, OXY- 1 + τόκος childbirth.] **a.** *adj.* Serving to accelerate parturition. **b.** *sb.* A medicine having this property.

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Oxytocic*,..a medicine which promotes delivery. 1873 R. BARNES *Dis. Women* xviii. 187 Indian hemp..is credited..with oxytocic properties. *Ibid.*, The powers of galvanism as an oxytocic, and even in originating uterine contraction. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 69 The oxytocic action of quinia was believed in many years ago by numbers of our Southern practitioners.

Oxytone (ɒ·ksitəʊn), *a.* and *sb. Gram.*, chiefly *Gr. Gram.* Also **oxyton.** [ad. Gr. ὀξύτον-ος having the acute accent, f. ὀξυ- sharp, acute + τόνος pitch, tone, accent.] **a.** *adj.* Having an acute accent on the last syllable. **b.** *sb.* A word so accented.

1764 W. PRIMATT *Accentus redivivi* 109 Aristarchus..has pronounced it [ἀγγέλοι] as an oxytone. 1859 J. HADLEY *Ess.* (1873) 111 On the last syllable of an oxytone word, when .. its higher pitch changes to a lower, the lower pitch is represented in..the same way as in the latter part of the circumflex accent. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* II. App. 6/2 They are not independent or strictly final oxytones, being treated as fragments of a clause.

Hence **O·xytone, O·xytonize** *vbs. trans.*, to make oxytone; to pronounce or write with the accent on the last syllable.

1887 *Science* 29 Apr. 412/2 There is also a tendency to oxytonize many words,..although the accent shifts, as in other Indian languages.

Oxytrichine (ɒksi·trikəin), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Oxytrichina* neut. pl., f. *Oxytricha*, the typical genus, f. Gr. ὀξυ- sharp + θρίξ, τριχ- hair (cf. Gr. ὀξύτριχος adj.): see -INE 1.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the family *Oxytrichina* or *Oxytrichidæ* of infusorians. **b.** *sb.* An infusorian of this family. Also **Oxytri·chinous** *a.* = **a** (Mayne 1857).

Oxytrope (ɒ·ksitrəʊp). [ad. mod.L. *Oxytropis*, f. Gr. ὀξυ- sharp + τρόπις keel; from the pointed keel of the corolla.] A plant of the genus *Oxytropis* (N.O. *Leguminosæ*), closely allied to *Astragalus*, the species of which are chiefly alpine; they have pinnate leaves, and flowers of various colours in spikes or racemes; several are cultivated as ornamental rock-work plants.

1855 BENTHAM *Brit. Flora* 215 The point of the keel is short and straight as in the yellow oxytrope. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 418 In the same exposed Clova range.. the closely-related yellow oxytrope still grows in diminishing numbers; while its ally the Ural oxytrope holds its own manfully over all the dry hills of the Highlands.

‖ **Oxyuris** ɒksi(ju·əris). *Zool.* Pl **oxyu·rides** (-idīz). [mod.L. (Rudolphi, 1809), f. Gr. ὀξυ- sharp + οὐρά tail.] A genus of small thread-worms of the family *Ascaridæ*, inhabiting the rectum of various animals; *O. vermicularis* is frequent in that of man, especially of children.

1864 *Reader* IV. 669/3 The minute oxyurides, so frequent a source of weakness and irritability in children. 1868 *Eng. Cycl.* s.v. *Entozoa*, Oxyuris is characterised by being subulate posteriorly, having the mouth orbicular.

Hence **Oxyu·ric** *a.* [-IC], pertaining to or produced by an *Oxyuris*, as 'oxyuric irritation' (*Cent. Dict.*); **Oxyu·ricide** (-səid) [-CIDE 1], 'a medicine which destroys *Oxyurides*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*), an anthelmintic; **Oxyu·rifuge** [-FUGE] = prec.

1864 T. S. COBBOLD *Entozoa* xiii. 372 There is one Indian drug which appears to be very valuable, because it .. is .., a true Oxyuricide. 1881 — in *Trnl. Linn. Soc.* (1883) XVI. 187 The practical efficiency of the drug [milk of Papaw] as an oxyurifuge has been attested by Dr. Peckolt.

Oxyurous (ɒksi(jū·ərəs), *a. rare*—°. [f. mod.L. *oxyūr-us* (cf. prec.) + -OUS.] Having a pointed tail.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Oxyurus*..having a tail ending in a point .., or the body attenuated and subulated to the posterior extremity: oxyurous.

Oy, oe (oi, ōi). *Sc.* Forms: 5 o, 5– oy, oye, 8– oe. [a. Gael. *ogha*, also written *odha*, pronounced (ōă) = Ir. *úa* grandson, Olr. *au* descendant. *O* and *oe* appear to be etymologically the otiginal forms in Lowland Sc.; in many parts of Scotland the diphthong *oy* is pronounced (ŏĕ or ŏə̆).] A grandchild.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 30 The secund O he was of gud Wallace. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 308 Belzebubbis oyis, and curst Corspatrikis clan. 1564-5 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 326 Jane Campbell, oy and ane of the airis of umquhile Finla Campbell. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 131 James Lindsay of Auchenskeoch; Andro Lindsay, his sone;..Charles Lindsay, his oy. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. v, Auld Bessie..Came wi' her ain oe Nanny. 1728 — *General Mistake* 193 Counting kin, and making endless faird, If that their granny's uncle's oye 's a laird. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* iv, There was my daughter's wean, little Eppie Daidle—my oe, ye ken. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* v, What's the auld leddy gaein' to du wi' that lang-leggit oye o' hers?

†**b.** A nephew; a niece. *Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 150 The young prince his oye with him was in als gret affectione, as he of his awne body had bene gottne. *Ibid.* X. 282 The Erle of Lennox brocht with him his wyfe, Lady Margaret King Henrie his oy. 1673 *Wedderburn's Vocab.* 11 (Jam.) *Nepos*, a nephew or oye.

Oy, variant of HOY *v.*

1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLI. 527 There let them burr and oy, while tow'd aside.

Oyapock, a Brazilian opossum: see YAPOCK.

Oyas, obs. f. OYEZ. **Oyce,** var. OYSE.

Oych(e, obs. forms of OUCH, clasp.

Oye, app. alteration of *oyes*, OYEZ *int.* and *sb.* (Perh. meant as a sing. of *oyes*; possibly for OF. imper. sing. *oi* 'hear (thou)', or for *oyez* with *z* mute as in mod.F.) *a* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 94 Oy! al maner men takyth to me tent. 1480 CAXTON tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 530 Thenne this Iac Strawe lete make an oye in the felde that all his peple shold come nere and here his crye and wyll.

Oye, variant of *aye, ayé*, obs. form of AGAIN.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3207 'Bi-leue þou here,..Al what ich come now son oye'. 'Anon', seyd Gij, 'it schal so be'.

Oyer (oi·ɔɹ). *Law.* Forms: [3 oyer, 4 oier, oir], 4- oyer; also 5-7 oier, (5 oyeer, 6 oir, 6-7 oyre). [a. AFr. *oyer* (Britton I. i. § 3) = OF. *oir, oyr*:—*odir, audir*:—L. *audīre* to hear, mod.F. *ouir*; an infinitive used subst.]

1. Short for *Oyer and terminer*; a criminal trial under the writ so called (see below).

1432-50 tr. *Higden, Hart. Contin.* (Rolls) VIII. 486 That paste, y schalle speke with oon of theym after an oyer. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 137 Seing so worthie a Justice of an Oyre hath the present ouersight of that whole chace. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. lxvi. 227 Upon security to appear before the Justices in Oyer. 1858 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) II. 2 Some mighty issue has been trying in the great historical Oyer of the Reformation against the See of Rome. 1864 *Standard* 31 Oct., The great oyer of railway assassination came to a close on Saturday, and resulted in a verdict of guilty.

2. In *Common Law*, The hearing of some document read in court; esp. of an instrument in writing, pleaded by one party, when the other party 'craved oyer' of it. Abolished 1852.

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 33 The defendant demaunded oier of the Testament. 1607 COWELL *Interpr., Oyer de Record* (*Audire recordum*). 1672 *Ibid.* s. v., When an Action is brought upon an Obligation, the Defendant may pray Oyer of the Bond; or if Executors sue any one, the Party sued may demand Oyer of the Testament. 1670 *Tryal of Penn & Mead* 12 If you deny me Oyer of that Law. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xx. 299 He may crave oyer of the writ, or of the bond, or other specialty upon which the action is brought; that is to hear it read to him. 1852 *Act* 15 & 16 *Vict.* c. 76 § 55 If Profert shall be made it shall not entitle the opposite Party to crave Oyer of or set out upon Oyer such Deed or Document.

Oyer and terminer (oi·ɔɹ ənd tə·ɹminəɹ). *Law.* The Anglo-Fr. phr. *oyer et terminer* 'to hear and determine' partly anglicized. **a.** In Anglo-Fr. used in proper verbal construction, and also, in *commission d'oir et de terminer*, as a sb. phrase = 'hearing and determining' (cf. -ER 4). **b.** In English chiefly in the latter construction, as in **Commission of oyer and terminer** (†*of oyer and determiner, of oyer determiner*, = AFr. *de terminer*), a commission formerly directed to the King's Judges, Serjeants, and other persons of note, empowering them to hear and determine indictments on specified offences, such as treasons, felonies, etc., special commissions being granted on occasions of extraordinary disturbance such as insurrections: also called *Writ of oyer and terminer*. Now, the most comprehensive of the commissions granted to judges on circuit, directing them to hold courts for the trial of offences. Hence in such phrases as *Commissioners* or *Justices of* (or †*in*) *o. & t.*, *writ, court of o. & t.*; and † (c) elliptically, for 'commission or court of oyer and terminer'.

a. [1278 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 3/2 Furent assignes Justices, de enquere, oyer, e terminer selum la leye e la custume. 1292 BRITTON I. i. § 1 Pur ceo qe nous ne suffisums mie en nostre propre persone a oyer et terminer totes les quereles del poeple. *Ibid.* § 3 Estre ceo volums nous, qe Iustices erruntz soint assignetz de mesmes les chapitres oyer et terminer en chescun counté et en chescune fraunchise de vii aunz en vii. aunz. 1314-15 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 290/1 Il forge trespas vers luy..et purchace Commissions d'oir & de terminer as gentz favorables a li.]

b. 1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 58/1 A Commission of Oyer and termyner, after the fourme of a Statut mad. 1433 *Ibid.* 458/1 Upon which Riot aforsaid, was graunted..writtes of Oyer and Termyner. 1455 *Ibid.* V. 332/2 Tyll your Commission of Oier and Determyner be direct to endifferent Commissioners. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1389/1 In the place where the court commonlie called the Kings bench is vsuallie kept by vertue of hir maiesties commission of oier and terminer. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. i. (1810) 16 The Lo. President and Councell shall have Commission, power, and authoritie .. of Oyer, Determiner, and Goale deliverie. 1644 [H. PARKER] *Jus Pop.* 5 When discords arose..they might have been qualified and repressed by a friendly association, and either one or both might have had the oyer and terminer thereof. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 1 The Judges and Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol-Delivery, met at the Court-House in the City of Oxford. 1693 C. MATHER *Wonders Invis. World* (1862) 6 Considering the Place that I hold in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xix. 269 The courts of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 177 The commissions which confer the criminal jurisdiction are three in number: 1, a commission of peace; 2, a commission of oyer and terminer; and, 3, a commission of general gaol delivery.

c. 1469 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 357 When hys jugys sat on the oyeer determyner in Norwyche, he beyng ther. 1480 CAXTON tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 578 Anone after cam downe one Oyer determyne, for to doo iustyce on alle them that soo rebellyd in the cyte. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 630 The mayre..by vertu of ye sayd comyssyon, callyd an oyer determyner, and a day was kept at Guyldhall. 1577 FLEETWOOD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 55 Upon Saterday last in the after noone we had an Oier and Determiner in the Guyld Hall, the which we use to hold in the vacation tyme to kepe the people in obedience.

d. In some of the States of the American Union: A court of higher criminal jurisdiction.

1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. xxxvii. 24 The governor is directed to appoint judges, commissioners of oyer and terminer.

Oyer, obs. spelling of *oper*, OTHER.

Oyez, oyes (ōʊi·yes), *int.* (*sb., v.*). Forms: 5- **Oyes, O yes,** (5 **Oyas,** 6 **Oies, O is, O ys, ooyess**); 6-7 *Sc.* **hoyes**; 7- **Oyez,** (7 **oiez, O yez, oh yes, O ace,** 7-9 **oyess**). [OF. *oiez, oyez*, hear ye! imperative pl. of *oir* to hear:—L. *audiātis*, pres. subj.; orig. pronounced *oye'ts*, but subseq. reduced to *oye's*, and so identified in sound with the two words *O yes!* and hence often so written.]

A. *imperative verb*, and *interjection.* 'Hear, hear ye'; a call by the public crier or by a court officer (generally thrice uttered), to command silence and attention when a proclamation, etc., is about to be made.

[c 1286 *Stat. Excestre* in *Stat. Realm* I. 211/1 Ceo oyer vus A. e B...Re jeo dirrai verite.] *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXX. 369 *Pil.* Cry, Oyas! *Be.* Oyas! *Ibid.* XXXI. 319 Do crie we all ou hym at ouys. Oȝes! Oȝes! Oȝes! *Ibid.* 360 O yes! if any wight with þis wriche any werse wate Werkis. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 21 O yes, O yes, I will make a proclamation. 1584 LYLY *Campaspe* III. ii, O yes, O yes, O yes, all manner of men, women, and children. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wond.-wrkg. Provid.* I. 2 Oh yes! oh yes! oh yes! All you the people of Christ that are here Oppressed. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 212 With Stentors Voice he make loud Proclamation O yez! I'th' Chapter House, A rare Collation Stands ready dress't. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 257 Oyes! oyes! in virtue of my office—Waits any member of the court without? 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Misadv. Margate* xvi, But when the Crier cried, 'O Yes!' the people cried, 'O No!'

B. as *sb.* A call or exclamation of 'Oyez!' Plural † *oyesses*, also † *oyes.*

Quot. 1635 has *O's ace*, an eccentric plural of *O ace* (pronounced in the north *O yas* or *O yess*).

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 615 The sayde tayllours..wold nat cease for speche of the mayre nor oyes made by the mayres sergiaunt of armes. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 4 And there with all, commaunded his Heraulde to make an Oyes. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 13 Crier, make an o yes, for Martin to come into the Court. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 45 *Qui.* Crier Hob-goblyn, make the Fairy Oyes. *Pist.* Elues, list your names: Silence you aiery toyes. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 131 Going with oyesses vp and downe the streets. 1619 DALTON *Countr. Just.* xxii. (1630) 61 He may cause three oyes for silence to be made. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* II. 196 Having first commanded Cletor the pretorian cryer with three O's ace to command silence. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 88 After the crying of three several Oyesses. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* v. 110 The oyez shouted in a law court to secure attention.

b. Erroneously confused with OUTAS (in Latin form *huesium*).

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign., Huesium, hoyesium*. ane hoyes, or crie vsed in proclamations. 1609 — *Reg. Maj.* 4 Quhen ane man is slane,..or is found dead in any place; in this case, the finder sall raise the hoyes, as said is.

†**C.** as *vb. trans.* To proclaim as by cries of 'Oyez!' *Obs. rare.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 3 When the high flight of his lines in common brute was ooyessed.

Oygnement, Oyke, obs. ff. OINTMENT, OAK.

Oylet, -ett, etc., obs. forms of OILLET.

Oynct, Oyne, obs. ff. OINT *v.* to anoint, OYEN.

Oyneon, -ion, -yon, etc., obs. forms of ONION.

Oyns, obs. form of OUNCE *sb.*1, a weight.

Oynt, Oyntuose, -ture: see OINT, etc.

O ys, obs. form of OYEZ.

Oys, oyse, oyss, obs. ME. and Sc. ff. USE *sb., v.*

Oyschere, Oyser, -ier, obs. ff. USHER, OSIER.

Oyse, Oyst(e, obs. ff. OOZE, HOST *sb.*

Oyster (oi·stəɹ). Forms: 4-5 **oystre, -ore,** 4-6 **oistre,** (4 **hoister, -re**), 5 **oystur, -yr,** (**hoystyr, -er**), 6-8 **oister,** 4- **oystor**; also 4-5 **ostre,** 5 **ostur, -yr, oestre,** 6 **oster.** [ME. a. OF. *oistre, uistre, huistre*, mod.F. *huître* = Pr., Sp., Pg. *ostra*, obs.

It. *ostrea*, ad.L. *ostrea* fem., beside *ostreum* neut., a. Gr. *ὄστρεον* oyster.]

1. A well-known edible bivalve mollusc of the family *Ostreidæ*; *esp.* the common European species, *Ostrea edulis*, and the North American species, *O. virginica* of the Atlantic, and *O. lurida*, the Californian oyster, of the Pacific coast.

Green oyster, an oyster which has fed on confervæ in tanks. *Hardoyster*, the native northern oyster of U. S., distinguished from the *Soft oyster* found from the Chesapeake Bay southward. *Mangrove oyster*, an oyster growing on the submerged trunks or roots of mangroves, as in Florida. *Rock* or *sea oyster*, an oyster growing on rocks or natural beds, as opposed to those which are artificially cultivated.

1357–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 124 In Ostres empt. vjs. *a* 1377 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 38 In ostreys ixs. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 392 Many a Muscle and many an oystre [*v. rr.* oystere, oyster] Whan othere men hath ben ful wel at eyse Hath been oure foode. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 17 For to make potage of oysturs. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 262/1 An Ostyr, .. *ostreum, quidam piscis.* 1555 EDEN *Decades* 95 The fisshe it selfe is more pleasaunte in eatynge then are owre oysters. 1674 T. FLATMAN *Belly God* 57 Your Wall fleet Oysters no man will prefer Before the juicy Grass-green Colchester. 1756 Mangrove oyster [see *oyster-crab* under 5 d]. 1806 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tristia* Wks. 1812 V. 244 Who first an oyster eat, was a bold dog. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 451 The green oyster, eaten at Paris, is brought from Dieppe. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 633/2 It abounds with small rock-oysters. 1883 MOLONEY *W. Afr. Fisheries* 43 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) Women go in for the collection of mangrove-oysters. 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 37 (ibid.) Recent experiments tend to prove that the Rock-Oyster of our shores .. which is left dry by every tide, is only a variety of the Drift-Oyster.

b. *fig.*

(In allusion to the fable of the monkey who, as judge, kept the oyster and gave a shell to each of the disputants.)

1839 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* ii, The oyster remained with the British Government.

c. Phrases and proverbial expressions.

† *To drink to one's oysters*, to fare accordingly. † *A stopping* or *choking oyster*, a retort which puts a person to silence. *As like as an apple to an oyster* (and similar phrases), i. e. totally different.

1472 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 41 For and I had not delt ryght corteysly up on Holy Rood Day I had drownk to myn oystyrs. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 477, I haue a stoppynge oyster in my poke. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 724/1 Hys similitude of grammer likened vnto fayth, is no more lyke then an apple to an oyster. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 61 To a feloe laiyng to his rebuke, that he was ouer deintie of his mouthe and diete, he did with this reason giue a stopping oistre. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 36 His wife..deuiseth to cast in my teeth, Checks and chokyng oysters. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* 71 Why do you bring him in speaking of apples, when you speake of oysters?

2. Commonly applied also to other bivalve molluscs resembling the oyster, as the PEARL-OYSTER, *Meleagrina margaritifera*, of the family *Aviculidæ*; also with qualifications, as **Thorny oyster** of the genus *Spondylus*, **Boat-oyster**, a fossil of the genus *Gryphæa*, **Saddle-oyster**, etc.: see quots.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XI. vi. (1495), By nyghte.. oystres open theymselfe ayenst dewe. ..And that dewe.. bredyth a full precious gemma, a stone that hyghte Margarita. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 63 Rich honestie dwels..in a poore house, as your Pearle in your foule oyster. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 226 If we should find a small pearl in one oyster of a million, it would hardly make us fishers for life. 1828 G. YOUNG *Geol. Surv. Yorksh. Coast* 241 *Gryphæa*. Boat-oyster, or Miller's thumb. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 363–4 *Placuna Placenta*, vulgarly known as the Chinese Window Oyster, ..and *Placuna Sella*, known to collectors as the Saddle-Oyster (from Tranquebar, etc.). 1869 WOOD *Comm. Shells* 85 We come now to the remarkable Saddle Oyster (*Anomia ephippium*)..recognized by its flat lower valve, in which is a large and nearly oval hole, just below the hinge. 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 36 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The 'Hammer-head Oyster' (*Malleus albus*, Lam.), &c., are found on our coasts.

† **b.** *Long Oyster.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Sea Fishes* 105 Long Oyster, Sea-gar, Red Crab: *Locusta marina.* The name long Oyster is no doubt a Corruption of Locusta. [Rather of Sp., Pg., Pr. *langosta*, OF. *langoste*:—L. *locusta*.]

3. The morsel of dark meat in the front hollow of the side bone of a fowl.

1883 H. P. SPOFFORD in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 456/1 He rolled under his tongue the sweet morsel of the oyster out of a side bone. 1890 Miss BRADDON *One Life* II. 103 That particular morsel out of a fowl's back which epicures have christened the oyster.

4. *Vegetable oyster*: the salsify (also called *oyster-plant*: see 5 d).

1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Tragopogon porrifolius*, Jerusalem Star, Salsify, Vegetable Oyster.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *oyster family, kind, spat*; connected with the taking, breeding, keeping, selling, or eating of oysters, as *oyster-bar, -barrel, cry, -culture* (hence *-culturist*), *-dredge, -fishery, -fork, -ground, -industry, -keg, -monger, -net, -shop, -smack, -tavern, voice*; made of oysters, as *oyster-patty, -pie, -sauce*, etc.

1682 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 74 (1713) II. 201 As much a Mock t' Esquire, 'midst all his Ruff, As empty *Oister-Barrel to a Muff. 1714 GAY *Trivia* I. 28 When.. damsels first renew their *oyster cries. 1874 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 178/2 In such situations..*oyster-culture can be most..profitably carried on. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 18 Aug. 4/3 *Oysterculturists are becoming alarmed lest the superior oysters known as natives should be contaminated by the near presence of the inferior sort. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 126 About 10000 people are employed in the *oyster-fishery along the coasts of England. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 41 Of Bivalved Shell-Fish, or Shells of the *Oyster Kind. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv. Lond.* (1754) I. i. v. 26/2 One Rufe de Reines, *Oystermonger, took a Custom of all Men and Women that washed their Clothes..there. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 122/2 You may take up the Mud from the bottom by means of an *Oyster-Net. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, O, Hercules, 'tis your only dish; above all your potatoes or *oyster-pies in the world. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VII. 24 To partake Of *oyster-sauce and a beef-steak. 1612 R. DABORNE *Chr. turn'd Turke* 350 Affrighting of whole streetes With your full *Oyster voyce.

b. objective and obj. gen., as *oyster-cultivator, -dredger, -eating, -fishing, -grower, -lover, -opener, -planting, -rearing, -seller, -trawler*; *oyster-breeding* adj.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 297 Thro' Helle's stormy Streights, and *Oyster-breeding Sea. 1508, 1723 *Oyster-dredger [see DREDGER¹]. 1853 FORBES & HANLEY *Hist. Brit. Mollusca* II. 320 Irish oyster-dredgers have a notion that the more the banks are dredged, the more the oysters breed. 1891 W. K. BROOKS *Oyster* 127 In some of the Northern States *oyster-planting has been in existence for many years. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 262/2 An *Ostre seller, *ostrearius*.

c. similative, as *oyster-lip*; *oyster-grey, -white* adjs.; oyster-coloured, as *oyster brocade, satin*.

1657 MARVELL *Instr. Painter Dutch Wars* 61 Paint her with Oyster-Lip. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XV. 35, I remained in an oyster state, between asleep and awake. 1893 *Daily News* 10 May 6/4 Lady F.'s dress was made of oyster brocade trimmed with old point. 1894 *Ibid.* 11 May 6/5 The train was in brocade of an oyster-grey ground shot with mother-o'-pearl. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Sept. 6/3 Miss V. C. wore an oyster-satin skirt with swathed bodice.

d. Special combinations: **oyster-bank**, a bank of oysters, an oyster-bed: see BANK *sb.*¹ 5; † **oyster-barrel muff**, a muff having the form of an oyster-barrel; **oyster-bed**, (*a*) a layer of oysters covering a tract of the bottom of the sea, a place where oysters breed or are bred: see BED *sb.* 14 b; (*b*) a layer or stratum containing fossil oysters; **oyster-bird** = OYSTER-CATCHER; **oyster-biscuit** (see quot.); † **oyster-board**, a long narrow board or table of the kind used for displaying oysters for sale; applied contemptuously to the communion-tables introduced by the early Reformers and the Puritans; **oyster-boat**, a boat (in *U. S.* also a floating house built on a raft) used in the oyster-fishery or oyster cultivation; † **oyster-bread** (see quot.); **oyster-brood**, the spat of oysters in its second year; † **oyster-callet** = *oyster-wench*; **oyster-cellar**, a shop, orig. in a basement, where oysters are sold; **oyster-crab**, a small crab living as a commensal with an oyster, esp. *Pinnotheres ostreum*; **oyster-farm**, a tract of sea-bottom where oysters are bred artificially; hence **oyster-farming**; **oyster-field** = *oyster-bed*; **oyster-fish**, †(*a*) an oyster; (*b*) the toad-fish (*Batrachus tau*); (*c*) the tautog (*Tautoga onitis*); **oyster-green**, a name of the seaweed *Ulva lactuca*, also *U. latissima* (*broad-leaved o.*); **oyster-knife**, a strong knife adapted for opening oysters; † **oyster-lay** = *oyster-bed* (cf. LAYING *vbl. sb.* 2 c); **oyster-like** *a.*, resembling an oyster, esp. in sticking inside one's 'shell'; **oyster-man**, a man engaged in taking, breeding, or selling oysters; **oyster-meter**, an officer appointed by the Court of the Fishmongers' Company to supervise the oyster industry; **oyster-mushroom**, an esculent fungus, *Agaricus ostreatus*; **oyster-park**, an oyster-bed or oyster-farm; **oyster-plant**, (*a*) the sea-lungwort (*Mertensia maritima*), so called from the oyster-like flavour of its leaves; (*b*) the salsify (*Tragopogon porrifolius*); *Spanish oyster-plant, Scolymus hispanicus*, the edible roots of which are used like salsify; **oyster-plover** = OYSTER-CATCHER; **oyster-rake**, a rake with a long handle and tines from six to twelve inches in length, usually well curved, used for gathering oysters in deep water; **oyster-scale**, the scale-insect *Mytilaspis pomorum*; † **oyster-scalp**, a scallop or bivalve mollusc of the oyster-family, or its shell; **oyster-seed**, oyster spat; also, young oysters suitable for transplantation to artificial beds; † **oyster-table**, a table inlaid with mother-of-pearl; **oyster-tongs**, an instrument used for gathering oysters in shallow water, consisting of a jointed pair of hinged rakes with inward-bending teeth and long handles; **oyster-tree**, the mangrove; † **oyster-wench, -wife, -woman**, a girl or woman who sells oysters.

1612 *Proc. Virginia* 102 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 168 Hee..forced them to the *oyster banks. 1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 284 The oyster banks produce the finest pearls in the world. 1703 DE FOE *Reform. Manners* Misc. 101 Knights of the Famous *Oyster-Barrel Muff. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Ostiario*, an *oister bed. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 354 The strata of sand which immediately repose on the oyster-bed are quite destitute of organic remains. 1898 *Daily News* 13 May 5/2 The ration..consists of..16 oz. of hard bread (called *oyster biscuits in the States). 1554 in *Latimer's Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) II. 275 *Weston.* 'In the same place he proveth a propitiatory sacrifice, and that upon an altar, and no *oyster-board'. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. (1871) I. 40 Tables which the Papists irreverently termed oyster boards. 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 343 Item, de *oystrebot, quantum debit. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1344 He was sellynge of a Cod In an oyster bote a lyttle beyonde Quene hythe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 556 *Oister-bread, so called for that it was good with oisters. 1827 *Act* 7 & 8 *Geo. IV*, c. 29 § 36 If any Person shall steal any Oysters or *Oyster Brood from any Oyster Bed. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie*, etc. (1877) 302 *Oister-callet, alie Vpholster. 1889 R. BRYDALL *Art in Scot.* vi. 96 The then popular *Oyster-cellars in Edinburgh. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1779) 420 The *Oyster-Crab. This little species is generally found with the Mangrove oysters, in their shells. 1888 *Amer. Anthropologist* I. No. 4. 297 The *oysterfield..would supply a bounteous repast. 1611 FLORIO, *Ostrecca*, any *oyster-fish. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. clix. 1377 Langwoort..groweth vpon rockes .. especially among Oisters ..; this Mosse they call *Oister greene. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 833/1 *Oyster-green*, a name commonly given to *Ulva Lactuca* from its bright-green tint, and its being frequently attached to the common oyster. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxx. (1737) 124 Like an *Oyster-knife. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3897/4 The *Oyster-Lays in the Hundred of Rochford, in the County of Essex. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 229 How I acquired any *oyster-like disposition..I know no more than a coach-horse. 1552 HULOET, *Oyster man, .. *ostrearius*. 1891 W. K. BROOKS *Oyster* 141 No particular set of oystermen are to blame. 1780 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 201/1 Tried and learnedly argued between the *oyster-meters of London and the proprietors of oyster-beds in the county of Essex. 1875 COOKE *Fungi* iv. 86 The *oyster mushroom, included in almost every list and book on edible fungi. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxii. (ed. 2) 509 About 250 men and women are employed in the *oyster parks in sorting, loading, and unloading oysters. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 542 *Mertensia maritima* is a native of the sandy sea-coasts of Scotland and the north of England, where it is called *Oyster Plant. 1705 *Providence Rec.* (1894) VI. 247 *Oyster Rake 3 hammer and a hand Bill. 1900 *Field* 7 July 45/2 The prevalence of *oyster scale on the gooseberries. 1552 HULOET, *Oyster scalph, *ostrifer*. 1610 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App. p. ii, The Parlor. Impr. ij tables—a cupbard..a round *oyster table. 1726 *Providence Rec.* (1894) VI. 161 To Iron Teeth for *Oyster Tongs and Carpenters Adds 00–05–00. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iv. 31 Off goes his bonnet to an *Oyster-wench. 1825 BROCKETT *N.C. Gloss.* s.v., *Ee-shee-ke-le-kaut-er-Oysteers*, the famous cry of the elder oyster-wenches in Newcastle. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 113 On whom gape thine Oysters so wide, *oysterwife? 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. clix. 1377 The poore *Oisterwomen which carrie Oisters to sell vp and downe. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 540 The Oyster-Women lock'd their Fish up, And trudg'd away to cry No Bishop.

Hence **Oy·ster** *v.*, to fish for or gather oysters; so **Oy·sterer**, one who gathers or sells oysters; a boat employed in the oyster-fishery; **Oy·stering** *vbl. sb.* Also (all more or less *nonce-words*) **Oy·steraga**, an oyster-bed; **Oy·sterdom**, the domain or realm of oysters; **Oy·ster-full** *a.*, replete with oysters; **Oy·sterhood**, the condition of an oyster, habitual seclusion or reserve; **Oyste·rian** *a.*, of or pertaining to oysters; **Oy·sterish** *a.*, of the nature of or resembling an oyster (hence **Oy·steriahness**); **Oy·sterize** *v.*, to make an oyster of, treat as an oyster; **Oy·sterless** *a.*, having no oysters, devoid of oysters; **Oy·sterling**, a young or small oyster.

18.. E. INGERSOLL (Cent.), Many more are *oystering now than before the war. 1896 *Voice* (N.Y.) 13 Feb. 3/3 Being near the Gulf some would oyster and fish. 1866 *Morn. Star* 4 Jan., The Saltash *oysterage will..be found a valuable acquisition by the company. 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest Sea* xi. (1873) 242 The Ile de Re .. in the Bay of Biscay.. may now be designated the capital of French *oysterdom. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 267 Iakes-farmers, Fidlers, Ostlers, *Oysterers. 1828 BANIM *Anglo-Irish* II. 188 Be it in..merchantman, collier, oysterer, skiff, or open-boat. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 83 Pontus and *oyster-full Abydos' straits Are tempted. 1854 LOWELL *Cambr.* 30 *Yrs. Ago* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 90 He came out of his *oysterhood at last. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 545 We are now approaching the paradise of the *oysterian Adam and Eve.. the locality of the first fossil occurrence of the *ostrea lewiuscula*. 1662 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) II. 140 The poore Indians whome the seating of the English hath forced from their wonted conveniences of *oystering. 1860 *My Experiences in Australia* 66 In summer..oystering..used to be a favourite amusement with the young folks of Sydney. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* I. iii. 31 A certain *oysterishness of eye and flabbiness of complexion. 1793 SOUTHEY *Let.* in *Life* I. 196 Poor Southey will either be cooked for a Cherokee, or *oysterised by a tiger. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Dec. 710/2 The awful vision of an *oysterless generation [may] be prevented from becoming a fact. 1867 *Times* 15 Oct. 5/6 Not one of the young *oysterlings of the previous summer's spat was known to have been killed by the cold weather or frost.

Oy·ster-ca·tcher. [Cf. Fris. *oesterwisscher*, Ger. *austermann, austernfischer*, and Linnæus' L. name *ostralegus*, mod.F. *huîtrier*.] A maritime wading bird of the family *Hæmatopodidæ* with black-and-white or black plumage, and bill and feet of a brilliant red.

The common European species is *Hæmatopus ostralegus* Linn., the earlier Eng. name of which is Sea Pie; the N. American species is *H. palliatus*. As an English name 'oyster-catcher' appears first in connexion with the latter; it was used generically by Pennant *Genera of Birds* (1773) p. xxxi.

1731 M. CATESBY *Nat. Hist. Carolina* (1754) I. 85 *Hæmatopus*. ..The Oyster Catcher. 1732 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.*

XXXVII. 448 *Hæmatopus*. . .The Oyster-Catcher, so called, because it feeds upon Oysters, which it finds gaping when left dry on the Banks at low Water. 1846 Stokes *Discov. Australia* II. vii. 234 Our game-bag was thinly lined with small curlews, oyster-catchers, and sanderlings.

†Oy·sterloit. Also -loyte, -loite. An old name of bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*.

[Perh. an error in Lyte for **oysterloyce*: cf. '*Oosterlucye*, Aristolochia, *herba*, Ger. *osterlucey*' (Kilian). According to Turner *Names of Herbes* (1881) 83 'Bistorta is called..in the South countrey *Astrologia*': see the various forms of this word under Aristolochia and Astrologe.]

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xiv. 23 The small Bistorte .. is called in some places of England Oysterloyte. 1611 Cotgr., *Couleuvrée*, Snakeweed, Oysterloit.

Oy·sterous, *a.* [f. Oyster + -ous.] Of the nature of, or full of, oysters.

1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* III. 239 The conversation .. of those oysterous, boisterous convivialists. 1882 H. C. Merivale *Faucit of Ball.* II. II. iv. 192 A little pair of oysterous eyes of no particular colour.

Oy·ster-shell. A shell of an oyster.

c 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 239 Falsehed and sche byn bothe of oon substaunce, Alle be they not worth an oyster-schelle. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 16 Theyr fete are round..of the bignes of great oystershelles. 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 104 Harts marrow, . .mingled with the powder of oyster shels,.. cureth kibes and chilblanes. 1875 Buckland *Log-bk.* 124 The black markings or Wampum-spots in the American oyster-shell were..cut out, made into beads, and used as money or ornaments by the Indians.

b. *attrib.* **Oyster-shell stains** (*Photogr.*), stains on the plate in the collodion process.

1757 Whytt in *Phil. Trans.* L. 387 He put the first in oystershell lime-water. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 183/1 Careering in Bath, in his oyster-shell phaeton. 1868 Lea *Photogr.* 247 *Marbled Stains.*—'Oyster-shell' stains of reduced silver, with a gray metallic surface and in curious curved and arabesque patterns occasionally make their appearance.

Oy·stery, *a.* [f. Oyster + -y.] Characterized by or abounding in oysters; having the quality of an oyster.

1844 Dickens *Lett.* III. 59, I..opened the dispatch with a moist and oystery twinkle in my eye. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* Fragm. ii, A sea-shore Hellespontian, eminent most of oystery sea-shores.

Oystre, oystry, obs. Sc. forms of Hostry.

Oystreche, -ege, -ige, -yche, obs. ff. Ostrich.

Oyther, obs. form of Other.

Oz. [a. It. *ōz* or *ōz̄*, 15th c. abbreviation of *onza, onze*.] An abbreviation used for 'ounce', 'ounces', esp. after a number, as in 3 lb. 8 oz.

(For Italian MS. forms of the abbreviation, see Cappelli *Dizionario di Abbreviature*, Milano, 1899. In MS. the *z* had the lengthened form, its tail being usually carried in a circle under, round, and over the *o*, so as to form the line of contraction over the word. Cf. the analogous (13–15th c.) ways of writing lb. for *libra, libre* pound, pounds.)

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 257 b, A C. liii. ounces in golden plate, and .iiii. M. iii. oz in gylte plate. 1891 *Penny Postage Jubilee* 173 A letter of ½ oz. to Hong-Kong is ..2½*d*.

‖ **Ozæna, ozena** (*ozī·nă*). [L. *ozæna* (Pliny), a. Gr. *ὄζαινα* a fetid polypus in the nose, f. *ὄζειν* to smell. Cf. F. *ozène* (1603 in Hatz-Darm.).]

1. *Path.* A fetid muco-purulent discharge from the nose, due to ulcerative disease of the mucous membrane, frequently with necrosis of the bone.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Ozæna* .. a disease or sore in the nose, causing a stinking savour. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 347. 1741 Monro *Anat.* (ed. 3) 113 An *Ozæna* is.. ill to cure. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 204 The first variety . .is often found as a sequel in ozænas.

†2. Old name for the Cuttle-fish. *Obs.* [= Gr. *ὄζαινα* a strong-smelling sea polypus.]

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 238 The subtle Smell-strong-Many-foot [*margin* The Ozena], that fain A dainty feast of Oyster-flesh would gain. 1706 Phillips, *Ozæna*, a sort of the Fish Pourcoutrel or Many-feet, so call'd from the rank Smell of its Head.

Hence **Ozæ·nic** *a.*, pertaining to ozæna.

1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Ozanna, obs. variant of Hosanna.

Ozarkite (*ozā·rkəit*). *Min.* [Named 1846 from *Ozark* + -ite 1.] A white amorphous variety of Thomsonite, from the Ozark Mountains, Arkansas.

1846 C. U. Shepard in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. II. 251.

Oze, obs. form of Ooze.

Ozen-, Ozin-, Oznabrig, var. Osnaburg *Obs.*

Ozey, var. Osey *Obs.*, a sweet wine. **Oziar, ozier:** see Osier. **Ozie,** obs. f. Oozy.

†Ozimus, ozymus. *Obs.* App. some error for Osmund 1, iron imported from Sweden.

1550 Edw. VI *Jrnl.* in *Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) 261 If he (King of Suethen) brought ozymus and stele, and cooper, etc., he shuld haue our commodites and pai custom as an Englishman. 1657–61 Heylin *Hist. Ref.* (1849) I. 232 (D.) If he sent ozimus, steel, copper, &c. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxv. 277.

Ozocerite, ozokerit(e (*ozo·sĕrəit, ozō·kĕrit, -əit*; *ōzosī·rəit, -kī·rəit*). *Min.* [g. Ger. *ozokerit* (Glocker, 1833), arbitrarily f. Gr. *ὄζ-ειν* to smell (*ὄζω* I smell) + *κηρός* bees-wax + -ite 1.] A wax-like fossil resin, of brownish-yellow colour and aromatic odour; a mixture of natural hydrocarbons, occurring in some bituminous coal-measure shales and sandstones. Also called *native paraffin, mineral tallow*, or *mineral wax*.

Originally found by Meyer in Moldavia; subsequently in Galicia and other countries. Used to make candles, and for insulating electrical conductors, etc.

1837 Dana *Min.* 441 *Ozokerite*, a variety of black bitumen lately discovered by Meyer. 1846 Worcester, *Ozocerite*, a mineral resembling resinous wax in consistence and translucency. 1884 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 341/2 The ozokerite or earth wax of Galicia is found in great abundance.

attrib. 1871 Scoffern in *Belgravia Mag.* Feb. 450 An entirely new source of candle-making material has been developed, from the exploration of the ozokerit mines bordering the Caspian Sea. 1885 W. L. Carpenter *Soap, Candles* etc. 328 Ozokerit Candles.

Hence **Ozo·cerited, ozo·kerited** *ppl. a.*, covered or treated with ozocerite, as *ozoceriled core*. (U.S.)

Ozona·tion. = Ozonization.

1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 286 Ozonation of the..oxygen..takes place.

Ozone (*ōzo·un*). *Chem.* [a. F. *ozone* (1840), f. Gr. *ὄζ-ειν* to smell + -one.] An allotropic or altered condition of oxygen, existing in a state of condensation (having three atoms to the molecule, O_3), with a peculiarly pungent and refreshing odour.

It is produced in the electrolysis of water, and by the silent discharge of electricity or the passage of electric sparks through the air (whence it is sometimes perceived after a thunderstorm); it is more active than ordinary oxygen, is a powerful oxidizing agent, liberates iodine from potassium iodide, and, when heated, breaks up into ordinary oxygen, expanding by half its volume.

1840 Schönbein in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1841) 214, I shall.. consider the odoriferous principle as an elementary body and call it 'Ozone', on account of its strong smell. *Ibid.* 217, I do not, therefore, hesitate to ascribe the familiar electrical odour to ozone. 1871 M. Collins *Mrg. & Merch.* II. vii. 195 Exhilarated by the fresh ozone of the mountains. 1880 Cleminshaw *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 119 Ozone is, as we all know, condensed oxygen.

b. *fig.*

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 450 The aristocratic ozone being absent from the atmosphere, there was a flatness about the dancing of all those who considered themselves above the plebeian ranks of the tradespeople. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Apr. 357/1 In the artistic ozone of that zealous body of workers her ambition received its first definite impulse.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ozone apparatus, carrier, generator, machine, season*; *ozone-bearing, -infusing* adjs.; **ozone-box, -cage,** a box containing ozone test papers, used to indicate the presence and relative amount of ozone in the air; **ozone-hydrogen,** Osann's term for hydrogen evolved by electrolysis from sulphurated water, said to have more active properties than ordinary hydrogen; **ozone (test) paper** (see quot.); **ozone scale,** a scale of tints with which to compare ozone papers after exposure; **ozone-water,** a solution of ozone in water.

1890 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/7 The want .. of *ozone-bearing south-westerly winds. 1861 *N. Syd. Soc. Year Bk. Med.* 124 A new *Ozone-box and Test-slips. 1872 C. B. Fox *Ozone* 20 A modification of Beane's *Ozone generator. 1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 323 **Ozone-hydrogen*. 1864 Kemp in *Times* 12 Oct., The discoloration of *ozone paper ..did not at any time during the month reach the maximum observed here. 1874 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 180/2 The effect..produced by the air on..*ozone-test papers—papers steeped in iodide of potassium..which are rendered brown (or blue) by the liberation of iodine—is .. due to ozone. 1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 323 **Ozone-water*, an aqueous solution of ozone, which, according to Meissner.., exhibits in certain cases an action opposed to that of peroxide of hydrogen.

O·zoned, *a.* [-ed 2.] Supplied with ozone

1902 *Scotsman* 3 Sept. 6/8 The finely ozoned air in the Highlands has a gloriously recuperating power.

O·zoneless, *a.* [-less.] Having no ozone.

1887 *All Year Round* 29 Jan. 36 It allows of really beneficial exercise when it carries its rider out of an ozoneless region. 1893 F. Adams *New Egypt* 17 That ozoneless lake, immemorially stagnant in its depths, which we call the Mediterranean Sea.

Ozonic (*ozo·nik*), *a.* [f. Ozone + -ic.] Of, of the nature of, or containing ozone.

Ozonic ether, a solution of hydrogen peroxide in water with ether.

1840 Schönbein in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1841) 218 The electrolysis of our ozonic compound. 1872 C. B. Fox *Ozone* 28 The action of Dr. Richardson's Ozonic Ether on the Iodide of Potassium tests is due to the Peroxide of Hydrogen which has been mixed with it. 1878 Foster *Phys.* II. ii. (1879) 320 The oxygen in combination with hæmoglobin was in an active, or ozonic condition.

O·zonide. [-ide.] (See quot. 1872.)

1867 *N. Syd. Soc. Retros. Med.* 464 Ozonides, such as permanganate of potash and the persalts of iron, turn the resins blue. 1872 C. B. Fox *Ozone* 11 Schönbein called those bodies containing Oxygen in a negatively active condition Ozonides.

Ozoniferous (*ōzoni·fĕrəs*), *a.* [f. Ozone + -(i)ferous.] Bearing or generating ozone.

1858 T. Graham *Elem. Chem.* II. 640 Passing the ozoniferous oxygen .. through a tube containing pumice-stone soaked in sulphuric acid, to dry it. 1881 *Sci. Amer.* XLIV. 265 Plants supposed to produce or evolve ozone, and hence called ozoniferous plants.

Ozonify (*ozō·nifəi*), *v.* [f. Ozone + -(i)fy.] *trans.* To convert into ozone; to ozonize.

1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 301 By means of platinum wires,..electric discharges are passed through the oxygen, whereby it becomes ozonified. 1896 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* 573.

Hence **Ozonifica·tion.** 1864 in Webster.

Ozonization (*ōzonəizē·ʃən*). [n. of action f. next: see -ation.] Conversion into ozone; charging with ozone.

1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 300 Processes .. attended with ozonisation of the air. 1872 C. B. Fox *Ozone* 18 A powerful ozonisation of the Oxygen .. is immediately produced.

Ozonize (*ōzonəiz*), *v.* [f. Ozone + -ize.]

1. *trans.* To convert (oxygen) into ozone.

1858 T. Graham *Elem. Chem.* II. 641 Ozonised oxygen was freed from ozone and aqueous vapour by passing through sulphuric acid [etc.]. 1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 300 Dry oxygen .. can be only partially ozonised by electric discharges. 1893 *Times* 19 July 2/6 A condenser charge is obtained by means of which the oxygen around the points is condensed or ozonized.

2. To charge or impregnate with ozone; to treat or act upon with ozone.

1850 T. Graham *Elem. Chem.* I. 304 In ozonized air, paper impregnated with a solution of iodide of potassium immediately becomes brown from the liberation of iodine. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 363 The slip had been ozonized by exposure ..to the air.

Hence **O·zonized, O·zonizing** *ppl. adjs.*

1850 Ozonized [see 2 above]. 1873 Ralfe *Phys. Chem.* 165 This blue colour may be developed by guaiacum and ozonizing substances. 1878 Foster *Phys.* II. ii. § 3 278 A mixture of ozonized turpentine and tincture of guaiacum.

Ozonizer (*ōzonəizəɹ*). [f. prec. + -er 1.] An apparatus for producing ozone.

1875 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VII. 887 Houzeau has constructed an apparatus called an 'ozoniser', by which ozone is produced in considerable quantity. 1893 *Times* 18 July 2/6 Other forms of ozonizers are also employed.

Ozo·nograph. [f. Ozone + -o + -graph.] A registering or self-acting ozonoscope.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ozono·grapher. [f. as prec. + -grapher.] One who observes and records the amount of atmospheric ozone.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ozonometer (*ōzonɒ·mĭtəɹ*). [f. Ozone: see -meter.] An instrument or device for ascertaining the amount of ozone in the air.

It consists of a graduated scale of tints with which ozone test papers, after exposure for a fixed time, are compared.

1864 *Times* 13 Oct., Schœnbein's ozonometer is graduated from zero to 10 deg. 1868 *Eng. Cycl.* s. v., An ozonometer by which a strip of ozone-paper 24 inches in length is exposed successively for an hour to the action of the atmosphere.

So **O:zonome·tric** *a.*, pertaining to the measurement of ozone; **Ozono·metry,** the measurement of the amount or proportion of ozone in the air.

1857 Sir T. Watson *Lect. Prine. & Pract. Physic* (ed. 4) (L.), He got several physicians at Basle to compare their lists of catarrhal patients with his table of atmosphero-ozonometric observations. 1864 Webster, *Ozonometry*. 1867 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Ozonometry*. This term has been applied to the means of detecting the presence and proportion of ozone in the atmosphere.

Ozonoscope (*ozō·nŏskoup*). [f. Ozone + Gr. *-σκοπος* viewing: see -scope.] An instrument for showing the presence or amount of ozone in the air.

1872 C. B. Fox *Ozone* 41 Discussions..as to whether or not Schönbein's ozonoscope solely registers Ozone. *Ibid.* 43 This test appeared to him, then, to be useless both as an ozonometer and an ozonoscope.

So **Ozonoscopic** (*ozōunɒskɒ·pik*) *a.*, serving to indicate the presence or amount of ozone.

1872 C. B. Fox *Ozone* 17 If positive and negative electricity be allowed to impinge on ozonoscopic paper .. there is no difference in the effects of the two kinds of electricity.

Ozonous (*ōzo·nəs*), *a.* [f. Ozone + -ous.] Of the nature of or containing ozone.

1890 in Webster.

†O·zyat. *Obs.* An illiterate spelling of Orgeat.

1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* 312 To make Ozyat. Blanch a Pound of Sweet Almonds, and the same of Bitter, beat them very fine [etc.]. 1778 *Ibid.* (ed. 2), To make Ozyat a second way. *Ibid.*, Send it up in ozyat glasses..quite cold.

P.

P the sixteenth letter of the alphabet in English and other modern languages, was the fifteenth in the ancient Roman alphabet, corresponding in position and value to the Greek *Pi*, Π, Π, earlier Γ, Γ, originally written from right to left ⅂, and identical with the Phenician and general Semitic *Pe*, forms of which were ⅂, ⅂. During its whole known history the letter has represented the same consonantal sound, viz. the labial *tenuis*, or lip unvoiced stop, to which the corresponding sonant or voiced stop is B, and the nasal, M. In English, the simple *p* has always this sound; but it is sometimes silent, as initially in the combinations *pn-*, *ps-*, *pt-* (representing Greek πν-, ψ-, πτ-), and medially between *m* and another consonant, as in *Hampstead, Hamplon, Sampson, Thompson, Dempster, Tompkins*, where it is not etymological, but has the function of indicating for the preceding *m* the short and semi-sonant value which *m* naturally has before pronounced *p*: cf. *Simpson, crimson* (si·mpsən, kri·mz'n), with *wimple, wimble*. In words from Latin, such as *exempt, tempt, peremptory, assumpsit, consumptive, redemption*, and some others, as *Humpty-Dumpty*, where the *p* is (so far as English is concerned) etymological or consciously derivational, there is generally in careful utterance an intention to pronounce it, resulting in an incomplete *p*, which we indicate thus temᵖt, ride·mᵖʃən; but, in rapid or careless utterance, the *p* disappears, just as in *Ham(p)ton, Thom(p)son*.

The digraph PH, *ph*, is used, in continuation of Latin usage, to transliterate the Greek letter Φ, *φ*, the phonetic value of which is now identical with that of F. The words beginning with PH have thus the same relation to the P words proper that those in CH have to the C words; that is, they constitute an alien group, which, only for alphabetical convenience, occupy a place in the midst of the P words proper, between Pe- and Pi-.

Original P in Germanic or Teutonic represents an Indo-European B. But, *initially*, B was of rare occurrence in Indo-European, and it is not certain that any of the words in which it so occurred were retained in Teutonic, where initial P was consequently very rare. Of the OE. words in P, a few were apparently Common West Germanic, a very few, Common Teutonic; of many of the remainder the origin is quite obscure, but the majority were manifestly adoptions within the historical period from other languages, chiefly from Latin. Notwithstanding these extraneous additions, P remained the smallest initial letter (the exotic K, Q, not being counted) in the Old English or Anglo-Saxon vocabulary, occupying less than half the space of I, and little more than two-thirds of that of Y. Its relation to the other mutes, C (= K) and T, and to its own sonant B, is seen by the pages which these occupy in Toller's edition of Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, which are C 50, T 64, B 78, P 8½ pages. P might be expected to comprise a correspondingly small part of the modern English vocabulary; on the contrary, it is actually the third largest initial, being surpassed only by S and C, with which it forms a triad of gigantic letters, which include nearly a third of all the words in the dictionary. This result is mainly owing to the vast accessions from Greek, Latin, and the modern Romanic languages (chiefly, of course, from French), and especially to the enormous number of words formed with the Latin prefixes *per-, post-, pre-, pro-*, and the Greek *para-, peri-, pro-*, along with the PH group already referred to. But, besides these, P has received great additions, not only in later times from Oriental, African, American, and other remote languages, but, during the Middle English and Modern periods alike, of a multitude of common, familiar, or lower-class words from sources which cannot be traced, often apparently from fresh word-formation. P thus presents probably a greater number of unsolved etymological problems than any other letter.

I. 1. The letter (pī). Plural P*s*, P's, p's (pīz).

attrib. as *p-language*, a language which preserves original *p*, or substitutes it for other sounds, as Greek which has πεντέ against L. *quinque*, or Welsh which has *pedwar* against OIr. *cether*, from **qetwer*, L. *quatuor*.

c 1000 [see B]. 1530 PALSGR. 33 The sounding of this consonant *P*. *P* in all thynges followeth the generall rules.. without any manner exception. *Ibid.* 21 Excepte *ps* whiche they sounde but *s*, sayeng for *psalme, psaltère, salme, saltere*. 15.. HEYWOOD (*title*) The playe called the foure P. A new and very mery enterlude of A Palmer. A Pardoner. A Poticary. A Pedler. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* s. v., This letter p seemeth both by his name and forme to be of kind to b, and as it were a b turned vpside downe. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 97 By my life this is my Ladies hand.. thus makes shee her great *P's*. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 329 Three Pees haue peppered me, The Punck, the Pot, and Pipe of smoake. 1863 A. M. BELL *Princ. Speech* 161 With reference to the letter *P*, we observe, that it is not made by the conjunction of the lips, but by their separation; and this of course implies previous contact. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 409 The inability of Syrian lips to pronounce the letter P. 1892 JOHNSTON *Place Names Scotl.* 224 Windisch and Stokes' Classification of Celtic languages. .. The *p* group, Welsh, Pictish, Cornish, &c. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 272 Greek may be called a *p*-language, Germanic a *q*-language.

2. Used, like the other letters, to indicate serial order, as in the 'signatures' of the sheets of a book, the Batteries of the Horse Artillery, etc.

3. P and Q. a. *To be P and Q (Pee and Kew).* According to Bound *Provincialisms* as quoted in Eng. Dial. Dict., this was used in 1876 in Shropsh. and Herefordsh. in the sense 'to be of prime quality'.

1612 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Harts* (Hunterian Cl.) 20 Bring in a quart of Maligo, right true: And looke, you Rogue, that it be Pee and Kew.

b. *To mind one's P's and Q's (peas and cues)*, to be careful or particular as to one's words or behaviour. So *to be on (in) one's P's and Q's.*

1779 Mrs. H. COWLEY *Who's the Dupe?* I. i, You must mind your *P's* and *Q's* with him, I can tell you. ?1800 W. B. RHODES *Bomb. Fur.* iv. 30 My sword I well can use So mind your P's and Q's. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* 266 'Mind your p's and q's', q.d. 'be nicely observant of your language and behaviour'. 1856 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* x. (1878) 181 Well, I thought it wasn't a time to mind ones peas and cues exactly. 1893 W. S. GILBERT *Utopia* I, He minds his P's and Q's,—And keeps himself respectable.

a 1814 *Apollo's Choice* II. ii. in *Mod. Brit. Drama* IV. 208, I must be on my P's and Q's here, or I shall get my neck into a halter. 1888 C. BLATHERWICK *Uncle Pierce* i, He was rather on his p's and q's. 1893 W. A. SHEE *My Contemp.* vi. 149 In a well-dressed crowd you are in your p's and q's.

c. *One's P's and Q's*, put for 'one's letters'.

1820 COMBE *Consol.* I. 30 And I full five-and-twenty year Have always been school-master here; And almost all you know and see, Have learn'd their *P's* and *Q's* from me.

[*Note.* As to the origin of these nothing has been ascertained. An obvious suggestion is that b. (for which the evidence does not go far back) refers to the difficulty which a child beginning to read has in distinguishing the tailed letters p and q; others have conjectured some cryptic reference to the words *peculiar*, or *particular*. There is no necessary connexion between b. and a., which belongs to an earlier date. In a still earlier passage from Dekker 1602, 'Now thou art in thy *pee* and *cue*', *pee* means the coat so called (see PEE *sb.*), and *cue* app. either *queue*, or CUE *sb.*² sense 3 or 4; but there may have been a punning allusion to the expressions here considered, if they were then current.]

II. Abbreviations. P. = various proper names, as Peter, Paul, etc.; P., p. = past, post; P (*Chem.*) = Phosphorus; P (*chess*) = pawn; P (*Mechanics*) = pressure; p- (*Chem.*) = para-; p. = page; *p* (*Music*) = *piano*, softly; p. (in a ship's log) = passing showers; Π (i. e. Greek *pi*) (*Math.*) continued product; *π* (*Math.*) = *pi*, the ratio of the circumference to the diameter of a circle, the incommensurable quantity 3·14159265...; Pa. (*U.S.*) = Pennsylvania; P. and O., P. & O. = Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.; P.A. = Post Adjutant; Pb (*Chem.*) = *plumbum*, lead; P.C. = Police Constable, Privy Councillor; Pd (*Chem.*) = Palladium; P.M., p.m. = *post meridiem*, afternoon; P.O. = post office; P.P. = parish priest; p.p. *per procurationem*, by proxy; *pp* or *ppp* (*Music*) = *pianissimo*, very softly; P.P.C. (written on cards, etc.) = *pour prendre congé*, to take leave; p.p.i. = policy sufficient proof of interest; P.R.A. = President of the Royal Academy of Art; P.R.S. = President of the Royal Society; P.S. = *post scriptum*, postscript; P.S.A. = Pleasant Sunday Afternoon; Pt. (*Chem.*) = Platinum; pt. = part, pint; P.T.O., p.t.o., = please turn over.

1666 HOOK in *Phil. Trans.* 242 March 28th 3h. p.m. 1682 *Grew's Anat. Plants* (Order Roy. Soc.), Chr. Wren P.R.S. 1809-12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* xvi, I shall make my *finale*, and shall thus leave a verbal P.P.C. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* lxv, The..count announced his departure by a P.P.C. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 14 With the astronomical day it is always P.M. 1880 *Standard* 15 May 5/3 The trim mates of P. and O. liners. 1892 Mrs. CLIFFORD *Aunt Anne* I. iii. 59 She fancied him on board a P. and O. 1895 KENNEDY in *Law Times Rep.* LXXII. 861/1 All these 'disbursements' policies were p.p.i. or 'honour' policies—policies, that is to say, wherein it was stipulated that the policy should be deemed sufficient proof of interest. 1899 *Daily News* 27 Nov. 8/3 The P.S.A.—or, to give it the full title, the Pleasant Sunday Afternoon—movement has now become pretty well known. 1900 PERKIN & KIPPING *Organic Chem.* 316 The most usual course in the case of the di-derivatives is to employ the terms ortho-, meta-, and para-, or simply *o, m*, and *p*, .. para-nitrophenol or *p*-nitrophenol.

P, variant of PEE *Obs.*, short coat, pea-jacket.

Pa (pā). A childish short form of 'papa'. Hence **Pa** *v. trans. nonce-wd.*, to address as 'pa'.

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertrude* (1812) II. 219 The elder sat down [to the piano-forte] and.. answered 'Yes, Pa', to every thing that Pa' said. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words, Pa*, an abbreviation of pa-pa. Pretty general perhaps. It is sometimes rather comic to hear a great chuckle-headed lout—*paa*-ing his father—or *maa*-ing his mother. 1829 *Censor* 225 These exhibitions, affording wonderous delight to affectionate *Pas* and *Mas*. 1880 Miss BRADDON *Barbara* vi, With the exception of that decayed female, I have never seen a mortal in pa's offices.

Pa, var. PAH *sb.* **Paa**, var. ME. PO, peacock.

Paage, obs. var. PEAGE, toll paid by passengers.

Paal(e, obs. forms of PALE *a.*

Paalstab, -staff, -stave, var. of PALSTAFF.

Paame, obs. form of PALM, name of a game.

Paan: see PAGNE cloth, PANE.

Paarche, Paarform, Paark, Paart, obs. ff. PARCH, PERFORM, PARK, PART.

Paas, Paast, obs. ff. PACE, PASCH, PASTE.

‖ **Paauw** (pāu). *S. Africa.* Also 9 **paow.** [Du. *paauw* peacock.] The name applied generally in S. Africa to species of Bustard.

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 18/2, I.. perceived a large paow or bustard walking on the plain before me. 1879 A. FORBES in *Daily News* 28 June 5/7 Among the game of the veldt is a noble bird called a paauw—a species of wild turkey. *Ibid.*, The paauw combines the flavours of the grouse and the turkey. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 683.

Pab, Sc. dial. var. of POB, refuse of flax.

Pabble (pæ·b'l). *v. Sc.* [Echoic.] *intr.* To make a sound like that of boiling liquid.

1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 879 The hissing, and the fizzing, and the pabbling of the great pan in which the basted trouts are writhing. 1834 — *Ibid.* XXXV. 789 We hear them pabbling in the pan.

‖ **Pabouch** (pābū·ʃ). Also 7 **paboutch.** [See BABOUCHE, PAPOOSH.] A heelless Oriental slipper.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 30 The heel.. is shod with a piece of Iron made purposely half-round, and these Shoes they call Paboutches. 1813 MOORE *Post-bag* ii. 64 All sorts of dulimans and pouches, With sashes, turbans, and pabouches. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* XXX, I always drink my coffee as soon as my feet are in my pabouches; it's the way all over the East.

† **Pa·bular**, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad L. *pābulār-is*, f. *pābulum* fodder: see -AR 1.] = next.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pabular, Pabulous*, pertaining to fodder, Provender, forrage. [So in PHILLIPS, BAILEY, etc.]

Pabulary (pæ·biŭlări), *a.* [ad. L. *pābulāri-us* having to do with fodder: see prec. and -ARY.] Of or pertaining to pabulum, fodder, or aliment.

1835 J. S. FORSYTH (*title*) A Dictionary of Diet, being a Practical Treatise on all Pabulary and Nutritive Substances. 1839 G. RAYMOND in *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 409 His gleanings had done..credit to his pabulary diligence.

Pabulation (pæbiŭlē·ʃən). *rare*—°. [ad. L. *pābulātiōn-em*, n. of action from *pābulārī* to eat fodder, seek for food, forage.] (See quots.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Pabulation*, grasing, feeding. [So in BAILEY.] 1755 JOHNSON, *Pabulation*, the act of feeding or procuring provender. 1846 WORCESTER, *Pabulation*, act of feeding, fodder. 1864 in WEBSTER.

† **Pa·bulatory**, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *pābulātōri-us*, f. *pābulātōr-em* fodderer, forager: see -ORY.] Of or pertaining to pabulation.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pabulatory*, the same [with *Pabular, pabulous*]. [So in BAILEY.]

Pabulous (pæ·biŭlŏs), *a. rare.* [f. late L. *pābulōs-us* abounding in *pābulum* fodder: see -OUS.] Abounding in or affording pabulum or food.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 160 Wee doubt the common conceit, which affirmeth that aire is the pabulous supply of fire. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pabulous*.., affording aliment.

‖ **Pabulum** (pæ·biŭlŏm). [L. *pābulum* food, nourishment, fodder, f. stem *pā-* of *pā-sc-ĕre* (*pā-vi*) to feed.] Anything taken in by an animal or plant to maintain life and growth; food, aliment,

nutriment. More usually said of the 'food' of plants, or of animal organs or organisms; rarely in reference to higher animals.

1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* i. 7 Roots must search out and fetch themselves all the *Pabulum* of a Plant. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* i. (1814) 18 No one principle affords the *pabulum* of vegetable life. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xliv. IV. 216 Affording a pabulum to these animals. 1845 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* I. 43 The blood is the immediate pabulum of the tissues. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* x. § 493 The rivers bring down and pour into the sea continually the pabulum which those organisms require.

b. That which supports or 'feeds' fire.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. i. 46 Fire..needs a *Pabulum* to prey upon, doth not continue alwaies one and the same Numerical Substance. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 197 Oil, air, or any other thing that vulgarly passeth for a pabulum or food of that element [fire]. 1860 Farrar *Orig. Lang.* v. 105 A necessary pabulum of combustion.

c. *fig.* That which nourishes and sustains the mind or soul; food for thought.

1765 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxxi, Such a story affords more *pabulum* to the brain, than all the Frusts, and Crusts, and Rusts of antiquity. 1819 Crabbe *T. of Hall* x. 393 An age..when tales of love Form the sweet pabulum our hearts approve. 1888 M. Robertson *Lombard St. Myst.* iii, To furnish..more pabulum for reflection and rumination.

Pac, pack (pæk). [Origin uncertain. Thought by some to have been North American Indian; others suggest a Frenchified spelling of Eng. *pack*; but it is not easy to connect it with any sense of Pack *sb.*!]

A moccasin having a sole turned up and sewed on the upper; also applied to a heavy felt half-boot, worn by lumberers in winter.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s. v., The *pac*, as used by the Indians of the Six Nations, for instance, was made of hide boiled in tallow and wax; or of tawed hide subsequently stuffed with tallow or wax. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 715 Loggers' Footgear [Figures of] India-rubber brogan. Old-fashioned boot-pack. Modern rubber-soled boot-pack. Buckskin and leather moccasin.

Paca (pæ·kă). *Zool.* [a. Pg. and Sp. *paca*, a. Tupi *paca*, the native name (in Guarani, *paig*). Gabriel Soares in his *Noticias do Brazil* 1587 spells it (in Pg.) *pagua*, Claude d'Abbeville *Mission en Maragnan* (1614) 251, has (in Fr.) *pac*.]

A genus (*Cœlogenys*) of large dasyproctid rodents, nocturnal in habit, native to Central and South America; the common species (*Cœlogenys paca*) is called also the *spotted cavy* and *water hare*.

[1648 Margrave *Hist. Nat. Brasil.* II. 224 Paca Brasiliensibus, cuniculi etiam est species.] 1657 S. Clarke *Geog. Descript.* 179 Their Pacas are like Pigs, their flesh is pleasant. 1796 Stedman *Surinam* II. xxii. 152 The Paca, or Spotted Cavey, called in Surinam the Aquatic Hare. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Sept. 517 When pacas and otters are in question, an Indian will do anything to kill them.

Pacable (pā·kăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *pācābil-is*, f. *pācāre* to appease, pacify, f. *pāx*, *pāc-em* peace.] Capable of being pacified or appeased; placable.

a 1834 Coleridge *Church & State* (1839) 166 Reasonable men are easily satisfied: would they were as numerous as they are pacable! 1860 Thackeray *Round. Papers* vi. *Screens in Din. Rooms*, That last Roundabout Paper..was written in a pacable and not unchristian frame of mind.

Pacadile, bad form of Pickadill.

† Pa·cal, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pācāl-is* peaceful.] 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pacal*.., that brings or signifies peace, peaceable. 1730–6 in Bailey (folio).

Pacan, pacane, obs. forms of Pecan.

† Pa·cate, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *pācāt-us*, pa. pple. of *pāc-āre* to make peaceful, quiet, pacify.] Pacified, brought into a state of peace and calm, tranquil.

1644 J. Goodwin *Innoc. Triumph.* (1645) 40 How pacate, flourishing, and free from disturbance this State hath been. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* VII. i. (1821) 309 A pacate, humble, and self-denying mind. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* vii, A man of a pacate mind and quick understanding.

Hence † **Pa·cately** *adv.*, quietly; † **Pa·cateness**, the state of being 'pacate' or peaceful.

a 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* vi. 220 A gentle vocal air, such a one as breathed in the day-time more pacately. 1666 Bp. Reynolds *Serm. in Westm. Abb.* 7 Nov. 13 This pacateness and serenity of Soul. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* i. 10 There was not that pacateness nor tranquillity in the Medo-Persian Empire that there was in the Babylonian.

† Paca·ted, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Pacated*,..appeased, made peaceable. Hence in Ash and mod. Dicts.

Pacation (pākē·ɪ·ʃən). [ad. L. *pācātiōn-em*, n. of action from *pāc-āre*: see Pacate *a.*] The action of pacifying or tranquillizing; the condition of being peaceful and tranquil; pacification.

1658 Phillips, *Pacation*, a stilling or appeasing. 1730–6 Bailey (folio). 1820 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 152 It was this that..prevented the pacation of Ireland.

† Paca·tive, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pācāt-*, ppl. stem of *pāc-āre*: see -ative.] Stilling, sedative.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xix. 752 The pacative vertue of Vitriol [seems extended] to the effervescent bile.

‖ Pacay (pakai', păkā·). Also **Paccay**. [a. Peruv. *paccay*, in Sp. *pacaya*.] A Peruvian leguminous tree (*Inga Feuillei*) of sub-order *Mimoseæ*, cultivated for its large white pods, which are esteemed as an article of food. Also applied to a tree of the genus *Prosopis*.

[1748 *Earthquake of Peru* iii. 210 The .. Pacayas .. are there very plentiful.] 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Inga Feuillei*, a native of Peru, is cultivated in the gardens about Lima, where the inhabitants call it Pacay. 1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark* xvi. 167 The paccay (*Mimosa Inga*), with its cottony fruit, was drooping over the bubbling waves.

Paccage, Paccan, obs. ff. Package, Pecan.

Pacche, obs. form of Patch, Pash *v.*

Pacchionian (pækiō·nĭăn), *a. Anat.* [f. the name of the Italian anatomist Pacchioni (1665–1726) + -an.] Of or described by Pacchioni.

Pacchionian body, corpuscle, gland, granulation, one of the granular enlargements or outgrowths of the arachnoid membrane of the brain in the neighbourhood of the longitudinal sinus; *P. depression, fossa, line*, a depression on the inner surface of the skull for the reception of the Pacchionian bodies.

1811 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, *Pacchionian glands*. 1839–47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 644/1 The Pacchionian bodies are found principally along the edge of the great hemispheres of the brain. 1845 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* I. 255 The Pacchionian glands or bodies are whitish granules, composed of an albuminous material. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., They increase in size as the years advance, passing through holes in the dura mater and projecting into the sinus or lying in the Pacchionian fossæ of the skull bones.

Paccioli, variant of Patchouli, the perfume.

Pace (pēs), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–5 **pas**, 4–5 **paas, pass(e**, 4–7 **pase**, 5 **pasce**, 5–6 *Sc.* **pais(e**, 6 *Sc.* **paice**, 4– **pace**. [ME. a. OF. *pas*:—L. *passum* (nom. *passus*) a step, pace, lit. a stretch (of the leg), f. *pass-*, ppl. stem of *pandĕre* to stretch, extend.]

I. A step, and derived senses.

1. A single separate movement made by the leg in walking, running, or dancing; a step.

13.. *Coer de L.* 536, I bad hym ryde forth hys wey,.. Ageyn he com be another pas. *a* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 105 Euery fote þat þou gas þyn Angel poynteþ hit veh a pas. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xvi. 174 Summe.. at euery thrydde pas þat þei gon .. þei knelen. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. xvi. 47 [They] shal marche paas by paas. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1391 Pale cowards, marching on with trembling paces. 1634 [see Pace *v.* 1 d]. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 580 Behind her Death Close following pace for pace. 1832 Tennyson *Lady of Shalott* III. v, She made three paces thro' the room.

† b. *fig.* A 'step' in any process or proceeding. [1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 227 Her fete she suffered neuer to moue one pase, but yf she dyscussed fyrste what profyte shulde come therof.] *a* 1628 Preston *New Cov.* (1634) 210 We are not to be judged by a few actions, and a few paces, but by the constant tenor of our life. *a* 1698 Temple (J.), The first pace necessary for his majesty to make, is to fall into confidence with Spain.

2. The space traversed by one step; hence as a vague measure of distance.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Sam.* vi. 13 And whanne thei hadden stied ouer, that baren the arke of the Lord, sexe paas, thei offreden an oxe and a wether. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 69 Olyuer..came a foure paas nyghe vnto Fyerabras. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1332/1 On his left hand somewhat more than halfe a pase beneath him. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vi. 103 Ten paces huge He back recoild. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (17 2) 106 Five hundred and seventy of my paces in length. 1879 *Cassell's Technic. Educ.* IV. 92/2 In many cases the pace of the surveyor is used for determining distances.

3. A definite but varying measure of length or distance; sometimes reckoned as the distance from where one foot is set down to where the other is set down (about 2½ feet), as the *military pace*; sometimes as that between successive stationary positions of the same foot (about 5 feet), as the *geometrical pace*.

13 .. *K. Alis.* 7804 An c. pas is hygh the wal. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxix. (1495) 937 The pace conteyneth fyue fete and the perche enleuen pace and ten fete. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxh.) xi. 46 A c. pascez þeine..es þe charnell of þe hospitale. 1555 Eden *Decades* 323 To measure the earth by furlonges, pases and feete. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xxvi. 135 (At one deg. of Mounture) she conveyed her Shot 1125 Feet, or 225 Paces. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 282 An open walk of an hundred and eight paces in length leads to the fountain. 1841 Lever *C. O'Malley* vi. (The Man for Galway), To kiss your wife, Or take your life At ten or fifteen paces. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc. s. v., The ancient Roman pace .. was five Roman feet,..hence the pace was about 58·1 English inches, and the Roman mile, the '*mille passus*', equal to 1614 yards.

II. The action of stepping, and derived senses.

4. The action, or (usually) manner, of stepping in walking or running; gait, step, walk, way of walking or progression. (See also 7.)

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5635 For some meschaunce of þe king he made so glad pas. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 555 And Absolon gooth forth a sory pas. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 235 Whoso hath the Paas large and slow, he is wyse and wel spedynge. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. xi. 76 Litle Iulus..With wnmeit paiss his fader fast followand. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* L. vii. Bnt loe, thou see'st I march another pace. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 708 Late to lag behind, with truant pace. 1769 Sir W. Jones *Palace Fortune* Poems (1777) 20 Now came an aged sire with trembling pace. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* i, The little creature accommodating her pace to mine. 1851 Longf. *Gold. Leg.* III. *Nativity* II. i, I steal with quiet pace, My pitcher at the well to fill.

† b. Conrse, way (in walking or running). *Obs.* 13.. *Cursor M.* 19076 (Edinb.) To þe tempil he sped his pas. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 6 Wherof mi limes ben so dull, I mai unethes gon the pas [*rime* was]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxviii. 364 To Ierusalem take we the pace. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 770 It is a small creature to see to, keeping on the pace very fearfully. 1657 Howell *Londinop.* 87 We will direct our pace downward now. 1727 Gay *Fables* I. xvii, In vain the dog pursu'd his pace.

† c. *transf.* and *fig.* Movement, motion; manner of going on. (Cf. 7 b.)

c 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 208 O fieble Moone vnhappy been thy paas [*v. r.* pas]. 1603 T. Wilson in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 201 Our English affayres goe on with a smooth pace and a smilinge countenance. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* I. 394 The Pow'r whose pace doth move The round earth, heav'n's great Queen, and Pallas.

† 5. A walking pace, walking (as distinguished from running, etc.). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15392 (Cott.) Fra þan he ran him ilk fote, ne yode he noght þe pas, til he com him til þat in. *Ibid.* 15872 (Cott.) His hend þai band and ledd him forth A-trott and noght þe pas [so *Gött.*; *Fairf. & Trin.* a pas]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 22 His hat heeng at his bak doun by a laas ffor he hadde riden moore than trot or paas. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 41 Withinne his chambre .. He goth now doun nou up fulofte, Walkende a pass.

6. Any one of the various gaits or manners of stepping of a horse, mule, etc., esp. when trained. Also *fig.*, esp. in such phr. as *to put through his paces*, referring to the various accomplishments or actions of which a person or thing is capable.

1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 5 A horse may ouer reach in a true pace. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 327 Time trauels in diuers paces, with diuers persons: Ile tell you who Time ambles withall, who Time trots withal, who Time gallops withal, and who he stands stil withall. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 200/4 A dark brown Gelding..having all his paces. 1713 *Ibid.* No. 5127/12 Stoln or stray'd.., a brown bay Gelding, ..his Pace, Trot and Gallop. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., The natural paces of a horse are three, *viz.* the walk, trot, and gallop: to which may be added an amble; because some horses have it naturally. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xiv, I had put my horse through all his paces,.. at last a chapman approached. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits*, *Voy. Eng.*, The captain affirmed that the ship would show us in time all her paces. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. I. vii. 81, I see she means to put him through his paces.

b. A particular gait of the horse (or other quadruped); usually identified with *amble*, but now sometimes used as equivalent to *rack* (cf. Pace *v.* 3).

1663 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 46 They rode, but Authors having not Determin'd whether Pace or Trot, .. We leave it, and go on. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Pace* is more particularly understood of that easy low motion wherein the horse raises the two feet of the same side at a time; called also *amble*. 1840 Blaine *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1036 The walk may be irregular, though laterally conducted, as we see in the walk of the pace, which, if expedited, produces the amble. 18.. Strickland Freeman *Ibid.*, The poise being altered by the will of the horse, the off fore [leg] seemed to begin, and not to be succeeded by the off hind-foot being set down at the same time after it, as in the walk of the pace. 1885 *Field* 17 Oct., Col. Dodge's definition of a rack is that it is half-way between a pace and a trot.

III. Rate of movement, etc.

7. Rate of stepping; rate of progression (of a person or animal); speed in walking or running. Usually with qualifying adj. (Cf. also 4.)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 393/15 Þis best orn with gret pas. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3515 Ne go swyþer þan softe paas. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 325 He sette hymselfe for to goo the waye so gret pase that no horse cowde not have waloped so fast. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lv. 185 The horse wold nother trot nor galop but go styll his owne pase. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxi. 211 Their ordinary pace is a race. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* x. (1697) 246 The Beggar Sings, ..and never mends his pace. 1743 J. Davidson *Æneid* VII. 185 Set forward with quick pace. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xx, He quickened his pace, and took up new threads of talk.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Rate of movement in general, or of action figured as movement; speed, velocity.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 216 Fro silver wellys..Comethe cristal water rennyng a gret pas. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* III. iv. 93 What pace is this that thy tongue keepes. *Mar.* Not a false gallop. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 357 If they go the pace of their ancestors, I would tell them plainly they would not sit long. 1788 Franklin *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 223 While we stood there the ship mended her pace. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 29 Had British industry not been aided by Watt's invention, it must have gone on with a retarding pace, in consequence of the increasing cost of motive power.

c. *Pace of the table* (Billiards), *of the wicket* (Cricket): the degree of elasticity of the cushions, or of the ground, as affecting the velocity of motion of the ball. (Cf. Fast *a.* 9.)

1873 Bennett & Cavendish *Billiards* 77 The pace of the table makes a material difference in the strength with which this stroke should be played. 1897 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 7/2 He took four hours and fifty minutes to get his runs, and said that the extreme pace of the wicket bothered him.

8. Phrases. a. *To keep* († *hold*) *pace*: to maintain the same speed of movement; to advance at an equal rate; to keep up *with*. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 445 My legs can keepe no pace with my desires. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 350 Lions and Camels only..keep pace in their march, foot by foot, that is to say, they never set their left foot before their right, nor ouer-reach with it. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 61 Who have held pace..with you in our evill wayes. 1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xv, His luxuries kept pace with the affluence of his fortune. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* II. iv. (1869) I. 359 The interest of money, keeping pace always with the profits of stock. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* v. xii, [He] walked so fast that they could hardly keep pace with him. 1875 Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiii. 355 Boys..found incapable of keeping pace with the rest of their fellows.

b. *To go the pace*: to go along at great speed; *fig.* to proceed with reckless vigour of action; to indulge in dissipation; to 'go it'. *To set the pace*: to fix or regulate the speed.

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIV. 47 The hounds went the pace over the heath towards Lymington. 1854 in *Brasenose Ale* 126 Each man will say you made them go the pace. 1866 Mrs. Henry Wood *St. Martin's Eve* xxi, He went the pace..as other young men do.

IV. Special senses.

9. A step of a stair or the like; a part of a floor raised by a step; a stage, platform. Cf. Foot-pace 2, Halfpace.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9948 (Cott.) A tron of iuor graid .. Climband vp wit senen pass [*v. rr.* pas, pace]. 1535 *Hampton Court Accts.*, 104 fote of hardston rought pase, for the steppes in the Quere. 1845 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4) I. 267 *Pace*, a broad step, or slightly raised space about a tomb, etc.; a portion of a floor slightly raised above the general level.

†**10.** A passage, narrow way; esp. a. a pass between mountains, rocks, bogs, woods, etc.; b. a narrow channel at sea, a strait. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23735 We agh be bun at bide to pass þe pase þat es sa herd. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 300 Se, þorw þe pas of altoun Pouerte myzte passe with-oute peril of robbynge. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* viii. ix, Thou shalt not passe a paas here that is called the paas perillous. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 368 [He] pullit wpe saillis and came stoutlie throw the pace of Calies. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. i. 19 She forward went, As lay her iourney, through that perlous Pace. *a* 1604 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 1 Making paces thorow woods and thickets. 1612 *Stat. Irel.* (1765) I. 444 The high-ways and cashes and paces and passages throughout the woods of this kingdom. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 81 He caused..the woods to be cut downe on both sides of the Pace.

†**11.** a. In a church: A passage between the seats. b. *Middle pace*: the nave; *of one pace*, of a nave only. *Obs.*

1499 *Will of J. Robert* (Somerset Ho.), To be buried in the myddell pace before the high crosse. 1507 *Will of Cornell* (ibid.), In the pace ayenst saint Kateryn Chapell dore. 1518 *Will of Hopkynson* (ibid.), The middill pase of the church. 1772 Muilman *Hist. Essex* VI. 164 The church consists of a middle pace and two aysles, but the chancel hath only a north aysle, all leaded. 1828 J. Hunter *South Yorkshire* I. 84 The church is of one pace, with a tower at the west end. *Ibid.* 89.

†**12.** A passage (in a narrative or other writing); a section, division, chapter, canto, etc. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18583 Nu haf yee herd be tald þe pas, Hu þat he harud hell and ras. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 663 The lady..Past to hir priue chamber; & here a pas endis. 14.. *ABC Poem on Passion* 44 in *Pol., Rel. & L. P.* 245 Lystyn a lytyl pas. 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 24 Philosophers haue vsed to diuide old age as it were into certaine spaces, paces, or progresses.

†**13.** A 'company' or herd of asses. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vjb, A Pase of Assis. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 132/1 A company of..Asses [is] a Pace.

14. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pace-goer, -setter*; **pace-aisle, pace-board** (cf. senses 9, 11); **pace-stick**, a stick used to measure (military) paces. See Pace-maker.

1877 Lee *Gloss. Liturg. Terms*, **Pace-aisle*, the ambulatory round the back of a high altar. **Pace-board*, a platform of wood before an altar. 1870 Meade *New Zealand* 328 A pair of legs which looked like *pace-goers by land or water. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Nov. 2/2 With Mr. Redmond as *pace-setter, there will, we may be sure, be a lively competition between him, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Healy. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 16 The *pace stick must be used to measure .. his step. 1876 Albemarle 50 *Yrs. Life* II. 219 Drill-sergeants followed them everywhere, to prove by the pace-stick whether they had accomplished the regulation number of inches at each stride.

Pace (pēs), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 5 (9) paas, 5–6 pase, *Sc.* payce, paiss. [In 15th c. *paas* from earlier *pask*; cf. northern *as, ass*, from *ask*, Ash *sb.*[2], etc. In Washington Irving perh. from Du. *paasch*, pronounced *paas*.] Easter, Easter-tide; = Pasch. **Pace eggs**, *dial.* **paste-eggs** (LG. *paaschey*, F. *œufs de pâques*) Easter eggs; hence *pace-egger, -egging*: see Eng. Dial. Dict.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Chron.* VIII. i. 3 The sextene day efftyr Pase. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXVII. 4 Here will I holde..The feeste of Paas. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* XXXVI. 19 And nevir is glaid at 3ule nor Paiss. 1530 Palsgr. 805 At Pace, *a Pasques*. 1568 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 87 He wold stand up upon paysunday. *c* 1570 *Ibid.* 239 Upon Pase monday was a twelmonth last past. 1579 G. Gilpin tr. *Rabbotemi's Bee-Hive Rom. Ch.* ii. (1580) 15 Holy ashes, holy paceegges, & flames, palmes and palme boughes. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Pasque, Oeufs de Pasques*, Paste-egges. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* VII. ii, There was a great cracking of eggs at Paas or Easter. 1872 Hardwick *Trad. Lanc.* 73 [They] sallied forth during Easterweek 'a pace-egging' as it was termed. 1876 *Prayer Bk. Interleaved* 117 The custom of asking for Pace..eggs.

†b. Extended, like med.L. *pascha* (see Du Cange) to other great church festivals, e. g. Christmas. (Cf. OF. *pasque de Noël*, Sp. *pascua de Natividad* or simply *Pascua*.) *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3393 Done solempnite of pace.

Pace (pēs), *v.* Also 6–7 pase. [f. Pace *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To move with paces or steps; to walk with a slow, steady, or regular pace: to step along.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. Prol. 161 The payntit povne, pasand with plomys gym, Kest vp his taill. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 7/3 To Pace, *gradi*. 1587 Greene *Euphues his Censure* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 164 Hector pazing hand in hand with Achilles, Troilus with Vlisses. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 120, I will euen take my leaue of you, & pace softly towards my Kinsmans. 1769 Gray *Install. Ode* 35 Pacing forth With solemn steps and slow. 1814 Cary *Dante, Inf.* XXIV. 11 There paces to and fro, wailing his lot, As a discomfited and helpless man.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To proceed or advance in speech or action.

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. i. 23, I..with speed so pace To speake of Perdita. 1639 W. Sclater *Worthy Commun.* 49 Let not the moone pace over the Zodaick oftner..then we performe, if possible, our course this way.

c. Also *to pace it*. (See It 9.)

1597 Bp. Hall *Sat.* I. vi. 8 The nimble dactyls striving to out-go, The drawling spondees pacing it below. 1652 Peyton *Catastr. Ho. Stuarts* (1731) 23 Charles insted of pacing it, ran violently to destroy his subjects.

d. *trans.* with cognate or adverbial object.

1598 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 12 Where is the horse that doth vntread againe His tedious measures with the vnbated fire, That he did pace them first? 1634 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 20 Soe many paces as a man paceth in daunceinge soe manye steppes hee is forward to hell. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 438 Sentinels paced the rounds day and night.

e. With *away*: To spend (time) in pacing.

1820 Keats *Hyperion* I. 194 He paced away the pleasant hours of ease.

2. *trans.* To traverse with paces or steps; to walk with measured pace along (a path) or about (a place); hence, To measure by pacing.

1571 Digges *Pantom.* II. xi. N j b, You maye..measure euery side, and line..as exactely as with corde, or pole, ye should paynfully pase it ouer. 1693 in *Hearne's Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 342, I paced it, and found it to bee 70 of my Paces in Length. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* v, Louis was pacing the room in apparent agitation. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* v. *note*, It..is, as far as I could judge by my pacing it, a large quarter of a league. 1878 *Masque Poets* 195 She rose and paced the room like one distracted.

3. *intr.* Of a horse, etc.: To move with the gait called a pace (see Pace *sb.*[1] 6 b): (*a*) to amble; (*b*) in recent use (chiefly *U. S.*), to rack (Rack v.[1]).

1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 317/2 I'll..have thy pasterns well roll'd, and thou shalt pace again by to-morrow. *c* 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 137 Men for a space pace in prosperity, But at the last trot hard in misery. 1673 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 819/4 Stolen..one Bay Mare..paces naturally. 1677 *Ibid.* No. 1222/4 A Sorrel Chesnut Gelding..walks well, paces little, but trotteth high. 1709 *Ibid.* No. 4543/4 Stray'd or stolen..a Sorrel Gelding..does not pace. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Manch. Strike* 42 The procession..overtook Mr. W., .. pacing to business on his gray pony. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict., Pace*, to move, as a horse, at the pace, by lifting the feet on the same side synchronously. 1903 *Daily Mail* 11 Mar., A horse trots when his off fore and near hind legs strike the ground simultaneously, and he paces when the legs of a side move in unison, like those of two riders on a tandem cycle.

b. *trans.* (With cognate or adverbial object.)

1607 Markham *Caval.* (1617) 148 In this ring you shall exercise your horse..making him pace it, and doe his changes first vppon foote pace onely; when he can pace them perfitely, then you shall make him trott. *Ibid.* 152 You may begin with the two distinct or several rings, which after he have pac'd, trotted and gallopped, then..stop.

4. *trans.* To train (a horse) to pace; to exercise in pacing. Also *fig.*

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 137. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 64 The third oth' world is yours, which with a Snaffle, You may pace easie, but not such a wife. 1607 Markham *Caval.* II. (1617) 82 You must then leaue exercising him in any lesson..and onely pace or trott him fairely forth right. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6258/3 A bay Mare,..lately paced.

5. To set the pace for (a rider, boat's crew, etc.) in racing or training for a race.

1886 *N. Y. Herald* in *Cyclist* 3 Nov. 82/1 Crocker was paced by Woodside, Rowe and Hender on bicycles. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Mar. 5/3 Oxford had the advantage of the assistance of a Thames Rowing Club eight to pace them.

¶ **6.** A corruption of or blunder for Parse. *Obs.* (Showing that *pace* was pronounced as *pass*.)

1594 Lyly *Moth. Bomb.* I. iii, I am no Latinist Cand. you must conster it. *Can.* So I will and pace it too: thou shalt be acquainted with case, gender, and number.

Pace, an early (14–15th c.) spelling of Pass *v.*

Pacebil, obs. form of Peaceable *a.*

Paced (pēst), *a.* [f. Pace *sb.* and *v.* + -ed.]

1. Having a (specified) pace, gait, or rate of walking or going: chiefly in parasynthetic comb.

1583 Greene *Mamillia* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 316/1 Dames now-a-days..Pac'd in print, brave lofty looks, not us'd with the vestals. 1594 J. Dickenson *Arisbas* (1878) 78 An high-pac'd Muse, treading a lofty march. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XIII. 24 His brazen-footed steeds, All golden-maned, and paced with wings. 16.. Dryden (J.), Revenge is sure, though sometimes slowly pac'd. 1899 *Academy* 15 July 60/2 The best of life comes to the even-paced.

2. Traversed or measured by pacing.

1869 Ld. Lytton *Orval* 169 The primly-paced saloons of Art and Science. 1882 Floyer *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 177 Hills, each with a paced base of from half a mile to a mile.

3. *Racing.* Having the pace set by a pace-maker.

1899 *Daily News* 8 Apr. 8/6 The National Cyclists' Union ..forbade all riders holding its licences..to attempt a paced ride of any description on the road.

Pace-gard, -guard, var. Passe-garde.

Pace-maker. [Pace *sb.*[1]]

1. A rider (boat's crew, etc.) who makes or sets the pace for another in racing or training for a race.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Mar. 2/2 The same scratch-crew acted as pace-maker for both the university eights. 1891 *Ibid.* 6 Aug. 1/3 To establish a record for a mile without pace-makers, in order that comparisons may be drawn between the times of an unassisted rider and one paced. 1900 *Field* 8 Sept. 384/1 The value of the pacemaker as a mere leader who set a racing pace..was lost sight of when his utility as a wind-shield became recognized.

2. An apparatus fixed to a bicycle to indicate when the rider is going at the required pace.

1896 *Godey's Mag.* Apr. 377/1 On the same lines is a pace-maker that can be set at any desired rate...While this rate is maintained, it rings a bell.

Pacement, obs. form of Passement.

Pacer (pē·səɹ). [Agent-n. from Pace *v.*]

1. *gen.* One who paces; one who walks with measured step; one who traverses or measures (a path, distance, etc.) by pacing.

1835 L. Hunt *Capt. Sword* ii, Pacer of highway and piercer of ford. 1886 Dowden *Shelley* II. 250 The pacers on the terrace descried a strange sail rounding the point.

2. A horse that paces, or whose ordinary gait is a pace: see Pace *sb.*[1] 6 b, *v.* 3.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Huntingdon.* (1662) 51 It is given to thorough-paced-Naggs, that amble naturally, to trip much whilest artificial pacers goe surest on foot. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. I. iv. (1737) 32 Your New England Pads are esteemed as the swiftest Pacers. 1740 Baynard *Health* (ed. 6) 31 Be your horse a pacer, or a trotter. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* V. vi, He entered New-Amsterdam as a conqueror, mounted on a Naraganset pacer. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* I. 25 The parson of the parish..mounted the old pacer. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 266 The Narragansett pacer is extinct. 1884 E. Eggleston in *Century Mag.* Jan. 445/1 The awkward but 'prodigiously' rapid natural amble of the American pacer. 1900 *Field* June, A pacer..canters with his hind legs, and trots with his fore legs.

b. One who trains a horse to pace; a trainer.

1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xli. (1674) 54 Coults might not put Tramels upon their Pacers.

3. *Racing.* = Pace-maker 1.

1893 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 10 2 In the contest of Saturday the riders were permitted to have pacemakers; but the innovation was not entirely successful, the competitors several times overrunning the pacer.

4. *colloq.* Anything that goes at a great pace.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* 1901 Farmer *Slang.*

Pacha, Pachalik, var. ff. Pasha, Pashalic.

Pachche, pache, obs. ff. Patch. **Pache**, obs. var. Pasche, Easter. **Pachemia** = *pachyhæmia* s. v. Pachy-.

Pachent, obs. form of Pageant.

‖ **Pachisi** (pətʃī·si). Also 8 pacheess; 9 pachchisi (erron. *parchesi, -chisi*). [a. Hindī *pach(ch)īsī*, lit. 'of *pach(ch)īs*', i. e. twenty-five.] A four-handed game played in India, on a cruciform board or (more often) cloth, with six cowries for dice: so named from the highest throw, which is twenty-five. (A simplified form is known in Europe as *ludo*.)

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts* 314/2 In one square court the pavement is worked with squares, in the manner of the cloth used by the Indians for playing the game called Pacheess. 1867 A. F. Bellasis in E. Falkener *Games Anc. & Orient.* (1892) 258 There is a gigantic pachisee board at the palace at Agra where the squares are inlaid with marble on a terrace. 1892 Kipling & Balestier *Naulahka* 78 It seemed to him no extraordinary mark of court favour to play pachisi with the King. 1892 E. Falkener *Games Anc. & Orient.* 257 Pachisi is the national game of India.

Pachnolite (pæknǫləit). *Min.* [Named 1863, f. Gr. *πάχνη* hoar-frost + -lite.] Hydrous fluoride of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, occurring on cryolite in small white crystals.

1866 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XLI. 199 Knop has named the new species Pachnolite. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 129 Found with pachnolite on the cryolite of Greenland.

Pachometer (pākǫ·mĭtəɹ). *Physics.* = Pachymeter: see Pachy-.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, An instrument invented by Benoit for measuring the thickness of the glass of mirrors: a pachometer. 1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

Pachy- (pæ·ki, pāki·), before a vowel also **pach-**, combining form of Gr. *παχύς* 'thick, large, massive', used in the formation of zoological, botanical, and pathological terms: ‖ **Pachyæ·mia** = *pachyhæmia*. ‖ **Pachyblepharosis** (-blefārō·sis) *Path.* [Gr. *βλέφαρον* eyelid], chronic inflammatory thickening of the eyelid (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857). **Pachycardian** (-kā·ɹdiăn) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *καρδία* heart], of or belonging to the *Pachycardia*, or main body of the vertebrates having a thick muscular heart; *sb.*, a vertebrate of this group. **Pachycarpous** (-kā·ɹpəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. *καρπός* fruit], having large thick fruit (Mayne 1857). **Pachycephalic** (-sĭfæ·lik) *a.* [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], having a very thick skull, exhibiting pachycephaly. **Pachycephaline** (-se·fălin) *a. Ornith.*, of or pertaining to the *Pachycephalinæ*, the thick-heads or thick-headed shrikes. **Pachycephalous** (-se·făləs) *a.* = *pachycephalic*; spec., of or pertaining to the *Pachycephala*, a division of parasitic Crustacea or fish-lice. **Pachycephaly** (-se·făli), thickness of the skull. **Pachycholic** (-kǫ·lik) *a. Path.* [Gr. *χολή* bile], relating to *pachycholia* or morbid thickness of the bile (Mayne 1857). **Pachydac-**

tyl, -yle (-dæ·ktil) *a. Zool.* [Gr. δάκτυλος finger], having thick fleshy digits; *sb.*, an animal with thick toes (Webster 1864). **Pachyda·ctylous** *a.* [-ous], = prec. *a.* ‖ **Pachyde·rmia** *Path.* [Gr. δέρμα skin], thickening of the skin; hence **Pachyde·rmial** *a.* **Pachye·my** = *pachyhæmia*; so *pachyemic, pachyemous*, adjs. (Mayne 1857). **Pachyglo·ssal** *a. Zool.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue], of or pertaining to the *Pachyglossæ*, lizards with short or thick fleshy tongues, or the *Pachyglossi*, a tribe of Parrots; so **Pachyglo·ssate. Pachyglo·ssous** *a.*, thick-tongued (Mayne 1857). **Pachygnathous** (păkignăθəs) *a.* [Gr. γνάθ-ος jaw], thick-jawed (*Cent. Dict.*). ‖ **Pachyhæ·mia** [Gr. αἷμα blood], thickness of the blood; so **Pachyhæ·mic** *a.*, relating to pachyhæmia. **Pachyhæ·mous** *a.*, having thick blood (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). ‖ **Pachyhyme·nia, Pachyme·nia** *Path.* [Gr. ὑμήν membrane], thickening of the skin; hence **Pachyme·nic, -hyme·nic** *a.*, thick-skinned (Mayne 1857). ‖ **Pachylo·sis** (also **pachu-**): see quot. **Pachymeningitis** (-menindʒəi·tis) *Path.* [Meningitis], inflammation of the dura mater of the central nervous system, cerebral or spinal. ‖ **Pachyme·ninx** (-mī·niŋks) [Gr. μῆνιγξ membrane], the dura mater (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). **Pachymeter** (păki·mĭtəɹ) [-meter] (also **pacho-**), an instrument for measuring the thickness of glass, metal plates, paper, etc. **Pachyodont** (pæ·kiodɒnt) *a.* [Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντ- tooth], having massive teeth. **Pachyo·pterous** = *pachypterous*. **Pachyote** (pæ·kiˌōut) *a.* [Gr. οὖς, ὠτ- ear], having thick leathery ears; *sb.*, a thick-eared bat, of genus *Pachyotus*; so **Pachyo·tous** *a.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). **Pachyphyllous** (-fi·ləs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf], having thick leaves (Mayne). **Pachypod** (pæ·kipɒd), **Pachypodous** (păki·pədəs) *adjs.* [Gr. ποδ- foot], having a large thick foot. **Pachypterous** (păki·ptərəs) *a.* [Gr. πτερόν wing, feather], having thick wings or fins, as an insect, a bat, or a fish. **Pachyrhynchous** (-ri·ŋkəs) *a.* [Gr. ῥύγχος, f. ῥυγχ- snout], having a large thick bill. **Pachysaurian** (-sɔ̄·riən), a thick-skinned saurian. **Pachystichous** (păki·stikəs), *a. Bot.* [Gr. στίχ-os row, line], thick-sided, applied only to cells (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Pachytrichous** (-i·trikəs), *a.* [Gr. θρίξ, τριχ- hair], having thick hair (Mayne 1857).

1878 Bartley tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* v. 177 "Pachycephalic, skull with thick hypertrophied parietes. 1858 Hitchcock *Ichnol. Mass.* 81 We should infer a larger number of "pachydactylous than leptodactylous animals to have made the tracks. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 832 Chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx..may exist with the "pachydermial affection. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "*Pachulosis*,..Sir Erasmus Wilson's term for a skin disease in which there is hypertrophy of the epidermis. 1865 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 693 Acute "pachymeningitis is always suppurative, and is chiefly of surgical interest. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 854 A certain degree of compression of the cord is caused by pachymeningitis. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., "*Pachymeter*, a Viennese instrument which determines the thickness of paper to the 1-100oth of an inch. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc., "*Pachyotes*,..the name of a family of bats,..including those which have thick external ears. 1854 Webster, *Pachyote.* 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pachypodus*,.. applied by Gray to an Order [of molluscs] corresponding to the *Couchifera Crassipedes* of Lamarck: "pachypodous. 1881 Faewer tr. *Holub's 7 Yrs. S. Africa* I. 140 In the abdomen of this "pachysaurian there is found a collection of lobulated fatty matter.

Pachyderm (pæ·kidɔ̄ɪm), *sb.* and *a.* [a. F. *pachyderme* sb. (Cuvier 1797), ad. Gr. παχύδερμ-ος thick-skinned, f. παχύ-s thick + δέρμα skin. In a general sense, *pachuderme* adj. occurs casually in Fr. *c* 1600 (Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *sb. Zool.* A thick-skinned quadruped; spec. one of the *Pachydermata* of Cuvier.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 415/2 That the quadruped under consideration [Hyrax] is a true Pachyderm. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xx. (1856) 160 That marine pachyderm, the tusky walrus. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* ii. 53 England was inhabited by herbivorous pachyderms..previous to the elevation of the east and west chain.

b. *fig.* Cf. Pachydermatous 2.

1867 Garfield in *Century Mag.* (1884) Jan. 417/2 Like all politicians he seems to have become a pachyderm. 1894 W. T. Stead in *Review of Rev.* (Amer. ed.) Apr. 428 To shrink from the rude shocks and jars which tough pachyderms bear with unruffled composure.

B. *adj. Zool.* = Pachydermatous *a.*

1868 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 821 *Anthracotherium*, a fossil genus of pachyderm mammals.

Hence **Pachyde·rmal, Pachyde·rmic,** *adjs. Zool.*

1847 Ansted *Anc. World* ix. 197 The gigantic living pachydermal mammals, such as the elephant, rhinoceros, and hippopotamus. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 416/2 The general balance of resemblance..is strongly in favour of the Pachydermic relationship of the animal. 1840 *Ibid.* XVII. 151/2 These and other Pachydermic forms.

‖ **Pachydermata** (pækidɔ̄·ɪmătə), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. παχύ-s thick + δέρμα, δέρματ- skin.] An order of Mammalia in Cuvier's system of classification, consisting of the hoofed or ungulate quadrupeds which do not chew the cud, as the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, hyrax, horse. Disused by recent zoologists; its constituents being distributed into various orders.

1823 Buckland *Reliq. Diluv.* 37 It is foreign to the habits of the hyæna to prey on the larger pachydermata. 1847 Youatt *Horse* v. 107 The horse does not ruminate, and therefore belongs to the order pachydermata.

Pachyde·rmatocele. *Path.* [f. as prec. + Gr. κήλη tumour.] A tumour arising from hypertrophy of the corium and subcutaneous areolar tissue.

1854 V. Mott in *Med.-Chirurg. Trans.* Ser. II. XIX. 155 (*title*) On a peculiar form of tumour of the skin, denominated 'Pachydermatocele'. 1900 *Lancet* 2 June 1593/2.

Pachyde·rmatoid, *a.* [See -oid.] Akin to the *Pachydermata.*

1882a in Ogilvie.

Pachydermatous (pækidɔ̄·ɪmătəs), *a.* [f. Pachydermata + -ous.]

1. Of or belonging to the *Pachydermata.*

1823 Buckland *Reliq. Diluv.* 38 Teeth of the larger pachydermatous animals are not abundant. 1874 Wood *Nat. Hist.* 245 The last on the list of the pachydermatous animals is the well-known Hippopotamus, or River Horse.

2. *fig.* Thick-skinned; not sensitive to rebuff, ridicule, or abuse; not easily affected by outside influences.

1854 Lowell *Keats* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 229 A man cannot have a sensuous nature and be pachydermatous at the same time. *a* 1876 M. Collins *Th. in Garden* (1880) II. 299, I doubt whether the poet might not find better employment than lashing pachydermatous fools.

Hence **Pachyde·rmatously** *adv.*, **Pachyde·rmatousness.**

1854 Wood *Anim. Life* (1855) 367 [An animal] of whose pachydermatousness, if we may coin such a word, there is no doubt. This is the Giraffe, whose hide is more than an inch in thickness. 1865 Morley *Mod. Characteristics* 35 The conditions of social and intellectual pachydermatousness are in themselves equally wonderful. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Oct. 11/3 By being able pachydermatously to withstand the protests to which we have referred.

Pachydermia, -dermial: see Pachy-.

Pachyde·rmoid, *a.* = Pachydermatoid.

1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 16 The frost-tempered junks of this pachydermoid amphibian [walrus]. 1877 Le Conte *Elem. Geol.* III. (1879) 547 The Diprotodon..a pachydermoid Kangaroo as big as a rhinoceros.

Pachydermous (pækidɔ̄·ɪməs), *a. rare.* [f. as Pachyderm + -ous.] Thick-skinned, pachydermatous. b. *Bot.* Thick-coated.

1836 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIV. 246/2 The removal of the genus Equus..would enable us to simplify our definition of the pachydermous tribes.

Pachyglossal to **Pachymeter:** see Pachy-.

Pachyntic (pæki·ntik), *a. Med.* [ad. Gr. παχυντικ-ός of thickening quality, f. παχύν-ειν to thicken.] a. Having the power of thickening the bodily fluids. b. Fleshy, fat.

1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pachydont to **Pachytrichous:** see Pachy-.

Pachytic (păki·tik), *a. Med.* [f. Gr. παχύν-ης thickness + -ic.] = prec.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pachyticus*,..of or belonging to *Pachytes*: pachytic. 1890 J. S. Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 276 Pachytic..1 Thick, obese, 2 Pachyntic.

Paci, obs. inf. of Pass *v.*

Paciable, -ibil, obs. forms of Peaceable.

Pacience, -ent, etc., obs. ff. Patience, -ent.

† **Paci·ferous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *pācifer* peace-bringing + -ous.] Peace-bringing. Hence † **Paci·ferousness.**

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Paciferous.* 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Paciferousness*,..peace bringing quality.

Pacifiable (pæ·sifəiˌăb'l), *a.* [f. Pacify + -able.] Capable of being pacified or appeased.

1618 T. Adams *Fool & his Sport* Wks. 1861 I. 251 The conscience..is not pacifiable whiles sin is within to vex it.

Pacific (păsi·fik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *pācific-us* peace-making, peaceful, f. *pāx, pāc-em* peace; see -fic: perh. through F. *pacifique, -fique* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

A. *adj.* 1. Making, or tending to the making of, peace; leading to peace or reconciliation; conciliatory, appeasing.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 248 b, Sore lamentyng..that I did not performe and finally consumate, suche pollitique diuises..in my long life and pacifique prosperitie. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 214 He appointed the pacificque, and friendly Embassages. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 860 An Olive leafe he brings, pacific signe. 1786 W. Thomson *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 275 The marquis of Spinola..had strenuously supported the pacific counsels of Prince Albert at the court of Madrid. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* III. vii. (1864) II. 135 The pacific influence which Gregory obtained in this momentous crisis.

2. Of peaceful disposition or character, not belligerent, peaceable.

1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* III. 189 See whether is more pacifique and charitable, and by consequent whether is the more Euangelicall. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 185 ₱ 10 This pacifick and harmless temper. 1774 J. Adams in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 40, I saw the tears gush into the eyes of the old grave pacific Quakers. 1879 Dixon *Windsor* II. xii. 132 In the end he brought them to a more pacific view.

3. Characterized by peace or calm, peaceful, at peace; calm, tranquil, quiet.

1633 T. James *Voy.* Iv, Pacificke and open Seas. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. xii. (1872) VIII. 26 The road has hitherto been mainly pacific.

b. *Pacific Ocean, Sea*, the 'Great Ocean' stretching between America on the east and Asia on the west; so called by Magellan, because found to be relatively free from violent storms.

[1555 Eden *Decades* 220 The sayde sea cauled *Pacificum* that is peaceable.] 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 332 The great pacifick gulph, which may be said one of the calmest Seas of the world. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* v. Wks. 1826, VI. 19 They enjoyed an uninterrupted course of fair weather, with such favourable winds, that Magellan bestow'd on that ocean the name of Pacific.

4. phr. '*Pacific iron*, an iron band round a lower yard-arm into which the boom-iron screws' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). † *Pacific Letters* (also *Letters Pacifical* = L. *literæ pacificæ*, Gr. ἐπιστολαὶ εἰρηνικαί), orig. letters of commendation to the church in another city or country recommending the bearer as one in peace and communion with the Church; later, esp. letters recommending the bearer to the alms of the faithful.

1709 J. Johnson *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 85 Let no foreigner be received without pacifick letters. *Note. Pacifick Letters* were those given to any whether bishop, clergyman, or layman on any occasion he had to travel to another city. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. II. 69 By Letters pacifick, we understand, those which the Bishops gave to the Poor who were unjustly oppress'd or had need of Relief.

B. *sb.*

† 1. a. *pl.* Peace-offerings [rendering L. *pācifica.*] b. An offer or overture of peace, an Eirenicon. *Obs.*

1609 Bible (Douay) *Ezek.* xlv. 15 One ramme of a flocke of two hundred..for holocaust, and for pacifiques. 1687 *Let. from Country* 10 If..she persists obstinately to refuse this national Pacifick; the Dissenters, I hope, will consider their honest Interest.

2. The Pacific Ocean.

a 1821 Keats *Sonn., On first looking into Chapman's Homer* 12 Like stout Cortez, when with eagle eyes He stared at the Pacific. 1855 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* § 54 The Atlantic is the most stormy sea in the world, the Pacific the most tranquil. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Dec. 8/1 Because Keats made a mistake, is the real discoverer to be defrauded to all time? The Pacific was discovered September 26, 1513, by Vasco Nuñez de Balboa.

b. *attrib.* 'of the Pacific Ocean', as *Pacific slope, State.* Comb., as *Pacificwards.*

1855 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* § 276 The great chain [of mountains] that skirts the Pacific coast. *Ibid.* § 283 On the Pacific [Aleutian] islands there is an uninterrupted rain-fall during the entire winter. *Ibid.* § 355 The dry season on the Pacific slopes. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 6/5 Russia's progress Pacificwards. 1902 Webster, *Pacific slope*, that part of North America..lying west of the continental divide.

Hence **Paci·ficness** (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

† **Paci·ficable,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *pācificā-re* to pacify + -ble.] = Pacifiable.

1621 Bp. Hall *Heaven upon Earth* § 4 The conscience is not pacificable, while sinne is within to vex it.

Pacifical (păsi·fikăl), *a.* [f. L. *pācific-us* (see Pacific) + -al.] Of pacific or peaceful nature; peaceable. *Letters pacifical*: see Pacific *a.* 4.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1593 Bed hyr axke of his good be weyys pacyfycal. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Sir, be pacificall, the fellowe was possest with some critique frenzie. 1876 G. Meredith *Beauch. Career* I. xiii. 197 He had to think of what was due to his pacifical disposition. 1883 *Canons of Antioch* vii. in Fulton *Index Canonum* 237 No stranger shall be received without letters pacifical.

Paci·fically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a pacific manner; peacefully, peaceably.

1793 *Residence in France* (1797) I. 231 A few dragoons have arranged the business very pacifically. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IV. x. (1872) II. 33 Friedrich Wilhelm's first step, of course, was to remonstrate pacifically.

Pacificate (păsi·fikeit), *v.* [f. L. *pācificāt-*, ppl. stem of *pācificāre* to make peace, to pacify.]

† 1. *intr.* To make peace (*with*). *Obs. rare.*

1646 *Unhappy Game at Scotch & Eng.* 22 What is this other then to pacificate with him without their joynt advice and consent?

2. *trans.* To give peace to, to pacify.

1827 Southey *Hist. Penins. War* II. 388 He would now pacificate Roncal and the vallies of Aragon. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XIV. v. (1872) V. 222 There is one ready method of pacificating Germany. 1884 Sir C. Warren *Memorandum on Bechuanaland* 29 Oct., The object..is to remove the filibusters from Bechuanaland, to pacificate the territory.

Hence **Paci·ficated** *ppl. a.*

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Feb. 5/1 To make it [Khartoum] the capital of a pacificated or subjugated Soudan.

Pacification (pæsifikēi·ʃən). [a. F. *pacification* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pācificātiōn-em*, n. of action from *pācificāre* to pacify.] The action or fact of pacifying or appeasing; the condition of being pacified; appeasement, conciliation.

Edict of Pacification, an ordinance or decree enacted by a prince or state to put an end to strife or discontent; esp. in *French hist.*, one of the royal edicts in the 16th century granting concessions to the Protestants; e. g. those issued in 1563, 1570, and the Edict of Nantes in 1598.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxi. 77 That the swete wyndes shalle putte hemselfe vp in pacifycacion of the see. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 158 To begyn a shorte pacificacion in so long a broyle. 1573 E. Varamund *Rep. Outrages France* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I, The King..gave his faith, that he would for ever most sacredly and faithfully observe his

edict of pacification. 1615 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* ix. vii, His pacification of friends [was] better than his execution of enemies. 1726 Penhallow *Ind. Wars* (1859) 66 They went into the Fort..professing their desire for a pacification. 1881 Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* I. xiv. 204 [This] had much helped towards the pacification of his mind.

b. A treaty of peace.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 458 b, In the meane season the pacification of Passawe to remayne in full strength. 1655 G. Lane in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 225 They haue made noe provision for their reception in the pacification. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 516 The pacification at Berwick was a mere suspension of arms. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. xii. 522 The pacification was arranged on the 15th of May.

Pacificator (păsi·fikē·tɔr), [a. L. *pācificātor*, agent-n. from *pācificāre* to pacify. Cf. F. *pacificateur* (*c* 1500 in Godef. *Compl.*).] One who pacifies or brings to a state of peace ; a peace-maker.

1539 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 203 His highnes remitteth the conclusyon of thair affaires with any Ambassadours or pacificatours there. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 50 He had in consideration the point of honour, in bearing the blessed person of a pacificator. 1750 H. Walpole *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. 359 As he is a good pacificator..we may want his assistance at home before the end of the winter. 1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 25 Greece..drawn into the contest as pacificator and arbiter.

Pacificatory (păsi·fikătəri), *a.* [ad. L. *pācificātōri-us*, f. *pācificātor* : see prec. and -ory.] Tending to make peace.

Pacificatory Letters = *Letters Pacifical.*

1583 Foxe *A. & M.* 2154/2 Wherupon a certeine agreement pacificatory was concluded betwene them. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* cxx. 7 Paraphr. 627 My words be never so friendly and pacificatory. *a* 1677 Barrow *Unity of Ch.* ix. Wks. 1831 VII. 497 All churches did maintain intercourse and commerce with each other by..pacificatory, commendatory, synodical epistles. 1893 *Times* 27 Dec. 3/2 It will maintain in its political tendencies a pacificatory policy.

Hence **Paci·ficatoriness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Pacifi·city. *rare.* [f. Pacific + -ity.] The quality of being pacific, pacific character.

1800 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. 356 We are ..trusting with the old confidence in Mr. Pitt's pacificity.

†**Paci·ficous,** *a. Obs.* [See -ous.] = Pacific.

1608 J. King *Serm.* 24 Mar. 20 Salomon the pacificus, king of Salem, prince of peace. 1611 Cotgr., *Pacifique*,.. pacificous. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 7 Such as were transported with Warmth to be a fighting, prevail'd in Number, before the Pacificous.

Pacifier (pæ·sifəiəɹ), [f. Pacify + -er 1.] One who or that which pacifies or appeases.

1533 More *Apol.* xiii. 94 Yf this pacyfyer of this dyuysyon wyl say that this is nothing lyke the present mater. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxxii. 191 It looks as if he withheld them for occasional pacifiers. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* v. (1862) 169 The pacifier of the tumults and the discords in the outward world.

Pacify (pæ·sifəi), *v.* [a. F. *pacifi-er* (15th c. in Littré, OF. *pacefier* 1250 in Godef.), ad. L. *pācificāre*, f. *pācific-us* Pacific : see -fy.]

1. *trans.* To allay the anger, excitement or agitation of (a person) ; to calm, quiet ; to appease.

(In first quot. *pacificie* is app. an error for *pacifie*.)

c 1460 G. Ashby *Dicta Philos.* 841 To pacificie [orig. *pacificare*] your enemye, be studious, Thaugh of youre strengh & power ye be seure. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* viii, Thenne was the kynge wel appeased and pacyfyed. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* xxiv. (1870) 181, I haue money in my pooke To pacyfye the Pope, the Turke, and the Iue. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 309 He will not now be pacified. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Mar* 16 Jan., Pray say something to pacify her. 1851 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* iii, You drain me of money till I have got nothing to pacify her with.

absol. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* xv. 328 Eueri vain & void pleasure of the world, which dooeth but for a shorte space pacifie.

b. To calm or appease (passion, etc.).

1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb.) 85 Howe be it ye do pacify The rigoure of god almighty. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* III. 1575 Thy selfe apply Gods just incensed wrath to pacifie. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 2 ¶ 4 How skilfully I can pacify resentment. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 161 If they have wronged him and he is angry, he pacifies his anger and is reconciled.

2. To bring or reduce to a state of peace ; to calm, quiet : a. strife, contention, rebellion, etc.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. clix. 149 The which was lyke to haue turnyd the pope to great trowble, if he by polytyke & wyse meanes had not shortly pacyfyed the mater. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Wilful Rebell.* I. (1859) 560 All domesticall rebellions being suppressed and pacified. 1759 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1812) IV. xxix. 40 [The Emperor] in ten days arrived in Spain, where he soon pacified the tumults which had arisen in his absence.

absol. 1829 S. Turner *Mod. Hist. Eng.* III. II. v. 171 The diet that was intended to pacify, broke up in July, leaving everything as unsettled and as discordant as before.

†b. parties at strife : to reconcile. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 245 He dyscomfyted the Duc in batayll, and made hym to be pacyfyed with the kynge of Anssay. 1571 Campion *Hist. Irel.* II. i. (1633) 57 Certaine Bishops resciant there .. pacified the Townesmen to their King. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts* 107/1 Having made choice of Abubekre, who had greatly exerted himself in pacifying the two parties.

c. a country or district : to reduce to peaceful submission, to establish peace and tranquillity in.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 19 All the pillage almoste was restored, and the countrey pacified. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 394 To send fourtie .. men of weir to the West Bordour for helping to pacifie the cuntre. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. x. 46 Counts .. were left to govern and defend places conquered, and pacified. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Apr. 7/1 It would take 100,000 men to pacify the islands.

d. *fig.* and *transf.* To calm, appease.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 149 b, It shall pacifye the senses, quenche euyll thoughtes. 1582 T. Watson *Centurie of Loue* c, Poems (Arb.) 137 But somewhat more to pacyfie my minde. 1738 Johnson *London* 197 Swift o'er the land the dismal rumour flies, And publick mournings pacify the skies. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* iv. (1862) 147 First blaming their want of faith, and then pacifying the storm.

3. *intr.* To become peaceful, calm down.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxxviii. (Percy Soc.) 198 My dolorous herte began to pacyfy. 1880 Baring-Gould *Mehalah* vii. (1884) 94 She is a Pacific Ocean when not vexed with storms. She will pacify presently.

Hence **Pa·cified** *ppl. a.*, **Pa·cifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, **Pa·cifyingly** *adv.*

1537 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 146 For the pacifying and determination of which variance. 1552 Huloet, Pacified, *delinitus*. *Ibid.*, Pacifyinge, or whyche doth pacifye, *pacificatorius*. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* x. 511 A pacifying and quieting of all those riots and tumults. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Pleasant Ep.* Wks. 1730 I. 111 Write a few pacifying strains. *a* 1708 Beveridge *Thes. Theol.* II. 371 Is it not a blessed thing..to have a pacified conscience? 1843 D. Jerrold *Punch's Lett.* xviii. Wks. 1864 III. 486 The wine .. speaks pacifyingly, soothingly.

Pacing (pē·sin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Pace *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Pace, q. v.

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4285/8 Stolen or strayed..a roan Mare..all her Ways, except Pacing. 1785 G. Forster tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. H.* (1786) II. 293 The beast [a rhinoceros]..kept on an even and steady course, which, in fact, was a kind of pacing. 1824 Galt *Rothelan* II. iv. iv. 126 He now and then turned, or paused in his pacing, to look over the battlement. 1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* (1890) 394 The .. horse's pacing made scarcely more noise than a rabbit would have done in limping along.

attrib. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 970 A pacing saddle; *Ephippium tolutarium*. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Oct. 7/6 The suggested new rule and its sub-sections on the pacing question were favourably received.

Pacing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That paces (see Pace *v.*) ; *spec.* of a horse (see Pace *v.* 3).

1652 Earl Monm. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 152 When the Coach-horses were tired ; he and his wife got upon the pacing geldings. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* viii, First appeared Simon Glover on a pacing palfrey.

Pacinian (păsi·niăn), *a.* [f. name of the Italian anatomist Pacini (1812–1883) + -an.] Of or described by Pacini.

Pacinian body, corpuscle, one of numerous oval seed-like bodies attached to nerve endings, esp. of the cutaneous nerves of the hand and foot.

1876 Duhring *Dis. Skin* 27 Pacinian corpuscles .. are quite large, well-defined, oval or olive-shaped bodies. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 252 It may be that the Pacinian corpuscles..are susceptible to painful impressions.

Pack (pak), *sb.*1 Forms: 3–7 packe, 4–5 pakke, (4 palke), 4–6 pak, (5–6 pake), 4– pack. [ME. *packe*, *pakke* (early 13th c.) corresponds to early MFlem. *pac* (12th c.), MDu. (*a* 1300), MLG., Du., LG. *pak* ; (late) MHG. and Ger. *pack* ; also Icel. *pakki* (1337), Sw. *packa*, Da., Norw. *pakke* ; obs. F. *pacque* (*c* 1510 in Godef.), AngloL. (15–16th c.) *paccus* ; mod. It. *pacco* ; mod. Ir. *pac*.

App. immediately from Flemish, Dutch, or Low German in 12th c. The earliest instance of the word yet recorded is of 1199 at Ghent, in Warnkönig-Gheldolf *Hist. de Gand* 236 'Omne pac, quod in curru fertur, sive parvum, sive magnum, si fuerit funiculatum, debet quatuor denarios'. *Pac* occurs also at Utrecht in 1244 (Höhlbaum *Hans. Urkundenbuch* I. 109). The verb (Pack *v.*1) appears at an early date in connexion with the wool trade, and it is known that the trade in English wool was chiefly with the Low Countries. The Fr. examples of *pacque* and *pacquus* packhouse (at Ghent and Lille) are prob. from Flemish. Ulterior history and origin unknown. The conjecture (in Diez, Körting, etc.), that *p.ic* is Romanic, seems ill-founded ; the 'late L.' *paccus* being merely Anglo-Latin, i.e. the latinized form of Eng. *pack* ; the word is quite late in It. Irish *paca*, *pac* is from Eng. (Senses 8–12 below, esp. 10–12 are rather from Pack *v.*)]

1. A bundle of things enclosed in a wrapping or tied together compactly, esp. to be carried by a man or beast ; a package, parcel, esp. one of considerable size or weight ; a bale ; *spec.* a bundle of goods carried by a pedlar.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 166 Noble men & gentile ne bereð nout packes. 1313–14 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 512 In vj cordis pro Pakkis empt. 5*s*. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 201 Me were leuer, by owre lorde and I lyue shulde, Haue pacience perfitlich þan half þi pakke of bokes ! *Ibid.* xiv. 212 Þere þe pore preseth bifor þe riche with a pakke at his rugge. 1472–5 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 155/2 To doo unpakke there tho Pakkes and Fardels. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* May 240 A pedler..Bearing a trusse of tryfles at hys backe, As bells, and babes, and glasses in hys packe. 1643 *Declar. Lords & Comm., Reb. Ireland* 49 Having taken out of her [a ship] eleven packs of Cloth. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 465 A pedlar's pack, that bows the bearer down. 1803 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* II. 20 Letter..from the Military Board, upon the subject of packs for bullocks. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 157 The Pack is to be invariably on when fitting the Accoutrements. 1884 H. Spencer in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 161 There is a Pedlar's Act..giving the Police power to search pedlars' packs.

†b. Bundle of money, stock of cash ; cash-box.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 399 Per is no peny in my pakke [*MS.* palke] to payen for my mete. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 39 Having wairit thair haill pak thair-upoun.

c. *fig.* (Usually with conscious reference to the literal sense.)

1568 T. Howell *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 73 Bicause thou cleane deliuered art, of great and heauie pack. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 128 There is no..skill in the learned that is not in Osorius packe. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Ch. Porch* xxiv, Man is a shop of rules, a well-truss'd pack Whose every parcell under-writes a law. 1798 Southey *To Marg. Hill* 17 Like Christian on his pilgrimage, I bear So heavy a pack of business.

2. As a measure, definite or indefinite, of various commodities : see quots.

1488–9 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c. 22 The gold packed .. weyeth not above vij unces, and sold for iij li. sterling the pack. 1545 Brinklow *Compl.* ii. (1874) 12 Whan he sold his clothys for a resonable price the pack. 1706 Phillips, *Pack of Wooll*, a Horse-load, consisting of seventeen Stone and two Pounds, or 240 Pound weight. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Norwich*, The weavers here..use many thousand packs of yarn spun in other counties. 1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scott.* II. 127 Of wool. ...A pack is 12 stones ; that is, 24 lib. of white, and 254 lib. of..*laid* wool to the stone. 1812 Sir G. Prevost in *Examiner* 5 Oct. 630/1, 7 or 8 packs of furs. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Pack*..a measure of coals, containing about three Winchester bushels. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade Prodn.ts* s. v., A pack of flour or Indian-corn meal, flax, etc. weighs 280 lbs. : of wool 240 lbs. net : formerly, in many parts of the country it was 252 lbs. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Pack*. ..A package of gold-leaf containing 20 'books' of 25 leaves each.

3. a. A company or set of persons ; generally implying low character, or association for some evil purpose, but often merely expressing contempt or depreciation, and formerly sometimes without such implication ; a 'gang', 'lot'.

13..*Cursor M.* 2212 (Gött.) Fra est he brohut ane euil pack [*Cott.* felauscap] .. Sexti werkemen þai wer. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 209 Yit they were hethene al the pak. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3752 Þou hase destruyed vs, al þe pak. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* vii. 50 The Scribes, Phariseis, yea, and almoste all the whole packe of the Iewes. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* VIII. 111 The whole packe of the principall Anathomistes haue .. affirmed fiue payre of sinewes to the loynes. 1652 Sir L. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) 316 Mr. Whitelocke is as mischievous to the K. and all his friends in England as any among the pack of rebels. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 97 A Pack of Thieves that had infested the Roads a long time. 1768 Goldsm. *Good-n. Man* I. i, A pack of drunken servants. 1820 Scott *Monast.* x, An the whole pack of ye were slain, there were more lost at Flodden. 1885 Dunckley in *Manch. Exam.* 23 Mar. 6/1 The House..resembles in many respects a pack of schoolboys.

b. A large collection, or set (of things, esp. abstract) ; a 'heap', 'lot'. (Usually depreciative.)

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. i. 20 Rather..Then (by concealing it) heap on your head A pack of sorrowes. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Miserie* ix. No not to purchase the whole pack of starres : There let them shine. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii (1657) 123 That ridiculous pack of heresies amassed by the Council of Constance. 1693 *Humours Town* 80 An endless pack of Knaveries. 1763 Jefferson *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 185 Would you rather that I should write you a pack of lies? 1862 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 140 What a pack of complaints! 1880 Gen. Sir E. B. Hamley in Shand *Life* (1895) II. xvi. 17 Pack of nonsense.

†4. Applied to a person of low or worthless character ; almost always with *naughty*. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 37 b, Al though they be wretched lyuers & noughty packes amonge. 1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* I. vii. (1557) 18 Calle hir a naughtie packe : withe that one wooide thou haste taken all from hir, and haste lefte hir bare and foule. 1638 Rowley *Shoomaker a gentleman* IV. Giv b, Hence you Whore-master knave, ..Thou naughty packe. 1725 Bailey *Erasm. Colleq.* (1878) I. 76 What does this idle Pack want? 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 106, I never heard she was a naughty Pack. [1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xvii, Drake sent them all off again for a lot of naughty packs.]

5. A number of animals kept or naturally congregating together ; applied *spec.* to a company of hounds kept for hunting, and to those of certain beasts (esp. wolves), and of birds (e.g. grouse) which naturally associate for purposes of attack or defence.

1648 *Hunting of Fox* 26 All joyn (like so many dogs in a pack) in pursuing these Foxes. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 311/1 A Pack of Grous, or Heath-cocks. 1735 Somerville *Chase* II. 100 So from the Kennel rush the joyous Pack. 1774 Goldsm. *Retal.* 107 He cast off his friends, as a huntsman his pack, For he knew when he pleased he could whistle them back. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* Wks. 1837 I. 179 When from the mountains round reverberates The hungry wolves' deep yell ; ..The famish'd pack come round. 1862 Johns *Brit. Birds* 357 Coveys of Ptarmigan unite and form large packs.

b. 'The shepherd's portion in a "hirsel", or flock of sheep, grazed on the farm as his pay for looking after the whole herd' (Heslop *Northumbld. Wds.* 1894) ; also one of these, a *pack-sheep*.

[By some viewed as a distinct word and connected with Pact, for which however no evidence has been found.]

1825 Jamieson, *Packs*, the sheep, of whatever gender, that a shepherd is allowed to feed along with his master's flock, this being in lieu of wages. 1831 *Sutherland Farm Rep.* 77 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Employing eleven married shepherds and eight young men, this gives the number of twelve hundred and fifty shepherds' sheep or packs mingled among the master's flocks. 1886 C. Scott *Sheep-Farming* 148 If the shepherd is allowed a 'pack', then of course the 'pack sheep' have marks totally different from the flock. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 23 Mar. 4 The 'pack' consisted of 50 sheep.

6. A complete set of playing-cards, varying in number according to the game and the country (see Card *sb.*2 1).

c 1597 Harington *On Play* in *Nugæ Ant.* (1804) I. 212 To

skorne that gayne that is got with a packe of cards and dyce. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxviii. 151 With three of the worst cards in the pack. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1925/4 The very best Cards shall be sold in London by the last Retailer, at four Pence the Pack. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 93 ¶ 8 Shuffling and dividing a Pack of Cards. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* IV. ii. 291 The pack or set of cards, in the old plays, is continually called a pair of cards. 1816 Singer *Hist. Cards* 38 The Spanish Pack consists, like the German, of forty-eight cards only, the tens in the former, and the aces in the latter, being omitted. 1878 H. H. Gibbs *Ombre* 7 A pack of forty Cards having no eights, nines, or tens, among them.

7. A large area of floating ice in pieces of considerable size, driven or 'packed' together into a nearly continuous and coherent mass (as found in polar seas).

1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. 164 Close to a pack of ice. 1820 Scoresby in *Ann. Reg.* II. 1324/2 A pack is a body of drift-ice of such magnitude, that its extent is not discernible. 1824 Parry *North West Passage* i. 4 We came to the edge of the 'pack' in the course of the forenoon. 18.. in Borthwick *Br. Amer. Kdr.* (1860) 264 If the field [of ice] is broken into a number of pieces none of which are more than forty or fifty yards across, the whole is called a *pack*.

8. *Coal-mining.* A mass of rough stones, etc., built up into a wall or pillar to support the roof.

1867 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 142 Such stone, and what breaks from the roof, is often built up in packs, or masses of dry rubble walling; and the roads which pass through the gob have thus to be protected by a pack wall of some feet thick on either side. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Pack*, a wall or pillar built of gob to support the roof.

9. A pyramidal pile of fish set to dry.

18.. Perley Cent.), After a fortnight's drying, the fish should be put into a pack or steeple, for the purpose of sweating.

10. An act or the action of packing (in various senses: see Pack *v.*[1]).

a 1612 Harington *Epigr.* (1633) II. xcix, And thus what with the stop, and with the pack, Poore Marcus, and his rest goes still to wrack. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pack*, ..Pack of Juries, Packing of Cards. 1745 H. Pelham in W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) II Let William Thompson be continued as lately, in overlooking the Pack [of meat in casks], and Pickling. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 125 All was hurry, pack, and dispatch.

11. *Hydropathy.* The swathing of the body in a wet sheet, blanket, etc. (Pack *v.*[1] 6 b); the state of being so packed; the sheet, etc., in which a patient is thus packed. Also *dry-pack*: see quot.

1849 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 47 The bath-woman should have stayed with me during the first 'pack'. 1859 J. Smedley *Practical Hydrop.* 43 Wet packs may be repeated several times in the space of twelve hours. *Ibid.* 45 The dry pack is to produce a greater degree of perspiration, and is useful in chronic rheumatism [etc.]. *Ibid.* (1870) 87 It is not safe to leave a patient in pack without an attendant near. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 160 Wet sheets, packs, sitz-baths, and douches are of great value.

12. The quantity (of fish, fruit, etc.) packed in tins or cans in a particular season or year.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 6/3 The value of this year's pack, exclusive of salted fish and fresh salmon shipped, will be..2,649,000 dols. 1896 *Living Topics Cycl.* (N.Y.) II. 189 During the year the canned fruit pack amounted to 1,280,000 cases. 1901 *Scotsman* 26 Mar. 5/1 Canadian fisheries..the 'pack', or quantity canned amounted to 16,403 tons.

13. Short for *pack-horse*, *pack-beast*.

1887 Mrs. Daly *Digging & Squatting* 154, I had two horses, one which I used as a 'pack', and the other I rode.

14. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.* Constituting or serving for a pack or bundle, as *pack-bag*, *-basket*, *-box*, *-load*, *-paper*; loaded with or used for carrying a pack, as *pack-animal*, *-ass*, *-beast*, *-bullock*, *-cow*, *-donkey*, *-mule*, *-ox*, *-pony*. **b.** objective and instrumental, as *pack-bearer*, *-bearing* adj., *-carriage*, *-driver*, *-laden* adj. **c.** Special Combs.: **pack and prime way** [cf. Prime *a.*], local name for a way by which packs may be carried on horseback, etc., a bridle-way; so *pack and prime bridge*, *road*; **pack-cinch** (*U.S.*), a wide 'cinch' or girth, with a hook at one end and a ring at the other, used with a pack-saddle; **pack-draper**, an itinerant draper carrying his goods in a pack; **pack-drill**, a military punishment (see quot. 1890); **pack-duck** [Duck *sb.*[3]] (see quot.); **pack-fork** (see quot.); **pack-ice**, ice forming a pack (sense 7); †**pack-line**, packthread; **pack-moth**, a species of clothes-moth (*Anacampsis sarcitella*); †**pack-paunch**, ?a paunch like a pack, a big belly or big-bellied person; **pack-rat**, a large American species of rat; **pack-road**, a road along which pack-animals are driven; **pack-sheet**, (*a*) a sheet for packing goods in; (*b*) *Med.* a wet sheet for packing or wrapping a patient in; **pack-train**, a train of pack-beasts with their packs; **pack-twine**, twine used for tying up a pack, packthread; **pack-wall** (*Coal-mining*): see sense 8; **pack-ware**, 'ware' or goods carried in a pack (in quot. *fig.*); **pack-way** = *pack-road*; **pack-wool**, wool done up in packs. Also Pack-horse, -house, etc.

1628 Coke *On Litt.* 56 A foot way and horse way.. vulgarly is called a *pack and prime way. 1798 in *Yorks. N. & Q.* I. 189 A carriage bridge would be more convenient to the public, than repairing the present pack and prime bridge. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Pack-and-prime road*, a packhorse road across the moors. 1884 J. Colborne *Hicks Pasha* 44 The *pack animals we sent on as before. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 4 *Packe-asses with Bels about their neckes. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xxix. (1674) 33, I should be baser than a *Pack-bearer, if I did not arrogate to my self the whole power. 1605 Daniel *Philotas* I. i. Poems (1717) 322 Still they preach to us *Pack-bearing Patience, that base Property..of th' all-enduring Ass. 1877 Besant & Rice *Son of Vulc.* I. 24 Myles .was sitting on an inverted box, his own *pack-box, in front of the fire. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 38 *Pack-bullocks, camels, pack-horses. 1707 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. I. iv. 45 No where greater plenty of horses..for Plough and *Pack-Carriage. 1880 Miss Bird *Japan* II. 268 *Pack-cows with velvet frontlets embroidered in gold. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 7/2 He had..five well-trained horses, sixteen *pack donkeys. 1880 Jefferies *Hodge & M.* II. 168 The *pack-drapers come round visiting every cottage. 1845 W. H. Maxwell *Hints to Soldier* I. 13 A full guard house, dozens at *pack-drill. 1890 R. Kipling *Soldiers Three* (1891) 76 Mulvaney was doing pack-drill—was compelled that is to say, to walk up and down in full marching order, with rifle, bayonet, ammunition, knapsack, and overcoat. 1846 Worcester, **Pack-Duck*, a coarse sort of linen for pack-cloths, etc. 1648–60 Hexham *Dutch Dict., Een Refe*, a *Pack-forke which Travellers use to carry their packs upon. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 38 Shanke hokes..iij, *Pakke hokes .. iiij, Leche hokes .. iiij. 1876 Davis *Polaris Exp.* iii. 71 At 5 a.m. of the 26th, close *pack-ice was again encountered. 1901 *Daily News* 4 Mar. 7/4 They saw the patient but wily mule *pack-laden with the sleeping bags and other impedimenta of the travellers. 1440 *Eton Accts.* in *Athen.* (1887) 6)/1 [Purchase of string] voc. paklynes [for measuring foundations of the college]. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Pack-load*, the average load an animal can carry on its back. ..The pack load for a man is about 60 lbs., for a pony 125 lbs., for a bullock 210 lbs., and for an elephant 1000 lbs. 1862 T. W. Harris *Insects injur. Veget.* (ed. 3) v. 493 The *pack-moth (*Anacampsis sarcitella*), which is very destructive to wool and fabrics made of this material. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 246/2 The Indians, with their *pack mules laden with kegs and canteens of water, were sent back over the trail. 1785 G. Forster tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. H.* (1786) I. 238 These oxen are by the colonists called *pack-oxen. 1585 J. Higins *Junius' Nomen lator* 6 *Packe paper, or cap paper, such paper as Mercers and other occupiers vse to wrappe their ware in. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 101 A foule fog *pack paunch. 1885 Roosevelt *Hunting Trips* 13 These rats were christened *pack rats, on account of their curious and inveterate habit of dragging off to their holes every object they can possibly move. 1881 Green *Making of Eng.* ii. 64 A wild region of tumbled hills, traversed but by a few *pack-roads. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Pack-sheet*, a baling material, a large cover for goods in a wagon. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 217 Several Mexican *pack-trains and wagons were engaged transporting ore. 1852 W. Wickenden *Hunchback's Chest* Pref. 7 A roll..appeared tied round with a piece of coarse *pack-twine. 1583 Foxe *A. & M.* 1527/2 Desirous to vtter such Popishe peife and *packeware as he brought with him. 1754 T. Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* 39 A *Pack Way, now destroyed, went to Westleton-Walks. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2558/4 Three Bags of Cotton-yarn .., four of *Packwooll.

† **Pack,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Goes with Pack *v.*[2] of which it may be the n. of action.

In quot. 1605, either *pack* or *pact* may be a misprint.]

A private or clandestine arrangement, pact, or compact; a secret or underhand design agreed upon by two or more persons; a plot, conspiracy, intrigue.

1571 Campion *Hist. Ircl.* II. i. (1633) 65 Reymond..lingered not for Letters Patents, but stept over presently, and made his packe. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1595) 455 It was found straight that this was a grosse packe betwixt Saturninus and Marius. 1600 O. E. *Repl. to Libel* II. v. 90 Vpon pretence of some pack against the Romish state. *Ibid.* III. v. 29 This conference was nothing but a packe with the popes Nuncio for the aduancing of the popes credite. 1605 Daniel *Queenes Arcadia* I. ii. (1623) 333 *A.* Was't not a pack agreed twixt thee and me? *C.* A pact to make thee tell thy secrecy. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Rich. II* cclix, Glocester, with the Cheife of his Complices, Indited are of Treason; for the Packe Was broken.

Pack, *a. Sc.* [Origin obscure; perh. related to Pack *sb.*[2] or *v.*[2]] On terms of close intercourse; confederate or leagued together, intimate; 'thick'. Also as *adv.* Intimately.

1786 Burns *Twa Dogs* 38 Nae doubt but they were fain o' ither, An' unco pack an' thick thegither. *a* 1824 *Gypsie Laddie* xii. in Child *Ballads* VII. (1890) 69/1 Sir, I saw this day a fairy queen Fu pack wi a gypsie laddie. 1863 Janet Hamilton *Poems & Ess.* 37 John nu' me hae lang been pack. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* 313 Him and me were never onyways pack; we used to girn at ither like a pair of pipers.

Pack (pæk), *v.*[1] Forms: see Pack *sb.*; also *Pa. t.* and *pple.* **packed** (pækt); *pple.* in 6–7 **pact.** [f. Pack *sb.*: so Anglo-Fr. *packer* (1423), *enpaker* (1294), Anglo-L. *pakkare* (*c* 1341), *impaccare* (1280). Cf. MDu., MLG., Du., LG. *pakken*, late MHG., Ger. *packen*; late Icel. *pakka*, Norw. *pakka*, Sw. *packa*, Da. *pakke*; F. *pacquier* (1530 in Palsgr.), *pacquer* (1600 in Godef.).

Early examples in Anglo-Fr. and Anglo-L.:

1280 *Memoranda Roll* (L.T.R.) 7 & 8 Edw. I. m. 13 (P.R.O.) Inueniet..sarpellarios..ad predictam lanam impaccandam. 1294 *Acc. Exch., K. R.* Bundle 126 No. 7 (2) m. 4 E le apariller de ceste leine e les sarpellers a mesme la leine enpaker nous vnt couste cest an .. iij.li. ij.s. vj.d. 1341 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 542 Pro lana pakkanda. 1409–10 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 626/1 Certeyns Merchantz..en mesmes les packes sotelment enpackent layn fyne, or et argent. 1423 *Act 2 Hen. VI*, c. 11 Le Barelle de Harank danguilles [sil ne contiegnent] xxx. galons pleinement pakkez. *16th c. transl.* Nor barrell of Herring nor of Eeles vnles they contayn 30 gallons fully packed.]

I. 1. *trans.* To make into a pack, package, bale, or compact bundle; to put together compactly as a bundle, or in a box, bag, or other receptacle, esp. for convenience of transport or for storing.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1282 Now hatz Nabuzardan nomen alle þyse noble þynges, And pyled þat precious place and pakked þose godes. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 104/2 There is grete plenty of Wolle Yerne, dailly pakkede and shippede. 1494 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 23 The same Herring should be well, truly, and justly layed and packed. 1580 in *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs* (1870) I. 100 He sall pak..no grilses with salmound, bot sax grilses in ane barrell at the maist. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 210 So many folders to fold their clothes, and so many packers to pack their packs. 1693 *Dryden *Juvenal* iii. 18 My Friend, jost ready to depart, Was packing all his Goods in one poor Cart. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* IV. viii. (1869) II. 233 It cannot be packed in any box [etc.]..or any other package, but only in packs of leather or pack-cloth. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xxxvi, The contents of the library were all packed and carried away.

absol. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* xx. 234 He threw a heap of clothes into a large portmanteau, and set himself to work packing.

b. In *Commerce.* To prepare and put up in suitable receptacles, so as to preserve fresh or sound for use, or in a form suitable for the market.

An extension of the use in sense 1, as applied to herring, salmon, etc., now used to include the whole process of pickling or otherwise preparing, and tinning or canning, or otherwise putting up, meat, fish, eggs, fruit, and other commodities, so as to preserve them for future or distant sale and consumption. Hence Pack *sb.*[1] 12, Packer[1] 2 b, uses of Packing *vbl. sb.*[1] and *ppl. a.*, etc.

[1494, 1580: see sense 1.] 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 7 The beef being also well pickled or double packed that we might have a sufficient reserve for the length of our voyage.

2. With *up*: To put *up* in a pack or packs.

1530 Palsgr. 651/1, I wyll packe up my stuffe. .. *Je paqueray mes besoignes.* 1671 R. Montagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 498 Thomas Bond has made an end of packing up all the pictures. 1753 Foote *Eng. in Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 52 So pack up a few things, and we'll off in a post-chaise directly. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* II. vii. ¶ 27, I should be a great fool to pack up my alls when the prize was falling into my hands. 1860 Tyndall *Glaciers* I. xvi. 107 We..packed up our provisions and instruments.

†**b.** *fig.* To put up with; to 'pocket'.

1624 T. Scott *Votivæ Angliæ* D iij b, Too generous sencible and delicate or digest to packe upp the least affront or injurie whatsoener.

c. *absol.* To pack clothes and other necessaries for a journey. Often with *up*.

1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 5 They packt up and are also gone after him. *c* 1714 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Mrs. Hewet* xcviii. 160 One who has nothing at present in her head but packing up.

3. To put together closely or compactly; to form into a compact mass or body; to crowd together.

1563 Golding *Cæsar* 122 He was fayne to packe vp his souldiers in lesse roume closer together. 1577 Whetstone *Gascoigne* B iij b, God graunt his woords, within your harts be pact. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 80 Two citizens who take the air, Close pack'd, and smiling, in a chaise and one. 1854 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 178 Almost as neat and close as Nature packs Her blossom or her seedling. 1887 *Spectator* 15 Oct. 1373 Audiences so packed as to be dangerous.

b. *Naut. To pack on all sail*: to put on or hoist all possible sail for the sake of speed; to crowd sail. Also *absol.* in same sense.

1562 J. Shute *Cambini's Turkish Wars* 34 b, The Captaine commaunded to packe on all the sayles. *c* 1594 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 9 Wee might..perceave a ship pack on all the saile they weare able to make after us. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 11 He flies at her with all the Sail he can pack. 1805 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* VI. 479, I shall.. be ready to pack after them, if they are gone to the Bay. 1850 Scoresby *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* xii. (1859) 168 They packed on all sail. 1884 H. Collingwood *Under Meteor Flag* 32 Turn the hands up, and pack on her.. discretion is the better part of valour with us just now.

†**c.** *Gardening.* To graft in a particular way: see quot. *Obs.*

1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 30 Packing on, is, when you cut aslope, a twig of the same bigness with your graft, either in or besides the knut, ..and make your graft agree jump with the eyon, and gash your graft and your eyon in the middest of the wound length-way, a straw breadth deep, and thrust the one into the other .. then tye them close.

d. To press (anything loose) into a compact or solid mass.

1890 L. C. D'Oyle *Notches* 80, I packed down the snow, and climbed out on to the roof. 1893 *Outing* (U.S.) XXII. 134/1 The rain..had but little effect on the heavy dust;..it would probably take a week's constant rain to pack the road hard again.

e. *Mining.* In the process of washing ore: To cause the denser material or ore to subside to the bottom by striking (the tub or keeve) with mallets or hammers.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 153 The tub is then packed by striking its outside with heavy wooden mallets. .. The packing hastens the subsidence of the denser portions. *Ibid.* 154 This tub is packed by machinery. ..The hammers..are mounted upon iron bars..and violently driven upon the side of the kieve by means of springs.

4. To form into a 'pack', in special senses of

the sb. a. To form (hounds) into a pack; b. To place (cards) together in a pack; c. To drive (ice) into a pack: usually passive.

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV* cclxviii, Soe may Hounds well-pack't Pursue the Prey. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 971 To pack the cards; *componere chartas.* 1824 Parry *North West Passage* i. 9 A very inconsiderable quantity of loose ice is sufficient to shelter a ship from the sea, provided it be closely packed. *c* 1887 Miss W. Jones *Games Patience* ii. 9 As the aces turn out, you place them below these heaps, packing on them at every opportunity. *Ibid.* xix. 44 You are not bound to pack on the side packets.

5. *intr.* for *refl.* a. To collect into a body; to come together or assemble closely; to crowd together. *esp.* To collect into or form a pack: said of animals, as wolves, grouse, etc., also of ice in the polar seas: see Pack *sb.* 5, 7.

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pack*, to collect together. 1845 *Zoologist* III. 1170 The young follow their parents in a 'covey' till .. autumn, when several coveys 'pack', i. e. become gregarious. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xvi, Sailors packed close in those days. 1858 Geikie *Hist. Boulder* ii. 10 The ice is then said to pack. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Aug. 4/1 In the Hebrides the grouse .. will decline to pack.

b. In passive sense: To admit of being packed in a bundle, or pressed into a compact mass.

1846 Greener *Sc. Gunnery* 83 When the small balls did not pack perfectly tight. 1867 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. III. ii. 591 It all takes to pieces, packs up easily.

6. *trans.* To cover, surround, or protect with something pressed tightly around.

1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* viii. (1813) 102 Trees properly packed (i. e. the roots well covered) may live out of ground ten days or a fortnight in autumn. 1882 Buckland *Notes & Jottings* 232 They [beavers] seem to have packed, repaired, and continually attended to the tender places which the stream might make in their engineering. 1890 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 7/1 Navvies are 'packing' the line as it crosses the deep valleys which they have filled up with the chalk and gravel from the cuttings. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 428 If the surgeon be not at hand, the dressing should be 'packed', that is pads of absorbent wool bandaged over the points where the discharge appears.

b. *Med.* In hydropathic treatment: To envelop (the body or a part of it) in a wet sheet or cloth, with or without a dry outer covering.

1849 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 46 The Doctor proposed to 'pack' me. 1859 Smedley *Pract. Hydropathy* 43 It is important, in packing, .. that the patient be tightly packed in the sheet and blanket. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 345 The diaphoretic methods by packing with woollen blankets or wet sheets are often found to be useful.

7. To fill (a receptacle or space) *with* something packed in (*e.g.* a bag, box, trunk, etc., with clothes or goods of any kind compactly arranged; a crevice or interstice with something fitting tightly, as in making a vessel air-tight, water-tight, etc.); to cram, stuff. Also with *up*.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 41 b, You packe up your trunckes, and returne to your former course of exhortation. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* Pref. 124 Packand thair penchelyk Epicurians. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 297 The head being often packed up with elastic substances, such as pasteboard, or even cork. 1884 G. Allen *Philistia* II. 75 Ernest had packed his portmanteau.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To fill (any space) as full as it will hold; to cram, crowd (*with* people or with something immaterial). Usually in passive; also predicated of that which occupies the space.

1857–8 Sears *Athan.* xi. 96 [A passage] crowded and packed with meaning. 1886 S. G. W. Benjamin in *Harper's Mag.* LXXII. 463/1 They opened a lane through the crowd that packed the great portal.

8. To load (a beast) with a pack.

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, II. i. 3 Charles waine is ouer the new Chimney, and yet our horse not packt. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* III. 243 It was I that packed the horses, and led them on the journey. 1894 H. Nisbet *Bush Girl's Rom.* 121 The bushrangers .. packed a couple of spare horses with what he was likely to require.

9. To carry or convey in a pack or packs.

1850 Culbertson in *5th Smithson. Rep.* (1851) 91 Joe killed an antelope. .. We packed the hams and shoulders to camp. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 19 The ore .. having been packed a distance of ten miles on mules. 1886 *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 52 The [gold] 'dust' .. filled the buckskin pouches .. to such plethoric dimensions as to require the assistance of a sumpter horse to 'pack' it down from the mines.

II. 10. *refl.* and *intr.* To take oneself off with one's belongings, be off; to go away, depart, esp. when summarily dismissed. †a. *refl.*

[So in Du. *zich weg pakken*; Plantijn, 1573, has *hem wech packen, packt v van hier, packt v t' huys.*]

1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 442 For fault of puissance, pelour, thou mon pak the. 1601 Chester *Love's Mart.* lxxxiv. (1878) 21 Enuie go packe thee to some forreine soyle. *a* 1634 Chapman *Alphonsus* Plays 1873 III. 255 Pack thee out of my sight. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XI. iv. (1872) IV. 63 Voltaire .. lost no time in packing himself [cf. Germ. *sich packen*].

b. *intr.* Also *to be packing.* *To send packing*, to send away, dismiss summarily (= sense 11).

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1797 As for all other let them trusse & packe. 1567 *Trial Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 294 Will ye be packing, you ill-favoured lout? 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 9, I would .. send him packing. 1612 Chapman *Widdowes T.* Plays 1873 III. 35 For your owne sake, I advise you to pack hence. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 514 Let us be packing, We'll dwell no longer here; *migremus hinc.* 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxi, Out I say, pack out this moment. 1842 Tennyson *Vision of Sin* iv. xii, Let the canting liar pack! 1842 Browning *Pied Piper* 32 Sure as fate, we'll send you packing. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* ii. 13, I had scarce breath enough to send my porter packing.

11. *trans.* To send or drive away, order off, send about his business, dismiss summarily, get rid of. Now usually with *off*.

1589 Rider *Bibl. Schol.* 1047 To packe, or driue forwarde. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* x. lv. (1612) 243 Lord William Graie .. Did with an armie hence pack thence our dangerous neighbour Guise. 1643 Lightfoot *Glean. Ex.* (1648) 24 He was packed away. 1662–3 Pepys *Diary* 19 Jan., My Lord did presently pack his lady into the Country. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 79 They are pretty sure of packing him off to one or other that does not understand them. *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk. V.* 187 As soon as day-light appeared, I was packed about my business. 1894 Norris in *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 227 He packed her off to bed at once.

12. *To pack a jury, cards*: see next.

†**Pack,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Origin obscure: cf. Pack *sb.*[2] The sense, both in vb. and sb., suggests some connexion with Pact *sb.* (also Compact *sb.*[1] c); the implication here being however always bad. As to the form, though final *-ct* is commonly reduced in Sc. and in some mod. Eng. dial. to *c* or *k* (e. g. *ack, fack, correck, direck*, etc.), we have no evidence of such change in Standard Eng. of 16–17th c.; yet a confusion between *fact* and *pack't, pack'd*, is conceivable. On the other hand, no connexion is apparent between sense 1 and any sense treated under Pack *v.*[1]; hence this has been provisionally ranked as a separate word. But the later senses, esp. 4 and 5, appear to arise from a blending of this with Pack *v.*[1], with which they are now in feeling associated. So with Pack *sb.*[2]]

†1. †1. *intr.* To enter into a private arrangement, to agree in a secret or underhand design; to plot, conspire, scheme, intrigue.

a 1529 [see Packing *vbl. sb.*[2]]. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 97 With two Gods packing one womman sellye to coosen. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 155 Goe packe with him, and giue the mother gold, And tell them both the circumstance of all. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 14 b, [This want of profit] they impute it partly to the Easterne buyers packing, partly to the owners not venting, and venturing the same.

†2. To bring or let (a person) into a plot, to engage as a confederate or conspirator; in *pass.* to be an accomplice or confederate in a plot. *Obs.*

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 219 That Goldsmith there, were he not pack'd with her, Could witnesse it. 1599 — *Much Ado* v. i. 308 Margaret .. I beleeue was packt in all this wrong, Hired to it by your brother. *c* 1600 Day *Begg. Bednall Gr.* I. ii. (1881) 18 Do you but send away Sir Walter Playnsey, Let me alone to pack the Cardinal.

†3. *trans.* To contrive or plan (something) in an underhand way; to plot. *Obs.*

1613 [see Packing *vbl. sb.*[2]]. 1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* iv. 209 Their Marriage then was neither stoln, nor packt, Nor posted. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 10 She had purposely before-hand packed and plotted the same [his death]. 1694 F. Bragge *Disc. Parables* xii. 417 Had it been a pack'd business, they would have been careful not to have differed in a tittle.

b. *intr.* or *abs.*

1590 Nashe *Pasquin's Apol.* (Gros. I. 225), My Reformer doth nothing but play the Iugler: he packs vnder-board, and shewes not how farre forth the Archb. hath affirmed it.

II. 4. To select or make up (a jury or a deliberating or voting body) in such a way as to secure a partial decision, or further some private or party ends.

1587 Harrison *England* II. ii. (1877) I. 53 Grieued, that she had .. wrested out such a verdict against him, and therein packed vp a quest at hir owne choise. 1643 [see Packed[2]]. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 159 What by impannelling of ignorant Jurors, what through packing and suborning Them. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 607 He packt a Jury of dissenting Jews. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* iv. (1724) I. 626 All people saw the way for packing a Parliament now laid open. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi II. 98 He had packed the courts of Westminster Hall in order to obtain a decision in favour of his dispensing power. *Ibid.* viii. 317 Having determined to pack a parliament, James set himself energetically and methodically to the work.

5. To arrange or shuffle (playing cards), so as to cheat or secure a fraudulent advantage. Hence *fig.*, *to pack cards with* (*any one*), to make a cheating arrangement with. (Cf. sense 1.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

1599 Minsheu *Sp. Dict., Barajar*, to packe cards, to shuffle cards. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xiv. 19 Shee, Eros has Packt Cards with Cæsars, and false plaid my Glory Vnto an Enemies triumph. 1615 Bacon *Sp. about Undertakers* Wks. 1879 I. 498/1 Some shall be thought practisers that would pluck the cards, and others shall be thought papists that would shuffle the cards. .. The king were better call for a new pair of cards, than play upon these if they be packed. 1667 Denham *Direct. Paint.* iv. ix. 11 in *Third Collect. Poems* 19/2 How to pack Knaves 'mongst Kings and Queens. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 492/1, I learned to pack cards and to cog a dye. 1890 McCarthy *French Revol.* II. 76 The poor King tried .. to pack cards with fortune.

Packable (pæ·kăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. Pack *v.*[1] + -able.] Capable of being packed.

1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 368 Guns packable on the backs of mules.

Package (pæ·kėdʒ). Also 7 paccage. [f. Pack *v.*[1] + -age.]

1. The packing of goods, etc.; the mode in which goods are packed; †*spec.* the privilege formerly held by the City of London of packing cloth and other goods exported by aliens or denizens (*obs.*).

1611 Cotgr., *Amballage*, package. 1640 *2nd Charter Chas. I to London* (cf. Luffman *Charters* (1793)), Officium Sarcinacionis sive Paccacionis, Anglice *Paccage*, omnium Pannorum [etc.]. [Confirmation of Charter 18 Edw. IV (1478) which reads: Officia sive occupaciones paccacionis omnimodorum Pannorum, etc.] 1691 *House of Lords MSS.* (1892) 299 The offices and duties of Bailliage, Paccage, Scavage, Portage. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 209 The whole was a very extraordinary piece of false package; and .. there was concealed amongst the cotton, in every jar, a considerable quantity of double doubloons and dollars. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* xi. 332 The privileges of the Package of Cloths and certain other outward-bound Goods of Foreign Merchants, Denizens, or Aliens .. are confirmed to the City by Charter of .. 16 Charles I. 1849–52 Todd *Cyct. Anat.* IV. 1127/2 Artificial arrangement .. contributing to facilitate their package.

†2. The whole or mass of things packed together; a cargo. *Obs.*

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag., Penalties & Forf.* 7 If any .. Person taking Charge of the Ship, shall permit any sort of the Package therein to be opened. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xi. ii. § 7. 209 The spleen may be merely a stuffing, a soft cushion to fill up a vacancy or hollow, which unless occupied, would leave the package loose and unsteady.

3. A bundle of things packed up, whether in a box or other receptacle, or merely compactly tied up; esp. such a bundle of small or moderate size, as an item of luggage; a packet, parcel. (The chief current sense.)

1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 328 Cases, packages, and bales of European goods. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* i. 70 Package, and parcel, hogs-head, chest, and case. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II. 24 Their innumerable horses, .. some burthened with packages, others following in droves. 1897 Gen. H. Porter in *Century Mag.* Jan. 351 At noon a package of despatches reached head quarters.

4. †a. Means, material, or requisites for packing.

1751 R. Paltock *P. Wilkins* (1864) II. xviii. 202 My greatest concern was, having broke up so many of my chests, to find package for the things.

5. A case, casing, box, or other receptacle in which goods are packed.

Original package, the package or case in which goods are sent out from the place of manufacture.

1801 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 580 The method of prizing, or squeezing .. the article into its package, so as to reduce its bulk for stowage. *a* 1827 *Pet. to Ho. Comm.* in Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* II. 60 Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray your Honourable House to .. place the holders of wool, duty paid .. upon the same footing as importers and holders of silk in original packages. 1890 *Daily News* 28 June 6/5 Judge Foster [of Kansas] recently decided that liquor could only be sold in 'original packages', which is construed as meaning one or more bottles of beer or whisky. The merchants .. are not allowed to sell beer or whisky by the glass.

Hence **Pa·ckaging**, the action of making up into a package; also *attrib.*

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Packaging-machine*, a machine for bundling yarns or goods into compact shape for transportation; a bundling-press.

†**Packald.** *Obs.* Also 5 pakald. [f. Pack *sb.*[1] The nature of the suffix is not clear: Jamieson suggests a corruption of *-et* in *packet*, and compares *fagald* for Faggot. But the first quot is earlier than any we have of *packet.*]

A pack, bundle; a burden, load; a packet.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xviii. 169 Þis pakald here me bus, Of all I piege and pleyne me. 1516 *Inv. K. Wardrobe* 1815. 25 Item ane pakkald of lettrez with ane obligatioun with vi soverties for Alexander Boid for the landis of Kilmarnok. 1637 Rutherford *Lett. to Laird of Cadj* (ed. 1671) 257 O how loath we are to forgoe our packalds and burdens.

Packall, variant of Pegall, Indian basket.

Pa·ck-cloth. [f. Pack *sb.*[1] + Cloth; cf. Du. *pack-kleed* (Kilian 1599).] A stout coarse kind of cloth used for packing; a piece of this.

14 .. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 629/17 *Bumbicinium*, kotyn or pakclothe. 1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus, Coactilia*, skinnes wherin clothes were packed in carriage; packe clothes. 1698 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3362/4 Pack'd up in a Bundle of Packcloth. 1776 [see Pack *v.*[1] 1]. 1827 *Perils & Captivity* (Constable's Misc.) 230, I had no sort of clothing, but a piece of packcloth about my middle.

Packed (pækt), *ppl. a.*[1] Also packt. [f. Pack *v.*[1] + -ed[1].]

1. Put or pressed together closely in a bundle or mass, crowded in, etc.; put into a package or packet: see Pack *v.*[1] 1–3.

1777 G. Forster *Voy. round World* I. 102 We sailed through a great quantity of packed or broken ice. 1851 Hr. Martineau *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. xiv. 146 A closely packed assembly of business-like men. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* III. xxiii, The packed-up shows of a departing fair. 1897 R. Kipling *Captains Courageous* 160 The packed mass ran from the cabin partition to the sliding door.

2. Filled with something packed in; as full as it will hold; stuffed, crammed, crowded: see Pack *v.* 7.

1883 *Scotsman* 30 July 4/5 Packed trains were despatched every few minutes. 1886 R. Kipling *Departm. Ditties*, etc. (1899) 69 How shall the women's message reach unto her Above the tumult of the packed bazar?

Packed (pækt), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Pack *v.*[2] + -ed.] Selected or manipulated to serve party ends, as a deliberative assembly, a jury: see Pack *v.*[2] 4.

1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* I. 12 It was by this packed over-awed Parliament, and Act, annulled, revoked, and holden as none. 1648 'Mercurius Pragmaticus' *Plea for King* 5 By the subscription of a packt grand Jury. 1693 J. Edwards *Author. O. & N. Test.* 80 The pack'd Council of Trent. 1736 Neal *Hist. Purit.* III. 530 This .. met with some opposition even in that pack'd assembly. 1844 Tupper *Heart* XI. 119 Loaded dice, packed cards. 1867 Bright *Sp. Reform* 8 Aug., It was not a packed meeting.

Packer[1] (pæ·kəɹ). Also 5 **pakker, -our.** [f. PACK *v.*[1] + -ER[1]; = Du. *pakker* (Kilian *packer*).]

1. One who packs; one who puts up something in a bundle or receptacle; with qualifying adj., one (well or ill) skilled in packing.

1598 [see PACK *v.*[1] 1]. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 328 They were..repacked by..packers of their own. 1882 Miss BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. i. 2 Some valets are bad packers.

2. *spec.* † a. An officer charged with the packing or supervision of the packing of exported goods liable to custom, etc.: cf. *packing-officer* in PACKING *vbl. sb.*[1] 3 and PACKAGE 1. *Obs.* (The earliest sense: in 14th c. Anglo-L. *paccator*.)

1353 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 251/1 Certein noumbre des Portours, Packers, Gwynders, Overours, & autres Laborers des Leines. 1450 *Ibid.* V. 200/1 Surveyours of the serche, Packers or eny other Officers. 1488–9 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c. 11 No manner of persone heyng sworn to be a wolle pakker. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 § 2 Enery porte.. where no tellers nor packers at this present time be.

b. One whose business or trade it is to pack goods for transportation; one who prepares and packs provisions, as meat, fish, fruit, etc. for future or distant markets.

1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 449 Severall bundles of cloaths..seized at a packers in Coleman street. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1175 Goods had been sent by orders from the vendee to a packer; the packer was considered as a middle man between the vendor and vendee. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Jan. 5/2 The closing of these markets caused a serious loss to the American breeders and packers.

c. One who packs people in seats.

1898 C. RALEIGH in *Daily News* 7 Nov. 2/3 The gentleman called the packer, whose business was to cry, 'Move up, please; sit closer, please'.

3. One who transports goods by means of pack-beasts. (*U. S.* and *Australia.*)

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 216 Burthen-Bearers, Packers. 1788 M CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 402 Here we met a Packer with ten pack-horses. 1881 *Cheq. Career* 76 A packer offered me higher wages to drive pack-horses down the south coast.

b. A pack-horse, pack-mule, etc. (*Australia.*)

1875 WOOD & LAPHAM *Waiting for Mail* 59 A horse, some old packer he looked like. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 7 June 4/1 Starting back from one of the Flemington hotels with his saddle horses and packers.

4. A machine or contrivance used for packing.

1890 *Cent. Dict., Packer*, ...7. The variously constructed mechanism by which the grain cut by a reaping-machine is packed or compressed on the binding-table and held till embraced and bound by the twine. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss., Packers*[2], laths used for packing calicoes in bales.

5. A device to make a gas-tight packing between the tubing and the sides of an oil-well. *U. S.*

Hence **Packership**, the office of a packer: see 2 a.

1495 *Letter Bk. City of London* I. lf. 317 b, Thoffices of Pakkership and Gawgership of the said Citee.

Packer[2]. [f. PACK *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One who 'packs' cards, juries, etc.; †a confederate in a fraudulent design, a conspirator, plotter.

1586 NEWTON tr. *Duncan's Diceplay* vi, As many foysting coseners and deceiptfull packers in playing..use to do. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict., Barajador*, a packer of cards, a shuffler of cards. 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) II. 165 A packer is one who is in league with a parcel of smart young fellows that are rather destitute of fortune, and for that reason are pushing for everything which can make it. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* I. 95 Associating with Coggers of dice, packers of Cards.

Packery (pæ·kəri). *rare.* [See -ERY; = Du. *pakkerij*.] a. A place where goods are packed; a packing establishment. b. A collection of packs or packages.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) X. 447 Broom factories, pork packeries, soap-works. 1891 Miss DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* xii. 158 On his back his marvellous baggage was strapped. .. A pair of boots and his coat were tied with pieces of cotton-string to the whole packery.

Packet (pæ·kĕt), *sb.* Also 6–9 **pacquet**, 7 **paquette**, 8–9 **paquet**. [Dim. of PACK *sb.*[1] Cf. F. *paquet* (1530 in Palsgr.), *paquet* (1539 in R. Estienne), It. *pacchetto* (Florio 1611), Sp. *paquete*.

The Fr. and Eng. forms appear together in Palsgrave 1530; Hatz.-Darm. say the Fr. was from the Eng., and as *paquet* is masc., it could hardly be the dim. of obs. F. *pacque* fem., which would have been *pa(c)quette*. Possibly the Eng. was orig. an AngloFr. dim. of *pack*. The It. and Sp. forms are late, and app. from Fr.]

1. A small pack, package, or parcel: in earliest use applied to a parcel of letters or dispatches, and esp. to the State parcel or 'mail' of dispatches to and from foreign countries.

1530 PALSGR. 250/2 Pacquet of letters, *pacquet de lettres*. 1533 BRIAN TUKE *Let. to Cromwell* 17 Aug., I wrote unto my Lorde of Northumberlande, to write on the bak of his pacquettes the houre and day of the depeche. *a* 1548 Sir E. HOWARD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 151, I send you in this paquet a lettre to my wife. 1599 J. FRAUNCIS (Chester Post) in *Cecil Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) IX. 377, I cannot hear of any passage .. out of Ireland, saving the post bark which brought over two packets. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. x. 452 How the Kings of Mexico and Peru had intelligence .. seeing they had no vse of any letters, nor to write pacquets. 1653 in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 8 Your great packuitt is come to my hand. 1693 *Massachus. P. O. Act*, A pacquett shall be accounted 3 letters at the least. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 21 Nov., I foresee I shall swell my letter to the size of a pacquet. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 53 His Excellency was making up a pacquet, which was to be sent to Berlin by his running footman. 1803 in *M. Cutler's Life*, etc. (1888) II. 304 We..present you a paquet of plants. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 393 The difficulty and expense of conveying large packets from place to place. 1871 T. T. COOPER *Pioneer Commerce* ix. 250, I..produced a packet of photographs of friends. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 728 Thus the packet [of leaf gold] becomes sufficiently compact to bear beating with a hammer of 15 or 16 pounds weight.

b. *fig.* A small collection, set, or lot (*of* things or persons): cf. PACK *sb.*[1] 3.

Sometimes (with obvious reference to a packet of letters or news), a false report, a falsehood, a 'packet of lies': cf. GALLEY-PACKET. *To sell one a packet* (colloq.): to tell him a falsehood, take him in, 'sell' him.

1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 6 The Italionate pen, that of a packet of pilfries, affoordeth the presse a pamphlet or two. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 93 The Heathenish and Popish, and..other packets of miracles. 1766 in J. H. Jesse *Geo. Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) II. 72, I thank you, my dear George, for including me in your *pacquet* of friends. 1796 GROSE *Class. Dict., Packet*, a false report. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, Dorothy had .. possessed herself of a slight packet of the rumours which were flying abroad. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbridge* xliii, It never crossed my mind that the man was selling me a packet.

c. As title of a periodical publication containing news, etc.

1678–9 (*title*) The Weekly Pacquet of Advice from Rome. 1683 T. HOY *Agathocles* 6 The loathsome Cries Of daily Letters, Pacquetts, Mercurys. 1735 *H. Scougal's Life of God*, etc. Pref., The .. Society for promoting Christian Knowledge .. judged it worthy a place in their Annual Packet to their corresponding members. 1851 (*title*) The Monthly Packet of Evening Readings.

d. *transf.* Applied to natural formations.

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 104 Caterpillars are easily gathered off during all the winter, taking away the packets which cleave about the branches. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 513 The texture of the heart is fleshy, ..consisting of packets of fibres, more or less oblique.

e. A small pile or set of cards. *rare.*

1887 Miss W. JONES *Games Patience* ii. 9 The object..is ..to build up packets from the ace to the king.

2. Short for PACKET-BOAT.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 107 ¶ 1 You may easily reach Harwich in a Day, so as to be there when the Packet goes off. 1800 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* 667 Monthly packets should be established to sail regularly both from Europe and India. 1874 W. E. HALL *Rights & Duties Neutrals* 72 Vessels of the type of the packets plying between Dover and Calais.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Carrying a packet or packets, as *packet-bark, -ship, -vessel* (= PACKET-BOAT); *packet-carrier, -horse*; put up or sold in packets, as *packet goods, tea, tobacco*; **packet-day** (see quot.); † **packet-mail**, a 'mail' or bag containing letters or papers, a mail-bag (*obs.*); **packet-note**, a size of note-paper, 9 by 11 inches the sheet.

1806 BOWLES *Banwell Hill* I. 320 The gay *packet-bark, to Erin bound. 1606 DEKKER *Newes fr. Hell* Wks. (Grosart) II. 122 The *Packet-caryer (that all this while wayted on the other side), cride A boate, a boat. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Packet-day*, the mail-day; the day for posting letters, or for the departure of a ship. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2485/4 Three Persons on Horseback set upon the Chester Mail..taking the *Pacquet-Horse and Pacquet into an adjacent Wood. 1663 GERRIER *Counsel* 8 Postillions hasten with the *Packet-Maile to the Post Office. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 61 About her neck a Packet-Male, Fraught with Advice, some fresh, some stale. 1842 DICKENS in *Harper's Mag.* (1884) Jan. 217/1, I made arrangements for returning home in the George Washington *packet-ship. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Feb. 2/1 Twenty years ago there were scarcely a dozen *packet tobaccos; now they are innumerable.

Pa·cket, *v.* [f. PACKET *sb.*: cf. F. *paqueter* (Cotgr. 1611).]

1. *trans.* To make up into, or wrap up in, a packet.

1621 *Summary of Du Bartas* To Rdr. *iv b, So many wonders as I behold enstated and packeted vp in a paucity of Verses. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Lett.* (R.), My resolution is to send you all your letters well sealed and packeted. 1755 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) III. 157 When Mr. Müntz has done, you will be so good as to pacquet him up, and send him to Strawberry. 1853 Miss E. S. SHEPPARD *Ch. Auchester* i, There was unction in the packeted, ticketed drugs.

† 2. *trans.* To dispatch by packet-boat. *Obs.*

1638 FORD *Fancies* I. i, The young lord of Telamon, her husband, Was packeted to France, to study courtship.

† b. *intr.* To ply with a packet-boat. *Obs.*

1806 WEBSTER *Dict., Packet*, to ply with a packet. 1813 *Boston Daily Advertiser* 9 Mar. 3/4 The subscribers respectfully inform the publick that they continue the packeting business between Providence and New York.

Packet-boat. [f. PACKET *sb.* + BOAT. Hence, F. *paquebot*, in 1634 *paquebouc* (Cleiriac *Termes de Marine* 35), in *Dict. Acad.* 1718 *paquet-bot*.]

A boat or vessel plying at regular intervals between two ports for the conveyance of mails, also of goods and passengers; a mail-boat. (Often shortened to *packet*: see PACKET *sb.* 2.)

Orig. the boat maintained for carrying 'the packet' of State letters and dispatches. Cf. 1598–9 (in *Rept. Secret Committee on Post Office*, 1844, 37) 'Postes towardes Ireland .. Hollyheade, allowance as well for serving the packett by lande as for entertaining a bark to carie over and to returne the packet, at x li. the moneth'. An early official name for this was POST-BARK (in *State Papers* as late as 1651), also POST-BOAT, q.v. In 1628 (*S. P. Dom. Chas. I*, CXXIV. 118 b, P. R. O.) 'Hollyhead for keepinge a Boate..to Transport the Packetts to Ireland. *Margin*, this to bee performed by the pacquets postmaster'; this 'Boate to Transport the Packetts' was prob. already familiarly known as the 'packet-boat', since this term was so well-known as to be borrowed in French before 1634. (In 1637 the 'Speedy Post' to carry the packet to and from the Continent was known as the 'Postmaster's Frigate' (Cal. S. P. *passim*).

1641 EVELYN *Diary* 11 Oct., I marched three English miles towards the packet-boate. 1649–50 *Commons' Journal* 21 Mar., The Charge of the Packet Boats for Ireland. 1657 *Acts & Ordin. Parl.* c. 30 § 8 (Scobell) 513 Rules .. for the Settlement of Convenient Posts, and Stages .. and the providing and keeping of a sufficient number of Horses, and Pacquet-Boats. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 267/4 The passage is re-establist between Harwich and Helvoet-sluyce, with able and sufficient Pacquet-boats of 60 Tuns. 1693 G. COLLINS *Gt. Brit. Coasting Pilot* I. 14/1 Holyhead-Road...The Pacquet Boats for Ireland use this place. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 31 Oct., I arrived this morning at Dover, after being tossed a whole night in the packet-boat. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 295 A pacquet-boat, .. sails every fortnight. 1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* xxx, The big open packet-boat that crosses the Frith of Lorn.

Packfong, erroneous form for PAKTONG, Chinese nickel-silver.

Pack-full, *a.* [f. PACK *v.*[1]] As full as can be packed.

1858 Mrs. CARLYLE 16 Jan. in *New Lett. & Mem.* (1903) II. 172 Her head has been pack-full of nonsense.

Pa·ck-ho·rse. [f. PACK *sb.*[1] + HORSE *sb.*] A horse used for carrying packs or bundles of goods.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 757/38 *Hic saginarius*, a pakhors [*printed* palhors]. 1552 HULOET, Packehorse or mule, *clitellarius*. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 481 Two hundred Horsemen in Moscovie, require three hundred Packe-horses. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxvi. (1841) I. 260 Carriage by packhorses and by wagons. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* i, Strings of pack-horses that had not yet left the road.

b. *fig.* A drudge.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 122, I was a packe-horse in his great affaires. 1693 WOOD *Life* 27 Nov. (O. H. S.) III. 436 He has been a packhorse in the practical and old galenical way of physick. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* II. i, I'll be pack-horse to none of them.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1593 NASHE *Christs T.* 65 b, Violent are most of our packe-horse Pulpit-men. *a* 1703 POMFRET *Fortunate Compl.* 44 He .. pack-horse like, jogs on beneath his load. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 384 The heat and the burning flies ..such..as to excite compassion even in the hearts of pack-horsemen. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 53 The old packhorse track from Kendal to Whitehaven.

Packhouse (pæ·khous). [f. PACK *sb.*[1] + HOUSE *sb.*; = Du. *pakhuis* (Kilian *packhuys*), Ger. *packhaus*; obs. F. *pacqhuus*.] A building in which packs or bundles of goods are stored; a warehouse.

1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 16 [They] did let out the best of their houses to..strangers for chambers, and packhouses. 1773 *Ann. Reg.* 65 Several hundred persons .. at Dundee..carried off 400 sacks of wheat and barley, from the packhouse. 1893 *Daily News* 4 May 5/4 The..company's packhouses are just now overstocked with Russian cotton.

Packing (pæ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PACK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

I. The action of PACK *v.*[1]

1. The putting (of things) together compactly, as for transport, preservation, or sale; the filling (of a receptacle) with things so put in.

1389 *Act* 13 *Rich. II*, c. 9. § 1 Null merchant nautre homme achate ses leynes par celles paroles *Goodpakkyng* ne par autres paroles semblables. 1391 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 35 Pro pakkyng dictorum pannorum. 1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 23 Neither the Tale-fish nor small Fish should be laid double in packing. 1506 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (Rec. Soc.) I. 109 Throw pakking and peling of merchand gude in Leith to be had furth of our realme. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 101 The night was employed in hastening and packing. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Irish Bulls* iv. 161 Little Dominick heaved many a sigh when he saw the packings up of all his school-fellows. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 755 A circumstance which much facilitates the packing of the abdominal viscera. 1897 *Longmans' Geog. Ser.* II. *The World* 333 Meat-curing and packing is a very important industry at Chicago and Cincinnati. [Cf. PACK *v.*[1] 1 b.]

b. The assembling of gregarious beasts or birds: see PACK *v.*[1] 5.

1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 303 The packing of birds is very interesting.

c. *Med.* Wrapping in a wet sheet.

1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 52 The wet sheet packing, one of the most bruited of the hydropathic appliances.

II. 2. *concr.* Any material used to fill up a space or interstice closely or tightly; filling, stuffing.

Applied, *e.g.*, to a piece of some substance inserted in a joint, around a piston, etc., so as to render it air-tight or water-tight; a contrivance (such as a bag of flax-seed, which swells when wetted) for stopping the opening between the tube and the side of the boring in an oil-well; small stones embedded in mortar, for filling up the inside of a wall; in *Printing*, a cloth, board, or the like, placed between the impression-cylinder and the paper, for equalizing the impression.

1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 160 The ends of the wheels are made to move round steam-tight by packings or stuffings. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 12/1 They..form a perfectly secure water-joint, without any assistance of packing, lead, or other material. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Packing*, small stones imbedded in mortar, used to fill up the interstices between the larger stones in rubble work. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Packing*, a quantity of wood or coals piled up to support roofs in a mine or for other purposes; the stuffing round a cylinder, etc. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 221 (*Rotary Press*) It was customary to work entirely with soft packing—that is to say, with a

thick blanket or cloth between the impression cylinder and the paper.

III. 3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Used for, in, or in connexion with the packing of goods, as *packing-awl, -cloth, -crate, -crib, -house, -knot, -paper, -shed, -stick, -wood, -yard.* **b.** Pertaining to or used in the packing of a piston, a joint, etc., as *packing-block, -bolt, -expander, -gland, -leather, -nut, -ring.* **c. Packing-board**: see quot.; **packing-box**, (*a*) a box for packing goods in; (*b*) a stuffing-box around the piston-rod of a steam-engine; **packing-case**, a case or frame-work in which articles are packed or securely enclosed, for conveyance to a distance; **packing-needle** = PACK-NEEDLE; **packing-officer** (see quot.); †**packing-penny**, a penny given at dismissal; *to give a packing-penny to*, to 'send packing', to dismiss; **packing-press**, a strong press, usually hydraulic, used to compress goods into small bulk for convenience of carriage; **packing-sheet**, (*a*) a sheet for packing goods in; (*b*) *Med.* a wet sheet in which a patient is enveloped in hydropathic treatment; †**packing whites**, name for a kind of woollen cloth.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Packing-awl*, one for thrusting a twine through a packing cloth or the meshes of a hamper. *Ibid.*, **Packing-bolt* (*Steam-engine*), a bolt which secures the gland of a stuffing-box. 1881 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, **Packing-board*, the term applied to the boards used with poling boards over the intended soffit of an arch in tunneling, to the top of the heading wherever the earth shows symptoms of falling in. 1842 SELBY *Brit. Forest Trees* 212 The wood is soft and spongy, and only fit for **packing*-boxes. 1791 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 268 The frames, **packing* cases and carriage. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 26 A large open packing-case, in which had been stowed the trading goods. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Lenticel*, The outer (not corky) cells of a lenticel are termed **packing* or *complementary cells*. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 44 For making **packing*-crates. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Supp.*, **Packing Gland*, an annular piece, the cover of a stuffing box, which is screwed or otherwise forced into the stuffing box to expand the packing against the piston. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* May 300 **Packing* knots are used for binding timber together. 1662 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* III. 607 A sharp thing lyk a **paking* neidle. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Packing-officer*, an excise-officer who superintends or watches the packing of paper, and other exciseable articles. 1598 B. JONSON *Case Altered* III. iii, Will you give A **packing* penny to virginity? 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Packing-penny-day*, the last day of the fair; when all the cheap bargains are to be had. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 292 A very ingenious and useful **packing*-press has been invented by Mr. John Peek. 1545 *Rates of Customs* c j, Olde shetes called **packinge* shetes the dossen. 1869 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* 81 Had this gentleman been subjected to the Packing-sheet followed by Tepid-bathing. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Packing-stick*, a *woolding* stick; one used in straining a twine around a rolled fleece of wool in tying. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 § 4 Eny Clothes called **Pakkyng* whites. 1816-30 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const. Code* (1830) 64 *note*, Should peradventure any **packing*-worthy occasion happen to take place. 1883 A. J. ADDERLEY *Fisheries Bahamas* 6 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The sponges are taken to the **packing*-yard, where they are sorted, clipped, soaked in tubs of lime-water, and spread out to dry in the sun.

Pa·cking, *vbl.sb.*[2] [f. PACK *v.*[2]]

†**a.** Private or underhand arrangement; fraudulent dealing or contriving, plotting: see PACK *v.*[2] *a* 1529 SKELTON *Death Earl Northumbld.* 71 Ther was fals packing, or els I am begylde. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. iii. (1877) I. 77 Such packing..is vsed at elections, that..he that hath most friends, ..is alwaies surest to speed. 1603 DEKKER *Batchelors Banquet* Wks. (Grosart) I. 208 Then fals hee into a frantick vaine of Iealousie: watching his wiues close packing. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 225 The forging and packing of miracles. *c* 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* ii. 103 If there be no miscarriage, no packing of Votes, no fraud used..like that in the Councel of Ariminum for..rejecting *homo-ousios*.

b. Corrupt constitution or manipulation of a deliberative body, etc.: see PACK *v.*[2] 4.

1653 [F. PHILLIPS] *Consid. Crt. Chancery* 20 Suborning or packing or laying of Juries. 1821 BENTHAM (*title*) The Elements of the Art of Packing as applied to Special Juries, particularly in cases of Libel Law. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 512 About the packing of the juries no evidence could be obtained. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 1/1 The packing of Parliaments hardly secured to the Stuarts a perpetual lease of power.

Pa·cking, *ppl. a.* [f. PACK *v.* + -ING[2].] That packs or is engaged in packing: see the verbs.

1636 DAVENANT *Wits* v. i, The nimble packing hand. 1890 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 25 Sept. 2/3 One large packing-firm [in S. California] will this year lose $50,000 on prunes alone.

†**Pa·ckishness.** *Obs. nonce-word.* The condition or quality of being a pack.

1672 EACHARD *Hobbs's State Nat.* 22 If any one trangam be taken out or missing, the pack then presently loses its packishness, and cannot any longer be said to be a pack.

Packman (pæ·kmăn). [f. PACK *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*] A man who travels about carrying goods in a pack for sale; a pedlar.

a 1625 SIR J. SEMPLE (*title*) A Pick-tooth for the Pope: or the Pack-mans Pater-Noster, set down in a Dialogue betwixt a Pack-man and a Priest. *Ibid.* 1 The Priest said, Pack-man, thou must haunt the Closter, To learn the Ave, and the Pater noster. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 89 James.. immediately dispatched Alexander Stewart packman. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 166 Auld Ingleby, the Liverpool packman. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* ii, I hoped that he would catch the packmen.

Hence **Pa·ckmanship,** the office of a packman.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 251 Denying the truth of his picture of packmanship.

Packmantie, obs. Sc. var. POCKMANTEAU, etc., portmanteau. **Pack-moth**: see PACK *sb.*[1]

Pa·ck-nee·dle. Forms: see PACK and NEEDLE. [f. PACK *sb.*[1] + NEEDLE; cf. Ger. *packnadel*, Du. *paknaald* (Kilian *packnaelde*).] A large strong needle used for sewing up packages in stout cloth.

1327 *Wardrobe Acc.* 20 *Edw. II* 26/10 Unus penner cum paknedlis. 1341 [see PACKTHREAD]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* v. 126, I..Brochede hem with a pak-neelde [*v.rr.* pacneld, pakke nedle]. 1545 *Rates Customs* c ij b, Packenedels the thousand iiis. iiiid. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* x. xxiv. (1678) 255 A long thick Triangular needle of a good length like to a large Pack-needle. 1736 AMYAND in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 337 Thrusting close to the Bone a Pack-Needle armed with a strong Packthread. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 551 Sacks were made in the house, and pack-needles and thread were bought for the purpose.

Packsaddle (pæ·kˌsæd'l). [f. PACK *sb.*[1] + SADDLE *sb.*; cf. Du. *pakzadel* (Kilian *packsadel*), Ger. *packsattel*.]

1. A saddle adapted for supporting a pack or packs to be carried by a pack-beast.

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* iii. 27 In a pakke sadil *ether* hors litir. 1530 PALSGR. 250/2 Packesadyll, *bâtz, bas.* 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iv, Born for the manger, pannier, or pack-saddle. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 149 Ye may take off their packsaddles, their days work is don. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 348 He will as much apply to scholastic studies as it now rains pack-saddles. 1859 MARCY *Prairie Trav.* iv. 98 The Mexicans use a leathern pack-saddle without a tree.

2. Short for *pack-saddle roof*: see 3.

1848 B. WEBB *Continental Eccles.* 130 A point commands eight spires at once: two being pack-saddles.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *packsaddle-maker*; **packsaddle roof** (see quot.); so *packsaddle tower*.

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, A Packe-saddle maker, .. *albardero.* 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5904/4 William Milward, Pack-saddle-maker. 1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4) I. 381 A very common..termination [of the church towers in Normandy] is a pack-saddle roof with gables on two sides. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* App. 43 The tower on two sides has high gables, and is roofed from these with a common horse ridge roof. This sort of roof is called a pack-saddle roof.

Packstaff (pæ·kstaf). [f. as prec. + STAFF.] A staff on which a pedlar supports his pack when standing to rest himself. In proverbial phrase †*as plain as a packstaff* (obs.; now *pikestaff*).

1542 BECON *David's Harp* Early Wks. (Parker Soc.) 276 He is as plain as a pack-staff. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. Prol. 4 Not, riddle like, obscuring their intent; But, packe-staffe plaine, uttring what thing they ment. 1691 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* III. i, O Lord, what absurdities! as plain as any packstaff. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) I. iv. 153 Poundings of packstaves. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* I. 310 The benedictions of the pack-staves.

†**b.** *attrib.* (expressing contempt). *Obs.*

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. i. B vij, O packstaffe rimes. *Ibid.* II. v. E v, A packstaffe Epethite, and scorned name.

Packthread (pæ·kþred). Forms: see PACK and THREAD. [f. as prec. + THREAD *sb.*] Stout thread or twine such as is used for sewing or tying up packs or bundles.

1341 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 542 In Paknedel et Paktrede emp. pro lana pakkanda, viij*d.* 1392-3 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 158 Pro pacthred pro dictis ligandis. 1442 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 387, xvj Skaynys of grete packethrede for the masons for mesours. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 47 A beggerly account of emptie boxes,..Remnants of packthred. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* in *Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 22 Apparelled in villanous packthread. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 407 ¶ 5 There was a Counsellor who never pleaded without a Piece of Packthread in his Hand. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XII. xi. (1872) IV. 239 His big Austrian Heritages..elaborately tied by diplomatic packthread and Pragmatic Sanction.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5868/9 Shift.. ruffled with a Packthread striped Muslin with looped Mechlin Edging. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6175/6 William Burdock.., Packthread-Spinner. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 27 A pack-thread bell-rope.

Packtong, var. PAKTONG, Chinese nickel-silver.

Packwax: see PAXWAX.

‖ **Paco** (pā·ko). Also **pacos.** [Sp. *paco*, a. Quichua *paco*, the native name in Peru.

Cf. Domingo de S. Tomas *Lex. Leng. Peru*, 1560, *Oveja*, llama, ó paco, ó guaca, ó guanaco, ó vicuña.]

1. = ALPACA.

1604 [see ALPACA 1, GUANACO]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 873 The Sierras yeeld.. Pacos, a kinde of sheepe-asses, profitable for fleece and burthen. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 575 The Camelus, without any gibbosity. The Pacos..It is a native of Peru, and is sometimes employed, as the Glama, in carrying burthens. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 415 The natural colour of the paco is that of a dried rose leaf. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Phys. Geog.* 55/2 The paco, which in its domestic state is called hicunia or vigonia.

2. *Min.* An earthy brown oxide of iron, containing minute particles of silver. (From its colour.)

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 915 *Paco*, or *Pacos*, is the Peruvian name of an earthy-looking ore, which consists of brown oxide of iron. 1854 J. D. WHITNEY *Metallic Wealth U. S.* iii. 169 The principal ores [at Cerro de Pasco] are the *pacos* so called, analogous to the *colorados* of the Mexican miners: they are ferruginous earths, mingled with argentiferous ores.

Pacock, north. form of *pocock*, PEACOCK.

†**Pa·colet.** *Obs.* Name of a dwarf in the old romance of Valentine and Orson, said to have made a magical horse of wood by which he could instantly convey himself to any desired place. Hence allusively, esp. in *Pacolet's horse* (F. *le cheval de Pacolet*), and *Pacolet* for a swift steed.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 64, I may speake..of Peru, and in speech, digresse from that, to the description of Calicut: but in action, I cannot represent it without Pacolets horse. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Characters* (N.), The itch of bestriding the presse, or getting up on this wodden Pacolet. 1694 ECHARD *Plautus* 53 If I had got Pacolet's Horse, I cou'dn't ha' came sooner. 1728 RAMSAY *Monk & Miller's Wife* 230 I'll gar my Pacolet appear.

Pacquet, obs. form of PACKET.

Pact (pækt), *sb.* [a. OF. *pact* (14th c.), later *pacte* (in OF. also *pat, pac, pag*, pl. *pas*), ad. L. *pactum* agreement, covenant, neuter sb. f. *pactus*, pa. pple. of *pac-isc-ĕre* to agree, covenant.] An agreement between persons or parties, a compact.

Nude, bare, or *naked pact*, an agreement without consideration, which cannot therefore be legally enforced.

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 361/1 No Merchaunt..shall.. bynde any of ye Kynges Lieges, be pact, covenant nor bond. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 216 He was contente to make a pacte and couenaunte wyth Charles. 1542 HENRY VIII *Declar. Scots* B ij b, That is due vnto vs by right, pactes, and leages. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 191 As offer them to me..on such abhorred pact, That I fall down and worship thee as God. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. 1808 V. 57 The engagement and pact of society, which generally goes by the name of the constitution. 1846 BROWNING *Lett.* (1899) I. 462/4 His pact with the evil one obliged him to drink no milk.

†**Pact** (pækt), *v. Obs.* [f. prec. Cf. obs. F. *pacter* (16th c. in Godef.).] **a.** *trans.* To stipulate; to agree to, conclude (something) with a person; to enter into a pact with (a person). **b.** *intr.* To enter into a pact, bargain (*for* a thing). Hence †**Pa·cted** *ppl. a.*

1535 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 45 To pay the saide money..uppon suche conuenauntes as they shal pacte condiscende and conclude. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 63 Thy pacted spouse I am. 1646 GAULE *Cases Conse.* 35 The pacted witch is one only operative..by vertue of a superstitious compact or contract made with the Divell. 1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* ii. 41 A Covenant of Grace.. freely pacted with Man a sinner.

Pact, obs. f. *packed*, from PACK *v.*

Pacthred, obs. form of PACKTHREAD.

Paction (pæ·kʃən), *sb.* Now chiefly *Sc.* Also 5–6 **paccyon,** 5 **pactyon,** 6 **-tione,** 6–7 **-tioun.** [a. OF. *paction, paccion* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *pactiōnem*, n. of action from *paciscĕre* to agree, covenant.] The action of making a bargain or pact; a bargain, agreement, compact, contract.

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (ed. Sommer) 8 The paccion and promys that he maad to his broder Tytan. 1484 — *Fables of Æsop* II. xi, The convenaunces and pactyons made by drede and force oughte not to be holden. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 489 Ony setting, promeis, taking, pactioun, or conditioun. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινή* v. 51 He entred into paction with man. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 82 The provisions that the wife is entitled to, either by law or by paction. 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* II. App. 311 Such pactions with the assassins as the Bourbonist kings were not ashamed to enter into.

b. Those leagued together, a confederation.

1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xx, And fight the whole paction of your enemies in Englebury.

Pa·ction, *v. Sc.* [a. F. *pactioner, -onner* (14th c.), f. *paction*: see prec.] **a.** *trans.* To covenant or agree to (something); **b.** *intr.* To make a paction.

1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-convict.* Postscr. 8 The King of Scotland is obliged at his coronation to paction under his great oath the preservation of the established Religion. 1725 MACFARLANE *Genealog. Collect.* (1900) II. 87 John Bisset.. pactioned with Brisius Bishop of Murray anent the Transportation of Ecclesia St. Mauritij to Balbray. *a* 1839 GALT *Demon Destiny* III. 27 When they had paction'd to proceed together.

Pactional (pæ·kʃənăl), *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. PACTION *sb.* + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pact or covenant.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 405 A relatiue, Pactionall, and Sacramentall Vnion. *a* 1659 BP. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) II. ii. 22 The Promises..are..not simply free, but pactional and fœderal. 1726 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 I. 126 In a way of pactional debt. 1893 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 130/2 The contract..was pactional, and not testamentary.

Hence **Pa·ctionally** *adv.*, by pact or agreement.

1884 LD. WATSON in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 341 An estate..which was being pactionally secured to the issue of the marriage into which she was entering.

†**Pacti·tious,** *a. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. L. *pactīci-us*, f. *pact-us* pa. pple.: see PACT *sb.* and -ITIOUS.] Characterized by being agreed upon or stipulated.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 in PHILLIPS. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pactitious*, settled by covenant.

†**Pa·ctive,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. type **pactīv-us*, f. ppl. stem *pact-*: see PACT *sb.*] Pactional, settled by covenant.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 8 Heaven is..often called a reward; not factive, but pactive; of covenant, not of merit.

Pactolian (pæktō·liăn), *a.* [f. L. *Pactōlus*, Gr. Πακτωλός + -IAN.] Of, belonging or relating

to, the river Pactolus in Lydia, famed in ancient times for its golden sands; golden.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 275 With either hand..shee pours Pactolian surges and Argolian showrs. *a* 1618 — *Christian's Conflict* 98 The sacred hunger of Pactolian Dust, Gold, Gold bewitches mee. 1796 *Modern Gulliver's Trav.* 170 Each page invites to the pactolian coast. *a* 1845 HOOD *Black Job* ii, Flimsy schemes, For rolling in Pactolian streams.

Pacto·rial, *a. Sc. Law. rare.* [f. as next + -AL: see -ORIAL.] = next.

1884 *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 332 The deed..contains no pactorial contract to do anything except for the marriage.

† **Pac·tory,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad.L. type **pactōrius*, f. *pact-*: see PACT *sb.* and -ORY.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a pact or covenant.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 10 Thine is a service.. Pactory; undertaking such a work for such wages.

Pacu (pakū', pa·kū'). *Zool.* Also **pacou, paco.** [a. Tupi *pacú*.] A fresh-water fish, *Myletes pacu*, of Brazil and Guiana.

1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* (1882) 35 The Pacou the richest and most delicious fish in Guiana. 1827 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier* X. 424 The Pacu. 1869 R. F. BURTON *Highl. Brazil* II. xvi. 240 The Pacú..The Carp-like body averages 2 to 3 palms in length.

Pad (pæd), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 2, 5 pade, 3 pode, 5–7 padd(e, 6 pod; 5–pad. [Late OE. *pade* or ?*pad*, akin to ON. *padda* wk. fem. (Sw. *padda*, Dan. *padde*) = OFris. and MDu. *padde*, Du. *pad*, *padde*, MLG. *padde*, *pedde*, LG. *pad*, mod.Fris. dial. *padde*, *podde*, *pold*, *pod*, all in sense 'toad'. Cf. LG. or Du. *schildpad* tortoise, Ger. *schildpatt* tortoise-shell. Hence the diminutive PADDOCK, frog. Relations outside Teutonic unknown.]

1. † A toad (*obs.*); but in mod. dialects, the same as PADDOCK, a frog.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Hi dyden heo in quarterne þar nadres & snakes & pades wæron inne & drapen heo swa. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2977 Polheuedes, & froskes, & podes spile Bond harde egipte folc in sile. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 115 On þe chef of þe cholle A pade [*MS. Thornton* tade, *MS. Ingilby* padok] pikes one þe polle. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. xv. 1346 As ask or eddyre, tade or pade. *a* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xvii. (Shaks. Soc.) 164. I xal prune that paddok and prevyn hym as a pad. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* xiii. (*Frog & Mouse*) xiv, The fals ingyne of this foull carpand pad [*rime* bad]. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 7/33 A Padde, tode, *bufo*. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 431 That this worme..some wonders may wirk; And, through the poyson of this pod, our pratiques prevaile. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Pads*, ..frogs. 1876 *Mid. Yorks. Gloss., Pad*, ..a frog.

fig. 1593 HARVEY *New Let.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 291 The abiectest vermin, the Vilest padd, that creepeth on the earth.

2. A star-fish.

1613 *Howard of Naworth Housek. Bks.* (Surtees) 28 Mr. Sennoye's man bringing sea pads [*note*, the star-fish] and wilkes. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 283 Seepadde. *Stella marina*. 1834 Sir H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* II. v. iii, Sea-hedgehog, madrepore, sea-ruff, or pad.

† 3. *A pad in the straw*, a lurking or hidden danger.

1530 PALSGR. 595/1 Though they make never so fayre a face, yet there is a padde in the strawe. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* 1817) 136 Syr William Drury, (smelling out a pad in the straw). 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb) 63, I haue.. poynted to the strawe where the padd lurkes, that euery man at a glimse might descry the beaste. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. C ij b. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. ii. viii. § 3 *Latet anguis in herbâ*, there is a pad in the straw, and invisible mischief lurking therein. 1652 PEYTON *Catastr. Ho. Stuarts* (1731) 22 Altho' there lay a Pad in the straw.

4. *Comb.* † pad-pipe = *paddock-pipe*; † pad-stool = *paddock-stool*: see PADDOCK *sb.*[1] 3.

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 24/1 *Boletus*, .. angl. tadestol [*v. r.* paddestol]. *Ibid.* 37/5 *Cauda Pulli* crescit in aquis. angl. padpipe. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 161/16 A Padstoole, *tuber*. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 384 A kind of Mushrom, or Padstoole.

Pad (pæd), *sb.*[2] Also 7 padde, (*Sc.* 8 pead, 9 paid). [A word orig. of vagabonds' cant, introduced like other words of the class in 16th c.: cf. CRANK *sb.*[3]; a. Du. or LG. *pad* = OHG. *pfad*, cognate with Eng. PATH, q. v.]

1. A path, track; the road, the way. Orig. *slang*, now also *dial.*

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 84 The hygh pad, the hygh waye. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girle* Wks. 1873 III. 216, I am..a maunderer vpon the pad. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* II. v, A Rogue, A very Canter, I Sir, one that maunds Vpon the Pad. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* 12, I must say to the puddles that were in the horse pads, Be dry. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 21 For her gueed luck a wie bit aff the pead [*ed.* 1812 paid], Grew there a tree wi' branches thick an' bred. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Pad*, .. path. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 109 Slip ower Owse an' go by trods an' pads. 1898 J. A. BARRY *S. Brown's Bunyip*, etc. 21 Striking a well-beaten pad, he followed it.

fig. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. CXXXII, The equall pad Of justice now, alas! is seldome trad.

2. a. Phr. *On the pad*, on the road, on the tramp; *To stand pad*, to beg by the way; *Gentleman, knight, squire of the pad*, a highwayman. b. Robbery on the highway. *slang.*

1664 ETHEREDGE *Comical Revenge* I. iii, I have laid the dangerous Pad now quite aside. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Colloq.* 43 A troop of lusty Rogues upon the Pad. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 105 Sometimes they are Squires of the Pad, and..borrow a little Money upon the King's High-Way. 1706–7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* II. ii, D'ye know of any other Gentlemen o' the Pad on this Road? 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 246 He subsists now by 'sitting pad' about the suburban pavements. *Ibid.* 416 Her husband was on the pad in the country, as London was too hot to hold him. *Ibid.* III. 24 Beggars .. who 'stand pad with a fakement' [remain stationary, holding a written placard].

† 3. A highway robber; a highwayman. Cf. FOOTPAD. *Obs.*

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 88 The *High-Pad*, or Knight of the Road. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* I. iv. 16 Two suspicious Fellows like lawful Pads, that would knock a Man down with Pocket Tipstaves. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, High Pad*, a High-way Robber well Mounted and Armed. *Ibid., Water-Pad*, one that Robbs Ships in the Thames. 1716 C'TESS COWPER *Diary* (1864) 100 Mr. Mickelwaite was set upon by nine Footpads. .. His Servants and he fired at them again, and the Pads did the same. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XI. xi, Four pads, In ambush laid, who had perceived him loiter Behind his carriage. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v, High Pads and Low Pads.

4. A road-horse, an easy-paced horse, a pad-nag.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 47 He delighted in study, in gardens, ..in riding on a pad to take the aire. 1690 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. VII. 272, 60 sumpter horses, 6 war-horses, and 16 padds. 1703 Sir J. CLERK *Mem.* (1895) 46, I was mounted on a fine gray pad belonging to the Duke of Queensberry. 1708 [see PACER 2]. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lviii. (1869) III. 434 He quietly rode a pad or palfrey of a more easy pace. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady Shalott* II. iii, An abbot on an ambling pad. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xiv. 46 The very neatest lady's pad I ever set eyes on!

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *pad-horse, -mare, -ram* (humorous after *pad-horse*), † *-thief*; (sense 4) *-boy, -groom*; also *pad-clinking, pad-like* adjs.

1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* IV. iii, Oh for a pad-horse, pack-horse, or a post-horse, To bear me on his neck, his back, or his croup. 1690 SHADWELL *Am. Bigot* II, De Pad-thief of the road. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4478/8 Stoln or Stray'd.., a Padlike Mare light coloured in the Face. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 623 ¶ 5 Finding it an easy Pad-Ram .. she purchased it of the Steward. 1725 T. THOMAS in *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 81 A little pad mare. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 378 These, with the squire's pad-groom..made a respectable appearance. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & Burtons* xix, My bonny, pad-clinking [*note* Alluding to the clinking of their spurs]..bucks, Good day. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1074 The pad groom is employed in the hack stable and to follow his master.

Pad (pæd), *sb.*[3] Also 6–7 padde, 7–8 padd. [Known from middle of 16th c.; origin obscure.

It is not certain that all the senses here placed have a common origin: 8 and 9 esp. seem to have little connexion with branch I. The only senses appearing to have relationship outside Eng. are 6 and 7, with which cf. 16th c. Flem. (now obs.) '*pad, patte* (vetus) palma pedis, planta pedis' (Kilian) i.e. sole of the foot, and LG. *pad* 'sole of the foot' *Bremisches Wbch.* 1767; but the history of the continental word is also unknown, it did not mean 'cushion', and it could not possibly be the starting-point of the Eng. senses.]

I. † 1. A bundle of straw or the like to lie on.

1554 BP. HOOPER in *Foxe's A. & M.* (1631) III. XI. 150/1 Hauing nothing appointed to me for my bed, but a little pad of straw, and a rotten couering. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep., Elenor Cobham to Dk. Humphry* Poems (1605) 52 b, Glad heere to kennell in a pad of straw. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* III. Wks. 1873 III. 394, I left 'em .. sitting on their Pads of straw, helping to dress each others heads. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. iii, They lay .. upon Goat-skins, laid thick upon such Couches and Pads, as they made for themselves.

2. A soft stuffed saddle without a tree, such as are used by country women or by equestrian performers, and by children in learning to ride; that placed on an elephant.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 7/32 A Padde, saddle, *penulatum*. 1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 7 The horsemen..ryde upon paddes, or pillows without styrups. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 280. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* III. xiii. (1810) 624 A choise Irish horse with arich pad, and furniture. 1639 SHIRLEY *Ball* V. i, The pads, or easy saddles, Which our physicians ride upon. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes of Condol.* Wks. 1792 III. 197 'Tis better riding on a pad, Than on a horse's back that's bare. 1813 MARIA GRAHAM *Jrnl. India* 75 On his [the elephant's] back an enormous pad is placed..upon this is placed the *howda*. 1875 S. SIDNEY *Bk. of Horse* 303 The best saddle for commencing is a pad, without a tree. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 199, I was on a pad, as I found that I could shoot far better off it than out of a howdah.

b. That part of double harness to which the girths are attached, used in place of the gig-saddle; sometimes, also, a cart-saddle.

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 304 Arms and crests..will be introduced on the winkers, pads, nose-bands and breast-plates. 1875 S. SIDNEY *Bk. of Horse* 489 The pad or saddle of a four wheeled carriage has no weight to sustain beyond the shafts. 1894 ARMATAGE *Horse* vi. 88.

3. Something soft, of the nature of a cushion, serving esp. to protect from or diminish jarring, friction, or pressure, to fill up hollows and to fill out or expand the outlines of the body, to raise a pattern in embroidery, etc.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Padds*, worn by the Women to save their Sides from being Cut or Mark'd with the Strings of their Petty-coats. 1799 tr. *H. Meister's Lett. Eng.* 224 Some ladies make use of artificial means to procure this kind of deformity of shape. This gives rise to pads and padded ladies, of which you have lately [1791] read so many aukward pleasantries. 1850 J. F. SOUTH *Househ. Surg.* 151 Surgeons have a brass tourniquet with a bandage and a pad, the action of the pad being to press specially upon the artery. 1873 BESANT & RICE *Little Girl* II. iii. 70 Her wealth of hair wanted no artificial pads to set it up and throw it off, as it lay, ..upon her head. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 83/2 Patent Woollen Pads for laying under stair-carpets, landings, &c.

b. A cushion or stuffing placed beneath a saddle or gig-tree, or any part of a horse's furniture or harness, to prevent galling, or under the foot to keep the sole moist; a cap of leather stuffed to protect a horse's knee.

1843 YOUATT *Horse* xxi. 428 In the better kind of stables a felt pad is frequently used...It keeps the foot cool and moist, and is very useful, when the sole has a tendency to become flat. 1894 ARMATAGE *Horse* 259, 263.

c. In Cricket and other sports: A guard or protection for parts of the body, as the leg or shins.

1851 LILLYWHITE *Guide Cricketers* 14 *Pads*..to guard the legs..must also be obtained. 1866 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 357 Pads and gloves are at the present day necessaries. 1878 M. & F. COLLINS *Vill. Comedy* II. vi. 73 A cricket club..won eternal fame because the players insisted on wearing their pads on the wrong leg. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 17 May, Watson was bowled off his pads.

d. = PADDING *vbl. sb.*[2] 2.

1860 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iv. (1876) 101 That outside, I am certain, is pad and tailor's work.

4. A number of sheets of blotting-, writing-, or drawing-paper fastened together at the edge so as to form a firm block, from which the sheets may be removed one by one as used; called also *blotting-, drawing-*, or *writing-pad.*

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. viii, A pen, and a box of wafers, ..and a writing-pad. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 282 On the service of the Post Office Department...Every [telegraph] circuit is supplied with pads of these forms, and in order that the clerk who is about to receive a message may know what particular form to use, every message is indicated by a prefix, which is the first signal always sent. 1880 BESANT & RICE *Seamy Side* xx. 168 The massive pad of blotting-paper..reminded the boy of his uncle. 1888 M. ROBERTSON *Lombard St. Myst.* xv, This..sheet..had been torn off a blotting pad.

II. 5. Any cushion-like part of the animal body. *Optic pad*: see OPTIC A. 2.

1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 117 The septa of the gastrovascular system..terminate as elongated bands or pads. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 36 The adjacent surfaces of the bodies of the vertebra are nearly flat, and are connected together by the intervention of a fibrous pad. 1883 *H. Gray's Anat.* (ed. 10) 492 Posteriorly, the corpus callosum forms a thick rounded fold, called the splenium or pad. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 690 In the mouth, the vesicles .. occur most frequently on the inside of the lips, the pad of the upper jaw, and the tongue. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* I. 21 Prick the congested finger pad with a clean needle... Then gently with finger and thumb squeeze the finger pad.

6. The fleshy elastic cushion forming the sole of the foot, or part of it, in various quadrupeds, as feline and canine beasts, the camel, etc. Also, a fibrous cushion at the bottom of the tarsus in a bird's foot; also, one of the tarsal cushions of an insect, a pulvillus.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 61/2 The elastic pad placed beneath the foot of the dromedary. 1871 STAVELEY *Brit. Insects* ii. 38 Feet of insects..of two claws with one, two, or three soft pads; but the pads are often wanting. 1874 Heel-pad [see HEEL *sb.*[1] 26 c]. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 14 The skin of the fleshy pads beneath the paws. 1895 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 866 They are soon buried in the fibrous interarticular pad, and in the majority of birds ultimately vanish.

7. The foot or paw of a fox, hare, otter, wolf, or other beast of the chase; also the footprint of such.

1790 NAIRNE *Tales* (1824) 99 (E. D. D.) His pads alternate play. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* vi. 79 Nailed against a barn-door, I observed the 'pads' (*pattes*) or feet of a wolf. 1865 R. S. SURTEES *Romford's Hounds* 76 Off went the brush, head, and pads..'Brush is bespoke'... He then distributed the pads. 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* 27 Country housewives still use the hare's 'pad' for several domestic purposes. 1891 MRS. J. GORDON *Eunice Anscombe* 170 A smart little felt hat ornamented at one side with a silver-mounted otter-pad. 1901 *Wide World Mag.* VI. 447/2 Not a trace of cart-rut, hoof-mark, or camel-pad could I discern.

III. 8. *Mech.* The socket of a brace, in which the end of the bit is inserted; a tool-handle into which tools of different gauges, etc., can be fitted, as in a pad-saw.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 368/1 (Joiner's tool) *Pad*, is the square piece of Wood in which the Bit is fixed. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 94 You ought to be provided with Bitts of several sizes, fitted into so many Padds. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 115 In the end of one of these limbs, which is called the pad, the piece of steel by which the boring is performed, is inserted. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 22 It also goes by the name of the pad saw, on account of the handle in which it is inserted. This handle, or pad, after being turned, is bored quite through and is fitted with a long brass ferrule. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 319 The pads or patent tool-handles with tools contained within, and varying in number from 12 to 20, are very useful.

9. *Watch-* and *Clock-making.* A pallet.

1704 W. DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1789 It is necessary ..that the Power..do at all times exert the very same force upon the Pads or Pallets. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 183 [The] Pad..[is] the pallet of the Anchor recoil escapement for clocks.

10. A package of yarn of a definite amount or weight. *local.*

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 113 Tha tedst net carry whome thy Pad. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pad*, a small pack or bundle. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Pad* ..(By sellers of woollen yarn.) The square-shaped package of yarn in which it is generally made up for sale, consisting of twelve bundles or hanks, and each bundle consisting of a

great many skeins varying..according to the fineness of the yarn—a skein being always a fixed number of yards, and the pad a fixed weight. *Ibid.*, (By spinners.) A bundle of yarn consisting of twenty-four small hanks, each consisting of four skeins, each skein measuring 360 yards; consequently a pad of yarn always represented the same number of yards, whatever its size or weight.

11. *Shipbuilding.* (See quot.)

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pad*, or *Pad-piece*, in shipbuilding, a piece of timber placed on the top of a beam at its middle part, in order to make up the round of the deck.

12. (More fully *lily-pad.*) A broad floating leaf (of the water-lily). *U. S.*

1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 33 Pickerel lying under the lily-pads. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 46 The Indian canoe..stealing along sedgy lake shores, and through the lily pads of the long ponds. 1895 *Month* Aug. 499 There are no lily pads about.

13. A trade term for a thick double-faced ribbon, used as a watch-guard, and in masonic decorations; also for an extra-thick ribbon used for stiffening the waists of women's dresses, etc.

IV. 14. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 3) *pad-back, electrode, -foot*; *pad-like* adj.; (2 b) *pad-housings, -screw, -terret*; (7) *pad-mark, -scent*; (8) *pad-hole*; **pad-bracket** (see quot.); **pad-cloth**, a housing-cloth extending over the horse's loins; **pad-crimp press**, a press on which damped leather is pressed into shape between convex and concave surfaces; **pad-elephant**, an elephant having on its back a pad only (not a howdah), on which to carry burdens, baggage, game killed in hunting, and the like; **pad-hook**, a hook on the harness-pad (see sense 2 b) of a horse, for holding up the bearing-rein; **pad-piece**: see sense 11; **pad-plate**, a metal plate on which a harness-pad is made; **pad-play** (*Cricket*), the use of the leg-pads to protect the wickets; hence **pad-player**; **pad-saddle**, a treeless padded saddle; **pad-saw**: see sense 8; **pad-side**, a strip of leather attached to the harness-pad and to the girth; **pad-top**, an ornamental leather piece finishing off a harness-pad at the top; **pad-tree**, a frame of wood or metal giving shape and rigidity to a harness-pad.

1897 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 6/5 White and gilt Louis XVI standard chairs, seats and *pad backs in blue striped brocaded silk. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Pad bracket*, a stable-wall bracket having a shape adapted to receive the saddle which rests thereon. 1870 Blaine *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 1087 The full set [of clothing for race-horses] comprises .. breast-cloth, *pad-cloth, and fillet-cloth, with rollers to secure them. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 369 An accessory wire [may be] led from the foot-plate to a *pad electrode placed under the thigh. 1833 *Edin. Rev.* LVII. 367 With twenty *pad-elephants to beat the covert. 1864 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 151 We found the pad elephants, forty-four in number; which, with the howdah-wallahs, gave us a line of four dozen. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 368/1 *Bush* or **Pad Hole*, a four square hole in which the Bit is placed, so as it cannot turn. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* Apr. 413/2 To stand there and see those mincing cobs go by, their *pad-housings all a-glitter. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 216 (*Manis*) The hind-feet have five short, thick, blunt claws, edging a *pad-like sole covered with coarse granular skin. 1880 Günther *Fishes* 330 The lateral teeth are large, pad-like. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 393/2 Here again is the *pad-mark of a tiger. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Apr. 5/2 Have you any intention of dealing with '*pad-players'? 1622 Sir R. Boyle in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 60, I receaved from Thomas Taylor..a fair *padd saddle and ffurneture. 1877 W. Matthews *Ethnogr. Hidatsa* 19 They..make neat pad-saddles of tanned elk-skin, stuffed with antelope-hair. 1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* I. II. v. § 8. 182 Some can pick out a cold '*pad scent'. 1894 Armatage *Horse* vi. 89 The leaders of a .. four-in-hand .. their reins are passed .. through the upper half of the *pad terret.

Pad, *sb.*[4] [A variant of Ped, perhaps affected in form by prec.] An open pannier, usually of osiers; a measure of fish, fruit, etc., varying in quantity according to the commodity, a 'basket'.

1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 16 A haske is a wicker pad, wherein they vse to cary fish. 1787 W. Marshall *Norfolk* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Pads*,..panniers. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 57 He may buy a pad of soles for 2*s.* 6*d.*, and clear 5*s.* on them. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Pad*,..a fish measure, which varies in number—60 mackerel go to a pad. 1887 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 2/8 Apples, 4*s.* to 9*s.* per pad. 1891 *Times* 3 Oct. 13/3 Crabs, 20*s.* to 25*s.* per pad.

Pad, *sb.*[5] (*adv.*) [Partly echoic, partly associated with Pad *v.*[1]] The dull firm non-resonant sound of steps, or of a staff, upon the ground; also the repeated step or footfall producing this sound. In earliest example used advb. *pad, pad*, = with repetition of this sound or action.

1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 150 As in an earth-quake the ground should open, and a blind man come feeling pad pad ouer the open Gulph with his staffe. 1879 Browning *Ivân Ivânovitch* 125 'Tis the regular pad of the wolves in pursuit of the life in the sledge! 1890 Kipling *Plain Tales fr. Hills* 123 There came from the compound the soft 'pad-pad' of camels. 1901 *Pilot* 19 Jan. 76/1 The..soft pad of naked feet passing along the dusty road.

†**Pad,** *sb.*[6] *Obs.* A shortened form of Padlock. [In Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 519/1, 3, 520/4, of 1204, 1307, cited as *Pad*: in 520/4 of 1392 '2 pads & chains for horses'. But the original words are in no case given.] 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 38 Soles, fetters, and shackles, with horselock and pad.

Pad (pæd), *v.*[1] [Related to Pad *sb.*[2]: cf. LG. and E.Fris. *padden* = OHG. *pfadôn*, OE. *pæddan*, to tread, go along (a path). Also LG. (Bremisch. Wbch.) *padjan* to run with short steps: said of children; *pedden* to step, step often. But in some senses associated with the sound, like Pad *sb.*[5]].

I. 1. *trans.* To tread, walk, or tramp along (a path, road, etc.) on foot.

1553 Bradford *Lett.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 46 Other your brothers and sisters pad the same path. 1727 Somerville *Fables* xiv. ii, Two Toasts with all their Trinkets gone, Padding the Streets for Half-a-Crown. 1882 *Glasgow News* 17 May 4 Many an honest man..is forced to..'pad the road' in search of work.

b. *intr.* To travel on foot, to walk; to tramp or trudge along, esp. as a vagrant or person seeking work. Also, *to pad it.*

1610 Rowlands *Martin Mark-all* E iv b, Two Maunders.. wooing in their natiue language. O Ben mort wilt thou pad with me. 1796 Mrs. M. Robinson *Angelina* II. 158 You can't be any great things, padding it at this time of the morning. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* vi, [He] might have been made to pad on well enough. 1837 Mrs. Sherwood *Henry Milner* III. ii, Footsteps were heard padding along. 1883 W. C. Smith *North Country Folk* 108 We padded, barefoot, to the school.

c. *To pad the hoof*, to go on foot, tramp: cf. Hoof *sb.* 4. *slang.*

1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 223 Stout fellows to pad the hoof over them. 1860 Thackeray *Lovel the Wid.* i, Bearded individuals, padding the muddy hoof in the neighbouring Regent Street. 1894 S. J. Weyman *Man in Black* 21 'If I knew, I should not be padding the hoof', said he.

2. *intr.* (with reference to the manner of walking). †a. Of a horse: To pace. b. Of other quadrupeds: To walk or run with steady dull-sounding steps. [In this sense partly echoic with reference to the sound.]

a. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6239/4 Stolen..,a..Mare,..it Trots and Pads. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 41 This Sort..are soonest taught to pace or pad well.

b. 1871 G. Macdonald *Love's Ordeal* xxiii, A hound, Padding with gentle paws upon the road. 1898 G. W. Steevens *With Kitchener to Khartum* 72 When my camel padded into their camp by moonlight.

3. *trans.* To tread or beat down by frequent walking; to form (a path) by treading. *dial.*

1764 *Museum Rusticum* III. xxi. 88 Whether the earth be in such a state of cohesion as to be padded under the horses feet. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 242 The cottagers'.. gardens..have been padded like sheep-folds. 1855 Browning *Childe Roland* xxii, Whose savage trample thus could pad the dank Soil to a plash. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, Snow is said to be well padded when a path has been trodden thereon.

†b. *fig.* (?) To render callous, as if by treading. (But the sense is doubtful; cf. Padded *ppl. a.*[1])

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iv. 194 As for them whom this heresie has so paded and bemummed, that they thinke they are well enough.

II. †4. *intr.* To rob on the highway; to be a footpad. *Obs.*

1638 Forn *Lady's Trial* v. i, One Can..cant, and pick a pocket, Pad for a cloak, or hat, and, in the dark, Pistol a straggler for a quarter-ducat. 1680 *Vind. Conforming Clergy* (ed. 2) 38 What should they do then? but..go a padding upon the High-way. 1730–6 Bailey (folio) *To Pad*,..also to rob on the road on foot.

Pad, *v.*[2] [f. Pad *sb.*[3] in various senses. Recent; not in J., Todd 1818, nor Webster 1828.]

I. 1. *trans.* To stuff, fill out, or otherwise furnish (anything) with a pad or padding; to stuff (something) in or about, so as to serve as a pad.

1827 Lytton *Pelham* xliv, But, sir, we must be padded; we are much too thin; all the gentlemen in the Life Guards are padded, sir. 1846 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. II. 105 What falsehoods will not men put on, if they can only pad them with a little piety! 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxviii. 373 Dry grass was padded round their feet. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 532 The saddle-tree must have been padded in the house. 1885 H. O. Forbes *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 158 Lichens and mosses padded every stone.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*; also for *refl.*

1821 Byron *Juan* v. cxl, Eastern stays are little made to pad, So that a poniard pierces if 't is stuck hard. 1873 Besant & Rice *Little Girl* II. v. 80 Fellows said he padded.

2. *trans.* To fill *out* or expand (a sentence, story, etc.) by the insertion of unnecessary or useless words or matter: see Padding *vbl. sb.*[2] 2 b.

1831 Macaulay *Ess., Boswell's Johnson* (1887) 195 His [Johnson's] constant practice of padding out a sentence with useless epithets, till it became as stiff as the bust of an exquisite. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Mar. 600/3 The rest of the almanac is..not padded with matter from the pages of other journals. 1891 *Spectator* 12 Dec. 855 Conversations and descriptions with which the rather thin story is padded out.

3. To impregnate (the cloth) with a mordant in calico-printing.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 227 The goods are to be padded in a solution of the sulphate or muriate of manganese.

4. To glue the edges of (leaves of paper) together so as to form a pad.

18.. *Writer* III. 82 (Cent.) A half-pint of the cement will pad a vast quantity of sheets.

II. 5. *East Indies.* To place or pack (big game, etc.) on the pad of an elephant.

1878 J. Inglis *Sport & W.* xx. 276 While game is being padded the whole line waits. 1879 F. Pollok *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 189, I..killed the deer. We padded it, and continued our way. *Ibid.* II. 143 Whilst we were padding this tiger, one of my elephants..walked off.

III. 6. To track by the pad or footmarks.

1861 G. F. Berkeley *Eng. Sportsman* v. 70 Burnet, who .. was well up to any sort of woodcraft, padded a 'skunk' and a racoon.

IV. 7. To perforate with small holes, as in making the 'rose' of a nozzle.

1889 *Engineer* 11 Jan. 39 In order to prevent a false reading of the water gauge, it was 'padded', that is to say, the end of the tube in the top of the upcast shaft was perforated with numerous small holes.

[**Padar.** Admitted by Johnson with the passage here cited, and thence in later dicts., but evidently an error of some kind.

The form suggests Podder, beans and pease, but the sense appears to be that of Pollard, the coarse part of flour, q. v. *a* 1639 Wotton *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Relig.* (1651) 103 In the bolting and sifting of near fourteen years..all that came out could not be expected to be pure, and white and fine Meal, but must needs have withall among it a certain mixture of Padar and Bran.]

Padasha, Padasoy, obs. var. Padishah, Paduasoy. **Pad-bracket, -cloth,** etc.: see Pad *sb.*[3] **Padd e,** obs. ff. Pad.

Pa·dded, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Pad *v.*[1]] Trodden, beaten firm and hard by treading; *fig.* (?) hardened or rendered callous as by treading.

1583 Babington *Commandm.* iv. (1637) 36 They..who with benummed soules, parched, padded, senslesse, and every way most hardned hearts..lie and sleepe on the one side idle. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 199 Only a hedge-row track, or padded balk.

Pa·dded, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Pad *sb.*[3], *v.*[2]] Furnished or filled out with pads or padding; expanded by the insertion of needless or extraneous matter; treated with a mordant in calico-printing. *Padded cell* or *room*, a room in a lunatic asylum or prison, having the walls padded, to prevent the person confined in it from injuring himself against them.

1799 [see Pad *sb.*[3] 3]. 1823 Lockhart *Reg. Dalton* II. vi. (1842) 155 A padded foot-stool sustained in advance his gouty left leg. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 655 This mode of drying the padded calicoes. 1846 Tennyson *New Timon*, What! it's you, The padded man, that wears the stays. 1862 Sala *Seven Sons* III. i. 5 Who is so sane but he may need..the padded room some day? 1880 Miss Braddon *Barbara* xii, In the padded corner of a Pullman car.

Paddee, Paddell, Padde lock, obs. ff. Pedee, footman, footboy, Paddle, Padlock.

Padder (pæ·dəɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. Pad *sb.*[2] or *v.*[1] + -er[1].] A footpad, highwayman, robber.

1610 Rowlands *Martin Mark-all* 50 Such as robbe on horse-backe were called high lawyers, and those who robbed on foote, he called Padders. 1678 Dryden *Limberham* Epil., Lord, with what rampant gadders Our comners will be thronged, and roads with padders! 1719 Young *Busiris* iv. i, But sweep his minions, cut a padder's throat. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* 237 We are not a gang of padders and michers, but a crew of honest seamen.

fig. 1667 Dryden *Sir Martin Mar-all* iv. i, If she had stirred out of doors, there were Whipsters abroad, i' faith, padders of maidenheads. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 86. 3/2 Three Padders in Wit, Who must steal all they get.

Pa·dder, *sb.*[2] One who pads (see Pad *v.*[2] 1 b).

1827 Lytton *Pelham* xi, Sir H. M. was close by her, carefully packed up in his coat and waistcoat. Certainly, that man is the best padder in Europe.

†**Pa·dder,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [Freq. of Pad *v.*[1]: see -er[5].] *trans.* To tread, trample down.

1789 Davidson *Seasons* 87 Less valid, some, Though not less dext'rous, on the padder'd green..shoot forth the penny-stane. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* s. v., A road through the snow is *padderd*, when it has been often trod.

Padderee·n, -ine. *Irish.* Also 9 **padhereen.** [a. Ir. *paidrín* rosary, dim. of *paidir* Lord's prayer, paternoster, ad. L. *pater.*] A bead of the rosary. In quot. 1689 app. *fig.* a bullet.

1689 *Apol. Fail. Geo. Walker's Acct. Siege of Derry* 26 While the Hand of the Church is preparing Mandates, with a Present of Leaden Padderines to be sent Post by the French and Irish to Saint Patrick in Purgatory. 1849 S. Lover *Rory O'More* 107 Padhereens is the name the Irish give to their beads, upon which they count the number of Paters (or Pathers) they repeat, and hence the name.

Pa·dding, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Pad *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] The action of Pad *v.*[1]; robbery on the highway, etc.

1674 *Jackson's Recantation* Title-p., That Wicked and Fatal Profession of Padding on the Road. 1820 L. Hunt *Indicator* No. 13 (1822) I. 102 'He [Claude du Val] took' says his biographer 'the generous way of padding'.

b. *Comb.*, as **padding-crib, -ken** (*slang*).

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 243/2 Others resort to the regular 'padding-kens', or houses of call for vagabonds.

Pa·dding, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Pad *v.*[2] + -ing[1].]

1. The action of Pad *v.*[2], in its various senses.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 222 In padding, where the whole surface of the calico is imbued with mordant, the drying apartment..should..afford a ready outlet to the..exhalations. 1874 Helps *Soc. Press.* vii. (1875) 82 All padding is an abomination to me. 1890 D. S. Margoliouth *Place of Ecclus.* 8 Padding is not disapproved by the Orientals as it is by us.

attrib. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 915 *Padding machine*, in calico-printing, is the apparatus for imbuing a piece of cotton cloth uniformly with any mordant. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) I. 641 A section of the padding flue used in mordanting.

2. *concr.* a. That of which a pad is made; material, such as cotton, felt, hair, used in stuffing or padding anything.

1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 66 They put a padding in to make them sit on one side. 1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.*

iv. 138 The fabric produced is only used for drugget, padding, and other inferior purposes. 1874 Burnand *My Time* iii. 28 Chairs, without leather or padding of any sort. 1875 Whyte Melville *Riding Recoll.* vi. (1879) 101 Formerly every saddle used to be made with padding about half an inch deep. *fig.* 1857 Trollope *Chron. Barset* I. xxxv. 302 There is something imposing about such a man till you're used to it, and can see through it. Of course it's all padding.

b. Extraneous or unnecessary matter introduced into a literary article, book, speech, etc., to fill up space and bring it up to a certain size; whatever has the effect of merely increasing the size without enhancing the value of writing; in magazines, the articles of secondary interest (which would do equally well in any number), as distinguished from those of immediate importance and the continuous stories which 'run' in the publication.

In Painting, 'figures or accessories not regarded as essential to a picture' (Funk).

[1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 26 Jan. 80/1 'Padding' signifies the lumping together of the contents of a monthly magazine, classing apart the serial stories.] 1869 M. Collins *Ivory Gate* II. xvii. 235 To write .. two or three articles of magazine 'padding' a month. 1877 R. H. Hutton in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 482 It was he [Walter Bagehot] who invented the phrase 'padding', to denote the secondary kind of article..with which a judicious editor will fill up perhaps three-quarters of his review. 1896 C. Plummer *Bede* I. p. xlvi, He amplifies the narrative with rhetorical matter which can only be called padding.

Pa·dding, *ppl. a.* [f. Pad *v.*[1] + -ing 2.]

†**1.** That practises highway robbery. In quot. *fig.*

1672 Eachard *Hobbs's State Nat.* 73 That Humane Nature in general is a shirking, rooking, pilfering, padding Nature.

2. That pads or paces on; that walks or runs with steady dull-sounding footfall.

1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 105 Mercy..saw, as she thought, something most like a Lyon, and it came a great padding pace after. 1888 A. Rives *Quick or Dead* vi. (1889) 80 She .. began to move up and down the room with the long, padding gait peculiar to her. 1891 Atkinson *Last of Giant Killers* 158 The dread Goat .. tramping round and round the Castle with padding, dull-sounding steps.

†**Pa·ddist.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. Pad *v.*[1] 4 + -ist.] A padder, a professional highwayman.

1671 Annand *Myst. Pietatis* 85 A paddist, or Highwayman, attempting to spoil a preacher, ordering him to stand.

Paddisway, obs. f. Paduasoy, kind of silk.

Paddle (pæd'l), *sb.*[1] Also 5 **padell.** [Origin obscure; see also Padle, Pattle.

The implement in sense 1 was sometimes in 17–18th c. also called Spaddle, which has been taken by some as the original form, and viewed as a dim. of *spade.* But *spaddle* is not known nearly so early as *paddle*, and may be altered from it, or the words may be unconnected.]

I. 1. A small spade-like implement with a long handle, used for clearing a ploughshare of earth or clods, digging up thistles, etc.

1407 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 545/3 Padell for plough /3. 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Deut.* xxiii. 13 Thou shalt haue a paddle among thy weapons [1611 upon thy weapon], and when thou woldest sit downe without, thou shalt dig therewith. 1679 C. Nesse *Antid. agst. Popery* Ded. 9 To turn it as easily as the ploughman doth his water-course with his paddle. 1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxiii. 380 Him that follows the Drill, whose chief Business is, with a Paddle to keep all the Shares and Tines from being clogged up by the Dirt sticking to them. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. i. 141 Thistles removed by women with paddles. 1900 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 7/2 By paddle I mean a small, sharp, spade-like instrument, with a handle long enough to serve the purpose of a walking-stick.

II. A spade-shaped oar, or something having a like function.

2. A sort of short oar used without a rowlock, having a broad blade which is dipped more or less vertically into the water, and pulled and pushed backward so as to propel a canoe forward: originally applied to those used by Indians, South Sea Islanders, etc. The name is applied more generally to any form of oar used without a rowlock.

Double paddle, one having a blade at each end.

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* II. 32 Instead of Oares, they vse Paddles and stickes. 1712 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 336 Short Paddles, made like an Oar at each End. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* (1757) 281 On these the rower sits looking forward, with a double paddle. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II. 276 An Indian .. plying the paddle, soon shot across the river. 1860 Whittier *Truce Piscataqua* 11 Let the Indian's paddle play On the unbridged Piscataqua!

3. †**a.** One of a series of paddle-like arms or spokes, radiating from a revolving axle, drum, or wheel in a ship or boat, so as to enter and push on the water in succession (*obs.*); hence, **b.** One of the boards or floats which perform the same function more effectively in the 'paddle-wheel' of a steamer; a paddle-board; also, **c.** A float of an undershot mill-wheel. **d.** Short for Paddle-wheel. **e.** Short for *paddle-boat* or *-steamer*: see 10.

1685 Petty in Fitzmaurice *Life* (1895) iv. 122 On each end of the Axis..a wheele of about 7 foot diameter, with 12 Stemms issuing out of each wheele and a Paddle or Oar at the end of each Stem of 3 feet square. 1685 [see Paddle-wheel]. 1698 T. Savery *Navigation Impr.* 111 This engine is the least lyable to be injured by a shot..: for tho' it break some of the paddles, you suffer no inconvenience. 1758 Emerson *Mechanics* (ed. 2) Gloss. 278 *Paddles*,..The laddle boards on the edge of a waterwheel. 1784 S. T. Wood *Patent Specif.* No. 1447. 16 A wheel and axis is made to revolve, which in its revolution carry with it vanes, leavers or paddles, that are fixed to the extremity of the axis. 1786 J. Fitch in *Columbian Mag.* (Philad.) I. Dec., Each evolution of the axis moves twelve oars or paddles five and a half feet; they work [like] the strokes of a paddle of a canoe. 1809 Fulton *U.S. Patent Specif.* 11 Feb., I give the preference to a water wheel or wheels with propelling boards...Previous to adopting wheels I made experiments upon paddles. 1811 H. James *Patent Specif.* No. 3426 The oars, paddles, or propelling boards,..revolving or turning in the direction of the lengthways of the boat or vessel. 1816 R. Buchanan *Propelling Vessels* 24 The paddle-wheels .. are 9 feet dia. and 2 feet 11 ins. wide. This boat has 10 paddles. 1819 Lambert in J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* (1825) 72 The great advantage..is not only the superior hold and pressure which the water takes on the paddles or floats of such wheels, but the very little back-water which they create. 1833 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) X. 549 Soon after this [1787], Mr. Miller built a boat with two keels, between which he introduced a propelling paddle; and Mr. William Symington of Falkirk applied the steam-engine to it. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* v, A great steam-ship, beating the water .. with her heavy paddles. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 154 A stately ocean steamer, with throbbing screw or mighty paddle. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 5/3 The first steamers to cross the Atlantic were paddles. There were even paddles in the Royal Navy.

4. *Zool.* A limb serving the purpose of a fin or flipper; as that of a turtle, whale, ichthyosaurus, or plesiosaurus; the foot of a duck; the wing of a penguin; one of the ctenophores or ciliated locomotive organs of the *Ctenophora*; one of the natatory feet of crustacea.

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 143 Paddles, by which term the natatory apparatus of the Chelonian reptiles, and of the marine Saurians..are distinguished. 1850 H. Miller *Footpr. Creat.* iii. (1874) 33 The sweeping paddles of the Ichthyosaurian genus. 1860 Hartwig *Sea & Wond.* vi. 73 The pectoral fins or paddles are no more than 6 feet long. 1871 — *Subterr. W.* ii. 14 Arms .. resembling the paddle of the turtle. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds* 705 In the water they [the wings of the penguin] are most efficient paddles. 1894 G. Egerton *Keynotes* 33 The twelve weeks' ducklings..with..such dainty paddles.

5. An artificial disk or plate attached to the foot to increase its hold of the water in swimming, etc.

1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 208 The paddles, which are fastened to the soles of the feet or boots, .. are made of block-tin four or five inches wide below.

III. Applied to various things shaped or used more or less like a paddle (senses 1 and 2).

6. A sliding panel or sluice in a weir or lock-gate which can be raised or lowered to regulate the quantity of water allowed to flow through; **b.** a panel regulating the amount of grain running out of a hopper.

1795 J. Phillips *Hist. Inland Navig.* 361 The water in the lock is drawn off..by means of the paddles in the gates. 1815 *Pocklington Canal Act* 45 Any paddle, valve, or clough in any of the lock gates. 1837 Whittock, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 202 The lower gates are loosened, and the 'paddles' of the upper gates are gradually raised which allows the water to rush into the chamber of the lock.

b. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 158 A paddle, regulating the quantity of corn to be delivered to the mill, and by raising or lowering which, a larger or smaller proportion of grain may be furnished.

7. A paddle-shaped instrument or tool, used in various trades: e.g. **a.** in *Glass-making*, for stirring and mixing the materials; **b.** in *Brickmaking* and similar industries, for tempering clay; **c.** in *Puddling*, for stirring the molten ore.

1662 Merrett *Neri's Art of Glass* App., A Padle to stir and move the Ashes and Sand in the Calcar. 1753 in Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 460 The clay .. is then cut into small pieces with a paddle, not much unlike a spade. 1868 Joynson *Metals* 73 The metal has now to be kept constantly stirred by the puddler with an iron tool called a paddle. 1884 W. H. Greenwood *Steel & Iron* xiv. 280 The tools used by the puddler are..a long straight chiselled-edged bar called a 'paddle' [etc.]

8. An instrument with a flat blade or surface, used **a.** for beating clothes while they are being washed in running water; **b.** for administering corporal punishment to slaves, etc.; hence, a blow inflicted with this instrument.

1828 *Cherokee Phœnix* 10 Apr. (Bartlett s. v. *Cobb*), Such negro..shall receive fifteen cobbs or paddles for every such offence. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 281 The paddle is a large, thin ferule of wood, in which many small holes are bored; when a blow is struck, these holes, from the rush and partial exhaustion of air in them, act like diminutive cups, and the continued application of the instrument .. produce[s] precisely such a result as that attributed to the strap.

9. The long paddle-shaped snout of the paddle-fish: see 11. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

IV. 10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 2) *paddle-blade, -dip, -man, -stroke*; also *paddle-like, -shaped* adjs.; (sense 3) *paddle arm, -crank, -guard*; 'having, or propelled by, paddles', as *paddle-boat, -sloop, steamer*; (sense 7) *paddle tool.*

1839 R. S. Robinson *Naut. Steam Eng.* 87 The ends of the *paddle arms pass through the centres. 1891 *Month* LXXIII. 28 Leaving space enough between the *paddle-blades to admit his head. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1594/2 The arrangement of the *paddle-cranks is intended to equally divide the weight of the controlling frame between the paddle-wheel and the paddle-wheel guard. 1899 E. J. Chapman *Drama Two Lives, Canadian Summer-nt.* 68 With noiseless *paddle-dip we glide. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 458 The Penguin, .. aided by its *paddle-like wings,.. swims and dives with great facility. 1861 J. R. Greene *Man. Anim. Kingd., Coelent.* 165 A row of strong cilia is attached in such a manner as to form a paddle-like plate, or comb. 1863 A. Robb *Heathen World & Duty of Ch.* i. 19 We hear the song of the *paddlemen. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 10/2 The *paddle-shaped limbs are 'fringed'. 1889 *Academy* 27 July 52/3 He was in command of the *paddle-sloop Argus. 1895 *Model Steam Engine* 80 The paddles in the *paddle-steamers act as outriggers. 1868 Joynson *Metals* 58 The iron .. at a certain stage is collected at the ends of the '*paddle' tools into balls or lumps.

11. Special Combs.: **paddle-beam** (*Shipbuilding*), one of two large beams lying athwart a ship, between which the paddle-wheels revolve; **paddle-board,** one of the floats or boards fitted on the circumference of a paddle-wheel (=3 b); **paddle-box,** the casing which encloses the upper part of a steamer's paddle-wheel; hence **paddle-box boat,** a boat forming, when inverted and stowed, the upper section of a paddle-box; **paddle-crab,** a swimming crab, esp. the edible crab of N. America, *Callinectes hastatus*; **paddle-end,** in decoration, an oval enlargement of a line or band, like the end of a paddle; **paddle-fish,** a ganoid fish, *Polyodon* or *Spatularia spatula*, having a long flat paddle-shaped bony snout, abundant in the Mississippi and its tributaries; called also *spoon-billed cat* or *sturgeon*; **paddle-hole,** a sluice-hole in a lock-gate to admit or discharge water (cf. sense 6); **paddle-row,** the ctenophore of a ctenophoran (cf. sense 4); **paddle-shaft,** the revolving shaft which carries the paddle-wheels of a steamer; **paddle-tumbler,** in leather-making, a tank in which skins are thoroughly washed by being kept in motion in water by means of a paddle-wheel; **paddle-wood,** the light elastic wood of a S. American tree, *Aspidosperma excelsum*, from which the Indians make canoe-paddles. Also Paddle-wheel.

1864 Webster, *Paddle-beam.* 1869 Sir E. J. Reed *Shipbuild.* xv. 278 Paddle-boxes are usually built upon a framing, of which the paddlebeams form the athwartship, and the spring-beams the longitudinal boundaries. 1790 Rumsey *Patent Specif.* No. 1738 The floats or *paddle boards.. may hang on hinges. 1830 Kater & Lardner *Mech.* xiv. 179 In the paddle-wheel .. the power is the resistance which the water offers to the motion of the paddle-boards. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 13/1 Her extreme breadth athwart the *paddle-boxes 46 feet. 1879 Black *Macleod of D.* xxxix. 351 When we get on to the paddle-box .. he will not know what to do to welcome you! 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 133 *Paddle-box boats answer extremely well. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 9 Paddle box boats stow on the top of the paddle boxes. 1807 Janson *Stranger in America* 191 The *paddle-fish .. is four feet and four inches in length. The snout resembles in shape the paddle used by Indians in crossing rivers. 1892 J. A. Thomson *Outl. Zool.* 430 (*Ganoidei*) The paddle-fish or spoon-hill of the Mississippi. 1815 Dickenson *Patent Specif.* No. 3932 A small pinnion upon the *paddle shaft. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 55/1 Each paddle-shaft, after being turned, weighs 6½ tons. 1895 *Model Steam Engine* 72 Motion is imparted to the paddles by connecting the top of the piston-rods directly with the cranks on the paddle-shaft. 1883 Haldane *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 373/1 The skins are now a second time washed in the '*paddle-tumbler', first in cold and then in tepid water. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 103/2 *Aspidosperma excelsum*, called by the colonists *Paddle-wood, is remarkable for its singularly fluted trunk, composed of solid projecting radii, which the Indians use as ready-made planks.

Pa·ddle, *sb.*[2] *Sc.* Also 6 **paddill, padill,** 8–9 **padle, paidle.** [Origin unknown: Jamieson compares *haf-podde* 'sea-toad', a name mentioned by Schoneveld.] The common Lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*; also called *paddle-cock*, Cock-paddle.

1591 *Aberdeen Recds.* in Cadenhead *New Bk. of Bon Acc.* (1866) 64 Partins and paddillis, with other sort of schell fish. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 428 The Lompe, Paddle or sea-Owle. 1805 G. Barry *Orkney Isl.* III. i. 295 The Lump Fish (*cyclopterus lumpus..*), here denominated the *Paddle*, frequents the harbours and sand-banks. 1810 Neill *List Fishes* 23 (Jam.) The male (called by our fishermen *Cock-paddle*), is for the table, at the season, much preferable to the female, (the *Hush, Hen-paddle*, and in Fife the *Bagaty*). 1838 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 174 The Paidle spawns towards the end of March. 1882 Ogilvie, *Paddle-cock*, a name given in the north of Scotland to the lump-fish.

Paddle, *sb.*[3] *Sc.* [? dim. of Pad *sb.*[4]]

1. A little leather bag.

a 1568 *Wowing of Jok & Jynny* vii. (Bannatyne MS.), Ane auld pannell of ane laid sadill, Ane pepper polk maid of a padill. 1887 *Suppl. to Jamieson, Padell, Paidle, Peddle*, lit. a little pad or pack: a small leathern bag, pouch, or wallet used by packmen;..also, the leathern pouch worn by country housewives.

2. (See quot.)

1895 *Daily News* 5 July 5/3 The nets are set at low-water point, ..and have pockets or 'paidles' in the corners, into which the fish, mostly flounders, are carried with the ebbing tide..of the Solway.

†**Pa·ddle,** *sb.*[4] *rare.* [f. Paddle *v.*[1]] Fuss, ado.

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 865 That paddle and adoe which you have made to soder and play the Hypocrite.

Pa·ddle, *sb.*[5] [f. Paddle *v.*[2]] The act of paddling, or of rowing lightly. *At the paddle*, at the rate one moves when paddling; with easy rowing.

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii. (1889) 11 An old hand just going out for a gentle paddle. 1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 97 We arrived..at the mouth of the Sarawak river, ..after a hard paddle. 1897 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 6/5 The practice consisted of a paddle down to Hurlingham and back .. to the Leander Hard .. stopping short of Hammersmith, and coming back at the paddle to Putney.

Paddle (pæ·d'l), *v.*[1] Also 6 paddyll, 7 padle, 8–9 *Sc.* paidle. [Origin obscure: the form is dim. and frequentative.

The radical appears to be the same as in PAD *v.*[2], though only sense 4 seems directly derived from that. Cf. LG. *paddeln* to tramp about (Danneil), from *padjen, pedden* to tread. The special association of the word with mire or water in sense 1 is not explained.]

I. 1. *intr.* To walk or move the feet about in mud or shallow water; to wade about in play or for pleasure; to dabble with the feet, or the feet and hands, in shallow water.

1530 PALSGR. 651/1, I paddyll in the myre, as duckes do or yonge childreu, *Je pestille.* I pray the, se howe yonder lytell boye padleth in the myre,..*pestille en la boue.* 1611 COTGR., *Patouiller*, to slabber; to padle, or dable in with the feet; to stirre vp and downe, and trouble, or make foule, by stirring. 1637 G. DANIEL *Genius of Isle* 164 Whole Shoales of Carren Crowes,..Paddle in the warme blood of people slaine. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 7 Could those infernal Fiends .. take any Pleasure, by padling here in Puddles. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Paddle*, to move the Water with Hands or Feet, to dabble. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 499 Ducks paddle in the pond before the door. 1788 BURNS *Auld Lang Syne* iii, We twa hae paidl't i' the burn, From moruin sun till dine. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xi. Paddling in a pool among the rocks. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv. 33 The second mate..has to roll up his trousers and paddle about the decks barefooted. 1848 THACKERAY *Trav. Lond.* Wks. 1886 XXIV. 350 Look at the shabby children paddling through the slush. 1880 W. S. GILBERT *Pirates* I, Suppose we take off our shoes and stockings and paddle.

fig. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* viii, That take delight To bathe, and paddle in the blood of those Whom jealousies.. oppose. 1635 — *Embl.* I. *Invoc.* (1718) 2 Wherein Thy childrens leprous fingers, scurf'd with sin, Have paddled. 1703 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. 78 An odd sort of bog for fancy to paddle in. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 239 Boys and girls who paddled in rhyme or dabbled in sentiment.

2. *intr.* To play or dabble idly or fondly (*in, on, with*, or *about* something) with the fingers; to toy.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 185 And let him [the King] for a paire of reechie kisses, Or padling in your necke with his damn'd Fingers, Make you to rauell all this matter out. 1604 — *Oth.* II. i. 259 Didst thou not see her paddle with the palme of his hand? 1746 *Exmoor Courtship* 374 (E. D. S.) He takes hold of her and paddles in her Neck and Bosom. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* I. vii, Adunijah..paddled, as it were unconsciously, with his fingers on the gems. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* v, He..let her keep paddling on with his hand.

†**b.** *trans.* To finger idly, playfully, or fondly.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 115 To be padling Palmes, and pinching Fingers, As now they are, and making practis'd Smiles As in a Looking-Glasse. 1622 in Arber *Story of Pilgr. Fathers* 414 There was also a heap of sand..newly done. We might see how they had paddled it with their hands.

†**3. a.** *trans.* To trifle away, waste, squander.

b. *intr.* To trifle; to deal in a petty trifling way. (Cf. PEDDLE, PIDDLE.) *Obs.*

1616 J. DEACON *Tobacco Tortured* 62 Tell me in good sadnesse, whether it be not a superfluous waste, for any man of great place, to paddle forth yearely one hundred pounds at the least, for an hundred gallons of filthy fumes? *a* 1620 J. DYKE *Sel. Serm.* (1640) 160 Hee may be padling with these playsters and poulteyses that men in the world seeke ease by. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 176 Eating and drinking, padling in the world or about carnall objects. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 86 In the small way, they keep a perpetual paddling with the poor man's drink.

II. 4. *intr.* To walk with short, unsteady, or uncertain steps, like those of a child; to toddle.

1792 BURNS *The Deuk's Dang o'er my Daddie* I, He paidles out, and he paidles in, An' he paidles late and early, O. 1805 ANDR. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 164 Aff the spat she wadna stir, But prance an' paidle. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 286 Old Sandy paddled away from the stable towards the house. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 176; I hear the sound of feet pattering and paddling over the floor. 1860 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iii. (1876) 66 A hundred little children are paddling up and down the steps to St. James's Park.

b. *trans.* (in *dial.* use). (*a*) To trample down by treading over; to mark with wet or muddy feet. (*b*) To lead or support a child learning to walk.

1805 STAGG *Misc. Poems* 144 (E. D. D.) Sauntrin' pace the paddled green. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 371 These circular spots then shorn of grass are termed paddled rounalls. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Paddle*, to support or lead a child by the hand in its first attempt to walk. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Paddle*, to trample over, tread down. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v., Them bairns hes been paddlin yon clean floor fra end to end.

Hence **Pa·ddling** *vbl. sb.*[1] and *ppl. a.*[1]

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 367 How shall I speake to this wofull place for the padling out of her season of ease? 1679 JAS. POLLEY *Will*, Pay all my small padling debts. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* v. 155 While padling ducks the standing lake desire. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Paddling-strings*, strings fixed to the frock of a young child to assist it in walking. 1840 [see sense 3]. 1884 *Athenæum* 22 Nov. 652/1 This undignified paddling recalls the fairy days of childhood, when paddling itself was a venturesome feat. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* I. 358 A paidling bairn of seven years.

Paddle, *v.*[2] [f. PADDLE *sb.*[1]]

I. 1. *intr.* To move on the water by means of paddles, as in a canoe. Also said of the canoe.

1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 129 He accidentally met with a Canooe..turned adrift, by which means he padled by some shift or other so farr out of the harbour. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xiii, I saw them..row (or paddle, as we call it) all away. 1751 J. BARTRAM *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.*, etc. 17 We borrowed a canoe, and paddled up the West branch. 1784 *Cook's Voy.* I. iv. 141 We had not long anchored, when two canoes paddled towards us. 1853 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. iii. 60 Paddling with them in Indian canoes on the limpid waters of the St. Lawrence.

b. *transf.* To row with oars lightly or gently; technically applied to the rowing of a raeing crew when not exerting their full power.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 247 Because they would not be heard, they hal'd in their Oars, and paddled as softly as if they [etc.]. 1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* 369 He paddling by the scuffling crowd, Sees unconcern'd life's wager row'd. 1842 *Bell's Life* 31 July 1/5 (Eton *v.* Westminster), The competitors paddled to their stations. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xi. (1889) 97 Being summoned to the boat, they took to the water again, and paddled steadily up home. 1866 *Oxf. Undergr. Jrnl.* 18 Apr. 38 Paddled to Barnes Railway Bridge, and rowed hard from there back to Hammersmith.

c. Of a paddle-steamer, etc.: To move by means of paddle-wheels.

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* XXXV. (1855) 279 The 'Sovereign' was paddling out of the harbour. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 72 Round the lake A little clock-work steamer paddling plied And shook the lilies.

d. Of birds or other animals: To move in the water with paddle-like limbs. Hence *paddling-crab* = *paddle-crab*; see PADDLE *sb.*[1] 11.

2. *trans.* To propel (a canoe, boat, etc.) by means of a paddle or paddles; also, to transport (a person) in a canoe.

1784 BELKNAP *Tour to White Mts.* (1876) 20 Our horses swam after a canoe, in which..an old woman paddled us over. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 54, I met many of them paddling themselves in their slight canoes. 1875 T. W. HIGGINSON *Hist. U. S.* iii. 17 The canoes were very light, and could be paddled with ease.

b. Phr. *To paddle one's own canoe*, to make one's way by one's own exertions.

1844 MARRYAT *Settlers in Canada* viii, I think that it much better that as we all go along together, that every man paddle his own canoe. 1854 SARAH T. BOLTON *Song 'Paddle Your Own Canoe'* i, Where'er your lot may be, Paddle your own canoe.

II. 3. *trans.* To beat (a person) with a paddle or the like; to 'spank', 'smack'. *U.S.*

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 189, I thought it was .. sulkiness, so I paddled him, and made him go to work. 1896 STEVENSON *Weir of Hermiston* iv. 108 She had known him in the cradle and paddled him when he misbehaved.

Hence **Paddling** *vbl. sb.*[2] and *ppl. a.*[2]

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. x, I was..fatigu'd with Rowing, or Paddling, as it is called. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* xxix, Lazy paddlings through the still lagoons. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 186, I sent them word to give him a good paddling, and handcuff him, and send him back to the railroad. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. VIII. ii. § 1. 648 Paddling is the portal to excellence in rowing of all kinds. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 422/1 A small fleet of paddling canoes and row-boats.

Paddle-beam, -boat, -box, -crab, etc.: see PADDLE *sb.*[1] **Paddle-cock**: see PADDLE *sb.*[2]

Paddled (pæ·d'ld), *a.* [f. PADDLE *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] Furnished with paddles.

1870 J. ORTON *Andes & Amazons* vii. (1876) 114 Monstrous Saurians, footed, paddled, and winged.

Paddler[1] (pæ·dlə1). [f. PADDLE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who or that which paddles or dabbles in mire or shallow water. (In quot. 1882, a wild duck.)

1611 COTGR., *Patouillard*, a padler, dabler, slabberer; one that tramples with his feet in plashes of durtie water. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sev. Weapons* I. i, Well, he may make a padler i' th' world, From hand to mouth, but never a brave swimmer. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 163 Those paddlers in sewers, with their mud-ammunition. 1882 SIR R. P. GALLWEY *Fowler in Irel.* 33, I have .. seen a string of young paddlers tumble off a bank into the river.

Pa·ddler[2]. [f. PADDLE *v.*[2] + -ER[1].]

1. One who paddles a canoe or the like.

1799 *Naval Chron.* III. 63 The paddlers are directed by a man who stands up. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* xiv. 218, I had twelve stout paddlers in my canoe.

2. †**a.** = PADDLE *sb.*[1] 2 (*obs.*); **b.** A paddle-steamer (*colloq.*).

1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 38 They..Row with two Padlers, or little Oars. 1890 *Star* 2 Apr. 1/7 In command of H.M.S. Bulldog, a paddler.

Pa·ddle-sta·ff. [f. PADDLE *sb.*[1] + STAFF *sb.*] **1.** = PADDLE *sb.*[1] 1.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 126 You may make a shift with any ordinary Spade or Paddle-staff. 1622 in *Nawarth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 195 For lying yron on a paddle staffe for the warriner. 1668 *Dict. Rust., Paddle-staff*, a long Staff with an Iron Bit at the end, like a small Spade, much used by Mole-catchers. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds of Scot.* 3 Listening, leans Upon his paddle-staff.

2. *Brewing.* A wooden spade-shaped implement used in mashing. (Cf. PADDLE *sb.*[1] 7.)

1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 41 Beat them together with a Paddle-staff for half an hour. *Ibid.* 48 Put this mixture into the Wine, and mix them with a Paddle-staff.

Pa·ddle-whee·l. [See PADDLE *sb.*[1] 3.]

1. A wheel used for propelling a boat or ship: as originally tried, consisting of or having a series of paddles or paddle-like spokes inserted in an axle, drum, or wheel, whence the name; but, eventually, having floats or paddle-boards fitted more or less radially round the circumference, so as to press backward like a succession of paddles against the water. These wheels rotate on a horizontal axis, so that only the lower paddle-boards are under water; they are generally arranged in pairs one on each side of the vessel; in river-steamers, sometimes single and placed in the stern.

Petty called his suggested wheel with actual paddles a 'paddle-wheel', but the term was app. avoided by the inventors and theorists of the 18th c., who wrote simply of 'the wheel', 'water-wheel', 'rowing-wheel', 'revolving oars', etc. And at the eventual employment of the wheel with float-boards instead of paddles, the name 'paddle-wheel' was at first felt to be inappropriate, but it gradually came in after 1815.

1685 PETTY in Fitzmaurice *Life* (1895) iv. 122 To make this Axis and the Paddle wheels turn round, so as the Paddles may take hold of the water in the nature of Oars one after another successively. *Ibid.* 123 The men betwixt decks heaving one way, the men on the upper deck must heave the other way, to give the Axis and Paddle wheels motion. 1805 O. EVANS *Eng. Steam Eng. Guide* p. viii, To propel a boat against the stream the paddlewheel may be attached to the shaft of the flywheel. [1808 *Specif. Trevithick & Dickinson's Patent* No. 3148 A rowing wheel .. furnished with floats or pallets, but which we call our propelling boards.] 1815 *Specif. of Dickinson's Patent* No. 3932 A more efficient method of applying the power or strength of men to turn paddle wheels fixed on the sides..of ships, boats. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 83 Mr. Jonathan Hulls.. is entitled to the honourable notice of having proposed [1736] the application of paddle-wheels moved by a Steam Engine, to propel ships, instead of wind and sails. 1840 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XX. 687/1 In this boat he [Jonathan Hulls] had two paddle-wheels suspended in a frame projecting from its stern. 1841 T. OXLEY in *Mech. Mag.* XXXV. 72 Sir Joseph [Banks] and I both called them oars, or revolving oars; I believe the word 'paddle-wheel' was not known at that time [1808]. 1868 A. K. H. BOYD *Less. Mid. Age* 329 The frith..is to-day unruffled by a single paddle-wheel. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 5/3 The old paddle-wheel is already, for regular and rapid service, doomed.

attrib. 1857 G. MUSGRAVE *Filgr. Dauphiné* II. i. 22 The Saone is .. the most favourable to paddle-wheel locomotion. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 275 The celebrated *Vladimir*, so well known during the Crimean war, a paddle-wheel boat, and remarkably swift. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1592 2 On the axis of each paddle is an arm from which a rod proceeds to an eccentric on the paddle-wheel shaft.

2. A wheel fitted with paddles (PADDLE *sb.*[1] 7, used to keep skins in constant motion in water, in the manufacture of leather, and in similar processes.

1883 HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 373/1 The skins ..are..finally brought into a tank of water, not too cold, and kept in constant motion with a paddle-wheel.

Paddle-wood: see PADDLE *sb.*[1] 11.

Paddo, paddow, also padda, paddie, northern forms of PADDOCK, frog, toad; so **paddo-pipe.**

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 770 A fowle padow at pe laste he keste, þat wes laythe to se. *a* 1568 *Lyndesay's Play* 976 (Bannatyne MS.) Quhat and the paddois [= *Satyre* 1381 padoks] nipt my tais? 1706 PHILLIPS, *Paddow-pipe*, a sort of Herb. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 5 *Hippuris*... Common Mares-tail. Paddowpipe. 1870 R. CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes Scot.* 88 A Paddo then came loup-loup-louping out o' the well.

Paddock (pæ·dək), *sb.*[1] (Also *Sc.* 9 poddock, 8–9 puddock.) [f. PAD *sb.*[1] + dimin. suffix -OCK.]

1. A frog. (Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.*)

c 1350 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 8 *Rana*, a paddoke. 1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* viii. 2, 3, Y schal smyte alle thi termys with paddoks [1382 frogges]: and the flood schal buyle out paddokis [1382 froggis]. 1530 PALSGR. 502/2 My bely crowleth, I wene there be some paddockes in it, .. *des grenouilles dedans.* 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 725 There be three kindes of Frogs .. the first is the little green Frog: the second is this Padock, having a crook back .. and the third is the Toad. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 812 The Water-Snake, whom Fish and Paddocks fed. 1724 RAMSAY *Health* 65 Bak'd puddock's legs. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Paddick*, or *Paddock*, a frog...Never a toad. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xii. 126/1 Are we eels or puddocks, that we are sent to live in a loch?

†**b.** A toad. *Obs.* (exc. as literary archaism.)

13.. *K. Alis.* 6126 Evetis, and snakes, and paddokes brode, ..Al vermyn they eteth. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 750 Þan þai..a padok gert hym drink in hy. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 376/2 Paddok, toode, *bufo*. 1530 PALSGR. 230/2 Paddocke, *crapault*. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 70 The grieslie Todestoole..And loathed Paddocks lording on the same. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Paddock*, .. a Toad. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 240 O'er his head the bat Hung, and the paddock on the hearth-stone sat.

c. *transf.* Applied in obloquy to a person.

In quot. 1605 a familiar spirit in the shape of a toad?

a 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xvii. (1841) 164, I xal prune that paddok [= frog], and prevyn hym as a pad [= toad]. 1563 WINJET *Wks.* (1890) II. 31 Certane padokis, filthy verming,..of the quhilk sort are the Pelagianis. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. i. 9 Padock calls anon: faire is foule, and foule is faire. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* xv. 174 But there was grandfaither's siller tester in the puddock's heart of him.

2. A kind of rude sledge used for carrying large stones. *Sc.*

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl., Paddock*,..a machine shaped like a frog, for carrying large stones. 1825–80 in JAMIESON. 1887 BULLOCH *Pynours* vi, The slip, sled, or paddock came into use. It was a sort of strong wooden cradle.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly *dial.*), as *paddock-brood, -face*; **paddock-cheese** = *paddock-stool*; **paddock-hair,** the soft down or hair on unfledged birds and on new-born babies; **paddock-pipe,** a species of *Equisetum* (Horse-tail), esp. *E. limo-*

sum; also Mare's Tail, *Hippuris vulgaris*; **paddock-ride, -rod, -rud, -spew**, frogs' or toads' spawn; **paddock-spindle**, *Orchis mascula* (Britten & Holl.); **paddock-stone** = TOAD-STONE; **paddock-stool** = TOADSTOOL.

a 1627 MIDDLETON *Witch* I. ii, Here's a spawn or two Of the same *paddock-brood. 14.. *Harl. MS.* 1002, lf. 144b/2 *Hic boletus*, a *padokchese. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* xxi, Batavius, with his *paddock-face. * 1827 TAYLOR *Poems* 67 (E. D. D.), I foun' sax bare wee things Wi' *paddock hair upon their wings. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* I. vi. (1849) 17 For nearly thirteen years I had sat on my hunkers in the paddock hair, under the wing of a kind parent. 1673 *Wedderburn's Vocab.* 18 (Jam.) *Aequisetum*, a *paddock-pipe. 1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scotica* (1792) 648 Marsh Horse-tail, .. Paddock-pipe. 1720 RAMSAY *Rise & Fall of Stocks* 114 A shot starn..found neist day on hillock side, Na better seems nor *paddock ride. [Cf. JELLY *sb.* 2 b; *fallen star* s. v. FALLEN *ppl. a.*] 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 342 And thou come, Fule! in Marche or Februere, Thair till a pule, and drank the *paddok rod [*v. rr.* rude, roid]. 1488 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 10 Item a ring with a *paddokstane, with a charnale. 1700 E. LHWYD in Rowlands *Mona Antiqua* (1723) 338 Besides the Snake-stones..the Highlanders have their Snail-Stones, Paddoc-Stones..etc. to all which they attribute their several Virtues. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 70/7 *Fungus* agaricus crescit in arboribus..*paddocstol. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 265/2 A Paddokstole, *boletus, fungus .. asparagus*. 1787 BURNS *Verses written at Selkirk* iv, Now gawkies, tawpies, gowks, and fools, .. May sprout like simmer puddock-stools. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* s. v. *Hillfowk*, As rotten as a yellow puddock stool.

Hence **Pa·ddocky** *a.*, abounding in frogs.

1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 284 Over all the water-cressy and puddocky ditches.

Paddock (pæ·dək), *sb.*[2] Also 7 **puddock**. [app. a phonetic alteration of PARROCK: cf. *poddish* for *porridge*, etc.]

1. A small field or enclosure; usually a plot of pasture-land adjoining or near a house or stable.

[1547 in Hunter *Biggar & Ho. Fleming* xxiv. (1862) 312 Item in the Boghall, that draws in plough and paddock xiij oxin.] 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 82 A fierce Bull, which..they had let out of the Paddok. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 330 A Puddock, or Purrock; a small Inclosure. 1759 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 471 A rude multitude quickly ran together, to a paddock adjoining to the town. 1872 YOUATT *Horse* iv. (ed. 4) 86 Let him [the hunter] therefore have his paddock as well as his loose box. 1885 Miss BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* I. ii. 69 There was only the extent of a wide paddock and a lawn between the hall-door and that grand old gateway.

b. *spec.* Such an enclosure forming part of a stud farm.

1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* iii. 59 For downright breeding..Rawcliffe Paddocks quite bear the palm. *Ibid.* 62 The strength of the pasturage, and the beautiful combination of hill and dale make these paddocks a perfect paradise for blood-mares and foals. 1894 ARMATAGE *Horse* viii. 115 The colt may be mounted in the paddock.

c. In the Australian Colonies, the general term for any field, or piece of land enclosed by a fence, irrespective of size, whether in pasture or tillage.

1832 BISCHOFF *Van Diemen's Land* vi. 148 There is one paddock of 100 acres, fenced on four sides. 1869 TOWNEND *Remin. Australia* 180 The church..stood by itself in the middle of a paddock. 1881 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 67 The bullock paddock..contained 6000 acres, and was securely fenced in with the usual post and rails. 1891 '*Coo-ee*', *Tales Austral. Life* 121 The fields, or paddocks, as they call them here [in Australia], were pretty. 1900 F. CAMPBELL *Three Moons* 314 Mrs. Tredwin cantering across the ten-mile paddock.

d. *fig.*

1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Nature* Wks. (Bohn) I. 226 Estates of romance, compared with which their actual possessions are shanties and paddocks. 1875 DOWDEN *Shaks.* 22 Keble was born and bred in the Anglican paddock. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 21 A country where literature is confined to its little paddock, without influence on the larger field..of the social world.

2. *spec.* a. (See quots.)

1678 PHILLIPS, *Paddock*, .. a walk or division in a Park. 1706 *Ibid.*, *Paddock* or *Paddock-course*, a place in a Park pal'd in very narrow on both sides, for Hounds or Grayhounds to run Matches. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, A paddock in a park, *septum, circus venatorius*.

b. *Horse-racing.* A turf enclosure near the race-conrse, where the horses and jockeys are assembled in preparation for the race.

1862 *All Yr. Round* Mar. 29 Three and thirty thoroughbred colts have dipped down from the paddock to the post. 1881 *Daily News* 2 June 5 The genuine public..drove thoughtlessly past the paddock..and disposed itself either in the cords near the winning-post or on the slope of the hill.

3. *Mining.* (*Colonial.*) a. An open excavation in a superficial deposit. b. A store-place for ore, etc.

1869 R. B. SMYTH *Gloss. Mining Terms*, *Paddock*, an excavation made for procuring washdirt in shallow ground. A place built near the mouth of a shaft where quartz or washdirt is stored. 1876 W. J. J. SPRY *Cruise Challenger* vi. (ed. 7) 85 Next the lime tufa was bored into, and now large 'paddocks' are sunk to a depth of over 20 feet in the decomposed igneous rock. 1895 *Otago Witness* 21 Nov. 22/5 (Morris) A paddock was opened at the top of the beach, but rock-bottom was found.

4. *attrib.*, as *paddock-course, -critic, -gate*.

1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 234 Horses run without Riders upon 'em something after the manner of a Paddock-Course. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* III. vii. 313 The Nobility and Gentry have their .. Paddock Courses, Horse-Rases [etc.]. 1800 Mrs. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 109 They were within a hundred yards of the paddock gate. 1897 *Daily News* 21 June 10/6 His brilliant form..made a great impression upon the paddock critics.

Pa·ddock, *v.* [f. PADDOCK *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* a. To enclose or fence in (a sheep-run, etc.) (*Australia*). b. To shut up or enclose in or as in a paddock.

1873 TROLLOPE *Australia* I. xx. 302 When a run is 'paddocked' shepherds are not required;—but boundary-riders are employed. 1873 [see PADDOCKED *ppl. a.*]. 1884 T. WALDEN in *Harper's Mag.* LXIX. 433 Droves of oxen, sheep, and swine were paddocked close by.

2. *Mining.* (*Colonial.*) To store (ore, etc.) in a paddock (see PADDOCK *sb.*[2] 3 b).

1899 *N. Queensland Herald* 8 Feb. 31 They have gathered and stacked surface stone till they have paddocked sufficient for a crushing in the mill yard.

Hence **Pa·ddocked** *ppl. a.*, **Pa·ddocking** *vbl. sb.*

1873 RANKEN *Dom. Australia* v. (1874) 91 This will completely loosen the little dirt found in paddocked sheep. 1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush-Life Queensland* II. 175 Gathering up the paddocked horses, he caught and saddled his own and his master's. 1900 E. A. HILL (of N. S. Wales) in *Birm. Weekly Post* 25 Aug. 5/4 Paddocking was not universal, as is now the case.

†**Pa·dduck.** *Obs.* In 6 **paduck, padduke.** Some kind of cloth. (Cf. *pack duck*, s. v. DUCK *sb.*[3])

1545 *Rates of Customs* c j b, Padduke the c. elles xxs. 1583 *Ibid.* D v b, Paduck the c. elles xxiiijs.

Paddy (pæ·di), *sb.*[1] Forms: (*a.* 6 **batte, batty**.) *β.* 7 **paddie**, 8–9 **paddi**, 8 **pady**, (**patty**), 9 **padi, paddee**, 7– **paddy**. [a. Malay *pādī* rice in the straw, in Javanese and other Malay langs. *pārī*. The identity of this with Canarese *batta, bhatta* rice in the husk, whence the *batte, batty* of early authors, is uncertain.]

1. Rice in the straw, or (in commeree) in the husk.

[1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* 70 Rice, of a lesse price and slighter then the other Ryce, and is called Batte.] 1623 *St. Papers, Col.* 146 The people addict themselves wholly to the planting of paddie for their maintenance. [1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 67 The Gronnd between this and the great Breach..bears good Batty.] *Ibid.* 244 Furlongs loaded with Rice or Paddy, being courser than the Indian. 1782 *Ann. Reg.* 65 Collecting paddy and beating the rice from the straw. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 490 His only remaining resource was in the paddy in the fields. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 18/2 Rice which comes to us in the husk is called by its Indian name 'paddy'.

2. Short for PADDY-BIRD; *elliptic.* its feathers.

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 568 Rice-birds, commonly called paddies. 1891 *Times* 24 Oct. 13/2 Feathers. ..Short selected are dearer, white and gray paddy firm.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *paddy-boat, clearing, -crop, -field, flat, -grinding, -ground, -pounder, tax*, etc.; **paddy-insect**, a Chinese species of silkworm from Hainan.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 162 Two hundred Paddy-Boats with their Convoys. 1762 WOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 417 You descend into the paddy, or rice fields. 1871 *Athenæum* 27 May 650 Mr. Cooper..was upset into a newly-flooded paddy-field by the great man's outriders. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* vi. 354 They call these low swampy valleys on each side of a stream paddy flats, whether they are actually cultivated or not. 1892 *Daily News* 15 Mar. 3/1 The Secretary of State has informed the Governor of Ceylon that..the time has arrived for abolishing the paddy tax.

Paddy (pæ·di), *sb.*[2] [Irish pet-form of *Padraig* or *Patrick*.]

1. Nickname for an Irishman.

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 116 Paddies were swimming their horses in the sea to cure the mange. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. iv, Paddy was tripped up. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar. 8/1 We were surprised to see that our entire staff of office-boys had suddenly turned Paddies, wearing the green with a most becoming *bonhomie*.

b. Phr. *To come the paddy over*, to bamboozle, humbug. *slang.*

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* 608 Fairly came the paddy over him.

2. A bricklayer's or builder's labourer.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* (1902) 165 The men were common masons, with paddies to help. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., A bricklayer's paddy..brings him bricks and mortar.

3. An unlicensed almanac, called more fully *Paddy's Watch* and *Paddywhack almanac*.

1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss., Paddywatch*, .. or *Paddy*, .. an almanac. 1886 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. I. 478/1, I have often heard [*a* 1834]..'Have you an almanac?' and the answer has been, 'We have a Paddy'.

4. A passion, a temper: also *paddywhack. colloq.*

1894 HENTY *Dorothy's Double* I. 132 They goes out looking red in the face, and in a regular paddy.

5. 'A well-boring drill having cutters that expand on pressure; *paddy-drill*' (Funk).

6. A name in North Carolina of the ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. (Also *paddywhack*.)

Hence **Pa·ddyism,** an Irish peculiarity, Irishism.

1801 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 167, I have discovered two tricks of pure Paddyism. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. iv. 87, I could see, by hearing her (to use a Paddyism), the pout of her lip.

[**Paddy,** *a.*, an error for *baddy* in Motley, followed by recent dicts.: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

Pa·ddy-bird. [f. PADDY *sb.*[1] + BIRD.]

1. The Java sparrow, *Padda* (or *Munia*) *oryzivora*.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xiv. 161 The Paddy-bird is also good in their Season.

2. Anglo-Indian name for species of white egret, which frequent the paddy-fields.

1858 R. HUNTER in Mitchell *Mem. R. Nesbit* 406 Egrets or white herons, by Anglo-Indians with little taste termed paddy-birds. 1884 Miss C. F. G. CUMMING in *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 303/1 Multitudes of spirit-like white cranes, or paddy-birds, paddle about.

3. A species of Sheathbill, *Chionis minor*.

1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 832 *note*, The coquate species of Kerguelen Land is named by the sealers 'Sore-eyed Pigeon', ..as well as 'Paddy-bird'—the last perhaps from its white plumage resembling that of some of the smaller Egrets.

Paddymelon (pæ·dimelən). Also **paddymalla; pad-, paddi(e)-, pade-, pady-, -melon, -mellun.** [A corruption of an aboriginal name, the first element of which has been conjectured to be the same as in *pata-gorang* (in Sydney dialect) 'kangaroo': see Morris *Austral Eng.* 336/2.] A small brush kangaroo.

1827 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (1828) I. 289 The *wallabee* and *paddymalla*..inhabit the brushes and broken hilly country. 1830 R. DAWSON *Pres. St. Australia* 212 (Morris) Had hunted down a paddymelon (a very small species of kangaroo). 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 138/1 Get a padymelon, hare, or any coursing game. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Feb. 8/1 Kangaroos, Wallabies, Kangaroo rats, Wombats, Bandicoots, Pademelons.

attrib. 1851 J. HENDERSON *Excurs. N. S. Wales* II. 129 (Morris) These are hunted in the brushes and killed with paddy-mellun sticks. 1885 Mrs. C. PRAED *Head Station* 313 The plains..riddled with paddymelon holes.

Paddywha·ck, -wack. *colloq.* [f. PADDY *sb.*[2]]

1. An Irishman.

1811 *Lex. Balatr.* s. v. *Whack*, A paddywhack; a stout brawney Irishman. 1846 *Song* in *Slang Dict.* (1873), I'm Paddy Whack from Ballyhack, Not long ago turn'd soldier.

b. *Paddywhack almanac* = PADDY *sb.*[2] 3.

1886 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. I. 388, 477.

2. A rage, passion, temper.

1899 R. KIPLING *Stalky* 25 He's a libellous old rip, an' he'll be in a ravin' paddy-wack.

3. *dial.* A severe thrashing (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

4. The ruddy duck: = PADDY *sb.*[2] 6. (*U. S.*)

Pade, obs. form of PAD *sb.*[1], toad, frog.

†**Padelion.** *Obs.* [Corruption of F. *pied* (*pié*) *de lion* lion's foot.] The plant Lady's Mantle.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xcviii. 140 The latter wryters do call this herbe in..Latin *Achimilla*,..*Pes leonis*..in English Ladies mantell, .. Padelion. 1611 COTGR., *Pied de Lion*, Lions foot, Lions paw, Ladies mantle,..Padelion.

Padell, obs. form of PADDLE *sb.*[1]

‖**Padella** (pădĕ·lă). [It. *padella* flat pan, frying-pan, etc.:—L. *patella* flat pan or dish: see PATELLA.] A shallow metal or earthenware dish in which oil or fatty matter is burnt by means of a thick wick; used esp. in Italy for illuminations; also *attrib.*

[1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Padella* (Italian), a small frying-pan; a kind of oven.] 1882 *Society* 11 Nov. 6/2 The ivy-covered nooks..were lighted with padella lamps.

Pademelon, variant of PADDYMELON.

Paderero, obs. var. PEDRERO, piece of ordnance.

Padesoy, obs. form of PADUASOY.

Pa·d-foot. *dial.* [f. PAD *v.*[1] (*sb.*[1]) + FOOT *sb.*]

1. A dialectal equivalent of FOOTPAD.

1847 TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* 41 (E. D. D.) Sitha, Bobby's catch't a padfooit. 1892 J. S. FLETCHER *When Chas. was King* (1896) 209 Here I am, winged in this way by some vile padfoot.

2. One of the dialect names of the goblin called the BARGHEST. (Chiefly in Yorkshire.)

1736 DRAKE *Eboracum* I. ii. 58 The Padfoot of Pontfrete, and the Barguest of York. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pad-foot*, A Ghost. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* viii. 106 The Church-dog, bar-ghast, pad-foit, wash-hound, or by whatever name the animal supposed to haunt a churchyard is designated. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersfield Gloss., Padfoot*, ..described as being something like a large sheep, or dog; sometimes to have rattled a chain, and been accustomed to accompany persons on their night walks, much as a dog might; keeping by their side, and making a soft noise with its feet—pad, pad, pad—whence its name. It had large eyes as big as 'tea-plates'.

Padgeant, -gion, obs. ff. PAGEANT. **Padgroom, -horse,** etc.: see PAD *sb.*[2] 5. **Pad-hook:** see PAD *sb.*[3] 14. **Padill,** obs. f. PADDLE *sb.*[3]

‖**Padishah, padshah** (pā·dīshă, pā·dshă). Forms: 6 **padenshawe**, 7 **padasha, (potshaugh, -shaw), pad(i)schach**, 7, 9 **padischah**, 8 **padeshah, -shau**, 9 **padichaw, padisha**, 8– **padishah, padshah.** [a. Pers. پادشاه *pādshāh*, in poetry *pādŝ-, pādîshah* (in Turkish *pādishāh*):—Pahlavi *pātaxšā* or *pātaxšāh*:—OPers. **pātixšāyaθiya*, f. *pati* = Skr. *pati* master, lord, ruler + *šāh* king, SHAH. (P. Horn *Grundr. Neupers. Etymol.* 1893.)] A Persian title, taken as equivalent to 'Great King' or 'Emperor'; applied in Persia to the Shah, in Europe usually to the Sultan of Turkey, in India (where often pronounced *bādshāh*) to the Great Mogul, and now by natives to the sovereign of Great Britain as Emperor of India; also extended by Orientals to other European monarchs.

1612 *E. I. C. Letters* (ed. Danvers) I. 175 He acknowledges no Padenshawe or King in Christendom but the Portugals King. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 543 This Selim Padasha rebelled against his father Ekher. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 103 The Grand Signior rather hath in later times vsed the title of Padischah Musulmin i. Great King of the Musulmans..and they call the German Emperor Urum Padischah,

the French King Frank Padischah. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 97 At the end sate the Potshaugh or great King [the Shah of Persia]. 1665 *Ibid.* (1677) 211 Here we met the Pot-shaw again. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 341 They [Persians] call their Kings *Schach*, *Padschach*, and *Padischach*. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 180 The word Padishah, or rather Padeshah,..in the old Persic tongue, denoting King. 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 30 Aug. 4/2 Recognized by several Hindoos..to be 'Padshaw', i. e. the King. 1823 Byron *Juan* VI. xxxix, Whom, if they were at home in sweet Circassia, They would prefer to Padisha or Pacha. 1896 *Peterson's Mag.* Jan. 47/1 The Padishah [Sultan] is supposed to speak no language but Turkish or Arabic.

Padle, paidle (pe·d'l), *sb. Sc.* Also 6 paiddill, 7 pedle. [app. Sc. form of Paddle *sb.*1: cf. Sc. pronunciation of *daddle*, *saddle* (de·d'l, se·d'l).] A field or garden hoe: a scraper of this shape.

a 1568 *Anon.* in *Bannatyne MS.* 325/33 Ane pluche, ane paiddill, and ane palme corss. 1644 *Register Univ. Edinb.* 49 (MS.) Duties of the Bursars. To make clean the stairs from dirt and dust with a pedle and a Besome. *a* 1800 *Old Scottish Song* (Jam.), The gardener wi' his paidle. 1812 Forbes *Poems* 144 (E. D. D.) Spades an' padles an' a'. 1819 Thomson *Poems* 109 (E. D. D.) A coal-rake an' a paidle.

Hence **Padle, paidle** *v. Sc. trans.*, to hoe; to loosen (the ground), scrape or 'harl' with a hoe.

1825 Jamieson, *To Paidle, v. a.*, to hoe. 1884 Sir A. Grant *Story Univ. Edin.* I. 141 The bursars..were also to 'paidell' the stairs and entrances to the schools [cf. 1644 above]. *Mod. Sc.* All the cottagers were employed paidling turnips.

Padle, obs. form of Paddle.

Padlock (pæ·dlɒk), *sb.* Formerly often as two words, **pad lock**, or hyphened, **pad-lock**. [f. *pad*, of uncertain meaning + Lock *sb.*2

An obvious suggestion is that the first element is Pan *sb.*4, basket, pannier, hamper. But there is no early evidence that a *pad-lock* was orig. used to fasten a pannier. Also, if *pad*, in Rogers' *Agric. & Prices*, cited under Pad *sb.*3, occurs in the orig. documents, these are much earlier than any instance yet found of *pad*, *ped*, 'basket', which is besides of rare and local occurrence.]

A detachable or portable lock, designed to hang on the object fastened, having a pivoted or sliding bow or shackle, which can be opened to pass through a staple or ring, and then locked so as to engage a hasp, the links of a chain, etc.

Dead padlock, a simple padlock having no spring.

[1453 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 554/4 Padlock /3.] 1478–9 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* 366 A Padlokke to the Church, 1*d*. 1508 in Kerry *St. Lawrence's, Reading* (1883) 24 Payed for a padlok to the font, iij*d*. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 170 Beware it breede not a padlocke on thy heele. 1569 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 134 A pad locke for the Coppy yatte. 1649 C. Walker *Hist. Independ.* II. 56 The Zealots of the Commons were very angry at the Lords, and threatned to clap a Pad lock on the Dore of their House. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 96 Hung at the one end in an iron ring, at the other end in a like ring, both united with a strong Padlock. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 159 In a Portmantle lockt with a Padlock. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 22 Trunk-Locks, Pad-Locks, etc. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 219 These may be fastened with staples and padlocks.

fig. 1658 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* Verse 14. III. v. (1669) 84/1 The light of a holy conversation hangs as it were a padlock on profane lips. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 162 We hang one jingling padlock on the mind. 1822 Byron *Werner* IV. i, That Word will, I think, put a firm padlock on His further inquisition. 18.. Lowell *Capture Fugit. Slaves*, Put golden padlocks on Truth's lips.

Padlock (pæ·dlɒk), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To fasten with or secure by means of a padlock.

1645 Milton *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 353 Let not..such an unmercifull..yoke bee padlockt upon the neck of any Christian. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (Rtldg.) 71 The Officers had Orders to Padlock up the Doors. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* vii, My mouth shall never be padlocked by any noble of them all. 1884 *Law Rep.* 13 Q. Bench Div. 455 The dock company..padlocked the doors.

Hence **Padlocked** (pæ·dlɒkt) *ppl. a.*

1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 70 A little padlocked chest. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 73 High stone fences and padlocked garden gates.

Padmelon: see Paddymelon.

Pad-nag (pæ·dˌnæ·g), *sb.* [f. Pad *sb.*2 + Nag.] An ambling nag; an easy-going pad-horse.

1654 Whitelocke *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) II. 220 A sober ..well-paced english padde nagge. 1684 Dr. W. Pope *Old Man's Wish* ii. (Roxb. Ball. VI. 507), With a spacious plain, without hedge or stile, And an easy pad-nagg to ride out a mile. 1770 Foote *Lame Lover* I. Wks. 1799 II. 60 To buy a pad-nag for a lady. *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *House-warming*, As horse-litter, coach, and pad-nag, with its pillion..Defiled from the Strand. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 172 To procure an easy pad nag for his wife.

Hence **Pa·d-na·g** *v. intr.*, to ride a pad-nag, ride at an easy pace, amble; also **Pa·dna·gging** *ppl. a.*

1748 Richardson *Clarista* (1811) III. xl. 235 Will it not.. give him pretence and excuse oftener than ever to pad-nag it hither? 1836 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 107 The green sub. of some padnagging regiment had walked off with my portmanteau instead of his own.

Padock(e, padok, obs. ff. Paddock *sb.*1

‖ **Padou** (padu·). [F. *padou* (in same sense), formerly *Padoue*, i. e. Padua in Italy.] (See quot.)

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Padou*, a sort of silk ferret or ribbon. Hence in mod. Dicts.

‖ **Padouk** (padau·k). Also **padowk, peduk.** [Burmese native name.] A Burmese leguminous tree, *Pterocarpus macrocarpus*, yielding a kind of rosewood; also the wood itself (*padouk-wood*).

1858 in Simmonds *Dict. Trade.* 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 384 Thick among the huge 'padouks' the gray-stemmed 'gurjuns' gleam. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Apr. 3/3 Peduk is darker in colour than the other woods generally used. 1895 *Daily News* 3 June 5/6 There is at least one thing which Cedric the Saxon never heard of—the Indian padouk wood of the fittings. 1900–1 Prain *Ann. Report Bot. Gard. Calcutta*, The true or Burma Padouk is the timber of *Pterocarpus macrocarpus*, a species that occurs only in Burma. 'Andaman Padouk' or 'Redwood' is the timber of *P. dalbergioides*..found only, in a wild state, in the Andamans.

Pad-piece, -plate, -play: see Pad- *sb.*3 14.

Padpipe: see Pad *sb.*1 4.

‖ **Padre** (pā·dre). [It., Sp., Pg. *padre*:—L. *patre-m*, acc. of *pater* father.] 'Father': a title applied in Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Spanish America, to the regular clergy; in India (from Portuguese), to a minister or priest of any Christian Church; and by natives (in speaking to Europeans) to native priests; hence, applied by English soldiers and sailors to a chaplain.

1584 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1810) II. 381 We found there 2 Padres, the one an Englishman, the other a Flemming. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 8 A Chappel..the Rural Seat of one of their Black Padres. 1751 *Affect. Narr. of Wager* 7 A blind Subjection to the Padres, and a contemptuous Abhorrence of Heretics. *c* 1813 Mrs. Sherwood *Ayah & Lady* iv. 25 Now there was in the place where I lay ill a Christian *padre*. *Ibid.* Glossary, *Padre*, a Christian minister. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* ii. 47 The Goanese padre of Tette..appointed a procession. 1898 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 6/2 The 'fighting padre' is by no means an unknown figure in British wars.

attrib. 18.. Sir T. Lawrence *Label* (in Kew Museum), Very fine quality Tea called Padre Oolong, prepared by the Chinese for their Priests. *Ibid.*, Padra Tea. [1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade Prod.* 271 *Padra*, a black tea.]

Padrigon: see Perdrigon, a variety of plum.

Padroadist (pādroˌā·dist). [f. Pg. *padroado* patronage + -ist.] A Roman Catholic who favours or supports the *padroado* or ecclesiastical patronage claimed by the King of Portugal in India.

1890 *Tablet* 10 May 739 Padroadists and Propagandists are regarded as two distinct sects. [1896 *Ibid.* 15 Feb. 258 At present the 'Padroado' is a veritable incubus on the Catholic Church in India.]

‖ **Padrone** (padrō·ne). [It.: cf. med.L. *patro*, *-ōnem* for cl. L. *patrōnus* Patron.] An Italian term meaning, primarily, Patron, master; applied to †**a.** the Prime Minister of the Papal Curia (*Cardinal Patron*); **b.** the master of a trading-vessel in the Mediterranean; **c.** an Italian labour-contractor, an employer of street musicians, begging children, etc.; **d.** the proprietor of an inn in Italy.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 79 The Cardinal Nephew, whom they call *Padron*.. *Ibid.* II. III. 178 He exercis'd the office of Padrone. 1678 Dryden *Limberham* v. i, I shall never make you amends for this kindness, my dear Padron. *c* 1751 Gray *Lct. to Walpole* Nov., Wks. 1814 I. 546 As to my Eton Ode, Mr. Dodsley [the publisher] is *padrone*. 1804 W. Irving in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. v. 86 Our padrone immediately displayed the Genoese flag, and hailed the vessel. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xix, The crew consisted of the padrone, two men, and a boy. 1860 *Once a Week* 14 July 72/1 They had not earned money enough in the day to secure them a favourable reception from the *padrone* at night.

Hence †**Pa·dronancy,** †**Pa·dronage,** †**Pa·dronship,** the office of (Cardinal) Padrone, or First Minister in the Papal Court; **Pa·dronism,** the system of bringing Italian children into a foreign country to perform street music or beg for the profit of the *padrone* or taskmaster.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. II. 154 He will fall out of the hands of the Papacy, as he fell out of the *Padronage*. *Ibid.* III. 175 The declaration of a Cardinal Padrone..in the beginning of his Padronship. *Ibid.* 178 He shew'd himself diligent enough in his office of Padronancy. *Ibid.* 206 They apply themselves immediately to the Pope, till they shall see the Cardinal a little more settled in his Padronancy. 1880 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 5/2 The King of the padroni..was arrested under the United States law against 'padronism' passed in 1874..which makes the bringing of such [Italian] children into the States a felony.

Pad-saddle, -saw, -tree, etc.: see Pad *sb.*3

Padshah, another form of Padishah.

†**Pad-staff.** *Obs.* = Paddle-staff.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 203 With his pad-staff he did dig a square hole about it, and so departed.

Padstool: see Pad *sb.*1 4.

Paduan (pædiuˌān), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Padua* name of a city of northern Italy, in It. *Padova*, L. *Patavium* + -an. Cf. Patavinity.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Padua.

1801 D. Stewart *Life & Writ. W. Robertson* 152 An admixture of Paduan idioms.

B. *sb.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Padua.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc. 867/1 The talents which these Paduans possessed to engrave dies.

2. One of the coins or medallions, in bronze and silver, forged in the 16th c. in imitation of ancient pieces, by two Paduan artists, Cavino and Bassiano.

1769 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 196/2 In a separate case are contained the Paduans and other counterfeit medals. [*Note.* A Paduan..is a modern medal struck with all the marks and characters of antiquity.] 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc.

3. A kind of dance; the Pavan.

1880 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 627/2 Padua gave its name to the ancient dance Paduan, or Pavan.

4. A make of violin-strings.

1884 H. R. Haweis *Musical Mem.* iii. 94 Paduans are strong [violin-strings], but frequently false.

Hence **Pa·duanism,** the dialectal characteristics of Patavium or Padua, of which Livy was a native, Patavinity; the use of patois.

1594 R. Ashley tr. *Loys le Roy* 24 b, Pollio obiected Paduanisme vnto Liuie.

Padymelon, variant of Paddymelon.

Paduasoy (pæ·diuˌāsoi). Forms: α. 7–8 poudesoy, (7 poodesoy, 8 pudisway). β. 7– paduasoy; 8 paduasuay, (paddi-, pattisway), pada-, padesoy, 9 padusoy. [*Poudesoy* (*poodesoy*, *pudisway*) is F. *pou-de-soie* (1667 Littré), *pout de soye*, *poul de soie* (1389–94 in Godef. *Compl.*), of unascertained origin; in recent F. spelt *pout-de-soie* and Poult-de-soie, the latter also in 19th c. English. The forms in *-sway*, *-suay* represent the 17–18th c. F. pronunciation of *soie* as *soè*, *souè*, *souê*; the rimes show this still in 1730 when the spelling was *paduasoy*. *Paduasoy* is, in appearance, a combination of *Padua*, Eng. name of the Italian city + F. *soie* silk. (Padua has long had manufactures of silk and other textiles, and a kind of narrow silk ribbon is thence named in F. *padou*, in 1642 *padoüe*: Oudinot,. But *Padua soy* could not well be of Eng. formation, since *soy*, *soye*, *soie*, was never in Eng. use. Nor could it originate in French, where 'Padua silk' would be *soie de Padoue*, not *Padoue soie*. The probability then is that *paduasoy* was an Eng. corruption of *pou-de-soie* or *poudesoy*, app. by association with *Padua say*, a kind of Say or serge, actually from Padua, which had been known in England since 1633 or earlier:

1633 *Nawarth Housch. Bks.* (Surtees) 300 For five yeardes of Padua saye for a peticote for my Ladie, xxj*s*. viij*d*. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1093/4 Stolen,..A Padua Say Peticoat and Wastecoat. Cf. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4706 4 Paduay Serges, and other Stuffs.]

A strong corded or gros-grain silk fabric, much worn in the 18th c. by both sexes, of which Poult-de-soie is the modern representative. Also *attrib.*, and *ellipt.* a garment of this material.

α. 1663 S. Fortrey *Eng. Interest & Impr.* 22 In silk stuffs, taffeties, poudesoyes, armoysins, clothes of gold and silver.. silk ribbands, and other such like silk stuffs as are made at Tours. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2425/4 Also 3 Pieces of Checquer'd Silk,..all Silk like a Poodesoy. 1694 Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* I. vii. 65 We yearly imported from France..Silks, Sattins, Taffeta's, Stuffs, Armoysins, Poudesoy's [so all edd. to 1710; then 1716–1748 Paduasoys]. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3992/3 Also East-India Goods.., consisting of..Pudisways. 1728–9 in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* I. 193 Princess Royal had white poudesoy, embroidered with gold, and a few colours intermixed. 1733–4 *Ibid.* 425 A pink plain poudesoy. [*Obs.* by 1750, but re-introduced from Fr. *c* 1850 in the form Poult-de-soie q. v.]

β. 1672 *Acct. Earl of Shaftesbury's Wardrobe* (Staníf.), A black velvet coat, paduasoy suit laced. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3984/4 An Olive-colour'd Gown and Petticoat strip'd, lin'd with a muddy-colour'd Pattissway. 1727 Fielding *Love in Sev. Masques* I. ii, Two girls in paduasuay coats and breeches. 1727 Gay *Begg. Op.* II. iv, A Piece of black Padesoy. 1730 Jenyns *Art of Dancing* I. 66 Let him his active limbs display In camblet thin, or glossy paduasoy. 1730 Swift *Robin & Harry* 47 Clad in a coat of paduasoy, A flaxen wig, and waistcoat gay. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 223 A fine laced silk waistcoat, of blue paduasoy. *a* 1845 Hood *Bianca's Dream* iv, In vain the richest paduasoy he bought. 1869 Mrs. Oliphant *George II* (1879) II. 237 The pale primrose-coloured paduasoy.

Padyan, Padjean, etc., obs. Sc. ff. Pageant.

Pæan (pī·ăn), *sb.* Also 6–7 pean. [a. L. *pæan*, a. Gr. παιάν a hymn or chant, properly (see below) one addressed to Apollo invoked under the name *Pæan* (Παιάν, Attic Παιών, Epic Παιήων), originally the Homeric name of the physician of the gods. The invocation being by the phrase Ἰὼ Παιάν, *Io Pæan* (see Io), the song or hymn came itself to be called the *pæan*.]

1. In reference to *Greek Antiq.*: A hymn or chant of thanksgiving for deliverance originally addressed to Apollo or Artemis; esp. a song of triumph after victory addressed to Apollo, also a war-song in advancing to battle addressed to Ares; hence any solemn song or chant. The full phrase *Io pæan* occurs poetically as a sb. in same sense.

1592 Lyly *Midas* v. iii, Io paeans let us sing, To physicke's and to poesie's king. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1251 The Poets that composed the songs of victorie, named Pænnes. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* I. 457 That day was..spent in pæans to the Sun. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 60/2 The King..himself began the pæan, which was the signal to advance. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* v. 118 The Paean, sung to Phoebus..was the proper accompaniment of the battle and the feast. 1878 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* xiii. 151 The triumphal hymn of praise, or *paian*, is commemorated in the *Iliad*, as already established in use.

2. In modern use: A song of praise or thanksgiving; a shout or song of triumph, joy, or exultation.

[1544 E. Gosynhyll (*title*) The Prayse of all Women, called Mulierum Pean.] 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* III. viii. 210 Tut, rather Peans sing Hermaphrodite. 1604 Drayton *Owl* 1133 The warbling Mavis mirthfull Peans sung. 1646 Buck

Rich. III, III. 78 Who would have sung Peans to his glory. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 186 Hear, in all tongues consenting Pæans ring! 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 127, I sung the joyful Pæan clear..Waiting to strive a happy strife. 1869 LD. LYTTON *Orval* 198 The paean of the people's Liberty!

attrib. 1839 MRS. HEMANS *Tombs of Platea* ix, Where the pæan strains were sung.

Hence **Pæ'an** *v. trans.*, to sing in or as a pæan. So **Pæ'anism** [Gr. *παιανισμ-ός*], the chanting of the pæan; **Pæ'anize** *v. intr.* [Gr. *παιανίζ-ειν*], to chant or sing the pæan.

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 186 Notes of vict'ry *pæan'd high! 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. iv. 40 For the Victories ..To Pæan was sung to Apollo; at least hence *Pæanismes.. had their rise. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. vi. (1852) 579 The Grecian ελελευ ἰου ἰου used in their Pæanisms. *a* 1827 W. MITFORD cited in *Cent. Dict.*, Pæanism. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 123 The Peloponneseans..were *paeanizing as if they had already the victory.

Pæan, variant of PÆON. **Pædagogic, Pædant**, etc.: see PEDA-. **Pæderasty, ped-** (pī'd-, pe'dĕræsti). [ad. mod. L. *pæderastia*, a. Gr. *παιδεραστία*, f. *παιδεραστής*, f. *παῖς, παιδ-* boy + *ἐραστής* lover. In Fr. *pédérastie*.] Unnatural connexion with a boy; sodomy.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 293 He telleth of their Pæderastie, that they buy Boyes at an hundred or two hundred duckats, and mew them vp for their filthie lust. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 382 Solon's law forbid pæderasty to slaves. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1846) IV. 233 The same penalties were inflicted on the passive and active guilt of paederasty. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 529 Hence the laws against infanticide, against adultery, against pæderasty.

So **Pæ'derast** [Gr. *παιδεραστής*], † **Pædera'atist**, a sodomite; **Pædera'atic** *a.* [Gr. *παιδεραστικός*], pertaining to or practising sodomy; hence **Pæderas'tically** *adv.*

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), **Pederast*.., a Sodomite, a buggerer. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 171 As the detestable Pæderasts of after Ages scandalized the godlike Socrates. [1593 G. HARVEY *New Letter* Wks. (Grosart) I. 290 That penned .. another [Apology] of Pederastice, a kinde of harlatry, not to be recited.] 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Pref., There is first the *pæderastic school with French and Italian masters. 1864 tr. *Gaspar's Hand-bk. Forensic Med.* III. 333 *note*, Dohrn..has observed this appearance in his old pæderastic hospitallers. *Ibid.* 332 A boy alleged to have been abused *pæderastically. 1684 T. GODDARD *Plato's Demon* 29 The little respect which he had for that Sex, and great love for the other, which made him so great a *Pæderastist.

Pædeutics (pīdiū'tiks); rarely sing. **pædeutic**. Also **paid-**. [f. Gr. *παιδευτικός* of or for teaching, *ἡ παιδευτική* (sc. *τέχνη*) education: see -ICS.] The science or art of education.

1864 WEBSTER, *Paideutics*. 1885 *Life of Sir R. Christison* I. 28 Was it an error or not in the pædeutics of those times? 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Oct. 459/1 We could wish such ugly barbarisms or neologisms as .. 'paideutics' and the like had been eschewed. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 253 The one substantial contribution..made to the paideutic of the game.

Pædo-, pedo- (pī'do), occas. **paido-** (pai'do), before a vowel **pæd-, ped-**, combining form of Gr. *παῖς, παιδ-* boy, child, an element in several words, scientific and technical, of which the more important will be found in their alphabetical places.

Pædarchy (pī'daːki) [Gr. *-αρχια, ἀρχή* rule], rule or government by a child or children. **Pædiatric** (pīdiæ'trik) *a.* [see IATRIC], having to do with the treatment of the diseases of children; so **Pædiatrics** *sb. pl.*, the treatment of children's diseases. **Pædo'cracy, paid-** [see -CRACY], government by children. **Pædogenesis** (pīdodʒe'nĭsis) *Zool.* [see GENESIS], production of offspring by an animal in an immature or larval condition, as in certain amphibians, fishes, and insects; so **Pædogene'tic** *a.*, pertaining to or characterized by pædogenesis. **Pædo'logy, paid-** [see -LOGY], the study of the nature of children; so **Pædolo'gical**, pertaining to pædology; **Pædo'logiat, Pædologi'stical** *a.*, **Pædologi'stically** *adv.* (see quot.). **Pædo'meter**, an instrument for measuring the weight and length of a child; hence **Pædometric** *a.* **Pædonosology** (-nosp'lŏdʒi) [Gr. *νόσος* disease: see -LOGY], the study of the diseases of children. **Pædonymic** (pīdoni'mik) [after *patronymic*], a name given to a person from that of his or her child; so **Pædo'nymy**, the giving of such a name.

1830 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 245/2 The government was called the *paedarchy (or the regime of children). 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pædiatric*. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1065 Professor Johann Bokai, the well-known pædiatric physician. 1896 (title of a New York periodical), **Pediatrics*. 1647 J. NOYES *Temple Measured* 34 Some are .. unseasonable, ignorant, youthful. This is a *Pedocracy as well as a Democracy. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 507 *Pædogenesis or the production of ova by the immature animal is rare, and in Insecta always parthenogenetic. 1895 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* V. 142. 1889 *Athenæum* 13 Apr. 471/1 A parthenogenetic and *pædogenetic generation occurs in the life-cycle [of the blood-worm]. 1900 *Speaker* 5 May 131/2 Miss Vernon of the *Paidological Bureau. 1894 *Educ. News* (U.S.) 14 Apr. 233 A **paidologist* is one who studies boys. **Paidologistical* pertains to *paidology, and **paidologistically* is the adverb that refers to the acts of a paidologist while he is treating of paidology paidologistically. 1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pædometer*, baromacrometer. 1889 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Feb. 75/2 The terrors of a cast-iron Code and Inspectors with their *paedometric apparatus. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pædonosologia*, term for a description or consideration of the diseases of children: *pedonosology. 1883 W. LEAF in *Jrnl. Philol.* No. 24. 286 Prof. Geddes quotes as a similar '*Paedonymic' the expression 'Althaea Meleagris'. *Ibid.* 287 Whether or no the custom of *Paedonymy has left any other trace..must be left to anthropologists to decide.

Pædobaptism (pīdobæ'ptiz'm). Also **pedo-**. [f. PÆDO- + BAPTISM; cf. mod.L. *pædobaptismus* (16th c.), F. *pédobaptisme* (17th c.).] The baptism of children; infant baptism.

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* 1. § 10 Where is there expresse charge for the Lord's day? Where for pædobaptism? 1651 CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* II. 38 The administration of Pedobaptisme. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pedobaptism*. 1872 *Westm. Rev.* July 81 Persons who denied that pædobaptism is to be found in the New Testament..were allowed to rot..in gaols.

Pædobaptist (pīdobæ'ptist). Also **pedo-**. [f. PÆDO- + BAPTIST, after prec.] One who practises, adheres to, or advocates infant baptism.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 173 He might have called us Anti-pædobaptists, as being against Infant-Baptism. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pedobaptist*, one that holds or practises infant baptism. 1772 in Urwick *Nonconf. Worcester* (1897) 215 Y^e Paedobaptist Congregation is of late years much reduced. 1891 F.W. NEWMAN *Card. Newman* 62 The only part which I took was, to support Union with Pædo-Baptists, not to divide.

Pædomancy, erron. form of PEDOMANCY.

Pædonom (pī'donǫm). *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. *παιδονόμος*.] A magistrate who superintended the education of youths.

a 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* vi. (1876) 224 Under the superintendence of the Pædonom.

Pædotribe (pī'dotraib). Also **pedo-**. *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. *παιδοτριβής*.] One who taught wrestling and other exercises; a gymnastic master.

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 29 b, Gymnasts, pedotribes, athletes. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pedotribe*. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Ess. & Lett.* (1852) I. 256 Herodicus being pædotribe..united the gymnastic with the medical art.

Pædotrophy (pīdǫ'trŏfi). [ad. Gr. *παιδοτροφία*.] The rearing of children. So **Pædotrophic** (pīdotrǫ'fik) *a.*, relating to the rearing of children; **Pædo'trophist**, one skilled in rearing children.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pædotrophia*, old term .. pedotrophy. 1890 J. S. BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 271 Pædotrophy..The hygiene of the rearing of children. 1889 J. SULLY in *Harper's Mag.* June 102/2 Pædotrophic Partnership, the term by which the new Socialism designated a particular and relatively permanent variety of sexual attachment. *Ibid.* 108/2 They could..pronounce the plaintiff a properly qualified pædotrophist.

Paen, -ene, var. PAYEN *Obs.*, pagan. **Paene**, obs. f. PANE *sb.* **Pænitence**, obs. f. PENITENCE.

‖ **Pænula** (pī'niŭlă). [L.] In *Roman Antiq.* A sleeveless cloak having an opening for the head only, and covering the whole body. Hence, An ecclesiastical garment of the same kind, an early form of the chasuble.

[1270-1 *Pipe Roll* 55 Hen. III m. 1 *d*, Pro..xxxiii penulis de Lindeseye Ermyne & Coruelyne.]

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pænula*, among the Romans, a thick garment fit for a defence against cold and rain. 1868 MARRIOTT *Vest. Chr.* p. lxii, We have abundant evidence in Roman literature of the uses to which the *Pænula* served, and of its gradual exaltation from a garb of slaves or of peasants to one which even emperors might wear in travelling, and which was expressly prescribed in the fifth century of our era as the dress of senators.

Pæon (pī'ǫn). *Prosody.* Also 7-8 **pæan**. [a. L. *pæon*, ad. Gr. *παιών*: see PÆAN.] A metrical foot of four syllables, one long and three short, named, according to the position of the long syllable, a first, second, third, or fourth pæon.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* Explan. Words, *Pæon* or *Pæon*, the name of Apollo, and of a metricall foot in verse, of which Pæans are composed. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 459 The Poet was constrain'd of mere necessity to use a Pæon instead of a Dactyl. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Paean* or *Paeon*.. so called, as commonly supposed, because appropriated to the hymn *Pæan*; though Quintilian derives the name from its inventor *Pæon*, a physician. 1867 R. C. JEBB *Sophocles' Electra* (1870) 125/2 The antistrophic verse has a paeon..in the first place.

Pæonic (pi,ǫ'nik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *pæōnic-us*, ad. Gr. *παιωνικός* of or belonging to a pæon.] Of or pertaining to a pæon or pæons; composed of pæons; having the pedal ratio (2 : 3) of the pæon. b. as *sb.* A pæonic verse or foot.

1830 J. SEAGER tr. *Hermann's Metres* II. xl. 104 The ancient Greeks themselves appear not to have completely distinguished between Cretic and pæonic numbers... Pæonics catalectic on two syllables, and having an iambic anacrusis, are rarely met with. 1879 J. W. WHITE tr. *Schmidt's Rhythmic Class. Lang.* § 21. 66 Paeonics and bacchii. *Ibid.* § 22. 69 Paeonic sentences are rare in Aeschylus.

Pæonin (pī'onin). *Chem.* [f. L. *pæonia*, PEONY (in reference to colour) + -IN.] = CORALLIN.

1866 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 324. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 520 The same holds good as regards corallin or pæonin, a red colour composed of rosolic acid.

Pæony, var. PEONY. **Paeyn**, var. PAYEN *Obs.*, pagan. **Paffle**, var. POFFLE *Sc.*, a small holding.

‖ **Pagador.** *Obs.* [Sp. *pagador*:—med.L. *pācātōr-em* payer.] A pay-master.

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 338 The Treasurers and Pagadores Colateraly. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 657/2 This is the manner of the Spanyardes captaynes, whoe ..scorneth the name as base to be counted his souldiours pagador. 1604 DIGGES 4 *Parad.* II. 46 The Captaines are become..the Pagadores or Pay-Masters of their Bandes.

Pagan (pē'găn), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4 **paygane**, 5 **pagayne**, 5-6 **pagane**, 5- **pagan**. [ad. L. *pāgān-us*, orig. 'villager, rustic'; in Christian L. (Tertullian, Augustine) 'heathen' as opposed to Christian or Jewish; indicating the fact that the ancient idolatry lingered on in the rural villages and hamlets after Christianity had been generally accepted in the towns and cities of the Roman Empire: see Trench *Study of Words* 102; and cf. Orosius 1 Præf. 'Ex locorum agrestium compitis et pagis pagani vocantur.' Cf. PAYEN.]

A. *sb.* **1.** One of a nation or community which does not hold the true religion, or does not worship the true God; a heathen. († In earlier use practically = non-Christian, and so including Mohammedans and, sometimes, Jews.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* viii. (*Philepus*) 6 Payganis, þat war dwelland þare. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 281 The goddes, that paganes do worshippe, were men some tyme. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 8 The hard hertis, and untrewe treuth of the pagans. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 95 Streaming the Ensigne of the Christian Crosse, Against black Pagans, Turkes, and Saracens. 1596 — *Merch. V.* II. iii. 11 Adue, .. most beautifull Pagan, most sweete Iew. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 69 The emperor Julian was perverted from Christianity, and confirmed a pagan, by Maximus a Magician. 1805 SOUTHEY *Metr. T., Ynq. Dragwn* I. i, Pithyrian was a Pagan, An easy-hearted man, And Pagan sure he thought to end As Pagan he began. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* I. iii. 99 The later Saxons, after the crusade, used the word 'Saracen' in the sense of 'pagan', and..applied it to the pagans of the north.

2. *fig.* or *allusively.* A person of heathenish character or habits, or one who holds a position analogous to that of a heathen in relation to a Christian society.

1841 EMERSON *Lect., Man Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 247 Love would put a new face on this weary old world in which we dwell as pagans and enemies too long. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* XV. (1878) 122 'But what are his politics?' said Lady Sylvia to this political pagan. 1879 — *Macleod of D.* XV, That bloodless old Pagan, her father.

† b. *spec.* A paramour, prostitute. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 168 What Pagan may that be? 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. i, In all these places I have had my several pagans billeted For my own tooth.

3. *Comb.*, as *pagan-like* adj.

1608 H. CLAPHAM *Errour Left Hand* 34 The formes of them be Pagan-like. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. XXXV. (1713) 387 A wicked Apostacy into Pagan-like Superstitions.

B. *adj.* **1.** Not belonging to a nation or community that acknowledges the true God; worshipping idols; heathen.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XLIV. i, Thy hand the Pagan foe Rooting hence,..Leavelesse made that braunch to growe. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 200 The women here [Sumatra] (not differing from all other parts of the Pagan World) are much vnchast. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 93 The antient and christian inhabitants..retired to those natural intrenchments, for protection from their pagan visitants. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vi. 201 The ideal, cheerful, sensuous, pagan life. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 39 The first Christian architecture was .. a continuation of the pagan work.

2. *fig.* Of heathen character, heathenish.

1550 W. LYNNE *Carion's Cron.* 279 To the pagane Papistes, arrogant Anabaptistes, licencious lybertines. 1606 CHAPMAN *Monsieur D'Olive* Plays 1873 I. 215 Said t'was a pagan plant, a prophane weede And a most sinfull smoke [i.e. tobacco]. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Marriage* Wks. 1730 I. 58 This pagan confinement..Suits no order, nor age, nor degree.

† **Pagana'lian**, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *Pāgānālia* neut. pl. (see below) + -AN.] Belonging to the *Paganalia* or annual festival celebrated in each *pagus* or rural district of ancient Italy. So † **Pa'ganals** *sb. pl.* (anglicization of *Paganalia*).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Paganalian*,..of or belonging to Wakes or Plough-mens Feasts, Country Holy daies, and the like. 1658 PHILLIPS (s. v. *Paganical*), Paganals *i.* Wakes, Country-Holidayes, Ploughmens Feasts.

Pagandom (pē'găndǫm). [f. PAGAN + -DOM.] The realm or domain of pagans; the pagan world (as opp. to *Christendom*); heathendom.

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 295 It regarded Pagandom as its common foe. 1868 J. A. WYLIE *Road to Rome* XVII. 213 The one supreme deity of Pagandom. 1886 A. T. PIERSON *Crisis Missions* 194 Joining the centres of Christendom and Pagandom.

† **Paga'nic**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *pāgānic-us*, f. *pāgān-us* PAGAN: see -IC.] Of, belonging to, or characteristic of pagans; pagan.

1676 MARVELL *Gen. Councils* Wks. 1875 IV. 145 Churches, that with paganick rites they dedicated to Saint Mary. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* XXXII. 293 It is indeed a Paganick Oracle. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* III. 11 (MS.) All The black paganic Worship of the East.'

† **Paga'nical**, *a. Obs.* [See -ICAL.] = prec.

1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 149 Paganical rites and fond foolish observations. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. 138 [They] are not so much to be accompted atheists, as spurious, paganical, and idolatrous theists.

Hence † **Paga'nically** *adv.*

1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idolatry* ix. 96 Whereby it is deprehended to be still more coursly and Paganically Idolatrous. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 279 The one and only God (saith Clemens) is worshipped by the Greeks Paganically, by the Jews Judaically, but by Us newly and Spiritually.

Paganish (pē·gănĭʃ), *a.* [f. PAGAN + -ISH 1.]

†1. Of or belonging to pagans; pagan. *Obs.*

1583 HAYES *Narr. Gilbert's Voy.* in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1809–12) III. 192 Those Paganish regions. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* xii. 40 That sence which in Paganish writers is.. vsuall. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 204 Paganish and Idololatricall rites. 1718 BP. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* 167 Paganish and Popish Superstitions.

2. Resembling or befitting a pagan; of pagan character or quality; heathenish.

1613 BP. HALL *Serm. Rev.* xxi. 3, 4 Wks. 1837 V. 70 Not to hope for it, is paganish and brutish. 1676 R. DIXON *Two Testaments* 208 To use Rites is comely,..but to multiply them..is Jewish and Paganish. 1795 W. MASON *Ch. Mus.* 238 He would not suffer verse to be..sung as verse..because it was gay and paganish. 1871 BLACK *Daughter Heth* (1876) 24 Variations, which he regarded as impudent and paganish.

Hence **Pa·ganishly** *adv.*

1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xiii, Mahound (so paganishly was the horse named) answered by plunging.

Paganism (pē·gănĭz'm). [ad. eccles. L. *pāgānism-us* (Augustine), f. *pāgān-us* PAGAN: see -ISM. Cf. F. *paganisme* (1611 in Cotgr.).]

1. The religious belief and practices of pagans; the condition of being a pagan; heathenism.

1433 LYDG. *St. Edmund* II. 417 That goddis creatoure.. Sholde in helle eternal peyne endure Thoruh mysbeleue for paganysme rage. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xix. (1634) 729 They goe about a wittie thing, to make one Religion of Christianitie, Jewishnesse, and Paganisme, as it were of patches sowed together. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. li. (1612) 230 Peruse all Lawes, euen Paganizme. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxi. (1846) II. 248 The divisions of Christianity suspended the ruin of Paganism. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* I. iii. (1876) 80 The Book of Genesis contains a record of the dispensation of Natural Religion, or Paganism, as well as of the Patriarchal.

†b. The Pagan world; pagandom, heathendom.

1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* I. xxvii. 123 The revenge of those outrages, which from time to time all Paganisme had received from the Emperours of Greece. *c* 1650 *Don Bellianis* 18 The great destruction made of his people by you, and in all Paganisme.

2. *fig.* or *allusively.* Pagan character or quality; the moral condition of pagans.

1874 FERGUSSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 765 Views opposed to the Paganism of St. Paul's or to the attempt to mediævalize it. 1876 J. PARKER *Paracl.* II. xix. 356 The paganism of his logic should not be taken for more than it is worth.

b. A pagan or heathenish feature. *rare.*

1883 *Athenæum* 15 Dec. 783/1 Their crowning features are mere paganisms, quite out of keeping with the designs they deface.

Paganity (păgæ·nĭti). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. late L. *pāgānitās* (Cod. Theod. 438), f. *pāgān-us* PAGAN: cf. *Christianity.* Cf. OF. *paienelé.*] The condition or quality of being pagan; paganism.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* Pref. 5 Rome, which coulde not forget her old paganitie. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 561 There is something of imperfection .. something of paganity likewise necessarily consequent thereupon. 1837 CARLYLE *Let. to Sterling* 25 Dec., What Christianity is to us and what Paganity is, and all manner of other anities. 1866 J. B. ROSE *Ecl. & Georg. Virg.* 142 Britain in primitive paganity is not 'almost divided from the world'.

Paganize (pē·gănəiz), *v.* [a. F. *paganise-r* (1551 in Hatz.-Darm.) or med.L. *pāgānizāre*: see PAGAN and -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make pagan; to give a pagan character or form to.

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 151 A Christian Paganis'd with name of Punke. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 628 Christianity..was thereby itself Paganized and Idolatrized. 1812–29 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 126 Even as early as the third century the Church had begun to Paganize Christianity.

2. *intr.* To become pagan; to act as a pagan; to assume a pagan character. Also *to paganize it.*

1640 CHILMEAD tr. *Ferrand's Love Melancholy* 176 They paganize it to their own damnation. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 206 This was that which made the old Christians Paganize. 1875 MRS. CHARLES in *Sunday Mag.* May 512 When Christendom begins to speak of her golden age as in the past, she paganises.

Hence **Pa·ganized** *ppl. a.*, **Pa·ganizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pa·ganiza·tion**, the action of paganizing or fact of being paganized; **Pa·ganizer**, one who paganizes.

1863 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* x. (1865) 228 The *paganization of religion was in no small degree assisted by the influence of the females of the Court of Constantinople. 1898 F. I. ANTROBUS tr. *Pastor's Hist. Popes* V. 9 Whether ..the paganisation of all the relations of life [was] so universal as has been maintained. 1732 WATERLAND *Chr. Vind. Charge* 74 *Paganized Christianity. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 194 The paganized catholicism of the renaissance. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Ethnophrones*,..q. d. *paganizers, or persons, whose thoughts, or sentiments were still heathen or gentile. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 110 To take heed of.. Judaizing, *Paganizing, of idolatry, atheism, superstition. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. ii. (1864) I. 328 Christianity made some steps toward the old religion by the splendour of its ceremonial, and the incipient paganising, not of its creed, but of its popular belief. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xi. § 1. 96 Called abusively by Pagans and Heathens, and *Paganizing Christians, the Goods of Fortune. 1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 347 The Bible knows nothing of those paganising distinctions between *relative worship* and *positive worship.*

Paganly (pē·gănli), *adv.* [f. PAGAN *a.* + -LY 2.] In a pagan manner or degree; like a pagan.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* I. xiv. (1662) 53 This..I am not so paganly superstitious as to believe one syllable of. 1835 in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 581 The Irish Papists are paganly superstitious.

Paga:no-chri·stian, *a.* and *sb.* [f. *pagano-*, comb. form of L. *pāgānus* PAGAN + CHRISTIAN.] a. *adj.* Christian in a pagan way, or with an admixture of paganism. b. *sb.* A Christian corrupted by paganism. So **Pagano-chri·stianism**; **Pagano-chri·stianize** *v.*

1667 J. CORBET *Disc. Relig. Eng.* 17 That new kind of Paganism, or Pagano-Christianism. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xxi. (1713) 341 The Pagano-christian Tyranny of the Pope. 1680 — *Apocal. Apoc.* ii. 23 These People .. shall at the end..get the Nations under them, that is, the Paganochristians. 1681 — *Exp. Dan.* ii. 38 The Empire ..was beginning to Pagano-Christianize and grow Idolatrous again. 1685 — *Paralip. Prophet.* XXVI. 229 The Pagano-christianizing Caesars or Emperours.

Paganry (pē·gănri). [f. PAGAN *sb.* + -RY; cf. *popery.*] Pagan condition or practice; heathenry.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 144 It is all one, as if they had said, bawdrie, hethenrie, paganrie. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* Notes 259 The memory of this paganry did not disappear when all traces of lake and solar rites had passed away.

†**Pa·gany.** *Obs.* [Refashioning of PAYENY, after *pagan.* Cf. *Tuscany.*] = PAGANDOM.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lviii. 197 He slew Sorbryn. the moost valyant knyght in all pagany. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) II Where midst vnnumbred troopes of Paganie..few of his Countrey are.

Page (pēdʒ), *sb.*1 Also 5 payge, 6 *Sc.* pege. [a. OF. *page* = It. *paggio*, med.L. *pagius* (*c* 1300, Du Cange): cf. Sp. *paje*, Pg. *pagem* in same sense. The origin of the Romanic word is unsettled. Diez conjectured for It. *paggio* derivation from Gr. παιδιον boy, which is very doubtful; Littré suggests that med.L. *pagius* is from *pagus* the country, a country district, comparing Pr. *pages* villain, rustic:—L. *pāgensis*, and cites the statement of Fauchet (1601), that down to the time of Charles VI and VII, 1380–1461, *page* in Fr. seems to have been applied solely to *de viles personnes.*]

I. †1. A boy, youth, lad. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7499 Quat bot to lese þi lijf, lene page. *Ibid.* 10295 War pages nan for hirdes sett, Bot stalworth men þair hestes gett. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 289 He had A Sone, A litill Knave, þat wes þan bot a litill page. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 52 A child þat was of half yeer age In Cradel it lay and was a propre page. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xviii. 101 Þat yonge page [the infant Jesus] liffe þou mon forgange, But yf þou fast flee fro his foo. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 46 My father vnwelthy mee sent, thea a prittye page, hither.

†2. A male person of the 'lower orders', or of low condition or manners: a term of contempt and sometimes of opprobrium; cf. KNAVE 2, 3. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 6461 So wex yalow is heore visages, In the world no buth so foule pages! *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. Prol.* 20 He hath leuere talken with a page Than to comune with any gentil wight There he myghte lerne gentillesse aright. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 62 He (Satan) wolde haue peerid with god of blis; Now is he in helle moost looþeli page. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 381 Sirs, we muste presente þis page [Jesus] to ser Pilate. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritit Wemen* 313 That page was neuer of sic price for to presome anys Wnto my persone to be peir. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Dk. Albany* 416 A prince to play the page It is a rechelesse rage, And a lunatyke ouerage.

3. A boy or lad employed as a servant or attendant; hence, a male servant of the lowest grade in his line of service, corresponding to an apprentice in trade; one whose part it is to assist and learn from an upper or more experienced servant or officer. a. Formerly in the most wide and general use; also with special qualifications, as *page of the kitchen, scullery* (= scullion), *stable* (= stable-boy), etc. *Obs.* in general use; but b. Still applied in East Anglia to a shepherd's attendant, whether boy, lad, or man. (Cf. modern uses of *boy*, as in *cabin-boy, cow-boy, post-boy, stable-boy*, etc.)

a 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 237 Palefreiours ant pages. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) st. 283 Wiþ him he hadde þer a page Þat serued him in þat hermitage. 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 623/2 A payge of the keschyn. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 377/1 Page of a stabylle, *equarius.* 14.. *Customs of Malton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 61 Þai schall haffe in þe sayd mylnes two mylners and j page. 1470–85 Kechyn page [see KITCHEN *sb.* 5 a]. 1530 PALSGR. 250/2 Page a servaunt, *page.* ?*a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 447 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 300, I haif ane pege .. will .. bring to me sic thing as I will haif. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* 539 (The Queens Officers and Servants) Scullery .. Yeoman .. Joint Grooms..Page..Servant..Child.

b. 1819 RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1849) 297 (Eng. Dial. Dict.). *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Page*, the lad attending on a shepherd. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Page*, the common and almost only name of a shepherd's servant, whether boy or man. ..Extensively used through Suffolk, and probably further.

4. *Chivalry.* A boy or lad in training for knighthood, and attached to the personal service of a knight, whom he followed on foot, being not yet advanced to the rank of squire. Cf. *foot-page* (FOOT *sb.*), FOOTMAN 3. Now only *Hist.* Hence †b. A foot-soldier. †c. A camp-servant. *Obs.*

13 . *K. Alis.* 6022 Fyve hundrod thousand Knyghtis to armes, so Y synde, Withowte pages and skuyeris. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 5460 With hir went ij squyers and noo mo, Save ij pages to kepe ther horses also. [1847 JAMES *J. Marston Hall* vii, If we place you as page to any one else, it must solely be with a view to your military promotion hereafter. 1858 TRENCH *Synon. N. T.* viii. (1876) 30 Like that of the squire or page of the Middle Ages.]

b, c. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 163 A hundreth knyghtes mo..& four hundreth to bote, squieres of gode aray, & fiue hundreth o fote, to whilk I salle pay Knyght, squier & pages, þe termes of two 3ere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 337/1 Page, *pageta, pedissequus, pedes.* 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 120/1 Whyle this doynge lasted the englysshe pages toke the pylfre of the Scottes. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* (1565) 60 Learning by the flyght of oure horsemen and pages [*calonum*] in what case the matter stood. 1632 SHERWOOD, A souldiers page, *goujat.*

5. A youth employed as the personal attendant of a person of rank. (In earlier times often himself of gentle birth, and placed in this position in order to be trained in the usages of good society.)

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1123 Yeff he be a..page,.. receve hym as a grome goodly in fere. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xviii. 51 A place for yong children, which are pages. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 97. 1606 CHAPMAN *Monsieur D'Olive* Plays 1873 I. 197 Pages and Parasits [live] by making legges. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Page*, a youth of state, retained in the family of a prince or great personage..to attend in visits of ceremony, do messages, bear up trains, robes, etc. and to have a genteel education, and learn his exercises. 1756 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 455 A lady of considerable rank, who .. is allowed a page, or *ragazzo*, and he must not exceed fourteen years of age. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xv, Where hast thou left that page of thine, That used to serve thy cup of wine? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 789 Many coaches and six, attended by harbingers, footmen, and pages.

b. Hence, a title of various officers of a royal or princely household, usually with some distinctive addition, as *page of honour, page of the back-stairs, of the chamber, of the presence*, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 569 A yeer or two he was in this seruyse Page of the chambre of Emelye the brighte. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 193/1 Bryan Wager, page of oure Robes. 1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Yomen Gromes and pagys of the Kynges Chambre. *a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 81, xii goodly yong gentilmen, called pages of honour. 1664 *title*] Comedies and Tragedies. Written by Thomas Killigrew, Page of Honour to King Charles the First. 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 416 A son of Mr. Secretary Vernon is made page of the presence to the duke of Glocester. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* 544 (The Queen's Officers and Servants). Pages of the Back-Stairs [6]..Their Salary 80*l.* per Annum each. Pages of the Presence-Chamber [4]..Their Salary 25*l.* per Annum each. Grooms of the Great-Chamber [10]..Their Salary 40*l.* *Ibid.* 551 (The Master of the Horse, and his Officers).. Equerry of the Crown Stable..25*l.* Pages of Honour [4]..156*l.* each. Gentleman of the Horse. 25*l.* 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Apr. 514 Loudon..was made a page of the backstairs to Queen Mary. 1900 *Whitaker's Almn.* 87 (Her Majesty's Household)..Pages of the Back Stairs [4]. State Pages [2]. Page of the Chambers...Pages of the Presence [5]. Pages, Men [3]. *Ibid.* 88 Master of the Horse..; Crown Equerry..; Pages of Honour [4].

c. Hence, in mod. usage, often applied to a boy or lad (usually in 'buttons' or livery) employed in a private house, a club, hotel, large shop, etc., to attend to the door, go on errands, and the like; a foot-boy; in U.S. to an attendant upon a legislative body. d. Also applied to little boys fancifully dressed at a wedding ceremony to bear the bride's train.

1781 COWPER *Truth* 146 She yet allows herself that boy behind;..His predecessor's coat advanced to wear, Which future pages yet are doomed to share. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. i, There..a page, in purple and silver, sat upon the table, swinging his legs to and fro. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Daughter* (1847) 222 A small white-faced boy who was called 'page' to Aunt Eleanor,.. superseding what commonly-minded persons were accustomed to consider footboys. 1897 W. W. JACOBS *Skipper's Wooing* xi. 127 And Henry'll be a little page in white satin knickers holding up the bride's train.

II. Transferred uses.

6. A clip or other contrivance, for holding up a woman's skirt in walking.

1864 SALA *Quite Alone* xxvii. 185 The artful arrangement of hooks and strings, known as 'ladies' pages'.

7. *Entom.* Collector's name for a black and green South American hawk-moth of the family *Uraniidæ.*

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Nov. 4/2 During the last two years swarms of a singularly handsome butterfly, with dark green wings and white tails, have been noticed in Trinidad, ..it is now known that they are the 'green pages' of the Venezuelan forests.

8. *Brick-making.* (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Page*, the track carrying the pallets, which support the newly molded bricks, and on which they are slipped to the off-bearing boy..at the end. [Fr. *page* was formerly applied to the brickmaker's boy who carried the newly moulded bricks on the pallets.]

9. *Comb.*, as *page-boy, -work*; *page-like* adj.

1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* III. i, All the dangers That, page-like, wait on the success of war. 1888 LIGHTHALL *Yng. Seigneur* 53 'So, then, do your own page-work', said Haviland. 1902 *Spectator* 8 Feb. 201/1 Loitering in the division lobbies as if they were untrustworthy page-boys on a round of morning errands. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 10 Mar. 7/2 There are large numbers of page-boys employed in West-end clubs and hotels.

Page (pēdʒ), *sb.*2 [a. F. *page* fem. (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) a page:—L. *pāgina* a leaf of a book, a written page, f. stem *pag-* of *pangĕre* to fasten, fix in, fix together.]

1. One side of a leaf of a book, manuscript, letter, etc.

Full page, a page containing its full complement of printed lines, or containing an engraving or illustration which occupies the entire page; also *attrib.*: cf. FULL *a.* 12. *Page for page*, corresponding in the paging; also *attrib.*

1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 9 Seneca let bloud line by line and page by page, at length must needes die to our stage. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIII. xii. 393 If one leafe of this large Paper were plucked off, the more pages tooke harme therehy, & were lost. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v., Some confound *folio* and *page*; when as a folio or leaf properly comprehends two pages. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* IX, Intending only to look cursorily over the few first pages. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 224 The phenomena referred to in the foregoing pages. 1889 H. O. SOMMER *Malory's Arthur* Pref. 8 Caxton is reprinted page for page, line for line, word for word. 1896 in *Moxon's Mech. Exerc., Printing* p. xviii, A line-for-line and page-for-page reprint of the original text.

b. *Printing.* The type set up, or made up from slips or galleys, for printing a page.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Printing*, The page, then, composed and ranged in the galley, he ties it up therein with a cord or packthread, and sets it by. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 193 A few observations on the method of tying up a page. 1891 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 254, I will set up a trial-page of the G[olden] L[egend].

c. *Type-founding.* One of the parcels into which new type is made up by the founders, to be sent out: usually 8 inches by 4.

1882 J. SOUTHWARD *Pract. Printing* (1884) 15 Type is sent from the founders in parcels. ..The parcel is called a page. 1903 H. HART *Let. to Editor*, Moxon calls these type-founders' pages 'cartridges'.

2. *fig.* a. Any page, or the pages collectively, of a writing; hence, rhetorically, Writing, book, record. b. An episode such as would fill a page in a written history; a single phase of the 'book of nature', or of the 'book of life' (see BOOK *sb.* 4).

1619 DRAYTON *Past.* Ecl. v. viii, On the world's idols I do hate to smile, Nor shall their names e'er in my page appear. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* xiii, Her ample page Rich with the spoils of time. 1752 — *Bentley* v, That .. inspiration .. That burns in Shakespeare's or in Milton's page. 1822 SOUTHEY *Ode King's Visit Scot.* xi, A deeper tragedy .. hath never fill'd The historic page. 1851 TRENCH *Poems* 54 Nor merely in the fair page nature shows, But in the living page of human life To look and learn. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 24 July, A bright page in her military history.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *page-head*, *-heading*, *-picture*, *-turning*; **page-cord**, **-gauge** (see quots. 1858, 1875); **page-paper**, a piece of stiff paper on which a page of type is placed before being fastened up with others in a forme; **page-proof**, a pull taken from type made up into paged form.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 193 The compositor..takes a page paper into the palm of his hand, and puts it against the bottom of the page. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Page-cord*, thin twine used by printers to tie together the pages or columns [of type] previous to printing. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Page-gage*, a standard of length for the pages of a given piece of work. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 15 July 3/2 The most continuous feature in this book is the series of attractive page-pictures.

Page (pēdʒ), *v.*[1] [f. PAGE *sb.*[1]] a. *trans.* To wait on, attend, or follow, like a page. b. *To page it*, to act as page.

1596 H. CHETTLE in Nashe *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 195 He square and set it out in Pages, that shall page and lackey his infamie after him. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 224 Will these moyst Trees..page thy heeles And skip when thou point'st out? 1638 FORD *Fancies* v. ii. Nitido has paged it trimly too. 1819 KEATS *Otho* I. i. 79 Go, page his dusty heels upon a march.

Page (pēdʒ), *v.*[2] [f. PAGE *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To put consecutive numbers upon the pages of (a book, manuscript, etc.); to paginate.

1628 PRYNNE *Cens. Cozens* 53 The first part of his Booke.. is not paged. 1817 *Cobbett's Weekly Pol. Pamphlet* 22 Mar. 353 The former part..is paged in such a way as to fit with the paging of Number Fifteen. 1878 ENSWORTH in *Brathwait's Strappado* Pref. 17 Even when consecutively paged, his volumes are often composed of several distinct works.

2. *Printing.* To make up (composed type) into pages.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

b. *Type-founding.* To pack up (new type) in pieces for sending out.

1903 H. HART *Let. to Editor*, When type has been cast, it is set up; then dressed; then paged; i. e. packed up in convenient pieces. The founder will, if requested, page his type otherwise than to the standard width.

Pageant (pæ·dʒĕnt, pā·-), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4–6 **pagyn**, (6 **pagen**, **-eon**, **padgin**, **-ion**, **paidgion**, *Sc.* **padʒ(e)ane**, **-yan**), 6–7 **pagin**. *β.* 5 **pagend(e**, (**padzhand**, **pachand**, **paiande**, **pageunt**, **pajant**, **padgeant**, **-iant**, **pacent**, **pachent**), 5–6 **pagent**, 6 **pageaunt**, (**-ia(u)nt**, **-ient**, **-y(a)nt**, **pageyond**, **paia(u)nt**, **-aunt**, *Sc.* **padʒand**), 6–7 **pageante**, (7 **paygend**, **pagiente**), 5– **pageant**. [Late ME. *pagyn*, *padgin*, etc., in contemporary Anglo-Latin, *pagina*; subseq. with accrescent *-t* or *-d*, as in *ancient*, etc.: see **-ANT**[3]. Origin and history obscure: see Note below.]

1. A scene acted on the stage; *spec.* one scene or act of a mediæval mystery play. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 206 He þat kan best pleie a pagyn [*v. r.* pagent] of þe devyl..schal haue most þank of pore & riche. 14.. *Cov. Myst.* Prol. (passim) Pagent. 1427–8 *Coventry Leet Bk.* lf. 45 b, The smythes of Coventre.. shewen..how thei were discharged of the cotelers pachand he a lete in the tyme of Iohn Gote then meire. 1457 *Ibid.* 173 b, She [Q. Margaret] sygh then alle the pagentes pleyde save domesday, which myght not be pleyde for lak of day. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 372 That v. pageunts be hadd amonge the craftes. 1468 J. PASTON jr. in *Lett.* II. 317 Many pagentys wer pleyed in hyr wey in Bryggys to hyr welcomyng. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 109 Than cryd Mahoun for a Heleand padʒane [*v. r.* padʒeane]. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1383 Of paiauntis that were played in Joyous Garde. 1530 PALSGR. 250/2 Pagiant in a playe, *mistere*. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* 21 a, I haue rehersed vnto thee..the persons of this scene or pageaunte. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 477 As they haue multiplyed the number of their Stages, so thus they multiply their pagins and parts. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 213 His former transition was in the faire about the Jugglers, now he is at the Pageants among the Whifflers. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. ii. 137 The prologue..contains the argument of the several pageants, or acts, that constitute the piece. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xx, The morris-dancers..again played their pageant.

b. *fig.* The part acted or played by any one in an affair, or in the drama of life; performance; esp. in *to play one's pageant*, to act one's part. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 129 þes pagyn playen þei þat hiden þe treuþe of Goddis lawe. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. lxxix, How now, said Launcelot vnto Arthur, yonder rydeth a knyght that playeth his pagents. 1478 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 235 As ffor the pagent..the Erle off Oxenforde hathe pleyid atte Hammys..he lyepe the wallys, and wente to the dyke, and in to the dyke to the chynne. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Death Edw. IV* 85, I have played my pageyond, now am I past. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* vi. 44 Ye must not playe your pageant in the sight of menne. 1574 STUDELEY (*title*) The Pageant of Popes, contayninge the lyues of all the Bishops of Rome.. to the Yeare of Grace 1555..written in Latin by Maister Bale [etc.]. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* lxiii, We must play the pageant out.

†c. A part acted to deceive or impose upon any one; a trick. *To play one a pageant*, to play him a trick, to impose upon or deceive him. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 99 In þis manere þei pleien þe pagyn of scottis; for as scottis token þe skochen of armes of seynt george & here-bi traieden englischemen, so þes anticristis prelatis taken name & staat of cristis apostlis. 1530 PALSGR. 658/2 He had thought to playe me a pagent, *il me cuyda donner le bout*. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 22 This spightful pageaunt of his owne syb Iuno remembring [*Nec latuere doli fratrem Iunonis et iræ*]. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 88 This pageant was plaid by a Hollander.

†d. A scene represented on tapestry, or the like.

1557 *More's Wks.* ¶ ij b, Mayster Thomas More in his youth deuysed in hys fathers house in London, a goodly hangyng of fyne payated clothe, with nyne pageauntes, and verses ouer euery of those pageauntes: which verses..declared what the ymages in those pageauntes represented.

†2. A stage or platform on which scenes were acted or tableaux represented; *esp.* in early use, the movable structure or 'carriage', consisting of stage and stage machinery (MACHINE *sb.* 6), used in the open air performances of the mystery plays. *Obs.*

[1392–3 *Cartulary of St. Mary's, Coventry* lf. 85 b (in Sharp *Diss. Cov. Myst.* 66), Domum pro le pagent pannariorum Coventre.] 1450 *Coventry Smiths' Acct.* (*Ibid.* 20) Spend to bryng the pagent in-to gosford-stret *vd.* 1453 *Ibid.* 15 þe kepers of the craft shall let bring forth þe pajant & find clothys that gon abowte þe pajant, and find russhes þerto. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 266/1 A Paiande, *tusoriunt.* 1500 in *York Myst.* Introd. 35 The cartwryghts [are] to make iiij new wheles to the pagiaunt. 1535 *Covent. Weavers' Accts.*, Paid to the wryght for mendyng the pagent iij*s.* ij*d.* *a* 1595 ARCHD. ROGERS in Sharp *Diss.* 17 The maner of these playes weare, euery company had his pagiant, or parte, which pageants weare a high scafolde with 2 rowmes, a higher and a lower, vpon 4 wheeles. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Romish Monks* (ed. 3) 344 Judith was one of the most beautiful young Women of Italy, and .. round about her (upon the same Frame or Pageant) they had placed.. Musicians. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 44 On a Pageant over-against the Pagod they had a Set of Dancers handed like Puppits, to the amusing of the Mobile. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 155 Pageants, that is, stages erected in the open street, were part of the entertainment.

†b. A piece of stage machinery; also, a mechanical contrivance or machine generally. *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 238 Of all the crafty and subtyle paiantis and pecis of warke made by mannys wyt, to go or moue by them selfe, the clocke is one of the beste. 1611 FLORIO, *Pegma*, a frame or pageant, to rise, moone, or goe it selfe with vices. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.), The poets contrived the following pageant or machine for the pope's entertainment; a huge floating mountain, that was split in the top in imitation of Parnassus. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xxi. 173 *Pageant*—a word..subsequently in general use to denote stage machinery of all kinds.

3. A tableau, representation, allegorical device, or the like, erected on a fixed stage or carried on a moving car, as a public show; any kind of show, device, or temporary structure, exhibited as a feature of a public triumph or celebration. *Dumb pageant* = dumb show. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

(This sense, in which 'scene' and 'stage' are combined, may have been the intermediate link between 1 and 2.)

[1432 *Let.* in *Munim. Gildh.* (Rolls) III. App. 459 Parabatur machina, satis pulchra, in cujus medio stabat gigas miræ magnitudinis .. ex utroque latere ipsius gigantis in eadem pagina erigebantur duo animalia vocata 'antelops'.] 1511 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 8 Bytwene euery of the pagentis went lytill children .. gloryously and rychely dressyd. 1533 *Coronation Q. Anne* in Arb. *Garner* II. 47 A rightly costly pageant of Apollo with the Nine Muses among the mountains. *Ibid.*, A sumptuous and costly pageant in manner of a castle wherein was fashioned n heavenly roof and under it upon a green was a root or stock, whereout sprang a multitude of white and red roses [etc.]. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 330 At Millan..were set up..triumphant arkes, pageons, and images, with honourable posies written. 1611 COTGR., *Pegmate*, a stage, or frame whereon Pageants be set, or carried. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 55 To stand as a dumb pageant, without salutation. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pageant*, a triumphal Chariot or Arch, or other pompous Device usually carry'd about in Publick Shews. *a* 1745 in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 27 You would have put me to an additional expence, by having a raree-shew (or pageant) as of old, on the lord-mayor's day. Mr. Pope and I were thinking to have a large machine carried through the city, with a printing-press, author, publishers, hawkers, devils, &c. and a satirical poem printed and thrown from the press to the mob. 1875 A. W. WARD *Eng. Dram. Lit.* (1899) I. 145 Those pageants, in the generally accepted later and narrower use of the term, which consisted of moving shows devoid of either action or dialogue, or at least only employing the aid of these incidentally, by way of supplementing and explaining the living figures or groups of figures brought before the eyes of the spectators.

4. *fig.* Something which is a mere empty or specious show without substance or reality.

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* Plays 1873 II. 239 Without which love and trust; honor is shame; A very Pageant, and a propertie. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. ix. (1718) 37 Think ye the Pageants of your hopes are able To stand secure on earth, when earth itself's unstable? 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) II. xxxviii. 396 It was a name, a shadow, an empty pageant. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 354 The sovereign, divested of all but the name of king, sinks into an empty pageant.

b. ? A specious tribute or token.

1750 JOHNSON *Let. to Printer Gen. Advert.* 3 Apr. in Boswell *Life*, Many, who would, perhaps, have contributed to starve him when alive, have heaped expensive pageants upon his grave.

5. A brilliant or stately spectacle arranged for effect; *esp.* a procession or parade with elaborate spectacular display; a showy parade.

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* xv, Embroider'd surcoats and emblazon'd shields,..Made a rare pageant, as with sound of trump, Tambour and cittern, proudly they went on. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 209 Few pageants can be more stately and frigid than an English funeral in town. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode D. of Wellington* iii, Lead out the pageant sad and slow, .. Let the long long procession go. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. i. ii. 17 The glittering pageant entered the gates of the capital. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 6 The consecration of a King was then not a mere pageant.

6. a. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Of or acting in a pageant; stage-, puppet-; specious.

1659 *Parl. Speech Other Ho.* 4 To these we are to stand bare, whilst their pageant state Lordships daign to give us a conference upon their Breeches. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3758/3 We will..Assist Your Majesty against the French King, his Pageant Prince of Wales, and all others. 1736 HERVEY *Mem.* I. 73 France and England the pageant mediators in a quarrel..which was made up without their privity. *c* 1800 H. K. WHITE *Poet. Wks.* (1837) 36 The pageant insects of a glittering hour. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 55 Campeggio was made to feel that he was a mere pageant-legate.

b. *Comb.*, as *pageant-master*, *-play*, *-plot*, *-tableau*, *-wheel*; *pageant-loving* adj.; **pageant-car**, the car which carried, or served as, a stage for acting in the open air; †**pageant-house**, the house in which the stage and properties for the play were kept; †**pageant-idol**, an idol which is a mere 'vain show'; †**pageant-money**, **-pence**, **-silver**, money contributed for the mystery-play; **pageant-thing**, a thing that is a mere 'vain show', an idol.

1893 G. S. TYACK in Andrews *Bygone Warwick.* 66 The stages of the *pageant-cars. 1420 in *York Plays* Introd. 36 Le *pagent-howse pelliparium. 1531 *Order of Leet* in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 43 A pagiaunt, with the pagiaunt house & playing geire. 1626 in *York Myst.* Introd. 36 Of the skinners for the pageante howse farme yerely due, xij*d.* 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* xcvii. 7 All who of *Pageant-Idols boast. 1899 *Academy* 12 Aug. 157/1 He provided 'Trionfi' for the delight of a *pageant-loving folk. 1479 in *York Myst.* Introd. 41 To chuse searchers and *pageant master. 1525 in Sharp *Weavers' Pageant* 20 Rec. of the masters for the *pagyntmoney xvj*s.* iiij*d.* 1551–2 in Sharp *Diss. Cov. Myst.* 22 Reseyved of the craft for *pagent pencys iiis. 4*d.* 1607 MIDDLETON *Your Five Gallants* II. i, Some *pageant-plot, or some device for the tilt-yard. 1492 in *York Myst.* Introd. 23 *note*, *Paiaunt silver. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* cxv. 6 The *Pageant-thing has Ears and Nose, But neither hears nor smells. 1584 in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 38 Payde for sope for the *pagent wheles iiij*d.*

[*Note.* The word in the preceding senses is known only in English, and in the Anglo-Latin *pāgina*. The two main early senses were 'scene displayed on a stage', and 'stage on which a scene is exhibited or acted'. The relative order of these is not certain; but, so far as instances have been found, the sense 'scene' appears first. The Anglo-L. *pāgina* is in form identical with the known ancient L. *pāgina* leaf (of a book), PAGE *sb.*[2]; and it is noteworthy that from *pāgina* French had, beside the popularly descended *page*, a literary form *pagine*, *pagene*, 'page of a book', which also came into Eng. in the forms PAGINE, *pagynle*, *pagen*, and even (in 15th c.) *pagent*, forms which are identical with some of those of *pageant*. There is thus no difficulty so far as concerns *form* in identifying *pāgina* 'pageant' with *pāgina*, *pagine*, *pagyn*, *pagent*, 'leaf' or 'page'. And it is easy to conceive how the sense 'page' or 'leaf' of a MS. play, might have passed into that of 'scene' or 'act'; but direct evidence connecting the two has not been found. On the other hand, some, who take 'stage' as the earlier sense, have suggested for *pāgina* a possible passage of sense from 'tablet or slab (for inscription)' to 'board', and so to 'stage'; or have seen in the 14–15th c. Anglo-Latin *pāgina* a more

or less independent formation from the stem *pag-* of L. *pangĕre* to fix, cognate with L. *compāges*, *compāgo*, *compāgina* 'fixing together', 'joining', *compāgināta* 'fixed together' (whence perh. 'framework'); or have thought it a representative, in some way, of L. *pēgma*, Gr. πῆγμα 'a framework fastened or joined together', spec. 'a movable stage or scaffold used in theatres'. This last exactly gives the sense of *pāgina*, 'pageant'; and not only has Du Cange examples of med.L. *pēgma* as 'a wooden machine on which statues are placed', but Cotgrave has F. *pegmate* 'a stage or frame whereon Pageants be set or carried'. Thus it is indisputable that 'pageant' in the sense 'stage' would exactly render L. *pēgma*, and it is further true that the stem *pag-* of *pāgina* is cognate with πηγ- of πῆγμα; but of any actual historical relation between the forms of these words, or any passage of *pēgma* into *pāgina* in med.L., there is no trace. It had been supposed that an earlier Anglo-L. example of *pāgina*, in a sense like 'boarding', existed in the final paragraph of the 12th or 13th c. treatise of Alexander Neckham *De Utensilibus*, printed (very inaccurately) in T. Wright's *Vol. of Vocabularies* 1857, pp. 96–119, from MS. Cott. Titus D. 20, lf. 48 b, where Wright has 'ut lingnum hujus pagine forti aderat tegminibus'; but the actual reading of the MS. is 'ut lingnum *hic com*pagine forti ad[h]erat tegminibus'; so that the supposed *pāgina* 'boarding' has no existence.]

Pageant (pæ·dʒĕnt, pē·-), *v.* [f. prec.]

†**1.** *trans.* To imitate as in a pageant or play; to mimic. *Obs. rare.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 151 With ridiculous and aukward action, (Which Slanderer, he imitation call's) He Pageants vs.

2. To carry *about* as a show or in a procession.

1641 Milton *Reform.* I. (1851) 4 Even that Feast of love and heavenly-admitted fellowship..became the subject of horror, and glouting adoration, pageanted about, like a dreadfull Idol. 1660 - *Free Commw.* Wks. (1851) 429 To pageant himself up and down in Progress among the perpetual bowings and cringings of an abject People.

3. To honour with a pageant.

1891 *Murray's Mag.* Oct. 599 She who once pageanted with sumptuous pomp victorious Doges returning trophy-laden.

Hence **Pageanting** *vbl. sb.*, display of pageantry.

1873 Masson *Drumm. of Hawth.* iv. 54 One may guess the amount of pageanting, banqueting, and speechifying.

Pa·geanted, *a.* [f. Pageant *sb.* + -ed 2.]

†**a.** Adorned with 'pageants' or scenes in tapestry or the like: see Pageant *sb.* 1 d). *Obs.* **b.** Attended with pageantry and pomp.

1539 in *Archæol. Jrnl.* (1852) VII. 279, iv alter clothes ii pagented alter clothes. *Ibid.*, Pagented he[n]gyngs. 1902 W. Toynbee in *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Feb. 2/3 Well might his worth the final fee Of pageanted sepulture reap.

†**Pageantee·r.** *Obs. rare.* In 7 -gen-. [f. Pageant *sb.*: see -eer.] A player in a pageant or mystery-play: in quot. *fig.*

1624 Gee *New Shreds* 16 Me thinkes these lewd pagenteeres should be questioned..in some Ecclesiasticall Court for Prophanation of heaven and holy things.

Pageantic (pădʒæ·ntik), *a. rare.* [f. Pageant *sb.* + -ic: cf. *gigantic.*] Of the nature of or belonging to a pageant or pageants.

1825 T. Sharp *Diss. on Cov. Myst.* 25 Illustration of the form and construction of Pageantic structures.

Pageantry (pæ·dʒĕntri, pē·-). [See -ry.]

†**1.** Pageants collectively; the public acting of scenes or display of tableaux. *Obs.*

1608 Shaks. *Per.* v. ii. 6 What pageantry, what feats, what shows, What minstrelsy, and pretty din, The regent made.. To greet the king. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* vi. (1658) 437, 80 women gloriously decked..were carried in litters, having legs of gold, and 500 more in others, whose legs were of silver; These things were most remarkable in the Pageantry. 1714 J. Wyett *Ellwood's Autobiogr.* Suppl. (1765) 391 The Pageantry of which Day's Work, as acted there by himself he hath since published with his Name to it.

2. Splendid display, gorgeous spectacular show; pomp. Also in *pl.*

1651 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* II. viii. 99 To prove that we are extreamly proud in the midst of all this pageantry. 1673 [R. Leigh] *Transp. Reh.* 10 Not less ignoble then Cardinal Campejus his Pageantry. 1727 Gay *Fables* I. xi. 6 A peacock with the poultry fed, All view'd him with an envious eye, And mocked his gaudy pageantry. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* Wks. 1837 I. 186 Blazon'd shields and gay accoutrements, The pageantry of war. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 389 Experience..had probably subdued their inclination for splendid pageantry.

3. Mere acting or show, empty or specious display, show without substance. Also with *pl.*

1687 Burnet *Contn. Reply to Varillas* 114 After a weeks Pageantry of her Queenship, she was kept there till her Head was cut off. 1715 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* Serm. x. 364 The standing Ceremony and continued Pageantry of Transubstantiation. *a* 1854 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Hist.* v. (1855) 153 Chivalry had not yet declined to mere formal pomp and pageantry.

Paged (pē·dʒd), *a.* [f. Page *sb.*2 or *v.*2 + -ed.] **a.** Having the pages numbered. **b.** Having pages of a specified kind or number, as *yellow-paged.*

1889 *Athenæum* 21 Dec. 853/3 Left by Mr. Bradshaw in a paged revise of 1877.

Pagedom (pē·dʒdəm). [f. Page *sb.*1 + -dom.] The office or function of a page. Also *attrib.*

1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* II. vi. 68 The ladies could instruct him in no graces of pagedom. 1856 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VI. 61 Hyder's cow-boy belongings..became useful in his pagedom novitiate.

Pa·geful. [-ful.] As much as fills a page.

1879 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 415 Virtuous indignation by the pageful.

Pa·gehood. [-hood.] The state or condition of being a page. **b.** The personality of a page.

1820 Scott *Abbot* xix, She bears herself like the very model of pagehood. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* xxiv, It is not so, an it please your pagehood. 1890 E. J. Lysaght *Gold of Ophir* III. x. 172 He wore the buttons of pagehood.

Pagen, pagent, obs. ff. Pageant; var. Pagine.

Pager (pē·dʒəɹ). [f. Page *v.*2 + -er 1.] One who pages (papers, blank books, etc.).

1901 *Daily Chron.* 9 Sept. 9/4 (Advt.) Pager and Perforator wanted.

†**Pa·gery.** *Obs.* [f. Page *sb.*1 + -ry.] The office or position of a page, service as a page.

1586 *Cyuile & Vncyuile Life* (1868) 25 [In France] young gentilmen bee brought vp as Pages in Court: so soone as their Pagery is past, they become souldiers in some Band or Garrison. 1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* I. i, These are the arts, Or seven liberal deadly sciences Of pagery. 1641 Earl Monm. tr. *Biondi's Civill Warres* II. 86 A Dutchman, who being come out of pagery, and not having whereon to ride, followed him on foot.

Pageship (pē·dʒʃip). [f. Page *sb.*1 + -ship.] The office of a page. Also *humorously* as a title.

1835 Lytton *Rienzi* VII. vi, May I wait on thy pageship to-morrow? 1844 Tupper *Crock of G.* xxiii. 187 The housekeeper had power to push her nephew on to pageship, footmanship—to the final post of butler. 1891-2 Lounsbury *Stud. Chaucer* I. i. 31 It was probably to fit the period of this assumed pageship that the year 1340 was fixed upon as the date of Chaucer's birth.

Pageunt, pageyond, obs. forms of Pageant.

†**Pa·ggle,** *v. Obs.* [Deriv. uncertain.] *intr.* To bulge, swell out as a bag, hang loosely.

c 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* x. 63 Forty kine..With strouting dugs that paggle to the ground.

Paggle, pagil, obs. var. Paigle, cowslip.

Pagh, obs. variant of Pah *int.*

Paghant, pagia(u)nt, etc., obs. ff. Pageant.

†**Pa·gical,** *a. Obs.* [f. Page *sb.*1 + -ical: cf. *magical.*] Of or relating to the pages of a book.

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 37, I yfaith will, and put their great pagicall index to them, too.

Pagin, obs. form of Pageant, Pagine.

‖ **Pagina** (pæ·dʒinə). *Bot.* [L. *pāgina* leaf, page.] A flat surface, as of a leaf.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Pagina*, .. the surface of a leaf. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pagina*, the surface of anything.

Paginal (pæ·dʒinăl, *a.* [ad. late L. *pāginālis*, f. *pāgina* a page: see -al.] Of or pertaining to a page or pages; consisting of or referring to pages; page for page.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* V. vi. 244 He shut or closed the booke, which is an expression proper unto the paginall books of our times. 1811 *Puttenham's Eng. Poesie* in Haslewood *Eng. Poets* I. Introd. 15 The present editi n is a verbal and paginal reprint. 1888 *Archæol. Rev.* Mar. 62 All quotations will be given in full with paginal references.

Paginary (pæ·dʒinări, *a.* [f. L. *pāgina* page + -ary.] = prec.

1823 T. G. Wainewright *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 312 The paginary amount of your lucubrations. 1824 Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* 247 The paginary numerals recommencing at ch. xii. 1854 T. Westwood *Chron. 'Compl. Angler'* 26 Hawkins' second edition..was but a paginary reprint of the first.

Paginate (pæ·dʒinēit), *v.* [f. L. *pāgina* page + -ate 3, as if ad. L. type *pāginātre*, which occurs in med.L. in other senses. Cf. mod.F. *paginer* (*Dict. Acad.* 1835).] *trans.* To mark or number the pages of (a book); to page.

1884 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. IX. 428/1 It is entitled *The Viewy of France*, and forms a small quarto, not paginated. 1890 *Athenæum* 21 June 802/2 In printing the book, a number of copies were wrongly paginated.

Pagination (pædʒinē·ʃən). [n. of action from prec.: so in Fr. (*Dict. Acad.* 1835).] The action of paging or of marking the numbers of the pages; an instance of this; the sequence of figures with which the pages are numbered.

1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1859) II. 181 They at first totally omitted the *Troilus and Cressida*, which is inserted without pagination, and with little discrimination in the writings of Shakespeare. 1867 Deutsch *Rem.* (1874) 41 Twelve folio volumes, the pagination of which is kept uniform in almost all editions. 1882-3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 289/1 The Apocrypha was to be placed at the end of the New Testament, with a distinct title and pagination.

†**Pa·gine.** *Obs.* Also 4-6 pagyn(e, 4 pagen (5 pagent). [ad. L. *pāgina* Page *sb.*2, directly or through OF. *pagene*, *pagine* (12th c. in Godef.), a learned adaptation of the L. word, of which the inherited form was *page.*] A page or leaf; *transf.* pages collectively, book, writing.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 286 Þe holie pagine [*pagina sancta*]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21295 (Cott.) Þe stile o matheu, water it was, And win þe letter o lucas, And marc pagine [*Trin.* pagyn] it was milk, And john honi, suet als suilk. 1382 Wyclif *Jer.* xxxvi. 23 Whan Judi hadde rad thre litle pagens [1388 pagyns, *Vulg.* pagellas], or foure, he kutte it with a scraping knyf. *c* 1475 *Partenay* Prol. 79 The philosopher.. Which declarid in hys first pagent, hys methephisike off noble corage. 1552 Udall tr. *Geminus' Anat.* I ij/2 We comprehended all the fygures of the heade in foure pagines.

Paging (pē·dʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Page *v.*2 + -ing 2.] The action of Page *v.*2; the consecutive numbering of the pages of a book; pagination.

Paging machine, a machine for printing or stamping the consecutive numbers of the pages of an account-book, etc.

1775 Ash Suppl., *Paging*, the act of marking the pages. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* I. 263 Throughout the volume the paging is very irregular. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Paging-machine.* 1884 H. Spencer in *Athenæum* 5 Apr. 446/3 The pagings of these extracts refer to the first edition. *Mod. Advt.*, Improved paging and perforating machines, hand and treadle.

Pagle, variant of Paigle, a cowslip.

†**Pa·gled,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [Cf. Paggle *v.*] Made or become pregnant; big with young: cf. Bagged.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 46 Hero, for that she was pagled and timpanized. 1615 H. Crooke *Body of Man* 314 Other creatures when they are pagled as we say, do neuer or very seldome admit the Male.

‖ **Pagne** (pan[y]). Also 8 pane, 8-9 paan. [a. F. *pagne*, ad. Sp. *paño* = Pg., It. *panno*:—L. *pannum* cloth. In the form *paan*, a. Du. *paan*, ad. Pg. or Sp.] A cloth; the piece of cloth forming originally the single article of clothing variously worn by natives of hot countries; *spec.* a loin-cloth, or a short petticoat, worn by uncivilized races, or retained by the more civilized as part of their costume.

1698 Froger *Voy.* 14 The Marabous, cloath'd with a kind of Surplice made of white Pagnes or Cotton-stuff, sacrifice to Mahomet. 1705 Bosman *Guinea* 350 A Multitude of Cloaths or Panes, heaped one over another. *Ibid.* xxi. 440 The Wives of the great Lords wear Calico Paans..beautifully Chequered with several Colours. These Paans or Cloaths are not very long. 1759 tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal* in Pinkerton *Voy.* (1814) XVI. 608 For their clothing they make use of two *paans*, one of which goes round their waist..and supplies the place of an under-petticoat. 1789 tr. *Sonnerat's Voy.* I. II. 14 A simple piece of linen, called Pagne, is the whole dress of the women. 1863 Burton *W. Africa* I. 154 A..negro, dressed in..scanty pagne or loin-cloth with red streamers [etc.]. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Apr. 3/2 The loose tunic, over which is worn the quaintly shaped pagne, which ..is draped tightly round the figure, and only just permits the free movements of the wearer.

Pagod (pæ·gŏd), *arch.* Also 6 8 pagode, 7 pagothe. [ad. Pg. *pagode* (1516 in Yule): cf. F. *pagode* (1609 in Hatz.-Darm.): see next. The stressing *pa·god* occurs in Butler's *Hudibras*; Pope has *pago·d* as well as *pa·god.*]

1. An idol temple: = next, 1.

1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xiv. 34 All the Kings doe dye in one Pagode, which is the house of praiers to their Idolls. 1588 Parke tr. *Mendo.a's Hist. China* 402 Like a monasterie, the which the naturall people doo call Pagode. 1630 Lord *Display Sects E. Ind.* (V.), That he should erect pagods for God's worship. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* 114 A number of Temples, which they call Pagods. 1735 Pope *Donne Sat.* IV. 239 The mosque of Mahound, or some queer Pagod. 1829 Tennyson *Timbuctoo*, Her pagods hung with music of sweet bells.

2. An image of a deity, an idol (esp. in India, China, etc. . (Often associated with *god.*)

1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxviii. 140 And it is possible that..the Pagodes will not aide nor helpe me as they haue done before time. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 38, I have seene some of their Pagothes or Idols, in wood, resembling a man. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. ii. 534 Their Classick-Model prov'd a Maggot, Their Direct'ry an Indian Pagod. 1755 J. Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) I. 322 His lordship admired the lions and pagods, and all the chimney ornaments. 1892 J. Payn *Mod. D. Whittington* I. 33 He looked more like some pagod than a man at all.

b. *fig.* A person superstitiously or extravagantly reverenced, or otherwise likened to a heathen deity; an 'idol'.

1719 D'Urfey *Pills* II. 315 Like the mad Pagod of the North, the Swede. 1738 Pope *Epil. Sat.* I. 157 See thronging Millions to the Pagod run, And offer Country, Parent, Wife, or Son! 1814 Byron *Diary* 8 Apr., [I] find my poor little pagod, Napoleon, pushed off his pedestal. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 254 The most hideous pagod of cruelty, vice, and depravity, that ever lived.

3. A gold (or silver) coin: = next, 3.

1598 W. Phillips *Linschoten* I. xxxv. 69/1 They are Indian and Heathenish money, with the picture of a Diuell vpon them, and therefore are called *Pagodes*. 1667 H. Oldenburg in *Phil. Trans.* II. 430 Esteemed at 20 old Pagodes in India, each Pagode being about 10 shillings English. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 34 The Coin current here [Gulconda] is a Pagod, 8*s.* 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 822/2 A Pagode was formerly no more than 84 Stivers but is since raised to 120. *a* 1845 Hood *To Lady on Dep. India* x, Go to the land of pagod and rupee.

4. = *Pagoda sleeve*: see Pagoda 5.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* (*Pagode*).

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1719 J. T. Philipps tr. *Thirty-four Confer.* 82 The Absurdities of the Pagod-worship. *Ibid.* 193 If they knew the Pagod-Gods they had in their Temples. 1814 Byron *Ode to Nap.* iii, Those Pagod things of sabre-sway. 1859 Sala *Gas-light & D.* ii. 29 Busily stitching..sedent, and not squatting Pagod-like, all of a row.

Pagoda (păgō·dă). Also 7 pagotha, pogodo, 8 pagodoe. [ad. Pg. *pagode*, pl. *pagodes* (1516 in Yule), It. *pagode*, pl. *-i*; app. a corruption of a name found by the Portuguese in India. (Yule has no example of the form *pagoda* in 16th c. Pg. or It.; the *-a* appears to have been an Eng. representation of final *-e.*)

The native form imitated by the Pg. *pagode* is disputed: whatever it was, the Pg. appears to have been a very imperfect echo of it. Many take it to have been Pers. *but-kadah* idol-temple, f. *but* idol + *kadah* habitation; some suggest Skr. *bhagavat* holy, divine, or some current modification of that word: see Yule & Burnell s. v.]

1. A temple or sacred building (in India, China,

and adjacent countries); *esp.* a sacred tower, usually of pyramidal form, built over the relics of Buddha or a saint, or in any place as a work of devotion.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 190 The place where the great Pagotha stands. 1638 W. Bruton in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1812) V. 49 At a great Pogodo or Pagod, which is a famous and sumptuous Temple. 1681 R. Knox *Hist. Ceylon* 72 The Pagoda's or Temples of their Gods are so many that I cannot number them. 1779 Burke *Corr.* (1844) II. 270, I could not justify to myself to give to the synagogue, the mosque, or the pagoda, the language which your pulpits so liberally bestow upon a great part of the Christian world. 1803 Wellington in Owen *Desp.* (1877) 369 Harcourt dispatched a letter to the principal Bramins of the pagoda of Juggernaut. 1899 F. T. Bullen *Log Seawaif* 289 The lofty shining summit of the great pagoda dominated everything else.

b. *fig.* = Temple.

1762 Churchill *Prophecy of Famine* 69 In Love's Pagoda shall they ever doze.

c. A small ornamental building or structure in imitation of an Oriental pagoda.

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 492 Their towers, the models of which are now so common in Europe under the name of *pagodas*. 1816 T. L. Peacock *Headlong Hall* iv, Pagodas and Chinese bridges..shall rise upon its ruins. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 52. 34 Purchased..at one of the little glass advertising pagodas..on the Boulevards.

† 2. An idol or image; = prec. 2. *Obs. rare.*

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 235 Pagothaes, Idols or vgly representations of the Deuill, adored by the Indians. 1665 *Ibid.* 375 Many deformed Pagothas are here worshipped.

3. A gold (less commonly a silver) coin formerly current in Southern India, of the value of about seven shillings.

1681 R. Knox *Hist. Ceylon* IV. ii. 126 A Gold Ring, a Pagoda, and some two or three Dollars and a few old Cloths. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxix. 365 They also coin Gold into Pagodoes of several Denominations and Value. 1774 *Ann. Reg.* 115 Each pagoda being worth about eight shillings on the par, with a rupee valued at two shillings and three pence. 1831 Trelawny *Adv. Younger Son* I. xxi. 170 He shook my hand, threw a bag of pagodas on the table. 1852 Beveridge *Hist. India* I. II. vii. 344 Held of the King of Golconda at a quit-rent of 1200 pagodas, or about £430.

4. Short for *pagoda sleeve*: see 5.

1900 *Daily Mail* 21 Apr. 7/4 The freshest fancy in sleeves is called the pagoda.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pagoda-like* adj., *-shaped* adj., *-structure*; **pagoda-flower**, the flower of the Pagoda-tree, q.v.; **pagoda sleeve**, a funnel-shaped outer sleeve turned back so as to expose the lining and inner sleeve, fashionable in the 18th and early 19th century; **pagoda-stone**, (*a*) = Pagodite; (*b*) see quot.

1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 62 The flowers have no perfume, except the 'pagoda-flowers, and those are sickly. 1860 O. W. Holmes *Elsie V.* xiii, Their boughs disposed in the most graceful 'pagoda-like series of close terraces. 1874 Lisle Carr *Jud. Guynne* I. vii. 174 A fanciful pagoda-like cage. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 586/2 Crowned with tall, 'pagoda-shaped spires. 1889 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 3/1 It has '"pagoda", or 'bell' sleeves, now reappearing after a long interval. John Leech's pretty women in *Punch* wore bell sleeves. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Sept. 3/2 The wide pagoda sleeves are not, in my opinion, nearly so pretty as the narrow little open sleeve with close-fitting sleevelets. 1868 Kingsmill *Geol. China* in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XXV. 126 At least one species of Orthoceratite..They are much prized by the Chinese under the name of '"pagoda stones', and sold at fancy prices. 1845 G. Murray *Islaford* 26 The light "pagoda-structure of the larch.

Pago·da-tree.

1. Name given to several trees found or cultivated in India, China, etc.: a. *Sophora japonica*, an ornamental leguminous tree with white or cream-coloured flowers, cultivated in China and Japan; b. *Plumeria acutifolia*, a native of the West Indies, cultivated in India, with fragrant flowers; c. *Ficus indica*, the Banyan-tree of India.

1876 *Treas. Bot.* (new ed.) 836/1. 1884 Millek *Plant-n.*

2. *fig.* A mythical tree humorously feigned to produce pagodas (sense 3). *To shake the pagoda-tree*: to make a fortune rapidly in India.

1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* I. 45 The amusing pursuit of 'shaking the pagoda-tree' once so popular in our Oriental possessions. 1869 *Echo* 6 Feb., The fruits of the pagoda tree are no longer to be had for the mere shaking. 1886 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Paston Carew* III. ii, The service of John Company, under whose flag, as we know, the pagoda-tree was worth shaking.

Pagodite (pæ·gŏdəit). *Min.* [a. F. *pagodite* (C. A. G. Napione 1798), f. *pagode* Pagod + -ite[1].] A soft mineral carved by the Chinese into figures of pagodas, images, etc.; also called *agalmatolite*.

1837 Dana *Min.* 254 Agalmatolite..Pagodite. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Pagodite*, a species of steatite or serpentine, which the Chinese carve into figures.

† **Pago·dy.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *pagodi*, pl. of *pagode*, in transl. of *Viaggio di Cesare de' Federici.*] = Pagoda 1, 2, 3.

1588 T. Hickock tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.* 8, 42. Pagodies for euery Horse which Pagody may be of starling money 6 shillings 8 pence: they be peeces of gold of that valew. *Ibid.* 10 (11) The *Pagodies* which are Idoll houses..made with lime and fine marble. *Ibid.* 33 b, Their Idoles, which they call *Pagody*, whereof there is great abundance.

Pagri: see Puggree.

Pagurian (păgiŭ·riăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. L. *pagūrus*, a. Gr. *πάγουρος* a kind of crab, in mod. Zoology the name of the typical genus of the family *Paguridæ* or Hermit-crabs: see -ian.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the genus *Pagurus* or family *Paguridæ* of decapod crustaceans. b. *sb.* A crustacean of this genus or family, a hermit-crab. So **Pagu·rid; Pagu·rine, Pagu·roid** *adjs.* and *sbs.*

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 130/1 *Pagurians*, a tribe..of the Anomurous family of crustaceans. 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* ii. 25 Naturalists have given the name of *Cenobitae* to some pagurians inhabiting the seas of warmer latitudes. 1893 Stebbing *Crustacea* xi. 162 Many of the Pagurids are very beautifully coloured. 1899 L. A. Borradaile in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 937 On the Hatching-stage of the Pagurine Land-crabs. *Ibid.*, The land-pagurines might also have lost the whole or a part of their larval life. 1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 53 Three distinct grades of degradation,.. i. e., the Dromioid, the Lithodioid, and the Paguroid.

Pagyant, Pagyn, obs. ff. Pageant, Pagine.

Pah (pāh, pâ), *int.* (*a.*) Also 7 **pagh.** A natural exclamation of disgust.

1592 Kyd *Sp. Trag.* III. xiv, Pah: keepe your way. 1604 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 221 (Qo.) Doost thou thinke Alexander lookt a this fashion i'th earth?..And smelt so, pah. 1605 — *Lear* IV. vi. 132 Fye, fie, fie; pah, pah: Giue me an Ounce of Ciuet; good Apothecary sweeten my immagination. 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 55 Pagh, this is but a poor trick. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xii, Pah! I scorn a tale-bearer. 1880 Mrs. Forrester *Roy & I.* I. 38 It was a horrid..thought, it made one's flesh creep. Pah!

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* (in childish lang.) Nasty; hence, Improper, unbecoming.

a 1654 Selden *Table-t.* (Arb.) 118 Like a Child that will continually be shewing its fine new Coat, till at length it all bedawbs it with its Pah-hands. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 239/1 But to pass o'er the rail was considered pah, pah.

‖ **Pah, pa** (pā), *sb.* [Maori *pā*, f. *pā* vb. to block up. The form *hippah* arose from taking the prefixed definite article *he* as part of the word.] A native fort or fortified camp in New Zealand.

1769 Cook *Jrnl. 1st Voy.* (1893) 157 They have strong-holds—or Hippas, as they call them—which they retire to in time of danger. 1777 G. Forster *Voy. round World* I. 194 A hippah, or strong hold of the natives. 1842 W. R. Wade *Journ. in N. Zeal.* 27 (Morris) A native pa or enclosed village. 1845 *Ann. Reg.* 350 Our troops..attempting to carry the pah or fortified camp of Heké. 1859 A. S. Thompson *Story N. Zeal.* 132 (Morris) The construction of the war pas. 1884 Bracken *Lays of Maori* 25 Come, oh come, unto our Pah.

‖ **Pahlavi** (pā·lăvī), *a.* and *sb.* Also **Pehlevi** (pē·lĕvī), **Pehlvi.** [Persian *Pahlavi*, Parthian, f. *Pahlav*:—*Parthava*, Parthia.] The name given by the followers of Zoroaster to the character in which are written the ancient translations of their sacred books and some other works of the same age; now used generally to designate a kind of written language, or rather a mode of writing the language, used in Persia under the Sásánian kings; loosely, Old Persian.

'The hot strife which raged till recently as to whether Pahlavi is Semitic or Persian has been closed by the discovery that it is merely a way of writing Persian, in which the Persian words are partly represented—to the eye not to the ear—by their Semitic equivalents'. Thus 'for *bread* they wrote lhma, i.e. the Aramaic *lahmâ*, but they pronounced *nân*, which is the common Persian word for bread. Similarly bsra, the Aramaic *besrâ* flesh, was pronounced as the Persian *gôsht*'. The alphabet actually used was derived from the Old Aramaic. Prof. Nöldeke in *Encycl. Brit.*

1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) III. 691/1 About the era of Mahomet..the learned had a language of their own, which had the name of the Pahlavi. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 479. 2 A history of Persia in the Pehlvi dialect. 1855 Lepsius *Stand. Alph.* (1863) 120 It approaches most nearly to the Pehlevi writing. 1859 Fitzgerald tr. *Omar* vi, In divine High piping Pehlevi..the Nightingale cries to the Rose. 1885 Th. Nöldeke in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 134/2 At first sight the Pahlavi books present the strangest spectacle of mixture of speech. *Ibid.* 136/1 Very little profane literature still exists in Pahlavi; the romance of Ardashîr has been mentioned above. *Ibid.*, A Pahlavi grammar is of course an impossibility.

Pai, obs. f. Pay. **Pai:** see Pie (Indian copper coin). **Paian,** var. Payen *Obs.*, pagan.

Paice, obs. Sc. form of Pace.

Paid (pēd), *ppl. a.* [Pa. pple. of Pay *v.*[1]]

† 1. *pred.* Pleased, satisfied, content. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 27 Eiðer is alles weis paied of oðer. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 70 William was not paied, þat falle mad him ofright. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 640 Damesell, arte thou payed of me? *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xii. 52 Here es my son þat I luffe, of wham I am wele payd. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxliv. (1482) 295 Sore agreued and right euyll payed toward the frensshmen. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 266/1 Payde, *pacatus, contentus.* 1825-80 Jamieson s. v. *Paid*, 'I'm weel paid wi' the bargain'...'I'm verra ill paid for ye', I am very sorry for you; Aberd.

† b. Intoxicated, drunk. *Obs. slang.*

1638 Shirley *Royal Master* II. i. D iij b, *Jaca.* Heele be drunke presently...[*Bombo drinks on*]..*Piet.* Hees paid, the King will come this way... *Bom.* Dee heare no body say he saw me, I wonnot Be seene yet. (*He reeles in.*)

2. Remunerated or recompensed with money; in receipt of pay: see Pay *v.*[1] 2, 4.

1862 *All Year Round* 18 Oct. 133 The machinery of paid officials. 1866 Dora Greenwell *Ess.* (1867) 60 The exchange of paid for voluntary labour.

3. Given, as money, in discharge of an obligation; discharged, as a debt; for which the money has been given, as a bill, a cheque: see Pay *v.*[1] 5.

1866 Crump *Banking* iv. 96 The law..seems to be that a paid cheque is the absolute property of the customer. 1892 Zangwill *Bow Myst.* 134, I..found a paid cheque made out for £25 in the name of Miss Dymond.

4. With prep. or adv., as *paid-for*, *paid-off*, *paid-up*: see various senses of Pay *v.*[1]

Paid-up capital: that part of the subscribed capital of an undertaking which has been actually paid.

1817 Brougham in *Parl. Deb.* 776 The legal, professional, hired, and paid for dicta of two officers. 1874 Trollope *Lady Anna* xxxvii. 290 They are paying twenty per cent. on the paid-up capital. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 2/2 The annual repairs..would amount to at least £10,000, and the paids-out above mentioned to about £25,000. 1883 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/5 The consignor, when he has not been paid for his goods, instructs the carrier to collect for him the price thereof, and this is called the 'paid on'. 1886 R. Kipling *Departm. Ditties* (1899) 27 Steer clear of Ink Save when you write receipts for paid-up bills in't. 1894 H. Nisbet *Bush Girl's Rom.* xi. 100 They were mostly the paid-off shearers and extra stockmen whom he had met.

Paideutics: see Pædeutics.

Paidgion, obs. f. Pageant. **Paidle,** var. Padle, hoe; Sc. f. Paddle *v.* **Paie,** obs. f. Pay. **Paien(e,** var. Payen, *Obs.*, pagan.

Paier, obs. form of Pair *sb.*, Payer.

Paigle, pagle (pē·g'l), *dial.* Also 6 **pagyll, paggle,** 8-9 **pagil,** (9 *dial.* **paagle, paugle, peagle, pegle, peggle, peggall:** see E. D. D.) [In 16th c. *pagyll*, *pagle*, *paggle*, of uncertain origin; but cf. Paggle *v.*

See many conjectures in *N. & Q.* 7th s. VII, VIII, 1883.] A local name for the cowslip, *Primula veris*; sometimes including the Oxlip; also applied locally to some other flowers, as the buttercup.

1530 Palsgr. 250/2 Pagyll a cowsloppe. 1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (1881) 79 There are iij Verhascula..The fyrste is called in barbarus latin Arthritica, and in englishe a Primerose. The seconde is..Paralysis, and in englishe a Cowslip, or a Cowslap, or a Pagle. 1568 — *Herbal* III. 80 A Cowislip, and..an Oxislip..are both call [sic] in Cambridgeshyre Pagles. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* xlii. (1878) 95 Strowing herbes of all sortes..5. Cousleps and paggles. *Ibid.* xliii. 96, 25. Paggles, greene and yelow. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cclx. § 7. 637 Called for the most part Oxelips and Paigles. 1629 Parkinson *Paradisi* xxv. 247 In some countries they call them Paigles, or Palsieworts, or Petty Mulleins, which are called Cowslips in others. 1691 Ray *S. & E. C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Paigle*, ..is of use in Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, for a cowslip: *cowslip* with us signifying what is elsewhere called an *oxslip*. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Pagils or Paigles, *Primula*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Paigle, Pagle, or Peagle, *Primula veris*.

Paijama: see Pyjama.

Paik (pēk), *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Goes with Paik *v.*: origin unknown.] A firm stiff blow, esp. on the body; *one's paiks*, the thrashing due to one, or that one comes in for.

1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 70 How that thow, poysonit pelor, gat thy paikis [*rime* aix]. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxv. 112 Cum þai heir, þir tuo yeir, They sall not misse þair paikis. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 42 While monie a paik unto his beef they led, Till wi' the thumps he hlue an' blae was made. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 48 Ilk clapper gaif ilk bell sic paiks. 1822 Byron *To Scott* 4 May, He got his paiks—having acted like an assassin. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss Hags* 282 We always got our paiks for what little we had.

Paik (pēk), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [See prec.] *trans.* To hit with something hard or solid, as the knuckles, a stick, a stone; to beat, pummel, thrash. Hence **Pai·king, Pai·kment,** a thrashing; **Pai·ker,** a beater; *causey-paiker*, a street-walker.

a 1555 Lyndesay *Tragedy* 378 Nor..Off Rome rakaris, nor of rude Ruffianis, Off calsay Paikaris, nor of Publycanis. *c* 1639 R. Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 74 That day Mr. Armour was well paiked. 1807 Stagg *Misc. Poems* (Cumberld.) 94 Weant heame—was paick'd agean by th' weyfe. 1822 Scott *Nigel* xxxvii, If she comes to dunts, I have twa hands to paik her with.

Paik, obs. Sc. form of Pawk, trick.

Pail (pēl), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 **payle,** 5 **paille,** (**payelle**), 6-7 **paile,** 7-8 **pale,** 6- **pail.** [Of uncertain origin: cf. OE. *pægel* 'gill, wine-measure' (Sweet), and OF. *paelle*, *payelle*, *paielle* frying-pan, brazier, warming-pan, bath, liquid measure, salt-pan:—L. *patella* small pan or dish, plate, dim. of *patina* broad shallow dish, pan; see Note below.]

1. A vessel, usually of cylindrical or truncated obconical shape, made of wooden staves hooped with iron, or of sheet-metal, etc., and provided with a bail or hooped handle; used for carrying milk, water, etc. (The sense in quots. *c* 1000 and 1423 is doubtful. In the latter the word appears to be OF. *payelle*, frying-pan, brazier, or flat-dish.)

[*c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 124/2 *Gillo*, pægel [*misbr.* wægel]. 1392-3 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 174 Pro ij payles ligneis, ijs. [1423 in *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 241 Item, xxxi Pottez du Bras..Item, xix Pailles de Bras,.. Item, xxvii Pailles de Bras rumpuz..Item, xii Pailles ovec longe handels, pris le pece vnd.] *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 666/16 *Hec multra*, payle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 377/2 Payle, or mylke stoppe, *multrale*,...*vel multra*. 1530 Palsgr. 250/2 Payle a vessell, *seau*. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* 66 The Gardners in the end of Sommer, do take the rootes and set them in pannes, pottes, or payles. *a* 1636 Fitz-Geffray *Bless. Birthd.* (1881) 153 Had they not come their empty pailes to fill At wisdomes well, they had beene empty still. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* II. 28 New

Milk that..overflows the Pails. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 259 Dip every Brick you lay, all over in a Pale of Water. 1798 Southey *Well of St. Keyne* v, There came a man from the house hard by At the Well to fill his pail. 1882 Ross in *Sunday Mag.* Feb. 96 A sea In which we children dip our tiny pails.

b. A pail full (of water, etc.); a pailful.

1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* VII. 418 Skins of those seales, containing ech of them aboue a great paile of water. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 259 They may throw Pales of Water on the Wall after the Bricks are lay'd. 1886 Hall Caine *Son of Hagar* I. v, Crossing the garden with a pail of water just raised from the well.

c. In phrases relating to the milk-pail.

1617 Morvson *Itin.* III. 286 They pay..two stiuers weekely for each Cow for the Paile. 1758 R. Brown *Compl. Farmer* (1759) 19 The best sort of cows for the pail. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., A cow is said to be 'a come'd in to pail' when her calf is gone, and all her milk becomes available for the dairy. 1888 T. Hardy *Wessex Tales* I. 57 The cows were 'in full pail'.

†2. A shallow pan, such as is used for obtaining salt by the evaporation of brine; a salt-pan. *Obs.* (So OF. *paielle.*)

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. xxi. 112 Nygh vnto metz the cyte is a water that renneth there, the whiche is soden in grete payelles of copper, and it becometh salt fayr and good.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pail-bottom, -brush, -handle, -lathe, -machine, -maker, -nail, -stake.*

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6224/6 Thomas Gibbons, Pailmaker. 1789 W. Marshall *Glouc.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Pailstake*...a bough, furnished with many branchlets, is fixed with its but-end in the ground, in the dairy-yard. The branchlets being lopped, of a due length, each stump becomes a peg to hang a pail upon. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Pail-brush*, a hard brush to clean the corners of vessels. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 653/1 The workman..in an instant moves another chisel to form the groove for receiving the chine of the pail-bottom and chamfers the upper edge.

Hence **Pail** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*), to pour out in pailfuls.

1807 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* V. 559 The well-head of all the clear water which the Lockes and Hartleys have pailed abroad.

[*Note.* The OE. form *pægel* suits the mod. Eng. *pail* (cf. *hail, sail, tail*, etc.), but does not explain the final *-e* always present from 14th to 17th c., which is better accounted for by the OF. word. Neither source is quite satisfactory as to the sense: the OF. word being applied in all cases to a *shallow* dish; while OE. *pægel* appears to have been a small measure: cf. LG. *pegel*, Da. *pægel, pæl*, half a pint. The Dutch *pegel* is difficult to bring into line. Kilian 1599 has '*peghel* capacity or measure of a vessel'; Hexham 1678 has 'the concavity or the capacity of a vessel or of a pot'. But mod.Du. *pegel, peil* has the sense 'gauge, scale, mark', which was also the sense in MDu., going back, according to Franck, to an ODu. **pagil* 'little peg or pin', esp. one 'used as a mark', to be compared with Eng. *peg* and Du. dial. *pegel* icicle; an original sense remote from that of Eng. *pail* or even OE. *pægel*.]

Pail, *v.*[2] *dial.* [Origin unknown: see also Pale *v.*[4]] *trans.* To beat, thrash. Hence **Pailed** *ppl. a.*, beaten; **Pailing** *vbl. sb.*, **pailing-hammer.**

c 1746 J. Collier (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 53 He begun o possing, on peyling him. 1835 in Cornwallis *New World* (1859) I. 377 One shingle hammer, one pailing hammer. 1872 Hartley *Yorks. Ditties* Ser. I. 81 He's fit to pail his heead agean th' jaumstooan.

Pail, Paile, obs. forms of Pale, Pall, Peel.

[Pailer, mispr. for *pailet*, Pallet, in Holland *Pliny*, ed. 1634, XIX. i, included by Davies 1881, whence inserted in later dicts.]

Pailet, obs. form of Pallet *sb.*[2], small bed.

Pailful (pēⁱlful). [f. Pail *sb.* + -ful.] As much as a pail holds.

1591 Lyly *Endym.* IV. ii, He is resolved to weepe some three or four palefuls. 1607 Markham *Caval.* v. (1617) 38 You shall take a Peale-full of colde water. 1707–12 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 284 Bestow a Pale-full of Water on every Tree. 1853 Macaulay in *Life & Lett.* (1880) II. 373 The rain was falling by pailfuls.

Paill, obs. Sc. f. Pale *sb.*[1] and *a.*, Pall.

Paillard, etc., var. Palliard, etc.

Paillasse, palliasse (pælyæs, pælias). Forms: 6 *Sc.* **paillyeis, (pavilyeas, pales)**; 8– **paillasse, palliasse, -ass.** [a. F. *paillasse* (15th c. in Hatz.-D.), f. *paille* straw :—L. *palea* chaff, straw. App. adopted in Sc. in 16th c.; then in Eng. in 18th c., first in Fr. spelling, and subseq. as *palliasse*.]

A sack or mattress of stout material filled with straw and serving as an under-bed; a straw mattress; now, usually, an under-mattress stuffed with straw or similar material.

a. 1506 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 267 Item, for lxx elne Bertane cloth to be four pair pales schetis. 1562 in *Maitl. Club Misc.* (1833) 31 Debursit .. for paillyeisis to the Gaird. 1566 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 499 Auchtein elnis of camves to be the pavilyeas and the cuvering of the pavilyeas.

β. 1759 tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal* in Pinkerton *Voy.* (1814) XVI. 608 Over this they throw a mat, which serves them for a *paillasse* or straw bed. 1842 Louisa S. Costello *Pilgr. to Auvergne* I. 95 A paillasse and two mattresses on the floor. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* P 929 The paillasse is to be rolled up in a Circular form. 1883 *War Office Advt.* in *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 15/2 Tenders for the Supply of Forage and Straw for Paillasses, for Military Services.

γ. 1798 *Army Med. Board* in W. Blair *Soldier's Friend* 84 Where matts cannot be made, some fresh straw should be placed under each palliass. 1809 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* V. 291 To provide the palliasses for the hospital. 1834 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Seine* 81 They found no one but a man lying on a palliass. 1888 *Standard* 21 May 3/3 The Prisoner was found in bed..with the watch and chain under the palliasse.

Paille, Paille Maille, obs. f. Pail, Pall-mall.

Paillet(t, obs. f. Pallet *sb.*[2], small bed.

Paillette (pælyeˑt). Also **-et.** [a. F. *paillette* (pa'yeˑt), dim. of *paille* straw, chaff, scale of grass.]

1. A piece of coloured foil or bright metal, used in enamel painting.

1878 F. W. Rudler in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 184/2 The lights were picked out in gold, while the brilliant effect of gems was obtained by the use of *paillettes*, or coloured foils. 1894 *Times* 7 Apr. 9/5 A triptych, of Limoges enamel.. in brilliant colours, with paillets of foil, date about 1490.

2. A small piece of gold or silver foil, mother-of-pearl, or some glittering material, used to ornament a woman's dress; a spangle.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 7/3 The dress is..embroidered in a design of Wisteria, carried out in paillettes of burnished silver. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 24 Sept. 8/2 Bodice..of lace, with the design traced with paillettes.

Hence **Paille·tted** *a.*, spangled.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 May 4/2 It is made of cream-embroidered mousseline, pailletted with mother-o'-pearl.

†**Paillo·le.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *paillole* (13th c. in Littré), in med.L. *paleola*, dim. of *palea* scale of chaff.] A thin scale or grain of metal, as of gold.

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. viii. 85 Ffro this parte toward thende of egypte cometh to vs the paillole whiche is of fyn golde.

‖**Paillon** (pa'yoñ, pæ'lyən). [Fr., deriv. of *paille* scale of chaff.] A scale or small bit of bright metal foil used in enamelling and decorative art.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Paillyeis, obs. Sc. f. Paillasse. **Paillȝeoun, pailyeoun, -ȝeon, -ȝon, -ȝoun,** etc., obs. Sc. ff. Pavilion. **Pail-mail, Paiment, Paimistris,** obs. ff. Pall-mall, Payment, Paymistress.

Pain (pēⁱn), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–6 **peyne,** 3–7 **peine,** 4–7 **paine, payne, payn,** 4– **pain,** (4–6 *Sc.* **pane,** 5–6 **pein, peyn, pene,** *Sc.* **pan,** 6 **peane, pœno**). [ME. a. OF. *peine* (11th c. in Littré) = Pr., Sp., It. *pena* :—L. *pœna* penalty, punishment. Cf. also Pine, an earlier form of the same word from L.]

1. Suffering or loss inflicted for a crime or offence; punishment; penalty; a fine. *Obs.* exc. in phr. *pains and penalties*, and as in b.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7742 Per to he nom gret peine of hom. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6691 If he liue a dai or tuin, Þe lauerd sal vnderli na pain. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 231 Crist þat payed a payne [*penam solvit*] for vs alle. 1433 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 295 He shal pay the same payne as afor is saide. 1482 *Paston Lett.* III. 297 Wryttes of subpena..made upon gret peynys were delyvered to the seid William. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 45 Condemnation vnto death set as a peine upon our heades, because of the transgression. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 309 Which Ordinances..shall be observed inviolably.. under paynes therein to be expressed. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxvii. 189 *note*, The courtiers talked of..a bill of pains and penalties. 1859 Mill *Liberty* i. 23 Compulsion, either in the direct form or in that of pains and penalties.

b. *esp.* in phr. *on, upon, under* (†*up*, †*of*, †*in*) *pain of*: followed by the penalty or punishment incurred in case of not fulfilling the command or condition stated, as *on pain of death*; also, formerly, that which one is liable to pay or forfeit, as *on pain of a hundred pounds, on pain of life*, or the crime with which one is liable to be charged, as *on pain of felony*. Formerly sometimes with ellipsis of *on*, etc. (*pain of* = 'on pain of').

c 1380 Wyclif in Todd *Three Treat.* 133 Crist bad preche; & þei bidden leue in payne of prisonyng. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 849 Namoore vp on peyne of lesynge of youre heed. *Ibid.* 1685 No man ther fore vp peyne of los of lyf No maner shot..In to the lystes sende. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 Of peyne of a pond wax to þe bretherhede. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 151 Ther dar noon officeer Peyne of his lyff do noon extorcioun. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* (Rolls) I. 99 Vndir great peyne of horrible death suffring. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 58 A writte chargyng hym in peyne of c *li* to brynge me in to the Kynges Benche. 1472 *Pres. entm. Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 24 Opane of vjs. viij*d.* p^t^ to be forfyt. 1529 Rastell *Pastyme, Hist. Pap.* (1811) 55 That none shulde ley no violent hande upon a clerke, payne of cursynge. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, Doe it, on pœne of the dor. 1650 Howell *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. 98 That every one upon paine of life shold return to their houses. 1652 *Ibid.* II. 19 That every one should open his Shop under pain of Rebellion. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 439 He order'd every man upon the pain of death to bring in all the money he had. 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 92 To pass upon the Assize of C. D. each under the Pain of One hundred Merks. 1829 Southey in *For. Rev. & Cont. Misc.* III. 30 They shall be commanded, on pain of perpetual bondage, to depart out of the said kingdoms. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 Oct. 14/1 A proclamation ordering the tribes to join him under pain of death.

†c. *Pain fort and dure*: see Peine.

†d. in *pl.* Judicial torture. *Obs. rare.*

1533 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 361 They .. wolde confesse sum grete matier if they might be examyned as they ought to be that is to sey by paynes.

2. A primary condition of sensation or consciousness, the opposite of *pleasure*; the sensation which one feels when hurt (in body or mind); suffering, distress. With *a* and *pl.*, a single feeling of this nature. In early use *esp.* suffering inflicted as punishment. (Cf. sense 1.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20618 O paine þow sal noght thol a dele. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 345 Of every lust thende is a peine. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 69 Now ben ended the peynes and tormentes. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 32 Reynert the foxe..saide to Isegrym, shorte my payne. 1598 Chapman *Blind Beggar Alexandria* Plays 1873 I. 29 But every pleasure hath a payne they say. 1601 Sir W. Cornwallis *Ess.*, [His] furthest wish being but to bee out of his paine. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* I. ii, Pain and pleasure are simple ideas incapable of definition. 1883 A. Barratt *Phys. Metempiric* 152 The simple reaction, which physically is expressed as the Law of Self-conservation, psychically as the Principle of following Pleasure and avoiding Pain. 1892 Westcott *Gospel of Life* 162 The most universal fact in life is pain.

†b. *spec.* The punishment or sufferings of hell (or of purgatory). *Obs.*

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 747 Þe schulle be punched and put in paine for euere. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1440 His saule wente vn-to payne. 1544 Bale *Chron. Sir J. Oldcastell* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 261 Euery man..is a pilgrym, eyther towardes blesse or els towardes payne. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 345 Whosoeuer dyed in that time, and gaue his goodes to further that voyage, he was cleane absolued from paine and from sinne. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 183 Ar now cast downe into paines lowest abysse.

c. *To put out of* (one's) *pain*, etc.: to put to death, dispatch (a wounded or suffering person or animal).

1572 Forrest *Theophilus* 1233 in *Anglia* VII, God tooke him owte of this carcerall payne. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. xii. 23 He lightly reft his head to ease him of his paine. 1639 Shirley *Maid's Rev.* v. iii, I would I were hanged, to be out of my pain! 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) IV. s. v. *Lysimachus*, Lysimachus..at his request gave him a cup of poison to put him out of his pain. 1808 Marchioness of Stafford 15 Sept. in *C. K. Sharpe's Corr.* (1888) I. 346 A Cr. of Suth^d^...was half drowned, and after coming on shore, put out of pain by Andrew Davy, a fugitive.

3. In specifically physical sense: Bodily suffering; a distressing sensation as of soreness (usually in a particular part of the body.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 187 For peyne of the paume powere hem [the fingers] faulleth To cluche or to clawe. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C viij b, Hawkys that haue payne in theyr croupes. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. xi. 37 Loud he yelled for exceeding paine. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 64 Envy her self at last..The Pains of famish't Tantalus shall feel. 1722 R. Wodrow *Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1837) II. II. xiii. § 5. 458/1 At the ninth [stroke in the torture of the boot] Mr. Mitchel fainted through the extremity of pain. 1841–71 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 438 In Man, the power of feeling pain indubitably is placed exclusively in the brain; and if communication be cut off between this organ and any part of the body, pain is no longer felt, whatever mutilations may be inflicted. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 433 The king was in great pain, and complained that he felt as if a fire was burning within him.

b. *spec.* (now always *pl.*) The sufferings or throes of childbirth; labour.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3488 (Cott.) In trauelling..Ful herd it was þair moder pain [*Trin.* Muchel was þe modir peyn]. 1388 Wyclif *John* xvi. 21 But whanne sche hath borun a sone, now sche thenkith not on the peyne, for ioye, for a man is borun in to the world. 1539 Bible (Great) *1 Sam.* iv. 19 She bowed her selfe, and traueled, for her paynes cam vpon her. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* ccxlii, Wel she may be named a woman, for as muche as she doth bere chyldren with wo and peyne. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* IV. 509 Feeling suddenly the pains of child-birth. *a* 1704 T. Brown *1st Sat. Persius* Wks. 1730 I. 53 Here some pert sot, with six months pain, brings forth A strange, mishapen, and ridiculous birth. 1797 Southey *Eng. Eclogues, Hannah* 19 She bore unhusbanded a mother's pains. 1889 J. M. Duncan *Clin. Lect. on Dis. Women* xi. (ed. 4) 68 Brought about..by the contractions of the uterus in 'pains'.

†c. *pl.* A disease of the feet in horses. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 390/2 Peynys, yvyl yn horsys fete. 1598 Florio, *Reste*, a disease in a horse which we call the paines. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. lxxviii. 350 The paines is a certaine vlcerous scabbe growing in the pastornes of a horse, betwixt the fetlocke and the heele.

4. In specifically psychical sense: Mental suffering, trouble, grief, sorrow.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 517 [Thai] wald parteneryss off thar paynys be. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 957 Syn I knowe of loues peyne. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 607 Hyt dothe the kyng mekylle payne When he thenkyth how sir Roger was slayne. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxviii. 1 To luve vnluvit it is ane pane. 1656 Cowley *Misc., Gold*, A Mighty pain to Love it is, And 'tis a pain that pain to miss, But of all pains the greatest pain It is to love, but love in vain. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* IV. 51, I remember with pain the pain I gave to your generous heart. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 85 Their absence would cause me much pain.

†b. *spec.* Distress caused by fear of possible evil, anxiety; anxious desire or apprehension. *Obs.*

1668 R. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 420, I am in a great deal of pain to know how my horses have performed the journey. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* 113/2 The public was in great pain for the Admirals .. left .. in sight of six large French ships of war. 1789 G. White *Selborne* (1875) 318 The foster mother [a cat] became jealous of her charge [young squirrels], and in pain for their safety.

†5. Trouble as taken for the accomplishment of something (= *pains*, sense 6); also, in early use, trouble in accomplishing something, difficulty. (F. *peine*.) Phrases. *To do one's pain*; *to take pain*; *to lose one's pain. Obs.* in *sing.*: see 6.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14480 Fra þat time forth þai did þair pain Þat he and lazar war bath slain. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12174 Þo þat escaped, hit was wyþ

payn. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 350 Quhen he saw he tynt his pane, He turnit his bridill, and to ga. *c* 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 108 Now do your bysy peyne To wasshe away our cloudeful offense. 1476 *Paston Lett.* III. 165, I have moche payne to gete so moche mony. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. i. 131 Whiche may moche prouffyte to them that wyll doo payne to knowe them. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* vi. (1845) 25 Who wyll take payne to folowe the trace. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 109 And 3it, forsuith, I set my besy pane, As that I suld, to mak it braid and plane. 1533 BONNER in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VII. 410 After that, with moost great peane and difficultie, I was arryved at Rie. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* viii. (1892) 62 The husbandman that spareth paine spareth thrifte. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* x. xl, A thousand Knights woo'd her with busie pain. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 305 A man would not employ the least pain in the acquisition of sciences, if [etc.]. 1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 23 Taking some pain to excuse the girl's carelessness.

6. *pl.* Trouble taken in accomplishing or attempting something; labour, toil, exertions, or efforts, accompanied with care and attention, to secure a good or satisfactory result. Most freq. in phr. *to take pains, to be at (the) pains.*

1528 TINDALE *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 260 To make them think that they must take pains, and do some holy deeds. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 55 Apply themselfys to theyr laburys and paynys for the susteynyng of the hole body. 1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 8 They haue nought but..their paines for their sweate, and..their labour for their trauaile. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* Plays 1873 II. 229 What idle paines have you bestowd to see A poore old woman? 1708 SWIFT *Sacramental Test* Wks. 1755 II. i. 121 The university was at the pains of publishing a Latin paper to justify themselves. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 176 A person born deaf, may, by time, and sufficient pains, be taught..to speak, and, by the motions of the lips, to understand what is said to him. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xiii, Yet much he praised the pains he took, And well those pains did pay. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* Postscr. 292. I foresaw..that a class of readers..would suppose that I was at great pains to conceal exactly what I was at great pains to suggest. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. xii. 426 He.. spared no pains on his daughter's education.

b. In this sense the pl. *pains* has been freq. construed as a *sing.* (Cf. *means, news.*)

1533 CRANMER *Let. to Boner* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 269 Ye will be contented to take this pains. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 51 *margin*, The peines of teachyng is woorthie great wages. 1671 tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 230 Recompensing one pains with another. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. viii. 25 Why be at all this pains? 1884 Sir J. C. MATHEW in *Law Rep.* 13 Q. Bench Div. 488 He .. took every pains to arrive at a proper conclusion.

c. *For* (one's) *pains*: in return or recompense for one's labour or trouble; now usually sarcastic or ironical, implying that the labour is misspent or futile, or that the return for it is the contrary of what was desired.

1538 BALE *Brefe Comedy* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 208 For your peynes ye haue appoynted by the emproure your stypende wages. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iv. 103 Giue my sweet Nan this Ring: there's for thy paines. 1599 CHAPMAN *Humorous Day's Mirth* Civ, Now she stops..and rates him for his paines. 1650 *Overseers' Acc., Holy Cross, Canterb.*, Paid Goodwife Bayly for paines o. o. 8. 1713 ADDISON *Guard.* No. 112. ¶ 2 When I talk of practising to fly, silly people think me an owl for my pains. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) I. xxi. 99 If you hadn't come, you might have staid..and been a beggar for your pains. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Castle Rackrent* Wks. 1832 I. 77, I had my journey for my pains. 1889 CORBETT *Monk* xi. 154 The old general, in a fit of exasperation, publicly gave him a sound thrashing for his pains.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. attrib., as *pain-sensation, -sense, -sensibility*; b. instrumental, as *pain-afflicted, -bought, -chastened, -dimmed, -distorted, -drawn, -racked, -stricken, -worn, -wrung* adjs.; c. objective, as *pain-assuaging, -bearing, -dispelling, -inflicting, -producing* adjs.; *pains-hating* adj. [after PAINSTAKING: see 6]; d. **pain-free** *a.*, free from pain; **pain-killer**, one who or that which does away with pain; *spec.* name of a medicine for alleviating pain; †**pain-piss** *Obs.*, painful urination, strangury. See also PAINSTAKING, etc., PAINSWORTHY.

1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* ii. 35 And like a *pain-afflicted stripling, play With some new Toy, to while thy grief away. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 49 b/1 *Payne-assuaging clisteryes, made of freshe milcke. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. v. 153 Pæan with his *pain-dispelling balms Healed him. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 149 The line of white *pain-drawn faces. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 176 Men neyther shrinke, nor shrike..when they perceiue their Bodies pierce-free, or *paine-free. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* ix. 562 Indolent, conceited, soft, *pains-hating. 1803 J. KENNY *Society* 52 And Sickness..Awhile forgets her *pain-inflicting task. 1886 *N. Zealand Herald* 28 May 5/1 His wife gave him some hot water and milk with a little *pain-killer. ..Subsequently he died. 1898 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 6/3 The late Sir James Y. Simpson, the inventor of chloroform, and great painkiller of his day. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. xxix. (1668) 55 Of the pain in the Kidneys, *pain-piss, or the Stone. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 68 Touch, temperature, and *pain sense are normally developed. 1857 GEO. ELIOT *Sc. Cler. Life, Janet's Repent.* xviii, The sight of the *pain-stricken face. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 134/2 Above the little *pain-worn thing The sailor's widow wept. 1838 ELIZA COOK *Truth* iii, When the oozing *pain-wrung moisture drips.

†**Pain,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 payn, 5 payne, peyn, (8 pain). [a. F. *pain*:—L. *pānem* bread.]

1. Bread. (Frequent in *Piers Ploughman.*)

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VIII. 106 Þe prophete his payn eet in penaunce and wepyng. 1377 *Ibid.* B. XIV. 76 Þorw plente of payn, & of pure sleuthe. 1393 *Ibid.* C. X. 92 Ther is payn and peny-ale as for a pytaunce y-take. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 339 Þan take youre loof of light payne..and with the egge of þe knyfe nyghe your hand ye kett.

2. *Old Cookery.* Applied, usually with qualifying word, to various fancy dishes, mostly containing bread; as *pain fondu* [= dissolved], *pain perdu* [= lost], *pain ragon, pain reguson*; **pain puff**, a kind of puff or small pie with soft crust.

c 1390 *Form of Cury* No. 59 in *Antiq. Culin.* (1791) 13 Payn fondew. Take brede, and frye it in grece, other in oyle. . .Grynde it with raisons [etc.]. *Ibid.* No. 67. 14 Payn ragonn. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 42 Payn pur-dew. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 68 This is the purviaunce made for Kinge Richard .. the xxiii day of September [1387]. . .The thirde course. .. Payne puff. *Ibid.* 112 *Peynregnson.* Nym resons and do out ye stones, and bray it in a morter with pepir and ginginer, and salt and wastel bred [etc.]. 14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 46 To mak payn pardieu tak paynmayne or freshe bred and paire away the cruste [etc.]. 1513 *Bk. Kervynge* in *Babees Bk.* 271 For standarde, venyson roste, .. pecocke with his tayle, .. plouer, rabettes, grete byrdes, larkes, doucettes, paynpuffe. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* ii. 46 To make the best Panperdy, take a dozen egges [etc.]. 1706 PHILLIPS s.v., In Cookery, *Pains* signifie certain Messes proper for Side-dishes, so call'd as being made of Bread, stuff'd with several sorts of Farces and Ragoos.

Pain (pēn), *v.* Forms: see PAIN *sb.*[1] [a. OF. *pener*, 3rd sing. pr. *peine* (10th c. in Littrè) = Pr., Sp. *penar*, It. *penare*, med.L. *pænāre*. f. L. *pœna*, F. *peine*, PAIN *sb.*[1] Cf. also PINE *v.*, OE. *pinian.*]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To inflict a penalty or punishment upon; to punish; to torture by way of punishment; to fine. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2898 And putte hem in hire prisoun to peyne hem at hire wille. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XIV. x. E iij b/2 Many deme that the hylle Ethna is a place of payne and some soules ben paynyd therin. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Nn v, Thou haste iusticied the Iustyce, and none dare peyne the. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 499 That whosoeuer..cut downe any trees growing in another mans ground, should be peined in the court for a trespasse dun.

†**b.** To enjoin under penalty. *Obs.*

1607 *Henley-in-Arden Rolls* (1890), Wee paine all the Alehowse keepers, that they and euery of them make holsome & good drinke bothe ale & Beare. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Of Courts Baron* 148 If there was any thing pained at the last court to be done, and as yet is not done, you must enquire who hath made defalt therein.

II. **2.** To inflict pain upon, cause to suffer; to hurt, distress. a. *gen.* or mentally: To inflict suffering upon, to afflict, give pain to; to grieve, to hurt the feelings of. Also *absol.* to cause suffering.

13.. *Cursor M.* 23261 (Gött.) But a point es þaim paines [*Trin. Fr.* pines, pinis] mar, Þan ellis all þair oþer fare. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. XXXV. 105, I peynyng þe wiþ sorwes spare þe not. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXIX. x, Whume thou painest, more they paine. 1611 BIBLE *Joel* ii. 6 Before their face the people shall be much pained. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* (Nat. Libr. Ed.) 85 There is not a single view but what pains one in the want of wood. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* Wks. II. 155 Transports that pain'd and joys that agonized. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. ii, These gifts Caroline could not refuse, without paining her young friend.

b. To inflict bodily suffering upon, to torment; to cause bodily pain to, to hurt. (In quot. 1377, To put to physical inconvenience, incommode.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 247 Riȝt as þe pennes of þe pecok peyneth hym in his fliȝte. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 614 Many a maunes guttes dide he peyne. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 11958 A body vp on a cross dystreyned, And, as me thouhtē, gretly peyned. 1530 PALSGR. 651/2 It payneth me very sore to speke, I am so horse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 33 Cold and heat me paines. *c* 1624 CHAPMAN *Batrachom.* 11 So I lay Sleepless, and pain'd with headache. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXX, But your arm, my lord,.. Does it not pain you? *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 152 Pained with the toothache.

†**3.** *intr.* To suffer pain or distress; to suffer.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 38 And sene ȝer thou scholdest, man, O dedlyche senne peyny. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 324 Þe croys..þat crist..for mankynde on peynede. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 390/2 Peynyn, or pynyn yn wo or sekenesse. *a* 1536 *Calisto & Melib.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 81 Where is the patient that so is paining? 1591 DANIEL in *Sidney's Astr. & Stella* etc. Sonn. xi, So shalt thou cease to plague, and I to pain.

III. **4.** *refl.* To take pains or trouble; to exert oneself or put forth efforts with care and attention; to endeavour, strive. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19027 Petir painid him ful gierne in cristis lai þat folc to lerne. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VII. 42 Pledours sholde peynen hem To plede for swiche and helpe. 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* XXX. 64 The other that cam aftir peyned them moche for to goo more wysely. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 40 She her payne with womanish art To hide her wound. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. iii. § 9 Eumenes pained himselfe to carrie succour to his left wing. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 669 While he pain'd himself to raise his note. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 217 Men still pain themselves to write Latin verses.

†**b.** *intr.* for *refl.* = prec. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Partonope* 2190 They peyned freshly to fyght bothe. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* vi, In vayne thou hast payned and laboured. *a* 1529 SKELTON '*Now synge we*' 68 Stand fast in faythe,..And payne to lyue in honeste.

c. *pass.* To be put to trouble or exertion; to be obliged to put forth effort. ? *Obs.*

1785 CRABBE *Newspaper* 310 We..Are pain'd to keep our sickly works alive.

†**5.** *trans.* To take pains about, endeavour. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28166 (Cott.) Quen I sagh my neghbur wele fare,..I paind oft at him vn-spede, bath in will and word and dede.

Pain, variant of PAYEN *Obs.*, pagan.

†**Pai·nable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PAIN *sb.* or *v.* + -ABLE: cf. *comfortable.* Cf. *penible.*] Painful.

1649 EVELYN *Liberty & Servitude* iii, The manacles of Astyages were not therefore the lesse weighty, and painable, for being composed of gold or silver.

Painch(e, Painct, obs. ff. PAUNCH, PAINT *v.*

†**Pai·n-demai·ne.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 *paindemeine,* 4–5 payn(e)demayn(e; 5 payn(e)-mayne, -main, paynman, payman, 6 payne mayne. [AF. *pain demeine, demaine,* med.L. *panis dominicus* 'lord's bread'. Also called simply DEMEINE.] White bread, of the finest quality; a loaf or cake of this bread.

[*c* 1330 *Durham Acc. Rolls* 17 In pane dominico et melle 5*d.* 1378 *Munim. Gildh. Lond.* (Rolls) III. 424 Etiam cum uno paindemayn.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 14 Whit was his face as Paindemayn His lippes rede as rose. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 40 Take floure of paindemayn. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1393 Paynedemaynes [*Camb. MS.* paynemayn] prevaly Scho fett fra the pantry. *c* 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 lf. 9 Then cast feyre pecys of paynemayns or elles of tendre brede. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 788/32 *Hic panis,* brede. .. *Hec placencia,* a payman. 1530 PALSGR. 250/2 Payne mayne, *payn de bouche.*

Comb. a 1377 *Househ. Edw. III* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 19 William Brynklowe Yoman Paynenbaker.

Pained (pēˑind, pēˑnēd), *ppl. a.* [f. PAIN *v.* + -ED[1].] Affected with pain (physical or mental); hurt, distressed, grieved, etc.: see the verb; expressing or indicating pain.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 268 To oure painede peple inpossible hit semeþ. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* II. vi. (1634) 122 Which may be applyed to the pained places. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. vi. 173 The pained'st fiend Of hell. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 92 Others repairing thither.. the poor for alms; the pained for ease. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xviii. 299 There was a pained look about the lips.

Painem, -en, obs. forms of PAYNIM.

Painful (pēˑnfu̯l), *a.* Forms: see PAIN *sb.*[1] [f. PAIN *sb.*[1] + -FUL.]

1. Full of, characterized by, or causing pain or suffering; hurting, afflictive, distressing, grievous; annoying, vexatious. a. In general, or mentally.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 33 A gastely syghte of it how foule how vggly and how paynfull þat it [sin] es. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xl. 87 (Gibbs MS.) Þe paynfull passyoun of Ihc. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Visit. Sick,* After this painfull lyfe ended. 1658 *Whole Duty of Man* vii. § 1 How pleasant a virtue this is, may appear by the contrariety it hath to several great and painful vices. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i, An uncertainty which would have been more painful to an idle mind. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Maid of Orleans & Agnes Sorel* Wks. 1853 II. 39/1 Salutary pangs may be painfuller than mortal ones.

b. Physically.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) H j b, Nephretica is painfuller afure meat. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* Plays 1873 III. 73 Alas shee's faint, and speech is painefull to her. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* I. i. 228 Midnight Surfeits, Wine And painful undigested Morning Fumes. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxv. 178 A sky the brightness of which is painful to the eyes.

c. Of a person: Inflicting pain or punishment; tormenting. *rare.*

c 1450 *Cursor M.* 18223 (Laud) Satan that paynefull [*Cott., Gött.*, pinful; *Trin.* pyneful] prynce he lawght And vnder myght of helle by-tawght. 1870 G. MEREDITH *France* vi. in *Odes Fr. Hist.* (1898) 60 The painful Gods might weep, If ever rain of tears came out of heaven.

2. Suffering or affected with (physical) pain. (Usually of a part of the body which has been wounded or hurt.)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 11 The loving mother, that nine monethes did beare In the deare closett of her painefull syde Her tender babe. 1612 BP. HALL *Contempt., O. T.* IV. iv, They see themselves lothsome with Lice, painful and deformed with Scabs. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* iv, His wound was painful. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* I. 7 He wore a crown Upon his painful brow.

3. Causing or involving trouble or labour; troublesome, diffieult, irksome, toilsome, laborious. Now *rare* or merged in 1.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXVII. (*Machor*) 1342 It sall be done ..How paynefull or how hard it be. 1535 J. MASON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 55 It [Toledo] is the paynefullist towne that ever mann duellyd in. Itt is through so up hyll and downe hyll. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. x. 152 These eighteene leagues of land..is more painefull and chargeable then 2300 by sea. 1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 90 The way of winding off the silk..which is the painfullest and nicest of all the rest. 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng.* I. i, By quick and painful Marches hither came. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 97 Sums of money would be frequently offered them in lieu of a painful hospitality.

4. Characterized by painstaking; performed with labour, care, and attention; diligent, assiduous, laborious, careful. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 124 To holde sich pore lif and meke and peyneful in resonable abstynence. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 184 He lost much peynfulle labour. 1565 T. STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 79 In consideration of their vertuous sermons and painefull preaching. 1638 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 486 The long, paynfull and profitable service donne unto us by James Lynch. 1775 E. ALLEN in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 464 This is the situation..according to my most painful discoveries. 1834–43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* vi. (1848) 18/2 The

painful chronicle of honest John Stowe. 1894 *Nation* (N.Y.) 21 June 470/3 The little book..will reward a not too painful reading.

5. Of persons: Characterized by taking pains; working with labour and care; painstaking, laborious, assiduous, careful, diligent. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1549 Latimer *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 91 We haue some as painfull magistrates, as euer was in Englande. 1612 Capt. Smith *Map Virginia* 22 The women be verie painefull and the men often idle. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* I. v. (1852) 76 The more learned, godly, painful ministers of the land. 1802 Mrs. Radcliffe *Gaston de Blondeville* Posth. Wks. 1826 I. 46 The patience of a painful antiquary. 1877 Peile *Philol.* i. § 14. 16 The laws of etymology, which painful students have discovered.

Painfully (pē·nfŭli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a painful manner.

1. In a way that causes or is accompanied by pain or suffering; distressingly; with pain.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 857 Men were so sore handled, and so painefully pangued, that [etc.]. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 10 Being painfully and pipeing hot, arriv'd at this exalted mansion. 1795 Southey *Soldier's Wife* 2 Weary way-wanderer, languid and sick at heart, Travelling painfully over the ragged road. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxii. 312 Ambleside..looked painfully modern now.

2. In a way that gives trouble; with difficulty. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 85 Yf it were easily expulsed, or peynfully. 1573-80 Baret *Alv.* P 29 Painefully, hardly, *laboriosè*. 1835 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. iii. 32 A depth of meaning..hardly and painfully to be understood. 1842 Alison *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) X. lxv. § 55. 51 Macdonald was thus painfully maintaining his ground in upper Catalonia.

3. With great pains, painstakingly, laboriously, with care and effort. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1555 Bradford *Let.* in Coverdale *Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 270 Lyuyng therein not so purely, louyngly, and painfully as I shoulde haue done. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 316 Painefully and expensfully studious of the common good. 1709 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 200 He .. painfully collected the works of Geffrey Chaucer. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* II. iv. (1864) I. 270 That no private man could hope to arrive at a sounder understanding..than had been painfully attained by so many holy bishops.

Painfulness (pē·nfŭlnĕs). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being painful.

1. The quality of being fraught or attended with pain; distressingness. Also in passive aspect: The condition of suffering pain; distress, affliction.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 608 O lord! wo xall put me from þis peynfulnesse? 1526 Tindale 1 *John* iv. 18 For fear hath paynfulnes. 1662 South *Serm.* I. 27 No Custom can make the Painfulness of a Debauch easy. 1777 J. Richardson *Dissert. East. Nations* 2 To soften the extreme painfulness of incessant labour. 1884 Pae *Eustace* 79 Forget the painfulness of our situation, and think of its romance.

2. The quality of causing trouble or labour; difficulty, troublesomeness, irksomeness. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 230 For the vncertainty of the same, and also for the paynfulnes and tedyousnes therof. 1631 R. Byfield *Doctr. Sabb.* 32 Ordinary labour with festivall services to God can neither easily concurre, because painfulnesse and joy are opposite, nor decently.

3. The quality of taking pains; laboriousness, careful industry, painstaking. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1531 Elyot *Gov.* III. x, In theim which be either gouernours or capitaynes..Paynfulnesse, named in latyne *Tollerantia*, is wonderfull commendable. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvii. § 13 To testifie loue by painefulnesse in Gods seruice. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* I. ii. 3 A Skill in Surgery is obtained with great painfulness.

Painim(e, obs. form of Paynim.

Paining (pē·nin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Pain *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Pain.

1. The action of causing or condition of feeling pain; pain, suffering. Now *rare.*

c 1440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 151/15, I askyd hym how he had paynyng, he said, '*Quia amore langueo*. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. ii. 41 To wype his wounds, and ease their bitter payning. 1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 107 It was too much of joy, it was pleasure to paining. 1812 J. J. Henry *Camp. agst. Quebec* 111 These subsequent annual painings uniformly attacked me.

†2. The taking of pains. *Obs.*

1633 P. Fletcher *Elisa* I. xliii, There doth it blessed sit, and..Laughs at our busie care and idle paining.

Pai·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That pains; causing pain or suffering.

1698 M. Lister in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 246 A paining Grief towards the bottom of their Bellies, which did grind and torment them. 1891 *Eastern Daily Press* 24 July 4/6 Beyond a slight paining sprain and some cuts about the mare, no harm was done.

Painless (pē·nlĕs), *a.* [f. Pain *sb.*1 + -less.]

†1. Free from pain; not suffering pain. *rare.*

1570 Levins *Manip.* 91/10 Paynlesse, *indolens*. 1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* (1677) 158 That he should be brougbt home thus.. Asleep, and painless.

2. Causing no pain; not accompanied with pain.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. i. 590 With pain-lesse paine they tread A sacred path that to the Heav'ns doth lead. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.), Is there no smooth descent? no painless way Of kindly mixing with our native clay? 1795 Southey *Vis. Maid Orleans* II. 234 Then did they not regard his mocks Which then came painless. 1887 F. Darwin *Life Darwin* III. 202 Dr. Wilder advocated the use of the word 'Callisection' for painless operations on animals.

Hence **Pai·nlessly** *adv.*, without pain; **Pai·nlessness,** freedom from pain.

1634 Bp. Hall *Contempl., N. T.* IV. vii. *Bloody Issue healed*, Could the Physitians have given her, if not health, yet relaxation and painelessnesse, her meanes had not been nfisbestowed. 1861 Bumstead *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 672 These swellings are usually developed..painlessly. 1864 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 209 Shall I ever more have a day of ease, of painlessness? 1880 Miss Braddon *Barbara* xlv, His disease was one in which death does not come painlessly.

†**Pai·nliness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. **painly* adj. (f. Pain *sb.*1 + -ly 1) + -ness.] The condition of being in pain; distressful state.

1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* II. v. 78 Paynlynes..me down castis & prykkis to go to þe of qwhome onely I trow solas & remedy I sal see.

†**Pai·nous,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 5 poynous. [a. OF. *penus, -os*, later *peineus* = It., Sp. *penoso*:—late L. *pænōs-us* (Pseudo-Aug.) painful, f. *pœna*: see Pain *sb.*1] Painful; severe.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2609 Peynous ordinaunce is stallid for hir falshede. *Ibid.* 3766 She hath many a day led a peynous lyff.

Painstaker (pē·nztē·kəɹ). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. *pains* (Pain *sb.*1 6) + Taker.] One who takes pains; a painstaking person.

1618 Chapman *Hesiod* 188 *note*, Fit for mental painstakers, students [etc.]. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 24 June, He was no great pains-taker in person. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 61 ₱ 5 There are actually such Pains-takers among our British Wits.

Painstaking (pē·nztē·kiŋ), *sb.* [f. *pains*, pl. of Pain *sb.*1 (sense 6) + *taking*, gerund of Take *v.*] The taking of pains; the bestowal of careful and attentive labour in order to the accomplishment of something; assiduous effort.

1556 Olde *Antichrist* 85 This is their paynes taking and trauaile. 1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* 5 Their posterity haue lined in sorrow and paines-taking euer since. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Hist.* I. xviii. § 2 (1777), They did not shew any want of pains-taking. 1888 Burgon *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. v. 44 That mastery of the art of preaching which results from laborious painstaking.

Painstaking (pē·nztē·kiŋ), *a.* [f. as prec. + *taking*, pr. pple. of Take *v.*] That takes pains; bestowing attentive effort for the accomplishment of some result; careful and industrious; assiduous.

1696 Tryon *Misc.* i. 23 The Richer sort..[are] much more Distempered than the Ordinary pains-taking People. 1712 Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 399 The Natives are..industrious, and Pains taking. 1882 Serjt. Ballantine *Exper.* xi. 116 The case was tried..before..a most painstaking judge.

b. Of actions, productions, etc.: Marked or characterized by attentive care.

1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xxiv, The satisfaction of receiving Mr. Sherlock's painstaking production in print. 1895 J. W. Budd in *Law Times* XCIX. 544/2 The .. painstaking manner in which they superintend..this department.

Hence **Pai·nsta·kingly** *adv.*, with careful and attentive effort, assiduously.

a 1861 Clough *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 318 Setting himself laboriously and painstakingly to work. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Dec. 705/2 This little book has been painstakingly prepared.

Painsworthy (pē·nzwə·ɹðĭ), *a. rare.* Also 7 **pain-worthy.** [f. *pains*, Pain *sb.*1 6 + Worthy.] Worthy of trouble; worth taking pains about.

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* III. ii. § 1 It will be pain-worthy to enquire [etc.]. 1861 Max Müller *Sc. Lang.* Ser. I. vi. (ed. 4) 222 There is no painsworthy difficulty nor dispute about declension, &c., of nouns.

Paint (pē·nt), *sb.* [f. Paint *v.*]

1. The act or fact of painting or colouring.

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii, Her cheekes not yet slurd over with the paint Of borrowed crimsone. *Mod.* Give it a paint, and it will look all right.

2. That with which anything is painted.

a. A substance consisting of a solid colouring matter dissolved in a liquid vehicle, as water or oil, used to impart a colour by being spread over a surface; also applied to the solid colouring matter alone, or to a cake of it, as in *a box of paints*; a pigment.

1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 416 ₱ 2 Expresses were sent to the Emperor of Mexico in Paint. 1735 Berkeley *Querist* § 118 A modern fashionable house,..daubed over with oil and paint. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 829 When two coats of this paint have been laid on, it may be polished. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 250 Paint is commonly ground by means of a stone muller. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 90 The timber had once been painted, but the paint had fallen off.

b. Colouring matter laid on the face or body for adornment; rouge, etc.

c 1660 Dryden *To Sir R. Howard* 76 His colours laid so thick on every place, As only showed the paint, but hid the face. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. Lady Rich* 10 Oct., I have seen..beauties .. monstrously unnatural in their paint! 1817 Byron *Beppo* lxvi, One has false curls, another too much paint. 1865 Parkman *Huguenots* iii. (1875) 31 [The Indians] were in full paint in honor of the occasion.

c. *Med.* An external medicament which is put on like paint with a brush.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 582 Both tar and pyrogallol work better as paints and varnishes than the chrysarobin. *Ibid.* VIII. 727 Trichloracetic acid may be substituted [for tincture of iron] as a paint. *Mod.* Iodine paint is a good application in some cases.

d. (See quot.)

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Paint*, .. stuff mixed with caoutchouc..intended to harden it, [e.g.] Sulphate of zinc, whiting, plaster-of-paris, lampblack, pitch.

3. *fig.* Colour, colouring; adornment, esp. such as is put on or assumed merely for appearance; outward show, fair pretence.

1647 Cowley *Mistress, Written in Juice of Lemon* v, A sudden paint adorns the trees. 1650 Hubbert *Pill Formality* 43 Even then shall thy paint appear and be discovered. 1681 W. Penn in *Hist. Soc. Pennsylv.* (1826) I. II. 204, I have forborne paint and allurement, and writt truth. 1728 Young *Love Fame* v. 522 Virtue's the paint that can make wrinkles shine.

†4. A painting, a picture. *Obs. rare.*

c 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 299 On the Left side is a summer house wth paints of the seasons of ye yeare.

5. *Indian paint*: a name for two N. American plants, whose roots yield colouring matters formerly used by the Indians; *yellow Indian paint*, yellow puccoon, or yellowroot (*Hydrastis canadensis*), and *red Indian paint*, red puccoon, or bloodroot (*Sanguinaria canadensis*).

1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *paint-cistern, -cloth, -mark, -oil, -water, -work*; *paint-grinder, -mixer, -remover*; *paint-beplastered, -removing, -stained, -worn* adjs.; **paint-box,** a box of solid paints or pigments, usually water-colours; **paint-bridge** (*Theatr.*), a platform, capable of being raised or lowered, on which a scene-painter stands; **paint-brush,** a brush for painting with; **paint-burner,** an apparatus for burning or softening paint by a flame directed upon it, so that it can be removed (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **paint-frame** (*Theatr.*), a movable iron framework for moving scenes from the stage to the paint-bridge; **paint-mill,** a machine for grinding paints or pigments; **paint-pot,** a pot in which oil-colour is contained, while being laid on; **paint-room,** (*a*) a room where paints are stored; (*b*) a room in a theatre where the scene-painter works; **paint-root,** the Carolina redroot (*Lachnanthes tinctoria*); **paint-strake,** *Naut.* 'the uppermost strake of plank immediately below the plank-sheer' (*Cent. Dict.*).

a 1843 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 272 Thy *paint-beplaster'd forehead, broad and bare. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Paint-box*, a child's box containing cakes of water-colours. 1879 Black *Macleod of D.* xl, A poor creature—a woman-man—a thing of affectation, with his paint-box, and his velvet coat, and his furniture. 1827 J. Woodman *Patent Specif.* No. 5476. 2 My *paint brush is of bristles. 1842 J. Cole *Patent Specif.* No. 9228. 4 The paint brush, after it is formed is soaked. 1882 Young *Sci. Man his own Mech.* § 1576 The hair of this brush is longer than that of the ordinary paint brush. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. 497/2 The exquisite vernal iris and the scarlet painted cup, otherwise known as the Indian's paint-brush and prairie fire, splendid for color. 1815 Burney *Falconer's Marine Dict.*, **Paint-Cisterns*, in ships of war, are cisterns made of wood, and lined with lead, to contain the different kinds of paint. 1886 *All the Year Round* 28 Aug. 79 Snuff boxes, too, were found among the perfumes, *paintcloths, and washes. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 118/2 The tramper may leave the highway with impunity.., following the little signs and *paint-marks on the trees. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 454 Curriers' shavings, which are used for cleaning *paint-mills. 1885 Howells *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 17 I've got a whole *paint-mine out on the farm. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Paint Mixer*, a can with shaft and paddles, resembling an upright churn. Used to mix paint with the necessary oil, turpentine, [etc.]. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 62 The paint and *paint oil is stowed in the paint-room. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* viii. 18 We sat, with our brushes and *paint-pots by us. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Paint-remover*, a caustic alkaline paste used to take off old paint in order to prepare the surface for repainting. 1866 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* I. (ed. 4) 12 The pigs ate the *paint-root (*Lachnanthes*), which coloured their bones pink. 1866 S. B. James *Duty & Doctrine* (1871) 83 Snow-white is far more forcible than mere *paint-white, or ceiling-white. 1888 M. B. Huish in *Art Jrnl.* LI. 177/1 No expensive *paintwork, in feeble imitation of the wood it covers. 1859 Sala *Gas-light & D.* vii. 85 That comfortable *paint-worn manginess about the handle.

Paint (pē·nt), *v.*1 Forms: 3-6 peint(e, peynt(e, 4-7 paynt(e, (5-6 pant(t, poynt, 5-6, 9 *dial.* pent(e, 6 painct, paynot, poignt, *Sc.* pynt, 6-7 peinct), 4- paint, (6 painte). *Pa. pple.* 3 i-, y-peint, 3-4 y-, i-peynt, 4 peynt, paynt, paint; 4-5 y-, i-paynted; peinted, peynted, -id, 5-6 paynted, -yd, -yt, 4- painted. [ME. ad. OF. *peind-re* (3rd sing. pres. *peint*, pa. pple. *peint*) = Pr. *pegner*, It. *pignere, pingere*:—L. *pingĕre* (3rd sing. *pingit*, pa. pple. *pinct-us*) to paint. The early ME. pa. pple. *peint, ypeint*, was a direct adoption of F. *peint*, and may have been the earliest part of the vb. adopted; cf. Attaint. Otherwise the natural form of the word in Eng. would be *pain* as in *complain, distrain*, etc.

But the earliest evidence for the vb. yet found is *peintunge*, Painting *vbl. sb.*, in *Ancren R. a* 1225.]

1. *trans.* To make (a picture or representation) on a surface in colours; to represent (an object) to the eye on a surface by means of lines and colour; to depict, portray, delineate, by using colours.

To paint (an object) *black, white, red*, etc.: to depict or portray as of that colour.

c 1290 *Beket* 2127 In *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 167 For ȝwane men peyntiez an Anletnesse [*Harl. MS.* an halewe]: ȝe ne seoth it nouȝt bi-leued þat þere nis depeint [*v. r.* ypeint] a Rounde:

al-a-boute þe heued. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3613 Þeron ypeint was..þe ymage of vre leuedy. 13.. *Coer de L.* 5728 In his blasoun, verrayment, Was y-paynted a serpent. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Symon & Judas*) 69 He send til hyme þane a paynteore, þat rycht sle wes in portratore, to paynt his fygur propirly. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 13 Gregorius..seiþ, 'I haue peynt a wel faire man, and am my self a foule peyntour'. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vii. 24 Þai wald paynt þe aungell black and þe fende qwhite. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 41 This story is payntit in mony placis. 1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 3 He shewyd the pepyll a pictur poyntyd on a clothe, of the passion of our lorde. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxi. 257 A little child [who]..appeared in the same fashion as we are accustomed to paint Angells. 1805 Southey *Pious Painter* i. i, But chiefly his praise And delight was in painting the Devil. 1875 Hamerton *Round my House* ii. (1876) 31 Picturesque old houses,..which an artist would be glad to paint. *Mod.* His portrait is to be painted for the Reform Club.

b. To adorn (a wall, tapestry, window, etc.) *with* a painting or paintings. (Mostly in *passive*.)

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1112 Al peynted [*v. r.* peinted] was the wal in lengthe & brede..Ffirst on the wal was peynted a forest. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 313 His schippe þat was i-peynt wiþ a dragoun. 1511 Guylforde *Pilgr.* (Camden) 37 All the body of the churche..payntid with storyes from the begynnynge of the worlde. 1784 Cook *3rd Voy.* II. iii. 267 A kind of additional prow painted with the figure of some animal. 1813 Mar. Engeworth *Patron.* (1833) I. vi. 105 To paint a new window for the gallery.

† **c.** Said of writing (as a kind of painting). *Obs.*

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 174 Quhilkis markis nor descriptioun..is on na wyise specifiit, discrevit, nor payntit in nor upoun the said libell as aucht to haue bene. 1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 142 These are not words that one reades, and are painted upon paper, they are felt.

d. *Transf.* Said of the effect of coloured light.

1831 Brewster *Optics* ii. 6 The green light from G..and the blue light from B will fall upon the paper..thus painting upon the paper an inverted image..of the object. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* (1873) II. v. 150 Like the Iris painted upon the cloud.

e. *intr.* or *absol.* To practise the art of painting; to make pictures.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1229 Wel koude he peynten lifly that it wroghte. 1530 Palsgr. 651/2 He can paynte and portrer as wel as any man in al this countray. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* vii. xxxiv. 50 To grind Gold to Write and Paint. 1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing* viii. 417 To paint also implies to draw.

f. *intr.* (for *neuter-passive*). To form a (good, bad) subject for painting.

1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* xliii. (1896) 123 War was always detrimental..But in old times..it painted well, sang divinely, furnished Iliads.

2. *fig.* **a.** To depict or display vividly as by painting.

1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* III. (1577) Q iv, [He] meeteth her in the teeth, with such heauy passion paincted in his eyes. 1780 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* xiv. § 1 If even each atom of your pain could be painted on my mind. 1814 Cary *Dante, Par.* IV. 11 Desire Was painted in my looks. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 85 The bad have pleasures painted in their fancy as well as the good.

b. To depict or describe in words; to set forth as in a picture; to present vividly to the mind's eye, call up a picture of.

1406 Hoccleve *Misrule* 247 Thogh fauel peynte hir tale in prose or ryme. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 119 b, Oh unsatiable woulves: howe ryghte..haue the Prophetes and Apostles..paynted and set you forth in your colours. 1605 *1st Pt. Ieronimo* (1901) III. iii, Reueng. giue my toong freedom to paint her part. 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. i. 13 What words can paint the guilt of such a conduct? 1783 Crabbe *Village* I. 53, I paint the Cot As Truth will paint it, and as Bards will not. 1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 308, I try to paint, in poor and feeble words, a few of the features and objects.

3. To colour with a wash or coating of paint; to cover the surface of (a wall, door, etc.) with paint; to colour, stain; hence, to adorn with colours.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 76 Þine eȝen beoþ colblake and brode Riht swo hi weren ipeint mid wode. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9912 Þis castell..es painted..O thre colurs o sundri heu. *Ibid.* 9924 Þe thrid [colur]..þat þe kirnels ar paint [*v. rr.* paynt, peynt] wit-all. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxx. 137 Many faire halles and chaumbres, paynted with gold and azure. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* II. 30 Their ancient maner and custome of peincting their bodies. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* (1903) 83 Commonly paynting the mayne and taile..of their horses with light coulers, as Carnation and the like. 1704 J. Pitts *Acc. Mahometans* viii. (1738) 163 The Women ..paint their Hands and Feet with a certain Plant call'd Hennah. 1875 Hamerton *Round my House* ii. (1876) 35 Wainscoted with old oak that had been painted grey. *Mod.* Are you going to paint or varnish the wood-work?

b. *transf.* To colour by any means.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 6 Pieres þe plowman was paynted al blody, And come in with a crosse. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 875 *Tisbe*, How with hise blod hire selue gan sche pente. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxxi. x, Ages snow my head hath painted. *a* 1698 South *Serm.* III. xi. 420 If God so cloaths the Fields, so paints the Flowers. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 70 His eyes were much swollen and painted. 1851 Trench *Poems* 155 Where the sunbeam..wound..to paint With interspace of light and colour faint That tesselated floor. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* lviii, Seeing the young faces 'painted with fear'.

c. *fig.* To adorn or variegate with or as with colours; to deck, beautify, decorate, ornament.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 176 He can purtreye wel þe pater-noster and peynte it with aues. 14.. *Sir Beues* 1132 (MS. M.) All the wyndowes and all the wallis With cristall was peynted. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxvi. (1845) 114 A ryall playne, With Flora painted in many a sundry vayne. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* 16 Thay that payntis thair body with precious clais. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 187 Till the Sun paint your fleecie skirts with Gold. 1750 Shenstone *Rural Elegance* 60 Or humble harebell paints the plain. 1866 B. Taylor *Pine Forest Monterey*, Spring, that paints These savage shores.

4. To put colour on (the face in order to beautify it artificially); to rouge; also *refl.*

1382 Wyclif 2 *Kings* ix. 30 Forsothe Iezabel..peyntyde hyre eeȝen with strumpettis oynment, and sche anournede hyre heued. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 434 Wemen haue wille in þere wilde youthe to fret hom with fyn perle, & þaire face paint. 1599 Chapman *Hum. Day's Mirth* Plays 1873 I. 77 She is very faire, I thinke that she be painted. 1678 Hexham *Du. Dict.*, To Paint ones face as Gentle-women do, *Blancketten*. 1712–14 Pope *Rape Lock* v. 27 Since painted or not painted, all shall fade, And she who scorns a man, must die a maid. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* II. vii, 'She's not so—so red as she's painted', says Miss Beatrix.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 28014 (Cott.) Vee leuedis..studis hu your hare to heu, hu to dub and hu to paynt. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 945 To paynt as women do, *farder*. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 213 Let her paint an inch thicke, to this fauour she must come. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* III. i, She scorned to patch and paint. 1862 W. Collins *No Name* iv. iii. II. 187 'Shall I paint?' she asked herself.. 'the rouge is still left in my box'.

† **c.** *intr.* (*fig.*) To change colour; to blush. *To paint white*, etc.: to turn pale. *Obs.*

c 1613 Middleton *No Wit like Woman's* II. i, Look to the widow, she paints white.—Some *aqua cælestis* for my lady! 1616 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass* II. vi, You make me paint Sr. *Wit.* The' are fair colours, Lady, and naturall! 1623 Middleton *More Dissemblers Besides Women* I. i, I'll kiss thee into colour: Canst thou paint pale so quickly?

5. *fig.* (*trans.*) To give a false colouring or complexion to; to colour highly, esp. with a view to deception. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 948 Thow shalt nat eek peynte thy confession by faire subtile wordes to couere the moore thy synne. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4427 He can practise & paynt & polisch his wordis. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 2 b, Rhetorike at large paintes well the cause, And make that seeme right gaie. 1601 Sir W. Cornwallis *Ess.*, So are most of the actions of the last ages; but painted with counterfeite colours. 1778 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* viii. (1876) 443 The writers..where taste has begun to decline, paint and adorn every object they touch.

† **6.** *intr.* To talk speciously; to feign; to fawn; **b.** *trans.* To flatter or deceive with specious words.

c 1430 *How Wise Man Taust Sonne* 105 in *Babees Bk.* 51 Y wole neiþir glose ne peynt, But y waarne þee on þe oþir side. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 52 Other to flater, and paynt the company. 1530 Palsgr. 655/2, I peynt, I glose or speke fayre, *je adule*. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 16 Nay, neuer paint me now, Where faire is not, praise cannot mend the brow. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 488 You leye, you paint, you faine.

7. *trans.* To apply with a brush, as an external medicament; to treat (any part) in this way: see Paint *sb.* 2 c.

1861 Headland *Med. Handbk.* 233 The vinegar of cantharides..is painted over the part with a camel hair brush. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 524 Liquor potassæ, diluted with an equal part of water, should be painted on. *Mod.* The part affected should be painted with iodine.

8. *intr.* (*slang.*) To drink.

1853 Whyte Melville *Digby Grand* ii. I. 70 Each hotel we passed..called forth the same observation, 'I guess I shall go in and paint'. 1857 Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* xxiv, Pegasus doth thirst for Hippocrene, And fain would paint—imbibe the vulgar call—Or hot or cold, or long or short.

9. *Phrases. To paint* (any one) *black*: to represent as evil or wicked; so *not so black as he is painted*. *To paint the town red* (slang, orig. U.S.): to cause an excitement or commotion, to go on a boisterous or riotous spree.

1596–1837 [see Devil *sb.* 22 c]. *a* 1686 South *Serm.* II. ix. 356 Do but paint an Angel black, and that is enough to make him pass for a Devil. 1894 Sir E. Sullivan *Woman* 112 These husbands are..not always so black as they are painted. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 20 Nov. 2/4 Whenever there was any excitement or anybody got particularly loud, they always said somebody was 'painting the town red'. 1897 *Chicago Advance* 15 July 74/3 The boys painted the town [New York City] red with firecrackers [on Independence Day]. 1900 Capt. M. H. Hayes *Among Horses in Russia* i. 36, I have found them..in no way inclined to paint town and country red on the slightest provocation.

† **10.** With *advbs.* **Paint forth** = *Paint out* 11 a.

1558 Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 12 Nature I say, doth paynt them furthe to be weake, fraile..and foolishe. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* xix. 684 My information well shall paint you forth. 1649 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 148 Itt is of very great concernment towards the painting forth of the Presbitery.

11. Paint out. **a.** † To express or display by painting; to execute in colours (*obs.*); *fig.* to depict as in a painting or vivid description.

1556 in *Robinson's transl. More's Utop.* (Arb.) 164 Drawen and painted oute with master Mores pensille. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 461 b, Emongest many pictures of our Lady..the very same which Luke did painte out for his owne use, and reserved with great reverence. 1633 Abp. Williams in *Laud's Wks.* (1857) VI. 336 [They] have with their deceitful colours..painted me out as ugly unto your grace as they have done your grace formidable unto me. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* I. vi. 177 That notable Amazon..is painted out as a very Masculine Lady. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* IV. vi. ¶ 12 Some good-natured friend in the dark has painted you out for a reprobate.

† **b.** To copy in colours. *Obs.*

1670–98 Lassels *Voy. Italy* II. 33 Tho. Earl of Arundel got leave to have it painted out. *Ibid.* 52.

c. To blot out or efface by covering with paint.

1862 Wilkie Collins *No Name* IV. vii, I am going to give the lie direct to that she-devil Lecount, by painting out your moles. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 11 July 9/7 The Star..has carried those of the Starfish, with the last four letters painted out, but so faintly that the painted-out letters could be read.

† **Paint,** *v.*[2] *Obs. Naut.* [app. back-formation from Painter 2.] *trans.* To make fast (an anchor) on a ship with a 'painter'.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 68 Hokes to paynte thankers with.

† **Paint,** *ppl. a. Obs.* In ME. peint, peynt. [a. F. *peint*: see Paint *v.*[1]] Painted.

[1340 *Ayenb.* 26 Berieles ypeynt and y-gelt.] *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 193 Y-paued wiþ peynt til. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III. 196 No proude peniles, with his peynte sleve.

Paintable (pē·ntăb'l), *a.* [i. Paint *v.*[1] + -able.] Capable of being painted; suitable for a painting.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 957 If he would call the picturesque whatever is not beautiful nor sublime, yet paintable, (pardon the horrid word,) well. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 162 This great poet is often more paintable than his brethren. 1862 W. W. Story *Roba di R.* (1863) I. ii. 10 The new and clean is not so paintable..as the tarnished and soiled. 1900 Herkomer *title* (Romanes Lecture) England Lovable and Paintable.

Hence **Pai·ntableness.**

1894 *Athenæum* 23 June 810/1 A good example of that aspect of nature for the discovery of which and of its paintableness the world is greatly indebted to Mr. Whistler.

† **Pai·n-ta·king.** *Obs.* [f. Pain *sb.*[1] + *taking*, gerund of Take *v.*]

1. Receiving or suffering of punishment.

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* v. 17 [14] Vp on a theef is confusioun, and peyne taking [1388 penaunce, Vulg. *pœnitentia*].

2. = Painstaking *sb.*; sometimes including the notion of enduring pain.

1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* 108 b, They thinke also that God..reioyseth and hath delectation in oure payne takynge. 1556 Olde *Antichrist* 92 b, Silvester the seconde, who..was promoted to be pope by the devilles diligent payne taking. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 80 The other by his paine taking, sleepe quietly and take their rest.

Painted (pē·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Paint *v.*[1] + -ed[1].]

1. Depicted in colours, represented in a picture; executed in colours as a picture, likeness, or design.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23215 Painted fire..þat apon a wagh war wroght. 1552 Huloet, Paynted ymages in silinges and tables, *anaglypha*. 1601 Sir W. Cornwallis *Ess.* xlvii, What is [this] but to feed the auditory with dishes by the Painter, not the Cooke?—when examined..it proues a painted shoulder of mutton. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* II. viii, As idle as a painted Ship Upon a painted Ocean.

2. Coated or brushed over with colour or paint; ornamented with designs or pictures executed in colour; having the face artificially coloured.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1341 Resydyuacion gooth Toward Macrocosme, with a peyntyd fase. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xxiii. 3 God shall smyte the thou payntyd wall. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. ix. 354 It carried vpon the head, a pointed myter of painted paper. 1769 Gray *Install. Ode* 8 Let painted Flatt'ry hide her serpent-train in flowers. 1784 Cook *3rd Voy.* I. Introd. 8 When Great-Britain was first visited by the Phœnicians, the inhabitants were painted Savages. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* (1873) II. iv. 110 The traditions annealed in the purple burning of the painted window.

b. *fig.* Coloured so as to look what it is not; unreal, artificial; feigned, disguised, pretended.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 114 With pryue speche and peynted wordes. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 271 Prelatis of þe world & peyntid foolis of religion. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10947 Ffor al thy peynted wordys swete, My staff in soth I wyl nat lete. 1621 Elsing *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 46 Sir Ed. Villiers his paynted friend, and Mompesson an obdurate enemy. 1728 Sheridan *Persius* v. (1739) 67 Nor are you to be deceived by painted Expressions. 1852 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. I. xix. (1866) 326 The life of men was a painted life.

3. *fig.* Adorned with bright or varied colouring, highly coloured, variegated.

c 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fables* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) xv, The peyntit pantheir, and the vnicorne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 63 The pecockes paynted fethers. 1714 L. Eusden *Speech of Pluto in Poet. Misc.* 140 And painted Meads smile with unbidden Flow'rs. 1844 Ld. Brougham *A. Lunel* III. vi. 189 The cattle, and painted birds, stretched their weary limbs..and soothed their hearts.

4. In specific collocations: often used to form the specific name of an animal or plant of conspicuous colouring, as *painted duck, goose, honey-eater, mallow, ray*, etc.; **painted bat,** an East Indian bat (*Kerivoula picta*) with brilliant orange colouring; **painted beauty,** a brilliant American butterfly (*Vanessa huntera*); **painted bunting,** name for two birds: (*a*) the Nonpareil, *Cyanospiza ciris*; (*b*) = *painted longspur*; **Painted Chamber** (in contemporary AF. *chaumbre peynte*), a chamber in the old Palace of Westminster, in which in early times Parliament often assembled (first recorded in 1339) and in which the Sovereign sometimes met the two houses: its walls were painted with a series of battle scenes (see Stubbs *Const. Hist.* (1875) xx. § 748; Brayley and Britton *Westminster* 401); **painted clam,** an edible porcelainlike bivalve (*Callista gigantea*) of the southern United States; † **painted cloth**: see Cloth 5; **painted cup,** † a name for (*a*) the plant *Bartsia viscosa*;

(*b*) any species of the N. American genus *Castilleia*, having bracts more brilliant and showy than the flowers; **painted finch**, 'one of several species of *Passerina* or *Cyanospiza*, the nonpareil, the indigo-bird, or the lazuli-finch; so called from their brilliant and varied colors'; **painted grass**, the striped variety of *Phalaris arundinacea*, Lady's laces; **painted ground**: see quot.; **painted hyena** = HYENA-DOG (*Lycaon pictus*); **painted lady**, (*a*) a species of butterfly (*Vanessa* or *Pyrameis cardui*) of orange-red colour, spotted with black and white; (*b*) a party-coloured variety of Pink or *Dianthus*; (*c*) also *painted lady pea*, a variegated species of *Lathyrus*, esp. of the Sweet Pea; **painted longspur**, a North American bird, *Centrophanes pictus* (Coues *Key N. Amer. Birds* (1884) 358); **painted mischief** (*slang*), playing cards; **painted quail**, a name applied to several birds allied to the quail, esp. to those of the genus *Excalfactoria*; **painted snipe**: see quot. 1896; **painted tortoise, turtle**, an American mud-turtle (*Chrysemys picta*) brilliantly marked on the under surface with red and yellow.

1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 459 The...gaudy 'Painted Bunting or Nonpareil. [1339 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 106/1 En la 'Chaumbre de Peynte. 1350–1 *Ibid.* 225/1 En la Chaumbre Blaunche pres de la Chaumbre Peynte.] *c* 1543 in Parker *Dom. Archit.* III. 79 The parlement chambre & paynted chambre. 1654 (*title*) Speeches of His Highnesse the Lord Protector to the Parliament in the Painted Chamber. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 129 He [Hen. VI] had been brought into the painted chamber to preside at the opening of parliament. 1488 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 280, j *pantid cloth cum pictura S. Antonii. 1523 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 253 A paynted clothe wth Christe and ij theſes upon it. iiij*d*. 1542–1654 [see CLOTH *sb.* 5]. 1787 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 2) II. 632 Bartsia, *Painted-cup. 1865 *Treas. Bot., Painted-cup*, an American name for *Castilleja*. 1730 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 431 *Fringilla tricolor*, the *painted Finch ..; its Head and Neck are blue; its Back green, and the Belly red. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xix. § 2. 25 Usually of our English women .. called Ladies Laces, or *Painted grasse. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Painted Grass. 1881 *Standard* 3 Oct. 2/1 Designs..which remind the ancient spectator of that portion of the old Fleet Prison once known as 'the *painted ground', because of the vivid illustrations that distinguished it. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xii. 220 Called the *Painted Honey-Eater on account of the variety of its colouring. Its scientific name is *Entomophila picta*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, **Painted lady*, a term for a particular sort of carnations, the flowers of which have all their petals red or purple on the out side, and white underneath. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Painted Lady Pease, *Lathyrus*. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Painted lady*, the name of a beautifully variegated pea, the *Lathyrus odoratus* of Linnæus. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 174 *Papilio Pictus*, Painted Lady Butterfly. 1890 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 5/1 The butterflies of autumn, admiral and painted lady, sail from hush to hush. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 25 *Malva miniata*, *painted Mallow, a shrub introduced from South America in 1798. 1879 *Daily News* 8 Mar. (Farmer), There are plenty of ways of gambling .. without recourse to the '*painted mischief'. 1895 LYDEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* IV. 416 The common *painted quail (*Excalfactoria chinensis*) inhabits the Indo-Chinese countries, especially the lower hills. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 433 The Small-eyed Ray, or *Painted Ray. *Raia microcellata*. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* 63 Called the *painted snipe. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 886 The so-called Painted Snipes, forming the genus *Rostratula*, or *Rhynchæa*. ..Three species are now admitted, natives respectively of South America, Africa and southern Asia and Australia.

Painter[1] (pē·ntəɹ). Forms: 4–5 peyntour, peynteur, payntoure, -eore, 4–6 payntur, 5 paintour, payntor, peyntoure, poyntowre, panter, 5–6 payntour, peynter, 5–7 paynter, (6 peyntar, penter, peincter), 5– painter. [ME. a. AF. *peintour* = OF. *peintour*, *-tor* (regimen-case of *peintre* = Pr. *pintor*, Sp., Pg. *pintor*, It. *pintore*) :—Com. Romanic *pinctōr-em*, for L. *pictōr-em*, agent-n. from *pingĕre* to PAINT. In 15–16th c., the ending was conformed to the *-er* of native agent-nouns.] One who paints.

1. An artist who represents or depicts objects on a surface in colours; one who paints pictures.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2308 Ne swa sleygh payntur never nan was, ..Pat couthe..paynt a poynt aſtir pair liknes. *c* 1375 Paynteore [see PAINT *v.*[1] 1]. 1382 WYCLIF *Esther* i. 6 The whiche thing the peynteur with wonder diuersete made fair. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/1 Poyntowre, or peyntoure, *pictor*. 1538 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xii. 238 Payde to Hans Holbyn, one of the Kingis paynters. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. K b, A most excellent peincter. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 223, I avoid the sight of all Paynters..lest they shew me the patterne of my pale visage. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxix, A painter must copy pictures. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* v. 121 The greatest of English painters..our own gentle Reynolds.

b. *fig.* One who describes something in a pictorial or graphic style; a pictorial describer.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 37 To describe..how, vsuall howers, may be (by the Sunnes shadow) truely determined: will be found no sleight Painters worke. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 63 A flattering painter, who made it his care To draw men as they ought to be, not as they are. *a* 1877 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud.* (1879) 205 The great works of the real painters of essential human nature.

2. A workman who coats or colours the surface of things (as woodwork, ironwork, etc.) with paint.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1591 Of all be crafles..Parnters, painters, pynners also; Bochers, bladsmythis, baxters amonge. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 12 § 1 Artificers of the said Realm.. Spurriers, Goldbeaters, Painters, Sadlers. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 9 Fyners, plommers, and penters. 1711 *Act* 10 *Anne* c. 18 § 57 All..Printers Painters or Stainers of any such Paper. 1862 *All Y'r. Round* 18 Oct. 133 Orphans of parents—bricklayers, painters, carpenters—'who had never been upon the parish'. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 26 We are compelled to call both the President of the Royal Academy and the man who paints our carts and hot-bed frames by the common name of painter.

b. With *of*, or in objective comb.: One who paints (i. e. either 'depicts', or 'adorns with colour') what is indicated by the context. Also *fig.*

1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* III. iv. 125 She has some pretensions as a painter of still life. 1853 WHITTIER *Garden* I O Painter of the fruits and flowers, We own Thy wise design. *Mod.* He was a famous painter of lions.

†3. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 152/1 Colours, of which there is only seven used in Glass-painting..Black, called Painter by them.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly appositive, as *painter-husband, -minister, -muse, -saint*; *painter-like* adj.; **painter's brush**; **painter's colic**, a form of colic to which painters who work with poisonous preparations of lead are liable, lead-colic; †**painter's gold**, orpiment; †**painter's oil**, linseed oil.

1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* ii. 138 The form will scarcely ever be forgotten..that has ever been looked on with a *painter-like feeling. 1693 WATTS *On Death Aged Relative* v, The *painter-muse with glancing eye Observ'd a manly spirit nigh. 1899 *Month* Jan. 38 The *painter-saint of Fiesole. 1685 G. MERITON *Nomencl. Chor.* 356 A *Painter's Brush or Pencill, *Penicillum*. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* I. 173 Two cases of violent *painter's colic. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 7 'Occupation neuroses' such as painter's colic or mercurial tremor. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 199 When the English gentleman becomes an art-patron, he employs his *painter-servant only to paint himself and his house. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Oropel*, leather gilt, *painters gold [1599 *Minsheu* adds: Orpin or base gold for painters]. 1611 COTGR., *Oripeau*, base gold, leafe gold, false gold, Orpine, Painters gold. 1545 *Rates of Customs* c ij, *Paynters oyle the barrel. 1583 *Ibid.* D vj, Painters or Linsed Oyle.

Painter[2] (pē·ntəɹ). *Naut.* Also 5–9 paynter, 7–9 penter. [Derivation uncertain. Connexion with PANTER *sb.*[2], net, snare, F. *pantière*, has been conjectured; but no corroborative evidence has been found. Cf. PAINT *v.*[2]

Cf. also OF. *pentoir*, *pendoir* anything for hanging things on, of which Godef. has one 15th c. instance glossed as 'cordage de forte resistance'.]

1. The rope or chain with which the shank and flukes of the anchor, when carried at the cathead, are confined to the ship's side. Now always SHANK-PAINTER, q. v.

1487 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 44 Paynters for the ankres ..iiij. [1495 *Ibid.* 258 Bowpayntours for destrelles feble j Shankpayntors for destrelles worne & feble ij.] 1661 J. TATHAM *London's Tryumphs* in Heath *Grocer's Comp.* (1869) 478 Stand ready by the Anchor Let go your open Penter, and hold fast your Stopper. [1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Shank-Painter*, a short rope and chain which hangs the shank and flukes of an anchor up to the ship's side, as the *stopper* fastens the ring and stock to the cat-head.]

2. A rope attached to the bow of a boat, for making it fast to a ship, a stake, etc.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 154 For the Long-boat. .. Painter, ½ the Boat Rope and ⅓ of the Length. 1757 ROBERTSON in *Phil. Trans.* L. 34 The skiff was .. let down; but the painter not being fast, the rope run an end, and the skiff went adrift. 1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Adv. to Fut. Laureat* Wks. 1812 II. 338 Just like the Victory or Fame That hy its painter drags the Gig or Yawl. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 462 This..allowed time to cut the boat's penter. 1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* (1890) 311, I..slipped the painter which held the boat. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii. (1889) 15 [He] jumped out with the painter of his skiff in his hand. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xv. 130 Painters in London boats are sometimes longish ropes, for convenience of mooring.

b. *To cut* (or *slip*) *the painter* (*fig.*): to send a person or thing 'adrift' or away; to clear off; to sever a connexion, effect a separation.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v., *I'll Cut your Painter for ye*, I'll prevent ye doing me any Mischief. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v., *I'll cut your painter for you*, I'll send you off. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., 'Cut your painter', make off. 1888 T. W. REID *Life W. E. Forster* II. 99 The sooner we 'cut the painter' and let the Greater Britain drift from us the better it would be for Englishmen. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* 4 On the contrary, the idea of 'cutting the painter' is not popular.

Painter[3]. [Variant of PANTHER, prob. from 16th c. Eng. *panter* or F. *panthère* (pronounced *panière*).] Name in some parts of N. America for the American panther or cougar (*Felis concolor*).

1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xxviii, It might frighten an older woman to see a she painter so near her, with a dead cub by its side. 1901 ROOSEVELT in *Scribner's Mag.* Oct., The cougar. .. In the Eastern States it is usually called panther or painter; in the Western States, mountain lion, or, toward the South, Mexican lion. The Spanish-speaking people usually call it simply lion.

Pai·nterly, *a.* (*adv.*) *rare.* [f. PAINTER[1] + -LY[1], [2].] Like, or pertaining to, a painter; characteristic of a painter, artistic. b. *adv.* In a way proper to a painter, artistically.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 55 It was a very white and red vertue, which you could pick out of a painterly glosse of a visage. 1822 T. G. WAINEWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 248 A painterly arranged exclamation of this kind. *Ibid.* 261 How well made up—how painterly!

Pai·ntership. *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The function or position of a painter.

1553 M. WOOD tr. *Gardiner's True Obedience* G viij, Let him strive also to continue stil in his chief paintourship, least another passe him in conning, & so haue the name of the cheif painter from him.

Painter-Stainer = PAINTER[1] 1 and 2.

The name by which the members of the City of London Livery Company of Painters (which included *painters* in senses 1 and 2) are designated in their charter, in which connexion it has continued in use to the present day. The restriction of meaning stated in quot. 1706, and repeated in later Dicts., does not seem to be in accordance with facts.

1504 *Deed* in J. G. Crace *Comp. Painter-Stainers* (1880), John Browne paynter-steyner. 1581 *Charter Painters' Comp. Lond.*, Liberi Homines et Cives Civitatis London Artis sive Misterii pictorium vocati Anglice Paynters-Steyners. 1582 *Grant of Byelawes*, The .. fellowship of the arte of paynters, alias paynters stayners of the City of London. 1604 *Act* 1 *Jas. I*, c. 20 No manner of person .. shall..make any manner of worke or workes, or lay any manner of Colour or Colours, Painting or Paintings whatsoeuer, in the sayd Art or Mystery of Painters Stainers aforesaid..vnlesse [etc.]. 1706 PHILLIPS ed. Kersey *Painter-Stainer*, one that makes draughts of, and paints all sorts of Coats of Arms, with other Devices belonging to the Art of Heraldry. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. xiii. 168 Forced to become an apprentice for ten years to William Gardiner, painter stainer of London. 1880 J. G. CRACE [Master] *title* Some Account of the Worshipful Company of Painter-Stainers. *Ibid.* ad fin., This Company may fairly appeal to all good citizens to join in the wish expressed in their time-honoured toast 'May the Painter-Stainers' Company flourish root and branch for ever'.

Paint-house, obs. variant of PENTHOUSE.

Paintiness (pē·ntinės). [f. PAINTY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being painty.

1884 *Bazaar* 22 Dec. 663/3 Faults of feeble colouring and splashy paintiness. 1885 BULLOCH *G. James* 90 v. 55 With how little paintiness they shine forth from their frames.

Painting (pē·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PAINT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PAINT, or that which is painted.

1. The result or product of applying paint or colour; colouring; pictorial decoration.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 392 Ine schelde beoð þreo þinges, þet treo, and þet leder, & þe peintunge. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xcix. 587 Glasse is amonge stones as a fole amonge men for it taky th al manere of colour and paynting. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 155 A peece of Painting, which I do beseech Your Lordship to accept. 1760–1 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 490 Repairing the painting of the room. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor* etc. 22 A rich piece of painting in enamel. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 112 Gazers who admired the painting and gilding of his Excellency's carriages.

2. *concr.* A representation of an object or scene on a surface by means of colours; a picture.

c 1388 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 462 Alle men worschipynge ..þoo ymagis or any paynt yngus, synnen and done ydolatry. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 266/2 A Paynt yng, *pictura*, *emblema*. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 21 With .. your hands in your pocket, like a man after an old painting. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. 10 To refresh the eyes with their paintings. 1809 W. BLAKE *Descr. Catal.* 62 The distinction made between a Painting and a Drawing. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Painting* 275 Perhaps the most remarkable painting of the eighteenth century in France.

3. The representing of objects or figures by means of colours laid on a surface; the art of so depicting objects.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 390/2 Peyntynge, or portrature.. *pictura*. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 12 The faculties of Painters..knoweth no end in painting. 1770 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Wks.* (1855) 329 There are excellencies in the art of painting beyond what is commonly called the imitation of Nature. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Art* Wks. (Bohn) I. 148 Painting and sculpture are gymnastics of the eye.

b. *fig.* The depicting in words, representation in vivid language.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XIX. 288 Thus many tales Ulysses told his wife, At most but painting, yet most like the life. 1695 DRYDEN *Troilus & Cressida* Pref. b iij, The painting of it is so lively, and the words so moving. *a* 1877 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud.* (1879) 207 Few things in literary painting are more wonderful.

4. The action of colouring or of adorning with paint; the colouring of the face with paint; an instance of this. Also *fig.*

1497 *Nav. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 237 Workyng abought the payntyng of the seid ship. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Lone* 48 These his vayne paynt ynges of his margent, shall hereafter make his cause more odious. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vi. 116 Painting was practised by Harlots, adulterated complexions well agreeing with adulterous conditions. 1715 SOUTH *Serm.* IV. i. 46 Like the Plaistering of Marble, or the Painting of Gold. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* iii. 17 It is all cant to be against painting.

†5. *concr.* Pigment, paint. *Obs.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Mudas*, painting for womens faces, *Fucus*. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking-Glass* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 27 The costly paintings fetcht fro curious Tyre, Haue mended in my face what nature mist. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 695 Adulterated with meal, chalk, white-earth, or painting. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 158 Thou defacest the features of God, if thou cover thy Face with painting.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *painting apron, -cleaner, -room*, etc.; †**painting-cloth** = PAINTED cloth.

1668 R. Head *Eng. Rogue* II. 112 Old painting Cloath .. Dives in the flames .. the Prodigal on Horse-back. 1769 C. Leadbetter *Mech. Dialling* xxvii. 148 Painting Brushes of Several Sizes. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* May 329/1 The back offices and painting-room abutted upon Langford's..auction-room. 1837 Mrs. Sherwood *H. Milner* I. xiii. 57 Bits of broken plates, which Henry used as pallets and painting-stones. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* i, As one has seen unskilful painting-cleaners do. 1876 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 311 He would come to the painting-room and sit silent for hours.

Pai·nting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That paints: see the verb.

1628 Earle *Microcosm., Player* (Arb.) 42 He is like our painting Gentle-women, seldome in his owne face, seldomer in his cloathes. 1752 Foote *Taste* II. Wks. 1799 I. 23 That gentleman..that we see'd at the painting man's.

Hence **Pai·ntingness** (*rare*), pictorial quality.

1801 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* I. 374 One cannot enough praise the expression and paintingness of the style.

Paintless (pē·ntlés), *a.* [f. Paint *v.* and *sb.* + -less.]

†1. Incapable of being painted or depicted.

1729 Savage *Wanderer* II. 246 By woe, the soul to daring actions swells; By woe, in paintless patience it excels.

2. Destitute or devoid of paint.

1859 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. II. (ed. 2) I. 11 Sordid, .. paintless, blackened houses. 1868 Dilke *Greater Brit.* I. I. xi. 122 We met them with peaceful paintless cheeks.

†**Pai·ntment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Paint *v.* + -ment.] Painting, adornment with colours.

1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 67 Along the verdant fields all richly di'de With Natures paintments, and with Floraes pride. 1622 Rowlands *Good Newes & Bad N.* 15 Where..natures paintments, red, and yellow, blew, With colours plenty round about him grew.

Paintress (pē·ntrés). [ad. F. *peintresse*, in 15–16th c. also *paintresse* (Godef.), fem. of *peintre* painter.] A female painter; a woman who paints.

†1. A woman who paints or rouges her face. *Obs.*

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 1 As the cunning paintress deals with her face.

2. A woman who paints pictures; a female artist.

1741 *Corr. betw. C'tess Hartford & C'tess Pomfret* (1805) III. 225 We went to see the paintress Rosalba, who is now old. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 353 Nature .. adorning and touching up, like a paintress, her choice works. 1884 H. S. Wilson *Stud. Hist.* 160 She was a paintress of repute.

b. With *of*, or a genitive, or sb. attrib.

1790 H. Walpole *Let. to Miss Berrys* 10 Oct. (1846) VI. 370, I long to hear that its dear paintress is well. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxix. 72 This admirable paintress of natural objects. 1880 C. Keene *Let.* in *Life* (1892) x. 314 A friend .. a rattling fine animal paintress.

3. A woman employed in painting pottery-ware.

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 474 As both males and females are employed in this branch, the men are called *painters*, the women *paintresses*: but in blue-painting, where no men are employed, the women are called *blue-painters*. 1893 E. L. Wakeman in *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 4 May, One [daughter] may be a 'paintress', coloring the cheaper wares.

†**Pai·ntrix.** *Obs. rare.* [See -trix.] = prec. 2.

1547 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ii. 117 Item to Misteris levyn Terling, Paintrix, x li. 1762 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* v. Wks. 1798 III. 90.

†**Pai·ntry.** *Obs.* Also 6 -tre. [ad. obs. F. *peintrie* (15th c. in Godef.): see -ry.] The action or product of painting; also *fig.*

1511 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 296 For certane colouris [etc.] boght he him for the paintre of the Kingis gret schip. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* 16 Vmagis or paynture. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 103 No bombast or paintry to helpe deformity. 1653 Manton *Exp. James* i. 11 When .. you walk in a garden or field..think thus with yourselves: Here is a goodly show and paintry.

†**Painture.** *Obs.* Forms: 3–8 pein-, 4–5 peyn-, 5 paynture, -toure, 5–8 painture. [ME. a. OF. *peinture, painture* (11th c. in Godef.) = Pr., Sp., It. *pintura* (beside Pr. *pictura*, It. *pittura*):—late L. **pinctūra* for *pictūra* painting, f. *pingĕre, pict-, pinct-* to paint: see -ure. *Painture* is thus ult. a doublet of Picture.]

1. The action or art of painting, or depicting objects in colours; style of painting. Also *fig.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 33 With swich peynture She peynted hath this noble creature. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xxxvii. (1495) 879 The Egypciens fonde fyrst paynture. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 118 The next peece, not of his Rhetorique, or Poetry, but of his Painture. 1668 Dryden *Ess. Dram. Poesy* 59 Shall that excuse the ill Painture or designment of them? *a* 1718 Penn *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 482 The primitive Christians abhorred Painture. [1846 Landor *Wks.* (1876) IV. 226 We have suffered to drop away from us the beautiful and commodious word..painture.]

2. That which is painted; painting, pictorial work; a painting, picture.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 242 Al nis bute ase a scheadewe—al nis bute ase a peinture. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Chron.* vi. 29 He made in hem cherubyn, and palmes, and dyuerse peynturis. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) viii. 29 To fordo þe paynture and þe ymages þat ware purtraid on þe walles. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* I. iii. 34/2 The lewde man sholde use his bookes, that is ymagery and paynture. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) V ij b, The whiche paintures were sayed to bee of the handy warke of the expert Appelles. 1668 Dryden *Ess. Dram. Poesy* 69 The shadowings of Painture ..being to cause the rounding of it.

3. A substance used in painting; a paint, pigment.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 387 þey wolde .. make .. dyuers figures..and peynte hym wiþ ynke oþer wiþ oþir peynture and colour. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. ix. 193 Graued and ourned with gold and othere gay peinturis. 1620 Thomas *Lat. Dict., Atramentum.* ..Inke, blacke painture.

Painty (pē·nti), *a.* [f. Paint *sb.* + -y.]

1. Of, belonging to, or abounding in paint.

1873 W. Morris in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 292 The big room is bare and painty. 1891 C. James *Rom. Rigmarole* 181 Do you mind this painty smell?

2. Of a picture: Overcharged with paint; having the paint too obtrusive.

1870 *Athenæum* 21 May 680 Being rather opaque, not to say painty, in some of its less important parts. 1884 *Ch. Times* 410/1 A telling landscape, too painty, but the composition is good.

Pain-worthy: see Painsworthy.

Painy, Painym: see Payeny, Paynim.

†**Paiocke.** [Known only in the passage cited. It has been variously viewed by editors as a misprint for *pacocke, pecocke*, or other obs. form of Peacock, or as some dialect form of that word, or as being the older spelling (with *i* for *j*) of *pajock*, for an alleged northern Sc. *pea-jock* = peacock. Various other conjectures have been offered.

The spelling *peacock* or *peacocke* is found in the First Folio in the 5 other places where the word occurs, and there seems no reason why Hamlet should here use a stray dialect word. The context suggests that Hamlet was going to say 'A very, very Ass', but checked himself at the last word and substituted this.]

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. ii. 295 *Ham.* For thou dost know: Oh Damon deere, This Realme dismantled was of Ioue himselfe, And now reignes heere, A verie verie Paiocke. *Hora.* You might haue Rim'd. [Pope reads: For thou dost know, O Damon dear, This realm dismantled was Of Jove himself; and now reigns here A very very—peacock.] [Hence 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 354/1 We think of Beau Brummell rather as a 'very, very pajock' than a man of bones and sinews.]

Paip, pape (pēp). *Sc.* Also pep (Jam.). [var. of Pip.] The stone of a cherry, sloe, plum, or other stone fruit; an orange pip, etc. *The paips*, a game played by schoolboys with cherry-stones.

1721 Kelly *Sc. Prov.* 2 A Head full of Hair, a Kirkle full of Ilips, and a Briest full of Papes, are three sure Marks of a Daw. 1808–25 Jamieson, *Paip*, a cherry-stone...Three of these stones are placed together, and another above them. These are called a castle. The player takes aim with a cherry-stone, and when he overturns this castle, he claims the spoil. [But in some districts the missile is a large flat metal button, a bit of slate, or a marble.] 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 401 *note, Papes* are cherry-stones, which are collected with care by the boys, and furnish them with numberless sources of amusement. 1885 Sir R. Christison *Autobiog.* I. ii. 33 Cherry trees in my young days were robbed as much for the papes as for the cherries.

Paip, Paiply, Sc. ff. Pope, Popely.

Pair (pēər), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–5 peire, peyre, 4–7 paire, payre, (4–5 (9) pare), 4–6 payr, 5 peyr, (peyer, payir, 5–6 par, payer, 6 paier, parre, pere), 4– pair. [ME. a. F. *paire*:—L. *paria*, pl. neut. of *pār, pāri-* equal, taken as sing. fem. Cf. L. *pār* sing. neut. (more than 50 examples in *Durham Acc. Rolls*, Surtees), It. †*par, paio*, Sp., Pg. *par*, OF. *par, pair*; also Ger., Du. *paar* (OHG., MHG. *pār*), Da., Sw., Icel. *pār*; the form *par, pare*, was in use also in ME.; *pair, payr*, without final *-e*, is occasional in 14–15th c.

Pair is now followed by *of*, as in 'a pair of gloves'; but *of* was formerly omitted, as 'a pair gloves': cf. Ger. *ein paar handschuhe*. After a numeral *pair* was formerly used in the sing. form; 'three pair (of) shoes' = Ger. *drei paar schuhe*; this is still retained colloquially, and in certain connexions; but the tendency is now to say 'three pairs'.]

I. Two associated together; a set of two.

1. Two separate things of a kind that are associated or coupled in use, usually corresponding to each other as right and left (less frequently as upper and under). Such are things worn on or adapted to the right and left limbs or sides of the body, as 'a pair of gloves, leggings, shoes, stockings, spurs, stirrups, fetters, sculls', etc.; also (*colloq.* and somewhat *humorously*) the two bodily members themselves, as 'a pair of eyes, ears, lips, jaws, arms, hands, heels, legs, wings', etc.; also, other things used side by side, as 'a pair of folding doors, curtains', etc.

[1278 in *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 487 In 2 paribus arsuns.] *c* 1290 *Beket* 20 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 107 Ake enere he hadde ane peire feteres faste him up-on. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xiii. 463 Seven hundreth paris of spuris rede War tane of knychtis that war dede. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 256 And haue ymade many a knyȝte bothe mercere & drapere, þat payed neuere for his prentishode nouȝte a peire gloues. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 597 He hadde a paire Of legges and of feet so clene & faire. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xx. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 10 b/2 Somme [teeth] bene pares twey ouer and tweyne neþir. 1478 W. Paston jr. in *P. Lett.* III. 237 Ij. schyrtes, and a peyer of sclyppers. 1579 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 184 A pere of shows for the neytar boye. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 75 Truth [doth] best, when it is spoken out, through a paire of open lips. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. i. 791 Our Noblest Senses act by Pairs, Two Eyes to see, to hear two Ears. 1712 Budgell *Spect.* No. 425 ¶ 1 Thro' a Pair of Iron Gates. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. i, The girl rowed, pulling a pair of sculls very easily.

b. Hence various colloquial or familiar locutions: *Pair of hands*, a man; *to take* or *show a clean* or *fair pair of heels*: see Clean *a.* 3d, Fair *a.* 8d; *pair of lawn sleeves*, a bishop; *pair of oars*: see Oar *sb.* 3a; *another* or *a different pair of shoes* or *boots*, a different matter; *pair of wheels*, a two-wheeled vehicle.

1598 Florio s. v. *Trasti della barca*, As we saie the cushions in a paire of oares. 1623 Cockeram I. s. v. *Fenchmonth*, Which fee, for a paire of Wheeles is foure pence, and for Paniers two pence. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 592 Her enemies brought ten hundred thousand paire of hands to pull downe the wals of Ierusalem. 1844 Macaulay *Ess., Earl of Chatham* (1887) 817 At every levee, appeared eighteen or twenty pair of lawn sleeves. 1859 Thackeray *Virginians* II. xvi. 130 If Mr. George had been in the army, that..would have been another pair of boots. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. xv, 'That, sir', replied Mr. Wegg,..'is quite another pair of shoes'.

2. In the names of single articles of clothing, instruments, or tools, composed of two corresponding parts, which are not used separately, and consequently are named only in the plural: e. g. 'a pair of breeches, trousers, or stays; a pair of scissors, tongs, bellows, compasses, spectacles, balances, stocks'.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8013 Amorewe uor to werie a peire of hosen [*v. r.* a peyre hose] of say. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 318 Out he clippeth also faste Hire tunge with a peire scheres. *c* 1425 *Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 657/16 *Hic culigna*, A^e pare belows. 1530 Palsgr. 182 Suche instrumentes or toles as we in our tong use to name by payres.. a payre of bellows, a payre of stockes, a payre of spectacles. 1563 Shute *Archit.* D j b, Take a paire of compasses and set the one poincte of the compasses..vpon ye line vnder the Abacus. 1671 Lady M. Bertie in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 23 She was so ill with wearing a paire of perfumed bodyes that she was forced to goe to bed. 1784 Cook *3rd Voy.* II. vii. 351 Our new visitor had on a pair of green cloth breeches. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* ii, Two pairs of nut-crackers.

3. Two persons or animals of opposite sexes.

a. A man and woman united by love or marriage; an engaged or married couple.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. ix. 164 Many a peire sithen the pestilence, Han plight hem togideres. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. x. 16 A wanton payre Of lovers loosely knit. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 96 There shall the paires of faithfull Louers be Wedded, with Theseus, all in iollity. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 534 Live while ye may, Yet happie pair. 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 1172 Young Celadon And his Amelia were a matchless pair. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* II. 105 Next at our altar stood a luckless pair. 1869 A. B. Edwards *Debenham's Vow* lxiii, The newly-married pair were installed in a compartment by themselves.

b. Two partners in a dance.

1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 25 The dancing pair that simply sought renown By holding out to tire each other down. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 13–14 As in a dance the pair that take the lead Turn downward, and the lowest pair succeed. 1844 Dickens *Christmas Carol* ii, Three or four and twenty pair of partners;..people who would dance.

c. A mated couple of animals.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 335 Of vche horwed, in ark halde bot a payre. ?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 107 The smale foules..They peyned hem, ful many a peyre, To synge on bowes blosmed feyre. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 6 b, There is a paire of them, Male and Female. 1795 Cowper *Pairing Time* 44 All pair'd, and each pair built a nest. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 733/1 They [eagles] not only pair, but continue in pairs all the year round; and the same pair procreates year after year.

4. A set of two; two individuals (persons, animals, or things) of the same kind taken together; esp. when associated in function, purpose, or position; a couple, brace, span. Sometimes said of two objects of different kind when intimately associated and viewed as a group.

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 566 Swiche him seruep a day so faire Amorezе moste anoþer peire. 1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 32, ij peire of my best shetes. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 236 [He] Took out of helle soulys many a peyre. *c* 1430 — *Reas. & Sens.* 218. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VII. 225 Vpon the bawk thai hangit mony par. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj, A Couple or a payer of botillis. 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 8 A payree of great whyte sylver lyuery Pots for wyne. 1638–9 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 210 Paire of Sawyers for 29 dayes. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Mark vi. 13 The Jesuits send forth their emissaries by pairs. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 639 [*Vicia lutea*] Flowers sometimes in pairs. 1800 Wordsw. *Pet Lamb* 14, I watched them with delight, They [maiden and lamb] were a lovely pair. 1856 Whyte Melville *Kate Cov.* xii, The pair [horse and rider] looked what the gentlemen call 'all over like going'. 1873 Proctor *Elem. Astron.* xiii. 121 The stars of the pair are seen to circle round each other. The very fact that they so circle shows not only that they form a real pair, but that they attract each other.

b. Short for *pair of horses*, two horses harnessed and running together.

1727 Fielding *Love in Sev. Masques* v. xiii, Six Flanders mares the former drives, The latter but a pair. 1782 Cowper *Gilpin* 12 All in a chaise and pair. 1863 *Chambers's Bk. Days* I. 554/2 Who would dare to call two horses anything but a pair when they are harnessed to a carriage, though they may be two in any other situation? 1866 Mrs. Riddell *Race for Wealth* xxiii, Let..Mrs. Robinson drive out with a pair.

c. In Parliamentary language, Two voters on opposite sides who mutually agree to abstain from voting in order to be absent from a division without affecting the relative position of parties.

1845 Disraeli *Sybil* IV. i, 'We want a brace of pairs', said Lord Milford. 'Will you two fellows pair?' 1889 *Daily News* 5 Apr. 4/7 The actual majority, however, would have been the same in any case—a pair is a pair; one for, one against. 1894 *Ibid.* 11 May 5/2 Sir John Gorst .. was

originally paired with Mr. Robertson, ..the pair being 'off', Sir John Gorst was available for pairing with the Home Secretary. A still later arrangement shifted the pair to another member of the Opposition, leaving Sir John Gorst free to vote.

d. Short for 'pair of oars': see OAR *sb.* 3 a, b.

1885 *Whitaker's Alm.* 400/1 The two old Oxonians, Lowndes and D. E. Brown, were undoubtedly the best pair. 1890 *Ibid.* 590/2 Looker and Clark of the Thames won the Senior Pairs.

e. In other connexions: e. g.

Pair of cards, two of the same value (see also 6); *pair of colours*, two flags belonging to a regiment, one the royal, the other the regimental flag; hence, the position or commission of an ensign; cf. COLOUR 7 c; *pair of dice*, a set of two; *pair of indentures, knives*, etc.: see these words.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 295 The kyng..Sente hym a paire of dees of gold in scorn. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* (1816) 348 A pair is a pair of any two, as two kings, two queens, &c. 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants, Footman*, From wearing a livery, you may soon probably carry a pair of colours. 1747–1871 [see COLOUR *sb.* 7 c]. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* 80 (Cribbage) If the adversary were then to play another five, he would .. score two for the pair.

5. Sometimes a mere synonym for *two*, and formerly used loosely for a few, two or three. Now mostly superseded in this use by *a couple*.

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* II. ii, What is't to bide A little hardness for a pair of years, or so? 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. (1623) 704 Fewer by a paire of thousands. 1629 SHIRLEY *Wedding* I, I may be compeld within A pair of minutes to turn ashes. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* II. ii, To entertain you for a pair of hours. 1837 LANDOR *Pentameron, 5th Day's Interview* Wks. 1853 II. 348/2 Your mention of eggs .. has induced me to fancy I could eat a pair of them.

II. A set, not limited to two.

†6. A set of separate things or parts forming a collective whole; e. g. a set (of gallows, harness, numbles, etc.); a suit (of armour); a string (of beads); a pack (of cards); a complex musical instrument, as 'a pair of organs, clavichords, virginals, bagpipes'; a chest (of drawers). *A pair of arrows*, a set of three arrows (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). All *Obs.*, or only *dial.* (But see b, c.)

13.. *Cursor M.* 7896 (Cott.) Þe king a pair o letters [*v. rr.* a letter, lettres] writte Did, and gaf him-self to her. 1340 *Ayenb.* 258 Þet on wyfman ssel habbe nor hare body ine one yere zuo uele payre of robes. 1377–1697 Peyre bedes, pare of bedes, etc. [see BEAD *sb.* 2]. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1263 And somme woln haue a paire plates large. 1426 *Paston Lett.* I. 12 Certeyns maffaisours .. the seyd John Grys..by the space of a myle to a payre galwes ledden. 1493 in Chappell *Pop. Mus.* (1879) I. 49 Delivered to a merchaunt for a pair of Organnes 30*s.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. iv. 74 Apoune the postis also mony ane payr Off harnes hang. 1530 PALSGR. 182 *Vnes cartes*, a payre of cardes to playe with. 1558 *Will of Hinton* (Somerset Ho.), A paier of virginalls. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 285 Fourty paire of Chaplets. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. ii. (1674) 3 A pair of Cards, which the Serjeants..found in his pocket. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 62 He's as proud of these, as a Highlander is of a Pair of Bag-pipes. 1825 JAMIESON s. v., 'A pair o' Carritches', a catechism; 'a pair o' Proverbs', a copy of the Proverbs, used as a school-book; 'a pair o' pullisees', a complete tackle of pullies, etc. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. vii, We had a pair of beautiful old organs in Castlewood Church. 1853 CARLETON *Traits & Stories* (1860) I. 263 A thin, sallow little man, with a pair of beads, as long as himself. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v. *Pair*, 'A pair (= chest) of drawers.' 'A pair of cards'..'A pair o' pipes'... All these terms are in common general use.

b. *Pair of stairs*: a flight of stairs. Often used as equivalent to *floor* or *story*, as *two pair of stairs*, or shortly, *two pair*, the second floor or story. Also *attrib.*, as in *a one* (or *two*) *pair* (*of stairs*) *lodging, room, window*, etc.

1530 PALSGR. 182 *Vngz degrez*, a payre of stayres. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Tauerne* (Arb.) 33 A Tauerne Is a degree, or (if you will) a paire of stayres aboue an Alehouse. 1662 J. STRYPE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 178 One [Chamber], which is a very handsome one, and one pair of stairs high. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4668/4 Numb. 5. in Brick Court in the Middle Temple Lane, two pair of Stairs, on the Right-hand. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIV. vi, That Nightingale should procure him either the Ground Floor, or the two Pair of Stairs. 1761 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* III. 127 Working for my bread in a two pair of stairs room. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* ii, Mr. Pecksniff..turned him loose in a spacious room on the two-pair front. 1853 CLOUGH in *Longfellow's Life* (1891) II. 257, I stay in there, up two pair,..from eleven to five daily.

c. *Pair of steps*: a flight of steps; also, a portable set of steps used in a library, etc.

1755 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 155 A breast wall and pair of steps from the shore or road up to the Ladies' Walk. 1761 COLMAN *Genius* No. 2. in *Prose Sev. Occas.* (1787) I. 25, I could as easily have scaled the monument, as have come at the tip of her chin without the help of a pair of steps. 1884 W. ALDIS WRIGHT *Bible Word-bk.* (ed. 2) s. v., We still speak of a 'pair' of steps or stairs.

7. (Also written *pare*.) A company of miners working together (Cornwall, America); a team of mules carrying tin.

1846 J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* 26 (E. D. D.) Ef Franky's peere wornt drunk. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 146 Though the takers or one pitch vary from two to twelve in number. ..This partnership is termed a pair of men, whatever the number may really be. 1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.* I. 202 One 'pair' (two or more men working in common) may be losing money. 1882 *W. Cornw. Gloss., Pair of moyles* (mules), usually about thirty, for carrying tin. 1883 *Standard* 28 Sept. 3/6 (Cornwall) A 'pare' of ten men were working at a night shift underground.

III. 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **pair case** (see quot.); **pair-skating**, skating performed by pairs; **pair-toed** *a. Ornith.*, having the toes in pairs, two before and two behind; **pair-wise** *adv.*, in pairs.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 183 [The] *Pair Case [was] the old style of casing watches with an inner watch case containing the movement and an outer case quite detached from the inner. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 14 Feb. 4/7 To this event succeeded the *pair-skating competition. 1868 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 316 A few Cuckoos represent the *Pair-toed Coccygomorphæ. 1831 CARLYLE *Ess., Nibelungenlied* (1872) III. 122 Such as continued refractory he tied together by the beards, and hung *pair-wise over poles.

†Pair, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PAIR *v.*[2]; but the text is doubtful.] Impairment, abatement.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 7382 (Fairf.) Iesse welcomed him ful faire Samuel him talde wiþ outen payre.

Pair (pēəɹ), *v.*[1] [f. PAIR *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To make a pair by matching (two persons or things or one with another); to place together as adapted or suited to each other; to provide with a 'fellow' so as to make a pair.

1613 SIR E. SACKVILLE in *Guardian* No. 133 My lord..had not paired the sword I sent him to Paris; bringing one of the same length, but twice as broad. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 26, I can pair, with Sea-Shells, several of these Fossil ones. 1849 BRYANT *Innoc. Child*, Innocent child and snow-white flower! Well are ye pair'd in your opening hour. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XII. III. 231 The French ambassador and the French general were well paired.

†b. To be a match for; to match, equal. *Obs.*

1603 DRAYTON *Odes* xvi. 8 That Shee which I adore, Which scarce Goodnesse selfe can payre.

2. *intr.* To 'go' *with*, so as to match.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* V. i. 116 Had our Prince..scene this houre, he had payr'd Well with this Lord; there was not full a moneth Between their births. 1756 HOME *Douglas* II. i. 24 He might have..pair'd with him in features and in shape. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* I. 52 There was no other figure which could pair with Barbara's.

3. *trans.* To arrange (two persons or things) in a pair or couple; to associate or bring together as mates or antagonists; *to pair off* (a number of persons or things), to put two by two or in pairs.

1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-Hater* IV. ii, Virtue and grace are always paired together. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 24 Thus these two [Captain and Lieutenant] are generally pair'd like marry'd Couples. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 113 ¶ 4, I made new Liveries, new-pair'd my Coach-Horses. 1881 TYLOR *Anthropol.* IX. 223 Each warrior is paired with an opponent.

b. To arrange in couples of opposite sexes, as for dancing, dinner, etc.; *esp.* to unite in love or marriage; to mate (animals).

1673 DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Conq. Granada* III. iii, Ye gods, why are not hearts first paired above? 1702 POPE *Sappho* 44 Turtles and doves of diff'ring hues unite, And glossy jett is pair'd with shining white. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxix, It is only whilst the timid stag is paired with the doe, that he is desperate and dangerous. 1895 MARIE CORELLI *Sorrows Satan* xi, The Earl proceeded to 'pair' us all. 'Prince, you will take Miss Fitzroy,—Mr. Tempest, my daughter falls to your escort'.

4. *intr.* To come together in couples; to form a couple; to become companions or associates; esp. *Parl.* to make an agreement with an opponent that both shall abstain from voting on a given question or for a certain time (see PAIR *sb.* 4 c); also *to pair off*.

a 1711 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 393 And tho' no Marriages are there, We yet may, like the Cherubs, pair. 1810 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 464 Several members had paired. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 744 Sir B. Hobhouse paired off in favour of the motion with General Thornton. 1852 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) II. 352, I went down to the House and paired. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 6 Mar. 14/2 Sir E. Watkin neither voted nor paired on Friday night.

b. To unite *with* one of the opposite sex; to become mates in love or marriage; to couple or mate.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 154 Your hand (my Perdita:) so Turtles paire That neuer meane to part. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, There never can be but one man in the world, whom a truly modest and delicate woman ought to pair with in a country-dance. 1793 COWPER *A Tale* 15 A chaffinch and his mate..They paired, and would have built a nest. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, Hawks, far less eagles, pair not with the humble linnet. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxii. 680 The pigeons are pairing; the time of the singing of birds is come.

c. *To pair off*, to go off or apart in pairs; also *to pair off with* (colloq.), to marry.

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xxi, This couple soon paired off, and was immediately succeeded by another. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Consid.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 415 Suppose the three hundred heroes at Thermopylæ had paired off with three hundred Persians. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper* XXXV, [If they] would only make a match of it, I should be free to pair-off with the lively widow. 1881 MRS. A. B. CHURCH *Cecily's Debt* III. i, The other guests..paired off amongst themselves.

Hence **Pai·ring** *ppl. a.*

1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 733/1 Pairing birds..flock together in February, in order to choose their mates.

Pair, *v.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 4–5 peire, (pere, 5 peiere, pey(e)r), 4–6 peyre, payre, 4–7 paire, 3–7 (*dial.* –9) pair, (*dial.* and *Sc.* 4–9 pare, 5–6 par, 6 payr, peare). [Aphetic f. *apeyre, apayre*, APPAIR, q. v.]

†1. *trans.* = APPAIR 1, IMPAIR 1; to make worse; to lessen. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8407 He that better can mend þen pere [*v. r.* paire, payre, peire]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* III. 123 Vr Fader Adam heo falde wiþ Feire biheste; Apoysende Pops and peyreþ holy chirche. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 399 He bulde newe cítees and amended cítees þat were i-peyred. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* v. 26 For þat wyll payre and yll thy name. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 73, I will..mend this house, and payre an other. 1573 TYRIE *Refut.* To Rdr. in *Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 10 Nother eikand nor pearand ane word. 1625 BACON *Ess., Innov.* (Arb.) 527 Euer it mends Some, and paires Other.

2. *intr.* = APPAIR 2, IMPAIR 2; to become or grow worse, to deteriorate, to fall off. Now *dial.*

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 228 God whrowght never that thyng But hit peyred thowrgh his wonnyng. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 296 Now alle þe cuntre peires, vnneþis oukt þei left. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 438 Þis is cause whi þe world peyreþ. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy Bk.* 11206 It was dight wel & fair That he myght nenere rote ne pair. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 14 Bot God abuff has maid thar mycht to par. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. viii. 10 b/1 The whiche vestymentes neuer payred in desert. 1530 PALSGR. 655/2, I peyre, I waxe worse. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* VI. i. 84 Somewhat it was that made his paunch so peare, His girdle fell ten ynches in a yeare. 1650 T. FROYSELL *Serm.* (1652) 41 So doe his gifts begin to flag and paire in him. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pare*, to give a less quantity of milk. 'T'cow pares feafully'. 1870 R. CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes Scot.* 364 Februar, an ye be fair The hoggs 'll mend, and naething pair.

Pair, obs. form of PARE *v.*

Paired (pēəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. PAIR *v.*[1] + -ED [1].] Associated together in pairs or twos; coupled.

1611 COTGR., *Apparié*, paired, coupled, matched. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 254 ¶ 3 A very loving Couple most happily paired in the Yoke of Wedlock. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 66 Figures ill pair'd, and Similes unlike. 1880 A. WILSON in *Gentl. Mag.* CCXLVI. 44 The lancelet..has no paired fins or limbs.

Pair·er. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PAIR *v.*[2] + -ER [1]: cf. APPAIRER.] One who impairs.

c 1400 *Wyclif's Bible, Jas.* Prol. (MS. Fairfax 2 Emuyouse men..which seyn þat y am a peirer [*v.r.* apeirer] of holi scriptures.

Pair-horse pēəɹhɔ̄s, *a.* [Condensed from *pair of horses used attrib.*: cf. *two-horse, four-horse, four-wheel*, etc.] For a pair of horses.

1854 C. D. YONGE tr. *Athenæus* III. 935 Bringing with him Glycera, the daughter of Thalamis in a pair-horse chariot. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Pair-horse Harness*, the general name given to double harness in England. 1900 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 9/1 His attempt to beat the one mile pair-horse English record of 2 minutes 35 1 5 seconds.

Pairial, obs. form of PAIR-ROYAL.

Pai·ring, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PAIR *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of PAIR *v.*[1] in various senses.

1611 COTGR., *Appariation*, a matching, or pairing. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 733/1 The instinct of pairing is bestowed on every species of animals to which it is necessary for rearing their young, and on no other species. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* V. v. (1877) III. 259 The custom of pairing in the Commons. 1900 *Daily News* 12 June 8/4 The pairings in the thirteenth round of the [Chess] tournament..are as follows [etc.].

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **pairing-desk**, a desk in the House of Commons at which members arrange pairs; **pairing-season, -time**, the season at which birds pair; the age at which the sexes begin to pair off.

1795 COWPER (*title*) Pairing time anticipated. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xii, Does the bird know why its feathers grow more brilliant..in the pairing season? 1899 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 7/3 Seeing him approach the pairing desk, I asked, 'Do you want to go away, Sir John?'

†Pairing, *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. PAIR *v.*[2] + -ING [1].] Injury, damage, impairment.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xvi. 26 What profiþ it to a man, 3if he wynne al þe world, trewly he suffre peyrynge of his soule? *Ya* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 251 He should.. suffer her not to come him nere, for payring of his fame. *c* 1617 EARL OF SOMERSET *Let. to K. Jas.* in *Cabala* (1654) 3 That which is so little, as that it will suffer no pairing, or diminution.

Pairmain, obs. f. PEARMAIN, kind of apple.

Pai·rment [1]. Now only *dial.* [Aphetic f. *apairment*, APPAIRMENT: cf. PAIR *v.*[2]] = APPAIRMENT, IMPAIRMENT; injury, deterioration.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2395 After þe peirement [*v. r.* after apeyrment] of his liuere. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* vii. 9 That in no thing 3e suffre peirement of vs. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 205 3if þe thyng be werse, when þou restoryst it, ..þe muste restore þe peyrement. 1874 R. E. LEADER in *Sheffield Gloss.* (1888), A gardener will say his plants will take no pairment under such and such conditions.

†Pai·rment [2]. *Obs.* In 4 peyr-, 4–5 payrement. [app. a. an AF. **pairement*, f. *pairer* to couple.] ? Coupling, consortship; in phr. *to hold* (*a woman*) *in pairment*.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 58 Engle his wife he [Harald] drofe away, & held in peyrment Egyue, þat was an abbes, out of hir hous had Maugre hire wille [LANGTOFT Et l'abesse Eggyve de sa mesun robbayt, La tynt cum sa femme]. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 5969 His Aunte was rauysched with Thelamon; He held here longe In payrement And gat sir Ayax verament.

Pair-oar (peəɹ,ōəɹ). [Condensed from *pair of oars*: cf. PAIR-HORSE.] A boat rowed by a pair of oars: see OAR *sb.* 3. Also *attrib.*

1854 (*title*) Our Cruise in the Undine; the journal of an

English pair-oar expedition through France. 1870 M. Collins *Vivian* II. xvi. 277, I declare there is a punt, and a pair-oar too. 1899 *Rowing Almanack* 209 It is the usual practice on the river for a pair-oar to give way to a four-oar.

Pair-royal (pē·ɪɹoi·ăl). Also 6 parri·all, 7 paroy·al(l, perry·all, parrei·all, 8 pairoy·al, pairi·al, pari·al, 9 pri·al.

A set of three of the same kind. a. In cribbage and other card games: Three cards of the same denomination, as three fives, queens, etc.; *double pair-royal*, four such cards.

1608 Day *Ilum. out of Br.* I. Cij, Shew perryall and take't. 1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* (1816) 348 A pair-royal is of three, as three kings, three queens, &c. 1749 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 519 We had in playing a 15, a pairoyal, a double peroyal, a second peroyal, and an end game, which was 27. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* IV. i. 267 The game is counted ..by fifteens, sequences, pairs, and pairials. 1870 Hardy & Ware *Mod. Hoyle* 78 In play [at cribbage] you cannot make a double pair-royal with any cards higher than sevens, as they would then exceed thirty-one, the limit of the hand.

b. A throw of three dice all turning up the same number of points, as three twos, three sixes, etc.

1656 [see Raffle *sb.*1 1]. 1880 Hardy *Ret. Native* III. vii. 225 The raffle began, and the dice went round. When it came to Christian's turn, he took the box with a trembling hand, shook it..and threw a pair-royal. Three of the others had thrown common low pairs, and all the rest mere points.

c. *transf.* A set of three persons or things; three of a kind.

1592 Nashe *Strange Newes* C iij b, He coupled them both..and..thrust in the third brother, who made a perfect parriall of pamphleters. 1633 Ford *Broken H.* v. ii, On a pair-royal do I wait in death: My sovereign..on my mistress .. and on Ithocles. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* v. (1777) 282 That great pair-royal Of adamantine sisters. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* IV. i. 26 The Moabites..concluded..that that paroyall of armies had smitten one another. 1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 352 The end..might also be attained by vesting it in a prial of kings.

d. *attrib.*, as *pair-royal headed* adj., three-headed.

1651 Cleveland *On Sir T. Martin* 19 Pair-royal headed Cerberus his Cozen: Hercules labours were a Bakers dozen.

Pairt, Pairtlie, Sc. f. Part, Partly, Pertly.

‖ **Pais** [= OF. *pais*, F. *pays* country], in the phrase *trial per pais*: see Country 7.

1664 *Spelman's Gloss.* s.v., *Trial per pais.* 1706 in Phillips. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xix. 294 Common assurances..By matter *in pais*, or deed; which is an assurance transacted between two or more private persons *in pais*, in the country. 1768 *Ibid.* III. xxiii. 349 The nature and method of the trial by jury; called also the trial per pais, or by the country.

Pais, obs. f. Pace, Peace. **Pais,** var. Peise. **Paisage,** obs. f. Paysage, landscape. **Paisan:** see Paysan. **Paisand,** var. Peisant.

‖ **Paisano** (pāi·sā·no). [Sp., = peasant, rustic: see Peasant.] In Mexico and south-west of U. S.: A name of the chaparral-cock or road-runner, *Geococcyx californianus.*

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 423/2 The paisano..deserves.. kindness from man. 1893 K. Sanborn *S. California* 55.

Paisant, -aunt, obs. forms of Peasant.

Paise, var. Pease, to appease; Peise.

Paishcush, var. Peshcush. **Paishe:** see Pashe. **Paishwa,** obs. f. Peshwa. **Paisible, -yble,** obs. var. Peaceable. **Paiss(e,** obs. Sc. ff. Pace, Pass, Peise. **Paissaunte,** obs. f. Peasant. **Paiste, Paistorer, Paistrie:** see Paste, Pasterer, Pastry. **Pait,** obs. var. Pate, a badger; obs. Sc. f. *paid*: see Pay *v.*

† **Pai·tclaith.** *Sc. Obs.* Also pet-, pait-. A corruption of *paitlet, -lat*, Sc. forms of Patlet, an article of clothing; associated with *claith*, Cloth.

15.. *Aberdeen Reg.* XXIV. (Jam.), Gwnes, collaris, Petclaythis, curschis, & slewis [sleeves]. *Ibid.* XXV. (Jam.), Four paitclaythis. 1568 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 511 Item ane broun goun. Item anc saiting pait-cleyth.

Paith, obs. Sc. form of Path.

† **Pai·thment.** *Sc. Obs.* [app. a blending of *pavement* and *paith*, Path.] = Pavement. (In quot. *c* 1470 the earth's surface, the ground.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 719 Done I fel one þe paythment. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 936 Quhen the paithment was cled in tendyr greyn. 1538 *Aberdeen Reg.* XVII. (Jam.), The paithtment of the kirk.

Paitlat, -let, Sc. var. Patlet, a partlet.

Paitrel, variant of Peitrel, Poitrel.

Paitrick, Paive, obs. Sc. f. Partridge, Pave.

Paize, variant of Peise.

Pajamahs, -mas: see Pyjamas.

‖ **Pajero** (paχē·ro). [Sp. *pajero* lit. dealer in straw, f. *paja* straw.] The Pampas Cat of S. America (*Felis pajeros*).

Pajock, a modernized spelling of Paiocke, q. v.

Pak, pake, pakke, obs. ff. Pack.

Pakald: see Packald.

‖ **Pakeha** (pā·kehā:). Also **packeah.** The Maori word used in New Zealand for a white man.

[1820 *Gram. & Vocab. Lang. N. Z.* (Ch. Miss. Soc.) 187 (Morris) *Pakeha*, an European; a white man.] 1832 A. Earle *Months' Resid. N. Z.* 146 The white taboo'd day, when the packeahs (or white men) put on clean clothes and leave off work. 1845 E. J. Wakefield *Adv. N. Z.* I. 73 We do not want the missionaries from the Bay of Islands, they are pakeha maori, or whites who have become natives. 1854 Golder *Pigeons Parlt.* III. 44 Aiding some vile pakehas In deeds subversive of the laws.

Pakisbrede, variant of Paxbrede.

‖ **Paktong** (pæk|tɒŋ). Also **paak-, packtong.** [Cantonese dial. form of Chinese *peh t'ung*, f. *peh* white + *t'ung* copper. (*Pakfong* is a mere scribal or typographical error, which has passed from Ure's *Dict. Arts* into various other works.)] Chinese nickel-silver; an alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel, resembling silver.

1775 *Ann. Reg.* II. 34/2 A specimen of the ore paaktong, or white copper. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts, Packfong.* 1856 W. A. Miller *Elem. Chem.* II. 864 Owing to the remarkable whitening power which nickel exerts on brass, it is now much used in the manufacture of packfong. 1883 S. W. Williams *Middle Kingdom* II. 19 The pehtung, argentan, or white copper of the Chinese is an alloy of copper, zinc, nickel and iron;..these proportions are nearly the same as German silver.

Pal (pæl). *sb.*1 *slang* or *low colloq.* Also 7-9 pall, 9 pell. [a. Eng. Gipsy *pal* brother, mate (Smart & Crofton) = Turkish Gipsy *pral, plal*, Transylv. Gipsy *pçral* brother.] A comrade, mate, partner, associate 'chum'; an accomplice in crime or dishonesty.

1681-2 *Hereford Dioc. Reg. Depos.* 29 Jan. 51 Wheare have you been all this day, pall?..Why, pall, what would you have mee to doe? 1781 Parker *Life's Painter* 136 *Pal*, a comrade, when highwaymen rob in pairs, they say such a one was his or my pal. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict., Pall*, a partner; companion; associate; or accomplice. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 693 Suppose me,..my pells all around me, fighting that day's battle o'er again. 1894 Astley 50 *Years Life* I. 331 He was a great pal of mine.

Hence **Pa·llish, Pa·lly** *adjs.*, on terms of fellowship; 'chummy'; **Pa·lliness; Pa·lship,** the relation of being pals, comradeship. (All slangy.)

1892 M. Williams *Round London* (1893) 127, I was at Eton with [him]..and, as boys say, we were very 'pallish'. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 3/2 A pleasant scene between 'Miss Brown' and a school-girl from Demerara, who tries to become 'pally' with her. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 300 There is no 'pal-ship' between a thief and his 'fence'.

† **Pal,** *sb.*2 *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pāla* spade, blade, shoulder-blade.] A blade.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Fiv b, The bone spatulare..is lyke a pal, for it is large and thynne fro the backe parte with an apparence holden by ye myddes.

Pal, *v.* [f. Pal *sb.*1] *intr.* To become or be a 'pal' of another; to keep company, associate (*with*). Often with *in, on, up.*

1879 *Autobiog. of Thief* in *Macm. Mag.* XL. 500, I palled in with some older hands at the game. 1889 Mrs. L. B. Walford *Stiff-necked Gen.* (new ed.) 95, I think you and I 'pal up' very well. 1899 E. Phillpotts *Human Boy* 84 Bray bossed Corkey and palled with him.

Pal, obs. f. Pale, Pall. **Pala:** see Palay.

‖ **Palabra** (pālā·brā). [Sp., = word: cf. Palaver.] A word; speech, talk, palaver.

Chiefly in *pl. Pocas palabras* (Spanish) few words: a phrase frequent *c* 1600, and variously corrupted.

1594 Kyd *Sp. Trag.* III. xiv. 118 What new deuice haue they deuised, tro? *Pocas Palabras*, milde as the Lambe. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 5 Therefore *Paucas pallabris*, let the world slide: *Sessa.* 1611 Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girl* D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 221 *Pacus palabras*, I will coniure for you, farewell. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xi, An ye mend not your manners, and mind your business, leaving off such idle palabras. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. v. vi, To conquer or die is no theatrical palabra, in these circumstances, but a practical truth and necessity.

Palace (pæ·lĕs), *sb.*1 Forms: 3-6 paleys, -eis, -ais, 4-5 paleise, -cyse, -eice, -eyce, -as, -ys, 4-6 palays, -ayce, -es, -is, 5 palass(e, -aies, -yce, -ijs, payleysse, -ays, 5-6 palaise, -ice, -ois, -oys, 6 paliss, -ise, -ece, pal(l)aice, pallas(e, -ays, -es, -ys, 6-8 pallace, 5- palace. *Pl.* palaces: in 4 paleis, -eys, 5 -ice, -is, -yce, -ys, -es; 6 palacies. [ME. a. OF. *palais, paleis*, F. *palais* = Pr. *palai, -ait*, Sp., Pg. *palacio*, It. *palazzo* :—L. *palātium*, orig. proper name of one of the seven hills of Rome (also called *Mons Palatinus*, the Palatine Mount), hence, the house of Augustus there situated, and later the assemblage of buildings which composed the palace of the Cæsars, and finally covered the whole hill; whence transf. to other imperial and royal residences.

From the Fr. also Du. *paleis*, Ger. *palast*, LG. *palas*, Da. *palads*, Sw. *palats*; but the word appears originally to have entered the Teut. langs. in the form *palantium* or *palantia* (cf. Gr. παλλάντιον), whence OE. *palent* m., *palente, palendse* wk. fem., OFris. *palense*, OS. *palencea, palinza*, OHG. *pfalanza, -inza*, MHG. *phalenze, pfälze, pfalz* fem.: cf. Palsgrave.]

1. The official residence of an emperor, king, pope, or other sovereign ruler.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 39/194 A-midde þe paleys þis holi bodi huy bureden with grete pruyte. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1256 Horn him ȝede with his To þe kinges palais [*v.r.* paleyse]. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. II. 18 In þe pope paleys heo is as priue as my-seluen. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XI. 16 Bote princes paleis [*B.* paleyses] and poure menne Cotes. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 488 The hounde, as the story says, Ranne to the kyngys palays. 1475 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 389 Yeuen vnder our Priue Seal, at our Palois of Westminster. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lix. 4 Hes magellit my making, throw his maliss, And present it into ȝowr paliss. 1529 Rastell *Pastyme* (1811) 13 He was in his pales slayn by treason. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 42 Lyik as pluttois paleis hed been birnand. 1555 Eden *Decades* 259 The dukes pallaice. 1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 69 Going to the old pallas at Westminster. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 101 When David spied her from the Terrace of his Pallace. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 110 That the worst Jail in England is a Palace to our present Situation. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* (1874) II. vii. 233 The Ducal Palace stands comparatively alone.

b. The official residence of an archbishop or bishop within his cathedral city, e. g. Fulham Palace; in common parlance extended to any episcopal residence, e. g. 'Lambeth Palace, 'Cuddesdon Palace': see quots. 1886-96. (This use does not seem to obtain out of England.)

c 1290 *Beket* 1865 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 160 Seint thomas ne hadde i-beo at is paleis nouȝt longe. *c* 1380 Wyclif in Todd *Three Treat.* 151 More þei shal be sett by..whenne þei comen to her paleices. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 105 The archebisshop drough hem alle to his paleis. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health, Extrav.* 4 b, All that Cardynalles palacis, be so sumptuously maynteyned. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 27 The fest holden in the byshoppe of Londones palles. 1642-3 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 109 To the Bishop of Lincoln's House,..commonly called the Bishop's Palace. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 122 Not all the plenty of a Bishop's board, His palace, and his lacqueys, and 'My Lord!' 1845 J. F. Murray *Tour of Thames* 36 The manor-house, or palace, of Fulham has been, from a very early period the principal summer residence of the Bishops of London. 1886 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 7/1 The style of 'palace' belongs strictly to a bishop's residence within his cathedral city only. Lambeth Palace was known correctly as Lambeth House within the past 90 years; and letters of Bonner are extant dated severally from his palace at Fulham and house at Lambeth. 1896 *Spectator* 22 Aug. 235 Even the most ordinary of villa residences is a palace when lived in by a Bishop;..the Bishop will make anything short of furnished lodgings a palace.

c. In extended applications, chiefly due to translation or adaptation of foreign usage.

In some versions of the Bible, loosely used for Gr. αὐλή, L. *atrium*, hall, court; sometimes applied to a ducal mansion, e. g. *Blenheim Palace, Dalkeith Palace*; like It. *palazzo*, applied to the large mansions of noble families in Italian cities, as the *Farnese Palace*; in *palace of justice* applied, like F. *palais de justice*, to the supreme law-court; etc.

1526 Tindale *John* xviii. 15 [He] went in with Iesus into the pallys [1539, 1611 palace] of the hye preste [αὐλὴν, *atrium*, Wyclif the halle of the bischop, *Geneva* hall, *Rhem., R. V.* court]. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 47 Vpon the Riuer of Douern ar castelis, Touris, palices, and gentil menis places nocht few. 1808 Pike *Sources Mississ.* III. (1810) 212 The public square is in the centre of the town; on the north side of which is situated the palace (as they term it) or government house. 1818 *Burt's Lett. N. Scot.* I. Notes 6 People commonly denominate the house of a duke, as they do an episcopal residence, a palace. 1823 Rogers *Italy* xviii. 4 Stop at a Palace near the Reggio-gate, Dwelt in of old by one of the Orsini.

† d. *U. S.* In allusive use: see quot. *Obs.*

1809 J. Quincy in *Life* 174 The result was astonishing to Campbell and the leaders of the Palace troops [supporters of Jefferson's Admiaistration]. *Ibid.* 185 Dawson, a man of the palace.

2. In various figurative uses: e. g. *the palace of heaven, a fairy palace*, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 412 He wroght þe angels all of heuen And sette þam in haly palais [*v.r.* pales]. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 302 Percen wiþ a pater noster þe paleis of heuene. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5002 Peyne & Distresse, Syknesse & Ire,..Ben of hir [Eldes] paleys senatours. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 233 May..ouerthrowe ye spirituall hous or palays that he hath entended..to rere vp. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxv. § 7 Which conceipt being entered into that palace of mans fancie. *c* 1614 Sir W. Mure *Dido & Æneas* I. 501 Some waxen pallaces with paine do reir. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* (1791) I. xii. 33 Made me almost think I was in some inchanted castle or fairy palace. 1898 Watts-Dunton *Aylwin* (1900) 65/1 The face of a wanderer from the cloud-palaces of the sylphs.

3. A dwelling-place of palatial splendour; a stately mansion.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 213 Þere were meny paleys [1432-50 tr. *Higden* palice] real and noble i-bulde in Rome in worschippe of emperours and of oþere noble men also. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xv. 66 Þai schall hafe faire palaycez and grete and faire housez. *c* 1450-Holland *Howlat* 668 Past till a palace of pryce plesand allane. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 30, I will imagine a small cotage to [be] a spacious pallaice. 1740 Dyche & Pardon s.v. *Woodstock*, The Churchills..for whom is built a most magnificent palace. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 73 A hundred thousand palaces adorn the island.

4. *transf.* A building, usually spacious and of attractive appearance, intended as a place of amusement, entertainment, or refreshment: cf. Gin-, Coffee-*palace*, etc.

Crystal Palace, the name of the building of the Great Exhibition of 1851, when removed and erected on Sydenham Hill, near London, as a permanent place of entertainment.

1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 327 The gin palaces, (as they have been not inaptly called). 1851 (*title*) Palace of Glass and the Gatherings of the People. 1851 (*title*) Crystal Palace and its Great Exhibition, as it was. 1855 *London as it is to-day* 121 The new Crystal Palace..is..a permanent addition to the means of amusement and instruction possessed by England and the world. 1875 *Chamb. Jrnl.* No. 133. 66 The gin palaces are filled with men, women, children, noise, smoke, and gas. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 6/2 'The Dockers' Palace' is the name of an institution..in connection with the parochial work of St. Matthew's, Stepney. 1894 Stead *If Christ came to Chicago* 358 The coffee parlours and cocoa palaces of many English towns.

† **5.** The astrological 'house' of a planet: see House *sb.*1 8. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 53 Mars shal entre as fast as he may glyde In-to hir next paleys to abyde.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** attrib. 'of or belonging to, or of the style of, a palace', as *palace-castle, -chamber, -church, -door, -garden, -guard, -hall, -life, -politics, -prison, -revolution, -yard*, etc. **b.** Instrumental, locative, objective, similative, etc., as *palace-covered, -like, -taught, -walking* adjs. **c.** Special Combs.: **palace car**, a railway-carriage fitted up in luxurious style; so *palace tramcar*; **palace-crown**, a counter used by officers of the Palais Royal in France; **palace-hotel**, a hotel of palatial splendour.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Dec. 11/1 When you sleep in a *palace car you are liable to be jerked up on end by the sudden slowing up of the train. 1899 J. H. METCALFE *Earldom of Wiltes* 11 A *palace-castle similar to Sheriff-Hutton. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 41 Vit were no *paleis chaumbres, ne non halles. 1738 WESLEY *Ps. & Hymns* CIV. iii, God .. forms His Palace-Chamber in the Skies. 1846 LOUISA S. COSTELLO *Tour Venice* 290 That gorgeous *palace-church, which it took ages to erect. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 153 This *palace-covered island. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xxi. 148 A great purse full of *Palace-crowns [Fr. *d'escutz du Palais*] called counters. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 508 (459) In with be *paleys gardyn by a welle. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 46 The *palace-guard Had passed the measured rounds. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 70 And richly feast within thy *palacehall. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 316 There were *palace-homes around her. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Aug. 8/1 The huge *palace-hotels appear to have suffered most. 1865 GLADSTONE *Farew. Addr. Edin. Univ.* 24 That system exhibits a kind of royal or *palace-life of man. 1801 H. SKRINE *Rivers Gt. Brit.* 46 Buxton where Hygæa has created her *palace-like temple. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. *Decay* 197 These *Palace-mice, this busie-idle sort Of fawning Minions, full of sooths and smiles. 1896 *Dublin Rev.* July 15 Eliakim is to succeed him as the king's *palace-prefect. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 232/2 The *palace-taught, and college-fed, Brings scandal on the meek unhonoured head. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. ii. 68 That *palace-walking devil Gold. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVIII. 123 He reels, he falls, Till propped, reclining on the *palace-walls.

† **Palace**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5–6 **palas**, **-ys**, **-ays**. [a. F. *palais* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *palātium*, confounded with *palātum* (Darmesteter).] The palate or roof of the mouth: see PALATE.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 266/2 A Palace (*v. r.* Palas) of a mouthe, *frumen, palacium*. 1506 *Kalender of Sheph.* K viij, The palys or rofe bone. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* F ij, What is the palays?.. It is the hyghest place or rofe of the mouth. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* XXVI. 16 Ulceration in the palace or the roughe of the mouth.

Pa·lace, *sb.*[3] *s.w. dial.* Also **pallace**. [Of uncertain history; usually identified in spelling with PALACE *sb.*[1], but perh. orig. a special use of PALIS *sb.*, in sense 'enclosed place', 'yard'.] (See quots.)

1506 *Will of R. Holland* (Som. Ho.), My place or howse that I dwell in and a litell howse or paleys adiownyng [Exeter]. 1703 *Lease Corporation Totnes* (in *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. (1850) I. 202/1), All that cellar and the chambers over the same, and the little pallace and landing-place adjoining to the river Dart. 1719 *Ibid.* (ibid. 233/2) All that great cellar lately rebuilt, and the plott of ground or pallace thereto belonging lately converted into a cellar. 1777 *Horæ Subsecivæ* 317 (E. D. D.) At Dartmouth in Devon there are some of these storehouses cut out of the rock still retaining their old name of palaces. 1871 QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* 32. 1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Palace*, a cellar for the bulking and storing of pilchards. This cellar is usually a square building with a pent-house roof, enclosing an open area or court. 1883 W. BLAKE in Walsh *Irish Fisheries* 27 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.), Even now in certain parts of the county of Cork there were remains of what were called fish palaces, where the Dutch used to cure the fish. 1890 QUILLER-COUCH *Three Ships* iv. (1892) 66 The towns-folk live on their first storeys, using the lower floors as fish cellars, or 'pallaces'.

Pa·lace, *v. rare.* [f. PALACE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To place or lodge in a palace.

1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1588 Behold her palaced straight In splendor, clothed in diamonds. 1875 — *Aristoph. Apol.* 5543 Elektra, palaced once, a visitant To thy poor rustic dwelling, now I come.

Palace, erron. var. PALIS *Obs.*

Palace Court, pa·lace-court. [= Court of the or a palace.]

1. Name of a court formerly held at the Marshalsea and having jurisdiction in personal actions arising within twelve miles of the palace of Whitehall, the city of London excepted: see quots.

1685 *Termes de la Ley* 525 *Palace-Court*, is a Court of Record,..held at Southwark, and is a Court of Common Law. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 385. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 76 King Charles I in the sixth year of his reign by his letters patent erected a new court of record, called the *curia palatii* or palace court, to be held before the steward of the household and knight marshal, and the steward of the court, or his deputy. 1773 *W. Salkeld's Rep. K. B.* 439 This must have been to the Palace Court, where neither plaintiff nor defendant must be of the king's household; but, in a suit in the Marshalsea, both must be of the king's household. [1849 *Act* 12 & 13 *Vict.* c. 101 § 14 From and after the thirty-first day of December 1849 all the power, authority, and jurisdiction of the said Court of the Marshalsea, and of the said Court of the Palace of the Queen at Westminster ..shall cease and determine.] 1891 C. R. SCARGILL-BIRD *Guide to P. R. O.* Introd. 26.

2. The court-yard of a palace.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VIII. XXXV, Open fly the iron doors, The doors of the palace-court. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Theseus* II. 211 His palace-court is full of their bones.

Palaced (pæ·lĕst), *a.* [f. PALACE *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -ED.] Having a palace or palaces; living in a palace.

1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 46 Dearer than places of palac'd pride. *a* 1851 MOIR *Dark Waggon* iv, Till Lythgo shows, in mirrored gold, Its palaced loch so fair. 1886 *American* XIII. 21 The palaced rich and the homeless and houseless poor.

Palace gate. The gate of a palace.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 82 Phebus, that was comen hastely Within the paleys yates ful sturdely. 14.. *Sir Beues* 306 (MS. M), He ranne hym forth at the 3ate, Till he come to the paleyse gate. 1523 SKELTON *Gart. Laurel* 468 Of elephantis tethe were the palace gatis. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 140 On hides of beeves, before the palace-gate,..the suitors sat. 1841 DOWNTON *Hymn, 'For Thy Mercy and Thy Grace'*, So within Thy palace-gate We shall praise, on golden strings, Thee, the only Potentate.

Palaceous (pălē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *pālāce-us* (f. L. *pāla* shovel) + -OUS.] Of a leaf: Having a spade-like form, owing to the edge being decurrent on the support.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 379 *Palaceous*, when the footstalk adheres to the margin.

Pa·laceward, -wards, *adv.* [See -WARD.] Toward the palace. (Orig. † *to, unto the palacewarde*.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1252 (1203) (Campsall MS.) As was his wey to wende To paylaysward. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 227 That made into the Palacewarde, As fast as shee mought flie. 1894 SALA *London up to Date* I. 9, I..advise you not to travel palacewards in a tramcar.

Palach, variant of PELLOCK, a porpoise.

† **Pala·cious**, *a. Obs.* Also pall-. [f. L. *palāti-um* PALACE *sb.*[1] + -OUS.] = PALATIAL.

1628 DEKKER *Brittannia's Honor* Wks. 1873 IV. 99 Faire, Spacious, and Pallacious Houses. 1662 GRAUNT *Bills of Mortality* vi. 41 The turning of great Palacious Houses into small Tenements.

Palacye, obs. form of PALSY.

Paladin (pæ·lădin). Also 6 **palladine**, **-yne**, 7 **paladine**. [a. F. *paladin* (16th c., Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *paladino* = Sp. *paladin*, *palatino*:—L. *palātīn-us* of or belonging to the palace, palatine; introduced after the equivalent OF. *palaisin*, *-asin*, *-azin* (see PALASIN) had become obsolete. Mod. F. has also, in another application, a third form of the same word, *palatin*: see PALATINE.] In modern forms of the Charlemagne romances, One of the Twelve Peers or famous warriors of Charlemagne's court, of whom the Count Palatine was the foremost; hence sometimes *transf.* a Knight of the Round Table; also *fig.* a knightly hero, renowned champion, knight errant.

1592 DANIEL *Delia* xlvi, Let others sing of Knights and Palladines. 1598 BARNFIELD *Poems* (Arb.) 85 Angelli'a the faire, (For whom the Palladine of Fraunce fell mad). ?*c* 1600 *Distracted Emp.* I. i, Of brave Orlando the great palladyne. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 165 They appeared upon the day armed from head to foot, like ancient paladines. 1658 PHILLIPS s. v. *Palatinate*, Certain knights of this Island, in ancient times called Knights of the round Table, were called Paladines. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. V. 411 The true Peers and Paladins of French chivalry. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* XIII. 283 Resolved on treading in the footsteps of Charlemagne and his paladins. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 65 The 'Chanson de Roland' is no longer read, except by scholars, but the famous paladin still lives.

attrib. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xiv, The spirit of her old Paladin ancestor.

Paladine, obs. form of PALATINE.

Palæ-, form of PALÆO-, used before a vowel.

Palæarctic (pælĭā·ɹktik, pēl-), *a.* [f. PALÆ- + ARCTIC.] Belonging to the northern region of the 'Old World' or eastern hemisphere; applied to the zoo-geographical region including Europe, North Africa, and Asia north of the Himālayas.

1857 P. L. SCLATER in *Jrnl. Proc. Linn. Soc.* (Zool.) II. 130. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* iii. 39 Our first zoological region, which has been termed the 'Palæarctic' by Mr. Sclater. 1882 *American* V. 188 The 'Palæarctic' or Eur-Asiatic division.

Palæchinoid, pale- (pælī·kəinoid), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Palæchinoidea*, f. *Palæchinus* (for *Palæchinus*), name of the typical genus, f. Gr. παλαιός (see PALÆO-) + ἐχῖνος sea-urchin, ECHINUS.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the extinct division (*Palæchinoidea*) of Sea-urchins (*Echinoidea*), whose fossil remains are found in palæozoic rocks. **b.** *sb.* A sea-urchin of this division.

1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palæont.* I. 373 In all the Palechinoids there is a large peristomial aperture.

Palæethnology, -ichthyan, etc.: see PALÆO-.

Palæic (pălē·ik), *a. Geol.* [mod. f. Gr. πάλαι-ος ancient + -IC; after Norw. *palæisk* (Reusch 1900).] Applied to the old land surface as it existed at the close of the Tertiary Period, before the formation of valleys of erosion and other recent surface changes.

1902 H. W. MONCKTON in *Geol. Mag.* Dec. IV. IX. 410 Dr. Reusch..classes this moorland as belonging to what he names the Palæic surface of Norway. *Ibid.*, In Norway, where the rocks are hard, we have the Palæic hills and valley, with its river still flowing through it, the whole, no doubt, much modified by ice-action.

Palæo-, paleo- (pælī,o, pēlī,o), before a vowel usually **palæ-**, **pale-**, combining form of Gr. παλαιός ancient, used in various scientific words (often opposed to NEO-); for the more important of these see their alphabetical places.

The spelling with *æ* is preferred in Great Britain; but *pale-* (used by Webster, 1828) is common in America. When the main stress is on a later syllable of the word, the secondary stress is etymologically *palæo-*, e.g. *palæolithic*; but the influence of *palæography*, *palæology*, etc., has made *palæo-* common also in *palæolithic*, etc.: cf. ORNITHO-.

Palæethnology, palæo-. that branch of ethnology which treats of the most primitive races of men; so **Palæ(o)ethnological** *a.*, pertaining to palæethnology; **Palæ(o)ethnologist**, one versed in palæethnology. **Palæichthyan** (-i·kθiăn) *Zool.*, *a.* belonging to the *Palæichthyes* [mod.L., f. Gr. ἰχθύς fish], a division of fishes comprising the elasmobranchs and ganoids; *sb.* a member of this division; so **Palæichthyic** (-ikθi,ĭk) *a.* **Palæ(o)ichthyology** (-ikθi,ŏ·lŏdʒi), that branch of ichthyology or of palæontology which treats of extinct or fossil fishes; so **Palæ(o)ichthyological**, **-al** *a.*, pertaining to palæichthyology; **Palæ(o)ichthyologist**, one versed in palæichthyology. **Palæoanthropic** *a.* [Gr. ἄνθρωπος man], relating to prehistoric man. **Palæocene** *a. Geol.* [Gr. καιν-ός new, recent: cf. *Eocene*, *Miocene*] *palæogene*. **Palæocosmic** *a.* [Gr. κόσμος world], of or pertaining to the first age of humanity upon the earth: see quot. **Palæocrinoid** *Zool.*, *sb.* a crinoid of the division *Palæocrinoidea*, comprising the earlier extinct crinoids; *a.* belonging to or characteristic of this division of crinoids. **Palæogene** (-dʒīn) *a. Geol.* [Gr. -γενής: see -GEN], a name proposed for a division of the Tertiary strata including the Eocene and Oligocene. **Palæogenetic** [GENETIC] *a.*, characterized by the existence in the early embryo of a germ which normally disappears, but in certain cases undergoes development; as in *palæogenetic atavism*. **Palæoglyph** -glif [after *hieroglyph*], an ancient graven character or inscription. **Palæoherpetology** [HERPETOLOGY], the part of palæontology which deals with the extinct reptiles of earlier geological periods; so **Palæoherpetologist**, one versed in palæoherpetology. **Palæolatry** [-LATRY], worship of, or excessive reverence for, what is ancient. **Palæomachic** (-mæ·kik) *a. nonce-wd.* [Gr. μάχη fight, battle], of or pertaining to ancient warfare. **Palæometallic** *a. nonce-wd.* [after PALÆOLITHIC], of or pertaining to the early part of the period characterized by a knowledge of metals, antecedent to the use of iron; of or pertaining to the Bronze Period. **Palæonemertean, Palæonemertine** *Zool.*, *a.* belonging to the division *Palæonemertea* or *Palæonemertini*, comprising those nemertean worms which have the lowest or most primitive organization; *sb.* a member of this division. **Palæoniscid** (-oni·sid) *Zool.*, *a.* belonging to the family *Palæoniscidæ* of extinct lepidosteid fishes, typified by the genus *Palæoniscus* [mod.L., f. Gr. ὀνίσκος a sea-fish of the cod kind]; *sb.* a fish of this family; so **Palæoniscoid** (-oni·skoid) *a.*, resembling or characteristic of the *Palæoniscidæ*. **Palæophilist** (-o·filist) *nonce-wd.* [Gr. -φιλος loving], a lover of antiquities, an antiquarian. **Palæophysiology**, the physiology of early races of mankind. **Palæornithine** *a. Zool.*, belonging to or having the characters of the *Palæornithinæ*, a group of parrots typified by the genus *Palæornis* [mod.L., f. Gr. ὄρνις bird: a bird of this kind having been known to the ancient Greeks and Romans]. **Palæornithology**, that branch of palæontology or ornithology which treats of extinct or fossil birds; hence **Palæornithological** *a.*, pertaining to palæornithology. **Palæosaur**, a fossil saurian reptile of the genus *Palæosaurus*. **Palæoselachian** (sĭlē·kiăn) *a.*, belonging to the division *Palæoselachii* of the *Selachoidei* [Gr. σέλαχος shark] or shark tribe of fishes. **Palæosophy** [Gr. σοφία wisdom], ancient learning. **Palæotechnic** (-te·knik) *a.* [Gr. τέχνη art], pertaining to primitive art. **Palæovolcanic** *a. Geol.*, applied to volcanic rocks of a period older than the Tertiary.

1882 OGILVIE, **Palæoethnological*..**Palæoethnologist*. 1883 *American* VI. 253 The views of the distinguished English palæ-ethnologist. 1868 *Archæologia* XLII. 103 Of great importance to the students of Italian *palæoethnology and archæology. 1881 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 676/1 Remnants of the *Palæichthyic fauna exist in the sturgeons and lampreys. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 428 The *palæichthyological treasures of [Scotland] began to attract attention. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Palæichthyologist*. 1897 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 317 Sending his specimen again across the Atlantic for re-examination by British palæichthyologists. 1881

Nature XXIII. 580 Sir P. Egerton, whose name will be ever associated with that of Agassiz in *palæichthyology. 1877 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XXXIII. Proc. 83 The *Palæocene and other zones of European Eocene plant-bearing strata. 1899 *Nature* 26 Jan. 308/1 The Palæocene Volga Sea must have been a large sea extending northwards up the present lower Volga, and westwards as far as the meridian of Penza. 1875 Dawson *Nat. & Bible* v. 155, I have suggested the terms *Palæocosmic and Neocosmic, and I would hold as of the first age such men as can be proved to have lived in time of greatest elevation of the European land in the Postglacial period, and of the second those who came in as their successors in the Modern period. 1877 — *Orig. World* xiii. 285. 1884 *Leisure Hour* Mar. 148/2 The second continental period was that of palæocosmic, or 'palæolithic' man. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 126 As a rule, also, the *Palæocrinoids have a calyx. 1885 *Athenæum* 11 Apr. 475/3 The particular recent crinoid..which shows the most marked affinities with the palæocrinoids is not a stalked form, but one of the Comatulidæ, *Thaumatocrinus. Ibid.*, It has an anal cone covered with plates—all palæocrinoid characters. 1882 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* VI. IV. 836 Some writers, recognizing a broad distinction between older and younger Tertiary deposits, have proposed a classification into two main groups: 1st Eocene Older Tertiary or *Palæogene. 1892 *Athenæum* 25 June 829/2 Researches on the British paleogene Bryozoa, of which he recognized 30 species. 1886 J. B. Sutton in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 551 My object is to show that all examples of atavism belong to the *Palæogenetic group and that Neogenetic Atavism has no existence. 1861 F. Hall in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* XXX. 7 Any the slightest conversancy with Sanskrit *paleoglyphs is incompatible with a decision so indulgent. 1898 *Natural Science* Dec. 455 [In opposition to] certain guesses of an eminent *palæoherpetologist. 1887 *Athenæum* 15 Oct. 498/2 A rare example of conscientious and loving typography, and what for want of a better word we must call *palæolatry. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 541 Even to those who look upon war as..now on its last legs, the reflections on military history will be an interesting study of those *palæomachic days. 1890 Huxley in *19th Cent.* Nov. 770 The copper and early bronze stage—the *'palæo-metallic' stage, as it might be called. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 636 In the *Palæonemertean genera *Carinella* and *Cephalothrix. *Ibid.* 638 Short longitudinal grooves present also in the Palæonemertean *Pelia*. 1883 H. Drummond in *Life* viii. (1899) 204 This is probably also a *palæoniscoid scale. 1890 *Athenæum* 12 Apr. 473/2 A specimen of a mesozoic palæoniscoid fish from New South Wales. 1900 *Nature* 20 Sept. 507/1 *Cheirolepis* is a fully evolved palæoniscoid, as shown by its oblique suspensorium. *Ibid.* 507 2 Both the head and shoulder-girdle are of *palæoniscoid type. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 634 The gusto with which our zealous *Palæophilist listens to the rattling sound of certain ancient leaves of the rare volumes. 1880 tr. *Geiger's Hist. Developm. Hum. Race* 48 These questions..fall within the province of physiology, or if I am permitted to coin the term of *palæophysiology. 1871 H. Marshall *For very Life* II. VI. XI. 258 Ideas..are laid away in books, just as we find *palæosaurs in the rocks. 1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 452 They [the Eddaic poems] will afford a favourite text for commentary to all the antiquaries who shall in future busy themselves with arctic *paleosophy. 1806 — in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 559 The whole range of the original writers on northern paleosophy.

Palæobotany, paleo- (pæ:li,ɒ'bɒtăni, pē:-). [f. Palæo- + Botany.] The botany of extinct or fossil plants. (Correlative to Palæozoology.) Hence **Palæobota'nic, -ical** *adjs.*, belonging to palæobotany; **Palæobo'tanist,** one versed in palæobotany.

1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 473 The subject of Palæobotany or Palæophytology. 1879 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) II. 457 Professor Williamson, one of the ablest of living palæobotanists. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 479 The preparation and study of..palæobotanic material. 1896 *Naturalist* Jan. 27 In that year he published the first palæobotanical paper. 1896 J. P. Smith in *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* Nov. 227 The paleobotany of the Coal Measures of Arkansas.

Palæocosmic, Palæocrinoid: see Palæo-.

Palæocrystallic (-kristæ'lik), *a.*, more etymological form of next.

1893 Sir R. Ball in *Fortn. Rev.* Aug. 182 That palæocrystallic ocean which Arctic travellers have described. 1895 *Times* 23 Nov. 4/6 The hero and the villain are left alone..with very little food, in the palæocrystallic ice.

Palæocrystic, paleo- (pæ:li,ɒ'kristik, pē:-), *a.* [f. Palæo- + Gr. κρύσ-ταλλος ice, κρυσ-(αίν-εσθαι to freeze + -ic. The name was given by Capt. Nares during the Arctic expedition of 1875-6.] Consisting of ancient ice; applied to those parts of the polar seas which are believed to have remained frozen from remote ages.

1876 Petermann in *Academy* 16 Dec. 585/3 From Smith Sound to Behring Strait, the region of the Palæocrystic Sea, our knowledge is entirely due to British enterprise and perseverance. — in *Athenæum* 16 Dec. 804/1 Baffin Bay..can receive but little of the palæocrystic ice. 1878 A. H. Markham *Gt. Frozen Sea* xvi. 200 After some discussion, Captain Nares decided upon calling the frozen sea, on the southern border of which we were wintering, the 'Palæocrystic Sea', the name being derived from the two Greek words παλαιός ancient, and κρύσταλλος ice.

Palæogæan, -gean (pæ:li,ɒ'dʒī'ăn, pē:-), *a.* [f. Palæo- + Gr. γαῖα, γῆ the earth.]

1. Belonging to *Palæogæa*, i. e. the 'Old World' or eastern hemisphere considered as a zoogeographical region.

1857 P. L. Sclater in *Jrnl. Proc. Linn. Soc.* (Zool.) II. 130.

2. (See quot.)

1865 Page *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Palæogean*, belonging to the former conditions of the earth's surface as revealed by geology, as distinct from the existing terraqueous aspects as described by geography.

Palæogene, -genetic, -glyph: see Palæo-.

Palæography, paleo- (pæ:li,ɒ'grăfi, pē:li-). [ad. mod.L. *palæographia* (Montfaucon, title *Palæographia Græca* 1708), f. Palæo- + Gr. -γραφία -graphy. Cf. F. *paléographie* (1708).]

1. Ancient writing, or an ancient style or method of writing.

1822 *Q. Rev.* XXVI. 195 Dr. Young..whose acuteness and learning seem calculated to subdue the difficulties of Palæography. 1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 197 Judging from the palæography of the inscriptions, they may have been in use from the age of Augustus to that of..Severus. 1900 G. C. Brodrick *Mem. & Impressions* 255 Freeman..thought it a waste of time for an historian to grub in palæography.

2. The study of ancient writing and inscriptions; the science or art of deciphering and determining the date of ancient writings or systems of writing.

1818 in Todd. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 149/1 The study of antient documents, called by modern antiquaries 'Palæography'. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 100 The art of deciphering ancient writings, or palæography. 1885 Sir E. M. Thompson in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 143 Palæography is the study of ancient handwriting from surviving examples.

So **Palæograph** (pæ'li,ŏgrɑf, pē:-) [see -graph], (*a*) an ancient writing; (*b*) = next [= F. *paléographe*]; **Palæo'grapher,** one who studies or is skilled in palæography; **Palæogra'phic, -ical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to palæography, or ancient writing (hence **Palæogra'phically** *adv.*, in relation to palæography); **Palæo'graphist** = *palæographer.*

1864 Webster, **Paleograph,* an ancient manuscript. 1894 A. Lang in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 169 The great French palæograph and historian. 1850 C. T. Newton *Ess. in Archæol.* 12 The researches of the *Palæographer of classical antiquity embrace a far wider field than those of the mediæval Palæographer. 1881 Hartshorne *Glance 20th C.* 21 A Greek Codex..believed by palæographers to belong to the third century. 1846 Worcester, **Paleographic.* 1858 J. Prinsep (*title*) Essays on Indian Antiquities, Historic, Numismatic, and Palæographic. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* s.v. *Palæography*, The most valuable compilation of *palæographical knowledge is to be found in the *Traité de Diplomatique* of the Benedictines of St. Maur, 6 vols. 4to. 1748. 1846 Ellis *Elgin Marb.* II. 135 One of the most celebrated palæographical monuments in existence. 1869 Deutsch in *Academy* 11 Dec. 83/2 Both these Phœnician characters, though to be distinguished *palæographically only by the length and the bend of the tail, have a very distinct existence. 1882 *Athenæum* 29 July 139/2 The reading..is..palæographically impossible. 1845 Worcester, **Palæographist*, one versed in paleography. *T. Rood.* 1880 *Antiquary* May 227/1 MSS...declared by Roman palæographists to be unpublished compositions of St. Thomas Aquinas.

Palæolithic, paleo- (pæ:liɒli'þik, pē:li-), *a.* (*sb.*) *Archæol.* [f. Palæo- + Gr. λίθ-ος stone + -ic.] Characterized by the use of primitive stone implements; applied to the earlier part of the prehistoric 'stone age'; also to things belonging to this period. Opp. to *neolithic.*

1865 Lubbock *Prch. Times* 2 Firstly, that of the Drift, when men shared the possession of Europe with the Mammoth, the Cave bear, and other extinct animals. This we may call the 'Palæolithic' period. 1873 Geikie *Gt. Ice Age* Pref. 10 He considers that a glacial period has intervened since the disappearance of paleolithic man.

B. *sb.* A palæolithic implement.

1888 *Amer. Antiquarian* Mar. 123 Information as to the discovery of rude relics resembling paleolithics. *Ibid.* 124 (*heading*) Paleolithics and neolithics.

So **Pa'læolith,** a primitive stone implement; **Palæoli'thical** *a.* = Palæolithic; **Palæoli'thoid** *a.* [see -oid], resembling, or having the character of, what is palæolithic.

1879 Webster *Suppl.*, *Paleolith*, a relic of the paleolithic era. 1887 *Roban Collect. Antiq.* II. 8 (Cent.) Paleolithical. 1895 *Folk-Lore* Mar. 76 From underground palæolith to exquisitely-shaped barbed arrow-head. 1896 Sir A. Mitchell in *Proc. Soc. Antig. Scotl.* Ser. III. VI. 357 Other things show that [this] palæolithoid weapon is found in the hands of a palæolithoid man.

Palæology (pæ:li,ɒ'lŏdʒi, pē:li-). *rare*—°. [f. Palæo- + Gr. -λογία, -logy; cf. παλαιολογεῖν to discuss antiquities.] The science or study of antiquities. So **Palæologian** (-lōu'dʒiăn) *nonce-wd.*, an antiquarian; one who rests on the authority of antiquity; **Palæolo'gical** *a.*, relating to palæology; **Palæo'logist,** one versed in palæology.

1824 Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* 248 Those of the latter are palæological or glossorial. 1828-32 Webster, *Paleologist* [citing Goon]. *Paleology*, a discourse or treatise on antiquities, or the knowledge of ancient things. 1880 Burton *Reign Q. Anne* II. xiii. 329 His profound palæological erudition. 1894 Miss Cobbe *Life* II. 39, I classify both parties..as Palæologians.

Palæomachic, -metallic, etc.: see Palæo-.

Palæontography, pale- (pæ:li,ɒntɒ'grăfi, pē:li-). *rare*—°. [f. Palæo- + Gr. ὄντα, pl. of ὤν being + -γραφία, -graphy.] The description of fossil remains of extinct animals and plants; descriptive palæontology. So **Palæontogra'phical** *a.*, relating to or engaged in palæontography.

1847 *Palæontographical Society, Laws*, 1. That the Society formed be called the Palæontographical Society, and that it shall have for its objects the illustration and description of British fossil organic remains. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Paleontography. 1861 Wilson & Geikie *Mem. E. Forbes* xii. 412 The origin of the Palæontographical Society.

Palæontology, pale- (pæ:li,ɒntɒ'lŏdʒi, pē:li-). [f. Palæo- + Gr. ὄντα, pl. of ὤν being + -λογία, -logy.] The study of extinct organized beings; that department of geology or of biology which treats of fossil animals and plants; often confined to that of extinct animals (palæozoology).

1838 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* II. xiii. 281 *note*, Palæontology is the science which treats of fossil remains, both animal and vegetable. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* viii. (1855) 207 Palæontology may be defined to be the science of fossil animals. 1857 H. Miller *Test. Rocks* 1 Palæontology..deals, as its subject, with all the plants and animals of all the geologic periods.

So **Palæontolo'gic, -ical** *adjs.*, pertaining to palæontology; relating to extinct organisms; hence **Palæontolo'gically** *adv.*, in relation to palæontology; **Palæonto'logist,** one versed in palæontology.

1854 R. G. Latham *Native Races Russian Emp.* 199 We get at it by that *palæontologic line of reasoning which characterizes geology and archæology. 1846 Worcester, **Palæontological*, relating to palæontology. *Conrad.* 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* ix. 287 That our palæontological collections are very imperfect is admitted by every one. 1854 R. G. Latham *Native Races Russian Emp.* 14 Upon the principles of ethnological criticism; or, changing the expression, *palæontologically. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xviii. 350 Palæontologically. 1846 Worcester, **Palæontologist*, one versed in paleontology. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. ix. 172 The riddle of the rocks has been read by the geologist and palæontologist.

Palæophilist, -physiology: see Palæo-.

‖ **Palæophis** (pălī'ofis). *Palæont.* [f. Palæo- + Gr. ὄφις serpent.] A genus of extinct Ophidians containing the oldest known fossil serpents.

1863 Lyell *Antig. Man* xx. 402 The age of the Iguanodon was long anterior to that of the Eocene palæophis and living boa.

Palæophytic (-fi'tik), *a. rare*—°. [f. Palæo- + Gr. φυτόν plant + -ic.] Of or relating to extinct plants. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Palæophytic.*

Palæophytology, paleo- (-fəitɒ'lŏdʒi). [f. as prec. + -logy.] The science of extinct or fossil plants; = Palæobotany. So **Palæophyto'logical** *a.* = Palæobotanical; **Palæophyto'logist** = Palæobotanist.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Paleophytology. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* i. 29 To subdivide Palæontology into two branches—palæozoology..and paleophytology. *Ibid.* ix. 176 Under one or other of these divisions palæophytologists have attempted to arrange their fossil flora. 1885 *Trans. Geol. Soc.* 6 From palæophytological reasons.

Palæornithine to **Palæosophy:** see Palæo-.

Palæo'talith. [app. for **palæotatolith*, f. Gr. παλαιότατο-ς oldest + λίθος stone.] (See quot.)

1897 T. McKenny Hughes in *Archæol. Inst. Jrnl.* Dec. 364 The supposed occurrence of a more ancient group of implements, for which the name Palæotaliths has been proposed. *Ibid.* 375 The term palæotalith seems..unnecessary at present, as there is nothing to which it can be applied.

Palæothere, paleo- (pæ:li,ɒþī'əi, pē:li-). Often in L. form **palæothe'rium.** [f. Palæo- + Gr. θηρίον beast.] A perissodactyl mammal of the extinct genus *Palæotherium*, comprising several species of tapir-like form, varying from the size of a horse to that of a hog; their fossil remains are found in Eocene and Miocene strata. (In the Eng. form extended to other members of the extinct family *Palæotheriidæ*.)

1815 W. Phillips *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 89 In the gypsum, Cuvier discovered the bones of 5 varieties of an extinct animal, which he calls *palæotherium* .. varying in size from a sheep to a horse. 1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 317 On these lands we may suppose the Paleothere, Anoplothere, and Moschus of Binstead to have lived. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 141 Cuvier predicted, from the fragment of a jaw-bone, the yet undiscovered Palæothere. 1880 Dawkins *Early Man* 143 The anoplotheres and palæotheres, the deinotheres and the mastodons..were either dragged in by the carnivores, or swept in by the flow of water.

Hence **Palæothe'rian** *a.*, of or pertaining to the palæothere; characterized by the palæotheres; **Palæothe'riodont** [Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντ- tooth] *a.*, having teeth like those of the palæothere; *sb.*, an animal having such teeth; **Palæothe'rioid, -the'roid** *adjs.*, akin to the palæothere.

1834 Sir C. Bell *Hand* 120 The lower layer of this 'tertiary formation' is sometimes called the product of the Palæotherian period. 1868 Owen *Anat. Vertebr.* III. 341 The tooth assumes more of the palæotherian pattern. 1887 Cope *Orig. of Fittest* vii. 253 *Equus*..has been probably derived from Palæotheriodont ancestors. *Ibid.* 248 Palæotheriodonts.

Palæotropical, paleo- (pæ:li,ɒi,ɒtrɒ'pikăl, pē:li-), *a.* [f. Palæo- + Tropical.] Belonging to the tropical parts of the 'Old World' or eastern hemisphere, considered as a zoogeographical region.

1857 P. L. Sclater in *Jrnl. Proc. Linn. Soc.* (Zool.) II. 138 Æthiopian or Western Palæotropical Region. *Ibid.* 140 Indian or Middle Palæotropical Region.

Palæotype (pæ:li,ətəip). [f. Palæo- + Type.] A system of writing devised by A. J. Ellis, in which the 'old types' (i. e. existing Roman letters and other characters), in their various forms and combinations, are used to form a universal phonetic alphabet. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* Hence **Palæotypic** (-ti'pik) *a.*

1867 A. J. Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* I. 1 In order to be con-

venient to the Printer and Writer, the old types, *παλαιοὶ τύποι*..should be used, and no accented letters, few turned, and still fewer mutilated letters should be employed. The system of writing here proposed to fulfil these conditions will, in consequence of the last, be termed Palæotype. *Ibid.* 13 In order to fix the value of the palæotypic letters, they are on p. 15 compared with those of Mr. Melville Bell's *Visible Speech*. 1875 *Ibid.* IV. p. xii, The original list of Palæotypic symbols .. has had to be supplemented and improved. 1887 — in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 389/2 There are many more palæotype letters and signs, here omitted for brevity, but found necessary for phonetical discussions.

Palæotypography (-təipǫ·grăfi). [f. PALÆO- + TYPOGRAPHY.] Ancient typography, early printing. So **Palæotypo·graphist,** one versed in early printing.

1872 W. SKEEN *Early Typogr.* 80 One of the latest authorities, Mr. Blades, the able palæotypographist. 1881 *Athenæum* 16 Apr. 522 When the palæotypography of our own and foreign presses receives full and technical analysis.

Palæozoic, paleo- (pæ:lĭ,ozō·ĭk, pē:lĭ-), *a. Geol.* [f. PALÆO- + Gr. *ζωή* life, *ζῳ-όν* living + -IC.]

1. Characterized by, containing, or pertaining to ancient forms of life. As introduced by Sedgwick, in 1838, it was applied to the Cambrian and Silurian strata; as extended by Phillips, 1841, it comprises all the fossiliferous strata up to the Permian, the higher strata being MESOZOIC and CAINOZOIC.

1838 SEDGWICK in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* II. 685 Class II or Palæozoic Series. This includes all the groups of formations between Class I [Primary stratified rocks called by Sedgwick Protozoic] and the Old Red Sandstone, and subdivided as follows; 1 Lower Cambrian; 2 Upper Cambrian; 3 Silurian System. 1840 PHILLIPS in *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 489/2 We include in the term 'Palæozoic', all the generally argillaceous and arenaceous strata between the mica schist and the old red-sandstone. *Ibid.* XVII. 154/1 The term Palæozoic may be retained, though it should be found that the application of it ought to be extended so as to include the carboniferous rocks or even the magnesian limestone. This indeed is not unlikely. 1841 PHILLIPS *Palæozoic Fossils Devon* 160, I have suggested the .. proposed titles; Cainozoic Strata .. Mesozoic Strata .. Palæozoic Strata; Upper = Magnesian Limestone formation, Carboniferous System; Middle = (Eifel and South Devon); Lower = Transition Strata; Primary Strata. 1856 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 80 Not a fragment of secondary or palæozoic rock has been found. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 78 During the Upper Palæozoic age, extensive land surfaces were in existence.

2. *fig.* and *transf.* Belonging to the most ancient, or to the lowest, stage.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. i. 36 How far back man is to be looked for in the palæozoic chronicles of former life. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 117 Uncle Z. was a good specimen of that palæozoic class, extinct.., or surviving, like the Dodo, in the Botany Bays of Society. 1859 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 115 A large number of them belong to the lowest, palæozoic strata of humanity. 1839 JACOBS *Æsop* 54 [In] the Jātakas, we..come upon a really Palæozoic stratum of the Bidpai Fables.

B. *sb. ellipt.* (*pl.*) Palæozoic rocks or strata.

1865 PHILLIPS in *Intell. Observ.* No. 40. 283 Below the Palæozoics.

Palæozoology, paleo- (*-zo,ǫ·lŏdʒi*). [f. PALÆO- + ZOOLOGY.] That department of zoology, or of palæontology, which treats of extinct or fossil animals. (Correlative to PALÆOPHYTOLOGY.)

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1861 R. E. GRANT *Tab. View Prim. Div. Anim. Kingd.* 8 The history of existing animals belongs to Cainozoology, and that of extinct forms to Palæozoology. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 2 Get the passive student once into palæozoology and he takes your other hard names..for granted.

Hence **Pa:læozoolo·gical** *a.*, belonging to palæozoology.

1894 *Nat. Science* Sept. 175 A distinct revival of palæozoological interest in the Geological Society.

‖ **Palæstra, palestra** (pălĕ·strā, pălĕ·strā). *Gr. Antiq.* Also 5–6 pal(l)estre, palastre, palester, palustre. [a. L. *palæstra*, a. Gr. *παλαίστρα*, f. *παλαί-ειν* to wrestle; in form *palestre*, a. F. *palestre* (12th c. in Littré).] A place devoted to the public teaching and practice of wrestling and other athletic exercises; a wrestling-school, gymnasium: a. In Grecian antiquity.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, In Martys honour they were dedicate And in palastre on wakes on the nyght. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 447 To wrestle in the games of *Olympia*, or to fight at Barriers in *Palestra*. 1684 BOWLES tr. *Theocritus* in *Dryden's Misc.* I. 243 To morrow I'll to the Palæstra go, And tell him he's unkind to use me so. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* xxiii. 112 Socrates passing from the Academy to the Lyceum..discovers..an inclosure ..which was a palæstra or place for exercises lately built. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* lvi. VII. 143 Among his monuments were an arsenal,..a gymnasium, a palæstra, a stadium.

b. In transferred use; often put for the practice of wrestling or athletics; also *fig.*

14.. LYDG. *Balade Commend. our Lady* 69 Laureat crowne..To hem that putte hem in palestre for thy sake. 14.. *Circumsision* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 96 Myghty champyons With won pallestre thorow hor hee renown. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. x. 86 The Palester of the Athletes, which is .. the wrestling. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 842 Learned at the bar, in the palæstra bold. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 52 When the conduct of criminal justice is but a palæstra or course of exercise, to be turned on occasion against perhaps the most deserving members of the community.

Palæ·stral, pale·stral (see prec.), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL (prob. through OF. or med.L.).] Of or pertaining to the palæstra, or to wrestling or athletics; athletic.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 304 The feste and pleyes palestral At my vigile. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Pref. 174 The lusty gammys, and plais palustrale. *Ibid.* III. iv. 136 Our fallowschip exerce palestrale play. 1827 HONE *Everyday Bk.* II. 1009 In the 'Cornish hug', Mr. Polwhele perceived the Greek palæstral attitudes finely revived.

¶ App. misused for 'palatial'.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 73 Imperiall wall, place palestrall, Of peirless pulcritud.

So **Palæ·strian, -e·strian,** a. *sb.*, one who practised wrestling in the palæstra; b. *a.* = PALÆSTRAL.

1599 R. LINCHE *Anc. Fiction* Q iv, The wrastlers, called also Palestrians. 1828 WEBSTER, *Palestrian, Palestric.*

Palæstric, -estric (pălĭ·strik, -e·strik), *a.* [ad. L. *palæstric-us*, a. Gr. *παλαιστρικός*, f. *παλαίστρα.*] = prec.

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 46 They were so skilled in the Palæstric art. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Language* Wks. 1860 XIV. 125 An activity too palestric and purely human.

So † **Palæ·strical** *a. Obs.* (in same sense).

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* I. xc. 112 We entreated of Palestrical exercises. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Palestrical*, or *Palæstrical*, belonging to wrestling.

Palætiology (pălĭ:ĭǫ·lŏdʒi). *rare.* Also palaitio-. [(for **palæ-ætiology*), f. Gr. *παλαιός* ancient + ÆTIOLOGY; after *palæontology.*] Used by Whewell for the application of existing principles of cause and effect to the explanation of past phenomena.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* XVIII. III. 481 The sciences which treat of causes have sometimes been termed *ætiological*..; a portion of that science on which we are about to enter, geology, has..been termed *palæontology*, since it treats of beings which formerly existed. Hence, combining these two notions, the term *palætiology* appears to be not inappropriate, to describe those speculations which thus refer to actual past events, but attempt to explain them by laws of causation.

So **Palæ:tiolo·gical** *a.*, of, belonging to, or using the methods of palætiology; **Palæ:tio·logist,** one who investigates or treats of a subject in a palætiological way.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* XVIII. III. 486 Palætiological sciences..undertake to refer changes to their causes. *Ibid.* 487 The tendencies [etc.]..which direct man to architecture and sculpture, to civil government, to rational and grammatical speech..must be in a great degree known to the palætiologist of art, of society, and of language, respectively. 1840 — *Philos. Induct. Sc.* (1847) II. 464. 1859 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* Ser. I. ii. (1864) 29 Dr. Whewell classes the science of language as one of the palaitiological sciences.

‖ **Palafitte** (pæ:lăfĭt, ‖ palafi·t). *Archæol.* [F. *palafitte*, ad. It. *palafitta* a fence of piles, f. *palo* stake, pile + *fitto* fixed, driven in: (Florio, 1611, has *palafitta* = *palificata* 'a foundation of piles .. in water-works': see PALIFICATION).] A hut of prehistoric age built on piles over the water of a lake; a lake-dwelling (in Switzerland or N. Italy).

1882 in I. Donnelly *Atlantis* 243 We must look, then, beyond both the Etruscans and Phœnicians in attempting to identify the commerce of the Bronze Age of our palafittes. 1893 *Amer. Cath. Q. Rev.* Oct. 727 About forty years ago special attention was directed by Dr. Keller to the Palafittes or Lake-Dwellings of Switzerland. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. of West* II. 87 In the lake is a cranogue, or subaqueous cairn, on which was formerly a palafite dwelling.

Palagonite (pălæ·gǫnəit). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *Palagonit* (Waltershausen, 1846), f. *Palagonia* in Sicily, one of its localities.] A volcanic rock of vitreous structure, allied to basalt. *Palagonite-tuff*, a 'tuff' or porous rock composed of fragments of basaltic lava and palagonite.

1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 208 The hill is composed of Palagonite tuff. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xiii. 272 Under the microscope palagonite appears as a perfectly amorphous substance. 1896 CHESTER *Names of Min., Palagonite*..a basaltic tufa, formerly considered a mineral species.

Hence **Palagonitic** (-i·tik) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of palagonite.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 189/2 Lavas and scoriæ of anorthitic character, palagonitic tuffs, and basaltic ashes.

Palais, obs. f. PALACE; var. PALIS *Obs.*

Palaisade, -ado, obs. ff. PALISADE, -ADO.

Palamede: see PELAMYD.

Palamedean (pælămī·dĭăn), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod. L. *Palamēdea*, fancifully f. Gr. *Παλαμήδης*, one of the Grecian heroes at the siege of Troy.] Of or belonging to the genus *Palamedea* or family *Palamedeidæ* of birds, the type of which is the kamichi or horned screamer, *Palamedea cornuta.*

† **Pa·lamie.** *Obs.* [a. F. *palamie* (Liebault, 16th c.), 'the bloudie rifts; a disease, or impostumation in the roofe of a horses mouth' (Cotgr.).] An abscess in the palate of a horse.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* I. xxviii. 193 *margin*, The palamie or bloudie chops in the palate.

‖ **Palampore** (pælămpō·ə). Also 7–9 palempore, 9 -pour. [Derivation uncertain.

Yule and Burnell suggest a corruption of a hybrid (Hind. and Pers.) *palangpōsh* bed-cover; which occurs as *palangapuze* in an Indo-Portug. Dict. of 1727. But Mr. Pringle (*Madras Selections* ser. IV. 71) suggests derivation from Pālanpur in Guzerat, 'which seems to have been an emporium for the manufactures of North India'. Perhaps these words have been confused.]

'A kind of chintz bed-cover, sometimes of beautiful patterns, formerly made at various places in India' (Yule and Burnell).

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 34 Staple Commodities are Calicuts white and painted, Palempores, Carpets, Tea. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 51 These were only the dangling palampores and variegated tatters of his gay retinue. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 666 A stain on every bush that bore A fragment of his palampore. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 78/1 The chintz and palampore of India long continued to be the prototypes of European printed calicoes. 1880 BIRDWOOD *Ind. Art* II. 98 The celebrated *palampores*, or 'bed-covers', of Masulipatam .. which in point of art decoration are simply incomparable.

† **Palander** (pælăndəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6 palandre, 7 palendar; *pl.* 6 palandrie, 7 palandarie. [app. ad. It. *palandra, palandaria* (Florio), 'a kind of flat bottomed Barges or Ships vsed in time of war to transport Horses', etc., Sp. *palandre*, 16th c. F. *palandrie*, med.L. (14th c.) *palandaria* (Jal). Origin unascertained.]

1. A flat-bottomed transport vessel used esp. (by the Turks) for transporting horses.

1572 in Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 122 *margin*, Palandrie be great flat vessels made like Feriboats to transport horse. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 671 Solyman had by night sent over certaine troupes of light horsemen, in great palendars. 1658 EARL MONM. tr. *Parata's Wars Cyprus* 44 About fifty Palandarie, which are made like small Gallies,..much covered, containing about a hundred Horse a peece. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lx, The chargers..were embarked in the flat palanders. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IX. vii, They [the Venetians] would furnish palanders and flat vessels to transport 4500 horses.

2. A fire-ship; and in 17th c. a bomb-ketch.

1562 J. SHUTE *Cambini's Turk. Wars* 34 b, They tawed the palandre after them at ye sterne of some of their galleys. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2861/1 They [the French]..could not..bring on their Palanders, or Fireships, to make any attempt upon the Spanish Ships. *Ibid.* No. 2878/2, 4 Ketches or Palanders carrying Mortar Pieces.

‖ **Pala·nk, -ka.** [a. F. *palanque*, It. *palanca* 'a defence made of great poles or stakes'; so Pol. *palanka*, Roum. *palanca*, Turkish *palangah.*

The med.L. forms *palanga, phalanga* (Du Cange, Keating) appear to be from Gr. *φάλαγξ, φάλαγγα* trunk, log, pole. The *pal-* forms may be influenced by L. *pālus* stake.]

A kind of fortified camp; see quot. 1853.

1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 302 [They] hop'd..to make themselves masters of the suburb and palank on the other side the river. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl., Palankas*, a species of permanent intrenched camp, attached to Turkish frontier fortresses, in which the ramparts are reveted with large beams,..so as to form a strong palisade.

‖ **Palankeen, palanquin** (pælănkī·n), *sb.* Forms: α. 6 palanchin, pal(l)anchine, pallankin, 7 palankine, -quine, pallenkine, pallanquin, (pollankan, p·lamkin, -keen, palakin, pallaquin), 7–8 pallankeen, palenkeen, 8 pallenkeen, 7– palankin, palanquin, 8– palankeen. Also β. 7 palanke, -ka, 7–8 palankee, 8 palanque. See also PALKEE. [orig. a. Pg. *palanquim* (1515 in Correa *Lendas da India*), whence also It. *palanchino*, Sp. and F. *palanquin* (1611 in Hatz.-Darm.), repr. an E. Ind. vernacular word **pālankī*: cf. Malay and Javanese *palangki* 'litter or sedan' (Crawford), Hindī † *pālkī, pâlkī* 'palankeen', f. Skr. *paryaṅka, palyaṅka* couch, bed, Pālī *pallaṅko* 'couch, bed, litter, or palankin' (Childers), Hindī and Marāthī *palang* bedstead, couch. The final nasal appears to have been a Portuguese addition as in *mandarin*, and is often absent from the forms given by early travellers, as also from PALKEE.

There is a curious resemblance between this and the Sp. *palanca* :–L. *phalanga*, pole to carry a burden, cowl-staff, whence *palanquino*, 'a bearer, one of two who carry a burden between them on a pole', which some earlier writers held to be the source of the E. Indian word. Yule & Burnell suggest that the Portuguese may have associated the two.]

A covered litter or conveyance, usually for one person, used in India and other Eastern countries, consisting of a large box with wooden shutters like Venetian blinds, carried by four or six (rarely two) men by means of poles projecting before and behind.

α. 1588 T. HICKOCK tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.* 10 (11) Making readye to depart, with two Palanchines or little Litters, which are very commodious for the waye. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* I. xv. 27/1 Great and thicke reeds, which are vsed in India to make the Pallankins, wherein they carry the women. 1612 R. COVERTE *Voy.* 37 He is brought vpon an Elephant .. and sometimes in a Pollankan, carried by foure slaues. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. ix. 416 Set it in a Palamkin, which was borne by the chiefe men of the Towne. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lvi. (1663) 218 They caused themselves to be born in Pallaquins or Arm-chairs, upon the shoulders of other Priests their inferiors. 1662 J. DAVIES *Mandelslo's Trav.* 82 Sometimes carried in Palanquines, which are a kind of Litters or Sedans, carried by two men upon their shoulders with a bar. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Palakin* (from the Spanish Palanquino a Porter). 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 690/1 Then the Empress's *Palankin* or Litter. 1785 in *European Mag.* (1786) IX. 177 They handed us each to a fly pallenkeen. 1885 BIBLE (R.V.) *Song Sol.* iii. 9 King Solomon made him-

self a palanquin. 1885 A. Dobson *Sign of Lyre* 177 Behold the hero of the scene, In bungalow and palankeen.

8. 1625 Terry in Purchas *Pilgrims* II. ix. vi. § 3. 1475 Carried vpon mens shoulders..in a slight thing they call a Palankee. *Ibid.* § 4. 1481 His [Great Mogol's] Wiues and Women of all sorts..are carryed in Palankas, or vpon Elephants. 1738 [G. Smith] *Curious Relat.* II. 504 He is carried on a stately Palanque. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 341 The enemy..lost..2 chests of arms, their provisions, palankees.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *palankeen-bearer, -boy, -phaeton, -pole*, etc.

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 34 Ambliog after these a great pace, the Palenkeen-Boys support them. *c* 1813 Mrs. Sherwood *Ayah & Lady* xii. 73 One of the palanquin-bearers came into the verandah. 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 89, I have had all the palanquin-boys, who are the best housemaids here, hard at work. *Ibid.* 163 He..put his shoulder under the palanquin-pole, and set off with his song again. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xlvi. (1878) 368 The roof of our palanquin-phaeton was of blue cloth.

Hence **Palankee'n, -qui'n** *v. intr.*, to travel in a palankeen: also *to palankeen it.*

1832 *Examiner* 340/1 They..are content to hookah and palanquin it. 1840 E. Napier *Scenes & Sp. in For. Lands* II. vi. 210 About one months marching, or rather palankeening, brought me to Madras. *a* 1845 Hood *To Lady on Dep. India* vi, Go to the land of slaves and palankeening.

Palantine, -yne, obs. forms of Palatine.

Palar (pā'lăr), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pālāris*, f. *pāl-us* stake: see -ar.] Of the nature of, or resembling, a pale or stake.

1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. iii. x. (1737) 427 On the Foot of the Palar Part of the Cross. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Palaris*, ..palar.

‖ **Palas, pulas** (pălā's). Also pa-, pulash. [Hindī *palāṣ*, *palās*, Skr. *palāśa*.] The Dhāk-tree of India (*Butea frondosa* and *B. superba*). *Palas kino*, the kino yielded by this tree, Bengal kino.

1799 Colebrooke in *Life* (1873) 407 *note*, *Butea frondosa*, named Palās, or Dhac. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* I. III. xi. 343 Spaces of several days' journey across covered with the palās or dāk tree, which in spring loses all its leaves and is entirely covered with large red and orange flowers, which make the whole of the hills seem in a blaze. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 183 The Dhak or Pulas of India. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 685/1 The Palash tree..is considered the most suitable tree for the production of lac.

Palas, obs. form of Palace *sb.*[1] and [2].

†**Palasi'n,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 5 -syn. [a. OF. *palasin*, *palaisin*, f. *palais* Palace *sb.*[1]: cf. Paladin.] Belonging to the palace or court.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6862 Thise Abbessis and eke bygyns These gret ladyes Palasyns [F. *dames palasines*].

Palastre, obs. f. Palestra. **Palasy, -sie,** obs. ff. Palsy. **Palat,** obs. f. Palate, Pallet.

Palatable (pæ'lătăb'l), *a.* [f. Palate *sb.* and *v.* + -able.]

1. Agreeable to the palate; pleasant to the taste; having a good flavour; savoury.

1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 165 Spirit..of harts-horn ..is not very palatable, which makes some disgust it. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 220 An almost constant supply of fresh and palatable food. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* iv, Ask the ladies to stop to supper, and have a couple of lobsters and something light and palatable.

2. *fig.* Pleasing or agreeable to the mind or feelings; acceptable; that is or may be 'relished'.

1683 Kennett tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 53 Truth..is seldom palatable to the ears of kings. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* IX. i, This counsel [was] by no means palatable. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. vii, Such Fighting-titles will cease to be palatable.

Hence **Palatabi'lity; Pa'latableness; Pa'latably** *adv.*

1886 *Voice* (N.Y.) 16 Dec. (Advt.), Its medicinal value and palatability were not impaired. *c* 1720 W. Gibson *Farrier's Dispens.* II. iii. (1734) 112 These are seldom or never used otherwise than in Substance,..for palatableness. 1770 *New Dispens.* 336/1 Greater regard being here had to palatableness than medicinal efficacy. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 37 Other waters..that are palatably salt. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. vi. 426 A way of dressing mushrooms..palatably.

Palatal (pæ'lătăl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *palatal* (1752 *Dict. Trévoux*), f. L. *palāt-um* palate + -al.]

A. *adj.* 1. *Anat., Zool.*, etc. Pertaining to the palate: = Palatine *a.*[2] 1.

1828–32 Webster, *Palatal*, pertaining to the palate. 1834 R. Mudie *Brit. Birds* (1841) II. 19 Bill..having the palatal knob very large. 1874 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* xxi. 358 A terrestrial reptile having numerous palatal teeth. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 360 [In Mammalia] The præmaxillary, maxillary and palatine bones possess palatal plates which constitute the hard palate.

b. *Conchol.* (See quot.)

1854 Woodward *Mollusca* II. 165 *Pupa Uva*:..Shell.. aperture rounded, often toothed. (Dr. Pfeiffer terms those teeth 'parietal' which are situated on the body-whirl; those on the outer lip, 'palatal'.)

2. *Phonetics.* Of a consonant or vowel sound: Produced by placing the tongue against the palate, esp. the hard palate. The palatal consonants are formed further forward in the mouth than the velar or gutturals, and are approximately our (k^{y}, g^{y}, χ^{y}, γ^{y}, and y).

In the Devanāgarī or Sanskrit alphabet the palatal consonants are those of the second row *c, ch, j, jh, ñ*, with the semivowel *y* and sibilant *ç*; the name is also often given to the sounds into which these have passed in modern Indian languages. *Palatal vowels* are our *i*, ı, *e*, e, ę, æ, more commonly called *front vowels.*

1828–32 Webster, *Palatal*,..uttered by the aid of the palate. 1844 Key *Alphabet*, etc. 25 In the Sanskrit alphabet, the series of guttural, palatal, lingual, dental, and labial consonants, have an *n* belonging to each class. 1875 Whitney *Life &c. Lang.* iv. 46 A sibilant with following palatal mute 1876 Douse *Grimm's L.* § 60. 146 The palatal semivowel (*y*).

B. *sb.*

1. *Anat.* Short for *palatal bone*: = Palatine *sb.*[2] 1.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., In their simplest form the palatals are mere rods or plates extending horizontally from the pterygoids to the maxillaries.

2. *Phonetics.* A palatal sound; usually, a palatal consonant. (See A. 2.)

1828–32 Webster, *Palatal*, a letter pronounced by the aid of the palate. 1844 Key *Alphabet*, etc. 23 The other letters ..accordiog to their organs: 1st, the guttural and palatals, ..2ndly, dentals,..3rdly, labials. 1862 Marsh *Eng. Lang.* 492 The combination *gh* was originally a guttural or perhaps a palatal.

Hence **Pa'latalism, Palata'lity,** palatal quality or character.

1876 Douse *Grimm's L.* § 64. 171 Different destinies of the combinations *kya* and *kwa*, according as the palatalism and gutturalism represented by *y* and *w*, attack the consonant or the vowel. 1864 F. Hall in *Lauder's Tractate* Notes (1869) 32 A device for preserving the palatality of its *g*.

Palatalize (pæ'lătălәiz), *v. Phonetics.* [f. Palatal + -ize.] *trans.* To render palatal; to modify into a palatal sound; esp., to change the gutturals k, g, etc., into k^{y}, g^{y}, etc., by advancing the point of contact between tongue and palate. Hence **Pa'latalized** *ppl. a.*

1867 A. J. Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. § 4. 204 The older French seem to have generally palatalized the Latin *c* before *a* as (kamp) from *campus*, whence afterwards (champ, shan). 1886 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 867/1 In Russian..a vowel like the final *i* palatalizes the preceding consonant. *Ibid.*, Traces of these palatalized consonants are seen in 'singe' from *sangjan*. 1887 Cook *Sievers' O. E. Gram.* 110. *Mod.* In OE. phonology, the palatalized *c* and *g* are often distinguished as *c', g'*; by Bülbring as *ć, ǵ*.

Hence **Palatalization.**

1863 Lepsius *Stand. Alph.* 159 The palatalisation of *r* has ..in several Sclavonic languages, passed into a slight assibilation. 1867 Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. 206 The palatalisation of a consonant.

Palate (pæ'lĕt), *sb. (a.)* Forms: 4–7 palat, palet, 5 palett, 6–7 pallate, 7 pallat, pallet, 5– palate. [ad. L. *palātum* palate. See also the obs. Palace *sb.*[2] a. F. *palais.*]

1. The roof of the mouth (in man and vertebrates generally); the structures, partly bony and partly fleshy (see b), which separate the cavity of the mouth from that of the nose.

1382 Wyclif *Lam.* iv. 4 Cleuede to the tonge of the soukende to his palet in thrist [*ad palatum eius in siti*]. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 249 The anguysshe of harte dryed so the tongue & palate of the vyrgyn. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 24 b/2 The pallate or Vvula of the mouth. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* III. xii. 367 (*Ng*) is framed by an appulse of the Root of the Tongue towards the inner part of the Palat. *a* 1756 Mrs. Haywood *New Present* (1771) 167 To fricasey Ox Palates. *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* V. 112 My tongue and palate became dry and speechless. 1844 Key *Alphabet*, etc. 25 *M, n, ng*..sounds depending partly upon the nose, and partly upon the lips, teeth, and palate, respectively.

b. *Bony* or *hard palate*: the anterior and chief part of the palate, consisting of bone covered with thick mucous membrane. *Soft palate*: the posterior part of the palate, a pendulous fold of musculo-membranous tissue separating the mouth-cavity from the pharynx, and terminating below in the uvula; also called *veil of the palate. Cleft palate*: see Cleft *ppl. a.* b.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 161 In the bony palate of fish..all powers of distinguishing are utterly taken away. 1811 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, *Palatum molle*, the soft palate. This lies behind the bony palate. 1890 Sweet *Prim. Phonetics* 8 The roof of the mouth consists of two parts, the 'soft' and the 'hard' palate.

†c. *Falling down of the palate, the palate down*, etc.: 'a term for a relaxed uvula' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1618 Fletcher *Loyal Subj.* III. ii, Your Pallat's downe Sir. 1664 Pepys *Diary* 23 Sept., My cold and pain in my head increasing, and the palate of my mouth falling, I was in great pain. 1684 A. Littleton *Lat. Dict.*, *Columella*, the swelling of the uvula, or falling down of the palate of the mouth. 1687-8 G. Miege *Gt. Fr. Dict.* s.v. *Luette*, The palate of the mouth down, *la luette abattue.*

2. Popularly considered as the seat of taste; hence *transf.* the sense of taste.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 87 b, Breed to a sore mouth is sharpe & harde, whiche to a hole palate is swete & pleasaunt. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 96 Let their pallats Be season'd with such Viands. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xiii. 184 As soon may the same meat please all palats. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 409 ₱ 2 Every different Flavour that affects the Palate. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 16 Meats that require salt, ..according to the palate of the consumers. 1885 Bible (R. V.) *Job* xii. 11 Even as the palate tasteth its meat.

b. *fig.* Mental taste or liking.

1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 90 Þa hane..þe palate of þe hart filyd with feuyr of wykkyd lufe, qwarfor þai may not fele swetnes of heuenly loy. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 338 Heere the Troyans taste our deer'st repute With their fin'st Pallate. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 39 Any subject that was not to their palat, they..condemn'd. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 2067 Thou, to whose Palate Glory is so sweet. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* VI. xlvi, I heard a little too much preaching,..and lost my palate for it.

3. *Bot.* A convex projection of the lower lip closing the throat of the corolla of a personate flower, as the snapdragon.

This curious use goes back to early botanists, e. g. Tournefort, Dillenius, Linnæus. It may have arisen from taking *palātum* in the wider sense of Germ. *gaumen*, Sw. *gom*, OHG. *goumo*, 'interior of the mouth, palate, throat, jaws'.

[1732 Dillenius *Hort. Eltham.* 200 Labium..inferius tripartitum cuius palatum grandiuscula productio..occupat.] 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* III. xxii. (1765) 228 *Palatum*, the Palate, is a Gibbosity or bunching out in the Faux of the Corolla. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* 248 A bilabiate corolla is..Personate, or masked, when the throat is closed, more or less, by a projection of the lower lip called the Palate.

4. *Entom.* The epipharynx of an insect, a fleshy lobe beneath the labrum.

1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* I. iii. 220 Entomological specimens such as..tongues, palates, corneae, etc. show best in balsam.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *palate-bone, -myograph, -plate, -pleaser, -pleasure*; *palate-biting, -pleasing*, etc., adjs.; †**palate-man**, a man given to the pleasures of the palate, an epicure (so *palate-people.*)

1812 W. Tennant *Anster F.* II. viii, Some bring..From Flushing's port, the *palate-biting gin. 1727–41 Monro *Anat.* (ed. 3) 138 Each *palate-bone may..be divided into four Parts. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 124 The horizontal plate of the palate-bone. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 207 The commonness of *palate-defect..appears to be largely due to its correlation with some degree of brain-deficiency. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Bucks.* I. (1662) 128 Whether these tame be as good as wild-pheasants, I leave to *Pallate men to decide. 1890 J. S. Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 277 **Palate-myograph*, an instrument for recording graphically the motions of the soft palate in speaking. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Cornwall* (1662) 194 Our *Palate-people are much pleased therewith [garlic]. 1782 Monro *Anat.* 102 The *palate-plate is cribriform about the middle. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* iii. 52, I will here aduertise all *pallat-pleasers, that they shall sooner surfet.. with pork, then with any other flesh. 1611 Cotgr., *Suave*, ..Sweet,..*palate-pleasing, delicious. 1657 G. Starkey *Helmont's Vind.* To Rdr., Ridiculous (barely palat-pleasing) toyes. 1638 T. Whitaker *Blood of Grape* 48, I speake not phantastically, or from any *palate-pleasure. 1800 Lamb *Lett.* (1886) I. 286 The..*palate-soothing flesh of geese.

†B. *adj.* Pleasant to the palate or taste; palatable. *Obs. rare.*

1617 Hieron *Wks.* (1619–20) II. 210 The most perfit and palate wine (they say) doth make the quickest vinegar.

Palate (pæ'lĕt), *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To perceive or try with the palate, to taste; to gratify the palate with, to enjoy the taste of, relish. Also *fig.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. i. 59 You..that defend her, Not pallating the taste of her dishonour. 1739 R. Bull tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 32 What fairest seems and best, when palated, offends th' unwary Guest. 1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* (1822) II. 299 'This wine?' answered my master, palating it two or three times. 1844 Tuppea *Twins* xxix. 213 The proud, unsullied family of Stuart, could not palate it at all. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. v. § 5. 247 Nothing was to be fed upon as bread, but only palated as a daioty.

†2. To make palatable, to season. *Obs.*

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* Ep. Ded. 2 Labouring, with invulgar Ingredients, to palate an ill seasoned Seruice.

Palate, obs. or erron. form of Pallet.

Pa'lated, *a. rare.* [f. Palate *sb.* + -ed [2].] Having a 'palate' or taste (of a specified kind).

1804 Collins *Scripscrap* vi, If kindly palated, with Taste unprejudic'd.

Palateless (pæ'lĕtlĕs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -less.] Without a palate; *fig.* void of delicacy of taste.

a 1831 A. Thomson in Butler *Bible Wk.* (1883) I. 122 Cries came out from palateless mouths..wildly imploring. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. viii. § 6 He delivers his articles ..to his ravenous customers; palateless; gluttonous.

Palatial (pălā'shăl), *a.*[1] [f. L. *palāti-um* Palace + -al.] Of the nature or character of a palace; pertaining to or befitting a palace; splendid, magnificent (as a building).

1754 A. Drummond *Trav.* xiii. 271 A very magnificent structure..built in the palatial stile of those days. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 12 Palatial edifices, which are better for a stranger to look at, than for his own people to pay for. 1884 *Graphic* 9 Aug. 134/1 Some of the most palatial hotels.

Hence **Palatia'lity** (-shiæ'liti); **Pala'tially** *adv.*

1894 *Harper's Weekly Mag.* 7 Apr. 317 In point of 'palatiality' the newly..reconstructed house..leads the list. 1893 F. F. Moore *Gray Eye or So* III. 130 Not palatially, ..but still pleasantly.

†**Palatial,** *a.*[2], *sb.*, obs. irreg. form for Palatal.

1775 Ash Suppl., *Palatial.* 1792 Sir W. Jones *Orig. & Fam. of Nations* Wks. 1799 I. 139 Dentals being changed for dentals, and palatials for palatials. 1828–32 Webster, *Palatial*, pertaining to the palate; as, the palatial retraction of the tongue. *Barrow.*

Pala'tian, *a. rare.* [f. L. *palāti-um* + -an.] Of or belonging to a palace; = Palatial.

1845 Disraeli *Sybil* II. i, The..easy chairs..imparted even to this palatian chamber a lively and habitable air.

†**Pala'tiate,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also -at. [f. L. *palāti-um* + -ate [2] 2.] = Palatial *a.*[1] Hence †**Pala'tiately** *adv.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VII. 307 The great Palatiat Mansion, where the..Vicegerent hath his residence. *Ibid.* VIII. 366 Palatiat Tanernes, the worst whereof, may lodge a Monarchicke trayne. *Ibid.* IV. 139 Externall decorements of fabricks palatiatly extended.

Palatic (pălæ·tik), *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [f. L. *palātum* PALATE + -IC.] Of or belonging to the palate; palatal. b. *sb.* = PALATAL B. 2.

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 38 The 3 Labial B. P. M. are Parallel to the 3 Gingival T. D. N, and to the 3 Palatick K. G. Ng. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 590 [It] nullifies the palatic susceptibility. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. towards Crit. Method* 69 Palatic taste is a matter of native bias.

So † **Palatical** *a. Obs.*; † **Palatician** (pælătĭ·shăn) *nonce-wd.* [after *politician*], one skilled in matters of the palate.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Palatical*, pertaining to, or that pleaseth the palate. 1821 *Edin. Rev.* XXXV. 61 A profound palatician, and mistress of the art of..combining flavours.

Palatiform (pălæ·tifōm), *a. Entom.* [f. L. *palāt-um* + -FORM.] Applied to the tongue of an insect when closely united with the inner surface of the labium.

1826 in KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 312. 1857 in MAYNE.

Palatinal (pălæ·tinăl), *a.* [f. L. *palātīn-us* PALATINE *a.*[1] + -AL.] Belonging to a palatinate.

1793 *State Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 222/2 A continued correspondence between the military commanders, the palatinal confederations, ..and the general confederation.

Palatinate (pălæ·tinĕt, pælă·tinĕt), *sb.* Also 7 -at. [f. PALATINE *sb.*[1] + -ATE[1]; in F. *palatinat* (1611 in Cotgr.).]

1. The territory or district under the rule or jurisdiction of a palatine or count-palatine.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Palatinate*, the Country or chief Seat of a Count Palatine or Paladine. 1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 420/1 The Deputies of the Palatinates of Eraslavie, Podolie and Voline have put in a claim for a reimbursement of their Noblesse. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* ii. 20 The Realm [of Poland] being divided into Thirty four Palatinates or Governments. 1768 *Ann. Reg.* 13/2 The Russian army..formed a line in the palatinate of Cracovia. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 260 Over Europe there were inexhaustible varieties of palatinates, margravates, regalities, and the like, enjoying their own separate privileges.

b. In England or Ireland: A county palatine or palatine earldom: see COUNTY[1] 7, PALATINE *a.*[1] 2 b. Also applied to American colonies the Proprietors of which had palatine rights.

Such were Carolina, Maryland (1634–92, 1715–76), Maine: see PALATINE *a.*[1] 2 b, *sb.*[1] 2 d.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 247 These two [Chester and Lancaster]..may be called Lay Palatinats with vs; for also of great autoritie are the other two of Durham and Ely, but both Bishopriques. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Palatinate*, or County Palatine, is a principal County or Shire, having as it were the same authority, as the Palace or Kings Royal Court hath. 1669 J. LOCKE *Const. Carolina* ix. in 33 *Dep. Kpr. Rep.* 259 To every county there shall be three as ye hereditary nobility of this pallatinate [Carolina]. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 351 In all these palatinates [in Ireland]..the king's process had its course only within the lands belonging to the church. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. ix. § 98. 271 Two of these palatinates, the earldom of Chester and the bishopric of Durham, retained much of their character to our own days. 1882 L. STEPHEN *Swift* i. 2 Godwin Swift was made Attorney-General in the palatinate of Tipperary by the Duke of Ormond.

c. *The Palatinate, Rhine P.*, a state of the old German Empire, under the rule of the Pfalzgraf or Count Palatine of the Rhine, one of the seven original electors of the Empire.

It originally included the district immediately dependent upon Aachen, the original imperial capital, but afterwards comprised two districts higher up the Rhine, called the Upper and Lower Palatinate, which are now absorbed in Bavaria and other adjacent states.

c 1580 BACON *State Europe* Wks. 1879 I. 367/1 During the life of the last elector, Ludovic dwelt at Amberg in the higher Palatinate. 1619 LUSHINGTON *Repetit. Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 477 The Catholick is for the Spanish Match, and the Protestant for restoring the Palatinate. 1637 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 74 It is said that some messinger shall be forthwith sent to the Emperour to demaund the Palatinates and the Electorate, and to give his Imperiall Majestie notice of this confederacy. 1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gallicæ* Wks. 1846 III. 12 Who..issues with calm and cruel apathy his orders to butcher the Protestants of Languedoc, or to lay in ashes the villages of the Palatinate. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxviii. 205 Germans, fugitives from the devastated Palatinate.

2. An inhabitant or native of the German Palatinate; cf. PALATINE *sb.*[1] 5.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4561/3 Proposals..for the Encouragement of the Palatinates Transportation into the Province of Carolina. 1890 *Critic* (U.S.) 1 Feb. 51/2 Washington.. encouraged the importation of the Palatinates who fled from Germany to find peace and comfort in the American colonies.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of or belonging to a palatinate.

1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* vi. Tracts (1769) 326 There is also a palatinate court in Tipperary. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 75 He..procured from the incaution of Charles II. as ample a charter as was ever given to a palatinate state. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. ix. § 98. 271 *note*, The palatinate jurisdiction of Durham was transferred to the crown in 1836. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 425 A chief reason for his acceptance of the Palatinate See.

Hence **Pala·tinate** *v. trans.* (*nonce-wd.*), to make into a palatinate or county palatine.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Chesh.* I. (1662) 171 Lancashire.. relateth to Cheshire as the copy to the original, being Palatinated but by King Edward the third, referring the Duke of Lancaster to have his regal jurisdiction.

Palatine (pælătəin, -in), *a.*[1] and *sb.*[1] Also 5 **palatyn**(e, 6 **pallatyne**, (7 -een), 7–8 **pallatine**, **palatin**; 7 **paladine**; 5 **palen-**, **palyntyne**, 6 **pallentine**, 6–7 **palentine**, **palantine**, **-yne**. [a. F. *palatin*, *-ine* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *palātīn-us* of or belonging to the *palātium* or PALACE, as sb. 'an officer of the palace, a chamberlain'.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to the imperial palace of the Cæsars; of or belonging to the palace or court of the German emperors; of or belonging to a palace; of the character of or befitting a palace; palatial.

1598 STOW *Surv.* 37 The Citie of London..hath in the East a very great & most strong Palatine Tower. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Palatine*, belonging to a Princes Court, or pallace. *a* 1735 HEARNE tr. *Petrus Blesensis* in Agnes Strickland *Queens Eng.* (1842) I. 317 Your king..gave himself up to palatine idleness. 1819 KEATS *Lamia* 211 In Pluto's gardens palatine. 1859 PARKER *Dom. Archit.* III. ii. vii. 372 The pure palatine nature of these is shewn in an excellent treatise abstracted by Pennant.

2. Possessing royal privileges; having a jurisdiction (within the territory) such as elsewhere belongs to the sovereign alone.

a. In *Count, Earl* (*Lord*) *Palatine*: see COUNT *sb.*[2] 2 (also COUNTY *sb.*[2]).

Count Palatine was sometimes used in 17th c. as = (English) *Earl Palatine*; but occurs in Eng. Hist. chiefly as the title of the *Pfalzgraf*, PALSGRAVE, or Count Palatine of the Rhine, and esp. of Frederick who married Elizabeth daughter of James I, ancestress of the Royal House of Great Britain, also called, as an elector of the German Empire, *Elector Palatine*, and sometimes *Prince Palatine*.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 237 b. Came to London Duke Frederyke of Banyre Countye Palantyne or Palsgraue of the Ryne. *c* 1580 BACON *State Europe* Wks. 1879 I. 367/1 The elector palatine Ludovic, a Lutheran; his chief abode is at Heidelberg. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 621/2 A Palsgrave..that is an Earle Palentine. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* xi. 181 William the Conqueror, first created one Hugh Wolfe a Norman, Count Palatine of Chester. 1612 *Harl. MS.* 5176, lf. 212 [Ceremonial of the Marriage] On St. John day, the 27 of Decembre Frederick Count Palatin and Elector was affianced and contracted in the Banquetting House at White-hall, in the presence of the King sitting in state. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 106 Randolph, surnamed Blundeville..the sixth Earle Palatine of Chester. 1658 PHILLIPS s. v. *Palatinate*, One of the Electors of the Roman Empire called the Palsgrave, or Prince Palatine of the Rhene. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iii. 31 The Daughter of the Princess Pallatine. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 331 Frederick elector palatine, a prince young, high-spirited, and in power not inferior to any of the Protestants. 1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* viii, An angry man, ye may opine, Was he, the proud Count Palatine. 1900 LAISLEY *County Pal. Durham* 2 To-day the queen-empress is also countess palatine of Durham. *Ibid.* 218 *n.* 3 It was said by justice Newton that the lord palatine, in producing a vouchee was acting as the servant of the king's court (*Yearbk.* 19 Hen. VI Hil. 52).

b. In *County Palatine, Palatine County*: see COUNTY[1] 7; rarely used in sense of the (German) PALATINATE. *Palatine earldom*, the territory or dominion of an earl palatine = County Palatine.

1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 497/2 The Justices of our saide Soveraigne Lorde of his Countee Palentyne. 1461 *Ibid.* V. 478/2 That the Counte of Lancastr' be a Counte Palatyne. 1620 BACON *Draught of Proclam.* Wks. 1879 II. 118/2 Neither can we think it safe for us..that the county Palatine carrying with itself an electorate..should now become at the disposing of that house [of Austria]. 1639 *Charter of Maine* in Baxter *Sir F. Gorges* (1890) II. 127 Together with ..as large and ample..Prerogatives Royalties Liberties .. within the said province..as the Bishop of Durham within the Bishoprick or County Palatine of Durham. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xi. § 124. 363 *note*, The first creation of a palatine earldom under that name is that of Lancaster in 1351.

c. Of or belonging to a count or earl palatine, or to a county palatine, or palatinate.

1638–9 *Laws Maryland* in *Archives of M.* (1883) I. 48 The Lord Proprietarie shall be allowed all .. the like prerogatives and Royall Rights as are usually or of right due or belonging to a Court Pallatine. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* I. II. x. 229 The rich palatine city of Durham. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. i. 7 In a few counties there still remained a palatine jurisdiction, exclusive of the king's courts. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xi. § 124. 364 He [Roger Montgomery] also may have possessed palatine rights.

3. Of or belonging to the German Palatinate.

1644 in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1736) III. 222 His Grace has forgot his refusing to licence the Palatine Confession of Faith. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3139/3 The Palatin Troops are returned from the Upper Rhine. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 1 The Palatine alliance flattered James with the expectation of acquiring a mighty interest in Germany. 1768 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 64/1 The elector..instituted a new order of knighthood, entitled the order of the Palatine-lion.

b. Of or pertaining to the palatines: see PALATINE[1] B. 5.

1710 Gov. R. HUNTER in *N. Y. Col. Docs.* (1855) V. 165 We want still three of the Palatin Ships and those arrived are in a deplorable sickly condition.

B. *sb.* [elliptical uses of the adj. (which began already in L.).]

I. 1. As proper name: short for Palatine Hill, *Mons Palatinus*, at Rome. (See PALACE *sb.*[1])

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Palatine*, ..may also be taken for the Hill Palatinus in Rome. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 229 Of the Circus Maximus we can still trace the shape, in the hollow between the Palatine and Aventine.

II. Repr. L. *palātīnus* officer of the palace, and senses thence historically arising.

2. An officer of the imperial palace; orig. the chamberlain, the mayor or major of the palace; a chief minister of the empire.

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 313 Constantine the Great..caused this proclamation to be made: If there be any..that assureth himself he can truly..prove anything against any of my Judges, Earles, Friends or Palatines,..let him come safely, and informe me. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 27 Publique Notaries are to bee made only by the Emperor, his Palatines, or such like. 1679 EVERARD *Prot. Princes Europe* 28 The Election of a Palatine or Major of the Palace, who was the Consul and Head of the People.

b. Hence, by development of the authority delegated to such officers of the palace: A lord having sovereign power over a province or dependency of an empire or realm; a great feudatory; a vassal exercising royal privileges in his province.

Applied esp. in the Middle Ages to the rulers of Hungary, the great lords of Poland and Lithuania, Counts Palatine of Germany, Burgundy, etc.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 260 To..stir up the kinge of Polland and greatest pallentines and princes of power in Littuania. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 73 Many other great Princes..namely,..Henry Palatine of Rhine,.. with some others. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 402 Saros Patak, where the Palatine or Earle-marcher of that part of Hungaria, subject to Bethlen Gabor, usually keepes his residence. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* I. 3 Certain great Officers, named Castellains and Palatines, who are little Sovereign Lords, or Petty Kings, every one in his own Territorie. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 157 Poland is both Governed and Possessed by some very great Persons or Potentates, called Palatines. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Tekely* I. 12 Francis Wesselini was then Palatine of the Kingdom [of Hungary]. 1710 WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* (1758) 32 Descended from their Waywodes, or Palatines. 1830 MRS. OPIE 7 Dec. in *Mem.* (1854) xviii. 271 The costume of a Polish Palatine, who soon after entered. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IX. ii. IV. 38/212 There were besides .. Otho the palatine of Burgundy. the palgraves of Thuringia, Wittlesbach, and numberless other counts and nobles.

c. In England and Ireland: An earl palatine: the lord of a county palatine.

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 107 These absolute Palatines made Barons and Knights,..made their own judges,..so as the King's writ did not run in those counties. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxxi. (1739) 189 Divers men had Prisons to their own use; some as Palatines, others of Lords of Franchise, and others by power and usurpation. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 322 The spiritual Palatine of Durham and the temporal Palatine of Chester stood alone in the possession of their extraordinary franchises.

†d. In some of the American Colonies, the title of the Lord Proprietor or senior Proprietor of the province. (Esp. in Carolina: see PALATINATE 1 b.) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1669 J. LOCKE *Const. Carolina* ii. in 33 *Dep. Kpr. Rep.* 258 The eldest of the lords proprietors shall be palatin, and upon ye decease of ye palatin ye eldest of the seven surviving proprietors shall always succeed him. *Ibid.* xxvii. 261 Y^e^ Palatin's Court, consisting of ye Palatine and ye other seaven proprietors. 1707 J. ARCHDALE *New Descr. Carolina* 12. 1808 D. RAMSAY *Hist. S. Carolina* I. ii. 31.

3. *pl.* In reference to the later Roman Empire: The troops of the palace; the prætorians.

c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 26/2 With joyful cries The all triumphing palatines of skies Salute thy rising. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. (1846) II. 36 From the reign of Constantine a popular and even legal distinction was admitted between the Palatines and the Borderers; the troops of the court, as they were improperly styled, and the troops of the frontier. 1788 *Ibid.* xli. IV. 21 Belisarius was instructed .. to compute the military force of palatines or borderers that might be sufficient for the defence of Africa.

†4. The territory ruled by a palatine; a county palatine or palatinate. *Obs.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 142/1 He..vsed his authoritie to decide matters in and throughout the palantine of Kerrie. 1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 18 This cuntry [Kerry] was a Pallatyne to the Erle of Desmond, the lyberties and royalties whereof..caused him to grow insolent aboue measure.

5. An inhabitant or native of a palatinate.

In quot. 1610, applied to inhabitants of Chester; in those from 1709 onwards, to the refugees from the Rhine Palatinate, in Great Britain and Ireland and the Colonies.

1610 *Chester's Tri.* Ded. 3 We (poore Palatines) from our best hearts .. object to thy eye, The fruit of rich Loues industrie. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4438/2, 10000 Palatines are order'd to march towards the Moselle. 1709 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 23 Thirty persons of the poor Pallatines. *Ibid.*, The Pallatines lately receiv'd into this burrough. 1773 *Hist. Brit. Dom. N. Amer.* II. i. 70 The British Colonies have received many emigrant Palatines and Saltzburghers from Germany. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 485 It was idle, they said, to talk about the poor Huguenots or the poor Palatines.

III. 6. [a. F. *palatine*: so called (1676) from the Princess Palatine, wife of the Duke of Orleans: see Littré.] A fur tippet worn by women. Also *palatine tippet*.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2132/4 Lost..a black laced Palatin with Diamond Tags upon black Ribon. *a* 1687 COTTON *Scarron., Æn.* II. (1692) 63 (D.) With top-knots fine to make 'em pretty, With tippet pallateen and settee. 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 54 An ordinance has been published at Copenhagen.. prohibiting the wear of all ribbons, palatines, womens handkerchiefs, &c...imported from abroad. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. vi/1 A sable palatine tippet..should be worn with this dress for the promenade. 1880 MRS. L. B. WALFORD *Troublesome Daughters* II. xvi. 72 Had not Mademoiselle..permitted Bertha to accompany her and Fräulein Lebrunn to purchase their new muffs and palatines?

Palatine (pæ·lătəin, -in), *a.*[2] and *sb.*[2] [a. F. *palatin, -ine* (Cotgr. 1611), f. L. *palāt-um* PALATE.]

A. *adj.* 1. *Anat.*, etc. Of or belonging to the palate; situated in or upon the palate.

1656 [see 2]. 1720 HALE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 7 These Glands .. receive different Names, according to the Part they belong to; as Labial, Buccal, Palatine. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 354 *Anguis*, .. no palatine teeth. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 73 The maxilla sends inwards a large horizontal process called the palatine plate.

b. Produced by malformation of the palate.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 429 The obscure palatine voice..can only be assisted by filling up the fissure in the palate with a silver plate.

†2. *Phonetics.* = PALATAL A. 2. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Palatine*, of or belonging to the Palate. Hence, Palatine letters are such as are pronounced by the help of the Palate, as G. T. R. etc. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 286 Guttural, Palatine and Labial sounds. 1773 MONBODDO *Language* (1774) I. III. xiv. 675 In Greek, γ, κ, ξ, χ..are all palatine consonants.

B. *sb.* 1. *Anat.* (*pl.*) Short for *palatine bones*: The two bones, right and left, which form the hard palate.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 178 The pleurapophyses .. are called 'palatines'. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 461 In front of the pterygoid lie the palatines.

†2. *Phonetics.* = PALATAL B. 2. *Obs.*

1696 *Wallis's Acc. Pass. Life* in *Hearne's R. Brunne* (1725) App. i. to Pref. 166 Some letters were Labials, some Dentals, some Palatines, and some Gutturals. 1776 J. RICHARDSON *Arabic Gram.* 8 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 434 The consonants..gutturals, compounds, palatines, dentals, and labials.

Pa·latineship. *rare.* [f. PALATINE *sb.*[1] + -SHIP.] The office of a palatine or count palatine.

1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 424 Our Nation was not without its Local Count Palatines..as those of Chester, Lancaster, Pembroke, and the Palatineships belonging to the Bishopricks of Durham and Ely.

†**Pa·latine·ss.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ESS.] A female palatine; the wife of a (count) palatine.

1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* F ij, Conrad Palatin, left behinde him one only doughter Agnes, which was Palatinesse. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Cauus' Nat. Paradox* XI. 288 The two Palatinesses strove .. which should render best Offices to the Prisoner.

Pala·tinoid. [f. as PALATINE *a.*[2] (from L. *palātum* palate + -OID.] A proprietary name for a particular form in which medicines are made up in a cachet of soluble jujube, so as to render them tasteless and easily assimilated.

1890 *Lancet* 1 Nov. 38 (Advt.) The new tasteless form of administering Nauseous Drugs. Palatinoids convey to the stomach Powders in their Natural free state.

Pa·latist. *rare.* [f. PALATE *sb.* + -IST.] A person who studies his palate; an epicure.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 75, I will plainly deliuer my opinion, whatsoeuer the sensuall Palatist shall deeme.

Palatitis (pælătəi·tis). [f. L. *palātum* palate + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the palate; a form of stomatitis (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Palative (pæ·lătiv), *a. rare.* [f. PALATE *sb.* + -IVE.] Appealing to the palate or taste.

1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II. § 1 Glut not thy sense with palative Delights. 1880 *Academy* 21 Aug. 143/2 The dirge..for female voices, is very pleasing..; but the interest is not maintained to the very end. The last few bars are popular rather than palative.

Palato- (pălē·to, pælăto), comb. form of L. *palātum* PALATE, in scientific words, chiefly anatomical.

Palato-de·ntal (*Phonetics*) *a.*, pertaining to palate and teeth; applied to consonants produced by placing the tongue against the palate immediately behind the teeth; *sb.*, a consonant so produced. **Palato-glo·ssal** *a.*, belonging to or connecting the palate and the tongue; *sb.*, the palatoglossal muscle or *palatoglossus*. **Palatognathous** (-gnăþəs) *a.* [Gr. γνάθος jaw], affected with cleft palate. **Palato-ma·xillary** *a.* [L. *maxilla* jaw], belonging to or connecting the palate and the (upper or lower) jaw or jaw-bone. **Palato-na·sal** *a.*, belonging to or connecting the palate and the nose. **Palato-pharyngeal** (-fări·ndʒĭăl) *a.*, belonging to or connecting the palate and the pharynx; *sb.*, the palato-pharyngeal muscle or *palatopharyngeus*. **Pa·latopla·sty** *Surg.* [Gr. πλάσσειν to mould], plastic surgery of the palate. **Palato-pterygoid** (-ptе·rigoid) *a.*, belonging to the palatine and pterygoid bones; *sb.*, a bone composed of these united. **Palato-pte·rygo-qua·drate** *a.*, pertaining to the palatine, pterygoid, and quadrate bones; *sb.*, a cartilaginous structure representing these in certain fishes. **Palato-quadrate** (-kwǫ·drĕt) *a.*, pertaining to or combining the palatine and quadrate bones; also *sb.* (*sc.* bone, cartilage). **Palatorrhaphy** (pælătǫ·răfi) *Surg.* [Gr. ῥαφή suture]: see quot.

1844 KEY *Alphabet*, etc. 55 D..is the medial letter of the order of dentals, or *palato-dentals. *Ibid.* 99 T is the thin letter of the dental or palato-dental series. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Palatoglossal) fold*, the anterior pillar of the fauces. 1882 MONRO *Anat.* 92 Each of the two **palato-maxillary* [sutures] is at the back part of the side of each nostril. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 76 The palato-maxillary apparatus. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 448 A firm framework for the *palato-pharyngeal cavity. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Palato-pharyngeal) fold*, the posterior pillar of the fauces. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 278 *Palatoplasty. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 235 The *palato-pterygoid process. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 396 The palato-pterygoid of *Urodela* appears as a continuous membrane-bone subsequently divided. *Ibid.* 413 In the latter [*Holocephali* among *Pisces*] the palato-pterygo-quadrate cartilage is continuous with the cranium... The palato-pterygo-quadrate is continuous with the cranium in *Dipnoi*. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 38 The *palato-quadrate cartilages. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* 135 [In osseous fishes] the palato-quadrate arch is represented by several bones, of which the most constant are the palatine in front and the quadrate behind and below. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Palatoraphy*, term for the operation of uniting by suture the cleft palate. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Palatorrhaphy*, the suturing of a cleft palate.

Palaulays: see PALLALL.

Palaver (pălā·vəɹ), *sb.* Also 8 **palaaver**, 9 *dial.* **fa-.** [ad. Pg. *palavra* word, speech, talk = Sp. *palabra* (in OP. *paravoa*, OSp. *paraula*, Diez), It. *parola*, F. *parole*:—L. *parabola* parable, in early med.L. 'story, tale, word'. *Palavra* appears to have been used by Portuguese traders on the coast of Africa for a talk or colloquy with the natives (quot. 1735), to have been there picked up by English sailors (quot. 1771), and to have passed from nautical slang into colloquial use: cf. *fetish*. *Hotten's Slang Dict.* has *nantee palaver* = 'cease talking', app. corr. of Pg. *não tem palabra* = 'have or hold no speech'.]

1. A talk, parley, conference, discussion: chiefly applied to conferences, with much talk, between African or other uncivilized natives, and traders or travellers.

1735 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* 103 He found it as the Fetish-Man had said, and a Palaaver being called, Peter recovered two Ounces of Gold Damage. 1771 GOLDSM. *Prol. to Cradock's Zobeide* 28 (*Spoken in the character of a sailor*) No doubt they're all barbarians .. I'll try to make palaver with them though. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* vi. Next morning a solemn palaver (as the natives of Madagascar call their national convention) was held. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxix, Now take the other sofa, and let us have a long palaver, as the Indians say. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 345 Like the word palaver, which Portuguese discoverers lent to the dusky natives of Western Africa. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 252 'How long does a palaver usually take to talk round here?' I ask. 'The last one I talked', says Pagan, 'took three weeks'.

2. Applied contemptuously to (what is considered) unnecessary, profuse, or idle talk; 'jaw'.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 265 Damme, said the outlaw, none of your palaver. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 173 Let's have none of your palaver here. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 272 It was probably as well that I did not make too great a palaver. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* ix. 170 One's right .. to send one's 'twenty-thousandth part of a master of tongue-fence to National Palaver'. 1885 R. GARNETT *De Quincey's Confess.* Introd. 16 [De Quincey's] besetting sin is palaver—not however imbecile garrulity, but..the..expatiation of the princess whose lips dropped diamonds.

b. Talk intended to cajole, flatter, or wheedle.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IX. ii. (Rtldg.) P 5 What is the meaning of all this palaver? 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* III. i. (1862) 195 The peculiar style of palaver..the unique flattery ..with which the gipsy accosts you. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.*, *Falahver*, unctuous politeness, exaggerated civility expressed in words. 'Hey'd sich a lot o' falahver with him'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *palaver-court, -house, -man, -room*.

1735 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* 53 So much as he can prove.. at the Palaaver-Court, to have been defrauded of. *Ibid.* 63 Every Town hereabouts had a Palaaver-Room. *Ibid.* 74 The Palaaver-Man [demands] 10*s*. 1803 T. WINTERBOTTOM *Sierra Leone* I. v. 85 The Africans .. hold their meetings in the bûrree, or palaver house. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* vi. 50 The chief's house and the palaver-house are larger than the others.

Palaver (pălā·vəɹ), *v.* Also 8 *dial.* **fa-.** [f. prec. (There is no corresponding vb. in Pg. or Sp.).]

1. *intr.* To talk profusely or unnecessarily; to 'jaw', 'jabber'; to talk plausibly or flatteringly. (In quot. 1877, to hold a colloquy, to parley.)

1733, 1764 [see PALAVERING below]. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xvi, And palaver in French gibberish? 1791–3 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) I. 372, I heard Mr. Thelwall palaver one day. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Spectre Tappington* (1882) 342 [I] had no time to stop palavering with him any way. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* x. 285 The worthy man, having spent all day in Assouan, visiting, palavering, bargaining, was now going home.

b. *trans.* with what is spoken as ôbj.

1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xiii, Telling her nursery tales and palavering the little language for her benefit.

c. *trans.* To talk *out of* or *into* something; to talk (any one) *over*, by palaver.

1767 *Woman of Fashion* II. 170, I won't be palaver'd out of my Prerogative. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* II. 115 They easily palavers themselves into ladies favours. 1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 418 No palavering me over with 'my dear friend'.

2. *trans.* To treat with palaver; to flatter, wheedle.

1785 GROSE *Dict. V. T.*, *Pallaver*, to flatter. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 149 To write silly odes, and palaver the great. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* I. vii. 214 Dodd never spoke to his officers like a ruffian, nor yet palavered them.

Hence **Pala·vering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1733 *Revolution Politicks* II. 53 Here's Bo-Peep.—Pious palavering.—A Protestant Mask under two Faces. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II. Wks. 1799 I. 179 Have a..caution that [he] .. does not cajole you; he is a damn'd palavering fellow. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xx, A truce with all this palavering. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. v. 91, I could..sue to her as a palavering Irish beggar sues for alms.

Palaverer (pălā·vərəɹ). [f. prec. vb. + -ER[1].] One who palavers. So (*nonce-wds.*) **Pala·verist**, one given to palaver; **Pala·verment**, verbiage.

1788 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 31 They are Irish palaverers, and the truth is not in them. 1816 CHALMERS *Let.* in *Life* (1851) II. iii. 66 Floundering its uncertain way through amongst the palaverments of law. 1822 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 485 He is contented to be a critic—that is, a palaverer. *a* 1873 LIVINGSTONE in Blaikie *Life* xiii. (1880) 268 See to what a length I have run. I have become palaverist.

‖**Palay** (pălē·). Also **pala.** [Tamil *palay*.] Name of two East Indian shrubs or trees with milky juice; a. *Cryptostegia grandiflora* (N.O. *Asclepiadaceæ*), which yields a flax-like fibre and a kind of caoutchouc; b. *Wrightia tinctoria* (N.O. *Apocynaceæ*), which yields an inferior kind of indigo (*pala indigo*).

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 836 *Palay*, an Indian name for *Cryptostegia grandiflora*. *Ibid.* 1237 An inferior kind of indigo, prepared from the leaves of *W[rightia] tinctoria* in some parts of Southern India, is called Pala Indigo, from Pala or Palay, the Tamil name for this and some allied milky trees. The wood of the Palay is beautifully white, close-grained, and ivory-like, and is commonly used..for making toys.

Palayl, erron. f. POLAYL, poultry.

Palays, obs. f. PALACE, var. PALIS *Obs.*

Palazado, obs. f. PALISADO.

Palde, obs. f. PALLED. **Paldron,** var. PAULDRON.

Pale (pēl), *sb.*[1] Also 5 **pal, payll,** 6 **palle, payl,** *Sc.* **paill,** 6–7 **palle, pail,** 7 **payle.** [a. F. *pal* (15th c. in Littré), ad. L. *pālus* stake: = It., Sp. *palo*, Pg. *pao*.]

1. *orig.* A stake; a pointed piece of wood intended to be driven into the ground, esp. as used with others to form a fence; now, usually, One of the upright bars or strips of wood nailed vertically to a horizontal rail or rails to form a paling (cf. *pale-board*, 1483. in 8).

[1347 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 169/1 Estopez & transversez par goors, molins, piles, & pales par chescun Seignur contre sa terre demeigne.] 1382 WYCLIF *Zech.* x. 4 Of hym corner, and of him a litil pale [Vulg. *paxillus*], of hym bowe of batel. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5610 Pals haue þai pight, with pittis and caves. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 378/2 Pale, for vynys, *paxillus*. 1530 PALSGR. 251/1 Pale or a stake, *pieu*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 177 Inclosynge it with stakes or pales as his owne. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 165 With a quickset-hedge enclosed round, And pales of heart of oak the hedge without Set close together, and stuck deep i' th' ground. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. Pref. 11 They stand like pales about a park. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 314 In that small house, with those green pales before. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 181. 62 Pales, cleft pales, or pale boards may be used to complete the fencing.

†b. The stake (*palus*) at which Roman soldiers practised fighting (Veg. *Mil.* I. xi, II. xxiii.). *Obs.*

1622 BP. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* vi. 18 As therefore good soldiers exercise themselves long at the pale: and there use those activities, which afterwards they shall practise upon a true adversary.

2. A fence made of stakes driven into the ground, or of upright bars or strips nailed to horizontal rails supported by posts; a paling, palisade. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5831 An ouerthwert dik..& þer-on a pale wel y-poynt. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xix. 43 Thin enemyes schulen enuyroune thee with pale [1388 with a pale]. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 14 The Abbas and Convent of Berking were bounde to repaire..the pale of the parke of Haveryng. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 40 To haue a shepefolde made with a good hedge or a pale. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 213 Richmen..inclosed a piece of land by pail, mudwall, or bush, storing the same with divers wilde beasts. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 535 Herds of deer not confined by any wall or pale. 1810 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. iv. 94 We have received a summons from the under-sheriff .. given over the pale to William this morning.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A fence or enclosing barrier or line of any material. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1564 *Will of H. Lacye* (Morrison & Crimes 2, Somerset Ho.), My standing Mazer of silver gilte, with a pale of silver aboute the foote. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 110 What words fly, Bold daughter, from thy pale of ivory [i.e. teeth]? 1663 CHARLETON *Chor. Gigant.* 41 The exterior Muniment or pale of great stones. 1869 TENNYSON *Holy Grail* 21 Never have I known the world without, Nor ever stray'd beyond the pale.

c. *fig.* A limit, boundary; a restriction; a defence, safeguard. Sometimes with direct reference to the literal sense, as in *to break* or *leap the pale*, to go beyond bounds, indulge in extravagance or licence. *Obs.* exc. as in 5.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13874 The bueme..Past ouer the pale and the pale ythes. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 207 Myt we yt gete onys wtin our pales I trowe we shuld sone after putt yt in a preve. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xx. 134 b, The Cordicque [mountaines] out of which the [Riuer] Tiger groweth and extendeth vnto the pales of Tospie the Taur. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II. 12 This

is the pale, and prescruatine of pietie. 1671 F. Phillips *Reg. Necess.* 515 Nothing within the pale or verge of Reason, or the fancy or imagination of any. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 163 ¶ 14 When the pale of ceremony is broken.

3. An area enclosed by a fence; an enclosed place; an enclosure.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8070 He..No more in the mater mellit hym as then, But past furth to his pale. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 543/2 Closure of certain parcell of the pale of oure Park. 1587 Churchyard *Worth. Wales* (1876) 77 Make Wales the Parke, and plaine Shropshiere the pale, If pale be not a speciall peece of Parke. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 180 They cut a whole Tree down.. shoulder'd it..brought it into the Pale of their Pagods. 1719 De For *Crusoe* I. iv, I brought all my goods into this pale. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. ii. iii. 154 One starts there first within a narrow pale.

4. A district or territory within determined bounds, or subject to a particular jurisdiction, 'e. g. † *English pale*, the confines or dominion of England, the pale of English law; *spec.* b. the *English Pale* in France, the territory of Calais (now only *Hist.*); c. the *English Pale* (also simply *the Pale*) in Ireland, that part of Iréland (varying in extent at different times) over which English jurisdiction was established. †d. the *English Pale* in Scotland in 1545–9 (*obs.*).

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 396 b, The Frenche king went out of his owne pale. 1600 Holland *Livy* VII. xii. 257 The Tarquinians overran all the marches of the Roman pale. 1615 Heywood *Foure Prentises* Wks. 1874 II. 199 To breake into my Soueraignes royall pale. 1670 Blount *Law Dict.* s. v. *Palingman*, A Merchant Denizen; one born within the English Pale. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 112 The Britains had also (even within the Roman Pale) for a time kings of their own.

b. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 539 A lytle beyonde Guynys, w'in ye Englysshe pale, was another lyke pauylyon pyght for Kyng Rycharde. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 120 The Cornyshe tongue [is spoken] in Cornewall,.. and Frenche in the Englysshe pale. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 892/1 A great number of men of warre laie at Bullongne, ..which diuerse times attempted..to spoile the English pale. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 75 Upon pretence of the safety of the English pale about Calais. 1893 *Archæologia* LIII. 289 The Pale extended from Gravelines to near Wissant, and reached inland about six to nine miles.

c. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* iii. (1870) 132 Irland..is deuyded in ii. partes, one is the Englyſsh] pale, & the other, the wyld Irysh. 1585 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 95/1 The lord deputie..marched with the English armie, and the power of the pale to Mainoth. 1643 *Declar. Comm. Reb. Irel.* 10 Lord Gormanston and other Lords and Gentlemen of the Pale, all now in Rebellion. 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 52 A various scene of war and peace between the English pale and the Irish natives. 1892 Olden *Ch. Irel.* 277 The Pale was not a definite territory, it merely meant the district in which the king's writ ran, and in which the Irish Parliament actually exercised authority.

d. 1549 Jas. Henrison *Mem. to Somerset* xviii. in *St. Papers Edw. VI*, V. lf. 53 (P. R. O.) Lands lying within the English Pale of Scotland on this syde the strayte water of muscellburughe.

5. *fig.* esp. in *within* (or *outside*) *the pale of*, in which the senses 'limits', 'bounds' (see 2 c) and 'area' or 'region' (see 4) become indistinguishable.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 414/1 The abbote..and xxi monkes..went for to dwelle in deserte for to kepe more straytelye the professyon of theyr pale. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 4 The red blood raigns in ye winters pale. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. xii. 53 The Diocese of Palestine, which was afterwards enlarged to the pale of the Catholicke Church. 1654 Bramhall *Just Vindic.* i. (1661) 2 For we acknowledge that there is no salvation to be expected ordinarily without the pale of the Church. 1788 Jefferson *Autobiog. & Writ.* (1859) II. 418 The exercise of foreign jurisdiction, within the pale of their own laws. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* II. xii. 270 She is out of the pale of all theories, and annihilates all rules. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. ii. 31 The conversion..brought England..not only within the pale of the Christian Church, but within the pale of the general political society of Europe.

6. *Her.* An ordinary consisting of a vertical stripe or band in the middle of the shield, usually occupying one third of its breadth. Formerly also applied in pl. to a number of vertical stripes or divisions on the shield: see Pallet *sb.*[4], Paly *a. In pale*: said of a charge or row of charges in the position of a pale; formerly also more generally = in the direction of a pale, palewise, vertically. (*Party*) *per pale*: said of the shield when divided by a vertical line through the middle.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* D viij b, Iff the palys of bothe the colowris ben not equall thoos armys be not palyt. *Ibid.*, He berith gowlys and ij palis of golde. 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 90 The fielde is of the Pearle, two Spurres in pale, Rubye. *Ibid.* 123 He beareth Vert and Sable, parted per pale vndade, two Towers embatiled Dargent. 1614 Day *Dyall* vi. 108 Ther 's party per pale, part of yron, and part of clay. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* To Rdr. b ij b, If Gules, lineated perpendicularly, or in pale. 1709 Hearne *Collect.* 6 Nov. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 303 The Third window bath Nevill's Arms in Pale with those of the Sea of York. 1715 Ashmole *Antig. Berks.* (1723) I. 145 On a Chief *Bar Nebule* A Pale charg'd with a Pelican. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* IV. viii, I..marked the sable pale of Mar. 1867 Boutell *Eng. Her.* (1875) 34 A shield..may be divided into any number of quarterings by lines drawn per pale and per fesse, cutting each other.

† b. A vertical stripe on cloth, etc. *Obs.*

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 750 But what art thow that seyest this tale, That werest on thy hose a pale?

† 7. *Bot.* a. The 'ray' or outer set of florets in composite flowers. b. Each of the parts or leaves of the 'impalement'; a calyx-leaf or sepal, or (in composites) a bract of the involucre: = Impaler.

a. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xi. 19 Floures yellow in the middest, and compassed aboute as it were with a little pale of small white leaues. 1683 Ray *Corr.* (1848) 131 Whether .. naturally a full or double flower, or only consisting of a pale or border of leaves?

b. 1676 Grew *Anat. Flowers* i. § 4 In the Empalement ..the Pales or Pannicles of every Under-Order, serve to stop up the Gaps made by the Recess of the Upper.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pale-board* (see sense 1), *-cleaver* (who makes cleft pales), *-fence*, *-row*; *pale-enclosed* adj. See also Paleman, Palewise.

1483–4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* 90, 12 plaustrat. de lez paylbordes. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 106 The Mastholme..maie also be made in Wainscot, and Paile boorde. 1578 *Faversham Par. Reg.* (MS.), Wyll'm Smythe, a palle cleuer. 1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* II. 51 Take pleasure in thy pale-enclosed Grounds. 1667 Duchess of Newcastle *Life of Dk. of N.* (1886) II. 136 Only the pale-row was valued at £2000. 1889 Stockton in *Cent. Mag.* Dec. 300/2 A high pale fence surrounded the house yard.

Pale, *sb.*[2] Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. Pale *a.*] Paleness, pallor.

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* IV. 656 The pale her face gan staine. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 589 'A suddain pale,..Vsurpes her cheeke, she trembles at his tale. 1635 A. Stafford *Fem. Glory* (1860) 116 You..on whose cheeks Solitude, Prayers, Fasts, and Austerity have left an amiable pale. 1797 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 205 The deadly pale of her countenance increasing. 1832 Bowles *St. John in Patmos* I. 236 The sun is of an ashy pale.

Pale, *sb.*[3] *? dial.* [ad. L. *pāla* spade, oven-pale or -peel: see also Peel.] a. A baker's shovel, a Peel. b. A cheese-scoop (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

1728 [sense b. is implied in Pale *v.*[4]. 1816 Muir *Minstrelsy* 46 (E. D. D.) I'se gie a cheese..the very wale, To try it ye may bring a pale. 1857 *Gentl. Mag.* Aug. 181 The 'Pale' is the name given to the long wooden shovel on which the bread is placed in order to be pushed into the oven.

Pale, *sb.*[4] *Bot.* [ad. L. *palea* chaff.] = Palea.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 836/2 *Paleæ*, or *Pales*.., membranous scales resembling chaff. The inner scales of the flower in grasses are pales. 1891 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* 45 Wheat..Each flower is enclosed between a flowering-glume and a pale.

[**Pale**, in *cross-pale*, error for Spale, Spall.]

Pale (pēl), *a.* Also 4 pal, 4–6 paal(e, 5 palle, payll, 5–6 *Sc.* paill. 6 *Sc.* pail e. [ME. a. OF. *palle*, *pale* (mod. F. *pâle*):—L. *pallid-um* pale, f. *pallēre* to be pale.]

1. a. Of persons, their complexions, etc.: Of a whitish or ashen appearance; not ruddy or fresh of complexion; pallid; wan (either naturally, or temporarily as a result of fear or other emotion).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24004 Ful pale [*v. r.* pal] wex al mi hide. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 881 He cast al his colour and bi-com pale. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 866 *Thisbe*, And pale as box sche was. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* X. 565 Behaldand his paill face, He kyssyt him. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* X. xxxiv, He starte abak and waxed paale. 1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* v. 69 Then was ye kynges face paal and his cogitacions so ferefully troubled him that [etc.]. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. i. 85 The Natiue hew of Resolution Is sicklied o're, with the pale cast of Thought. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 23 ¶ 2 The Man grew pale as Ashes. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xiv, The Fair Maid of Perth's complexion changed from red to pale, and from pale to red. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. i. 436 Then pale as privet, took she heart to drink.

b. *generally.* Of a shade of colour approaching white; lacking intensity or depth of colour; faintly coloured.

1382 Wyclif *Rev.* vi. 8 And loo! a paal hors; and the name Deeth to him that sat on him. *c* 1400 *Sege Jerus.* 743 Sub putteþ þe prince ouer his pale wedes A hrynye, browded picke. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2004 Euer in point for to peryssh̃e in the pale stremys. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 360 h, Thre sunnes,..one while of a pale colour, an other while as red as bloud. 1630 Milton *May Morning* 4 The yellow Cowslip, and the pale Primrose. 1699 Lister *Journ. to Paris* 108 The first Writing was turned so pale, that they took no pains to rub it out. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 573 The ruddier orange, and the paler lime. 1868 J. E. A. Brown *Lights thro' Lattice* 27 The pale Grey duskiness of olive foliage.

c. Qualifying adjs. (or sbs.) of colour. (Usually hyphened in attrib. construction.)

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 107 Blushing cheekes by faults are bred, And feares by pale white shownе. 1717 Prior *Alma* II. 332 Her scarf pale pink, her head-knot cherry. 1783 Lightfoot in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 12 The eggs..of a pale-blush colour. 1798 Southey *Sonnets* xi, And timidly did its light leaves disclose, As doubtful of the spring, their palest green. 1811 W. R. Spencer *Poems* 54 Like thee, whose pale-rose lips they press. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* XXXV, The pale-golden straw.

d. Used to distinguish things of lighter colour than others of the same kind: esp. of certain liquors, and flowers or plants.

1708 *Diss. on Drunkenness* 6 Numbers of Pale Ales, nam'd after the..Brewers that prepare them. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 801 Three different kinds of cinchona bark..the pale, the yellow, and the red. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* VI. 162 Oak Fern..is sometimes called Pale Mountain Polypody.

2. Of something luminous or illuminated: Wanting in brightness or brilliancy; of faint lustre; dim.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. met. iii. 26 (Camb. MS.) Wan the sonne is rysyn the day sterre wexeth paale and leseth hir lyht. 14.. *Circumsision* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 85 That lyght was pale and nothyng clere. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 38 Also fayr dyana, the lantern of the nycht, be cam dym ande pail. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* V. i. 125 This night methinkes is but the daylight sicke, It lookes a little paler, 'tis a day, Such as the day is, when the Sun is hid. 1736 Gray *Statius* I. 54 The Sun's pale sister, drawn by magic strain. 1867 Hayne *Bk. Sonnet* II. 230 Rugged December ..Marshals his pale Days to the mournful dirge.

3. *fig.* (with various implications): Dim, faint, feeble; lacking intensity, vigour, or robustness; fearful, timorous, etc.

c 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 53 Poetes haue..made many lyes of the pale kyngdome of Pluto. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. Prol. 14 The French..shake in their feare, and with pale Policy Seeke to diuert the English purposes. 1820 Shelley *Ode Liberty* xvi, That the pale name of Priest might shrink and dwindle Into the hell from which it first was hurled. 1891 G. Meredith in *Academy* (1893) 8 Oct. 14/2 My health is of a pale sort at present.

4. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic, as *pale-cheeked*, *-coloured*, *-complexioned*, *-eyed*, *-hued*, *-leaved*, *-spotted*, *-tinted*, *-visaged*; sometimes *fig.* with implication of fear, feebleness, etc., as *pale-blooded*, *-hearted*, *-livered*, *-souled*, *-spirited*. Also advb., as † *pale-dead* (or ? two words), *pale-glimmering*. (See also Pale-face, -faced.

1579 80 North *Plutarch* 739 These pale visaged and carion leane people, I feare them most, meaning Brutus and Cassius. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. ii. 48 The gumme downe roping from their pale-dead eyes, And in their pale dull mouthes the Iymold Bitt Lyes foule with chaw'd-grasse. 1605 — *Mach.* IV. i. 85 That I may tell pale-hearted Feare, it lies. 1624 Massinger *Parl. Love* IV. ii, Whose cruelty ..Would with more horror strike the pale-cheeked stars. 1629 Milton *On Nativity* xix, The pale-ey'd Priest from the prophetic cell. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2407/4 A .. Man of a middle size, ..and pale Complexion'd. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 7 Von overgrown pale-liver'd Rascal. 1789 Pilkington *View St. Derbysh.* I. 417 *Ranunculus hirsutus*, pale-leaved Crowfoot. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* II. xxv. 142 Deronda, who considered Grandcourt a pale-blooded mortal.

Pale (pēl), *v.*[1] Now *rare*. Also 5–7 payle, 6 *Sc.* peill. [a. OF. *pale-r*, f. *pal* Pale *sb.*[1]: cf. L. *pālāre*, f. *pālus* stake.]

1. *trans.* To enclose with pales or a fence; to furnish with a fence; to encircle, surround, fence *in*.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1055 Þe kyng dide ayt pale hit efte. 1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 337 They .. shulde payle certeine of the Parke of Weverston. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 65 b, The Frenchmen diched, trenched and paled their lodgynges. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 179 Curtius the Consull payled it [the lake] about. 1667 Duchess of Newcastle *Life Dk. of N.* (1886) II. 137 He hath stocked and paled a little park belonging to it. 1706 London & Wise *Retir'd Gardner* 24 A Trelliss, or Pole-Hedge, to pale up our Trees. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Malwood-Castle*, K. Charles II. ordered it to be paled in. 1831 *Eastern Ross Farm Rep.* 89 in *Lib. Usef. Kn., Husb.* III, A hedge was planted,..paled on that side to protect the hedge until it should be able to protect itself.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To encircle, encompass, hem in; to enclose as a paling or fence. Const. *in*, *up*.

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 7/2 Yet it becommeth euerie man..there to keepe him, wherein his owne precinct dooth pale him. *c* 1596 *Declar. Fun. Lady K. Berkely* in *Gentl. Mag.* (1819) LXXXIX. i. 24 In the first aisle stood the foresaid 70 poor women, paling the passage on either side. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, V. Prol. 10 Behold the English beach Pales in the flood; With Men, Wines, and Boyes. 1650 O. Sedgwick *Christ the Life* Ep. Ded., He still desired that Justice might be as a River, and never coveted to pale it in as a pond for his private use. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxvii. All our possessions are paled up with new edicts every day.

c. With *out*: To shut out or exclude by a fence.

1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 106 All the ground of the earth besides was paled out.

† 2. To fix or stretch by means of stakes, to stake. *Sc. Obs.*

1584 *Reg. mag. Sig.* 28 Aug. (Rec. Ser.) 225/2 To haill, schutt, peill and draw nettis.

† 3. To stripe, to mark or adorn with vertical stripes. *Obs.* (Almost always in pa. pple.: see Paled *ppl. a.*[1] 1, Paling *vbl. sb.*[1] 1.)

4. (See quot.) [Origin uncertain.]

1703 Neve *City & C. Purchaser* 194 The Method of Paleing (as they call it,) or Soddering on of Imbost Figures on Leaden Work. *Ibid.*, Suppose a..Head in Bass-relief, were to be Pal'd on a Pump cistern for an Ornament.. the Plate where it is to be pal'd on must be scrap'd very clean. 1734 *Builder's Dict.* II. B 7 b. 1881 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s. v. *Paleing*.

Pale (pēl), *v.*[2] [ad. OF. *palir* (12th c.), F. *pâlir* to grow pale, make pale, f. *pâle* adj. pale; cf. L. *pall-ēre* to be pale, *pallesc-ĕre* to become pale. See also Pall *v.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To grow pale or dim; to lose colour or brilliancy; to become pale in comparison. Also *fig.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1003 Þe calsydoyne þenne without-outen wemme, In þe bryd table con purly pale. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1559 Her colour gan to pale in hast. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XIX. (Percy Soc.) 92 Her gaye whyte coloure began for to pale. 1637 G. Daniel *Genius of Isle* 140 The Red Rose pal'd, the White was soil'd in red. 1822 Bowles *Grave of Last Saxon* I. 72 The morning stars Began to pale. 1860 J. W. Warter *Sea-Board & Down* II. 458 All other beauty pales before the Beauty of Holiness. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxviii. 138 Must I pale for a stray frailty?

2. *trans.* To make pale, cause to become pale; to dim.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. met. iii. 26 (Br. M. MS.) Þe sterre ydimmyd paleþ hir white cheres by Þe flamus of Þe sonne. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 90 The Glow-worme showes the Matine to be neere, And gins to pale his vneffectuall Fire. 1709 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 26 To .. Pale it with Rage, or redden it with Shame. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 287, I can..see his sunburnt face not yet paled by a month ..in London.

†**Pale**, *v.*3 *Obs. rare.* [Derived ult. from L. *palliāre* or F. *pallier* (16th c. in Oresme).] = PALLIATE *v.* 3.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 91 It is an vnperfi3t cure, but Þou maist pale it [L. *palliare*], & do it awey Þe stinche with hony waischinge. *Ibid.* 56 Sese fro Þe verreye cure and turne ageyne to Þe forseyde cure of Þe oygnement of tuetye, whiche Þat palyth Þe cancre.

Pale, *v.*4 *dial.* [f. PALE *sb.*3] *trans.* To cut or scoop (cheese) with a cheese-scoop.

1728 RAMSAY *Fables* xi. 19 The cheese he pales, He prives, its good; ca's for the scales.

Pale, *v.*5 Now *dial.* [Origin uncertain. Darlington *S. Cheshire Folk-sp.* has *pale*, a barley-spike or awn: but cf. PAIL *v.*2] *trans.* To beat (barley) so as to detach the awns. Hence **Paling** *vbl. sb.*; **paling-irons**, an implement with which barley is 'paled'.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 74/1 Paling of Barley, is the beating of it, to get the beards from it. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Pale*, to beat barley. *Chesh.* 1887 DARLINGTON *South Cheshire Folk-sp.*, *Pale* v. to remove the awns of barley with 'paling-irons'.

Pale, obs. form of PAIL *sb.*, PALL.

‖**Palea** (pē·lĭă). Pl. **-eæ** (-ĭī). [L. *palea* chaff.]

1. *Bot.* A chaff-like bract or scale; *esp.* the inner bracts enclosing the stamens and pistil in the flower of grasses (opposed to the *glumes* or outer bracts); also, those at the bases of the individual florets in many *Compositæ*; the scales on the stems of certain ferns.

1753 [see PALEACEOUS]. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. viii. (1765) 16 *Palea*, a Chaff, is a thin Substance, springing from the Receptacle to part the Florets. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 198 (*Compositæ*) *Bracteæ*.. when present, stationed at the base of the florets, and called *paleæ of the receptacle*. *Ibid.* 292 The paleæ of Grasses approach the nature of a calyx. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 179 Outer palea awned from the base or centre.

2. *Ornith.* A pendulous caruncle on the throat of a bird; a wattle or dewlap. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Paleaceous (pē·lĭē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *palea* (see prec.) + -ACEOUS.] Furnished or covered with paleæ or chaff-like scales; of the nature or consistence of chaff; chaffy.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Receptaculum*, Its surface is sometimes naked, and sometimes paleaceous .. all over beset with narrow pointed paleæ. 1816 *Encycl. Perth.* V. 639/2 The receptacle is paleaceous. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 99 *Elichrysum* .. Yellow paleaceous flowers of long duration. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 196.

Palearctic: see PALEARCTIC.

Paleate (pē·lĭēt), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *palĕātus*, f. *palea* chaff: see -ATE 2 2.] Furnished with paleæ or chaffy scales; chaffy.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* v. (ed. 6) 147 When they [the bracts] are present, it [the receptacle] is paleate or chaffy.

So †**Pa·leated** *a. Obs. rare*—0.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Paleated*.., made or mingled with chaff, full of chaff or straw.

Palece, obs. form of PALACE.

Paled (pēld, *poet.* pē·lĕd), *ppl. a.*1 [f. PALE *v.*1 or *sb.*1 + -ED.]

†1. Furnished or marked with (vertical) stripes; striped; in *Her.* = PALY. *Obs.*

1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 5 A bed paled blak and whit, with the tapites of sute. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1375 A preker.. That beres alle of pourpour, palyde with sylver. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 452 All in cotes of scarlet paled with grene. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 30b, Such Armes be called Armes pailed, for they bee made after the manner of payles. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ii. 6 Buskins he wore.. Pinckt upon gold, and paled part per part.

2. Enclosed or furnished with pales; fenced.

1531 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 371 The paled garden in the Narro Mersshe. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. 581 Musty mewes, where we haue spent Our youthfull dayes in paled langushment. 1795 *Fate of Sedley* II. 20 A little paled garden fronting the cottage. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 51 The paled road..The only path that freedom's rights maintain'd.

† b. *Bot.* Having 'pales' (PALE *sb.*1 7). *Obs.*

1704 *Dict. Rust.*, *Paled-Flowers*, .. those .. that have Leaves set about a Head or Thrum, as in Marigolds. 1782 *Chambers' Cycl.* (ed. Rees), *Paled flowers.*

3. Constructed with pales or vertical bars.

1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 27 The poachers..advanced down the ride towards the paled gate.

Paled (as prec.), *ppl. a.*2 *rare.* [f. PALE *v.*2 + -ED 1.] Rendered pale. Hence **Pa·ledness.**

1593 T. WATSON *Teares Fancie* xix, Eies in their teares my paled face disclosed. 1594 R. CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 55 Seely children, and vnarmed old, And womens rout of feare ypaled hew. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* VII. lxxi, Her doubtful Look, Where Paledness and Blushes mutually Their timorous and graceful station took.

Paled, obs. form of *pallea*: see PALL *v.*

Pale-face (pē·lĭfēs). A person who has a pale face; a name for a white man attributed to the North American Indians or 'red men'.

1822 in *G. A. McCall's Lett. fr. Frontiers* (1868) 72 [At a masquerade ball, a man dressed as] an Indian chief..thus accosted him,—'Ah, Paleface! what brings you here?' 1831 *Ibid.* 226. 1826 F. COOPER *Mohicans* iv, 'The pale faces make themselves dogs to their women', muttered the Indian, in his native language. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunters* XXXVIII. 292 They know it to be the war-trumpet of the pale faces! 1895 S. R. HOLE *Tour in Amer.* 237 Julius Berge was the first pale-face born here [Whitewater] some fifty-four years ago.

Pale-faced (pē·lĭfēst), *a.* Having a pale face; pale in complexion, or (*fig.*) in aspect.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 569 Affection faints not like a pale-faced coward. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. ii. 15 The pale-faced lady of the black-ey'd night. 1758 GOLDSM. *Mem. Protestant* (1895) I. 192 He was humped-back'd, pale-faced [etc.]. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 229 The Indian's inferiority to their pale-faced neighbours. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 743/1 The vast wealth of pale-faced lotos and shrinking water-lilies.

Palefrai, -fray, -frey, etc., obs. ff. PALFREY.

Palefrenier: see PALFRENIER.

Paleiform (pē·lĭ,ĭfĭəm), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *palea* (see PALEA) + -(I FORM.] Having the form or appearance of chaff; chaffy. (Mayne, 1857.)

Paleis, obs. form of PALACE; var. PALIS *Obs.*

Palely (pē·llĭ), *adv.* Also 6 **paly.** [f. PALE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a pale manner; with a pale look or appearance; dimly, wanly.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. II* 237 Ihon Cheulet..there stode so sadly and so paly, without any worde speakyng, that [etc.]. *a* 1718 PENN *Sandy Found. Shaken* Wks. 1726 I. 250 T. V. came very palely down the Stairs. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R., Fire-worshippers* 358 The morn..o'er the Green Sea palely shines. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* IV. x. 225 If he looked up, it was to see the sky palely blue.

Pale maille: see PALL-MALL.

†**Pa·leman.** *Obs.* [f. PALE *sb.*1 + MAN *sb.*]

1. = PALER.

1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 372 Item..to the pale men of the park of Strivelin, in drinksilver, xiiij s.

2. A man of the English Pale in Ireland.

1851 KELLY tr. *Cambrensis Eversus* III. 158 *note*, A feeling for other Irishmen not unlike what the old palemen had against the mere Irish.

Palempore, -pour: see PALAMPORE.

Palen (pē·lĕn), *v. rare*—1. [f. PALE *a.* + -EN 5.] *trans.* To make pale, cause to turn pale.

1790 W. TAYLOR tr. *Goethe's Iph. in Tauris* (R.), So turn'd the sun His palen'd visage from the damned deed.

Palendar: see PALANDER.

Paleness (pē·lnĕs). [f. PALE *a.* + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being pale; pallor.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxviii[i]. 14 Þe hyndire of hire bak in palnes of gold [L. *pallore auri*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 378. 2 Palenesse, of colowre, *pallor*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xcii. 273 [It] taketh away the colour, and bringeth such a paalnesse, as is in dead bodies. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Melancholick diseases, palenesse, and smallnesse of pulse. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* I. (1826) 8 Her countenance changed to an ashy paleness. 1835 URE *Phil. Manuf.* 395 Natural paleness, and that paleness proceeding from bad health, are readily distinguished by the town practitioner.

Comb. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 429 Their Palenesse-breeding Labours wo'n't yeild Sack.

Palenkeen, obs. form of PALANKEEN.

‖**Palenque** (pale·nke). *Jamaica.* [Sp., = enclosure.] (See quots.)

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. xvii, A Palenque is here a place for bringing up poultry. 1873 GARDNER *Jamaica* 80 The little farms called palenques.

Palentine, obs. form of PALATINE.

Paleo-: see PALEO-.

†**Pa·leous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *palea* chaff + -OUS.] Of the nature of chaff; chaffy.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. (1686) 60 This attraction have we tried in straws and paleous bodies.

Palepuntz: see PUNCH *sb.*, the beverage.

†**Pa·ler.** *Obs.* [f. PALE *v.*1 + -ER 1.] One who puts up a paling or fence; an officer of a park charged with keeping the fences in repair.

1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 275 My mastyr payd to the paler for wagys, vj. *s.* viij. *d.* 1647 HAWARD *Crown Revenue* 51 Paler of the Park. 1670 *St. Papers, Dom.* 14 The offices of Keeper of the Middle Park and Bushy Park, and of paler thereof. 1800 D. LYSONS *Env. London, Suppl.* 74 With the custody of the parks, has been held two other offices, called paler of the parks, and mower of the brakes.

†**Pale·rmo.** *Obs.* A wine from Palermo in Sicily.

1584 LYLY *Campaspe* I. ii. 89 O for a Bowle of fatt Canary, Rich Palermo, sparkling Sherry. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Honour* III. i, Till I set my foot In Sicily again, and drink Palermo.

Paleron, obs. form of PAULDRON.

Pales, obs. f. PALACE; var. PALIS *Obs.*

†**Pa·lesate**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. late med.L. *palezāre* (Du Cange), ad. It. *palesare* 'to reveal, bewray, publish' (Florio), f. *palese* public, in open view:—L. type **palensis*, f. *palam* adv. openly, publicly. Cf. OF. *palaiser*, *paliser* and *palesement* sb., and see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To manifest, reveal.

1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 35 The counsell of the Turke had not palesated itselfe openly.

Palesman (pē·lzmăn). *rare.* [f. *pale's* (PALE *sb.*1, sense 4) + MAN; cf. *dalesman.*] = PALEMAN 2.

1894 P. J. MCCALL *Irish Nointns, Green Woods of Slew* 27 The Palesmen he vanquished; they parleyed with you.

Paless, Palesser, var. PALIS, PALISER *Obs.*

†**Palester.** *Obs.* [f. PALE *v.*1 + -STER, or var. of *palesser*, PALISER.] = PALER, PALISER.

1574 in J. J. Cartwright *Hist. Yorks.* (1872) 74 Fees to the keeper and palester.

Palestra, etc.: see PALESTRA, etc.

Palesy, -ie, etc., obs. forms of PALSY.

Palet (pă·lĕt). *Bot.* [f. PALE *sb.*4 + -ET: cf. F. *paillette*, dim. of *paille* straw.] = PALEA 1.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* v. (ed. 6) 142 *Palets*,..also called Chaff, are diminutive or chaff-like bracts or bractlets on the axis (or receptacle) and among the flowers of a dense inflorescence, such as a head of Compositæ..; and the name is also given to an inner series of the Glumes of Grasses.

Palet, obs. form of PALATE, PALLET.

Palethno·logy, shortened form of *palæethnology*: see PALÆO-.

a 1898 BRINTON in Haddon *Study of Man* 493.

‖**Paletot** (pæ·lĕtō, pæ·ltō). [mod.F. *paletot* (pàlto, in verse pàlɔto), formerly *palletot* (1403 in Godef. *Compl.*), *palletocq* (1455), *palto* (1505), *paletoc* (16th c.), *palletoc* (Cotgr. 1611); cf. *paltof* (1483 in Godef.); also Sp. *paletoque*, Breton *paltôk*: of uncertain derivation: see PALTOCK.] A loose outer garment, coat, or cloak, for men or women.

1840 LOUISA S. COSTELLO *Summer amongst Bocages* II. 206 A man of about five-and-twenty, attired in a kind of furred palletot. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* vi. (1886) 20 Some wore dark blouses; others paletôts—a species of light shooting-jacket. 1864 MRS. H. WOOD *Trev. Hold* I. xi. 182 She wore a puce silk paletot, as they are called, made coat fashion, and a brown hat. 1892 J. KENT *Racing Life Ld. G. Cavendish Bentinck* i. 7 Wearing a light-coloured zephyr paletot above his scarlet [hunting-] coat.

Palett, -ette, obs. forms of PALLET.

Palette (pæ·lĕt). Forms: 7-9 **pallet**, (7-8 **pallat**), 8- **palette**. 9 (sense 2) **pallette**. [a. F. *palette* (of which the painter's palette is one of many senses), dim. of *pale* shovel, blade of oar:—L. *pāla* spade, shovel, baker's peel, shoulder-blade; cf. It. *pala* spade, shovel, peel, blade, plate, etc.; dim. *paletta* flat spoon, trowel, battledore, apothecary's spatula. (The Ital. word for painter's palette is *tavolozza*, dim. of *tavola*.)]

1. A flat thin tablet of wood or porcelain, used by an artist to lay and mix his colours on.

Its ordinary form is more or less oval, with a hole for the left thumb.

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xiii. (1634) 130 Having all your colours ready ground, with your pallet on the thumbe of your left hand..lay your colours upon your pallet thus. 1658 PHILLIPS, *A Pallat* [ed. 1706 -*et*], .. a thin piece of wood which a Painter makes use of to place his colours upon. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. xviii. 34 All things were set; the hour was come, His pallet ready o'er his thumb. *a* 1783 H. BROOKE *Temple of Hymen* Poems (1810) 406/1 On his left hand a palette lay, With many a teint of colours gay. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 199 Artists differ greatly in the number of tints they arrange on the palette.

fig. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* I. II. v. 188 The colours on our pallet consist of the universal elements and properties of the heart. 1868 J. E. A. BROWN *Lights through Lattice* 28 And now the Spring .. From her bright palette brought the emerald of the young corn, and of the indigo.

b. *transf.* The set or selection of colours used by a particular artist or for a particular picture.

1882 HAMERTON *Graphic Arts* xxi. 238 It is impossible to give Turner's palettes, which probably varied very much at different times. 1890 *Spectator* 17 May 694/2 He has.. a palette of his own that gives pleasure to a great many artists.

2. A name given to a small rounded plate formerly used in armour to protect the armpit.

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 186 Two circular plates called pallettes, are sometimes fastened to them in front so as to protect the armpit. 1853 — *Mon. Cockayne Fam.* in *Archæol. Jrnl.* 379 A pair of plates to protect the arm-pits called pallettes, introduced in the reign of Henry V. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng.* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Palettes.*

b. The breast-plate by means of which pressure is applied to the hand-drill: see BREAST-PLATE 3 b.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

†3. An instrument of wood shaped like a spatula or palette-knife, formerly used for massage. *Obs.*

1857 in DUNGLISON.

4. *Zool.* A disk-like structure in certain animals.

a. *Conch.* An accessory valve in some molluscs.

b. *Entom.* A flat expansion upon the legs of some insects.

1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 269 (Teredo) The base..is furnished on each side with a stony and moveable kind of operculum or palette. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* viii. (1864) 229 The female of the handsome golden-and-black *Euglossa Surinamensis* has this palette of very large size.

5. A parrot of the genus *Prioniturus* (racket-tailed parakeets): from the appearance of the tail, which with its two long spatulate central feathers suggests a painter's palette and brushes.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 407/2 Art..holds forth her willing palette-laden hand to Youth. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 8/2 We have received a new Palette Album .., giving a series of views in colours of scenery in the English Lake District.

Palette-knife. A thin flexible blade of steel fitted with a handle, of various forms, used for

mixing colours on a palette, for distributing printing-ink on a surface, and similar purposes.

1759 COLEBROOKE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 46 When the ground was near dry, I smoothed it with a pallat-knife. 1811 *Self Instructor* 518 Take your pallet knife..scrape your colour together. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 199 The Palette-knife, or Spatula, has a pliable blade.

Hence **Palette-knifing**, the use of this tool.

1891 R. KIPLING *Light that Failed* v, I know what palette-knifing means.

† **Palew**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Also **pallew**. [app. a derivative of PALE *a.*; but the nature of the formation is obscure. The later authors appear simply to follow Recorde.] Light or pale yellow.

1547 RECORDE *Judic. Ur.* viii. 31 Palew and lyght safferne ..are the best coloures. *Ibid.* 32. *Ibid.* 66 b, After it followyth pallew, which is a kynde of light yellow, sum thing lyghter in colour then Crowne golde. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 108 The first is *vitellina bilis* of the colour of an egge yolke generated of palew choler. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. iii. 62 This colour is called..*Subrufus, subaurens*, or *suberoceus*: in English, palew, or light saffron.

† **Pa·leway**, *adv. Her. Obs.* = next.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4163/3 All engraved with 3 Escallop Shells Pale-way.

Paleways (pē·lwēz), *adv. Her.* ?*Obs.* [f. PALE *sb.*¹ + -WAYS.] = next. (In quot. 1610 = PALY.)

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* v. ii. (1611) 243 To these will I adde..an Italian Coat of rare use viz. palewaies of six argent and gules on a chiefe as the field is many cressants. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon., Fasti* I. 646 And hath behind it, paleways [*ed.* 1721 palewise], an Abbats Crosier. 1769 *New Peerage* I. 270 Two demi garters paleways, argent.

Palewise (pē·lwəiz), *adv. Her.* [f. PALE *sb.*¹ + -WISE.] In the direction of a pale; vertically (either in the middle of the shield = *in pale*, or in any part of the shield).

1721 [see PALEWAYS, quot. 1691]. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* viii. 36 Paly Bendy..is produced by lines drawn palewise, crossed by others drawn bendwise. 1867 — *Eng. Heraldry* (1875) 142 *Pale-wise*, or In Pale..that is, set vertically, or arranged vertically one above another.

Paley, variant of PALY *a.*¹

Paleyce, -eys, obs. ff. PALACE; var. PALIS *Obs.*

Palfrenier (pælfrĕnĭəɹ). *arch.* Forms: 5 **palfroynyer, -frenyer**, 9 **palefrenier, -freneer, palfrenier**. [a. F. *palefrenier* (1350 in Godef. *Compl.*), also *pare-, palfrenier* = It. *palafreniere*, Sp. *palafrenero*, Pg. *palafreneiro*. med.L. *pala-, palefrenarius, -frenerius, -fridiarius*, orig. *paraverēdārius* (*Lex Baiwar., Capitulare de Villis*, Du Cange), f. *paravērēdus*: see next and -IER 2.] A man having charge of horses; a groom.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* x. 257 Mawgys sayd to ye palfreynyer that kepte bayerde 'frende, goo & set the sadell vpon bayerde'..'syr', sayd ye palfrenyer, 'I may not doo it'. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxv, A legion of godless Jackeys, and palfreniers, and horse-boys. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 74 He calls his palefrenier a groom. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* II. iv. 147 Palefreneers littered him down with straw, as though he had been a Horse.

Palfrey (pɔ̄·lfri, pæ·l-). Forms: 2-4 **palefrai**, 3 **-frei, -fray**, 3-4 **-frey**, 4 **palfre**, 4-6 **-frei**, 4 7 **-fray**, 4- **palfrey**, (5 **palfroy**(e, 5-7 **-freie, -freye, -fraie, -fraye**, 6 **paulfrey, pawlfre**, 7 **palfery, palefroy, palphrie, -frie, -fry**, 8 **-phry**). [ME. a. OF. *palefrei*, in 11th c. *palefreid* (later *palefroy, -froi*):—late L. *palafrēd-us*, by dissimilation from *parafrēdus, -vrēdus* (in *Capit. Charlemagne*):—late L. *paraverēdus* (6th c.), f. Gr. παρά beside, extra + *verēdus* light horse, post-horse. Cognate Romanic forms are Pr. *palafre, -frei*, Sp. † *palafré, palafren*, Pg. *palafrem*, It. *palafreno*; in med.L. also *parefredus, -fridus, palafridus, palefredus, -fridus, palfredus, pala-, palefrenus*: see Du Cange. The forms in *-frenus, -freno, -fren* (whence *palfrenier*), show popular association with L. *frēnum*, It. *freno* bridle, rein.

Parafrēdus also passed into German: OLG. *parafrid, parevrit*; MLG. *pērid*, LG. *perd*, MDu. *paert*, Du. *paard*; OHG. *pfarifrid, pferfrit*; MHG. *pferit*; Ger. *pferd*; the ordinary word for 'horse'.]

A saddle-horse for ordinary riding as distinguished from a war-horse; *esp.* a small saddle-horse for ladies. (Now *Hist.*, or in romantic or poetic lang.)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 He mihte ridan..on riche stede and palefrai. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Noðer stede ne palefrei, ne fair mule. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11184 Many fair palfray & stede. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 207 His palfrey was as broun as is a berye. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xvi. 260 Thei lefte theire palfreyes and lepe upon stedes covered in maile. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. vi, A damoysel that came ryde ful fast..on a fayr palfroy. *a* 1547 HEN. VIII in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 32 Some faire white, or white gray palfreies, or geldings. 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 16 a/1 A pawlfre, *cantherius candidus*. 1614 CHAPMAN *Maske Inns of Crt.* 2 Dwarfe Palfries, with yellow foot-cloathes. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 10 A Palphry proud, prick'd up with Pride, Went prancing on the Way. 1803 SOUTHEY *Queen Orraca* IV. vii, Upon her palfrey she is set, And forward then they go. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. xiv, A maiden on a palfrey white. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 9 The fair damosels of the olden time on their palfreys. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 126 [He] shook his drowsy squire awake and cried, 'My charger and her palfrey'.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *palfrey-man, -mare, -money, -page*.

1297 *Placita coram Rege* m. 39 (1897) 263 Ricardus le Palfreyman. 1360-1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 562 Perot palfraypage Prioris. *a* 1500 *Mankind* (Brandl 1896) 240 And 3e were þe kynges palfrey mare. 1502 *Will Ep. Cicest.* (Somerset Ho.), Soluendum post decessum meas domino Regi debitas pro le palfray money. 1530 PALSGR. 251/1 Palfrayman, *palefronier*.

Hence **Pa·lfreyed** *a.* [-ED²], provided with or riding on a palfrey.

1713 TICKELL *On Prospect of Peace* Poems (1790) 159 The bard, that tells Of palfrey'd dames, bold knights, and magic spells.

† **Palfreyour.** *Obs.* Forms: [3 **palfreur, palefreyur**], 4 **palefreiour**, 7 **palfreour, palfrer**. [a. AF. *palefreyur, -our*, f. *palefrei* PALFREY + -OUR.] = PALFRENIER.

[1297 *Placita coram Rege* (1897) 72 Ricardum le Palfreur'. 1300 *Pat. Roll* 28 *Edw. I*, m. 15 *d.* in *Calendar* 550 Adam le Palefreyur, Henry le Palefreyur.] *a* 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 237 Palefreioors ant pages, Ant boyes with boste. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II* § 87 (1876) 52 Al palfreouis & somters of the kinges house. *Ibid.* § 90. 55 For the palfrers & coorsers j herberger named.

Palgrave: see PALSGRAVE.

Pali (pā·li), *sb.* and *a.* Also **Pāli, Páli**. [Short for *pāli-bhāsā*, i. e. language of the canonical texts (as opposed to 'commentary'), f. *pāli* line, canon + *bhāsā* language.]

1. The language used in the canonical books of the Buddhists, composed in North India. This 'Middle High Indian' was the literary form of the language spoken in Kosala, the country now called the United Provinces (Oude, etc.), which was the *lingua franca* of North India from the 6th or 5th to the 2nd century B.C. Also often used to include b. The language of the chronicles, commentaries, and other literary works of later Buddhists, which bears the same relation to the language of the canonical texts as mediæval bears to classical Latin; and c. The kindred language used in the early Indian inscriptions.

[1693 A. P. tr. *De la Loubère's Siam* 9 The terms of Religion and Justice, the names of Offices, and all the Ornaments of the [Siamese] Vulgar Tongue are borrow'd from the Balic.] 1800 SYMES *Embassy to Ava* 333 That the Pali, the sacred language of the priests of Boodh, is nearly allied to the Shanscrit of the Bramins. 1833 TANDY tr. *Sangermano's Burmese Emp.* 141 The grammar of the Pali language or Magatà. *Ibid.*, All these books are written in the Pali tongue. 1837 G. TURNOUR *Mahāwanso* Introd. 22 Buddhists are impressed with the conviction that their sacred and classical language, the Mágadhi or Páli, is of greater antiquity than the Sanscrit. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 246 Others believe that Pali..was the vernacular language of Magadha, the Holy Land of Buddhism. 1877 RHYS DAVIDS *Buddhism* 237 A list of the Pali commentaries now extant. 1903 — *Buddhist India* 152 Pali is a literary language based on the dialect of Kosala.

2. *Pali plague*: see quots.

1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 484 The Pali plague differs from the Egyptian plague, in having a marked lung disease. 1875 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* I. 482 He thinks that he can recognise the black death of the fourteenth century in the so-called Indian Plague or Pali Plague, a disease which prevailed from 1815 to 1821 in the East Indian provinces of Kutch and Guzerat.

Pali, plural of PALUS².

Paliard, Palice, obs. ff. PALLIARD, PALACE, PALIS. **Palie**, variant of PAULIE *a. Sc.*

Palichthyologic, etc., irregular form of *palæichthyologic*, etc.: see PAL.EO-.

1848 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* IV. 302.

† **Palifica·tion.** *Obs.* (*Errón.* palli-.) [ad. med.L. *pālificātiōn-em*, It. *palificazione* (Florio), f. L. *pālificāre* to make a foundation of piles, f. *pāl-us* pile, stake, pale + *-ficāre* to make.] The action of driving piles or stakes into the ground in order to render it more firm for building operations.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* I. 26, I haue sayd nothing of Pallification, or Pyling of the Ground-plot..when we build vpon a moist or marshy soile. Hence 1656 in BLOUNT, 1658 in PHILLIPS, 1823 in NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder*.

Paliform (pæ·lifōɹm), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *pālus* stake, etc. + -(I)FORM.] Resembling, or having the form of, a palus.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1900 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* June 126 A ring, often incomplete, of larger septal teeth rises up..or else one large paliform tooth.

Palify, Palijs, obs. f. PALLIFY, PALACE.

‖ **Palikar** (pælikā·r). Also **pallecar**. [ad. mod.Gr. παλικάρι, παλληκάρι lad, f. Gr. πάλλαξ, -ηξ youth; in F. *palikare*.] A member of the band of a Greek or Albanian military chief, esp. during the war of Independence.

1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxi, Each Palikar his sabre from him cast. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 719 The remnant of the Suliot palikars..were reduced to capitulate. 1853 FELTON *Fam. Lett.* xxxv. (1865) 277 Two very handsome, genteel, and civil pallecars, who were very attentive to us. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 417 The third prominent feature in the social condition of the Greek population is the existence of a military caste called Palikars.

Hence **Pa·likarism**, the palikar system or institution.

1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 418 Otho [was] re-established in absolute power by the assistance of palikarism and municipal corruption.

Palilogy, palillogy (pălĭ·lŏdʒi). *Rhet.* Also in Gr. and L. forms. [ad. L. *palilogia, -illogia*, Gr. παλιλλογία, f. πάλιν over again + -λογία speaking.] The repetition of a word or phrase, esp. in immediate succession, for the sake of emphasis.

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 160 This figure and *Palalogia*, which signifies Repetition of the same word, are alike. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Palilogia*. 1731 BAILEY (ed. 5), *Palilogy*.

So † **Palilogetic** *a.* [f. Gr. παλιλλογεῖν], characterized by palilogy. *Obs.*

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292, I could have introduced..exargastick, and palilogetick elucidations.

‖ **Palimbacchius** (pælimbæ·kəi·ŏs). *Pros.* [L., a. Gr. παλιμβάκχειος, f. πάλιν back, backwards + βακχεῖος BACCHIUS.] A metrical foot consisting of two long and one short syllable; a reversed bacchius: = ANTIBACCHIUS. Also **Palimba·cchic.**

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 69 Palimbachios, of two long and one short, as – – ⏑ *accorded*. 1749 *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 19 Palimbacchic – – ⏑ Spondee – – and half Pyrrhic ⏑. 1773 KENRICK *Rhet. Gram. Eng. Lang.* in *Dict.* 22 When I hear an English prosodist thus talk of his Iambics, his Trochees..and his Palimbacchics.

Palimpsest (pæ·limpsest), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7-8 in L. or Gr. form. [ad. L. *palimpsēstus* sb., a. Gr. παλίμψηστος scraped again, παλίμψηστον a parchment whence writing has been erased, f. πάλιν again + ψηστός, from ψάω, ψῆν to rub smooth.]

A. *sb.* † 1. Paper, parchment, or other writing-material prepared for writing on and wiping out again, like a slate. *Obs.* [So It. *palimsesto* (Florio).]

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 7 The chalked skinne for a palimpsestus, serving in stead of a table book. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 52 In writing, the use of the palimpsestos..and the like. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Palimpseston*,.. a sort of Paper or Parchment, that was generally us'd for making the first draught of things, which might be wip'd out, and new wrote in the same Place.

2. A parchment or other writing-material written upon twice, the original writing having been erased or rubbed out to make place for the second; a manuscript in which a later writing is written over an effaced earlier writing.

1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. I. 348 Monsignore Angelo Mayo.. celebrated for his discoveries in the 'Palimpsestes'. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 256 *note*, The Institutes of Gaius.. was first discovered..in a palimpsest, or rewritten manuscript of..works of S. Jerome, in the Chapter Library at Verona. 1875 SCRIVENER *Text N. Test.* 18 To decipher a double palimpsest calls for the mastership of a Tischendorf.

fig. 1845 DE QUINCEY *Suspiria* Wks. 1890 XIII. 346 What else than a natural and mighty palimpsest is the human brain? 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 826 Let who says 'The soul's a clean white paper' rather say A palimpsest ..defiled. 1879 LEWES *Study Psychol.* viii. 153 History unrolls the palimpsest of mental evolution.

3. A monumental brass slab turned and re-engraved on the reverse side.

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 219/2 A large number of brasses in England are palimpsests, the back of an ancient brass having been engraved for the more recent memorial. 1877 L. JEWITT *Half-hrs. among Eng. Antiq.* 132 They were frequently laid down to other persons, or re-engraved on the other side, and hence called palimpsests.

B. *adj.* 1. (Applied to a manuscript) Written over again; of which the original writing has been erased and superseded by a later: see A. 2.

1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 237 A friend who used to mourn over the thought of palimpsest manuscripts. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* Pref. (ed. 2) 5 The codex is doubly palimpsest, i. e. there are three inscriptions on the parchment. 1898 R. HARRIS in *Expositor* Dec. 402 It is useless to apply re-agents in search of palimpsest writing where the vellum has only been used once. *fig.* 1873 W. CORY in *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 308 The pretty song, rising one will never know how, from a palimpsest memory.

2. Of a monumental brass: see A. 3.

1843 *Archæologia* XXX. 124 Palimpsest brasses are also found at Berkhampstead. 1877 J. C. COX *Ch. of Derbysh.* III. 241 This monument is a remarkable..example of the palimpsest or re-used brass.

Hence **Pa·limpsest** *v. trans.*, to make into a palimpsest, to write anew on (parchment, etc.) after erasure of the original writing; **Palimpse·stic** *a.*, that is, or that makes, a palimpsest.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 13 Discoveries..of Palimpsestic parchments had not yet furnished fresh matter for research. 1836 F. MAHONY *Rel. Father Prout, Songs Horace* I. (1859) 376 Thy MSS. have come down to us unmutilated by the pumicestone of palimpsestic monk. 1900 *Expositor* June 420 We may wonder less at this Sinaitic ..codex having been palimpsested.

Palinal (pæ·linăl), *a. Physiol.* [irreg. f. Gr. πάλιν backward + -AL.] Characterized by or involving backward motion, esp. of the lower jaw in mastication.

1888 COPE in *Amer. Nat.* Jan. 7 *note*, The propalinal mastication is to be distinguished into the proal, from behind forwards, ..and the palinal, from before backwards. 1896 — *Primary Factors Evolution* vi. 321 Ryder is of the opinion that the mastication of the Proboscidia is palinal.

Palindrome (pæ·lindrōm), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. Gr. παλίνδρομ-ος running back again: so in mod.F. (Littré).] a. *sb.* A word, verse, or sentence that reads the same when the letters composing it are taken in the reverse order. b. *adj.* That reads the same backwards as forwards.

c 1629 B. Jonson *Underwoods, Execr. upon Vulcan* (1640) B j b, Had I..weav'd fifty tomes Of Logogriphes, or curious Pallindromes. 1638 Peacham *Truth of our Times* 123, I caused this to be written over the porch of their free-schoole doore, *Subi dura a rudibus*: It is Palindrome. 1706 Phillips, *Palindrome*..as *Lewd did I live, and evil I did dwel.* 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 170 The Palindromes, or Canorine, or recurrent verses, as they were called. *Ibid.* 171 In English but one Palindrome line is known.

Hence **Palindro·mic** *a.*, of the nature of a palindrome; **Palindro·mical** *a.* = prec.; **Palindro·mically** *adv.*, in a way that reads the same backwards as forwards; **Pa·lindromist**, a writer or inventor of palindromes.

1862 H. B. Wheatley *Anagrams* 11 A singularly appropriate Greek palindromic inscription .. occurs upon very many fonts in England. 1864 Webster, *Palindromical.* *a* 1876 M. Collins *Th. in Garden* (1880) I. 226 A dear friend of mine, poet and palindromist and archæologist.

Paling (pē·lin), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Pale *v.*[1] + -ing [1].]

†1. Decoration with 'pales' or vertical stripes.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 343 The cost of embrowdynge, ..barrynge, owndynge, palynge.

2. The action of constructing a fence, or of enclosing a place, with pales; fencing.

1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 337 They that ben possessioners.. shulde payle certeine of the Parke of Weverston; and by cause this is nat performyd..thoo that ben possessioners shall..be amersid. And it is agreed that Sir William Yelverton, Sir Thomas Hoo..wolle pay the amercyment, and to delyver the said Duchesse possession of the said service and palyng. 1543 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 § 6 For..pailing, railing, or enclosing of Parkes [etc.]. 1667 Duchess of Newcastle *Life Dk. of N.* (1886) II. 153 The..paling, stubbing, hedging, &c., of his grounds and parks. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 212 Much us'd in Essex..; but in few other Countreys, except for Paleing.

3. *concr.* a. Wood prepared for or made into pales; pales collectively; fencing.

1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 22 The firs answer for..paling for fences. *c* 1830 Carlyle *Four Fables* iv, Thou art felled and sawed into paling. 1831 Young *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 181. 62 When park paling of cleft pales is made.

b. A fence made of pales. (with *a* and *pl.*)

1558 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 120 The palyng for the seyd pynfold. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. iii. 38 It is not every field..which a gentleman pleases to surround with a wall or paling..that is thereby constituted a legal park. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lx, Waverley groped his way the best he could along a small paling. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 425 Split oaken planks to be used for strong palings.

c. Each of the pales of which a fence is made; usually in *pl.* = a set of pales, a fence.

1834 H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* III. i, A rough..lane which skirted..the moss-grown palings..of the park. 1861 Mrs. H. Wood *East Lynne* (1888) 195 He plunged .. over some palings into a field.

4. *attrib.*, as *paling board, fence.*

1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 110 Plate xxx, Two different sorts of paling fences. 1812 J. Smyth *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 282 A paling Board is the outside or sappy part of a tree, sawed off from the four sides, in order to make the remaining part square. 1894 R. Bridges *Feast of Bacchus* I. 179 The hedge and paling bounds.

Paling, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Pale *v.*[2] + -ing [1].] The action of becoming or turning pale.

c 1410 Lydg. *Life Our Lady* (MS. Ashm. 39 lf. 47), For in here face alwey was the blode, With oute palynge or eny drawynge doune. 1887 G. Meredith *Ballads & P.* 158 Like the paling of the dawn-star.

Paling, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Pale *v.*[1] + -ing [2].] Enclosing, surrounding.

c 1630 *Trag. Rich. II* (1870) 34 That dost allowe thy paleing flatterers To guild them selues with others misseryes.

Paling, *ppl.a.*[2] [f. Pale *v.*[2] + -ing [2].] Becoming or turning pale.

1623 Middleton *More Dissemblers Besides Women* I. iv, Your nice paling physicking gentlefolks. 1832 J. Bree *St. Herbert's Isle* 41 The sun looks downward with a paling light. 1899 *19th Cent.* Nov. 817 By the dual light of paling moon and rising sun.

‖ **Palingenesia** (pælindʒēnī·siă). [med.L. (969 in Du Cange), a. Gr. *παλιγγενεσία* birth over again, regeneration, f. *πάλιν* again + *γένεσις* birth, origination.] = Palingenesy.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. ix, The Pythagoreans hold metempsychosis and palingenesia that soules go from one body to another. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 336 The Palingenesia or Resurrection of Plants from their Ashes. 1829 Southey *Sir T. More* II. 245 We might then hope for a palingenesia, a restoration of national sanity and strength. 1870 Farrar *Witn. Hist.* v. (1871) 172 This is why it became the Palingenesia of a dead and miserable world.

Hence **Palingene·sian** *a.*, relating to palingenesia.

1816 J. Lawrence in *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 296 Gaffarel.. meditated a palingenesian experiment upon human bodies.

Palingenesis (pælindʒe·nēsis). [f. Gr. *πάλιν* again + *γένεσις* birth, origination: a modern compound not on Greek analogy: see prec.]

1. = Palingenesy.

1818 Hobhouse *Italy* (1859) II. 351 A poem which he [Monti] published..and called the 'Palingenesis'. 1871 H. Macmillan *True Vine* iv. (1872) 169 The palingenesis of creation is accomplished, not by the rooting-up of evil, but by the sowing of good.

2. *Biol.* †a. The supposed production of animals from putrescent animal matter. *Obs.*

1866 in Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.* etc.

b. Haeckel's term for the form of ontogenesis in which ancestral characters are exactly reproduced, without modification; true hereditary genesis or evolution; the 'breeding true' of an organism (opp. to *kenogenesis*).

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 11 This distinction between Palingenesis or inherited evolution, and Kenogenesis or vitiated evolution, has not..yet been sufficiently appreciated by naturalists.

c. *Entom.* = Metamorphosis.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Hence **Palinge·nesist**, one who holds some doctrine of palingenesy.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 43. 389 Monsieur Doyère, the most ardent palingenesist of the age,..pretends that these animals are able to support..absolute desiccation, without losing the faculty of resurrection. 1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 35 Our modern palingenesists.

Palingenesy (pælindʒe·nēsi). Also 7 -ie. [a. F. *palingénésie*, ad. med.L. *palingenesia*: see above.] Regeneration, birth over again; revival, re-animation, resuscitation. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1643 Smallwood *On Death Cartwright* in *C.'s Poems* (1651) *iij, Buried Ashes may as eas'ly see Theirs, as we this glad Palingenesie. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* II. vii. 258 There must also be another burning of the world, and another Palingenesie or renovation of things. 1718 J. Fox *Wanderer* 57 While the World seems to rejoice in a perfect Palingenesy. 1801 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 19 The..doctrines of an imminent palingenesy, and of the speedy coming of Antichrist. 1858 Trench *On Author. Vers.* (1859) 52 Nothing would so effectually hinder this rejuvenescence, this palingenesy of words, as the putting a ban upon them directly they pass out of vulgar use.

Palingenetic (-dʒėne·tik). *a.* [f. Palingenesis: see Genetic.] Of or belonging to, or of the nature of palingenesis (sense 2 b). Hence **Palingene·tically** *adv.*

1877 Lankester in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XVII. 411 What he [Haeckel] terms 'heterochrony in the palingenetic phenomena of ontogeny'. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. I. 10 It is..most important to distinguish clearly and exactly between the original, palingenetic processes of evolution, and the later kenogenetic processes of the same.

Pali·ngenist. *nonce-wd.* = Palingenesist.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 50 We are Palingenists, and desire..to reanimate the dead.

†**Pa·lingman.** *Obs.* [a. Du. *palingman*, f. *paling* eel + *man.*] A man who deals in eels.

1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 221/2 Aswell Merchauntes, as other sellers of Elys called Palyngmen. 1482 *Act* 22 *Edw. IV*, c. 2 Ascun tiel marchant ne palingeman. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 23 Noe such Marchaunte nor paling man shuld sell nor put to sale any Elys by barell, &c. [*Variously misunderstood*: 1670 Blount *Law Dict.*, *Palingman*, seems to be a Merchant Denizen; one born within the English Pale. Similarly 1706 in Kersey; 1721- Bailey; 1823 Crabb, etc. 1864 Webster, *Paling-man*, one born within that part of Ireland called the *English Pale*: so in later Dicts.]

Palinode (pæ·linōud), *sb.* Also 7 palinod. [ad. L. *palinōdia*: see Palinody; or a. obs. F. *palinod* (16th c. in Littré).] *orig.* An ode or song in which the author retracts something said in a former poem; hence *gen.* a recantation; *spec.* in *Sc. Law* (see quot. 1861).

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii, You, two and two, singing a Palinode, March to your several homes. 1600 (*title*) The Palinod [*ed.* 1604 or recantation] of Iohn Colvill, wherein he doth penitently recant his former proud offences. 1636 G. Sandys *Par. Div. Poems, Job* (1648) 62, I..therefore in this weeping Palinod Abhorre my selfe, that have displeas'd my God. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xiv, That Balmawhapple [had given satisfaction] by such a palinode as rendered the use of the sword unnecessary. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., In actions for damages on account of slander or defamation raised in the Commissary Court.., it was formerly the practice to conclude not only for damages, expenses, and a fine, but also for a judicial recantation or palinode by the defender. 1898 R. L. Stevenson *St. Ives* xiii, I..abounded in palinodes and apologies.

Hence **Pa·linode** *v.* [cf. Gr. *παλινῳδεῖν* to recant], to recant, retract (*intr.* and *trans.*).

1886 Tupper *My Life as Author* 364, I have seen fit more than once to 'palinode'. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Apr. 392/1 The first stanza..being most ingeniously palinoded by the second.

Palino·dial, *a. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *palinodial* (Godef.), f. L. *palinōdia* Palinody + -al.] Of the nature of a recantation.

1813 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 188 Their Prince issued a palinodial proclamation, suspending the orders on certain conditions.

Palinodic (pælinǫ·dik), *a. Gr. Pros.* [ad. Gr. *παλινῳδικ-ός*, f. *πολινῳδία*: see Palinody and -ic. In mod.F. *palinodique.*] Applied to verse in which two 'systems' of corresponding form, as a strophe and antistrophe, are separated by two others also of corresponding form but different from the former.

1883 Jebb *Œdipus Tyrannus* p. lxx, This is called the palinodic period: meaning that a group of rhythmical sentences recurs once, in the same order. 1885 *Athenæum* 3 Oct. 432/3 Alterations make vv. 875..to 882..into a complete palinodic period.

†**Palino·dical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Making or containing a 'palinode' or recantation.

1602 Dekker *Satiromastix* Wks. 1873 I. 234 *Hor.* I could be pleas'd..to quaffe downe The poyson'd Inke, in which I dipt your name. *Tuc.* Saist thou so, my Palinodicall rimester?

Pa·lino·dist. *rare*—[0]. [f. Palinode + -ist.] The author of a palinode. In mod. Dicts.

Palinody (pæ·linǫdi). Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 6–7 -odie; and in L. form **palinodia** (pælinō·diă). [a. F. *palinodie*, ad. L. (It., Sp., Pg.) *palinōdia*, a. Gr. *παλινῳδία* singing over again, repetition, *esp.* recantation, f. *πάλιν* back again, over again + *ᾠδή* song: 'a name first given to an ode by Stesichorus, in which he recants his attack upon Helen' (Liddell and Scott).]

1. = Palinode.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xxiv. (Arb.) 62 So did the Poet Stesichorus..in his Pallinodie vpon the disprayse of Helena, and recouered his eye sight. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 143 (2) If I have over-shot my self..I shall promise them a thankfull acknowledgement, and ready palinody. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 359 He was..orced to make his Palinody in a Declamation in the public Hall. 1759 Goldsm. *On Butler's Rem.* Misc. Wks. 1837 IV. 473 Then follows a palinody to the same gentleman. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 5 Oct., The New York Sun says the President should recall Mr. Van Alen's appointment without regard to Republican ridicule of palinody.

b. 1590 Barrow in *Conferences* I. 13 Some of your chief Teachers haue preached palinoda concerning your ministerie. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 9 Saint Augustine was not afraid to exhort S. Hierome to a Palinodia or recantation. 1632 Marmion *Holland's Leaguer* v. iv, That he shall sing a Palinodium, And recant his ill courses. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. iv. § 46. 285 A limitation of his tyrannical doctrine, if not a palinodia.

†2. Singing over again, repetition. *Obs.*

1599 *Broughton's Let.* x. 35 Nothing..but a palinody, I meane not a recantation, but a repetition. 1609 [Bp. W. Barlow] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 196 His old Palinodie of scorne and malediction.

†**Pali·ntocy.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *palintocie*, ad. Gr. *παλιντοκία* repayment of interest; in quot. 1693, taken in sense 'regeneration'; f. *τόκος* birth, offspring, interest of money.] (See quots.)

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xviii. 147 In him is..begun again the Palintocy of the Megarians, and the Palingenesie of Democritus. [1847 Grote *Greece* II. ix. III. 60 Passing a formal *Palintokia* or decree, to require from the rich who had lent money upon interest the refunding of all past interest paid to them by their debtors.]

†**Pa·linure.** *Obs.* [f. the name of *Palinūrus*, the pilot of Æneas (Virg. *Æn.* iii. 202, v. 833, etc.).] A pilot; in quots. *fig.*

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* i. 7 Wanting the Pilote and Palinure of reason and Religion, they runne themselves vpon the rocks. 1640 Fuller *Joseph's Coat*, *David's Sin* xx. (1867) 209 The winding shelves do us detain, Till God, the Palinure, returns again. [1849 E. B. Eastwick *Dry Leaves* 23 We were driven right across the stream..leaving our Palinurus and his comrade standing up to their middles in water.]

Palinuroid (pælinīū·roid), *a. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Palinūroidea*, nent. pl., f. *Palinūrus*: see -oid.] Resembling or akin to the genus *Palinurus* (Spiny Lobster) of decapod crustaccans; belonging to the group *Palinuroidea* or family *Palinuridæ*, of which this genus is the type.

Palione, obs. Sc. form of Pavilion.

†**Palis,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 palice, 4–5 palais, -ays, palis, -ys, 5 palaies, paleys, paless, palyce, 5–6 pales. [a. F. *palis*, OF. also *paleis*, and *palisse*, in med.L. *pālicium*, sb. neuter, from **pālicius* composed of stakes, f. *pālus* stake, Pale. Cf. also Palace *sb.*[3]]

1. A fence of pales, a palisade, paling.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 769 A park al aboute, With a pyked palays, pyned ful þik. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. pr. iii. 7 (Camb. MS.) Warnestored and enclosyd in swich a palis. *Ibid.* II. met. iv. 31 Thow that art put in quiete and welefol by strengthe of thi palys [*robore uallî*] shalt leden a cler age. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 599/45 *Palicium, -cij, est quedam clausura facta ex palis*, a Palys. *c* 1475 *Stans Puer ad Mensam* 200 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 63 Iff þou go with any man..Be wall or by hege, by pales or by pale.

2. A place enclosed by a palisade or fence; an enclosure: see Palace *sb.*[3]

(The first quot. is doubtful, and may belong to 1.)

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 148 (Douce MS.) Of palaies [*Thornton MS.* Of pales], of parkes, of pondes, of plowes. 1581 Styward *Mart. Discipl.* I. 59 He that shall enter in or goe foorth by any other gate, streete, or waie..into the citie, pales or lyst or fort where ye campe is lodged.

†**Pa·lis,** *v. Obs.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec. or a. OF. *palisser*, f. *palis, palisse.*] *trans.* To surround or enclose with a palisade; to fence in.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9940 He..palysed hit [a wood] abonte ful þykke. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 110 Withouten palaised parke. *c* 1440 *Stacyons Rome* in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 122 *note*, That stoone is vndyr an Awter Palysyd with Iren and stele.

Palis, obs. form of Palace.

Palisade (pælisē·d), *sb.* Also 6 pal(l)aisade, 7 palisad, pallasade, 7–9 pallisade. [a. F. *palissade* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *palisser* to enclose with pales: see -ade. Cf. Palisado.]

1. A fence made of pales or stakes fixed in the ground, forming an enclosure or defence. Also applied to a fence made of iron railings.

1600 Holland *Livy* XXVIII. v. 670 The avenues of the forest Thermopylæ .. were stopped up by the Ætolians with a trench and pallaisade. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* XI. 718 Others aid To ram the stones, or raise the palisade. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xl. (1846) III. 531 A ditch and palisade might be sufficient to resist the..cavalry. 1885 Miss Braddon *Wyl-*

lard's Weird I. 4 The wooden palisade had been removed in the progress of the work.

†b. *Gardening.* A light fence or trellis-work on which trees or shrubs are trained, an espalier; hence *transf.* a row of trees or shrubs so trained, or a row of trees or shrubs forming a close hedge.

1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 14 Concerning espaliers (which I will call *palisades*) I will shew you several formes of accommodating them. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 21 When the Trees are spread, and the Palisades grown up.

2. *Mil.* A strong pointed wooden stake, of which a number are fixed deeply in the ground in a close row, either vertical or inclined, as a defence.

1697 Dryden *Æneid* VII. 214 And Palisades about the Trenches plac'd. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* I. II. 102 The ramparts were fortified with pallisades. 1828 J. M. Spearman *Brit. Gunner* 317 Palisades are 9 feet long, and 6 or 7 inches square. When fixed, they are generally planted 3 feet in the ground and about 3 inches asunder. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 183/2 They..began to dig a trench, and to heap up a mound, on which the palisades they brought with them were to be driven in. 1853 Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl., Palisades,* or *Palisadoes,* in fortification, stakes made of strong split wood, about nine feet long.

3. *fig.* Anything resembling or likened to a fence of stakes (or one of such stakes). a. *gen.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* XVIII. vii. 558 Seed..contained.. within eares..defended (as it were) with a pallaisade of eales [Ail *sb.*2]. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* IV. ii. 109 Out of these Cartilages grow a Pallisade of stiff hairs. 1831 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 325 To drive down more or less effectual palisades against that class of persons. 1865 B'ness Bunsen in Hare *Life* (1879) II. vii. 351 The gigantic palisade of mountains on each side. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) v. 122 A vast palissade of blue ice-pinnacles.

†b. A wire supporting the hair, a part of the head-dress fashionable in the early part of the 17th century. *Obs.*

1690 Evelyn *Pop-Dict., Palisade,* a Wire sustaining the Hair next to the Dutchess, or first Knot.

c. *pl.* Name for the lofty cliffs extending about 15 miles along the western bank of the Hudson above New York. Also applied to similar formations elsewhere.

1838 N. P. Willis *Amer. Scen.* I. 14 The Palisades—Hudson River...This singular precipice varies in height from fifty to two hundred feet, and presents a naked front of columnar strata, which gives it its descriptive name. 1861 N. A. Woods *Pr. of Wales in Canada* etc. 405 The mighty river [Hudson] at first hemmed in by lofty cliffs, called the Palisades, which, striped with thin red and black strata, look like coloured palings erected by Nature to keep within bounds the stream. 1886 A. Winchell *Walks Geol. Field* 96 High cliffs of basaltic columns, like those exposed on the Hudson and Columbia rivers, are often called palisades.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *palisade-hedge, -tree* (see 1 b); *palisade-like* adj.; **palisade-cell,** a cell of the *palisade-tissue*; **palisade-parenchyma,** the parenchymatous palisade-tissue of leaves; **palisade-tissue,** tissue consisting of elongated cells set closely side by side, as the parenchyma immediately below the epidermis of the upper surface in most leaves; **palisade-worm,** name for various parasitic nematode worms, esp. *Strongylus armatus*, infesting the horse, and *Eustrongylus gigas*, infesting various mammals.

1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 657 These changes are usually more complete in the '*palisade-cells' on the upper side than in the parenchyma which lies deeper. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort., Feb.* Orchard 60 Trim up your *Palisade Hedges, and Espaliers. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 62 The rete mucosum between the cells of the *palisade and other layers. 1877 Rosenthal *Muscles & Nerves* 10 Cylindrical cells standing, *palisade-like, side by side. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 407 Not inappropriately designated palisade-cells, or *palisade-parenchyma. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 465 The chlorophyll-tissue ..is developed on the upper side of the leaves..as the so-called *Pallisade-tissue. 1699 Evelyn *Kal. Hort., Jan.* Orchard (ed. 9) 15 Keep your Wall and *Palisade-Trees from mounting too hastily. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 685 *Strongylus armatus,* the *palisade Worm .. is a common cause of aneurism,..in the Horse and Ass.

Palisade (pælisē·d), *v.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish, surround, enclose, or fortify with a palisade or palisades; to fence in. Also *absol.*, and *fig.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VIII. 349 The Ditch..is mainly pallasaded with wooden stakes. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* I. 2 There is daily some new Thing to be done, as to Sow, Plant, Prune, Pallisade. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 269 Jaws palisaded with teeth. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 10 The frowning cliffs that palisade the shore.

Hence **Palisa·ded** *ppl. a.*, enclosed or fortified with a palisade; **Palisa·ding** *vbl. sb.*, the action of furnishing or surrounding with a palisade; *concr.* a palisade, paling.

1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 188 This Method of Pallisading has seldom or never been us'd in England. 1804 C. B. Brown tr. *Volney's View Soil U. S.* 356 Five pallisaded forts..were the only stages in this journey. 1845 *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* XIV. 257 Running a light palisading between two precipices. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* (1899) 75/1 A stout palisaded fence was at once run across the neck..on the side facing the diggings.

Palisa·do, *sb. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 **palaisado,** 6–8 **palizado,** 6–9 **pallisado,** 7 **palisadoe, -zadoe, palysado,** (**pallaisada, -asado, pal(l)azado, pallozado**), 7–8 **pallisadoe, -zado, palissado.** [ad. Sp. *palizada* palisade: see -ADO.]

1. = Palisade *sb.* 1.

1589 Ive *Fortif.* 38 A palizado (placed at the outer edge of the parapet raysed vppon the sayd courtine or bulwarke) of sparres or such like. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 438 They..plucked downe the pallaisada, mounted over the rampar, entred the campe. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. 1369 A deepe Ditch, and a Pallizado of young Firre-trees. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 65 They had ..a covered pallisadoe round where they lodged their ammunition. 1780 Coxe *Russ. Disc.* 212 The fortress..is a square enclosed with palisadoes. 1816 F. H. Naylor *Hist. Germany* II. xxiv. 426 They rushed into the trenches..and having torn up the palisadoes, made themselves masters of the imperial batteries.

†b. *Gardening.* = Palisade *sb.* 1 b. *Obs.*

1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. xiii. 362 In the midst of which walke was a Pallisado, artificially made of very high trees, planted in order a fadome one from another. 1689–90 Temple *Ess. Gardening* Wks. 1731 I. 181 The best Fruits not ripening without the Advantage of Walls or Palisadoes. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Garden*, The Space between the Bason and Pallisade should be fill'd with Pieces of Embroidery, or green Plots adorn'd with Yew, Boxes and Flower Pots.

2. = Palisade *sb.* 2.

1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 113 They..strengthened all the Rampier with Palizadoes. 1635 Barriffe *Mil. Discip.* XCV. (1643) 306 To impale those parts..with sharp-pointed pallisadoes. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 289 They..always take it for a straight standing stake, pale, or palisado. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1819) VI. 48 To repair the wall, he ordered each of the citizens to furnish a palisado. 1860 T. Martin *Horace* 216 A Roman soldier..A woman's slave, her arms doth bear, And palisadoes now.

3. *fig.* = Palisade *sb.* 3.

1643 Milton *Divorce* II. xvi. Wks. (1851) 103 No marvell anything, if letters must be turn'd into palisadoes to stake out all requisite sense from entring to their due enlargement. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 47 The notable palisadoes about the flower of the milk-thistle. *a* 1658 Lovelace *Falcon* 78 When now he turns his last to wreak The palizadoes of his beak.

†b. = Palisade *sb.* 3 b. *Obs.*

1607 *Lingua* IV. vi, Tires, Fannes, Palizadoes, Puffes, Ruffes.

c. = Palisade *sb.* 3 c.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 170/2 From Tappan to a distance of about 8 miles from the town of New York, the Palisadoes, as they are called, extend along the river.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 86/2 Pallisado Hedg..made to uphold young Plants that they keep within pounds. 1720 Strype *Stow's Surv. London* III. 254 Freestone pavements and palisado pales before the houses.

Palisa·do, *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec. sb.] = Palisade *v.*

1607 *Relat. Disc. River* in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) Introd. 53 Thursday we laboured, pallizadoing our fort. 1608 Capt. Smith *True Relation* Wks. (Arb.) 8 With all speede we pallisadoed our Fort. *c* 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 71 In ye middle is a Bowling green palisado'd round. 1813 Coleridge *Lett., to D. Stuart* (1895) 615, I found Southey so..pallisadoed by prefingagements that I could not reach at him. 1823 Byron *Juan* VIII. xlvi, The Greek or Turkish Cohorn's ignorance Had palisadoed in a way you'd wonder To see in forts of Netherlands or France.

Hence **Palisa·doed** *ppl. a.* = Palisaded; **Palisa·doing** *vbl. sb.* = Palisading.

1611 Cotgr., *Palissé*, palisadoed, staked, or paled about. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* 60 They conducted us to their pallizadoed towne. 1740 Pineda *Span. Dict., Empalizada,* the Palizadoing that goes round any fortify'd Place. 1851 C. L. Smith tr. *Tasso* III. xxxii, Thus the huge bull in palisadoed field Turns with his horn on the pursuing hounds.

Palise, obs. form of Palace; var. Palis *Obs.*

†Paliser. *Obs.* Also **palliser, palesser, -aser.** [f. Palis *sb.* + -er.] a. A maker of palings or fences. b. One who has charge of a park.

[1368–9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 575 Palicero de Mugleswyk et Joh'i Rogerson custodientibus duas portas parci ibidem.] 1442 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 387 Thomas Combe paliser..to make the pale of the closure of the college. 1536–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 703 Jacobo Foster, palaser de Beaurpark.

Palish (pē·lij), *a.* [f. Pale *a.* + -ish 1.] Somewhat pale, rather pale.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xi. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 295 b/1 Wateri colour & melky coloure .. þat is whitissche oþer palische. 1564–78 Bullein *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 45 When nature is so stronge to caste it forthe with a redde colour, palishe or yellowishe. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 428 Palish and wanne as a sicke man. 1753 Goldsm. *Let.* Wks. 1881 IV. 475 Her face has a palish cast too much on the delicate order. 1898 Watts-Dunton *Aylwin* (1900) 40/1 A little feathery cloud of a palish gold.

†Pa·lish, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. F. *palissant-*, extended stem of *palir* to become or render pale.] *trans.* To make pale.

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* L ij, The cold was..grete the whiche made her black and palysshed her colour.

‖ **Palissé** (pa·lise), *a. Her.* [F. pa. pple. of *palisser* to furnish with pales or with a palisade.] Said of a dividing line when broken into parallel vertical pointed projections like a palisade; as, *party per fess palissé.* b. Said of the field when divided into vertical piles (see Pile) of alternate tinctures: the same as *pily paly.*

1780 Edmondson *Compl. Body Her.* II. Gloss., *Palissé* is like a range of pallisadoes before a fortification, and so represented on a fesse rising up a considerable length, and pointed at the top, with the field appearing between them.

†Pa·liure. *Obs.* [ad. L. *paliūrus*, a. Gr. παλίουρος (Theophrastus).] Name of a thorny shrub, prob. *Paliurus aculeatus* or Christ's-thorn.

1382 Wyclif *Micah* vii. 4 He that is best in hem, is as a palyure [*gloss,* that is, a sharp bushe, or a thistil, or frijse; 1388 as a paluyre, *marg.* A paluyre is a tasil, ether a scharp buysch]. [1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi, Paliurus or Christ's-Thorn. ..Being common in Palestine, it is supposed to be the thorn with which our Saviour was crowned.]

Palizado, obs. form of Palisado.

Palk(e, erroneous form of *pakke,* Pack *sb.*1

‖ **Palkee, palki** (pā·lkī). *East Ind.* Also 7 **palkee, palleki** e. [Hindī †*pālakī, pālkī* palankeen, litter.] = Palankeen.

1678 J. Phillips tr. *Tavernier's Voy.* II. II. 175 The Princesses are carried in Palleki's. 1771 J. R. Forster *Toreen's Voy. Suratte* in tr. *Osbeck's Voy.* etc. II. 201 The greater nobility are carried in a *palekee*, which looks very like a hammock fastened to a crooked pole. 1828 *Asiatic Costumes* 67 (Stanf.) The doolies..are, like the palkee, borne only by two men. 1896 A. Forbes *Camps, Quarters, &c.* 266 The ladies travelled in palanquins, or palkis, as they are more familiarly called.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *palkee-bearer*; **palkee dāk**: see Dawk; **palkee gharry** (**gharee**) [Hindī *pālki-gārī*, f. *gārī* carriage]: 'a carriage shaped somewhat like a palankin on wheels' (Yule).

1859 Lang *Wand. India* 121, I was stopped by a set of twelve palkee bearers. 1872 E. Braddon *Life in India* iv. 121 The weak-springed..box upon wheels (called a *palkee gharee*) of India generally. 1878 *Life in the Mofussil* I. 38 (Y.) The Governor-General's carriage..may be jostled by the hired 'palki-gharry', with its two wretched ponies. 1882 Mrs. Cupples *Mem. Mrs. Valentine* ii. 24 The journey at that time was performed by means of the palki-dāk.

Pall (pǭl), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 pæll, 1, 4 pell, 3 pel, peal, 3–5 pelle, 3–7 pal, palle, 5 *Sc.* paulle, 5, 7 pale, 6 paule, pawl(e, *Sc.* paill, 3– pall. [OE. *pæll, pell* 'costly cloak or robe, purple robe, purple', ad. L. *palli-um* pall, coverlet, curtain, cloak; a Greek cloak or mantle, the philosophers' cloak; in Tertullian, the garment worn by Christians instead of the Roman *toga*; later in various eccles. uses: see Du Cange. The historical order of the senses in Eng. is not that of the development of L. *pallium.*]

I. Cloth, a cloth.

1. Fine or rich cloth (as a material); esp. as used for the robes of persons of high rank; in OE. purple cloth, 'purple'. *Obs.*, exc. as poet. *arch.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. i. (1890) 26 Of þam bið ȝeweorht se weolocreada tæȝl [*MS. B.* pæl]. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Colloquy* in Wr.-Wülcker 96/19 Pællas and sidan (*purpurum et sericum*) deorwyrþe gymmas and gold. *c* 1200 Ormin 8173 & all þatt wæde þatt tær wass Uppo þe bære fundenn, All wass itt off þe bettste pall þatt anig mann mazz aþenn. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1461 I-schrud & i-prud ba wiþ pel & wiþ purpre. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 364 In cloth of riche purpel palle. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 2836 And in the temple.. Arne clothes fele of gold and palle. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 86 Where is bicome cesar, þat lorde was of al, Or þe riche man cloþid in purpur & in pal? *c* 1460 *How a Marchande* etc. 197 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 205 Sche put on hur a garment of palle, And mett the marchand in the halle. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* July 173 They bene yclad in purple and pall. *a* 1700 *Little Musgrave* in Ritson *Eng. Songs* II. 215 The one of them was clad in green, The other was clad in pall. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* IV. xii, If pall and vair no more I wear. 1814 — *Ld. of Isles* IV. xxiii.

2. A rich cloth spread upon or over something; a coverlet, canopy, etc. *Obs.* or *arch.* in *gen.* sense.

13.. *K. Alis.* 370 Hire bed was mad, forsothe, With pallis, and with riche clothis. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11235 And in hure chaumbre vpon a pal þey corouned hure wyþ a coronal. 1457 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 173 [A piece of cloth of gold called] le palle. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxvii. 13 To beir the paill of veluet cramase Abone hir heid. *a* 1529 Skelton *Col. Cloute* 943 Hangynge aboute the walles Clothes of golde & palles. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* I. 359 Ane paill of gould sett witht pratious stouns sett aboue the kingis heid quhene he sat at meit. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XIX. 364 With splendid palls the downy fleece adorn. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xlii, Over the whole bedding was thrown a counterpane, or pall, of black velvet. 1858 Morris *Judgm. of God* 170 He sat beneath a broad white pall.

3. *Eccl.* a. A cloth spread upon the altar, an altar-cloth; *esp.* a corporal. *arch.* b. A cloth or hanging for the front of an altar, a frontal. *arch.* c. A linen cloth with which the chalice is covered. (Cf. Palla 2.)

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 508 And þær stod ..arwurðe weofod, mid readum pælle ȝescrydd. *c* 1200 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 302/92 Weouedes huy founden þreo, With rede palles huy weren i-heoled. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 33 A myncheon scholde not towche the palles of the awter. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 32 b/1 A woman sholde not touche the holy vessell of the auter, ne the palle. 1519 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles Reading* 7 For coleryng ed mendyng of the pall. 1699 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 11th C.* IX. 95 Why the Chalice is usually cover'd with a Vail or Pale before the Consecration? 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 63 The Linen with which they covered the blessed Eucharist, was called *Corporal*, the *Pall*, the *Shrowd*, *Co-opertorium* or *Syndon*. 1838 *Coronation Service* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1847) III. 83 The Queen..makes her first Oblation; which is a Pall or Altar-Cloth of Gold. 1846 Keble *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 172 The Altar's snow-white pall.

4. A cloth, usually of black, purple, or white velvet, spread over a coffin, hearse, or tomb.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 378/1 Palle, or pelle, or other clothe leyd on a dede body, ..*capulare*. 1463 *Burial Ord.* in *Antiq. Rep.* (1807) I. 315 The first herse couerid with whit within the pale & parclose. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 8 A ryche pal to ly on ye corse late fro rome is come. 1538 *Crosconbe Church-w. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 43 Received of Edyth Honythorne for a knylle and the pall vj.*d*. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. § 245 When the Coffin was put in, the black Velvet Pall that had covered it was thrown over it. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 517 ¶ 2 The coffin was carried by six of his tenants, and the pall held up by six of the quorum. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* 6 Mourning when their leaders fall, Warriors carry the warrior's pall.

II. A garment, a vestment.

5. A robe, cloak, mantle; in early times, esp. of rich stuff. *Obs.* or *arch.* in *gen.* sense.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xliii. (Z.) 257 *Pallium*, pæl, *palliatus*, mid pælle gescryd. *c* 1205 LAY. 897 3ef us peal [*c* 1275 pal], 3eue us hors, 3eue us haihe scrud. *Ibid.* 24597 Ælc cniht hafde pal on And mid golde higon. 1382 WYCLIF *Esther* viii. 15 Mardoch..schynede in kingis clothis..wrappid with a silken pal and purper. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 44/2 Anon she toke her palle or mantel & covered her. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 5 One of the ten Sibills .. cumly clad in a pall of white sylk. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 37 In a long purple pall, whose skirt with gold Was fretted all about, she was arayd. 1652 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 245 It is represented in the Figure of a woman, clothed with a Pall or linen frock. 1745 T. WARTON *Pleas. Melanch.* 214 Divine Melpomene..Queen of the stately step, and flowing pall. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. xl. *song*, He sweeps along in his dusky pall.

6. *spec.* **a.** *Eccl.* A woollen vestment worn by the Pope, and conferred by him on certain ecclesiastics, esp. metropolitans or archbishops (such conferment being a necessary preliminary to the special functions of their office); it is now a narrow band passing over the shoulders, with short lappets hanging down before and behind, and ornamented with crosses. (Now more usually called PALLIUM; formerly also PALLION.) Hence *transf.* The office or dignity of metropolitan or archbishop.

1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 25 Offa worshiped Adulph bisshop of lichfeld with the archebisshops palle. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxi. 243 This palle is an indument that euery archebysshop must haue, and is nat in full auctoritie of an archebysshop tyll he haue receyued his palle of the pope. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 102 After such tyme as the Pall of the Archb. of Lichfeild was taken from Lichfeild and restored againe to Canterbury. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Rebell.* (1859) 592 The Romish rag, which he calleth a pall, scarce worth twelve-pence. 1650 SIR R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* III. 54 Besides his Pall, the Popes Chamberlain, brought him from Rome, a Cardinalls hat. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 92 After Consecration he shall have the Pall sent him. 1848 A. HERBERT in *Todd's Irish Nennius* Notes 5 The copier places York and Canterbury, the two palls or archiepiscopates of England, first and second.

b. A robe or mantle put upon the sovereign at coronation; now called the 'royal robe'.

1643 BAKER *Chron., Rich. II* 2 After this, he [the Archbishop] put upon him [Richard II] an upper Vesture called a Pall, saying, *Accipe Pallium*. 1847 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* III. 115 This now called 'Royal Robe' is the ancient pallium: the 'open pall' as it is called in the orders of Charles II and James II.

7. *Her.* A bearing representing the front half of an archbishop's pall, consisting of three bands in the form of a capital Y, charged with crosses. (Also called *cross-pall.*)

(*Party*) *per pall*: said of the shield when divided into three parts, of different tinctures, by lines in the directions of those of a capital Y.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 182 The fielde is Azure, a Paule Sable. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. ii. 193. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1777) Dict., *Pall*, a figure like a Greek Y, about the breadth of a Pallet: it is by some Heralds called a Cross-Pall. 1854 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* (ed. 3) xxi. 356 Surmounted by a pall of the last.

III. 8. *fig.* (Chiefly from 5, or now esp. 4.) Something that covers or conceals, a 'mantle', 'cloak'; in mod. use *esp.* something, such as a cloud, that extends over a thing or region and produces an effect of gloom.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lv. 130 There shal I yelde glory & worship for shame & repreef, a palle of preisyng for mornyng [cf. Isa. lxi. 3]. 1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. viii. 203 (heading) Howe grace is to be hyd vnder the palle of humylyte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 154 Vnder the pall of very mekenes & symplicite. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 2110 By this dark Pall thrown o'er the silent World! *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 353 The sky was overspread with a pall of blackness. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Winter Solstice* Poems 301 Too cold to melt its pall of snow. 1882 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 438 Overhead by day and by night a murky pall of smoke.

IV. 9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pall-canopy*, *-cloth*, *-cloud*; *pall-like* adj.; **pall-bearer**, **-holder**, **-supporter**, one of those attending the coffin at a funeral, to hold up the corners and edges of the pall; †**pall-work**, work in 'pa'l' or rich cloth (*obs.*).

1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 29 Sept. (O. H. S.) II. 53 *Pall Bearers were Dr. Aldrich, Dr. Turner [etc.]. 1786 MISS E. CLAYTON in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* Ser. II. III. 411 Lord and Lady Howard are gone to town this morning for poor P^ss^. Amelia's funeral. She is one of the pall-bearers. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 May 8/1 The pall-bearers had taken up their position. 1875 S. HADEN *Earth to Earth* 52 The old English hearse or *pall-canopy. 1541 *Vatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 154 Payd for iij stavys to here y^e^ *pawle cloth. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 5125 (Trin.) He dud on him *pal clobing And on his hond sett riche ring. 1886 CORBETT *Fall of Asgard* II. 28 To raise the storm that was to rive the *pall-cloud that hung over Asgard. 1814 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 348 The other *pall-holders—Mr. Thurston, Dr. Worcester [etc.]. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* ii, Of purpure, and *palle werke, and perrè to pay. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 632 All of pall work fyn, ..Anerlud with ermyn.

Pall (pɔ̄l), *sb.*[2] *rare.* [f. PALL *v.*[1]] A feeling of disgust arising from satiety or insipidity.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* II. II. § 2 (1737) II. 149 The Palls or Nauseatings which continually intervene, are of the worst and most hateful kind of Sensation.

Pall (pɔ̄l), *v.*[1] Also 6–7 pawl, paul. [app. aphetic from APPAL *v.*, to which the early senses are parallel. But the literal sense of 'become' or 'make pale' is of rare occurrence, being expressed by the cognate PALE *v.* from PALE *a.*]

I. Intransitive senses.

†**1.** To become pale or dim. *Obs.*

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. XXV, The name of whom shall pallen in none age, But ever yliche without eclipsing shine.

†**2.** To become faint; to faint, fail (in strength, virtue, etc.). *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 13 That other biter as the galle, Which makth a mannes herte palle. 1540–54 CROKE *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 22 There-at his hert woll pall. 1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. E e ij, Vnuicted strengthes begin to pal. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 9 When our deare plots do pauile.

†**b.** To decay, waste away, rot. *Obs. rare.*

?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 1030 Thus have ye kept your enemy here Pallyng more than seven yere.

†**3.** Of fermented or aerated liquors: To lose briskness or sharpness by exposure to the air; to become flat, vapid, stale, or insipid. **b.** Of blood: To become pale (?) by separation of clot and serum.

c 1430 LYDGATE [see PALLED *ppl. a.*[1] 2]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 379/2 Pallyn, as ale & drynke, ..*emorior*. 1513 *Bk. Kervynge* in *Babees Bk.* 267 Also yf your swete wyne pale, drawe it in to a romney vessell for lessynge [cf. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 116 3iff swete wyne be seeke or pallid put in a Rompney for lesynge]. 1530 PALSGR. 651/2, I palle, as drinke or bloode dothe, by longe standyng in a thynge, *je appallys*. This drinke wyll pall (*s'appallyra*) if it stande vncouered all nyght. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 115 A cup of dead beere, that had stood pawling by him in a pot three dayes. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 63 Sooner..then let pall So pure Canary. 1693 J. CLAYTON *Virginia* in *Misc. Curiosa* (1708) III. 287 When the Weather breaks the Blood palls, and like over-fermented Liquors is depauperated, or turns eager and sharp. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 11 Lest such Wines should Pall and die upon their hands.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* To become tasteless, vapid, or insipid to the appetite or interest.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. on Marriage* Wks. 1730 I. 58 Oh, the virtue and grace of a shrill caterwauling. But it palls in your game. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 2 ¶ 1 Beauty is a Thing which palls with Possession. 1748 JOHNSON *Vanity Hum. Wishes* 265 Now pall the tasteless meats. 1868 FARRAR *Seekers* II. ii. (1875) 200 Pleasure may pall or cease to be obtainable. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xviii. 137 His position lost all its charm the instant the work began to pall.

b. Const. *on*, *upon* the sense, mind, or organ.

1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. iv, Beauty soon grows familiar..and palls upon the sense. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. I. iv. § 2 They would satiate us and pall upon our senses. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. xxiii. 236 The pastimes of the tilt-yard..began to pall on him.

5. Of the person or organ: To lose relish or interest; to become satiated or cloyed *with*.

1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. xxxiv, If thy stomach palls with it, discontinue it from time to time. 1832 *Examiner* 673/2 The laity have done much wrong to the clergy in allowing it to..surfeit, and pall..with forbidden wealth.

II. Transitive senses.

†**6.** To make pale, to dim. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. xxi. (1541) 35 The men and women have the colour of their vysage pallyd [*edd.* 1541–1612 palled]. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* I. met. v. 12 And Luci∂ar palled by Φebus vpriseth.

†**7.** To make faint or feeble; to enfeeble, weaken; to daunt, appal. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 311 Unkindeschipe..The trouthe of mannes herte it palleth. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xviii, The prolixitee Off doubilnesse that doith my wittis pall. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxx. (1533) 98 b/1 His knyghtes and soldyours were tyred & palled wyth ouer watche and labourc. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxiv. 62 Which..did their harts so pall, That they cride for peace. 1607 DEKKER *Hist. Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 119 Tis not the name of Traytor Pals me nor pluckes my weapon from my hand. 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 302 A caprice which pawl'd fortune in such manner that she utterly turn'd tale.

†**b.** To render (breath) inoffensive. *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* XX. 14 A remedy to pall or make swete the breth.

†**8.** To render flat, stale, or insipid; to stale.

1625 MASSINGER *New Way* I. i, The remainder of a single can Left by a drunken porter, all night pall'd too. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserved* II. i, I cannot think Of tasting any thing a fool has pall'd. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Brewing*, Leaving your Vent-Peg always open palls it [March Beer].

fig. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arcite* III. 686 A miracle.. Their joy with unexpected sorrow pall'd. 1711 P. H. *View two last Parlts.* 145 The fortunate issue of that Expedition had pall'd the Enquiry. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* I. 154 He palls enjoyment by excess.

9. To deprive of one's relish for something; to satiate, cloy (the appetite, senses, or sentient being).

1700 ADDISON *Epil. Brit. Enchanters*, And pall the sense with one continu'd show. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 321 For fear of too much palling his Appetite. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* II. xii. 479 He must not pall his readers. 1829 *Examiner* 355/1 Can even the choicest viands fail to pall the stomach? 1856 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud., Shelley* (1879) I. 113 Languor comes, fatigue palls, melancholy oppresses.

†**Pall,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [Origin obscure: cf. PALE *v.*[4]]

1. *trans.* To beat, strike, knock (*down*).

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 499 Þei miȝte I-seo sone His polhache go and proude doun pallede. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 30 Þanne with þe firste pyle I palle hym down. *Ibid.* 51 Þanne *liberum arbitrium*..palleth adown þe pouke.

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To fight (one's way) *through*.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10022 Þai met on the Mirmydons, macchit hom hard, Pallit thurgh the persans, put hom beside. *Ibid.* 11132 Þai..Put hom doun prestly, pallit hom þurgh, Slogh hom full sleghly for sleght þat þai couthe.

Pall (pɔ̄l), *v.*[3] [f. PALL *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To cover with or as with a cloth; to drape with a pall.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8385 The halle..was pight vp with pilers all of pure stones, Palit full prudly. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. v. 52 Come thick Night, And pall thee in the dunnest smoake of Hell. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 332 Why pall'd in state, and mitred with a wreath Of nightshade, dost thou sit portentiously? 1854 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. 226–7 Nature..so powerless and extinct as to seem palled in her shroud. 1869 TENNYSON *Holy Grail* 844, I saw the Holy Grail, All pall'd in crimson samite.

Pall, obs. form of PAL; variant of PAWL.

‖ **Palla** (pæ·lă). [L., perh. related to *pallium*.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A loose outer garment or wrap worn out of doors by women (sometimes by men); an outer robe, mantle.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* III. ix, The slave..divested herself also of her long *palla*. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 72 Her palla to another she resigns. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Jan. 4/3 Calpurnia .. is robed in a brilliant green palla over a long yellow tunic.

2. *Eccl.* An altar-cloth; a chalice-cloth.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Palla*,..it is also often taken for an Altar-cloth. 1885 *Catholic Dict., Palla*, a small cloth of linen used to cover the chalice and usually stiffened with cardboard, &c. The upper part may be covered with silk.

Palla, variant of PALLAH, S. African antelope.

Pallace, obs. form of PALACE *sbs.*[1] and [3].

Pallad- (pæ·lăd), *Chem.*, used as combining form of PALLADIUM, in names of certain compounds, as *pa·lladamine*, *palladammo·nium*, *palladi·amine*; see quots.

1859 FOWNES *Man. Chem.* 329 Palladamine, $NPdH_3$. O, may be obtained from the chloride by oxide of silver... Müller also obtained another compound..to which he gives the name of palladdiamine; it contains N^2Pdll^6. 1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 329 Hugo Müller regards..the yellow [compound] as chloride of palladammonium, $N_2H_6Pd^{iv}.Cl_2$. The yellow compound..yields the oxide of palladammonium, or palladamine, $N_2H_6Pd^{iv}O$.

Pallad, obs. erron. form of PALLET *sb.*[2]

Palladian (pălē·dĭăn), *a.*[1] [f. L. *palladi-us* of or belonging to Pallas + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Pallas, the goddess of wisdom; hence, pertaining to wisdom, knowledge, or study.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 29 b, Perseus the Palladian knight.. when he had slayne..Medusa, he consecrated ye same [shield] to the mighty Goddes Pallas. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 56 Unlesse he carry..all his midnight watchings, and expence of Palladian oyl, to the hasty view of an unleasur'd licencer. 1803 GODWIN *Life Chaucer* I. 470 (Jod.).

Palla·dian, *a.*[2] *Arch.* [f. *Palladi-o* + -AN.] Of, belonging to, or according to the school of the Italian architect Andrea Palladio (1518–80), who imitated the ancient Roman architectnre without regard to classical principles.

1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 37 Conscious they act a true Palladian part, And, if they starve, they starve by rules of art. 1792 GIBBON *Let.* in *Misc. Wks.* (1796) I. 696 To pass some hours in the palladian Chiswick. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 94/1 The thrust..directed against that archheresy of all, the Palladian style. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 250 Europe has never seen a worse style than the Palladian.

Hence **Palla·dianism,** the Palladian school or style of architecture; **Palla·dianize** *v.*, to make Palladian in style.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 94/1 The sworn champion of Palladianism, and the bitter foe of all amateurs. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. App. xv. 386 We shall get rid of Chinese pagodas, and Indian temples, and Renaissance Palladianisms, and Alhambra stucco and filigree, in one great rubbish heap. 1893 GILTSPUR *Church Street Stoke Newington* 27 The south front was Palladianised about the middle of the last century.

Palladic (pălæ·dik), *a. Chem.* [f. PALLA-D(IUM[2] + -IC 1 b.] Applied to compounds of palladium containing a smaller proportion of the metal than those called *palladious*; as *palladic oxide* or *dioxide of palladium*, PdO_2.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 327 The tetrachloride or Palladic chloride, $Pd^{iv}Cl_4$. *Ibid.* 328 Palladic salts are very unstable, being easily reduced to palladious salts by heat, and by reducing agents.

†**Palladie.** *Obs.* = PALLADIUM[1] 1.

1548 W. PATTEN *Exp. Scott.* Pref. a iij, The well kepyng of the Palladie in Troy was euer the conseruacion..of the citie.

Palladiferous (pælădi·fĕrŏs), *a.* [See -FEROUS.] Containing or yielding palladium.

1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 325 The palladiferous gold of Brazil.

Palladine, -yne, obs. forms of PALADIN.

Palladio- (pălē·dio), *Chem.*, combining form of PALLADIUM [2], in names of certain compounds.

1841 BRANDE *Chem.* 1089 Palladio-bichloride of Potassium. *Ibid.*, Palladio-protochloride of potassium. *Ibid.* 1090 Prismatic crystals of palladio-cyanuret of potassium. 1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 330 Chloride of palladio-phenyl-ammonium.

Palladious (pălē·diəs), *a. Chem.* Also **palladous.** [f. PALLADI-UM [2] + -OUS.] Applied to compounds of palladium containing a larger proportion of the metal than those called *palladic*: as *palladious oxide* or *protoxide of palladium*, PdO.

1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 95 A solution of palladious oxide. 1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 327 Palladious salts are for the most part brown or red; their taste is astringent, but not metallic.

Palladium [1] (pălē·diŏm). Forms: 4–5, 7 **palladion,** 5 **palladioun, -dyon, -dian, -done, -din, paladion,** 6– **palladium.** [a. L. *palladium*, a. Gr. παλλάδιον, neuter of παλλάδιος of Pallas.]

1. *Gr. and Lat. Myth.* The image of the goddess Pallas, in the citadel of Troy, on which the safety of the city was supposed to depend, reputed to have been thence brought to Rome.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 153 (197) But þough þat Grekes hem of Troye shetten, .. Thei hadde a relyk hight Palladion [*v. rr.* palladioun, paladion] That was hire tryst a-boven euerichon. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 188 The Priest Thoas .. Hath soffred Anthenor to come And the Palladion to stele. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 17865 Palladin that thing called is Affter Pallas .. Fro hir It come also, I wene. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xiii. 48 Diuers antiquities.., and amongst others the Palladium of antient Troy. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 178 Metellus..lost his eies in a skare-fire, at what time hee would haue saued and got away the Palladium..out of the temple of Vesta. 1779 W. ALEXANDER *Hist. Women* (1782) I. vi. 213 Vestals..whose office was to preserve the sacred fire of the goddess in perpetual vigour, and guard the palladium. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* I. xv. 69 The Palladium, or statue of Minerva brought from Troy.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything on which the safety of a nation, institution, privilege, etc. is believed to depend; a safeguard, protecting institution.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* Pref. 6 These 35 bookes [of Livy] .. preserued as another Palladium out of a generall skarefire. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. VII. (1676) 223/2 My Palladium, my breast-plate, my buckler, with which I ward all injuries [etc.]. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xiii. 321 This stone..was carefully preserved at Scone as the true palladium of their monarchy. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxvii. 343 The liberties of England cannot but subsist, so long as this palladium [trial by jury] remains sacred and inviolate. 1769–72 *Junius Lett.* Ded. 6 The liberty of the press is the palladium of all the civil, political, and religious rights of an Englishman. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Emp.* (1854) II. 91 The *Habeas Corpus* Act .. denominated the palladium of an Englishman's liberty. 1888 M. BURROWS *Cinque Ports* iv. 62 The Charter of 6 Edward I (1278) is the palladium of the Cinque Port liberties.

Palla·dium [2]. *Chem.* [a. mod.L., f. *Pallas*: cf. prec.

Named 1803 by its discoverer Wollaston, from the newly discovered asteroid *Pallas*: cf. CERIUM.]

A hard white metal of the platinum group, resembling silver, occurring in small quantities, chiefly in association with platinum, in S. America and elsewhere. Symbol Pd; atomic weight 126.

1803 *Phil. Trans.* 290 A metallic substance late sold in London as a new metal under the title of Palladium. 1805 WOLLASTON *ibid.* XCV. 316, I .. subsequently obtained another metal, to which I gave the name Palladium, from the planet that had been discovered nearly at the same time by Dr. Olbers. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 180 The balance spring is usually of palladium.

attrib. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 329 Palladium-bases.

Hence **Palla·diumize** *v. trans.*, to coat with palladium.

a 1851 *Mech. Mag.* in *Herrig's Archiv* VIII. 268 This process may be called palladiumizing with as much propriety as we say, zinking, or gilding. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Pallah (pælä). Also **palla, paala, pala, phalla, phaala.** [ad. Sechwana *p'hala*, Zulu *im-pala*.] An antelope (*Æpyceros melampus*) inhabiting parts of S. Africa; it is dark-reddish above, dull-yellowish on the sides, and white beneath; the male has horns about twenty inches long and spreading in a lyrate figure.

1806 Sir J. BARROW *Journ. Leetakoo* 407 This species of deer was called by the Booshuanas the Palla. 1812 PLUMPTRE tr. *Lichtenstein's Trav.* II. 324 That beautiful species of Antelope..which is called by the Beetjuans *Phalla*. 1822 BURCHELL *Trav.* II. xi. 300 One is called Paala by the Bichuanas. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* iii. 56 The presence of the..pallah..is always a certain indication of water being within a distance of seven or eight miles. 1896 KIRBY *Haunts Wild Game* 546 Impala of the Swazis and Zulus, Pala of the Basuto.

Pallaice, -as(e, obs. forms of PALACE.

Pallaisada, -ade, obs. ff. PALISADO, -ADE.

Pallall (pălal). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **pallalls, palall, pallaly, palladies, palaulays, pally-ully.** [Derivation unknown.] A Scotch and Northern English name for the game of HOP-SCOTCH; sometimes, the stone used in the game.

1808–18 JAMIESON, *Pallall, Pallalls*, a game of children, in which they hop on one foot through different triangular spaces chalked out, driving a bit of slate or broken crokery before them. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* I. 14 Some of her companions took her out to the back of the house to have a game at the pallall. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* I. 3 Pall-lall..or any other of the games of the school playground. 1891 BARRIE *Little Minister* XXVII. 292 There were .. girls playing at palaulays. 1896 MELDRUM *Grey Mantle* 251 Mony's the time I've played the pallaldies bare-fit wi' 'm on the plainstanes. 1898 R. BLAKEBOROUGH *Wit, etc. N. Riding Yorksh.* (E. D. D.), Divisiors are chalked on the pavement, and the 'pally-ullies' are impelled within the lines by a hop on one leg and a side-shuffle with the same foot.

Pallanchine, -kee·n, -kin, pallaquine, obs. ff. PALANKEEN. **Pallart,** obs. f. PALLIARD.

Pallasade, -ado, -zado, obs. ff. PALISADE, -ADO.

Pallasite (pælăsəit). *Min.* [f. surname *Pallas* (see below) + -ITE [1].] Native iron containing embedded grains of olivine, such as that composing a large meteorite discovered by P. S. Pallas in Siberia in 1772; hence also called *Pallas iron.*

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pallat, -ate, obs. forms of PALATE, PALLET.

Pallatine, -yne, obs. forms of PALATINE.

Palle, obs. form of PALL, PALY *a.*[2]

Palled (pōld), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. PALL *v.*[1] + -ED [1].]

†1. Enfeebled, weakened, impaired. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prol.* 55 So vnweeldy was this sory palled goost. *c* 1386 — *Shipman's T.* 102 (Corpus MS.) Eny old palled [*v.r.* appalled] wight. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXIV. 288 Than began the trumpettys and tabours to blowe, whiche renyued the palled hartys. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XII. xii. 364 The colour is more pallat and weake [*colore languido*] inclining to white. 1605 *1st Pt. Ieronimo* II. iv, Which strooke amazement to their pauled speeche. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 87 He neuer follow Thy paul'd Fortunes more. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 100 It receives the Liver blood..which..is become pauled and sluggish, and has lost its heat.

2. Of fermented liquor, etc.: That has lost its briskness or freshness; flat, stale, vapid. *arch.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 168 Who forsakithe wyne and drynkithe ale pallid. 14.. *Song temp. Hen. VI* (Harl. MS.), Bryng us home no sydyr, nor no palde wyne. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Mucidum vinum*, a palled wine or dead. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* V. i. With a spoonful of palled wine poured in their water. 1711 E. WARD *Vulgus Brit.* V. 58 Or that the Turky..Should..Be pall'd, o'er-roasted, and unfit, For such a Fine-mouth'd Saint to eat. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 384 Her high spirits were as flat as palled soda-water.

3. Deadened to pleasant tastes or impressions; satiated, cloyed, disgusted.

1691 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* III. i, Palled in desires, and surfeited of bliss. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 54 ¶ 1 Pall'd Appetite is humorous, and must be gratify'd with Sauces rather than Food. 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid Orleans* II. 112 The epicure Here pampers his foul frame, till the pall'd sense Loathes at the banquet. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 222 The palled taste of an unhealthy age.

Palled (pōld, *poet.* -ĕd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. PALL *v.*[3] (or *sb.*[1]) + -ED.] Covered with or robed in a pall.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXIII. (1848) 289 Swathed in clouds As though in plumed and pallèd state. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* LXX, Palled shapes In shadowy thoroughfares of thought.

†**Pa·llen,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *pællen, pellen*, f. *pæl*, PALL *sb.*[1] + -EN [4].] Made of 'pall' or rich cloth; in early use, 'of purple'.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 64 Biegað eow pællene cyrtlas. *c* 1000 — *Hom.* in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 103 Se casere .. dyde of his purpuran & his pellenan gyrlan. *c* 1205 LAY. 23762 A ræf swiðe deore..& ænne pallene curtel. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1517 He plyes ouer þe payment pallen webbes. 14.. *Siege Jerus.* (E. E. T. S.) 322 Pisten pauelouns doun of pallen webbes, With ropis of riche silk.

Pallenkeen, -kine, Pallentine, Palles, obs. ff. PALANKEEN, PALATINE, PALACE.

Pallescent (pălĕ·sĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pallēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *pallēscĕre* to become pale.] Growing or becoming pale. So **Palle·scence,** a blanching or paling.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 345 It beares Apples like the masculine, but lesser and luteously pallescent. 1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Nightmare Abbey* ix, The spirit of black melancholy began to set his seal on her pallescent countenance. 1822 — *Maid Marian* ii, An awful thought, which caused a momentary pallescence in his rosy complexion.

Pallesie, -ye, obs. forms of PALSY.

Pallet, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 4–5 **palet, -ete, pallette,** 5–6 **palett**(e, 6 **pallat**(t, 6 (9 *Sc.*) **pallet,** (7 **-ed**). [a. OF. *palet*, dim. of *pal* stake.]

†1. A piece of armour for the head, a head-piece (usually of leather). *Obs.*

1374 *Inv.* in *Promp. Parv.* 379 *note*, Item, ij. ketelhattes, et ij. paletes, *prec'* vj.*s.* viij.*d.* 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 325 A preuy pallette her pannes to kepe, To hille here lewde heed in stede of an houe. 1405 in *Promp. Parv.* 379 *note*, Doublettes, jakkes, basynettes, vysers, palettes, aventailles. 1411 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 19 An aburioun of stele with a pallette couerte with reede velwette. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 378/2 Palet, armowre for the heed, *pelliris, galerus.* *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 782/34 Nomina Armorum. ..*Hec tassis*, a palett. .. *galea.*

2. *transf.* The head, pate. Now only *Sc.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4016 On the helme he smot for soth, Thurch helme and palet to the toth. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* VII. 131 Inglis men sall..Knok þi palet or þou pas, And mak þe polled like a frere. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIII. 51 As blaksmyth bruikit was his pallatt, For battering at the study. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Elynour Rummyng* 348, I shall breake your palettes, Wythout ye now cease! 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 Neptun .. his pleasing pallet vpheaning Hee noted Aeneas. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 50 Not a pinnes head or a moaths pallet. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* I. C ij, Till I brake a Blacksmith's palled. 1826 G. BEATTIE *John o'Arnha'* in *Life* (1863) 248 The ither bore The gausty pallet, gyte with gore.

Pallet (pæ·lĕt), *sb.*[2] Forms: *a.* 4–5 **paillet**(t, 4–6 **payllet, paylet,** 4–7 **pailet,** 5 **palyet,** 6 *Sc.* **pelat**; *β.* 5–6 **palet**(t, 6 **-ette,** 6–7 **pallate,** (6–8 **-ad,** 7 **palate**), 7–8 **pallat,** 6 **pallet.** [ME. *paillet*: cf. dial. F. *paillet* heap or bundle of straw, deriv. of *paille* straw:—L. *palea* chaff; also AF. *paillete* straw, in Bestiary 475.]

1. A straw bed; a mattress; a small, poor, or mean bed or couch.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 229 (180) On a pailet [*v. r.* paylet]al þat glade nyght By Troylus he lay. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 379/2 Palyet, lytylle bed, *lectiola.* *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 435 Gromes palettis. 1505 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 150 Item, for stra to the Quenis pelat..xijd. 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* G ij, Of Beddes, Bolsters, Mattresses,..Pallads. 1615 BP. HALL *Contempt., O. T.* XI. iv, This man, though great in Bethlehem, lays him down to rest upon a pallet. 1758 GOLDSM. *Mem. Protestant* (1895) I. 115, I perceived the Water had soaked through the Pallet. 1827 MOORE *Epicur.* XVI. (1839) 165 Content with a rude pallet of straw. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. XI. 128 The monks then sought their pallets.

fig. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 527 All this prenaileth not in a leane and hungry ground, vnlesse fatter earth be laied as a pallet vnderneath. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 318 Ere..the low-roosted lark From her thatch't pallat rouse.

b. *Comb.*, as *pallet-bed, -chamber, -couch.*

1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1882) 82 King Richard..came out in to the pallet chamber, on which he found in bed sir James and sir Thomas Tyrels. 1618 SIR S. D'EWES *Autobiog.* (1845) I. 111, I assisted at her pallet-side, kneeling, weeping, and praying with others. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. xiv. 175 The Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber .. whose Office.. is to lie by the King on a Pallet-Bed all Night. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. XXIII, That pallet-couch, and naked wall.

†2. *Naut.* See quots. *Obs.* (It is not certain where this belongs; some place it under the next.)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pallet* is a Room within the Hold of a Ship, closely parted from it, in which by laying some Pigs of Lead, &c. a Ship may be sufficiently ballasted, without losing room in the Hold; which therefore will serve for Stowing the more Goods. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Pallet*, a ballast-locker formerly used, to give room in the hold for other stowage.

Pallet (pæ·lĕt), *sb.*[3] Also 8 palet, pallat, (8–9 **palate**). [a. F. *palette*, dim. of *pale* spade, shovel, blade, etc., a word of many senses, some of which in English retain the form PALETTE, q. v.]

1. A wooden instrument consisting of a flat blade or plate, with a handle attached; *spec.* that used, in various forms, by potters and others for shaping their work.

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 114 Styryngе it well fyrste with a sticke, and than with a pallet broade at the ende. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 390 A rodd of Iron fastned to a pallet, that reaches out a little beyond the Anvil. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Ointment*, Beat it with a wooden Palet, and change the Water, so that it becomes as white as Milk. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Pallet*, among potters, crucible-makers, etc., is a wooden instrument..for forming, beating, and rounding their works. They have several kinds; the largest are oval with a handle;..others..in manner of large knives. 1837 J. T. SMITH tr. *Vicat's Mortars* 95 *note*, The pallet or hoard (called the 'hawk'), used by plasterers for mixing small quantities of stucco as they apply it.

2. An artist's tablet for paints; a PALETTE, q. v.

†3. A flat board, plate, or disk; e. g. the blade of an oar, the float of a paddle-wheel. *Obs.*

1721 *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 244 There's no Improvement to be made, either with respect to the Proportion of the Oars, their Length, the Breadth of the Pallets. 1725 H. DE SAUMAREZ *ibid.* XXXIII. 412 At each End of the Lines, which constitute the Angle,..are two Pallets not much unlike the Figure of the Log. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Fox*, The Fox..will endeavour..to pull out the Food he smells in the Hole..and cause the Pallet to fall. 1808 *Specif. Trevithick & Dickinson's Patent* No. 3148 A rowing wheel..furnished with floats or pallets, but which we call our propelling boards.

spec. b. *Brickmaking.* A board for carrying away a newly moulded brick; cf. PLANCHET. c. Each of the series of disks in a chain-pump.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 189 As the wheel revolves, the piston rods..will cause the pistons to force the new-moulded bricks, with their pallet or board under them, severally up the mould. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Pallet*, ..3. One of the series of disks or pistons in the chain-pump or chapelet... 7. (*Clay.*) *a.* A board on which a newly molded brick is carried away to the *hack*. *Ibid.* [see PAGE *sb.*[1] 8].

†4. *Gilding.* A flat brush for taking up gold-leaf.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Pallet*, in gilding, is an instrument made of a squirrel's tail; used to take up the gold leaves from the pillow, to apply and extend them on the matter to be gilt.

5. A projection on some part of a machine, which engages with the teeth of a wheel, and thus converts a reciprocating into a rotary motion, or *vice versâ*; *esp.* a projection upon the pendulum or the arbor of the balance-wheel of a clock or watch, engaging with the escapement-wheel. [So in Fr.]

1704 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1788 It is scarce possible to manage the Pallets so, as nicely to make the same Vibrations as were *in Vacuo*. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Pallats*, two nuts that play in the fangs of the crown wheel of a watch. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I.

149 The pendulum has two palates,..which at equal intervals rise and fall, and let the teeth of the wheels pass under them in equable succession. 1830 Kater & Lardner *Mech.* xiv. 194 The pallets are connected with the pendulum so as to oscillate with it.

6. In an organ: Any one of the valves in the upper part of the wind-chest, each of which is connected with a key of the keyboard, and, on being opened by pressing down the key, admits the 'wind' or compressed air to a groove beneath the set of pipes corresponding to that key.

Also applied to other valves, as *waste-pallet*, a valve allowing escape of air from the storage-bellows when too full.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 493/2, E is the spring which keeps the pallet in its place when not in use. 1852 Seidel *Organ* 48 Of various sorts of valves..those called palates are the most important ones. 1898 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* 338 In order to prevent an undue rising of the bellows when more wind is supplied than used, a *waste-pallet* is placed in every bellows.

7. *Bookbinding.* A tool for impressing letters or figures on the back of a book, consisting of a metal block mounted on a handle and having the letters, etc. engraved upon it, or the required types fastened in it.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 425 The tools..whether single letters or figures, or 'pallets' (that is, the title of a book, &c., cut in a single metal block) are mounted on wooden handles, and applied before use to a gas burner, in order to obtain the requisite heat.

8. *Conch.* = Palette 4 a.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pallet-frame, -spring, -wheel, -wire*; **pallet-arbor**, an arbor on which a pallet (in a clock, etc.) is fixed; **pallet-board** = sense 3 b; **pallet-box**, in an organ, a box or chest forming part of the wind-chest, containing the pallets belonging to one keyboard; **pallet-eye**, in an organ, a loop of wire at one end of a pallet, to which is attached the wire by which it is pulled down; **pallet-leather**, in an organ, the soft leather with which the inner surface of a pallet is faced; **pallet-moulding**, in *Brick-making*, a process in which each brick as moulded is turned out on a pallet, and the mould sanded to prevent adhesion of the clay; **pallet-tail**, each of the rocking arms which bear the pallets in certain escapements.

1883 Sir E. Beckett *Clocks & Watches* 185 In all clocks of this kind the *pallet-arbors are set in small cocks. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 529 (*Brick-making*) This operation is repeated each time that a *pallet-board comes under the hopper. 1898 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* 339 Attached to a loop of wire called the **pallet-eye*, fastened to the moveable end of the pallet. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 521 That part of the *pallet frame .. in which is set the stone for receiving the action or impulse of the small pin teeth, is formed into a rectangular shape. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s. v., In *pallet-molding the molds are usually sanded; in slop-molding they are wetted. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 84 The wheel has fifteen teeth cut on its circumference; its play is regulated by two small pallets..and two small steel *pallet-springs. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 226 The *pallet staff holes are found to wear very much if not jewelled. 1793 Sir G. Shuckburgh in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 88 The index that is carried round immediately by the pendulum, viz. on the same arbor with the *pallet wheel. 1852 Seidel *Organ* 51 Muller has tried to put all the *palate-wires, belonging to one manual, into one common hole.

Pallet (pæ·lĕt), *sb.*[4] *Her.* Also 7 palett. [dim. of Pale *sb.*[1] 6.] An ordinary resembling the pale (Pale *sb.*[1] 6), but of half its breadth.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* 12 But it [the Pale] may be diminished, as from a Paile to a Pallet which is ye halfe of the Paile. 1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* II. iii. 33 The pale, whose content is the third part of the whole field, and is divided again into the Pallet, which is half the pale, and the Endors which is half the Pallet. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* iii. 15 The arms of Raymond, Count of Provence — or, 4 pallets gules.

†**Pallet,** *sb.*[5] *Obs.* [a. F. *palette*, OF. *paellete* (Gloss. de Salins, 13–14th c.), dim. of *paele* shallow pan :—L. *patella*.] A vessel of a definite measure used to receive the blood in blood-letting.

1627 Hakewill *Apol.* III. v. § 5. 205 A..Surgeon..reports that he drew from a patient..in foure dayes twenty seven pallets, euery pallet..containing three ounces and more.

†**Pallet,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *palet* (13–14th c. in Godef.), dim. of *pâle* Pale *a.*; but in reference to wine, cf. *vin paillet* light or straw-coloured wine.] Of a light colour between red and white; pale red, flesh-coloured.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Helvus color*, a pallet colour, or a fleash colour of white and redde. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* C 792 Horseflesh colour, or pallet colour in wine. *c* 1600 Burell *Pilgr.* in J. Watson *Coll. Scot. Poems* (1709) II. 11 Vpon thair brest..The Rubie pallet and Th' opall, Togither with the Amatist. 1611 Cotgr., *Vin baillet*, a pallet, or pale Claret, wine. 1632 Sherwood, Pallet wine, *vin baillet, vin paillet.*

Pallet, obs. form of Palette, Palate.

Palleting (pæ·lĕtiŋ). *Naut.* [cf. Pallet *sb.*[2] 2.] 'A slight platform made above the bottom of the magazine, to keep the powder from moisture' (*Weale's Rudim. Nav.* 136). Also *attrib.*, as *palleting-beam, -hatches.*

1815 Burney *Falconer's Dict. Marine, Palletting Hatches* .. are small apertures, about 20 inches square, formed by the palletting-beams and carlings in the fore-magazine. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 95 *Palleting-Beams* are those beams under the flat of the magazine, bread-room, and powder-room, where there is a double palleting.

Palletot, Pallew: see Paletot, Palew.

Pallial (pæ·liăl), *a. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *palliāl-is*, f. Pallium: see -al.] Of or pertaining to the pallium or mantle of a mollusc (or of a brachiopod).

Pallial adductor, the anterior adductor muscle of a bivalve; *pallial cavity, impression, line, lobe, sac*: see quots.; *pallial sinus*, a sinus or recess in the pallial impression of certain molluscs, being the mark of their retractile siphons.

1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 706/1 It is in this pallial sac that the animal establishes a current of water. 1851–6 Woodward *Mollusca* 26 The border of the 'mantle' is also muscular; and the place of its attachment is marked in the shell by a line called the 'pallial impression'. 1858 Geikie *Hist. Boulder* vi. 96 The inner surface of each valve is lined with a soft membranous substance, called the pallial lobe. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 216 The 'pallial line' or 'pallial impression'. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 59 In some Mollusks (e.g. Pteropoda), the delicate lining membrane of the pallial cavity serves as the respiratory organ. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 698 (Brachiopoda) A circumpallial sinus uniting the terminations of the pallial sinuses is figured by Joubin in *Discina*.

†**Pa·lliament.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *palliāment-um*, f. *palliāre* to cloak.] A robe, gown: in quots. the white gown of a candidate for the Roman consulship.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* I. i. 182 Titus Andronicus, the people of Rome..Send thee by me..This Palliament of white and spotlesse Hue, And name thee in Election for the Empire. 1593 Peele *Order of Garter* 92 A goodly king in robes most richly dight, The upper like a Roman palliament.

Palliard (pæ·lyărd). *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 5 payllard, -art, 6 palȝard, -ȝart, -yarte, pallart, 6–7 palyard(e, pallyard, 6–9 paillard, 6– palliard. [a. F. *paillard*, in 13th c. *paillart*, f. *paille* straw: see -ard.] A professional beggar or vagabond (who sleeps on the straw in barns and outhouses); *transf.* a low or dissolute knave; a lewd fellow, a lecher, a debauchee.

1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* II. xviii, The foxe was but a theef and a payllart and a knaue of poure folke. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 294 Ye ought not to meue your self for suche a theef & palyard. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. clxix. [clxv.] 492 He was but a false palyarte, and alwayes agaynste the Crowne of Fraunce. 1561 Awdelay *Frat. Vacab.* 4 A Palliard is he that goeth in a patched cloke. 1567 Harman *Caveat* vii. 44 The worst and wickedst of all this beastly generation are scarse comparable to these prating Pallyardes. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. (1634) 476 A most luxurious and effeminate Palliard he [Sardanapalus] was. *c* 1690 Kirkton *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* ii. (1817) 84 Not only a debauched paillard but a cruel murtherer. 1834 H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* III. v. Palliards,..and Jarkmen. 1851 Borrow *Lavengro* III. 315 The male part of the upper class are..a parcel of poor, shaking, nervous paillards.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Knavish; dissolute.

1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* II. xvi, Ha a payllart Mule, why goost thow not faster? 1581 *N. Burne's Disput.* in *Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 170 Vsurpit Bischopis, apostat preistis and palliard Ministeris. 1638 *Sat. on Gen. Assembly* in *Scott. Pasquils* (1868) 42 A palyard drunkard charlitan.

†**Palliardise.** *Obs.* Also 6 -ice, 6–7 -ize. [a. F. *paillardise* (1539 in R. Estienne), f. prec. + -ise[2].] Lewdness, fornication, lechery.

1591 Lodge *Diogenes* (Hunter. Cl.) 46 Nothing..more weakeneth an Armye..than luxuritie and palliardize. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I. vi. § 5 Hee [Jupiter] gave himself over wholly to palliardize and adultery. 1646 Buck *Rich. III* v. 136 Nor can they tax him with Palliardise, Luxury, Epicurism.

So †**Pa·lliardry, †Pa·lliardy** [= F. *paillardie* (Villon)], roguery, knavery; lechery, fornication.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. Prol. 178 Ȝe that list of ȝour palȝardry neuir blyn. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* xxxiv. 82 Thocht ȝung perwersit natouris To palȝardy applawddis. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 80 Thy subteltie and palȝardrie Our fredome bringis in thrall.

†**Pa·lliardize,** *v. Obs.* [f. Palliard + -ize.] 1. *intr.* To fornicate.

1619 T. Milles tr. *Mexia's, etc. Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* II. 364/1 Charlemaigne, whose eldest daughter was found paillardising with..Eginhard, his Secretary. 1650 Anne Bradstreet *Four Mon., Assyr., Sardan.* 3 Sardanapalas..That palliardizing sot.

2. *trans.* To be a procurer of.

1644 Prynne & Walker *Fiennes's Trial* 2 To..let the Parliament see, they had not employed such a man as would palliardise Lies, and become a pander unto Falshood.

Palliasse: see Paillasse.

Palliate (pæ·liĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *palliātus* cloaked, f. *palli-um* cloak (-ate[2] 2); afterwards pa. pple. of late L. *palliāre* to cloak, palliate.]

†**A.** as *pa. pple.* Cloaked, covered, concealed; mitigated. *Obs.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV*, Introd. (1550) 4 b, They sente the reuerent father Thomas Arundell .. in habite pallyate and dissimuled, into the citee of Paris. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 5 The fault..must be accommodate and palliate by dyets and medicines familiar. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 242 That was still the cloak under whilk was palliat all the wicked plotts aganis the Kirk of God.

B. as *adj.* †**1.** Wearing a cloak (in quot., a philosopher's cloak: see Pallium 1). *Obs.*

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* XIII. xvi. (1620) 457 Lest the communication of this name with the vulgar, should debase the proud..number of the Palliate.

†**2.** Cloaked; having its real nature concealed.

1612 R. Fenton *Usury* 128 That..may in matter bee a palliat or cloaked vsurie. 1648 Hammond *Serm.* iv. Wks. 1684 IV. 494 God may..give us a treacherous settlement, a palliate peace.

†**3.** Of a cure: Superficial or temporary. *Obs.*

a 1625 Cope in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 131 All his industry and sales, did in your estate make but a palliate cure. 1679 France *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 30 Cardinal Poole..did not..absolve their Consciences from Restitution, but only made a palliate Cure.

4. *Zool.* Having a Pallium (sense 3 b); tectibranchiate. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Palliate (pæ·liĕt), *v.* [f. Palliate *ppl. a.*; cf. late L. *palliāre* (Apuleius, 2nd c.) to cloak, F. *pallier*, which may have aided the formation.]

†**1.** *trans.* To cover with or as with a cloak; to cloak, clothe, shelter; to invest. Also *fig. Obs.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 32 Surmyse set foorth and palliated with the vesture..of a professed veritee. 1613 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Palliate*, cloake. 1630 T. Westcote *Devon.* (1845) 60 Her sheep..are palliated under the coverture of the high-grown hedges of enclosures. 1635 Gellibrand *Variation Magn. Needle* 3 The Ocean, which palliates the imperfect parts of the Earth. 1656 Boulton *Medicina* Ded. A ij b, It is the accustomed manner of our modern Writers, alwaies to palliate themselves under the Protection of some worthy Patron.

†**2.** *fig.* To hide, conceal, disguise. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1598 Bacon *Sacred Medit.* vii. (Arb.) 117 Hipocrites with their dissembling holinesse towards God doe palliate and couer their iniuries towardes men. 1706 Phillips, *To Palliate*, to disguise, daub, colour or cloak. 1795 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 58 The bankruptcy of their India Company, long palliated, now stands confest. 1809–12 Mar. Edgeworth *Almeria* vii, Her name was printed among the list of subscribers, and there was no palliating the fact.

3. To alleviate the symptoms of a disease without curing it; to relieve superficially or temporarily; to mitigate the sufferings of; to ease.

In early use the notion was that of cloaking, disguising, patching up; this passed gradually into that of alleviating the symptoms: cf. 4.

1588 J. Read *Compend. Method* 60 They [bone-diseases] eyther bee neuer cured, or else onelie so palliated that they breake out againe. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. Explan. Words Art A v b, So sweet Pomanders doe pallíat a stinking breath, occasioned by a corrupt stomack or diseased lungs, and such like. 1646 Fuller *Wounded Conse.* (1841) 351 Let mountebanks palliate, cures break out again, being never soundly but superficially healed. *a* 1714 Abp. Sharp *Serm.* (1738) V. ix. 284 He is but half a Physician; he hath palliated our sores and diseases, but he hath not removed them. 1876 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* xxi. (ed. 3) 281 That which cannot be cured must be palliated.

4. To disguise or colour the real enormity of (an offence) by favourable representations or excuses; to represent (an evil) as less than it really is; to cause to appear less guilty or offensive by urging extennating circumstances; to extenuate, excuse.

This has passed gradually from the sense of cloak (as in 2), disguise, colour, to that of extenuate, lessen the gravity of.

1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 317, I neede not seeke colours to palliate my actions or words. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ix. 27 This advice causing him to see his fault..he labored to have palliated it with certain excuses. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* I. III. 215 They endeavoured to palliate what they could not justify. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 83 The illegal imprisonment cannot be explained away, and cannot be palliated. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 119 These considerations only slightly palliate his conduct.

b. To excuse (a person).

1862 M. B. Edwards *John & I* xxxi. (1876) 236 As well endeavour to show that black is white, as to prove that any temptations you may have had can in the smallest degree palliate you.

†**5.** To make less emphatic or pronounced; to moderate, mitigate, qualify or tone down (esp. one's action or statement). Also *absol.* or *intr.* To take up a more moderate position, to compromise. *Obs.*

1665 Pepys *Diary* 31 Dec., The great evil of this year. is the fall of my Lord of Sandwich, whose mistake about the prizes hath undone him..though sent (for a little palliating it) Embassador into Spayne. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 223 Do you think the Christians would have palliated so far, and colluded with their Consciences? 1711 Hearne *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 135 The Author..is forc'd to palliate what he said about Mr. Harley's being an Accomplice by an Advertisement he has in his Paper last Night. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1749) II. xxxvi. 241 To obtain this time, you must palliate a little, and come into some seeming compromise. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 489 This fanciful piece of beauty [small feet] was probably invented by the ancient Chinese, to palliate their jealousy.

†b. To appease, please, or indulge (one's taste).

1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 154, I haue inserted these parcels of the Psalter, that by this occasion my Reader might palliate his taste with an Essay of our Ancestors old English. *a* 1632 T. Taylor *God's Judgem.* II. vii. (1642) 110 Next all the Candies, Preserves, all the Junkets..to palliate his taste.

†c. To moderate the hostility of. *Obs. rare.*

1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* Apol. 59 Yea, that I might them better palliate [*ed.* 1684 *altered to* moderate], I did too with them thus Expostulate.

Palliated (pæ·liĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed[1]; taking the place of the earlier Palliate *ppl. a.*]

1. Cloaked (*lit.* and *fig.*); †covered over, concealed; †superficially healed; mitigated, extenuated: see the vb.

1612 Selden *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* x, Merlin Ambrose

..slighted that pretended skill of those magicians, as palliated ignorance. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 192 That they might act a certain palliated Fable. 1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicinæ* 400 The palliated Diseases return with more severity than before. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Passage Life H. Harris*, The half-avowed, and palliated confession of committed guilt. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Palliatus*..covered with a cloak; veiled; mantled; applied to pains subdued or lulled by the use of opiates: palliated.

2. Having the archiepiscopal PALLIUM.

1892 *Tablet* 6 Aug. 204 This very Vicarial and Palliated See of Arles.

Palliating (pæ·liˌēˑtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That palliates: in the senses of the vb.

1679 *Gentl. Calling* Pref. § 5 Palliating Medicines. 1710 in Somers *Tracts* II. 261 The Majority of that House were ..satisfied with a palliating Answer, jumbled up by the Junto. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 514 Luther..discountenanced and rejected all such palliating schemes, and..was determined never to yield an inch. 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* ii. 14, I wish I could show those who cry out against Irish outrage..a few of the palliating circumstances.

Palliation (pæ·liˌēˑʃən). [a. F. *palliation* (13–14th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. *palliātiōn-em*, n. of action from *palliāre*: see PALLIATE.]

†1. The action of palliating; the cloaking or concealing (of an act, etc.); that which serves to conceal or hide; a cloak, covering. *Obs.*

1577 PATERICKE tr. *Gentillet* (1602) 228 They make her [justice] serue..as a palliation or coverture, for all assassi[n]ments, murders, and vengeances. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxvii. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr. 9 The generality of Christians make the external frame of Religion but a palliation for sin. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 344 Candour would wish to throw a veil over the failings of an illustrious character; but deliberately perpetrated crimes have no claim to palliation.

2. The action of disguising or seeking to make less conspicuous, the enormity of (a crime, etc.) by excuses and apologies; extenuation; excuse; often in phrase *in palliation of*.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xi. § 3 Hercin comes in crookedly and dangerously, a palliation of a great part of Ceremoniall Magicke. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxx, This.. though not a perfect excuse, is such a palliation of his fault as induces me to forgive him. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 570 He could not .. invoke even the tyrant's plea of necessity in palliation of his evil deeds.

3. The alleviation of the symptoms and incidents of disease without curing it; hence *gen.* alleviation, mitigation, temporary relief.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 61 A wise physician will consider whether a disease be incurable; ..if he find it to be such, let him resort to palliation; and alleviate the symptom. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 83 Palliations of diseases. 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Dr. Mudge* in Boswell, Excision is doubtless necessary to the cure, and I know not any means of palliation. 1863 HOLLAND *Lett. Joneses* xxii. 314 You utterly refuse to admit that there is any palliation of your misery.

Palliative (pæ·liˌătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *palliatif, -ive* (13–14th c. in Littré), f. L. type **palliātīv-us*: see PALLIATE and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* †1. Serving to cloak or conceal. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Paliatif*, palliatiue; cloaking, hilling ouer, couering. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Palliative*, that cloaketh, covereth or concealeth.

2. Serving to relieve (disease) superficially or temporarily, or to mitigate or alleviate (pain or other evil).

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 43 b/2 We wyll speake of his cure aswel eradicatyue as palliatyue. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 263 At the best a Fontanel is .. but a palliative cure. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 32 P 6 The cure for the greatest part of human miseries is not radical, but palliative. 1889 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 887 These drugs at best are no more than palliative.

3. Tending to extenuate or excuse.

1779 J. DUCHE *Disc.* (1790) I. iv. 62 The palliative arts they make use of to reconcile their duty with their passions. 1782 WARTON *Rowley Enq.* 85 He openly defends his new attempt, not in a palliative apology, but in a peremptory declaration. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* x. 148 If her auditress ventured..to put in a palliative word, she set it aside with a certain disdain.

B. *sb.* 1. That which gives superficial or temporary relief; that which serves to alleviate or abate the violence of pain, disease, or other evil.

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 134 Those palliatives which weak, perfidious, or abject politicians are.. in all diseases, so ready to administer. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 549, I..confined myself to palliatives, the principal of which was laudanum. 1846 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. iv. 179 We are promised a cure of our malady, and we are treated with palliatives. 1877 OWEN *Wellesley's Desp.* Introd. 27 A timely palliative, if not a radical cure, for immediate and urgent evils.

2. An extenuating representation.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxix. 184 What shall we think of one, who seeks to find palliatives in words? *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Geo. II* (1847) III. xi. 309 [This was] a palliative of the latter's obliquity, if justice would allow of any violation. 18.. W. SCOTT (Webster 1864), He had been what is called, by manner of palliative, a very gay young man.

Hence **Pa·lliatively** *adv.*, in a palliative manner; in a way that serves to lighten or mitigate.

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 345 The weakness of the language it self may be palliatively cured by strength of elocution. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 490 In such cases we should proceed gently and palliatively.

Palliator (pæ·liˌēˑtəɹ). [agent-n. in L. form from PALLIATE.] One who palliates or alleges extenuating considerations; an extenuator.

1792 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 20 Dec., The worst..will not risk losing their only abettors and palliators in this kingdom. 1824 *Examiner* 435/1 He is..a palliator of every powerful and profitable abuse. 1878 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cvi. 30 Phinehas..was no trimmer, or palliator of sin.

Palliatory (pæ·liātəri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Characterized by palliation; having the function or effect of palliating.

1665 M. NEEDHAM *Med. Medicinæ* 401 There remains no more room for the like palliatory proceeding. 1845 BUNTING in B. Gregory *Side Lights Confl. Meth.* (1898) 414 Some explanations are very palliatory but not justificatory.

Pallid (pæ·lid), *a.* Also 7 palid. [ad. L. *pallid-us*, f. root *pall-* in *pall-ēre* to be pale, *pall-or* paleness.] Lacking depth or intensity of colour, faint or feeble in colour, wan, pale. (Said chiefly of the human face as affected by death, sickness, or passion, hence *transf.* of these causes themselves.) Chiefly *poet.* before 1800, exc. in *Bot.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 28 So soone as Night had with her pallid hew Defaste the beautie of the shyning skye. 1591 — *Ruines Rome* xv, Ye pallid spirits, and ye ashie ghoasts. 1596 — *F. Q.* v. xi. 45 Gainst which the pallid death findes no defence. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII. 65 Pallid fear made boldest stomachs stoop. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Ceyx & Alcyone* 484 Then flick'ring to his palid Lips, she strove To print a Kiss. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 409 Involucrum slender, pallid, cloven into segments. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 315 A blush suffused Her pallid cheek. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) II. xix. 125 *note*, The dorsal segments are covered with very short pallid..hairs. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 606 The symptoms due to loss of blood get developed..the patient..becomes excessively pallid.

b. *Comb.*, as *pallid-faced, -looking, -tomentose* adjs.; also in comb. with a word of colour, as *pallid-grey, -fuliginous, -ochraceous*, etc.

1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 61 Cup subsessile, contorted, pallid-fuliginous. *Ibid.* 185 Hymenium pale umber or pallid-grey. *Ibid.* 265 Scattered or gregarious, hemispherical, pallid-tomentose. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 248 Among the crowd which lined the height was a pallid-faced girl. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 437/1 With the mullet came the pallid-looking suckers.

Hence **Pa·llidly** *adv.*, **Pa·llidness**.

1656 *Artific. Handsom.* 43 [They] sometimes appear pallidly sad, as if they were going to their graves. 1838 POE *A. G. Pym* Wks. 1864 IV. 185 Gigantic and pallidly white birds. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxvi. (ed. 8) 328 Let no man then be discouraged with the pallidness of Piety. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xvi, The stern repose of the eye, and death-like pallidness of the countenance.

Pa·llidi-, combining stem of L. *pallid-us* pale, used in some terms of Nat. Hist., as **Pallidiflo·rous** *a.*, pale-flowered. **Pallidipa·lpate** *a.*, having pale palpi. **Pallidita·rsate** *a.*, having pale tarsi. **Pallidive·ntrate** *a.*, having a pale abdomen.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Pallidity (pălˈidĭti). [f. L. *pallid-us* pale + -ITY.] Paleness of countenance, pallor.

1808 W. HERBERT *Ella Rosenberg* II. 185 Our looks indicated the pallidity and languor of sorrow. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 469 He..sinks into pallidity and paralysis.

Pallie, variant of PAULIE *a. Sc.*

Pallie3oun, obs. Sc. form of PAVILION.

Pallification: see PALIFICATION.

†**Pa·llify**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *palli-āre* or F. *palli-er* + -FY.] *trans.* = PALLIATE *v.* 3.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) B v, Remedy to pallyfie the coppred face that is vncurable. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 59 b, It..palifyeth or rather hydeth the forme of the Leprie. *Ibid.* 108 a, It pallyfieth any contagious sore or griefe.

†**Pa·llify**, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *pallē-re* to be pale + -FY: cf. *horrify*.] *trans.* To make pale.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 148 So much had the horrour of death..within few houres pallified his colour.

†**Pa·lliment**. *Naut. Obs. rare.* [ad. obs. F. *palemente*, also *palmante, palamente*, 1543 in Jal, = It. *palamento*, Sp. *palament*, the oars of a galley collectively, oarage, f. It. *pala* blade of an oar, etc. Cotgr. has '*pallamente*, part of the Orelop or vpper decke of a Galley'; so *palamento* in Florio.] The oarage of a galley (or ? as in Cotgr. and Fl.)

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. x. 44 Hauing mended and newe couered a peece of our palliment.

Palling (pǫ̆·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PALL *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of PALL *v.*[1]; the losing of freshness, flavour, or interest, etc.: see the verb.

1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 5 The Palling or Flatting of Wines. 1833 DISRAELI *Cont. Flem.* III. xvii, I know not the palling of passion. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 129 To prevent the palling of so much luxury on sated senses.

Pa·lling, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That palls upon the taste, etc.: see the verb.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* ccix, Their palling taste the journey's length destroys. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xiv, The trifling amusements, the palling pleasures, the silly business of the world. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 180 The fresh fruit flavor; rich, luscious, yet not palling.

Hence **Pa·llingly** *adv.*

1821 CAMPBELL in *New Monthly Mag.* II. 236 Their subjects remind us of fables rather pallingly familiar to our school-boy memories.

Palling, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. PALL *v.*[3] + -ING 2.] That covers with, or as, a pall.

1832 R. CATTERMOLE *Beckett*, etc. 175 Terror, first, In frenzied haste withdraws the palling shroud.

Pallio- (pæ·liǫ), combining form of PALLIUM, used in zoological terms relating to the pallium or mantle of a mollusc, etc.; as **Palliobranchiate** (-brænkiĕt) *a.*, belonging to the *Palliobranchiata* or *Brachiopoda*, the tubes of the mantle being supposed to be branchia or gills; **Pallioca·rdiac** *a.*, pertaining to the mantle and the viscero-pericardial sac of a cephalopod; **Palliopedal** (-peˑdăl) *a.*, pertaining to the mantle and foot of a mollusc.

1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 281 The only argument for supposing the *Rudistes* to have been *palliobranchiate. 1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 677/2 Certain membranes..and a curious muscular band—the *pallio-cardiac band—traverse the sac. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 348 In Haliotis..they [nerves] pass off from the common pedal ganglionic mass (the *pallio-pedal ganglia).

†**Pa·llion** [1]. *Obs.* Also 3 pallun, 3–6 -oun, 4 -oune. [a. OF. *pallion, -un* (12th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *pallium*: see PALLIUM.] = PALL *sb.*[1] (usually in sense 6 a), PALLIUM.

c 1290 *Becket* 306 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 115 Heo gonne sende sone Aftur is pallun [*Hard. MS.* 248 pallioun] to rome. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 148 Biside þam on þer schip com a bisshop doun, þe mast in hand gan kip, with croice & pallioun. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7793 With his pallion his eyen he hidde. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xcvii. 78 Saynt gregory..sent to seynt Austyn his pallion & made hym primat and Archebisshop of England. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *King Hart* xli, Dame Danger hes of dolour to him drest Ane pallioun that na proudnes hes without.

Pallion [2] (pæ·lyən). [Derivation obscure: cf. Sp. *pallon* (paˈlʸon), a quantity of gold or silver from an assay, It. *pallone*, augm. of *palla* ball.] A small piece or pellet.

1727 *Philip Quarll* 170 In the Manner as they make Pallions on Board with old Cable Ends. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 101 Cut it into little bits, or pallions, lay the bits or pallions of solder upon it. 1884 BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 243 Run small pallions of suitable solder evenly over it.

Pallion, -oun, obs. Sc. forms of PAVILION.

Pallisade: see PALISADE. **Pallish**: see PAL.

‖ **Pallium** (pæ·liŏm). Pl. pallia. [L. *pallium*: see PALL *sb.*[1]]

1. *Antiq.* The Latin name for the large rectangular cloak or mantle worn by men, chiefly among the Greeks; esp. by philosophers, and by ascetics and others in the early Christian Church. (= Gr. ἱμάτιον, HIMATION.)

1564 *Brief Exam.* ******iiij, Paule..sent for his *Pallium*. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 630/2 The Greekes.. afterwardes..chaunged the forme therof into their cloakes, called Pallia, as some of the Irish also doe. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* xxviii. II. 61 He is larger than the life, cloathed in a magnificent pallium. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* 44 Except in the wings and short pallium they resemble the figures of Grecian kings.

2. *Eccl.* a. The woollen vestment conferred upon archbishops in the Latin Church: = PALL *sb.*[1] 6 a.

1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 227 Whose Bishop hath the ensignes of an Archbishop, to wit, the vse of the Pallium, and the Crosse. 1807 CONE *Austria* I. II. 23 In order to receive the confirmation of his office, and the pallium from the hands of the Pope. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* III. 133 The first recorded instance of a grant of the pallium, the consecrated scarf, which was the badge and certificate of Metropolitan authority. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 2. 359 Whatever had been his part in the schism, Cranmer had received his Pallium from the Pope.

b. An altar-cloth: = PALL *sb.*[1] 3 a.

1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxvi, The altar was bare; the golden pallium which covered it gone.

3. † a. *Anat.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* x. 60 Anatomists have not..bestowed any name on the curtain, or pallium, extending from the beginning of the nose to the red upper lip proper.

b. *Zool.* The integumental fold or MANTLE of a mollusc (or of a brachiopod).

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 201 The inner surface of the valves .. is lined by expansions of the integument which secrete the shell,..called the 'lobes' of the 'pallium' or 'mantle'. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 85 These same contractions of the pallium are also subservient.

c. *Ornith.* The MANTLE of a bird, i. e. the back and folded wings taken together, when distinct in colouring, etc. (*rare.*)

4. *Meteorol.* A sheet of cirro-stratus cloud uniformly covering the whole sky.

1883 SCOTT *Meteorol.* I. vii. 126 For the uniform sheets.. M. Poëy has proposed the name of *Pallium*, a cloak, but this term has not met with general acceptance. 1885 T. W. BACKHOUSE in *Nature* No. 799. 361 The nearest approach here to a pallium of these singular clouds was on the morning of December 12.

5. *attrib.*

1894 MOYES in *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 419 The Archiepiscopal or Pallium oath was naturally held to be a sufficiently binding tie between the entire bishops of the province and the Holy See. 1895 G. MEREDITH *Amaz. Marr.* x, They must be the very ancient pallium philosophers, ensconced in tubs.

Pallizado, obs. form of PALISADO.

Pall-mall (pelˌmel). Also 6–7 palle-maille, 7 pallemaile, paille maille, -mail, pale-maille, pelemele, pelmel, pal-mall, 7–9 pell mell. [a. obs. F. *pallemaille, palmaille, palmail* (16th c.), *paillemail, palemail, -maille* (17th c.), a. It. *pallamaglio* (Florio 1598–1611: see quot. in sense 1),

lit. 'ball-mallet', f. *palla* 'any kind of ball, ballet, or boule', + *maglio* 'a mallet or a beetle'. It. *palla* is a variant of *balla* ball; *maglio*:—L. *malleus* hammer. Cf. also MALL.]

†1. A mallet for striking a ball; *spec.* that used in the game described in sense 2. *Obs.*

1568 *Cal. Scot. Papers* (1900) II. 558 [Mary was playing at Seton] richt oppinlie at the feildis with the palmall and goif. 1605 ERONDEL *Fr. Garden for Eng. Ladies* N iij b, If one had Paillemails, it were good to play in this Alley, for it is of a reasonable good length, straight and euen. 1611 FLORIO, *Palamaglio*, a pale-maile, that is a stick with a mallet at one end of it to strike and cast a woodden ball with, much vsed..in Italy. Also the game or play with it.

2. A game practised in Italy, France and Scotland, from the 16th c., and in England in the 17th c., in which a boxwood ball was driven through an iron ring suspended at some height above the ground in a long alley; the player who, starting from one end of the alley, could drive the ball through the ring with the fewest strokes or within a given number of them winning the game.

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* (1606) Tiv b, Among all the exercises of France, I preferre none before the *Palle-maille*. ..I maruell wee haue not brought this sport also into England. 1599 JAS. I *Βασιλ. Δωρον* III. (1603) 121 The exercises I would haue you to use are..playing at the caitche or tennise, archery, palle maille. 1634 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xix. § 3. 233 Their [the French] exercises are for the most part Tennise play, Pallemaile [etc.]. 1647 *Perfect Occurr.* 15–22 Oct. in *Thomasson Tracts* (Br. Mus.) XXIX. No. 42. 292 His Majesties [Chas. I] usuall Recreations are Hunting, Pelmel, and Tennes. 1650 SIR R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* v. 113 Playing at Pall Mall. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. *Pale Maille*, This game was heretofore used at the Alley near St. Jameses, and vulgarly called Pel-Mel. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Apr., To St. James's Park, where I saw the Duke of York playing at Pelemele, the first time that ever I saw the sport. 1884 *Chambers's Jrnl.* 1 Nov. 695/1 A couple of the mallets and a ball used in the old game of pall-mall. 1890 A. LANG in *Golf* (Badm. Libr.) (1895) 11 The game of pell mell is probably older in Scotland than in England, and was borrowed from our 'auld alley' of France.

†b. Applied to the Persian *changān* or polo. *Obs.*

1684 PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* IV. v. 154 Here [at Ispahan] the men play at Pall-mall on horseback, the Horse-man being to strike the Ball running at full speed, between the two Goals.

†3. The alley in which the game was played.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Feb., [St. Germains] a very noble garden and parke, where is a pall-mall. *Ibid.* 1 May, At Blois ..we walked up into y Pall Mall. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 15 May, I walked in the Parke, discoursing with the keeper of the Pell Mell, who was sweeping of it; who told me of what the earth is mixed that do floor the Mall, and that over all there is cockle-shells powdered. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2152 The Alleys are of the largeness of a Pal-mall. 1679–88 *Scer. Secr. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 133 To Lawrence Dupuy...to be laid out and expended towards the repayring the Pall Mall in St. James's Parke.

b. The name of a street developed from one of these alleys in London, now the centre of London club life; also used as a synonym for the War Office which is situated in Pall Mall.

[1650 *Rel. Commiss. Crown Lands* in *Archæol. Jrnl.* (1854) XI. 256 Elm trees standing in Pall Mall Walk, in a very decent and regular manner on both sides the walk, being in number 140.] 1656–7 in P. Cunningham *Handbk. Lond.* (new ed.) 372/2 Down the Haymarket and in the Pall Mall. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 26 July, We went to Wood's at the Pell Mell (our old house for clubbing). 1661 T. RUGGE *Diurnall* Sept. (B. M. MS.), [The road] from Charing Cross to St. James', by St. James' Park wall and at the backside of Pall Mall, is now altered, by reason a new Pall Mall is made for the use of His Majesty in St. James' Park by the wall. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 573 He died in his house situated in the Pall Mall within the Liberty of the City of Westminster. 1714 GAY *Trivia* II. 258 O bear me to the path of fair Pall Mall; Safe are thy pavements, grateful is thy smell! 1854 WAY in *Archæol. Jrnl.* XI. 256. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges, Geo. III* 71 Pall Mall is the great social Exchange of London now .. the mart of news, of politics, of scandal, of rumour. 1893 *Daily News* 17 Apr. 4/7 It would be a very strong thing for Whitehall or Pall Mall to overrule the joint discretion of the military and municipal authorities.

4. *Comb.*, as †**pall-mall-beetle** [BEETLE *sb.*1], the mallet used in the game.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* ix. 73 We see a stroak with a rackett vpon a ball, or with a pailemaile beetle vpon a boule maketh it fly from it.

Pall-mall, obs. form of PELL-MELL.

‖ **Pallone** (pallō·ne). [It. *pallone* foot-ball, balloon, augm. of *palla* ball.] An Italian game, somewhat resembling tennis, played with a large ball struck with a cylindrical wooden guard, worn over the hand and wrist.

1873 'OUIDA' *Pascarèl* I. 33 Riding in the bullock waggons, and driving the ball at pallone. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 90 Pallone, though a far simpler game [than tennis], is, to the layman, a pretty sight. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. xi. 166 Her [Italy's] lyrist had to sing of pallone-matches instead of Panhellenic games.

Pallor (pæ·lŏr). [a. L. *pallor*, n. of state from root *pall-* in *pallēre*: see PALLID.] Paleness.

1656 *Artific. Handsom.* 42 There is some little change of the complexion from a greater degree of pallor, to a lesse. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pallor*, a pale colour, paleness, wanness. 1866 HUXLEY *Elem. Physiol.* ii. (1869) 59 It is quite possible to produce pallor and cold in the rabbit's ear. 1885 Miss BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* I. i. 8 It was a pretty little face, even in the pallor of death.

b. *Comb.*, as *pallor-dimmed* adj.

1857 J. L. TUPPER in *Ruskin: Rossetti* (1899) 161 Pallor-dimmed frozen, nakedling!

Pallour, var. PALOUR, a shell-fish. **Pallozado**, obs. corrupt f. PALISADO. **Pallsay**, obs. f. PALSY.

Pally, variant of PALY *a.*2 *Her.* **Pally**, *a.*, *slang*, companionable, 'chummy': see PAL.

Pallyard, Pallys, obs. ff. PALLIARD, PALACE.

Palm (pām), *sb.*1 Also 4–7 **palme**, 9 *dial.* **paum.** [OE. *palm* str. m., *palma* wk. masc., and *palme* wk. fem. = OS. *palma* fem., OHG. *palma* fem., MHG. *palme* fem. and masc., ON. *pálmr* masc., all a. L. *palma*; ME. *palme* agreeing also with F. *palme* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *palma* (instead of the inherited OF. form *paume*). L. *palma* was a transf. sense of *palma* palm of the hand, expanded hand: see PALM *sb.*2]

1. Any tree or shrub of the Natural Order *Palmæ* or *Palmaceæ*, a large family of monocotyledons, widely distributed in warm climates, chiefly within the tropics, remarkable for their ornamental forms and various usefulness to man.

They have the stem usually upright and unbranched, a head or crown of very large pinnate or fan-shaped leaves, and fruit of various forms (nut, drupe, or berry). In different species, the fruit-pulp, seed, pith, head of young leaves, or young root is used as food (*e.g.* date-palm, coco-nut, sago-palm, cabbage-palm, palmyra-palm); oil is obtained from the fruit (oil-palm) or seed (coco-nut); wine (*toddy*) and sugar (*jaggery*) from the sap; fibre from the leaf-stalk (date-palm, kittul) or fruit-husk (coco-nut); the wood is used for building and other purposes; the leaves for thatching, and for making paper, hats, baskets, etc.; with various other uses. The palm of Scripture is the date-palm. The only European species of the order is *Chamærops humilis*, the Dwarf Fan Palm of Southern Europe.

*c*825 *Vesp. Psalter* xci. 13 Se rehtwisa swe swe palma blowed. *c*950 in *Rit. Dunelm.* (Surtees) 65 Swælce pælm' [*L.* quasi palma]. *Ibid.* 95 Pælma' [*L.* palmarum]. *c*950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xii. 13 genomon tuicgo ðara palmana & foerdon tozænes him. *c*1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 402 Se palm is sige-beacen. *c*1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 379/113 A ȝeord of palm cam in is hond. *a*1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xci[i]. 12 Þe rightwis as palme sall floryss. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xxiii. 40 And ȝe shulen take to ȝow..the braunches of palmes. *c*1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 91 The palme ek now men setteth forth to stonde. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* iv. 5 She dwelt vnder y palme of Debbora betwene Rama & Bethel. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 647 A pot of Wine of Palme, or Cocoa, which they draw forth of Trees. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* I. *Note* 7 In the publique Games of Greece, Palm was made the sign and reward of Victory. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 678 And from the palm to draw its freshening wine! 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 102 Of the many species of palms, the date and the cocoa-nut palm are the most distinctive.

b. Applied *fig.* to a person.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXXXVI. 21 Princes [= princess] of peiss, and palme imperiall. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 13 You shall see him a Palme in Athens againe. 1860 WARTER *Sea-board & Down* II. 350 Hear what the palm and prince of Knighthood said.

c. With defining words, denoting various species of the order *Palmæ*, as **Bamboo Palm, Broom Palm, Catechu Palm, Dragon's-blood Palm, Feather Palm**, etc. (see quots.); also occasionally plants of other orders, as **Club Palm**, the genus *Cordyline* (N.O. *Liliaceæ*), also called *Palm-lily* (see 7); **Fern-palm**, a general name for the N.O. *Cycadeæ*, from their resemblance to both palms and ferns. See also CABBAGE-PALM, COCO-NUT, COHUNE, COQUITO, DATE, FAN, HEMP, ITA, IVORY, OIL, SAGO-*palm*, etc., etc.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 960/1 *R[aphia] vinifera*, the Bamboo Palm. ..The Africans .. make very pliable cloth and neat baskets of the undeveloped leaves. *Ibid.* 1147/2 *T[hrinax] argentea* is..a native of Panama, where it is called *Palma de escoba*, or Broom-palm, its leaves being there made into brooms. *Ibid.* 837/1 Catechu Palm, *Areca Catechu*. *Ibid.* 88/1 A sort of Catechu is furnished by boiling down the seeds of this palm. *Ibid.* 379/2 *Dæmonorops*] *Draco* (formerly *Calamus Draco*)..is called the Dragon's Blood Palm,..its fruits yielding a portion of the substance known .. as dragon's blood. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Cordyline*, Club Palm, Palm-Lily. *Ibid.*, *Ptychosperma*, Australian Feather-palm. *Ibid.*, *Cycadeæ*, Fern-Palms. *Cycas revoluta*, Fern-Palm, or Sago-Palm, of Japan.

2. A 'branch' or leaf of the palm-tree, esp. as anciently carried or worn as a symbol of victory or triumph, and on festal occasions (as still in the Roman and Greek Churches), or in mediæval times by pilgrims (PALMER *sb.*1 1). (See also 4.)

*c*1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Þet folc com tozenes him mid blostmen and mid palmes. *a*1300 *Cursor M.* 20161 Tak þis palme her in þi hand. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* vii. 9 Clothid, with whijte stoolis, and palmes in the hondis of hem. *c*1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1174 Hanyng in her hande the palme of vyctory. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 419 But a preste, þat a palmare was A palme in his hande he hadde. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Apr., The Pope's benediction of the *Gonfalone*, or Standard, and giving the hallowed palmes. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arcite* III. 396 And Mars.., With palm and laurel shall adorn his knight. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Holy Innocents* i, Their palms and garlands telling plain, That they are of the glorious martyr train.

3. *fig.* Put emblematically for Victory, triumph; supreme honour or excellence, prize; esp. in such phrases as *to bear the palm, yield the palm*, etc.

*c*1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 240 With the palm of martirdom Ye shullen come un-to his blisful feste. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 382 b/2 He callyd clemente fro the bottom of the see to the palme of vyctorye. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i, Well said! This carries palm with it. *Ibid.*, It still hath been a work of as much palm..as to invent or make. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. i. 170 What he shall receiue of vs in duetie, Gines vs more palme in beautie then we haue. *c*1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIII. 557 Actor's sons..bore The palm at horse-race. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 153 In Peace t' enjoy his former Palms and Pains. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 33 As an orator, he disputed the palm of eloquence with Cicero himself. 1827–35 WILLIS *Parrhasius* 160 Were there no palm beyond a feverish fame. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 151 He cannot make a speech—in this he yields the palm to Protagoras.

4. A branch or sprig of any one of several trees and shrubs substituted in northern countries, esp. in the celebrations of Palm Sunday, for the true palm; also applied to the plants themselves.

Most commonly some species of willow (or its catkins), esp. the goat-willow, *Salix Caprea*; also, locally, hazel, yew, laurel, larch, spruce fir, and (in America) hemlock spruce.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 312 The folk of the cuntre Assemblit at the kirk vald be, .. thar palmys to bere. 14.. *Cott. MS. Claud. A. ii*, lf. 52 For encheson we have non olyfe þat beruth grene leves, we takon in stede of hit hew [yew] and palmes wyth, and beruth abowte on procession, and so þis day we callyn Palme Sonnenday. 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Palme, the yelowe that groweth on wyllowes. 1562 BULLEYN *Def. agst. Sickness, Compounds* 40 Woolly knottes, growing upon sallowes, commonly called palmes. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 187 Looke heere what I found on a Palme tree. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 330 *Palms*, the white excrescencies of Buds of Sallies or Withy coming before the leaf. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 580/1 [Yew-trees in East Kent are] to this day universally called palms. 1864 HOLME LEE *Silver Age* (1866) 475 The palms were budding downy and gray in the narrow copse. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Palms*, small branches of the Spruce fir, also budded twigs of the willow. These are supplied on Palm Sunday to persons attending service in the Roman Catholic Churches. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* x, Afield for palms the girls repair, And sure enough the palms are there.

†5. A branch (of a tree); in quot. 1796, a 'branch' or leaf of the palm-tree (= sense 2). *Obs.*

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 201 Couered with leaues and palmes of trees. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 530 The stellated and radiating forms of it's palms, likewise taken from the straight line, constitute a very agreeable opposition with the roundness of it's stem.

†6. Short for palm-wine, or Palm-sack (see SACK).

1708 W. KING *Cookery* iv, Two bottles of smooth Palm or Anjou white shall give a welcome. 1725 WELSTED *Oikographie* 12 Nor Cyprus soft, the Lover's Balm, Is here; nor Vine sirnam'd the Palm.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. attrib., as *palm awning, bark, bough, -fibre, -flower, -frond, -grove, -nut, -sap, -stem, -thatch, -trunk, -twig, -wood.* b. objective, instrumental, similative, etc., as *palm-bearing, -bowered, -crowned, -fringed, -graced, -like, -o'erspread, -rising, -shaded, -thatched* adjs. c. Special Combs.: †**palm-bag**, the fibrous spathe of the flower-spike of a species of palm, *Manicaria saccifera*, of the Lower Amazon, which forms a bag or cap;-also called *palm-net* and *palm-sack*; **palm-bark-tree**, an Australian shrub, *Melaleuca Wilsoni* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **palm-bird**, a weaver-bird which nests in palm-trees; **palm-borer** = *palm-grub*; **palm-branch**, a leaf of the palm-tree with its stalk, used as a symbol of victory, as a decoration, etc. (see 2); **palm-butter**, palm-oil in the solid state; **palm-cabbage**, the terminal bud or head of young leaves in various species of palm, eaten as a vegetable (see CABBAGE-TREE); **palm-cat**, (*a*) a viverrine animal of the genus *Paradoxurus* or subfamily *Paradoxurinæ*, which frequents palm-trees; (*b*) the ocelot; **palm-civet** = *palm-cat*, (*a*); **palm-colour**, used to render Gr. *φοῖνιξ* a dark-red colour (first used by the Phœnicians), taken as if from *φοῖνιξ* date-palm; **palm-crab**, the tree-crab (*Birgus latro*), which climbs palm-trees for the fruit; **palm-fern**, a name for the *Cycadeæ* (= *fern-palm*: see 1 c); **palm-grub**, the larva of a palm-weevil; **palm-honey**: see quot.; **palm-house**, a glass house for growing palms and other tropical plants; **palm-kale**, a variety of cabbage with a stem 10 or 12 feet high and a crown of leaves like a palm; **palm-kernel**, the kernel of the drupaceous fruit of the Oil Palm (*Elæis guineensis*), which yields an oil (*palm-kernel oil*); **palm-lily**, name for the palm-like liliaceous plants of the genus *Cordyline* and allied genera (Miller 1884); **palm-marten** = *palm-cat* (*a*); †**palm-net, palm-sack** = *palm-bag*; **palm-sugar**, the sugar procured from palm-sap, esp. that of *Caryota urens*: see JAGGERY; **palm-swift**, a small Jamaican swift (*Micropus phœnicobia*) which nests in palm-leaves; **palm-toddy**: see quot.; **palm-viper**, a venomous serpent of South America (*Lachesis* or *Craspedocephalus bilineatus*); **palm-warbler**, a bird (*Dendræca palmarum*) common in the eastern United States; **palm-wasp**, a kind of wasp (*Polybius palmarum*) which makes its nest in palm-trees; **palm-wax**, a waxy substance produced by various species of

palm, esp. *Ceroxylon andicola*; **palm-weevil**, any one of various weevils whose larvæ bore into palm-trees; **palm-willow**, any species of willow the sprigs of which are used instead of palm-branches (see 4), esp. *Salix Caprea*; **palm-wine**, wine made from the sap of the palm-tree; **palm-withy** = *palm-willow*; **palm-worm**, (*a*) some large American centipede; (*b*) = *palm-grub*. See also PALM-CROSS, PALM-LEAF, PALM-OIL, etc.

1681 GREW *Museum* II. 185 The Palm-Net or *Bag..Originally, entire, like a taper'd Bag commonly call'd Hippocrates's Sleive..'Tis naturally sewed or woven together with admirable Art .. Another Palm-Sack or Net, almost a yard long. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 210 They catch them in nets of *palm-bark. 1552 HULOET, *Palme bearynge, *palmifer*, *palmiger*. 1636 J. TRUSSELL in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 7 Carnivalls, Palme and Rush-bearing, harmlesse Whitson-ales. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 297 Palm-bearing Araby. 1828 SCOTT *F. Maid Perth* xxxiv, Bearing branches of yew in their hands, as the readiest substitute for *palm boughs. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1808) 29 How sweet the tinkle of the *palm-bowered brook! 1535 COVERDALE *Neh.* viii. 15 Go vp vnto ye mount and fetch Olyue braunches, Pynebraunches, Myrtbraunches, *Palme-braunches. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* III. xx. 319 The token of victory was commonly a palm-branch. 1863 M. L. WHATELY *Ragged Life in Egypt* v. 31 Dusting furniture with a palm-branch. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xiii. 387 They brought me a mixture of india-rubber and *palm-butter. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* xvi. (1721) 271 At the top grows a Fruit, ..called *Palm-Cabbage, because it hath a sort of Cabbagy Taste. 1827 *Perils & Captivity* (Constable's Misc.) 321 They were fain to subsist on a few seeds, wild fruit and the palm cabbage. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 911/1 These Indian *Viverridæ* .. have been called '*Palm-cats'. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* (1860) I. 144 The palm-cat.. lurks by day among the fronds of the coco-nut palms, and by night makes destructive forays on the fowls. 1893–4 LYDEKKER *Royal Nat. Hist.* I. 458 The *palm-civets are purely nocturnal and thoroughly arboreal in their habits. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 327 The horse was of a *Palm-colour, which is a bright red; we call such horses bays. 1881 SEMPER *Anim. Life* Introd. 5 Diagram of the lungs and circulation of *Birgus latro*, the *Palm Crab. 1895 CLODD *Primer Evol.* v. (1900) 54 The cycads or *palm-ferns, so called from their resemblance to palms, for which, with their crown of feathery leaves, they are often mistaken. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. xviii, As patiently the Old Man Entwines the strong *palm-fibres. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 570 Some thinke they [Bees] doe not ingender, but fetch their issue .. from the *Palme-flowre. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 86 *Palm-fringed islets. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 248 The *palm-graced pilgrims of truth's holy land. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I. ii, Nor *palm-grove, islanded amid the waste. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 145 From the palmgroves,..came the name of Phenicia or 'the Land of Palms'. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 639/1 In Chili, a sweet syrup, called Miel de Palma, or *Palm-honey, is prepared by boiling the sap of [the Coquito Palm] to the consistency of treacle. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xi, Let him transport his stream into the great *Palm-house at Kew. 1885 OGILVIE, **Palm-kale*, a variety of the cabbage extensively cultivated in the Channel Islands. 1863 R. F. BURTON *Abeokuta* I. 129 The *Palm-kernel oil,..so fast becoming an important article of traffic, is of two kinds. 1899 MARY KINGSLEY *W. African Stud.* App. i. 444 Two tons of palm kernels should be counted to equal one ton of palm oil so far as regards fiscal arrangements. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. 163 Distinct with column, arch, and architrave, And *palm-like capital. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n., Cordyline*, Club Palm, *Palm-Lily. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 31 There was much Wheat, and Wine of Palme to be found, and Vineger boiled out of *Palme nuts. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxiii, From the ashes of those palm-nuts you could make good salt. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* II. 10 Beneath the rural Portal, *Palm-o'erspread, The Father-Senate met. 1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 5 Whilst thou thy Noble House noblest indeede.. through thy *Palme-rising Fame. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxiii, The nymph had .. darted between the *palm-stems to her canoe. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 158/1 Palm toddy is intoxicating, and when distilled yields strong arrack..but its most important product is jaggery, or *palm-sugar. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 175 It had a certain amount of *palm-thatch roof. 1871 C. KINGSLEY *At Last* x, The two first settlers regretted the days when the house was a mere *palm-thatched hut. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xxi. 411 The men..spend most of their time in drinking the *palm-toddy. This toddy is the juice of the palm-oil tree ..a sweet clear liquid, not at all intoxicating while fresh, but, when allowed to stand till the afternoon, causes inebriation. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 [Hi] beren on here honde blostme, sum *palm twig, and sum boh of oliue. 1896 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* (ed. 9) 646 *Lachesis bilineatus* (Wied), Two-lined *Palm-Viper. *Hab.* South America. 1889 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* 202 The *palm-willow bears its yellow pollen. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 698 Their *Palme-wines, which they draw out of the toppe of a kinde of Palme. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxii. 311 They found several inhabitants collecting palm-wine. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 136 *Palm-withys, or other trees whereon they [bees] gather. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 179 Underneath the *palm-wood's shelt'ring height. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 207 This beautiful door was of palm-wood. 1706 PHILLIPS, **Palm-Worm*, an American Insect half a Foot long..remarkable for its infinite Number of Feet, and two Claws at Head and Tail, with which it wounds and poisons Men.

Palm (pām), *sb.*[2] Forms: *α*. 4–6 paume, pawme, pame (also 8–9 *dial.*), 5 paame. *β*. 5–6 paulme, 5–7 palme, 7– palm. [ME. *paume*, a. F. *paume*:—L. *palma* palm of the hand; subseq. assimilated, through *paulme* (also in OF.), to the L. The latter was cognate with Gr. παλάμη, Skr. *pāṇi* (from **palmi*), OE. *folm*, OHG. *folma* str. fem., palm of the hand.]

I. 1. The part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers, esp. its inner surface on which the fingers close, and which is nearly flat when extended. (In early use sometimes = hand.)

α. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1533 Þer apered a paume, with poyntel in fyngres þat watz grysly and gret, and grymly he wrytes. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 175 Þe paume hath powere to put oute alle þe ioyntes. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvi. 67 Other ȝouen strokis with the pawm of hondis in to his face. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 311 A childe drynke of þe pame of his hond. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 4306 Plain pawme of hande the swerde made entre.

β. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxii. 147 Þe visage and þe palmez of þe hend. 1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 4 She lawgheth .. and smyteth her paulmes to-gydre. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* ix. 35 They founde nothinge of her, but the szkull and the fete, and the palmes of her handes. 1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn to Apollo* 305 But here the fair-hair'd Graces,..Dance'd, and each other's palm to palm did cling. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III. 183 She of the Gypsy Train..artful to view The spreading Palm, and with vile Cant deceive The Love-sick Maid. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* VI. xii, He pressed his forehead with his palm. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 261 Part with a slender palm taborines beat merrily jangling.

fig. 1825 LONGF. *Spir. Poetry* 5 The leaves above their sunny palms outspread.

b. In various figurative phrases, esp. referring to the receiving of money as a reward or bribe.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 10 Let me tell you Cassius, you your selfe Are much condemn'd to haue an itching Palme. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* III. iv. 42 You would imply that if we were greased in the palm, we should, like them, be ready to turn a courtier. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 347 He should believe that their palms had been oiled. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. of West* I. xi. 178 Large landed proprietors managed to get slices by a little greasing of palms.

c. The part of a glove that covers the palm.

[Cf. quot. 1852 s. v. PALMED *a.* 3.] 1891 CONAN DOYLE *Adv. Sherlock Holmes, Speckled Band*, I observe the second half of a return ticket in the palm of your left glove.

2. In *Zool.* and *Comp. Anat.* (and occasionally in wider use) extended to **a.** The corresponding part of the fore-foot of a quadruped. † **b.** The claw of a bird, etc. *Obs.* **c.** The sole of the foot. *rare.* **d.** *Entom.* The first joint of the fore-leg of an insect when specially developed. **e.** A prehensile structure on the tails of certain monkeys.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 776 A blake bustous bere..With yche a pawe as a poste, and paumes fulle huge. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17480 Myn handys off merveyllous fasoun, Lyk the pawmys off a gryffoun. 1460 *Stayons Rome* 252 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 122 In heuen to dwelle for euur more, To þe palme wylle we goo. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 123 Our feet now, every palm, Are sandalled with calm. — *Adonais* xxiv, The invisible Palms of her [Urania's] tender feet. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 370 *Palma* (the *Palm*). The first joint of the *Manus*, when longer and broader than the subsequent ones, or otherwise remarkable; answering to the *Planta* in the legs. 1843 BROWNING *Return of Druses* III, A fire curls within us From the foot's palm and fills up to the brain. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 150/1 They form a hollow in the palm of the foot, or the waist of the foot as some call it. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* ii. (1864) 40 The South-American monkeys ..which have a fifth hand for climbing in their prehensile tails, adapted for this function by their strong muscular development, and the naked palms under their tips.

3. The flat expanded part of the horn in some deer, from which finger-like points project.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1155 Þe breme bukkez also, with hor brode paumez. 1590 SIR T. COCKAINE *Treat. Hunt.* D j, Diuers Buckes haue sundrie slots in their palmes. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 124 The forehead of the goat Held out a wondrous goodly palm that sixteen branches brought. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy Landships, Horsemanship* Wks. I. 93/1 A Buckes hornes are composed of Burre, Beame, Branch, Aduancer, Palme, and Spelter. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne* XXVIII. *To T. Pennant* 80 The horn of a male-moose, which had..a broad palm with some snags on the edge. 1851 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 181 In the fourth year the horn terminates in an expansion termed the 'palm'.

4. A flat widened part at the end of an arm or arm-like projection. **a.** *gen.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 304 b, & than after they ..drewe the other arme to the palme of the crosse, & also smote in it another nayle. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* I. 414 The arm *c* is furnished..with an oblique palm or ear upon which the fore-edge of the mould-board rests, and to which it is bolted. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* iv. 66 The palm here spoken of was shaped like the palm of a vice, and was run in underneath the iron flat of the lower saloon, and riveted to it.

b. *spec.* The blade of an oar.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. iv. 122 Quhil that the famy stour of stremis le Vp weltis from the braid palmis of tre. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 253 At length we marked our steersman smile, And broadened the oar-palm to rest awhile.

† **c.** Applied to the hand of a clock. *Obs. rare.*

1629 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* 519 The Palme turneth about, and with its finger pointeth at the houre.

d. The broad triangular part of an anchor, the inner surface of the fluke.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Palm of an Anchor*, the Flook or broad part which fastens into the Ground. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1264 They were..obliged to..drag the anchor after them, till they had room to heave it up, when they perceived that one of its palms was broken. 1867 J. MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* (1868) 27 It needs a good scrubbing to get rid of it from each palm of the anchor.

5. An instrument used by sailmakers instead of a thimble: see quot. 1769–76.

1769–76 FALCONER *Dict. Mar., Palm, paumet*, ..is formed of a piece of leather or canvas, on the middle of which is fixed a round plate of iron, of an inch in diameter, whose surface is pierced with a number of small holes, to catch the head of the sail-needle. The leather is formed so as to encircle the hand, and button on the back thereof, while the iron remains in the palm. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 108 Harvey spent his leisure hours..learning to use a needle and palm.

II. † **6.** A game in which a ball was struck with the hand; = *palm-play* (see 9), F. *la paume, jeu de la paume*. **b.** The ball used in this game.

1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1837) 56 Whane he playd there at the pawme, the ballis oft ranne yn at that fowle hole. 1467 *Eng. Gilds* 372 Item, that no man pley at tenys or pame w^t^yn the yeld halle. 1482 in *Paston Lett.* III. 303 At the Paame ther, ther plesure for to take. 1530 PALSGR. 252/2 Paume to play at tennys with, *paulme*.

7. A measure of length, equivalent either to the breadth of the palm of the hand (= HAND *sb.* 20, HANDBREADTH), i. e. about three to four inches, or to the whole length of the hand from the wrist to the finger-tips, i. e. about seven to nine inches.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 221 He had the face a cubyte brode, the nose a palme longe. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xlix. 325 Geffray .. made his swerd to entre in his flesshe wel a palme deep. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 172 The tail is not above two hands or palms long. 1625 BACON *Ess., Empire* (Arb.) 303 During that Triumuirate of Kings, ..there was such a watch kept, that none of the Three, could win a Palme of Ground, but the other two, would straightwaies ballance it. 1771 *Ann. Reg.* 78 The corpse..was..placed on a..scaffold, fifty-four palms high. 1801 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* I. i. v. 451 There was a circular window of five palms or three feet nine inches diameter. 1857 C. GRIBBLE in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 4 The Brazilian palm being reckoned at 32 inches, not 9 as generally supposed.

III. [f. PALM *v.*] **8.** The act of palming a card, etc.: see PALM *v.* 2.

1664 J. WILSON *Cheats* IV. i, Did not I .. teach you your top, your palm, and your slur?

IV. 9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *palm-breadth*, *-marking*; *palm-reading*, *-tickling* adjs.; † palm-barley (see quot.); palm-grease *humorous*, money given as a douceur or bribe (cf. 1 b); so palm-greasing, petty bribery, 'tipping'; † palm-pear (see quot.); **palm-play** [Fr. *jeu de la paume*], an old game resembling tennis, in which the ball was struck with the palm of the hand instead of a racket; so *palm-playing*; **palm-veined** *a. Bot.*, palmately veined; **palm-wise** *adv.*, with open palm; **palm-worker**, a person who works with a palm (sense 5).

1706 PHILLIPS, *Palmare Hordeum* (in old Records), *Palm-Barley or Sprat-Barley; ..a sort of Grain that is fuller and broader than common Barley [cf. 1611 COTGR., *Orge paumé*, Beere Barlie, big Barlie, Barlie with the square eare]. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 45/1 We must then from palme to *Palmebreadthe, a little more than half throughe cutt the same. 1897 'OUIDA' *Massarenes* iii, She'll want a lot of *palmgrease. 1886 BARING-GOULD *Court Royal* I. iv. 56 The police..were extortionate in their demand for *palm-greasing. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 497 Belief in fortunate *palm-markings. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* (1746) 310 Wardens or *Palm-Pears, so called, because one of them will fill the Palm of a Hand. *a* 1547 EARL OF SURREY in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 13 The *palme play, where, dispoyled for the game, With dazed eies oft we..Haue mist the ball, and got sight of our dame. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. iii. 85 The game of hand-ball is called by the French, palm-play. 1870 ROSSETTI *Dante at Verona* xxviii, He comes upon The women at their *palm-playing. 1867 CRAIG *Palmistry* 304 In Palmistry and in chiromancy, many collateral circumstances often go to read off an individual, as well as the mere *palm-reading. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VIII. vii. (Rtldg.) 3 *Palm-tickling petitioners for the loaves and fishes. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 835/2 **Palm-veined*, having the principal veins radiating from a common point. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 514 The same hand..being first stretched forth *palm-wise, is after gathered in fist-wise. 1889 *Critic* 27 July 65/1 *Palm workers..are obliged to do their work standing up; sitting down they would not have enough force to pass the long needles through the stiff canvas.

Palm (pām), *v.* Also 7 paume, pawme, paulm, 7–8 paum. 7–8 (9 *dial.*) pawm. [f. PALM *sb.*[2]; in most senses, orig. slang or low colloquial. Cf. It. *palmare* to grip with the palm of the hand, also, to stroke or smooth with the palm; F. *paumer* to stroke with the flat hand.]

1. *trans.* To touch with the palm, or pass the palm across; to handle; to stroke with the hand; to take or grasp the hand of, shake hands with.

1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* III. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 294 *Sur.* Is there not salt enough in London for you? *Sir Co.* Ay, stuff pawm'd by butlers and waiters. *c* 1704 PRIOR *Epigr.*, Frank carves very ill, yet will palm all the meats. 1784 *New Spectator* No. 12. 1 And what with palming one fellow, kissing another and coaxing with thousands, has driven me almost hornmad. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 268 He became gleeful, ..nervously palming his hip with his left hand, as if previous to plunging it into hot water for some prize. 1881 *Confess. frivolous Girl* 176.

b. *intr.*

1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* IV. i, I think in my conscience, he is palming and topping in my belly. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., To Palm* or *Pawm*, to climb, to ascend progressively by the use of the hands and feet, as a monkey 'palming' up a pole with its paws and legs.

2. *trans.* To conceal in the palm of the hand, as in cheating at cards or dice, or in juggling.

1673 [see PALMING *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1680 COTTON *Compl.*

Gamester xv. 96 He palms them as much as he can, nimbly passing the last Card. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To palm*, to juggle in one's Hand; to cog or cheat at Dice. *a* 1732 GAY *Fables* II. xii. 104 Is't I who cog or palm the dice? 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* III. 34 He began to 'palm' the egg in the most surprising manner. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* LIV. 629 You may show a dozen men how to 'palm' a card, yet not one of them will be able to do it.

b. ? To perform or play (a trick) by palming.

1717 PRIOR *Alma* II. 242 But Space and Matter we should blame; They palm'd the Trick that lost the Game.

†3. *intr.* To play a trick, to cheat; to impose *upon* a person. *Obs.*

1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 414 The Germans paulm'd upon Francis the First. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 204 The Dog paum'd upon us so slily. 1724 J. MACKY *Journ. thro. Eng.* I. iv. 68 At Play..the Ladies think it no Crime to pawm handsomely.

4. *trans.* To impose (a thing fraudulently (*on* or *upon* a person); to pass *off* by trickery or fraud.

1679 CROWNE *Amb. Statesman* iv. 59 Thinking you cou'd pawme such stuffe on me. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 117 ¶ 4 She .. has made the Country ring with several imaginary Exploits which are palmed upon her. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 160 My lord duke has palmed his lacquey upon us, in lieu of my lawful husband. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Dist. Corresp.*, Have you not tried to palm off a yesterday's pun? *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. iv. 274 Pernicious notions palmed on the people.

b. with inverted construction: to put (a person) *off with* (something). *rare.*

1830 tr. *Aristophanes, Acharnians* 21 The Chorus..should stand by like fools, that I may palm them off with diminutive words. 1894 *Idler* Sept. 168 The public..cannot always get the books it wants..and is frequently palmed off with other books which it does not in the least care about.

5. To 'grease the palm' of, bribe, 'tip'.

1747 *Advent. Kidn. Orphan* 40 (F. Hall). 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., It is then said that the party who receives it [the bribe] is palmed, or that Mr. Palmer is concerned. 1812 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* XVI. 345 A candidate in full career..Palming each greasy raggamuffin. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Feb. 3/3 The heads of this particular firm..admit that they 'palmed' right and left. 1899 C. G. HARPER *Exeter Road* 135 Votes which would in other days have been acquired by palming the men and kissing all the babies.

Palmaceous (pælmē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Palmāceæ* fem. pl. (f. L. *palma* PALM *sb.*[1]) + -OUS.] Of or belonging to the Natural Order *Palmaceæ*, *Palmæ*, or Palms.

1730 MARTYN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 385 The same Botanists have placed the *Musa* in the Palmaceous Class. 1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Palma Christi (pæ·lmă kri·sti). [The med. L. name (also, in sense 1, Fr., It., Sp., Pg.) for the two plants (= palm or hand of Christ); from the hand-like shape of the leaves (in 1), and of the tubers (in 2). See also PALMCHRIST.]

1. The Castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbs*, Ricinus is called..in english Palma Christi. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxix. 355 The seede of Palma Christi is hoate and drie in the thirde degree. *a* 1687 WALLER *Battel Summer-Isl.* I. Wks. (1729) 86 The Palma-Christi and the fair papâ,..In half the circle of the hasty year Project a shade, and lovely fruits do wear. 1736 BAILEY *Housch. Dict.* 59 He may take an ounce of the juice of the root of *Palma Christi*, with as much sugar, fasting. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xviii, We applied an embrocation of the leaves of the *Palma Christi* or Castor oil nut.

†2. A name for species of *Orchis* having palmate tubers, as *O. maculata* and *O. latifolia*. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lix. 225 Of Royall Standergrasse or Palma Christi. [Three kinds described.] 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. ciii. 170 Roiall Satyrion or finger Orchis, is called of the Latines Palma Christi.

†**Palmaco·co.** *Obs.* The coco-palm, Coco 2.

1681 GREW *Musæum* II. 201.

Palmar (pæ·lmăr), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *palmāris*, f. *palma*: see PALM *sb.*[1] and [2], and -AR.]

A. *adj.* †1. (See quots.) *Obs. rare*—[0].

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Palmar* (*palmaris*), pertaining to victory or to a hand breadth, or to the palm of the hand. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Palmar*, belonging to a Palm.

2. *Anat.* Pertaining to, situated in, or connected with the palm of the hand (or the corresponding part of the fore-foot of a quadruped).

Palmar arch: name for the continuation of the radial artery (*deep p. a.*) and that of the ulnar artery (*superficial p. a.*) in the palm.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 211 Palmar or Anterior Ligaments. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 408 The artery that forms the superficial palmar arch is the continuation of the ulnar. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 37 The anterior or palmar part of the ulnar condyle. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 173 On the plantar surface of the foot or the palmar of the hand.

B. *sb.* 1. *Anat.* A palmar muscle, nerve, or other structure. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. *Zool.* Name for certain joints in the 'arms' of a crinoid: see quot. 1888. (Also in Lat. form *palmāre*, pl. *-ia*.)

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 584 These again bifurcate to give rise to the palmaria. 1879 CARPENTER in *Trans. Lin. Soc.* II. I. 24 Complete series of distichals and palmars. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 572 If the arms [of a Crinoid] branch twice the joints between the first and second places of division are known as *distichals*; if thrice, the joints between the second and third places of division are designated *palmars*.

Palmarian (pælmē·riăn), *a. rare.* [f. L. *palmāri-um* that which bears the palm, a masterpiece + -AN.] = PALMARY *a.*[1]

1815 T. KIDD in *Tracts & Misc. Crit. of Porson* Pref. 33 The chief merit of this palmarian emendation. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 212 The palmarian charge of all, ..the climax of his sins, negligences, and offences. 1889 *Athenæum* 16 Feb. 206/3 [Theobald's] palmarian emendation of the passage in 'Henry V.' describing the death of Falstaff should make his name dear to all lovers of poetry.

†**Palmary** (pæ·lmări), *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *palmāri-um*, that which carries off the palm of victory, neuter sb. use of *palmāri-us* of or pertaining to a palm: see next.] A token of victory or supreme excellence, a prize: cf. PALM *sb.*[1] 3.

1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 163, I give thee this, the palmary of thyne [sc. beauty].

Palmary (pæ·lmări), *a.*[1] [ad. L. *palmāri-us* that bears off the palm of victory, f. *palma* palm: see -ARY.] That bears, or is worthy to bear, the palm (see PALM *sb.*[1] 3); holding the first or highest place; of supreme or first-rate importance; pre-eminent, principal, chief.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινή* Diat. iii. 144 Three favourite and palmary Texts. 1703 QUICK *Dec. Wife's Sister* 23 But the Palmary Argument for these Marriages .. is this, their great Expediency. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 38 That palmary truth of the Pauline theology. 1888 I. BYWATER in *Class. Rev.* II. 278 He has given us a goodly number of emendations of the kind which in old days would have been called 'palmary'. [Cf. mod.L. *emendatio palmaria*.]

Pa·lmary, *a.*[2] *rare.* [ad. L. *palmār-is*, f. *palma* palm: see -ARY[2]. Cf. F. *palmaire* (Paré 16th c.).] Pertaining to the palm of the hand; palmar.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Palmary Muscle*, the Muscle that contracts the Palm of the hand. 1897 *Chicago Advance* 21 Oct. 547/2 It began with ordinary palmary and pedal applause.

Palmate (pæ·lmēit), *sb. Chem.* [f. PALM-IC + -ATE[4].] A salt of palmic acid.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 432 Palmate of soda is obtained by mixing palmic acid with a solution of carbonate of soda. *Ibid.*, Palmate of ammonia may be obtained in the same way.

Palmate (pæ·lmēt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *palmāt-us*, f. *palma* palm (of the hand) + -ATE[2] 2.]

1. Of a form like that of an open palm or hand; applied to parts or members of a plant or animal which have narrow or spreading divisions like fingers, properly when these project or radiate from an expanded entire portion like the palm.

spec. a. *Bot.* Of leaves having lobes or divisions (strictly five in number) whose midribs all radiate from one point at the end of the leaf-stalk, the sinuses being either shallow or deep (see PALMATI-, or even extending to the base so that the leaf consists of separate leaflets (in this case more properly called *digitate*); also of tubers having divisions like fingers, as in some species of *Orchis*. b. *Zool.* Of the horns of deer when of broad flat form with lateral projecting points, as in the reindeer and moose. c. *Entom.* Of the antennæ and legs of certain insects: see quot. 1826.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 179 *Palmate*. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. (1791) 424 The leaves are palmate or handed. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 109 Globular or palmate knobs or bulbs. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 321 *Palmate*. Very short antennæ which send forth externally a few long finger-shaped branches, giving them some resemblance of a hand. *Ibid.* 329 *Palmate*. When towards the apex the cubit is armed laterally with several divaricate spiniform teeth. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* vi, The great palmate oarweeds which waved along the chasm. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4 (ed. 6) 101 *Digitate* (fingered) was the old name, when the term *palmate* was restricted to a simple but palmately lobed leaf of this type. But since the time of De Candolle the two names have been used interchangeably.

2. Of the foot of a bird: Having the toes connected by an expanded membrane; webbed.

1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) II. 41 A palmate or web-foot, formed for swimming.

Palmated (pæ·lmēitĕd), *a. Nat. Hist.* [-ED[1].]

1. = prec. 1.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Palmated Leaf*, one in form of an open hand. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 82 His horns are palmated. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xx. 139 Thatched with the palmated leaves of the yuca. 1881 B. DAWKINS in *Nature* 24 Nov. 85/2 Antlers palmated in front, instead of behind the beam.

2. = prec. 2; also applied to the foot of some quadrupeds, etc.

1768 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 129 The Osprey. ..The left [foot] is not at all palmated, as Linnæus asserts it is. 1776 *Ibid.* I. 119 Seal..Five palmated toes on each foot. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xv, The strong short legs of that animal [mole], the palmated feet armed with sharp nails. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiv. 320 A novel use of a palmated foot.

Palmately (pæ·lmătli), *adv.* [f. PALMATE *a.* + -LY[2].] In a palmate manner. (Chiefly *Bot.*)

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 26 c, Leaves divided palmately into many narrow lobes. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 153 Sanicula. ..Leaves palmately cut. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 175 A..herb with palmately-lobed leaves.

Palmati- (pælmē·ti, pælmæ·ti), combining form of L. *palmātus* PALMATE, in botanical terms relating to leaves. **Palmatifid** (-mæ·tifid) *a.* [L. *-fidus* split, divided], palmately cleft or divided at least half-way to the base. **Palmatiform** (-mæ·li-) *a.*, approaching a palmate form, or having the ribs palmately arranged. **Palmatilobate, Palmatilobed** (-mē·ti-) *a.*, palmately divided with rounded divisions or lobes. **Palmatipa·rted, -pa·rtite** (-mē·li-) *a.* [L. *partītus* divided: see PARTITE], palmately divided nearly to the base; so **Palmatisect, Palmatise·cted** (-mē·ti-) *a.* [L. *sectus* cut: see -SECT].

1840 WHEWELL *Phil. Induct. Sci.* I. 466 Leaves may be called pinnatifid, pinnatipartite, pinnatisect, pinnatilobate, palmatifid, palmatipartite. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Palmatifid, .. palmatiform, .. palmatilobate, .. palmatipartite, .. palmatisected. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 155 When there are more than 5 lobes, the leaf is palmatifid or palmately-cleft. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. vii. 76 If the segments be separated nearly to the petiole, the leaf is palmatipartite. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 416 Lamina being usually pinnatifid, but sometimes palmatifid.

Palmation (pælmē·ʃən). [n. of action from PALM *v.*, and PALMATE *a.*: see -ATION.]

†1. The action of touching or feeling with the palm of the hand. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 387/1 Palpation, or Palmation ..by which the object is discovered to be either rough or smooth, hairy or naked.

2. *Nat. Hist.* Palmate formation (as in the horns of a deer, the feet of a bird, etc.); *concr.* each of the divisions of a palmate structure.

1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Deer*, [Antlers] are renewed with increase of size, and of breadth of palmation. 1884-90 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 79 The gigantic Irish Deer, a species originally included with the Elk, on account of the palmation and outward inclination of its huge antlers. 1889 *Sci. Amer.* N.S. LXI. 206/1 The curious axis deer ..its horns, when developed, will have no palmations. 1890 COUES *Ornith.* II. iii. 194 The palmation is usually complete, extending to the ends of the toes.

Palmato- (pælmē·to), occasional advb. combining form of L. *palmātus* PALMATE (cf. PALMATI-). **Palmato-peltate** *a.*, peltate and palmately divided. **Palmato-ramose** *a.*, palmately branched, having branches spreading like fingers.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 545 Cespitose, slenderly palmato-ramose. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 441 Leaves large, palmato-peltate.

Palmchrist (pā·mkrist). Also 7 **palmecrist.** [Cf. mod.Ger. *Christpalme*; obs. F. *paulme de Christ*, *paulme Dieu* (Cotgr.).] Anglicized form of PALMA CHRISTI (sense 1).

1611 BIBLE *Jonah* iv. 6 God prepared a gourd [*marg.* palmecrist]. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 286 We have each, his own palmchrist; and our palmchrist has its own worm.

Palm-cross. †a. A cross, usually a monumental cross in a churchyard, formerly decorated with palm-branches (or substitutes for them) on Palm Sunday. *Obs.* b. (See quot. 1855.)

1469-70 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 13 Pro emend'de le Palmecros. 1525 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 39 Pd. for quarter of lyme to set up w'alle the palme crosse..xvjd. 15.. *Will* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 334 Palme Crose within the kirkegarth. *a* 1568 [see PADLE]. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Palm Crosses*, ornamental combinations of small crosses made of the peeled willow palm, put together with pins and studded with the blossoms. These memorials of the season are then suspended from the top of the room.

Palmed (pāmd), *a.* [f. PALM *sb.*[2] + -ED[2]; repr. L. *palmātus*.]

1. Having a 'palm' or flat expanded part with projecting points, as a deer's horn; palmate; carrying palmate horns. ? *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iv, Too brawnchis first pawmyd he most haue. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 56 This heade should be called a palmed toppe. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiii. (1748) 355 The proud palmed deer Forsake the closer woods. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 505 All of the Deer Kind, carrying the same sort of Palmed Horns.

2. PALMATE as a leaf.

1766 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 17 Jan. 40 Here we cut down three tall palm or cabbage trees, and cut out the top bud, the white tender part of the rudiments of the great leaves, which will be 6 or 7 foot long, when full grown, and the palmed part 4 in diameter.

3. In parasynthetic comb.: Having a palm or palms (of a specified kind).

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) iii, Of the bucke ..His heede is pamynge and longe pamed. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Paumé*, A full-paulmed Stags head. 1613 CHAPMAN *Masque* Wks. 1873 III. 115 She .. loves hounds and high pallmd harts. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 197 He carried the smart dogskin wash-leather palmed glove of his right hand in his left one. 1889 *Daily News* 18 July 7/1 The average palmed, square tipped man is the average man of sense.

Palmed (pāmd), *ppl. a.* [f. PALM *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] Concealed in the palm of the hand.

1896 *Daily News* 3 June 8/3 Keeping the hand closed, until the opportunity occurs for getting rid of the palmed article.

Palmellaceous (pælmelē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Palmellāce-æ* fem. pl. + -OUS.] Belonging to the *Palmellaceæ*, a doubtful order of fresh-water Algæ (typical genus *Palmella*), consisting of simple cells, of various colours, with thick jelly-like integument, and multiplying by cell-division; supposed by some to be transitional states of some undetermined higher plants. So **Palme·llin** [-IN[1]], a red colouring matter found in *Palmella cruenta*; **Palme·lloid** *a.* [-OID], resembling or apparently akin to the genus *Palmella*.

1877 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XVII. 185 On a 'palmelloid' modification of Stigeoclonium. [1878 McNab *Bot.* 54 The algae were formerly known as the green gonidia of the lichen thallus, and belong chiefly to the Palmellaceae with chlorophyll.] 1881 *Philadelphia Rec.* No. 3455. 6 Substances which he had succeeded in extracting from fresh-water algae. They are palmelline, xanthophyll, chlorophyll and characine. 1890 Cooke *Freshw. Algæ* iv. 41 Considerable surfaces are covered with a palmelloid growth.

† **Pa·lmeous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *palme-us* of or made of palms + -ous.] Of palms or palmwood.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 722 They make the palmeous Emplaister after the form prescribed, agitating it alwayes with a palmeous spatle. [*Ibid.*, Agitating it with a rudicle of the Palm, or some other astrictive Tree.]

Palmer (pā·mər), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–6 palmere, 4 paumer, 4–6 palmare, 6 paulmer, palmar, 4– palmer. [a. AF. *palmer, paumer* = OF. *palmier, paumier* (= Sp. *palmero*, Pg. *palmeiro*, It. *palmiere*) :—med.L. *palmārius*, f. *palma* palm.]

1. A pilgrim who had returned from the Holy Land, in sign of which he carried a palm-branch or palm-leaf; also, an itinerant monk who travelled from shrine to shrine, under a perpetual vow of poverty; often simply an equivalent of *pilgrim*.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1027 A palmere he þar mette. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15834 A schort staf he dide hym make, Als palmeres in handes take. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* Prol. 46 Pilgrimes and Palmers Plihten hem to-gederes For to seche seint Ieme. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 418 He se non..But a preste, þat a palmare was, A palme in his hande he hadde, And in a sclaven was he cladde. 1530 Palsgr. 252/2 Paulmer a poore man, *Mistre.* 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 102 For Saints haue hands, that Pilgrims hands do touch, And palme to palme, is holy Palmers kisse. 1674 Staveley *Rom. Horseleach* 93 The Pilgrim had some home, or dwelling place, but the Palmer had none. The Pilgrim travelled to some certain designed place, or places, but the Palmer to all. The Pilgrim went at his own charges, but the Palmer profest wilful poverty, and went upon Alms. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. xxiii, Here is a holy Palmer come, From Salem first, and last from Rome. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* ii. 144 Hence too [Phoenicia], at least in recent times, came the branches, which distinguished the pilgrims of Palestine, from those of Rome, Compostella, and Canterbury, by the name of '*Palmer*'.

2. Name for a destructive hairy caterpillar.

[Orig. applied to those of migratory or wandering habits, or that moved about in swarms: see Palmer-worm.]

1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Campe*, a worme which..is callyd a palmer. *Ibid.*, *Centipeda*, a worme called a Palmer, whiche is heary, and hath many feete. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xxv. 177 Whose leaves be holy as though they had bene eaten with Locustes, Paulmers, or Snayles. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 803 Mingling likewise with these ashes, scorpions, spiders and palmers aliue. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* xiv. (1880) 501 Palmers..are the..caterpillars of various moths.

b. *Angling.* An artificial fly, of various kinds, covered with bristling hairs like the caterpillar so called; a hackle.

1651 T. Barker *Art of Angling* (1653) 5 There are several kinds of Palmers that are good for that time. 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 93 Golden Palmer, or Hackle. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 21 June 6/1 In certain waters a big red or black palmer is the best and best recognized lure for perch.

c. A wood-louse.

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* II, Its held to be a great secret to drink pounded Palmers found in cellars in some white wine. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Palmer*, a wood-louse.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 1) *palmer-like* adj., *-man, -staff, -weed*; (in sense 2) *palmer bob* (Bob *sb.*[1] 9), *fly*; † **palmer-serpent**: see quot.; **palmer-trout**, a local name of the samlet.

1814 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 94 My flies..were the yellow dun at bottom and red *palmer bob. 1651–7 T. Barker *Art of Angling* (1820) 33 We will begin to make the *Palmer flye. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 11 White head and *palmer-like beard. 1885 Burton *Arab. Nts.* (1887) III. 276 The *palmer-man drank the bitter draught. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 745 Unto this Porphyre I may add the *Palmer Serpent, which Strabo writeth doth kill with an unrecoverable poyson, and it is also of a Scarlet colour. 1623 Woodroephe *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 460/2 The Pilgrimes of my Deseignes shall alwayes be furnished with the *Palmer Staffe of Courage. 1836 Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* I. p. xxxvii, *Palmer Trout. 1865 Couch *Brit. Fishes* IV. 245 Samlet, or Parr...Branlin. Palmer Trout...*Salmo Salmulus.* 1845 G. Murray *Istaford* 33 He reached his home in *Palmer-weeds.

† **Palmer,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5 pawmer, palmeir, -yer, 6 palmier. [a. F. *palmier, paumier* palm-tree, date-tree (12th c.):—L. *palmāri-us*, f. *palma* palm. Cf. It. *palmero*, Sp. *palmera*, Pg. *palmeira*.] A palm-tree; a date-tree; the palmyra.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* IX. 1923 His handis maid rycht lik till a pawmer [*v.r.* to ane Palmeir]. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. x. 88 In ynde groweth a tree moche grete and right fayr.. and is called palmyer and bereth dates. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 261/2 The sayd Symeon..was clommen on a palmyer. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 914 Palmier,. *datiers.* 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 252 Sugar which is made of the nutte called Gagara: the tree is called the palmer.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **palmer-nut,** ?coco-nut; **palmer-tree,** palm-tree (in quots. coco-nut palm).

14.. *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 711/17 *Hic cucumur, vel -mis*, a palmernutte. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 218 There come euery yeere from Cochin..great shippes laden with great Nuts cured, and with Sugar made of the selfe same Nuts called Giagra: the tree whereon these Nuts doe grow is called the Palmer tree. *Ibid.* 264 Here are very many palmer or coco trees.

Palmer, *sb.*[3] ? *Obs.* Forms: 4 pamere, 5 paumere, pawmer(e, palmare, 5–7 (?–9) palmer, 7 paulmer. [a. OF. *paumer* in same sense, f. *paume* palm of the hand: cf. Palmery 1.] A flat piece of wood used for striking the palm of the hand as a punishment; a ferule.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 221 Seynt John þe Evangelist appered to hym in his slepe, and manassede hym to smyte wiþ a pamere [*v.rr.* pawmere, paumere, pawmer: 1432 palmer: L. *ferula*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 267/1 A Palmare in þe scole, *ferula*, .. *palmatorium*. *c* 1500 in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. A. p. xxxvii, The Bedyll in Arte shall bring the Master of Gramer to the Vicechauncelar, delyveryng hym a Palmer with a Rodde. 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 61 Children are kept in awe with the Palmer, least they forget them selues. 1611 Coter., *Ferule*, a Ferula, or Paulmer vsed in Schooles for correction. 1658 Phillips, *Palmer*, a certain instrument wherewith school-boys are struck on the palms of their hands.

Palmer (pā·mər), *sb.*[4] [f. Palm *v.* 2 + -er 1.] One who palms, or conceals in the hand (a card, die, or other object, in cheating, conjuring, etc.; one who practises sleight of hand.

1671 Shadwell *Humourists* iii, I saw you,..by help of a dozen men, chastise one poor Topper or Palmer. 1706 Phillips, *Palmer*, ..one that deceitfully cozens or cogs at Cards or Dice, by keeping some of them in his Hand unseen. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Mar. 5/1 The clever conjurer..as a palmer and a passer..takes a high rank.

Palmer, *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. Palmer *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To wander about like a palmer or vagrant; to go about idly from place to place.

1807 Stagg *Poems* 60 A palmer'd out as chance wad heft, An' till a neybors house a tuok. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxix, Ony auld palmering body that was coming down the edge of Kinblythemont. 1875 W. Alexander *Ain Folk* (1882) 208 Up an' paumerin' aboot the toon o' the seelence o' the nicht.

Palmerin (pælmĕrin). [From *Palmerin de Oliva*, the legendary illegitimate son of a Byzantine princess, whose name (f. Sp. *palmera* palm-tree) is said to have been derived from his exposure as an infant in a wicker basket among palms and olives on a mountain side. He was the original hero of the Palmerin romances which appeared in Spain in the 16th c.] Any one of the knightly heroes of the Palmerin romances; hence, allusively, any redoubtable champion of the age of chivalry.

1621 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* III. ii, And, by that virtue that brave Rosicler That damned brood of ugly giants slew, And Palmerin Francarco overthrew. 1640 Glapthorne *Hollander* III. Wks. 1874 I. 110 Ha, thy arme in sling, my Palmerin. 1823 Scott *Peveril* xv, To be an absolute Palmerin of England is not in my nature.

Pa·lmer-wo:rm. [f. Palmer *sb.*[1] 2 + Worm *sb.*: see quot. 1608.] Name for various hairy caterpillars destructive to vegetation; in North America, the larva of a tineid moth, *Ypsilophus pomicellus*, destructive to apple-leaves.

In O.T. rendering Heb. גָּזָם *gāzām*, prob. a kind of locust.

1560 Bible (Geneva) *Joel* i. 4 That which is left of the palmer worme, hathe the grashopper eaten. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 667 There is another sort of these Caterpillers, who have no certain place of abode, nor yet cannot tell where to finde their food, but like unto superstitious Pilgrims, do wander and stray hither and thither,..these have purchased a very apt name amongst us Englishmen, to be called Palmer-worms, by reason of their wandering and roguish life, (for they never stay in one place, but are ever wandering). 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Digress. 377 One of those hairy wormes that resemble caterpillars, and are wont to be call'd Palmer-wormes. 1668 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1880) XXXIV. 298 It pleased God to restrain the Palmer worm amongst vs in ye Bay and to spare our fruit trees. *a* 1817 T. Dwight *Trav. New Eng. etc.* (1821) II. 400 The palmer-worm, were it to appear annually, would, within a few years, empty New-England of its inhabitants. 1880 *Boy's own Bk.* 265 The palmer-worm, woolbed, or canker is found on herbs, plants, and trees.

† **Palmery**[1]. *Obs.* In 3–4 paumerie, pameri. [As Palmer[3], with change of suffix.] = Palmer[3].

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 437/219 Seint Ioan þe Ewangelist to him cam..And a paumerie [*v.r. E. Eng. P.* (1862) 76/208 pameri] har on is hond: gret and strong i-nouȝ; Seint Eadmund he nam bi þe hond: and is paumerie op drouȝh.

Palmery[2] (pā·məri). [f. Palm *sb.*[1] + -ery; cf. *fernery*.] A collection of palm-trees; a place or house in which they are grown, a palm-house.

In recent Dicts.

Palmester, -try, obs. ff. Palmister, -try.

Palmeta, -to, obs. var. Palmetto.

Palmette (pælme·t). [a. F. *palmette*, in sense 1 palmetto, palm-leaf ornament, dim. of *palme*; in 2 dim. of L. *palma*, F. *paume* palm of the hand.]

1. *Archæol.* An ornament (in sculpture or painting) with narrow divisions or digitations, somewhat resembling a palm-leaf.

1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 320 (ed. 2) 373 A stele on a vase from Volci, on which the painter represents yellowish palmettes on a white ground. 1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 301 A peculiar floral ornament..the antefixal ornament, or palmette, appears at the handle. 1889 J. Hirst in *Archæol. Inst. Jrnl.* No. 181. 28 The artist having wished thus to fill in every vacant space at his disposal with a leaf, a palmette, or a flower.

2. *Zool.* An appendage of the head in certain gastropod molluscs.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 379/2 There is an internal prismatic appendage, which MM. Quoy and Gaimard call a *palmette*, because it is frequently digitated. *Ibid.* 380/1 The head is red-brown and striated, with a narrow green band at the base of the eyes and the palmettes.

Palmetto (pælme·to). Forms: 6–7 (9) palmito, 7 palmita, 7–8 palmeto, -ta, 8– palmetto. [Originally a. Sp. *palmito* dwarf fan-palm, dim. of *palma* palm; subseq. conformed to diminutives in *-etto* from Italian.] Name for several smaller species of palms, esp. the dwarf fan-palm, *Chamærops humilis*, of Southern Europe and North Africa, and the cabbage palmetto, *Sabal Palmetto*, of the South-eastern United States; also other species of *Chamærops*, *Sabal*, and *Thrinax*. By early writers used more vaguely.

1583 E. Cotton in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 188 The Palmito with his fruite inclosed in him. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 264 The inhabitants liue vpon rice, palmito, cattell and fish. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 649 The Palmita is without branches, the fruit growes on the top, which within is like Pomegranats, ful of grains, without of a golden colour. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* v. 170 Plants of seuerall Kinds, as..Cedars, infinite store of Palmetoes. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xii. § 2. 120 Better than the African and Spanish rootes: the American Palmitos and Potatos. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 209 The most beneficiall tree to Trauellers is the Palmeto; it growes like the Date or Coco-tree. 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 675 And high palmettos lift their graceful shade. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Palmetto, *Chamærops*. 1765 J. Bartram *Jrnl.* 31 Dec. in Stork *Acc. E. Florida* (1766) 18 We came now to plenty of the tree palmetto, which the inhabitants call cabbage-tree. 1808 Pike *Sources Missis.* III. App. 27 There is the palmetto, which grows to the height of 20 and 25 feet, with a trunk two feet in diameter. 1847 Longf. *Ev.* II. ii. 97 They glided along,..behind a screen of palmettos. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 447/2 The only vegetation is a clump of stunted palmettoes, marking the burial-place of some forgotten Moorish saint.

b. With qualifying words, as **Blue Palmetto,** *Chamærops Hystrix*, of Southern U. S.; **Cabbage P.**, *Sabal Palmetto* (see above); **Dwarf P.**, *Sabal Adansoni*, of South-eastern U. S.; **Royal P.**, *Sabal umbraculifera* and *Thrinax parviflora*, of the West Indies; **Saw P.**, *Chamærops serrulata*; **Silk-top P.**, name in Florida for *Thrinax parviflora*; **Silver-leaved** or **Silver-top P.**, *Thrinax argentea*, of the West Indies, Panama, etc. Also **Humble P.**, **Small P.**, names for the palm-like genus *Carludovica* of *Pandanaceæ* or Screw-pines, of S. America and the W. Indies, esp. *C. insignis*.

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 190 Palmeto Royal, or Palmeto Thatch. This tree covers whole fields in many parts of the island. *Ibid.* 330 The humble Palmeto with round foot-stalks. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 838/2. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *palmetto ground, hat, leaf, palm, tree, wine*; *palmetto-covered* adj.; **palmetto basket,** a basket made of palmetto leaves; **palmetto flag,** the flag of the State of South Carolina, which bears a figure of a cabbage palmetto tree; so **Palmetto State,** a name for South Carolina; **palmetto thatch,** the leaves of several kinds of palmetto, esp. *Thrinax argentea*, used for making hats, baskets, etc.; also the tree itself.

1813 Scott *Trierm.* III. xxv, Their hands *palmetto baskets bare. 1883 J. Macgregor in *Sunday Mag.* Nov. 686/2 We passed vast *palmito-covered and absolutely treeless plains. 1765 J. Bartram *Jrnl.* 24 Dec. (1766) 5 A perch or more of *palmetto-ground. 1747 *N. Jersey Archives* XII. 364 The woman .. Had on, .. blue worsted stockings, *palmeta hat, scarlet red cloak [etc.]. 1763 W. Roberts *Nat. Hist. Florida* 9 The town, consisting of about forty *palmetto houses. 1662 Gerbier *Princ.* 3 Wilde Indians, who have no other Roofs but of *Palmito-Leaves. 1825 Scott *Talism.* viii, An umbrella of palmetto leaves. 1756 *Palmeto Thatch [see b]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1147/1 *Thrinax*] *argentea*, the Silver Thatch-palm, is usually said to yield the young unexpanded palm-leaves imported from the West Indies under the name of Palmetto Thatch, and extensively employed for making palm-chip hats, baskets, and other fancy articles. *c* 1565 J. Sparke *J. Hawkins' Sec. Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 19 Mats..made with the rine of *Palmito trees. 1778 *Chron. in *Ann. Reg.* 169 The device for the great seal of South-Carolina;—a palmetto tree supported by twelve spears. 1792 Mar. Ribbell *Voy. Madeira* 100 The *palma camaerops*, or palmetto tree, rises to the height of fifty or sixty feet. *c* 1565 J. Sparke *J. Hawkins' Sec. Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 19 *Palmito wine..is gathered by a hole cutte in the toppe of a tree, and a gorde set for receauing thereof.

‖ **Palmetum** (pælmī·tŭm). [mod. use of L. *palmētum* palm-grove.] (See quot.)

1854 Hooker *Himal. Jrnls.* II. xxvii. 252 A large *Palmetum*, or collection of tall and graceful palms of various kinds.

Palmful (pā·mful), *sb.* [f. Palm *sb.*[2] + -ful 2.] A quantity that fills the palm of the hand; as much as the palm will contain.

1812 W. Tennant *Anster F.* I. iii. 6 Some little palmfuls of the blessed dew. 1823 Lamb *Elia, Old Benchers Inner Temple*, He took it not by pinches, but a palmful at once.

Palmful (pā·mfŭl), *a. rare.* [f. Palm *sb.*[1] + -ful 1.] Full of or abounding in palm-trees.

a 1618 Sylvester *Job Triumphant* 67 Neer wher Idume's dry and sandy soil Spreads palmful forests.

Palm garnete, obs. corrupt f. Pomegranate.

Palmi- (pælmi), combining form of L. *palma* palm of the hand, palm-tree, etc. (Palm *sb.*[1] and [2]), occurring in scientific (chiefly botanical) terms, as **Palmi·colous** *a.* [L. *-colus* inhabiting], growing

upon or inhabiting palm-trees; **Pa·lmiform** *a.* = PALMATIFORM; **Pa·lmigrade** *a. Zool.* = PLANTIGRADE; **Pa·lmilobed** *a.*, palmately lobed; **Palmine·rvate, Pa·lminerve, Pa·lminerved** *a.*, palmately nerved or veined, as a leaf; **Pa·lmi-veined** *a.* = prec.; **Palmi·vorous** *a.* [*L. -vorus* devouring], feeding on, or obtaining food from, palm-trees.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Palmicolous .. *Palmiform. 1864 WEBSTER, **Palmigrade* [citing HITCHCOCK]. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 711 Leaves alternate, more or less *palmilobed. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Palminervate*. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4 (ed. 6) 93 Palmately, Digitately, or Radiately Veined (or *Palminerved) class, of which leaves of common Maples and the Vine are..examples. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxii. 336 The assertion of Linnæus, that..man is essentially *palmivorous.

Palmic (pæ·lmik), *a. Chem.* [ad. F. *palmique* (Boudet 1832), f. L. *palma* (in PALMA CHRISTI) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to castor oil: in *Palmic acid*, ($C_{18}H_{34}O_3$) obtained by saponifying palmin and decomposing with hydrochloric acid; it crystallizes in white silky needles; = *ricinelaïdic acid*.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 431 Palmic acid when pure, fuses at 122° [Fahr.].

Palmier, var. PALMER *sb.*2 *Obs.*, palm-tree.

Palmiferous (pælmi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *palmifer* palm-bearing + -OUS: see PALM *sb.*1 and -FEROUS.] a. Bearing or producing palm-trees. *rare*—°. b. Bearing or carrying 'palms' or palm-branches.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Palmiferous*,..bearing or yeelding Palm or Date Trees; also victorious. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 376 Satan is bound, the Palmiferous Company triumphs, and the Heavenly Jerusalem is seen upon Earth. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 57 Christ's own Martyrs, valiant cohort, White-robed and palmiferous throng.

Palmification (pælmifikē·ʃən). [f. L. *palma* palm, after *caprification*.] (See quot.).

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 72 The Babylonians suspended male clusters from wild dates over the females;..the process was called *palmification*.

Palmin (pæ·lmin). *Chem.* [ad. F. *palmine* (Boudet 1832), f. L. *palma* (in PALMA CHRISTI) + -IN.] A fatty substance obtained on treating castor-oil with nitric peroxide. Now called *ricinelaïdin*.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 431 Palmin is very soluble in alcohol and in ether.

Palming (pā·miŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [-ING 1.] The action of PALM *v.*

1. Touching or grasping with the palm of the hand. (In quot. 1686 with play on sense 2.)

1686 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* II. iii, (*He strokes her Face*) .. *Gom.* Hold, hold, Father,..Palming is always held foul Play amongst Gamesters. 1734 FIELDING *Univ. Gallant* III. Wks. 1882 X. 75 There's no good ever comes of romping and palming: I never gave my hand to any man without a glove—except Sir Simon.

2. The action of concealing something in the palm of the hand, as in cheating at cards or dice, or in conjuring.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 17 Spent .. in palming, napping, with how to fix a Die for any purpose. 1710 H. BEDFORD *Vind. Ch. Eng.* Pref. 54 The palming by Religious Juglers. 1803 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 326 Palming, or handling the cards—so called from the cards being secured in the palm of the hand. 1899 *Daily News* 6 May 8/5 Such as are fond of palming and conjuring.

3. *attrib.*

1812 BYRON *Waltz* xiii, Till some might marvel, with the modest Turk, If 'nothing follows all this palming work?' 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Palming-racket*, secreting money in the palm of the hand.

Pa·lming, *vbl. sb.*2 [f. PALM *sb.*1 4 + -ING 1; cf. *blackberrying*, etc.] Gathering 'palms'.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 396 It is still customary .. to go a palming .. on Palm Sunday morning; .. gathering branches of the willow or sallow with their grey..buds.

Pa·lming, *ppl. a.*1 [f. PALM *v.* + -ING 2.] That palms; touching or grasping with the hand.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, But country-dances!..to run the gauntlet through a string of amorous palming puppies.

†**Palming,** *ppl. a.*2 *Obs.* [f. PALM *sb.*2 + -ING 2.] Of a deer's horn: Bearing palms.

c 1400 [see PALMED *a.* 3].

Palmiped, -pede (pæ·lmiped, -pēd), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *palmipēs, palmiped-em*, f. *palma* PALM *sb.*2 + *pēs, ped-em* foot.]

A. *adj.* Of a bird: Having palmate feet (see PALMATE *a.* 2); web-footed.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Birds which are..granivorous, as the..barnicle..palmipede daw. 1694 RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 200, I fancied they were no palmiped Bird. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 28 She would lead her palmipede brood to the water.

B. *sb.* A web-footed bird.

In pl. often as L. *palmipedes* (-dīz).

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. Table (1660) 95 Having their feet Whole and plain, and are called *Palmipedes*, as the Swan, Goose, Ducks. 1681 GREW *Musæum* 67 Of Palmipede's, or Webfooted Fowles. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1692) 150 Water-Fowl, which are Palmipeds, or whole-footed. 1774 PENNANT *Tour in Scot. in* 1772, 312 The little Petrel—these are the last of the palmipeds. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 62 In the palmipedes or web-footed order.

So †**Palmi·pedous** *a. Obs.* = prec. A.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. i. (1686) 191 The Pelican is palmipedous or fin-footed like Swans and Geese.

Palmist (pæ·lmist, pā·mist). [f. PALM *sb.*2 + -IST; perh. back-formation f. PALMISTRY.] = next.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 16 July 4/1 There is a Sibyl's cave, where a hardened palmist will tell your fortune and your future. 1892 *Literary World* 20 May 485 The phrenologist and the palmist take infinite pains to dispel the prevailing ignorance.

Palmister (pæ·lm-, pā·mistəɹ). Now *rare*. Also 5–7 **palmester**, 6 **-estrer**. [In 15–17th c. *palmester*, also *palmestrer*, app. f. *palmestry*, PALMISTRY: cf. *sorcer-er, sorcer-y*, etc.] One who practises palmistry; one who professes to tell people's characters and fortunes by examining the palms of their hands; a chiromancer.

a 1500 P. JOHNSTON *Thre Deid Pollis* 42 Quhat phisnamour, or perfyt palmester. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* IV. (1577) X iij b, Palmestrers by the visage know many times the conditions, and otherwhile the thoughts of men. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Chiromantes*.., a Palmester. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 63 These three Muscles make that fleshy part of the thombe, which Palmesters do terme the hill of Mars. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xii. (1596) 183 Imagination..inuiteth a man to be a witch, superstitious, ..a palmister, a fortune-teller. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 424 No soothsayer, no Palmester, no judicial Astrologer is able to tell any man the event of his life. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. VI. cxiv. 639 *note*, Fortune-tellers, clairvoyants, palmisters, and seers.

Palmistry (pæ·lm-, pā·mistri). Forms: 5 **pawmestry**, 6 7 **palmestrie, palmistrie**, (6 **paulmistrie, palmastry, palmesy, pampestrie**, **-y**, 6 8 **palmestry**), 6– **palmistry**. [ME. f. *paume, palme*, PALM (of the hand) + an element (orig. *-estrie, -estry*) of obscure origin, which has been gradually changed to *-istry*, so that the word now appears like a derivative of the 19th c. *palmist*.]

1. Divination by inspection of the palm of the hand; the art or practice of telling persons' characters and fortunes by examination of the lines and configurations of the palm; chiromancy.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 870 Adryomancy, Ornomancy, with Pyromancy, Fysenamy also, and Pawmestry. *a* 1425 *Gower's Conf.* III. 134 Gebuz and Alpetragus eke Of Planisperie [*v.r.* palmestrie] .. The bokes made. 1530–1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Some of them feynynge them selfes to haue knowlage in physike, phisnamie, palmestrie or other craftie sciences. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Chiromantia*, palmestry. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. xviii. 34 b, Chiromantie..called commonly Palmistry. 1562 *Lanc. Wills* I. (1857) 183 On litle boke of palmesy. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (Shaks. Soc.) 23 Egiptians .. practising paulmistrie to such as would know their fortunes. 1575 *Mirr. Mag., Bladud* 46 b, For fooles..And such as practise pampestry. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 310 They professe palmistry and fortune-telling. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 2 He tipples Palmestry, and dines On all her Fortune-telling Lines. *c* 1704 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 133 A frantic gipsy..With the fond maids in palmistry he deals. 1832 DE QUINCEY *Charlemagne* Wks. XIII. 160 *note*, It is in fact upon this infinite variety in the superficial lines of the human palm, that palmistry is grounded.

attrib. 1899 *Daily News* 21 July 5/1 There were raffles, a palmistry tent, and a café chantant. 1900 PINERO *Gay Lord Quex* II. 87 The palmistry profession is a flourishing one.

b. *fig.* (*nonce-uses.*)

1841 DE QUINCEY *Rhetoric* Wks. 1860 XI. 407 The impossibility of finding any two leaves of a tree that should be mere duplicates of each other, in what we might call the palmistry of their natural marking. 1877 STUBBS *Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* (1886) 76 A science of historical palmistry.. that attempts to refer..every manuscript to its own country, district, age, school, and even individual writers.

2. Applied allusively to the use of the hands in applause (quot. 1698), or in pocket-picking (quot. 1711), or to bribery (quot. 1828: cf. PALM *sb.*2 1 b, PALM *v.* 5); also used erroneously as = sleight of hand (cf. PALM *v.* 2).

1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* IV. ii, If you would tell a poet his fortune, you must gather it from the palmistry of the audience. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 130 ? 3 He found his Pocket was picked: That being a Kind of Palmistry at which this Race of Vermin [Gipsies] are very dextrous. 1828 *Burton's Diary* III. 535 *note*, If he would only, by an allowed and well-understood palmistry, conciliate 'a king of heralds', that prime officer in the court of honour..would presently discover among 'old registers', arms..belonging to the applicant's remote 'ancestors'. 1859 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* iii. 26, I..devoted myself to the manipulation of cards and palmistry. *Ibid.* xii. 175, I had recourse to palmistry to influence his decision.

†**Pa·lmit.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *palmes, palmit-em.*] A shoot or sprig of a vine.

1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 48 The vines protrude their palmits towards the ground. *Ibid.* 185 Bunches of Grapes hanging still upon their palmits.

Palmita, obs. f. PALMETTO; see also PELAMYD.

Palmitate (pæ·lmitēit). *Chem.* [f. PALMIT-IC + -ATE 4.] A salt of palmitic acid.

1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 49 The Potassium Palmitate, Stearate and Oleate are then removed. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 54 Some soaps, salts of the fatty acids, palmitate, stearate, and oleate of soda are found in the bile.

Palmite (pæ·lmoit). [ad. Sp. and Pg. *palmito*, S. Afr. Du. *palmiet*: see PALMETTO.]

†1. Some kind of palmetto; in quot. 1595 ? the fibre of some variety of palm. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 359 Theyr drynke is eyther water or the iuse that droppeth from the cut braunches of the barren date trees cauled Palmites. 1595 R. HASLETON in Arb. *Garner* VIII. 382 Tying them [sheepskins] together over my shoulders and under my arms with Palmite..a weed like to that whereof our hand-baskets are made [at Majorca].

2. A South African aquatic plant, *Prionium Palmita* (N.O. *Juncaceæ*), growing in the beds of rivers, and bearing a tuft of large serrated sword-shaped leaves, affording a strong fibre.

[1824 BURCHELL *Trav.* I. 91 Most of the rivers which we passed, are choked up with the plant called *Palmiet* by the colonists.] 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* 25 Girt by the palmite's leafy screen.

Palmitic (pælmi·tik), *a. Chem.* [ad. F. *palmitique* (Frémy 1840), arbitrarily f. L. *palma* PALM *sb.*1 (or ? F. *palmite* pith of the palm-tree) + -IC.

The natural formations from *palma* would have been *palmic, palmin*, etc.; but these were preoccupied by derivatives of *Palma Christi* (castor oil).]

Of or obtained from palm-oil; in *palmitic acid*: a fatty acid ($C_{16}H_{32}O_2$) contained in palm-oil and in vegetable and animal fats generally; a colourless substance, without taste or smell, lighter than water, solid at ordinary temperatures.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 394 Palmitic Acid..is obtained most readily from palm oil, the solid portion of which consists chiefly of the glycerin compound of palmitic acid. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 334 This palmitic acid bears the same relation to cetyl alcohol as acetic acid does to common or ethyl alcohol.

Palmitin (pæ·lmitin). *Chem.* [a. F. *palmitine* (Frémy 1840), f. as prec. + *-ine*, -IN 1.] A natural fat contained in palm-oil and many other animal and vegetable fats, obtained as a white solid, the tripalmitate of glyceryl, $C_3H_5(C_{16}H_{31}O_2)_3$. In *pl.* applied to the palmitates of glyceryl or glycerides of palmitic acid in general; the above being distinctively called *tripalmitin*.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 368 *Palmitin*..is contained abundantly in palm oil, from which it has received its name. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 42 Palmitin is an important constituent of palm oil or butter, and also exists in human and other soft fats to a considerable extent. 1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 335 Palmitates of Glyceryl or Palmitins. *Monopalmitin*, .. *Dipalmitin*, .. *Tripalmitin*. 1877 — *Fownes' Chem.* II. 299 By cautious pressure it [palm-oil] may be separated into fluid olein and solid palmitin.

Palmito, obs. form of PALMETTO.

Palmi-veined, Palmivorous: see PALMI-.

Palm-leaf (pā·mˌlīf). A leaf of the palm-tree, used for thatching, or for making hats, baskets, etc., and esp., in the Southern U.S., as a fan.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 58 All the houses.. are covered with palm-leaves. 1802 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. xxiii, Knitting light palm-leaves for her brother's brow. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* x, A small sugar-press .. under a roof of palm-leaf.

b. Short for *palm-leaf hat.*

1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* viii, Sam soon appeared, palm-leaf in hand, at the parlour door. 1854 MARY HOLMES *Tempest & Sunshine* 15 So mounting Prince again, he gave his old palm-leaf three flourishes round his head.

c. *attrib.* Made of a palm-leaf or palm-leaves.

1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 34/1, I saw them first at their work (basket-making, and the manufacture of palm-leaf hats). 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 427 Above all is a roof of palm-leaf mats, in good old Coast style.

Palmless (pā·mlĕs), *a.* [f. PALM *sb.*1 + -LESS.] Destitute of palm-trees.

1894 B. THOMSON *S. Sea Yarns* 185 The bitter winds and the sterile palmless shore.

Palmlet (pā·mlĕt). *Entom.* [f. PALM *sb.*2 2 d + -LET.] = PALMULA.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 370 *Palmula* (the *Palmlet*). A minute accessory joint between the claws, answering to the *Plantula* in the legs.

Palm-oil. [In sense 1, f. PALM *sb.*1 + OIL; in 2, f. PALM *sb.*2, with humorous allusion to sense 1.]

1. Oil produced by various species of palm-tree; *esp.* that obtained from the fruit-pulp of the Oil Palm (*Elæis guineensis*) of West Africa, which in cooler climates becomes of the consistence of butter and of an orange-red colour; it is used as food by the natives, and elsewhere for making soap and candles, lubricating machinery, etc.

1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* xvi. (1721) 267 The Palm-oil..is obtained by Contusion and Expression. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 136 Palm Oil..is an unctuous Liquor, as thick as Butter. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 204 Palm oil is used in England principally in the manufacture of yellow soap, but with the Africans it is an article of food.

attrib. 1863 R. F. BURTON *Wand. W. Africa* II. 145 'Palm-oil-chop' is the curry of Western Africa. 1896 SIR H. H. JOHNSTON in *Daily News* 9 Dec. 10/2 The sneered at 'palm-oil-ruffians' of the first half of this century, who did more than anyone else to unconsciously abolish the slave trade. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 208 The Negroes cook uniformly very well, and at moments are inspired in the direction of palm-oil chop and fish cooking.

2. *humorously.* That with which the palm is 'greased' or 'anointed'; money given as a douceur or bribe; a 'tip'.

a 1627 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* III. i, Palm-oil will make a pursuivant relent. 1867 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* June 368, I had plenty of money, and 'palm oil' goes as far in those latitudes as in our more civilized communities. 1896 E. A. KING *Ital. Highways* 190 Palm-oil will always produce temporary blindness in the officials.

Palmoscopy (pælmo·skŏpi). *Med.* [f. Gr. παλμός pulsation + -σκοπία -SCOPY.] (See quots.)

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Palmoscopia, Med.* Term for divination or prognostication from palpitation, as of the heart, arteries, bowels, or muscles: palmoscopy. 1890 J. S. BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 280 *Palmoscopy*. . Observation of the beats of the heart or of the pulse.

Palm sack: see SACK *sb.*[2]

Palm Sunday. The Sunday next before Easter, observed in commemoration of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem; in the mediæval church, and still in the Roman, Greek, and other churches, by proeessions in which branches of palm or (in northern regions) other trees (see PALM *sb.*[1] 2, 4) are carried.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xix. 29 *margin*, Dys ȝebyrað feower wucon ær middan wyntra & on palm-sunnandæg. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1855 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 159 Ase ore louerd a-palme-sonenday. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 348 Aboute Palm-sonede hi bihulde about faste. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 100 [Thai] helde the sege full stalwardly Quhill palmesonday wes passit by. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* (Rolls) I. 202 In eeldir daies, whanne processioun was mad in the Palme-Sundai bifore masse. 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Palmesonday, *pasques fleury, dimanche de blanches.* 1645 EVELYN *Diary* Mar., [At Rome] On Palm Sunday there was a greate procession after a papal masse. 1828 SCOTT *F. Maid Perth* xxi, On the 30th of March next to come, being Palm Sunday.

attrib. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1712/2 Vpon Satterdaye being Palme Sonday Euen. 1627 DRAYTON *Miseries Q. Margaret* in *Batt. Agincourt* etc. 99 Fatall Towton that Palme-Sunday fight. 1874 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 109 *note*, The battle of Towton, which was called Palm-Sunday Field.

So †**Palmsun even**, the eve of Palm Sunday (*obs.*); also **Pa'lmsun** *a.*, occurring on or about Palm Sunday (cf. *Whitsun*); **Pa'lmsun** *v. dial.* (see quot. 1779).

1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 218 On Palmsoneuin this paper I compleit. *c* 1605 *Acc.-bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 213 The 21 day of Aprill, beinge palme sonn even. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 580 With us in the North, the children go out into the fields . . a palmsoning or palmsning, as they call it, and gather the flowering buds of the sallow. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 43 The Palmsun Horse Show, at Malton.

Palm-tree (pā·mˌtrī). A tree of the order *Palmaceæ* or *Palmæ*: = PALM *sb.*[1] 1.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xv. 4 Swæ ðio palm-treo [L. *palmes*] ne mæge ȝebrenge uæstem from him seolfum buta ȝeuuniga in wingeardе. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xv. 27 Þær wæron twelf wyllas and hundseofontiȝ palmtreowa. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3305 An ten and sexti palme tren bi ðo welles men miȝte sen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11660 A palme tre sco sagh hir bi. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* IV. 147 Some allowe, that the water be drawen out wyth the woode of a palmetre, or drye elder. 1634 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xviii. § 6 The palmtree . . was as true an emblеme or hieroglyphick of righteousnesse or justice, as the sword is of authority, and power. 1842 LONGF. *Slave's Dream* ii, Beneath the palm trees on the plain Once more a King he strode.

b. Applied popularly to other trees: see PALM *sb.*[1] 4.

1653 WALTON *Angler* iii. 92 You see some Willows or Palm trees bud and blossome sooner then others do. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms, Palm-tree*, a yew-tree. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* s.v., There is, in . . Woodnesborough, a public-house called 'The Palm-tree', which bears for its sign a clipped yew tree.

c. *attrib.*

1781 SMEATHMAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 167 *note*. The caterpillar or maggot of the Palm-tree Snout-beetle, *Curculio Palmarum*, which is served up at all the luxurious tables of the West Indian epicures . . as the greatest dainty of the Western world. 1802 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. Notes, Wks. 1838 IV. 210 Houses made of palm-tree branches.

‖ **Palmula** (pæ·lmiŭlă). *Entom.* [mod.L., dim. of L. *palma* palm.] A process between the tarsal claws in certain insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 692 You will find between the claws [of Lamellicorns] a minute but conspicuous joint terminated by two bristles which seem to mimic the *ungula* and its claws; these parts are what are denominated the *palmula, plantula*, and *pseudonychia*. 1895 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* V. 105 A lobe or process . . very varied in different Insects, called empodium, arolium, palmula, plantula, pseudonychium, or pulvillos.

Palmus Christi, variant of PALMA CHRISTI.

1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Palmus christi an herbe.

Palmy (pā·mi), *sb. Sc.* Also pammie, pawmie. [Corresponds to F. *paumée* 'coup dans la main' (Littré); but OF. *paumée, palmée* = It. *palmata*, Pr., Sp., Pg. *palmada*, had the sense 'a slap with the palm'; cf. med.L. *palmata* (Du Cange), f. *palma* PALM *sb.*[2] Cf. PALMER *sb.*[3]] A stroke on the palm of the hand, given as a punishment.

1785 R. FORBES *Poems* (1812) 95 Nae school being in, Our pammies o'er, syne aff we'd rin. 1826 GALT *Lairds* iv, There was na a day I didna get a pawmy but ane, and on it I got twa. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 142 The same number of palmies, well laid on, were awarded to each. 1883 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 400 He got . . many a 'palmy' on his hand with a thick strap of leather.

Palmy (pā·mi), *a.* [f. PALM *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Containing or abounding in palms; of or pertaining to a palm or palms; palm-like. Chiefly *poet.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 254 Or palmie hillоc, or the flourie lap Of som irriguous Valley. 1734 THOMSON *Liberty* II. 82 The neighbouring Land, whose palmy Shore The silver Jordan laves. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 70 The naked negro . . Boasts of his golden sands, and palmy wine. 1819 HEBER *Hymn 'From Greenland's icy Mountains'* i, From many an ancient river, From many a palmy plain. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Palm & Pine* Poems 267 Her lithe and palmy grace.

2. *fig.* Bearing or worthy to 'bear the palm', triumphant, flourishing; esp. in *palmy state* (a Shaksperian phrase), *palmy days.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 113 In the most high and palmy state of Rome. 1617 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Forth Feasting* Poems (1656) 152 And like Augustus palmy Raigne be deem'd. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 82 In the high and palmy state of the monarchy of France, it fell to the ground without a struggle. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* (1857) ix. 301 The period was a palmy one for men, who held a pen of power. 1893 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Bk. of Recoll.* (1894) I. xiii. 218 Persons who belonged to the brotherhood in its palmy days.

Palmyra (pælməi·ră). Forms: 7 palmero, 8 palmeira, palmira, 9 palmyra. [Formerly *palmeira*, a. Pg. *palmeira* (It. *palmero*, Sp. *palmera*) palm-tree: cf. PALMER *sb.*[2] Fryer's *palmero* may have been from an It. source. The mod. spelling is app. erroneously conformed to that of the ancient *Palmyra*, Gr. Παλμύρα, a city of Syria.]

A species of palm (*Borassus flabelliformis*), with rounded fan-shaped leaves, and large roundish drupes each containing three seeds; commonly cultivated in India and Ceylon, and important for its variety of uses.

The wood is used as timber; the leaves for thatch, matting, hats, baskets, umbrellas, fans, paper, etc.; the sap yields wine (toddy) and sugar (jaggery); the outer pulp of the fruit is eaten roasted or made into jelly; the seedling plants are used as food, etc.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 199 The Poorer [Buildings] are made of Boughs or Oleas of the Palmeroes, or Leaf of Teke. 1718 *Propag. Gosp. in East* III. 85 (V.) Leaves of a Tree called Palmeira. 1778 R. ORME *Milit. Trans. Ind.* II. 90 The interval . . was planted with rows of palmira and coco-nut trees. 1828 *Asiat. Costumes* 45 (Stanf.) The punkha, or fan, represented in the plate, is the leaf of the palmyra. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Ed.* I. vii. 138 Sixty trees, twenty-nine of which were fruitful palmyras capable of supporting a native family.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1854 SIMMONDS *Commerc. Prod. Veg. Kingd.* 376 Eating the bulb or root, which is the first shoot from the Palmyra nut. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 394 *Borassus flabelliformis* yields what is called Palmyra-wood. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 752 The Palmyra Palm . . is the most common palm of India. 1900 G. SMITH *Twelve Pioneer Missionaries* 196 The palmyra-climbers make use of a sort of movable girdle to help them in climbing the trees.

Palmyre (pæ·lməiəɹ). *rare*—°. [ad. mod.L. *Palmyra*.] A sea-worm of the genus *Palmyra* of marine polychætous annelida. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Palois, obs. form of PALACE.

‖ **Palolo** (pălō·lo). [Native name in Samoa and Tonga.] A nereid worm (*Palolo viridis*), abundant in some parts of the Pacific, and esteemed as food by the natives, who catch it when it annually visits the shores to spawn.

1895 *Edin. Rev.* July 102 The palolo worm, greatly esteemed as an article of food by the Pacific Islanders. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 31 Jan. 3/2 A very interesting account . . of the well-known annual fishery of the Palolo worm.

‖ **Palombino** (pælǫ̃mbī·no). [It. *palombino* (L. *palumbīnus*) dove-coloured, f. *palomba, -bo* pigeon, dove.] A greyish-white Italian marble.

1861 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Westm. Abbey* (1863) 97 The palombino is a white stone, not unlike clunch, only much harder.

†**Palour.** *Obs.* Also 6–8 pallour. [ad. F. *palourde*:—late pop. L. *pelorida*, for cl. L. *pelōris, -idem*, a. Gr. πελωρίς, -ίδα giant-mussel.] A bivalve shell-fish; a kind of cockle or mussel.

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol., Fishes* 1722 A pallour, a shell fish. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 443 The Palours also doe mollifie and soften the bellie [*Et pelorides emolliunt aluum*]. 1611 COTGR., *Clouisse*, the little, sharpe, and muddie cockle, tearmed, a Palour. *Ibid., Pallourde*, a little, narrow, and seldome-gaping Cockle, which we also call, a Palour. 1657 C. BECK *Univ. Charac.* I v, Pallour fish. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lx. (1737) 246 Chevins, Pallours.

Palox, Paloys, obs. ff. POLE-AX, PALACE.

Palp (pælp), *sb. Zool.* [a. F. *palpe*, ad. L. *palpus*.] A feeler: = PALPUS.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., s.v. *Palpators*, A family of Clavicorn beetles, including those which have very long maxillary feelers, or palps. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 109 (Class, Insecta) The mandible has never even a rudiment of a palp. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iv. 167.

Palp (pælp), *v. rare.* [ad. L. *palpāre* to touch softly, pat, caress, coax, flatter; cf. F. *palper* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) 'to handle gently . . also, to flatter, soothe' (Cotgr.), It. *palpare*.]

trans. To touch, feel; to handle gently, pat. Also *fig.* To speak fair to, flatter, cajole.

1534 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 218 That they may palpe and clayme, also handle as blynde men dothe in darknes. 1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anthroposophia* To Rdr., Aquinas palps him gently, Scotus makes him winch. 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 187 He began to palpe him with soft words. 1793 GIBBON *Lett.* Misc. Wks. 1796 I. 291, I sent for Farquhar, who is allowed to be a very skilful surgeon. After viewing and palping, he . . desired to call in assistance.

Palp, obs. Sc. form of PAP, teat.

Palpability (pælpăbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ITY. Cf. F. *palpabilité*.] The quality of being palpable; *concr.* a palpable person or thing.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 342 Concerning the non visibility and palpability of spirits. *c* 1714 POPE, etc. *Mem. Mart. Scriblerus* xiv, He it was that first found out the Palpability of Colours. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 77 In the shape of any Viola, or Julia, or other such flattering palpability. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 64 The word Eternal has less of particularity and palpability for the imagination.

Palpable (pæ·lpăb'l), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 6 -abil, -yble. [ad. late L. *palpābilis* (Orosius), f. *palpāre*: see PALP *v.* and -ABLE. Cf. F. *palpable* (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. That can be touched, felt, or handled; apprehensible by the sense of touch; tangible, sensible.

Palpable darkness (tenebræ tam densæ ut palpari queant, 'darkness which may be felt' Exod. x. 21), thick, gross, utter darkness (a strong figure of speech). In *palpable hit*, the orig. physical sense often passes into sense 2.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 361 That he may shake hem be the biles, So palpable they shulden be. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4355 Ferefulst derknesse palpable. 1558 BP. WATSON *Serv. Sacram.* vii. 39 The Sacrament, signifieth and representeth the same visible, mortall, and palpable bodye of Christe vpon the crosse. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. xxxii. 375 There chanced to be a fogge mist, which continued a good part of the day, so thick and palpable, as men could not see before them. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 292 A hit, a very palpable hit. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 59 Such an Object as shall bee palpable now as well as Visible; flesh of our flesh. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* 42 For two whole hours, a palpable darkness prevailed. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 9 Nealed and beaten to a palpable powder. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 18 The stones were palpable enough, carried down by the cataract.

b. *Med.* Perceptible by palpation.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 769 The spleen was not palpable. *Ibid.* IV. 108 The edge of the liver being palpable.

2. *transf.* Readily perceived by some one of the other senses, as the sight, hearing, etc.; perceptible; plainly observable, noticeable, patent.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 206 Merciful Leonard! gracious and benigne! Shew to thy servauntis som palpable sygne. *c* 1450 LYNG. & BURGH *Secrees* 2568 Evident toknys and signes palpable. Of a fool nyce and vntyable. 1659–60 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Jan., Dinner . . was very good; only the venison pasty was palpable bref, which was not handsome. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 82 [Eyes of spiders] which indeed are so palpable that they are clearly to be seen by any man that wants not his own. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. vi. 236 What is dancing . . but the harmony of motion rendered more palpable? 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xcvii, For shore it was, and gradually grew Distinct, and high, and palpable to view. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Barbara* xxvi. 199 'Head's very hot', said the surgeon, a fact also painfully palpable to the patient.

3. *fig.* Easily perceived; open to recognition; plain, evident, apparent, obvious, manifest.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iv. 61 b, In stormes and derkenes of errours more palpable then in the seruitute of egypt. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 281 The ignorance of the world is grosse and palpable. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. § 15 Opinions of palpable idolatrie. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xx. (1627) 227 Keeping all in palpable ignorance to be drawne to dumb Idols. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XIV. 440 Should'st thou invent Palpable falsehoods? 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 295 A Circle so palpable as this would, indeed, be committed by no one. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 559 Rejecting palpable fables and contradictions.

†B. as *adv.* = PALPABLY. *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* Ep. Ded., To exclude olde men . . (is) palpable erronious. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 83 Those who . . see them daily with our eyes, . . yea . . feele them palpable with our hands.

Pa·lpableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being palpable.

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 8 b, Such is the palpablenesse of their irregular enormities. 1793 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 481 The palpableness of these resolutions rendered it impossible the House could reject them. 1847 A. BENNIE *Disc.* iii. 39 Giving to the abstractions of feeling the palpableness of sense.

Palpably (pæ·lpăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In a palpable manner; so as to be felt, plainly seen, observed, etc.; clearly, obviously, manifestly.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches* v. viii. (1886) 85 Doo you not see how reallie and palpablie the divell tempted and plagued Job? 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxii. (1700) 246 Things . . too palpably False to be put upon us now. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 184 The sea salts . . render the wall visibly and palpably moist. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. 195 For Italy it is palpably matter of life or death.

†**Pa·lpabrize**, *v. Obs.* [Arbitrary f. L. *palpāre*: see PALPATE *v.*] *trans.* To feel, touch, handle. (With quot. 1623 cf. PALP *v.*)

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 119 They cannot grosly palpabrize or feele God with their bodily fingers. 1623 COCKERAM, *Palpabrize*, to flatter.

Palpacle (pæ·lpăk'l). *Zool.* [f. L. *palp-us* feeler, after *tentacle*.] A tentacle-like organ in the *Siphonophora*, belonging to a palpon.

1888 HAECKEL in *Challenger Rep., Zool.* XXVIII. 18 Palpacles or Tasting Filaments. Under this designation I include only the long, extremely contractile, bollow, simple filaments, which occur in the majority of Physonectæ at the base of the palpons. 1898 SEDGWICK *Student's Textbk. Zool.* I. 139 The palpacles are similar organs of the palpons, found in one order.

Palpal (pæ·lpăl), *a. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *palpālis*, f. *palpus*: see -AL. Cf. F. *palpal*.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, or serving as a palp or feeler.

Palpal organ: a modification of the termination of the pedipalp of a male spider, which serves as a genital organ.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Palpalis, palpatus, Entomol.*, applied to an insect having palpi, . . palpal; palpate. 1874 MOGGRIDGE *Ants* Suppl. 299 The terminal palpal claw has

two teeth towards its base on the underside. 1893 SHIPLEY & MACBRIDE *Zool.* 188 The spermatozoa are conveyed to the palpal organs of the pedipalpi of the male.

Palpate (pæ·lpēit), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *palpāre* to PALP.] *trans.* To examine by the sense of touch; to feel; *spec.* as a method of medical examination.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1151/1 The bird sifts and strains .. the mud and water which it palpates in search of food. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 655 Its [the spleen's] rounded margin can be readily palpated.

Pa·lpate, *a. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *palpāt-us.*] Furnished with palps.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* [see PALPAL].

Palpation (pælpē·ɪʃən). [ad. L. *palpātion-em* stroking, flattering, flattery, n. of action of *palpāre* to PALP; cf. F. *palpation* (15th c. in Godef.).] Touching, feeling by touch, handling; gentle handling; *spec.* medical examination by feeling.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 19/2 Forthly by palpacion of his very body. 1640 WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* v. ii. 226 When a man essayes all kind of Experiments without sequence or method that is a meere palpation [L. *palpatio*]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Palpation*, flattery, cogging, fair speaking, soothing. 1688 [see PALMATION 1]. 1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Palpation*, the sense of touch. It is also used for the mode of exploring disease by feeling .. the diseased organ. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I. xxii. 320 A hairy thing lay by his side, which .. he examined by palpation, and found to be a dog.

attrib. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 898 The presence of emphysema tends to mask the percussion and palpation signs very considerably.

Pa·lpatory, *a. rare.* [f. L. *palpāt-*, ppl. stem of *palpāre* (PALP *v.*): see -ORY 2.] Of the nature of or tending to palpation.

1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* V. 76 Palpatory percussion shows a distinct increase of resistance at all points.

‖ **Palpebra** (pæ·lpĭbrā). Pl. -æ. *Anat.* [L.] An eyelid.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Palpebræ*, the Eye-lids, or Coverings of the Eyes. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In quadrupeds the lower *Palpebra* is moveable, and the smaller. 1875 WALTON *Dis. Eye* 137 Œdematous swelling of the palpebra.

Palpebral (pæ·lpĭbrăl), *a.* [ad. L. *palpebrālis*, f. *palpebra* eyelid + -AL. Cf. F. *palpébral* (1748 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Of or pertaining to the eyelids; esp. in designating parts connected with these, as *palpebral arch, artery, muscle, nerve, vein,* etc.

1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 76 The lachrymal artery perforates the palpebral ligament of the upper eyelid, .. and it divides into branches that supply the lids, and anastomose with the upper and lower palpebral arches. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 281 The Palpebral arteries, are given off from the ophthalmic. 1859 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf. t.* i. (1891) 14 What I should call a palpebral spasm, affecting the eyelid and muscles of one side. 1880 FLOWER in *Nature* XXII. 99/1 Eyes black, the palpebral openings elongated. [An erroneous definition in Dunglison, 'Relating to the eyebrows', is repeated in the American Dictionaries.]

Pa·lpebrate, *a. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *palpebrāt-us*, f. *palpebra*: see -ATE 2.] Furnished with eyelids.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Palpebrate*, having eyelids.

†**Pa·lpebre.** *Obs. rare* −1. [a. obs. F. *palpebre* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *palpebra.*] An eyelid.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* D iij, The palpebres or eye lyddes, the nosethyrlles, and eares.

Pa·lpebrous, *a. rare.* (See quots.)

1846 SMART, *Palpebrous*, having large brows. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Palpebrosus*, applied to the *Crocodilus palpebrosus*, because it has its eyebrows converted into a single osseous scutcheon ..; palpebrous.

†**Pa·lped,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. PALP *v.* + -ED 1.] Felt; apprehended by the touch. Cf. PALPABLE 1.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XV. xlii, Fearlesse he through the palped darknesse scowres. 1613 — *Braz. Age* Wks. 1874 III. 206 And bring a palped darknesse ore the earth. *a*1639 WEBSTER *Appius & Virg.* III. i, His smooth crest hath cast a palped film Over Rome's eyes.

Palphrie, -phry, obs. forms of PALFREY.

Palpi, pl. of PALPUS. **Palpicil:** see PALPOCIL.

Palpicorn (pæ·lpikōɹn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *palpicornes*, pl. of *palpicornis*, f. *palp-us* feeler + *cornu* horn. Cf. F. *palpicorne* (Cuvier).]

A. *adj.* Having palpi like horns or antennæ; *spec.* of or pertaining to the *Palpicornes*, a tribe of pentamerous beetles having slender palpi usually longer than the antennæ.

1882 in OGILVIE. 1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict. Mod.* The palpicorn beetles are now classed as *Philhydrida.*

B. *sb.* 1. A beetle of the tribe *Palpicornes.*

[1832 GRIFFITH *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* XIV. 424 The fifth family of the Pentamerous Coleoptera—Palpicornes.] 1882 OGILVIE, *Palpicorn.* 1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

2. A long labial palp. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Pa·lpifer. *Entom.* [f. L. *palpus* PALP *sb.* + *-fer* bearing, bearer.] An outer lobe of the maxilla, bearing the maxillary palp.

1841 NEWMAN *Hist. Insects* 162 The feeler-bearer or *palpifer*,..is usually placed above the stalk of the feeler-jaw. 1895 WATERHOUSE *Labium* etc. 8 We need not expect the division between the palpifer and stipes to be specially marked here.

Palpi·ferous, *a.* [f. mod.L. *palpifer* (f. *palpus*) + -OUS: see -FEROUS; cf. F. *palpifère* (Littré).] Bearing palps, esp. maxillary palps.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, and in mod. Dicts. 1890 *Century Dict.* s.v., Any insect which has palps is both palpiferous and palpigerous, but mouth-parts of insects are either palpiferous or palpigerous, according as they bear maxillary or labial palps.

Palpiform (pæ·lpifōɹm), *a.* [f. L. *palpus* feeler + -FORM; cf. F. *palpiforme* (Littré).] Having the form of or resembling a palp, palpus, or feeler.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 305. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxii. 341 A pair of biarticulate palpiform organs. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 609 The palpiform natatory appendage of the thoracic legs.

Palpiger (pæ·lpidʒəɹ). *Entom.* [f. L. *palpus* + *-ger* carrying, carrier.] The part of the labium of an insect which bears the labial palpi.

1841 NEWMAN *Hist. Insects* 160 The labial feelers or *labio-palpi* originate one on each side of the *palpiger.* 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 403 Between the mentum and the ligula, on each outer edge of the labium, a small piece, the palpiger, is articulated. 1895 WATERHOUSE *Labium* etc. 6 The part that bears the labial palpi. .. called the palpiger by Newman.

Palpigerous (pælpi·dʒĕrəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Having or bearing palpi or feelers.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlviii. IV. 451 *Eleutherata* (*Coleoptera L.*). Maxilla naked, free, palpigerous. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 75 A largely developed and palpigerous labium.

Palpitant (pæ·lpitănt), *a.* [a. F. *palpitant* (1519 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *palpitānt-em*, pr. pple. of *palpitāre*: see next.] Palpitating.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. iv, The Grocer, palpitant, with drooping lip, sees his Sugar *taxé.* 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 195 Cascades, delicately palpitant as a fall of northern lights. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* IV. 312 Palpitant with memories From streets and altars.

Palpitate (pæ·lpitēit), *v.* [f. L. *palpitāt-*, ppl. stem of *palpitāre* to move frequently and quickly, tremble, throb, freq. of *palpāre* PALP *v.* Cf. F. *palpiter* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. *intr.* To pulsate or beat rapidly and strongly, as the result of exercise, strong emotion, or as a symptom of disease: said of the heart, and transf. of the body or its members; to throb.

1623 COCKERAM II, To Beate or leape like the heart, *Palpitate.* *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 511 His heart .. continued to palpitate some time after it was on the Hangman's knife. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* (1876) 204 My heart palpitating with fears of detection. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* ix, 'I do so palpitate', observed Miss Squeers. *fig.* 1871 M. ARNOLD *Friendsh. Garl.* viii. 67 [Burlesquing the style of a popular newspaper] Researches concerning labour and capital, which are hardly, as our Paris correspondent says, palpitating with actuality. 1901 *Lady's Realm* X. 548/2 London may throb and palpitate with functions and festivities.

b. *gen.* To move with a vibrating or quivering motion; to tremble, quiver.

1849 NOAD *Electricity* 471 The limb [of the frog] traversed by the direct current palpitated for a certain time. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Student. T.* 87 Fountains palpitating in the heat. 1886 SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 16 Her thin nostrils palpitated.

2. *trans.* To cause to pulsate rapidly or throb.

1790 MRS. A. M. JOHNSON *Monmouth* I. 163 What strange transporting sensations palpitated my heart. 1833 T. HOOK *Widow & Marquess* vii, These .. palpitated a bosom pure and at rest from every fiercer passion.

Palpitating (pæ·lpitēitiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING 2.] That palpitates; throbbing, quivering.

1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXII. 535 She rushed with palpitating heart And frantic air abroad. 1863 LD. LYTTON *King Amasis* I. i. II. i. 103 A pretty woman, bosomed in an airy cloud of palpitating gauze. 1882 ROSSETTI *Ball. & Sonn.* 201 Some shadowy palpitating grove that bears Rest for man's eyes and music for his ears.

Hence **Pa·lpitatingly** *adv.*

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 518 Heart-palpitatingly entered he that well-remembered portal. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* II. x. 259 It lifts her out of timidity into an adoration still palpitatingly fearful.

Palpitation (pælpitē·ɪʃən). [ad. L. *palpitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *palpitāre* PALPITATE. Cf. F. *palpitation* (1545).] The action of palpitating.

1. The beating of the heart; esp. a violent and rapid pulsation resulting from exercise, strong emotion, etc.; throbbing; *spec.* such increased activity of the heart arising from disease of the organ itself or other parts of the body.

1604 JAS. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 102 If .. a man would .. lay a heauy pound stone on his breast, for staying and holding downe that wanton palpitation. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 273 Palpitation of the Heart comes first from something troubling the Heart. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 553 The symptoms of this affection .. are—a soft and weak pulse, and feeble and indistinct palpitations. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ii. 53 Other emotions cause that extreme rapidity and violence of action which we call palpitation.

2. *gen.* A trembling or quivering motion; a tremble.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 66 When any parts of their members suffered a palpitation or leaping they foretold something prosperous or sad to happen. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 Aug., Mrs. Thrale .. felt herself in a little palpitation for me. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lxxxiii. (1853) 293 Dawson trembled like a leaf, and the palpitation of his limbs made his step audible and heavy. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 102/1 She heard a new strange sound among the leaves .. Sometimes it was a palpitation, sometimes a flutter; sometimes it was a sort of gasp or gurgle.

Pa·lpless, *a.* [f. PALP *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no palpi, palps, or feelers.

1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 95 Two other nerves on each side are in relation with the palpless mandibles.

Palpocil (pæ·lpŏsil). *Zool.* Also **palpicil.** [f. L. *palpo-*, taken as comb. form of L. *palpus* PALP + *cilium* eyelash.] A fine hairlike palp or palpus; a taetile hair.

1881 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 549/2 Tactil hairs (palpocils), however, occur on the ectodermal cells. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 806 (Porifera) Nervous elements. .. There are two forms of them, the palpocil and synocil. The former is a delicate free process, springing from a mesoglæal cell with one or more basal outrunners.

Palpon (pæ·lpŏn). *Zool.* [mod. f. L. *palp-us* feeler, after *siphon.*] An individual member of a siphonophoran colony developed as a feeler; a dactylozooid.

1888 HAECKEL in *Challenger Rep., Zool.* XXVIII. 16 Palpons or 'Tasters. .. These are always simple, thin-walled, very contractile sacs, in which the proximal portion communicates with the cavity of the stem, while the distal end is closed. 1898 SEDGWICK *Stud. Text-bk. Zool.* I. 138 The structures called palpons (hydrocysts, dactylozooids) are to be looked upon as mouthless manubria of medusoids.

‖ **Palpus** (pæ·lpŏs). *Zool.* Pl. **palpi** (pæ·lpəi). [L. *palpus* a feeler, cognate with *palpāre*: see PALP *v.*] A jointed organ attached to the labia, maxillæ and mandibles of insects, arachnids, etc., and serving as an organ of sense; a feeler. Also, each of the two fleshy lobes at the sides of the mouth of bivalve molluscs.

1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) I. 41 The mouth .. has also, in most instances, four or six palpi, or feelers. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 83 The *Palpi*, or feelers, which in some cases emerge from the side of the maxilla. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 41 The members of Crustacea consist normally of three parts or branches, a tigellus, a palpus, and a fouet. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. iv. 258. *Comb.* 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 97 Nerves .. from the two pairs of antennæ, and from the palpi-bearing mandibles.

Palsgrave (pō·lzgrēiv). *Hist.* Also 6-7 **paltsgrave,** 7 **pauls-, palse-**; *β.* 7-9 **palgrave.** [a. 16th c. Du. *paltsgrave* (Kilian), mod. Du. *paltsgraaf* = Ger. *pfalzgraf*, MHG. *pfalzgrâve*, OHG. *pfalzngrâvo*, f. *pfalenza* palace + *grâvo* count.

L. *palātium* PALACE appears to have been altered in Teutonic lands to **palantium*, whence app. OHG. *pfalanza, pfalenza*, MHG. *pfalenze* (*pfalze, pfalz*), OS. *paleneea, palinza* (Heliand), OE. *palente, palendse* fem., *palent* masc.]

A Count Palatine: see COUNT *sb.*2 2, PALATINE *a.*1 2 a.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 237 b, Came to London Duke Frederyke of Bauyre Countye Palantyne or Palsgrane of the Ryne. *Ibid.*, The Palsgraue was receyued & conducted to Wynsore by the Duke of Suffolke. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 172 Though the Princes and heads of the weaker side .., both Paltsgrave and Lantsgrave, have .. imposed silence in that poinct. 1612 SIR C. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 241 If my Lord of Exeter had gone with the King now to the Instalment of the Paulsgrave [i. e. as a Knight of the Garter]. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iv. (1651) 100 John Casmire Palse-grave of the Rhene .. did alwayes drinke of it. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Paltsgrave*..the Title of the Prince Elector Palatine of the Rheine. 1700 DE FOE *Dang. Prot. Relig.* Misc. (1703) 250 He had not Courage enough to break with Spain in the just Quarrel of the Palsgrave, King of Bohemia. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* ii, I have myself commanded the whole stift of Dunklespiel on the Lower Rhine, occupying the Palsgrave's palace.

β. 1612 W. PYE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 170, I thought good to stay vntill I might advertyse you of the Palgraves arryvall. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IX. ii. IV. 38 Otho the palatine of Burgundy .. the palgraves of Thuringia, Wittlesbach, and numberless other counts and nobles.

So **Pa·lsgravine** [Du. *paltsgravin* = Ger. *pfalzgrâfin*], a countess palatine.

1835 in BOOTH *Dict. Eng. Lang.* 1846 in WORCESTER. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Sept. 3/3 Her children [were distinguished] as 'Rhinegraves' and 'Rhinegravines,' instead of Palsgraves and Palsgravines respectively.

†**Pa·lsical,** *a. Obs.* [f. PALSY + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to the palsy; paralytic.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 9 Their Hands are lyable to strange Paralitical Changes and Palsical Motions. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Palsical*..having the Palsey.

Hence †**Pa·lsicalness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Palsied (pō·lzid), *ppl. a.* [f. PALSY *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Affected with palsy, paralysed; *fig.* deprived of muscular energy or power of action; rendered impotent; tottering, trembling.

1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 96 As that so many sycke, so many blynde, so many..palseyd, leprosed..were by them [the Apostles] as by him [Becket] deliuered. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 36 For all thy blessed youth Becomes as aged, and doth begge the almes Of palsied-Eld. 1756 SMART *Hymn Supreme Being* xi, He fix'd the palsied nerves of weak decay. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* v. 50 He did not feel how Roderick's hand Shook like a palsied limb. 1868 FARRAR *Silence & V.* iii. (1875) 62 From the palsied hands of Greece, Rome rudely snatched the sceptre. 1889 STEVENSON *Edinburgh* 58 Old palsied houses.

Palsify (pō·lzifəi), *v. rare.* [f. PALSY + -FY.] *trans.* To afflict with palsy, to paralyse; also *fig.*

1775 ASH, *Palsified*, ..diseased with the palsy. 1851 G. OUTRAM *Legal Lyrics, Annuity* x, She's palsified—an' shakes her head sae fast about, ye scarce can see't. 1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Keekie* 296 She'll palsify Industry's arms.

Hence **Palsifica·tion,** paralysing action.

1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. I. 138 Through the very palsification of despair.

Palstave (pɑ̄·lstēv). *Archæol.* Also **-staff, ‖ paalstave, ‖ paalstab.** [ad. Da. *paalstav*:— Icel. *pálstaf-r*, f. *páll* hoe or spade + *staf-r* stave, staff.] A form of celt of bronze or other metal, shaped so as to fit into a split handle, instead of having a socket into which the handle fits.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* 255 Implements to which archæologists are now generally agreed in applying the old Scandinavian term Paalstab, or its recently adopted English synonyme, Palstave, originally .. designating a weapon employed in battering the shields of the foe. 1877 LL. JEWITT *Half-hrs. among Eng. Antiq.* 51 In others the entire weapon is made thicker, with a groove (answering to flanged sides, so far as it goes) on either side, and a stop-ridge. These are generally denominated 'palstaves', from the old Scandinavian term *paalstaf*. 1894 *Notts & Derbysh. N. & Q.* Aug. 110 Sixteen socketed celts, four spear-heads, .. a palstave with three ribs on the diaphragm above the stop-ridge, a ferrule, and other objects.

Palster. *Obs.* or *arch.* [a. MDu. and Du. *palster* stick with iron spike, pilgrim's staff: cf. OE. *palstr*, *palester* spike:—? OTeut. **palstro-* 'stick with a thorn' (Franck); cf. MLG. *palte*, LG. *palt*, *palter*, *pult*, Sw. *palta* tatter, splinter.] A pilgrim's staff.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xix. (Arb.) 47, I desire of your grace that I may haue male and staff [*orig.* palster ende mael] blessyd, as belongeth to a pilgrym, .. he shal goo on pylgrymage, and gyue to hym male and staf [mael ende staf].. He hynge on the foxes necke a male couerd wyth the skynne of bruyn the bere, and a lytil palster [een cleyn palsterkijn] therby. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xxi. 466 To gyve me a newe sloppe and a large hode, a palster well yrende. [1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard the Fox* 147 Then in his hand a sturdy palster He put.]

Palsy (pɑ̄·lzi), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: α. 3–6 **parlesie, -esi**, 3–5 **parlasy**, 4–5 **parlesy**(e, **perlesy**, 5 **parlsy, perlocy.** β. 3–4 **palasie**, 4 **-asye, -acye, -esy, pallesye**, 4–5 **palesye, -sie, palasy**, 5 **pallesie, palysy.** γ. 4–5 **palsye**, 4–8 **palsie, palsey**, (5 **pallsay**, 6 **pawsey**), 4– **palsy.** See also PARALYSIE. [ME. a. OF. *paralisie*, *-lysie* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. Romanic type **paralysia* (cf. It. *paralisia*, Pg. *paralysia*, Sp. *perlesia*), for L. *paralysis*, Gr. παράλυσις, acc. -λυσιν, whence also OF. *paralisin*, *palacin*, *palazine* (Littré), OE. *paralisin*; cf. PARALYSIS.]

1. A disease of the nervous system, characterized by impairment or suspension of muscular action or sensation, esp. of voluntary motion, and, in some forms, by involuntary tremors of the limbs; paralysis.

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19048 (Edin.) A man was criplid in parlesie [*Cott.*, *Gött.* parlesi, *Trin.* palesy, *Laud* palsy]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 2996 Som for ire sal have als þe parlesy. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 76 Lightly he rynnys yn-to perlesy. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 269/2 þe Parlesy (*A.* Parlsy), *paralysis*. *c* 1500 *Rowlis Cursing* 46 in Laing *Anc. Poet. Scot.*, Appostrum or the perlocy. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* 455 Heidwerk, Hoist, and Parlasy. 1580 J. HAY in *Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 69 Miracolouslie delyveret from ane Parlesie.

β. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 16/514 Four men of strongue palasie heore hele huy hadden. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11922 A lymme þat ys dede or drye þurghe sykenes, or smete yn pallesye. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 61 As pale as a pelet, In a palesye [B. v. 78 palsye, palacye] he seemede. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* ii. 10 He seith to the sike man in palasie ..ryse vp, take thi bed. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3735 A Romayn, smyten with þe pallesie.

γ. 13.. *Cursor M.* 11817 (Gött.) þe palsy [*Cott.* parlesi; *Trin.* palesy] has his a side. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* ix. 2 The man sike in palsie. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 708/32 *Hec paralisis*, pallsay. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 26 b, Rosemarye .. helpeth agaynst palseys. 1552 HULOET, *Pawsye*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 35 The shaking Palsey, and Saint Fraunces fire. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 70 To be drunk by those that have the Palsie. 1757 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 360, I never knew any advantage from electricity in palsies, that was permanent. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patronage* (1833) I. x. 164 The paralytic incumbent .. had just at this time another stroke of the palsy. 1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Princ. Physic* xxxi. I. 528 That species of palsy which is called *hemiplegia*. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Carp at Sans Souci*, Having to lie out at night she got a palsy which has incapacitated her from all further labour.

b. With defining words: **Bell's palsy**, paralysis of the facial nerve; **creeping p.**, gradually growing paralysis; **crossed p.**, paralysis affecting the upper limb of one side and the lower of the other; **crutch-p.**, paralysis of the arm caused by the pressure of a crutch; **diver's palsy**, paralysis of the heart caused by diving; **lead-p., mercurial-p.**, that induced by lead or mercurial poisoning; **scrivener's p.** = *writer's cramp*, see WRITER; **shaking p.**, tremulous paralysis in the aged; **transverse p.** = *crossed palsy*. Also DEAD PALSY.

1858 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* III I. 15/1 When the upper limb of one side, and the lower of the opposite side is affected, the palsy is usually called *transverse* or *crossed palsy*. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Nov. 8/1 A man engaged in sinking an artesian well at Merton Abbey has been killed by 'diver's palsy'—paralysis of the heart caused by the change from high air pressure at a depth of 105 ft. to normal pressure.

2. *fig.* Any influence which destroys, or seriously impairs, activity or sensibility; a condition of utter powerlessness; an irresistible tremor.

1433 LYDG. *S. Edmund* III. 90 Hand and penne quake for verray dreed .. Of which palysy, but grace be my leche, .. I not who shal me teche. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iv, I will live, Onely to numme some others cursed bloode With the dead palsie of like misery. 1652 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* II. 150 The next morning the City had a hot good morrow given her by the Castles, that put her in a palsie for a great while. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 35 Is the calmness of philosophy, or the palsy of insensibility, to be looked for? 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* II. (1879) 28 So thoroughly does the region now lie under the palsy of Mohammedanism.

b. *Gentleman's palsy*: used allusively in reference to the shaking of the dice-box. *nonce-use.*

1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. iv, To..draw thrice three thousand acres into the compass of a little round table, and with the gentleman's palsy in the hand shake out his posterity, thieves or beggars.

†**3.** A palsied person, a paralytic. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18543 (Cott.) To parlesi [*Trin.* palesie] and to mesele, And to þe wode, gifand þair hele. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 269/2 þe Parlesy, (*A.* Parlsy) .. *paraliticus qui habet ..infirmitatem*. 1526 R. WHYTFORD *Martiloge* (1893) 14 He heled ye blynde & defe, lepres & palseys.

†**B.** *adj.* (always *attrib.*, and app. attrib. use of sb.: cf. C.) Affected with palsy, palsied. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* II. xlvi. (1608) 116 This hearb eaten doth strengthen the palsie members. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 22 A palsie man will fall down if he taste of the perfume made of the hairs of an asse or mule. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vii. § 3 (1643) 350 With what a palsie pace [winter] .. cometh. 1703 KELSEY *Serm.* 297 Aged Men, whose Palsy Heads and fainting Powers are [etc.].

C. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* of or of the nature of palsy, as †*palsy-evil*, †*-pine*, *-stroke*; used to cure palsy, as *palsy drop*, *pill*, *water*; b. instrumental, as *palsy-quaking*, *-shaken*, *-shaking*, *-sick*, *-stricken*, *-struck* adjs., *palsy-strike* vb. c. Also *palsy-like* adj.

13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in Herrig *Archiv* LXXXI. 92/116 Mony he heled in þat tyme þat weren in þe palesy pyne. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. vii. (Skeat) I. 40 Me thinketh the palse yuel hath acomered thy wittes. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xvi. (1887) 73 Some palsilike trembling from the legges. 1592 SYLVESTER *Tri. Faith* IV. xi. By Faith, Saint Peter likewise did restore A Palsie-sick. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 174 With a palsie fumbling on his Gorget. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To friend on untuneable Times*, Griefe.. has..Wither'd my hand, and palsie-struck my tongue. 1710–11 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 91 Bid him tell you all about the bottle of palsey water by Smyth. 1744 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) II. 203 Cannot you prevail with her to take palsy drops? 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xlii, Angela the old Died palsy-twitch'd. *a* 1837 CAMPBELL *Dead Eagle* 68 A palsy-stroke of Nature shook Oran.

Pa·lsy, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To affect with palsy, to paralyse. Chiefly *fig.* To render powerless or inert.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XVIII. 558 Ask'd, if overcome With wine he were, or,.. were palsied In his mind's instruments. 1795 SOUTHEY *Fis. Maid Orleans* I. 283 Two Gouls came on, of form more fearful-foul Than ever palsied in her wildest dream Hag-ridden Superstition. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* Introd. (1846) 9 These circumstances so far palsied the arm of the Christians. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 24 It lames and palsies his utterance.

2. *intr.* To shake or tremble as if palsied (*nonce-use*); to become palsied (*rare*): cf. PALSYING b.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 63 With menacing becking thee branches palsye beforetyme [L. *tremefacta comam concusso vertice nutat*]. 1834, 1849 [see PALSYING b].

Palsying (pɑ̄·lzi,iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + ING 2.] That palsies or paralyses; paralysing.

1803 MISS PORTER *Thaddeus* (1826) III. xii. 260 Thaddeus gazed at him with a palsying uncertainty in his heart. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 47 On fields where palsying Pythic laurels grow.

b. Becoming palsied or paralysed.

1834 WHITTIER *Mogg Megone* 171 Until the wizard's curses hung Suspended on his palsying tongue. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* x. 152 The heaviness of a broken spirit, and of pining and palsying faculties.

†**Palsywort** (pɑ̄·lzi,wʊrt). *Obs.* [f. PALSY + WORT]. A former name of the cowslip.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclx. § 7. 637 They are commonly called..in English pettie Mulleins, or Palsie woorts, of most Cowslips. [Cf. *Ibid.* 638 The Cowslips are commended against the..slacknes of the sinewes, (which is the palsie).] 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi* XXV. 247 In some countries they call them Paigles, or Palsieworts, or Petty Mulleins, which are called Cowslips in others.

†**Palt,** *sb. Obs.* [f. PALT *v.*: by-form of PELT *sb.*2] A blow, a stroke: = PELT *sb.*2

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. VI. vi. 887 Lifting vp the woodden weapon, he gaue him such a palt on the pate. 1630 *Tinker of Turvey* (1859) 17 Another gave me three palts on the head, my scull was cracked.

†**Palt,** *v.*1 *Obs.* [By-form of *pelt*, *pilt*, PULT *v.*] *trans.* To thrust, put forcibly.

a 1380 *Cristene-mon & Jew* 99 in *Min. P. Vernon MS.* 487 Men schal in prison þe palt [*rimes* malt, for-talt] And putte þe to pyne.

†**Palt,** *v.*2 *Obs.* Also 6 **pault.** [By-form of PELT *v.* The phonetic change is unexplained.]

1. *trans.* To drive with missiles.

1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* iv. Wks. 1874 VI. 184 Yon hill, from whose high crest I with more ease with stones may palt them hence.

2. To strike with repeated blows of missiles; to assail with missiles.

1579 GOSSON *Apol. Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 64 The dirty Champions that stoode a loofe, paulted the buckler bearers on the shinnes. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 8 The whole multitude to the very children, pursued and palted them with staves and stones. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 110 Their Father was palted with hundreds of them [eggs]..on the Pillory. 1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Palting* or *Pelting*, the act of throwing stones, dirt, &c. at a person.

b. *fig.* To assail with obloquy or reproaches.

1697 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* iii. (1698) 111 Do the Antient Poets palt it in this Manner? 1701 — *M. Aurel.* (1726) 28 When the Emperor was once dead, he palts his memory to some purpose.

3. *intr.* To deliver repeated blows; to discharge missiles.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Trophies* 263 Am I a Dog, ..To be with stones repell'd and palted at?

4. To go with effort; to trudge.

1560 *Nice Wanton* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 165 Now pretty sister, what sport shall we devise? Thus palting to school, I think us unwise.

Palter (pɑ̄·ltəɹ), *v.* Also 6–7 **paulter.** [Appears first in 16th c. The form is that of an iterative in *-er*, like *faulter*, *totter*, *waver*; but no suitable primitive *palt* is known, and no corresponding vb. is known in any other lang.]

I. †1. *intr.* and *trans.* To speak indistinctly or idly; to say or recite in an indistinct tone; to mumble, babble. *Obs.*

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 496, I neuer mysse but paulter, Our blessed ladyes psaulter. 1575 *Gammer Gurton's Needle* II. iii, One while his tongue it ran, and paltered of a cat.

†**b.** *trans.* To jumble *up*; to patch *up* a composition). *Obs. rare.*

1588 GREENE *Perimedes* To Rdrs., I keepe my old course, to palter vp some thing in Prose, vsing mine old poesie still, *Omne tulit punctum*.

II. †2. *trans.* To shift or alter (in position). *Obs.*

1577 HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1877) I. 209 Sith most of them [ecclesiastical feasts] are fixed, and palter not their place of standing.

3. *intr.* To shift, shuffle, equivocate, prevaricate, in statement or dealing; to deal crookedly or evasively; to play fast and loose, use trickery. Usually const. *with*.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 126 What other Bond [neede we] Then secret Romans, that haue spoke the word, And will not palter? 1605 — *Mach.* V. viii. 20 Be these Iugling Fiends no more beleeu'd, That palter with vs in a double sence, That keepe the word of promise to our eare, And breake it to our hope. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. xi. 63 Now I must..dodge And palter in the shifts of lownes. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* 2 After they have juggl'd and palter'd with the World. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Palter*, to play fast and loose, to deal unfairly. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1833) I. xviii. 302 Oh! Caroline, don't go back—don't palter with us abide by your own words. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxxii, If you palter or double in your answers, I will have thee hung alive in an iron chain. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Sphinx* 52 He creepeth and peepeth, He palters and steals. 1884 LD. BLACKBURN in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 201 If they palter with him in a double sense [*i.e.* by ambiguous expressions], it may be that they lie *like* truth; but I think they lie, and it is a fraud.

b. To shuffle or haggle in bargaining; to huckster, bargain, or parley in matters of duty or honour.

1611 COTGR., *Harceler*, ..to haggle, hucke, hedge, or paulter long in the buying of a commoditie. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* 93 But the Carthaginians paltring in the case, quoth Fabius, ..What meanes this delay? 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlvii, Hatred of the girl who had dared to palter with strangers. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Dk. Wellington* 180 Who never sold the truth to serve the hour, Nor palter'd with Eternal God for power. — *Third of February* 24 What! have we fought for Freedom from our prime, At last to dodge and palter with a public crime? 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* I. 90 Only fools and cowards palter about morality.

c. To play fast and loose *with* (a matter or thing); to dilly-dally, to trifle *with*.

1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* IV. 252 If my courage palters with my duty. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 35 Time will not palter with the real state of the case. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* II. 137 My good Lord Who loved too much, to palter with the past. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 428 He urged that nothing should be allowed to come in the way of this great work, that it should not be paltered with.

†**d.** *trans.* To barter; to corrupt. *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. Wks. (1851) 173 Where bribery and corruption solicits, paltring the free and monilesse power of discipline with a carnall satisfaction by the purse.

†**4.** *trans.* To trifle away, squander. *Obs.*

1625 FLETCHER *Elder Brother* II. i, 'Tis not to be a justice of peace as you are, And palter out your time i' th' penal statutes. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Palter*, ..also to squander away.

Hence †**Pa·ltered** *ppl. a. Obs.*, ?gained by paltering (sense 3 b).

a 1625 SIR J. SEMPLE *Picktooth for Pope* (1669) 13 Puft vp with pampering pride of paltred pelfs.

Palterer (pɑ̄·ltərəɹ). Also 6–7 **paltrer.** [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who palters; an equivocator; a shuffler; one who plays fast and loose; a haggler, a huckster; a trifler (*with* serious matters).

1589 J. RIDER *Bibl. Schol.*, A Palterer, *sordidus*, vide dodger. 1598 FLORIO, *Miserône*, a chuffe..a pinch-penny, a paltrer, a penie-father. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 7 There be of you..that will account me a paltrer for hanging out the signe of the redde herring in my titlepage and no such feast towards for ought you can see. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 564 Turn our eyes off from all slighters and paltrers with

God. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. i, Vile palterer with the sacred truth of God. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 20 The well-known voice, which had so often silenced the Flemish palterers and intriguers.

Paltering (pɔ̄·ltərĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PALTER *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PALTER: equivocation, shuffling, playing fast and loose, trifling (*with* serious matters).

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVIII. xiv. 991, I can no longer endure this paltering and mockerie. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 58 The people are abus'd, set on: this paltering Becomes not Rome. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 848 She cannot endure any dalliance or paltring. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* II. XXXII, But, mark me!..on conditions, youth! No paltering here we know! 1884 MRS. C. PRAED *Zéro* vii, There must be no paltering with present duty.

† b. *concr.* A trifle, a worthless or paltry thing.

1611 FLORIO, *Ciabattarie*, triflings, paltrings [*ed.* 1598 paultrie] not worth an old shoe.

Pa·ltering, *ppl. a.* Also 6 **paltring,** 6–7 **paultring.** [f. PALTER *v.* + -ING 2; but in sense 1 app. influenced by PALTRY *a.*]

†1. Trifling, worthless, despicable, paltry. *Obs.*

1553 M. WOOD tr. *Gardiner's True Obed.* To Rdr. A iij, An idle belied carnal Epicure, that for worldly honor and paltring pelfes sake, hath euer holden with the Hare, and run with the Hounde. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 18 b, For feare of losing of a litel paltring pelfe. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 2 The paultring poet Aphranius. 1602 NEWTON *Tryal of Man's own Selfe* 44 Hereunto is to be referred the paultring mawmetrie. *Ibid.* 116 Whether by any secret sleight, ..or any such like paltering instruments.

2. That palters: see the vb.

† Pa·lterly, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* [app. altered from PALTRY *a.*, as if f. PALTER *v.* + -LY 1.] Paltry, mean, shabby.

1666–7 PEPYS *Diary* 22 Feb., It is instead of a wedding-dinner for his daughter, whom I saw in palterly clothes, nothing new but a bracelet. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Palterley, Palterey*, paltry.

† Pa·lterly, *adv. Obs. rare*—1. In 7 paul-. [irreg. f. PALTER *v.* + -LY 2.] In a paltering manner, shiftily, trickily.

1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Eunuch* I. ii. 120 Thou lewd woman, ..dealing thus paulterly with me.

Paltery, -ye, obs. forms of PALTRY *sb.*

Pa·lting, *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **paulting.** [By-form of PELTING *ppl. a.*; cf. PALT *v.*2] Pelting, petty, trifling, paltry.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-Bk.* (Camden) 63 As for this paultinge letter I most affectionately praye the, retourne it me back againe. 1580 — *Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 62 To send me..some odde fresh paulting three-halfepeonie Pamphlet for newes. 1895 *Leeds Merc.* Suppl. 7 Dec. (E. D. D.), Whativer he does it's allus a paltin' job he maks on't.

† Pa·ltock. *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **paltok,** -e, (*pl.* 4 **paltokes,** 4–5 **paltokkis,** 5 **paultockes,** 5–6 **paltockes**), 6–7 **paltocke,** 7 **paltock.** [a. OF. *paltoc, paletoc, palletoc* (now *paletot*, final *t* always mute), in Breton *paltôk*, Sp. *paletoque*.

By Diez considered a compound of *palle* cloak and *toque* hood, cap. The Du. *paltrok*, in Plantijn 1573 *paltrock, paltsrok*, is, according to Franck, a perversion of the Fr. word, assimilated by popular etymology to *rok* coat, and later to *palts* in *paltsgraaf*, etc., so as to be = 'palatine or palace coat'.]

A short coat, sleeved doublet, or 'jack', worn by men in 14th and 15th centuries.

1350–70 *Eulogium Historiarum* (1863) III. v. clxxxvi. 230 Habent etiam aliud indumentum sericum quod vulgo dicitur 'paltok'. 1356, 1378 in Riley *Mem. London* 283, 418 Paltoke, paltockes. *c* 1375 in *Rel. Antiq.* I. 41 Callis, roketis, colers, laeis, jackes, paltokis [*printed* pattokis], with her longe crakowis. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 25 In Piers paltok þe plowman þis priker shal ryde. *c* 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 13342 Thei schotte arwes & keste gauelokkis, Thei dyght fonle her paltokkis. *c* 1460 *Medulla Gram.* (Promp. Parv. 380 *note*), *Acupicta, i. vestis actu texta*, a paltoke or a doublette. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Poems agst. Garnesche* Wks. 1843 I. 118 Ye cappyd Cayface copious, your paltoke on your pate. 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Paltocke a garment, *halcret*. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Palletoque* or *Pallecoat*, a cassock or short cloak with sleeves, such as Pages wear.

b. *Comb.* Paltock-maker.

1378 in Riley *Mem. London* (1868) 418 [John Tilneye] paltoke-maker.

† Paltock's inn. *Obs. rare.* [perh. from a proper name.] A mean or inhospitable place.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 52 Comming to Chenas, a blind village, in comparison of Athens a Paltockes Inne. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 72 Swiftlye they determind too flee from a countrye so wycked, Paltocks Inne leauing, too wrinche thee nauye too southward.

† Pa·ltrement. *Obs. rare.* [? irreg. f. PALTER *v.* or PALTRY *a.* + -MENT.] Worthless stuff, rubbish.

1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* iii. 87 [The heart] a world of contemplative wickednesse, a very pesthouse of all sorts of paltrement. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xlviii. 19 Images and other like popish paltrement, pressing in upon us again.

Paltriness (pɔ̄·ltrinĕs). [f. PALTRY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being paltry; an instance of this.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Paltriness*, .. Pitifulness, sorriness. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 93 Dirty walls, a foul fireplace, and various other signs of paltriness. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* III. 298 Those new neighbours, and their noises and paltrinesses. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 79.

† Paltripo·litan. *Obs.* Also **paultri-, pautry-.** An opprobrious perversion of *metropolitan*; associating it with *paltry*. Hence **† Paltripo·litanship.**

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 24 Against the vsurped state of your Paultripolitanship. *Ibid.* 25 Such buggs words being in these daies accounted no lesse then high treason against a Paltripolitan. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* F iij. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* I. 11, I will soe thunderthump Your Pautry Politans, as..I will make them come tumbling downe like Phaeton.

Paltry (pɔ̄·ltri), *sb.* Now only *dial.* Also 6 **paultry, paltery**(e, 6–7 **paltrie**; see also PELTRY. [*Paltry* sb. and adj. appear nearly together in third quarter of 16th c. The sb. seems to be a deriv. in -RY of a sb. *palt, pelt*, exemplified in the latter form in Harman, 1567, and in Sc. dial. (Banffsh.) 'a piece of strong coarse cloth, or of a thick dirty dress; anything waste or dirty, trash' (Jam.); in the former in mod. Eng. dial. (Northamptonsh.) *palt* refuse, rubbish; which is perhaps identical with Fris. *palt*, E.Fris. *palte, palt*, MLG. and LG. *palte, pulte* a rag, MDu. ('Sax., Fris., Sicamb.', in Kilian 1599) *palt* broken or torn piece, fragment, Da. *pialt* tatter, clout, rag, pl. *pialter*, Sw. *palta*, pl. *paltor* rags. See also the adj. and PELTRY.] Refuse, rubbish, trash; anything worthless.

1556 J. HULLIER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 2004/2, I thank ye all, that ye haue deliuered and lightened me of all this paltry. 1566 *Pasquine in Traunce* To Rdr., [They] use al the fetches possibly how they may keepe all things vpright, and cloute vp with stable straw, and such paltry, the renynes, breaches, and decayes, of this their Chaos. *Ibid.* 52 How the Popes paltrie must be estemed. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1222/1 From thense to Donfrise, which they sacked and spoiled of such paltrie as the fugitiues had left. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Badinage*, paltrie or peltrie, or riffe raffe, or ceremonies. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 99 In those dayes, we leawd and vnlearned people durst not passe by it in the Church yarde without bending of a knee, now these paltryes..been taken away. 1589 BRUCE *Serm.* (1591) V iv, Gif a mans heart be set vpon the geare of this warld, vpon the paltrie that is in it, greedines commandeth that man. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. li. (1612) 232 Vonr Pardons, pilgrimages, and your halowed paltries vaine. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Paltry*, rubbish; refuse or trash of any sort.

Paltry (pɔ̄·ltri), *a.* Also 6 **paultery, pawltre,** 6–7 **paltrie, paultrie,** 7–8 **paultry.** [Appears in 16th c. nearly with prec. sb., of which it may be an attrib. use, as in *trumpery* sb. and adj.; cf. also LG. *paltrig, pultrig* (Brem. Wbch.), E.Fris. *palterig, paltrig* ragged, torn, f. dial. Ger. *palter*, pl. *-ern* rag, MLG. *palter-, polter-* (in *palter-, polterlappen* rags), E.Fris. *palter, puller* a rough broken or splintered piece (e. g. of wood or stone), derivatives of *palte, palt* sb., mentioned in prec.]

Rubbishy, trashy, worthless; petty, insignificant, trifling; contemptible, despicable; of worthless nature. a. Of things.

1570 B. GOOGE *Pop Kingd.* III. (1880) 30 For this such strange religion haue they framde, and paultrie gere. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-Bk.* (Camden) 131 It gav then sownde owte like a paultery bell. 1592 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 238 For hyldyng a sort of pawltre howses wyche hathe downe gret hurt to owar towne. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 96 For every paultry Sum of Money, there must be Bonds. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 7 Such a contemptible paultry Hypothesis. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxx. 69 A paultry chamber in the third story. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 348 We love the man, the paultry pageant you. 1791 SIR J. MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gallicæ* Wks. 1846 III. 104 The most paltry and shallow arts of sophistry. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 347 The paltry trick was successful. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 222 Quite dead to all but the paltriest considerations.

b. Of persons.

c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 159/1 My daughter here, a paltry silly girl. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 163 Our Messenger to this paltrie Knight. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* Prol. 11 Von paultry Crittick Gentlemen. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Introd., Wks. (1851) 262 The idlest and the paltriest Minte that ever mounted upon banke. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Author's Apol., He is a paultry imitating pedant. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. i, A low, paltry set of fellows. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXIX, I .. showed little of that paltry apprentice boy, whom you used to—use just as he deserved. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 57 With all this, if he is not good, he may be a paltry fellow.

Paltsgrave, obs. form of PALSGRAVE.

Paludal (pălū·dăl, pæ·lŭdăl), *a.* Chiefly *Med.* and *Path.* [f. L. *palūs, palūd-em* marsh + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a marsh or fen; produced by or arising from a marsh; malarial.

1818–20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Meth.* (ed. 3) 317 Order II. Pyrexiæ. Fevers..19..Paludal. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 602 Dr. Young gives to intermittents and remittents the common name of paludal fever. 1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 115 Persons exposed to the paludal poison. 1896–7 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 47 Every variety of land-surface from Mount Olympus to the paludal lakes of the plain. *Ibid.* II. 308 Lancisi pointed out its [intermittent fever's] connection with paludal miasmata.

Paludament (pălū·dămĕnt). [ad. L. *palūdāmentum* (also in Eng. use); cf. F. *paludament* (Cotgr. 1611).] A military cloak worn by Roman generals and chief officers; hence, a royal cloak; a herald's coat.

1614 T. WHITE *Martyrd. St. George* B iv b, A Rich Paludament is cast about The Martyres shoulders. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Paludament* .. a Coat-armor or Horseman's coat, a Soldier's garment, an Herald's Coat of Arms. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* iii. Wks. (Bohn) I. 349 Our modern medals are full of *togas* and *tunicas*, *trabeas* and *paludamentums*. 1821 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. 1856 V. 263 Immediately came 'sweeping by', in gorgeous paludaments, Paullus or Marius. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 485 The two statues of Augustus, one in the paludament of an Imperator.

Hence **Paludame·ntal** *a.*, of the nature of a paludament. *rare.*

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 239 Having apparelled himself with a paludamental vesture, after the antick fashion of the illustrious Romans.

† Palu·de. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *palude* (also *palud*), 14th c. in Godef., ad. L. *palūs, palūd-em*, marsh.] A marsh, fen.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. iii, The serpent Hydra he slongh eke in pallude. *c* 1420 *Chaucer's Boeth.* IV. metr. vii. 115 (Camb. MS.) [*gloss*] In þe palude of lyrne. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XV. iv, That which was somtyme deep palndes & see is now sandy ground. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxix. 150 The Palude lerne wher Hercules killed ye serpent Hidra.

Paludi- (before a vowel palud- and improperly **paludi-**), a formative element from L. *palūs, palūd-em* marsh, in **Palu·dic** *a.*, of or pertaining to marshes; **Palu·dicole, Paludi·coline, Paludi·colous** *adjs.*, inhabiting marshes; **Paludi·ferous** *a.*, producing a marsh or marshes; also erron. **Palu·dial, Palu·dian, † Palu·diate, Palu·dious** *adjs.* = *paludic*, PALUDAL, PALUDOUS.

1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 301 A personal acquaintance with fluvial and *paludial ground deposits. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 53. 66 The true specific against *paludian fever. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 439 To choose his lodging.. far from *palludiat Ditches. *Ibid.* 493, I set face..for Scotland, suiting my..feete with the palludiat way. 1897 M. L. HUGHES *Medit. Fever* i. 2 This endemic fever of the Mediterranean .. [is] distinguished from other diseases, more particularly from enteric and *paludic fevers. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Paludicolous [*printed* -culous]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Paludiferous* .. that causeth a Fen or Marsh. 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 27 The Cittie of Venice, seated in a place *paludious, and vnwhole-ome. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Church* I. v. 60 The Lions in Mesopotamia .. are destroyed by gnats; their importunity being such in those paludious places.

‖ **Paludina** (pælūdəi·nă). *Zool.* [mod. L., f. L. *palūs, palūd-* + *-īnus, -īna*: see -INE 1.] A genus of fresh-water gastropod molluscs, also called *pond-snails*.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 244 Where the same Planorbes, Paludinæ, and Limnei occur. 1902 CORNISH *Nat. Thames* 15 The paludinas being large, thick-striped shells.

Paludine (pæ·lŭdin, -əin), *a.* [f. L. *palūs, palūd-* + -INE 1.] Of or pertaining to a marsh. So in same sense **Palu·dinal, Palu·dinous** *adjs.*

1858 BUCKLAND *Curios. Nat. Hist.* (1859) 14 To prevent the slumbers of the lords and ladies being broken by their paludine neighbours [frogs]. 1866 *Morn. Star* 10 July, A little below Guastalla you come upon the paludinous tracts of land along the river [Po].

Paludism (pæ·lŭdiz'm). *Path.* [f. L. *palūs, palūd-em* marsh + -ISM.] 'The condition of ill health produced by exposure to marsh miasmata' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1890 J. S. BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 280 *Paludism*, the morbid condition produced by exposure to marsh malaria. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 308 The term 'malaria' is preferable to paludism. *Ibid.* 722 In Europe paludism has gradually lessened.

Paludose (pæ·lŭdōs), *a. rare*—0. [f. as next: see -OSE 1.] = next.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Paludose*, ..growing in marshy places.

Paludous (pălū·dəs), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *palūdōs-us* marshy: see -OUS.] Of or belonging to marshes, marshy; inhabiting marshes.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 462 Uncompounded with, either febrile, or paludous, or limose gas. 1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

† Palumbine, *a. Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *palumbīn-us*, f. *palumbēs, -is, -us* wood-pigeon.] Belonging to the wood-pigeon or ring-dove.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 in PHILLIPS.

† Palus 1. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **palusche, palusshe.** [a. OF. *palus, paluz* (12th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *palūs* marsh.] A marsh, a fen; an abyss.

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (ed. Sommer) 390 In myddis of this palus was a grete lake or ponde. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* I. xiv. 38 A place .. fer from eny palusche or mares grounde. 1490 — *Eneydos* xi. 42 The depe palussbe infernalle.

‖ **Palus** 2 (pē·lŭs). *Biol.* Pl. **pali.** [L. *pālus* stake.] In corals, one of the thin, upright, calcareous laminæ or plates, which extend up from the bottom of a corallite to the calix, and are connected by their onter edges with the septa. Hence the dim. ‖ **Pa·lulus,** pl. **paluli.**

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 92 The chief remaining structures .. are what are called 'pali', 'dissepiments', and 'tabulæ'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 163 Small separate pillars between the columella and the septa are termed paluli.

Palus: see PALAS.

Palustral (pălv·străl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *palustr-is* pertaining to a marsh (f. *palus* marsh) + -AL.] Pertaining to or inhabiting marshes; paludal. So **Palu·strian** *a.* (*sb.*); **Palu·strine** *a.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 162 The Palustrians or Marishie Elephants are hair-brained and inconstant. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* I. 311 Palustrean productions. 1879 WEBSTER Suppl., *Palustral*, pertaining to a bog or marsh.

1882a Ogilvie (Anglandale) Suppl., *Palustrine.* 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2041. 301 All the palustral mosquitos are not malarial.

Palustral, -tre, obs. erron. ff. Palæstral, -tra.

† Pa·ly, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **paley, payly.** [a. OF. *paille* (12th c. in Littré) :—L. *palea* chaff.] Bran.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 49/2 Bren, or bryn, or paley, *cantabruni, furfur. Ibid.* 379/1 Paly of brynne, *cantabrum. Ibid.* 457/1 Syvedys, or brynne, or palyys, *furfur.*

Paly (pē·li), *a.*[1] Chiefly *poet.* Also 6–7 **palie, 9 paley.** [f. Pale *a.* + -y.] Of a pale kind or aspect; pale, or somewhat pale.

c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xiv. 3 Hornit Dyane, with hir paly glemis. 1584 Lodge *Hist. Forbonius & Prisc.* (Shaks. Soc.) 103 Bloud forsooke His palie face. 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 141. 1742 Gray *Propertius* II. 20 Monthly waning hides her paly fires. 1778 Langhorne *Owen of Carron* XII. iii, Fear O'er all his paly visage glides. 18.. J. H. Newman *Verses on Var. Occas.* (1868) 210 See, the golden dawn is glowing, While the paly shades are going. 1886 Stevenson *Prince Otto* ii, You look paley.

Paly (pā·li), *a.*[2] *Her.* Also 6 **palle, palie.** [ad. F. *palé* (13th c. in Littré), f. *pal* Pale *sb.*[1]] Said of the shield (or of a bearing) when divided palewise, *i. e.* by vertical lines, into an even number of equal stripes of alternate tinctures.

Paly bendy, divided both palewise and bendwise, *i. e.* vertically and diagonally, with alternate tinctures. *Paly pily*: see Pily.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B iv b, Whan a cootarmure is paly of dyuerse colouris to the poynt. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. xxv. 70 His armes are palle golde and goules. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* v. iv. (1611) 245 Pales and bends born one ouerthwart the other, for which cause the same is termed paly-bendy. 1769 *New Peerage* I. 118 Arms. Paly of six, *or* and *azure*; a canton, *ermine.* 1892 C. E. Norton *Dante's Paradise* 109 *note*, His scutcheon was paly of four, argent and gules.

Palyard(e, -3ard, etc., obs. ff. Palliard, etc.

Palyce, -lys, obs. ff. Palace; var. Palis *Obs.*

Palyeon, -youn, -3eon, -3eown, -3on, obs. Sc. forms of Pavilion.

Palyet, obs. form of Pallet *sb.*[2], small bed.

Pam (pæm). [Corresponds in sense to Sc. *Pamphie*, also *Pawmie*, 'a vulgar name given at cards to the knave of clubs' (Jamieson), and to F. *pamphile* name of the card game, and of the knave of clubs in it (Littré); of which *Pamphie, Pawmie, Pam* appear to be abbreviations. F. *pamphile* is, according to Littré, ad. Gr. personal name Πάμφιλος 'beloved of all', in L. *Pamphilus.*]

1. The knave of clubs, esp. in the game of five-card loo, in which this card is the highest trump.

1685 Crowne *Sir Courtly Nice* III. 22 Thou art the only Court card women love to play with; the very Pam at Lantereloo, the knave that picks up all. 1707 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 338 The Apothecary is like Pam at Loo, he is everything that is wanting. 1712–14 Pope *Rape Lock* III. 61 Ev'n mighty Pam, that Kings and Queens o'erthrew, And mow'd down armies in the fights of Lu. *a* 1845 Hood *Storm at Hastings* iv, A living Pam, omnipotent at loo! 1849 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 671/1.

fig. 1706 Estcourt *Fair Example* I. i, Let me tell ye, Madam, Scandal is the very Pam in Conversation.

2. Name of a card-game, akin to Nap, in which the knave of clubs was the highest trump card.

1691 *Weesils* ii. 11 She wanted Counters too to play at Pam. 1713 Addison *Guard.* No. 120 ▸6 She..grows more fond of Pam than of her husband. 1898 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 58 A sumptuous ball at the Pantheon, silver loo with a princess, 'Pam' with a duchess.

Hence **† Pam-child,** *nonce-wd.*, 'knave-child', male child.

1760 H. Walpole *Lett., to G. Montagu* 14 Jan. (1846) IV. 16, I have sat up twice this week..with the Duchess of Grafton, at loo, who..has got a pam-child this morning.

Pam- (pæm-), repr. Gr. παμ- the form of παν-, Pan-, all-, before a labial, as in **Pambrittanick,** obs. form of Pan-Britannic.

Pame, obs. ME. form of Palm *sb.*[2]

‖ Pamé (pāmé), *a. Her. rare.* [F. *pâmé*, formerly *pasmé*, pa. pple. of *pâmer, pasmer* to swoon :—pop. L. *pasmāre* for *spasmāre*, lit. 'to have a spasm' (Hatz.-Darm.).] Said of a dolphin: Represented with gaping mouth.

1867 Boutell *Eng. Heraldry* (1875) 82 If their [Fishes'] bodies are bent, as the Dolphin is generally represented, they are 'embowed',..and if with open mouth, 'pamé'.

Pament, obs. ME. form of Pavement.

Pamfilet, pamflet, etc., obs. ff. Pamphlet.

† Pamp, pampe, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **pompe.** [app. the primary vb. of which Pamper is the frequentative. Cf. Ger. *pampen* (dial. and colloq.) to cram, Bavarian *pampfen, sich voll pampfen* to gorge oneself (Schmeller); also Sw. dial. *pampen* swollen up; Lith. *pampti* to swell. See below.] *trans.* To cram; to pamper.

?*a* 1400 [*On Christ's Temptation*] in Wright *Rel. Ant.* II. 41 He stirith him [=them] to pappe and pampe her fleische, desyrynge delicous metis and drynkis. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* v. (1554), The pomped carkes wyth fode delicious They [noble Phylosophers] did not fede, but to their sustinaunce. *Ibid.* xlii, The pomped carkes [*printed* clerkes], with fode delicious Earth often feadeth, with corrupt glotony. [*Note.* The existence of this vb. is not altogether certain. The MS. whence the first quot. comes cannot now be found, so that its date is uncertain, and the reading may itself turn out to be an error for *pampre*, Pamper. *Pampe* is however supported so far by the examples of *pompe* from Hawes, which appear to point to the same word. Prof. Skeat suggests the existence of an ablaut series *pimp-, pamp-, pump-*, to swell.]

‖ Pampa (pæ·mpă), usually *pl.* **Pampas** (pæ·mpăz, -ăs). [a. Sp. *pampa* pl. *pampas*,, ad. Peruv. *bamba*, a steppe, a flat: cf. the place-names *Moyo-bamba, Chuqui-bamba*, etc.]

1. The name given to the vast treeless plains of South America south of the Amazon, esp. of Argentina and the adjacent countries. (The similar plains north of the Amazon are known as *llanos.*)

1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 46/1 There are also bred in the *Pampas*..many Hares. 1810 *Edin. Rev.* XVI. 241 The *pampas* of Buenos Ayres are plains of the same kind [as the llanos or savannahs], but still more extensive. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 210/1 In the direction due north the pampa narrows between the Parana and a ridge..called the Sierra de Cordova. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvii. 87 The Llanos and the Pampas..are really steppes. 1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark* 104 At length we came to a rocky ridge which bounded the vast pampa of Vilque.

b. Short for *pampa sheep*, reared on the pampas.

1892 W. H. Hudson *Nat. La Plata* 108 The pampa descends to us from the first sheep introduced into La Plata about three centuries ago.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Pampas Indian*; **pampas-cat,** a wild cat of the Pampas (*Felis pajeros*), about three and a half feet long, having long yellow-grey fur marked with oblique brownish stripes; **pampas clay,** an ossiferous bluish clay, beds of which occur in many parts of the Pampas; **pampas deer,** a small deer of South America, *Cariacus campestris*, the male of which has partly dichotomous antlers; **pampas rice,** a name given in the southern U.S. to a variety of the common Millet (*Sorghum vulgare*), with a drooping panicle.

1883 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* (ed. 8) 56 *Pampas Cat. 1887 Heilprin *Geog. & Geol. Distrib. Anim.* 383 Unspotted cats ranging from Paraguay to the northern boundary of Mexico, the Chilian colollo, the pampas-cat, and the lynx. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Pampas-clay. 1883 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* (ed. 8) 174 *Cariacus campestris* F. Cuv., *Pampas Deer. 1894 Lydekker *Roy. Nat. Hist.* II. 388 The pampas deer is the smaller of the two species, standing about 2½ feet at the shoulder. *Ibid.* 389. 1826 Sir F. B. Head *Journ. Pampas* 9 The south part of the Pampas is inhabited by the *Pampas Indians, who have no fixed abode.

Pa·mpas-gra·ss. [f. prec.] The popular name of a gigantic grass, *Gynerium argenteum* or *Cortaderia argentea*, having ample silky panicles of silvery hue borne on stalks rising to the height of twelve or fourteen feet; a native of South America, whence it was introduced into Europe in 1843 as an ornament of lawns and shrubberies.

1850–1 Paxton *Flower Garden* I. 175. 1858 Hogg *Veg. Kingd.* 821 The beautiful Pampas grass..throwing out leaves six or eight feet long. 1897 O. Stapf in *Gard. Chron.* Ser. III. XXII. 376 The occurrence of C. argentea in the pampas is by no means so general as to justify the name 'Pampas-grass', and the less so as the Cortaderia is much more common in the Andes, ascending there to high altitudes.

Pampaylyon, obs. form of Pampilion.

Pampean, pampæan (pæmpi ăn, pæmpĭ·ăn), *a.* [f. Pampa on analogy of *Hyblæan, Scyllæan, European.*

The pronunciation *pa·mpean* is etymologically incorrect, since *pampa* could not give a L. *pampēnus*; the L. adj. would be *pampān-us* giving *pampan*, the Gr. παμπαί-ος giving *pampæan*, which, like *Europe·an*, might be written *pampe·an.*]

Of or pertaining to the Pampas.

1839 Darwin *Jrnl. Researches Voy. 'Beagle'* vii. (1860) 130 In the Pampæan deposit at the Bajada. 1846 — *Geol. Obs. S. Amer.* iv. 76 The Pampean formation is highly interesting from its vast extent, its disputed origin, and from the number of extinct gigantic mammifers embedded in it. *Ibid.* 77 For convenience sake, I will call .. the reddish argillaceous earth, Pampean mud. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 460 In the presence of various extinct forms..it agrees with the Pampean fauna of South America. 1892 Hudson *Nat. La Plata* 4 The humid, grassy, pampean country extends..halfway from the Atlantic Ocean..to the Andes.

Pampelmousse (also **pample-, -mouse**): see Pompelmoose.

Pampelyon, obs. form of Pampilion.

Pamper (pæ·mpəɹ), *v.* Also 6 **pampyr, -ir, -re.** [Occurs *a* 1380; *forpampred* is in Chaucer's *Boethius c* 1374. . It corresponds in form and sense with W. Flem. *pamperen* (De Bo), and in stem with the words mentioned under Pamp *v.*, of which it is in form the frequentative.]

1. *trans.* To cram with food; to over-indulge with rich food; to feed luxuriously. *Pamper up*: to feed up. *Obs.* except as included in b.

a 1380 *Prov. of S. Bernard* (Vern. MS. 304/3. l. 73) And þat is þi flesch, .. þat þou pampres and servest so. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 157 A man, þat hyȝt Theodorus, in glotonye, euermore pamperyd his bely in exces of mete & of drynk. 1530 Palsgr. 652/1, I pampyr, as a man dothe that bringeth up a horse or any other beest whan he fedeth hym to make hym spedely fatte. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 120 b, Horse coursers..do feed them with sodden Rie, or beanmeale sod, pampering them up, that they may be the fairer to the eie. 1614 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* v. ii, But now God will pamper their famine; and gives them .. bread of angels. 1775 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 26 July, After dinner I went to Snowhill; there I was pampered, and had an uneasy night. 1820 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1867) I. 291 Taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Farming* Wks. (Bohn) III. 61 As he nursed his..turkeys on bread and milk, so he will pamper his peaches and grapes on the viands they like best.

b. To over-indulge (a person) in his tastes and likings generally; to bring up daintily; to indulge with what gratifies or delights the senses.

1530 Palsgr. 651/2, I pamper, I bring up dayntely, as a mother that loveth inordynately dothe her chylde. 1551 Robinson *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 47 Beynge deyntely and tenderly pampered vp in ydilnes and pleasure. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado*, etc. (1878) 338 Vaine is the flower, soone fading, soone forgot, which you do pamper to your ouerthrow. 1687 tr. *Sallust* (1692) 29 They purchase Pictures, Statues, Sculptures..to pamper their Eyes. 1829 Lytton *Disowned* xx, Petted and pampered from my childhood, I grew up with a profound belief in my own excellences. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Civility* Wks. (Bohn) III. 10 Where the banana grows, the animal system is indolent and pampered.

c. *fig.* To over-indulge or 'feed' (any mental appetite, feeling, or the like).

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 180 Pampering their minds with this imagination. 1628 Prynne *Love-lockes* 37 Which pampers the Vaine, and Sinfull humours, Lusts, and dispositions of our carnall Hearts. 1741 Fielding *Conversation* Wks. 1784 IX. 321 To pamper his own vanity at the price of another's shame. 1892 Zangwill *Bow Mystery* 112 She had stifled yet pampered her grief by working hard at it [a portrait] since his death.

† 2. *intr.* To indulge oneself with food, to feed luxuriously. *Obs.*

1573 [see Pampering *ppl. a.*]. 1620 Rowlands *Night Raven* 19 To be at horse expence for oates and hay, Which idle stands and pampers in the stable. 1635 Quarles *Emblems* v. vii. 270 To day, we pamper with a full repast Of lavish mirth; at night, we weepe as fast.

† 3. *trans.* (See quot. and cf. sense 1, quot. 1577.) 1611 Cotgr., *Mangonisme*, the craft of pampering, trimming, or setting out of saleable things. *Ibid.*, *Mangonner* to pamper, trimme, sleeke, or set out vnto the eye: ale thi.s

Hence **Pa·mperdom** *nonce-wd.*, pampered condition, state of luxury; **Pa·mperer,** one who or that which pampers; **Pa·mperize** *v. nonce-wd.*, to pamper.

1847 in *J. Bywell's Horse Subs.* (1862) 410 When from such pamperdom exiled. 1775 Ash, *Pamperer*, ..one that pampers. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 42 A pleas..For making speech the pamperer of lu.. *a* 1845 Syd. Smith (Worcester), Pamperize.

Pampered 'pæ·mpəɹd, *ppl. a.* [f. Pamper *v.* + -ed 1.] Over-fed *obs.*); luxuriously fed; over-indulged, spoiled by luxury: see the verb.

a 1529 Skelton *Vppon Deedmans Hed* 25 For all oure pamperde paunchys, Ther may no fraunchys..Redeme vs from this. 1576 Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* 66 Their stables ful y fraught with pampred lades. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* I. Wks. (1851) 31 The knotty Africanisms, the pamper'd metafors; the intricat, and involv'd sentences of the Fathers. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 323 The pamper'd Colt will discipline disdain. 1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 52 ▸2 A pampered body will darken the mind. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 276 A pampered and consequently distempered imagination. 1890 W. A. Wallace *Only a Sister* 69 The spoilt and pampered children of the present day.

Hence **Pa·mperedness,** pampered condition.

a 1618 Sylvester *Mayden's Blush* 1002 The fruits..Of wanton Pride, of wastefull Pamprednesse. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxxvii. 267 No crosses, no vexations, but what we gave ourselves from the pamperedness, as I may call it, of our own wills.

Pa·mpering, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Pamper; luxurious feeding; over-indulgence.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 137 Pamperyng or ouermoche cherysshyng of our bodyes. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 183 Not in the..pamperinges of the bealy. 1623–4 Middleton & Rowley *Sp. Gipsy* IV. iii, Can ..taffeta girls look plump without pampering? 1844 Lever *T. Burke* xxxi. (1857) 299 The animal fresh from long pampering, sprang forward madly.

Pa·mpering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That pampers: see the verb.

1573 L. Lloyd *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 100 A heap of vices wait on pampering Princes. 1699 Pomfret *Choice* 47 Pamp'ring food Creates diseases and inflames the blood. 1742 Shenstone *Schoolmistr.* 301 With pamp'ring look draw little eyes aside.

‖ Pampero (pămpē·ro). [Sp. *pampero*, f. Peruv. *pampa* + suffix *-ero*:—L. *-arius.*] A piercing cold wind which blows from the Andes across the S. American pampas to the Atlantic.

1818 *Amer. St. Papers, For. Rel.* (1834) IV. 277 (Stanf.) The keen blasts called the pamperos sweep over the houseless and unsheltered plain. 1826 Sir F. B. Head *Journ. Pampas* 9 The pampero or south-west wind, which, generated by the cold air of the Andes, rushes over these vast plains.

attrib. 1892 W. H. Hudson *Nat. La Plata* 132 Sometimes flying like thistledowns before the great pampero wind.

Pampestrie, obs. corrupt form of Palmistry.

Pamphagous (pæmfăgəs), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. παμφάγος all-devouring (f. παμ-, παν- all + -φαγος eating) + -ous.] All-devouring, omnivorous.

1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* II. (1852) App. 194 He eat with such a pamphagous fory as to cram himself with .. eighteen biskets at one stolen meal. (In some modern Dicts.)

Pampharmacon, variant of Panpharmacon.

† Pa·mphelet. *Obs. rare* −[1]. [Origin obscure: perhaps a cant term formed from Gr. πάμφιλος beloved of all, with dim. ending. Sibbald *Gloss.*

compared obs. Du. or Fl. *pampoelie* 'mulier crassa'.] A courtesan, a wench.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lv. 14 Dame Venus fyre sa hard tham sted, Thai brak vp durris, and raeff vp lockis, To get ane pamphelet on ane pled.

†**Pa·mphil.** *Obs. rare.* [Cf. next.] A memorandum or note.

1571 Sir T. Smith *Let. to Ld. Burleigh* 3 Mar. in Digges *Compl. Ambass.* (1655) 192 The next day..Mr. de Foix came to us and brought us a draught of the whole League in French, ..we perused it with our Pamphils, as Mr. Hall termeth them, *schediæ* or *adversaria*..(some other tho will have them called pieces, as some Frenchmen do name them).

Pamphlet (pæ·mflĕt), *sb.* Forms: [4 *panfletus*], 4–7 pamflet, (6 pamflete, -flett(e, 5 pamfilet, pampelet, paunflet, plaun-); 6–pamphlet, (6 pamphelet, 7 -lett(e), pamphlete, -lette, pampfelette. [Appears in 14th c. in Anglo-Latin-(*panfletus*), English (*pamflet*, 15th c. *pamfilet*, *paunflet*); app. a generalized use of *Pamphilet* or *Panflet*, a familiar name of the 12th c. Latin amatory poem or comedy called *Pamphilus, seu de Amore* (in OF. *Pamphilet*, MDu. *Panflet*), a highly popular opuscule in the 13th c. Cf. the familiar appellations of other small works similarly formed with dim. *-et*, e. g. *Catonet* the Distichs of (pseudo-) Cato, *Esopet*, the Fables of Æsop, etc. (See note below.) Hence in 17–18th c. adopted in French and other langs.]

1. A small treatise occupying fewer pages or sheets than would make a book, composed and (*a*) written, or (*b*, since *c* 1500) printed, and issued as a separate work; always (at least in later use) unbound, with or without paper covers.

In a general sense used irrespective of subject (applied e.g. in 1405, to a codicil to a will, of only about 170 words), and in 17th c. including issues of single plays, romances, poems, novelettes, newspapers, news-letters, and other periodicals; still sometimes applied to chap-books, and the like; but not now usually to anything of purely literary character, or of religious nature, even though issued 'in pamphlet form'.

(*a*) (1344 R. de Bury *Philobiblon* viii, Sed revera libros non libras maluimus, codicesque plus dileximus quam florenos, ac panfletos exiguos incrassatis prætulimus palefridis.] 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. ix. (Skeat) I. 54 Christe ..graunte of thy goodnes to euery maner reder, full vnderstanding in this leud pamflet to haue. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 2060 Pogh þat þis pamfilet Non oidre holdë, ne in him include. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 180 My purpose, Out of the Frenssh a tale to translate, Whiche in a paunflet I redde and saw but late. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* Prol. 3 Sittyng in my studye where as laye many dyuerse paunflettis and bookys. 1495 *Test. Ebor.* IV. 26 And this pampelet I will stand as parcell of my forsaid will.

(*b*) 1496 *Fysshynge with Angle* (1883) 37 That this present treatyse sholde not come to the hondys of eche ydle persone whyche wolde desire it, yf it were enpryntyd allone by itself & put in a lytyll plaunflet, therfore I haue compylyd it in a greter volume of dyuerse bokys. 1523 Skelton *Gart. Laurel* 1191 And of Souernynte a noble pamphelet. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. V* 2 As I my selfe that wrote this pamphlet [Chronicle of Edw. V] truly knewe. 1552 Ascham *Let. to Astely* Wks. (1761) 5 Syr Thomas More in that pamphlet of Richard the thyrd, doth in .. these pointes so content all men. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) H viij, I have recounted thus much..which if it should haue bene spoken in hys tragedye would rather haue made a volume than a Pamphlete. 1577 R. Willes *Eden's Decades* Epist. 7 R. Eden .. translated .. some other pretty pamflettes concernyng the Spanyardes and Portugalles voiages. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* (Arb.) Ded. 4 Askam,.. in his goulden pamphlet, intituled thee Schoulemayster. 1623 Gouge *Serm. Extent God's Provid.* Ded., In regard of the smalnesse of it, it [this Sermon] is indeed but as a little Pamphlet. 1681 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 119 The publisher of the Observator, Heraclitus Ridens, and the Loyall Protestant domestick Intelligence (three pamphlets that come out weekly). 1778 Johnson 25 Apr. in *Boswell*, A few sheets of poetry unbound are a pamphlet as much as a few sheets of prose.

2. More specifically, a treatise of the size and form above described on some subject or question of current or temporary interest, personal, social, political, ecclesiastical, or controversial, on which the writer desires to appeal to the public.

This is merely a consequential specialization, arising from the fact that works of this kind are those for which the pamphlet form is now mainly employed.

1592 G. Harvey *3rd Lett.* in *Shaks. Allusion Bks.* I. (1874) 149 Were it not more for other,.. I would be the first, that should cancell this impertinent Pamflet. 1606 Chapman *Gentleman Usher* Plays 1873 I. 294 Some words, pickt out of Proclamations Or great mens Speeches; or well-selling Pamphlets. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* i. Wks. (1851) 99 These wretched projectors of ours that bescraull their Pamflets every day with new formes of government for our Church. 1683 Crowne *City Politiques* iv. i, As paper in Holland passes for money, Pamphlets with us pass for religion and policy. 1714 Swift *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. i. 203 Systems that..are supplies for pamphlets in the present age, and may probably furnish materials for memoirs and histories in the next. 1791 Mackintosh *Vind. Gallicæ* Wks. 1846 III. 20 Pamphlet succeeded pamphlet, surpassing each other in boldness and elevation. 1792 Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 428 Grattan's incomparable speech .. ought to make a little separate pamphlet. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. xiv. 490 When pamphlets and other works of temporary and urgent nature are required. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 687 The age of Charles the First may be characterised as the age of pamphlets. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 5 The brief form of these novelettes soon led to the appearance of the 'pamphlet'; and a new world of readers was seen in the rapidity with which the stories or scurrilous libels which passed under this name were issued.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 34 We are to cast a wary eye on those diminutive, and pamphlet Treaties dayly published among us. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 4 Tracts ..often since publish'd separately, in Pamphlet-Forms, as well as mostly upon Pamphlet-Subjects. 1730 Fielding *Author's Farce* III. i, The scribbler in a pamphlet war. 1899 *Daily News* 13 June 8/3 An Introductory Letter..which occupies sixty-nine pages, and is in pamphlet form, and pamphlet spirit.

b. *Comb.*, as *pamphlet-book, -history, -octavo, -shop, -stall, -title, -writer, -writing; pamphlet-sized* adj.; *pamphlet-wise* adv.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 86 Spending about six Years more in composing such *Pamphlet-Books. 1735 *Ibid.* I. 5 The first Treatise..publish'd..at Milan, 1607, in a small *Pamphlet-Octavo. 1750 *Let. to A. Johnson* 3 Nor have I omitted to call at every skulking *Pamphlet-shop. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* (1791) II. xxv. 153 Mrs. Selwyn had business at a pamphlet-shop. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 1 Several *Pamphlet-siz'd Writings. *c* 1720 *Ibid.* VI. *Conclus. Diss. Physick* 32 He deals chiefly..with the Librarians of Morefields. *Pamphlet-stawls of old Books, and poor Ushers and Head-Form-Boys. 1613 Beaum. & Fl. *Honest Man's Fort.* III. ii, Have copies of it posted on posts, Like *pamphlet-titles, that sue to be sold. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 30 Some of King Henry the 8th's, and Queen Anne Bolen's reciprocal Letters, were printed *Pamphlet-wise, about two or three Years ago. 1735 Bolingbroke *On Parties* Ded. 28 To follow the generous and equitable Advice of the *Pamphlet-writer. 1751 *Pope's Dunciad* II. 314 *note*, Not a Pension at Court, nor Preferment in the Church,..was bestowed on any man distinguished for his Learning separately from Party merit, or *Pamphlet writing.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pa·mphletage,** the aggregate of pamphlets, pamphlets collectively; **Pamphlet·ette,** a small pamphlet; **Pa·mphletful,** as much as a pamphlet will contain; **Pamphle·tic, -ical** *adjs.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a pamphlet; **Pa·mphletism,** an expression or manner of speech characteristic of pamphlets; **Pa·mphletize** *v., intr.* to write a pamphlet or pamphlets; *trans.* to write a pamphlet upon; **Pa·mphletless** *a.*, without a pamphlet.

1896 A. Lang in *Longm. Mag.* July 110 The *pamphletage of the subject must be vast. 1882 Russell *Hesperothen* I. 64 In a small *pamphletette from Robinson's 'Epitome..', there is a very pleasant account of some of the treasures. 1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 426 It included in ten words a *pamphletful of political insight. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 8 Expressing the *Pamphletick Character, and the Pseudonymous Inconsiderableness of those Libelling Insults. *Ibid.* 10 Of the same Pamphletick genuineness is St. Barnaby's Epistle. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 122 Severall Editions of some small *Pamphleticall labors of his. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 4 Those Libel-Granado's and Dragooning *Pamphletisms. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* To Rdrs., Books of late .. crowded in amongst us (some in their *pamphleteting edition, some in their voluminous translation). 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 21 Our Irish preacher..did not intend to preach, but merely to pamphletize. 1837 Marryat in *New Monthly Mag.* I. 175 Martin..has obtained a great celebrity in France... He is lithographied, pamphletized [etc.]. *a* 1845 Syd. Smith *Sir G. C. Lewis in Hades*, For ever and ever bookless, essayless, *pamphletless, grammarless.

[*Note.* The amatory poem of Pamphilus appears as *Panflet* in the Middle Dutch *Floris & Blanchefleur* of Diderik van Assenede (*c* 1250) I. 333, where it is said of the hero and heroine 'Ende men se oec te lesene sette In Juvenale ende in Panflette, Ende in Ovidio de Arte Amandi' (And they were set also to read In Juvenal and in Panflet, And in Ovid on the Art of Loving). In French, *Pamphilet* appears in the inventory of the Library of the Louvre (Chas. V, and Chas. VI) dispersed by John, Duke of Bedford (L. Delisle *Cabinet des Manuscrits* III. 160). As to its popularity, the students of the University of Paris were rebuked because they preferred this erotic production to more edifying reading. Pamphilus was also well known in England, and is twice quoted or referred to by Chaucer; also by Gower *Mirour* 14449 (where see Editor's note). To connect the work with our 'pamphlet', we have to suppose that here also, as in France and the Low Countries, it was familiarly termed *Pamphilet* or *Panflet*, and that this name was in course of time extended to other opuscula produced or circulated 'in pamphlet form', i. e. as small detached works. This transference of sense must have been complete before 1340, when the name was applied in *Philobiblon* to what were evidently serious treatises, and before Thomas Usk, Hoccleve, and Lydgate applied it to single works of their own.]

Pa·mphlet, *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] a. *intr.* To write a pamphlet or pamphlets. b. *trans.* To report or describe in a pamphlet. Chiefly in **Pa·mphleting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1592 G. Harvey *Four Lett.* ii, Who like Elderton for Ballating: Greene for pamphletting: both, for goodfellowship, and bad conditions? 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* Ep. to Printer, To the Ghost of Robert Greene, telling him, what a coyle there is with pamphleting on him after his death. 1613 Jackson *Creed* II. xix. § 11. 370 A common place trodden almost bare by the English pamphleting Papist. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 42 This Discourse being Pamphleted about, to Court, City, and Country. *Ibid.* 217 He bravely underwent above fourteen several Tryals and Examinations, .. besides many other Conferences, which were not written or pamphleted.

Pamphletary (pæmflĕtări), *a.* [f. Pamphlet *sb.* + -ary 1.] Pertaining or relating to pamphlets; of the nature of a pamphlet.

1600 Nashe *Summers Last Will* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 73 For baldness a bald ass, I have forgot, Patch'd up a pamphletary periwig. 1815 *Paris Chit-Chat* (1816) I. 205 The pamphletary fever, which has spread during a few months past. 1878 Bayne *Purit. Rev.* Pref. 6 The Pamphletary catacombs of the British Museum.

Pamphleteer (pæmflĕtī·ə1), *sb.* Also 7 -etteer, -etero, -etier, 7–8 -ettier. [f. Pamphlet *sb.* + -eer.] A writer of pamphlets; the author of a pamphlet. (Often contemptuous.)

1642 *Vind. King* 13 Seditious Prenchers and Pamphletteers. 1642 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Seasonable Lect.* title-p., Henry Walker,..a late Pamphletere, and now a double diligent Preacher. 1648 Heylin *Relat. & Observ.* I. App. 12 Though you doe not speak plaine, your Pamphlettiers doe. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 288 That miserable pamphleteer..reduced his argument..to something like..a syllogism. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* Concl. 89 A patron of some thirty charities, A pamphleteer on guano and on grain. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iii. § 1. 117 The pungent pen of the pamphleteer played its part in rousing the spirit of the nation.

Pamphleteer, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To write and issue pamphlets. Chiefly in **Pamphleteering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 2 The Jesuitical Subornation of a Foot-Soldier's Pamphleteering against a Protestant Vicar. 1763 Thacher in *J. Adams' Diary* 5 Feb., I pamphleteer for him again? No! I'll pamphleteer against him. 1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 188 Vulgar slander.. eked out by pamphleteering declamation. 1883 Brodrick in *19th Cent.* 920 The coarse pamphleteering literature of which Swift and Junius produced the choicest specimens.

†**Pa·mphleter.** *Obs.* Also 7 -etter. [f. Pamphlet + -er 1.] A writer of a pamphlet, a Pampheteer.

1581 Nowell & Day in *Confer.* I. (1584) E iv, Here saith one of the Pamphleters, silence was the answere. 1592 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 181, I have seldom..tasted a more unsavory slaumpaump of wordes and sentences in any shittish Pamfleter. 1679 J. Smith *Narr. Pop. Plot* 17 Calling those Pamphletters to a further Account.

Pamphobia, variant of Panophobia.

1890 in Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1900 in Gould *Dict. Med. Biol.*

Pamphract (pæ·mfrækt). *a. rare.* [f. Gr. παμ-, Pam- + φρακτός fenced, protected.] Completely covered or protected, as with a coat of mail.

In recent Dicts.

†**Pamphy·sic,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. παμ-Pam- + φυσικός natural, f. φύσις nature.] Of or concerning all nature.

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. v, Is .. Spagirica, Or the pamphysick, or panarchick knowledge, A heathen language?

Pamphysical (pæmfi·zikăl), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Considering material nature as the source of all phenomena.

1885 J. Martineau *Types Eth. The.* I. Introd. 19 The extreme points between which philosophy has oscillated.. are the pantheistic and (if I may invent a phrase) the pamphysical poles of doctrine. *Ibid.* II. Introd. 3 It may be regarded as determined into existence either from God, or from Nature...if from Nature, we take the pamphysical [track], within sight of Comte.

So **Pamphysicism** (pæmfi·zisiz'm), the pamphysical doctrine or theory.

1895 Fairbairn *Catholicism* viii. (1899) 360 Under the impulse given to pamphysicism by evolution, agnosticism became belligerent and constructive.

†**Pampilion.** *Obs.* Also 5 pampaylyone, 6 -pelyon, -ion, -pilioun, -ian, -pillion, -eoun, -pyllon, pawmpilyon. [Origin unknown.

According to quot. 1619 (supported by 1503, 1532) the name of a fur-bearing animal. For sense 2, connexion has been suggested with Pampellone, a town of France near Alby, and Pampeluna in Spain: cf. OF. *pampelune* 'étoffe fabriquée à Pampelune' (Godef.).]

1. A kind of fur used in the 15th and 16th centuries for trimming.

1487 (in Fairholt (ed. Dillon) *Costume* Gloss. s.v.), Pampaylyones of bozy. 1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 33 A gowne of cloth of gold furred with pawmpilyon. 1503 *Ibid.* 189 Two skynnes of pampelyon for the cuffes of the same gowne. 1505 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 43 Item, for xj skinnis of pampilioun to fill furth the lynyng of the samyn [goun]. 1532 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII*, For xxv dousin skynns of fyne pawmpelion, lx li. 1619 Middleton *Love & Antig.* Wks. (ed. Bullen) VII. 331 Those beasts bearing fur...The ounce,..ginnet, pampilion.

2. A coarse woollen fabric of rough surface.

1567 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 113, ij yerdes of Jene fustyan and ij yerdes of pampyllon to cast y^e^ [organ] pypes vppon, ijs. vjd. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn habillement de Bureau, ou autre drap meslangé de petit pris, dont les serfs & menu peuple souloit estre accoustré*, a coate of chaungeable colours for seruauntes, slighte rugge, or pampilion. 1597–8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* IV. ii. 19 Lolioes side-cote is rough Pampilian Guilded with drops that downe the bosome ran.

Pampinary (pæ·mpinări), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pampinārius*, f. *pampinus* vine-shoot, vine-tendril.] Pertaining to vine-tendrils or vine-shoots.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 114 The squorges hie & graffes from the folde,..& scions pampinari. *Ibid.* 320 The secunde yer to kitte of al yfere, That they or dede or pampinary, were.

b. *Biol.* 'Of or pertaining to a young shoot' (Gould *Dict. Med. Biol.* 1900).

†**Pampina·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pampinātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *pampināre*, f. *pampinus*: see prec.] The pruning or trimming of vines.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxviii[i]. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 234/2 Also vines..nedeþ pampynacion, þat is to menynge pullinge awey of superfluite of leues. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 22 This mone is ek for pampinacioun Conuenient

—void leves puld to be. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb. & Bk. Trees* IV. vi, All superfluities may be plucked off them by frequent pampination.

So †**Pa·mpinate**, †**Pa·mpine** *vbs. Obs.* [L. *pampināre*], *trans.* to prune or trim (a vine).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 198 A vyne whos fruyt humour wol putrifie, Pampyned is tn be by euery side. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb. & Bk. Trees* IV. xxviii, The time for pampinating or pulling off the superfluous twigs and leaves.

†**Pa·mping.** *Obs.* [?for *pampin(e*, ad. L. *pampin-us.*] A tendril or young shoot of a vine. In quot. *attrib.* or *appositive.*

1607 Heywood *Fair Maid Exch.* Prol., Meane while shore up our tender pamping twig That yet on humble ground doth lowely lie.

Pampiniform (pæmpi·nifɪm), *a. Anat.* [f. L. *pampin-us* + -(I)FORM, in mod.F. *pampiniforme.*] Curled like a vine-tendril; applied *esp.* to a convoluted plexus of veins proceeding from the testis or ovary (also called *spermatic* or *ovarian plexus*).

1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxi. 53 This Intertexture of Veins and Arteries.. is by some called Corpus varicosum, pampiniform, Pyramidal. 1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 704/1 The corresponding vein .. forming the pampiniform plexus. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 233 The veins in which retrograde embolism.. has been found are the hepatic, the renal, the mesenteric, the pampiniform plexus.

†**Pampino·se,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *pampinōsus*, f. *pampinus* vine-shoot: see -OSE.] Profuse of twigs and leaves (said of untrimmed vines).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* Tab. 507 Vynys, pampynose and not fructuose, to remedie.

†**Pampi·nulate,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. type **pampinulātus*, f. **pampinul-us*, dim. of *pampinus*: see Pampinary.] *trans.* To furnish or deck with minute curling or convoluted threads.

1592 R. D. *Hyperotomachia* 99 Hir starrie forehead pampynulated with threds of gold.

Pampir, obs. form of Pamper.

‖**Pamplegia** (pæmplī·dʒiă). *Path.* Also **pan-**, and in Eng. form **pamplegy.** [mod.L., f. Pam- + Gr. πληγή stroke.] General paralysis.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex., Pamplegia* [also *Panplegia*], general paralysis. Palsy of the body. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pamplemousse, etc., variants of Pompelmoose.

Pampootie (pæmpū·ti). *local Irish.* Also **pampooter, pampootee.**

[Said in Folk-Lore Journal (1884) II. 261, to have been introduced some two hundred or more years ago by an East Indian ship-captain who settled on the South Isle of Aran: possibly a popular corruption of some form of Papoosh, *papouche*, or Sp. *babucha*; cf. *papouches, pampooties.*]

A kind of slipper or sandal of undressed cow-skin sewn together and tied across the instep. Used in the Isles of Aran off the west coast of Ireland.

1881 *Harper's Mag.* 510 Sandals, called pampootees, made of untanned cowhide, universally worn by the inhabitants of the Arran islands. 1884 *Folk-Lore Jrnl.* II. 261 The Aranites and inhabitants of some of the other Galway islands wear pampooters. 1892 Emily Lawless *Grania* I. ii. 13 Twisting her small pampootie-clad feet round a rope.

‖**Pampre** (‖pānpr', pæ·mpəɹ). Chiefly *Arch.* [a. F. *pampre*:—L. *pampinus*: see Pampinary.] An ornament or decoration representing vine-leaves and grape-clusters.

1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* (ed. 7) Gloss., *Pampre* (Fr.). 1886 Sheldon tr. *Flaubert's Salammbo* xv. 413 A tunic of violet, brocaded with golden pampre.

Pamprodactylous (pæmprōdæ·ktiləs), *a. Ornith.* [f. Gr. παμ-, Pam- all + πρό before + δάκτυλος finger or toe + -ous.] Having all the toes pointing forwards, as the colies (*Pamprodactylæ* of Murie), and a few other birds.

1899 *Camb. Nat. Hist.* IX. 10 Certain Swifts, and to a less degree some Nightjars, have the whole number [of toes] permanently pointing to the front (pamprodactylous).

Pampyllon, Pampyr, obs. forms of Pampilion, Pamper.

Pan (pæn), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1–7 **panne,** (1 **ponne,** 4–5 **ponne**), 4– **pan,** (5 **pon,** 6 **pane**). [OE. *panne, ponne* wk. fem. = OLG. *panna* (OFris., MLG., LG., MDu. *panne*, Du. *pan*), OHG. *phanna, pfanna* (MHG., Ger. *pfanne*); cf. Icel. *panna* (late 14th c.), Sw. *panna*, Da. *pande*, prob. from LG.; not found in Gothic. From its occurrence in OE. as well as in Continental WGer., and its having in OHG. *pf* for *p*, the word was evidently Com. WGer. in 4th or 5th c., but its ulterior history and origin are uncertain.

Some think it a (prehistoric) adaptation of L. *patina, patena*, in same sense (as **pat'na, *padua, panna*), but there are obvious difficulties. A med. (Ger.) L. *panna* occurs in 12th c. (Du Cange), but this may be the German word, or the result of associating it with L. *patina*. The Ir. *panna* was from med.L. or Eng. The Lith. *pana* and Slavonic forms are admittedly from Ger.]

1. A vessel, of metal or earthenware, for domestic uses, usually broad and shallow, and often open. (Often in pl. in conjunction with *pots.*)

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xxi. 165 Mid ðisse pannan hierstinge wæs Paulos onbærned. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 123/6 *Patella*, panne. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 264 Pannan, crocca, brandiren. 13.. *K. Alis.* 4939 Hy nymeth the fyssh, and eteth it thanne, Withouten fyre, withouten panne. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxii. (*Justin*) 731 A gret pane gert brocht be sowne. *Ibid.* xlvi. (*Anastace*) 181 Pottis or pannis vald he hynt in armys & kise. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 24 With hire he yaf ful many a panne of bras. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 909 So hit be thicke and pourid in a ponne. *a* 1529 Skelton *Elynour Rummynge* 317 A good brasse pan. 1543 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 398, ij. sawcers, one pane, one candylstyke. 1552 Huloet, Panne for coales, *larcus.* Panne to bake in, *testus.* 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 94 To karie pottis, pannis, and vthir kitchine veshels. 1646 B. Ryves *Mercur. Rust.* 164 They steale his Pots, Pannes and Kettles. 1718 Mrs. M. Eales *Receipts* 3 Lay a thin Strainer in a flat earthen Pan. *c* 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Ennui* xv, Let him get home and to bed: I'll run and warm it with the pan myself. 1871 M. Legrand *Cambr. Freshm.* iii. 47 They sent a porter off for the hot-water pans—so often forgotten until applied for.

b. With defining words, indicating purpose, etc., e.g. *bed-pan, bread-pan, frying-pan, milk-pan, saucepan, stew-pan, warming-pan*: see these.

c. As part of any apparatus.

1611 Cotgr., *Bassin à selle percée*, the pan of a close stoole. *Ibid.*, *Le bassinet d'un reschaut*, the pan of a chafing dish. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxii. 183. 1842 Parnell *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 15 With the weights in the opposite pan of the balance. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 4 More water must be used for thoroughly flushing the pan and soil-pipe.

d. 'Originally the pan or bowl for the oil-lights in a church: afterwards applied to the frame for candles' (Gloss.). *Sc.*

1554 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (Rec. Soc.) II. 345 Item, for xiiij faddome of corde to hing the pan in the meids of the kirk, iiij*s.* iiij*d.* 1556 *Ibid.* 247 The sowme of xxs. for x half pund wecht candill furnist be tham to the pane on the hie altar.

e. Phrases. (*To leap, fall*) *out of the pan into the fire,* to escape from one evil only to fall into a greater one; cf. Frying pan 1 b; *to savour of the pan,* to betray its origin; *to turn the cat in the pan*: see Cat *sb.* 12.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 332 Many men of lawe .. bi here suteltes turnen þe cat in þe panne. 1554 Ridley in *Bradford's Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 160 A work of Æneas Sylvius,..In the which..there be many things that savoureth of the pan. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 659/1 This..were but to leape out of the pann into the fire. 1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* ii. 60 Those Bellowes mount the blaze the higher, Thou leap'st but from the Pan into the fire.

2. In many technical uses, applied to pan-like vessels in which substances are exposed to heat, or to mechanical processes: e. g.

a. An open vessel used for boiling, evaporating, etc.; also in *Chem.* a closed vessel for evaporation, a vacuum-pan. See also Salt-pan, Sugar-pan, etc. b. *Metallurgy.* A pan-shaped vessel, usually of cast-iron, in which ores are ground and amalgamated; also, a vessel in which ore is smelted. c. *Soap-making.* A broad shallow iron vessel, usually forming the bottom of a large frame into which the tallows or oils are poured to be treated with soda lyes, etc., and from which the spent lyes are drained off: see Soap-pan. d. *Tinplate Manuf.* The fourth in a series of five cast-iron rectangular pots used in tinning, having a grated bottom, in which the tinned plates are placed on edge to drain and cool. e. A circular sheet-iron dish in which gold is separated from gravel, crushed quartz, etc., by agitation and washing.

a. 1674–91 Ray *Coll. Words, Making Salt* (E. D. S.), They ..leave about a pottle or gallon of brine in the pan, lest the salt should burn, and stick to the sides of the pan. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6006/4 A Moiety of Salt-works, containing 12 Pans. 1818 Marshall *Review* II. 91 (E. D. D.) The pans used in Cheshire for the evaporating of the salt brine, are now made of wrought iron. 1823 Ure *Dict. Chem.* 436/1 The evaporating pan, or still, is a hemispherical dish of cast-iron..furnished with an air-tight flat lid. 1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 280 Open pans..are heated by the waste heat of the pan-furnace. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1600/2 Overflow furnace-pans are used in concentrating sulphuric acid.

b. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1133 (s.v. *Silver*) The crystallization refinery of Mr. Pattinson is an extremely simple smelting-house. .. Each pan has a discharge-pipe, proceeding laterally from one side of its bottom, by which the melted metal may be run oot when a plug is withdrawn. 1881 Raymond *Gloss. Mining, Pan,* ..a cylindrical vat of iron, stone, or wood, or these combined, in which ore is ground with mullers and amalgamated.

c. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1142 The spent lyes, which are not at all alkaline, are run off by a spigot below, or pumped off above, by a pump set into the pan. *Ibid.* 1149 The apparatus employed for making these soaps is a copper pan heated by a water-bath; in the bottom of the pan there is a step, to receive the lower end of a vertical shaft, to which arms or paddles are attached, for producing constant agitation.

d. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1253 A range of rectangular cast-iron pots is set over a fire-flue in an apartment called the *stow*. ..The first rectangle in the range is the tin-pot; the second is the wash-pot, with a partition in it; the third is the grease-pot; the fourth is the pan, grated at bottom; the fifth is the list-pot.

e. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 994/1 (*Gold-mining*) The operator..dips his pan..and then imparts to it a rotary and oscillatory motion [etc.]. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 745 The most characteristic [appliance] being the 'pan', a circular dish of sheet-iron with sloping sides about 13 or 14 inches in diameter.

3. The contents of a pan, a panful.

[1674–91 Ray *Coll. Words, Making Salt* (E. D. S.), Out of two pans of forty-eight gallons they expect seven pecks of salt.] 1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* lxx, He..had found a pan of money under ground. 1800 Vince *Hydrostat.* xi. (1806) 116 By means of a pan of coals, we brought the water to the same degree of heat. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1142 Six or seven days are required to complete the formation of a pan of hard soap.

4. A more or less pan-shaped depression or concavity of any vessel, or part of any structure.

1764 *Museum Rusticum* III. lvii. 240 A spade made about four inches broad, and eighteen inches long in the bit, or pan. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 406 At the end of the table, nearest to the copper, a box, called the Pan, is adapted. 1852 Seidel *Organ* 38 Where the pedal comes in contact with the beam, the latter has a deepening in the form of a half-circle (called the pan). 1869 *Eng. Mechanic* 24 Dec. 352/3 On the top [of a harmonium] is the 'pan' containing the reeds. 1869 Boutell *Arms and Arm.* vi. (1874) 89 This boss, a kind of deep, circular pan made of iron, was fixed to the front of the shield, where it had a considerable projection.

b. *spec.* In various obs. types of guns and pistols: That part of the lock which holds the priming. *Flash in the pan*: see Flash *sb.*² *To shut one's pan* (slang), to hold one's tongue, keep silent.

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 21 b, Because the same doth..wett the powder in their pannes and touch holes. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xiv. 101 Most of our attempts to fire the Gun-powder in the Pan of the Pistol succeeded not. 1662 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18. lvi. § 2 (1669) 427/2 Like false fire in the pan of an uncharged gun, it gives a crack but hurts not. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 110 The pistol flash'd in the pan, and a spark flew into the cask. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VII. x. ⁋ 9, I was not remiss in composing a fine compliment..with which I meant to launch out on her part; but it was just so much flash in the pan. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xx, Shot your pan. 1864 A. Lincoln in *Century Mag.* (1889) Sept. 704/1, I shall be very 'shut pan' about this matter. 1871 W. H. G. Kingston *On banks of Amazon* (1876) 368 If I had tinder I could get [a light] with the help of the pan of my gun.

c. A socket, as of the thigh bone (*obs.*), or for a hinge, etc.

1598 Florio, *Accettabolo*, .. Also the hollownes or pan wherein the huckle bone turneth. 1605 Willet *Hexapla in Gen.* 335 We may name it acetabulum, the panne of the hucklebone. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1601/1 *Pan*, .. the socket or sole for a hinge.

5. A hollow or depression in the ground, esp. one in which water stands; *spec.* a basin, natural or artificial, in which salt is obtained by evaporation of sea-water; a Salt-pan. So *oyster pan.*

1573 *Rec. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 286 It being menit be the awnaris and pan maisteris of certane pannis on the coist sydes. *Ibid.*, The awnaris and pannmaisteris of the salt pannis. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* I. 32 Of all Channels, Pondes, Pooles, Riuers, and Ditches, and of all other pannes and bottomes whatsoeuer. 1706 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2265 The Sea-Water being in hot Countries grained in Pans called Salt-Marshes. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 88 Frequent pools of sea-water in the middle of the saltings. These are not improperly called the Pans. 1836 Bray *Tamar & Tavy* I. 57 (E. D. D.) Mis-tor, a height on whose .. rocks there is found so large and perfect a rock-basin as to be called by the peasantry 'Mis-tor Pan'. 1852 Wiggins *Embanking* 96 Fill up the nearest of such hollows or 'pans', as they are called, with the stuff out of the circular dyke. 1884 Jefferies *Red Deer* x. 199 Another kind of hollow in the hills is called a pan.

b. *spec.* in *South Africa,* A shallow depression containing water or mud, at least in the rainy season; a dried-up salt-marsh or pool-bed.

1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 33/2 Heavy rains fill the pan or basin with water, and, the dry season succeeding, the water disappears, and large deposits of salt are found. These pans or salt-licks are met with in several parts of South Africa. 1889 Rider Haggard *Allan's Wife*, etc. 321 A dry pan, or water-hole, which..was densely covered with reeds. 1900 *Daily News* 26 Apr. 5/6 The Boers,.. surrounding the pan, opened a murderous fire.

6. The skull, especially its upper part; = Brain-pan, Harn-pan. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10899 In þe forehed Arþur he smot, þorow þe flesche, vnto þe pan. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* IV. 64 Pees putte forþ his hed and his ponne blodi. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 307 Loue is a gretter lawe, by my pan, Than may be yeue of any erthely man. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 381/1 Panne of an heed, *craneum.* 1548–77 Vicary *Anat.* iii. (1888) 27 They be numbred seuen bones in the pan or skul of the head. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* II. vi. 62 All Wounds in the head are dangerous..especially..when the pan or scull is broken. 1839 Moir *Mansie Wauch* (ed. 2) xxiv. 306, I feared the fall had produced some crack in his pan, and that his seven senses had gone a wool-gathering.

† b. The patella or Knee-pan. *Obs.*

1657 Rumsey *Org. Salutis* xi. (1659) 63 The said Pitch-plaister, applyed to cover the pans of both knees. 1753 A. Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 53 Manifest Danger of..hurting the Pan of the Knee, or some such Disaster.

† **7.** A steel cap. *Obs.*

1638 W. Mountagu in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 282 A pan for the head, back and breast piece, and gaunts.

8. A hard substratum of the soil, usually more or less impervious to moisture: see Hard-pan.

[1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 372 The soile barren: ..being onely a flat Rocke with a pan of earth a foot or two thicke.] 1784 Belknap in *B. Papers* (1877) II. 180 It [the water] descends to the hard stratum, commonly called the pan. 1786 Young *Ann. Agric.* V. 133 What Norfolk farmers call the pan, or that subsidence of the marle or clay which always forms immediately under the path of the plough. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 413 Upon all light soils it is necessary to preserve, at six or eight inches below the surface, what farmers call a pan; that is, the staple, at that depth, should be kept unbroken. *a* 1817 T. Dwight *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) I. 374 The stratum, lying immediately under the soil;..what is here called the hard pan, a very stiff loam, so closely combined, as wholly to prevent the water from passing through it. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 303 The pan, or old plough-floor, of this field. 1875 *Lyell's Princ. Geol.* II. III. xliv. 508 At the bottom of peat mosses there is sometimes found a cake, or 'pan', as it is termed, of oxide of iron.

9. A small ice-floe.

1863 A. C. Ramsay *Phys. Geog.* xxiv. (1878) 396 The pans

rise over all the low-lying parts of the islands, grinding and polishing exposed shores. 1883 *Fish. Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 175 Running across Channel over small pans of ice. 1892 W. PIKE *North. Canada* 240 Ice was running in large pans, and steering was difficult.

10. The broad posterior end of the lower jaw of a whale.

1887 *Fisheries of U. S.* Sect. v. II. 232 *note*, Canes made full length from the ivory of the 'pan' of the sperm whale, turned and polished, with a hand-piece of the same material.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** gen., as *pan hand, process, system*; *pan-dish, -furnace, -house, -lid, -metal, -sherd*, etc.

1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* I. 280 The open pans..are heated by the waste heat of the *pan-furnace. 1818 MARSHALL *Review* II. 92 (E. D. D.) There is a separate *pan-house to each pan. 1902 BARNES GRUNDY *Thames Camp* 72 Jane polishes the *pan-lids and scours the kitchen tables. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods York*, etc. (Surtees) 65 One crosse of *pane mettall, one challes of pane mettell gilt. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag., Penalties & Forfeit.* 6 Bell-mettle, Pan-mettle, Gun-mettle, or Shroof-mettle. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 328 The Del Norte has yielded exceedingly rich *pan-prospects. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 284 The potsherds and *pansherds, as the rubbish-carters call them. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 194 The hives..were all in a row, each protected by large 'pansherds' from heavy rain. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 609 The introduction of the Comstock *pan system.

b. Special comb.: **pan-amalgamator**, an amalgamating pan: see 2 b; **pan-charge**, the contents of an amalgamating pan during the metallurgical pan process; **pan-closet**, a water-closet having a pan; **pan-cover**, the piece covering the priming pan in old fire-arms; **pan-head**, a form of rivet-head used in shipbuilding; **pan-ice**, loose ice in blocks which form on the shores of Labrador and break away; **pan-latrine** = *pan-closet*; †**pan-licker**, a parasite; **pan-loaf**, a loaf baked in a pan; **pan-maker**, one whose business it is to make pans; **pan-man**, a man in charge of a pan in a manufacturing process; †**pan-master**, the owner of a salt-pan: see sense 5, quot. 1573; †**pan-meat**, cooked food; **pan-mill**, a miner's apparatus used in separating gold from the alloy of earth, with which it is found mingled (Farmer); **pan-mug** (*local*), a large earthenware vessel; **pan-pie** = PANDOWDY; **pan-pulp** (*Metallurgy*), the ground ores and other materials in the amalgamating-pan; **pan-rock**, the rock-fish, *Roccus lineatus*, when fit for frying; **pan-sand**, the sand-bottom of an oyster-park or oyster-bed; **pan-scale, -scratch**, the scale that forms on the bottom of a pan; **pan-washing**, the separating of gold from gravel, etc., by stirring it in water in a pan; **pan-wood** (see quot.). Also PANCAKE, PANTILE, etc.

1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 429 Dodge's *pan-amalgamator and settler. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 651 The *pan-charge is drawn into the settlers and thinned down. 1884 *Century Mag.* Dec. 262/2 The absolute inadmissibility of the almost universal *pan-closet. 1859 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* (1874) 246 This [flint of a flintlock] is made to strike against a movable steel *pan-cover. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xvii. 328 The common form of rivet head employed for shipbuilding is that known as a *pan head. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 127 The pan-head rivet..is slightly conical under the head, [to] fill the hole made by the punching tool. 1878 H. Y. HIND in *Can. Naturalist* N. S. VIII. 277 The gradual rise of the land..brings the successively rising surfaces under the influence not only of *pan-ice, but of snow-drifts. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Mar. 4/3 No heavy vessels..could have withstood the terrible pan ice, which was frequently twenty to thirty feet thick. 1897 HUGHES *Medit. Fever* ii. 58 An inspection..disclosed a leaking *pan-latrine. 1641 *Bull from Rome* A iij, *Panlickers are those who are Flatterers of Kings, Princes. 1886 WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1889) 10 (E. D. D.) He lat drive at Simpson's head wi' a *pan-loaf. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 267/2 A *Panne maker, *patinarius*. 1635-6 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.), Thomas Lashfeild of S. Mary Northgate,..panmaker. 1879 *Spons' Encycl. Manuf.* I. 108 This communication..is closed..by a sliding damper..under the ready control of the *pan-man. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss., Pan-men*, men in the chemical industry engaged in boiling down the liquor obtained from black ash. *c* 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 281/7 *Uiuertitum*, *ponmete. *c* 1050 *Ibid.* 409/9 *Ferculum*, ælces cynnes panmete. 1888 *Daily Inter-Ocean* (U. S.) 8 Mar., On their way to inspect the California *pan mill. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 173/1 *Cream*, the top of Milk standing in a pot or *pan-mug. 1901 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VIII. 406/2 A thick glazed earthenware vessel..called a *pancheon* in the Midland counties,..a *pan-mug* in Cheshire, and a *kneading-pan* in most cookery books. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 651 This is found entirely sufficient to heat the *pan-pulp. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Nov. 2/1 Oyster culturists and connoisseurs would..find..giants from the '*pan sands'. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 338/1 The carbonate and sulphate of lime..gradually accumulates on the bottom of the pan...This *pan-scratch has therefore to be removed periodically. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 21 [It] will yield, under *pan-washing..very often a notable quantity of gold. 1880 SUTHERLAND *Tales of Goldfields* 4 They got a lesson in pan-washing. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* (1806) III. 511 The small coal used in [the salt-works] has,..from time immemorial, received the singular appellation of *panwood,..which has suggested..a suspicion that wood was formerly used as fuel in these works. 1808 BALL *Coal-Trade* 52 (E. D. D.) Great coals, chews, lime-coal, and pan-wood or dross.

Pan (pæn), *sb.*[2] [a. Gr. Πάν.] The name of a Greek rural deity, represented as having the head, arms, and chest of a man, while his lower parts were those of a goat, of which he sometimes also bore the horns and ears.

The original seat of his worship was in Arcadia, and he was supposed to preside over shepherds and flocks, and to delight in rural music; he was also regarded as the author of sudden and groundless terror seizing upon beasts or men (PANIC); in later times, from association of his name with τὸ πᾶν the all, everything, the universe, he was considered as an impersonation of Nature, of which his attributes were taken as mysterious symbols.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 512 Pan that men clepe the god of kynde. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 324 The rewde god Pan, of sheperdys the gyde. 1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 50 Christ..is the verye Pan and God of Sheppeardes. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches.* VII. XV. (1886) 122 They have so fraied us with bull beggers, spirits, .. elves, hags, fairies, satyrs, pans, faunes. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnif.* 870 Heer, many a horned Satyre, many a Pan. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 55 The gentle God of the Arcadian plains, Pan that regards the sheep, Pan that regards the swains, Great Pan is dead. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *The Dead Pan*, (Refrain) Pan, Pan is dead.

Pan (pæn), *sb.*[3] Also 5 **panne**. [= F. *panne*, med.L. *panna* (Du Cange); of uncertain origin.

The med.L. word is very frequent in the 13th c. Close Rolls, in the forms (as printed) *panna* and *palna*, which are difficult to reconcile with *panna* and F. *panne*. An OF. *penne* (Godef.) raises further difficulty.]

In a timber-framed house, the beam which rests upon and is fixed to the posts, and which supports the rafters, etc. See also quots. 1611, 1813.

Hence app. the phrase *post and pan*, which however is now taken in a different sense: see next.

[1225 *Rot. Litt. Claus.* II. (1884) 65/2 Habere faciat .. duos postes et duos paunas in bosco nostro. *Ibid.*, VIII postes, VIII trabes, VIII palnas, et c cheuerones. *Ibid.* II. 104, c cheuerones, X postes, XII pannas. *Ibid.* 137, XX cheuerones, III trabes et III palnas. So *passim*.]

1420 *Searchers Verdicts* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 15 In hys tenement in Coppergate in York walles even uppe thurgh fra the grunde uppe to the panne. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 267/2 A Panne of a howse, *panna*. 1501 *Searchers Verdicts* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 22 The sparrer & tymbre of ye said William, which is shot & hyngeth over ye ground of ye same Ric' ther by viij^li^ ynchez & more anenst ye pan of his house. 1600 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (Rec. Soc.) I. 206 Sic as biggis with poist and pan and layes with blak morter. [1611 COTGR., *Panne de bois* (is particularly) the peece of timber that sustaines a gutter between the roofes of two fronts, or houses.] 1674-91 RAY *N.-C. Words* s.v. *Pan* v., It seems to come from pan in buildings, which in our stone houses is that piece of wood that lies upon the top of the stone wall, and must close with it, to which the bottom of the spars are fastned. 1813 LESLIE *Agric. Surv. Nairn & Moray* Gloss., *Pan*,..the great timbers of a cottage laid across the couples parallel to the walls, to support the laths or kebbers laid above the pans and parallel to the couples.

Pan, *sb.*[4] Also pane. [a. F. *pan* pane, compartment, etc.: see PANE *sb.*[1]]

1. In a timber-framed or half-timbered house, a square or compartment of timber framework, filled in with bricks or plaster.

1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 7) Gloss., *Pan*, a square of framing in half-timbered houses, the uprights being filled in with work. It is called post and pan, or post and petrail work, in the north of England. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Post and Pan*, The posts being the framing, and the pan the flat surface or plastering with which the framing is filled up. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Pane*, a panel of doab or of bricks between the wooden framework of the old black-and-white buildings.

†**2.** The space between the flanked or salient and shoulder angles of a bastion, a face of a bastion.

1742 BAILEY, Pan of a Bastion, see *Face of a Bastion.* 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*

‖ **Pan, pán** (pān), *sb.*[5] Also pawn, paun. [a. Hind. *pān* betel-leaf:—Skr. *parṇa* feather, leaf.] The betel-leaf; hence the combination of betel-leaf, areca-nut, lime, etc., used as a masticatory.

1616 SIR T. ROE in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) I. IV. xvi. 576 The King giuing mee..two pieces of his Pawne out of his dish. 1809 LD. VALENTIA *Voy. & Trav.* I. 101 On our departure, paun and roses were presented. 1885 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 78/2 All .. chew pan as a sailor chews his quid. 1891 R. KIPLING *City Dreadf. Nt.* 39 They grin and jabber and chew pan and spit.

Pan (pæn), *v.*[1] [f. PAN *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To wash (gold-bearing gravel, sand, etc.) in a pan, in order to separate the gold; to separate by washing in a pan. Const. *off, out*.

1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Roughing it* lxi, He never could altogether understand that eternal sinkin' of a shaft an' never pannin' out anything. 1879 ATCHERLEY *Boërland* 143 This [gravel-wash] was panned off in the dish. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 745 The gold is finally recovered by careful washing or 'panning out' in a smaller pan. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 3 Dec., They 'panned' the surface dirt for gold.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To search or try for gold with the pan.

1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Roughing it* lxi, We had panned up and down the hillsides till they looked plowed like a field. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Panning.* .. Washing earth or crushed rock in a pan, by agitation with water. 1896 *Daily News* 9 May 6/4 All tests made by dolly and panning off gave me good results.

2. To separate (salt) by evaporation in a pan.

1877 OUIDA *Puck* xxxv. 462 We might perhaps get our salt panned, and our cotton carded.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* (*U. S.* and *Colonial.*) To bring forth, yield (with *out*).

1884 *Melbourne Punch* 4 Sept. 91/2 The department on being searched only panned out a few copper coins. 1891 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* Nov., Their queer bee tree will pan out a good day's work after all.

b. To get by any process, capture, catch. *colloq.*

1887 *Fisheries of U. S.* Sect. v. II. 477 The crew 'panned' about 10,000 seals.

4. *intr.* (usually with *out*.) To yield gold, as gravel, etc. when washed in a pan; hence *transf.* of the vein or mine, to yield precious metal.

1874 ALDRICH *Prud. Palfrey* vii. (1884) 152 Though it did not yield so bounteously as the silver lode, it panned out handsomely. 1893 *Times* 24 May 5 The new find .. proves the reef to be 6 ft. wide, and it pans well right through. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Aug. 2/1 Assuming that all the land located on these creeks would pan out as well as the few claims that were opened.

b. *fig.* To yield good results, show to advantage, succeed.

1871 J. HAY *Little Breeches*, I don't pan out on the prophets And free-will and that sort of thing. 1890 *Athenæum* 2 Aug. 166/3 How disappointingly the product of antiquarian digging will 'pan out'. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Nov. 2/3 Unfortunately this business did not 'pan out', to use the American phrase.

5. *trans.* To cook or dress in a pan.

1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. ii. 64 Shellfish are preferable either raw, roasted, or panned. 1883 ANNIE THOMAS *Mod. Housewife* 75 Panned Oysters.

6. *Agric.* and *dial. intr.* Of soil: To cake on the surface. Cf. PAN *sb.*[1] 8.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pan*, to be hardened, as the surface of some soil is, by strong sunshine suddenly succeeding heavy rain.

Pan (pæn), *v.*[2] *Sc.* and *n. dial.* [Derivation unascertained.] *intr.* To fit, tally, correspond, agree.

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiv. 30 Say and promeis quhat thay can, Thair wordes and deidis will neuer pan. 1674-91 RAY *N.-C. Words*, *Pan*, to close, joyn together, agree. Prov. 'Weal and Women cannot pan, but Wo and Women can'. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Pan*, to match, to agree, to assimilate. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s.v., Jack an his wife didn't seem to pan togither at fost, but noo they get alang pratty weel. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss.* s.v., Boards pan when they lie close together.

b. *trans.* To fit, join, or unite together.

1884 *Leeds Mercury Suppl.* 31 May (E. D. D.), Pan it down—press an article into its proper place. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., To pan boards together.

Pan, obs. form of PANE; obs. Sc. form of PAIN.

Pan-, combining form and formative element, repr. Gr. παν- from πᾶν, neuter of πᾶς all, which was freely used in Greek, esp. with adjs. to which it stood in advb. relation in the sense 'all, wholly, entirely, altogether, by all, of all', as in *πανάγαθος* altogether good, *πανάγιος* all-holy, *πανακής* all-healing, *πανάριστος* best of all, *παναρμόνιος* suited to all musical modes, *πάνδημος* pertaining to all the people, public, *πάνοπλος* fully-armed, *πανσέληνος* of the full moon, *πάνσοφος* all-wise; so from national names, as *πανελλήνιος* of all the Greeks, *πανιάνιος* of all the Ionians; also in sbs., etc. derived from these adjs., and some other sbs., as *πανδέκτης* an all-receiver, *πανηγεμών* ruler of all, *πανήγυρις* a universal or general assembly, *πανοπλία* panoply.

Hence *pan-* occurs in English in words taken or derived from Greek, and in many others formed more or less on the same analogy either in English, med. or mod. Latin, or French. It is especially common with national names, after *πανελλήνιος*, *πανιώνιος*, etc., where it has become a living suffix, prefixed whenever needed. Before a labial *παν-* became *παμ-*, and before a guttural *παγ-* (= *pang-*), as *πάμφιλος*, *παμφίλητος* beloved of all, *πάγκρεας* the sweetbread, the pancreas; the former of these is retained in some English derivatives (see PAM-).

The following are examples of the uses of *pan-*; the more important words will be found in their places as Main words.

1. With national names, and words formed in imitation of them, with the sense 'Of, pertaining to, or comprising all (those indicated in the body of the word)'; with sbs. in *-ism* and *-ist*, generally expressing the notion of or aspiration for the political union of all those indicated, a sense which also tends to colour the adj. Of modern formations of this kind, PANSLAVISM and PANSLAVIST, with their related words, appear to have been the earliest. Among others are: **Pan-Anglo-Saxon** *a.*, of or including all of 'Anglo-Saxon' race. **Pan-anthropological** *a.*, of all anthropologists. **Pan-atomic** *a.*, consisting of all the atoms (*humorous*). **Pan-Buddhist** *a.*, of or embracing all Buddhists; so **Pan-Buddhism**. **Pan-Celtic** *a.*, of all Celts, or all the Celtic peoples; hence **Pan-Celticism**. **Pan-Christian** *a.*, universal Christian. **Pan-denominational** *a.*, of or embracing all religions denominations. **Pan-ecclesiastical** *a.*, representing a whole church or ecclesiastical body. **Pan-Gothic** *a.*, common to or including all the Gothic or Teutonic races or languages, Germanic. **Pan-human** *a.*, of or per-

taining to all human beings. **Pan-Io·nian, Pan-Io·nic** *adjs.*, of or comprising all Ionians. **Pan-I·sraelitish** *a.*, of or pertaining to all Israelites. **Pan-La·tinist** *a.*, of or embracing all the Latin races. **Pan-O·rthodox** *a.*, of, pertaining to, including, or representing all the Orthodox churches of the East; hence **Pan-O·rthodoxy**, the principle of a union of all the Orthodox churches. **Pan-Pro·testant** *a.*, of or common to all Protestants. **Pan-Sa·xon** *a.* = *Pan-Anglo-Saxon*. **Pan-Teuto·nic** *a.*, of or embracing all Teutonic peoples; hence **Pan-Ten·tonism**, the principle of a union of all Teutonic peoples.

1899 *Daily News* 8 May 8/4 The Admiral's '*Pan-Anglo-Saxon' ideas are popular on the other side. 1883 WRIGHT *Sci. Scepticism* 13 Were a *pananthropological congress ..to vote that [etc.]. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 800 One great Evolutionist is inclined to..insinuate that the universe is the product of a *Pan-atomic Council. 1902 *Ibid.* Dec. 849 Something like a *Pan-Buddhist movement. *Ibid.* 851 *Pan-Buddhism and Eastern Russian policy are now inseparable factors on the political chessboard of Asia. 1895 *Athenæum* 6 Apr. 434/1 The president of various Young Ireland and *Panceltic societies. 1901 *Scotsman* 20 Sept. 3/7 [He] remarked that the Pan-Celtic Conference had laid the foundations of an abiding intellectual and moral union of the Celtic races. 1868 VISCT. STRANGFORD *Select.* (1869) II. 291 An explanation .. from the *Pan-Christian point of view. 1892 *Scott. Leader* 14 Mar. 7 The Carruhber's Close Mission, which is thoroughly *pan-denominational in its character. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Nov. 9/1 Like Toynbee Hall, the new settlement is pan-denominational, welcoming all shades of opinion. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 1/2 Two of these *pan-ecclesiastical assemblies are meeting this week in our midst. 1880 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 3) § 236 Specimens .. which we derive from the old ancestral *pan-gothic stock. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 571 The *pan-human type spreads. 1830 J. DOUGLAS *Err. regard. Relig.* iii. 76 The *panionian Confederacy or the Amphictyonic Council. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 675/2 The purification of Delos..and the restoration of the *Pan-ionic festival there, in 426 B.C. 1881 *Ibid.* XIII. 204/2 Pan-Ionic. 1891 CHEYNE *Orig. Psalter* iv. 148 A fine monument of the *Pan-Israelitish sentiment of the Persian period. 1882 *Echo* 29 Aug. 1/5 She regards it as highly important that a '*Pan-Latinist' movement should be started, in order to oppose and neutralise the advancing aggression of 'Pan-Germanism' and 'Pan-Islamism'. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 1/2 They are endeavouring to hold a *Pan-Orthodox Council in Kieff. 1902 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 604 The principles which inspire her rulers are those of Panorthodoxy and Panslavism. 1898 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 469 The old *pan-Protestant theories. 1901 A. BIRRELL in *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 260 A *Pan-Saxon Idea, to go down into the lists and strike the shields of the Pan-Slavonic Idea,..and of the Pan-Germanic Idea. 1884 *Manch. Guard.* 26 Sept. 5/2 An imaginary deep-laid scheme .. a *Pan-Teutonic or Pan-Africander combination against the British power in South Africa. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Nov. 5/1 The Organ of the Pan-Teutonic League. 1894 E. P. EVANS in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 306 Germany has long since outgrown the swaddling-clout of *Panteutonism.

2. Other words: **Pana·nthropism** [Gr. *ἄνθρωπος* man, after *pantheism*]: see quot. **Pan-apo·spory**: see quot. **Pan-athle·tic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the whole circle of athletic contests. **Pana·tom,** an atom of a supposed primary substance of which all the elements are composed. **Panbla·stic** *a. Biol.* [Gr. *βλαστός* sprout], originating from all the germinal layers (Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890). **Panchri·stic** *a.*, identifying Christ with the universe. **Pancla·stic,** an explosive that shatters everything. **Pan-conci·liatory** *a.*, conciliatory to all. †**Pancra·stical** *a.* ? for *panchrestical* [Gr. *πάγχρηστος* good for everything], good for all diseases, of the nature of a panacea. **Pancyclopæ·dic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the whole circle of science. †**Pan-dæda·lian** *a.* [Gr. *πανδαίδαλος*], of all curious workmanship. **Pan-destru·ction,** universal destruction. **Pandia·bolism** [after *pantheism*] = *pan-Satanism*. **Pandynamo·meter**: see quot. **Pan-e·goism,** an extreme form of subjective idealism, restricting reality to the percipient ego; solipsism; hence **Pane·goist,** a solipsist. **Pane·ntheism** [Gr. *ἐν* in + *θεός* God]: see quot. **Pan-eu·logism,** universal or indiscriminate praise. **Panfrivo·lium** *nonce-wd.* [from *frivolous*, after *pandemonium*, etc.], a scene of all frivolity. **Pange·rmism,** a doctrine that attributes all disease to germs; so **Pange·rmic** *a.* †**Pan-gly·phic** *a.*: see quot. **Pangra·mmatist**: see quot. **Pangra·phic** *a.*, writing on all subjects or in all forms. **Pangymna·sticon,** a device combining many gymnastic appliances (Funk 1895). **Panhidro·sis, panid-,** perspiration over the whole body. **Panhy·grous** *a. rare* [Gr. *πάνυγρος* quite damp or wet], damp over the whole surface (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). **Pan-hyperæ·mia,** general hyperæmia or plethora of blood (*Ibid.*). **Panhystere·ctomy,** complete excision of the womb. **Panichthyo·phagous** *a.*, eating fish of all kinds. **Panidiomo·rphic** *a. Min.*, having all its components idiomorphic. **Pan-materiali·stic** *a.* [after *pantheistic*], holding the material universe to be all. **Pan-melo·dicon, -melo·dion**: see quot. **Pan-neuri·tis** *Path.*, general inflammation of the nerves; multiple neuritis (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). **Pa·nnomy** *Philos.*, the 'law of reason as universal' (Funk 1895). **Panoi·stic** *a. Entom.* [Gr. *ὠόν* egg], having an ovary producing eggs only without vitelligenous or other cells. †**Pano·lethry** [Gr. *πανωλεθρία* utter destruction], general destruction or slaughter. †**Pano·rganon,** a universal instrument. **Panoti·tis,** inflammation involving both the middle and internal ear (Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890). **Pa·npathy** [Gr. *πάθος* suffering], a feeling common to all. **Panpheno·menalism** *Philos.*, a theory that the universe is purely phenomenal. †**Panple·gia**: see PAMPLEGIA. **Panpneu·matism**: see quot. **Pa·npolism** [Gr. *πόλις* city, *πόλισμα* community], equality of civil rights. **Pan-po·pish** *a.*, pertaining to universal papal jurisdiction or power. **Panpsy·chism**: see quot. **Pan-Sa·tanism** [after *pantheism*], the belief or doctrine that Satan is the informing spirit of the universe. **Pansci·olism,** universal sciolism or smattering of knowledge. **Pansclero·sis** *Path.*, complete induration of a part (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). †**Panselene** [Gr. *πανσέληνος* full-mooned], the full moon (Phillips 1706, etc.). †**Pa·nsperm**: see quot. **Pansphy·gmograph** = CARDIOGRAPH, or a combination of cardiograph and sphygmograph (Mayne 1857). **Panstereora·ma** [Gr. *στερεός* solid + *ὅρᾶμα* sight, spectacle]: see quot. **Pante·legraph,** a form of telegraph invented by Casselli in 1856, for transmitting facsimile messages and portraits along a line connecting two isochronously vibrating pendulums, of which the first guides an iron point over the original portrait or message, setting up equivalent motions in the other. So **Pantele·graphy,** 'facsimile telegraphy' (Funk 1895). **Pante·lephone,** a highly sensitive microphone capable of reproducing minute sound-vibrations at great distances; hence **Pantelepho·nic** *a.* **Panthele·matism** *Philos.* [Gr. *θελματ-* will: see *-ism*], the theory of Schopenhauer that the Ultimate and Absolute is Will. **Pa·nthelism** [Gr. *θέλ-ειν* to will] = prec. **Panzo·ism** *Biol.* [Gr. *ζωή* life], a name given to a synthesis of all the elements or factors of vitality. **Panzo·öty** [Gr. *ζωότης* animal nature], a zymotic disease affecting animals generally in a district or country; so **Panzoö·tic** *a.* and *sb.*

1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 367 If Mr. Swinburne's creed is describable in one word, that word must be made for the occasion—*pananthropism :..he sees the spirit of man (which be it borne in mind he calls 'God') everywhere animating and informing the universe. 1892 *Athenæum* 12 Nov. 667/3 A seedling .. showing prothalli developed aposporously over general surface of frond (*pan-apospory). 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Jan. 2/1 That Cambridge Undergraduates..are not all marching through a cycle of *pan-athletic triumphs to double firsts. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 896 *Panatoms .. the hypothesis that all the elements are formed of a single primary substance, pantogen, the atoms of which are regarded as material points, and as equal to one another. 1897 *Expositor* Dec. 416 Grotesque Egyptian Gnostic Gospels which..exhibit a *pan-Christic conception. 1892 *Times* 2 Apr. 7/2 A *panclastic more terrible in its effects than any hitherto known. 1901 M. J. F. MCCARTHY *Five Yrs. Irel.* xxvi. 383 That *panconciliatory gentleman. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 377 Their Prescriptions are *Pancrastical, a Salve for every Sore, without respect had to difference of Temperament, or Constitution. 1852 DE QUINCEY *Sir W. Hamilton* Wks. 1863 XVI. 130 A *pancyclopædic acquaintance with every section of knowledge that could furnish keys for unlocking man's inner nature. 1918 LITHGOW *Pilgr. Farewell* E iv, To see thy gallant Youthes, so rich arrayde, In *Pandedalian Showes, did shine like Ore. 1884 RAE *Contemp. Socialism* 302 Bakunin, the Russian nihilist, .. says that to attain '*Pandestruction' requires 'a series of assassinations and audacious, or even mad enterprises, horrifying the powerful and dazzling the people'. 1899 L. A. TOLLEMACHE in *Literature* 16 Sept. 281 [Some pessimists] will contend that .. her [Nature's] cult is in reality, not Pantheism but *Pandiabolism. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 59 Flexion *Pandynamometer. An instrument designed to determine the work done by a steam engine, by means of the flexion of the beam. 1896 BENN in *Academy* 25 Jan. 70/1 *Pan-egoism (better known as solipsism—the extreme form of subjective idealism). 1898 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 65 Secondly, a philosophy of Immaterialism and Panegoism, in which, if consistent, we become subjective idealists and solipsists. 1890 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 130, I am the great *Panegoist, the would-be Conservator of Self, the inspired prophet of the Universal I. 1874 tr. *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* II. 230 Krause (1781–1832) .. sought to improve upon the pantheism of the System of Identity by developing a doctrine of *Panentheism, or a philosophy founded on the notion that all things are in God. 1891 tr. *Amiel's Jrnl.* 194 The panentheism of Krause is ten times more religious than their dogmatic supernaturalism. *a* 1864 *National Rev.* (Webster), Her book has a trace of the cant of *panenlogism. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 597/1 Within the walls of that exquisite *Panfrivolium—the ball-room at Willis's! 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkal.* 160 *Pangermic doctrines bolstered up by hazy, vague, hypotheses. *Ibid.* 126 *Pangermism has been exhausting its energies in sensational demonstrations of bacterial surprises and bacillar blunderings. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 6 Fragments of strange histories, *Panglyphic and Hemy-gliphic. *Margin*, Panglyphic be wholy carved from the head to the foot in all members. 1739 J. HERRICK *Tryphiodorus* p. xxvii, There is yet another style of Writers which .. may not improperly be called *Pangrammatists... It was not sufficient for them that their Poems consisted of the proper feet and measure, unless all the letters of the Alphabet were crowded into every single line of them. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 254 Rivalling the Pangrammatists and Lipogrammatists of old in quaint and laughter-stirring conceits. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 356 A sort of Hermes Trismegistus—in short, he may be reckoned omniscriptive or *pangraphic. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Panidrosis.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Panhidrosis.* 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Panhysterectomy.* 1900 *Lancet* 18 Aug. 500/2 Panhysterectomy and vaginal extirpation were favoured in continental Europe. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 265 A dry coarse fish, fit only for hungry boatmen and *panichthyophagous puss. 1888 W. S. BAYLEY in *Amer. Naturalist* Mar. 209 When..all of the constituents are idiomorphically developed, the rock is *panidiomorphic. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 103 A most striking pourtray, in pantheistic or *pan-materialistic form, of the wondrous living guise of the Unknowable. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 789/2 **Panmelodicon*, an instrument invented by Leppich at Vienna in 1810. By means of a conical barrel moved by a wheel, rods of metal, bent to a right angle, were made to sound when the finger-keys were pressed down. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Panmelodion.* 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 443 So far as is at present known, only the Orthoptera and the Pulicidae possess *panoistic ovaria. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Introd. 23 *note*, An ovary in which every ovarian cell becomes an egg, may be termed panoistic; one in which some only become eggs, ..meroistic. The terms are Brandt's, and were originally applied by him to Insectan ovaries. 1668 M. CASAUBON *Credulity* (1670) 58 Such persecutions, confusions, internecions, and *Panoletheries, as they have suffered in most places. 1672 LEYBOURN (*title*) 'Panorganon; or, a Universal Instrument for performing all such conclusions as are usually wrought by Spheres, Sectors, Quadrants, Plani-spheres, etc., and to Solve Problems in Astronomy, Dialling, etc. 1900 P. CARUS *Hist. Devil* 462 There is..a mysterious longing, a yearning for the fulness of the whole, a *panpathy which finds a powerful utterance in the psalms of all the religions on earth. 1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* x. 410 This philosophy of ultimately unintelligible *pan-phenomenalism. 1897 *Scotsman* 25 Mar. 7/5 This psychology .. leaves no room for reality anywhere, and can only result in a panphenomenalism akin to that of Hume. 1901 *Baldwin's Dict. Philos.* II. 251/1 **Panpneumatism*, a term used by v. Hartmann (only) to designate a 'higher synthesis of Panlogism .. and Panthelism .. according to which the absolute is both will and thought'. 1884 RAE *Contemp. Socialism* 190 Equality of right was the mark of the new period: Marlo calls it *panpolism. 1883 *Chr. Commw.* 6 Dec. 174/3 They have, while escaping from the *pan-popish bondage, ..been led into metaphysical mazes of divinity. 1901 *Baldwin's Dict. Philos.* II. 256/1 **Panpsychism*, the theory that all matter, or all nature, is itself psychical, or has a psychical aspect; that atoms and molecules, as well as plants and animals, have a rudimentary life of sensation, feeling, and impulse which bears the same relation to their movements..that the psychical life of human beings does to their objective activities. 1894 tr. *Harnack's Hist. Dogma* iv. 257 *note*, Some Gnostics advanced to *Pan-Satanism with regard to the Conception of the World. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 12 The attempt at pansophism, even in the arts, must end in *pansciolism. 1731 BAILEY, **Pansperm*, universal seed, also a mixture of all sorts of seeds. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., **Panstereorama*, .. in Rilievo, a model of a town or country in cork, wood, pasteboard, or other substances. 1889 in *Public Opinion* 27 Apr., In place of a picture he shows us a panstereorama. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1602/2 **Pantelegraph.* 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 225 Of telephone-specialists M. de Lochi-Labye will show his *pan-telephone in action. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 28 May 343/2 When the diaphragm was [affected] by damping either with the fingers or by placing the ear directly against its surface, the molecular or *pan-telephonic vibration predominated, and all sounds were heard, including the first harmonic. 1877 SHIELDS *Final Philos.* 293 Hartmann, endeavoring to reconcile the panlogism of Hegel with the *panthelematism of Schopenhauer (or so called doctrine of universal will). 1901 *Baldwin's Dict. Philos.* II. 257–8 **Panthelism*, the doctrine that will is the basis of the universe. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 53 The great world-powers, such as Evolution, Persistence of Force, Heredity, *Panzoism, and Physiological Units. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Panzoötic*, an epizoötic affecting many different kinds of animals. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Panzoötic*, relating to *Panzoötia*. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Panzootia*, ..term for a disease which affects the cattle and other animals of a country or district generally; similar to Pandemia as applied to human beings: *panzoöty.

†**Panabase** (pæ·nābēs). *Min. Obs.* [irreg. mod. f. Gr. *πᾶν* all + BASE *sb.*] Named (in French) by Beudant 1832.] A synonym of TETRAHEDRITE.

1847 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts. 1896 A. H. CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.*, *Panabase*, ..because of the number of bases which may replace one another in its composition.

†**Panabasite** (pănæ·bāsəit). *Min. Obs.* = prec.

1870 J. ORTON *Andes & Amazons* II. xxxiii. 443 Native silver with arseniuret of silver, panabasite pyrites and blende.

†**Panacæ·on,** erron. form of PANACEA.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xvi. 563, I think I have found a Panacæon for all Scorbutick pains.

Panace (pæ·năsi). Also 6–7 **panaces,** 8 **panacee.** [Adapted or adopted forms of L. *panax* and *panaces*, synonyms of *panacea* (see below), as name of a plant. *Panaces* retains the L. form; *panacee* was prob. from Fr.; Lyly's *panace*, if of two syllables, would represent L. *panax*.] A fabulous herb to which was ascribed the power of healing all diseases; 'All-heal'.

Variously identified, as by Pliny, with *Ligusticum*, Lovage, and Opopanax, and by the 16th c. herbalists with several other plants: cf. ALL-HEAL.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. vii. 91 The weill smelland herb hait panaces. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 425 Where is that

precious herbe Panace which cureth all diseases? 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 Men talke of Panaces the herbe, that it was good for all diseases. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XII. 617 Venus..brews Th' extracted Liquor with Ambrosian Dews, And od'rous Panacee. 1740 C. PITT *Virg. Æneid* XII. 583 The queen..Tempers with scented panacee the whole. 1866 CONINGTON *Æneid* XII. 424 With juices of ambrosia blent And panace of fragrant scent.

Panacea (pænăsī·ă). Also 6 -chæa, -chea, 7 -cæa. [a. L. *panacĕa*, a. Gr. *πανάκεια* universal remedy, f. *πανακής* 'all-healing'.]

1. A remedy, cure, or medicine reputed to heal all diseases; a catholicon or universal remedy.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 8 b, [That] which they call *panacea*, a medicine (as they affirme) effectual and of muche vertue, but knowen to no man. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 234 Physitions deafen our eares with the Honorificabilitudinitatibus of their heauenly Panachea. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* Pref. B, This Panacæa was a certaine medicine made of saffron, quick siluer, vermilion, antimonie, and certaine sea shels made vp in fashion of triangular lozenges. 1652 EVELYN *St. France* Misc. Writ. (1805) 89 Phlebotomie, which is their panacea for all diseases. 1759 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 243 There cannot be .. an absolute panacea—a medicine that will cure every disease incident to the human body. 1867 MRS. H. WOOD *Orville College* (1876) 185 Coffee was his panacea for most ailments. *fig.* 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 24 The godly Preacher..procures the generall panacea of patience, to ease all paines. 1755 P. WHITEHEAD *Ep. to Dr. Thompson* Poems (1790) 160 What sovereign med'cine can its course reclaim? What, but the poet's panacea—shame! 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* (1826) III. vii. 151 A panacea for worse ills. 1884 SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Rep.* 26 Ch. Div. 711 There is one panacea which heals every sore in litigation, and that is costs.

†2. Applied to a reputed herb of healing virtue, vaguely and variously identified; All-heal. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 32 Whether yt divine Tobacco were, Or Panachæa, or Polygony, Shee fownd, and brought it to her patient deare. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Panacea*,..the Herb All-heal or Wound-wort. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Panacea*, ..All-heal, is also applied to several plants, by reason of the extraordinary virtues ascribed to them.

3. *Panacea of mercury*: see quot.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 96 Add what is called, white panacea of mercury, (calomel washed in spirits of wine).

Panacean (pænăsī·ăn), *a.* [f. prec. + -AN.] Of the nature of a panacea; all-healing.

1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* v. 102 Panacean Asphodil And fresh Nepenthe. 1782 WHITEHEAD *Odes* xlii, Still does reluctant Peace refuse To shed her Panacean dews. 1880 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* July 145 Our slowness to believe the panacean qualities of alcohol.

Panaceist (pænăsī·ist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who believes in or applies a panacea.

1803 COLERIDGE *Lett., to Southey* (1895) 438 If the coachman do not turn Panaceist, and cure all my ills by breaking my neck. 1849 LEWIS *Influence Authority* x. § 6. 382 The panaceist .. [has] one principle, which he introduces everywhere, and which he expects to prove a complete and immediate remedy for numerous political ills of the most discordant natures.

Panache (pănæ·ʃ). Also 6 pannach, 6-7 pinnaoh, 7 penache, -ashe, 7-8 pannache, 7-9 pennache, 8 panashe, (-ack). [a. F. *panache*, ad. It. *pennacchio*, deriv. of *penna* feather.] A tuft or plume of feathers, esp. when used as a head-dress or an ornament for a helmet; †hence extended to ornaments of similar appearance, as a tassel.

1553 in Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 113 A little pinnach of white Ostrich feathers. 1585 JAMES I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 43 Like as ane hors, when he is barded haile, An fethered pannach set vpon his heid, Will make him seame more braue. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 270 Their feathers so faire, that they serue for pennaches. 1651 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Sept., He had in his cap a pennach of heron. 1669 WYCHE *Short Rel. River Nile* (1798) 40 The tail is worn by children for a Penashe. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* VI. 133 Like to a Panack it covers my Face. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xvii. 31 This bird [the cockatoo] is crowned with a panashe or bunch of feathers. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* I. 428 The tow'ring panache sweeps the chalky floor. *a* 1848 SIR S. MEYRICK in Cussans *Her.* vi. (1882) 94 The distinction between the Panache and Plume is, that the former was fixed on the top of a Helmet, while the latter was placed behind, in front, or on the side.

b. *Astron.* A plume-like solar protuberance.

1887 LOCKYER *Chem. of Sun* 441 At the poles there is an exquisite tracery curved in opposite directions, consisting of plumes or *panaches*.

c. *Comb.*, as *panache-crest*.

1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvii. § 2 (ed. 3) 267 The Garter-Plates..display panache-crests.

Panached (pănæ·ʃt), *a.* Also 7 pen(n)ached [f. prec. + -ED²; cf. F. *panaché*.] Diversified with stripes of colour like a plume.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Apr. 65 Carefully protect from violent storms of Rain .. your Pennach'd Tulips. 1665-76 REA *Flora* (ed. 2) 93 The flowers..are white and red penached like a tulip. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* IX. 286 Purple, violet colour'd and panached or striped yellow, and violet Pansies.

†**Pa·nacy.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. = PANACEA.

a 1690 T. WATSON in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 72 The Scripture is..the panacy, or universal medicine for the soul.

Panada (pănā·dă). Also 7 pannada; *β.* 6-9 panado. [a. Sp. (Pg., Pr.) *panada* = It. *panata*, F. *panade* PANADE², f. It. *pane*, L. *pāne-m* bread: see -ADA, also -ADO.] A dish made by boiling bread in water to a pulp, and flavouring it according to taste with sugar, currants, nutmegs, or other ingredients.

1625 F. HERING *Cert. Rules* C b, Burnet will doe well, or thinne pannada. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* I. ii, She keeps her chamber, dines with a panada, Or water-gruel. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* I. 252 Mealy Substances and Panadas, or Bread boiled in Water. 1782 JONES *Let.* in Ld. Teignmouth *Life* (1804) 218 The nation..will be fed like a consumptive patient, with chicken-broth and panada. 1881 J. A. SYMONDS *Shelley* IV. 73 His favourite diet consisted of pulse or bread, which he ate dry with water, or made into panada. *fig.* 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 12 [They] swallow, without flinching, all the theological panada with which she may think fit to cram them.

β. 1598 FLORIO, *Panada*, a kinde of meate called a Panado. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 46 Before these warres, he vsed to haue nourishing brackefasts, as panadoes, and broths. 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 430 The regimen enjoined him..was gruel, panado, and sage-tea. 1835-40 J. M. WILSON *Tales of Borders* (1851) XIX. 252 A ruined constitution, which sack, and sago-pudding, and panado, could scarcely support.

†**Panade**¹. *Obs. rare.* [app. related in its radical part to OF. *pann-*, *pan-*, *penart*, *penard* 'cutlass, a kind of large two-edged knife, poniard' (Godef.), med.L. *penardus* (Du Cange), but the suffix is different. Cf. also med.L. *pennatus* a kind of sword (Du Cange), It. *pennato* 'a kind of cutting-hooke that gardiners vse' (Florio); also (for the radical part) L. *bipennis* a two-edged ax.] A kind of large knife.

[13.. *Annales Paulini* an. 1330 in *Chron. Edw. I & II* (Rolls) I. 350 Quando episcopus erat moriturus clamavit et præcepit 'Occide, occide'; et ad hoc tradidit suum panade, unde caput episcopi fuerat abscisum. 1883 STUBBS *ibid.* II. p. xcix, [Bishop Stapleton was] stripped and beheaded with a panade or butcher's knife, which one of the bystanders offered.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 9 And by his belt he baar a long panade [*misprr. by Thynne* panade]. *Ibid.* 40 Wiþ panade and wiþ knyf or boydekyn.

Panade² (pănē·d). [a. F. *panade*.] = PANADA.

1598 FLORIO, *Panadella*, *Panadina*, a little messe of Panad. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 714 They give pappes and panades unto their little babes. 1655 J. PHILLIPS *Sat. agst. Hypocr.* (1674) 14 It was no Christmas-dish with Pruens made, Nor White-broath, nor Capon-broth, nor sweet ponade. 1892 W. B. SCOTT *Autobiog. Notes* I. 127 His [Leigh Hunt's] own food seemed to be panade.

Panado, variant of PANADA. *Panado'd* in *Discolliminium* (1650) 46: see MARCH-PANADO *v.*

‖**Panæsthesia,-esthesia** (pænèsþī·siă,-ĭsþ-). [a. Gr. *παναισθησία* full vigour of the senses, f. *παν-*, PAN- + *αἴσθησις* perception.] The total sum of the perceptions of an individual at a given moment.

1884 MCDOWALL tr. A. Herzen in *Jrnl. Mental Sci.* Apr. 51 Each [element] awakens its own *quantum* of consciousness, which unites with that of the other elements simultaneously disintegrated, to form the *panæsthesia* of the individual. *Note.* I propose this name of *panæsthesia* to express 'the totality of what an individual feels at a given moment'.

Panæsthetism (pæne·s-, pænī·sþĭtiz'm). [f. Gr. *παν-*, PAN- + *αἰσθητ-ής* one that feels + -ISM.]

1. The theory that consciousness may inhere in matter generally.

1882 E. D. COPE in *Amer. Naturalist* June 468 Panæsthetism..The admission of the possibility of the existence of consciousness in other forms of matter than protoplasm, and in other planets than the earth.

2. = PANÆSTHESIA.

1900 GOULD *Dict. Med. Biol.*, *Panesthetism*, same as *Panesthesia*.

Pan-A·frican, *a.* [PAN- 1.] All-African; of or pertaining to all persons of African birth or descent.

1900 *Daily News* 16 July 7/5 A pan-African Conference will be held at the Westminster Town Hall on July 23,..and will be attended and addressed by those of African descent from all parts of the British Empire, the United States of America, Abyssinia, Liberia, Hayti, &c. *Ibid.* 26 July 4/4 A permanent Pan-African Association was formed to protect the rights and aid the development of Africans and their descendants throughout the world.

So **Pan-Africa·nder** *a.* [PAN- 1], of or belonging to all Africanders, or of a government or state which should include all South Africans of Dutch descent or sympathies. Hence **Pan-Africa·nder-dom** (see -DOM).

1884 *Manch. Guard.* 26 Sept. 5/2 An imaginary deep-laid scheme .. a Pan-Teutonic or Pan-Africander combination against the British power in South Africa. 1899 T. SCHREINER in *Daily News* 29 Nov. 6/6 Their dream of a Pan-Africander Republic. 1900 *Ibid.* 12 June 3/4 He never pretended to hide his ideal of Pan-Afrikanderdom under its own flag.

Panage, obs. f. PANNAGE. **Panagia:** see PANHAGIA. **Panagirick,** obs. f. PANEGYRIC.

Panama (pænămā·). [The name of a town and state in Central America, and of the isthmus uniting North and South America.] *attrib.* Of or pertaining to Panama; spec. *Panama fever*: see quot. 1890. *Panama hat*, a misnomer for a hat made from the undeveloped leaves of the stemless screw-pine (*Carludovica palmata*) of tropical South America; now often applied to hats made in imitation of this; also *absol.* **Panama** *sb.*

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XXX, Men, with large panama straw hats on their heads. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Panama-hats*, very fine plaited hats made from the fan-shaped leaves of *Carludovica palmata*, which are generally worn in the West Indies and American Continent, and fetch a high price. In Central America where they are made, the palm is called Jipijapa. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 281 Panama fever. Sometimes malarial and sometimes yellow fever. 1900 *Jrnl. Soc. of Arts* 17 Aug. 744 Jipijapa or Panama hats. Ecuador is the real home of the hats wrongly designated under the name of 'panama'. .. Everywhere in Latin America the hat is known under the name of 'Jipijapa' in honour of the city where its manufacture was first started.

1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 177 It is sometimes called ..the hat-palm, the young shoots making excellent sombreros or panamas. 1900 *Jrnl. Soc. of Arts* 17 Aug. 744 In buying a panama it is necessary to ascertain two things—that the straw is whole and that it is not stiffened.

Pan-American (pæn,ămē·rikăn), *a.* [PAN- 1.] Of or pertaining to all the states of North and South America or to all Americans.

1889 *Evening Post* (N.Y.) 27 Sept. 4/3 European Opinion on the Pan-American Congress. 1901 *Daily News* 11 Apr. 5/1 The Buffalo Pan-American Exposition. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Oct. 4/2 The Pan-American Congress was opened at four o'clock yesterday afternoon at Mexico.

Hence **Pan-Ame·ricanism,** the idea or sentiment of a politieal alliance or union of all the states of North and South America.

1902 *Monthly Rev.* Oct. 66 The French-Canadian,..should a change be forced upon him, would incline towards Pan-Americanism.

Pan-Anglican (pæn,æ·ŋglikăn), *a.* [PAN- 1.] Of, pertaining to, or embracing the whole Anglican Church with its branches and related communities, esp. Colonial and American.

[1679 *Lyndwood's Provinc., Const. Legat.* 3 *heading*, Concilium Pan-Anglicum Londini habitum..Anno Domini 1236.] 1867 [A 'Pan-Anglican Synod', consisting of 75 British, Colonial, and American Protestant bishops, met at Lambeth Palace from 24 Sept. to 10 Dec.]. 1868 W. S. GILBERT *Bab Ballads, Bishop of Rum-ti-foo*, To synod called Pan-Anglican. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 1/2 The Pan-Anglican Episcopal Council, which is sitting at Lambeth.

Pan-Anglo-Saxon, etc.: see PAN- 1.

Panans, obs. form of PENANCE.

Pananthropism, -apository: see PAN- 2.

Panaquilon (pænæ·kwilŏn). *Chem.* [f. *panax quinquefolium* (see PANAX) + -ON.] An amorphous sweet substance found in ginseng (*Panax Schinseng*) by Garrigues, in 1854.

1859 FOWNES *Man. Chem.* 355 Panaquilon, from Panax quinquefol., very much resembles glycyrrhizin, but is not precipitated from its solution by sulphuric acid. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 281 Panaquilon. $C_{12}H_{22}O_9$.

†**Pana·relic,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *παν-αρχ-ος* all-ruling + -IC.] All-ruling.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v, Is Ars sacra,..Or the pamphysick, or panarchick knowledge, A heathen language?

Panarchy (pæ·nāki). *rare.* [f. PAN- + Gr. *ἀρχή*, *-αρχία* rule, realm.] Universal realm.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 208 The starry panarchy of space.

†**Pa·naret.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. *πανάρετος* all-virtuous.] An all-virtuous one.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1878) 13/1 Wilt haue our Bodies which thou didst create? Then take them to thee thou true Panaret.

‖**Panari·cium,-itium.** *Obs.* Also 6-is. [late L. *panaricium*, for *paronychium*.] A whitlow.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 223 Panaricium is an enpostym þat is in þe heed of a mannes fyngir about þe nail. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 39/1 Ther commethe in the endes of the fingers, somtimes a certain vlceration callede *Panaris* or *Paronichia*. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. xi. 229 A Counsellor's wife, who..was cured of a panaritium.

Panarmony: see PANHARMONY.

‖**Panarthritis** (pænaɹþrai·tis). *Path.* [f. PAN- + ARTHRITIS.] Inflammation involving the whole structure of a joint.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Panarthritis*. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 79 The disease (rheumatoid arthritis) has been called a pan-arthritis, because it involves all the parts of a joint—cartilage, bone, and synovial membrane.

†**Pa·nary,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *pānārium* bread-basket, neuter of *pānārius*: see next and -ARY.] A storehouse for bread, a pantry.

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 It [the Scripture] is a Panary of holesome foode, against fenowed traditions.

Panary (pæ·nări), *a.* [a. L. *pānāri-us*, f. *pān-is* bread: see -ARY.] Of or pertaining to bread; esp. in the phrase *panary fermentation*.

1818 COLEBROOKE *Import Colonial Corn* 128 That fermentation, which takes place in the making of leavened or raised bread,..named the panary fermentation. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 41 Trying the relative panary properties of different kinds of flour and meal.

Panashe, obs. form of PANACHE.

†**Panate·l.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. It. *panatella* or *panadella* 'a little messe of Panad' (Florio).] A light panada.

1603 LODGE *Treat. Plague* (Hunterian Cl.) 55 If sharpenesse be displeasant to his stomacke. .. Barly, creame, Almond milke, and panatels, are fit meates in this cause. [1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Panada*, *Panata*, or *Panatella*, a diet, consisting of bread boiled in water, to the consistence of a pulp; given to sick persons whose digestion is weak.]

‖**Panathenæa** (pænăþĭnī·ă). Also -aia. [a. Gr. *παναθήναια* adj. neut. pl. (se. *ἱερά* solemnities), f. *παν-* all + *Ἀθηναῖ-ος* Athenian, f. *Ἀθῆναι* Athens, or *Ἀθήνη* Athene, Minerva, the patron goddess of Athens.] The national festival of Athens, held, in a lesser form every year, in a greater every

fifth year, to celebrate the union of Attica under Theseus. It included a splendid procession to the shrine of the goddess Athene, with gymnastic games and musical competitions. Hence **Panathenæ·an** *a.*, pertaining to or characteristic of this festival.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* Explan. Words, *Panathenæa*, a solemnity held at Athens. ..Such games .. as were then exhibited..they called Panathenaik. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Panathenæa*. 1775 R. WOOD *Ess. Homer* 240 Could Homer have heard his Poems sung or recited, even at the Panathenæan Festival. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Ion* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 114 You have now only to consider how you shall win the Panathenaea. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 590, I was quite spent with laughing at the Panathenaia. 1882 SWINBURNE *Tristram of Lyonesse, Athens* 179 None so glorious garland crowned the feast Panathenæan.

Panathenaic (pænăθĭnē·ĭk), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. Gr. *παναθηναϊκ-ός*, f. *παναθήναια*: see prec.] Of or pertaining to the Panathenæa.

Panathenaic frieze, a frieze, designed by Phidias, representing the procession at the festival, which surrounded the exterior of the cella at the Parthenon.

1603 [see prec.]. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 152 The pageants of their Panathenaike solemnitie. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 179/2 That unrivalled production of Greek art, the Panathenaic procession. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 59 The earliest Panathenaic vase known—the 'Burgon' vase in the British Museum. 1880 POYNTER & HEAD *Classic & Ital. Paint.* Pref. 13 The beauty which receives its full expression in the Panathenaic frieze.

†**B.** *sb. pl.* The Panathenaic celebrations. *Obs.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 401 The Peplum or Veil of Minerva, which in the Panathenaicks is with great pomp and ceremony brought into the Acropolis.

Pan-athletic, Panatom: see PAN- 2.

‖ **Panax** (pæ·năks). [L. *panax*, ad. Gr. *πανακής*, *-κές* all-healing, *πάνακες* the plant yielding opopanax.] Panace, All-heal; now a Linnæan genus of plants (N.O. *Araliaceæ*), containing herbs, shrubs, and trees, of tropical and Northern Asia and America, some of them noted for real or supposed medicinal virtues, esp. the Ginseng (*P. Schinseng*) and American species (*P. quinquefolium*).

c 1617 MIDDLETON *Witch* III. iii. 29 Marmaritin and mandragora, thou wouldst say. Here's panax too. 1638 NABBES *Bride* IV. i, Panax Coloni Is known to every rustick; and Hipericon. 1819 *Pantologia* s. v., Ginseng was formerly supposed to be confined to the mountains of Chinese Tartary: it is now, however, fully ascertained that the American panax quinquefolia is precisely the same.

Panblastic: see PAN- 2.

†**Pa·n-bone.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. PAN *sb.*¹ 6 + BONE.] The bone of the skull.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* V vj, Vnsensyble swettinge euaporatith, and yssuyth furth of the poores in the skyn that couerythe the panbone.

Pan-Brita·nnic, *a.* Also 8 Pambritannick. [PAN- 1.] †**a.** Of or consisting of all the Britons or of all parts of Britain. *Obs.* b. Of or comprising all the British dominions.

1709 Eliz. ELSTOB *Ags. Hom. on birthday St. Gregory* Pref. 17 And be it plain as to the Britains, even from their Behaviour at that most celebrated Pambritannick Council at Augustine's Ac. 1900 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 4/7 The momentous outburst of pan-Britannic patriotism. 1902 *Q. Rev.* July 329 A Pan-Britannic Customs Union, if practicable, would prove efficacious in cementing the union of the empire.

Pan-Buddhism, -ist, etc.: see PAN- 1.

Pancake (pæ·nkēk), *sb.* [f. PAN *sb.*¹ 1 + CAKE *sb.*]

1. A thin flat cake, made of batter fried in a pan. (Often taken as the type of flatness.)

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* I. 46 Putte a litel of þe Whyte comade in þe panne, & late flete al a-brode as þou makyst a pancake. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. v. 53 For their meate they vse, moche a kynde of pancake made of rye meale. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* II. i, A continual Simon and Jude's rain Beat all your feathers as flat down as pancakes! 1619 *Pasquil's Palin.* (1877) 152 And every man and maide doe take their turne, And tosse their Pancakes up for feare they burne. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* I. ii, I'll beat their skulls to a pancake. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Pancake Tuesday*, In some farm houses the servants, according to seniority, fried and tossed the pancake. 1860 LD. BLOOMFIELD in *Lady G. Bloomfield's Remin.* (1883) II. xiv. 97 The country is as flat as a pancake.

2. Applied to various objects thin and flat like a pancake, e. g.

a. An imitation of leather consisting of leather-scraps glued together and stamped into sheets by hydraulic pressure, used for in-soles (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). b. An arrangement of six playing-cards, in which one card is laid down and another transversely across it; round these are then placed four others, held in their places by the overlapping ends of the first two, and by overlapping each other, so that all form one cohering whole. c. *Palæont.* (See quot. and cf. the existing CAKE-URCHIN.) d. *dial.* (*a*) The leaf of the Kidney-wort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus* (Devon); (*b*) The fruit of the Common Mallow, *Malva sylvestris* (N. Linc.). e. *Naut.* A single cake of *pancake-ice*: see 3.

b. 1844 Alb. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* I. ix, I'll bet you ..that I make the whole of this pack of cards into 'pancakes'. c. 1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol. & Min.*, *Pancake*, the name given by Klein to the Echinodiscus laganum, a species of fossil echinus, belonging to the division catocysti. d. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Pancakes. e. 18.. in Borthwick *Brit. Amer. Rdr.* (1860) 263 This sludge [of ice]..forms itself into small plates, which, being rounded by continual rubbing, are called by the sailors *pancakes*. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pancakes*, thin floating rounded spots of snow ice, in the Arctic seas, and reckoned the first indication of the approach of winter, in August.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pancake-making*; *pancake-like, -shaped* adjs.; *pancake-fashion, -wise* advbs.; **pancake day, Tuesday,** Shrove Tuesday, from the custom of eating pancakes on that day; **pancake-ice,** floating ice in thin flat pieces, forming in the polar seas at the approach of winter; **pancake-plant** *dial.*, the common mallow (*N. Linc.*).

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, **Pancake-day*, Shrove Tuesday. 1863 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* (1864) 164, I have seen them [hares] work their way—*pancake fashion, I should call it—under a wire fence. 1817 SCORESBY in *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 556 Its exterior is always sludge, and its interior *pancake ice. 1886 A. W. GREELY *Arctic Service* I. vi. 56 No semblance of a pack was noted until about 5 p.m. It then consisted of small pieces of pancake ice, which would in no way interfere with the progress of any steaming vessel. 1887 W. RYE *Norfolk Broads* 75 A mound, a considerable one for this *pancake-like county. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 19 Nov. 8/5 She wears a *pancake shaped silk hat on her head. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, **Pancake Tuesday*, Shrove Tuesday; on which it is a general custom in the North to have pancakes. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 50 [She] makes him sit at table *pancake wise, Flat, flat, God knowes.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pa·ncake** *v. trans.*, to squeeze flat like a pancake; **Pa·ncakish** *a.*, somewhat like a pancake; **Pa·ncakewards** *adv.*, towards a pancake.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. 226 These conquerors of mountains pancaked on the rocks in desperate embraces. 1883 *Blackw. Mag.* July 62 A pancakeish omelette and wine were very acceptable. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 362 Her allowance would not admit of ..a surreptitious egg, might her desire pancakewards be never so strong.

Pa·ncake-be·ll. A bell formerly (still in some places) rung on Shrove Tuesday at or about 11 a.m., popularly associated with the frying of pancakes.

Generally held to have been originally the bell calling to confession. It was observed as the signal for the cessation of work, and beginning of the holiday.

1599 DEKKER *Shoemaker's Holiday* v. i, Vpon every Shrove-Tuesday, at the sound of the pancake bell, my fine dapper Assyrian lads shall clap up their shop windows, and away. 1620 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Jacke-a-Lent* Wks. (1630) 115/1 Shroue-Tuesday, ..by that time the clocke strikes eleuen, which (by the helpe of a knauish Sexton) is commonly before nine, then there is a bell rung, cald The Pancake Bell, the sound whereof makes thousands of people distracted. 1640-1 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 212 Making a frame for the Pancake bell. 1896 *Leeds Merc.* 29 Feb. Suppl. (E. D. D.), Richmond and Darlington have also their pancake bells, also Northallerton, at which place the same bell is used as for the curfew. The pancake bell called the people to be shriven before Lent.

†**Panca·rpial,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *pancarpius*, ad. Gr. *πάγκαρπ-ος*, f. *παν-* all + *καρπός* fruit.] Composed of all kinds of fruits.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 86 b, [Nymphs] with Pancarpiall garlands of all manner of Flowers, upon their heades.

†**Pa·ncart.** *Obs.* [a. F. *pancarte*, ad. med.L. *pancarta*, *pancharta*: see PANCHART.]

a. = PANCHART. b. A placard bearing a public notification.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 530/2 Iohn Bouchet..meruayleth of an olde Pancarte [*ed.* 1587 panchart] or Recorde, whyche he had seene, by the tenoure whereof, it appeareth, that this Otho entitled himselfe Duke of Aquitayne. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [from Cotgr.], *Pancart*, a paper containing the particular rates of Tolls or Customs due to the King, etc. Thus termed because commonly hung up in some publick place, either single, or with a frame. 1741 (tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* xl. 310 The poorest of them when they die, leave Alms enough to pay for the spiritual Pancart.

Pance, obs. form of PANSE, PANSY, PAUNCH.

†**Pa·ncelet.** *Obs. rare.* [?dim. of *pance*, PAUNCE, cuirass: see -LET.] A kind of horse-shoe.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* VI. x. 64 The Pancelet to help the weake heele. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Horse Shooe*, Horse-shooe of..several sorts. 1. That called the Planch-shoe or Pancelet.

Pan-Celtic, etc.: see PAN- 1.

Pancer(e, -cher, variants of PAUNCER *Obs.*

Panch, -e, obs. variants of PAUNCH.

†**Pa·nchart.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *pancharta* (*-carta*), f. Gr. *παν-* all + L. *charta* leaf, paper, in med.L. 'charter'.] A charter, orig. app. one of a general character, or that confirmed all special grants, but in later use applied to almost any written record.

1587 [see PANCART, quot. 1577]. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* v. xi. 361 The Constitutions of the Emperor Charles the fourth, gathered together in the Panchart, commonly called the Golden Bull. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 256 The consul's chaplain has shewed me a panchart of a great Rabbin. ..This good Rabbin says in his Panchart..that all men should regard each other as brothers.

‖ **Panchayat, punchayet** (pʌntʃā·yăt). *E. Ind.* Also **panchaet, -ait, -aeet.** [Hindī, f. *panch* five, Skr. *pañca* five.] A council of five (or now usually more) persons, assembled as a jury or court of arbitrators, or as a committee to decide on matters affecting a village, community, or body.

1805 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* Misc. 14/2 The panchaets are anxious for the examination of collateral facts. 1812 MAR. GRAHAM *Jrnl. Resid. Ind.* 41 The Parsees..are governed by their own *panchait*, or village council ..[it] consists of thirteen of the principal merchants of the sect. 1826 HOCKLEY *Pandurang Hari* I. iii. 32 Assemble a *punchayet*, and give this cause patient attention, seeing that Hybatty has justice. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 515 The fullest possible employment of the..village courts, or Panchayats, in the adjudicature of civil suits. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vii. 221 The normal number of a Jury or Board of Arbitrators is always five—the panchayet familiar to all who have the smallest knowledge of India.

Pancheon (pæ·nʃən). Also 7 **panshin, -shion,** 7 9 **-chion,** 9 **-chin, -shin, -shon.** [Origin obscure: app. derived in some way from PAN *sb.*¹

Some would identify it with *pankin*, which is known much earlier; but there are no other instances of the dim. *-kin* becoming *-chin*. Influence of *puncheon* has been suggested.]

A large shallow earthenware bowl or vessel, wider at the top than at the bottom, used for setting milk to stand in to let the cream separate, and for other purposes; sometimes applied to a bread-pan.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xv. vi. 433 Pans and panchions of earth. 1687 H. MORE *Contn. Remark. Stor.* (1689) 421 A great many Earthen Milk-pans or Panchins, as they call them. 1784 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 502 A shelf where several pancheons of milk stood. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 99 Pancheons, or shallow red glazed pans for setting of milk in dairies. 1897 GURDON *Mem.* 15 E. D. D. She was pouring the new milk into the great earthenware panchions that are brown without and cream colour within.

b. Humorously used for 'paunch'.

1804 ANNA SEWARD *Mem. Darwin* 142 Lakes of milk ran curdling into whey, within the ebon concave of their [cats'] pancheons.

†**Pa·nchrest.** *Obs.* Anglicized form of next.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Panchrest*, *Panchrestos*, .. a panacea. 1753 *Cycl. Supp.*, *Panchrestarii*, among the Romans, those who prepared the panchrest, or universal remedy.

Panchreston (pænkrī·stŏn). *Obs.* Also 7 **-chrestnm.-creston.** Sc. **panchrestos, -us**; *pl.* **-chresta.** [a. Gr. *πάγχρηστον* adj. neut. 'good for everything', whence L. *panchrēstum medicāmentum* (Cicero and Pliny) sovereign medicine.] A universal medicine, a panacea. Also *fig.*

1632 WINTERTON *Drexelius' Consid. Eternity* To Rdr. 4 A panreston profitable for all things. 1640 HARVEY *Synagogue, Bible* iii, The true Panchreston 'tis for every sore. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 176 Empiricks .. that with some Panchrestum. Catholike Medicines, undertake every thing. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Panchestra*, Medicines that are good against all or many Diseases. [So in KERSEY BAILEY, etc.] 1727-41 Panchrestos [see prec.].

Pan-Christian, Panchristic: see PAN- 1, 2.

Panchway, pansway pæ·ntʃwē, pæ·nswē. *E. Ind.* Also 8 panguay, ponsway, paunchway. [a. Hindī *pansoī*, Bengālī *pañcoi*, *pañcī* a boat.] 'A light kind of boat used on the rivers of Bengal, with a tilted roof of matting or thatch, a mast and four oars' (Yule).

1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Ind.* 20 Their larger boats, called panguays, are raised some feet from the sides with reeds and branches of trees, well bound together with small-cord. 1766 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Ponsways*, Guard-boats. 1793 W. HODGES *Trav. India* 39 The paunchways are nearly of the same general construction [as budgerows]. 1823 HEBER *Narr. Journ. India* (1828) I. 4 A Panchway, or passage boat large and broad, shaped like a snuffer dish; a deck fore and aft, and the middle covered with a roof of palm branches.

†**Panchymagogue** (pæn,kimägŏg). *Obs.* [Formerly *panchymagogon*, a. Gr. type **παγχυμάγωγον*, f. *παν-* all + *χύμα* fluid, humour + *ἀγωγός*, *-όν* leading.] (See quot. 1657.)

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Panchymagogon*, such purgers as are universal, purging all humors. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xlix. 560 There are many Panchymagogons extant. *Ibid.* li. 570 Electuary of Turbith..is a good Panchymagogue. 1676 COOKE *Mellificium Chirurg.* VII. I. iv. 814 Of Water-Purgers, Simple, Compound, and Panchymagogons. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Panchymagoga* or *Panchymagogues*, .. Medicines that disperse all Humours of the Body. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Panchymagogue*, a medicine anciently believed to drive out all peccant humours.

Panclastic, -conciliatory, etc.: see PAN- 2.

Panclastite (pænklæ·stəit). [f. Gr. *παν-* all + *κλαστός* broken, *-κλαστης* breaker + -ITE¹ 4.] An explosive formed by mixing liquid nitrogen tetroxide with carbon disulphide, nitrotoluene, or other liquid combustible, in the proportion of three volumes of the former to two of the latter.

1883 *Eng. Mechanic* 9 Mar. 9 A Parisian has invented a new explosive which is more powerful than dynamite. Panclastite, as he calls it, consists of hypoazotic acid..mixed either with essence of petroleum or sulphuret of carbon. 1890 *Daily News* 31 May 5/7 An analysis..shows that the Nihilists were manufacturing 'panclastite'.

Pancosmic (pænkɒ·zmik), *a.* [f. as next + -IC: cf. *cosmic.*] Pertaining or relating to the whole universe; of or pertaining to pancosmism.

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 459 In the most melodious verse, illustrated by the most startling and pancosmic metaphors. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 5/2 Miss Naden's poetry began to bear the burden of Pancosmism.. She rejoices in being 'One with the essence of the boundless world'... A microbe or a bluebottle fly is just as Pancosmic as anything else, on this showing.

Pancosmism (pænkɒ·zmiz'm). *Philos.* [f. Gr. *παν-* all + *κόσμος* world, universe + -ISM, after *pantheism.*] The doctrine that the material universe or cosmos is all that exists.

1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 18 The fundamental tenet of Xenophanes was partly religious, partly philosophical, Pantheism, or Pan-kosmism. 1876 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Philos. Relig. & Hist.* (1877) 392 Pantheism and Pankosmism are but the ideal and real sides of the same thought. 1901 R. M. WENLEY in Baldwin *Dict. Philos. & Psychol.* I. 84/2 Pancosmism is, for orthodox theology, the sole atheism.

b. *nonce-use.* Ideal oneness with the whole world.

1891 [see PANCOSMIC].

Hence **Panco·smist**, one who holds the doctrine of pancosmism.

1876 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Philos. Relig. & Hist.* (1877) 392 The pantheist is a metaphysician, the pankosmist a physicist.

Pancratian (pænkrē·ʃiăn), *a.* [f. L. PANCRATI-UM + -AN.] Of or belonging to the pancratium.

1810 F. LEE tr. *Pindar's Isthmian Odes* v. 474 To thee and to thy Pytheas were decreed The garlands of the stout Pancratian toil.

Pancratiast (pænkrē·ʃiæst). [ad. L. *pancratiastēs*, a. Gr. παγκρατιαστής, agent-n. from παγκρατιάζειν to practise the παγκράτιον, PANCRATIUM. Cf. mod. F. *pancratiaste.*] A combatant or victor in the pancratium.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* Explan. Words, *Pancratiast*, one that is skilfull and professed in the said Pancration. 1610 MARCELLINE *Triumphs Jas. I* 1 To plaite Wreathes, Chaplets, and Coronets of honor for this worthy Pancratiaste. 1765 *Antiq.* in *Ann. Reg.* 181/1 An Olympian Pancratiast. 1880 WALDSTEIN *Pythag. Rhegion* 15 This statue belongs to the heavier genus of athletes, the boxer or the pancratiast.

So **Pancratiastic** (pænkrē·ʃiæ·stik), *a.* [ad. Gr. παγκρατιαστικ-ός], of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a pancratiast.

1749 G. WEST *Pindar's Nemean Odes* xi. Strophe ii, The Wrestler's Chaplet .. Mix'd with the great Pancratiastick Crown. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 194 They have at last carried out the pancratiastic art to the very end.

Pancratic (pænkræ·tik), *a.* [ad. L. type **pancratic-us* (in adv. *pancraticē*; Sp. *pancratico*, F. *pancratique*), in reg. f. παγκράτιον, or f. Gr. παγκρατής all-powerful + -IC.]

1. Of or pertaining to the pancratium; hence, fully disciplined or exercised in mind, having a universal mastery of accomplishments.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm. Jer.* xxxi. 18 Wks. 1683 IV. 488 Advanced and arrived already to a spiritual height, to a full pancratick habit, fit for combats and wrastlings. 1731 BAILEY, *Pancratick*, all-powerful, almighty. 1820 *Ann. Reg.* II. 12/6 The evolutions and manœuvres of the old Pancratic contests. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P., Notices Indep. Press*, The advantages of a pancratic or pantechnic education.

2. Of an eye-piece: Capable of adjustment to many degrees of power.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xliii. 363 It .. has more recently been brought out as a new invention, .. under the name of the Pancratic Eye Tube. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 113 This arrangement is called Dollond's Pancratic eyepiece. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 6:4/1 Pankratic Microscope .. has a sliding tube containing the eye-piece, by which its distance from the object glass may be changed, and various degrees of enlargement .. obtained without change of glasses.

† **Pancra·tical,** *a. Obs.* [-AL.] = prec. 1.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xvii. (1887) 76 Not to deale with the catching pancraticall kinde of wrastling. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xviii. 381 Milo .. was the most pancraticall man of Greece.

Hence † **Pancra·tically** *adv. Obs.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Pancratically*, .. almightily.

Pancratist (pæ·nkrătist). [cf. It. *pancratista*, for L. *pancratiastēs*, with modification of suffix.] = PANCRATIAST.

1775 ASH, *Pancratist*, .. one skilled in gymnastic exercises. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iii. (1877) 87 Boxers, pentathletes, wrestlers, pancratists. 1885 JANE E. HARRISON *Stud. Grk. Art* iv. 191 A wrestler, a boxer, a pancratist.

‖ **Pancratium** (pænkrē·ʃiŭm), **-ion** (-i·ŏn). [L. *pancratium*, a. Gr. παγκράτιον an exercise of all the forces, f. παν- all + κράτος bodily strength, mastery: cf. παγκρατής all-powerful. As a plant-name (see sense 2), in Dioscorides and Pliny.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* An athletic contest, combining both wrestling and boxing.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 364 Feats of activity, .. not onely in that generall exercise *Pancration*, wherein hand and foote both is put to the uttermost at once, but also at buffets. *Ibid.*, Another general *Pancratium*. 1749 G. WEST *Odes Pindar, Pancratium* (1753) II. 92 An Athlete must borrow many Things from each of those Sciences to render himself eminent in the Pancratium. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* II. 215 How could one, Arm'd with a breastplate, fight in the pancratium? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 402 The pancration shall have a counterpart in a combat of the light-armed.

fig. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* IX. 395 Epic poetry has been considered by critics as a sort of poetical *pancratium*.

2. *Bot.* A genus of bulbous plants of the N.O. *Amaryllidaceæ*, bearing an umbel of large white flowers terminating a solid scape.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Dec. in *Sylva*, etc. (1729) 227 Lychnis double white, Matricaria double flo. Olives, Pancration. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Every Man own Gard.* (1803) 47 Gladioluses, pancratiums, fritillaries, crown imperials. 1846 MRS. LEE *African Wand.* xviii. (1854) 314 Above that exquisite white pancratium. *attrib.* 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 12 July 5/2 A magnificent pancratium lily.

Pancreas (pæ·ŋkrĭæs). [a. mod. L., a. Gr. πάγκρεας (stem -κρεατ-) sweetbread, f. παν- all + κρέας flesh. So F. *pancréas*, It., Sp. *pancreas.*] A lobulated racemose gland situated near the stomach, and discharging by one or more ducts into the duodenum a digestive secretion, the *pancreatic juice*; called in animals, when used as food, the *sweetbread.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 68 This body is called Panchreas, that is, all carnous or fleshy, for that it is made and contexed of Glandulous flesh. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Pancreas*, called in a hog the sweet bread. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* i. (1735) 15 The Pancreas is a large salivary Gland separating about a Pound of an Humour like Spittle, in twelve Hours. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 784 The Pancreas .. lying across the vertebral column, between the three curvatures of the duodenum, behind the stomach, and to the right of the spleen.

b. *transf.* (See quots.)

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 475 To these secreting cæca [of Rotifera], Ehrenberg has chosen to give the name of pancreas; but .. the first rudiments of a pancreas are only met with in animals far higher in the scale of animal existence. 1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 676/2 Upon the bile-ducts in Dibranchiata are developed yellowish glandular diverticula, which are known as 'pancreas', though neither physiologically nor morphologically is there any ground for considering [them] :. equivalent to the glands so denominated in the Vertebrata.

Pancreatic (pæŋkrĭæ·tik), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *pancreatic-us*, f. Gr. παγκρεατ-: see prec. and -IC. So mod.F. *pancréatique*, Sp., It. *pancreatico.*] Of or belonging to the pancreas.

Pancreatic juice, the clear viscid fluid secreted by the pancreas, forming an important agent in digestion.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* 12 Mar. 178 Produced by the conflux of the said acid Pancreatick-juyce, and some Bilious matter. 1758 *Ibid.* L. 588 Two bodies or glands, one of which may be called hepatic, and the other pancreatic. 1827 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* I. 31. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 153 Pancreatic juice is an alkaline fluid not unlike saliva in many respects.

† **Pancrea·tical,** *a. Obs.* [-AL.] = prec.

1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrot. Ess.* 158 The subacid ferment of the pancreatical juyce.

Pancrea·tico-, combining form, as in **Pancrea·tico-duode·nal** *a.*, connecting or pertaining to both the pancreas and the duodenum.

1848 in CRAIG. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 724 Loss of blood due to ulceration of the pancreatico-duodenal arteries.

Pancreatin (pæŋkrĭ·ătin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. stem παγκρεατ- (PANCREAS) + -IN 4.] A proteid compound, one of the active principles of pancreatic juice; also, a preparation extracted from the pancreas and used to aid digestion.

1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 145 Pancreatin is obtained by rubbing down the pancreas of a freshly killed animal, in full digestion, with pounded glass, .. from which the pancreatin may be precipitated by alcohol. Pancreatin is an albuminoid substance which rapidly decomposes. 1883 *Q. Rev.* July 21 The digestive ferments, as pepsin and pancreatin.

‖ **Pancreatitis** (pæŋkrĭătəi·tis). *Path.* [f. as prec. + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the pancreas.

1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 646. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 859 Chronic pancreatitis may be caused by alcoholism.

Hence **Pancreati·tic** *a.*, pertaining to or affected with pancreatitis (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Pancreatize (pæŋkrĭ·ătəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To treat with pancreatin so as to make digestible. Hence **Pancreatized, Pancreatizing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Pancreatiza·tion.**

1890 *Century Dict., Pancreatize.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 135 Reducing .. the pancreatising agent. *Ibid.*, Pancreatised milk diluted with .. water. *Ibid.* 140 The milk may be pancreatised for a time and diluted—the pancreatisation being gradually reduced. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 615 The process of peptonisation or pancreatisation of milk.

Pancreatoid (pæŋkrĭ·ătoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] **a.** *adj.* Resembling the pancreas. **b.** *sb.* A tumour resembling the pancreas.

1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Pancreatoid*, .. a tumour resembling the pancreas in structure. 1867 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol., Pancreatoid*, resembling the pancreas.

Pancrea·tomy. [For **pancreatotomy*, f. as prec. + Gr. -τομια, -TOMY, cutting.] Excision or extirpation of the pancreas.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pancree·ctomy. [See ECTOMY.] = prec.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pancy, obs. form of PANSY.

Pancyclopædic: see PAN- 2.

Pand (pænd). *Sc.* Also dial. pan', **pawn.** [Cf. OF. *pandre* = *pendre* to hang, *pend* pendant.] A narrow curtain or piece of drapery, hung horizontally (usually box-pleated) from the framework of a bed; a valance.

1561 *Inv. Royal Wardr.* (1815) 123 Item ane claith of staitt of blak velvot .. with thre pandis quhairof thair is ane without freuyeis. 1648 *Inv.* in *Spottiswoode Misc.* (1844) I. 370 Ane stand of courtingis, with two piece of pand. 1692 *Inv.* in *Scott. N. & Q.* (1900) Dec. 92/1 Ane highe wanscot bed with purpure hingios and pand furnished with silk frenzies. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 72 Commonly a muslin or point ruffled pawn round it. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxvi, Where's the .. beds of state, twilts, pands and testors, napery and broidered wark?

Hence **Pa·nded** *a.*, having a pand or valance.

1578 *Inv. Roy. Wardr.* (1815) 210 Ane bed of claith of gold and silvir double pandit.

Pand, obs. or dial. form of PAWN.

Panda (pæ·ndă). [Said to be one of the names in Nepāl.] A racoon-like animal (*Ælurus fulgens*) of the south-eastern Himalayas, about the size of a large cat, having reddish-brown fur and a long bushy ring-marked tail; the red bear-cat.

[1824 F. CUVIER *Hist. des Mammifères* livrais. 50 Panda.] 1835 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Quadrupeds* 107 The panda .. has been discovered only of late years, in the mountains of India. It has been termed the most beautiful of all known quadrupeds. 1861 J. G. WOOD *Nat. Hist.* I. 420 This beautiful creature is a native of Nepal, where it is known under the different names of Panda, Chitwa, and Wah. 1901 C. J. CORNISH *Living Anim.* 126 The bear Cat or Panda.

Pan-dædalian, etc.: see PAN- 2.

Pandæmonium: see PANDEMONIUM.

‖ **Pandal** (pæ·ndăl). *E. Ind.* Also 8 **bandel, pundull,** 9 **pandaul.** [a. Tamil *pandal* shed.] A shed, booth, or arbour, esp. for temporary use.

1717 J. T. PHILLIPS *Acc. Malabar* 19 Water-Bandels (which are little Sheds for the Conveniency of drinking Water). 1800 SIR T. MUNRO in G. R. Gleig *Life* (1830) I. 283, I would not enter his pundull, because he had not paid the labourers who made it. 1810 SOUTHEY *Curse of Kehama* IX. Notes *Wks.* 1838 VIII. 259 The Paudal is a kind of arbour or bower raised before the doors of young married women. 1815 MCKENZIE in *Asiat. Res.* XIII. 329 (Y.) Pandauls were erected opposite the two principal fords on the river. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Nov. 4/3 The town was gaily decorated in honour of his visit, twenty pandals having been erected along the route to Government House.

Pandall, *Her.*: see SPINDLE-CROSS.

‖ **Pandan** (pă·ndăn). *E. Ind.* [Urdū *pāndān*, f. Hindī *pān* PAN *sb.*1 + Pers. *dān* vessel, holder.] A small box of Indian manufacture, generally of decorated metal, used for holding pán (PAN *sb.*6).

1886 *Catal. Colon. & Ind. Exhib.* 51 The articles shown include hookahs, *pandans* or betel-nut boxes.

Pandanaceous (pændănē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. Bot. L. *Pandānāce-æ* + -OUS.] Pertaining to or connected with the Natural Order *Pandanaceæ* or screw-pines.

1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palæont.* II. 1541 Fruits .. which are regarded by their describer, Mr. Carruthers, as undoubtedly Pandanaceous.

So **Panda·nad,** a pandanaceous plant; **Panda·neous** *a.*, pandanaceous.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Pandaneous. 1892 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 5/5 The palms and pandanads which, with the Cycads, now form the most striking feature of the large Palm House at Kew.

‖ **Pandanus** (pændē·nŭs). *Bot.* [mod.L., ad. Malay فندن *pandan* (Marsden).] A genus of plants (trees or bushes), type of the order *Pandanaceæ*, the screw-pines, found chiefly in the East Indian archipelago, having long tough prickly leaves arranged in a triple spiral series forming tufts or crowns resembling those of the pine-apple, and bearing a roundish, edible, though somewhat insipid, fruit. Also *attrib.*

[1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 270 The pandang or palm-nut tree had given its long prickly leaves to thatch the roofs of the buildings.] 1846 L. LEICHHARDT in J. D. Lang *Cooksland* 326 The fruit of the pandanus forms another apparently very-much-liked eatable of the natives. 1875 MISS BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 86 She wore .. a *lei* of the orange seeds of the pandanus. 1885 G. S. FORBES *Wild Life Canara* 216 Jackals and hyaenas occasionally lurked among the pandanus thickets on the shore. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 354/2 On the pandanus-leaf mats.

Pandar, etc.: see PANDER, etc.

‖ **Pandaram** (păndă·răm). *E. Ind.* [Tamil *pandāram.*] A low-caste Hindu ascetic mendicant; also applied to the low-caste Hindu priests of S. India and Ceylon.

1711 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras* (1861) II. 163 The destruction of 50 or 60,000 pagodas worth of grain .. and killing the Pandarrum. 1814 W. BROWN *Hist. Propag. Chr.* (1823) I. 184 With the view of becoming a distinguished Pandaram, he placed himself under the tuition of one of the most celebrated priests. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. III. vii. 373 A little temple .. in which consecrated serpents were tenderly reared by the Pandarams.

Pandaric (pændæ·rik), *a. rare.* [f. *Pandar-us* (see PANDER *sb.*) + -IC.] Of, or similar to that of, Pandarus; of or pertaining to a pander.

1885 *Nation* (N. Y.) 26 Mar. 257/1 One might .. infer .. that .. the servants and hangers-on of kings and princes are no longer capable, in modern days, of discharging pandaric offices for their masters.

Pandation (pændē·ʃən). *Arch. rare.* [ad. L. *pandātiōn-em* (Vitruv.), n. of action from *pandāre* to bend, bow.] A bending, bowing, or warping.

1860 WEALE *Dict. Terms, Pandation*, in architecture, a yielding or bending in the middle.

Pandean, -dæan (pændē·ăn), *a.* and *sb.* [irreg. f. PAN *sb.*2, on some mistaken analogy.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Pan. *Pandean pipe* = PAN-PIPE. *Pandean harmonica*, a mouth-organ resembling the Pan's pipe.

1807 (*title*) The Complete Preceptor for Davies's new invented Syrinx or patent Pandean Harmonica. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 106 Wandering musicians with pandean pipes and tambourine. 1834 HOOD *Tylney Hall* (1840) 249 A pandean band in those days as fashionable .. as Weipparts' or Colinet's at the present time. 1864 PINKERTON in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VI. 430 Their band, represented by one man with pandean pipe and drum.

B. *sb.* A member of a pandean band.

a 1845 HOOD *To Mrs. Fry* xiii, I like to hear your sweet Pandeans play. 1880 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 644/1 At the commencement of the present century .. itinerant parties of

musicians, terming themselves Pandeans, went about the country, and gave performances.

Pandect (pæ̃ndekt). [a. F. *pandecte*, ad. L. *pandecta* or *-tēs*, a. Gr. *πανδέκτης* an all-receiver; esp. in pl. L. *pandectæ*, Gr. *πανδέκται*, in sense 1.]

1. *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) A compendium in fifty books of Roman civil law made by order of the Emperor Justinian in the sixth century, systematizing opinions of eminent jurists, to which the Emperor gave the force of law.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xiv, Called the Pandectes or Digestes. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* Pref. d iv, When Lothar took Amalfi, he there found an old Copie of the Pandects or Digests. 1758 Blackstone *Comm.* Introd. i. 17 A copy of Justinian's pandects being newly discovered at Amalfi, soon brought the civil law into vogue all over the west of Europe. 1765 *Ibid.* iii. 81 The present body of civil law..consists of, 1. The institutes... 2. The digests, or pandects, containing the opinions and writings of eminent lawyers, digested in a systematical method. 1878 Smith *Dict. Antiq.* 860/2 These two works, the Pandect and the Code.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (Also *sing.*) A complete body of the laws of any country or of any system of law.

1553 Pavnel (*title*) The Pandectes of the Evangylicall Lawe, comprisyng the Whole Historye of Christes Gospell. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 3 The Scripture is...a Pandect of profitable lawes, against rebellious spirits. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* ix. 316 The Code and Pandect of the Law of Nature. 1731 *Hist. Litteraria* II. 303 Proposals for printing by Subscription, a new Pandect of Roman Civil Law, as.. now receiv'd and practis'd in most European Nations. 1900 *Expositor* Oct. 264 Some of the Moslem codes are called 'Pandects' i. e. 'all containing'.

2. (*sing.*) A treatise covering the whole of a subject; a complete treatise or digest.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. i. 209 Therefore by Faith's pure rayes illumined, These sacred Pandects I desire to read. 1611 Donne *On Coryat's Crudities* 50 Thus thou, by means which th' Ancients never took, A Pandect mak'st and universal book. 1701 Swift *Contests Nobles & Comm.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 46 That .. the commons would please to form a pandect of their own power and privileges. 1813 Mar. Edgeworth *Patron.* (1833) II. xxi. 26 On these points it is requisite to reform the pandects of criticism.

¶ Catachr. for Pundit.

[Similarly in Fr.: cf. quot. 1791 in Yule s. v. *Pundit*.]

1794 J. Williams *Parental Didactics* in *Cabinet* etc. 18 Pandects and Bramins, Molhas and Cantabs.

Hence **Pande·ctist,** one skilled in the Pandects.

1901 F. W. Maitland *Rede Lect.* 26 Georg Beyer, a pandectist at Wittenberg, set a precedent for lectures on German law in a German university.

Pandee, variant of Pandy *sb.*[2]

‖ **Pandemia** (pændī·miă). Also anglicized **Pandemy.** [mod. L., f. Gr. *πανδημία* the whole people, *πανδήμιος* of or belonging to the whole people, public, general.] = Pandemic *sb.*

1853 Dunglison *Med. Lex., Pandemy,* pandemic. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Pandemia,* pandemy. 1900 Gould *Dict. Med. Biol.* etc., *Pandemia,* an epidemic that attacks all persons. [Also] *Pandemy.*

Pandemian (pændī·miăn), *a.* [f. Gr. *πανδήμ-ος* of or pertaining to all the people + -an.] Vulgar, popular, human; = Pandemic 2.

1818 T. L. Peacock *Rhododaphne* Wks. 1875 III. 158 Uranian Love..is the deity or genius of pure mental passion for the good and the beautiful; and Pandemian Love, of ordinary sexual attachment. *a* 1822 Shelley *Pr. Wks.* (1888) II. 64 Of necessity must there also be two Loves, the Uranian and Pandemian companions of these two goddesses.

Pandemic (pændē·mik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *πάνδημ-ος* of or pertaining to all the people, public, vulgar, f. *παν-* all + *δῆμος* people, populace: in sense 2 repr. Gr. *πάνδημος ἔρως* common, vulgar, or sensual love, as opposed to *οὐράνιος* the heavenly or spiritual; so *πάνδημος Ἀφροδίτη* the earthly or human Venus, etc. Cf. Plato *Symp.* 180 E.]

A. *adj.* **1.** General, universal. *esp.* Of a disease: Prevalent over the whole of a country or continent, or over the whole world. Distinguished from *epidemic,* which may connote limitation to a smaller area.

1666 Harvey *Morb. Angl.* i. 2 Some [diseases] do more generally haunt a Country..whence such diseases are termed Endemick or Pandemick. 1799 Hooper *Med. Dict., Pandemic,* a synonim of Epidemic. 1873 Mrs. Whitney *Other Girls* xxviii, It is absolutely exceptional; it will never be pandemic. 1892 *Times* 2 Sept. 9/1 We are face to face with a pandemic outbreak of cholera similar to those which fell upon Europe in 1830, 1847, 1853 and 1866.

2. Of or pertaining to vulgar or sensual love.

a 1822 Shelley *Pr. Wks.* (1888) II. 67 That Pandemic lover who loves rather the body than the soul is worthless. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 5/1 It is the Pandemic not the Heavenly goddess whose praises he chants.

B. *sb.* A pandemic disease: see A. 1.

1853 Dunglison *Med. Lex., Pandemic,* .. an epidemic which attacks the whole population. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 141 An epidemic exists in one community only, .. but in its greater extension, over a whole land, it is called a pandemic. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 192 Nearly all of our knowledge of thrombosis in influenza dates from the pandemic of 1889–90.

Pandemoniac (pændīmōu·niæk), *a.* [f. as Pandemoni-um, after *demoniac.*] **a.** Of all divinities. **b.** Of or pertaining to Pandemonium; infernal.

a. 1848 W. R. Williams *Lord's Prayer* (1854) 217 He..in whose Pandemoniac alembic all religions and all existences are found to coagulate into one Being.

b. 1849 E. E. Napier *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 239 To move with the restlessness of condemned spirits at some pandemoniac feast. 1890 Talmage *Fr. Manger to Throne* 45 That awful struggle against pandemoniac cohorts which rode up to trouble, baffle and destroy..the Son of God.

Pandemoniacal (pændīmənəi·ăkăl), *a.* [f. as prec. after *demoniacal.*] Characteristic of, or like that of, Pandemonium: esp. of din or noise.

1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 502 A more fearful and pandemoniacal din arises. 1875 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* lvii. 251 The Pandemoniacal voice of the Archangel-trumpet thus arouses men out of their sleep.

Pandemonian (pændīmōu·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Pandemoni-um + -an.] **a.** *adj.* = prec. **b.** *sb.* An inhabitant of Pandemonium.

1795 Bentham *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 313 He is preparing some dishes for the entertainment of your countrymen, and my fellow-citizens, the Pandemonians. 1889 C. C. R. *Up for Season* 159 Shrieks and pandemonian revels, Hell let loose.

Pandemonic (pændīmo·nik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ic, after *demonic.*] Of or pertaining to Pandemonium, or to all the demons.

1879 M. D. Conway *Demonol.* I. iii. viii, Every constituent feature..rolled together in one pandemonic expression.

Pandemonium (pændīmōu·niŭm. Also -dæmon-. [In form, mod.L. f. Gr. *παν-* all + *δαίμων* divinity, Demon.]

1. The abode of all the demons; a place represented by Milton as the capital of Hell, containing the council-chamber of the Evil Spirits; in common use, = hell or the infernal regions.

1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 756 A solemn Councel forthwith to be held At Pandæmonium, the high Capital Of Satan and his Peers. *Ibid.* x. 424 About the walls Of Pandæmonium, Citie and proud seate Of Lucifer. 1713 Addison *Guardian* No. 103 ₱ 4 He would have a large piece of machinery represent the Pan-dæmonium [of Milton]. 1743 Chesterf. in *Old England* No. 3, Misc. Wks. 1777 I. 116 'This .. is certainly levelled at us', says a conscious sullen apostate patriot to his fallen brethren in the Pandemonium. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. iii, And, in this hag-ridden dream, mistake God's fair living world for a pallid, vacant Hades and extinct Pandemonium.

2. *transf.* A place regarded as resembling Pandemonium: **a.** A centre or head-quarters of vice or wickedness, a haunt of wickedness. **b.** A place or gathering of wild lawless violence, confusion, and uproar.

1779 Swinburne *Trav. Spain* xlii. 367 Every province .. would in turn appear a Paradise, and a Pandæmonium. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* iv. 190 The various ramifications of this Pandæmonium of Iniquity. 1813 *Examiner* 17 May 317/2 The Emperor Tiberius..wrote to the Senate from his pandæmonium at Capreæ. 1816 Byron *Dom. Pieces* II. ii, To make a Pandemonium where she dwells, And reign the Hecate of domestic hells. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* xlix, We found ourselves in that dreary pandæmonium, .. a Gin-shop. 1876 Black *Madcap V.* vi. 47 She would turn the place into a pandemonium in a week. 1897 F. T. Bullen *Cruise Cachalot* 155 Ribald songs, quarrelling, and blasphemy made a veritable pandemonium of the place.

c. Wild lawless confusion or uproar, a distracting fiendish 'row'.

1865 Parkman *Pioneers Fr.* I. iv. (1885) 55 When night came, it brought with it a pandemonium of dancing and whooping, drumming and feasting. 1897 *Daily News* 29 Nov. 4/5 On Saturday pandemonium again reigned in the Reichsrath.

3. = Hell *sb.* 7.

1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 386 Which like a tailor's Pandemonium, or a giblet pie, are receptacles for scientific fragments of all sorts and sizes.

Pandemy: see Pandemia.

Pan-denominational, etc.: see Pan- 1.

Pander (pæ̃ndəɹ), *sb.* Also 6– pandar, 6 7 pandare, pandor. [Properly *pandar,* orig. *Pandare,* Eng. or AFr. form of L. *Pandarus,* Gr. *Πάνδαρος,* a proper name used by Boccaccio (in form *Pandaro*), and after him by Chaucer in *Troilus and Criseyde,* as that of the man fabled to have procured for Troilus the love and good graces of Chryseis, name and character being alike of mediæval invention: see Skeat *Chaucer* II. Introd. lxiii–iv. The later spelling *pander* is due, no doubt, to association with agent-sbs. and freq. vbs. in -er.]

1. As proper name.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 548 A frend of his þat called was Pandare [*rimes* care, fare]. *Ibid.* 582 This Pandare, þat neigh malt for sorwe and routhe. *Ibid.* 822 And how þat hym soth seyde Pandarus. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 210 *Pandarus.* If euer you proue false one to another, since I haue taken such paines to bring you together, let all pittifull goers betweene be cal'd to the worlds end after my name: call them all Panders.

2. A go-between in clandestine amours; one who supplies another with the means of gratifying lust; a male bawd, pimp, or procurer.

1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 390 Pandaris, pykthankis, custronis, and clatteraris. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1612) 93 He that was the Pandor to procure her. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 808 Ne, them to pleasure, would he sometimes scorne A pandares coate (so basely was he borne). 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* v. v. 176 One Mr Broome,..to whom you should haue bin a Pander. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 2 Ruffian Pandors .. are now clothed .. and richly rewarded. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* xiv, He now saw himself the pander of a villain. 1840 Macaulay *Ess., Clive* (1851) II. 534 Squandering his wealth on pandars and flatterers. 1869 Lecky *Europ. Mor.* I. xi. 293 The Pander and the Courtesan are the leading characters of Plautus.

b. Less usually said of a woman: a panderess.

1585 Greene *Planetomachia* Wks. (Grosart) V. 77 Pasylla smiling at the diligent hast of the old Pandar [Clarista], commaunded she should be brought in. 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. vii. 304 Employed as a handmaid.. if not as a pandar. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xix. 223 Sorceress she was, pander and slave-dealer.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* Said of a thing.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis,* etc. (Arb.) 139 Forgerye thee pandar; thee messadge mockrye. 1622 Hakewill *David's Vow* iii. 113 The Eye beeing as it were the Pandar or Broker. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Sat. on Quack* Wks. 1730 I. 63 Thou church yard pimp, and pander to the grave. 1791 Burke *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 40 Make virtue a pander to vice.

3. One who ministers to the baser passions or evil designs of others.

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 7 One of her Eunuches, whom she purposed to use as her pander for the circumventing of the Patriarch. 1682 Dryden *Medal* 256 The Pander of the People's Hearts. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 195 ₱ 12 In a place where there are no pandars to folly and extravagance. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II. iii. 92 He crowns a torrent of abuse by declaring that Scott has encouraged the lowest panders of a venal press.

†**4.** ? = Bully 3, 4. *Obs.*

1592 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 111 He would neuer dare me, like a bold Pandare, with such stout challenges.

Pander (pæ̃ndəɹ), *v.* Also -ar. [f. Pander *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To act as a pander to; to minister to the gratification of (another's lust). Also *fig.*

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iv. 88 Since Frost it selfe, as actiuely doth burne, As Reason panders Will. 1666 E. M. *Converted Twins* II. iii, Ah! that a Lady's love should be Thus pandar'd by a Gypsie. 1827 R. H. Dana *Buccaneer* xlii, Lust panders murder—murder panders lust!

2. *intr.* To play the pander; to subserve or minister to base passions, tendencies, or designs. Const. *to.*

1603 [see Pandering]. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 64 Excommunication serves for nothing with them, but to prog, and pandar for fees. 1812 Southey *Omniana* II. 23 These traitors .. who lampooned the noblest passions of humanity in order to pandar for its lowest appetites. 1868 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 359 He pandered to the king's gross immoralities. 1879 Black *Macleod of D.* xvi, Pandering to the public taste for pretty things.

Hence **Pa·ndering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Pa·nderer,** one who panders; = Pander *sb.* 2.

1603 Dekker *Wonderfull Yeare* Wks. (Grosart) I. 93 To be plaid heere By English-men, ruffians, and pandering slaues. 1839 *John Bull* 29 Apr., Pretenders, panderers, parasites, hypocrites. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 41 He should be the enemy of all pandering to the popular taste. 1884 Rita *Vivienne* IV. iv, Panderers to popular taste and popular error.

†**Pa·nderage.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Pander *v.* + -age.] The practice or trade of pandering.

1612 Chapman *Widowes T.* Plays 1873 III. 21 Thou shalt hold thy Tenement to thee and thine cares for euer, in free smockage, as of the manner of Panderage. 1675 J. Smith *Chr. Relig. App.* (Webster 1828).

Panderess (pæ̃ndərĕs. Now *rare.* Also 7– pandar-, 7 pandresse, 8 pandress, -ass. [f. Pander *sb.* + -ess.] A female pander, a bawd.

1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxix. 362 But all in vaine, so opposite to Loue did she perseuer, As that vnto his Pandresse Arte he was enforc't to leane her. *a* 1652 Brome *Mad Couple* II. i, I have ingag'd my selfe for her to be your Pandaresse. 1721 D'Urfey *Operas,* etc. 274 This Pandrass,.. he charges to Timandra's Hand To give the Scroll. 1859 Trench *Sel. Gloss.* 20 *Bawd* once could have been applied to pandar and pandaress alike.

Panderism (pæ̃ndəriz'm). Also pandar-. [f. Pander *sb.* + -ism.] The practice or trade of a pander; systematic pandering.

1601 *Downfall Earl Huntington* II. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 136 Suffering their lines To flatter these times With pandarism base. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* in *Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 24 He should excel even Pandarus himself, and go nine mile beyond him in pandarism. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* III. viii, Perjury, oppression, subornation, fraud, pandarism. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* IX. vii. (Rtldg.) ₱ 4 Lemos managed that intrigue by the panderism of Signor de Santillane. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 453 His paid panderism to the vilest passions of that mob.

†**Pa·nderize,** *v. Obs.* Also pandar-. [f. as prec. + -ize.] *intr.* To act the pander. Hence †**Pa·nderizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1634) 489 Venus..who so cunningly enhanced the market of her ware, by the brokage or panderizing of the lawes. 1606 Marston *Fawne* III, Your father shall not say I pandarizde. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vi. 2890 Incarnate devill! pandarizing page!

Pa·nderly, *a. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. as prec. + -ly 1.] Of the nature of or befitting a pander.

1581 B. Rich *Farewell* T iv b, She would make her vnderstande..how ill she could awaie with suche pandarly practises. 1601 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 119 Oh you Panderly Rascals, there's a knot: a gin, a packe, a conspiracie against me. 1640 Gent *Knave in Gr.* To Rdr., Some [are] pimping, some panderly knaves. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* xxvii, A panderly barber.

Pandermite (pæ̃ndə·rməit). *Min.* [Named 1877, from Panderma in Asia Minor: see -ite 1.] A variety of Priceite.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1896 in Chester *Dict. Names Min.*

†**Pa·nderous,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 -drous, 7 -darous. [f. Pander *sb.* + -ous.] Of the nature of or characterizing a pander. In quot. *c* 1575 as *sb.*

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 378 He may be repellit fra passing upon ane assise, or being witness .. that is ane pandrous (i. e. *teno*), or juglar (i. e. *joculator*). **1611** *2nd Maiden's Trag.* III. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 427, I set before thee, panderous lord, this steel. *a* **1627** MIDDLETON *Witch* III. ii, The same wary pandarous diligence Was then bestow'd on her. **1633** *Costlie Whore* IV. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, I dare in single combat any knight, Any adventurer, any pandorus hinde.

Pa·ndership. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The function or trade of a pander.

1656 J. BENTHAM *Two Treat.* (1657) 51 Calvin, .saith, That mixt dancing of men and women together, are nothing else then panderships and provocations to whoredome.

Pan-destruction, -diabolism: see PAN- 2.

Pandi·culated, *a. rare.* [f. L. *pandiculāt-us*, pa. pple. of *pandiculārī* to stretch oneself, f. *pandĕre* to stretch + dim. element.] 'Stretched out, opened, extended' (Ash, 1775).

Pandiculation (pændikiulē·ʃən). [n. of action from L. *pandiculārī*: see prec.] An instinctive movement, consisting in the extension of the legs, the raising and stretching of the arms, and the throwing back of the head and trunk, accompanied by yawning; it occurs before and after sleeping, also in certain nervous affections, as hysteria, and at the accession of a fit of ague. Sometimes loosely used for 'yawning'.

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. iv. 225 Pandiculation is a Deliberate Action of the other Muscles of the Body. **1668** *Phil. Trans.* III. 812 About Sneezing, the Hickocke, Yawning, Pandiculation, and their Causes. **1822–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 333 Pandiculation..is an instinctive exertion to recover a balance of power between the extensor and flexor muscles. **1821–56** DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 217 By mere dint of pandiculation, vulgarly called yawning.

Pandionine (pændəi·ənəin). *Ornith.* [f. Zool. L. *Pandion*, generic name of the OSPREY. L. *Pandīon*, Gr. Πανδίων, in Mythology the father of Procne and Philomela.] Of or belonging to the genus *Pandion* or osprey. In recent Dicts.

Pandit, variant of PUNDIT.

Pandle (pæ·nd'l). Also 8 **pandell.** [Origin unascertained; app. the source of Leach's generic name *Pandalus*.] A local name of the shrimp; applied by some writers to an allied crustacean, perhaps *Pandalus annulicornis*, Leach.

1786 *Gentl. Mag.* II. 853 A small fish is caught on the sands [at Hastings] which they call pandells; they are bigger than shrimps, smaller than prawns...Their claws are not like those of a lobster, but shut up like a knife with a short blade. **1835** KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xv. 38 The smaller Crustaceans, as the shrimp, prawn, pandle. **1875** *Sussex Gloss., Pandle*, a shrimp. Also used in Kent.

b. *Comb.*, as **pandle-whew,** a local name of the wigeon (Norfolk).

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 154.

Pa·ndoor, -dore. *Sc. dial.* [See quot. 1796; but proof of the alleged derivation is wanting.] A kind of large oyster, found near Prestonpans.

1796 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVII. 70 Oysters caught nearest to the town [Prestonpans] are the largest and fattest: hence the largest obtained the name of Pandoors, i. e. oysters caught at the doors of the pans. **1805** FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* I. 458. **1894** HALIBURTON *Furth in Field* 58 (E. D. D.) With a dish o' mussel-brose at Newhaven, or with a prievin' o' fat pandores a little further east the coast.

Pandoor, Pandor: see PANDOUR, PANDER.

Pandora[1] (pændō·rā). Also 7 **Pandore.** [a. Gr. Πανδώρα lit. 'all-gifted', f. παν- all + δῶρον gift.] In Greek mythology, the name of the first mortal woman, on whom, when made by Vulcan and brought to Epimetheus, all the gods and goddesses bestowed gifts.

1633 J. FISHER *Fulmus Troes* I. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 461 To frame the like Pandore, The gods repine, and nature would grow poor. **1643** MILTON *Divorce* II. iii, The Academics and Stoics, who knew not what a consummat and most adorned Pandora was bestow'd upon Adam.

Hence **Pandora's box:** the gift of Jupiter to Pandora, a box enclosing the whole multitude of human ills, which flew forth when the box was foolishly opened by Epimetheus; according to a later version, the box contained all the blessings of the gods, which, on its opening, escaped and were lost, with the exception of hope, which was at the bottom of the box. Hence in fig. and allusive uses.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 44, I cannot lyken our affecton better than..to Pandoraes boxe, lift vppe the lidde, out flyes the Deuill; shut it vp fast, it cannot hurt vs. **1610** B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i. 92 Such was..Pandora's tub. **1672** SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* § 14 And if Asia, Africa, and America should bring in their List [of diseases], Pandoras Box would swell, and there must be a strange Pathology. **1679** J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* II. i. (1713) 264 There may be some hope left in the bottom of this Pandora's box of calamities. **1840** CARLYLE *Heroes* v. 268 The Eighteenth was a Sceptical Century; in which little word there is a whole Pandora's Box of miseries. **1886** MRS. LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* xlii, Pandora's box was opened for him, and all the pains and griefs his imagination had ever figured were abroad.

Pandora[2] (pændō·rā), **pandore** (pændō·ə). Also 7–8 **pandure,** (8 **pandola**), 9 **pandura, pandur.** [a. It. *pandora* (also *pandura*), F. *pandore*, ad. L. *pandūra*, a. Gr. πανδοῦρα, a musical instrument the invention of which was attributed to Pan. (But the word was prob. of foreign origin.)]

A stringed musical instrument of the cither type, the same as the BANDORE.

The original Greek and Roman *pandura* is described as a kind of lute with three strings; such an instrument is still used in some eastern lands under the name *pandur*. But the original type has, at different times, and in different countries, undergone many changes in form, in the number and material of the strings, the use or non-use of a plectrum, etc. Equally numerous are the modifications of the name: cf. BANDORE, BANJO, MANDOLINE. The changes of thing and name have not always gone together: the Neapolitan *pandura*, for instance, retaining the ancient name, is 'a musical instrument larger than the mandoline, strung with eight metal wires, and played with a quill'.

a. **1597** MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 166 Take an instrument, as a Lute, Orpharion, Pandora, or such like. **1762** SMOLLETT *L. Greaves* iii. (1793) I. 51 Their raw red fingers .. being adorned with diamonds, were taught to thrum the pandola, and even to touch the keys of the harpsichord. **1825** FOSBROOKE *Encycl. Antiq.* I. 628 The Orpharion was like a guitar, but .. was strung with wire...The Bandore, nearly similar, had a straight bridge; the Orpharion slanting. The Pandura was of the lute kind, the Mandura a lesser lute. **1838** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 788/2 *Pandora*, a small kind of lute, with fewer strings than the ordinary lute,.. believed to have originated in the Ukraine. **1880** A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 644 *Pandora* or *Pandore.* A Cither of larger dimensions than the Orpharion.

β. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iv. 63 Some that delight to touch the sterner wyerie chord, The cythron, the pandore, and the theorbo strike. **1706** PHILLIPS, *Pandore* or *Pandure*, a kind of Musical Instrument. **1880** *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 612 A larger orpharion was called Penoreon, and a still larger one Pandore. **1889** ABERCROMBIE *East. Caucasus* 171 Akim's eyes at once fell upon a pandur, or three-stringed lute.

Pandour, pandoor (pæ·ndūə). Also **pandur.** [= F. *pandour*, Ger. *pandur*; all a. Serbo-croatian *pàndūr*, 'a constable, bailiff, beadle, summoner, or catchpole; a mounted policeman or guardian of the public peace; a watcher of fields and vineyards', having also in earlier times the duty of guarding the frontier districts from the inroads of the Turks. For ulterior etymology see Note below. The sense in which the word became known in Western Europe is involved in the history of Trenck's body of pandours.]

1. In *pl.* The name borne by a local force organized in 1741 by Baron Trenck on his own estates in Croatia to clear the country near the Turkish frontier of bands of robbers; subsequently enrolled as a regiment in the Austrian Army, where, under Trenck, their rapacity and brutality caused them to be dreaded over Germany, and made *Pandour* synonymous in Western Europe with 'brutal Croatian soldier'.

1747 (*title*) Memoirs of the Life of Francis Baron Trenck ..Colonel of a body of Pandours and Sclavonian Hussars. *Ibid.* 15, I set out with a retinue of twenty pandour-tenants of mine. *Ibid.* 16 My haram-bascha or captain of pandours. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. iv. 51, I beheld six Pandours issue from that inner part of the wood. **1791** HAMPSON *Mem. J. Wesley* III. 124 His style might have better suited a colonel of pandours than a christian bishop. **1799** CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* I. 352 When leagued Oppression pour'd to Northern wars Her whisker'd pandoors and her fierce hussars. **1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 185/2 On Maria Theresa's succession to the throne, Trenck offered his own and the services of his men, his regiment of Pandours, as he called them, to the young empress.

fig. **1768** FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* II, The hussars and pandours of physic..rarely attack a patient together.

‖**2.** In local use, in Croatia, Servia, Hungary, etc.: A guard; an armed servant or retainer; a member of the local mounted constabulary.

1880 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Feb. 178/2 A small body of guards, called pandours, is, by immemorial usage, attached to the establishment [the monastery of St. John of Rylo]. **1886** W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 155 The 'pandurs' came to fetch him, and..dragged him before the commission. *Ibid.* 169 These Pandurs, your police, your mounted constabulary, or whatever you call them, are they of no use?

[*Note.* The word *pàndūr*, with all or some of the senses mentioned above, is found in nearly all the South-Slavonic (Servian) dialects, and in Magyar, also as *pandúr* in Roumanian; it has entered Turkish as *pandúr*. Earlier forms in Magyar and Serbo-croatian were *bándúr, bándor*; the former is still used in and near Ragusa. The word is not native either in Magyar or Slavonic, and the question of its origin and course of diffusion in these langs. is involved in considerable obscurity. But Slavonic scholars are now generally agreed in referring it through the earlier *bándūr, bándor*, to med.L. *banderius*, orig. 'a follower of a standard or banner' (see BANNER), or to some Italian or Venetian word akin to this. Among senses evidenced by Du Cange for *banderius* (and *bannerius*), are those of 'guard of cornfields and vineyards', also 'summoner, apparitor', which are both senses of *pàndūr*; It. *banditore* (Venetian *bandior*) has also the sense of 'summoner'. The alleged derivation of the word from Pandur or Pandur Puszta, 'a village in Lower Hungary', given in Ersch & Grüber's Cyclopædia, and repeated in many English Dictionaries, is absolutely baseless.]

Pandowdy (pændau·di). *U. S.* [Of obscure origin; perh. a compound of PAN *sb.*[1] Halliwell cites from Bp. Kennett's MS. *pandoulde* a custard (Somerset); but this is now unknown in Eng. dialects.] A kind of apple pudding, variously seasoned, but usually with molasses, and baked in a deep dish with or without a crust.

1846 WORCESTER, *Pandowdy*, food made of bread and apples baked together. **1852** HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xxiv, Hollingsworth [would] fill my plate from the great dish of pandowdy. **1893** LELAND *Mem.* I. 74 Pan-dowdy—a kind of coarse and broken up apple-pie.

Pandrass, -ess, obs. forms of PANDERESS.

Pandur, variant spelling of PANDOUR.

Pandur, pandura, pandure: see PANDORA[2].

Pandurate (pæ·ndiūrĕt), *a.* [f. L. *pandūra* PANDORA[2] + -ATE[2].] = next. Also †**Pa·ndurated** *a.*

1775 ASH Suppl., *Pandurated*, having a leaf in the form of the pandore. **1847** WEBSTER, *Pandurate.* **1881** *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 717 The lip is pandurate, undulate, emarginate at the top. **1882** *Garden* 29 July 104/1 The large pandurate labellum is pure white on its upper part.

Panduriform (pændiū·rifōm), *a.* [f. L. *pandūra* PANDORA[2] + -FORM.] Fiddle-shaped: chiefly in *Bot.* and *Entom.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf, Panduriform Leaf*, one of the shape of a violin:..larger at both ends than in the middle, where it is deeply cut, in a rounded manner. **1760** J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 178 *Panduræform*, Pandure-shaped. **1826** KIRBY & SP. *Entom.* XXXV. III. 609 In...*Acheta monstrosa* they [the tegmina] are rather panduriform. **1870** BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 155 When a lyrate leaf has but one deep recess on each side, it is termed *panduriform* or fiddle-shaped.

†**Pandu·rist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pandurist*, he that plays on a musical instrument called a Rebech, or on a Violin.

Pandy (pæ·ndi), *sb.*[1] Chiefly *Sc.* [Supposed to be L. *pande* 'stretch out!', imper. of *pandĕre* to stretch or spread.] A stroke upon the extended palm with a leather strap or *tawse*, ferule, or rod, given as a punishment to schoolboys; = PALMY *sb.*

1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 12 But if for little rompish laits, I hear that thou a pandy gets. **1865** G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 30 The punishment was mostly in the form of pandies—blows delivered with varying force, but generally with the full swing of the tag, as it was commonly called. **1876** GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* I. v. 204 Breaches of order and bad conduct .. at the Elgin academy [are punished] by 'pandies'. **1895** W. HUMPHREY in *Month* Oct. 230 The pandies took their name from *Pande manum*—'Stretch out your open hand'. [The usual Sc. explanation is from *pande palmam!* as the source at once of *pandy* and *palmy*.]

Hence **Pa·ndy** *v. trans.*, to strike on the palm of the hand with the tawse or ferule, as a punishment.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* v, And she .. pandied their hands with canes. **1875** A. R. HOPE *My Schoolboy Fr.* 11 When he was going to be pandied.

‖**Pandy** (pæ·ndi), *sb.*[2] *E. Ind.* Also **-ee.** [According to Yule, from the surname *Pande*, the title of a *jōt* or subdivisional branch of the Brahmins of the Upper Province, which was very common among the high-caste sepoys of the Bengal army. One of those bearing the surname was *Mangul Pande*, the first man to mutiny in the 34th Regiment.] A colloquial name for a revolted sepoy in the Indian Mutiny of 1857–9.

1857 H. GREATHED *Lett. Siege Delhi* (1858) 99 As long as I feel the entire confidence I do..I cannot feel gloomy. I leave that feeling to the Pandees. **1864** TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 247 He was separated from his squadron, and surrounded by a party of desperate Pandies. **1893** FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 164 We captured those guns that the Pandies were carrying off. **1897** LD. ROBERTS *41 Yrs. in India* I. vi. 62.

Pan-dynamometer, etc.: see PAN- 2.

Pane (pēn), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–5 **pan,** 6 **paene, paan, pein.** 6–7 **payn(e,** 6–8 **pain(e,** 4– **pane.** [a. F. *pan* (11th c. in Littré) = Pr. *pan*, Sp. *paño*, Pg. *panno*, It. *panno*:—L. *pannum*, acc. of *pannus* a cloth, a piece of cloth.]

I. A piece of cloth.

†**1.** A cloth; a piece of cloth; any distinct portion of a garment, a lap, a skirt. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 4387 Sco drou his mantel wit þe pan,.. He drou, sco held, þe tassel brak. *c* **1320** *Sir Tristr.* 994 Tristrem gan it wip hald As prince proude in pan. **1387–8** T. USK *Test. Love* II. ii. (Skeat) I. 29 Among pannes mouled in a wiche [WHITCH], in presse among clothes laid. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 501 Thei kneled to sir Gawein, and folded the panes of her mantels. *c* **1475** *Rauf Coilzear* 234 Gif thow dwellis with the Quene, proudest in pane. *c* **1475** *Partenay* 5654 Which so well was Anoynted indede, That no sleue ne pane had he hole of brede. **1573–80** BARET *Alv.* P 57 A Pane of cloth, *panniculus, segmen, pannus.*

†**b.** = COUNTERPANE[2]. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 855 þer beddyng watz noble, Of cortynes of clene sylk, wyth cler golde hemmez, & couertorez ful curious, with comlych panez. **1459** *Invent.* in *Paston Lett.* I. 484 Item, ij blankettys, j payre of schettys. Item, j rede pane furryd withe connyngs. **1495** *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 226, iij ellis of scarlot to be a pane to the Kingis bed. **1516** *Ibid.* III. 50 For ij elne iij quartaris Inglis scarlet to be ane pane for the Kingis bede in the schip. **1578** *Invent.* in Hunter *Biggar & Ho. Fleming* xxvi, Ane pein of purpour weluot freinzeit wt blak and reid silk.

†**2.** A piece, width, or strip of cloth, of which several were joined together side by side, so as to make one cloth, curtain, or garment. *Obs.*

The 'panes' might be narrow pieces or strips of alternate or different colours (e. g. red and blue) or different materials (e. g. velvet and cloth of gold), or pieces of the same colour with lace or other trimming inserted in the seams, or (in later use) strips of the same cloth distinguished by colour or separated by lines of trimming, etc.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 118, iiij costerings of wool paled rede and blue with rooses sonnes and crownes in

every pane. 1517 in Kerry *St. Laur. Reading* (1883) 106 An Awter Cloth of panes of Cloth of gold & velwett imbrowdred w^t archangells & floures. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 207 b, Another chamber was hanged with grene Velues..in the middle of euery pane or pece, was a fable of Ouid in Matamorphoseos embraudered. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 219 A very passing costly paire of veluet breeches, whose panes .. was drawne out with the best Spanish satine. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 43 The Switzers weare .. doublets and hose of panes, intermingled with red and yellow, and some with blew, trimmed with long puffes of yellow and blewe sarcenet rising up between the panes. 1613 CHAPMAN *Masque* Plays 1873 III. 92 But betwixt every pane of embroidery, went a row of white Estridge feathers. *a* 1639 T. CAREW *Cœl. Brit.* Wks. (1824) 150 The curtain was watchet and a pale yellow in paines. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2170/4 One Green Satin Petticoat laced with Gold and Silver Lace, in Panes. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lii. (1737) 212 Breeches with Panes like the outside of a Tabor.

†b. *pl.* Strips made by cutting or slashing a garment longitudinally for ornamental purposes; e.g. to show the fine stuff with which it was lined, or of which an undergarment was composed. *Obs.*

1613 CHAPMAN *Masque* Plays 1873 III. 94 Wide sleeeves cut in panes. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 166 Her gown was a green Turkey grogram, cut all into panes or slashes, from the shoulder and sleeves unto the foot. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. viii. (Rtldg.) 36 They [breeches] were, within the panes, puffed out with the lining.

II. A piece, portion, or side of anything.

†3. A section or length of a wall or fence. *Obs.* e.g. the length between two angles, bastions, buttresses, posts, etc.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5188 By þat were Sarazyns .. come inward .. At a pan þat was broken. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xv. 119 Closed rounde about with seuen panes of strong walles. 1524 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 21 For makyng of v panys of the church pale iiij*d*. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxii. 53 Than the knyght shewed me a pane of the wall, and said, sir, se you yonder parte of the wall whiche is newer. 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Pane of a wall, *pan de mur*. 1672 DRYDEN *Assignation* II. ii, There's the wall; behind yond pane of it we'll set up the ladder. [1795 SOUTHEY *Joan* Notes Wks. 1837 I. 200 (tr. Froissart) The miners..overthrew a great pane of the wall, which filled the moat where it had fallen.]

†4. A side of a quadrangle, cloister, court, or town. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1033 Vch pane of þat place had þre 3atez. 1447 *Will of Hen. VI* in Carter *King's Coll. Cha.* 13 A cloistre square the est pane conteyning in lengthe clxxv fete, and the west pane as muche. 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* clxxix. 264 Thyse thre castellys..were alle square, the sydes that were toward the toun were double, in suche wyse that one of the panes that was without myght be aualed vpon the walles, and thenne it shold be lyke a brydge. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 490 Ane Closter weill ouir fret .. Quhairin was all thir ten Sibillais set In euerilk Pane set ay togidder thre.

5. A flat side, face, or surface of any object having several sides; e.g. (*a*) the dressed side of a stone or log; (*b*) one of the divisions or sides of a nut or bolt-head; (*c*) one of the sides of the upper surface or table of a brilliant-cut diamond.

1434 *Indent. Fotheringhey* in Dugdale *Monast.* (1846) VI. 1414/2 [The steeple is to be square in the lower part, and after being carried as high as the body of the church] hit shall be chaungid, and turnyd in viij panes. *c* 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 305 Oone odar Challes with a patten gilte the foote of vj panes and in oone of theyme a Crucifixe. 1875 LASLETT *Timber* 74 *note*, Pane is the hewn or sawn surface of the log. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1601/2 *Pane*.., the divisions or sides of a nut or bolt-head; as, a six-paned nut, *i.e.* a hexagonal nut.

III. A division of a window, and derived uses.

6. One of the lights of a mullioned window (*obs.*), or a subdivision of this; now, One of the compartments of a window, etc. consisting of one sheet or square of glass held in place by a frame of lead, wood, etc.; the piece of glass itself, or of horn, paper, or the like substituted for it.

1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 268 To the glaser for takyn owte of ii. panys of the wyndows of the schyrche. *a* 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (1778) 93 Item quælibet fenestra .. continet 5 vel 6 pagettas, anglice panys. *c* 1535 in *Yorksh. Archæol. Jrnl.* (1886) IX. 322 One glasse wyndow w^t iij panes of vij ffoote longe and ij foote wyde euery pane. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 139 The glazier should .. haue vsed him for quarrels and paines. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 17 Glass Windows of small Payns. 1663 — *Counsel* 47 Suffer no Green paines of Glasse to be mixt with white. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 77 P 2 She had found several Panes of my Windows broken. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 179 Choose such panes of glass as are clear, even, and smooth. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VI. xxiv, Silvering panes Of pearly shell. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 754 Take now a pane of glass, and place it upon the print. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* v. 69 The windows being without glass, or even the paper panes which are often substituted. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays* II. 274 The ornamental cabinet..its corner rounded off with curved panes of glass protecting shelves of..pottery.

b. *Fulminating pane*, see FULMINATING *ppl. a.*; *luminous* or *magic pane*, a sheet of glass on which pieces of tin-foil, arranged in some design, are made luminous by the discharge of an electric condenser through the foil.

1894 BOTTONE *Electr. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) 75 Fulminating Panes, or 'Franklin's plates' as they are also called, are easily made by coating both sides of a sheet of glass with tinfoil, to the extent of half of the entire surface, leaving the margins all round clear glass.

7. = PANEL *sb.*[1] 9.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 34 Æneas theese picturs woonderus heeded, And eeche pane throghly with stedfast phisnomye marcked. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 79 b, False counterfet panes in walls, to be opened and shut like a wicket. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Bro.* IV. iv, He had better have stood between two panes of Wainscot. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pane*, a Square of Glass, Wainscot, etc. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 136 *Panel*, a square or pane of thin board.

8. A rectangular division of some surface; one of the compartments of a chequered pattern.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 198 Diuers shietes weaued of gossampyne cotton of sundry colours, wherof two are rychely frynged with golde and precious stones,..and chekered lyke the panes of a cheste borde. 1724 J. MACKY *Journ. thro. Eng.* (N.), One wall .. took up the whole length of a street, built of pains of this stone about a foot square. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1601/2 *Pane*,..one square of the pattern in a plaid or checker-work fabric.

b. Each of the blocks of burr-stone of which a mill-stone is constructed.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 820 The pieces of buhr-stones are .. cut into parallelopipeds, called panes, which are bound with iron hoops into large millstones. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 400/2 The separate blocks which are hooped together to form a buhr-stone are known as panes.

9. A section or plot of ground more or less rectangular in shape; spec. in *Irrigation*, a division of ground bounded by a feeder and an outlet-drain.

[*c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cress.* 427 Quhair is thy garding .. with..fresshe flouris, quhilk the quene Floray Had painted plesandly in every pane.] 1819 RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1849) 297 (E. D. D.) *Pane*,..a regular division of some sorts of husbandry work, as digging, sawing, etc. Some are saffron-panes, where saffron has been grown. 1848 W. BARNES *Poems* Gloss. (E. D. D.), *Pane*, a compartment of tedded grass between the raked divisions. 1866 *E. Anglian N. & Q.* II. 363 *Pane*, ..used by cottagers for a garden bed, or any small piece of ground, having a defined boundary. 1879 WRIGHTSON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* VII. 23 The water trickles down the sides of the ridges, finding its way into gutters—between the elevated 'panes' or 'stetches'.

†Pane, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [ME. a. OF. *panne, pane, penne, pene*, etc. (Cotgr. *panne* a skin, fell, or hide) = Pr. *pena, penna*, OSp. *peña, pena*, Sp. *pana*, in med.L. *panna, penna* fur, skin (Du Cange).

Referred by Diez to L. *penna* feather (the sense after MHG. *federe* downy fur or peltry); others take it as a fem. formation from L. *pannus*, but here the OF. form *penne, pene*, presents difficulty.]

1. Fur, esp. as used for a lining to a garment; a fell or skin of ermine, sable, minever, or other fur).

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 110 He lat bringe a cupe of seluere And eke a pane of meniuier. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 711 Þe panis al of fow & griis [*MS. Caius* riche panys of faire grys], þe mantels weren of michel priis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 381/1 Pane, of a furrure, *penula*,..(P. *pannula*). 1494 in *Housh. Ord.* (1790) 120 Item, On New-yeare's day, the King ought to weare..his pane of armis; and if his pane bee 5 ermins deepe, a Duke's ought to bee but fower. *c* 1500 *S. Poem Heraldry* 177 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.*, etc. (1869) 100 Shit sum haldis in armis ij certane thingis, Nothir metallis nor colouris to blasonne, Ermyne and werr, callit panis, bestly furring, And haldin so without other discripcioune. 1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 236 Payit to the Quenis Maister of Wardrob for ane payn of mynever to fill furth the lynyng of the samyn..xls. 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Pane of a gray furre, *panne de gris*.

2. A package or bundle of furs containing a hundred skins: also called MANTLE.

(But this may belong to PANE *sb.*[1])

[1423 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 136, iii panes de Foynes, chescun contenant .c. Bestes, pris le pece *xd.*] 1612 *Bk. Customs & Valuat. Merch.* in *Halyburton's Ledger* 305 Budge..Powtes the fur contening four pans ix li. *Ibid.*, Calaba .. seasoned the pane..x li., stag the pane..vi li.

Pane (pēn), *sb.*[3] [Cf. F. *panne*, in same sense, of uncertain origin.] The pointed or edged end of a hammer opposite to the face; = PEEN.

1881 *Metal Worker* No. 12. 181 What writer .. has decided the proper orthography of the top part of a machinist's hammer? Some call it the 'pane', some write it 'pene', and some 'peane'. 1883 CRANE *Smithy & Forge* 20 Sometimes the handle is nearer to the pane or narrow end, the broad end being known as the face. 1902 MARSHALL *Metal Tools* vi. 65 An engineer's ball-pane hammer...The 'ball-pane' is the small round knob at the back of the hammer-head, and is chiefly used for riveting.

Hence **Paned** *a.*, in comb., having a pane of a specified kind, as *ball-paned, small-paned*.

1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build., Home Handier.* 30 Give every alternate tooth [of a saw] a sharp tap with a..small-paned hammer.

†Pane, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. PANE *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To border or line with fur. *Paned, i-paned*, furred.

c 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 131 And a mantel of scarlet Ipaned al wiȝ meniuer.

Pane (pēn), *v.*[2] [f. PANE *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To make up (a piece of cloth, a garment) of pieces or strips of different sorts or colours, joined side by side. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1504 *Will of Goodyer* (Somerset Ho.), iij curteynis paned bluwe & red of stamen. 1509 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1869) I. 122 That thair baneris of baith the saidis craftis be paynitt with the imagis figuris and armis of the webstaris. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods Surrey* in *Surrey Archæol.* (1869) IV. 16 Item one aulter cloth of grene and yelow crewell pained. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4033/4 Lost .., 3 Damask Window-Curtains, pain'd with Orange-colour Shagareen. 1774 *Ann. Reg.* 117/2 A rich mantle of purple, paned with white. 1861 H. AINSWORTH *Constable of Tower* (1862) 17 He wore a doublet and hose of purple velvet, paned and cut.

2. To fit (a window) with panes.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 46/1 The Window must be grated, tho' not paned with scantling tale.

†3. To panel (a room). *Obs.*

1728 *Brice's Weekly Jrnl.* 28 June 4 The other [room] wainscotted and paned with fine Dutch Canvass.

Pane, obs. f. PAIN, PAN *sb.*[1], PENNY.

Pan-ecclesiastical, -egoism, etc.: see PAN-.

Paned (pēnd), *ppl. a.* [f. PANE *v.*[2] (*sb.*[1]) + -ED.]

1. Made of strips of different coloured cloth joined together, or of cloth cut into strips, between which ribs or stripes of other material or colour are inserted.

1555 in *Wills Doctors' Comm.* (Camden) 43 Item, a paned blue hanging for the same use. 1583 in *North. N. & Q.* I. 77 A payr of blew payned hosse, drawin furthe w^t Dewrance. 1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-Hater* I. ii, All the swarming generation Of long stocks, short pain'd hose, and huge stuff'd doublets. *a* 1658 FORD, etc. *Witch Edmonton* IV. i, Oh! my ribs are made of a payn'd hose, and they break. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* ii, His paned hose were of black velvet, lined with purple silk, which garniture appeared at the slashes. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v. *Pane*, Paned curtains are made of long and narrow stripes of different patterns or colours sewed together. [1827 W. GIFFORD *Ford* Introd. 177 Paned hose..were a kind of trunk breeches, formed of stripes of various coloured cloth, occasionally intermixed with slips of silk, or velvet, stitched together.]

2. Of a window or door: Having panes of glass. (Chiefly with qualification.)

1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* v. (1884) 127 The windows are all of the small pained kind. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 43 A fox .. took a direction through a glass paned door. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. ii, A quaint little porch and two numerously paned windows on each side.

Panee, Paneel, var. PAWNEE, PANELE.

Panegas, obs. form of *pence*, pl. of PENNY.

Panegurie, obs. variant of PANEGYRY.

†Pa·negyre. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *πανήγυρις* PANEGYRIS: in sense 1 identified with *panegyric*.]

1. A eulogy: = PANEGYRIC *sb.* 1.

1603 B. JONSON (*title*) A panegyre on the happy entrance of James, our sovereign, to his first high session of Parliament. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Mayden's Blush* Ded. 4 Instead.. of precious Gifts, of solemne Panegyres: Accept a Heart.

2. A general assembly: = PANEGYRIS 1.

1757 STUKELEY in *Mem.* (Surtees) III. 358 Here was in British times the great panegyre of the Druids, the midsummer meeting of all the country round. 1763 — *Palæograph. Sacra* 8 At public sacrifice, which they called Panegyres; a meeting of a side of a country, a province.

Panegyric (pænĭdʒi·rik), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 panegyrike, -gyrique, -girick, pani-, panne-, pana-, -gyrick, -girike, -gerick, e, 7–9 panegyrick. [a. F. *panégyrique* (1512 in Hatz.-Darm., ad. L. *panēgyric-us* public eulogy, orig. adj., a. Gr. *πανηγυρικός* fit for a public assembly or festival, f. *πανήγυρις* PANEGYRIS.]

A. *sb.* 1. A public speech or writing in praise of some person, thing, or achievement; a laudatory discourse, a formal or elaborate encomium or eulogy. Const. *on, upon*, formerly *of*.

1603 DANIEL (*title*) A Panegyrike Congratulatorie delivered to the Kings most excellent Maiestie. 1620 in *Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 132, I also composed a panagirick of the immortality of glorie. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Panegyrick*,.. a licentious kinde of speaking or oration, in the praise and commendation of Kings, or other great persons, wherein some falsities are joyned with many flatteries. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 45 The Mountebanks..decrying all others with a Panegyrick of their own Balsam. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV. viii. (1715) 227 The Company..were sometimes entertain'd with a Panegyrick upon the dead Person. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Pleas. Ep.* Wks. 1730 I. 109 Write a panegyric upon custard. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* i. I profess to write, not his panegyrick..but his Life. 1836 *Johnsoniana* I. 71 Had I meant to make a panegyric on Mr. Johnson's excellencies. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XXVIII. 491 After Cato's death Cicero published a panegyric upon him.

2. Elaborate praise; eulogy; laudation.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Panigirike*, praise. 1702 EVELYN in *Pepys' Diary* (1879) VI. 255 Not doubting but the rest which follows will be still matter of panegyric. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* I. Pref. 5 In this season of panegyric, when scarce an author passes unpraised either by his friends or himself. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 6 He stands infinitely above the need of indiscriminate panegyric.

†3. = PANEGYRIST. *Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 13 Father Stanney, a Iesuit Priest, called (of the Panigericks) the lanterne of England.

B. *adj.* †1. = PANEGYRICAL 1. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* Explan. Words, *Panegyricke*, Feasts, games, faires, marts, pompes, shewes, or any such solemnities, performed or exhibited, before the generall assembly of a whole nation.

2. = PANEGYRICAL 2.

a 1631 DONNE *Litanie* XXIII. Poems (1654) 344 In Panegyrique Allelujaes. 1706 MAULE *Hist. Picts* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 17 The panegyrick author after a sort doth show. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 405 I'm not used to panegyrick strains. 1774 MASON *Elegies* I. Poems 46 Cautious I strike the panegyric string.

Hence **†Panegy·ric** *v. intr.*, to utter or write a panegyric; *trans.*, to praise in an elaborate oration or eulogium.

1708 DE FOE *Review Affairs France* IV. Pref., I am not going about to panegyric upon my own Work. 1732 *Gentl. Instr.* (ed. 10) 539 (D.), I had rather be..lampooned for a virtue than panegyrick'd for a vice.

Panegy·rical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

†1. Of the nature of a general assembly. *Obs.*

a 1617 BAYNE *Diocesans Tryall* (1621) 4 Their ordinary meeting, as it is, Acts 2. 46, daily, could not be a Panegericall meeting. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Govt. Ch. Christ* IV. vi. Wks. 1865 XI. 231 In the primitive church the persons of the bishops..were chosen by all the people, and by panegyrical meetings.

2. Of the nature of a panegyric or eulogy; publicly or elaborately expressing praise or commendation; eulogistic, encomiastic, laudatory.

1591-3 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 326 To addresse a plausible discourse, or to garnish a Panegyricall Oration in her prayse. 1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 76. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Panegyricall*,..spoken flatteringly in praise of some great person. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) I. 405 A dead lord .. is always to receive honourable interment and a panegyrical epitaph. 1858 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) II. ii. i. 222 The Duke of Wellington's despatches..tell us so much more about him than any panegyrical sketch.

Hence **Panegy·rically** *adv.*, in or by means of a panegyric; by way of elaborate eulogy.

1680 *Religion of Dutch* vi. 57 You must also Panegyrically celebrate the Cantons..for their refusal. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIII. 360 Winkelmann..fell in love with its sculptured reliques of antient art, and undertook to describe them panegyrically.

Panegy·ricize (-səiz, *v. rare.* [f. PANEGYRIC *sb.* + -IZE.] = PANEGYRIZE *v.* 1.

1787 ANN HILDITCH *Rosa de Montmorien* II. xiv. 68 He suffered me to panegyricize him in a dedication of a piece.

‖ **Panegyris** (pănĕ·dʒĭris, -ē·dʒĭris). [a. Gr. *πανήγυρις*, *l. παν-* all + *ἀγυρις* = *ἀγορά* assembly.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* A general assembly; *esp.* a festal assembly in honour of a god. In quots. 1647–79 in allusion to Heb. xii. 23.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* iii. 12 Amidst a panegyris of angels, and that glorious ampitheatre. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* III. v. (1713) 367 There shall be the glorious *Panegyris*, the assembly and church of the first-born. 1775 CHANDLER *Trav. Asia Minor* xl. 143 A panegyris or general assembly was held there yearly. 1879 C. T. NEWTON *Art & Archæol.* viii. (1880) 330 The Olympic *panegyris*.. was still a reality.

†2. = PANEGYRIC A. 1. *Obs.*

1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 23 Their silence speaks aloud, and is Thy well pronounced panegyris.

Panegyrism (pæ·nĭdʒĭriz'm). *nonce-wd.* [f. PANEGYRIZE + -ISM. Cf. Gr. *πανηγύρισμα, -ισμός* celebration of a public festival.] A panegyrizing; a composition of panegyrical character.

1894 T. SINCLAIR in *Athenæum* 17 Nov. 677/2 A work which has been called a panegyrism.

Panegyrist (pæ·nĭdʒirist). [f. next: see -IST. Cf. Gr. *πανηγυριστής* one who celebrates a public festival.] One who writes or utters a panegyric; one who elaborately praises; an encomiast.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 3 Adde..these few lines out of a farre more ancient Panegyrist. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. iii, The panegyrist of human life! 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 25 Panegyrists, Errant Knights! That whitewash one as grim'd as Nero, And make him shine abroad—an hero. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiii. 156 The high-flown rhetoric of a panegyrist.

Panegyrize (pæ·nĭdʒĭrəiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. *πανηγυρίζ-ειν* to celebrate *πανήγυρις* or a public festival; to deliver a panegyric: see -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To pronounce or write a panegyric or elaborate eulogy upon; to speak or write in praise of; to eulogize.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. vi. 250 Among so many Saints, as he Panegyrizeth in these Orations. 1791 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 2 June, The friends of Government.. panegyrised him while they wanted his assistance. 1833-6 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) I. II. ii. 251 Meanly panegyrizing the government of an usurper.

2. *intr.* To compose or utter panegyrics.

a 1827 MITFORD cited in WEBSTER (1828).

Hence **Pa·negyrized, Pa·negyrizing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Pa·negyri·zer.**

1823 *Valperga* II. 239 He was an earnest panegyrizer of republics and democracies. 1852 DAVIES & VAUGHAN *Plato's Republic* x. (1868) 341 More anxious to be the panegyrized than the panegyrist. 1855 DORAN *Hanover Queens* I. xi. 436 In his panegyrising epitaph on the monarch.

Panegyry (pănĕ·-, pănē·dʒĭri, pæ·nĭdʒĭri). Also 7 **pani-, panegery, panegury.** [f. Gr. *πανήγυρις* PANEGYRIS, with change of suffix.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* = PANEGYRIS 1. Also more generally, A religious festival.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Pref., That the call of wisdom and virtue may be heard everywhere;..not only in pulpits, but..at set and solemn paneguries in theatres. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 136 These dayes [the Nativity, Epiphany, Easter, Ascension and Pentecost] were called..The Christian Panegyries, as a note of distinction from those of lesser account. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 207 The..panegyries or great monthly festivals of the [Egyptian] gods. 1894 G. RAWLINSON in *Lex Mosaica* 24 The institution of panegyries or 'solemn assemblies'.

†2. = PANEGYRIC A. 1 (*if not mispr. in quots.*)

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 72 Then would he [Erasmus]..sound foorth the Panigeries of their praises. 1636 HEYWOOD in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 69 Having these Panegeries now read over, To thy perpetuall fame.

Paneity (pănī·ĭti). [ad. med.L. **pāneitās*, f. **pāne-us* of bread, f. *pān-is* bread.] The quality or condition of being bread, 'breadness'.

a 1687 S. PARKER *Reasons Abrogat. Test* (1688) 22 They could not onely separate the Matter and Form, and Accidents of the Bread from one another, but the Paneity or Breadishness it self from them all. 1689 PRIOR *Ep. Shephard* 66 Romish bakers praise the deity They chipp'd, while yet in its paneity. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. vi. 42 Innocent..acknowledged that..there did remain a certain paneity and vineity.

Panel (pæ·nĕl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3– **panel**; also 4–6 **panell, -e,** (5 **-yll, -ɜell, -ele, pannule, penelle**), 5–8 **pannal,** 6 **-ale,** 6–7 **-all,** 6–8 **-ell,** 6–9 **-el,** (7 **-elle, -iell**). [ME. a. OF. *panel* piece of cloth, saddle-cushion, piece (of anything), etc., mod. F. *panneau* = It. *pannello*, med. L. *pannellus*, dim. of *pannus* cloth: see PANE *sb.*[1] (several senses of which are found also under *panel*). OF. had also *panele* f., piece, etc., which in ME. would run together with *panel*.]

I. A piece of cloth, and connected uses.

1. A piece of cloth placed under the saddle to protect the horse's back from being galled (*obs.*); now, the pad or stuffed lining of a saddle employed for this purpose.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14982 Broght þai noþer on hir bak Na sadel ne panel. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 473 Luke thou fil wele thi panele, And in thi sadel set the wele. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 267/2 A Panelle of a sadelle, *panellus, subsellium.* 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 117 Cartsadell without panell. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* VI. (1617) 56 The pannells of his Saddle shall be made of strong linnen cloath. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 74, I cut a hole in the pannel of the saddle. 1835 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XI. 621 Hunting saddles should have their pannels well beaten and brushed to prevent sore backs.

2. A kind of saddle: generally applied to a rough treeless pad; but formerly sometimes to an ass's wooden saddle.

[1390–1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 46 Pro iij panellis nouis pro cursore domino, xx*s.* pr.] 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Pannell to ryde on, *batz, panneau.* 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 36 A panel and wantey, packsaddle and ped. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Acitára de Silla*, the pannell or the saddle tree, *Stragulum ligneum.* 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 26 So rides he mounted on the market-day, Upon a straw-stufft pannel all the way. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 215 Our Asses had pannels in stead of saddles .. and ropes laid crosse the pannels, and knotted at the ends in stead of stirraps. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* I. iv. xliii. (1885) 243 Sancho Panza, stretched on his ass's pannel and buried in sleep. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 419 Weight of Horse Appointments ..5th Dragoon Guards 1 Pair pannels 5 lb. 4½ oz.

†3. In more general sense: A small piece of anything. *Obs.*

(Common in OF. but of doubtful existence in Eng.)

1628 COKE *On Litt.* II. ii. § 234. 158 b, A Pane is a part, and a Pannel a little part.

II. A small piece or slip of parchment, and related legal uses.

4. A slip or roll of parchment, *esp.* the slip on which the sheriff entered the names of jurors and which he affixed to the writ.

[c 1307 *Writ to Sheriff of Somerset* Chancery File, New Ser. 1 *dorso*, Responsum istius breuis est in Panello huic annexo.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 381/1 Panele, *pagella, panellus.* 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 22 § 1 Vnlesse such person or persons so making any pelts, or buying such skinnes,..conuert the same into semits, pannels, or other their owne necessary vses. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* II. ii. § 234. 158 b, A Jury is said to be im-pannelled when the Sheriff hath entred their names into the Pannel, or little piece of Parchment, *in Pannello assisæ.* 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Panel*, a Schedule or Page; as a Panel of Parchment, or a Counterpane of an Indenture: But it is used more particularly for a Schedule or Roll containing the names of such Jurors, as the Sheriff returns, to pass upon any Trial. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process Sc.* (ed. 2) 202 Which Panel must be in Parchment, intitled, *The County ss. Nomina Jur. ad Triand. inter Dominum Regem, et —— Prisonar. ad Barram. Ibid.*, The Panel must have Margin-room, to mark their Appearances and Challenges. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 353 He returns the names of the jurors in a panel (a little pane, or oblong piece of parchment) annexed to the writ. 1875 STUBBS *Const. H.* III. xx. 408 Under the name of 'pannel' the sheriff's return had been endorsed on or sewed to the writ.

5. A list of jurymen, the jury itself.

[1292 BRITTON I. xxii. § 10 Pur uns remuer hors des panels et autres mettre. 1314–15 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 333/2 Ipsi panellum debitum de probis & legalibus hominibus retornarunt.] 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 315 Ne put hem in panel To don hem pliȝte here treuthe. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 127/1 The Coronours..have power to make the array of the enquest or panell for the triell of the same offencers. 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 6 Persons so..impanelled..shalbe added to the former panell. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 24 The Pannel that brought in an Ignoramus upon the Bill against the Earl of Shaftsbury. 1730 FIELDING *Rape upon Rape* II. i, I think half of that pannel are bailiff's followers. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xii. 458 The sheriffs..had taken care to return a panel in whom they could confide. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 136 A panel means twelve perplexed agriculturists, who..are starved till they are of one mind.

b. *transf.* A list of men, or (quot. 1575) of beasts.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 16 A great sort of bandogs whear thear tyed in the vtter Coourt, and thyrteen bearz in the inner. Whoosoeuer made the pannell, thear wear inoow for a Queast, and one for challenge, and néed wear. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 242 If the following..Pannel be labell'd to the former Catalogue of that most August Assembly. 1888 *Standing Orders Ho. Comm.* (1897) § 49. 13 The Committee of Selection shall nominate a Chairmen's Panel to consist of not less than Four nor more than Six Members..the Chairmen's Panel shall appoint from among themselves the Chairman of each Standing Committee.

6. *Scots Law.* In the phrase *on* or *upon the panel* = upon (his, one's) trial. Also, in later use, *in the panel*, etc.

The original sense of *panel* here is conjectural. It seems most probable that (on the analogy of sense 4) it meant a slip of parchment, containing the indictment, or the name or names of the persons indicted. *To be on the panel* would thus be *to be indicted*, and so on one's trial. It would also be easy to use the term elliptically for the name or names, and so, the person or persons, on the panel, as in b, where note that the word is collective. In later times, 'the panel' has been sometimes understood as a place, viz. 'the bar of the court' (so Jamieson), or the dock. Cf. the phrases *in the panel*, to put or bring *into the panel*, to enter *the panel.*

1557 *Books of Adjournal* (High Court of Justic.) 8 Apr., The personis upone the pannell askit instrumentis. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 128 Thay callit the criminall, With ane twyne scheith set him on the Pannall. 1582 *Reg. Privy Counsit Scot.* Ser. I. III. 502 Few complenaris hes offerit thaime to persew the personis enterit on pannell. 1660 DICKSON *Exp. Job* x. Writ. 1845 I. 5 God has put the man on the pannel, and is entered in a contest, and will condemn us. ?*a* 1700 in *Kirkton's Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1817) 384 Mr. James Mitchel was upon the pannell at the criminal court for shutting at the Archbishop of St Andrews. 1714 THOMSON in *Cloud of Witnesses* (1730) 134, I was brought and set in the Pannel, with the Murderers, and they read over my Indictment. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 16 The Day of Compearance being come, the Prisoner is sent for, and enters the Pannal (from this the Prisoner is called Pannel).

b. The person or persons indicted, the accused. (The pl. form in quot. 1801 is a 'foreigner's' error.)

1555 *Bks. of Adjournal* 7 Dec., The pannell protestit for the panis contenit in the actis of parliament. 1562 *Ibid.* 13 May, Intrandi as secund pannale, the laird of Wester Ogill, etc. 1695 *Ibid.* 18 Nov., Ordains that for hereafter the pannalls advocats in all their wryten debates title the defenders by the name of pannall, as has bein always in use before the Justice Court, and not by the name of defender. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. II. vi. (1737) 386, 15.. are chosen to be the Assize upon the Pannal (or Prisoner at the Bar). 1795 *Scots Mag.* LVII. 479/1 He saw no marks of insanity about the pannel, who always behaved with great propriety. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 30 Mr. Clark, Counsel for the pannels, made no objection. 1883 EDERSHEIM *Life Jesus* (ed. 6) II. 169 On the assumption of their being the judges, and He the panel.

III. A distinct piece or portion of some surface, etc., usually contained in a frame or border.

(This appears to be the underlying idea in this group, but the arrangement is tentative and provisional.)

†7. The general sense of 'compartment' or 'section,' appears to be exemplified in the following:

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 273 þis ground of equyte is ij. panellys. In þe to panel equyte acordyth resoun wyth wyll, and þe oþer panel equite acordyth wyll wyth resoun. Eyther of þise ij. panys is iiij. fote brode.

8. A section or compartment of a fence or railing; a hurdle. Cf. PANE *sb.*[1] 3.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxiv, In the said forest .. to be made palebordes called penelles. *Ibid.* II. xxx, To make fyue penellys of palysses to be sette vp. 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Panell of a wall, *pan de mur.* 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 138 A reed-hedge handsomely bound in pannels. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVII. 809/2 Each panel is composed of three vertical parallel posts, two longitudinal rails..and two boards attached to the posts between the rails. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 226 A panel of fencing is not quite nine feet in length.

9. A distinct compartment of a wainscot, door, shutter, side of a carriage, etc., consisting usually of a thinner piece of board or other material, normally rectangular, set in the general framework.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 89 This fellow wil but ioyne you together, as they ioyne Wainscot, then one of you wil prone a shrunke pannell, and like greene timber, warpe, warpe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 100/1 *Pannell*, little cleft Boards, about 2 foot high, and 16 or 20 inches broad, of these Wainscot is made. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 109 Bevil away the outer edges of the Pannels. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 282 Rural carvers .. with knives deface The pannels. 1825 CORBETT *Rur. Rides* 411 A stage-coach came up to the door, with 'Bath and London' upon its panels. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 136 *Panel*, a square or pane of thin board, framed in a thicker one called a stile. .. Such are the partitions by which the officers' cabins are formed. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxxviii, She had .. seen herself .. in the crystal panel that reflected a long drawing-room. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 720/2 A panel wider than its height is a *lying-panel.* ..If its height be greater than its width, a *standing panel.*

b. In architecture and other constructive arts: A compartment of a surface either sunk below or raised above the general level, and set in a moulding or other border, as in a frame, sometimes of different colour or material.

1693 TIGON (*title*) A New Book of Drawings, containing Several Sortes of Iron Worke as Gates, .. Staireases, Pannelles, etc. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 27 A large pannel occupying the whole Architrave and Frize to place the Inscription upon. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 7) 960 The tower of St. Peter Mancroft, at Norwich, is a good specimen of flint building with stone panels. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 214, I can see no reason why the panels should not be formed of some of the concretes which we are now able to procure.

c. *Bookbinding.* (*a*) A compartment of the external cover of a book enclosed in a border or frame. (*b*) Also, the space between the raised bands on the back of a book.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) I. 425 'Raised bands' are formed of strips of pasteboard or parchment at regular intervals across the back of the book, leaving a space termed

'panels' between them. 1880 ZAEHNSDORF *Bookbinding* 129 Panel mitred in gold, with title and small corners. .. Small tail panel with date. 1903 *Studio* Aug. 175 A solid leather outer binding with an inlaid..panel in the centre to contain coats-of-arms..amid a framework of gold tooling.

d. A piece of stuff of different kind or colour, laid or inserted lengthwise in the skirt of a woman's dress; also, the portion of the original material enclosed between two such pieces. (*b*) A panel-shaped piece of embroidery or appliqué work for insertion in any drapery.

1889 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 149/3 The skirt, of grey silk, had broad panels of dark grey velvet, on which a design of feathers was embroidered in silver. 1899 W. G. P. TOWNSEND *Embroidery* iv. 43 Design for an appliqué panel,..Worked in the Windermere linens, in blues and green. *Ibid.*, Design for..a long panel for the back of a settee. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Feb. 4/2 On the skirt these [flatly stitched inverted box pleats] are set about five or six inches apart, except in the front, where a wider space is left to give a panel effect—a space amounting to about twelve inches.

e. *fig.* Something resembling a panel in shape and relation to the surrounding space.

1902 A. E. W. MASON *Four Feathers* xviii. 174 Through the open window the moon threw a broad panel of silver light upon the floor of the room.

10. †**a.** A window-pane. *Obs.* **b.** A compartment in a stained glass window, containing a separate subject.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Hence also Panels, or panes of glass, are compartiments or pieces of glass of various forms, square, hexagonal, etc. 1873-5 JAS. FOWLER in *Yks. Arch. Jrnl.* III. 199 The arrangement is a succession of panels, each containing a subject. 1891 J. T. FOWLER *Ibid.* XI. 499 This panel certainly does not belong to the window.

11. *Coal-mining.* **a.** A piece of coal left uncut in a mine. **b.** A compartment or division of a mine separated from the rest by thick masses or ribs of coal.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.*, *Pannell*, a small Piece of Wholes that is left uncut, either to support some Weight from falling, or else .. left, because it is .. not worth the cutting. *Ibid.* Kiij, Huttrill [is] any hard Pannel in a Vein or Pipe..bound up and crossil'd by mixt Stuff, as Chirts, hard Tufts, Caukes, or Kevills. 1847 E. CRESY *Encycl. Civ. Eng.* I. 695 Panel work .. is performed by dividing the entire mine into panels, separated by walls of coal from 40 to 50 yards in thickness. 1852 R. L. GALLOWAY *Hist. Coal Mining* xv. 149 It occurred to Mr. Buddle [*c* 1810] that a great improvement..might be effected by dividing a colliery, in the course of the first working, into districts, or panels, surrounded on all sides by barriers of solid coal.

12. *Gardening.* A compartment of some design in carpet-bedding.

1805 REPTON *Landscape Gard.* 185 The pannel .. may be removed in winter. 1892 *Gard. Chron.* 27 Aug. 243/3 These need frequent thinning out and clipping into shape, so as to confine each colour to its own panel or boundary-line, so as to properly define and preserve the character of the several designs.

13. A compartment or division of a pavement.

1893 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 5/3 A 'panel' of karri wood has been laid opposite the West Strand Post Office, where the wear and tear is exceedingly heavy.

IV. A thin board, etc., such as might form a panel in sense 9.

14. A thin wooden board used as a surface for oil painting; also, a painting on such a board.

1709 PRIOR *Protogenes & Apelles* 59 He [Apelles] gave the Pannel to the Maid. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* ii. (1798) 32, I am not in love with a coloured panel. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* ii. 117 It was the custom of the first practitioners in this process, to cover the pannels of their pictures with grounds of thin plaster. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 217 For small cabinet pictures, panels of well-seasoned mahogany are prepared. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* iii. 26 Were they even painted in oil on panel.

b. A large size of photograph, of a height much greater than its width. Chiefly *attrib.*

1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 374/3 Some of the most delightful panel screens for photographs I ever set eyes on. *Ibid.*, The two-fold screens with..sufficient space for panel portraits. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 6/1 The panel photo is..as much part of the ceremony of presentation as, in the courtly times of Sir Joshua Reynolds, a few sittings at his studio in Leicester-square were part of the business of a fashionable marriage.

15. A board used by a baker, tailor, etc.

1612 in *Naworth Housek. Bks.* (Surtees) 42 A pannell for the baker. 1658 J. JONES tr. *Ovid's Ibis* 120 Dominus Mechanick that leaps from the pannel to the pulpit.

V. Unclassed senses.

16. (See quot.)

1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.*, *Pannels*, in artillery, are the carriages which carry mortars and their beds upon a march.

17. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Panel*,.. in mining, a heap of ore dressed and ready for sale. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Panel.* 1. A heap of dressed ore.

18. (See quot.)

1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Panels*, the several strata composing a bed of stratified rock: chiefly used with reference to the hands of a limestone, as 'Blue limestone with strong panels'.

19. (See quot.) (A rendering of Fr. *panneau*, perh. never actually in Eng. use: cf. PANE *sb.*[1] 5.)

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Pannel in masonry, denotes one of the faces of a hewn stone.

VI. 20. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *panel-cupboard, -ledge, -maker, -opener, -painting, -picture, -sleeve, -van*; *panel-backed, -bodied, -lined* adjs.; **panel-den** = *panel-house*; **panel-furring**, a furring to which the external panels of a railway-carriage are fastened; **panel-game**, stealing in a panel-house (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **panel-house**, a brothel in which the walls have sliding panels for the purpose of robbery; **panel-plane**, 'a long stocked plane having a handle or toat' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **panel-planer**, (*a*) a machine for thinning the edges of panels so as to fit into the grooves in the stiles; (*b*) = *panel-raiser*; **panel-raiser**, a machine for forming a raised panel on a board by working away the surrounding surface; **panel-strip**, a strip of wood or metal to cover the joint between a post and a panel or between two panels in a railway-carriage; **panel-thief**, a thief in a panel-house; so **panel-thieving** *sb.*; **panel-truss**, a truss having timbers or bars arranged in rectangular divisions diagonally braced; **panel-wheel**, a wheel which cuts a groove with a flat bottom and sloping or bevelled sides. See also PANEL-WORK.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 10/2 Mark the perfectly self-complacent air with which he sits in his quiet *pannel-bodied Tilbury. 1895 CLIVE HOLLAND *Jap. Wife* (ed. 11) 63 She goes to a *panel cupboard, where we keep our .. English biscuits. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), **Panel-house*, or **Panel-den*, a house of prostitution and theft combined. 1901 *Academy* 5 Oct. 293/2 On the *panel-ledge stands an unframed sketch. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Albardero*, a *pannell maker, *Clitellarius*. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Oct. 4/1 [A] collection of burglar's tools, including a fine brace and centre-bit, and a 'patent *panel-opener', shaped much like the common or domestic tin-opener, but on a larger scale. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 157 Trucks do not want upholstering or glazing or *panel-painting. 1880 LITTLEDALE *Plain Reas.* vii. 16 We should disprove the genuineness of a *panel picture declared to be four hundred years old, if we showed it to be painted on mahogany. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 182 To these standard planes may be added a *panel, plough, and right and left rebate planes. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1602/1 A double-head *panel-raiser, working upon two edges of the board at once. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 106 The *pannel-saw..is used for cutting very thin boards in any direction which may be required. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 584 The panel-saw, either for cross-cutting, or cutting very thin boards longitudinally. 1884 *Daily News* 27 Oct. 2/1 The sleeves are of a different material from the other portions. ..The brocade of which these long *panel sleeves are ..made deserves description. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), **Panel-thief*, a thief, who..enters the room by a secret opening, and abstracts [the victim's] money, watch, etc. 1868 M. H. SMITH *Sunshine & Shad. N. York* 306 She was one of the most notorious panel-thieves in New York. 1707-12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 202 Those Walls which are built *Pannel-wise, with square Pillars at equal distance, .. look much handsomer.

†**Pa·nel,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Origin obscure: treated by some as a sense of prec.] The fundament or lower part of the alimentary canal of a hawk.

c 1575 *Perf. Bk. Kepinge Sparhawkes* (1886) 7 Meates wch endew sonest and maketh the hardest panell are best. *Ibid.* 26 Tokens of Wormes. Strayning sodaynly on the fyste,.. champpinge wt her beake, offeringe her beake ofte to the panell, mutes smotly [etc.]. 1611 COTGR., *Brayeul*, the parts, or feathers, about a hawkes fundament, called by our Faulconers the brayle in a short-wingd, and the pannell in a long-wingd, hauke. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Pannel*, in Faulconry, is the Pipe next to the Fundament of the Hawk, there she digesteth her meat from her body.

Panel (pæ·nĕl), *v.* [f. PANEL *sb.*[1]]

I. 1. *trans.* To empanel (a jury).

1451 *Paston Lett.* I. 208 The Shereff wille panell gentylmen to aquyte the Lorde, and jowroures to a quyte his men. 1530 PALSGR. 652/1, I panell a quest of men after the lawes of Englande. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* v. i, The jury's panell'd, and the verdict given Ere he appears.

II. 2. *Sc. Law.* To bring to trial; to indict.

1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 567 That the cuntre men arreistit..may..certanelie knaw at quhat day to be pannellit. 1660 DICKSON *Serm. Isa.* xli. 14-15 Writ. 1845 I. 138 Thou art a rotten hypocrite, thou hast never pannelled thyself before God's tribunal for sin. 1721 WODROW *Ch. Hist.* III. viii. (1830) IV. 124 Some country women were pannelled for being helpful to the wife of one of the persons alleged to have been concerned. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxvi, He .. was soon to be panelled for his life.

III. †3. To furnish (a saddle) with a panel or pad. *Obs. rare.*

1508 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 135 For grathing of fonre sadilles, new pannalit.

4. To put a panel on (a beast, esp. a mule or ass); to saddle with a panel.

1530 PALSGR. 652/1 Panell my horse, I wyll ryde to market. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* I. iv. xlvii. (1885) 257 They ordered him to saddle Rozinante and pannel the ass. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* I. 144 Don Quixote..ordered Sancho to saddle and pannel at once.

IV. 5. To fit or furnish (a room, wall, etc.) with panels; to adorn with panels.

1633 *Wilmslow Churchw. Acc.* in Earwaker *East Cheshire* (1877) I. 108 Paid for pannelling the churche in the toppe. 17.. PENNANT (T.), A very handsome bridge, the battlements neatly pannelled with stone. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 192 Where the principal stairs were constructed of wood, it was customary to panel the soffit. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 73 We look into the saloon, which the cabinetmakers are panelling with satin-wood.

6. To fit or place as a panel in its frame.

1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. v, A few old pictures were panelled in the open wainscot. 1858 — *What will he do?* I. vi, Panelled in wood that had once been painted blue.

7. To ornament (a skirt or piece of drapery) with a panel or panels: see PANEL *sb.*[1] 9 d.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 July 3/1 A lace flounce might border a skirt of net, or..the lace might panel a skirt of net.

8. *Telegr.* To arrange (wires) in parallels.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Panel, dial. form of PARNEL.

†**Panele.** *Obs.* Also 6-7 **panell, pannel,** 7-8 **penele,** 8 **paneel, panial.** [a. Sp. *panela*; cf. Ger. *panelle*.] Brown unpurified sugar from the Antilles.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 72 Although Suger can not bee simply made, from the panell, or sande whiche cometh from the Cane. 1592 in *Acts Privy Council* N. S. XXII. 465, 9 chests of sugar muscovathes..10 chests of sugar pannels. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 91 They make Peneles, a kind of Sugar somewhat inferiour to the Muscavado. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 56 A Sort of duskish, pale-grey Sugar called Paneels. 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* 229 Muscovadoes and Panial Sugar, 6*s.* per Hundred. 1774 *Ann. Reg.* 215/1 Molasses, syrups, paneles,..from the British plantations.

Paneless (pæ·nlĕs), *a.* [f. PANE *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Of a window: Having no panes, lacking panes.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* III. 111 The shifts enormous that in vain he forms To patch his paneless window. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 220 To keep out the cold by fastening our towels securely across the paneless window.

Panellation (pænĕlē·ĭʃən). [n. of action f. med. (Anglo-) L. *panellāre*, f. *panellus* PANEL *sb.*[1] 4, 5.] The empanelling of a jury.

a 1695 WOOD *Hist. Univ. Oxf.* (1796) II. 9 They in the said pannellation did put Rich. Wotton .. and other privileged persons, which were not wont anciently to be impannelled. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

Panelled, paneled (pæ·nĕld), *ppl. a.* [f. PANEL *v.* + -ED.]

1. *Sc. Law.* Brought to the bar, put on trial.

1636 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (1846) 153 Many were unknown to the pannelled.

2. Fitted or made with panels; divided into panels or decorative compartments.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 123 A folding door of panelled looking-glass. 1819 SHELLEY *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 285 Within this arch are two panelled alto relievos. 1902 BESANT *Five Yrs.' Tryst* 95 The dark panelled old room that they called Oliver Cromwell's Library.

Panelling, paneling (pæ·nĕlĭŋ). [f. PANEL *sb.* + -ING 1.]

1. Wood or other material made into panels, panels collectively, panel-work.

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. v, The very old wainscot which composed the floor and the panelling of the room. 1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* xiii. 343 This alabaster, cut into slabs, served as a kind of panelling to the walls of sun-dried bricks. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* I The oak paneling, of a sombre but rich brown.

2. *Mining.* (See PANEL *sb.*[1] 11.)

1900 *Daily News* 26 Nov. 2/1 Ground .. opened out and drained preparatory for panelling.

Pa·nel-work.

1. Work in wood, stone, etc., consisting of or containing panels; *esp.* panelled woodwork.

1874 PARKER *Gothic Archit.* I. vi. 195 The windows frequently appear to be only openings in the panel-work. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 510 The spaces between the windows .. are decorated with panelwork.

2. The working of a mine by division into panels.

1847 E. CRESY *Encycl. Civ. Eng.* I. 695 Panel work was introduced, fifty years ago. [See PANEL *sb.*[1] 11.] 1882 GALLOWAY *Hist. Coal Mining* xv. 149 Panel-work..was first introduced [at Wallsend] in the year 1810.

So **Panel-working.**

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Panel-working*, a system of working coal seams..in the North of England.

Panemye: see PAYNIMY *Obs.* **Panence,** obs. f. PENANCE. **Paner, -ere,** obs. ff. PANNIER. **Panes,** obs. f. *pence*, pl. of PENNY.

Panentheism, Pan-eulogism: see PAN- 2.

Paneter, -tre, -trie, obs. ff. PANTER *sb.*[1], PANTRY.

Panewes, -3es, obs. ff. *pennies*, pl. of PENNY.

Pa·nfish. *U. S.* [f. PAN *sb.*[1] + FISH *sb.*[1]]

1. A fish suitable for frying whole in a pan.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIII. 403/2 The cat-fish, also a good pan-fish. 1899 B. W. GREEN *Virginia Word-bk.*

2. A name for the king-crab (*Limulus*), from its supposed resemblance to a saucepan. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Panful (pæ·nful). [f. PAN *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] The quantity that fills a pan.

1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 319, I preferred to calculate upon the result of 40 panfuls worked by rocker. 1887 I. R. *Lady's Ranche Life Montana* 167, I often used to take a panful of salt, and get the whole band round me. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIII. 356/2 A panful of water.

Pang (pæŋ), *sb.* Also 6-7 **pangue.** [*Pang*, sb. and vb., are known only after 1500, the vb. being exemplified first (which may be accidental). Origin uncertain.

It has been suggested that *pang* sb. was a phonetically-lightened variant of an earlier *prang* (cf. *speech*, OE. *spræc*, where however *three* consonants came together), and thus identical with a word occurring twice as *pronge a* 1450, and once as *prange c* 1530, app. in the same sense as *pang*: see below. These have naturally been viewed as fig. uses of PRONG *sb.*, a stabbing or piercing point; the difficulty is that this has not been found in the literal sense till much later (1567), and is not frequent before 1600.

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 151 As thow the prongys of deth dede streyn Here hert root. *a* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 287 These prongys myn herte asondyr thei do rende. *c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* 1150 The prange of loue so straineth them to crie.]

1. A brief keen spasm of pain which appears suddenly to pierce or shoot through the body or any part of it; a shooting pain.

In 16th c. chiefly in 'pangs of death'; also 'of childbirth'.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 242 b, In the pange & distresse of deth. 1530 Palsgr. 251/2 Panges of dethe, *les traictz de mort*. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 250 The pangues and fittes of his sickenes. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* xlviii. ii, The wife, whose wofull care The panges of child bed findes. 1601 F. Godwin *Bps. of Eng.* 338 This man being very olde, died in a pang. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 80 The poore Beetle that we treade vpon In corporall sufferance, finds a pang as great, As when a Giant dies. 1609 Bible (Douay) 2 *Kings* xxii. 5 The pangues of death have compassed me. 1611 Bible *Isa.* xxvi. 17 Like as a woman with childe..is in paine, and cryeth out in her pangs. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 27 ₱ 2 The Man in the Pangs of the Stone, Gout, or any acute Distemper. 1833 Hr. Martineau *Cinnamon & Pearls* vii. 118 The pang which shot through her yesterday. 1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 288 The attempt to allay the pangs of hunger by filling the stomach with non-nutritious substances.

2. *fig.* A sudden sharp mental pain or feeling of intense mental anguish.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* i, I am in no little pang of perplexitie. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* ii. i. 48 The bitter pangs that doth your heart infest. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* ii. iv. 94 Say that some Lady..Hath for your loue as great a pang of heart As you haue for Olivia. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* iii. 287 O sharp convulsive pangs of agonizing pride! 1749 Smollett *Regicide* i. iii, Keen are the pangs Of hapless love. 1808 Scott *Marm.* iii. xiii, High minds, of native pride or force, Most deeply feel thy pangs, Remorse! 1877 Black *Green Past.* xxxviii. (1878) 303 Cheerfully and without a pang sacrifice the dollars you have paid.

†**3.** A sudden access of keen feeling or emotion of any kind; a sudden transitory fit. *Obs.*

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 117 b, This pangue or guierie of loue dooeth especially..invade & possesse suche persones. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* iv. 54 There bee in vs certayne affeccionate pangues of nature, whiche we are not able to cast awaye from vs. 1565 Jewel *Def. Apol.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) III. 392 O, what a merry pang was this, M. Harding! 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 6 Only to amuse their minds, and stirre up pangs of affection. 1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* xix. 32 [He] does that in a drunken pang. 1693 *Humours Town* 138 Among their Fits of Devotion they shall have such Amorous Pangs for Heav'n, that one wou'd think [etc.]. *a* 1694 Tillotson *Serm.* (1743) VIII. 3417 Galen..when he had anatomized man's body, and carefully surveyed the frame of it..fell into a pang of devotion and wrote a hymn to his Creator.

Pang (pæŋ), *a. Sc.* [cf. Pang *v.*2] Packed tight, stuffed, crammed. Also *pang-full*.

c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 178 Thair avairis fyld vp all the feild, Thay wer so fow and pang With drafe. 1807 Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* 110 (E.D.D.) The bench is fill'd, the house is pang. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss Hags* 367 A rude man, and pang full of oaths.

b. Tight, compactly framed.

1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* (1871) 27 Sae pang was our pearily prow Quhan we cudna speil the brow of the wavis We needilit them through below.

Pang (pæŋ), *v.*1 Now *rare*. [See Pang *sb.*] *trans.* To afflict with pangs; to pierce or penetrate with acute physical or mental pain. Also *absol.*

c 1502 *Joseph Arim.* (E. E. T. S.) 47/323 His chylde in the pestylence was in Ieopardy, And sore panged. *a* 1529 Skelton *P. Sparowe* 44 What heuynesse dyd me pange. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 3 b, By the tormentyng..of which sicknes, men were so.. peynfully pangued. 1598 Florio, *Accorare*, to pang or pinch at the hart. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, ii. iii. 15 'Tis a sufferance, panging As soule and bodies seuering. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* (1817) II. lii. 177 The news of your misfortune panged me to the very intrails. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 531 May the mortal stroke Be balanced well, and pang not.

†b. To move by any sudden feeling. *Obs.*

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 526 Heere the kindehearted Iesuit is panged with a fit of Charitie to yoke the Lutherans with them.

Hence **Pa·nged** *ppl. a.*, **Pa·nging** *vbl. sb.*

1827 Hood *Mids. Fairies* lxxviii, Like a pang'd nightingale, it made him pause. 1876 C. Wells *Joseph & Brethren* i. vi, But he is dead, and I am left to mourn, And tire on pangèd recollection. 1863 Ld. Lytton *Ring Amasis* i. i. ii. ii. 124 Never shall the panging of your spirits be at rest.

Pang (pæŋ), *v.*2 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Origin uncertain: perhaps onomatopœic.

Identity with Goth. *þraggan*, i. e. *þrangan* to press, with loss of *r*, has been suggested.]

trans. To pack tight, fill by pressure, stuff, cram.

1637 Rutherford *Lett.* 14 July (1671) 9 Hell will be empty ..and heaven panged full. 1718 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* iii. iii, As fou 's the house could pang. 1785 Burns *Holy Fair* xix, It pangs us fou o' Knowledge. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lxiv, The auld gudeman o' Corse-Cleugh has panged it wi' a kemple o' strae amaist. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss., Pang*, to fill, to stuff. 1899 *Speaker* 4 Feb. 157 Men whose minds are panged with the lore of old Scotland.

Pangene (pændʒi·n). *Biol.* Also **pangen.** [f. Gr. παν- all + stem of γένος race, offspring, γεν- to beget: cf. next.] De Vries's name for a (supposed) primary constituent unit of a germ-cell.

1899 J. A. Thomson *Sci. Life* xi. 146 The theory of 'Pangenes' advocated by De Vries in 1889..incorporates the distinctively modern conception of germinal continuity. *Ibid.* 153 To these hypothetical units numerous names have been given—biophors, pangenes, idiosomes [etc.].

Pangenesis (pæn|dʒe·nèsis). *Biol.* [f. Gr. παν-, Pan- all + γένεσις birth: see -genesis.] The name given by Darwin to his hypothesis, advanced to explain the phenomena of heredity, that every separate unit or cell of an organism reproduces itself by contributing its share to the germ or bud of the future offspring. See quot. 1868.

1868 Darwin *Anim. & Pl.* II. 359, I venture to advance the hypothesis of *Pangenesis*, which implies that the whole organization, in the sense of every separate atom or unit, reproduces itself. Hence ovules and pollen-grains—the fertilized seed or egg, as well as buds—include or consist of a multitude of germs thrown off from each separate atom of the organism. 1869 F. Galton *Hered. Genius* 363. 1870 Tyndall *Sci. Use Imag.* in *Lect. & Ess.* (1903) 72/2 He [Mr. Darwin] has drawn heavily upon time in his development of species, and he has drawn adventurously upon matter in his theory of pangenesis. According to this theory, a germ, already microscopic, is a world of minor germs. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 40. 1892 J. A. Thomson *Outlines Zool.* 65 This hypothesis has been repeatedly modified, but, except in the general sense that the body may influence its reproductive cells, 'pangenesis' is discredited by most biologists.

b. *Intracellular pangenesis*: see quot.

1900 Gould *Dict. Med. Biol., Intracellular Pangenesis*, the origin of ultimate vital principles (pangenes, gemmules, biophors) within the cell.

Pangene·tic, *a.* [See prec. and -genetic.] Of or pertaining to pangenesis: see quot.

1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 90 We cannot understand how colloid bodies, such as the Pangenetic gemmules must be, could pass freely through membranes. 1899 Thomson *Sci. Life* xvi. 217 Maupertuis..distinctly stated a pangenetic theory of heredity.

Hence **Pangene·tically** *adv.*

1890 C. L. Morgan *Anim. Life & Intell.* (1891) 134 [It] is (pangenetically) due to the fact that it takes some time for the modified gemmules to accumulate.

Pange·nic, *a.* = Pangenetic.

1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2046. 636 The one [point of view] was known as the 'pangenic theory' of Darwin.

Pangeometry (pæn|dʒiɒ·mĕtri). [f. Pan- all + Geometry.] Geometry extended to space of more than three dimensions; universal geometry. So **Pangeo·meter**; **Pa·ngeome·trical** *a.*

1882 J. B. Stallo *Concepts Mod. Physics* 216 The peculiar tenets of pangeometry. *Ibid.* (1883) 214 The pangeometers erect a transcendental structure on empirical foundations. *Ibid.* 208 *note*, The connection of Gauss's metageometrical or (to use the expression of Lobatschewski) pangeometrical views with his investigations respecting the geometrical interpretation of imaginary quantities.

Pan-German (pæn|dʒɔ·ɹmăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Pan- 1 + German: cf. Ger. *Alldeutscher*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to all Germans, or to the union of all Germans in one political state.

1892 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 5/2 The present difficulty is not Prussian merely; it is Pan-German. The riots in Vienna are just as serious as those in Berlin. 1902 *Q. Rev.* July 155 The Pan-German ideal, as presented by the lyric poets of the Liberation. *Ibid.* 160 The Pan-German League.. was founded in 1894.

B. *sb.* An advocate of Pan-Germanism.

1899 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 3/4 The Pan-Germans and Anti-Semites at Hamburg. 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Feb. 7/5 The radical Czechs, by making speeches in their own tongue, caused the Pan-Germans to raise a protest.

So **Pan-Germa·nic** *a.*, Pan-German; **Pan-Ge·rmanism,** the notion or principle of the comprehension of all German peoples in an extended Germany; **Pan-Ge·rmany,** a Germany including all German peoples.

1900 tr. *von Bülow* in *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Dec. 2/2 There are laurels of higher worth than those which the Pan-Germanic League has to bestow. 1882 *Times* 30 Mar. 5/4 The Clericals..will no more tolerate Pan-germanism than the Poles Pan-slavism. 1882 *Echo* 29 Aug. 1/5 In order to oppose and neutralize the advancing aggression of 'Pan-Germanism'. 1902 *Q. Rev.* July 152 It is only quite recently that the term *Alldeutschtum* was coined..or the foreign equivalent Pan-Germanism..supplied. *Ibid.* 161 What the Pan-German League wants is..a 'Greater Germany', or as the exponents of this idea would say, a 'Pan-Germany'.

Pangermic, -germism: see Pan- 2.

[**Pangetive** (in Lodge's *Poore Mans Talent*, Hunterian Cl., 60), error for Pungitive.]

Pa·ngful, *a. rare.* [f. Pang *sb.* + -ful.] Full of pangs, sorrowful.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 224 He bowed his head upon his pangful bosom. 1897 *Chicago Advance* 5 Aug. 178/3 [To live] far from home..is as pangful to him as to an absent school-boy.

Pang-full: see Pang *a.*

Pangless (pæ·ŋlĕs), *a.* [f. Pang *sb.* + -less.] Without a pang.

1811 Byron *To Thyrza* iv, Death for thee Prepared a light and pangless dart. 1879 E. Arnold *Lt. Asia* 4 So brought she forth her child Pangless.

Hence **Pa·nglessly** *adv.*

1877 Patmore *Unknown Eros* Proem, The furiously gibbering corse Shakes, panglessly convuls'd, and sightless stares.

Pa·ng-like, *a.* [f. Pang *sb.* + -like.] Like or befitting a pang.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* iv. (1629) 412 With pang-like grones and gastly turning of his eyes, immediately all his limmes stiffened, and his eyes fixed.

Pangolin (pæŋgō·lin). Also 9 **pen-.** [a. Malay ڤڠكولغ *peng-gŏling* roller, f. *peng-* denominative + *gŏling* to roll, in reference to its power of rolling itself up. The Malays distinguish *peng-goling sisik* scaly pengolin, from *peng-goling rambut* hairy pangolin (Marsden).] An edentate mammal of the genus *Manis*, of tropical Asia and Africa, the greater part of whose body is covered with horny scales; a scaly ant-eater. The name originally belongs to *Manis Javanicus*, a native of Java, etc.; but has been extended to Indian and African species, of which there are several.

[1734 Seba *Thesaur. Rer. Natural.* I. 88 Javanensibus et aliis populis orientalibus *Panggoeling*, quae vox *Convolutorem* notat.] 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vi. 468 The Pangolin, which has been usually called the *scaly lizard*, ..is about three or four feet long. 1822 Sir T. S. Raffles in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. 249 Pangolin Sisik or Tangiling ..of Sumatra. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 188 The Pangolins are slow in motion, and live on worms and insects, especially termites and ants. 1893 Selous *Trav. S. E. Africa* 108 The curious ant-eaters (earth pigs and pangolins) are probably relics of an earlier fauna.

†**Pangony, -ie.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *pangōni-us* (Pliny), a. Gr. παγγώνιος, i. c. all-angled.] Name of an unidentified precious stone mentioned by Pliny: in 18th c. employed by some as a class-name.

1658 Phillips, *Pangonie*, .. a kinde of precious stone, so called from its multitudes of Angles. 1692 Coles, *Pangonie*, ..a precious stone with very many corners. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl., Pangonia*, ..The bodies of this genus are single-pointed, or imperfect crystals, composed of dodecangular or twelve-planed columns, terminated by twelve-planed pyramids, and the whole body, therefore, made up of twenty four planes. Of this genus there are only three known species: 1. A brownish-white one, with a long pyramid. This is found in Silesia and Bohemia; .. and is esteemed a very valuable crystal.

Pan-Gothic to **Pangymnasticon:** see Pan-.

†**Pa·nguts.** *Obs.* [app. f. Pan- all + *guts*.]

1617 Minsheu *Ductor, A Panguts*, ..an vnwelde Drossel nothing but guts. 1658 Phillips, *A Panguts* (as it were all guts), a drossel, a gorbelly, an unwieldy fellow. 1704 Cocker, *Pangut*, or *Paunchgut*, a huge fat bellied fellow. 1775 Ash, *Panguts* (s. a low word), a fat hulky lazy fellow.

‖ **Panha·gia.** *rare. Gr. Ch.* Also **Panagia.** [a. Gr. παναγία, fem. of πανάγιος all-holy.] A title of the Virgin Mary in the Orthodox Eastern Church; the All-holy.

[1686 B. Randolph *Pres. St. Morea* 13 Many People came from the City of Zant to pay their devotions to the *Panaïja* there.] 1775 R. Chandler *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 59 The picture of the Panagia, or Virgin Mary, in Mosaic, on the cieling of the recess. 1866 Felton *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. ii. iii. 314 The Parthenon which had been converted into a church of the Panhagia, or Blessed Virgin. 1903 G. F. Abbott in *Daily Chron.* 16 June 3/1 A small table..placed under the lamp which burns in front of the icon of the Panhagia.

Panhandle (pæn|hæ·nd'l). [f. Pan *sb.*1 + Handle.] The handle of a pan; hence in *U. S.* a denomination for a narrow prolongation of a State or Territory extending between two others, e. g. the Panhandle of West Virginia. Also *attrib.*

1888 *Missouri Republican* (U. S.) 24 Feb. (Farmer *Americanisms*), The Panhandle of Texas offers desirable homes to a million of people, at a nominal price. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., The Panhandle of Idaho; the Panhandle of West Virginia, projecting northward between Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Panharmonic (pæ·nhaɹmɒ·nik), *a.* [f. Pan- all + Harmonic: cf. next.] **a.** Adapted to all the 'harmonies' or musical modes. **b.** Universally harmonic, harmonizing with all.

1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 274 We shall not want multiplicity of notes or a panharmonic scale. 1886 Farrar *Hist. Interpretation* iv. 236 St. Augustine..demanded that all interpretation should be panharmonic.

So **Panharmo·nicon,** a mechanical musical instrument of the orchestrion type, invented by J. N. Maelzel in 1800.

1848 J. H. Newman *Loss & Gain* iii. x. 381 The whole congregation was as though one vast instrument or Panharmonicon, moving all together. 1879 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 194 Maelzel..devoted himself to constructing an automaton instrument of flutes, trumpets, drums, cymbals, triangle, and strings struck by hammers. ..His next machine was the Panharmonicon, ..with clarinets, violins and cellos added.

†**Panharmony** (pænhā·ɹmŏni). *Obs.* [f. Pan- + Harmony; after Gr. παναρμόνιος all-harmonious.] Universal or general harmony.

1651 Collier tr. *Comenius' Patterne Univ. Knowl.* 52 Pansophy by its owne desirable Panarmony, or generall agreement will be fit and convenient.

Panhellenic (pæn|helī·nik, -e·nik), *a.* [f. Pan- 1 + Hellenic; after Gr. πανέλλήνιος of or pertaining to all the Greeks, πανέλληνες all the Hellenes, the united Greeks.] Of, concerning, or representing all men of Greek race (including in ancient times the Greek colonies in Asia, Sicily, Italy, etc.; in modern times, the Greeks living in the Turkish dominions, in Crete, etc.).

1847 Grote *Greece* II. xlvii, The schemes of Periclês were .. eminently Pan-Hellenic. 1853 *Ibid.* lxxii, Athens had never had the power of organizing any such generous Panhellenic combination.

Panhellenism (pænhe·lèniz'm). [f. Pan- 1 + Hellenism, or Gr. πανέλληνες + -ism: see prec.] The idea or plan of a political union of all Greeks; the Panhellenic spirit and aims.

1860 ['Remembered in spoken use in Oxford' (Prof. Bywater).] 1874 FISKE *Outl. Cosmic Philos.* II. xviii. II. 205 The struggle between the higher and the lower patriotism,—between the two feelings known to the Greeks as Pan-Hellenism and Autonomism. 1884 J. T. BENT in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 429/2 A secret society which was the backbone of Panhellenism.

So **Panhe·llenist**, one who favours Panhellenism.

1882 in OGILVIE *Imper. Dict.* 1900 *Pilot* 2 Sept. 263/1 There is an aloofness that lies deeper down in his [the Cretan's] nature than any pan-Hellenist piety.

Panhidrosis to **Panhysterectomy**: see PAN-.

Panial, variant of PANELE *Obs.*

Panic (pæ·nik), *sb.*[1] Also 5–6 **-yk**(e, 6–7 **-ik**(e, **-icke**, 6–9 **-ick**; 6 **pannycke**, 9 **-ick**. [ad. L. *pānicum*, in It. *panico*, F. *panic*.] A grass or graminaceous plant: originally applied to *Panicum italicum* of Linnæus (*Setaria italica* of later botanists), otherwise called Italian Millet, largely cultivated in Southern Europe, etc.; also extended to other species of the genus *Panicum* and its subgenera, many of which are cultivated in different parts of the world as cereal grains.

Panicum is a very extensive genus; Steudel describes 850 species, grouped under eighteen sections, many of these being distinct genera with other authors. (*Treas. Bot.*).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 50 Panyk & mylde in hoot & drie is sowe As now. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 260 Of Mosconia .. the fieldes beare .. also mylle and panyke whiche the Italians caule Melica. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 76 b, Panic is of the kynde of pulses, and in lykenes lyke vnto millet. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lvi. 78 There be sundrie sorts of Panick. *Ibid.*, The Panick of India groweth vp like Millet. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. vii. 14 Saffron, Mill, Millet, Panick, Amilcorne, Spelt-corn, Garences. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 251 Panick, aperient, boil'd with Milk. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* Wks. 1838 IX. 378 *note*, The Hermit took a loaf..made of pannick and of rye. 1852 BADGER *Nestorians* I. 214 Three kinds of millet or pannick ..make the bread-flour in general use.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *panic-bread, -seed*; **panic-grass**, any grassy species of *Panicum*, as *P.* (*Echinochloa*) *Crus-galli*, a weed of cultivated and waste ground in England.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Panojo*, pannycke seede, *Panicula*. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. 73 Panic-Grass. 1797 W. JOHNSTON tr. *Beckmann's Invent.* II. 248 *note*, The slender spiked cock's foot panic-grass, *panicum sanguinale*. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* Wks. 1838 IX. 399 *note*, The king would eat only of the pannick bread, as he had been wont to do. 1835 HOOKER *Brit. Flora* I. 43 *Panicum Crus-galli*, Loose Panick-grass.

Panic (pæ·nik), *a.* and *sb.*[2] Forms: 7– **panic**; also 7 **-ique**, **-ik**, 7–8 **-ick**, **pannick**, **-ic**. [a. F. *panique* adj. (15th c. in Littré) = It. *panico* (Florio); ad. Gr. *πανικός* adj. of or for Pan, groundless (fear), whence *πανικόν* neut. sb. panic terror, a panic.

'Sounds heard by night on mountains and in vallies were attributed to Pan, and hence he was reputed to be the cause of any sudden and groundless fear' (Liddell and Scott). Stories more or less elaborated, accounting for the origin of the expression, are found in Plutarch's *Lives* (Langhorne's tr. (1879) II. 701/2), Polyænus' *Stratagems* (written *c* 160 A. D.; cf. Potter *Greece* III. ix.), etc.]

A. *adj.* (Now often viewed as attrib. use of B.)

1. In *panic fear, terror*, etc.: Such as was attributed to the action of the god Pan: = B. 2.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 425 Sudden foolish frights, without any certeine cause, which they call *Panique Terrores*. *Ibid.* 1293 All sudden tumults and troubles of the multitude and common people, be called Panique affrights. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 11, I hope my feares are but panick. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 241 That great Army .. were put into that pannick fear that they were shamefully put to flight. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cock & Fox* 731 Ran cow and calf and family of hogs, In panique horror of pursuing dogs. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 701/2 A panic fear ran through the camp. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xiv. 134 A sound of panic dread to the populations of Italy.

b. Of the nature of or resulting from a panic; exhibiting unreasoning, groundless, or excessive fear.

1741 in *Johnson's Debates Parl.* (1787) I. 386 The tumults of ambition in one place, and a panic stillness in another. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* II. III. vii. 70 He cried, with a shrill and panic voice, for Shebak.

†**2.** Of noise, etc.: Such as was attributed to Pan. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 120 Which .. they thought might be prevented by making a loud and panick noise with brasen vessels.

†**3.** Universal, general. *Obs. nonce-use.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* xxiv. (1662) 77 Seeing sometimes a Pannick silence herein.

4. (cap.) Of or pertaining to the god Pan: as, Bacchic and Panic figures. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

B. *sb.*[2] [= mod. F. *une panique*.]

†**1.** Contagious emotion such as was ascribed to the influence of Pan. *Obs.*

1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 15 Seeing Pan was their God, we may conceive, that all Things about them were Panicks [L. *Panica* adj.], and vaine, and subject to Fables. 1708 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1711) I. i. ii. 15 We may.. call every Passion Pannick which is rais'd in a Multitude, and convey'd by Aspect, or as it were by Contact or Sympathy. *Ibid.* 16 There are many Pannicks in Mankind, besides merely that of Fear. And thus is Religion also Pannick.

2. (= *panic fear, terror*, etc.; see A. 1): A sudden and excessive feeling of alarm or fear, usually affecting a body of persons, originating in some real or supposed danger vaguely apprehended, and leading to extravagant or injudicious efforts to secure safety. (With and without *a* and *pl.*)

1708 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1711) I. i. ii. 15 The Uncertainty of what they fear'd made their Fear get greater. ..And this was what in after-times men call'd a Pannick. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 18 ?6 The Approach of a Peace strikes a Pannick thro' our Armies, tho' that of a Battle could never do it. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. viii. 277 The General.. fulfilled the fondest wishes of Hyder, by taking the panic, and running away from the army. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xii. 123 Parental instinct was mastered by panic. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 375 An unaccountable panic seized on all men. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxii. 382 Cæsar's soldiers were seized with panic.

b. *spec.* A condition of widespread apprehension in relation to financial and commercial matters, arising in a time of monetary difficulty or crisis, and leading to hasty and violent measures to secure immunity from possible loss, the tendency of which is to cause financial disaster.

1757 HARRIS *Coins* 31 No alteration can be made in the standard of money without .. producing .. distrusts and panics. 1826 C. KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng.* VIII. xi. 195 This pecuniary crisis [in 1825]..universally obtained the name of 'The Panic'. 1826 T. ATTWOOD 27 Feb. in *Life* viii. (1885) 104 Smith, Payn and Smith, and Barclays have had last week very sharp runs upon them. In many Country Towns also these pleasant 'panics' have prevailed. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. xi. (1876) 442 Commercial panics are caused by a reckless employment of credit.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to a panic or panics; resulting from panic.

1884 GIFFEN in *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 4/1 The appreciation ..was one not to be regarded with a panic feeling. 1894 *Daily News* 12 July 5/1 The Bill, ..as a pure panic measure, must stand or fall by the general estimate of the gravity of the circumstances which have given rise to it.

b. *Comb.* (often not distinctly separable from attrib. use), as *panic-cry, -cure, -dread, -flight, -master; panic-driven, -like, -pale, -stunned* adjs.; **panic-monger**, one who endeavours to bring about or foster a panic, esp. on a political, social, or financial question; an alarmist: a term of opprobrium; hence **pānic-mongering**; **panic-stricken, -struck** *a.*, stricken with panic; so **panic-strike** *v.*

1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxii. 301 The old *panic-cry about a Scots invasion. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xviii. When he has .. scattered your whole party in a *panic-flight. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 227 This produced a *panic-like consternation. 1793 H. WALPOLE *Lett., to Miss Berrys* 7 Oct. (1846) VI. 494 The *panic-master-general. 1849 CONDEN *Speeches* 8 Those wicked alarmists and *panic-mongers whom I will never forgive. 1894 LD. WOLSELEY *Life Marlborough* II. 14 Sunderland succeeded in pursuading James that Lewis XIV's warnings were those of the 'panic-monger'. 1886 *Times* 30 Mar. 12/1 This *panicmongering has had the effect of suggesting strikes and rioting. 1883 G. MEREDITH *Poems & Lyrics* 143 How bold when skies are blue; When black winds churn the deep, how *panic-pale. 1798 LADY HUNTER in *Jrnl. Sir M. Hunter* (1894) 122 Our formidable appearance *panic-struck them, and they were moving off. 1898 HENDERSON *Stonewall Jackson* I. xi. 448 They need only a movement on the flank to panic-strike them. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXV, The Moors, confused and captainless, And *panic-stricken, vainly seek to escape The inevitable fate. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1873) 19 Owen and I looked at one another in panic-stricken silence. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 130 A panic-struck and turbulent council. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVI. 983 *Panic-stunn'd he stood.

Hence **Pa·nic** *v. trans.*, to affect with panic (*nonce-wd.*); **Pa·nicful** *a.*, 'full of panic, fearful'.

1827 HOOD *Hero & Leander* xlii, The crew .. Struck pale and panick'd by the billows' roar. 1846 WORCESTER, *Panicful* (cites C. B. Brown).

Panical (pæ·nikăl), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] **1.** = PANIC *a.* 1.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Poems* 7 Chaucer our English Homer in the description of the sodaine stirre and Panicall feare when Chanteclere the cocke was caried away by Reynold the Foxe. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Shipmate Louise* XX. 128 Was ever panical terror more incomparably suggested?

2. Of or pertaining to the god PAN: = PANIC *a.* 4.

1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias' Descr. Greece* III. 235 The Sun produces Angelical, Demoniacal, Heroical, Nymphical, Panical, and such-like powers.

Panically (pæ·nikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] With panic-like fear.

1882 STEVENSON *Merry Men* V. (1887) 55 Had the sea been a lake of living flames, he could not have shrunk more panically from its touch.

Panicky (pæ·niki), *a. colloq.* [f. PANIC *sb.*[2] + -Y.] Of the nature of, or characterized by a tendency to, panic; subject to panic; unreasonably or excessively apprehensive; said esp. in reference to commercial and financial matters.

1869 *Echo* 12 Oct., Hence the delays, mystification, and consequent panicky results. 1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 13 Feb., Wheat fell on Saturday, and the wheat market is described as being 'panicky'. 1900 *Scotsman* 2 June 8/3 All of a sudden he made a panicky speech in the House of Lords which was held by the panicky newspapers to justify all that they had said.

Panicle[1] (pæ·nik'l). *Bot.* Also 6–9 **pannicle**. [ad. L. *pānicula* (*-ucula*), dim. of *pānus* a swelling, an ear of millet.] A compound inflorescence, usually of the racemose type, in which some of the pedicels branch again or repeatedly, forming a loose and irregularly spreading cluster, as in oats and many grasses.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. iii. 4 The bushie top, with his long feather-like pannicles do resemble the common Reede. 1792 MARIA RUNDELL *Voy. Madeira* 98 The blossoms are disposed in a pannicle, or diffused spike. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 120 When millet is ripe, the panicles are cut off near to the top of the stalk. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. i. 83 An inflorescence which branches irregularly, like that of Bramble, Horse Chestnut, and most Grasses, is called a panicle.

†**Panicle**[2]. *Obs.* = PANIC *sb.*[1]

1606 PEACHAM *Graphice* (1612) 135 September in his left hand a handful of Millet, Oates and Panicle. 1656 W. H. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 92. 31 Oats, Rice, Millet, Panicle, Beech-wheat. [Johnson's example from Miller is erroneous, M.'s entry is *Panicum*, Panic (etc.).]

Panicle, obs. form of PANNICLE.

Panicled (pæ·nik'ld), *a.* [f. PANICLE[1] + -ED 2.] Arranged in form of a panicle; paniculate; furnished with or bearing a panicle or panicles.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 84 Fair panicled corn or bent-grass. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 267/1 Flowers panicled about the ends of the branches. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 292 Arranged in a spiked, racemed, or panicled manner.

Paniconograph (pænəi·kŏnŏgrŏf). Also **pani·cograph**. [f. PAN- + ICONOGRAPH.] (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1602/1 *Panicograph*, a mode of obtaining printing-plates direct from a subject or transfer by applying it to the face of a plate of zinc, and building up a printing surface in relief corresponding to the design transferred. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Paniconograph. 1902 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, *Paniconograph*, ..a photozincograph.

So **Pani·conogra·phic, -icogra·phic** *a.*, pertaining or related to paniconography; **Panicono·graphy**, a name given to a process for obtaining printing-plates directly from a design or transfer, by producing the design in relief on a zinc plate; photozincography.

1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 69 There is a paniconographic process—a long name, which seems to imply a power of copying or reproducing any or all kinds of engravings. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Paniconographic*, *Paniconography*.

Paniculate (pănĭ·kiŭlā't), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *pāniculāt·us*, f. *pānicula* PANICLE[1] + -ATE 2.] Arranged in a panicle; panicled.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. s. v., A Plant is said to be *floribus paniculatis*, i. e. with paniculate Flowers, when it bears a great Number of Flowers standing upon long Foot-Stalks, issuing on all Sides from the middle Stalk. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. xxi. (1765) 217 *Paniculate*, with the Flowers in Panicles. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 578 Incurvate, paniculate in a plane, subtripinnate. 1877–84 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl.* p. vi, The inflorescence paniculate.

Hence **Pani·culately** *adv.*

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Fl.* 306 Scapes..paniculately branched.

Pani·culated, *a. rare.* [See -ED 2.] = prec.

1719 QUINCY *Med. Dict.* (1726) 349/2 Such are call'd Paniculated Plants. 1860 TYAS *Wild Fl.* 117 St. John's wort.—The inflorescence is..branched in paniculated clusters.

Pani·culato-, comb. form of mod.L. *pāniculāt-us*, paniculately, paniculate and —.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* 582 Sparingly ramose, above paniculato-corymbose. *Ibid.* 666 Paniculato-ramose, branches terete.

Panidiomorphic, Panidrosis, etc.: see PAN-.

Panier, variant of PANNIER.

Panifiable, *a. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *panifiable*, f. *panifier*.] Capable of being made into bread.

1849 *Lond. Jrnl.* 10 Mar. 8 An ingenious instrument, called..the *alcurometer*, the purpose of which is to indicate the panifiable properties of wheat flour.

Panification (pænifikē·ʃən). [a. F. *panification* (*p. des pommes de terre*, 1781 in Hatz.-Darm.), noun of action f. *panifier* to make into bread.] The making into bread; conversion into the substance of bread, esp. as a chemical process.

1779 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 100/1 It is from this very simple operation that the whole fabrication of potatoe-bread depends; without it, no panification. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Import Colonial Corn* 129 Whether the panification of the meal of rye or barley..be complete. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 326 See the blessed idea of Christian communion.. degraded into a mere act of divine panification! 1886 JAGO *Chemistry of Wheat, Flour & Bread* 314 Summing up the changes produced in panification—they are alcoholic fermentation of the sugar, softening and partial peptonising of the albuminoids, and a limited diastasis of the starch by the albuminoids so changed.

†**Pa·nifice.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pānificium* making of bread, anything baked, f. *pānis* bread. Cf. obs. F. *panifice* 'bread-making, . . also bread' (Cotgr.).] (See quot. 1656.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Panifice*, ..the craft of baking or making Bread; also Bread it self, or a Loaf of Bread. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 398 These animalls do not expose their panifice to the injuryes of the aire and Heavens. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Panigerick(e, -gery, etc., obs. ff. PANEGYRIC, etc.

Panikelle, obs. form of PANNICLE.

Panime, obs. form of PAYNIM.

†**Pa·nion.** *Obs.* Also 6 **panyon**. [Shortened from COMPANION.] = COMPANION, mate, fellow.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 50 Whether he be a gamester, an alehouse haunter, or a panion among ruffians. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 496 b, Loe here a very pleasaunt panion and Maister of his Arte. 1589 NASHE *Martins Months Minde* Wks. (Grosart) I. 165 These Panions, scorning all modestie, and reiecting al reason. 1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catching* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 80 He was a kind of Scholastical panyon.

Pan-Ionian, Pan-Ionic: see PAN- 1.

†**Pa·niot.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *paniot* (1282 in Godef.), f. *pan* cloth.] Covering; horse-cloth.

1310 *Acc. Exors T. Bp. of Exeter* (Camden) 6 De iijs. vjd. de iij pecis de panyot debili venditis.

Panisc, panisk (pæ·nisk). *Mythol.* [ad. Gr. *πανίσκ-ος*, L. *Panisc-us*, dim. of Πάν, PAN *sb.*2] A little Pan; an inferior deity representing or attending on Pan. Hence **Pani·sca** as feminine of this.

1604 B. JOSSON *Penates*, The Paniskes, and the Silvanes rude. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 361. 448 A panisca at the music of Apollo opens her mouth wide. *Ibid.* § 387. 501 A good-natured panisc plucks a thorn from the foot of a satyr.

Panisic (pænəi·sik), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. PAN- all + Gr. *ἴσ-ος* equal + -IC.] Relating to a social state in which all are equal; = PANTISOCRATIC.

1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* lxii, Platonic no doubt, and panisic, but not altogether adapted to double entry. 1887 — *Springhaven* (ed. 4) II. vii. 76 A meek salutation which proved his panisic ideas to be not properly wrought into his system as yet.

Panislam (pæni·slăm, -islā·m). [f. PAN- 1 + ISLAM.] All Islam; (the conception of) a union of the Mohammedan world.

1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 57 Panislam must be crushed by a new crusade.

So **Panislamic, -Islamic** (-islæ·mik, -islā·mik), of or pertaining to all Islam, or to a union of all Mohammedans. **Pani·slamism**, the Panislamic aspiration.

1881 *Times* 22 Dec. 9 Some encouragement being given in Egypt to the Panislamic dreams of the present Sultan. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 62 The phantom of a Panislamic league. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 93/1 The most famous, after the Pan-Islamic pilgrimages, are the great Shiite sanctuaries. 1888 *Echo* 29 Aug. 1/5 In order to oppose the advancing aggression of..'Pan-Islamism'.

Pani·vorous, *a. rare* −°. [f. L. *pānis* bread: see -VOROUS.] Devouring or feeding upon bread.

1830 in MAUNDER *Treas. Knowl.* 1848 in CRAIG.

Panjandrum (pænʤæ·ndrŏm). In origin, a nonsense word (simulating compounds of PAN-, and burlesquing a title), occurring in the farrago of nonsense composed by S. Foote to test the memory of old Macklin, who had asserted that he could repeat anything after once hearing it.

1755 FOOTE in *Q. Rev.* (1854) XCV. 516 And there were present the Picninnies, and the Joblillies, and the Garyulies, and the Grand Panjandrum himself, with the little round button at top. 1825 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Harry & Lucy Concl.* II. 153. 1867 F. H. LUDLOW *Little Brother* 39 The little wide-awake, like the Panjandrum 'with the little round button at the top'.

Hence a. A mock title for an imaginary or mysterious personage of much power, or a personage of great pretensions: a self-constituted high mightiness or magnifico; a local magnate or official of grand airs; a pompous pretender.

[1825 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Harry & Lucy Concl.* II. 46 He [the gardener] began to praise his carnations. .. One he called 'The envy of the world, or the great panjandrum'.] *a* 1880 FITZGERALD (Brewer), He was the Great Panjandrum of the place. 1880 BREWER *Reader's Hand-bk. Allusions, Panjandrum* (*The Grand*), any village potentate or Brummagem magnate. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 1 Wanting to cut a fine figure in high life, as official panjandrums generally do want. 1892 F. HARRISON in *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 4/3, I do not think the future of Ireland can be affected by the utterances of the Panjandrum of Biblical Science and Scotch Presbyterianism. 1896 A. MORRISON *Child of the Jago* 148 A sudden quacksalver, a Panjandrum of philanthropy, who undertook to abolish poverty and sin. 1900 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 3/2 So will the great British public, even though it may scarcely know what sort of a Panjandrum a Senior Wrangler is.

b. Official and ceremonial fuss or formality.

1883 NASMYTH *Autobiog.* xv. 281, I did not care for all this panjandrum of punctiliousness.

Pank (pæŋk), *v. dial. intr.* To pant.

1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* v. iii, We met three or four hugeous ugly devils. that made my heart so panck ever since, as they say! 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 48. 1864 YOUNG *Robin Hill* 7 (E. D. D.) Jist hark how he do pank an' blow.

†**Pank**, *sb. Obs.* Of uncertain origin and sense. (The date seems to oppose its being connected with prec. vb., as a collateral form of PANT *sb.*2)

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 31 War the sicknesse that called is the pank,.. A maladie called *male de flank*, A bocche that nedeth a good cirurgian.

Pankin (pæ·ŋkin). Now *dial.* [f. PAN *sb.*1 + -KIN: cf. PANNIKIN.] A small earthenware pan or jar; also, such a vessel without restriction of size, a pancheon.

1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46 Also ij pankyns & a posnet of a potell. 1533 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 19 To Aves Philipps, my auntes doughter, a pankyn. 1647–8 *N. Riding Rec.* (1887) V. 9 Presented for stealing an earthen pankin (8*d.*). 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Pankin*, any small earthen jar. 1863 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* (1864) 231 You get a big pankin, ..a large earthenware jar.

Panlogism (pæ·nlǒʤiz'm). [ad. mod.L. *panlogismus*, f. Gr. *παν-* all + *λόγος* speech, word, reason: see -ISM.] A term formed by J. E. Erdmann (*Deutsche Speculation seit Kant* (1853) II. 853) on the analogy of *pantheismus*, to describe the philosophy of Hegel, as one which holds that only the rational is truly real. (Generally used with an implication of dissent from the position so characterized.) Hence **Panlo·gical, Panlogi·stic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of panlogism.

1871 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 4) II. 619 By Erdmann, Hegel's system is happily characterized as Panlogism rather than Pantheism, since, instead of presenting the universe as the evolution of God, he presents it, and God also, as the evolution of the abstract idea. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 538 The panlogical system of Hegel. 1893 *Athenæum* 12 Aug. 221/1 In the course of expounding his 'panlogistic' theory. 1901 DEWEY in Baldwin *Dict. Philos.* II. 255/2 *Panlogism*, a term applied to philosophic systems which make thought the absolute—usually to the system of Hegel.

Pan-materialistic, -melodicon, etc.: see PAN- 2.

‖ **Panmixia** (pænmi·ksiă). *Biol.* [mod.L., = Ger. *panmixie* (Weismann), f. Gr. *παν-* all + *-μιξία*, from *μίξις* mixing, mingling; lit. 'universal or general mingling' (*sc.* of ancestral qualities).]

Weismann's term for a supposed promiscuous reproduction of all manner of ancestral qualities or tendencies, consequent on the cessation of natural selection in relation to organs which have become useless or little used, and tending to the degeneration of these organs.

1889 POULTON, etc. tr. *Weismann's Ess. Heredity* 90 This suspension of the preserving influence of natural selection may be termed *Panmixia*, for all individuals can reproduce themselves and thus stamp their characters upon the species, and not only those which are in all respects, or in respect to some single organ, the fittest,..the great variability of most domesticated animals essentially depends upon this principle. 1890 RAY LANKESTER in *Nature* 27 Mar. 487/2 The doctrine of panmixia is this. When there is no longer, owing to changed conditions of life, any use for an organ, it will cease to be the subject of natural selection. Consequently all possible variations .. will have (so far as the now lapsed use of the organ is concerned) an equal chance. 1895 MIVART in *Harper's Mag.* Mar., A fortuitous mixture of ancestral tendencies..called panmixia.

Pannach(e, -ashe, Pannada, Pannal(l, obs. ff. PANACHE, PANADA, PANEL *sb.*1

‖ **Pannade.** *Obs.* [obs. F. *pannade* (Cotgr.), OF. *pennade, penade* (15–16th c. in Godef.), whence F. *panader* to strut, caper, curvet. Given by Blount in an entry taken verbally from Cotgrave and repeated in most of the Dicts. to the present day. But app. never in Eng. use.]

[1611 COTGR., *Pannades*, the curuettings, prauncings, or boundings of lustie horses.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pannades* (Fr.), the curvettings, prauncings, or boundings of lusty Horses. 1658–1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721– in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON citing AINSWORTH. Hence in mod. Dicts.

‖ **Pa·nnag.** [Heb. נַפָּח *pannag*.] 'Perhaps a kind of confection' (R.V. margin).

1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxvii. 17 They traded in thy market wheate of Minnith, and Pannag, and honie, and oyle.

Pannage (pæ·nėʤ). Also (4 5 **pownage**), 6 **pannadge**, 6–9 **panage**, (7 **pawnage**, 7–9 **paunage**). [a. OF. *pasnage*, 1272 in Godef. (also *paasn-, parn-, paan-*), *panage* (*paisn-, pain-*), *pennage* (Godef.), mod.F. *panage*, in med. L. *pasnāticum, pastināticum*:—late L. *pastiōnāticum* (921 in Du Cange), f. *pastiōn-em* feeding, pasturing, from *pascĕre, past-um* to feed.]

1. *Law.* a. The feeding of swine (or other beasts) in a forest or wood; pasturage for swine; b. The right or privilege of pasturing swine in a forest; c. The payment made to the owner of a woodland for this right; the profit thus accruing.

[1217 *Charter of Forest* ix, Unusquisque liber homo agistet boscum suum in foresta .. et habeat pannagium suum. 1292 BRITTON III. vii. § 5 Et puis soit enquis de mel et de pannage et de pesson des glans des noyz et de autre manere des fructz. 1321–2 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 388/2 Porcs a peszcer en temps de pestzon..santz doner pasnage. 1347–8 *Ibid.* II. 205/2 En lieu de Disme de Pannage.] 1450 *Ibid.* V. 184/1 All maner of Graauntes..of eny Herbage or Pannage, Fisshyng, Pasture or commyn of Pasture. 1461 *Ibid.* 476/1 A summe of money called custume pannage for Swyne. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 33 § 10 The office of kepyng of the Parke of Maylewyg .. with the Herbage and Pownage of the same. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* viii. (1539) 12 Also it is to be enquered of panage, and herbage. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xii. § 1 (1615) 87/2 The profite of the Mast, which is called Pawnage:..Pawnage is rather the money that is receiued for the Agistment of the Mast, then the Mast, or the Agistment it selfe. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* III. iv. 70 Immunities and Exemptions from Theolonie, Pontage,..Pannage, Passage. 1770 HASTED in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 165 To afford pannage for so large a number as 1200 hogs. 1878 *Law Rep.* 7 Ch. Div. 562 The Plaintiff..claimed to have..a right of pannage or common of pannage for his swine commonable in the forest. 1880 J. WILLIAMS *Rights of Common* 21 Nuts, acorns, the mast of trees, the right to which is known by the name of pannage.

2. *concr.* Acorns, beech-mast, etc., on which swine feed.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 7 They eten mast hawes and swych pownage. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. vi. 171 Mast, Acorn, Pannage. 1713 E. GIBSON *Codex* 706 Acorns .. are the chief of those things, which the ancient Laws call Pannage. 1882 *Athenæum* 19 Aug. 232 Herds of wild ponies and droves of wilder pigs thriving on the pannage.

transf. 1647 WARD *Simple Cobl.* 28 What usefull supplies the pannage of England would afford other Countries.

Pannam, -um (pæ·nəm). *Thieves' Cant.* Also 7–8 **panam**. [prob. corrupt form of L. *pānem*, acc. of *pānis* bread, as in the prayer *panem nostrum da nobis hodie*.] Bread.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 83 Here followyth their pelting speche. .. *Pannam*, bread. 1609 DEKKER *Lanthorn & Candlelight* ciij b, If we mawn'd Pannam, lap, or Ruff-peck. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 388 Here's Pannum and Lap, and good Poplars of Yarrum, To fill up the Crib, and to comfort the Quarron. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Panam*, Bread. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* vi. 34 Bits o' mouldy pannam. *attrib.* *c* 1742 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 527 Tickets to be had, for three Megs a Carcass to scran their Pannum-Boxes.

‖ **Panne** (pan, pæn). [F. *panne* (15th c. in Littré), earlier *pene, penne, pane* (13th c.), *picnne* (14th c.) = Pr. *penna, pena*, OSp. *peña*, med.L. *panna* (1406 in Du Cange); origin uncertain: see PANE *sb.*2] A soft kind of cloth with a long nap, resembling velvet.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Panne*, ..worsted plush of French manufacture. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 6/3 Among the new materials is that called panne, a very silky make of cloth, almost resembling velvet in softness of surface. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 4/1 We see her in a dress of grey panne.

Panne, obs. form of PAN *sb.*1 and 3.

Pannel, variant of PANEL, PANELE.

[**Pannell**, *v.* Only found in the following passage: app. an error of some kind. Editors have conjectured *spanieled, pantl'red*, and *paged*.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xii. 21 The hearts That pannelled me at heeles, to whom I gaue Their wishes.]

Pannery (pæ·nəri). [f. PAN *sb.*1 + -ERY.]

1. The making of salt in pans: see PAN *sb.*1

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 470 The pannery here, or the right of salt-works, depends on chancery-writ.

2. *nonce-use.* Pans collectively.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Apr. 7/2, I asked the manager..what he thought of the new pottery and pannery; he said, 'Not much'.

†**Pa·nnicle.** *Obs.* Also 5 **panikelle, pannycele**, 5–7 **panicle**, 6 **pannycle, -ickle, -ikell, -icule**, 7 **-ikle**. [a. OF. *panicle, pannicle*, ad. L. *panicul-us* small piece of cloth, rag, dim. of *pannus* cloth; in mod.F. *panicule*.]

1. *Anat.* A membrane or membranous structure in an animal body, as the peritoneum, the membranes of the brain, and *esp.* the *panniculus carnosus* (*fleshy panicle*), a layer of muscular fibres lying just beneath the skin, specially developed in some quadrupeds.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 27 After hem comeþ panniclis [*Add. MS.* pannyceles]—þat is to seie smal cloop, þat is maad of sutil þredis of senewis, veynes & arteries. *Ibid. marg.* panikelles. *Ibid.*, þe panicle of þe heed byndiþ seuene boones. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* I. (1634) 70 A pannicle springing and growing forth from the right seate of Peritoneum. 1562 BULLEYN *Bulwark, Dial. Soarnes* 40 The rimme or pannicule, whiche from out foorthe, covereth the scalpe. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1337 That all their braines should be contained within one and the same membrane or pannicle. 1621 CRASHAW *Fiscus Papalis* Liv, Also, there is the very skinne or pannikle that came out of the most holy body of the Virgin Mary, which her sonne Jesus Christ our Lord, in his birth, brought with him. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., The fleshy Pannicle. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. i. (1738) 5 Underneath the Skin is placed the fleshy Pannicle, which is Muscular. [1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. i. 19 The power which many animals, especially horses, possess of moving or twitching their skin .. is effected by the panniculus carnosus.]

¶ b. App. misused as = brain-pan, skull.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 23 He..Smote him so rudely on the Pannikell, That to the chin he cleft his head in twaine.

2. *Bot.* A membranous covering in plants, as the scales investing a leaf-bud.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. iv. § 17 Every Bud, besides its proper Leaves, is covered with divers Leafy Pannicles or Surfoyls. 1736 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* III. 403 The flowers' forensic beauties now admire, The impalement, foliation, down, attire, Couch'd in the pannicle or mantling veil.

Pannicle, variant of PANICLE.

†**Panni·cular**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *panniculus*, PANNICLE + -AR.] Of the nature of a 'pannicle'.

1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* ix. (1888) 81 The tayle gutte, whose substance is panniculer.

Panniell, obs. form of PANEL.

Pannier (pæ·niər), *sb.*1 Forms: 4–7 **panyer**, 4– **panier**, 6 **pannyer**, 6– **pannier**, (also 4 **panyar, payngnier**, 4–5 **paner, panyȝer**, 5 **panere, -yere, -ȝer(e, -ȝar, -yher**, *Sc.* **panȝell**, 6 **paniar**, 7 **panniar, -ard**, 7–8 **panyard, -erd**). [ME. *panier*, a. F. *panier* (in 15th c. rarely *pannier*) = Pr. *panier*, Cat. *paner*, It. *paniere*:—L. *pānāri-um* bread-basket, f. *pān-is* bread: see -ARIUM.]

1. A basket; *esp.* one of considerable size for carrying provisions, fish, or other commodities; in later use mostly restricted to those carried by a beast of burden (usually in pairs, one on each side, slung across the back), or on the shoulders of a man or woman.

c 1300 *Havelok* 760 Gode paniers dede he make..to beren fish inne. *c* 1358 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 562, j par. de Panyars empt. apud London. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 849 Or maken of these [twigs] panyers. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 21050 Vp-on hyr hed a gret paner. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xc. 414 (Add. MS.) All thoſe I solde the þe

fyshe, I solde the not the panyere. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lii. 511 The frayle Rushe .. they vse to make figge frayles and paniers therwithall. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 448 (R.) Baskets made like bakers panniers. 1600 *Ibid.* (1810) III. 389 Little Paniers made of Palme leaves, some for packsaddles, and some for panniards. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. XXXVII. 21 Betwixt her swagging panniers' load A farmer's wife to market rode. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxii, A costermonger with his donkey and a pannier of cabbage. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* (1887) I. i. i. 21 Mounted on a pony that carried its owner on a saddle immediately below its neck, and a pair of panniers just above its tail.

b. The amount contained by a pannier.

1714 *Fr. Bk. Rates* 43 Glass in Metal per Cart-load, containing 4 Panniers. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* I. xi. 89 The gardener's wife .. threw .. a pannier of cones upon the logs.

c. A covered basket for holding surgical instruments and medicines for a military ambulance.

(By a curious blunder this was explained by the Secretary at War in the House of Commons on 25 July, 1854, as a horse litter or ambulance for the transport of the sick or wounded, and no one in the House knew any better. The error is repeated in Kinglake's *Crimea*.)

1854 SIDNEY HERBERT in *Hansard* CXXXV. 719 Almost the first thing upon which my eye glanced was forty pair of panniers, for the conveyance of the sick. [Cf. quot. 1895.] 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. ii. 7 He was carried in the invalid's pannier. *Ibid.* vi. 144 The cart or pannier used in transferring him to some other kind of hospital. 1895 SIR E. WOOD *Crimea in* 1854 *&* 1894, 11, I suppose it would be difficult now to find any one in the House of Commons, who could mistake a medical pannier, i. e. a covered basket for holding surgical instruments and drugs, for an ambulance.

†2. *Arch.* = CORBEIL 2. *Obs.* [Littré has (*Panier* 14) 'Ornement d'architecture plus étroit et plus haut que la corbeille, portant des fleurs et des fruits'. The Eng. works here cited erroneously confuse CORBEIL with CORBEL.]

1781–6 REES *Chambers' Cycl.*, *Pannier*, in *Architecture*. See CORBEL. [*Ibid.*, *Corbel*, in *Architecture*, the representation of a basket.] 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 7) Gloss., *Pannier*, the same as CORBEL. [So Webster 1864 and mod. Dicts., all confusing *corbeil* with *corbel*.]

3. (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pannier*. .(*Hydraulic Engineering*), a basket or gabion of wicker-work containing gravel or earth,.. used in forming a basis for earthy material in the construction of dikes or banks.

4. A basket-carriage. *rare*.

1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* xvii. 199 Vere, with her husband, drove in the panier, with four white ponies.

5. A frame of whalebone, wire, or other material, used to distend the skirt of a woman's dress at the hips. [F. *panier* (Littré).] *erron.* A bunched up part of a skirt forming a protuberance behind.

1869 *Punch* 31 July 33/2 The singular excrescences which are worn now on the back are spoken of as 'paniers'. 1877 'OUIDA' *Puck* xxxi. 390 Chignons and co-respondents, plunging and panniers, Americanism and cocotteism. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 11 Jan. 8/3 Paniers are among the very latest dress importations received in London. They .. have been used on a gown of mahogany brown velvet in the form of a tunic, opened in front to show a petticoat, with sides sweeping into a train at the back.

6. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *pannier-bearer*, *-maker*, *-rush*, *-shaped* adj.; †**pannier-hilt** = BASKET-HILT. Also PANNIERMAN.

1451 *Acc.* in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 206 Item, þe panyerberrer .. ij*d*. 1472 *Presentmts. of Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 25 Oone panyermaker houses & harbers suspect persones in his hous. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lii. 511 The frayle Rushe or panier Rushe. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* II. i, Your dun, rusty, Pannier-hilt poniard. 1641 S. SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 19 Fresh or Pannier Herring. 1828 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (ed. 2) III. xxx. 229 The larva .. constructs a pannier-shaped cocoon of the parenchyma of leaves.

Pannier (pæ·niəɹ), *sb.*[2] [See below.] The name by which the robed waiters at table are known in the Inner Temple.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Pannier* or *Pannier-man*, a name..now commonly applied to all the domestics who wait in the hall at the time of dinner. 1859 F. BRANDT *Frank M.* viii. 107 The most awkward of waiters (called according to custom panyers; scilicet pannifers, or breadbearers). 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 Nov. 481/1 The Inner Temple Hall waiters are called *panniers*, from the *pannarii* who attended the Knights Templars [!]. 1903 F. A. INDERWICK *Letter to Editor*, The term 'pannier' during the whole of my time, now extending over 45 years, has been used as meaning 'waiter', and applied to the attendants of the inn waiting at meals. .. I have not found the term used anywhere officially, but it has apparently long been employed by members of the inn. — T. F. HOWELL *Let.*, As no new 'panniers' are now appointed, the name will drop out of use. [*Note.* The name *pannier* is merely colloquial, and does not occur in the Records. It may have originated or been derived in some way from that of the PANNIERMAN, but it is not identical with that word, as erroneously assumed by Crabbe (followed by later dictionaries); still less is it, as sometimes stated, the source of that word. There is no evidence to connect it with L. *pānārius* (bread-seller) or *pannārius* (cloth-seller), as conjectured by some.]

Pa·nnier, *v. rare.* [f. PANNIER *sb.*[1]] *trans.* a. To furnish with a pannier or panniers. b. To place in, or as in, a pannier.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 146 He hath so pannyerd and drest it that it seemes a new thing. 1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations*, etc. II. 190 Panier'd in shells, or bound with silver strings Of silken Pinna.

Pannered (pæ·niəɹd), *a.* [f. PANNIER *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] Laden with a pannier or panniers.

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 131 Drove like a pannier'd Ass, and scourg'd along. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy*, *Como* 47 Wains oxen-drawn and panniered mules are seen.

Pa·nnierman. [f. PANNIER *sb.*[1] + MAN.]

1. A man in charge of a pannier or panniers; *esp.* a hawker of fish, etc., who conveys his goods to market in panniers. ? *Obs.*

1583 *N. Riding Rec.* N. S. I. (1894) 251 Divers of the inhabytantes and other poore men panier-men. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 321/2 If the pannier-man's jack was ever better known by his loins of mutton, I'll be flayed. 1678 RAY *Prov.* (ed. 2) 78 Mock no panyer-men, your father was a fisher. 1736 F. DRAKE *Eboracum* I. vi. 219 Sea fish market is kept .. for panniermen free of the city. 1900 [see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*].

2. The name of a paid officer in the Inns of Court, who brought provisions from market (with a horse and panniers), and (in later times at least) had various duties in connexion with the serving of the meals, etc.: see quots. (Now obsolete.)

1482–3 *Black Bks. Linc. Inn* lf. 54 Et de xvjs. solut. a le panereman. 1538 *Ibid.* (ed. 1897) 251 No horses shall be putt in the Conygarye, butt onlye one horse for the Panyar man. 1601 *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* 156 The paniarman .. shall alsoe have iij*li.* allowed him for .. his wantinge of pasture and provision .. for his horse. 1616 *Bl. Bks. Linc. Inn* 185 It is further ordered that the flesh and fish shall not be caryed in one pannyer uncleanelye and uncovered, but that the Pannyerman shall have one pannyer for fish and another for flesh. 1624 *Pens. Bk. Gray's Inn* 263 It is ordered .. that the panierman shall have thirtie shillings a yeare .. more .. towards the bringinge home of the meat from the market. 1630–1 *Calend. Inner Temple Recds.* (1898) II. 191 For a new horn for the panierman. 1650 *Wits Recreations* Epit. lxxviii. M iij, On T. H. the Pannierman of the Temple. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Pannierman*, in the Inns of Court, is one whose Office is to blow the Horn for Dinner, and wait at the Barristers Table. 1842 *Bl. Bks. Linc. Inn* 214 That the Pannierman do see that this order be observed. 1846 *MS. Bks. Linc. Inn* 19 Nov. [Latest mention] The daughters of Edward Clark late Pannierman to this Society. [1900 Abolished at Inner Temple.]

Pannikell, obs. form of PANNICLE.

Pannikin (pæ·nikin). Also **pannican, panakin, panikin.** [f. PAN *sb.*[1] + -KIN; cf. *mannikin*.] A small metal (usually tinned iron) drinking vessel; a cannikin; also, the contents of such a vessel.

'Exceedingly common in Australia' (*Austral Eng.*).

1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words*, *Pannikin*, a little vessel or pan for warming children's pap, etc. A diminutive of pan. 1830 R. DAWSON *Pres. St. Australia* 101 (Morris) Several tin pannicans. *Ibid.* 200 He went to the spring and brought me a pannican full. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xii, Bringing out the bottle and tin pannikins, ready for the promised carouse. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* i. 19 If saucers and pannikins are all that we have, let us at least take an inventory of our saucers and pannikins. 1880 SUTHERLAND *Tales of Goldfields* 44 A small pannikin full of gold dust. *Comb.* 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.*, *Pannikin-boss*, or *Pannikin-overseer*, .. applied colloquially to a man on a station, whose position is above that of the ordinary station-hand, but who is only a 'boss' or overseer in a small way.

Panning (pæ·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PAN *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action or process of washing auriferous sand, gravel, or crushed rock, by agitation in a pan, so as to obtain the particles of gold or other substance of greatest specific gravity.

1870 TUCKER *Mute* 40 Others to these the precious dirt convey, Linger a moment till the panning's through. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 662/1 Panning is the crudest and simplest method of getting out gold dust.

b. The proceeds of such washing; the gold (or other valuable substance) obtained.

1891 *Times* 15 Jan. 5/2 Samples from the surface of the various reefs .. show rich pannings. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Dec. 6/1 My pannings from these claims are splendid.

Pannon, -oun, obs. forms of PENNON.

Panno·nic, *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Pannonia, corresponding to modern Hungary. Also **Panno·nian** *a.* and *sb.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. XXXV. § 7. 50 Carolus Clusius .. hath set foorth in his pannonick Epitome. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* Prol. 3 When the World was troubled with Pannonick Invasions. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pannonian* .. of or belonging to .. Hungary. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* May 333/2 The sons of Britain .. animated with even more than Panonian ardour.

Pannose (pæ·nōs), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *pannōs-us* ragged, rag-like, f. *pannus* cloth: see -OSE.] 'Having the texture of coarse cloth' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). Hence **Panno·sely** *adv.*

Pannous (pæ·nəs), *a. Path.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] 'Pertaining to or of the nature of pannus' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Pannum, variant of PANNAM.

‖ **Pannus** (pæ·nŏs). *Path.* [? L. *pannus* cloth; in F. *pannus* (by Littré referred to L. *pānus*, Gr. *πῆνος* web).] A vascular condition of the cornea of the eye, with thickening and opacity.

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 189 Pannus is a superfluite þat fallip in a wommans face, & comeþ ofte in childberyng.] 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pannus* .. a Disease of the Eye, when the Vessels that run to the corners swell with Blood, by reason of a stoppage or inflammation; so that a fleshy Web afterwards covers the whole Eye, or part of it. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 873 Such opacity with vascularity is called pannus.

Pannuscorium (pæn$\check{o}$s,kō·ɹiŏm). [Illiterate comb. of L. *pannus* cloth, and *corium* hide, leather.] A trade-name for a kind of soft leather cloth, used for the uppers of boots and shoes.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pannuscorium*, a name given to a species of leather cloth, used for shoes and boots for those who have tender feet. *c* 1860 *Popular Song*, Here is a Necropolis, There is an Emporium, Your boots are Antegropolis, Your shoes are Panuscorium. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 46. 467 The pannus corium, which has abolished corns.

Panny (pæ·ni), *a. rare.* [f. PAN *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Like or characteristic of a pan.

1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon*, *Bells Ch.* i. 209 A panny, harsh, iron-like sound.

Pannycele, -cle, obs. forms of PANNICLE.

Pannyer, Pannyter, obs. ff. PANNIER, PANTER.

Panoistic, Panolethry: see PAN- 2.

Panomphæan, -ean (pænɒmfī·ăn), *a.* [f. Gr. *πανομφαῖ-ος*, f. *παν-* all + *ὀμφή* voice of a god, oracular response: an epithet of Zeus.] Of or pertaining to Zeus, as sender of all ominous voices. (Misused humorously in French by Rabelais, and misunderstood by Cockeram, etc.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Panomphean*, All hearing. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Panomphean* .. pertaining to Jupiter. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xlvi, *Trinc* is a Panomphean Word, that is a Word understood, us'd and celebrated by all Nations and signifies Drink. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* v. 114 We want no half-gods, Panomphæan Joves.

So **Panompha·ic, Pano·mphic** *adjs.* (*nonce-wds.*)

1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* xvii. 266 That very Panomphic Pantagruelian saint, well known .. as a female divinity, by the name of La Dive Bouteille. 1878 J. THOMSON *Plenip. Key* 7 Whose supreme oracle is the panomphaic Trinc.

‖ **Panophobia** (pæno$\check{f}$o·biă). *Path.* Also 9 **panphobia.** [mod.L., f. Gr. Πάν, gen. Πανός PAN + *-φοβία* from *φόβος* fear.] A form of melancholia marked by causeless or excessive terror.

1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Panophobia*, that kind of melancholy which is attended with groundless fears. 1870 MAUDSLEY *Body & Mind* 97 That form of melancholia .. which is sometimes described as panphobia. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Panophobia*, sudden fear or panic, which was supposed to be inspired by Pan.

‖ **Panophtha·lmia** = next.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Panophthalmi·tis.** *Path.* [PAN-.] Inflammation of the whole eyeball.

1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 789 Evidence of destructive changes and panophthalmitis.

Panoplied (pæ·nŏplid), *a.* [f. PANOPLY + -ED[2].] Clad in complete armour. Also *fig.*

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 218 She with nice craft had moulded from the clay A panoplied Pallas. 1901 LD. MILNER *Sp.* 26 May, Panoplied hatred, insensate, ambitious, invincible ignorance.

Panoply (pæ·nŏpli), *sb.* [ad. Gr. *πανοπλία* a complete suit of armour, the full armour of the *ὁπλίτης*, f. *παν-* all + *ὅπλα* pl. arms. Cf. F. *panoplie* (occurring casually 1551, but adm. in *Dict. Acad.* 1835). The original Gr. and a latinized form *panoplia* occur in early use.

1607 SIR J. H. in *Harington's Nugæ Ant.* (ed. Park 1804) II. 213 As well episcopall as temporall panoplia, or furniture, beseeming both a gentleman, a deane, and a bishop. 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* 24 Let vs .. arme our selues with the *πανοπλία* of God.]

1. A complete suit of armour, the 'whole armour' of a soldier (*a*) of ancient or (*b*) of mediæval times. (In (*b*) its brightness and splendour are chiefly connoted.)

(*a*) 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* III. iv, *Iron.* .. More .. Than all your fury, and the panoply—*Prac.* Which is at best, but a thin linen armour. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 760 Hee in Celestial Panoplie all armd. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 78 ¶ 1 Encumbered and oppressed, as he will find himself, with the ancient panoply. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 316 Their short spears and daggers were .. ill fitted to make an impression on the Spartan panoply. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 243 Three hundred panoplies which were allotted to Demosthenes he brought home with him.

(*b*) 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. xix, As all around the lists so wide In panoply the champions ride. 1839 LONGF. *Coplas de Manrique* xxxii, Scarf, and gorgeous panoply, And nodding plume. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 516 Armed with all the magnificence of the full panoply of the time.

2. In various fig. and transf. applications: a. *fig.* Complete armour for spiritual or mental warfare.

Often with direct allusion to *την πανοπλίαν τοῦ Θεοῦ* 'the whole armour of God' in Eph. vi. 11, 13.

1576 FLEMING (*title*) A Panoplie of Epistles, Or, a looking Glasse for the vnlearned. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* (1654) I. 4 Patience is the Panoply or whole Armour of the man of God. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 243/1 These words present us with another piece in the Christians panoply. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 345 Armed himself in panoply complete Of heavenly temper. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xxv. 464 Napoleon was armed with the panoply of popular rights. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* v. ii, Mail'd in the perfect panoply of faith.

b. *transf.* Any kind of complete defence, covering, or clothing. c. Any splendid enveloping or surrounding array, material or ideal.

1829 LYTTON *Devereux* IV. iii, What a panoply of smiles the duchess wears to night. 1832 LANDER *Adv. Niger* III. xvii. 57 Another charm .. a panoply, for preserving all persons, while bathing, from the fangs of the crocodiles. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. viii. 322 Before him lay .. the mighty City .. gleaming in the sun with its panoply of roofs. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 22 His many-coated panoply against King Death. 1867 LYOJA M. CHILD *Romance*

of Repub. xxxv. 400 Mist..as it grew colder, had settled on the trees..covering every little twig with a panoply of ice. 1872 Jenkinson *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 278 The two lakes, Buttermere and Crummock,..surrounded by a grand panoply of mountains. 1887 Bowen *Æneid* III. 517 Both of the Bears, and Orion, in golden panoply dight.

3. A group of pieces of armour arranged as a kind of trophy or ornament.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1896 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 7/5 Some Russian shields, serving as panoplies, were added to the French shields.

Panoply (pæ·nŏpli), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To arm completely, to furnish with a panoply.

1832 L. Hunt *Gentle Armour* II. 4 To-morrow sees me panoplied indeed. 1885 *Homilet. Rev.* Sept. 264 To panoply fearful souls with the armor of..heaven-inspired thoughts.

b. *fig.* To array with something brilliant.

1895 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 5/7 There was..a train of saloon carriages for the excursionists. It was panoplied with flags and garlanded with vine leaves.

Panoptic (pænǫ·ptik), *a.* [f. Gr. *πάνοπτος* seen of all, fully visible, *παν-* all + *ὀπτ-ης* all-seeing + -IC.]

1. All-seeing.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 844 He..vainly conceits that the great forest of books will hide him from our panoptic view. 1856 J. Martineau *Ess.* (1891) IV. 52 Any class of teachers free to assume this panoptic position.

2. In which all is seen: cf. Panopticon.

1845 R. W. Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* ix. (ed. 2) 239 The school [in France] is the ward of one great panoptic prisonhouse, with the keepers before the door.

Pano·ptical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a view of everything at once.

1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* II. 252 The internal effect does not, however, trust exclusively to this panoptical theory.

Panopticon (pænǫ·ptikŏn). [f. Gr. *παν-* + *ὀπτικόν* neuter of *ὀπτικός* of or for sight: cf. *πάνοπτος* fully seen or visible.]

1. The name given by Bentham to a proposed form of prison of circular shape having cells built round and fully exposed towards a central 'well', whence the warders could at all times observe the prisoners. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

The Penitentiary, Millbank, London, was originally constructed according to Bentham's plan.

1791 Bentham (*title*) Panopticon; or, the Inspection-House. *Ibid.* I. Postscr. 86 In a Panopticon prison..there ought not any where be a single foot square, on which man or boy shall be able to plant himself..under any assurance of not being observed. 1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXII. 19 The Panopticon was to be open at all times to every magistrate; and at certain hours to the public generally. 1818 Hazlitt *Eng. Poets* v. (1870) 128 He .. superintends, as in a panopticon, a select circle of rural malefactors. 1882 Mrs. Oliphant *Lit. Hist. Eng.* III. 310 Bentham's Panopticon.

b. *fig.* and *transf.* A place where everything is visible; a show-room for novelties.

1851 J. Hamilton *Roy. Preacher* xix. (1854) 239 From this panopticon of all the possible, His holy wisdom chose the best. 1882 Ogilvie (Annandale), *Panopticon* .. 2. An exhibition room for novelties. *Art Journal.*

2. Name given to an optical instrument. (In quot. 1768, app. a kind of telescope.)

1768 Franklin *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 420 Mr. Martin, when I called to see his panopticon, had not one ready. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Mar. Suppl. 1/1 Statham's 'Panopticon'..a powerful achromatic Telescope and Microscope combined.

Panora·m, *a.* and *sb.* [A commercial shortening of *panoramic.*] a. *adj.* = Panoramic. b. *sb.* = *Panoramic camera.*

1893 *Photogr. Ann.* 291 The Panoram: a perfected panoramic camera. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 May 4/2 Holiday pictures .. taken with a Panoram type of camera. *Ibid.* 16 June 4/2 He should make it a point to use a Panoram for his exposures. 1903 *Ibid.* 27 May 12/2 The North-Eastern Railway Company publish a series of what they call 'Panoram' post-cards.

Panorama (pænorā·mă, -æ·mă). [f. Gr. *παν-* all + *ὅρᾶμα* view: a name invented by R. Barker *c* 1789.

(In his specification of patent 1787, he called his invention *La Nature à coup d'Œil.*)]

1. A picture of a landscape or other scene, either arranged on the inside of a cylindrical surface round the spectator as a centre (a *cyclorama*), or unrolled or unfolded and made to pass before him, so as to show the various parts in succession.

1796 *Repertory of Arts* IV. 165 Patent granted to Mr. Robert Barker [No. 1612 of 1787]. (*Footnote*) This invention has been since called the Panorama. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 326/2 *Panorama*, a word..employed of late to denote a painting..which represents an entire view of any country, city, or other natural objects, as they appear to a person standing in any situation, and turning quite round. 1806-7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* v. xvii, Prolonging your stay in London for the express purpose of going to the Panorama. 1807 T. Young *Lectures* I. 455 In the panorama, which has lately been exhibited in many parts of Europe, the effects of natural scenery are very closely imitated. 18.. (*title*) Panorama of the Thames from London to Richmond, exhibiting every Object on both banks of the River. 1866 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.* s.v., The first panorama exhibited in London was painted by Robert Barker in 1789; it represented a view of Edinburgh.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A continuous passing scene; a mental vision in which a series of images passes before the mind's eye.

1836 Marryat *Japhet* lvii. 104/1 A deep reverie, during which the various circumstances and adventures of my life were passed in a rapid panorama before me. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* xliv, You perceive clearly what sort of picture Adam and Hetty made in the panorama of Arthur's thoughts on his journey homeward. 1876 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* iv, She began to recall the endless moving panorama of the London streets.

2. An unbroken view of the whole surrounding region.

1828 Scott *Chron. Canongate* Ser. II. Introd., The Calton had always the superiority of its unrivalled panorama. 1836 *Murray's Handbk. for Trav.* 321 The Panorama from the top of the Brocken is very fine. 1878 K. Johnston *Africa* ii. 22 From the summit..there opens out one of the grandest panoramas which the eye of man could behold.

b. *fig.* A complete and comprehensive survey or presentation of a subject.

1801 (*title*) The Political Panorama. 1806 Mrs. Sternedale (*title*) The Panorama of Youth. 1812 J. Smith (*title*) The Panorama of Science and Art. 1813 Maria Edgeworth *Patron.* (1833) II. xxvii. 137 In his rapid panorama of foreign countries, he showed variety of knowledge. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 425 Habakkuk, in one vast panorama,..exhibits the future in pictures of the past.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*; also *panorama-wise.*

1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* III. vi, The panorama view of the battery was given merely to gratify the reader with a correct description of that celebrated place. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 86 A thousand other scenes..come up..panorama-wise before us. 1896 *Daily News* 19 Nov. 7/4 A prospecting party came across a vein of gold quartz in the famous panorama walk.

Panora·mal, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Passing everything under survey or review.

1808 E. S. Barrett *Miss-led General* 120 Those satirical, critical, panoramal, cynical ..drudges, the Reviewers.

Panoramic (pænoræ·mik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a panorama.

Panoramic camera, a photographic camera devised to rotate automatically so as to take a complete or extended landscape.

1813 Rees *Cycl.* s.v. *Panorama*, The cylindrical surface on which objects are to be painted is called the panoramic surface. 1815 J. Campbell *Trav. S. Africa* 361 (Jod.), I .. expressed a wish, that my friends in London could be gratified with a panoramick view of it. 1838 Robins (*title*) Panoramic Representation of the Queen's Coronation Procession from the Palace to the Abbey. 1856 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* I. ii. 35 An extensive panoramic view of the whole of the surrounding country. 1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 214 In a panoramic camera the eye is supposed to travel round the view, the point of sight altering at each movement of the eye.

b. Commanding a view of the whole landscape.

1880 D. W. Freshfield in *Academy* 11 Dec. 418 The panoramic peak of Monte Incudine.

So **Panora·mical** *a.*; **Panora·mically** *adv.*, after the manner of a panorama.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 671 Emblazoned panoramically upon the mind's perception. 1846 Worcester, *Panoramic, Panoramical.* 1889 *Athenæum* 28 Dec. 902/1 The subject ..treated panoramically, is exceptionally difficult.

Panoramist (pænorā·mist, -æ·mist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] A painter of panoramas.

1881 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. III. 247/2, I shall be glad to know if there is any record of the panoramist's religious history. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Mar. 5/2 The illusion produced by the art of the panoramist is so great that even with the aid of an opera glass it is almost impossible to determine at what exact point the solid objects end and the painted picture begins.

Panorganon, -Orthodox, etc.: see Pan-.

‖ **Panorpa** (pănǫ·rpă). *Entom.* Pl. -æ. [mod. L. (Linnæus 1748); derivation not stated.] A genus of neuropterous insects, the type of a family *Panorpidæ*, taken by some as an order *Panorpatæ*, the scorpion-flies. Hence **Pano·rpate,** † **Pano·rpatous** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the scorpion-flies as an order; **Pano·rpian, Pano·rpine** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Panorpa*; **Pano·rpid,** an insect of the family *Panorpidæ*; **Pano·rpoid** *a.*, resembling or related to the scorpion-flies.

1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 272 Some of Panorpa have an enlargement at the end of the fore-gut. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Panorpatous. 1890 Webster, *Panorpian, Panorpid.* 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Panorpine.* 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Panorpate, Panorpoid.*

Panotype (pæ·nŏtəip). [f. *pano-*, irregularly for Pan- or Panto- + Type.] A name for a photographic picture obtained by the collodion process.

1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1602/2. [Also in later Dicts.]

Panpardie, -perdy, obs. ff. *pain perdu*: see Pain *sb.*[2] 2.

Panpathy, -phenomenalism: see Pan- 2.

† **Panpharmacal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a panpharmacon, panacean.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 289 The Indians use this medicament as panpharmacal in all diseases. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Panpharmacal*, an universal medicine.

Panpharmacon, pam- (pænfā·rmăkŏn, pæm-). *rare.* [f. Pan- all + Gr. *φάρμακον* drug; cf. Gr. *παμφάρμακος* adj. 'skilled in all drugs'.] A remedy against all diseases and poisons, a universal remedy, a panacea.

1661 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Panpharmacon* (Gr.), a medicine for all diseases. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 575/2 It is used by some as Panpharmacon, but what Diseases it will absolutely cure I think is scarcely determin'd. 1700 T. Brown *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 95 The Outsides of their Pots were Gilded with the Titles of Preservatives, Cordials and Panpharmacons. 1731 Bailey, *Panpharmacon.* [So 1775 Ash.] 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 193 The divine Isaac Barrow resorted to this panpharmacon whenever he wished to collect his thoughts.

Panphobia, variant of Panophobia.

Pan-pipe (pæ·npəip). Also **Pan's pipe, Pan's-pipe.** [f. Pan *sb.*[2] + Pipe.] A primitive musical instrument made of a series of reeds graduated in length so as to form a scale, the upper and open ends being level, so as to permit the easy passage of the lips from one to another; its invention was ascribed by Greek legend to Pan; a syrinx, mouth-organ.

1820 T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* I. p. xxxv, Olympus is generally represented, as a young man .. taking lessons on the pan-pipe from Marsyas. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 1114 A man playing the Pan-pipes, or 'mouth organ'. 1846 Grote *Greece* I. i. (1862) I. 52 Hermês surrenders to Apollo, the lyre, inventing for his own use the syrinx or panspipe. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* xlvii, At the end of the lime-tree avenue is a broken-nosed damp Faun, with a marble panpipe. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 37 The harp may be permitted in the town, and the Pan's-pipe in the fields.

Panplegia to **Panpsychism:** see Pan-.

Pan-Presbyterian, *a.* [Pan- 1.] Of or pertaining to all Presbyterians.

1877 *Proc. Free Ch. Scot.* 273 Representatives to the Pan-Presbyterian Council—The names of gentlemen .. proposed [to] represent the Assembly at the General Presbyterian Council in July next. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 1/2 The Pan-Presbyterian Council meets once in four years.

† **Pa·n-pu·dding.** *Obs.* or *dial.* A pudding cooked or baked in a pan; see quot. 1839.

1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. (1881) 47 Quoth he, Panpudding is a good dish for a grosse stomack. 1630 J. Taylor (Water-P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* Wks. I. 146/1 The Pan-puddings of Shropshire, the White puddings of Somersetshire, the Hasty-puddings of Hamshire, and the Pudding-pyes of any shire, all is one to him. 1736 Byrom *Rem.* (Chetham Soc.) II. I. 17, I ate pan puddings, as they called them (fritters) heartily. 1839 Stonehouse *Axholme* 47 About forty or fifty years ago..Saturday, pan pudding, i.e. a pudding made of flour, with small bits of bacon in it.

b. *attrib.* (in contemptuous use.)

1593 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 277 Not..to corrupt the aire, and imposthumate mens ears with their pan-pudding prose any more.

c. Phr. *To stand to one's pan-pudding*, to stand to one's duty; to stand firm, hold one's ground.

1690 *Pagan Prince* xxv. 71 And so, noble Tritons, every one to his command; stand to your Panpudding. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. lxiv. (1737) 264 How bravely did they stand to their Pan-puddings!

Pans, obs. form of *pence*, pl. of Penny.

Pan-Satanism to **-sclerosis:** see Pan-.

Pansch, obs. form of Paunch.

Panse (pans), *v. Sc.* and *dial.* Also 6 **pans, panss,** 6–8 **pance,** (9 **paneh**). [a. OF. *panser, pancer*, to take thought for, take care of, treat (the sick), attend (to wounds, etc.), parallel form of *penser* to think: see Pense.]

† **1.** *intr.* To think; to meditate. *Obs.*

a 1500 Henryson *Garment gude Ladies* 27 Hir patelet of gude pansing. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lviii. 24 Thay panss nocht off the parrochin pure. 1528 Lyndesay *Dream* 397 To pans on his prudens. 1530 — *Test. Papyngo* 444 My hart is peirst with panes for to pance. 1594 A. Hume *Hymns*, etc. (Bannatyne Club) 63 Studie not nor panse not meikle on the feeding of the flesh. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 12 The faithfull servants of God .. pansed how this great work might be effectuat to God's glorie.

† **2.** *trans.* To think of, consider, heed. *Obs.*

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* III. 879 Perfitlie pance thir pointis last pregnant. *c* 1600 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 1357 And panco not, nor skance not, The perril nor the pryce. 1629 Sir W. Mure *True Crucif.* 2825 If God bee for thee, panse no who oppose.

3. To attend to surgically or medically; to dress (a wound).

a 1584 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 491 Gif ony pacient wald be pancit, Quhy suld he loup quhen he is lancit. 1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 576 They had a singular care of him causing panse his wounds. 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 124 He was carried to a neighbouring House, where his Wounds were panced. 1890 Lowson *Guidfellow* 281 (E.D.D.) Having pansed and dressed the wound. 1891 *Hartland Gloss., Panch*,.. to prick and work a wound to extract matter or any foreign substance.

Hence **Pa·nsing** *vbl. sb.*, (*a*) thinking; (*b*) the dressing of a wound; also **Pansement** *rare.*

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxix. 13 Than pansing of penuritie Revis that fra my remembrance. 1579–80 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (Rec. Soc.) IV. 152 The pansing, dressing, curing, and handling of Robert Asbowane, quha wes laitlie hurt and woundit be James Dowglas. 1590 A. Hume *Hymns*, etc. (Bannatyne Club) 45 My pansing dois augment my paine. 1842 Dunglison, *Pansement*, dressing.

† **Panse,** *sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *pense, panse*, thought.] A thought.

a 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* I. 456 (Bann. MS.) And all thair plat pure pansis.

Panse, obs. variant of Paunce, a breast-plate.

Panse, Pansie, obs. forms of Pansy.

Pansheon, -shon, obs. or dial. ff. Pancheon.

Pansied (pæ·nzid), *a.* [f. Pansy + -ED[2].] Adorned with or abounding in pansies.

1819 Wiffen *Aonian Hours* (1820) 41 A pansied dell. 1835 Talfourd *Ion* II. i, When pansied turf was air to winged feet.

Pansive, obs. Sc. form of Pensive *a.*

Pan-Slav (pæn|slɑ·v), *a.* [Pan- 1.] = next.

1903 *Mod. Newspaper*, In 1905 a Pan-Slav exhibition will be held at St. Petersburg, when representatives will be sent from all the Slavonic nations of eastern Europe.

Panslavic, -Slavic (-slɑ·vik), *a.* [Pan- 1.] a. Of or pertaining to all the Slavic races. b. = Panslavistic a.

1860 Marsh *Eng. Lang.* i. 8 The Panslavic invasion, which will be the next source of danger to the civil and intellectual liberties of Christendom. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 2 Mar., A fresh outburst of Panslavic anger.

Panslavism (pænslɑ·viz'm). Also 9 -sclavism. [f. Pan- 1 + Slav + -ism: after Ger. *Panslavismus.*] The movement or aspiration for the union of all Slavs or Slavonic peoples in one political organization.

[1846 Jowett in *Life & Lett.* (1897) I. v. 157 My balance of power would be .. France and England against Panslavismus and despotism.] 1850 Longf. in *Life* (1891) II. 188 He [Gurowski] is a Pole .. believing in Panslavism, or the union of all the Slavonic tribes under one head, and that head Russia. 1877 *Public Opinion* 7 July 1 The advance of Russia is as hateful to the hopes of Hellenic Christians as it can be welcome to the zealots of Panslavism. 1880 *Fraser's Mag.* May 616 Here Panslavism is distinctly repudiated; Philo-Slavism is defined. ..I have never met a Panslavist among the Southern Slavs.

So **Panala·viat,** an adherent or promoter of Panslavism; also as *adj.* = next; **Panslavi·stic** *a.*, a. of, pertaining to, or favouring Panslavism; b. = Panslavic a.

1850 Longf. in *Life* (1891) II. 189 At tea we had Panslavistic Gurowski. 1877 D. M. Wallace *Russia* xxvi. 419 But what of their Panslavistic Aspirations? 1883 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 855/1 It saved him from those Panslavist tendencies. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 859/1 The..aspirations of the Muscovite panslavists were not satisfied. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 65 The first Pan-Slavistic Congress took place in Prague in June, 1848.

Panslavo·nian, -Slav-, *a.* Also -sclavonian. [Pan- 1.] Of or pertaining to, or including all Slavonians; Panslavic, Panslavistic. So **Panslavo·nic, -Sl-, -sclavo·nic** *a.*; **Pansla·vonism** = Panslavism.

1854 R. G. Latham *Native Races Russian Emp.* 331 The fundamental fact on which Pan-slavonism rests, is the vast ..area over which the different dialects of the Slavonic language are spoken, combined with the small amount of difference they exhibit. 1864 Webster, *Panslavonian.* 1877 *Public Opinion* 7 July 1 Under the supreme direction of Prince Tcherkasski..and his colleagues of M. Akeakoff's Panslavonic bureau. 1877 D. M. Wallace *Russia* xxxiv. 600 There was but one step to the conception of a Panslavonic empire.

Pansophic (pænsǫ·fik), *a.* [f. as Pansophy + -ic.] Of or pertaining to pansophy. Also **Panso·phical** *a.* Hence **Panso·phically** *adv.*, in a pansophic manner.

1651 Collier *Comenius' Patterne Univ. Knowl.* 93 We have three chiefe and essentiall properties of Pansophicall method. *Ibid.* 146 Every theame that's handled pansophically hath propositions making demonstrations. 1660 Worthington *Let. to Hartlib* in *Remains* (Chetham Soc.) I. 242 It were to be wished, indeed, that it were done into Latin..for the humbling of many conceited enthusiasts and Pansophical pretenders. 1882 *Athenæum* 4 Mar. 279 His [Comenius's] great design of a Pansophic Institute, or College of the Sciences, was pressed upon the Long Parliament by Hartlib and others.

Pansophism (pæ·nsǫfiz'm). [f. Gr. *πάνσοφος* all-wise + -ism.] The possession or profession of universal knowledge. So **Pa·nsophist,** a claimant or pretender to universal knowledge.

1864 Blackmore *Clara Vaughan* xxxix, Choose..between my services, and the maunderings of some pansophist. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 12 As a general rule..the attempt at pansophism, even in the arts, must end in pansciolism.

Pansophy (pæ·nsǫfi). Also 7 -sophie, 7–8 ‖ pansophia. [f. Gr. *παν-* all + *σοφία* wisdom; forming an abstr. sb. to Gr. *πάνσοφος* adj. 'all-wise'.]

1. Universal or cyclopædic knowledge; a scheme or cyclopædic work embracing the whole body of human knowledge.

In its Latin form used by J. A. Comenius (Komensky) of Moravia in 1639, in the title of a book, *Prodromus Pansophiæ*, giving a sort of prospectus of a universal cyclopædia.

1642 Hartlib *Ref. Schooles* 90 The seven parts of the Temple of Christian Pansophie. 1651 Collier *Comenius' Patterne Univ. Knowl.* 16 Pansophy therefore by wholesome Counsel takes all things in generall into its consideration, that it may evidently and most clearly appeare, how lesser things are, and come to be, subordinate to the greater [etc.]. 1674 Boyle *Excell. Theol.* I. i. 50 The Encyclopedia's and Pansophia's, that even men of an elevated genius have aimed at. 1882 *Athenæum* 4 Mar. 279/1 Comenius's scheme..was to collect and maintain learned men from all nations, and to give them leisure for their special studies, and generally to foster 'Pansophy'. 1899 *Academy* 29 July 108/2 Komensky and Hartlib tried to found in England a 'Christian Academy of Pansophy'.

2. The claim or pretension to universal knowledge.

1792 Boothby *On Burke's App. Whigs* 265 The French philosophers..affect..a sort of pansophy, or universality of command over the opinions of men. 1886 *Standard* 30 Dec. 2/1 His pansophy teaches him that the affections are the cause of all the misery in the world.

Pansperm: see Pan- 2.

† **Pansperma·tic,** *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *παν-* all + *σπερματ-* seed + -ic, after *spermatic.*] That is the seed or seminal principle of all things.

1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 445 b, To the end it [the Solar Ocean] might more effectually communicate its Panspermatick Virtue to all those Bodies, to which it is to afford Light and Influence.

Panspe·rmatism. [f. as prec. + -ism.] = Panspermy. Hence **Panspe·rmatist,** one who holds the doctrine of panspermatism.

1874 J. Fiske *Cosmic Philos.* I. II. viii. 420 The hypothesis, devised by Spallanzani, that the atmosphere is full of invisible germs which can penetrate through the smallest crevices. This hypothesis is currently known as 'panspermatism', or the 'theory of omnipresent germs', or..the 'germ-theory'. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 518 It rested more especially with the Panspermatists, who chose still to be opponents of 'spontaneous generation', to show this belief..was erroneous. 1878 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* II. xiii.

Panspermia: see Panspermy.

Panspermic (pæn|spɑ·mik), *a.* [f. Gr. *πάνσπερμ-ος* composed of, or containing all sorts of seeds (f. *παν-* all + *σπέρμα* seed) + -ic.] Of or pertaining to panspermy.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Panspermicus* .., of or belonging to Panspermia: panspermic.

So **Panspermism** (pæn|spɑ·miz'm) = Panspermatism; **Panspe·rmist** = Panspermatist.

1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 504 The name of panspermism has been given to this pretended universal dissemination of the reproductive bodies of animals and plants. 1870 Nicholson *Man. Zool.* 33 By the 'panspermists' or the opponents of spontaneous generation, it is alleged, that the production of Bacteria..in organic infusions is due simply to the fact that the atmosphere and probably the fluid itself, is charged with innumerable germs. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIII. 710 The hypothesis of Panspermism.. supposes that these minutest living things have merely developed in the fluids owing to the accidental presence of invisible germs thrown off from pre-existing living organisms. 1881 Tyndall *Floating Matter of Air* 208 Panspermism.

Panspermy (pæn|spɑ·mi). Also in mod. L. form **panspe·rmia.** [ad. Gr. *πανσπερμία* the doctrine of Anaxagoras and Democritus that the elements were a mixture of all the seeds of things, f. *πάνσπερμος*: see Panspermic.] The biogenetic theory that the atmosphere is full of minute germs which develop on finding a favourable environment. Also called Panspermatism.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Panspermia.* 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Panspermia* .., panspermy. 1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 824 The weight of his opinion in favor of his own theory of panspermy. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Panspermia*, the physiological system according to which there are germs disseminated through all space which develop when they encounter a suitable soil.

Pansphygmograph, etc.: see Pan- 2.

Pan's-pipe, Pan's pipe: see Pan-pipe.

Pansy (pæ·nzi). Forms: 5 pensee, 6 pensy, pawnsy, paunsie, 6–7 pancy, 6–8 pansie, 7- pansy. Also β. 6 pances (? *pl.*), pawnce, paunse, 6–7 panse, pannce. [Formerly *pensee, pensy*, a. F. *pensée, pencée* (*a* 1500 in Godef. *Compl.*), a fanciful application of *pensée* 'thought'. The β form *panse* is not given in Fr. dicts.; but OF. had *pense, panse*, beside *pensée, pansée*, in the sense 'thought'.

A reference to the popular or 'vulgar' standing of the name in France occurs in the French botanist Ruel or Ruellius *De natura stirpium* (1536) 595 'Viola: inodore genus esse putaverim quam vulgus gallicum *penseam* vocat'.]

The common name of *Viola tricolor*, esp. of the cultivated varieties; the wild plant is a common weed in cornfields, etc., with small flowers compounded of purple, yellow, and white; the cultivated form is a favourite garden plant, with very numerous varieties having large richly and variously coloured flowers. Also called Heartsease, q. v., and dialectally and locally by various fanciful names, as *kiss-me-at-the-garden-gate, love-in-idleness, three-faces-under-a-hood*, etc.

a 1500 *Assembly of Ladies* 62 With margarettes growing in ordinaunce .. Ne-m'oublie-mies and sovenez also; The povre pensees were not disloged there. 1530 Palsgr. 251/2 Pancy floure, *meuve pencee* [cf. 231/1 Hertesease, *meuve pensee*]. *Ibid.* 253/1 Pensy floure, *pensee.* 1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 217 The checkerd paunsie, or party coloured harts ease. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cccix. § 1. 703 Harts ease is named .. Pansies, Liue in Idlenes. 1629 Parkinson *Paradisi in Sole* lii. 283 In English Hartsease, and Pansies of the French name *Pensees.* Some giue it foolish names, as Loue in idlenesse, Cull me to you, and Three faces in a hood. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 144 The Pansie freakt with jeat. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* II. 66 Pancies to please the Sight, and Casia sweet to smell. 1771 Langhorne *Fables of Flora, Violet & Pansy* vii, On that fair bank a Pansy grew, That borrow'd from indulgent skies A velvet shade and purple hue. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1218 The endless varieties of Heartsease, or Pansy, are all derived from the cornfield weed *V[iola] tricolor*, and the allied species *V. altaica* from Tartary, and *V. grandiflora* from Switzerland.

β. 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* H v, Called in english two faces in a hoode or panses. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 142 The pretie Pawnce And the Cheuisaunce, Shall match with the fayre flowre Delice. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xxi. x. 92 The purple March Violet..after them the Panse. 1617 B. Jonson *Vision of Delight* 164 The shining Meads Doe boast the Paunce, the Lillie, and the Rose. *c* 1620 Robinson *Mary Magd.* I. 316.

b. A figure or representation of the flower of the pansy as an ornament. [So in 16th c. Fr.]

1553 *Richmond Wills* 76, I beqhweytt and gyff to my broder Constable my pawnsy of golde with the ruby in it.

c. *Comb.*, as *pansy-culture, -flower, -grower, -growing, -tint, -velvet*; *pansy-coloured, -like, -purple, -violet, -yellow* adjs.

[Cf. F. *pensée* 'couleur d'un violet brun' (Littré).]

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 81 The Frenche kyng & his bend..with garlondes of friers knottes of white satten, and in euery garlond liij. paunse flowers, whiche signified, thinke on Fraunces. 1865 R. Buchanan *Sutherland's Pansies* iv, But pansy-growing made his heart within Blow fresh. 1891 *Daily News* 22 June 6/2 A yoke of pansy-coloured velvet. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Jan. 10/1 He turned his attention to pansy-culture. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 460/1 The velvety, pansy-like variety of the birdfoot violet. 1898 *Daily News* 11 May 4/4 A gown of pansy-purple velvet. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 July 2/1 A wild upheaval of pansy-purple volcano-shaped peaks.

Pant (pant), *sb.*1 *northern.* [Origin unknown: sense 2 suggests Romanic *pantano* slough, bog; but the resemblance is prob. fortuitous.]

1. A public fountain, cistern, or well; usually a stone or iron erection with a spout, whence water is drawn, a conduit; also called **pant-well** (Jamieson 1825–80).

1586 in *Mem. St. Giles's, Durham* (Surtees) 13 Payd for the poore men's dycke that dwell att the pant. 1595 in R. Welford *Hist. Newcastle* III. 130 Every street hath his cistern or pant. 1857 Jeffrey *Roxburgh. Hist.* II. iii. 112 Water was brought from a well in Sudhope-Path to a pant erected for its reception at the Cross. *Ibid.* III. i. 12 A huge and unseemly pantwell, surmounted by a lamp stood in one corner. 1884 Besant *Dorothy Forster* iii. (1887) 28 A triangular green, having the village pant at the end. 1887 *Newcastle Weekly Chron.* Suppl. 23 July 2/5 Besides the numerous public pants, ..there were [*a* 1846], in the most populous districts [of Newcastle], 'farthing pants', [at which] ..one farthing was charged for a 'skeel' full of water.

2. A pool into which water or moisture drains; a puddle.

1807 Stagg *Misc. Poems* 15 Lang stretch'd i' th' midden pant. 1808 R. Anderson *Cumbld. Ball., Coalbeck Wedding* xii, He .. stuck in a pant 'bain the middle. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss., Pant*, a sump. [*Ibid., Sump*..a hole at the bottom of a pit to collect water in.] 1899 *Speaker* 23 Dec. 300/2 Where the water from the pant flows out of the farm-yard under a wall, the grass is soft and green.

Pant (pænt, *sb.*2 [f. Pant *v.*]

1. One of a series of short quick efforts of laboured breathing, from exertion or agitation; a gasp, a catching of the breath.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xiii. 53 Thair cunnis gung monkis. .. And in the courte thair hait flesche dantis, Full faderlyk, with pechis and pantis. 1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* 1619 L. lxiv, As yet his Breath found Passage to and fro, With many a short Pant, many a broken word. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* 248 Here were groans, there pants. 1834 W. Godwin *Lives Necromancers* 221 The loud strokes of the hammer... intermixed with the pants and groans of the workmen. 1845 E. Warburton *Crescent & Cross* xxiv. II. 212 Not a pant escaped from her [a mare's] deep chest.

2. A throb or heave of the breast in laboured breathing or palpitation of the heart.

1581 T. Howell *Devises* E ij b, The hardest harte by proofe, doth yeelde an inwarde pante When good desyres are deprest. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. viii. 16 Leape thon .. Through proofe of Harnesse to my heart, and there Ride on the pants triumphing. 1800 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* IV. 270 The bosom's pant, the rosy-winding arm. 1805 W. Godwin *Fleetwood* I. vi. 139, I felt the quick pants of my bosom.

3. *transf.* The regular throb and gasping sound of a steam-engine, as the valves open and shut.

1840 Ruskin *Let. College Friend* 4 July, Wks. 1903 I. 407 For you..have heaved the dark limbs of the colossal engine —its deep, fierce breath has risen in hot pants to heaven. 1853–8 Hawthorne *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 53 Every pant of the engine.

Pant (pænt), *v.* Also 5 pont, 6–7 paunt. [Common from *c* 1440: earlier history not evidenced. App. related to (? shortened from) OF. *pantoisier, -eisier, -aiser, -oisier, -iser*, 'to pant, to have the breath short, to breathe with labour' (12th c. in Godef.); according to Gaston Paris (*Romania* VI. (1877) 628):—popular L. *phantasiāre* to be oppressed with nightmare, to gasp or pant with oppression, f. *phantasia* phantasy, nightmare.

Such a shortening of the Fr. vb. in Eng. is not very easy to account for: but *pantiser* may have been felt as a vb. with stem *pant-* and formative suffix *-iser* (cf. *advert, advertise*). In 16th c. F. there was also the vb. *pantoier, pantoyer*, while mod. F. has *panteler* to pant, in both of which *pant-* is app. taken as a stem and furnished with various formative suffixes.]

1. *intr.* To breathe hard or spasmodically, as when out of breath; to draw quick laboured breaths, as from exertion or agitation; to gasp for breath.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 381/2 Pantyn, *anelo.* *c* 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxxiv, They streyne hemself ..and panten soo strongly that they brast in to bodily feruours. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 238 War ! I say, lett me pant, now thynk I to fyght ffor anger. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VII. xvii, Thus they foughte .. tyl att the laste they lacked wynde both, and then they stode waging and scateryng pontyng, blowynge and bledynge. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 288 They blowe, and pant like discomfited souldiers. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. ii. 126 He neuer stood to ease his Brest with panting. 1615 Manwood *Lawes Forest* (ed. 2) 3 *marg.*, He that doth hunt a wilde beast, and doth make him paunt, shall pay 10. shillings. 1735 Somerville *Chase* III. 509 He pants, he sobs apall'd; Drops down his

heavy Head to Earth. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xvi. 112 He sometimes paused,..and panted like a chased deer. 1873 Hale *In His Name* vi. 49 The poor beast he rode came panting into the crowd.

b. *fig.* Said of the wind or waves.

1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* xcviii, Weary waves, withdrawing from the fight, Lie lulled and panting on the silent shore. 1717 Pope *Eloisa* 159 The dying gales that pant upon the trees. 1782 Cowper *Expost.* 721 A cold blast sings Through the dry leaves, and pants upon the strings. 1819 Shelley *Ode to West Wind* iv. If I were..A wave to pant beneath thy power, and share The impulse of thy strength.

c. To go or run panting.

1713 Young *Last Day* I. 207 Words all in vain pant after the distress. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill* 94 As a hare..Pants to the place from whence at first he flew. 1871 Browning *Balaustion* 71 We could hear behind us plain the threats And curses of the pirate panting up In..passion of pursuit.

d. *transf.* To emit hot air, vapour, etc., in loud puffs, as a furnace or engine.

1743 Davidson *Æneid* VIII. 250 The fire in the furnace pants. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 98 Not a steam-boat pants from harbour.

2. To gasp (for air, water, etc.); hence *fig.* To long or wish with breathless eagerness; to gasp with desire; to yearn (*for*, *after*, or *to* with *inf.*).

1560 Bible (Genev.) *Ps.* xlii. 1 As the hart braieth for the riuers of water, so panteth my soule after thee o God. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* v. iii. 243, I pant for life. 1611 Bible *Ps.* xlii. 1 As the Hart panteth after the water brookes, so panteth my soule after thee, O God. 1719 Young *Revenge* v. ii, When all the bliss I pant for, is to gain In hell a refuge from severer pain. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 193 ¶ 2 Every man pants for the highest eminence within his view. 1781 Cowper *Retirement* 476 He..Pants to be told of battles won or lost. 1822 Byron *Werner* I. i, 'Tis to be amongst these sovereigns My husband pants! 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xxiv, He panted for the threatening voice again.

3. To throb or heave violently or rapidly; to palpitate, pulsate, beat: said of the heart, bosom, etc.; also of the blood.

*c*1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 52, I shall fowade, if that I may,..To cause his hart pante. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xxxvii[i]. 10 My hert panteth, my strength hath fayled me. — *Isa.* xxi. 4 Myne herte paunted. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 71 To pant as the heart, or braine doth. .. My veines do beate, or pant. 1608 *Merry Devil Edmonton* in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 228 His blood is good and clear, As the best drop that panteth in thy veins. 1781 Cowper *Expost.* 473 A breast that panted with alarms. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* II. ii. 140 Her very name, But spoken by a stranger, makes my heart Sicken and pant.

4. *transf.* Of an iron ship: To have its plating bulge in and out in the struggle with the waves.

1869 Sir E. J. Reed *Shipbuild.* i. 12 Instances.. of ships 'panting' in their fore compartments. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 67 In the fore body and aft body there is much strutting and bracing, to prevent the new ship 'panting' in her struggles with the waves.

5. *trans.* a. To utter gaspingly; to gasp *out*, etc.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. iv. 31 Came there a reeking Poste,.. halfe breathlesse, painting [*Globe* panting] forth From Goneril his Mistris, salutations. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* xlvi, 'No,—no,—no—' I panted out, 'I am no actress'. *c*1830 S. Ferguson *Forging of Anchor* ii, And thick and loud the swinking crowd at every stroke pant 'ho!' 1847 Tennyson *Princess* v. 23 At length my Sire .. Panted from weary sides 'King, you are free!'

† b. *poet.* To expel or drive *forth* or *out* by agitated gasping. *Obs.*

*c*1624 Chapman *Batrachom.* 110 His heart within him panted out repose, For th' insolent plight in which his state did stand. 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. 125 My spirit Was panted forth in anguish whilst thy pain Made my heart mad.

Pant, obs. form of Paint.

Pant- = Gr. παντ-, the shortened form in which παντο- 'all-' appears before a vowel: see Panto-. The following words have *pant-* followed by an element with initial *a-*. **Pantagogue** *Med.* [Gr. ἄγωγος driving forth, leading], a medicine that expels all morbid matter. **Pantamo·rphic** *a.* [Gr. ἄμορφος formless, unshapen], generally deformed. **Pantanencepha·lic** *a. Terat.* [Gr. ἀνεγκέφαλος without brain], congenitally destitute of brain (Gould *Dict. Med.* 1900). **Pantapho·bia** [Gr. ἀφοβία fearlessness], total absence of fear (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). **Pantarchy** [Gr. ἀρχή rule], a state in which the rule is vested in the whole people. † **Panta·rete**, erron. **-arite** [Gr. ἀρέτη virtue], all-virtuousness. **Panta·trophy** *Path.* [Gr. ἀτροφία Atrophy], general atrophy; so **Panta·trophous** *a.* See also Panthodic, Pantisocracy.

[1811 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, *Pantagoga*, medicines which expel all morbid humours.] 1854–67 C. A. Harris *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, **Pantagogue*, that which expels all morbid humours. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pantagogue*, the same as *Panchymagogue*. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pantamorphicus*,..*pantamorphic. 1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Pantamorphic*, generally amorphous or deformed. 1899 Fiske *Cent. of Sci.* viii. 217 Never did a philanthropic world-mender contemplate his grotesque phalanstery or *pantarchy with greater pleasure. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* III. 123 Of whose omniscience, pantarite, and goodnesse, all men heretofore haue spoke too little. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pantatrophus*, ..totally without nutrition or nourisbment; *pantatrophous. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pantatrophous*, without nutrition. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pantatrophia*,.. term for complete innutrition, *pantatrophy. 1900 Gould *Dict. Med.*, *Pantatrophy*.

Panta-, erron. form of Panto-, in Pantacosm, Pantagamy, Pantatype; also *pantagraph*, *pantamorphic*, *pantascopic*: see Pantograph, Panto-.

Pantable, -cle, -fle, obs. var. Pantofle.

Pa·ntacosm. [Erroneous form for *pantocosm*, f. Panto- + Gr. κόσμος world.] Another name of the instrument called Cosmolabe.

1864 in Webster; and in later Dicts.

Pantagamy (pæntæ·gămi). [An illiterate formation for *pantogamy*, f. Gr. παντο- Panto- all + -γαμία, from γάμος marriage. (*Pantagamy* is etymologically, from Gr. ἀγαμία celibacy, 'universal or total celibacy'.)] A communistic system of complex marriage, in which all the men and women of a household or community are regarded as married to each other, as formerly practised among the Perfectionists at Oneida Creek in U. S.

1852 J. Nichol *Amer. Lit.* i. 20 The American mind delights in..social and political experiments, as Shakerism, Mormonism, Pantagamy. 1867 Dixon *New Amer.* II. xxiv. *heading*, Pantagamy. [*Ibid.* 256 In the Bible Family living at Oneida Creek, the central domestic fact of the household is the complex marriage of its members to each other, and to all.] 1894 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 311 Has not Oneida Creek invented 'Complex Marriage' or Pantagamy?

Pantagraph, etc., erron. f. Pantograph, etc.

Pantagruelian (pæntăgrŭe·liăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Pantagruel*, the name given to the last of the giants in Rabelais + -ian.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or appropriate to, Pantagruel, represented by Rabelais as a coarse and extravagant humorist, dealing satirically with serious subjects.

1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. 223 The Most Certain, True and Infallible Pantagruelian Prognostication. For the Year that's to come, and ever and aye. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 521 The liberality, ability, and Pantagruelian zeal of Theodore Martin of Edinburgh. 1883 F. W. Potter tr. *Fr. Celebrities* II. 113 The Pantagrulian chef-d'œuvre, 'L'Ami Fritz'.

B. *sb.* = Pantagruelist.

1899 W. E. Henley in *Nutt's Circular* Apr. 2 Rabelais.. had been dead a full century, ..ere Sir Thomas Urquhart.. best of Pantagruelians and rarest of Scotsmen, produced (1653) his amazing rendering of Books I and II.

So **Pantagrue·lic** [F. *pantagruélique*], **-gru·eline** *adjs.* = prec. A.; **Pantagrue·lically** *adv.*

*c*1804 Douce in *Bibl. Cornub.* (1878) II. 869/1 An antiquarian hash .. under the whimsical appellation of 'the Ancient Cathedral of Cornwall' pantagruelically surveyed by John Whitaker, B.D. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 111 Call you this writing Pantagruellically? 1857 Lawrence *Guy Livingst.* xxxi. 304 A German philosopher .. (eating and drinking all the while Pantagruelically). 1882 Traill *Sterne* iv. 34 Pantagruelic burlesque. 1882 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 5/2 A Pantagrueline prognostication for 1882.

‖ **Pantagrue·lion.** [F. *pantagruélion.*] A humorous name given by Rabelais to hemp, as the source of the hangman's rope.

1857 Kingsley *Two V. Ago* x, An immediate external application..of that famous herb Pantagruelion, cure for all public ills and private woes.

Pantagruelism (pæntăgrŭ·ĕliz'm). [a. F. *pantagruélisme*, f. *Pantagruel*: see above and -ism.]

1. The theory and practice ascribed to Pantagruel, one of the characters of Rabelais; extravagant and coarse humour with a satirical or serious purpose.

1835 Southey *Doctor* III. Interch. xiii. 340 Ignorant of humorology! more ignorant of psychology! and most ignorant of Pantagruelism. *a* 1849 H. Coleridge *Ess.* (1851) II. 234 An unsuccessful attempt at pantagruelism, with all the outrageousness and none of the richness of Rabelais. 1860 Donaldson *Theatre of Greeks* (ed. 7) 77 By Pantagruelism we mean..an assumption of Bacchanalian buffoonery as a cloak to cover some serious purpose. 1865 Wright *Hist. Caricat.* xix. 342 Pantagruelism, or, if you like, Rabelaism, did not, during the sixteenth century, make much progress beyond the limits of France.

¶ 2. 'The theory or practice of the medical profession: used in burlesque or ridicule'. (Webster.)

(App. an error from misunderstanding quot. 1835 above.)

1864 Webster (citing Southey as authority). [So in Ogilvie; also in Cassell, and later Dicts.]

Pantagruelist (pæntăgrŭ·ĕlist). [a. F. *pantagruéliste*: or f. as prec. + -ist.] An imitator, admirer, or student of Pantagruel, or of Rabelais.

1611 Cotgr., *Pantagrueliste*, a Pantagruellist; a merrie Greek, faithfull drunkard, good fellow. (Hence in Blount 1656, Phillips 1658, Bailey 1721.) 1834 Southey *Doctor* (ed. 2) I. 175 In humour however he was by nature a Pantagruelist. *Ibid.* 178. 1847 Lowell *Lett.* I. 130 Had I mixed more with the world than I have, I should probably have become a Pantagruelist. 1886 Saintsbury *Ess. Eng. Lit.* (1891) 251 Peacock was a Pantagruelist to the heart's core.

Hence **Pantagruelí·stic, -istical** *adjs.* = Pantagruelian *a.*

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 317 In a work Pantagruelistical they would be..out of place. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) VII. 319 A very absurd and indecorous work of a pantagruelistic kind.

Pantaleon (pæntæ·liŏn). Also **-lon, -lone, -loon.** [Named after Pantaleon Hebenstreit, a German, who invented the instrument in 1705.]

A musical instrument: a large dulcimer having one or two hundred strings, sonnded by hammers or sticks held in the player's hands.

1774 Wraxall. *Tour North. Europe* ii. (1775) 11 She plays on an instrument resembling our spinet, and which they call a pantaloon. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 790/2 *Pantalone.* 1880 A. J. Hipkins in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 645 *Pantaleon* or *Pantalon*, a very large Dulcimer invented and played upon in the early part of the last century by Pantaleon Hebenstreit, whose name was transferred to the instrument by Louis XIV. The name was also given in Germany to horizontal pianofortes with the hammers striking downwards.

Pantalettes, -lets (pæntăle·ts), *sb. pl.* (*rare* in *sing.*) Chiefly *U. S.* [Dim. formation after *pantaloon*: see -ette.] Loose drawers or 'trousers' with a frill at the bottom of each leg, worn by young girls *c*1825–53; *transf.* euphemistically to drawers, trousers (see Bloomer), cycling 'knickerbockers', or the like, worn by women.

1847 Porter *Big Bear* 104 (Farmer) If I hadn't a had on pantalets. 1857 Reade *Course True Love* II. ii. 133 The company..were very severe on this [Bloomer] costume, and proceeded upwards from the pantalettes to the morals of the inventor. 1879 *Lond. Soc.* Christm. No. 51/2 You are only fit for a pinafore and pantalettes. 1881 in Mrs. Power O'Donoghue *Ladies on Horsebk.* v. 316 [Mexican horsewomen], clad in loose Turkish pantalettes tucked into the riding-boots of soft yellow leather. 1882 *Standard* 19 Sept. 5/2 Dr. Mary Walker lectured .. in 'pantalettes'. 1887 J. Ashby Sterry *Lazy Minstrel* 229, *Song of School-girls*, Come the dainty dimpled pets, With their tresses all in nets, And their peeping pantalettes Just in view. 1887 in *Girl's Own Paper* 8 Oct. 19/3. 1888 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VI. 390. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 5/7 There are very pretty possibilities with a short skirt and pantalette [for the bicycle].

b. *transf.* The frills used to adorn certain joints when brought to the table.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 246/1 The paper pantalets which adorn the broiled lamb chop.

Hence **Pantale·tted** *a.*, dressed in pantalettes.

1865 Mrs. Whitney *Gayworthys* i, A child of seven, sashed, pantaletted and bronze-booted. 1880 *World* 31 Mar. 12 The short-frocked pantaletted contingent [of girls].

Pantalon, -one, -oon, variants of Pantaleon.

Pantaloon (pæntălū·n). Forms: 6 **pantaloone, -loun, -lowne, 7 panteloun, -lown, 7–8 pantalon, -loone, 7– -loon.** [a. F. *pantalon* (1550 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *pantalone* 'a kind of mask on the Italian stage, representing the Venetian' (Baretti), of whom *Pantalone* was a nickname, supposed to be derived from the name of *San Pantaleone* or *Pantalone*, formerly a favourite saint of the Venetians.]

1. a. The Venetian character in Italian comedy, represented as a lean and foolish old man, wearing spectacles, pantaloons (see 3), and slippers. b. Hence, in modern harlequinade or pantomime, a character represented as a foolish and vicious old man, the butt of the clown's jokes, and his abettor in his pranks and tricks.

*c*1590 in Collier *Ann. Stage* (1831) III. 403 (Stage Direction) Enter the panteloun, and causeth the cheste or truncke to be broughte forth. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* 27 Our representations .. not consisting like theirs of a Pantaloun, a Whore, and a Zanie, but of Emperours, Kings and Princes. *a* 1610 Healey *Epictetus' Man.* (1636) 24 Hee is not ashamed ..to dance Country dances, and Matachines, as a Zanie or Pantalon. 1632 Heywood *2nd Pt. Know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 257 Now they peepe like Italian pantelowns Behind an arras. [1704 Addison *Italy, Venice* (1766) 68 Pantalone [in Italian comedy] is generally an old cully.]

b. 1781 *Westm. Mag.* IX. 709 No Pantaloon with peaked beard to-night Shall screaming boys and trembling maidens frighten. 1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* xxix. 275 Their tail cocked up like the queue of Pantaloon in a pantomime. 1855 *Times* 3 Apr., Never did Clown and Pantaloon belabour each other more heartily. 1867 [see Harlequinade].

† 2. Hence applied in contempt to an enfeebled tottering old man; a dotard, an old fool. *Obs.* exc. as echo of Shaks.

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 37 My man Tranio, *regia*, bearing my port, *celsa senis* that we might beguile the old Pantalowne. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 158 The leane and slipper'd Pantaloone, With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side, His youthfull hose well sau'd, a world too wide, For his shrunke shanke. 1862 T. A. Trollope *Marietta* I. iii. 53 He became a withered and shrivelled pantaloon.

† b. A nickname (app.) for Scottish courtiers after the Restoration. *Obs.* [Perhaps from their dress: cf. 3.]

1660 *Cavalier's Complaint* in W. W. Wilkins *Pol. Ball.* (1860) I. 163 But truly there are swarms of those Who lately were our chiefest foe, Of pantaloons and muffs. *c*1690 Kirkton *Hist. Ch. Scot.* iii. (1817) 114 This parliament [1662] was called the Drinking Parliament. The commissioner [Middleton] had £50 English a-day allowed him, which he spent faithfully among his northern pantalons.

3. Applied at different periods to garments of different styles for the legs. (Chiefly in pl.)

† a. A kind of breeches or trousers in fashion for some time after the Restoration. *Obs.*

Said by Evelyn (in context of quot. 1661) to have been taken by the French from the costume of the stage-character of the period 'when the freak takes our Monsieurs to appear like so many Farces or Jack Puddings on the stage'.

1661 Evelyn *Tyrannus* in *Mem.* (1871) 751, I would choose ..some fashion not so pinching as to need a Shooing-horn with the Dons, nor so exorbitant as the Pantaloons, which are a kind of Hermaphrodite and of neither Sex. [Cf. 'petticoat-breeches' in Fairholt *Costume* (ed. 1860) 254–5.] 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. iii. 924 And as the French we conquer'd once Now give us laws for pantaloons, The length of

breeches. 1667 DRYDEN *Wild Gall.* III. i, I have not yet spoke with the gentleman in the black pantaloons [the Devil]. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Pantaloues*, a sort of Breeches now in fashion, and well known. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 87 They [Persians] wear little shirts, that fall down to their knees, and tuck into a streight Pantaloon. 1691 *Satyr agst. French* 6 They taught our Sparks to strut in Pantaloons. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xi, The breeches were made of the skin of an old he-goat, whose hair hung down such a length..that, like pantaloons, it reached to the middle of my legs. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 289 [referring to events of *c* 1680], I could not but wonder to see pantaloons and shoulder-knots crowding among the common clowns.

† b. Applied to other styles, either historically, or in reference to the dress of the stage character, which, according to quot. 1727–41, was at one time of the nature of 'tights'. *Obs.*

The quot. from Chambers is merely translated from the Fr. *Dictionnaire de Trévoux*, and does not prove English usage. In French the name became associated with the tight garments of the 15–16th c., familiar in the paintings of the Italian artists of the period; but this was nowhere a contemporary application. From this arose the use in c.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Pantaloon*, a sort of Garment formerly worn, consisting of Breeches and Stockings fastned together and both of the same Stuff. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* [from French], *Pantaloon* or *Pantalon*, the name of an ancient garment frequent among our forefathers, consisting of breeches and stockings all of a piece. The denomination comes from the Venetians, who first introduced this habit, and who are called Pantaloni. ...Also used for the habit or dress these buffoons [in the Italian comedy] usually wear; which is made precisely to the form of their body, and all of a piece from head to foot.

c. A tight-fitting kind of trousers fastened with ribbons or buttons below the calf, or, later, by straps passing under the boots, which were introduced late in the 18th c., and began to supersede knee-breeches. d. Hence extended to trousers generally (especially in U.S., where this use may have been independently taken directly from F. *pantalon*, *a* 1800).

1798 [implied in PANTALOONED]. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U. S.* 360 He was dressed in the American style; in a blue suit, with round hat and pantaloons. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) x. lxxxix, Loudly bursting..the fastenings of your braces, and the strings of your pantaloons behind. 1825 *Retrospect. Rev.* XII. 25 *note*, In October 1812, an order was made by St. John's and Trinity College, that every young man who appeared in Hall or Chapel in pantaloons or trowsers, should be considered as absent. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 316 Pantaloons and Hessian boots were introduced about the same period [i. e. *c* 1789]. 1855 WHITTIER *Barefoot Boy* 3 With thy turned-up pantaloons, And thy merry whistled tunes. 1857 CHAMBERS *Inform. People* I. 798/1 Pantaloons, which fitted close to the leg, remained in very common use by those persons who had adopted them till about the year 1814, when the wearing of trousers, already introduced into the army, became fashionable. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. xlviii. 187 British officers, in all the priggery of sash and white pantaloon. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xi, Dressed in..pepper and salt pantaloons. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* viii, His loose shirt hung outside his pantaloons.

e. See quot. and cf. PANTALETTES.

1821 *Ladies' Museum* Feb. (Parisian news), Female children wear pantaloons of merino, with short petticoats of the same. 1881 in Mrs. Power O'Donoghue *Ladies on Horseback* v. 235 [For horsewomen] Pantaloons of chamois leather, buttoning close at the ankles.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pantaloon-like* adj.

1675 PHILLIPS *Theat. Poet.* Pref. **iij, Whether the Trunck-Hose Fancy of Queen Elizabeth's days or the Pantaloon Genius of ours be best. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Devil* xvi. 4 Could make his pantaloon seams start. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pantaloon Stuff*, material for men's trousers. 1892 SIR J. C. BROWNE in *Pall Mall G.* 5 May 7/1, I should describe them as pantaloon-like girls, for many of them had a stooping gait and withered appearance, shrunk shanks, and spectacles on nose.

Pantalooned (-lūˈnd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Wearing pantaloons; having pantaloons on; trousered.

1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* I. 27 He..was pantalooned and waistcoated after the very newest fashion. 1801 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* V. 233 No more the pantaloon'd, unpowder'd spark, Displays his figure in the dusty Park. 1857 READE *Course of True Love* II. iv. 160 These pantalooned females practise a reserve, compared with which the modesty of Europe is masculine impudence.

Pantaloonery. [f. as prec. + -ERY.]

1. The performance of a pantaloon in the pantomime.

1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *My First Play*, The clownery and pantaloonery of these pantomimes have clean passed out of my head. 1855 *Times* 2 Apr., The difficulties of Clownery and Pantaloonery had yet to be surmounted. *fig.* 1885 *Society* Nov. 11/1 At last that pantaloonery is 'over'.

2. 'Materials for pantaloons' (Webster 1864); trouserings.

Pantalooning, *vbl. sb. rare.* [f. PANTALOON + -ING 1; cf. *tailoring, colonelling.*] Playing the part of Pantaloon.

1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 121 He has given up clowning, and taken to pantalooning instead. 1862 *All Year Round* 13 Sept. 12 Pantalooning is bad for a man's spirits, bad for his manners, bad for his opinion of himself.

Pantameter, -morph, etc.: see PANTOMETER, PANTO-.

† **Pantap,** an abbreviation of *pantaple*, PANTOFLE.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 27/28 Pantap, *caltopodium*

Pantaphel, -ap(p)le, obs. corrupt ff. PANTOFLE.

† **Pantarbe.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *pantarbe* (Cotgr. 1611), ad. Gr. *παντάρβη* some kind of precious stone.] A precious stone fabled to act as a magnet to gold: the stone of the sun.

1587 T. UNDERDOWN *Heliodorus' Æthiop. Hist.* 54 The stoane is a Pantarbe, of secrete vertue. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. 1 Pet.* ii. 4 *And precious.* Far beyond that most orient and excellent stone *Pantarbe*, celebrated by Philostratus. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xliii. 201 That Carbuncle alone would have darken'd the Pantharb of Joachas the Indian Magician. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pantarbe*, ..an imaginary stone, the virtues of which were similar to those of the magnet; but exerted upon gold as those of the loadstone upon iron.

† **Pantarch.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pantarche, -arque* (Rabelais), erron. form of *pancarte* PANCART.] A paper; a general chart.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais, Pantag. Prognost.* To Rdr., I have tumbled over and over all the Pantarchs of the Heavens, calculated the Quadrates of the Moon.

† **Pantas, pantais.** ? *Obs.* Also 6 panties, 7 -asse, -ise, 8 -ess. [a. F. *pantais, -ois*, from *pantoiser*, earlier *pantaisier, -teisier* to PANT.] A pulmonary disease of hawks; also applied to the 'yellows' in cattle.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 134 b, If he haue the Panties he will pant much, and shake in the Flanke. 1611 COTGR., *Pantois*, short wind, pursinesse;..in Hawkes we call it, the Pantais. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* II. xliv. (1668) 84 The Pantas is a very faint disease, and maketh a Beast to sweat, shake and pant much. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 237/2 (Diseases in Hawks) The *Pantas*, or Asina: a Disease in the Breast, which causeth shortness of breath, or hinders the drawing of breath, called also the Pantise. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 476 Of the Yellows in a Cow or Bullock, which some call the Pantess. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Pantas.*

Pantascope, erron. f. PANTOSCOPE.

† **Pantatype.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. *πάντα pl.* 'all things' + TYPE; but the etymological form is PANTOTYPE.] The name given by Charles, Earl Stanhope, 1803, to a system of 'universal type-printing' projected by him.

1803 A. WILSON *Lect. to Authors*, etc., Aug. (in *Collectanea* (O. H. S.) III. 377) Earl Stanhope has lately purchased the two important Secrets of Pantatype Printing and of Stereotype Printing, in order to give them to the Public. Pantatype Printing means universal type printing; being applicable to all subjects. 1896 H. HART *Stanhope & Oxford Press* (ibid. 411) What then was Pantatype? My own opinion is that..Ld. Stanhope thought he saw his way to a wide-spread adoption of what we now call 'process' work..Hard metal relief blocks (were to be used) in place of wood-cuts; intaglio engravings were to be copied and turned into relief blocks by the processes of Gengembre and others.

Pantechnic (pænɪtekˈnik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *παν-* all + *τεχνικός* belonging to the arts.] Of, pertaining to, or comprehending all the arts.

1848 LOWELL *Biglow Papers, Notices Indep. Press*, Then do I perceive..the advantages of a pancratic or pantechnic education.

Pantechnicon (pænɪteˈknikɒn). [f. Gr. *παν-* all + *τεχνικόν*, neut. of *τεχνικός*: see prec.] A word, invented as the name of a bazaar of all kinds of artistic work, which has (through the fortune of the building) come to be applied to a large warehouse for storing furniture, and also to be colloquially used as short for *pantechnicon van*, a furniture-removing van.

1830 *Mech. Mag.* XV. 393 Pantechnicon [Heading of Article, describing the building, in Motcomb Street, Belgrave Square, which was originally intended for a bazaar, and was afterwards converted into a warehouse for storing furniture]. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxi, The rich furniture and effects,..rolled away in several enormous vans to the Pantechnicon, where they were to lie until Georgy's majority. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, He would have come home in matting from the Pantechnicon. 1876 JOS. IRVING *Ann. Our Time, Suppl.* (ed. 2) 155/2, 1874 [Feb.] 13.—The Pantechnicon, in Motcomb Street, ..used as a repository for furniture and all kinds of goods, destroyed by fire, together with its valuable contents. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Aug. 2/3 The friends..who sent pantechnicons and heavy waggons doubtless meant well.

b. The attempt to reconcile the use with the etymology has given the following:

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Pantechnicon*, signifies a place in which..every species of workmanship is collected and exposed for sale. The large building near Belgrave Square is an excellent specimen of this modern invention. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* II. 731 The rest of the Peninsula considers them [the shops of Madrid] to be the magazine, the Pantechnicon of the universe.

c *attrib.*, as *pantechnicon-driver, -van.*

1892 *Daily Chron.* 28 Apr. 9/1 Situation wanted in household removals in pantechnicon vans. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* vii. 142 When you are an unsophisticated cannibal Fan you don't require a pantechnicon van to stow away your one or two mushroom-shaped stools, knives, and cooking-pots, and a calabash or so. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 28 Apr. 11/3 Pantechnicon Driver required; smart.

Panteen, -ein, var. forms of PANTINE.

Pantel, -ell(e, obs. forms of PANTLE.

Pantelegraph, -telephone: see PAN- 2.

Pantellerite. *Min.* [Named by Förstner from *Pantelleria*, an island between Sicily and Tunis.] A mineral found at Pantelleria, intermediate in composition between dacite and liparite, and more or less trachytic in character.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Panteloun, -own, obs. ff. PANTALOON.

[**Pantener,** a freq. misreading of PAUTENER.]

Panteon(e, obs. forms of PANTHEON.

† **Panter** 1. *Obs.* (exc. *Hist.*) Forms: *α.* 3 paniter, 3–4 -eter, 4 -yter, -ytere; *β.* 4- panter, (4 painter, 5 pant(t)ere. -yr). [ME. *panter*, etc., a. AF. *paneter* = F. *panetier* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr. *paneter*, Sp. *panadero*, It. *panatiere*, in med.L. *pānā-, pānetārius, -terius*, baker (cf. OF. *paneter* to bake bread), f. L. *pān-em*, It. *pane*, Sp. *pan*, bread.] A word originally meaning 'baker', but in ME. usually applied to the officer of a household who supplied the bread and had charge of the pantry (an office now merged in that of butler); the controller of the bread in a large establishment.

α. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3863 He 3ef..þat lond of aungeo kaye is paneter [*v. rr.* panyter, panter]. *Ibid.* (Rolls) 9034, & is paneter & is chamberlein & is botiler al so. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 151 Pacience is hus paneter and payn to pourete syndeþ. *c* 1450–60 *Bp. Grosseteste's Househ. Stat.* in *Babees Bk.* 330 Command the panytere with youre brede, & the botelare with wyne and ale, come to-gedur afore 3ou at the tabulle. 1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 305 Item, to the cuke and the panetare in Methven..xiiij*s.* *β.* 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 624/8 *Arthocopus*, botelere, hakere *vel* panttere. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 667 in *Babees Bk.* 322 Penne comes þe pantere with loues thre. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* ibid. 66 If thou be admitted in any offyce, as Butler or Panter,—in some places they are both one. *c* 1530 TINDALE *Jonas* Prol. C iv, Though all the bred be committed vn to the panter. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Un Panetier*, a Panter. [1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* I. iv. 137 The Pantry..was superintended by the panter or pannetier.]

Panter 2. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 paunter, 5 pantire, -yr, 5–6 -ere, (6 panther). [ME. a. OF. *panter* 'tendicula, lacum' (13th c. in Godef.); cf. F. *pantière* (Cotgr. '*panthiere*, a great swoope-net or drawing-net') = It. *pantiera* 'a kind of tramell or fowling net' (Florio), in med.L. *panthēra* (Du Cange) 'a species of net with which ducks are taken'; L. *panthēra* hunting-net, Gr. *πανθήρα* large net, f. *πᾶν* all + *θήρ* wild beast, *θηρᾶν* to hunt.] A fowling net, a fowler's snare; a net, snare, trap, noose. Also *fig.*

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 457 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 344 Pride hath in his paunter kauht the heie and the lowe. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 69 Als a fouler Tas foules wyt gylder and panter. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 200 Ydilnesse is þe develis panter. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 119 The smale foulis..That from the panter..ben skapid. ?*a* 1420 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* 77 This birde was trapped, & caught with a pantere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 381/2 Pantere, snare for byrdys, *laqueus, pedica.* 1483 [see PANTLE *sb.*]. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 297 As fysshe or byrde to panter, net or snare. 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Panther to catche byrdes with, *panneau.* 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* 215 The Byrd was trapped and cawt in a Panter. 1782 ELPHINSTON *Martial* III. xciii. 173 Thy panters, unpropt, are decay'd To nets of Arachne's control. 1900 *E. D. Dict., Panter* (N. E. Lancash.), a snare for birds made of hair.

Panter 3 (pæˈntəɹ). [f. PANT *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which pants.

a 1729 CONGREVE *On Mrs. Arabella Hunt's Singing* ii, Which, warbling mystic sounds, Cements the bleeding panter's wounds. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VII. XXXIX, All panters for newspaper praise. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 492 Panters after posthumous reputation.

2. *slang.* The heart. (Partly a pun upon 'hart'.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Panter*, a Hart. *c* 1725 *Old Song* in Farmer *Musa Pedestris* (1896) 44 Didst thou know..but half of the smart Which has seized on my panter, since thou didst depart. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T., Panter*, a hart, that animal is, in the psalms, said to pant after the fresh water brooks. [*ed.* 1796 *adds*] Also the human heart, which frequently pants in time of danger.

† 3. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Panter*, the Paunch or Belly; also a Sore or Gall on the Neck of Draught-Beasts.

Panter, obs. form of PAINTER, PANTHER.

Panterer (pæˈntərəɹ). Now only *Hist.* Also 5–6 -trer. [Expanded form of PANTER 1, as if from *pantry* + -ER: cf. *adulterer, upholsterer*, etc.] = PANTER 1.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 684/20 *Hic panterius*, a pantrer. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 506 His Panterere to[k] a lofe þo ywys. 1552 HULOET, Pantrer, *Panarius.* *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 427 They meet in the Refectory .. where .. the Panterer sets bread before them. 1859 PARKER *Dom. Archit.* III. iii. 80 The Cloth being laid, the panterer brought forth the bread. 1883 *Times* (weekly ed.) 6 Apr. 9 Dukes and earls and knights acted as stewards and butlers and panterers, and..haggled for their perquisites of scarlet cloth and wine and candles..like commoner people.

Pan-Teutonic, -Teutonism: see PAN- 1.

Panthan, Pantharb, variants of PANTHEON, PANTARBE.

† **Panthe·an,** *a. Obs.* = next.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Panthean Statues*, statues that represented all or the most considerable of the heathen deities.

Pantheic (pænθiˈik), *a. rare.* [f. PANTHE-UM + -IC.] Of the nature of a pantheum: combining

in one figure the symbols or attributes of many different gods.

1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Symbolic Lang.* (1876) 81 Diana..has ..titles and symbols expressive of almost every attribute, whether of creation, preservation, or destruction; as appears from the Pantheic figures of her. *Ibid.* 143 In engravings upon gems, ..we often find the forms of the ram, goat, horse, cock, and various others, blended into one, so as to form Pantheic compositions, signifying the various attributes and modes of action of the Deity.

Pantheism (pæ·nþi,iz'm). [mod. f. Gr. *παν-* all + *θε-ός* God + -ISM; app. after PANTHEIST.

Panthéiste and *panthéisme* were used in French in 1712 (E. Benoist *Mélanges* 252, 265) the former app. taken from Toland's English use (see next), the latter formed after it on the ordinary analogy of pairs in *-ist* and *-ism*. Toland does not appear to have used *pantheism*.]

1. The religious belief or philosophical theory that God and the universe are identical (implying a denial of the personality and transcendence of God); the doctrine that God is everything and everything is God.

1732 WATERLAND *Chr. Vind. Charge* 76 Pantheism..and Hobbism are scandalously bad, scarce differing from the broadest Atheism. *a* 1766 J. BROWN *Honour* 176 *note*, That species of atheism commonly called Pantheism. 1823 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 30 Apr., Pantheism and idolatry naturally end in each other: for all extremes meet. 1848 R. I WILBERFORCE *Doct. Incarnation* v. (1852) 121 Pantheism, the principle of which is to merge the personality of the moral Governor in the circle of His works.

2. The heathen worship of all the gods.

1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* i. (1844) 21 The greater portion of the Tartar tribes professed a singular species of Pantheism, respecting all creeds, attached to none. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* (1867) I. 18 The spirit of Roman pantheism, which erected a temple to the divinities of all nations.

Pantheist (pæn]e,ist). [f. as prec. + -IST. First used by Toland 1705; thence F. *panthéiste*.] One who holds the doctrine of pantheism.

1705 (*title*) Socinianism truly Stated..; to which is prefixt Indifference in Disputes: Recommended by a Pantheist [J. Toland] to an Orthodox Friend. 1705 TOLAND *ibid.* 7 The Pantheists..of which number I profess myself to be one. 1721 BP. HARE *Script. Vind. fr. Misrepr. Bp. Bangor* Pref. 21 Thus prays this *Pantheist* (i. e. the impious author of the *Pantheisticon*) whose impudent Blasphemies loudly call for the Animadversions of the Civil Power. 1750 WARBURTON *Note Pope's Ess. Man* I. 268 We are parts of him, his off-spring, as the Greek poet, a pantheist quoted by the Apostle, observes: And the reason is, because a religious theist, and an impious pantheist, both profess to believe the omnipresence of God. 1778 APTHORPE *Prerval. Chr.* 223 He is therefore a Spinozist or a philosophic pantheist. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 24, I am by no means sure that Dante is not a Pantheist.

Pantheistic (pænþi,i·stik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC: cf. Toland's title *Pantheisticon*.]

1. Of or pertaining to pantheists, or pantheism.

[1718 J. TOLAND (*title*) Pantheisticon: sive Formula celebrandæ Sodalitatis Socraticæ.] 1732 WATERLAND *Chr. Vind. Charge* 44 The Pantheistick System .. supposes God and Nature, or God and the whole Universe, to be one and the same Substance, one Universal Being; insomuch that Mens Souls are only Modifications of the divine Substance. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iv.·118 The pantheistic theory..has descended from the school of Pythagoras to these latter times.

†2. = PANTHEIC. *Obs.* (? an error.)

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Pantheistic*, ..a term applied to statues and figures.

So **Pantheistical** *a.* = sense 1; hence **Pantheistically** *adv.*

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 176 In this work, the lady asserts her pantheistical doctrine. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 150 The Creator [is never] pantheistically identified with the works. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxx. 151 There is that human reason..which insists on being atheistical, or polytheistical, or pantheistical.

Pantheleratism, -thelism: see PAN- 2.

Pantheology (pænþi,ǫ·lŏdʒi). [mod. f. Gr. *παν-*, PAN-, all + THEOLOGY.]

†1. The whole sum of theology or divinity. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pantheology*, the whole sum of Divinity. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pantheologie*.

2. A synthetic theology comprehending all deities and all religions.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. ii. 29 The true Spring and Source of the lively Idea of Pantheology. 1893 *Temple Bar Mag.* XCVII. 69 [His] intimacy with Greek pantheology was scarcely orthodox.

Hence **Pantheo·logist**, one who studies or is versed in pantheology.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Pantheologist*, a Student or Writer of universal or a whole Body of Divinity. (So in later Dicts.)

Pantheon (pænþi·ŏn, pæ·nþi,ŏn). Also 4 **panteon**(e, 6 **panthan, -ean**, (**panthee**). [a. L. *panthĕon, -theon*, a. Gr. *πάνθειον* a temple consecrated to all the gods (f. *παν-* all + *θεῖος* of or sacred to a god, *θεός* a god). Cf. F. *panthéon*.

The ME. and early mod. Eng. pronunciation (e. g. in Cowley and Bailey's Dict.) was *pa·ntheon*; Johnson has *panthē·on*, which is now the more prevalent in England.]

1. A temple or sacred building dedicated to all the gods, or where images or other memorials of all the deities of a nation are collected; *spec.* that at Rome which was originally built by Agrippa *c* 25 B.C., and being on a circular plan has also been called the *Rotunda*; since A.D. 609 it has served as a Christian church, being known as Santa Maria Rotonda.

?13.. *All Saints* 37 in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXIX. 435 That temple was callyd panteone..Panteone is to sey in greke: 'Of all godis & deuellus eke'. *c* 1350 *All Saints* 37 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 143 Panteon þai calde þe name; 'Þe hows of goddes', þat menes þe same. 1549 COVERDALE etc. *Erasm. Par. Rev.* xvi. 25 The firste plage is fallen vpon all ydols and false goddes whiche they had set and packed together in one tempel of Pantheon, that is to saye all goddes. [1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xx. 57 The proportion of the Panthee of Rome.] 1586 SIR E. HOBY *Pol. Disc. Truth* xxx. 140 The Romanes allowed the seruice of all gods, hauing for that ende builded a Temple to all gods called Pantheon. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 242 Lauinia will I make my Empresse .. And in the Sacred Panthan her espouse. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 135 Marcus Agrippa..built this Church, and dedicated it to Jupiter.. and to Ceres, and to all the gods, whereupon it was called *Pantheon*. 1727- BAILEY, *Pan'theon*. 1740 DYER *Ruins of Rome* Poems (1761) 28 Yon venerable dome, Which virtuous Latium, with erroneous aim, Rais'd to her various deities, and nam'd Pantheon. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* I. (1883) 516 The world has nothing else like the Pantheon.

b. *fig.* 'Temple' or 'shrine of all the gods'.

1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 155 Of this John Thorius..I will speake.., his Church another Pantheon or *Templum omnium deorum*, the absolutest Oracle of all sound deuinitie. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* (1640) 4 Poland, the Pantheon of all religions. 1663 COWLEY *On bk. present. itself to Univ. Libr. Oxf.* 1 Hail, Learning's Pantheon! Hail the sacred Ark, Where all the World of Science does embarque! 1882 *Athenæum* 30 Dec. 878/1 Scherer..has room in his literary pantheon for every legitimate form of art. 1899 EARL ROSEBERY *Sp. Cromwell* 14 Nov., Everyone, I think has, in their heart of hearts a Pantheon of their historical demigods..a shrine in which they consecrate the memories of the deaths of the noblest and bravest men.

c. *transf.* A building resembling or compared to the Pantheon at Rome; now, especially, a building serving to honour the illustrious dead of a nation, who are either buried there or have memorials erected to them in it.

The latter use had app. its origin in the church of St. Geneviève in Paris, which in some respects resembles the Pantheon at Rome, and which, both before the Revolution and since, has been used for this purpose, being so renamed at that period.

1713 *Ward's Simp. Cobler* 12 It were requisite, that the City should repair Pauls .. for an English Pantheon, and bestow it upon the Sectaries, freely to assemble in. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The chapel of the Escurial, which is the burying place of the kings of Spain, is also a rotondo; and in imitation of that of Rome, is also called pantheon. 1801 [see PANTHEONIZE below]. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVII. 76/2 The Pantheon, or church of St. Genevieve, is perhaps the most magnificent of the modern edifices in Paris..The west portico bears some resemblance to the Pantheon at Rome. 1855 *London as it is to-day* 29 Westminster Abbey may not inaptly be called the pantheon of the glory of Britain. 1890 *Whitaker's Almanack* 346/2 The French Chamber..decided to transfer the remains of Carnot, Marceau, and Baudin to the Pantheon.

2. A habitation of all the gods; the assemblage of all the gods; the deities of a people collectively.

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* xvi. Sel. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 491 The blasphemous Pantheon of Rome once perishing, all other churches of the unfaithful must needs follow soon after in their course. 1806 T. MAURICE *Fall of Mogul* Introd. 15 To that superstitious race the universe is a vast pantheon, filled with intellectual beings of various classes and powers. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xxv. 435 However intricate the relations of the gods may seem to us in the Greek pantheon. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. iv. ii. 22 The Hindoo pantheon now boasts of being able to muster 330,000,000 deities. 1878 MACLEAR *Celts* ii. (1879) 22 Highest in the Celtic Pantheon was the golden-handed sun.

b. A name for a treatise on all the gods.

1698 [A. TOOKE] (*title of transl.*) The Pantheon, Representing the Fabulous Histories of the Heathen Gods and Most Illustrious Heroes..Written by Fra. Pomey. 1790 (*title*) Bell's New Pantheon, or Historical Dictionary of Gods, Demi-Gods, Heroes, and Fabulous Personages of Antiquity. 1824 WATT *Bibliotheca Brit.* I. s.v. *Stephen Bateman*, Golden Book of Heathen Gods...This work has been considered as one of the first attempts towards a Pantheon, or descriptions of the Heathen Gods.

c. A collection of wax-work models of the gods.

1711 *Spect.* No. 46 Advt., Mr. Penkethman's Wonderful Invention call'd the Pantheon: or, the Temple of the Heathen Gods..The Figures..move their Heads [etc.].

3. Name of a large building in London ('having a dome like the Pantheon'—Walpole, *Let. to Mann* 26 Apr. 1771), opened as a place of public entertainment in 1772: hence allusively.

1772 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 69 Last night was opened..the much-talked-of receptacle of fashionable pleasure, The Pantheon, to a crouded company. 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* I. Wks. 1799 II. 146 Expences in attending plays, operas, masquerades, and pantheons. 1782 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XI. 158 We are making swift advances toward it [lewdness], by playhouses, masquerades, and pantheons.

4. *attrib.* = Of all the gods or heroes.

1767 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 30 May, I shall make a solemn dedication of it in my pantheon Chapel.

Hence **Pantheo·nic** *a.*, of the nature of or resembling a pantheon; **Panthe·oniza·tion**, admission into the pantheon; **Panthe·onize** *v. trans.*, to admit into the pantheon; to inter in the Pantheon.

1801 *Paris as it was* II. xlviii. 137 Marat .was..pantheonized, that is, interred in the Pantheon. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 437/1 The insanity of the people in pantheonizing and dispantheonizing Marat and Mirabeau. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 223 All these sacred figures decorated this pantheonic portico. 1883 R. BROWN *Eridanus* 4 The formal pantheonization of divinities.

Panther (pæ·nþəɹ). Forms: 3-6 **panter**, 4-6 **pantere**, (5 **panteere**), 5-6 **panthere**, (7 **-ar**), 5- **panther**. [ME. *pantere*, a. OF. *pantère* (Ph. de Thaun, 12th c.), mod.F. *panthère*, ad. L. *panthēra*, ad. Gr. *πάνθηρ*. (The solitary instance in OE. is merely an alien word from L. or Gr.)

The subjective analysis of the name, as from Gr. *παν-* all + *θήρ* beast, gave rise to many fancies and fables: see Ph. de Thaun *Bestiaire* 224, etc.]

1. Another name for the Leopard (*Felis pardus*); popularly applied to large leopards.

As with other exotic animals, the name, handed down from the Latin writers, was known long before the animal; all the early references merely reflect the statements of ancient authors and their mediæval continuators. These statements were long believed to refer to a beast distinct from the leopard; a belief encouraged by there being two Latin names *panthēra* and *pardus*, as to the relation between which the ancient writers themselves were not clear, and by fabulous notions as to the generation of the leopard as a hybrid between the lion and the 'pard', and as to the sweet fragrance fabled to be exhaled by the panther. Down to modern times (cf. quot. 1813) the 'panther' was supposed to be at least a larger and more powerful kind of leopard, a distinction not scientifically tenable.

[*a* 1000 *Panther* 12 (Gr.) Is þæt deor Pandher bi noman haten, þæs þe niðða bearn wisfæste weras on gewritum cyðdan bi þam anstapan.] *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 733 Panter is an wilde der, Is non fairere on werlde her. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxxii. (1495) 834 Lyons in Siria ben blacke wyth white speckis and ben lyke to Panteres. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 6438 In his sheelde, yif ye lyst here, Hath enprented a pantere. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* IV. v, Fable of a panthere whiche felle in to a pytte. 1503 S. HAWES *Examp. Virt.* ix. 4 And by a swete smelle I knewe a pantere. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* vii. 98 The leoparde or spotted panthere .. signifieth the kingdom of great Alexander. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* Ep. Ded. 4 Which (as the Panthars breath..) hath made your name sweet. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Panther*, a kinde of spotted beast, the Leopard, or Libard being the Male, the Panther the Female. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 228 The Panther's breath was ever famed for sweet. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* I. 261 In his general habits he [the Leopard] resembles the Panther, lying in ambush for prey. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* I. 30 Lo! a panther, nimble, light, And cover'd with a speckled skin, appear'd. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammals* xi. 515 The attempts to separate a larger and more robust variety, under the name of Panther, from a smaller and more graceful form, to which the name Leopard might properly be restricted, have failed.

fig. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 316 Her slow dogs of war .. see The panther, Freedom, fled to her old cover, Amid seas and mountains, and a mightier brood Crouch round.

2. Applied in America to the puma or cougar, *Felis concolor*, also called PAINTER[3]; and, sometimes, to the jaguar, *F. onca*.

1730 *N. Jersey Archives* XI. 202 On Monday..was killed . a monstrous large Panther. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 146 The jaguar or panther of America. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 66 Saw a very large animal, which, from its leaps, I supposed to have been a panther; but if so, it was twice as large as those on the lower Mississippi. 1822 *Niles' Register* XXII. 304/2 A panther, nine feet long, was lately found dead on the shore of lake Ontario. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 434/2 The Jaguar, or American Panther,..is the form of the Leopard found in the New World. It is..the Panther or Great Panther of the furriers. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xliv. 369 *note*, The puma, or red panther, is also called 'American lion, cougar'. 1894 *Cent. Mag.* Apr. 849 The panther was long called a 'tyger' in the Carolinas, and a 'lyon' elsewhere.

3. *fig.* Applied to a fierce or savage man.

1868 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Jan. 75/2 Even authoresses seem to accept with perfect equanimity the idea that taming the male panther is out of the question.

†4. Name of a (? sweet-smelling) drug. *Obs.*

1656 *Acts & Ord. Parl.* c. 20 (Scobell) 464 Drugs called Panther, the pound, £2. 1662 in *Stat. Ireland* (1765) II. 403.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *panther-jump, -killing, -springer, -tooth, -tread*; *panther-like, -spotted* adjs.; **panther-cat**, the ocelot (Funk 1895); **panther-cowry**, a spotted cowry, *Cypræa pantherina* of the East Indies (*ibid.*); **panther-lily**, *U. S.*, the Californian lily, *Lilium pardalinum*; **panther-moth**, a collector's name for a European geometrid, *Cidaria unangulata* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **panther's bane**, a plant, also called Wolf's bane; **panther-toad**, a South African toad, *Bufo pantherinus* (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1886); **panther-wood**, a variety of the citron wood or sandarach tree, *Callistris quadrivalvis* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 254 An animal of the *panther kind. 1857 C. BRONTE *Professor* I. xii. 197 Envy and *panther-like deceit about her mouth. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* 78/1 *Panther Lily. 1900 *Field* 23 June 903/3 *L[ilium] superbum* .. requires a vegetable soil like the Panther lily. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch of Atlas* xxxviii, Amid The *panther-peopled forests. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 39 Wolf or *Panther's bane..is a Root divided by Lumps or Clods. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 77 Some soules of this *Panther-spotted Ierusalem, may bee extraught to ioy with me. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 48 The smiter, *panther-springer, trapper sly. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 341/2 With *panther-teeth their victim's heart They tear. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Feb. 2/1 The cat.. still keeps..the bold, free *panther-tread with which it paced of yore the temple courts of Thebes.

Pantheress (pæ·nθərės). [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female panther.

1862 FROUDE in Sir J. Skelton *Shirley's Table-t.* 127 Mary Stuart..was something between Rachel and a pantheress. 1877 DIXON *Diana, Lady Lyle* II. VII. iv. 201 A pantheress is not armed with a more stealthy foot.

b. *fig.* Applied to a fierce or cruel but beautiful woman. Also *attrib.*

1868 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Jan. 75/1 A heroine of the beautiful pantheress order. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 43/1 You are just as much carried away by this infernal scoundrel's regular features and soft voice, as that handsome pantheress that he's stolen somewhere.

Pantherine (pæ·nθərəin, -rin), *a.* [ad. L. *panthērīn-us*, f. *panthēra* PANTHER: see -INE¹.] Resembling a panther, spotted like a panther; of, belonging to, or characteristic of a panther.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pantherine.* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Pantherine tables, *pantherinæ mensæ*, among the Romans, tables made of citron wood..had this name from their being spotted after the manner of panthers. 1883 FENN *Elt's Children* (ed. 2) I. i. xix. 314 [She] curled herself gracefully..in a pantherine style in the corner of the carriage. 1890 — *Double Knot* I. i. 73 Marie made a pantherine bound across the room.

Pa·ntherish, *a.* [f. PANTHER + -ISH¹.] Somewhat like, or characteristic of, a panther.

1892 *Blackw. Mag.* CLI. 114/2 Graceful in a lithe, pantherish way. 1895 *Athenæum* 27 July 125/2 A..boneless puppet, at the mercy of any specimen of 'pantherish' grace (there are several panthers) who takes him in hand.

‖ **Pantheum** (pæn|θī·ŭm). Mostly in pl. **panthea.** [late L. *panthēum*, f. Gr. *πάνθειος*: see PANTHEON. In mod. F. *panthée.*] More fully *signum pantheum*: A statue combining the figures, symbols, or attributes of several deities.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Panthea* or *Signa Panthea.* 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Panthea*, Πανθεία, among the ancients were single statues, composed of the figures, or symbols of several different divinities combined. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 ASH, *Pantheum*...A statue adorned with the figures or symbols of the gods. 1838 in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 790/2. 1882 FENNELL tr. *Michaelis' Anc. Marbles Gt. Brit.* 628 In the fashion of the *signa panthea* this youth unites in his own person the attributes of various gods.. Poseidon.. Apollo..Dionysos..Ares..Eros.

†Panthne·tist. *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *παν-* all + *θνητός* mortal + -IST.] (See quot.)

1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 208, I will premise a few things concerning the Temper and Design of the Panthnetists. *[margin]* Such as think the Soul and Body to perish in Death.

Panthodic (pænþǫ·dik), *a. Physiol. rare.* [f. Gr. *παντ(ο-* PANTO- + Gr. *ὁδός* way.] Said of nervous action: Proceeding in all directions from a single point.

1850 MARSHALL HALL *Synops. Diast. Nerv. Syst.* i. § 7 (1852) 13 (*heading*) Panthodic Law of Action of the Vis Nervosa. *Ibid.*, I use the term panthodic in a very emphatic sense; I believe that no spot of the diastaltic system can be excited without telling upon every other. 1853 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pantible, corrupt form of PANTOFLE.

Pantile (pæ·n,təil). Also 7-9 pan tile, pan-tile, 8 pan-tyle. [f. PAN *sb.*¹ + TILE *sb.* Cf. Du. *dakpan* (Kilian *dack-panne*), lit. roof-pan; Ger. *dachpfanne*, *pfannenziegel* pan-tile.]

1. A roofing tile transversely curved to an ogee shape, one curve being much larger than the other; when laid on the roof the greater part of their surface forms a concave channel for the descent of water, while one side forms a narrow convex ridge, which overlaps the edge of the adjoining tile.

The name has also been applied to tiles made with a single curve, which were laid edge to edge, on their convex sides, the junction of two edges being covered by another tile laid with its concave side downward; also, improperly, to flat overlapping roofing tiles.

1640 *Charter City London* Table of Rates, Tyles vocat' Pan Tyles or Flaunders Tyles the thousand, ijd. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 240 *Pan-Tiles*, being about thirteen Inches long, with a Nob or Button to hang on the Laths.. The best sort..are called Flemmish Pan-Tiles. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Relations* II. v. 108 Those Leaves..serve instead of Pan-Tiles to cover their Dwellings. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 190 Common tiles for roofs are called pan tiles. 1880 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* i, A small farm-house .. roofed with red pan-tiles. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1206. 561 Plain tiles are perfectly flat, while pantiles are curved in form ~ something after the manner of the letter s.

b. in sing. collectively, or as a material.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 387 The Houses are large, strongly built, and covered with Pan-tile. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 65 Their Houses are..Cover'd with Pantile.

†c. Erroneously applied to flat Dutch or Flemish paving tiles, and so to the Parade at Tunbridge Wells which was paved with these. *Obs.*

1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* II. Wks. 1799 II. 171 At Tunbridge.. they have the oddest pantile walk. 1784 H. WALPOLE *Brit. Traveller* 25 (Tunbr. Wells) [The shops] are ranged on one side of a walk called the Pantiles, from its pavement. 1805 MOORE *To Lady H.* 1 When..Tunbridge saw, upon her Pantiles, The merriest wight of all the kings That ever ruled these gay gallant isles. 1806 *Guide to Watering Pl.* 419 The former [Upper Walk] was once paved with pantiles, raised about four steps above the other.

2. Humorously applied to hard sea biscuit, etc.

1873 *Slang Dict.* s. v., Pantile also means a flat cake with jam on it, given to boys at boarding-schools instead of pudding. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Pantiles*, term used to express the hardness of old sea biscuits ground into meal and then re-baked. 1901 FARMER *Slang*, *Pantile* (nautical) a biscuit.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pantile-roof*, *-works*; **pantile-lath,** an extra stout lath used for supporting pantiles on a roof.

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 66 A nine Foot *Pantile-lath. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 127/1 Laths called by bricklayers double laths, and the larger ones pantile laths. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* II. iv. (1862) 127 A long shed, stone walls and *pantile roof. 1703 *Proclam.* 10 Jan. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3879/4 The Brick and *Pantile Works near Tilbury Fort.

†b. Applied contemptuously in 18th c. to rural Dissenters' meeting-houses (sometimes, like ordinary cottages, roofed with pantiles), and to those who attended them: see quots. *Obs.*

1715 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gotham Election* Wks. 1760 III. 163 Mr. Tickup's a good Churchman..none of your occasional Cattle; none of your hellish pantile Crew. *Ibid.* 181 I'll have you hang'd for't, I will, you Pantile Monster. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Pantile house* [ed. 1796 *Pantile Shop*], a Presbyterian, or other dissenting meeting house, frequently covered with pantiles.

Hence **Pa·ntiled** *a.*, covered with pantiles; **†Pa·ntiler:** see 3 b.

1778 *Love Feast* 12 Led by the Spirit to John's *pantil'd Roof. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisfarne* 89 [It] rises over the thatched and pantiled roofs..notably. 1856 MAYHEW *World Lond.* 249 The officers..used to designate the extraordinary religious convicts as ''pantilers''. 1889 DRYSDALE *Hist. Presbyter. Eng.* 443 Their frequenters were in some localities nick-named 'Pantilers', these pantiles forming a substantial yet economical roof.

Pa·n-ti·ling. [f. PANTILE + -ING¹.] The covering of a roof with pantiles; pantiles collectively or in the mass.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 89 Pan-tiling, with small-sized deal lath, and sparkled within side. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 550 A square of pan-tiling requires 180 tiles, laid at a ten-inch gauge. 1894 *Times* 23 Apr. 13/2 Wood and pantiling and boarded roofs taking the place of brick or stone and slate.

†Pa·ntine. *Obs.* Also pantein, -een, -in. [In F. *pantin*, formerly *pantine* ('une jatte de Saxe, une pantine de Boucher', Diderot *Promenade du Sceptique*, 1747-9), which some French etymologists have referred to *Pantin* a village near Paris; but see quot. 1748.] A pasteboard figure of a human being, having the neck, body, and limbs jointed, so as to move when pulled by a thread or wire: a fashionable toy in the middle of the 18th c.

1748 *Lond. Mag.* 271 The ridiculous folly of Panteins [*note.* Paper or pasteboard puppets, contriv'd to move in all postures, so call'd from' mademoiselle Pantein, one of the marshal Saxe's [ob. 1750] ladies, who is said to be the inventer]. 1749 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 505 She has begun and almost finished..a set of pantines. 1754 SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) II. 75 She resembled a Pantine, and wanted nothing but a Whalebone in her Head to give her a Twirl, and flirt her two long Arms into Motion. 1790 *Bystander* 174 Edwin is as much of an actor as a panteen is of a puppet. [1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. ofaFleet* II. v, Pantines, a ridiculous fashion of paper doll then in vogue as a toy for ladies with nothing to do.]

Panting (pæ·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PANT *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb PANT, in various senses.

*c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 381/2 Pantynge, *anelacio, vel anelatus.* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XLII. i, My soul in panting plaieth, Thirsting on my God to looke. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 35 The Prince's Journey into Spain, which .. had begot such a terrible panting in the hearts of all good English-men. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XVI. 134 His breath, in quick, short pantings, comes and goes. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) I. xvi. 251 The horses..heave their glistening sides in short quick pantings.

Pa·nting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That pants, in various senses: see PANT *v.*

1572 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholomew* Wks. (1587) 91, I feele my panting heart begins to rest. 1616 CHAPMAN *Musæus, Hero & L.* 368 She hugg'd her panting husband. 1718 PRIOR *Power* 172 Frequent for breath his panting bosom heaves. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 73 One poor panting girl. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 83 The respirations are short and panting.

Hence **Pa·ntingly** *adv.*, in a panting manner; with short quick breaths.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. iii. 28 (Qo.) Once or twice she heau'd the name of father Pantingly foorth, as if it prest her heart. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* III. 559 Thick and pantingly The breath was fetch'd. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* July 190/2, 'I came—on the first—train', answered Lois, pantingly.

Pantiple, corrupt form of PANTOFLE.

Pantisocracy (pæntəisǫ·krăsi, -ois-). [f. Gr. *παντ-*, PANTO- all + *ἰσοκρατία* ISOCRACY.] A form of social organization in which all are equal in rank and social position; a Utopian community in which all are equal and all rule.

1794 SOUTHEY *Let.* 20 Sept. in *Life* I. 221 We preached Pantisocracy and Asphete[r]ism everywhere. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. xciii, All are not moralists like Southey, when He prated to the world of 'Pantisocrasy'. 1887 DOWDEN *Shelley* I. iv. 135 Southey and Coleridge..had dreamed of pantisocracy on the banks of the Susquehanna.

Pantisocrat (pæntəi·sǫkræt). [f. as prec. after *aristocrat*, *democrat.*] One who advocates or promotes pantisocracy.

1794 SOUTHEY *Let.* 20 Sept. in *Life* I. 221 It will then be time for you to take leave of the navy, and become acquainted with all our brethren, the pantisocrats. 1895 SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit.* Ser. II. 10 It was impossible to start it without money, of which most of the Pantisocrats had none.

So **Pantisocra·tic, Pantisocra·tical** *adjs.*, pertaining to, involving, or upholding pantisocracy; **Pantiso·cratist** = *pantisocrat.*

1794 COLERIDGE *Let.* 18 Sept. in *Life Southey* I. 219 C——, the most excellent, the most 'Pantisocratic of aristocrats, has been laughing at me. 1794 SOUTHEY *Let.* 14 Oct. ibid. 222 This Pantisocratic scheme has given me new life. 1887 W. HUNT *Bristol* 186 Here the young poets elaborated their scheme of a pantisocratic settlement on the Susquehanna. 1803 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 442 To found a Christian platonical *pantisocratical republic. 1880 DOWDEN *Southey* 59 With such a sum they might both qualify by marriage for membership in the pantisocratical community. 1835 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Mackintosh's Hist. Rev.* (1843) II. 216 Rushing from one wild extreme to another, out-Paining Paine, out-Castlereaghing Castlereagh, *Pantisocratists, Ultra-Tories, heretics [etc.]. 1883 HALL CAINE *Cobw. Crit.* ii. 37 Coleridge, Southey and Lovell .. were all three passionate pantisocratists.

Pantle (pæ·nt'l), *sb.* Now *dial.* Forms: 5 **pantelle,** 6 **-el(l,** 9 **pantle.** [app. an altered form of PANTER².] A snare for birds, esp. snipe.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 268/1 Pantelle strynge (*A.* A Pantyr), *pedica.* 1552 HULOET, Pantell, setter, or snare, *pedica.* 1856 J. DAVIES *Races* 237 (E. D. D.). 1882 *Lancash. Gloss.*, *Pantle*, a bird-snare made of hair. 1893 J. WATSON *Comp. Poacher* 39 We used to take them [snipe] in pantles made of twisted horsehair. 1897 MACPHERSON *Wild-fowling* 458 (E. D. D.) In South Furness men snare snipe by means of engines locally called pantles.

Pa·ntle, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. PANT *v.* with dim. or frequentative ending -LE.] *intr.* To pant.

[1632 ROWLEY *Woman Never Vexed* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 128 My heart! O my heart! if it does not go pantle, pantle, pantle..I am no honest woman.] 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 222 The Italian..foamed at the mouth ..and fetched a pantling breath. 1678 COTTON *Scarron.* II. 142 Although her woful heart did pantle. 1875 PORSON *Quaint Words* 15. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.*, *Pantle*, to pant. [Also S. Worcestersh. (E. D. D.).]

Pantler (pæ·ntlər). Now only *Hist.* [app. an altered form of PANTER¹, PANTERER, ? after *butler.* (Not in French, nor app. in med.L.)] = PANTER¹.

*c*1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 33 The kyng tok þis pantelere, & strangled him right þere. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 381/2 Pantlere, *panitarius.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 268/1 A Pantelere, *vbi* A butlere. 1533 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 21 The Earle of Arrondell butler, the Viscount Lisle pantler. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 258 Hee would haue made a good Pantler, hee would haue chipp'd Bread well. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 36 The Manour..to be held by the service of being Pantler to the Kings..at their Coronations. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4252/2 The Butler and the Pantler have taken his Name off the Tables in their Offices. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Lay St. Cuthbert*, Pantler and serving-man, henchman and page, Stand sniffing the duck-stuffing (onion and sage).

Panto- (pæ·ntǫ), before a vowel PANT-, repr. Gr. *παντο-* (*παντ-*, *παν θ-*), combining form of *πᾶς*, *πᾶν* (stem *παντ-*) all, already used in ancient Gr. (where often interchangeable with *παν-* PAN-) in forming adjs. and a few substantives used attrib., as *πάνταρχος* (Soph.) all-ruling, *παντοδαπός* of all kinds, *παντοκράτωρ* almighty, *παντοκτίστης* creator of all; in later Gr. it became much more frequent. The word *παντόμῖμος* was adopted in L. as *pantomīmus* and thence came into French and English as *pantomime* before 1600. Otherwise, the formation of words in *panto-* began in the 17th c., and became more frequent in the 19th; but this has not become a living element forming compounds like the cognate PAN- I in *Pan-Anglican*, *Pan-American*, and the like. The chief derivatives of *panto-* appear in their alphabetical places; the following are of minor importance:

†Panto-chrono·meter: see quot. **†Panto-de·vil,** *nonce-wd.*, a complete or entire devil. **Panto-gangli·tis** *Path.*: see quots. **Pa·ntogela·stic, -al** *adjs.* [Gr. *γελαστικός* risible], all-laughable. **Panto·genous** *a. Min.* [Gr. *-γενης* born, produced; in F. *pantogène*]: see quots. **†Panto-ia·trical** *a.*, universally healing, all-healing. **†Pa·ntomancer,** a diviner upon all kinds of things. **Pa·ntomorph** (erron. panta-) [Gr. *παντόμορφος*], that which takes any or all shapes; so **Pantomo·rphic** *a.* (panta-), assuming any or all forms. **Pantopela·gian** *a.* [Gr. *πέλαγος* sea: cf. F. *pantopélagien* (Littré)], frequenting or inhabiting all seas. **†Pa·ntophile** [F. *pantophile*], a lover of all. **Pantople·thora** *Path.*, general plethora. **Panto·pterous** *a. Zool.* [Gr. *πτερόν* wing, fin], of or pertaining to the *Pantoptera*, a family of fishes having all fins but the ventral (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857). **Pantothe·rian** *a.* [Gr. *θήρα*, *θηρίον* beast], of or pertaining to the *Pantotheria*, an extinct order of American Jurassic mammals; *sb.* a member of this order. ‖ **Pantozoo·tia** = *panzooty*: see PAN- 2 (Harris *Dict. Med. Terminol.* 1854-67).

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., **Pantochronometer*, a term recently invented and applied to an instrument which is a combination of the compass, the sun-dial, and the universal

time-dial, and performing the offices of all three. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xiii, Oh you Devils, cry'd Friar Ihon, Proto-Devils, *Panto-Devils, you would wed a Monk, would you? 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, **Pantoganglitis*, .. term for inflammation of the *ganglia*, central and peripherical; also for oriental cholera. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pantoganglitis*, a term for malignant cholera, introduced on the assumption that it was caused by inflammation of all the sympathetic ganglia. 1808 *Pantogelastical [see Pantological]. 1805-17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 220 *Pantogenous (pantogene), that is to say, which derives its form from all parts of the crystal, when every edge and angle suffers a decrement. Example, Pantogenous heavy-spar. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pantogenus*, applied by Haüy to crystals in which each edge and each solid angle has undergone a decrease..pantogenous. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 14 Religiously inclin'd Doctors of the same *Panto Iatrical Scriptures. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 335 Of astromancers turning *pantomancers, or presaging not onely upon prodigies, but upon every slight occasion, by every vile and vaine means. 1841 Scudamore *Nomencl.*, **Pantamorph*.., that which has all shapes. 1836 Smart, **Pantamorphic*, taking all shapes. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pantomorph, Pantomorphic. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pantopelagian. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pantopelagian*, frequenting all seas, or the whole sea; applied by Fleurieu to such birds as the albatross and the stormy petrel. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 925 'The heart of a "pantophile", as Voltaire called that removed from Diderot's body. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, **Pantoplethora*, .. universal or general plethora, or fulness of the blood-vessels.

Pantoble, pantocle: see Pantofle.

Pantod: see Od[2] b.

Pantofle (pæ·ntǫf'l, pæ·ntǫf'l, -tuf'l). Forms: 5 *Sc.* pantufle, (-uffil), 6 -uffle, 6–7 -afle, -aphel, -of(f)el, -ophle, -ophel, 6– pantoffle, -offle, 7–9 pantoufle, 9 -oofle. Also *β.* 6 pantocle, -acle; pantapple, 7 pantaple, 6–8 pantable, (6 pantiple, 7 -ible, -oble). [a. F. *pantoufle* (1489 in Hatz.-Darm.) = Cat. *plantofa*, Sp. *pantuflo*, Pg. *pantufo*, It. *pantofola*, *-ufola*; also Ger., Du. *pantoffel* (from It.), Flem. *pattoffel*. Ulterior origin unknown; see Diez and Littré. The English stress on the first syllable facilitated the corruptions *pantaple*, *pantocle*, *pantable*, assimilated to words in *-ple*, *-cle*, *-ble*. The stress on second syllable follows Fr. and Ger.]

A slipper; formerly applied very variously, app., at one time or another, to every sort of in-door slippers or loose shoes; esp. to the high-heeled cork-soled chopins; also to out-door overshoes or goloshes; and to all manner of Oriental and non-European slippers, sandals, and the like. (In Scottish use from 15th c.; in common Eng. use from *c* 1570 to *c* 1650–60; after that chiefly an alien or historical word.)

1494 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 224 Item, to Home the cordinare, for schone, brodykinnis and pantuffillis tane fra him be Jame Dog. 1497 *Ibid.* 333 Item, for ane par of Franch pantuflis..viij^s. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Baxeæ*, ..a kynde of slippers, or pantofles. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 101 Of his [beech's] barke, are made Pantoffels, and Slippers. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 30 The litle crackhalter that carrieth his maisters pantoufles. 1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1895) IV. 22 A payer of pantophles. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xv. (Arb.) 49 The actors ..did walke vpon those high corked shoes or pantoffles, which now they call in Spaine and Italy *Shoppini*. 1607 R. C[arew] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 203 The Pope would not entertaine him, except he would..kisse his pantoufle. *c* 1618 Fletcher *Queen of Corinth* I. ii, [He] takes his oath Upon her Pantoffles. 1624 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. I. i. (ed. 2) 356 She..whipped him [Cupid] besides on the bare buttocks with her pantophle. 1636 Massinger *Bashf. Lover* v. i, Pray you, let me be your page; I can swear already, Upon your pantofle. 1679 Oldham *Sat. Jesuits* Wks. (1686) 44 Spurns to Hell For jearing Holy Toe, and Pantofle. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) III. iv. 77 [The pope] would give me a private audience abed, to save me the ceremony of the pantoufle. 1767 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxi, Nothing .. but trunk-hose and pantofles. 1820 Scott *Abbot* v, I have been too long the vassal of a pantoufle, and the slave of a silver whistle. *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg.*, *Ld. Thoulouse* vi, *Pantouffles* with bows Each as big as a rose. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* I. iii, Great gold clocks to her stockings, and white pantofles with red heels. 1887 Anna Forbes *Insulinde* I. 9 Indian-looking pantoffles, .. with no upper heels, but very high wooden ones.

β. Corrupt forms. (*Pantable* was exceedingly common from 1580 to *c* 1650.)

a 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 84 As it is free .. to chose .. whether a man lust to weare Shoo or Pantocle. 1571 *Damon & Pithias* in Dodsley *O. P.* I. 215 Even here with a pantacle I wyll you disgrace. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 72 A Pantapple, *vide* Shooe. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (1629) 49 Chasing and swearing by the pantable of Pallace and such other oathes as his rusticall braverie could imagine. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Calçado de alcorques*, in pantoples, *Crepidatus*. 1596 *Lanc. Wills* III. 2 A payre of pantables and ij payre of slippers. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 19 By my ladies pantable, I feare I shall live to heare [etc.]. 1676 D'Urfey *Mad. Fickle* v. iii, Out of my doors, by Jacobs Pantible—a Relique of Renown'd memory. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 112/2 The Lady Slipper so called from the resemblance the fore-part of the flower hath to a Slipper, or Pantable. 1883 J. Payne *1001 Nights* VI. 291 Except he bring her .. another crown and girdle and pantable of gold.

b. Phrase. *To stand* (*be*, etc.) *upon* (*one's*) *pantofles*, i.e. on one's dignity; so *the high pantofle*, etc.

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 14 He was now altogither set on his merri pinnes and walkd on his stateli pantocles. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 47 For the most part they stand so on their pantuffles. 1591 R. Turnbull *Exp. Epist. James* 171 b, To stand too much vpon our pantiples. 1591 Greene *2nd Pt. Conny-catch.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 119 Then are they vpon their pantophles, because there is nothing found about them. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1596) 224 A Caualiero, who stood much on the pantophles of his gentilitie. 1665 Brathwait *Comment Two Tales* 22 This sets the Carpenter upon his Pantofles. 1685 Bunyan *Pharisee & Publ.* Wks. (1845) 140 Thou standest upon thy points and pantables, thou wilt not bate God on all of what thy righteousness is worth. *c* 1740 A. Allen *MS. Dict.* s.v. *Pantoble*, Pantofle, or Pantoufle, Slippers with high Soles. These, as well as high Heels, making People appear taller, .. gave birth to our Proverb, to stand upon ones Pantables, i. to stand upon high Terms, carry his head Loftily. 1755 H. Walpole *Lett.* 1846) III. 156, I could not possibly to day step out of my high historical pantoufles to tell it you.

†c. *Comb.* Pantofle-shoe [F. *fer à pantoufle*, or *pantoufle*] = Panton-*shoe* (for a horse). *Obs.*

1696 Hope tr. *Solleysel's Parfait Mareschal* I. xl. 131, I have called this shoe the *Panton* or Pantable shoe to distinguish it from those of any other fashion or shape. 1717 *Dict. Rusticum* (ed. 2), *Pantons* or *Pantable-shoes*, a sort of Horse-shoes that serve for narrow and low Heels. 1722 W. Gibson *Farrier's New Guide* xciv. (ed. 3) 256 The Cure is .. to shoe him with Lunets or Half-moon Shoes, or with those Pantofle Shoes describ'd by Solleysell.

Pantogamy: see Pantagamy.

Pantoganglitis, -genous, etc.: see Panto-.

†Pantoglo·ssical, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. *παντο-* all + *γλῶσσα* tongue + -ical.] Of or belonging to all tongues.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 299 [It] may stand in full Defyance of ever being express'd, even with any Paraphrastical Periphrasis, or any Pantoglossical Mint of Words.

Pantoglot (pæ·ntǫglǫt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *παντο-* all + *γλῶσσα*, *γλῶττα* tongue, after *polyglot*.] **a.** *adj.* Knowing or speaking all languages. **b.** *sb.* One who speaks all languages. So **Pantoglo·ttism.**

1848 Lowell. *Biglow P.* Ser. I. ii. Poems 1890 II. 61 This would argue for the pantoglottism of these celestial intelligences. 1895 H. Callan *From Clyde to Jordan* ix. 101, I disapprove of a man being a polyglot, or worse, an approach to a pantoglot.

Pantograph (pæ·ntǫgraf). Also *erron.* panta-, panti-, penta-, pento-, pente-. [mod. f. Gr. *παντο-* Panto-, all + *-γράφος* writing, writer. So F. *pentographe* (Bion 1723), *pantographe* (1743 in *Hist. Acad. des Sci.*), the proximate source. Erroneously spelt by Bion and his translator Stone *pento-*, and by Chambers 1727 *penta-* (as if from Gr. *πεντα-* five); the latter still frequent in commercial and technical use.] An instrument for the mechanical copying of a plan, diagram, pattern, etc, on the same or an enlarged or reduced scale. In 17th c. called *parallelogram*.

It consists of four rods, perforated at uniform distances, and jointed together, two opposite joints being terminal and constant in position, the other two capable of being shifted according to the scale desired; one of the free ends carries a tracing-point, and one of the terminal joints a similar tracing-point; when one of these points is moved over the lines of the diagram, etc., the other traces the copy required.

[1631 C. Scheiner (*title*) Pantographice, seu Ars Delineandi res quaslibet per parallelogrammum lineare..mobile. 1723 Bion *Instr. de Math.* 89 L'instrument .. est nommé Pentographe; on le nomme aussi Singe.] 1723 E. Stone tr. *Bion's Math. Instr.* 86 Of the Pentograph, or Parallelogram. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Pentagraph*, an instrument whereby designs, prints, etc. of any kind, may be copied in any proportion;..otherwise called a parallelogram. [1743 *Mach. approuv. par l'Acad. des Sci.* VII. 207 Pantographe, ou singe perfectionné, Par M. Langlois.] 1766 B. Martin *Surv. by Goniometer* 18 There remains therefore only the Pantagraph to be described. 1803 Hawkins *Patent Specif.* No. 2735 Attaching .. pencils, etc. to a double pantograph. 1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* vi. 200 An instrument called a pantograph has been introduced for producing an exquisite embroidery on plain silk goods after weaving. 1844 *Mech. Mag.* XL. 92 The Eidograph, .. invented about the year 1821..is considered superior in many respects to the Pentograph. 1879 G. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* 303 By using a form of pantograph, Prof. Mayer has obtained magnified tracings on smoked glass. 1897 [see Pantographer 2].

attrib. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Pantograph*, The plate is then laid on the curved bed of the pantograph machine. 1895 *Oracle Encycl.* I. 585/2 Patterns are also etched on the rollers with nitric acid, by lines cut..by means of Rigby's pentagraph machine. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 June 6/3 The pantagraph power-shuttle machine.

b. A device of similar construction for mechanically reducing the cross-head motion of the indicator used for recording the pressure in a steam cylinder.

1893 Whitham *Constr. Steam Eng.* 154 A simple form of pantagraph, for use when the indicators are attached to the side of the cylinder. *Ibid.*, Pantagraph motions have been devised for overcoming these defects.

Hence **Pa·ntographing** *vbl. sb.*, the manipulation of a pantograph.

1897 *Sketch* 26 May 181/2 A front girl who must always have had experience in pantagraphing.

Panto·grapher. [f. prec. + -er[1].]

†1. = Pantograph. *Obs.*

1750 J. Hammond (*title*) Practical Surveyor, with Description of Sliding Rule, Universal Dial Pantographer [etc.]. 1774 S. Dunn (*title*) Theory and use of the Pantographer.

2. One who produces patterns, etc., by means of a pantograph.

1897 *Sketch* 26 May 181/2 The pantagrapher follows, or traces, with his pantagraph, the course of the stitches in the sketch of the pattern to be produced. 1897 *Advt. Brit. Embroidery Machine Co.*, The Jacquard producing the pattern and dispensing with the Pantagrapher.

Pantographic (pæntǫgræ·fik), *a.* Also (in sense 1) erron. penta-, panta-.

1. [f. as prec. + -ic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a pantograph. In quot. 1759 *fig.* Reproducing copies like the pantograph.

1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* I. xxiii, From the honourable devices which the Pentagraphic Brethren of the brush have shewn in taking copies. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s.vv., A system of connected pantographic levers. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 175 The prettiest process of all is the pantagraphic one; .. The tiny fingers scratching so quietly and humanly the long cylinder of copper once seen will never be forgotten.

2. [f. Panto- + Gr. *γραφικός* Graphic.] ? Able to write in every language or character. *nonce-use.*

1801 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 583 The author is polyglottic as the hydra, pantographic as Fry's letter-foundery.

Pantogra·phical, *a.* [See -ical.] = prec. 1.

1828 Webster, *Pantographical*, pertaining to [or] performed by a pantograph. 1831 Carlyle *Germ. Poetry* in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) III. 243 We have no original portrait here, but a pantagraphical reduced copy of some foreign sketches.

Hence **Pantogra·phically** *adv.*: **a.** by means of or in the manner of a pantograph; **b.** in the manner of a general description.

a. 1884 in Stormonth. **b.** 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pantography (pæntǫ·grăfi). *rare.* [f. Gr. *παντο-* Panto-, all + -graphy.]

1. Complete description.

1828 Webster, *Pantography*, general description; view of an entire thing. 1836 Smart, *Pantography*, description of *all*, view of an entire thing. (Also in later Dicts.)

2. The use of the pantograph. (So F. *pantographie* (Littré).) 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Panto-iatrical: see Panto-.

Pantologic (pæntǫlǫ·dʒik), *a.* Also *erron.* panta-. [f. as Pantology + -ic.] Of or pertaining to pantology; of universal knowledge.

1858 J. Brown *Horæ Subs.*, *Educ. through Senses* Ser. I. (1862) 316 We may say of our time in all seriousness, what Sydney Smith said..of the pantologic master of Trinity—Science is our forte; omniscience is our foible.

So **Pantolo·gical** *a.*, dealing with pantology.

1808 (*title*) Fashionable Biography..with a Preface and Notes, Pantological and Pantogelastical. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 175 The development section of the new Pantological Museum. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* v. 266 Still less is the scientific habit generated by the pantological schemes now so much in favour.

Pantology (pæntǫ·lŏdʒi). Also *erron.* panta-. [f. Gr. *παντο-* Panto-, all + *-λογια* -logy.] A survey or systematic view of all branches of knowledge; universal knowledge; also, a compendium of universal information.

1819 *Pantologia* IX, *Pantologia*, *Pantology*, a work of universal instruction, or science: a cyclopædia or encyclopædia. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 56 You, North, are undoubtedly a living pantology. 1841 B. Park (*title*) Pantology, a Systematic Survey of Human Knowledge. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 175 The celebrated Hokus will lecture ..on Pantology.

Hence **Panto·logist**, one who studies or is versed in universal knowledge. (Humorous or sarcastic.)

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 148 *Multum legere non multa* is the student's motto—rather disregarded by the pantologists of the day. 1878 *Ibid.* XVII. 533 One more Pantologist—Professor of the Universal.

Pantomancer, etc.: see Panto-.

Pantometer (pæntǫ·mĭtəɹ). Also *erron.* pantameter. [ad. F. *pantomètre* (1675 Bullet (title) *Usage du pantomètre*), f. Gr. *παντο-* Panto-, all + *μέτρον* measure.] (See quots.)

1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Pantometer*, an Instrument in Geometry that serves to measure all sorts of Angles, Lengths and Heighths. 1823 Crabb, *Pantometre*. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pantometer*, an instrument for taking angles and elevations, and measuring distances.

b. Applied to other instruments.

a. 'A graduated level' (Gwilt *Archit.* 1842–76). b. An instrument for the mechanical production of portraits in profile (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

Panto·metry. [f. Gr. *παντο-* Panto-, all + Gr. *-μετρία* measurement.]

†1. Universal measurement: see quots. *Obs.*

[1571 Digges (*title*) A Geometrical Practise, named Pantometria, diuided into three Bookes, Longimetra, Planimetra, and Stereometria.] 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pantometrie*, a measuring of all kinde of quantities: It is the title and subject of a Mathematical Book, set forth by one Mr. Digs.. 1692 Coles, *Pantometry*, a measuring of all things. 1797 J. Dawes (*title*) Pantometry; or an Attempt to systematize every Branch of Admeasurement.

2. The use of the pantometer. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.)

Hence **Pantome·tric, Pantome·trical** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or dealing with pantometry.

1828 in Webster (both words).

Pantomime (pæ·ntǫmaim), *sb.* (*a.*) [ad. L. *pantomīmus* one who plays a part by dumb show, a ballet-dancer, ad. Gr. *παντόμῖμος* imitator of all, f. *παντο-* Panto-, all + *μῖμος* mimic. So F. *pantomime* (1570 in Hatz.-Darm.); in Eng. the word was at first used in the L. form.]

1. A Roman actor, who performed in dumb show, representing by mimicry various characters and scenes; hence, generally, a mimic actor; one who represents his meaning by gestures and actions without words; a pantomimist. Now only *Hist.*

a. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xi. (Arb.) 42 Betweene the actes when the players went to make ready for another, .. and the people waxt weary, then came in these maner of conterfaite vices, they were called *Pantomimi*, and all that had before bene sayd,..they gaue a crosse construction to it very ridiculously. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 240. 1630 B. JONSON *Love's Triumph* § 1 With antic gesticulation and action, after the manner of the old pantomimi, they dance over a distracted comedy of love. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1673) 160 A Panto-mimus, a Poppet-player and Dancer in Rome.

β. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* 126 In time No question but hee'l prooue true Pantomime, To imitate all formes, shapes, habits, tyres Suiting the Court. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I *Cor.* vii. 24 (1681) 202, I would our Pantomimes also and Stage-players would examine themselves and their Callings by this Rule. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1287 Pantomimes Who vary Action with the Times. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 51 ₱ 4 This Pantomime may be said to be a Species of himself: He has no Commerce with the rest of Mankind, but as they are the Objects of Imitation. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxvi. (1869) II. 318 Buffoons and pantomimes are sometimes introduced, to divert, not to offend, the company. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. xi. 277 The immense increase of corrupt and corrupting professions, as actors, pantomimes, hired gladiators.

2. 'A kind of dramatic entertainment in which the performers express themselves by gestures to the accompaniment of music, and which may be called a prose ballet' (Husk in Grove *Dict. Mus.*).

a 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), He put off the representation of pantomimes till late hours, on market-days. *a* 1755 (in Johnson), Exulting folly hail'd the joyful day, And pantomime and song confirm'd her sway. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) IV. 75 A great number of burlesque comedians entered the pales, in order to act one of their African drolls or pantomimes. *a* 1842 ARNOLD *Later Rom. Commw.* (1846) II. xi. 416 The exhibition of the pantomime was prohibited; an entertainment very different from that which is now known by the same name; and an outrage upon all decency. 1875 A. W. WARD *Eng. Dram. Lit.* I. i. 8 In the early days of the Empire..the pantomime, a species of ballet of action, established itself as a favourite class of amusement.

3. An English dramatic performance, originally consisting of action without speech, but in its further development consisting of a dramatized tale, the dénouement of which is a transformation scene followed by the broad comedy of clown and pantaloon and the dancing of harlequin and columbine. Now a feature of the Christmas holidays.

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 50 It may not..be..improper to shew how our childish pantomimes came to take so gross a possession of the stage. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. i, The inventor of that most exquisite entertainment, called the English pantomime. 1780 T. DAVIES *Garrick* (1781) I. x. 99 Rich [in 1717] created a species of dramatic composition unknown to this, and I believe, to any other country, which he called a pantomime: it consisted of two parts, one serious and the other comic. 1797 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* Pref., After the publication of this poem, a pantomime upon the same subject was brought forward at Covent-Garden Theatre. 1807 *Director* II. 331 Those very confined and partial transfigurations of our Harlequinades, termed Pantomimes. 1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* xxxiv. 307 It is like a pantomime. You would expect to see a burst of limelight and Neptune appearing with a silver trident and crown. 1880 HUSK in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 646/2 In the early pantomime Harlequin was the principal character, and continued so until the genius of Grimaldi placed the Clown in the most prominent position. 1892 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 5/2 The pantomime has gradually interwoven itself into our recognised Christmas festivities, so as to become an essential part of them.

4. Significant gesture without speech; dumb show.

1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* v, Peter acted a perfect pantomime. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxix, The entrance of Mrs. Cruickshanks .. interrupted this pantomime of affectionate enthusiasm. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) v. 118 As..he could not speak a word of French .. he was obliged to convey this sentiment into pantomime. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarèl* I. 42 Florio shrugged his shoulders with the most expressive pantomime in the world.

5. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* a. Of the nature of pantomime (sense 2); pantomimic. b. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the pantomime (sense 3).

1746 in *Wesley's Wks.* (1872) II. 40 An Obnubilative, Pantomime Entertainment to be exhibited at Mr. Clark's. 1755 RICHARDSON *Corr.* (1804) VI. 265, I am sorry that the visits between you and Miss Talbot were so very pantomime. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 412 In the intervals of the dance three men performed something of a pantomime drama. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxiii, Mr. Folair made a funny face from his pantomime collection. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iv. (1862) 222 The king in the pantomime, with his pantomime wife, and pantomime courtiers,..whom he pokes with his pantomime sceptre. 1892 ANSTEY *Voces Pop.* Ser. II. 153 The Pit during Pantomime Time.

Pa·ntomime, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To express oneself by dumb show.

1768 [DONALDSON] *Sir B. Sapskull* I. xviii. 174 An unhappy girl..for want of friends to appear, or money to pantomime in her favour, is hurried to gaol. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Mar. 354 Where it is necessary for her to pantomime, the attitudes she assumes are in the best style of plastic art.

2. *trans.* To express or represent by pantomime or dumb show.

1847 LEVER *Knt. of Gwynne* lviii, Pantomiming the action of drinking with his now empty glass. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Vall. Indus* v. 55 He then placed his forefinger on his lips, pantomiming that a little 'Bamboo-bakhshish' had .. stopped the unreasonable complainant's tongue. 1861 DUTTON COOK *P. Foster's D.* x, Septimus pantomimed deprecation of any such notions.

Pantomimic (pæntǝmi·mik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *pantomīmic-us*, f. *pantomīm-us*: see -IC.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of the nature of pantomime or mimicry; expressed by dumb show.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 233 That counterfeits all pantomimic Tricks. 1788 *Warburton's Div. Legat.* VI. Notes, Wks. III. 555 Pantomime gesture was amongst the Romans one way of exhibiting a Dramatic Story. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xv. 268, I do not forgive myself for this pantomimic falsehood.

2. Of or belonging to the pantomime.

1805 WORNSW. *Prelude* VII. 262 Music, and shifting pantomimic scenes, Diversified the allurement. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 194/2 Noverre, in France, distinguished himself likewise in the composition of pantomimic 'ballets'. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 30 May, The jury were moved to irresistible laughter when they were told that the Brothers Dare, Mr. Marquez Gonza, and the pantomimic Martinetti had far better, instead of flying through the air, have 'devoted their attention to the Bar or the Church'.

b. Characteristic of or like a pantomime, in its quick or sudden transformations.

1895 J. MCCARTHY in *Forum* June 453 Mr. C.'s change of front and change of opinions were something pantomimic in their swiftness, and their completeness, and their surprise.

B. *sb.* = PANTOMIME *sb.* 1.

1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* IV. iv, I am acquainted with one of the pantomimics. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 24 Fools and Pantomimicks bear the Bell.

Pantomi·mical, *a.* Now *rare.* [See -ICAL.]

1. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of pantomime or dumb show.

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 11 This was in that Pantomimicall Roscius, who could vary a thing more by gestures, then .. Tully could by Phrase. 1649 — *Pathomyot.* II. vi. 187 Such ..seeme to have a Patent for excellent Pantomimicall utterance. 1780 T. DAVIES *Garrick* (1781) I. x. 98 He [Rich] applied himself to the study of pantomimical representation. 1787 *Generous Attachment* III. 25 Which .. betrayed the rest of the company into the same pantomimical behaviour. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xx, Action, even pantomimical action, was not expected.

2. = PANTOMIMIC *a.* 2.

1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* v. i, How came they to give the name of entertainments to their pantomimical farces? 1808 *Mem. Female Philos.* I. 106 That .. for which she had the greatest predilection, was pantomimical dancing. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. III. *Comm.* p. xii, I might instance the constant effects of pantomimical music.

Hence **Pantomi·mically** *adv.*, in a pantomimic manner; by way of pantomime.

1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) III. iv. 99 Pushing over a banker's book..on which he began to write pantomimically. 1884 COLLINGWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* 27 Perched on the crosstrees, from which .. position he reminded me pantomimically of the potent charm to be found in a comic song.

†Pantomi·micry. *Obs. nonce-wd* [f. PANTOMIMIC + -RY, after *mimicry.*] = PANTOMIME 4.

1728 NORTH *Mem. Music* (1846) 35, I desire to know to what end panto-mimikery was so much used.

Pantomimist (pæntǒməimist). [f. PANTOMIME + -IST.] One who acts in, or writes, a pantomime; a comic or burlesque actor; also = PANTOMIME 1.

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxiii, 'This is Mr. Lenville ..', said the pantomimist. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 9 Even the poor pantomimist of Drury Lane felt himself his superior. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* 9 The actors who absorbed the greatest part of popular favor were pantomimists.

Pantomorph, -morphic: see PANTO-.

Pa·nton. *Sc.* (Now *local.*) Also 5–6 pantoun(e, 9 *Shetland* -in. [Origin unknown. App. related in some way to *pantofle.*]

1. A slipper; = PANTOFLE.

1489 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 111 For xxx^{ti} payre of schone and xxx^{ti} paire of pantonis to my Lorde of Ross. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* liii. 27 He trippet, quhill he tint his pantoun. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 55 The counsale quhilk Apelles gaue to the shoomaker..seing him find falt with the shankis of the Image of Venus, efter that he had found falt with the pantoun, *Ne sutor vltra crepidam.* 1615 *Rec. Sterling Council* in *Trans. Nat. Hist. & Arch. Soc. Sterling* (1902) 62 Buitts, schone, pantones and pickedaillis. 1692 *Sc. Presb. Eloq* (1738) 142 That all the Kings in the World may..kiss his Soles, not the Popes Soles, &c., no nor his stinking Panton neither. [1897 *Shetland News* 15 May (E. D. D.) What .. is tempid dee ta come butt .. ithoot dee pantins?]

attrib. 1618 LITHGOW *Pilgr. Farewell* C iij b, The Papall Panton heele. 1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1817) V. 541 In name and behalff of..wrichtis, Couperis..panton heil makeris.

†2. *Comb.*: **Panton-shoe** (*Farriery*), a horse-shoe having the sponges thick inside sloping to a thin outer edge, as a remedy for narrow or contracted heels; also called PANTOFLE-*shoe. Obs.*

1696 HOPE tr. *Solleysel's Parfait Mareschal* I. xl. 130 For those horses which are hoof-bound..you must have Panton shoes. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Panton-Shoe*, a Shoe contrived for recovering narrow and Hoof-bound Heels in Horses. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Panton-shoe*, in the manege.

[Pantoner, a freq. misreading of PAUTENER.]

Pantopelagian, -phile, etc.: see PANTO-.

Pantophagist (pæntǒ·fădjist). [f. Gr. παντοφάγ-ος all-devouring + -IST.] A man or animal that devours things of all kinds; an omnivorous eater.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 116 Borelli gives us an instance of a pantophagist who swallowed a hundred louis-dor's at a meal. 1848 CRAIG, *Pantophagist*, an animal that eats all kinds of food.

So **Pantopha·gic** *a.* = next (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*).

Panto·phagous, *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] All-devouring, eating all kinds of food, omnivorous.

1848 in CRAIG. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

So **Pantophagy** (pæntǒ·fădji). [ad. Gr. παντοφαγία], the eating of all sorts of food.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 26 The premier..gloriously crams With a power of pantophagy ultra-Herculean. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pantophagia*, term for the capability of enjoying all eatables without distinction: pantophagy.

Pantophobia (pæntǒlōu·bĭă). Also **panto·phoby.** [f. Gr. παντοφόβος all-fearing (f. παντο- all + φόβος fear) + -IA¹.] 'A form of monomania characterised by causeless or excessive terror. Also, a synonym of *Hydrophobia*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893).

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pantophobia*, Hydrophobia, Panophobia. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pantophobia*, term for a species of melancholy, characterised by causeless fears: pantophoby.

So **Pantopho·bic, Panto·phobous** *adjs.*

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pantophobicus*, of or belonging to Pantophobia: pantophobic. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pantophobous*, afflicted with Pantophobia.

Pantopod (pæ·ntǒpǒd). *Zool.* [f. Gr. παντο- all + ποδ- stem of πούς foot.] One of the *Pantopoda*, a name for the *Pycnogonidæ* or Sea-spiders, when treated as a sub-order; a sea-spider.

1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 409/2 Arachnids, and especially Pantopods..are very common.

Pantopragmatic (pæntǒprægmæ·tik), *a.* and *sb. humorous* and *satirical.* [f. PANTO- + PRAGMATIC.] a. *adj.* Universally meddling, occupied with everything. b. *sb.* A 'pantopragmatic' person; also, in *pl.*, a satirical name for the alleged 'science' of universal meddling.

1861 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* viii, Two or three..arch-quacks have taken to merry-andrewizing in a new arena, which they call the Science of Pantopragmatics. *Ibid.* xxxi, There is a meeting of the Pantopragmatic Society, under the presidency of Lord Facing-both-ways. *Ibid.*, I wonder the Pantopragmatics have not a department of cookery. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 735 One or two of his contemporaries, whom he could never forbear satirizing as leaders of the Pantopragmatic and kindred movements. 1891 *Nat. Rev.* 4 July 4/1 He was beginning one of those curious pantopragmatic tours of his.

Pantoscope (pæ·ntǒskōup). Also *erron.* panta-. [f. Gr. παντο-, PANTO- all + -SCOPE.]

1. A form of photographic lens having a very wide angle.

1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xii. 124 Lenses have been made with a very large field of view. They are called pantoscopes. 1889 E. J. WALL *Dict. Photogr.* 105 In 1860 Harrison, of New York, introduced his globe lens .. Busch improved upon this with the pantoscope

fig. 1894 E. H. AITKEN *Naturalist on Prowl* 129 It grows more wonderful under the pantoscope of modern science.

2. A panoramic or pantoscopic camera.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pantosco·pic, *a.* Also *erron* panta-. [f. as prec. + -IC.] Having a wide range of vision.

Pantoscopic camera, a panoramic camera. *Pantoscopic spectacles*, those so constructed as to have different focal lengths in the upper and lower parts, the upper being for long distance vision, and the lower for short; bi-focal spectacles; also applied to spectacles so shaped that the wearer looks over them for longer, and through them for shorter distances.

1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 259 Spectacles made according to this principle have long been sold under the name of pantoscopic. 1882 OGILVIE, *Pantascopic camera*, in *photog.* an instrument for taking panoramic views, including any angular extent up to 360°..by means of mechanism and clock-work. Very successful views of Swiss scenery have been taken by this instrument. 1893 *Photogr. Ann.* 292 Rotate the lens and film as..in the pantascopic camera.

Pantosophy, rare synon. of PANSOPHY.

Pantostomate (pæntǒ·stŏmēt), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. παντο-, PANTO- all + στομα(τ-) mouth.] Having a body of which any part can be used for the absorption of food, as in *Amœba* and other protozoans; belonging to the class *Pantostomata* of Protozoa.

1895 in *Funk's Standard Dict.*

So **Pantosto·matous** *a.* (in same sense); **Pa·ntostome,** a member of the *Pantostomata.*

1880 W. SAVILLE KENT *Infusoria* I. 40 It needs only the withdrawal of the radiating pseudopodia, with the retention of the flagellum, to produce the Pantostomatous Flagellate genus *Oikomonas.* 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, Pantostome.

Pantotherian: see PANTO-.

†Pantotype (pæ·ntǒtəip). *Obs.* [f. PANTO- + TYPE.] A universal type.

1644 BULWER *Chirol.* A ij, In Nature's Hieroglyphique grasp'd, the grand And expresse Pantotype of Speech, the Hand.

Pantoum, a French spelling of PANTUN.

Pantrer, obs. form of PANTERER.

Pantry (pæ·ntri), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 3–5 **panetrie**, 5 **panetre**; *β.* 5–6 **pantrye**, 5–7 **-trie**, 5– **pantry**, (4–6 **panterie**, 5 **pantre**, 6 **pan-**, **paintree**, 8 **pantrey**). [a. AF. *panetrie* = OF. *paneterie* bread-room, bread-closet (1392 in Godef.), in med.L. *pāna-*, *pānetāria*, *-teria*, It. *panetaria* bread-shop, stall, f. med.L. *pānetārius*, F. *panetier*: see PANTER [1].

In Eng. the sense has been from an early period gradually extended and transferred, until that of 'bread-room' is now practically lost sight of: cf. quots. 1706 and 1768.]

1. A room or apartment in a house, etc., in which bread and other provisions are kept; also (*butler's* or *housemaid's pantry*), one in which the plate, linen, etc. for the table are kept (see BUTLER 3).

a 1300 *Marina* 82 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 172 Þe abbot & þe couent bo..maden him maister of panetrie. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 33 Whilom he serued in his panterie, & was outlawed for a felonie. 1438 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 119 To the officers of my said lords hall, pantrie, Seler, Boterie. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 499 in *Babees Bk.* 315 Þen to pantré he hyȝes be-lyue. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 6 The sergeant of the pantrie..shall..giue bread to the partie, that shal haue his hande so striken of. 1572 *Inv. Skipton Castle* in Whitaker *Craven* (1805) 290 In the Kytchine, West Larder, Paintree. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* i. § 1. 28 In the cupboords or Pantries where bread or flesh is laid. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pantry*, a Room or Closet where Bread and cold Meat is kept. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* II. i, Him that I caught stealing your plate in the pantry. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* iv, The cookmaid..indemnified him for his privations by giving him private entrée to the pantry. 1900 *Plan Ocean Passenger-steamship*, Pantry.. Saloon pantries.

fig. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 77 Paradise .. is the pantre or place of alle pulcritude [*universæ pulcritudinis erat promptuarium*]. *Ibid.* 273 The cite callede Parisius.. the pantry of letters [*fin. erna litterarum*]. 1661 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* III. xxix. (1669) 377/1 God..carried the key of their Pantry for them.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pantry* †*coffin*. *-door*, *-knife*, *-linen*, *-window*; **pantry-boy**, an assistant in the commissariat department on board a passenger ship; **pantry-cock**, a faucet with upward-rising pipe, which curves semicircularly and discharges downward (Funk); **pantry-fly** (see quot.).

1897 *Daily News* 16 June 2/3 'Pantry boy..on board the British ship Illovo, of London. 1611 in *Coryat's Crudities* Panegr Verses 1j b *note*. A *pantrie coffin made of paste. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* 113 May she not open her ain *pantry-door. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 278 These deposit their eggs in game and other meats that have been long kept..as *musca carnaria*, or flesh-fly; .. *m. citaria* or pantry-fly. 1465 *Paston Lett.* III. 435 Item.. ij. *pointe knyves, a pyce of sylver. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 127 Greater *pantry-window and other similar convenience.

Hence † **Pantry** *v. Obs.*, to keep in a pantry.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett., to D. Dickson* 3 Mar. (1671) 189 Christ will not pantry-up joyes.

Pa·ntryman. A man in charge of or employed in the pantry (or in the commissariat department of a passenger ship); a butler or his help.

1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 6 The Cuik, The Portar, The Stewart, The Pantriman. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xxv, The pantry-men cleaned out the cups. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 7/2 Prisoner had been in the employ of the Savoy Hotel Company as pantryman, and after he had left in June a quantity of plate was missed.

Pants (pænts), *sb. pl.*

1. a. A vulgar abbreviation of *Pantaloons* (chiefly U.S.: b. colloquial and 'shoppy' for 'drawers'.

1846 O. W. HOLMES *Rhymed Lesson* 515 The thing named 'pants' in certain documents, A word not made for gentlemen, but 'gents'. 1853 E. BRADLEY *Verdant Green* (1857) 22 Seated with wash-leather like the eleventh hussars..with their cherry-coloured pants. 1880 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 2/7 Pants and shirts sell rather freely, and jerseys are still in request. 1884 *Philad. Even. Tel.* XLI. No. 8. 2 His assailant tore the pocket from his pants. 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Sciatica* 37 Cutting off from a pair of merino pants the leg corresponding to the sound and unaffected limb.

2. A colloquial abbreviation of PANTALETTES.

1851 *Washington Telegraph* (U.S.) in *Illustr. Lond. News* 19 July 86/1 Garments as graceful and becoming as are the 'frock and pants'. [Bloomer costume.]

Pantuffle, -ufle, obs. forms of PANTOFLE.

‖ **Pantun** (pantū·n). Also **pantoum**. [Malay ڤنتون *pantun*; in Fr. misspelt *pantoum* for *pantoun* (Devic in Littré *Suppl.*).] A verse-form in Malay (see quot. 1883), also imitated in French and English.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 326 The *pantuns* are improvised poems, generally of four lines, in which the first and third and the second and fourth rhyme. The meaning intended to be conveyed is expressed in the second couplet, whereas the first contains a simile or distant allusion to the second, or often has, beyond the rhyme, no connexion with the second at all. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Dec. 770 Among the verse-forms that are little used we must notice as new to us the droll and clever pantoum 'En Route'. 1897 *Daily News* 2 Aug. 4/6 Very few people know what a Pantoum is; it ..is a Malay form of verse patented by Mr. Austin Dobson.

† **Pantyr.** *Obs. rare.* [Shortened form of *pantré*, PANTRY, or a. OF. *panetière*.] = PANTRY.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 803/30 (Nomina domorum), *Hec panatria*, a pantyr.

Pantyr, obs. form of PANTER [1] and 2.

Panurgic (pænɔ̄·ɹdʒik), *a. rare.* [ad. late Gr. *πανουργικός* knavish, f. *πανοῦργος* ready to do anything, knavish, f. *παν-* all + *ἔργον* work.] Able or ready to do anything.

1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 291 Rousseau bade..the panurgic one to attend to his own affairs. 1878 — *Diderot* II. xvii. 279 No less panurgic and less encyclopædic a critic than Diderot himself could [etc.].

† **Pa·nurgy.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. Gr. *πανουργία* knavery, f. *πανοῦργ-os*: see prec.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Panurgy*, .. craftiness, subtilty, deceit; guile; a medling in all matters. (So in PHILLIPS, BAILEY, etc. Not in JOHNSON.)

Panurine (pænĭu·ɹəin), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod. L. *panūr-us* (f. Gr. *πᾶν* all (see PAN-) + *οὐρά* tail) + -INE [1].] Pertaining or allied to the genus *Panurus* or Bearded Titmouse. So **Panu·roid** *a.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pany, Panyme: see PAYENY, PAYNIM.

‖ **Panyar** (pānyā·ɹ) *v. W. Africa.* [ad. Pg. *penhorar* to distrain, seize as a pledge or security (cf. *penhor* pawn) :—L. *pignorāre*, *-erāre* to pledge, in med.L. to take in pledge, to plunder, invade an enemy's lands (Du Cange).] *trans.* To seize as a guarantee or security; hence, a euphemism for To seize as plunder, to raid, steal, esp. to kidnap (natives as slaves).

1735 J. ATKINS *Guinea* 53 Panyarring is a term for man-stealing along the whole coast; here it's used also, for stealing anything else. 1744 W. SMITH *Voy. Guinea* 99 To panyar is to kidnap, or steal men. 1853 CRUICKSHANK 18 *Yrs. on Gold Coast* I. ii. 35 The words palaver and panyar..are in very frequent use upon the Gold Coast. .. The latter is used to express the forcible seizure of a person or property, to obtain redress or restitution. *Ibid.* v. 98 He threw the guns over the batteries, and released a number of Cape Coast prisoners, who had been panyarred by the Dutch at Appam.

Panyar, -yard, -yer e, -yerd, -yȝer, -yell, obs. ff. PANNIER. **Panyon**, var. PANION, *Obs.*

Panzoism, Panzoötic, -ty: see PAN- 2.

‖ **Paolo** (pā·olo, pau·lo). [It. *Paolo*:—L. *Paulus* Paul: see quot. 1617.] An obsolete Italian silver coin, worth about fivepence sterling.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 99 Each man payed foure Poli, or Poali (a coine so called of Pope Paul). *Ibid.* 118 We..gaue a Clowne one Poalo for conducting vs. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 141 Manuscript pasquinades..sold in the coffee-houses for half a paolo a sheet. 1805 M. G. LEWIS *Bravo of Venice* I. i. 3 No, not one paolo, by heavens! and I hunger almost to death! 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* xxxiii, Five hundred thousand paolis, amounting to about thirteen thousand pounds in sterling money.

Pap (pæp), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–7 **pappe**, 4–6 **papp**, 4–7 (chiefly *Sc.*) **pape**, (*Sc.* 5–6 **palp**, 6 **paup**, **pawp**), 4– **pap**. [ME. *pappe*, in northern and north-midl. writings, and app. from Scandinavian. Not recorded in ON. or MSw., but *pappe*, *papp* is widely diffused in Sw. dialects (Rietz); also ENorw. dial. *pappe*, North Fris. *pap*, *pape*, and dim. *papke* (Outzen) all in sense 'nipple, teat, breast giving suck'; cf. Lith. *pāpas* in same sense. Supposed, like the next, to have its origin in the sound made by an infant in opening and shutting the lips, as associated with the notion of food.]

1. A teat or nipple: a. of a woman's breast (now *arch.* or *northern*); b. a teat of a beast (chiefly *northern*); c. the corresponding part of a man, the mamilla (chiefly *literary*, somewhat *arch.*).

a. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6441 Þatt fedd himm wiþþ Þatt illke milc Þatt comm off hire pappe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 330 Bi Þeo tittes [*MS. T.* pappes] Þet he sec Þe milc Þet hine nedde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16659 Blisced .. Þe papp Þat neuer suken was. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6767 Als a childe Þat sittes in Þe moder lappe And when it list, soukes hir pappe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxiv. (1495) 1 vj b/2 The pappes is a nedfull membre to fede and nourysshe the chylde. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxx. (Percy Soc.) 146 Her pappes round & therto right prety. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 474 The sweit liquare of thi palpis quhite. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xi. 27 The pappes [so 1611; WYCLIF teetis; *R. V.* breasts] which gave the sucke. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4009 The barren paupis, than thay sall blys. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 33 These women .. seare off their left paps, that they might not be an hinderance vnto them in their shooting. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. iii. (1651) 56, I have seen those that..dryed up womens Paps, cured Gout, Palsie: by touch alone. 1669–70 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* v. i, Her paps then let the bearded tenters stake. 1701 RAY *Creation* (ed. 3) II. 236. [Now in ordinary use in Sc. and North Eng. to Lancash. and Lincolnsh.]

b. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 212 The Mannatee or Cow-fish..creepes vpon her paps. 1759 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 49 She had as many teats or paps as pigs. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 299 The distinctions of quadrupedes, or animals with paps, as he [Buffon] calls them. *Med.* (*north.* and *north midl.*) A cow's paps.

c. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xl. 103 Inne with a spere-poynte atte Þe pappe To the harte full thraly he throste hym. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* i. 13 One lyke vnto the sonne of man..gyrd aboute the pappes [so 1611; WYCLIF teetis; *R. V.* at the breasts] with a golden gyrdle. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 517 He strook him at his breast's right pap. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. App. i, Whether the said Timothy Trim and Jack were the same person? which was proved..by a mole under the left pap. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. xv. 103 Beneath the pap, it smote him as he came.

2 *transf.* Something resembling a pap in form. a. A small round tumour or swelling; a pimple. *Pap of the hause* (Sc.: see HALSE *sb.*[2]): the uvula.

1552 HULOET, Pappe or pyle in the fundment of a man *Annales.* 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 217 This whay is also good to cure..barbs, pappes, and all fevers. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 109 After the skin [of the porcupine] is taken off, there appear a kind of paps on those parts of the body from whence the large quills proceed. 1898 N. MUNRO *J. Splendid* xxix, Just a tickling at the pap o' the hass, he said in English.

b *pl.* Formerly, a name for two (or more) conical hill summits, rising side by side; still retained in local nomenclature.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 123 The length of Troy hath been ..fifteene English miles; lying along the sea side betweene the three Paps of Ida. 1703 MARTIN *Western Isl.* 231 There are four Hills of a considerable heighth; the two highest are well known to Sea-faring Men, by the Name of the Paps of Jurah. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 104 There being two Mountains appearing like Paps.. those they told us were the Paps over that Harbour. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ix. 228 We observed two remarkable hummocks, such as are usually called paps. 1774 PENNANT *Voy. Hebrides* 217 The other paps are seen very distinctly; each inferior in height to this, but all of the same figure, perfectly mamillary. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxv, The great 'Paps of Jura' were hidden in the mist.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † **pap-bone** (app.) a name for each of the pair of ribs beneath the paps; † **pap-head**, the nipple; **pap-pox**, a name for cow-pox; **pap-shell**, a name for the limpet.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xiv. (1887) 65 This kind of laughing..oftimes therewith both the *papbones be loosed. 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 *Pappeheed, *bout de la mamelle.* 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clxx. 469 In the searing you shall see the ends of the veines start out like pape heads. 1889 *Lancet* 9 Mar. 503/2 A possible origin of the term Cow-pox or *Pap-pox. 1842 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 36 The Limpet..shell is often used to apply Fuller's earth, and similar remedies, to the sore nipples of nurses; hence probably the origin of '*Pap-shell', which Lister tells us is one of its English names. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 157 The Mammarie or *Pap-veines and Arteries.

Pap (pæp), *sb.*[2] Forms: 5 **papp**, 5–7 **pape**, 6 **pappe**, (*Sc.* **paup**), 5– **pap**. [Known from 15th c. Corresponds to MLG., LG. *pappe*, MG. *pappe*, *pap*, Ger. *pappe*, *papp*, Du. *pap* (1573 Plantijn). Cf. also OF. *papa* (13th c. in Godef.), Walloon *pape*, Sp., Pg. *papa*, It. *pappa* 'pap for children, any kind of pap or water-grewell', *pappare* 'to feede with pap' (Florio), also L. *pāpa* (*pappa*) 'the word with which infants call for food', *pappāre* (*papāre*) to eat pap; med.L. *pappa* pap. As the word appears to originate (like PAP *sb.*[1]) in the early utterance of infants, it may have been formed independently in various langs.]

1. Soft or semi-liquid food for infants or invalids, made of bread, meal, etc., moistened with water or milk.

c 1430 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 600/22 *Papatum*, pap. 1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Pappe meate for chyldre, *bouille.* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 89 Will you haue an Englishe infant, whiche liueth with pappe to bee your Kyng and gouernor? 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 33 Or water-grewell, or those paups of meale That Maro makes his Simule and Cybeale. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 84/1 Pap, of Nurses called papes, is Milk and Flour boiled together. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 480 Give it the breast, or stop its mouth with pap! 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 392 To begin with milky arrowroot..then to pass on to boiled pap of bread-crumb and milk.

fig. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 14 Pappe for yonglinges in the feith. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett., to Sir T. Lucey* (1651) 13 Many doctrines..have place in the pap of Catechismes. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 14 Sept., No man that ever wrote a line despised the pap of praise so heartily as I do. 1894 H. GARDENER *Unoff. Patriot* 223 A self-indulgent moralist, who feeds expensive pap to his personal conscience, but gives a stone to his starving neighbor!

† b. *Pap with a hatchet*: an obs. ironical phrase. This expression, says Park in editing *Harl. Misc.* 1808), 'seems to have been a cant phrase for doing a kind thing in an unkind manner; as it would be so to feed an infant'. But the sense appears rather to be 'the administration of punishment under the ironical style of a kindness or benefit'. It was the title of an anonymous pamphlet in the Martprelate controversy attributed to John Lyly by Gabriel Harvey (*Pierce's Supererogation* 69), who also frequently styles the author *Papp-hatchet*.

1589 ? LYLY (*title*) Pappe with an Hatchet. 1589 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 69 Would God, Lilly had always been Euphues, and neuer Papp-hatchet; that old acquaintance [i. e. Harvey himself] is neither lullabied with thy sweete Papp, nor scarre-crowed with thy sower hatchet. 1592 — *Foure Lett.* ii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 164, I neither name Martin-mar-prelate: nor shame Papp wyth a hatchet. 1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* I. iii. 104 They give us pap with a spoone before we can speake, and when we speake for that wee love, pap with a hatchet. 1615 A. NICCHOLES *Disc. Marr.* ix. 30 He that so old seekes for a nurse so yong, shall haue pappe with a Hatchet for his comfort. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 329 A Custard was to him Pap with a Hatchet.

2. Anything of the consistence of the preceding; a soft semi-liquid substance; a mash, paste, pulp (such as is made by mixing a powdery substance with water or some other liquid).

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 90 Flee we þerfor bodily and warldly lufe..qwos flowre is anoytt with gall, & þe pape of neddyrs. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 776 Of the pap of barley and the broth of lupines make a cataplasm. 1678 EVELYN *Diary* 24 July, They cull the rags .. then stamp them in troughs to a papp with pestles or hammers like the powder-mills. 1692 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 139 An oily Pap or Liniment. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1010 The clay..is conveyed into a cylindrical vat, to be worked into a pap with water.

†b. The pulp of an apple, esp. when roasted.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 45 [To] be giuen in powder, in the pappe of an apple. 1633 HART *Diet of Diseased* III. xv. 287 I hold it not amisse to take Pills in the pap of a rosted apple. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Med. Exp.* i. 1 Let the Patient take it at Bed-time in the Pap of an Apple. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xvi, A child's head is naturally as soft as the pap of an apple.

3. *Comb.*, as *pap-bottle, -devourer, -maker, -meat, -pan, -spoon*; *pap-feed* vb. See also PAP-BOAT.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. ii, Put him in with plenty of cotton-wool and a *pap-bottle. 1841 THACKERAY *St. Philip's Day at Paris* Wks. 1900 XIII. 552 The fools..who have gratified the young *pap-devourer with the present of a fine sword. 1809 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XV. 872 This measure has been..nursed and dandled, rocked, swathed, and *pap-fed by..whom? 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. B ij b, I warrant you the cunning *Pap-maker knewe what he did. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/1 *Papmete for chylder, *papatum*. 1869 TENNYSON *Pelleas & Ettarre* 188 Keep him off, And pamper him with papmeat, if ye will. 1458 *Will of Guybon* (Somerset Ho.), *Pappepanne. 1533 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 155 My best panne, my best cawdren, a pape panne. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes to Kien Long* II. xxiv, His sacred *Pap-spoon, and the Virgin's Dish. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Conservative* Wks. II. 274 His social frame is .. a universe in slippers and flannels, with bib and pap-spoon.

Pap, *v.*[1] [f. prec. Cf. It. *pappare* to eat pap.]

1. *trans.* To feed with pap; to feed *up*.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Custom of Country* IV. iv, Oh, that his body were not flesh, and fading! But I'll so pap him up —Nothing too dear for him. 1820 *Examiner* No. 657. 721/1 It had been..swaddled, and papped, and called beautiful like its father. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 97 The babies ..were taken in, and papped, and provided with toys and soothing syrups.

†2. To treat with pap; to apply a pap or pulp to.

1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* I. viii. 34 Which moisture.. turnes into a water, as we see it in such wounds which are thus papp'd up.

Pap, *v.*[2] [Echoic.] *intr.* To make a noise of which *pap* is an imitation.

1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* ii, Big square-toed shoes with which he went papping down the street.

Pap, Sc. dial. form of POP *v.*

Papa[1] (pāpā'). Also 8 **pappa**. [a. F. *papa*, in 1552 *pappa* (Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *pappa* 'the first word that children are taught to call their Father by, as ours say Dad, Daddie, or Bab' (Florio 1598, 1611), L. *pāpa* father, papa; cf. Gr. *πάππας*, later *πάπας* 'a child's word for father'. From F. also Ger. *papa*, introduced in 17th c. as *papà*, and at first only in courtly use, passing into common use late in 18th c. In Eng. in 17th and early 18th c. the form varied between *papā'* and *pa'ppa*; from the latter the American *poppa*.] A word employed as the equivalent of *father*: chiefly used in the vocative, or prec. by a possess. pronoun (as 'my papa'); also without any article in the manner of a proper name (e. g. 'I will ask Papa'); less usually with *a* or in *plural*.

At its first introduction from Fr., courtly and polite, and used even by adults; long considered 'genteel'; but more and more left to children, and in second half of 19th c. largely abandoned even by them.

1681 OTWAY *Soldiers Fort.* I. (1683) 7 Oh Papa, Papa! where have you been this two days, Papa? 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* I. 57 The Maid .. in her usual fawning Language calls him dear Papa [*ed.* 1720 Pappa]. 1720-1 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) II. 74 Not her Husband, but her Pappa. 1731 SWIFT *Strephon & Chloe*, The bashful nymph no more withstands, Because her dear papa commands. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* II. Wks. 1799 II. 26 The right honourable Peer that is to be my pappa..has flatly renoune'd the alliance. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. v, May be he thinks it would not be pretty to be very frisky, now he's a papa. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Baby's Debut* i, Papa (he's my papa and Jack's) Bought me, last week, a doll of wax, And brother Jack a top. *Ibid.* v, And while papa said, 'Pooh, she may!' Mamma said, 'No, she shan't!' *a* 1845 HOOD *Stage-Struck Hero* vii, Genteelly taught by his mamma To say, not father, but papa. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* xxi, Papa-in-law was well enough, or at least inoffensive. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. vi. 186 How papa and mamma took this new vagary, I have no recollection.

‖ **Papa**[2] (pā'pă). *Obs.* [In sense 1, a. med.L. *pāpa*, ultimately a. Gr. *πάππας*, *πάπας* father, later *παπᾶς*: see prec. In sense 2, a. med.L. *pāpa* as translating *πάπας*, *παπᾶς*.

The Gr. and L. words (meaning 'Father') were, like the latter, and mod. Romanic *padre*, addressed or applied to spiritual fathers; in the West at first to bishops generally (as in Prudentius and Gregory of Tours), but gradually confined to the Bishop of Rome (see POPE); in the East, in the form *παπᾶς*, applied more widely, so as to include the lower clergy. In this sense also sometimes rendered in Eng. by 'pope'.]

1. The pope (of Rome).

1555 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1810) II. 476 Prester John whom some call Papa Johannes.] 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. II. App. viii. 424 In what age the name of *papa* had his original. 1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* To Rdr., Wks. 1888 I. 59 The successour of Petir, now commonlie callit Papa: albeit Papa be a terme efter the myndis of the aunciant Fatheris commoun to ony bischope, as efter in this buik is schawin. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 19 Here lies John Bridges late Bishop, friend to the *Papa*. 1813 MOORE *Post-bag* iv. App. 298, I made thee Cardinal—thou mad'st me —ah? Thou mad'st the Papa of the World—Mamma! 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* xlix. (1893) 193 Their spiritual authority had at various times been considerably undermined by the emissaries of the Papa of Rome, as the Armenian called him. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* iii. (1869) 98.

2. A parish priest or any member of the lower orders of the clergy in the Orthodox Eastern Church. Also in Gr. form *papas*.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 111 Their priestes (whom they call *papaes*) are made by the bishops. 1679 SIR P. RICAUT *Pres. St. of Gr. & Armen. Ch.* 92 From the Monasteries he receives a certain annual Income or Rent..and from every *Papa*, or Priest, a Dollar yearly per Head. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 71 The Oriental Christians as well as the Turks, call Papa's all manner of Ecclesiastical Persons that Officiate in Holy Orders, whether Single or Married. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 83 While the Papas says some Prayers, the Godfather and Godmother hold a Garland of Flowers. 1775 WRAXALL *Tour North. Europe* 237 The papas or priests are dressed in vestments which very much resemble the Romish. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. *note*, He..boxed the ears of the first 'papas' who refused to assist. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Mar. 6/1 Cyprian was now Papa, Papas or Pope of Carthage, and he at once began, like the Apostle Paul, to magnify his office.

Papa, obs. form of PAPAW.

Papable (pē'păb'l), *a. rare.* [a. F. *papable* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), after It. *papabile* 'able to be pope' (Florio), f. *papa* POPE: cf. med.L. *pāpābilitās* (Du Cange).] Capable of being elected pope; qualified for the office of pope.

1592 WOTTON *Let. to Ld. Zouch* in *Reliq.* (1685) 707 By the Death of the other two, the Conclave hath received little alteration; though Mondovio were papable, and a great Soggetto in the List of the Foresters. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 282 Cardinals, antient and Papable. 1900 *Speaker* 17 Feb. 538/2 The Cardinal, a man of worth and papable..esteemed Crashaw.

Papacy (pē'păsi). [ad. med. L. *pāpātia* (Florence of Worc. in Du Cange), f. *pāpa* POPE.

Pāpātia appears to have been altered from *papātus* papal office, after other abstract nouns in *-ia*, e. g. *abbatia* abbacy.]

1. The office or position of pope (of Rome); tenure of office of a pope.

[*a* 1118 FLORENCE OF WORC. an. 1044 Hic [Benedictus] cum Papatiam emisset.] 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 258 This innocent, which was deceived His Papacie anon hath weyved, Renounced and resigned eke. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cclii. (1482) 327 Pope Felyx resygned the hole papacye to Nycholas. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 121 (*Mantua*) This Pius Secundus was that learned Pope which before he vndertooke the Papacy was called Æneas Sylvius. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 111 The hope of attaining the papacy. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 23 He engaged that such a number of cardinals, partisans of France, should be nominated at the next promotion, as would secure to Henry the absolute disposal of the papacy, in the event of the Pontiff's death.

2. The papal system, ecclesiastically or politically; esp. *Hist.* the papal government as one of the states of Europe.

1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. B iij, The Papacy of Rome. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 135 b, In times paste before the papacye bare rule. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 2 The Venetians are Lords of this Sea: but not without contention with the Papacy. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* x. 136 The Papacie falsely calling it selfe the Church of Rome is such. 1706 COTES tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. IV. xix. 289 We cannot say the Institution of the Papacy comes from JESUS Christ, unless we say that of Episcopacy does so too. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* vi. 285 The preparations for the papacy—that is to say the church ascendancy of Italy and of Rome its centre, had already been carried very far [at end of 4th c.]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 191 Another Roman Empire, existing by the side of the Papacy. *fig. a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* V. xii. 531 There is a Papacy in every Sect, or Faction; they all design the very same Height, or Greatness, though the Pope alone hitherto has had the Wit and Fortune to compass it.

†3. Applied to the Caliphate: cf. POPEDOM.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 240 Kaim succeeded in the Papacie Anno Hegiræ 422.

†**Papagan,** *sb.* and *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* A hostile formation: = Papist, Popish (with allusion to *pagan*).

1641 TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* vii. 283 How much cause have wee to blesse God that wee were not borne Pagans or Papagans. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. 1 Cor.* vii. 9. 1679 C. NESSE *Antid. Popery* 12 As there is a pagan superstition..so there is a papagan superstition. *Ibid.* 19.

Papagay, obs. form of POPINJAY.

Papain (păpē'in). *Chem.* Also **papayin**. [f. *papay-a* (see PAPAW) + -IN[1].] A proteolytic ferment obtained from the half-ripe fruit of the papaw (*Carica papaya*).

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Papáin*, a preparation from the juice of the papaw. A whitish, amorphous powder, containing a proteolytic ferment. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 33 The chemical objection which may be urged against..the vegetable ferments papayotin and papain.

Papal (pē'păl), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *papal* (1380 in Gower *Mirour*) or ad. eccl. L. *pāpālis* belonging to the Pope, f. *pāpa* POPE: see PAPA[2]. So Sp., Pg. *papal*, It. *papale*: see -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a pope, or to the pope, his dignity or office.

Papal cross, one with three transoms; a triple cross. *Papal crown*, or *tiara*: see quot. 1727.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 257 The Pope..Of his Papal Autorite Hath mad..the decre. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 395 The clothynge papalle taken awey, and indued with seculer clothynge. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 *Preamble*, That our seid holy Fader shulde..be sequestered of & fro all Jurisdiccion and admynystracion Papal. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Herts.* (1840) II. 42 His own font-name was a papal one. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 79 Having received the Papal benediction. 1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Papal Crown*, is a deep cap, or mitre of cloth of gold, encompassed with three coronets or circles of gold, adorned with flowers..having a globe at top, finished with a cross. 1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 601/2 Hildebrand accepted of the papal tiara under the title of Gregory VII.

b. That is a pope.

a 1802 BOWLES *Poems* I. 200 When it bade a Papal tyrant pause and tremble.

†2. Adhering to or supporting the pope; belonging to the Church of Rome; popish. *Obs.*

c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* II. vi, To beat the papal monarch from our lands. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 265 Dr. Lloyd..thinks their time of hurting the Papal Christians is at an end. 1814 SOUTHEY *Ode War Amer.* ix, They who from papal darkness, and the thrall Of that worst bondage..Saved us in happy hour.

3. *Comb.*, as *papal-imperial* adj.

1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. i. 6 The permanency of the papal-imperial system.

†B. *sb.* = PAPIST. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. (1623) 1190 To salute this puppet King, and to welcome these papals.

†**Pa'palin, -ine.** *Obs.* [a. F. *papalin* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), relating to the pope, f. It. *papalino*, f. *papale*: see PAPAL and -INE[1].] A member of the papal party or papal church; an adherent of the pope; a papist.

1624 BEDELL *Lett.* i. 42 The wise State of Venice haue a little different notion of their Papalines, excluding..such of the Nobilitie as are obliged to the Pope by Ecclesiasticall promotions. 1626 C. POTTER tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 266 The Doctrine of the Romane Writers, or Papalins. 1669 BAXTER *Power Mag. & Ch. Past.* II. lxiv. (1671) 42 The Wars between the German Emperours and the Papalines. 1784 J. BROWN *Hist. Brit. Ch.* (1820) I. 6 Their uncommon holiness distinguished them from the Papalins.

‖ **Papali'na.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [It., fem. of *papalino*: see prec.] A female papist.

1671 in *Mem. Verney Fam.* (1899) IV. 203 By ye best and truest intellegence she did not dy a Papalina, but she made noe profession or confession eyther way.

Papalism (pē'pălizm). [f. PAPAL + -ISM.] The papal system.

1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 496 Bavaria..began to be disposed towards Papalism and Jesuitism. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Oct. 4/1 The modern advocate of the new Papalism.

Pa'palist. [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. obs. F. *papaliste*.] A member of the papal party, an adherent of the papal system.

1750 HODGES *Chr. Plan* (1755) Pref. 25 For my reader's satisfaction and reflection, and the Papalists conviction and confusion. 1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 373 Unless I wholly mistake, the very hardiest of the Papalists pretend not to assert the Infallibility of Ecumenical Councils in regard to Facts. 1881 *Times* 12 Aug. 7/5 The stage to which the deliberate fury of Papalists and anti-Papalists.. has carried the quarrel.

Hence **Papali'stic** *a.*, of the nature of a papalist; papistic.

1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. x. 92 His papalistic enemies could get no grip upon him.

†**Papa'lity.** *Obs.* [a. F. *papalité*, in med.L. *pāpālitās* (14th c. in Du Cange): see PAPAL and -ITY.] The papal office, dignity, or authority; the popedom; the papal see.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 111 [He] ourthrew wrangwisly the legis of the papalitee. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* v. (1520) 54/1 It was in the 6 yere of Seynt Gregoryes papalyte. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clx. 440 Pope Clement was redy in his chambre of consystorie, syttyng in his chayre of papalyte. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 279 Joynt to the power wherewith he is invested by his Papality, he ruleth over those parts by the right of a temporal prince. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Papality*... the Popedom, the Dominion of the Pope, Popishness.

Papalize (pē'pălaiz), *v.* [f. PAPAL + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To become papal or popish in practice or sympathies; to romanize.

1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* ii. 10 Concerning the..behauiour of this Papalizing Church-man. 1783 COWPER *Let. to J. Newton* Wks. 1837 XV. 128 Approaching nearer to the church of Rome than ever any Methodist did, though papalizing is the crime with which he charges all of that denomination. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. x. 86 Her nobles became..more papalising in their private sympathies.

2. *trans.* To render papal; to imbue with papal or papist principles or doctrines.

1839 *Watchman* 4 Sept., Let him especially look at Ireland, intensely papalised as it is. 1856 E. G. K. BROWNE *Ann. Tractarian Movem.* (1861) 470 Mr. Golightly..accused Dr. Wilberforce of Papalizing the See committed to his charge. 1898 G. W. E. RUSSELL *Coll. & Recoll.* iv. 55 He believed that he had been divinely appointed to papalize England.

Hence **Pa'palized** *ppl. a.*, **Pa'palizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Papaliza'tion,** the action of papalizing, **Pa'palizer,** one who papalizes.

1624, 1783 Papalizing [see sense 1]. 1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) II. 100 In order to retain these faithful papalisers in our ecclesiastical garrison. 1843 — *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) I. p. xxv, In these evil days of Scepticism and Papalisation. 1879 BOULTBEE *Hist. Ch. Eng.* 60 The canon and the civil law of the papalised mediæval period. 1882 *Ch. Times* 3 Feb. 68 The thorough Papalizing of the Church under Cardinal Kemp.

Pa'pally, *adv.* [f. PAPAL + -LY[2].] In a papal manner; from a papal point of view; as a pope.

1627 H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* 68 It reigned then Imperially: it reigneth now Papally. 1888 *Daily News* 29 Oct. 6/3 Henry VIII ..was .. one of the most papally-minded men in England. 1901 F. W. MAITLAND *Rede Lect.* 25 Very rarely do we see elsewhere the academic teaching of any law that is not Roman: imperially or papally Roman.

†Pa·palty. *Obs.* [a. OF. *papalté, papaulte* (*a* 1550 Calvin in Godef. *Compl.*), mod.F. *papauté*, f. *papal* after *royalté, royauté*.] = PAPALITY.

1577 *F. de Lisle's Legendarie* C viij b, Through whose aide he might conquere the Papaltye for him selfe. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 42 To uphold the decrepit Papalty. 1859 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Italy* II. 239 The Papalty, like the Ottoman Empire in Europe, subsists by sufferance.

†Pa·pane, *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pāpa* pope, after L. type **pāpānus*: see -AN, -ANE.] = PAPAL *a.* and *sb.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 20 Although the same doth not acknowledge your Papane principalitie. *Ibid.* 476 Peruse throughly this whole Papane.

Papaphobia (pæpăfōu·biă). *rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *pāpa* pope + Gr. -φοβία fear.] Distempered dread of the pope or of popery. Hence **Pa·papho·bist,** one who is affected with papaphobia. (*nonce-wd.*)

1798 BISSET *Life of Burke* I. 32 (Jod.) The puritanical papaphobia. 1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 189 In the same spirit I excuse the opposite party, the Puritans and Papaphobists.

Pa·pa-prela·tical, *a. nonce-wd.* Of or pertaining to papal prelates, or prelates who act papally. So **Papa-pre·latist,** one who supports such prelates.

1692 *Scotch Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 76 She [Ch. of Eng.] is Papa-prelatical; nay, she is Archi-papa prelatical. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vi, To mix in the ranks of malignants, papists, papa-prelatists, latitudinarians, and scoffers.

Paparchy pē·pärki. *rare.* [f. L. *pāpa* pope + Gr. -αρχία *-archy*, sovereignty.] Papal rule or sovereignty; government by a pope.

1839–40 I. TAYLOR *Anc Chr.* (1842) II. viii. 400 Assumptions on which the Paparchy has been made to rest. 1895 *N. Amer. Rev.* Aug. 139 The paparchy is a law unto itself.

So **Papa rchical** *a.*, pertaining to papal rule.

1895 *N. Amer. Rev.* Aug. 132 The Pontiff reserves to himself the full powers conferred upon him by paparchical laws.

Papas, a Greek priest: see PAPA² 2.

Papaship (păpă·ʃip). [f. PAPA¹ + -SHIP.] The position of being a 'papa', fatherhood; also with possessive) as a mock title. (*humorous.*)

1816 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 5 Jan., My approaching papaship detained us. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 679 The boring intrusions of papa-ship. 1883 BLACK *Yolande* III. x. 191 You will convey the information to his Papa-ship.

†Pa·pate. *Obs. rare* [a OF. *papat* (15th c. in Godef.) or ad. med.L. *pāpātus* (Du Cange, f. *pāpa* pope: see -ATE¹.] The office of pope, the papacy.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 254 A Cardinal was thilke tide, Which the papat longe hath desired. 1436 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 216 [If] the subject had bene als evill to the haly papatis as the maister man was.

Papaveraceous (păpēivărē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Papāverāce-æ* (f. L. *papāver* poppy) + -OUS.] Of or belonging to the N.O. *Papaveraceæ*, the poppy family.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Penny Cycl.* 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. viii. 260 A little golden yellow flower of the papaveraceous family.

†Papave·ric, *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. as next + -IC.] In *papaveric acid*, a synonym of MECONIC acid.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 738

Papaverine (păpāivərəin). *Chem.* [f. L. *papāver* poppy + -INE⁵.] An alkaloid ($C_{20}H_{21}NO_4$) contained in opium, obtained in colourless needles.

1857 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 282 Papaverine..is distinguished from the other opium bases by giving with concentrated sulphuric acid a deep blue colour. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* ed. 6) 762 Opium contains about 1 per cent. of Papaverine.

Papaverous (păpāivərəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Pertaining to, resembling, or allied to the poppy; papaveraceous; *fig.* soporific.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. vii. (1686) 288 Mandrakes afford a papaverous and unpleasant odor. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 243 Papaverous volumes, with which only a superhuman endowment of vigilance could hope successfully to contend. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 5 A botanist ..will class a water-lily with the papaverous or poppy family.

Papaw (păpɔ̄·, pɑpɔ̄·). Forms: α. 6–7 papaio, 7–9 papaye, 8 pappaya, papay, papey, 8–papaya, (9 popeya). β. 7 pappa, pappaw, papawe, 7–9 papa, 8 papah, paupaw, 8–9 pawpaw, poupau, 7– papaw. [Formerly *papaya, papay*, a. Sp. and Pg. *papaya, papayo* (the tree), adopted from a Carib dialect.

Oviedo, 1535, gives *papaya* as the name in Hispaniola; Breton, *Dict.onnaire Caraïbe*, 1665, has *abubai* papaye-tree; Gilij, 1782, says that some form of *papaïa* is the name among all the peoples of the Orinoco, that in Ottomac (Venezuelan Carib) it is *pappai*. From America the name was taken with the plant in the 16th c. to the East Indian archipelago, where *papaya* now occurs in Malay. The immediate source of the Eng. forms *papa, papaw, pawpaw*, etc., does not appear. F. *papaye* is from Sp.]

1. a. The fruit of *Carica Papaya* (see b), usually oblong and about 10 inches long, of a dull orange colour, with a thick fleshy rind, and containing numerous black seeds embedded in pulp; used in tropical countries as food, either raw, preserved in sugar, made into sauce, or (in an unripe state) boiled or pickled.

α. 1598 PHILLIPS tr. *Linschoten* I. (1885) II. 35 There is also a fruite that came out of the Spanish Indies, brought .. to Malacca, and from thence to India, it is called Papaios, and is very like a Mellon, as bigge as a man's fist. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 128 As for the Papaye it's a thick fruit, and tastes somewhat like a Cucumber. 1769 *Ann. Reg.* 190/1 Their other fruits, as..Papayas, Mammeas, etc. can no ways be equivalent to our fruits. 1878 P. ROBINSON *In My Indian Garden, Fruits* 50 The rank *popeyas* clustering beneath their coronals of shapely leaves.

β. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 171 (Bermudas) The most delicate Pine-apples, Plantans, and Papawes. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 183 Amongst other fruits..are Lemmons, Pappaes, Cocos. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 356 Those..brought us Papas, Guayavas, Cassia, Limes. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xii. 267 Another fruit called a Papah. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. i. 318 The papa is a fruit about the same size [as the grenadilla]. 1869 A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archipelago* II. 33 The only fruits seen here were papaws and pine-apples.

b. The tree *Carica Papāya* (N. O. *Papayaceæ*), a native of South America, commonly cultivated throughout the tropics.

Somewhat resembling a palm, with an unbranched stem of soft spongy wood, a crown of large seven-lobed cut-edged leaves on long stalks, and male and female flowers usually on different plants. The stem, leaves, and fruit contain an acrid milky juice which has the property of rendering meat tender by means of a ferment which it contains (see PAPAIN, PAPAYOTIN).

α. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 505 The Papaios will not grow, but male and female together. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxvi. 243 Amongst the preserves were the female pappayas, the male bearing no fruit. 1796 HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 167 Paul was as much surprized, and as sorrowful, at the sight of this large papaya loaded with fruit. 1875 MISS BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 46 There were bananas..bamboos, papayas.

β. *c* 1645 WALLER *Battle of Summer-Isl.* I. 52 The palma-christi, and the fair papâ, Now but a seed (preventing Nature's law), In half the circle of the hasty year Project a shade, and lovely fruits do wear. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 70 The Papa is but a small tree,..the top handsomely form'd to the branches. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* IV. 6 Thy temples shaded by the trem'lous palm, Or quick papaw. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* i, In the midst of the yard grew, side by side, the magic trees, whose leaves rubbed on the toughest meat make it tender..a male and female Papaw.

2. (Only in forms *papaw, pawpaw*.) Name in U. S. for a small N. American tree, *Asimina triloba* (N. O. *Anonaceæ*), with dull purple flowers and ovate leaves (*papaw-tree*); or for its oblong edible fruit, about 3 or 4 inches long, with bean-like seeds embedded in a sweet pulp.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Papaw-tree of North America, *Annona.* *a* 1796 in Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 577 (Ohio) Crab apple tree, paupaw or custard apple. *Ibid.* 636 (Kentucky) The coffee, the papaw, the hackberry. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 261 We got a great many papaws, a kind of fruit in great abundance on the Missouri from the river Platte to its mouth. 1832 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Dom. Manners Americans* iv. (1839) 32 Near New Orleans the undergrowth of palmetto and pawpaw is highly beautiful. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* i. 13 The red-bird flutters down in the coppice of green pawpaws. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 843 Papaw.

3. *attrib.*, as *papaw-bush* (= 2), *papaw-thicket* (sense 2), *papaw-tree* (= 1 b or 2).

1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 769/1 A Fig-Tree or a Papey-Tree was..sold. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 290 Some Papay-trees run up to the heighth of thirty foot. 1773 *Capt. Wallis's Voy.* in *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 542 Here [Tinian, Ladrones Is.] they got beef, pork, poultry, papaw-apples. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 337/2 Our camping-place was a paw-paw thicket. 1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 396/1 She kept herself screened behind the ironweed and pawpaw bushes.

Papayaceous (pæpăiyēi·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Papāyāce-æ* (f. *Papāya*: see PAPAW) + -OUS.] Belonging to the N. O. *Papayaceæ* (sometimes reckoned as a suborder of *Passifloraceæ*), of which the Papaw-tree, *Carica Papaya*, is the type. So **Papa·yad** (-AD 1 d), a papayaceous tree or shrub; **Papa·yal** *a.*, allied to the *Papayaceæ*; *sb.* a plant of the papayal alliance; **Papayotin** (păpēi·ɔtin) *Chem.*, a ferment, akin to *papaïn*, contained in the sap of the papaw-tree.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 320 The .. Papayal alliance. *Ibid.*, [The plants] brought into closest contact with Papayals. *Ibid.* 321 *Papayaceæ*, Papayads. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Papayaceous. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 843 *Papayaceæ* (*Caricæ, Papayads*), a natural order of calycifloral dicotyledons belonging to Lindley's papayal alliance of diclinous Exogens. 1885 *Lancet* 11 July 86/2 Papayotin (in diphtheritis) exercises a feeble solvent effect on the membrane when it is beginning to decompose. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 33 Papain .. the more powerful product yielded by the fruit of *Carica Papaya* (papayotin being derived from the milky sap) has been recommended.

Pap-boat. [f. PAP *sb.*² + BOAT *sb.* 2 a.]

1. A boat-shaped vessel for holding pap for feeding infants.

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. viii, I have a vast inclination to get a pap-boat myself, and make him a present of it. 1854 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* iii, [She] merely sent her compliments and a silver papboat for the baby.

2. A shell of the family *Turbinellidæ*, as *Turbinella rapha*, used on the Malabar coast to hold anointing oil.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Pape, obs. form of PAP; Sc. form of POPE.

Papegay, -jay, -joy, obs. forms of POPINJAY.

†Papelard. *Obs.* Also 5 **papularde, papelart.** [a. F. *papelard* adj. and sb. (13th c. in Littré); in It. *pappalardo* glutton, greedy-gut, hypocrite (Baretti); med.L. *pape-, papalardus* (Du Cange); f. OF. *paper*, It. *pappare* to eat + *lard*, It. *lardo* bacon, fat; lit. a parasite, a sponge, a 'sucker'.] A flattering parasite, a sycophant; a hypocrite. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* Hypocritical (for greed or gain).

1340 *Ayenb.* 26 Þet me ne by yhyealde ypocrite ne papelard huer me dret more þe wordle þanne god. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7283 That papelard, that him yeldeth so, And wol to worldly ese go. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 401 (Add. MS.) He, this papularde preste, hathe herde oure Cownsaylle, and hathe delyuered here from syn. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* I. li. (1495) 106 Lete us entree in: And slee this papelart.

So **†Papelardry, †Papelardy** (papyllardie), sycophancy, hypocrisy (for greed or gain).

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6796 Bifore the puple patre and prey, And wryȝe me in my foxeryȝe Under a cope of papelardye. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 136 In false Papelardry of word or of dede. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 13921 Papyllardie Wych is a maner of ypocrysie.

Papeling, obs. Sc. form of POPELING, a papist.

†Pa·pelote. *Obs.* Also 5 **paplote, paplette.** [app. AF. *pape*, f. *pappe* PAP *sb.*² + *-lotte* dim. suff. Not in OF. (Godef. has *papelote, -lotte* small piece of paper).] Porridge.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 75 Bope in mylk and in mele to make with papelotes. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 601/46 *Peraptum*, anc Papelotes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 268/2 Paplote (*A.* Paplette), *papatum.*

Papengay, obs. form of POPINJAY.

Paper (pēi·pəɹ, *sb.* Also 4 **papure,** 4–6 **papir,** 5 **papire, papyre,** (**paupire,** 5–6 **pauper**), 5–7 **papyr.** 6 **papre.** [a. AF. *papir* = OF. *papier* (= Pr. *papier*, Cat. *paper*, Sp. *papel* 'paper', It. *papiro* papyrus), ad. L. *papȳrus* the papyrus or paper-reed of the Nile, also writing-material made of it, a. Gr. πάπῡρος the papyrus-reed. From the writing-sheets made of the thin strips of papyrus the name was transferred to paper made of cotton, and thence to paper of linen and other fibres. These extensions took place before the word became English, so that here its application to *papyrus* is only a later retrospective use.]

I. The simple word. * Without *a* or *pl.* (exc. as denoting a particular kind).

1. A substance composed of fibres interlaced into a compact web, made (usually in the form of a thin flexible sheet, most commonly white) from various fibrous materials, as linen and cotton rags, straw, wood, certain grasses, etc., which are macerated into a pulp, dried, and pressed (and subjected to various other processes, as bleaching, colouring, sizing, etc., according to the intended use); it is used (in various forms and qualities) for writing, printing, or drawing on, for wrapping things in, for covering the interior of walls, and for other purposes.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn't.* 802 So mony pynakle payntet watz poudred ay quere,..Þat pared out of papure purely hit semed. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1597 Youre lettres ful þe papir al y-pleynted Conseyued hath myn hertes pite. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 239 He maketh no Money, but of Lether emprented, or of Papyre [*Roxb.* papire]. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 42 A book of papyr to wryte in expensis. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Poems agst. Garnesche* Wks. 1843 I. 131 A reme of papyr wyll nat holde [all]. 1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 179 To the Clerkes of the Counsaile for paper, pens and ink. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* 24 All their books..are written in parchment, for paper they haue none. 1712 *Act* 10 *Anne* c. 18. § 44 Paper..printed painted or stained..to serve for Hangings. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* IV. x. 440 He sells his Soul with it, like brown Paper, into the Bargain. 1730 FIELDING *Author's Farce* II. v, A good handsome large volume,..printed on a good paper and letter. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 12/1 A growing tree is now often cut down, made into paper, and turned out as a newspaper in thirty-six hours.

b. Also applied to other substances used for writing upon, of similar consistence but differently made, as the PAPYRUS of the ancients; or to substances of similar texture, as that made by wasps for their nests (see *paper-wasp* in 12).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXVI. (Bodl. MS.), Of þese russchis..þei makeþ & weueþ botes and seiles, ..& also þei makeþ þerof papir to write in. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 506 Of the pith or heart of the tree, is made paper for bookes. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 102 The sedgie reeds,..called formerly *Papyri*, of which they made paper; and whereof ours made of rags, assumeth that name. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 105/1 This [ligneous] fibre..is made into a paper, of which are constructed the combs [of a wasps' nest].

c. Applied familiarly to substances made from paper-pulp, used in the industrial arts, such as mill-board, papier mâché, slabs prepared for use in roofing, building, and other purposes.

c 1670 BOYLE *Uses Nat. Things* iv. Wks. 1772 III. 485 Though paper be one of the commonest bodies that we use, yet there are very few that imagine..that frames for pictures and divers fine pieces of embossed work, with other curious moveables, may..be made of it. 1778 *Tour thro' Gt. Brit., Birmingham*, Mr. Clay's manufactory for japanning, &c., making paper cases, stands, waiters, tea-boards, coach-pannels, &c., all of paper, finely varnished, and painted. 1897 BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* ii.

25 [Buluwayo] well filled with buildings, all single-storeyed, some brick, some tin, some 'paper' (i.e. wire-wove, ready-made in England, sent out in pieces), all with verandahs. *Ibid.* iii. 80 These 'paper' houses are common in Buluwayo —they are really wire-wove, with wooden frames, iron roofs, cardboard walls.

d. In various phrases and connexions, with allusion to writing or drawing; as *to commit to paper*, to write down; *to put pen to paper*, to commence writing, to write. *On paper*: in writing, in print; said esp. of something described or represented in a preliminary sketch or plan, in contrast to the reality; hence = in theory, theoretically.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 139 But shal I looue the lady, so as Petrarck Laura regarded? In paper her dandling? her person neauer atayning? 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 161 All those .. are rather things in words and paper then in effect. *c* 1654 DOR. OSBORNE *Lett.* (1903) 146 The fellow thought that putting 'pen to paper' was much better than plain 'writing'. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 10 June i, A man may be very entertaining and instructive upon paper..and exceedingly dull in common discourse. 1795 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1892 XIII. 64 All this looks very well on paper; but [etc.]. 1865 L. CARROLL *Alice's Adv. Wonderl.* vi. 122 Humpty Dumpty looked doubtful. 'I'd rather see that done on paper', he said. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. iii. 296 The intention .. of committing to paper some recollections of the holy man.

†**2.** Paper bearing writing; written documents collectively. *Obs.*

1386 CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 40 Vp on a day whan he his papir soghte, that [etc.]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIV. 38 The marchante mote nede be lette lengere þen þe messagere; For þe parcels of hus paper and oþer pryuey dettes Wol lette hym, as ich leyne.

3. *Comm.* **a.** Negotiable documents, bills of exchange, etc. collectively. **b.** Paper money or currency as opposed to coin, bank-notes, etc.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. § 241 The custom..being to make their payments in Paper by Assignations. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., I have no money to give you, but only Paper; Paper indeed as good as ready money. 1728 SWIFT *Answ. Memor.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 173 Will foreigners take our bankers paper? 1775 R. MONTGOMERY in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 491 It will be necessary to send hard money here..as paper will not yet go down. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. xxii, But rarely seen, like gold compared with paper. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Dec. 4/1 For three months' bills the terms were .. 2⅝ per cent., but for January paper the rate was stiffer. *Mod.* The bankers will not look at his paper.

4. *slang.* **a.** Free passes of admission to a theatre or other entertainment; *transf.* persons admitted by free passes.

1873 *Routledge's Yng. Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 277/1 The house is filling well without the aid of paper or free tickets. 1885 *St. James's Gaz.* 30 Jan., Another point; I mean the distribution of 'paper', or free admissions. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 4/2 How much paper there was in St. James's Hall yesterday we do not know, but the hall, in any case, must have been remuneratively full.

b. *U. S.* Marked cards for sharpers.

1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 43 In America .. one may still find 'saloons' which are stocked entirely with this kind of 'paper' as the cards are called.

†**5.** *Herb paper, water paper*: suggested names for the papyrus plant. *Obs.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes, Papyros*... It maye be called in englishe water paper, or herbe paper.

** Individual singular with *a*, and plural.

(The earliest sense here is 7, the *papers* which first attained to individual distinction being written documents. In 6 also, the specialized b. naturally took precedence of the general sense.)

6. A piece, sheet, or leaf of paper.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm., A Childe*, His Soule is yet a white paper vnscribled with obseruations of the world. 1634 J. BATE *Myst. Nat. & Art* 30 Straine it through a browne paper rowled within a tunnel. 1718 MRS. EALES *Receipt* 5 Let 'em stand all Night in the Pan they are boil'd in, with a Paper laid close to 'em. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* I. iii. (1876) 85 The mind is often compared to a tablet or paper...But, in truth, the mind can never resemble a blank paper. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 19 Papers are medicated leaves or sheets of paper for external use.

b. A piece of paper serving as a wrapper or receptacle; often including the contents, a packet done up in paper, a small paper parcel; a paperful; a sheet or card of paper containing pins or needles stuck in it.

1511 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 39 The warden ..toke a basyn full of folden papres with relyquis in eche of them. 1567 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 508 Item xxiiij papir of prenis to the Quenis dule. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 227 A paper of Fruits and Conserves for the Desert. 1698 A. BRAND *Emb. Muscovy to China* 82 Two Papers of Thee. *a* 1776 R. JAMES *Dissert. on Fevers* (1778) 48, I gave him half a paper more of the Powder. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* I. 229 A little basket which..contains a small black bottle and a paper of sandwiches. 1844 — *Mart. Chuz.* xix, Give me the paper of gloves. 1901 *Academy* 17 Aug. 138/1, 'I want a paper of pins'.

c. A curl-paper. (Usually in *pl.*)

1876 Miss BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* ix. 122 Take their hair out of papers.

7. A sheet, leaf, or piece of paper, bearing writing; a document written or printed on paper, as a note, bill, or other legal instrument; in *pl.* written notes, memoranda, letters, official documents, etc. With quot. *c* 1475 cf. F. *être sur les papiers de quelqu'un*, to be in his books, in his debt. † *Papers of concern*: cf. F. *papiers de conséquence, papiers d'affaires.*

[1364-5 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 287/1 Surmettantz a eux qe sont Dettours, & ce voillent ils prover par lour papirs.] 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 5 To kepe wel & trewely alle þe pointz of þis papir. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 4735 Now full merily demene you amonge, For of his paupires strike oute plain be ye! 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 25 Which he disclosing read thus, as the paper spake. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 203 His name is Pitiless; so he has writ himself in all papers of concern, wherein he has had to do. 1706 MRS. RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 208 As to my husband's papers I have put them all .. into Mr. Dale's hands. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 66 Papers and books a huge Imbroglio! 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xvi. 573 Papers printed by authority of either House of Parliament. 1861 C. KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng.* VII. xxvi. 453 Mr. James Paull .. moved for papers, upon which he proposed to ground grave charges against the late governor-general. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 99 From a state paper of the Doge Moncenigo we learn some particulars of the trade with Italy. 1902 BESANT *Five Frs. Tryst* 29 'You've signed some paper or other, of course?' 'I've signed a dozen papers'. *Mod.* The honourable gentleman concluded his speech by moving for papers. The Prime Minister promised that papers should be laid on the table of the House.

†**b.** A note, fastened on the back of a criminal undergoing punishment, specifying his offence. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 472 So myche papers weryng for ryghte a smalle ex[c]esse. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 59 He so punyshed periurye with open punyshment & open papers weryinge, that in his tyme it was lesse vsed. 1577 KNEWSTUB *Confut.* (1579) 82 b, Allegories, which are H. N. his best witnesses: be as those men who haue heretofore worne papers. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 47 Why he comes in like a periure, wearing papers. 1593—2 *Hen. VI*, II. iv. 31 Led along, Mayl'd vp in shame, with Papers on my back, And follow'd with a Rabble. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 310/1 To stand on the Pillory..with Papers of his Offence set on his Back.

†**c.** *pl.* = STATE-PAPERS, as in *Office of His (Her) Majesty's Papers, Clerk, Keeper, Register of the Papers*; cf. also PAPER-OFFICE a. *Obs.*

Cf. 'Calendar of Documents relating to the History of the State Paper Office' in *30th Rep. Dep. Kpr.* App. pp. 212-293. The 'Office of Her Majesty's Papers and Records for Business of State and Council' was established in 1578. About 1800 the terms 'papers of state', 'paper-office' etc. became superseded by those of 'State papers', 'State paper office' etc.

1612 in *30th Rep. Dep. Kpr.* App. 225 The Othe of the Clerke of the Papers for matters of State. 1612 *Indorsement* ibid., A Register of the later Bookes and Papers of English business..delivered into the Office of the Papers at Whitehall, at the death of the Earle of Salisbury, late Lord Treasurer. 1629 SIR T. WILSON *Petition* ibid. 230 Clerk, Keeper and Register of Your Majesty's Papers and Records for business of State and Council. ?1782 *Ibid.* 270 To preserve the Papers of State for the use of the public. 1799 *Ibid.* 287 The King's papers require an arrangement applicable to the dispatch of business.

d. *pl.* The collection of documents which establish the identity, standing, etc., of an envoy, traveller, or other person; the certificates which accompany an officer's application for permission to resign; hence *to send in one's papers*, to resign; (*ship's papers*) the set of documents carried by a ship for the manifestation of her ownership, nationality, destination, etc.

1685-8 in *Black Bk. Admiralty* (1871) I. 29 To examine them well about their ladeing and likewise their papers and documents. 1794 in *Story's Pract. Prize Courts* (1854) 4 Every ship must be provided with complete and genuine papers. *Ibid.*, If there be false or colourable papers; if any papers be thrown overboard;.. if proper ship's papers are not on board. 1796 PITT *Let.* 2 Nov., I accompanied your memorial with all your papers. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 473 A fine ship named the Redbridge...Her papers had been made out for Alicant. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Apr. 302/1, I sent in my papers, packed up my traps, and here I am. 1890 W. E. NORRIS *Misadventure* xvi, He wished him..to send in his papers before his marriage.

e. A set of questions in an examination, usually written or printed on one sheet; also, the written answers to such a set of questions.

1838 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1844) II. 114 The recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, that the Examinations should be conducted entirely through the medium of printed papers. *Ibid.*, We .. know the value of printed papers, and we know also the advantages to be derived from a vivâ voce examination. 1852 BRISTED 5 *Years in Eng. Univ.* I. 186 Our best classic had not time to floor the paper. 1859 FARRAR *Julian Home* xi. 131 The papers suited him excellently. 1861 M. BURROWS *Pass & Class* (1866) 21 The Pass papers occupy one day, the Class papers from four to five. *Mod.* I was busy correcting examination papers.

8. = NEWSPAPER, journal.

1642 PR. RUPERT *Declaration* 3 Those impudent unpunished papers cried daily in the streets. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 19 P 4 The *Examiner* was a Paper in the last Reign. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., We have daily Papers, weekly Papers, morning Papers, evening Papers..political Papers, literary Papers, Papers of entertainment, etc. 1810 LAMB *Let. to Manning* 2 Jan., Coleridge is bringing out a paper in Weekly Numbers, called the *Friend*. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xix, She entered the room where St. Clare lay reading his paper. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 14 The office of the local paper (for the place has a paper—they all have papers).

9. A written or printed essay, dissertation, or article on some particular topic. Now *esp.* A communication read or sent to a learned society.

1669 W. HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 113 A Paper presented to the Royal Society. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 2, I know not what Success these Papers will find in the World. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* III. 16 Spectators, especially Mr. Addison's papers, to be read very frequently. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. 210 A short paper on the Cinnamon tree. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 351/1 The second paper was..on the system of dredging introduced .. on the rivers of France. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 3/2 This new theory, on which a paper was read at the late meeting of the British Association.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

10. Simple *attrib.* in special senses, passing into *adj.* **a.** Of paper; made or consisting of paper.

(Also, made of paper of a particular form or kind, as in a *large-paper* copy of a book, a *brown-paper* parcel, an *oiled-paper* bag, etc. See LARGE, etc.)

(Often unnecessarily hyphened to following sb. The hyphen is needed only when the combination itself is used attrib.)

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 173 These Boyes paper-dragons that they let fly with a packthrid in the fields. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 236 Certain Cords whereat hung Paper-Lanthorns. 1670 W. CLARKE *Nat. Hist. Nitre* 60 The paper-Bills on the walls..remain'd like the Gold unburn'd. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* I May (O. H. S.) II. 10 The Bp. .. desires a large-paper Livy. *Ibid.* 1 June 17 A royal paper copy of Mill's N. T. 1708 *Ibid.* 8 Apr. 101, 3 small-paper Livys. 1757 [BURKE] *Europ. Settlem. Amer.* II. 297 Money of credit, which they commonly call paper currency. 1780 COWPER *Table-T.* 385 The inestimable 'Estimate' of Brown Rose like a paper-kite, and charmed the town. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 102 Our colonial council has lately committed a great error in prohibiting .. all paper issues below one pound. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* 167 A thick paper bag. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* V, Paper-nests, .. like those of our tree-wasps at home, hang from the trees. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Paper Collar*, one made from paper in imitation of linen. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 477 Seedy young men with us object to carrying paper parcels for fear of being taken for tailors. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 10 July 3/4 Paper-cover issues of scientific and other serious books.

b. *fig.* Like paper; slight, thin, flimsy, frail, feeble as if made of paper.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 60 The excellent proportion and structure..maketh this Paper-sconce high perill-proofe. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* IV. iv. 177 What Paper Walls such persons are apt to inclose themselves with. 1730 FIELDING *Rape upon Rape* I. viii, Pox of my paper skull! 1804 COLLINS *Scripscrap* 4 Go patter to paperscull saps, do ye see. 1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* ii. 85 In some very finely laminated rocks as many as 30 or 40 layers may be counted in the thickness of an inch: such beds are .. called Paper shales. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss., Paper Ship*, a ship built of inferior material and badly put together.

c. *fig.* Consisting of, pertaining to, or carried on by means of letters to journals, pamphlets, or books; literary. (Cf. 1 d.)

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 16 So .. was this Paper-monster, Pierce Penilesse, begotten. 1592 G. HARVEY *Foure Lett.* iv. Wks. (Grosart) I. 223 Meere Paperbugs, and inckehorne-pads: or a greate deale worse. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 249 Shall quips and sentences, and these paper bullets of the braine awe a man? 1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* (1661) Ep. 22 Books of controversie, and paper-battels. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* iv. Wks. (1847-'65) I It will stand long enough against the battery of their paper pellets. 1672 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 252 It thought it seasonable to discontinue those paper-skirmishes. 1727 W. STUKELEY in *Mem.* (Surtees) I. 199 My retreat secures me from malice and envy and all other kinds of paper-gall. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 187 A very acrimonious paper war. 1895 C. R. B. BARRETT *Surrey* 80 A life of perpetual paper warfare.

d. Written on paper, in written form; *esp.* existing only 'on paper' (see 1 d) and not in reality; theoretical, hypothetical.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. Pref. to Anth. 'Charity Maint.' § 18 The paper fortresses of an imaginary Infallibility. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 37 If they have a mind to break in upon a paper law. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 122, I determined, from the paper materials that I had..at once to construct the models. 1802 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 74 We see how insignificant the best constructed paper Constitution will prove when opposed to the interests and passions of men. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* iii. (1857) 50, I remained simply a fictitious or paper cock-fighter. 1872 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 5), *Paper blockade*, the state of a line of coast proclaimed to be under blockade in time of war, when the naval force on watch is not sufficient. 1882 OGILVIE, *Paper baron, paper lord*, one who holds a title which is not hereditary, or holds it by courtesy. 1893 *Times* 2 May 10/1 Paper profits were divided as if they were real.

11. General Combs.

a. *attrib.* Of, pertaining or relating to, or used for, paper or papers; as *paper-case, -circulation, -clamp, -clip, -colour* (= white), *-excise, -factory, -fibre, -file, market, -merchant, -payment* (sense 3), *-press, -pulp* (see PULP), *-punch, -size, -stuff, -system* (sense 3 in quots.), *trade*, etc.

1679 OATES *Narr. Popish Plot* 48 Who .. there drew out of a *Paper-Case a Paper. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii, A leather paper-case. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 114 The doctrine of unlimited *paper-circulation. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Paper-clamp*, .. for holding newspapers, sheet music, periodicals. *Ibid.*, *Paper-clip*, a clasp for holding papers together. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 11 He will turn *paper-colour. 1860 BRIGHT *Sp., Tax bills* 6 July (1876) 497 Persons who were interested in this question of the *paper-excise. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 400 Next year a *paper-factory will rise. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xvi, The culture of bamboo for *paper-fibre. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Paper-file*, a device to hold letters or other papers in a pack. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xvi, To supply the Unites States' *paper market. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VIII. 307 Next followeth the streete of the *paper-merchants. 1822 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 11 May 353 The

scheme for making *paper-payments perpetual. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 291 The screws employed for *paper-presses are generally formed with such coarse threads, and so rapid a spiral, that the elasticity of the paper is sufficient to force it to run back. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 937 The two sheets of *paper pulp thus united are carried forward by the felt over a guide roller. 1900 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* LXI. 146/2 He started a paper-pulp manufactory at Chiswick. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 936 [A] sieve is employed to strain the *paper-stuff previously to its being used in the machine. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 105 Dabblers in the *paper-system. 1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 398 We can have no war, as long as the paper-system lasts.

b. Objective and obj. gen., as *paper-blessing, -saving, -selling, -sparing, -using* adjs.; *paper-colourer, -dauber, -glosser, -holder, -maker, -making, -marbler, -reader, -seller, -sorter, -spiller, -splitting, -tester, -waster.* c. Instrumental and parasynthetic, as *paper-bound, -capped, -clothed, -collared, -covered, -mended, -palisaded, -panelled, -patched, -shuttered* adjs. d. Similative, etc., as *paper-thick, -white* adjs., *paper-whiteness*; *paper-like* adj.

1597 Drayton *Mortimeriados* S ij b, What *paper-blessing Charrecters are you? 1598 E. Gilpin *Skial.* (1878) 5 So euery *paper-clothed post in Poules To thee (Deloney) mourningly doth speake. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Apr. 264/2 To jump through a *paper-covered hoop. 1682 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 58 (1713) II. 110 We shall ne'er have done, if every whiffling *Paper-dauber must be regarded. 1882 Ogilvie, **Paper-glosser*, a hot-presser for glossing paper or cards; one who gives a smooth surface to paper. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 93 *Paper-like walls. 1857 Mrs. Gatty *Parables fr. Nat.* (1859) II. 33 Little pieces of his delicate paper-like bark. 1573 *80 Baret *Alv.* P 77 A *paper maker, *chartarius*. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xxxi. (ed. 3) 320 If the author deals at once with the paper-maker. 1816 Singer *Hist. Cards* 20 The art of *paper-making not being introduced into England before the reign of Henry VII. 1887 in Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 195 We think the West African Colonies specially adapted to the supply of paper-making basts. 1886 Cassell, **Paper-marbler*, one who marbles or colours paper with veins in imitation of marble for book-binding, paper-hangings, etc. 1726 Swift *Adv. to Grub-Street Verse-Writers* iv, Lend these to *paper-sparing Pope. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 327 This grand scripturient *paper-spiller .. Was strangly tost from post to pillar. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Paper-splitting*, two pieces of muslin are firmly cemented on the sides of the paper and dried. By a pull on each piece the paper is split open. 1655 Mrq. Worcester *Cent. Inv.* xliv, A Key .. which .. hath its Wards and Rose-pipe but *Paper-thick. 1881 H. H. Gibbs *Double Stand.* 67 To supply..a *paper-using country with a required metal. 1682 *Modest Account* 13 For your Lordship to turn *Paper-waster. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1198 *Dido*, Up on a thikke palfrey *paper whit. 1874 R. Tyrwhitt *Sketch. Club* 21 You have only the *paper-whiteness to stand for both.

12. Special Combs.: **paper-back**, a book with a paper back or cover; **†paper-bank**, a bank issuing notes; **paper-bark** (tree), name for *Melaleuca Leucadendron* and species of *Callistemon*, Australian trees, of which the bark peels off in layers; **paper birch** (see Birch *sb.* 1 b); **paper-blurrer**, a contemptuous name for an inferior writer; **†paper-board**, pasteboard = Board *sb.* 4 (*obs.*); **paper-boy**, a boy employed to sell newspapers; **paper-chase**, the game of hare and hounds (see Hare *sb.* 3 b) when paper is used for the 'scent'; hence *paper-chaser, -chasing* adj.; **†paper-cigar**, a cigarette; **paper-cloth**, (*a*) a kind of cloth faced with paper; (*b*) a fabric made by Polynesians from the inner bark of the paper-mulberry and other trees; **paper-coal**, (*a*) a variety of coal or lignite of the Tertiary period, which splits into thin layers; (*b*) = Dysodyle; **paper credit** (*Comm.*), 'credit given on the security of any written obligation purporting to represent property' (Wharton *Law Lex.* 1883); 'the term as commonly used includes book-debts, I.O.U.'s, and instruments of credit of all kinds' (Bithell *Counting-ho. Dict.* 1893); **paper-cutter**, (*a*) a paper-knife; (*b*) a machine for cutting the edges of paper; **paper day** (*Law*): see quot.; **paper-faced** *a.*, (*a*) having a face like paper, i. e. thin or pale; (*b*) faced with paper; **paper-fastener**, a metallic contrivance for fastening separate leaves of paper together more conveniently than a pin; **paper-feeder**, a workman or contrivance supplying a printing machine with sheets of paper: cf. Feeder 8 a and c; **paper-folder**, an instrument for folding paper, as a paper-knife, or the folding-stick used in bookbinding; **paper-gauge, -gage** (*Printing*), = Gauge *sb.* 12 a; **paper-hornet**, a hornet that makes a papery nest (cf. *paper-wasp*); **paper-hunt** = *paper-chase*; **paper-machine**, a machine for making paper; **paper-man**, a man employed in some way about paper, as a paper-maker, a paper-hanger, etc.; one who sells or supplies papers; **paper-marl**, a kind of marl occurring in thin layers; **paper minister** (*Sc. colloq.*), a minister who reads his sermons; **†paper-moth**, a moth of which the larva devours paper; *fig.* one who is constantly occupied with paper (cf. *bookworm*); **paper-mulberry**, a small tree (*Broussonetia papyrifera*) allied to the mulberry, from the bark of which paper is made in China and Japan; **paper-muslin**: see quot.; **paper nautilus** = Argonaut 2; **†paper paste** [= F. *carton pâte*], *papier mâché*; **paper pholas**, see Pholas; **†paper-plant**, papyrus; **†paper-plot**, the plot of a play, etc., drawn up on paper; **paper poplar**: see Poplar; **paper priest**, ? = *paper minister*; **paper-reed**, the papyrus; **†paper-royal**: see Royal; **paper-ruler**, an instrument used for, or person employed in, ruling straight lines on paper, a ruler; **paper-rush**, the papyrus; **paper sailor**, the argonaut or paper nautilus; **paper-shell**, anything with a very thin shell, as a soft-shelled crab; **paper-spar**, a form of calcite occurring in very thin plates (also called *slate-spar*); **†paper-stealth**, literary piracy, plagiarism; **paper-stock**, raw material from which paper is made; **†paper-table**, a sheet or leaf of paper; **paper-tree**, name for various trees and shrubs from which paper is made, as the Chinese *paper-mulberry, Daphne cannabina, Edgeworthia Gardneri*, and *Trophis aspera*, all of the East Indies; **paper-washing** (*Photogr.*), water in which silver prints have been washed, esp. before toning, which often contains a considerable proportion of silver; **paper-wasp**, a wasp that constructs its nest of a papery substance made from dry wood moistened into a paste; **paper-weight**, a small heavy flat-bottomed object, of stone, metal, glass, etc., often ornamental, intended to be laid upon loose papers to prevent their being removed or disarranged; **paper window**, a window in which paper is used instead of glass; hence **paper-windowed** *a.*; **paper-work**, (*a*) work in paper, a structure made of paper; (*b*) a writing, a literary work; (*c*) the written work of a student in a class or examination; **paper-works**, a set of buildings in which paper is made, a paper-factory, paper-mill; **†paper-worm** = Bookworm 2.

1899 R. Kipling *Stalky* 35 There are a pile of *paper-backs on that shelf. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 26 Two trading-companies, .. an Insurance company, and a *paper-bank. 1846 Stokes *Discov. Austral.* I. v. 106 The face of the country was covered with specimens of the red and white gum, and *paper bark tree. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 197 *Callistemon*. ..The outer bark of some of the kinds .. peel off in layers, hence the trees are called Paper Bark trees. *Ibid.* 141 The *Paper Birch, *B[etula] papyracea*, so called from the brilliant white colour of the bark of young trees, is an American species. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 61, I, that .. am admitted into the company of the *Paper-blurrers. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 182 Every foolish and idle paper-blurrer. 1852 K. H. Digby *Compitum* VI. 269 The conventional, exaggerated effusions of mere paper-blurrers. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer* (Colophon), Bounde .. in *Paper Boordes. 1876 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* V. 38 The *paper-boy was beginning, with the milkman, his round. 1856 Dickens *Scapegrace* in *Househ. Wds.* XIII. 28/2 What leapers of brooks, what runners in *paper chases! 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Dec. 5/4 There are by-roads and field-paths enough .. to satisfy the wants of the *paper chasers. 1884 C. Dickens *Dict. Lond.* 28/1 There is plenty of cross-country sport promoted by the *paper-chasing clubs. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xvii, A *paper segar. 1843 [see Cigarette]. 1852 Dickens *Bleak H.* xliii, Walking about..smoking little paper cigars. 1843 Humble *Dict. Geol. & Min.*, **Paper coal*..composed..of a congeries of many kinds of leaves. 1896 Chester *Dict. Names Min.*, *Paper-coal*, an early name for dysodile, alluding to the paper-like leaves in which it occurs. *a* 1697 [? Pollexfen] *Disc. Trade* A v, *Paper Credit ever was, and will be, necessary for the carrying on of Trade. 1704 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 3991/3 They have set up a sort of Paper Credit at Strasburg, where they pay..in Bills. 1732 Pope *Ep. Bathurst* 39 Blest paper-credit! last and best supply! That lends Corruption lighter wings to fly! 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 102 Paper-credit is the visible sign of public credit, and identical with it. 1829 Lytton *Disowned* xxxv, A pause ensued..Lord Borodaile played with a *paper-cutter. 1901 *Harper's Mag.* CII. 797/1 There he was fitted out with everything he wanted, down to a silver paper-cutter. 1838 Chitty *Archbold's Pract. Crt. Q. B.* (ed. 6) 101 In each of the courts there are certain days in each term called **Paper Days*, because the court, on those days, hear the causes which have been entered in the paper for argument before they enter upon motions. 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, v. iv. 12 Thou *Paper-fac'd Villaine..Thou thin man. 1892 Greener *Breech Loader* 174 The wadding used in the shot-gun is of three varieties..3rd, a hard felt paper-faced wad, .. the 'pink edge' or Field wad. 1864 *U. S. Patent Specif.* No. 43,435 A new and useful Legal Cap-*Paper Fastener. 1867 *Patent Specif.* No. 2276 An eyelet and paper fastener combined. 1897 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 7/7 [He] secured the envelope..with a paper-fastener, which he ran through the envelope, doubling over the ends. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 123 A useful old jackknife will buy more than the daintiest..*paper-folder. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Paper-folder*, a bone knife used in folding paper, folding signatures for sewing, and feeding paper from the bank to the press. 1886 *Pop. Sci. Mo.* XXVIII. 642 The positions of the *paper-hornets' nests..are variously asserted to be indicative of a 'hard' or 'open' winter, as they chance to be placed in the upper or lower branches of a tree. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Jan. 52 Hilton backed up Gordon at the *paper-hunt yesterday. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 937 The pulp being diluted to a consistency suitable for the *paper machine, is delivered into a vat. 1619 Purchas *Microcosm.* lv. 522 The Printer .., Inke-man, *Paper-man, Corrector. 1753 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 469, I have..paper-men to scold. 1707–12 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 87 *Paper-Marle, which lies near Coals, and [is] like Leaves or Pieces of brown Paper, only 'tis something lighter for Colour. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* v. (1857) 86 The skin-flint wife of a *paper minister. 1698 Farquhar *Love & Bottle* III. i, Are my clothes so coarse, as if they were spun by those lazy spinsters the Muses? ..Do my hands look like *paper-moths? 1777 G. Forster *Voy. round World* I. 354 Cloth made of the bark of the *paper-mulberry, which we commonly called the c'oth-tree. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 133 The Paper Mulberry .. furnishes to the Polynesian Islanders the useful Tapa cloth, which is fabricated from its fibrous bark. 1864 Webster, **Paper-muslin*, glazed muslin, used for linings, and the like. 1763 W. Lewis *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 367 This varnish, mixed with ivory-black,..is applied..on the dried *paper paste. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. xxvii. § 4. 37 This kinde of reede, which I haue englished Paper reede, or *Paper plant, is the same..that paper was made of in Egypt. 1628 Ford *Lover's Mel.* III. iii, Enter Palador, Aretus, Corax (with a *paper-plot). 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 56 His Book limited not his design, nor his Paper-Plot his undertakings. 1781 *Reading not Preaching* II. 11 Let our *paper-priests and reading clergy apply this to themselves. 1597 *Paper Reede [see *paper-plant* above]. 1611 Bible *Isa.* xix. 7 The paper reeds by the brookes..shall wither. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Paper*, The description given by Pliny of the *Papyrus*, or *Paper-rush. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Paper-reed, or Papyr-rush, of the Nile, or of the Ancients. 1843 Humble *Dict. Geol. & Min.*, *Argonauta*, the *Paper Sailor. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 14 Nov. 3/4 The Argonaut or Paper Sailer..so called from the delicate consistence of its shell. 1890 *Century Dict.* s.v., When the shell has hardened .. the *paper-shell [crab] becomes a crackler. 1893 Kate Sanborn *Truthf. Wom. S. California* 132, 190 California paper-shell almond trees. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. II. xxxix, The words that he by *paper-stealth had got. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Paper-stock Bleacher*, ..for expressing the bleaching material from paper-stock, without having recourse to the draining-vat... *Paper-stock Washer*, a machine for cleansing shredded rags preparatory to pulping. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 908 Blush not (my book)..To bear about upon thy *paper-Tables [F. *paints sur ton blanc papier*], Flies, Butterflies, Gnats, Bees, and all the rabbles Of other Insects. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 940 Processes ..in China to make paper with the inner bark of their *paper-tree..or Chinese mulberry. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Indian Paper-tree, *Daphne cannabina* and *Edgeworthia Gardneri*. *Ibid.*, Paper-tree, of Siam, *Trophis aspera*. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Paper-weight*, a fancy ornament for keeping loose letters or papers on a table or desk from blowing about. 1893 Q. [Couch] *Delectable Duchy* 283 He spread the plan on the table, with a paper-weight on each corner. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn Chassis*, a *paper window. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 361 The Journey-men .. make every Year new Paper Windows, whether the old will serve again or no. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Feb. 2/2 We were shown to a clean *paper-windowed room. 1587 Harrison *England* II. xv. (1877) I. 268 Many goodlie houses..yet they are rather curious to the eie like *paper worke, than substantiall for continuance. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* ix. 32 Euery later paperwork of yours is but a Tautology of the former. 1898 F. Harrison in *19th Cent.* Nov. 802 Books are tested, precisely like an undergraduate's paper-work. 1900 *Daily News* 15 Dec. 6/1 The paper work is much above the average, though as yet only the well-educated part of the audience undertakes paper work. 1841 Douglas in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 9. 246 They reached Mill-Bank *paper-works. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar. 2/1 The great paper works at Bermondsey, founded in 1803. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 316 Prynne .. was one of the greatest *paper worms that ever crept into a closet or library.

Paper (pē·pəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To write or set down on paper; to write about, describe in writing. Also *absol.* or *intr.* (quot. 1606). Now *rare.*

1594 Carew *Tasso* (1881) 116 Foorthwith then ech ones name is papered. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xiv. To Rdr. (1612) 337 Set is the soueraigne Sonne did shine when paperd laste our penne. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 341 How farther to deale with them I will not paper with my sence therein. 1865 F. T. Buckland *Curios. Nat. Hist.* Ser. III. (1882) 31 A lady .. asked him if he was Robinson Crusoe that Mr. Buckland had papered. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* 185 I'll have to paper your friend from the lowlands.

2. To enclose in, put *up* in, or cover with paper; to stick (pins, etc.) in a sheet or card of paper.

1599 [see Papered]. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exr., Print.* xxi. ¶ 2 The Boy Papers up each sort in a Cartridge by it self. 1718 Mrs. Eales *Receipt* 6 Put 'em in Pots or Glasses, paper 'em close. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xix. (ed. 3) 183 A woman gains about 1*s.* 6*d.* per day by papering [pins]. 1871 *3rd Rep. Dep. Kpr. Irel.* 33 The following, being unsuitable for the cartons, have been papered and indorsed.

3. To stick paper upon (a wall, etc.); to furnish or decorate (a room) with paper-hangings. (In quot. 1774 the thing stuck on is the subject of the vb.)

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 95 Bills plaister posts, songs paper every wall. 1775 Ash, *Paper*, to adorn with paper, to furnish with paper hangings. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 170 Walls .. may be papered immediately. 1884 G. Allen *Philistia* I. 164 I've had my room papered again since you saw it last.

b. To line with paper.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. ¶ 1 Of Papering and Laying the Case. *Ibid.*, The other sides of the Box, he Papers so smooth and tight.

c. *Bookbinding.* To paste the end-papers and fly-leaves at the beginning and end of (a volume) before putting on the cover.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 423 The books .. having been .. 'folded, collated, placed and sewn', and afterwards 'papered'.

d. *To paper out*: to exclude by papering.

1855 Mrs. H. A. Ropes *Six Months Kansas* (1856) 87 We must paper out the cold wind.

4. To supply or furnish with paper.

1883 *N. Y. Even. Post* 13 May, The paper-manufactures are able to paper the country for a year in..less than a year. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 10 May 583/1 Two stately volumes, very handsomely printed, papered, and otherwise got up.

b. *slang.* To fill (a theatre, etc.) by means of free passes: see PAPER *sb.* 4 a.

1879 WEBSTER *Suppl.* s. v., The house is well papered to-night. 1885 *Punch* 31 Jan. 53/2 When on the first night of a new piece the house is badly 'papered', the effect is likely to be fatal. 1897 W. C. HAZLITT *Four Gen. Lit. Fam.* I. III. i. 229 The modern practice of papering the theatres was comparatively unknown.

5. To treat in any way with paper, *e.g.* to smooth with sand-paper.

1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 144 This will scrape down the surface of the wood until it is ready for 'papering', i.e. being further smoothed by glass or sand paper.

†Pa·per-book. *Obs.* [f. PAPER *sb.* + BOOK.] **1.** A book of blank paper to write in.

1548 ELYOT *Dict.* s.v. *Codex, Cartaceus codex*, a paper booke. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 26 After this, the childe must take a paper booke, and sitting .. by him self, let him translate into Englishe his former lesson. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 23 In reading hee must couch in a faire Alphabetique paper-book the notablest occurences. 1747 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) I. xc. 266 To take memorandums of such things in a paper book. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 129 On his birth-day..I sent him a paper-book, finely bound.

2. *Law.* A copy of the demurrer book which contains the pleadings on both sides in an action, when the issue is one of law, not of fact.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxi. 317 Copies thereof, called paper-books, are delivered to the judges to peruse. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver* 152 Pleas and paper books conclude this term. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 472 He had compared the case of Smith *v.* Parker in the report, with the paper-book, which was delivered to one of the Judges who then sat upon the bench. 1872 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 5), *Paper book*, the issues in law, etc., upon special pleadings, formerly made up by the clerk of the papers..an officer for that purpose, but now by the plaintiff's attorney or agent.

Papered (pē·pəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. PAPER *v.* + -ED 1.] Covered, lined, decorated, etc., with paper.

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 56 Their papred boord whereon they take repast. 1785 PEACOCK in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 368 Slip the papered board..into the recess. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xviii. 307 There mark the fractured door and paper'd pane. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 127 The ordinary plastered and papered walls.

Paperer (pē·pərəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who papers (see the verb); *spec.* one who papers a room, a paper-hanger; one who fixes pins in paper, as the final process in their manufacture.

1844 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 292 The painter, preparatory to the paperer,..has kept me expecting him till now. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 580 The pins are then taken to the paperers, who are each seated in front of a bench.

Pa·perful. [-FUL 2.] As much as fills a paper.

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 45 There was a great deal in it [a bag of money], and among it a paper-full by itself.

Pa·per-ha·nger. A man whose business it is to cover or decorate the walls of rooms, etc., with paper-hangings.

1809-12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Vivian* xii, The vulgar present, full of upholsterers and paper-hangers, .. pressed upon his attention with importunate claims. 1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build., Home Handicr.* 42 It is more general to pass the paperhanger's brush down it first and follow this by applying a paperhanger's roller.

Pa·per-ha·nging.

1. *pl.* Paper, usually printed in ornamental designs, used for covering and adorning the walls of a room, etc. (so called as taking the place of the cloth hangings formerly used); wall-paper. Rarely in *sing.* A piece or length of wall-paper.

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2899/4 At the Warehouse for New-fashion'd Hangings,.. are made and sold strong Paper-Hangings,.. at Three-Pence .. per Yard. 1759 SYMMER in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 365, I was surprised to find it .. sticking against the paper-hangings of my room. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* vi. (1880) 101 The art of printing paper-hangings was introduced by some artizans from Rouen.

2. The decorating of a room with wall-paper.

Mod. An expert in paper-hanging.

Paperie, obs. Sc. form of POPERY.

Paperiness (pē·pərinés). [f. PAPERY *a.* + -NESS.] Papery quality.

1890 *Athenæum* 26 Apr. 537/3 When he has rid his surfaces of a certain dryness and 'paperiness'.

Papering (pē·pəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb PAPER; covering or decoration with paper. b. *concr.* Paper with which the walls of a room are covered, paper-hangings.

1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 248 The most suitable colours.. for the temporary painting, chalking, or papering. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 203 Your modest allowance for painting and papering. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 365/1 This room remains in its original state, with the exception of the papering.

Pa·per-knife. A knife of ivory, bone, wood, or other substance, used to cut paper along a fold, esp. to cut open the leaves of an uncut book.

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VIII. iii, Being reduced to make a paper-knife of your finger. 1848 THACKERAY *Lett.* 28 July, A paper-knife with a Mother of pearl blade. 1889 BESANT *Bell St. Paul's* II. 137 Standing thoughtfully at a table, playing with a paper-knife.

Hence **Pa·per-knife** *v.*, to cut with a paper-knife.

1898 *Academy* 17 Sept. 267/2 A fresh batch of publications ..has reached us. The first to be paper-knifed was *The Meaning of Education.*

Pa·per-mi·ll. A mill in which paper is made.

1498 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VII* 25 May (in Bentley *Excerpta* (1831) 117), For a rewarde yeven at the paper mylne, 16*s.* 8*d.* 1545 ELYOT, *Chartariæ officinæ*, paper mylles. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 41. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Pet. Poem* 64 Where Scholars Teeth are their own Paper-mills. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 227 As the Rag-women do for the Paper-Mills. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 370 A very large and capital paper-mill, at Maidstone, in Kent, which is the principal seat of the paper trade in England. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 482 Paper-mills, moved by water-power, were in operation in Tuscany at the commencement of the 14th century.

Hence **Pa·per-miller,** a man who works in a paper-mill.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. vi, No jealous paper-miller.

Pa·per mo·ney. [PAPER *sb.* 1, 3.] Negotiable documents used instead of money, esp. bank-notes, passing unquestioned from hand to hand; more strictly, a paper currency, which by the law of the country represents money and is a legal tender.

[Cf. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (ROXB.) XXV. 117 He [the Grete Caan] makez na monee but owþer of lether or of papire.]

1691 C. MATHER *Consid. Bills Credit* in A. M. Davis *Tracts* (1902) 13, I therefore cannot a little wonder at the great indiscretion of our Countrymen who Refuse to accept that, which they call Paper-Mony, as pay of equal value with the best Spanish Silver. *a* 1697 [? POLLEXFEN] *Disc. Trade* A 5 We have improved Paper Credit, and turn'd it into Paper-Money, by giving Notes and Bills the privilege of a new Specie of Coin, and using them for making of most great payments. *Ibid.* A. 4 For promoting the sending of Silver Money abroad, and using Paper Money at home. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 219 Whether the abuse of banks and paper-money is a just objection against the use thereof? 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. ii. (1869) I. 291 There are several different sorts of paper money: but the circulating notes of banks and bankers are the species which is best known. 1821 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 35 The desolating and damnable system of paper-money. 1880 BON. PRICE in *Fraser's Mag.* May 669 What is real paper money? The answer is, banknotes. They are written promises by a bank or Government to pay a certain quantity of coin to the bearer on demand.

attrib. 1740 W. DOUGLAS *Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant. Amer.* 19 We see..in our Paper Money Colonies, the Currencies have incredibly depreciated from Sterling. 1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 268 To put an end to the gains of the paper-money people. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 93 [Each] has charged about the same paper-money price for his articles.

Papern (pē·pəin), *a.* Now *dial.* [f. PAPER *sb.* + -EN 4.] Of paper.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* V. 442 With deedles twowles ..papern shott. *Ibid.* VII. 542 But kinge Cambuscan noold spend manie shott on papern-gunners barrelles (waxinge hott). [Now common in s. w. dial. Hampsh. to Cornw., e.g. 'papern shoes', 'a paperen bag': see Eng. Dial. Dict.]

†Paper-office. *Obs.* An office or place where documents were kept: cf. PAPER *sb.* 7. a. The older name for the STATE PAPER *Office*; spec. the place near Whitehall where the state papers used to be kept. b. A place attached to the King's (Queen's) Bench where legal documents were kept.

1637 WOTTON *Will*, Item I leave his said Majesty all the Papers..that perchance his Majesty will think fit to be preserved in his Paper-Office. 1670 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Oct., Mr. Jos. Williamson, Master of the Paper Office. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., All .. Letters of Intelligence, and many other Publick Papers communicated to the King's Council, or the two Secretaries of State, are afterwards transmitted to the Paper-Office, wherein they are all disposed in a place of good Security and Convenience within the King's Royal Palace. 1707 *Chamberlayne's St. Eng.* III. 692 The Custos Brevium, Nisi Prius, and the Paper Offices, are in the Queen's-Bench Office in the Temple. 1707 in Hearne *Collect.* 9 Aug. (O. H. S.) II. 32 The Keeper of ye Paper-Office at Whitehall. ?1782 in *30th Rep. Dep. Kpr.* App. 270 Paper Office, Application for the old office adjoining to Whitehall Chapel.

Pa·per-stai·ner. [STAINER, f. STAIN *v.*]

1. One who stains or colours paper. Humorously used for an author, esp. an inferior author.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 42 Let anie man but finde mee meate and drinke .. while I am playing the paper stainer. 1771 *Gentl. Mag.* XLI. 201 The whole tribe of Paper-stainers, from the sleek Divine, to the more active Devil at the Printing Office. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 3/1 The..author..lacks something of the true poet, but rises far above the mere purposeless paper-stainer.

2. A maker of paper-hangings.

1756 MOUNSEY in *Phil. Trans.* L. 19 Mr. Butler, a paper-stainer, trying to make some discoveries for the better fixing of colours. 1819 *P. O. Lond. Direct.* 353 Vincent & Co., Paper-stainers. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Oct. 4/3 The wife of a paper-stainer.

Papery (pē·pəri), *a.* [f. PAPER *sb.* + -Y.] Of the consistence of paper; resembling paper; thin or flimsy in texture.

1627 MAY *Lucan* IV. (1631) 5 So the Ægyptians saile with woven boates Of papery rushes. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Oberon's Feast*, The hornes of paperie butterflies. 1853 SEEMAN in *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 385 Texture from coriaceous to papery. 1900 *Daily News* 12 May 6/5 China silks ..look meagre and papery except when they are of the best.

[**Papescent,** error for PAPPESCENT in J. and subseq. Dicts.]

Papess (pē·pès). [ad. F. *papesse* (1567 in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *papessa* 'a shee-pope, a pope-Ione' (Florio), med.L. *papissa*, f. *papa*: see -ESS 1.] A female pope; = POPESS.

Historically used of the alleged Pope Joan 853-55.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* II. ix. 196 Was the Historie of that their monstrous Papesse of our making? 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* X. § 10. 294 *note*, Onuphrius annotations upon this Papess (or Popess). 1866 BARING-GOULD *Cur. Myths Mid. Ages, Antichr. & Pope Joan* 170 She is commonly called the Papess Joan.

‖Papeterie (pàpetrė·). [F., = paper-manufacture, paper-trade, stationery-case, f. *papetier* paper-maker, paper-merchant, in med.L. *papeterius* (1414 in Hatz.-Darm.) irreg. deriv. of *papier* paper.] A case or box, usually ornamental, for paper and other writing materials; a stationery-case.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1880 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* No. 31. 13 A combination of desk, papeterie, and dispatch-box.

†Pa·pey. *Obs.* Also pappey. [app. a deriv. of L. *pāpa* pope.] A fraternity of priests in Aldgate ward, London, or their residence.

1598 STOW *Surv.* 110 Then come you to the Pappey, a proper house, wherein sometime was kept a Fraternitie, or brotherhood of S. Charitie, and S. John Evangelist, called the Papey, for poore impotent Priestes, (for in some language Priestes are called Papes) founded in the yeare 1430. 1790 PENNANT *London* (1813) 607.

Papey, obs. form of PAPAW.

†Pa·p-hawk. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. PAP *sb.*1 + HAWK.] A child at the breast, a suckling.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 179 Popetys and pap-hawkes I [Herod] xal puttyn in peyne With my spere prevyn, pychyn, and to-pende.

Paphian (pē·fiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Paphi us* adj. (f. *Paphos*) + -AN.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to Paphos, a city of Cyprus sacred to Aphrodite or Venus (the *Paphian Goddess, Paphian Queen*).

c 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* II. 753 The Paphyen Queen such brood did never beare. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 403 The orgies of the Paphian goddess.

2. *transf.* Pertaining to love; *esp.* pertaining to, or devoted to, unlawful sexual indulgence; belonging to the class of prostitutes.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v., Hence Paphian fire or shot [is taken] for the fire or Arrows of Love. 1742 YOUNG *Night Thoughts* VIII. 994. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. vii, Now Paphian girls were known to sing and smile. 1879 E. WALFORD *Londoniana* I. 27 The Paphian sisterhood.

B. *sb.* **1.** An inhabitant or native of Paphos.

2. A devotee of the Paphian Venus; a prostitute.

1811 BYRON *Hints fr. Horace* 690 In turns she'll seem a Paphian or a prude. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 270 A miraculously converted Paphian.

Pap-holy: see POPEHOLY.

Paphood (pæ·pbud). *nonce-wd.* [f. PAP *sb.*2 + -HOOD.] Infancy.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 576 Betrothed to thee as thy 'little wife' since the days of paphood.

Papiay, obs. form of POPINJAY.

†Papi·colist. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pāpa* pope + *-cola* worshipper + -IST.] A 'worshipper of the pope', a papist. So **Papi·colar** *a.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 17 The word Trinity, say our papicolists, is not found in the Scriptures. 1644 *Speculum Impietatis* 19 The Romish Papicolists are in arms. *c* 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 364 As a German would have expressed himself, .. 'a-not-of-the-Roman-Catholic-Papicolar-polemics-unmerited, sneer'.

‖Papier mâché (pà·pye mą·ſe). Also with hyphen, and with simple *a* in *maché*, which is also found variously misspelt. [a. F. *papier* paper, *mâché* chewed, p.a. pple. of *mâcher*:—L. *masticāre* to chew. (See below.)]

A substance consisting of paper-pulp or paper reduced to a pulp (often mixed with other substances), and shaped by moulding; used for boxes, jars, trays, various fancy articles, etc.; finer kinds consist of sheets of paper pasted together.

1753 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 262 The ceiling ornamenting with *papier-machée*. 1758 [R. DOSSIE] *Handmaid to Arts* III. iv. § 1. 407 Paper..is rarely made the subject of japanning till it is converted into *papier maché*. 1759 *Compl. Lett. Writer* (ed. 6) 229 A beautiful and exquisitely carved and gilt chariot of papier mashè. 1766 T. MARTYN *Connoisseur* No. 91 Some large and elegant Jars and Vases in *Papier machee*. 1816 TINGRY *Varnisher's Guide* (ed. 2) xi, Colouring articles made of papier maché. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 305 Thin sheets of papier-maché.

b. *attrib.* (usually = made of papier mâché).

1753 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 260 A *papier-machée* ceiling. 1777 SIR A. I. ELTON in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) II. 137 A *papier-mâché* snuff-box. 1899 *Daily News* 26 June 8/4 The foundry room, wherein the papier-mâché moulds, or matrices, receive the boiling lead and turn out complete castings of pages of type.

[*Note.* Although composed of French words, the name *papier mâché* appears not to be of French origin; it is not recognized in the French Dictionaries of the Académie, Littré, or Hatz.-Darm. (except in the sense of 'chewed paper', *papier mouillé*, and figurative uses of this: see Littré). The term is not in the *Description des Arts et Métiers..par l'Academie des Sciences* of 1761; the *Journal de l'Agriculture, du Commerce*, etc., of Sept. 1778, cites it from an English source, translating from the *Handmaid to Arts* of 1758 (see above); so later French works. It seems to be meant as French for 'mashed paper'. Cf. the instructions for making this substance in Boyle's *Uses of Nat. Things* iv,

'First soak a convenient quantity of whitish paper .. then *mash* it in hot water', etc.]

Papilionaceous (păpiːliŏnēːʃəs), *a.* Also 7 papili-. [f. mod.L. *papiliōnāceus* (of insects), in F. *papilionacé* (Réaumur 1734); *papiliōnāceæ* (of plants), Ray 1682; f. L. *papiliōn-em* butterfly: see -ACEOUS.]

1. Of or pertaining to a butterfly or butterflies; of the nature of a butterfly; belonging to the butterfly tribe. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 2. 126 Papilionaceous Fly. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xiii. 235 A good though very brief Description of the Papilionaceous Fly. 1771 *Gentl. Mag.* XLI. 401 He takes pleasure to impale for days and weeks the papilionaceous race with corking pins. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xviii, Psyche..the lovely lively lady with the papilionaceous wings.

b. *fig.* Having the character of which a butterfly is taken as a type: cf. BUTTERFLY 2.

1832 CARLYLE *Misc., Boswell's Johnson* (1857) III. 91 A bright papilionaceous creature. 1875 MISS BRADDON *Hostages to Fortune* I. i. 37 The women he has admired hitherto belong to the papilionaceous tribe.

2. *Bot.* Applied, from its fancied resemblance to a butterfly, to that form of flower found in most leguminous plants, having an irregular corolla consisting of a large upper petal (the *vexillum* or standard), two lateral petals (the *alæ* or wings), and two narrow lower petals between these (forming the *carina* or keel). Also said of the plant.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 5. 96 Herbs..Papilionaceous; the flower having some resemblance to a Butterfly, as the blooms of Pease or Beans, &c. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 766 Many papilionaceous and winged Plants. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxviii. 191. I saw the.. tree of Judas, covered with its..red papilionaceous flower. 1876 DARWIN *Cross-fertil.* i. 5 Papilionaceous flowers..offer innumerable curious adaptations for Cross-fertilisation.

Papilionine (păpiːliŏnəin), *a. Entom.* [ad. mod.L. *Papiliōnīn-æ* (fem. pl.), f. *papilio* butterfly, in mod. Zool. the name of the typical genus.] Belonging to the subfamily *Papilioninæ* or swallow-tail butterflies.

† **Papiːlious**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. L. *papilio* butterfly + -OUS.] Allied to the butterfly.

1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. x. § 4 (1734) 98 Silk-worms, and the other Insects of the papilious Kind.

‖ **Papilla** (păpiːlă). Pl. -æ. [L., = nipple, dim. of PAPULA swelling, pimple.]

1. *Zool.* and *Anat.* a. The nipple of the breast; the mamilla. (*rare* in Eng. use.)

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxiv. (Bodl. MS.), þe tette þe heed of þe pappe hatte papilla in latyne.] 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Papilla*, a red Excrescency in the middle of the Breast. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The lacteal tubes, coming from the several parts of the breasts, terminate in the *Papillæ*.

b. Any minute nipple-like protuberance, usually soft and fleshy, in a part or organ of the body:

e.g. those on the skin, specially abundant at the tips of the fingers and elsewhere, and constituting the apparatus for the sense of touch (*tactile papillæ*); those on the tongue (*circumvallate, conical, filiform, foliate,* and *fungiform papillæ*), most of which are connected with the sense of taste (*gustatory papillæ*); those at the tips of the Malpighian pyramids in the kidney (*renal papillæ*); those in the embryo which ultimately produce the teeth (*dental papillæ*); and those in various parts of insects and other invertebrates, *esp.* two malodorous organs which can be protruded from the abdomen in certain beetles. *Lachrymal papilla*: a slight protuberance on the edge of the eyelid, traversed by the lachrymal duct. *Optic papilla*: see OPTIC A. 2.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. vi. 144 Mr. Cowper hath.. given us very elegant Cuts both of the skin, and the Papillæ. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 43 The nervous Papillæ which are the immediate Organ in the Senses of Feeling, Taste, and Smell. 1844 CARPENTER *Princ. Hum. Phys.* § 316 The *papillæ*, ..are little elevations of the surface of the cutis, easily perceptible by the aid of a lens. 1853 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) § 279 The Dentinal pulp..makes its appearance in the form of a papilla, budding-out from the free surface of a fold or groove of the mucous membrane of the mouth. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 23 Each hair grows from a single dermal papilla only, of which it is the greatly prolonged epidermal covering. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 551 [In *Holothurioidea*] The tube feet are either partially or completely retractile, and furnished with a terminal disc..or they are conical *papillæ* without discs.

c. *Path.* A small papule or pimple.

1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 152 Papillæ and pustules, somewhat resembling the small-pox. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Papilla*..Also, a diminutive of *Papula*.

2. *Bot.* A small fleshy projection upon any part of a plant.

1848 CRAIG, *Papillæ*..in Botany, the minute puncta upon the surface of a leaf; the vesicles on leaves of twigs [etc.]. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 37 Pepperwort..*papillæ* scale-like when dry. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 155 In the earliest stage of its development the leaf is a mere papilla consisting of nascent cortex..and nascent epidermis.

Papillar (pæːpilăɪ, păpiːlăɪ), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *papillār-is*: see next.] = next.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 143 Small papillar eminences, which are much more distinct upon the denuded dermis, than when seen through the epidermis. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. VI. vi. 306 A case of papillar and vesicular inflammation.

Papillary (pæːpilări, păpiːlări), *a.* [f. L. *papilla* (see above) + -ARY; cf. F. *papillaire* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Of the form or nature of a papilla; containing, furnished with, or consisting of papillæ; of, pertaining to, or affecting papillæ.

Papillary body: the papillary layer of the skin. *Papillary muscles*: bundles of muscular fibre springing from the walls of the ventricles of the heart and attached to the *chordæ tendineæ*.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 492 Concerning the Tongue, the same Author [Malpighi] has discovered in it many little Eminences, which he calls Papillary. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. v. (1727) 140 *note*, The outward Cover of the Tongue..under which lie papillary Parts. 1886 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) II. 613 The papillary layer of the cutis. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 847 Irregular contraction of the papillary muscles.

b. *Bot.* Of the nature of a PAPILLA (sense 2).

1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* iii. 54 The papillary edge of the summit of the pistil is the stigma.

Papillate (pæːpilĕt, păpiːlĕt), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *papillāt-us*, f. *papilla*: see -ATE² 2.]

1. Furnished or covered with papillæ.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Papillatus*..papillate. 1874 E. COUES *Birds N. W.* 629 Two short, obtuse cornua, which are thickly papillate. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 96 Hymenium same colour, papillate, granular.

2. Formed into a papilla, papillary.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Papillated (pæːpilĕtĕd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED¹.] = PAPILLATE *a.*

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 69 Branchiæ projecting, in the form of scaly plates, papillated, or like cirri. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 141 The neck invested with a plumeless and papillated skin. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1058 A papillated, or a simple mouth.

Papilleːctomy. *Surg.* [f. PAPILLA + Gr. ἐκτομή excision.] The excision of papillæ.

1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 3 Feb. 248 Renal Papillectomy.

Papilliferous (pæpiliːfĕrəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *papillifer*, in F. *papillifère* (Littré), f. *papilla* + *-fer* bearing + -OUS.] Bearing papillæ.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 351 Cauda..5. Papilliferous (*Papillifera*). When at the last segment but one the tail exerts two soft fleshy organs, which secrete a milky fluid and yield a powerful scent. Ex. *Staphylinus.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 844/2 *Papillose, Papilliferous*, covered with minute soft tubercles or excrescences. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 20 Jan. 127 The perforation of papilliferous cysts.

Papilliform (păpiːlifɔm), *a.* (*erron.* papillæform.) [f. mod.L. *papilliform-is*, f. as prec. + -FORM.] Of the form of a papilla; nipple-shaped.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 396 Anus at the posterior extremity, and a papilliform filament near it. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. iv. 143 The Leech then draws a small papiliform piece of the skin into its mouth. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 139 A thicker cuticular layer is formed on papilliform processes.

‖ **Papillitis** (pæpiləːitis). *Path.* [mod.L.: see -ITIS.] Inflammation of the optic papilla.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Papilla, congestion*, All cases of inflammation of the Optic disc are now usually designated *Papillitis*. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 657 Attended with headache and a slight degree of papillitis.

‖ **Papilloma** (pæpilōu mă). *Path.* Pl. -ata. [f. PAPILLA + Gr. ending *-ωμα*, *-ōma* = formation; cf. CONDYLOMA.] A tumour of the skin or of a mucous membrane, consisting of an overgrown papilla or group of papillæ, usually covered with a layer of thickened epidermis or epithelium; *e.g.* a wart, corn, condyloma, etc.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 45 A papilloma is composed of papillae, often very large and irregular in shape. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 151 The Papillomata are new formations resembling in structure ordinary papillæ, and like these they grow from cutaneous, mucous, or serous surfaces.

Comb. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1122 Papilloma-like growths in cysts. *Ibid.* IV. 837 A papilloma-like mass.

Hence ‖ **Papillomatoːsis**, the formation of a papilloma; **Papilloːmatous** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a papilloma.

1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumors* 20 The benign papillomatous or dendritic form of tumor. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 683 A small papillomatous growth. 1899 J. HUTCHINSON *Arch. Surg.* X. No. 38. 182 Family proclivity to cancer and to papillomatosis go together.

Papillose (pæpilōus), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *papillōs-us*, f. *papilla*: see -OSE¹.] Full of or beset with papillæ or nipple-like projections.

1752 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 425 The Anas, with a naked papillose face. The Muscovy Duck. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf, Papillose Leaf*, one whose surface is covered with little roundish protuberances, or vesicles. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 532/1 The tongue..becomes soft and papillose. 1877-84 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl.* p. xvi, Burdock.—Anthers exserted: filaments papillose.

Hence **Papilloːsity**, papillose condition.

1881 WEST in *Jrnl. Bot.* X. No. 220. 115 The papillosity of the upper part of the back of the nerve alone thoroughly distinguishes it.

Papilloso-, used as combining adverbial form of mod.L. *papillōsus* PAPILLOSE, as in **Papilloːsoːasperate** *a.*, rough with closely set papillæ.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 491 Surface of the coralla papilloso-asperate.

Papillote (pæːpilout, -ɒt). Also 8 papillot, papilliot(e, 8–9 papillotte, 9 papilotte. [a. F. *papillote* (Mme de Sevigne *a* 1696), app. a verbal sb. from **papilloter*, a supposed deriv. of *papillon* butterfly.] A curl-paper.

1748 H. WALPOLE *Let. to H. S. Conway* 6 Oct., I wish you could see him making squibs of his papillotes. 1778 *Refutation* 19 The wild Devonia still on fashion doats, And turns thy satire into papillotes. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 169 A papilliot having dropped from madame's tête. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iii. (1833) 42 Her fingers were in active motion among the papillotes.

attrib. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 80 A good supply of papillote paper.

Papillous (păpiːləs), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *papillōsus*: see -OUS.] = PAPILLOSE.

1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. xiv. § 6 The Particles of the Olfactory Matter..must strike with some Force against the Papillous Tegument, to produce the Sense of Smelling. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 486 Cuticle below the scabs..dotted with papillous apertures, oozing fresh matter.

Papillule (păpiːlūl). [ad. mod.L. *papillula*, dim. of *papilla*.] A minute papilla; in *Entom.* applied to a small elevation or depression with a minute papilla in the centre. Hence **Papiːllulate** *a.*, beset with papillules.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 274 *Papillule* (*Papillula*), a tubercle or variole with an elevation in its centre. *Papillulate* (*Papillulata*), beset with many papillules. Ex. Elytra of *Dynastes Hercules* ♀.

† **Paːpin.** *Obs.* In 5 papyn. [app. a. F. *papin*, now 'pap for children'. Cf. Sc. *Pappin* 'a sort of batter or paste, generally made of flour and water, used by weavers for dressing their linen warp, or their webs' (Jam.).] A dish composed of milk, flour, and yolks of eggs, sweetened with sugar.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 9 Papyns.—Take fayre Mylke an Flowre, an drawe it þorw a straynoure, an set it ouer þe fyre, an let it boyle a-whyle [etc.].

Papinga, -gay, -go, -jay, obs. ff. POPINJAY.

Papin's digester: see DIGESTER 4.

† **Papion, -oun.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *papion*, ad. med.L. *papio, -ōnem*, of unknown origin.] A carnivorous beast used in hunting; app. the cheetah or hunting leopard.

[*a* 1244 JAC. DE VITRIACO *Hist. Orient.* (Du Cange), Papiones quos appellant canes silvestres acriores quam lupi. *a* 1375 MAUNDEV. (French text) (Roxb.) v. 14 En Cipre lem chace ouesqe papions, qi semblent leopardz priuez, qi preignont trop bien les bestes sauvages.] *c* 1400 (English text) *ibid.*, In Cipre men huntes with papiouns [*MS. Cott. Tit.* papyouns; *?c. rr.* papions, pampeons], þe whilk er lyke to leoperds. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 98 (tr. *Itin. fr. Will. de Rubruquis*, 1253) The Tartars..make themselues two gownes..of woolues skins, or Fox skins, or else of Papions [*orig.* de pellibus tupinis, vel vulpibus, vel papionibus].

Papir, papire, obs. forms of PAPER.

Papish (pēːpiʃ), *sb.* and *a.* Now *dial.* [app. f. *pape*, dial. form of POPE (F. *pape*, L. *pāpa*).]

A. *adj.* Papistical, popish. (A hostile epithet.)

1546 GARDINER *Declar. Joye* 21 b, This they wyll aske me. Thow papysshe hysshop and folish lawer, doest thow deny predestination? [*Side note*] They vse the word papish, to stop euery mans mouth withall. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 137 The vestments, albs, amesses..that belong to the papishe priste. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 148 None but apish and papish brats will heed him. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 160 The rebel crew, and their papish prince. 1898 CROCKETT *Stand. Bearer* xiv. 118 He had been a Papish priest some-gate in his youth.

B. *sb.* = PAPIST. *dial.* or *illiterate.*

1604 in R. E. C. Waters *Parish Reg. Eng.* (1883) 68 Christian Steevens..was buried by women, for she was a papishe. 1668 DRYDEN *Sir M. Mar-all* IV. i, There are some Papishes, I'll warrant, that lie in wait for my daughter. 1792 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. to Mrs. Phillips* Sept., Upon the ..supposition that, being nothing but French papishes, they would never pay. 1802 COLERIDGE *Lett., to T. Wedgwood* (1895) 417 The climate and country are heavenly, the inhabitants Papishes. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Papish*, a papist. 1894 LYTTLE *Betsy Gray* 16 (E. D. D.) Ye ca'd him a Papish an' a rebel.

Paːpisher. *Obs.* or *dial.* [See -ER¹.] = prec. B.

1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxi, This plot..that they are pursuing the Papishers about. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 199 Dr. Wiseman (somewhat coolly) has sent me down two fresh Papishers last night.

Papism (pēːpizm). [a. F. *papisme* (1578 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. as next + -ISM.] The papal system; popery; Roman Catholicism.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 83 If all thynges muste be persolued, that hathe bene promysed in papisme. 1553 BECON *Relig. Rome* (1563) 138 So long as yᵉ Masse endureth, so long shall papisme continue. *a* 1614 P. LILIE *Two Serm.* (1619) 47 Papisme ..is not a total defection, but an aberration, from Christ. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 381 Invocation of Saints, Church-Ornaments, Priest-Vestments, Altar-Garments, or such like Fundamental Articles of Papism. 1850 H. W. GREVILLE *Diary* (1883) 373 He [Bennet] enters into the whole case of Puseyism,..Papism, his own position.

Papist (pēːpist). [a. F. *papiste* (1525 in Godef. *Compl.*), or ad. 16th c. L. *pāpista*, f. *pāpa* pope: see -IST.]

1. An adherent of the pope; esp. an advocate of papal supremacy; also, more generally, a member of the Roman Catholic Church; a Roman Catholic or Romanist. (Usually hostile or opprobrious.)

[1521 FISHER *Serm. agst. Luther* Wks. (1876) 344 The popes holynes & his fauourers, whom he [Luther] calleth so often in derisyon papistas, papastros, & papanos, & papenses.] 1534 (*title*) A Litel Treatise ageynst the Mutterynge of some Papistis in Corners. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 656 'Tis clear that al Roman-Catholikes, that is, all Communicants with the Church of Rome or Papists (as they call them) hold the substance of the Pope's Authority.

1699 Tanner 28 Apr. in *Pepys' Diary* (1879) VI. 186 The Papists and other enemies of the Ch. of England. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xx. II. 152 *note*, In the beginning of the last century, the Papists of England were only a thirtieth, and the Protestants of France only a fifteenth part of the respective nations. 1891 *Times* 10 Oct. 5/3 In spite of the clamour of the extreme Papists, the Vatican recognized that it had still to look to the Italian Government for protection.

2. *attrib.* or *quasi-adj.* = Papal.

1819 Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* (1859) 277 There, and in the bright hopes that opened to them of getting rid of papist government, it is that Bonaparte is a loss to Europe.

Hence **Pa·pistlike** *a.*; **Pa·pistly** *adv.*

1579 Fulke *Refut. Rastel* 739 To reason from the authoritie of men negatiuely, is Papistlike. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Drama* 29 He was suspected to be a Papist or Papistly affected.

Papi·stic, *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -ic; cf. F. *papistique* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. = Papistical. (Usually hostile.)

1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* vii. 108 b, Lykewyse in the papistik chirche, what a multitude & variete is there of laudable in syghte ceremonis. 1624 *Brief Inform. Aff. Palatinate* 49 The Armie of the Papistique League .. did extreamely ranage the low Palatinate. 1774 Warton *Hist. Poetry* xliv. (1840) III. 130 Service-books for the old papistic worship. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xiii. 259 *note*, I do not see why the papistic prelate Dunstan has not as good a claim to the honours of a reformer as either Alfred or Ælfric.

2. *absol.* or *sb.* = Papist 1.

1589 *Marprel. Epit.* (1843) 21 The papistics affirming all their traditions to be agreeable..to the word.

Papistical (păpi·stikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a papist or papists; adhering to the pope; of, pertaining, or adhering to the Church of Rome and its doctrines, ceremonies, and traditions; popish. Usually hostile or opprobrious. (In quot. 1568 = Papal.)

1537 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* 17 July (1902) II. 65 Soo his grace cannot a litle mervayl to here of the papistical facion that is mayntained in that town. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 599 Aspiryng to ascend to the Papisticall Sea. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 358 Our Protestant Jesuites..(as well as the Papisticall) care not for converting those Indians that have no Gold. 1767 S. Paterson *Another Trav.* II. 66 A papistical or a calvinistic saint. 1873 M. Collins *Squire Silchester* II. ii. 17 The decorations had become unpopular. Somebody had called them Papistical.

Papi·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a papistical manner; popishly.

1572 Abp. Parker *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 403 Inquire of such unordered persons papistically set. 1655 Baxter *Quaker Catech.* 30 These Quakers that Pharisaically and Papistically justifie themselves. 1848 J. H. Newman *Loss & Gain* 207 What is called papistically inclined.

†**Papi·sticate,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Papistic + -ate 3.] *trans.* To render papistic.

1746 W. Horsley *Fool* (1748) II. 67 Though he may not make them Traitors, yet he may Popefy, or Papisticate them.

Papistry (pā·pistri). [f. Papist + -ry.] The doctrine or system of papists; popery; the Roman Catholic religion or faith. (A hostile term.)

15.. *Pore Helpe* in *Skelton's Wks.* (Dyce) I. p. cix, Sayinge it is but papistrie, Yea, fayned and hipocrisy. 1549 *Latimer's 2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, To Rdr. (Arb.) 54 The abolishmente of all papestrie. 1549–62 Sternhold & H. *Ps., Come Holy Spirit*, Keepe us from sects and errors all, and from all Papistrie. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* I. 121 There was now small hope of reducing England to papistry. 1732 Neal *Hist. Purit.* I. 596 Because Papistry was odious. 1856 Whittier *Mary Garvin* xxix, Beholding..The stranger cross his forehead with the sign of Papistrie.

†**Pa·pize,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *pāpa* Pope + -ize.] *intr.* To act or play the pope; to act on the side of the pope or papal system; b. *trans.* To render papal or popish. Hence †**Papized** *ppl. a.*, imbued with popery, conformed to the papal system; †**Papizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, playing the pope; following papal doctrines or practices.

1612 R. Carpenter *Soules Sent.* 41 It is only an opinion of papizing Paganes. 1629 Brent tr. *Jewell's Epist.* in *Sarpi's Council Trent*, etc. 854 When we see that nothing is decreed in the Councell, but at the Popes pleasure, why may wee not say that the oracles of the Councels doe Papize? 1639 Fuller *Holy War* III. xxix. (1840) 170 Protestants cut off the authority from all papized writers of that age. 1692 *Scotch Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 80 Papising Prelates. *a* 1843 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* III. 519 He is accused of Papizing, because he wishes for conciliation.

Paplette, paplote, variants of Papelote *Obs.*

Papolatry (pāpo·lătri). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pāpa* pope + -latry.] Worship of, or excessive reverence for, the pope. So **Papo·latrous** *a.*, characterized by 'papolatry'.

1894 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 302 Preachers of papolatry. *Ibid.* 303 The new papolatrous and dogmapoeic movement.

‖ **Papoose** (păpū·s). Also 7 **pappouse, papouse,** 8–9 **pappoose.** [An Algonquin word: in Narragansett *papoos*, Pequot *pouppous* (i.e. poo-poos).] A North-American Indian young child.

1634 W. Wood *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 108 This little Pappouse travells about with his bare footed mother to paddle in the Icie Clammbankes. 1677 I. Mather *New Eng.* (1864) 197 They thought..to make the English believe those base Papooses were of royal Progeny. 1809 Kendall *Trav.* I. xiii. 152 From *papoose*, a word by which, as it is said, some of the Indians mean a child. 1865 F. Parkman *Champlain* xii. (1875) 348 Naked pappooses screamed and ran. 1890 L. C. D'Oyle *Notches* 28 Strapped in that queer contrivance in which squaws carry their papooses.

b. *Comb.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 844/2 *Papoose-root*, the root of *Caulophyllum thalictroides*.

‖ **Papoosh, papouch** (e (păpū·ʃ). Also 7 **papucha,** 9 **papoush**: see also Babouche, Pabouch. [a. Pers. پاپوش *pāpōsh* (Turkish پابوچ *pābutch*) slipper, shoe, f. Pers. پا *pā* foot + پوش *pōsh* covering.] A Turkish or Oriental slipper.

1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* II. 187 They slip off their Papuchas, or Shoes, when they go in to do their Devotions. *Ibid.* v. 349 They never wear Papouches, or Slippers, like the Turks. 1835 Willis *Pencillings* II. liii. 115 A ragged and decrepit dervish, with his papooshes in his hand. 1847 Thackeray *Eastern Adv. Fat Contrib.* Wks. 1900 XIII. 621 His pipes, narghilés, yataghans, and papooshes made him a personage of no small importance.

†**Pappe,** *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *pappe*, ad. L. *pappus*.] = Pappus.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 356 Flowers, which..wither and turne into pappe or down.

†**Pappe,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [? Connected with Pap *sb.*2 and *v.*1 Cf. It. *pappare* 'to feed with pap' (Florio).] *trans.* To feed, cram, pamper.

? *a* 1400 in Wright *Reg. Ant.* II. 41 To pappe and pampe her fleische.

Pappescent (păpe·sĕnt), *a. Bot.* Also *erron.* papesc-. [f. L. *papp-us*: see -escent.] Producing a pappus, as composite plants.

1720 Blair in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 33 The *Esulæ* and *Tithymali* are Cathartick; tho' both these are Lactescent, yet they differ from those which are Pappescent also. 1731 Arbuthnot *Aliments* vi. (1735) 211 Cooling, lactescent, papescent Plants, as Cichory, Lettuce, Dandelion. 1732 — *Rules of Diet* 346 Some lactescent papescent Plants as Endive.

Pappet, obs. variant of Poppet, Puppet.

Pappiferous (păpi·fĕrəs), *a. Bot. rare*—0. [f. L. *papp-us* + -ferous.] Bearing a pappus.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pappiform (pæ·pifōm), *a. Bot. rare*—0. [f. L. *papp-us* + -form.] Having the form of a pappus. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 844/2.

Papple, dial. var. Popple, cockle (weed).

Papponymic (pæpŏni·mik). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *πάππ-ος* grandfather, after *patronymic*.] (See quot.)

1875 M. A. Lower *Eng. Surnames* (ed. 4) II. vii. 73 Those who assumed the latter [*Mac*] adopted the father's name or *Patronymic*, while those who took the former [*O'*], chose the designation of the grandfather, the *Papponymic*.

Pappoose, pappouse, variants of Papoose.

Pappose (pæpō·s), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. Bot. L. *pappōsus* (in 17th c. botanists): see Pappus and -ose.] Furnished with a pappus; of the nature of a pappus, downy.

1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 99 That pappose Plumage growing upon the Tops of some of them [Seeds]. 1703 J. Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1422 Above a dozen pappose spikes. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 575 Calyx .. superior, with a membranous or pappose limb.

Pappous (pæ·pəs), *a. Bot.* [See prec. and -ous.] = prec.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 155 The seeds of many pappous or downy flowers. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. (1794) 430 It consists of pappous or villous hairs. 1806 Galpine *Brit. Bot.* 409 Salix...Seeds pappous.

‖ **Pappus** (pæ·pŭs). [mod.L., a. Gr. *πάππος*.]

1. *Bot.* The downy or feathery appendage on certain fruits, esp. on the achenes or 'seeds' of many *Compositæ*, as thistles, dandelions, etc.; hence extended to the reduced calyx of *Compositæ* generally, whether downy, bristly, scaly, toothed, or membranous.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pappus*, in Botany, is that soft light Down, which grows out of the Seeds of some Plants, such as Thistles, Dandelion, Hawkweed, etc. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 405 The capsule is crowned with a feathery pappus. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 844/2 *Pappus*, the calyx of composites, in which that organ is reduced to a membrane, or scales, or hairs, or a mere rim.

Comb. 1847 W. E. Steele *Field Bot.* 22 Cal. with a superior membranous or pappus-like limb. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 212 Tragopogon..pappus-hairs in many series. *Ibid.* 188 Centaurea nigra..pappus-scales short unequal or O.

2. *Anat.* (See quots.)

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Pappus. Anat.* Term for the first downy beard of the chin. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pappus.* ..Also, the downy hair of the skin and cheeks.

Pappy (pæ·pi), *sb.*1 [dim. of Papa.] A child's pet-name for 'father'. Now *rare*.

1763 Bickerstaff *Love in Village* 66 Come, be a dear good-natured pappy. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VI. viii, O no, Pappy has a world of business to settle first. 1897 'Ouida' *Massarenes* xx, Now they were doing the same with poor pappy.

Pappy, *sb.*2 [dim. of Pap *sb.*2] A nursery equivalent of Pap *sb.*2 (also *dial.* of Pap *sb.*1).

1807 E. S. Barrett *All Talents* 38 A giant sputt'ring pappy from the spoon.

Pappy (pæ·pi), *a.* [f. Pap *sb.*2 + -y.] Of the nature or consistence of pap; soft and wet.

1676 Wiseman *Chirurg. Treat.* v. ix. 386, I saw it [his head] swell'd in severall places: some of the Swellings were big and pappy. 1762 Mills *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 137 A sward of their roots laid over a very pappy mud. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 103 A pappy potato, salted in the boiling. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 402 Bread crumbs and milk in fine pappy condition.

b. *fig.* Feeble in character, 'milk-and-watery'.

1809 W. Blake *Descr. Catal.* No. 9 There would soon be an end of proportion and strength, and it would be weak, and pappy,..and thick-headed, like his own works. 1893 G. Allen *Scallywag* I. 67 You..left me to talk half the day to that pappy, sappy, vappy big Englishman.

c. *Comb.*, as *pappy-headed.*

1828 Southey *Ep. to A. Cunningham*, An honest fellow of the numskull race; And, pappier-headed still, a very goose.

Papre, Papry, obs. forms of Paper, Popery.

†**Papse.** *Obs. rare*—1. The name of some game or sport; or perh. *pl.* pranks.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 358 And sone schall ye see Howe we schall play papse for þe pages prowe.

‖ **Papula** (pæ·pi·lă). Pl. **-æ.** [L., = pustule, pimple, in form a dim. of **papa*, app. from a root *pap-* to swell.]

1. *Path.* = Papule 1.

1706 Phillips, *Papula*, a Swelling with many reddish Pimples that eat and spread. 1875 B. Meadows *Clin. Observ.* 22 The papulæ remain, a hair plainly seen in the centre of each. 1876 Duhring *Dis. Skin* 41 Papulæ are circumscribed, solid elevations of the skin, varying in size from a pin-head to a split pea.

2. *Zool.* and *Bot.* = Papule 2.

1857 [see Papuliferous]. 1870 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 58 Those with one secreting cell placed above the level of the epidermis are frequently termed papulæ or papillæ.

Papular (pæ·pi·ulăi), *a.* [f. prec. + -ar.] Pertaining to or of the nature of papules or pimples.

1818–20 E. Thompson tr. *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 321 These papular affections are peculiar to infants. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 221 Administration interfered with by..a papular eruption.

Papulardc, obs. form of Papelard.

Pa·pulated, *a.* [f. L. *papula* + -ate 2 + -ed 1.] Covered with or marked by papules or pimples.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 463 A harsh papulated or watery rind. 1874–88 W. Williams *Princ. & Pract. Vet. Med.* (ed. 5) 218 The disappearance of the papulated eruption.

Papulation (pæpiulē·ʃən). [n. of action f. L. *papulāre* to produce *papulæ* or pimples.] The formation of papules or pimples.

1877 Roberts *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 161 Papulation is deferred till the 7th, 8th, 9th, or 10th day. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 607 The papulation..is as frequently the consequence of the scratching as its cause.

Papule (pæ·piūl). [ad. L. *papula*; cf. F. *papule* (1555 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Path.* A small, solid, somewhat pointed swelling of the skin, usually inflammatory, without suppuration; a pimple.

[1857 Mayne has only *Papula.*] 1864 W. T. Fox *Skin Dis.* 30 Papules and vesicles may exist in abundance with very little erythema. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., The minute anatomy and pathology of papules are very various.

2. *Zool.* and *Bot.* = Papilla 1 b, 2.

1872 H. C. Wood *Fresh-Water Algæ* 223 Nodules approximate, with their papules applanate.

Papuli·ferous, *a.* [f. L. *papula* + -(i)ferous bearing.] Bearing papules; papilliferous.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Papuliferus, Bot.* Having or bearing papulæ, as the branches, leaves and calyces of the *Mesembryanthemum papuliferum*: papuliferous.

Papulo- (pæ·piulo), used as combining form of Papula, Papule, in pathological terms, as

Pa·pulo-erythe·ma, erythema accompanied by papules; hence **Pa·pulo-erythe·matous** *a.*, characterized by papulo-erythema. **Pa·pulo-pu·stular** *a.*, characterized by swellings resembling papules but containing pus. **Pa·pulo-squa·mous** *a.*, characterized by papules covered by scales. **Pa·pulo-ve·sicle,** a swelling resembling a papule, but containing fluid; hence **Pa·pulo-vesi·cular** *a.*, characterized by papulo-vesicles.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 808 Gyrate patches of erythema or papulo-erythema. *Ibid.* 697 Preceded by a papulo-erythematous condition. *Ibid.* 869 A papulo-pustular skin-affection. 1876 Duhring *Dis. Skin* 247 Where the process runs into a papulo-squamous stage. *Ibid.* 67 A great variety of stages of exudation .. giving rise to the papule, papulo-vesicle, vesicle [etc.]. 1875 B. Meadows *Clin. Observ.* 47 An irritable and papulo-vesicular patch on the back of each hand.

Papulose (pæ·piulōs), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *papulōs-us*: see Papula and -ose.] Covered with papules or papillæ; papillose.

1776 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 385 *Papulosum*, papulose, covered with vascular Punctures. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 57 Stigmata..papulose, or pencil-formed.

So **Papulo·sity.**

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Papulosity*, fulness of pimples or blisters. 1658 in Phillips.

Papulous (pæ·piuləs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] Covered with or characterized by papules, papulose; of the nature of a papule, papular.

1818–20 E. Thompson tr. *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 320 The varieties of papulous eruption are comprehended under three genera. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 606 Among the papulous diseases of the skin.

Papure, obs. form of Paper.

†**Pa·pwort.** *Obs.* [f. Pap *sb.*2 (?) + Wort.] An old name of the herb Mercury.

a 1400–50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 203 Mercurie or papwourtz or þe more smerewourt: *mercurialis.* 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* App., Papwort is Mercurie.

Papy, obs. form of Poppy.

Papyllardie, variant of PAPELARDY *Obs.*

† Papyr, papyre, anglicized forms of PAPYRUS.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIII. xi. I. 392 The very bodie..of the Papyr it selfe, serveth very well to twist and weave ther-with little boats. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* Ded. 1 Moses, when exposed in an Ark of Nilotick papyre. 1855 BAILEY *Spir. Leg.* in *Mystic*, etc. (ed. 2) 88 Nile born papyr.

Papyr, -e, obs. forms of PAPER.

Papyraceous (pæpirē·i·ʃəs), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *papyr-us* (see PAPER) + -ACEOUS.] Of the consistence or thinness of paper; of the nature of paper; papery.

1752 SIR J. HILL. *Hist. Anim.* 169 The violet-purple, papyraceous Solen...It's whole substance is not thicker than that of a sheet of tolerably thick paper. 1824 C. DUBOIS *Epit. Lamarck's Arrangem. Testacea* 142 Shell thin, fragile, and papyraceous. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 156/2 The scapula is..quite papyraceous in some places. 1882 HUXLEY in *Nature* 9 Mar. 437 This papyraceous substance has taken the place of the epidermis.

Papyral (păpəi·răl), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *papyr-us* + -AL.] Made or consisting of paper.

1848 LYTTON *Caxtons* VII. ii, Uncle Jack, whose pocket was never without a wet sheet of some kind,..drew forth a steaming papyral monster.

Papyrian (păpi·riăn), *a.* Also -ean. [f. L. *papȳrius* of papyrus + -AN.] Pertaining to or composed of papyrus.

1754 DODSLEY *Agric.* Poems 1810 360/1 And from whence, A second birth, grows the papyrean leaf, A tablet firm, on which the painter-bard Delineates thought. 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Theory Another Life* (1858) 77 An inscription, which heretofore had been committed to a leaf, or papyrian scroll.

Papyriferous (pæpiri·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *papyrifer* papyrus-bearing + -OUS: see -(1)FEROUS.] a. Producing or yielding papyrus. b. Producing or yielding paper, or a substance resembling or serving as paper.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Papyriferous*, that bears or brings forth Paper, or the Rush Papyrus. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Papyriferus*, *Bot.* Bearing paper. ..papyriferous. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Metam.* 463 To steer To Papyriferous seven-mouth Nile.

Papyrin (pæ·pirin). Also -ine. [mod.f. L. *papȳrus* (see PAPER) + -IN[1].] The same as *parchment paper* or *vegetable parchment*: see PARCHMENT.

1860 *Edin. Philos. Trnl.* N. S. XII. 324 Vegetable parchment.—Papyrine. 1853–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 819 Unsized paper plunged..into [dilute] sulphuric acid..and then washed with weak ammonia .. [is] converted .. into a tough substance very much resembling animal parchment...The formation of this remarkable substance was first noticed in 1847, by Messrs. Poumarède and Figuier, who gave to it the name of *Papyrin*. 1864 WEBSTER, *Papyrine*.

Papyrine (păpəi·rin), *a.* [ad. L. *papȳrin-us* of papyrus: see -INE[2].] a. Made of papyrus. b. Resembling paper (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857).

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 211 They made a papyrine vessel, which in form represented the head of the deity [Osiris]. 1819 — *Dispensations* (1823) I. 372 The active missionaries..whom the great maritime people..is to send by sea with papyrine volumes.

Papyritious (pæpiri·ʃəs), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *papȳr-us* (see PAPER) + -ITIOUS[1]: cf. L. *cinericius*.] = PAPYRACEOUS.

1840 WESTWOOD *Classif. Insects* II. 206 It is of a white, slender, and papyritious texture.

Papyro-, combining form of Gr. *πάπῡρος* PAPYRUS (also in sense 'paper'): as in **Papyrocracy** (pæpirǫ·krăsi) *nonce-wd.* [-CRACY], government by paper, i. e. by newspapers or literature; **Papyrology** (pæpirǫ·lŏdʒi) [-LOGY], the study of papyri; **Papyrophobia** (păpəi·rofō·biă) *nonce-wd.* [-PHOBIA], dread of paper; **† Papyropolist** *Obs. rare*—[0] [Gr. *πωλεῖν* to sell], a seller of paper; **Papyrotint**: see quot.; **Papyroxylin** (pæpirǫ·ksilin) [after *pyroxylin*] (see quot.).

1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 238 A vow..against sparing one drop of blood which the tribunals had once devoted to the altars of the *Papyrocracy. 1898 *Athenæum* 24 Dec. 887/1 In the department of *papyrology; if we may use such a word. 1900 *Ibid.* 3 Feb. 140/3 Papyrology is the Greek study which is devouring all the rest. 1790 BEATTIE *Moral Sci.* I. I. ii. § 320 Of this **papyrophobia* .. I was cured long ago. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Papyropolist*..a Seller of Paper. 1897 WALL *Dict. Photogr.* (ed. 7) 435 *Papyrotype*, *Papyrography*, or **Papyrotint*, modifications of photo-lithography, in which paper is used as material on which the original transfer is made. 1894 BOTTONE *Electr. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) 26 Gun-paper, or *papyroxyline, is paper which has been immersed for a few seconds in a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, and then washed in an abundance of water. *Ibid.* 27 If papyroxyline is used, it should be made from stout millboard.

Papyrograph (păpəi·rŏgrɑf), *sb.* [f. Gr. *πάπῡρ-os* papyrus (see PAPER) + -γραφος -GRAPH.] Name of an apparatus patented (1874) by E. Zuccato for copying documents by chemical agents acting through a porous paper-stencil.

(In quot. 1878 erroneously put for *photo-papyrography*.)

[1876 *Papier-Zeitung* 188 (*title*) Zuccato's Papyrograph.]

1877 *Echo* 22 Oct. 4/1 Besides the old-fashioned carbon paper..we have the papyrograph, the auto-polygraph, the autographic, and various other systems of so-called printing. 1878 ARNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 181 This method has been named by Sir H. James as the papyrograph. It must not be mistaken for another process, used for copying letters or circulars, and known by the same name. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 179/2 In the early days of papyrograph printing, a pad, saturated with persulphate of iron, was placed at the back of the stencil.

Hence **Papy·rograph** *v. trans.*, to copy with a papyrograph; **Papyrogra·phic** *a.*, pertaining to or produced by a papyrograph or papyrography.

1848 H. E. STRICKLAND in *Jardine's Contrib. Ornith.* 20 If [a person] adopts the Papyrographic process, he has merely to draw on paper with lithographic chalk instead of a lead pencil, and to send his design .. to an anastatic printer, who will speedily strike off the requisite number of impressions. 1874 *Specif. Zuccato's Patent* No. 1078, I shall .. refer to the paper so prepared .. as papyrographic paper. *a* 1890 W. R. WARE *Wood-working Tools* (Cent. Dict.), The first draft of these lessons was printed or papyrographed.

Papyrography (pæpirǫ·grăfi). [f. as prec. + -GRAPHY.] A term applied to a process of writing or drawing on paper and transferring the design to a zinc plate whence it is printed.

The name had already been given in French (*papyrographie*) to various transfer processes introduced in 1819, 1822, and 1840 respectively. More recently it has been loosely applied in English to Captn. Abney's papyrotype, etc.

1848 H. E. STRICKLAND in *Jardine's Contrib. Ornith.* 20, I found that drawings made on paper with this [lithographic chalk] could be readily transferred to zinc, and would supply an indefinite number of impressions...This new process, the original design being made on paper, I have distinguished by the name of Papyrography. 1849 P. H. DE LA MOTTE (*title*) Anastatic Printing and Papyrography. 1888 LIETZE *Heliographic Processes* 112 Capt. Abney's Papyrography [= Papyrotype].

b. The process of copying with a papyrograph. In mod. Dicts.

Papyrotype (păpəi·rətəip). [f. PAPYRO- + TYPE.] Name given to a modification of photo-lithography, devised by Captain Abney, in which the picture is first printed on a sensitized gelatin film supported on paper, and afterwards transferred to a lithographic stone or to zinc.

1874 ABNEY *Instr. Photogr.* 122 To make a transfer by Papyrotype. 1892 BROTHERS *Photogr.* 159 A process called Papyrotype was patented by Capt. Abney. [*Specif.* 615 of 1873.]

‖ **Papyrus** (păpəi·rŭs). Pl. **papyri** (-əi·rəi). Also 4–7 **papirus**. [L. *papȳrus*, a. Gr. *πάπῡρος* the paper-rush; also, the writing material prepared from it.]

1. An aquatic plant of the sedge family, the Paper Reed or Paper Rush (*Cyperus Papyrus* or *Papyrus antiquorum*), with a creeping rootstock which sends up stems from 8 to 10 feet high, bearing spikelets of flowers on long stalks in a large cluster at the top; formerly abundant in Egypt, and the source of the writing material used by the ancients (see 2); still found in Abyssinia, Syria, Sicily, etc.

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xviii. 2 The lond..that sendith messangeris bi the see, and in vessels of papirus on watris. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXVI. (Bodl. MS.), Papirus is þe name of a rusche þ[t] is idruyed to tende fuyre & lanterns. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 60 Papyrus groweth not in Englande, it hath the facion of a greate Docke...It maye be called in englishe water paper; or herbe paper. 1615 SANDYS *Trav.* (1632) 102 The sedgie reeds which grow in the marishes of Ægypt, called formerly Papyri, of which they made paper. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Paper*, Besides Paper, they made sails, ropes, and other naval rigging; as also mats, blankets, clothes, and even ships, of the stalk of the Papyrus. 1827 MOORE *Epicur.* xvi. (1839) 173 Planks..bound rudely together with bands of papyrus. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* iii. 82 The shore..was covered with reeds and papyrus.

2. A substance prepared, in the form of thin sheets, from the stem of the papyrus plant, by laying thin slices or strips of it side by side, with another layer of similar strips crossing them, and usually a third layer again parallel to the first, the whole being then soaked in water, pressed together, and dried; used by the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, etc., as a material for writing on.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Paper*, Taking the MS. of St. Mark's Gospel at Venice to be written on Egyptian Papyrus. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xii. 430 Ancient manuscripts written on Papyrus, both in Greek and Latin. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. iii. 14 The few rolls of papyrus which the ancients deemed a notable collection of books. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xv. 397 These invaluable letters, written on papyrus in the hieratic character.

3. (With pl. *papyri*.) An ancient manuscript or document written on papyrus.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xii. 430 The first Papyrus was at length unrolled, and proved to be a Treatise of Music. 1863 LD. LYTTON *Ring Amasis* I. II. I. v. 267 This mummy was accompanied by a papyrus. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 20 Those Biblical codices which most resemble the Herculanean papyri.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1837 SIR J. G. WILKINSON *Anc. Egypt.* viii. III. 62 Purposes to which the papyrus plant is said to have been applied. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. ix. 234 Papyrus roots are hard to the bare feet. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 16 The papyrus fragments rescued from the ruins of Herculaneum.

Paquet, -ette, obs. forms of PACKET.

Par (pār), *sb.*[1] [a. L. *pār* equal, (as sb.) that which is equal, equality. Cf. It. *pare*, Sp., Pg. *par*, F. *pair* equal; It., Ger. *pari*, Pg. *paro*, par of exchange.]

1. Equality of value or standing; an equal footing, a level. Now chiefly in phr. *on* or *upon a par*.

1662 PETTY *Taxes* 26 A natural par between land and labour. 1672 — *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 63 The most important [is] to make a Par and Equation between Lands and Labour, so as to express the Value of any thing by either alone. 1706 PHILLIPS s.v., *To be at Par*, i. e. to be equal. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 255 Thus matters were brought to a par, and victory stood hovering o're the illustrious combatants. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. iii, The rest of the great officers are much upon a par. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 16 The Renewal and Waste keeping pretty near *par* in adult middle Age. 1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 61 II. 53 It will..set the Ladies upon a Par with the Men. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. App. iii. 629 Industry..increased as fast as gold and silver, and kept commodities nearly at a par with money. 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* II. 211 Lord Dorville is almost at par with you. 1832 I. TAYLOR *Saturday Even.* 481 All are to beseem themselves as if all were on a par. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xv. 181 Elevated almost to a par with his idol. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* V. lxiii. 404 Something near to par with what Scotland had to render in return. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* v. 120 The rights of natural society are not to be put upon a par with the rude ideas of early ages.

† **b.** An equal numerical strength. † **c.** A match, something that is equal or a match *to* another. *Obs.*

1708 SWIFT *Sacr. Test* Wks. 1755 II. I. 130 So many of our [Irish] temporal peers live in England, that the bishops are generally pretty near a par of the [Irish] house. 1711 P. H. *View two last Parlts.* 234 The Tryal of this worthless Tool was made a Par to that of Arch-Bishop Laud's.

2. *Comm.* **a.** The recognized value of the currency of one country in terms of that of another; in full, *par of exchange*: see EXCHANGE *sb.* 4.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 416 The diuersitie of the said Par of Exchanges of thirtie three shillings foure pence for the Low-countreys, and twentie foure shillings nine pence for Hamborough. 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 72 The *Par* is a certain Number of Pieces of the Coin of one Country, containing in them an equal Quantity of Silver to that in another Number of Pieces of the Coin of another Country. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The Par differs from the course of exchange, in this, that the Par of exchange shews what other nations should allow in exchange; which is certain and fixed, by the intrinsic values of the several species to be exchanged: but the course shews what they will allow in exchange. 1832 MCCULLOCH *Commerc. Dict.* (1852) 579 The thousand circumstances which are daily and hourly affecting the state of debt and credit, prevent the ordinary course of exchange from being almost ever precisely at par. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 108/2 Between two countries making use of the same metal a par may exist; but between two countries one of which makes use of gold and the other of silver an invariable par cannot exist. 1861, 1868 [see EXCHANGE *sb.* 4]. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* (1864) 6 If the exchanges were at par—that is to say if the indebtedness of the two countries were equal. 1882 R. BITHELL *Counting-Ho. Dict.* (1893), *Mint Par of Exchange*, the weight of pure gold or silver in a coin of one country, as compared with that in a coin of another.

b. Equality between the market value of stocks, shares, bonds, etc., and the nominal or face value. Chiefly in the expressions *at par*, at the face value; *above par*, at a price above the face value, at a premium; *below par*, at a discount.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vi, The exchequer bills would not circulate under nine per cent. below par. 1744 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* III. Contin. 336/1 The credit of the Exchequer notes being thus secured, they daily rose nearer to par. 1755 H. WALPOLE *Let. to J. Chute* 20 Oct., Lottery tickets rise: subsidiary treaties under par—I don't say, no price. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 104 A stock bearing one half per cent. would not find many purchasers at par. 1892 BARN. SMITH & HUDSON *Arithm. for Schools* 304 When the price of £100 stock is £100 in money, the stock is said to be at par.

c. *attrib. Par value* = value at par.

1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 6 Thus those who have the bills to sell are able to obtain more than the actual par value for them. *Ibid.* 48 The limits within which the exchanges may vary..are on the one extreme, the par value, plus the cost of transmission of bullion; on the other extreme the par value, minus this identical sum.

3. An average or normal amount, quality, degree, or condition. *On a par*, on an average.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 5 Nov. an. 1775, From five bushels of malt, I find, are brewed, on a par, forty-four gallons of strong, and eighty of small. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* I. 12 Taking the par of years, we may fairly place West Devonshire ten days or a fortnight behind the Midland District. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* (1806) IV. 255 The nominal farms..contain on a par about..ninety acres within the head dike, and about 250 acres of moor or hill lands. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 382 A very small sacrifice of this sort would bring good clover and rye grass to the par of old turf. 1863 FITZROY *Weather Bk.* 15 *note*, Its [the barometer's] average height being 29·95 inches at the mean sea level in England on the London parallel of latitude; which height may be called 'par' for that level. *attrib. Ibid.* 323 The barometer had risen..but not to its normal or par height.

b. *Above* or *below* (*under*) *par*, above or below the average, normal, or usual amount, degree, condition, or quality. So *up to par*.

1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxiv, For the livre or two above par for your supper and bed. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 5 Nov. an. 1775, The last brewing..costs but 5*d.* a gallon, but it is below par. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* II. i, Soon find out if they are above par. 1790 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 461 Some of them [speeches in the House] far below par. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. iv. P 6 A little below par with respect to your own works in general. 1826 ANNE ROYALL *Sketches* 270 The females appeared to be rather under par, as did some of the other sex. 1886 BARING-

Gould *Court Royal* xlviii, I think he caught a chill, and being below par he succumbed. 1899 H. Spencer in *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 4/3 Thanks for your inquiry. I am about up to par, and not without hope of rising above it presently.

4. *Golf.* The smallest number of strokes in which (without chance or fluke) a round has been finished (on a particular course). Also *attrib.*

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Mar. 9/2 Comparison between the par value of the different championship courses and the winning scores in the last championship meetings over them. 1900 *Ibid.* 9 Mar. 3/2 The professionals went round in the par of the green—74.

‖ **Par,** *sb.*2 *Anat.* [L. *pār* equal (see prec.); also, a pair.] A pair, in L. names of the pairs of cranial nerves; chiefly in *par vagum*, lit. 'wandering pair', the two pneumogastric nerves.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Par Vagum*, a Pair of Nerves arising below the Auditory ones. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., *Par Vagum*, or the eighth Pair, is a very notable conjugation of nerves, of the medulla oblongata; thus called from their wide, vague distribution. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., *Par vagum nervorum*, the two pneumogastric nerves.

Par (pāɹ), *sb.*3 *dial.* [Related to Par *v.*1, ME. *parren* (13th c.), and thus possibly going back to a ME. **parre*, and even to an OE. **pearre*, radical form of *pearruc*, Parrock, q. v.] An enclosure for beasts; also in comb., as *par-yard*: see quots.

1819 Rainbird *Agric.* (1849) 297 (Eng. Dial. Dict.). *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Par*, an inclosed place for domestic animals, for calves, perhaps, in particular. *Ibid.*, *Par-yard*, the farm-yard, which is itself well separated and inclosed, and contains *pars* for the many and various animals which inhabit it. 1863 Morton *Cycl. Agric.*, *Par* (Suff., Norf.), an enclosed place for domestic animals.

Par (pāɹ), *sb.*4 *colloq.* A printer's, reporter's, and journalistic abbreviation of *paragraph*.

1879 Black *Macleod of D.* xviii. 155 Occasionally a reporter ..will drop into the theatre on his way to the office, and 'do a par.', as they call it. 1891 E. Nesbit in *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 605 A picker-up of unconsidered pars, a reporter. 1891 *Publ. Opin.* 27 Mar. 404/1 Knowing something of the way these pars are worked in the Continental Press.

attrib. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Feb. 7/2 He had paid..hundreds of pounds for par advertisements in the country papers.

Par, parr, *v.*1 Now *dial.* [ME. *parren*; app. related to Par *sb.*3 *dial.*, and possibly representing an unrecorded OE. **pearrian*: see Parrock.] *trans.* To enclose, confine; to shut up in an enclosure; to fold, pen, etc.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2439 He bunden him ful swiþe faste, ..þat he rorede als a bole, þat he wore parred in an hole, With dogges forto bite and beite. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 25 þin enemyes schulen..parre þee in Jerusalem, as sheep ben parrid in a foold. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3228 Yn al þis [? tyme] was sir Ywayn Ful straitly parred with mekil payn. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 33 *Cayphas.* In pynyng payne bees he parred. 1863 W. Barnes *Dorset Dial.*, *Par*, to inclose, shut up.

Par (pāɹ), *v.*2 *rare.* [f. Par *sb.*1] *trans.* To equate in value.

1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 789/2 When two countries par their gold coins, the object is to arrive at a common term, for which value for value will be paid.

‖ **Par** (pâr, pāɹ), *prep.* [F. *par*:—L. *per* 'through, by way of, by means of, by'.] A French preposition meaning 'through, by': occurring in Fr. phrases, but never itself adopted as an English word.

1. Occurring in ME., in certain asseverations and adverbial expressions (where it was sometimes confused with OF. *pur*, F. *pour*:—L. *pro* 'for'). Many of these subseq. became obsolete, some continued into later use with change of *par* to *per*, others coalesced in popular use into words: see Peradventure (*par aunter*), Paramount, Paravail, Paravaunt, Pardie, Percase, Perfay.

†**a. Par (per) amour,** by way of love, for love's sake: see Paramour *adv.*

†**b. Par (per, pur) charite (cheryte,** etc.), by or for Christian love, out of charity (chiefly in adjurations): see Charity 1. Also **par seinte charite** [OF. (13th c.) *pour sainte charité* (Littré)], for the sake of holy charity.

c 1250 *Hymn Virg.* 19 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 Bisech þin sune par cherite þat he me sschilde from helle pin. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6972, I nam no3t wurþi to be þi sone ac par seinte charite..nor 3if it me. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20248 (Cott.) Quarfor i prai yuu, parcharite [so *G.*; *F.* for, *Tr.* pur charite]..Yee sai it me and helis noght. *c* 1330 R. Baunne *Chron.* (1810) 97 Anselme..kried, pes per charite. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodera*) 403, & askit hym parcheryte þat scho mycht þare resawit be. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* (Halliw.) 794 Amen! amen! so mot hyt be! Say we so alle per charyte. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 4551 Y bydde yow now pur charyte, That body ye delynyr to mee.

†**c. Par ma fay (fey),** by my faith. Cf. Perfay.

c 1300 [see Fay *sb.*1 6 b]. 13.. *Cursor M.* 636 (Göll.) Þai were noght schamed par ma fay. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 830 Ryght gladly, par ma fay!

†**d. Par cœur (ceur),** by heart, accurately: see Perquer(e.

†**e. Par chaunce,** by chance: see Perchance.

†**f. Par (per) compaigny(e,** by way of or in company, for company's sake: see Company 1 b.

c 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 653 To sitten in the roof par compaignye. — *Reeve's T.* 247 The wenche rowteth eek par compaignye. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 218 And tawhte hem hou they sholde ascrie Alle in o vois per compaignie. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xx. (Caxton 1483) 67 Now lete vs sterue here per companye.

†**g. Par-entreligniarie** [cf. OF. *entrelignerie*, etc. (Godef.)], with interlineation.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 298 A chartre is chalangeable byfor a chief iustice; If false latyne be in þe lettre þe lawe it inpugneth, Or peynted parenterlinarie [or] pareeles ouerskipped [1393 C. xiv. 119 Oþer peynted par-entreligniarie].

2. In mod.Eng., and advb. phrases from modern French, often hardly naturalized. Such are Parbleu, q. v.; †*par complaisance*, by deference or indulgence; †*par derrière*, backward, on the back side, behind; *par éminence*, by way of eminence, pre-eminently; *par exemple*, for example, for instance; *par force* = Perforce *adv.*; *par parenthèse*, by way of parenthesis.

1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 21 So yt ys par derriere. 1819 H. Busk *Dessert* 106 And I became a volunteer *par force*. 1878 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Mediæv. Archit.* I. 9 Pointed architecture..is not exclusively, but *par eminence*, Christian. 1893 F. Adams *New Egypt* 25 A small European force, and one, *par parenthèse*, by no means extraordinary as to its military character.

b. Par excellence [L. *per excellentiam*], by virtue of special excellence or manifest superiority; pre-eminently; by the highest claim or title to the designation; above all others that may be so called.

[1598 Tofte *Alba* I. (1880) 57 My bright Sunne, renowmd *per Excellence*, Through the illustrious splender of her gleames.] 1695 Earl of Perth *Lett.* (Camden) 61 The Santo (which is St. Antonio's church, called il Santo *par excellence*). 1777 in W. Roberts *Mem. Hannah More* (1834) I. 118 The whole house groaned at poor Baldwin, who is reckoned, *par excellence*, the dullest man in it. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* V. 85 Of the class of narratives usually denominated 'anecdotes' *par excellence*, M. Kotzebue has given several that deserve notice. 1873 C. Robinson *N. S. Wales* 80 The fashionable quarter par excellence is the east end of the city.

Par-, *prefix*, repr. F. *par-*, L. *per-* (see Par *prep.*), 'through, thoroughly', occurring in words from F., as Parboil, Pardon, Parterre, Parvent; esp. common in ME. in words now obs., or in which *par-* has since been changed to Per- after Latin, as *parceve* Perceive, *parfit* Perfect, *parfourme* Perform, *partene* Pertain, etc.

Par, var. Parr *sb.*, young salmon; obs. f. Pair.

‖ **Para**1 (pā'rā). Also 8 **parrah,** perau. [Turkish (Pers.) پاره *pārah* piece, portion, morsel; the small coin so called. In F. *para.*] A small Turkish coin, the fortieth part of a piastre, in the 17th and 18th c. of silver, but now of copper, and sunk by successive depreciations till its value is at present (1903) about one-twentieth of a penny.

(In other countries formerly Turkish the para has a greater value:)

1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 62 The *Piastre Ryal* is worth eight *Chais*, and each *Chai* five *Paras*, and the *Para* four *Aspres*, which are all pieces of Silver. 1704 J. Pitts *Acc. Mohammetans* 68 Three or four *Parrahs*. 1776 R. Chandler *Trav. Greece* 123 The [Albanian] girls wear a red skull-cap plated with peraus or Turkish pennies of silver perforated, and ranged like the scales of a fish. 1808 A. Parsons *Trav.* I. 3 Small fish..sell for a para, or three farthings English for a Turkish *oka*, which is forty-two English ounces. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade* s. v., In Greece the para passes for about the third of a penny, and 100 make a drachma. 1880 J. Nichol *Byron* x. 196 He discarded animal food, and lived..on toast, vegetables, and cheese, olives and light wine, at the rate of forty paras a day. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* s. v., The Para of Servia is the equivalent of the French centime.

‖ **Pará**2 (parā'). Name of a seaport on the south estuary of the Amazon, in Brazil. Used *attrib.* in the following:

Pará cress, a composite plant (*Spilanthes oleracea*), cultivated in tropical countries as a salad and pot-herb; **Pará grass,** (*a*) = Piassava; (*b*) a Brazilian forage-grass, *Panicum barbinode*, now cultivated in the Southern United States; **Pará nut** = Brazil-nut: see Brazil 4; **Pará rubber,** an india-rubber obtained from the coagulated milky juice of *Hevea brasiliensis* (N. O. *Euphorbiaceæ*), a tree growing on the banks of the Amazon.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1083 *Spilanthes*, .. the leaves .. have a singularly pungent taste, which is especially noticeable in the *Pará Cress, *S. oleracea.* 1882 *Garden* 30 Sept. 295/3. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Para-grass*, a name for the fibres of the leaves of the *Attalea funifera*. 1858 Hogg *Veg. Kingd.* 759 *Attalea funifera* furnishes that fibre, resembling whalebone, which is now so much used in this country for making brushes and brooms, .. their fibre..is called in commerce *Piassaba fibre*, *Monkey Grass*, or *Para Grass*. 1871 Kingsley *At Last* x, The creeping Para grass. 1848 Craig, **Para Nut*, the fruit of the tree, Bertholetia excelsa. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 138 Brazil nuts form a considerable article of export from the port of Para (whence they are sometimes called Para nuts). 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 280/1 The crude rubber, which..is the best up-river *Para that the market affords. 1898 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 5/1 The area producing Para rubber extends over 1,000 square miles.

Para-1 (pærə), before a vowel or *h* usually **par-**, repr. Gr. *παρα-*, *παρ-*, combining form of *παρά prep.*, occurring in words already formed in Greek, their adaptations, and derivatives, and in modern words formed on the model of these, and, in certain uses, as a living element, in the formation of technical nomenclature.

As a preposition, Gr. *παρά* had the sense 'by the side of, beside', whence 'alongside of, by, past, beyond', etc. In composition it had the same senses, with such cognate adverbial ones as 'to one side, aside, amiss, faulty, irregular, disordered, improper, wrong'; also expressing subsidiary relation, alteration, perversion, simulation, etc. These senses also occur in English derivatives: see Parabaptism, Parable, Paradox, Parasite; Parallel; Parenthesis; Parhelion; Parish; Parochial, Parody, Paroxysm, etc. Two groups of less usual technical words follow here.

1. Terms (substantival or adjectival) chiefly of Anatomy and Natural History, denoting or relating to an organ or part situated beside or near that denoted by the second element, or standing in some subsidiary relation to it; and of Pathology, denoting diseases affecting such parts, or designating disordered conditions and functions. These last are often Latin in form.

‖ **Para-anæsthe·sia** *Path.*, anæsthesia of both sides of the body, esp. its lower half (Billings 1890). ‖ **Paracantho·sis** *Path.* [Gr. *ἄκανθα* prickle + -osis], morbid growth of the prickle-cell layer of the skin (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Pa·racarp** *Bot.* [Gr. *καρπός* fruit], also in L. form ‖ **paraca·rpium,** Link's term for an aborted ovary. **Parachro·matin** *Biol.*, that portion of the nucleoplasm (differing from the rest in taking a faint stain) which forms the spindle in karyokinesis. **Parachro·matism** *Path.*, 'faulty perception of colours' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893); colour-blindness. ‖ **Paracolpi·tis** *Path.* [Gr. *κόλπος* womb], inflammation of the outside of the vagina. **Paraco·ndyloid** *a.*, applied to a process of the occipital bone adjacent to the condyle. ‖ **Paracope** (părăc·kopē) [Gr. *παρακοπή*], delirium of fever; hence **Paraco·pic** *a.* (Billings 1890). **Paracoro·lla** *Bot.*, an appendage to the corolla, as in *Narcissus* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857). ‖ **Paracou·sia, paracu·sis** [Gr. *ἀκουσις* hearing], disordered hearing. ‖ **Paracye·sis** *Path.* [Gr. *κύησις* conception], extra-uterine pregnancy. **Pa·racyst,** a subsidiary cyst, esp. in the reproductive organs of certain fungi. ‖ **Paracysti·tis** *Path.*, inflammation in the *paracystium* or connective tissue round the bladder. ‖ **Paradeni·tis** *Path.* [Gr. *ἀδήν* gland], inflammation around a lymphatic gland. ‖ **Paradi·dymis** = *parepididymis*; hence **Paradi·dymal** *a.* ‖ **Paraflage·llum** (pl. -a), a small supplementary flagellum in an infusorian; hence **Parafla·gellate** *a.*, provided with a paraflagellum or paraflagella. **Parage·rminal** *a.*, situated alongside of the germen in a seed. ‖ **Parageusia** (-giū·siă) [Gr. *γεῦσις* sense of taste], perversion of the sense of taste; also ‖ **Parageu·sis**; hence **Parageu·sic** *a.* **Paragle·nal** [Gr. *γλήνη* socket of a joint] *a.*, epithet of the coracoid bone or cartilage in fishes; *sb.*, the coracoid bone or cartilage of a fish. **Parahy·al** *a.* (see quot.). ‖ **Parahypno·sis,** abnormal sleep, as in hypnotized states or somnambulism. ‖ **Parakerato·sis** *Path.* [Gr. *κερᾰτό-ω* to become horny], skin disease characterized by abnormal development of the horny layer. ‖ **Parakine·sia** *Path.* [Gr. *κίνησις* motion], disordered motor function; also ‖ **Parakine·sis.** ‖ **Parala·lia** *Path.* [Gr. *λαλιά* talking, speech], disordered or defective articulation. †**Parala·mpsis** *Path.* [Gr. *παράλαμψις*, f. *λάμψις* shining], a pearly-looking opacity of the cornea. ‖ **Paralere·ma** *Path.* [Gr. *παραλήρημα* talking nonsense], slight delirium, 'wandering' in speech; also ‖ **Paralere·sis**; so **Paralere·rous** *a.* [Gr. *παράληρος* talking nonsense], slightly delirious. ‖ **Parale·xia** *Path.* [Gr. *λέξις* speaking], a form of sensory aphasia in which one word is read for another; hence **Parale·xic** *a.* ‖ **Paralge·sia** *Path.* [Gr. *ἄλγησις* sense of pain], (*a*) disordered sense of pain; (*b*) diminished sensibility to pain. ‖ **Para·lgia** *Path.* [Gr. *ἄλγος* pain] sensation akin to pain. †**Parame·nia** *Path.* [Gr. *μῆν-ες* menses], disordered or irregular menstruation (Good 1822–34). ‖ **Parametri·tis** [Gr. *μήτρα* uterus], inflammation of the *parametrium* or connective tissue by the side of the uterus; hence **Parametri·tic** *a.*, of, affected with, or pertaining to parametritis. **Parami·tom(e,** the more fluid part of protoplasm, as distinguished from the denser and reticulated *mitome*. ‖ **Paramne·sia** [Gr. *-μνησις* memory], disordered or perverted memory, esp. of the meaning of words. ‖ **Paramyo·clonus** *Path.* [Gr. *μῦ-ς, μυο-* muscle + *κλόνος* tumult], a form of convulsions in symmetrically placed muscles. **Paramy·otone** *Path.* [as prec. +

Gr. *τόνος* stretching], a nervous disease, characterized by persistent tonic spasm. ‖ **Parane·ma** (pl. **-mata**) *Bot.* [Gr. *νῆμα* thread] = PARAPHYSIS; hence **Paranema·tic** *a.*, pertaining to a paranema. **Paranephric** (-ne·frik) *a.* [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney], occurring in the tissue beside the kidneys. ‖ **Paranephri·tis**, inflammation of the *paranephros* or suprarenal capsule; hence **Paranephri·tic** *a.*, pertaining to or affected with paranephritis. ‖ **Parapa·resis** *Path.* [Gr. *πάρεσις* letting go, paralysis], partial paralysis of the lower limbs; hence **Parapare·tic** *a.* **Parapata·gial** *a.*, pertaining to the *parapatāgium*, a fold of skin between the neck and shoulder in birds. ‖ **Parapa·thia** *Path.* [Gr. *πάθος* suffering], moral insanity, pathomania. **Parape·talous** *a. Bot.*, situated at each side of a petal, as stamens. ‖ **Paropha·sia** *Path.* [cf. APHASIA], disordered speech characterized by the incorrect use of words; hence **Parapha·sic** *a.* ‖ **Para·phia** *Path.* [Gr. *ἁφή* sense of touch], disordered tactile sense. ‖ **Paraphy·llum** *Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], (*a*) a stipule; (*b*) in certain mosses, a small foliaceous organ between the leaves. **Paraphy·sical** *a.*, subsidiary or collateral to what is physical. **Parapo·lar** *a.*, situated beside a pole, or beside the polar cells, as certain cells in *Dicyemidæ*. †**Para·poplexy** *Path.*, an attack simulating apoplexy, false apoplexy. ‖ **Parapro·ctium** *Anat.* [Gr. *πρωκτός* anus], the connective tissue surrounding the rectum; hence ‖ **Paraproctiti·tis**, inflammation of this. **Parare·ctal** *a.*, situated beside the rectum. ‖ **Para·rthria** *Path.* [Gr. *ἄρθρον* joint, *ἀρθροῦν* to articulate], defective or disordered articulation of speech. ‖ **Parasalpingi·tis** *Path.* [Gr. *σάλπιγξ* trumpet, taken in sense 'Fallopian tube'], inflammation of the connective tissue around the Fallopian tube. **Parasecre·tion** *Path.*, abnormal or excessive secretion. **Parasinoi·dal** *a.*, situated beside a sinus, e.g. of the brain. **Paraste·mon** *Bot.* [Gr. *στήμων* thread, taken as 'stamen'], a stamen-like appendage, a staminodium. ‖ **Parastre·mma** *Path.* [Gr. *στρέμμα* twisting], a convulsive spasm, distorting the face. ‖ **Parasynovi·tis** *Path.*, inflammation of the connective tissue next to the synovial membrane of a joint. **Parasyphili·tic** *a.*, indirectly related to or arising from syphilis. **Parata·rsial** *a.*, pertaining to the *paratarsium* or lateral portion of the tarsus in birds. **Parathyroid** (-þəi·roid), one of several bodies adjacent to the thyroid gland; hence **Parathyroi·dal** *a.*, pertaining to a parathyroid. **Parato·mial** *a.*, situated beside the *tomium* or cutting edge of a bird's bill; pertaining to the *paratomium* or lateral part of the upper jaw in birds. †**Paratri·psis** [Gr. *τρίψις* rubbing] rubbing; hence **Paratri·ptic** *a.*, pertaining to or effected by rubbing (Billings 1890). ‖ **Paratro·phia, para·trophy** *Path.* [Gr. *τροφή* food], disordered nutrition; hence **Paratro·phic** *a.* ‖ **Paratyphli·tis** *Path.* [Gr. *τυφλός* blind, taken in sense 'cæcum'], inflammation of the connective tissue next to the cæcum; perityphlitis. ‖ **Parauche·nium** *Ornith.* [Gr. *αὐχήν* neck], Illiger's term for the lateral region of the neck. ‖ **Paravagini·tis** = *paracolpitis*. **Parave·sical** *a.* [L. *vēsīca* bladder], situated beside the bladder. Also PARABASAL, PARACHORDAL, PARAGASTER, PAROTID, etc., q. v.

1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xxii. (ed. 4) 171 *Para-colpitis. 1888 *Nature* 19 July 288/2 Paradoxal deafness..the *paracousia of Willis, in which the patient is deaf to words uttered in the silence of a room, but not in a noisy street. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Paracousis, noise in the ears which comes from a præternatural motion of the air which is naturally contained in the ears. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 123 *Paracyesis. Morbid pregnancy. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 243 Inflammation of .. the loose adipose and connective tissue of the lower and lateral parts of the urinary bladder..known as ..*paracystitis. 1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 856/1 With a single anterior large flagellum or sometimes with two additional *paraflagella. 1876 KLEIN in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XVI. 116 That portion..which is..overhanging the *parageminal groove. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 327 *Parageusia is seen in nearly every form of insanity. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 204 *Parageusis. Morbid Taste. 1895 *Athenæum* 16 Mar. 348/3 Dr. Mivart..represented two lateral processes of the basihyal (for which he proposed the name *parahyal processes) as probably distinctive of the whole of the Psittaci. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 882 Bowen..regards the disease as a *parakeratosis. 1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 845 *Paralalia is that affection in which the patient..brings forth a different sound from the one he wishes to utter. *Ibid.* 790 In *paralexia incorrect words are uttered. 1900 *Lancet* 15 Sept. 822/1 On being asked to read aloud from a newspaper..his reading was markedly *paralexic. 1885 LANDOIS & STIRLING *Text-bk. Hum. Physiol.* II. 1097 The term 'cutaneous *paralgia' is applied to..itching, creeping, formication. 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Sciatica* 60 Hyperæsthesia, paralgia, and anæsthesia are also greatly modified. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xxx. (ed. 4) 244 The frequent occurrence of albuminuria in *parametritic cases. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 2) 758 *Parametritis is..inflammation by the side of the uterus. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xxviii. (ed. 4) 225 A very common name for parametritis is pelvic cellulitis. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* p. xxi, Protoplasm..as a rule..is more or less vesicular, consisting of a denser substance (mitome) enclosing droplets of a more fluid character (enchylema, *paramitome). 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Paramitom. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 896 All cases of *paramyoclonus cannot be hysterical. 1892 GOWERS *Man. Dis. Nerv. Syst.* I. 540 Ataxic *paramyotone. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 845/2 *Paranemata, the paraphyses of algals and other cryptogams. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 454 *Paranephric cysts. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Paranephritis.. *Paranephritic. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 2 (ed. 6) 178 *note*, *Parapetalous, those stamens which stand at each side of a petal, yet not necessarily before a sepal. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 657 A difficulty of speech may consist in an inability to use the proper words to express the mental ideas...This difficulty is sometimes distinguished as *paraphasia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 428 A possible cause of *paraphasic speech. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 312 **Paraphylla*, variously shaped foliaceous or filamentous bodies produced near the leaves, but not at definite points like stipules. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 845/2 **Paraphyllia*, stipules. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 853 Physical or *paraphysical; logical or paralogical; nay, even metaphysical or parametaphysical; nothing comes amiss to a German romancer. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xi. 653 Cells of the adjacent part of the body (*parapolar cells). 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pararectal pouch*, a name sometimes given to the peritoneal pouch on either side of the upper part of the rectum. *Ibid.*, **Parasinoidal spaces*, the spaces in the dura mater..which contain the Pacchionian bodies. 1899 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 25 Nov. 1483 Both tabes and general paralysis are *parasyphilitic affections. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 314 Certain bodies known as accessory thyroids and *parathyroids. *Ibid.*, *Parathyroidal and thyroidal tissue do not play an equivalent part in preventing the development of the symptoms which follow thyroidectomy. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 60/1 Any process of misnutrition or *paratrophia. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Paratrophic. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Paratrophic*, of or belonging to paratrophy. **Paratrophy*, a malnutrition; also, hypertrophy. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 879 '*Paratyphilitis' conveyed the same view of the position of the inflammatory changes. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Paravesical pouch*, the peritoneal pouch on either side of the bladder.

2. In *Chemistry*, *para-* is used to form:

a. Names of substances that are (or have been supposed to be) modifications of those to the names of which *para-* is prefixed, or that have been produced along with or instead of these, or, sometimes, that merely occur with them.

This nomenclature appears to have been first used by Berzelius in 1830 (cf. Poggendorf's *Annalen* XIX. 328, where he introduces *acidum paraphosphoricum* and *paraphosphates*, also *acidum paratartaricum*, *a. parastannicum*).

In some cases the *para-* derivatives are isomers or polymers of the simply-named substance, e.g. *paraldehyde*, *paratolnene*; but in others they are neither isomeric with nor closely related to them, e.g. *naphthalene* $C_{10}H_8$, *paranaphthalene* $C_{14}H_{10}$.

Parabe·nzene (**parabe·nzol**) $(C_6H_6)_n$, a hydrocarbon isomeric with benzene, occurring along with it in light coal oil. **Parabu·xine**, an alkaloid, $C_{24}H_{48}N_2O$, obtained from the bark of the box-tree. **Paracampho·ric** *a.*, in *p. acid*, inactive camphoric acid. **Paraca·rthamin**, a red substance allied to carthamin, contained in the bark of *Cornus sanguinea*, dogwood. **Parace·llulose**, a supposed modification of CELLULOSE, occurring in the cellular tissue and pith of plants. **Paraci·tric** *a.*, in *p. acid* = ACONITIC *acid*. **Paraco·nic** *a.* [ACONIC], in *p. acid*, one of the isomeric acids of constitution $C_5H_6O_4$. **Para·conine**, an artificial variety of CONINE, $C_8H_{15}N$, differing from it in some of its chemical reactions and physical qualities. **Paracre·sol**, one of the toluol alcohols found in urine; hydroxyltolnene. **Para-ella·gic** *a.*, in *p. acid* = RUFIGALLIC *acid*. **Parafi·brin**, a supposed modification of fibrin occurring in certain morbid conditions (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Paraforma·ldehyde**, a polymer of formic or methyl aldehyde. **Parafuma·ric** *a.*, in *p. acid* = MALEIC *acid*. **Paralbu·min**, a form of albumin found by Scherer in ovarian cysts. **Paramale·ic** *a.*, in *p. acid* = FUMARIC *acid*. **Parama·lic** *a.*, in *p. acid* = Diglycollic acid, O.2 $(CH_2{\cdot}COOH)$: see GLYCOLLIC. **Parameco·nic** *a.*, in *p. acid* = COMENIC *acid*. **Paramenispe·rmine**, an alkaloid left as an insoluble residue after the extraction of menispermine, $C_{16}H_{12}NO_2$, of which it is an isomer. **Para·mic** *a.*, in *p. acid*, derived from paramide. **Pa·ramide** = MELLITIMIDE. **Paramo·rphia, paramo·rphine** = THEBAÏNE, $C_{19}H_{21}NO_3$. **Para·mylene** = DECENE, $C_{10}H_{20}$. **Para·mylum, -one**, a carbohydrate closely allied to starch (AMYLUM) of formula $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$, found in starch-like granules in *Euglena viridis*, a flagellate infusorian. **Paramyosi·nogen**, a proteid occurring in muscle-plasma. **Parana·phthalene** = ANTHRACENE. **Para·niline**, a polymer of ANILINE, $C_{12}H_{14}N_2$, obtained in long white silky needles. **Para·nthracene**, a crystalline isomeric modification of anthracene: see quot. **Parape·ctic** *a.*, in *p. acid*, $C_{24}H_{34}O_{23}$, an uncrystallizable acid formed from pectic acid or pectin by long boiling, or by the action of pectose. **Parape·ctin**, a neutral substance, $C_{32}H_{46}O_{31}$, derived, as a translucent jelly, from pectin by boiling and precipitating with alcohol. **Parape·ptone**, a substance allied to syntonin, precipitated on neutralizing the action of gastric juice on egg-albumin. †**Paraphospho·ric** *a.*, in *p. acid*, Berzelius's name for pyrophosphoric acid; its salts are **Paraphosphates**. **Parapi·coline**, an oily base, $C_{12}H_{14}N_2$, a polymer of PICOLINE, and formed from it by the action of sodium. **Para·rabin**, a modification of ARABIN, prepared from carrots or beet-root, not yielding sugar on treatment with dilute acids. **Parasa·ccharose**, an isomeric modification of saccharose or cane-sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, formed by a special fermentation of a solution of sugar-candy: see quot. **Parasa·licyl**, the salicylide of benzoyl, $C_{14}H_{10}O_3$; also called *spirin*. **Paraso·rbic** *a.*, in *parasorbic acid*, an isomer of SORBIC *acid*, $C_6H_8O_2$, a volatile oily liquid obtained from mountain-ash berries. **Parasta·nnic** *a.*, in *p. oxide*, a name given by Berzelius to the calcined form of stannic oxide, which differs in some properties from the ordinary oxide. **Paratarta·ric** *a.*, in *p. acid* (Berzelius, 1830) = RACEMIC *acid*; **Parata·rtramide** = *Racemamide* (see AMIDE 2). **Parato·luene**, an isomer of TOLUENE, C_7H_8, along with which it occurs in light coal-tar oil; also **Parato·luol**. **Paraxa·nthine**, a substance, $C_{13}H_{17}N_6O_4$, having relations with the xanthine group, obtained by Salomon from urine. See also PARARANIC, PARALDEHYDE, etc.

1866–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 340 *Parabenzene..has a faint alliaceous odour, less pleasant than that of pure benzene. 1857–62 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 654 *note*, Church found..a hydrocarbon isomeric with benzol which he terms *parabenzol. 1866–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 341 The utricular tissue forming the medullary rays of wood consists of *paracellulose. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., Paracellulose..is characterized chemically by being insoluble in Millon's reagent, except after heating to 140° F. for several hours. 1885 LANDOIS & STIRLING *Text-bk. Hum. Physiol.* I. 502 According to Hammarsten, metalbumin is a mixture of *paralbumin and other proteid substance. 1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 880 *Paramenispermine has the same composition as menispermine. *Ibid.* 873 *Paramide or Mellitimide is a white amorphous powder. *Ibid.* 874 *Paramic acid. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 746 This substance was discovered by M. Dumas in 1832, in coal tar, and named by him *paranaphthalin, because from his experiments it appears in its composition to be perfectly identical with naphthalin. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 107/1 Finally, a more solid material, named paranaphthaline, distils over. 1883 *Athenæum* 15 Sept. 343/2 Dr. D. Tommasi..states that if anthracene is dissolved in benzol and exposed to the direct rays of the sun it becomes turbid and deposits crystals. This photogenic substance has been named *paranthracene. 1885 LANDOIS & STIRLING *Text-bk. Hum. Physiol.* I. 331 Identical with Kühne's hemialbuminose and Meissner's *parapeptone. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) I. 327 Intermediate between orthophosphates and metaphosphates, there are at least three distinct classes of salts, the most important of which are the pyrophosphates or *paraphosphates. 1866–72 — *Dict. Chem.* IV. 354 The salts of *parapicoline are for the most part uncrystallizable. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Agar-agar, the Chinese vegetable jelly, is composed of *pararabin. *Ibid.* s.v., *Parasaccharose is more strongly dextro-rotatory than Saccharose. 1857–62 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 385 This new acid is identical with the *paratartaric or racemic acid. 1885 LANDOIS & STIRLING *Text-bk. Hum. Physiol.* II. 539 The crystalline body *paraxanthin occurs in traces in the urine.

b. (More systematically) Names of isomeric benzene di-derivatives in which the two hydrogen-atoms replaced by another element or radical are symmetrically disposed in the benzene ring, being separated on each side by two other atoms; as 1 and 4 in the ring $1\,{}^{2\,3}_{6\,5}\,4$; e.g. *paradichlorobenzene*, $C_6H_4ClHClH_4$. So *coumaric* (1:2) and *paracoumaric* (1:4) *acids*, etc. See ORTHO- 2.

As these compound names are formed systematically, and are in number unlimited, it is not necessary to give any list; cf. the following:

1876 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* (1) 207 Few chemists employ the terms *para-*, *meta-*, *ortho-*, in any other sense than as denoting 1:4, 1:3, and 1:2 compounds respectively. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 198 A second series of bi-derivatives of benzene—the *Para-* series—is produced from dinitrobenzene. From this compound is obtained *para-nitraniline*, which may be converted into para-diazonitrobenzene, and from this may be prepared parachloronitrobenzene, parabromonitrobenzene, and para-iodo-nitrobenzene. These ..may be converted by reducing agents into parachloraniline, parabromaniline, and para-iodaniline. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 270 We have called paradihydroxybenzene [or quinol] *one* of the benzenes, and the prefix *para-* shows which one; there are two others, one of which is *ortho*-dihydroxybenzene, or catechol, and the other *meta*-dihydroxybenzene or resorcinol. There are thus three substances, catechol, resorcinol and quinol, all having the same composition $C_6H_4(HO)_2$ and distinguished from each other by the prefixes *ortho*, *meta*, and *para* attached to dihydroxybenzene.

Para-[2], a. F. *para-*, a. It. *para-*, imperative of vb. *parare* 'to ward or defend, to cover from, to

shield, to shroud, to shelter' (Florio), orig. 'to make ready, prepare':—L. *parāre*; used with a sb. object, in phrases which have themselves become sbs., as *para-sole* lit. 'defend or shelter from sun', hence 'a sun-shade'; so *parafuoco* fire-guard, fire-screen, *paravento* wind-screen, *parapetto* breast-guard, parapet. (Cf. analogous Fr. and Eng. compounds, as *couvre-chef*, *couvre-feu*, *make-shift*, *spend-thrift*, *ward-robe*.) Italian *para-* has been adopted in Fr., which has added *parapluie* rain-screen, umbrella, *paracrotte* mud-guard, *parachute*, *parados*, etc. Thence English has PARAPET, PARADOS, PARASOL, PARACHUTE, with occasional humorous nonce-words, as **Parabore**, defence from bores, and occasional uses of the alien (French) words, **paragrandine** [L. *grandin-em* hail], **paragrêle** [F. *grêle* hail] protection against hail, **parapluie** [F. *pluie* rain] umbrella, **paratonnère** [F. *tonnère* thunder] lightning-conductor, **paravent** [F. *vent* wind] defence against wind.

1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* I. i. 26 And sigh for a Bore-net, a *para-bore, to protect me, like our musquito-curtains. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, *Paragrandine*, an instrument, the object of which is to avert hailstones in the same manner as electric conductors avert the danger of lightning. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Paragrêle*. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Parasol*...The word is French.—That used against rains is sometimes called *parapluie*. 1829 MRS. SOUTHEY *Chapt. Churchyards* II. 246 Escorted by Mr. Vernon on one side and his own valet, with a *parapluie*, on the other. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xix. (1874) 234 She ..displayed an enormous crimson *parapluie*, which she held between her face and the sun.

Parabanic (pærăbæ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. PARA-: see below.] In *parabanic acid*, a dibasic acid, $CO·2(NH·CO)$, produced by the action of nitric acid on uric acid or alloxan; crystallizing in colourless prisms. When boiled with dilute acids, it is converted into oxalic acid and urea, whence it is sometimes called *oxalyl carbamide* or *oxalyl urea*. Hence **Pa·raban**, a proposed substitute for the name *parabanic acid*, to express its parallelism to *alloxan*. **Pa·rabanate**, a salt of parabanic acid, as *argentic parabanate*, $CO·2(NAg·CO)$.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 635 Parabanic acid forms salts which are exceedingly unstable: parabanate of silver being the only salt which is permanent. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 43 Paraban and alloxan are products of the oxidation of uric acid. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* p. xxviii, Kreatin is a monureide, and so are paraban and alloxan, which are obtained by the oxidation of uric acid. 1888 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* 203 Parabanic acid is formed by boiling uric acid with strong nitric acid and other oxidizing agents.

[*Note.* The term *parabanic* was introduced by Liebig and Wöhler in 1838 (*Annalen* XXVI. 285), but without any explanation of its formation. As they made parabanic acid by a reaction in which they expected to obtain alloxan, it is prob. that *para-* was used in the sense 'instead of', 'opposed to', the ending being that of *allox-an*, *-anic*, and the *b* merely euphonic. It has been suggested that the latter is a residue of *carb-*, and that the term was formed to express parallelism of constitution to urea or carbamide, $CO·2(NH_2)$, and to alloxan, $CO·2(NH·CO)CO$; but as a fact, it was not till much later that the identity of urea and carbamide was discovered.]

Parabaptism (pærăbæ·ptiz'm). [ad. late Gr. *παραβάπτισμα* irregular or spurious baptism, f. *παρα-* aside, amiss, wrong + *βάπτισμα* baptism.] Uncanonical or unauthorized baptism (in the early church). So **Paraba·ptist, Parabaptiza·tion.**

1715 BINGHAM *Orig. Eccles.* IV. 275 Such Baptisms are frequently condemned in the ancient Councils under the name of *παραβαπτίσματα*. ..Which sort of Parabaptizations are there condemned. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Parabaptism*.

Parabasal (pærăbē·săl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [PARA-1.] In Crinoids: Situated next to and articulated with a basal plate. b. *sb.* (also in mod.L. form *parabasāle*, pl. *-ālia*). A parabasal joint.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 125 In some cases the 'basals' are succeeded by a second row or cycle of plates..which are sometimes regarded as something special, and are termed the 'parabasals' or 'sub-radials'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 593 A calyx supported on a stem, and composed of five basalia, five parabasalia, and five radialia.

‖ **Parabasis** (păræ·băsis). Pl. **-bases** (-băsīz). [a. Gr. *παράβασις* lit. a going aside, digression, stepping forward, f. *παραβαίνειν* to go aside, step forward.] In ancient Greek comedy, A part sung by the chorus, addressed to the audience in the poet's name, and unconnected with the action of the drama.

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. cvi, What steps were used in their parabases to give effect to the rhythm. *Ibid.* p. cxiv, The play originally condemned has come down to us with part of a parabasis (or address to the audience). 1866 LOWELL *Swinburne's Trag.* Pr. Wks. 1890 II. 130 Something similar in purpose to the parabasis was essayed in one, at least, of the comedies of Beaumont and Fletcher, and in our time by Tieck. 1877 WARD in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 407/2 The distinctive feature of Old, as compared with Middle Comedy, is the *parabasis*, the speech in which the chorus, moving towards and facing the audience, addressed it in the name of the poet, often abandoning all reference to the action of the play.

‖ **Parabema** (pærăbē·mă). Pl. **-mata.** [a. mod. Gr. *παράβημα*, f. *παρά* beside + *βῆμα* BEMA.] In Byzantine churches, The part of the edifice on each side of the bema, when separated from the latter by a wall. Hence **Parabema·tic** *a.*, pertaining to a parabema; supported on the parabemata.

1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. II. ii. 171, (3) The prothesis, (4) the diaconicon or sacristy..when divided as here by walls from the bema, are called parabemata. *Ibid.* 172 Care must be taken to recognize the parabema in cases where there is a passage through it, as it is still architecturally one. *Ibid.*, The Church of S. Theodore, given above, has a parabematic dome.

Parabenzene, -benzol: see PARA-1 2.

† **Parabie·n.** *Obs.* [a. Sp. *parabien*, from *para* for, *bien* well, the wish 'may it be for good to you', 'I wish you joy or success', congratulation.] A congratulatory compliment, congratulation.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. I. v. 47 My Master .. rendring me an account of his loue, and I giuing him the *Para-bien* thereof. 1668 LD. ARLINGTON in *Temple's Wks.* (1770) I. 516 So that now I can..give you the *parabien* of this great work. 1681 *Moores Baffled* 9 But instead of giving me the Parabien, you have disturbed my hour of Eating.

† **Parabi·lity.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PARABLE *a.*] The quality of being easily procured or prepared.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 102 He considereth not the parability, or Propriety of Medicines, it is not unusual for him to prescribe things out of use, or reach, or season.

Parablast (pæ·răblæst). [f. PARA- + Gr. *βλαστός* sprout, germ: see -BLAST.]

† 1. *Path.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Parablasta*..term used by Eisenmann for disease with anatomical conversion or alteration; a parablast.

2. *Embryol.* The nutritive yolk of a meroblastic ovum, as distinguished from the formative yolk or *archiblast*; also, a special layer of cells in the embryo, supposed by His to arise from the nutritive yolk, by others to belong to the mesoblast.

1876 KLEIN in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XVI. 116 This quasi-extraneous portion of the germ I will call *parablast*, in contradistinction to the segmented part or blastoderm of the authors, which I will term *archiblast*...However,..according to His, parablast is not a portion of the same substance of which the blastoderm consists, but is a part of the white yolk. 1884 *Science* IV. 341/1 The parablast of Klein, the intermediate layer of American authors. 1888 J. BEARD in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Oct. 195 There are here also plenty of mesoblast—pardon, 'parablast' cells in the neighbourhood.

Hence **Parabla·stic** *a.*, pertaining or relating to the parablast (sense 2).

1885 LANDOIS & STIRLING *Text-bk. Hum. Physiol.* II. 1128 The parablastic structure of blood and connective-tissue. 1888 J. BEARD in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Oct. 195 When His regards the nuclei here present as mesoblastic or 'parablastic' cells, his view is just as much a gratuitous assumption as the whole parablastic doctrine.

Parable (pæ·răb'l), *sb.* Forms: 4- **parable**; also 4-7 **-bole**, 4-6 **-bil(l**, 5-6 **-byll(e**, 7 **-bile**. [ME. a. F. *parabole* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *parabola* comparison; in Christian L., allegory, proverb, discourse, speech, talk, a. Gr. *παραβολή* a placing side by side, comparison, analogy, parable, proverb, f. *παρα-* beside + *βολή* casting, putting, a throw.

From L. *parabola* came the various later forms *paravola*, *paraula*, *barola*, *parole*, *parabla*, *palabra*, *palavra*, meaning 'speech, word', in the Romanic langs. Hence *parabola*, *parable*, *parole*, *palaver* are all representatives of the same original word.]

A comparison, a similitude; any saying or narration in which something is expressed in terms of something else; an allegory, an apologue. Also vaguely extended (chiefly after Heb. or other oriental words so rendered) to any kind of enigmatical, mystical, or dark saying, and to proverbs, maxims, or ancient saws, capable of application to cases as they occur. *arch.* (exc. as in b.)

† *Parables of Solomon*, the Book of Proverbs. (*obs.*)

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlviii. 4 Y shal bowe myn eres in parabiles [*a* 1300 *E. E. Psalt.* forbiseninge]. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ibid., Lerand me to speke in parabils, that is, in likyngis that all men kan noght vndirstand. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiv. 32 Lerne 3e the parable of a fyge tree. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 369 Been thir none othire resemblances That ye may likne youre parables to. *Ibid.* 679 And eek the Parables of Salomon. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1987 Hit sownyd to me as a parable, Derke as a myste, or a feynyd fable. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. v. 7 Lete not þe paraboles of eldir men displese þe. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 101 A poete somtyme..Spekyng in parablis, how the fox, the grey, The gander,..Went with the pecok ageyne the fesaunt. 1596 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* Pref., All the ancient wisdom and science was wont to be delivered in that forme, as may be seen by the parables of Solomon. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. iv. 194 Accept of the Curates parabile, and his sentences in praise of a slender dyet as *Modicum non nocet*. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 500 A sin That Gentiles in their Parables condemn. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 234 Moses and the Prophets wrote all in Parables. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* x, I will reply with a parable told to me by a santon of the desert. 1881 N. T. (R. V.) *Luke* iv. 23 Doubtless ye will say unto me this parable [WYCLIF likenesse, TINDALE, 1611 proverbe, *Rheims* similitude], Physician, heal thyself.

b. *spec.* A fictitious narrative or allegory (usually something that might naturally occur), by which moral or spiritual relations are typically figured or set forth, as the parables of the New Testament. (Now the usual sense.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 352 þus spekiþ Crist..of dette in þe Pater Noster, and also in o parable. 1382 — *Matt.* xiii. 3 And he spak to hem many thingis in parablis. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xiii. 10 Why speakest thou to them in parables? 13 Therefore speake y to them in similitudes. 18 Heare ye therfore the similitude [*Rheims* and 1611 parable] off the sower. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 251 Whensoeuer by your similitude ye will seeme to teach any moralitie or good lesson by speeches misticall and darke, or farre fette, vnder a sence metaphoricall applying one naturall thing to another,..the Greekes call it *Parabola*, which terme is also by custome accepted of vs. .. Such parables were all the preachings of Christ in the Gospell. 1688 SOUTH *Serm.* II. viii. 276 The Foundation of all Parables is..some Analogy or Similitude, between the Tropical, or Allusive part of the Parable, and the Thing couched under it. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV. 208 Or rather sing thou of that wealthy Lord, Who took the ewe lamb from the poor man's bosom, ..This parable would I tell,..And look at thee and say, 'Thou art the man!' 1841 TRENCH *Parables* i. (1877) 2 The parable is constructed to set forth a truth spiritual and heavenly: this the fable, with all its value, is not.

c. *dial.* Something that may be pointed to as an example or illustration (to follow or to avoid). [Cf. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxiv. 9 And y shal 3yue them .. in to repref, and in to parable, and in to prouerbe.] *c* 1880 *Correspondent*, Parable is used near Drumcondra, Ireland, in sense of 'An apt illustration, a case in point'. 1894 IAN MACLAREN *Bonnie Brier Bush* VI. ii. 218 'Man', says Mactavish,..'You are just a Parable, oh yes, just a Parable'. 1900 *Cent. Mag.* Feb. 601 He had his three acres in such rotation as a flower garden, his wee patch a parable to the counthry.

d. *To take up one's parable* [after Num. xxiii. 7, etc.], to begin to discourse. *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xxiii. 7 And takun to his parable [1388 And whanne his parable was takun], seith. 1535 COVERDALE ibid., Then toke he [Balaam] vp his parable, & sayde [etc.]. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* i. 5 In due time, the learned took up their parable.

e. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parable-poem*, *-poet*, *-reading*, *-writer*; *-like* adj., *-wise* adv.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 149 b, It is in parablewyse, and in way of comparison, that this citie is called Sodome and Egypt. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 240 His speeches had been hitherto darke and parable-like. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 62 We Jews are a parable people. 1884 *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 725/1 [They] can only be described as parable-poems. *Ibid.* 727/3 The current of the story with the Western parable-writer moves too rapidly.

† **Pa·rable,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *parābil-is* procurable, f. *parāre* to prepare, procure: see -BLE.] That can be readily prepared, procured, or got; procurable, 'get-at-able'.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xix. (1887) 81, I haue kept Galenes rule in chusing these exercises, and that they be all both pleasant, profitable and parable. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. I. v. (1651) 390 This of drink is a most easie and parable remedy. *a* 1692 BOYLE *Med. Exp.* Pref. (1693) 5 Receipts that being Parable or Cheap, may easily be made servicable to poor Country People. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 60 A parable but excellent Medicine in..the Stone.

Pa·rable, *v. rare.* [f. PARABLE *sb.* Cf. late and med.L. *parabolāre* to discourse, talk, whence F. *parler* to speak.]

1. *intr.* To compose or utter a parable; to speak or discourse in parables.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlix. 4 That is to say, Parable thou in parable. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 437 My store of praise would never fail, Tho' I should parable till I were old.

2. *trans.* To represent or express by means of a parable, allegory, or similitude.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. vi. Wks. (1851) 32 That was chiefly meant, which by the ancient Sages was thus parabl'd. 1884 G. F. PENTECOST *Out of Egypt* iii. 54 That sign which to my mind it parables or typifies.

‖ **Parable·psis.** [a. Gr. *παράβλεψις*, f. *παραβλέπ-ειν* to look aside at, to see wrong, to overlook, f. *παρα-* PARA-1 + *βλέπειν* to see.] False vision; oversight. So **Pa·rablepsy; Parable·ptic** *a.*, of or pertaining to parablepsy.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Parablepsis*, term for false vision; side vision; parablepsy. *Parablepticus*, of or belonging to *Parablepsis*: parableptic. 1886 *Athenæum* 7 Aug. 169/3 He avoids the difficulty..by supposing..the words were omitted through 'parablepsy' on the part of the scribe.

† **Pa·rably,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. PARABLE *sb.* + -LY2, after advbs. from adjs. in *-ble.*] In parables, parable-wise.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xii. 1 And Ihesus bigan to speke parably [*gloss* or in parablis; *Vulg.* in parabolis].

Parabola (păræ·bŏlă). *Geom.* [a. 16th c. L. *parabola* (also *parabolē*), a. Gr. *παραβολή* juxtaposition, application, *spec.* in Geometry, the 'application' of a given area to a given straight line, hence also, the curve described below: for derivation and other senses, cf. PARABLE. In F. *parabole*. See note below.]

One of the conic sections; the plane curve formed by the intersection of a cone with a plane parallel to a side of the cone; also definable as the locus of a point whose distance from a given point (the focus) is equal to its distance from a given straight line (the directrix).

Sometimes distinguished from parabolas of the higher kind (see b) as the *Apollonian* or *quadratic parabola*. It is approximately the path of a projectile under the influence of gravity.

[1544 *Archimedis Opera* 142 (heading) Archimedis qvadratvra parabolæ, id est portionis contentæ a linea recta & sectione rectanguli coni. 1558 COMMANDINUS *Archimedis Opera* 18b, (heading) Archimedis qvadratvra paraboles.] 1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 188, I demaunde whether then this Eleipsis shal not make an Angle with the Parabola Section equal to the distaunce betweene the grade of Randon proponed, and the grade of vttermost Randon. 1656 [see PARABOLASTER]. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 876 The Spindle made of the same Parabola by rotation about its Base. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* I. (1722) 14 The Orbits describ'd will be one of the other Conick Sections, either Parabola's or Hyperbola's. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 246 'Tis evident the Parabola has but one Focus. 1788 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed. Rees), *Parabola, osculatory*, in *Geometry*, is used particularly for that *parabola* which not only osculates or measures the curvature of any curve at a given point, but also measures the variation of the curvature at that point. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 136 The Area or Space of a Parabola, is equal to Two-Thirds of its Circumscribing Parallelogram. 1832 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Introd. Mech.* p. xviii. (U. K. S.), The curve-line which a ball describes, if the resistance of the air be not taken into consideration, is called in geometry a parabola. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* xxiii. (1870) 124 The orbit of a comet is generally best represented by what is called a parabola; that is, an infinitely long ellipse. 1881 C. TAYLOR *Anc. & Mod. Geom.* 82 The parabola was so called from the equality of the square of the ordinate of any point upon it to the rectangle contained by its abscissa and the latus rectum. .. It is reported by Proclus in his Commentaries on the first book of Euclid..that the terms *parabola, hyperbola*, and *ellipse* had been used by the Pythagoreans to express the equality or inequality of areas, and were subsequently transferred to the conic curves.

b. Extended to curves of higher degrees resembling a parabola in running off to infinity without approaching to an asymptote, or having the line at infinity as a tangent, and denoted by equations analogous to that of the common parabola.

Campaniform or *bell-shaped parabola*: a name formerly given to cubic parabolas without cusp or node. *Cartesian p.*: a cubic curve denoted by the equation $xy = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$, having four infinite branches, two parabolic and two hyperbolic. *Cubic* or *cubical p.*: a parabola of the third degree. *Double p.*: a parabola having the line at infinity for a double tangent. *Helicoid p.*: see HELICOID. *Neilian p.*: the semicubical parabola ($ax^2 = y^3$), rectified by William Neil in 1657. *Semicubical p.*: see SEMICUBICAL.

1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 15 A Method for the Quadrature of Parabola's of all degrees. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Parabola's of the higher kinds are algebraic curves, defined by $a^{m-1}x = y^m$... Some call these Paraboloids. 1765 CROKER *Dict. Arts*, Cartesian Parabola. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* II. 192 A bell-form Parabola, with a conjugate point.

(*Note.* To the earlier Greek geometers, including Archimedes, B.C. 287–212, who investigated only sections perpendicular to the surface of the cone, the parabola was known as ὀρθογωνίου κώνου τομή = sectio rectanguli coni 'the [perpendicular] section of a right-angled cone'. The use of παραβολή, 'application', in this sense is due to Apollonius of Perga, *c* 210 B.C., and, with him, referred to the fact that a rectangle on the abscissa, having an area equal to the square on the ordinate, can be 'applied' to the latus rectum, without either excess (as in the *hyperbola*), or deficiency (as in the *ellipse*). (See C. Taylor *Anct. & Mod. Geom.* 195; T. L. Heath *Apollonius of Perga*, Introd. lxxx.) But an explanation of the name, from the much more obvious property of the *parallelism* of the section to a side of the cone, is given by Eutokius of Ascalon *c* A.D. 550, and is frequent in later writers.)

‖ **Parabolanus** (pærăbɒlē·nŏs). Pl. **-ni.** [late L. (*Cod. Just., Cod. Theod.*), f. *parabol-us* reckless man, one who jeopardizes his life, a. Gr. *παράβολος* exposing oneself, venturesome, reckless, perilous, f. *παρα-* aside + *βάλλειν* to throw.] A sick-nurse, especially in infectious cases. In the Eastern Church from 3rd to 5th c., name of a class of lay helpers who attended upon the sick in the plague, etc.

1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. ii. (1673) 267 These Parabolani were a Kind of Clergy Physitians. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The *Parabolani* were not allowed to withdraw themselves from their function, which was the attendance on the sick. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 563. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* v, Philammon went out with the parabolani, a sort of organised guild of district visitors.

† **Para·bolar,** *a. Geom. Obs.* [f. PARABOLA + -AR.] Of the nature of a parabola; parabolic.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 105 If regular, whether Elliptick or Parabolar.

† **Para·bolary,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *parabola* PARABLE + -ARY.] Of the nature of a parable; parabolical.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 Allegories of all sorts, whether apologal, affabulatory, parabolary [etc.].

† **Parabola·ster.** *Obs.* [f. PARABOLA: see -ASTER.] A parabola of a higher degree: = PARABOLA b, PARABOLOID 1.

1656 HOBBES *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 185, I have exhibited and demonstrated the proportion of the parabola and parabolasters to the parallelograms of the same height and base. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 233 The line, in which that body is moved, will be the crooked line of the first semi-parabolaster of two means, whose base is the impetus last acquired. 1670 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 199 A pure unaffected biquadratic parabolaster.

‖ **Parabole** (pæræ·bŏlĭ). [a. Gr. *παραβολή* comparison, analogy (see PARABLE); formerly in Latinized form *parabola*.]

1. *Rhet.* A comparison, a metaphor (in the widest sense); *spec.* a simile drawn from the present.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. ix. (Arb.) 251 The Greekes call it *Parabola*, which terme is also by custome accepted of vs: neuerthelesse we may call him in English the resemblance misticall. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Parabola*, a Similitude of a thing: In Rhetorick it is a similitudinary speech whereby one thing is uttered and another signified; as in this Example; 'As Cedars beaten with continual storms, so great men flourish'. 1828 WEBSTER, *Parabole*, in oratory, similitude; comparison.

† 2. *Geom.* = PARABOLA. *Obs. rare.*

1684 T. BAKER *Geometr. Key* 10 Though no necessity of invoking a Parabole..to midwife forth the two first classes of Equations.

Parabolic (pærăbɒ·lik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *parabolicus*, a. late Gr. *παραβολικός* figurative (Clemens Alex.), f. *παραβολή* PARABLE; in mod. use referred also to PARABOLA; cf. F. *parabolique* (14th c. in Littré).]

A. *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a parable; 'expressed by parable' (J.).

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. ii. 11 Traditions; which he wraps up in..parabolic..notions. 1804 COLLINS *Scripscrap* 96 And through each parabolic tract, Pursue the trail of moral fact. 1882 A. B. BRUCE (*title*) The Parabolic Teaching of Christ, a systematic and critical study of the parables of Our Lord.

b. Of or pertaining to parabole; metaphorical.

1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* (1722) 66 Resolving the whole into a Popular, Moral, or Parabolick Sense. 1878 G. D. BOARDMAN *Creative Week* 20 (Cent.) Creation..transcends all experience... Hence all the words describing Creation must, in the very nature of the case, be figurative or parabolic.

2. *Geom.* Of the form of, or resembling, a parabola; of which the section is a parabola; also, having relation to the parabola.

Parabolic asymptote; see quot. 1788. *Parabolic branch* (of a curve): a branch which, like the parabola, extends to infinity without approaching an asymptote (opp. to *hyperbolic*). *Parabolic conoid*: a conoid of parabolic section, a paraboloid of revolution. *Parabolic point*: a point on a surface at which the curvature is cylindrical, the indicatrix thus being two parallel straight lines, i. e. a degenerate parabola. *Parabolic pyramidoid*: see PYRAMIDOID. *Parabolic reflector*: a reflector, usually of polished metal, made in the form of a paraboloid of circular section, so as to reflect parallel rays to a focus, or reflect in parallel lines the rays of a lamp placed at the focus. *Parabolic space*: (*a*) the space between an arc of a parabola and its ordinate; (*b*) name given by Klein to a space, of any number of dimensions, of zero curvature, as ordinary or Euclidean space (see HYPERBOLIC 2b, quot. 1872–3). *Parabolic spindle*: a figure formed by the revolution of an arc of a parabola about its (double) ordinate. *Parabolic spiral* = helicoid parabola: see HELICOID.

1702 RALPHSON *Math. Dict., Paraboloid*..otherwise called a Parabolick Conoid. 1704 Parabolic spiral [see HELICOID A. 1]. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Parabolick Space*, is the Area..between the Curve..of the Parabola and any entire Ordinate. *Ibid., Parabolick Spindle.* 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 357 The parabolic Area equal to ⅔ of the circumscribing Parallelogram. 1788 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed. Rees), *Parabolic asymptote*,..a parabolic line approaching to a curve, so that.. by producing both indefinitely, their distance from each other becomes less than any given line. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 19 The resistance of the air and other causes occasion projected bodies to deviate considerably from the parabolic curve. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* XXXVIII. § 185. 323 Parabolic reflectors made of metal. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 304/1 The elliptic, parabolic, and hyperbolic cylinders are perfectly distinct. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* xi. (1874) 225 [They] made experiments with parabolic shot or bombs. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* iii. 40 Comets which sweep round the sun in parabolic or hyperbolic orbits.

B. *sb.* †1. *Geom.* A parabolic figure; a parabola or paraboloid. *Obs. rare.*

1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 100 Whether those..are the portions of Globes or of Parabolicks, or other figures, is truely hard to judge. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* II. 137 They were talking of parabolics and elliptics.

2. A parabolic expression, a metaphor. *nonce-use.*

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 736 The grandeur of the house was above all parabolics.

Parabolical (pærăbɒ·likăl), *a.* [see -ICAL.] 1. Of or pertaining to parable; involving, or constituting, parable; having a figurative, as opposed to a historical or literal, existence or valne.

1554 in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 910/2 Nothing can bee sayde more vncerteyne, or more parabolical and vnsensible than so to say. 1641 WILKINS *Mercury* ii. (1707) 10 The Jewish Doctors..accustom themselves to a Parabolical Way of Teaching. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) III. 373 A Parabolical Description of God's vouchsafing to the World the Invaluable Blessing of the Gospel, by the Similitude of a King..Solemnizing his Son's Marriage. 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) I. 6 That parabolical prophecy of our Lord: 'wheresoever the carcase is, there will the eagles be gathered together'. 1866 WHITTIER *Pr. Wks.* (1889) I. 115 The Scripture they turn unto allegory and parabolical conceits.

†b. Using or addicted to the use of parable. *Obs.*

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 265 He..had a parabolical and allusive fancy. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* (1837) IV. 9, I think aunty's unco parabolical the day.

2. *Geom.* = PARABOLIC *a.* 2. Now *rare.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* Pref. A iij b, Archimedes..(as some suppose) with a glasse framed by revolution of a section Parabolicall, fired the Romane nauie..comming to the siege of Syracusa. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 313 Not directly downwards, but in a parabolical or some such crooked line. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 234 To compare the orbits, upon the supposition that they are parabolical. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 111 A Parabolical Conoid.

Hence **Parabo·licalness.** *rare*⁻⁰.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Parabolicalness*, the being of the Nature or Manner of a Parable.

Parabo·lically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] 1. In a parabolical manner; with parable or allegory; according to parabole, metaphorically.

1615 BEOWELL *Moham. Imp.* II. § 63 They are spoken parabolically. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. ii, The latter was parabolically spoken. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 148 This doctrine is to be stated emblematically and parabolically.

2. *Geom.* In the manner of a parabola. *rare.*

1755 in JOHNSON.

Para·boliform, *a. rare.* [f. PARABOLA + -(I)FORM.] Of the form of a parabola.

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Paraboloids*, are Paraboliform Curves in Geometry. 1819 *Pantologia, Paraboliform curves*, a name sometimes given to the parabolas of the higher orders.

† **Para·bolism.** *Alg. Obs.* [f. Gr. *παραβολή* in sense 'division' + -ISM.] The reduction of an equation by dividing it by the coefficient of the unknown quantity of highest degree.

1702 RALPHSON *Math. Dict., Parabolism*, is the Division of the Terms of an Equation by the known Quantity (when there happens to be one) that is involved or multiplied into the first Term. Thus the following Equation $axx + 2abx = bcc$ will be reduced to this $xx + 2bx = \frac{bcc}{a}$.

Parabolist (păræ·bŏlist). [f. Gr. *παραβολή* (L. *parabola*) PARABLE, PARABOLA + -IST.]

1. One who narrates, uses, or deals in any way with, parables or parabole.

1651 H. MORE *Second Lash* in *Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 196 Now my pretty Parabolist, what is there left to make your similitude good?

2. One who deals with the parabola; in quot. 'a partisan of the parabola': cf. HYPERBOLIST 2. *nonce-use.*

1831 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* (1859) 42 The partisans of the ellipsis, the parabola, and the hyperbola...The parabolists..believing themselves qualified to act as mediators.. would gravely say much that was very plausible.

Parabolize (păræ·bɒlăiz), *v.* [See -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To express or represent parabolically; to set forth in a parable. Also *absol.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 20 Otherwise could not the church Catholike be..parabolized with a net cast into the sea. *Ibid.* 34 As our Sauiour Christ rightly parabolized of such. 1623 *Doleful Even-Song* 9 Which mercifull bounty..is here parabolized vnto vs by a certaine man that was a king [etc.]. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. vii. (1861) 379 He [Christ] parabolizes the truth.

b. To turn into, treat, or explain as a parable.

1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* 329 Some would parabolise, or rather indeed..mythise, the several statements in the Book of Job and the Vision of Micaiah.

2. To make parabolic or parabolidal in shape.

1869 W. PURKISS in *Eng. Mechanic* 12 Nov. 208/2 Such curve being afterwards parabolised by the..polisher. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 134 M. Foucault..proceeds in a different manner in parabolising his glass mirrors.

Hence **Para·bolizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Para·bolizer,** one who parabolizes.

1691 *Search after Wit* 3 And who first shou'd Trump up, but the Parabolizers? 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. II. xiv. (1852) 420 The people then perceived the meaning of the parabolizer to be that [etc.]. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) II. 302 The parabolizing Arab. 1869 W. PURKISS in *Eng. Mechanic* 12 Nov. 208/3 The shorter the focal length, the more difficult the parabolising becomes.

Paraboloid (păræ·bɒloid), *sb.* (*a.*) *Geom.* Also 7 **-oeides, -oeid,** 8–9 **-oide.** [In form, ad. Gr. *παραβολοειδής* a. (in a different sense), whence in 17th c. use *paraboloeides*: see PARABOLA and -OID, and cf. F. *paraboloïde.*]

†1. A parabola of a higher degree: = PARABOLA b.

1656 HOBBES *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 315 The parabola is ¾, and the cubical paraboloeides ⅔ of their parallelograms respectively. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* viii. 281 The Equated Isocrone Motion..in a Paraboloeid. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 245 Those of the Third.. Order will be the Cubic Paraboloid. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s. v., Suppose the Parameter multiply'd into the Square of the Abscissa to be equal to the Cube of the Ordinate; that is, $pxx = y^3$. Then the Curve is called a Semicubical Paraboloid.

2. A solid or surface of the second degree, some of whose plane sections are parabolas; formerly restricted to that of circular section, generated by the revolution of a parabola about its axis, now called *paraboloid of revolution.*

Elliptic paraboloid: a paraboloid of elliptic section. *Hyperbolic paraboloid*: a curved surface of which every plane section is either a parabola or a hyperbola, the curvature being concave in one direction and convex in another (as in a saddle concave towards front and back, and convex towards each side).

1702 RALPHSON *Math. Dict., Paraboloid*, is a Solid formed by the Circumvolution of a Parabola about its Ax. This is otherwise called a *Parabolick Conoid.* 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 127 The Solid Content of a Paraboloid (or Solid generated by the Rotation of a Parabola about its Axis), is equal to Half its Circumscribing Cylinder. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Optics* vii. 22 (U. K. S.) The specula, or mirrors, of all reflecting telescopes are ground into the shape of a paraboloid. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 222/2 *Paraboloid.* The simplest form of this surface is the paraboloid of revolution. 1842 *Ibid.* XXIII. 304/2 For the elliptic paraboloid, let a parabola revolve about its principal axis, and let the circular sections become ellipses. *Ibid.*, Let two parabolas have a common vertex, and let their planes be at right angles to one another, being turned contrary ways.

Let the one parabola then move over the other, always continuing parallel to its first position, and having its vertex constantly on the other: its arc will then trace out an hyperbolic paraboloid.

B. *adj.* = PARABOLOIDAL. *rare.*

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1901 *19th Cent.* Oct. 586 The voice aided by a paraboloid megaphone.

Paraboloi·dal, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of the form of a paraboloid.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 575 Circular [domes] may be spherical, spheroidal, ellipsoidal, hyperboloidal, paraboloidal, &c. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 759 Using, instead of a spherical, a paraboloidal speculum.

‖ **Parabranchia** (pærăbræ·ŋkiă). [PARA-[1].] The modified osphradium of certain gastropod molluscs, considered as a secondary branchia or gill. Hence **Parabra·nchial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a parabranchia; **Parabra·nchiate** *a.*, furnished with a parabranchia.

1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 648/1 The right olfactory organ only is retained, and may assume the form of a comb-like ridge to the actual left of the ctenidium or branchial plume. It has been erroneously described as the second gill, and is known as the parabranchia. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 479 In some *Azygobranchia* the osphradium is large, thrown into folds, and is generally taken for a second but reduced ctenidium (parabranchia).

Parabromalide (-brō·mălɔid). *Chem.* [PARA-[1] 2 a.] An isomer of bromal, C_2HBr_3O, forming colourless rhombic prisms with four-sided summits.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 340.

‖ **Parabysma** (pærăbi·zmă). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *παράβυσμα* stuffing.] A term for swelling of the abdomen from enlargement or engorgement of the viscera. Hence **Paraby·smic** *a.*

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 135 Parabysmic tumours of the liver. *Ibid.* 351 On this account I have ventured to change it for Parabysma. *Ibid.* IV. 54 Thus working up a distressing parabysma or visceral turgescence. *Ibid.* 316 Parabysmic dropsy of the belly.

Paracamphoric to **-cellulose**: see PARA-[1] 2.

Paracelsian (pærăse·lsiăn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. proper name Paracelsus (see below) + -IAN.]

A. *sb.* A follower or adherent of the celebrated Swiss physician, chemist, and natural philosopher Paracelsus (1490–1541), or of his medical or philosophical principles; in the former sense opposed to *Galenist*.

His true name was Philippus Theophrast von Hohenheim.

1574 J. JONES (*title*) Galens Bookes of Elementes..confuting..the errours..of the Paracelsians. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 108 Our Doctor is pertinaciously either a Galenist, or Paracelsian. 1711 W. KING tr. *Naude's Ref. Politics* i. 15 The Paracelsians pervert the text of Hippocrates, to establish their visionary imaginations.

B. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Paracelsus.

1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* II. ii, Can all your Paracelsian mixtures cure it? 1659 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 453 It is a paracelsian remedy, that may kill as well as cure. 1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Hence **Parace·lsianism**, the medical principles of Paracelsus.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. xviii. (1713) 467 Bath..in which we all-over discover the Foot-steps of Paracelsianism and Familism.

So **Parace·lsic, Parace·lsical** *adjs.*, **Parace·lsist** *sb.*, **Paracelsi·stic** *a.*

1602 F. HERING *Anatomyes* 15 Hyperbolicall, or rather, Paracelsicall Commendations. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. x. 119 Our Paracelcists would faine feed vs with many such smoaky promises. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 165 The Galenick and Paracelsick Physick. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Paracelsistick Medicines.* 1882 *Standard* 13 Dec. 5/5 The Galenists, the Paracelsists, ..the Vitalists, ..and the Anti-Hallerians had all..their followers.

‖ **Paracentesis** (pærăsentī·sis). *Surg.* Also 6 in Fr. form **paracentèse**; 7 *erron.* **-thesis, -tisis.** [L., a. Gr. *παρακέντησις* tapping, couching, f. *παρακεντεῖν* to pierce at the side, f. *παρα-* beside + *κεντεῖν* to prick, stab.] The operation of making a perforation into some cavity of the body, esp. for the removal of fluid or gas; tapping; also, couching.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 20/1 We must make the Paracentese to drawe awaye the water out of the bellyes. 1667 FAIRFAX in *Phil. Trans.* II. 548, I had thoughts of a Paracenthesis or Tapping between the Ribs. 1779 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 73 Rode to Chebacco, to attend the operation of paracentesis with Dr. Davis. 1874 LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 31 Paracentesis of the cornea will also be of service. 1892 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 1104/1.

Paracentral (pærăse·ntrăl), *a.* [f. Gr. *παρα-*, PARA-[1] + *κέντρον* centre + -AL.] Situated beside the (or a) centre; in *Anat.* applied to parts of the brain lying alongside the central fissure.

1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 61 The meningitis was.. localized on two convolutions, the anterior and posterior marginal near the paracentral lobe. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 715 Frequent in the parietal and temporal lobes and in the paracentral gyri.

† **Parace·ntric,** *a. Kinetics. Obs.* [See PARA-[1] and CENTRIC.] In *paracentric motion*, rendering *motus paracentricus* of Leibnitz, used by him to express that motion which, compounded with harmonic circulation, he supposed to make up the actual motion of a planet. Sometimes misunderstood by other writers, and applied to simple motion about a centre.

[1689 LEIBNITZ *Tentamen de mot. cælest. causis*, Opera 1768, III. 216 Motu duplici, composito ex circulatione harmoniea .. et motu paracentrico. 1702 GREGORY *Astron. phys. elementa* I. lxxvii. 100.] 1704 C. HAYES *Fluxions* 293 Paracentric motion of Impetus is so much as the revolving Body approaches nearer to or recedes farther from the Center of Attraction. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. lxxvii. 175 The other Motion (namely the Paracentric) arises from a double curve, namely the excussory impression of Circulation and the Sun's attraction compounded together. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 128 If a slender rod AC revolve round the point C, as a centre, .. the centrifugal force arising from the paracentric velocity of the rod [etc.].

So **Parace·ntrical** *a.* ? *Obs.* = prec.

1718 G. CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* 32 The Paracentrical Motion is compounded of two others, viz. ..[that] whereby all Bodies moving in a Curve, endeavour to recede from the Center by the Tangent, and the Attraction of the Sun or the Gravitation of the Planet toward it.

Parache, Parachen, var. PARISH, PARISHEN.

Parachito, obs. variant of PARAKEET.

Parachloralide(-klō·răləid). *Chem.* [PARA-[1] 2 a.] An isomer of chloral, $C_2HCl_3O_2$, a pungent-smelling liquid, insoluble in water, produced by the action of chloral on wood spirit.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 341.

Parachordal (pærăkɔ̄·rdăl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Embryol.* [f. Gr. *παρα-* PARA-[1] + *χορδή* chord + -AL.] Situated beside the notochord: applied to two plates of cartilage, forming the foundation of the skull in the embryo. b. as *sb.* = Parachordal cartilage.

1875 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 701/2 The hinder and front cartilages, parachordal and trabecular, are applied to each other unconformably. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 337 The basi-cranial plate or parachordal cartilage. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., The parachordals with the cephalic portion of the notochord form the basilar plate.

Parachromatin, -chromatism: see PARA-[1].

Parachronism (pără·krŏniz'm). [f. Gr. *παρα-* PARA-[1] + *χρόν-ος* time + -ISM: cf. *ἀναχρονισμός* anachronism. Cf. F. *parachronisme*.] An error in chronology; usually taken as one in which an event, etc., is referred to a later date than the true one. (Cf. ANACHRONISM.)

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* iii. (1642) 186, I much marvaile, that..our Moderne Criticks. did not consider so great an Errour, and Parachronisme in Iustins Text. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xvi. 198 The Bride of the Lamb, he interprets of Constantine's Family and Retinue; wherein he commits a gross Parachronism. 1788 R. PORSON in *Mus. Crit.* I. 235 Parachronisms appear in the marble, respecting the age of Phidon the Argive, the assassination of Hipparchus, and the expulsion of Hippias. 1873 J. H. SMITH *Notes & Margin. Tennyson* 114 It cannot be regarded as parachronism if the poets .. refrain from cutting out the very life and essence of the original tales.

So **Parachroni·stic** *a.*, marked by parachronism; **Para·chronize** *v.*

1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* xii. 97 Though he have there over-much Parachronistick stuff. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Parachronize*, to mistime any thing.

† **Parachroous** (pără·krŏ)ɔs), *a. rare*—°. [f. Gr. *παράχρο-ος* + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Parachroüs* (L.), of a false or altered colour; deprived of colour: parachroous.

So **Parachrose** (pæ·răkrōs) *a.* [irreg. as if f. *χρῶσις* colouring]: see quot.

1847 WEBSTER, *Parachrose, a.* (*Min.*) changing color by exposure to the weather. *Mohs.*

Parachute (pæ·răʃūt), *sb.* [a. F. *parachute*, f. PARA-[2] + *chute* fall.]

1. An apparatus used for descending safely from a great height in the air, esp. from a balloon; it is constructed like a large umbrella, so as to expand and thus check the velocity of descent by means of the resistance of the air.

1785 *Europ. Mag.* VII. 401 In Mr. Blanchard's late visit to this country, he brought his Parachute to England. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. 17 These [flying squirrels] have.. a membrane..which when they leap, expands like the wing of a bat, and by this, like a parachute, they rest on the air. 1837 *Gentl. Mag.* Aug. 190/2 After the parachute was divided from the car, the balloon rose rapidly. 1876 BENEDEN *Anim. Paras.* ii. 33 The medusa, when extended, forms for them a balloon with its parachute.

2. *gen.* Any contrivance, natural or artificial, serving to check a fall through the air, or to support something in the air; e.g. the expansible fold of skin or *patagium* in the flying squirrel, etc.

1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 82 The Draco fimbriatus.. dropping safely to the ground, under the protection of a sort of parachute, formed by its extended skin. 1879 tr. *Semper's Anim. Life* 11 The parachutes of the flying reptiles. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 304 The fruits and seeds when ripe are..provided with wing or parachute and launched upon the wind.

† **3.** Name given to a broad-brimmed hat worn by women late in the 18th century. *Obs.*

1885 *Fairholt's Costume in Eng.* Gloss., *Parachute*, a ladies' hat, in fashion in 1779.

4. a. *Mining.* A contrivance, such as a safety-catch, to prevent a too rapid descent of a cage in a shaft, or of the boring-rod in a boring.

1881 in RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*

b. *Watchmaking.* A contrivance to prevent injury to the balance-wheel from a shock or blow.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 184 The idea of the parachute is that if the watch is let fall .. the balance staff pivots may be saved from breaking by the yielding of the end stones.

c. *Brewing.* An apparatus made to slide up and down the side of a fermenting-vat according to the height of the fermenting wort.

1885 *Standard* 14 Mar. 7/7 Brewery fermenting tuns .. with parachutes and attemperators preferred.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parachute bearing* adj.; **parachute light,** a bright light given by a burning composition contained in a small bomb (called a *parachute light-ball*) supported by a parachute so as to float in the air (the parachute being at first inclosed in the bomb, and set free by the explosion of a charge which also ignites the composition); used for observing the position or movements of an enemy.

1868 *Rep. to Govt. U.S. Munitions War* 192 A parachute light-ball..if it only burns for a few minutes, does not reveal the position of those using it. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* 22 June 367/2 Other parachute-bearing mammals. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl. & Ferns* I. 110 Very perfect 'parachute' mechanisms. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Aug. 4/1 A 'parachute' parasol with the edge fringed with lace of the style..in vogue at the period of the Crimean War.

Hence **Pa·rachute** *v. trans.*, to convey by means of a parachute; *intr.*, to descend by or as if by a parachute (whence **Pa·rachuting** *vbl. sb.*); **Pa·rachutism,** the art or practice of parachuting; **Pa·rachutist,** one who descends from a balloon in a parachute, *esp.* one skilled in such descents.

1807 COLMAN *Broad Grins, Reckoning w. Time* vi, Thy pinions next..Balloon'd me from the Schools to Town, Where I was parachuted down, A dapper Temple student. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 5/1 The lady who 'parachuted' from Clifton Suspension Bridge. 1888 *Weekly Scotsman* 6 Oct. 4/2 Mr. Baldwin, the now well-known balloonist and parachutist. 1889 *Graphic* 3 Aug. 127/1 By and by, perhaps, Society may vote parachutism vulgar. 1890 *Daily News* 21 Feb. 2/3 Narrow escape of a Lady Parachutist. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Mar. 9/2 Thus Baldwin, having made a fortune by parachuting, was able to retire unscathed.

Paracide, obs. erron. form of PARRICIDE.

Paracitric, etc.: see PARA-[1] 2.

Paracketto, obs. variant of PARAKEET.

Paraclete (pæ·răklīt). Also 5 **-clit,** 6 **-clet.** [a. F. *paraclet* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. eccl. L. *paraclētus* (also *paraclītus*) Tertull., etc., a. Gr. *παράκλητος* advocate, intercessor, one called to one's aid, f. *παρακαλεῖν* to call in, call to one's aid. Although a passive verbal = L. *ad-vocātus*, *παράκλητος* was at an early date associated by the Greek Fathers with the Hellenistic sense of *παρακαλεῖν* to console, comfort, and the active agent-n. *παρακλήτωρ* encourager, comforter. Cf. the active sense acquired by *advocate*.

In Job xvi. 2, where the LXX has *παρακλήτορες κακῶν πάντες*, Aquila and Theodotion have *παρακλητοι*.]

1. A title of the Holy Spirit (repr. Gr. *παράκλητος* in John xiv. 16, 26, xv. 26, xvi. 7); properly 'an advocate, one called in to one's assistance, an intercessor', but often taken as = 'comforter' (see COMFORTER 1 b). Also (rarely) repr. Gr. *παράκλητος* 'advocate' as applied to Christ (1 John ii. 1).

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3616 Ffor anothere Paraclit I shalle send 30we nedefulle. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* xiv. 26 The Paraclete, the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* viii. (1662) 361 'If any man sin we have a Paraclete with the Father, Jesus Christ, the righteous'.. saith S. John. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Veni, Creator Spiritus* 8 O source of uncreated light, The Father's promised Paraclete! *a* 1714 ABP. SHARP *Serm.* (1738) V. 29 In the Te Deum, 'also the Holy Ghost the Paraclete': for that is the word in the original. 1843 NEALE *Hymns for Sick* (1863) 58 Consoler of our hearts, Blest Paraclete! 1884 J. PARKER *Larger Ministry* 21.

transf. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc., Carlyle* Ser. I. 238 With him [Carlyle]..The victorious hero is the true Paraclete.

† **2.** *gen.* An advocate or intercessor. *Obs.*

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* III. xviii. B b v, Braggynge Winchester, the Popes paraclete in Englande, that is mayster of the Stewes at London. 1581 N. BURNE in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 126 Your paraclet Theodore Beze is constraint to deny this pairt of the scripture. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 82 [Plato] has likewise used in one place, the term Paraclete, Intercessor, in speaking of the Reason.

Paraclose, obs. variant of PARCLOSE.

‖ **Paracme** (pără·kmi). [a. Gr. *παρακμή* the point at which the prime or strength is past, f. *παρα-* past, beyond + *ἀκμή* culmination, ACME.] A point or period at which the prime or highest vigour is past; the point when the crisis of a fever is past. So **Paracma·stic,** † **Paracma·stical** *a.* [Gr. *παρακμαστικός*, F. *paracmastique*, 15th c.], past the culmination or crisis.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Paracmastical*, pertaining to a.. feaver, wherein the heat, when it is at the greatest, by little and little diminisheth till it ceaseth. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Paracme*, the declining of a Distemper, when its Rage is abated, and the Patient judg'd beyond Danger. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Paracme*, that part of life, in which a person is said to grow old, and which, according to Galen, is from 35 to 49. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Paracmastic*, past the prime or the time of

vigour; past the crisis. *Paracme*, the point at which the prime is past; the commencement of old age;..the period in a fever after the occurrence of the crisis.

Paracolpitis to **Paracresol**: see PARA-[1] 1, 2.

†**Paracood**, obs. f. BARRACUDA, a W. Indian fish.

1685 L. WAFER *Voy.* (1729) 340 They have Paracoods also, ..a long and round fish, about as large as a well-grown pike.

Paracrostic (pærăkrɒ·stik). [f. PAR(A-[1] + ACROSTIC.] (Sec quot.)

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Paracrostic*, a poetical composition in which the first verse contains, in order, all the letters which commence the remaining verses of the poem or division. According to Cicero (*De Divinatione*, ii. 54), the original Sibylline verses were paracrostics.

Paracya·nogen. *Chem.* [PARA-[1] 2.] An isomer or polymer of cyanogen, a dark brown porous substance formed in small quantity when cyanogen is prepared from cyanide of mercury. So **Paracy·anate, Paracya·nic** *adjs.*, **Paracy·anide.**

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 500 Cyanide of mercury..evolving cyanogen and metallic mercury when heated in a close vessel, and leaving a black residue termed paracyanogen. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Paracyanate*.. applied by Berzelius to a fulminate. *Ibid., Paracyanicus* ..applied by Berzelius to fulminic acid, because, though having the same composition as cyanic acid, it widely differs in relation to its properties:. paracyanic. 1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* I. 7 In paracyanogen, formed of the same proportions of these elements in higher multiples, we have a solid which does not fuse or volatilize at ordinary temperatures. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 342 Paracyanide of silver.

Paracyesis, Paracystitis *Path.*: see PARA-[1].

Paracyst (pæ·răsist). *Bot.* [PARA-[1] 1.] One of a pair of sexual organs in certain Fungi.

1874 COOKE *Fungi* 175 In the middle of these [utricles] are generated elongated clavate cells..which Tulasne names paracysts. 1884 H. M. WARD in *Q. Jrnl. Microscop. Sci.* XXIV. 280 The paracyst is a club-shaped branchlet, close to the macrocyst; the apex of the paracyst and the hook-like prolongation [of the macrocyst] become united.

†**Parada, -ado.** *Obs.* [app. an altered form (see -ADO 2) of F. *parade*, which at a later date was adopted unchanged. Sometimes held to be taken direct from Sp. *parada*, but the latter was not used in these senses: see PARADE *sb.*]

1. Pomp, show, display, ostentation; = PARADE 1.

1625 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* I. x. 31 All this parado and goodly shew declineth. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 82 The great pomp or princely parada used by Queen Berenice, and her train of women. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 123 No Court Paradoe, or Munificence was read of. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 137 Pompeous Paradoes and Shows.

2. A muster or display of troops; = PARADE 2.

1625 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Hon.* II. ix. § 4 It may be done..in March, in Campe or on the head of a Parado. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wallenstein* IV. ii. Wks. (1874) II. 64 In their best furniture of Armes, all drawne Into parada.

3. Muster, 'turn-out'. *rare.*

a 1639 WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 84 These five [Pr. Charles, Buckingham, and 3 attendants] were at the first the whole Parada of this Journey.

4. = PARADE *sb.* 4 and 5.

(In quots. 1653, 1690 applied to the *Prado* at Madrid.)

1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 141 A large field, between Mastrick and Aquisgrane, where the Parado (*piazza d'arme*) was made. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 228 The King and Prince had some interviews in their Coaches passing to the Parada to take the Air. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 383 In midst of the Parado, a Church was intended to be built. 1690 SHADWELL *Am. Bigot* I. 6 In the Evening we'l drive in the Parado.

‖ 5. = PARADE *sb.* 6.

1865 tr. *Erckmann-Chatrian's Waterloo* (1870) 98 Parada and riposte must have come like lightning.

Parada·ctyl. *Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *paradactylum* (Illiger; also in Eng. use), f. Gr. παρα- beside, PARA-[1] + δάκτυλος finger.] (See quots.)

[1811 ILLIGER *Prodrom. System. Mamm. et Avium* 178 Paradactylum, pagina lateralis digiti, pelmatis pars digitum spectans.] 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Paradactylum*,.. applied by Illiger to the lateral portions of the toes of birds, to distinguish it..from the inferior surface: the paradactyle. 1874 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* III. 531 Side of toes (*Paradactylum*) the sides, in any way distinguished from the toes.

Hence **Parada·ctylar** *a.*, of or pertaining to the paradactyl.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The marginal lobes [etc.] of birds' toes are paradactylar.

Parade (părē·d), *sb.* [a. F. *parade* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), 'a (boasting) apparance, or shew; a brauado, or vaunting offer' (Colgr.); ad. It. *parata* 'a warding or defending; a dighting or garish setting forth' (Florio 1611), Sp. *parada* 'a staying or stopping, also, a standing or staying place' (Minsheu 1599); L. type **parāta*, from *parāre*.

L. parāre to make ready, procure, prepare, furnish, in late L. to deck, adorn, developed many senses in Romanic; e. g. in It. (1) 'to adorne, dight, decke, beautifie, set foorth, furnish, garnish, prouide', (2) 'to prepare to receive (a blow), to ward off, defend, cover, shield', (3) 'to teach a horse to stop and staie orderly', to make 'the stop in the action of horsemanship' (Florio). In Sp. *parar* is 'to stop, stay, rest, end, be at a non-plus, pause' (Minsheu). All the senses occur in Fr. The sb., lt. *parata*, Sp. *parada*, might occur in any of the senses of the vb. used in the lang. Fr. has app. taken senses of *parade* from both. Cf. also L. *magno paratu* with great preparation, provision, or display.]

I. 1. Show, display, ostentation. *To make a parade of*, to display ostentatiously.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Parade*, an appearance or shew, a bravado or vaunting offer. 1663 COWLEY *Cromwell* Wks. 1710 II. 658 The most virtuous and laudable Deed that his whole Life could have made any Parade of. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 150 To make a fine Parade of his own good Qualities and Vertues. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1812) IV. xxviii. 16 A new display of that state and parade to which he was so much addicted. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. xii. 217 Making an empty parade of knowledge which we do not really possess. 1812 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 22 The unseemly parade of his funeral. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxi, Another answers, 'Let him be, He loves to make parade of pain'.

2. An assembling or mustering of troops for inspection or display; esp. a muster of troops which takes place regularly at set hours, or at extraordinary times to hear orders read, as a preparation for a march, or any other special purpose.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Parade*..is also a term of War, and commonly used for that appearance of Souldiers in a Garrison about two or three of the clock in the afternoon, to hear prayers, and after that to receive Orders from the Major for the Watch, and Guards next night. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 780 The Cherubim..stood armd To thir night watches in warlike Parade. 1769–72 *Junius Lett.* xxx. 138, I shall leave it to military men, who have seen a service more active than the parade. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* vi, He was not very much bored by drills and parade. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 69 Permitted to be absent from afternoon parade.

b. The men appearing on parade.

1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 260 The Commanding Officer is then to direct the Parade to Order Arms.

3. A march or procession; esp. in *U. S.*, a procession, organized on a grand scale, in support of some political object.

1673–4 DK. LAUDERDALE in *L. Papers* (Camden) III. xxiv. 36 They went up with a Parade of 9 or 10 Coaches. 1731 SWIFT *Strephon & Chloe* Misc. 1735 V. 33 The Rites perform'd, the Parson paid, In State return'd the grand Parade. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xxiv, Not a sweet ramble, but a slow parade. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxxi. 580 When a procession is exceptionally large, it is called a Parade. *Ibid.* 581 *note*, In the Cleveland Business Men's parade it was alleged that 1500 lawyers had walked.

b. An assembly of people; esp. a crowd of promenaders.

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 107 We saw a great parade, or kind of meeting. *a* 1845 HOOD *Storm at Hastings* xiii, The gay Parade grew thin—all the fair crowd Vanish'd. 1872 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lv. 6 Where flocks the parade to Magnus' arches. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xvii. 265 'Did she go into that parade of people?' said Ingram.

4. The place where troops assemble for parade; the level space forming the interior or enclosed area of a fortification; a parade-ground.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Parade*, is a Military word, signifying the Place where Troops usually draw together, in order to mount the Guards, or for any other Service. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 407 Two hundred soldiers .. conducted him to the great parade before the Emperor's palace...In this parade, a body of troops..were drawn up under arms. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 240 When Barracks are occupied by Troops, the Yards and Parades are to be swept, rolled, and kept clean by them.

5. A public square or promenade. Now sometimes the name of a street.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 219 (Leon) The Square is called the Parade. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 149 Before the Church of Santiago is a very handsome Parade. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. i, We saunter on the parades [at Bath]. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xi. (1862) 29 In what street, parade, place, square, row, terrace, or lane..will be explained in due time. 1862 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 85 The smart parades and crescents of the former town.

II. 6. *Fencing.* = PARRY. [Fr. *parade*, It. *parata.*]

1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* 20 The Lessons Defensive are commonly called the Parade. *Ibid.*, Parades or wayes of defending. *Ibid.*, Two Parades, the Parade in Quart, and the Parade in Terce. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., There are as many kinds of Parades, as of strokes and attacks. 1834 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VI. 502 A parade is a defence of the body, made by an opposition of one's blade to that of an adversary.

fig. 1699 LOCKE *Educ.* § 94. 152 Marks, which serve best to shew, what they [men] are..especially when they are not in Parade and upon their Guard.

III. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (mostly connected with sense 2), as *parade attire, -day, -duty, -ground, major, -march, officer, order, -step*; **parade-rest**, a position of rest, less fatigning than that of 'attention', in which the soldier stands silent and motionless, much used during reviews; also *parade-like* adj.

1724 in Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* (1875) 200 If the enemy get within the parade ground. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 78 The Trenches were levelled,..and then I lost the Title of Parade Major. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 149 The slow or parade-step being 70 paces per minute. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 576 They are chiefly parade letters to men of celebrity. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1833) I. vii. 126 A mere parade officer, who had never been out of London. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ii, Andreas too attended Church..like a parade-duty, for which he in the other world expected pay with arrears. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXXVII. 465/1 Not a man moved from the military posture of 'parade-rest'.

Parade (părē·d), *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *parader* (1784 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To assemble (troops, etc.) for the sake of inspection or review: see PARADE *sb.* 2.

1686 [see PARADING *vbl. sb.*]. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 73 He [the General] thought me more capable to parade the Workmen, and detach them .. for the respective Works. 1799 WELLINGTON in Gurwood *Desp.* (1837) I. 26 The troops were paraded. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* v. 550 Bid him parade his troop in his grandsire's honour.

transf. and *fig.* 1881 ROSSETTI *Ball. & Sonn.* (1882) 208 While Memory's art Parades the Past before thy face. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 87/1 Robbing the mail, and parading every traveller on a certain line of road with almost ludicrous impartiality.

2. *intr.* To march in procession or with great display or ostentation; to walk up and down or promenade in a public place, esp. for the sake of 'showing off'.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 196 These troops paraded about the hill with great ostentation .. practising every art to intimidate us. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlviii. (1869) III. 27 He paraded through the streets with a thousand banners. 1800 MRS. HEAVEY *Mourtray Fam.* ix. 194 If I had my way, I would parade all the morning up and down the fashionable side of Bond Street. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxvi, In this order they paraded off with a horrible merriment.

3. *trans.* To march through (a place of public resort) in procession or with great display; to walk up and down or promenade (some place) esp. for the sake of 'showing off'.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VI. viii, Venus..in semblance of a blear-eyed trull paraded the battlements of Fort Christina. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* v. 84 Have we not seen Favila's shameless wife..parade Our towns with regal pageantry? 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. vi. 211 Throwing themselves into a procession, they paraded the streets of the city.

4. To march (a person) up and down or through the streets either for show or to expose him to contempt. Also *refl.*

1807 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 89 The idea of a chief magistrate parading himself through the several States as an object of public gaze. 1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 296 They set him on a camel and paraded him about the city.

5. *intr.* To make a parade; to behave, talk, or write ostentatiously; to 'show off'. Also in phr. *to parade it.* *rare* or *Obs.*

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1766) V. 46 The whole family paraded it together. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 38 He paraded and shewed away..concerning the divinely inherent right of monarchs. 1807–8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 158/2 You parade a great deal upon the vast concessions made by this country to the Irish, before the Union.

6. *trans.* To make a parade of, to display or hold out to view ostentatiously, to 'show off'.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 32, I thought I would amuse him a little by parading the whole Irish system of things before him. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* v. ii, A great man never loses so much as when he exhibits intolerance, or parades the right of persecution. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper's Tenant* ii, The very last .. to parade his feelings.. before the eyes of his fellow men. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* cxl, Don't linger here in Paris to parade Your victory.

7. *nonce-use.* To provide (a town, etc.) with a parade or parades.

1889 HISSEY *Tour in Phaeton* 191 The modern part that faces the sea is..paraded, well lighted, well drained.

Hence **Para·ded** *ppl. a.*

1865 MRS. G. L. BANKS *Tried & true* in Harland *Lanc. Lyrics* 277 From paraded assistance I turn'd with disdain. 1876 BROWNING *A Forgiveness* 337 Worse than all, Each day's procession, my paraded life Robb'd and impoverished through the wanting wife.

Para·deful, *a. rare.* [See -FUL.] Full of parade or display.

1755 RICHARDSON *Corr.* (1804) III. 224 Supper, as paradeful a one as if it were a less frugal meal than it always is at Parson's-Green, enters.

Paradeigma, Paradeisal: see PARADI-.

Paradeless (părē·dlĕs), *a.* [See -LESS.] Without parade; lacking a parade.

1872 M. COLLINS *Two Plunges for Pearl* III. vi. 137 A clubless paradeless..city.

Paradenitis, etc.: see PARA-[1].

Parader (părē·dəɹ). [f. PARADE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who parades: in the senses of the verb.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. i. 3 What think you,.. rejecting both your men, and encouraging my parader? 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xviii, Bring me the parader's gage. 1888 *Voice* (N. Y.) 27 Sept., The paraders marched in to swell the multitudes.

Paraderm (pæ·rădɜ̄ɹm). *Biol.* [f. Gr. παρα-, PARA-[1], in sense 'subsidiary', 'by-' + δέρμα skin.] The delicate membrane enclosing the pro-nymph of some dipterous insects.

1895 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* V. 164 Lowne,..looking on the limiting membrane as a subsequent formation,..calls it the paraderm. 1895 in *Funk's Standard Dict.*

‖ **Paradiastole** (pæ·rădəi̯æ·stŏlĭ). *Rhet. Obs.* [L., a. Gr. παραδιαστολή 'putting together of dissimilar things', f. παρα- side by side + διαστολή separation, distinction.] A figure in which a favourable turn is given to something unfavourable by the use of an expression that conveys only part of the truth. b. (Sec quot. 1657.)

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 84 *Paradiastole*, when with a milde interpretation or speech wee cole our owne faults, as when we call a subtile person, wise; a bold fellow, couragious; a prodigall man, liberall. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvii. (Arb.) 195 The figure Paradiastole, which..nothing improperly we call the Curry-fauell. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 113 Paradiastole is a dilating or enlarging of a matter by interpretation. A figure when we grant one thing that we may deny another. *Ibid.* 115 This

figure paradiastole is by some learned Rhetoricians called a faulty tearm of speech, opposing the truth by false tearms and wrong names. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Paradiastole*,..a Figure which disjoyns things that seem to have one Import, and shews how much they differ.

Hence † **Paradia·stolary** *a.*

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 Figurative expressions,..paradoxical, parnmologetick, paradiastolary.

Paradidymal, -didymis: sec PARA-[1] 1.

Paradigm (pæ·rădim, -dəim). Also 7 -digme. [a. F. *paradigme*, ad. L. *paradīgma*, a. Gr. *παράδειγμα* pattern, example, f. *παραδεικνύ-ναι* to exhibit beside, show side by side. Formerly also in L. form.]

1. A pattern, exemplar, example.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 208/1 We now haue none enterpretour of the parablys ne paradygmes. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* B j, Giue me a paradigme or example, of a deliberatiue kinde of epistle. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. iii. 45 The Universe..was made exactly conformable to its Paradigme, or universal Exemplar. 1752 J. GILL *Trinity* v. 91 The archetype, paradigm, exemplar, and idea, according to which all things were made. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 133 Socrates makes one more attempt to defend the Platonic ideas by representing them as paradigms.

† 2. *Rhet.* (In L. form.) See quot. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 100 *Paradigma*, a manner of exhorting or with-drawing by example, as to say..'the nature of the Dolphin is not to suffer the yong one of her kinde to straggle vndefenced'. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 252 *margin*, *Paradigma*, or a resemblance by example.

3. An example or pattern of the inflexion of a noun, verb, or other inflected part of speech.

1599 MINSHEU *Span. Gram.* 20 Now it remaineth to giue a Paradigma or example of euery Coniugation of their Moodes. 1698 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 358 It will be convenient..to Write him out a full Paradigm of some one Verb. 1859 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* (1861) 81 Paradigms of regular and irregular nouns and verbs. 1892 DAVIDSON *Hebr. Gram.* 72 Skeleton paradigm of the regular verb.

Paradigmatic (pæ·rădigmæ·tik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. Gr. *παραδειγματικ-ός*, f. *παραδειγματ-*: see prec. and -IC.] Of the nature of a paradigm; serving as a pattern; exemplary.

1793 T. TAYLOR *Plato* Introd. Timaeus 372 After this, the demiurgic, paradigmatic, and finnal causes. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* Oct. 294 The Timaeus seems at first to fit very nicely into the doctrine of the paradeigmatic iden. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Philos. & Theol.* ii. 37 All these ideas..are not paradigmatic only but parentnl.

† B. *sb.* One who writes lives of religious persons to serve as examples of Christian holiness. *Obs. rare.* 1847 in WEBSTER.

† **Paradigma·tical**, *a.* [Sec -ICAL.] = prec.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 958 We read that some signes are paradigmaticall. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 733 Here therefore is there a Knowledge before the world, .. that was Archetypal and Parndigmatical to the same. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Plato* Introd. Timaeus 370 Primary causes, i.e. the producing the paradigmatical, and the finnl.

Hence **Paradigma·tically** *adv.*

1846 WORCESTER cites *Annot. Tr.* In mod. Dicts.

† **Paradi·gmatize**, *v. Obs.* [ad. Gr. *παραδειγματίζ-ειν* to make an example of, f. *παραδειγματ-*: see prec. and -IZE.] *trans.* To set forth as a model, to make an example of.

1647 HAMMOND *Copy Papers betw. H. & Cheynell* 123 There is no question concerning any line in those Books so paradigmatized by you. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Baptism* 216 Not..[to] go about as it were to paradigmatize, and stigmatize me throughout the whole Kingdom. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 36. 2/1 To Paradigmatize and..explain all obstupifying Quiddities.

Parading (pără·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PARADE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PARADE; mustering of soldiers; promenading; showing off, etc. Also *attrib.*

1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 208 The Parnding Place that is before it, serves also for a publick meeting Place. 1765 C. SMART *Phædrus* viii. 28, I value not thy gasconading, Nor all thy alamode parading. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* I. 86 There was a grent denl of parading, and noise ..of beating drums.

Para·ding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That parades; marching up and down; showing off, given to display, etc.

1777 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* July, She is parading and tolerably uncultivated as to books. 1816 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* vii. (1830) 284 It may have been a piece of parading insignificance. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 18 Mar. 8/2 The parading bands are now passing along in silence.

Hence **Para·dingly** *adv.*

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Ist.* I. 96 All that the spirit of liberty had honoured, were protected and brought paradingly forward.

‖ **Paradiortho·sis.** *Obs. rare.* [a. Gr. *παραδιόρθωσις* a marginal correction, f. *παρα-* aside, (PARA-[1] in sense of 'improper, false') + *διόρθωσις* correction.] A false correction.

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 2, I cannot choose but take notice of a Paradiorthosis, or false emendation.

Pa:radiploma·tic, *a.* [f. PARA-[1] 1.] Aside or apart from what is strictly diplomatic or concerned with the evidence of the manuscript texts.

1854 ELLICOTT *Comm. Galatians* Pref. (1859) 17, I have always endeavoured, first, to ascertnin the exact nature of the diplomatic evidence; secondly, that of what I have termed paradiplomatic arguments,..hy which I mean the apparent probabilities of erroneous transcription, permutation of letters, itacism, and so forth. *Ibid.* 15 The accidental omission..seems probable on paradiplomatic considerations. 1879 FARRAR in *Expositor* IX. 29 The passage is still to be retained in spite of evidence both external and internal, both diplomatic nnd paradiplomatic. 1882 — *Early Chr.* II. 448 One of those cases in which the reading of the existing MSS. is outweighed by other authorities nnd other considerations. *Note*: To express the same thing technically, the diplomatic is outweighed by the paradiplomntic evidence.

Paradisaic (pærădisē·ik), *a.* [Arbitrarily f. PARADISE or L. *paradīs-us* (after *algebraic*, *Judaic*, *Mosaic*, *prosaic*).] = next.

1754 SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I. 240 The Parndisaic Vision of excessive Love. 1843 J. B. ROBERTSON tr. *Mochler's Symbolism* I. 34. 1898 J. P. LILLEY *Princ. Protestant.* i. 16 Salvation is never represented in Scripture as a mere restoration of the paradisaic condition.

Paradisaical (pærădisē·ikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of Paradise; paradisiacal.

1623 R. CARPENTER *Conscion. Christian* 26 This onely permnnent and Paradisaicall good of an vpright conscience. 1725 POPE *Let. to E. Blount* 13 Sept., We wander in a paradisaical scene among groves and gardens. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 27 The pictures drawn by some travellers of savagery as a kind of paradisnical state. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 5/1 The paradisaical groups of Fra Angelico.

Hence **Paradisa·ically** *adv.*

1832 tr. *Tour Germ. Prince* IV. 117 A singular and paradisaically luxuriant country. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 532 How happily and almost paradisaically they seem to live.

Paradisal (pærădəi·săl), *a.* [f. L. *paradīs-us* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to paradise.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xv. 19, I feill no pane, I haif no purgatorye, Bot peirles, perfytt, paradisall plesour. 1723 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett., to C'tess Mar* Apr. (1887) I. 341 The paradisal state of receiving visits every day from a passionate lover. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* vi. (1852) 79 [They] each prepare His wing to poise for Paradisal flight. 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* Prol. in Heaven 19 To paradisal day succeedeth The awful presence of the night.

Paradise (pæ·rădəis), *sb.* Forms: α. 2–4 paradis, (4 -dijs, -diȝs). 4–8 -ice, (5 peradis, paradios, -yss, 5–6 -yce, 6 -ize), 5– paradise. β. 2–5 parais, 3 paraise, 3–4 parays. [Early ME. a. F. *paradis* (also in early semi-popular form *paraïs*, *pareïs*), ad. L. *paradīs-us*, a. Gr. *παράδεισος*, a. OPers. *pairidaēza* enclosure, park, f. *pairi* around + *diz* to mould, form; whence also Armenian *pardez*, late Heb. פַּרְדֵּס *pardēs* (Neh. ii. 8 the park of the Persian king, also Eccl. ii. 5); in mod.Pers. and Ar. فردوس *firdaus* garden, paradise.

Used in Gr. (first by Xenophon) for a (Persian) enclosed park, orchard, or plensure ground; by the LXX for the garden of Eden, and in N.T. and Christinn writers for the abode of the Blessed, which is the earliest sense recorded in Eng. The OE. equivalent was *neorxna wang*; cf. *Hexam. St. Basil* 16 *Paradisum* ðæt we hatað on Englisc neorxna wang; called also, *Phœnix* 418, se halga wong (*wong* land, territory, surface of the ground).]

1. The garden of Eden. Also called *earthly* (†*terrenal*, *terrene*, *terrestre*) *paradise*, to distinguish it from the *heavenly paradise*.

α. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 God þa hine brohte into paradis. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Heo weren ipult ut of paradise. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 291 He saȝ in paradis Adam and eue in aiike[l] pris. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5685 Paradys terrene is righth in the Est. 1340 *Ayenb.* 50 Ase he did to euen and to Adam in paradys terestre. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5496 Evfraton & þe flode Tyger..passyn out of peradis þurghe the playn Rewme. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxxii. (Arb.) 83 Bytwene the grete Inde & erthly paradyse. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 397 The riuer Ganges, one of the foure that comme foorth of paradice terrenall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 132 He..to the border comes Of Eden, where delicions Paradise..Crowns with her enclosure green..the champain head Of a steep wilderness. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 236/2 The *earthly* paradise, as developed by Christian fancy, is the old garden of Eden, which lny in the far East beyond the stream of Ocean, raised so high on a triple terrace of mountain that the deluge did not touch it.

β. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Þet wes eorðliche parnis. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Ene heold ine parnis longe tale mid te neddre. 13.. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 230 Þe ȝates of parais þoruth eue weren iloken.

b. Hence in names of plants and animals: *Apples of paradise*, the fruit of the plantain, *Musa paradisiaca*; *bird of paradise*, see BIRD *sb.* 7; *grains of paradise*, see GRAIN *sb.* 4.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvi. 17 b, Apples of paradice, which they call muses.

2. Heaven, the abode of God and his angels and the final abode of the righteous. (Now chiefly *poetic*.)

α. [*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 43 To-dæȝ þu bist mid me on parndiso [*Hatton* on paradise; *Gr.* ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ, *Vulg.* in paradiso; WYCLIF in parndys, TIND. in paradise].] *c* 1205 LAY. 24122 Þat he..ȝefen heom his paradis, þæt heo mosten bruken blisse mid ænglen. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 101 I-brouht of helle in-to paradise. 1340 *Ayenb.* 14 Þet lif wyþ-oute ende þet is þe blisse of paradis. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v, I haue dremed that the Angels had led one of yow in to paradys or heuen. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvi. 4 A fre chois gevin to Paradice or Hell. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1352/1 If he vouchsafe to call you into paradise, how blessed shall you be. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* cxxii. (1869) 122 You .. shall at length arrive at the Celestiall Paradice. 1858–60 J. GARDNER *Faiths of World* II. 11 The Jewish Rabbis teach that there is an upper and a lower paradise or heaven. 1862 F. W. FABER *Hymn*, O Parndise, O Paradise..Where loyal hearts and true, Stand ever in the light..In God's most holy sight.

β. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 To bon in heuene fuliwis. In toupe[?] sete of parais. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 13 Paraises ȝeten aren ȝarewe iopenet þe nu. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 76 Him þuȝte he was in parais. *c* 1325 *Song Virg.* 33 in *O. E. Misc.* 195 Leuedi quene of parays.

b. The Mohammedan heaven or elysium.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xii. 132 ȝif a Man aske them [Saracens], what Paradys thei menen; thei seyn, to Paradys, that is a place of Delytes, where men schulle fynde alle maner of Frutes, in alle Cesouns [etc.]. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* IV. i. 1766 Prophet, take notice I disclaim thy Paradice. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 489 *note*, The Koran allots nt least a third of Paradise to well-behaved women. 1816 — *Siege Cor.* 255 Secure in paradise to be By Houris loved immortally. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 20 Some assert Paradise to be in the seventh heaven, and, indeed, I have found this to be the general opinion of my Muslim friends.

c. By some theologians, the word as used in Luke xxiii. 43 is taken to denote an intermediate place or state where the departed souls of the righteous await resurrection and the last judgement. Cf. 'Abraham's bosom', Luke xvi. 23.

a 1690 BP. BULL *Serm. Acts i.* 25, Wks. 1846 I. 55 Then..he [St. Paul] saw also the intermediate joys of paradise, wherewith the souls of the faithful are refreshed until the resurrection. *Ibid.* 59. 1703 D. WHITBY *Paraphr. N. T.* Luke xxiii. 43. 1713 A. CAMPBELL *Doctr. Mid. State* (1721) 53. 1739–56 DODDRIDGE *Fam. Expositor* (1761) IV. 523 He was also caught up intu Paradise, that Garden of God, which is the Seat of happy Spirits in the intermediate State, and during their Separation from the Body. 1776 WESLEY *Let. to Miss Bishop* 17 Apr., In Paradise, in the intermediate state between death and the resurrection. *a* 1806 HORSLEY *Serm.* (1811) 395 Paradise was certainly some place where our Lord was to be on the very day on which he suffered, and where the companion of his sufferings was to be with him. It was not heaven. 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) III. xxv. 412 Paradise is not the same as Heaven, but a resting-place at the foot of it. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 518 The *Limbus Patrum* is the Paradise of Luc. xxiii. 43, so called because it was a place of rest and joy, though the joy was imperfect.

3. A place like or compared to Paradise; a region of surpassing beauty or delight, or of supreme bliss.

c 1300 *St. Brandan* 147 That is Foweles Parays, a wel joyful place. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kt.'s T.* 379 Fful blisfully in prison maistow dure. In prison? certes nay but in Paradys. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 215 No man schulde be i-chose pope but he were of þe paradys of Italy i-bore. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 15 A man wolde thinke it were a very Paradyse of pleasure. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 58 There the most daintie Paradise [the Bowre of Blisse] on ground It selfe doth offer to his sober eye. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* v. 230, I was once in Somersetshire, about a place neere Tanton, called Tandeane. ..You speake of the Paradice of England. 1617 [see HELL 10]. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 297 Among their Buildings are many which..appear..perfect Paradises. 1814 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 123 These gardens are the most perfect paradise I ever saw. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* 136 [Australia] is a rather overdone Paradise of the working man.

b. *fig.* A state of supreme bliss or felicity. See also FOOL'S PARADISE.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 21 Wedlok is so esy and so clene That in this world it is a Paradys. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 6 This poore priest brought into this foolishe paradice through his awne fantasticall ymagination. 1742 GRAY *Eton* 98 Thought would destroy their paradise. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1833) II. xxviii. 211 As she seemed entering the paradise of love and hope. 1897 'OUIDA' *Massarenes* xl, I shall deny him the paradise of your embrace. 1902 A. M. FAIRBAIRN *Philos. Chr. Relig.* I. ii. 79 Comfort..seems to many Englishmen the only real paradise.

4. An Oriental park or pleasure-ground, *esp.* one enclosing wild beasts for the chase. b. Hence sometimes applied to an English park in which foreign animals are kept.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 75 Betweene Orphn and Caranit, was the Paradise of Aladeules, where he had a fortress destroyed by Selim. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1651) 269 A Persian Paradise, or pleasant park, could not be more delectable in his sight. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 296 He had moreover an extensive parndise or park, full of wild beasts. 1865 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* III. i. 34 Semiramis built a palace, and laid out a paradise. 1900 *Daily News* 3 Aug. 5/1 A 'paradise' is the technical term for a preserve in which attempts are mnde with more or less success to acclimatize foreign birds and animals. The three most successful paradises in England are Haggerstone Castle, near Beale; Leonardslee, in Sussex; and Woburn Abbey.

† 5. A pleasure-garden in general; *spec.* the garden of a convent. *Obs.*

Hence sometimes surviving in the street nomenclature of old cities or towns; e. g. 'Paradise Square', Oxford.

[1374–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 180 In reparacione muri circa paradis'.] 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit., Irel.* II. 111 Minding to replant it like unto a certaine garden or Paradise. 1662 EVELYN *Diary* 9 June, [At Hampton Court] There is a parterre which they call Paradise, in which is a very pretty banquetting-house set over a cave or cellar. 1686 *Ibid.* 4 Aug., Signior Verrio..now settled in his Majesty's garden at St. Jnmes's, which he had made a very delicious Paradise. 1875 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4), *Paradise*,..also the garden of a convent: the nnme seems originally to have been given to the open court, or area, in front of the old church of St. Peter's at Rome.

† 6. Sometimes given (perh. orig. in jest) as a distinctive name to a particular apartment. *Obs.*

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 372/2 The Keping of the Houses called Paradyse and Hell, within the Hall of Westminster,..

and also the Keping of the Purgatory within the said Hall, whiche Nicholas Whytfeld late had and occupied. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1710) I. 39, I saw in a litle studiyng Chaumber ther caullid Paradice the Genealogie of the Percys. *Ibid.* 46.

7. *slang.* The gallery of a theatre, where the 'gods' are. Cf. F. *paradis.* (*Slang Dict.* 1873.)

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *paradise body, weather*, etc., also *paradise-like* adj.; **paradise apple,** (*a*) a variety of apple: cf. *paradise-stock*; (*b*) the Forbidden Fruit or Pomello; †**paradise-bird** = bird-of-paradise: see BIRD *sb.* 7; **paradise-duck,** a species of sheldrake (*Casarca variegata*) found in New Zealand; **paradise-fish,** (*a*) see quot. 1858; (*b*) a brilliantly coloured East Indian fish (*Macropodus viridiauratus*) sometimes kept in aquariums; **paradise-flycatcher,** a bird of the genus *Terpsiphone*, remarkable for the length of its middle tail-feathers; †**paradise-grain** = grain of Paradise: see GRAIN *sb.* 4; **paradise-grosbeak,** an African species of grosbeak (*Loxia erythrocephala*), grey and white, with red head and chin, often kept as a cage-bird; **paradise stock,** a hardy slow-growing apple-tree used as a stock by nurserymen for dwarfing other varieties; **paradise-tree,** a small West Indian tree, *Simaruba glauca.*

1676 WORLIDGE *Cider* 159 The *Paradice-Apple is a curious Fruit, produced by grafting a Permain on a Quince. 1699 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Nov. (ed. 9) 131 Stocks of the Paradise or sweet Apple-kernel. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 191/2 The stocks .. are the wild crab, the doucin or English paradise, and the French paradise apple. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Paradise Apple*, common name for the fruit of the *Citrus Paradisi.* 1617 K. THROGMORTON in *St. Papers Col.* (1870) 50 [Sends presents, including] a *paradise bird'. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VIII. Index Ffi b, Paradise-bird .. an inhabitant of the Molucca islands. 1690 BAXTER *Kingd. Christ* i. (1691) 10 Some think that the [resurrection body]..is to be a *Paradise body, like Adams before he sinned. 1845 E. J. WAKEFIELD *Adv. N. Zealand* iii. 57 The *paradise duck .. is nearly as large as a goose, and of beautiful plumage. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 4/2 He is pretty sure of a good bag of pigeons, with as many paradise ducks as he cares to carry. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Paradise-fish*, a species of *Polynemus*, which is esteemed excellent food in India. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 18 In Siam there is found a fish..known to science as the Macropodus or paradise-fish, on account of its curiously-shaped fins. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 275 One of the most remarkable groups of Muscicapidæ is that known as the *Paradise Flycatchers,..the males are distinguished by the growth of exceedingly long feathers in their tail. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* xvi. (1721) 285 *Malagueta*, otherwise called *Paradice-Grains, or Guinea Pepper. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* c vj, Your Lordships *Paradise-like Garden at Neewnem. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard'ner* I. i. xvii. 82 An Apple upon a *Paradise Stock. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 191/2 The doucin or English paradise stock, which is what the English nurserymen usually sell as *the* paradise stock, is intermediate in its effect between the crab and the French paradise. 1875 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 381 Last week was a marvel of *paradise weather.

Paradise (pæ·rădəis), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* a. To make into Paradise. b. To place in Paradise, to imparadise; to make supremely blessed or beautiful. Hence **Pa·radised** *ppl. a.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* in *Archaica* (1815) II. 173 Your Vertical Star that .. paradiseth the earth with the ambrosial dews of his incomprehensible wit. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 60 If there bee anie sparke of Adams paradized perfection yet emberd vp in the breastes of mortall men. 1610 R. JONES *Muses' Gard. Delights* xii, One houre of Paradised joye Makes Purgatorie seeme a toye. 1843 E. JONES *Sens. & Event* 56 All paradised bright stars did roll.

Paradisean (pærădi·sĭăn), *a. rare.* [f. med.L. *paradīse-us* (f. *paradīs-us*) + -AN: cf. *cærulean*, etc.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of Paradise.

1647 J. HALL *Poems* 73 Spread those boughs, Whereon lifes grapes, those Paradisean cluster growes. 1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) Nov. 351 The paradisean years of a tender and sagacious childhood are passing.

2. Belonging to the genus *Paradisea* or family *Paradiseidæ*, which includes the Birds of Paradise.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Paradiseus*, belonging to Paradise: paradisean. *Ornithol.* Applied to a certain bird with beautiful plumage.

So **Paradi·seid** *Ornith.*, a bird of the family *Paradiseidæ*, a Bird of Paradise. **Paradi·seine** *a.*, of or belonging to the sub-family *Paradiseinæ*, a sub-family of *Paradiseidæ*. **Paradi·seoid** *a.*, akin to the Birds of Paradise.

1895 *Ibis* 397 One of the most wonderful of the many new discoveries in the Paradiseine family.

Paradisiac (pærădi·sĭæk, -di·zĭæk), *a.* [ad. L. *paradīsiac-us*, a. Gr. παραδεισιακ-ός park-like, *l.* παράδεισ-ος PARADISE. In F. *paradisiaque.*] = next.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 208 This Paradisiac [*printed* -iat] Shamma, is the..most beautiful place of all Asia. 1767 BUSH *Hibernia Cur.* (1769) 117 This most delightfully rural and paradisiac recess. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xl, The paradisiac beauty and simplicity of tropic humanity. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* III. 2 So slipt pleasantly away five years Of Paradisiac dream.

Paradisiacal (pæ·rădisəi·ăkăl, -zəi·ăkăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining or belonging to Paradise; Eden-like; like that of Paradise, supremely blest; peacefully beautiful.

1649 J. ECLLISTON tr. *Behmen's Epist.* xv. § 1 (1886) In His pleasant Paradisiacal Garden. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 255 It would bring back the golden age or paradisiacal state again. 1840 HOWITT *Visits Rem. Places* Ser. I. 208 Ruins of Bolton Priory..; one of the most delicious and paradisiacal scenes..the heart of England holds. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. xxvi. 540 They are at the paradisiacal age; the young Adam and Eve are strong in them.

2. Of or pertaining to the heavenly Paradise; celestial.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* I. vi. 17 Clothed with those Heavenly, Ethereal and Paradisiacal bodies which Christ will bestow upon those that belong to him. 1779 J. DUCHÉ *Disc.* (1790) II. xvii. 357 The very moment the heaven-born spirit had escaped from its tortured body, the whole Paradisiacal world was opened upon its senses.

Hence **Paradisi·acally** *adv.*

1881 CURTISS tr. *Delitzsch's Hist. Redempt.* I. § 4. 21 That human history began and will end paradisiacally is correlated with its sinless commencement and its sanctified ending.

Paradisial (pærădi·sĭăl, -di·zĭal), *a.* [irreg. f. L. *paradīs-us* PARADISE + -IAL.] = prec.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 426 Immortal men, women, and children, whose paradisial plenty..and patriarchal pleasures, are elegantly depicted. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I. iv. 45 No..insignificant element in the paradisial character of the place.

Paradisian (pærădi·sĭăn, -di·zĭan), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IAN.] = prec.

1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 38 O happy sovereign ..whose food was paradisian; clothing, innocence; conversation, angels. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 272 The Golden Cup..is fill'd with Paradisian Wines. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 18 A fit habitant for paradisian groves.

Paradisic (pærădi·sik, -di·zik), *a.* [f. Gr. παράδεισ-ος PARADISE + -IC.] = prec.

a 1745 BROOME *Ground Relig.* (R.), A life .. Dead of itself to paradisic bliss. 1864 E. SARGENT *Peculiar* II. 196 Kenrick stood mute, as if a paradisic vision had dazed his senses. 1881 CURTISS tr. *Delitzsch's Hist. Redempt.* I. § 4 The condition of childish innocence is in itself paradisic.

Paradi·sical, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1649 J. ECLLISTON tr. *Behmen's Epist.* I. § 17 That same Image which dyed in Adam..being the true Paradisicall Image. 1728 NORTH *Mem. of Musick* (1846) 78 In the reigne of King Jac. I., and the paradisicall part of the reign of King Cha. I.

Hence **Paradi·sically** *adv.*

1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 7/1 [His] paradisically happy years of married life.

Parado: see PARADA.

Parados (pæ·rădŏs, ‖paradō). *Fortif.* [a. F. *parados*, f. PARA-2 + *dos* back.] (See quots.)

1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 107 When the covering masses are intended to protect the defenders from reverse fire, they are called *parados.* 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* 207 *Parados*, an elevation of earth which is effected behind fortified places, to secure them from any sudden attack that may be made in reverse. 1870 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Oct. 446 The conical top of the hill..serves as a gigantic natural parados or traverse.

Paradox (pæ·rădŏks), *sb.* (*a.*). Also 6–7 -oxe. [ad. (perh. through F. *paradoxe*, 14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) L. *paradoxum*, *-on*, sb., properly neuter of *paradox-us*, Gr. παράδοξ-ος adj. contrary to received opinion or expectation, f. παρά past, beyond, contrary to + δόξα opinion; in Gr. and L. also used subst., esp. in pl. παράδοξα Stoical paradoxes: cf. Cicero *Paradoxa*, procem. 4. In Fr. and Eng. the sb. is the earlier and more important.]

1. A statement or tenet contrary to received opinion or belief; often with the implication that it is marvellous or incredible; sometimes with unfavourable connotation, as being discordant with what is held to be established truth, and hence absurd or fantastic; sometimes with favourable connotation, as a correction of vulgar error. (In actual use rare since 17th c., though often insisted upon by writers as the proper sense.)

1540 PALSGRAVE tr. *Acolastus* Prol. B ij b, We shall not wytsafe any Paradoxes in noo place, i. we shall not wytsafe (to speake or make mention of..) any thynges, that be aboue or beyonde the common oppynyon of men. 1546 BP. GARDINER *Declar. Art. Joye* 54 b, Your fonde paradox of only fayth iustifieth. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 791 Paradox is a straunge sentence, contrarie to the opinion of the most part. Or thus: It is a straunge sentence, not easely to be conceined of the common sort. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 115 This was sometime a Paradox, but now the time giues it proofe. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Paradox*, an opinion maintained contrary to the common allowed opinion, as if one affirme that the earth doth moove round, and the heauens stand still. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. § 17 (1712) 84 That pleasant and true Paradox of the Annual Motion of the Earth. 1656 HOBBES *Liberty, Necess., & Chance* (1841) 304 The Bishop speaks often of paradoxes with such scorn or detestation, that a simple reader would take a paradox either for felony or some other heinous crime,..whereas perhaps a judicious reader knows..that a paradox, is an opinion not yet generally received. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* II. xv. 65 A Paradox is said to be a Probleme true against the common Opinion..such as that, viz., the Earth moves; which, tho' it he true, yet may it be so against the common Opinion, and therefore a Paradox. 1854 DE QUINCEY *Templars' Dial.* Wks. IV. 183 A paradox, you know, is simply that which contradicts the popular opinion—which in too many cases is the false opinion. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 26 Apr. 535/3 A paradox is a proposition really or apparently contradictory to a commonly received idea...It is, as its name indicates, a conceit contrary to opinion, but not..contrary to reason. A position contrary to reason is a paralogism.

†**b.** *Rhet.* [repr. L. *paradoxum.*] A conclusion or apodosis contrary to what the audience has been led up to expect. *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Paradox*..In Rhetorick, it is something which is cast in by the by, contrary to the opinion or expectation of the Auditor, and is otherwise called *Hypomone.*

2. A statement or proposition which on the face of it seems self-contradictory, absurd, or at variance with common sense, though, on investigation or when explained, it may prove to be well-founded (or, according to some, though it is essentially true).

1569 CROWLEY *Soph. Dr. Watson* i. 187 Your straunge Paradox of Christes eating of his owne fleshe. 1607 J. NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* IV. 195, I can tell you a pretie paradoxe..Boggy and spungy ground,..though in it owne nature it be too moist, yet if it be overflowed with water often, it will settle and become firme. 1624 HAYWARD *Suprem. Relig.* 5 Three or foure at the table; who esteemed that which I had said, not for a Paradoxe, but for an Adoxe, or flat Absurditie. 1694 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 66 'Tis no less a truth than a paradox, that there are no greater fools than atheistical wits; and none so credulous as infidels. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 127 If you will admit the paradox, it makes a man do more than he can do. *a* 1806 HORSLEY *Serm.* (1811) 369 Of the two parts..of a paradox, both are often true, and yet, when proved to be true, may continue paradoxical. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 54 The legal paradox, that a libel may be the more a libel for being true. 1885 SEELEY *Introd. Polit. Sc.* i. (1896) 3 In my opinion, to lecture on political science is to lecture on history. Here is the Paradox—I use the word in its original sense of a proposition which is really true, though it sounds false. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 30 Oct. 3/1 Perhaps the only immortal paradoxes are the divine paradoxes called Beatitudes; for each generation sees their truth, but as no one ever acts upon them, their paradox comes with perpetual freshness to every age.

b. Often applied to a proposition or statement that is actually self-contradictory, or contradictory to reason or ascertained truth, and so, essentially absurd and false.

Hence some (cf. quot. 1639) have denied statements to be paradoxes when they can be proved after all to be true, or have called them 'apparent paradoxes' (quot. 1876), when they are real paradoxes in sense 2.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1299 This monstrous paradoxe of transubstantiation was neuer induced or receaued publickly in the Churche, before the tyme of ye Lateran Councell. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 253 *Berow* ..No face is faire that is not full so blacke. *Kin.* O paradoxe, Blacke is the badge of hell. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* III. 39 Vulgar men, doe such expressions hold To be but idle Paradoxes. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. iv. (1840) 121 It is therefore no paradox to say, that in some case the strength of a kingdom doth consist in the weakness of it. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (Matt. xix. 7–8) Wks. (1851) 215 The most grosse and massy paradox that ever did violence to reason and religion. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Disc. Philos. Necess.* iv. 110 This will be no paradox, but a most important and necessary truth. 1822 LD. JEFFREY in *Life* (1852) II. 211 The dulness is increased in proportion to the density, and the book becomes ten times more tedious by its compression. This is not a paradox now, but a simple truth. 1851 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. xxvi. 17 To my mind there could be no more monstrous paradox, than such a proposition would involve. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th. 18th Cent.* II. 375 The apparent paradox that while no man sets a higher value upon truthfulness..than Johnson, no man could care less for the foundations of speculative truth.

3. (Without *a* or *plural.*) Paradoxical character, condition, or quality; PARADOXY.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxix. (Arb.) 71 It may be true in manner of Paradoxe. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliv. (ed. Milman) IV. 186 They imbibed..the love of paradox.. and a minute attachment to words and verbal distinctions. *a* 1852 WEBSTER *Wks.* (1877) II. 91 A distinguished lover of liberty of our time, said, with apparent paradox, that the quantity of liberty in any country is exactly equal to the quantity of restraint. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 88 A perpetual source of fallacy and paradox.

4. *transf.* A phenomenon that exhibits some contradiction or conflict with preconceived notions of what is reasonable or possible; a person of perplexingly inconsistent life or behaviour. *Hydrostatic paradox*: see HYDROSTATIC.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* IV. ii, Not let his wife come near him in his sicknes?..Is she refused? and two old Paradoxes, Peeces of five and fifty without faith, Clapt in upon him? *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 92 The wonderful Paradox that Englishmen..pay Customs as Foreigners for all they spend in Ireland. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 45 He's a down-right Paradox. 1846 LYTTON *Lucretia* II. xviii, One of those strange living paradoxes that can rarely be found out of a commercial community.

5. A shortening of the specific name *paradoxus* of the Platypus (*Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*).

1815 in O'Hara *Hist. N. S. W.* (1817) 452 The water-mole, or paradox, also abounds in all the rivers and ponds.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *paradox-monger.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. iv. 62 A Paradox-monger, loving to hold strange yea dangerous Opinions. 1879 *Spectator* 23 Aug. 1069 Which made the same brilliant paradoxmonger [Prof. Clifford] enjoy saying, 'There is one thing in the world more wicked than the desire to command, and that is the will to obey'.

†**B.** *adj.* = PARADOXICAL *a. Obs.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 220 Let no man then condemne this paradox opinion. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 61 Though paradox it may seem, and out of the rode

of common beleef. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* III. xvi. *Cor.*, Many Paradox and wonderful Consectaries.

Pa·radox, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

†**1.** *trans.* To affect with a paradox, to cause to show a paradox or contradiction. *Obs. rare.*

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xv. 189 The same City that bred him a slave, for his virtues chose him a King: and to his eternal Honour, left his Statue paradox'd with Servitude and Royalty.

2. To bring or drive by paradox. *nonce-use.*

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Life* (1733) 807 Paradoxing soberer Men than himself out of their Senses.

3. *intr.* To utter paradoxes. Also *to paradox it.* Hence **Pa·radoxing** *vbl. sb.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 55 If that Parliament will prescribe what they ought, without such paradoxing. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lviii. (1714) 73 There must be no Paradoxing or Playing Tricks with Things Sacred. *a* 1811 R. CUMBERLAND in T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* II. 46 I could .. dogmatize..and dispute And paradox it with the best of you.

Parado·xal, *a. Obs.* in gen. use. [f. L. *paradoxus* adj. (see PARADOX) + -AL.] = PARADOXICAL.

†*Paradoxal sailing,* 'sailing on the spiral a ship would describe if she continued sailing round the world on any course except east and west, or north and south' (*Editor's note* in *Davis' Wks.* (Hakl. Soc.) 239).

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* div b, Hable to vnderstand..The Proportionall, and Paradoxall Compasses (of me Inuented, for our two Moscouy Master Pilotes, at the request of the Company). 1594 J. DAVIS (*title*) The Sea-mans Secrets.. wherein is taught the 3 kindes of Sailing, Horizontall, Paradoxall, and Sayling vpon a great Circle. *Ibid.* II. Wks. (Hakl. Soc.) 315 By which motion lines are described neyther circular nor straight, but concurred or winding lines, and are therefore called paradoxall, because it is beyond opinion that such lines should be described by plaine horizontall motion. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 331 Their paradoxall, pragmaticall, and stratagemicall doctrine. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 338 If it suffie'd som years past to convince and satisfie the uningag'd of other Nations ..though then held paradoxal. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 678 As Paradoxal as any may please to think it. 1888 *Nature* 19 July 288/2 On paradoxal deafness .. in which the patient is deaf to words uttered in the silence of a room, but not in a noisy street.

Paradoxer (pæ·rădǫksəɹ). [f. PARADOX *v.* (or *sb.*) + -ER 1.] A propounder of paradoxes.

1863 DE MORGAN *Budget Paradoxes* (1872) 2, I shall call each of these persons a paradoxer, and his system a paradox. 1864 *Ibid.* 187 My friend Francis Baily was a paradoxer: he brought forward things counter to universal opinion. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Apr. 489 The political paradoxer is always with us. 1888 *Ibid.* 28 Apr. 515 We have known paradoxers who disputed the competence of actors as teachers of elocution.

†**Paradoxial** (pærădǫ·ksiăl), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *paradoxia* PARADOX + -AL.] = PARADOXICAL *a.*

1624 BARGRAVE *Two Serm.* 5 Sinne, with all the paradoxiall qualities and ridling intricacy thereof.

Parado·xic, *a. rare.* [ad. obs. F. *paradoxique* (Cotgr.), It. *paradossico,* f. med.L. type **paradoxicus*: see PARADOX and -IC.] = next.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 486 Shall..I..In Paradoxicke passages, Equivocate. 1888 *Science* XI. 174/1 Certain propositions of modern economic writers which are so much at variance with the current doctrines of political economy, that, if true, they are certainly paradoxic.

Paradoxical (pærădǫ·ksikăl), *a.* [See -ICAL.]

1. Of a doctrine, proposition, etc.: Of the nature of a paradox, exhibiting or involving paradox.

a. Contrary to common opinion.

1581 [implied in PARADOXICALLY]. 1598 FLORIO, *Paradossale,* paradoxicall, contrarie to the common opinion. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Apr., Proposing many things paradoxical to our common opinions. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 6 Many things may be paradoxical, (that is, contrary to the common notion) and nevertheless true: nay, because they are true.

b. Apparently inconsistent with itself, or with reason, though in fact true; also, really inconsistent with reason, and so, absurd or irrational.

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 353 Of this point, which perchance may seem somewhat paradoxicall, we have studied elsewhere to give sufficient proofe. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 71, I have but one paradoxical and extravagant Quaere to make. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 34. 43 This Philosophy of the Ancients, which seems to be so prodigiously paradoxical, in respect of that Pre-existence and Transmigration of Souls. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 342 This, however paradoxical it may appear, is evident enough. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Stage Illusion,* Comedians, paradoxical as it may seem, may be too natural. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiii. 65 It would be true, though it might sound paradoxical, to say that the Norman Conquest made England Saxon.

2. Of persons, etc.: Fond of or given to paradox.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 41 Goropius after his wont paradoxicall, holdeth it to be the Hill Paropanisus, or Paropamisus, a part of the Hill Taurus. 1708 SWIFT *Abol. Chr.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 82 This perhaps may appear too great a paradox even for our wise and paradoxical age to endure. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 529 There is..a paradoxical element in the Statesman which delights in reversing the accustomed use of words. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 23 July 101/1 Dean Stanley's paradoxical temper.

3. Of a phenomenon, circumstance, etc.: Exhibiting some contradiction with known laws or with itself; not in accordance with what is theoretically reasonable or possible; now said esp. of natural phenomena that deviate from the normal or are hard to reconcile with known scientific laws.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 107 Among those many paradoxicall and unheard of imitations. 1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 161 A phenomenon not a little paradoxical, and not yet sufficiently examined. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. (1879) 11 A most paradoxical mixture of sound and silence pervades the shady parts of the wood. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 231 Zahn gave the name 'paradoxical embolism'..to the transportation of emboli derived from veins into the systemic arteries without passing through the pulmonary circulation.

Paradoxicality (pærădǫksikæ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] Paradoxical character or quality.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* Wks. 1843 VIII. 48 But for the apparent paradoxicality and anti-sentimentality, instead of *economizing, minimizing* would, in this case..have been inserted. 1889 *Ch. Times* 9 Aug. 720/1 Here comes in Ward's paradoxicality.

Parado·xically, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a paradoxical manner; in such a way or sense as to involve a paradox.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 51, I aunswere paradoxically, but truely. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* v. i. in Bullen *O. P.* (1884) III. 81 Divinely spoken, Sir, but verie Paradoxicallie. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. lxiv. 512 Some persons have paradoxically maintained that there can be no inconvenience whatever attending any national debt. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* v, Nevertheless, to speak paradoxically, the existence of insignificant people has very important consequences in the world.

Parado·xicalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being paradoxical; paradoxicality.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. iii. (1713) 184 The confident Ignorance of the rude and the unexpected Paradoxicalness of the skilful. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* vi. 77 The seeming paradoxicalness of this statement.

Paradoxi·dian, *a. Palæont.* [f. mod.L. *Paradoxides,* f. Gr. *παράδοξ-ος*: see PARADOX and -IAN.] Of or pertaining to the *Paradoxides,* a genus of large trilobites of Middle Cambrian age.

1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* 652. 1893 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) 725 Geologists have grouped the Cambrian rocks in three divisions—the lower or Olenellus group, the middle or Paradoxidian, and the upper or Olenidian.

†**Paradoxion,** *a. Obs.* [app. error for *paradoxian.*] = PARADOXICAL.

1631 J. DONE *Polydoron* 40 Of all manner of People I hate the paradoxion babling wit shewers.

Paradoxism (pæ·rădǫksiz'm). [f. PARADOX + -ISM. Cf. mod.F. *paradoxisme.*] The utterance or practice of paradox.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 119 They would be different in paradoxisme from all the world. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 329/3 All this may seem like paradoxism of the first water, but it is fact.

Paradoxist (pæ·rădǫksist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] A dealer in paradoxes; a paradoxer.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* xi. 132 For reading; verse him well in inuentive Authors, such are generally all Paradoxists, Satyrists. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 12 Nov. 204/3 The race of paradoxists is not confined to our own country. 1871 *Athenæum* 25 Mar. 370/1 It was [De Morgan's] intention to complete his humorous exhibition of paradoxists with another series of papers.

Paradoxogra·phical, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *παραδοξογράφ-ος* a writer of paradoxes + -ICAL.] Belonging or addicted to the writing of paradoxes.

1814 T. L. PEACOCK *Wks.* (1875) III. 121 Some such paradoxographical philosophaster.

Paradoxology (pæ·rădǫksǫ·lŏdʒi). [ad. Gr. *παραδοξολογία,* f. *παραδοξολόγος* telling of paradoxes: see -LOGY.] A maintaining or putting forward of paradoxical opinions, a speaking by paradox.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* To Rdr. (1650) 3 Who shall indifferently perpend the exceeding difficulty, which either the obscurity of the subject, or unavoidable paradoxologie must often put upon the Attemptor. 1856 G. F. COLLIER (*title*) Reg. v. Palmer, the Parodoxology of Poisoning. 1902 *Athenæum* 14 June 746/2 When Cicero accused Cato of political paradoxology.

Paradoxure (pæ·rădǫksiuəɹ). *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *paradoxūrus,* f. Gr. *παράδοξ-ος* (see PARADOX) + *οὐρά* tail.] An animal of the genus *Paradoxurus,* family *Viverridæ,* or of an allied genus, so called because of its remarkably long curving tail; a palm-cat, palm-marten, or palm-civet.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 407/2 The Paradoxure was confounded by Buffon with the Common Genet. 1883 W. H. FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 436/2 The Paradoxures or Palm-Civets are less strictly carnivorous than the other members of the family. *Ibid., Hemigale,* another modification of the Paradoxure type. 1886 P. S. ROBINSON *Valley Tret. Trees* 99 Paradoxures squeak and scuffle. The jerboas are wide awake.

Paradoxurine (pæ·rădǫksiuəɹin), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Paradoxūrinæ*: see prec. and -INE 1.] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the sub-family *Paradoxurinæ,* of which *Paradoxurus* (see prec.) is the typical genus. **b.** *sb.* A member of this group.

1882 MIVART in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 137 Professor Flower.. conclusively establishes..the Paradoxurine affinity of Arctictis. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammalia* xi. 532.

Paradoxy (pæ·rădǫksi). [ad. Gr. *παραδοξία,* f. *παράδοξ-ος*: see PARADOX.]

†**1.** A paradox. *Obs. rare*—1.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 361 With industry we decline such paradoxies, and peaceably submit unto their received acceptions.

2. Paradoxical quality or character; paradoxicality.

1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* II. 777 Another well-known passage..stating the paradoxy of the Christian Creed. *a* 1871 DE MORGAN *Budget Paradoxes* (1872) 186 It may be that ignorance had more to do with it than paradoxy. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* Pref. 11 Regarding any truth whatsoever which is not of obvious perception in its fulness, paradoxy is likely to be orthodoxy.

†**Pa·radrome.** *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. Gr. *παραδρομίς* 'place for taking the air' (Liddell and Sc.).]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Paradrome,* an open Gallery or walk, that has no shelter over head. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Paradromic (pærădrǫ·mik), *a* [f. Gr. *παράδρομ-ος* running alongside + -IC.] Running side by side; *paradromic winding,* winding in courses that run side by side.

1883 TAIT in *Nature* 1 Feb. 317/1 The consideration of double-threaded screws, twisted bundles of fibres, etc., leads to the general theory of paradromic winding. 1884 TAIT *Scientif. Papers* II. 91 A subject treated by Listing, which he calls paradromic winding.

Paradventure, obs. f. PERADVENTURE.

Parael, var. PAREL *v. Obs.*

Paræmiac, etc.: see PARŒMIAC, etc.

‖**Paræsis, paren-** (părī·nĭsis, -ēnī·sis). [late L. *parænesis,* a. Gr. *παραίνεσις* exhortation, recommendation, f. *παραινεῖν* to exhort, advise, f. *παρα-* beside + *αἰνεῖν* to speak of, praise, commend. In F. *parénèse.*] Exhortation, advice, counsel; a hortatory composition.

1604 EARL STIRLING (*title*) A Paraenesis to the Prince. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 105 A short Parænesis touching the present ordering, and disposing of his Majesties Plantations for the future benefit of the Nation. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Drama* 38 By way of Apology, or Parenesis, or both, to the Jews in general. 1866 T. HARPER *Peace thr. Truth* 229 Clement of Alexandria..in the course of a paræsis on sobriety in the drinking of wine [etc.].

Hence † **Parænesize** *v. Obs. rare,* to exhort.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 15, I Paranesize and endeavour to Proselyte them to [etc.].

Parænetic, -enetic (pærĭnē·tik), *a. (sb.)* [ad. med.L. *parænetic-us,* a. Gr. *παραινετικ-ός* hortatory: see prec. and -IC. In F. *parénétique* (1574 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of parænesis; advisory, hortatory.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Parenetick.* 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 393 Cleanthes allows the Parænetick, or Preceptive Philosophy, to be in some sort Profitable. 1873 W. WAGNER tr. *Teuffel's Hist. Rom. Lit.* II. 300 Of a practical and parænetic character. 1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. T.* 32 Clauses..of a parenetic or hortatory character.

† **B.** *sb.* A hortatory composition. *Obs.*

1645 *Liberty of Conse.* 38 Let us heare no more Parænetick for Toleration. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Parenetick,* are taken for verses full of precepts or admonitions.

Paræne·tical, -ene·tical, *a.* Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1598 (*title*) A Treatise Parænetical, That is to say: An Exhortation, Wherein is shewed..the right way and true meanes to resist the violence of the Castilian king..Translated..into the French, by I. D. Dralymont...And now Englished. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* vii. (1642) 435 Their writings..both Parænetical and also Apologeticall. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 131 Parænetical Lectures. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 466 The author..need desire nothing more parænetical than the criticism of Meuselius.

‖**Paræsthesia, -esthesia** (pæres-, -ĭsþī·siă). *Path.* [f. PARA- 1 'disordered' + Gr. *αἴσθησις* perception, sensation: see ÆSTHESIS.] Disordered or perverted sensation; a hallucination of any of the senses. Also ‖ **Paræsthe·sis**: hence **Paræsthetic** (-þe·tik), of, pertaining to, or affected with paræsthesia.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Paresthetic. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 217 They include great excitability, paræsthesiæ of sight and hearing. 1889 *Alien. & Neurol.* X. 442 A number of paræsthetic symptoms. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 762 Chlorotic and anæmic girls .. very frequently suffer from paræsthesia of the throat region. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 567 Various palsies and paræsthesias.

Paraf, paraff: see PARAPH.

Paraffin (pæ·răfin), *sb.* Also -ine. [f. L. *parum* too little, barely + *affinis* having affinity: so named by Reichenbach 1830 in reference to its neutral quality and the small affinity it possesses for other bodies. See *Journal f. Chem. u. Physik* LIX. 456.]

1. A colourless (or white), tasteless, inodorous, crystalline, fatty substance, solid at ordinary temperatures (chemically a mixture of hydrocarbons of the series C_nH_{2n+2}), discovered by Reichenbach in 1830; obtained by dry distillation from wood, coal, peat, petroleum, wax, and other substances, and also occurring native in coal and other bituminous strata; subsequently used for making candles, as a waterproofing material, for electrical insulators, and for various other purposes.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 396 Paraffin was discovered about the same time [1830] by Dr. Christison and Dr. Reichenbach; the former..called it *petrolin.* 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 942 Paraffine is a..solid bicarburet of hydrogen; it has not hitherto been applied to any use, but it would form admirable candles. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 374 The amount of paraffine, according to these experiments, obtained from 1 ton of peat does not exceed 2½ lbs. 1868 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 345 It is not..from coal, but from certain shales, that the most abundant yield of paraffin is thus obtained. 1901 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 7/5 Until 1873

paraffin as a candle-making material had been produced almost wholly in Scotland and Germany.

2. Short for *paraffin oil*: see 4.

1861 *Ann. Reg.* 234 There has been lately introduced, for the purposes of light, an oil called 'paraffin'. 1865 *Times* 9 Mar., The hon. secretary to the River Dee Salmon Fishery had preserved a bottle of pure paraffin made from the waters of the Dee. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* xii, [He] set his face against paraffin and the whole family of oils.

3. *Chem.* A general name, introduced by Watts 1872, for the saturated hydrocarbons of the series C_nH_{2n+2}, of which the first four members, methane, ethane, propane, quartane (see -ane) are at ordinary temperatures gaseous, those higher in the series, oily liquids, and those higher still, solids; all are remarkable for their chemical indifference, the hydrogen being combined in the highest proportion possible with the carbon.

1872 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VI. 705 This substance is a hydrocarbon or a mixture of hydrocarbons of the series C_nH_{2n+2}; ..the name paraffin may therefore be conveniently used as a generic term for the whole series. 1873 — *Fownes' Chem.* 545 Many of the paraffins occur ready-formed in American petroleum. 1894 *Schorlemmer's Rise & Devel. Org. Chem.* 92 Henry Watts proposed to call the whole series the *paraffins*, and this name has been accepted.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *paraffin candle, lamp, -refiner*; **paraffin oil**, any one of several oils obtained by distillation of coal, petroleum, and other substances (chemically, liquid members of the paraffin series (see 3), or mixtures of these, often with admixture of other hydrocarbons), used as illuminants and lubricants; also called simply *paraffin* (see 2), *kerosene*, or *petroleum*; **paraffin scales**, manufacturers' name for a crude solid paraffin; **paraffin wax**, solid paraffin (=sense 1), as distinct from *paraffin oil*.

1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Butter*, **Paraffin-butter*, a crude paraffin which is used for making candles. 1862 Faraday *Hist. Candle* 18 *Paraffin candles made of paraffin obtained from the bogs of Ireland. 1871 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 294 The fatty or *paraffin group of organic bodies. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 155/1 *Paraffin-lamps were not used in the house. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 198 Paraffine lamps are now becoming much used. 1851 J. Young in *Mech. Mag.* LIV. 334 Treating bituminous coal.. to obtain therefrom an oil containing paraffine which the patentee calls *paraffine oil. 1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 1 Boghead or Bathgate Naphtha, also called Photogen and Paraffin oil. *a* 1882 Sir R. Christison *Autobiog.* (1885) I. 395 Paraffin-oil..had been found the best of all anti-friction lubricants. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 521 Sulphur.., in *paraffin ointment is useful. 1880 *Spons' Encycl. Manuf.* I. 586 The crude solid product separated from the light and heavy oils by the mineral oil refiners, and known as '*paraffin scales'. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Aug. 12/1 Dinner was finished by the light of *paraffine tapers. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Apr. 307/1 *Paraffine-wax candles form a good source of light. 1894 Bottone *Electr. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) 18 When paraffin is mentioned in this work, paraffin *wax* is understood, not paraffin *oil*.

Hence **Pa·raffin** *v. trans.*, to cover, impregnate, or treat with paraffin (chiefly in *ppl. a.* **Pa·raffined**); **Paraffi·nic** *a.*, *Chem.*, of paraffin, as *paraffinic nitrite*, a compound of nitrous acid and a paraffin, having the formula $C_nH_{2n+1}.NO_2$, also called *nitroparaffin*; **Pa·raffini·ze** *v. trans.*, to treat with paraffin; **Pa·raffinoid** *a.*, of the form of or akin to paraffin.

1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 133 An apparatus composed of alternate layers of tin-foil and *paraffined paper. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 13 Dry them by pouring the white albumen upon a clean board which has been paraffined. 1891 *Athenæum* 14 Mar. 347/3 On the Physiological Action of the *Paraffinic Nitrites. 1888 *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 859 The *paraffinized preparation is placed on a layer of cotton to cool. 1887 *Standard* 16 Sept. 3/3 Transition from tars of the *paraffinoid to those of the benzenoid or ordinary gas tar varieties.

†Para·ffle, para·fle. *Sc. Obs.* [perh. ad. F. *parafe, paraphe* a flourish added to a signature.] 'Ostentatious display' (Jam.).

1816 Scott *Antiquary* xxi, Whether it is of these grand parafle o' ceremonies that Holy Writ says 'it is an abomination to me'. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* Let. v, The subject of this parafle of words.

Parafibrin, -flagellate, etc.: see Para-1.

†Parafrenesie, -frensie. *Obs. rare.* [= OF. *parafrenasie*, ad. med.L. *parafrenēsis*, f. Gr. παρα-, Para-1, in sense 'false, spurious' + L. *phrenēsis* (in Celsus as a Gr. word φρένησις) madness, delirium, Frenzy.] Temporary delirium, due (as was thought) not to disorder of the brain itself, but to its being affected by the fevered state of some other part.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. v. (Bodl. MS.), It comeþ of fumosite and smoke þat comeþ vpward to þe brayne & disturbleþ þe brayne and hatte parafrenesie, nought vrei frenesy [Barthol. parafrenesis, i. frenesis non vera; *OFr. version* (Godef.) parafrenasie, qui n'est pas vraye frenasye]. *Ibid.*, þanne þe brayne turneþ aȝen into his owne good state and þanne þis yuel parafrenesie is deliuered.

†Pa·rafront. *Obs.* Also 7 **paraphront.** [f. Gr. παρα- beside, alongside of + Front.] A hanging for an altar, apparently a Dossal.

1641 *Comm. of Accommod.* in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1733) II. 462 Advancing Crucifixes and Images upon the Parafront or Altar-cloth. *a* 1670 Hacket in Plume *Life* (1865) 129 The most curious piece that I have ever seen of purple velvet flowered with gold and silk, to be placed in the parafront above the cushion. *a* 1670 — *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 107 That religion might have a dialect proper to itself, as Paten, Chalice, Corporal, Albe, Paraphront, Suffront, for the hangings above and beneath the table.

Paragal, variant of Paregal.

Paragamy (pără·gămi). *Biol.* [f. Gr. παρα- beside, alongside + -γαμία marriage.] Applied to a special mode of reproduction: see quot.

1891 Hartog in *Nature* 17 Sept. 484 Paragenesis will include the following modes, usually grouped under the term parthenogenesis, apogamy (*pro parte*), &c.:—A. True Parthenogenesis...B. Simulated Parthenogenesis...C. Metagametal Rejuvenescence...D. Paragamy or Endokaryogamy; vegetative or gametal nuclei lying in a continuous mass of cytoplasm fuse to form a zygote nucleus. 1. Progamic paragamy...2. Apocytial paragamy.

Paragaster (pærăgæ·stəɹ). *Zool.* [f. Gr. παρα-Para-1 'false' + γαστήρ belly, stomach.] The central or gastric cavity of a simple sponge. Hence **Paraga·stral** *a.*, of or belonging to the paragaster.

1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 413/2 The simple paragaster of *Ascetta* may become complicated in a variety of ways. 1888 — in *Challenger Rep.* XXV. p. xiv, The recesses, known as flagellated chambers, communicate with the cavity of the sac (paragaster) each by a single wide mouth (apopyle), and with the exterior by a small pore (prosopyle). *Ibid.* p. xxvi, If endodermal, then the cavity of the vase forming the sponge must be paragastral.

Paragastric (pærăgæ·strik), *a. Zool.* [cf. prec.] **1.** [f. Para-1 1.] Situated alongside the stomach or gastric cavity, as certain canals in *Ctenophora*.

1861 J. R. Greene *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 223 Next, radial and paragastric canals appear, the former quickly reaching the surface of the body. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 717 These two vessels are the 'paragastric canals'.

2. [f. prec.] Pertaining to the paragaster of a sponge.

1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 413/1 The instreaming currents bear with them into the cavity of the sac (paragastric cavity) both protoplasmic particles..and dissolved oxygen.

‖ **Paraga·strula.** *Embryol.* [f. Para-1 1 + Gastrula.] A kind of gastrula occurring in some sponges, produced by invagination of the flagellate cells within the granular. Hence **Paraga·strular** *a.*, of or pertaining to a paragastrula; **Paragastrula·tion**, the formation of a paragastrula.

1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 425/1 The two-layered sac thus produced is a *paragastrula*; its outer layer, known as the *epiblast*, gives rise to the ectoderm, the inner layer or *hypoblast* to the endoderm. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Paragastrular*...*Paragastrulation*.

†Pa·rage. *Obs.* Also 4 perage. [a. F. *parage* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr. *paratge*, Sp. *parage*, It. *paraggio*, med.L. *parāticum*, ? f. *par* equal: see -age. The original sense in med.L. and Fr. was app. 'parity of condition or rank'; hence, 'noble lineage or extraction': the latter is the sense with which the word entered Eng.]

1. Lineage, descent, rank; *esp.* noble or high lineage.

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 256 þer buþ seriauns in þe stage þat seruep þe maidenes of parage. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 167 Aproch þou to þat prynce of parage noble. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 250 If she be riche and of heigh parage. 1484 Caxton *Chivalry* 46 Parage is none thynge but honour auncyently acustomed. 1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb.) 61 They ..fare moche better at their table Then lordes of worthy parage. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* I. ii. (Arb.) 17 His face is for ladies of high and noble parages, With whome he hardly scapeth great mariages. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 281 So did the Kings of Wales of high parage.

2. Worth, value. *rare.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. v. 222 Syne to my fader,.. Riche rewardis he gaif of hie parage.

3. Equality of birth or station, as in members of the same family.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. Prol. 44 Thow makis fehill wycht, and lawest the hie; Thow knittis frendschip quhar thar bene na parage. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 115 He [Laud] thought it a disparagement to have a parage with any of his rank.

‖ **4.** *Feudal Law.* (As Fr., parăʒ.) See quots.

[1611 Cotgr. s.v., *Tenir en parage*, to hold part of a fief, as a coheire, or coparcener; or, younger brothers to hold of their elder by homage, and fealtie; which is therefore due vnto him, after partition, because he does homage vnto the Lord Paramount both for their parts, and his owne.] 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., When a fief is divided among brothers; ..the younger hold their part of the elder by Parage, i.e. without any homage or service. ..This Parage being an equality of duty, or service among brothers or sisters. [1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* vii. 205 Called in French 'Parage', under which the near kinsmen of the eldest son still took an interest in the family property, but held it of him as his Peers.]

Paragenesic (pærăʒĭne·sik), *a. Biol.* [f. next + -ic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of paragenesis: see next, 1.

1864 *Reader* No. 94. 477/1 Observed in paragenesic hybridity. 1878 Bartlev tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. vii. 369 M. Broca has defined the various degrees of sexual affinity, which he calls Homogenesis, thus:—Without offspring: Abortive, Agenesic, Dysgenesic. With offspring: Paragenesic, Eugenesic.

Paragenesis (pærăʒe·nĭsis). [mod. f. Gr. παρα- beside, side by side + γένεσις Genesis.]

1. *Biol.* **a.** The production in an individual organism of characters belonging to two different species, as in hybridism. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

b. *spec.* Hybridism in which the offspring is partially sterile.

1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Paragenesis*: see *Paragenesia*. *Paragenesia*, a term applied by Broca to the comparative sterility of hybrids, which consists in their being sterile with similar hybrids, but fertile with members of either parent species.

c. A name for subsidiary or unusual modes of reproduction; see Paragamy.

2. *Min.* The formation of minerals in close contact, whereby the development of the individual crystals is interfered with, and the whole locked or interlaced together in a crystalline mass; the structure so formed, as in granite or marble. [So named by Breithaupt in Ger. 1849.]

1855 Dana *Min.* I. 239. 1865 Page *Handbk. Geol. Terms* 350 Paragenesis of Minerals. 1878 Lawrence tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 3 What was termed by Breithaupt Paragenesis. By this is meant the law of mutual association or repulsion of certain minerals. 1894 *Thinker* V. 342 By paragenesis, or by some form of pseudomorphism, one mineral may be changed into another.

Paragenetic (pærăʒĭne·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. παρα- (see prec.) + γενετικός (see Genetic).] **a.** *Biol.* Pertaining to or originating by paragenesis; paragenesic. **b.** *Min.* Originating side by side, as in *paragenetic twin* (crystal): see quot. 1883.

1865 Page *Handbk. Geol. Terms* 350 The innate structures of granite, marble, loaf-sugar, and the like, are instances of paragenetic crystallisation. 1883 M. F. Heddle in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 367/1 Twins [crystals] have..been divided into 'paragenetic' and 'metagenetic'. The first term is applied to the ordinarily occurring twins, in which the compound structure is supposed..to have been compound in its very origin.

Paragenic (pærădʒe·nik), *a.* = prec. b.

1864 Webster cites Dana.

Paragerminal to **-glenal**: see Para-1 1.

Paraglo·bin. = next.

1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* II. 626. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Paraglobulin (pærăglo·bĭulĭn). *Chem.* [See Para-1 2.] A name given to distinguish the particular form of Globulin found in blood-serum (and to a slight extent elsewhere in the tissues).

1873 Ralfe *Phys. Chem.* 31 *Para-globulin*...The globulin obtained from serum differs from that of the crystalline lens in not being precipitated from its solutions by heat or alcohol, and also by the property it possesses of coagulating certain liquids, as the pericardial, peritoneal, and hydrocele fluids...This modification of globulin has been called paraglobulin, and also fibrino-plastic substance from the power it has of forming with the above named fluids, fibrin. 1877 Foster *Phys.* I. i. (1879) 27. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 800 The albumin is mainly paraglobulin.

‖ **Paraglossa** (pærăglo·să). Pl. **-æ.** *Entom.* [f. Gr. παρα- beside + γλῶσσα tongue.] Each of two lateral appendages of the ligula in various insects.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 359 *Paraglossæ* .. Lateral and often membranous processes observable on each side of the tongue in some Hymenoptera, etc. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 246 This has two lateral appendages, or secondary tongues (paraglossæ), at its base.

Hence **Paraglo·ssal** *a.*, of or pertaining to a paraglossa; **Paraglo·ssate** *a.*, furnished with paraglossæ. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Paragnathous (părægnăþəs), *a. Ornith.* [f. Gr. παρα-, Para- alongside + γνάθ-ος jaw + -ous.] Having the mandibles of equal length. Hence **Para·gnathism,** paragnathous condition.

1872 Coues *Key N. Amer. Birds* 24 All bills .. have been divided into four classes...The paragnathous, in which both [mandibles] are of about equal length, and neither is evidently bent over the other.

Paragoge (pærăgō·dʒĭ). [a. L. *paragōgē*, a. Gr. παραγωγή a leading past, in Gram. 'addition to the end of a syllable'; f. παρα- past, beyond + ἀγωγή carrying, leading. In F. *paragoge* (*e* mute).]

1. *Gram.* The addition of a letter or syllable to a word, either inorganically as in *peasan-t*, or, as in Hebrew, to give emphasis or modify the meaning.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Paragogical*, of or pertaining to the figure Paragoge, which is when a syllable or letter is added to the end of a word. 1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Paragoge*, ..this figure is frequent with the Hebrews, אברכה for אברך. 1883 Marsh *Comp. Gram. Anglo-Saxon* § 20. 9. *fig.* 1658 J. Jones tr. *Ovid's Ibis* 75 Thus Levellers by Apocope would pare off the Superfluities of long Estates; and by Paragoge add to the extremities of their short.

‖ **2.** The reduction of a dislocation. [Gr.]

1730-6 in Bailey (folio). 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **3.** A wheeling from column into line. [Gr.]

1878 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 485/1 The depth of the whole body was then lessened, and these intervals filled up by the ordinary paragoge, and by the different lochi siding up nearer to each other.

Paragogic (pærăgo·dʒik), *a. Gram.* [ad. mod.L. *paragōgic-us*: see prec. and -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of paragoge; *esp.* of a sound or letter: Added to a word by paragoge.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Paragogic*, in grammar, denotes something added to a word without adding any thing to the sense thereof...In the Hebrew the ה is frequently Paragogic. 1778 Bp. Lowth *Transl. Isa.* Notes (ed. 12) 291 These are infinitives with a paragogic ה. 1837 G. Phillips *Syriac Gram.* 81 In the 3rd pers. plu. præt...Peal, some verbs take

the paragogic forms. 1887 A. Morel-Fatio in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 349/2 The infinitives with r paragogic (*viurer, seurer, plourer*) are not used.

Paragogical (pærăgǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1607 Hieron *Defence* I. 88 They both read it, and that with prickes & tooke it not to be paragogical. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* i. Wks. (1851) 188 You cite them to appeare for certaine Paragogicall contempts, before a capricious Pædantie of hot-liver'd Grammarians. 1751 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 154 Frequently they [Futures] assume a paragogical ה with Kametz.

Hence **Parago·gically** *adv.*, by way of paragoge.

1706 A. Bedford *Temple Mus.* vii. 142 The Letter (ף) is Paragogically added.

Pa·ragogize, *v. rare.* [f. Paragoge + -IZE.] *trans.* To add as a final syllable.

1866 Blackmore *C. Nowell* liv, Bob knew better than to paragogize the feminine termination.

Paragon (pæ·răgŏn), *sb.* (*a.*) Also (6 **parageon, peragon**, 6–7 **parragon**), 6–8 **paragone.** [a. OF. *paragon* (15th c.), now *parangon* m., in OF. also *para(n)gonne* fem., ad. It. *paragone* (also *parangone*) m., 'a triall or touch-stone to try gold, or good from bad' (so in Dino Compagni *a* 1324, and Boccaccio; also in 15th c. Fr. : see Godef.); 'a comparison or conferring together; a paragon, a match, a compare, an equal' (Florio 1611). Cf. Sp. *parangon* or *paragon* 'an equall, a fit man to match him, one comparable with' (Minsheu 1599). See below.]

I. 1. A pattern or model of excellence. **a.** A person supreme in merit or excellence.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 33 b, Thys prince was almost the Arabicall Phenix, and emongest his predecessors a very Paragon. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 178 But therwas neuer Laura more then one, And her had Petrarke for his paragone. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 168 She was the very Phenix and Parageon of all the Gentlewomen that I euer knewe. 1592 Greene *Philom.* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 175 The peragon of Italy for honorable grace. 1689 Shadwell *Bury Fair* II. i, Your ladyship .. has been long held a paragon of perfection. 1784 J. Potter *Virtuous Villagers* II. 159 He is a paragon of his sex. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Charmed Sea* ix. 133 She will turn out a paragon of a wife. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xxxvii. 17 You chiefly, peerless paragon of the tribe long-lock'd, ..Egnatius.

b. A thing of supreme excellence.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 372 [Magic] is at this day reputed by most nations of the earth, for the paragon & chief of al sciences. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 22 We came down to Antwerp, the paragon of Cities. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. Ded., The dissolved civil constitution, that paragon of perfect polity. 1861 J. Ruffini *Dr. Antonio* x, Sir John..pronounced it to be the paragon of easy-chairs.

†**2.** A match; a mate, companion; a consort in marriage; a rival, competitor. (Also of a thing.)

1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* I. 45 Cyrus our prince and lorde, whose paragon wee haue chosen you to bee. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 1026 Love and Lordship bide no paragone. 1596 — *F. Q.* VI. ix. 11 He .. her worthy deemed To be a Princes Paragone esteemed. 1594 Chapman *Hymnus in Cynthiam* Wks. (1875) 15/1 Through noblest mansions, Gardens and groves, exempt from paragons. 1762 J. H. Stevenson *Crazy Tales* 43 You cannot fish up His like and paragon again. 1824 Wiffen tr. *Tasso* IV. xlvi, None but himself could be his paragon in vice.

†**3.** Comparison; competition, emulation, rivalry. [Cf. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 241.] 1590 Spenser *Mulopotmos* 274 Minerva .. deign'd with her the paragon to make. 1590 — *F. Q.* III. iii. 54 Wemen valorous, Which have full many feats .. Performd, in paragone of proudest men. 1596 *Ibid.* v. iii. 24 Then did he set her by that snowy one, .. Of both their beauties to make paragone. 1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* Ep. Ded. 1 A Work .. worthy to go in paragon with it.

II. Specific and technical applications.

4. A perfect diamond; now applied to those weighing more than a hundred carats. [So in mod.F.] In quot. 1616 *fig.* of a person.

1616 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass* III. i, He is no great large stone, but a true paragon, He has all his corners. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law Merch.* 75 The fassets must be industriously wrought, which in great stones of 10 or 12 Carrats maketh them to be Paragons, that is to say, in all perfection. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 241 That stone, which for a paragon was set. 1863 *Chambers' Bk. of Days* I. 484/1 Only six very large diamonds (called paragons) are known.

†**b.** Also *paragon-stone. Obs.*

1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. 94 b, Take Cristall, or paragon stone. 1573 *Art of Limming* 9 Take a beade of Christall or a Paragon stone. 1629 Maxwell tr. *Herodian* (1635) 250 His Rings set with Paragon Stones. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 213 The Diamond..Without Spots or Foulness, is called a Paragon-stone.

†**5.** A kind of double camlet; a stuff used for dress and upholstery in the seventeenth and early eighteenth century. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *parangon de Venise*, the finest silk stuffs from Venice (Littré).]

c 1605 *Allegations of Worsted Weavers* (B. M. Add. MS. 12504, art. 64) The Paragon, Peropus, and Philiselles may be affirmed to be double chamblet; the difference being only the one was double in the warpe, and the other in the w[oo]ff. 1618 *Naworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 74, xij yards of water paragon for my Lady at vs. viij*d*. .. 5 yards of French green paragon..xxvs. x*d*. 1659–60 Pepys *Diary* 8 Mar., Took my wife by land to Paternoster Row, to buy some Paragon for a petticoat and so home again. 1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 852/4 Hangings for a Room of Green Paragon. 1678 *Flemings in Oxford* (O. H. S.) I. 255, 7 yards & an halfe of black Paragon for a [Undergraduate's] Gowne. 1739 *Observ. Wool & Wooll. Manuf.* in Beck *Draper's Dict.* 245 Paragon .. stuff of combing wool. *attrib.* 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) III. 173 The Plowman, the Squire, the Erranter Clown, At home she subdued in her Paragon Gown.

†**6.** A kind of black marble: see quot. 1753. *Obs.* [F. *parangon* a kind of black marble of Egypt and Greece (Littré).]

[1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 267 The floore being curiously indented with intermingled Alabaster and black shining *Parangone.*] 1645 Evelyn *Diary* May (1879) I. 227 A niche of paragon for the statue of the Prince now living. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Paragone*, .. the name given by many to the basaltes, a black marble, used as a touchstone.

7. *Printing.* Name of a large size of type intermediate between Great Primer and Double Pica, about $3\frac{3}{4}$ lines to the inch. Now usually called 'two-line Long Primer'.

1706 *Specimen of Letters* b 1, in H. Hart *Century of Oxf. Typog.* 67 Paragon Roman (Bought 1706). Paragon Italick (Bought 1706). 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. 77 Paragon is the only letter that has preserved its name, being called so by all the printing nations. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 456/1 Of types larger than those employed for book-work, the first, in an ascending series, is called *Paragon.* 1887 T. B. Reed *Old Eng. Letter Foundries* 34 The first named [Trafalgar] has disappeared in England, as also has Paragon.

B. *adj.* [Perh. originating in *attrib.* use of the sb.] Of surpassing excellence, perfect in excellence. (See also 4 b.)

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 457 We may be bold to compare them with that Paragon-coronet of the Greeks, which passeth al others. 1632 Wentworth *Let.* 24 Sept. in Gardiner *Hist. Chas. I*, I. Pref. 14 If I do not fall square, and .. paragon, in every point of duty to my master. 1672 Sir T. Browne *Let. to Friend* § 29 Those jewels were paragon, without flaw, hair, ice, or cloud. 1825 R. P. Ward *Tremaine* III. xv. 345 Presuming to have had opinions, which this paragon Lord does not approve.

[*Note.* This word appears first in Italian (14th c.), whence in Fr., Sp., etc. The notion of Diez that *paragon* originated in Sp., from the prep. phrase *para con* (which is sometimes = 'in comparison with') is historically untenable. But it is not certain whether the original sense of It. *paragone* was 'comparison', or 'touch-stone'; in the latter sense it might stand for *pietra di paragone.* For the etymology, Tobler (*Zeitschr. Rom. Phil.* (1880) IV. 373) suggested derivation from the Gr. vb. παρακονᾶν 'to sharpen or whet one thing against another', f. ἀκόνη 'whetstone', supposing that this may have developed the sense 'touch-stone', or that the It. vb. *paragonare* may have been formed from παρακονᾶν, with the sense of 'try or compare by rubbing together', whence *paragone* the act of doing this, *pietra di paragone* 'comparison stone, touch-stone'. A med. Gr. παρακόνη is cited as applied to a smooth hard stone used to polish the gold laid on in illuminating. But the suggestion presents various difficulties.]

Paragon (pæ·răgŏn), *v.* Also 7 -one, **parangon, parragon.** [f. Paragon *sb.*: cf. F. *para(n)gonner*, It. *para(n)gonare* 'to equall, to paragone, to compare' (Florio), Sp. *parangonar*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To place side by side; to parallel, compare. (Now *archaic* or *poetic.*)

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (1590) Liij, The picture of Pamela..whiche in little forme he ware in a Tablet..purposing..to paragon the little one with Artesias length. 1600 O. E. (? M. Sutcliffe) *Repl. to Libel* I. i. 1 An excellent and singular woman, to bee parangoned with the famous women of ancient time. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* I. v. 71. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 426 Lucifer, so by allusion calld, Of that bright Starr to Satan paragond. 1894 A. Austin in *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 312 Baby billows, mere cradles rather .. when paragoned with these monsters of the real deep.

2. To match, to mate. (Now *poetic*, etc.)

c 1615 Sir W. Mure *Sonn.* vii, My loue, my lyfe..Bright spark of beutie, paragon'd by few. 1697 Evelyn *Numism.* vii. 239 Such proof of their Abilities..as may rightly paragon them with .. the Ancients. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* VI. v, [It was] a virtue nature could not paragon, words could not repay. 1872 Browning *Fifine* xxiii, To join your peers, paragon charm with charm, As I shall show you may.

†**3.** To excel, surpass. *Obs.*

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. i. 62 He hath atchieu'd a Maid That paragons description, and wilde Fame.

†**4.** To set forth as a paragon or perfect model.

1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 230 We are contented To weare our mortall State to come, with her..before the primest Creature That's Parragon'd o' th' World.

†**5.** To serve as a paragon or model of; to typify, exemplify. *Obs.*

1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* I. Abstr. of Contents ii, Peter the fitter to paragon the Church, because a great sinner and so apt to shew mercie.

†**6.** *intr.* To compare, compete, vie *with. Obs.*

1620 Shelton *Quix.* II. iv. ix. 123 Few or none could for Feature paragon with her, and much less excel her.

Paragonite (pæ·răgŏnəit). *Min.* [Named 1848, from Gr. *παράγων* pr. pple., leading aside or astray, misleading + -ITE 1.] A hydrous mica containing sodium, and so distinguished from common or potash mica (muscovite). *Paragonite-schist*, a mica-schist in which paragonite takes the place of muscovite.

1849 J. Nicol *Min.* 163 The mica slate..named paragonite. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 488 Paragonite constitutes the mass of the rock at Monte Campione.

Hence **Paragoni·tic** *a.*, characterized by the presence of paragonite.

1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 488 The rock..containing cyanite and staurotide, called paragonitic or talcose schist.

†**Pa·ragonize**, *v. Obs.* [f. Paragon *sb.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To compare, put in competition or rivalry: = Paragon *v.* 1.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 241 Faire women whose excellencie is discouered by paragonizing or setting one to another. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xxxiii. (1656) 282 Those, who presumed too much upon themselves, and dared to paragonise their privat Nobility, with his immense fortune who reigned.

2. To match, to equal: = Paragon *v.* 2.

1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Iustine* G gij, He lined without al example, no man euer paragonizing him. 1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 65 If there was any accomplish'd Gentleman, that .. paragonized Perosphilo.

3. To serve as a model of, exemplify, typify: = Paragon *v.* 5.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 147 All those excellencies, which none but her selfe can paragonize.

Pa·ragonless, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without a paragon, matchless, peerless.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 53 Whilst I loitered in this paragonless fish-town, city, town or country.

Paragoric, obs. form of Paregoric.

†**Pa·ragram.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. phrase *τὰ παρὰ γράμμα σκώμματα*, lit. 'jokes by the letter'.] A kind of play upon words, consisting in the alteration of one letter or group of letters of a word.

By some writers restricted to the change of the initial letter or letters, as in *Biberius Mero* for *Tiberius Nero*, but Aristotle included such as κόλαξ for κοραξ.

a 1679 Hobbes *Rhetorick* III. x. (1681) 116 Paragrams; that is, allusions of words are graceful, if they be well placed. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 61 ¶ 2 Aristotle..describes two or three kinds of Puns, which he calls Paragrams. 1753 Melmoth tr. *Cicero's Lett.* IV. xviii, Unless it be some smart pun, or elegant hyperbole, some striking paragram, or some arch and unexpected turn. *Note*, A Paragram is a species of the pun which consists in changing the initial letters of a name.

So **Paragra·mmatist** [Gr. *παραγραμματιστής*; see prec. and -IST], a maker of 'paragrams'.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 61 ¶ 3 A Gentleman whom he looked upon to be the greatest Paragrammatist among the Moderns.

Paragraph (pæ·răgrɑf). *sb.* Also 6–7 -graff e. [a. F. *paragraphe* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *paragrafo*, ad. late L. *paragraph-us*, a. Gr. *παράγραφος* orig. a short horizontal stroke drawn below the beginning of a line in which a break in the sense occurs (see Kenyon *Palæogr.* 27); also = *παραγραφή*, a passage so marked; f. *παρα-* by the side + *-γραφος* written.]

1. A symbol or character (now usually ¶ or ℙ) formerly used to mark the commencement of a new section or part of a narrative or discourse; now, sometimes introducing an editorial *obiter dictum* or protest, and sometimes as a reference to a marginal note or foot-note.

Its original use is common in Middle English MSS. (where the form is often a red or blue ☾ ☾ or ☽ ☽). It was retained by the early printers, and remains in the Bible of 1611 (but only as far as Acts xx), no doubt because every verse begins a new line, so that the method of indicating a paragraph by 'indenting' (as done by Tindale, Coverdale, and the Revisers of 1881–5) was not available.

1538 Elyot *Dict., Paragraphus*, & *paragraphum*, a paragrafe. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* Introd. ✶iv, Which he may find out by this Paragraffe ¶. 1623 Cockeram, *Paragraph*, a note set in the margent of a booke, to observe and marke the differing discourses therein. 1691 Miege *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 2) 126 Formerly..they used this Figure ¶ termed a Pilcrow, and by the Printers, Paragraph. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 412 A Paragraph ¶ denotes the beginning of a new subject, or a sentence not connected with the foregoing. This character is chiefly used in the Old, and in the New Testaments. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. iii. 52 At present, paragraphs are seen only in Bibles.

2. A distinct passage or section of a discourse, chapter, or book, dealing with a particular point of the subject, the words of a distinct speaker, etc., whether consisting of one sentence or of a number of sentences that are more closely connected with each other than with what stands before and after. Such a passage was at first usually indicated by the mark described above; but afterwards, as now, by beginning on a new line, which is indented or set back by the space of an 'em-quad', and ends without running on to the next passage; hence, in reference to typography or manuscript, a paragraph is a portion of the text between two such breaks; but, in a less technical sense, it is sometimes applied to any passage which, from its nature, might or ought to be so indicated in writing or printing.

1525 tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surg.* Tvj/1 In the xxv chapytre .. in the seconde paragraphe. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 78, I call that by bookes and chapiters, whyche the greke booke deuideth by chapiters and paragraphes. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 470 [He] tells us the best way..in a Paragraph worthy to be written in letters of Gold, toward the end of the first part of the Homily. 1705 R. Cromwell in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1898) XIII. 122 This short paragraph hath a deal of matter in it. 1706 Phillips, *Paragraph*, a Portion of Matter in a Discourse or Treatise, contained between two Breaks, *i. e.* which begins with a new Line, and ends where the Line breaks off. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. vi. 103 A chronicle which contracts many an important event into a single paragraph. 1863 Miss Braddon *Eleanor's Vict.* (1878) I. ii. 17 The letter..was written in sharp and decisive paragraphs, and in a neat firm hand.

b. A distinct article or section of a law or legal document, usually numbered.

1552 HULOET, Paragraffe or sence in lawe wrytten, or opinion written before a sentence in lawe. 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot.* (1749) 84 Our obligation to submit to the civil law is a principal paragraph in the natural law. 1813 WELLINGTON *Let. to Earl Bathurst* 3 July in Gurw. *Desp.* X. 507, I beg your Lordship's particular attention..to the 13th paragraph of the instructions. 1883 *Rules Supr. Crt.* XXXVIII. vii, Every affidavit shall be..divided into paragraphs, and every paragraph shall be numbered consecutively, and as nearly as may be shall be confined to a distinct portion of the subject.

3. A short passage, notice, or article in a newspaper or journal, without a heading, or having only a side heading; an item of news.

The paragraphs here are quite independent and unconnected with each other, but they constitute collectively a summary of local or general news or gossip, or of 'notes' on some special subject or department.

1769 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 212 He [the newsprinter] has made a flaming paragraph of it. 1780 *Newgate Cal.* V. 202 The writer..inserted various paragraphs in the news-papers in favour of the unfortunate men. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. v. 79 Handing the newspaper to his sister and pointing out a paragraph. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xi. 78 The *Morning Post*.. made a name for itself by its fresh and sparkling paragraphs of Court and fashionable gossip. 1902 BESANT *Five Years' Tryst* 95 Next day there was a paragraph in the London papers [etc.].

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1769 *Middlesex Jrnl.* 14–16 Sept. 4/4 A paragraph writer shall kill you the stoutest man in the kingdom for his sixpence, and bring him to life again for another. 1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 418 The Prince of Paragraph-makers, The Nabob of News. 1813 HAZLITT *Pol. Ess.* (1819) 9 Disposing of their government at the will of every paragraph-monger. 1881 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 6/4 [He] explained that paragraph advertisements were advertisements appearing in the body of the paper amongst the news.

Paragraph (pæ·rägraf), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

†1. *trans.* To sign, to initial; = PARAPH *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 90 Giuen..at Praghe.. Subscribed Rudolph, Paragraphed I. D. W. Freymondt. 1652 EVELYN *St. France* Misc. Writ. (1805) 68 [They] deliver them [reports] to the Greffier or Clerk, by whom they are to be allowed, that is, Paragraphed in parchment.

2. To mention in a paragraph; to write a newspaper paragraph or short notice about. Also *absol.*

1764 FOOTE *Patron* III. Wks. 1799 I. 359, I will paragraph you in every newspaper. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 489 We'll paragraph and puff. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. ii, I am sneered at by all my acquaintance, and paragraphed in the newspapers. 1827 *Examiner* 749/2 The newspapers had already begun to paragraph him as a 'Nonpareil'. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 11 Nov., No one was more paragraphed and puffed.

†b. To treat of (a matter) in a paragraph. *Obs.*

1774 R. GOUGH *Let.* in Nichols *Lit. Anecd. 18th c.* (1814) VIII. 611 What..the menial tribe would paragraph to the newspapers.

c. With extension expressing the result achieved.

1815 in Southey *Life A. Bell* (1844) III. 573 For very little money you may be paragraphed up to the episcopal throne. 1828 *Examiner* 658/1 His enemies..squibbed, and paragraphed, and taradiddled him to death. 1830 *Ibid.* 610/2 The Politician must be quacked, paragraphed, clubbed, and coteried into notoriety.

3. To divide into or arrange in paragraphs. (Chiefly in *passive.*)

1799 C. WINTER in W. Jay *Life* (1843) 27 The whole is so injudiciously paragraphed, and so wretchedly unconnected. 1885 *Athenæum* 14 Nov. 635/2 This .. contains H. M. inspectors' reports..classified, paragraphed, and summarized.

Paragrapher (pæ·rägrafəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER[1].] One who writes paragraphs, a paragraphist.

1822 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 362*, I detest newswriters — paragraphers — sporting-club speechifiers. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 July 2/1 The play unheralded by the paragrapher or the Press.

‖ **Paragraphia** (pærägræ·fiă). *Path.* [mod. L., f. PARA-[1] 1 + Gr. -γραφία writing.] The aphasic symptom of writing one word for another.

1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 789 Morbid paragraphia, like morbid paraphasia, presents itself in mild and in severe forms. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 442 Paraphasia and paragraphia are incoördinate rather than paretic or paralytic defects of speech.

Paragraphic (pærägræ·fik), *a.* [f. PARAGRAPH + -IC. The adj. παραγραφικ-ός was used in Greek, but not in the English senses.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature or form of a paragraph or paragraphs.

1790 *Bystander* 94 The stimulating influence of puffing spice and paragraphic Cayenne. 1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXI. 221 Some unprosperous member of the paragraphic corps. 1848 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* Pref. (1851) 41 Translation and paragraphic division of the Cosmogony down to the end of the Fourth Day. 1866 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 870 Sententious and paragraphic common-places.

2. *Path.* Of or pertaining to paragraphia.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 435 The writing..of other patients may show defects of a paragraphic type. *Ibid.* 445 In persons who have been much accustomed to write, it is possible that writing (though at first of a paragraphic type) may be executed.

Paragraphical (pærägræ·fikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. 1.

1748 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. Mann* (1834) II. 242 Adieu! I am very paragraphical and you see have nothing to say. 1784 *New Spectator* No. 9. 8 A list of the sums paid to the Editors of six of the morning papers for the paragraphical support of a certain unpopular measure. 1785 CRUTWELL *Pref. to Bp. Wilson's Bible* b ij, The verses being numbered in the margin, and distinguished in the text by paragraphical marks. *a* 1849 POE *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 577 His essays have thus only paragraphical effect; as wholes, they produce not the slightest impression.

Paragra·phically, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] a. In or by means of paragraphs; paragraph by paragraph. b. In the style of, or by means of, newspaper paragraphs.

a 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 293, I began the Book again, and reading it with Pen in Hand, answered it paragraphically as I went. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Paragraphically,* Paragraph by Paragraph, or in Paragraphs. 1793 *Sporting Mag.* II. 108 Frequently announced paragraphically in the papers. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Jan. 6/2 Writing condensedly and paragraphically.

Paragraphing (pæ·rägrafiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of PARAGRAPH *v.* a. The writing of newspaper paragraphs or treating of a subject by means of these. b. Arraagement or division into paragraphs. Also *attrib.*

a. 1805 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (1806) II. 71 Many powerful rivals have started in the art of paragraphing, and the mystery itself has considerably sunk in its credit. 1893 J. MCCARTHY *Red Diamonds* II. 230 About whum every one in the paragraphing line wrote paragraphs.

b. 1881 *Athenæum* 23 Apr. 562/1 The arrangement is different and the paragraphing is altered, but otherwise the matter is to a large extent a reprint. 1899 F. C. CONYBEARE in *Amer. Jrnl. Theol.* Oct. 705, I have..reproduced the punctuation and paragraphing of the MS.

Paragraphism (pæ·rägrafiz'm). [f. PARAGRAPH *sb.* + -ISM.] The system or practice of composing or printing newspaper paragraphs.

1846 POE *Doychink* Wks. 1864 III. 64 A brevity that degenerated into mere paragraphism. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* Sept. 78 The daily newspapers..are overrun with social paragraphism.

Paragraphist (pæ·rägrafist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] A professional writer of newspaper paragraphs.

1798 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) II. 350 Every paragraphist is justly noticing the immense public advantages which await the issue of the late..victory. 1805 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (1806) III. 247 A hireling pamphleteer and paragraphist. 1892 *Times* 6 Feb. 9/5 Those powers of darkness, the descriptive reporter and the sensational paragraphist.

†**Paragraphi·stical,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] = PARAGRAPHIC 1 (but purporting to be used nonsensically).

a 1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid* III. i, Let us a little examine the severall conditions of our Paragraphisticall suitors.

Pa·ragraphize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To write paragraphs for the newspapers.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. viii. 123 Do you ever see the 'Age'?..Is it true that his Lordship paragraphises a little?

†**Pa·ragraphly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] Paragraph by paragraph, paragraphically.

1678 SIR A. FORRESTER in *Lauderd. Papers* (Camden) III. lxxxi. 137 That the draught of the intended Addresse might be taken paragraphly into consideration. *Ibid.* 138 The House had paragraphly and very fully heard and debated it.

Paragraphy (pæ·rägrafi). [f. PARAGRAPH: see -GRAPHY.] The writing of newspaper paragraphs; newspaper paragraphs collectively or as a class.

1896 *Critic* (N.Y.) 25 Jan. 64/2 There has been a whirl of paragraphy over the secession of Mr. P. C. from the Lyceum. *Ibid.* 17 Oct. 233 In these days of literary paragraphy..it requires some ingennity to keep up an incognito.

Paragration, obs. variant of PERAGRATION.

Paraguay (pæ·rägwē). [The name of a river and Republic of South America.]

1. The South American shrub *Ilex paraguayensis,* commonly called Maté, the leaves of which are dried or roasted, and infused as a beverage in the same way as tea. Hence *Paraguay-tea.*

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Paraguay,*..a celebrated plant of the shrub kind .. better known among us under the denomination of South-Sea Tea. *Ibid.,* The use of Paraguay began lately to obtain in England; where many people seemed to like it as well as tea. 1802 *Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s. v., The valuable herb called Paraguay,..the infusion of which is drank, in all the Spanish provinces of S. America, instead of tea. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Paraguay-tea,* the leaves of the South American holly, *Ilex Paraguensis.*

2. **Paraguay herb**: see quots.

1748 *Earthquake of Peru* iii. 263 They make use of the Herb of Paraguay, which some call St. Bartholomew's Herb. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 396 Paraguay Herb (*Vandellia diffusa,* L.).—Small herb. In South America this plant is used as an emetic.

Paraheliotropic (pæ·răhī·liŏtrǫ·pik), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. παρα- aside + ἥλιος sun + -τροπος turning + -IC: cf. HELIOTROPIC.] Of leaves: Turning their edges in the direction of incident light.

1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 419 The leaves of some plants when exposed to an intense and injurious amount of light direct themselves, by rising or sinking or twisting, so as to be less intensely illuminated. Such movements have sometimes been called diurnal sleep..They might be called paraheliotropic. 1881 DARWIN in *Nature* XXIII. 409/2 With several species of Hedychium, a widely-different paraheliotropic movement occurs.

Paraheliotropism (pæ·răhī·liŏtrǫ·pizˈm). *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ISM.] A tendency in plants when exposed to brilliant light to turn their leaves parallel to the incidence of the light-rays.

1881 DARWIN in *Nature* XXIII. 409/1 This remarkable movement I have called parabeliotropism. *Ibid.,* F. Müller doubts whether so strongly marked a case of paraheliotropism would ever be observed under the duller skies of England.

Parahyal, -hypnosis: see PARA-[1].

Parail, -aile, -aille, var. PAREIL, PAREL *Obs.*

Parais, Paraison, obs. f. PARADISE, PARISON.

Parakeet (pæ·răkīt), **paroquet** (pæ·rŏket), **parr-.** Forms: α. 6 parroket, 7 parrocquet, parocket, 7–9 perroquet, (8 paraquet), 8– paro-, parroquet. β. 6 (?parakitie), parrachito, 6–7 paraquit(t)o, 7 parraquito, parakito, -keeto, -chito, -que(e)to; perokito, -chito; par(r)akita; parraketto, paraketo, -cketto, paroqueto, 7–8 paraquetto. γ. 7 parakeete, parrakeit, 7–8 parakite, (8 parrochite, paroqueet, 9 -keet), 7– parakeet, 8– parrakeet. [Several forms, repr. (α) OF. *paroquet* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *perroquet* parrot; (β) It. *parrochetto, -ucchetto, perrochetto* (also in Florio, *parochito* 'a little Parret or Parochito'), Sp. *periquito* (recent); (γ) an anglicized form of this as *par(r)akeet.* The OF. *paroquet* is held by Darmesteter to be ad. It. *parrochetto,* dim. of *parroco* parson (cf. *moineau* sparrow, dim. of *moine* monk); but some think the typical It. form to be *parruchetto,* as dim. of *parrucca* 'peruke, periwig', in reference to the plumage of the head in some species. In Sp. *periquito* is a later dim. of the much commoner name *perico,* supposed to be the same word as *Perico,* colloquial dim. of *Pedro* Peter: cf. PARROT. The relations between the Sp. and It. forms cannot be settled until the chronology is known; prob. the name has been modified by popular etymology in one or both.

As the parrot was known in Italy from Roman times downward, the name *parrochetto,* etc., may have originated there rather than (as sometimes assumed) with the Spanish and Portuguese navigators.]

A bird of the parrot kind; now *spec.* applied to the smaller birds included in the order, esp. those having long tails.

The species best known and having the widest range is the *ring-necked parakeet* (*Palæornis torquatus*), often kept as a cage bird; another well-known species is the *Alexandrine parakeet* (*P. alexandri*); the common parakeet of the United States is *Conurus carolinensis*; special genera of parrots are known as *grass-parakeets, ground-parakeets.*

α. 1581 HAMILTON *Cath. Traict.* in *Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 102 For him and sik vtheris, quha lyk parrokettis enterteneis the auditouris be clattering tellis. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 38 In some places Parrocquets are taken after the same manner. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 47 Small birds, with fine feathers: among them there are Perroquets, Cardinals, and Colibries. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 71 Here were some Flocks of Parockets. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardl.* No. 49 ? 7, I look on the beaus and ladies as so many paraquets in an aviary. 1718 PRIOR *Dove* 91, I would not give my Paroquet For all the Doves that ever flew. 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 574 A perroquet..got from his master some of the boiled fish. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xvii. 32 Beautiful paroquets, which are a species of parrots, but smaller though not less common. 1846 G. GARDNER *Brazil* 179 Parroquets, ..keeping up an almost continual cry of Parroquet—Parroquet.

β. *c* 1595 CAPT. WYATT *K. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 38 Infinite store of parratts, parakities, and other great birds of most fine and well mixed collers. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 61 They brought vs also..a sort of Paraquitos, no bigger than wrens. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 66 Millet seede wherewith Parrachitos are fed. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. viii. (1632) 214 Loved .. for our pastimes, as we do apes, monkies, or perokitoes. 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* iv, We discipline them, teach them how to prate, Like Parakitos, words they know not what. *a* 1652 BROME *City Wit* I. i. Wks. 1873 I. 286 Madame, how does your Monckey, your Parrot, and Parraquitoes? 1652 S. S. *Secretary's Studie* 37 None of your jigging Girles, that pearch Paraquettos on their fists. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1014/4 A Green Parraketto, with a black and red Ring about his Neck, lost. 1682 S. WILSON *Acc. Carolina* 12 In the woods great plenty of wilde..Turtle Doves, Paraquetos, and Pidgeons. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 282/2 The Scarlet Parakeeto, is no larger than a Black bird. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Paraquetto,* a small sort of Parret, a Bird.

γ. 1621 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 15 A purse of sylck lyke a parakeete. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2341/4 A Little Parakeet with a red Head, a green, red, and black Tail..flew ont of a Window..,on Sunday last. 1700 WALLACE *Acc. New Caledonia in Darien* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 417 Parrots of many kinds, Parakites Macaws. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* xv. (1721) 255 Two small Parrochites, or Guinea Sparrows. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* III. 73 The Parakite..is of the frugivorous Kind and about the Bigness of a Thrush. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* (1876) 36 What prodigious chattering and brilliant colours in the maccaws and parrakeets. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxii, Strange birds from India, parakeets, peacocks, pheasants. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* (1889) 151 Wild fruit..plucked By purple parokeet.

b. Applied allusively to persons, i. e. in reference to the chattering or imitative faculty of the birds, or to their gay plumage: cf. PARROT *sb.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV,* II. iii. 88 Come, come, you Paraquito, answer me directly vnto this question, that I shall aske. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 41 Some young Parackettoes now nursing up in the Universities. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Cambr. Minion,* A Cambridge paraketo is an outlandish ape, whose mimick disposition makes her shape her seacole vestures into the form of the fashion. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* II. i, That damsel is too pert,

..you should keep these paraqueetos in a cage. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* xxxiii, The young woman .. a sort of paroquet in a bright blue dress.

Parakeratosis, -kinesia, etc.: see Para-[1] 1.

Parakite (pærăkəit). [In sense a, f. Para-(chute) + Kite; in b, f. Gr. *παρά*, Para-[1] beyond + Kite.] a. A kind of large kite constructed so as to be inflated by the wind like a parachute, proposed by Simmons in 1875 for military use. b. A kind of tailless kite devised by Woglom in 1896 for various scientific purposes.

1875 *10th Rep. Aeronaut. Soc.* 75 An attempt was made by Mr. Simmons, the aëronaut, to supplement the employment of a balloon in warfare by..a kite, which, from the peculiar nature of its construction, he designated the parakite. It was, in fact, a combination of the parachute and kite. 1895 Baden Powell in *Jrnl. United Service Inst.* 888 Simmons, the aëronaut, tried in 1876 an apparatus under the name of the 'parakite' for raising a military observer. 1896 G. T. Woglom (*title*) Parakites; A Treatise on the Making and Flying of Tailless Kites for Scientific Purposes. *Ibid.* 25 Inasmuch as 'kite' has been the name for a toy.. it has seemed proper to distinguish therefrom these 'parakites', using the Greek prefix in its purport of *beyond the* kite—an advanced kite. 1897 *Daily News* 4 Nov. 6/4 The processes of 'Parakite Photography' are minutely described.

Parakite, -kitie, -kito: see Parakeet.

Paralactic (pærălæ·ktik), *a. Chem.* [Para-[1] 2 a.] In *Paralactic acid*, an isomeric modification of ordinary lactic acid, one of the two constituents of sarcolactic acid, existing in the animal organism, especially in muscular flesh. Its salts are **Parala·ctates**.

1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* II. 328 Paralactic acid heated to 130° yields dilactic acid, convertible by water into ordinary lactic acid. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., The paralactate is ..thrown down as a mass of small, colourless crystals.

Paralalia, -lampsis: see Para-[1] 1.

Paralament, obs. form of Parliament.

Paralax, obs. form of Parallax.

Paraldehyde (pæræ·ldĭhəid). *Chem.* [Par(a-[1] 2 a.] A polymer of Aldehyde, $C_6H_{12}O_3$, a colourless liquid at ordinary temperatures; used as a narcotic and as a remedy against insomnia.

1857 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 334 A third isomeric body termed paraldehyd, which is liquid, and boils at 257°. 1881 Capt. Abney in *Nature* XXV. 191/1 Par-aldehyde has three molecules of aldehyde in its one molecule. 1885 Remsen *Org. Chem.* (1888) 49. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 242 Paraldehyde produces few special effects other than those procuring sleep.

Paraleipsis, paralepsis: see Paralipsis.

Paralerema to **Paralgia:** see Para-[1] 1.

† **Para·lian.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *parali-us*, a. Gr. *παράλι-ος* by the sea, maritime, f. *παρά* beside + *ἅλς, ἁλ-* the sea.] A dweller by the sea. So † **Para·lious** *a.*, dwelling or growing by the sea.

1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 131 The Mediterraneans the Highlanders muttered at the Imposition, alledging that it being a Naval Tax, it ought..to be born by the Paralious, the Maritime parts. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 247 The branches of paralious Tithymal. 1724 Dr. Wharton *True Briton* No. 66 II. 558 The Paralians (or those who liv'd by the Water-side).

Paraling, variant of Parelling *Obs.*

‖ **Paralipomena** (pærăləipo·mĕnă), *sb. pl.* In 4–6 (7 in Dicts.) **paralipomenon** (also 4 -lyp-), properly gen. pl.; in 9 rarely in sing. **paralipomenon** (-leip-). [Late L. *paralīpomena*, gen. pl. *-ōn* (Jerome), a. Gr. *παραλείπομενα* (things) left out; f. *παραλείπειν* to leave on one side, omit.]

† **1.** (Almost always *Paralipomenon*, repr. genit. pl. *Παραλειπομένων* (sc. *βιβλία*), the title in LXX and hence in the Vulgate.) The Books of Chronicles in the Old Testament: so called as containing particulars omitted in the Books of Kings. *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxxxv. 1 Grete louyng of þis psalme is shewyd in paralypomenon. 1388 Wyclif 1 *Chron.* Prol., This book of Paralipomenon, the firste, bigynneth at Adam .. rehersinge many thingis whiche ben not writen in the book of Kingis before. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 227 Wyllyam Tyndale..translated the .v. bookes of Moyses ..the bookes of the Kynges and the bookes of Paralipomenon [etc.]. 1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos., Paralipomenon*, .. There are two bookes in the old testament so called, because many worthy histories omitted in the bookes of Kings, are there related. 1706 Phillips, *Paralipomena*, the two Books of Chronicles.

2. Things omitted in the body of a work, and appended as a supplement. (Rarely in sing. *-on.*)

1674 Boyle *Grounds Corpusc. Philos.* 1 To reserve these thoughts, as a kind of Paralipomena to his dialogue. 1690 — *Medic. Hydrost.* Postscr., A supplement to the first tome, containing divers historical paralipomena, that by mistake were omitted. 1887 T. A. Trollope *What I Remember* I. 225 One more note..as a paraleipomenon to that Autobiography of my brother.

‖ **Paralipsis** (pærăli·psis). *Rhet.* Also **-leipsis**; *erron.* **-lepsis, -lepsy.** [a. Gr. *παράλειψις* passing by omission, f. *παραλείπειν* to leave on one side, pass by; late L. *paralipsis* (Aquila).] A rhetorical figure in which the speaker emphasizes something by affecting to pass it by without notice, usually by such phrases as 'not to mention', 'to say nothing of'.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 95 *Paralepsis* or *Occupatio*, when in seeming to ouer-passe, omit, or let-slip a thing, we then chiefly speake thereof. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 239 *Paralepsis*, or the Passager. 1657 J. Smith *Myst. Rhet.* 165 *Paralipsis*, .. Preterition. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Paraleipsis*, in Rhetoric, the artificially exhibited omission or slight mention of some important point, in order to impress the hearers with indignation, pity, etc.

Parall, variant of Parel *v. Obs.*

Parallactic (pærălæ·ktik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *παραλλακτικ-ός* of or by the parallax, f. verbal adj. **παράλλακτος*, f. *παραλάσσειν*: see Parallax.] Pertaining, relating, or due to parallax.

Parallactic inequality: see Inequality 4. † *Parallactic instrument, telescope*, etc.: former names for an Equatorial.

1630 R. N tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* 53 Thomas Digsey, and Iohn Dey .. haue learnedly proued by Paralactic Doctrine, that it [new star in Cassiopeia] was in the celestiall, not in the Elementary Region. 1670 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Parallactic.* 1764 *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 363 The parallactic telescope ought to be nearly of equal goodness with the transit telescope. 1789 Piazzi *ibid.* LXXIX. 59 By the method of parallactic angles. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Astron.* iii. 84/1 (U. K. S.) The diurnal, or parallactic, libration. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 June 12/1 The parallactic motion of stars has been demonstrated by the Rev. Dr. Pritchard, of Oxford, under a process of making the stars photograph their position, perfected by himself.

† **Paralla·ctical,** *a. Obs.* [See -ical.] = prec.

1671 Flamsteed in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 109 The parallactical angle. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Parallactical Angle*, is an Angle made by the Oblique cutting of a Circle of Altitude, or Vertical Circle with the Ecliptick.

Parallax (pærălæks). Also 6–7 **paralax**, 7 **parallaxe**; also 7 in Gr. form **parallaxis.** [a. F. *parallaxe* (1557 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. Gr. *παράλλαξις* change, alteration, alternation, mutual inclination of two lines meeting in an angle, f. *παραλλάσσειν* to alter, alternate; in mod.L. *parallaxis*.]

1. (*Astron.*) Apparent displacement, or difference in the apparent position, of an object, caused by actual change (or difference) of position of the point of observation; *spec.* the angular amount of such displacement or difference of position, being the angle contained between the two straight lines drawn to the object from the two different points of view, and constituting a measure of the distance of the object. Also *transf.* (quot. 1881).

In Astronomy there are two kinds of parallax, viz. *diurnal* and *annual*, the former when a celestial object is observed from opposite points on the earth's *surface*, the latter when observed from opposite points of the earth's *orbit*. As the mean or proper position of the body is that which it would have if viewed in the one case from the earth's centre (or a point in a line with it), in the other case from the centre of its orbit, the parallax is actually calculated and stated from these central points, and called *geocentric* and *heliocentric* respectively, the base lines of these being the earth's radius and the radius of its orbit. *Horizontal parallax*: the diurnal parallax of a heavenly body seen on the horizon.

1612 Selden *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* xiv. 235 Those learned Mathematicians, by omitting of Paralax and refractions, deceiued themselues and posterity. 1663 Boyle *Exp. Nat. Philos.* I. ii. 33 Which they not irrationally prove by the Parallaxis (or Circular difference betwixt the place of a Star, suppos'd to be taken by two Observations, the one made at the Centre, and the other on the surface of the Earth). 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 106 He hath deduced the Horizontal Parallax of this very Comet. 1696 Whiston *Th. Earth* I. (1722) 32 The fix'd Stars..till very lately..were thought subject to no parallax at all. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 44, I saw it moving in a Sphear so high, Scarce any Parallax I cou'd descry. 1812 Woodhouse *Astron.* xii. 98 The parallax of Mars was found to be about 23 seconds. 1867–77 G. F. Chambers *Astron.* I. ii. 2 The problem .. when solved [gives] the amount of the Sun's equatorial horizontal parallax. 1881 Tait in *Nature* XXV. 91/1 In these thermometers..no provision is made for avoiding parallax or personal equation.

b. *fig.*

1594 J. Davis *Seaman's Seer.* (1607) 19 To amend the parallax of false shadow of your sight. 1599 Daniel *Musophilus* 606 Vndeceiued with the Paralax Of a mistaking eye of passion. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* II. § 3 Many things are known, as some are seen, that is by Parallaxis, or at some distance from their true and proper beings. 1870 Max Müller *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 43 Unless we make allowance for this mental parallax [between material and spiritual]. 1892 *Nation* 7 Apr. 262/3 The sort of parallax which exhibits the light of Whitman's fame at so different an angle in his own country and in England.

† **2.** In general sense of Gr. *παράλλαξις*: Change, alteration. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 258 The Sun although it is not so variable as the Moon, yet..it has its *παραλλαγας* or *παραλαξεις*, Paralaxes and Changes: it appears otherwise at rising, otherwise at noon, otherwise at setting.

Parallel (pærălel), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **paralelle**, 6–7 **-allele**, **-alel**, 7 **-allell**, **-alele**, 7–8 **parr-**. [a. F. *parallele* (in Rabelais, 16th c.), ad. L. *parallēlus*, a. Gr. *παράλληλος* beside one another, side by side, f. *παρα-* beside, alongside of + *ἄλληλος* one another.]

A. *adj.*

1. Lying or extending alongside of one another and always at the same distance apart; continuously equidistant: said of two or more lines, surfaces, or concrete things; also of one line, etc., Extending alongside another at a continuously equal distance (const. *to*, *with*).

In *Geom.* applied to straight lines in the same plane, or to planes, which never meet however far produced in either (or any) direction, or (according to the definition of modern geometry) which intersect at infinity; more rarely to curved lines or surfaces continuously equidistant, i. e. having common normals at all points (e. g. concentric circles or spheres); or to curves upon a curved surface (e. g. circles on a sphere) which are continuously at the same distance as measured upon that surface, or are in parallel planes.

Parallel bars, a pair of bars supported on posts about 4 to 6 feet above the ground, used for gymnastic exercises. *Parallel roads* (*Geol.*), name for a series of natural terraces at different levels on the side of a hill.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 47 Cosmaghraphie .. sal declair the eleuatione of the polis, and the lynis parallelis, and the meridian cirelis. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 37 In a Sphere the parallele or equidistant Circles, have all one Pole. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. defin. 35. 5 b, Parallel or equidistant right lines are such, which being in one and the selfe same superficies, and produced infinitely on both sides, do neuer in any part concurre. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 56 Reuolutions..that are parallel to the equinoctiall are also parallel to the horizon. 1655 Evelyn *Diary* 24 Feb., A chrystall ball sliding on parallel wyers. 1787 G. White *Selborne* I. 2 One straggling street, three quarters of a mile in length..running parallel with The Hanger. 1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 131 The parallel roads of Coquimbo, in Chili. *Ibid.*, The analogous parallel roads of Glen Roy in Scotland. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. i. 1, I .. observed that the planes of cleavage were everywhere parallel. 1893 Leland *Mem.* I. 261 [He] exhibited..his skill on the parallel bars, horizontal pole, etcetera.

b. *transf.* Applied to various things involving geometrical parallelism in some way, esp. to mechanical contrivances of which some essential parts are parallel, or which are used to produce parallelism of movement, etc.

Parallel bar (see quot. 1875). *Parallel circuit* (*Electr.*), a term loosely applied to a circuit connecting the same two points as are connected by another circuit; so *parallel connexion*, etc. *Parallel coping* (see quot. 1842–76). *Parallel file*, a file with parallel edges, not tapering. *Parallel forces* (*Dynamics*), forces acting in parallel lines. *Parallel knife*, a knife with two blades set parallel to each other, used for cutting thin sections for the microscope. *Parallel lathe*, a small lathe bearing several grinding wheels of different sizes, besides a brush, a drill, etc., which all run simultaneously; used by jewellers, dentists, etc. *Parallel motion*, (*a*) the motion of anything which always remains parallel to itself, i. e. in the same direction; (*b*) a mechanical device by which alternating rectilinear is converted into circular motion, and *vice versa*. *Parallel perspective*, perspective in which the plane of the drawing is parallel to a principal surface of the object delineated. *Parallel rod*, the rod which connects the cranks of the driving-wheels on the same side of a locomotive so as to cause them to move together; the coupling-rod (Webster 1864). *Parallel ruler* (or *rulers*), an instrument for drawing parallel lines, consisting of two or more straight rulers connected by jointed cross-pieces so as to be always parallel, at whatever distance they are set. *Parallel sphere*, the celestial or terrestrial sphere in that position or aspect in which the equator is parallel to the horizon, i. e. at either of the poles; distinguished from *oblique* and *right sphere*. *Parallel vice*, 'a vice whose jaws move in exact parallelism, a bar on one slipping in a socket on the other' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* III. I. xvii. (1636) 313 This kind of Spheare is called a parallel Spheare, in which Spheare they that dwell have six months days, and six months nights. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 5 Her body is..stuck all over with great black Bristles,..set all in parallel order, with their ends all pointing towards the tayl. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Parallel Ruler.* 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Mechanics* II. xiii. 59 (U. K. S.) The most remarkable method of converting an alternate rectilinear motion into an alternate circular one, is that known by the name of the parallel motion, invented by Watt for his double-acting steam-engine. 1830 Kater & Lardner *Mech.* xviii. 260 Parallel motion..the name is generally applied to all contrivances by which a circular motion is made to produce a rectilinear one. 1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* (ed. 7) Gloss. s. v. *Coping*, Coping equally thick throughout is called *parallel coping*. 1857 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (ed. 3) I. 381 The parallel motion of the Earth's axis. 1859 Ruskin *Perspective* 91 The greatest masters are..fond of parallel perspective. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Parallel bar*, a rod in the side-lever engine, forming a connection with the pump-rods and studs along the center line of the levers. 1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 5 Jan., He has successfully adopted the Austin parallel edger.

† **c.** *loosely* (with *to* or *with*): In the same parallel (of latitude) as, in a line with. *Obs.*

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 6 In this latitude we were paralell to [*later edd.* with] Sierra Leoon. *Ibid.* 216 On the eleuenth of Nouember, [we] were parallel to the greene Cape, and to the Gorgades.

2. *fig.* Having the same or a like course, tendency, or purport; running on the same or similar lines; resembling something else, or each other, throughout the whole extent; precisely similar, analogous, or corresponding. Const. as in 1.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 355 How am I then a Villaine, To Counsell Cassio to this paralell course, Directly to his good? 1648 Sterry *Serm. on Clouds* 22 These Parallel places make those expressions seem Parallel: Angels, Cloudes. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* III. 156 Parallel and Analogical effects of Electrical with Magnetical Bodies. 1718 Hickes & Nelson *Kettlewell* III. lxxiii. 387 Sorrow, that his Prudence should not be parallel to his Zeal. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 173 Having observed it to happen before in a parallel Case. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* 66 There is nothing parallel to this in the history of any nation with which we are acquainted. 1875 Jowett *Plato* III. 113 The parallel passage in the ninth book.

† **b.** Equal in amount or worth. ? *Obs.*

a 1610 Healey *Epictetus, Life* (1616) A vj, Then hee should haue all Epictetus his wisdome inspired into him .. and so become paralell to that admired father. 1674 S. Jeake

Arith. (1696) 164 If the remain be added to the Number substracted, the Total will be parallel to the Number from which Substraction is made.

c. Side by side in time; running through the same period of time; contemporary in duration.

1746-7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 174 That the benefits accruing to his people..might run parallel in their duration with eternity. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xviii. 340 That Prophetical dispensation, which ran parallel with the Monarchy from the first to the last King. 1878 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 131 The parallel lines of war and negotiation run on for three years more.

3. *Mus.* a. Applied to parts which move so that the interval between them remains the same (major and minor intervals of the same name, e. g. thirds or sixths, being in this case reckoned the same); also to the movement of such parts (*parallel motion*, a particular case of similar motion; sometimes loosely used as = similar motion); and to the intervals between such parts (usually called *consecutive*). b. Sometimes applied to major and minor keys which have the same signature (usnally called *relative*).

1864 Webster, *Parallel motion*, ..the ascending or descending of two or more parts in such a manner as to have constantly the same interval between the corresponding notes in the several parts. 1889 E. Prout *Harmony* (ed. 10) iv. § 93 There are three kinds of motion; *similar* (sometimes, though less frequently, called 'parallel') when two or more parts move in the same direction—up, or down; *oblique*..; and *contrary*. 1898 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. T., Parallel motion*... Parallel fifths are under certain limitations forbidden. (Consecutives.)

4. *Comb.*, as *parallel-edged*, *-sided*, *-veined* adjs.

1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* viii. (1872) 224 A little parallel-sided wall of wax. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 153 We apply the term parallel-veined to all leaves in which the main veins are more or less parallel. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 515 A narrow parallel-edged opening. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 228/1 The leaves..vary..although generally parallel-nerved.

B. *sb.* I. 1. *pl.* Parallel lines (see A. 1); rarely in *sing.* A line parallel to another.

1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* i. Defin., Here might I note the error of good Albert Durer, which affirmeth that no perpendicular lines can be paralleles. 1603 Drayton *Odes* ii. 49 Those Paralels so even, Drawne on the face of Heaven. 1733 Pope *Ess. Man* III. 103 Who made the spider parallels design, Sure as Demoivre, without rule or line? 1806 Capt. Mundy in *Naval Chron.* XV. 343 Intending to steer on a parallel with the enemy. 1882 Chrystal in *Nature* XXVI. 218/1 In the modern geometrical sense, a parallel (i. e. a line intersecting another at an infinite distance) cannot of course exist in elliptic space except as an imaginary line.

b. *pl.* Things running parallel, or having a parallel direction.

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 30 Thy aged yeres shalbe the calender of my fortunes, and thy gray haires the Paralells of mine actions. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XVII. 152 Make thy steps parallels To these of mine. 1615 H. Crooke *Body of Man* 552 As it was conuenient that the eyes should be paralels: so also the nerues, which because of the motion of the eyes might decline from the right line.

2. *Geog.* Each of the parallel circles imagined as traced upon the earth's surface, or actually drawn upon a map (usually at intervals of 5 or 10 degrees), in planes perpendicular to the axis, and marking the degrees of latitude: in full, *parallel of latitude*. Also *Astron.* each of the corresponding circles on the celestial sphere (*parallels of declination*), or of similar circles parallel to the ecliptic (*parallels of latitude*), or to the horizon (*parallels of altitude*). Also *attrib.* in *parallel sailing* (*Naut.*), sailing along a parallel of latitude, i. e. directly east or west.

1555 Eden *Decades* 12 A hundreth leaques westwarde without the paralelles of the Ilandes. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 37 Seyng th' Equinoctiall, the ij. tropikes, and the circles Arctike, and Antarctike, be equidistant paralleles. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* VI. ii. 103 Any Line drawn Parallel to the Ecliptick..represents a Parallel of Latitude of the Stars. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Parallels of Altitude*. 1710 *Ibid.* II, *Parallel Sailing*, in Navigation, is sailing under a Parallel of Latitude. 1824 Mackintosh *Sp. S. Amer. St.* Wks. 1846 III. 463 The prodigious varieties of its elevation exhibit in the same parallel of latitude all the climates and products of the globe. 1877 G. A. Allen *Amer. Bison* 465 Along the 49th parallel they also pass north in summer and south in winter. 1900 G. Santayana *Poetry & Relig.* 261 As the parallels and meridians make a checker-board of the sea.

b. *fig.* Region, level.

1887 Mrs. A. Raleigh *Stud. in Unseen* 151 Faith, the human hand-clasp which brings God near, is only possible in another parallel than that in which the wise of this world live and move.

3. *Mil.* In a siege: A trench (usnally one of three) parallel to the general face of the works attacked, serving as a way of communication between the different parts of the siege-works.

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 326 [They] serve for Paralell to couer the souldiours. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4687/1 On the 6th we advanced two new Parallels. 1812 Wellington *Let.* 20 Jan. in Gurw. *Desp.* VIII. 549 On the night of the 15th we .. advanced from the left of the first parallel down the slope of the hill towards the convent. 1862 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (ed. 9) 263 *Parallels*, or *Places of arms*, thrown up at sieges, are trenches formed to connect together the several approaches to a besieged place.

fig. 1874 Lisle Carr *Jud. Gwynne* I. viii. 250 She had already undermined the parallel which she felt convinced Judith had opened against the freedom of Cousin Norman.

4. *Printing.* A reference-mark consisting of two parallel vertical lines (‖).

1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 260 The Parallel is another Sign which serves for a Reference. 1861 Angus *Handbk. Eng. Tongue* xi. 342, (‖) the parallels..are used as marks of reference.

5. *fig.* A thing or person agreeing with another in essential particulars (see A. 2); something precisely analogous, comparable, or of equal worth or force; a counterpart, equal, match.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. i, Why, this is without parallel, this. 1683 Kennett tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 31 Cicero..was no less fatal to Rome, than his Parallel Demosthenes was to Athens. 1728 Theobald *Double Falsch.* III. i, None but Itself can be its Parallel. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 107 Then followed a scene to which we find several parallels in Northumbrian history.

II. 6. Parallel position; parallelism.

In parallel (*Electr.*): said of two or more circuit-wires connecting the same points (cf. *parallel circuit* in A. 1 b).

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* ♣2 a, Had thy full lines run out their Paralell, And not been charm'd in by a warie Spell. 1699 Garth *Dispens.* III. 33 Lines that from their Parallel decline. 1892 *Gloss. Electr. Terms* in *Lightning* 7 Jan., *Abreast*, when a current is divided between two or more paths, these paths are said to be abreast or in parallel.

7. *fig.* Agreement in all essential particulars; close correspondence; analogy, parallelism.

a 1617 Daniel *To Sir T. Egerton* xvii, Maintaining still an equall paralell, lust with th' occasions of humanity. 1628 Prynne *Cens. Cosens* 61 Thus farre you haue an exact, and perfect Paralell of our authors writings with the Papists. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 15. 105 Our Case is much upon the Parallel. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. iii. II. 444 The two republics stand in continual parallel. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 57 It is the Battle of Megiddo and the brook Kishon that we fancy we see. ..The parallel is close indeed throughout.

b. Contemporary continuance; *in parallel with*, contemporaneously, during the same time with.

1878 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 124 Negotiations for a peace..going slowly on in parallel with the slow and languishing war.

8. The placing of things mentally or descriptively side by side so as to show their correspondence; comparison, or a comparison; *esp.* a comparison of things as being alike, a statement of parallelism or analogy, a simile.

1599 *Broughton's Let.* vii. 22, I craue pardon of his Grace for abasing him in paralell with such an one as thou art. *a* 1639 Wotton in *Relig. (heading)* Of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, and George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham: Some Observations by way of Paralell. 1646 Crashaw *Delights Muses* 107 How even thou 'st drawn this faithful parallel, And match'd thy master-piece. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 188 P 10 You are drawing Parallels between the greatest Actors of the Age. 1869 F. W. Newman *Misc.* 173 The difficulty..may be relieved .. by putting in parallel the Roman armies during two full centuries of the republic.

Pa·rallel, *v.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec. adj.]

1. *trans.* To place (one thing) beside another (const. *with*, *to*), or (two or more things) side by side mentally, so as to exhibit a likeness between them; to bring into comparison, compare; *esp.* to state or exhibit the likeness or analogy of; to represent as similar, corresponding, or of equal worth; to liken, compare as being like.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 172 To consider and paralleill his owne forces with the..powers of the aduersary. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. (1623) 1236 Well may shee be paralelled with the euer-renowned Zenobia. 1693 *Humours Town* 31, I desire you to parallel the Follies and Vices of the Town with the shadows of such in the Country. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* III. xxv, Let us parallel this with the softness .. of the beautiful in other things. 1881 *Guardian* 9 Feb. 215 [He] parallels to-day's outcry against Ritualism with yesterday's against Methodism.

†2. To make parallel, bring into conformity, equalize. *Obs.*

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 82 His life is paralel'd Euen with the stroke and line of his great Iustice. 1669 Sturmy *Mar. Mag.* I. ii. 16 [He] will make..use of swift-stealing Time,..that he may parallel his Art with his Valour.

3. To show, present, or bring forward something parallel, equal, or corresponding to; to find or furnish a match for; to match.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 162 Well may we fight for her, whom, we know well, The world's large spaces cannot paralell. 1692 Ray *Disc.* II. iv. (1732) 187 Such unknown Plants as we cannot parallel. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 187 For the Italians, the Middle Ages were an era of such grandeur as even their ancient history had not paralleled. 1874 Mahaffy *Soc. Life Greece* ii. 25, I cannot parallel these facts in Homer.

†b. To bring or present as a parallel. *Obs. rare.*

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* II. iii. 67 My young remembrance cannot paralell A fellow to it.

4. To be parallel or equal to; to correspond or be equivalent to; to come up to, equal, match.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* IV. iii. 281 For rapes and rauishments he paralels Nessus. 1644 Evelyn *Diary* 17 Oct., Of all the wonders of Italy..nothing parallels this. *a* 1718 Penn *Sandy Found. Shaken* Wks. 1726 I. 249 Whose Faction, Prejudice, and Cruelty soon parallel'd the foregoing Heathenish Persecutions. 1861 Maine *Anc. Law* ix. (1870) 306 Reluctance to admitting that .. there is anything in contemporary manners which parallels the loyalty of the antique world.

5. Often in passive, in which case the distinction between senses 3 and 4 usually disappears, the subject becoming indeterminate: e. g. *il cannot be paralleled* = 'no one can parallel it' (sense 3), or 'nothing can parallel it' (sense 4).

1625 J. Williams *Gt. Brit. Salomon* 37 You neuer read in your liues of two Kings more fully parallel'd amongst themselues. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* I. viii. (1715) 35 A Master-piece of Architecture, not easie to be parallel'd. 1705 Bosman *Guinea* 265 This Bird is not to be parrallelled for Beauty. 1853 Bright *Sp., India* 3 June (1876) 14 A state of things..which cannot be paralleled in any other country. 1863 Tyndall *Heat* viii. § 318 (1870) 243 The Phenomena of light are..also paralleled by those of sound.

6. *intr.* To be parallel; to correspond or match; to be comparable, 'compare' (*with*). ?*Obs.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 125 It [sound] paralleleth in so many other things with the sight and radiation of things invisible. 1637 Heywood *Dialogues* Wks. 1874 VI. 307 Will you then, Since that we parallell in number thus, Helpe us to fill a measure? 1657 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 100 The case yesterday, as I apprehend, may directly parallel with this.

7. *trans.* To make parallel (in space). *rare.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. ii. 63 [At the Azores] it [the needle] seemeth equally distracted by both [continents], and diverting unto neither, doth parallell and place it self upon the true Meridian.

8. To run parallel with, run alongside of, go or tend in the same direction as. (Chiefly *U. S.*)

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 695/1 Railroad Avenue has been paralleled by another..business street named Gold Avenue. 1891 *Cosmopolitan* XII. 52/2 Ribbons of greenest turf,.. paralleled on both sides by shaded promenades. 1899 R. Kipling *Stalky* 257 He had then..crossed over a ridge that paralleled their rear.

Hence **Pa·ralleled** *ppl. a.*; **Pa·ralleling** *vbl. sb.*

1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxii. (1612) 344 Knowe our Wenle-publiques blisse is now a paralelled Creation, Wherein Religion and our Lawes persever in their Station. 1634 Jackson *Serm. Matt.* ii. 17–18 § 4 The exact paralleling of the type and antitype .. they purposely leave to the industrious search of posterity.

Parallelable (pæ·rălĕlăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. prec. vb. + -able.] Capable of being paralleled.

a 1656 Br. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 277 Such an advantage, as is not parallelable in all the World beside.

Parallela·rity. *rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. Parallel *a.*, after such words as *circularity*, *similarity*, etc.] State of being parallel, parallelism.

1804 Mitford *Inquiry* 85 The exactness of the parallelarity of its lines.

Parallelepiped (pæ·rălĕl,e·pipĕd); earlier in Gr. form **parallelepipedon** (pæ·rălĕlĕ·pi·pĕdŏn), pl. **-a.** Often incorrectly 6–9 **paralleli-**, 7–9 **parallelo-** (*whence* pæ·rălĕlopi·pĕd). *Geom.* [ad. Gr. παραλληλεπίπεδον, f. παράλληλ-ος Parallel + ἐπίπεδον plane surface, sb. use of neut. of ἐπίπεδος plane, flat (f. ἐπί upon + πέδον ground). In late L. (Boethius) *parallelepipedus*, F. *parallélépipède* (1570 in Hatz.-Darm.), often *parallélipipède*.]

A solid figure contained by six parallelograms, of which every two opposite ones are parallel; a prism whose base is a parallelogram.

α. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* XI. xxxi. 342 Parallelipipedons consisting vpon equall bases, and being vnder one and the selfe same altitude, are equall the one to the other. 1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 42 Though Spheres and Parallelopipedons differ but in shape. 1667 Collins in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 479 By producing the planes of the parallelepipedons, so that their sides shall cut off (viz. each parallelepiped twelve) second segments in the whole equal. 1791 Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. III. vii. 275 White crystals in flat parallelipipedons. 1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 12 These bricks are all parallelopipeda, of Nile-mud or clay of a dark loamy colour, held together by chopped straw.

β. 1663 Charleton *Chor. Gigant.* 21 Resembling Parallelipipeds, rather than Cylinders. 1667 Parallelepiped [see α]. 1744 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 29 This Parallelopipede Figure with oblique Angles is common to many Stones. 1812–16 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 183 If a rectangular parallelepiped float in a fluid. 1868 Grove *Contrib. Sc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 449 A slab of stone of a parallelopiped form. 1875 *Wonders Phys. World* I. i. 31 These most frequently are cubes or rectangular parallelepipeds.

Hence **Parallelepipedal** (-ĭpi·pēdăl), **Parallelepi·pedonal** (*irreg.*), **Parallelepi·pedous** *adjs.*, having the form of a parallelepiped.

1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 438 Cubic..or parallelepipedal forms. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xi. 368 Breaking into fragments of a parallelopipedal figure. 1890 *Century Dict., Parallelepipedonal.* 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 267 *Parallelopipedous*, six-sided, with four parallelogramical and two quadrate sides.

Paralleler (pæ·rălĕlə). *rare.* [f. Parallel *v.* + -er¹.] One who parallels; one who draws a parallel or comparison.

1641 R. B[aillie] *Parallel Liturg. w. Mass-bk.* 57 Many other poynts of agreement might an accurate paralleler find.

Pa·rallelinervate, *a. Bot.* [f. after mod.L. *parallelinerv-is* and F. *parallélinervé*: see Parallel, Nerve, and -ate.] Of a leaf: Having parallel nerves or veins. Also **Pa·rallelinerved**, **Pa·rallelinervous.**

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Parallelinervate: parallelinervious. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Parallelinerved.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Parallelinervate*..*Parallelinervous.*

Parallelism (pæ·rălĕliz'm). [ad. Gr. *παραλληλισμ-ός* comparison of parallels, f. *παραλληλίζ-ειν* to place side by side, to parallel. Cf. F. *parallélisme* (1667 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The state or position of being parallel; direction parallel *to* or *with* something. Rarely with *pl.*, a particular instance of this (quot. 1753).

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* II. v. 55 Proiect all Plumbe-lines in Parallelisme perpendicular to a Parallel or supposed Common Base. 1656 Hobbes *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 263 An objection .. taken from the parallelism of two concentric circles. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* iii. 19 To give the front of a building, with all its equalities and parallelisms. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. x. 408 So long as the rays preserve their parallelism. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 247 The parallelism of the veins of grasses is particularly pointed out. 1880 W. B. Carpenter in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 613 Irregularities in the general parallelism of the stratification.

b. The state or fact of remaining parallel to itself, *i. e.* of maintaining the same direction; constancy of direction, as of a moving line.

1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1839) 430. 1660 Ingelo *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 116 The Axis of the Earth being directed to keep a perpetual Parallelism. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xliii. App. 173 The axis of the earth keeps a perfect parallelism and constant inclination to the plane of the ecliptic. 1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 117 It is the parallelism of the axis which accounts for the nearly invariable position of the celestial pole above the horizon in each locality.

†c. *loosely.* The position of being in the same parallel (of latitude) *with*. *Obs.*

1739 *Descr. of Windward Passage* (ed. 2) 8 They fall into the Trade-Winds as soon as they arrive in that Parallelism of Latitude with Jamaica, which carries them right before it all the Way.

2. *fig.* The quality or character of being parallel (see Parallel A. 2); close agreement of course or tendency; similarity in details; precise correspondence or analogy.

1638 Rouse *Heav. Univ.* vii. (1702) 99 In this parallelism, the True Internal and Mystical sense of the Mosaical Genesis doth consist. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 12 This parallelism between the ancient or genuine Platonick and the Christian Trinity might be of some use. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* i. 5 The connexion and parallelism of these with the same circumstances in the Acts. 1827 Whately *Logic* (1837) 235 The argument rests on the assumption of parallelism in the two cases. 1891 Driver *Introd. Lit. O. T.* (1892) 22 The parallelism of details which prevails between the two narratives is remarkable.

b. An instance of correspondence or analogy; a parallel case, passage, etc. (Usually in *pl.*)

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 261 Proved by Two Parallelisms of Agreements. 1794 Paley *Evid.* I. viii. (1800) I. 153 Parallelisms in sentences, in words, and in the order of words, have been traced out between the gospel of Matthew and that of Luke. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 312 Their passages of apparent analogy are but false parallelisms.

3. *spec.* Correspondence, in sense or construction, of successive clauses or passages, esp. in Hebrew poetry; a sentence or passage exemplifying this.

1778 Bp. Lowth *Transl. Isaiah* Prelim. Diss. 10 The correspondence of one Verse, or Line, with another, I call Parallelism. When a Proposition is delivered, and a second is subjoined to it, or drawn under it, equivalent, or contrasted with it, in Sense; or similar to it in the form of Grammatical Construction. 1816 G. Gregory tr. *Lowth's Lect. Sacr. Poetry Hebrews* II. 39 The parallelism is sometimes formed by the iteration of the former member, either in the whole or in part. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* 49 The very laws of Hebrew composition which make the second phrase in a parallelism repeat the first in other words.

4. A statement of correspondence or analogy; a comparison, simile: = Parallel B. 8. ? *Obs.*

1656 H. More *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 12 Aristotle makes a long Parallelism betwixt the nature and effects of Wine and Melancholy. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 149, I shall beg leave by a parallelism to apply it to the present matter.

5. ? Levelling, or condition of being levelled.

1794 Mathias *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 6 France had been long looking for that, which her philosophers had taught her to term, the parallelism of the sword.

Parallelist (pæ·rălelist). [f. Parallel + -ist.]

1. One who draws a parallel or comparison.

1791–1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit., Literary Parallels*, The parallelist compares Erasmus to 'a river swelling its waters'. 1810 Beresford *Bibliosophia*, etc. 124 For the purpose of carrying on my business of a Parallelist to the last.

2. *nonce-use.* An advocate of parallelism.

1883 *Daily News* 17 Apr. 5/1 Mr. L— is a strong parallelist. He insists on the hair being dressed, and whatever covering may be put upon the head being made to accord with the parallel lines of the face, and with the line of the eyebrows.

So **Pa·ralleli·stic** *a.* [see -istic], relating to or characterized by parallelism.

1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VIII. 441 The parallelistic elucidation is nowhere applied with greater force. 1881 Cheyne *Proph. Isa.* (1884) I. 88 A parallelistic poem.

Pa·rallelive·nous, *a. Bot.* and *Entom.* [f. L. *parallēl-us* Parallel + *vēnōs-us*, f. *vēna* Vein.] Of a leaf, or an insect's wing: Parallel-veined: = Parallelinervate. Also **Pa·ralleliveno·se.**

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Parallelivenous. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Parallelivenose.*

Parallelize (pæ·rălelə·iz), *v.* [ad. Gr. *παραλληλίζ-ειν*, f. *παράλληλος* Parallel: see -ize.]

1. *trans.* To make parallel. †a. To cause to correspond; to equalize: = Parallel *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* A ij, To parallelize and euen it with its obiect.

b. To place so as to be parallel; in quot., to dispose in pafallel columns.

1900 Furnivall *E. E. T. S. Statem.* Dec. 5 If the Paris text cannot be parallelised, it will form a separate volume.

2. To place side by side, or beside something else, in contemplation; to trace a parallelism or analogy in or between; to compare: = Parallel *v.* 1.

1610 E. Bolton *Elem. Armories* 59 That we should parallelize our Armes with those of the Hebrewes, Greeks, and Romans. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. iv. 42 As Apollo may be very far parallelised with Joshua in Names, so also in Things, or Exploits done. 1701 Beverley *Apoc. Quest.* 28 Its Seven Mountains of Scitnation are Paralelliz'd with Seven Heads, Kings. 1887 E. D. Cope *Orig. Fittest* I. ii. 95 The series among Lacertilia of Acrodonta and Iguania, parallelized by Duméril and Bibron.

†**3.** To furnish with a parallel or counterpart.

1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. iv. 40 We see how accurate Satan was in parallelising the Names, Attributes, and Worship of the true God.

4. To be a match for, to match (usually in *pass.*): = Parallel *v.* 3–5. *rare.*

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 208 For varietie of Gods temporall blessings..scarce to be paralellized. 1893 F. Adams *New Egypt* 54 The astonishing fertility of the average oxeyed fellah woman .. is parallelised by an infertility of all Europeans and their descendants.

Hence **Pa·ralleliza·tion**, the action of parallelizing; **Pa·ralleli·zer**, one who parallelizes.

1610 E. Bolton *Elem. Armories* 59 Comparisons, or parallelisations of ancient scales. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1815 The attempted parallelization between Peter and Paul. 1891 E. A. Abbott *Philomythus* ix. 213 The Ecclesiastical Assimilator or Parallelizer *nascitur, non fit.*

Parallelless (pæ·rălel,lès), *a. rare.* [f. Parallel *sb.* + -less.] Without a parallel, unparalleled.

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* III. i, Tell me gentle boy, Is she not paralleless?

Parallelly (pæ·rălel,li), *adv.* [f. Parallel *a.* + -ly 2.] In a parallel manner or direction; so as to be parallel. (*lit.* or *fig.*)

1607 J. Norden *Surv. Dial.* IV. 188 Cutting them streight, from the most boggie places, to the maine brooke, euery of them as it were paralelly. 1676 Grew *Anat. Leaves* I. iv. § 21 Betwixt these Ribs .. there are otheis much less, .. betwixt Rib and Rib, Parallelly interjected. 1804 R. Jameson *Mineralogy* I. 154 Some rare varieties [of Quartz] shew a parallelly fibrous fracture. 1881 Bentham in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 296 Four collateral, more or less parallelly compressed, pollen-masses.

Parallelogram (pærălĕ·lŏgræm). [a. F. *parallélogramme* (1552 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *parallēlogrammum*, a. Gr. *παραλληλόγραμμον* sb., neut. of *παραλληλόγραμμος* bounded by parallel lines, f. *παράλληλος* Parallel + *γραμμή* line.]

1. *Geom.* A four-sided rectilineal figure whose opposite sides are parallel; sometimes *spec.* applied to a rectangle.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. xxxiv. 44 There are fower kindes of parallelogrammes, a square, a figure of one side longer then the other, a Rhombus, or diamond figure, and a Rhomboides or diamondlike figure. 1611 Cotgr., *Parallelogramme*, a Parralelogramme, or long Square. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 60 A parallelogram or long square figure. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* III. ii, Cones, cylinders, parallelograms, and several other mathematical figures. 1806 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 288 Parallelograms..on the Same Base, and between the Same Parallels, are equal to each other. 1846 Ellis *Elgin Marb.* I. 71 The plan of the generality of the temples of Greece, was that of a simple parallelogram.

b. *Parallelogram of forces* (*Dynamics*): a figure illustrating the theorem that if two forces acting at one point be represented in magnitude and direction by two sides of a parallelogram, their resultant will be similarly represented by the diagonal drawn from that point; hence, a name for the theorem itself. So *parallelogram of velocities*, etc. [F. *parallélogramme des forces*, Lagrange *Méc. Anal.* (ed. 2, 1811).]

1830 Kater & Lardner *Mech.* v. 50 To verify experimentally the theorem of the parallelogram of forces is not difficult.

2. A thing shaped like the figure described in 1. †a. An old name for the Pantograph. *Obs.*

c 1656 in Sir W. Petty *Down Survey* (1851) Pref. 16 These reducements were made by paralelagrames. 1668 Pepys *Diary* 27 Oct. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Parallelogram*, .. an Instrument made of five Rulers of Brass or Wood, with Sockets to slide or set to any Proportion, used to enlarge or diminish any Map or Draught. 1723, 1727–41 [see Pantograph].

b. Anything of this form, or whose section is of this form, as a block of buildings, a space of ground (cf. *square*), a brick, card, domino, etc.

1820 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) I. 303/1 Mr. Owen may give his whole heart and soul to the improvement of one of his parochial parallelograms; but who is to succeed to Mr. Owen's enthusiasm? 1862 Wilson *Preh. Man* ii. (1865) 14 This [site] the original projectors of the city mapped off into parallelograms. 1873 Tristram *Moab* ii. 21 Picture a parallelogram of canvas quite black, and with a roof only three or four feet above the ground.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Parallelogram Protractor*, is a Semicircle of Brass, with four Rulers, in form of a Parallelogram, made to move to any Angle; one of which Rulers is an Index, which shews on the Semi-circle the Quantity of any inward or outward Angle. 1767 Monro in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 497 Parallelogram-shaped crystals. 1842 E. Miall in *Nonconf.* II. 809 Communities..shaped parallelogram-wise.

Parallelogramish, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -ish 1.] Somewhat like a parallelogram.

1839 Lady Lytton *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. xi. 253 Handing over Monsieur de Rivoli's parallelogramish epistle.

Parallelogrammatic (pærălel,ŏgrămæ·tik), *a.* [f. late L. *parallēlogramma*, *-mat-* (Boethius 525, for *parallēlogrammum*, after Gr. words in *-γραμμ-ι*) + -ic; so mod. F. *parallélogrammatique.*] = Parallelogrammic.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Beam*, Not only in case of parallelogramatic, but also of elliptic bases. 1869 Trollope *He Knew*, etc. xxxviii. I. 299 Turin .. is new and parallelogrammatic as an American town.

Also **Paralle·logramma·tical** *a.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Parallelogrammic (pærălelŏgræ·mik, *a.* Also **-gramic.** [f. Gr. *παραλληλόγραμμ-ον* Parallelogram + -ic.] Pertaining to, or of the form of, a parallelogram; parallelogram-shaped.

1730 Greenwood in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 59 There are two distinguished Parallellogramic Areæ of an intense Red. 1800 Herschel *ibid.* XC. 529 The lantern has a sliding door of tin-plate, in which there is a parallelogrammic hole. 1861 J. H. Bennet *Winter Medit.* I. x. (1875) 304 The King's palace [at Athens], a factory-looking parallelogramic building surrounded by gardens.

Pa·rallelogra·mmical, *a.* ? *Obs.* Also **-gramical.** [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec.

1647 H. More *Song Soul* Notes 164/2 *Rhomboides*, is a parallelogrammicall figure with unequall sides and oblique angles. 1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxvii. The table being parallelogrammical, and very narrow, it afforded a fair opportunity for Yorick .. of slipping the chestnut in. 1859 W. H. Gregory *Egypt* I. 59 The mosque .. is in the shape of a large parallelogrammical hall, twice too long for its height.

Pa·rallelo·meter. [f. as Parallel + -ometer.] (See quot.)

1886 *Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sc.*, *35th Meeting* 121 A gravity parallelometer; by J. A. Brashear, . devised to expedite measurements of deviation from parallelism in glass plates for optical purposes.

Parallelopiped, etc., erroneous spelling of Parallelepiped, etc.

Parallelosteric (pæ·rălelŏste·rik), *a.* [f. Gr. *παράλληλο-ς* Parallel + *στερεός* solid.] (See quot.)

1865–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 432 If bodies of equal atomic volume be denominated *isosteric*, and analogous pairs of compounds exhibiting equal differences of atomic volume, *parallelosteric*, the preceding law may be more shortly stated as follows:—Pairs of compounds which are isomorphous and analogous are likewise parallelosteric.

Pa·rallelwi·se, *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. Parallel *a.* + -wise.] In a parallel manner; parallelly.

1606 W. Crashaw *Rom. Forgeries* I iij, Standing so together paralel-wise, that a man may see them both at one sight. 1763 Murdoch in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 188 All the sorts of rays, whether united in a pencil of light, or separated parallelwise by refraction.

Paralling, variant of Parelling *Obs.*

Paralogic (pærălŏ·dʒik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *παράλογ-ος* (see Paralogy) + -ic.] = next.

1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 329 He appears, therefore to the civilized man a paralogic being,—a mere mass of contradictions; his ways are not our ways, his reason is not our reason.

Paralo·gical, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Involving or characterized by paralogism or false reasoning; illogical, unreasonable.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* i. 101 Whether this .. Husbandry..had not its Originall in that Patriarch, is no such Paralogicall doubt. 1756 Johnson *Introd. B.'s Chr. Mor.* 54 Browne..poured in a multitude of exotick words; many, indeed, useful..but many superfluous, as a paralogical for an unreasonable doubt. 1826 [see *paraphysical* in Para-1 1].

†**Paralogician** (pærălŏdʒi·shăn). *Obs.* [f. Paralogic, after *logician.*] = Paralogist.

1739 *Regul. Freethinking* 31 He shall be admitted to the Degree of Paralogicians, which is the highest Honour we can possibly bestow. 1754 Hildrop *Misc. Wks.* I. 23 He would be as accomplished a Paralogician as any Man of his Talents can be supposed to be.

Paralogism (pærălŏdʒiz'm). [a. F. *paralogisme* (1556 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *paralogismus* (Boethius), a. Gr. *παραλογισμός*, f. *παραλογίζ-εσθαι* to reason falsely: see Paralogize and -ism.] A piece of false or erroneous reasoning; an illogical argument; a faulty syllogism; a fallacy, *esp.* (as distinct from *sophism*) one of which the reasoner himself is unconscious.

1565 Calfhill *Answ. Treat. Cross* (Parker Soc.) 4 Three kinds of paralogisms of false arguments, or fond cavils, are most familiar with you. 1641 'Smectymnuus' *Answ.* xviii. (1653) 81 It is evident that this argument is a Paralogisme, depending upon the Equivocation of the name Bishop. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* II. viii. 33 That the more easily true Syllogisms may be discern'd from Paralogisms, some Laws are to be observ'd. 1752 Hume *Pol. Disc.* x. 259 He is here guilty of a gross paralogism. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* II. xv. 541 The syllogisms of Rational Psychology are therefore paralogisms, in which the middle term is taken in two different senses.

b. Without *a* and *pl.*: False or erroneous reasoning; illogical argument. *rare.*

1691–8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 172 Their whole life..runs all along upon wrong principles and mistaken

reasonings, and is all over Fallacy and Paralogism. 1715 Cheyne *Philos. Princ. Relig.* II. 44 We shall run into Confusion and Paralogism. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 11/1 A dabbler in paralogism and fallacy.

So **Para·logist**, one who commits a paralogism, a false reasoner; **Paralogi·stic** *a.* [see -ISTIC], of the nature of a paralogism, fallacious.

1624 F. White *Repl. Fisher* 47 You haue played the Paralogist. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 92 Pagan Philosophie was not trnely Logistic or discursive, but rather paralogistic and sophistic. 1757 Mrs. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) IV. 38, I really think yon equal, in this way, to Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, who they say was the best Paralogist, in the World. 1879 W. G. Ward *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) I. 357 We made no appeal even to Theism: which it would..have been grossly paralogistic to do, since we are maintaining Freewill as a premise towards the establishment of Theism.

Paralogize (pără·lŏdʒəiz), *v.* [Ultimately ad. Gr. *παραλογίζ-εσθαι* to reason falsely, use fallacies, f. *παραλογία* Paralogy: see -IZE. Perh. immediately ad. med.L. *paralogizāre* (Du Cange) or F. *paralogiser* (15..in Godef.).] *intr.* To commit a paralogism; to reason falsely or illogically. (In quot. 1599 app. misused.)

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 14, I had a crotchet in my head, here to hane..run astray thorowout all the coast townes of England..& commented and paralogized on their condition. 1624 F. White *Repl. Fisher* Pref. 8 What though he paralogize in the seeming direct proposing of his argument. 1675 J. Smith *Chr. Relig. Appeal* II. 77 The gentile proceeded, in the same way of paralogizing, to the oblation of humane blood.

†**Para·logy.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. Gr. *παραλογία* fallacy, f. *παραλογ-ος* aside from or beyond reason, f. *παρά* beside, beyond, etc. + *λόγος* reason.] Faulty reasoning: = Paralogism b.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. iii. 343 That Methuselah was the longest liver..we quietly beleeve: but that he must needs be so, is perhaps below Paralogy to deny.

Paralous, obs. form of Perilous.

Paralysant (pæ·rălə·zănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *paralysant*, pr. pple. and sb. from *paralyser* to Paralyse: see -ant 1.] a. *adj.* Paralysing, producing paralysis. b. *sb.* A paralysing agent.

1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 64 Heubach..failed to prove any paralysant action of the drug. *Ibid.* 246 Atropia acts as a paralyzant to the motor nerve-trunks themselves.

Paralysation (pæ·rălə·zēi·ʃən). [n. of action f. Paralyse: see -ation.] The action of paralysing or condition of being paralysed.

a 1846 *Q. Rev.* cited in Worcester. 1849 Jas. Grant *Kirkaldy of Gr.* xx. 226 The paralysation caused by the underhand intrigues of Elizabeth. 1862 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 405 The paralyzation of the only legislative organs. 1881 Mrs. Pirkis *Wanted an Heir* I. 313 Her limbs felt stiff and cramped almost to paralysation.

Paralyse, -ze (pæ·rălə̆iz), *v.* Also -ize. [app. a. F. *paralyser*, found 16th c. in pa. pple. *paralysé* (Paré), f. *paralysie*: cf. Analyse.]

1. *trans.* To affect with paralysis; to palsy.

1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 188 To paralize the opposite side of the body. 1844 Ld. Brougham *A. Lunel* II. iii. 106 Some with their spine wounded and their limbs paralysed in consequence. 1862 Darwin *Fertil. Orchids* v. 222 The depending right-hand antenna is almost paralysed, and is apparently functionless.

2. *fig.* To deprive of energy or power of action; to render powerless, helpless, inactive, or ineffective; to deaden, cripple.

1805 *London Cries* 39 (T.) Or has taxation chill'd the aguish land, And paralysed Britannia's bounteous hand? 1830 S. Warren *Diary Physic.* (ed. Tauchn.) I. 8 My professional efforts were paralysed. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 266 His pride paralysed his love.

Hence **Pa·ralysed**, **Pa·ralysing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Pa·ralyser**, something that paralyses.

1842 Manning *Serm.* (1848) I. 149 Under the dominion of this paralysing fault. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 263 To brace anew the nerves of that paralysed body. 1876 Bartholow *Mat. Med.* (1879) 296 Opium, aconite, lobelia, and the cardiac paralyzers. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 788 It acted..as a paralyser of the motor nerve endings.

†**Paralysie.** *Obs.* Also 4 -asie, 5 -ise, -isy, -ysye, per-, 5–7 paralisie. [a. F. *paralysie*, in 13th c. *-isie* (Hatz.-Darm.), repr. a L. type **paralysia* for *paralysis*. Hence the reduced form Palsy.] = next.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 195 And so senewis..weren confortid..and paralasie was put awey. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 339 Criste did heale a man hauenge the peralisy. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 428 b/1, xiii contractes or fylled wyth paralysye were by the same restoryd in good helthe. 1581 N. Burne *Disput.* in *Cath. Tractates* 165 Ane young man, and young woman..had fallin in ane paralysie and trimbling of al thair membris. 1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* (1634) 292 Paralisie..is a mollification, relaxation, or resolution of the nerues, with privation of the mooving.

Paralysis (pără·lisis). Also 6 -lisis, (-lices). [a. L. *paralysis*, a. Gr. *παράλυσις*, f. *παραλύ-ειν* to loose from beside, disable, enfeeble, f. *παρα-* beside + *λύειν* to loose. The word occurs already in OE. in the Gr.-L. accus. form *paralisin* (so in 12th c. Fr.); but the ME. and 16th c. form from Fr. was Paralysie: see prec.]

1. *Path.* A disease or affection of the nervous system, characterized by impairment or loss of the motor or sensory function of the nerves, esp. of those belonging to a particular part or organ, thus producing (partial or total) incapacity of motion, insensibility, or functional inactivity in such part. (The earlier name, still in popular use, was Palsy.)

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 12 Læcedomas wiþ paralisin, þæt is on englisc, lyft adl.] 1525 tr. *Brunswick's Surg.* lxii. O j b/1 Paralisis of the handes. 1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Cij, Good against paralisis. 1563 T. Gale *Antidot.* II. 76 Thys Oyle is moste precious in paralices. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Paralysis*, ..the Palsie. 1797 M. Baillie *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 457 A paralysis of a part of the body. *a* 1876 Halley *Serm.* (1879) 50 Distorted with agony, or with convulsion or paralysis.

b. With defining word, as *Bell's paralysis*, *crossed paralysis*, *crutch paralysis*, *diver's paralysis*, etc.: see Palsy *sb. General paralysis*: see quots.

1873 T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 26 This is seen in the various forms of paralysis, especially in the so-called 'essential paralysis' of children. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Paralysis, general*, of insane..a disease usually affecting persons near the prime of life, and characterised by a stage of mental excitement with exalted delusions, followed by dementia; it is accompanied by a varying amount of loss of muscular power. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 857 There are cases of general paralysis in which the bodily symptoms are present without any mental alteration.

2. *fig.* A condition of utter powerlessness, incapacity of action, or suspension of activity; the state of being 'crippled', helpless, or impotent.

1813 J. Randolph 30 Aug. in *Life of Jos Quincy*, The whole country..is in a state of paralysis. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I. ii, Let him strive to keep a free, open sense; cleared from the mists of prejudice, above all from the paralysis of cant. 1882 *Times* 13 June 11 The deeds..by which the paralysis of law is accomplished.

Paralytic (pærălĭ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 paralitike, parlatyk, 5 paraletike, -lytyk, peralytyk, -latik, 6 paralitic, (6–7 -litick(e, -litique, 7 -lytique), 7–9 -lytick, 8– paralytic. [a. F. *paralytique* (in 13th c. *paralitike*, Littré), ad. L. *paralytic-us*, a. Gr. *παραλυτικός*, f. *παραλύειν*: see Paralysis.]

A. *adj.* 1. Affected with, suffering from, or subject to paralysis; palsied.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1095 Summe lepre, summe lome, & lomerande blynde, Poysened & parlatyk & pyned in fyres. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xiv. (1495) p ij/1 The Palsey is somtyme in the heed..and somtyme in the membre peralytyk. *c* 1410 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* xx. lf. 47 (Gibbs MS.) Off þe paraletike man lette doune in his bedde. *a* 1425 *Langland's P. Pl.* A. v. 61 (MS. U) He was as pale as a pelat & peralatik he seemed. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67 Morpheus, gart al my spreitis vital ande animal be cum impotent & paralitic. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* II. lvi. 340 If the Paralitick member do grow less and less..it is hard to cure. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 221 He fell into a paralytick state. 1773 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 17 Aug., An old lady who talks broad Scotch with a paralytick voice. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxxi, He glanced..at his shabby clothes and paralytic limb.

2. Of the nature of or pertaining to paralysis.

1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. v. 529 The General, who had sustained a second paralytic attack. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* i. (1868) 11 The unevenness of gait and feebleness of gesture which tell of a past paralytic seizure. 1878 Kingzett *Anim. Chem.* 53 Paralytic saliva is very thin.

3. *fig.* Deprived or destitute of energy or power of action; powerless, ineffective; characterized by impotency or powerlessness.

1642 Nethersole *Consid. upon Affairs* 5 Without the strength of that sinew of War, his Cavaliers..can have but paralitique Arms. 1791 Bentham *Draught of Code* Wks. 1843 IV. 403 Out of extortion and peculation grow inaccessible justice and paralytic laws. 1844 Ld. Brougham *A. Lunel* I. v. 112 The feelings of the soul, like the nerves of the body, are liable to a paralytic numbness.

b. *humorously.* Shaky, rickety.

1824 Galt *Rothelan* III. *Physiognomist* 132 A mean abode, ..furnished uncouthly with..curiously carved cabinets, paralytic tables [etc.].

†c. In active sense: Having the quality of paralysing or rendering powerless. *Obs. rare.*

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV* cccIxxxv, Richard, bound in Paraliticke Chains Vnder a Tirant's Grate.

B. *sb.* A sufferer from paralysis, a palsied person. *General paralytic*, a sufferer from general paralysis.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 23 Paralitikes ben þo men þat ben siike in þe palesy. 1510 *Bonavent. Myrr. Lyfe Jhesu* xx. (ed. Pynson) G j, Oure Lorde fyrste forgave the paralytetike his synnes and after he heled him of the bodely palsye. 1641 Bp. Hall *Serm. Ps. lx.* 2 Rem. Wks. (1660) 77 The Paralytick was..let down through the roof. 1757 Franklin *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 359 A number of paralytics were brought to me..to be electrized. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 857, 25 per cent. of the male and 20 per cent. of the female general paralytics were addicted to drink.

†**Paraly·tical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec. A.

1586 Bright *Melanch.* xxiv. 138 The muscle..receiueth a kynde of paralitical disposition for the time. 1606 *Proc. agst. Late Traitors* 392 The state of this..Island..was in a manner paralitical. 1650 Elderfield *Tythes* 89 Many a paralytical or spasmatical fit. 1788 Reid *Active Powers* II. i. 532 Some persons have recovered the power of speech after they had lost it by a paralytical stroke.

Paraly·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a paralytic manner; by or as by paralysis.

1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 188 The Intestines..paralytically relaxed. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xxxii, The figure shook its head paralytically. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 832 Paralytically disturbed ocular motility.

Paralyze, etc. variant of Paralyse, etc.

Param (pæ·ræm). *Chem.* [I. Para-^{1} 2 + Amide.] A synonym of dicyanodiamide, $C_2N_2(NH_2)_2$, a white crystalline compound, a polymer of cyanamide.

1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 350 Cyanamide changes into param when left to itself for a long time. 1877 *Fownes' Chem.* II. 106 Dicyanodiamide, $C_2N_4H_4$ (*Param*).

Paramagnetic (pærămægne·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. *παρα-* in sense 'alongside, parallel' + Magnetic.] Having the property of being attracted by the poles of a magnet, and hence, when suspended or placed freely in a magnetic field, of taking a position parallel to the lines of the force; also *ferro-magnetic*: opp. to Diamagnetic.

Faraday at first (1846) distinguished *diamagnetic* from *magnetic* bodies; afterwards (1850–51) he called the latter *paramagnetic*, using *magnetic* to include both.

1851 Faraday *Exp. Res. in Electr.* No. 2790 in *Phil. Trans.* 26 As the magnetism of iron, nickel, and cobalt, when in the magnetic field is like that of the earth as a whole, so that when rendered active they place themselves parallel to its axis or lines of magnetic force, I have supposed that they and their similars (including oxygen now) might be called paramagnetic bodies, giving the following division—Magnetic: (1) *Paramagnetic*, (2) *Diamagnetic*. *Ibid.* No. 2834. 39 Masses of paramagnetic matter. 1855 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* vi. (1858) § 376 Faraday has shown that, as the temperature of oxygen is raised, its paramagnetic force diminishes, being resumed as the temperature falls again. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* i § 13 Unmagnetised bodies if brought near a magnetic pole are either attracted or repelled by it, and are said to be magnetised by induction; being described in the former case as paramagnetic and as diamagnetic in the latter case.

Hence **Paramagne·tically** *adv.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Paramagnetism (pærămæ·gnĕtiz'm). [f. Para-^{1} 1 + Magnetism, after prec.] The quality of being paramagnetic; the phenomena exhibited by paramagnetic bodies: opp. to Diamagnetism.

1851 W. Gregory *Lect. Anim. Magnet.* p. xv, He does indeed propose to include, under the general term Magnetism, two forms of it: viz. Para-magnetism..and Dia-magnetism. 1877 Le Conte *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 186 If the bar be slender, it..shows its paramagnetism by assuming the axial position.

Paramaleic, Paramalic: see Para-^{1} 2.

Paramastoid (pærămæ·stoid), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [f. Gr. *παρα-* Para-^{1} 1 + Mastoid.] Situated near the mastoid process: applied to certain processes of the occipital bone, also called *paroccipital*. b. as *sb.* A paramastoid process.

1847–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 370/2 The paramastoid apophysis is dilated into a prominent plate. 1866 Huxley *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 101 None of the skulls exhibit paramastoid or pneumatic processes of the occipital bone. 1868 Darwin *Anim. & Pl.* I. iv. 118 The paramastoids relatively..are generally much thicker than in the wild rabbit.

Parramatta (pærămæ·tă). [f. Parramatta (prop. Parramatta), a town in New South Wales.

There formerly existed at Parramatta a convict establishment in which clothing materials were produced: cf. *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVII. 65/2; perhaps the modern stuff (which according to Beck *Draper's Dict.* was invented at Bradford) was in imitation of these; there is no evidence for the assertion that the fabric was orig. made of wool imported from Parramatta.]

A light dress fabric having a weft of combed merino wool and a warp formerly of silk, but now generally of cotton.

1834 J. D. Lang *State N. S. Wales* in *Tait's Mag.* I. 410/1 Cloth, Parramatta, per yard, *1s. 8d.* 1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* iv. 137 There are two kinds of stuff now made, called 'Orleans' and 'Paramatta'.., apparently formed of worsted, the warp being cotton. 1846 C. P. Hodgson *Remin. Australia* Notes 367 *Parramatta*, a peculiar tweed, made in the Colony, and chiefly at Parramatta, hence the name. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Parramatta*, a kind of bombazine, the weft of which is worsted, the warp of cotton. 1901 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 5/1 The new leaders were called, not in silk, but in parramatta, which is the proper stuff for the gown of a King's Counsel when mourning is prescribed.

‖**Paramecium** (pærămī·siŭm). *Zool.* Also erron. -mœcium, -mœcium. [mod. L. f. Gr. *παραμήκ-ης* oblong, oval, f. *παρά* against + *μῆκος* length: cf. L. *ob-longus*.] A genus of holotrichous ciliate Infusoria, type of the family *Parameciidæ*, of oblong shape, having the mouth near the middle of the ventral surface; also called, from their shape, slipper-animalcules. Hence **Parame·cine** *a.*, belonging to this family.

1752 Hill *Hist. Anim.* 4 The Paramecium, with an oblong, voluble body, obtuse at each end. 1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 97. 1883 H. Drummond *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (1884) 211 By the repeated subdivisions of a single *Paramecium*, no fewer than 268,000,000 similar organisms might be produced in one month.

Parameconic, Paramenia, etc.: see Para-^{1} 1, 2.

Paramedian (pærămī·diăn), *a. Anat.* [Para-^{1} 1.] Situated alongside of the median line, as the *paramedian sulcus* on the dorsal surface of the spinal cord. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893.)

†**Pa·rament.** *Obs.* Also 5 parement. [a. OF. *parament* (10th c. in Littré), *parement* (13th c.) = It., Sp. *paramento*, late L. *parāmentum* orna-

ment (Augustine), f. L. *parāre* to make ready, prepare, fit out, deck, adorn: see -MENT.] An ornament, a decoration. *Chamber of parament*, a richly decorated room, hung with tapestry, etc.; a state room; a presence chamber.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1106 *Dido*, To daunsynge chaumberys ful of paramentys..This Enyas is led. *c* 1386 — *Sqr.'s T.* 261 Til he cam to his chambre of parementz. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 151 The chambre of parements, whiche was hanged right rychely. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. ii. Wks. 114 Woulde suffre no such superfluite in the paramentes of the church. 1589 T. L. *Advt. Q. Eliz.* (1651) 49 All the delices, the pompes and paraments of her oppressors, shall vanish as a dreame. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *K. Chas. I* (1655) 112 Taking away the Crucifixes, Chalices, and Paraments of the Altar. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Parament*, an Ornament for an Altar.

b. A decorated robe, a robe of state.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 1643 Lordes in paramentz on hir courseres. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. ii, One of the best parements and maketh a womman most fayr in her persone is to he shamefast. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Paraments*, robes of state.

‖ **Paramento.** *Obs.* [Sp.: see prec.] = prec. b.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgrim.* I. i, There were cloaks, gowns, cassocks, And other paramentos.

Paramere (pæ·rămīəɹ). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *παρα-* PARA-[1] + *μέρος* part.]

1. One of a series of radiating parts or organs, as a ray of a star-fish; an actinomere.

1883 P. GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 842/2 The former definition of the term antimere..is corrected by terming each ray a paramere, and its symmetrical halves the antimeres. *Ibid.*, The antimeres of the Radiata also consist of two parameres, and are therefore bilateral. 1888 *Nature* 10 May 47/1 The primitive proximal paramere of the second visceral arch.

Hence **Parameric** (-me·rik) *a.*, pertaining to a paramere; having parameres. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.)

‖ **Paramese** (păræ·mĭsī). [a. Gr. *παραμέση* the string next the middle, f. *παράμεσος* next the middle, f. *παρά* beside + *μέσος* mid.] In ancient Greek music, The tone next above the mese; the lowest tone of the disjunct tetrachord.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* Explan. Words, *Paramese*, next the meane or middle string. A note in musicke. 1698 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 250 Which was, in their Musick, that from *Mese* to *Paramese*; that is in our Musick, from A to B. 1760 STILES *ibid.* LI. 702 The paramese of the lyre, though still paramese in position, acquired the power of the mese. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. T.* s. v. *Greek Music*, In the eight stringed lyre..Paramese took its proper place, next to Mese.

Parameter (păræ·mĭtəɹ). *Math.* [a. mod.L. *parameter*, *-metrum*, fem. (Mydorge 1631), in F. *paramètre* ('la ligne nommé ailleurs costé droit, paramètre, et icy coadjuteur' Desargues 1639); f. Gr. *παρα-* beside, subsidiary to + *μέτρον* measure.]

1. In conic sections: The third proportional to any given diameter and its conjugate (or, in the parabola, to any abscissa on a given diameter and the corresponding ordinate); this is the *parameter of the given diameter*. *spec.* The parameter of the transverse axis (*principal parameter*, or *parameter of the curve*), i. e. the latus rectum, or focal chord perpendicular to the axis.

[1631 C. MYDORGE *Prodrom. Catopt. & Diopt. siue Conicorum* 3 Def. xix, Parametrum coni sectionis dicimus, rectam lineam à cuiuslibet coni sectionis, aut portionis, vertice eductam ordinatim ad contiguam diametrum applicatis æquidistantem...Quæ, si ab axis termino sit educta, recta parameter..dicetur.]

1656 HOBBES *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 259 As much in vain .. as seek for the focus or parameter of the parabola of Dives and Lazarus. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Parameter*, by some..called the *Latus Rectum* of a Parabola, is a Third Proportional to the Abscissa and any Ordinate. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Parameter*, a certain constant right line in each of the three Conic Sections; otherwise called also Latus Rectum ..; being .. a third proportional to the transverse and conjugate axes, in the ellipse and hyperbola; and, which is the same thing, a third proportional to any absciss and its ordinate in the parabola. 1798 — *Course Math.* (1811) II. 123 The Parameter of any Diameter [of a parabola] is equal to four Times the Line drawn from the Focus to the Vertex of that Diameter. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 401 If..the parameter of a parabola he made to vary, a series of parabolas will be obtained. 1891 C. TAYLOR *Elem. Geom. Conics* (ed. 7) iii. § 17 The Parameter of any diameter of a parabola is the focal chord which it bisects: thus the latus rectum is the parameter of the axis.

2. *gen.* A quantity which is constant (as distinct from the ordinary variables) in a particular case considered, but which varies in different cases; *esp.* a constant occurring in the equation of a curve or surface, by the variation of which the equation is made to represent a family of such curves or surfaces (cf. quot. 1816 in 1).

1852 B. PRICE *Infinites. Calc.* I. xiii. 409 If an equation to a curve be given, involving one or more constants, as well as the current coordinates, the position and dimensions of the curve will be changed by a change in the constants, and yet the class may remain the same. .. A constant that enters into an equation, and varies in the way above explained, is called a variable parameter. 1859 PARKINSON *Optics* (1866) 4 The refractive index between the two media..is a parameter which varies, (i) if the nature of the light be altered, (ii) if the relation between the two media be altered. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 293. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 63 This anharmonic ratio is called the coefficient or parameter of the homology.

† b. *Astron.* = ELEMENT 7 a. *Obs.*

1829 *Encycl. Metrop.* Div. 2 I. Index, Variation of Parameters. [*Ibid.* 699 Variation of elements of orbit.] 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 240/1 The parameters of the orbits are now generally called their elements. 1841 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* II. 19 Orbits having small parameters.

c. *Cryst.* Each of the intercepts made upon the axes in a crystal by the plane which is chosen for a face of the unit or primary pyramid.

1839 W. H. MILLER *Crystallogr.* 2 The parameters are the portions of the axes cut off by a given face. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 18, *a*, *b*, *c* the parameters of the crystal. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* ii. § 18 The ratios *a* : *b* : *c* of the intercepts [on the axes] of some one plane chosen as a standard or parametral plane are termed the parametral ratios or parameters of the system as referred to the axes *X*, *Y*, *Z*.

Parametral (păræ·mĭtrăl), *a. Math.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a parameter.

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 18, *ABC* is called the parametral plane. 1880 L. FLETCHER in *Phil. Mag.* Feb. 82 The parametral ratios are permanent. 1895 [see prec. 2 c].

Parametric (pærămē·trik, *a.*[1] *Math.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] = prec. Also **Parame·trical** *a.*

1864 CAYLEY in *Coll. Math. Papers* V. 532, μ is the parametric order, ν the parametric class. of the system. 1873 G. SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* 65 When the variable curve depends on a parametric point moving on a given parametric curve. 1887 R. A. ROBERTS *Integr. Calc.* I. 301 These angles belong to different parametrical systems.

Parametric (pærămē·trik, *a.*[2] *Anat.* and *Path.* [f. Gr. *παρά* beside + *μήτρα* womb, matrix + -IC: cf. mod.L. *parametrium* the organic tissue beside the uterus.] Situated beside or near the uterus, or affecting the parts so situated.

1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* viii. (ed. 4) 44 The parametric cellular tissue. *Ibid.* xiv. 101 The inflammatory disease is generally parametric.

Parametritic to **Paramnesia**: see PARA-[1] 1.

‖ **Paramo** (pa·ramo). [Sp. *páramo*; app. from a native lang. of Venezuela or New Granada.] A high plateau in the tropical parts of South America, bare of trees, and exposed to wind and thick cold fogs.

1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 422 The most remarkable paramos or deserts of Quito. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 89/2 The Indian of the Andes .. through whose rude straw hut the piercing wind of the paramos sweeps, and chills the white man to the very bone. 1901 A. H. KEANE *S. Amer.* I. 193 The Venezuelan and Columbian Paramo—a narrow zone of cold bleak terraces.

Paramologetic, erron. f. PAROMOLOGETIC.

Paramorph (pæ·răməf). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. *παρα-* by- (see PARA-[1] 1) + *μορφή* form: lit. by-form, subsidiary form.] A pseudomorph formed by a change of physical characters without a change in chemical composition.

1879 in WEBSTER *Suppl.* 1892 *Amer. Naturalist* Jan. 55 Many of the supposed paramorphs have been proven..to be due..rather to the solution of some original substance and its replacement by a new deposition.

Paramorphia, -morphine: see PARA-[1] 2.

Paramorphic (pærămē·fik), *a. Min.* [f. as PARAMORPH + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a paramorph; characterized by paramorphism.

1886 DANA in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XXXII. 315 This type of crystal [brookite] is the one which most frequently shows the paramorphic change to rutile. 1894 *Thinker* V. 342 Phenomena like the devitrification of natural glasses oscillate from paramorphic to pseudomorphic.

Paramorphism (pærămē·fiz'm). *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The change of one mineral to another having the same chemical composition but a different molecular structure.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 697 Aragonite .. passes to calcite, through paramorphism. 1889 *Nature* 21 Nov. 49/1 Paramorphism .. includes those changes within the rock-mass, involving changes in the chemical composition of the original minerals and the formation of new minerals.

Paramorphosis (pærămɒɹfō·sis). *Min.* [f. Gr. *παραμορφόειν* to transform, distort: see PARAMORPH and -OSIS.] = prec. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Paramorphous (pærămē·fəs), *a. Min.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = PARAMORPHIC. 1882 in OGILVIE.

Paramoudra (pærămū·drä). *Geol.* [Suggested by H. Norton (1881 *Proc. Norwich Geol. Soc.* I. 132) to be Anglo-Irish corruption of Erse *peura muireach* (pē·ră mū·răχ) 'sea pears', from their shape, and occurrence on the beach below chalk cliffs.] A name given to large flints, pear-shaped, barrel-shaped, or cylindrical (sometimes 3 ft. long and 1 ft. thick), perforated with a central axial cavity, found standing erect in the chalk of the N.E. of Ireland (where the name is local) and of Norfolk (where known as *pot-stones*).

1817 BUCKLAND in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* IV. 413 These singular fossils..are known at Belfast by the name of Paramoudra, a word which I..shall adopt because I find it thus appropriated. They have, I believe, never yet been found in England, except at Whittingham near to Norwich. 1887 H. B. WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. & Wales* (ed. 2) 399 These flints are known as 'Pot-stones' or 'Paramoudras'. *Ibid.*, The most celebrated exposure of Paramoudras was in a pit at Horstead on the river Bure..in 1838.

Paramount (pæ·răməunt), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6–7 pera-, 7 pere-. [a. AF. *paramont*, *peramont* above (in place, order, or degree), f. OF. *par* by + *amont*, *à mont* adv., up, above (of motion or position)·—L. *ad montem* to the mount or hill. In AFr. *paramont* had the simple sense 'above', e. g. in local position, on a page, or in a book:

1381 GOWER *Mirour* 10617 Il fist le mariage Jadis du Siecle a son lignage Comme je vous contay paramont.]

1. Above in a scale of rank or authority; superior. a. In *lord paramount*, lord superior; overlord; *spec.* the supreme lord of a fee, from whom other feudatories hold, but who himself holds from none; hence *transf.* one who exercises supreme power or jurisdiction. So *lady paramount*, a woman in supreme authority; also *transf.* the lady who has made the highest score in an archery tournament.

[1339 *Year-Bk.* 13 *Edw. III*, Trin. (Rolls) 307 La mort le chef seigneur paramont nest rien a vous. *a* 1481 LITTLETON *Tenures* ii. § 119 (1516) A iij, Autielx services come le donnour fait a son seignur prochaine a luy paramont [*tr.* 1544, etc., Such services as y' donour doth vnto his lord next abone]. 1528 J. PERKINS *Profitable Booke* v. § 430 Mes si en mesme le case le seignur paramont relees tout son droit en le tenaunce al heire, par cest release le menalte est determine [*tr.* 1642, p. 185, If in the same case the Lord paramount release unto the heire all his right in the tenancy, by this release the Menaltie is determined.]

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 5 Quarrels..betweene the vassall and the Lord Peramount. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xliii. (1612) 207 With Scots Welo to our Kings, Lords Parramounts, not warres but vprores bring. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 65 The King is soueraigne Lord, or Lord paramont, either mediate or immediate of all and euery parcell of Land within the Realme. 1642 CHAS. I *Instr. Declar.* 26 May in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* v. § 217 Was not the Interest of the Lord Paramount consistent with that of the Mesne Lord? 1647 DIGGES *Unlawf. Taking Arms* xiv. 116 He..made all ..feudaries to him, so that he remained..*Lord Paramount*, or *overlord* in the whole Land. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxiii. 275 Built, or old, by the Portugueze, when they were Lords Paramount of all the Sea-coasts of India. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xxiii. (1872) 202 Penn was now become the lord paramount of territories almost as large as England. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* v. 108 Part of the Upper Shire Valley has a lady paramount, named Nyango. 1903 *Ross Gaz.* 10 Sept. 3/4 The prizes were..given away by Lady F. who was the Lady Paramount of the afternoon.

b. *generally.* Above others in rank or order; highest in power or jurisdiction; supreme.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xxxvi. 73 Thei saye that the kyng is patrone peramounte of all the benifices within the realme. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 406 He .. proceedeth with the gouernours of Persia, whether Paramont or deputed. 1799–1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* I. III. iii. 170 There appears .. to have been a paramount sovereign; a Pen-dragon, or Penteyrn. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvii, The Clan Chattan .. having for their paramount chief the powerful earl of the latter shire. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., W. Hastings* (1851) 618 To make Britain the paramount power in India.

2. In more general sense: Superior to all others in influence, power, position, or importance; pre-eminent.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xix. (1840) 148 The pope that antichrist paramount. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 316 The Cathedral of Salisbury. is paramount in this kind. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 141 He can, by a power paramount, stop the rage either of Satan or Antichrist. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 583 Man's..rights and claims Are paramount. 1816 COLERIDGE *Statesm. Man* 359 Sir Philip Sydney—he the paramount gentleman of Europe. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. liv. VI. 619 The paramount feeling..tended to peace. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* iii. (1870) 74 The Achaians were paramount, and the Pelasgoi were subordinate members of one and the same community. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Divine Worship* 229 Matters of paramount importance.

b. Const. *to.*

1625 BACON *Ess., Of Faction*, Leagues within the State are euer Pernicious to Monarchies; For they raise an Obligation Paramount to Obligation of Soueraigntie. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. xi. (Rtldg.) 126 A right antecedent and paramount to all government. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xi. 47 Their first duty..is paramount to all subsequent engagements. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xv. (1862) 220 They regarded the title by hereditary succession as paramount to any legislative enactment.

c. With ellipsis of *to*.

1596 BACON *Max. Com. Law* i. (1636) 3 In any degree paramount the first the law respecteth not. 1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* (1661) 29 Having no superintendent paramount them. 1643 — *Treach. & Disloyalty* I. 6 A Generall Councell is paramount the Pope. 1882 BROWN *Scriven's Law Copyholds* (ed. 6) 25 Not .. good as against a dowress, whose dower is paramount the debts.

B. *sb.* = Lord paramount; overlord; supreme ruler or proprietor.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. xii. (1650) 150 (*Hymn*) Blest maid which..raignst as Paramount, And chief of Cherubins. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 508 Midst came thir mighty Paramount. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 327 Those paramounts claim the property of the banks, as wel as of the dry land. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 41 The parded paramount of Rome hath rung The knell of onslaught.

Hence **Pa·ramountly** *adv.*, pre-eminently, chiefly, above all; **Pa·ramountship**, paramountcy.

1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 216 Man communicates by articulation of sounds, and *paramountly by the memory in the ear. 1822 *Examiner* 185/2 Such active instinctiveness of character, as paramountly lives in the canvass of E. Landseer. 1735 J. KIRBY *Suffolk Trav.* (1764) 154 He is only the mean Lord, Sir Thomas Allen hath a *Paramountship over him. 1898 *Daily News* 23 Aug. 5/1 Four young native [Basuto] chiefs, including the heir to the paramountship.

†**Pa·ramount,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. PARAMOUNT *a.*] *intr.* To become paramount, to rise to the highest place.

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV. xi. (1715) 274 And dost thou think, thou dirty, servile Woman, To paramount, to cast me out?

Paramountcy (pæ·rămaunt*s*i). Also **paramouncy.** [f. PARAMOUNT + -CY: *paramouncy* is formally more analogical; cf. *tenant, -ancy, frequent, -ency.*] The condition or status of being paramount.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 90 And add to her Paramouncy of renown. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Notes & Lect.* (1849) I. 278 If it were possible to lessen the paramountcy of Volpone himself. 1890 W. WALLACE *Life Schopenhauer* 181 That metaphysical doctrine of the essential paramountcy of the will. 1897 H. M. STANLEY in *19th Cent.* Apr. 513 British Paramouncy over the S. African Republic is acknowledged in the [Conventions of 1881 and 1884].

Paramour (pæ·rămūəɹ), *adv. phr.* and *sb.* Forms: see below. [ME. a. OF. adv. phr. *par amur, amour, -s,* by or through love. From an early date the phrase was written as one word, and came to be treated (in Eng.) as a sb., both in sense of 'love' and 'beloved, lover'. This may have come partly through a mistaken analysis of the phrase *to love paramour, -s.*]

A. *adv. phr.* Forms: 3–4 **par amur, -s, 4 par amour, -s, per amour, -s; paramur, -s,** 4–6 **paramour, -s** (5 **paramoure, -es, -is,** 5–6 **peramour, -s, -owre,** 6 **-owris,** 5 (7) **-ore**).

†**1.** Through or by way of love; out of (your) love, for love's sake (cf. LOVE *sb.* 7); sometimes in weakened sense, Of your kindness, as a favour, if you please. *Obs.*

Perh. sometimes orig. short for 'for love of God'.

13.. *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 118 'Felawe', a saide, 'par amur: Whar mai ich finde þemperur?' 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1455 A! lat me in, sire, paramour! 13.. *Coer de L.* 453 Tel me the sothe, I yow prey, Off these jowstes, peramours. 14.. *Recovery of Throne by Edw. IV* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 280 He hathe deservid thancke amonge other paramour. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. § 143 The Lord Chiefe Iustice stood vp, and forbade the proceedings, alotting Paramour the Lands, with the satisfying of the Plaintifes.

†**2.** For or by way of sexual love. *Obs.* (or *arch.*)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 32 They moorne for hym paramour Whan hem were bet to slepe. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xxvii, She is one I could have doated to death upon *par amours.* 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VI. vi, Some infidel, to one of whose wives he sought to be gallant, *par amours.*

†**b.** Phrase. *To love par amour (amours)*: (Usually) To love by way of (sexual) love, to love (a person of the opposite sex), to love amorously or as a lover, to be in love with; sometimes, to have a clandestine or illicit amour with.

In some later instances *paramours* may have been taken as sb., and object of the vb.: cf. B. 2.

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 486 Ho þat luueþ par amur And haþ þer-of ioye mai luue flures. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 52 For now is halden non in curs But qua þat luue can paramurs [*later MSS.* -ours, -ouris]. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxi. 91 Y lovede a clerk al par amours. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 485 He his sister paramouris Lufit. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 297, I telle thee outrely ffor paramour I loued hire first er thow. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 489 Sir Cleges .. That I lovyd peramore. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4553 He loueth paramoures som wight. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. xxvii. (1558) 19 Aboue al women loued her peramour. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* L iij, To loue peramours eche other. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxii, The same lady [Cleopatra] Antoni .. loued also peramours, abandonynge his wyfe. 1535 COVERDALE *Baruch* vi. 8 Like as a wench yᵗ loueth peramours is trymly deckte. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iii. 46 And swa but pane ȝe may lufe paramowris. *Ibid.* xxix. 6 For mony men ar evill to ken, þat luvis peramour, Wᵗ fenȝeit mynd, fals and vnkynd, Bringis ȝow to dishonour. [1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* 200 Sche loveth him peramore and no other.]

B. *sb.* Forms: 3– **paramour,** 4–5 **-amours** (5–6 **-is**; 4, 6–7 **-or,** 4, 8 **-ore,** 5–6 **-oure, per-**).

†**1.** Love; *esp.* sexual love; an amour. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1412 He..layked him at likyng wiþ þat faire burde Pleyes of paramours vn-parceyued longe time, So sliliche, þat no seg souched non ille. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 8 He was as ful of love & paramour As is the hyve ful of hony sweete. — *Merch. T.* 206 By cause of leueful procreacion Of children..And nat oonly for paramour or loue. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* iii. (*Fox & Cock*) 110 In all this warld was thair na kyndar thing; In paramouris he wald do ws plesing. *a* 1586 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* I. 27 Pigmaleon, that ane portratour Be painting craft, did sa decoir, Himself thairwith in paramour Fell suddanlie, and smert thairfoir.

†**b.** In devotional use, Divine or celestial love: cf. 2 b. *Obs.*

13.. *Salut. Our Lady* 45 in *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 135 Heil puyred princesse of paramour, Heil Blosme of Brere, Brihtest of ble.

2. A person beloved by one of the opposite sex; a 'love', a lover, a sweetheart; also of animals (quots. 1735, 1801) and *fig.* *arch.* and *poet.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1534 Mi perles paramours my pleye & my ioye, Spek to me spakli or i spille sone. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XVII. 107 A mayde for a mannes loue her moder for-sakeþ,.. and gooþ forth with hure paramour. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxiii. 78 Ye knowe well my lady paramours, and that she is of your lynage. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1856) II. 514 Ane fair ȝoung man, Hir peramouris quhilk in the tyme wes than. *Ya* 1550 *Knight of Curtesy* 45 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* III. 195 His paramour she thought to be, Hym for to love wyth herte and minde, Nat in vyce but in chastyte. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 9 The Willow, worne of forlorne Paramours. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 36 To wanton with the Sun her lusty Paramour. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 58 Huntsman!..For ev'ry longing Dame select Some happy Paramour. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. i, Pale reflection..Of glow-worm on the bank, Kindled to guide her winged paramour. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi. 44 Lord of fair paramours, of youth's Fair affection uniter.

†**b.** Formerly, in devotional language, applied (by men) to the Virgin, and (by women) to Jesus Christ; sometimes also to God. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 69 For-þi blisce [I] þat paramour..Hyr lune is ay ilike new. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Katerine*) 1118 My dere lord Ihesu criste..þat is my luf and paramor. *c* 1475 *Songs & Carols 15th C.* (Warton Club) 48 To his moder then gan he [Christ] say,..My swete moder, myn paramour. 1492 RYMAN *Poems* lxvii. 2 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXIX. 235 [Mary to Christ] Myne owne dere sonne and paramoure. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 1171 Thus prune and pricke vp your selues, and God himselfe shall be your paramour.

c. The lady-love of a knight, for whose love he did battle; hence, the object of chivalrous admiration and attachment. *poet.*

1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 180 The commoun voce vpraiss of birdis small,..Welcome to be our princes of honour, Our perle, our plesans and our paramour. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* vi. 37 Suffice to me he's Englands paramour. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 33 He may declare his deere affection to his Paramour [i. e. Greene] or his pure honesty to the world. 1630 B. JONSON *Chloridia* ad fin., Chloris, the queen of flowers:..The top of paramours.

3. An illicit or clandestine lover or mistress taking the place, but without the rights, of a husband or wife. Now, the illicit partner of a married man or woman.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 454 My fourthe housbonde was a reuelour This is to seyn he hadde a paramour. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 24 He seyde, he wolde ben hire lemman or paramour. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* L ij, Ones he was gone for to see his paramours in the wynter. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 193 b, She might so fortune of his peramour and concubyne to be chaunged to his wyfe & lawfull bedfelow. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* vii. 175, I sue not now thy Paramour to bee, But as a Husband to be link'd to thee. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 257 Pranking up themselves to allure their Paramours. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 85 A woman can seldom possess a lover before marriage, and is as seldom without a variety of paramours after. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 224 A Russian princess..poisoned by Catherine II, who had her husband for a paramour.

[**Paramour,** *v.* 'to love' is given in some Dicts. on the strength of the subjoined passage; but prob. 'loueth' has been accidentally omitted by the scribe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 47, I knowe a faire lady that Vter paramours. Cf. *Ibid.* 9 That she loued the holy man paramours.]

Paramuthetic (pærămiuþe·tik), *a.* [prop. *paramythetic,* ad. Gr. παραμυθητικ-ός, f. παραμυθεῖσθαι to encourage, console, f. παρα- beside + μυθεῖσθαι to speak.] Tending to encourage, consolatory.

1854 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* II. ii. § 12. 47 The discipline of the habits or character he [Clemens] would call protreptic, of the actions hypothetic, of the passions paramuthetic.

Paramylene to -naphthalene: see PARA-1.

Paranatellon (părænāte·lɒn). *Astrol.* [f. Gr. παρα- beside + ἀνατέλλων rising.] A star that rises at the same time as another star or stars.

1811 SIR W. DRUMMOND *Œdipus Judaicus* XXVII, Now the extra-zodiacal stars,..which rise above the horizon, or sink below it, during the time that decan takes to rise or set, are what I call its paranatellions. 1882 MARY LOCKWOOD tr. *Lenormant's Beginn. Hist.* 568 *note,* The twelve stars..are astronomically the paranatellons of the signs [of the Zodiac].

Parance, Parand, var. PARENCE, PARENT *a.*

Paranema to Paranephritis: see PARA-1 1.

‖**Paranete** (pærănī·ti). Also 7 **-neate.** [L. a. Gr. παρανήτη, f. παρα- beside + νήτη the highest in pitch of three strings.] In ancient Gr. music, The note next below the nete in either the disjunct or the upper tetrachord.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* Explan. Words, *Paranete Hyperbolæan,* a treble string or note in musicke. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 386/1. 1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 104 The Lichanos, Parypate, Paranete, and Trite, are changeable. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s. v. *Greek Music,* The scale..for the eight stringed lyre upon the Egyptian or Octave System..Upper Tetrachord. e. Nete. d. Paranete. c. Trite. b. Paramese.

‖**Parang** (pā·ræŋ). [Malay پارڠ *pārang.*] A large heavy sheath-knife used by the Malays for various purposes, esp. as a weapon.

1852 *P. Parley's Ann.* 371 He observed..in the hand of a native woodman, a parang, or wood chopper. 1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 103 Bakar..and a Malay boatman preceded us with parangs to clear the way of branches before us. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Oct. 4/2 The pirates, who were armed with spears and parangs, showed fight.

Comb. 1899 W. H. FURNESS *Folk-lore Borneo* 7 This parang-handle sank deep into the rock.

Paraniline, etc.: see PARA-1 2.

‖**Paranoia** (pærănoi·ă), **paranœa** (-nī·ă). *Path.* [mod.L. a. Gr. παράνοια, f. παράνο-ος distracted, f. παρα- beside + νό-ος, νοῦς mind.] Mental derangement; *spec.* chronic mental unsoundness characterized by delusions or hallucinations, esp. of grandeur, persecution, etc.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Paranœa.* 1891 *N. Y. Tribune* 1 Dec. 3/3 (Funk), I should designate his trouble as paranoia. 1892 *Review of Rev.* 15 July 56/1 Paranoia bears fruit in delusions of persecution, or hallucinations, or delusions of grandeur. 1899 J. FISKE *Cranks* in *Atlantic Monthly* Mar., A clear instance of the megalomania which is a well-known symptom of paranoia.

Hence **Paranoi·ac, -œ·ac,** a. *adj.* afflicted with paranoia; b. *sb.*; also **Paranoi·c, -nœ·ic** *a.*

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Paranoicus,* of or belonging to Paranœa: paranoic. 1892 *Review of Rev.* 15 July 56/1 The select portion of the paranoiac race. *Ibid.,* The paranoiac suffers from a steady degeneration of the brain through hallucinations and delusions towards the delusion of grandeur. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 399 The paranoiac is the victim of foul wrong, he is proud, defiant, and self-centred.

Paranomasia, obs. erron. f. PARONOMASIA.

Parant, var. PARENT *a. Obs.* **Paranter:** see PERADVENTURE. **Parantory:** see PEREMPTORY.

Paranthelion (pærănþī·liɒn). [mod. f. Gr. παρ(α- beside + ἀνθ' = ἀντί over against + ἥλιος sun.] A diffuse white image of the sun, due to successive reflexions from prismatic ice in the atmosphere, seen at the same altitude as the sun and at an angular distance from it varying from 90° to 140°.

1888 A. W. GREELY *Amer. Weather* XX. 262 (Cent.) There is then visible, at 120° from the sun, a white image more or less diffuse, which has received the name of paranthelion.

†**Para·nthine.** *Min. Obs.* [f. Gr. παραθ-εῖν to be past bloom, to wither, f. παρ(α- past + ἄνθος flower + -INE 5.] An obsolete name for Wernerite. Also †**Para·nthite.**

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xvii. 149. 1837–68 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 319 The name *paranthine,* substituted for scapolite (and for Arendal specimens) by Haüy. 1868 *Ibid.,* The name paranthite may well be retained for this section of the Scapolite group.

Paranthracene, etc.: see PARA-1 1, 2.

Paranucleus (pără,niū·klĭəs). *Biol.* Pl. **-i.** [f. PARA-1 1 + NUCLEUS.] A small subsidiary nucleus, of which there may be one or more, in certain *Protozoa.*

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* p. viii, Conjugation in the Infusoria is attended by a definite breaking-up of the nucleus and so-called nucleolus (paranucleus) of the conjugating individuals. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 255 The nucleus or endoplast, and paranucleus or endoplastule, sometimes erroneously termed nucleolus.

Hence **Paranu·clear** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a paranucleus; **Paranu·cleate** *a.*, having a paranucleus. So also **Paranucle·olus,** a body extruded from the nucleus of the mother-cell of pollen-grains or spores just before division.

1885 LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 864/1 It does not appear to be established that there is any transference of nuclear or paranuclear matter from one individual to the other in the form of solid formed particles. 1887 A. B. MACALLUM in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Mar. 447.

Paranymph (pæ·rănimf). Also 6–7 **-nimph.** [ad. L. *paranymphus* masc., also late L. *paranympha* fem. (Isidore), a. Gr. παράνυμφος masc. the best man, fem. the bridesmaid, f. παρα- beside + νύμφη bride. Cf. F. *paranymphe* m. and f. (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* The 'friend of the bridegroom', who accompanied the latter when he went to fetch home the bride; also, the bridesmaid who escorted the bride to the bridegroom; hence, a modern 'best man' or groomsman, or a bridesmaid.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 204 Our blessed Ladies paranimphe Saint Gabriell. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1020 Thy Paranymph, worthless to thee compar'd. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* II. 274, I hope she is by this time Lady Creswell, and that my sweet little Harriet had the pleasure and honour of being her paranymph. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* IV. xx, The Bride and Bridegroom side by side, The Paranymphs in festal pride Arranged on either hand. 1891 G. F. X. GRIFFITH tr. *Fouard's Christ* I. 142 By her side the paranymph, or bridesmaid, kept watch with the ten virgins.

fig. 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 530 The paranymphs of the bridal [of Mary Stuart] were to be the fiends of war.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A person or thing that woos or solicits for another; an advocate, spokesman, or orator, who speaks in behalf of another.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 21, I would..it had bene your fortune to haue encountred some other Paranymphes, then such as you are now to discipline. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xxiv. 35 Ministers, Christs Paranymphs, must likewise wo for Christ. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [from Cotgr.], *Paranymph,* an Orator, who a little before the Commencement of Doctors, etc., makes a publick Speech in commendation of their honesty and sufficiency. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xli. 341 To supply the place of a Paranymph, Braul broker, Proxenete or Mediator.

Hence †**Parany·mphal** *a.*

1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* III. i, Saying grace As at some paranymphal feast.

Parao, obs. form of *prahu*, PROA.

Paraparesis to **Parapedtne**: see PARA-[1] 1, 2.

Parapegm (pæ·răpem). *Gr. Antiq.* Now usually in Gr.-L. form **parapegma** (pærăpe·gmă). [ad. L. *parapēgma*, pl. *-pēgmată*, a. Gr. *παράπηγμα*, *-πήγματα*, a thing fixed beside or near, a tablet, calendar, etc., f. *παρα-* beside + *πῆγμα* anything fastened. Cf. mod. F. *parapegme*.] A tablet set up inscribed with some public information or announcement, as a law, a proclamation, or a calendar of annals or astronomical observations; a canon, rule, or precept; a fixed date or epoch.

a. a 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* ii. (1642) 133 From what Parapegme or root of time, these 70. weekes or 490. yeares must be current, is a thing much perplexed and involved. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xiii. (1686) 182 Our forefathers..set them down in their Parapegms or Astronomical Canons. 1755 JOHNSON, *Parapegm.*

β. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* i. vi. § 1 (ed. 3) 89 The want of certain parapegmata or some fixed periods of time. 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 225 We see here an authentic parapegma in antient history, deduced from astronomy. 1788 R. PORSON in *Museum Crit.* i. 234 Diodorus .. complains that he could find no parapegma on which he could rely, in relating the events that preceded the Trojan war.

Parapet (pæ·răpĕt). Also 7 **-pett**, **-pit**. [a. F. *parapet* (Rabelais 16th c.), or It. *parapetto*, f. PARA-[2] protection, defence + *petto*:—L. *pectus* breast.] *lit.* A defence breast-high, a breastwork.

1. *Mil.* A defence of earth or stone to cover troops from the enemy's observation and fire; in permanent works, a protection against shot, raised on the top of a wall or rampart; in field-works, a bank of earth high enough to screen the defenders and thick enough to resist any shot that is likely to be discharged against it.

[1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* iii. 83 b, The Enemie had with batteric, greatly decaied the Bulwarke, Parapetti, Maisons, houses, Cloisters and Churches.] 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* iii. ii, It must have..parapets to hide the musketeers, Casemates to place the great artillery. 1595 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, ii. iii. 55. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 73 A transmittible Gallery over any Ditch or Breach in a Town-wall, with a Blinde and Parapit Cannon-proof. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. x. 410 A soldier..stalkt about on the parapet with a battle-ax in his hand. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 444 It wants..the earth which has been washed from the parapet into the ditch to be cleared out. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 10 July, Higher up .. there is a breastwork and parapet, within which are six guns.

2. A low wall or barrier, placed at the edge of a platform, balcony, roof, etc., or along the sides of a bridge, pier, quay, etc., to prevent people from falling over; sometimes mainly or wholly ornamental.

1598 FLORIO, *Parapetto*,..a parapet or wall breast high. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Parapet* (Ital. in Masonry), a Wall or Balcony Breast-high, ranging about a Pillar, Tower, Steeple, or other Building. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 224 [The roof] defended by a parapet of ballusters. 1772 C. HUTTON *Bridges* 96. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 310. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i, The terrace surrounded with a stone parapet in front of the house. 1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* xxxvi. 320 Sitting on the weather-worn parapet of the bridge.

b. *transf.* Anything resembling a parapet in appearance or use.

1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 744/1 There was a wall or parapet of teeth set in our mouth, to restrain the petulancy of our words. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 21 After some hundred feet of ascent, we found ourselves opposed by a parapet of congealed snow, about eight feet high. 1837 SOUTHEY *Wks.* I. p. xvii, The brows of the Surrey hills bear a parapet of modern villas. 1877 BRYANT *Little People of Snow* 64 [Winter] threw Spangles of silvery frost upon the grass, And edged the brook with glistening parapets.

†c. *Her.* A representation of a parapet. *Obs.*

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* iii. iv. 34 The Mural Crown was raised with Brectesches, parapects, and Battlements of Gold.

3. Locally, The side-walk, footpath, or pavement of a street or road.

The ordinary name in Chester, Liverpool, and the district from Crewe to Lancaster, but disappearing eastward.

1840 ('Well known in Liverpool,' E. L. B.). 1871 in HOPPE *Suppl. Lex.* (erron. 'North Eng. and Sc.'). 1900 ('The regular name in Ormskirk.' H. J. R. M.). 1900 M. E. FRANCIS *Daughter of the Soil* iii. 26 Occasionally, to the terror of her mistress, hoisting one wheel of the bath-chair on the parapet. [1904 See *Manch. City News* Jan. 23—Feb. 20, '*Notes & Q.*']

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parapet bank, walk*; also **parapet line**, the line or level of the bottom of the parapet, esp. on a roof; **parapet wall**, a low wall serving as a parapet.

1739 C. LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 69 The Side-walks..to be six Feet in the Clear, between the Parapet-Walls. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 77 The fence is a high broad parapet bank. 1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* I. x. 185 A low parapet wall defended it from the edge of the rock. 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. ii. 38 The ancient chief entrance above which the parapet walk is continued. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 284 Wykeham's gateway-tower [at Magdalen Coll., Oxford] rises plain and square above the parapet-line of the chambers. *Ibid.* 285.

Hence **Pa·rapet** *v.*, chiefly in **Pa·rapeted** *ppl. a.*, furnished with or defended by a parapet; **Pa·rapetless** *a.*, without a parapet.

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iii. vi. (1810) 548 A place naturally formed like a platforme, and parrapetted with an old ditch. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 108 The housetops were parapeted to secure the defendants. 1859 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XI. 325 A perilous bridge;..high, parapetless. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 15 July 1 A wider parapeted trench..designed for two rows of infantry.

Parapetalous: see PARA-[1] 1.

Paraph (pæ·răf), *sb.* Also 4–5 **paraf**, 5 **-affe**. [a. F. *paraphe*, *parafe*, also 15th c. *parraphe*, *-affe*, *paraffe* = It. *para'fo*, med.L. *para'phus*, shortened form of *paragraphus*: see PARAGRAPH.]

†1. A paragraph. *Obs.*

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 15 Hostiance, in the paraf 'Quid si clericus', seith [etc.]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/1 Paraf of a booke (*H.* or paragraf..), *paraphus*, *paragraphus*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 269/1 A Paraffe, *paragraphus*.

†2. (?) A paragraph mark on the margin. *Obs.*

14.. *A. B. C. Poem* 8 in *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1866) 244 Wrout is on þe bok with-oute, .v. paraffys grete & stoute Bolyd in rose red. *Ibid.* 19 Grete paraffys, þat be wondis .v.

3. *Diplomatics.* A flourish made after a signature, originally as a kind of precaution against forgery.

1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 9 That character which the Lawyers do call a *Paraph*. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [from Cotgr.], *Paraph*, the flourish or peculiar Knot or mark set unto, after, or instead of, a name in the signing a Deed or Letter. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Paraph of the Kings of France is a grate, which the secretaries always place before their own, in all letters, etc. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., s.v., In some countries (as in Spain) the paraph is still a usual addition to a signature. 1895 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 5/1 [*Signature of Fr. Bacon*] The paraphe is a loop-headed triangle, with a lozenge below.

Paraph (pæ·răf), *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *parapher* (1565 in Hatz.-Darm.) in sense 2.]

†1. *trans.* To divide into paragraphs. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/1 Parafyd, *paragraphatus*. Parafyn, *paragrapho*.

2. To affix a paraph to; hence, to sign, esp. with initials; to initial.

1667 EVELYN *Publ. Employm.* To Rdr., I have yet pursued my antagonist, rightly paraff'd and compared. 1856 tr. *Draft Prelim. Peace* Vienna 1 Feb., The undersigned, after having paraphed it conformably to authorization.. have agreed that [etc.].

Paraphanalia, obs. erron. f. PARAPHERNALIA.

Paraphasia, -phasic: see PARA-[1] 1.

‖**Paraphernа** (pærăfə·rnă), *sb. pl.* [L. *parapherna* pl. (in the Digest), a. Gr. *παράφερνα* pl., f. *παρα-* beside + *φερνή* dower.]

1. *Rom. Law.* Those articles of property held by a wife over and above the dowry she brought to her husband, and which remained under her own control; see PARAPHERNALIA 1.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Parapherna* or *Paraphernalia Bona* (Gr.), those Goods that a Wife brings her Husband over and above her Dower, as Furniture for her Chamber, wearing Apparel, Jewels, etc. 1727–41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

2. = PARAPHERNALIA 2.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 363 None of the parapherna of the operation .. should be exhibited before the patient. 1890 *Edin. Rev.* CLXXI. 480 A succession of names and a series of disguises were of necessity part of the parapherna of every Jesuit father.

Paraphernal (pærăfə·rnăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *paraphernal* (1575 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *paraphernāl-is*, f. *parapherna*: see prec. and -AL.] Of, belonging to, or of the nature of parapherna.

1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scotl.* i. vi. § 15. 90 From the *jus mariti* paraphernal goods are exempted. Over these the husband has no power. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Obligations* 26 Married women may have paraphernal or other separate property.

b. as *sb.* (serving as sing. to next.)

1506 *Will of Love ats O.* (Somerset Ho.), Parapharnelles. 1839 WILSON *Tales* V. 5 (E.D.D.) Go and assign thee thy appurtenances and paraphernals. 1851 G. OUTRAM *Legal Lyrics* (1887) 95 She had fled And had not left a single paraphernal.

‖**Paraphernalia** (pærăfəɪnē·liă), *sb. pl.* [med. L., neuter pl. of *paraphernālis* (see prec.), short for *paraphernālia bona*, paraphernal goods.]

1. *Law.* Those articles of personal property which the law allows a married woman to keep and, to a certain extent, deal with as her own.

The word *parapherna* was used by the Roman jurists to indicate all property which a married woman *sui juris* held apart from her *dos* (dower). Over such property the husband could exercise no rights without his wife's consent. In most modern systems of law, based on the Roman, *paraphernalia bona* (in Fr. *biens paraphernaux*) means much the same thing, but in English and Scottish Common law, under which all personal or movable property of a wife vested *ipso jure* in the husband, the *paraphernalia* became restricted to such purely personal belongings of a wife as dress, jewels, and the like. These latter were regarded as, in a sense, appropriated to the wife, and on the husband's death they were not treated as part of his succession, and the right of a trustee over them, in the event of the husband's bankruptcy, was restricted. But in neither England nor Scotland did *paraphernalia* strictly include articles in the nature of household furniture, even though these had been marriage presents to the wife. The effect of the 'Married Women's Property Acts' of 1870, etc., will ultimately be to deprive the term of all significance in English and Scottish legal practice.

[1478–9 *Year-bk.* 18 *Edw. IV* 11 b, Auxy de son apparaile quel est appel en nostr ley *paraphonalia* de ceo per lagreement de son baron el poet faire testament. tr. (Digby, *Real Prop.* 307) As to her apparel, which is called in our law *paraphernalia*, of this by agreement with her husband she can make a will.] 1651 W. SHEPPARD *Faithf. Counsellor* (1653) 122 The word *Paraphonalia* is used in our Law, but in the Civil Law the thing is said to be *Paraphernalia*. 1656 74 BLOUNT, *Paraphonalia*. (So 1658–78 PHILLIPS.) 1718 MACCLESFIELD in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) VI. cxxii. 25 Paraphernalia are not devisable by the husband to the wife. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* To Rdr., The Ornaments she herself provided..seem'd in all Respects the *Paraphonalia* of a Woman of Quality. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxix. 435–6. 1774 MRS. DELANY *Lett., to B. Granville* in *Life & Corr.* Ser. II. II. 33 The law restored them to her as her own paraphanalia. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 266. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* vi. 307 *note*.

2. Personal belongings, *esp.* articles of adornment or attire, trappings; also, the articles that compose an apparatus, outfit, or equipment; the mechanical accessories of any function or complex scheme; appointments or appurtenances in general.

1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* iv. Wks. 1882 X. 176 [Thunder and lightning] are indeed properly the paraphernalia of a ghost [on the stage]. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 257 A Lady whose Paraphanalia fill'd up three Fourths of the Breadth of the principal Walk. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* iii. (1809) 78 Bridles, saddles, and other equestrian paraphernalia. 1809 'M. MARKWELL' *Advice to Sportsmen* title-p., Hints in the Choice of Guns, Dogs, and Sporting Paraphernalia. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiii. 101 The paraphernalia of justice,—the judge, and the jury, and the lawyers. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* ii. 26 Dickens, though a temperate man, loved the paraphernalia of good cheer.

b. as collective sing.

1788 *Disinterested Love* I. 14 My paraphernalia is more complete. 1822 GALT *Provost* xli. (1868) 120. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* III. v, A whole paraphernalia of plums. 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. 147 A ponderous paraphernalia is a concomitant of respectability.

Hence **Paraphernа·lian** *a.* = PARAPHERNAL.

1876 *Westm. Rev.* No. 98. 337 The Italian law, for the very reason that it regards paraphernalian of more advantage to a wife than dotal property, seizes every opportunity of construing doubts in her favour.

‖**Paraphimosis** (pærăfəimō·sis). *Path.* [mod. L., f. PARA-[1] 1 + PHIMOSIS.] Permanent retraction of the prepuce.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Paraphimosis*,.. when the *Præputium's* too short. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 509 Paraphymosis. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 473 Paraphymosis only requires two operations—reduction—and, if that cannot be accomplished by the ordinary means, incision of the stricture. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 114 The term Paraphimosis implies exactly the opposite of phimosis.

So **Paraphimo·sed** *a.*, affected with paraphimosis; **Paraphimo·tic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of paraphimosis.

1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 16 A paraphimosed glans penis. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Paraphimotic.

†**Paraphonalia**, obs. corrupt f. PARAPHERNALIA; hence †**Paraphonalion**, an article belonging to a married woman's paraphernalia. *Obs.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. ii, Whether .. as Paraphonalion A siluer pisse-pot fits his Lady dame?

‖**Paraphonia** (pærăfō·niă). [med.L., f. Gr. *παράφωνος* sounding beside (f. *παρα-* beside + *φωνή* sound); applied in pl. to certain harmonics: cf. *παραφωνή* side-sound.]

1. *Gr. Mus.* The harmony or concord of fourths and fifths: cf. ANTIPHONY 1 and HOMOPHONY 1 a.

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. 127 *note*, Two passages..shew, that even in their time, thirds and sixths made no part of their *Antiphonia*, or *Paraphonia*. 1782–6 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed. Rees), *Paraphonia*, in Music, is that species of concord, which results from different sounds, as the fifth and fourth: and thus it differs from *homophonia*, which is produced by the same sounds, as in the unison, and from *antiphonia*, or the replication of the same sounds, as in the octave.

2. Alteration of the voice from physiological or pathological causes.

1799 HOOPER *Dict. Med.*, *Paraphonia*, alteration of the voice...A genus of disease comprehending six species. 1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 873 He [Mansfeld] distinguishes two varieties of defective speech [in deaf-mutes], *paraphonia* and *mogilalia*. i. *Paraphonia*. The voice is unpleasant, rough, and even harsh.

Hence **Paropho·nic** *a.*, of or pertaining to paraphonia (sense 1).

1836 W. T. SPURDENS tr. *Longinus* xxviii. 113 In music, the principal sound falls more sweetly upon the ear by means of what are called paraphonic variations.

‖**Paraphora** (păræ·fŏră). [a. Gr. *παραφορά* going aside, distraction, derangement, f. *παρα-* aside + *φορά* carrying, bearing, movement.] Slight delirium; a mild form of insanity (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Paropho·ric** *a.*, pertaining to paraphora.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Paraphora, Paraphoric.

Paraphosphate, -phosphoric: see PARA-[1] 2.

Paraphragm (pæ·răfrăm). *Zool.* [ad. Gr. *παράφραγμα* breastwork, parapet, f. *παραφράσσ-ειν* to enclose with a breastwork.] One of the outer divisions of an endosternite in Crustacea. Hence **Paraphragmal** (pærăfræ·gmăl), *a.*

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 310 The anterior horizontal uniting with its own paraphragmal apophysis, the posterior with the paraphragmal of the antecedent endosternite. 1880 — *Crayfish* iv. 158 The outer prolongation of the capital [of the apodemes] is called..the paraphragm.

Pa·raphrasable, *a.* [f. PARAPHRASE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being paraphrased.

1900 *Academy* 17 Nov. 465/1 Shakespeare's text must be corrupt whenever it is not readily paraphrasable.

Paraphrase (pæ·răfrēz), *sb.* Also 6 perra-, parafrase. [a. F. *paraphrase* (1525 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *paraphrasis*, a. Gr. *παράφρασις*, f. *παραφράζειν* to tell the same thing in other words, f. *παρα-* beside + *φράζειν* to declare, tell: cf. *φράσις* mode of speaking, speech, phrase.]

1. An expression in other words, usually fuller and clearer, of the sense of any passage or text; a free rendering or amplification of a passage. (Sometimes, by extension, of a musical passage.)

Chaldee Paraphrases: the TARGUM.

[1547 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 41 Una cum empcione diversorum librorum vocatorum paraphracez Erasmi.] 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. B vj b, Thou hast here good Christian reader the paraphrase of Erasmus vpon the ghospell. *Ibid.* B vij, A paraphrase, is a plain settyng foorth of a texte or sentence more at large. 1548 HOOPER *Declar. Commandm.* vi. G iij b, A great nombre, that say not platlye and playnly there is no God, but by certayne circumloquutions and paraphresis. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 2 So is it expressed in the Thargum or Paraphrase of Jonathan. 1684 N. S. *Crit. Enq. Edit. Bible* xxvii. 240 The Hebrew Text, the Chaldee paraphrase by Onkelosius, the Targum, or Arabic Paraphrase by R. Saadius. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 87 Not a literal Translation, but a kind of Paraphrase. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Imprisonm. Learned*, Buchanan, in the dungeon of a monastery in Portugal, composed his excellent Paraphrases of the Psalms of David. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. ii. 31 This description is a mere abstract and paraphrase of the language of the Germania.

b. Without *a* and *pl.*, as a process or mode of literary treatment.

1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes* i. Notes 8 [It] could not be rendred without much Paraphrase. 1680 DRYDEN *Pref. Transl. Ovid's Epist.* Ess. 1900 I. 237 Paraphrase, or translation with latitude, where the author is kept in view.., but his words are not so strictly followed as his sense; and that too is admitted to be amplified. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* iii. 177 To proceed in the way of Paraphrase. 1873 ROGERS *Orig. Bible* vi. (1875) 227 Most books need comment, explanation, illustration, but if that be the object, paraphrase is the worst way of effecting it.

† c. A comment. *Obs.*

1642 CHAS. I in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 616, I will make no Paraphrases upon what you have heard,..only this Observation. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 153 [Who] make a thousand wrong Paraphrases, and foolish Interpretations of their Actions.

d. *fig.* A practical exemplification of or commentary upon some principle, maxim, etc.

1662 SOUTH *Serm.* I. 56 All the Laws of Nations, and wise Decrees of States..were but a Paraphrase upon this standing Rectitude of Nature. 1666 — *Serm. Tit.* ii. 15 Ded., All your After-Greatness seems but a Paraphrase upon those promising Beginnings. *a* 1670 HACKET in Plume *Life* (1865) 136 A glittering prelate without inward ornaments was but the paraphrase of a painted wall.

2. *spec.* In the Church of Scotland and other Presbyterian Churches: Each of the hymns contained in the 'Translations and Paraphrases, in verse, of several passages of Sacred Scripture: collected and prepared by a Committee of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland [1745–81], in order to be sung in Churches'. These are usually appended to the Metrical Psalter in Scottish editions of the Bible or New Testament.

The first edition, entitled 'Translations and Paraphrases of several passages of Sacred Scripture, collected and prepared by a Committee appointed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland', was printed and issued for consideration in 1745. That finally adopted was published in 1781.

1745 *Minutes of Gen. Assembly* 18 May, The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland had laid before them.. some Pieces of Sacred Poesy, under the title of *Translations and Paraphrases of several Passages of sacred Scripture*, composed by private Persons. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 51 You have to learn the paraphrases and the shorter catechism. 1889 D. J. MACLAGAN (*title*) The Scottish Paraphrases..an account of their History, Authors, and Sources. *Ibid.* 56 With all their faults..it is yet to be hoped that the time is far distant when the Scottish clergy and the Scottish people are ashamed of their Psalms and Paraphrases. 1891 BARRIE *Little Minister* iii, 'I hope', he said nervously, 'that you don't sing the Paraphrases?' 1893 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 5/2 One old Anti-Burgher used to stump out of church if a paraphrase came on last.

Paraphrase (pæ·răfrēz), *v.* [ad. F. *paraphraser*, f. *paraphrase*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To express the meaning of (a word, phrase, passage, or work) in other words, usually with the object of fuller and clearer exposition; to render or translate with latitude.

1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 168 Those words of Christs.. he paraphraseth thus. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* v. (1700) 37 Which emboldened Mary to Paraphrase him [Lazarus] by a *He whom thou lov'st*. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. ii. (1801) 21 A Tutor..when he paraphrases and explains other authors. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 113 An ecclesiastic paraphrased the Gospel-histories. 1879 HUXLEY *Hume* ix. (1881) 173 Dr. Whately..paraphrases Hume, though he forgets to cite him.

fig. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxix. (1612) 361 To paraphrase this Painter were to Age an idle thing. 1628 JACKSON *Worthy Churchman* 45 Virgil paraphraseth the same vertue, when he compares a meeke man to a standing pool.

2. *intr.* To make a paraphrase; to comment or enlarge *upon* a passage so as to bring out the sense.

1633 PRYNNE *1st Pt. Histrio-m.* VI. iii. 339 In his Commentary on the 118. alias the 119. Psalme, verse 37..he paraphraseth thus. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. III. 185 Such of the family as could make repetitions of sermons, and paraphrase thereupon. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 200 He paraphrased, rather than translated.

† 3. *intr.* To comment *on*, to enlarge *upon* a subject. *Obs.*

1644–5 CHAS. I *Let. to Wife* 14 Jan., Wks. (1662) 321, I cannot but paraphrase a little upon that which he calls his superstitious observation. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. ¶ 8, I must a little digress, to paraphrase on the posture he holds the Bodkin in.

Hence **Pa·raphrasing** *vbl. sb.*

1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wallenstein* I. iii. Wks. 1874 II. 27 May ..thy dreames Be free from paraphrasing on my memory. 1728 MORGAN *Hist. Algiers* I. Pref. 20 His Paraphrasings and mine differ.

Paraphraser (pæ·răfrēzəɹ). Also 6 **-phryser**. [f. prec. sb. and vb. + -ER 1.] One who makes paraphrases or who paraphrases; a paraphrast.

1548 Q. KATERYN in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 152, I knowe not wether ye be a paraphryser or not. 1611 COTGR., *Paraphraste*, a Paraphrast, or Paraphrasor. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 94 Pachymeres the Greeke paraphraser of this Dennis. 1833 J. A. CARLYLE in *Philol. Museum* II. 624 The Paraphraser must have read ὄμματα for στρώματο.

‖ **Paraphrasia** (pærăfrē·ziă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *παρα-* PARA-1 1 + *φράσις* speech.] Incoherent or disordered speech.

1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 816 This phenomenon .. should be classed as paralogia and paraphrasia. *Ibid.*, We find .. paraphrasia developed .. in conditions of morbid hebetude and intellectual weakness.

† **Paraphra·sian**, *a.* (or *sb.*) *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *paraphrasi-s* PARAPHRASE *sb.* + -AN.] Given to or dealing in paraphrases (or = paraphrast).

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 38 b, As the logical paraphrasian and Philosophical interpreters do by a distinccion expounde this terme necessary to signifie a thyng conuenient.

‖ **Paraphrasis** (pără·frăsis). [L. *paraphrasis*: see PARAPHRASE.] = PARAPHRASE *sb.* 1, 1 b.

1538 CRANMER *Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 213 (Stanf.) These words do let and interrupt the course of the paraphrasis. 1547 EDW. VI *Injunct.* in Cardwell *Docum. Ann.* (1839) I. 9 The 'Paraphrasis' of Erasmus also in English upon the gospels. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 96 Paraphrasis .. is not onelie to expresse at large with moe wordes, but to striue and contend..to translate the best latin authors, into other latin wordes, as many or thereaboutes. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* xv, They repete their new text by this paraphrasis. 1776 BENTHAM *Fragm. Govt.* Wks. 1843 I. 293/1 A word may be said to be expounded by paraphrasis. 1811–31 — *Univ. Gram.* ibid. VIII. 356/2 On this consideration the paraphrasis may be termed the development.

Paraphrasist (pără·frăsist). [f. PARAPHRASE + -IST.] = next.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 4 July 5/3 The plan, says the paraphrasist, was evidently one for 'a military rising, directed by the General'.

Paraphrast (pæ·răfræst), *sb.* [ad. L. *paraphrastēs*, a. Gr. *παραφραστής*, f. *παραφράζ-ειν*: see PARAPHRASE *sb.* Cf. F. *paraphraste* (1607 in Hatz.-Darm.).] One who paraphrases; a paraphraser.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Thess.* Ded., Tonchyng thys notable learned Paraphrast D. Erasmus. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* To Rdr., More like a Paraphrast then a translator. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 93 As Jonathan the Chaldee Paraphrast expoundeth it. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 55 Using all proper helps, as commentators, paraphrasts, books of controversy. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 17 Able to understand the Bible..through the aid of a paraphrast.

† **Pa·raphrast,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] = PARAPHRASE *v.* Hence † **Pa·raphraster**, a paraphraser.

1607 HIERON *Defence* I. 99 Our owne Church Bible..Which paraphrasteth in the margin..thus. 1632 LE GRYS tr. *Velleius Paterc.* To Rdr., I do not allow either to my selfe, or any other translator the liberty of a paraphraster. 1684 N. S. *Crit. Enq. Edit. Bible* xiii. 102 It is the common Fate of Paraphrasters..to follow the freest method of translation.

Paraphrastic (pærăfræ·stik), *a.* [ad. med.L. *paraphrastic-us*, a. Gr. *παραφραστικ-ός*, f. *παραφραστής* PARAPHRAST: see -IC. Cf. F. *paraphrastique*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of paraphrase; addicted to the use of paraphrase.

1623 COCKERAM, *Paraphrasticke*, one that still keepes the sense of the Author in a translation, albe that he [etc.]. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 69 ¶ 9 The paraphrastic liberties have been almost universally admitted. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 227/2 A paraphrastic translation of the Greek poem of Hero and Leander. 1877 SYMONDS in *Academy* 3 Nov. 419/1 The two extremes of laconic accuracy and paraphrastic freedom.

Paraphrastical (pærăfræ·stikăl), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* II. Ded. to Qn. Katerine 1 b, Erasmus..hathe by a paraphrasticall discourse playnly sette foorth the ghospelles of the fower Euangelistes. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* To Rdr., [Who] are ten parts more paraphrastical than I. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 39 To..bear with some Paraphrastical Expressions. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., West* Wks. IV. 202 He is sometimes too paraphrastical. 1807 PENNINGTON *Life Eliz. Carter*, To translate such a book rather in a paraphrastical way.

Paraphra·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a paraphrastic manner, by way of paraphrase.

1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* Ded., The whiche, because the reader shulde most redelie and plainely vnderstande and perceiue the thinge, doth paraphrasticallie so open the hole matter. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. III. xxi. 545 Every language hath certain idioms .. which are not rendible in any other, but paraphrastically. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Isaiah* Notes (ed. 12) 135, I have been forced to render this line paraphrastically; as the verbal translation..would have been unintelligible. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 28 Sept. 618/2 She was plain in her dress, or, more paraphrastically, in the manner of adorning herself.

‖ **Paraphrenitis** (pærăfrĭnəi·tis). *Path.* [mod. L., f. PARA-1 1 + PHRENITIS.] A term for inflammation of the diaphragm, formerly thought to be invariably accompanied by delirium; hence applied to delirium supposed to be so produced. Cf. PARAFRENESIE.

1693 *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Paraphrenitis*, Madness, accompanied with a continual Fever,..thence the Midriff and Lungs are troubled. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Paraphrenesis*, or *Paraphrenitis*,..a secondary kind of phrenzy, supposed by the ancients, to be owing not to any immediate disorder of the brain, or meninges, but to an inflammation of the ventricle, the liver, and especially the diaphragm, whereby the brain and meninges come to be affected by consent of parts. *Ibid.*, *Paraphrenitis*, among modern physicians, is an inflammation of the mediastinum, or pleura about the diaphragm. 1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* IV. 605 *Diaphragmatic pleuritis* is the disease of which a very expressive general description has been given by the ancient physicians, under the name of paraphrenitis.

Hence **Paraphreni·tic** *a.* (Mayne 1857).

‖ **Paraphronesis** (pærăfrōnī·sis). *Path.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *παραφρόνησις* wandering of mind, delirium, f. *παραφρονεῖν* to be beside oneself.] = next. So **Paraphrone·tic** *a.*

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Paraphroneticus*, of or belonging to *Paraphronesis*, or rather *Paraphrosyne*: paraphronetic.

‖ **Paraphrosyne** (pærăfrŏ·sinē). *Path.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *παραφροσύνη*, f. *παράφρων* out of one's wits, f. *παρα-* beside + *φρήν* mind.] A mild form of delirium or temporary mental derangement.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Paraphrosyne*, a slight sort of Doting in the Imagination and Judgment. 1818–20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Meth.* (ed. 3) 230 The symptomatic species of Mania are, (a) Paraphrosyne from poison, (b) Paraphrosyne from passion, (c) Febrile Paraphrosyne. (In mod. Dicts.)

Paraphyllum to **Paraphysical**: see PARA-1 1.

‖ **Paraphysis** (pără·fisis). *Bot.* Also **pa·raphyse**. Pl. **-physes**. [mod.L., f. Gr. *παρα-* PARA-1 1, in sense 'by-' or 'subsidiary' + *φύσις* growth; so F. *paraphyse*.] A sterile filament accompanying the reproductive organs in certain cryptogams.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 270 Abortive asci, known under the name of paraphyses. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 759 Among the spore-cases lie sterile filaments, termed *paraphyses*, which serve to bind them together. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 367 Among the antheridia there are ..found slender cellular jointed threads called paraphyses.

Hence **Paraphysate** (pără·fisĕt) *a.*, having or producing paraphyses (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **Paraphysi·ferous**, bearing paraphyses (Mayne 1857).

Parapicoline, etc.: see PARA-1 2.

Paraplasm (pæ·răplæz'm). [ad. mod. L. *paraplasma*, f. Gr. *παρα-* PARA-1 1 + *πλάσμα*: see PLASM.]

1. *Biol.* a. Kupffer's name for the more fluid part of a cell-substance; called by Flemming *paramitom*. b. See quot. 1891.

1887 SCHAFER *Essent. Histol.* (ed. 2) 2 Paraplasm is often present in sufficient amount to reduce the protoplasm to the condition of a fine sponge-work or net-work. 1891 *Quain's Elem. Anat.* (ed. 10) I. II. 174 *note*, The terms 'deutoplasm' and 'paraplasm'..have sometimes been applied to materials contained within a cell, which are not considered to constitute a part of the actual protoplasm.

2. *Path.* a. Morbid tissue; a neoplasm. b. A malformation. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893.)

Hence **Parapla·smic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of paraplasm.

1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 29 Mar. 786 Aërobic germs find [a suitable resting-place] in paraplasmic tissue.

Paraplastic (pærăplæ·stik), *a.* [f. PARA-1 1 + PLASTIC: cf. prec.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with paraplasm; neoplastic.

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Paraplastic*, possessed of depraved formative powers, as Carcinoma. 1893 HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXVI. 97 The stages..could be collectively spoken of as paraplastic with relation to the ontogeny of others of their own type or allied types.

Paraplectic (pærăple·ktik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *παραπληκτικ-ός*, f. *παραπλήσσ-ειν*: see PARAPLEGIA.]

1. Affected with paraplegia: = PARAPLEGIC.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 13 Those that are vertiginous, epileptick, apoplectick, paraplectick. 1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

2. *Paraplectic weevil*, a species of weevil (*Lixus paraplecticus*, Linn.) inhabiting a plant the eating of which causes the staggers in horses.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 135 The larvæ of the Paraplectic Weevil inhabit the interior part of the stems of an umbelliferous plant, the *phellandrium aquaticum*.

‖ **Paraplegia** (pærăplī·dʒiă). *Path.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *παραπληγία* = *παραπληξία* a stroke on one side, hemiplegia, f. *παραπλήσσ-ειν* to strike at the side, f. *παρα-* beside, aside + *πλήσσειν* to strike.] Paralysis of the lower limbs and a part or the whole of the trunk, resulting from an affection of some part of the spinal cord.

1657 *Physical Dict., Paraplegia*, the same with paralysis. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Paraplegia*, a Palsy

which seizeth all the parts of the Body below the Head. 1802 *Eng. Encycl.* VI. 9/1 When it [palsy] happens to all the parts below the head, or to the lower half of the body, it is called paraplegia. 1869 GEO. ELIOT in Cross *Life* III. 102 He had an attack of paraplegia.

Paraplegic (pærăple·dʒik, -plī-), *a.* [ad. Gr. *παραπληγικός*, dial. form of *παραπληκτικός*: see PARAPLECTIC.] Marked by or characteristic of paraplegia; affected with paraplegia.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 478 Paraplegic palsy. The disease affecting and confined to the lower part of the body on both sides or any part below the head. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 325 Incontinence of urine in children and paraplegic patients. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 708 The contraction may have a hemiplegic or a paraplegic distribution.

†**Pa·rapleroma·tically**, *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. *παραπληρωματικ-ός* expletive + -AL + -LY 2.] Expletively, as an expletive.

1698 C. BOYLE *Bentley's Dissert.* 205, 30 or 40 Instances.. where the Particle *ἄν* is us'd Parapleromatically.

‖**Parapleura** (pærăplū·ră). *Entom.* Pl. -æ. Also **parapleu·rum**, pl. -a. [mod.L., f. Gr. *παρα-* beside + *πλευρά*, *πλεύρον* rib, side.] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 382 The *Parapleuræ*. Two pieces, one on each side of the *Postpectus*, included between the *Scapularia*, *Mesostethium*, and *Pleuræ*. *Ibid.* IV. 372 Their scapulæ and parapleuræ are parallel and placed obliquely.

‖**Parapleuritis** (pærăpluərəi·tis). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *παρα-* PARA-¹ 1 + PLEURITIS pleurisy.] 'A slight degree of pleuritis; also, applied to pleurodynia' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893).

Pa·rapod, anglicized form of PARAPODIUM.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Parapodial (pærăpōu·diăl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a parapodium.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* v. 245 Marine vermiform animals without distinct external segmentation or parapodial appendages.

‖**Parapodium** (pærăpōu·diŭm). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. PARA-¹ 1 in sense 'subsidiary', 'false' + Gr. *ποδ-* foot (cf. Gr. *παραπόδιος* at the feet).] One of the jointless lateral processes or rudimentary limbs of annelids, which serve as organs of locomotion, and sometimes of sensation or respiration.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* v. 227 Those parapodia which lie in the vicinity of the mouth may be specially modified in form and direction, foreshadowing the jaws of the Arthropoda. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 134 The foot-stumps or parapodia. *Ibid.* 237 The parapodia..found in the higher Annulata.

†**Pa·rapoint**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. PARA-¹ 1 over against + POINT.] ? A corresponding point.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 46 The crazie world will crack, in all the middle joynts, If all the ends it hath, have not their parapoynts.

Parapolar, etc.: see PARA-¹ 1.

‖**Parapophysis** (pærăpp·fisis). *Anat.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *παρ(α-* beside + APOPHYSIS.] An anterior or ventral transverse process of a vertebra, in some animals greatly developed and serving as articulation for the head of a rib.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 168 The haemal arch..sometimes includes..bones called 'parapophyses'. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* vi. 220 One made up of tubercular processes (or diapophyses) and ribs, the other made up of capitular processes (or parapophyses) and ribs.

Hence **Parapophy·sial** *a.*, of or belonging to a parapophysis.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 565 Three cervical vertebræ, with large parapophysial fossæ looking downwards and outwards.

Parapoplexy to **Paraproctium**: see PARA-¹ 1.

Parapos, an obsolete fabric: see PEROPUS.

Parapsidal (păræ·psidăl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the parapsis of an insect.

‖**Parapsis** ¹ (păræ·psis). Pl. **-apsides**. [mod. L., f. Gr. *παρ(α-* beside + *ἁψίς*, *ἁψίς*, in sense 'circle, arch, vault'. In mod.F. *parapside*.] Each of the two lateral pieces of the mesoscutum of the thorax of an insect, by means of which it is articulated with the wing.

1830 MACLEAY in *Zool. Jrnl.* V. 177 *note*, The lateral pieces of the scutum of the mesothorax, which I call *parapsides*.

‖**Para·psis** ². *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *παρ(α-* PARA-¹ 1 + *ἅψις* touch.] Disordered touch.

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* III. 272 Parapsis. Morbid Touch. Sense of touch or general feeling vitiated or lost. 1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

‖**Para·pterum, -on**. [mod.L., f. Gr. *παρα-* beside + *πτερόν* wing. In mod.F. *parapière*.] (See quot.) Hence **Para·pteral** *a.*, pertaining to a parapterum.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Parapterum. Entomol.* Applied to a piece..in the lateral parts of each segment of the thorax of hexapodous insects, which has relation with the *episternum* and wing. .. *Ornithol.* Applied by Illiger to the long feathers directed backwards, which are inserted in the arm near the *axilla*, and which cover more or less of the wings.

†**Parapy·celite**, variant of BARA-PICKLET, *Obs.*

1731 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* I. 287 M'Donnellan, his sister, and I breakfast together on coffee and parapyclites.

Paraqueeto, -quet, -quetto: see PARAKEET.

Pararabin to **-salpingitis**: see PARA-¹ 1, 2.

Parasang (pæ·răsæŋ). See also FARSANG. [ad. L. (It., Sp.) *parasanga*, ad. Gr. *παρασάγγης*, of Persian origin, the corresponding mod. Pers. word being فرسنگ FARSANG, Arab. فرسخ *farsaχ*; in mod. F. *parasange*, *farsange*.] A Persian measure of length, usually reckoned as equal to between 3 and 3½ English miles. Also *fig.*

Reckoned by Herodotus, and app. also by Xenophon, as equal to 30 stadia, which, taking the stadium at 610 ft., would make the parasang less than 3¾ miles. The Arab geographers according to Freytag reckon the *farsakh* at 3 (Haschemite) miles. But according to Pliny and Strabo the length of the parasang was reckoned differently by authors, some making it = 40 or even 60 stadia. See also Grote *Greece* IX. II. lxix. 20 *note*.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 315 The lake conteyneth fortie Persian myles cauled *Parasange*.] 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. II. vi. (1636) 382 The Grecians did measure the distances .. by furlongs, ..and the Persians by parasanges. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 9 From hence..hee marched fiue Parasangs, euen to the streights of Cilicia. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* II. i, Sloth ..moves more parasangs in its intents Than generals in their marches. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. XXXVI. IV. 418 He [Artaphernes] caused the territory of each [Ionian] city to be measured by parasangs (each parasang was equal to thirty stadia, or about three miles and a half). 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 376 A farsakh or parasang varies in length from three to four and a half and even five miles in different parts of Persia.

fig. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. III. (1651) 325 Thou art many parasanges before me in means, favour, wealth, honour. 1836 LANDOR *Peric. & Asp.* Wks. 1846 II. 382 If there are paces between Sculpture and Painting there are parasangs between Painting and Poetry. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 9 Dec., Between a canary and a cook there is distance of many parasangs.

Parascene (pæ·răsīn). *Gr.* and *Rom. Antiq.* Also in L. form **parasce·nium**. [a. F. *parascène*, mod.L. *parascēnium*, a. Gr. *παρασκήνιον*, one of the side-entrances to the stage, a side-scene, f. *παρα-* side- + *σκηνή* stage.] The part of an ancient theatre on either side of the stage, comprising rooms to which the actors retired; the side-scene.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Parascenium*, ..the back part of the Scene or Stage in a Play-house. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 295/1 There was no other architectural exterior than that formed by the Parascene (Παρασκήνη) and colonnade behind the stage.

†**Parasceua·stic**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *παρασκευαστικός* (cf. next).] Preparatory.

1672 *Corah's Doom* 128 The Latine and Greek, and those other Learned Languages .. are the Parasceuastick part of Learning.

†**Parasceuolo·gical**, *a. Obs. rare.* In 7 -scu-. [f. Gr. *παρασκευή* preparation (see next) + -(o)LOGY + -ICAL.] Relating to preparation.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxxiv. 504 The Parascuological Instruments, wherewith Medicines are prepared.

Parasceve (pæ·răsīv, ‖pærăsī·vi). Also 7–8 **parascue**. [ad. late L. *parascēvē* day of preparation, day before the Sabbath, a. Gr. *παρασκευή* preparation, in Jewish use the 'day of preparation'; f. *παρα-* against + *σκευή* equipment, outfit, attire, etc. Cf. F. *parascève* (15–16th c. in Godef.).]

1. The day of preparation for the Jewish sabbath, the eve of the sabbath, Friday; *spec.* Good Friday (from Mark xv. 42, etc.). *Obs.* exc. in *R. C. Ch.*

[1391 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 117 In die parassene.] 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiii. 167 b, The same lorde finished ye redempcion of the worlde on the sixth daie, (which is the parasceue daie). 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Mark* xv. 42 It was the Parasceue, which is the Sabboth-eue. — *John* xix. 14 It was the Parasceue of Pasche. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 123 The fourteenth day being the Parasceue, or preparation. 1697 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xvi. 5 From which Preparation this Day was called the Parascue.

†2. Preparation (with allusion to sense 1). *Obs.*

1612 R. SHELTON *Serm. St. Martin's* 5 Preparing and making a Quadragesime, or fortieth, as a paraseeue of Christ his death and passion. 1647 HERRICK *Noble Numbers*, *Parasceve*, Let's go, my Alma, yet, e're we receive, Fit, fit it is, we have our Parasceve. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 195 This Treaty at Rippon was but the Parasceue, the preparation to another of higher import.

Parasche, -en, obs. forms of PARISH, -EN.

Paraschematic (pæ·răˌskimæ·tik), *a. rare.* [mod. f. Gr. type **παρασχηματικός*: cf. *παρασχηματίζειν* to transform, to form by a slight change.] Formed by slight change of an existing element.

1868 MAX MÜLLER *Rede Lect.* II. Sel. Ess. 1881 I. 98 The growth of these early themes may have been very luxuriant, and, as Prof. Curtius expresses it, chiefly paraschematic.

Parasecretion: see PARA-¹ 1.

‖**Paraselene** (pæ·răsəlī·nī). Pl. **paraselenæ** (-nī). [In form, mod.L. *paraselēnē*, f. Gr. *παρα-* in sense 'subsidiary, false' + *σελήνη* moon (after PARHELION): cf. F. *parasélène* (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.).] A bright spot on a lunar halo, somewhat resembling the moon itself; a mock moon.

1653 [see PARASTER]. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1071 Observed together with the Paraselene's or Mock-moons by M. Hevelius. 1790 UMFREVILLE *Hudson's Bay* 24 Paraselenes or mock moons appear, when the vapours arising from open water become condensed by the frost. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* XXXVI. 501 A large and beautiful halo round the moon, with four paraselenæ. 1878 A. H. MARKHAM *Gt. Frozen Sea* XV. 206 Paraselenæ, or mock moons, and auroras were of frequent occurrence.

Hence **Paraselenic** (pæ·răsĭˌlenik) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a paraselene. In mod. Dicts.

‖**Parashah** (pæ·răʃă). Also 7 (parashioth, from Heb. pl.), **parash**, 8–9 **parascha**, 9 **parasha**. [Heb. פָּרָשָׁה *pārāshāh* division, f. פָּרַשׁ *pārash* to divide.] Each section of the Pentateuch read as the weekly Sabbath lesson in the synagogue. Also, more loosely, any section, chapter, or passage of the Old Testament.

In mod. Jewish use, applied spec. to the section of the weekly lesson publicly recited in the Synagogue by a Jewish youth at the age of 13, when he becomes *Bar-mitswah* ('Son of, or heir to, the Commandment'). In this sense colloquially called *Pa'rshā* or *Pe'rsha*: 'the boy read his *Parsha* well'.

?1624 R. SKYNNER in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 352 They have told us that there be 54 Parashioths or Sections in Moses's Law. 1723 MATHER *Vind. Bible* 362 Read instead of the Paraschas of the law. 1853 J. CUMMING *Script. Read. Gen.* vi. 59 One parasha was read each Sabbath.

Parasinoidal: see PARA-¹ 1.

Parasital (pæ·răsəităl), *a.* [f. PARASITE *sb.* + -AL.] = PARASITIC.

1839 J. E. READE *Deluge* 24 Idle thoughts .. Which, like the parasital plants, cling round. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 344 Round the sides..clustered parasital plants.

†**Parasita·ster**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [L. (Terence); see next and -ASTER.] A mean or sorry parasite.

1606 MARSTON (*title*) Parasitaster, or the Fawne.

Parasite (pæ·răsəit), *sb.* Also 6 parrasite, **parasyte, paresite**, 6–7 **parasit**. [ad. L. *parasīt-us*, *-a*, a. Gr. *παράσῑτος* lit. one who eats at the table of another, hence one who lives at another's expense and repays him with flattery, etc.; orig. an adj. = feeding beside; f. *παρα-* beside + *σῖτος* food. Cf. F. *parasite* (Rabelais 1535).]

1. One who eats at the table or at the expense of another; always with opprobrious application: 'One that frequents rich tables and earns his welcome by flattery' (J.); one who obtains the hospitality, patronage, or favour of the wealthy or powerful by obsequiousness and flattery; a hanger-on from interested motives; a 'toady'.

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 71 It is the fashion of a flatterer and parasyte to lyue of an other man's trencher. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 199 Parasites, were called suche smellefeastes as would seeke to bee free geastes at riche mennes tables. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 397 He .. distributed the Dukes landes to his Parasites, and flatteryng folowers. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. vi. 104 You knot of Mouth-Friends: ..Most smiling, smooth, detested Parasites. 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot.* (1749) 139 Crowds of spies, parasites and sycophants, will surround the throne under the patronage of such ministers. 1862 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iii, The good clergy not corrupted into parasites by hopes of preferment.

fig. 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. Prol. 10 Hath made his pen an hired parasite. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. iv. 2160 This fond earth..Where most mens pens are hired parasites.

b. *Gr. Antiq.* One admitted to the table kept up for a public officer, or to the feast after a sacrifice.

(This is a sense given by the Greek grammarians and late writers, which was app. obs. in B.C. 400; it comes nearer to the etymological sense, but stands quite apart from the general current of meaning in Gr., L., and Eng.)

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. XXVI. (1715) 147 The *βασιλεύς* is to take care that the Parasites be created out of the People, whose duty 'tis, each of them to reserve out of his allowance an Hecteum of Barly, .. for the maintenance of the Genuine Citizens Feast. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Parasite* (among the Ancients) was the Priest's Guest, whom he invited to eat part of the Sacrifice; whence the word is taken for a smell-feast [etc.]. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 106/1 *note*, In the first ages the name of parasite was venerable and sacred, for it properly signified one that was a messmate at the table of sacrifices. 1792–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Confus. Words.* 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* I. xxiii. 100, III. iii. 202. 1868 SMITH *Smaller Dict. Ant.*, s. v.

2. *Biol.* An animal or plant which lives in or upon another organism (technically called its *host*) and draws its nutriment directly from it. Also extended to animals or plants that live as tenants of others, but not at their expense (strictly called *commensal* or *symbiotic*); also to those which depend on others in various ways for sustenance, as the cuckoo, the skua-gull, etc. (see PARASITIC 2 b); and (inaccurately) to plants which grow upon others, deriving support but not nourishment from them (*epiphytes*), or which live on decaying organic matter (*saprophytes*).

See note s. v. PARASITIC 2 a.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Parasites*..in botany, a kind of diminutive plants, growing on trees, and so called from their manner of living and feeding, which is altogether on others. ..Such is moss, ..which, with the lichens and mistletoe's, make the family of parasite plants. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xliv. IV. 209 The great body of insect parasites.. belong to the *Hymenoptera* Order. 1835 HENSLOW *Phys. Bot.* § 234 Certain plants..obtain their nourishment immediately from other plants to which they attach themselves, and whose juices they absorb. Such plants are true 'Parasites'. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. I. i. 12 Man is infested with internal..and is plagued by external parasites. 1892 J. A. THOMSON *Outlines Zool.* 151 The Trematodes are leaf-like or roundish external or internal parasites.

b. Applied, loosely or poetically, to a plant that creeps or climbs about another plant or a wall, trellis-work, etc., by which it is supported.

1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* I. 43 Like tendrils of the parasite Around a marble column. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* II. vii. (1864) 114 The branches of the..trees were..festooned with clustering vines of..variegated convolvuli, and other flowering parasites. 1876 Browning *A Forgiveness* 77 Helpless as the statue..Against that strangling bell-flower's bondage: tear Away..the parasite.

c. *fig.* A person whose part or action resembles that of an animal parasite.

1883 H. Drummond *Nat. Law in Spir. W., Parasitism* (1902) 95 Instead of having learned to pray the ecclesiastical parasite becomes satisfied with being prayed for. His transactions with the Eternal are effected by commission. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Jan. 3/1 If the employer who gives less than the equivalent of work in wages is a parasite, so also is the labourer who gives less than the equivalent of wages in work.

d. *Philol.* A parasitic vowel or consonant: see Parasitic 3 b.

1888 Sweet *Eng. Sounds* 40 The quality of the parasite is often determined by that of the nearest accented vowel.

3. *Min.* A mineral developed upon or within another; *spec.* [ad. Ger. *parasit*] a plumose variety of Boracite, the result of alteration.

1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 596 Parasite of Volger is the plumose interior of some crystals of boracite. 1896 A. H. Chester *Dict. Names Min., Parasite*..(Parasit), because formed as a parasite at the expense of the original mineral. The plumose interior of certain crystals of boracite.

4. *attrib.* often passing into adj. = parasitic; *parasite-vowel, -consonant, -sound, -letter*: see 2 d; parasite-diphthong, a diphthong formed by the development of a parasite beside the original vowel.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Moss*, A little plant of the parasite kind. 1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 37 The parasite weeds, that fed on its very roots. 1817 — *Biog. Lit.* I. i. 6 These parasite plants of youthful poetry. 1875 F. S. Haden *Earth to Earth* 60 Not the respectable tradesman..but a parasite class which interposes itself. 1888 Sweet *Eng. Sounds* 40 [see Parasite *v.* 3]. *Ibid.*, E. *fear* ..from OE. *fēr* shows how parasite-diphthongs begin.

5. *Comb.*, as *parasite-containing, -covered, -infested, parasite-like* adjs.

1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 163/2 Fish..with thin, parasite-covered bodies. 1897 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 70 Which effect their dispersal in this parasitelike way. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* iii. 74 Parasite-containing red blood corpuscles. *Ibid.* 75 Effete parasite-infested corpuscles.

Pa·rasite, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To act the parasite or sycophant.

1609 Bp. W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 41 Popes testifying of themselues; or Canonists Paraziting to Popes.

2. *trans.* To infest as a parasite, to parasitize.

1868 *Amer. Naturalist* May 128 Parasited cocoons and eggs of insects, or living insects and other animals infested by parasites.

3. *intr.* (*Philol.*) To develop a parasitic sound.

1888 Sweet *Eng. Sounds* 40 (*Parasiting*) The development of parasite-vowels before and after certain consonants. ..The first stage in parasiting..is seen in such words as E. *bower*, German *bauer* from older *bür*, in which the glide to the (r) has been exaggerated into an independent (ə).

Parasitic (pærăsi·tik), *a.* [ad. L. *parasītic-us*, a. Gr. *παρασιτικ-ός*, f. *παράσιτ-ος*: see Parasite *sb.* and -ic. Cf. F. *parasitique* (Littré).]

1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of parasites; having the nature of a parasite, sycophantic.

1627 Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 3rd Advt., The Bishop received small thankes for his parasiticke presentation. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* xx. 197 Some parasitick Preachers. 1654 Vilvain *Epit. Ess.* vi. 79 Parasitic Panegyrics. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* viii. (1869) 150 Somewhat of a gnathonic and parasitic soul.

2. *Biol.* Of, belonging to, or having the nature of a plant or animal parasite.

a. Living, as an organism, in or upon another from the body of which it derives its nourishment; pertaining to or of the nature of such an organism; also, by extension = Symbiotic. In *Path.* applied to diseases caused by parasites.

Earlier naturalists included plants which grow upon others but are now known not to derive nourishment from them, e. g. polypody, moss, lichens.

1731-3 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Hedera*, Ivy..is a parasitick Plant. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* III. iv. (1765) 169 *Parasitic*, when they grow not out of the Ground, but on some other Plant. 1799 Hooper *Med. Dict., Parasitic*, animals..that receive their nourishment in the bodies of others, as worms, polypes, hydatids, &c. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xliv. IV. 213 The Ichneumons that are parasitic upon larvæ. 1851 H. Spencer *Social Statics* iv. 449 In certain states of body, indigenous cells will take on new forms of life, and by continuing to reproduce their like, give origin to parasitic growths, such as cancer. 1851 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* IV. 80 Lesser Broom-rape..occurs chiefly on..clover, [but] is..parasitic on various other plants. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 853 Parasitic diseases of the skin.

fig. 1874 H. R. Reynolds *John Bapt.* i. § 6. 58 Some parasitic untruth which criticism was competent to cut away. 1878 Geo. Eliot *Coll. Breakf. P.* 564 A parasitic growth on the vast real and ideal world of man and nature.

b. Applied to animals which do not provide for themselves, but depend in some way upon others for sustenance, *e. g.* by robbing them of their food, as the skua-gull, or by laying their eggs in others' nests, as the cuckoo.

1837 Swainson *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 196 The parasitic gulls (*Lestris*)..derive their chief supply of food by robbing their more feeble congeners. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 648 *Lestris parasiticus*, Ill. Parasitic Gull. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 63. 296 Many bees are parasitic, and always lay their eggs in the nests of bees of other kinds. 1889 Geddes & Thomson *Evol. Sex* xix. 278 The American cuckoo..is occasionally parasitic.

c. Used loosely or poetically of climbing plants, which depend on other plants or on something external for support. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1830 Hood *Haunted H.* I. ix, Vagrant plants of parasitic breed Had overgrown the Dial. *a* 1845 — *Ode to K. Wilson* xxiii, Faith is a kind of parasitic plant, That grasps the nearest stem with tendril-rings.

3. *transf.* (from 2.) Applied to something subsidiary growing upon or attached to something else; *spec.* in *Min.* to minerals found upon or within other minerals; in *Phys. Geog.* to subordinate volcanic cones developed on the sides of the principal cone.

1811 J. Pinkerton *Petralogy* I. 208 The most usual parasitic stones of granitel are schorl and garnets. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 194 Mount Etna..having its flanks studded with parasitic cones. 1891 Freeman *Sk. Fr. Trav.* II. ii. 112 A number of parasitic buildings on the south side [of a church].

b. *Philol.* Applied to a non-original vowel, consonant, or element, attached to an original phonetic element, out of which it has been developed, or to which it has been added; e. g. the *d* in *thunder*, the *e* in *flower*, the second element in the 'parasite-diphthongs' ēⁱ, ēᵉ, ōᵘ, ōᵉ.

1870 March *Compar. Gram. Anglo-S. Lang.* 20 The consonants most difficult to make, the trills *l, r*, and the gutturals *c, g, h*, are often accompanied by an involuntary sympathetic movement of other parts of the organs, which produces what may be called a parasitic sound. 1871 *Pub. Sch. Lat. Gram.* 8 Parasitic *u* or *v* follows *q, ng*, and *s*; as, *sequor* or *segvor*; *lingua* or *lingva*; *suavis* or *svavis*.

Parasitical (pærăsi·tikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] 1. = prec. 1.

1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1400/2 This is the parasiticall and flattering sermon of a popeling. 1652-62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 72 Courteous enough to strangers, and Parasitical enough to their superiours. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* I. iv. 93 [He] has faith and credulity enough to believe their parasitical Protestations. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lvi. 65 Poppaea..had entertained a parasitical brood of astrologers about her.

2. *Biol.* = prec. 2.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 98 Such as living upon the stock of others, are termed Parasiticall plants, as Polypody, Mosse..and many more. 1682 Grew *Anat. Pl.* Pref., I intended to have subjoyned the Description..of Parasitical, Marine, and Sensitive Plants. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 209 Cuscuta...This plant is parasitical, without seed-lobes. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol* xliv. IV. 228 When hatched..they cease to be parasitical. 1875 B. Meadows *Clin. Observ.* 25 The parasitical disorder removed, the skin was left in an unnaturally irritable state. 1879 V. Ball *Jungle Life India* i. (1880) 41, I observed a species of *Viscum*, or Mistletoe, parasitical on a *Loranthus*, which was itself parasitical on *Sal* (*Shorea robusta*).

b. = prec. 2 c. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1827 Scott *Chron. Canong.* Introd. vi, Iron railing, twined round with honeysuckle and other parasitical shrubs. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxvii. (1849) 300 Interlaced by creeping and parasitical plants.

3. *Min.* = prec. 3.

1811 J. Pinkerton *Petralogy* II. 22 The slits of a marble, or of a slate, filled with spar or quartz..these foreign bodies, or parasitical, as Linnæus calls them, have been [etc.].

Hence **Parasi·ticalness.**

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Parasiticalness*, fawningness, flatteringness. 1838 Jackson tr. *Krummacher's Elisha* xii. 277 Our unworthy parasiticalness with respect to the higher ranks.

Parasitically (pærăsi·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In the manner of a parasite.

1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* 229 Boniface .. parasitically insinuated with the Emperour Phocas. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* II. iv. 46 Priests..devoted to Ambition, are apt enough Parasitically to give to Princes more than their due. 1864 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 203/2 The species [of Louse]..live parasitically on human beings,..mammalia, and birds. *fig.* 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xiv. 95 Minor oscillations.. cover parasitically the large ones of a vibrating string.

Parasiticide (pærăsi·tisəid). *Med.* [f. L. *parasītus* Parasite + -cide 1.] An agent that destroys parasites, e. g. such as infest the skin.

1864 W. T. Fox *Skin Dis.* 14 What means its cure by the action of parasiticides? 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 86 Oil of Cajeput..is exceedingly destructive to low forms of life, and consequently has been used as a parasiticide. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 771 The destruction of the parasite by means of parasiticides.

attrib. 1869 T. H. Tanner *Practice of Med.* (ed. 6) II. 426 To form an opening through which the parasiticide lotion can soak. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 517 Antiseptic and parasiticide properties.

Hence **Parasi·ticidal** *a.*, parasite-destroying.

1892 Dalziel *Dis. Dogs* (ed. 3) 79 Almost inaccessible to parasiticidal remedies. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 729 Due directly to the parasiticidal action of the drug.

Parasitism (pærăsəitiz'm). [f. Parasite *sb.* + -ism. Cf. F. *parasitisme* (Littré).]

1. The practice of living on or at the expense of another; sycophancy, servile complaisance.

1611 Cotgr., *Escornifflerie*,..base Parasitisme, leasting, or tale-carrying, for victuals. 1659 Gauden *Serm.* etc. (1660) A iv b, Parasitisme differs as much from just and comely praise, as Divels do from good Angels. 1860 A. L. Windsor *Ethica* v. 221 Nor was venality and parasitism less its characteristic than at the worst times of the Restoration.

1874 Coues *Birds N. W.* 181 Among mammals we have pure parasitism in the asserted relations of the jackal and lion. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Nov. 2/2 Accepting the conditions of parasitism imposed by his time upon the poet and the preacher.

2. *Biol.* The condition of being a (plant or animal) parasite; parasitical quality or habits.

1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 258 Numerous microscopic Algae deform the cleanness of the stems by their excessive parasitism. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* p. xix, The special habit of parasitism..must be regarded as entailing a true morphological degradation.

3. *Path.* Parasitical infestation; disease caused by the agency of parasites.

1884 *Public Opinion* 12 Sept. 335/1 Vegetarians..flattered themselves..they escaped the ills of parasitism. 1898 H. W. Conn *Story Germ Life* v. 172 The severity of the disease will depend upon the extent of the parasitism.

Parasitize (pærăsəitəiz), *v.* [f. Parasite *sb.* + -ize.] *trans.* To infest as a parasite. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*, infested with parasites.

a 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*, Fish parasitized are termed lanthorn-sprats. [Cf. F. Day *Brit. Fishes* (1880-4) II. 233 These fishes [sprats] infested by parasites [i. e. Lernea, luminous at night-time]..being termed lanthorn-sprats.] 1895 Hart in *Illinois Bulletin Nat. Hist.* IV. 253 The nymphs of that species (*Stratyomyia norma*) and of *Odontomyia* are parasitized by large chalcids of the genus *Smicra*. 1899 *Speaker* 5 Aug. 124/1 The mosquito which has become parasitised from the blood of a malarial patient.

Parasitology (pærăsəitɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *παράσῑτ-ος* Parasite + -(o)logy.] That branch of biology, and of medical science, which treats of parasites and parasitism.

1882 in Ogilvie (Annandale). 1893 *Times* 15 May 7/1 The well-known Director of the Laboratory of Parasitology in Paris. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 9 Sept. 3/5 A paper on Tropical Parasitology.

Hence **Parasitolo·gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to parasitology; **Parasito·logist,** one who studies or is versed in parasitology.

1890 *Cent. Dict., Parasitological.* 1862 T. S. Cobbold in *Intell. Observ.* No. I. 30 It affords the parasitologist a ready mode of ascertaining to what genus the entozoon belongs. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2098. 622 Forms..which the parasitologists regard as indicating stages in the life-history of one or other microbic forms.

†**Pa·rasitry.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Parasite *sb.* + -ry. Cf. F. *parasiterie* (16th c. in Littré).] The practice of a parasite; sycophancy.

1638 Mayne *Lucian* (1664) 312 *Tychiades.* But is Parasitry, say you, Simo, an Art then? *Ibid.* 313 As if one should aske, What Art 'tis, and we should answer as we doe of Grammer, or Physicke, 'tis Parasitry.

Parasol (pærăsɒ·l, pærăsɒ·l), *sb.* [a. F. *parasol* (1580 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *parasole*, f. Para- 2 + *sole* sun. Smart, 1836, pronounces pærăsō·l, which is still said by some.]

1. A light portable screen or canopy carried as a defence from the sun; a sunshade: used by persons of high rank in the East, and hence, by women in Europe, etc., in the form of a small light umbrella, often ornamental or gaily coloured.

1660 F. Brooke *Le Blanc's Trav.* 52 The Portugais .. have their Parasols carried by them. 1675-6 Locke *Jrnl. Trav. France* in *Life* (1876) I. vii. 351 Parasols, a pretty sort of cover for women riding in the sun, made of straw, something like the fashion of tin covers for dishes. 1765 *Meretriciad* 50 And two more bore an Indian parasol. 1803 Jane Porter *Thaddeus* (1826) III. iii. 49 She took her parasol and descended the stairs. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xviii, 'You naughty creature', said the lively lady, poking the peer with her parasol. 1871 Alabaster *Wheel of Law* 84 Suthawat, the great Brahma, brought his great royal parasol and extended it. 1883 F. M. Crawford *Dr. Claudius* ii. 21 A dainty lace-covered parasol.

2. *transf.* Anything serving as a defence from the rays of the sun. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1616 Drumm. of Hawth. *Madrig. & Epigr.* Wks. (1856) 95 Love suffereth no parasol. ..Sweet I would you advise To choose some other fan than that white hand. 1678 Sancroft *Serm.* (1694) 127 While the World is all on fire about them, they journey through that torrid Zone, with their mighty Parasol, or Umbrella over their Heads, and are all the while in the Shade. 1798 Ferriar *Cert. Var. Man* in *Illustr. Sterne*, etc. 200 Feet so large as to shelter the whole body—these were the first parasols. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* IV. Notes, Wks. 1838 IV. 163 This was a greater miracle than that of the cloud with which God defended his chosen people in the wilderness from the heat of the sun, inasmuch as it was a more elegant and fanciful parasol.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parasol-handle, parasol-shaped* adj.; **parasol ant,** a leaf-carrying ant, esp. *Œcodoma cephalotes* of S. America (see quots.); **parasol fir,** a fir-tree of the Japanese genus *Sciadopitys*, so called from the form of its tufts of leaves; also called *umbrella-fir* or *-pine* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **parasol mushroom,** a species of mushroom (*Agaricus procerus*) with a broad reddish-brown pileus (Miller); **parasol pine,** (*a*) the stone-pine (*Pinus Pinea*), from the form of its head of branches; (*b*) = *parasol-fir*; **parasol probang,** a probang with an attachment at the end capable of being opened like a parasol; **parasol skirt,** a spreading skirt worn by ballet-dancers.

1781 Smeathman in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 175 *note* 35 Those..called, in Tobago, 'Para-sol-Ants, because they cut out of the leaves of certain trees and plants pieces almost

circulay,..which..give a very good idea of people walking with para-sols. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* v, The parasol ants..walk in triumphal processions, each with a bit of green leaf borne over its head. 1877 'OUIDA' *Puck* x. 90 Little Cosmo..had told me, that *parasol handles could rap fearfully hard. 1864 W. J. HIGGINS in *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 179 Gardens and public walks, adorned with tall *parasol pines, dark cypress and ilex. 1882 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 103 In two cases..polypi were removed with the *parasol-probang. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Jan. 3/2 Her dress was the ballet dress of 1845, with the skirts longer than the '*parasol' skirt now in fashion. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 66/2 Scattered through a grove of the picturesque *parasol-topped acacias.

Hence **Paraso'l** *v. trans.*, to serve as a parasol for, to shade from the sun; **Paraso'led** *a.*, having a parasol; **Parasole'tte**, a small parasol.

1799 SOUTHEY *Nondescripts* iii, And if no kindly cloud will parasol me,..I shall be negrofied. 1843 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Dr. Francia* (1872) VII. 24 Frondent trees parasol the streets. *a* 1851 MOIR *Daisy* iii, The parasol'd Chinese. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 418 The crowd of parasoled ladies. 1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 223 What a 'rush' there was when the first 'parasollette' made its appearance. 1847 WEBSTER, *Parasolette*, a small parasol or sunshade.

Parasorbic: see PARA-[1] 2.

Parasphenoid (pærăˌsfĭ·noid), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* and *Comp. Anat.* [f. PARA-[1] 1 + SPHENOID.] Lying alongside the sphenoid bone; epithet of a bone extending in the median line along the base of the skull in birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes. b. as *sb.* The parasphenoid bone.

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 137 The para-sphenoid bone encloses it below. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 754/2 The parasphenoid has the form of a dagger with a very wide guard and short handle. 1884 *Athenæum* 13 Dec. 775/1 Mr. Sutton came to the conclusion that the parasphenoid of fishes was the homologue of the vomer of mammals.

Hence **Parasphenoi'dal** *a.*, of the nature of or pertaining to the parasphenoid.

Parastacine (păræ·stăsəin), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Parastacus* (see defin.) + -INE[1].] Belonging to the genus *Parastacus* or family *Parastacidæ* of fresh-water Crustacea of the Southern Hemisphere.

1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* v. 253 Diagram, Parastacine Plan.

Parastannic, *Chem.*: see PARA-[1] 2.

‖**Para·stas**, in pl. **parastades** (pără·stădēz). *Arch.* [a. Gr. *παραστάς*, *-άδες*, door-posts, gate-posts, antæ, f. *παρα-* beside + root *στα-* standing.] In *pl.* Pilasters, antæ.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Parastades*,..the Posts or Pillars, on both sides of a Door, call'd Jaumbs. 1884 SCHLIEMANN *Troja* iii. 80 The *parastades* or *antæ*..have been used here principally for constructive reasons.

Parastatic (pærăstæ·tik), *a.*[1] *rare.* [ad. Gr. *παραστατικός* presentative, impelling, f. *παριστά-ναι* to set before, etc.: see PARA-[1] 1 and STATIC.]

†1. Having the function of impelling to action.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 191/1 The souls of the Gods have a dijudicative faculty, called Gnostic, and impulsive to some action, called Parastatick.

2. Having the quality of presenting something before the mind.

1866 LIDDON *Bampt. Lect.* (1869) 70 The Shekinah [etc.] only involve a parastatic appearance of God, are symbols of His presence.

†Parasta·tic, *a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. Gr. *παραστάται* testicles + -IC. Cf. *Parastates* in Phillips.] Seminal.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxi. 264 The Parastatick Liquor. [1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Parastates*, two little Purses full of winding Nooks..where the Seed remains in Reserve.]

Parastemon: see PARA-[1] 1.

Para·ster, para·stron. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *παρα-* beside, etc. (see PARA-[1] 1) + *ἀστήρ*, *ἄστρον* star, after *parhelion, paraselene.*] A (supposed) image of a star, analogous to a parhelion.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xvi. § 9 It should seem a hundred times more easy for natural Causes to hit upon a *Paraster* or *Parastron* (for let Analogy embolden me so to call these seldom or never seen Phænomena..) than upon a *Parelios* or *Paraselene*.

Parasternal (pærăˌstə·năl), *a. Anat.* [f. PARA-[1] 1 + STERN-UM + -AL: cf. STERNAL.] Lying alongside the sternum or breast-bone.

Parasternal line, a line drawn vertically down the surface of the chest from a point in the collar-bone distant one-third of its length from its inner end. *Parasternal region*, the space between this line and the edge of the sternum.

1870 S. J. GEE *Auscult. & Percuss.* ii. § 1. 13 Parasternal (i.e. midway between the side-sternal and nipple lines). *Ibid.* I. ii. (1893) 39 The position of the impulse [of the heart] is the fifth left interspace midway between the nipple and the parasternal lines. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 16.

Parastichy (pără·stiki). *Bot.* [f. PARA-[1] 1 + Gr. *-στιχία*, from *στίχ-ος* row, rank: cf. ORTHOSTICHY.] A secondary spiral or oblique rank of lateral members, as leaves or scales, around the stem or axis, in a phyllotaxis in which the leaves, scales, etc. are close together, as in certain leaf-rosettes, pine-cones, etc.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* I. iii. 173 When the members of a spiral phyllotaxis with a constant angle of divergence stand sufficiently close to one another, spiral arrangements are easily seen and followed to the right and left which more or less conceal the genetic spiral. These rows are called Parastichies, and are particularly clear in the cones of species of Pinus. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 285 Two bundles..come into contact—that from the one side following the parastichies composed of every third leaf, that from the other the parastichies composed of every fifth leaf.

‖**Parasti·gma.** *Entom.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *παρα-* beside + *στίγμα* prick, point, spot: see STIGMA.] A chitinous spot situated beside the stigma on the wings of certain insects, as dragon-flies. So **Parastigma·tic** *a.*, situated beside the stigma; pertaining to the parastigma.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 377 The Parastigma. A corneous spot between the costal and postcostal nervures, distinct from the Stigma, observable in the *Libellulina*.

‖**Parasynesis** (pærăsi·nĭsis). *Philol.* [a. Gr. *παρασύνεσις* misunderstanding, f. *παρα-* in sense 'amiss, wrong' + *σύνεσις* understanding.] Misunderstanding or misconception of a word, resulting in an alteration or corruption of it. Hence **Parasynetic** (-sine·tik) *a.*, pertaining to or due to parasynesis.

1877 HALDEMAN *Outlines Etymol.* 31 Parasynesis, a misunderstanding or misconception of a word all of which is present, as when 'Chinese' is supposed to be a plural, and capable of furnishing 'Chinee' in the singular number. 1885 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XVI. App. 32 Such parasynetic forms as 'sparrer-grass' for 'asparagus', due to ..misconception of a word, are common enough in Negro.

Parasynovitis, -syphilitic, etc.: see PARA-[1] 1.

‖**Parasynthesis** (pærăsi·nθĭsis). *Philol.* [mod. a. Gr. *παρασύνθεσις*, f. *παρα-* beside, alongside + *σύνθεσις* composition, SYNTHESIS.] Derivation from a compound; conjoint combination and derivation, as a process of word-formation: see next.

1862 CHANDLER *Grk. Accentuation* Pref. xii, It is said that synthesis does, and parasynthesis does not affect the accent; which is really tantamount to saying, that when the accent of a word is known..we shall be able to judge whether a Greek grammarian regarded that word as a synthetic or parasynthetic compound. 1884 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* July 193 The principle of parasynthesis..is more regularly and extensively developed here [in Portuguese] than in any other one of the Romance group of languages.

Parasynthetic (pærăsinθe·tik), *a.* (*sb.*) *Philol.* [mod. f. Gr. *παρασύνθετος* 'formed from a compound' (f. *παρα-* beside + *σύνθετος* put together, compounded) + -IC. In mod.F. *parasynthétique.*] Formed from a combination or compound of two or more elements; formed by a conjoint process of combination and derivation. b. *sb.* A parasynthetic formation or derivative.

Applied, esp. in Romanic Philology, to verbs derived from a combination of preposition and object, with the addition of a verbal ending, as *aborder* from phr. *à bord, aboutir* from *à bout, endosser* from *en dos*, etc.; also to the derivatives of these, as *en-table-ment*, etc. Many of these parasynthetic derivatives have entered Eng. from French, e.g. *accost, embark, endorse, imprison*; but native formations of this kind are rarely if ever made in Eng. Our parasynthetic derivatives chiefly consist of adjs. and sbs. formed by combining two words in some grammatical relation, and adding to the combination a formative suffix; e.g. from *black eye, black-eyed*, from *silk hat, silk-hatted*, from *all ages, all-aged*, from *big end, big-ender*, from *free trade, free-trader*, from *at home, at-homeish, at-homeishness, at-homeness*, from *get at, get-at-able*, etc. Thus *black-eyed, big-ender*, etc., notwithstanding the hyphen, are not formed from *black + eyed, big + ender*, etc., but from *black eye + -ed, big end + -er*, etc., the suffix indicating a formation not upon the element next to it, but upon the combination of the two elements, which, of themselves, without the suffix, are only in grammatical collocation.

1862 [see prec.]. 1884 (April) *N. E. Dict.* s.v. *Ash* sb.[2], 8. *Comb.* a. In a similative relation .. passing into parasynthetic compounds, as *ash-bellied..ash-coloured*. 1884 A. M. ELLIOTT in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* July 186 (*heading*), Verbal parasynthetics in *a-* in the Romance languages. *Ibid.* 187 That species of word-creation commonly designated as parasynthetic covers an extensive part of the Romance field, both in its noun and verb-development, and is usually found more abundant in the later than in the earlier periods of these languages. *Ibid.* 192. *Ibid.* 194.

So ‖**Parasy·ntheton**, pl. **-eta** [a. Gr. *παρασύνθετον*, neut. used subst.], a parasynthetic formation. [Cf. Chœrob. C. 477. 21 in Chandler *Grk. Accent.* (ed. 2) § 417 *Παρασύνθετον δὲ τὸ ἀπὸ συνθέτου γιγνόμενον, ὡς ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀντίγονος συνθέτου γίνεται τὸ ἀντιγονίζω παρασύνθετον.*] Used in German by Diez *Gramm. Rom. Spr.* (ed. 3. 1869) and in the French transl. by G. Paris and Morel Fatio 1874 (II. 388).

1870 MARCH *Compar. Gram. Anglo-S. Lang.* 134 Parasyntheta are derivatives from compounds. 1884 A. M. ELLIOTT in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* July 198 The Neo-Latin parasyntheta in their origin are independent so far as form is concerned, having, however, models in the Latin literary and especially Folk language that would suggest them, e.g. *similare, assimilare.*

Parat, -ate, obs. forms of PARROT.

Paratactic (pærătæ·ktik), *a. Gram.* [mod. f. Gr. *παρα-* PARA-[1] 1 + *τακτικός* pertaining to arrangement, from *τάσσειν*: see PARATAXIS.] Pertaining to or involving parataxis; co-ordinative.

1871 tr. *Lange's Comm., Jer.* 49 We change the paratactic mode of expression into the syntactic. 1883 tr. *Godet's Comm. John* Prol. iii. 376 The paratactic form characteristic of the Hebrew. 1898 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* July 215 The use of *licet* as a conjunction developed from the paratactic construction.

So **Parata·ctical** *a.*; **Parata·ctically** *adv.*

1886 MEYER in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* 18 June p. xliv, Old phenomena..preserved in Teutonic. .. Such are the paratactical arrangement of sentences, in preference to hypotaxis, which where it appears is of the simplest form. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 362 We distrust any practical project which instead of co-ordinating side by side, paratactically, to use a phrase of syntax, independent conditions of success, lets them depend hypotactically on a web of mutually conditioning presuppositions. 1890 J. S. REID *Cicero, Pro Balbo* Notes 50 All the clauses from *fatetur* to the end of the sentence are paratactically, not syntactically arranged, that is, they are merely put side by side, and not linked together by particles.

Paratarsial, -tartaric, etc.: see PARA-[1] 1, 2.

‖**Parataxis** (pærătæ·ksis). *Gram.* [mod.a. Gr. *παράταξις* a placing side by side, f. *παρατάσσ-ειν* to place side by side, f. *παρα-* PARA-[1] 1 + *τάσσειν* to arrange, *τάξις* arrangement.] The placing of propositions or clauses one after another, without indicating by connecting words the relation (of co-ordination or subordination) between them.

1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1883 B. L. GILDERSLEEVE in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* IV. 420 Now to make hypotaxis out of parataxis we must have a joint. 1888 W. LEAF *Iliad* II. 414 A good instance of primitive parataxis, two clauses being merely set side by side.

Paratherian (pærăθi·riăn), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Parathēria* pl., f. Gr. *παρα-* PARA-[1] 1 + *θήρ*, *θηρίον* beast.] Belonging to the *Paratheria*, a name proposed (after Huxley's *Prototheria, Metatheria*, and *Eutheria*) for the Edentate Mammals.

1887 OLDFIELD THOMAS in *Phil. Trans.* II. 402 On the left, above, is the Paratherian (Edentate), and below, the continued Metatherian branch.

Parathermic (pærăθə·rmik), *a.* [f. Gr. *παρα-* PARA-[1] 1 + *θερμός* warm, hot + -IC.] Name given by Sir J. Herschel to invisible rays accompanying the orange and red rays in the spectrum, and having the quality of discharging the colour from paper tinted with certain vegetable juices: so called in reference to the neighbouring thermic or heat rays.

1843 SIR J. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* I. 5 Certain rays, which..accompany in the spectrum the red and orange rays, and are also copiously emitted by heated bodies short of redness..I would propose the term *parathermic rays* to designate them. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxiv. (1858) 217 A new set of obscure rays in the solar spectrum, which seem to bear the same relation to those of heat that the photographic or chemical rays bear to the luminous.

‖**Parathesis** (păræ·θĭsis). [mod.L., a. Gr. *παράθεσις* a putting beside, apposition, juxtaposition, f. *παρατιθέναι* to place beside, f. *παρα-* beside + *τιθέναι* to place, *θέσις* placing, position, THESIS.]

†1. *Gram.* = APPOSITION[2] 6. *Obs.*

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 190 *Parathesis*,..*appositio*, apposition, or a putting of one thing to another..Apposition is a continued or immediate Conjunction of two Substantives of the same case, by the one whereof the other is declared: as, *Urbs Roma*, the City Rome. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Parathesis*..is a Grammatical figure of Construction.

b. In Greek and Latin grammar: Simple composition of two words without change, as in *Διόσκυροι, res-publica*; opp. to *synthesis* and *parasynthesis.*

1862–81 CHANDLER *Grk. Accentuation* (ed. 2) § 416 Retention of [the accent was held by the Greek grammarians to be] a distinctive mark of Parasynthesis and Parathesis.

†2. *Rhet.*, etc. The insertion or interpolation of a clause, phrase, or word in the midst of a sentence or discourse by way of explanation or exposition; a parenthesis or parenthetic remark. *Obs.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. § 6. 45 Discourse. ..i. .. Elements. .. Parenthesis. Parathesis, Exposition. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Parathesis*,..a Figure in Rhetoric, when a small hint of a thing is given to the Auditors, with a Promise to inlarge on it at some other convenient Time. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 226 Parathesis or Exposition, is used for Distinction of such Words as are added by Way of Explication.

†b. *Printing.* = PARENTHESIS 3. *Obs.*

1685 BOYLE *Veneration Man's Intellect owes to God* Advt., Those passages included in Paratheses. 1706 PHILLIPS s.v., In the Art of Printing, Parathesis signifies the Matter contain'd within two Crotchets, thus marked [ ]. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 226.

3. *Philol.* The juxtaposition of primary elements of a language, as the monosyllabic roots in Chinese; supposed by some to characterize an early stage in the development of language, prior to the formation of inflexions and connective particles.

1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale).

4. *Eccl. Ch.* A prayer pronounced by a bishop over converts or catechumens.

1864 WEBSTER cites WRIGHT.

So **Parathetic** (pærăþe·tik) *a.*, pertaining to or characterized by parathesis (in quot. in sense 1 b or 3).

1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 126 These are *parathetic* compounds, i.e. there is only a juxtaposition not a fusion. *Ibid.* 127 Such a parathetic compound as *housetop* or *sister-in-law*.

Parathyroid, etc.: see PARA-[1] 1.

†Para·tion. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *parātiōn-em*, n. of action from *parāre* to make ready.] A making ready, preparation.

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* i. (1643) 357 If a man fall out of a dead palsy, into a light phrenzy, phrenzy of itself, is no paration to health.

†Pa·ratitle. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *paratitla* pl., f. Gr. *παρα-* PARA-[1] 1 + L. *titulus* TITLE: in mod.F. *paratitle* (Littré).] In *pl.* A short explanation of the titles of the Digest and the Code, to make known the subject and connexion. In *sing.* An abstract of any section of the Code: see quot. 1781.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 263 James Cuiacius readeth Gynæcij and in his Paratitles upon the Code interpreteth it *Sacrum textrinum.* [1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 47 *note*, Consult, however, the copious *paratitlon* or abstract, which Godefroy has drawn up of the seventh book, de Re Militari, of the Theodosian Code.]

Paratoluene to **Paratomial:** see PARA-[1] 1, 2.

Paratomous (părætǒməs), *a. Min.* [f. Gr. *παρα-* PARA-[1] 1 + *-τομος* cut + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1847 in WEBSTER. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Paratomous, Mineral.* applied to cleavage when its planes are parallel with those of the fundamental figure, or are inclined to the axis.

Paratonic (pærătɒ·nik), *a.* [f. Gr. *παρα-* PARA-[1] 1 + TONIC; cf. Gr. *παράτον-ος* stretched beside or beyond.]

1. *Path.* Relating to overstrain.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Paratonia*,..an overstraining. *Paratonicus*, of or belonging to *Paratonia*: paratonic.

2. *Bot.* a. Applied by Sachs to the effect of the varying intensity of light in causing the movements of 'waking' and 'sleeping', *i. e.* opening and closing of the leaves, etc. in certain plants. b. Applied to movements of leaves, or of growing organs, caused by external stimuli, as light or mechanical irritation. c. Applied to the effect of light in retarding growth in most growing organs, as distinct from its stimulating effect on leaves.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 677 In most leaves endowed with periodic movements the paratonic influence of light is so strong that it neutralises them. *Ibid.* 678 Both the periodic and paratonic movement..is lost when they [the plants] have remained in the dark for a considerable time, such as a whole day; in other words, they become rigid by long exposure to darkness. 1878 MCNAB *Bot.* 136 In other cases the nutations are due to the action of external causes on growth. Such nutations are called paratonic or kinetic.

Hence **Parato·nically** *adv.*, in a paratonic manner (in quot. in sense 2 a).

1830 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 123 But cotyledons, besides being heliotropic, are affected paratonically (to use Sachs' expression) by light.

‖ **Paratonnerre** (paratɒne·r). [Fr., f. PARA-[2] + *tonnerre* thunder.] An apparatus for protection against 'thunder-stroke'; a lightning-conductor.

1827 *London Encycl.* XV. 74 The stem of a paratonnerre effectually defends a circle of which it is the centre. 1879 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 112 Paratonnerres or Lightning Conductors for the Protection of Telegraph Lines.

Paratopism (pătæ·tŏpiz'm). *nonce-wd.* [f. PARA-[1] 1 + Gr. *τόπος* place + -ISM: cf. PARACHRONISM.] (See quot.)

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 89 We want some word which will bear the same relation to place as *anachronism* does to time—for his *paratopisms*, let us say.

Parator, var. PARITOR, aphetic f. APPARITOR.

Pa·ratory. *rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *parātōrium*, f. *parāt-*, ppl. stem of *parāre* to prepare: see -ORY.] A place of preparation; *e.g.* a vestry or sacristy.

1877 LEE *Gloss. Liturg. Terms, Paratory.*—An old English term for a vestry.—See *Paratorium. Paratorium.*—1. A place of preparation. 2. Hence, a vestry, sacristy, or robing-chamber for ecclesiastics.

Paratory, var. PARIETARY *Obs.*, pellitory.

†Paratrage·diate, *v. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *paratragœdāre*, f. Gr. *παρατραγῳδεῖν*, f. *παρατράγῳδος* pseudo-tragic, bombastic: see PARA-[1] 1.] *intr.* To speak or write in mock-tragic style; to use bombastic language.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Paratragediate.* 1659 HICKMAN *Justif. Fathers* 4 How doth Mr. Pierce paratragœdiate? How doth he tumble in his ugly tropes, and rowle himselfe in his rayling eloquence? 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 19 In regard of their so paratragœdiating.

‖ **Paratragœdia** (pærătrădʒĭ·diă). [mod.L., f. Gr. *παρατράγῳδ-ος*: see prec.] Mock-tragedy.

1891 A. T. MURRAY (*title*) On Parody and Paratragoedia in Aristophanes. 1897 T. G. TUCKER in *Class. Rev.* XI. 344/1 The paratragoedia of comedy.

Paratripsis: see PARA-[1] 1.

Paratriptic (pærătri·ptik), *a.* (*sb.*) *Med.*, etc. [f. Gr. *παρα-* PARA-[1] beside, alongside of, against, etc. + *τριπτ-*, deriv. stem of *τρίβειν* to rub: cf. Gr. *παρατρίβειν* to rub on or against.]

1. Of or pertaining to friction or chafing.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

2. Having the property of preventing waste of bodily tissue. Also as *sb.* A substance having this property.

1887 W. S. SEARLE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXLV. 150 The paratriptic effect persists and daily continues to manifest itself. *Ibid.*, The so-called paratriptics—or preventers of waste in the body. Of these the most common and best known are wine, tea, coffee, and tobacco. 1891 T. CHILD *Delicate Dining* xi. 116 Tea, coffee, and tobacco come under the heading to which scientific men have given the name of *Paratriptics.*

Paratrophia to **Paratyphlitis:** see PARA-[1] 1.

†Pa·rature. *Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *parātūra* preparation.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Parature*, the matter whereof any thing is made.

†Paraun·nce. *Obs.* [Aphetic f. *aparaunce*, APPARENCE 2.] = APPARENCE 2: in *heier of paraunce*, heir of apparency, heir apparent.

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 497 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 315 No mete for mon schalle sayed be, Bot for kynge or prynce or duke so fre; For heiers of paraunce also y-wys.

†Paraun·nt, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *parant* apparent, visible, of eminent or distinguished appearance, pr. pple. of *paroir*:—L. *pārēre* to appear.] Apparent, prominent, distinguished.

c 1450 *Merlin* 356 These foure were paraunt a-bove alle the tother, ffor these dide soche prowesse with her owne bodyes that it was wonder.

Paraunter, -tre, -tur, obs. ff. PERADVENTURE.

Paravaginitis: see PARA-[1] 1.

†Paravai·l, *adv.* (*a.*) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6 **paraual,** 6–7 **-availe,** 7 **peravall**(e. [a. OF. *par aval* down (of direction or position), f. *par* through, by (often = Eng. *be-*) + *aval, à val*, adv. and prep., 'down':—L. *ad vallem* to the valley, as opposed to *amont, ad montem* to the hill, up.] Down below or beneath; below one in position; as *tenant paravail*, one who holds under another who is himself a tenant; *spec.* with English legal writers since 16th c., the lowest tenant, he who actually worked or occupied the land, etc. Opposed to PARAMOUNT.

The English view of a *tenant paravail* was prob. influenced by the erroneous notion which connected the word with *avail*, because the lowest tenant or actual holder was he who made his avail or profit out of the land. Cf. *a* 1634 COKE *On Litt.* II. (1642) 296 The Tenant of the land is called Tenant *per availe*, because it is presumed, that he hath availe and profit by the land.

[1531 FITZHERB. *Nat. Brev.* 80 b, Et le seignur paramount destreigne le tenant paravale pour lez servicez dont [etc.].] 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* D iij, In respect whereof al other the greatest castelles, honors, and manors, are but mesnalties or rather very messuages and tenancyes paranal. 1585–6 HOOKER *Serm. Justif.* § 28 Let the Pope.. no longer count himself Lord Paramount over the Princes of the earth, no longer use Kings as his tenants [*ed.* 1613 servants] paravaile. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 156 The Lord grants his seigniory, the Mesne must atturne, and not the tenant parnauile; for the Mesne is Tenant to the Lord. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lix. (1739) 114 All degrees..from the Lord paramont to the Tenant paravale. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. v. 60 The king therefore was stiled lord paramount; A was both tenant and lord, or was a mesne lord; and B was called tenant paravail, or the lowest tenant.

b. *Court paravail*, the court below; a lower or inferior court of law.

a 1650 BEAUMONT *Poems* (N.), But though there lie writs from the courts paramount, To stay the proceedings of the courts paravaile.

†Paravant, -aunt, *adv. Obs.* [a OF. *paravant* adv. and prep., 'before' in time or place, f. *par* 'through, by, be-' + *avant* before:—L. **abante* from before.

In mod. F. retained only in the archaic *paravant que* before that, and the compound *auparavant* before, in time, formerly. The latter has heaped up successive elements, until it has, for the expression of the simple L. adv. *ante*, the representatives of *ad illud per ab ante.*]

Before; in front; before the rest, pre-eminently.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 16 Tell me some markes by which he may appeare, If chaunce I him encounter paravaunt. 1595 — *Col. Clout* 941 Yet that I may her honour paravant, And praise her worth, though far my wit above. 1596 — *F. Q.* VI. x. 15 But that faire one, That in the midst was placed paravaunt.

Paraventure, obs. form of PERADVENTURE.

Paravesical, -xanthine, etc.: see PARA-[1] 1, 2.

Paraxial (păræ·ksiăl), *a. Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. PARA-[1] 1 + L. *axi-s* AXIS: cf. *axial.*] Lying alongside, or on each side of, the axis of the body.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cælent.* 228 The oral extremities of the paraxial canal system. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 113 The 'paraxial system', comprising the paragastric canals. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Paraxial muscles*, the muscles developed by the side of the vertebral column.

Parayl(e, variant of PAREIL, PAREL *Obs.*

Parays, obs. variant of PARADISE.

‖ **Parazoa** (pærăzō·ă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L. neut. pl., f. Gr. *παρα-* PARA-[1] + *ζῷον* animal; after PROTOZOA, METAZOA.] In some classifications, a name for the Sponges considered as a division co-ordinate with *Protozoa* and *Metazoa.* Hence **Parazo·an** *a.*, belonging to the *Parazoa*; *sb.*, a member of the *Parazoa.*

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 421/1 The phylum *Parazoa* or *Spongiæ* consists of two main branches.

‖ **Parazonium** (pærăzō·niŭm). *Gr. Antiq.* Also 7 anglicized as **parazon, -zone.** [L. (Martial), ad. Gr. *παραζώνιον* = *παραζωνίδιον* a dagger worn at the girdle, from *παραζωνίδιος* at the girdle, f. *παρά* beside + *ζώνη* girdle, belt.] A small sword or dagger worn at the girdle by the ancient Greeks; also applied by mediæval writers to similar weapons.

1623 COCKERAM, *Parazon*, a wood-knife. [So 1658 in PHILLIPS.] 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Parazone* (*parazonium*), a Dagger, Fauchon, or Short Sword. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 414 (ed. 2) 579 The Athenian Anakes..in chlamydes with parazonia, on a sardonyx as amulet. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* iii. 49 A weapon.. in general use by all classes of Greek soldiers, is a short sword or dagger, called *parazonium* (belt-companion), which sometimes was reduced to the proportions of a knife.

Pa·rba·ke, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. *par-* in PARBOIL, taken as = 'part' + BAKE.] *trans.* To bake partially, half bake.

1885 MRS. RITCHIE *Mrs. Dymond* I. vi, Everything was so hot and so glaring that very few people were about; a few par-baked figures went quickly by.

‖ **Parbleu** (parblŏ), *int.* Now only as Fr. In 8 **parblew.** [F. *parbleu* (La Fontaine, Molière 17th c.), a deformation of *pardieu* 'by God', PARDIE.] An exclamation or minced oath.

1709 PRIOR *Thief & Cordelier* x, Parblew, I shall have little Stomach to eat. 1813 SOUTHEY *March to Moscow* i, The fields were green, and the sky was blue, Morbleu! Parbleu! 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 313 The poor Canadians [ejaculated].. 'Parbleu! this is a sad scrape we are in, brother!'

Parboil (pā·rboil), *v.* Forms: *α.* 5 **parbuille, -boylyn,** 5–7 **-boyl**(e, (7 *erron.* **part-boil**), 6– **parboil.** *β.* 5 **perbuille,** 6–7 **-boyl**(e, **-boile.** [a. OF. *parboill-ir, parbouillir, parbouyllyr* (Godef.) (*pourbouiller* Cotgr.):—late L. *perbullīre* (Theod. Prisc.) to boil thoroughly, f. *per* through, thoroughly + *bullire* to bubble, BOIL. The prefix has been erron. identified with *part*, whence sense 2.]

†1. *trans.* To boil thoroughly. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 6 Take fayre caboges..parboyle hem in fayre water, an þanne presse hem on a fayre bord. *c* 1450 *Douce MS.* 55, XXX. lf. 19 Lete parbuille hem ry3th well. 1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 122 It might all be perboyled out by the fire of long tribulation. 1611 COTGR., *Pourbouiller*, to parboile throughly. *a* 1655 SIR T. MAYERNE *Archimagirus* v. (1658) 2 Take the Hare and par-boyl him, then take all the flesh from the bone.

2. To boil partially, half boil.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/1 Parboylyn mete, *semibullio, parbullio.* 1530 PALSGR. 652/1 It muste be parboyled first and than baken: *il le fault parbouyllyr premier et puis le mettre cuyr au four.* 1555 EDEN *Decades* 183 Flesshe can not bee preserued..excepte it be rosted, sodden or perboylde. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. iii. 623 Sometimes they will perboile their meate a little. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Part-boil*, to boil in part not fully. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 151 Parboil a calf's-head, when cold cut it in pieces. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xvii. (1856) 130 Rub with soda; wash out the soap thus freely made; parboil and pickle.

3. In figurative or hyperbolical use (from 1 or 2); usually in reference to overheating.

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* ix. E iij b, My harte in choller perboylde was. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. i, They should haue beene perboyl'd, and bak'd too, euery mothers sonne. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 74 When hee sees the same Sun which only cherisheth and gently warmes his Countrey men, halfe parboyle and tanne other people. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 12 He..parboil'd in his mellow Sweat lay frying. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* viii. *On Style*, Being squeered, and smothered, and parboiled at nightly balls. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* v. ii. (1881) 263 To get four dollars a day for parboiling themselves two thousand feet underground.

Hence **Parboiled** (pā·rboi·ld) *ppl. a.*, †thoroughly boiled (*obs.*); partly boiled, half-boiled; also *fig.*; hence **Parboiledness; Pa·rboiling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/1 *Parboylyd, *parbullitus.* 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Jack Cade* xxi. 5 Than were on poales my parboylde quarters pight. *c* 1644 CLEVELAND *Mixt Assembly* Wks. (1687) 33 Strange Scarlet Doctors these; they'll pass in Story For Sinners half refin'd in Purgatory; Or parboyl'd Lobsters. 1844 TUPPER *Twins* xxiv. 180 My fellow passengers..were lying about as weak as parboiled eels. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 154 Sweltering heat and *parboiledness seem to be the fashion. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/1 *Parboylynge, *parbullicio.* *a* 1560 R. HALL *Life Bp. Fisher* (1655) 211 The parboyling in hot water. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Parboiling*, in pharmacy, etc. a term applied to fruits, herbs, etc. which are boiled a little while, to draw out the first juices. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 84 Take faire parcelly, and parboyle bit in a potte, & *parboylingge brobe.

Parbreak (pā·rbrē·k), *sb. Obs.* or *arch. rare.* [f. next.] Vomit, spewing.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* V. ii, Loathsome parbreak of the Stygian snakes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 20 Her filthie parbreake all the place defiled has. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predec.* X. 374 The very parbreak of a youthful poet's indigestion.

†Parbreak (paɪbrē·k), *v. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 5–7 **parbrake,** 6 **-breke, -brack,** 6–7 **-break**(e. *β.* 6–7 **perbrake, -break.** *Pa. pple.* 6 **-braked, -brak'd, -brackt, -breakt,** 7 **-brak't, -breaked.** [A compound of BRAKE *v.*[6], of which it is a synonym; subseq. referred to the more common BREAK *v.* The prefix is identical in form with F. *par-*, and, like it, in Eng. occas. spelt *per-*; cf. PERBREAK *v.* to break through or thoroughly. By Sylvester, and in recent Dicts., stressed *pa·rbreak.*]

1. To spew, vomit; = BRAKE *v.*[6] a. *intr.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 47/2 Brakynge or parbrakynge, *vomitus.* 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 39 b, He wyll nat cease fro surfettynge, tyll he be redy to parbrake. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Duke of Albany* 322 And virulently dysgorgyd, As though ye wolde parbrake [*rime* to make]. 1530 PALSGR. 478/1, I cast my gorge, as a haulke doth, or a man that parbraketh. 1587 LEVINS *Pathway to Health* (1632) 27 b, It will cause a man for to cast or perbreake. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1616) 14 Yesterday, hee sayth, I was wamble-crupt, and (saving your presence) parbrak't.

b. *trans.*

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 128 Marke that the which the chylde doth perbrake, whether it sauer sharpely lyke vyneger. 1573 Twyne *Æneid* x. (1584) Pv b, His goldbright shield fire perbrakes. 1589 *Mar Martine* 5 Thou hast parbrackt out thy gorge, and shot out all thy arrowes. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 253 Come, parbreak here your foul, black, hatefull gall.

2. *fig.* (*trans.*) To utter or pour forth recklessly or offensively; to vomit forth.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 63 That semeth the beter than with sotil sillogismes to parbrake thi witt. 1523 [Coverdale] *Old God & New* (1534) R, Many there are now a daies, which in ye pulpit do .. perbrake forth theyr priuate braulles, hatredes, & pryde. 1597–8 Br. Hall *Sat.* I. v. 9 And when he hath parbrak'd his grieued mind. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* i. 6 Your virulent letters (parbreakt from a poysonfull stomacke). 1629 Z. Boyd *East Battell* 165 One of those in whom Satan hath parbreaked and spewed the spawne of all sorts of sinne.

Hence † **Parbrea·king** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1440 [see 1 a]. 1530 Palsgr. 251/2 Parbrekyng, *vomissement.* 1590 Barrough *Meth. Physick* 293 Miserably tormented with perbraking and continuall vomiting. 1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 62 It [Cholic] is eased by parbreaking. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 148 A wud ha' had a coad, riggelting, parbeaking, piping Body in tha!

† **Parbrui·lyie,** *v. Sc. Obs.* Erron. f. Barbulye, to confuse, perplex.

1600 J. Melvill *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 411 Maist confusedlie parbruilyied.

Parbuckle (pā·ɹbʊk'l), *sb.* Also 7 -bunkel, -bunkle, 8–9 -buncle. [Orig. *parbunkle, -buncle*, of unknown origin; about 1760 associated by popular etymology with *buckle.*] A device for raising or lowering heavy objects, either vertically or in an inclined plane, by means of a rope of which both ends are passed round the object. a. A sling formed by passing the two ends of a rope round the object and through a bight of the rope, and tightening, the weight of the object serving to keep it tight. (See also quot. 1627.) b. A rope having a bight looped round a post, etc., at the level to or from which the object is to be raised or lowered, and the two ends passed round the object, and hauled in or paid out to raise or lower it, the object acting as a movable pulley; used in hoisting casks or other cylindrical bodies, also in Capt. Cunningham's method of furling a sail by hoisting the yard in the bight of the chain.

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 The canhookes, slings, and parbunkels. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 21 A Parbunkel is two ropes that haue at each end a noose or lumpe [?loope] that being crossed, you may set any vessell that bath but one head vpon them, bringing but the loopes ouer the vpper end of the caske, fix but the tackle to them, and then the vessell will stand strait .. to heaue out, or take in without spilling. 1658 Phillips, *A Parbunkle* (in Navigation), a roap seased together at both ends; and so put double about the Cask to hoise it in by. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Parbuncle*, .. a Rope in a Ship, almost like a pair of Slings; 'tis seized both Ends together, and then put double about any heavy thing that is to be hoised in or out of the Ship; having the Hook of the Runner hitched into it to hoise it up by. 1731–1800 Bailey, *Parbuncle* (*Sea Term*). 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1776), Parbuckle. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, Parbuckle. 1831 Jane Porter *Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* II. 65 By means of planks, and tackles, and parbuckles, they succeeded in dragging the gun up to the flag-staff. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.*, *Parbuncle* (same as quot. 1704). 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., The parbuckle is frequently used in public-house vaults.

attrib. 1779 in Almon *Remembrancer* VIII. 372, 50 fathoms of skid and parbuckle rope.

Pa·rbuckle, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To raise or lower (a cask, gun, etc.) by the device of a parbuckle: see prec. b.

1831 Trelawney *Adv. Younger Son* xcvi, We parbuckled Louis into his shore-grave. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xliii, You might parbuckle it up to the very top. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 110 To parbuckle a gun is to roll it so as to cause it to move in either direction from the spot on which it rests. 1890 *Daily News* 19 Aug. 3/2 The gun .. has then to be dismounted down the rear on watered skids, moved then on rollers, and parbuckled across a ditch.

Hence **Pa·rbuckling** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 131 Where there is a swell, parbuckling is not to be attempted. *Ibid.*, The ends of the parbuckling skids should rest on the dunnage.

Parc, obs. or alien form of Park.

Parcaas, parcas(e, variant of Percase *Obs.*

† **Pa·rcage.** *Sc. Obs.* [a. F. *parcage*, f. *parquer* to Park.] Enclosure, shutting up (of stray beasts).

1453 *Truce w. Scott.* in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) XI. 337 Without Pynding, Parcage or other Distourbing. 1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 523 To doubill the pane of the parcage or poindage.

Parcar(e, **Parcee,** obs. ff. Parker, Parsee.

Parceit, Parceive, obs. ff. Perceit, Perceive.

Parcel (pā·ɹsĕl, pā·ɹs'l), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4–6 **parcelle,** 5–6 **-cele,** 4–8 **-cell,** (5–7 **passell,** 9 *dial.* **passel**), 6 **parsel, -syll,** 4– **parcel.** *β.* 4–7 **percel**(l, 6 **persell.** [a. F. *parcelle* = Pr. *parcela*, Pg. *parcella*, It. *particella*:—L. type **particella*, dim. of *particula*, dim. of *pars, part-em* Part.]

I. 1. *gen.* A part, portion, or division *of* anything (material or immaterial), considered separately, as a unit; a small part, a particle. *arch.*

By parcels: by parts, a part at a time, piecemeal.

c 1368 Chaucer *Compl. Pite* 106 What nedeth to shewe parcel of my peyne? *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* I. § 12 A certein parcelle of the body of a man. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. vii, Where as Naso recordeth .. But percell eke of the vnkyndnesse Of this Jason. 1459 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 193 Chargyng my said sonne .. that he never clayme parcell ne part thereof. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* Prol. (1539) 2 That there be no parcell thereof loste. 1628 Prynne *Lovelockes* 9 Those onely suffer a little part and parcell of their Haire to growe long. 1692 Ray *Disc.* II. v. (1732) 226 A great Parcel of the Earth is every year carried into the Sea. 1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 242 They took up the detached parcels of my miserable attire. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) p. xxxi, Truth more complete than the parcel of truth any momentary individual can seize. 1879 Ruskin *Lett. to Clergy* 37 The insinuation of having committed the smallest parcel of them [sins].

b. A constituent or component part, one of the parts or members (*of* something), something included in a whole: emphasizing comprehension in the whole, rather than partitive character. (Often without article.) *arch.* (exc. as in c.)

Of a parcel with: of a piece with, consonant with.

1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 60/1 The fees of his seal, which is parcel and partie of his sustenance. 14.. 26 *Pol. Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 51/16 Þe leste lygeman wiþ body and rent, He is a parcel of þe crowne. 1570 T. Norton tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 204 To praise and magnify God's goodness .. is parcel of the worshipping of God. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 3 That nothing parcel of the world is denied to man's inquiry and invention. 1784 Cowper *Task* V. 247 Being parcel of the common mass. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 275 Franchises .. which were originally parcel of the royal prerogative. 1871 Swinburne *Songs b/f. Sunrise, Litany of Nations* 95 Till the soul of man be parcel of the sunlight.

c. Phrase *part and parcel*: see Part *sb.* 18.

† d. Share, allotted portion. *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 50 Luyte [B. litel] loueþ he þat lord þat leneþ him þat Blisse, þat þus parteþ with þe pore A parcel whon him neodeþ. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XXIII. 289 Þei shal 3eue þe freres A parcel to preye for hem and maken hem murye With þe remenant of þe good. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4318 Þe pouert of oure persons for plente we hald, Þe quilke is part vs, all þe pake be parcells euyn.

† e. A part of the world, of a country, etc.: = Part *sb.* 13. *Obs. rare.*

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneid*, etc. III. (Arb.) 85 How beyt theese parcels in sayling must be refused. *Ibid.*, *Conceits* ii. 136 Wheare barcks haue passed, with cart's that parcel is haunted [in winter].

† f. Part (in a play, etc.), rôle. *Obs. rare.*

c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 3055 In lordes courtes þou pleyest þi parcel.

2. *spec.* a. A portion or piece of land; *esp.*, in Law of Real Property, as part of a manor or estate. (Often without article.)

[1321 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 387/1 Tenant de dis parceles de terre.] ?1449 *Paston Lett.* I. 93 Oo lese then that he sel a parcel of his land. 1539 Bible (Great) 1 *Chron.* xi. 13 And there was there a parsell of grounde full of barleye. 1604 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 433 For that parcell he shall agree with the lord for his years rent. 1611 Bible *John* iv. 5 A city of Samaria .. neere to the parcell of ground that Iacob gaue to his sonne Ioseph. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* iii. § 226. 100 A parcell of an acre of land. 1720 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 108 Owners of certain parcels of Land. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Twiford*, In this town is a parcel of ground, said to be in the county of Wilts. 1883 C. Sweet *Law Dict.*, *Parcel*, in the Law of Real Property, signifies a part or portion of land. Thus, every piece of Copyhold land forms parcel of the manor to which it belongs. 1897 *Act* 60 & 61 *Vict.* (*Land Transfer Act*) c. 65. § 14 (2) Regard being had to ready identification of parcels

b. A small portion, item, instalment, *of* a sum of money; a small sum. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1491 Hen. VII in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 172 The said summe of ten pounds and every parcell therof. 1524 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 20 For the bequest of Pokeriges wife in parcel of a more Sm^a^ .. vjs. viij*d.* 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 110 To credite him with a small parcell of money in dispatch of a iourney. 1590 Record, etc. *Gr. Artes* (1646) 202 The parcels of these foure Merchants made in one summe 240 pounds. 1755 in Fowler *Hist. C. C. C.* (O. H. S.) 287 [The College received the] last Parcel of Lord Coleraine's Legacy.

† c. A small portion or passage of a book, esp. a sacred book, as the Bible or the Koran. *Obs.* (or merged in 1.)

1570 T. Norton tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 173 This parcel, 'the communion of saints', doth somewhat more plainly express [etc.]. 1577 Hanmer *Ane. Eccl. Hist.* (1663) 120 He .. took the Bible, opened it, and happened upon this parcel of Scripture. 1636 Featly *Clavis Myst.* xiv. 185 The parcell of Scripture whence I have taken my text. 1655 E. Terry *Voy. E. Ind.* 264 The Mahometan priests .. read some parcells out of their Alcoran, upon Frydays.

† d. *Arith.* A term of a progression. *Obs. rare.*

1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* (1575) 213 Tell how many numbers there are (whiche numbers here [in progression] wee call places or parcels).

† e. *Gram.* A particle. *Obs.*

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* viii. 4 This parcell (*Chi*) among the Hebrewes importeth as much as (*Quia*) in Latin, which signifyeth (by cause) in English.

† **3.** Each of the definite parts or units which make up a complex whole (material or immaterial); an item, detail, particular, point; *esp.* an item of an account. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 135 Liste and I salle rede þe parcelles what amountes If any man in dede wille keste in a countes. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. XIV. 38 Þe parcels of hus paper and oþer pryuey dettes Wol lette hym. *c* 1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 332 Ples yow to send me passels of costes and expences þat here and pay for the said causez. 1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. Hen. VII* Wks. (1876) 279 The fourth percell of his complaynt. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 159. *a* 1641 Bp. Montagu *Acts & Mon.* viii. (1642) 513 No Herald could draw downe a better Pedegree, were it possible to prove the parcels.

† **4.** A separate portion *of* a material or substance (rarely of something immaterial); a small piece, particle; a (small or moderate) quantity or amount; a lot. *Obs.* exc. as in b and c.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. iii. (1859) 4 The Centre was veray derke, withoute ony parcel of clerenesse. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 51 We finde in a corner, a great persell of bloud. 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* II. 67 Such undiscover'd parcels of fire, as lie fix'd and imprison'd in hard bodies. 1734 Swift *Let.* Wks. 1824 XVIII. 255, I prophesied a fine parcel of weather from yesterday: but I was deceived. 1757 A. Cooper *Distiller* I. ii. (1760) 15 Being thus loosely mixed with a moderate Parcel of the Liquor. 1830 Kaiser & Lardner *Mech.* iii. 32 An inanimate parcel of matter is incapable of changing its state of rest or motion.

b. *Mining* (*local*): see quots.

1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Parcel*, Corn., a heap of dressed ore ready for sale. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Terms Coal-mining*, *Parcel* (S. Staff.), an old term for a ton; really 27 cwts. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Parcel* (Cornw.), a quantity of tin stone of a certain weight and uniform quality.

c. *dial.* A small quantity of new-mown hay spread out to dry.

1863 Barnes *Gloss. Dorset* s. v. *Haymeäken*, On the following morning the .. cocks are thrown abroad in passels—parcels—which, after being turned, are in the evening put up into large ridges—weals.

† **5.** One of several parts into which a thing is broken or divided; a fragment, piece. *Obs.*

1686 Burnet *Trav.* ii. (1750) 94 They piece their broken Pots so close .. without any Cement, by sowing with Iron Wire the broken Parcels together. 1688 Stradling *Serm.* (1692) 186 To join and re-unite the scattered parcels. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) IV. s. v. *Abrotes*, Being busied in gathering up the parcels of his son's body.

† b. *fig.* (Usually contemptuous.) *Obs.*

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. vii, I muse, your parcell of a souldier returnes not all this while. 1599 — *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, What parcel of man hast thou lighted on for a Master? 1609 Dekker *Gull's Horn-bk.* V. (1862) 97 Get some fragments of French, or small parcels of Italian, to fling about the table.

† **6.** A small party, company, collection, or assemblage (of persons, animals, or things); a detachment; a group, lot, set; a drove, flock, herd. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* or as in b.

In earlier instances prob. always implying a *portion* of a larger body or of a whole, but eventually losing this implication.

[c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* (Rolls) II. 438 Ech Apostle was heed of oon certeyn parcel of peple.] 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 160 A holy parcell of the fairest dames that euer turn'd their backes to mortall viewes. 1615 Sir T. Roe *Jrnl.* in Churchill *Voy.* (1704) I. 767/2 [Penguins] do not fly, but only walk in parcels. 1689 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 604 When the English horse went, they went but in parcells. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 326 ¶ 5 A parcel of Crows .. heartily at Break-fast upon a piece of Horse-flesh. 1775 Romans *Florida* App. 34 A parcel of dangerous sunken heads called the Hen and Chickens. 1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* I. 98 Sheep are kept in small parcels. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlviii. 128 One day, a parcel of them were run upon so suddenly by the Choctaws. 1895 Emerson *Man & Nat.* 80 (E.D.D.) The arrival and passing over of a parcel of lunets.

b. In depreciative or contemptuous use: A 'lot', 'set', 'pack'.

1607 Middleton *Michaelm. Term* III. i. 167 You parcel of a rude, saucy, and unmannerly nation. 1702 Addison *Dial. Medals* iii. Wks. 1721 I. 533 Of great use .. to let posterity see their forefathers were a parcel of blockheads. 1758 L. Temple *Sketches* (ed. 2) 76 Born Lyars; who tell you every Day very seriously a Parcel of insipid unmeaning Lies. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* xiv, I think the English a parcel of brutes. 1818 Hazlitt *Eng. Poets* vii. (1870) 172 Making a parcel of wry faces over the matter. 1881 'Rita' *My Lady Coquette* i, I'm not going to be lectured by a parcel of girls.

7. A quantity of anything or a number of things (esp. goods) put together or wrapped up in a single package (usually of moderate or small size); an item of goods in carriage or postage; a package; now chiefly used of packages wrapped in brown paper. *Bill of parcels*: see Bill *sb.*[3] 6.

[*c* 1562 G. Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 148 Basketts with old plate, .. and bokes conteyning the valewe and wayte of every parcell. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* IV. xlvi, I Receiv'd that choice parcel of Tobacco your servant brought me.] 1692 *Oxford Almanack* in *Wood's Life* (1848) 162 For the carriage of the greatest parcel, (all being to be esteemed parcels under one quarter of an hundred weight,) one shilling. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5330/3 The General Penny-Post-Office .. where Letters and Parcels will be taken in as usual. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* i. (1841) I. 6 He sees the bills of parcels of goods bought. 1820 W. Huntingdon in *Q. Rev.* (1821) XXIV. 484 A shoemaker .. told me a parcel was left there for me. .. I opened it, and behold there was a pair of leather breeches. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* ii, The youngest Miss Pecksniff ran out again to pick up his hat, his brown-paper parcel, his umbrella, his gloves. 1897 Paper parcels [see Paper *sb.* 10 a].

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Cf. Bundle 3.

1785 Reid *Intell. Powers Man* II. x. 285 What I call a father, a brother, or a friend, is only a parcel of ideas in my own mind. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. II. xii. (1869) 246 It is true I can .. rake up a parcel of half-forgotten observations. 1842 A. Combe *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 73 A continuation of the circular fibres of the gullet, which divide into two parcels.

c. *Comm.* A quantity (sometimes definite) of a commodity dealt with in one transaction; *esp.* in the wholesale market: a 'lot'.

1832 McCULLOCH *Comm. Dict.* (1852), *Parcel*, a term indifferently applied to small packages of wares, and to large lots of goods. In this latter sense, 20 hogsheads of sugar or more, if bought at one price, are denominated 'a parcel of sugar'. 1882 *Times* 19 July 13 At to-day's cloth market..considerable parcels of winter stock were taken for Italy, Austria [etc.]. 1897 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 11/4 Cocoa.—At public sale to-day the parcels offered went off freely at dearer prices.

8. *Law.* (*pl.*) The name given to that part of a conveyance, lease, or other deed dealing with property, which follows the operative words, and contains the description of the property dealt with; in the case of lands, generally beginning with such words as 'All that piece or parcel of land', etc.; forming the last of the clauses called the PREMISSES.

1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. App. No. ii. (margin). 1837 T. MARTIN *Conveyancing* II. 84 Of Parcels. 1844 DAVIDSON *Conveyancing* Introd. § 7 *Of Parcels.* The word 'parcel'..seems to have been originally applied, in the sense of 'a piece', to land only [see sense 2], but in modern usage the expression 'parcels' is used to signify the description of the property, be it what it may. 1882 C. SWEET *Law Dict.*

9. *Naut.* = PARCELLING *vbl. sb.* 4 b.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1632/2 *Parcel* (*Nautical*), a wrapping of tarred canvas on a rope to prevent chafing.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

10. Ordinary attributive uses and combinations, chiefly in sense 7, as *parcel book, boy, company, lift, man, office, porter, van*; *parcel-carrying, -packing, -lying* sbs. and adjs.; **parcel-carrier**, one who or that which carries a parcel; *spec.* a basket or case slung from a cable, etc. for transporting parcels; **parcel(s) delivery**, the action of, or an agency for, delivering parcels (also *attrib.*); †**parcel ground**, a 'parcel' of land (see 2 a); †**parcel-like** (**-lyk**), *adv.*, ? in part, partly (= PARCELLY *adv.* 2); **parcel paper**, stout paper, usually brown and unsized, made or used for wrapping parcels; **parcel-wise** *adv.*, by 'parcels' or portions, bit by bit, piecemeal. See also PARCEL-MAKER, PARCEL POST.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Parcel-book*, a merchant's register book of the dispatch of parcels. 1897 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 8/4 By day these Boys are errand boys, *parcel boys, van boys, office boys. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Sept. 3 1 The railway companies..fancied..that this new development of Post Office enterprise would destroy their *parcel-carrying business. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* xv. 125 At present there are a great number of *parcel companies. 1844 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 291 Send me some books by the *parcels delivery. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Parcels Delivery Company*, a company in London which receives, and delivers by vans, packages and small parcels over the metropolis. 1892 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 5/3 Tips to omnibus men and parcels delivery men are unknown in London. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 166 If these Timariots were not rewarded, with such absolute possessions of *parcell grounds. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Parcel Lift*, a dumb waiter used in stores and warehouses. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 9759 Ffor, ffyrst, the sowle pryncypally Susteneth & bereth the body; And *parcel-lyk..The body bereth by accident The sowle. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 26 The rest of time hath he in part and parcell like so disposed and ordred of Nature to lay holde on..the other life above this. 1882 OGILVIE, **Parcel-office*, a place where parcels are received for delivery. 1827 *Edin. Rev.* XLV. 429 Some have a..*parcel-packing action. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 59 A pence-counting, *parcel-tying generation, such as mostly fill your chapels. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Heb.* ix. 8 The mystery of Christ was manifested piecemeal and *parsel-wise. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxi. 45 Looking at life parcel-wise.

B. *adv.* or quasi-*adv.* or *adj.* [Cf. similar use of *part, part-*.]

1. In part, partly, partially, in some degree, to some extent. †a. qualifying vb. or phrase. *Obs.*

c 1402 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 224 The salte teres that fro myn eyen falle, Parcel declare grounde of my peynes alle. *c* 1420 — *Thebes* Prol., Chaucer's Wks. (1561) 356 b/1 To morowe early..we will forthe, parcell afore prime. 1430–40 — *Bochas* VIII. xxvii. (1558) 13 b, Parcell for pride, parcel for gladnesse.

b. qualifying adjs., as *parcel blind, deaf, drunk, Greek, guilty, Latin, mad, Popish*, etc. Also PARCEL-GILT. *Obs.* since 17th c., but revived by Scott and used by later writers.

In these often hyphened; but properly so only when the adj. is used *attrib.* Cf. *part-, half-.*

1465 [see PARCEL-GILT]. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. iii, Parcel-guilty, I. 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn-bk.* II. (1862) 12 Their parcel-Greek, parcel-Latin gibberish. 1618 FLETCHER *Chances* IV. iii, She is parcell drunke. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Somerset.* (1662) 19 The Author .. being parcel-popish. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iv, The worthy dame was parcel blind, and more than parcel deaf. 1854 *Athenæum* 1 Apr. 399 The humour, parcel jocose, parcel stupid. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* i. 23 Penny-a-liners and such parcel-learned adventurers have had their fellows in every age. 1897 W. C. HAZLITT *Ourselves* 26 Our Church is a mixed institution, parcel-divine, parcel-terrestrial.

c. qualifying sbs., as *parcel ass, bawd, broker, devil, heresy, lawyer, poet, Protestant, soldier*, etc. *Obs.* since 17th c., till revived by Scott.

Often hyphened, but properly so only when it has an adj. force, as in quots. 1602, *a* 1661, *c* 1665, 1672, 1867.

1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 235 Nay and thou dost, the Parcell-poets shall sue thy Wrangling Muse. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 63 He Sir: a Tapster Sir: parcell Baud: one that serues a bad woman. 1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* I. i, True, shee's parcell poet, parcell fidler already. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. vi, That parcell-broker, and whole-bawd, all raskall. 1611 BARNEY *Ram Alley* I. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 275 Parcel lawyer, parcel devil, all knave. 1640 HABINGTON *Queen of Arragon* I, Who vents him For ought but parcell-asse may be in danger. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Yorksh.* (1662) 213 He was at the least a Parcell-Protestant. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1848) 135 He..then, I know not how, got to be a parcel-judge in Ireland. 1672 SIR C. WYVILL *Triple Crown* 70 Friar Pedro has mark'd them with the black Coal of parcel Heresie. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iv, He was a jester and a parcel poet. 1829 — *Jrnl.* 25 Apr., A ventriloquist and parcel juggler came in. 1849 TICKNOR *Span. Lit.* I. 242 *note*, The principal personage is Marcelia,—parcel witch, wholly shameless. 1867 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1870) 95 Gilbert, Hawkins, Frobisher and Drake, parcel-soldiers all of them.

†2. *elliptic.* = PARCEL-GILT. (Nares.) *Obs.*

1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* IV. iii, The Turkey carpet, And the great parcel salt, Nan, with the cruets.

Parcel (pā·ɪsĕl, pā·ɪs'l), *v.* [f. PARCEL *sb.* Cf. mod.F. *parceller* to divide into parcels or very small portions. The connexion of sense 3 is not apparent, and it is perhaps a distinct word.]

1. *trans.* To divide or distribute into 'parcels' or (small) portions. (Usually with *out*.)

1584–5 in T. West *Antig. Furness* (1774) 160 Devydinge, percellinge, and porcioninge of tenements. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 319 H. Broughton .. doth thus parcell out the yeares. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. iii. (1840) 245 Whose verdict we will parcel into these several particulars. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 114 Divided into several branches, and parcelled out to several trades. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 532 The empire..was parcelled into twelve grand divisions. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xv, The mean houses parcelled off in rooms. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 77 § 16 Tracts of land to be parcelled out in allotments.

b. To distribute in parcels or lots.

1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxii. (1700) 242 St. Stephen's and St. James's Bones might have been then parcelled about. 1863 LD. LYTTON *King Amasis* I. i. i. 21 Before nightfall we shall be parcelled off to our different destinations.

†c. To put asunder or separate as parts; to part, divide. *Obs.*

1652 J. HALL *Height Eloq.* p. lxxii, Things being scatter'd and parcell'd one from another can never close into any Height.

2. To make into a parcel or parcels, to put up in parcels.

1775 ASH, *Parcel*, ..to make up into a small bundle. *c* 1887 J. CROLL in J. C. Irons *Autobiog. Sk.* (1896) 70 Learned in the mechanical art of weighing and parcelling up the tea. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 24 Sept. 10/6 Girls..wanted for parcelling card-board boxes.

3. *Naut.* a. To cover (a caulked seam, etc.) with canvas strips and daub with pitch. b. To wrap (a rope) round with canvas strips or *parcelling* (to be then bound with spun yarn).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 13 Parsling is most vsed vpon the Decks and halfe Decks; which is, to take a list of Canuas so long as the seame is you would parsell, being first well calked, then powre hot pitch vpon it, and it will keepe out the water. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xx, The Bolt-heads, &c., being fairly parcelled. 1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vessel* 54 These rings were parcelled with canvas, and served with inch rope. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Parcel a rope*, in Naval language, to cover it smoothly with tarred canvass, which is then bound over with spun-yarn. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1632/2 Usually, the rope is wormed, then parcelled, and then served. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x (ed. 2) 360 Three men can worm, parcel, and serve 2 fathoms of 12-inch in an hour.

? In the following passage the vb. has been variously but not satisfactorily explained. Johnson took it as 'To make up into a mass'; Schmidt, 'To enumerate by items, specify'. Cf. quot. 1594 in *Parcelled* below.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 163 O Cæsar, what a wounding shame is this, ..that mine owne Seruant should Parcell the summe of my disgraces, by Addition of his Envy.

Hence **Parcelled, parceled** (pā·ɪsĕld) *ppl. a.*, divided into parcels, parts, or portions, distributed, etc.: see the verb. In first quot. opposed to *general*: Schmidt explains it as 'particular'.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. ii. 81 Was neuer Mother had so deere a Iosse. Alas! I am the Mother of these Greefes, Their woes are parcell'd, mine is generall. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, CCXXXIV, Not liveing Men, but as Fat Statues grew; Polisht by English Swords; cut into half And parcell'd faces. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 20 There was no building any solid confidence upon a parcelled curtailed obedience. 1887 W. G. PALGRAVE *Ulysses* 162 The waving emerald of the parcelled rice-field.

Parcel, parcelay, obs. forms of PARSLEY.

Parcel-gilt, *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: see PARCEL *sb.* and GILT *ppl.a.*; also 7 *Sc.* **persyall gylt**, *errón.* **partial-gilt**. [f. PARCEL *sb.* B + GILT *ppl. a.*] Partly gilded; *esp.* of silver ware, as bowls, cups, etc., having the inner surface gilt.

a. In participial construction, after the substantive. (Usually as two words.)

1465 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 424, ii Basens and ij ewers of sylver parcell gylte. 1482 MARG. PASTON *Will* in *Lett.* III. 286 My standing cuppe chased parcell gilt. 1546 *Inv. Ch. Goods Yorksh.*, etc. (Surtees) 87 Juelles all gylte.. juelles, parcell gylte. 1604 *Deed of Mortif., Arbuthnot of that Ilk* (Jam.), Twa fair syluer salt fattis, ane dubill ourgilt, maid in the stypell fessone, the other on the bel fassone persyall gylt. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Parcel-gilt.* Meaning partly gilt. Silver ware gilt inside.

b. In attributive construction (hyphened).

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 101 b, Into which if you put parsyll or doubble gylt cuppes or pottes, the Sylver shortly after wyll be dissolved. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 94. 1620 BRATHWAIT *Five Senses* in *Archaica* (1815) II. 12 Desiring rather a direction in her way to eternity, than to have partial-gilt corruption her best solicitor in this vale of misery. 1894 *Times* 7 Apr. 9 Art Sales. .. A parcel-gilt beaker, engraved with scroll, foliage, and strap ornament.

c. quasi-*sb.* Parcel-gilt ware. Also *fig.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. ii, Or changing His parcell guilt to massie gold. 1614 C. BROOKE *Ghost Rich. III*, Poems (1872) 60 Fortune's favorites, Whose percell guylt, my touch will not endure.

So **Parcel-gilder, Parcel-gilding.**

1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* II. 55 Parcel-gilding was gaudy. 1884 *B'ham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/4 Advertisem., Wanted, an experienced Parcel Gilder and Oxydiser.

Parcellation. *rare.* [f. PARCEL *v.* + -ATION.] Division into separate parcels or portions.

1885 *American* IX. 350 Rash as such a parcellation of his troops might seem.

Parcelle, obs. form of PARCEL, PARSLEY.

Parceller. *rare.* [f. PARCEL *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which 'parcels', divides, or distributes.

1664 *Spelman's Gloss., Parcener.* Quasi *parceller*, id est, rem in parcellas dividens. Hence 1670 in BLOUNT *Law Dict.* 1672 in *Cowell's Interpr.*

Parcelling, parceling, *vbl. sb.* Also 7–8 (in sense 4) **parsling**. [f. PARCEL *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PARCEL, or its result, etc.

†1. A part, portion. *Obs. rare.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xviii. 400 Tithis and offringis and suche othere smale parcellingis of paymentis.

2. Division into parcels or portions; partition.

1584–5 [see PARCEL *v.* 1]. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* (1826) I. xi. 236 He did not observe the parcelling out of his temperate meal; one bringing in the fowl, another the bread. 1834 SIR W. NAPIER *Penins. War* XIV. viii, The parcelling of an army before a concentrated enemy. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxix, An ingenuity of device fitting them to make a figure in the parcelling of Europe.

3. The action of putting up in a parcel or parcels.

1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* vi. 31 The buying and selling and crowding and parceling and callings of 'Cash!'

4. *Naut.* a. The putting of a canvas strip over a caulked seam, bolt, etc., and covering it with hot pitch; also, the wrapping of a rope round with canvas strips.

1627 [see PARCEL *v.* 3]. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. xi. § 4. 283 Parsling. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 25 The parcelling, or laying with Tarr and Hair all the Iron-work under water. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 28 To begin serving, you should begin where you leave off parcelling.

b. *concr.* A strip of canvas (usually tarred) for binding round a rope, in order to give a smooth surface and keep the interstices water-tight.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Parcelling*, certain long narrow slips of canvas, daubed with tar, and frequently bound about a rope. 1879 N. H. BISHOP 4 *Months in Sneak-Box* (1880) 13 There were piles of old rigging, iron bolts and rings, tarred parcelling.

5. *attrib.*, as **parcelling machine**, (*a*) a machine for making up parcels of yarn, cloth, etc.; (*b*) a machine for making parcelling (4 b).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1632/2.

†**Parcellize**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. PARCEL *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To subdivide; = PARCEL *v.* 1.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. *Captaines* 1154 That same Majesty..Is not extinguisht nor extenuate, By being parcellis'd to a plurality Of petty Kinglings.

†**Parcelly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. PARCEL *sb.* + -LY 2.]

1. By parcels or portions; in detail, item by item.

? 1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 334 Folowyng apperith, parcelly, dyvers and soondry maner of writyngs. 1525 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 54 As hereafter parcelly followeth.

2. In part, partly: *parcelly gilt* = PARCEL-GILT.

1509 in *Suss. Archæol. Coll.* XLI. 27, ij chalices of siluer parcelly gylt.

Parcelly, obs. form of PARSLEY.

†**Parcel-maker** (pā·ɪsĕlˌmēːkəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* In *pl.* Two officers in the Exchequer, who formerly made the parcels of the escheators' accounts in which they charged these with everything they had levied for the use of the Sovereign during their period of office, delivering the same to the auditors to make up their accounts therewith.

1617 in MUSHED *Doctor.* 1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 111 The decree lately procured by the parcell makers for Sheriffs.. to be exempt before them for..Escheats, etc. 1658 SIR J. FANSHAW *Pract. Excheq.* 100 They be *Veter. Escaet. & Comm. Lond.*.. installed up by themselves by the parcell-makers, which be the whole Charge of the Escheator. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I.

†**Parcelmeal**, *adv. Obs.* [f. PARCEL *sb.* + -MEAL.] By 'parcels' or portions; in small portions at a time; bit by bit, piecemeal.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* V. A. III. 72 Men..þat most harm worchen, To be pore people þe parcel-mel buggen. 14.. *Chaucer's Pars. T.* ? 932 (Petw. MS.) Pow shalt schryve þe of alle þi synnes to oo man and nouȝt parcell mele (*so Lansd. MS.*; *other MSS.* a parce | to oo man and parsel mele to a noþer man. 1476 *Will of Cassibelan* (Somerset Ho.), Ley down the said Cli. parcelmele as the werkes thereof go forthward. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ii. 26 Which in time and by

parsel meale, should be promulgated. 1596 Bp. W. Barlow *Three Serm.* ii. 64 We will..examine them parcell meale.

Parcelment. *rare.* [f. Parcel *v.* + -ment.] Division into parcels (of land).

1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 560 That [small holdings] .. have succeeded in the Channel Islands..is owing not so much to the plan of parcelment, as to the state of tenure.

Parcel post. (At first called erroneously **Parcels post.**) [f. Parcel *sb.* 7 + Post *sb.*] That branch of the postal service which undertakes the carriage and distribution of parcels.

[1859 *Househ. Words* XIX. 393 They urge that a small parcels-post ought to be forthwith organised.] 1883 *P. O. Guide* 1 Oct. 3 Inland Parcels Post. .. In order that a packet may go by Parcels Post, it must be tendered for transmission as a parcel, and should bear the words 'Parcels Post' [so up to 1 July 1884; 1 Oct. 1884 'Parcel Post']. 1884 *Whitaker's Almanack* 278 *Remarkable Occurr.* 1883 August 1, New Parcel Post first in operation. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 4 Aug. 5/1 The parcel post was recommended by Rowland Hill just sixty years ago. It was proposed to Parliament with success by Mr. Fawcett twenty years ago, and came into force in 1883.

Parcelye, obs. form of Parsley.

† Parcen, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [app. repr. an AF. **parcener*, for OF. *parçoner*:—L. type **part(i)iōnāre* to divide.] *trans.* To divide among parceners.

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* ii. (1642) 111 Be it, that such estates, entire or parcenned, might lawfully be by Feinals dismembred.

Parcenary (pāːsĕnări). *Law.* Also 7 -cin-. [a. AF. *parcenarie* = OF. *parçonerie, personnerie*, etc. (med.L. type **partionaria*), f. *parçonier*: see -ery, -ary.] Joint heirship: = Coparcenary 1.

[*a* 1481 Littleton *Tenures* xxiii. (1516) D j b, Les autres poient tener le remenaunt en parcenarie & occupier en comen sans particion.] 1544 transl. H vij b, The other may holde the remenaunt in parcenary and occupy in common without partycion. 1658 Phillips, *Parcinarie*, in Common-law, is a holding of Land, by two, or more *pro indiviso*, or by Joynt-Tenants, otherwise called Copartners. 1821 Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 43, I proposed to abolish the law of primogeniture, and to make real estate descendible in parcenary to the next of kin.

† Parcenel, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 parsonal. [Corruption of Parcener.] A sharer, partaker. Hence **† Parcenel** *v.*, to share, partake.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* x. 8 *comm.*, Þe rightwisnes of god, in the whilk all rightwismen ere parcenel [*v. r.* partiner]. *Ibid.* lxxxi. 6 Ȝe ere ayres & percenels in þe bliss of heuen. *Ibid.* cxxi. 3 Ierusalem þe whilke is made as cite whas parsenelynge [Vulg. *participacio*] of it in it selfe. This is ierusalem .. as cite in sere degres of honur and meryt, and parsenel of godis stabilnes. 1438 *Bk. Alexander Gt.* (Bann. Cl.) 94 Baith he & he Suld parsonalis & lordis be.

Parcener (pāːsĕnəɹ). Forms: 3–4 parciner, 4 parsener, -sainer, -saner, -soner(e, -conner, -cenar, -cyner, -cner, personer, 4–5 parcenere, parceynere, 5 -senere, 4– parcener. [a. AF. *parcener* = OF. *parçonier, parsuner, parsonier*, etc. = med.L. *partiōnārius*, for *partītiōnārius*, f. *partītiōn-em*, in OF. *parçon*, Partition: see -er^{2}.]

† 1. One who shares, or has a part in, something with another or others; a partner; a sharer, partaker. *Obs.* in *gen.* sense.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6309 And ich mot ek of engelond be þi parciner. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27207 (Cott.) O sin þan es he parsainer [*Fairf.* parcenere]. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. pr. v. 132 (Camb. MS.) As we ben parsoneres of Reson. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. *Thomas* 139 Ȝe ar now Parsaneris of lestand lyfe. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 152 Þei ben parcyneres of þis grete synne. *c* 1440 Love *Bonavent. on Sacram. Christ's Body* 124 (Gibbs MS.) Desirynge þat þe kynge schulde be partyner or parceynere of þat grete and so worthy a syghte. 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 178 To diuide betwixt Partners, or Parceners.

2. *Law.* One who shares equally with another or others in the inheritance of an estate from a common ancestor; a coheir: = Coparcener.

[1292 Britton III. iv. § 23 Mes nul parcener ne sa issue ne jurge feauté a autre si noun a soen eynznee parcener. 1865 Nicholls *tr.*, But no parcener or his issue shall swear fealty except to the eldest parcener.] 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* III. i. § 241 And if there be two daughters to whom the land descendeth, then they be called two parceners. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xli. (1739) 66 It equally concerned all, both Sons and Daughters, as Parceners. 1883 Jessopp in *19th Cent.* Feb., What had been hitherto a single lordship became 3 lordships, each of the parceners looking very jealously after his own interest.

† Parcery. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Erroneous form of Parcenary.] Apportionment, division.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 81 This part was to Helenus by wylled parcerye lotted.

Parceve, -cew, -ceyve, obs. ff. Perceive.

Parch (pāɹtʃ), *v.* Forms: 5–6 perch, parche, 6 partch(e, 7 pearch, 6– parch. [Evidenced since *c* 1400; origin unknown. See note below.]

1. *trans.* To dry by exposure to great heat; to roast or toast slightly (corn, pease, and the like); 'to burn slightly and superficially' (J.). (The subject is usually a person.)

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxxi. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 223 b/1 Saresines put peper into an Ouen whan is new igadered and percheth & rosteþ it so & beneme þe vertu of burgynge & of springinge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/2 Paarche pecyn, or benys, *frigo.* 1530 Palsgr. 652/2, I parche pesyn, as folkes use in lent. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. Hvj b, Chestnuts..if they be perched, or dryed. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 37 To make the sooles stiffe, and harde, they must be parched before the fire. 1601 Holland *Pliny* XVIII. vii. After they haue pearched them all well, they blend them together and grind them in a quern. 1693 Sir T. P. Blount *Nat. Hist.* 115 The Goodness of Coffee chiefly consists in an exact way of Parching and managing the Berries. 1853 Soyer *Pantroph.* 41 Dry, near the fire or in the oven,..barley flour, then parch it. 1900 *Daily News* 4 May 5/4 Parching the oats, as is done in some parts of Scotland.

2. To dry to extremity, to make hot and dry; to 'scorch': said esp. of the action of the sun's heat, or of fever or thirst.

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* I. ii. 30 The earth beyng more parched by the heate of the sonne, .. ceased to bring furthe any mo greate beastes. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 97 The feuer parcheth him. *Ibid.* P 98 Thirst parcheth them. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* VII. 79 Parch'd are the Plains, and frying is the Field. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 126 To hinder the..extream Heats of Summer from parching them up. 1875 W. S. Hayward *Love agst. World* 95, I am parched with thirst.

b. *transf.* To dry, shrivel, or wither with cold.

1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 95 Parcheth, *adurit Solis calor, adurit etiam frigus.* *Ibid.* P 98 They suffer themselues to be bitten, or parched in the cold hilles, *pernoctant venatores in niue, in montibus vri se patiuntur.* 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 594 The parching Air Burns frore, and cold performs th' effect of fire. 1793 Southey *Triumph of Woman* 6 Who ..felt the storm Of the bleak winter parch his shivering form. 1888 Swinburne in *19th Cent.* XXIII. 320 The live woods feel not the frost's flame parch.

3. *intr.* To become very dry and hot; to shrivel up with heat.

1530 Palsgr. 653/2, I partche by heate of the sonne, or the fyre, *je me retire.* 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 370 We were better parch in Affricke Sunne. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 162 New coffee will never parch or mix well. 1825 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* 16 The grass never parches upon these downs. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xx. (1878) 160 He would sooner parch with thirst.

[*Note.* Koch suggested the identity of *parch* with OF. *perchier, parchier*, now *percher*, Picard form of F. *percer* to pierce. Phonologically this would be possible, but the difficulties involved in respect of the chronology and sense seem insuperable, esp. when the history of Pierce is compared. A more plausible conjecture would see in it a repr. of L. *persiccāre* to dry thoroughly; cf. obs. F. *parseicher* (Godef.); but here also the historical and other difficulties appear to be too great.]

Parch, *sb. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] The action of parching or the condition of being parched.

1874 Mrs. Whitney *We Girls* xi. 232 The summer had not gone..only the parch and the blaze were over. 1900 S. Phillips *Paolo & Franc.* II. ii, I love not, I, the long road and the march, With the chink, chink, chinking, and the parch.

Parchable (pāːɹtʃăb'l). *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. Parch *v.* + -able.] Capable of being parched.

1611 Cotgr., *Adustible*, ..burneable, ..parcheable.

Parchance, obs. form of Perchance.

Parched (pāɹtʃt, pāːɹtʃĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Parch *v.* + -ed^{1}.]

1. Dried by exposure to great heat; roasted: said esp. of the effect of fire upon farinaceous substances.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/2 Parchyd, as pesys, or benys. 1539 Bible (Great) 1 *Sam.* xxv. 18 Fyue measures of parched corne. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 93 The perched or burstled peasen .. called in Northumberland carlines. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 213 The Hens in eating taste like parched Pigs. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1750/4 Fine Coffee-Powder, from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per Pound, or the Parched Berries at the same rate. 1841 Emerson *Lect., Man Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 243 Parched corn eaten to-day that I may have roast fowl to my dinner on Sunday, is a baseness.

2. Deprived of natural moisture, by the sun's heat, fever, etc.; dried up, 'scorched': see Parch *v.* 2.

1552 Huloet, Parched with heate, or the sunne, *retorridus.* 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Jer.* xvii. 6 He .. shal inhabit the parched places in the wildernes. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. vii. 40 To make his bleake windes kisse my parched lips, And comfort me with cold. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 92 P 2 A parched Soil and a burning Climate. 1853 C. Brontë *Villette* xxii, As good to me as the well is to the parched wayfarer.

Hence **Parchedly** (pāːɹtʃĕdli), *adv.*; **Parchedness.**

1598 Florio, *Aridamente*, barrenlie, dryly, parchedly. 1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal., Def. Mor. Cab.* I. 206 A waste silent Solitude, and one uniform parchednesse and vacuity. 1887 Clark Russell *Frozen Pirate* II. iv. 95 A dryness and parchedness of old age.

Parcheesi, -chisi, erron. ff. Pachisi, a game.

Parchemen, -mener, obs. ff. Parchment, -er.

Parchemin (pāːɹtʃĕmin), *v. rare.* [ad. F. *parchemine-r*, f. *parchemin* Parchment.] = Parchmentize *v.*

1884 Eissler *Mod. High Explos.* I. v. 123 The more readily a fibre is parchemined by the action of sulphuric acid.

Parchemin(e, -myn(e, obs. ff. Parchment.

Parchemyner, obs. f. Parchmenter.

Parcher (pāːɹtʃəɹ). *rare.* [f. Parch *v.* + -er^{1}.] One who or that which parches.

1593 Barnes *Parthenoph.* xl. in Arb. *Garner* V. 361 That proud, commanding, and swift-shooting Archer;..which.. more than Phœbus, is an inward parcher!

Parcheryte: see Par *prep.* 1 b.

† Parchfully, *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. ? In a parched or burning state.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneid* etc., (Arb.) 137 In the den are drumming gads of steele, parchfulye sparckling; And flam's fierclye glowing from fornace flasshye be whisking.

Parching (pāːɹtʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Parch *v.* + -ing^{1}.] The action of the verb Parch.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxxi. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 223/2 Somme peper..is blacke and ryuely wiþ perchinge and rostinge of hete of the fire. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 98 A burning, or parching, *ambustio.* 1760 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (1772) I. 288 They have several methods of preparing the maize; one is by parching. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 11 A severe cold in the chest, with deep-seated rawness, soreness and parching.

Parching, *ppl. a.* [f. Parch *v.* + -ing^{2}.] That parches; drying to excess; scorching.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Acer, Sol acer*, parchyng hoate. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 77 Whilest I..to Sunnes parching heat display'd my cheekes. 1707–12 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 206 Having of water at hand..especially in dry parching Times. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* xxi, Then will this parching thirst be quenched at last.

b. Becoming excessively dry and hot.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 844 The slow creeping Evil ..Consumes the parching Limbs. 1819 Keats *Ode Grecian Urn* iii, A burning forehead, and a parching tongue.

Hence **Parchingly** *adv.*, **Parchingness.**

1847 Webster, *Parchingly*, scorchingly. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Parchingness*, burning &c. Quality.

Parchment (pāːɹtʃmĕnt), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3–4 parchemin, 4 -men, 4–6 -myn(e, -mine; 4 parchymene; 5 perchymyn, perchemyn(e, -men, 6 -meyne, -mine; 4 parchmen, 5–6 perchmyne, 6–7 parchmine. *β.* 5–6 perchement, 5–7 parche-, (7 partch-), 6– parchment. [ME. a. F. *parchemin*, in 11th c. north. F. *parcamin*: cf. Pr. *pergamen, -mi*, Cat. *pergami*, Sp. *pergamino*, Pg. *pergaminho*; It. *pergame·na, pergami·na* (Florio), ad. L. *pergamēna*, in Isidore *pergamīna*, abs. use (sc. *charta*) of *Pergamēna*, fem. of *Pergamēnus* adj., of or belonging to *Pergamum*, a city of Mysia in Asia Minor. The Romanic forms (exc. It.) point to a L. neuter form *pergamēnum, -mīnum* (both in med.L.); OFr. shows a further change, evidenced in med.L. *percamīnum*, and in Du., of original *g* to *c*, which before *a* became *ch*- in Fr. and thence in Eng. The later Eng. form in *-ment* corresponds to a med.L. by-form *pergamentum* (11th c. in Wright-Wülcker) with falsified suffix, seen also in OHG. *pergement, perment*, Ger. *pergament*, MDu. *parca-, parkement*, Du. *perka-, perkement*.]

1. The skin of the sheep or goat, and sometimes that of other animals, dressed and prepared for writing, painting, engraving, etc.

a. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8503 Als written es in parchemin. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1134 Polysed als playn as parchmen schauen. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 337 Sone askyt he..pene, Ink, and parchemyne. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 113 [Þei] peyntyd his figure in perchemyn. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 316/1 Bryngeto me perchymyn & ynke. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 § 10 The seid Commissioners shall delyver by one parte of theyr wrytyng in parchemyn triplicate .. the hole some. 1594 R. Ashley tr. *Loys le Roy* 21 Thicker then double parchmine.

β. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5305 Þar in perchement depaynted his person scho schewid. ?*a* 1456 *Paston Lett.* I. 405, I sende yow the copie of your patentes, in parchement. 1560 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 279 The drum is covered with parchment. 1578 in *Maitl. Cl. Misc.* I. (1833) 4 Foure volumes .. coverit with quhite perchement. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 123 *Ham.* Is not Parchment made of Sheep-skinnes? *Hor.* I my Lord, and of Calue-skinnes too. *a* 1634 Chapman *Alphonsus* Plays 1873 III. 257 Mine Entrals shrink together like a scrowl Of burning parchment. 1875 Scrivener *Lect. Text N. T.* 17 [The vellum] is often no better than coarse parchment made from sheep's skins.

b. With defining word, applied to substances resembling parchment, as *cotton parchment*, a parchment-like material made by soaking cotton fibre in a solution of sulphuric acid, glycerin, and water, and then rolling it into sheets; *vegetable parchment* = parchment-paper (see 4 b).

1838 *Mech. Mag.* XXX. 192 M. Pelouze states that if .. paper be plunged into nitric acid..and immediately washed ..a species of parchment is produced. 1860 *Edin. Phil. Jrnl.* XII. 324 Vegetable parchment.—Papyrine. 1860 Hofmann in *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 406 In its appearance, vegetable parchment greatly resembles animal parchment.

2. A skin, piece, scroll, or roll of parchment; a manuscript or document on parchment.

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 3011 The knight toke vp the parchemyne, And red the Franche, ful fayre and fyne. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. met. iv. 129 (Camb. MS.) Thilke stoycienswenden þat the sowle hadde ben naked of it self as a myroure or a cleene parchemyn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 269/1 A Parchement, *membrana, pergamenum.* 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 2 *Tim.* iv. 13 Bryng with thee .. the bokes, but specially the parchements [so 1611; Wyclif parchemyn, Tindale partchement]. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. vii. 33, I am a scribled forme drawne with a pen Vpon a Parchment. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* 29 Carathis was privately drawing from a filigreen urn, a parchment that seemed to be endless. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* x, He glanced with awe at the books, parchments [etc.].

3. A skin or membrane resembling parchment; *spec.* the husk of the coffee-bean; in quot. 1879 short for *parchment-beaver*; in 1883 for *parchment-coffee.*

1677 Grew *Anat. Fruits* v. § 13 The Case is lined with a dry and thin Parchment, as smooth as Glass. 1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. p. xiii, Coffee brought over in the inner skin

or parchment only. 1879 D'Anvers tr. *J. Verne's Fur Country* I. xvi, The beavers' skins were..labelled as 'parchments' or 'young beavers' according to their value. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 528/1 The 'parchment', as it is called, is sewn up in stout bags and dispatched by bullock carts to the nearest railway station. 1893 *Kew Bulletin* No. 78. 129 The husk or parchment protects the [coffee] bean from atmospheric influences which affect the colour.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.* or as *adj.* Made of, pertaining to, or of the nature of parchment; also, existing only on parchment, i. e. in writing.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. i. 64 England..is now bound in with shame, With Inky blottes, and rotten Parchment bonds. 1679 E. Pyckering in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 331 The parchment deed I delivered to Mr. Pack. 1821 J. Marshall *Const. Opin.* (1839) 231 Its effects cannot be restrained by parchment stipulations. 1886 G. R. Sims *King o' Bells*, etc. I. i. 14 A look of pity overspread his parchment features.

b. *Comb.* Instrumental, parasynthetic, etc., as *parchment-covered, -faced, -like, -skinned, -spread* adjs.; **parchment-beaver**, name for beaver skins taken in summer after the hair has been shed; 'dry beaver' or 'dry castor'; **parchment-coffee**, the coffee-bean while still enclosed in its husk: cf. sense 3; **parchment-glue**, a glue made from parchment cuttings; **parchment-maker**, a maker of parchment; **parchment-paper**, a tough, translucent, glossy kind of paper resembling parchment, made by soaking ordinary unsized paper in dilute sulphuric acid; **parchment size** = *parchment-glue*; **parchment-skin**, a piece of parchment; also *fig.*; also, a disease of the skin in which it becomes dry and rough so as to resemble parchment. Also Parchment-lace.

1781 Pennant *Hist. Quad.* II. 386 *Parchment Beaver, because the lower side resembles it. 1819 Rees *Cycl.* s. v. *Castor*, Beaver skins are distinguished by the name of coat beaver and parchment beaver, by traders. 1864 in Webster. 1894 J. M. Walsh *Coffee* 62 The best seed being what is known as '*parchment' coffee. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 209 Then, with *parchment-glue, mix it into a mass. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 231 The remarkable white '*parchment-like' skin of the Orchids. 1899 J. Hutchinson in *Arch. Surg.* X. Descr. Plate xvii, It was quite impossible to pinch the skin up anywhere, as it was tight and parchment-like. *c* 1483 Caxton *Dialogues* 47/9 Iosse the *parchemyn maker solde me a skyn of parchemyn. 1609 D. Rogers *Harl. MS.* 1944 lf. 25 b in *Digby Myst.* (1882) p. xxii, Glouers and Parchment makers. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 119/2 (Occup. of People) Parchment maker. 1860 Hofmann in *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) III. 406, I have carefully examined the new material, called vegetable parchment, or *parchment paper. 1899 Cagney tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* i. (ed. 4) 84 Spread in a thin layer on a parchment-paper dialyser. 1758 [R. Dossie] *Handmaid to Arts* 411 It is better to employ the glover's or the *parchment size. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 501/303 He wrot so faste til þat he want, Ffor his *parchemyn-skin was so scant. 1859 H. Kingsley *G. Hamlyn* (1900) 65/2 Good-night, old bat, old parchment skin, old sixty per cent. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Parchment skin*, see Xeroderma. 1859 Cornwallis *New World* I. 295 A dried-up looking, *parchment-skinned attorney, styled Eldon. *a* 1847 Eliza Cook *Room of a Household* iii. The *parchment-spread battledore.

Parchment, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] = Parchmentize *v.* So **Pa·rchmented** *ppl. a.*: see quot., and cf. *parchment-skin* (Parchment *sb.* 4 b).

1893 *Syd Soc. Lex., Parchmented*, .. applied to a hard, tough condition of the skin in certain diseases. 1899 *Ibid.* s. v. *Xeroderma*, The skin is parchmented, and the epidermis is wrinkled and thinned out.

Parchmenta·rian. *nonce-wd.* Applied to a book bound in parchment.

1808 Southey *Lett.* (1856) II. 58 The parchmentarians have all been rubbed and scrubbed. *Ibid.* 63 Brackets in my study..support the parchmentarians.

† Parchmenter. *Obs.* Forms: 5 parche-, perchy-, 5–6 perch(e)-; 5 -myner(e, -mener, -menter, 6 -mentier. [a. OF. *parcheminier* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), in med.L. *pergamēnārius, -inerius.*] A maker or seller of parchment. (In quot. 1576, a maker of parchment-lace; cf. Passementer.)

1415 in *York Myst.* Introd. 20 Parchemyners Bukbynders. 14.. *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 685/14 *Hic membrarius*, a perchmenter. 1576 Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 80 When drapers draw, no gaines by giuing day, When perchmentiers, put in no ferret Silke.

Parchmentize (pā·ɹtʃmĕntəiz), *v.* [f. Parchment *sb.* + -ize.] *trans.* To convert into parchment; to make parchment-like in texture. Hence **Pa·rchmentized** *ppl. a.*, **Pa·rchmentizing** *vbl. sb.*

1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 44 Sulphuric acid parchmentises paper when it is immersed in it, ..that is, renders it tough and of close texture. 1882 J. Swan in *Nature* 10 Aug. 357 A carbon filament produced from parchmentised cotton thread. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 153 The effect of the previous parchmentizing.

† Parchment-lace. *Obs.* A kind of lace (Lace *sb.* 5), braid, or cord, the core of which was parchment. (See Mrs. Palliser's *Hist. Lace*, ed. 1902, 37–8, and quots. there given.)

1542–3 *Privy Purse Exp. P'cess Mary* (1831) 97, ij payr of Sleves wherof one of gold w^t^ parchemene lace. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 19 Of xx^s^ a yard, as I beleeve, And layd upon with parchment lace without. *c* 1645 R. Harper *Mock-beggar Hall* in *Roxb. Ball.* (1874) II. 133 No gold, nor silver parchment lace Was worne but by our nobles. [1678–9 *Wardrobe Acc. Chas. II* (in Palliser (1902) 38) [19½ yds.] aureæ et argenteæ pergamenæ laciniæ.] 1900 Mrs. F. N. Jackson & E. Jesurum *Hist. Lace* 65 The parchment lace, as it was called ..when silk, gold or silver thread was twisted over the thin strips of cartisane or cardboard which formed the main lines of the design. 1902 M. Jourdain & Alice Dryden *Palliser's Hist. Lace* 37.

Parchmenty (pā·ɹtʃmĕnti), *a.* [f. Parchment + -y.] Of the nature of parchment.

1856 W. B. Carpenter *Microsc.* § 396 The wings are usually of parchmenty consistence. 1867 F. H. Ludlow *Little Briggs* 207, I look back with a shudder upon the number of parchmenty sandwiches which I ate. 1889 G. Gissing *Nether World* II. ii. 18 Parchmenty cheek and lack-lustre eye.

† Parchy (pā·ɹtʃi), *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. Parch *v.* + -y.] Dried up, parched.

1746 *Brit. Mag.* 156 When minute show'rs refresh the parchy ground.

Parcial(l, etc., obs. form of Partial, etc.

Parcide·ntate, *a. Zool.* [f. L. *parcus* sparing + Dentate.] Having few teeth or tooth-like processes. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† Parci·loquy. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *parciloquium* speaking sparingly, f. *parcus* sparing + *loquī* to speak.] (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Parciloquy* (*parciloquium*), a sparing or niggarly speech. 1658 Phillips, *Parciloquy*, a moderation in words, a speaking little.

Parcimonious, -ony, var. Parsimonious, -ony.

Parcinary, -iner, obs. ff. Parcenary, -ener.

† Pa·rcity. *Obs.* Also 6 -cyte, -cite. [ad. L. *parcitās* sparingness, f. *parc-us* sparing: see -ity.] Sparingness, frugality; scantiness, smallness.

1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* Argt. (1874) I. 17 As nere as the parcyte of my wyt wyl suffer me. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfect.* (W. de W. 1531) 52 These morall vertues, mekenes.. abstynence, sylence, & discrete parcite or scarsenes. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* viii. 175 If they shall at any time exceed .., they must make amends with a following parcity. 1658 Phillips, *Parcity*, thrift, sparingness, frugality.

Parclose (pā·ɹklōuz), **perclose** (pə·ɹklōuz), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4–6 parclos, (5 -cloos, -klos); 5 perclos, -cloos; *β.* 4–7, 9 parclose, (6 -closse, 7 -cloese, 9 para-); 5–8 perclose, (6 -clowse). [ME. *parclos, parclose*, a. OF. *parclos* m., *parclose* fem., pa. pple. of *parclore* (see next) used subst.]

† **1.** Close, conclusion (esp. of a sentence, discourse, or writing). *Obs.*

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 611/75 Now þis schal beo þe parclose, No more to speken of þis prose. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 377 Omitting the particulars of King Harolds answere..the Parcloese was, that by his Sword he would maintaine his Scepter. 1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* vii. 97 Let the Perclose of her thoughts be this, To study what Man was, and what Man is. 1671 F. Phillips *Reg. Necess.* 174 The perclose of that Law.

2. A partition, screen, or railing, serving to enclose or shut off a space in a building; *esp.* (now only) a screen or railing in a church enclosing an altar, a tomb, etc., or separating a chapel, etc. from the main body of the church.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 11281 Thei made afftir a parclos That al a-bonte that fair werk gos. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 4231 By-twix hem nas þer but a parclose Of borde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/2 Parcloos, *pargulum*. 1504 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 314 For makyng of a parclose in the Shomaker Both. 1513 in Madox *Formul. Anglic.* 440 My body to be beryed..before the rode within the new perelowse. 1530 Palsgr. 251/2 Parclos to parte two roumes, *separation*. 1611 Florio, *Vacerra*, a raile or perclose of timber wherein something is closed. 1867 Ellacombe in *Trans. Exeter Dioc. Archit. Soc.* Ser. II. I. 105 The nave is separated from the tower by a parclose of three bays.

† **3.** An enclosed space, enclosure, cloister, closet; *esp.* one in a building, separated from the main part by a screen or railing. *Obs.*

1445–6 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 394 Pro..ij fenestris de lez parcloses Regis et Regine. 1516 *Ibid.* II. 244 A doore into the perclose there. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccevi. 460 The other Englysshemen were on the felde, and the Constable styll in his perclose. 1571 in Nicolson & Burn *Cumberland* (1777) 90 A decent perclose of wood, wherein morning and evening prayer shall be read.

4. *Her.* (*perclose*). See quot.

1780 Edmondson *Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Per close*, or *Demi-garter*, is that part of the garter that is buckled and nowed. [*Parclose* = 'limber-hole', in Smyth *Sailor's Wd.-bk.*, is an error, founded on F. *parcloses* limber-boards: see Littré.]

Parclo·se, perclo·se, *v.* [ad. OF. *parclore*, pa. pple. *parclos, -close*, f. *par-*, L. *per-* through, thoroughly, quite + *clore*:—L. *claudĕre* to Close.]

† **1.** To bring to a close, close, conclude. *Obs.*

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xxi. (1660) 230, I purpose..so to perclose this Treatise. 1626 Boyle in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 187 Raphe Curteis..this day perclosed all accompts with me for the same. 1667 *Ormonde MSS.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 52 Orders to satisfy..your petitioner the remaining £120, after perclosing their worke.

2. *trans.* To enclose; to fence in or shut off with a parclose (see prec. 2). *rare.*

1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed *Chron.* (1807–8) VI. 30 The towne was not perclosed either with ditch or wall. 1855 *Ecclesiologist* XVI. 113 The sanctuary is parclosed, the organ standing on its north side.

Parcoure, Parcullis, obs. ff. Parker, Portcullis. **Parcy** in *draw parcy*: see Persue *sb.* **Parcyal, Parcyl,** obs. var. Partial, Parsley.

Pard [1] (pārd). Also 4 **parde**, (5 perde). [a. OF. *pard, part, parde*, ad. L. *pard-us* (male) panther, a. Gr. *πάρδος* (later formation from *πάρδαλις* fem.), panther, leopard, or ounce, an Eastern word; cf. Pers. پارس *pārs* panther.] A panther or leopard. (Now only an archaic or poetic name.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11629 Leon yode þam als Imid, And pardes als þe dragons did. 1382 Wyclif *Jer.* v. 6 A parde wakynge on the citees of hem. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxxiii. (1495) 834 The perde varieth not fro the pantera, but the pantera hath moo white speckes. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 150 Then, a Soldier, Full of strange oaths, and bearded like the Pard. 1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi Κοινή* Def. xxiv. 240 As mute..as a..Dogg bitten by a Pard. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IV. 616 Sudden, our band a spotted pard restrain. 1817 J. F. Pennie *Royal Minstrel* II. 409 Has the fierce mountain pard assail'd the flock? 1820 Keats *Ode Nightingale* iv, I will fly to thee, Not charioted by Bacchus and his pards.

b. *Comb.* 1821 Shelley *Adonais* xxxii, A pard-like Spirit beautiful and swift.

Pard [2] (pārd). *slang*, chiefly *U.S.* [Abbreviation of *partner*, Partner.] A partner, mate.

1872 'Mark Twain' *Roughing It* (1900) II. vi. 68 He was the bulliest man in the mountains, pard! 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 97 Here's success, pard! 1887 A. A. Hayes *Jesuit's Ring* 300 Don't go back on your old pard.

Pard, obs. f. Part; obs. f. *pared*, pa. t. of Pare *v.*

Parda, pardah, var. spellings of Purdah.

† Pa·rdal. *Obs.* Also **-ale.** [ad. L. *pardalis* a female panther, a. Gr. *πάρδαλις* fem. a panther; cf. obs. F. *pardalide* (Godef.): see Pard [1].] Another name for the panther or leopard; more commonly identified with the leopard when this was supposed to be distinct from the panther.

1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* v. K viij b, Great nombres of horses wyth Lyons, and Pardalles caried in cages. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vi. 26 The spotted Panther, and the tusked Bore, The Pardale swift, and the Tigre cruell. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* v. ix. (1636) 551 Spotted with many spots, as is the Pardale or Leopard. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 84 They are enimies to the Pardal.

b. In L. form **pardalis.**

1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 667 The Pardalis [*old edd.* Pardelis] replied.

Pardalote (pā·ɹdălōut). *Ornith.* [ad. mod. Zool. L. *Pardalōtus*, a. Gr. *παρδολωτός* spotted like a pard, f. *πάρδαλις* Pard.] A bird of the Australian genus *Pardalotus*, consisting of small birds allied to the flycatchers.

1848 J. Gould *Birds Australia* II. 35 *Pardalotus punctatus*, Temm. Spotted Pardalote. *Ibid.* 36 *Pardalotus rubricatus*, Gould. Red-lored Pardalote.

‖ **Parda·o.** *E. Ind. Obs.* Forms: 6 **pardaw**, **perdao**, 7 **pardawo**, **perdaw**, **-au**, **pardai**, **pardain**, 6–7 **pardao**, (9 **pardo**). [Pg. *pardao*, ad. 15th c. Western Indian form *partâb*, ultimately :—Skr. *prātāp* splendour, majesty (Yule).] A coin circulating in Goa, worth at the end of the 16th c. about 4*s.* 6*d.*, but afterwards diminishing in value to 10½*d.*; used also as a money of account.

1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. lv. 117 In ready money there was found two hundred thousand Perdaos. 1598 W. Phillips tr. *Linschoten* I. (1885) II. 222 Every Quintall standeth them in twelve Pardawes. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 473 A brother of his..offered one hundred and fiftie thousand Pardawos. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 9 Two hundred Pardaos, which are worth three shillings and nine pence a piece of our coyn. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 107 Six Tanghes make a Pardai. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Pardo*, a money of account of Goa..of 4 or 5 tangas, and worth about 2*s.* 6*d.*

Parde, pardee: see Pardie.

Parded (pā·ɹdĕd), *a.* [f. Pard [1] + -ed [2].] Spotted like a pard.

1806 J. Grahame *Birds Scot.* 39 How prettily, upon his parded breast, The vividly contrasted tints unite. 1870 Rock *Text. Fabr.* I. 225 Giraffes..with their long necks and parded skins.

[**Pardelun,** a little pard (Wyclif *Deut.* xiv. 5); an error; see s.v. Camelion.]

Pardenystour: see Parmonister.

‖ **Pardessus** (pardəsü). *Obs.* [F., 'a man's overcoat', sb. use of *par-dessus* adv., 'over-above'.] A name for a kind of lady's cloak, worn *c* 1850–60.

1850 *Harper's Mag.* I. 575 Pardessus of pink glacé silk.. edged with a narrow silk fringe. 1862 *Eng. Wom. Dom. Mag.* IV. 237/2 The pardessus is composed of black corded silk, trimmed with narrow velvet.

Pardie (pardī'). **perdie** (pərdī'), *int.* or *adv. arch.* Forms: *a.* (3 par deu), 4–6 parde, (5 pardee), 5– **pardie**, 7–9 pardi, (5 **par dy**, 6 **pardye**, 6, 9 **pardy**, 9 **pardieu**). *β.* 4–6 **perde**, (5 per dieu), 6 per de, (per dee, perdee, perdye), 6– **perdie** (perdy). [a. OF. *par dé* (13th c.), mod. *pardieu* (also colloq. *pardi*), by God.] A form of oath: = 'By God!'; hence as an asseveration: Verily, certainly, assuredly, indeed.

a. *c* 1290 *Becket* 2046 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 165 Nai par deu, nouȝt a fote. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch. Prol.* 22 A good sire hoost I have ywedded bee Thise monthes two and moore nat pardee [*v.r.* parde]. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xv. (1859) 12 Parde, some wyght wyl haue vpon me ronthe. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 168 The hous is myne, pardie. *c* 1540 J. Heywood *Four P. P.* B iij b, In that ye palmer as debyte May clerely dyscharge him parde. 1630 Wadsworth

Pilgr. ii. 10, I pardi demanding..how they could take such an oath.., they answered. 1754 FIELDING *Fathers* III. ii, Pardie! Sir, your most humble servant. 1841 THACKERAY *2nd Fun. Napoleon* iii. 66 Not their deeds of arms alone, *pardi*. 1842 TENNYSON *Day Dream, Revival* iv, 'Pardy', return'd the king, 'but still My joints are somewhat stiff or so.' [1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. i, But, pardieu, he .. knows all the Nevilles by eye.]

β. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 545 Bot how that euir it fell, perde, I trow he sall the varrar be. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. cxxxvi, Perdé a twelve-moneth will be soone gone. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xix. 115 A place perdye detestable. *c* 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 81 Symon of Swynsett my very name is per dee. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 305 For if the King like not the Comedie, Why then belike he likes it not perdie. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. xxi, Not to move on, perdie, is all they can. 1858 KINGSLEY *Red King* 32 There's Tyrrel as sour as I, perdie.

Pardine (pā·ɪdəin), *a. rare.* [f. L. *pard-us* PARD[1] + -INE.] Of or pertaining to the pard.

1859–63 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* I. 182 The Marbled Cat partakes more of the proverbial pardine spotted character.

Pardo: see PARDAO.

Pardon (pā·ɪdən, pā·ɪd'n), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–4 **perdun, pardun, 3- pardon**; also 4 **perdune, 4–5 per-, pardone, 4–6 perdon**; **per-, pardoun, -e, 5 pardown, -e.** [ME. a. OF. *perdun, pardun, pardon* = Pr. *perdo*, Cat. *perdó*, Sp. *perdon*, Pg. *perdão*, It. *perdono*, med.L. *perdōnum*, f. *perdonner*, late L. *perdōnāre* (see next), assimilated in form to *dōnum* gift.] *gen.* The act of pardoning or fact of being pardoned; forgiveness.

†**1.** Remission of something due, as a payment of any kind, a debt, tax, fine, or penalty. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 115 Thei..His grace scholden go to seche And pardoun of the deth beseche. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 121/2 To rere the peyne or peynes of him or of hem so forfeted,..withouten eny pardon. 1449 *Ibid.* 146/2 If eny suche persone..accept or take eny pardon of you, of the said Subsidie. 1461 *Ibid.* 492/1 Grauntes, Relefis, amenyshingez and pardons of Feefermes. 1536 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 4 His mooste gracious pardonne and releasce of the said firste frutes and tenthe.

†**b.** Remission of sentence, granting of mercy, sparing. (So in F.) *Obs. rare.*

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 176 Withoute pardon, they kille him, and make a feaste with him.

2. The passing over of an offence without punishment; the overlooking of an offence and treatment of the offender as if it had not been committed; forgiveness (but often more formal than this, and coloured by sense 4).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1168, I am ouertan wit sli treson þat i agh not to haf pardon. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 975 Pardown he ast off the repreiff befor. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 18 Therefore I ought crave pardon, till I there have beene. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 173 Let me ask my sister pardon. 1646 CRASHAW *Delights of Muses* 109 Speak Her pardon or her sentence; only break Thy silence! speak. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1812) I. 275 [Robert] craved pardon for his offences, and offered to purchase forgiveness by any atonement. 1875 J. P. HOPPS *Princ. Relig.* xv. 47 Pardon, or forgiveness, is an act or feeling which frees the wrong-doer from the resentment of an offended person, or from outward penalty. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 184 To invoke Pardon for great transgressions.

b. *Theol.* Forgiveness of sins.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11002 Þe annunciacium O crist, þat broght vs al pardun. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 857 Of his sins do him pardowne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iv. 100 Bot, with offerandis and eik devote prayer, Thai wald we suld perdoun and pece requier. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xvi. (1700) 142 Our Saviour has made our pardoning the offences that others commit against us, the measure upon which we may expect pardon from God. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 322 A Pardon bought with Blood! 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* Notes (1852) 370 Pardon supposes law and sin.

3. *Eccl.* = INDULGENCE 3 a, b.

c 1290 *Becket* 2421 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 176 Þe pope ȝaf alle pardon þat þudere wolden gon, þat men nusten in Engelonde suuych pardon non. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21614 (Edin.) Þe quene wiþ hir menie [went] apon þe fridai eftirwarde Of perdun [*v.rr.* pardun, -doun] for to serue hir parte. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3926 Þus pardon in purgatory availles, Als I tald. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* II. 198 And ȝaf pardun for pons poundmele a-boute. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 331 Þis bischop of Rome..stireþ men bi grete perdon to breke opynly Goddis hestis. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 17, I gyue to hem alle pardon of her penance and relece all theyr synnes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 1 b, Lamenting that the ignoraunt people, should be so far abused as to put the whole trust of their salvation in pardons. 1840 tr. *D'Aubigné's Hist. Ref.* (ed. 3) I. 268 The penitent was bimself to drop the price of his pardon into the chest.

b. A church festival at which indulgence is granted; the festival of the patron saint.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 The Jubylee & pardon ..at the holy Appostle Seynt James in Spayne. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 28/28 The procession of couentre; The pardon of syon shall be at the begynnyng of august. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 339 [The king] passit to Sanctandrois..and thair remanit quhill the Michallmas perdoun. 1840 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summ. Brittany* II. 300 Many of these are situated in villages where Pardons are held. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* v. 62 To-day was the village 'Pardon', and the whole population were assembled in the church to celebrate it.

4. *Law.* A remission, either free or conditional, of the legal consequences of crime; an act of grace on the part of the proper authority in a state, releasing an individual from the punishment imposed by sentence or that is due according to law.

General pardon, a pardon for offences generally, or for those committed by a number of persons not named individually.

[1328 *Act* 2 *Edw. III*, c. 2 De ceo que chartres de pardoun ont este si legierment grantees avant ces heures, des homicides, etc.] 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 202/2 Your Letters of pardon under your grete Seale. 1473 *Ibid.* VI. 73/1 Lettres of prive Seale, of Pardon generall or speciall. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., J. Cade* xviii, With generale pardon for my men halfe gone. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 314 Offering to all such as were in the Iland a generall pardon in his Maiesties behalfe, if they woulde yeeld. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 75, I hope it is some pardon, or repreeue For the most gentle Claudio. 1611 *Collection of Statutes* 292 b (anno 43 Eliz.), A generall pardon with many exceptions, as followeth. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1812) VI. liv. 373 The farmers and officers of the customs .. were afterwards glad to compound for a pardon by paying a fine of 150,000 pounds. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 356 He might have flattered himself..with the hopes of a pardon. 1809 TOMLINS *Jacob's Law Dict.* s.v., A Pardon, if pleaded, must be averred to be under the Great Seal: except a Statute Pardon, or what amounts thereto.

5. The document conveying a pardon: **a.** in sense 3; **b.** in sense 4.

a. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 687 His walet [lay] biforn hym in his lappe Bret ful of pardon comen from Rome al hoot. 1542–5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 100 Their pardons, and other of their tromperye, hath bene bought and solde in Lombard strete. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 492 Then might ye see..Indulgences, Dispenses, Pardons, Bulls, The sport of Winds. b. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 152 Signe me a present pardon for my brother. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. xxii. 231 The king sent him a full pardon for his past offences.

6. (In weakened sense, from 2.) The excusing of a fault or what the speaker politely treats as one; courteous forbearance or indulgence; allowance; excuse; acquittance of blame. Often in phrases of polite apology, esp. in *I beg your pardon*, a courteous form of expressing dissent or contradiction, = 'Excuse me'; e.g. 'I beg your pardon, it was not so'; and interrogatively = 'I do not catch what you say', or 'what you mean'.

1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* 62 Perdon I haue askte for my symplenes. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* II. iii. 283 Yet, under both your pardons, I'd rather have a citizen. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* II. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 116/2 Captain, I beg your pardon: you will not make one at ombre? 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VII. xxviii, Endeavouring in vain to hear a person's..question addressed to you; and after repeatedly saying 'I beg your pardon, Sir', &c. ..still not hearing him. 1873 'L. CARROLL' *Thr. the Looking-Gl.* vii, 'I beg your pardon?' said Alice. 'It isn't respectable to beg', said the King. 'I only meant that I didn't understand', said Alice.

†b. Leave, permission. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* xxvi. 84 Thou haste pardon to speake for thy selfe. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 46, I shall (first asking your Pardon thereunto) recount th' Occasions of my..returne. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. vi. 60 My Lord Marke Anthony.. acquainted My greeued care withall; whereon I begg'd His pardon for returne.

†c. Allowance for defect, toleration. *Obs.*

1607–12 BACON *Ess., Beauty* (Arb.) 212 Noe youth can be comely, but by pardon and by considering the youth, as to make vpp the comelynes. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Surv. Educ.* Ep. Ded., A slight Pamphlet, about the Elements of Architecture..hath been entertained with some pardon among my Friends.

†**7.** 'A plea in law by which land was claimed under a gift special' (Editor *Plumpton Corr.*). *Obs.*

1489–90 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 91 Fech your pardon & my ladyes, & send them both. *Ibid.* 146 They have made search in the Escheker for the perdon that was pledet. 1500 *Ibid.* 147, I pled for your mastership x yere agoo a Perdon for Wolfe-hunt lands about Maunsefeild in Shirwood; by which plee ye clamed the land by fefement of my master, yore father.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 3), as *pardon-bull, -monger, -office, -pedlar*; †**pardon-beads** = pardoned beads: see PARDON *v.* 4; **pardon-bell**, a name for the angelus-bell (because special pardons were formerly granted to those who on hearing it recited the angelus correctly); **pardon-chair**, a confessional; **pardon-screen**, a screen around or in front of a confessional; **pardon-stall**, a stall from which pardons are read, or in which confessions are heard (Lec *Gloss. Liturg. Terms* 1877).

1516 *Will of R. Simpson* (Somerset Ho.), A pair of *pardon beades. 1538 Bp. SHAXTON *Injunct.* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1829) III. II. 202 That the bell called the *Pardon, or Ave Bell,..be not hereafter in any parte of my diocesse any more tollyd. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* ix. in *Ch. Bells Devon* 433 The Pardon Bell was silenced by Shaxton, Bishop of Sarum, in 1538. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 74 The *pardon bulls which they offre to sell for large money to men. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 971/2 The vnordinate outrage of those hys *pardonmongers, whiche so excessiuely did pyll and pole the simple people. 1874–7 WYLIE *Hist. Protestant.* (1899) 257 The whole population of the place.. had come out to welcome the great pardon-monger. 1681 FLAVEL *Right. M. Ref.* 209 Gods faithfulness..is as it were that *pardon-office from whence we fetch our discharges. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. i. 10 Porters and *pardon-pedlars [*pardonnaires*].

†**Pardon**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [app. corr. of a native name.] The wine obtained from a species of palm on the Guinea Coast, app. *Raphia vinifera*, the wine from which is called by P. Beauvois (*Flore d'Oware et de Benin*, I. 77) *Bourdon*. Hence **Pardon-tree, -wine.**

1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* xvi. 286 The third sort is drawn at Ancober, Abokroe, Axim..and goes by the name of *Pardon. Ibid.* 288 The Pardon-Trees grow like the Coco-nuts, though on a much thinner Stalk. *Ibid.* xxi. 438 Their Drink Water and Pardon-Wine.

Pardon (pā·ɪdən, pā·ɪd'n), *v.* Also 5 **pardone, -donne, perdoun, 6 perdon.** [a. OF. *pardoner, perduner* (11th c.), F. *pardonner* = Pr., Sp. *perdonar*, Pg. *perdoar*, It. *perdonare*, late L. *perdōnāre* (Carolingian Capit.) to grant, concede, remit, condone, indulge, f. L. *per-* through + *dōnāre* to present, give, perh. after OHG. *forgeben*, FORGIVE.]

†**1.** *trans.* To remit or condone (something due, a duty, obligation, debt, fine, or penalty). Sometimes with indirect (dative) obj. of the person. *Obs.*

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 478/1 That the Bailliffs..abbregge ne pardon no maner of duty that longeth to the seid Cominalte. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 10 The kyng pardoneth the thy drawyng and hankyng, but thyn hed shalle be smyte of atte tourhille. 1547 GARDINER in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1829) II. II. 163, I am by nature already condemned to die, which sentence no man can pardon. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 374, I pardon thee thy life before thou aske it. 1605 — *Lear* IV. vi. 111. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxv. (1840) 165 Who had their lives pardoned on condition to cleanse the city. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 75 The King cannot pardon nor release the repairing of a Bridge or Highway, or any such like publike charges.

2. To remit the penalty of (an offence); to pass over (an offence or offender) without punishment or blame; to forgive.

Pardon is a more formal term than *forgive*, being that used in legal language; also often in theology.

a. With the offence as *obj.*: sometimes with the offender as *indirect obj.*, or governed by *to*.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 47 Pardone theym the dethe of your sone. 1535–6 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 24 § 1 No personne..shall have any power..to pardon or remitte any tresons..or any kyndes of felonnyes what so ever they be..but that the Kinges Highnesse..shall have the hole and sole power and auctoritie therof. 1602 *How to choose good wife* v. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 90 On my knee I beg Your angry soul will pardon me her death. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxiii. 21 Provoke him not; for he will not pardon your transgressions. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1812) V. xliv. 418 Her father would never have pardoned so much obstinacy. 1861 J. A. ALEXANDER *Gospel Chr.* xxvii. 369 God pardons nothing or He pardons all.

b. With the offender as *obj.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3239 And he pardoned Generides thoo Of al the wrathe betwix hem twoo. 1450 MARG. PASTON in *Lett.* I. 115 The Duke of Suffolk is pardonyd, .. and is in the Kyngs gode grase. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 499 My maistr, whom Iesu for his mercy pardonne. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. x, I praye the that thow wylt pardonne me of thoffense that I have done to the. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiv. 266, I holde you quyt..& pardon you of all myn yll wyll. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* v. 18 In this thing the Lord pardon thy seruant. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 103 Pardon you! said he, What! when you don't repent? 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1812) I. vi. 321 That the adherents of each should be pardoned. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 82 Pardon me, and kill me not, and so may God pardon thee.

c. *absol.* To grant pardon or forgiveness.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 138 But for no amonestement..she wolde not pardone. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lv. 7 Hee will abundantly pardon.

d. To put *away* by pardon. (*nonce-use.*)

1875 J. P. HOPPS *Princ. Relig.* xv. 48 We cannot pardon away a wound or forgive away a disease.

3. To make courteous allowance for; to excuse: a. a fact or action.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2, I beseche you to pardon my boldnes. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* Plays 1873 I. 136 Ladie, youle pardon our grosse bringing up? 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 194 Pardon my impatience. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1812) VI. 405 You will be pleased to pardon my infirmity. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 289 My needful seeming harshness, pardon it.

b. a person; formerly esp. in asking to be excused from doing something (now *excuse me*: see EXCUSE *v.* 7).

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xx. (Percy Soc.) 98 To pardon me of my rude wrytyng. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2291/1 Her graces Cooke aunswered: my Lord, I will neuer suffer any straunger to come.. He [Ld. Chamberlain] sayd they should. But ye Cooke said, his Lordship should pardon hym for that matter. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 131 *Beat.* Will you not tell me who told you so? *Bene.* No, you shall pardon me. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 142 *Duke.* What (I prethee) might be the cause? *Luc.* No, pardon: 'Tis a secret must bee lockt within the teeth and the lippes. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* III. Wks. 1799 I. 359 My hand! what, to a poet hooted, hissed, and exploded! You must pardon me, Sir. 1795 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 81 Pardon me from dwelling so long on this sad theme. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 46 Men who had been so long..oppressed might have been pardoned if they had eagerly seized the first opportunity of obtaining..revenge.

†**4.** *Eccl.* To hallow (beads) so that pardon or indulgence for sins was attached to their use. *Obs.*

1524 *Will of R. Hallay* (Somerset Ho.), Beads &c. pardoned at Sion. 1553 BECON *Reliq. Rome* Wks. (1564) III. 358 b, To all good christen people disposed to say our Ladyes psaulter..on any of these beades, the which bene pardoned at the holye place of Shene, shal haue ten thousande yeres of pardon.

Hence **Pardoned** *ppl. a.*; **Pardoning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1530 PALSGR. 251/2 Pardonyng, *pardonnance.* 1547 *Homilies* I. *Good Wks.* III. (1859) 59 All things which they had were called holy, holy cowls, holy girdles, holy pardoned

beads. 1678 South *Serm.* II. x. 379 That solid and substantial Comfort .. which Pardoning-grace, .. for the most part, never gives. 1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 347 One of the witnesses against him, being a pardoned robber. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxii, Thou thyself shalt preach up the pardoning of injuries. 1896 *Academy* 12 Dec. 520/1 Reformers..whose essential integrity of intention wins for them at last a pardoning respect.

Pardonable (pā·ɪdənăb'l), *a.* [a. F. *pardonnable* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *pardonner*: see Pardon *v.* and -able.] That can be pardoned or forgiven, admitting of pardon; excusable.

a. Said of an offence.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* iii. 23 Erroure and ignorannce are pardonable. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 285 ₱ 3 Such little Blemishes..we should..impute to a pardonable Inadvertency. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 361 It is a very pardonable error. 1876 Tennyson *Harold* III. i, Of all the lies that ever men have lied, Thine is the pardonablest.

b. Of an offender (or his condition). Now *rare*.

1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 118 The Italian women are more pardonable than the French. 1803 Jane Porter *Thaddeus* (1826) III. iii. 68, I dare say your daughter is pardonable. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* vii. (1862) 195 To bring the culprit to a free confession, and so to put him in a pardonable state.

Hence **Pa·rdonableness**; **Pa·rdonably** *adv.*

a 1643 Ld. Falkland, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 48 This difficulty of using this meanes, (and so pardonablenesse of erring). 1674 Boyle *Excell. Theol.* I. i. 23 The Stoicks absurdly..(but much more pardonably than .. Mr. Hobbs) would have men to spring up like mushrooms out of the ground. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) v. 132 Our thoughts pardonably concentrated themselves on the .. question of food. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 13 Aug. 514/2 A conviction of that neighbour's pardonableness.

† **Pa·rdonance.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *pardonance* (12th c.), *-aunce* (Gower), f. *pardonner* to pardon: see -ance.] Pardoning; a pardon.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxxiv. (1859) 40 This present pardonaunce is my yeft.

Pardonee (pāɪdənī·). [f. Pardon *v.* + -ee.] One who is pardoned; the recipient of a pardon.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Pardoner[1] (pā·ɪdənəɪ). Now only *Hist.* Also 4–6 perdon-, (5 perden-); 5 -eer, 5–6 -are, -air, -ar. [In AF. *pardoner*; F. *pardonnier* (Palsgr.); f. Pardon *sb.* + -er[2] 2: cf. *garden-er*; also obs. F. *pardonnaire* in Rabelais.] A person licensed to sell papal pardons or indulgences.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 65 þer prechede a pardoner, As he a prest were. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Eng. Wks.* (1880) 154 þere comeþ a pardoner wiþ stollen bullis & false relekis. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 670 With hym ther was a gentil Pardoner.. That streit was comen from the court of Rome. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij, A Lyeng of perdeneris. *a* 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* I. 120 A peruerst perdonair, And practand palmair. 1536 *Proclam.* in *Elyot's Gov.* (1883) Life 124 Light persons called pardoners and sellers of indulgences. 1672 R. Wild *Declar. Lib. Conse.* 13 The old Pardoner will never get Peter-pence enough here to buy him a pair of breeches. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. iii. ii. 18 The Complaints which the Faithful made of the Pardoners. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. xx, Or pardoner or travelling priest.

Pa·rdoner[2]. [f. Pardon *v.* + -er[1] 2: cf. F. *pardonneur*.] One who pardons or forgives.

1581 Fulke in *Confer.* II. (1584) N. Be present as a pardoner of our excesse. 1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* 388 An injury forgiven is forgotten by him that did it, and the friendship continues at the expence, and to the honour and comfort of the pardoner. 1866 Miss Mulock *Noble Life* xiii. 220 [He] who is at once the Judge and the Pardoner of sinners.

† **Pardonister.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 pardonystre, -ter, pardenystour. [ME. *pardonistre*, app. repr. an Anglo Fr. **pardonistre*, by-form of **pardoniste*: see -ister.] = Pardoner[1].

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 147 Bi pardenystours & procuratours. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 78, I trowe thou meanys the pardonystres..that rennen so fast aboute. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. xix. 306/2 Bothe the preest & the pardonyster be bounde to restytucyon.

Pardonless (pā·ɪdənlĕs), *a.* [f. Pardon *sb.* + -less] Without pardon; unpardonable.

1567 Drant *Horace, Arte Poetrie* Biij b, He..In one thinge ofte is perdonles. 1630 Heywood *Rape Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 218 My example Might in my seruants breed encouragement So to offend..which were pardonlesse. 1867 J. B. Rose tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 83 If that offence be pardonless, then cast The living in yon main.

† **Pa·rdonous,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Pardon *sb.* + -ous.] Abounding in pardon.

1610 Marcellini *Triumphs Jas. I* 94 Thy Pardons are too pardonous, and thy Indulgences, have too much indulgence.

Pardriche, -yche, obs. ff. Partridge.

Pardure, -durable, obs. ff. Perdure, -able.

Pardy(e: see Pardie.

† **Pare,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. Pare *v.*[1]]

1. That which is pared off; the paring or parings collectively.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 30 Take a part of Applys, & do a-way þe corys, & þe pare.

2. A piece of turf, a sod.

1651 tr. *Beza's Fun. Verses on Calvin* in Fuller *Abel Rediv.* 284 How happens it that this is Calvins share, To lye under this little, unknowne pare? Is not this he who living did appeare, Decaying Romes continued dread and feare?

Pare (pēə1), *v.*[1] Also 4–6 payre, 6 paire, 7–8 pair. [a. F. *pare-r* to prepare, trim, dress, etc., 'also, to pare the hoofe of a horse' (Cotgr.):—L. *parāre* to make fit or ready: see Prepare.]

I. † 1. *trans.* To get ready, to prepare; to adorn, deck out. *Obs.*

1392, 1444 [see Paring *vbl. sb.* 1]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4208 Quen it [a boat] was done at his dinyse & drasen ouer with hidis, Pared & Parreld at his pay, pickid & taloghid. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 67 It is synne to haue so many diuerse clothes, and to do so moche coste to pare the foule body. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, To Pare, to make readie.

† 2. To form, shape (or ? to cut). *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1408 Lyfte logges þer-ouer & on lofte cornen, Pared out of paper & poynted of glolde [? golde]. *Ibid.* 1536 A fust faylaynde þe wryst, Pared on þe parget, purtrayed lettres. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 802 Pared out of papure purely hit semed.

II. 3. To trim by cutting off projecting, irregular, or superficial parts; to cut close to the edge so as to make even or neat; to cut away the outer edge or outside of (something), *e.g.* the skin or rind of (a fruit), in thin layers, slices, or flakes.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 542 Bred þai pard and schare, Ynou3 þai hadde at ete. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 1099 To payre ane apil & til eete. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 243 To wey pens with a peys, and pare þe heuyest. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* vii. 2 At Inyn a floor for thresshing thus thei make: They pare hit first, and lightly after gete Hit doluen smal. *c* 1530 H. Rhodes *Bk. Nurture* 171 in *Babees Bk.* 76 Your hands cleane, your nayles parde. 1530 Palsgr. 252/1 Paryng yrone to pare a horsehofe with. 1563 Golding *Cæsar* vii. (1565) 199 b, A littel hill..notably fortified, and on all sides, pared stepe. 1626 Middleton *Anything for Quiet Life* iv. ii, What a cursed wretch was I to pare my nails to-day! a Friday. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2124/4 Stolen.., about 350 of the best Kids, some ready pared. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 215 Take some pippins, pare, core, and boil them. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 620 The practice of paring down money..was far too lucrative to be so checked.

b. Phrase *to pare to the quick*, to cut away the epidermis, or other superficial part, so deep as to reach the 'live' or sensitive parts; to pare so as to hurt. Also *fig.* So *to pare too close* or *near*.

1538 Elyot, *Resecare ad vivum*, to pare to the quicke, to touche the quicke in a mater. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 8 Great fines so neere did pare me. 1598 Chapman *Iliad* To Rdr. (1865) 91, I entreat my..Reader, that all things to the quick he will not pare. 1683 Burnet tr. *More's Utopia* (1685) 14 Whom, to raise their Revenues, they pare to the Quick. 1708 Swift *Sacram. Test* Wks. 1755 II. i. 134 His claws pared to the quick. 1790 Han. More *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 49 The prevailing mode of living has pared real hospitality to the very quick. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 452 The smith..proceeds at once to 'pare the corn out to the quick, till the blood starts'.

c. To prune by cutting off superfluous shoots (*obs.*); to reduce the thickness of (a hedge, etc.).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xcviii. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 214 b/1 The apple tree waxib bareyne but he be pared and ischred. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. 1. *Eden* 86 He plants, he proins, he pares, he trimmeth round Th' ever green beauties of a fruitfull ground. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Paradise* iv, When thou dost..with thy knife but prune and pare, Ev'n fruitfull trees more fruitfull are. 1884–5 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 13 § 2 It shall be lawful .. to cut, prune, or pare the said hedge.

4. To slice off the turf or other vegetation covering the surface of the ground. a. with the ground or land as object; esp. in phr. *pare and burn*, to cut the turf to the depth of two or three inches, and burn it, in order to use the ashes as manure, as is done in denshiring or burn-beating.

1530 Palsgr. 652/2 He hath pared his grounde, he loketh to have saffrone shortly. 1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxxi, The..expense of paring and burning and fencing in the Ox-moor. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 40 Seventeen acres were pared and burned in 1779. *c* 1830 *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 14 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, When the saint-foin plants begin to fail, which is about the sixth year, the land is pared, and burned, and sown to turnips.

b. with the turf as obj. (cf. 6).

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 20 They cast into their Foldes suche Turues pared from the grounde. 1704 *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Burning*, With a Breastplayt to pare off the Turff. 1846 in J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 181 This system of culture consists in paring off the grassy sward or surface of the land, with an instrument called a breastplough,..the turf..pared off being burnt.

5. To reduce (a thing) by cutting or shaving *away*; hence, to reduce or diminish little by little; to bring *down* in size or amount. Also *absol.*

1530 Palsgr. 701/2, I shave, I pare away any thing by thynne portions. 1643 Milton. *Divorce* II. xx. Wks. (1851) 119 We never leave subtilizing and casuisting till we have straitn'd and par'd that liberall path into a rasors edge to walk on, between a precipice of unnecessary mischief on either side. 1721 Ramsay *Poet's Wish* i, Tay and Tweed's smooth streams, Which gentily, and daintily, Pare down the flow'ry braes. 1825 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 16 They pare down the wretched souls to what is below gaol allowance. 1864 Bowen *Logic* iii. 57 To pare down the complexity and redundance of rhetorical expression.

6. To cut, shave, or shear *off* or *away* (an outer border, surface, rind, or skin, a projection; formerly also, any part on the outside of something).

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 47 þere the Affres closed hym [Regulus] in a streiȝt tree..and parede of his yȝe liddes. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 13407 He pared her chekes al aboute, That al here tethe fellen oute. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 532 Now is to repare Rosayres olde & drynesse of to pare. 14.. *Sir Beues* 197/3939 (MS. M) Halfe the helme he can pare: Than myght men se his hede bare. 1530 Palsgr. 652/2 Pare your crust away, *parés la crouste de vostre payn*. 1613 Heywood *Silver Age* I. i. Wks. 1874 III. 90 Whose head wee by Minervaes aide par'd off. 1686 Horneck *Crucif. Jesus* xviii. 536 Let them pare away that poysonous rind. 1787 Winter *Syst. Husb.* 105 Where ants inhabit, their hills should be pared off. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 623 To pass a halfcrown, after paring a pennyworth of silver from it. 1885 *Manch. Weekly Times* Suppl. 20 June 4/3 The edges are pared off by the old-fashioned bookbinders' plough.

b. *fig.* To cut off or remove.

1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Col.* ii. 5 b, Nor haue ye a litle piece onlye of the carnall man pared awaye. *c* 1610 Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1735) 401 Conditions and Articles might be added and pared at the Pleasure of their Friends. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. § 47, I was diligent to remarke such doctrines, and to pare off the mistakes. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 10 Paring away the largest uses of wealth. 1883 Annie Thomas *Mod. Housewife* 32, I did not see how it was possible for me to pare and prune off any more of our expenses.

c. To make or form by paring or cutting away.

1708 J. Philips *Cider* I. 27 Slow house-bearing snails, that creep O'er the ripe fruitage, paring slimy tracts In the sleek rinds. 1713 Warder *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 121 To pare away with a sharp Chizel a place for the Slider.

Hence Pared (pēəɪd, *poet.* pēə·rĕd) *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 384/1 Paryd, as breede, *decrustatus*. *c* 1500 *For to serve Ld.* in *Babees Bk.* 367, iiij or v loves of paryd brede. 1597–8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* IV. iii. 89 Not his pared nayle will he forego. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 643 Huge heaps of pared and defaced crowns and shillings.

† **Pare,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Shortened from *compare*.] *intr.* To 'compare', admit of comparison.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. civ. (1869) 114 þat j haue prys of alle, and þat noon be paringe to me.

Pare, obs. form of Path *sb.*[1] and *v.*[2], Pear.

Parea, obs. form of Pariah.

Pareable (pēə·răb'l), *a. rare.* [f. Pare *v.*[1] + -able.] That can be pared or cut off.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. iv. 160 The yuel..is pareable and kutteable awey.

‖ **Pareccrisis** (părĕ·krisis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Para-[1] 1 + Gr. ἔκκρισις secretion. In mod.F. *pareccrise*.] Improper or disordered secretion.

1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Pareche, -chen, obs. form of Parish, -en.

† **Pare·drial.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. παρεδρία a sitting beside + -al: cf. next.] = next.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 270 He had a devil his paredrial or assessor.

‖ **Pare·drus.** *Obs. rare.* [late and med.L., a. Gr. πάρεδρος sitting beside, one who sits beside, an assessor, f. παρ(α- beside + ἕδρα seat.] One who sits beside; a familiar spirit.

[1603 Holland *Plutarch* Explan. Wds., Assistants he had twaine, named *Paredri*, who sat in commission with him.] *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* iii. (1642) 161 Witches.. having Familiar Spirits, Paredros, Assisters to..them.

† **Paregal, peregal,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 4 parigal, -agal, (**paringal**(le, -ingale, paruyngal, parmyngalle), 5–6 **paregall**, 6 -egale, 7 -egal. *β.* 4 **perigal**(e, 4–7 **peregal**(l, 5–6 -egalle, (5 perengale, peringall), 6 **perigall**, (perregal). [a. OF. *parigal, paringal, paregal, peringal* (12th c. in Godef.):—L. type **peræquāl-em*, f. *per-* through, thoroughly + *æquāl-is* Equal. Britton, III. xx. § 4, has the deriv. sb. *perigalté*. With *peringale*, cf. *nightingale* from OE. *nihtegale*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Fully equal; equal (esp. in power, rank, value, or the like).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 776 (Cott.) He dos it for he ne wald 3ee were Parigal [*Gött.* paringale] til him ne pere. *Ibid.* 2096 Þof þe werld es..Delt..in thrin parteis principale, Þe partes er noght perigale. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 840 His herte ay wiþ þe firste and wiþ þe beste Stod paregal to dorre don that hym leste. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 64 Alexander, kepe þy most noble saule begh, and to angeles perengale. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 163 Thei heilde hem peryngall. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. xiv. 50 Schynand with elyk armes paregale. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 44 Although in degree they were not peregall with these great lordes. 1636 *Faseic. Florum* § 273. 63 All goodly fair, in years, all Peregall.

b. Adequate; adequately qualified, worthy.

14.. Hoccleve *Aungeles Song* ii. Wks. (E. E. T. S.) III. p. xlvii, No praisyng is, þat may be peregall. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) vii. 20 Wald God þat I wer perigall, Vnder þat redolent ross to rest!

¶ 2. *catachr.* Equal to any other; of the highest rank or standing.

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 274 Our noble Elizabeth, prince peregall, paramount and paragon. *Ibid.* 236 An absolute statesman paramount, peregall [1612 T. James *Jesuits' Downf.* 66 Paregal].

B. *sb.* One who is fully equal to another in some respect; an equal, peer, match.

c 1395 *Plowman's Tale* 130 That holdeth no man his peringall. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* I. 71 Þorn partinge of 3oure powere to 3oure paragals. 14.. *Sir Beues* 104/2138 (MS. S.) At hoom y am his parmyngalle [*V.* paruyngal; *C.* In hys contre y am hys pere]. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. x. 152 Nor na disdene at the sal haue, suythly, To be hys peregall into archery. *a* 1555 Lyndesay *Tragedy* 45 Durynge my tyme, I had no perigall. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 39 *Bal.* How lik'st thou my suite? *Cat.* All, beyond all, no peregal.

‖ **Pare·gmenon.** *Rhet.* [mod.L., a. Gr. παρηγμένον derived, neuter of perf. pple. pass. of παράγειν to lead aside, change.] (See quot.)

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Paregmenon*.. in Rhetorick, is a Figure in which are words conjoyned, which are derived one of another, as *Discreet, Discretion.*

Paregoric (pærĭgǫ·rik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 **para-**. [ad. late L. *parēgoric-us*, a. Gr. *παρηγορικ-ός* encouraging, soothing, f. *παρήγορος* consoling, soothing, f. *παρα-* PARA-[1] beside, on the side of + *-αγορος* in sense 'speaking', f. *ἀγορά* assembly of the people; cf. *ἀγορεύειν* to speak in the assembly. In F. *parégorique*.]

A. *adj.* Of medicines: Assuaging pain, soothing.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 190 The fury of the bloud is restrained..by a paregorick draught of Diacodium. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 75 It [tar-water] is..both paregoric and cordial. 1784 T. COLBY in *Med. Commun.* II. 18, I directed a paregoric draught to be taken at night.

b. spec. *Paregoric elixir*, a camphorated tincture of opium, flavoured with aniseed and benzoic acid. Formerly, also, the ammoniated tincture of opium (*Scotch paregoric elixir*): see Buchan *Dom. Med.* ed. 1790, App. 698.

1751 STARK tr. *Mead's Med. Precepts* v. 113 Of all this tribe [anodynes] I know no better medicine than the paragoric elixir. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Paregoric Elixir*, name for the *Tinctura opii camphorata*, or English paregoric elixir, to distinguish it from the *Tinctura opii ammoniata*, which was formerly also called paregoric elixir. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

B. *sb.* A medicine to assuage pain, an anodyne.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Anodynes*..are sometimes also called Paragoricks. 1780 GRANT in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 129 Taking only a paregoric at night. 1815 *Mr. John Decastro* I. 36 This acted like a paregoric for a little time.

b. *spec.*, in the British Pharmacopœia = *Paregoric elixir*: see A. b.

1875 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* I. 457 The above mentioned mixture of paregoric and wine of opium. 1885 'F. ANSTEY' *Tinted Venus* XV. 180, I never sell paregoric to children. 1892 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 6/5 In the third reprint of the [British Pharmacopœia], issued in November, 1888, the Council drew attention in a prefatory notice to their insertion of paregoric—on page 411. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 154 We endeavour .. to relieve cough, particularly at night, by paregoric and other anodynes.

†Parego·rical, *a. Obs.* [See -ICAL.] = prec. A.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 113 Some are Paregoricall or leniating. 1657 R. W. *Expert Phisician* 66 Diaphoretical and Paregorical Medicines.

†Pareil, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: 5 **pareille, -eile, -eylle, parelle, parail, parayl, -le, -lle,** 6 **pareyl,** 7 **pareil.** [a. F. *pareil* adj. and sb., like, equal (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr. *parelh*, Sp. *parejo*, It. *parecchio* 'equal, euen, like' (Florio):—late pop.L. **pariculum* dim. of *par* equal.]

A. *adj.* Equal.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* v. ii, Vnto yow is none lyke ne pareylle in Crystendome. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.*, Who is he that is founde paraylle or lyke to thys sacrefyse. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. lxxviii, Was never sight of pareil fame.

B. *sb.* **a.** Equality. **b.** A mate, fellow, companion. **c.** An equal, a mateh.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 61 She heleuid for to haue pareille to God. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 343 Suffere youre pareille to stond stille to þe botom. *c* 1495 *Epitaffe*, etc. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 392 Whos paraÿl alyue thou can not fynde. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 51 He ne knew his pareyl in prudence of understanding. 1638 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. Anniv. Gunpowder Tr.* 7 We shall quickly finde out more then a pareil for S. Iames and S. Iohn the Boanerges of my Text.

Pareil, obs. form of PARREL.

Pareira (părē··rā). [ad. Pg. *parreira* vine trained against a wall; whence *parreira brava* wild climbing vine, the name given to the Brazilian plant.] A drug made of the root of a Brazilian shrub, used in disorders of the urinary passages. Originally understood to be the root of the climbing shrub *Cissampelos Pareira* or 'Velvet-leaf', the *parreira brava* of the Portuguese, whence the name; now said to be that of a different shrub, *Chondrodendron tomentosum*; the 'Velvet-leaf' being distinguished by some as *Spurious Pareira*. (The fact is that, historically, the latter is the *real* pareira, 'pareira' of pharmacy being a misnomer.)

1715 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 365 The *Pareira Brava* is a Root which comes to us from Brazil by the way of Lisbon. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 721 Pareira Brava is a climbing shrub indigenous in Brazil. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 187 Pareira is a bitter tonic, like calumba, but scarcely ever used as such; it is thought to act as a diuretic. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 514 *Pareira brava* (*Cissampelos Pareira*) Velvet-leaf or spurious Pareira.

Pareis, Pareiss, obs. ff. PARISH, PARIS.

†Pa·rel, parail, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 **parail, -aille,** 4–5 **-aile, -ayl(e,** 5 **-ayll, -eylle,** 6 **parrelle,** 6–7 **parrell, -el, parel, -ell.** [Aphetic form of ME. *aparail*, APPAREL, q. v.]

1. Preparation, equipment: = APPAREL *sb.* 1.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 17501 We schal come on suche parayle That..Off his purpos schal he be rent. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxv. (Shaks. Soc.) 246 Jewgys that knowyth the parayl..this matere to amende.

2. A body of troops: = ARRAY *sb.* 4.

13.. *Coer de L.* 1644 Kyng Rychard wente, with hys parayle, To Marcyle they ganne ryde. 1511–12 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 *Preamble*, Much partey of the cominalte and parell of the Realme..be not of power nor ahilitie to bye theym longbowes.

3. Apparatus, outfit, furniture, tackle: = APPAREL *sb.* 2, 3.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 448 Þis chapelle..wt alle þe pareylle þt longede þerto. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 114 Or of hur bed was ther any perayle of gold or sylke. 1532 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 120 All the parell belongyn to the plowe.

b. Clothing, array, attire: = APPAREL *sb.* 5.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XI. 228 For his pore paraille and pylgrymes wedes. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XIII. 131 In þe parail of a pilgrim. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1680 Melk whyte armes, yn ryme I rede, Was hare parayle. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 337 A shining parel..of Tirian purple. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 14 Fling all his old parrell after him.

4. Ornament, decoration: = APPAREL *sb.* 7, 7 b; cf. PARURE 1.

1546 *Inv. Ch. Goods Yorksh.*, etc. (Surtees) 138 Two albes and parrelles [*MS. transcript* parrettes] of ymagerye. 1554 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 58 Item, for porrelz for albis..vjd. 1698 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3370/4 Stole.., one piece of. Cloth,..marked in the Parrel, I O H.

b. A chimney-piece, mantelpiece.

1532–3 in Bayley *Hist. Tower London* (1821) I. App. Pt. i. xxix, The settyng of vij. new parells in vij. chymneys..ev'y parell' v. fote in wydnes. 1541 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 571/2 (Dartford) Parells of stone for chimneys. 1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4), *Parrell*, . a chimney-piece; A set of dressings or ornaments for a fire-place.

5. A preparation of eggs, etc. put into wine to refine it (see quots.).

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 66 Which parrell for the most part in one night will cause them [the wines] to fine. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Parell*, Whites of Eggs, Bay-Salt, Milk and Conduit-Water beat together, and poured into a Vessel of Wine..in order to Fine it. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 14 They make a Parell of burn'd Alum, Bay-Salt, and Conduit Water.

6. (?) Cf. APPAREL *sb.* 6.

a 1330 *Roland & V.* 196 Fele þousand of sarazines, Swiþe heyze of parail. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 119 Lich to tuo twinnes of mankinde..So be thei bothe of o parail. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (MS. Laud 622) 27/165 To þe chirche of seint Bonefas Wiþ þis maiden þai token þe pas, þat heize was of paraile. *Ibid.* 56/810 He hidde here noman shulde ywite, His book of gode paraile. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* H, The ruddier wines of the same parell are more nourysh-yng than white.

7. *Naut.* See PARREL.

†Pa·rel, parail, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 **parayle,** 4–5 **parail,** 5 **parael, parrail, -aille, parell, parele, parrel,** 6 **parail,** 7 **parel.** [Aphetic form of ME. *aparail, -ayle*, APPAREL *v.*, q. v.]

1. *trans.* To prepare, get ready, put in order: = APPAREL *v.* 1.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 480 Þis dere kyng..Had parreld him a proude feste. *Ibid.* 765 (Ashm.) He parrails [*Dubl.* apperels] him a proude ost of princes & opire.

b. To give a 'parel' to (wine): see prec. 5.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. iv. (1668) 113 Parel it with six Eggs, yolks and all, one handfull of bay salt, and a pint of conduit water to every parel.

2. To clothe, dress, array, attire: = APPAREL *v.* 5.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1990 Al þe pepul is parayled and passed to cherche. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* III. 224 Ac marchaunts metten with hym [Guile]..And parailed hym lyke here prentys. 14.. *Thomas of Erceldoune* (ed. 1875) 94 But I am a lady of anoþer cuntre, If I be parellid moost of price.

3. To adorn, embellish: = APPAREL *v.* 7.

a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* I. ix, And said he suld it parall all with fyn And fresche delyt, with mony florist floure.

Parel, -e, obs. forms of PERIL.

‖ Pare·lcon. *Gram. Obs.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *παρέλκων*, pr. pple. of *παρέλκειν* to draw aside or along, spin out, prolong.] (See quot.)

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Parelcon*, Protraction, a figure wherein a word or syllable is added to the end of another, as *Numnam, Etiamnum.*

Parelectronomy (pærĭlektrǫ·nŏmi). *Physiol.* [ad. F. *parélectronomie*, f. Gr. *παρ(α-* PARA-[1] against + ELECTRO- electric + *-νομία*, f. *νόμος* law, etc.] (See quot. 1893.) Hence **Parelectrono·mic** *a.*, pertaining to or marked by parelectronomy.

1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 208 Called parelectronomy by E. du Bois-Reymond, because it differs from the usual electric action of muscles. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* I. ii.. § 2. 52 It is not until this parelectronomic layer, as he calls it, has been removed..that the natural current can manifest itself in its proper strength. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Parelectronomy*, name applied by Du Bois Reymond to the weakened condition of the electrical current of muscle, while the natural transverse section at the tendinous ends is maintained. The condition is due to the presence of an opposite current across the natural transverse section.

Parelie, Parelion: see PARHELION.

Parell, -e, var. PAREIL, PAREL *Obs.*; obs. f. PERIL.

Parellic (părĕ·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. Bot. L. *parella*, f. F. *parelle*, formerly *pareele*, ad. med.L. *paratella*, name of a plant.] In *Parellic acid* ($C_9H_6O_4$), obtained from a crustaceous lichen, *Lecanora Parella*; also called **Pare·llin.** Hence **Pare·llate,** a salt of parellic acid.

1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 355 *Parellic acid* or *Parellin*. .. Parellic acid forms colourless needles, very slightly soluble in cold water, soluble in alcohol and in ether. .. Parellate of barium..is a white powder insoluble in water.

†Pa·relling, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Also 5 **parral-,** 5–7 **paral-.** [f. PAREL *v.* and *sb.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PAREL; preparation, equipment, arraying, etc.; also *concr.* equipage, furniture, apparatus (= PAREL *sb.* 3).

1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 322 For XXX[ti] sparris, to mak a paraling of ak for the gunnys. 1505 *Ibid.* III. 142, viij dosan of rauchteris to be coyis in the schip and paraling gif tha com to ony segis. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 88 The upright Stones..retain their Angles, Arras, and a Shew of paralling, conspicuous, fair, and perfect even to Admiration.

b. *attrib.* in **parelling staff,** a stick used by vintners in 'parelling' (see PAREL *v.* 1 b).

1594 PLAT *Jewel-ho.* III. 68 A hazell sticke of the bignesse of a good cudgell,..(the Vintners call it their parrelling staffe). 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 16 They add more Wine, and stir them together in a Half-tub, with a Parelling staff.

Paremayn, obs. f. PEARMAIN, kind of apple.

‖ Parembole (părĕ·mbŏlī). *Rhet.* [a. Gr. *παρεμβολή* insertion, interpolation, parenthesis, etc., f. *παρ(α-* PARA-[1] + *ἐμβολή* throwing in, insertion.] A kind of parenthesis: see quot. 1753.

[1658 HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* Wks. (1700) 236 In which is contain'd the Parembole or Courses of Israel before the Captivity.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Parembole*, *Παρεμβολή*, in rhetoric, a figure wherein something relating to the subject is inserted in the middle of a period. All the difference between the *parembole* and *parenthesis*, according to Vossius, is, that the former relates to the subject in hand, whereas the latter is foreign to it.

Parement, variant of PARAMENT *Obs.*

‖ Parempto·sis. *Rhet.* [a. Gr. *παρέμπτωσις* irruption, insertion, f. *παρ(α-* beside + *ἔμπτωσις* falling in, incidence.] = PAREMBOLE.

[1706 PHILLIPS (Kersey), *Paremptosis* .. a Grammatical Figure when a Letter is added in the middle of a Word.] 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. s. v. *Parembole*, It is also called *paremptosis*, and is a species of parenthesis.

Parence, obs. f. *parents*, pl. of PARENT *sb.*

‖ Parencephalon (pærense·fălŏn). *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *παρ(α-*, PARA-[1] + *ἐγκέφαλον*, *-os* brain, ENCEPHALON; cf. Gr. *παρεγκεφαλίς* cerebellum.] The cerebellum. Hence **‖ Parencephalitis** (-əi·tis) [-ITIS], inflammation of the cerebellum; **Parence·phalocele** (-sēl) [Gr. *κήλη* tumour], hernia of the cerebellum.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Parencephalos*, the same as the *Cerebellum*. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Parencephalos*. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Parencephalocele*, hernia of the cerebellum; a very rare disease. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Parencephalitis*.

Parenchym, -me (părĕ·ŋkim). [ad. next, or a. F. *parenchyme* (1546 in Hatz.-Darm.).] = next.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 67 Obstructions in the very parenchym of that bowel. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrol.* II. 514 Fossile beds of a light marl, which contains leaves.. whose fibres are in the most beautiful preservation, but whose parenchyme is black and carbonised. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 50 Cellular tissue is frequently called *Parenchym*. 1880 R. C. DRYSDALE in *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* Oct. 3 In the parenchyme of the organs.

Parenchyma (părĕ·ŋkimă). Pl. **parenchymata.** [a. Gr. *παρέγχυμα*, *-ματ-*, lit. 'something poured in beside' (f. *παρα-* beside + *ἔγχυμα* infusion), used by Erasistratus in sense 1 a below; the substance of the liver, lungs, etc. being anciently supposed to be formed of blood strained through the blood-vessels and coagulated.]

1. *Anat.* and *Zool.* **a.** The special or proper substance of a gland or other organ of the body, as the liver, spleen, kidneys, lungs, etc., as distinguished from the connective tissue or *stroma*, and from muscular tissue or *flesh* proper. (In quot. 1682 applied to the connective tissue forming the true skin, as distinguished from the nerve-fibres distributed through it.)

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 115 Physitians .. determine the Parenchyma of the Liver to bee a certain flowing of blood, as if nothing else were there but coagulated blood. 1664 ETHEREDGE *Com. Revenge* V. i, I .. fear that the parenchyma of the right lobe of the lungs..is perforated. 1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1684) 13 The true skin..is made up of nervous fibres..closely interwoven..and of a parenchyma that fills up the interstices. 1783 W. CULLEN *First Lines* § 293 Wks. 1827 II. 32 An inflammation of the parenchyma, or substance of viscera. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., The parenchymata of glandular organs are vascular.

b. The soft tissue composing the general substance of the body in some invertebrates, as sponges and certain worms; *spec.* the undifferentiated cell-substance or protoplasm of unicellular animals.

1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* xxii. 138 In a Sponge, the Parenchyma, it seems, is but a kind of mucous gelly. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 106 The calcareous bodies (spicula) always lie in the connective tissue of the parenchyma. *Ibid.* 131 The body-parenchyma of this sporocyst becomes differentiated. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 9 Histology enables us to understand the structure and nature of the ultimate substance or parenchyma of the body.

2. *Bot.* Tissue consisting of cells of approximately equal length and breadth placed side by side, usually soft and succulent, and often with intercellular spaces; found in all the systems of tissues, but chiefly and typically in the fundamental or ground tissue, as in the softer parts of leaves, the pulp of fruits, the bark and pith of stems, etc.; hence sometimes used as a synonym for 'fundamental tissue'. (Distinguished from PROSENCHYMA.)

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 79 Beginners must learn to distinguish the bloud of plants, from their gore and Parenchyma

or garbage. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. § 18 Next to the Cuticle [in a bean], we come to the *Parenchyma*. . . I call it the *Parenchyma*. Not that we are so meanly to conceive of it, as if..it were a meer concreted Juyce. For it is a Body very curiously organiz'd. *Ibid.* iv. § 7 The Parenchyma of the Leaf, which lies betwixt the Nerves, and..fills all up. 1786 *Gentl. Mag.* LVI. i. 456 They make corks of the parenchyma, the second bark of the black poplar. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vii. 144 The green cellular substance, called parenchyma, which fills up all the interspaces in..leaves. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 78.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parenchyma-cell.*

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 249 Emboli of air, of fat and of parenchyma-cells.

Hence **Pare·nchymal, Parenchyma·tic** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or consisting of parenchyma, parenchymatous; **Parenchymati·tis** *Path.*, inflammation of the parenchyma of an organ.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 485/2 The bloodvessels .. remain on the..*parenchymal aspect of the mucous tissue. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1111 Probably they are actually derived from the parenchymal layer. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 213 The *parenchymatick Laboratorie of the Liver. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 300 Inflammation of the brain, and particularly .. parenchymatic inflammation. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Parenchymatitis.*

Parenchymatous (pærenkimătəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *παρέγχυμα, παρεγχυματ-* (sec prec.) + -OUS.]

1. *Anat.* and *Zool.* a. Consisting of or having the nature of parenchyma (sense 1); *spec.* applied to intestinal worms whose bodies are composed of solid parenchyma with no visceral cavity.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 498 Their Liver is of a dark Green, inclining to black, and Parenchymatous. 1766 UNDERWOOD *ibid.* LVII. 5 Under this kind of parenchymatous substance..was a muscular mass. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. xi. 319 The Parenchymatous intestinal worms of Cuvier. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 19/2 The abdominal viscera may be subdivided into the membranous and the parenchymatous.

b. Of or belonging to the parenchyma of an organ; occurring in or affecting the parenchyma.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 88 Parenchymatous or deep-seated inflammation..distinguished from meningic. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 54 The cells in inflamed parts undergo parenchymatous degeneration. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Path.* 210 Parenchymatous hæmorrhages.

2. *Bot.* Consisting, or having the nature, of parenchyma (sense 2); of or belonging to the parenchyma.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. ii. iii. i. 112 The ..ligneous parts are more easily pounded than the parenchymatous parts. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 7 Cells have been divided into parenchymatous and prosenchymatous; parenchymatous being .. applied to those cells which are placed end to end; and prosenchymatous to those which are attenuated, and overlap one another,..but various transitional states occur which render it impossible to draw ..a distinct line of demarcation between them. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 517 Narrow ligneous bundles are separated..by broad parenchymatous medullary rays.

Hence **Parenchymatously** *adv.*

1884 *Therapeutic Gaz.* VIII. 555 The injection of tincture of iodine parenchymatously is dangerous in cases where the growth is very vascular.

Parenchyme: see PARENCHYM.

‖ **Parenchyme·lla.** *Embryol.* [mod.L. dim. of PARENCHYMA.] = PARENCHYMULA.

1887 METSCHNIKOFF in *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 419 There finally arose a two-layered parenchymella, which, by abbreviation of the embryonic process..became changed into a gastrula. *Ibid.* 421 How does the Parenchymella theory agree with the facts of embryology in general?

Parenchymous (pārenkiməs), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. PARENCHYM + -OUS.] = PARENCHYMATOUS.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 185 The flesh of the body is of three sorts, Parenchymous, Glandulous, or Musculous. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* iv. § 7 The Cortical Body, or Parenchymous part of the Barque. 1706 BAYNARD in Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. (1709) 381 The parenchymous Substance of the Liver. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxix. 91 [The eggs] are usually deposited in the parenchymous substance of the leaves. 1868 E. P. WRIGHT *Ocean World* vi. 121 Among the Gorgonidæ the polypier ceases to be parenchymous—that is, spongy and cellular.

‖ **Parenchymula** (pærenkimiŭlă). *Embryol.* [mod.L. dim. of PARENCHYMA.] (See quot.)

1884 A. HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* (1885) i. 91 It [Sycandra] is a form with concentrated development, in which the gastrula appears without the parenchymula. 1886 — in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XXXI. 341 (*Orig. Tissue*), The Parenchymula is a recently discovered stage of the embryo immediately succeeding the closed blastula.. A differentiated colony, like the amphiblastula, with the cells at one end becoming better fitted to take in food, could be transformed into a parenchymula by the migration of differentiated feeding cells into the interior, and the parenchymula could then have been transformed into a true gastrula.

Parenesis, Parenetic: see PARÆNESIS, etc.

Parent (pē·rĕnt), *sb.* [a. OF. *parent* (11th c. in Littré), pl. *parenz, parens* (cf. Eng. pl. *parence* in 16–17th c.) = Pr. *parent, paren*, Sp. *pariente*, Pg., It. *parente*:—L. *parent-em* (nom. *parens*), sb. use of old pr. pple. of *parĕre* to produce, bring forth, beget; prop. a father or mother, or by extension, an ancestor; in mod. Romanic langs. any kinsman.]

1. A person who has begotten or borne a child; a father or mother. Also *parent-in-law*, a father-in-law or mother-in-law.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 901 To Nazareth was sho had home vntil hire parentes house. 1557 SEAGER *Sch. Vertue* 294 in *Babees Bk.* 341 In thy parence presence Humbly salute them with all reuerence. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 397 He .. seased without right or title all the goodes of the sayde Duke Iohn his parent. 1623 BP. HALL *Contempt., O. T.* XVIII. iv, Children are but the pieces of their Parents in another skin. 1647 *Husbandman's Plea agst. Tithes* 61 From our Ancestors, and naturall parence. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* i, He was not undutiful to his parents. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 335 The bequest was not made by a parent or person standing in *loco parentis*. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 257 No man can select his own parents. 1899 EARL ROSEBERY in *Daily News* 6 May 4/2 The crusty old parent-in-law.

b. By extension (already in L.): A progenitor, a forefather; esp. in *our first parents*, Adam and Eve.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 105 There myght thou beholde thyn owne parentes Adam and Eue. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* Introd. ii, God's Hand had written in the Hearts Of our First Parents all the Rules of Good. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 65 On Earth he first beheld Our two first Parents, yet the onely two Of mankind. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* VIII. Wks. 1838 V. 65 The glad promise, given To our first parent, that at length his sons .. Should form one happy family of love.

c. *transf.* A person who holds the position or exercises the functions of a parent; a protector, guardian; sometimes applied to a father- or mother-in-law. *Spiritual parent*: a sponsor, godparent; also, a person to whom one owes one's spiritual life or conversion.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 9 In the fayth of theyr spirituall parentes. 1570 *Homilies* II. *Rebellion* III. (1859) 570 The rebels do not only dishonour their prince, the parent of their country, but also do dishonour and shame their natural parents. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 358 A publick parent of the state. 1888 in *Charity Organ. Rev.* May 231 The 'house parents' receive their fixed salary.

†2. A relative; a kinsman or kinswoman. [So in Fr. and other Romanic langs.] *Obs.* or *alien.* (Common in 16th c.)

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 150 Fulle goodly thei reuerenced and obeyed eche to other as louyng cosynes and parentys. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xi. 41 The man..ys nyghe kynne and parent of ye goddis. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Q ij b, As bretherne, and cosyns, or other parentes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. XXVII. 145 b, Being by her next parents brought vnto..her husband. 1621 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* I. 131 Hee sends the chiefest of his Parents to Vermandero. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 10 (1748) II. 172 She should be saluted with the frowns and upbraidings of a wronged husband and incensed parent [her uncle]. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* I. 267, I had many times thought of returning to Briançon, of throwing myself at my only surviving parent's feet, and of endeavouring to obtain her pardon.

3. Any organism (animal or plant) considered in relation to its offspring.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 182 The parent began to change her note, and send forth another cry. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 366 The ultimate derivation of every animal is from an egg. Mediately, or immediately, there is always not merely a parent but a mother. 1877 DARWIN *Forms of Fl.* v. 212 Out of the above 211 seedlings, 173 belonged to the same two forms as their parents, and only 38 .. to the third form distinct from either parent.

4. *fig.* That from which another thing springs or is derived; a source, cause, origin. (Usually of things; less commonly of persons, in relation to their 'productions'.)

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 117 And this same progeny of euills, Comes from our debate, from our dissention, We are their parents and originall. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. i. § 4 We have reason to think that all true virtues are to honour true religion as their parent. 1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 8 Hail sister springs, Parents of silver-forded rills! 1754 GRAY *Poesy* 14 Parent of sweet and solemn-breathing airs. 1841 MIALL in *Nonconf.* I. 1 The evils of which it is the parent. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 243 It [the Liturgy of St. James] is undoubtedly the parent of the Armenian Rite.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Appositive (with or without hyphen), chiefly in sense 4; cf. *mother-country.* (Unlimited in number.)

1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 3 Such the maiden gem .. Peeps from her parent stem. 1672 DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Conq. Granada* IV. iii, Speak, holy shade; thou parent-form, speak on. *a* 1721 PRIOR *To C'tess Devonshire* 37 When the parent sun with genial beams Has animated many goodly gems. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* IV. 26 New blooming Honours to the Parent-Tree. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 446 To let the parent bird go free. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Johnson* 500 In the contentions between a parent-state and its offspring. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xlvi, So long as fire outlives the parent spark. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. iv. 105 The parent-form must have been a burrowing animal. 1870 MARCH *Compar. Gram. Anglo-S.* 2 Theoretical roots..given by grammarians as those of the Parent Speech. 1878 GUTHRIE *Pract. Physics* 46 To find with what pressure the vapour separates itself from the parent liquid. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 380 The parent-substance can scarcely have been used up or annihilated.

b. Other combinations. (*a*) attrib. (*b*) instrumental, as *parent-blest* adj.; also *parent-like* adj. (adv.); c. **parent-cell** (*Biol.*), a cell from which other cells are derived; a cytula; **parent-kernel**, the nucleus of the fertilized egg-cell; a cytococcus.

1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 150 He was bent on winning a *parent-blest bride. 1810 LEE *Odes of Pindar* (1810) 486 Forth from thy *parent-bosom swarm'd Thy Dorian sons, to lead the way. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iii. 36 He earthed himself under his mother's bed in the *parent cabin. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 176, I therefore assign a peculiar name to the new cell, from which the child really proceeds..usually inaptly called 'the fertilized egg-cell'..I shall call it the *parent-cell (*cytula*), and its kernel (*nucleus*) the *parent-kernel (*cytococcus*). *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Return* Poems (1875) 453 The holy prayer Of the child in his *parent-halls. 1608 DOD & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov.* xi–xii. 75 Marucilous is the efficacy of a *parentlike blessing. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* I. 371 He my great Work Will Parent-like sustain. 1899 E. PHILLPOTTS *Human Boy* 197 With fathers or women he [the master] had an expression known as the '*parent-smile'.

†**Parent,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* Also 5 -ant, -aunt, 7 -and. [Either a. OF. *parant* apparent, visible, pr. pple. of *paroir*:—L. *pārēre* to appear, or aphetic form of *aparant*, APPARENT.] = APPARENT *a.* 4: in *parent heir, heir parent.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXIX. 112 The mooste parent heyre of the lynage. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXXIII. 268 The sayd Henry shulde be proclaymed..for heyre parant. *Ibid.* 533 By auctoryte of the same parliament syr Roger Mortymer, erle of the Marche..was soone after proclaymyd heyer paraunt vnto ye crowne of Englonde. [*a* 1677 *Lovers Quarrel* IV. in Child *Ballads* IV. CIX B. (1886) 447/1 My heir and parand thou shalt be.]

†**Pa·rent,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *pārēns, pārĕnt-em* obedient, pr. pple. of *pārēre* to obey.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Parent*, obedient, dutiful, serviceable.

Parent (pē·rĕnt), *v. rare.* [f. PARENT *sb.*; cf. OF. *parenter* (14–15th c. in Godef.) in same senses.] *trans.* a. To be the parent of, beget, produce. b. To be or act as a parent to; to 'father' or 'mother'.

1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* ii. (1685) 23 Churlishness and Close-handedness parented by Avarice. 1884 W. F. CRAFTS *Sabb. for Man* (1894) 192 Even a republican government is compelled to parent such of its people as are not capable of self-government.

Parentage (pē·rĕntėdʒ). [a. F. *parentage* (12th c. in Littré), f. *parent* PARENT + -AGE.]

1. Exercise of the functions of a parent; parental conduct or treatment. *rare.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* IV. 123 Our fader..sholde have slayne vs, if it hadde not be our lorde that kepte vs therfro..Sore harde parentage dyd he shewe to vs, our naturell fader. 1623 WODROEPHE *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 478/2 Good Amitie is a second Parentage. 1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) I. 269 Plato ordains community of wives, and interdicts parentage.

†2. Parents collectively. *Obs. rare.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1851 This blessed Audry from her yonge aege Was .. Obedyent lowly vnto her parentage. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 27 He .. Inquyrd, which of them most did love her parentage?

3. Derivation or descent from parents, esp. in reference to the particular parent or parents; 'birth', lineage.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Parentela* .. Parentage: auncestrie. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 152 The elder [child],..ignorant of his birth and parentage, Became a Bricklayer, when he came to age. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 18 That doubly Honourable (both for his parts and parentage) Mr. Boyle. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ix. 363 Settlements by parentage..all legitimate children being really settled in the parish where their parents are settled. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. App. 714 The alleged parentage of her son Harold was generally doubted.

b. *fig.* Derivation from an author or source, origin.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 35 This worde, γραμματικη, with..γραφικη, both the two of one parentage and petigree. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. ii. (1648) 9 We shall find it to spring from honourable parentage. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 153 The superstition..is of very ancient and respectable parentage. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 436 Sin..shows by ethical likeness its Satanic parentage.

4. *spec.* Derivation or descent from parents in relation to inherited rank or character; hereditary degree or quality; 'family', 'birth'. Usually with qualifying adj.; in quot. 1608 *absol.* good birth, high rank.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xi. 41 They whiche ben borne of basse parentage. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 38 Cicile Duches of Yorke..a woman of small stature, but of muche honour and high parentage. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 649 Heyres of great pareptage in the South part. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iv. 39 He askt me of what parentage I was; I told him of as good as he. 1608 DOD & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov.* xi–xii. 49 Poore women which neither haue parentage, nor beauty, nor riche apparel to set them forth. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. iii. 95 They upbraided him with the Meanness of his Parentage. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. xi, Born of humble parentage.

†5. Relationship, kinship; *concr.* relations collectively, kindred. *Obs.*

1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* A iv b, By mariage .. one bloude, one lignage and parentage, is made of twoo. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1001/1 By equalitie and loue, which is by parentage and mariage. 1657 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 56 If Cato had not despised the Parentage offered him by Pompey. 1693 TATE in *Dryden's Juvenal* XV. Notes (1697) 382 The Souldier is also priviledg'd to make a Will, and to give away his Estate, which he got in War..without consideration of Parentage, or Relations. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* ii. (ed. 2) 93 Signor Luigi Giafferi..who had a numerous parentage.

6. The condition or status of a parent; parenthood. Also *fig.*

1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 165 This supposes that Tyre, since it had reached the age of political parentage, must have come into possession of considerable power some time before. 1877 MRS. PHELPS *Story of Avis* XV. 275

Romances, in which parentage is represented as a blindly deifying privilege, which it were an irreverence to associate with teething..or an insufficient income. 1887 Blackmore *Springhaven* III. 54 Another race..with doubts whether marriage could make parentage between them.

7. = Parage 4.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Parage*, This Parage being an equality of duty, or service among brothers and sisters, some have called it *Fratriage* and *Parentage*.

Parental (pārē·ntăl), *a.* [ad. L. *parentāl-is*: see Parent and -al. Cf. obs. F. *parental* (16th c. in Godef.).]

1. Of or pertaining to a parent; characteristic of or resembling a parent; fatherly or motherly.

1623 Cockeram, *Parentall*, of or belonging to the parents. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 143 It overthrows the carefull course, and parentall provision of nature. 1798 Malthus *Popul.* (1806) II. iv. vii. 399 One of the most delightful passions in human nature—parental affection. 1826 Disraeli *Vix. Grey* IV. vi, The finger pressed on the parental lip warned him to silence. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 159 The early English held almost Roman notions on the nature of parental authority.

2. Of the nature of a parent; *fig.* that is the source or origin from which something springs.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 15 If I can but finde the parentall root, or formall reason of a Truth, I am quiet. 1727-46 Thomson *Summer* 577 To Parental Nature pay The tears of grateful joy. 1813 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXI. 477 The first appendix..attempts to shew that it [Sanscrit] is parental to the Low-Dutch and other Gothic Dialects of Europe. 1877 Owen *Mrg. Wellesley's Desp.* p. xxiii, The principal, and (so to speak) parental agent in that scheme. 1904 H. Brierley in *Chr. World* 11 Feb. 22/5 When the nesting season is over, the parental robins retire to the thickest woods and copses.

Hence **Parentality** (pærĕntæ·lĭti), the state or condition of being a parent, parenthood; **Pare·ntally** *adv.*, in the manner of a parent.

1780 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* xvi. § 50 It involves in it divestment of parentality; to wit, of paternity, or of maternity, or of both. 1801 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 578 He absolves debauchery from the cares of parentality. 1791 Burke *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 197 Whatever rights the king enjoys as elector, have been always parentally exercised. 1837 Sir F. B. Head 19 Dec. in *Narrative* ix. (1839) 319, I parentally called upon them [the Canadian rebel leaders], as their Governor, to avoid the effusion of human blood.

‖ **Parentalia** (pærĕntā·liă). *pl.* [L. *parentālia* lit. parental things or rites.] Among the ancient Romans, Periodical observances in honour of dead parents or relations; also *transf.* as title of a work (so L. in Ausonius).

1706 in Phillips. 1750 Wren (*title*) Parentalia, or Memoirs of the Family of the Wrens. 1801 Shaw in *Southey's Thalaba* VIII. *note*, For..two or three months after any person is interred, the female relations go once a week to weep over the grave, and perform their parentalia upon it.

†Pare·ntate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *parentāt-*, ppl. stem of *parentāre*, f. *parent-em* Parent: see -ate 3. Cf. F. *parenter* in same sense.] *intr.* To celebrate the funeral rites of parents or relations; hence in general sense, to offer funeral obsequies.

1620 Barret *Ded. Southwell's Poems* (Turnbull) 246 Not to perish unrevenged, they parentated to themselves, with the blood of the Senate. 1623 Cockeram, *Parentate*, to celebrate ones parents funerals. 1654 R. Codrington tr. *Justine* XL. 159 He did parentate to the Tombs of those who fell in the Trojan war. *Ibid.* XXXIX. 470 By her death [he] did parentate to the Ghosts of his wife.

Parentation (pē·rĕnt-, pærĕntē·ʃən). ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *parentātiōn-em*, n. of action from *parentāre*: see prec. So F. *parentation* (16th c.).] The performance of the funeral rites of parents or relatives; hence, any memorial service for the dead.

1627 May *Lucan* IV. 867 Let Fortune this new parentation make For hated Carthages dire spirits sake. 1772 Nugent tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 265 An happy voyage over the procellous ocean of your funeral parentation. 1807 Robinson *Archæol. Græca* I. xxxiv. 124 Children and heirs were to perform the accustomed rites of parentation.

Pa·rentdom. *nonce-wd.* [f. Parent *sb.* + -dom.] The realm, domain, or body of parents.

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 168 All parentdom is up in arms against it.

Pa·rented, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ed 2.] (In comb.) Having parents (of a specified kind).

1902 *Daily Chron.* 30 Oct. 5/1 The best parented children have to suffer exile at times.

†Parente·le. *Obs.* [a. F. *parentèle* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *parentēla* relationship.]

1. Kinship, relationship; kindred.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 834 Certes parentele is in two maneres outher goostly or flesshly. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 163 Honestly hym he Prayed..wyth his grete Perentele awhyle hym dysporte. 1541 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, III. 346 The Juges..inclyned to parcialitie and unlauful favor unto their parentile and affynytie.

2. = Parentage 3, 4.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xl. 54 b/2 They ben comen of grete parentele and lygnage in worldly honour. *c* 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 57 He hath spoken of his parentele and hryngynge vp in youth. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* I. iii. § 156 (1740) 223 Not so many..as there were Cities strove for the Parentele of Homer.

Parenterli·narie, -lignarie: see Par *prep.* 1 g.

†Pare·nthese, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Parenthes-is or its F. form *parenthèse*.] *trans.* To intersperse as with parentheses.

1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 226 A faint voyce, whose..lamentations were often parenthesed with sighes and teares. *Ibid.* 228 Shee (parenthesing her words with greedy kisses) thus bespake him.

Parenthesis (pārē·nθĭsis). Pl. **-theses** (-sīz). [a. med.L., a. Gr. *παρένθεσις*, f. *παρεντιθέναι* to put in beside, f. *παρ(α-* beside + *ἐν* in + *τιθέναι* to place, *θέσις* placing. Cf. F. *parenthèse* (15th c.), It. *parentesi*.]

1. An explanatory or qualifying word, clause, or sentence inserted into a passage with which it has not necessarily any grammatical connexion, and from which it is usually marked off by round or square brackets, dashes, or commas.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 811 The Duke somwhat marueylyng at his sodaine pauses, as thoughe they were but Parenthesis, with a high countenaunce sayde. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 83 *Parenthesis*, an intercluding of a sentence..commonly set betweene two halfe circles, as thus, I am content (not in respect you deserue so much at my hands' onely for pittie sake to hearken vnto you. 1631 R. Byfield *Doctr. Sabb.* 218 Note M. Breerwoods Parenthesies. 1659 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 283 You see the inconvenience of a long parenthesis; we have forgot the sense that went before. 1762 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* V. xvi, The phenomenon had not been worth a parenthesis. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* Introd. 12 What is illegible.., but..obvious from the context.., is in italics, within marks of parenthesis ( ).

†b. A passage introduced into a context with which it has no connexion; a digression. *Obs.*

1600 Heywood *1st Pt. Edw. IV* Wks. 1874 I. 29 Away with this parenthesis of words. 1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 4 But let this go for a Parenthesis; return we to our task. 1757 H. Walpole *Lett. H. Mann* 5 May (1846) III. 288, I thought you would prefer this parenthesis of politics.

c. As a grammatical or rhetorical figure.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xii[i.] (Arb.) 180 Your first figure of tollerable disorder is (Parenthesis) or by an English name the (Insertour). 1836 H. Rogers *J. Howe* xi. (1863) 333 He is..full of involution, parenthesis, and awkward transposition. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 5 May 4/3 That essential quality of the amusing storyteller, the art of parenthesis, the dropping in of the appropriate and unexpected word, the swift and illuminating phrase.

2. *transf.* An interval; an interlude; a hiatus.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. iii, I ne're knew tabacco taken as a parenthesis, before. 1628 Earle *Microcosm., Antiquary* (Arb.) 29 A Manuscript he pores on euerlastingly, especially if the couer be all Moth-eaten, and the dust make a Parenthesis betweene enery Syllable. 1654 R. Codrington tr. *Justine* III. 62 In the Parenthesis of time whiles the Infant grew up, he..made Laws for the Spartans. 1796 Burney *Mem. Metastasio* II. 162 Rural amusements usually serve as a parenthesis to music. 1899 Stopf. Brooke *Eng. Lit.* 152 During that parenthesis of bad government and national tumult which filled the years between the death of Aldfrith..and the renewed peace and order under Ceolwulf.

3. The upright curves ( ) collectively, used to include words inserted parenthetically; now usually in pl. *parentheses*; 'round brackets'.

Also extended to the 'square brackets' or crotchets [ ].

1715 in Somers *Tracts* II. 436 Our old Bibles..had thèse Words..in small Letters, and sometimes in a Parenthesis. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Printing* 274 The Parenthesis serves to inclose such parts of a Period as make no part of the subject. 1823 H. J. Brooke *Introd. Crystallogr.* 238 This symbol is placed in a parenthesis to distinguish it from a combination of three simple or mixed decrements. 1824 [see Parenthetic 1]. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I. iv, Sentences .. in quite angular attitudes, buttressed-up by props (of parentheses and dashes). *Mod.* The words in parentheses.

b. *transf.* A pair of curved lines or figures resembling 'round brackets'.

1608 Day *Law-Trickes* III. E j, Doost see Vulcan with the horning parenthesis in his fore-head! 1820 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Christ's Hosp.* 35 Yrs. *ago*, Weaving those ingenious parentheses called cat-cradles.

Parenthesist (pārē·nθĭsist). [f. Parenthesize: see -ist.] One who introduces a parenthesis.

1901 *Q. Pioneer* Dec. 27 His poverty is here put to silence .. by this parenthesis—('but thou art rich')... No doubt, the parenthesist had in his eye Polycarp's riches towards God exclusively.

Parenthesize (pārē·nθĭsəiz), *v.* [f. Parenthes-is + -ize: cf. *emphas-ize*.]

1. *trans.* To insert as a parenthesis; to express or state in parenthesis. (Usually with obj. clause.)

1837 Southey *Doctor* cxix. IV. 181 Sir Kenelm Digby observes..that 'it is a common speech (but', he parenthesizes, 'only amongst the unlearned sort) *ubi tres medici duo athei*'. 1854 Lowell *Jrnl. in Italy* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 167 Speaking of Italian quarrels, I am tempted to parenthesize here another which I saw at Civita Vecchia.

b. *intr.* To introduce a parenthesis, to say something in parenthesis.

1880 Bright *Sp. at B'ham* 19 Mar., I was going to observe —but your friendly interruptions forced me to parenthesize.

2. *trans.* To insert a parenthesis in; to interlard or intersperse with parentheses.

1889 *Lancet* 22 June 1277/1 The amount of constant practice that is required to take a verbatim report of a complicated and much parenthesised speech.

3. To put between marks of parenthesis; to bracket.

1866 *Contemp. Rev.* III. 470 If our parenthesized question admit of a negative answer. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* XXI. 26 Each word or member of a phrase, with its explanation appended in parenthesized clauses.

4. To curve into the shape ( ). *humorous.*

1879 *Scribner's Mag.* XIX. 771/1 Legs somewhat parenthesized by usage to the saddle.

Parenthetic (pærĕnθe·tik), *a.* [ad. med.L. *parenthetic-us*, a. Gr. **παρενθετικ-ός*, f. *παρένθετος* 'put in beside', f. *παρεντιθέναι*: see Parenthesis.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a parenthesis; inserted as a parenthesis.

1776 G. Horne *Comm. Ps.* lxxiii. 11, I would rather suppose the foregoing verse (to whomsoever it may belong) to be parenthetic. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 4) I. 410 The parenthesis itself does not supply the place of a point between the parenthetic clause, and the words immediately preceding it. 1883 J. Parker *Apost. Life* II. 6 They speak of him with many parenthetic qualifications.

b. *fig.* Interposed in the course of something else.

1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* xxxiv, Deronda took in these details by parenthetic glances. 1881 Masson *De Quincey* 61 About a year..of parenthetic peace and happiness.

2. = next, 2. *rare.*

1782 Tyers *Rhapsody on Pope* 33 Cleland (whom he describes as a man of sense,..and, to be very parenthetic, who was the Will Honeycomb of the Spectator's club).

Parenthe·tical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.]

1. = prec. 1.

1624 T. Scott (*title*) Votivæ Angliæ: or the Desires and Wishes of England, in a Parenthetical Discourse. 1638 Rouse *Heav. Univ.* ix. (1702) 128 The three first verses.. being a Parenthetical Interposition. 1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. VII. vi. 62 Returning from this parenthetical discussion. 1868 E. Edwards *Ralegh* I. xxii. 508 It had many times found parenthetical employment in urging upon Salisbury yet one expedition more.

2. Characterized by parenthesis; addicted to or using parenthesis.

1837-9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. § 141 We call it levity, when the mind is easily diverted, and the discourse is parenthetical. 1846 Poe *A. S. Stephens* Wks. 1864 III. 62 [Style] involved, needlessly parenthetical. 1859 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. v. 112 Then there is the parenthetical talker.

3. Curved like ( ); bandy. *nonce-use.*

1856 R. F. Burton *El-Medinah* xxvii. III. 217 An Indian woman, with her semi-Tartar features..and her thin parenthetical legs.

Parenthetically (pærĕn)e·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a parenthetical manner; in a parenthesis; by way of parenthesis or interlude.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 390 If we referre ὄπου to the great City, and read (which is spiritually called Sodom and Egypt) Parenthetically. 1803 Bryant *Observ. Script.* III. 163 The intelligence is certainly mentioned parenthetically. 1859 Hawthorne *Marble Faun* xxxii. (1883) 339 Many of whom are parenthetically devout. 1874 H. R. Reynolds *John Bapt.* V. § 3. 337 The clause..is brought in parenthetically, and is not the main point of the statement.

Parenthood (pē·rĕnthud). [f. Parent *sb.* + -hood.] The state or position of a parent: fatherhood or motherhood.

1856 Miss Mulock *J. Halifax* xxv, Those on whom the Father of all men has bestowed the holy dignity of parenthood. 1873 H. Spencer *Stud. Sociol.* xv. (1874) 371 Parenthood produces a mental exaltation not otherwise producible.

Parenticide[1] (pārē·ntĭsəid). [f. L. *parent-em* Parent *sb.* + -cide 1.] One who murders his parent.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* *a* 1834 Coleridge in Cottle *Early Recoll.* (1837) II. 240 Pain, dark Error's uncouth child, Blameless parenticide!

Pare·nticide[2]. *rare*—0. [f. as prec. + -cide 2.] The murder of a parent.

1658 Phillips, *Parenticide*, a killing of ones Parents.

Parentile, variant of Parentele *Obs.*

†Pa·rentine. *Obs. rare.* [Derived in some way from Parent; cf. OF. *parenté* AF. *parentee*, *parentesse*, *parentois* parentage.] Parentage.

c 1400 *Beryn* 841 Noriture & connyng, bewte & parentyne. *Ibid.* 3241 Sit for his parentyne, to pipe, as doith a mowse, I woll hym tech.

Parentless (pē·rĕntlĕs), *a.* [f. Parent *sb.* + -less.] Without parents; fatherless and motherless; orphaned. Also *fig.* Having no (known or traceable) parents, author, or source.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* II. xvi. (1634) 245 He will not leave them as parentlesse, but will come againe to them. 1610 *Mirr. Mag., Eng. Eliza* Induct. 778 Thy Orphans left poore parentlesse alone. *c* 1800 H. K. White *Wand. Boy*, I am a parentless wandering boy. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lx. 289 Thus it is that the Colosseum, the most conspicuous type of Roman civilization, .. is nameless and parentless.

Parentship (pē·rĕntʃip). [f. as prec. + -ship.] The office or position of a parent.

1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 510 In the sphere of parentship there are two human providences. 1895 J. Kidd *Moral. & Relig.* viii. 337 The ideas that flow from it are not kingship and citizenship, but parentship and sonship.

‖ **Parepididymis** (pārepidi·dimis). *Anat.* [mod. L., f. Par(a-[1] 1 + Epididymis.] The organ of Giraldes, a mass of convoluted tubules just above the epididymis. Hence **Parepidi·dymal** *a.*, pertaining to the parepididymis.

1881 [see Paroophoron]. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 355 Remnants of the non-sexual part of the mesonephros may persist (par-epididymis, par-oophoron, of Mammalia). 1890 *Cent. Dict., Parepididymal.*

Parepigastric (pārepigæ·strik), *a. Anat.* [f. Par(a-[1] 1 + Epigastric.] Situated or occurring beside or about the epigastrium.

1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 30 This pulsation is designated in general terms 'epigastric'...But still to avoid confusion with another form..it is better to designate the first-mentioned as 'parepigastric'.

‖ **Parepithymia** (părepiþi·miă). *Path.* [mod. L., f. PAR(A-[1] 1 + Gr. *ἐπιθυμία* desire.] A mental disorder characterized by perverted desires. Hence **Parepithy·mic** *a.*, relating to parepithymia.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Parepithymia, Parepithymic.

Pareplum, obs. form of PEAR-*plum*.

†**Pare·pochism.** *Obs.* [f. PAR(A-[1] 1 + EPOCH + -ISM: cf. *parachronism*.] An error of date.

1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* x. 63 A gross Parepochism committed by Josephus. *ibid.* xi. 81 And so fairly committed a Parepochism, the taking one Epocha for another.

Parer (pē·rəɹ). [f. PARE *v.* + -ER [1].] **a.** An instrument for paring.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 98 A hone and a parer, like sole of a boote, to pare away grasse and to raise vp the roote. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 271 The women with short peckers or parers,..doe onely breake the vpper part of the ground to raise vp the weeds, grasse, and olde stubbes of corne stalks. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xiii. (1833) 89 A sharp shoemaker's parer. 1883 LOVETT in *Proc. R. Geog. Soc.* 29 Jan. 68 The shoeing-smith..drawing this parer or gouge over the hoof.

b. A person that pares, in various senses.

1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* I. xx, There were parers, grounders, leather sorters, dyers, cutters, makers-up, and else. 1887 GISSING *Thyrza* III. iii. 62 The old man must have..friends about him, and not cold-blooded pinchers and parers.

Parer, obs. form of PARURE.

Parergal (părə·ɹgăl), *a.* [f. PARERG-ON + -AL.] Of the nature of a parergon; subsidiary, supplementary. So † **Parerge·tic, -ical** [cf. *energetic*] *adjs.*, in same sense.

1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) I. 53 On the morrow of this parergal sabbath, as being the beginning of the barley-harvest, they were directed to bring a sheaf of the first-fruits for a wave-offering. 1643 R. BAILLIE *Lett., to Spang* 2 June (1841–2) II. 72, I take Wednesday, either before or afternoon for some parergetick Diatribes. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt Glass* xv. 159 If there be any parergeticall clauses, not suiting true judgement.

†**Parerga·stical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PARERGON, after Gr. *ἐργαστικός* working + -AL.] Of the nature of a parergon, done as by-work.

1597 G. HARVEY *Trimming Nashe* Wks. (Grosart) III. 15 But to leaue these parergasticall speeches and to come to your trimming, because I will deale roundly with you.

Parergic (părə·ɹdʒik), *a. rare.* [f. as PARERGON + -IC.] Pertaining to by-work.

1900 G. W. E. RUSSELL *Conferences* Ded. 27 Tame spirits of a parergic pen.

‖ **Parergon** (părə·ɹgŏn). Pl. **parerga** (in 7 *erron.* **parergas**). [L. *parergon* an extra ornament in art, a. Gr. *πάρεργον* by-work, subordinate or secondary business, etc., sb. use of neuter of *πάρεργος* beside or in addition to the main work, f. *παρά* beside + *ἔργον* work.]

1. In Painting: Something subordinate or accessory to the main subject; hence, generally and *fig.*, ornamental accessory or addition, grace, embellishment. ? *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 542 He painted among those by-works (which painters call *Parerga*) certaine small gallies and little long barks, to show therby the small beginnings of his art. 1612 PEACHAM *Graphice* 45 For your *Parergas* or needlesse graces, you may set forth the same with Farmhouses, Water-mills, Pilgrims travelling, &c. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. *Landskip*, All that which in Picture is not of the body or argument thereof is Landskip, Parergon, or by-work. 1658 PHILLIPS s. v. *Lantskip*, The persons are called the Argument, the Landskip the Parergon or By-work. 1724 R. WODROW *Life J. Wodrow* (1828) 68 These were the proper parerga to and the gentlemanly learning of a minister.

2. By-work, subordinate or secondary work or business; work apart from one's main business or ordinary employment.

c 1618 E. BOLTON *Hypercrit.* iv. iv, For that the Subject.. is rather *Parergon*, then the thing it self I write of. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* xiv. 197, I advise to, but onely as a parergon, not an employment. 1897 *Athenæum* 9 Jan. 51/3 [He] pursued astronomy as a parergon (to use his own favourite phrase).

†**3.** A supplemental work. (As title of a book.)

1726 AYLIFFE (*title*) Parergon Juris Canonici Anglicani: or, a Commentary by Way of Supplement to the Canons and Constitutions of the Church of England.

†**Pa·rergy.** *Obs.* [f. prec. with change of suffix.] A thing beside the purpose in hand.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xvi. 373 The Scriptures being serious, and commonly omitting such Parergies, it will be unreasonable from hence to condemne all laughter. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 12 Whether Roman Vitriol may not be justly referred to the Classis..must be a parergy here to dispute it. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Parergy*, *Parergon* or *Parergum*, .. any thing that is besides the principal question, point or purpose in hand.

Pares, paresche, pareshe, obs. ff. PARISH.

Paresi: see PARISIS, a French coin.

‖ **Paresis** (pæ·rĭsis). [mod.L., a. Gr. *πάρεσις* letting go, slackening of strength, paralysis, f. *παρίέναι* to let go, let fall, relax, etc., f. *παρα-* by + *ἵέναι* to let go.]

1. *Path.* Partial or incomplete paralysis, paralysis affecting muscular motion but not sensation. *General paresis*, a term used by some for progressive paralysis of the insane.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Paresis*, a sort of Palsie. 1790 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* II. 491 He had..been subject to .. paresis or palsy. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 144 The paresis of the olfactory nerves. 1867 FLINT *Princ. & Pract. Med.* 645. 1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 108 The form of insanity was general paresis in eight cases. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 301 There was paresis of the left side of the face, paresis of the arm, and complete paralysis of the hand and foot.

fig. 1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 208 The slowly-creeping desolation, the gradual paresis, that was seizing upon the late full and happy life of our hotel.

2. The 'letting go' or 'dropping' of elements of a word.

1885 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* App. p. xxxi, He [the Negro] has simply taken the principle of *paresis*, or word-neglect,—a principle by which *maculate* becomes *mote* (a spot)—and worked it out to its ultimate consequences.

Paressh, paresshe, obs. forms of PARISH.

Paresthesia, variant of PARÆSTHESIA.

Paretic (părĕ·tik), *a. Path.* [ad. mod.L. *paretic-us*, f. Gr. *πάρετ-ος* relaxed, palsied: see -IC.] Of or pertaining to paresis; affected with or characterized by paresis.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 480 A debilitated and paretic state of the liver. 1888 *Forum* (U. S.) Sept. 101 The increase of paretic dementia, and the increase of alcoholic insanity. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 350 The use of the kathode for paralytic or paretic states.

Hence **Pare·tically** *adv.*

1878 *Smithsonian Inst. Rep.* 361 He proved that..currents [of galvanism] travelling in both directions act paretically.

Par excellence: see PAR *prep.* II b.

Pareyll, obs. f. PERIL. **Pareylle,** var. PAREL.

Parfait, -ayt, -ect, -et, -it, -ite, etc., obs. ff. PERFECT. **Parfay:** see PERFAY.

‖ **Parfilage** (parfĭlāʒ). [F., f. *parfiler* to unravel thread by thread: in OF. *pourfiler*, f. *pour* for + *fil* thread.] The unravelling of gold or silver thread from laces, epaulets, tassels, etc.; fashionable as a pastime among ladies, esp. in France, in the latter part of the 18th century.

1894 A. DOBSON *18th Cent. Vignettes* Ser. II. 256 Of the Austrian Court and its decorums, of its *parfilage* and its card-parties, Lady Mary has much to say. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Feb. 177/2 The business was known as parfilage, and the thread-pickers (called *parfileuses*), when they went to court, took large bags to hold whatever they received from the men. *Ibid.*, The countess introduces a scene in one of her novels ridiculing parfilage.

‖ **Parfleche** (parflĕ·ʃ). Also -flesh. [app. Canadian Fr.] Among some tribes of North American Indians: A hide, usually of a buffalo, deprived of the hair and dried by stretching on a frame; an article made of such hide.

1870 KEIM *Sheridan's Troopers* 168 Opposite the chief.. lay several very fine robes and parfleshes finely painted. 1882 R. I. DODGE *Our Wild Indians* xix. 254 *note*, Among almost all the Plains tribes, the common name for a skin so prepared is 'parfleche', and almost everything made of it is also 'parfleche'. 1899 G. B. GRINNELL in *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXIII. 25/2 In an Indian village..the hand that scrapes the parfleche rules the camp.

Parforce, obs. f. PERFORCE. **Parforme, -fourme, -fourne,** obs. ff. PERFORM.

Parfornysshe, var. PERFURNISH *Obs.*

Parfyght, parfyt, obs. ff. PERFECT.

Pargana, -ganna, variants of PERGUNNAH.

Pargasite (pā·ɹgăsəit). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *pargasit* (Steinheil 1814), f. *Pargas* in Finland, where found: see -ITE [1] 2 b.] A green or greenish variety of HORNBLENDE.

1818 T. THOMSON *Ann. Philos.* XI. 469 A new mineral called pargasite has been sent to this country. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 235 Pargasite is usually made to include green and bluish-green kinds, occurring in stout lustrous crystals, or granular.

Parge (pāɹdʒ), *v.* ? *Obs.* [? Shortened from PARGET *v.*] = PARGET *v.* 1.

1701 in *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1879) XXXIII. 176 *note*, To point the garret and to Parge the chimnyes with good Lime morter. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 31 They do not Parge, or (which is all one) Plaster their Garrets. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 57 The thatch should be properly parged with lime-mortar on the inside, to prevent any dust falling upon the milk.

So † **Parge-work** = PARGET *sb.* 2, PARGETING 2.

1649 in *Archæologia* X. 403 Above which [waynscot] is a border of freet or parge worke wrought..the seeling is of the same fret or parge worke.

Pa·rge-board. = BARGE-BOARD.

1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4) I. 42 Barge-board, Bergeboard, Verge-board, or Parge-board.

† **Pa·rgen,** *v. Obs.* Altered form of PARGET *v.* Hence † **Pargener** (-ur). = PARGETER.

1449–50 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 239 Pro le pargenynge eccl. par. supradicte. 1489 *Priory of Finchale* in Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (1845) I. 272 Pro le pergenyng et weschyng ecclesiæ de Fynkhall.

Parget (pāɹdʒĕt), *sb.* Also 5–7 **pariet** (*i=j*), 6 **-ette,** 6 **pergit,** 7 **parjet.** [app. f. PARGET *v.* (or from same source).]

1. Plaster spread upon a wall, ceiling, etc.; whitewash; roughcast; in mod. dial. *spec.* a plaster made of lime and cow-dung with which the flues of chimneys are lined.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1536 A fust faylaynde þe wryst, Pated on þe parget, purtrayed lettres. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 414 The parget of thi wough be strong & bryght. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 383/2 Pa[r]get, or playster for wallys, *gipsum*,..*litura*. 1530 PALSGR. 252/1 Pariette for walles, *blanchissevre*. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* v. 69 Wrytinge..in the whight parget of the wall of the kynges palace. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xlviii. (1643) § 526 With his trovell hee roughcasteth all over with plastering; to wit, with slaked lime..and with parjet. 1789 M. MADAN tr. *Persius* (1795) 120 *note*, The plaster, parget, or rough cast of a wall. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 7) Gloss., *Parget*, a name given to the rough plaster used for lining chimney flues, and formed of lime and cow's dung.

fig. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 162 Wipe out the parget of thy flitting honours, and take a naked view of thy naked selfe. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινή* Def. xx. 172 With what parget soever men may daub.

2. *spec.* Ornamental work in plaster; a facing of plaster with ornamental designs in relief or indented, used for decoration of walls: also called *pargeting*. († Also applied to other wall-decoration, as gilding: cf. next, 1 c.) *Obs.* or *Hist.*

[*a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5285 A chambre,..parraillid all of plate-gold, pariet and obire.] 1569 SPENSER *Visions Bellay* ii, Golde was the parget: and the sielyng eke Did shine all scaly with fine golden plates. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 1162 All the Parget carv'd and branched trim With Flowrs and Fruits, and winged Cherubim. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 17/1 Unless you will grant the name of painting to a parget of various colours... This parget may be made of red oker burnt.

†**3.** Gypsum used for making plaster; plaster-stone.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 27 Many Poysons are drawn from Minerals..as Quicksilver, red-Lead, Parget. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 56 Near Bardi, among the parget and chalk-veins, are found sexangular crystals.

†**4.** *transf.* Paint (for the face): cf. next, 2. *Obs.*

1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* iv. 77 And Beauties selfe..Scorn'd Paintings Pergit, and the borrowed Haire.

Parget (pāɹdʒĕt), *v.* Also 4 **parchet,** 5–6 **pargett**(e, **pergette,** (5 **pergete,** 6 **pargytt**), 6 **pariet** (*i=j*), 7 **pariete, perget,** 7–8 **pargit.** [app. a. OF. *pargeter, parjeter* to throw or cast over a surface, in Liège *pârjeter=jointoyer* (Godef.) ('a term of masonry, to fill up the joints of stones with mortar or plaster' Littré), f. *par* through, all over + *jeter* to throw or cast: cf. (1557) 'they cast it all over with claie, to keepe out the wind', CAST *v.* 57, and see ROUGHCAST.

The synonym *spargette* (found only in *Promp. Parv.*) has suggested to some a connexion with L. *spargĕre*, or a med.L. frequentative *spargitare*; the spelling *pariet* (i.e. *parjet*) has been by others ineptly connected with L. *pariet-em* partition-wall.]

1. *trans.* To cover or daub with parget or plaster, to plaster (a wall, etc.); to adorn with pargeting or ornamental plaster-work.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xiii. 10 And be bildide a wal, forsothe thei dawbeden [*gloss* or pargetiden] it with fen with outen chaffis. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xxiv. (Bodl. MS.), Cement..to ioyne stones togedres and to pargette and to whitelyme walles. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 301 The walles to be parieted without, and within, and diuersly paincted. 1632 LE GRYS tr. *Velleius Paterc.* 125 Quintus Catulus..shut himselfe up in a place lately pergetted with lime and sand,..and withall suffocating his owne breath, died. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 101/2 Let the floor of your Vault be pargetted. 1869 *Latest News* 5 Sept. 7 That no iron chimney bars supporting the arch are absent, and that the flues are pargeted.

†**b.** To daub or plaster over *with* (anything).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xii. (Bodl. MS.), Beene ..pergetteth þe rof off her huyues wiþ wose and gomme. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 31 Then parget ouer whatsoeuer thou wilt with this composition. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxxvii. (1674) 104 They saw the Wretch pargeted with apparances four inches thick, all over his body. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 424 The continual confluence of Flocks of Water-Fowl..having paved or pargetted the whole Rock [Ascension] with their Filth.

†**c.** To cover or decorate (a surface) with ornamental work of any kind, as gilding, precious stones, etc. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3673 All pargestis [? pargettid] of plate as pure as þe noble. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 34 b, The vessels of Glasse are pargetted and fenced. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 61 Their outside tyling pargetted with azure stones resembling turquoises. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxxviii, The Roof and Walls of the Temple..all pargetted with Porphyry and Mosaick Work. 1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 85 The couch of juniper-wood, pargetted with gold and silver.

†**2.** *transf.* To daub or plaster (the face or body) with paint; to paint. Also *intr.* for *refl.* *Obs.*

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 125 b, Those dawbed, pargetted, and vermilion died faces. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* v. ii, She's aboue fiftie too, and pargets! 1660 F. BROOKE *Le Blanc's Trav.* 192 They delight much to parget their bodies with a reddish earth.

3. *fig.* To cover with a fair appearance; to 'whitewash', to smooth or gloss over. ? *Obs.*

1592 *Conspir. Pretended Ref.* 6 The sinke of these sinnes in him, hee alwayes smoothlie couered and parieted ouer.. with a very rare outward earnestnesse. 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bps.* ii. C, Thus they did..parget, or roughcast their vices. 1824 CARLYLE *Wilhelm Meister* II. xii. 237 If one did not try to parget-up the outward man as long as possible.

Hence **Pa·rgeted** *ppl. a.*

1538 ELYOT, *Calcatus*, pergetted or whyte lymed. 1552 HULOET, Pargetted house, *calcata*. 1645 BURGESSE *Serm. Ho. Comm.* 30 Apr. 51 With faire, (specious, pargetted, glozing words). 1888 *Athenæum* 16 June 760/2 Some charming pictures of old pargeted houses.

†**Pargeter** (pɑ·ɹdʒétəɹ). *Obs.* Forms: 6 pargetour(e, pergeter, 6–9 pargetter, 7 -gettor, -jetter, 9 -giter, 8– -geter. [orig. *pargetour* = OF. **parjetteur*, agent-n. from *parjet-er*: see prec.]

1. A plasterer; a whitewasher.

1538 Elyot, *Cementarii*, daubers, pargetters, rowghe masons, whiche do make onely walles. 1658 Bromhall *Treat. Specters* 1. 8 Not far from the Town, he met 10 Pargettors..carrying with them their tools. 1826 J. Bailey *Forcellini, Dealbator*, one who white-washes, a pargeter.

2. *fig.* One who 'bedaubs' with flattery; a sycophant.

a 1656 Ussher *Power Princes* I. (1683) 71 Let those parjetters of great men now come forth.

Pargeting (pɑ·ɹdʒétiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of Parget *v.*; plastering; adorning with plaster-work; †*transf.* painting (of the face).

1396 *Compotus Will. Chert Custodis Coll. Cantuar. Oxon*, (1881) 33 Item pro carecta calcis pro parchetting vjs. viij*d.* *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 384/1 Pargettynge (or spargettynge of wallis), *gipsacio, gipsatura.* 1588 T. Thomas *Dict.* (1606), *Incrustatio*, a laying over, a pargetting,..a rough-casting. 1661 Rust *Origen's Opin.* in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 42 If the House be ruinous..all the external Painting and Pargetting imaginable..can neither secure the Inhabitants from its Fall. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 218 Pargeting..signifies the Plastering of Walls. 1853 Turner *Dom. Archit.* II. ii. 45 Impressed on the plaster in the same manner as pargetting was performed.

fig. 1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi* Κοινή Diat. v. 247 Much pargetting there is, to shew a disparity between the Word and Prayer and the Sacraments.

2. *concr.* Plaster or plaster-work, often ornamental: = Parget *sb.* 1, 2.

1388 Wyclif *Ezek.* xiii. 12 Where is the pargetyng [1382 dawbynge], which 3e pargetiden? 1538 Elyot, *Tectorium*, the playstrynge or pariettynge of a house. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 543 The wals glistered with red marble, and pargeting of divers colours. 1756 Br. Pococke *Trav.* (1889) II. 228 All the old houses in Herefordshire are built with frames of wood and cage work between, call'd pargiting. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 212/2 The practice is to coat the inside of the flue with a composition of lime-mortar with cow-dung, called 'pargetting'. 1885–94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* May 9 The pargeting of ceiling and of wall Was fresco'd o'er with figures manifold.

3. *attrib.*

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VII. i. 550 They annoynt it with a kinde of pargetting mortar.

Pa·rgeting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That pargets; †that 'whitewashes', glosses or smooths over.

1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. A ij b, You must not acquiesce in the pargetting verdict of those who are wealthy and well at ease.

†**Pa·rgety,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Parget *sb.* + -Y.] Of the nature of plaster, sticky.

1684 tr. *Fambresar. Art Physick* I. 42 Four sorts [of flegm]; the Watery..and the Pargetty.

Pargo, pargie: see Porgo, porgy.

Parhedral (pɑɹhe·drăl), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *πάρεδρος* adj., sitting beside, sb. an associate, coadjutor + -AL; cf. Paredrial.] Attendant, subsidiary.

1884 *Guide to Exh. Gall. Brit. Mus.* 94 Besides the principal gods, inferior or parhedral gods, personifications of the faculties, senses, and others.

Parhelion (pɑɹhī·liŏn). Pl. **parhelia** (-iă), rarely **-ions.** Also 7 **parelion,** (*pl. (erron.)* **-elias, -helia's**), 8 **parelium, -helium**; also *β.* 7 **parelius, -elios, -helius,** *pl.* **-elii, -helii**; *γ.* 7 **paretie.** [a. L. *parēlion*, a. Gr. *παρήλιον*, also *παρήλιος*, f. *παρα-* beside + *ἥλιος* sun. Early forms represent also the latinized *parēlius, parēlium*, and F. *parélie* (1547 in Haltz.-Darm.). The insertion of *h*, after Gr. *ἥλιος hēlios*, is later.]

1. A spot on a solar halo at which the light is intensified (usually at the intersection of two halos or bands of light), often prismatically coloured, and sometimes dazzlingly bright, formerly supposed to be a reflected image of the sun; a mock sun.

Two or more parhelia are usually seen at once, on a level with and on opposite sides of the sun, and sometimes vertically above and below it.

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. i. III. xxv, Glistring Parelies or other meteors. 1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* xii. (1700) 61 As absurd as it were for a Persian to offer his Sacrifice to a Parhelion (as the Greeks call that Meteor) instead of adoring the Sun. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. ii. 71 The Sunne reflecting upon a cloud produces a Parelius, or a representation of his owne glory. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* 259 As parhelions [1675 parrhelions] to the sun. 1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 220 At the two extremities.. appeared two Parhelia's or Mock-suns. 1706 Phillips, *Parelium* or *Parhelium*, a Mock Sun. 1721 W. Whiston in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 213 Two plain Parhelia, or Mock-Suns. 1780 Von Troil *Iceland* 55 The parhelions are observed in Iceland chiefly at the approach of the Greenland ice. 1878 Nares *Polar Sea* I. xii. 301 A fine circular prismatic halo was seen round the sun with a distinct prismatic parhelion at the usual distance on each side and above it.

2. *fig.* Applied to a fainter image or reflection of something else.

1647 T. Goodwin *Wks.* (1861) III. 277 Parhelii, and resemblances, and shadows of those thoughts the mind secretly conceives and forms. 1683 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1699) V. 341 Only the parhelius or reflection of the visible glory of him. 1867 Draper *Amer. Civ. War* I. xxxiii. 563 The sky was full of parhelions of delusive glory.

Hence **Parheliacal** (pɑɹhĭləi·ăkăl), **Parhelic** (pɑɹhī·lik or -he·lik) *adjs.*, pertaining to or resembling a parhelion.

Parheliacal ring or *parhelic circle*, a horizontal circle of light passing through the sun, seen in connexion with halos, with parhelia at certain points on it.

1839 Bailey *Festus* xxxii. (1852) 546 Parheliacal gods which mocked men's minds. 1890 *Chambers' Encycl.* V. 524/2 The Parhelic circle, which is a white circle passing through the sun and parallel with the horizon.

‖ **Parhidro·sis.** Also **parid-.** [f. Par(a-1 I + Gr. *ἱδρώς* sweat: see -osis.] 'Secretion of sweat of an abnormal kind' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893).

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Parhomologous (pɑɹhɒmɒ·lŏgəs), *a. Comp. Anat.* [f. Par(a-1 I + Homologous.] Applied to parts apparently but not really homologous: see quot. So **Parhomo·logy** (pɑɹhɒmɒ·lŏdʒi), the condition of being parhomologous.

1888 H. Gadow in *Nature* 13 Dec. 151/2 Two plexuses may be homodynamous, although, strictly speaking, not homologous. This is expressed by the term 'imitatory homodynamy', more happily by parhomology. *Ibid.*, The muscles .. together with the nerves, undergo metameric changes until they..are only parhomologous.

‖ **Parhypate** (pɑɹhi·pāt). Also 8 **parypate.** [a. Gr. *παρυπάτη* (sc. *χορδή*), f. *παρ(α-* beside + *ὕπατος* uppermost.] In ancient Greek music, The name of the lowest note but one in either of the lowest two tetrachords.

1603 Holland *Plutarch* Explan. Wds., *Parhypate hypatôn*, ..Subprincipall of principals. A string or note in Musicke: C, fa, ut. *Parhypate Mesôn*, ..Subprincipall of meanes: a string or note in Musicke: F, fa, ut. 1706 Phillips, *Parhypate*, ..the Sound of the String next the Bass. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Parypate*, in antient music, ..that note or chord of a tetrachord which lay next to the hypate.

Pariah (pē·riă, pā·riă). Forms: 7 **parea, (piriawe, parrier,** 8 **parrear, bareier),** 8–9 **paria, (pariar, parriar,** 9 **pareiya),** 8– **pariah.** [ad. Tamil *paṟaiyar*, pl. of *paṟaiyan* name of the largest of the lower castes in Southern India, lit. '(hereditary) drummer', f. *paṟai* 'the large drum beaten at certain festivals'. (Yule & Burnell.)]

1. *prop.* A member of a very extensive low caste in Southern India, especially numerous at Madras, where its members supply most of the domestics in European service.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 494 The Pareas are of worse esteeme, ..reputed worse than the Diuell. 1626 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 998 The worst whereof are the abhorred Piriawes. 1717 J. T. Phillips *Acc. Malabar* xxxii. 127 Bareier (or a sort of poor People that eat all sort of Flesh). 1807 F. Buchanan *Mysore* I. i. 20 The Parriar, and other impure tribes..would be beaten, were they to attempt joining in a procession of any of the gods of the Bráhmans. 1856 R. Caldwell *Dravidian Gram.* App. 494 The Pariars [*ed.* 2 Pareiyas] constitute a well defined, distinct, ancient caste,.. and..has subdivisions of its own,..its own traditions, and its own jealousy of the encroachments of the castes which are above it and below it. 1886 Yule & Burnell *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* s.v., There are several castes in the Tamil country considered to be lower than the *Pariahs*, *e.g.* the caste of shoemakers, and the lowest caste of washermen. And the *Pariah* deals out the same disparaging treatment to these that he himself receives from higher castes.

2. Hence, extended to a member of any low Hindoo caste, and by Europeans even applied to one of no caste, an outcaste.

This extension of application began among the higher castes of Hindoos, because the Pariahs are lower than the lowest caste of the Brahmanical system, by whom they are shunned as unclean and thus, practically, *outcasts*.

1711 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras in Old. Time* (1861) II. 125 A resort of basket makers, Scavengers,..and other Parriars, to drink Toddy. 1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 550 As little..[to] be looked for..as a brave heroic spirit among the outcast Parias of the Hindoos now. 1816 Singer *Hist. Cards* 317 To shew that Gipsies..were of the lowest and most degraded cast of Parias or Suders. 1823 Byron *Juan* XII. lxxviii, They lose their caste at once, as do the Parias. 1842 Prichard *Nat. Hist. Man* 164 This may be true with respect to the Parriahs, or outcasts.

3. *fig.* Any person (or animal) of a degraded or despised class; a social outcast.

1819 Shelley *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 286 Such remembrances..as an exile and a Pariah may be permitted to address to an acknowledged member of the community of mankind. 1834 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Seine* 245 A king's daughter..thrown forth to prowl with the Pariahs of society. 1884 *Expositor* Feb. 106 The sparrow, a very Pariah amongst the feathered tribes! 1901 *Academy* 23 Mar. 244 Ibsen is the supreme pariah of the English stage.

b. = *Pariah dog*: see 4 b.

1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* 39 But soon some Paria's appear. *Note*, The Paria puppies of Bombay. 1895 Mrs. B. M. Croker *Village Tales* (1896) 58 I'll get you an old pariah out of the bazaar, and give you fifty rupees to buy him a collar!

4. *attrib.* That is a pariah; consisting of or belonging to pariahs; also applied to animals of low breed or things of base quality (see also b).

1711 C. Lockyer *Acc. Trade India* I. 20 The Company allows two or three Peons to attend at the Gate, and a Parrear Fellow to keep all clean. 1716 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras in Old. Time* (1861) II. 230 A Pariah woman of the Right hand castes. 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 121 People here talk of high-caste and Pariah horses, Pariah dogs, &c. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 387 Some men appear to feel that they belong to a Pariah caste.

b. †**Pariah-arrack,** a deleterious native spirit made in India (*obs.*); **pariah-dog,** a yellow vagabond dog of low breed which frequents towns and villages in India and the East; **pariah-kite,** the Scavenger-kite of India (*Milvus govinda*).

1671–2 Sir W. Langhorne in J. T. Wheeler *Madras in Old. Time* (1861) III. 422 The unwholesome liquor called *Parrier arrack. 1780 I. Munro *Narr. Milit. Operat.* IV. (1789) 36 A species of the common cur, called a *pariar dog. 1878 E. Arnold *Pref. P. Robinson's In my Ind. Gard.* 9 The very pariah-dogs are classic to those who know Indian fables. 1877–78 V. Ball *Jungle Life* xiv. (1880) 655 The scavenger or *pariah kites (*Milvus govinda*)..though generally to be seen about the tents, are not common in the jungles.

Hence **Pa·riahdom,** the condition of a pariah.

1878 Symonds *Sonn. M. Angelo & Campanella* 16 The men of whom I speak were conscious of Pariahdom.

Parial (pē·ɹriăl), *a. rare*−1. [f. L. *pari-* equal, in pl. *paria* pair + -AL.] Belonging to or constituting a pair; paired.

1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 215 [The plastron..consists..of nine pieces,—one median and symmetrical, and the rest in pairs]. *Ibid.* 216 The parial pieces of the plastron are the 'hæmapophyses' [etc.].

Parial, obs. form of Pair-royal.

Parian (pē·ɹriăn), *a. (sb.)* [f. L. *Pari-us* of Paros + -AN: in F. *parien*.]

1. Belonging to the island of Paros, one of the Cyclades, famed for a white marble highly valued among the ancients for statuary.

Parian Chronicle, a famous chronicle of Grecian history from the reign of Cecrops B. C. 1450 to the archonship of Diotimus B. C. 354, engraved on marble; formerly kept in the island of Paros, and now preserved among the Arundel Marbles at Oxford.

1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 46, I had rather have a good piece of rough Parian marble. 1700 Prior *Carmen Sec.* 170 The King shall there in Parian Marble breathe. 1762–9 Falconer *Shipwr.* III. 278 The port an image bears of Parian stone. 1847 Emerson *Poems, Snow Storm*, Mockingly, On coop or kennel he hangs Parian wreaths.

2. Name given to a fine white kind of porcelain. Usually *absol.* as *sb.*; also *attrib.* made of parian.

1850 *Jrnl. of Design* IV. 45 Messrs Minton and Copeland almost simultaneously introduced the new 'body' in pottery ..called Parian, statuary porcelain, carraran, &c. 1894 *U. S. Tariff* in *Times* 16 Aug. 6/3 China, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone, and crockery ware.

†**Paria·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *pariātiōn-em*, n. of action from *pariāre* to make equal, balance.] The action of making equal; equalization, balancing.

1623 Cockeram, *Pariation*, Euennesse of account. *a* 1656 Hales *Gold. Rem.* III. *Serm.* (1673) 17 Nothing clears our accounts with God but pariation of Expences with Receipts.

Parich, obs. f. Parish, Perish. **Parichone, -oner, -yngher,** obs. ff. Parishen, Parishioner.

Paricidal, Paricide, obs. ff. Parricidal, -cide.

Paridigitate (pæridi·dʒitĕt), *a. Zool.* [f. *pari-*, stem of L. *par* equal + Digitate.] Having an even number of toes on each foot; artiodactyl.

1864 Webster cites Owen.

Paridrosis, variant spelling of Parhidrosis.

†**Pa·rient,** *a. Obs. rare*−0. [ad. L. *parient-em*, pr. pple. of *parĕre* (*pari-*) to bring forth.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Parient* (*pariens*), travelling with yong, lying in travel, bringing forth yong.

‖ **Paries** (pē·ɹri,ī·z). Pl. **parietes** (părəi·ĭtī·z). *Anat., Nat. Hist.*, etc. [L. *parīēs, parietem* wall, partition-wall.] A part or structure enclosing, or forming the boundary of, a cavity in an animal or plant body or other natural formation; a wall (of a hollow bodily organ, a cavity of the body or of a shell, an abscess or wound, an ovary or capsule of a plant, a cell of a honey-comb or wasp's nest, etc.). Chiefly in *pl.*

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The parietes of the two ventricles of the heart are of unequal strength and thickness. 1808 Barclay *Muscular Motions* 543 Between this membrane and the dorsal parietes, are situated all the various convolutions of the intestine. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 101 In the opposite parietes of the ovarium of Brunonia. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 150 A central portion, which is termed the 'paries', which is attached by its base to the 'basis' of the shell.

Pariet, -ette, obs. forms of Parget.

Parietal (părəi·ĕtăl), *a. (sb.)* [a. F. *pariétal* (*c* 1560 in Paré), ad. L. *parietāl-is*, f. *paries*: see Paries and -AL.]

1. a. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Belonging to or connected with the wall of the body or of any of its cavities.

Applied *esp.* to a pair of bones (*parietal bones*), right and left, forming part of the sides and top of the skull, between the frontal and occipital bones; and to structures connected with these, or situated in the same region (*parietal region*) of the head, as the *parietal eminence, protuberance*, or *tuber*, a central elevation on the outer surface of the parietal bone, corresponding to a depression (*parietal fossa*) on the inner surface; *parietal lobe*, the middle lobe of each hemisphere of the brain, composed of the three *parietal convolutions* or *lobules*; etc. Also applied to those parts of the peritoneum and pleura which line the body-wall (*parietal peritoneum, p. pleura*), as distinct from the parts investing the viscera and lungs.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* If. xv b/2 The two bones, the Forcheade, and the Parietale. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Parietal* [*printed* parietal] *Bones.* 1706 Phillips, *Parietals*, or *Parietal Bones.* 1854 Owen *Skel.*

& Teeth in *Cire. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 177 The penultimate segment of the skull..is called the 'parietal vertebra'. 1866 HUXLEY *Prehist. Rem. Caithn.* 120 The parietal sutures are somewhat full. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 77 At the side of the head we have..the parietal region.

b. *Bot.* Belonging to, connected with, or attached to the wall of a hollow organ or structure, esp. of the ovary, or of a cell: see quots.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 158 They differ in their parietal exalbuminose comose seeds. 1835 — *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 364 Botanists call anything *parietal* which arises from the inner lining, or wall of an organ. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 5 The nucleus..approaches..the circumference of the sap-cavity, and becomes parietal. *Ibid.* 342 A rapid absorption of water in the parietal cells.

2. In U. S., Pertaining to residents and order within the walls of a college, as in *Parietal Board, P. Committee*, at Harvard College: see quot.

1837 *Orders & Reg. Harvard Univ.* 12 The Officers resident within the College walls shall constitute a permanent standing Committee of the Faculty, to be called the Parietal Committee. This Committee shall have particular cognizance of all offences against good order and decorum within the walls. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 15 One instance in which the Parietal Board [Harvard College] took him in hand. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 5 Jan. 16/1 One might call it, in college phrase, a style of parietal admonition.

3. *gen.* Of or belonging to a wall. *rare.*

1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 257 The man..who surrounds with parietal deal a space belonging to twenty others. 1874 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. xii. 134 They were much our betters in parietal wit.

B. *sb.* = Parietal bone: see 1 a.

1706 [see 1 a]. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 57 A Blow upon the posterior Part of the left Parietal. 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 192 The constant coalescence of the parietals with one another.

† Parietary (pæ·rĭĕtări), *sb. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 **paritorie**, 5 **paritarie**, (**paratory**, **pyritorie**), 5–6 **peritorie**, (**-yt-**, **-ye**), 6 **paritory**; *β.* 6 **parietary**, **-orie**, **-ory**, 6–7 **-arie**. [ME. and AF. *paritarie* = OF. *paritaire* (13th c.), mod.F. *pariétaire*, ad. L. *parietāria*, i. e. *herba parietāria*, from *parietāri-us*: see next.] The herb Pellitory (*Parietaria officinalis*).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 28 Ful of Plantayne and of Paritorie [*v. rr.* peritorie, pernytorye, Pyritorie]. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 219 Leues of malue..& peritorie. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 602/10 *Peritoria*, Perytorye. *c* 1475 *Piet. Voc.* ibid. 787/26 *Hoc colitropium*, a paratory. 1538 TURNER *Libellus. Helvine*, Latinis parietaria dicitur, vulgo Paritory. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxxiv. 50 Paritorie is singuler against cholerike inflammations. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Parietarie* ..commonly called Pellitory of the Wall.

Parietary (părəi·ĕtări), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *parietāri-us*, f. *paries*, *pariet-em* wall: see PARIES and -ARY.] = PARIETAL *a.* 2.

1881 *Nation* (N.Y.) XXXII. 442 The snuffing out of the school by a parietary regulation of President Wayland's.

Parietes, pl. of PARIES.

† Parietines, *sb. pl. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *parietinæ*, pl. fem. of *parietinus* of or belonging to walls: see prec. and -INE 2.] Fallen or ruined walls; ruins.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. II. (1651) 238 We have many ruines of such bathes found..among those parietines and rubbish of old Romane townes.

Parieto- (părəi·ĕto), used as combining form (not on L. type) of PARIES or PARIETAL, in several terms of Anatomy, denoting **a.** Belonging to or connected both with the parietal bone, or lobe, and (the structure indicated by the second element): as **Pari·eto-fro·ntal** *a.* and *sb.*, **Pari·eto-ju·gal**, **Pari·eto-ma·stoid**, **Pari·eto-occi·pital**, **Pari·eto-qua·drate**, **Pari·eto-sphenoi·dal**, **Pari·eto-squamo·sal**, **Pari·eto-te·mporal** *adjs.* **b.** Belonging to or connected with the wall of (a cavity), or of the body and (some structure): as **Pari·eto-spla·nchnic** (-splæ·ŋknik) *a.* [Gr. σπλάγχνα viscera], belonging to the walls of the viscera, viscero-pleural; **Pari·eto-vagi·nal** *a.* [L. *vagīna* sheath], connected with the body-wall and the tentacle-sheath (applied to certain muscles in Polyzoa); **Pari·eto-vi·sceral** *a.* = *parieto-splanchnic.*

1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 208 (The Frog) Two long flat bones, the *parieto-frontals, one on each side of a median suture which answers to the sagittal and frontal sutures in man. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Parieto-jugal index*, the ratio of the greatest transverse diameter of the skull, or maximum parietal diameter, to the bizygomatic diameter. *Ibid.*, **Parieto-mastoid suture*, the .. suture between the inferior border of the parietal bone..and the superior border of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Brain* ii. 16 Towards the back part of the brain..is the *Parieto-occipital fissure, which indicates a two-fold subdivision of the upper portion of the brain behind the fissure of Rolando. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 185 Abscess of both parieto-occipital lobes and the cerebellum. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Parieto-sphenoidal artery*.. *P. notch.* 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 50 (Edible Snail), The upper or *parieto-splanchnic portion of the sub-oesophageal mass. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Parieto-temporal suture*, .the suture between the parietal and temporal bones. 1856 ALLMAN *Fresh-w. Polyzoa* (Ray Soc.) 27, 28 *Parieto-vaginal. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 144 The retractors of the anterior part of the body (parieto-vaginal muscles). 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 236 A pair of parieto-vaginal muscles attached to the base of the fold surrounding the tentacle-sheath.

† Parifo·rmal, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *pār*, *pari-* equal + *forma* form + -AL: cf. *formal.* Improperly for **pariform*, med.L. *pariformis*, whence *pariformiter* adv. = 'pariter, similiter' (Du Cange).] Of equal form; equiform.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ? 180 The Isonomy or pari-formall lawes of Re-publiques.

So **† Parifo·rmity** *Obs. rare*, similitude of form.

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 193 Now see wee welle than that this rownde see To oure noble by paryformytee [*v. r.* parformyte], Undere the shypp, shewyd there the sayle.

† Pa·rify, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *parifi-er* (15th c. in Godef.), or ad. med.L. *parificāre* (1285 in Du Cange), f. *pār*, *pari-* equal: see -FY.] *trans.* To make, or represent as, equal; to compare, liken. So **† Parifica·tion** *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. Prol. 2 Orosius apon syndry wys tyll Babylone Rome paryfyis. 1537 *Let.* in *Cranmer's Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 352 Subsequently ye parify me unto them. 1537 CRANMER *ibid.* 354 Where you say, that I parify you to the false traitors in Lincolnshire. *Ibid.*, When I write this parification (as you call it) of the rebels of Lincolnshire, I nothing thought less than to compare any man hereabout to them.

Parigal, var. PAREGAL *Obs.* **Pariglin,** var. PARILLIN. **Paril,** obs. f. PERIL.

† Pa·rile, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *paril-is* equal, like, f. *par* equal: cf. *similis* like.] Equal, like.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 11 Otherwise, I shall by a parile argument of ignorance, conclude, that [etc.]. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xviii. 116 Doubts..why the First Sextile should not be parile to the Later.

So **† Pari·lity** *Obs.* [L. *parilitās*], equality.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 425 His beauty consisting more of proportion and parilyty of parts. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* I. v. (1678) 4 The temperature.. is a little absent from the exact and severe parility of mixed qualities.

Parillin (părĭ·lin). Also **pariglin** (părĭ·lĭn). *Chem.* [f. Sp. *parilla* (see SARSAPARILLA), Pg. *parrilha*, It. *pariglia* + -IN 1.] A white or colourless, inodorous, crystalline substance ($C_{40}H_{70}O_{18}$) obtained from sarsaparilla-root; also called **Pari·llic acid**, *salsaparin, sarsaparillin, sarsaparilla-saponin*, or *smilacin.*

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 234 *Parilline, Pariglium*, a peculiar proximate principle, discovered by Pallota. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 278. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1780 Parillin does not excite sneezing like saponin.

‖ Pari mutuel (*pari mūtüĕl*); nsu. in pl. **paris mutuels** (with same pronunciation). [Fr., = mutual stake or wager.] A form of betting 'in which those who have put a stake on the winning horse divide among themselves the total of the stakes on the other horses' (less the percentage of the managers—i. e., in France, the Government).

1881 *Standard* 7 Sept. 5/2 That the accounts of their horseracing should sometimes puzzle English readers by the mention of 'pools' and 'Paris mutuals' is possible. 1894 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 5/3 The Minister of the Interior has prohibited throughout France the opening of pari mutuel offices at cycle races...As for morality, there is little to be said for private pari mutuels. Bad as they are, however, they are better than the Government-instituted ones.

Parine (pē·rəin), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *Parīnæ*, f. L. *parus* titmouse, in mod.L. the name of the typical genus.] Belonging to or having the characters of the subfamily *Parinæ* of passerine birds (the true titmice).

Paring (pē·rĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PARE *v.*^{1} + -ING 1.] The action of PARE *v.*^{1}, or the result of this.

† 1. The action of preparing, preparation. *Obs.*

1392 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 156/6 Et pro bulting et paring dicti frumenti. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 114/1 The saide Wyne had his true makyng, and trewe boillyng and paryng.

2. The action of pruning, or cutting off the edge or surface, or anything superficial. *lit.* and *fig.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxvii. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 220/1 Euerich 3ere þe spraie [of a vyne] nedeþ kuttinge and paringe. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* II. iii, For all his cleansing, pruning, and paring, he's not worthy a broker's daughter. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 528 The hoofs of horses have become less solid in consequence of continual paring. 1881 E. J. WORNOISE *Sissie* viii, That one is never the better for mere scraping, and paring, and saving.

3. *concr.* A thin portion pared off the surface of anything, usually as refuse or superfluous matter; a shaving.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* iv. 13 We ben maad, the paringis [*gloss* or outcastinge] of alle thingis til 3it. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. vii. 61 The ryndes or the paryng of this appel. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) App. i. 25 What is left for mee but the paringes, when I have given others the peares? 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 140 Never was more truly verified that Proverb, Half the King's Cheese goes away in Parings. 1793 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 278 To take her islands is to possess but the paring of her nails. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* i, Sailing thereon a fleet of potato parings.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *paring-bee*, U.S. (BEE 1 4), *-chisel*, *-iron*, *-knife*, *-mattock*, *-plough*, *-shovel*, *-spade*, etc.; **paring-place**, ? the castor (of a horse).

1530 PALSGR. 652/2, I pare a saffrone grounde, or aley with a paryng yron. 1552 HULOET, Paring shouell, or instrument to pare flores, *valgium*. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Tranchete*, a shooemakers paring knife. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2935/4 A black [Gelding]..with a swelling on the Paring place of the far hind Leg. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 76 The Paring-Chissel..must have a very fine and smooth edge. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 12 The Paring-Plough is a necessary instrument..in bringing into cultivation heath, moor, and other waste lands. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Paring-spade*, an instrument used for clearing stubble from land after harvest. 1888 J. Q. BITTINGER *Hist. Haverhill* (N. H.) 359 Quite an incident was the paring-bee in bringing young folks together. The .. young men mounted the paring machines and peeled the apples, whilst the..yuung ladies quartered and cored them.

Paringal, -ale, -alle, var. PAREGAL *Obs.*

‖ Pari passu (pē·rəi pæ·sīū, pā·rī pa·sū), *advb. phr.* [L., = 'with equal step'.] With equal pace; at an equal rate of progress; side by side; simultaneously and equally. In *Law*, On an equality, equally, without preference.

1567 SIR N. THROKMORTON *Let.* in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* Wks. 1826 I. 378 *note*, They think it convenient to proceed with yow both for a while pari passu. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 88 Let both these bils go *pari passu*, hand in hand together. 1775 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 356 To..proceed with warlike measures and conciliatory measures *pari passu*. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 139 Copyholds are now placed *pari passu* with freeholds. 1890 GLADSTONE *Sp. Ho. Commons* 19 Feb., The only method of describing *pari passu* was that adopted by Mr. John Bright..when he said that, when people were content with a *pari passu* progress, it was like driving six omnibuses abreast down Park-lane.

Paripatecian, erron. f. PERIPATETIAN *Obs.*

Paripinnate (pæripi·nĕt), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. Bot. L. *paripinnāt-us*, f. *pār*, *pari-* equal: see PINNATE.] Pinnate with an even number of leaflets, i. e. without a terminal leaflet.

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 95 When there is no end leaflet, the leaf is abruptly- or pari-pinnate. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 163.

Paris (pæ·ris), the name of the capital of France, used in various collocations: e. g. in names of materials or articles made in Paris, as *Paris † crisp, cup, net*; in names of measures or weights used at Paris, differing from the corresponding English ones, as *Paris foot, inch, line, pint.*

Paris baby = *Paris doll* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **† Paris ball,** a tennis ball; **Paris basin** (*Geol.*), the area of Tertiary strata on which Paris is situated; **† Paris black,** ? name of some black stuff used for garments; **Paris blue,** (*a*) a bright shade of Prussian blue; (*b*) a bright blue colouring matter obtained from aniline; **† Paris candle,** a kind of large wax-candle; **Paris daisy,** the plant *Chrysanthemum frutescens* from Teneriffe, cultivated also as *Marguerite*; **Paris doll,** a doll or lay-figure dressed in the latest fashion, used by dress-makers as a model; **Paris green,** a vivid light green pigment composed of aceto-arsenite of copper; **Paris gypsum,** gypsum from the Paris basin; **† Paris head,** a head-dress from Paris; **Paris lake** = carmine lake (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1866–77); **Paris plaster** = PLASTER-OF-PARIS; hence **† Paris-plasterer**; **Paris-red,** † (*a*) a shade of red; (*b*) ferric oxide, finely divided, used as a polish for glass, gold and silver, etc.; **Paris violet,** a coal-tar colour, called also methyl-violet; **Paris white,** a fine kind of whiting used in polishing.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* V. xxxi. in Ashm. (1652) 155 Ther Pauteners be stuffed wyth *Parrys balls. 1530 PALSGR. 240/1 Lytell paresball, *estevf.* 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 131 To that end..I did present him with the Paris-Balls. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* 233 Comprised within what is commonly termed the *Paris basin. *a* 1568 R. SEMPLE *Jonet Reid* 4 Bayth *Pareiss blak and Inglis broun. 1864–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 227 The pure ferric ferrocyanide .. is sometimes called *Paris blue. 1900 *Daily News* 4 June 2/6 Manufacturers of Paris blue, starch, and black lead. [1401–2 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 209, ij lib. *candel, de Parys.] 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 121, iij dosen and ix lb' of paris candell'. 1512 *Northumbld. Househ. Bk.* (1827) 2 Of Parisch Candle viij dosson x lb. 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict., Kanuyll baris*, a pares candel. 1401 in Frost *Notices rel. Hull* (1827) App. 3 Pro x dus[enis] *paris crisp. 1479 *Paston Lett.* III. 270, iiij *Parys cuppis with a cover. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n., Chrysanthemum frutescens*, Marguerite, *Paris Daisy. 1742 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 188 The *Paris Foot..contains 12·785 English Inches. 1882 HOWELLS in *Longm. Mag.* I. 44 Saffron, with *Paris-green shutters. 1885 *Lyell's Elem. Geol.* (ed. 4) Index, Fossil footprints in *Paris gypsum. *c* 1596 in *Gentl. Mag.* (1819) LXXXIX. i. 23 Next after them came the Lady Strange.. in her *paris head. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 28 Apr. an. 1778, A *Paris-made wig. 1766 [C. ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* (ed. 3) 26 Stomachers and *Parisnets. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* LXV. II. 925 Ten quarts (or *Paris pints). 1855 *Ecclesiologist* XVI. 336 Mortar, *Paris-plaster, sulphur, and even lead. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 10 *Parys plasterers, daubers, and lyme borners. 1600 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1811) III. 289 [The Captaine] bestowed vpon him a cloake of *Paris red. 1588 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 322 Ane quarter of an unce *Pareis wecht. 1434 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 101, I towell of *parys werk.

Paris: see HERB PARIS; obs. form of PARISH.

† Parisant, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *parissant*, f. *parir* to appear.] Seemly, of good appearance.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8599 Éche man now his barneis rubbes, That thei be clene and Parisaunt.

Parische, parise, obs. ff. PARISH, PERISH.

Parisee: see PARISIS.

† Paris garden. *Obs.* Also 6–7 **Parish garden.** [See quot. 1674.] Name of a place at Bankside, Southwark, where a bear-garden was kept in Elizabethan and later times; hence, 'a bear-garden', a noisy disorderly place. Also *attrib.*

1589 NASHE *Pasquil's Return* Wks. (Grosart) I. 109 Strange

trickes, and deuises, betweene the Ape and the Owle, the like was neuer yet seene in Paris-garden. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 253 Eager to catch him, as a dog to take a beare by the eares in Parish-garden. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 172 Bred up, where Discipline most rare is, In Military Garden-Paris. 1672 R. WILD *Poet. Licent.* 31 Their Churches Paris-Gardens are become. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Paris Garden*, is the place on the Thames Bank-side at London, where the Bears are kept and baited; and was antiently so called from Robert de Paris, who had a House there in Richard the second's time.

Parish (pærɪʃ), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 3–7 **paroche**, 4–8 **paroch**, (4 **proche**, 6 **parroch(e)**. *β.* 4 **parosche**, **-osshe**, **-osse**, 5 **-oish**, **-ossh**, **-os**; 4–5 **parizs**, **-yzsh**, (**-ise**, **parshe**, **persche**), 4–**parish**, (5 **parisch(e**, **-isshe**, **-issche**, **-isse**, **-esche**, **-essh**, **-es**, **-eche**, **-ysch(e**, **-ysh(e**, **-yssh**, **-ysse**, **parresche**, **-ych**, **peresche**, **parsche**, 5–6 **parishe**, **-issh**, **-asche**, **-esshe**, *Sc.* **paris**, **-eis**, **parriche**, **-ish**). [Two forms: (*α*) *paroche*, a. AF. *paroche*, OF. *par(r)oche*, app. a learned form, ad. late L. *parochia*; (*β*) *parosshe*, etc.:—OF. *paroisse*:—popular L. **parocia* for *parochia*. The latter (in Sidonius, *c* 472) was a form substituted for Christian L. *paræcia* (Augustine, Jerome), a. Gr. *παροικία*, in Christian use, the charge of a bishop, a diocese, later the charge of a presbyter, a parish: see Note below. With *parochia*, *parocia*, *paroisse*, cf. *brachia*, *bracia*, F. *brasse*. With Eng. *parosshe* from *paroisse*, cf. ME. *marish*, *marsh*, from OF. *mareis*, *marois*; also *brush*, etc. The stress was already *c* 1300 on *par-*; whence the *o* was weakened to *e* and *i*, giving *paresche*, *parisshe*, *parish*.]

1. In the United Kingdom, and some of the Colonies, the name of a subdivision of a county: applied to it primarily in its ecclesiastical aspect, but also as an area recognized for various purposes of civil administration and local government.

The name occurs in Norman French in the Laws of William I, *c* 1075, but has not been found in Eng. before the 13th c. Although the parochial system was more or less developed in many (perhaps most) parts of England before the year 1000, there is no word formed from *parochia*, nor any directly answering to it, in OE.; the nearest equivalents being *preost-sclr* 'priest-shire' (*Eccles. Inst.* xiv. in Thorpe *Laws*), and *scrift-sctr* 'shrift-shire' (*Canons of Edgar* vi, *Ecc. Laws of Cnut* xiii), both of 11th or late 10th c., the latter rendered *parochia* in the 13th c. L. version.

a. *orig.* A township or cluster of townships having its own church, and ministered to by its own priest, parson, or parish clergyman, to whom its tithes and ecclesiastical dues are (or originally were) paid. **b.** A later division of such an original parish for ecclesiastical purposes only, having its own church and clergyman.

The latter includes the ancient *parochial chapelries* of some of the large northern parishes (CHAPEL 3 b, CHAPELRY 1), and the more recent ecclesiastical districts constituted under the powers given by the various Church Building Acts, distinguished as *new ecclesiastical parishes*. In Scotland these are called *parishes quoad sacra*, while the original parishes which remain such for all purposes are *parishes quoad omnia*. The original parish when retained for civil, although subdivided for ecclesiastical purposes, is commonly distinguished as the *civil parish*, in Scotland a *parish quoad civilia*.

Most of the older colonies have parishes, both for ecclesiastical and civil purposes, frequently as electoral districts or divisions; in the newer colonies where there is no established church the parish has often no official existence, though the Church of England (and, in some cases, other Churches) has applied the name to areas formed for the organization of its own work; and the term is used in the same way by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

α. [1292 BRITTON II. xix. § 4 Car en une vile porrount estre plusours paroches, et en une paroche plusours maners, et hameletz plusours porrount apendre a un maner. 1865 NICHOLS *tr.*, For in one town there may be several parishes, and in one parish several manors, and several hamlets may belong to one manor.] 13.. *Cursor M.* 29501 If þou did a sin Anoþer preistes paroch in. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 542/1 In the paroche of Cleobury. 1533 CRANMER *Let. to Cromwell* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 269 My friend.. was born in the same paroche. 1681 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1649/2 The Ministers of each Paroch. 1742 CAMPBELL in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 240 John Ferguison, a Native of the Paroch of Killmellfoord in the Shire of Argyle.

β. [*c* 1075 *Laws of William I*, I. i. 1 E de mere iglise de parosse [*v. r.* paroisse] xx souz, e de chapele x souz.] 1340 *Ayenb.* 42 Ine ham þet be yefþes .. yeueþ þe prouendres and þe parosses oþer oþre benefices of holy cherche. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 413 þis shulde teche siche persones to take more hede to þer paryzshis. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 449 In al the parisshe [*v. rr.* paryssh, -ich, -issche, -isch[e] wif ne was ther noon That to the offrynge bifore hire sholde goon. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 89 Denys..to deled parisches [*v. rr.* parsches, paryshes, 1432–50 paresches] and chirche hawes, and assigned to everich a preost. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXIII. 263 Pilours and pyke-herneys in eche parshe [*v. r.* paresche] a-corsede. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 384/2 Paros, or paryssche (*S.* pares, or parych), *parochia*. 1511–12 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 § 17 Medowes .. in the parriche of Ewherst. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Pet.* v. 3 Nott as though ye were lordes over the parisshes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 167 Nocht ane boroustone nor landuard paris vitht in the realme. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 45 A heardsmans daughter of the same parish. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. XXIV. 220 Otherwise Palestine was a great Parish, and some therein had an hundred miles to Church. 1739 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 201, I look upon all the world as my parish. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 29 ¶ 9, I am going to settle in my native parish. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 141 Parishes are frequently intermixed with one another. This seems to have arisen from the lord of the manor having had a parcel of land detached from the main part of his estate, but not sufficient to form a parish of itself. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. viii. 227 The parish, then, is the ancient *vicus* or tún-scipe regarded ecclesiastically. As many townships were too small to require or to support a separate church and priest, many parishes contain several townships. 1885 C. I. ELTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 296/1 Under the powers given by the Church Building Acts, many populous parishes have been subdivided into smaller ecclesiastical parishes.

c. Used as the English name for the corresponding ecclesiastical areas in ancient times or in foreign countries.

1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIX. 432/1 There are in Rome 54 parishes, and 300 churches. 1880 E. HATCH in *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* 1560/1 In Gaul and Spain a single presbyter or a single deacon was sometimes put in charge of a parish. That a deacon might be 'rector' of a parish is clear from many instances, e. g. Conc. Illib. c. 77.

d. As many as would fill a parish; a parishful.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 168 I'd let a parish of such Clotens blood.

2. A district, often identical with an original parish, but often having quite different limits, constituted for various purposes of civil government, and thus designated a *civil parish*: **a.** primarily, Such an area constituted for the administration of the Poor-law, and sometimes distinguished as a *poor-law parish*; legally defined by Act 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63 § 5 as 'a place for which a separate poor-rate is or can be made, or for which a separate overseer is or can be appointed'. (This area at first coincided with the original parish in sense 1.) Hence the phrase *On the parish*, in receipt of parochial relief; so *to go on the parish*, *to be brought up by the parish*, *buried by the parish*, etc.

Also **b.** An original parish, or other area, separately assessed for land-tax; a *land-tax parish*. 'They are described in the series of land-tax accounts from 1692 to the present time, and are also defined in the Taxes Management Act of 1880' (Elton in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 296).

c. An area treated as a parish for the purpose of the Burial Acts, from 1852 onward; a *Burial Acts Parish*.

d. A district, larger or smaller than an original parish, which constitutes a unit for the maintenance of its own highways; a *Highway Parish*.

[1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* c. 2 Overseers of the Poore of the same Parish.] 1632 N. FERRAR *Story Bks. Little Gidding* (1890) 219 That a Father should leave his children on the Parish through .. unthriftines. 1830 *Examiner* 803/2 He shall either go upon the parish or starve. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 653 The selection of the 'parish' as the territorial division likely to prove the most convenient for the purposes of poor-law administration, was, no doubt, fully justified by the circumstances of the country in Queen Elizabeth's reign. But..the 13 and 14 Car. II., c. 12, enabled townships, under certain circumstances, to erect themselves into parishes for poor-law purposes. 1885 SIR W. B. BRETT in *Law Rep.* 15 Queen's Bench Div. 385 An ordinary parish may..be conterminous with and practically the same thing as a highway parish. 1885 SIR C. DILKE in *Daily News* 14 Oct. 6/1 The township, the hundred, and the county... In place of the three sets of districts which never overlap we have .. overlapping areas,..highway parishes and land-tax parishes, as distinguished from poor-law parishes, and other anomalies. 1890 F. W. ROBINSON *Very Strange Fam.* 6 The boy will certainly be sent to the parish, if you don't pay for him. 1893 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 4/6 There are .. civil parishes and ecclesiastical parishes, which do not exactly coincide either in number or in extent.

3. The inhabitants of a parish; parishioners collectively.

c 1290 *Becket* 1845 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 159 Ech preost somonede is paroche [*v. r.* (Percy Soc.) parosche]. *c* 1325 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 157 Everuch a parosshe heo polketh in pyne, Ant clastreth with heore colle. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 102 ibid. 328 And thus shal al the parish for lac of lore spille. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 418 þey harmen hem silf & þer pariz & oþer puple. *a* 1450 MYRC 678 Whan thi parisse is togidir mette. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 102 Sic preist, sic pariche: what suld mair? 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* xxxiv. 54 Not the..Tenth Part of the Parish can come to Hear him in the Church. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 42 By this time all the Parish know it. 1876 BARING-GOULD *R. S. Hawker* ix. 220 The parish offered to give the church a roofing of the best Delabole slate.

b. *U. S.* The body of people associated for Christian worship and work in connexion with a particular local church; a congregation; hence, a denomination.

1851 HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told T., Minister's Black Veil*, All the busybodies and impertinent people in the parish. 1858 — *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* (1883) 25 Being of another parish, I looked on coldly, but not irreverently. 1875 H. JERSON *Lamson's Ch. First Three Cent.* VII. ii. 308 The term 'parish' is applied in America to congregations, considered as the minister's 'cure of souls' without the reference to local limits with which in England it is associated.

4. *U. S.* **a.** In colonial times, and still in some of the southern States: A subdivision of a county made for purposes of local self-government. **b.** In Louisiana, the name of the (58) territorial divisions corresponding to the counties of other States. Cf. COUNTY *sb.* 3.

1772 *Amherst* (Mass.) *Rec.* (1884) 60/1 The Vote taken respecting the Dividing of the District into two Districts or parishes was past in the Negative. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 174/1 For political and civil purposes Louisiana is divided into thirty-one parishes. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 639 In the parish of Opelousas (parish, in Louisiana, is equivalent to county) there were many.

5. *Hist.* In sense of Gr. *παροικία*: A diocese, or district under the spiritual charge of a bishop.

1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 10 Let not a Bishop be allowed to leave his own parish, and leap into another. 1898 JESSOPP in *19th Cent.* Jan. 50 Parish indicated originally the geographical area over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extended.

6. *Curling.* The ring with the tee in the centre.

1893–4 *R. Caled. Curling Club Ann.* 104 (E.D.D.) He has plenty of running to win into the parish.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: often = 'parochial' *adj.* **a.** Of, belonging, or pertaining to a parish, as *parish altar*, *bell*, *bounds*, *constable*, *drudge*, *dungeon*, *duty*, *feast*, *knell*, *living*, *meeting*, *officer*, *parson*, *preacher*, *pulpit*, *rate* (so *parish-rated* adj.), *school*, *vestry*, *wall*; for the service or use of the parish, as *parish doctor*, *magazine*, *mill*, *nurse*, *pound*, *pump*, *room*, etc.; maintained or provided by the parish, as the recognized unit of poor relief (see 2 a), as *parish-boy*, *-child*, *-coffin*, *-girl*, *-house*, *poor*, *relief*, *shell*, *workhouse*; characteristic of a parish, parochial, as *parish-jest*, *-wit*; also *parish-pensioned* adj. **b.** Special Combs.: **parish blue**, cloth supplied as a pauper dress (see BLUE *sb.* 3); **parish-book** = *parish-register* (b); **parish lands**, landed property belonging to a parish, and administered by the churchwardens; **parish lantern** (*dial.* and *slang*), the moon; **parish-register**, † (*a*) the registrar of a parish; (*b*) a book recording the christenings, marriages, and burials which take place at the parish church; **parish-rigged** *a.*, cheaply rigged; † **parish-top**, a top kept for the use of the parishioners; † **parish-watch**, a parish constable. See also PARISH CHURCH, CLERK, etc.

1481 *Peebles Charters* (1872) 168 Chaplanis and seruandis at the *paroche alter in Sant Andros kyrk, as plebian and curat. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 616 Though faintly, merrily—far and far away—He heard the pealing of his *parish bells. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 212 A mark and a suit of *parish blue. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* G.'s Wks. (Rtldg.) 131/2 For proof he was my child, search the *parish book. 1861 J. BRENT in *Archæol. Cant.* IV. 36 Approaching St. George's *parish-bounds. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. iii, Who, together with seven *Parish-boys, was learning to read and write. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Aug., A good likely girle, and a *parish child of St. Bride's, of honest parentage. 1715 NELSON *Addr. Pers. Qual.* 187 They will rather take a Child, who hath been educated in a way of Industry,..than any other Parish-Child. 1897 RHOSCOMYL *White Rose Arno* 195 Playing *parish constables and apprehending vagrants. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat* (1799) II. 180 A simple and obscure *parish-drudge, to whom no one pays any manner of attention. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* V. i, Ye Night-Toads of the *Parish-Dungeon. 1798 SOUTHEY *Old Mansion-ho.* i, Old friend! why you seem bent on *parish duty, Breaking the highway stones. 1715 GAY *What d'ye Call it* Pref., The Ghost of the Embryo and the *Parish-Girl are entire new Characters. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* XXVI, In every *parish-house .. the poor are supplied with food, clothes, fire, and a bed to lie on. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xliii. (1889) 273 The *parish-knell, which begins when all is over. 1896 POLLOCK *Land Laws* ii. 40 Sometimes these *parish lands are within the modern boundaries, but by no means always. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Parish lantern. 1887 J. ASHTON *18th Cent. Waifs* 235 *note*, The link-boy's natural hatred of 'the Parish Lantern', which would deprive him of his livelihood. 1827 COBBETT *Prot. Ref.* II. § 47 The Bishopricks, the *Parish-livings, the Deanships, .. are all in their gift. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-Wardens* (ed. 4) 55 They..have a Vote in the *Parish-meetings. 1765 *Goody Two-Shoes* (1766) I. Introd., He stood up for the Poor at the Parish Meetings. 1894 [see PARISH COUNCIL]. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cider* (1691) 96 Carry your fruit to a *parish-mill. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 345 Venerable Alms-women and experienc'd *Parish-Nurses. 1689 S. JOHNSON *Rem. on Sherlock's Bk.* 37 Without a Constable or *Parish-officer. 1746 LOCKMAN *To 1st Promoter of Cambrick & Tea Bills* 23 Bad tenants, and the *parish-pension'd band. 1693 C. DRYDEN in *Dryden's Juvenal* vii. (1697) 179 And shew his Tally for the Dole of Bread, With which the *Parish-Poor are daily fed. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 56 ¶ 3 Nicolas de Boutheiller, *Parish-Preacher of Sasseville. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Epit., Interr'd beneath this marble stone* 33 They paid the Church and *Parish Rate. 1653 *Acts & Ordin. Parl.* c. 6 (Scobell) 237 Some able and honest person..to have the Keeping of the said Book [a Register of Marriages, Births, and Burials], and the person so elected, approved and sworn, shall be called the *Parish-Register. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-Wardens* (ed. 4) 96 The Parish-Register is a Parchment Book, in which all the Christnings, Marriages, and Burials of the Parish are Recorded. This was first ordered by the Lord Vicegerent Cromwell, .. 1538. 1816 MRS. MARCET *Convers. Pol. Econ.* x. (1861) 151 *Parish relief thus became the very cause of the mischief which it professed to remedy. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 163 She was what sailors call '*parish rigged', meaning that all her gear was of the cheapest. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* II. xix, That day the doors of *parish-school were shut. 1879 BROWNING *Halbert & Hob* 24 Save the sexton the charge of a *parish shell. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Monadnoc*, Rallying round a *parish steeple. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 44 A Coward and a Coystrill that will not drinke to my Neece, till his braines turne o'th toe, like a *parish top. *c* 1616 FLETCHER & MASS. *Thierry & Theod.* II. iii, A boy of twelve Should scourge him hither like a parish-top, And make him dance before you. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 284 Lete Duke Naymes lenge at hame To kepe *pareche walles fro scháme. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Story Injured Lady*, I must maintain a *parish watch

against thieves and robbers. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 521 To him that fluster'd his poor *parish wits.

[*Note.* (1) Gr. *παροικία* was the abst. sb. from *πάροικος* adj. (f. *παρά* by, beside + *οἶκος* house, dwelling), in cl. Gr. 'dwelling beside or near, neighbouring, a neighbour'; in LXX, N.T., and Christian writers, 'dwelling temporarily or sojourning in a foreign land, a sojourner'. As to which of these notions was present, when *παροικία* passed into ecclesiastical use, opinions differ; the earlier etymologists (Diez, etc.) have taken it as 'the body of persons dwelling beside, and hence, the district lying about, a church or ecclesiastical centre'; but more recent writers, founding their conclusions upon the usage of the LXX and N.T., take it as='the body of sojourners', holding the appellation to have been primarily applied to colonies of Jews of the Dispersion sojourning in Alexandria and other Gentile cities, and to have been from them continued or adopted as a name for 'the Christian brotherhood sojourning in a town or district', perh. not without reference to the spiritual use of *πάροικοι*, *παροικία* (1 Pet. i. 17, ii. 11): see Lightfoot *S. Clement* II. 6, Hatch in *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* s. v. *Parish*. (2) According to Lightfoot, *παροικία* was at first used in a much more general sense than *διοίκησις*, diocese, of which it was later a synonym, as were its L. representatives *parœcia*, *parochia* down even to the 12th c. The modern sense 'parish' appears already in St. Basil *a* 379. Although *parochia* was used in the wider sense at the Councils of Celchyth A. D. 816, and Clovesho 825, and is so rendered even in 12th c. glossaries (cf. Wr.-Wülcker 537/10 *Diœcesis* vel *parochia*, biscopriche), *parish*, as an English word, is found only with the modern meaning (exc. when used by later writers as a literal rendering of the Gr. or L. word: sense 3). (3) The relation to the original *παροικία*, *parœcia*, of later and med.L. *parochia*, presents difficulty. The latter could not arise out of the former by any normal phonetic process; and it has been suggested by various scholars independently that *parochia* is really a derivative from L. *parochus* (Gr. *πάροχος*), the name of a local official in the country parts of Italy who supplied public personages with entertainment, etc., when they came into his district; and that this familiar term was popularly substituted for the unfamiliar *parœcia*. Cf. what is said under PARROCK, as to the OHG. rendering of *parochia* by the apparently native *pharra*, *pfarre*.]

Hence **Pa'rished** *a.* (in comb.), having parishes.

1864 *Life H. Airay* in *Comment. Bible* I The county is somewhat wide and many-parished.

Parish (pæ'riʃ), *v. dial.* [f. PARISH *sb.*] *intr.* To belong *to* or go *with* as part of a parish.

1833 *Drakard's Stamford News* 8 Oct., A village that parishes with one adjoining. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., It is said of an hamlet or township that it parishes to some other place, that is, forms one ecclesiastical parish with it. Thus Whisby parishes to Doddington, and Morton to Swinderby.

Parish church. Forms: see PARISH, CHURCH, KIRK. The church of a parish.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 14 Axe hem what charite it is to laten parische chirchis fallen doun. 1448 *Paston Lett.* I. 72 Being at messe in one Parossh Chirche. 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 248 The parochinaris of the paroche kirk within this realm. 1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 49 Diuers..haue made men paye twelue pence a Saboth for being absent from their parishe Church. 1600 SHARS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 52 The why is plaine, as way to Parish Church. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 1 Crito, whose parish-church is in our town. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., W. Hastings* (1865) II. 243/2 Behind the chancel of the parish church of Daylesford, .. was laid the coffin of [Warren Hastings]. 1890 STUBBS *Study Med. & Mod. Hist.* (1900) 457 The parish church where for generations their fathers have been baptized, married and buried.

Parish clerk. An official appointed by the incumbent of a parish to assist in various duties connected with the church and its services: before the Reformation usually a member of one of the five minor orders; after the Reformation a layman, the office being often conjoined with that of sexton; by the Act of 1844, which at present regulates the office, the duties may be undertaken by a curate. See CLERK *sb.* 2 b.

One of his most prominent duties in former times, that of leading the responses (often without any following) is now generally given up (being performed by the choir and congregation), except at baptisms, funerals, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 126 Now was ther of that chirche a parissh clerk. 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 114 The brederhede of seynt Nicholas founded hy paresh clerkes in London. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 557 And craftie Reynold was a Priest ordained, And th' Ape his Parish Clarke procur'd to bee. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. 71 Parish-Clerks, ..being the Leaders of those Tunes in their Congregations. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxxiv. (1775) II. 395 Plays acted by the society of the parish-clerks of London. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Plymouth*, This town has..two churches, which..have each so large a cure of souls, that the parish-clerks were, till very lately, in deacon's orders, to enable them to perform all the sacerdotal functions. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, The little man..was the parish-clerk and bell-ringer of Chigwell. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 197 The 'Parish Clerk' is not the clerk to the Parish, in the modern sense of the word 'clerk'. 1885 C. I. ELTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 296/1 It is said that the only civil function of the parish-clerk now remaining is to undertake the custody of maps and documents..deposited under the provisiuns of the Railway Clauses Act, 1845.

Hence **Parish-cle'rkly** *a.*, characteristic of a parish clerk; **Parish-cle'rkship**, the office of parish clerk.

1513 in *Trans. R. Hist. Soc.* VI. 361 The parroch clerkschip beand vacand be the deceiss of Thomas Wemys. 1886 G. R. SIMS *Ring o' Bells*, etc. I. i. 8 In a..parish-clerkly way he swore to humble the lady's pride.

Pa'rish Cou'ncil. A council of a parish; *spec.* the local administrative body created in rural civil parishes of more than three hundred inhabitants by the Act of 1894. Hence **Pa'rish Cou'ncillor**, a member of this body.

1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* II. 350 All royal councils .. must prove their descent to have been from parish-councils. 1893 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 4/6 Every one ..which has a population of three hundred and upwards will have a Parish Council. 1894 *Act* 56 & 57 *Vict.* c. 73 § 1 There shall be a parish meeting for every rural parish, and there shall be a parish council for every rural parish which has a population of three hundred or upwards. *Ibid.* § 3(5) The parish councillors shall be elected by the parochial electors of the parish.

† **Parishen**[1], **parishion.** *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 3 paroschian, 4 -oschien, -oschen, 4–5 -oisshien, 5 -oshyn; *β.* 4–5 parischien, -isshien, 4–6 parishen, (4–5 -izschen, 4–6 -iscen, -is(s)chen, -is(s)hen, -ysshen, -yschen, -in, -yn, -ene, -ion, -in, -ing, -yn, -on, 5 paraschen, -es(s)chen(e, -eshon, -echen, -ishon, -yshchon, parschen, -one, psr-, perrishen, -yshyn, 6 psryschoon, -yn, -esshen, -achen, perishon. [ME. *paroschien*, *-oisshien*, etc., a. OF. *paroissien*, f. *paroisse* PARISH, after med.L. *parochiān-us*: see PAROCHIAN. Subsequently, following *parosshe*, *parish*, it became *parishen*, with many variations of spelling, and sometimes phonetic reduction to *parschen*. OF. had a parallel form *parochien*, a closer adaptation of the med.L., whence also ME. *parochien*, *parochen*, etc.; these forms are treated under PAROCHIAN, though they often show a mixture of the two types, *ch* not being distinguished from *sh* or *sch*.] One of the community of a parish; = PARISHIONER.

α. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 198 Þet child þet ne buhð nout his eldre, vnderling his prelat, paroschian his preost. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 87 Quen paroschenis com him to. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 89 Þat þei sholden shryuen here paroschienes. 14.. *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Sir. Beckington* (Camden) 46 The paroisshiens of the said paroish.

β. 13.. *Cursor M.* 26292 (COTT.) Alsua if þi parischen [*Fairf.* parochin] In sin lang has ligand bene. *Ibid.* 26315 (Cott.) Alsua þou preist, if þou ha ben In plight wit þi pariscen [*Fairf.* parochien]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 482 Hise parisshens [*v. rr.* parischiens, -isshiens, -isschens, -isshins] devoutly wolde he teche. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 82 Persones & parsheprestes pleyned..Þat hure parshens [*v. rr.* parschone, paresschene, -ischene, parshen] ben poore. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* (Rolls) II. 391 That the paraschens so zaue. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 49 Whoys pareshon also y was. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. (1557) 1018/1 If the person woulde take it of his perishen by force. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 55 The curates should preach and teatch their parishiones the 'Pater noster', 'Avee', and 'Creede'. 1566 *Three 15th Cent. Chron.*, etc. (Camden) 138 Suche quarylynge .. was between y^e^ mynystars and parishoners that to quyat y^e^ mattar y^e^ churche dores wer fayn to be closyd, and y^e^ paryschyns to departe.

Parishen[2]. *Sc. dial.* In 6 psrichoun, -schone. [f. PARISH *sb.*: the suffix is obscure: cf. PARISHING and PAROCHIN in same sense.] = PARISH.

a 1555 LYNDESAY *Tragedy* 367 Mak hym..Persone, quhilk his parischoun can teche. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VIII. 90 Robert Schau, quha pastour was of the parischone of Minto. 179- BURNS *The Cardin' o't* ii, Yet I hae seen him on a day, The pride of a' the parishen. 1896 *Shetland News* 6 Aug. (E. D. D.).

†**Parishenant.** *Obs.* (See quot.)

1534 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 44 Every clerke officer ij*d.*, and every odre clerke paryshenaunte j*d.*

Parish garden: see PARIS GARDEN.

† **Pa'rishing.** *north. Eng. Obs.* [f. PARISH *sb.* + (app.) -ING[1]; but nature and function of the suffix not clear.] = PARISH. (Chiefly Yorksh.)

(It is not certain that quot. *c* 1450 belongs here.)

c 1450 *Bidding Prayer* in *Lay Folk's Mass Bk.* 71 We sall pray also for all women þat er hun with childer in þis parichin. 1486 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 48 A gentilman borne in the parishing of Estrington. 1511 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 24 To the well of my parishyng iij*s.* iiij*d.* 1524 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 19, I, William Hall of the paryshynge of Pannall. 1584 *Ibid.* 145 My neighbours and poure of the parishing.

† **Pari'shional,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 parrishonall. [f. PARISHION(ER + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a parish; parochial; of parishioners.

1604 H. JACOB *Reas. Ref. Ch. Eng.* 7 A Parishionall Bishop, who is a Pastor of one ordinary Congregation only. 1614 J. ROBINSON *Relig. Communion* 20 These parrishonall assemblyes want not onely all such power. 1641 in 'Smectymnuus' *Vind. Answ.* § 13. 153 By Congregation.. cannot be meant a parishionall meeting. 1786 in F. Chase *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1891) I. 526 The town .. have for a considerable time past indulged one parishional division of about 3,000 acres, round and near the College. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 419 Various parishional experiments were tried to employ them [the poor] profitably.

Hence **Pari'shionally** *adv.*, as a parish or body of parishioners.

a 1617 P. BAYNE *Dioces. Tryall* (1621) 2 That which was more numbersome then could meet Parishionally, was no Parishional but Diocesan church.

Parishioner (pări'ʃənəɹ). Forms: 5 parisshoner, 6 psrysshoner, -issyoner, -ischoner, pari-, perishoner, parishener, -iner, -ner, -nore, parichyngher, 6– parishioner. [f. *parishion*, PARISHEN[1] + -ER[1]: for the form cf. *practitioner*, etc. See also the doublet PAROCHINAR.] One of the inhabitants or community of a parish.

1471 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 221 Item, I bequeath to the chirche werkes of the chirch of Brewton where I am parisshoner of 20*s.* 1523 *Visitation Dean & Chapter York* (MS.), With the myndes & holle consent of the Parichynghers of the same. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 44 Beyng parisheners of the said fiue parish churches. 1546 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 221 Ffor the .. Comffort of alle the parissyoners there. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1577) Liv b, A Priest of the Countrey saying Masse to his parishioners. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 19 Your poore, indygente, and feable parishnores. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 561 Th' euill will Of all their Parishners they had constraind. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 193 The King .. was the chiefe Parishioner. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 407 A man is said to be a Parishioner in respect of his Dwelling or Habitation.. in such a Parish. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 1 The practical duties and rights of every Parishioner.

Hence **Pari'shionership,** the status of a parishioner.

1842 CARLYLE in *Daily News* 5 May (1899) 6/3 Shocked to admit that, after seven years of parishionership, I did not know the face of him. 1882 *Ch. Times* 6 Apr. 245 A shorter sojourn would have created sufficient parishionership for purposes of banns.

Parish priest. The priest in charge of a parish.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26173 (Cott.) To þi pariche preist þou þe hede. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 29 Neyther to the pope ..ne to the paryssche prest. 1504 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 282 Who-so-euer be person, vycary, or parasche prest. 1659 HOWELL *Lexicon*, *Eng. Prov.* 1 The Parish-Priest forgot that he was ever a Clark. 1865 SARAH AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 83 The parish priest of Cronach was one of the first who married.

Parisian (părĭ'ziăn, -ĭʒ'ăn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 -ien. [a. F. *parisien*, med.L. *parīsiān-us*, f. *Parīsiī* Paris: see -AN.]

A. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Paris.

1530 PALSGR. 34 In this worke I moost folowe the Parisyens. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* iv. 48 During that rage the Parisians were then stirred up to. 1779 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 355, I admire the Parisians prodigiously. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 95 The Parisians, as usual, had a number of novelties.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Paris; resembling Paris or that of Paris.

1614 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 346 For fear a Sicilian vespers, or Parisian matins, did ensue. 1688 SOUTH *Serm.* I. 477 Perhaps the Cut-Throat may rather take his Copy from the Parisian Massacre. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 72 No gown sat well that was not of Parisian make.

Hence **Pari'sianism,** Parisian character, habit, or practice; **Pari'sianize** *v. trans.*, to make or render Parisian (whence **Pari'sianiza'tion**); **Pari'sianly** *adv.*, in a Parisian fashion or manner.

1892 *Athenæum* 25 June 821/3 All his good points—his gaiety, his shrewdness,..his Parisianism—appear excellently. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 415 He has become irreparably Parisianized. *Ibid.*, A considerable amount of Parisianization. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* I. x. 139 Where folly had danced Parisianly of old.

‖ **Parisienne** (parizyɛ'n). [F. fem. of *Parisien* Parisian.] A female Parisian.

1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* Summer No. 22/2 A..black-eyed, red-cheeked *Parisienne*. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* May 718 She is a Parisienne, if you will, but a very exceptional Parisienne.

† **Parisis, parisee.** *Obs.* Also 5 -ysee, -esi, 6 -yse, 8 -isis. [a. F. *parisis*:—L. *parisiens-em* Parisian, f. *Parīsiī* Paris.]

1. A word, orig. *adj.*, meaning 'of Paris'; used to distingnish deniers struck at Paris, which were worth one-fourth more than those struck at Tours; hence *sb.* a denier of Paris.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17664 To tourne, by hys sotylte, A Tourneys to A parysee. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xix. (1869) 145 Bi enchauntementes she maketh it [*denier tournois*] in to paresis. 1528 SIR R. WESTON in Dillon *Calais & Pale* (1892) 93 Forfeytes for every soche tree cut x li. paryses. [1901 SHARPE *Cal. Let. Bk. C.* 230 In part payment of the value of £58 9*s.* 4*d.* parisis.]

‖ **2.** In the old French Custom-house practice, etc.: A surtax of one-fourth upon the duties fixed by the tariffs and pancartes.

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 17 The Augmentations of Anno 1644, 1647, 1654, and the Parisis 12 and 6 Peny, of all the said Duties. *Ibid.* 265 The Duties of the Parisis, the 12th and 6th Deniers, shall be levied and collected by the said Measurers in the accustomed Manner.

Parisite (pæ'risəit). *Min.* [Named 1845 after the discoverer, J. J. Paris: see -ITE[1].] A fluocarbonate of the metals of the cerium group, found in small brownish-yellow crystals in the emerald mines of Colombia.

1846 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. II. 415 Parisite was discovered..in the valley of the Musso. 1899 *Ibid.* Ser. IV. VIII. 21 Crystals of pyrite and parisite.

Paris mutuels: see PARI MUTUEL.

Pariso·logy. *rare.* [f. Gr. *πάρισος* almost equal, evenly balanced + -λογία speaking: see -LOGY.] The use of ambiguous language.

18.. CAMPBELL cited in WORCESTER (1846).

‖ **Parison**[1] (pæ'risŏn). *Rhet.* Pl. **parisa.** [a. Gr. *πάρισον*, neuter of *πάρισος* exactly or evenly balanced, f. *παρ(α-* beside + *ἴσος* equal.] An even balance in the members of a sentence.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 86 *Membrum* or *Parison*, when one or more members doe follow in equall sentences. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 222 *Parison*, or the Figure of euen. ..In this figure we once

wrote..these verses. The good is geason, and short is his abode, The bad bides long, and easie to be found: Our life is loathsome, our sinnes a heauy lode, Conscience a curst iudge, remorse a priuie goade. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 988 His *parisa*, standing upon equall weight and measure of syllables. 1894 C. G. CHILD *Lyly & Euphuism* 52 As Lyly's first thought is evidently to be antithetical, the use of parison, though constant, enters as a secondary matter.

Hence (irreg.) **†Pari·sonal, Pariso·nic** *a.*, characterized by 'parison' or exact balance of clauses.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 293 The harmony of a well-concerted period, in its isocoletick and parisonal members [cf. DIODORUS xii. 53 *ἰσόκωλα καὶ πάρισα*]. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecess.* xiii. 512 [Euphuism] is characterised..by antithesis of thought and diction, ..enforced by alliterative and parisonic use of language. 1894 RALEIGH *Eng. Novel* ii. (1903) 33 Almost every sentence being balanced in two or more parisonic parts.

Parison[2] (pæ·risŏn). *Glass-blowing.* Also 9 **paraison.** [a. F. *paraison*, deriv. of *parer* to prepare, corresp. to L. *parātiōn-em* from *parāre*.]

1. *orig.* The rounded mass into which the molten glass is first gathered and rolled when taken from the furnace. Also *attrib.* as *parison-hole.*

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 169 By this means the particles of glass are agglomerated in a cylindrical form, which is then called by the workmen a *paraison.* 1903 K. A. MACAULAY (Chance Bros.) *Lect.*, The word 'parison' survives among our workmen, not as directly applied to the piece of glass, but to the 'hole' or opening into a furnace for reheating the glass after moulding it, which they call a 'parison-hole'.

2. Hence, in a bottle-making machine: see quot.

1888 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 6/6 The present machine consists first of a receptacle, called a 'parison', in which the exact quantity of molten metal required to form a bottle is placed, there being no overplus or waste. At the lower part of the 'parison' is the collar mould which forms the lip.

Parissyoner, obs. form of PARISHIONER.

Paristhmic (părĭsʰpmik), *a. Anat.* [f. Gr. *παρίσθμιον* tonsil (f. *παρ(α-* by + *ἰσθμός* neck, narrow passage or connexion) + -IC.] Pertaining to the tonsils. So **Pari·sthmiotome** [Gr. *-τομος* cutting] (see quot.); **Paristhmitic** (pærisþmi·tik) *a.*, pertaining to paristhmitis; ‖ **Paristhmitis** (-əi·tis), inflammation of the tonsils.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 322 In the second or Paristhmitic variety, the morbid virus is chiefly directed to the fauces. *Ibid.* (1822) II. 339 The common quinsy of the present day, the paristhmitis tonsilaris of the system before us. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 884/1 Of or belonging to the *Paristhmia* or tonsils: paristhmic. *Ibid.*, An old instrument with which the tonsils were cut or scarified: a paristhmiotome. *Ibid.*, *Paristhmitis*, ..inflammation of the tonsils; the same as *Tonsillitis.*

Parisyllabic (pærisilæ·bik), *a.* and *sb. Gram.* [f. L. *par, pari-* equal + *syllaba* (a. Gr. *συλλαβή*) syllable + -IC: cf. *syllabic.*]

A. *adj.* Of Greek and Latin nouns: Having the same number of syllables in the nominative as in the oblique cases of the singular.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. *Parisyllabical*, We say in Grammar, the first declension of Nouns is Parisyllabique, because all the cases of such Nouns in the singular number especially have even syllables, as *Gemma, gemmæ, gemmæ, gemmam, gemma, gemma*, etc. 1775 in ASH. 1876 KENNEDY *Pub. Sch. Lat. Gram.* (ed. 4) 104 I-nouns come under four chief Heads: (A) Parisyllabic I-nouns with Nom. Sing. I-s.. (B) Parisyllabic I-nouns in ē-s (i-s).

B. *sb.* A parisyllabic noun.

1893 *Athenæum* 5 Aug. 189/2 The classification..cannot be commended. The distinction of parisyllabics and imparisyllabics is barely indicated.

†Parisylla·bical, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. adj.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Parasyllabical*, that hath equal syllables. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Parisyllabical Nounes.*

Paritarie, variant of PARIETARY *sb. Obs.*

†Paritor (pæ·ritəɹ). *Obs.* Also 6 **parritour, -ator,** 7 **-itor,** 8 **-ettor, -otter;** 6 **perritore,** 6–7 **parator,** 8 **-iter.** [Aphetic f. APPARITOR.] An apparitor or summoning officer of an ecclesiastical court.

1530 PALSGR. 252/1 Parytorie [? parytor] somoner, *bedeau.* 1587-8 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 135 Sparkes the parritour for smoke fardinges to the vse of ye Ladie church. 1600 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 161 We are the Bishops Parators, my friend. 1614 J. ROBINSON *Relig. Commun.* 19 The greatest part from the Prelate to the Paritour are.. irreligious. 1671 EACHARD *Observ. Answ. Contempt Clergy* (1705) 16 Unless I should have..turned Parrettor or Informer. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. 187 Where Doctors, Proctors, Paritors together Shaun't leave upon thy Naked back one Feather. 1716 *Finghall Churchw. Acc.* (MS.), Paid To the Pariter 1*s.* 9*d.* 1794 *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* in *Notes and Gleanings* (Exeter) II. 38/1 Paid the Parrotter 1*s.* 6*d.* 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xvii, A paritor, or summoner of the ecclesiastical court.

Paritorie, -ory, variant of PARIETARY *sb. Obs.*

Parity[1] (pæ·rĭti). [ad. L. *paritās* equality, f. *par* equal. Cf. F. *parité* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The state or condition of being equal, or on a level; equality.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Paritie*, equalitie, likenesse. 16.. WEBSTER & ROWLEY *Cure for Cuckold* I. i, Equality in birth, parity in years. *c* 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* v. 190 For the clearing of which point, I shewed that there was a parity of power among the Apostles. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 326 Men and women [in marriage] are obliged to pay a proper regard to the parity of years. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 101 The bodies in which this parity of force has been discovered..are small compared with the exceptions.

2. Equality of rank or status, social, political, or ecclesiastical; *esp.*, equality among the members, or among the ministers, of a church.

1572 in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1732) I. 284 There ought to be a Parity among the ministers in the Church. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 413 What conflictes and uproares your paritie of Presbyters will breede. 1642 CHAS. I *Answ. 19 Prop.* 22 The Common people..grow weary of Journey-work, and set up for themselves, call Parity and Independence, Liberty. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 5 Mar. (O. H. S.) II. 173 To..introduce Presbyterian parity..among our Clergy. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 442 With the disciples of parity, a free election .. was a first state principle. 1903 F. W. MAITLAND in *Camb. Mod. Hist.* II. xvi. 594 A call for 'parity', for an equality among all the ministers of God's Word, and consequently for an abolition of all 'prelacy'.

3. Equality of nature, character, or tendency; likeness, similarity, analogy; parallelism; as in *parity of reason* or *reasoning.* (Cf. L. *pari ratione.*)

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 55, I thinke that there is a neerer parity of nature betweene the flesh of Fallow-Deere, and of the Red. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* I. 33 Argument..from the paritie and likenesse between the covenant of works, and the covenant of grace. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 23 Truly there is a paritie of Reason also for this. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix. 325 We may infer by parity of Argument. 1734 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* (ed. 3) iii. Wks. 1871 I. 329 There is .. no parity of case between Spirit and Matter. 1834 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 172 By parity of reasoning that house on which the magpie perches is in no danger of falling.

†4. Of numbers: The fact of being even and not odd; evenness. *Obs.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. x. § 4 (1622) 308 It [unity] is not variable, by parity; or imparitie. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 115 If we survey the totall set of animals, we may in their legs..observe an equality of length, and parity of numeration; that is, not any to have an odde leg.

5. *Comm.* Equivalence in another currency; a standard of price expressed in another currency.

1886 *Wool Report* 22 June, Public sales of wool..were held in Berlin..1800 bales..are reported to have been all sold at full London parity. 1886 *Times* 7 July, Prices generally soon advanced above the parity of Saturday night's closing quotations in New York. 1894 *Ibid.* 8 Dec. 5/2 The London parity will be about £94·50.

b. = PAR *sb.*[1] 2 b, 3 b.

1900 *Stock Market Report*, Buying on days when the market is weak and below parity, and selling when prices are put above parity by the operations of local speculators.

6. In Monetary parlance: Equality, as legal tender or money, between coins of one metal and coins of another in certain definite proportions of weight and fineness, fixed by law.

1895 *Spectator* 2 Feb. 157 Convinced .. that silver can be raised by legislation to a 'parity' with gold. 1900 LD. ALDENHAM *Colloquy on Currency* 280 The object..was to maintain the parity between Gold and Silver money. . . The parity which they have in the United States is a National parity between the coins, not between the metals. . . What I desire is International parity.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parity-preaching*; **parity-canton,** a canton in Switzerland where the Catholic and Protestant Churches are on an equal footing in their relations with the State.

1659 W. BROUGH *Schism* 549 Have all doors shut upon you for your parity-preaching. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 July 3/3 In the 'Parity-Cantons' of the Swiss Confederation, where two *Landeskirchen* are established—a Catholic and an Evangelical Church.

Parity[2] (pæ·rĭti). *Obstet. Med.* [f. PAR-OUS *a.* + -ITY.] The condition of being parous; the fact of having borne children.

1878 SIR J. WILLIAMS in *Obstet. Trans.* (1879) XX. 173 Diagnosis of Parity. *Ibid.*, Circumstances..in which proof of parity or nulliparity may turn out to be proof of innocence or guilt. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Women* (ed. 4) Index 535 Signs of Parity. 1898 G. E. HERMAN *Dis. Women* ix. 87.

Parizs, -chen, obs. ff. PARISH, PARISHEN.

Parjet, obs. form of PARGET.

†Parjetory. *Obs.* [? f. PARGET.] ? = PARGET *sb.* 2.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Introd., Wks. (1851) 263 This prevaricator of America..brought us home nothing but a meer tankard drollery, a venereous parjetory for a stewes.

Parjure, Parjuri, obs. ff. PERJURE, PERJURY.

Park (pāk), *sb.* Also 3–4 **pare,** (also 9 in senses 5, 6), 3–7 **parke,** 5 **paark, perke,** 8– *Sc.* **perk.** [ME. a. OF. *parc* preserve for beasts of the chase, etc. The OF. was ultimately identical with WGer. **parruk*, whence OE. *pearruc*: for the history see PARROCK. The Welsh *parc* and Gael. *pàirc* are from Eng. In senses 5 and 6 from later uses of F. *parc*. The Fr. word has also passed into Du. and Ger., where it is used alongside of the native forms descended from WGer. **parruk*.]

1. *Law.* An enclosed tract of land held by royal grant or prescription for keeping beasts of the chase. (Distinguished from a *forest* or *chase* by being enclosed, and from a *forest* also by having no special laws or officers.)

c 1260 *Charter of Friduuald of Surrey* (dated *a* 675) in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* V. 18 Bitwiene ðe shrubbes and Winebrigt goinde adun norðrigte binuðe ða parkes gate. *c* 1275 LAY. 1432 Ȝe honteþ in þis kinges parc [*c* 1205 fríðe] þar fore Ȝe solle deȝe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 12 Engelonde is vul inoȝ of fruit & ek of tren, Of wodes & of parkes. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2845 A pris place was vnder þe paleys a park as it were þat whilom wiþ wilde bestes was wel restored. 1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 498/2 To make a Park in Grenewyche. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 362 Have ye nat perkus and chas? 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* iv. (1870) 239 A parke repleted with dere & conyes is a necessarye and a pleasaunt thyng to be anexed to a mansyon. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 139 Woodstocke Towne is famous for the Kings House and large Parke, compassed with a stone wall, which is said to haue been the first Parke in England. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 249 There are only two small parks of deer in Connecticut. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 255 To a park three things are necessary: 1. A grant from the King. 2. Inclosures by pale, wall, or hedge. 3. Beasts of park, such as buck, doe, &c. And where all the deer are destroyed, it shall no more be accounted a park.

b. Hence extended to a large ornamental piece of ground, usually comprising woodland and pasture, attached to or surrounding a country house or mansion, and used for recreation, and often for keeping deer, cattle, or sheep.

In these the name has either come down from a time when the ground was legally a park in sense 1, or has been more recently given to a ground laid out in imitation of such as were originally parks. It is thus not possible to separate the quotations accurately.

1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iii. (1841) I. 63 Nor walk out in the park or fields any more on the Lord's-day. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1833) I. xvi. 256 Hungerford Castle—a fine old place in a beautiful park. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 326 Having never remarked this splendid tree in any English shrubbery or park. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 226 Giving to the pine woods..the aspect of beautiful natural parks. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1894) 175 One of those natural forest-parks peculiar to Australia.

c. In this sense now often forming part of the name of a country house or mansion; and thence of suburban districts, as Addington Park, Osterley Park; Clapham Park.

1848 MISS SEWELL *Amy Herbert* viii. (1858) 92 She felt a little unwilling to acknowledge that her home was neither a park nor a hall. *Ibid.* x. 127, I daresay you have been dreaming of having a large house like Rochford Park.

d. *fig.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 899/1 Wee must bee so much the more watchfull,..and keepe our selues stil within the parke wherein God inpaled vs with his worde. 1606 SIR W. HARBERT *Proph. Cadwallader* clxxvi, Wolsey..did erect those glorious towres of yore [Christ Church, Oxford], Learning's receptacle, Religion's parke. 1898 H. M. STANLEY *Introd. Capt. Burrows' Land Pigmies* p. xi, This vast slave park whence Dongulawi and Arab, Bakongo and Portuguese half-caste slave traders culled their victims.

2. An enclosed piece of ground, of considerable extent, usually within or adjoining a city or town, ornamentally laid out and devoted to public recreation; a 'public park', as the various 'parks' in and around London, and other cities and towns. *The Park* (in London): in 17th c. St. James's Park, now esp. Hyde Park, as the place of fashionable promenade.

This application has its origin in some of the royal parks (in sense 1) near London (i. e. St. James's, etc.) developing into ornamental grounds to which the public were conditionally admitted.

[1661: see PALL-MALL 2 and 3b.] 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 15 May, I walked in the Parke, discoursing with the keeper of the Pell Mell. 1666 *Ibid.* 15 July, Walked..to the Park; and there..lay down by the canalle. 1706–7 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* IV. ii, There will be Title, Place and Precedence, the Park, the Play, and the Drawing-Room. 1727 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masq.* II. ii, Come, my dear, by this, I believe, the park begins to fill. 1820 BYRON *Blues* II. 130 But 'tis now nearly five, and I must to the Park. 1855 *London as it is* 112 Victoria Park..was first opened in 1847, for the recreation of the inhabitants of the east side of London. .. The park has been most admirably laid out. 1894 RALPH in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 332 To create there a charming park filled with summer cottages for themselves and other wealthy New Yorkers. 1897 *Daily News* 25 Feb. 6/4 It is not etiquette to bow or curtsey to Royalty in the parks. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 June 2/3 The Jubilee celebrations.. included among other things the opening of a new park.

b. An extensive area of land of defined limits set apart as national property to be kept in its natural state for the public benefit and enjoyment, as the *Yellowstone Park* (65 miles long by 55 broad) in the United States.

Up to Jan. 1903, seven such *National Parks* had been established by Act of Congress in the United States.

[1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (ed. 2) I. 262 What a beautiful and thrilling specimen for America to preserve and hold up to the view of..future ages! *A nation's Park*, containing man and beast, in all the wild and freshness of their nature's beauty.] 1871 N. P. LANGFORD (in *N. Y. Tribune* 28 Jan.), This new field of Wonders [the Yellowstone Park] should be at once..set apart as a public National Park for the enjoyment of the American people for all time. 1872 *Rep. Regents of Smithsonian Inst.* (1873) 28 A proposition, originally made by Mr. Catlin as early as 1832, has been revived and presented to Congress, to reserve the country around these geysers as a public park. 1872 *U. S. Statutes* XVII. 32 An Act to set apart a certain Tract of Land lying near the Head-waters of the Yellowstone River as a public Park. 1903 *Ibid.* XXXI. 765 An Act To set apart certain lands in the State of South Dakota as a public park to be known as the Wind Cave National Park.

3. a. In Ireland, Scotland, and north of England: An enclosed piece of ground for pasture or tillage; a field; a parrock or paddock.

Town parks (Ireland), small fields or plots of ground lying

round a town or village, usually let for tillage or pasture to the townsmen or villagers.

1581 *Inv.* in *Gentl. Mag.* Sept. (1861) 257 The foure parkes by the greene which Richard and John Shanighaine holdeth of me for years. 1701 *Scotl. Charac.* in *Harl. Misc.* (ed. Park) VII. 379 Upon inquiry how many deer his father had in his perk, the truth will out, ..that they call an inclosure a perk, in his country. *c* 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ennui* viii, Many a ragged man had come..with the modest request that I would let him one of the parks near the town. *Ibid.*, Just what would feed a cow is sufficient in Ireland to constitute a *park*. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 11/1 Mr. Healy..explained in a graphic way that a 'town park' was accommodation land, by means of which in the wretched villages, misnamed towns, scattered throughout Ireland, the hucksters .. eked out a miserable business by growing potatoes or feeding stock for early slaughter. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Mar. 1/3 Kodaks from the Kingdom [i.e. Fife]..'Old Kirsty'..lived all alone, far up in the 'parks', as we say of the wide stretches of old pasture which reach away inland till they merge into gorse and heather.

†b. Any enclosed piece of ground. *Obs. rare.*

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 138 In what manner you should inclose your melon ground. In this park (which may be of what extent you think good) you shall make beds of horse-dung.

4. Applied in some parts of the United States, esp. Colorado and Wyoming, to a high plateau-like valley among the mountains.

1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) II. 123 Passed the Park, which is ten miles round, and not more than three quarters of a mile across. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xix. 137 Hence the oases, such as the 'parks' that lie among these mountains. 1877 J. A. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 560 Adventurers and miners..exterminated them [bisons] in the parks and valleys of the mountains. 1890 *Century Mag.* Feb. 523/1 Then it had descended into a great 'park', crossed it, and begun a new ascent.

5. *Mil.* The space occupied by the artillery, wagons, beasts, stores, or the like, in an encampment; these objects themselves when thus placed together; a complete set or equipment of artillery, of tools, etc.

1683 SIR J. TURNER *Pallas Armata* III. xx. 294 As to these Oblong Quadrangles, wherein are encamped several bodies, ..you may if you please, call them as the French do, Parks, and that properly enough. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Park of the Artillery*, is a certain Place in a Camp without Cannon-shot of the Place besieged, where the Cannon, Artificial Fires, Powder, and other Warlike Ammunition are kept. *Ibid.*, *Park of Provisions*, is another Place in the Camp, on the Rear of every Regiment, which is taken up by the Suttlers, who follow the Army with all sorts of Provisions, and sell them to the Soldiers. 1755 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1839) I. 160 The whole park of artillery were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march. 1799 STUART in Owen *Mrq. Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 113 The main body of the army, with the park and provisions, remained at Seedapore. 1827 NAPIER *Penins. War* VI. iv, A vast parc of carriages. 1836 ALISON *Europe* (1849–50) V. xxxi. § 29 Kray..despatched his grand park, consisting of one hundred and sixty pieces and eight hundred caissons. 1859 MARCY *Prairie Trav.* vi. 221 If .. a small party be in danger of an attack from a large force of Indians, they should seek the cover of timber or a park of wagons. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. II. 8 Sites for the artillery, engineer, and grand magazine parks should now be prepared. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Mar. 5/1 There is no reserve of boots in the supply column or supply-park.

6. An enclosed area in which oysters are bred, communicating with the sea so as to be overflowed at every high tide; an oyster-park. (In quot. 1603, applied to a similar enclosure for fish.)

[1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 117 They haue ready at their call..sault water fishe as yt were in a parke of wild fish.] 1867 *Times* 15 Oct. 5 6 In the shallowest of these pares .not one of the young oysterlings..was known to have been killed. 1882 *Standard* 18 Feb. 5/2 In some of the French 'parks' the water is renewed every tide. 1883 F. G. SOLA *Fisheries Spain* 5 The Government..is laying down..a model park for oyster culture.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *park-deer*, *-fence*, *-gate*, *-hound*, *-land*, *-lodge*, *-pale*, *-paling*, †*-palis*, *-robber*, *-wall*; *park-like* adj.; **†park-bote**, the repair of the fence or wall of a park; the impost levied for this; **park-breaker**, one who breaks into a park (cf. *house-breaker*); so **park-breaking**; **park-hack**, a horse for riding in the park: see HACK *sb.*[3] 1 b; **park-time** (*nonce-wd.*, after *dinner-time*, etc.), time for riding in the park; **park-way** (*U. S.*): see quot. Also PARK-KEEPER.

a 1634 COKE *Inst.* IV. 308 **Parkebote*, to be quit of enclosing of a Park or any part thereof. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* v, If you take him for a house-breaker, or a *park-breaker, is it not most natural you should welcome him with cold steel or hot lead? 1834 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 267 Venerable laws..against *park-breaking and deer-stealing. 1898 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 9/5 Animals held more or less in confinement..whether they be *park-deer, rabbits, pigeons, or animals in menageries. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 7 Aug. 6/4 Legislation for the suppression of park-deer hunting. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 84, I pardoned high *park-fences, when I saw that besides does and pheasants, these have preserved Arundel marbles, Towneley galleries. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) XXXV, If the huntynge shall be in a parke, alle men shulden abyde at þe *parke gate. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 48 The exploit of that gallant man who thought to pound up the crows by shutting his Parkgate. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* li, *Park-hacks and splendid high-stepping carriage-horses. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* i. 11 Views *park-like and picturesque. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 266 Green park-like woodlands. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* ix, The chaise..stopped at the gate of a *park lodge. *a* 1550 *Image Ipocr.* II. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 434 He cane tell many tales, Of many *parke pales, Of butgettes and of males. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 14 Birmingham is the emporium of the world for guns, from the..'park paling' so called, of the slave-trade ..up to the elaborately-finished gun of the peer. 1899 R. KIPLING *Stalky* 12 The high Lodge gate in the split-oak park palings. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 812/21 *Hoc vallum*, a *parke palys. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* 46 From equipage, and *Park-parades. 1881 MRS. O'DONOGHUE (*title*) Ladies on Horseback; Learning, *Park-riding and Hunting. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 284/2 The Blood-hound..hunts Beasts, or Men..that are *Park Robbers. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 15/1 They came by a *Parke side, called ye Park of Prys. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* I. ii, Pray Mr. Ranger, let's go..'tis *Park-time. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* IV. iv, What a clock does your lordship think it is?..It is almost park-time. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* (U. S.) Apr. 350/1 The right to travel upon the public roads and *park-ways. 1898 *19th Cent.* Apr. 585 'Park-ways', to connect the great outlying woodlands..with the Metropolitan Parks of Boston and the surrounding townships. These park-ways are broad boulevards with margins of grass, wood, and river. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* II. i, Then you are a *Park-woman, certainly.

Park (pāːk), *v.* [f. PARK *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To enclose in, as in, or as, a park.

1526 [see PARKING 1]. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 144 A certayne hyll, whiche they must nedes go ouer that go by land from Egipte to Arabia Petrea, that parketh them. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Enclore*, ..to enclose and parke in. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 45 How are we park'd and bounded in a pale! 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 456 We fair fine ladies, who park out our lives From common sheep-paths.

b. *Park about*, to surround with a park.

1876 BROWNING *Shop* vi, Some suburb-palace, parked about And gated grandly, built last year.

c. To lay out or plant in the manner of a park: see PARKING 2.

2. *Mil.*, etc. To arrange compactly (artillery, wagons, etc.) in a park: see prec. 5.

1812 *Examiner* 30 Nov. 756/2, 6000 Cossacks .. took six pieces of cannon, which were parked. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 180 At night..the waggons are to be parked, so as to occupy as little space as possible. 1883 *Army Corps Orders* in *Standard* 22 Mar. 3/3 The Artillery will be parked to the east and west of the south end of the Race-course. 1887 *Police Arrangem. Jubilee Process.* 21 June, The area..is reserved for parking carriages belonging to the Procession.

3. *intr.* To walk or drive in a park.

a 1783 H. BROOKE *Love & Vanity* Poems (1810) 416/2 Then all for parking, and parading, Coquetting, dancing, masquerading.

Hence **Parked** (pāːkt) *ppl. a.*

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VI. 375 Deep squadron'd horse.. And park'd artillery. 1841 MIALL in *Noncons.* I. 57 A residence..compassed round with parked and shaven acres.

Parker (pāːkəɹ). Also 4 parkere, 5 -are, parcare, -oure, 5–6 -ar, 6 perker. [a. Anglo-F. *parker* (= OF. type **parquier*), in med.L. *parcārius*, f. PARK *sb.*: see -ER[2] 2.]

1. A man who has charge of a park; a park-keeper. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1321–2 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 397/2 Ses geentz, c'est a savoir Johan soun Parker, & Richard [etc.].] 1395 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 8, I bequethe to Roger, my parkere, ..c.s. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Lyke thyn Audience* 28 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 26 Mawgre the wache of fosters and parkerrys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/2 Parcare, *indagator*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 269/2 A Parcoure (*al.* Parkare), *parcarius*. 1530 PALSGR. 438/1 This parker blodyeth his clothes. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parlt.* III. 17 If the Parker negligently suffer the Deere to be killed, or kill the Deere himselfe..it is a direct forfaiture of his Office. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 147 An annual fee of 40*l.* had been given to the parker, issuing out of the king's manors in the county of Surry.

2. A rabbit that lives in a park.

1846 *P. Parley's Ann.* VII. 325 Gamekeepers give various names to rabbits: with them they are warreners, parkers, sweethearts, and hedgehogs. .. The parker's favourite haunt is in gentlemen's pleasure grounds. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 2683.

Hence **†Parkership** *Obs.*, the office of parker.

1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 473/1 The Offices of Constableship ..and Parkership of the same Castell. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 81 b, The office of a Parkershippe of a Parke. 1671 BRYDALL *Law Eng. relating to Nobility & Gentry* (1675) 35 As if a Parkership be granted to an Earl.

Parkin (pāːkin). *north. dial.* Also -en, perkin. [Origin unknown: perh. from proper name *Perkin* or *Parkin*.] A kind of gingerbread or cake made of oatmeal and treacle.

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Parkin*, a cake made of treacle and oat meal, commonly called a treacle-parkin. 1884 MRS. G. L. BANKS *Sybilla*, etc. III. 145 Bribed by a cake of parkin from Dame Dorothy's capacious pockets. 1887 *Suppl. to Jamieson, Addenda*, Perkins. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 404 The diet should be varied, and should include ..whole-meal bread, 'parkin', gingerbread and molasses.

Parking (pāːkiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PARK *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of PARK *vb.* (in various senses).

1526 in Dillon *Calais & Pale* (1892) 82 If he dunge it with parkinge of shepe or of bests, he to have ijs. viij*d.* for evry acre. 1607 J. MILWARDE *Jacobs Gt. Day* (1610) 1 iv b, The parking in of beasts, and the depopulating Townes, to shut out Christians.

2. *concr.* Ground laid out in the style of a park; also, in U. S., a strip of turf, with or without trees, in the centre of a street.

1885 *Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies* Ser. III. Mar. 109 Spaces were left for a market-place, court-house green and parking for the palace. 1888 H. GANNETT in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 382/2 In some cases, similar parking has been left in the middle of the streets. 1888 *Appleton's Cycl. Amer. Biog.* IV. 578/1 In 1871 he [F. L. Olmsted] urged..the so-called 'parking system' for the broad streets of Washington.

Parkish (pāːkiʃ), *a.* [f. PARK *sb.* + -ISH[1].] Resembling a park; somewhat park-like.

1813 J. FORSYTH *Rem. Italy* 86 The immediate approaches ..are planted in the open parkish style. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* XX, A rage to render their place 'parkish', as was at one time the prevailing phrase. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 148 A parkish-looking sort of pleasure-ground.

Pa·rk-kee·per. The keeper of a park.

1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* IV. ii, Some falconers, some park-keepers, and some huntsmen. 1785 BARKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 354. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 34 All that the Queen could do was to order the parkkeepers not to admit Sir John again within the gates.

So **Pa·rk-kee·peress** (*nonce-wd.*), a female park-keeper, or park-keeper's wife.

1852 JAMES *Pequinillo* III. 161 They had been park-keeper and park-keeperess to the Westwood family thirty years and six months.

Pa·rk-lea·ves. ? *Obs.* [app. f. PARK *sb.* + *leaves*, pl. of LEAF.] A name for the shrub Tutsan (*Hypericum Androsæmum*). Also, with early herbalists, the tree *Vitex Agnus castus*: the name *agnus castus* having app. been applied to both (see Turner *Names of Herbes*, A viij b).

a 1400–50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 157 Totsane or parkleuys: *agnus castus*. 1545 ELYOT, *Agnos*, is a tree .. commonly called *Agnus castus*, in englysshe parke leaues, it hathe leaues lyke to wyllowe. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xlv. 66 If Androsemon be Tutsan or Parke leaues, it groweth plentifully in woodes and parkes, in the west partes of England. 1611 COTGR., *Amerine*, Agnus castus, ..chast or hempetree, Parke-leaues. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* II. 205 On the top..succeedeth a large yellow Flower, much bigger than Parks-Leaves. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Park Leaves*, the *Hypericum androsæmum*, All-heal, or St. Peter's-wort.

Parklos, obs. form of PARCLOSE.

Parkly (pāːkli), *a. rare.* [f. PARK *sb.* + -LY[1].] Of the natnre or character of a park; park-like.

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 37 The same..with goodli & parkely parkes .. to beautifie adorne and decorite. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. v. 164 Among the gentry of that town and its parkly neighbourhood.

Pa·rkward, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -WARD.] Towards the park. Also **Pa·rkwards.**

1598 SHARS. *Merry W.* III. i. 5 Marry Sir, the pittie-ward, the Parke-ward: euery way: olde Windsor way, and euery way but the Towne-way. 1886 G. ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* xxi, She..took a stroll..out parkwards.

Parky (pāːki), *a.*[1] *rare.* [f. as prec. + -Y.] Of the nature of a park, or abounding in parks.

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 613/1 Some of the parky purlieus of London.

Parky, *a.*[2] *slang.* Cold, chilly.

1898 *Pink 'un & Pelican* 273 (Farmer), 'Morning William; cold s'morning?'..'It is a bit parky', assented William. 1900 G. SWIFT *Somerley* 109 Oh! stars! this water is parky.

Parl: see PARLE.

†Pa·rlage, *a. Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. [app. a. F. *parlage* babbling, palaver, useless talk.] ? Babbling, full of empty talk; yelping.

c 1615 SIR W. MURE *Sonn.* xi, A parlage cur, a brokin staffe for stay.

Parlament(e, -mentt, obs. ff. PARLIAMENT.

Parlance (pāːlăns). Also 7 -ence. [a. Anglo-F. and OF. *parlance, -launce*, f. *parler* to speak. (Not in mod. French.)]

1. Speaking, speech; *esp.* debate, parleying, parley. *arch.*

[13.. LANGTOFT *Chron.* I. 147 Le ray William le Rous.. A countes et barouns..Par lettre maunde et prie venir a sa parlaunce [R. BRUNNE 87 parlement].] 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Crassus* (1595) 614 Word was brought to Crassus, and he accepted parlance. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. 575/2 King Edward..signifies..to the Pope, that Battel and not Parlance should determine his right, and title. 1701–2 *Case of Schedule Stated* 26 The Place of that Common Parlance was call'd the Parliament Chamber. 1824 *Examiner* 585/1 He was not disposed to let him pass without further parlance. 1830 TENNYSON *Isabel* ii, A hate of gossip parlance and of sway. 1879 BOULTBEE *Hist. Ch. Eng.* 45 After some parlance, the stranger foretold deliverance.

2. Way of speaking, mode of speech, language, idiom. Usually with defining words, as *in common, legal, ordinary, vulgar parlance*, etc.

[*a* 1481 LITTLETON *Tenures* vi. (1516) A v, Mes per comune parlaunce [1544–1608 *tr.* language] celuy qui tient pur terme de sa vie demesne est appelle tenaunt pur terme de vie.] 1787 BENTHAM *Def. of Usury* xiii. 180 Birmingham .. claims in common parlance, the title of a projecting town. 1798 *Bay Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 183 In common law parlance an execution is not an action. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 267 A wise woman, by which I do not mean in vulgar parlance one who pretends to prophecy. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* II. (1864) 70 A curious specimen of English parlance. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. vii, The political opinions..were what in ordinary parlance are styled Tory. 1884 SIR W. B. BRETT in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 191 In legal parlance there might be a debt.

†Pa·rlant. *Obs.* [a. F. *parlant* speaking, pr. pple. of *parler* to speak.] One who parleys or takes part in a conference.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xix. (1589) 79 The place appointed, Parlantes him in simple meaning meet Farre from their Armie all vnarm'd.

Parlasy, Parlatyk, obs. ff. PALSY, PARALYTIC.

Parlatory (pāˑrlătəri). [ad. med.L. *parlātōrium*, It. *parlatorio* (*-toio*) parlour, f. *parlāre* to speak; L. type **parabolātōrium*.] The reception-room or room for conversation in a convent.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 185 What he had overheard in a Parlatory of Nunnes. 1768 J. BARETTI *Acc. Mann. Italy* II. 12 They were shown into the parlatory. *Ibid.* 17 Both in the morning and afternoon they are allowed some hours of parlatory, as they call it. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. III. vi. 557 The drawing-rooms of the ladies, or the parlatories of nuns. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Parlay: see PARLEY *v.*²

Parle (pāl), *sb. arch.* and *dial.* Also 7 **parl.** [app. f. PARLE *v.* Cf. also F. *parole* word, speech.]

1. Speech; talk; conversation.

1587 *Mirr. Mag., Brennus* xxvi, There could no parle of peace preuayle. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 2 After this familiar parle, [he] dismissed us to our lodging. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* Ep. Ded. A v, I..have learned from our Saviours parle with Peter, not (childishly) to strive for the last word. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* IX. 109 But fully to content Thy wishes..Demands my further parle. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 213 There with dames and maids hold pretty parles.

b. Speech, language, parlance. *nonce-wd.*

1793 BURNS *Meg o' the Mill* iv, A tocher's nae word in a true lover's parle, But, gie me my love, and a fig for the warl'!

2. A conference, discussion, debate; *spec.* a meeting to discuss terms (between enemies or opposed parties) under a truce; a truce; = PARLEY *sb.*¹ 2. † *To break parle*: see BREAK *v.* 24.

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 123 Cloking pretensed mallice vnder a parle and communication of peace. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix. 23 A whyte banner should..call the enemies too a Parle. 1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* III. iv, Drum, sound a parle to the Citizens. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 62 When in an angry parle He smot the sledded Pollax on the Ice. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 204 There is no cessation of Assaults, no parle to be admitt d. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 785 Let weakness then with weakness come to parl. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. ii. 618. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* V. 284 When sudden peale suspended all the field. 1868 WHITTIER *Dole of Jarl Thorkell* 52 'So be it!' cried the young men, 'There needs nor doubt nor parle.'

3. *Comb.* **Parle-hill** = *Parley-hill* (PARLEY *sb.*¹ 3).

1664 *Spelman's Gloss., Parle hill*, Collis..ubi convenire olim solebant Centuriæ, aut viciniæ incolæ ad lites inter se tractandas & terminandas.

† **Parle** (pāl), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* and *dial.* Also 6–7 **parl.** [a. F. *parle-r* to speak = Pr. *parlar*, Sp. *parlar*, It. *parlare*, med.L. *parlāre*, late pop. L. *parabolāre* to discourse, talk, f. *parabola* PARABLE, discourse, speech.]

1. *intr.* To speak; to talk in conference.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XVIII. 268 Patriarkes and prophetes han parled her-of longe, þat such a lorde & a fyste shulde lede hem alle bennes. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 31, I wuld be loth to have sutch an orator to parl for me in a weitier matter. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 36 Briefly e then heere Dido, with downe cast phisnomye, parled. *Ibid.* IV. 106 At length thus briefly dyd he parle. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* iii. 43 His delights were with the sonnes of men..with whom he parled in Paradise. 1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. 229 He parled with them, and told them, that if any Body came in, he would certainly Drown 'em.

2. *intr.* To treat, discuss terms, parley (*with* an opponent); to hold a parley.

1558 in *9th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Irel.* 84 Commission to Sir Henry Radclif..to parle with, take pledges from..the Irish of the said counties. 1587 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 816 They..within 5 or 6 houres fight set out a flagge of truce and parled for mercy. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* iii. 1 When the Spaniard comes to parle of peace, then double bolt the door. 1675 J. EASTON *Narr.* (1858) 25 Thay had demanded the Indians' Armes, and went againe to parrell with them. 1709 DE FOE *Hist. Union* in Arnot *Hist. Edinb.* I. v. (1788) 188 The Jacobite and the presbyterian..parled together.

b. *trans.* To treat with, parley with. (Cf. PARLEY *v.* 2 b.)

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* II. vii. (1636) 65 Whilst the Bishop of Rome parleth a faction which receiveth union from himselfe onely. 1838 S. BELLAMY *Betrayal* 94 To throw the gate, already jarring on its mutinous hinge, To the parl'd foe.

c. To discuss, debate.

1631 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Maid of West* II. Wks. 1874 II. 360 Where kings affaires are questiond, Or may be parled.

Parle, obs. f. PARREL. **Parlecue, parleycue** (*Sc.*): see PURLICUE. **Parlement,** obs. f. PARLIAMENT. **Parlence, Parler,** obs. ff. PARLANCE, PARLOUR. **Parlesie,** etc., obs. ff. PALSY.

Parley (pāˑrli), *sb.*¹ Also 6–7 **parlye,** -lie, -lee, (7 -le, -lé), 6–9 **parly.** [Either from PARLEY *v.*, F. *parler* vb. inf. taken sbst., or a. OF. *parlée*, fem. sb. from pa. pple. of *parler* to speak.]

1. Speech, speaking, talk; conversation, discourse, conference; debate, argument. (Now usually coloured by 2.)

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 97 Her bye tale owt bauking amyd oft her parlye she chocketh. 1583 W. FLEETWOOD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 292, I know not what other parlee Mr. Nowell can pled. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 46 They did frolicke amongst themselves with manie pleasaunt parlies. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 25 Admiration..that..you should com to be so great a Master of those Languages both for the Pen and Parley. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* I. 330 They meet each evening in the grove; Their parley but augments their love. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXII. 148 A nymph and swain soft parley mutual hold. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* vi. 105 Arthur..without further parley commanded him to be silent. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* III. 481 Why with longer parley the rising breezes delay?

† b. A public discussion or disputation in a University. *Obs.*

1577 FULKE *Confut. Purg.* 441 This were a pretty question for a Sophister in Oxford to demand in their parleis.

2. A conference for the debating of points in dispute; *esp. Mil.*, an informal conference with an enemy, under a truce, for the discussion of terms, or the mutual arrangement of matters, as the exchange of prisoners; a discussion of terms. *To beat* or *sound a parley*, to call for or request a parley by sounding a drum or trumpet.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 138b, Castles that come to parley, are commonlie at the point to render. 1607 DEKKER *Hist. Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 97 *stage-direct.*, The Herald soundes a parlee, and none answers. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 38 Sound for Parlé, and thinke vpon conditions of peace. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (Cassell) 262 When this drummer had beaten for a parley he made this speech to Mansoul. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* XVI. 278 Carrying a white flag, and offering a parley. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xiv. 60 We find them proposing a parley for arranging terms of capitulation.

b. *Sc. dial.* A truce or armistice in certain games; the place of truce. Cf. BARLEY *int.*

1723 MESTON *Knight* Poet. Wks. (1767) 7 On it [his skull] you might thresh wheat or barley, Or tread the grape ere he cry'd parley.

c. (See quot.) Cf. *beat a parley* in a.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Parley*, that beat of drum by which a conference with an enemy is desired. Synonymous with *chamade*.

3. *Comb.* † Parley-hill, in Scotland and Ireland, formerly, a mound, usually fortified, where the local disputes of neighbouring districts were debated and settled.

1641 in D. Beveridge *Culross & Tulliallan* (1885) I. vi. 196 Those who stand in the kirkyard or parlyhill discoursing. 1664 *Spelman's Gloss.* s. v. *Mallobergium*, Quæ in Hibernia *parly hills*, i. placitandi vel interloquendi montes appellantur.

Parley, *sb.*² *Sc.* and *dial.* Also **parly.** [Short for *parliament.*] A thin cake of gingerbread; a parliament-cake.

1825 JAMIESON s. v. *Parliament-cake*, Here's a bawhee tae ye: awa' an' buy parleys wi't. 18.. MCGILVRAY *Poems* (1862) 108 (E. D. D.) Pies, parlies, tarts, and butter bakes. 1891 BARRIE *Little Minister* (1892) 3 A little boy..pressed forward and offered him a sticky parly.

Parley, *sb.*³ *humorous.* [Short for PARLEYVOO.] A Frenchman.

1831 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 78 The girls are led out by unknown parleys, who caper by their sides and then give them back to my care.

Parley (pāˑrli), *v.*¹ Also 6–7 -lie, 6–8 -ly, (7 -lee). [Either f. F. *parler* to speak, *parlez* speak!, or f. PARLEY *sb.* (if the latter was earlier).]

1. *intr.* To speak, talk; to converse, discourse, confer (*with*). Now *arch.* (and tending to be coloured with 2).

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 963 As bashfull Suters, seeing Strangers by, Parley in silence with their hand or eye. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit., Irel.* II. 116 Ulisses, when hee went down to parlee with those in hell. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXII. 147 It is no time .. With him to parley, as a nymph and swain. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* III. i, Is it not the land upon whose mountains the Creator of the Universe parleyed with man?

b. *trans.* To speak, utter; *esp.* to speak a foreign or strange language.

1570 J. PHILLIP *Frendly Larum* in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) II. 526 Not bashing suche pernitious talke To parley and reporte. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 257 That Beauty in Court which could not parly Euphuism, was as little regarded as those now there that cannot speak French. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* II. IX. IX. 147 An Italian, who could parley French and Spanish.

2. *intr.* To treat, discuss terms; *esp.* to hold a parley (*with* an enemy or opponent); to come to parley. Also *fig.*

1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 34 The Lord Lieutenant sent the Lord of Cayre to parly with him. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silv. Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 143 Vpon them, when we parlee with our foes. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xi, We..offered a truce to parley. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* vii, Major Bridgenorth advanced, as if to parley. 1866 DK. ARGYLL *Reign Law* ii. (ed. 4) 53 And so we see the men of Theology coming out to parley with the men of Science.

b. *trans.* To grant a parley, or an interview for discussion, to (a person); to hold discussion with, speak to, address.

1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 48 Beare Saturne first to prison, Wee'l after parly them. 1631 — *Maid of West* V. Wks. 1874 II. 321 Conduct him safe where we will parly him. 1676 ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 347 They parlied Lambert. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* vi. (1852) 79 Would'st parley Lucifer on her silver seat?

Hence **Parleying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1692 *Diary Siege Lymerick* 16 The Cessation which began yesterday upon the Besieged's Parlying, continued till Ten a Clock the next Morning. 1803 WORDSW. *Sonn., to Men of Kent*, No parleying now! In Britain is one breath. 1887 BROWNING (*title*) Parleyings with certain People of Importance in their Day.

Parley, *v.*² *U.S.* Also **parlay, parlee.** [Corruption of PAROLI q. v.] In faro and horse-racing, To apply the money staked, together with the money won on a bet, in continuing to bet on the same card, or as a further stake on another horse or combination of horses. *trans.* and *intr.*

1895 *How to Make Money on Small Cap.* 63 Were he, however, to what is termed 'parley' his money—that is to say, if..he put his $5 on his choice on the first race, and, if the horse should win, put all the winnings and his original $5 on the next race, and so on. *Ibid.* Gloss. 126. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.* s. v., To parlay one's bet.

Hence **Parley** *sb.*⁴ = PAROLI.

1904 *American Corresp.*, In horse-racing the parley must be for the whole 'card' of races. In faro, and in rouge-et-noir, one lays a bet and, winning, leaves it on the table once more only.

Parleyvoo (pāˑrlivūˑ), *sb. humorous.* Also 8 **parle-vous,** 9 **parlez-vous, parlyvoo.** [f. F. *parlez-vous* (parlevũ) in *parlez-vous français?* do you speak French?]

1. The French language, French; school-study of French; *pl.* French utterances or talk.

1754 FOOTE *Knights* II. Wks. 1799 I. 76 In comes a French fellow..with his muff and parle-vous. 1813 SOUTHEY *March to Moscow* viii, But he look'd white and he look'd blue, Morbleu! Parbleu! When parlez-vous no more would do. 1822 GALT *Steam-boat* xii. 200 But the bodies hae a civil way with them for a' that, and it's no possible to be angry at their parleyvoos. 1889 LOWELL in *Atlantic Monthly* LXIV. 148 No words to spell, no sums to do, No Nepos and no parlyvoo!

2. A Frenchman.

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 164 Jockies, Jews, and Parlez-vous, Courtezans and Quakers. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 91 You'll have the honour of going to fight the frog-eating parleyvoos.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = French, or foreign.

1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xi. 95 His waistcoat was cut in the Parly-voo fashion.

Parleyvooˑ, *v. slang* or *humorous.* Also 8 **parler vous,** 9 **parlez-vous, parleyvous.** [Formed as prec. sb.] *intr.* To speak French; to speak a foreign tongue; to palaver.

1765 FOOTE *Commissary* II. Wks. 1799 II. 28 You know I can't parler vous. 1813 SOUTHEY *March to Moscow* viii, He would rather parlez-vous than fight. 1823 GALT *Entail* II. xxviii. 265 Me and your honest grandfather..had no foistring and parleyvooing, like your novelle turtle-doves. 1824 MACAULAY *Gt. Lawsuit* Misc. Writ. 1860 I. 94 He kept six French masters to teach him to parleyvoo. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 44/2 They will be tempted to ask, with their grandfathers, where is the use of all this parleyvooing?

Parliament (pāˑrliměnt), *sb.*¹ Forms: 3–8 **parlement,** (4–5 perle-), 4 **parly-,** (perly-), 4–6 **parlea-,** 5 **parli-,** 5–7 **parla-,** (5–6 **perla-**), 5– **parliament,** (5 **perlia-,** 5 7 **parlya-,** 7 **parleement**); also occas. 4–6 **-mente.** [ME. a. OF. *parlement* speaking (*Chans. Roland* 11th c.), f. *parler* to speak + *-ment*, in It. *parlamento*, med.L. *parlāmentum*, whence also 15–16th c. *parlament*; the form *parliament* corresponds to an Anglo-Lat. *parliamentum*, found in 13th c., founded perhaps on the ME. forms in *parly-, parli-*.]

† 1. The action of speaking; a 'spell' or 'bout' of speaking; a speech; a talk, colloquy, conversation, conference, consultation; a discussion or debate. *Obs.*

[1216–59 MATT. PARIS *Hist. Angl.* (Rolls) II. 197 Quod [Lodowicus] voluit habere per intermedios parlamentum pacificum cum eo [Huberto de Burgo].] 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3519 Þere he hulde is parlement wat were best to done. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 896 Gret perlyment they han i-nomen. *a* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 282 Takeþ good tent þat ȝe holde no parlyment Wiþ no cristen mon Whon ȝe come þe Churche with-Inne. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. ix. 5 Thenne herde I within the curteyne a longe parlament. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 521 Thus ended the parlement betwene the fader and the sone. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 136 After Bourgoyns hadde taken Tholouse, he made a grete parliamente to his folke, And sayd to theym, 'Lordes, ye knowe well [etc.]'. 1542 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IX. 219 Who wil shortely..comme to Bononye to be at parlement with thEmperour.

† b. = PARLEY *sb.*¹ 2. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7841 Þorow trist of trues, of on assent, Þey sette a day of Parlement, Opon þe Playne of Salesbury. *Ibid.* 16226 Til Cadwalyn his sonde he [Oswy] sent, Þat he wolde com til parlement. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 169 Wherefore they fell to parlament and yeelded it by composition. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 194 In Carbry, after a certain Parliament ended betweene the Irish and English, there were taken prisoners.

† 2. A formal conference or council for the discussion of some matter or matters of general importance; *spec.* the name applied in the early times of the French monarchy to the assembly of the great lords of the kingdom, and in England, in the course of the 13th c. to great councils of the early Plantagenet Kings; hence, retrospectively applied to those of earlier kings before and after the Norman Conquest, and in ME. widely and vaguely, or allusively, to any similar councils of ancient times or foreign nations. (Now only *Hist.* and as an earlier stage of sense 3, into which, in use, it passed without any break.)

[12.. in Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 570 Parliamentum Runimedæ. 1237–59 MATT. PARIS *Hist. Angl.* (Rolls) II. 393 De magno parlamento habito Londoniis in octavis Epiphaniæ ubi rex exigebat tricesimum regni. [*Before this, the word is* colloquium.] 1246–59 *Ibid.* III. 5 Convenit ad parlamentum generalissimum regni Anglicani totalis nobilitas, tam prælatorum quam militum.] *c* 1290 *Beket* 531 in *S. Eng.*

Leg. I. 121 Þo heo comen to Þe parlement [to clarindone] Þe king axede heom a-non ȝweÞur heo wolden holde Þe lawes ase heore Auncestres heolden ech-on. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5497 He [Pharaoh] gedir[d] him a parlement. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 214 Þe barons..To mak disturbaunce Þei held a parlement. [This was the Mad Parliament.] *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 115 (143), Pryam Þe kyng ful soone in general Let here-vpon his Parlement to holde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9379 Palomydon a perlement puruait anon, And the grete of Þe grekes gedrit he somyn. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 111 After that he kepede a parliament [1387 Trevisa, made a parlemente] at Oxenford, where Ynglische men and Danes were acorded to observe the lawes of kynge Edgarus. *c* 1440 *Bocius* (Laud MS. 559 lf. 10), A noon forthe they wente And kepte a grete perliamente. 1563 Golding *Cæsar* I. (1565) 22 They made request that it might be lawfull for them to sommon a Parlament of Gallia at a certain day. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 68/14 A Parlament, *senatus consultus*. 1762 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. xii. 9 In a parliament, summoned at Oxford (for the great councils began about this time [1222] to receive that appellation). 1863 H. Cox *Institt.* I. iii. 15 In the reign of Edward I the word 'Parliaments' was frequently applied to the assemblies of the four great courts as well as to the Great Council of the realm. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. § 175 *marg.*, Parliament of 1242. First report of a debate.

3. The Great Council of the nation, which forms, with the Sovereign, the supreme legislature of the United Kingdom (formerly of the Realm of England), consisting of the three Estates, namely the Lords Spiritual and Temporal (forming together the House of Lords), and the representatives of the counties, cities, boroughs, and universities (forming the House of Commons). By some legal writers, the Sovereign, as part of the Legislature, is included in the Parliament; but this is not usual.

a. Viewed as a temporary assemblage of persons, summoned by the Sovereign, and after a time (the length of which is now limited) again dissolved, to be succeeded (formerly at an uncertain and often distant interval, but now within a very short period) by another assemblage similarly constituted.

This is, in its origin, merely a development of sense 2, corresponding to the gradual evolution of the modern parliament from the Great Council. Stubbs *Const. Hist.*, following the chroniclers, uses 'parliament' from 1242 onwards; but the 'parliaments' previous to 1275 belong rather to our sense 2, with progressive approaches to this sense.

In this sense the word may be preceded by *a* or *the*, and have a plural; so we speak of a new parliament, or of the first, second, or third parliament of Edward I, or of Queen Victoria, and historians individualize many parliaments by distinctive appellations: see 8.

[1275 *Act* 3 *Edw. I* (*Statute of Westm.*) Preamble, Ces sunt les Establisemenz le Rey Edward, le fiz le Rey Henry, fez a Weymoster a son primer parlement general apres son coronement..par son Conseil e par le assentement des Erceveskes, Eveskes, Abbes, Priurs, Contes, Barons, & la Cõmunaute de la tere ileokes somons.] *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 214 To London he [Edw. I: 1286] went..He sent to his barouns, a parlement to hold. 1424 *Paston Lett.* I. 17 Be billes in the too last parlementz holden at Westminster and at Leycestre. 1459 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 372/2 By th' advyce of his Lords Spirituell and Temporell, and by yon his Commons in this his presente Parleamente assemblyd. 1546 *Suppl. Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 65 They were not all sturdy beggers that were in the Parlament when this lawe was stablished. 1659-60 Pepys *Diary* (1875) I. 2 To acquaint him [Monk] with their desires for a free and full Parliament. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* IV. xvii. (1848) 268 Grievances..for whose prevention or redress, Parliaments are wont to be assembled and Laws to be enacted. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. ii. 160 These are the constituent parts of a parliament; the king, the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons. 1818-48 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1871) III. viii. III. 19 As to the meeting to which knights of shires were summoned in 38 Hen. III, it ought not to be reckoned a parliament. *Ibid.* 37 The usual object of calling a parliament was to impose taxes. 1860 C. Innes *Scot. Mid. Ages* vii. 213 The earliest Parliament that can be proved..to have resembled the present legislative constitution of England by summons of citizens and burgesses is 49 Hen. III, A. D. 1265. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 92 The famous parliament of Simon de Montfort was called together by a writ issued on the 14th of December, to meet at Westminster on the 20th of January, 1265. 1885 Gladstone *Sp. Ho. Commons* 16 Nov., After sitting in 12 Parliaments a man begins to have, if he has any brains at all, the capacity and faculty of knowing what a particular Parliament can do and is likely to do.

b. Viewed as a permanent or continuous institution, the composition, character, and size of which have changed from time to time, but which has itself a continuous history. In this sense usually without *a* or *the*, or *plural* (except in speaking of such institutions in different countries, as, 'the Scottish and Irish Parliaments are now incorporated in that of Great Britain').

Act of Parliament, a law made by the Sovereign with the advice of his Parliament; a statute passed by both Houses of Parliament and ratified by the royal assent. *Clerk of the Parliaments* (†*Parliament*), the chief official of the House of Lords, who reads the royal assent to bills before Parliament assembled as a corporate body in the House of Lords. *Imperial Parliament*: see Imperial A. 2b. *Member of Parliament*: see Member. *Writ of Parliament*: see Writ.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. iv. 34 Þene Pees com to parlement and put vp a Bille, Hou Þat Wrong aȝeyn bis wille his wyf hedde I-take. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 329 Þes worldly prelatis Þat sitten in Perlement. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. v. 185 Þow shalt nat ryden hennes, Bote be my chyf chaunceler in chekyr and in parlement, And conscience in alle my courtes. 1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 239/2 If the said Thomas shuld be relessed hy Privelegge of Parlement. 1455 *Ibid.* 317/2 The Office of Clerk of oure Parlement. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 16 By acte of parlyament. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* II. x. § 164. 109 b, Parliament is the highest and most honourable and absolute court of justice in England, consisting of the king, the lords of parliament, and the commons. 1647-8 (18 Jan.) Charles I *Declar. fr. Carisbrooke Castle*, Which I would have rather done, by the way of my two Howses of Parlament. 1680-1 Wood *Life* 5 Mar. (O. H. S.) III. 84 Providing convenience for the lords to sit in parliament in the schools [at Oxford]. 1706 *Act* 6 *Anne* c. 11. § 3 That the United Kingdom of Great Britain be represented by One and the same Parliament to be stiled The Parliament of Great Britain. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. i. 102 The privileges of parliament. *Ibid.* ii. 161 Some have not scrupled to call its power, by a figure rather too bold, the omnipotence of parliament. 1774 Pennant *Tour in Scot. in* 1772. 161 This Shire and that of Cathness send a Member to Parlement alternatly. 1800 *Act* 39 & 40 *Geo. III* c. 67 Art. iii, That the said United Kingdom be represented in one and the same Parliament, to be called the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 57 Parliament was prorogued on the 24th. 1896 *Law Q. Rev.* July 201 We are pretty sure it is not the law Parliament intended to make.

c. *High Court of Parliament*, a name formerly applied collectively (as in Bk. of Common Prayer) to the two Houses of Parliament in session; now mostly said of Parliament in its judicial capacity.

1450-1662 [see Court *sb.*[1] 10].

d. *transf.* The place where Parliament meets; the Parliament House. *rare.*

1628 Earl Manch. in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 268 Werden tells me he hath provided you [with a lodging] not far from the Parliament.

4. The title of the corresponding legislative bodies which formerly existed in Scotland and Ireland, and of the existing legislative bodies of certain British colonies or dependencies, as the Dominion of Canada, the Australian Commonwealth, the separate colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania; also popularly applied to the legislative assemblies of other colonies, and to those of foreign countries, as the French Chambers, the German Reichstag, the Spanish Cortes, etc.

In Scotland and Ireland, as in England, the earliest use was that of a meeting or session of the legislature, as in 3 a.

a. [1292 *Acts Parl. Scot.* I. 445 Coram ipso Rege et consilio in parliamento suo primo. 1296 Entry in *Liber Niger* of Chr. Ch., Dublin, 26 Edw. I, Justiciarius..ordinavit et statuit generale parliamentum hic ad hunc diem.] 1398 *Acts Parl. Sc.* I. 573 Item it is ordanyt Þat ilke yhere Þe kyng sal halde a parlement. 1428 *Close Roll of Ireld.*, 7 Hen. VI, Ye lordes spiritual and temporels, & communes of your land of Ireland, at your parliament last holden at your citie of Dyvelin [Dublin]. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 7 In an Irish Parliament he put vp his petition, that..he might there haue the place and title of the Earle of Tyrone. 1621 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 267 The King of Denmark ..is gone back to a Parliament in Denmark.

b. 1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 29 It is statute and ordaned, that the breakers of the actes of Parliament be punished. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 671/1 Howe will those be redressed by Parliament, when as the Irish which sway most in Parliament..shall oppose themselves agaynst them? 1706 (*title*) Speech in the Scotch Parliament concerning the Union. 1707 *Acts Parl. Scot.* XI. 407 (Act of Union 16 Jan.) At the time of ratifying the Treaty of Union in the Parliament of Scotland. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* xxxii. A senator of the nation! a member of the noblest parliament in the world! 1800 Grattan *Speech* 26 May, Connexion is a wise and profound policy; but connexion without an Irish Parliament is connexion without its own principle .. without the pride of honour that should attend it. 1896 Lecky *Liberty & Democr.* (1899) I. i. 14 The system of direct election of members of Parliament was not established in France till 1817. *Ibid.* II. vi. 44 A law was carried through the Prussian Parliament giving the Government a discretionary power. 1902 J. E. C. Bodley in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 491/1 The [French] opportunist minister of War understood the feeling of parliament.

5. Applied to various consultative assemblies.

a. In the Stannaries, a representative assembly or convocation of tinners for Devon, or for Cornwall, formerly held for the redress of grievances, and general regulation of the stannaries. Now only *Hist.*

1574 in T. Pearce *Laws & Customs Stannaries* (1725) 240 The Great Court, or Parliament, of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth..of the Dutchy of Cornwall holden at Crockerrentorre ..before..Frances Earl of Bedford..Lord Warden of the Stannaries of Devon and Cornwall. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 215 (1810) 223 A high rock, called Crocken-Torr, where the parliament for stannary causes is kept. 1686 in *Calr. Treas. Pap.* (1868) 18 His Lordship's letter for the speedy calling a convocation or parliament of tinners. 1752 in *Laws of Stannaries* (1808) 14 We, the above-said four and twenty stannators being duly elected..to serve in this present convocation, or parliament of Tinners, do agree that [etc.]. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 444/1 These assemblies were called parliaments, or convocations, of tinners, and were summoned by the lord warden of the stannaries, under a writ, issued by the duke of Cornwall, or by the king, when there was no duke, authorizing and requiring him to do so. The last convocation was held in 1752.

b. A consultative assembly of the members of the Middle or the Inner Temple.

1681 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 94 Last week there was a parliament held in the Inner Temple..to debate the affaires of the house. 1706 Phillips s.v., The Societies of the two Temples, or Inns of Court, do likewise call that Assembly a Parliament, wherein they consult about the common Affairs of their respective Hooses. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* XXXIX. 480/1 The Treasurer .. conducted him [Prince of Wales] to the new Parliament Chamber..A Parliament was then formed of the Masters of the Bench present.

c. *fig.* and *transf.* uses.

a 1400 Chaucer *Epil. Cant. T.*, The book of seint Valentynes day of the parlement of briddes. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 23 The royall lyon lete calla parlement, All beestes aboute hym every on. *a* 1592 H. Smith *Serm.* (1622) 22 A man neuer abandoneth euill, untill hee abandon enill company: for no good is concluded in this Parliament. 1640 Day (*title*) The Parliament of Bees. 1727 Fielding *Love in Sev. Masq.* II. i, I sometimes look on my drawing-room as a little parliament of fools, to which every different body sends its representatives. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1883) II. 100 This would bear a smart debate, I fancy, in a parliament of women. 1842 Tennyson *Locksley Hall* 128 Till..the battle flags were furl'd In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world. 1893 J. H. Barrows (*title*) The World's Parliament of Religions..held in Chicago in connection with the Columbian Exposition of 1893. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 9 Dec. 4/4 The Cricket Parliament at Lord's.

†d. *Pimlico Parliament*: see quot. *Obs.*

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 2 Feb. 2/4 One thousand citizens, with a sprinkling of what is here [Dublin] called the Pimlico Parliament, or mob.

6. Foreign uses:

a. In France (before the Revolution of 1789), the name given to a certain number of supreme courts of justice, in which also the edicts, declarations, and ordinances of the king were registered. Of these there were twelve, of which the Parliament of Paris was of greatest importance in French history. [= F. *parlement.*]

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 454 The Senate of Paris, whiche they cal the Parliament. 1626 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 84 The French king, by sentence of the parliament of Rouen and Rennes hath arrested and in his possession above the worth of £300,000 of our merchants' goods. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s.v., In France, those high Courts of Justice..are called Sedentary Parlements; and their Assembly of States General is onely equivalent to our Parliament. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The parliament of Paris is the principal, and that whose jurisdiction is of the greatest extent. This is the chief court of justice throughout the realm. 1771 *Ann. Reg.* 82 His majesty has thought fit to branch the parliament of Paris into five different parliaments, under the denomination of superior courts. 1877 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 228 The parlements took up their judicial arms in defence of abuses and against reform.

b. In Florence. [= It. *parlamento.*]

1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* I. 22 This meeting of all the men of the state capable of bearing arms was called a parliament. 1900 E. G. Gardner *Florence* ii. 56 The State was reorganised, and a new constitution confirmed in a solemn Parliament held in the Piazza.

7. Short for *Parliament-cake*: see 9.

1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr., Tale Drury Lane*, Crisp parliament with lollypops, And fingers of the Lady. 1828 Moir *Mansie Wauch* iii. 30 As for the gingerbread I shall not attempt a description:..roundabouts, and snaps,..and parliaments. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxviii, Gorging the boy with apples and parliament. 1881 *Proc. Geog. Soc.* III. 515 They [walls] look exactly as if they were made of the sort of gingerbread called 'parliament'.

8. With qualifying words, in the names applied to various parliaments, chiefly in sense 3 a (but also in senses 2 and 4). Many of these are not contemporary, being due to later chroniclers or historians.

Addled (†**Addle**) **Parliament**, that of 1614: see quots. 1614, 1862. **Barebone's P.**, a nickname given to the *Little P.* (q.v.), from the name of Praise-God Barbon, one of the members for London. **Cavalier P.** = *Pensioner P.* **Convention P.**: see Convention 5 a. **Devil's P.** (*Parliamentum diabolicum*), that held by Henry VI at Coventry in 1459, which attainted the Duke of York, his son the Earl of March, afterwards Edward IV, and their chief followers. **Drinking** or **Drunken P.**, the Scottish parliament which met after the Restoration on 1 Jan. 1661. **Good P.**, that which met in 1376, and endeavoured to reform abuses. **Great P.**: see quots. **Lack-learning** or **Lay P.** = *Unlearned P.* **Little P.**, the assembly of 120 members, nominated by Cromwell and his Council of Officers, which sat from 4 July to 12 Dec. 1653. **Long P.**, that which met on 3 Nov. 1640, commenced the Civil War, and brought about the death of Charles I; being 'purged' by Col. Pride and the Republicans in 1648, dispersed by Cromwell in 1653, and twice restored in 1659, it was finally dissolved in March 1660, after restoring Chas. II; also the Parliament of Chas. II, which continued from 1661 to 1679. **Mad P.** (*Parliamentum insanum*), name given to the meeting of the barons at Oxford in 1258, which passed the 'Provisions of Oxford'. **Marvellous, Merciless, Unmerciful,** or **Wonderful P.**, that of 1388, which condemned the favourites of Richard II. **Nominated P.** = *Little P.* **Pension, Pensionary,** or **Pensioner P.**, a nickname of the Long Parliament of Charles II. **Rump P.**, the remnant of the Long Parliament, in its later history: see Rump. **Running P.**, name for the Parliament of Scotland, from its being shifted from place to place (Brewer). **Short P.**, that which sat from 13 April to 5 May 1640, before the Long Parliament. **Unlearned P., P. of Dunces** (*Parliamentum indoctorum*), that convened by Hen. IV at Coventry in 1404, from which all lawyers were excluded. **Unmerciful P.**: see *Merciless P.* **Unreported P.**, that which sat from 1768 to 1774. **Useless P.**, the first parliament of Chas. I, 18 June to 12 Aug. 1625. **Wonderful** or **Wonder-working P.**: see *Marvellous P.*

1614 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 323 The parliament is dissolved, without the ratification of so much as any one act;.. thereby rendering it, as they term it here, an *addle parliament. 1862 *Ann. Eng.* II. 353, A. D. 1614 The parliament meets April 5, and is dissolved June 7, without passing a single act. .. It was in consequence nicknamed the 'addled parliament'. 1657 Ld. Say & Seale *Let.* 29 Dec. in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1895) X. 107 'A *barbones Parliament, as they call it, without choyce of the people att all, is not worse than this. 1663 J. Heath *Brief Chron. Civil Wars* 648 It was better known .. by the name of Barebones Parliament,

whose Christian name was Praise God, a Leatherseller in Fleet Street. 1900 [see *Little P.*] 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. (1871) I. 95 The *Cavalier Parliament, chosen in the transport of loyalty which had followed the Restoration. *c* 1690 KIRKTON *Hist. Ch. Scot.* iii. (1817) 114 This parliament [1662] was called the *Drinking Parliament. 1580 STOW *Chron.* 467 (an. 1376) A Parliament, commonly called the *good Parliament, was holden at Westminster [*c* 1440 WALSINGHAM *Hist. Angl.* I. 324 Parliamenti quod Bonum merito vocabatur]. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. v. 54 We meet..with a Parliament, called the *good Parliament*, in the 50th Year of Edw. III, and the *great Parliament*, and the *marvellous Parliament*, both in the Reign of Rich. II. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. § 262. 433 The impeachment of the great offenders, and the substitution of a new council, were however only a small part of the business of the Good Parliament. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 9 In the xxj. yeer of King Richard [II], he ordeyned and held a parlement at Westmynstre, that was callid the *grete parlement. 1705 [see *Good P.*] 1886 F. YORK POWELL *Hist. Eng. to* 1509 IV. i. 198 The Great Parliament of 1295, which was afterwards acknowledged as the model for such gatherings, as the three Estates were all present regularly summoned. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ii. 177 Our law books and historians have branded this parliament with the name of *parliamentum indoctum*, or the *lack-learning parliament. 1886 F. YORK POWELL *Hist. Eng. to* 1509 v. i. 294 In October 1404 the *Lay or Unlearned Parliament was called. 1653-76 WHITELOCKE *Mem.* 14 Aug. (1732) 563/2 They [Cromwell and his Officers] had appointed the *little Parliament whom they chose, and commanded them. 1900 MORLEY *Cromwell* 359 The company of men so constituted stands in history as the Little Parliament, or, parodied from the name of one of its members, Barebones' Parliament. 1654 R. WILLIAMS in *Mass. Hist. Coll.* Ser. III. X. 2 Major G. Harrison was the 2d in the nation..when the Lord Genl and himselfe joined against the former *long Parliament and dissolved them. 1659 *Englands Conf.* 8 Their old hackney drudges of the Long Parliament. 1837 W. WALLACE *Contn. Mackintosh's Hist. Eng.* VII. vii. 225 Thus ended the long or pensionary parliament of Charles II., after having sat seventeen years! 1873 EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* xxxiv. 165 Thus ended that famous 'Long Parliament' which, twice expelled and twice restored, had existed for twenty years. 1878 S. R. GARDINER in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 348/2 When the Long Parliament of the Restoration met in 1661. 1884 — *Hist. Eng.* IX. xiv. 218 On November 3 [1640] that famous assembly which was to be known to all time as the Long Parliament met at Westminster. 1580 STOW *Chron.* (1631) 191/1 The Lords..held a Parliament at Oxford, which was after called the *mad Parliament [1274 *Lib. de Antiq. Leg.* (Camden) 37 Hoc anno fuit illud insane Parliamentum apud Oxoniam.] 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. § 176. 74 On the 11th of June [1258], at Oxford, the Mad Parliament, as it was called by Henry's partisans, assembled. 1705 *Marvellous P. [see *Good P.*]. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. § 266. 482 The '*merciless' parliament sat for 122 days. Its acts fully establish its right to the title [*a* 1500 in *Knighton's Chron.* (Rolls) II. 249 Parliamentum sine misericordia]. 1901 S. R. GARDINER *Hist. Commw.* (1903) III. xxxv. 175 One of the advanced members of the *Nominated Parliament. *a* 1735 E. HARLEY in *Portland MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) V. 642 During the whole reign of Charles II. he [sir R. Harley] was a member of that Parliament called the *Pension Parliament. 1837 *Pensionary P. [see *Long P.*]. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 20 The Evil Counsellors, the *Pensioner-Parliament, the Thorow-pac'd Judges, the Flattering Divines. *c* 1641 EVELYN *Diary* 11 Apr. an. 1640, His Majesties riding through the Citty in state to the *Short Parliament. [1782 PENNANT *Journ. Chester to Lond.* 141 Stiled **Parliamentum indoctorum*; not that it consisted of a greater number of blockheads than parlements ordinarily do.] 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. § 634-5 In October at Coventry the 'Unlearned Parliament' met. This assembly acquired its ominous name from the fact that in the writ of summons, the king..directed that no lawyers should be returned as members. 1853 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) III. xxviii. 291 There is a *lacuna* in our Parliamentary debates .. from 1768 to 1774. That Parliament is commonly called the '*unreported Parliament'. 1841 (*title*) Sir Henry Cavendish's Debates of the House of Commons during the thirteenth Parliament of Great Britain, commonly called the unreported Parliament [from 10th May 1768 to 13 June 1774]. 1580 STOW *Chron.* (1631) 303/1 This Parliament was named the Parliament that wrought *wonders [*a* 1500 in *Knighton's Chron.* (Rolls) II. 258 *note*, Parliamentum apud Westmonasterium operans mira]. 1878 FREEMAN in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 319/2 A parliament known as the *Wonderful and the Merciless.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of or belonging to a or the parliament, sometimes = parliamentary; as *parliament army, barge, book, buildings, business, censure, day, diary, fee, gentleman, journal, knight, news, people, robe, time*; made or ordained by Parliament, as *parliament church, faith, law, religion* (hostile terms); also **parliament-cake, -gingerbread**, a thin crisp rectangular cake of gingerbread; **parliament-chamber**, the room in which a parliament meets, *spec.* that in the Old Palace of Westminster; **Parliament Christmas**, a hostile name for Christmas according to New Style, at the introduction of the latter; **parliament-heel** (*Naut.*): see quot.; **parliament hinge**, a hinge with so great a projection from the wall or frame as to allow a door or shutter to swing back against the wall; **parliament ordinance**: see ORDINANCE *sb.* 7; **Parliament Roll**: see ROLL *of parliament*. Also PARLIAMENT-HOUSE, -MAN.

[The reason of the name in some of the special combs. has not been ascertained.]

1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* III. 277 One of the generals of the *parliament army. 1606 *Progr. Jas. I* (1828) II. 53 The King of Great Britain passed in the *Parliament-barge to Gravesend. 1640 J. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 281 The Cancelling..was registrate in the *Parliament-books of that second session. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xix. 182 A general huxtry, with *parliament-cakes, and candles, and pincushions, as well as other groceries, in their window. 1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 239/2 The Lordes Spirituelx and Temporelx beyng in the *Parlement Chambre. *c* 1543 W. CLEBE *MS. Add.* 4609 lf. 409 in Parker *Dom. Archit.* III. 79 At Westminster the grete chamboure for your graciouse personne, & the quenes logging, with the parlement chambre & paynted chambre. 1896 *Law Times* CII. 123/2 A Parliament chamber [Inns of Court] is close tiled, except for purposes of discipline affecting character. 1837 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cix. IV. 71 There were people .. who refused to keep what they called *Parliament Christmas. 1711 HICKES *Two Treatises* (1847) I. 318 We have a parliament religion..parliament bishops, and a *parliament Church. 1726 TRAPP *Popery* I. 63 They call our Church and Religion ..a Parliament-church, and Religion. 1738 BIRCH *Milton* I. App. 70 Lord Altham declar'd, That he had been turning over his Father's Papers, amongst which he found a *Parliament-Diary, written by himself. 1581 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 428 Certane small custumes, callit of auld the *Parliament fee or archearis wyne. 1629 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 35 What passed between the judges and our *parliament gentlemen upon their appearance the first day of the term, the enclosed will inform you. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), **Parliament-heel*, the situation of a ship, when she is made to stoop a little to one side, so as to clean the upper part of her bottom on the other side. 1782 *Ann. Reg.* 225* The Royal George..should receive a sort of slight careen, which the seamen..call a parliament heel. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Kings* v. comm., Those that..goe to church, to shew them selves obedient to the *Parliament law. 1845 JAMES *A. Neil* i, Have you seen any of the *parliament people there? 1629 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 13 Proceedings against the *parliament prisoners in the Star Chamber. 1565 HARDING *Confut. Jewel's Apol.* VI. ii. 278 Let vs not be blamed, if we call it *parlament religion, parlament gospell, parlament faith. 1711-26 [see *Parliament-church*]. 1533 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 19 The Lordes going in their *Parliament roabes. 1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 57/2 Enacted in the *Parlement Rolle. 1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 239/2 In tyme of vacation..and not in *Parlement tyme.

†**Parliament,** *sb.*[2] Error for PARAMENT b or PALLIAMENT.

1539 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 32 Ane gowne of freis claith of gold bordourit with perle of gold lynit with crammasy satyne the hude and parliament of the samyn. 1584 R. W. *Three Ladies London* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 312 Wouldst know whither with this parliament I go?

Parliame·nt, *v. rare.* [Late ME. *parlement*, a. OF. *parlementer* (14th c. in Littré): cf. It. and med.L. *parlamentare* (1297 in Du Cange) to parley or speak together.]

†**1.** *intr.* To talk, converse; to confer, parley. *Obs.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlviii. 91/2 After that they hadde longe parlemented togyder in theyr langage. 1543 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IX. 465 [They] wolde have parlamentidde withe the capteyns of the towne for the rendringe of it. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 301 Who brought word that they were content to parlament. *Ibid.* 302, 308. 1610 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 223 The King .. resolved to Parliament.

†**2.** *trans.* ? To assemble, gather together. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 2 The full sinode of Lucifers ministers angells assembled, did parlament all their enuy to the subuersion of our established ministry.

3. *intr.* To attend Parliament; to discharge the duties of a member of Parliament. Also with *it*.

1642 R. HARRIS *Sermon* Ep. Ded., My worke was to Mourne, to Preach: not to Parliament-it. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 147 Wha, aiblins, thrang a parliamentin, For Britain's guid his saul indentin.

4. *fig.* (*humorous*) To vociferate, gabble.

1893 *Field* 20 May 714/1 A great phalanx [of geese], which stood loudly 'parliamenting' on the mud beyond.

Hence **Parliame·nting** *vbl. sb.*

1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 309 But waiting for this parlamenting I had begun. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* I. iv. (1849) 11 There was a pleasure in .. our sederunts which I doubt if wiser parliamenting often furnishes.

†**Parliame·ntal,** *a. Obs.* [See -AL.] Of or pertaining to Parliament; parliamentary.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 611/1 A summary recapitulation of such parlamentall notes and proceedinges, as then were praetised by publike parlament. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxiii. 41 Against the Parliamental Acts of the two Houses. 1649 PRYNNE *Vind. Liberty Eng.* 17 Deriving their Parliamental Authority onely from the people. 1775 T. LYNCH in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 83 The destruction of the Parliamental army in America will certainly produce peace.

Parliamenta·rian (-ēə·riăn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 parla-. [f. as PARLIAMENTARY + -AN.]

A. *sb.* †**1.** One who accepts a religion or church ordained or ruled by parliament. *Obs.* Cf. *parliament church*, PARLIAMENT *sb.*[1] 9.

1613 SIR E. HOBY *Countersnarle* 72 Yet doth hee make no other reckoning of you, then of so many Parlamentarians, whose Religion is steared by the Helme of the State.

2. *Hist.* One who took the side or was in the service of the Parliament, as against the King, during the contests and Civil War of the 17th c.

[WHITELOCKE *Mem.* (1682) 57/2, *sub anno* 1642: And now came up the Names of Parties, Royallists, and Parliamentarians; Cavaliers, and Roundheads.]

1644 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. II. 746 The Parliamentarians were forced to retreat in haste. 1648 *Petit. of East. Assoc.* 19 Under the titles of Malignants, and Parliamentarians. 1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* (1650) 40 So many here were insnared, both Royallists and Parliamentarians. 1736 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* III. 39 His Majesty..gave directions to seize the lands and goods of the Parliamentarians. 1831 R. VAUGHAN *Mem. Stuart Dynasty* II. 121 The parliamentarians were found chiefly in the metropolis and its neighbourhood.

3. One versed and skilful in parliamentary usages and tactics; a skilled and experienced parliamentary debater.

1834 *Oxford Univ. Mag.* I. 39 A veteran parliamentarian. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Mar. 5/1 Parliamentarians were proud of the greatest Parliamentarian of the century.

4. Applied to a member of a French *parlement*, or of a foreign 'parliament'.

1893 A. OGLE *Marq. D'Argenson* 33 He took refuge, like many an irate, but thrifty parliamentarian, in the Rue Quincampoix.

B. *adj.* = PARLIAMENTARY *a.*, esp. in sense 1 b.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon* II. (R.), Being in a manner undone by the severities of the parliamentarian visitors in 1648. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* ii, The parliamentarian Major was considerably embarrassed by this proposal. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 25 The Parliamentarian soldier was often seen endeavouring to adapt his life to a mistaken application of the Bible. 1882-3 in Schaff *Encycl.* I. 381 Canada is a self-governing country, with a parliamentarian system.

Hence **Parliamenta·rianism,** the parliamentary principle or system.

1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* 137 The Greeks of Constantinople ..were not more infatuated than these pedantic commonwealth men with their parliamentarianism when Charles II. was at Calais. 1884 *Athenæum* 27 Dec. 831/2 M. Hubert proves that the Belgian constitution of 1831 was drawn.. partly also from English parliamentarianism.

Parliame·ntarily, *adv.* [f. PARLIAMENTARY + -LY[2].] In a parliamentary way; in accordance with parliamentary procedure; in connexion with parliament.

1768 GRENVILLE in Bancroft *Hist. U.S.* (1876) IV. xxxviii. 134 How do we know, parliamentarily, that Boston is the most guilty of the colonies? *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1822) I. 48 He disliked proceeding parliamentarily in this business. 1888 G. GISSING *Life's Morning* III. xix. 113 Mr. Baxendale was in London, parliamentarily occupied.

Parliame·ntariness. *rare* [−0]. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] 'The being according to the Rules, Method or Authority of a Parliament' (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

Parliamentarism (pārlĭme·ntărĭz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM: cf. *militarism*.] A parliamentary system of government.

1870 *Daily News* 14 Jan., There is not one..who, if left alone, would not, in a given time, bring Parliamentarism into discredit. 1884 *American* VIII. 295 He cannot stay.. the onward sweep of parliamentarism in Germany. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* June 73/2 A procedure similar to English parliamentarism.

Parliamentary (pārlĭme·ntări), *a.* (*sb.*). Also 7 parla-, 7-8 parle-. [f. PARLIAMENT or med.L. *parliament-um* + -ARY[1]: cf. mod.F. *parlementaire*.]

1. Of, belonging or relating to a parliament, or to parliament as an institution; of the nature of a parliament.

Parliamentary agent, a person professionally employed to take charge of the interests of a party concerned in or affected by any private legislation of Parliament.

1626 SIR S. D'EWES *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1845) II. 179 Ordinarie newes I omitt, such I call Parliamentarie, of the Lower House, and forraine. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 134 That forementioned..inclination of our Parliamentary Senators. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1833) III. xxvii. 29, I know..as a minister what must be yielded to parliamentary influence. 1819 J. DEAN in Mc.Adam *Rem. Road Making* (1823) 187 Would you, as a parliamentary agent, undertake to prepare and conduct an ordinary road bill through parliament? 1886 GLADSTONE 21 Jan. in *Hansard* Ser. III. CCCII. 112, I will venture to recommend them, as an old Parliamentary hand, to do the same.

b. Of, belonging or adhering to, the Parliament in the Civil War of the 17th c.

1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 319 He..inspired that spirit which rendered the parliamentary armies in the end victorious. 1778 PENNANT *Tour in Wales* (1883) I. 16 His house, which in September 1643 was surrendered to the parlementary forces. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 560/1 In 1642 Worcester was besieged by the parliamentary forces.

c. Of or belonging to the Parliament of Paris.

1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Council Trent* v. 463 There was a fame that the French-men, though Catholikes, came with Sorbonicall and Parlamentarie minds, fully bent to acknowledge the Pope no further then they pleased. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, The proceedings in the Parliamentary Courts of Paris during the 17th century.

d. *allusively.* Slow or deliberate like the procedure of Parliament.

1835 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* Pref. 3 Beholding the parliamentary pace of our British Pharmacopœias in the official recognition and adoption of the numerous and active remedies which the chemists of France are continually sending forth.

2. Enacted, ratified, or established by Parliament.

Parliamentary minister (Ch. of Scot.), a minister of a church having an endowment, but which is not a parish church.

1616 CHAMPNEY *Voc. Bps.* 161 Not onlie this parlementarie fashion of ordination but the verie order of Bishops it selfe. 16[2]a BACON *Hen. VII* Wks. 1879 I. 734/2 To the first three titles..were added two more, the authorities parliamentary and papal. *c* 170[2]a *Rem. Reign Will. III* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 493 Thus the prince of Orange..mounted the imperial throne of England, Scotland, and Ireland, by a parliamentary title. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. Ded. 7 Chearfully pay all parliamentary taxes. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxii. (ed. 4) 461 When..the General Assembly admitted what were known as the Parliamentary ministers, and the ministers of chapels of ease, to a seat in the church courts. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 106 To obtain a Parliamentary ratification of the treaty.

b. *Parliamentary train*: A train carrying

passengers at a rate not exceeding one penny a mile, which, by Act of Parliament (7 & 8 Vict. c. 85), every railway company is obliged to run daily each way over its system. So *Parliamentary carriage, fare, ticket*, etc.

1845 *Bradshaw's Railway Guide* Aug. 5 Fares between London and Brighton—Passengers by 1st class 1½ hour trains, 14*s.* 6*d.*; .. 2nd class .. by 2½ hour trains, 8*s.*; third class, 5*s.*; parliamentary trains, 4*s.* 3*d.* 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* (repr.) 65 In a parliamentary carriage, very like a rabbit-hutch. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Clov. Foot* xxxviii, He went early on Tuesday morning by the parliamentary train. 1893 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* I. 178 A parliamentary ticket by the slow train from Dorsetshire to Hillborough.

3. Consonant with the usages or agreeable to the practice of Parliament; according to a parliamentary constitution.

1625 *Commons' Debates* (Camden) 94 His Majestie promis'd a more particular, and, as I may terme it, a more Parliamentary answere, article to article. 1628 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 354 We now sit in parliament, and therefore must take his majesty's word no otherwise than in a parliamentary way. 1656 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 206 It is not parliamentary, under colour of a petition, to bring in a Bill. 1711 *Fingall MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 116 He desired money in a parliamentary way from his people.

b. Of language: Such as is permitted to be used in parliament; hence *allusively*, Admissible in polite conversation or discussion; civil, courteous. Sometimes, of a peculiar or novel word or phrase: that has been used by some one in Parliament.

1818 *Parl. Debates* 1409 Mr. Brougham asked, whether the last expression ['totally false'] of the hon. gentleman was intended in a parliamentary sense? 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. lxxiii, He was 'free to confess'—(whence comes this phrase? Is't English? No—'tis only parliamentary) [i.e. used by the Younger Pitt, 1788–9]. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* I. II. vii. 205 The taste and discrimination with which we so give them the go-by, to use an elegant parliamentary phrase. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 192 The speech of the man in the street is invariably strong, nor can you mend it by making it what you call parliamentary. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxx, The nomination-day was a great epoch of successful trickery, or, to speak in a more Parliamentary manner, of war stratagem. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 7 May 5/3 Two gentlemen politely and in strictly Parliamentary language calling one another incompetent administrators.

B. *sb.* I. 1. a. A member of Parliament.

1626 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 116 The eight parliamentaries who gave their charge against him to the Lords will not accuse him in that court. *a* 1825 MRS. SHERIDAN *Let. to Parr* 13 Dec. in *P.'s Wks.* (1828) VIII. 468 An unlucky word..has made some little confusion in the heads of a few old Parliamentaries. 1878 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* I. 362 On Monday our Parliamentaries began to quake.

b. = PARLIAMENTARIAN *sb.* 2.

1649 *Declar. Bps. & Clergy at Clonmacnoise* 4 Dec. in J. C. Monahan *Rec. Dioceses Ardagh & Clonm.* (1886) 101 The Commander in Chief of the Rebel Forces commonly called Parliamentaries.

2. Short for *parliamentary train*: see 2 b above.

1864 TRAFFORD (Mrs. Riddell) *G. Geith* (1865) II. vi. 54 Our pleasures travel by express: our pains by parliamentary. 1866 DICKENS *Mugby Junction*, She's a Parliamentary, sir.

II. 3. A person sent to parley with the enemy, to make or listen to proposals. [F. *parlementaire*.]

1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* I. 155 On the 29th of May he sent..a parliamentary to the Piedmontese garrison, summoning them to surrender. 1898 in *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 15 Apr. 1/2 The colonial government..is to send Senors Giberga, Dolz and Viondi in the character of parliamentaries, to treat with the insurgents.

Hence **Parliame·ntaryism** = PARLIAMENTARISM.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 105 They have no taste for..the journalism, the budgetism, the parliamentaryism of the 19th century. 1898 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 531 The inharmonious working of parliamentaryism.

†**Parliamenta·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *parlementation* (16th c.), f. *parlementer*: see PARLIAMENT *v.* and -ATION.] The holding of a parliament or council; conference.

1622 E. MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 4 With the Parliamentation and Consultation of all the Parts together about these Causes and Remedies.

Parliamenteer (pāːlĭmĕntĭəːɹ), *sb.* Also 7 -eir, 7–8 -ier. [f. PARLIAMENT *sb.* + -EER.]

1. *Hist.* = PARLIAMENTARIAN *sb.* 2.

1642 *Pr. Rupert's Jrnl.* 10 Nov. in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1898) XIII. 731 The Parliamentiers came to treate at Cnlebrooke. 1643 *Ibid.* 21 Sept. ibid. 735. 1643 PRYNNE *Popish R. Favourite* 73, I..beseech all protestant cavaliers, and Anti-parliamenteers whatsoever. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 463 He left five sons..who all (one excepted) proved zealous Parliamenteers. 1738 BIRCH *Life Milton* App., M.'s Wks. 1738 I. 84 The very Destroyers of the King (whom the first Parliamentiers call'd Rebels). 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1885) I. 175 A Committee of Parliamenteers went with him.

2. = PARLIAMENTARIAN *sb.* 3. *rare.*

1893 *National Observer* 15 Apr. 543/2 Novelist or playwright, painter or parliamenteer.

Hence **Parliamentee·rship** *nonce-wd.*

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi, If my Protectorship is nothing; what in the name of wonder is your Parliamenteership?

Parliamentee·r, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] Rarely used exc. in **Parliamentee·ring** *vbl. sb.*, engagement in parliamentary affairs, electioneering; *ppl. a.* occupied with parliamentary affairs. (Cf. *mountaineering*, etc.)

1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 151. 2/2 A Parliamenteering to Chelmsford..I lately rid down. 1722 (*title*) The Art of Parliamenteering. 1789 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 63 All are engaged in parliamenteering. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* II. 374 William Harcourt, the now lawyering, parliamenteering, &c.; loud man.

†**Parliame·nter.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. PARLIAMENT + -ER¹.] A parliament-man, a member of Parliament.

1787 TAYLOR *Poems* 9 (E. D. D.) Some Parli'mentars may tak bribes. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 11/1 Ye are aye complaining o' the parliamenters, Rohin. 1842 VEDDER *Poems* 120 If I'd been fluent, do you see, I'd been a parliamenter.

Parliament-house, Parliament house. The building in which a parliament meets.

Formerly applied to the (Old) Houses of Parliament at Westminster; still used of the building in Edinburgh in which the Scottish Parliament met (now used as the general waiting-room and lounge of persons engaged in the business of the Court of Session), and of those of various Colonial Legislatures.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 202 Y-set on lofte; As a Parlement-hous. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxxviii. 363 The constable hath entred his quarell and plee agaynst you in the parlyament house of Parys. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 27 Ye that be lordes and burgessys of the parlament house. 1605 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 36 There was placed under the Parliament House, where the King should sit, some thirty barrels of powder. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4270/3 His Grace..was attended in his going to the Parliament-House [Edinburgh] by most of the Nobility. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* III. 165 Their first intention was to bore a way under the parliament-house from that which they occupied. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v, The haill Parliament House..was speaking o' naething else. 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* 23 July, A wearisome and fruitless debate on the plans for the new Parliament-houses.

Pa·rliament-ma·n, parliament man. Now *Hist.* or *dial.* Also 8 **parliamentman.**

1. A member of the Parliament, orig. of England, also of Scotland and Ireland, later of the United Kingdom; occasionally applied to a member of the House of Lords, but usually, like 'Member of Parliament' now, to a member of the House of Commons.

1605 SIR E. HOBY in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 35 Sundry parliament men are dead since the last session, as Sir Thomas Atye, Sir Edward Stafford, .. young Sir Henry Beaumont, &c. 1621 J. MEAD *ibid.* II. 265 We talk here as though the Earl of Southampton should refuse to answer the commissioners..because he is a Parliament man. 1622 R. BRUCE in *Serm.* etc. (1843) 131, I spoke not with a [Scottish] Parliament-man, except the Lord Kilsyth. 1660 EVELYN *Diary* 5 July, All the Parliament-men, both Lords and Commons. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Dec., My great design..is to get myself to be a Parliament-man. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xviii, I set him down in my own mind for nothing less than a Parliament-man at least. 1802 ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ballt.* 22 Our squire's to be parliament man. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* iv. 1889 TENNYSON *Owd Roä* vii, Fur 'e's moor good sense na the Parliament man 'at stans fur us 'ere.

†b. Applied loosely to members of other legislative bodies. *Obs.*

c 1729 W. BYRD *Hist. Dividing Line* (1866) I. 36 Letting us know he was a Parliament Man [described as 'one of the Senators of N. Carolina'].

2. = PARLIAMENTARIAN *sb.* 2. *rare.*

1853 WHITTIER *Prose Wks.* (1889) II. 419 The pious enthusiasm of the old Cameronians and Parliament-men of the times of Cromwell.

†**Pa·rliance, pa·rleance.** *Obs.* [Altered from PARLANCE after *parley*.] Parleying, parley.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 229 If you shall be inuited into any Lords or Rulers house, to dinner, or other parliance. 1615 HEYWOOD *Foure Prent. Lond.* I. Wks. 1874 II. 212 He sound my Drumme To drown his voyce, that doth for parleance come. 1632 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Iron Age* IV. i. Wks. 1874 III. 399 After some amorous parliance.

†**Parlie·r,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. F. *parler* after *parley*; cf. Ger. *parlieren*.] *intr.* To speak French.

1666–7 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* IV. vi, Then draw .. Not homewards, but for Flanders, or for France; There to parlier a while.

Parlimente, obs. form of PARLIAMENT.

Pa·rling, *vbl. sb.* [f. PARLE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. PARLE. a. Speaking, conversing.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 104 In myd of his parling from gazing mortal he shrincketh. 1650 J. REYNOLDS *Flower Fidel.* 155 Their melodious parling.

b. Parleying; a parley; a conference.

1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 492 The Judges..shuld be dyschargeid from hosteinges, parlings, roodes, and jornayes. 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes's Trial* 61, I followed the Enemy..fell from fighting, to Parling.

c. *Comb.* Parling-hill: = PARLEY-*hill.*

1664 in *Spelman's Gloss.* s. v. *Parlamentum.*

Pa·rling, *ppl. a.* [f. PARLE *v.* + -ING².] Speaking; parleying.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 100 But she that neuer cop't with straunger eies, Could picke no meaning from their parling lookes. *c* 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* I. i, The king..calls a council for return of answer Unto the parling enemy.

Parlour, parlor (pāːləɹ). Forms: 3–5 **parlur,** (5 -lure), 4–6 **parlore,** 4–5 **perlowr,** 5 **parlowr**(e, -lere, 5–7 **parler,** -loure, (6 **perler,** -lour, **parlar**(e); 4– **parlour,** 6– **parlor.** *Parlour* is now usual in Britain, *parlor* in America. [ME. *parlur*, etc. a. AF. *parlur*, from OF. *parleor, parleur* (12th c.), *parleour* = Pr. *parlador*, It. *parlatorio, -toio* = med.L. *parlātōrium* (L. type **parabolātōrium*), f. *parlāre*:—*parōlāre*:—*parabolāre* to speak. Cf. the more usual med.L. *locūtōrium*, f. *loquī, locūt-us* to speak.]

A. Forms.

a 1225 Parlur, *c* 1330 Parlour [see B. 1]. *c* 1290 *South Eng. Leg.* I. 286 '3wat In þe parlore?' seint Domenic seide, 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 114 Fresch perlowres glased as bryght as day. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 384/2 Parlowre, *locutorium.* 1445 AGNES PASTON in *Lett.* I. 59 The parler and the chapelle at Paston. 1483 *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 242 The hall parlur chambers Chapell Kechin and other houses of my maner of Assheton. 1509 *Nychodemus Gospell* (W. de W. 1518) 4 Than wente our lorde Ihesu out of the parlore. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xviii. 33 Then was the kynge soroufull, and wente vp in to the perler vpon the gate, and wepte. 1554 HOOPER *Breafe Treat.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xxiv. 69 Mr. Hales came into the parlare. 1610– Parlor, Parlour [see B. 2]. 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* II. ii, I've led him into the Parler.

B. Signification. I. 1. An apartment in a monastery for conversation with persons from outside, or among the inmates.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* (Camden) 68 Nimeð oðer hwules..þeo oðre men & wummen to þe parlurs þurle, speken uor neode. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7066 He asked leue atte priour To speke wyþ Constant y þe parlour. *c* 1425 *Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 670/5 *Hoc locutorium*, parloure. 1593 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees) 52 Thorowgh ye parler, a place for merchaunte to vtter ther waires. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Parlour, Parloir*, in nunneries, a little room, or closet, where people talk to the nuns, through a kind of grated window...Anciently there were also parlours in the convents of the monks, where the novices used to converse together at the hours of recreation. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 421 A chat with us in the parlour. 1903 J. T. FOWLER in *Rites of Durham* (Surtees) 238 The utter or outer Parlour, Locutorium, or Spekehouse, was usually on the western side of the cloister...There was always an inner parlour for more strictly monastic conversation.

2. In a mansion, dwelling-house, town-hall, etc., *orig.* A smaller room apart from the great hall, for private conversation or conference (e. g. a banker's parlour, the Mayor's Parlour in a town-hall). Hence, in a private house, the ordinary sitting-room of the family, which, when more spacious and handsomely furnished, is usually called the drawing-room. Formerly often simply = 'room' or 'chamber', sometimes a bedchamber.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 33 (82) Two oþere ladyes sette and she, Wiþ-Inne a paued parlour. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5304 In-to a preue parlour þai passe bathe to-gedire. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 16093 (Trin.) Anoon pilate vp he roos:..And sede in to þe parlour [*earlier MSS.* pretori]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 133 Make in thi ship also, Parlours oone or two, And houses of offyce mo. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 253 þe Counsell House and þe Parlour vnder hit. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lv. 16 For mischiefe raigneth in their hall and parlour where they dwell. 1589–90 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 382 A forme for the College parler. 1598 *Ibid.*, The parlor all seeled with waynscott. 1595 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 129 [To] permit my wife to have two parlers or other conveniente places to her use. 1610 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* (1614) 780 Extemporarie devotions in your Parlors. 1625 BACON *Ess., Building* (Arb.) 549 To haue, at the further end, a Winter, and a Summer Parler, both Faire. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 235 The Parlor, Drawing-room, and Dining-hall are in the second story. 1798 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1893) XIV. 130 *note*, Mr. Lear ..informed me that a gentleman in the parlour below desired to see me. 1884 J. QUINCY *Figures of Past* 367 He stood at one end of the low parlor of the President's house. 1886 MORLEY *Crit. Misc., Geo. Eliot* III. 106 Jane Austen bore her part in the little world of the parlour that she described.

b. Used as a dining or supper room.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 97 To eten bi hym-selue In a pryue pa[r]loure..and leue þe chief halle. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xiv. 15 He wyll shewe you a greate parlour, paved, and prepared. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 69 b, Neither could he wishe..a more galaunte parloure to eate in. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1629) 15 To the Parler where they used to sup. 1689 in Taylor *Wakefield Manor* (1886) 126 Duas cœnaculos, anglice parlors. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* I. 199 In the parlour was a table elegantly covered, and a servant in a laced livery behind every chair. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 63 The Oak Parlour was the only room for the service of dinner. 1904 LD. ALDENHAM *Let. to Editor*, In my youth [1830–50] the room on the ground floor which is now called the Dining Room was always called the Parlour.

c. In different parts of England, the inner or more private room of a two-roomed house, cottage, or small farm-house, variously used according to locality, kind of household, etc., as the living-room of the family distinct from the kitchen, or as the 'best room' distinct from the ordinary living room (or sometimes as a bed-room). See *Eng. Dialect Dict.* s. v.

[1469 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 45, I will that the seid Denyse haue the new hows callyd a parlure, wyth the kechyn, and the chamberys parteynyng to the seid parlure and kechyn. 1482 MARG. PASTON *Will* in *Lett.* III. 286 My fetherbedde ..in my parlour at Mauteby. 1599 *Acc.-bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 243 In the chamber over the hawle and parloure.] 1825 MACKINNON *Acct. Messingham* 25 (E.D.D.) The cottages had only a house and parlour, the parlour being used as a dormitory for the whole family, both male and female.

d. *transf.* and *fig.* = 'chamber', 'inner chamber'.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* v. (1634) 8 He hath framed his Parlours in the waters, that the clouds are his chariots. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. iv. 156 He had also discover'd that the Duke every afternoon us'd to play at Cards in the Parlour of his Tent. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* v. (1878) 63 Forgetful to entertain strangers, at least in the parlour of his heart.

3. A room in an inn more private than the tap-room, where people may converse apart.

1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* II. 146 A private entrance.. led to the back parlour or inner room. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 818/1 He was sitting in the 'parlor'. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Apr. 7/2 A tavern consisted of three open rooms, freely inviting class distinctions—the saloon, the parlour, and the tap-room.

4. *U.S.* (Commercial cant.) An elegantly or showily fitted apartment, for some special business or trade use, as a *misfit parlor*, *oyster p.*, *photographer's p.*, *tonsorial p.*, etc.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

II. †5. Conversation, colloquy, conference. *Obs.* [Cf. OF. *parlor*, 'ce qu'on dit dans une assemblée' (Godef.).]

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 269/2 A Parlowr, *colloquium*, *colloquotorium*. 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* II. xxvi, Vprais the court, and all the parlour ceist.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parlour art*, *casement*, *cat*, *door*, *fire*, *game*, *novel*, *sofa*, *table*, *wall*, *window*; **parlour-boarder**, a boarding-school pupil who lives in the family of the principal and has other privileges not shared by the ordinary boarders; **parlour-car** (*U.S.*), a luxuriously fitted railway carriage, a 'drawing-room' car; so *parlour cattle-car*; **parlour child**: see quot.; **parlour-floor**, the floor of a parlour; the floor or story of a house which contains the parlour; **parlour-jumping**, *slang*, robbing of rooms by entering at a window; so **parlour-jump** *v.*; **parlour-magic**, feats of legerdemain, etc., performed in and suited to a parlour; **parlour match**, 'a friction match which contains little or no sulphur' (Webster *Suppl.* 1902); **parlour-organ**, a reed-organ suitable for a private room; **parlour pew**, a family pew in a church, furnished like a small parlour, sometimes occupied by the lord of the manor or squire with his household; **†parlour-preacher**, a preacher who preaches to a private congregation; so **†parlour-sermon**, **†-worship**; **parlour-skate**, a roller-skate (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **parlour tricks**, society arts or accomplishments; **†parlour trimmer**, a parlour servant. See also Parlour-maid.

1817 *Crit. Rev.* Apr., Romantic enough to satisfy all the *parlour-boarders of ladies' schools in England. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xx, Surely it must be Miss Swartz, the parlour boarder. 1882 Sala *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 88 A couple of fauteuils in the Pullman '*parlour-' or, as it is called in England, 'drawing-room car'. 1902 E. L. Banks *Newspaper Girl* 302, I saved that amount to pay my parlour-car fee..and a late dinner on the train. 1881 *Chicago Times* 30 Apr., The first *parlor cattle-car left to-night for New York. 1874 *Temple Bar* Oct. 346 Such an only child used to be called 'a *parlour child', to denote that there was more intercourse between child and parent than exists in a 'nursery child', to whom the nurse seems his natural guide and ruler. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 209 b, Streyght waies cometh one of the women to the *parlour dore. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shrew* v. ii. 102 They sit conferring by the *Parler fire. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xvi, Simon Glover..placed him in a chair by his parlour fire. 1780 Mrs. Harris in *Lett. Earl Malmesbury* (1870) I. 453 We illuminated the *parlour floor and the drawing-room floor. 1894 I. Zangwill in *Critic* (N.Y.) 24 Nov. 312/2 In the *parlor-game of 'Consequences'. 1894 A. Morrison *Mean Streets* 260 No boy would *parlour-jump nor dip the lob for him. 1879 *Autobiog. of Thief* in *Macm. Mag.* XL. 500, I palled in with some older hands at the game, who used to take me *parlour-jumping. 1896 *Daily News* 30 May 8/5 The village church, lately in possession of a 'squire's pew', carpeted, with fireplace, chairs, and tables; a snuggery wherein the great man snored unobserved,..now the *parlour pew is gone. 1589 Nashe *Pasquils Returne* Wks. (Grosart) I. 100 In the tippe of the tongue of some blind *Parlor-preacher. 1646 Crashaw *Delights Muses* 131 His *parlour-sermons rather were Those to the eye, than to the ear. 1552 Huloet, *Parlour seruaunte or trimmer, *triclinarius*. 1663 P. Henry *Diary* (1882) 128 Agreed to give me 30*s.* for y^e^ *Parler table. 1805 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 56 This book..has lain for exhibition on the parlour-table of all our polished families. 1839 Longf. *Footst. Angels* ii, Shadows..Dance upon the *parlour wall. 1700 Dryden *Cock & Fox* 15 Her *parlour window stuck with herbs around Of savoury smell. 1623 T. Scott *Highw. God* 72 He will haue a *parlor-worship, a religion by himselfe.

†Pa·rlouring. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -ing ¹.] Tapestry for the walls of a parlour: cf. Halling.

1496 *Will of Brice* (Somerset Ho.), My two hallinges & ij parlourynges..one of theme peynted with..fenne Countreys & bourdred with historyes of the bible.

Pa·rlour-maid. A female domestic servant who waits at table in houses where indoor men-servants are not kept.

1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xxxi, Miss Monflather's parlour-maid inspected all visitors before admitting them. 1887 I. R. *Lady's Ranche Life* 112 Here am I, cook, parlour-maid, house-maid, and scullery-maid all rolled into one.

Hence **Pa·rlourmaiding**, parlourmaid's work.

1885 G. Allen *Babylon* xv, I'd go back again willingly to the parlour-maiding. 1887 I. R. *Lady's Ranche Life Montana* 17, I do all the housemaiding and parlourmaiding.

Parlous (pā·rləs), *a.* (*adv.*) *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: *α.* 4–6 perlous, (4–5 -louse, 5 -lewse, 7 -les). *β.* 4- parlous, (4 -lows, 5–6 -louse, 6–7 -les, 9 *dial.* -lish). *γ.* 4–5 perlious, -laous, 5–6 parlious, (6 -yous, -yus). [A syncopated form of Perilous (ME. also *perelous*, *peralous*, *parelous*), found from 14th c. alongside of the fuller forms, but since 17th c. more or less arch. in literary use; common dialectally from Durham to Hampshire.]

1. Perilous, dangerous; hazardous.

α. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3949 Out of þis perlaous place he past with his ost. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxviii. 108 (Harl. MS.) Then hit shall be to the a perlewse case. 1535 Coverdale *Micah* ii. 3 It will be a perlous tyme. 1596 Drayton *Legends* iii. 165 His course was per'lous to be stayd. 1613 Beaum. & Fl. *Coxcomb* v. i, Upon a Perles ground too.

β. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* 1225 (Lamb. MS.) Sum men þynke þat þis is a ful parlows heresy. 1512 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 340 Thoro the which the hye wey shall be parles both for man and beest. 1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 11 Cards I tel you though they bee without hornes, yet they are parlous beasts. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 181 The tongue is a sharp and parlous weapon. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, *Parlous*, perilous, dangerous, wonderful,—also acute, clever, shrewd. An old word.—*Parlish*, a variation in dialect. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 11 Apr. 4/8 Suggestions which in these parlous days ought to receive.. practical attention. 1886 Chamberlain *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 26 Aug., Their position is very perilous. They are in a very parlous state. 1892 M. C. F. Morris *Yorks. Folk-Talk* 259 The word parlous..forms one of the very commonest components of our dialectic vocabulary—parlous roads, parlous weather, a parlous tahm, &c.

γ. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vii. 24 Many perlious hauens er þerin. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 169 Thou stondyst in a ful perlyous caas. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 *Preamble*, Whiche..ys..parlyous and terrible example to all Cristen fayth. 1536 Boorde *Let.* in *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Forewds. 59 Persons..þat be hys aduersarys, & speketh parlyus wordes.

b. Risky to deal with; ticklish, awkward, precarious.

1658 Cokaine *Obstinate Lady* III. ii, This London wine is a parlous liquor. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* I. 269 Mother Church; to her we make appeal By the Pope, the Church's head.—A parlous plea, Put in with noticeable effect it seems. 1882 H. C. Merivale *Faucit of B.* II. 106 Snipe—a parlous bird to hit, at the best of times.

2. Dangerously cunning, clever, eager, etc.; keen, shrewd; capable of harming, mischievous; very bad, 'shocking'; surprising, extraordinary, excessive, 'terrible', 'awful'. (In later use *colloq.* and *dial.*)

a 1400 *Pistill Susan* 53 Whon þeos parlous [*v. r.* perlous] prestes perceyned hir play. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. i. 14 Berlaken, a parlous feare. 1594 — *Rich. III*, II. iv. 35 A parlous Boy: go too, you are too shrew'd. *c* 1620 Fletcher & Massinger *Trag. Barnavelt* II. ii, He is a Scholler and a parlous Scholler. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* i. 6 Sure some Pedagogue stood at your Elbow, and made it itch with this parlous Criticisme. 1658 Cokaine *Obstinate Lady* v. vi, You have a parlous wit. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Parlous*, a kind of made Word, signifying shrewd, notable. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Parlous*, or *Perillous Man*, a notable shrew'd Fellow. 1730 Fielding *Coffee Ho. Polit.* Ep., Oh! may our youth whose vigour is so parlous, To Italy be wafted with Don Carlos! 1839 Bailey *Festus* xviii. (1848) 176 Oh! you are a parlous little infidel.

B. as *adv.* Excessively, 'terribly', 'awfully', 'desperately', 'precious'.

1599 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, I am old, you say, Yes, parlous old, kids, an you mark me well! 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* I. 135 The night is parlous cold. *Ibid.* 136 He's a parlous rich man. 1817 Keats *Lett.* Wks. 1889 III. 54 'Twould be a parlous good thing. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. iv, There's parlous little care from the great. 1870 Edgar *Runnymede* 81 She is parlous handsome, and bewitching to look upon.

Hence **Pa·rlously** *adv.*; **Pa·rlousness.**

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 45 How moche more *parlously are they traytours to god. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Macc.* iv. 16 For the which they stroue perlously. 1663 Killigrew *Parson's Wed.* I. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 395 Scorning me, who (by this hand) lov'd her parlously. 1713 C. Johnson *Generous Husb.* v. 51 How parlously he talks. Well, he is a sweet Gentleman. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.*, *Leech of Folkest.*, Thon art parlously encompassed. 1563 Golding *Cæsar* VIII. (1565) 265 Our souldiers..were hindred both with the *perlousenes of thencounter, & wyth the disaduauntage of ye place. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Parlousness*, uncapableness of being equalled, spoken commonly in an ill Sense. 1755 Johnson, *Parlousness*, quickness; keenness of temper.

†Parls, parles. *Sc. Obs. rare.* Paralysis, palsy.

a 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 324 With parles and plurisies opprest, And nipd with nirles. *c* 1615 Sir W. Mure *Sonn.* xii. Wks. I. 58 Puir, perjurd palliard, plaged w^t^ tbe parls.

Parlsy, Parlune, Parly(a)ment, obs. ff. Palsy, Purloin, Parliament. **Parly,** colloquial abbreviation of *Parliamentary* (train).

†Parmace·ty. *Obs.* Forms: 6 parmacete, -citie, -sitie, 6–7 -cetie, 7 -cety, -city, 7–8 -sity, 7–9 -cetty, -citty; 7 permacetty, -ceti.

1. A popular corruption of Spermaceti.

1545 *Rates of Customs* ciij, Parmacete the pounde iiis. iiiid. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1259/2 The oile being boiled out of the head was parmasitie. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 58 The Soveraign'st thing on earth Was Parmacity, for an inward bruise. 1624 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* App. 56 Metridate, Dies cordin, and permacetty of every one of them a little. *c* 1720 W. Gibson *Farrier's Dispens.* II. i. (1734) 34 *Parmasity*, or Sperma Ceti. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Parmacitty*, Sperma-ceti.. now considered vulgar or antiquated.

b. *Poor man's parmacety*: a name for the plant Shepherd's Purse (*Capsella Bursa-pastoris*).

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. xxiii. § 2. 215 Shepheardes purse or Scrip: of some..poore mans Parmacetie. 1657 Coles *Adam in Eden* xxxv. 71 Shepherds pouch and poor mans Parmacety, it being in some sort effectual for the same things that Parmacety is.

2. In full *parmacety whale*: The Cachalot, or Sperm whale.

1730 S. Dale *S. Taylor's Hist. & Antiq. Harwich* 413 The Parmacitty-Whale, or Pot-Wall-fish. 1851 H. Melville *Whale* xvi. 80 Chewed up, crunched by the monstrousest parmacetty that ever chipped a boat.

Parmanable, Parmayn: see Permanable, Pearmain.

Parmeliaceous (paːmĭli,ēˑʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Parmēlia* (f. Gr. *πάρμη*, L. *parma* small round shield) + -aceous.] Belonging or allied to the lichens of the genus *Parmelia*, repr. by the Common Yellow Wall-lichen. So **Parmeˑlioid** *a.* [-oid], resembling the genus *Parmelia* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Parmenidean (paːmenidĭˑăn), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7 -ian. [f. Gr. prop. name *Παρμενίδης* + -an.] Belonging or relating to Parmenides of Elea, a Greek philosopher of the 5th century B. C., or his philosophy. **b.** *sb.* A follower or disciple of Parmenides.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 21. 387 That Controversie, betwixt the Heracliticks and Parmenideans. *Ibid.* § 36. 580 The most Refined Platonick and Parmenidian or Pythagorick Trinity. 1845 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 576/1 This search after an organ or instrument for the Parmenidean philosophy.

†Pa·rmenter. *Obs.* [a. OF. *parmentier*, in med.L. *parmentārius* (1148 in Du Cange), of uncertain origin.

Sometimes assumed to be f. L. *parāmentum*, F. *parement*, Parament; but the *a* of the second syllable would not be lost in med.L. and Fr.]

A tailor. So **†Parmentery, -try** *Obs.* [OF. *parmenterie*], ? the trade of a tailor.

[1301 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 246/1 Nich[ola]s le Parm[en]ter h[ab]uit die [prædicto].. iis... In furratura et pellibus agninis 1 marc.] *a* 1307 in Riley *Liber Albus* (1861) 198 Parmentery. [*a* 1400 in Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 206 Item nul parmenter estraunge neyt cuue ne counfite en sa mesone.] 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 601/39 *Penularius*, a parmenter (or a seymere). *a* 1695 Wood *City of Oxford* (O. H. S.) I. 492.

Parmesan (pāːmĭzæˑn), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 6 parmeson, parmasen, -zen, -sine, -sian, 7 parmezan, parmazan, -zine, parmisan, 7–9 parmasan, 8 -zene, 7– parmesan; also 7 parmesant, (-is-, -iz-), parmasent, (permoysaunt). [a. F. *parmesan*, It. *parmegiano*, f. *Parma*.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to Parma, a city and province (formerly a duchy) of Northern Italy; *esp.* applied to a celebrated cheese made there and elsewhere in North Italy. (Now with capital *P.*)

1519 Horman *Vulg.* xvii, Ye shall eate parmeson chese. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 328 It becomes firm as Parmasan cheese. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* IV. xix. (1886) 155 In my snuff-box I carry a piece of Parmesan cheese.. very nutritious.

B. *sb.* **1.** Parmesan cheese: see A. (Now usually with capital *P.*)

1556–68 Withals *Dict.* 49 b/1 Parmeson, *caseus parmensis*. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 147 b, The best Cheeses are counted the Parmasines. 1621–3 Middleton & Rowley *Changeling* I. ii, A mouse that spoiled him a parmesant. 1633 Ford *'Tis Pity* I. iv, He loved her almost as well as he loved parmasent. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* I. Wks. 1716 III. 26 Whilst Men live like Rats and Mice, only to eat Parmazene, and run squeaking up and down. 1842 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 84, I mean to take down a Thucydides, to feed on: like a whole Parmesan.

† 2. Some Italian fashion of drinking. *Obs.*

1606 Dekker *Sev. Sinnes* I. (Arb.) 12 Drunke, according to all the learned rules of Drunkennes, as *Vpsy-Freese*, *Crambo*, *Parmizant*. 1617 T. Young *Eng. Bane* D j b, [To] quaffe Vpsey-freese crosse, Bowse in Permoysaunt, in Pimlico, in Crambo.

† 3. The duchy or territory of Parma. *Obs.*

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3822/1 Some of our Men..being seized in the Parmesan. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4396/1 Those Troops which lie in the Mantuan and Parmesan.

Parmyngalle, corrupt form of Paregal *Obs.*

Parmytte, Parmyxtiue, obs. ff. Permit, Permixtive.

Parnassian (paːnæˑsiăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **Parnassean, Pernassian.** [f. L. *Parnās(s)i-us*, *-ē-tus* (f. *Parnāsus*, Parnassus) + -an. Cf. F. *Parnassien*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or belonging to Parnassus; of or belonging to poetry, poetic.

a 1644 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* Sol. xi. 49 Hadst thou what strength the Parnassean Muse Can blesse thy fancy with. 1734 Pope *Ess. Man* IV. 11 Twin'd with the wreaths Parnassian laurels yield. 1875 E. C. Stedman *Victorian Poets* (1876) 272 Its composer holds a place in the Parnassian hemicycle as legitimate as that of Robin Goodfellow in Oberon's court. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 335/1 What Parnassian flowerets have strewn its course.

b. *spec.* Epithet of a school of French poetry of the latter half of the 19th c., from the title *Parnasse contemporain* of a collection of their poems published in 1866; also *transf.* Cf. B. 1 b.

1902 E. Gosse in *Daily Chron.* 20 May 3/1 This school was that of the Parnassian poets, who ruled French verse from about 1850 to 1890. 1902 — in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 256/1 The name of the 'Parnassian School' has been given to a group of poets who belonged to the generation succeeding that of the Rossettis and Wm. Morris.

2. *Entom.* Belonging to the genus *Parnassius* of butterflies, found in mountainous regions of the northern hemisphere.

B. *sb.* 1. A poet: cf. A. 1.

1659 *Elegy on Cleveland* 49 C.'s Wks. (1687) 278 Such was this pure Pernassian, whose clear Nature To gain a World could never brook to flatter. 1899 *Q. Rev.* July 90 There are two souls in these Parnassians.

b. *spec.* A French poet of the Parnassian school.

1882 J. Claretie in *Athenæum* 9 Dec. 774/2 He does not speak the tortured language of the Parnassians, but the free and clear *langage gaulois* of Mathurin Régnier. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 9 Feb. 101/2 Leconte de Lisle..is the head of the Parnassians.

2. *Entom.* A butterfly of the genus *Parnassius* or subfamily *Parnassiinæ*.

Parnassus (pănæ·sŏs). Also formerly: 6 Pernasse, Parnasse, 7 Parnass. [a. L. *Parnāsus*, *Parnassus*, a. Gr. Παρνᾱσός, later Παρνασσός; in Fr. *Parnasse*.] Name of a mountain in central Greece, anciently sacred to Apollo and the Muses; hence used allusively in reference to literature, esp. poetry. (Cf. Castalia.)

c 1386 Chaucer *Franklin's Prol.* 49, I sleepe neuere on the Mount of Pernaso Ne lerned Marcus Tullius Scithero. 1557 Grimald *Funeral Song* in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 116 With ioyes at hert, in this pernasse [Cambridge] I bode. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 41 And eke you Virgins, that on Parnasse dwell. 1591 — *Tears of Muses* 58 Our Syre, that raignst in Castalie And mount Parnasse. 1597 (*title*) The Returne from Parnassus. 1735 Pope *Prol. Sat.* 4 All Bedlam, or Parnassus, is let out. 1850 S. Dobell *Roman* vii, There are good feet that do not walk Parnassus.

b. As the title of a collection of poems.

1600 Allot (*title*) England's Parnassus or choysest Flowers of our English Poets. 1657 J. Poole (*title*) The English Parnassus: or, a Helpe to English Poesie. 1810 (*title*) Gammer Gurton's Garland: or, the Nursery Parnassus.

c. *Parnassus Grass, Grass of Parnassus*, a white-flowered marsh plant, *Parnassia palustris*: also extended to other species of the same genus.

1578–1854 [see Grass *sb.*[1] 2 b].

†**Parnel.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 pernele, purnele, 6 peronall, 7 parnell, pernol, 7–8 parnel, (9 *dial.* panol). [a. OF. *Peronele, Pernele*:—L. *Petronilla* a woman's name, a saint so named; popularly viewed as a feminine deriv. of *Petrus*, Peter.] A priest's concubine or mistress; a harlot; a wanton young woman.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. iv. 102 Til lordes and ladies louen alle treuþe. And perneles porfyl be put in heore whucche. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xviii. 71 Of þat þat holychurche of þe olde lawe cleymeþ, Priestes on aparail and on purnele spenen. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Maritit Wemen* 231 A tender peronall, that myght na put thole. 1560 J. Becon *Display. Popish Mass* Wks. iii. 41 b, Your noppy Ale and Toste, which your prety Parnel hath ful louingly prepared for you against your Masse be done. 1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. (1881) 70 His dainty Parnell hath no paragon. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Parnel*, .. an Appellation, particularly applied to any kind of wanton Woman. *a* 1800 *Old Lincolnshire Ballad* (Halliw.), Panels march by two and three, Saying, Sweetheart, come with me.

b. *Prattling Parnel*: an old name for the plant London Pride (*Saxifraga umbrosa*).

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cclxiii. 645 Of our London dames pratling Parnell.

Parnellism (pā·rnĕliz'm). [See -ism.] The principles or policy of the party of Irish members in the House of Commons led by Charles Stewart Parnell from 1880 to 1891, whose aim was to establish Home Rule in Ireland. So **Pa·rnellite**, a member of this party, a follower of C. S. Parnell.

1885 *Spectator* 20 June 808/2 We desire .. to see the Liberal party win at the next elections, and win so completely that both Toryism and Parnellism will be powerless. 1887 *Ibid.* 28 May 723/1 The shameless and persistent obstruction of the Parnellite members.

Parnor, obs. form of Pernor.

†**Pa·rnter.** *Obs.* *rare*$^{-1}$. Perh. a contracted form of Parmenter.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1591 Parnters, painters, pynners also.

Paro: see Proa.

Paroccipital (pærɒksi·pităl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. Par(a-[1] 1 + Occipital.] Situated at the side of the occiput, or beside the occipital bone; applied *spec.* to certain bones, or processes of bone (also called *paramastoid*), as the jugular process of the occipital bone. b. as *sb.* A paroccipital bone or process.

1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 205 The transverse processes .. are called the 'paroccipitals'. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 62 External to each condyle is an expanded process of bone called the par-occipital process.

Paroch (pæ·rɒk). *rare.* [ad. 16th c. L. *parochus* parish priest, for earlier *parochiānus* (12th c.): cf. It., Sp. *parroco*, Roumanian *paroh*, parish priest.] A parish clergyman.

1900 Dixon *Hist. Ch. Eng.* (1902) VI. xxxviii. 106 *note*, It was as much as to say, You nonconforming parochs,..at least you must put on a surplice.

Parochial (părōu·kiăl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5 per-. [a. OF. *parochial, parr-, perr-*, in AF. *parochiel* (Britton, etc.), ad. late L. *parochiāl-is* (S. Greg. *Ep. a* 600), f. late L. *parochia* diocese, Parish. In ME. the *ch* was prob. (tʃ).]

1. Of, belonging, or pertaining to a parish, or parishes in general. a. Of the ecclesiastical parish.

[1292 Britton I. xix. § 1 De eglises cathedrales parochieles et religiouses. 1314–15 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 297/1 L'Eglise de Bosham, q'est parochiele.] 1393 *Complaint* in *Peasant's Rising* (1899) 47 After thoffertorie the masse parochiell. 1426 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 137 But in his chirche than parochialle Of Seint Johan he came with good entent. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* III. xi. § 648. 344 A church parochiall may be donative and exempt from all ordinary jurisdiction. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* I. vi. Wks. (1851) 122 The poore dignity or rather burden of a Parochial Presbyter. 1704 Nelson *Fest. & Fasts* x. II. (1739) 598 Tithes .. are the main legal Support of the Parochial Clergy. *a* 1817 T. Dwight *Trav. New Eng.* (1821) I. 16 In these countries what may be called parochial schools are everywhere established. 1842 *Burn's Eccl. Law* (ed. 9) I. iv. 299 A parochial chapel is that which hath the parochial rights of christening and burying; and this differeth in nothing from a church, but in the want of a rectory and endowment.

b. Of or pertaining to thecivil or poor-law parish.

Parochial board: in Scotland, an elective board charged with the administration of the Poor Law in a parish (now merged in the Parish Council).

1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. ix. 361 The statute of queen Elizabeth; in which the only defect was confining the management of the poor to small, parochial districts. 1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (C. D. ed.) 4 It was at this period that he applied for parochial relief. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 641/1 Assessments [for the relief of the poor] are imposed by the parochial boards of the several parishes. 1894 *Act* 56 & 57 *Vict.* c. 73 § 2 (2) Every parochial elector may, at any parish meeting..give one vote and no more.

2. *fig.* Pertaining or confined to a narrow area or region, as if within the borders of one's own parish; narrow, provincial. (Said of affairs, interests, etc.)

1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Literature* Wks. (Bohn) II. 113 Parochial and shop-till politics..betray the ebb of life and spirit. 1867 Lowell *Wks.* (1890) II. 276 The larger part of contemporary fame is truly parochial everywhere. 1899 C. Trevelyan in *Daily News* 21 Feb. 5/1 Many Conservatives call social reform 'parochial'. We claim that it is the first duty of an imperial people.

3. *Ch. Hist.* Of or pertaining to the *parochia* or charge of a bishop in the early Church.

1861 J. G. Sheppard *Fall Rome* xii. 644 To the parochial cities were attached bishops, to the provinces metropolitans, to the dioceses patriarchs.

B. *sb.* (*rare.*) (elliptical uses of the adj.) a. A parish church. b. A parish clergyman.

1637 C. Dow *Answ. H. Burton* 189 Cathedrals have ever had certaine rites ..which have not beene used in parochials. 1853 R. W. Church in *Life Dean Lake* (1901) 184 In all the matters that happier parochials are so full of, and find the work and enjoyment of their lives in.

Hence **Paro·chially** *adv.*; **Paro·chialness.**

1690 Stillingfleet *Charge* 40 By the Fourth Council of Toledo, the Bishop was to Visit his whole Diocess, Parochially, every Year. 1840 J. H. Newman *Let. to F. Rogers* 21 Mar., I have little or nothing to do at Oxford parochially, and a great deal at Littlemore. 1866 G. Dawson *Addr. Open. Free Libr.*, Histories..minute in their parochialness, large in their amplitude.

Parochia·lic, *a. nonce-wd.* [See -ic.] = prec.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 490 Eloquent speeches were made to precede patriotic or parochialic resolutions.

Parochialism (părōu·kiăliz'm). [See -ism.] 1. 'Parochial' character or tendency; confinement of one's interests to a narrow sphere, with indifference to the world outside; local narrowness of view; petty provincialism.

1847 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVI. 369 The narrow and jealous spirit of parochialism. 1881 *Athenæum* 30 July 141/2 A natural impatience of the parochialism of the petty Greek state. 1894 *Times* 7 Mar. 3/3 Able to..reconcile the conflicting claims of parochialism and nationalism.

2. Absorption in parish duties.

a 1884 M. Pattison *Mem.* ii. (1885) 91 They took pains with their sermons—were, in short, steeped in parochialism.

Parochiality (părōu·kiæ·liti). [f. late L. *parochiāl-is* Parochial + -ity.]

1. The quality or state of being parochial. In *pl.* Parochial matters, affairs of the parish.

1769 Sir J. Marriott *On Rights Univ.* 32 [This] would be for the justices to take upon themselves in effect to determine the parochiality of colleges. 1871 Carlyle in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* II. 237 Neighbour Chalmers, great in parochialities, did his best. 1889 *Ch. Times* 28 June 587/2 A rigid parochiality is a thing of the past.

2. *fig.* Absorption in petty local interests; also *pl.* narrow or restricted interests or affairs.

1887 *Athenæum* 25 June 829/2 Her limited knowledge of real life, her intense strain of 'parochiality', ..form a rather depressing combination. 1892 C. Rhodes in *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 3/2 Home Rule..will lessen that absorption in trivialities and parochialities.

Parochialize (părōu·kiăləiz), *v.* [f. Parochial + -ize.]

1. *trans.* To make parochial.

a 1846 *Brit. Crit.* cited in Worcester. 1870 Goulburn *Cathedral System* i. 15 Do not parochialise [the Cathedrals], or turn them into vast parish churches. 1886 G. L. Gomme *Lit. Local Instit.*, A private act .. to enclose, allot, and parochialise and make it chargeable to the poor.

2. *intr.* To do parish work; to work a parish.

1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 310 Young ladies who helped the parson in any way were said to *parochialise*. 1881 *Ch. Times* 10 June 382 There are crowds of people who have not the very slightest aptitude for parochializing.

Hence **Paro·chializing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Paro chializa·tion.**

1877 T. Sinclair *Mount* (1878) 5 It can well be put, whether the parochialising of great men may not be in some way an immoral kind of pursuit. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 11 Dec. 1179/2 The new constituencies..ought to be able to rise above parochialising influences. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Dec. 11/2 The 'parochialization' of our borough contests. A man who is nobody out of his own ward..is often within his proper district a great gun. 1896 *Antiquary* June 171 The scheme .. included the parochialization of the cathedral.

†**Paro·chian,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Also 4–6 **parochien,** (4 -ochin, 6 -ochen, **perrochioun**). [(*α*) in ME. form, a. OF. *parochien*, ad. med.L. *parochiān-us* f. *parochia*; (*β*) in early mod.Eng. conformed to the med.L.: see Parish and -an. The ME. forms are not always separable from the parallel series *parosshien*, etc., which gave at length Parishen, *parishion.*]

A. *sb.* 1. An inhabitant of a parish, a parishioner.

a. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 61 Enioygne thair parochiens and thaire sugettes. [13.. *Cursor M.* 26292 (Fairf.) Alsqua if at þi parochin [*Cott.* parischen] In synne lange lyande has bene. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 426, I kan .. Construe oon clause wel and kenne it to my parochienes [*v.r.* parisshens].] 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 29 *Preamble*, Amongeste the poure parochens of the paryche Churche aforeseid. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 4692 Bot he is oblyste, be resoun, To preche on tyll perrochioun.

β. 1502 *Will of Bartelet* (Somerset Ho.), Wheras I am parochian. 1529 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 62, I gyue and bequeth to the poure parochians. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. xi. 387 In this act a pension is directed to be distributed among the poor parochians.

2. A parish clergyman. *rare.*

1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 401 For payment of the Tenth of a Tenth, from the Parochian vnto the Diocesan. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 177 Edward Brown, Parochian of Sandwich in Kent.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a parish, parochial.

13.. *Cursor M.* 28429 Til oþer men þan to my right priest parochen. 1604 Bacon *Consid. Ch. Eng.* Wks. 1879 I. 357/2 A computation taken of all the parochian churches. 1644 Maxwell *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 72 The Parochian Pope, or independent Soveraigne in every Parish.

Parochianar, -or: see Parochiner.

Parochien, -in: see Parochian.

†**Pa·rochin, -ine.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 parr-. [f. late L. *parochia*, OF. *paroche*, or ME. *paroch(e*, doublet of Parish: the suffix is obscure; cf. Parishing.] = Parish.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xvi. 56 Sum givis parrochynins ful wyd, Kirkis of Sanct Barnard and Sanct Bryd. *Ibid.* lviii. 24. 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 246 The toun and parochin of Dunfermling. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 159 [He] preichit to the said parochin him self. 1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iv. viii. 35 The generall Confession of Faith, sworne and subscribed..by the severall Parochines in the Land. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* I. (1827) 11 The tither..In landwart parochins gaed stretchin'. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* Let. xi, He was lying in the auld kirkyard of Redgauntlet parochine.

†**Paro·chinal,** *a. Sc. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? f. Parochin + -al.] = Parochial *a.* 1 a.

1636 W. Scot *Apol. Narr.* (1846) 65 The Parochinall and Classicall Elderships.

†**Paro·chiner.** *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. Eng.* Forms: 5 parochoner, -anar, 6 -ianar, -ianor, 6–7 -inar, -iner, -ener. [f. Parochian (in its ME. forms) + -er[1].] A doublet of Parishioner.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 71 So xulde every curat in this werde wyde 3eve a part .. to his parochoneres that to povert slyde. 1481 *Peebles Charters*, etc. (1872) 188 Parochanaris. 1534 Cranmer *Mise. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 278 A Controversy..between you and divers of your parochinars. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods Yorksh.*, etc. (Surtees) II. 89 The sayd curate and parochianors. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 5 That ye reid the samyn Catechisme to your awin parochianaris. 1561–2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. I. 205 All and sindrie parrochinaris, takkismen,..possessouris and byaris. 1578–9 *Ibid.* III. 95 Quhen the parochinneris war absent. *a* 1651 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 46 The parochiners of Restalrig.

†**Pa·rochrie.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. *paroch*, Parish + -ry.] A parochial area; a parish.

1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 211/1 That euerie paroche kirk and samekle boundis as sallbe fownd to be a sufficient and a competent parochrie [*ed.* 1597 § 100 Parochin] sall have þair awin pastoure wt̄h a sufficient and Ressonable stipend.

Parock, Parocket: see Parrock, Parakeet.

Parode (pæ·rōud). [ad. Gr. πάροδ-os passage, entrance from the side, esp. that of the chorus in the orchestra, also the first song sung after entrance, f. παρ(α- by, by the side + ὁδός way.] In the ancient Greek drama, The first ode sung by the chorus after its entrance.

1869 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 206 Between the opening speech of Silenus and the parode. 1870 R. C. Jebb *Sophocles' Electra* (ed. 2) 49/1 The parode or entrance-chant.

Parode, obs. variant of Parody *sb.*[1]

Parodiable (pæ·rōdi,ăb'l), *a.* [f. Parody *v.* + -able.] Capable of being parodied.

1888 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Oct. 467/1 Plenty of things .. which, if criticizable and parodiable..are as unmistakably poetry as anything that was ever written. 1895 Saintsbury *Corr. Impress.* viii. 73 It is when a thing is imitable, not when it is parodiable, that it stands confessed as second-rate.

Parodial (părōu·diăl), *a.* [f. L. *parōdia*, a. Gr. παρῳδία Parody *sb.*[1] + -al.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a parody.

1807 E. S. Barrett *Rising Sun* III. xii. 124 This parodial *jeu d'esprit* raised the glow of the company. 1856 *Titan Mag.* Dec. 496 A specimen..of the parodial banter to which their productions are subject.

†**Paro·dic**, *a.*[1] *Math. Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *παροδικ-ός* passing, f. *πάροδος* a passing, a passage: see -IC.] Applied to any one of the series of degrees or powers of the unknown or variable below the highest that occurs in an equation.

1684 T. Baker *Geometr. Key* 18 Of the Construction..of Cubic Equations, affected under no Parodic Degree; or of Quadrato-quadratic, affected under the first Parodic Degree. 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II, A Cubick Equation where no Term is wanting; but having all its Parodick Degrees. 1775 Ash, *Parodic*, regularly ascending or descending as the indices of the unknown quantity in adfected equations.

So †**Paro·dical** *a.*[1] *Obs.* = prec.

1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 336 All Magnitudes under the Power proposed, are called Parodical to the Power. 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v., Parodical Degrees in an Equation in Algebra.

Parodic (pără·dik), *a.*[2] *rare.* [ad. Gr. *παρωδικ-ός* burlesque: see Parody *sb.*[1] and -IC.] Of the nature of a parody, burlesque.

1828–32 in Webster. 1873 Wagner tr. *Teuffel's Hist. Rom. Lit.* II. 583 A parodic poem in derision of Pan.

So **Paro·dical** *a.*[2] = prec.

1774 T. Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* lviii. (1840) III. 343 This version [Drant's Horace] is very paraphrastic, and sometimes parodical. 1832 *Examiner* 227/1 Profane, parodical muse of Hone, Be pleased to keep your distance!

†**Paro·dious**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *parōdia* Parody *sb.*[1] + -ous.] Of the nature of a parody, parodial.

a 1704 T. Brown *Sat. Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 21 The Silli of the Greeks were parodious from one end to the other, which cannot be said of the Roman Satires.

Parodist (pæ·rŏdist). [ad. F. *parodiste* (1723 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. Gr. *παρῳδία*: see -IST.] The author of a parody.

1742 Melmoth *Fitzosb. Lett.* xlix. (1749) II. 18, I have observed in most of the modern Latin poems..a remarkable barrenness of sentiment, and have generally found the poet degraded into the parodist. 1794 Mrs. Piozzi *Synon.* II. 276 Numberless have..been the parodists of Johnson. 1889 J. Jacobs *Æsop's Fables* I. 197 Æsop's Fables have suffered too from the parodist.

Parodistic (pærodi·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of the nature of a parody; that parodizes. So **Parodi·stically** *adv.*

1840 G. S. Faber *Christ's Disc. Capernaum* viii. 234 *note*, That gorgeous and seductive adulteress..whom the stern voice of inspiration parodistically denounces as the mother of harlots and abominations of the earth. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 11 July 2/2 The concert included some curious parodistic variations by Ernst Scherz on the 'Carnival of Venice'.

Parodize (pæ·rŏdəiz), *v.* [f. Gr. *παρῳδία* Parody *sb.*[1] + -IZE.] = Parody *v.* (*trans.* and *intr.*)

1658 Burton *Itin. Anton.* 76 If first you will give me leave a little to parodize. 1681 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 5), *Parodize*, to change the signification of a Verse, by altering some words. 1834 T. Hook *G. Gurney* (1836) I. 52 At that period it was the rage to parodize tragedies.

Parody (pæ·rŏdi), *sb.*[1] Also 7 **parode**. [ult. ad. Gr. *παρῳδία* a burlesque poem or song, f. *παρ(α-* beside, in subsidiary relation, mock-, etc. + *ᾠδή* song, poem; perh. immed. from L. *parōdia* or F. *parodie* (1622 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. A composition in prose or verse in which the characteristic turns of thought and phrase in an author or class of authors are imitated in such a way as to make them appear ridiculous, especially by applying them to ludicrously inappropriate subjects; an imitation of a work more or less closely modelled on the original, but so turned as to produce a ridiculous effect. Also applied to a burlesque of a musical work.

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* v. v, *Clem.* [reads some poetry]. How? this is stolne! *E. Kn.* A Parodie, a parodie!..to make it absurder then it was. 1607 T. Walkington *Opt. Glass* v. 35 All which in a parode, imitating Virgil wee may set downe. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 34 From some Fragments of the *Silli*,..we may find, that they were Satryrique Poems, full of Parodies; that is, of Verses patch'd up from great Poets, and turn'd into another Sence than their Author intended them. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* II. 132 *note*, The history of Aristæus is nearly a parody of the histories of Orpheus and Cadmus. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 134 The derivations in the Cratylus..are a parody of some contemporary Sophist.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A poor or feeble imitation, a travesty.

1830 Coleridge *Table-t.* 5 Oct., The Brussels riot .. is a wretched parody on the last French revolution. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 106 Tuscanella,..now a petty hamlet, had a government whose complication looked like a parody on the Lombard republics. 1900 W. M. Ramsay in *Expositor* Mar. 210 Such a parody of justice could be paralleled only by the very worst acts attributed to the Inquisition.

¶ ['A popular maxim, adage or proverb' (Bailey 1730–6). *Some error.*]

†**Parody**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [Only in Chaucer, and (after him) in Lydgate; app. a distorted form of F. *période* (14th c.), Period (not found in Eng. in its proper spelling till later).] A period; a term of duration, life, etc.

?*c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1548 Among al þis þe fyn of þe parodye [*gloss* (*Harl. MS.* 2280) duracion] Of Ector gan approchen wonder blyue. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xxvii. (MS. Digby 230) lf. 129 b/2 When þe parodie of þis worþi knyȝt [Hector] Aprochen shal. *Ibid.* v. xxxviii. lf. 190/2 And howe þat he [Ulysses] myȝte not escape The Parodye þt was for him y shape; For Parchas han his laste terme set. 1430–40 — *Bochas* IV. x. (MS. Bodl. 263) lf. 227/2 Parodie [*ed.* 1554 periody] of prynces may nat chaunged be The terme sette fro which thei may nat flee.

Parody (pæ·rŏdi), *v.* [f. Parody *sb.*[1]; perh. after F. *parodier* (1690 in Furetière).]

1. *trans.* To compose a parody on (a work or author); to turn into parody; to ridicule (a composition) by imitating it.

a 1745 Pope (J.), I have translated, or rather parodied, a poem of Horace, in which I introduce you advising me. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* 149 The best Men, as well as the best Tragedies, were parodied or ridiculed more commonly than the worst. 1850 L. Hunt *Autobiog.* II. x. 24 He parodied music as well as words. 1894 Lowell in *Century Mag.* May 24/2 [Milton] is easily parodied and easily imitated.

b. *intr.* To write or compose a parody.

1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 3365 Archippos punned, Hegemon parodied.

2. *trans.* In general sense: To imitate in a way that is no better than a parody.

1801 Southey *Thalaba* IX. *note*, I could show that it is the trick of Beelzebub to parody the costume of religion. 1869 Rogers *Adam Smith's W. N.* I. Pref. 20 After his death, his [Pitt's] finance was parodied by incapable successors. 1878 Miss J. E. A. Brown in *Sunday Mag.* Dec. 42 Children of the period, who parody the ways and the worldliness of men and women.

Paroe, obs. form of *prahu*: see Proa.

†**Parœce.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *parœcia*, a. Gr. *παροικία*: see Parish.] A parish. (A re-formation of the word after L. and Gr.)

1564 *Brief Exam.* ****** ij b, As yf you saw in one of your paroeces, what is conuenient for the whole Realme. *Ibid.* ******* ij, It shall not be lawefull for you to vse them before your paroeces.

†**Parœcian.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *parœcia* (see prec.) + -an.] A parish priest.

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 85 The Priests ordained for the Government of these Churches..were call'd also..Priests of a Parish, or Paroecians, and in fine, Rectors or Curates, a name which is become most common.

Parœcious (părī·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *πάροικος* dwelling side by side, *παροικία* the condition of so dwelling (see Parish) + -ous; after *diœcious*, etc.] Having the male and female reproductive organs growing beside or near each other, as in certain cryptogams. Hence **Parœ·ciously** *adv.*, **Parœ·ciousness**; so **Parœcism** (părī·siz'm), the condition of being parœcious.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

‖**Parœmia** (părī·miă). *Rhet.* [L., a. Gr. *παροιμία* by-word, proverb, f. *πάροιμ-ος* by the way, f. *παρ(α-* by + *οἶμος* way, road.] A proverb, adage. Hence †**Parœ·mial** *a.* = Parœmiac *a.* 1.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 80 Parœmia, called amongst vs an Adage, or common saying, as thus: Who so toucheth pitch, shal be defiled therewith. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 199 Parimia, or Prouerb, or, as we vse to call them, old said sawes, as thus: As the olde cocke crowes so doeth the chick: A bad Cooke that cannot his owne fingers lick. 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 Allegories..parabolary, ænigmatick or parœmial. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 1, I take these eighteen Parœmial Effata's for unquestionable Axioms.

Parœmiac (parī·miăk), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. Gr. *παροιμιακ-ός* (in both senses), f. *παροιμία*: see prec.]

1. *prop.* Of the nature of a proverb, proverbial; in quot. = Parabolic 1 (after *παροιμία* = *παραβολή* in St. John's Gospel).

1820 A. Knox in *Corr. w. Jebb* (1834) II. 451 It is a transcendant piece of parœmiac composition.

2. *Gr. Pros.* Applied to a form of verse: see B.

1699 Bentley *Phal.* 133 The Anapæst Feet run on to the Parœmiac, that is, to the end of the Sett, as if the whole had been a single Verse. 1778 Br. Lowth *Prelim. Diss. Isaiah* p. xxxii, Somewhat like the parœmiac verse of the Greeks.

B. *sb. Gr. Pros.* The short line (anapæstic dimeter catalectic) with which an anapæstic system usually ends.

1803 R. Porson *Let. Dalzel* in *Mus. Crit.* I. 334 The proportion of parœmiacs to other anapaests is scarcely one in ten.

Parœmiographer (părīmiǫ·grăfəɹ). [f. Gr. *παροιμία*: see Parœmia, -o, and -grapher.] A writer of proverbs. So **Parœmio·graphy**, the writing of proverbs; a collection of proverbs.

1791–1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit., Philos. Proverbs*, The royal parœmiographer classes among their studies, that of 'understanding a proverb and the interpretation'. *Ibid. note*, England may boast of no inferior parœmiographers. 1818 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 404 It seems to have been the model of the Parœmiography of Howell.

Parœmiology (părīmiǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. as prec.: see -logy.] The subject of proverbs. So **Parœmio·logist**, one who treats of proverbs.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 501 A faithful historian of the parœmiology of his country. 1861 W. K. Kelly *Prov. all Nat.* (ed. 2) 93 That is all that Scotch parœmiologists condescend to tell us.

Paroicious, *a. Bot.* = Parœcious.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Paroish, -ien, obs. ff. Parish, Parishen.

Paroke, Parokeet, obs. ff. Parrock, Parakeet.

Parol (pæ·rŏl), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 5–8 parole, 6 parrall, 6–7 paroll, 7 parroll, 6– parol. [Orig. *parole*, a. AF. and F. *parole*:—late pop. L. *paraula*:—*paravola*:—*parabola* word, speech, orig. story, Parable.]

A. *sb.* 1. Something said or spoken; an oral statement or declaration; an utterance; a word. Chiefly in *Law*; now only in the legal phrase *by parol*, by word of mouth.

[1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 113 ȝe aren enblaunched with *bele paroles* and with clothes also.] 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 12 The symple parole or worde of a prynce. 1567 T. Paynell tr. *Amadis de Gaula* To Rdr., The dulcet and sweete parolls of his paramour. 1594 West *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 43 If the submission were by paroll. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* XIII. cix. 250 But Saints with an attentive hope from high On Heav'ns Paroll do live and die. 1714 Scrogos *Courts-leet* (ed. 3) 160 A Lease for three Years by Parol is a Forfeiture. 1844 Williams *Real Prop.* (1877) 389 A tenancy at will may be created by parol, or by deed.

2. *Law.* The pleadings filed in an action (formerly presented by word of mouth).

[1598 Kitchin *Le Court Leete et Court Baron* 193 b, Parol fuit mise sauns iour in precipe vers prior.] *a* 1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 360 If the tenaunt plead a warrantie with assets against him, the parroll shall demurre. 1741 T. Robinson *Gavelkind* vi. 108 And the youngest Son ..shall have his Age, or the Parol shall demur. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 300. 1772 *Jacob's Law Dict., Parol*, or *Pleadings*, are the mutual altercations between the plaintiff and the defendant; which at present are set down and delivered into the proper office in writing, tho' formerly they were usually put in by their counsel *ore tenus*, or *viva voce*.

B. *adj.* [attrib. use of the sb.]

1. Expressed or given orally; verbal, oral. Now only in *Law*, in such phrases as *parol evidence*, as distinguished from documentary evidence.

1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) II. 31 Topping the heads of the highest Poppies there growing, without any answere parole, [he] dispatched them away. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* II. lxxxii. 334 He gave him a Law Parole; and inscribed it in his heart. 1706 Phillips s.v. *Will, Will Parole* or *Nuncupative Will*, a Will only by Word of Mouth. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xxiii. 367 Proofs, (to which..the name of evidence is usually confined,) are either written, or parol, that is, by word of mouth. 1876 Digby *Real Prop.* v. § 1. 379 The other terms of the tenancy may be proved by parol or verbal evidence without writing.

2. *Law.* Made (as a contract or lease) by word of mouth or in a writing not sealed.

1590 *Acts Privy Council* (1899) XIX. 178 A lease parol for three yeares of certaine growndes. 1600 *Manchester Court Leet Rec.* (1885) II. 158 Adam Smythe houldeth a Dunghill ..of James Radclyffe by lease parrall. 1717 *N. Riding Rec.* VIII. 35 Let to Ralph Wilson by paroll-lease..for seven years. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 195/1 Binding by deed-poll, or by an agreement to execute an indenture, or a parol binding, have been held not to constitute an apprenticeship.

Parole (părōu·l), *sb.* Also 7 -ol, -oll. [a. mod. F. *parole* (parol) word (see prec.), in sense 'formal promise, engagement,' *parole d'honneur* word of honour, honourable engagement.]

1. In full, *parole of honour*: Word of honour given or pledged; *esp. Mil.* the undertaking given by a prisoner of war that he will not try to escape, or that, if liberated, he will return to custody under stated conditions, or will refrain from taking up arms against his captors for a stated period, generally for so long as the war then going on shall last. A person so liberated is said to be *on parole*.

a 1616 Beaumont *Antiplatonic* iii, Loves Votries inthrale each others soule, Till both of them live but upon Parole. *c* 1648 *Short Abridgem. Britane's Distemper* 93 Upon his word of honour, or upon his paroll, as soldiers now call it. 1658–9 in *T. Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 6 Mr. Turner and Mr. Trevor moved that his parole might be taken. Sir Arthur Haslerigge: The word parole is a new word; I move that the Sergeant take his bond. Sir George Booth: Seeing that we all understand not French, let us take his word; that is English..Sir Richard Temple: His word is sufficient. 1658 Willsford *Secrets Nat.* 198 Licens'd to go upon their Paroles. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 130 Finding means to make an escape, contrarie to their parole. 1700 Astry tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 235 Aspersions..upon him for the Breach of his Parole. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 315, I..took their paroles of honour for my safety. 1776 R. J. Meigs in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 265, I arrived here the 22d instant, from Quebec, on my parole of honor, to return when called for. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* XXVII. *note*, A good many French officers, prisoners of war, had been living on parole in Melrose. 1880 Dixon *Windsor* IV. xxviii. 259 They had broken their parole and fled.

b. *elliptic.* The condition of being on parole.

1667 Anne Wyndham *King's Concealm.* (1681) 76 They had lately obtained their Paroles. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. (1871) I. 735 This man [Rich. Hamilton] had violated all the obligations,..had forfeited his military parole.

2. *Mil.* The password used only by the officers or inspectors of the guard; distinguished from the *countersign* given to all the men on guard.

1777 W. Dalrymple *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xliii, The governor of Madrid, having received the parole, he enters the room to the ambassadors. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 260 The Officers..to be formed about forty paces in front of the centre, in two Ranks, facing the Line where they are to receive the old Parole.

fig. 1781 Johnson 8 May in *Boswell*, Classical quotation is the *parole* of literary men all over the world.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 89/2 A considerable number of officers have..been ordered into confinement, for..breaches of their parole engagements. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Sept. 4/2 It is difficult to see how we can with any show of fairness inflict any severe punishment on the parole-breakers.

Parole (pără·l), *v.* [f. PAROLE *sb.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To pledge one's word. *Obs.*

1716 BP. NICOLSON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 392, I dare parole for him, if the Government sends him back.. he'll never petition for another return into his native country.

2. *trans.* To put (a prisoner) on his parole, to liberate on parole.

1853 EMERSON *Emanc. Proclam.* (Cent.), The President by this act has paroled all the slaves in America; they will no more fight against us. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* II. 100 If you get [him], don't parole him. Shoot him at once.

b. *U. S.* To liberate (a prisoner) on his own recognizances.

1888 *Troy Daily Times* 7 Feb. (Farmer *Amer.*), The defendant was paroled on his own recognisance. 1888 *N. Y. Herald* 29 July (ibid.), He was paroled until August 8.

Hence **Paro·led** *ppl. a.*, put upon parole.

1898 *Daily News* 7 June 5/4 The Spanish are already in American debt for paroled prisoners.

Paroli (pă·rŏli), *sb.* [a. F. *paroli* (Oudinot 1653), a. It. *paroli* 'a grand part, set, or cast, at dice': cf. *parolare* 'to set or play at a grand part at dice' (Florio 1611); ? deriv. of *paro* pair, couple.] In faro and similar card games, the leaving of the money staked and the money won as a further stake; the staking of double the sum before staked. Cf. PARLEY *v.*[2]

1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* II. i, I can dance a minuet, ..play at picquet; or make a paroli, with any Wildair in Christendom. *Ibid.* II. ii, The capot at picquet, the paroli at basset. 1709 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 3) 179 The Paroli is..having won the Couch or first Stake, and having a mind to go on to get a *Sept-et-le-va*, you crook the Corner of your Card, letting your Mony lie without being paid the vallue of it by the *Talliere*. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Lett., to Montagu* CLXXX, My friendship goes to sleep like a paroli at Pharoah, and does not wake again till their deal is over. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 43 That no parolis stand which are lost, and should retire. 1835 *Hoyle's Games* 46 At Rouge et Noir..Paroli. Double the sum staked the first time. 1844 THACKERAY *B. Lyndon* IX. (1886) 127 When I turned up the ace of hearts and made Paroli.

Hence **Pa·roli** *v.*, to stake one's money over again, plus that gained by it.

1835 *Hoyle's Games* 61 When a punter gains, he may either take his money or paroli..should he again prove successful, he can paroli for quinze and le va.

Parolist (pără·list). *rare.* [In sense 1, f. PAROL *sb.*; in 2, f. PAROLE *sb.* + -IST.]

†**1.** A user of affected words. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV. i. 112, I heard once one of these worthy parolists who had got by the end the word 'intricat'; he .. tould .. that such a gentleman and he did beare most 'intricat' loue one to another: [meaning] intier.

2. One released on parole.

1901 *Scotsman* 16 Apr. 8/3 Parolists..admit..that further resistance signifies daily increasing misery for all.

Parolivary (părǫ·livări), *a. Anat.* [PARA-[1] 1.] Adjacent to the olivary body of the brain.

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Parolivary body*, the Root-zone, anterior.

‖ **Paromœon** (pærǫmī·ǫn). *Gram.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *παρόμοιον*, neuter of *παρόμοιος* closely resembling, f. *παρ(α-* PARA-[1] + *ὅμοιος* like.] The beginning of two or more words in a sentence with the same letter; alliteration.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Paromœon*, a Figure in Grammar when all the Words of a Sentence begin alike, or with the same Letter; as *O Tite, tute, Tati, tibi tanta Tyranne tulisti.* 1793 HELV tr. *O'Flaherty's Ogygia* II. 74 In every fourth part of a distich, there should be a paromœon of two words.

Paromology (pærǫmǫ·lŏdʒi). *Rhet.* Chiefly in L. form **paromologia.** [ad. Gr. *παρομολογία* partial admission, f. *παρ(α-* subsidiary + *ὁμολογία* agreement, admission, HOMOLOGY.] A rhetorical figure in which something is conceded to an adversary in order to strengthen one's own position.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 97 *Paramologia*, where we grant one or more things meet to be marked or alledged, and forthwith doe inferre thereupon sufficient whereby to ouerthrow it. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 115 Sometimes we confesse that which will not prejudice us; and this is called *Paromologia*, confession: as, I grant that they are resolute, but..to their own undoing. 1864 WEBSTER, *Paromology*; so in later Dicts.

So †**Paromologe·tic** *a.* [f. Gr. *παρομολογεῖν* to admit], of the nature of an admission.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 Figurative expressions..paradoxical, paramologetick, paradiastolary.

Paromphalocele (părǫmfălosīl). *Path.* [f. PAR(A-[1] + Gr. *ὀμφαλός* navel + *κήλη* tumour.] 'A hernia near the umbilicus' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). Hence **Paromphalocе·lic** *a.*

1857 MAYNE *Exp. L.*, Paromphalocele, Paromphalocelic.

‖ **Paronomasia** (părǫnǫmē·ziă, -siă). Also *erron.* 7–8 paran-. [L., a. Gr. *παρονομασία*, f. *παρ(α-* PARA-[1] 1 + *ὀνομασία* naming, after *παρονομάζειν* to alter slightly in naming.] A playing on words which sound alike; a word-play; a pun.

1579 E. K. *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Jan. Gloss., A Paronomasia or playing with the word, where he sayth *I loue thilke lasse, alas* etc. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Let. Sir R. Howard, The jingle of a more poor paranomasia. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 97 The Paranomasia, or Pun, where a word, like the tongue of a jackdaw, speaks twice as much by being split. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxiii, A most idle paronomasia. 1879 *Expositor* X. 20 Both classes of paronomasia are found in St. Paul.

Hence **Paronoma·sial, Paronoma·sian, Paronomasia·stic** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to paronomasia; characterized by paronomasia; so **Paronoma·stic, -ical** *adjs.*, **Paronoma·stically** *adv.*

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 108 [This] raised..a ludicrous *paronomasial association in the minds of some of the audience. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 309/2 The playful, *paronomasian method of the poet. 1902 *Speaker* 4 Jan. 400/1 The finesses allusive, *paronomasiastic, and the like of the Erasmian Latin. *c* 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 266 The very letter of the famous *paronomastic text proves that Peter's confession, not Peter himself, was the rock. 1664 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Epist.* Pref. b ij, The sound of *Θυάτειρα* and *θυγάτειρα* are near enough for *paronomasticall Allusion in any indifferent man's judgement whatsoever. 1888 *Bookworm* I. 273 Cleverly paronomastical is 'A Cursory History of Swearing' by Julian Sharman. 1846 TREGELLES *Gesenius' Hebr. Lexicon* s. v. אַבִּיר, For the purpose of *paronomastically answering to the words.

†**Parono·masy.** *Obs.* Also 7 *erron.* paran-. [a. F. *paronomasie* (1557 in Hatz.-Darm.).] = PARONOMASIA.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. i, A kind of paranomasie, or agnomination. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 142 Some elegant figures and tropes of rhetorick .. paronomasies, oxymorons and the like, frequently used by the best speakers.

‖ **Paronychia** (pærǫni·kiă). Also 7 paro·nychie. [L., a. Gr. *παρωνυχία* a whitlow, f. *παρ(α-* PARA-[1] 1 beside + *ὄνυξ, ὀνυχ-* nail. In F. *paronychie* (Paré *c* 1560). Cf. also PANARICIUM.]

1. *Path.* An inflammation about the finger-nail; a whitlow.

1597 [See PANARICIUM] callede *Panaris* or *Paronichia*. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. xi. 229 Tormented with a *Paronychia* for four daies together. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Paronychie*, a preternatural swelling in the Fingers ends, very troublesome. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 5 The deep-seated kind of *Paronychia*. 1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 120 The pain will be intense, like that from a paronychia.

2. *Bot.* A genus of herbaceous plants (N. O. *Illecebraceæ*), with narrow leaves, and conspicuous silvery stipules usually concealing the minute apetalous flowers; whitlow-wort.

1666 LOCKE *Let. to Boyle* 24 Feb., B.'s Wks. 1772 VI. 537, I have endeavoured to provide paronychia, and I think I shall be able to forward pretty good store of it..it begins to be in flower..about a fortnight hence. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 315.

Hence **Parony·chial, Parony·chic** *adjs.* (*Path.*), pertaining to or of the nature of paronychia.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Paronychic. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Paronychial.

Paronym (pæ·rǫnim). [ad. Gr. *παρώνυμον*, from neuter of *παρώνυμος* 'formed by a slight change of the word, derivative'.] A word which is derived from another, or from the same root; a derivative or cognate word.

1846 SMART Suppl., *Paronyme*, a paronymous word. 1888 P. SHOREY in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* Oct. 290 Plato was determined to preserve the dignified associations of Being and its paronyms for the abstract studies he delighted to honor.

b. 'A word of one language which translates a word of another with only a difference of termination or other slight change' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890): cf. PARONYMIZE, PARONYMY 3.

Hence **Parony·mic** *a.* = PARONYMOUS.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Paronymize (părǫ·nimәiz), *v.* [f. prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into a paronym; to adapt (a foreign word) by giving it a native form. So **Paronymiza·tion.**

1885 B. G. WILDER in *Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sc.* XXXIII. 529 *note*, I have suggested that, in English works, so far as possible, the names be given an English aspect by paronymisation. 1889 *Nation* (N. Y.) 18 July 58/3 The Latin words are commonly paronymized rather than translated into inelegant or misleading heteronyms; e. g. *pedunculus* is Anglicised as *peduncle*, not *footlet*.

Paronymous (părǫ·nimәs), *a.* [f. Gr. *παρώνυμ-ος* (see PARONYM) + -OUS.]

1. Of words: Derived from the same root; radically connected, cognate.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Paronymous* (Gr.), pertaining to words or terms that have denomination from the same thing, but differ in case or termination. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* I. xxv. 100 A Paronymous is a Concrete Word, and so deriv'd from the Primitive, as that it differs only from it in Termination. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* III. viii. 157 The Fallacy..that paronymous words (i. e. those belonging to each other, as the substantive, adjective, verb, &c. of the same root) have a precisely correspondent meaning; which is by no means universally the case. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xxiv. 482 The term 'delitum' is exactly coextensive with the..paronymous expression 'delitor'.

b. Derived from a word in another language with the same or similar form. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†**2.** (See quots.)

1836 SMART, *Paronymous*, near to another word in meaning, as distinguished from *synonymous*..it may be said that there are few if any synonymous words in a language, but many that are *paronymous*. 1846 WORCESTER, *Paronymous*, alike in sound, but differing in orthography and signification; as, *air* and *heir*.

Paronymy (părǫ·nĭmi). [f. Gr. *παρώνυμ-ος* (see PARONYM) + -Y. (Gr. *παρωνυμία* = a by-name, a surname.)]

†**1.** = PARONOMASIA. *Obs.*

1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 29 *Tribulation to them that trouble.* The paranomasie, or paronymie, I thinke is not casuall,..but intended to point at the *Talio* God holds in recompencing.

†**2.** The family of words derived from one root.

1682 *Weekly Mem. Ingen.* 375 The Paronymie or derivatives from thence.

3. Formation from a word in another language with but slight change; adaptation of a foreign word to native word-types.

1885 B. G. WILDER in *Jrnl. Nervous & Ment. Dis.* July (*title*) Paronymy versus Heteronymy as Neuronymic Principles. 1885-9 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 519 (Cent.) The relation between the Latin *pons* and the French *pont* is one of paronymy; but between *pons* and the English *bridge* it is one of heteronymy.

Paroo, obs. var. *prahu*: see PROA.

‖ **Paroophoron** (pærǫiǫ·fŏrǫn). *Anat.* [mod. L., f. PAR(A-[1] + *ōophoron* ovary.] **a.** = PAROVARIUM. b. A small remnant of the Wolffian body in the female, corresponding to the parepididymis in the male. So ‖ **Paroophori·tis** *Path.*, inflammation of the parts adjacent to the ovary.

1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumors* 12 The paroophoron, or parovarium, is a rule of embryonic life. 1881 BALFOUR *Comp. Embryol.* II. xxiii. 597 Remnants of the anterior non-sexual parts of the Wolffian bodies have been called by Waldeyer parepididymis in the male, and paroophoron in the female. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Paroöphoritis.*

Paropa, -pos, a fabric; see PEROPUS.

Parophite (pæ·rǫfәit). *Min.* [Named 1852, f. PAR(A-[1] 1 + OPHITE, from its resemblance to ophite or serpentine.] A variety of PINITE, allied to agalmatolite, of various colours (greenish, yellowish, reddish, or greyish).

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* § 67. 61 The Parophite of Hunt is a rock of similar composition, from Canada.

‖ **Paro·psis.** *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *παρα-* PAR(A-[1] + *ὄψις* sight, vision.] (See quot.)

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* III. 198 Paropsis is literally 'diseased or depraved vision'... The ophthalmic monographists..have most unmercifully enlarged the list under this genus. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Paroquet (pæ·rǫkĕt). [Another form of PARAKEET.]

1. = PARAKEET, q. v. for forms and quotations.

2. *Comb.* Paroquet (perroquet) auk, a small auk, *Ombria psittacula* (*Cyclorhynchus psittaculus*), inhabiting the coasts and islands of the northern Pacific; paroquet-bur, a name in Jamaica of the plants of the genus *Triumfetta*: see quot.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 345 The Perroquet Auk..is found in flocks in Kamtschatka, in the isles towards Japan, and on the western shores of America. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 101/2 The Perroquet Auk is about eleven inches in length... The head, neck, and upper parts are black, blending into ash-colour on the fore-part of the neck; the under parts from the breast are white; the legs are yellowish. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1176 In Jamaica the name Paroquet Burr is..given to them [species of *Triumfetta*], on account of the green paroquets feeding on their ripe fruits or burrs.

Paroral (părō·răl), *a. Zool.* [f. PAR(A-[1] 1 + ORAL *a.*] Situated beside the mouth: applied to a series of cilia in certain infusorians.

1882 W. SAVILLE KENT *Infusoria* II. 762 A fourth, but as yet rarely observed, series [of cilia]..obtaining in Gastrostyla..he proposes to distinguish as the 'paroral' one.

Parorchid (părō·rkid). *Anat.* Also in L. form **parorchis.** [ad. mod.L. *parorchis*, f. PAR(A-[1] + Gr. *ὄρχις* testicle: cf. *orchid.*] The epididymis.

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 614 The vasa efferentia pass to a parorchis. *Ibid.* 617 The primitive kidneys are partly united with the testes, and there form the parorchids (epididymes).

‖ **Parorexia** (pærǫre·ksiă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. PAR(A-[1] + Gr. *ὄρεξις* appetite.] Perverted appetite.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 500 In neurasthenia this anorexia or parorexia leads to emaciation.

Paros, Parosche, (**-osse, -ossh(e,) -en, -ian,** obs. ff. PARISH, **-EN.**

Paroschen, ? scribal error for *parosche*, PARISH.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5774 To a dyocise langed a cite, & ordened paroschens [*v. r.* parisches, WACE parosces] for to be.

‖ **Parosmia** (părǫ·zmiă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. PAR(A-[1] 1 + Gr. *ὀσμή* smell.] Perverted sense of smell. Also (irreg.) **Paro·smis.**

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* III. 254 *Parosmis.* Morbid Smell. Sense of smell vitiated or lost. This is the *parosmia* and *anosmia* of many writers. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 472 Parosmia is often met with in lunatics. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 695 Parosmia, or perversion of the sense of smell, in which imaginary or subjective perceptions of odours are present.

Parosteal (părǫ·stiăl), *a. Anat., Zool., Path.* [f. Gr. *παρ(α-* PARA-[1] 1 + *ὀστέον* bone: see OSTEAL.] = PAROSTOTIC.

1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 146 Osseous tumours,.. and especially articulations, called by Virchow parosteal tumours. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 36 Those

'parosteal' bones which are developed from the skin and the subcutaneous and aponeurotic tracts underlying it.

So **Parostic** (părǫ·stik), *a. Path.* [f. mod.L. *parostia*], pertaining to or characterized by *parostia* or defective ossification.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 248 A parostic diathesis seems from some cause or other to have existed.

‖ **Parostosis** (pærǫstōu·sis). *Anat., Zool., Path.* [f. as prec. + -OSIS.] The formation of bone outside the periosteum, as in the integument or connective tissue, or the sheaths of blood-vessels. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893.) Hence **Parosto·tic** *a.*, of or formed by parostosis.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 63 No 'parostotic' bones are ever developed in relation with either limb-girdle.

Parot, obs. form of PARROT.

Parotic (părǫ·tik), *a. Anat.* and *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *parōtic-us*, F. *parotique*, f. PAR(A-[1] 1 + Gr. *οὖς, ὠτ-* ear, *ὠτικός* of the ear.] Situated beside or near the ear; parotid.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, The parotic region in birds is the turn of the ear. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert. Anim.* v. 220 The parotic apophysis on the posterior face. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Parotic process*, in the skull of the *Teleostei*, formed by the union of the *Pterotic* and *Epiotic* bones.

Parotid (părǫ·tid), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7-8 -ide. [a. F. *parotide* (1545 in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *parōtis, parōtid-*: see PAROTIS.]

A. *adj.* (*Anat., Zool., Path.*) Situated beside or near the ear; applied esp. to a lobulated racemose gland (in man, the largest of the three salivary glands), situated one on each side, just in front of the ear, and having a duct (*parotid duct* or *Stenson's duct*) opening into the mouth opposite the second upper molar tooth; also to the arteries, nerves, veins, etc. belonging to the same region, and to inflammation, tumours, etc. occurring in it.

1687 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 486 Neither was there any swelling formed in the Maxillary or Parotide Glandules. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 10 The Parotide is not a single Gland. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* iv. (ed. 5) 311 The parotid duct passes beneath the integuments of the cheek over the masseter muscle. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 178 Mumps is chiefly characterized anatomically by inflammation of one or both parotid glands. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 53 Parotid saliva is alkaline and viscous.

B. *sb.* 1. *Anat.* and *Zool.* The parotid gland.

1770 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1777) I. 383 Indurated parotids, and deafness have ensued. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 835 The parotids vary principally in their proportionate size.

†2. *Path.* A parotid tumour. *Obs.*

1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 214 Parotids, which are nothing else but tumified lymphatic, not salival glands, situated about the neck, ears, etc. These tumours have given occasion to two different systems for their explication. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 450 We saw some parotids, but almost all were mortal, notwithstanding the stimulating topicks.

So **Parotide·al, Parotide·an** *adjs.* = PAROTID *a.*; ‖ **Parotidi·tis** [see -ITIS] = PAROTITIS.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 99 The breadth of the face is..limited on each side by the parotideal edge of the inferior maxillary bone. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 275 The Parotidean Arteries are 4 or 5 large branches ..given off from the external carotid. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 520 Parotiditis, or 'Mumps', is a simple, although an infectious disease.

‖ **Parotis** (părǫ·tis); usually in pl. **parotides** (părǫ·tidīz). [L., a. Gr. *παρωτίς, παρωτιδ-*, f. *παρ(α-* PARA-[1] 1 beside + *οὖς, ὠτ-* ear: see -ID.]

1. The parotid gland.

1615 H. CROOKE *Body of Man* 823 Vnder the eares and behind them there are many glandules called Parotides. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 246 When the parotis begins to suppurate, let the suppuration continue for some time.

†2. A parotid tumour. *Obs.*

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Parotides*,.. also a preternatural Swelling of those Glandules. 1720 QUINCY tr. *Hodges' Loimologia* 148 Deafness joined with Drowsiness were signs the Parotides would soon appear. 1813 T. BUSBY tr. *Lucretius* II. 25 (Jod.) The hard dry parotides induced mortification. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Parotis*, ..Also, an old term for a swelling of the parotid gland.

Parotitis (pærǫtəi·tis). *Path.* [irreg. for PAROTIDITIS, f. prec.: see -ITIS.] Inflammation of the parotid gland, or of neighbouring structures; usually constituting the disease called *mumps*. Hence **Parotitic** (-ti·tik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with parotitis.

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* II. 337 In advanced life parotitis is sometimes apt to run into a chronic form. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Parotitic. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 469 Such symptoms as..a parotitis, and injection of the conjunctivæ. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 358 Though it [i.e. Mumps] is called Parotitis, the other salivary glands as well as the parotid are usually affected.

Parotoid (părǫ·toid), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [irreg. f. PAROTIS + -OID.] Applied to certain glands of the skin forming warty excrescences near the ears in some batrachians, as toads. Also as *sb.*

1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* xii. 488 The so-called 'parotoid' glands, as in the common Toad. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 762/1 In many Anura and Urodela these glandular structures attain a greater complication of structure,.. and constitute what are termed the 'parotoid' glands.

Parott(e, Parour, obs. ff. PARROT, PARURE.

Parous (pæ·rəs), *a. Obstet. Med.* [f. L. element *-par-us* bearing; see next. Cf. PARITY[2].] Having brought forth offspring.

1898 G. E. HERMAN *Dis. Women* ix. 87 In text-books of anatomy it is stated that the parous uterus is normally larger than the virgin uterus.

-parous, *suffix*, f. L. *-parus* bearing, producing (belonging to *par-ĕre* to produce, bring forth; in Fr. *-pare*) + -OUS, as in *oviparus* oviparous, *viviparus* viviparous; so in numerous later and modern formations, as *albuminiparous, biparous, criniparous, larviparous, multiparous, uniparous*, etc.

‖ **Parovarium** (pærǫvē·riŭm). *Anat.* [f. PAR(A-[1] 1 + OVARIUM.] A remnant of the Wolffian body in the female, consisting of a group of closed tubules lying between the ovary and the Fallopian tube; corresponding to the *epididymis* in the male. (Also called *organ of Roseumüller.*)

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 594/1 The parovarium is formed out of the Wolffian body. 1872 [see PAROOPHORON]. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 426 The anterior portion of the mesonephros is in this case converted into epididymis in the male, parovarium in the female.

So **Parova·rian** *a.*, pertaining to the parovarium.

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 269 The majority of the pure uoilocular cysts are broad ligament cysts or parovarian. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 585 The variety of tumour most likely to be mistaken for free fluid in the peritoneum is the parovarian cyst. *Ibid.* IV. 432 Ascitis or parovarian cystoma.

Parowre, obs. form of PARURE.

Paroxysm (pæ·rǫksiz'm). Also 7 -isme, -ysme, -im(e, 7-8-ism. [a. F. *paroxysme* (16thc.), earlier *peroxime* (13-14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *paroxysmus* irritation, exasperation, a. Gr. *παροξυσμός*, f. *παροξύνειν* to goad, exasperate, irritate, f. *παρ(α-* PARA-[1] 1 + *ὀξύν-ειν* to sharpen, goad, render acute. In 16th c. used in Greek or L. form.]

1. *Path.* An increase of the acuteness or severity of a disease, usually recurring periodically in its course; a violent temporary access of disease; a fit.

[1577 FRAMPTON *Joyfull Newes* II. 86 When thei bee in their traunce, or *paroxismos* the smoke of it maketh theim to awake.] 1604 THO. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 2. 161 When the paroxime was vpon them. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. v, Againe, I feare a Paroxisme. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 83 If they can..go but so far, as to call the fit of an Ague, a *Paroxysme*,..my admiring Patient taketh him to be a great Schollard. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 34 They may give wonderful Relief in the Paroxism. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 409 In the course of the paroxysm she felt great aversion to water. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 16 The period in which the symptoms make their appearance is called the paroxysm or attack.

2. A violent access of action or emotion; a fit, convulsion (*e.g.* of laughter, excitement, rage, terror, etc.; also said of physical processes, as earthquakes or volcanic eruptions).

1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. Wks. (1851) 30, I will not run into a paroxism of citations again on this point. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xxiii, In one or two of the more violent paroxysms of the siege. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, IV. 42 He was cast into paroxysms of rage and despair which were frightful to behold. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 48 In this violent paroxysm the whole top of the mountain is believed to have been swept away.

b. (Without *pl.*) The extreme height or violence, the acute stage (of any action, etc.). Now *rare.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. v. 84 And four-score [Years]..in the Paroxysme of their [Egyptian] bondage. 1693 R. FLEMING *Disc. Earthquakes* 110 By a falling down of the greatest Darkness, he brings their case to some higher Paroxism. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 145 At the very moment of fanatical paroxysm of the French revolution.

c. Violent or convulsive (physical) action.

1893 A. W. MOMERIE in J. H. Barrows *World's Parlt. Relig.* I. 271 It is manifest that the species themselves .. have been created not by paroxysm but by evolution.

†3. A violent outburst; an open quarrel. *Obs.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. i.[e]13 The greatest contention happening here, was that Paroxysme betwixt Paul and Barnabas. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 88 The paroxisme continued and encreased betwixt the Scotish Bishops .. and such who celebrated Easter after the Roman rite. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. II. iii. (1852) 372 The misunderstanding did proceed so far as to produce a paroxism.

Paroxysmal (pærǫksi·zmăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a paroxysm; marked by paroxysms; violent, convulsive.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 144 The cruel Tertian did not forget to keep its paroxysmal course and return. 1811 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne* x. Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 200 In a paroxismal frenzy of contending passions. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 253 Asthma is essentially a paroxysmal disease. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* 488 A risk of their being elected in some paroxysmal mood of feeling.

b. *spec.* in *Geol.* Of or pertaining to a violent natural convulsion; sometimes = CATASTROPHIC, CATACLYSMIC. (In quot. 1877, Holding the theory of paroxysmal or catastrophic changes.)

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 463 Paroxysmal convulsions .. are usually followed by long periods of tranquillity. 1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 469 These paroxysmal disturbances which have hitherto occurred at intervals from the remotest geological periods, may be renewed. 1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* xi. § 4. 524 The Paroxysmal School of Geologists. 1882 J. GEIKIE in *Nature* XXVII. 44/2 We have had experience of paroxysmal changes of level.

Hence **Paroxy·smalist** *Geol.* = PAROXYSMIST; **Paroxy·smally** *adv.*, in a paroxysmal way, by or in paroxysms or fits.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 149 A line of shoals, therefore, or reefs, consisting of shattered and dislocated rocks,.. ought first to have been pointed out by the paroxysmalist. 1859 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 85 The hæmorrhage..is suspended and paroxysmally renewed.

Paroxysmic (pærǫksi·zmik), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] = PAROXYSMAL.

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xv. (1874) 130 They fancy that they honour inspiration by supposing it to be only extraordinary and paroxysmic. 1889 A. W. TOURGEE in *Chicago Advance* 7 Feb. 114 The slender figure writhed with the paroxysmic effort [of coughing].

Paroxysmist (pærǫksizmist). *Geol.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who attributes certain phenomena to paroxysms or sudden and violent natural convulsions; a catastrophist.

1865 LUBBOCK *Prch. Times* xi. 357 The argument of the Paroxysmist would probably be something like the following.

Paroxytone (părǫ·ksitoun), *a.* and *sb. Gram.*, chiefly *Gr. Gram.* [ad. mod.L. *paroxyton-us*, a. Gr. *παροξύτον-ος*, f. *παρ(α-* beside, past + *ὀξύτονος* OXYTONE. In F. *paroxyton* (1570 in Hatz.-Darm.).] a. *adj.* Having an acute accent on the last syllable but one. b. *sb.* A word so accented.

1764 W. PRIMATT *Accentus redivivi* 1 6 The Ionians .. when they turned proparoxytone nouns of the second declension in εα ioto ῳ, at the same time they made them paroxytones. 1881 CHANDLER *Greek Accent.* (ed. 2) 2 A word with the acute on the last syllable is called Oxytone; on the penultimate, Paroxytone.

Hence **Paroxytonic** (-tǫ·nik) *a.*, characterized by paroxytone accent or stress; **Paro·xytone, Paro·xytonize** *vbs.*, to accent on the penultimate syllable.

1887 A. MOREL-FATIO in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 349/2 As regards the tonic accent and the treatment of the vowels which come after it, Castilian may be said to be essentially a paroxytonic language, though it does not altogether refuse proparoxytonic accentuation. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Paroxytone* vb.

Paroyall, obs. form of PAIR-ROYAL.

Parpal, perpal. *Sc.* In mod. Sc. pairplo. [app. var. of PARPEN.] In full *parpal wall*, partition-wall, partition. Hence **Parpalling.**

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* II. *Town & C. Mouse* xxvii, I thank yone courtyne and yone perpall [*r.r.* parpane] wall Of my defence now fra yone crewell beist. *Ibid.* xxvi, Vp in haist behind ane parpaling [*MSS.* parraling, perr-, *ed.* 1621 parpelling] Scho clam sa hie. 1558 *Acts Council Edin.* (Jam.), The counsellors..did..give order to the Dean of Guild to big within the said church [St. Giles's] parpall walls of stone. 18.. JAMIESON, *Perple*, a wooden partition. *Mod. Sc.* (Roxb.), Ye can hear the mice ahint the pairple.

Parpen, parpend, parpent (pā·rpĕn, -čnd, -čnt). Forms: 5-8 perpend, (5 perpoynt), 6-8 parpon, (parpin'e, 6-9 parpan(o, 9 parpoint), 6-9 perpen, (7-8 perpin, 7-9 perpent, 9 perpeyn). [a. OF. *parpain* (1304-1550 in Godef.), *perpain* (1306), *parpin* (1394), *parpan* (1498), *parpoin* (16th c.), *perpin* (Cotgr. 1611), mod.F. *parpaing* (Littré), in med.L. *parpanus* (1402 in Littré). Of doubtful origin (see Note below); hence the etymological spelling is unsettled. In OFr. the word was used as an adj. with fem. *parpaigne, -pagne, -peigne*, also ellipt. as sb. (for *pierre parpeigne*): see also *parpine* in Littré.]

1. In Masonry, A stone which passes through a wall from side to side, having two smooth vertical faces; a stone squared or dressed for this purpose. In quot. 1579-80, perh. adj. 'with perpendicular faces'.

c 1429 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 445 Pro xxxiij ped' de perpoynt' xvij'. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 88 The pillars of this temple are cut out of a quarry of marble called pentlike marble, and they were squared parpine, as thick as long. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 111/1 *Perpin*, are less than the size of Ashlers. *Ashler*, is a Stone a Yard long, and 8, 9, or 10 inches square. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 208 Lay here and there Stones that reach the whole Thickness of the Wall, that is to say, such as make the Surface on both Sides, which Workmen call Making a Parpin. 1890 *Tablet* 28 June 1026 The church is..built of brick-faced Yorkshire parpoints.

2. Short for *parpen-wall*: A wall built of parpens; a partition-wall. Also *fig.*

1591 BRUCE *Serm.* I viij b, Sinne..casteth a balk and a mist betuixt the sight of God and vs; and therefore the Prophet calleth it a parpane. *Ibid.* T v b, Gif thou build vp an perpen of thine awin making betuixt thee and him. 1624 — in *Serm.*, etc. (Wodrow Soc.) 10, That I should take the full burden upon me, until this parpan was demolished. 1825 JAMIESON s. v., 2 The parapet of a bridge is called a *parpane*, or *parpane-wa'*, Aberd. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Parpoint*, a thin wal, the stones of which are built on the edge. *Ibid.*, The parapet of a bridge is called in Scotland, *parpane*, which, in general, consists of a single stone in width.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *parpen ashlar, stone, work.*

c 1429 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 445, lxxxij et di' fott of *perpendaschler vj[d]. 1756 *Ibid.* 529 The ashler under the Plinth of the Ballustrade..is parpin asbler. 1781 J. WOOD *Cottages* (1806) 8 The freestone is sawed out with a common hand-saw into what is called perpeo-ashlar, that is, stone of four, six, eight or ten inches thick. 1721 BAILEY, **Perpend-stone* (among Builders) a stone fitted to the Thickness of a wall, so as to shew its smoothed ends on both sides. 1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4), *Perpent-*

stone .., a large stone reaching through a wall so as to appear on both sides of it; the same as what is now usually called a bonder, bond-stone, or through, except that these are often used in rough-walling, while the term perpent-stone appears to have been applied to squared stones, or ashlar;..in Gloucestershire, ashlar thick enough to reach entirely through a wall, and shew a fair face on both sides, is called *Parping ashlar*. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIV. xl. 1177 A new wall, not built to the thickenesse of the old, but with *perpend worke, laid with one course of bricke and no more.

b. **Parpen wall**, a thin wall built of parpen stones or of single bricks, as commonly in interior partition-walls; hence, a thin partition-wall of any kind; also locally, a parapet wall, as of a bridge.

1554-5 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1871) II. 297 Ane braid daill to be ane porpen-wall to the litill hous of the portell in the counsall-hous. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 457/1 A perpin wall, is a Single stone wall. 1720 WODROW *Life R. Bruce* in *B.'s Serm.*, etc. (Wodr. Soc.) 80 The King..discharged the taking down of a parpan wall in the Great Kirk, to enlarge the East Kirk. 1860 G. E. STREET in *Archæol. Cant.* III. 126 The altar set on a foot pace about three feet from the east wall, with a low stone perpeyn wall at its back. 1903 J. T. FOWLER in *Rites of Durham* (Surtees) 195 At Rievanlx the five eastern altars were divided by perpent walls of stone.

[*Note.* For the derivation of the French word, M. Antoine Thomas suggested in *Romania* XXVI. 437, 442 a L. type **perpāginem* (f. L. *per* through + radical of *com-pāginem*, *pro-pāginem*), with the notion of 'something fastened or driven through'. M. Gaston Paris, *ibid.* XXVII. 481, indicated some difficulties in this, and suggested a popular L. **perpendium*, related to *perpendiculum*, referring to the smooth vertical faces of the parpend stone. He admitted however the difficulty of thus accounting for the corresp. Sicilian *parpagnu*, Engadine *parpaun*, and Sp. *perpiaño*, unless these are more or less altered adaptations of the Fr. word.]

Parpetrat, etc., obs. f. PERPETRATE, etc.

Parquet (pa·rket, ‖ pa·rke), *sb.* [a. (in specific senses) F. *parquet*, OF. *parchet* (14th c.) a small compartment, part of a park, theatre, court, etc., wooden flooring; dim. of *parc* PARK: see -ET.]

1. A flooring; *spec.* a wooden flooring composed of pieces of wood, often of different kinds, arranged in a pattern; a flooring of parquetry.

1816 TINGRY *Painter & Varnisher's Guide* (ed. 2) 384 Distemper for parquets, or floors of inlaid work. *Ibid.*, The name of parquets is given to boards of fir intersected by pieces of walnut-tree, or disposed in compartments of which the walnut-tree forms the frame or border. 1832 tr. *Tour Germ. Prince* II. xiii. 254 The large blocks of wood on the fire; the tile parquet,—all recall vividly to my mind that I am in France, and not in England. 1867 'OUIDA' *C. Castlemaine* (1879) 10 None such as these could cross the inlaid oak parquet of Lilliesford.

2. (Also erroneously parquette.) Part of the auditorium of a theatre, the front part of the ground-floor nearest the orchestra, or sometimes the whole of it. Chiefly *U. S.*

1848 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 34 Ladies..with their gay dresses, make what is the parquette in other theatres look like a bed of flowers. 1883 M. SCHUYLER in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 880/1 No actual hardship is attached to a seat in the parquet. *Ibid.* 884/2 The partition which runs from the floor of the parquette to the floor of the gallery is of fire-proof blocks. 1896 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 6/6 In New York the stalls occupy the whole of the parquet.

‖ 3. In France, etc.: The branch of the administration of the law concerned with the prevention, investigation, and punishment of crime.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Sept. 6/3 The orgies reported last week as having taken place in a Paris restaurant have attracted the attention of the parquet. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 289 The head of the whole Parquet in France is the Procureur-Général. 1903 *Speaker* 19 Sept. 556/1 An unwise economy in the pay of the native Parquet or prosecuting body.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parquet-flooring*, *-work*.

1874 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Ramble* II. ii. (1878) 243 The lacquered borders of the parquet floor. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 116 A dais in parquet-work for the high table. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 5 A polisher of parquet-flooring. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Mar. 4/2 Scottish tweeds are some of the herring-bone pattern;..others, again, what is called 'parquet', imitating a parquet flooring.

Parquet (pā·rkĕt, ‖ pa·rke), *v.* [a. F. *parqueter* (1382 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *parquet*: see prec.] *trans.* To provide (a room) with a floor of parquet-work; to construct (a flooring) of parquetry; to make of inlaid wood-work.

1678 EVELYN *Diary* 23 Aug., The roomes are wainscotted, and some of them parquetted with cedar, yew, cypresse, &c. 1865 J. C. BELLEW *Blount Tempest* I. 58 The flooring was parqueted very curiously, and so highly polished, that .. it was as unsafe as ice. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* III. xxii. 239 From the parqueted floor to the open oaken-raftered roof.

b. To turn into, or make like, a parquet floor.

1875 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* (1876) II. 277 We ascended a path greasy with drizzle, parquetted by negro feet.

Parquetage (pā·rkĕtĕdʒ). [a. F. *parquetage* (1676 in Hatz.-Darm.) flooring, wooden mosaic, f. *parqueter*: see prec. and -AGE.] = PARQUETRY.

1845 *Art-Union Jrnl.* June 169 Twelve different patterns of parquetage, or inlaid wood flooring. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Sept. 170/2 Carved oak, stained glass, parquetage.

Parquetry (pā·rkĕtri). Also ‖ **parqueterie** (parkĕtri). [a. F. *parqueterie* (1835 in *Dict. Acad.*), f. *parquet*: see -ERY 1.] Inlaid work of wood, in which a pattern is formed by different kinds of wood; esp. in flooring: cf. PARQUET *sb.* 1.

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Parquetry.* 1877 *Gd. Words* XVIII. 19/1 The floors are in parqueterie. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 184/2 Parquetry is a beautiful species of flooring, consisting of various patterns formed of different woods. 1883 J. PAYN *Thicker than Water* XX, The floor.. left a free opportunity for parquetry round its margin.

attrib. 1883 *Times* 19 Nov. 4 The floor..is..a parquetry floor. 1895 *Daily News* 10 May 9/2 A Louis XVI. parqueterie secretaire of tulip and rosewood.

Parr[1], **par** (pāɹ). [app. of Scottish origin; derivation unknown.]

1. A young salmon before it becomes a smolt; distinguished by the parallel transverse bands on its side; = BRANDLING *sb.* 2.

Formerly supposed to be a distinct species.

1715-22 PENNECUIK *Descr. Tweeddale* Wks. (1815) 107 Salmo salmulus, Samlet, or Par. *a* 1771 SMOLLETT *Ode to Leven-Water*, The scaly brood in myriads cleave thy crystal flood; ..The salmon, monarch of the tide, The ruthless pike, intent on war; The silver eel and mottled par. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XXIV, Par, which some suppose infant salmon. 1827 — *Jrnl.* 9 May, Warm dispute whether par are or are not salmon trout. 1844 *Zoologist* II. 527 *note*, Brandling-trout, fingerling, par, smolt, &c. all denote the same fish. 1862 *Act* 25 & 26 *Vict.* c. 97 § 2 'Salmon' shall..include..bull trout, smolts, parr, and any other migratory fish of the salmon kind. 1868 PEARD *Water-farm.* x. 103 The ova deposited in our boxes have long since become parr.

2. A young coal-fish or black cod, less than a year old (see BILLET[3]); a sillock. *local.*

1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 153 *Coal Fish*, The fry.. are called at Scarborough *Parrs*, and when a year old, *Billets*. About nine or ten years ago such a glut of Parrs visited that part, that for several weeks it was impossible to dip a pail into the sea without taking some. 1832 J. COLE *Scarborough Guide* 108 The principal fish brought to Scarborough for sale are..herrings, whiting, parr, billits, colefish.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parr-fishing*; **parr-marks**, the dark transverse bands which characterize the salmon in the parr stage; **parr-tail**, an artificial fly used in salmon fishing.

1889 *Daily News* 9 July 5/3 What better means of diminishing the population of salmon can be invented than free *parr-fishing? 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix. (1880) 305 With bands or marks on the sides known as *parr-marks. 1866 CRICHTON *Ramble in Arcades* 129 Though we spun the *parr-tail assiduously we did not succeed in moving one [salmon]. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. (1880) 294.

Parr[2]. *dial.* Also **parre**, **par**. (See qnot.)

1847 HALLIWELL, *Parre*, a young leveret (Devon). [Thence in WEBSTER, etc.]

Parrachite, -chito: see PARAKEET. **Parrah**: see PARA, Eastern coin. **Parrail(le**, var. PAREL. **Parrakeet, -ket**, variants of PARAKEET.

†**Pa·rraketism.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -ISM.] Acting like a parrot, i. e. speaking without understanding what one says.

1658 HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* Wks. (1700) 254 Did you ever hear such a Parraketism? for to speak a word without understanding the sense of it, is like a Parrat.

Parral, Parraling, var. PARREL, PARELLING. **Parrall**, obs. f. PARLE, PAROL. **Parramatta**: see PARAMATTA. **Parraquito**: see PARAKEET.

†**Par-rational**, *a. nonce-wd. Obs.* [f. L. *pār* equal (see PAR *sb.*[1]) + RATIONAL.] Equally rational or reasonable.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 50, I know no difference in these Essentialls, between Monarchies, Aristocracies, or Democracies; the rule will bee found par-rationall say Schoolmen and Pretorians what they will.

Parrator, obs. f. PARITOR. **Parre**: see PAIR, PAR *v.*[1], PARR [2]. **Parrear**, obs. f. PARIAH. **Parree, Parreiall**, obs. ff. PARRY, PAIR-ROYAL.

Parrel, parral (pæ·rĕl), *sb. Naut.* Forms: 5 perell, 6 parle, 7 parel, parrell, (8 pareil), 7- parrel, 9 parral. [app. the same word as PAREL *sb.* Cf. OF. *parail* rigging (1345 in Godef.).] A band of rope, chain, or iron collar by which the middle of a yard is fastened to a mast.

1485 *Naval Accts. Hen. VII* (1896) 37 Layners for the truss perell. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Racamenta*, the parle of a ships yard, *Aplustre*. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 20 Parrels are little round Balls called Trucks, and little peeces of wood called ribs, and ropes which doe incircle the Masts, and so made fast to the Yards, that the Yards may slip vp and downe easily vpon the Masts. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 192 The pareil of the mizen topsail yard ..giving way. 1764 VEITCH in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 286 From the parrel of the main-yard down to the upper deck of the ship. *Ibid.* 288. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 518 *Parrals*, or *Parrels*. Those bands of rope, or sometimes iron collars, by which the centres of yards are fastened at the slings to the masts, so as to slide up and down freely.

b. *Comb.*, as *parrel-lashing*, *-rope*, *-truck*.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 142 Parrel Rope, as big as the Pendants of the Brace. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Parrel-rope*. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v., The parral..has strung upon it parral-trucks, that is, small wooden globes to prevent friction..in hoisting or lowering.

Hence **Pa·rrel, parral** *v.*, to fasten by means of a parrel (in qnot. 1895 *intr.* for *refl.*).

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 49 The masthead men parrel the yard. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) Apr. 46/1 Hook them on to the trysail gaff, the jaws of which parral on to the mast.

Parrel(l, Parrer, Parresche, Parret, Parrettor, obs. ff. PAREL, PERIL, PARURE, PARISH, PARROT, PARITOR.

[**Parrett**, copyist's error for *parrell*: see PAREL. 1546 in *Inv. Ch. Goods Yorksh.* etc. (Surtees) 138-9.]

‖ **Parrhesia** (părī·ziă, -rī·siă). *Rhet.* Also 6 **parresia, parisia**; in 7 anglicized as **pa·rrhesy.** [Late L. *parrhēsia* (Isidore *Orig.* ii. 20), a. Gr. *παρρησία* free-spokenness, frankness, f. *παρα-* beside, beyond + *ῥῆσις* speech.] Frankness or freedom of speech.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 90 *Parresia*, or liberty to speake, when by winning of curtesie to our speech we seeke to auoide any offence therein, as thus: Pardon if I be tedious. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 234 *Parisia*, or the Licentious. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* III. iv. 274 An honest and innocent parrhesy, or freedome of speaking, such as becomes the Messenger of heaven. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Parrhesia*, liberty in speaking; in Rhetorick it is a figure in which we speak boldly, and freely, in things displeasing, and obnoxious to envy. 1893 *Ch. Times* 27 Oct. 1090, I..do not the less admire the womanly sweetness and beauty of characters like Perdita and Miranda because of their occasional parrhesia.

Parrhesiastic (părīsiæ·stik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *παρρησιαστικ-ός* free-spoken, f. *παρρησιαστ-ής* (L. *parrhesiastēs*), ult. f. *παρρησία*: see prec.] Bold and open in speech; free-spoken, outspoken.

1835 WHATELY *Commpl.-Bk.* (1864) 120 The supposed superiority of wisdom attributed to cautious, reserved.. characters, as compared with the more open, unreserved, energetic and parrhesiastic.

Parriah, -iar, -ier, obs. ff. PARIAH. **Parrial, -all, Parriche**, obs. ff. PAIR-ROYAL, PARISH.

Parricidal (pærisəi·dăl), *a.* [ad. L. *parricīdālis*: cf. obs. F. *parricidal* (16th c. in Godef.), f. *parricīda* PARRICIDE 1.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of a parricide; guilty of parricide.

1627 MAY *Lucan* VII. N vj, On brothers, and on fathers empty beds The killers lay their parricidall heads. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 194 The parricidal Oedipus. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 270 Swegen's parricidal war with his father.

Hence **Parrici·dally** *adv.*, in a parricidal manner.

1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* XXIV, Dust of the dead ages ..never parricidally profaned by us the living age.

Parricide[1] (pæ·risəid). Also 6–8 **pari-**, (6 **para-**, 7 **parra-**). [a. F. *parricide* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *parricīda*, *pāricīda*, of doubtful derivation; by Quintilian thought to be for **patricīda*, f. *patr-em* father: see -CIDE 1. See also PATRICIDE.] One who murders his father or either parent, or other near relative; also, the murderer of any one whose person is considered specially sacred as being the ruler of the country or in some position of trust; one guilty of the crime of parricide: see next; *transf.* one who commits the crime of treason against his country.

1554 W. PAET *Africa* v. G iv, They haue a sharpe punishement for the paradices [*sic*] and mansleers. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 270 The Romans were accustomed to sowe paricides in sackes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 64 b, Luther .. exhorteth all men that they would come to destroye these wycked theves and paracides. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 755/2 Thus was Solyman murderer & parricide of hys owne sonnes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 812 Parricides, which slew their Parents, or which slew their wives or children. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 5 If a woman murder her husband, she is iudged by the civil law a parricide. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 170 They lend the Spaniard their blood, and their hearts, to make a slave of their country, and are parricides of their Mother. 1644-58 CLEAVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 171 My Compassion to my Country must not make me a Parricide to my Prince. *c* 1696 PRIOR *Cupid Mistaken* 11 Parricide! Like Nero, thou hast slain thy mother. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* v. i. 1810 This Paricide..Shortens her Father's Age, and cuts him off. 1853 MERIVALE *Rom. Rep.* i. (1867) 5 Should a victorious general dare to turn his arms against his own country, where was the nation which should rise and overwhelm the parricide?

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = PARRICIDAL.

1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 58 Persons that had.. dipp'd their Parricide Hands in his Blood. 1796 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 295 To exalt the French character, and, with parricide impulse, to depreciate that of England?

Pa·rricide[2]. Also 7-8 **pari-**. [a. F. *parricide* (15th c. in Littré), ad. L. *parricīdium*: see prec. and -CIDE 2.] The murder of a father, parent, near relative, rnler, etc.; the crime of a parricide: see prec.; *transf.* the crime of treason against one's country.

Parricīda and *parricīdium* had already in Latin a very wide application, including all uses found in English. In Codes in which distinctions are or were made between different kinds of murder, *parricide*, besides meaning the murder of parents and near relatives, has been variously extended; English Common Law distinguishes in no respect between the crime of parricide or that of killing a husband, wife, or master, and the crime of simple murder' (Wharton *Law Lex.* 1848).

1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 132 If it be for every private man..parricide to kill his private parents. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine* XXXII. 405 The Father being compelled to parricide, did make sad all the Court with the execution of his Son. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. § 244 This unparalleled murder and parricide was committed upon the 30th of January. 1782 COWPER *Let. to J. Newton* Wks. 1837 XV. 126 The Americans..seem to me to have incurred the guilt of parricide, by renouncing their pareat, by making her ruin their favourite object. 1866 R. LOWE *Sp. Reform.* 31 May (1867) 212 To precipitate a decision..is parricide in the case of the Constitution, which is the life and soul of this great nation. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* viii. 87 They denied that they had themselves killed Sextus Roscius. They said the son had done it, and they charged him with parricide.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = PARRICIDAL.

1806 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (ed. Ford) VIII. 473 Persons who may reject..parricide propositions.

Hence **Pa·rricided** *ppl. a.*, killed by parricide.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. ix. (1872) I. 106 The parricided Albert's son.

†**Parrici·dial,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *parricīdiāl-is*, f. *parricīdium* PARRICIDE[2]: see -AL. Cf. obs. F. *parricidial* (*c* 1600 in Godef.).] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of parricide; parricidal.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 797 Who..in all humane lives In cold bloud bath their parricidiall knives. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 337 Partly by parricidial acts committed in his own family. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* (1851) Pref. 9 The news of Salmasius Parricidial Barbarisms.

†**Parrici·dious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *parricīdi-um* PARRICIDE[2] + -OUS.] = PARRICIDAL.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 241 The vngratious and vnnaturall despight of a Parricidious Vsurper. *Ibid.* 246 A parricidious Murder. 1779 *Hist. Mod. Europe* I. xix. 228 This parricidious Zealot. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 397 Arrest, my son, thy parricidious hate.

Pa·rricidism. *rare*[−1]. [See -ISM; cf. *libertinism.*] The practice of parricide.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 193 An inflexible and severe magistrate, accused of incest and parricidism.

†**Parricidous,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. PARRICIDE + -OUS.] = PARRICIDIOUS. (Perh. a misprint.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvi. 143 The men of Melita when they saw a viper upon the hand of Paul, said .. the parricidous animall and punishment of Murtherers is upon him.

†**Pa·rricidy.** *Obs.* In 6 paracidie, 7 pari-. [ad. L. *parricīdi-um*; cf. *homicidy.*] = PARRICIDE[2].

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 339 For committing Paracidie, that is to wit, for poysoning thy Mother and a Nephew of thine. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* X. liv. (1612) 242 How they wrought Paricidie. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 113 Aurelius Conanus..defiled with Paricidies or murthers of his owne Kinred.

Parrier (pæ·riəɹ). [f. PARRY *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who parries.

1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 45 To understand that it is very possible to hit these kind of windmill parryers.

Parrier, obs. form of PARIAH.

Parrish, -en, etc., obs. ff. PARISH, PARISHEN, etc.

Parritch, Sc. and north. dial. f. PORRIDGE.

Parritor, -our, obs. forms of PARITOR.

Par-roast, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. ROAST *v.*, after PARBOIL 2.] *trans.* To roast partially.

1847 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 576 Martin, the man that parboiled, or par-roasted York Minster.

Parroche, -in, -yn, obs. ff. PARISH, PARISHEN.

Parrochite, -ocquet: see PARAKEET.

Parrock (pæ·rək), *sb.* Now chiefly *dial.* (see PADDOCK). Forms: 1 pearroc, pear(r)uc, 5 parrok, 6 -ocke, 6– parrock, (7 parock, *dial.* purrock, 9 *dial.* parrack, -ick). [OE. *pearroc*, *-ruc* masc., corresp. to OHG. *pfarrih*, *pferrih*, MHG. *pferrich* 'fencing about, enclosure, enclosed space', mod.Ger. *pferch* 'fold (for sheep, etc.)'; MLG. *perc* masc. and nent.; MDu. *perc*, *parc*, Du. *perk*, *park* neut., 'pen', and (after Fr.) 'park'; all pointing back to a com. WGer. **parruk*, *-ik.* Found also in early med.L. as *parricus*, *parcus* (8th c. in *Ripuar. Laws*), and in mod. Romanic langs.: It. *parco*, Sp., Pg. *parque*, Pr. *pargue*, *parc*, F. *parc*, whence ME. *parc* PARK, and mod. Ger. *park*, Da. *park* (in part). Also in Welsh *parwg* (from ME. *parrock*), *pare* (from Eng.), Gael. *pàire* (from Eng.), Bret. *park* (from Fr.).

The ulterior origin and relations are disputed: see Diez, Körting, Kluge, Franck. The OE. and cognate Ger. forms show that the word must have been in WGer. as early as the 4th c. The oldest sense in OE. and OHG. appears to be 'the enclosing fence or hurdles, *clathri*', rather than 'the enclosed space'. Diez and Körting favour a Romanic origin, and possible connexion with L. *parĕre*, *parcus* adj., but Darmesteter rejects this, because Prov. *pargue* (with *pargou*, *pargade*, *pargagi*) requires orig. *parric-* not *parc-*. A Celtic origin is out of the question (Thurneysen); all the Celtic forms are late borrowings from Eng. and Fr. It is thus not improbable that **parruk*, **parrik*, was a dim. of a WGer. **parra*, OHG. *pharra*, Ger. *pfarre*, in an original sense 'circuit, compass, precinct, district' (taken in Christian times as a convenient equivalent for med.L. *parochia* parish); cf. mod. dial. PAR *sb.*[3] 'enclosure for beasts', and ME. *parren*, PAR, PARR *v.*[1] 'to enclose, confine'.]

1. †a. A fence, or hurdles, with which a space is enclosed. (*O.E.*) b. An enclosed space of ground; a small enclosure or field, a paddock.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 224 (so Erf. 224) *Clat(h)rum*, pearroc. *a* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 486 *Clatrum* (*clathri*), pearuc. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xviii. § 2 On ðisum lytlum pearroce [L. *saeptum*, CHAUCER clos, i.e. the earth] þe we ær ymbe sprǽcon buziaþ swiþe maneȝa ðeoda. *c* 918 *O.E. Chron.* an. 918 [Hie] him wiþ ȝefuhton .. and bedrifon hie on anne pearruc and besǽton hie þær utan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 140/8 *Clatrum*, pearruc. *c* 1000 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* V. 277 Ðis sindon ða landȝemæro. Ærest .. on Boȝeles pearruc; of Boceles pearruce. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4702 Pyned þar in a parroke inparkid as bestis. 1530 PALSGR. 252/1 Parrocke a lytell parke, *parquet.* 1582 SIR T. HENEAGE *Let.* in Nicolas *Life Hatton* (1847) 277 To kill a doe in the parrock of the great park. 1589 NASHE *Martins Months Minde* 49 My parrock of ground..abutting vpon three high waies, wherevpon standeth a Cottage, built triangle wise [i.e. the gibbet at Tyburn]. 1729 *N. Riding Rec.* IX. 107 The paddock or parrock called Butt-paddock. 1825 BROCKETT *N.C. Gloss.* s.v. *Paddock*, In Westmorland *parruck*..is a common name for an inclosure near a farm-house. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s.v., They cows mus'n bide in the parrick no longer.

2. A small apartment or narrow cell in a building; a stall, coop, or pen for animals.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 384/2 Parrok, or cowle, *saginarium*, ..*cavea*,..*pargulus*. *Ibid.*, Parrok, or caban, *preteriolum*, *capana*. 1818–80 JAMIESON, *Parrock*, *Parrok*, I. a small inclosure, a little apartment, *Dumfr.*...2. A very straight enclosure in which a ewe is confined, that she may take with her own lamb, or with that of another when her own is dead. *Roxb.*

†3. (See quot.) *Obs.* [Perh. a different word.]

a 1700 *Kennett MS.* in Halliwell s.v., When the bayliff or beadle of the Lord held a meeting to take an account of rents and paunage in the weilds of Kent, such meeting was callid a parock.

Pa·rrock, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To enclose, shut up, confine within narrow limits.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 281 Poule *primus heremita* had parroked hym-selue, þat no man miȝte hym se. 1393 *Ibid.* C. VII. 144 Ich am ywoned sitte Vparroked in puwes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 384/2 Parrokkyn, or speryn in streyte place (*K.* speryn in strey(t)ly, *S.* closyn in streythly). 1825–80 JAMIESON s.v., Sheep are said to be parrach'd in a fold, when too much crowded. *Ibid.*, *To parrock a ewe and lamb*, to confine a strange lamb with a ewe which is not its dam, that the lamb may suck. *Roxb.* 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Pairock*, *parrick*, to shut up..in a paddock.

Hence **Pa·rrocked** *ppl. a.*, shut up, closed.

c 1520 *Treat. Galaunt* 116 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 156 For all..thy parrocked pouche that thou so fast doest brace.

Parroket, -quet: see PARAKEET.

Parroll, obs. form of PAROL *sb.*

Parrot (pæ·rət), *sb.* Also 6–7 parot, parat, 6–8 parrat, -et, (6 parrote, -otte, parott(e, parate). [Known first *c* 1525; of uncertain origin, there being no cognate form of the name in other langs.; conjectured to be = F. *Perrot* 'a mans proper name, being a diminutive or derivative of Pierre' Peter (Cotgr.): cf. *Pierrot*, diminutive of Pierre, in mod.Fr. a name of the house-sparrow.

The chief difficulty in this is that the sense 'parrot' is not recorded for F. *Perrot* (although Littré has *péret* as a modern Fr. familiar name given to the parrot), while *Perrot* does not appear as a man's name in 16th c. Eng., so that points of contact are wanting. Cf. however the suggested origin of Sp. *perico*, *periquito*, under PARAKEET.]

1. A bird of the order *Psittaci*, or family *Psittacidæ*, and spec. of the genus *Psittacus*; these are scansorial and zygodactyl, and have a short hooked bill and naked cere; many of the species have very beautiful plumage, and some of the fleshy-tongued ones can be taught to repeat words and sentences with great perfection; hence, much valued as cage-birds, the species most commonly kept being the Grey Parrot (*Psittacus erythacus*) of West Africa.

The order includes many genera and species chiefly inhabiting tropical and semi-tropical regions; a few are found in the temperate zones in N. America, Australia, and New Zealand. As differentiated from *parakeet*, 'parrot' is applied to the moderate-sized and larger species of the order. Various families, genera, and species have distinct names, as *cockatoo*, *kea*, *lory*, *macaw*, etc.

c 1525 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 1 My name is Parrot, a byrd of paradyse. *Ibid.* 9 Parot must haue an almon or a date. *Ibid.* 15 Speke, Parrot, I pray you, full curtesly they say; Parrot is a goodly byrd, a prety popagey. 1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 61 Our Parate will saie, Parate is a minion, and beware the Catte, and she will call me Roger as plaine as your Maistership. 1581 RICH *Farew. Milit. Prof.* Hiij b, Haue you founde your tongue now pretie peate, then wee must haue an Almon for Parrat. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 52 Heere be likewise gray parots. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 146 The Island Gagandus: where they began first to haue a sight of the birds called Parats. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 2 Children like Parrats, soone learne forraigne languages, and sooner forget the same. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. X. (1674) 13 Seeing a beautiful Indian Parret..[he] delighted to hear her speak. 1727 POPE *Th. Var. Subj.* Swift's Wks. 1755 II. I. 230 A very little wit is valued in a woman, as we are pleased with a few words spoken plain by a parrot. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 7 Words learned by rote a parrot may rehearse. 1884–5 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 363 The gray parrots, forming the family *Psittacidæ*, are few in number and are confined to Africa and Madagascar.

b. A figure of the bird; esp. one used as a mark for shooting at; a popinjay.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 198 They will make a Parret or Popin Jay of mettall, that his tongue shall shake, and his heade move, and his wings flutter. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 262 You passe through a place appointed for tilting..and in the midst, a bigh Pole for shooting at the wooden Parrat.

2. Applied contemptuously to a person; esp. in reference to an unintelligent mechanical repetition of speech, or imitation of the action of others.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 107 Speake out Parrotte, in what place doth Luther subverte the dueties of vertue? 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (1651) 75 The Pope is more then a man, as his parats often make him. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 595. 181 To make a parrot of a man, a rehearser of other men's sayings. *c* 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ennui* ix, The mere puppets and parrots of fashion. 1837 EMERSON *Addr., Amer. Schol.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 175 He tends to become..the parrot of other men's thinking.

3. **Sea-parrot.** a. The coulterneb or puffin, so called on account of the peculiar shape of its bill.

1694 *Acc. Sev. late Voy.* II. 88 Amongst all web-footed Birds..this hath a peculiar Bill; and because it seem'd to those that gave him this Name to be like that of a Parret, therefore they called him also a Parret. 1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) VI. 2126 We saw numbers of sea parrots, and small ice-birds. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 30 These are known by the fishermen as sea-parrots or coulternebs; but are more generally designated in books as puffins.

b. Some kind of fish: see PARROT-FISH.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Sea-Parret*, a Fish that has very sparkling and beautiful Eyes, the Balls of which are as clear as Crystal [etc.]. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 105 Sea Wolf..Sea Parrot..Sea Sow, Cock Peddle..Sea Mouse.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parrot cage*, *family*, *form*, *species*, *story*, *teacher*, etc.; of the nature of or resembling that of a parrot, esp. with reference to the mechanical repetition of words or phrases in the manner of the bird, as *parrot-cry*, *-echo*, *-faculty*, *-fury*, *-lawyer*, *-phrase*, *-player*, *-prate*, *-prating*, *teaching*, *way*, *-work*, etc.; *parrot-billed*, *-learnt*, *-nosed* adjs.; *parrot-like* adj. and adv., *parrot-wise* adv.; **parrot-beak** = next (*a*); **parrot-bill**, (*a*) a New Zealand plant, *Clianthus*, Kaka-bill or Glory pea (Morris *Austral Eng.*); (*b*) a war-hammer with a point like a beak (*Cent. Dict.*); **parrot-bullfinch**, an Indian bird of the genus *Paradoxornis*; **parrot-crossbill**, a species of crossbill, *Loxia pytiopsittacus*, having a larger bill than the common species; **parrot-finch**, (*a*) = prec.; (*b*) one of the *Ploceidæ* or Weaver-birds, *Erythrura psittacea*, from New Caledonia (*List Anim. Zool. Gard.* (1896) 252); **parrot-green**, a yellowish green like the colouring of some parrots; **parrot mouth**, a malformation of a horse's mouth, in which the upper incisors project beyond the lower, so as to prevent grazing; **parrot-perch** = PARROT-FISH b (Morris *Austral Eng.*); **parrot's bill**, † *a*) a form of surgeon's pincers; (*b*) = *parrot-bill* (*a*); **parrot's corn**: see quot.; **parrots' plague**, **rinderpest**, a contagious disease to which parrots are subject; **parrot-toed** *a.*, in-toed, pigeon-toed; **parrot tongue**, a tongue like that of a parrot; *spec.* a dry shrivelled condition of the human tongue in typhus, etc.; **parrot tulip**, a recent variety of tulip: see quot.; **parrot-weed** the Tree Celandine, *Bocconia frutescens*, a tropical American plant; **parrot-wrasse** = PARROT-FISH a. Also PARROT-COAL, -FISH.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 298 *C[lianthus] puniceus*, called *Parrot's-Bill..from the resemblance of the keeled petal to the bill of that bird. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 581/2 The *parrot-billed species. 1825 P. J. SELBY *Illustr. Brit. Ornith.* I. 254 *Parrot-Crossbill. 1843 YARRELL *Hist. Brit. Birds* II. 35 Specimens of the Parrot Crossbill are frequently brought from Germany..by dealers in birds' skins. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* (1896) 58 The so-called 'Parrot' Crossbill..is an inhabitant chiefly of Northern Europe, whence it ranges occasionally into the British Islands. 1898 *Daily News* 2 June 7/6 An old *parrot-cry which had been exploded long ago. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 238 False miracles or *parrot-echoes of real ones. 1901 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 6/3 A *parrot-faculty for picking up languages. 1885 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* (1896) 686 The home of the vast majority of *Parrot-forms is..within the tropics. 1627 *Peele's Merry Jests* C iv b, At which shee hiting her lip, in a *parat fury went downe the staires. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 138 The little Frogge of an excellent *Parrat-green, that usually sits on trees and bushes. 1885 STEVENSON *Child's Gard. Verses, Trav.* 4 Where below another sky *Parrot islands anchored lie. 1616 T. ADAMS *Pol. Hunting* Wks. 1862 I. 16 Their ban-dogs, corrupt solicitors, *parrot-lawyers, that are their properties and mere trunks. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* XXVI, His lips moved in a paroxysm of prayer —helpless, *parrot-learnt, Latin prayer. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 458 The horny *parrot-like beaks of Cuttlefish. 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* I. V, Why do I repeat them, parrot-like? 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 246 In the education of mentally feeble children, parrot-like repetition should be carefully avoided. 1804 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Epist. to Ld. Mayor* Wks. 1812 V. 206 Despise his mind and *parrot-prate. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 26 His prittye *parat prating. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* lf. XV b/2 The pinsers which are callede *'parates billes'. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Parrot's Corn*, common name for the seeds of the *Carthamus tinctorius*, or bastard saffron. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 5/4 Spoken of as the *'parrots' plague..called by Laics *'parrots' rinderpest...One of the persons who died..at Versailles of the distemper was an officer's wife. She caught it by feeding the bird with sugar from her mouth. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 139 You are a rare *Parrat teacher. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 255 Too much time devoted in the past to the exercise of memory, to *'parrot' teaching. 1849 W. F. LYNCH *Exped. Jordan* V. 91 Most of the Turks walk what is termed *parrot-toed, very much like our Indians. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* lviii. (1896) 179 If you would but..hold your *parrot tongues. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 357 Dry, brown-crusted, shrivelled tongue—'the parrot-tongue' of typhus. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* V. 283 The *parrot-tribe might be an instance. 1882 *Garden* 13 May 333/3 A bunch of *Parrot Tulips..in a tall Dutch jar. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 2/1 That marvel of red and gold and green and terra-cotta, with its fantastic jagged petals and its sharp spur, which goes by the name of the parrot tulip. 1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 318 Their notions are in all cases alike infused in the true *parrot way. 1856 J. W. WARTER in *Southey's Lett.* (1856) II. 292 In what way Southey

wished the Catechism taught,..not *parrotwise, but Christianwise. 1806 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 468 Avoiding .. what he calls *parrot-work. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 529 Certain tropical species of herrings and *parrot-wrasses.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Parrotese** [see -ESE], parrot-language; **Pa'rrothood.**

1889 MAX MÜLLER *Nat. Relig.* xiv. 361 The parrot never speaks parrotese. 1894 *Daily Tribune* (N.Y.) 5 July, From early parrothood the lost one displayed a keen sense of the conventionalities of polite speech.

Parrot (pæ'rət), *v.* [f. prec., q. v. for Forms.]

1. *intr.* To chatter like a parrot; to repeat words or phrases in a mechanical manner, like that of a parrot taught to speak. Also *to parrot it.* Now only as *absol.* use of next.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 136 Hee would do nothing but crake and parret it in Print, in how manie Noble-mens fauours hee was. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widow's T.* Plays 1873 III. 8a If you Parrat to me long. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 *Cor.* xiv. 15 It is not praying but parotting. I have read of a Parot in Rome, that could..say over the whole Creed.

2. *trans.* To repeat (words) mechanically or by rote like a parrot; to iterate to weariness; to repeat or imitate without understanding or sense.

1649 HEYLIN *Relat. & Observ.* II. 202 If the Ministers will not parret forth the new States Doctrine to you, they shall be starved out of their Pulpits. 1805 T. HOLCROFT *Bryan Perdue* I. 132 Boys parrot what they hear. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Educ.* v. (1860) 94 To parrot the *ipsissima verba* of Kant. 1872 F. HALL *False Philol.* 31 The verb *experience* is, to Mr. White, parroting Dean Alford, altogether objectionable. 1880 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 225/2 An idea..which has been parrotted by incapable..critics.

3. *trans.* To teach to repeat in a mechanical parrot-like manner; to drill like a parrot.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* III. (1783) I. 9 The most sensible people are frequently parrotted; they think as they are bid to think, and talk the dull dialect of their teachers, from the cradle to the coffin. 1827 LAMB *Let.* in Hazlitt *Mary & C. Lamb* (1874) 278 We are parroted into delicacy. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Feb. 196/2 The rank and file are tutored and parroted by author, by manager, or by stage-manager.

Hence **Pa'rroting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Pa'rroter,** one who mechanically repeats something learned by rote.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) Pref. 5 Which had been liker vnto the prating, pratling, and parating of birds. ?*a* 1700 in D'Israeli *Cur. Lit., Hist. Thea. during Suppression,* Those proud parroting players, a sort of superbious ruffians. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* iii. Wks. 1890 X. 208 Passages of great musical effect .. vulgarized by too perpetual a parroting. 1861 MILL *Autobiog.* i. (1874) 31 Mere parroters of what they have learnt.

Pa'rrot-coal. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Origin of *parrot* uncertain. (Quot. 1853 offers a fanciful guess.)] The Scotch and northern name of cannel coal.

a 1789 BLACK in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 242 *note,* Parrot, or kennel coal. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot., Fifesh.* VIII. 451 There is, on the north parts of Torry, a fine parrot coal, in thickness 4 feet, which is very valuable. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) Suppl. II. 231/1 Cannel coal..is found in Lancashire, and in different parts of Scotland, where it is known by the name of *parrot coal.* 1853 FLEMING in *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 124 'Parrot'..might be applied to them, from the fact that, when burning, they 'chattered' somewhat like a parrot. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* v. (1879) 343 Cannel or parrot coal is a dense, dry, structureless, lustreless, highly-bituminous variety, which breaks with a conchoidal fracture.

Pa'rrot-fish. A name given to several fishes on account of their brilliant colouring, or as having a strong hard mouth resembling the bill of a parrot; *spec.* **a.** A fish of the family *Scaridæ* found in tropical seas and having a very strong jaw. **b.** A fish of the Australian labroid genus *Labrichthys,* esp. *L. psittacula.* **c.** One of the gymnodonts.

1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 28 We also took here that they call the Parrot-Fish. 1735 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 113 *Psittacus Piscis, viridis, Bahamensis*: The Parrot-Fish; so called from the Shape of the Head, and its beautiful Variety of Colours, green, blue, red, and yellow. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 446 The Parrot-fish. This fish has the most beautiful lustres of any I have ever seen... The jaws thick and strong resembling the beak of a parrot. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marv. Anim. Life* 1 The gorgeous parrot-fishes are the sun-birds of the sea. 1902 SIR W. KENNEDY in *Daily Chron.* 13 Oct. 3/1 A very curious specimen, known in the tropic seas as the parrot-fish, from its formidable beak, like a macaw's.

Parrotism (pæ'rətiz'm). *rare.* [f. PARROT *sb.* + -ISM.] Action like that of a parrot; mechanical repetition or imitation; parrotry.

1773 MRS. GRANT *Lett. fr. Mount.* (1813) I. xxi. 170 You have traced all this premature reflection to its true..source; and you will possibly call it parrotism. 1877 M. WALLACE *Russia* 413 The 'monkeyism' and 'parrotism' of those who indiscriminately adopted foreign manners and customs.

Pa'rrotize, *v. rare.* [f. PARROT *sb.* + -IZE.] *intr.* To act or speak like a parrot, to repeat parrot-like, to parrot.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 24 That Language be adapted to the Theme, He that to Parrots speaks, must parrotise. 1789 MRS. GRANT *Lett. fr. Mount.* (1813) II. xxxi. 156 You will hear many people .. parrotizing about enthusiasm, when they mean bigotry or fanaticism.

Parrotry (pæ'rətri). [f. PARROT *sb.* + -RY.] The mechanical or servile repetition or imitation of the sayings, language, etc., of others.

1796 COLERIDGE *Watchman* No. 3. 93 *note,* This sentiment is so lugged into every debate, that it has degenerated into mere parrotry. 1847 J. STERLING *Ess.,* etc. (1848) I. p. xliii, To render the ordinary religious confidences little more than parrotry or gibberish.

Parrotter, var. PARITOR *Obs.,* apparitor.

Parroty (pæ'rəti), *a. rare.* [f. PARROT *sb.* + -Y.] Like or characteristic of a parrot.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 45 Terence reckons it, together with cat's eyes and a parrotty nose, as an insurmountable objection to a proposed bride. 1890 A. LANG *Old Friends* (1892) 158 You will have a parroty time.

Parry (pæ'ri), *sb.* Also 8 **parreo.** [f. PARRY *v.* Substituted for PARADE, a. F. *parade,* ad. It. *parata* (to which Fr. has no answering **parée*).]

1. The act of warding off or turning aside a blow or weapon by opposing one's own weapon or other means of defence; = PARADE *sb.* 6.

1705 H. BLACKWELL *Eng. Fencing-Master* 7 The Parry for Carte and Tierce is both from the Wrist. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* III. i, O cursed parry! that last thrust in tierce Was fatal. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, You were taught the thrust, but not the parry. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* 31 A fatal thrust.., and irresistible by any parry yet discovered.

2. *gen.* The warding off of any attack.

1709 SACHEVERELL *Serm.* 15 Aug. 11 We may..observe many..Politicians .. to act always ..on the Reserve,..and hold their Adversaries at a parry. 1801 MRS. PIOZZI *Let.* (in *Sotheby's Sale Catal.* (1899) 24 Nov. 122), This must be a Severe Parry [Battle of Copenhagen] to the Chief Consul.

†3. A fencing-bout; hence, an encounter of wits.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. § 11 (1740) 589 Sir George Jeffries, and one of the Prisoner's Witnesses, had a Parree of wit.

Parry (pæ'ri), *v.* Also 7 **parie,** 8 **pary.** [app. repr. F. *parez* from *parer,* ad. It. *parare* 'to ward or defend a blow' (Florio), a development of the sense 'to prepare, make ready':—L. *parāre.*

Probably an echo of the F. imperative *parez!* as a word of command, constantly used in giving fencing lessons.]

1. *intr.* To ward off or turn aside a weapon or blow by opposing to it one's own weapon or other means of protection.

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 139 Excellent at parrying and fencing. 1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing Master* 4 To Parie is to put by a thrust or blow, so that you are not touched with it. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Good fencers push and parry at the same time... The Spaniards parry with the poniard. The ancients parried with their bucklers. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 116 They never parry with the blade.

fig. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* III. 382, I could..With learned skill, now push, now parry, From Darii to Bocardo vary. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1833) II. xxxiv. 327 Too angry to parry, as she usually did, with wit. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 404 Fancy thrust and Reason parry!

2. *trans.* To stop, ward off, or turn aside (a weapon, a blow, etc.) in this way.

1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing Master* 26 After you have *Paried* him, you are readier to go to the *Parade* again. 1705 H. BLACKWELL *Eng. Fencing-Master* 7 Carte must be parried partly by the Edge of the Foile or Sword: Tierce must be parried with the Flat. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 290, I might as well have attempted to parry a cudgel with a small sword. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii, He now fights cautious,..parrying the Slogger's lunging hits.

b. *gen.* and *fig.* To avert or turn aside from oneself (anything threatened); to meet and turn aside (an awkward question, demand, etc.) by an adroit reply; to avoid, evade.

1718 *Free-thinker* No. 90 ?5 They .. retort upon the Aggressour the Injury, which they parry from themselves. 1766 CHESTERF. *Lett. Godson* (1890) 196 Nothing is more usefull either to put off or to parry disagreable and puzzling affairs. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 472 The effects of moisture must have been, in a great degree, parried by his labour. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 32, I parried her questions by the best excuses I could offer.

Hence **Pa'rried** *ppl. a.*, **Pa'rrying** *vbl. sb.*

1680 HICKERINGILL *Meroz* 13 I'le warrant there has been ..Parrying and Fencing. 1815 CHALMERS *Posth. Wks.* (1849) VI. 306 He would not trifle or delay or make any parrying with temptation. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* II. 26 Argumentative parryings and thrustings. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 165 Estimating what was come of parried thrust.

†**Parry,** app. obs. form of PERRY.

1490-1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 100 Pro ij trowez pro strenyng del parry, viij*d.*

Parrych, obs. form of PARISH.

†**Pars,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [a. OF. *pars,* pl. of *part* PART.] Parts; parts of speech, grammar.

a 1300 *St. Gregory* 480 in Herrig *Archiv* LVII. 64 Gregorye can ful wel his pars, he can ful muche also of lawe. [Cf. *Vie du pape Grégoire* 41 (Godef.) Que a douze ans sot bien ses pars Lire et entendre des ars.] 13.. *K. Alis.* 665 The sevethen maister taught his pars, And the wit of the seoven ars. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 480 O lordes, yeue vnto your men hir pars.

Parsable (pā'zăb'l, -zăb'l), *a.* [f. PARSE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being parsed.

1889 W. G. JENKINS in *Amer. Ann. Deaf* Apr. 105 A sentence or phrase..perfectly parsable.

Parsainer, parsaner, obs. ff. PARCENER.

Parsche, -en, -one, obs. ff. PARISH, PARISHEN.

Parse (pāz, pāɪz), *v.* Also 6 **peirse,** 7 **parce, pearce.** [app. f. PARS, or f. L. *pars* part. (The pronunciation pāɪz is historical, and accords with the analogy of all words in *-rse.*)] *trans.* To describe (a word in a sentence) grammatically, by stating the part of speech, inflexion, and relation to the rest of the sentence; to resolve (a sentence, etc.) into its component parts of speech and describe them grammatically.

a 1553 COKE *Let.* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1395/2 He [Prince Edward] hath learned almoste foure bookes of Cato to construe, to parse, and to say wythout booke. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 27 Let the childe, by and by, both construe and parse it ouer againe. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. II. ii. (1669) 12/2 The child reads, construes, and pearces his Lesson as the Master saith. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 200/2 The important rule, that we should scrupulously parse every word we use. 1881 F. G. LEE *Reg. Barentyne* I. v. 59 Joram himself, they say,..can't parse his own sentences which never scan.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 61, I coold my rulez, coold conster & pars with the best of them. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 75 His Schoole-master neuer heard him peirse or conster, but he cryde out, *O acumen.* 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 241 Why in parsing is he led to refer every word to its part of speech?

fig. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xxv, The Earl, therefore, parsed and prosed away to good Mrs. B.

c. *intr.* for *pass.* To admit of being parsed.

1880 GRANT WHITE *Every-day Eng.* Pref. 13 Anxious .. whether his sentences will parse.

d. *trans.* To put (one) through his parsing; to examine minutely.

1867 FITZGERALD 75 *Brooke St.* II. 77 Look here, Mrs. Archbold, parse him well on that.

Hence **Pa'rsing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 28 Plaine construinge, diligent parsinge. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 211 What is called Parsing, or assigning words to their parts, is a juvenile exercise.

Parsecucion, Parsecut: see PERSECUTE, etc.

Parsee (pāɪsī'). Forms: 7 **Persie, Parcee, -sie, -sey, -sy,** 7–9 **-si, Persee,** 8– **Parsee.** [a. Pers. *Pārsī* Persian, f. *Pārs* Persia.

In earlier use, *Persees, -seis, -ecys,* occur as variants of *Perses, -is,* F. *Perses,* L. *Persas,* Persians.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XV. cxviii. (Harl. MS. 644, lf. 131/2), þe first Perceys weron clepyd Elamytes. 1495 *Ibid.* XVIII. civ, The Persees callen an arowe Tigris.]

1. One of the descendants of those Persians who fled to India in the seventh and eighth centuries to escape Mohammedan persecution, and who still retain their religion (ZOROASTRIANISM); a Guebre.

1615 TERRY in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) II. 1479 There is one sect among the Gentiles..called Parcees. 1630 LORD (*title*) The Religion of the Persees, As it was Compiled from a Booke of theirs. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 74 The Parsis believe that there is but one God, preserver of the Universe. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 197 The Parsies .. are of the old stock of the Persians, worship the Sun and Adore the Elements. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xiv. 158 The Parsees are numerous about Surat. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* xii. 260 The Mahometans are the next in number, and the Persees the least. 1881 MONIER-WILLIAMS in *19th Cent.* March 500 The Pārsīs, who are merely colonists in India, derive their name from Pārs (in Arabic, Fārs), the proper name of a particular province of their mother-country.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* Table, Parsy-Tombs in Persia the same as in India. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* ix. 555 Daily objects of Parsee-worship. 1894 R. H. ELLIOT *Gold, etc. in Mysore* 224 A Parsee gentleman, whose unceasing efforts to aid the progress of India entitle him to be placed in the very highest rank.

2. The language of Persia under the Sassanian kings.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 479/2 As to the Derî or Parsî, after it became the language of the court, it was very much cultivated by the Sassanian kings. 1881 MONIER-WILLIAMS in *19th Cent.* Jan. 160 Pārsī is merely a form of vernacular Persian, later than Pahlavī.

Parsee, parsie, in hunting: see PERSUE *sb.*

Parseeism (pāɪsī'iz'm). Also **Parsiism.** The religion of the Parsees, Zoroastrianism.

1843 R. NESBIT in *Mem.* viii. (1858) 212 Constrained to make himself acquainted with Parsiism. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 877/2 Parseeism with its fully-developed idea of God as light.

Parsel(l, parsely(e, obs. forms of PARSLEY.

Parsenep, -nip, obs. forms of PARSNIP.

Parsener, obs. form of PARCENER.

Parser (pā'ɪsəɹ, -zəɹ). [f. PARSE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who parses; a book on parsing.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1869 MARCH (*title*) A Parser and Analyzer for Beginners. 1882 *Mrs. Raven's Tempt.* II. 99 An expert parser need not be an intelligent reader.

Parser, obs. f. PIERCER. **Parseue, -seyue,** obs. ff. PERCEIVE. **Parshe,** obs. f. PARISH.

Parsi, Parsiism, var. PARSEE, PARSEEISM.

Parsic (pā'sik), *a.* [f. Pers. *Pārs* Persia (see PARSEE) + -IC.] Pertaining to the Parsees.

1876 tr. *Keil's Ezek.* I. 126 The seven Parsic amschaspands.

Parsil, dial. form of PARSLEY.

Parsimonious (pāɪsimō'nĭəs), *a.* Also 7 **perci-, 7- parci-.** [f. L. *parsimōnia* PARSIMONY + -OUS. Cf. It. *parsimonioso* (Florio 1598), F. *parcimonieux* (1788 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Characterized by parsimony; careful in the use or disposal of money or resources; sparing, saving; 'close'. Said of persons, their expenditure, etc.

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* H, Such a parsimonious sparer was Lewes 11. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.*

(1603) 238 Being so percimonious and sparing in his expences. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. i. § 28 Afterward he proved most parcimonious. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, XI. III. 315 He husbanded the provisions..with the most parsimonious economy. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 364 Her expenditure was parsimonious and even miserly.

b. *fig.* Sparing or niggardly in the use or disposal of immaterial things.

a 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) IX. vii. 212 These are those inexorable spiritual Cato's, those parsimonious dispensers of mercy. 1745 J. Mason *Self Knowl.* I. v. (1853) 46 Nature .. deals out her Favours in the present State with a parcimonious Hand. 1865 Seeley *Ecce Homo* i. (ed. 8) 4 They asked, is God so little parsimonious of his noblest gift.

c. Of things: Yielding sparingly, unproductive; meagre, scanty; showing parsimony, poor, mean.

1713 C'tess Winchelsea *Misc. Poems* 169 T'allay thy envy'd Gains, Unthought of, on the parcimonious Plains. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* I. ix, Her dress, though parsimonious, was too neat for a beggar. 1830 S. Warren *Diary Physic.* (ed. Tauchn.) I. 11 Our parsimonious fare hardly deserved the name of food.

Hence **Parsimo·niously** *adv.*, **Parsimo·niousness.**

1671 L. Addison *W. Barbary* v. 130, I find them..without Parsimoniousness, and placing no Character of good Housekeeping in abundance of Viands. *a* 1745 Swift (J.), Our ancestors acted parsimoniously, because they only spent their own treasure for the good of their posterity; whereas we squandered away the treasures of our posterity. 1822–56 De Quincey *Confess.* (1862) 161, I continued .. to live most parsimoniously in lodgings. 1859 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. v. 110 It should tend to..generosity rather than to parsimoniousness.

Parsimony (pā·ɪsɪmənɪ). Also 5– parci-, (7 percemonie). [ad. L. *parsimōnia* or *parcimōnia*, f. *parc-ĕre*, ppl. stem *pars-* to spare, save. Cf. It. *parsimonia* (Florio 1598), F. *parcimonie* (1567 in Hatz.-Darm.), *parsimonie* (Cotgr. 1611); adm. in Dict. Acad. 1798 as *parsimonie*, altered 1835 to *parcimonie*. Latin scholars appear to agree that *parsimonia* was the actual spelling in classical L.] Carefulness in the employment of money or material resources; saving or economic disposition.

a. In good or neutral sense.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 35 The nowble man Ligurgus .. movenge that parcimony scholde be hade of alle men, leste the labore of cheualiry scholde faile thro plente. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) I. 90 A prince of great parsimonie, and in noe respecte ambitious. 1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph., Parsimonie*, thriftines, sparing. 1623 Cockeram, *Parsimonie*, thriftinesse, good husbandrie. 1631 T. Powell *Tom All Trades* (1876) 170 Without profusenesse, or too much percemonie. 1642 Ames *Marrow Div.* 378 Parsimony is a vertue whereby we make only honest and necessary expences. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* v. iii. (1869) II. 509 The want of parsimony in time of peace, imposes the necessity of contracting debt in time of war. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 268 In..all domestic matters, they use the ancient parsimony.

b. In dyslogistic sense: Stinginess, niggardliness.

1561 Eden *Arte Navig.* Pref., By miserable couetousnes and parcimonie. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. iii. § 5 This is one of the most pernicious parsimonies imaginable. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 281 Nor be with harmful Parsimony won. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* III. vii, It is impossible to march up close to the frontiers of frugality, without entering the territories of parsimony. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* v. viii, By parsimony, vulgarity and meanness [he should] render riches contemptible. 1871 *Daily News* 3 Jan., What is not just economy may fairly be charged with the opprobrious name of parsimony. 1896 *Times* 1 Sept. 7/4 Due to ill-judged Parliamentary interference and to the misplaced parcimony of the Treasury.

c. *fig.* With reference to immaterial things.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Parsimony*,.. brevity or sparingness in the use of words. 1667 South *Serm.* I. 286 That Parsimony in God's Worship were the worst Husbandry in the World. 1876 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 40 Dante's parsimony of epithet.

d. *Law of parsimony*: the logical principle that no more causes or forces should be assumed than are necessary to account for the facts.

1837 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xxxix. (1870) II. 395 The law of Parcimony, which forbids, without necessity, the multiplication of entities, powers, principles, or causes; above all, the postulation of an unknown force, where a known impotence can account for the effect. 1854 Bowen *Logic* i. 17 By the law of parsimony..language makes up its millions of names or designations out of comparatively few words. 1890 C. L. Morgan *Anim. Life & Intell.* (1891) 174 We do not know enough about the causes of variation to be rigidly bound by the law of parcimony.

Parsism (pā·ɪsɪz'm). [f. *Parsi*, Pars-ee + -ism.] = Parseeism.

1849 Froude *Nemesis of Faith* 89 It was the development of Parsism in settling finally the vast question of the double principle. 1892 T. K. Cheyne *Orig. Psalter* viii. 437 Inconceivable on the principles of Parsism.

Parsley (pā·ɪslɪ). Forms: *α.* 1 petersilie, 4–5 petrosilye, -sili. *β.* 3–5 percil, 4–5 peresil, persil, -sel, -cel, -cyl(l, -sile, -syle, -sylle, -cile, -cyle, -cell(e, -cylle, 4–7 -cell; 5 parcyl, -celle, 6 *Sc.* -sell, 8 *Sc.* -sel, 8–9 *dial.* -sil, -cel. *γ.* 4–6 percely, 4–7 persely, 5 -selye, -selee, -celi, -celli, -cyly, -sol(e)y, 5–6 -celly, 6 -seley, -celey, 6–7 -selie; 5 parcel(l)y, 6 -selye, -celye, -celay, 6–7 -sely. *δ.* 5 persle, 5–7 (8 *dial.*) persley, 6 -lie, 7 -ly; 6 parslye, 6–8 parsly, 6– parsley. [In *α* forms (cf. OHG. *petarsile*, MHG. *petersîl*, Ger. *petersilie*, MDu. *petersilie*, Du. *peterselie*), ad. late L. *petrosĕlium*, an unexplained alteration of cl. L. *petroselīnum*, a. Gr. *πετροσέλινον* 'rock-parsley', f. *πέτρα* rock, or *πέτρος* stone + *σέλινον* parsley. In *β* forms, a. OF. *peresil* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), later *persil*:—late L. *petrosīlium*; in It. *petrosillo* (Florio), now *petrosellino*. In *γ* and *δ*, *perselye*, etc., app. a mixture of the OF. forms with the ending of the OE.]

1. A biennial umbelliferous plant (*Petroselinum sativum*, sometimes classed as *Apium* or *Carum Petroselinum*), a native of the Mediterranean region, having white flowers, and aromatic leaves which in the commonly cultivated variety are finely divided and curled, and are used for seasoning and garnishing various dishes; in another variety (*Hamburg parsley*) the large spindle-shaped root is dressed and eaten. Hence, the leaves of this plant, or the plants collectively. (Not used with *a* or in *pl.*, exc. as = kind of parsley.) Also extended to the genus *Petroselinum*.

α. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 240 Hy sume men..petersilie hateþ. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxx. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 223/1 Petrosilye [1495 Petrosili] hatte Petrosilium and is an herbe þat groweþ in gardynes wiþ goode smel.

β. [*c* 1265 *Voc. Plant-n.* in Wr.-Wülcker 556/11 *Petrosillum* i. peresil, i. stoansuke.] 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* vii. 273, I haue porettes and percyl [*v. rr.* persil(e, persely]. *a* 1400 *Pistill Susan* 107 Þe persel, þe passenep, poretes to preue. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 427 Take sage and parcyl. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 710/14 *Hoc petrocillum*, persylle. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 169 Persile. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 270/1, 275/2 Parcelle, Percelle, *petrocillum*. 14.. *Treat. Gardening* in *Archæologia* LIV. 1. 164/126 The kynde of percell. 1595 Duncan *App. Etymol.*, *Petroselinum*, parsell. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Parsil.*

γ, δ. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Cook's Prol.* 26 Of thy percely [*v. rr.* persle, -sele, -sely, -celly] yet they fare the wors. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* ix. 310 Ich haue poreti-plontes perselye [*v. r.* percile] and scalones. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 31 Take persoley and sage and grynde hit wele. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 393/2 Persley, herbe (*A.* percyly, *S.* percyle, *P.* percyll), *petrocillum vel petrocilium*. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 72 Take parcelly, Sauge, Isoppe, Rose Mary. 1530 Palsgr. 252/1 Parcelay, *parsil*. 1542 Boorde *Dietary* xix. (1870) 278 The Rootes of percelly soden tender. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 99/32 Parcelye. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* xxxi. (1636) 50 The chiefe vertue of perselie is in the roote. 1594 Lyly *Moth. Bomb.* III. iv, Me thought his hose were cut and drawen out with parsly. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, *Parsley*, .. *Perselie*, .. *Persly*. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 133 Sodden with Orgaine and Parsely. 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* 8 Fried in fresh Butter crisp with Persley. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physick* (1762) 39 A Plaister of chopt Parsley mixt with Butter. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 581 Parsley yields an aromatic volatile oil.

2. Applied, with defining words, to various plants (almost all umbelliferous), mostly with finely-divided leaves; as

Bastard Parsley, the genus *Caucalis*, esp. *C. daucoides*; **Beaked Parsley**, the genus *Anthriscus* (from its beaked fruit); **Black Parsley**, (*a*) Stone Parsley, *Sison Amomum*; (*b*) a shrubby umbelliferous plant of Madeira, *Melanoselinum* (*Thapsia*) *decipiens*; **Corn Parsley**, a cornfield weed, *Petroselinum segetum*, allied to the common parsley; **Garden Parsley, Hamburg Parsley** (see 1); †**Great Parsley**, an old name for Alexanders, *Smyrnium Olusatrum*; **Hedge Parsley**, †(*a*) = Bastard Parsley; (*b*) *Torilis Anthriscus* (see Hedge *sb.* 10), or the genus *Torilis*; **Macedonian Parsley**, *Seseli* (*Bubon* L.) *macedonicum*; also identified by Lyte, etc. with various other umbellifers; **Marsh Parsley**, †(*a*) an old name for smallage or wild celery, *Apium graveolens*; (*b*) '*Œnanthe Lachenalii* and the genus *Elæoselinum*' (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **Milk, Milky Parsley**, a name for species of *Peucedanum* and *Selinum* with milky juice; **Mountain Parsley**, (*a*) an umbelliferous plant, *Peucedanum Oreoselinum*; (*b*) the Parsley Fern, *Allosorus crispus* (*Cryptogramme crispa*); **Pig's Parsley**, 'probably *Anthriscus sylvestris*', Cow-parsley (Britten & Holland); **Rock Parsley**, †(*a*) Stone-parsley; (*b*) the Parsley Fern; †**Rose Parsley**, a name suggested by Turner for the garden anemone; **Square Parsley**, †(*a*) applied by Turner to *Carum Bulbocastanum*; (*b*) now usually applied to *Ptychotis heterophylla* (*Carum heterophyllum*); †**Thorough-bored Parsley**, 'an old name for *Smyrnium apiifolium*' (Miller), from its hollow stem; **Wild Parsley**, name for various wild umbellifers with finely-divided leaves. See also Ass *Parsley*, Bur *Parsley*, Cow-parsley, *Dog's Parsley* (Dog *sb.* 18 d), *Fool's Parsley* (Fool *sb.*[1] 7 c), Hemlock *Parsley*, Horse *Parsley*, Sheep's *Parsley*, Stone-parsley, Water-parsley.

1548 Elyot, *Caucalis*,..an herbe like fenel with a white flowre and short stalke, and is supposed to come of naughtye persely seede. It is also called *bastarde persely. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. xlviii. 612. 1841 *Withering's Arr. Brit. Pl.* (ed. 5) 143 Common *Beaked-parsley. Fruit egg-shaped. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 139 h, Sison .. is called of som *black perselye. 1851 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* III. 3 A shrubby plant of this Order .. called the Black Parsley. 1633 Johnson *Gerarde's Herbal* II. cccc. 1017 Of *Corne Parsley, or Hone-wort. 1640 Parkinson *Theatr. Bot.* 931. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Parsley, Corn, *Sison*. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. xli. 605 *Garden Parsely hath greene leaues, iagged, and in diuers places deepe cut, and snypt. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 2 A plant which resembles..our Garden-Parsley. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. xlv. 608 Of *great Parsely or Alexander. *Ibid.* 609 The seede of great Parsely is of lyke vertue to the seede of the garden Parsely. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xv. (1813) 245 Parsley broad leaved, as an esculent root, is commonly called *Hamburgh parsley and is eat as carrots. 1633 Johnson *Gerarde's Herbal* II. cccciii. 1022 *Caucalis minor flosc. rub.* ..I haue thought good to call *Hedge, or field Parsley. 1683 Salmon *Doron Med.* I. 7 Hedge, or Bastard Parsly. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. xliv. 607–8 Of stone Parsely..The whiche ..is the true Parsely, called by the name of the place, where as it groweth most plentifully, Parsely of *Macedonie. 1640 Parkinson *Theatr. Bot.* 924–5. 1706 Phillips, *Macedonian Parsley*, otherwise called *Alisanders*, one of the Furnitures of Winter-Sallets. 1746 Watson in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 230 Two Persons, who had eaten these roots, mistaking them for Macedonian Parsley. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. xlii. 606 Of *Marish Parsely, March or Smallache. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* 290. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 849/1 Parsley, Marsh, *Elæoselinum*. 1806 Galpine *Brit. Bot.* 131 *Milk parsley (Selinum). 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, *Peucedanum palustre*, Brimstone-wort, Milk-Parsley. 1640 Parkinson *Theatr. Bot.* 928, I have entituled it in English, Wild *milkie Parsley. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Parsley, Milky, *Selinum*. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. xliii. 607 The Auncientes haue alwayes described a kinde whiche they name *Mountayne Parsely.. albeit it be nowe growen out of knowledge. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Parsley, Mountain, *Athamanta*. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* VI. 168 Curled Rock-brake, Mountain Parsley, or Rock Parsley. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 849/1 Parsley, Mountain, *Peucedanum Oreoselinum*. *a* 1697 Aubrey *Wilts.* (R. Soc. MS. p. 120) (Br. & Holl. s. v. *Pig's Parsley*), The taylor's wife .. made a pultesse of *Pigges-Parseley stampt with oatemeale grutts, and tooke of the swelling in a very short time. 1611 Cotgr., *Persil de roc*.. *Rocke Parseley, stone Parseley. 1861 [see *Mountain Parsley*]. 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 13 Anemone groweth muche about Bon in Germany..it may be called in english *rose perseley. *Ibid.* 22 Buniũm..may be called in englishe *square perseley. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 849/1 Parsley, Square, *Ptychotis heterophylla*. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. ccclxxxvii. 869 Smyrnium .. in English .. *Thorowbored Parsley. *c* 1265 *Voc. Plant-n.* in Wr.-Wülcker 556/12 *Closera*, i. alisaundre, i. *wilde percil. *a* 1450 *Stockh. Med. MS.* ii. 783 in *Anglia* XVIII. 326 Wylde persyle most is he lyk. 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 74 Sison..Ther groweth a kinde of this besyde Shene, and it maye be called in englishe wylde Perseley. 1611 Cotgr., *Persil aigrun*, Wild Parseley, great water Parseley, sallade Parseley. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Parsley, Wild, of America, *Cardiosperm um*. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* III. 23 *Petroselinum segetum* (Corn Parsley)...This is the truly Wild Parsley.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parsley-crown*, *-leaf*, *-pie*, *-root*, *-wreath*; *parsley-flavoured*, *-like* adjs.; †**parsley apple**, a (? green-skinned) variety of apple; **parsley-bed**, (*a*) a bed of parsley; (*b*) see quot. 1622 [cf. Gr. *σέλινον*]; parsley breakstone = Parsley-piert (see Breakstone); **parsley camphor** = Apiol; **parsley fern**, name for the Rock Brake (*Allosorus crispus* or *Cryptogramme crispa*), also applied to a variety of the Lady Fern (*Athyrium Filix-fœmina*), from their finely-divided fronds: **parsley haw**, a species of hawthorn (*Crataegus apiifolia*) of Southern U.S., with finely-cut leaves; † **parsley-more**, parsley-root; † **parsley vine**, some variety of grape-vine.

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* (E. E. T. S.) xxiv. 18 Per come so swete a savur oute of his *parcell bed & his erbis. *a* 1592 Greene *Jas. IV*, IV. iii, She is like a frog in a parsley-bed. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 25 *margin*, That phrase which we vse to little children, when we tell them they were borne in their mothers Parsly-bed. 1687 Settle *Refl. Dryden* 51 Little less Poetical, then Parsly-beds for the conception of Children. 1796 Pegge *Anonym.* I. § 91 (1809) 52 The child, when new-born, comes out of the parsley bed, they will say in the North. 1892 T. Hardy *Well-Beloved* III. iii. 1633 Johnson *Gerarde's Herbal* App. iii. 1594 In the West countrey about Bristow they call this Herbe Percepier; but our herbe women in Cheapside know it by the name of *Parsley Breakestone. 1825 Jamieson, *Parslie Break-stone*, Parsley-Piert. 1879 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 118 *Apiol*, or **Parsley Camphor*, is a crystalline substance, extracted .. by distilling parsley-seeds with water. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., Epigr. to Larr*, No more shall I from mantle-trees hang downe, To honour thee, my little *parsly crown. 1693 G. Stepney in *Dryden's Juvenal* viii. (1697) 212 The poor Renown Of putting all the Grecian Actors down, And winning at a Wake their Parsley-Crown. 1777 Lightfoot *Flora Scot.* II. 655 *Osmunda crispa*... Crisped Fern. *Parsley Fern. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 489/2 Fern, Parsley, *Allosorus crispus*; also sometimes applied to *Athyrium Filix-fœmina crispum*. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Take þe leues of leekes..and of *persle leues. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B iij, Take the Juce of *percelly Moris otherwise calde percelly Rootis. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 79/2 In Cornwall it is..largely used in *parsley pies, which are peculiar to that part of England. 1876 Miss Braddon *J. Haggard's Dau.* vii. 93 A parsley-pie..in which tender young chickens nestled in a bed of parsley and cream. *a* 1450 *Stockh. Med. MS.* i. 429 in *Anglia* XVIII. 306 Take..sawge and *percely-rotys. 1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* I. 59, I know none so good, and fit for our Climate as the *Parsley Vine.

Parsley-piert (-pī·ɹt). Also **parsley pert.** [app. a popular corruption of F. *perce-pierre*, lit. 'pierce-stone', according to Littré, one of the Fr. names of this plant: cf. Breakstone.] A dwarf annual herb (*Alchemilla arvensis*), allied to the Lady's Mantle, growing on dry barren ground, hedge-banks, etc., with jagged leaves and minute green axillary flowers. (Erron. applied to the Knawel, *Scleranthus annuus*: see quot. 1597.)

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. clxii. 454 Knawel, which herbe is called (as I saide before) Parsley Piert. 1640 Parkinson *Theatr. Bot.* IV. xvi. 449, I shewed you before that the word Parsly pert, was but a corruption of time in the vulgar sort, and Percepier also, derived from the French word *Percepierre*, which..signifieth as much as..pierce stone, or breakestone in English. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 105 *Aphanes vulgaris*, parsley piert. 1882 G. Allen *Colours Flowers* v. 96 *Alchemilla arvensis* (parsley-piert) is an extremely debased moss-like descendant.

Parsling, obs. form of PARCELLING.

† **Parsment.** *Sc. Obs.* app. = PARTIMENT.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. x. 31 Twise sax childer followis ilkane about In thair parsmentis [L. *agmine partito*] arrayit in armour brycht.

Parsnip (pā·ɹsnip). Forms: α. 4 **passenep**, 4–6 **pasnepe**, 5 **pastnep**, 5–6 **pasnep**, 6 **pasneppe**. β. 6 **parsnepe**, **-neppe**, **-nebb**, **parsenep**, **persnepe**, **perseneppe**, 7 **parsenip**, **parsneip**, 8 **parsneep**, 6– **parsnep**, **parsnip**. [Corrupted from ME. *passenep*, *pasnep(e*, ultimately repr. L. *pastinăca* 'parsnip', a name connected with *pastināre* to dig and trench the ground, *pastinum* a two-pronged digging-fork. Thence OHG. *pastinak*, *-naga*, Ger. *pastinak*, *-nake*, Du. *pastinak*; in It. *pastinaca*, OF. *pasnaie*, *panaie*, also *pasnaise*, *panaise*, mod. F. *panais*. The ME. form may have been derived from OF. *pasnaie*, with the second syllable changed to *nep*, after ME. **nēp* (in 15th c. *nep*, *nepe*, *neppe*) :–OE. *nāp* turnip, ad.L. *nāpus*, the parsnip being considered a kind of *nepe*. Cf. the later word *turnep*, TURNIP.

Other (mostly 16th c.) French forms were *pastenée*, *pastenaye*, also the deriv. forms *pastenade*, *-tinade*, *-tonade*, *pastenague*, *-aque*, *-aille*; but these were too late to affect the Engl. word. The OE. Glossaries render *pastinaca*, 'feldmora, walhmore, wealmora, -more', in 12thc. 'walmore'.]

1. A biennial umbelliferous plant (*Pastinaca sativa*), a native of Europe and part of Asia, having pinnate leaves, yellow flowers, and a pale yellow root which in the cultivated variety is fleshy, sweet, and nutritious, and has been used from ancient times as a culinary vegetable; a kind of beer and a wine are also locally made from it. Hence, the root or edible part of this plant. Also extended to the genus *Pastinaca*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXXVII. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 225 b/2 Eueriche herb wip a rote of meche norissching hap seede pat is nouȝt norissching: as it fareþ in Pasnepis and in rapis. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 107 þe persel, þe passenep, poretes to preue. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 56 Also this mone is sowyng of pasnepe. *a* 1450 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 95 Pastnepys erroles. 1530 PALSGR. 252/1 Pasneppe an herbe. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 25 Parsnepes and carettes. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 138 b, Of Persnepes. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 140/42 A parsnip, *pastinaca*. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Leys le Roy* 28 Leekes, chibols, carrets, parsnebbs. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 51 Parsnep..is by some thought more nourishing than the Turnep. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 261 To sow parsneps in the open fields. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 189 The Parsnip is.. extensively cultivated in Jersey and Guernsey for feeding milch cows.

b. Prov. *Fine* (*fair*, *soft*) *words butter no parsnips* (see also BUTTER *v.* 1 c).

a 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* I. iii, I shall rise again, if there be truth In eggs, and butter'd parsnips. 1639 CLARKE *Paroemiologia* 12 Faire words butter noe parsnips, *verba non aluntt familiam*. 1797 G. COLMAN *Heir at Law* III. iii, Business is business; and fine words, you know, butter no parsnips. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. xii, I often tell 'em how wrong folks are to say that soft words butter no parsnips, and hard words break no bones.

2. Applied, with defining words, to various umbellifers, allied to or resembling the common parsnip; as

Giant Parsnip, 'the genus *Heracleum*' (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **Meadow Parsnip**, (*a*) Cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*; (*b*) the N. American genus *Thaspium*; **Prickly Parsnip**, **Sea Parsnip**, names for the genus *Echinophora*, esp. *E. spinosa*, growing on sea-shores, with prickly inflorescence; **Rough Parsnip**, (*a*) Cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*; (*b*) the Opopanax plant, *Opopanax Chironium* (*Pastinaca Opopanax*); **Victorian Parsnip**, *Trachymene australis* (Miller); **Wild Parsnip**, the wild form of *Pastinaca sativa* (see 1). See also COW-PARSNIP, WATER-PARSNIP.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 145 Spondilion..maye he called in Englishe Kow persnepe or *middow persnepe. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1140 *Thaspium*, a genus of North American orthospermous *Umbelliferæ*... Its popular American name is Meadow Parsnip. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 321 Parsnep, *Prickly, *Echinophora*. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 76 Sphondilium..may be called in englishe Cowpersnepe or *rough Persnepe. 1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* 1286 The *Sea Parsneppe. 1538 ELYOT, *Staphilinus*, *wylde parsnyppe. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) 41 A Poultis of Wild Parsnips flowers, leaves, and stalks.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parsnip beer*, *culture*, *pie*, *seed*, *tint*, *wine*; *parsnip-coloured* adj.; **parsnip-chervil**, *Anthriscus bulbosus* (*Chærophyllum bulbosum*), cultivated for its esculent root.

1617 MIDDLETON *Witch* I. i. 65 I'll send you venison, custard, parsnip-pie. 1834 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (1846) II. 417 March is the month for making parsnip wine. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 74/1 The Parsnip Chervil..is a native of France...In size and shape the root attains the dimensions of a small Dutch carrot. 1897 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 7/3 Parsnip beer contained nearly 14 per cent. [of proof spirit]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 375 The pale or parsnip tint which belongs to nephritis.

Parson (pā·ɹsən, pā·ɹs'n). Forms: α. 3–6 **persone**, 3–7 **person**, (4–5 **-oun**, 5 **-un**, 6 **-onne**). β. 4 **parsonne**, **-oun**, 4–6 **-one**, 4– **parson**. [ME. *persone*, a. OF. and AF. *persone* (12th c. in Littré, 1292 in Britton), later OF. (Picard) *parsoune* (1466 in Godef.), AF. *parsone*, *parson* (Littleton):–L. *persōna* (see PERSON), in med.L. 'rector of a parish': see Note below.]

1. *Eccl.* A holder of a parochial benefice in full possession of its rights and dues; a rector. *Parson imparsonee*: see IMPARSONEE. *Parson mortal*, *P. immortal*: see β. quot. 1706.

α. *c* 1250 *Lutel Soth Serm.* 51 in *O. E. Misc.* 188 þes persones ich wene ne beoþ heo noȝt for-bore. *c* 1290 *Beket* 561 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 122 Person, preost, oþur ȝwat-so he beo. *Ibid.* 176/2425 Of priores and of persones: and manie oþur clerkes al-so. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 80 Persones [*B.* parsons] and parisch prestes pleyneþ to heore Bisschops, þat heore Parisch haþ hen pore seþþe þe Pestilence tyme. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 478 A good man was ther of Religioun And was a poure Person [*v. rr.* persoun, -one, parson] of a toun. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 394 That the louȝen curatis as persouns and vikers of paraschenis ben stabili endewid in her riȝt. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 20 A patrone of a benefice wil have a poore yngrame soule to beare the name of a persone for xx marke. 1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 61 The Person of Whitwell being sued for taking away a Horse for a Mortuary.

β. [1314–15 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 313/1 Au Priour de Launseton, Parsone de la dite ville.] *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 55 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 326 Sone so a parsoun is ded and in corthe i-don, Thanne shal the patroun have ȝiftes anon. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 422, I haue be prest and parsoun passynge thretty wynter. 1449 *Paston Lett.* I. 87, j scholere of Cambryg, qweche is parsone of Welle. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 119 b, The parson and vicar wyll have for a mortuary, or a coarse present, the best thynge that is about the house. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 192 (1810) 205 Whose prior was parson thereof, and had a vicar endowed there. 1691 *Case of Exeter Coll.* 40 If a meer Lay-man be inducted into a Benefice, he is, whilst he continues in possession, a Parson *de Facto*. 1691 BP. STILLINGFL. *Charge* 15 A Vicar cannot appoint a Vicar, but a Parson may. And altho that Name among some be used as a Term of Reproach, yet in former Ages *Personatus* and *Dignitas* were the same thing; and so used here in England in the time of Henry II. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Parson Mortal*, the Rector of a Church, made for his own Life, was formerly so call'd, .. but a Collegiate or Conventual Body, to whom the Church is for ever appropriated, was styled *Persona Immortalis*, or *Parson Immortal*. 1709 *Ord. in Counc.* 13 Jan. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4508/1 All Parsons, Vicars and Curates within this Realm. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xi. 384 A parson ..is one that hath full possession of all the rights of a parochial church...He is sometimes called the rector..of the church: but the appellation of *parson*, (however it may be depreciated by familiar, clownish, and indiscriminate use) is the most legal, most beneficial, and most honourable title that a parish priest can enjoy. 1901 SPROTT *Bk. Com. Order* Introd. 49 *note*, The word parson is used in lists of clergy till 1645 to mark those who had the whole tithes of a parish, like Rector.

† b. *Grey* (*grey-coated*, *grey-coat*) *parson*: an impropriator or farmer of the parish tithes. *Obs.*

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* 1830 in *Cobbett's Rural Rides* (1886) I. 123 *note*. 1847–78 in HALLIWELL.

2. Extended successively, in popular use, so as to include a vicar, or any beneficed clergyman; a chaplain, a curate, any clergyman; a nonconformist minister or preacher. In the more extended sense only *colloq.*, and (exc. in rural use) usually more or less depreciatory or dyslogistic.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 932 When all aloud the winde doth blow, And coffing drownes the Parsons saw. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 480 The Foxe was well induc'd to be a Parson. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vi. 2383 The country parson may, as in a string, Lead the whole parish vnto anything. 1666 SOUTH *Serm.* I. 204 Call a man Priest or Parson, and you set him in some Mens Esteem, ten Degrees below his own Servant. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 311 Mr. Baxter, the famous nonconformist parson, is lately dead. 1720 GORDON & TRENCHARD *Independ. Whig* (1728) 187 After a Coach and Six, the next Trappings of Domestick Grandeur, are a Page, Plate, and a Parson. 1771 HORNE in *Junius Lett.* li. 264 Popular prejudice .. is violent against the parson. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 15 The clergy are spoken of under the contemptuous appellation of The Parsons. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 9 This information I had from Parson Hunt, who happened at the time to be in London. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 59 The interruption [of a prize fight]..through the intervention of a grocer at Hungerford, and a Methodist parson. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* i, Which was ye thinkin' on, Seth,.. the pretty parson's face or her sarmunt? 1899 *Daily News* 29 May 5/4 'Mr. C.! He ain't a parson. He's a Man', with great emphasis on the 'man'. 'He's a downright Christian man. That's what he is.'

3. *transf.* From the black coat of a clergyman, applied to animals with black fur or markings, as a black lamb, a black rabbit, or to birds with black feathers, as the *Isle of Wight parson*, the cormorant. See also PARSON-BIRD.

1806 *Guide to Watering Places* 176 The cormorant, called by the sailors 'the Isle of Wight Parson'. 1827 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 312 The chase we had with the shag, alias cormorant, alias 'parson'. 1853 W. D. COOPER *Sussex Gloss.*, *Parson*, the hake... So called from the black streak on its back. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Parson*, a large black beetle; a cockroach. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.*, *Parson*,..a black rabbit...A farmer when rabbiting cried out to me..there's a parson! shoot thick for God's sake.

b. 'A tiny finch of Brazil, *Spermophila minuta*' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

4. *Angling.* A kind of artificial fly.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* X. (1880) 344 The Parson .. is a very showy fly.

5. *fig.* A finger-post: see quots. Chiefly *dial.*

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Parson*, a guide post, hand or finger post by the road side for directing travellers;..because .. it sets people in the right way. 1819 *Banquet* 59* Like the rude guide post some a parson call That points the way but never stirs at all. 1889 in *N. W. Lincs. Gloss.*

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. appositive, as *parson-editor*, *-magistrate*, *-peer*, *-physician*, etc.; b. attrib., as *parson-power*, *-premium*; c. obj. gen., etc., as *parson-baiting*, *-fighter*, *-hunting*, *-worship*; *parson-like* adj. d. Special Combs.: **parson-and-clerk**, (*a*) a children's game: see quot. 1863; (*b*) = *parson-in-the-pulpit* (*a*); **parson-grey** *sb.* and *a.*, dark grey, priest-grey; **parson-gull**, a local name of the great black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*); **parson-has-lost-his-coat**, name of some game; **parson-in-the-pulpit**, a popular name, from the form of the flowers, of two plants, (*a*) cuckoo-pint, (*b*) monkshood; **parson's-nose**, the rump of a fowl, etc.; **parson-week**, the time taken as a holiday by a clergyman who is excused a Sunday, lasting (usually) from Monday to the Saturday week following. Also PARSON-BIRD.

1788 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mrs. H. More* 22 Sept., Let my snuff of life flit to the last sparkle of folly, like what children call the *parson and clerk in a bit of burnt paper. *a* 1800 COWPER *On observing some names in Biog. Brit.* 1863 BARNES *Dorset Dial.* Gloss., *Passons an' clarks*, the running fiery spots on burning paper. 1882 *Gloss. Devon. Plant-n.* (E.D.S.), Parson-and-Clerk, *Arum maculatum*. 1826 W. E. ANDREWS *Exam. Fox's Cal. Prot. Saints* 473 The *parson-editor of the folio edition of the *New Book of Martyrs*. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 620 His bonnet blue, a coat of *Parson gray. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 208 Greater Black-backed Gull..*Parson gull, or mew. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 163 Saturday night game of 'kiss-in-the-ring', or '*parson-has-lost-his-coat'. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. vi, Some of them declaring that *parson-hunting was the best sport in the world. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Owlet Owlst.* 145, I don't see why we are to assume that *parson-husbands have more sense than other husbands. 1882 *Gloss. Devon. Plant-n.* (E. D. S.), *Parson-in-the-Pulpit, (1) *Arum maculatum*..(2) *Aconitum Napellus*. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. i. 55 No lesse then three ..*Parson-Physitians had administered to him. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* lxvii. 319 Not .. pronounced doubly hazardous by the Insurance Companies, nor acceptable under a '*Parson-premium'. 1839 LONGFELLOW *Hyperion* vii, An epicurean morsel—a *parson's nose. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Parson's nose*, the hind part of a goose—a savoury mouthful. Sometimes called the Pope's nose. 1790 COWPER *Let. to Lady Hesketh* 28 June, Wks. 1836 VII. 39 If they come..they will stay..a *parson's week, that is to say, about a fortnight and no longer. 1856 KINGSLEY *Let. to T. Hughes* in *Life* xiv. (1879) II. 3, I wish you would..go with me to Snowdon..for a parson's week, *i.e.* twelve days. 1897 W. C. HAZLITT *Ourselves* 4 Persons who identify piety with churchgoing and *parson-worship.

Hence (mostly *nonce-words*) **Pa·rsonarchy**, rule by parsons, a body of ruling parsons. **Parsone·se** *a.*, parsonic. **Pa·rsonhood**, the state or condition of a parson. **Parso·nify** *v. trans.*, (*a*) to make parsonic; (*b*) in passive, to be married by a parson. **Pa·rsonish** *a.*, like or characteristic of a parson, parsonic. **Parso·nity** = *parsonhood*. **Pa·rsonize** *v.*, (*a*) *trans.* to make parsonic; (*b*) *intr.* to play the parson, do parson's work. **Pa·rsonly** *a.*, belonging to or befitting a parson. **Parsono·latry**, parson-worship. **Parsono·logy**, lore about parsons. **Pa·rsonry**, parsons collectively. **Pa·rsonship**, the office or position of parson, rectorship.

1830 *Examiner* 789/1 A pampered squirarchy, and a magnificent *parson-archy. 1860 HUXLEY in L. Huxley *Life* (1900) I. 212 Sunk, as nine tenths of women are, in mere ignorant *parsonese superstitions. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 632/1 The perquisites of *parsonhood are of a more solid and tangible nature. 1880 W. S. GILBERT *Pirates of Penzance*, You shall quickly be *parsonified .. By a doctor of divinity. *a* 1834 LAMB cited in Worcester (1846) for *Parsonish. 1884 *Punch* 11 Oct. 178/2 A proper parsonish style. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* vi, All the duties of *parsonity. 1880 in *Congregationalist* (U. S.) 21 June (Cent.), The hope that lay evangelists will not *presently become *parsonized'. 1892 STEVENSON in *Illustr. Lond. News* 6 Aug. 171/2 Now, it seems, he's parsonising down Somerset way. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* lxxxv. (1783) III. 129 [Attire] prig, prim, prue, and *parsonly. 1776 — *Pupil of Pleas.* (1777) I. 82 Whining passages about pity, and virtue, and all the et-cætera of parsonly cant. 1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 342 *heading*, The *Parsonolatry of Dissent. 1815 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 10 Jan., Which proves .. your proficiency in *parsonology. 1886 P. FITZGERALD *Fatal Zero* xxix. (1888) 185 D.'s ready sneer about preaching or 'parsonology'. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* I. xvii. 259 The *parsonry are a power absolutely to be counted for waste, as to progress. 1680 R. WARE *Foxes & Firebrands* II. (1682) 35 The Convert continued not fully two years in his *Parsonship or Parish before he died.

[*Note.* The ecclesiastical use of L. *persōna* does not appear before the 11th c. It was app. still new at the Council of Clermont 1096, when it was said, c. iii 'Ecclesiæ vel decimæ.. sæpius ab Episcopis sub palliata avaritia venduntur: mortuis nimirum, seu mutatis Clericis, quos Personas vocant'. (Mansi *Concilia* XX. 902). Various views have been taken of its genesis. English legal writers, Coke, Blackstone, etc., have referred it to the Civil Law sense of *persōna*, the person being viewed as the legal 'person' by whom the property of God, the Patron Saint, or the church, in the parish, was actually held; the person to sue and be sued in respect of this property. Du Cange (ed. 1762), pointing to the early equivalent use of *persōna* and *dignitās*, would start from the sense 'personage, great or dignified person, dignitary'. Dr. H. Schaefer, *Pfarrkirche und Stift im Deutschen Mittelalter* (1903) § 19, shows that *persōna* was primarily applied to the holder of a parochial living who was non-resident, being either a conventual body, a chapter, or member of one, or often a mere layman, the spiritual duties being in either case discharged by a *vicārius* or substitute, who received a small portion of the revenues. He

refers the designation to the fact that the holder of the living merely figured in the character or rôle (cl. L. *persōna*) of parish clergyman, without actually discharging the duties. He explains the frequent early equivalence of *persōna* and *dignitās*, adduced by Du Cange, in the case of conventual or collegiate rectors, by the usual application of *dignitās* to the superior personages or 'dignitaries' of a chapter, and the fact that it was by these that the parochial parsonages were held. It would appear however that in England the appellation must have been early interpreted in the Civil Law sense; else how should it have been extended from the *persōna immortālis* to the *persōna mortālis* or resident rector, and have become in England his legal designation?]

Parson, obs. form of PERSON.

Parsonage (pā'ɪsənédʒ). Forms: see PARSON; also 6 -edge, -ige, 7 -adge. [Altered form, as in prec., of *personage*, a. AF. *personage*, OF. *person(n)age*, ecclesiastical dignity or benefice, = late L. *persōnāticum*, med.L. (from Fr. or Eng.) *personāgium*: see PERSONAGE.]

1. The benefice or living of a parson; a rectory. *Obs.* exc. in *Law*.

a. [1292 BRITTON IV. iii. § 7 II. 179 A prendre garde lequel ele est de tut voide, ou soulement le personage. Nichols *tr.* It must be observed whether it [the church] is entirely vacant, or the parsonage only.] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 433 þe fourþe part shulde be dispendid to kepe þe housis of þe personage. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 290/2 Noun residens of Persons of holy Chirche, upon theire Personages. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 93 A certen knyght that was patron of a chyrche solde .. a personage to a certen clerke for. xxvij. marke. 1544 *Supplic. to Hen. VIII* (E. E. T. S.) 34 Other patrons haue presented theyr clerckes to personagyes & vicaragyes. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* iii. Wks. (1851) 288 Whether .. a good Personage, or Impropriation bought out for him would not improper him.

β. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XIII. 245 And I hadde neuere of hym..Noither prouendre ne parsonage 3ut of þe popis 3ifte. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 206/1 Churches, Parsonages, and other Possessions. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded. 7 ivb, Their fathers haue either compounded with their Landlord for some pelting vicaredge, or payd ready money for a better parsonage. 1646 *Royalist Comp. Papers* (Yorksh. Rec. Ser.) II. 57 He offers the parsonage of Hornsey worth £100 for £1000. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxford Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 5, I cannot exercise the Office .. without some Chracy, Vicarage, or Parsonage. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 60 The rectory or parsonage, which comprises the parish church with all its rights, glebes, tithes, and other profits whatsoever.

2. (= *Parsonage-house*). The house attached to a parson's living, the rector's house. Also, in later use, the house of a vicar, perpetual curate, or other incumbent of a parish or parochial district; sometimes (esp. in U. S. and Colonies) applied to the residence provided for any minister of religion.

1472 *Will* in *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (E. E. T. S.) 16 The parsonage & Chirchyerd of seynt Botolphes Chirche. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xx. (1539) 41 The syte of the personage standeth..between the sayd hye way. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Surgeon* (Arb.) 62 It is ofter out of reparations, then an old Parsonage. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxford Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 10 An old rotten Parsonage or Vicarage-house. 1806 BOWLES *Banwell Hill* ii. 34 Where the white parsonage, among the trees, Peeped out.

†**3.** The parson's or rector's tithe. *Sc. Obs.*

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* viii, What have I been paying stipend and teind, parsonage and vicarage for, ever sin' the aughty-nine, and I canna get a spell of a prayer for't?

4. *attrib.*, as *parsonage-garden*, *-house*, *-land*.

1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (ed. Peacock) 145 Burnte by the said Churchwardens at the said parsonedge house. 1610 *Burford Reg.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) *Var. Collect.* I. 82 The buildinge of the said cottage .. uppon the parsonadge land of Calne. 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* I. 26 We have but few houses of any note, and please your honour—only three...The parsonage-house, the poor-house, and the public-house. 1838 D. F. STRAUSS *Lutheran Clergym.* III. 273 The door of the parsonage garden opened.

Parsonage, obs. form of PERSONAGE.

Pa'rson-bird. [See PARSON 3.]

1. A New Zealand bird (*Prosthemadera novæzelandiæ*), so called from its dark plumage and white neck-feathers; also called *poe-bird* or *tui*.

1857 C. HURSTHOUSE *N. Zealand* I. 118 (Morris), The most common, and certainly the most facetious, individual of the ornithology is the tui (parson-bird). 1866 LADY BARKER *Stat. Life N. Zeal.* 93 (ibid.), The tui, or parson-bird, most respectable and clerical-looking in its glossy black suit..and white wattles of very slender feathers.

2. Applied to the Rook.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Jan. 2/3 Entirely devoted to the glorification of our friend Mr. Rook, the parson-bird. *Ibid.* 14 Feb. 12/1 We have no doubt that the 'parson birds' will keep up the ancient tradition and celebrate their weddings to-day.

Parsondom (pā'ɪsəndəm). [f. PARSON + -DOM.] The state or quality of a parson; the domain of parsons, parsons collectively.

1850 P. CROOK *War of Hats* 3 All parsondom is up. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* xiv, His sins against parsondom were grievous.

Parsone, -elly, obs. ff. PARSON, PERSON, -ALLY.

Parsoned (pā'ɪsənd), *ppl. a.* [f. PARSON + -ED 2.]

1. Made or penned by a parson.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 840 Ye Deaf to Truth! peruse this Parson'd Page, And trust, for once, a Prophet, and a Priest.

2. Furnished with a parson, as a parish.

1882 in OGILVIE.

3. Married in church or chapel. *colloq.*

1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Married and Parsoned*; A colloquial expression, signifying that all the necessary rites have been performed. 1892 EMERSON *Son of Fens* 154 (E. D. D.) Don't you wish you was married?.. Don't you wish you was passoned?

Parsoner(e, obs. form of PARCENER.

Parsoness (pā'ɪsənés). *colloq.* or *humorous.* [See -ESS 1.] The wife of a parson.

1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* I. 121 The few good ladies,.. such as the parsoness,..were extremely concerned. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* II. i. 3 A lady who was parsoness of the parish. 1898 *Contemp. Rev.* 75 The parson reigned supreme in the church, and the parsoness in the school.

Parsonet (pā'ɪsənet). *colloq.* or *humorous.* [f. PARSON + -ET.]

1. A parson's child.

1812 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Two Parsons* XXV, The Parson dearly lov'd his darling pets, Sweet, little, ruddy, ragged, Parsonets.

2. A petty or newly-fledged parson.

1834 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* III. 15 This is all 'hay, straw, stubble';—the stuff..to make over to hireling preachers and fashionable parsonets. 1877 P. BROOKS *Lect. Preach.* ii. (1895) 45 The people in the neighbourhood dubbed us 'parsonnettes'.

Parsonic (pɑɪsɒ'nɪk), *a.* [f. PARSON + -IC (after words from Gr.).] Of or pertaining to a parson; resembling or characteristic of parsons.

1785 MRS. S. BOYS *Coalition* II. 74 He felt himself bold, not entertaining any great idea of parsonic valour. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* XXXVII, His manners..are not to your taste? —priggish and parsonic? 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 284 A secular as well as a parsonic view of life.

Parsonical (pɑɪsɒ'nɪkăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] = prec. So **Parso'nically** *adv.*, after the manner of a parson.

1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) III. 14, I am not stoically advising, nor parsonically preaching to you. 1834 LD. SHERBROOKE in *Life* I. 97 Please to let me know how your parsonical duties go on.

Pa'rsoning, *vbl. sb.* [f. PARSON + -ING 1.] Acting as a parson; doing parson's work.

a 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Parson-dealer*, Meaning by pars'ning to support a table. 1887 T. E. KEBBEL *Eng. Country Life* (1891) 8 There were..many very bad clergymen, to whom what they called 'parsoning' was a simple bore.

Parsoure, obs. variant of PIERCER.

Parsuadable, -suasion, obs. ff. PERSUADABLE, -SUASION. **Parsy**, obs. form of PARSEE.

Part (pāt), *sb.* (*adv.*). Forms 1, 3- part; also 4-5 paart, (pard), 4-6 pert, 4-7 parte, 5 perte, 6 partt, 6- *Sc.* pairt. [In OE. ad. L. *pars*, *part-em* (in sense 2 a); in 13th c. a. F. *part* = Pr. *part*, Sp., It. *parte*:—L. *part-em* part. The pl. in ME. was sometimes PARS, after OF. pl. *pars*, earlier *parz*.]

I. Portion or division of a whole.

1. That which together with another or others makes up a whole (whether really separate from the rest, or more often only separated in thought); a certain amount, but not all, of any thing or number of things (material or immaterial); any one of the smaller things into which a thing is or may be divided (in reality or in idea); a portion, division, section, element, constituent, fraction, fragment, piece. (Now the ordinary word for this; in OE., and usually in ME., expressed by DEAL *sb.*1)

When denoting a number of persons or things, often construed as a noun of multitude, with plural verb.

[*c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 317 Rabanus cwyð þæt se dæg hæfð partes, þæt synt dælas.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2096 Þof þe werld es..Delt..In thrin parteis principale, þe partes er noght perigale. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 339 Christis chirche..hath þree partis. Þe first part is in blis, wiþ Crist. ..The secounde part..ben seintis in purgatorie. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) ii. 13 O part is at Parys, and the other part is at Constantynoble. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 385/1 Paart, or deele, *porcio*. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 37 In equall pairtis this kinrik to diuide. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 51 One louyng one a nother as membrys and partys of one body. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. Post. ix. 8 The whole is equal to all his partes taken together. 1574-5 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 426 With all..partis pendicles and pertinentis thairof. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* vii. 22 He wil consume these nations in thy sight by litle and litle and by partes. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 292 Of all parts of the countenance the eyes are most powerfull, being as the soule's window. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 392 Let the Diameter *AB* of the Circle..be divided into two equal Parts in the Point *C*. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* II. 264 The greatest part of the Indian cavalry were cut to pieces. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 168 *Leading-part*, that part of a tackle which is hauled upon. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXXVII. (1870) II. 338 Whatever is the part of a part, is a part of the whole. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 443, I agree, Socrates, in the greater part of what you say. 1882 *Times* 25 Sept. 8 They formed but a small part of deaths caused by infectious fevers.

b. Often idiomatically used without article: *part of* = a part of, some of; so *great part of* = a great part of, much or many of; *most part of*, the majority or greater part of, most of.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 3534 (Fairf.) Gif me part of þat þou grayde. *a* 1425 *Ibid.* 19049 (Trin.) A mon croked in þe palesy And had ben moost part of his dayes [*so Laud MS.*; *Cott.* & *Gött.* mast all]. 1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 107 And part theruf sold, and part ther of yaffe, and the remenaunt thei departed among them. 1531 TINDALE *Expos.* 1 *John* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 524 Part of his laws are ceremonies. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xliv. 16 He burneth part thereof in the fire: with part thereof he eateth flesh. 1760 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 97 P 5 The road was passable only part of the year. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* I. 155, I shall probably spend great Part of the Summer with him. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 705 Great part perished before they could reach the wall. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 47 Part were drown'd within the whirling brook. 1860 WHEWELL in *Life* (1881) 512 We were at Oxford great part of last week, for the meeting of the British Association.

c. *spec.* An essential or integral portion; something essentially belonging to a larger whole; a constituent, element. (Also without article.)

1732 LAW *Serious C.* i. (ed. 2) 9 They must be made parts of our common life. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 413 'Tis a prime Part of Happiness, to know How much Unhappiness must prove our Lot. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* vi, The rider sate as if he had been a part of the horse. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 14 That formed no part of our discussion. 1879 MOZLEY *Serm.* 276 Affection is part of insight.

2. Specialized uses of sense 1.

†**a.** = *part of speech*: see 19. *Obs.* (The earliest use in English.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xvi. (Z.) 107 Þry eacan synd *med*, *þte*, *ee*, þe man eacnað on leden-spræce to sumum casum þises partes. *Ibid.* xvii. 108 Anfeald getel byð on ðisum parte *ego* ic, *tu* ðu, *ille* he. *Ibid.* XXXIX. 242 Þes part mæg beon gehaten dælnimend. *a* 1300 [see PARS]. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* viii. 38 Donettis, partis, accidents. 1615 BRINSLEY (*title*) The Posing of the Parts. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* ix. Wks. (Rtldg.) 777-8 In our English speech we number the same parts with the Latins...Only we add a ninth, which is the article.

b. The name of a division or section of a book, play, poem, or other literary work; in mod. use also *spec.* Each of the portions of a work issued at intervals, at a uniform price, and in thin covers, and intended to be afterwards bound up into one or more volumes.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* 64 Here begynneþ þe third parte of inwarde conuersacyon..Capitulum primum. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Prol., I haue set one part of a great herball. 1562 (*title*) The seconde parte of Guilliam Turners herball. 1594 (*title*) The First Part of the Contention betwixt the two famous houses of Yorke and Lancaster. 1677 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 44, I have presented your Lordship with the last part of *Hudibras*, to help to heighten your mirth this Christmasse. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 12 Thro' various Parts our glorious Story runs; Time gives the Preface. 1873 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. Pref. 7 The architect had read his third part of the Stones of Venice to purpose. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 27 Dec. 3/3 The new Dickens would have to find a second Cruikshank to illustrate any novel issued in separate weekly parts. *Mod.* The work is now coming out in monthly parts.

†**c.** An element or constituent *of* some quality or action, considered by itself (and with no stress on its being merely a part); a point, particular. (Usually in *pl.*) Hence *absol.* Point; matter, affair; respect (= PARTY *sb.* 3). *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Repentance* III. (1859) 545 Ye heard of the true parts and tokens of repentance. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. XXIV. (Arb.) 295 But at all insolent and vnwoonted partes of a mans behauiour we find many times cause to mislike or to be mistrustfull. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. XXVI. (1640) 43 Perfection of parts, is when all the parts of goodnesse are found in a man. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 142 Nothing can cure this Part of Ill-breeding but Change and Variety of Company. 1719 BP. ROBINSON in Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 200 If we neglect our duty in that part.

3. A portion of an animal body; either definitely, a particular member or organ; or indefinitely, a 'spot', 'place' (cf. 13). Usually *pl.*; often with defining adj., as *hinder parts*, *inward parts*; also *absol.* (*euphem.*) = privy parts.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 884 Iason .. anoyntide hym anon .. Bothe the face and þe fete, & all þe fore perte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 God hath no lineamentes nor partes corporall. 15.. *Sir A. Barton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 73 In a previe place and a secrete pert, He shoote hime in at the left oxtere, The arrowe quiett throughe harte. 1535 Back parts [see BACK *a.* 1]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. II. 41 Her neather partes misshapen, monstruous. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. i. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 115 The inner parts of Goates..are esteemed great dainties, especially in Toscany. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 41 A cloth which should couer those parts, made to be priuate. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 80 Wash the parts with Juice of Calamint. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Treat. Dis. Children* (ed. 4) II. 136, I had occasion to examine the parts [of a child] very attentively at the birth. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 558 The patches in such parts may then assume a salmon tinge.

†**4.** A minute portion of matter, a particle. *Obs.*

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 31 The Entrance of some such small aqueous Parts, as may excite the Fermentation. 1709 F. HAUKSBEE *Phys.-Mech. Exp.* ii. (1719) 36 Woollen impregnated with saline and spirituous parts. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 88 Now the parts of the air, ..being in this case driven asunder by some external interposition, such as fire, or any other agent. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 278 The earthy principle, which is confounded with the indigo and some mucilaginous parts.

5. *spec.* (with a numeral): Each of a number of equal portions into which a whole may be divided; an aliquot part, exact divisor, submultiple.

(*a*) With an ordinal numeral indicating the number of such portions in the whole, as *a third part*, *two third parts*; now more usually omitted by ellipsis, the ordinal thus

becoming a sh., as *a third, two thirds*. (*b*) With a cardinal numeral, implying a number of portions one less than the number which constitutes the whole, as *two parts* = two thirds, *three parts* = three quarters. (Formerly also as collective sing., as *two part*.)

c 1290 *St. Michael* 665 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 318 3eot nis þare, to wonien Inne, onneþe þe seuenþe part. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 973 Þe half parte gladli or þe thrid We wil þe giue, if þou it bid. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* v. 47 Mair than twa part of his rout War herbreit in the toune tharout. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 545 Ne koude man by twenty thousand part Countrefete the Sophymes of his Art. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 123 He tyt the King be the nek, twa part in tene. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* ii. (1891) 11 Ffoure partes of five of this sheere is compassed with the sea. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* x. 223 Two parts of night are past, the third is left t' employ our force. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* v. Def. i, A part is a magnitude of a magnitude, a less of a greater, when the less measures the greater. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 12 The Queen allots him three Parts in eight for his singular Hazards. 1813 Mar. Edgeworth *Patron.* (1833) III. xli. 130 Possession .. being nine parts of the law. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 319 He was himself only three parts Roman.

† b. Used by confusion or error as if = 'times', as in (*by*) *a thousand part*(*s*) = a thousand times, a thousandfold; *by the seventh part* = seven times, sevenfold. *Obs.* (Cf. Deal *sb.*[1] 1 e.)

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2157 Þai pleyne more þe pouirte..of þar horsis þan þe soroȝe of þam-selfe by þe seuynt parte [*Dubl. MS.* dele]. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 7 Ȝe schule haue ȝoure licour by an hundrid part bettir gilt. 1528 Tindale *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 149 A thousand parts better may it be translated into the English, than into the Latin. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. ix. 48 Not he .. Might be compar'd to these by many parts. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* To Rdr. (1865) 88 They..are ten parts more paraphrastical than I. 1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* III. ii, I have better news from the bake-house, by ten thousand parts, in a morning.

c. In expressing the proportion of the ingredients of a mixture or compound: One of a number of equal portions of indeterminate amount.

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* IX. 298 It was so strong,..twas before allaid With twentie parts in water. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 298 Two parts of this water poured into one part boiling milk. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 512 Take of pure sulphate of copper, two parts; subcarbonate of ammonia, three parts. 1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 183 One part of carbon consumes in burning to carbonic acid 2⅔ parts of oxygen.

† 6. A mediæval measure of time, equal to $\frac{1}{15}$ of an hour, or 4 minutes: see Atom 7. *Obs.*

1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xi. 158 Each ..admits of four different subdivisions, into four points, ten minutes, fifteen parts or degrees, and forty moments.

II. Portion allotted, share.

7. A portion of something (material or immaterial) allotted or belonging to a particular person; a share. Sometimes almost in abstract sense: Sharing, participation; interest, concern.

To have part: to share, partake (*in*, † *of*). *To have neither part nor lot in*: to have no share or concern in, to have nothing to do with (see Lot *sb.* 2 b). See also *art and part*: Art *sb.* 16.

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 522 He moste kunne muchel of art Þat þu woldest ȝeue þer-of part. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19585 Has þou na part, coth petre, here. 1382 Wyclif *Rev.* xx. 6 Blessid and holy he, that hath paart in the first ayen risyng. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 104 Cham Upon his part Aufrique nam. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. i. 277 The preestis and dekenes of the Oold Testament schulden not haue part and lott in the firste parting of the lond of Iewry. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 Aduersitees, Of the whiche I..haue had my parte. 1538 Bale *John Bapt.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 216 My ways..with mennys ways haue no part. 1601 Barlow *Serm. Paules Crosse* 23 We haue no part in Dauid, nor inheritance in the son of Isay. 1611 Bible *Acts* i. 17. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 151 We had neither art or part, concern or interest therein. 1850 S. Dobell *Roman* i. Poet. Wks. 1875 I. 14 Death Can have no part in Beauty. 1891 Dougall *Beggars All* (ed. 2) 271 That she would have neither part nor lot in his dishonest career.

b. Allotted portion (without definite notion of division or sharing); possession (*concr.* or *abstr.*); one's lot in life. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1382 Wyclif *Ps.* lxii. 11 [lxiii. 10] Thei shul be taken in to the hond of sword, the partis of foxis thei shul be. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 594, I haue nought had no part of children tweyne But first siknesse, and after wo and peyne. *c* 1500 *Three Kings Sons* 66 To obeie and abide the wille of oure lord, & to take suche part yn pacience, as he wol sende. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Hos.* v. 7 Now shal a moneth devoure them with their partes. 1858 Neale *Bernard de M.* (1865) 36 The Lord shall be thy part.

8. A person's share in some action; what one has to do; function, office, business, duty. Formerly in *pl.* when referring to a number of persons.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XI. 245 Be liklynes the mast cowart Semyt till do richt weill his part. 1451 Marg. Paston in *P. Lett.* I. 201 He seyd itt was not his parte to do itt. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 297 The partes of menne is, to reioyce in the behalf of the commenweale. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Repentance* II. (1859) 544 It is therefore our parts..to pray unto our heavenly Father. 1611 Bible *Ruth* iii. 13 But if hee will not doe the part of a kinseman to thee, then will I doe the part of a kinseman to thee, as the Lord liueth. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 561 Accuse not Nature, she hath don her part. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 418 ¶ 7 It is the part of a Poet to humour the Imagination. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* xxii. 254 Was it not a brother's part to go to a sister in affliction? 1882 *Times* 23 Sept. 4 The artillery did its part with its usual devotion.

9. *Theatr.* The character assigned to or sustained by an actor in a dramatic performance; a rôle. Also, the words assigned to or spoken by an actor in such a character; hence, a written or printed copy of these.

1495 in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 36 Payd for copyyng of the ij knyghts partes, & demons. 1584 *Ibid.* 38 To Jhon Copestake, for playenge of Esron his parte xx*d*. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 142 All the world's a stage..And one man in his time playes many parts. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 264 Let every man take his Qu and perfect his owne part. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 180 ¶ 6 They must be called off the Stage, and receive Parts more suitable to their Genius. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* II. viii. ¶ 2, I was sent on the boards in children's parts. 1882 H. C. Merivale *Faucit of B.* I. 145 Minna in the 'Pirate' would be more the line of part to fall to you.

b. *fig.* A character sustained by any one, either as a special office or function (nearly = 8), or as assumed or feigned.

To play (*act*) *the part of*: to act as or like; to perform the function of. *To play* (*act*) *a part*: to perform a function, or pursue a course of action; also, to sustain a feigned character, make a pretence, act deceitfully.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 361 Þan þe figour of a freke he sall take eftire, And preualy in þat part a-pere ȝowe be-forne. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 50 Homfrey Cheiny pleiyng the parte of a good blood hounde, foloed the tract of yᵉ flyer. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. iv. 27 Where left, he went, and his owne false part playd. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 205 None ever acted both Parts bolder, Both of a Chieftain and a Soldier. *a* 1732 Gay *Fables* II. vi. 2 The man of pure and simple heart Thro' life disdains a double part. 1886 Baring-Gould *Court Royal* xxxv, He was unskilled to act a part and speak half the truth. 1891 *Speaker* 11 July 36/2 The Referendum and the Initiative..have a great part to play in the future of Switzerland.

† c. *transf.* One who performs a part, an actor.

a 1643 W. Cartwright *Commend. Verses Fletcher's Dram. Poems*, That some who sat spectators haue confessed.. [they] felt such shafts steal through their captiued sense, As made them rise Parts, and go Lovers thence.

10. *Mus.* The melody assigned to a particular voice or instrument in concerted music, or a written or printed copy of this for the use of a particular performer; each of the constituent melodies or successions of notes which make up a harmony. Hence *transf.* Each of the voices or instruments which join in a concerted piece.

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1481, I synge of two partys without a mene. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cvii. vi, Thou my harp the consort make, My self will beare a part. 1597 Morley *Introd. to Mus.* 1 Musicke bookes..being brought to the table: the mistresse of the house presented mee with a part, earnestly requesting mee to sing. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* III. 1 The Parts of Musick are in all but four, howsoever some skilful Musicians have composed songs of twenty, thirty, and forty parts. 1706 A. Bedford *Temple Mus.* iii. 55 This one Voice or Part is mentioned as the greatest Excellency of the Temple Musick. 1889 E. Prout *Harmony* (ed. 10) iv. § 94 Most music is written in four-part harmony, and the parts are generally named after the four varieties of the human voice..The highest part is called the *treble*, or *soprano*, the next below this, the *alto*, the third part..the *tenor*, and the lowest part the *bass*.

† 11. A piece of conduct, an act (usually with qualification expressing praise or blame). *Obs.*

1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1577) M j, Alonso Garillo..hauing committed certaine youthfull partes ..was by the Kings commaundement carried to prison. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1895) III. 333 Pausanias..committed many insolent partes by reason of the great authority he had. 1596 Raleigh *Discov. Guiana* A ij, For your Honors many Honorable and friendlie parts, I have hitherto onely returned promises. *a* 1632 T. Taylor *God's Judgem.* I. II. i. (1642) 155 He .. after shewed him many other unkinde and unchildly parts.

12. A personal quality or attribute, natural or acquired, esp. of an intellectual kind (? as a constituent element of one's mind or character, or ? as allotted to one by Providence: cf. *gift*, *talent*); almost always in *pl.* Abilities, capacities, talents. Usually with an adj. expressing excellence; also *absol.* = high intellectual ability, cleverness, talent. Now *arch.*, rare in speech.

1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1577) G vij b, To set his delite to haue in himselfe partes and excellent qualities. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. i, I ne're saw any gentlemanlike part [in him]. *Ibid.* IV. i, A gentleman..of very excellent good partes. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. ii. 64 For which of my bad parts didst thou first fall in loue with me? 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxxiv. 88 We magnifie the wealthy man, though his parts be never so poor. 1678 Barclay *Apol.* (1841) 283 Three things go to the making up of a minister. 1. Natural parts, that he be not a fool. 2. Acquired parts, that he be learned in the languages [etc.]. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 197 ¶ 5 Courage is the natural Parts of a Soldier. 1710 Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 351 A man of Parts, but a most vile, stinking Whigg. 1806 G. Canning *Poet. Wks.* (1827) 49 But if, amongst this motley crew, One man of real parts we view. 1844 Macaulay *Ess., Earl Chatham* (1887) 818 Some of them were indeed, to do them justice, men of parts. 1894 'Ian Maclaren' *Bonnie Briar Bush* (1899) 5 A Lad o' Pairts. *a* 1901 Besant *Five Years' Tryst*, etc. (1902) 196 At school the son was a steady lad, of good, not brilliant parts.

III. Region; side.

13. A portion of a country or territory, or of the world; a region, quarter. (Usually in *pl.*; often with a vague collective rather than plural sense.)

(When the words *of the world* or the like are added, the sense is 1 above: e. g.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) i. 4 If a man come fro þe west partys of þe werld. 1535 Boorde in *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Forewds. 53 Few frendys ynglond hath in theys partes of Europe. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 132 Going into the foure partes of the worlde.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 217 And all prouyns and pertes þi pes shall desyre. 1558 Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 20 Women in those partes, were not tamed nor embased by consideration of their own sex and kind. 1607 Middleton *Michaelm. Term* III. iii. 52, I am a mere stranger for these parts. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 2 One who ha's spent many years in foreign parts. 1725 Berkeley *Proposal Supplying Ch. in For. Plant.* Wks. III. 215 To propagate the Gospel in foreign parts. 1833 *Rep. Sel. Committee on Munic. Corporat.* 334 The mixed jurisdiction in the Parts of Kesteven. 1861 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 277 Let me know when you come into these parts.

b. *Part of Fortune* (Astrol.): that point of the heavens in which the moon is when the sun is in the ascendant or 'horoscope'.

1696 in Phillips (ed. 5). 1819 Wilson *Dict. Astrol.* *a* 1836 Smedley *Occult Sc.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1855) XXXI. 311 *The Part of Fortune*, is the distance of the moon's place from the sun, added to the degrees of the ascendent.

† 14. Side (*lit.*); hence, direction in space. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3517 Y schal take out to anoþer pard & prykie fro hem anon. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 30 Made a bridge over the river on the part of saint Denis strete, and so escaped. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 34 Sume here and sume there; yea, verye manye of bothe partes. 1574 Bourne *Regiment for Sea* (1577) Introd. 5 b, If that the Sonne .. be unto the North part, or Southe part of the Equinoctiall. 1611 Bible *Luke* xvii. 24 As the lightning that lighteneth out of the one part vnder heauen, shineth vnto the other part vnder heauen. 1774 T. Hutchinson *Diary* 7 Sept., [Norwich] is on every part walled in.

b. = Hand *sb.* 32 i. Now *rare*.

1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* 67 On that other parte he had grete drede. 1534 Cromwell *Let.* 17 Nov. in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 391 Neglecting of thone parte the kinges highnes honour to be preserued..of thother parte as it were contempnyng all frieendeship in giving place to a litle Lucre. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* iv. 40 On the contrary part, his mind seeth not itself, but only turneth into itself. 1882 Stevenson *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 135 On the other part, I judged that I might lose nearly as much.

† c. *fig.* (Father's or mother's) Side (in genealogy). (Cf. Half *sb.* 2.) *Obs.*

1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. II. App. v. 398 All other your majesty's ancestors..of the part of your said mother [cf. L. *ex parte materna*].

15. Side (*fig.*), in a contest, dispute, question, contract, or any relation of opposite persons or bodies of people; party; cause.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* VII. 624 Clyffurd and wauss maid a melle, Quhar cliffurd raucht him a cole, And athir syne drew to partis. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 363 Þe fend haþ þe strenger part here þan þe part of treuþe. 1396 in *Scott. Antiq.* XIV. 217 This indenture made..betwx..Scher Henry Synclar .. on the tone part and .. Scher Jone of Dermounde on the tother part. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xlvii. 179 Of that other part, they marked well that wyth subyon were grete fuson of men. 1526 Tindale *Mark* ix. 40 Whosoeuer is not agaynste you is on youre parte. 1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus* A j b/1 *A Senatu stat* .. he is on the senates part. 1592 Kyd *Sp. Trag.* I. ii. 64 The victory to neither part inclinde. 1700 Prior *Carmen Seculare* 356 Betwixt the Nations let her hold the Scale, And, as she wills, let either Part prevail. 1882 H. C. Merivale *Faucit of B.* I. 107 No word had been spoken on either part. 1884 *Bythewood & Jarman's Prec. in Conveyancing* (ed. 4) I. 402 An agreement made..Between ——..(the vendor) of the one part, and ——..(the purchaser) of the other part.

b. *concr.* A party; a body of adherents or partisans; a faction. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10455 When boþe partis come to þe fight. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1724 Arcite & eek the hondred of his parte. 1534 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 9 Bothe the seyde pertes hathe ben more ardente now..then they were before. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 409 He in dede would gladly have pleased both partes. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. iv. 25 Then gan the part of Chalengers anew To range the field, and victorlike to raine.

† c. *pl.* ? = *part-fray* (see 29). *Obs. rare.*

1600 *Look About You* I. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 401 Shift for thyself, good Skink; there's gold, away: Here will be parts. 1616 B. Jonson *Epigrams* cx, [Cæsar] lived scarce one just age, And that midst envy and parts.

IV. [f. Part *v.*] Parting.

† 16. Parting, separation, leave-taking. *Obs. rare.*

1605 *1st Pt. Ieronimo* II. vi. 27 O cruell part; Andreas bosome bears away my hart.

17. The parting of the hair. *U. S.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Century Mag.* Aug. 489/1 His straight, smooth hair, with its definite part.

V. Phrases.

18. **Part and (or) parcel.** (The addition of *parcel* emphasizes the sense of *part*.)

a. *Part and parcel*, emphasizing sense 1 c: cf. Parcel *sb.* 1 b.

[1414: see Parcel *sb.* 1 b.] 1535–6 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 This present Act, and euery part and parcel therof, shall extend [etc.]. *Ibid.* c. 26 The..Lordships..to be part and parcell of the same hundred [of Wesebery]. 1592 West *1st Pt. Symbol.* (1647) 100 [To] suffer the same and every part and parcell thereof to descend come and remaine according to the true meaning of this Indenture. 1664 *Compleat Clark* 795 The said Capital Messuage, Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, and Premisses, and every part and parcel thereof. 1837 Goring & Pritchard *Microgr.* 106 This being part and parcel of my present subject. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 194 The places referred to are, to all intents and purposes, part and parcel of the metropolis. 1896 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 272 The moral law of the conscience is part and parcel of man himself.

b. *Part or (nor) parcel.*

1459 [see PARCEL *sb.*1]. **1535-6** *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 11 Vnited,..10 and with the countie of Hereford, as a member, part, or parcell of the same. **1539** *Act 31 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 All such Right [or] Title .. to the premisses, or to any part or parcell therof. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 64 Neuer a part or parcel thereof left vndiscouered. **1664** *Compleat Clark* 6 As often as it shall happen the said annuity of a hundred pounds or any part or parcell thereof to be behind and unpaid. **1867** LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* iv. 126 The Protestants alone have no part or parcel in the sacred inheritance.

19. Part of speech (*Gram.*) [L. *pars orationis*]. Formerly also *part of reason* (REASON *sb.*1 3 e), or simply *part* (sense 2 a). Each of the grammatical categories or classes of words as determined by the kind of notion or relation which they express in the sentence.

Usually reckoned as eight, viz. noun or substantive, adjective, pronoun, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, interjection (sometimes as nine, the article being reckoned separately from the adjective). Formerly the participle was often reckoned as a distinct 'part'.

1481-1530 [see REASON *sb.*1 3 c]. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. (Percy Soc.) 24 For as much as there be Eight partes of speche, I would knowe ryght fayne, What a noune substantive is in hys degre. **1530** PALSGR. Introd. 24 They have also a nynth part of reason whiche I call article, borowyng the name of the Grekes. **1612** BAINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* (1627) 56 *Q.* How many parts of speech have you? Or how many parts are there in Speech? *A.* Eight. **1711** J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 62, I have not made the Article (as some have done) a distinct Part of Speech. **1866** J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 277 We..must have the parts of speech before we can predicate anything.

b. *Principal parts* (of a verb): those from which the other parts can be derived, or which contain the different stems in the simplest forms.

In Latin Grammar, applied to the first pers. sing. pres. indic., the infinitive mood, the first pers. sing. perfect indic., and the supine (or in deponent verbs, instead of the two last, the perf. pple.); in English, and Teutonic langs. generally: see quot. 1870.

1870 MARCH *Comp. Gram. Ags. Lang.* 78 The Principal Parts [of a verb] are the present infinitive, the imperfect indicative first person, and the passive participle.

20. Most part: the greatest part, most; as *adv.* mostly; †*most part all*, almost all; †*the more part*, the greater or major part, the majority.

13.. *K. Alis.* 5390 Þe mest parte þereof hy slowen. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 13308 The most parte of my pepull put to þe dethe. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 772 The towne was than mooste parte all the houses covered with strawe. **1526** TINDALE *Acts* xix. 32 The moare parte knewe not wherefore they were come togedder. **1567** *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 166 [Mankynde] leuand maist part in all vice. **1693** *Humours Town* 48 Their Spendthrift Sons .. have dipt most part of their Estates in Judgements, Bonds, and Warrents. *Mod.* He lives there most part of the year.

b. *For (the) most part, the most part,* †*for the more part*: as concerns the greatest part, in most cases, mostly.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Reeve's Prol.* 4 For the moore part they loughe & pleyde. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xix. 213 Þei ben alle, for the moste part, alle Pygmeyes. **1594** R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 13 They ride the most part, without sadles, spurs, or shoes on their horses. **1685** LOVELL *Gen. Hist. Relig.* 123 Bishopricks and Monasteries,.. for most Part, in great Disorder. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley Banker* I. viii. 166 The shops were for the most part closed.

†**21. Some part**: as *adv.*, in some parts; to some extent; somewhat. *Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 14 It [the vision] be sum part subtile to understand. **1569-70** *Tragedie* 140 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* x, Lord Darlie, Of quhais rair bewtie scho did sumpart farlie.

22. Bear a part: to sustain a part (as in acting); to take part: = 23 b.

c **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* Anagram (1865) 73 No spirit in our blood But in our soul's discourses bears a part. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. i, John Bull's mother .. bears a part in the following transactions. **1782** PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. ix. 186 The king himself..bore a part in it.

23. Take part. a. To share, partake *of* or *in* (cf. sense 7); b. To participate *in* (some action), to assist, co-operate (cf. 8).

1382 WYCLIF *Hebr.* ii. 14 Therfore for children comuneden to fleisch and blood, and he also took part of the same. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 245 Such as regarded her were constrayned to take parte of her sorow. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ix. 24 Each one taking part in others aide. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 19 Philebus .. takes no further part in the discussion.

c. *To take part with*, to side with, range oneself on the side of (see sense 15). *To take the part of*, to espouse the side of, to support, second, back up.

c **1420** LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1058 Vertu was full heuy, when he sy Frewyll Take part with Vyce. *Ibid.* 1220, I haue gret meruayll Ye durst be so bolde Vyces part to take. **1545** BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 80 The Iewes cried out agaynst Christ, takynge parte with the highe prestes. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 34 They shall doubtles have mo to take their parts. *c* **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 570 To take part Against Olympius. **1732** LEDIARD *Sethos* II. ix. 338 He took your part in this war. **1850** *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 559/1 Some took part with him, some with Carrol. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 251 Zeus sent him flying for taking her part when she was being beaten.

†**24. A part, on part**, early analytical ways of writing APART, q. v. *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xv, We wille go on parte.

25. For my part: as regards *my* share in the matter; as far as *I* am concerned (cf. *on my part*, etc., 28): so *for his, our, your part*, etc.

c **1440** *Generydes* 3013 Syr Anasore the knyght, and ser Darell,..Eche for his parte quyte hym self full wele. **1450-1530** *Myrr. our Ladye* 137 We oughte to offer yt vp vnto hym with thankeynges for his parte, and meke our selfe for our parte. **1552** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, I for my part am here present. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 35 But as for our Part, we shall tell The naked Truth of what befell. **1762** WHITEHEAD *School for Lovers* IV. i, I wish all the women were in the bottom of the sea, for my part. **1818** M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 185 For my own part, I have no hope of any material benefit.

26. a. In part: partly.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 351 It may be purgid in part. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 663 The lawes of the realme, in part he reformed, and in part he newely augmented. **1611** BIBLE 1 *Cor.* xiii. 9 For we know in part, and we prophesie in part. **1642** J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 374 To make himselfe righteous by his own works, either in whole or in part. **1878** HUTTON *Scott* iii. 30 The lady herself was in part responsible for this impression.

b. **In good part**: favourably or without offence; *in ill* or *evil part*, unfavourably; so *in better, best, worse part*, etc. Chiefly with *take*, or the like. (Cf. L. *in bonam partem accipere*, or *interpretari*.)

1559 KNOX *Let. Q. Eliz.* in *First Blast* (Arb.) App. 60 Interpret my rude wordis in the best part. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 35 b, Fearinge lest the duke should it take in evyll part. *Ibid.* 107 Thus verely doe they frendly counsell them, and requyre them to take it in that parte. *c* **1566** J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* A iij, Accepting [it] in good part. **1585** T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xxii. 28 b, Bread, wine, and sweet water..were accepted in better parte then the answeare of the grand maister. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. iv. 21 Which I presume hee'le take in gentle part. *c* **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIV. 124 And myself take that wrong..To Hector in worst part of all. **1761-2** HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lx. 544 The parliament took this remonstrance in ill part. **1867** TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xviii. 160, I am sure that he will take it in good part.

†**27. Of the part of, of my part**, etc.: = on the part of (see 28); also, *of my part*, from my side, from me. *Obs.*

c **1530** *To My Heart's Joy* 9 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 40 Yf ye liste to haue knoweliche of my part, I am in hel [= health], god thanked mote he he, As of body. **1565-73** COOPER *Thesaurus* A j b/1 All this is of my part, or maketh for me. **1585** T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vi. 4 b, [The] Moores, to whom of our partes was made good cheere. **1595** SHAKS. *John* v. vi. 2 Of the part of England. *a* **1626** BACON *New Atl.* (1627) 6 We of our parts saluted him in a very lowly and submissive manner.

28. On the part of (any one, *on his part*, etc.): on the side of; as regards (his, etc.) share in the action, as far as (he, etc.) is concerned (cf. *for my part*, 25). Also, Proceeding from (the person or party mentioned) as agent; made or performed by; by.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 11836 Priam on his part, & his prise knightes,..no swyke thoghtyn. *c* **1420** LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 460 On my part no defaute hath be. **1526** TINDALE 1 *Pet.* iv. 14 On their parte he is evyll spoken of: but on youre parte he is glorified. **1631** GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 2. 183 Without any cause, or provocation on Israels part. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* IX. 7 Foul distrust, and breach Disloyal on the part of Man,..On the part of Heav'n Now alienated, distance and distaste. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 503 The conclusion, that no excess of tyranny on the part of a prince can justify active resistance on the part of a subject. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* I. 20 No objection on my part, I said.

VI. 29. Combinations and attributive uses: **part-book**, a book containing one part (or a number of parts printed separately) of a harmonized musical composition (see 10); †**part-fray**, a conflict between two parties or factions (*obs.*); **part-music**, music in parts (esp. vocal); **part-singing**, singing in parts; **part-writing**, composition of music in parts, combination of parts in musical composition (see 10). See also PART-SONG.

1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed. 4) 278 A complete set of *part-books of Handel's 'Joshua'. **1889** W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV. 739 Separate volumes, well known to students of mediaeval Music as 'the old Part-Books'. **1631** HEYWOOD *Maid of West* II. Wks. 1874 II. 282 Pox of these *part-frayes. **1880** H. F. FROST in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 658 When secular *part-music again occupied the attention of composers, it took the form of the glee rather than that of the madrigal or part-song. **1899** *Daily News* 2 Nov. 6/3 Once the craze was all for issuing volumes in parts; to-day *part publication is almost unknown. **1859** GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xix, It had cost Adam a great deal of trouble .. to learn his musical notes and *part-singing. **1889** E. PROUT *Harmony* (ed. 10) iv. § 95 Rules which the student must observe in *part-writing.

B. *adv.* or quasi-*adv.* or *adj.* [Cf. similar use of PARCEL *sb.* B.] In part, partly, in some degree, to some extent. a. qualifying vb. or phrase.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II. 787 The king made his mother an answere part in earnest and part in play. **1535** COVERD. *Dan.* ii. 33 His fete were parte off yron, and parte of earth. **1591** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 517 To th' end each Creature might..Part-sympathize with his own Element. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 296 This wretch hath part confest his Villany. **1647** TRAPP *Comm.* 2 *Tim.* i. 12 The ship that is part in the water, and part in the mud. **1704** POPE *Windsor For.* 18 Waving groves..part admit, and part exclude the day. **1828** *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v., 'It rains part', it rains a little. **1864** TENNYSON *Grandmother* viii, A lie which is part a truth is a harder matter to fight.

b. qualifying adj. or pple.

Properly hyphened when the adj. is used *attrib.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 60 One..who (halfe through) Giues o're,and leaues his part-created Cost A naked subiect to the Weeping Clouds. **1832** MOTHERWELL *Poems* (1847) 266, I watched those cold part-opened lips. **1891** *Mail* 14 Dec. 3/6 A part-heard case of alleged dealing in bogus cheques.

c. qualifying sb. With agent-nouns and nouns of action, still of adverbial character, as in *part-payment*, payment in part, action of partly paying, PART-OWNER; but with other sbs. functioning as an adj. In *part-time, part-way*, etc. often = part of (the time, the way): cf. *half-time, half-way*. Usually hyphened to the sb., and the combination may be used *attrib.*, as in *part-mine pig-iron*, absol. *part-mine*, pig-iron partly from native ore; *part-time girl*, a girl engaged for part of her time.

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. i. 122 A part performance of Gregory II.'s engagement. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* i. 1 An excursion of part business, part pleasure. **1862** H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xx. § 159 (1875) 447 A part-cause of the transformation of the Earth's crust. **1878** BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 238 It was part payment only, payment in full was still to come. **1875** KINGLAKE *Crimea* V. iv. II. 70 He moved some battalions part-way towards the frowning Sapoune Heights. **1891** *East. Daily Press* 26 Aug. 2/1 Wanted, a Part-time Girl, 15), for housework. **1893** *Daily News* 20 Nov. 2/6 Staffordshire part-mines are 45*s* 6*d* to 46*s* 6*d* and 47*s*, according to mixture; common, 35*s* to 36*s*; and all mine hot-blast forge iron, 60*s* to 62*s* 6*d*. **1896** *Ibid.* 30 Oct. 10/5 Gentleman .. open to part-time engagement to manage the advertising of a cycle firm. **1896** *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Jan. 1/2 The part-authors, and part-condoners, of the horrors in the Armenian provinces.

Part (pāt), *v.* Also 4–5 **pert**, 4–6 **parte**, 6– *Sc.* **pairt**. Pa. pple. **parted**, in 4–5 (8–9) **part**. [a. F. *part-ir* (pr. pple. *part-ant*, 3 sing. pres. indic. *part*, pres. subj. *parte*), formerly 'to part, sunder, divide, sever; also' (in mod.Fr. now only) 'to pait, depart, remoue, or goe from' (Cotgr.) = Pr. and Sp. *partir*, It. *partire*:—L. *partīre* (in cl. L. usually *partīrī*) to part, divide, distribute, share, f. *pars, part-em*, stem *parti-* PART *sb.*]

I. 1. *trans.* To divide into parts (by actual local separation, or by marking or assigning boundaries, or merely in thought); to divide, break, cleave, sever. Now somewhat *rare*.

To part the hoof: to have cloven hoofs (cf. DIVIDE *v.* 1 b).

c **1275** *On Serving Christ* 27 in *O. E. Misc.* 91 And Adames eyres beoþ parted on þre. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 49 Knoute..parted þe lond in foure parties. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 18 Þai partid his clathes in foure partis. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 385/1 Partyn a-sundyr, or clevyn,..*divido*. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 270/2 To Parte in thre, *tripartiri*. **1594** WILLOBIE *Avisa* xlv, A heavy burden wearieth one, Which being parted then in twaine, Seemes very light. **1611** BIBLE *Lev.* ii. 6 Thou shalt part it in pieces, and powr oyle thereon. — *Deut.* xiv. 6 Euery beast that parteth the hoofe, and cleaueth the clift into two clawes. **1650** TRAPP *Comm. Exod.* xiv. 21 That torrent of fire..yet parted it self; making a kinde of a lane. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 9. 112 The besiegers were parted into two masses by the Seine.

† b. *Arith.* = DIVIDE *v.* 9 a. *Obs.*

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 8 To deuide or parte, is ingeniously to find how oftentimes the diuisor is conteined in the number to be diuided.

c. To separate (the hair), as with a comb, on each side of a dividing line or *parting*.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 68 The haire of their heads..They part it before in the midst, and pleate it behind. *a* **1822** SHELLEY *Pr. Wks.* (1888) I. 405 The hair delicately parted on the forehead. **1839** YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* iii. (1847) 30 The hair of his upper lip being parted on both sides lay upon his breast.

d. *Naut.* To break, or suffer the breaking of (a rope) so as to get loose from an anchor, a mooring, a vessel in tow, etc. Also *absol.* to get loose in this way.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 149 In the attempt, it parted the grappling rope. **1800** NELSON 26 Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 200 She having split her maintopsail and foresail, parted the cable, let go another anchor. **1854** G. B. RICHARDSON *Univ. Code* v. (ed. 12) § 3746, I have parted, sweep for my anchor when I am gone. **1892** *Pall Mall G.* 9 Apr. 6/2 He did not think that three of the best ocean tugs could have taken the Federation through the cyclonic seas without parting their hawsers.

2. *intr.* To suffer division, be divided or severed, to divide, break, cleave, come in two or in pieces.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Love* 16 b, The clouen ayre, which parteth in sunder at the end of his arrow. **1716** B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 111 They came into the Country Road, where the track parted. **1801** SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XI. XXXVIII, The gentle waters gently part In dimples round the prow. **1830** MARRYAT *King's Own* liv, The frigate parted amidships. **1898** *Daily News* 24 Nov. 5/5 The cord parted, and he was dashed to the pavement lifeless.

3. *trans.* To dissolve (a connexion, etc.) by separation of the persons or parties concerned: in special phrases, as *to part company*, to dissolve companionship, take leave, separate (= sense 6); *to part a fight, fray*, to put an end to a fight by separating the combatants (see 4); †*to part beds*, to cease to live together in wedlock (*obs.*).

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 9168 Truste ek trewely, Ye partë neuere company. *c* **1586** C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CVII. xi, Of seas and winds he partes the fight. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 114 Welcome signior, you are almost come to part a fray. **1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 46 The

Vice-Admiral..left not off till Night parted the Fray. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 150 ₱ 4, I could name Two, who after having had Seven Children, fell out and parted Beds upon the boiling of a Leg of Mutton. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxvii, They parted company at the gate of Furnival's Inn. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 380 He parts company from the vain and impertinent talker. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Sp. W.* ii. (1884) 76 The point at which the scientific man is apt to part company with the theologian.

b. To dissolve, break up (an assembly). *rare.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 13850 (Gött.) Wid þis þai partid þair semble. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. ix. 132 The Night coming on, parted the Assembly, before anything was decided.

4. To put asunder, separate, sunder (two or more persons or things, or one *from* another); to separate (combatants) so as to stop the combat; to make a separation between (companions, lovers, etc.). Also *fig.* to separate in thought, to put in a different class or category, to distinguish.

c 1315 SHOREHAM i. 2089 Eche hordom ne parteþ nauȝt þe mane al fram hys wyfe. 13.. *Cursor M.* 390 (Gött.) To part þe dai fra þe night. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2295 The kyng of kynggez partyd them twayn. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 7 How canst thou part sadnesse and melancholy? 1602 — *Ham.* v. ii. 312 Part them, they are incens'd. 1611 BIBLE *Ruth* i. 17 The Lord doe so to me, and more also, if ought but death part thee and me. — *Luke* xxiv. 51 While he blessed them, hee was parted from them, and caried vp into heauen. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 242 A fool and his money is soon parted. 1758 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II. (1760) 87 [Horse-beans and tares] are easily parted with a riddle. 1830 TENNYSON *Isabel* ii. To part Error from crime. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* iii. 35 The women shrieked to their lovers to part the combatants.

b. To keep asunder or separate; to separate, as a boundary; to form a boundary or interval between.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 50 Each windo arched in the top, and parted from oother..by flat fayr bolted columns. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 56 Which Riuer parteth also Dacia, from Mysia. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 20 Where seas or deserts part them from the rest. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 1118 As..two wild men supporters of a shield, Painted, who stare at open space, nor glance The one at other, parted by the shield. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 1. 1 The peninsula which parts the Baltic from the Northern seas.

c. *spec.* in technical uses: (*a*) *Metallurgy.* To separate (gold and silver) from each other by means of an acid. (*b*) *Paper Manuf.* To separate (the damp sheets) after pressing. (*c*) *Comb-making.* To cut (a pair of combs, or their teeth) from one piece of material by a special method, so that the teeth of each correspond to the spaces between the teeth of the other. (*d*) *Turning.* To separate (a piece) from the block, as with a *parting-tool*: see PARTING *vbl. sb.* 2, quot. 1879.

1487 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 *Preamble*, It was of old Time used..to fine and part all Gold and Silver..needful for the said Mints. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 766 The gold and silver to be parted ought previously to be granulated. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 927 Fine papers are often twice parted and pressed. *Ibid.* 1061 The one space..is allotted to the processes of dissolving the silver, and parting the gold. 1875 *Ibid.* (ed. 7) I. 905 The teeth of the larger descriptions of comb are *parted*, or cut one out of the other with a thin frame saw; then the shell, equal in size to two combs with their teeth interlaced, is bent like an arch in the direction of the length of the teeth...Smaller combs of horn and tortoise-shell are parted whilst flat, by an ingenious machine with two chisel-formed cutters, placed obliquely, so that every cut produces one tooth.

d. *intr.* or *absol.* To make or cause separation, division, or distinction.

1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xviii. 18 The lot causeth contentions to cease, and parteth betweene the mighty [COVERD., parteth the mightie asunder]. 1750 *Boston Rec.* (1887) XVII. 252 In a range with the Fence and Trees which parts between John Richardson Esqrs. Land..and Samuel Wells Esqrs. Land. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlviii, Her care is not to part and prove.

II. 5. *intr.* To become or be separated or sundered (*from* something); to be liberated or detached; to proceed, emanate; to come off. *rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20755 Þan parted his hend fra þe bere. 1594 CONSTABLE *Diana* VI. ix, But from his how a fiery arrow parteth. 1679 *Establ. Test* 13 A stolen smile will part from me. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 95 Ev'n thought meets thought, ere from the lips it part. 1862 BOARDW *Wild Wales* III. xv. 168 The sheep caught the disease and the wool parted.

6. In reciprocal sense: To go or come apart or asunder, to separate. Of persons: To go away from each other, quit one another's company.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6153 Þe kinges & muche of hor folc aliue partede atuo. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20264 Allas! hou sal we part in tua. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2473 Þay acolen and kyssen..and parten ryȝt þere. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiii. 57 Þare þare it and Iordan partes es a grete brigg. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 572 Thus partit thay twa. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. i. 10 So both tooke goodly leave, and parted severall. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 18 A Tale..Would ..Make..Thy knotty and combined locks to part, And each particular haire to stand on end. 1646 CRASHAW *Delights of Muses* 119 And, when life's sweet fable ends, Soul and body part like friends. 1725 GAY *Black-eyed Susan* iv, We only part to meet again. *a* 1732 — *Hare & Friends* 61 But dearest friends, alas! must part. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* I. xviii, Her lips grew pale, Parted, and quivered. 1842 TENNYSON *Edwin Morris* 70 We met to part no more. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 392, I give my guides buttons, reels of cotton,..fish-hooks, and matches, and we part friends. *Mod.* Here our roads parted.

b. *Part from*: (*a*) to separate from, go away from, leave (see also 7); (*b*) = next *b* (now *rare*).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 64 Hwon he parteð urom ou. *Ibid.* 406 Bute ȝif ich parti urom ou, þe Holi Gost..ne mei nout kumen to ou. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13033 Herodias..wend to part fra herod. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 492 The hwnd hym lufit swa, That he vald part na vis hym fra. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 10692 For al his myȝt & his prowes He partied neuere fro him harmles. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. (Percy Soc.) 60 Fare well, she sayde, for I must parte you fro. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 102 This Ring I gaue him, when he parted from me. 1727 C. COLDEN *Hist. Five Ind. Nat.* 3 This extremity obliged the Adiroudacks to part from those of the Five Nations. 1863 GEO. ELIOT in *Life* (1885) II. 365 Our poor boy Thornie parted from us to-day.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 174, I giue them with this ring, Which when you part from, loose, or giue away, Let it presage the ruine of your loue. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wallenstein* III. iii, That jewell which you seeme To part from so unwillingly. 1793 *Minstrel* III. 30 Grasping the shadow of power, whilst their poverty constrained them to part from the substance. 1860 GEO. ELIOT in *Life* (1885) II. 166 His precious bag, which he would by no means part from.

c. *Part with*: (*a*) = prec. *a* (now *rare*); (*b*) to let go, give up, surrender; to get rid of, send away, dismiss; in mod. use also of a body or substance: to lose, give off (heat, or a constituent or element).

To part with child (bairn): to be delivered prematurely, to suffer abortion (*Sc.*).

13.. *Cursor M.* 17022 (Cott.) Kynd na saul suffers ar to part wit [so *Gött.*; *Trin.* & *Laud* parte fro] man o-liue. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 221 He was with me then, Who parted with me to go fetch a Chaine. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 235 How parted he with thee? 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xiii. 14 Abram had now parted with Lot, to his great grief. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ix, The ladies seemed very unwilling to part with my daughters. 1871 M. ARNOLD *Friendship's Garl.* 97 Just after I had parted with him at his lodgings.

c 1350 *St. John Evang.* 290 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 38 He dredes his gude sal fro him fall, So þat he dar noght part with all. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 28 b, The Dutches was driuen to part with one of her chiefe women. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. 411 Oh, that I should part with so much gold! 1663 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Colours* III. xlix. Annot. ii, Lixiviate salts..dispose them [vegetables] to part readily with their tincture. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 92 ₱ 3, I would part with all my Jewels, to be but Twenty. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 327/1 Such substances as are known to contain oxygen in the greatest abundance, and to part with it with the greatest facility. 1878 DALE *Lect. Preach.* v. 131 Men will not part with what they have until you give them something better.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 61 The ȝeir following the quene pairtit witht bairne..The bairne was born quick and deceisit witht in schort space thairefter. 1722 WODROW *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. III. viii. § 7. 432 All which put her to such Fright that she parted with Child, and never recovered. 1883 GRAHAM *Writings* II. 20 (E.D.D.) Maggy had parted wi' bairn.

d. *absol.* To part with something, esp. money; to give or pay money. *slang* or *colloq.*

1873 *Slang Dict.* s. v., 'He's a right un, he is; I know'd he'd part'. 1894 'J. S. WINTER' *Red-Coats* 107 The master of Dorien was wily—what the country folk call 'unwilling to part'. At least, he would only part for a consideration.

7. *intr.* To take one's leave or departure; to depart, go away; to set out. *arch.* [Cf. F. *partir.*]

In perfect tenses, it often took *be*: 'he is parted from Rome'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12075 Sum ofir ansuar sal þou sai, Ar I fra þe yitt part a-wai. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2962 Hwan he wore parted alle samen, Haueluk bi-lefte wit ioie and gamen In engelond. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* i. 42 Anoon the lepre partide [Vulg. *discessit*] awey fro hym. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 384 For to dye it were my riȝth, And hennes to party. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* IV. 20 Who moued you to leue me, and to parte soo? 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 71 But now he parted hence to embarque for Millain. 1622 J. BOROUGH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camd.) 129 Mr. Norgate is parted from Rome..for England. *c* 1642 TWYNE in *Wood's Life* 1 Sept. (O. H. S.) I. 58 They desisted and parted awaye quietly. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1151/2 The Queen of Poland was parted from Janowits, to go and meet the King at Leopol. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 44, I parted from Vienna the middle of May. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* VI. 142 Aged and poor He parted thence. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Aug. xxiii, 'But ere he parted', said she, 'he confer'd On thee the irrecoverable boon'.

b. *To part* (*hence, out of this life*, etc.): to die.

c 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 297 Whan þeih sholen parten henne, Ful wel þeih sholen here weie kenne Riht to þe blisse of paradys. 13.. *Chron. Eng.* 422 (Ritson) Er he 'partede of thisse live. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iii. 12 A [= he] parted eu'n iust betweene Twelue and One. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* I. xxii, At six months' end, she parted hence. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. iii. 50 An angel sent from pitying heaven To bid him part in peace. 1878 *Masque of Poets* 14, I know it well and yet in peace I part.

†8. *trans.* To depart from, go away from, take leave of, leave, quit, forsake: = DEPART *v.* 8. *Obs.*

In quot. 1609, app. a mixture of 'had parted this life' and 'had been parted from this life'. Cf. PASS *v.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Epit. Dk. Jaspar* Wks. 1843 II. 398 But or I parte the place, Up his hede he caste. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 39 That I should part my countrey, to avoide My monstrous charge. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. i. 3 Since presently your soules must part your bodies. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Macc.* v. 5 As though Antiochus had beue parted this life. 1787 *Minor* IV. vi. 222 My regret at parting this second Eden. *c* 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ennui* xiv, Though loth to part his country, he could rather part that nor me. 1812 *Examiner* 14 Sept. 588/1 One of the transports,..having parted the convoy, was captured.

b. To part with, give up: = 6 b (*b*), c (*b*). *dial.*

1823 SHARPE *Ballad Bk.* (1868) 2 (E. D. D.) O we maun part this lore, Willie. 1899 MACMANUS *Chim. Corners* 73 (E. D. D.) He wouldn't part his wife Molly at home for all the princesses in the world.

III. 9. *trans.* To divide to or among a number of recipients; to distribute in shares, apportion. (With various const.) Somewhat *arch.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 4678 He nam Daries tresour, And pertid hit among his kynne. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 296 He parted his wynnyng tille his men largely. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4318 Þe quilke is part vs, all þe pake, be parcells euyn. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 153, I will part them all you among. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CVIII. iii, Let me part out Sichems fields. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Macc.* v. 20 And there were parted to Simon three thousand men, to goe into Galilee. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 503 She parted herself, whilst living..betwixt these three places. 1715 POPE *2nd Ep. Miss Blount* 15 To part her time 'twixt reading and bohea. 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk.* 332 This land was parted between 41 Burgesses who have 12 ploughs. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 209 Lands which seem to have been parted out among the magistrates and chief burghers.

10. To share with another or others; (of one person) to give a share of to another; (of a number of persons) to take each a share of, divide among themselves. Now rare or *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

13.. *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 2053 Yif thou wilt half parte with ous, Thou sschalt hit have, Sire Cressus. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* XI. 50 Luyte loueþ he þat lord..Þat þus parteþ with þe pore a parcel whon him neodeþ. 1382 WYCLIF *John* xix. 24 Thei partiden my clothis to hem, and in to my cloth thei senten lott. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 386 [He] thanked god..That no wight his blisse parten shal. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. xviii, Ye shalle parte to gyder your good. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lviii. 5 Giff thame the pelffe to pairt amang thame. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 249 *Long.* Let's part the word. *Mar.* No, Ile not be your halfe. 17.. POPE (J.), Jove himself no less content wou'd be To part his throne, and share his heav'n with thee. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xliv, Her friend parted his breakfast..with the child and her grandfather.

†b. *To part stakes* (also *to part shares*): to share, partake, participate, 'go shares' (*with* a person, *in* a thing). In quot. 1581, to make division or distribution (*of* a thing *between* persons).

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 133 The Deuill and thei..shall parte stakes with theim one daie. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 406 b, To make Invocation to the dead, to part stakes of honour betwixt God and his Sainctes. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 304, I might part shares with my wife. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The. Panegyr.* 7 To share the Honour with him, and part stakes in the Prayse. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* 42 This was before they parted Stakes.

†11. *intr.* To make division into shares; to give or impart a share; to take or have a share; to share, 'go shares', participate, partake (*with* a person; *of* or *in*, rarely *with*, a thing). *Obs.*

c 1290 *St. Brandan* 264 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 226 Heo wollez party þar-of mid us. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 1658 And ȝef we ani good winne, For soþe þou schalt parten þer inne. 1340 *Ayenb.* 38 Þe þyeues he uela3rede byeþ þo þet parteþ of þe þyefþe. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4706, I fleede folk that hongry be, And parte with hem off my plente. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 254 Lat me and the Frinchemen pairt amang ws. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xxx. 24 As his part is that goeth downe to the battel, so shall his part bee that tarieth by the stuffe: they shall part alike. 1670 WALLIS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 519 Who longs to hear of some here willing to part in the improvement of my things at Leyden.

†12. *trans.* and *absol.* To give a part or share of; hence, To give away, bestow, impart. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* I. 156 Bote ȝe..loue þe pore, And such good as God sent Treweliche parten, ȝe naue no more merit [etc.]. 1382 WYCLIF *Baruch* VI. 27 [Thei] nether parten to seeke man, nether to beggynge. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 219 With glad herte parte thyn almesse. 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 243 For poverty I part in many a place To them that will not obedient be.

†13. To mix or temper (wine) with other liquors or substances. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *couper le vin.*]

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Freeze*, a thin..Cyder.. us'd by Vintners..in parting their Wines, to lower the Price of them. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 67 To part a Butt of Muskadel. Draw half your Wine into another Butt; then take your Lags of all sorts that do not prick, and so much Syrup as will not prick;..heat them up, and let it rest after you have blown the froth from off it [etc.].

IV. †14. *trans.* To side with, take part with. (Cf. PARTY *v.* 2 a.) *Obs. rare.*

1652 [see PARTING *vbl. sb.* 6]. 1669 MACFARLANE *Genealog. Collect.* (1900) I. 58 Alexander Earl of Argyle parted the Baliol. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 89 The influence of High Church in England, who parted our disaffected party, and stopped all prosecution of them.

†**Part,** *ppl. a. rare.* Obs. pa. pple. of prec. vb. = PARTED. *Part per pale* = party per pale; as *sb.* = an escutcheon party per pale.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 3. 2/2 He, that selleth Ale, Hangs out a Chequer'd Part per Pale. Part per Pale sells Ale and Beer. 1862 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* Prel. 107 A Wyvern part-per-pale addressed Upon a helmet barred.

†**Partable** (pā·rtăb'l), *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *partable*, f. *partir, partant* to divide, to PART.]

1. Capable of being parted or divided; = PARTIBLE.

[1292 BRITTON III. viii. § 5 Soit acune foiz le cors del eglise divisible ou partable de antiquité.] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 63 Watris..remuynge, freele, and partable. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 88 It ys partable in ffoure. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 33 § 1 To be parteable amonges the seid Robert Dymmok, Thomas Laurence, and Kateryn. 1632 I. L. *Womens Rights* 5, I have some kind of doubts.. whether..it bee partable as among coheires.

apable of having a part or share *in*; able to ɜe *of*; participant.

ʌvdg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 9928 Ffor he wyl also he part-ʿthy merytes & guerdouns. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 61 He shalle be partable in the synne. 1527 *Golden end* in *Docum. St. Paul's* (Camden) 188 Vouchesafe..to ʁe hym partable of thya excellent ioye.

Partack, obs. form of PARTAKE.

‖ **Partage**, *sb.* [a. F. *partage* = It. *partaggio*, med.L. *partāgium* (13th c. in Du Cange), f. F. *partir*, It. *partire*, to PART: see -AGE. Formerly naturalized (pā·ɹtɛdʒ); but, since 18th c., treated as F. (partā·ʒ). ('A word merely French' J.)]

1. The action of dividing; division; partition; esp. division into shares. Also *attrib.*

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* F iv, The Comfrerie were against the Leaguers, for their partage. 1599 DANIEL *Let. Octavia* Wks. 1717 I. 75 Unequal Partage, to b'allow'd no share Of Power to do of Life's best Benefit. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 335 In the partage of the kingdom..she seemed a little inclined to her youngest son. 1751 T. DICEY *Hist. Acc. Guernsey* 61 The Fief Noble goes directly to the Eldest, unless he will put it into Partage with the rest. 1857 MUSGRAVE *Pilgr. into Dauphiné* I. iii. 58 The *partage* system, which parcels out the land into these infinitesimal patches.

2. A part, portion, share, lot.

1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 160 Thir pure folk has na charge, na takis na lyfing, na partage of the weris. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. ii. 370 Deth eternall nato hym is his partage & propre herytage. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* E iij b, That the yonger soanes of the King cannot have partage with the Elder. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* II. i 67 [Such] as should fall to their lot and partage. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 388 Divine Providence..stopped the flowing of those salt-springs ..till the poor were restored to their partage therein. 1763 H. WALPOLE *Let. to H. S. Conway* 21 May, Vivacity is by no means the *partage* of the French. 1843 MRS. ROMER *Rhone, Darro*, etc. I. 281 Exempt from the cruel pounding that is the *partage* of inside places.

¶ Mistrans. L. *compāgēs*.

1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* II. pr. v. 31 What is there that wantes a spirit and lymmes partage [CHAUCER joiature], that Justly may seeme fayre to the myndes and Reasons aature?

So † **Pa·rtage** *v. trans.* [F. *partager*, *a* 1400], to divide into parts. *Obs. rare.*

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XLV. viii, Children thou shalt bring, Of partag'd earth the kings and lords to bee.

Partakable, -takeable (pătē·kăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. next + -ABLE.] †**a.** Capable of partaking. *Obs.* **b.** Capable of being partaken.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 96 He neither saw his favours participated, aor any person partakeable of them. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. v. 256 Seeing in what degrees his Divine essence was imitable or partakable.

Partake (pătē·k), *v.* Also 6-7 pertake, 7 *Sc.* partack. [Back-formation (after 1550) from PARTAK-ING, PARTAKE-R, which were 16th c. syncopated forms of the earlier regular combinations *part-taking*, *part-taker*, repr. L. *particeps*, *-cipium*. Cf. *housekeep* vb. from *housekeeping*, *housekeeper*.

As a direct formation, a vb. *part-take* would have been against Eng. idiom. In 16–17 c., the feeling of connexion with *take* vb. was so weak, that the pa. t. and pple. were often *partaked*.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To take a part in, to share in.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 32, I lent you sighes to partake your sorrowes. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* vii. (1596) 96 The propertie of the generall is equally partaked by the special. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX. 362, I never will partake his works, nor counsels, as before. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ⁋ 3, I had never..partaken one triumph over a conquered fox. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* XIII, The old man Partook that feeling. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 234 Adventurers who were willing to partake his fortunes.

b. To share (a meal); to take (food or drink) in company with others; hence (without the idea of sharing), To eat or drink of, to take some of, to 'take'. Now *rare* or *Obs.* (Cf. 4 b.)

1617 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* xxi. 114 Thou may partack such as this soyle affords. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 298 Alternate all partake the grateful springs. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 29 They..reclined Beside him, and his frugal fare partook. 1837 TICKNOA in *Life*, etc. (1876) II. iv. 71 When the cardinal had partaken the sacrament he administered it to her.

†**c.** To share in (a communication or news), to be informed of, be made acquainted with. *Obs.*

c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* V. 296 And, Gouernour, now partake my policy. 1605 *1st Pt. Ieronimo* II. iv. 70 But has the King pertooke your embassy? 1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* I. Wks. 1873 III. 5 May we without offence pertake the ground of it? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 598 Let her with thee partake what thou hast heard.

†**2.** To give a part of (something) *to* or share it *with* another or others; to impart, communicate; *esp.* to communicate information about (something), to make known. *Obs.*

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1577) K v, A liberall man that partaketh his goods in common with his friends. *c* 1585 CARTWRIGHT in R. Browne *Answ.* 87 Christ, who..hath partaked vnto them his holy spirite. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* IV. ii, If you would partake with me the cause Of this .., I would he thankfull for such curtesie. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* V. iii. 132 Go together..your exaltation Partake to euery one.

†**3.** To make (a person) a sharer or partaker (*of* information or news); to make acquainted with something; to inform *of*. *Obs.*

1565 *MS. Cott. Cal.* B. ix. lf. 218 Your lordship, I am sure, is partaken of such letters as I write to Mr. Secretary. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 20 My friend, hight Philemon, I did partake Of all my love and all my privitie.

II. *intr.* **4.** To take a part or share in some action or condition; to have a portion or lot in common with others; to participate. Const. *in*, *of* (†*with*) the thing; *with* the person sharing.

c 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 69 Howe then should the people partake with them in the sacrifices? 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 412 As for Cleopatra, .. as she partaked of the sin, so shee did of the punishment. 1640 HABINGTON *Edw. IV* 105 The King having even after death partaked with the troubles and disgraces of his life. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 161 The King my Master has seat me..to congratulate in His stead, and pertake of Your Majestie's present felicity. 1708 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* (1709) IV. 244 This Care you have partook of. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 308 Bred in a luxurious court, without partaking in its effeminacy. 1838 WHITTIER *Quaker of Old Time* iii, He felt that wrong with wrong partakes, That nothing stands alone. 1882 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 74 We do not only meet to share each others' hardens, but to partake in each other's joys.

b. *esp.* (with *of*) To receive, get, or have a share or portion of. Often used without any notion of sharing with others, esp. in reference to eating and drinking, = to take some of, take of, take.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 122 There is no cittie that doth more absolutely inioy her owne commodities, and doth more freely pertake of others. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 14 The streets do almost all the night long partake of their musicke. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 34 If it .. partaked of its substance and colour. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Parasite*, a flatterer, .. one that is still hanging on some rich man..to the end to pertake of his good cheer. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 543/1 Nonjuring clergymea and their families partook very largely of his benevolence. 1805 EMILY CLARK *Banks of Douro* III. 41 Her solitary meals she partook of in the apartment next the eating room. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 254 He would of coarse have no right to partake of the money, till their claims were satisfied. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. iv, Your papa invited Mr. R. to partake of our lowly fare.

†**c.** To share the nature *of*; to have some of the qualities or characteristics *of*. *Obs.*

c 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 64 They did partake with such watchemen. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 104 So truce partaketh more of warre then of peace.

d. To have something *of*, possess a certain amount *of* (a quality or attribute); † formerly also, To contain some *of*, have an admixture *of* (a material substance) (*obs.*).

c 1615 BACON *Adv. Sir G. Villiers* ii. § 16 The attorney of the duchy of Lancaster .. partakes of both qualities, partly of a judge, aad partly of an attorney-general. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xvi. 23 For that which doth partake on both; it makes Just God, a friend to unjust man, without being unjust. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 40 Where the Gravel partook of Mud. *Ibid.* 43 Seawater that partook of putrid Water, running from a foul Sewer. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* iii. 21 Scientific knowledge, even in the most modest persoas, has aingled with it a somethiag which partakes of insolcace.

†**5.** To take part *with* a person, take sides. *Obs.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxlix, When I against my selfe with thee partake.

† **Parta·kener.** *Obs. rare.* Erroneous variant of PARTAKER.

1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 48 And it is mete suche mea were partakeners, and inheretors with the Angels in heaueo. — *Fortr. Faith* 113 b, I am partakner of all those that feare thee and kepe thy commaundements.

Partaker (pătē·kəɹ). Forms: *α.* 5–7 part taker, (5–6 parte taker, 6 parte-taker, parte-taker, parttaker, 6–7 part-taker). *β.* 6– partaker, (6–7 per-). [Comb. of PART *sb.* + TAKER (perh. after *part-taking*; rendering L. *parti-ceps*). In 16th c. the combination of the two *t*'s in *part-taker* began to be simplified, giving *partaker*.]

1. One who takes a part or share, a partner, participator, sharer. (Now viewed as agent-noun from PARTAKE *v.* : = one who partakes.)

a. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2183 (MS. after 1500) And part taker of my payne with prickyng in hert. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 270/2 A Parte taker (*A.* Partitakere), *particeps*. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* v. 10 James and Jhon the sonnes of Zebedei which were partetakers with Simon. — 1 *Cor.* ix. 10 He which throssheth in hope shulde be part taker of his hope. 1561 EDEN tr. *Cortes' Arte Navig.* Pref., All the other are partakers therof more or lesse. 1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* Wks. 1873 I. 244 Thou shouldst have been hang'd, hat for one of these part-takers. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* (1632) 1024 You wolde make them part takers off your myscheffe.

β. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xxii, Partaker of good or euyll. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Coniurationis particeps*, a partaker of the conspiracie. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 125 All men are pertakers of it. 1631 SIR S. D'EWES *Autobiog.* 26 Apr. (1845) II. 31 Went to Lavenham, where I was a partaker of a good sermon. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* Ded., To..be partaker with him in new Scenes of Action. *a* 1774 HARTE *Boecius to Rusticiana* 14 Joiat partner of my life, my heart's relief; Alike partaker of my joys or grief. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* viii. (1878) 129 Man must be a partaker of the Divine nature.

†**2.** One who takes another's part or side; a supporter, adherent, partisan. *Obs.*

? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* viii. 321 (MS. *c* 1600) And all his partackers I shall slea aad beate downe.

a. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 4 To command .. the said Donald and all utheris his part takeris. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 8 When a woman distrustes of any helpe to come from any part-taker, shee will bee glad to please hir husband. 1653 *Nissena* 66 That they would not want assistants and part-takers even in the very Court it self.

β. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 20 To the great displeasure and long unquieting of kyng Henry and his partakers. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* iv. (1658) 35 There grew a long war between his partakers and the partakers of David. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 844 The Partakers of Lewis were to be indemnified.

Partaking (pătē·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: *α.* 4–6 part(e taking, 6–7 part-taking, parttaking; also *β.* 6–7 parts-, parts taking. *γ.* 6– partaking. [Comb. of PART *sb.* + TAKING *vbl. sb.* (perh. orig. a literal rendering of L. *participātio*). As in prec., simplified in 16–17th c. to *partaking*; in which modified form it gave rise to the vb. PARTAKE, of which it is now viewed as the vhl. sb.]

1. The taking of a part or share; sharing, participation.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* x. 16 The breed which we breken, wher it is not the delyage [*gloss* or part takynge; *v. r.* parting; *Vulg.* participatio] of the body of the Lord? *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 12 In part takyng of þe defaut. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 270/2 A Part takynge, *participacio*. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* x. 16 Ys not the breed which we breake partetakynge of the body of Christ? *a* 1714 SHARP *Wks.* (1754) IV. Serm. vi. 108 In order to the partaking of his benefits.

†**2.** The taking the part of some one; the action of taking sides (in a dispute or contest). *Obs.*

α. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ii. 27 No nede of helpes, riches, power, parte taking. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. (1623) 976 Remembring withall the mischiefes of part-takings. 1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* VII. 84 Hearing that there was part-taking, aad tumults raised in the City.

β. 1539–40 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 11 We should by our disagreement..cause a murmur and parts taking among themself. 1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Daung. Posit.* I. i. 3 To draw them into partes-taking. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* R iv, The ambition of the house of Guise, and the parts-taking with them, aad those other of Burbon, is guilty thereof.

γ. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 2 b, Forgettynge clerely the diuersite of faccions & voyce of partakyng. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Maxims St.* (1651) 23 Joyning with them in their partakings and Factions. 1657 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 50 There was no siding nor partaking studied amongst them.

Parta·king, *ppl. a.* [orig. *part-taking*: cf. prec.] That takes part, or partakes; †taking another's part or side (*obs.*); sharing.

1639 LD. DIGBY, etc. *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 113 Mens part-taking subtilties have given to God's Word many various acceptions. *Ibid.* 131 Through any partaking passion, or forelaid designe. 1756 H. JONES *Earl of Essex* 52 The kind condoling comfort of a dear Partaking friend.

Partan (pā·ɹtăn). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6 partane, pertane, 7–9 parten, 9 partin, parton. [app. from Celtic: in Gael. *partan*, Manx *partan*, Ir. *partán*, *portán* crab; ulterior history unknown.]

1. A crab; esp. the common crab, *Cancer pagurus*.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. 813 In to þe watyr of Ganges.. wormys als of hugis streaythe, Lyk to partanys heyr ar þa, And on þar cors has armys twa. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xix. 159 Plutarque rehersis ane exempil of the partan, quhilk repreuit ane of hyr 3ong partans, be cause the 3ong-partan vald nocht gang euya furtht, hot rather sche 3eid crukit, bakuart, and on syd. 1693 WALLACE *Descr. Orkney Isl.* ii. 14 Lobsters, Partens, Mussels. 1710 SIBBALD *Fife* II. ii. [iii.] 55 *Cancer marinus Vulgaris*, the Common Sea-Crab; our Fishers call it a Partan. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xi, A half-a-dozen o' partans to make the sauce. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 75 Progressing, as the partan..is said to do, backwards.

b. The shore crab, *Carcinus mœnas*.

1790 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* MS. add. (C.) (E. D. D.), *Partan*, a kind of small crab..not eaten, as it is said to be poisonous. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Parten*, the shore crab, *Carcinus mœnas*.

2. *fig.* An ill-favoured or ill-natnred person.

1896 BARRIE *Tommy* iv. 45 Tak' that, you glowering partan! 1899 CROCKETT *A. Mark* xx. 163 A silly partaa o' a hairn like this.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* partan-cage, a crab-trap; partan-crab = sense 1; pa·rtan-face, an ill-favoured or sour-faced creature, a term of abuse: cf. sense 2; pa·rtan-fu'll *a.*, as full as a crab is of meat; pa·rtan-ha·nded *a.*, close-fisted, stingy; pa·rtan-toe·, a crab's claw.

1899 CROCKETT *A. Mark* xviii. 140 To set his *partan cages in Byness Bay. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* xxii, A boat, that was backed like a *partan-crab. 1895 ROY *Horseman's Wd.* xii. (E. D. D.), Answer yourself, *parten-face, gin you're grown sic a wonder o' wisdom. 1787 TAYLOR *Poems* 56 (E. D. D.) She was sae *partan-fu' o' pride. 1823 GALT *Entail* xci, Ye *partan-handit,..Mammon o' unrighteousness. *a* 1568 '*Listis Lordis, I sall yow tell*' 57 (Bannatyne MS.) With ten *pertane tais, And syne knokis of wiadil strais.

Partargo, obs. form of BOTARGO, POTAROO.

c 1640 [SHIRLEY] *Capt. Underwit* III. iii. in Bullen *Old Pl.* (1883) II. 371 Oh the Neats tongues and partargoes that I haue eaten.

Partch(e, Parte, obs. ff. PARCH *v.*, PART, PARTY.

Parted (pā·ɹtĕd), *ppl. a.*

I. [*pa. pple.* of PART *v.*: see -ED 1.]

1. Divided into parts; severed, cloven; divided, as the hair, by a parting.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 194 Me-thinks I see these things with parted eye, When euery thing seemes double. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 302 Hyacinthin Locks Round from his parted forelock manly hung Clustring. 1817 KEATS

'*Woman! when I behold thee*' ii, Light feet, dark violet eyes, and parted hair.

b. *Bot.* Divided or cleft nearly to the base, as a corolla or calyx; esp. with a numeral indicating the number of divisions, as 3-*parted*, tripartite.

1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 5 (ed. 6) 245 The calyx or corolla .. is said to be parted (3-parted, 5-parted, etc.).

c. *Her.* = Party *a.* 3; hence of cloth, trappings, etc.: cf. Party *a.* 2.

1482 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxli. S ij, A mylk whyte stede .. trapped with cloth of gold and rede parted [*ed.* 1520 partyed] to geder. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Heraldry* D iij, Armys partit aftir the long way. *Ibid.* D vj, In armys partit it is requyrit alway that the partys of the colouris be equall. 1562 Leigh *Armorie* 44 Parted per Pale. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 383 Two fayre steedes, trapped in riche cloth of Golde, parted of red and white. 1823 Rutter *Fonthill* p. xxi, Beckford, Parted per Pale Gules, and Azure.

†**d.** Of diverse kinds or colours intermixed; parti-coloured, pied. *Obs.* (Cf. Party *a.* 2.)

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 471 Herfore biddiþ God in his lawe þat his men shulden not be clopid in wollun & lynnun partid to-gidere. 1570 North *Doni's Philos.* (1888) 70 So goodly a beaste..with his parted hide (halfe blacke, halfe white) and blased starre in the foreheade.

2. Separated, sundered; placed or standing apart.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* v. 898 So soon his wound's parted sides ran close in his recure. 1727 Gay *Fables* I. xxxiv. 38 Awhile the parted warriors stood. 1879 Black *Macleod of D.* xli. 372 With her saucy eyes and her laughing and parted lips.

3. Departed, gone away; deceased, dead. *arch.*

1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 161 A timely-parted Ghost, Of ashy semblance, meager, pale, and bloodlesse. 1597 Warner *Alb. Eng.* I. i. 3 Their parted fathers Ghost. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* VIII. 93 And hymn the requiem to his parted soul. *a* 1838 Campbell *Last Man*, Yet mourn I not thy 'parted sway, Thou dim discrowned king of day!

4. Divided between two or more; shared.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. ii. 48 So off he did his shield, and .. him up thereon did reare, And twixt them both with parted paines did beare.

II. [f. Part *sb.* + -ed 2.]

†**5.** (Usually with qualifying word.) Furnished with or having (good, mean, etc.) 'parts' or abilities (see Part *sb.* 12); gifted, talented, accomplished. *Obs.*

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Pref. 7 A Man well parted, a sufficient Scholler. — *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, A man rarely parted, second to none in this court. 1628 Earle *Microcosm., Detractor* (Arb.) 43 A detractor .. commonly some weak parted fellow. *a* 1668 Davenant *News fr. Plymouth* II. Wks. 1873 IV. 126 Better parted, more polite and vers'd in The rules of courtship.

6. Charged with a dramatic part or character. (See also Over-parted.)

1612 Heywood *Apol. Actors* (1841) 28, I have seen Tragedyes, Comedyes,..publicly acted, in which the graduates.. have been specially parted. *Mod. Newsp.*, I have seen Sir Henry better 'parted' a score of times, and Miss Ellen Terry a hundred times.

Hence **Pa·rtedness** (in quot., in sense 5).

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 12 Wisdome, though but knavery, men afford so many grains of esteem, as to term partednesse, and cunning.

Partee, Parteiner, obs. ff. Party, Partner.

Parteis, obs. pl. of Party.

[Partel, spurious word; mis-reading of Parcel. (*Reliq. Antiq.* II. 57.)]

Parteless(e, -let, obs. ff. Partless, Partlet.

†**Pa·rten,** *v. Obs.* [f. Part *sb.* (?) + -en 5 2: in sense a synonym of Part *v.*; perh. in b associated with *partener*, Partner.]

a. *intr.* To bestow a part or share, impart some *of*: = Part *v.* 11. **b.** *trans.* To share, partake (*with* a person): = Part *v.* 10.

1397 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxix. (Bodl. MS.), And soo fattenes of þe matere lettith distribucioun and partenynge of þe schynyng þat is ifonge. *c* 1400 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 98 And also the pore man..praiede to the apostlis to parten of her almes. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1104 Ane wounder peralous poynt, partenyng grete plight. 1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. (1577) C j b, That if any blame happen..it may be also partned with you. *Ibid.* IV. (1577) X viij b, A shyning beame of that light, whiche is the true image of the Angelike beautie partened wyth hyr, whereof shee also partneth with the body a feeble shadowe.

Parten, var. Partan, crab. **Partenar, -er, Partene,** obs. ff. Partner, Pertain *v.*

Parter (pā·ɹtəɹ). Now *rare.* [f. Part *v.* + -er 1.] One who or that which parts; a divider, separator, distributor, etc.: see the verb.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 231 Who made me juge and partere among 30u? 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XVIII. vii, The knyȝtes parters of the lystes toke vp sire Mador. 1487 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 2 (*Preamble*), Finers and Parters of Gold and Silver by Fire and Water. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 62 b, To be in defence and a partour of our neighbour his ground and ours. 1612 Chapman *Widow's T.* Plays 1873 III. 40 Not we Sir, we are no parters of fraies.

Parteriche, obs. form of Partridge.

Parterre (pătɛ̈·ɹ). Also 7 **parterra, parter, parterr.** [a. F. *parterre* (1549 in R. Estienne); absolute use of the adverbial phrase *par terre* on or over (the surface of) the ground.]

1. A level space in a garden occupied by an ornamental arrangement of flower-beds of various shapes and sizes.

a 1639 Carew *Coel. Brit.* Wks. (1824) 188 A delicious garden, with severall walkes and parterra's set round with low trees. 1661 Cowley *Prop. Exper. Philos., College*, A Parterre of Flowers. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* d ij b, Paradise like gardens .. with Parters. 1699 Lister *Journ. Paris* 181 Large Parterrs in the middle, and large Fountains of Water, which constantly play. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. C'tess Bristol* 1 Apr., Like a parterre of tulips. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 53 A paling, cleaned with constant care, Surrounds ten yards of neat parterre. 1857 C. Bronte *Professor* ix, A parterre of rose-trees.

fig. 1709 Mrs. Manley *New Atl.* (ed. 2) II. 197 See! that Chamber! are you not, as you look round, in a beautiful *Parterre*? 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* I. i, The casket was soon open before them, and the various jewels spread out, making a bright parterre on the table. 1889 *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Mar. 322, I cull these flowers from two parterres of opposite politics.

2. A level space on which a house or village stands.

1677 J. P. tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* (1684) II. 79 (Stanf.) Moreover it is required for the beauty of an House, that it be seated in the midst of some great *Parterre*. 1876 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 318 The village stands upon a small *parterre*.

3. The part of the ground-floor of the auditorium of a theatre behind the orchestra; later, in U. S., the part beneath the galleries. Also, The occupants of this part of a theatre.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 29 ¶ 8 The Chorus..gives the Parterre frequent Opportunities of joining in Consort with the Stage. 1753 Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 41 (1756) I. 263 The *Parterre*..turned their Backs to the Stage, and blew their Noses. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 373 The parterre or pit is likewise adorned with several statues. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 884/1 The parterre and the.. 'first' tier are distributed among the stockholders.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *parterre-like* adj.

1849 Clough *Dipsychus* I. iii. 66 The brilliant season's gay parterre-like room. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 July 6/3 The American parterre system, which has been so successful at the Theatre Royal.

Hence **Parte·rred** *a.*, laid out in parterres.

1816 J. Scott *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 3) 203 What must have been the beautiful Hougomont,—with its wild orchard, its parterred flower garden, its gently-dignified chateau.

Partesant, partezan, obs. ff. Partisan 2.

Partey, Parteyn, parteynge, obs. ff. Party, Pertain. **Parteyner, parthenare, -ere,** obs. ff. Partner.

Partheniad (paɹþī·niăd). ? *Obs.* [f. as next + -ad c.] A poem or song in honour of a virgin (in quot. 1589, of Queen Elizabeth).

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 224 In another Partheniade..insinuating her Maiesties great constancy in refusall of all marriages offred. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur., Apol. Poetrie* ¶ iij, Diuerse pieces of Partheniads and hymnes in praise of the most praisworthy.

Parthenian (paɹþī·niăn), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *παρθένι-ος* (f. *παρθένος* virgin) + -an.] Of or pertaining to a virgin.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Parthenian*..belonging to virginity, or to a Maid. 1892 W. W. Peyton *Memorab. Jesus* iv. 88 Nature is not cheated of her rights when a parthenian birth takes place in the human family.

Parthenic (paɹþe·nik), *a.*[1] *rare.* [ad. Gr. *παρθενικ-ός*, f. *παρθένος* virgin.] Of or belonging to, or of the nature of, a virgin; *fig.* unviolated, 'virgin', 'maiden'.

1834 Disraeli *Rev. Epick* III. xvii, The virgin towers Of Coni, whose parthenic crest a flag Hostile ne'er sullied! 1869 J. Eadie *Comm. Galatians* 91 Through her parthenic maternity, the mystery of mysteries realized—God manifest in the flesh.

Parthe·nic, *a.*[2] *Chem.* [f. L. *parthenium*, a name of several plants; in the herbalists a species of camomile (*Matricaria Parthenium*); now, in Botany, a genus of Compositæ: see -ic 1 b.] In *Parthenic acid*: see quots.

1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 357 *Parthenic acid*, the name given by Peretti to the acid which forms in distilled chamomile water after long keeping. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Parthenic acid*, a non-crystallisable acid occurring in combination with *Parthenine* in the *Parthenium hysterophorus*.

So **Parthenine** (pā·ɹþĕnəin), *Chem.* [-ine 5], an alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{28}NO_6$, obtained from *Parthenium Hysterophorus*, an American composite plant, used as a remedy for fever and neuralgia. Also called **Parthenicine** (paɹþe·nisəin) [f. L. *parthenicē* = *parthenium*].

1885 *Lancet* 11 July 86/2 Parthenine..has recently been studied .. as a remedy for facial neuralgia. 1888 *Ibid.* 30 June 1312/2 The physiological and clinical trials that have been made with 'parthenicine'.

Parthenism (pā·ɹþĕniz'm). *rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. *παρθένος* virgin + -ism.] = next.

1892 W. W. Peyton *Memorab. Jesus* iv. 88 These creatures show parthenism or sexless generation.

Parthenogenesis (pā·ɹþĕnoˌdʒe·nèsis). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *παρθένο-ς* virgin + *γένεσις* origin, birth, nativity, Genesis.] Reproduction without concourse of opposite sexes or union of sexual elements.

Now usually restricted to reproduction by the development of a single sexual cell (as an ovum or ovule) without fertilization by union with one of the opposite sex (which occurs, normally or occasionally, in certain insects and other invertebrates, and in rare instances in plants); formerly used more widely to include asexual reproduction, as by fission or budding (cf. Agamogenesis).

1849 Owen (*title*) On Parthenogenesis, or the Successive Productions of Procreating Individuals from the Single Ovum. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1878) 387 The term parthenogenesis implying that the mature females .. are capable of producing fertile eggs without the concourse of the male. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 805 *note*, *Parthenogenesis*.. is a phenomenon of very rare occurrence in the vegetable kingdom. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. ii. 28 The so-called parthenogenesis, or virginal generation, of Bees has been proved..by the meritorious zoologist, Siebold, of Munich, who also showed that male Bees develop from unimpregnated, and female bees only from impregnated eggs. 1886 Vines *Physiol. of Plants* xxiii. 674 When..these gametes, having failed to conjugate, germinate independently, it must be assumed that both male and female parthenogenesis takes place. 1889 Geddes & Thomson *Evol. of Sex* xiii. § 1 In 1701, Albrecht observed that a female silkmoth, which had been isolated in a glass case, laid fertile eggs...The occasional parthenogenesis of this insect has been repeatedly confirmed by competent observers.

fig. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 223 How one sin involves another, and forever another, by a fatal parthenogenesis.

Parthenogenetic (pā·ɹþĕnodʒĭne·tik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -genetic.]

1. *Biol.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by parthenogenesis; reproducing by parthenogenesis.

1872 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (ed. 6) 387 To accelerate parthenogenetic reproduction by gradual steps to an earlier and earlier age. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 446 The terms arrenotokous and thelytokous have been proposed by Leuckart and Von Siebold to denote those parthenogenetic females which produce male and female young respectively. 1889 Geddes & Thomson *Evol. of Sex* iv. § 1. 46 In the artificial environment of a greenhouse, equivalent to a perpetual summer.., the parthenogenetic succession of females [aphides] has been experimentally observed for four years.

2. Born of a virgin. *nonce-use.*

1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* II. 279 The enigmatic nature of this inextricable compound parthenogenetic deity.

Pa·rthenogene·tically, *adv.* [f. prec.: see -ically.] In a parthenogenetic manner; in the way of or by means of parthenogenesis.

1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 48 Ova developing parthenogenetically, without fecundation. 1890 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 382 Amongst the creatures which are parthenogenetically produced is the male, or drone, of the hive-bee.

Pa·rthenoge·nic, *a.* [Cf. Gr. *παρθενογενής* virgin-born.] = Parthenogenetic 1. So **Partheno·genous** *a.* in same sense; **Partheno·geny** = Parthenogenesis.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

‖ **Pa·rthenogoni·dium.** *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *παρθένος* virgin + Gonidium.] A gonidium in certain algæ, as *Volvox*, by which they are reproduced asexually.

1895 Kerner & Oliver *Nat. Hist. Plants* II. 634 Daughter-colonies (of *Volvox Globator*) are developed from special cells, usually eight in number, called *parthenogonidia*,.. larger than the ordinary vegetative cells.

Parthenolatry (-ǫ·lătri). [f. Gr. *παρθένο-ς* virgin + *λατρεία* worship, -latry.] Virgin-worship.

1818 Colerioge in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 174 Frippery patches, cribbed from the tyring Room of Romish Partheno-olatry.

Partheno·logy. [f. as prec. + -logy.] The part of physiology which deals with virginity.

1853 in Dunglison *Med. Lex.*

Parthenopian (pā·ɹþĕnōə·piăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Parthenopē*, a. Gr. Παρθενόπη, name of one of the Sirens.] **a.** *adj.* Pertaining to the genus *Parthenope* or family *Parthenopidæ* of crabs. **b.** *sb.* A crab of this genus or family. So **Parthe·nopine** *a.* and *sb.*

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 289 (heading) Parthenopians.

Parthenospore (pā·ɹþĕnoˌspōəːɹ). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *παρθένο-ς* virgin + Spore.] A reproductive cell resembling a zygospore, but produced without conjugation, in certain algæ. Also called **Pa·rthenosperm** [see Sperm].

1889 Bennett & Murray *Cryptog. Bot.* 261 (*Mesocarpaceæ*) In Gonatonema..parthenosperms are said to be formed closely resembling zygosperms. *Ibid.* 292 (*Volvocineæ*) The non-sexual propagative cells, zoospores or parthenospores.

Parthian (pā·ɹþiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [See -an.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Parthia, an ancient kingdom of western Asia.

The Parthian horsemen were accustomed to baffle the enemy by their rapid manœuvres, and to discharge their missiles backward while in real or pretended flight: hence used allusively in *Parthian fight, shaft, shot, glance*, etc.

1590 C'tess Pembroke *Antonie* 107 Thou car'st no more for Parth nor Parthian bow. *c* 1640 Waller *Phillis* 26 To look upon this Parthian Fight Of Love. 1848 Lytton *Harold* VII. iv, The fugitive Britons .. performed their flight with the same Parthian rapidity that characterised the assault. 1874 Lisle Carr *Jud. Gwynne* I. i. 31 Casting back Parthian glances of scornful hostility. 1902 Greenough & Kittredge *Words* 380 A 'Parthian shot' was very literal to Crassus..: to us it is only an elegant and pointed synonym for our method of 'having the last word'.

B. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Parthia.

1526 Tindale *Acts* ii. 9. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. vi. 70 Or like the Parthian I shall flying fight. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. Heroic. Ep. 173 You wound, like Parthians, while you fly, And kill, with a Retreating Eye. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* II. 335 Whose Yesterdays look backward with a Smile; Nor, like the Parthian, wound him as they fly.

‖ **Parti** (parti). [Fr., = party; side, match, resolution taken for oneself.]

1. A marriageable person considered in reference to means or position, or what kind of a 'match' he or she may be.

1814 Byron *Let. to Moore* Oct., It is likely she will prove a considerable *parti*. 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* II. 278 He was looked upon as quite a *parti*. 1899 Mrs. Dyan *All in a Man's K.* 72 He was an eligible parti in every way.

2. *Parti pris*, side taken, mind made up, bias.

1871 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Carlyle* (1878) 189 That fatal spirit of *parti-pris* which has led to the rooting of so much injustice, disorder, immobility and darkness in English intelligence. 1880 'Ouida' *Moths* I. 60 Lady Dolly scanned the garment with a critical air and a *parti pris*.

Parti, obs. form of Party.

Parti-[1] (also †partie-), extended use of the first element in Parti-coloured, earlier *partie-coloured*, after which Shakspere has †pa·rtie-coated, having a party-coat, i. e. a parti-coloured or motley coat. So, in later use: pa·rti-de·corated, decorated part in one way, part in another; †pa·rti-me·mbered, having members or limbs of two kinds; †pa·rti-named, having diverse names.

1638 Sir J. Beaumont in *Jonsonus Virbius*, When heretofore, the Vice's only note, And sign from virtue was his *party-coat. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 776 As Loue is.. Varying in subiects as the eie doth roule, To euerie varied obiect in his glance: Which *partie-coated presence of loose loue Put on by vs [etc.]. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Oct. 7/1 One finds the drawing-room *parti-decorated: one half is adorned with sporting pictures..the other presents a Scriptural text and other signs of sanctity. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* I. v. Wks. (1851) 119 So was Jereboams Episcopacy partly from the patterne of the law, and partly from the patterne of his owne carnality; a parti-colour'd and a *parti-member'd Episcopacy. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 149 Though the meat be particoloured, or *party named, yet the ground and meate is Pelo and no other.

Parti-[2], combining form of L. *pars*, *part-em*, Part; as in **parti-pa·rtial** *a.* (*Logic*), applied by Sir W. Hamilton to a proposition in which both terms are partial or particular; **parti-to·tal**, in which one term is particular and the other universal.

1833 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 162, iii. Parti-total—Some is all. *Ibid.* 162, iv. Parti-partial—Some is some.

Partial (pā·ɹʃăl), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 5 parcial, -eyale, 5–6 -eyal(l, -ciall, (6 perciall, -eyall), 6–7 partiall, (6 *Sc.* pertiall), 6– partial. [a. OF. *parcial* (14th c. in Godef.), F. *partial*, and in sense 2 *partiel*, It. *parziale*, Sp., Pg. *parcial*, ad. late L. *partiāl-is* (S. Gregory); cf. *partiāliter* adv. in Cælius Aurel., 5th c.

Fr. now distinguishes *partial* in our sense 1 (Amyot 16th c.), from *partiel* in our sense 2 (*Dict. Acad.* 1762), but this distinction is recent, for *parcial* was used by Oresme *a* 1400, and *partial* by Calvin 16th c., = mod.F. *partiel*.]

I. 1. 'Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cause, or one side of the question more than the other' (J.); unduly favouring one party or side in a suit or controversy, or one set or class of persons rather than another; prejudiced; biased; interested; unfair. (The opposite of *impartial*.)

Partial counsel (*Sc. Law*), improper advice or communication to one of the parties in a cause.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 153 Yef ye in thys matyr be nat parciall. 1442–3 *Rec. Coldingham Priory* (Surtees) I. 148 For the qwilk thai war pursewit be process of a parcyale Juge. 1526 Tindale *Acts* x. 34, I perseaue, that God is not parciall. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 36 A perciall interpretour marreth the sentence. 1660 South *Serm.* I. 97 Your Worldliness, your Luxury, your sinister partial Dealing. 1693 Stair *Inst.* (ed. 2) IV. xliii. § 9 Witnesses become Inhabile, by giving partial Council. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* xviii. 582 The witness is produced on either hand: For this or that the partial people stand. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Partial counsel*; is one of the circumstances which throws discredit upon a witness's testimony. *Ibid.*, Partial counsel is a ground of declinature of a judge. 1861 Mill *Utilit.* v. 67 It is inconsistent with justice to be partial. 1872 Blackie *Lays Highl.* 54 Who sits supreme in righteous state Above man's partial mood.

b. Favouring a particular person or thing excessively or especially; prejudiced or biased in some one's favour; hence in weakened sense: Favourably disposed, favourable, kindly, sympathetic. Const. *to*. Now *rare*, or merged in prec. or next.

c 1585 *Faire Em* iii. 1326 And never could I see a man, methought, That equalled Manvile in my partial eye. 1586–7 Q. Eliz. *Let. Jas. VI*, 14 Feb., Who shall otherwise perswade yow, judge them more partiall to others then to yow. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 148 So obliging, so partial to our Sophist. 1759 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1812) V. xli. 275 Men naturally believed she had been influenced by an affection still more partial than that of friendship. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 253, I am not so partial to the royal judgment as to affirm [etc.]. 1804 M. G. Lewis *Bravo of Venice* (1856) I. vi. 280 Rosabella, a creature in whose formation partial nature seemed to have omitted nothing which might constitute the perfection of female loveliness. 1852 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. xv. 192 Not the partial Father, loving one alone.

c. With *to*: Having a liking for, fond of. *colloq.*

1696 Prior *Secretary* 16 Athens..Where people knew love, and were partial to verse. 1747 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 189, I am not partial to the family. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* lxxxvi, I am not more partial to my arm chair, nor more averse to shaving than of yore. 1889 A. Lang *Prince Prigio* xvii. 133 He brought out some cold sausage (to which Alphonso was partial).

†d. Inclined, apt (*to do* something). *Obs. rare*—[1].

1615 in *Crt. & T. Jas. I*, I. 363 They are too partial to think themselves *sacro sancti*, that they may not be touched.

e. *Comb.*, as *partial-eyed*.

1593 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 248 A discontented Scholler..tragicallie exclaiming vpon his partial-eid fortune.

II. 2. Pertaining to or involving a part (not the whole); 'subsisting only in a part; not general or universal; not total' (J.); constituting a part only; incomplete. *Partial cause*; see quot. 1697.

1641 H. L'Estrange *God's Sabbath* 22 A total Prolepsis of an entire story before another there may be, and yet no partial of one part of that story before another. 1643 Burroughes *Exp. Hosea* iv. (1652) 225 Idols are content with a partiall obedience, because they are but partiall in bestowing of good things. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* I. xv. 51 That [cause is] Partial which, joyned with the other Causes of its own Species causes the Caused only in Part. 1734 Pope *Ess. Man* iv. 114 Or partial Ill is universal Good. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxvi. (1869) II. 35 This partial defeat was balanced, however, by partial success. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Insurance*, A partial loss is one short of a total loss; or, where the articles insured are actually landed at the port of delivery, the injury will amount to a partial loss. *Ibid.*, In all cases..between the insurers and the insured, there is no question as to the legality of the capture or the change of property, but simply whether it be a total or a partial loss, and whether it admits of an abandonment. 1864 Bowen *Logic* iv. 61 Our representation..is necessarily partial, as not including all its Marks. 1886 W. A. Harris *Techn. Dict. Fire Insurance*, Partial damage to merchandise.

b. *spec.* That is one of the parts which make up a whole; constituent, component.

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. xiii. 40 Who that myght haue the parfayt scyence therof [of astronomy], he myght wel knowe how the world was compassed and plente of other parcyal sciences. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* iii. (1849) 17 The whole force which disturbs a planet is equivalent to three partial forces.

†c. *spec.* Particular, individual, personal. *Obs.*

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. xx. 63 A true counseiller seeth more to the comyn wele than to his owne parcyall proffit. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* Prol. 224 Ilk man takis his proper part partiall. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 87 The iniuries done to ony of them..sould be equall pertiall to thame all.

†d. Using or dealing with only a part, not the whole, of something; sparing. [? associated with L. *parcus*.] *Obs. rare.*

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 81, I thought good, first not to touche, secondly to be parciall of my pen. *Ibid.* 245 Howe parciall and sparing in diet, how moderate in apparel.

3. In several technical uses.

a. *Astron.* Applied to an eclipse in which part only of the disk of the luminary is covered or darkened.

1704 in J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v. *Eclipse*. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Partial eclipse occurs when the moon enters but in part into the shade of the earth, or when it covers a part of the disc of the sun.

b. *Math.* (*a*) Applied to differentials, differentiation, etc. relative to only one of the variables involved, the rest being for the time supposed constant. (*b*) *Partial determinant* = Minor *determinant*.

1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 146 Usually expressed by saying that one is the partial differential relative to *x*, and the other the partial differential relative to *y*. 1823 J. Mitchell *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sc.* 346/1 Theory of Partial Differences. 1898 *Cayley's Coll. Math. Papers* Index, Partial Differential Equations; system of.

c. *Bot.* Forming one of the parts or divisions of a compound structure; secondary, subordinate: as *partial umbel*, each of the smaller umbels of a compound umbel; so *partial involucre*, the involucre of a partial umbel, an involucel.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* I. viii. (1765) 17 The Umbellula which proceeds from the universal Umbel, a partial Umbel. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Partial umbel*, in botany; otherwise called umbellule... The involucre at the foot of this is called the partial involucre .. a partial peduncle, is a subdivision of a common peduncle. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* I. vii. 82 The entire inflorescence forms a compound umbel; the umbels of single flowers being the partial umbels.

d. *Acoustics* and *Mus.* Applied to any one of the simple tones which together form a complex tone. *Upper partial tones* (or *upper partials*): those higher in pitch than the fundamental tone, produced by the vibrations of the aliquot parts of the sonorous body; also called *harmonics* or *overtones*: see Harmonic B. 2.

1879 G. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* 96 That characteristic of a musical note or clang, which is called its quality, depends upon the number and relative intensities of the partial tones which go to form it. 1880 *Grove's Dict. Music* II. 654/1 Notwithstanding the difficulty of hearing the upper partial tones, many musicians have been able to do so by their unaided ears.

e. *R. C. Ch.* Of an indulgence: see quots.

1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Indulgence, Divisions of Indulgences*.—Plenary remit all, partial a portion of the temporal punishment due to sin. 1890 W. J. B. Richards *Catech. Indulgences* 2 Indulgences are..Plenary and Partial; the former take away the whole of temporal punishment to which the power of the Church extends; the latter take away a greater or less part only of the punishment.

B. *sb. Acoustics* and *Mus.* Short for *partial tone*: see 3 d above.

1880 *Grove's Dict. Music* II. 654/2 From the mass of compound tone each resonator singles out and responds to that partial which agrees with it in pitch, but is unaffected by a partial of any other pitch. 1881 Broadhouse *Mus. Acoustics* 312 Those combinational tones which result from the union of the upper partials.

†**Partial-gilt**, obs. erron. form of Parcel-gilt.

1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 269 Twa silver saltfattis, ane thairof partiall gilt with gold.

Partialism (pā·ɹʃăliz'm). [See -ism.]

1. A partial theory or view, which does not take into account the whole of the facts or subject.

1872 H. W. Beecher *Lect. Preach.* i. 25 Your mode of presenting the truth will be imperfect, your partialisms are full of danger. 1897 C. A. Berry in *Chicago Advance* 2 Dec. 779/3 The Gospel also is in danger. In danger from partialism, because men do not fully realize what Christ is in his three offices of prophet, priest and king.

2. *Theol.* = Particularism 1.

1864 in Webster. Hence in later Dicts.

Partialist (pā·ɹʃălist). [f. Partial *a.* + -ist.]

1. *gen.* A partial, prejudiced, or biased person; one who favours one party or side unduly; a partisan.

1597 Daniel *Philotas* iv. ii, To satisfie The most stiffe partialist that will not see. 1654 Vilvain *Theol. Treat.* iii. 89 Which dissent..cannot..falsify their consent and harmony ..as partialists infer. 1788 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* II Jan., I have not been willing to deny myself the pleasure of letting my equally blind partialists hear. 1892 *Chicago Advance* 22 Dec., How all these things came to be..is not a matter to be settled by partialists.

2. One who holds a partial view or theory; one whose knowledge or outlook is limited.

1841–4 Emerson *Ess.* Ser. II. viii. (1876) 198 Very fitly, therefore, I assert, that every man is a partialist. 1874 H. W. Beecher in *Chr. World Pulpit* VI. 239/1 We are all of us ignorant; we know in part; we are partialists.

3. *Theol.* = Particularist.

1864 in Webster. In later Dicts.

Hence **Partialistic** *a.*, belonging to partialists; characterized by partialism.

1896 W. Gladden in *Papers Ohio Ch. Hist. Soc.* VII. 141 The whole partialistic scheme of a rulership which is for a portion of mankind and against the rest.

Partiality (pāɹʃiæ·liti). Forms: *a.* 5 parcialte, -tee, -eyalte, partialte. *β.* 5–6 parcialite, -tialite, (6 -cialyte, -eyalite, -tye, -tie; parsealyte, percialitee, persealytie, etc.), 6– partiality. [In *α*, a. OF. **parcialté*, *-aulté* (15th c. in Godef.); in *β*, a. OF. *parci-*, *partialité*, in Pr. *parcialital*, Sp. *parcialidad*, It. *parzialità*, med.L. *partiālitās*, f. *partiālis* Partial: see -ity.]

I. 1. The quality or character of being partial (see Partial 1); 'unequal state of the judgment and favour of one above the other, without just reason' (J.); prejudicial or undue favouring of one person or party, or one side of a question; prejudice, bias, unfairness; an instance of this.

a. 1422 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 176/1 With oute favour or eny maner parcialtee or fraude. 1461 *Ibid.* V. 464/1 Abusion of the Lawes, partialte, riotte..rape and viciouse lyvyng. 1451 *Paston Lett.* I. 212 Whiche myght weel by knowe for open parcialte.

β. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 120 Injuste promocioune and parcialité. 1526 in *Archæol.* (1831) LIII. 374 Empanell a queste withoute partialite or maintenance. *a* 1533 Lo. Berners *Huon* lxxxi. 250 Gyue trew iugement without ony fauoure or parsealyte. 1589 *Acts Privy Council* (1898) XVII. 112 Without partyallytie, indyrect dealinge or prejudice to anie partie. 1648 Nethersole *Problems* I. 5 Whether Neutrality or Partialitie be more agreeable to the duty of good subjects, in such a Warre. 1739 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) II. 2 We had our partialities, our prejudices, our favourites of less merit. 1878 R. W. Dale *Lect. Preach.* viii. 249 Rebekah's treatment of Jacob may bring home to parents the sin of partiality.

b. Excessive or especial preference for, or prepossession in favour of, a particular person or thing; hence, Favourable disposition, predilection, fondness, or affection for some one or something. Const. *to*, *for*, *towards*.

1581 G. Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 120 b, If he shall euer vnderstand this your partialitie, I doubt me.. that he will beshrew me for it. 1669 R. Montague in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 425, I have no partiality in the world towards him. 1759 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1812) V. xlii. 330 Another favourite who at this time received some marks of her partiality. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Loom & Lugger* II. iv. 66 Miss Storey had always more partiality for our people. 1871 H. Ainsworth *Tower Hill* II. x, Heary's partiality for St. John's Chapel had prevented it from being desecrated by the Vicar-General.

†**2.** Party-spirit, rivalry; factiousness. *Obs.*

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 25 b/1 Hircanus after the decesse of his moder succeded in the kyngdom, in the which he had lytel prosperyte for parcyalte of the people. 1583 Stocker *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 38 There was greate partialitie betweene the Citie of Groenyng, and the Countrey men, by reason of certain Rightes and Priuiledges. 1595 Daniel *Civ. Wars* IV. v, His State being turbulent, Factious, and full of partialitie. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 427 What domestic confusion, jealousy, partiality, revenge, heart-burnings, must tear those cities.

†b. A party, a faction. *Obs.*

a 1533 Lo. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B ij, There is greatte nombre of parcialities, Cinitiens, Catoniens, Peripaticiens, Academiens, and Epicuriens. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 165 Mutezuma hath environed them about, because they were of the parciality of Tlaxcallan. 1623 tr. *Favine's*

Theal. Hon. VII. xv. 287 The Inhabitants..were in former times past deuided into two Leagues and partialities.

II. †**3.** A political division, a province. *rare.*

[Cf. Du Cange, '*Parcialidad*, vox Hispanica, Patria, regio', with quot. of 1585 'nomina, cognomina, parentes, .. et regionem, vulgo Parcialidad, et oppidum.']

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 198 They [Japan Islands] are in number sixty sixe, diuided into three partialities.

III. 4. The quality of being partial as opposed to universal; relation to a part and not to the whole; partialness. *rare.*

1812-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 49 Without any attention to the universality or partiality of the disease.

Partialize (pā·ɹʃălәiz), *v.* [ad. F. *partialis-er* (Amyot 1559), f. *partial*: see PARTIAL and -IZE.]

†**1.** *intr.* To take a part or side; to favour one side unduly or unjustly. *Obs.*

1592 DANIEL *Delia*, etc. *Compl. Rosamond* K iij, Thus stood I ballanc'd equallie precize..Till world and pleasure made me partialize. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 15 But yet fully to clear it, that I partialize not in my plea in behalf of his Highness.

2. *trans.* To render partial or one-sided; to bias; †to divide into parties (*obs.*).

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 120, I make a vow, Such neighbour-nearenesse to our sacred blood, Should nothing priuiledge him, nor partialize The vn-stooping firmenesse of my vpright soule. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Mirac. Peace* XXXVI, O how I hate these partializing words, Which show how wee are in the Faith deuised. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxii. 289 His hate will partialize his Opinion. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 642 The fact.. may have influenced, perverted, and partialized, the perceptions presented by it.

†**3.** *intr.* ? To concern oneself with a part and not the whole. *Obs. rare.*

1594 *Zepheria* vi, My tears, my sighs all haue I summ'd in thee, Conceit the total, do not partialize.

4. *trans.* To make partial as opposed to universal.

1882 *Chicago Advance* 13 Apr., To confine, to partialize, is to destroy. 1889 *Tablet* 30 Nov. 856 Such a unification.. is only partialised knowledge.

Partially (pā·ɹʃăli), *adv.* [f. PARTIAL + -LY 2.]

I. = F. *partialement*. **1.** In a partial or biased manner, with partiality; so as unduly to favour one side, or a particular person; unfairly, unjustly. Now *rare.*

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 24 *Preamble*, Officers..making panelles parcially for rewardes to theym geven. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Tim.* v. 21 Do nothinge parcially [1611 by partiality]. 1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 516 Intending partiallie under cullour of justice to put thame to deith. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 634 Their own transgressions partially they smother. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 124 Nor are Noble-mens crimes to be more partially censured, then ignoble ones. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* V. xii. 562 We act partially, in gratifying one Sect, who can pretend to no more Favour than what others may as justly claim. 1755 JOHNSON, *Partially*; with unjust favour or dislike [no quot.].

b. With special favour or affection. Now *rare.*

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. vi. (1821) 283 All which for feare of their estates, were partially affected to the English. 1718 J. HUGHES in J. Duncombe *Lett.* (1773) I. 193 May you always persist in thinking so partially of me. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Will* iii, One of whom you lately appeared to think so partially.

II. = F. *partiellement* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).

2. In a partial way or degree, as opposed to totally; to some extent; in part; incompletely, restrictedly; partly.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 24 Sikirly alle obere maner of feueris pestilence..may be curid partialy wib oure 5. essence. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 59 They were hudlid and..hunglid upp in more haste then good speede partially at the urgent and importune request of a honest good-naturid and worshipfull yonge gentleman. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 112 Which was but partially true. 1794 U. PRICE *Ess. Picturesque* 21 Those obstacles themselves, either wholly or partially concealing the former ones. 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) II. 12 The two feet, branching out into ten toes, are partially of iron, and partially of clay. 1889 SWINBURNE *Stud. B. Jonson* 11 As to whether *The Case is Altered* may be wholly or partially or not at all assignable to the hand of Jonson.

b. *Comb.* (usually with pa. ppples.)

1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. i. Comm. 17 A progressive, partially-potent, and finite being, like man. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 311 Layers of partially-rolled and broken flints. 1895 *Educat. Rev.* Sept. 112 Science is..only partially-unified knowledge.

Pa·rtialness. [f. PARTIAL *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being partial as opposed to total or universal; incompleteness.

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. ii. 23 He..did as truly view and contemplate it as I do now, only with an intireness instead of my partialness. 1898 H. C. KING in *Chicago Advance* 24 Mar. 388/1 The many-sidedness of truth, and the necessary partialness of one's own view.

†**Pa·rtian.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *pars, part-em* PART (or f. *parti* PARTY) + -AN.] = next, A.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 41 He is not of that desert or esteeme to be ranked with the Fathers of the Primitive times: being..a Partian many wayes; for which cause I answere him not.

Partiary (pā·ɹʃări), *sb.* and *a. rare.* [In form ad. L. *partiāri-us* adj., F. *partiaire*, that shares, or is shared, with another, sb. a sharer. But in sense A. 1, app. f. F. *parti* PARTY + -ARY.]

†**A.** *sb. Obs.* **1.** One who supports a particular side or party, esp. in a narrow or prejudiced way; a partisan.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* Pref. 24 The Councels of Trent, of Florence, of Laterane, are not all Councels. We refuse them as factions, as bastards, as partiaries, as having nothing but the names of Councels. 1625 — *App. Cæsar* 14 Not any man but Partiaries would have taken them spoken Dogmaticè.

2. (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Partiary* (*partiarius*), a partaker, a follower, a copartner: It may also be used adjectively for partial, or that hath respect to persons.

B. *adj.* That shares something with another; taking or having a share. In quot. 1654, ? Having only a portion or part of the office; that is so in part, partial.

1654 HAMMOND *Answ. Animadv. Ignat.* iii. § 4. 74 The Epistles of Ignatius are the best records..on which to build this second Order of Secundarie, or Partiarie Presbyters. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 254 He..is in the position of a partiary legatee, i. e. a legatee to whom a share of the estate is legated.

Partibility (pā·ɹtĭbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being partible; divisibility.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xi. § 10. 97 Water when it is in a payle..hath the effect of grauity predominating in it; but if it be poured out, it hath the effect of partibility more. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* i. 4 The partibility of lands in other countries. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 22 July 10 The substitution of partibility for primogeniture in cases of intestacy of real property would work very little alteration in the first instance at all events.

Partible (pā·ɹtĭb'l), *a.* [ad. post-cl. L. *partibilis*, f. *partīrī* to part, divide: see -BLE.] Capable of being parted or separated; capable of being divided or distributed among a number; subject to partition; divisible; separable.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 29 Landes .. by a custom .. partible betwen and amongest heyres males. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 293 That their land should be partible, as in Gauelkind. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 502 It were best to make the Moulds partible, glued, or cemented together, that you may open them when you take out the Fruit. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* (1768) II. 66 The principal point in view was to make real estates partible among the children of an intestate. 1863 W. BEAMONT tr. *Domesday Bk., Cheshire* 13 For more than a century after this Survey,..a father's land was partible among all his children.

b. That involves partition of inheritance.

1653-4 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) I. 218 The like partible law takes place generally in Germany, Denmarke, and other..countryes, both for goods and lands. 1835 REEVE *De Tocqueville's Democr.* I. iii. 55 The law of partible inheritance.

Particate (pā·ɹtikăt). *Sc. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also perticat. [ad. med.L. *perticāta* (also *particāta*), f. *pertica* a PERCH: cf. *bovate, carrucate.*] A Scotch rood (as a measure of land); one fourth of the Scotch acre, containing 40 square falls, rods, or raips, each of 36 sq. ells; or 13.690 sq. ft.

(The Imperial rood contains 10,890 sq. ft.)

[1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.*, Particata vel perticata terræ ..ane ruid of land.] 1673 in Macfarlane *Genealog. Collect.* (1900) II. 368 Four Several Tennements of Land with a Particat of Land and Kiln and house built thereon. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VIII. 526 *note*, Taxed with one penny of the kingdom of Scotland, upon the ground of his half particate. 1864 JEFFREY *Hist. Roxburgh.* IV. viii. 272 Each tenant is named in the charter [to the Burgh of Hawick], with the number of particates which he was possessed of.

b. *Comb.*, as particate-man, the holder of a particate of land.

1864 JEFFREY *Hist. Roxburgh.* IV. viii. 283 The bestial belonging to the particate man.

Partice, obs. pl. of PARTY.

Partician, -on, -oun, obs. forms of PARTITION.

Participable (pătĭ·sipăb'l), *a.* [a. OF. *participable*, f. *participer* to PARTICIPATE: see -BLE.]

†**1.** Liable or entitled to participate or share. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl 1898) 16 Pat 3e may be partycypable of bys retribucyone.

2. Capable of being participated or shared.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. vi. 11 Communicate Matter is that which is participable to the Plot together with other Places. *Ibid.* II. ii. 50 A mutuall propertie or duety participable to the Conterminants, as bancking, balking, dyking. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. iii. 246 According as the essence of God is..in this or that degree participable by things without. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 296 An union with that which is participable.

Hence **Parti·cipabl·ility,** capability of being shared.

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. v. 254 So far as it states the ideality of God upon his imitability or participability.

†**Parti·cipal,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 5 pertycypall. [ad. L. *participālis* partaking, f. *particip-em* a partaker.] = next, A. 1.

1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* C iij b, And also setteth hym amonge angels there to be pertycypall of the eternall beatytude.

Participant (pătĭ·sipănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *participānt-em*, pr. pple. of *participāre*: see PARTICIPATE *v.* Cf. F. *participant* (13-14th c.).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Participating, partaking, sharing.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* 131 To reueil it til diuerse men to gar them be participant vithe vs. 1551 GARDINER *Explic., Presence* 54 In this Sacrament, we be made participaunt, of his Godhode. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 79 It maketh the Church participant with the popish superstition. 1687 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Mar., The Communion followed, at which I was participant. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII. 101 In the ills of that defeat Participant. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XII. vii. (1872) IV. 170 Of which .. we propose to make the reader participant before going farther.

†**b.** Having a share in the knowledge *of*; cognisant, informed. *Obs.*

1527 W. KNIGHT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 280 The Kyngs Highnesse wolde that your Grace shulde be participant of that that occurreth or is..doone here. 1568 in H. Campbell *Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) App. 54 In this sort, they were now made participant of the whole state of the cause, even as largely as the rest of Hir Majestie's Privy Counsel were.

†**c.** Sharing the nature of something. *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 12 [The penguin] is rather participant with the water then land.

†**2.** Giving out, imparting. *Obs.*

a 1595 SOUTHWELL *Hundred Medit.* (1873) 215 O my God, Who art infinitely more noble and more participant than any other creature.

B. *sb.* **1.** One who participates in anything; one who takes part in, possesses, or experiences something in common with others; a sharer, partaker, participator.

1562 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 216 Thai sal be reknyt as participantis with the saidis thevis. 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 445 Christe instituted a communion of many participantes. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pardoned* III. v. (1713) 348 That none of the participants may go away without full measures of what is desirable to them. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 74 He [Vermuyden] sold shares to several of his countrymen, who thus became Partners, or Participants, with him in this great undertaking, by which latter demonstration the holders of these lands have ever since been distinguished. 1891 *Leeds Merc.* 25 May 5/2 The chief participants in the recent massacre are now in custody.

†**b.** With *poss. pron.* One who takes part with another; a partisan, adherent; a partner. *Obs.*

1562 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 222 He and his saidis sonnis and utheris thair participantis. 1650 HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 66 Abraham..rescued Lot..from Chederlaomer and his participants. 1675 G. R. tr. *Le Grand's Man without Passion* 145 All her Participants take share in her Grandeur.

†**c.** A sharer of information; one to whom news is communicated. *Obs.*

1639 SIR T. STAFFORD in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 37, I beseech you make me a participant of their safe accession to the Army.

†**d.** That which has something of the quality, or contains some amount, of something else. *Obs.*

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. iv. 201 Fog being a Participant of both Dryth and Moisture.

†**2.** *Mus.* In the ecclesiastical modes: A particular note in each mode, constituting one of the 'Regular Modulations'; normally, in the authentic modes, either between the Final and Mediant or between the Mediant and Dominant, and in the plagal modes the lowest note of the scale. *Obs.*

1889 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV. 592 [A close] may terminate upon the Dominant, or Participant of the Mode.

Hence **Parti·cipance, Parti·cipancy,** the fact or quality of participating.

1869 MRS. WHITNEY *Hitherto* xiv. 191 An Infinite Participance and Sympathy. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* July 263 That sense of long participancy which is one of the pleasures of age.

Participate (pătĭ·sipĕt), *ppl. a.* (*sb.*) Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *participāt-us* made to share, pa. pple. of *participāre*: see next.]

†**1.** Made to share; = prec. A. 1. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl 1898) 181 Oneto hys blysse ye be all predestynatt. Euery man for hys degre, I trust, xall be partycypatt. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 20 To be participate of the fraude of the Fox as well as the force of the Lion.

2. as *pa. pple.* = PARTICIPATED.

†**a.** Communicated. *Obs.*

1567 in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. App. 37, I have participat the contents thereof to such as I thought meet.

b. Shared, participated.

1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 399 Well has he been named Il Beato and Angelico whose life was participate with angels even in this world!

†**B.** *sb.* One made to participate; a participant: = prec. B. 1 b. *Obs.*

1648 in H. Cary *Mem. Gt. Civ. War* (1832) II. 19 The committee of estates, which I supposed did consist of the earl of Lanerick and his participates.

Participate (pătĭ·sipēt), *v.* [f. L. *participāt-*, ppl. stem of *participāre*, f. *particeps, particip-em* partaking, a partaker, f. *parti-* PART + *-cip-*, weak form of *cap-*, stem of *capĕre* to take. As with many other vbs. in *-ate*, the L. pa. pple. in *-ātus* was adapted as *-at*, *-ate*, before any other part of the vb.: see prec. and -ATE 3.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To take or have a part or share of or in; to possess or enjoy in common *with* others; to share: = PARTAKE 1.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxiv, The one [the soul] we participate with goddes, the other [the body] with bestes. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX. 579 Since half my honour and my realm thou mayst participate. 1756 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 249, I see their situation, know their danger, and participate their sufferings. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* III. viii. 233 Dione..is said to have participated with Jupiter the incense burnt at the temple of Dodona. 1847 R. W.

HAMILTON *Disq. Sabbath* iv. (1848) 118 This 'general assembly' is not called to behold or to participate combat.

†**2.** To give (a thing) to be shared; to share (a thing) *with* others; to give a share or portion of (it) *to* or *unto* another; hence, to communicate, impart; to impart (information), make known; = PARTAKE 2. *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) I. 92 [He] didde participate his whole councell with her. 1588 KYD *Housek. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 245 A friende and neighbor ..who often time participates the profit of his sports with my Son. *Ibid.* 251 A matter which my Father..participated vnto me a fewe yeeres before his death. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. iv. 323 God Almighty must be called in to distribute and participate the portions of this Mental Nature. 1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 203, I have resolved..to write and participate to you this Opportunity.

†**b.** To impart, give. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* b iv b/1 The Ingravere hath participated some propre and perpolite fashone to the handle.

†**3.** To make (a person) partaker. *Obs.* (Cf. PARTAKE 3.)

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 376 He used.. to maintaine heards of whores, with whom he participated his friends and servants.

II. *intr.* **4.** To take part; to have a part or share; to share: = PARTAKE 4 (but not now said of sharing in material things). Const. *with* a person, *in* (†*of*, †*with*) a thing.

1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 362 To draw in strangearis ..to participat with thame in thair attemptattis. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xxii. (1877) I. 339 Our red and fallow deere will not let to participat thereof [mast] with our hogs. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 548 His aunt, who participated of the same dose,..is like to recover. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. ii. 97 Their eagerness to participate of the same favours, removed all their fears. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Serm.* I. 64 Fourteen or fifteen youths, who have long participated of your bounty. 1873 HOLLAND *Arth. Bonnic.* xii. 207 Millie and I talked of many things..and participated very little in the general conversation. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* v. (ed. 2) 106 One member of the human body has to bear the burden and participate in the grief of another.

†**b.** To share the nature, have some of the qualities or characteristics *of*, have a common character or something in common *with* (another thing or person): = PARTAKE 4 c. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 37 The sprynge tyme dothe participate the fyrste parte with wynter, the later parte with sommer. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 143 The people..in their persons, habit, and Religion, participate somewhat of the Arabians. 1670 Capt. J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 32 All Earth simple or compound doth participate with the Clime wherein it lieth.

c. To have something (of a quality); †also (quot. 1594) to contain some (of a substance): = PARTAKE 4 d. Const. *of*, †*with*.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 103 This fift Muscle, participating with the propertie of euery action. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* B iv, Your abode in England hath made you participate with the nature of an Englisbman. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 10 Not any one thing in the worlde, which dooeth not participate of this salt. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 33. 139 Such a force as participating of order, proceeds as it were methodically. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 90 ¶ 14 Both members participate of harmony. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 113 The participle.. derives its name from its participating, not only of the properties of a verb, but also of those of an adjective.

Hence **Parti·cipated** *ppl. a.*, **Parti·cipating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (*spec.* profit-sharing), **Parti·cipatingly** *adv.*

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xxix. § 7 Any inherent or *participated splendor. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. xiii. 520 A certain participated similitude of the increated Light. 1561 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. I. xxiv. 244 A great part.. forbear coming to church, and *participating of the Sacraments. 1762 R. GUY *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 15 Signs of their participating of the Disease. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 294 Absurdities of a middle and *participating nature. 1881 *19th Cent.* May 805 The great majority of participating houses combine the two systems. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 385 As if [Shakspere] had stood personally, confidentially, *participatingly present in the heart of all human transactions.

Participation (pɑrtisipēi·ʃən). [a. F. *participation* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *participātiōn-em*, n. of action from *participāre* to PARTICIPATE.] The action or fact of participating.

1. The action or fact of partaking, having or forming part *of*; †the partaking of the substance, quality, or nature *of* some thing or person (*obs.*).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. xi. 75 (Camb. MS.) But alle thing þat is good quod she grauntisthow þat it be good by the participacioun of good or no? *a* 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl 1898) 199 Of þe very wysdaum ȝe haue partycypacyone. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* iv. 20 Eneas..abode a longe tyme ynough lyke a corps..wythoute partycypacyon of sensityf mocuynge. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 320 The sea Mediterraneum so named hycause it is in the mydlande as is the Caspian sea withowt participacion of the great Ocean. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xvii. (1634) 696 *marg.*, This Sacrament being instituted for the participation of Christ by faith. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 67. 112 As for the other Sacrament, make conscience of a frequent participation thereof. *a* 1742 BENTLEY (J.), Convince them that brutes have the least participation of thought, and they retract. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 324 They first conquered Glaris and Zug, and admitted them to an equal participation of their rights. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Exod.* xii. 8 The eating of it is a figure of the participation of pardon, acceptance, and full blessedness.

2. The fact or condition of sharing in common (*with* others, or with each other); association as partners, partnership, fellowship; profit-sharing.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 477 God wille me to haue communion and participacion with his creatures and werkes. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 2 A straunge participation betwene thinges supernaturall..and thynges naturall. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 87 For thou hast lost thy Princely Priuiledge, With vile participation. 1604-5 BACON *Certif. Commiss. Union* Wks. 1879 I. 460 The communion and participation by commerce. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 49 ¶ 6 Their Satisfactions are doubled, their Sorrows lessen'd by Participation. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 14 Sept. 578/1 Participations of empire have long been out of fashion. 1881 *19th Cent.* May 809 Sharing in whatever surplus profits are realised by the more efficient labour which participation calls forth.

b. A taking part, association, or sharing (with others) *in* some action or matter.

1667 DIGBY *Elvira* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XV. 11 Of all this I have not only had knowledge, But great participation in your joys. 1789 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 567 It is probable the States General will obtain a participation in the legislation. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp., Reform* 27 Oct. (1876) 279 Many persons..are shut out from any participation in political power. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. li. 135 Will it increase ..the active participation of the flock in the service?

? The alleged sense 'Distribution, division into shares' (Johnson), appears to arise from a misunderstanding of the passage cited; that of 'Community, fellowship' (Schmidt) to be merely a contextual use of sense 2.

Participative (pɑrti·sipĕitiv), *a.* [f. med.L. type **participātīv-us* (f. *participāre*, *-āt-*: see -IVE): cf. F. *participativement.*] Having the quality of participating. Hence **Participa·tively** *adv.*

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 32 The word Catholick is taken in three severall sences, formally, casually, and participatively: .. Participatively, because particular Churches agree, and participate in Doctrine and Communion with the Catholick. 1818 TODD, *Participative*, capable of partaking.

Participator (pɑrti·sipeitəɹ). Also 8 -er. [a. late L. *participātor*, agent-n. from *participāre* to PARTICIPATE. (In earlier L. supplied by *particeps*, in F. by *participant.*)] One who participates; one who takes or has a part; a partaker, sharer.

1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* I. 106 Leaning on the faithful participater of her grief. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* vi. 281 The sacrament will remain a witness and a warning, even if its participators should eat and drink unworthily. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. 141 Four persons were put on trial as participators in the attempt.

Hence **Participa·tress**, a female participator.

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* I. 97 Not in the selfish view of becoming participatress in a large fortune.

Participatory (pɑrti·sipĕtəri), *a.* [f. L. *participātor* or stem *participāt-*: see -ORY.] Characterized by participation or profit-sharing.

1881 *19th Cent.* May 803 A..survey of the ground already covered by participatory operations abroad.

†**Parti·cipe**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *participe-r* (14th c.), or ad. L. *participāre* to PARTICIPATE.] *intr.* To participate.

1508 *Kalender of Sheph.* T j, Prayers .. and orysons in whiche yᵘ mayste rendre partycypynge thy frendes and kynnesmen. *c* 1510 *Ibid.* xlii. L viij, He is called the lytel worlde, for he partycypeth of all, or he is called all creatures, for..he partycipeth and hath condycion of all creatures.

Participial (pɑrtisi·piăl), *a.* and *sb. Gram.* [ad. L. *participiāl-is*, f. *participi-um* PARTICIPLE. Cf. mod.F. *participial.*]

A. *adj.* Of the nature of a participle; of, pertaining to, or involving a participle. *Participial adjective*, an adjective that is a participle in origin and form.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* Div b, You shall sometime finde a participiall voice of the present tense, as *Amante*..but they are rather nounes adiectiues then participles. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 83 Do all Nouns Participials require a Genitive Case? 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* Pref. ¶ 36 A *thinking* man, a man of prudence; a *pacing* horse, a horse that can pace; these I have ventured to call *participial adjectives.* 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 213 *note*, In the participial constructions of this chapter.. the sentences sometimes have an unfinished look.

B. *sb.* A verbal derivative of the nature of, or akin to, a participle.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 89 *Mete* is also the signe of some nerbals in *bilis*, and of participials in *dus*, as, Mete to be loued. 1590 STOCKWOOD *Rules Construct.* 47 A participial ..is taken for an adiectiue like a participle, but yet in deede no participle, bicause he doth not signifie time. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Participial*..an Adjective derived from a Verb, though not an absolute Participle. *a* 1861 GIBBS (Ogilvie), The new philology embraces the participle, the infinitive, the gerund, and the supine, all under the general name of participials.

Hence **Participia·lity**, participial character; in quots. (*nonce-use*) addiction to the use of participles; **Participialize** *v. trans.*, to make participial, turn into a participle; **Participially** *adv.*, in a participial manner, as a participle.

1632 SHERWOOD, Participially, *Participialement.* 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), Participially. 1786-1805 H. TOOKE *Purley* II. iii. (1829) 93 Their most usual method of speech was to employ the past tense itself without *participializing* it, or making a participle of it by the addition of *ed*, or *en.* 1885 GILDERSLEEVE *Pindar's Odes* Ol. ix. 111 A good specimen of Pindar's terse participiality. 1888 — in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* IX. 144 A well participialized or eumetochic sentence. 1902 *Ibid.* XXIII. 259 Nothing could be more exotic than Caxton's participialities. His Eneydos (1490) begins thus: 'After dyverse werkes made, translated and achieved, having no werke in hande, I sitting in my studye' [etc.].

Participle (pɑ·rtisip'l), *sb.* (*a.*) [a. OF. *participle* in Grammar (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), by-form of *participe*, ad. L. *participium* a sharing, partaking, in Grammar a participle.]

†**1.** A person, animal, or thing that partakes of the nature of two or more different classes. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 167 The peple of the sowthe is meke and quiete, the peple of þe northe is more moveable and cruelle, the peple of the myddelle partes he in maner as a participulle [HIGDEN *participii vicem tenet*]. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 2 In all Diuersities of things there..bee certaine Participles in Nature, which are almost ambiguous to which kinde they should bee referred. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 78 In the mountaines dwelt the Curdi, that were Participles or Mungrels in Religion, professing partly Christ, partly Mahumet. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 385 Bats, flying fish and Seals be participles of nature and species of a doubtful kind, participating both of Bird and Beast. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 248 Extreams are Knit and United by Participles that partake of Both.

2. *Gram.* A word that partakes of the nature of a verb and an adjective (or 'noun adjective'); a derivative of a verb which has the function and construction of an adjective (qualifying a noun), while retaining some of those of the verb (*e.g.* tense, government of an object); a verbal adjective. Formerly often reckoned a separate part of speech.

1388 WYCLIF *Prol.* 57 A participle of a present tens, either preterit, of actif vois, eithir passif, mai be resoluid into a verbe of the same tens, and a coniunccioun copulatif. 1530 PALSGR. 65 In the frenche tong be ix partes of speche, article, ..verbe, participle, adverbe [etc.]. 1590 STOCKWOOD *Rules Construct.* 16 There are three kinds of adiectiues, a noune adiective, a pronoune adiective, and a participle adiective. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* i. 12 *To whom coming as unto a living stone*: the participle notes a continued motion. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* I. x. (1786) 184 If we take away the assertion, and thus destroy the Verb, there will remain the Attribute and the Time, which make the Essence of a Participle. 1866 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 2) 38 Participles are verbal adjectives, differing from ordinary adjectives in this, that the active participle can take a substantive after it as its object.

†**B.** *adj.* Participating in the nature of two things or classes; belonging partly to one and partly to another. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 141 By the Gradation of Shades, or Participle intermediate Colours.

Particle (pɑ·rtik'l), *sb.* Also 4 -yele, 4-6 perticle, 5 -ykyll, 6 -ikele. [ad. L. *particula*, dim. of *pars*, *part-em* PART: cf. PARTICULE.]

1. A small part, portion, or division of a whole. Now *rare* or *Obs.*, or merged in 2.

1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 243 Eche on of þese thre partyes contenys many partyclys. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 192 Also blood leting is good þerfore, if ojere particlis acordiþ þerfore. 1567 *Earl Mar's Housch. Bk.* in Chalmers *Mary* (1818) I. 178 Ane particle of beif. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 66 Persians .. accounted the Sunne the greatest God, and worshipped the Fire as a particle thereof. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 7 (*Horse Fly*) You shall most fairly see..a pulsing particle (which certainly is the heart). 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* XI. ii, One particle or degree of the Ecliptic. 1836 EMERSON *Nature* i, I am part or particle of God.

b. A very small part of any proposition, statement, writing, or composition; a clause; an article of a formula.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 199 The thyrde particle of this first article of our fayth, is *Creatorem celi et terre.* 1563 *Kessoning Crosraguell & Knox* E iij b, Of the formar pertikcle I mark twa heidis in speciall. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 156 Just when they are praying that particle. 1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus' Comm.* II. 102 Those who enunciated this proposition, and at the same time omitted the particle, *having one side produced.*

c. A small piece or plot of ground. *local.*

[1540: see PARTICULE 1.] 1839 WILSON *Tales Borders* V. 330/2 Confiscation o' a' gudes, gear, chattels, particles, and pendicles. 1890 A. W. MOORE *Surnames Isle Man* 318 Small portions of land which, though not intacks, were, for some unknown reason, not included in the designation of *Quartirland*, are called *Particles*..they are now on the same footing as the Quartirlands.

2. A very minute portion or quantity of matter; the smallest sensible, component part of an aggregation or mass; formerly often = atom or molecule; in *Dynamics*, a minute mass of matter which while still having inertia and attraction is treated as a point, i. e. as having no magnitude.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* X. iii. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 101 b/1 An element is semple and leste perticle of a bodie þat is compowned [*orig.* Elementum est..simpla & minima corporis compositi particula]. *Ibid.* VIII. i. (1495) 295 Pertykyll. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* x. 88 The different effects, which fire and water have on us, which we call heat and cold, result from the so differing configuration and agitation of their Particles. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 57 Camphire (which spends it self by continually effluviating its own Component Particles). 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 263 To find the Motion of any Particle of the String as suppose of *X* the middle Point. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 43 It is impossible..to comprehend the size or form of an elementary particle of water. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 271 The oxide of copper combines easily with the greater part of the colouring particles precipitated by acids. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xiii. 373 Every particle of matter attracts every other particle. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 11 When we

say particle we mean to convey the idea of the smallest visible quantity of matter. 1880 Cleminshaw *Wurtz' Atom. Th.* 39 The particle..is a collection of a definite number of molecules in a definite situation, occupying a space incomparably greater than that of the volume of the molecules. *a* 1901 Besant *Five Years' Tryst*, etc. (1902) 117 Through the open windows..were borne black particles and a smell as of a bonfire.

b. A very small or the smallest conceivable portion or amount of something immaterial.

1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 32 Performed by and in all actions, and things, to the least particle. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VII. 824 This Particle of Energy divine. 1794 Paley *Evid.* (1825) II. 384 They had never entertained a particle of doubt. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 361 No one who has a particle of understanding.

c. *R. C. Ch.* The portion of the Host given to each lay communicant.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Particles is also..used in the Latin church for the crums or little pieces of consecrated bread, called Μερίδες in the Greek church. 1847 Cdl. Wiseman *Unreal. Anglican Belief* Ess. 1853 II. 406 The word 'particle' being equally applied to the Host given in lay-communion, and to the smallest visible fragment. 1853 Dale tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 104 After which he receives the Sacred Particle.

3. *Gram.* A minor part of speech, esp. one that is short and indeclinable, a relation-word; also, a prefix or suffix having a distinct meaning, as *un-*, *-ly*, *-ness*.

1533 Udall *Flowres* 107 Compowned with theym selfes, they sygnifye as moche as if they were compowned with this partycle *cumque*, as *quisquis*, i. *quicunque*. 1535 Joye *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 38 There thys particle (*and*) expowneth what yt is to come to Crist. 1611 Florio, *In*, a Particle or Preposition locall and of priuation. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* IV. vi. 452 Their words are not declined by Terminations, but by Particles, which makes their Grammar much more easie than that of the Latin. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 147 ¶ 3 Emphasis..improperly..placed on some very insignificant Particle, as upon *if*, or *and*. 1762 Kames *Elem. Crit.* xviii. (1833) 305 Conjunctions, prepositions, articles, and such like accessories, passing under the name of *particles*. 1845 Stoddart *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 65/1 These inferior Parts of speech have been called *particles*: and, as such, are sometimes distinguished from *words*, and sometimes treated only as a separate class of words. 1868 Gladstone *Juv. Mundi* ii. (1870) 54 To hold that it attains its initial vowel by junction with the particle *a* in its intensive or any other sense.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) † **Pa·rticle** *v. trans.*, to connect by a particle or conjunction; **Pa·rticled** *a.*, composed of particles, particulate.

1650 Hollingworth *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 48 If they be not the same persons, how come they to be thus particled together? 1883 C. Morris in *Nature* 14 June 148/2 An ether whose condensation yields particled matter.

† **Pa·rti-colour, particolour,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Shortened from Parti-coloured: cf. *rose-colour*, etc. Also as *sb.*

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* XII. XXV. 466 For he [Jacob] liking the particolours [i. e. sheep] cast white straked rods into the watring places. 1662 Glanvill *Lux Orient.* ii. (1682) 15 The divine way of working is not parti-colour or humoursome.

† **Parti-colour, party-colour,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Back-formation from next.] *trans.* To make parti-coloured, colour variously. So **Pa·rti-co·louring** *vbl. sb.*

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. x. 28 Being..intermedled by the plow with the soyle, it puffie-lights and party colours the same. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* III. Disc. xiv. 27 A bubble which himself hath made and the sun hath particoloured. 1880 Burton *Reign Q. Anne* I. i. 38 In the feminine element there was relief in a party-colouring of rich costumes.

Particoloured, party-, particoloured (pā·ɹtiˌkʌ·lɔɹd), *a.* Also 6 partye-, 6–7 partie-. [The first element appears to be *parti*, Party *a.*, which itself occurs from *c* 1380, in the sense 'parti-coloured', and in such phrases as 'party red and white': see Party *a.* 2. Of the three spellings current from late in the 16th c., Johnson admitted only *party-coloured*, which still remains the main form in dictionaries; but *parti-coloured* or *particoloured* is now more prevalent, at least in Great Britain.]

Partly of one colour and partly of another; variegated in colour, diversicoloured.

† *a. partie-coloured* (*partye-*). *Obs.*

1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xxx. 35 The speckled and partye coloured goates, and all the spotted and partye coloured kyddes. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 139 The policie of Iacob..in procuring of partie coloured Lambes. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 143 A Guard of Swisse, attired in partie-coloured-Cloth. 1693 J. Edwards *Author. O. & N. Test.* 178 A rich partie-coloured vest.

β. party coloured, party-coloured.

1593 T. Watson *Teares Fancie* vi, Beames..That welnigh burnt loues party coloured wings. 1684 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 296 The new serjeants..putt on their party coloured robes. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 265 ¶ 5, I looked ..on this little party-coloured Assembly, as upon a Bed of Tulips. 1805 Wordsw. *Waggoner* IV. 31 Party-coloured garments gay. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 80 A party-colored dress, striped with blue, red and yellow, white and black. 1875 Lowell *Under Old Elm* IV. i, All party-coloured threads the weaver Time Sets in his web.

γ. parti-coloured.

1590 Greene *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 48 Iuno .. mounted on her parti-coloured Coach. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 127/2 A Barber is always known by his Cheque parti-coloured Apron. 1812 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* xxi. 183 Making garlands of parti-coloured rags. 1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* xxxi. (1889) 305 The Pope's parti-coloured body guard. 1893 E. B. Heaton in *Chicago Advance* 23 Nov., The slopes .. are parti-colored.

δ. particoloured.

1598 Dallington *Meth. Trav.* I iv b, A Gard of Swisse, attired in particoloured Cloth. 1600 J. Porv tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 72 This kinde of particoloured marble. 1706 Addison *Rosamond* I. vi, The particolour'd gay Alcove. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xix. (1852) 274 Double and triple particoloured suns. 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 373 Broad-backed particoloured jockeys.

b. *fig.* Varied, diversified, 'chequered'.

1622 S. Ward *Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 110 Their delights..particoloured and spotted with mixture of sorrow. *c* 1710 Prior *Own Monument* 12 In life party-colour'd, half pleasure, half care. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 96 By their quaintness and party-coloured learning. 1885 R. L. & F. Stevenson *Dynamiter* 184 He got to bed with these parti-coloured thoughts.

Particular (pǎɹti·kiŭlăɹ), *a.* and *sb.* (*adv.*) Forms: 4–7 partic(u)ler, (5 -ere), 5–6 par-, pertyculer, 6 partycular, 6–7 perticuler, (6 -ar, -ere), 6– particular, (6 *Sc.* -air, 6–7 -are). [a. OF. *particuler* (mod.F. *-ier*), ad. L. *particulār-is*, of or concerning a part, partial, particular, f. *particula* Particle: see -ar[1]; in 16th c. conformed in spelling to the L.]

A. *adj.*

I. † 1. Belonging to, or affecting, a part, not the whole, of something; partial; not universal. *Obs.* (exc. as implied in 2.)

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 325 þe þridde particuler flood [orig. *tertium diluvium particulare*] in Thessalia. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* XXXVI. (1870) 297 They the whiche haue the Palsye, vnyuersall or pertyculer, must beware of anger. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Viciss. Things* (Arb.) 569 The Three yeares Drought, in the time of Elias, was but Particular, and left People Aliue. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 22 'Tis ridiculous to put off, or drowne, the generall Flood of Noah, in that particular inundation of Deucalion.

2. Pertaining or relating to a single definite thing or person, or set of things or persons, as distinguished from others; of or belonging to some one thing (etc.) and not to any other, or to some and not to all; of one's (its, etc.) own; special; not general.

Often preceded by a *poss. pron.*, as 'its particular advantages'= the advantages which it, as distinct from other things, possesses; 'my particular sentiments'= sentiments which are my own, not those of some one else.

Particular Average: see Average *sb.*[2] 4.

c 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 394 As yonge clerkes .. Seken ..Particuler sciences for to lerne. — *Clerk's Prol.* 35 Or lawe or oother Art particuler. 1465 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 535/2 To be perceyved..by the handes of the particular Resceyvour of the Lordship of Heigham Feres for the tyme beyng. 1553 (*title*) The xiii. Bukes of Eneados .. Translatet..bi..Gawin Douglas..Euery Buke hauing hys perticular Prologe. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. II. App. viii. 423 The first byshopps of Rome were particular byshopps of a certein precinct. 1651 J. Goodwin *Redempt. Red.* v, There are conscientious and learned men..who either deny universal or assert particular redemption. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lv. (1674) 71 We..prohibit..the writing particular Histories of any whatsoever City. 1677 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 554 This was..reported to the House, who .. named a particular Committee to that purpose. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 83 ¶ 1 We live in an Age wherein Vice is very general, and Virtue very particular. 1780 Burke *Let. to W. Watts* in *Athenæum* (1893) 27 May 672/1 These are not my particular Sentiments..they are the unanimous Sentiments of all who are distinguished in this Kingdom, for learning, integrity, and abilities. 1850 McCosh *Div. Govt.* (1852) 176 There have been disputes..in all ages as to whether the providence of God is general or particular. Philosophers, so called, have generally taken the former view, and divines the latter.

† b. Belonging only *to* (a specified person or thing); proper, peculiar, restricted (*to*). *Obs.*

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 179 The light musicke particular to vs in England. *c* 1703 Lord Godolphin in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 352 What the Queen has commanded..is not particular to that office, but general to all others. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. VI. ii. 228 His System upon Original Sin..was particular to him.

c. *Logic.* Applied to a proposition in which something is predicated of some, not all, of a class of things: opp. to *universal*.

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 27 Whereby euery Proposition is knowne, either to be vniuersall or particular, affirmatiue, or negatiue. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* II. 27 *A*, denotes a Universal Affirming..*I*, a Particular Affirming. *Ibid.*, A Proposition Universal or Particular. 1843 Mill *Logic* I. iv. § 4 (1846) 115 A particular proposition is that of which the subject is undistributed. 1860 Abp. Thomson *Laws Th.* § 74 (ed. 5) 127 A judgment about part of a conception as 'Some lakes have an outlet' is a particular judgment.

d. *Particular Baptists*: a body of Baptists holding the Calvinistic doctrines of *particular election* and *particular redemption*, i. e. the Divine election and redemption of some, not all, of the human race. Opp. to *General Baptists*.

1717 [see Baptist 3 b]. 1738 T. Crosby *Hist. Baptists* I. 173 Those that have followed the Calvinistical scheme of doctrines, and from the principal point therein, personal election, have been termed Particular Baptists. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 276 The leading principles of the regular or particular baptists. 1847 Particular redemption [see Particularism 1]. 1876 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* (1877) 210 A face which..conveyed the impression of a Particular Baptist who was also in the oil trade.

† 3. Belonging to, concerning, or known to an individual person or set of persons and no other; private, personal, not public. *Obs.*

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 265 Bataill particulere is ay for hid caus that may nocht be kyd opynly. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 499 There be many and diverse particuler billes put inne, but noon redde. 1472 *MS. Reg. N. Cant. Cath. Libr.* lf. 236 Youre gramerscole in Canterbury.. send your commaundment that noon othir particler scole be kept nygh hy. 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 244 Personis without ony particular interest, and voyd of all passioun. 1565 *Ibid.* 414 Untrew and groundit upoun particular malice. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* v. i. 30 For these domesticke and particular broiles, Are not the question heere. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 3 They about the Court.. procured me a particular audience. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 240 Houses, both Publick and Particular. 1768 Boswell *Corsica* ii. (ed. 2) 120 Their want of union; which made particular animosities take up their attention.

† b. Of persons: Not occupying a public office or position; private. *Obs.*

1583 Stocker *Civ. Warres Loue C.* IV. 4 b, All the rest of the Nobilitie, Knights, perticuler Gentlemen, and Subjects. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* a viij, Not onely to particular but to Publique Builders. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. x. 238 Enriching the Jesuits and a few particular persons besides.

† 4. *Particular numbers*, the individual components or factors of a number. *Obs. rare.*

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 3 This noumbir eke of sex is praysed for his particuler noumberes, whech be on, too, thre.

5. *Particular estate* (Law): see quot. 1876. So *particular tenant*, the tenant of a particular estate.

1628 Coke *On Litt.* 251 b, A particular estate of any thing that lies in grant cannot be forfeited by any grant in fee by deed. 1642 *Perkins's Prof. Bk.* viii. § 495. 217 Upon which particular estate the remainder is expectant. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xviii. 274 Alienations by particular tenants, when they are greater than the law entitles them to make, and devest the remainder or reversion, are also forfeitures to him whose right is attacked thereby. 1876 Digby *Real Prop.* v. § 3 (1) 225 Where a tenant in fee simple has created an estate in tail, for life, or for years, he has left in him a present estate, which will come into possession or enjoyment on the expiration or sooner determination of the estate tail, the estate for life, or the estate for years. The smaller estate thus granted is called the 'particular' estate.

6. That is a unit or definite one among a number; taken or considered by itself, apart from the rest; individual, single, separate.

1529 More *Dyalogue* IV. Wks. (1557) 261/2 Who was there euer that laid vnto another all the perticulere euill dedes of any one other man. 1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 64 Euery man partycular and also the hole commynalty. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. i. 97 That I should loue a bright particuler starre, And think to wed it. 1602 — *Ham.* I. v. 19 Make.. each particular haire to stand an end. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 401/2, I shall set down each perticular Letter. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* xii. 207 Particular and well attested Facts are stubborn Things. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 125 This particular tax was a painful and hateful badge of national disgrace. 1893 Liddon, etc. *Life Pusey* I. xviii. 417 The Ancient Fathers..bring the thought of particular Churches into communion with the thought of the Universal Church, when outwardly united.

† b. Existing by itself apart from others; standing alone; actually separate or distinct; independent.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* Pref. 3 b, Dylygentlye to consyder yf the syckenes..or impediment, be perticuler by hym selfe, or els that it have any other infirmitie concurrant with it. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vii. 6 Alger is as it were ordered as a particular common wealth. 1655 E. Terry *Voy. E. Ind.* 78 Thirty and seven several and large Provinces, which antiently were particular Kingdomes.

7. Distinguished in some way among others of the kind; more than ordinary; worth notice; marked; special.

1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 195 Al creatures resonable owen to gyue synguler honour & pertyculer loue to hym that hath gyuen to them beyng. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii, Particular pains particular thanks do ask. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, Wks. 1879 I. 785/1 Of this prince [Arthur]..there is little particular memory: only..that he was very studious and learned. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 200 The politician takes up the paper..and tells his friend that it contains nothing *particular*, when he means that it has nothing important. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxxv, He was a sturdy old fellow .. with no particular waist. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 35 To tender particular thanks to Anne..for the felicitous suggestion.

† b. Remarkable, noteworthy; peculiar, singular.

1665 Bunyan *Holy Citie* 27 They were men of a particular and peculiar Spirit. 1713 A. Bayne in J. Duncombe *Lett.* (1773) I. 109 There is something very particular in my story. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. VII. viii. 544 The nylghau's manner of fighting is very particular. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1737, Johnson's mode of penmanship, which at all times was very particular.

† c. Peculiar so as to excite surprise or wonder; singular, strange, odd. *Obs.*

1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* III. iii, Peg..loved anything that was particular..Jack was her man! for he neither thought, spoke, dressed, nor acted like other mortals. 1771 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) V. 322 Do we not many times dispense with religion and reason together, because we would not look particular? *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* V. 75 His gait was very particular: he walked as if he had been flat-soled.

d. In *Hymns*, used in the names of certain modifications of ordinary iambic metres, viz. *Common Particular Metre* (8.8.6.8.8.6), *Long Particular Metre* (8.8.8.8.8.8), *Short Particular Metre* (6.6.8.6.6.8). Now chiefly *U.S.*

8. Relating to or concerned with the separate parts, elements, or details of a whole; describing

or setting forth something in detail; detailed, minute, circumstantial.

a. Of a narrative, account, etc.

1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 173 The avertisementes of you and my frendz that have more particuler knowlege yn such maters. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 223 A more playne and perticuler declaracion of the malicious & trayterous intentes of the sayd Elizabeth. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. i. 47 The particular Description of the several Instruments. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 536 It is as particular as the four-sheet maps from which it is taken. 1798 in *Times* 28 June 1/4 To be prepared..true and particular Lists, signed by them or their Agents, to be made out in the form prescribed.

b. Of a person in giving a description or account.

1607 B. JONSON *Volpone* Ded., Where have I been particular? where personal? except to a mimic, cheater [etc.]? 1727 SWIFT *What passed in Lond.* Wks. 1755 III. I. 179, I think my self obliged to be very particular in this relation, lest my veracity should be suspected. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* i, (1831) 6, I am thus particular in the relation of every incident.

†9. Specially attentive to a person; bestowing marked attentions; familiar in manner or behaviour. *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. i, *Mam.*..Sweet madame, le'me be particular— *Dol.* Particular, sir? I pray you, know your distance. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* III. vi, So unaffected, so easy, so free, so particular, so agreeable. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. iv, Never suffer this Fellow to be particular with you again. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 31 May, I must tell you, in confidence, he was a little particular; but perhaps I mistake his complaisance; and I wish I may, for his sake.

b. Closely acquainted, familiar, intimate. (Now associated or identified with 7.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Particular*, ..intimate, familiar. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 3, I became an early and particular Play-fellow to her Daughter Guli. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, These are particular friends of mine. *a* 1817 JANE AUSTEN *Lady Susan* xi. in *Mem.* (1871) 223 On terms of the most particular friendship. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* i, Paul, my dear, my very particular friend Miss Tox.

10. Attentive to details of action; specially careful; precise, exact, scrupulous; hence, exacting in regard to details, nice in taste, fastidious.

1814 WELLINGTON 11 June in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XII. 50, I am very particular about the appointment of my chaplains. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & Burtons* xxviii, More particular over their rations than any corn-stalk cockatoo. 1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* xviii, People who have to work for their living must not be too particular.

II. Absolute uses.

11. **The particular.** That which is particular (see the prec. senses); †the individual (*obs.*).

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 73 This argument is from the particular, to the vniuersall. 1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* 259 It is the interest both of the particular, and publike, that the wicked perish, and the good prosper. 1635 R. BOLTON *Comf. Affl. Conse.* vi. (ed. 2) 36 Thou mightest have been that, either for the kinde, or for the particular.

12. **In particular.** a. (Each) by itself, one by one, individually, separately, severally; in detail. ? *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. vi. 49 For to declare what is to be seen of euery artycle in pertyculer. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* xii. 27 Now ye are the body of Christ, and members in particular [*R. V.* severally members thereof]. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* (1738) 18 Every Thing in General and Particular, we could think of.

b. As one of a number distinguished from the rest; in distinction from others; particularly, especially. †*In more particular* (quot. 1628), more particularly (*obs.*).

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. ii. 13 It apperteyneth in particular & in especyal unto the godfaders & godmoders. 1628 W. SCLATER *Three Serm.* (1629) Ep. Ded., The other is, your vndeserued fauours towards my selfe in more particular. 1732 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) I. 163, I observing the tears run down the checks of one of them in particular. 1859 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 16 Ready to swear at 'things in general', and some things in particular. 1879 J. PAYN in *19th Cent.* Dec. 994 The Bar, with its high road leading indeed to the woolsack, but with a hundred by-ways leading nowhere in particular.

†c. Privately, in private. *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xxii. 112 b, They are waged either publikely, or of som in particular. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 162 Preachers who offering us the kingdom of Heaven in publick, sollicit in particular a small benefice with the utmost importunity.

†13. **In the particular.** In the particular or special case; with regard to the individual instance: opp. to *in the general* (see GENERAL A. 11 d). *Obs.*

1639 LD. DIGBY, etc. *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 41, I doe not think him more in the wrong in the particular, then I beleeve him right in the generall. 1827 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) I. 44 Though Mr. Canning was often in the general the avowed enemy of oppression, we never in any one single instance found him so in the particular.

III. 14. *Comb.*

1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 318 Rail at the believer, wrapt up in a particular-fashioned habit.

B. *sb.*

†1. A part, division, or section of a whole; a constituent part or element; *spec.* a division or 'head' of a discourse or argument; in quot. 1494, a part-payment or instalment. ? *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 320 For the which .. he payed vnto the archebisshop iii. M. marke, and to the other, by partyculers XV. M. marke. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 36 Let us devide the discourse..into foure particulars. 1630 *Ibid.* 496 The ancient Provinces were divided into three particulars. 1650 WEEKES *Truth's Conf.* ii. 54 If you please to minde the first particular in the 11. Verse (*For*) which is a Rationative Particle. 1660 MRQ. WORCESTER *Water-Comm. Engine* 14 The Engine consisteth of the following Particulars. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 168/1 This done, put in the several Particulars into the Liquor. 1859 W. ANDERSON *Disc.* (1860) 17 In constructing the systematic argument, a 'particular', as it is called, will be bestowed on the Divine mercy.

2. A minute or subordinate part of a thing, statement, or whole of any kind, considered apart from the rest; a detail, item, point, circumstance.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 As by the particulers therof here after..shalbe expressed. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 176 This particular of the mynes of gold, is a thing greatly to bee noted. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 414 Examine mee vpon the particulars of my Life. 1622 J. BOROUGH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 130 A private Library..to be sold, and [I] am promised a Catalogue of the particulars. 1683 ROBINSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 137 The *Seseli pratense Monspelieus* agrees with our English Meadow Saxifrage in every particular. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. i. 10 Turn .. to the second epistle..and you will discover the particular which remains to be sought for. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* I. iii. 67 Every particular of it remains deeply engraven on my memory.

b. *spec.* (*pl.*) Items or details of statement or information; information as to details; a detailed account. In the textile industry, Detailed specifications, subsequently given, as to the manner in which an inclusive or general order or contract is to be carried out.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 57 But how, but how, giue me particulars. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 74 A French man..told me all the particulars, and the order of it very exactly. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5445/3 Particulars of the said Estate may be had. 1830 SYD. SMITH *Mem. & Lett.* (1855) II. 305, I have not heard the particulars of Jeffrey becoming Lord Advocate. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Oct. (Bradford), There is an absence of orders, but 'particulars' come to hand without delay and keep spinners fully employed. *a* 1901 BESANT *Five Years' Tryst*, etc. (1902) 197, I shall be prepared to give you further particulars as to the persons to whom this sum is due.

†3. A statement setting forth the several points or details of a thing or matter; a minute account, description, or enumeration; a minute. *Obs.*

1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 26 A perticuler of such strengths and fastness of woode and bogge as are in every province of Irelande. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 521, I have seene a particular of his daily expences. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* III. 82 A loose Sheet..in which they made a Particular of the Cruelties which had been practised against several Persons of Note. 1786 LD. NORTH *Let.* 6 Jan. (in *Davey's Catal.* (1895) 28), I send you the descriptive Particular of Cudworth corrected according to my last letter from the country and as I believe perfectly accurate.

†4. a. A single thing among a number, considered by itself; each one of a number or group of things; an individual thing or article. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 78 *Synecdoche*, when by one particular we vnderstand a number. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 3 The ways of increasing the particulars of each kinde. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 57 That they [vertebres] should be all perforated in the middle..and each particular have a hole on each side. 1743 *New Jersey Archives* XII. 190 The above Particulars were stolen by one Robert Fryar.

†b. An individual person, an individual; sometimes *spec.* a private person, one not holding a public position. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* V. ii, And, for your spectators, you behold them what they are; the most choice particulars in court. 1656 EARL. MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. vi. (1674) 142 [This] was publickly praised by all, and in private abhorr'd by every particular. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 30 Ahimelech is described without his guards..as a simple particular. 1766 *Museum Rusticum* VI. 75 In the case of a few particulars, who have public spirit, and private ability sufficient to lead them.

5. More vaguely: A particular case or instance; an individual thing in relation or contrast to the whole class. (Usually in *pl.*; opp. to *generals* or *universals*.)

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xci, But these perticulers are not my measure, All these I better in one general best. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. vi. 29 Reasoning is in generall words; but Deliberation for the most part is of Particulars. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* iii. 41 We reason about particulars, or from them; but not *by* them. 1773 MONBODDO *Language* (1774) I. I. i. 5 These conceptions are either of particulars, viz. individual things, or of generals. 1874 W. WALLACE *Hegel's Logic* Introd. § 13. 18 When the universal is made a mere form and coordinated with the particular, as if it were on the same level, it sinks into a particular itself.

b. *Logic.* = *Particular proposition* (see A. 2 c).

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 24 b. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 9 *margin*, A perticuler prouerb no vniuersall. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* II. 27 Now Indefinite Propositions are all here taken for Particulars.

†6. (One's) individual case; personal interest or concern; part. Chiefly in phr. *for, in, as to*, etc. (*one's*) *particular* = in (one's) own case, for (one's) own part, as far as (oneself) is concerned. *Obs.*

1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 324 Nawyis willing to impeid the publick peax for his particular. 1623 HEMING & CONDELL *Wks. Shaks.* Ep. Ded., Whilst we studie to be thankful in our particular, for the many fauors we haue receiued. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 281 This losse .. concerns the whole Common-wealth, as much as mine own particular. 1724 WARBURTON *Tracts* (1789) 12 To return from the common Cause to what concerns our Particular. 1790 COWPER *Let. to Mrs. King* 31 Dec., We have all admired it .. and for my own particular, I return you my sincerest thanks.

†b. In stronger sense: Personal or private interest, profit, or advantage. *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. Ded. § 9 Such, as doth not propose to itself το ἰδιον our own particular, the partial and immoderate desire whereof poisoneth wheresoever it taketh place. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 297 Some of the Lords whose Particulars he promised to set forward. 1653 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 17 If the gentleman had kept all the allowance for his own particular, I should have doubted his affection.

†c. Private matter or business. *Obs.*

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 66 My Companion told the Emperor, that I had a Particular with his Majesty. 1653 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 22 Going to England in about a fortnight upon some particulars of his own.

†d. Personal relation, close acquaintance, intimacy; personal interest, regard, or favour. *rare.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. i. 3 He..Which was sometime his Generall: who loued him In a most deere particular. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 797 Out of his particular to their Towne, hee procured of Queene Elizabeth a Charter of Incorporation.

7. *colloq.* or *slang.* a. Something specially belonging to, or characteristic of, a place or person; one's special choice or favourite.

London particular: (*a*) a special quality of Madeira wine as imported for the London market (? *obs.*); (*b*) a humorous name for a London fog.

1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* ii. *Acc. Friends*, I uncorked a bottle of London particular. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* iii, 'This is a London particular...A fog, miss. 1901 *Scotsman* 6 Nov. 10, 6 'The London particular', the fog which, four or five years ago, assumed the consistency of peasoup. 1902 FARMER *Slang, Particular*..a special choice: *e.g.* to 'ride one's own particular', 'a glass of one's particular', etc.

b. A special friend, a favourite.

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Particulars*, old particulars, very old friends. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 285 Except you and your particulars, who are living on the taxes. 1902 FARMER *Slang, Particular*, subs. (old), a favorite mistress: Fr. *une particulière*.

†C. *adv.* Particularly, individually. *Obs. rare.*

1600 NASHE *Summers last will* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 146 Innumerable monstrous practises,..Which t'were too long particuler to recite.

†**Parti·cular,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To mention particularly, to particularize.

1605 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 274 Slanderinge all the Company, but being vrged, would not particuler any thinge. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 340 The Text, wherein is only particulared that it was the fruit of a tree good for food and pleasant unto the eye.

†**Particula·rian,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *particulāri-s* + -AN.] Relating to particles of matter: = CORPUSCULAR 2.

1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. iv. 169 Those..things, which are..alledged in the praise of the corpuscularian philosophy .. established by the inventors and promoters of the Particularian hypothesis.

Particularism (pārti·kiūlăriz'm). [a. F. *particularisme* (Bossuet, 17th c., in sense 1), or ad. mod.L. *particularismus*, Ger. *partikularismus*: see PARTICULAR and -ISM.]

1. *Theol.* The doctrine of particular election or particular redemption (see PARTICULAR A. 2 d); the dogma that Divine grace is provided for or offered to a selected part, not the whole, of the human race.

a 1828 MURDOCK cited in Webster. 1847 BUCH tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* II. 255 The Calvinists .. adopted the notion of particular redemption (*Particularism*).

2. Exclusive attachment or devotion to one's particular party, sect, nation, etc.; exclusiveness.

1824 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 82 A jealous spirit of monopoly and particularism, counterfeiting catholicity by a negative totality. 1828 PUSEY *Hist. Enq.* I. 144 The sole object of the Epistle to the Romans was to oppose the particularism of the Jews. 1845 GEO. ELIOT in Cross *Life* (1885) I. 135 'Habits of thought' is not a translation of the word *particularismus*...If he decidedly objects to *particularism*, ask him to be so good as substitute *exclusiveness*. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 36 An abstract principle .. strong enough to override all the particularisms of mankind.

3. *Politics.* The principle of leaving each state in an empire or federation free to retain its own government, laws, and rights, and to promote its own interests, without reference to those of the whole; esp. in German politics since *c* 1850.

1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 387 The other..protests against all centralization, seeks to confederate the estates, to establish universal independence, separation and extreme division of powers; which has lately been denominated *particularism* in Germany. 1869 *Daily News* 22 Apr., The faults and excesses of 'particularism'—weakness abroad, discord at home, and obstacles in the way of trade and traffic. 1891 *Spectator* 4 July, The majority returned at recent elections [in New South Wales] is believed to be opposed to Federation, and in favour of particularism. 1893 *Times* 15 May 9/5 The old particularism has again attained formidable proportions [in the German Empire].

4. Exclusive attention to a particular subject; specialism.

1872 E. TUCKERMAN *Genera Lichenum* 1 The marked particularism which has characterized the study of Lichens for the last thirty years.

Particularist (pārti·kiūlărist), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. F. *particulariste* (1701 in Furetière).] An advocate or adherent of particularism (in any sense: see prec.).

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Particularist*, among polemical divines, a person who holds for particular grace, i.e. teaches, or believes that Christ died for the elect only. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Particularists*... As a party name, it seems to date from the Synod of Dort. 1870 *Daily News* 27 Sept., They are known as 'Particularists', that is men who would maintain unaltered the..petty governments which still hinder Germany from .. displaying the strength of a united country. 1872 *Spectator* 7 Sept. 1128 We do not .. believe ..that the unity of Germany..has anything serious to fear from the particularists of Bavaria. 1889 *Ibid.* 5 Oct., The desire of the scientific particularist.

B. *adj.* = next.

1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 338 During the administration of Washington the particularist tendencies were mostly quiet. 1888 G. W. SMALLEY *Lond. Lett.* I. 5 The German analogue for parochial is Particularist.

Particulari·stic, *a.* [f. prec. + -IC: see -ISTIC.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or upholding particularism (in any sense).

1881 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 375 To overcome the particularistic tendencies of the single States. 1886 C. P. TIELE in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 369/1 Buddhism, Islâm, and Christianity were neither national nor particularistic.

Particularity (pɑ̈rtiki·ɑ̈læ·rĭti). [a. F. *particularité*, ad. late L. *particulārităt-em* (Cassiodorus, Boethius), f. *particulār-is* PARTICULAR: see -ITY.] The quality of being particular; something that is particular.

1. The quality of being particular as opposed to general or universal; the fact of being or relating to one or some (not all) of a class; relation to an individual thing, individuality.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1027/1 So also was it generallie doone throughout all England, in which generalitie this city was of a particularitie. 1647 H. MORE *Song Soul* II. ii. III. vi, Not wedg'd in strait particularity, But grasping all in her vast active spright. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 22 A common name set by itself without any note either of universality or particularity, as *man, stone*,.. is called an indefinite name. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. iv. § 4 Any common name whatsoever is made proper by terms of particularity added to it. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* ii. 41 That..does not alter the particularity of the fact, or make it at all the more a universal.

†b. A particular or individual matter or affair; a particular case or instance. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, v. ii. 44 Now let the generall Trumpet blow his blast, Particularities, and pettie sounds To cease. 1598 MANWOOD *Forest Lawes* i. § 3 (1615) 22 There is no principle or ground so generall, that there is not some particularity exempted out of it.

2. The quality of being special or of a special kind; the fact of being in some way distinguished or noteworthy; speciality, peculiarity. Now *rare*.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* Civ, Sufficient to notifie, the particularitie, and excellency of the Arte. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 142 ¶ 8 To .. have the Esteem of a Woman of your Merit, has in it a Particularity of Happiness. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* Contents 7 Further augmented by the particularity of the Tide.

†b. Peculiarity such as to excite surprise, singularity, oddity; an instance of this, an odd action or characteristic. *Obs.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 438 ¶ 4 An habitual Humour, Whim, or Particularity of Behaviour. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xxiii. 132 Mr. Greville .. has frequently surprized us with his particularities. *a* 1791 REYNOLDS in *Boswell's Johnson* an. 1739, One instance of his absence of mind and particularity, as it is characteristick of the man, may be worth relating.

3. An attribute belonging particularly to the thing in question; a special or distinctive quality or feature; a peculiarity. Now *rare*.

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 343 It is thought that they doo descend of the tartares, by some particularities that is found amongst them. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xii. 159 To speak what we know of the particularities of the Antartike straight. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 10 ¶ 7 Some particularities in the garb of their Abbés may be transplanted hither to advantage. 1779 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 75 The particularity of this last eruption was, that the lava..was now chiefly thrown up from its Crater. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* III. viii. 231 He has, however, some of the particularities of the family. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 75 Seeking for the general conception through the particularities of the individual.

†4. Personal interest or advantage: = PARTICULAR B. 6 b; also, regard to personal or private interest, an act dictated by this. *Sc. Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* 158 The quhilk gracis and propreteis ar nocht grantit be god for thy particularite, but rather .. to be ane dispensatour of his gyftis amang the ignorant pepil. 1578-9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 79 The correctioun of his thevis is nather done for gredines nor ony kynd of particularitie. 1585-6 *Ibid.* IV. 47 Mair respecting thair awne particularitеis nor the commounweill of the said citie.

†5. A particular point or circumstance, a detail: =PARTICULAR B. 2. *Obs.* (Common in 16-17th c.)

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. of Ref.* I. 103 And so from such good words entered into the particularities of the matter. 1536 CROMWELL 14 May in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 12, I write noo particularities, the thinges be soo abhomynable, that I thinke the like was neuer harde. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 302 In this particularity whereof we now speake. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 29 May, When I spoke of their religion, I forgot to mention two particularities. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 19 The particularities related of this animal would be incredible, were they not attested upon oath.

6. Minuteness or detailedness of description, statement, investigation, etc.; treatment of the particulars of a matter.

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xviii. 130 Fomentations .. for a gangrene, whereof I meane to discourse in a particularity. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* ii. (1700) 53 There is no part of the Gospel writ with so copious a Particularity, as the History of his Sufferings and Death. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 5 The very particularity of St. Paul's Epistles. 1844 GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. xix. 95 Charges which, ponderous as they are, are so deficient in particularity. 1883 SIR A. HOBHOUSE in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 180 It is necessary to examine the proceedings with some particularity.

†7. Special attentiveness to a person; an instance of this, a particular attention; familiarity. *Obs.*

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 ¶ 2 All the remarkable Particularities which are usual for Persons who admire one another. 1734 FIELDING *Univ. Gallant* III. ii. Wks. 1882 X. 76 Sister, I am surprised at you. This particularity with a young fellow is very indecent. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* III. xiv. 380 Behaving one hour with objectionable particularity to another woman.

8. Attentiveness to details of action; special carefulnesss; preciseness, fastidiousness.

1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. 255 With great weight, and much particularity, I heard internally that Verse of the Psalm. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. viii. 36 Sir Rowland himself, as you will guess by his particularity, is an old bachelor. 1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* (1860) 14 It [the letter] flouted my opinions, laughed at my particularity. 1882 MISS WOOLSON *Anne* 96 A particularity as to the saving of string.

†9. Phr. *In particularity*: in detail; individually; specially: = *in particular* (PARTICULAR A. 12 a, b).

1559 PARKER in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. Collect. Rec. 362 Which mine disability I might alleadg at length in particularity. 1569 *Act* 11 *Eliz.* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 317 Your Majesties title in generalitie to the whole Realme of Ireland, and in particularitie to the dominion and territories of Ulster. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded. ¶¶ b, There is no Law-maker so provident, as that hee can in particularity foresee and..prevent the infinite variety of future inconveniences.

Particularization (pɑ̈rtiki·ɑ̈lărəizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of particularizing.

1. Individual or detailed mention, description, or treatment; specification.

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 410 With such allusion to his name, and other particularisations, as .. are apt to breed an expectation of something particular in the thing promised. 1798 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Memoir of W. Taylor* I. 217 Enterprises, for the particularization of which they afford ample materials. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 240 This power of particularization is what gives such vigor and greatness to single lines and sentiments of Wordsworth.

2. The action of making particular as opposed to general; restriction to a particular thing. *rare.*

1836 DE MORGAN *Diff. & Integr. Calculus* 583 *note*, The difficulty arises from the particularization of the meaning of δ being made a little too early in the process.

Particularize (pɑ̈rti·ki·ɑ̈lărəiz), *v.* [a. F. *particularise-r* (15th c. in Littré): see -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render particular (as opposed to general); to apply, appropriate, or restrict to a particular thing or class. *rare.*

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 44 And who can directly discusse, or particularize the æquiuocation, and ouer-great generalitie of Interregni, and Auiti sanguinis propago? 1677 G. HICKES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 41 To particularise the general information .. I have sent you the names of the most considerable and mischievous of them. 1876 F. H. BRADLEY *Eth. Stud.* iv. 135 You can not particularize a definition so as to exhaust any sensible object.

2. To mention or describe particularly; to name or state specially, or one by one; to speak or treat of individually, or in detail; to specify. (The usual sense.)

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 321, I dare not Particularise her Description according to my conceit. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 154 Except he particularize and stake downe the verie words. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 161, I doe beleeve the Howse of Commons will Vote the King a Supply .. but not particularise the sume. 1741 EARL ORRERY 7 July in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 241 In mentioning your friends, I must particularize Mr. Pope. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* Pref. 6 Various causes, needless to particularise here. 1884 SIR J. BACON in *Law Times Rep.* L. 345/1 The plaintiffs .. might particularise more distinctly the grounds on which they claim..relief.

b. *intr.* To mention, speak or treat of, or attend to, particulars or details; to go into detail.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXVI. xiv. 580 They would require many volumes to..particularize upon them. 1626 C. POTTER tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 196 It sufficed..to say they had many Reasons, being not able to particularize in any. 1670 CLARKE *Nat. Hist. Nitre* 68 But to a little more particularise. 1709 E. WARD tr. *Cervantes* 34 He took such Pains to particularize upon every Point of his Happiness. 1834 W. H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. xiii, In our hasty narrative of the fight, we have not paused to particularize.

3. *trans.* To place or represent apart as an individual thing; to render distinct or separate; to individualize, distinguish, differentiate. *rare.*

1643 DIGBY *Observ. Relig. Med.* (1644) 84 Particularize a few drops of the Sea, by filling a glasse full of them; then that glasse-full is distinguished from all the rest of the watery Bulke. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 203 The place .. not sufficiently particularized to his memory in so wide a common. 1893 *Black & White* 24 June 764/2 In dress, in manner..he particularises himself from his fellows.

†b. *intr.* To be distinguished. *Obs. rare.*

1637 EARL MONM. tr. *Malvezzi's Romulus & Tarquin* 45 Beyond the common equalitie amongst brethren, they did particularise in being equally..at the same time borne.

Hence **Parti·cularized** *ppl. a.*; **Parti·cularizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Particularisé*, Particularized,..distinguished. 1632 G. HERBERT *Priest to Temple* xiv, If the Parson were ashamed of particularizing in these things, he were not fit to be a parson. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 394 If then it were spoken..after a particularizing way. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. xii. 1. 207 We may be well excused from particularizing. 1851 KITTO *Bible Illustr.* (1867) VIII. 440 He dwelt with particularizing emphasis on his persecution of the believers in Jesus. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xx. § 840. 462 Irrespective of the particularized facts and phenomena which we have been considering.

Particularly (pɑ̈rti·kiɑ̈lăli), *adv.* [f. PARTICULAR *a.* + -LY 2.] In a particular manner, or with a particular reference.

1. a. In the case of, or in respect of, each one of a number; one by one, severally, singly, individually. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1398 *St. Paper* 26 Oct. in Rymer *Foedera* (1709) VIII. 56/1 The qwhilkis the said Commissairs ne may noght, for faut of laisure, ..particularly ger be refourmyd and amendit. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 59/1 Every such somme and sommes of money, ..that in their said accompt..shal be particulerly expressed. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 44 And euery hand and fote hath his fyngers & toos particularly distinct. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 30 Treating of Plants as of Herbes, Trees, and Shrubs, perticulerly and Alphabetically. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 146 They are all particularly redeemed by his death. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvi, He..amused them by describing the town with every part of which he was particularly acquainted. 1877 W. BRUCE *Comm. Rev.* 100 The different images that are used also particularly agree with each other.

b. In relation to, or in the case of, some one thing, person, or class, as distinct from any other; individually, personally; specifically, in particular; in a particular case, for a particular purpose, etc.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* vii. (1870) 146 Also I do not, nor shal not, dispruue no man in this booke perticulerly. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. ii, No, Jew, we take particularly thine To save the ruine of a multitude. 1625 BACON *Ess., Regim. Health* (Arb.) 59 It is hard to distinguish, that which is generally held good, and wholesome, from that, which is good particularly, and fit for thine owne Body. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 319 It signified a lord or prince: and was particularly assumed by the sons of Chus. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iii. x. (1879) 61 There is still much more to be learnt, both about the system generally, and the planets particularly.

c. *Logic.* In the manner of a particular proposition; in relation to some, not all, of a class.

1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 65. 105 Such an image is a conception, used particularly, i.e. only some part of it is called up. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 139 Equivalent to quantifying the Predicate particularly.

2. With respect to the several parts of a whole; in relation to particulars or details; minutely, circumstantially, in detail.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xx. 133 It semeth me gode to adde..more partycularly thoo thinges that be goode and propyce to assaylle Cytees, Castelles and Townes. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 5 Albeit it do not so largely or particulerlye entreate of euery parte. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. vii. § 18. 398 My purpose of answering them more punctually and particularly. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, c. 26 *Preamble*, Their..appurtenances .. more particularly described. 1885 SIR J. BACON in *Law Times' Rep.* LII. 569/1 It becomes necessary to consider more particularly the facts out of which those issues arise.

3. In a special degree; more than others, or more than in other cases; especially, notably, markedly; *colloq.* more than usual, much, very.

1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 270 In matters of Commerce, he is particularly intelligent. 1697 DRYDEN *Eneid* Ded., Ess. (Ker) II. 207 By some passages in the Pastorals, but more particularly in the Georgics, our poet is found to be an exact astronomer. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 255 ¶ 10 Thus is Fame a thing difficult to be obtained by all, but particularly by those who thirst after it. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1833) I. vii. 123 What I particularly admire in him is his candour. 1862 BORROW *Wild Wales* I, Which..he would have been very unwilling to do, more particularly as he had a wife and family. 1885 *Spectator* 30 May 714/2 One does not feel..particularly drawn towards the heroine.

†4. Personally, familiarly, intimately. *Obs.*

1680 BURNET *Rochester* Pref. (1692) 7 He was particularly known to few of the clergy. 1723 STEELE *Consc. Lovers* III. i, Admitting Mr. Cimberton as particularly here, as if he were married to you already. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. viii, Her Lady, with whom he was very particularly acquainted.

†**Parti·cularment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] A particular or individual thing; a particular, a detail.

1647 H. MORE *Song Soul* I. II. xv, Upon this universall Ogdoas Is founded every particularment. *Ibid.* II. iii. III. xxx, With straight line It binds down strongly each particularment Of every edifice.

Parti·cularness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being particular (in any sense); in quot. 1859, Preciseness, fastidiousness.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Particularness*..peculiarness, singularness. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* I, You're getting to be your nunt's own niece, I see, for particularness.

†**Parti·culary,** *adv.* Obs. Sc. form of PARTICULARLY.

1473-4 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 66 As his bill beris,

particulary examinit at the Chakkere. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 551 The dayis particularie abonespecifiit. 1571–2 *Ibid.* II. 179 Under the panis particularie undermentionat. 1589 *Excheq. Rolls Scotl.* XXII. 22.

Particulate (pǎrti·kiŭlĕt), *a.* Only in scientific use. [ad. med. or mod.L. *particulāt-us* divided into particles: see next.] Existing in the condition of minute separate particles.

1874 SIMON *Rept. of Med. Deptmt. P. C.* 30 July 6 [In] the common septic contagium or ferment..particulate, as above described, there seems now to be identified a force..acting disintegratively upon organic matter. 1880 *Lancet* 17 Jan. 85 The contagium .. is particulate—that is, consists of definite particles of organic nature. 1885 KLEIN *Micro-Organisms* 46 Chanveau was the first to prove experimentally that in vaccinia and in variola the active principle is a particulate non-diffusible substance. 1891 A. CARPENTER in *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 1/3 Showing that particulate matter can be conveyed many thousands of miles in the higher regions of the atmosphere.

b. Of or relating to minute separate particles.

1881 E. R. LANKESTER in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 121 The ingestion of fats in a particulate form by Vertebrata. 1888 *Times* 20 Jan. 10/2 The particulate and undulatory theories of smell are not exclusive of each other.

†**Partĭculate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *particulāre* (cf. late L. *particulātio* division into particles, Mart. Capella *e* 425), f. *particula* PARTICLE.] *trans.* = PARTICULARIZE 2.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* Ded., I am bolde to leave to particulate in my epistle any part of the argument. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 605 If I should particulate the scufflings and skirmishes. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 140 Many acts..which I will not stand here to particulate.

b. *intr.* = PARTICULARIZE 2 b.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxiv. (1612) 277 But why particulate we thus, that much in few would write? 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 14 That I may not particulate of Alexander of Hales, the Irrefragable Doctor. *Ibid.* 27, I could particulate in many more.

Pa·rticule. *Obs.*, exc. in sense 2 b, as Fr. (partikŭ·l). Also 6 perticule. [a. F. *particule* (1484 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *particula* PARTICLE.]

†**1.** A small part or portion (in quot. 1540, of land); a particle. *Obs.*

1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) 376/2 Þe landis and barony of Estwemis..aduocatioun and donatioun of kirkis tenentis tenandrijs particulis pendiculis..and pertinentis þarof. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xxix. 193, I ever tooke .. that very particule of hour when it was proposed.

†**2.** *Gram.* = PARTICLE *sb.* 3. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 33 *Ane* is a noun of number, ..*an* a particule of determination preceding a voual.

‖ b. *spec.* Applied to the French preposition *de* used as a prefix of nobility in personal names.

1889 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVI. 270/1 We..generously add a 'de' where no particule is, with no consciousness that we are thus conferring nobility. 1898 BODLEY *France* I. 191 Of the 1500 boys 200 have names prefixed with the particule, signifying that they claim to be of gentle birth.

‖ **Partie.** [mod. F. *partie* (partī·).] A match in a game; a game. *Partie carrée*, † *quarrée* [F., = square or quadrate party] a party of four.

1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* IV. ii, Well, I have won the partie, and revenge. 1816 SINGER *Illust. Cards* 16 The parties at Cards are doubled. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* li, Champignac was very fond of écarté, and made many *parties* with the Colonel of evenings. 1876 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* (1880) Gloss. 13 *Partie*, the same players playing two rubbers consecutively, or, should it be necessary, a third rubber, to decide which is the best of the three rubbers.

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 186 Very often in a *tete à tete* and sometimes in a *partie quarrée*. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *Ld. Thoulouse*, The *partie quarrée* had like aldermen fed. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 130 A *partie-carrée* composed of George..his mother, sister, and Mr. John.

Partie-coated: see PARTI- 1.

†**Parti-fe·llow.** *Obs.* In 5 partifelewe, 6 partie-. [f. *parti* PARTY *sb.* + FELLOW.] One who shares, a partner: cf. *parting fellow* s. v. PARTING *ppl. a.* 4.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 219 [In] the Passions of that oone, that other is Parcenere, or Partifelewe. 1530 PALSGR. 252/1 Partie felowe, *parsonnier.*

†**Pa·rtify,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. PARTY *sb.* + -FY.] *trans.* To render partisan; to give a party complexion to, or imbue with party spirit.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 8 Adulterations of partify'd Collectors and additional Refiners of the perverted Text. 1716 *Ibid.* III. 67 Publications manag'd, and partify'd by the respective Romanists.

Partile (pā·ŭtəil, -til), *a.* Also 7 partil(l. [ad. L. *partilis* divisible, f. root of *partīre* to divide: see -ILE; also, partial (in adv. *partiliter* partially, in part). In mod. Fr., in sense 2, *partil.*]

†**1.** = PARTIAL *a.* II. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 178 The light of my renowne, shal not suffer a partile eclipse, but it shal be in maner, wholy darkned. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 116 Being but a Partile not a Totall Eclipse. 1678 W. ADAMS *Didham Pulpit* 67 There are many beginnings of fulfilling them, partile accomplishments. 1695 E. HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 18 The *Penumbra* or Partile shade of the Sun. 1697 *Ibid.* 445 A partile Account of a Book long since published.

2. *Astrol.* Of an aspect: Exact to the same degree and minute, or, at least, within a degree; e. g. *partile conjunction*, exact conjunction; so *partile opposition*; *partile trine*, positions exactly 120° apart. Opposed to PLATIC.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 199 Mars..being in the seventh house in a partile aspect with the Horoscope. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) b ij, His Fiery Partil Trine, to actuate The Active House to a more Active Fate. 1701 MOXON *Math. Dict.* s. v., The Sun in one Degree of Taurus and the Moon in one Degree of Cancer make a Partile Sextile. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* s. v., An aspect is partile when it falls in the same degree and minute, both with respect to longitude and latitude...This can seldom happen, but a few minutes can make no difference. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* ix. (1852) 121 Your aspects, dignities, ascendances, Your partile quartiles, and your platic trines.

†**Pa·rtily,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [app. f. PARTY *a.* + -LY 2.] With respect to a part; partly.

1497 HEN. VII in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 57 That the said Kings of Fraunce and Spayne..be in this behalf contributory, partilie in men, and partily in money.

†**Pa·rtiment.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 partyment. [ad. med.L. *partīmentum* (1292 in Du Cange) partition, division; f. *partīre* to PART: so It. *partimento.*] **a.** A part or division; a company. **b.** ? A constituent part or element.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. iii. 39 And eftir that the trumpet blew a sing, Than enery partyment bownys to thar stand. 1641 LD. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* vii. 40 Estates and Revennes.. which are the Partiments and Supporters of Noble Honours.

Partin, Partinar, -er, obs. ff. PARTAN, PARTNER.

Parting (pā·ŭtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PART *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PART, partition; the result, or place, of this action; something that parts.

1. The action of dividing or fact of undergoing division into parts; division, breaking, cleaving: see PART *v.* 1, 2.

1530 PALSGR. 252/1 Partyng of any thyng, *partaige.* 1555 ADAMO (*title*) An Anatomi, that is to say a parting in peeces of the Mass. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 146 There being great danger of the ship's parting. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Parting..*(*Nautical.*) Breaking cable, leaving the anchor in the ground.

b. The division or dividing line of the hair when combed: see PART *v.* 1 c.

1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* III. i, Does the parting of my fore-top show so thin? 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* I. i. (1864) 6 Smoothing the parting of the glossy brown hair on her well-shaped head. 1887 J. ASHBY STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 193 My hair is getting thin,..Old Time has made my parting wide, And sunk my hopes to zero.

2. The action of separating or putting asunder, or fact of being separated; separation. (*b*) *spec.* in technical uses: see PART *v.* 4 c.

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 66/1855 Ȝef he by wyl scrueþ þat flesch, Ry3t partyng worthe hym none. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1803 Dede es noght elles..Bot a partyng of þe saul and body. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 385/1 Partynge a-sundyr..*separacio.* 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Parting*, is one of the Refiner's ways to separate Gold and Silver. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1059 In parting by nitric acid, the gold generally retains a little silver. 1879 H. NORTHCOTT in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 71/2 Tools..chiefly for 'parting', or cutting off pieces of work from the main cylinder or log.

b. That part in which separation is realized; the place at which two or more things separate or are separated: as *the parting of the ways*, the place or part at which a road divides into two or more that proceed in different directions (often *fig.* in reference to a choice between courses of action); *water-parting*, the line separating two river-systems, a WATERSHED. (*b*) *spec.* in *Founding*, the division or meeting-surface of two parts of a mould (see also c).

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) XXXV, Whan he is passed þe partynge of þe quarter and entered into a newe quarter, he shulde blowe iii. moot and seke forth. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* XXI. 21 The king of Babylon stood at the parting of the way, at the head of the two wayes, to vse diuination. 1869 LOWELL *Parting of the Ways* i, Who hath not..Stood doubtful at the Parting of the Ways? 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1460/1 An exact *parting* is now made with the trowel along the median line, if the casting be symmetrical. *Ibid.* 1634/2 *Parting*..4. (*Founding.*) The meeting surfaces of the sand rammed up in the *cope* and in the *drag.* 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Dec. 5/2 Take the Nile valley and the water partings on each side from Berber. 1897 MARQ. SALISBURY *Sp. Ho. Lords* 19 Jan., For the difficulties in which we find ourselves now, the parting of the ways was in 1853, when the Emperor Nicholas's proposals were rejected.

c. *concr.* Something that parts or separates two things; *esp.* in technical uses, as (*a*) *Mining* and *Geol.* A layer of rock, clay, etc. lying between two beds of different formations; (*b*) *Founding.* Fine sand (*parting-sand*) or other powdery substance used to prevent adhesion of the surfaces of the parts of a mould (cf. b).

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 23 A sort of bad foul Air, or Fume exhaling out of some Minerals, or partings of Stone. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxv. 466 The laminae..are occasionally marked by very thin carbonaceous partings. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* (1875) 67 The partings of the shafts consist of strong beams of wood.. longitudinal timbers are nailed to these so as to form the shaft parting. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1461/2 The charcoal-dust of the black-wash acts as a parting.

3. Mutual separation of two or more persons; esp. the action of quitting one another's company; leave-taking.

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 325 Gret sorwe thai made at her parting. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xlviii. (Gibbs MS.) lf. 101 A my dere sone a byttre partynge was thys. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 186 Good night, good night, Parting is such sweete sorrow, That I shall say good night, till it be morrow. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 1003. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 20 Mar., The last parting is very afflictive. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* I. 70, I said..a few words to the boys at parting.

b. With *with*: see PART *v.* 6 c.

1620 BARRET *Ded. Southwell's Poems* 149 To purchase it by parting with their Armes. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 482 The parting with a beloved Child is at any time an Affliction. 1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ennui* xxi, The parting with a watch and some other trinkets..enabled me to pay this money.

4. The action of going away or setting out, departure; also *fig.* (*euphem.*) Decease, death. *arch.*

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 684 He droȝ forþ a riche ring His moder him ȝaf at his parting. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VII. 57 Her pardoun is ful petit at her partyng hennes. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xiv. 37 He shal be purueied bifore his partyng. 1603 JAS. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 78 My sonne, that I see you not before my pairting impute it to this great occasion. 1656 HEYLIN *Extraneus Vapulans* 64 To let him know, that the Company was upon the parting. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ii, Nothing troubled me at my parting from the island. 1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 194 Who can, at parting, picture his return?

†**5.** Division into shares; division among a number, distribution; the giving of a share to another, imparting. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 342 Chesyng of cardenalis, & parting of beneficis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 385/1 Partynge, or delynge, *particio, distribucio.* 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 80 b, They fell out about the partyng.

†**b.** The taking or having of a share; sharing, participation. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* VI. 14 Sothli what partynge [*gloss* or comunynge] of riȝtwysnesse with wickidnesse?

†**6.** The action of taking parts or sides. *Obs.*

1652 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ., Preserv. agst. Schisme* 31 With them there will be Siding and Parting. There cannot be Unity and Order.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.* Of or pertaining to parting, *i.e.* leave-taking, departure, or (*euphem.*) death; *esp.* (in adjectival construction) Given, taken, performed, etc. at parting; 'farewell', concluding, final. (See also PARTING-CUP.)

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 219 Thus much I must say for a parting blow. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iii. 34 Ere I could Giue him that parting kisse. 1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 77 Hark! she is call'd, the parting hour is come. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, If you go out without the parting look you might as well dance out. 1794 SOUTHEY *Frederic* 6 That deep cry..seems to sound My parting knell. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 266 This seems to be indicated by his parting words. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 75 With this parting shot..Nancy flung into the house. 1898 FLO. MONTGOMERY *Tony* 19 Forgetful of his mother's parting injunctions.

b. Of or pertaining to parting or separation, as *parting-point*; *esp.* in names of various technical appliances used for separating something, etc., as **parting-assay** (see quot. and ASSAY *sb.* 6); **parting-bead** = *parting-strip*; **parting-glass,** a glass flask used in 'parting' gold and silver (see PART *v.* 4 e (*a*)), esp. in assaying; **parting-line** (*Founding*), the line in which the 'parting' of a mould (see 2 b (*b*)) meets the surface of a pattern as it lies in the mould; **parting-rail** (see quot.); **parting-sand** (*Founding*), fine dry sand, free from admixture of clay, used to prevent adhesion of the parts of a mould at the 'parting' (see 2 b (*b*)); **parting-shard** (*Pottery Manuf.*), a thin piece of baked clay placed between pieces of unbaked ware to prevent adhesion; **parting-strip,** a strip of material used for separating two parts, e. g. the vertical strip of wood inserted at the side of the frame of a sash window to keep the sashes apart when raised or lowered; **parting-tool,** name of various tools used in different kinds of work for separating pieces of material, or for trimming, cutting fine outlines and markings, etc.; † **parting water,** nitric acid as used in 'parting' gold and silver (*obs.*).

In some of these, e.g. *parting bead, rail, shard, strip*, the attrib. use of the vbl. sb. can hardly be separated from that of the ppl. adj. (see next). Thus a *parting strip* may be viewed either as a strip used for parting, or as a strip that parts. When the hyphen is used, the former is implied: cf. a *walking-stick*, a *walking leaf.*

1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 56 This method .. is called the *Parting Assay. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., **Parting Bead*, the beaded slip inserted at the centre of the pulley style of a sash window, to keep the two sashes in their places. 1885 LOCK *Workshop Rec.* IV. 349/1 The washing may be performed in one of the conical precipitating or **parting* flasks. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 79 Water in a **parting* glasse vpon warme imbers. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 766 Parting glasses .. ought to be very well annealed, and chosen free from flaws. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1460/1 The **parting-line* is..that line upon the pattern, as it lies in the sand, above and below which the sides of the pattern run inward from the perpendicular. 1835 in Liddon etc. *Life Pusey* (1894) I. xv. 350 Mr. Maurice .. made up his mind that it represented the **parting-point* between him and the Oxford School. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Parting Rail*...A rail intermediate between

the bottom and top rails of a door or partition. 1864 Webster, *Parting sand.* 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1460/1 Some dry parting-sand is next scattered over the surface. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 123 Haveing only *parting-shards, i.e. thin bits of old pots put between them, to keep them from sticking together. 1881 Young *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 648. 297 The *parting-tool is a sort of gouge or grooving tool, with an angular edge. 1895 *Mod. Steam Eng.* 90 Side tools to cut at the side, Parting tools, narrow and sharp for parting work. 1662 Merrett tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* xxxviii. 62 (*heading*) How to make Aqua-fortis call'd *parting water, which dissolves silver and quick-silver.

Parting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².] That parts (in various senses of the verb).

(See also prec. 7 b.)

1. Separating, dividing; forming a boundary or interval between two things.

1699 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 233 The gate in the parting line between Mr. Wintbrops land and Major Townsends farm. 1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xi. 121 The Parting Space is that Distance which the Drill leaves betwixt the Row it plants in going one Way, and that Row which it makes in returning back. 1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 239 Occasionally there is a parting layer of pure flint.

2. Undergoing division; dividing, breaking, going to pieces.

1719 S. Sewall *Diary* 14 Dec., At the parting way came up with Col. Quincey. 1736 Gray *Statius* II. 21 Parting surges round the vessel roar. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* III. 511 The parting ship that instant is no more!

3. Going away, departing; *fig.* dying.

a 1577 Gascoigne *In praise Gentlewoman* Wks. (1587) 284 And she to quyte hys loue..dyd yeeld her parting breath. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 115 And Peace, no Warre, befall thy parting Soule. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 276 Both by thee informd I learne, And from the parting Angel overheard. 1750 Gray *Elegy* i, The curfew tolls the knell of parting day. 1866 Neale *Sequences & Hymns* 127 To fortify the parting soul.

†4. Sharing, participating; *parting fellow*, sharer, partner: = Parti-fellow. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 206 If pacience be owre partyng felawe, And pryue with vs bothe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 563 Thise scorneres been partyng felawes with the deuel. 1514 *Will of Stanyng* (Somerset Ho.), Partyng feloo.

Pa·rting cup. a. A drinking-cup with two handles on opposite sides, used by two persons in taking a draught of liquor at parting. (Cf. Loving cup.) b. A kind of 'cup' or compound beverage, made with ale and sherry, sweetened, and with soda-water added just before drinking.

1868 J. Marryat *Pottery* (ed. 3) 484 Marshal de Bassompierre, when about to return..had called his friends together that he might drink their health in a parting cup.

†**Pa·rtion.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *partiōn-em* a bringing forth, f. *parĕre, part-* to bring forth.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Partion*, a birth, a breeding, a lying in travail of children or yong; a laying of Eggs, a sitting on brood.

Partisan, partizan (pā·rtizăn, pāɹtizæ·n), *sb.*¹ (*a.*) Also 6 pertisen, -sann, -sant, 7 partizaut, -zen, -zane. [a. F. *partisan* sb. and adj. (15th c. in Littré), ad. It. dial. form = Tuscan *partigiano*: cf. Roman and Neapol. *partišano, -ešano*, Upper Italian *parteżan, partżan*; f. *parte* part: cf. *courtesan, parmesan.*

Flecchia, in *Archivio Glottolog. Ital.* II. (1876) 12–17, finds the origin of the Italian suffix in the adj. ending *-ese*:—L. *-ensis, -ēsis*, whence a derivative (originally sb.) *-esiano*, as in *cortese, cortesiano, corteg-, cortigiano, Parmese, Parmesiano, Parmigiano*; on the analogy of these, derivatives of the same type were subseq. formed directly from their primitives, without the intermediate adj. in *-ensis, -ese.* Adaptations of these have passed from It. into Fr. and other Romanic languages.]

1. One who takes part or sides with another; an adherent or supporter of a party, person, or cause; *esp.* a devoted or zealous supporter; often in unfavourable sense: One who supports his party 'through thick and thin'; a blind, prejudiced, unreasoning, or fanatical adherent.

1555 Eden *Decades* 62 Theyr newe capitayne..placed his souldiers as pleased hym in the forwarde and rereward, and sume as pertisens abowt his owne person. 1569 Stocker tr. *Diod. Sic.* I. iv. 6 [To] haue a number of men in euery citie to be his Pertisannes or garde. 1595 Daniel *Civill Wars* II. iv, These partizanes of factions, often tride. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 292 The Portugals, pertisants vnto Anthonie. 1602 *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) II. 198 The partizants and fauorers of the late seditious puritaine Erle. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1298 They made themselves partisans to the one to oppresse the other. 1779 J. Moore *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) II. xcvi. 429 Why the inhabitants of every other country should..become partizans of America, is not so apparent. 1780 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* ii. § 4 A partizan of the principle of asceticism. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xii. (1878) 234 The clergyman must never be a partisan. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vi. § 1. 274 The Duke of Gloucester..had now placed himself at the head of the partizans of the war.

2. *Mil.* A member of a party of light or irregular troops employed in scouring the country, surprising the enemy's outposts and foraging parties, and the like; a member of a volunteer force similarly engaged, a guerilla.

1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 523 Leiuteanant collonel Manwaring..brought in 50 French partizans, with excellent arms. 1810 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VI. 319 The numerous bands of partizans which are carrying on a destructive warfare. 1827 Scott *Napoleon* VII. 36 The qualities of a partizan or irregular soldier are inherent in the national character of the Spaniard.

b. A leader of such a party of light or irregular troops; a guerilla chief or captain.

1706 Phillips s. v., In the Art of War, *a good Partisan* is an able Soldier well skill'd in commanding a Party. 1731 Bailey vol. I, *Partisan* (in *Military Affairs*) a Commander of a Party. 1760 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 26/2 This march would have been thought an astonishing exploit in a partizan at the head of a small and disencumbered corps. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II. 38. 1853 Stocqueler *Milit. Encycl., Partisan*,..also means an officer sent out upon a party, with the command of a body of light troops, generally under the appellation of the partisan's corps.

3. *Comb.*, as *partisan-like* adj.

1841 I. Taylor *Spir. Chr.* 190 None commands our servile or partisanlike support.

B. *attrib.* or as *adj.* [cf. F. *partisan*, adj.].

1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a partisan; supporting a party, esp. zealously or blindly; biased, prejudiced, one-sided.

1842 Agnes Strickland *Queens Eng.* II. 380 Nothing but partisan malice could blame such hospitality. 1882 Hinsdale *Garfield & Educ.* II. 363 One spot..across which the shadow of partisan politics has never fallen. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 1 June 5/3 Every obstacle which partisan malevolence could create.

2. *Mil.* Of or pertaining to military partisans (see A. 2); pertaining to irregular or petty warfare. *Partisan ranger*: = Ranger¹ 3.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4447/3 Our Partisan Parties have lately been very successful. 1731 Bailey vol. II, *Partisan Party*, a small body of Infantry commanded by a Partisan, to make an incursion upon the enemy, to lurk about their camp to disturb their foragers, and to intercept their convoys. 1827 Scott *Napoleon* VII. 35 The system of guerilla or partizan warfare [in Spain]. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 226 The Enniskilleners had never ceased to wage a vigorous partisan war against the native population.

Hence **Pa·rtisaning** *a.*, supporting a party zealously or blindly; **Pa·rtisanism,** the practice of partisanship; partisan spirit; **Pa·rtisanize** *v. trans.*, to render partisan; **Pa·rtisanly** *adv.*, in the manner of a partisan; **Pa·rtisanry,** partisanship.

1790 in Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 319 Violent attacks..to gratify *partisaning and temporising resentments. 1890 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 29 Mar., As long as *partisanism continues rampant in the legislature. 1896 *Ibid.* 28 Sept., Loyal Prohibitionists are neither *partisanized old men, nor spoiled children. 1882 *Daily News* 18 Aug. 5/5 The 'World', which is *partisanly Irish, calls the sentence outrageous. 1889 Bruce *Plant. Negro* 67 Whose *partisanry conforms..to the seductions of bribery.

Partisan, partizan (pā·rtizăn), *sb.*² Also 6 partyzyne, partesant, partison, 6–7 partezan, pertison, 7 partizane, 7–8 pertuisan(e, 8 partuisan(e, 9 *arch.* pertuizan. *Obs.* from *c* 1700, till revived by Scott and 19th c. antiquaries. [a. 16th c. F. *partizane, parti-, parthisane*, ad. It. *partesana, partigiana*, in med.L. *partesana, pertixana*; in Sw. *bardisan.*

The origin of the It. word is disputed. Diez associates it with *partigiano* Partisan¹, as if the weapon carried by partisans; others would identify the first part with OHG. *parta, barta* halberd, leaving the rest of the word unexplained. In Fr., popularly corrupted in 15–16th c. to *pourtisaine, pertuisegne, pertusaine*, mod.F. *pertuisane*, as if from *pertuis* a hole, *pertuiser* to bore, pierce.]

1. A military weapon used (under this name) by footmen in the 16th and 17th c., consisting of a long-handled spear, the blade having one or more lateral cutting projections, variously shaped, so as sometimes to pass into the gisarme and the halberd; in some of its forms used also in boar-hunting.

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* iii. 25 Byls, bowes, partisance, pikes. 1557 *Will of W. Oliver* (Somerset Ho.), A staffe called a Partyzyne. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 138 A Partison, a iaueline to skirmish with, *hasta velitaris.* 1583 *Rates of Customs* D vj, Partesants or Bore speares vngilt the dosen xxvis. viijd. 1596 *Lane. & Chesh. Wills* III. 4 A pertison and a leadinge staffe. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VII. xxiv. 570 Shewing their swordes, lances, pertuisans, and other armes. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 14, I had as liue haue a Reede that will doe me no seruice, as a Partizan I could not heaue. 1625 Markham *Souldiers Accid.* 5 Their weapons..shall be faire Partizans of strong and short blades. 1688 Capt. J. S. *Art of War* 40 The Pike and Partisan are the onely Arms proper to stop the fury of the Cavalry. 1706 Phillips, *Partisan* or *Pertuisan*, a Weapon like a Halbard, sometimes us'd by Lieutenants of Foot. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* IV. xx, Oa battlement and partizan Gleam'd axe and spear and partizan. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* II. ix. (1866) 317/2 Others had the partisans, battle-axes, and huge two-handed swords of the previous century. 1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* viii. 145 The terms *partizan, halberde*, and *guisarme*, denote the same class of weapon, which admitted various modifications...In all these examples a lance-head and an axe are present.

b. Used as a leading-staff, and borne as a halberd by civic and other guards.

1611 Cotgr., *Pertuisane*, a Partisan, or leading staffe. 1667 Chamberlayne *St. Eng.* I. (1684) 213 Of the Yeomen of the Guard..One half..bear in their hands..partizans. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1661/3 His Royal Highness was received by the Provost, Magistrates and Council, and by a Band of the Young Men of the Town, bearing Gilded Partisans. [1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* viii, They have brought two town officers with their partizans, to guard their fair persons, I suppose. 1860 Fairholt *Costume* 277 One of King Charles II.'s yeomen of the guard has been here copied...He carries a partisan in his right hand and a sword by his side.]

2. *transf.* A soldier or civic guard armed with a partisan.

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2869/2 First marched the City Partizanes in new Liveries bare-headed. [1820 Scott *Abbot* xviii, They..were fighting hard, when the provost, with his guard of partizans, came in thirdsman, and staved them asunder with their halberds, as men part dog and bear.]

Partisanship (see Partisan¹). [f. Partisan¹ + -ship.] The state, condition, or practice of a partisan; zealous or blind support of one's party.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. i, Not out of blind sectarian partisanship. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 268 The frenzy of religious partizanship.

Partise, obs. pl. of Party.

†**Pa·rtising.** *Sc. Law. Obs.* Also 6 pairt-. [app. corrupt. of OF. *partison, -isson, -eisun* partition, separation, departure (:—L. *partītiōn-em*); the ending being confused with Sc. *-in, -ene, -ing*, of vbl. sbs.] Legal parting or separation; formal divorce. *Libel of partising*, bill of divorce.

1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* 165 b, Sumtyme a man hafland displesure at his wife wald geue to hir a libel of partising and put hir fra him. *c* 1568 in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) App. 47 April..26, the first precept for the partising of the Erle of Bothwell and his wyif was direct furth from the Commissarys of Edinburgh. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 217 To adwyse of the pairtising of the quein and my lord bothwell.

Partisman: see Partsman.

Partison, obs. form of Partisan².

Partite (pā·rtəit), *a.* [ad. L. *partīt-us* parted, divided. Cf. Bipartite, Quinquepartite, etc.]

a. Divided into parts or portions.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 151/40 Partyte, *partitus, a.* 1680 Morden *Geogr. Rect., Spain* (1685) 170 Spain fell into a 12-partite division.

b. *Bot.* and *Entom.* Divided to the base, or nearly so, as a leaf, corolla, or insect's wing.

[1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf, Quinquepartite Leaf*, one which is separated into five parts down to the very base...In the same manner a leaf is said to be *bipartite*, etc.] 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 179 *Partite*, divided; when they are separated down to the Base. 1826 Kirby & Spence *Entomol.* IV. 296 Partite (*Partita*), divided to the base. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 232 The corolla may be partite, cleft, toothed, or entire. 1880 Garrod & Baxter *Mat. Med.* 180 The leaves are..palmate, five-partite.

†**Partited,** *ppl. a. Her. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ed.] Divided into parts: said of a cross used as a bearing, having each arm doubled, or tripled (Tripartited).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Heraldry* c vij, He berith Sable and a cros dowble partitid of Siluer. *Ibid.* c vij b, Then hit is called a cros dowble partitid florishid, as here.

Partition (pāɹtĭ·ʃən), *sb.* Also 5–6 per-. [a. F. *partition* (Oresme, 14th c.), in 12th c. *particion*, ad. L. *partītiōn-em*, from *partīre* to Part.]

1. The action of parting or dividing into parts; the fact of being so divided; division.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* I. (Percy Soc.) 5 An ymage..With two fayre handes stretched out along, Unto two hye wayes there in partition. 1552 Huloet, Deuision or partition of a praye or spoyle in warre. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 28 Some..ioynted or deuided as the Reede: some without any such partition. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* II. xiv. Oj, Certayne questions for the partition and diuision of grounde. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Creéncha*, the partition of the haire, *comæ diuisio.* *c* 1620 A. Hume *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 16 Quhen a word fales to be divyded at the end of a lyne, the partition must be made at the end of a syllab. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* xi. II. 436 The partition of the Empire. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 8 (1864) 88 The threefold partition of mind into Feeling, Volition, and Intellect.

b. Division into shares or portions; distribution.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 170 Al tho that make suche a particioune Amonge theyr subjettis. 1580 Sidney *Ps.* xxii. xi, Of my poore weedes they do partition make. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxii. 71 He spent out of the general booty, before the partitions were made. 1751 *Affect. Narr. of Wager* 102 A final Partition was this Day made of the remaining Flour. 1799 W. Tooke *View Russian Emp.* I. 327 At the first partition of Poland in 1773. *a* 1832 Mackintosh *Fr. War of* 1793 Wks. 1846 III. 179 We cannot..imagine that a greater evil could befall the human race than the partition of Europe among the spoilers of Poland. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 275 The partition of sovereignty between..the State governments that the people created, and the government of the United States.

c. *fig.* (Cf. 2 *Tim.* ii. 15.)

1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* I. 7 It is a safe rule in the partition of holy Scripture, not to churne the sincere milk thereof till butter come. 1684 Willard *Mercy Magn.* 9 We may briefly take partition of this parable.

2. The action of parting or separating two or more persons or things; the fact or condition of being separated; separation, division.

1530 Palsgr. 165 *Separaisón*, a partition. 1562 Turner *Baths* 1 b, We make no partition betwen y° men and the weomen whilse they are in bathing. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. vi. 38 Can we not Partition make..Twixt faire, and foule? 1766 Forovce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiii. 233 Every wall of partition..it throws down. 1872 Blackie *Lays Highl.* 104 Walls of ancient, harsh partition 'Twixt the people, and the crown.

3. Something that separates (either a material structure, or more rarely an immaterial boundary or dividing line); *esp.* that which separates one part of a space from another; *e.g.* a structure separating rooms or parts of a room (*esp.* when of

slighter nature than a wall proper); a septum or dissepiment in a plant or animal body; etc.

1545 Elyot, *Dissepimentum*, the particion in a wall nutte, wherwith the kernell is deuided. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* II. xv. O j b, A hedge dyke or other partition runnyng from.. the fountayne to..the marke espyed. 1617 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 205 All the particians shall bee maide with good and sufficient groundesills. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* I. 164 Great wits are sure to madness near allied, And thin partitions do their bounds divide. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 82 The High Altar is divided from the rest of the Church by a wooden partition with three doors in it. 1763 Bickerstaff *Love in Village* 56 Did I not overhear your scheme..through the partition? 1844 Lo. Brougham *A. Lunel* I. iii. 85 The thin partition that divided his mirth and good humour from his anger. 1846 *P. Parley's Ann.* VII. 235 One shaft divided by a brattice or partition in two. 1878 Macalister *Vertebr. & Inv.* 46 The red organ-pipe coral of the Indian Ocean, with its table-like partitions and its green polyps. 1892 J. A. Thomson *Outl. Zool.* 138 A number of partitions or mesenteries extend from the body-wall towards this gullet. Some of the partitions are 'complete'.

4. Each of the parts into which any whole is divided, as by boundaries or lines; a portion, part, division, section. **a.** *gen.* (Formerly applied to the divisions of a book or literary work.) Now *rare*.

1561 T. Norton tr. *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiii. (1634) 56 He .. affirmeth, that there be part, and partitions in the essence of God, of which every portion is God. 1571 (*title*) Toxophilus, The Schole, or partitions of shooting contayned in ij bookes written by Roger Ascham. 1608 R. Norton tr. *Stevin's Disme* Div, The Yard, Ell, &c., with his tenne partitions. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. III. iv. (1651) 36 Of this last.. I will speak..in my third Partition. 1727 Pope, etc. *Art of Sinking* 115 The vituperative partition will as easily be replenished. *a* 1854 Reed *Lect. Eng. Lit.* vii. (1878) 235 In each partition of our earth's time.

b. One of a number of actual superficial or cubic spaces into which an object is divided; a compartment; a pane, a panel; a pocket (of a bag); an apartment, chamber, room.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. Ind.* 66 Of a faire and straunge workemanshippe inwardes, with many great partitions, some full of pottes of honey, and maiz. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 412 The Hold was divided in many small Partitions. 1756 Mrs. Brooke *Old Maid* No. 37 (1764) 300 The temple was divided into two noble partitions. 1783 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) IV. 250 The garden before the house was in three partitions. 1900 G. Swift *Somerley* 58 She walked straight up to the window, which was divided into three partitions.

5. *Law.* A division of real property, esp. of lands, between joint-tenants, tenants in common, or copareeners, made either by private agreement, a judicial decree, or private act of parliament, by which their co-tenancy or co-ownership is abolished and their individual interests in the land are separated; a division into severalty.

1474 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 100/1 That the seid Dukes and their seid wyfes..may make particion of all the premisses and every part therof [the premisses were real estate]. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 *Preamble*, Particion was made be twyne theyme of the sayd Maners. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5) s. v., Partition of Lands descended by the Common Law, or by Custom among Coheirs or Parceners. 1741 T. Robinson *Gavelkind* i 7 To shew an actual partition of the Lands. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 521 The third mode of voluntary partition is, where the eldest makes the division of the lands; in which case she shall choose last. 1845 *Act 8 & 9 Vict.* c. 106 § 3 A partition and an exchange of any tenements or hereditaments, not being copyhold..shall also be void at law, unless made by deed.

6. *Logic.* Analysis by systematic separation of the integrant parts of a thing; enumeration of parts. (Distinguished from *division*: see Division 6.)

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 15 A manne is diuided into bodie and soule, and this kinde of diuidyng is properlie called a partition. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* II. v. 17 When Man or Human Body is divided into its three Regions and Limbs; or the Year into 12 Months..It is a Definition of the Integrate, or Mathematical, and is called Partition. 1725 Watts *Logic* I. vi. § 8. 1866 Fowler *Elem. Deduct. Logic* viii. (1887) 59 As a test of a logical division..the term divided must be predicable of each dividing member...In this manner it is distinguished from *partition* of a whole into its parts. 1870 Jevons *Logic* xii. 108 Logical division must not be confused with physical division or Partition.

7. *Math.* †**a.** = Division 5 a. *Obs.*

1571 Digges *Pantom.* I. xii. D iij b, Augment by the parts, and make particion by 12. 1709–29 V. Mandey *Syst. Math., Arith.* 3 Division, or Partition, is the finding of a Number which shews..how often the Number Dividing..is contained in the Dividend.

b. Any one of the ways of expressing a number as a sum of positive integers (*e.g.* the partitions of 4 are 1 + 1 + 1 + 1, 1 + 1 + 2, 1 + 3, 2 + 2).

1855 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* II. 235 (*heading*) Researches on the Partition of Numbers. 1859 Sylvester (*title*) Lectures on the Partitions of Numbers, delivered at King's College, London.

8. *Mus.* An arrangement of the several parts of a composition one above another on the same stave or set of staves; a score. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 97 Here it is set downe in partition, because you should the more easilie perceine the conueiance of the parts. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Partition*, in music, the disposition of the several parts of a song, set on the same leaf; so as upon the uppermost ranges of lines are found the treble; in another the bass [etc.]. 1891 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 5/4 Here are to be found original scores and partitions, MSS. interesting not only to the musician but to the collector of autographs.

9. *Her.* **a.** The division of a shield into two parts of different tinctures by one of the dividing lines (see Parted, Party *a.*). ? *Obs.* †**b.** An ordinary which separates or lies between common charges on a shield. *Obs.* **c.** Each of the divisions or compartments of a parted or quartered shield.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Heraldry* d iij, The first partician forsoth is of ij colouris in armys after the long way in the playne maner. *Ibid.* d v, The..partician ouerwart is made as mony wyse as is the partycion on length. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. ii. (1660) 108 Whensoever there is a separation of common charges..by reason of the Interposition of some ..Ordinaries, then they are not termed Ordinaries, but most worthy Partitions. 1725 Coats *Dict. Her., Partitions*, or *Compartiments*, as the French call them, as also *Quarterings* of the Escutcheon, according to the Number of Coats that are to be on it, are the several Divisions made in it, when the Arms of several Families are born altogether by one.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *partition-balk, -beam, -line*; **Partition treaty**, name given to each of the two treaties (of 11 Oct. 1698 and 11 Oct. 1700) attempting 'to settle from outside the complex question of the Spanish Succession on the death of the king, Charles II' (Low and Pulling *Dict. Eng. Hist.* 1884, 804). See also Partition-wall.

1581–90 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 412 A particion balke .. of .16. foote breadthe. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Prior* Wks. III. 134 The impeachment of those lords who had persuaded the king to the Partition-treaty. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 465 The partition line between New York and Connecticut as established Dec. 1, 1664. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xviii. 165 The removal of the partition line was followed by important consequences to the Portuguese. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. (1880) II. 693 It was said, when first the terms of the Partition Treaty were made public .. that the English and Dutch governments..were guilty of a violation of plighted faith.

Partition (pāti·ʃən), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make partition of; to divide into parts or portions; to dismember and deal *out*.

1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 52 She mentions his concealing himself to hear her partitioning out her clothes. 1821 *Examiner* 420/1 He never sullied his conquests by partitioning and dividing the conquered. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I. vi. 162 We have witnessed, in our own times, this political artifice of partitioning a great kingdom.

b. *spec.* To divide (land) into severalty.

1880 Muirhead *Gaius* Dig. 442 The *actio familiae erciscundae* for partitioning an inheritance. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 162/2 They claimed .. that the estate should be sold in lieu of being partitioned.

2. To separate by a partition; to divide *off*.

1832 Ht. Martineau *Hill & Valley* iv. 67 Paul had partitioned off half his little room to serve as a workshop. 1851 Dickens *Lett.* III. 131, I dream that I am a carpenter and can't partition off the hall. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 217 The internodes and petioles .. are partitioned by diaphragms.

Partitional, *a.* Now *rare*. [f. Partition *sb.* + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a partition.

1669 *First Cent. Hist. Springfield, Mass.* (1898) I. 379 The Towne order says that partitionall ffences betweene Lot and Lot..shal be ordered by ye Select men. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. l. 401 A separating and partitional Work. 1764 Grainger *Sugar Cane* IV. 456 *note*, The pods ..contain from three to five seeds in partitional cells.

Partitionary, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ary 1.] Of or concerned with the partition of lands.

1897 Maitland *Domesday & Beyond* 489 The loss of acres due to partitionary arrangements.

Partitioned (pāti·ʃənd), *ppl. a.* [f. Partition *sb.* and *v.* + -ed.] Having partitions; divided or separated by partitions. (Also with *off*.)

1625 Bacon *Ess., Buildings* (Arb.) 549, I vnderstand both these Sides .. to be vniforme without, though seuerally Partitioned within. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxxv, A little partitioned-off counting-house. 1866 S. E. James *Duty & Doctrine* (1871) 7 Your special studies, your divided and partitioned duties. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 189 Partitioned spaces for their reception.

Partitioner. [f. Partition *v.* + -er 1.] One who partitions; one who divides land.

1799 S. Turner *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. IV. iii. 275 Their first occupiers or partitioners transmit them [cultivated lands] to their descendants. 1888 *Archæol. Rev.* Mar. 23 As each partitioner might in course of time be represented by a group of persons, his heirs, each of these fields might be again partitioned into smaller enclosures.

Partitioning, *sb.* [f. Partition *sb.* and *v.*]

1. [f. the sb.] Work consisting of partitions inside a house; material for partitions.

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 80 The selings and Partitionings at one shilling two pence a yard. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 141 The Carcase, Flooring, Partitioning, Roofing, Ceiling-beams. 1811 *Self Instructor* 135 Roofing, flooring, and partitioning by the principal carpenters.

2. [f. the vb.] The action of the verb Partition.

1890 *Daily News* 8 July 5/1 The most stupendous business in territorial partitioning known to history.

Partitioning, *ppl. a.* [f. Partition *v.* + -ing 2.] That partitions: see the verb.

1795 Burke *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 35 Revolution has not..taught the three .. partitioning powers .. moderation. 1815 *Ann. Reg.* 110 The former annexations of the three partitioning Powers.

Partitionment. [f. Partition *v.* + -ment.]

1. The action or fact of partitioning; division into parts or shares; separation.

1864 in Webster. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* xix. (ed. 5) 348 That greatest of public misfortunes, the partitionment of Poland. 1879 Tyler *Amer. Lit.* xvii. II. 272 The ..definite partitionment from Virginia of land that once belonged to it.

2. *concr.* A partition; a compartment.

1851 I. Taylor *Wesley* (1852) 105 As to these partitionments within which soulless religionists are content to be penfolded, he walked over them unconsciously.

Partition-wall. A wall forming a partition; *esp.* a wall dividing one room or portion of a building from another, an internal wall. Also *fig.*

1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Ch. Milit.* 26 But to the Gentiles he bore crosse and all, Rending with earthquakes the partition-wall. 1667 S. Primatt *City & C. Build.* 67 Partition-walls you may have Lathed, Plaistered, and Rendered for one shilling a yard. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IV. 658 Oh when will Death This mould'ring, old Partition-wall throw down? 1849 James *Woodman* vii, A partition wall, with a rude door in it, crossed the building at about one third of its length.

Partitive (pā·rtitiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *partitīv-us* (perh. through F. *partitif, -ive*, 1550 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *partit-us* divided: see -ive.]

A. *adj.* Having the quality or function of dividing into parts; characterized by or indicating partition. **a.** *spec.* in *Gram.* Denoting or indicating that only a part of a collective whole is considered or spoken of: esp. applied to a noun, pronoun, or adjective denoting such a part; also to the 'genitive of the divided whole' (Roby) used with such words (*partitive genitive*, in Greek, Latin, etc. (represented in Eng. by *of* with the sb.: see Of *prep.* XIII).

1520 Whitinton *Vulg.* (1527) 5 b, The nowne partityue, as *aliquis, quisquam*: & euery nowne set as a nowne partityue. 1530 Palsgr. Introd. 29 Nownes partityves and distributyves as *tout, nul.* 1590 Stockwood *Rules Construct.* 33 Somtime of a noune partitiue or distributiue. 1828 in Webster. 1876 B. H. Kennedy *Pub. Sch. Lat. Gram.* II. (ed. 4) 417 The Plural Genitive of the Thing Distributed is a divisible Whole, and depends on Partitive Words indicating that one or more Parts (or no Part) of such Whole are taken. 1899 E. Anwyl *Welsh Gram.* § 380 After the adjective *llawn*, 'full', what was probably an old Partitive Genitive, has survived in the dependent noun.

b. *Partitive judgement* in *Logic*: see quot.

1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict., Partitive judgment*, a judgment that, under form of a disjunctive, predicates of a genus its several species; as 'Indians are either North-American or South-American'.

B. *sb. Gram.* A partitive word; a word denoting a part of a whole.

1530 Palsgr. 74 Pronownes, unto whiche I joyne, by cause of lykenesse in nature, partityves. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.* E iv, Partitiues will haue a Genitiue case. 1609 Sir E. Hoby *Let. to T. Higgons*] 28 So that Matthewes partatiue, and Markes collectiue doe note one thing. 1612 Brinsley *Pos. Parts* (1669) 133 This order is changed in the oblique cases of the Relative *qui*, of Interrogatives, Indefinites, and Partitives. 1876 B. H. Kennedy *Pub. Sch. Lat. Gram.* II. (ed. 4) 418 Partitives sometimes take the Gen. of a Collective Noun: 'Plato totius Græciæ doctissimus fuit'.

Partitively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a partitive way; in the way of partition or division; *spec.* in *Gram.* In a partitive sense.

1520 Whitinton *Vulg.* (1527) 5 b, Nownes y^t be set partityuely be these. 1590 Stockwood *Rules Construct.* 46 Nounes of the comparatine and the superlatiue degree being put partitiuely .. require a genitiue case. *a* 1828 *Ruddiman's Rudiments* (ed. 2) 99 Partitives, and words placed Partitively, Comparatives, Superlatives, Interrogatives, and some Numerals, govern the Genitive Plural. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 416 The unperplexed steadiness with which, partitively employed, in hundreds, he carries on a multitude of difficult and complicated operations at the same time.

Partizan: see Partisan.

Partless (pā·rtlĕs), *a.* Now *rare*. [f. Part *sb.* + -less.]

†**1.** Having no part or share (*of, in*); not sharing or participating *in* (= L. *expers*). *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* v. 7 God sall .. make þam partles of heuen. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 335 Now rech I neuer for to declyne,..When I am partlez of perlez myne. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boethius* IV. pr. iii. 93 (Camb. MS.) Who is he þat nolde deme þat he that is rybt myhty of good weere partles of the Meede. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 251 Heber..was partelesse [*immunis*] in the confusion of the langage of theyme. 1515 Barclay *Eclogues* ii, It were a great wonder among the women all, If none were partles of luste venerall. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 91/11 Partlesse, *expers*. *Obs.*

2. Destitute of parts or talents (see Part *sb.* 12).

1603 J. Davies *Microcosm.* (1878) 72/2 For Men of woorth (say they) with parts indow'd The tymes doe not respect, nor wil relive, But wholly vnto partlesse Spirits giue.

3. Having no parts; indivisible.

a 1696 Scarburgh *Euclid* (1705) 4 As indivisible and partless as a point. 1766 G. Canning *Anti-Lucretius* IV. 273 How much more easily, and surely, breeds Our Æther Motion, than your partless Seeds.

Partlet[1] (pā·rtlĕt). Forms: 4–5 Pertelot(e, 5 Pertilot(e, 7– Partlet. [a. OF. *Pertelote*, a female proper name.] A word used as the proper name of any hen, often *Dame Partlet*; also applied, like 'hen', to a woman.

c 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 50 Seuene hennes .. Of whiche the faireste hewed on hire throte Was cleped faire damoysele Pertelote. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 31 Chantecler the cock, pertelot wyth alle theyr children. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. Prol. 159 Phebus red fowle..Hys wifis, Toppa and Pertelok, hym by. 1607 W. Yonge *Diary* 11 June (Camden) 14, I saw a partlet slain therewith [by a thunder shower]. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 75 Thou

dotard, thou art woman-tyr'd: vnroosted By thy dame Partlet heere. 1746 H. Walpole *Let. to G. Montagu* 22 May, The partlets have not laid since I went. *a* 1845 Hood *Tale of Trumpet* xliii, Like the call of Partlett to gather her young. 1885 *Punch* 13 June (*Forward Boy*), Do you think an old Partlet who's taken to preaching Is like to be heard?

Partlet [2]. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 6–7 partelet, 6–8 partlet, (6 -lett(e, pertelet). [app. a corrupted form of *palelet*, Palet.] An article of apparel worn about the neck and upper part of the chest, chiefly by women; orig. a neckerchief of linen or the like; a collar or ruff; also, a kind of habit-shirt.

1519 *Harl. MS.* 2284 lf. 42 b, x yerdes of russet satten for a Jaquet & a partelet for the kinges grace. 1526 *Lanc. Wills* I. 13 To Emme my doughter myne other bonett and a partlett. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xix. 12 From his body were brought unto the sicke napkyns and partlettes. 1528 — *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. (1573) 131 Paul sent his pertelet or jerkyn to the sicke, and healed them also. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn collet, ou gorgias de quoy les femmes couvrent leurs poictrines*, a partlet. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1629) 274 Parthenia .. tearing off her linnen sleeves and partlet to serve about his wounds. 1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 364 To see Lazarus come forth bound about with his partlets. 1658 Phillips, *Partlet*, a word used in some old Statutes, signifying the loose collar of a dublet to be set on or taken off by it self without the bodies, also a womans neckercheif. 1786 Cumberland *Observer* III. No. 65. 44 A close-bellied doublet coming down with a peake behind as far as the crupper, and cut off before by the breastbone like a partlet or neckercher. [1834 Planché *Brit. Costume* 245. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. iv, She turned aside, and took off the partelet of lawn.]

attrib. or *Comb.* 1597–8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* IV. vi. 9 Tyr'd with pinned ruffs, and fans, and partlet strips. 1641 *Dial. Rattle-h. & Round-h.* 8 Let Lawn-sleeves serve instead of Buffe, And for your Arms your partled ruffe.

†**Pa·rtlike**, *adv. Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. Part *sb.* + Like.] Proportionally.

1538 *Aberdeen Regr.* XVI. (Jam.), And suld haff pait thair part partlyk and he had tynt. *Ibid.*, Thair part partlyk of thre crovnis. *Ibid.* XV, Partlyik.

†**Pa·rtlings**, *adv. Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. Part *sb.* + *-lings*: see -ling [2].] = Partly.

1578–9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 78 Partlingis according to thair naturall ewill inclinatioun.

Partly (pā·rtli), *adv.* [f. Part *sb.* + -ly [2].]

1. With respect to a part; in part; in some measure or degree; not wholly. (Usually repeated in reference to each of the parts considered.)

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 1054 Partly by your councell, ..Was my fresshe coronell. 1563 Shute *Archit.* Bij, Partelye for their beautye,..partelye for their fortitude and strength. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 101/5, 6 Partly redde, *rubicundus*. Partly fayre, *pulchrellus*. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 78 The Curdi, that were Participles or Mungrels in Religion, professing partly Christ, partly Mahumet. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 269 ¶ 12 Hearing the Knight's Reflexions, which were partly private, and partly political. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 85 § 8 Every such agreement shall be in writing or in print, or partly in writing and partly in print.

b. Usually hyphened to a participial adjective when preceding its substantive.

1888 J. Payn *Myst. Mirbridge* xxiv, A partly-heard conversation. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* lvi. (1900) 137/2 Within the partly-closed door. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 July 8/1 The whole of the partly-paid shares of the new company.

†**2. Partly-coloured**, parti-coloured. *Obs.*

1582 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 430 Scottyshe cappes partelie colored.

Partly, obs. form of Pertly.

†**Pa·rtment.** *Sc. Obs.* In 7 **pairtment.** [f. Part *v.* + -ment.] Departure.

1663 T. Makdowell *Let.* in J. Russell *Haigs* x. (1881) 276 To express what grief your mother doth sustain since your pairtment from hence.

Partner (pā·rtnəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 3–8 **partener**, (4 **parteneer, parthenare, -ere**, 4–5 **partenere, pertener, -yner**(e, 4–6 **partenar, -iner, -yner**(e, 5 **partoner, perteynor**, 5–6 **pertiner, -eyner**, 6 **parteiner, -eyner, -inar**, 7 *Sc.* **pairtenar**), 6 **-partner.** [In 13th c. *partener*, app. an alteration of Parcener under the influence of Part *sb.*

In the earliest examples it appears as a variant MS. reading of *parcener*; it has been suggested that, in some cases at least, this was due to a scribal confusion of *c* and *t*; but, as *parcener* was in 14th c. very commonly written *parsener*, it is evident that such a scribal error could not have been perpetuated but for sense-association with *part.*]

1. One who has a share or part with another or others; one who is associated with another or others in the enjoyment or possession of anything; a partaker, sharer. (Before 1600 of much wider application than now.) Const. *with*, rarely *of* (a person); *of, in*, † *to* (a thing).

1297 R. Glouc. *Chron.* (Rolls) 6313 Ich as þi parciner [*v. rr.* partiner, -yner(e] half engelond mid þe. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* x. 8 In þe whilk all rightwismen ere parcenel [*MS. S.* partiner]. *c* 1340 — *Prose Tr.* 15 þe flesche is pertynere of þe payne. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 808 God has [send] me til 3ow here of 3oure crone to be parthenere. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 87 At þe laste þey were partyners wiþ the Romayns, and deled lordschipe wiþ hem. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 15 He shal be partenar to the Ignoraunse of froward folke. 1480 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 316 He .. shall desire and require his partener, to whom half the gutter appartained, to repaire and amende his half of the same. 1567 Sir N. Throgmorton *Let. to Leicester* in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. App. 47 It may please your lordship to make my lord Stuard partner of this letter. *c* 1585 Cartwright in R. Browne *Answ. C.* 95 Parteners of impietie. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. iv. 24 A groome of base degree, Which of my love was partener Paramoure. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 43 He intreated a gentleman of Friesland to admit me partner of his bed. 1718 Rowe tr. *Lucan* I. 174 No Faith, no Trust, no Friendship, shall be known Among the jealous Partners of a Throne. 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* VII. lvi. 131 Acknowledged as partner of Arridæus Philip in the empire. 1870 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 716 A wife worthy to be the partner of his Empire.

†b. With the notion of participation with others weakened or lost: One who has a part or share in something, a partaker. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 380/126 Blessede eov for þat 3e scholden of heouene beo parteners. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. ii. (Add. MS.), Aungel is..partiner of immortalite. 1535 Fisher *Ways Perf. Relig.* Wks. (1876) 382 You shall be partener to the more plentuous abundance of his loue.

2. One who is associated in any function, act, or course of action; one who takes part with another or others in doing something; an associate, colleague (sometimes merely = companion). Formerly often in reference to evil deeds: An accomplice. Now *rare*, exc. in specific senses: see 3.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* x. 7 [xi. 6] þe gost of tempestes ys partener [*v.r.* parcener] of her wyckednesse. 13.. *Cursor M.* 26677 (Cott.) Bot þai be samen partenar sekand til an sakful dede. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 894 They þat eggen or consenten to the synne been parteners of the synne. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 9724 Think wel,..How that ye ar partenere Of that we haue doon to king Ausris. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 34 § 2 The seid Erle was not prevy nor partener to the offens of his seid sonne. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* v. i, The Florence Prince .. Is made a partner in conspiracie. 1611 Bible *Prov.* xxix. 24 Who so is partner with a thiefe hateth his owne soule. 1660 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 39, I suppose this day my good partner Mr. Ramsden will arrive at Hull. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 99 Laches and I are partners in the argument.

†b. One who takes part in some action. *Obs.*

1513 More *Rich. III* Wks. (1557) 64/1 He wyth other pertiners of that counsayle, drew aboute the duke. *c* 1565 Norton (*title*) A Warning agaynst the dangerous practises of Papistes, and specially the parteners of the late Rebellion.

3. *spec.* a. *Comm.* One who is associated with another or others in the carrying on of some business, the expenses, profits, and losses of which he proportionately shares.

Sleeping (or *dormant*) *partner*, a partner who has capital in a business and shares in its profits without taking any part in the management. *Predominant partner*: see Predominant.

1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 1 (2) They occupie here .. not onely for them selfe, but also colourably for other straungers, their frendes, and partiners. 1534 Tindale *Luke* v. 10 Iames and Iohn..which were parteners [1526 partetakers] with Simon. 1613 *Compt Bk. D. Wedderburne* (Sc. Hist. Soc.) 240 Tua punscheounis Wyne perteining to Walter Kynnereis & pairtenaris. 1660 F. Brooke *Le Blanc's Trav.* 4 Which losse broak my fathers partner, Robert Pontoine. 1817 Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1055 How far the Acts of one Partner are binding on his Copartners. 1828 Webster s. v. *Dormant, Dormant partner*, in commerce and manufactories, a partner who takes no share in the active business of a company or partnership... He is called also sleeping partner. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Berkeley the Banker* I. i. 18 In Scotland, there are a great many partners in a bank, which makes it very secure. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 196 He has been the sleeping partner who has supplied a great part of their capital. 1891 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 7/1 On attaining his majority he was elected partner in the firm, of which at the present moment he is sole partner.

b. One associated in marriage, a spouse; more frequently applied to the wife.

1749 Smollett *Regicide* II. vii, What means the gentle partner of my heart? 1816 Southey *Poet's Pilgr.* I. i. viii, So forth I set .. And took the partner of my life with me. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* II. 69 The believing wife or husband might win to the faith the unbelieving partner.

c. One's companion in a dance.

1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. iv. 104 Lead in your Ladies ev'ry one: Sweet Partner, I must not yet forsake you. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 515 ¶ 3, I at first Entrance declared him my Partner if I danced at all. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* vi, Isabella Wardle and Mr. Trundle 'went partners'.

d. In various games, e.g. whist, tennis, etc.: A player associated on the same side with another.

1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* x. 84 If he can have some petty glimpse of his Partners hand. 1778 C. Jones *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 60 It appears to you that your Partner has the last Trump. 1870 *Mod. Hoyle* I (*Whist*), The players are divided into a couple of groups, each group being partners, and therefore winning or losing together. Partners sit opposite each other. 1875 J. D. Heath *Croquet Player* 49 He never thinks of his partner at all, but places himself in front of his own hoop!

†**4.** One who is on the side (of any one); a partisan. *Obs.*

1388 Wyclif *Hos.* iv. 17 Effraym is the partener [1382 parcener] of idols, leeue thou him. 1395 Purvey *Remonstr.* (1851) 58, I am parteneer [1382 Wyclif *Ps.* cxviii. 63 parcener] of alle that dreden thee.

5. *Naut.* (in *pl.*) A framework of timber fitted round any hole or scuttle in a ship's deck, through which a mast, capstan, pump, etc. passes, and serving to strengthen the deck and to relieve strain.

a 1608 Sir F. Vere *Comm.* (1657) 48 My main mast being in the partners rent to the very spindell. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. I. 219 Our Main mast breaking in the Parteners of the Upper-deck, disabled both our Pumps. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Shipbuild.* xv. 273 In some ships the partner-plates have been cut away in order to allow corner chocks of the wood partners to pass down through in one length. 1874 Thearle *Naval Archit.* 47 The mast holes of a ship with wood beams are framed with a series of carlings termed fore and aft partners, cross partners, and angle chocks.

6. *attrib.*: formerly quasi-*adj.* = associated.

1639 Fuller *Holy War* IV. x. (1840) 195 This great overthrow, to omit less partner causes, is chiefly imputed to the Templars .. breaking the truce with the sultan of Babylon. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Heb.* I. 6 The manhood..hath a partner-agency.. in the work of redemption and mediation. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 5 Aug. 3/2 He calls them [Colonies] rather happily 'Partner-States'.

Partner (pā·rtnəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make a partner, to join or associate.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. vi. 121 A Lady, So faire,..to be partner'd With Tomboyes. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 592 A respectable accompaniment of lads and 'lasses free'; with whom it is time to partner ourselves on the green. 1898 *Times* 10 June 11/4 Harry Vardon, who was partnered with Bob Simpson.

2. To be or act as the partner of; to associate oneself with as a partner.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, The Colonials had scored 192 for the loss of four wickets,..on resuming Bonnor partnered Giffen. 1890 *Daily News* 16 July 3/6 Prince George, partnered by one of his officers, proved himself a most skilful player at tennis. 1894 *N. B. Daily Mail* 4 Sept. 3 Golf..The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour..had a couple of rounds, partnering Mr. A. M. Ross against Mr. R. M. Harvey and Mr. Ben Sayers.

Pa·rtnerless, *a.* [-less.] Without a partner.

1852 Miss Yonge *Two Guard.* xiii. (1861) 241 That rosy tall boy standing partnerless. 1869 Lady Barker *Station Life N. Zealand* vi. (1874) 37 Some of the pretty and partnerless groups of a London ball-room.

Partnership (pā·rtnəɹʃip). [See -ship.]

1. The fact or condition of being a partner; association or participation.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 23 Shee .. might runne the race of her age in his pleasaunt partenership. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. viii. 156, I have faithfully performed to him .. every duty which our partnership in office..required. 1769 Bible 2 *Kings* xv. 1 *marg.*, This is the 27th year of Jeroboam's Partnership in the kingdom with his Father. 1877 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. App. 786 A scandal which charged Emma herself with a partnership in the deed.

2. *Comm.* An association of two or more persons for the carrying on of a business, of which they share the expenses, profit, and loss.

a 1700 L'Estrange (J.), A necessary rule in alliances, partnerships, and all manner of civil dealings. 1801 Mar. Edgeworth *Irish Bulls* xiv. 276 His brother took him into partnership. 1849 Freese *Comm. Class-bk.* 117 An entry to the debit or credit of each Partner, in the proportions agreed upon in the articles of Partnership. 1861 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 145 He has been for some time seeking a partnership in business.

b. The persons collectively composing such a business association.

1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 74 The rate at which business is done, when the partnership are ashamed or afraid to put it off any longer. 1813 Mar. Edgeworth *Patron.* (1833) II. xxi. 20 He had .. obtained the partnership's permission to go over to the Dutch merchants.

3. *Arith.* The rule or method for the calculation of a partner's share of gain or loss in proportion to his share of the capital or other determining conditions; = Fellowship 9.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Partnership*, a Rule in Arithmetick; the same with the *Rule of Fellowship*, which see. 1859 Barn. Smith *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 508 Fellowship or Partnership.

4. *attrib.*

1770 Foote *Lame Lover* II. Wks. 1799 II. 70 The charge must be made for partnership-profit. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1058 A general partnership agreement ..under seal. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. v. 487 The sort of partnership sovereignty, which the Nabob and the Company had established in the Carnatic.

†**Pa·rtnit, -nyt.** *Obs. rare.* [app. f. Part *sb.* 3 + Nit.] The pubic louse or Crab-louse.

1530 Palsgr. 252/1 Partnyt that bredeth under ones arme, *mortpou*. 1547 Salesbury *Welsh Dict.*, *Krankleuen*, a partnyt.

Parton, Partoner: see Partan, Partner.

Partoriche, obs. form of Partridge.

Pa·rt-ow·ner. [f. Part *sb.* B. c + Owner: = owner in part.] One who owns something in common with another or others; each of two or more joint-owners or tenants in common.

1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 5 § 8 Bottoms whereof..Strangers born then be Owners, Shipmasters or Part-owners. *c*1677 in Marvell *Growth Popery* (1678) 62 The *John and Elizabeth*, English built, Thomas Rising, Master and part-Owner. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1273 If one of two part-owners of a chattel sue alone for a tort, and the defendant do not plead in abatement, the other part-owner may afterwards sue alone. 1884 Sir W. B. Brett in *Law Rep.* 16 Queen's Bench Div. 65 A part-owner might be compelled to incur expense against his will.

Partridge (pā·rtridʒ). Forms: see below. [ME. *pertrich, partrich*: cf. OF. *perdriz, pertriz* (mod.F. *perdrix*), alteration of *perdiz* (= Pr. *perdiz*, Sp. *perdiz*, It. † *perdice* (Florio), now *pernice*):—L. *perdix, perdic-em*, a. Gr. *πέρδιξ, πέρδικ-α* (the Greek) partridge.

The change of orig. *perd-* to *pert-* is occasional also in OF.

(*pertris, petris, pertrisel, pertriset*, Godef.); the further change to *part-* is as in *clerk, heart*, and also occurs in OF. *pardix*; that of *-ich, -itch*, to *-idge* is as in *cnowleche, knowledge*, etc. The change of *perdix* to *perdrix* (perh. from a mixture of *perdis* and **pedris, petris*) occurred in French, the second *r* being present in Eng. from the first. But no explanation has been found of the representation of the Fr. *-riz, -ris*, by Eng. *-rich*, nor of the notable fact that this became *-rik* in northern Eng., like the final element in *hevenriche, heveurik, kingriche, kingrik*, etc.]

A. Forms. (The collective *pl.* is often like *sing.*)

a. *α.* 3–8 (9 *dial.*) **partrich**, 4–6 **-riche**, 5 **-eriche, -oriche**, (**parthyryd**), 5–6 **partrych**(e, **-ricche, -rytche, -reche**; **pardriche, -dryche**; 6– **partridge**, (6 **-rydge, -rege, -yrege, -erige**, 7 **-rige, -ridg, -rage**). *β.* 4–6 **pertrich**(e, **-ry**(**t**)**che**, 5 **-erych**, 6 **-rige**. *γ. dial.* 6–9 **patrich**, 7–9 **-ridge**.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 411/316 A 3ong partrich he bar on his bond. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 349 A fat partrich [*v. rr.* partrych, perterych, partriche]. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xvi. 73/15 Of þe partericche and þe quayle. *Ibid.* 73/17 A goode goshauke..for þe pertriche. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 245 Pardriches, culueres. 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 625/2 Perdix [*glossed*] parthyryd. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 339 Partricche and fesaunte, pyes, nyȝtegales. *c* 1440 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 450 Rosted pertryches, egretys, partoriches. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/1 Pertryche, byrd, *perdix*. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 484 A plummed partrydge all redy to flye. 1530 PALSGR. 164 *Pardris*, a partrytche. *Ibid.* 253/2 Pertrytche a byrde, *pardris*. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* To Rdr. 3 b, One y^t serueth his stomake with a Pertrige. *a* 1550 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 71, I sende yowe by this bringer half a dossen partterigs...I sende owte my hawke this day to kyll yowe parterige for super on Monday. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* iii. (1877) 57 Pardryche, quayles,..and other wylde fowle. 1578 COOPER *Thesaurus, Cacabo*, ..to call like a patrich. 1579 E. K. *Gloss Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 118 A Couey of Partridge. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. v. 34 b, xij. couple of quick partriges. 1616 B. JONSON *Forest* ii. 29 The painted Partrich lyes in every field. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIV. § 76 (1704) 404 To see a Dog set partridge. 1892 HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* 12 (E. D. D.) Zo plump's a partridge.

b. *north. Eng.* and *Sc.* *α.* 4–6 **partryk**, (4–5 **-ryke**, 5 **-rike**), 4, 9 **-rick**. *β.* 4–6 **pertrik**, (4–5 **-ryke**, 4–6 **-rike**, 5–6 **-ryk, -rycke**, 6 **-rek**, 6–7 **-rick**, 6–9 **pairtrick**, 8 **peartrick**). *γ.* 8–9 **paitrick, patrick**, 9 **paitric, paetrick**.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 57 My polyle þat is penne-fed & partrykes boþe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*Johannes*) 457 A fule..quhilk we ane partryk cal. 1388 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 47 In v pertrikis..emptis. 1408 *Ibid.* 53, xv pertrykes. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 640/41 *Hic perdix*, ..pertrycke. 1438 *Bk. Alexander Grt.* (Bann. Cl.) 14 Sparhalk, Pertrik, or Quailȝe. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Pecun. Crimes* 139 b, Pertricks, Plovers, Black-cocks. 1728 RAMSAY *Lure* 12 Peartricks, teals, moor-powts, and plivers. 1784 BURNS *Ep. to J. Rankine* vii, I..brought a paitrick to the grun'. 1807 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1817) 229 (E. D. D.) The pairtrick sung his e'ening note. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* (1876) 176 Wha had..shot a paitric or hare. 1838 HOGG *Tales* (1866) 63 Shooting moor-cocks, an' paetricks.

B. Signification.

1. The name of certain well-known game-birds; specifically the British and Central European species *Perdix cinerea*, also called distinctively *Common* or *Grey Partridge*. More widely, used to include all species of the genus *Perdix*, and some allied genera; see 2.

c 1290, etc. [see A. a and b]. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xvii. 11 The partrich nurshede that she bar not. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 48 Lyche to lyche evere doth applie As scheep to scheep and man to man Pertryche to pertryche and swan to swan. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 275 Wynge that partryche. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. iv, Hee hides and buries it vp, as Partridges doe their egges, vnder the earth. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xxvi. 20 The king of Israel is come out to seeke a flea, as when one doeth hunt a partridge in the mountaines. 1629 SYMMER *Spir. Posie* I. iv. 14 The Partridges of Paphlagonia have two hearts. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 206 The partridge is now too common in France to be considered as a delicacy. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* XXV, Plump as any partridge was each Miss Mould.

b. In British Colonies and U. S., popularly applied to several birds of the *Tetraonidæ* or Grouse Family and *Phasianidæ* or Pheasant Family, esp. in New England, the Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa* or *Tetrao umbellus*), in Pennsylvania, etc. the Virginian Quail, Colin, or Bob-white (*Ortyx virginianus*): see also 2.

By some earlier naturalists extended to include the Tinamous of S. America (*perdizes* of Spanish and Portuguese).

1634 *Relat. Ld. Baltimore's Plant.* (1865) 16 Euery day they are abroad after squirrells, partridges, turkies, deere, and the like game. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 194 Partridges there are, much like our Partridges of England. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 73 My Indians killed fifteen partridges, some nearly black,..called the Savanna partridge. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 53 The neighbouring woods abounded in partridges, and hares. [*Note*] The birds, here intended, are red grouse. *a* 1813 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* (1832) II. 230 The food of the Partridge [*Ortyx virginianus*] consists of grain, seeds, insects, and berries. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 440/1 This, the *Quail* of the inhabitants of New England, the *Partridge* of the Pennsylvanians, has the bill black. 1849 BRYANT *Old Man's Counsel* v, The grouse, that wears A sable ruff around his mottled neck; Partridge they call him by our northern streams, And pheasant by the Delaware. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* xii. (1863) 243 In June the partridge (*Tetrao umbellus*)..led her brood past my windows. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 696 By English colonists the name Partridge has been very loosely applied, and especially so in North America...There is sometimes a difficulty at first to know whether the Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) or the Virginian Colin (*Ortyx virginianus*) is intended. 1895 *Ibid.* 964 Buffon and his successors saw that the Tinamous, though passing among the European colonists of South America as 'Partridges', could not be associated with those birds.

c. The bird, or its flesh, as used for eating.

13.. *Coer de L.* 3526 There is no flesch so noryssaunt,.. Partrick, plover, heroun, ne swan. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 318 With deynty meates that were dere, With partryche, pecoke, and plovere. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* clix, Partrich of all foules is most soonest digested. 1715 S. SEWALL *Diary* 19 Sept., Din'd with Fry'd Lamb and Partridge.

2. *Ornith.* With defining words, applied to particular species of the genus *Perdix*, or of the sub-families *Perdicinæ, Odontophorinæ*, and *Caccabineæ*, of family *Phasianidæ*, also to some species of *Tetraonidæ*, all of Order *Gallinæ*; in S. Africa, to some of Order *Pterocletes* (Sand-grouse). The following are the chief species:

African or **Barbary P.**, of N. Africa, *Caccabis petrosa*; **Bamboo P.**, of North China, *Bambusicola thoracica*; **Bearded P.**, of E. Siberia, *Perdix barbata*; **Black-headed P.**, of Arabia and Abyssinia, *Caccabis melanocephalus*; **Bonham's P.**, of W. Asia, *Ammoperdix Bonhami*; **Buff-breasted P.**, of W. Africa, *Ptilopachys ventralis*; **California P.** (or Quail), *Callipepla californica*; **Capoeira P.**, of Brazil, *Odontophorus dentatus*; **Chukar P.**, of India, *Caccabis Chukar*; **French P.** = *Red-legged P.*; **Gambel's P.**, of California, *Callipepla Gambelli*; **Greek P.**, of Southern Europe (the original Gr.-L. *πέρδιξ, perdix*), *Caccabis saxatilis*; **Grey P.** (*a*), the *Common P.* (sense 1); (*b*) the Indian genus *Ortygornis*; **Guiana P.**, of S. America, *Odontophorus guianensis*; **Hey's P.**, of Arabia, *Ammoperdix Heyi*; **Hill-P.**, the genus *Galloperdix*, esp. *G. lunulatus* of India; **Himalayan P.** = *Snow P.*; **Hodgson's P.**, of Bhutan, *Perdix hodgsoniæ*; **Massena P.**, of New Mexico, *Callipepla montezumæ*; **Mountain** or **Plumed P.**, of California, *Oreortyx pictus*; **Namaqua P.**, of S. Africa (Sand-grouse), *Pterocles namaqua*; **Painted P.** (or Francolin), of S. Africa, *Francolinus pictus*; **Red-legged P.**, of Europe, *Caccabis rufa*; **Rock P.**, a synonym of *Greek P.* and *Barbary P.*; **Sanguine P.**, of China, Geoffroy's Blood-Pheasant, *Ithaginis geoffroyi*; **Snow P.**, *Lerwa nivicola*; also *Tetraogallus Himalayensis*; **Spruce P.** = *Canada* GROUSE; **Tree** or **White-browed P.**, of Central America, *Dendrortyx leucophrys*.

Also, **Night Partridge**, a name locally given in U. S. to the American woodcock, *Philohela minor* (Webster, 1890).

1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 696 The French Partridge has several congeners, all with red legs...In Africa north of the Atlas there is the *Barbary Partridge. 1611 COTGR., *Perdrix gaille*..the great browne-bodied, and red-legd Partridge, the *French Partridge. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 695 The common Red-legged Partridge of Europe, generally called the French Partridge,..was introduced into England toward the end of the eighteenth century. 1884–5 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 204 A genus of *gray partridges, styled *Ortygornis*,..is found in India and Ceylon. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 692 *note*, In India the name Grey Partridge is used for *Ortygornis ponticerianus*, which is perhaps a Francolin. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., **Indian Partridge*, the name given by the Spaniards to a bird of the West Indies, of which there are three or four species; all which, Nieremberg says, are properly of the partridge kind. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 161 The *Namaqua partridges..every morning and evening visit the vleys and fountains in large coveys for the purpose of drinking...By watching the flight of these birds mornings and evenings I have discovered the fountains in the desert. 1611 COTGR., *Perdrix rouge*..the great *red-legd Partridge. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 167 The Red-leg'd Partridge, *Perdix rufa* Aldrov. called in Italy Coturnice and Coturno. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., *Red-legged Partridge*..is not found in England, but is sometimes shot in the islands of Guernsey and Jersey. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 443/1 The *Sanguine Partridge..may be considered as uniting the Partridges with the *Pheasants* and the *Polyplectrons*. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 696 The group of birds known as Francolins and *Snow-partridges are generally furnished with strong but blunt spurs,..the genus *Lerwa* contains but a single species, *L. nivicola*, which is emphatically the Snow-Partridge of Himalayan sportsmen. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 218/1 The *spruce partridge abounds here.

†**3.** *Mil.* **a.** A kind of charge for cannons consisting of a number of missiles fired together, similar to langrage or case-shot; also *partridge-shot*: see 5. See also quot. 1788. *Obs.*

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1361/1 He Steered from us, falls a Stern, loaded his Guns with double Head and round Partridge. 1697 *Ibid.* No. 3318/3 We had time enough to give her four entire Broad-sides with Round and Partrage from Aloft. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 262 We had no more ammunition than two round shot, a few chain bolts and bolt-heads, the clapper of the Speedwell's bell, and some bags of beach stones to serve for partridge. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pickle* ii. 1788 GROSE *Mil. Antiq.* Descrip. of Plates II. 5 *The Partridges*. A mortar that threw thirteen grenadoes and one bomb at the same time; the bomb representing the old hen, and the grenadoes the young partridges. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Partridges*, grenades thrown from a mortar.

b. (See quot.)

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Partridge* (*Gunn.*), large bombards which were formerly used. [So in later Dicts.]

This is app. an error, due to a misunderstanding of Grose, quot. 1788 above. But cf. OF. *perdriau* 'an engine for throwing stones' Guiart 1304, in Du Cange and Littré.

4. Sea partridge. †**a.** A name of the sole. [Cf. F. *perdrix de mer* 'the sole-fish' (Cotgr.).] **b.** A local name of the Golden Wrasse or Gilthead, *Crenilabrus melops* (Webster 1890).

1633 HART *Diet of Diseased* I. xxi. 89 The Sole is without exception a good and dainty Fish..it is for this cause called the Sea-partridge. 1740 R. BROOKES *Angling* II. xv. 120 The Sole..in some Countries, they stile it the Sea-Partridge.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *partridge brood, chick, dance, drive* (see DRIVE *sb.* I c), *eye, fillet, ground, hackle, mew, net, poult, prairie, season, wing*. **b.** objective, etc., as *-breeder, -driving, -hawking, -killer, -shooter, -shooting*; also *partridge-like* adj. **c.** Special Combs.: **partridge-bird**: see quot.; **partridge-breast, -breasted** (aloe), the name of an American species of aloe (*Aloe variegata*); **partridge-cane**: see PARTRIDGE-WOOD 1; **partridge cochin**, a variety of cochin-china fowl (*Cent. Dict.*); **partridge-dove**, a local name given to a ground-dove of Jamaica (*Geotrygon eristata*), also called mountain-witch (ground-dove); **partridge-hawk**, the North-American goshawk (*Astur atricapillus*); **partridge-legged clover**: see quot.; **partridge pea**, (*a*) a speckled or mottled variety of field pea; (*b*) a yellow-flowered leguminous plant (*Cassia Chamæcrista*) of U. S.: called also *sensitive pea*; (*c*) a plant (*Heisteria coccinea*, N.O. *Olacineæ*) having red fruits enclosed in an enlarged fleshy calyx; **partridge-pigeon**, an Australian pigeon (*Geophaps scripta*), one of the bronzewings; **partridge-shell**, a large univalve shell (*Dolium perdix*) with partridge-like mottlings, a *partridge tun*; **partridge-shot**, (*a*) = sense 3 a; (*b*) shot suitable for shooting partridges; † **partridge tun**, *Conch.*, a shell of one of the two groups into which Cuvier divided the genus *Dolium* (see TUN, TUNSHELL); **partridge-vine** = PARTRIDGE-BERRY a. (Funk 1895). Also PARTRIDGE-BERRY, -WOOD.

1871 J. BURROUGHS *Wake-Robin, Adirondac* (1884) 120 Here ..I met my beautiful singer, the hermit-thrush...A boy..said it was the '*partridge-bird', no doubt from the resemblance of its note, when disturbed, to the cluck of the partridge. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 103 *Aloe variegata*, *partridge-breast. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 191/1 The various Aloes, of which the *Partridge-breasted..is at the head. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 382 These *partridge-breeders of a thousand years. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 19 Some of the smallest palms are imported..for walking-sticks, under the names of *partridge and Penang canes, etc. 1852 C. W. HOSKYNS *Talpa* 127 The *partridge-chick had found cool midday covert under the young turnip-leaf. 1829 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 3 This is not a professed *partridge country. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiii. (1890) 380 In these *Partridge-dances,.. the birds assume the strangest attitudes. 1892 GREENER *Breech-Loader* 223 In *partridge-driving the stations are frequently changed, and the object is to break up the coveys as early as possible in the day. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* IX. (*Wolf & Fox*) XXVI, It is ane side of salmond, as it wair, And callour, pypand like ane *pertrik ee. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 244 The *Partridge Hackle. Dressed similarly to the last fly. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. I. 78 This bird..was sent from Severn River, Hudson's bay, where it was called Speckled *Partridge Hawk. 1807 YOUNG *Agric. Essex* I. 8 It [the 'red' land] yields clover, but the plant will fatten nothing,..they call it *partridge-leg'd clover, with red stalks and small leaves. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 438/2 The *Partridge-like..plumage..of the..Quails. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 June 8/2 The tinamous, a partridge-like bird of South America. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. iv, I must take care of my *partridge mew. I shall have some..man or other set all my partridges at liberty. 1759 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 13 Dec. (1846) IV. 7 Fourteen thousand soldiers and nine generals taken, as it were, in a *partridge-net! 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 225 The *partridge pea may be sown in May, but no other field variety. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 370 The *partridge, grey maple*, or *Marlborough pea*, is suited for light soils and late situations. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 574/1 *Heisteria coccinea*..is a native..particularly of Martinique, where the French call it Bois perdrix, which is a corruption of Pois perdrix, signifying partridge pea, the fleshy red fruits forming a favourite food of pigeons and other birds. 1847 L. LEICHHARDT *Overland Exped.* I. 8 The *partridge pigeon (*Geophaps scripta*) abounded in the Acacia groves. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* iii, [They] felt like a brace of *partridge-poults cowering in the stubble. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 436/1 The well known object of every European *partridge-shooter. 1683 R. D. *State of Turkey* 153 Laden with..pieces of iron, and *partrid-shot. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Sachets de mitrailles*, grape-shot, or partridge-shot. 1833 G. A. MCCALL *Lett. fr. Frontiers* (1868) 263 A load of partridge-shot. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 456/1 *Dolium*...Cuvier has separated the species into two sections, viz. the Tuns (*Dolium*) and the *Partridge Tuns (*Perdix* of de Montfort). 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 155 There's a *Partridge wing saued, for the foole will eate no supper that night.

Hence **Pa·rtridging** *vbl. sb.*, shooting partridges; (cf. *blackberrying* and -ING[1] 1 c).

1894 STEEL *Potter's Thumb* (1895) 108, I don't..remember how it happened. We were partridging, I suppose.

Pa·rtridge-be·rry. Name of two North American plants, and their fruit: **a.** *Mitchella repens* (N.O. *Cinchonaceæ*), a trailing evergreen herb with edible but insipid scarlet berries; also called *partridge-vine*. **b.** *Gaultheria procumbens* (N.O. *Ericaceæ*), the CHECKER-BERRY or WINTERGREEN, whose red berries furnish food for partridges and other animals.

1714 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 63 Another Plant,..Partridge-berries, excellent in curing the Dropsy. 1748 H. ELLIS

Hudson's Bay 169 Shrubs bearing red and black Berries, which the Partridges feed on, therefore called Partridge Berries. 1871 J. BURROUGHS *Wake-Robin, Hemlocks* (1884) 79 At the foot of a rough, scraggy yellow birch, on a bank of club-moss, so richly inlaid with partridge-berry and curious shining leaves. 1875 T. HILL *True Ord. Stud.* 81 Our American plant Gaultheria is called in some sections Wintergreen, ..in others Partridge-berry.

†**Pa·rtridger.** *Obs.* Also 7 partringer. [a. AF. **perdrichour, perdrigeour*, ln OF. *perdriseur* partridge-hunter, f. *perdrich, -ris* partridge.] One who hunts or catches partridges.

1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II* § 59 (1876) 45 A partringer. 1611 COTGR., *Perdriseur*, a Partridger, or Partridge-taker; also, an Officer that hath the comuaund of that Game, in France.

Pa·rtridge-wood.

1. A hard red wood, much prized for cabinet work, also used for walking and umbrella sticks, obtained from the W. Indies, having darker parallel stripes, once thought to be the wood of the partridge-pea, *Heisteria coccinea*, now supposed to be (at least in part) obtained from the leguminous tree *Andira inermis*; called also *pheasant-wood*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 78 The wood of *Heisteria coccinea* is the Partridge wood of the cabinet-makers. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 172/2 [Descr. of a machine] These tubes are terminated by circular knobs, which enclose jets of partridge-wood, shaped of a cylindrical form, and having a jet somewhat resembling a hats-wing gas-burner. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng., Partridge-wood*, another name for the Cabbage-Palm.

2. A name for the appearance of wood when attacked by the saprophytic fungus *Stereum frustulosum*, on account of its speckled colour.

1894 SOMERVILLE & WARD tr. *Hartig's Dis. Trees* 203 Thelephora Perdix. A form of disease which is very common in the oak throughout the whole of Germany is known as 'partridge wood', on account of the peculiar discoloration which it induces in the wood. 1899 MASSEE *Text-bk. of Plant Diseases* 172.

Partschinite (pā·rtʃinəit). *Min.* [f.Ger. *partschin*, as named 1847 after Prof. Partsch of Vienna + -ITE 1.] A silicate of iron, aluminium, and magnesium, occurring in auriferous sand.

[1854 DANA *Min.* 501 Partschin..found in grains in small monoclinic crystals.] 1868 *Ibid.* 293 Partschinite.

†**Pa·rtsman.** *Sc. Obs.* In 6 partisman. [f. *partis* = *part's*, possessive of PART *sb.*: cf. *daysman*.] One who has a part or share; a partaker, sharer.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. vii. 132 To mak the partisman of gret senȝeory. 1563 WINȜET *Wks.* (1890) II. 45 *marg.*, Obserue guid Christiane, that you be partisman of thir blissingis.

Pa·rt-so·ng. [f. PART *sb.* 10 + SONG.] A song for three or more voice-parts, usually without accompaniment, and in simple harmony (not with the parts independent as in the *glee*, or contrapuntally treated as in the *madrigal*).

[1597 J. DOWLAND (*title*) The first Booke of Songes or Ayres of fowre partes with Tableture for the Lute. 1698 PURCELL *Orpheus Britann.* 39 A Two Part Song, in *Epsome-Wells*.] 1850 (*title*) Novello's Part-Song Book. No. I. *Ibid.* p. i, It is intended to select some of the most striking of these German choruses and part-songs, for insertion. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* IV. vi. 221 He went over to the piano and they sang a part song.

Parts-taking: see PARTAKING 2 *β*.

Partterig, obs. f. PARTRIDGE. **Partuisan,** obs. f. PARTISAN 2. **Parturb,** obs. f. PERTURB.

†**Pa·rture** 1. *Obs.* [? f. PART *v.* + -URE, after *departure*; but cf. OF. *parteure, parture* division, separation, from *partir*: see PART *v.*] Departure.

1567 TURBERV. *To his Loue, long absent* Epit., etc. 65 b, For since your parture I haue lead a lothsome state. 1587 T. HUGHES *Misfort. Arthur* v. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 335 Yet let my death and parture rest obscure. 1622 C. FITZ-GEFFRY *Elisha* 1 Elisha his complaint at the parture or rapture of Elijah from him into Heauen.

†**Pa·rture** 2. *Obs.* [ad. L. *partūra*, f. *parĕre, part-* to bring forth: see -URE.] The bringing forth of young, or bearing of fruit; that which is brought forth, offspring, produce.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 67 The flowers, seedes, berries, fruits, gums, or other parture of trees or shrubs. 1597 A. M. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 35 b/2 Some woemen are to much affrighted of the parture or Childbirth.

Parturiate (pɑrtiū·rieit), *v. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *parturī-re* + -ATE 3.] a. *intr.* To bring forth young; to bear fruit. b. *trans.* To bring forth.

1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 33 This Tree Parturiates every Moneth, and will have fifty or sixty Nuts at a burthen. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid, Met.* 18 And then did mother earth parturiate Spontaneously. *Ibid.* 161 The goddess great, parturiating twins. — *Fasti* I. 669 The matrons vowed not to parturiate, And slew their offspring in its embryo state.

Parturience (pɑrtiū·riĕns). *rare*−1. [f. L. *parturient-em*: see PARTURIENT and -ENCE.] The action of giving birth; parturition.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 361 His helpmate in annual parturience is seen.

Parturiency (pɑrtiū·riĕnsi). [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] Parturient condition or quality. (Usually *fig.* in reference to ideas, etc.)

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 210 From whose brains have already issued offsprings every whit as considerable, with parturiencie for greater births. 1686 H. MORE *Real Pres.* vii. 49, I believe in the Authors thereof there was a kind of Parturiency, and more confused Divination of that Truth. 1736 BERKELEY *Querist* App. ii. § 253 A more general parturiency with respect to politicks and public counsels.

Parturient (pɑrtiū·riĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *parturiens, -ent-*, pr. pple. of *parturīre* to be in labour, to travail, to be pregnant, desiderative of *parĕre, part-* to bring forth.]

1. About to bring forth or give birth; travailing; *transf.* bearing fruit.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* iii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 199 More ..then the whole Supplication of the Parturient Mountaine. 1597 A. M. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 35 b/2 Of the parturient woman. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 56 Thus have.. Allen's parturient mountaines produced a pittiful and ridiculous Mouse. 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year, Suppl.* iii. 37 The plant that is ingrafted, must also be parturient and fruitful. 1861 W. B. BROOKE *Out w. Garibaldi* iii. 26, I saw Annita Garibaldi, the now parturient mother, lie down.. to die.

2. *fig.* Ready to bring forth or produce something; big or 'in travail' with (a discovery, idea, principle, etc.).

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 248 Not the diminutiuest nooke or creuise of them but is parturient of the like superofficiousnes. 1668 M. CASAUBON *Credulity* (1670) 121 That the whole world in a manner, since the Creation, hath been parturient, or in travel of this great truth, and mystery, till the birth of Christ. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VIII. 144 Freedom, parturient with a hundred states, Confides them to your hand. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxviii. VIII. 621 The fresh and unborrowed offspring of a really parturient mind.

3. Of or pertaining to parturition.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) VII. xcii. 382 Describing the parturient throes. 1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* i. 40 Because the parturient process in domesticated animals is easy or difficult, in proportion as they are subjected to a life of toil. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Parturient apoplexy*, a puerperal disease occurring in cows.

Parturifacient (pɑrtiū·rifē·ʃĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *parturīre* to travail + -FACIENT.] a. *adj.* Serving to accelerate parturition. b. *sb.* A medicine having this property. = OXYTOCIC *a.* and *sb.*

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Parturifacient*, parturient. 1867 C. H. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol., Parturifacient*, in *Obstetrics*, that which promotes or causes parturition. 1886 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 27 Mar. 614/2 [He] calls attention to the value of mistletoe as a parturifacient.

†**Pa·rturing,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [After L. *parturiens.*] Parturient.

1597 A. M. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 35 b/2 Certifyed heereof, as wel of the parturinge woman, as of the Midwyfe.

Parturiometer (pɑrtiū·riɒ·mĭtəɹ). [irreg. f. L. *parturīre* (see next) + -OMETER.] (See quot.)

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Parturiometer, Leaman's*...An instrument for indicating the effective movement of the advancing part of the ovum or foetus at any moment during parturition.

†**Partu·rious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *parturīre* to bring forth, or *partūra* bearing + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to parturition.

1604 DRAYTON *Moses* II. Poems (1810) 482/1 Stirring with pain in the parturious throes.

†**Partu·ritie.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 parturite. [f. L. *partūr-us* about to bring forth (or f. stem of *parturī-re*) + -ITY.] = PARTURITION 1.

c 1440 LONELICH *Merlin* 924 Swich as to mester scholde be That longeth to wommans parturite.

Parturition (pɑrtiūri·ʃən). [ad. L. *parturītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *parturīre*: see PARTURIENT.]

1. The action of bringing forth or of being delivered of young; childbirth. (Chiefly in technical use; also *fig.*)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pscud. Ep.* 116 The conformation of parts is necessarily required .. also unto the parturition or very birth it selfe. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 157 Case of difficult Parturition. 1877 SHIELDS *Final Philos.* 127 What Rospe termed Nature in the act of parturition.

†2. That which is brought forth; a 'birth'; offspring. In quot. *fig. Obs. rare.*

1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* viii. 117 The ardency of love, which we have to any new parturition, is by some space of time abated, after that we have diverted to some other employment.

Parturitive (pɑrtiū·ritiv), *a. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *parturīre* + -IVE.] Inclined or tending to parturition; in quot. *catachr.* Relating to parturition; obstetric.

1852 LYTTON *My Novel* XII. xi, According to the prophecies of parturitive science.

Party (pā·rti), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 partye, (3–4 partiȝe), 4–5 parti, (4 perti, 4–5 -y, 5 parte, perte (?); *pl.* 4 partijs, 4–5 parteis, -eys, partise, -yse, 5 partice, -yce), 4–7 partie, (5, 7 pertie, 6 *Sc.* pairtie, -y, 7 parteo), 4– party. [ME. *partie, partye*, a. F. *partie* (12th c. in Littré) = Pr., Sp. *partida*, It. *partita* lit. a parting or division, from fem. pa. pple of L. *partīre*, It. *partire*, F. *partir*: see PART *v.* This sb. (analogous to those in *-ata, -ada, -ade, -ée, -y*) in some senses coincided with or superseded *part*, PART *sb.* But in some uses the Eng. sb. answers to F. *parti*, It. *partito*:—L. *partītum* that which is divided, shared, or allotted. Final mute *e* in Eng. being often dropped or added without reference to derivation, it is not possible to separate the senses belonging to *parti* from those belonging to *partie*; and the arrangement here is in many points provisional.]

I. Part, portion, side. [= F. *partie.*]

†1. A division of a whole; a part, portion, share; an aliquot part; a part or member of the body; cf. PART *sb.* 1–7. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 231/418 Þat he for-clef is foule bouk in þre partyes at þe laste. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8112 Hii departede verst hor ost as in vour partye. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2094 Þe werld es .. Delt in thrin parteis [*v.r.* partijs] sere. *Ibid.* 13583 O godd him semes ha na perti. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 7 Þe moste parti of þe peple. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 103 Iudea is a kyngdom of Syria a party of Palestyna. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 475/2 In party of payment of the said I *li.* 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* E ij b/1 Bewteuous in colour of al partyes of theyr bodyes. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxvii. 51 The vayle of the temple was rent in two parties. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, In what partye of the sholdre is it? 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 47 Out of a generall, a party may be excepted, as out of a manor an acre. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 69 To prov the truth concerning an over great partie of them.

†b. Phr. *A party* (see A-PARTY), *in party*: in part, partly; somewhat, a little. Also (15–17th c.) simply *party* (ellipt. or advb.), in part, partly (= PART *sb.* (*adv.*) B). So *for the more party*, etc.; *a great party*, in great part, to a large extent; (cf. PART *sb.* V). *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11749 When þei were stilled a party, ffirst spak sire Ohel. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 292 He sall eschew It In party. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 389 In sum londis hooly, & in ynglonde for þe more party. *Ibid.*, Þe lordis ben vndo in grete party. 1382 — 1 *Cor.* xiii. 12 Nuw I knowe of party, thanne forsooth I schal knowe as and I am knowyn. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 392 Now I haue aspied thou art a party fals. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 859 Thus party with witte, party wyth nygramaunce She peruerteth oure lond in wonder wise. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 21, I knowe thynges that be for to come a grete partye. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 58 Like to this in party. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 11 Alle Englonde for the more partye hatyd hym. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxvii. 251 Sometimes all white, and sometimes partie white. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 197/1 Their [Deacon's] Office ..is party Humane, party Divine.

†2. A part of the world, region, district (usually *pl.*): = PART *sb.* 13. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 4910 Thoo that woneth in the est partie. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 305 Mony prouyns and perties were put out of helle. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 123 In all þe partyes & kyngdoms of þe eest. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 2 Dyuerse partyes beyond the see. 1578 T. NICHOLAS tr. *Cortes' Hist. W. Ind.* (1596) 17 Freely to goe and trafficke into those parties.

†b. Side; direction, 'quarter' of the compass: = PART *sb.* 14. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) xx. 91 And a man þare take a spere and sett it euen in þe erthe at midday,...it makez na schadowe till na party. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 1973 Thay hanged thykke on ilke party. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxii. (1870) 177 Marchauntes passeth from both parties by the water of Tiber. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xviii. 51 The Northeast wind .. comming from the party of Arctus whiche in greek signifieth a she Bear. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* Div, In the Debitor partie. And ..in the Creditor party of the Leager.

†3. ? A part of a matter, a point, particular; matter, affair; respect. (Cf. PART *sb.* 2 c.) *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 46 His houres of Astronomie He kepeth as for that partie Which longeth to thinspeccion Of love and his affeccion. 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 115 Y bequeth to eche of my seide executours for his labor in this party to be had, *Cs.* 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XI. (Percy Soc.) 47 Nowe after this, for to make relacyon Of famous rethoryke so in this party, As to the fourth part, Pronouncyacyon, I shal it shew anone ryght openly.

†4. ? State, condition, plight, predicament. *rare.*

c 1440 *Generydes* 3518 'If thu', quod he, 'had done after my rede, Thu shuldest not now haue ben in this parte' [*rimes* vterly, trewelly]. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 5 Ye see ..in what party we be now.

5. Side in a contest, in a dispute, a contract, or the like; cause, interest: = PART *sb.* 15. ? *Obs.* or merged in 6. †*On* (in) *a party*: on one side; †*To draw to parties*: to take sides.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 729 Bath ar now on a partie to confund [him] wit trecherie. *Ibid.* 7470 And her i bede mi self redi, For to fight for vr parti [*v.r.* party]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. II. 95 And for no lordene loue leue þe trewe partye. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/1 The ordenance .. made betwen William Lord the Roos on that oon partie and Robert Tirwhit .. on that other partie. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 113 And whan thei were alle assembled to-geder, thei were well vij*xx* on his partye. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 10 A paire of Indentures made betwen your Highnes on the oon partie and William Courteney..on the other partie. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 16, I cannot tell on whose partie first to commence. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 289 Manye feates of armes were there done on both parties. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXVIII. vi, Jehova doth my party take. 1649 in J. Harrington *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford* (1690) 32 What hath been said on either party. 1754 FIELDING *Jon. Wild* I. xi, By the contrary party men often made a bad bargain with the devil. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. v. (1864) IV. 153 Rome was on that party which at the time could awe her with the greatest power or win her by the most lavish wealth.

†b. *On* (or *of*) *my party*: on my behalf, on my part (OF. *de ma partie*, F. *de ma part*). *For, on* (*in, of*) *my party*: as far as I am concerned, as for my part, on my part: so *for, on, his party*, etc. (cf. PART *sb.* 25, 27, 28). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12810 (Cott.) Tell þam soth, o [*Gött.*,

Trin. on, *Fairf.* of] mi parti. *Ibid.* 15196 (Cott.) Til þe lauerd o þat hus Vee sai on mi parti, þat he yow wald len sum place. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 196, I thenke also for mi partie Upon the lawe of Juerie. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* (Halliw.) 29 They schul enquere every mon On his party, as wyl as he con. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. xi. 206 Thou, good lorde, fulfyll that I want of my partye. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 101 If they beleved any offense on their partie against the Goddes.

c. † *To hold party* (obs.), *to make one's party good*: to make good one's cause, or position.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3643 His men miȝt nouȝt meyntene here owne, Prestly to hold party to puple þat bem folwed. 1631 HEVLIN *St. George* 53 To make good his party, against these severall Squadrons. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 6 A man hath much ado to make his party good against them [gnats]. 1809–12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Vivian* xii, Julia has made her party good with him, for he writes me word he cannot part with her.

†d. A league, confederacy; a conspiracy, plot.

1624 Capt. SMITH *Virginia* 88 Hee had such parties with all his bordering neighbours. 1640 in *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) App. 261 The said Marques made many proffers of great parties within the Realme of Scotland.

II. A company or body of persons.

6. *concr.* Those who are on one side in a contest, etc., considered collectively; a number of persons united in maintaining a cause, policy, opinion, etc., in opposition to others who maintain a different one; a body of partisans or adherents. In early instances (usually), One of the two 'sides' or bodies of combatants arrayed against each other, as in a battle or tournament.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1445 He sei þat hor partie [*v. r.* partize] ibroȝt was nei to ssame. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1150 Boþe parties here place pertiliche had chosen. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 372 If þe clergi gete þis swerde oonys fully in her power, þe seculer party may go pipe wiþ an yuy lefe for eny lordeschipis þat þe clerkis wille ȝeue hem aȝen. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 4 The meyer .. Made hem hove in rengis twayne, A strete betwene eche party lyke a walle. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) Prol. 5 Taking part yᵗ sache prechers weren of yᵉ party of Ihesu cryst. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 284 Euerie partie returned home. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Chances* v. iii, My end is mirth, And pleasing, if I can, all parties. 1714 POPE *Let. to Jervas* 27 Aug., I expect no greater from the Whig-party, than the same Liberty.—A Curse on the Word Party, which I have been forced to use so often in this Period! 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VI. Wks. 1826 IV. 84 Thus ended a war .. in which both parties exerted their utmost strength. 1813 SOUTHEY *March to Moscow* v, It was through thick and thin to its party true; Its back was buff, and its sides were blue. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 126 A party of order had sprung up among all classes of Englishmen.

b. *abstr.* The system of taking sides on public questions, the system of parties; attachment to or zeal for a party, party feeling or spirit; partisanship.

1729 BUTLER *Serm. Love Neighb.* ii. Wks. 1874 II. 165 The spirit of party, which unhappily prevails amongst mankind. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 32 Here lies our good Edmund [Burke]..Who, born for the universe, narrowed his mind, And to party gave up what was meant for mankind. 1821 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 22 June, Party is in England a stronger passion than love, avarice, or ambition. 1841 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 32 Party..means being of any but the right party, which is every man's own. For when it is the right, then none will call it party. In fact it is the ill-natured, or as Jeremy Bentham called it, the dyslogistic word, for everybody except a man's self and friends. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Feb. 1/3 Party is the embodiment of certain principles, beliefs, persuasions, which are commonly held by all who belong to it as essential to the right conduct of public affairs.

7. *Mil.* A detachment or small body of troops selected for a particular service or duty.

1645–6 *Pr. Rupert's Jrnl.* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1898) XIII. 740 March 1, Sunday, a partie from Oxford, surprise Abingdon; but were beatten out. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 250 Sir John Berkley..with a good party volant, of horse and dragoons, ..visiting all places in Devon, ..took many prisoners of name. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 73*/2 Surprizing several of their posts, routing their parties, and destroying their magazines. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.* s. v., *Recruiting Parties* are a certain number of men, under an officer or non-commissioned officer, detached from their respective battalions for the purpose of enlisting men.—*Firing Parties* are those who are selected to fire over the grave of any one interred with military honours.—*Working Parties* consist of small detachments of men .. who are employed on fatigues which are not purely of a military nature. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 June 7/2 A few minutes after they had passed our demolition party destroyed the line.

†b. *Upon party*, on the service upon which such a detachment is sent. *Obs.*

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 18 ↗ 6 They have been upon Parties and Skirmishes, when our Armies have lain still. 1756 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 334 Complaint..that the officers and soldiers upon party, take up the strays they find in the woods.

c. *transf.* A gang of prisoners working together.

1896 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 6/3 There are numbers of gangs or 'parties', as they are officially termed, working in the open. ..There is the quarry party, which works about two hundred yards from the prison.

8. A company of persons (rarely of animals); esp. a company formed or gathered together for a temporary purpose; a body of persons travelling together or engaged in any common pursuit; a number of persons met together for amusement or entertainment.

Thus, a hunting or fishing party, a reading party, a house party; to form a party to go to Switzerland, etc.

1773 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxxviii. (1789) 97, I..have found these birds in little parties in the autumn cantoned all along the Sussex downs. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* Prol. (1826) 3 One of the party pointed him out to the friar. 1805 LD. COLLINGWOOD 16 Dec. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. 242 Truly sorry am I that Calder was not of the party. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xxi, A bench, which..one might appropriate to the entire and unparticipated use of one's self and party. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxi. 150 A party of gentlemen..had started at three o'clock for the summit. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 141 When the party were once more on their horses.

9. A gathering or assemblage for social pleasure or amusement; a social gathering or entertainment, esp. of invited guests at a private house.

Thus, a dinner, tea, or supper party, a garden or picnic party, to give a party, go to parties, etc.

1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Smith* 5 Aug., I rather fancy myself upon parties of pleasure. 1728 ELIZA HEYWOOD tr. *Mme. de Gomez' Belle A.* (1732) II. 99 To entreat we would favour her with our Company, to make a Party of Pleasure, which her Daughter had put her in mind of. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iv. 24 Decline their parties with civility. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VIII. ix. ↗ 6 After the example of his excellency, ..I determined to give parties of my own. .. Scipio, too, had his parties in the servants' hall. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* XV, The party was as stiff and formal as such assemblies invariably are. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Nov. 7/3 The luncheon-party included four or five of Lord Rosebery's personal guests.

†10. A game or match, esp. at piquet: = PARTIE. (F. *partie*.) *Obs.*

1726 [see QUADRILLE *sb.*¹]. 1727 GAY *Beg. Op.* I. iv, He hath promis'd to make one this evening..at a party of quadrille. 1731 FIELDING *Mod. Husb.* III. xi, I am confident..that he lost the last party designedly. 1770 C. JENNER *Placid Man* I. III. vii. 188 Sir Isaac was within a few points of winning the party. 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* II. 33 Let's play a party at back-gammon.

III. A single person considered in some relation.

11. Each of the two or more persons (or bodies of people) that constitute the two sides in some proceeding, as the litigants in an action at law, the persons who enter into a contract, who contract marriage, etc.

c 1290 *Beket* 577 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 123 Sif hi-twene tweie lewede men were ani striuinge, Opur bi-tuene a lewed man and a clerk..þe king wolde þat in his court þat plai scholde beon i-driue, For ase muche ase a lewed man þe o partye was. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 268 A mayden..þat is maried þorw brokage, As bi assent of sondry partyes. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 146 Euenly dele twene these partyes tweyn. 1467 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 305 There shal none of the saide counsaile .. passe in no jure betwene party and party. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. x 257 The party playntyf that is to saye he that calleth that other whiche is party deffendaunt. *a* 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvii. 100 Becauss their bandis wer reddy to be proclamit The pairteis mett and maid a fair contrack. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 190 The King..neuer meant to accomplish this mariage, because there was no equalitie between the age of the two parties. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., Those that make any Deed, and they to whom it is made, are called *Parties in the Deed*. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 158 If a Bishop be a Party to a Suit, and excommunicate his adversary; such Excommunication..shall not disable or bar his Adversary from his Action. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xx. 343 It appears to be a narrative written by a third party. 1857 BADEN POWELL *Chr. without Judaism* 139 The word διαθηκη..signifies, generally, any legal act or deed; whether of one party, as a will or 'testament', or of two, as a covenant.

Hence *attrib., party-and-party*, as between the two parties in an action at law.

1895 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 5/6 The levelling down of solicitor and client costs to the party-and-party scale. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 May 1/3 The distinction which is known as 'party and party' costs and 'solicitor and client' costs.

†b. Hence, An opponent, an antagonist. *Obs.* (Cf. F. *forte partie*, a powerful antagonist.)

c 1500 *Melusine* 262, I doubte me to haue shortly a strong werre & to haue a doo with a strong partye. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. iv. 38 Ilk ane besy his party for to irk. 1572 tr. *Buchanan's Detect.* E iij b, He is denyit of his freindis and seruandis quha suld haue accompanyit him to his honour and suretie of his lyfe, in respect of the greitnes of his partie.

12. One who takes part, participates, or is concerned in some action or affair; a participator; an accessory. Const. *to*, formerly also *in*.

1399 THIRNYNG in *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 451/2 That he was nevere partie, no kaster, no willyng ne assentyng to the dethe of the Duc of Gloucestre. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 9 *Preamble*, The said Edward was not previe ne partie to the offence of his Sonne. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. i. 86, I do suspect this Trash To be a party in this Injurie. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 244 He also made himselfe a partie in the present quarrell. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 158, I would willingly have been a party in any kind of wickedness. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* lii, He was a party to all their proceedings. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 138/1 The defendant was a party to the making of the codicil.

†13. One associated with another as counterpart; a fellow; a partner (esp. in marriage), a mate. *Obs.* (chiefly *Sc*). [OF. *partie* (Godefroy).]

1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 198 Thow..wes King Frances pairty maik and peir. 1563 WINȜET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 110 Quhiddir gif a man or woman being lang absent fra thair partye, or haifand thair party inpotent throw seiknes, ..may mary an wtbir? 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 249 They fell upon this discourse of marriage, saying that it was necessary for every one, to take a party conformable to his disposition.

†b. An equal in a contest; a match. *Sc. Obs.*

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 118 Thinkand..he sould be pairtie to the king and gif him battell. *Ibid.* II. 20 The governour nor cardinall durst nocht..gif thame battell becaus thay mycht nocht be pairtie at that tyme to thame.

14. In extended sense: The individual person concerned or in question; more vaguely, the person (defined by some adjective, relative clause, etc.). (Formerly common and in serious use; now shoppy, vulgar, or jocular, the proper word being *person*.)

In the plural, *the parties*, meaning 'the persons', is more tolerable, being susceptible of explanation as 'the groups of persons'.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xv. (1885) 145 To make hem also ffauorable and parcial, as were the same seruantes, or the parties þat so moved hem. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 9 The sergeant of the pantrie..shall.. giue bread to the partie that shal haue his hande so striken of. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Love* 12 [They] thought the parties baptized of heretiques, ought to be re-baptized agayne. 1597 BP. ANDREWES *Serm. Zach.* xii. 10 Serm. (1631) 341 Not onely, it is we that have pierced the Party thus found slaine; but, that this Party, whom we have thus pierced, is, even the Only begotten Sonne of the most High God. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* II. ii. 111 'Tis the party, madame. What party? Has he no name? 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. ii. (1651 655 [As] used by such parties as Moses, Elias, Daniel, Christ, and as his Apostles made use of it. 1631 HEYLIN *St. George* 303 That the partie nominated, bee a Gentleman of name and armes. 1684 R. JOHNSON *Man. Physick* I. iii. 33 When the fit is coming or upon the Party, blow up some sneezing-powder into the Nostrils. 1772 COLLIGNON in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 467 If done immediately after the party's death. 1823 WORDSW. *Prose Wks.* III. 206 The party was not known to me, though she lived at Hawkshead. 1843 J. H. NEWMAN *Miracles* 59 St. Paul's supernatural power..was doubted at Corinth by the very parties who had seen his miracles and been his converts. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. v. 63 'Do you know, my Lord', (said the old party solemnly).

b. With *a*: A person. Now *low colloquial* or *slang*. (In early examples from sense 11.)

[1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 191 She should be innocent, if she were not fastened to so guilty a Party. *a* 1654 GATAKER *Antid. Errour* (1670) 14 A partie offends and wrongs his Neighbor.] 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2149 4 A Red Scarlet Cloak .. delivered to a wrong Party by Mr. Capers at the Bells of Osney. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* III. Wks. 1799 II. 81 There is, likewise, another party, for whom a place ought to be kept. 1855 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud.* I. 304 'From what you tell me, sir', said an American, ..'I should say he was a go-ahead party'. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. iv. 185 Calumny herself has been a most calumniated 'party', to use the mercantile slang word of the day. 1870 M. COLLINS *Vivian* II. vi. 116 She was a professedly pious party.

IV. Senses of doubtful affinity, mostly repr. F. *parti*.

†15. A decision on one side or the other, a determination, resolution: *esp.* in *to take a party* (cf. F. *prendre son parti*). *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix. 23 The souldiers..setting al honor aside, .. concluded together to take some party. 1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 398/1, I am not come to ask counsel my party is taken. 1760 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 6–7 He had two parties to take; either to keep within the town,..or to march out..He resolved on the latter party.

†16. A person to marry, considered in respect of desirability; a (good or bad) match or offer. (See PARTI.) The first quot. is quite uncertain.

[1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xlviii, Now gif there was gud partye, god It wote.] 1655 *Theophania* 169 She easily condescended to so advantagious a party. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) V. 200 Try..to make him look upon either of your daughters as a desirable party for him. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 296 A girl in our society accepts the best party which offers itself.

†17. A proposal, an offer. *Obs.*

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlix. 241 As such a one I accept of the party thou dost present me with, obliging myself to render thee the two passages of Savady free. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v. (1834) 241 Manfred accepted the party, and, to the no small grief of Isabella, accompanied her to her apartment.

V. 18. *attrib.* and *Comb.* †a. *attrib.* or as *adj.* (with sbs.) or as *adv.* (with adjs.), in sense 1 b: In part, partial (or partially): = PART B, PARCEL B: as *party-bawd, -fulfilling, -halting, -payment*; †*party-gilt* adj. = PARCEL-GILT. Also **party-verdict**, one person's share or part of a joint verdict.

1473 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 226 A couple of salt salers party gilt. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 140 In partie payment of the sayd warraunt. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 234 Thy sonne is banish'd vpon good aduice, Whereto thy tongue a party-verdict gaue. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. iii, My deare Delicious compeere, and my partie-bawd. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* III. iii, Unfold What by the party-halting of thy speech Thy knowledge can discover. 1691 BEVERLEY *Thous. Years Kingd. Christ* 30 For all the swelling Rhetorick and seeming Hyperboles, .. had but Party-fulfillings before.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* with sense as in PARTY-WALL, q.v; as *party arch, fence-wall, structure*.

1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 267 They must have a party-wall, with a party-arch or arches of the thickness of a brick and a half at the least, to the first and second rate. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 363 Proprietors of houses and grounds must..give three months' notice to pull down old party-walls, party-arches, party fence-walls, or quarter partitions. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 7) Gloss., *Party Fence Wall*, a wall separating the open ground in

one occupation from that in another; each owner having a right up to the centre of such wall. 1855 *Act* 18 & 19 *Vict.* c. 122 § 3 'Party structure' shall include party walls, and also partitions, arches, floors, and other structures separating buildings, stories, or rooms which belong to different owners.

19. Ordinary attributive uses (often hyphened) and combinations, chiefly in sense 6 (often = PARTISAN *sb.*[1] B.), as *party-administration*, *-author*, *-chief*, *-contest*, *-cry*, *-division*, *-feeling*, *-fury*, *-government*, *-leader*, *-lie*, *-list*, *-making*, *-malice*, *-measure*, *-monger*, *-pamphlet*, *-paper*, *-politics* (hence *party-political* adj.), *prejudice*, *quarrel*, *rage*, *-spirit* (hence *party-spirited* adj.), *woman*, *writer*, *zeal*, *zealot*, etc.; also (sense 1 or 5) †*party-taker* (= PARTAKER); (sense 7) *party-making*, *-war*; (9) *party frock*, *-giving*, *-goer*; (11) *party-hunting*, *-witness*.

1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* vi. 56 The Abettors of a *Party-Administration. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 457 ¶ 4 Our *Party-Authors will also afford me a great Variety of Subjects. 1865 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) V. 274 Mr. Johnson has chosen to revive the paltry *party-cries. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* i. 2 Maintaining, or renewing our *Party-Divisions. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 121 The Earl of Bute.. had not for a great while gone out of his own house, without being followed by one of those *party-doggers. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Suppressors of MSS.*, All *party feeling is the same active spirit with an opposite direction. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 130 Party feeling ran frightfully high. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 6/3 *Party frocks for girls aged from 11 to 16 years. 1718 BLACKMORE *Alfred* XI. (1723) 400 And *Party-Fury took the Rebells Side. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Conscience* II. vii, It did not seem a time for *party-giving. 1831 *Society* I. 257 That young woman has the manners of a practised *party-goer. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* iii. 28 *Party government turns on the majorities at the polling places. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* I. 492 And bring the Potent *Party-Leaders low. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 507 ¶ 2 That abominable Practice of Party-lying: ..a *Party-lie is grown as fashionable an Entertainment, as a lively Catch or a merry Story. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 291/2 This voting.. carried on by *party-lists on differently coloured cards is practically open. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. i. (1852) 490 Little piques..have misled all the neighbors..into most unaccountable *party-making. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) III. 280 If any is so zealous To be a *party-minion. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 59 The magic of the *party-mongers. 1751 *Pope's Wks.* V. 164 He began under twenty with furious *Party-Papers. 1773 MELMOTH *Rem. on Cato* 142 The narrow and polluted channels of *party-politicks. 1788 SHERIDAN in *Sheridaniana* 99 Every *party-prejudice has been overcome by a display of genius. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 50 By such profitable Condescensions on either side..they would lay down all *Party-quarrels. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 57 ¶ 4 That *Party-Rage which of late Years is very much crept into their Conversation. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* VI. viii, Brute and blindfold party rage. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 125 ¶ 3 A furious *Party Spirit..exerts it self in Civil War and Bloodshed. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 87 Any lie, however often refuted, is good enough for party-spirit. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 270/2 A Parte taker (*A.* *Partitaker), *particeps*. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 229 The latter part of the campaign we made only a *party war. 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit., Abr. Petit. Justice* 33 Say accordingly *party-witnesses, or testifying parties. 1725 SWIFT in *Pope's Wks.* (1751) IX. 55 Fortune is both blind and deaf, and a Court-lady, but then she is a most damnable *Party-woman. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 567 ¶ 3 Our *Party-writers are so sensible of the secret Vertue of an Innuendo to recommend their Productions. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* i. (1863) 12 *note*, That splenetic party-writer Anthony Wood. *a* 1746 HOLDSWORTH *On Virgil* (1768) 401 Passion and spleen may so far blind an Historian..as to make him prostitute his character to *party zeal. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 464 Priests, and *party-zealots, num'rous bands.

Hence **Pa·rtyism**, the system of parties; excessive attachment to a party, party spirit; so **Pa·rtyist**, a partisan; **Pa·rtykin**, a small party; †**Pa·rtyship**, the being of a party, partisanship.

1844 MARY HENNELL *Soc. Syst.* 191 It [human nature] persists in living in industrial incoherence and family *partyism. 1885 GOLDW. SMITH in *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 247 Allowance being made for all the partyism .., by which the great issue was obscured. 1903 *Dial* (Chicago) 16 Mar. 194/2 The vast canvas whereon he has painted American partyism with all its deformities. 1889 *Voice* (N.Y.) 10 Jan., The temperance men in the Republican party outnumber the 'third *partyists seven to one'. 1855 THACKERAY *Let. in Virgin.* (1903) Introd. 19, I had a very pleasant *party-kin last night. 1650 HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 5 The Kingdom is divided by *partieship with them, on the one side or the other.

Party (pā·ɹti), *a.* Also 4–7 -i, 5 -ye, 5–8 -ie. [a. F. *parti*:—L. *partīt-us* divided, pa. pple. of *partir*, L. *partīre* to part, divide.]

†**1.** Parted, divided; separate; *fig.* separate in character, different. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 668 Oft storbis me þi statour and stingis me ȝerne, þat þi personale proporcion sa party is to myne.

†**b.** *Gold party*, *party gold*: beaten gold, gold leaf. *Sc. Obs.*

1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 293 For ij^{e} of gold party to the Duke of ȝorkis banar. 1507 *Ibid.* III. 404, iiij quaris parti gold.

†**2.** Parti-coloured, variegated. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 195 She gadereth floures party white & rede. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 312 Juno let bende hire parti bowe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 385/1 Party clothe, or clothe made of dyuers colowrys. 1494 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 225, vj quarteris of crammesyn satyne to be half a party dowblat. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. iv. 201 The party popill grane Heildit his heid wyth skug Herculeane. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 38 Partie letters and other fansies. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. Q, Some [Hyacinths] are more double, as well White as Blew, and therefore are to be esteemed because of their Party-flowering.

†**b.** *fig.* Combining two different qualities; of composite character. *Obs.*

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 316 Fortune, the goddesse, with her party face. 1563 WINJET *Vincent. Lirin.* Wks. 1890 II. 6, I hef præparit..a litle, partie, handsum, instrument that may suffice ws, ..bayth for a waippin and a werklume, for a speir or a spade.

3. *Her.* Said of a shield divided into parts of different tinctures, usually into two such parts by a line in the direction of an ordinary (indicated by *per*); thus *party per pale*, divided by a vertical line through the middle; *party per fess*, by a horizontal line through the middle; so *party per bend*, *party per chevron*: see PALE, FESS, etc.

(In blazoning now usually omitted, *per pale*, etc. being used instead of *party per pale*, etc.) Also PARTED, q. v.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Heraldry* Fij, He berith party after the longe way of ij colouris golde and goules. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 43 b, Party per Fesse, Argent, and Vert. *Ibid.* 45 Partye per Cheuron, Or, and Geules. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 225 John Beauford .. bare party per pale Argent and Azure a bend of England with a labell of France. 1725 COATS *Dict. Her.*, *Partie*, or *Party*, signifies in French divided, but their Heralds use it only to denote what we call *Party*, or *Parted per pale*. 1882 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* iv. (ed. 3) 72 A Shield is never *party* of any of the Diminutives, or of the Chief or Bar.

†**b.** *Party per pale* (*fig.*): Having two different, esp. opposite or contrasted, qualities; of mixed or composite character; half-and-half. (Cf. 2 b.) *Obs.*

1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* lxxiii, Your *partie per pale* picture one half drawn In solemn cypres, the other cob-web-lawne. *a* 1652 BROME *Covent Garden* I. i. Wks. 1873 II. 13 O thou party perpale, or rather parboild Bawd. 1717 HEARNE in *Reliq.* (1857) I. 376 It was, as I hear, a party per pale sermon, viz. both for the whiggs and for the tories. 1781 H. WALPOLE *Let. to C'tess Ossory* 18 Dec., A grandee hopping with one foot on the *haut du pavé*, and t'other in the kennel, *partie per pale*, ermine and mud!

4. *Comb.*, as †**party-livered**, of divided loves; see also PARTI-, PARTI-COLOURED.

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart*, etc. (1878) 180 Not like that loose and partie-liuer'd Sect Of idle Louers, that..Change their Affections with their Mistris Sights.

†**P arty**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. PARTY *sb.*]

1. a. *trans.* To take the part of, side with. **b.** *intr.* To side (*with*). = PART *v.* 14. *Sc.*

a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 412 The Lords Levingston and Elphinston did party the committers. 1644 HUME *Hist. Doug.* 16 This house of Abernethie.. did assist and party them in all their enterprises. 1734 R. KEITH *Hist. Ch. Scot.* I. xi. 121 The Earl of Huntly.. had, it seems, an unfix'd Resolution what Side to party with.

2. *To party it*: to take sides; to form a party.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 72 To incense the people to faction or party it against him. *Ibid.* 81.

Hence †**Pa·rtying** *vbl. sb.*

1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 37 Such kind of partyings in Religion .. are like the *Hetæriæ* or Cabals in Civil Government. 1717 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 323 And you'll scarce now meet with a case, but .. in ten minutes' time, you'll see a partying of ministers and great men.

Party, *adv.* : see PARTY *sb.* 1 b.

Partycion, obs. f. PARTITION. **Party-coat**, **Party-coloured**: see PARTI-[1], PARTI-COLOURED.

†**Pa·rty-ju·ry.** *Obs.* [f. PARTY *a.* + JURY.] = *Jury de medietate*: see JURY *sb.* 2 c.

1662 *Act* 14 *Chas. II*, c. 11 § 13 There shall not be any Party Jury but such only as are the natural and free born Subjects of the King. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Mediatus Linguæ*, or *Party-Jury*, ..whereof the one half consists of Denizens, the other of Strangers, and is used in Pleas, where one Party is a Denizen, and the other Stranger.

Pa·rty-ma·n. [f. PARTY *sb.* + MAN.]

†**1.** *Mil.* A soldier belonging to, or officer commanding, a party (PARTY *sb.* 7). *Obs.*

1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* II. 112 The Male-contents, much better Party-Men than the Imperialists. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 186 Prince Rupert, a most active vigilant party-man, and fitter for such than for a general.

2. A man belonging to, or devoted to, a party (PARTY *sb.* 6): = PARTISAN *sb.*[1] 1.

1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm.* v. Wks. 1755 II. i. 49 Bibulus the party-man is persuaded, that Clodius and Curio do really propose the good of their country as their chief end. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 187, I am no party-man... I think the distinctions of *whig* and *tory* odious. 1798 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 327 Mr. Burke became a professed party-man. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. i. 12 Although a party man, he was by no means a man to swallow the whole party platform.

Partyner(e, obs. form of PARTNER.

Partyrege, obs. form of PARTRIDGE.

Pa·rty-wa·ll. [f. PARTY *a.* + WALL.] A wall between two buildings or pieces of land intended for distinct occupation, in the use of which each of the occupiers has a partial right.

The primary and most common meaning in law is 'a wall of which the two adjoining owners are tenants in common'; but three other cases are included under the term in Elphinstone, etc. *Interpr. Deeds* (1885) Gloss. The structure of party-walls between houses, and the rights and duties of their owners have been the subject of much legislation.

1667 S. PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 93 The Builder is to receive of his next Neighbor, if they have the benefit of all his Party-walls and Peer-stones, sixty five pounds and tenpence. 1677–1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 145 No Light can be placed in the Stair-Case, because of the Party-walls. 1853 WHARTON *Pennsylv. Digest* II. 405 The moiety of the cost of a party wall is a personal charge against the builder of the second house and lien upon the house itself. 1855 *Act* 18 & 19 *Vict.* c. 122 § 3 'Party wall' shall apply to every wall used or built in order to be used as a separation of any building from any other building, with a view to the same being occupied by different persons.

fig. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gramm. Assent* I. v. 95 Not as if there were in fact, or could be, any line of demarcation or party-wall between these modes of assent.

Hence **Pa·rty-wa·lled** (-wɔ̄ld) *a.*, having a party-wall.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 145 Our Party-walled Houses in London.

Partyzyne, obs. form of PARTISAN *sb.*[2]

Partzite (pā·ɹtsəit). *Min.* [Named 1867 after Dr. A. Partz.] A hydrous oxide of antimony containing other metallic oxides, and varying in colour from yellowish-green to blackish-green.

1867 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XLIII. 362 Partzite occurs together with argentiferous galena. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 188. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 411 This was the partzite..ore of which so much has been said.

Parumbilical (pærʊmbi·likăl), *a. Anat.* [f. PAR(A-[1] + L. *umbilic-us* navel + -AL.] Situated around or close to the umbilicus or navel.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Parumbilical veins*. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 178 The passage of blood from the portal vein, by the parumbilical vein to the epigastric system.

‖ **Parure.** *Obs.* or *alien.* Also 5 parowre, -ur, perur, 5–6 parour, 6 parrer, parer. [a. OF. *pareure*, *parer* paring, peeling:—L. *parātūra*, f. *parāre* to prepare, make ready, F. *parer* to PARE. In sense 3 an alien word from mod.F. (parü·r).]

†**1.** An ornament for an alb or amice. *Obs.* Cf. PAREL *sb.* 4 a, APPAREL *sb.* 7 b.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. vi. 596 The Byschape Waltyr .. Gave twa lang coddis off welwete .. Albis wyth parurys to tha lyk. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 384/2 Parowre of a vestyment, *paratura*, vel *parura*. 1449–50 in Nicolas *Test. Vetust.* 267 One coope, chesible diacones, for decones; with the awbes and parures. 1519 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 7 For wasshyng of the churche gere and settyng on the parours ijs. viij*d*. 1527 in Fiddes *Wolsey* (1726) II. 104, 7 payer of odde parrers for children [choristers].

†**2.** A paring, peeling. *Obs.*

1499 *Promp. Parv.* 384/2 (Pynson) Parour of frute, *idem quod paringe* (*H.* parowre). 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) Ded. 4 Dedicating to you these few Poeticall parers, and pensive Pamphlets.

‖ **3.** A set of jewels or other ornaments intended to be worn together; a set of decorative trimmings or embroideries for a dress.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 47 A red leather case containing a beautiful *parure* of amethysts. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.*, iv. (1891) 51 The women whom ornaments of plain gold adorn more than any other *parures*. 1875 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* (1876) I. 223 Wrists and ankles were laden with heavy rings of brass and copper, the *parure* of the great in Fán-land. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* II. 49 Sir Tristram has given her a *parure* of diamonds.

‖ **Paruria** (părū·ɔriă). *Path.* [f. Gr. παρ(α- PARA-[1] 1 + οὖρον URINE.] 'Disordered micturition, or dysuria' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Paru·ric** *a.*, pertaining to paruria.

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 438 Paruria. Mismicturition. Morbid secretion or discharge of urine. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Paruric.

Paruyngal, corrupt form of PAREGAL *Obs.*

Parvanimity (pāɹvăni·mĭti). [f. L. *parv-us* small + *anim-us* mind: a suggested antithesis to *magnanimity*.] Littleness of mind, meanness; also, an instance of this, or *transf.* a person characterized by it.

a 1691 BOYLE *Disc. agst. Swearing* Plea xiii, They will justly esteem your parvanimity so great that you deserve derision. 1829–30 DE QUINCEY *Sk. Prof. Wilson* Uncoll. Writ. 1890 I. 260 The meanness and parvanimity of Bonaparte. *Note.* I coin this word *parvanimity* as an adequate antithesis to *magnanimity*. 1840 — in *Tait's Mag.* VII. 37 Memorably connected with the parvanimities of the English government at one period. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 33 *note*, Persons..of the class of hopeless parvanimities of the true insular stamp.

‖ **Parvenant** (parvənañ). [F., pr. pple. of *parvenir*: see PARVENU.] A person who is acquiring a position, or on the way to being a parvenu.

1843 tr. *Custine's Empire of Czar* III. 184 A specimen of the worst kind of emulation—that of the *parvenant* already giving himself the airs of the *parvenu*!

Parvenke, obs. form of PERIWINKLE[1].

‖ **Parvenu** (‖ parvənü, pāɹvĕnü), *sb.* and *a.* Also in fem. form **parvenue**. [F., 'said of an obscure person who has made a great fortune' (Littré), sbst. use of pa. pple. of *parvenir* to arrive (at a destination), to rise to a position, make a fortune:—L. *pervenīre* to arrive, attain.]

A. *sb.* A person of obscure origin who has attained wealth or position beyond that of his class; *esp.* such a one when unfitted for his position, or when making large assumptions for himself on account of his wealth; an upstart.

1802 W. GIFFORD tr. *Juvenal* v. 228 *note*, His patronage,..like that of many other *parvenus*, was so burdensome, that the poet, in a fit of spleen, threatens to shake

it off entirely. 1826 DISRAELI *Vis. Grey* II. xiv, 'Ah! there is nothing like old families!' remarked Mrs. Million, with all the awkward feelings of a parvenue. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 68 The Bonaparte people were parvenus, and clung to all the prestiges of the preceding dynasty. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. F.* xxxvi, The ladies their wives, who could not bear the parvenue [Rebecca]. 1891 M. O'RELL *Frenchm. in Amer.* 209 The parvenu is a person who makes strenuous efforts to persuade other people that he is entitled to the position he occupies.

B. *adj.* That has but recently risen to wealth or position; like or characteristic of a parvenu in manners, vulgar display, etc.

1839 POE *W. Wilson* Wks. 1874 I. 347 A young *parvenu* nobleman. 1879 *Q. Rev.* July 14 Other monarchs had treated the *parvenu* ruler of France with distant arrogance. 1897 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 746 There was nothing *parvenu* in the penniless lad.

Hence **Parvenu·dom**, the domain of parvenus; **Pa·rvenuism**, the habits or practices of parvenus, parvenu character.

1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 205 A Roman column standing near .. satirizes silently their tawdry parvenuism. 1868 W. R. GREG *Lit. & Soc. Judgm.* 280 [A] piece of inflated affectation in the richest style of parvenuism. 1891 *Star* 12 Dec. 4/3 The servile grovelling of parvenudom. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Jan. 3/2 How far it is true as a study of Berlin parvenudom, few..could say.

Parvers, obs. form of PERVERSE *a.*

Parvi- (pāːvi), comb. form of L. *parvus* small, as in **Parvifo·lious** *a.* (*Bot.* L. *parvifolius*), having small leaves; †**Pa·rvipe·nsion** [L. *pensio* a weighing, cf. phr. *parvi pendĕre* to esteem little], slight estimation; **Parvi·potent** *a.* [POTENT], having little power; **Parvipsoas** [Gr. *ψόα* lumbar muscle], a name applied by Coues to the *psoas parvus* or small psoas muscle; hence **Parvipso·a·tic** *a.*; **Parviro·strate** *a.* [L. *rostrum* beak], having a slender beak; **Parvi·scient** *a.* [L. *scient-em* knowing], knowing little.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Parvifolius*, having small leaves, ..*parvifolious. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1675 R. BERTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 44 When we consider in it that Contempt, Scorn, and *Parvipension of God, which does compose it. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) *List Barbarous Words, Parvipension*, a setting litely by, an esteeming at a small rate. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* (1897) 152 The ignorance of a single soul .. keeps it *parviscient, *parvipotent. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Parvirostris*, having a slender beak,..*parvirostrate. 1884 T. J. SCOTT in J. M. Reid *Doomed Relig.* 160 Brahma alone .. is neither parviscient nor omniscient.

Parvis (pāːvis). Also 5 parvys, per-, parvyee, 5–9 *erron.* **parvise.** [a. F. *parvis*, 'place in front of the principal door of a church, particularly of a cathedral, as the Parvis of Notre Dame', in OF. *parevis* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), earlier *pareïs* (*paraïs*, *-aÿs*, *parewis*) (Godef.):—L. *paradīs-um* PARADISE (a name given in the Middle Ages to the atrium or court in front of St. Peter's at Rome, and to the courts before other churches: see Du Cange). From F. also a med.L. form *paravīsus*, *paravīsius*.]

1. The enclosed area or court in front of a building, esp. of a cathedral or church; in some cases, surrounded as a cloister with colonnades or porticoes; whence, sometimes applied to a single portico or colonnade in front of a church, and (in dictionaries) explained as a church-porch.

The parvis of St. Paul's in London was a noted place of resort, esp. for lawyers.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 310 A Sergeant of the Lawe war & wys That often hadde been at the Parvys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 385/2 Parvyce, *parlatorium*. 1476 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 156, I prey yow as ye se hym at the parvyse and ellys where, calle on hym for the same letter. *c* 1485 in *Digby Myst., Mor. Wisd.* (1882) 167 At the parvyse I wyll be A' Powlys, be-twyn two and three. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 80 Before this Mosque there is a Parvis or Walk of many Angles, and in the middle of it a Bason of Water likewise Polygone. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Parvis*, a Court before a Church-Porch, or any Palace or stately House. 1745 BLOMEFIELD *Norfolk* II. 748 In 1300, I find Mention of a Publick School for Children to learn to read and sing, kept in the Parvis of this Church [St. Martin's, Norwich]. 1864 LONGF. *Div. Commedia* ii, Canopied with leaves Parvis and portal bloom like trellised bowers. 1875 H. JAMES *Trans. Sk., Rom. Neighb.* 179 It stands perched on a terrace as vast as the parvise of St. Peter's. 1881 *Daily News* 1 Apr. 3/1 Its illuminating power was clearly proved by the two lamps on the parvis of St. Paul's Cathedral. 1886 [see sense 2]. 1895 H. RASHDALL *Universities* II. II. xii. § 5. 448 *note*, The word 'Parvis' is used of the Cloister of Notre Dame at Paris, the Palace Yard at Westminster, etc.

¶ **b.** By some 19th c. writers applied in error to 'a room over a church-porch'.

App. originating in a misunderstanding of quot. 1745 above. See *Penny Post* 1868, pp. 159, 213.

1836 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.*, *Parvis*, a small room over the porch, formerly used as a school. 1838 *Ibid.* ed. 2 s.v. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Parvis*..It seems also to have signified a room over the church porch, where schools used to be held. 1848 *Rickman's Archit.* p. xlvi, A plain porch..with a room over it (commonly but erroneously called a parvise). 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 568. 1856 J. ALLEN *Liskeard* viii. 120. 1867 *Gwilt's Archit.* (ed. 6) 956 A Norman porch, with an upper story or *parvise*, a chamber which appears to have been variously appropriated. 1881 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Parvise* or *Parvis*... Modern writers have applied this term, but apparently without any good authority, to a room often found over church porches. 1888 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VI. 203/1.

†**2.** A public or academic conference or disputation. (So called from being originally held in the court or portico of a church.) *Obs.*

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) III. vi. 142/1 There [in chirche] they holde theyr peruys of many wronges whiche they thynke to doo. *c* 1530 MORE *Answ. Frith* Wks. 841/2 Whan he was a young sophister he would I dare say haue been full sore ashamed so to haue ouerseene himselfe at Oxforde at a peruise. 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 296 M. Hesk. will set .. a boy in the Paruis to answere the Bishop. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Parvis*, a Court before a Church-Porch,..whence that Disputation at Oxford, call'd *Disputatio in Parvisiis*. It is also apply'd to the Mooting or Law-Disputes among young Students at the Inns of Court. 1886 H. C. MAXWELL LYTE *Univ. Oxford* 205 A 'general sophister'..was required to attend the logical 'variations' that were held 'in the parvise' for at least a year, 'disputing, arguing, and responding' on sophisms...The parvise being a cloister, paved platform, or other open space, immediately adjoining a church. A curious instance of the survival of old names is to be found in the 'testamur'..which is nowadays [down to 1893] issued by the examiners at 'Responsions', to the effect that a successful candidate has answered to the questions of the Masters of the Schools 'in parviso'.

Parvitude (pāːvitiud). *rare.* [f. L. *parv-us* small, after *magnitude*. (The L. derivative was *parvitās*.)] Littleness, smallness.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 34 Magnitude, Parvitude, and Number. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 59 Because of its parvitude it cannot reach to the same floor with them. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 89 They differ in magnitude and parvitude. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 59 A continued preference for the slum .. would confess parvitude in the point of view.

†**b.** An absolutely small or minute thing, an atom. *Obs.*

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 189 These perfect Parvitudes .. which are so infinitely subtile, that no Touch can perceive them. 1659 — *Immort. Soul* II. i. 115 By a meer point of Matter I doe not mean a meer Mathematicall point, but a perfect Parvitude, or the least reality of which Matter can consist. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 777 To suppose Incorporeal Substances, Unextended and Indivisible, is to make them Absolute Parvitudes.

†**Pa·rvity.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *parvitās* smallness, f. *parv-us* small: see -ITY.] = prec.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 190 Through parvity of exercise .. many crude .. humours are bred. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* i. 4 Such a kind of turbinated figure represents a certain parvitie. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 159 But what are these for their fineness and parvity?

Parvoline (pāːvɒlɪn). *Chem.* [f. L. *parv-us* small, little + *-oline*, after *quinoline*.] A ptomaine $C_9H_{13}N$, $= C_5H_2N(CH_3)_2(C_2H_5)$ dimethylethylpyridine, obtained as an oily liquid with a disagreeable odour, from decaying mackerel and horse flesh, and also from certain shales and bituminous coals.

1855 GREV. WILLIAMS in *Q. Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* VII. 106, I propose to assign it the name of Parvoline in allusion to its small volatility as compared with its associated bases. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 118/2 Of the alkaline matters there are leucoline,..and parvoline ($C^{18}H^{13}N$). 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkal.* 31 Parvoline $C^9H^{13}N$.—This was the first ptomaine chemically analysed and defined. It was discovered by MM. Gautier and Etard in the putrefactive products of the mackerel and horse flesh.

Parvule (pāːvɪul). *U. S.* [f. L. *parvul-us*, *-um* very small, dim. of *parvus* small.] (See quot.)

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Parvules*, an American speciality, similar in all respects to 'granules'; made up with a fixed, but very small, quantity of some active drug.

Parwanah, -wanna, variants of PURWANNAH.

Parwynke, obs. form of PERIWINKLE 1.

†**Pary,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *parier* or L. *pariāre*, to be equal, to tally, f. *pār*, *par-em* equal.]

1. *intr.* To tally.

1716 BENTLEY *Let. to Abp. Wake* 15 Apr. in Monk *Life* (1833) I. 399 When I came to try Pope Clement's Vulgate, I soon found the Greek of the Alexandrian, and that would by no means pary.

2. *trans.* To bet, stake.

a 1462 HENRYSON *Fractysis of Med.* 84 (Bann. MS.) Sir, minister this medecyne at evin to sum man, And, or pryme be past, my powder I pary, They sall bliss yow or ellis bittirly yow ban.

Pary, obs. f. PARRY. **Paryll,** obs. f. PERIL. **Parysch(e, parysse, -yzsh,** obs. ff. PARISH. **Paryschoon, -shchon,** var. PARISHEN 1 *Obs.* **Paryse(e:** see PARISIS. **Parytory,** obs. f. PARIETARY *sb.*

‖**Pas** (pā). [F. *pas* step, precedency, etc.]

1. The right of going first; precedence. Phrases, *to dispule, give, take, yield, the pas* [F. *prendre, céder le pas*, etc.] Also *fig.*

1707 *Vulpone* 23 It appears they have always fiercely contended for the *pas* among themselves. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 529 P 7 Aristotle would have the latter yield the *Pas* to the former. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 Nov., My aunt and her paramour took the *pas*. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xvi, He takes the *pas* of dukes. 1885 *Spectator* 22 Aug. 1109/2 It is difficult to give any one portion of it the *pas* of the others.

2. A step in dancing; a kind of dance; mostly in names of special dances, as *Pas de deux*, a dance or figure for two persons; *Pas grave*, a slow or solemn dance; *Pas seul*, a dance or figure for one person.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. iv, Mine are true-born English legs, they don't understand their curst French lingo! their *pas* this, and *pas* that, and *pas* t'other. 1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations*, etc. I. 140 She .. shewed a new *pas grave*, which her dancing-master had lately introduced. 1819 T. HOPE *Anastasius* (1820) I. vii. 136 A *pas-de-deux* which we performed together as a lover and his mistress. 1868 *Daily News* 3 Nov., The father of some 'young phenomenon' of a minor theatre fiddling in an ecstacy of admiration at his little daughter's rehearsal of her 'pas' before going on. 1870 Miss BRIDGMAN *Rob Lynne* I. viii. 165 Fanny..performed a..*pas de seul* up the garden path.

3. *Pas-de-souris.* (*Fortif.*) [F. lit. 'mouse-steps'.] A staircase from the ravelin to the ditch.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pas de Souris.* 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 268 *Stairs*, or *Pas de souris.* These steps of masonry are made at the gorges of the several works, and at the salient, and re-entering angles of the counterscarp.

Pas, obs. form of PACE, PASS.

1385 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 410/2 Deferryt tyl his lauchfull day next eftir pas.

Pasan, pasang (pāˑzăn, -ăŋ). Also 8 pazan, 9 pazun, paseng. [a. Pers. پازن *pāzan* the mountain goat; erron. analysed as f. *pā* foot + *sang* stone.]

A species of wild goat (*Capra Ægagrus*), found in Western Asia and Crete; the bezoar-goat.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 74 The eighth is called the pazan; or, by some, the bezoar goat. 1834 J. B. FRASER *Persia* xii. 470 Two of the most interesting creatures to be met with in these countries are the .. Pazun (the mountain goat) and the Argali. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 282/2 Cuvier .. considers the Paseng (*Capra Ægagrus*) to be the parent-stock of all the varieties of the domestic goat. 1893 LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 107 The bezoar stone .. is a concretion obtained from the stomach of the pasang.

¶ Mistakenly identified by Buffon (1764, XII. 212) with the oryx or gemsbok, a S. African antelope; the error was formerly followed by some English compilers, and is reproduced in some recent dictionaries.

Pase, Pasce, obs. ff. PASCH, PASS. **Pascage, Pascal,** obs. ff. PASCUAGE, PASCHAL, PASCUAL.

Pascent (pæˑsĕnt), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *pāscent-em*, pr. pple. of *pāscĕre* to feed, graze.] Feeding.

1763 GOLDSM. *Misc. Wks.* (1837) II. 538 The pascent creature finds a bed which at once supplies food and protection.

Pasch (pask). Now *arch.* or *Hist.* Forms: 2–4 *pl.* pasches, 3 (*Orm.*) passko, 3–7 pascho, 4–6 paske, pask, 5, 9 pasque, 4– pasch, (4 pasck, 5 pasc, pasce, pache, passh, 5–6 paasse, 6 paasse, *Sc.* 5 paisch, 6 pashe, pess, peice, 7 peace: see also PACE *sb.*2; in L. form, 4, 9 pascha). [a. OF. *pasche* (Phil. de Thaun, etc.) and *pasque* (mod.F. *pâque*), ad. L. *pascha*, a. Gr. *πάσχα*, ad. Heb. פֶּסַח *pesakh*, in Aramaic emphatic state פַּסְחָא *paskhā* a passing over, the Passover; f. פָּסַח *pāsakh* to pass over. The OF. pl. *pasches*:—L. *paschas* (acc. pl.) occurs already in the OE. Chron. *a* 1131. Cognate forms from L. were OS., OFris. *pascha* (MDu. *paeschen*, Du. *paaschen*, MLG. *pasche(n*, LG. *pâschen*, *pâsken*), Icel. *páskar* (Sw. *påsk(a*, Da. *paaske*); the Northern Eng. forms in *paske*, *pask* (whence *pass*, *pace*, etc.), were perh. from Scandinavian. Formerly often *pl.* with *sing.* sense, as in F., Du., LG., Icelandic, etc.]

1. The Jewish feast of the Passover.

c 1200 ORMIN 15850 Forr Passke,—3iff þu turrnenn willt þatt word till Ennglissh spæche, þa taccnebþ itt tatt uss birrþ a33 Uss flittenn towarrd Criste. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3157 Þat ni3t sal ben fest pasche, forð-for, on engle tunge, it be. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6164 (Cott.) Quat wise þai suld þair paskes [*later MSS.* pask, paske] hald. *Ibid.* 16814+2 If ani man At paschez to ded wore broght. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xii. 43 This is the religioun of phask [*Vulg.* phase]; ech alien shal not ete therof. — *Mark* xiv. 14 Wher is my fulfilling [*gloss* or etyng place] where I schal ete pask [1582 *Rhem.* the Pasche] with my disciplis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) viii. 92 There made our Lord his Pask with his Disciples. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 29 Þe lambe of Pasc. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Esdras* i. 1 Josias made a Pasch in Ierusalem. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints, James* 1 May (1847) V. 16 In the second year of Christ's preaching, soon after the Pasch, in the year 31. [1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 114 Hail our Pascha, That wast dead! 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 284/2 The Churches of Asia Proconsularis .. kept the feast of Passover or Pasch at the same time as the Jews—viz. 14 Nisan.]

2. The Christian festival of Easter. *arch.* or *local*: cf. PACE *sb.*2 (In ME. often in *pl.* with collective sense = Easter-tide: cf. F. *les Pâques.*)

a 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1122 On þis geare wæs se king Heanri on Cristes mæssan on Norhtwic and on Pasches he weas on Norhthamtune. 13.. *Coer de L.* 6475 Hys brother Ihon, Wolde do corowne hym anon, At the Pask. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9267 At Londone his Pasches he [Uther] held. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 321 Anes in the yhere, That is at sai, at paskes. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 104 Syr, we pray yow that the swerde be suffred yet in the ston to Passh. 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* clxiii. 241 There helde they the feste of ester or pasque, the x day of Apryll. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2004 And halds me ȝit vnder that same proces, That gart me want the Sacrament at Pasche [*v.r.* pess]. 1557 TUSSER 100 *Points Husb.* lxviii, Spare meddowes at shrofetide, spare marshes at paske. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 234 To grant the ry^t celebratione of the Pashe. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. vi. § 30. 349 Who had assigned the fourteenth of the Moneth of March for the observation of the *Pasche*. 1722 S. SEWALL

Diary 21 Dec., They kept not Yule nor Pasch. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 284/2 The great majority of Christians celebrated the Pasch on the Sunday after Nisan 14..because on that day Christ rose again.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* in many collocations = Easter-, as *pasch-even, -lamb, -mass, -morn, -tide, -week.* Also PASCH-DAY, -EGG.

c 1200 ORMIN 15849 Þa frellsenn þe33, þatt witt tu wel, Gastlike Passkemesse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18617 Þe seuend dai in paske tide, He ras arli, wit-vten bide. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 101 Quhill the tysday in pask-owk [*v.rr.* payss wouk, Pasche Oulk] On athir half thai trowis tuk. *Ibid.* 105 Apon paske evin all richt To the castell..come schippis xv. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 666 That Lord that..rose on pasche morne. 1533 TINDALE *Supper of Lord* C vj b, I wyll compare circumcision wyth baptysme: and the passe lambe wyth Christes supper. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 583 Th' Israelites, whose doores were markt before, With sacred Pass-Lambs Sacramental gore.

Paschal (pɑ·skăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5–6 **paskal**(1, 6 **pascal**(1, **pasequall**, 8 **pasqual**. [a. F. *pascal* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *paschāl-is* (Codex Theod.), f. *pascha* PASCH: see -AL.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the Jewish Passover.

Paschal lamb, the lamb slain and eaten at the Passover; applied to Christ, hence also to various symbolic representations of Christ: = AGNUS DEI b and c.

c 1430 LYDG. *Hors, Sheep & G.* 1 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 15 Þis pascalle Lambe with-owte spott, alle whyte. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xiv. 12 The first daye of swete breed, when they offered the pascal lambe. 1658 LIGHTFOOT *Horæ Hebraicæ* (1859) II. 336 That Judas after the paschal supper ..could make his agreement with the priests, and get his blades..together ready to apprehend our Saviour. *a* 1714 SHARP *Wks.* (1754) VII. Serm. xii. 223 The paschal feast, from whence our Saviour took his sacrament of the Lord's supper. 1845 H. J. ROSE in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 891/1 The paschal lamb they called the body of the Passover.

2. Of or pertaining to Easter; used in Easter celebrations.

Paschal candle, a large candle blessed and lighted in the service of Holy Saturday and placed on the gospel side of the altar there to remain till Ascension day.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 377 The grete cicle of the terme Paschalle is finiscbede or complete in this vtas yere of Iustinus, whiche is of v.e. yere and xxxiij^ti from the passion of Criste, and after Marianus v.e. and lx. yere. 1477–9 in *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (E. E. T. S.) 92 For makyng of the paschall tapre..weyng xxx lb. 1506 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's Bp. Stortford* (1882) 31 For the paskal sylver at Ester eve. 1519 in Nash *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 6 For mending and scouring of the Pascall cansticke. 1653 JER. TAYLOR 25 *Serm.* 39 They then thought that when the Paschall taper burn'd, the flames of hell could not burn, till the holy wax was spent. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Paschal Rents*, are rents or yearly tributes paid by the inferior Clergy to the Bishop or Arch-Deacon at their Easter-Visitation. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 61 At the time of confession and pasqual communion. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* 56 Polycarp .. visited Rome, hoping to adjust the Paschal controversy.

B. *sb.* Various absolute uses of A. 1 and 2.

1. A great candle lighted at Easter: see A. 2. b. A candlestick to hold the same. Cf. JUDAS 2.

1427 in *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (E. E. T. S.) 64 A pece of tymbre to þe newe Paschall. *Ibid.*, A dysch of peuter for þe Paskall. 1519 in Nash *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 5 For wax and making of the Pascall. 1590 MUNDAY *Eng. Romayne Life* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 186 After the lewes..be baptized, they be brought into the church, and there they see the hallowing of the paschall, which is a mightie great wax taper. 1593 in *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees 1903) 11 On the height of the s^t candlestick or pascall of lattine was a fair large flower..wherein did stand a long peece of wood .. wheron stood a great long square tap of wax called the pascall. 1826 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 436 The paschal or great Easter taper at Westminster Abbey was three hundred pounds' weight. *Ibid.*, The paschal in Durham cathedral was square wax, and reached to within a man's length of the roof.

2. The Passover celebration, Passover supper, or Passover lamb.

1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 46 He did desire to eat the Pascall of the lawe. 1581 R. GOADE in *Confer.* III. (1584) T iij, There was some distance of time betweene the Pascall and the Supper. *a* 1655 VINES *Lord's Supper* (1677) 16 The Levites killed the paschals. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 34 To suffer them [Jews]..to Celebrate their Paschal with all possible Solemnity.

†**Pa·schalist.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -IST.] An adherent of (the Greek or Roman) Easter.

1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* Wks. (1851) 89 That which Church Histories report of those East, and Western Paschalists.

†**Pa·sch-day.** *Sc.* and *north. dial. Obs.* Forms: see PASCH, PACE *sb.*² Easter-day. (Sometimes applied to Good Friday.)

c 1200 ORMIN 15552 Forr þatt Judisskenn Passkedaȝȝ þa shollde cumenn newenn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13227 (Cott.) Sant ion..was slan in pasch daus [*F.* paske dawes]. 1472 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 25 The Lord sall reperell be Passe day. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 227 Anent the celebratione of the Pasche day. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 262 No preiching nor commvnion..wes vsit and wont, nor yit givin on pash day.

Pasch-egg (pɑ·skˌeːg). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: see PASCH, PACE *sb.*²; also corruptly **paste-egg**. An Easter egg: an egg dyed of various colours, and boiled hard, as an Easter gift.

1579, 1611, etc. [see PACE *sb.*²]. 1677 COLES *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, Pasch-eggs, Eggs given at Easter, *Ovum paschale croceum* or *luteum*. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* 310 Of Pasche, or as they are commonly called, Paste Eggs. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Paste-eggs.* 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 80 And kindly country-women, yet, Their Pasch-eggs ready make, Of divers colours beautiful, To give for Jesus' sake. 1898 *Dublin Rev.* July 153 In France it is, or was until recently, usual to eat the Pasch-egg before any other food was partaken of on Easter Day.

Pasch-flower: see PASQUE-FLOWER.

Paschite (pæ·skəit). [f. Gr. *πάσχα*, PASCH + -ITE.] One who observed Easter on the date of the Jewish Passover, the fourteenth of Nisan; a quartodeciman. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pascible (pæ·sĭb'l), *a. rare.* [ad. L. type **pascibilis*, f. *pascĕre* to feed: see -IBLE.] Capable of serving as pasture.

1795 J. BILLINGSLEY *Agric. Somerset* (1798) 52 Land.. when pascible for the remaining months, of little value from being overstocked.

Pascioun, Pasck, obs. ff. PASSION, PASCH.

Pa·scuage. *rare*⁻⁰. Also 7 **pascage**. [a. OF. *pascuage* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. late L. *pascuāticum* (med.L. *pascuāgium*), f. L. *pascu-um* pasture, neuter of *pascuus* adj., PASCUOUS, f. *pascĕre* to feed: see -AGE.] The grazing of cattle.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pascage*, grazing, feeding or pasturing of Cattle. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

Pascual (pæ·skiuăl), *a.* Also 7 **pascal**. [a. OF. *pascual, pascuel*, ad. med.L. *pascuāl-is*, f. *pascu-um* grazing: see -AL. Cf. med.L. *pascuale* sb.] Of or pertaining to pastures; growing in pastures.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pascal*, feeding here, and there abroad, belonging to pasture. 1863 J. G. BAKER *N. Yorks. Stud.* 183 We may employ a series of adjectives such as sylvestral, pratal, pascual, ericetal [etc.]. 1883 A. FRYER in *Trnl. Bot., Brit. & For.* XXI. 375 No hard and fast line can be drawn between Pascual and Pratal plants.

Pascuant (pæ·skiuănt), *a. Her.* [f. L. *pascu-um* pasture, grazing + -ANT.] Said of deer, oxen, etc. represented as grazing.

c 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Heraldr.* I, *Pascuant*, or *Pasquant* (French *paissant*), is a term used for sheep, cows, &c. when feeding. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* vi. (ed. 3) 90 *Pascuant*: Applied to Deer, Oxen, etc., when grazing.

Pascuous (pæ·skiuəs), *a.* [ad. L. *pascuōs-us* abounding in pasture, f. *pascuum* pasture, grazing: cf. OF. *pascueux*.] = PASCUAL.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pascuous*, serving for pasture, or for feeding, or grazing of Beasts. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pascuous*, growing in pastures.

Pase, obs. form of PACE, PASS.

Pasement, obs. f. PASSEMENT. **Paseng**, var. PASANG. **Paseporte, Pase-tyme, Pas-flower, Pasgarde**: see PASSPORT, PASTIME, PASQUE-FLOWER, PASS-GUARD.

Pash (pæʃ), *sb.*¹ *Obs.* exc. *dial.* A head.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 128 Thou want'st a rough pash, & the shoots that I haue, To be full like me. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Wds., Pash*, 'a mad pash', a mad-brain. *Chesh. a* 1697 CLELAND *Poems* 66 Some turning up their gay Mustachoes, And others robbing [i.e. rubbing] their dull pashes. 1719 RAMSAY *To Arbuckle* 118, I [wig-maker and poet] theek the out, and line the inside Of mony a douce and witty pash. 1836 J. STRUTHERS *Dychmont* II. 6 Where's Jock Arnell's lang witty pash? [In E. D. D. as *Scotch* and *Cheshire*.]

Pash (pæʃ), *sb.*² Now chiefly *dial.* [f. PASH *v.*]

1. A smashing or crushing blow or stroke. *rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Gourmade*, a cuffe on the mouth, a pash on the nose.

2. A crashing blow or fall; a crash. Now *dial.*

1677 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries*, etc. (1883) III. 149 There was suddenly a pash of a chamber-floore. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Pash*, a sudden crash. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pash.* 'I fell wi sike a *pash*'.

3. A heavy fall or dash of rain or snow. *dial.*

1790 MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* (1796) II. Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Pash* (of rain), a heavy fall of rain. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pash.* 'We hev hed a sad pash last week'. 1885 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 350 The soil would have been run together like lime by a 'pash' of rain.

4. *transf.* 'The fragments produced by a smash' (E. D. D.), debris; hence, a collection, a medley, a great quantity or number.

1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* Suppl., *Pash*, a great many. *North.* 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Apr. 386 (*title of Article*) A Pash of Heraldry.

Pash, *sb.*³ Aphetic form of CALIPASH.

1764 FOOTE *Patron* I. i, Not the meanest member of my corporation but can distinguish the pash from the pee.

Pash (pæʃ), *v.* Also 4 **passche**, 4–6 **pas(s)he**. [app., like many other vbs. in *-ash*, of onomatopœic origin: cf. BASH, SMASH. In sense 5 doubtfully related to Sw. dial. *paska*: see PASK.

A much used word (esp. in sense 2) from *c* 1575 for some 60 years; but now chiefly *dial*: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

1. *trans.* To hurl or throw (something) violently, so as either to break it against something, or smash something with it; to dash. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 16 Piries and Plomtres weore passchet to þe grounde. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 17 As the sonne of Saturne in his wrath Pasht all the mountaines at Typheus head. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* I. i, And in that sorrow, As he was pashing it [the lute] against a tree, I suddenly stept in. 1876 *Mid Yorksh. Gloss.* s. v., To pash a thing is..to hurl or dash it violently, from a short distance.

2. To break or dash (a thing) in pieces or to atoms; to crush or smash by blows.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 99 Deth cam dryuende after and al to doust passhed [*v.rr.* paschte, passhte] Kynges & knyȝtes kayseres and popes. *c* 1540 J. REDFORD *Mor. Play Wit & Sc.* (Shaks. Soc.) 8 Pash head, pash brayne, The knaves are slayne. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 9 One should ryse from her Loynes..and pash that wily Serpents head. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxiii. 282 It pasheth into pieces the Steel Sword. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Pash*, to beat any thing brittle into small fragments. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 843 Planed and studded club Once more has pashed competitors to dust.

3. To strike or knock violently, usually so as to bruise or smash. Also *absol.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xlvi. 38 Þei dusshed hym, þei dasshed hym,..Þei pusshed hym, þei passhed hym. 1570–83 FOXE *A. & M.* 295/2 In the meane while the Christians..were pelted and pashed with stones by them which stood aboue. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 213 If I goe to him, with my armed fist, Ile pash him ore the face. 1611 COTGR., *Gourmé*..cuffed on the mouth, pashed on the nose, or face. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XVIII. 119 He his adversary on the neck Pash'd close beneath his ear; he split the bones. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xiv. 362 Never wouldst thou ..have pashed that venerable face with the rude flint-stones.

b. With obj. of cognate meaning.

1602 *How man may chuse good wife* II. iii, *Per Jovem et Junonem! hoc* Shall pash his coxcomb such a knock.

4. To drive *out* by a violent blow, to dash *out* (brains, etc.).

1530 PALSGR. 653/2 He passhed out his braynes with a stone. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 79/2 They left him [Becket] not till they had cut and pashed out his braines. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Quot. xxiv. 199 So may their scattered Brain Pash'd from their cursèd Sculls the Pavement stain. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v., I'll pash thy brains out. 1855 BROWNING *Childe Roland* xii, 'Tis a brute must walk Pashing their [dock-leaves'] life out.

5. *intr.* Said of the dashing action of sudden heavy rain (now *dial.*); also of that of a wave upon a rock; and of the action of beating or striking water as by the feet of a horse (*rare*).

[With the last of these cf. ME. PASK, to dabble; but this sense does not appear to have come down dialectally, and Browning's use is prob. due to the exigency of rime.]

1589 [see PASHING below]. 1855 BROWNING *Up at a Villa* vii, There's a fountain to spout and splash!..horses with curling fish-tails, that prance and paddle and pash Round the lady atop in her conch. 1892 STOPF. BROOKE *Early Eng. Lit.* II. xvi. 87 The black sea waves pash and push upon it. 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v., It [the rain] fair pash'd doon. The water was pashing out of the broken spout. The rain came pashing against the windows.

Hence **Pa·shed, Pa·shing** *ppl. adjs.*

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 24 V^e watrie clowdes with pashing showres vncessantlie, sending down their vnreasonable moysture. 1593 — *Christ's T.* (1613) 39. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. v. 10 Waning his beame, Vpon the pashed courses of the Kings. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pashed*, dashed. 1847 *Bairnsla Ann.* 12 (E. D. D.) Pashin' rain.

‖ **Pasha, pacha** (pɑ·ʃa, păʃa·). Forms: 7–8 **pascha**, 7 **passa**, 9 **pashaw, pachа**, 8– **pasha**. [Turkish *pāshā*, generally held to be the same as *bāshā* from *bāsh* head, chief, in some Eastern Turkish dialects *pāsh*. The form with *b* was app. the earlier, being that first adopted in Western languages: see BASHAW.

In Turkish there is no hard-and-fast line between the breath and voice stops; and in the case of *p*, *b*, the confusion is increased by the absence of *p* in Arabic and the occasional replacement of Persian and Turkish *p* by *b* (cf. *papoosh, pabouch, babouche*, etc): this may have conduced to interchange of *b*, *p*, and survival of the *p* in *pasha*. Some however think *pāshā* and *bāshā* originally distinct words (cf. quot. 1687); Zenker distinguishes *bāshā*, the officer of the Janizaries, from *pāshā*, which is now largely a civil title; but Barbier says that the title, in either form, was under the ancient régime exclusively a military one. The best Turkish scholars think there is no ground for connecting the word in any way with Pers. *pādshah* king or emperor, Turkish *pādishah* the Sultan.]

A title borne in Turkey by officers of high rank, as military commanders, and governors of provinces. Formerly, esp. in the case of military commanders, written BASHAW.

There are three grades of pashas, formerly distinguished by the number of horse-tails displayed as a symbol in war; the highest grade (of three tails) corresponding to a commanding general, admiral, or governor of equivalent rank; the second (of two tails) to a general of division or vice-admiral, etc.; the third (of one tail) to a general of brigade, rear-admiral, or naval officer of corresponding rank.

[For earlier quotations (1534–1860) see BASHAW.]

1646 CRASHAW *Deo Nostro* (1652) 193 The aged Pascha pleads not years, But spies love's dawn, and disappears. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2219/2 The Chians Bassa is made a Passa, which is a Preferment to his Loss. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 17 May, Every pasha has his Jew, who is his *homme d'affaires*. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* I. 4 The price of bread ..is fixed by the pashaw of the province. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 565 The freedman..has beat back the Pacha of Negropont. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* iv, I am like the Pasha of three tails. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* I. 3 The rest of the party went on to see the Pacha of Egypt's Palace.

Hence **Pasha-like** *a.*, like or after the manner of a pasha. **Pashadom**, the domain, realm, or estate of pashas.

1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 172, I .. began to feel quite supreme and Pashá-like. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 1/2 On the 23rd of October last year I was at Cairo... Pashadom seemed fairly ablaze with decorations and ribbons. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 24 July 5/3 The Sultan and all pashadom have been filled with growing anxiety and concern.

Pashalic, pachalic (pa·ʃalik, păʃā·lik), *sb.* (*a.*) Also **-lick, -lik.** [Turkish *pāshālik*, from *-lik*, suffix of quality or condition.] The jurisdiction of a pasha; the district governed by a pasha.

1745 Pococke *Descr. of East* II. i. 76 The place of residence of the pasha of this country, on which account it was called the pashalic of Saphet. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 52 A pachalic is divided, for military purposes, into certain districts, called sangiacs, or standards. 1813 Byron *Br. Abydos* II. xv, Abdallah's Pachalick was gain'd. 1894 *Times* 11 Oct. 10/6 In September, 1877, he was appointed Consul for the pashalics of Adana, Aleppo, and Tripoli, residing at Aleppo.

B. as *adj.* Of or pertaining to a pasha.

1863 Woolner *Beautiful Lady* 129 Seizing pachalic power by a swift blow. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Feb. 4/7 There is to be an end to military exactions and Pasbalic oppression [in the Soudan].

†Pashe. *Obs.* Also 6 **paishe.** App. short for *passion*, in the asseveration 'for the pashe of God': cf. the full 'for the passion of God', by the same speaker in IV. iii.

a 1553 Udall *Royster D.* IV. iii, Nay for the paishe of God, let me now treate peace. *Ibid.* vii, Backe for the pashe of God, backe sirs. *Ibid.* viii, *R. Royster.* Away, or else die we shall. *M. Mery.* Away for the pashe of our sweete Lord Iesus Christ. *Ibid.* v. v.

Pashe, Pashion, obs. ff. Pasch, Passion.

‖Pashm (pæʃm). [Pers. پشم *pashm* wool, down.] The under-fur of hairy quadrupeds in the elevated lands north of the Himalayas, esp. that of the goat, which is the material of Cashmere shawls. So **‖Pashmina** (pæʃmī·nă) [Pers. *pashmīn* adj., woollen].

1880 Mrs. A. G. F. E. James *Ind. Indust.* xxxi. 364 The *pashm*, or shawl-wool, is a downy substance, growing next to the skin and under the thick hair of those goats found in Thibet and in the elevated lands north of the Himalayas. 1885 Balfour *Cycl. India* III. 154 Pashm and pashmina are specially applied to the fine shawl-wool of Turfan and Changthan. 1893 *R. Nat. Hist.* (ed. Lydekker) I. 7 This under-fur is greatly developed in Mammals of all groups inhabiting Tibet, where it is locally known as 'pashm'; and it is this pashm of the goat of these regions which affords the materials for the celebrated Kashmir shawls.

Pasigraphy (pāsi·grăfi). [irreg. f. Gr. *πᾶσι* for all + -graphy.] A name given to a system of writing proposed for universal use, with characters representing ideas instead of words, so as to be (like the ordinary numerals 1, 2, 3, etc.) intelligible to persons of all languages. Applied originally to a system proposed in 1796; subsequently to others having a similar object.

1796 in *Monthly Rev.* XIX. 357 *Pasigraphy*, from *πᾶσι to all* and *γράφω I write*, will not explain the sounds of any known language but the sense of the words of every language, even of that which people have never learnt. 1797 T. Brown in Welsh *Life* i. (1825) 35. 1801 *Sk. Paris as it was* II. xl. 45 It is also in contemplation to teach a blind pupil pasigraphy, or universal language, invented by Demaimieux. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 189 Essay on geological Pasigraphy, or on the manner of representing the phenomena of the stratification of the rocks, by perfectly simple signs. 1870 Bachmaier *Pasigraph. Dict. & Gram.* Introd., Pasigraphy teaches people to communicate with one another in writing by means of numbers, which convey the same ideas in all languages.

Hence **Pa·sigraph** *v. trans.*, to express or represent in pasigraphy; **Pasigra·phic, -ical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to pasigraphy.

1796 in *Monthly Rev.* XIX. 357 At the end of a very few hours, any intelligent person may pasigraph his own idiom, by consulting the method, characters, and the twelve invariable rules. 1797 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 563 Over each column is stationed one letter of the pasigraphic alphabet. 1804 — in *Crit. Rev.* Ser. III. I. 382 The figures of arithmetic are already pasigraphic. 1839 *Proc. Amer. Philol. Soc.* I. 121 The Chinese alphabet forms a sort of pasigraphic system. 1852 Jerdan *Autobiog.* II. 221. 1870 Bachmaier (*title*) Pasigraphical Dictionary and Grammar.

Pasilaly (pæ·silăli). *rare.* [irreg. f. Gr. *πᾶσι* for all + -λαλια speaking.] A spoken language for universal use.

1805 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 14 It appears that the Indians have invented, what a recent French writer calls a *pasilaly*, a method of talking to people of all languages, without understanding theirs. 1864 in Webster.

†Pask, *v. Obs.* [Appears to be cognate with med.Sw. dial. *paska* to dabble in water (Rietz); cf. Norw. *baska* in same sense: cf. also Pash *v.*, Plash *v.*] *intr.* To dabble or plash (in water).

c 1305 *St. Andrew* 8 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 98 Here nettes gonne forsake And suede him .. Hem was so betere þan to pasken in þe water iwis While oure louerd an vrþe was.

Pask, -e, Pasmain, obs. ff. Pasch, Passement.

†Pasme. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *pasme* (Godef.) swoon, faint = Pr. *pasme*, Sp., Pg. *pasmo* (and *espasmo*), It. *spasimo*:—L. *spasmus* Spasm, treated as *ex-pasmus*, *pasmus*, and with altered meaning; cf. mod.F. *pâmer* to faint.] A swoon.

1591 Greene *Farew. Folly* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 315 Semyramis no sooner heard of the death of hir husbande, but she fell into a pasme, and was hardly brought to life.

Pasment, -mond, obs. ff. Passement. **Pasnep(pe, -nepe,** obs. ff. Parsnip. **Paspy,** var. Passepied. **Pasque,** var. Pasch, Easter.

Pasque-flower (pa·skˌflauəɹ). Forms: *α.* 6–7 **Passe-**, 7 **Pas-flower.** *β.* 6– **pasque-**, 7–8 **pasch-flower.** [Orig. *passeflower*, a. F. *passefleur* (1539 R. Estienne) 'a variety of anemone' (Hatz.-Darm.); changed by Gerarde to *pasqueflower*, after *pasque*, Pasch, Easter.] A species of Anemone (*A. Pulsatilla*) growing on chalk downs in England, and elsewhere in Europe, blossoming in April, with bell-shaped purple flowers clothed with silky hairs. Called also *pasque-anemone.*

With distinctive adjuncts the name is applied to other species of Anemone, as the **American Pasque-flower,** *A. patens*, var. *Nuttaliana*; **Japanese P.,** the Autumnal Anemone, *A. Japonica.*

α. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. lxxv. 422 Passeflower or the first Anemone, hath leaves like Coriander. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. lxxiii. 309 Passe flower is called..after the Latin name Pulsatill, or Flawe flower. 1611 Cotgr., *Passe-fleur*, the Passeflower, bastard Anemone, or Windflower. 1651 J. F[reake] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 39 Poisonous things delight in the Plant called Pas-flower. 1658 Phillips, *Passeflower*, a certain kind of flower, otherwise called Pulsatil.

β. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. lxxiii. 309 They flower for the most part about Easter, which hath mooved me to name it Pasque flower, or Easter flower. 1629 Parkinson *Paradisus* 201 The yellow Pasque flower... Red Pasque flower... White Pasque flower. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxi. (1794) 301 The Pasque-flower, so called from its flowering about Easter,.. adorns some of our dry chalky hills, with its beautiful bell-shaped purple flowers. 1854 S. Thomson *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 175 The pasque-flower, purple anemone.

Pasquil (pæ·skwil), *sb.* Also 6 pasqual, 7 pasquell. [ad. med.L. *Pasquillus*, ad. It. *Pasquillo*, dim. of *Pasquino*; in F. *Pasquille*: see Pasquin. The L. form is known as early as 1509: see Pasquin. The Fr. appears in *Les Visions de Pasquille*, 1547 (Ebert).]

†1. = Pasquin 1. *Obs.*

1533 Elyot *Wise Man* Proheme A v, For there be Gnathos in Spayne as wel as in Grece. Pasquilles in Englande as welle as in Rome. — *Pasquil the playne* A ij, Pasquille is an olde Romane, but by longe sittinge in the strete, and hering market men chat, he is become rude and homely. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 67 These two verses were written to the Pope, as worthie such a one, and sette upon Pasquillus in Roome. 1609 Dekker *Gvlls Horne-bk.* I. (1862) 9 I'm the Pasquil's madcap that will do it. 1616 R. Carpenter *Past. Charge* 66 Making the Pulpit oftentimes a Pasquill to ease their spleenes. 1651 Weldon *Ct. K. Chas.* 205 The Councell Table was growne more like a Pasquil then a grave Senate.

2. A lampoon posted up in a public place; any circulated or published lampoon; a pasquinade.

1542 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IX. 12 Here hathe been also after the maner of Rome, a pasqual set up upon Sainct Marques day laste, tantynge thEmperour. 1589 Cooper *Admon.* 56 The Libeller to set out his *Pasquill*, raketh all things. 1612 T. James *Jesuits' Downf.* 38 They blame others for Libells and verie vnpriestly Pasquils, and yet write themselues. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 92 ₱1 All the Pasquils, Lampoons and Libels, we meet with now-a-days. 1865 Wright *Hist. Caricature* xix. 315 The pasquils formed a body of satire which struck indiscriminately at everybody within its range.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pasquil-maker, -pulpit.*

c 1642 A. Brome *On Death J. Shute* 35 Nor such as into pasquill pulpits come With thundering non sence, but to beat the drum To civil wars. 1770 Baretti *Journ. Genoa* II. 1 They only put one in mind of the Pasquil-makers of Rome or the Monthly and Critical Reviewers of England.

Hence **Pasqui·llic** *a.*, of the nature of a pasquil.

1833 Carlyle *Misc.* (1872) V. 66 Verse (be it heroic, be it pasquillic).

†Pa·squil, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] **a.** *intr.* To compose pasquils. **b.** *trans.* To libel or satirize in a pasquil; to lampoon. So **Pa·squillant** *sb.*, the writer of a pasquil; *adj.* lampooning; **Pa·squiller,** the composer of a pasquil or pasquils.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. iv. (1651) 148 Princes .. are grievously vexed with these pasquelling libels and satyrs. 1643 Howell *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 268 In Holland and other places he was pasquill'd at. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 609 There wanted not some, who took occasion to pasquil it.

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* (1870) 204 [The character] of a gossip, backbiter and pasquillant. 1833 Carlyle *Misc.* (1872) V. 125 A Pasquillant verse. 1597–8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* V. i. 14 Or Lucile's muse..Or Menips old, or Pasquillers of late. *a* 1659 Osborn *Luther Vind.* Wks. (1673) 408 This favour ..did so work with him, and the rest of the Pasquillers of the time, that..none used the like Invectives.

Pasquin (pæ·skwin), *sb.* [ult. ad. It. *Pasquino*, in L. *Pasquinus*, F. *Pasquin.*

Pasquino or *Pasquillo* was the name popularly given to a mutilated statue, or piece of ancient statuary, disinterred at Rome in the year 1501, and set up by Cardinal Caraffa at the corner of his palace near the Piazza Navona. Under his patronage, it became the annual custom on St. Mark's Day to 'restore' temporarily and dress up this torso to represent some historical or mythological personage of antiquity; on which occasion professors and students of the newly restored Ancient Learning were wont to salute Pasquin in Latin verses which were usually posted or placed on the statue. In process of time these *pasquinate* or pasquinades tended to become satirical, and the term began to be applied, not only in Rome, but in other countries, to satirical compositions and lampoons, political, ecclesiastical, or personal, the anonymous authors of which often sheltered themselves under the conventional name of Pasquin. According to Mazocchi, in the preface to the printed collection of the *pasquinate* of 1509, the name Pasquino or Pasquillo originated in that of a schoolmaster ('*literator seu magister ludi*') who lived opposite the spot where the statue was found; a later tradition given by Castelvetro, 1558–9, made Pasquino a caustic tailor or shoemaker; another of 1544 calls him a barber. See L. Morandi in *Nuova Antologia* 1889 I. 271, 755, D. Gnoli *ibid.* 1890 I. 51, 275, *Storia di Pasquino.* The latinized form *Pasquillus* was already *a* 1544 applied both to the author and the pasquinade, in which extended application it was subseq. followed also by *Pasquin.*]

1. The Roman Pasquino (man or statue), on whom pasquinades were fathered; hence, the imaginary personage to whom anonymous lampoons were conventionally ascribed.

1566 (*title*) Pasquine in a Traunce. A Christian and learned Dialogue..Wherunto are added certayne Questions then put forth by Pasquine, to haue beene disputed in the Councell of Trent. 1581 Allen *Apol. Eng. Colleges* 97 b, Neither the Old Comedie, nor Pasquino, nor any ruffian or Carneuall-youth in Rome. 1592 Wotton in *Relig.* (1685) 680 The Gabell of Sixtus's time, which Pasquin told him of. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 135 At one end of this market place, in a corner of a street opposite to a publike Pallace, is the statua of Pasquin, vpon a wall of a priuate house. 1670 Lassels *Voy. Italy* II. 229 This Pasquin is an old broken statue .. jeering wits set up here, and father upon poore Messer Pasquino, their Satyrical jeasts, called from him, Pasquinades. 1686 Dryden *Addr. Higden* 2 The Grecian wits, who Satire first began, Were pleasant Pasquins on the life of man. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II*, I. 283 If Pasquin has seen wittier, he never saw more severe or less delicate lampoons. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 341 The 16th century was indeed Pasquin's palmy time, and in not a few of the rare printed collections of his utterances Protestant polemic ..is mingled. *attrib.* 1582 T. Watson *Centurie of Loue* lxxxi, A Pasquine piller erected in the despite of Loue.

†2. = Pasquinade, Pasquil 2. *Obs.*

1611 Florio, *Pasquino*, an old statue in Rome on whom all Satires, Pasquins, rayling rimes or libels are fastned and fathered. 1653 A. Wilson *Jas. I* 53 On him some unhappy Wit vented this Pasquin. 1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 371 Wrote from Rome, the French had caused a pasquin to be fixt reflecting on the pope for conniving at the protestant alliance against his eldest son. *a* 1745 Swift *Answ. Sheridan* 32 Wks. 1841 I. 761/1 But enough of this poetry Alexandrine; I hope you will not think this a pasquine.

Hence **Pa·squin** *v. trans.* [= It. *pasquinare* (Florio); F. *pasquiner*], to lampoon, pasquinade.

1682 Dryden & Lee *Duke of Guise* Ded., Not .. that any Man delights to see himself pasquin'd and affronted by their inveterate Scribblers.

Pasquinade (pæskwinēi·d), *sb.* [ad. It. *pasquinata*: cf. F. *pasquinade*, and see Pasquin and -ade.] A lampoon affixed to some public place; a 'squib', libel, lampoon, or piece of satire generally.

[1592 Wotton in *Relig.* (1685) 656 A *Pasquinata* set forth against him in form of a Prophesie.] 1658 Phillips, *Pasquinade*, a Satyrical Invective or Libel, savoring of the Pasquin at Rome. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 23 ₱ 4 This Pasquinade made a great Noise in Rome. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 136 The very person who ..contrived the honour of the pasquinade on my back this day. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* VII. i. (1864) 411 The white walls of the barracks were covered with epigrams and pasquinades levelled at Cortez. *attrib.* 1858 Borrow *Rom. Rye* I. 10 A pasquinade picture was stuck up at Rome.

Pasquinade (pæskwinēi·d), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To satirize or libel in a pasquinade.

1796 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 312 One of the candidates..has already been pasquinaded. 1880 Disraeli *Endym.* I. 5 We dined and voted together, and together pasquinaded our opponents.

Pasquinader (pæskwinēi·dəɹ). [f. prec sb. or vb. + -er 1.] **a.** A writer of pasquinades. **b.** (*nonce-use*). A collector of pasquinades.

1862 Burton *Bk. Hunter* (1882) 19 He was not a black-letter man..or a pasquinader. 1888 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. V. 511/1 Pasquinaders often maintained that the more hidden the allusion the more terrible the import.

†Pasquina·do. *Obs. rare*—1. [See -ado.] = Pasquinade *sb.*

1600 O. E. *Rep. Libel* III. Pref. 2 His great practise and skill in Pasquinadoes.

Pasqui·nian, *a. rare.* [See -ian.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Pasquin; pertaining to a pasquin, satirical.

1796 Burney *Mem. Metastasio* I. 189 You have exhausted all your..friendship, in transports of true Pasquinian passion in my defence.

Pass (pos), *sb.*1 Also 4 pas, pase, 5 paas, 5–6 passo. [In ME. *pas, paas*, a. F. *pas*:—L. *passus* step, pace, track, trace, etc. Orig. the same word as Pace; in later use often associated with Pass *v.*, and thus in some senses not easily separated from Pass *sb.*2, F. *passe.*]

I. Obs. senses: = Pace, Passus.

†1. Occasional spelling of *pas*, Pace *sb.*1 (in various senses), q. v.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10970, I and mi wijf on ald tas, Of barns er we passed þe pass [*v.r.* pas]. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VII. 203 Till hym thai ȝeid a full great pass. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xi. 41 Fra þe kirke of þe sepulcre .. ane aght score passez es þe temple *Domini.* 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* IX. 734 A little pass Beyond our fore-deck from the fall there was.

†2. A passage (in a narrative or writing); a canto of a poem, a chapter, section, or division of a book; = Pace *sb.*1 12, Passus.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 161 Þus passed is þe first pas of þis pris tale. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2845 Here a passe endes. 1546 Gardiner *Declar. Art. Joye* 27 So as in thys passe of saynt Paule, saynte Chrisostome is verye dylygente to note and conferme vnto vs. 1553 Kennedy *Compend. Tract.* iii, It is to be notit of this pas of Scripture abone rehersit. 1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 275 In quhilk Act, besyde mony utheris passis and claussis,.. it is statute and ordanit [etc.]. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1817) V. 152/1 Dispenssis for ever In all .. heades articles claussis obleis-

ments pointes passis..of the samyn. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* Prol. P 7 A summary view of the cardinal passes of the government of this Kingdom.

II. A passage.

3. A way or opening by which one passes through a region otherwise obstructed or impassable, or through any natural or artificial barrier. *esp.* a. A narrow and difficult or dangerous passage through a mountainous region or over a mountain range; also (less usually) through a forest, marsh, bog, or other impassable ground.

In ME. applied to a road or passage in a wood, over a heath, etc., such as was exposed to ambush, robbery, etc.; in its later application prob. a re-adoption from mod. F. *pas*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2519 Þan he broght þam til a pase [*G.* pas] Þat men cald in þat land temase [*v.r.* themas]. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 52 In our gat lis Satenas Wit his felawes, als thef in pas. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 1239 Thefs and outlawes,..Þat hald pases, and robbes and reves Men of Þat þai have. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 300 Þe sexte is a path of pees: 3e, þorw þe pas of altoun Pouerte myȝte passe without peril of robbynge. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 208 Into the pas whanne he was falle, Thembuisschementz tobrieken alle. 1538 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, III. 7, I have cut divers passes, and made suche smothe wayes. 1680 Morden *Geog. Rect., Piedmont* (1685) 205 Pignerol .. a Commodious Pass from France to Italy. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 35 Having gone thro' a very rugged and uneven Pass. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 226 Glentilt; a pass in the Highlands of Atbol, famous for..the dangerous road which runs through it. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* v. iii, The guide, abating of his pace, Led slowly through the pass's jaws. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 388/2 The chief pass of the Lepontian Alps is that of the St. Gothard...The height of the pass is 6890 feet. 1851 Turner *Dom. Archit.* I. 106 The wooded pass of Alton on the borders of Surrey and Hampshire, which was not disafforested until the end of Henry's reign, was a favourite ambush for outlaws, who there awaited the merchants and their trains of sumpter-horses travelling to or from Winchester.

fig. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 31 But ones as he said he shuld passe the cruell paas of the deth. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 209 But Edith's eager fancy hurried with him Snatch'd thro' the perilous passes of his life.

b. esp. in *Mil.* Such a passage viewed strategically as commanding the entrance into a country or place; hence, by extension, any place which commands or holds the key to such entrance. Also *fig.*, and in various phrases, as *to gain, hold, keep, sell the pass.* †*Pass of arms* [F. *pas d'armes*]: see quot. 1727–41.

1683 Kennett tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 98 They would be able to keep their Pass and fence off all assault of Conviction. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* v. 108 The City Mohilow on the Dniester, a place of great Importance, as being the pass into Moldavia. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Sat. agst. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 56 Thus all the unguarded passes of his mind she'll try. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Pass of arms*, in chivalry, a place which the ancient knights undertook to defend, *e.gr.* a bridge, road, &c. which was not to be passed without fighting the person who kept it. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 165 P 2 The passes of the intellect are barred against her by prejudice and passion. 1774 *Chesterfield's Lett.* I. xvii. 74 Horatius Cocles, who alone defended the pass of a bridge against the whole Tuscan army. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* V. 283 When Philip reached Thermopylæ, he found the pass strongly guarded. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Dec. 7/1 He now warned the men that by accepting the proposal they would be 'selling the pass' for all other trades. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 16 Nov. 5/1 He .., accepted the settlement, and at once fell from his pre-eminence,..being viewed by his followers..as one who had 'sold the pass'.

c. More generally: A way by which to pass or get through; a passage, road, route. Also *fig.*

1608 Chapman *Byron's Trag.* Plays 1873 II. 294 Let your Armie Have the directest passe, it shall goe safe. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IX. § 92 The force of both counties .. should be drawn to Tiverton, and upon that pass, to fight with the rebels. 1689 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 617 The Danish horse..are ordered to march for Scotland, being the shortest passe for Ireland. 1787 M. Cutler in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 395 Through the Sandusky and Scioto lies the most common pass from Canada to the Ohio and Mississippi. 1798 Bloomfield *Farmer's Boy, Spring* 302 [He] Sees every pass secur'd, and fences whole.

fig. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xvi. (1739) 84 The King and Council seemed to have the sole power .. to open and shut the passes of Trade.

d. A passage across a river; a place at which a river can be crossed by ford, ferry, or, *rarely* a bridge. Now *rare*.

1649–50 Cromwell *Let. to Lenthall* 15 Feb. in *Carlyle*, Desirous to gain a Pass over the Suir; where indeed we had none but by boat, or when the weather served. 1650 *Ibid.* 2 Apr., By which means we have a good pass over the Barrow, and intercourse between Munster and Leinster. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 384 The royalists chiefest strength consisted in two passes they possessed over the river of Severn. 1718 Rowe tr. *Lucan* I. 815 To guard the Passes of the German Rhine. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. iii. 55 The watch-tower of Peniel, which years afterwards guarded the passes of the Jordan.

e. A navigable channel, esp. at a river's mouth, or in a delta.

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 123 The next Morning, with only sending my Servant ashore to acquaint the Rendero, I quitted the Pass. 1704 Addison *Italy* (1733) 56 Passes that lead to the City from the Adriatic. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* 109 The greatest part [of the vessels] escaped by running into the pass of Toulinquet. 1817 J. W. Heustis *Phys. Observ. Topog. & Dis. Louisiana* 23 The main branch of the Mississippi has three mouths, or, as they are called, passes. 1895 J. Winsor *Mississ. Basin* 154 A fort was soon built at the Balize,..on the edge of the Gulf, but which today is nine miles up the pass.

f. Applied to other narrow passages: e.g. in a road or street.

a 1710 Pope *Alley* 2 A narrow pass there is with Houses low. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 454 P 4 While he whipped up James-Street, we drove for King-Street, to save the Pass at St. Martin's Lane. *Ibid.* No. 498 P 2 Till he came to the Pass, which is a Military Term the Brothers of the Whip have given the Strait at St. Clement's Church. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 16 Apr. 7/2 How Royal and Coronation processions got through the Pass is a secret which our London forefathers have taken to their graves.

g. A passage or alley in a church. *Sc. dial.*

1871 W. Alexander *Johnny Gibb* xi. (1892) 68 He was going along the pass to shut the door. 1873 Gilmour *Pen-Fitk.* 51 (E. D. D.) William M'Lerie .. steps noiselessly up the 'pass', asking kindly for each as he slips along.

h. A passage for fish over or past a weir.

1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict.* c. 109 § 23 Any Proprietor of a Fishery with the written Consent of the Home Office may attach to every Dam .. a Fish Pass, of such Form and Dimensions as the Home Office may approve. 1867 *Lond. Rev.* 22 June 696/1 To restore our rivers to their former prolific condition, it is indispensable that salmon-passes should be provided. 1899 *Daily News* 4 May 11/2 In 1863 a salmon pass or ladder was made at Wood Mill, with the result that fish were enabled to ascend into the non-tidal waters.

4. *Mining.* (See quots.)

[May perh. belong to Pass *sb.*2]

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2108 After the Ore is landed,..'tis brought .. and unloaded at the head of the Pass (*i.e.* 2 or 3 bottom-boards with 2 side-boards sloping-wise) in which the Ore slides down into the Coffer. 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II. s. v., A Frame of Boards consisting of 2 or 3 bottom Boards and two side ones set slope-wise, thro' which the Ore slides down into the Coffer of the Stamping-Mill, for the Tin-works, is called by the Workmen *the Pass*. 1881 in Raymond *Mining Gloss.*

Pass (pas), *sb.*2 Forms: 4–7 passe, (6 pas), 7– pass. [Partly a. F. *passe*, f. *passer* to pass; partly immed. from Pass *v.* Not always clearly separable from Pass *sb.*1, with which, since 1600, and occasionally earlier, it has been identified in spelling.]

I. 1. An act or the fact of passing; passage.

[*a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2978 Þe pepill of Þe palais quen þai his passe [*D.* hym passe] sa3e, Rusches vp in a res rynnes in-to chambres.] 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. Chor. 39 Charming the narrow seas To giue you gentle Passe. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 45 In the passe and repasse out of England into Fraunce. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* III. 242 Out of his ample breast, he gave his great voice passe. *Ibid.* IV. 406 He went, and safely had his pass Back to Asopus' flood. *Ibid.* XX. 422 One ear it enter'd, and made good his pass to th' other ear. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xx. (1739) 38 This privilege of Safe Pass being .. ancient and fundamental,..resteth still in force. 1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* ii. § 31 The Sap moving in the Barque, towards the Pith, through the Insertions, thereinto obtains a pass. 1820 J. Cleland *Rise Glasgow* 121 There are four or five hundred passes and repasses in the same period. 1844 D. Welsh *Serm.* 186 How dread must be the pass from the unsubstantial fabric of this earthly state to those abodes.

b. Departure from life, death. Also *fig.*

a 1645 Featly in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, *Reynolds* (1867) II. 238 Whose happy pass, agreeable to his godly life, God forbid that any should deplore. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* III. 134 For Man you smile; Why not smile *at* him too? You share indeed His sudden Pass; but not his constant Pain. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* III, This pass of human thought, This wilderness of intellectual death.

†2. (?) Demeanour, 'walk'; (?) course of action. *Obs.*

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 269 To be honestly appareiled, and accordyngly to vse their passe and conuersacion. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 375 When I perceiue your grace, like powre diuine, Hath look'd vpon my passes.

†3. The fact of passing as approved; reputation, estimation; currency. *Obs.*

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man. in Hum.* v. i. 442 Or that their slubberd lines haue currant passe, From the fat iudgements of the multitude. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. v. 58, I do know him well, and common speech Gines him a worthy passe.

4. The passing of an examination; *esp.* in a university examination, the attainment of such a standard as satisfies the examiners without entitling the candidate to honours. Often *attrib.*: see 17.

1838 Arnold *Let.* in *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. viii. 127 A pass little *go*, or even great *go*, is surely a ridiculous thing, as all that the University expects of a man after some twelve or fourteen years of schooling and lecturing. 1860 M. Burrows (*title*) Pass and Class: an Oxford Guide-Book through the Courses of Literæ Humaniores, Mathematics, Natural Science, and Law and Modern History. 1874 Burnand *My time* xxxvi. 388 Honours were out of the question, and a pass we most of us obtained. 1882 J. Southward *Pract. Print.* (1884) 199 If, however, there are only three marks or less, there is 'no pass'.

II. That in which the fact of passing is embodied; the condition to or through which anything passes.

†5. Event, issue; completion, accomplishment.

[1481: see 6 b.] 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* I. *Socr.* § 93 n., 38 a, [He] shall easily bryng the same to suche ende, and to such passe and effecte, as he would dooe. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 287/2 God will bring all to good passe. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* ciii, To no other passe my verses tend Then of your graces and your gifts to tell. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 11 Wee haue at the length, through the good hand of the Lord vpon vs, brought the worke to that passe that you see. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* ix. 86 By this reckning his consents and his denials come all to one pass.

6. Phrases. (Now somewhat *arch.*)

(Here *to pass* is often regarded as infinitive of the vb.; but see quot. 1549 in a, 1542 in b, and cf. prec.)

a. *To bring to pass* (rarely †*unto pass*): to bring to accomplishment, fulfilment, or realization; to carry out; to accomplish, produce, bring about.

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 1228 A tratyse he deuysid & browght it to pas, Callid *Speculum Principis*. 1530 Tindale *Gen.* xli. 32 That the thynge is certanly prepared of God, and that God will shortly brynge it to passe. 1538 Starkey *England* II. ii. 195 Thys were a commyn remedy, yf hyt myght be brought to passe. 1539 Bible (Great) *Ps.* xxxvii. 5 Commytte thy waye vnto the Lorde, and put thy trust in hym, & he shall brynge it to passe. 1549 Latimer *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* B viij b, Many hath taken in hande to brynge manye thynges vnto passe [*printed* paste]. *c* 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* v. iii, Doe but bring this to passe which thou pretendest. *a* 1634 Chapman *Alphonsus* Plays 1873 III. 225 Huge wonders will Alphonsus bring to pass. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxix. 169 They [faith and sanctity] are not Miracles, but brought to passe by education.

b. *To come to pass*: to come to the event or issue; to be carried out, accomplished, or realized; to turn out in the event, to eventuate; to issue, come about. Also, †*to go to pass.* †*To come well to (our) pass, to come evil to pass*, to turn out well (for us), to turn out ill.

1481 Caxton *Reynard* xl. (Arb.) 108 The wulf .. threw the foxe al plat vnder hym, whiche cam hym euyl to passe. [*Leeu's text*, 1479, xli, dat hem seer misuiel]. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2134 *Magn.* I am Magnyfycence, that somtyme thy mayster was. *Lyb.* What, is the worlde thus come to passe? 1526 Tindale *John* xiii. 19 Nowe tell I you before it come: that when yt is come to passe, ye myght beleve that I am he. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxvi. 226 Alas! why dyd not Huon knowe his entente? if he had, the mater had not gone so to passe. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 336 'A man that fleeth will renewe battaill again' is a prouerbiall verse .. by whiche we are warned not .. to be brought in despaire, if some thyng have not well come to our passe. — in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 2 If it had succeded and cum to passe accordyng to my request. 1611 Bible *Num.* xi. 23 Thou shalt see now whether my word shall come to pass vnto thee [Covero. shall be fulfilled in dede], or not. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vi. § 5 When therefore any Prophets did foretell things .. and those things did not come to pass, it was a certain evidence of a false Prophet. 1887 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* VI. 121 If the projects foreshadowed by De Maulde had come to pass.

c. quasi-*impers.*, with *it*, and subord. clause. To come to be the fact, to come about, to turn out, to happen (esp. in Scriptural lang.).

1526 Tindale *Matt.* XI 1 And it came to passe when Iesus had ended his preceptes .. he departed thence. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xxii. 1. 1628 Hobbes *Thucyd.* (1822) 49 After this it came to pass that the Athenians and their confederates fought against the Medes. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 418 P 3 But how comes it to pass, that we should take delight in being terrified or dejected by a Description. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 44 It comes to pass, that those places only, which are situated in the point of divergence .. experience two tides a day.

7. A position or situation in the course of any affair; *esp.* a position, qualified in some way; a critical position, a juncture, a predicament.

Cf. F. *être en belle passe, dans une mauvaise passe*, etc.: see Littré, *Passe* 5. But in Eng. app. sometimes associated with Pass *sb.*1 as if a fig. use of sense 3 a.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 58 Yet all thynges lyke to come to suche a passe. 1581 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 49 b, The worlde is come to this passe, that it counteth anie thing to bee lawfull which is delightfull. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. iii. 14 Him seemed fit that wounded Knight To visite, after this nights perillous passe. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 124 Lord let me neuer haue a cause to sigh, Till I be brought to such a sillie passe. 1610 R. Abbott *Old Way* 27 To that desperate passe they are brought by the writings of the authors. 1732 Law *Serious C.* iv. (ed. 2) 66 To such a pass are we now come. 1822 Shelley *Triumph Life* 302 How and by what paths I have been brought To this dread pass. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Fr. Wines & Pol.* vi. 98 Where is the patriotism of bringing things to this pass? 1894 C. N. Robinson *Brit. Fleet* 9 Neglecting, at this critical pass, to secure the maritime approaches to his realm.

†b. *To pass.* (?) To (proper) position; in position. [Cf. Du. *te passe*. But see Well *to pass.*]

c 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 58 Her ordinance lyinge well to pass, shee went as upright as a church. 1644 Nye *Gunnery* II. (1670) 5 If the first shot had struck under the Mark, then bring the Peece in all points as before to passe.

III. Permission or authorization to pass.

8. 'Permission to go or come anywhere' (J.); *esp.* a written permission to pass into, out of, or through a country or place, or between places within a country; a passport; also, a document authorizing the holder to pass, *e.g.* through the lines of an army; authorization or leave to pass.

1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 936 He cast to leave The Court, not asking any passe or leave. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 472 They shall haue a letter of passe giuen vnto them. *a* 1604 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 120 To give him Passe to seek adventures in some forraigne country. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. § 44 He had given passes to many obscure persons, to go into and return out of that kingdom. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 3 Apr., The Dutch have ordered a passe to be sent for our Commissioners. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1754) 9 To get Passes and Certificates of Health.. for, without these, there was no being admitted to pass thro' the Towns. 1798 Nelson *Let.* 27 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 163, I am much displeased that you should grant Passes to the Ships of any Power with whom we are at War. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pass*, or *Passport*, a permission granted by any state to a vessel, to navigate in some particular sea without molestation. 1900 [see 17 a].

b. *Mil.* (See quots.)

1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 253 No souldier should bee discharged but by Passe from the Lord Deputie, Principall Gouernour, or chiefe Commanders. 1853 Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl., Pass*,..also a certificate of leave of absence to a soldier for a short period. 1887 *Times* 28 Sept. 7/3 Passes to remain out after hours for well-conducted soldiers.

†c. An order passing a pauper to his or her parish; 'an order by which vagrants or impotent persons are sent to their place of abode' (J.). *Obs.*

1646–7 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 325 Pore woman traveling from Ireland by passe, 4*d*. 1743–4 *Act* 17 *Geo. II*, c. 5 Incorrigible rogues..who being apprehended.. refuse to go before a magistrate, or to be examined on oath, or to be conveyed by a pass. 1786 *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* in *Notes & Gleanings* (Exeter) II. 37/2 Paid a woman that had a Pass to Wexford in Ireland 0s. 6*d*.

d. A document or ticket authorizing the holder to travel free on a railway, etc. Usually *free pass*.

e. A ticket or order giving free admission to a theatre or the like.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Pass* .. a free journey-ticket on a railway; an unpaid admission to a place of amusement. 1871 M. Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* II. ix. 270 He has..railway-passes. 1894 [see Free *a.* 32].

IV. The causing of something to pass.

9. *Fencing.* The act of passing the sword or rapier; a lunge, a thrust; a round or bout of fencing.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. i. 233 In these times you stand on distance: your Passes, Stoccado's, and I know not what. 1602 — *Ham.* v. ii. 173 In a dozen passes between yourself and him, he shall not exceed you three hits. 1678 Otway *Friendship in F.* I. i, I put by his Pass, clos'd with him and threw up his Heel's. 1692 Sir W. Hope *Fencing Master* (ed. 2) 79 A Pass is that with which a man goeth quite by, and behind his adversary; the second kind which is called a Pass (but improperly) is that with which a Man goeth only close to his Adversary, and commandeth his Sword. 1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* vii. M.'s Wks. (1851) 173 You lie every where so open to blows, that if any one were .. to make a Pass at any part of you, he could hardly miss. 1752 Young *Brothers* IV. i, Thy bloody pass cleave thro' thy brother's breast. 1840 Thackeray *Catherine* vi, He drew his..sword and made a pass at Mr. Sicklop.

†b. *fig.* A sally of wit; a witty thrust or stroke: in phrases *pass of pate, wit. Obs.*

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 244 Steale by line and leuell is an excellent passe of pate. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. II. viii. (1869) 173 This is a curious pass of wit.

10. The manipulation of a juggler; the transference or changing of the position of anything by sleight of hand, or the like; a trick.

To make the pass (in card tricks), to alter the position of the cards in the pack, by dexterously bringing the lower cards to the top, or shifting the top or bottom card.

1599 Minsheu *Span. Dict., Passa*, as *juego de Passa*, inglers playing passe and repasse. 1814 Byron *Diary* 8 Apr., He will yet play them a pass. *c* 1821 *Philosoph. Recreations* 97 No. 151 How to make the Pass [i. e. with cards—a full description]. 1836 Marryat *Japhet* xi, For hours and hours was I employed by his directions in what is called 'making the pass' with a pack of cards, as almost all tricks on cards depend upon your dexterity in this manœuvre. 1859 Wraxall tr. *R. Houdin* iv. 38 He performed the most difficult 'passes' with a coolness no one would expect him to possess. 1861 *Boy's Own Conj. Bk.* 94 As..a friend is not always present who can perform the pass, I will endeavour to describe it. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 346/1 To make the Pass (*sauter la coupe*).

11. A passing of the hands over or along anything; manipulation; esp. in Mesmerism.

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxiii, Alexis, after a few passes from Dr. Elliotson, despises pain, reads with the back of his head. 1851 H. Mayo *Pop. Superstit.* (ed. 2) 180 The employment of mesmeric passes..as a local means of tranquillising the nervous sensibility. 1874 Carpenter *Mental Phys.* II. xiv. (1879) 553 The delusion was kept up by a frequent recourse to 'passes', resembling those of the Mesmerists.

12. *Football, Lacrosse, Hockey*, etc. A transference of the ball by one of the players to another on his own side.

1891 *Lock to Lock Times* 24 Oct. 16/2 L. who took the ball well from a difficult pass by C. secured a try after a capital run. 1894 *Badminton Libr., Football* (*Assoc.*) 109 Inside forwards..must, like the outsides, be on the look-out for making a pass to the opposite wing. *Ibid.* (*Rugby*) 332 Some of the leading clubs soon discovered that for a 'pass' to be accurate it must be short.

13. In a rolling-mill: 'A single passage of a plate or bar between the rolls' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Pass*..When the bar passes 'on the flat' it is called a *flatting-pass*; if 'on the edge', an *edging-pass*.

V. †14. An iron ring through which the ball was driven in the game of Pall-mall. [F. *passe.*]

1611 Cotgr., *Leve*, a Mallet .. wherewith the bowle is raysed, and cast through the Passe at Palemaille. 1727 Bailey vol. II. s. v. *Mall*, The Ball is struck..so as to run through an iron Arch at the End of a long Alley .. This Arch is call'd the Pass.

15. The aperture formed by the corresponding grooves in a rolling-mill.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1635/1 The pass is so formed as to give the required shape to the metal rolled therethrough.

16. More fully *pass-hemp*: the third quality of Russian hemp, next to *outshot*.

1744–50 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* V. III. 87 There is another Sort from Russia,.. called Pass-hemp, which is a very shaggy, coarse, cheap Sort, used altogether for Roping. 1812 [see Outshot 3]. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Pass*, a name for the third classification or quality of Russian hemp. 1886 W. A. Harris *Techn. Dict. Fire-Insurance, Pass-hemp.*

VI. 17. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.*: (*a*) relating to the passing of an examination (sense 4), *pass degree, divinity, examination, schools*, etc.; (*b*) relating to the issue of passes (sense 8), *pass-form, inspector, law, warrant*, etc.

1838 [see 4]. 1853 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* xii, He had gone to a farewell pass-party. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Organiz.* vi. § 2. 236 When a pass-examination was instituted. *Ibid.* 238 The university should cease the pass-business altogether. *Ibid.* 239 It is not possible, nor is it proposed, that such a measure as the abolition of the pass-degree should be taken at once. 1883 *Times* 1 June 4 Some pass-examiner .. set a continuity of traps .. whereby the unwary examinee was brought to grief. 1890 *Spectator* 5 Apr., We quite see the use of a pass examination in health for all appointments, because the State does not want to be burdened with invalids. 1891 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 3/2 The pass-schools are once more upon us, and the pass-men in their white ties monopolize the High-street after breakfast and lunch. 1900 *Ibid.* 23 Feb. 6/4 He also bribed the 'pass inspectors', whose business it was to see natives had proper passes.

b. Special combs.: †**pass-bank**, **pass-boat**, see quots.; **pass-box**, a box for transferring cartridges from the magazine to the guns on the field; **pass-check**, a ticket of admission to a place of entertainment allowing the holder to withdraw and re-enter (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); **pass-door**, a door of communication between the stage and the house in theatres; †**pass-gilt** (*Sc.*), 'current money'; **pass-hemp**, see sense 16; **pass-holder**, one who holds a 'pass' to a theatre, etc. (Simmonds 1858); **pass-note**, 'a certificate from an employer that the bearer has regularly left his last employment' (Webster Suppl. 1879); †**pass-penny**, the obolus placed by the ancient Greeks on the tongue of the dead to pay their fare over the Styx; **pass-shooting** (*U. S.*), the shooting of wild ducks as they pass to and from the feeding-grounds in autumn; **pass-ticket**, a ticket empowering the holder to pass in (or out); **pass-warrant**, see quot; **pass-woman**, a woman-student who passes an examination without honours: cf. Passman. Also Pass-master.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Pass-bank*, the Stock or Fund thereto belonging [i. e. to the game of passage]; also the playing Place Cut out in the Ground almost Cock-pit waies. 1721 in Bailey. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Pass-boat*, a broad, flat-bottomed boat. A *flat* or *punt*. 1856 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) I. 43 The wall dividing the front from the stage still remained, and the iron *pass-doors stood ajar. 1657 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 300 Money not *pasguilt. The officers are ordained..to advertise the inhabitants not to receive this newe brought in base couper coyne. 1659 W. Guthrie *Chr. Gt. Interest* II. (1724) 169 His Prayers, his other Service done to God, his Alms-deeds, &c. are not Pass-gilt before God, since they came not from a right Principle in his Heart..his sacrifices have been an abomination. 1657 W. Rand tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 50 Whether the Ægyptians also were wont to put a *Passe-penny in the mouth of the dead. 1877 C. Hallock *Sportsm. Gaz.* 204 Another method is *pass shooting; that is, standing .. in belts of woods, over which the birds fly when travelling in their afternoon flights to the roosting and feeding grounds. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 229 The friendship of Mr. Rolles, who had procured me a *pass ticket, as they call it, enabled me to be present both in the hall and the abbey. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 401/2 Paupers who have no settlement must be maintained by the parish in which they happen to be, as casual poor, unless they were born in Scotland or Ireland, or in the islands of Man, Jersey, or Guernsey, in which case they are to be taken under a *pass-warrant of two justices to their own country. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Feb. 1/3 One of the resolutions .. proposes that only women who have taken honours..shall be eligible for the degree, a diploma being offered to the '*passwoman' in lieu thereof. 1900 G. C. Brodrick *Mem. & Impressions* 349 If there should ever be a large influx of pass-women of the same type as pass-men..difficulties of discipline will be greatly aggravated.

†**Pass**, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* Also 5 passe. [ad. L. *passum* raisin-wine, made from dried grapes, neuter of *passus* spread out, (of fruit) spread out to dry, dried, pa. pple. of *pandĕre* to spread: cf. *uvæ passæ* raisins.] Raisin-wine; also attrib. pass-wine. Now in L. form passum.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 491 Now passe is maad that Affryk vseth make Aforn vyndage. 1671 Charente *Lett. Customs Mauritania* 37 They..are forc'd to make use of Pass-wine, or Raisin-wine, for they call Raisin of the sun Pass,..it is a white Wine, but muddy. [1811 Hooper *Med. Dict., Passum*, Raisin-wine. 1841 Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 381 The passum was made from raisins.]

Pass (pas), *v.* Forms: 3–5 passe(n, (3 passi, 3–5 -y, 4 paci, pasi, -ye, 4–5 passyn, paeyn), 3–7 passe, (4 pasce, 4–6 pas, pase, pace), 4– pass. Pa. t. and pple. **passed, past** (now rarely as pa. t.); also 4 paced, pased, 4–6 *Sc.* passit; 3–5 ipassed, ipast, 4–6 ypassed, ypast. [a. F. *pass-er* (11th c. in Littré, Hatz.-Darm.), a Com. Romanic vb.; in Pr. *passar*, Sp. *pasar*, It. *passare*:—late pop.L. **passāre* (med.L. in Du Cange, with derivs. of 11th c.), f. *pass-us* step, pace, track (Pass *sb.*[1]). The primary signification was thus 'to step, pace, walk', but already in 11th c. OF. it had come to denote progression or moving on from place to place. *Pass* and *pace* are the same word, the forms having been in later times differentiated, and *pace* restricted to those senses which are akin to or derived from Pace *sb.*, while *pass* has been retained for the other original senses and the newer ones developed from them.]

In Eng. *pass* has become the most general verb expressing onward motion; *passing* may consist in going, running, riding, flying, swimming, sailing, floating, gliding, or in being carried, drawn, driven, impelled, or moved on, in any way. In many cases the intrans. sense can be expressed by *go*, especially when construed with, or extended by, prepositions or adverbs expressing varieties of direction, etc.; but it can be used in many transferred senses in which *go* is inapplicable; e.g. to *pass* into a new state or condition, or to a new subject. It differs from *move* in expressing the effect rather than the action. Without any prepositional or adverbial extension, the original and intrans. use is now chiefly confined to branches V and VI, being otherwise less frequent than the derived trans. and causal uses in B and C.

As in other intrans. vbs. of motion (*go, come, depart*, etc.), the perfect of resultant condition had originally the auxiliary *be* (he *is* passed, they *were* passed): cf. sense 1, quot. *c* 1380, 1 b, 14.., 2, *c* 1400, etc. This was sometimes retained even when *pass* was transitive: cf. sense 34, quot. 1375; 38, quots. 14.., 1526, etc. Hence arose the later Past *prep.*, q. v.

A. Intransitive uses.

I. To go, proceed, move onward.

1. To go on, move onward, proceed; to make one's way. Now usually with some preposition, adv., or advb. extension = *go* (with same extension).

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4498, & vor to passy vorþ þe mouns he 3arkede vaste is route. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 2043 (MS. A) Euer a was pasaunt, Til a com to Mombraunt. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2026 Wan þay weren alle yn y-paste..Florippe het schitte þe dore faste. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* xxii, Out of my contree..Be se to pas, like I myn auenture. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 178 He understude nocht that he suld pas be see..and thane sa mony..that may pas land gate. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ded. 6 Ther durst none of that grit companye pas bakuart nor forduart. 1593 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 69 Most part of all this Night..I was imploy'd in passing to and fro, About relieuing of the Centinels. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 1031 A Bridge..by which the Spirits perverse With easie intercourse pass to and fro. 1727 Gay *Fables* I. xv. 7 But where he past, he terror threw.

b. With advb. accusative, expressing route or distance, as *to pass that way, to pass a mile*, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8806 Quen he moght pass nanoþer gatt. 14.. *Sir Beues* 89/1725 + 7 (MS. C) When he was paste a myle fro Damaske. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 570 Seir gaitis pas thay, Baith to Paris in fay. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. ii. 6 For never wight he lets to passe that way Over his Bridge,..But he him makes his passage-penny pay. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 93 After I was passed a few miles from Vercellis, I came into the Dukedome of Milan. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* I. 183 She once had past that way.

c. Of something inanimate or involuntary: To move on under any force, to be moved, carried, conveyed, transported, impelled onward; to flow as water, a stream, etc.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 140 From perlese paradis passeþ þe stronde. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. vii. 80 If the water do..passe aboue the gyrdlesteed, they haue a hundred Aspres. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 146 A bridge.. with three Arches, vnder which the boates passe. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 177 That the Pole may..pass from one Puppet to the other, as the Work may require. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* XV, The river was gay with boats passing to that city. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 11 No official accounts having been kept of the quantity or value of the articles passing between the two countries. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 23 While the rheophore is thus placed and the current still passing, the patient should be made to exercise these muscles.

d. Of a line, string, path, etc.: To extend or be continued, to have its course, 'run'.

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 220 Each two Centers..shall have an imaginary Axis pass between them. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 439 A Diameter of the Ellipse..passing thro' the given Points *B* and *A*. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 254 *note*, Two strong..ropes, one passing from the head of the shears..to the rocks. 1813 Hobhouse *Journey* 485 The path passes round a bay, where there is a solitary cottage. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 297 Branch bundles passing down through the cortex.

e. To proceed or go on in narration, consideration, or action. Now usually *pass on*: see 65 a.

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 265 But hit were alle to longe to rede The names and therefore I pace. *c* 1386 — *Prol.* 36 Er that I ferther in this tale pace. 1563 Shute *Archit.* F ij, The whiche pillor of .60. foote in height shalbe deuided into .9. partes, where of the Epistilium occupieth..one such part, and so passing forward as necessitie shall requyre in order as is before mencioned. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. viii. 42, I will not passe further without first making a..description of the yle. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 309 One being finished, we immediately passe to another. 1899 F. Harrison *Tennyson, Ruskin. Mill*, etc. i. 10 So far we have been considering the lyrical form of the *In Memoriam*...We pass to its substance.

2. With reference to place or object of destination. Chiefly with *to* (*unto, into*).

c 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 75 Till araby sone gan he pas. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 77 To Penaunce and to pilgrimage I wol passe with þis oþure. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 212 [It] stant eke in so Juste a place That every soune mot to hyt pace. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 5606 Now ben thei alle to bataylle paste. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 1034 (Trin.) A welle.. þat renneþ out of foure stremes Passynge into dyuerse remes. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 21 Democles .. elected two of his chiefe Lordes to passe vnto Delphos. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* IX. 334 This riuer taking his originall from mount Atlas..passeth southward. 1782

A. Monro *Anat. Bones, Nerves*, etc. 15 The marrow passes into the articular cavities. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 326 She rose..And past into the little garth beyond.

b. Of spiritual destination; esp. in *to pass to God, heaven*, etc.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 330 þet we moten þuruh rudi scheome passen to þe heouene. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 150, I sal cume .. & cal þe .. to pass to God quhen we are bone. 1453 *Paston Lett.* I. 256 He passyd to God on Monday last past, at xj. of the clok befor none. 1517 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 6 All my good freindes passyd to the mercie of God. 1602 Shaks. *Hamlet* I. ii. 73 All that liues must dye, Passing through Nature, to Eternity. 1859 Tennyson *Guinevere* 690 She..past To where beyond these voices there is peace.

II. To go about, circulate, have currency (in some capacity or character).

†**3.** To go about, to travel; to move about, be astir, be alive and active. *To pass on earth* (*mold*), to have one's active being, to exist: cf. Go *v.* B. 1 b.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 741 Whi faunre ȝe þanne falce godus, and folliche seggen þat þei han power of peple þat pacen on molde? 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. I. 7 þe moste parti of þe peple þat passeþ nou on eorþe. 1393 *Ibid.* C. VII. 67 Hadde he wysshes at wille, Sholde no lyf lyuye, þat on hus londe passede. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 162 That na skipparis, marineris, nor utheris pass in cumpany with thame. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 45 He did his Apostillis teiche, Throw all the warld for to pas, And till all Creature for to preiche. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. i. 114 Yong men .. passyng as I haue said, in the nightes to goe about the streetes.

†**b.** *Well to pass*, well to do, well off (cf. †*well to live*) *Obs.*: see Well *adv.*

4. To be handed round or about; to circulate, be in circulation, be current, have currency. *To pass current* (†*for current*): see Current *a.* 8.

1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 65 Vpstart reformers..coueting to haue newe opinions passe vnder their names. 1639 T. Brugis tr. *Camus' Moral Relat.* 248 This foolish and false rule of honour, which passeth..among the Nobility and Gentry of France. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* VI. (1734) II. 161 Our money they thought would not pass, and so the Markets would not be furnished. 1731 Swift *On Death Dr. Swift* 189 And then, to make them pass the glibber, Revised by Tibbalds, Moore, and Cibber. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* III. iii. *song*, Let the toast pass, drink to the lass. 1810 Sir A. Boswell *Edinburgh* xiii, From hand to hand the whirling halfpence pass. 1872 E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* I. i. 3 The coinage of Constantinople passed..over the greater part of the Eastern world. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Mar. 5/2 A certain quantity of paper engraved and signed so as to pass instead of gold.

5. *To pass for, as*; to be accepted as equivalent to; to be taken for; to be accepted, received, or held in repute as. Often with the implication of being something else.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 61 God made him, and therefore let him passe for a man. 1607 Middleton *Michaelm. Term* II. iii. 289, I might make my bond pass for a hundred pound i' th' city. 1662a Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 17 Had Lucretius been only a Poet, this might have passed for a handsomly described Fable. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 29/1 The Double Rose Noble..passes for thirty nine or Forty shillings. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 1 ₱ 5, I..sometimes pass for a Jew in the Assembly of Stock-jobbers at Jonathan's. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* IX. vii. ₱ 1 You pass for a kind-hearted gentleman. 1870 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. App. 664 Something happened..which at least passed for a regular election. 1884 H. Spencer *Man v. State, New Toryism* 1 Most of those who now pass as Liberals, are Tories of a new type.

b. *To pass by*: to be currently known by (a name or appellation).

1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. App. iii. 518 Davis..discovered the Straits which pass by his name. *Ibid.* (1806) IV. lix. 470 A low room, which passed by the appellation of 'hell'. 1894 Huxley *Evol. & Ethics* Prolegom. 13 That progressive modification of civilisation which passes by the name of the 'evolution of society'.

c. *To pass on, upon*: to impose upon; to gain credit with.

1678 Butler *Hud.* III. i. 1202 'Tis true, I thought the Trick would pass Upon a Woman well enough. *a* 1680 — *Rem.* (1759) I. 229 Illiterate Dunces undiscern'd Pass on the Rabble for the learn'd. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 192, I am now sensible that you have passed upon me very pleasantly. 1781 C. Johnston *Hist. J. Juniper* I. 193 This imposition was too gross to pass upon him. 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 60 Such modes of speaking as would not pass for reasons upon any body.

III. To go from one to another, be transferred.

6. To go or be transported from one place or set of circumstances to another. (Usually with prep.) *Hey pass!* a conjurer's exclamation, professing to order something to go from one place to another.

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 8 Fowheles .. þat passes fra a land to a-nothire. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 163 A griefe passed from the side into the heart. 1727 Gay *Fables* I. xlii. 35 'See this bank-note: observe the blessing: Breathe on the bill'. Heigh! pass! 'tis gone. 1860 Tindall *Glac.* II. iv. 248 Nothing..is more common than to pass, in descending a mountain, from snow to rain.

7. To undergo transition from one form or state to another, 'to be changed by regular gradations' (J.); to undergo chemical, mineralogical, structural, or other gradual conversion *into*.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1583 *Hypsip.*, And from forme in to forme it [matter] passyn may. 1618 Chapman *Hesiod* I. 197 Jove's will was, The good should into heavenly natures pass. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* III. 5 That which is a fifth shall pass into a third. 1710 Berkeley *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 124 Ancient and rooted prejudices do often pass into principles. 1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 197 It is said that peat has been discovered passing into mineral coal. 1851 Wright *Richardson's Geol.* 126 Thus granite passes through syenite and greenstone into basalt, and this last to pitchstone. 1854 Brewster *More Worlds* xv. 228 Our Earth passed from a state of chaos into an orderly world. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. II. iii. 179 The hatred of theologians has passed into a proverb. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* (ed. 2) § 84 A substance passes from the solid to the liquid state. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 595 The patient then passes into a severe general lichen, after the ordinary type.

8. *Law.* Of property: To be conveyed *to* a person; to go by conveyance, or come by inheritance *to, into the hands of.*

1429 *Rolls Parl.* IV. 344/1 Neyther be colour or occasion of feffement or of yeft of gode moeble passede be Dede, nor other wyse. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. 404 The ȝifte so mad to him passid into him fulli and hooli. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 47 Al the rente and service .. bee incidences to the reversion and passe by the graunte of reversion. 1611 Bible *Num.* xxvii. 7 Thou shalt cause the inheritance of their father to passe vnto them. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* III. § 204. 91 If liverie and seisin bee made unto the Monke..nothing shall passe thereby. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 51 The advowson passed, because it was clearly referred to in the grant. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 337/1 There is no case in which the benefit of a personal covenant, not assignable on the face of it, has been held to pass by assignment.

9. To be utterd between two (or more) persons mutually; to be interchanged or transacted, as discourse, communications, letters, mutual offices.

1568 T. Howell *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 91 Remember yet the friendly wordes, ypast betweene vs twaine. *c* 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* II. 462 Here must no speeches passe, nor swords be drawne. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. v. 63 Now M. Broome, you come to know What hath past betweene me, and Fords wife. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 263 ₱ 5 Two Letters which passed between a Mother and Son very lately. 1773 Golosm. *Stoops to Conq.* v, I know what has past between you. 1819 Shelley *Julian & Maddalo* 158 The Count entered. Salutations passed. 1885 *Gd. Words* 258/2 Then, by-and-by, the vesper bells at ten ring out from the steeple,..some moral reflections pass.

IV. With reference to place left: To go away.

10. To go away; to go forth, depart, remove *from* (†*of, off*) a place, thing, or person. Of a thing: To be taken away or removed (*from*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13731 Giue vs þi dome, and lat vs pas. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 49 That schul ye witen ar ye pase. 13.. *Cursor M.* 4001 (Gött.) If þu will þai sal pasce, And cum nohut in his hand percas. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* I. 239 And shortly of this thyng to pace. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1896 Pas fro my presens on payne of þi lyffe. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1483 Fro the wyld bestis gan he passe To an hye hyll. 1456 Sir G. Have *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 147 To pas of the contree. 1530 Palsgr. 653/2, I passe, I go forthe or away, *je passe.* 1611 Bible *Matt.* xxvi. 39 If it be possible, let this cup passe from me. 1819 Byron *Juan* II. cx, The sand Swam round and round, and all his senses pass'd. 1879 E. Arnold *Lt. Asia* III. (1883) 66 The holy man..made The eight prostrations,..Then turned and passed.

†**b.** *To pass one's way*: to depart. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Symon & Iudas*) 384 þane þe apostolis can assay owt of þe land to pass þar vay. *Ibid.* xxxiii. (*George*) 346 [He] lape one horse & passit his way. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IX. 184 In pess lete thame pass thar vay. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 387 That we may frely passen forth oure way. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 771 And hys way fast ageyn dyd pase.

c. *fig.* To depart, diverge *from* a course, practice, principle; *to pass from* (†*of*) = to leave, abandon, forsake; †*to pass of wit*, to go out of one's wits.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8685 Sum walt into wodenes, & of wit past. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. 176 A man leueth..and passith fro that that he hath toke upon him to kepe as lawe of God. 1497 Bp. Alcock *Mons Perfect.* C iij, As a henne yt passeth fro her egges & suffre them to be colde. 1777 Watson *Philip II*, I. x. 285 Intreating him..to pass from the other taxes.

11. To depart from this life, decease, die. **a.** with various extensions, as *to pass hence*, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17019 þe .. wittes five..all sal be tint er saul pas. *a* 1330 *Roland & V.* 130 To sende him mist & space, .. Er he hennes passe. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 295 (MS. B) And for þo soules þat þethen are past. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 72 The sowlys that passyn hens out of this world. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* Pref. 74 Lyk to our faythfull pastoris past befoir. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 162 His long trouble now is passing Out of this world. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 153 No handful of earth shall bury me, pass'd to the shadows. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vii. 237 There passed from among us a man who held a high..position in English literature.

b. *simply.* Now *arch.* or *dial.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 214 Non ne wot huanne he ssel sterue ne huanne he ssel paci. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 486 Myn harm I wol confessen er I pace. 1418 in *E. E. Wills* (1883) 38 ȝyf þat I passe Rather þan sche. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 25 Disturbe him not, let him passe peaceably. 1605 — *Lear* V. iii. 314 Vex not his ghost, O let him passe. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lx, He past; a soul of nobler tone. 1878 Seeley *Stein* III. 560 About 6 o'clock [he] was seen to turn on his left side, breathe a deep sigh, and pass.

V. To go by, move past.

12. To go by. Now the leading intransitive sense of the simple verb. (Not in J.)

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 849 (MS. A) A wende pasi in grib & pes, þe stiward cride; 'Leib on & sles'. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 219 An olde knyȝt that may hur lede, Tylle sche be paste. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 99 Ther passed a theef by-fore alexandre. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ded. 6 The hagbutaris past neir to the camp of ther enemeis. 1611 Bible 1 *Sam.* xvi. 10 Againe Iesse made seuen of his sonnes to passe before Samuel. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4445/3 The Right of the Foot .., pass'd yesterday in Review before his Grace. 1842 Tennyson *Voyage* vi, And hills and scarlet-mingled woods Glow'd for a moment as we past. 1878 B. Taylor *Deukalion* III. ii. 105 At a distance I Have seen thee pass. *Mod.* Allow me to pass, please. Looking on as the procession passed.

b. Of things: To be moved, conveyed, impelled past; to flow past. Also *fig.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 2192 That launce paced without harme: Ac Alisaundre him smot thorugh the brest. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xii. 14 At the beginning of the valley passe two smal riuers. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 22 And high hath set his throne where Tiberis doth pas. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 38 My Lord stand backe, and let the Coffin passe. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 95 The nimble-footed Mad-Cap, Prince of Wales,.. that daft the World aside, And bid it passe. *a* 1689 Mrs. Behn *Dream*, The grove was gloomy all around, Murmuring the stream did pass. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* I. vi, Gay castles in the clouds that pass. 1836 J. H. Newman *Prayer* II. in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 65 The pageant of a kingdom vast, And things unutterable, past Before the Prophet's eye.

c. With various complementary adjs., mostly of negative meaning, as *to pass unheeded, unnoticed*, etc. *lit.* and *fig.*

1607 Middleton *Michaelm. Term* II. i. 109 Do I pass altogether unnoted, think you? 1624 Quarles *Div. Poems, Sion's Sonn.* (1717) 382 Those crimes Which past unthought of in my prosp'rous times. 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. i. 13 It is done every day, and passes unregarded. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 317 Nor unnoted pass The sycamore, capricious in attire. 1809 Byron *Eng. Bards & Sc. Rev.* 255 Shall gentle Coleridge pass unnoticed here?

13. Of time and temporal things, conditions, etc.:

a. Of time: To elapse, glide by, come to an end.

13.. R. Glouc. (Rolls) App. XX. 578 Twelf hundred & sixtene þer to ȝeres were ipassed, ar þis were ido. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 416 And vigilies and fastyng dayes alle þise late I passe, And ligge abedde in lenten. 1388 Wyclif *Job* xvii. 11 Mi daies ben passid. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. 84 The first day passed without any thing doyng. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 82 More Ages .. Than have from Tithon past to Cæsar's Days. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. ii. Wks. 1874 I. 42 If the husbandman lets his seedtime pass without sowing, the whole year is lost to him. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* V. x, The first few days..appear to pass very slowly. 1856 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* I. iv. 148 As we advance in age so do the years pass more rapidly. *Mod.* Make haste; time passes!

b. Of things in time.

13.. *Cursor M.* 27630 If þou be fair, it passes sone. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xxi. 33 Heuene and erthe schulen passe: but my wordis schulen not passe. 1502 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* I. xx. 169 The worlde passeth with all his plesaunt delites. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xii. 75 So passeth, in the passing of a day, Of mortall life the leafe, the bud, the flowre. 1667 Milton *P. L.* V. 453 Not to let th'occasion pass. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* II. 20 Beauty's a Charm, but soon the Charm will pass. *a* 1771 Gray *Song* 10 Skies serene Speak not always winter past. 1841 James *Brigand* I, Thus passed the earlier part of the day's journey. 1882 Tennyson *To Virgil* vii, Kings and realms that pass to rise no more.

VI. To go or get through.

14. To go or get through (esp. by a narrow or contracted passage, or in face of obstructions and difficulties); to have, obtain, or force passage, to make one's way. Also of things.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 4417 (MS. A) To Iesu he made his praiere .. þat he moste pase wiþ is lif, To sen is children and is wif. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 70 What thyng sall passe qwyte, And be noght in this snarres tane. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11149 The yates..þai stake,.. Neuer in purpos with prise to pas at hom efte. 1509 *Act 1 Hen. VIII*, c. 9 *Preamble*, The Kynges Subgiectes shal nott..passe on horsebacke..nor on fote by that way. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xv. 129 Through which narrow streights, Alexander ..made his armie to passe. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* I. i. 290 *Mut.* My Lord you passe not heere. *Tit.* What villaine Boy, bar'st me my way in Rome? 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 480 And they who to be sure of Paradise Dying put on the weeds of Dominic Or in Franciscan think to pass disguis'd. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v., [At] Billiards, when the Ball goes through the Court or Porch, it is said to pass. 1879 E. Arnold *Lt. Asia* III. (1883) 80 At the gates he set A triple guard, and bade no man should pass By day or night, issuing or entering in.

fig. 1563–7 Buchanan *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 12 No man salbe admittit .. to the philosophie that has nocht passit be the first or second classe of humanite.

†**b.** To make the passage of a channel or sea.

1588 B. C. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 135 From Dunkerke is lately come to Lisbone a smale shipp..having passed in vij daies. 1662a J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 102 A hundred small vessels..which came from Cananor and the coasts of Malabar, and had pass'd, notwithstanding the blockhouse of Dutch vessels.

c. Of things: e.g. to be admitted through a customs barrier.

1637 *Star Chamb. Decree* § 6 in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 12 Nor shall any Searcher, Wayter, or other Officer belonging to the Custome-house,..suffer the same to passe. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 115 The officers of the customs allowed the superstitious garments and trinkets to pass.

d. To go through a duct; to be voided.

1731 Arbuthnot *Aliments* I. vi. (1735) 17 Such [substances], whose Tenacity exceeds the Powers of Digestion, will neither pass nor be converted into Aliment. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 480 When a bougie can readily pass, there is no necessity for using any other method. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 181 If large quantities are given, much passes by the bowels. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 233 The patient was progressing satisfacturily, save that .. the button had not passed.

15. To be allowed or not stopped by a censor, to go uncensured; to go without check or challenge; to be tolerated or allowed to serve the purpose; to be successful as an expedient or trick; to 'go down', to 'do'; to pass muster.

13.. *Cursor M.* 28707 (Cott.) For quen a sin was wroken sua, Hu sal he passe has hundret ma. 1565 Abp. Parker in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 28 We thinke it maye so passe well ynoughe. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, Prol. 11 Those that come to see Onely a show or two, and so a gree The Play may passe. 1672 Wycherley *Love in a Wood* v. iii, Indeed and indeed, the trick will not pass, Jonas. 1781 Cowper *Wks.* (1837) XV. 92, I never suffer a line to pass till I have made it as good as I can. *a* 1850 Rossetti *Dante & Circ.* i. (1874) 108 This sonnet..might be divided yet more nicely, and made yet clearer; but this division may pass. 1876 Ouida *Winter City* vi. 130 Pranks that pass in a palace, though the police would interfere in a dancing garden.

16. To be allowed and approved by a court, legislature, or deliberative body; to 'get through'; to receive legislative sanction; to be ratified.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 110 Vpon him onely whome the king nominated, he compelled most commonly the election to passe. 1579 Fulke *Heskins's Parl.* 376 The bill will passe neuer the sooner. 1672 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 409, I tell him that we must get the Patent passe before Parliament. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 72 ¶ 5 This Resolution passed in a general Club *Nemine Contradicente*. 1765 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 154/2 A motion was lately made in the Irish house of commons to address his majesty...But it passed in the negative. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 61 That great body of our statute law which passed under those whom they treat as usurpers. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV. lviii. 285 The bill passed without substantial alteration.

17. To go or get through any trial successfully; *spec.* to be successful in an examination, to reach or satisfy the required standard. *To pass master*, etc., to graduate as master, etc. (in some faculty).

1600 O. E. (? M. Sutcliffe) *Repl. Libel* i. viii. 217 Parsons is not onely a practitioner, but also has passed master in this facultie. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Degree*, To pass bachelor of divinity, the candidate must have been seven years master of arts. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxxviii, If I pass, which I trust I shall be able to do. 1840 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 498/2 The candidate for mathematical honours must, in the first instance, 'pass' in classics. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 29/2 Candidates will pass who show a competent knowledge in any two of the subjects. The list of the candidates who have passed is to be published. 1872 in *Athenæum* 11 May 583/2 Lest it should be supposed that no Lawrence could pass for the artillery. 1876 Lubbock *Elem. Educ.* in *Contemp. Rev.* June 79 Only 62,000 passed in any extra subject.

†18. To succeed, to be successful. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8295 Than Troiell..Wold haue led the lord o-lyue to þe towne; But..Thai pullid hym with pyne, but passid þai noght. 1481 Caxton *Godeffroy* ccviii. 304 They ansuerd that it shold be hard to be had, not withstondyng they muste essaye, ffor they myght passe in none other maner. 1589 Nashe *Martins Months Minde* Wks. (Grosart) I. 161 Howe they meane than to proceede (if they passe) shall bee a Mumchaunce for me.

VII. To go beyond, exceed, excel, surpass.

†19. To excel, to surpass; to go to excess. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 392 þou3 þai be lesse in oo chirche, þai passen in an-oþer. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 846 Paraunter y mi3te Passen par auenture, & in som poynt erren. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 916 In alle the feld was none so wight, But if it were my lord the kynge, For he is passand in euery thynge. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1401 So dyd he excede & passe. *a* 1529 — *Ph. Sparowe* 151 Because that she dyd pas In poesy to endyte. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 169 Onely Demosthenes passeth, or excelleth. 1602 *Life T. Cromwell* v. iii. 123 My faith compar'd with thine as much shall pass As doth the diamond excel the glass. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* II. 594 The fairest man .. Of all the Greeks, save Peleus' son, who pass'd for gen'ral frame.

†b. *quasi*-impersonal, *It passes*: it exceeds all ordinary limits, passes description, 'beats everything'. *Obs.*

1549 Chaloner tr. *Erasm. on Folly* K ij, It passeth, to see what sporte and passetyme the Godds them selues haue, at suche folie of these selie mortall men. 1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingd.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 352, I, hearing her,..led her such a dance in the dark as it passes. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 178 There was such laughing, and Hellen so blusht, and Paris so chaft, and all the rest so laught, that it past. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Wks.* (1687) 376 You keep such Hurly-burly that it passes. 1689 Shadwell *Bury F.* I. i, And were as merry as pass'd.

VIII. 20. Of events: To go on or proceed in the course of things; to take place, occur, happen. Formerly with indirect obj.: see quot. 1542.

a 1542 Wyatt *Let.* in *Wks.* (1861) p. xix, That I should write and declare such things as haue passed me whilst I was in the Emperor's Court. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 30 If he did know Of straunge adventures, which abroad did pas. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 173 Heav'n is for thee too high To know what passes there. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* II. § 25, I am attentive to all that passes. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* I. iii. 17 Reflect coolly upon what has passed. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 726 Intelligence of what was passing was conveyed to the Lord President.

IX. Used in reference to process of law.

[AF. *Passer*, orig. to proceed, go on: cf. the legal sense of 'process', 'proceedings'.]

21. Of a jury (assize, inquest): To sit in inquest *on* or *upon*; to decide or adjudicate *between* parties; to give a verdict *for* or *against*. *arch.*

[1293 *Yearbks.* 20 & 21 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 399 Lassise passe, ke dyt ke Willem sun pere..ne morut poynt seysy. *Ibid.* 401 [see 22 below]. *a* 1377 *Liber Assisarum* (Repts. of Edw. III, ed. 1679) 5 Si l'assise passe pur le demandant. *Ibid.* 46 Et l'assise passa sur le point contre le barun et la feme.] 13.. *Evang. Nicod.* 243 in Herrig *Archiv* LIII. 396 He chesed a quest, on him to pas. 1437 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 509/2 If the seid Thomas Stamford, pereeyve that eny enquest woll not passe with his entent. 1442 T. Beckington *Corr.* (Rolls) II. 215 We avis..not lightly to passe upon suche graunts of your demaynnes. 1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 239/2 By the Jurre that passed betwene the said Duke and the said Thomas, it was founde that the same Thomas was gylty. 1473 Sir J. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 84 The jurye that passyd again Saundre. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 21 Such persones as passen and ben impanelled upon issues joined between partie and partie in the Courtes of the same Citie. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 1209 Master Shirift, ye shal not need to returne any Iury to passe upon him, for he hath pleaded guilty. 1688 *Jrnl. Ho. Comm.* (1803) X. 22 Jurors, which pass upon Men in Tryals for High Treason, ought to be Freeholders. 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 203 The Clerk saith to the Prisoner '.. these Men which you shall hear called .. are to pass between our Sovereign Lord the King and you, upon Trial of your Life and Death'. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Nov. 2/1 Judge Stephen has decided that a jury could not be trusted to pass upon the question of Endacott's good faith. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 248 Sheriffs' juries should never be asked to do more than pass upon the estates of the alleged lunatics.

b. To serve or 'sit' *on* (*upon*, †*in*) a jury, assize, or trial.

1574 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 333 Thinhabitanntes .. used to passe in juries of triall. 1597 in Ferguson & Nanson *Munic. Rec. Carlisle* (1887) 277 Yf thes [slander] may goe unpunished, it is not for noe honest man .. to pass upon any jury. 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 40 With a List of the Assizers Names and Designations, that are to pass upon his Assize. *Mod. Juryman's Oath* (Sc. Criminal Cases), You fifteen swear by Almighty God .. you will truth say and no truth conceal, in so far as you are to pass on this assize.

c. Of a court, a judge, the law: To adjudicate, pass sentence *upon*, *on*. Also *transf.* (With *indirect passive*.)

1532 Tindale *Pathw. Script.* Wks. (Parker Soc. 1848) 11 When the law hath passed upon us, and condemned us to death. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* Prol. C ij, Yf enery thynge in this wourdle shold be wayed and passyd vpon after this sorte. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 137 The laws must further passe vpon him. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. vii. 24 We may not passe vpon his life Without the forme of Iustice. 1640 D. Cawdrey *Three Serm.* (1641) 12 A Commission of Oyer and Terminer, which passes upon life and death. 1680 Hickeringill *Narr. Tryal* Wks. 1716 II. 208 The wicked World..cannot pass upon it..till they have first defiled it with Lies and Slanders. *a* 1863 C. P. Daly in *Ct. Comm. Pleas, New York* in *Herald & Genealog.* (1863) 345 It does not fall within the sphere of my judicial duty to pass upon that question. 1896 *Law Times* C. 491/1 The conception of a judge to pass on questions of law, and a jury to pass on questions of fact.

22. Of a verdict, sentence, or judgement: To be rendered, given, or pronounced; of justice: To be executed; † (rarely) of a case or suit: To be determined or decided (quot. 1453).

[1293 *Yearbks.* 20 & 21 *Edw. I* 401 Unkes jugement ne passa sur le verdyt de le assise: kar, apres le Assise passe, les partyes aveyent jour pur oyer lur jugement; e la partye demandant ne voleyt pluys venyr en Court. *Ibid.* 411 Entre ky e ky passa le jugement?] *a* 1380 in Horstmann *Altenglische Legenden* (1878) I. 32/2 þe sentence, mayden, asoyleþ be, Whon þat hit passeþ on me. 1453 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 267/2 If..the mater pleded passe or be demed for the Pleintif therin. 1580 Sidney *Ps.* xvii. ii, O, let my sentence passe from thine own face. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxxix. (1739) 59 After Verdict, Judgment passed according to the letter of the Law. 1771 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng.* II. 82 A similar sentence passed against some of his adherents. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 199 Before his arrival, unlimited condemnation had passed on the whole of his proceedings. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 78/2 The verdict and judgment passed for the plaintiff.

†b. Of the accused: To undergo trial and sentence; to be sentenced. *Obs. rare.*

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxii. 254 To dyssymell the matter vayleth not, syn that Huon must passe by iugement; howe saye you, shall he be hangyd or drawen?

X. †23. To care, to reck. (Usually with negative.) *Obs.* a. Const. *for*: *to pass for*, to care for, regard, mind.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 60 Paule and Sylas, not passyng for theyr whyppyng..prayed and song hymnes. 1565–73 *Durh. Depos.* (Surtees) 109 She..said that she dyd not passe yf all ropers were hanged. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 82 They passe for no Doctores: They mocke the Pope: They raile on Luther. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Iustine* XIV. 61 Neither doe I passe greatly for my life. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Forerunners* vi, Yet if you go, I passe not; take your way. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 292, I do not so much pass for the body.

†b. Const. *of* (cf. *to reck of*), *on*, *upon*. *Obs.*

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 24 The scoldying of brathels is no more to bee passed on then the squekyng of welle wheles. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 212 For he passed litle, either of the pein of his seruaunt, or of his charge and expence. 1555 Eden *Decades* 12 Thinhabitantes passe not on them. 1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1577) H j, In our countrey of Lumbardy these matters are not passed vpon. 1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 47, I passe of my honour more than life. 1598–9 [see d].

†c. Const. with *infin.* or *at*. To care, concern oneself, trouble oneself; to scruple, hesitate, stickle; to take any heed; to 'mind', object. *Obs.*

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* 4 Y° couetous Phariseis passed lesse at the violacion or breakyng of gods preceptes, then of their tradicions. 1549–62 Sternhold & H. *Ps.* lv. 22 Of frendship to neglect the bandes they passe or care no whit. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Place Prayer* II. (1859) 349 Much wicked people pass nothing to resort to the church. 1578 J. Stockwood *Serm.* 24 *Aug.* A ij b, I passe very little to be iudged of them. *a* 1625 E. Chaloner *Six Serm.* (1629) 149 To retaine it, it passeth not to forgoe halfe her controversies.

†d. Const. with clause, becoming at length object of *pass*; in later use with obj. sb. = care for, regard. *Obs.*

Cf. 'I care not who he is'. 'Not regarding his entreaties'.

1549 in *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) p. lii, He passythe not what he saythe, nor what he dothe, so that he may satisfie his vngodlie desires. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. viii. (1895) 255 Nor the Vtopians passe not how many of them they bring to distruction. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 104 Three poles to a hillock (I pas not how long). *a* 1617 Bayne *On Coloss.* (1634) 340 Passe not you who doth give sentence against you. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Forerunners* ii, I passe not, I, what of the rest become.

1598–9 B. Jonson *Case is Altered* v. *ad fin.*, Signiors, for you, I pass you not, though I let you pass; for in truth I pass not of you. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* iv. (1642) 270 Not passing his much and often intreaties she continued her refusall. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. II. xliii, [He] deemed it no small disgrace That that bold youngster should so little passe His learned speech.

†e. With emphatic expansion: *to pass nothing at all, not to pass a fly, pin, straw, whit. Obs.*

1556 Olde *Antichrist* 132 They passe not a pynne of the Magistrates. 1572 J. Jones *Bathes of Bath* Pref. 5 So for the reprochfull words of the backbiting Zoilus I passe not a strawe. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 27 He .. said he passid not ani thing at al of theire displeasure. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 54/2 We passe not a flie for it. *a* 1592 Greene *Alphonsus* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 228 Whoe'er it be, I do not pass a pin. 1610 Day *Festivals* iii. (1615) 63 Nor doe we passe a whit what lew or Gentile can say against it.

XI. Elliptical or absolute uses of B or C.

24. *Fencing.* To make a pass; to thrust, lunge. Const. *on*, *upon*.

1595 Saviolo *Practice* ***j, You may suddenly passe with your left foot .. and turne your point vnder his Rapier. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. v. (1616) 17 *Bob.* A well-experienc'd hand would passe vpon you, at pleasure. *Mat.* How meane you, Sir, passe vpon me? *Bob.* Why, thus Sir (make a thrust at me) come in. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. i. 48 Nay, and thou passe vpon me, Ile no more with thee. 1602 — *Ham.* v. ii. 309 Laertes, you but dally, I pray you passe with your best violence. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* I. iii, And if a horned divell should burst forth, I would passe on him with a mortall stocke. 1700 Dryden *Palamon & Arc.* II. 196 They lash, they foin, they pass, they strive to bore Their Corslets.

25. *Conjuring.* To cause any object to pass, as by magic, from one person or place to another.

1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* D iij, No body knowes how it came or how it went, for, since she was deliuered, (passe and repasse) the childe was neuer heard of. 1627 H. Burton *Bait. Pope's Bull* Ep. Ded. 19 They are like cunning Iugglars, that can passe and repasse at pleasure.

26. *Cards* and *Dice*. a. In primero, poker, etc.: To throw no one's hand, retire from the game.

1599 Minsheu *Sp. Dict., Dial.* iii. 26, I am come to passe againe. 1717 Prior *Alma* I. 284 As in a luckless gamester's place, She would not play, yet must not pass. 1816 Singer *Hist. Cards* 236 When the first player says *Pass*, every one is obliged to discard, notwithstanding any one may have an ace or a six in hand. *a* 1889 *American Hoyle* in Farmer *Americanisms*, 'I pass' is a term used in draw poker, to signify that a player throws up his hand, and retires from the game.

b. In euchre, napoleon, etc.: To decline or voluntarily forgo one's opportunity (as of making the trump): see Euchre *sb.* 1.

1884 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XVII. 229/1 The eldest hand may decline to play, when he says 'I pass'. If the eldest hand passes, the next player to the left has a similar option of standing or passing, and so on all round. ..If all pass, the hand is not played.

†c. To win in the game of Passage, q. v. *Obs.*

1600 Munday & Drayton *Sir J. Oldcastle* F iv, *Hunt.* I must haue the dice, What do we play at? *Suff.* Passage if ye please...*Har.* George, You are out. Giue me the dice, I passe for twentie pound. 1680 [see Passage 15]. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Passage*, a Camp-Game, with three Dice, Doublets, making up Ten or more, to *Pass* or Win, any other Chances lose. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

27. a. To pass the ball at Football, etc.: see 46 b.

1888 [see sense 46 b].

b. (*U. S.*) To throw and catch a ball: see quot.

1889 *Jrnl. Amer. Folk-lore* II. No. 5 In New England the ordinary term used to express the throwing and catching of a ball by two or more persons is *pass*. 'Let's go out and pass'.

B. Transitive uses. (From A V, VI, VII.)

I. To go by (something). Trans. of A V.

28. To go by, to proceed past (a person or thing); to leave behind or on one side as one goes on.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 273/50 Þo heo þe croiz i-passede hadden: a-3ein to þe weie he cam. 13.. *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 39 Swa þat nan houre passe the þat þou ne sall be swetely ocupyed. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 564 The perlouse pointtes þat passe you behoues, Hit is vnlike any lede with his liffe pas. 1461 J. Paston in *P. Lett.* II. 3 There have not passid Thetford, not passyng cccc. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. ii. 31 b, [We] followed on along the coast..to passe the cape Malee. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* VI. 306 Thus, passing him, she to the virgins went. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 211 Time, as he passes us, has a dove's wing, Unsoil'd, and swift, and of a silken sound. 1842 Tennyson *Sir Galahad* 81 So pass I hostel, hall, and grange. *Mod.* Many carriages passed the door. I never pass the spot without thinking of him.

b. To get to the other side of; to avoid, escape. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4603 To passe þat persecu-

cioune. 1894 R. Reid *Poems* 88 (E. D. D.) The herds wad gang five mile aboot Tae pass this lanely brae.

†29. *fig.* To go by without attending to; to leave unnoticed; to neglect, disregard, omit. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 448 Wedding wiþ þes newe bilawis, passinge þe wedding wiþ goddis lawe, makiþ þes newe rotun sectis. 1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 258 If you fondly passe our proffer'd offer. 1607 — *Cor.* II. iii. 207 You should haue tn'ne th' aduantage of his Choller, And pass'd him vnelected. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 29, I wonder how the curiosity of wiser heads could pass that great and indisputable Miracle, the cessation of Oracles. 1645 Evelyn *Diary* 21 May, We dined at Sienna, where we could not passe admiring the great church.

b. To omit in narration, to leave unmentioned.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxxiii. 156 Other goodly ordinances, which I passe with silence. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* I. 469 To passe the papist and the Lutheran, Their trans and consubstantiation. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 239 Nor must we pass untold what Arms they wield. *Ibid.* III. 415, I pass the Wars that spotted Linx s make With their fierce Rivals, for the Females sake. 1890 *Times* 6 Dec. 12/4 We may pass the cleaning-rod and the downhill position; they are not of much consequence.

c. *U. S.* To omit payment of (a dividend, etc.).

1890 *Financial News* 7 July, A few days ago the National Bank of —— passed its interim dividend, and now .. the Banco Nacional of —— has suspended specie payments.

†d. *To pass one's flag* (*Naval*), to decline promotion to flag rank, and become a retired Captain.

1805 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. 41 When you passed your Flag, I wrote my regret that the Service was to lose your abilities at Sea.

II. To go through, across, or over (something).

30. To go from side to side of, or across, to cross (a sea, channel, river, barrier, frontier, mountain-range); also (less frequently), to go through, traverse (a forest, way, street).

To pass the pikes: see Pike.

c 1290 *Beket* 1773 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 157 For godes loue: ne passe nouȝt þe se. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12375 Þan he yode þe flum to pass. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3523 So þat god me graunty grace, þe brigge of Mantrible saf to pace. 1430-40 Lyng. *Bochas* VIII. ii. (1558) 3 b, They of Almayne the Alpes dyd pace. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 The fyrst people..so entred & passed the reed see. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 36 They.. are .. pointed at commonly as they passe the streetes. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. v. 33 They pas the bitter waues of Acheron. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* IV. iii. 24 The waies are dangerous to passe. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 776 To keep These Gates for ever shut, which none can pass Without my op'ning. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 23 They ..measure their way in these countreys, by the time they spend in passing it. 1743 T. Jones in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 405, 15,000 men .. had passed the bridge at Aschaffenburg. 1819 Byron *Juan* II. cv, He could, perhaps, have pass'd the Hellespont, As once .. Leander, Mr. Ekenhead, and I did. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 221 At Cambridge the river and the marshy ground beyond had to be passed.

b. Of a book or printed work: To go through (the printing-press, or successive editions). ? *Obs.*

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 104 Which hath already so far passed the Press. 1792 *Munchausen's Trav.* Pref. 4 This Work.. has passed several editions within a short period.

†31. To pierce, to penetrate: said of a spear or other weapon, also of the person driving it. *Obs.*

1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 331 Their weapons are strong bowes and arrowes..wherwith they will pierce and passe a shirt of mayle or plate coate. 1630 Capt. Smith *Trav. & Adv.* 12 At the sound of the charge, he passed the Turke throw the sight of his Beaver, face, head, and all. 1715-20 Pope *Iliad* XVI. 567 From strong Patroclus' hand the javelin fled, And pass'd the groin of valiant Thrasymed.

32. *fig.* To go or come through in the way of a course of study or treatment, experience or suffering; *esp.* to experience, undergo, endure, put up with, suffer. Now usually *pass through* (58 b).

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* CXXIII. 1 Þaim þat ere passid þe perils of þis warld. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12704 Thies passet the perellis of the pale ythes, Houit on the hegh sea, held hom o ferre. 1563-7 Buchanan *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 12 In thre ȝeris thyr regentis sal pas be degreis the hail cours of dialectic, logic, physik, and metaphysik. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xv. 39 b, Hauing past many troubles and daungers upon the sea. 1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 252 The Spaniardes ..remained a good while, and passed great heate. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 132 The Storie of my life, From yeare to yeare: the Battaile, Sieges, Fortune, That I haue past. 1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* V. 249 Withdrawing himself secretly out of that Province (where he had passed so many perills). 1755 J. Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) II. 191 After having past the previous ceremonies. 1849 M. Arnold *Consolation* ii, And countless beings Pass countless moods.

b. *To pass one's time, life*, etc.: see 44.

33. To get through the process of being considered, examined, and approved. a. Said of a measure approved by or carried in Parliament; hence, to be agreed to, accepted, sanctioned by (anybody). *To pass the seals*, to receive royal (or other) sanction or ratification expressed by sealing.

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 343/2 In alle thynges that owith to passe and be agreed be the seide Counseill. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III. i. 29 Hath he not pass'd the Noble, and the Common? 1667-8 Pepys *Diary* 5 Feb., An Act of Comprehension is likely to pass this Parliament, for admitting of all persuasions in religion to the public observation of their particular worship. 1670 Ld. Roos in 12*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 14 My Bill hath passed the Lords House and was this day read in the House of Commons. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4728/3 Their Commissions are passing the Seals accordingly. 1725 Berkeley *Let. to Prior* 3 June Wks. 1871 IV. 111 Yesterday the Charter passed the Privy Seal. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxiv. 327 These bills passed the house of lords .. such bills could never have passed the house of commons without his knowledge. 1793 Smeaton *Eddystone L.* § 335 Estimates..were approved, and passed the common seal of the Corporation.

b. Said of a person or thing that goes satisfactorily through a test, trial, or examination: to undergo and come out successfully; to come up to the standard required by (the examiners or examination); to be allowed by.

1536 Cromwell *Let.* 6 Dec. in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 38 This maner of dealing .. is suche as I am right sory to see pass you that shuld be a man of honestie. 1599 Chapman *Hum. Days Mirth* Plays 1873 I. 63 Then haue you passed the ful list of experiment. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. iii. (1712) 47 There is nothing in Nature but what passes the Approbation of a Knowing Principle. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 438 ₱3 All things among Men of Sense and Condition should pass the Censure, and have the Protection, of the Eye of Reason. 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xlvi. 808 On the bales .. being weighed over or 'passing the scale'.. 1858 Hogg *Veg. Kingd.* 616 All [Russian Rhubarb] that does not pass this examination is burned. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Nov. 3/1 Very few..could pass even the most elementary examination. *a* 1901 Besant *Five Years' Tryst* (1902) 26 You'll pass your exams with distinction; you'll get appointments.

c. *To pass muster*: see Muster.

III. To go beyond, surpass, exceed. (fr. A VII.)

34. To go beyond (a point or place); to overshoot (a mark); to outrun, outstrip in a race; to rise above, surmount.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. II. 164 Soþnesse .. seide bote luyte, Bote prikede on his palfrey and passede hem alle. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XX. 432 The lord dowglass .. passit wes All the folk that wes chassand then. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 2231 Ffor gentil mercy oghte to passen right. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) iii. 8 In þis ile es þe mount Caucase þat passez þe clowdes. *a* 1425 tr. *Higden* Harl. Contin. (Rolls) VII. 505 The see overflowide and passide the clyves. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxiv. 140 Mount Athos is so high, that it passeth the skies. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* iv. 4 Nor yet a timber o'er the waves alertly flew She might not aim to pass it.

35. To go beyond or outside of; to overstep (bounds, limits); to transgress. *fig.* To go beyond (one's province, warrant, knowledge, etc.).

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1057 Þat hose passede Godes heste, He scholde he myn. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. I. 102 He þat passeþ þat poynt is a-postata in þe ordre. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 346 Þis stiward passiþ his power, & failiþ in governaunce of þe Chirche. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armys* (S. T. S.) 119 And haldis it nevertheles in his rycht reule, that is, pas nocht his mesure. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 111 b, Let hym loke..that in no wyse he doe passe the boundes of his commission. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* (1620) 114 Let not the cobler passe his pantofle. 1607 Chapman *Bussy d'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 6 A poore staid fisherman, that neuer past His countries sight. 1754 Gray *Progr. Poesy* 98 He pass'd the flaming bounds of Place and Time. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 192 He marks the bounds which Winter may not pass, And blunts his pointed fury.

36. To exceed or be beyond the compass or range of (any faculty or expression); to be too great for, transcend.

1382 Wyclif *Phil.* IV. 7 And the pees of God, that passith al witt, kepe ȝoure hertis and vndirstondingis in Crist Jhesu oure Lord. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) V. i. (1859) 73 Hit passed his wytte, thenne muste hit nedes passen the power of his speche. 1589 R. Robinson *Gold. Mirr.* (1851) 6 It passeth all my skill the halfe for to indite. 1624 R. Davenport *City Nightcap* I. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 106 Where each word stands so well-plac'd, that it passes Inquisitive detraction to correct. 1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. vi. 364 It passes all comprehension to conceive such a thing. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 229 To express .. that grief which passes show.

37. To surpass or excel in some quality; to surpass or exceed in degree. *arch.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 43 Alswa passeð meiden onont te mihte of meidenhad, widewen & iweddede. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1031 For gold ne passeth noȝt in bounté so moche leode iwis, As dignité of preosthod passeth the lewed man þat is. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* 61 (Lamb. MS.) Þis pater noster..passys oþer prayers. *c* 1385 Chaucer *Prol.* 448 Of clooth makyng .. She passed hem of ypres & of Gaunt. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. i. 2 The doctrine of crist passiþ þe doctrine of all seintes & holy men. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxi. 244 None coulde passe hym in beaute. 1539 Bible (Great) 2 *Sam.* i. 26 Thy loue to me was wonderfull, passyng the loue of wemen. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. ii. 83 Ethiopia passeth Affrike and Barbarie in heat. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 25/2 The Milk .. has a sweetness..which passes ordinary Milk. 1850 Neale *Med. Hymns* (1867) 17 Of rival towns thou passest all.

b. To exceed in number, measurement, or amount. Now *rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1237 Adam had pastd nine hundret yere, Nai selcut þof he wex vnfere. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* v. 198 Thai in hy assemblit then, Passand, y trow, a thousand men. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 5954 Ffrom hens it passith not a myle or twayne. 1468 Sir J. Paston in *Lett.* II. 329 The uttermost pryse had not passyd v. mark. 1592 Davies *Immort. Soul* VIII. xx. (1714) 54 Tho' they in Number pass the Stars of Heav'n. 1618 Chapman *Hesiod* 183 Let Jove steep the grass Three days together, so he do not pass An ox's hoof in depth. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 164 The whole chest should not much pass four feet in height.

†38. To get beyond (a stage or condition of life or existence). *Obs.* (exc. as *fig.* from 34).

c 1315 Shoreham *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 74/2111 On wenddeþ, boþer abyde schel [H]wet oþer passeþ age By kende. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 1464 A blissed soule y may þe calle For þou art passed thy paynes alle. *c* 1450 *Gesta Rom.* x. 33 (Harl. MS.) Withoute dowte, whenne we shul passy þis life,.. he shal ȝelde to vs þe fowrefold. *c* 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) E vj b, When he passed childe, And come to mannes estate. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 20, I am passed my purgatory, and I am saued. 1552 Huloet, Passe hoyes age, *ex ephæbis, uel pueris excedere.* 1611 Bible 1 *Cor.* vii. 36 If she passe the floure of her age. 1685 Evelyn *Diary* 15 Sept., On purpose that they might whilst young pass that fatal disease.

†b. To go beyond or exceed (a defined time).

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* I. 392 How he forswore hym ful falsly,..And falsly gan hys terme pace. 1607 Middleton *Mich. Term* II. iii. 342, I never pass my month, you know.

IV. 39. *To pass the lips, †the mouth of*: to come out of the mouth of, be spoken or uttered by.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 115 b, Kepe it in the, that it passe not thy mouth. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* I. 493 Iove at this sat silent; not a word In long space pass'd him. 1755 H. Walpole *Lett. to Mann* 15 June, I will describe him to you, if I can, but don't let it pass your lips. 1819 Shelley *Prom. Unb.* I. 219 Mother, let not aught Of..evil pass again My lips.

C. Causative uses.

I. 40. To cause or enable (a person or thing) to go, proceed, or make his way anywhere; to carry, convey, send: usually with prep. or adv. specifying the direction, etc.; *esp.* to convey across a river, a ferry, etc., to transport.

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* clvi. 597 Me thyake ye be none of the fayrey, wherfore I am not contente that I haue passed you ouer. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxiv. 140 The way whereby Xerxes passed his army. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 30 The most of them were barkes to passe horse and munition. 1611 Cotgr., *Pile trigone*, a triangle peece of yron to be thrown at a ring, through which he that passes it wins the game. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 126, I sent to the Havaldar, to know when he would Pass us up the Gaot. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (Rtldg.) 164 Every vagrant Person may..be..pass'd back to their last legal Settlement. 1798 I. Allen *Hist. Vermont* 254 A canal ..sufficient to pass boats of 25 tons burthen into said lake.

†b. *refl.* = *intr.* to pass, proceed, depart, cross.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 362 So the king proponit And for to pas hyme one the morne disponit. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* XIV. 260 He pass'd him for the Pylian shore to find His long-lost father.

†c. With double object: To send or convey (a thing) over or across (a place). *Obs. rare.*

1512 W. Knight in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 299 Which can shew yow .. with what besynes thei [the Spaniards] haue passyd thaire Artiliarie the grete mountaynys.

41. To make (a thing) go in any specific manner or direction; to move, draw, push (a thing); as *to pass one's hand over, to pass one's eye over* (to glance rapidly or cursorily over), *to pass a wet sponge over* (often *fig.* to obliterate the memory of), *to pass the sweeper over* a floor, *to pass a rope* or *string round* anything.

1705 Addison *Italy* 434, I had only time to pass my Eye over the Medals, which are in great Number. 1853 M. Arnold *Sohrab* 94 O'er his chilly limbs his woollen coat He passed. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* ii. 21 Washing their hands by having water passed over them. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *To pass*,..to take certain turns of a rope round a yard, etc. 1868 Yates *Rock Ahead* II. ii, He had passed the wet sponge over the slate containing any records of his early life. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 437 If .. the nurse cannot pass the catheter into the orifice at once. *Mod.* Pass a rope round its hind legs.

†b. = *pass through*: to pass through a sieve, etc.

1530 Palsgr. 654/2, *Je sasse.*.. I left hym passynge of synnamon. 1639 J. W. tr. *Guibert's Char. Physic.* II. 66 Two..searses or sieves to passe bitter things.

42. To cause to pass or go by. *To pass in review*; (*orig.*) *Mil.* To cause (troops) to march by for inspection; hence *fig.* to cause writings or proceedings to pass before the eye or mind for examination or scrutiny.

1852 Grote *Greece* II. lxix. IX. 24 Here .. Cyrus, halting three days, passed the army in review. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* II. (1875) 52 The works of other writers..might also ..be passed under the Academy's review. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 162 Passing lightly in review What seemed hits and what seemed misses in a certain fence-play.

43. To cause or allow (a person or thing) to go past or through some barrier or obstruction.

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. ii. 57 Madam, if 't please the Queene to send the babe, I know not what I shall incurre, to passe it, Hauing no warrant. 1867 Macgregor *Voy. Alone* (1868) 39, I had letters..for the highest authorities to pass the Rob Roy as an article entered for the Paris Exhibition. 1884 *Graphic* 30 Aug. 215/1 The men who pass tobacco, wine, and spirits into England..by contraband.

44. To cause or allow to pass or go by, to spend (time, or any portion of time, one's life, a season, etc.): sometimes merely in reference to staying through or to the end, as *to pass the winter at a place*; but oftener with reference to occupation or mode, as *to pass one's time in sleep, pass a pleasant evening, pass an anxious day.* Cf. *pass away* (60 f), *pass forth* (62 c).

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 115 Thus passen thei that wofull nyht. *Ibid.* III. 316 Thus passen thei a day or tuo. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 2 O, I haue past a miserable night, So full of fearefull Dreames, of vgly sights [etc.]. 1674 Boyle *Excell. Theol.* I. i. 35 A very pleasant way of passing one's time. 1709-10 Addison *Tatler* No. 153 ₱ 15 A Friend.. invites me to pass the Evening at his House. 1779 J. Moore

View Soc. Fr. II. lvi. 63 He generally passes the summer in the country. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xxiv, Those whose lives are passed in humble everyday work. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Lazy Idle Boy* (1876) 1, I had occasion to pass a week in the autumn in the little old town of Coire. 1878 J. C. MORISON *Gibbon* 2 The longest period he ever passed at school were two years at Westminster.

†b. ? To cause to pass away, dispel. *Obs. rare.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Acquiescere in re aliqua*,..to take delight and pleasure in: to passe his sorow and phantasies.

II. †45. To carry through its stages, transact; to bring to an end, to accomplish or execute (a matter, a business); to complete (a voyage). *Obs.*

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* 89 We beseche 3ow of 3oure pacyens, That we pace these materes so lythly away. 1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 66/1 In cas all other thinges were thoroughly passed and concluded betwixt his Highnes and theym. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iv. 57 Then at my lodging,..there this night Weele passe the businesse priuately and well. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. i, If you but meditate of what is past, And what you plot to passe. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. v, I told his son, brought, hid him here, Where he might hear his father pass the deed. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 403 The contract being past, it was some satisfaction .. to be certain that his preparations were now going on.

b. To cause or allow (anything proposed) to proceed, esp. after examination or scrutiny; to carry or get carried (a measure in Parliament, a resolution in a meeting); to agree to, declare correct, confirm, sanction, endorse.

1549-62 STERNHOLD & HOPKINS *Ps.* CXIX. III. 24 They serve in stead of councellours my matters for to passe. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 185 The greatest matter passed, was a Proclamation against the spoile of Cahowes. 1666-7 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 206 His Majesty came yesterday to the Lords' House, and there past five publick Bills. 1669 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 104 Severall rectoryes and impropriations .. have been passed into patent in the name of his Grace. 1705 S. SEWALL *Diary* 12 Nov., Brooklin is pass'd to be a Township by the Council. 1707 WATTS *Hymn*, '*Life is the time*' vi, There are no acts of pardon pass'd In the cold grave to which we haste. 1799 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 263 Their majority will pass the bill. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 296/2 Boyle..clearly proved that he passed his accounts in an irregular and dishonest manner. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. vi. 663 He was required to pass under the Great Seal the requisite authority to Commissioners. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. x. 483 They began..to pass decrees in utter defiance of the royal authority. 1878 MONTAGU BROWNE *Pract. Taxidermy* ii. 21, I have submitted the foregoing to a practical birdcatcher,..and he has 'passed' it as correct. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 796 A scheme of arrangement passed by the shareholders. 1892 A. S. WILKINS in *Bookman* Oct. 26/2 He had already passed for the press all the sheets of the present volume.

c. To allow or enable (a person) to pass an examination; to get (him) through.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxviii, Come Mr. Simple, stand up again... Don't be afraid, we wish to pass you. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxvii, I'll pass you .. I can conscientiously report you a healthy subject. 1889 *Nature* 18 Apr. 577 His first duty..is *to pass* his men; and as our systems of examination are at present ordered, the passing is more a question of the facts than of the principles.

†d. To allow (something) to pass or go unchecked or without notice; to overlook, excuse, pass over. *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 114 An old man will consent to pass things past, and what succeeds He looks into. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 212 Pass me this digression. 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* I. 247, I tell you, I will not, cannot pass that boy's bravado.

III. 46. To cause to go from one to another; to hand over, hand round, hand, transfer.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iv. 45 If .. like a Father you will deale with him, And passe my daughter a sufficient dower, The match is made, and all is done. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) IV. 75 When God makes a Man wealthy and potent, he passes a double Obligation upon him. 1824-8 T. HOOK *Sayings & Doings* 222 (Stratm.) Shall I pass you a spoon? 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxvii, Desire the sentry to pass the word for the butcher; I want to speak with him. *Ibid.* xxxv, Pass the word to reduce the cartridges. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* ii, The intelligence was 'passed round' ..in an instant. *a* 1901 BESANT *Five Years' Tryst*, etc. (1902) 117 They passed buckets of water from hand to hand.

b. *Football*, etc. To transfer (the ball) to another player on the same side. Also *absol.* (sense 27 a). Cf. PASS *sb.*[2] 12.

c 1865 F. WOOD *Beeton's Football* [*Assoc.*] Rules 36 No player shall carry the ball, hold it, throw it, pass it to another with his hands, or lift it from the ground with his hands. 1888 IRVINE, etc. *Football, Laws Rugby* 9 It is lawful for any player who has the ball to throw it back towards his own goal, or to pass it back to any player of his own side who is at the time behind him. *Ibid.* 71 Never pass blindly, and be very chary of passing at all near your own goal. Never throw forward, for it is illegal. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 3/1 Seven years ago hockey was an utterly unscientific game...The Moulsey Club was the first to adopt a passing game. 1900 FEGAN, etc. *Football* etc., *Hockey* 135 The ball may often be passed as usefully from forwards to halves, or from halves to backs, as in the contrary direction.

c. To put into circulation, give currency to (coin, or the like); esp. used of putting base coin into circulation. Also *fig.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 237 One whom his mistresse burdened with some vnkinde speeches which he had past of her. 1634 WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) To Rdr., There hath beene many scandalous and false reports past upon the Countrey. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 155 This bank-note..he was afraid to pass, till all inquiry had blown over. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 28 Nov., Utterers of base coin have a trick of passing a bad shilling between two good ones.

47. *Law.* To convey, make over, in legal form or with legal effect.

1587 LD. BURLEIGH in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 204 You passe .. a lease to the Ladie Stafford. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. xvi. § 186 Nor does it at all alter the Case..no more than it excuses the Force, and passes the Right, when I..deliver my Purse myself to a Thief, who demands it with a Pistol at my Breast. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 201/1 The delivery of the key of a trunk was held to pass the trunk and its contents.

48. To give in pledge (one's word, promise, oath); †to pledge (one's faith, honour, etc.).

1469 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* II. 369 3e wryteth in your letter that ye durst not passe your credens. 1528 WRIOTHESLEY in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xli. 79 To pass his promise on such sort..might make much broylery. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 49 Your oath is past, to passe away from these. 1601 — *Twel. N.* I. v. 86 Sir Toby will be sworn that I am no Fox, but he wil not passe his word for two pence that you are no Foole. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* I. 114 He [King of Sweden] had passed his Honour to the Norembergers, that he would not leave them. 1837 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 2 Sun. Lent viii, That Name, by which Thy faithful oath is past. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 329 Half the sum was raised,..and Dundee is said to have passed his word for the remainder. 1896 EDITH THOMPSON in *Monthly Packet* Christm. No. 97 He had passed his word of honour .. that he would report himself at the fort of Haraf.

†b. To give or tender (a vote). *Obs.*

1642 G. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 298 These are the votes.., which passed shall be published in a Declaration to the kingdom. 1685 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 266 Everie person ..shall .. passe his vote when required,..the town clerke shall .. proceed from person to person till the whole Councell have passed their votes.

IV. †49. To send forth or out, to emit. *To pass the ghost*: to give up the ghost, to die. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8216 Tha he gird to the ground & the gost past. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. iii, Here is a vent to passe my sighes. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 46 She past a sigh, and said, O ask not who.

50. To discharge from the body by excretion.

1698 SIR R. SIBBALD in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 266 He hath past none by the Yard since he past these the other way. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 264 She passes her stools naturally. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 192 He..was incapable of passing a motion by any means. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagnosis* vii. (ed. 4) 292 Hairs have been known to be passed with this fluid.

†51. To discharge (a volley). *Obs.*

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1628/1 One of them..shooting a-head and passing his Broad-side,..fell a stern, by her Lee side.

52. To give utterance or expression to; to utter, pronounce (speech, criticism, censure); rarely, to put (a question). Sometimes, to exchange (words).

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 274 On him again the grey-eyed Maid did pass This kind reply. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 38 Tyrone..saluted his Lordship standing on the other banke, and there they passed many speeches. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 35 To passe a censure, or to whisper seditiously against the Actions of Princes. 1694 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1726) I. 286 A Way of exposing Things sacred and serious, by passing a bold Jest upon them. *a* 1698 SOUTH *Serm.* III. i. 30 By all this (it seems) our Saviour was only teaching those about Him, how to pass Complements upon Almighty God. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi, No man shall brook life after he has passed an affront on Douglas. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 6 They are dissatisfied with the free criticisms which the Athenian passes upon the laws of Minos.

b. To utter or pronounce judicially. (Cf. 21, 22.)

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 148 Thou art adiudged to the death, And passed sentence may not be recal'd. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 86 Firm and irreuocable is my doombe,Which I haue past vpon her. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arcite* I. 266 If our doom be past in bonds to lie. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 265 When sentence of death was passed upon him. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* VI. viii, The Deemster in the half-lit court was passing sentence.

c. In various phrases, as *to pass the time of day* (*dial.* or *colloq.*), to exchange salutations or gossip in passing; so, *to pass* (*a*) *good morning, the good day, the compliments of the day.*

1836 A. A. PARKER *Trip to West* 165 Two Indians..halted within a few rods of us, stared a moment, and then civilly passed the time of day. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s. v. *Time of Day*, 'I doänt know any more of him than just to pass the time o' day'. 1882 B. HARTE *Flip* iii, 'Dropping in to pass the time of day' with her father. 1890 L. C. D'OYLE *Notches* 180 She had simply passed him a pleasant 'Good morning'. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 10/1 Nothing has happened to prevent my passing the compliments of the day with Mrs. Crombie.

V. †53. *Fencing.* To make or execute (a thrust).

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii. 26 To see thee fight, to see thee foigne, to .. see thee passe thy puncto, thy stock, thy reuerse, thy distance, thy montant.

54. To perform the pass on a pack of cards: see PASS *sb.*[2] 10.

1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 5 Dec. 5/2 [To] prevent him from watching the operator too closely when engaged in 'reading' and 'passing' the cards. *Ibid.*, Striking feats of dexterous 'readying' and 'passing' which his companion performed.

D. With prepositions and adverbs.

I. With prepositions.

Pass (intrans., trans., or causal) may be followed by any preposition of motion or direction, with its object, both words having their own senses. Sometimes the prep. appears to be more closely united with the verb, so as to form with it a verbal phrase, often expressible by a single verb with its object. Thus *pass across* = cross, traverse, *pass down* = descend, *pass into* = enter, *pass up* = ascend, etc. Of these, the following are the more important:

Pass at —. See 23 c.

55. Pass beyond —. a. See simple senses and BEYOND *prep.*

b. To pass the limits of, exceed, transcend.

1819 KEATS *Lamia* II. 32 His spirit pass'd beyond its golden bourn Into the noisy world. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 257 No effort of reflection will enable us to pass beyond the limits of our own faculties.

56. Pass by —.

†a. To go through or by way of. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 1320 Anon they..Passith by Tire, and by Cidoyne,..Alle til they come to Babiloyne. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 63 Wher as sche passeth be the strete. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 61 [They] assaulted the Alyens as they passed by the stretes. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 162 As we came to this Citie, we passed by Lions, where we soiourned two daies.

b. To go past; to pass; = 28.

13.. *K. Alis.* 6658 Heo passeden by a quenes lond, That hette Candace, Y undurstond. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 340 Thanne sholde he se ful many a figure pace By his Mirour. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxiii. (Arb.) 54, I supposed to haue passed by hym peasibly toward this feste. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 34 b, As he paste by a pasture most pleasaunte to se. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 39 Please it our Generall to passe strangely by him, As if he were forgot. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 63 ₱6, I heard several double Rhymes as I passed by them. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman, Chamouni*, If Thou .. hast..passed by The sleeping savage dreadful still in sleep.

c. To pass without stopping, or without notice; to take no notice of, disregard, omit: see 61 c.

Pass for —. See 5, 23. *Pass into* —. See 7.

Pass of —. See 10, 10 c, 23 b.

Pass on —. See 5 c, 21 b, c, 24.

57. Pass over —.

a. To cross above or on the surface of (a sea, river, or expanse); to cross, to traverse; = 30.

c 1275 LAY. 1341 Seyles drawe to toppe, leten lade þane wind, passi ouer bieres. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 228 Suþþe he ssulde mani lond over passi & wende. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10120 Do me to passe þe dikes [*v.r.* diches] ouer. *c* 1325 *Lai le Freine* 141 The maide .. passed ouer a wild heth. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 878 To Charls now will I torne agayne þat passes ouer Mountayne & playne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 376/2 Pacyn ovyr, *transgredior*. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* V. iii. 19 It was a Louer, and his lasse,..That o're the greene corne feild did passe. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 39 A man must beware how he passe ouer deepe riuers with them. *fig.* 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 284 O'er thy people and city, alas! what sorrows have passed. *Mod.* A change passed over his countenance.

b. To pass the hand over.

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* xiv, He took a harp..and passing o'er its chords Made music. 1879 SIR E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* III. (1883) 52 So sigh we, passing o'er the solemn strings.

†c. *trans.* To spend (time); = sense 44. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 64 The queene..passeth over thilke nyht, Til it was on the morwe liht. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* i. 20 So that the reste of the life be passed ouer after the rule of Christ. 1577 *F. de Lisle's Legendarie* A viij, He neuer medled with matters of estate but passed ouer his time in pleasure. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 198 Many times he pass'd over the Winter therein.

d. To pass a thing without dwelling upon it, or without notice or remark, to omit: see 67 e.

58. Pass through —.

a. To go from side to side of, to cross, traverse.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6265 Þe see on aiþer side þam stod,..Til þai war passed thoru þat flod. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 319 That he wes passit throu all Irland Fra end till end. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 746 *Thisbe*, And with a soun as softe as ony shryfte They lete here wordis thour the clift pace. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 b, Ye people of god passyng through the same see drye fote. 1530 PALSGR. 653/2 He shall passe thorowe fyre and water or he get it. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 62 Not cause their children to passe through the fire. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 44 ₱4 On Saturday last he passed through Staines. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Prof. Geom.* 237 If two conics which are inscribed in a given quadrilateral pass through a given point.

fig. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 318 All the Idea's which passe thorow our mindes. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* I. 11 Abimelek gave greater credit to that information which passed through his eye.

b. In reference to times, stages, states, conditions, processes, actions, experiences, etc.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 1035 Erst þow schelt pase þour3 min hond And þour3 Morgelay, my gode brond! 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 11 [Thei] Han pardoun þorw Purgatorie to passen ful sone. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. iv. 211 Golde which hath often passed through the fire, keepes his colour. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 128 Men having passed thorough all sorts of animalls at last became Gods. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 115 ₱5 How many Hands must they pass through before they are fit for Use? 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 325 Having pass'd thro' his Degrees in Arts, he became domestick Chaplain to Dr Tho. Smith. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* XXI. (1877) 233 We..are passing through times of speculative unbelief.

c. To make or force a passage through; to penetrate; to pierce through; to shoot through, send a shot through.

14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 133 And thorow thi sowle schall a scharp swyrd pace. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxx, For he felte thorugh his herte pace The persyng stremys of hir eyen two. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 708 Throw platis of polist steill thair poyntis can pase. 1530 PALSGR. 654/2 He passed thorowe his harnesse and his bodye at one shotte, *il transpassa son harnoys et son corps a vng traict. Mod.* The bullet passed through his shoulder.

fig. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 211 No man is able to passe through the secrets of Art,..unlesse he first overcome the pompe of vaine glorie.

d. *causal.* To cause (a thing) to pass or go through; to put, thrust, or impel through.

1530 PALSGR. 654/2, I passe thorowe, as spyce..thorowe a sarce, or pepyr thorowe the querne, or meale thorowe a boulter. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 67 The ground becomes frequently so hard, that twenty oxen are not sufficient to pass a plough through it. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 288 Take a flour sieve, and pass the cheese through it. 1857 BORROW *Rom. Rye* xxxix, The principal component parts were burnt wine and rosemary, passed through an alembic. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. B. D. 316 A catch..which prevented the pin, when passed through a slit, from repassing. 1898 FLORENCE MONTGOMERY *Tony* 20 Passing his arm through the strap of the window. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 848 The preparations being much reduced in virulence by passing the culture through rabbits. *Mod.* A dragoon passed his sword through him.

Pass upon —. See 5 c, 21 c.

†**59. Pass with** —: to have done with, take no notice of. *Obs. rare.*

1641 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 27 Neither have they gratified the kinge with the release of the lo. Montrosse or with the passing with the Ea. of Traquaire.

II. With adverbs.

60. Pass away. a. See simple senses and AWAY *adv.* b. *intr.* Of persons: To depart; also, to get or break away (as from restraint).

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 12975 (Trin.) Somme opere vnswere shaltou say Ar I passe from þe away. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 317 The quene passyd awey & fledd On fote. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 48 But, when he saw the Damsell passe away, He left his stond, and her pursewd apace. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* IV. (1883) 88 But that ox-king..Trampled the warders down, and passed away.

c. *intr.* To die, expire.

c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 112 God lord graunt..rest and pese þat lastis ay to cristen soules passed away. 1806 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (ed. Warter) I. 366 Immediately as he uttered the words he passed away. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 144/2 Mr. Richard Williams..passed away on the 21st ult., at the great age of ninety years.

d. *intr.* Of time: To elapse, come to an end.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 20858 (Trin.) Tyme passeþ faste awey. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 93 ¶ 2 The Moments that are to pass away before the happy Meeting. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* iv, Thus passed the winter away so rapidly, that [etc.].

e. *intr.* Of things: To pass out of existence, come to an end, cease to be, be dissolved, perish.

13.. *S. Paula* in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 4/1 Precious stones þat wiþ þis world and eorþe here Passen awey al in fere. 1539 BIBLE (Great) 2 *Pet.* iii. 10 The heauens shall passe awaye. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* xxiv. 35 Heauen and earth shall passe awaye [WYCLIF passe, TINDALE perisshe], but my wordes shal not passe awaye. 1814 SOUTHEY *Ode War Amer.* xiii, Dominion passeth like a cloud away. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 26 His anger passed away. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 59 All the..convictions of the old world were passing away, never to return. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 May 5/2 The fears of a general crisis are passing away.

f. *trans.* To spend (time, etc.); to while away, to pass: emphatic of 44.

c 1550 *Lusty Juventus* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 46 What shall I do now to pass away the day? 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 139 Going than to Wittemberge, they passed away the rest of the wynter there. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 25 Why I..Haue no delight to passe away the time. 1665 EARL DORSET *Song Written at Sea* vii, To pass our tedious hours away. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 106 ¶ 1 An Invitation..to pass away a Month with him in the Country. 1848 THACKERAY *Lett.* 12 Aug., One day is passed away here very like its defunct predecessor.

†g. To transfer away; to relinquish, surrender (rights, etc.); to convey away (property). *Obs.*

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxi. 111 What Rights we passe away, when we make a Common-wealth. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. viii. § 116 Because our Fathers or Progenitors passed away their natural Liberty. *a* 1692 POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) 28 A Man that is to pass away Lands, or Goods. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 11 Riches are passed away from hand to hand.

61. Pass by.

a. *intr.* To go or proceed past; to move on without stopping; to flow past.

c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 278 There the quene schulde passe by. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 301 The Englishmen passed by without aaye approchyng. 1611 BIBLE *Lam.* i. 12 Is it nothing to you, all ye that passe by? 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 398 ¶ 1 He saw Robin the Porter..passing by. 1799 SOUTHEY *Ruined Cottage* Wks. 1838 III. 32 The countrymen..leaning o'er the bridge, ..would all look up When she pass'd by. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xix, There twice a day the Severn fills; The salt sea-water passes by.

b. *fig.* and in reference to time.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 1026 But I lete all his storie passen by, Of Custance is my tale specially. *a* 1821 KEATS *Sonn., Human Seasons,* To let fair things Pass by unheeded, as a threshold brook. 1885 *Manch. Weekly Times* 20 June 5/5 A generation would pass by before the adversaries..would find their way back to power.

c. *trans.* To go past (a thing or person) without stopping, or without taking notice; to fail to notice, to overlook; to omit; to take no notice of, dismiss from consideration, disregard, ignore; = *pass over,* 67 e, f.

When the object is a sb., it usually comes after *by,* so that the construction can be analysed as that of an intrans. vb. with a preposition and its object, as in *to pass by his eldest son*; cf. *to pass him by.*

[*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15634 Quer i sal þis calice drinc, or i sal pass þar-bi?] 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Prov.* xix. 11 His glorie is to passe by an offence. 1611 LD. T. HOWARD in *Harington's Nugæ Ant.* (ed. Park 1804) I. 393 He was overcharged with confusion, and passed by admiring the dressing of the horse. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vicillard* 77 Better to wink at, and passe by an iniurie. 1658-9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 3, I would hear him first, and then pass it by...He must come as a delinquent on his knees. 1677 HORNECK *Gt. Law Consid.* v. (1704) 297 These observables are passed by as things out of his element. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 76 Instances..which legislation passes by in silence. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xiii. 278 That Eadward might rightly pass by an incompetent minor. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 71, I pass them by with the remark.

62. Pass forth.

a. *intr.* To go out or away (*arch.*). † *To pass forth of use,* to go out of use, become obsolete (*obs.*).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2910 He sey þe contreys as he passede vorþ & destrued & bar in eche half. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 96 Leue nouȝt on þo losels hut let hem forþ pasen. 1530 PALSGR. 654/1, I passe forthe, I go forthe, as an armye whan it is removynge, or a company byfore a great estate. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 332 Understanding the privilegis of the Scottis merchantis..to decay and pas furth of use in the partis of Flanderis. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iii. 16 He passed forth with her in faire array.

† b. To go forward, advance, go on, continue.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 184 This passeth forth..ffro day to day..this..Absolon So woweth hire. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7505 He was wele paste forthe in age. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 391 The yongest..say their opinions first, and so passe foorth in order vntill it come to the highest.

†c. *trans.* To spend or pass (time). *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. (Percy Soc.) 73 She wyll wyth love her grene flouryng age Passe forth in joye, pleasure, & courage. 1552 HULOET, Passe forth the day or tyme, *agitare diem, exigere tempus.* 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 158, I will passe forth this day by little and little [*paulatim hunc producam diem*] with sipping and drinking.

63. Pass in. *trans.* To hand in (e. g. a cheque to a bank). *To pass in one's cheques,* to die (*slang*).

1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Roughing It* 332 (Farmer) One of the boys has passed in his checks, and we want to give him a good send-off. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 108 The best thing I can do for you is to give you a cheque of my own made payable to yourself at sight, with an introduction to the bank as well, and I will pass in the form myself next time I am down there. 1900 *W. Lond. Observ.* 4 May 3/7, I see that young M. has passed in his checks.

64. Pass off.

a. *intr.* To go off or disappear gradually: said of sensations, physical conditions, moisture, etc.

1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 266 In the presence of some medicines that pass off in the bile. 1861 HEADLAND *Med. Handbk.* 160 Remittent fever instead of intermitting at distinct periods, passes off after a variable time, and then recurs. *Mod.* After a little the feeling of faintness passed off. The hydrogen unites with the oxygen to form water, which passes off in steam. The smell of the paint will pass off in a few days.

b. *intr.* Of a proceeding: To be carried through and completed (with more or less success).

1886 *Times* 23 Nov. 9 In every sense the festival passed off as its promoters must have desired. 1891 *Leeds Merc.* 2 May 6/3 The Labour Demonstrations throughout Europe yesterday passed off on the whole more peaceably than was anticipated. *Mod.* How did the wedding pass off? Everything passed off very well.

c. *trans.* To put into circulation, or dispose of (esp. deceptively); to palm off; to impose.

1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 297 They might be tempted to pass off for their own what they pick up from others. 1857 BORROW *Rom. Rye* xvii, And other customers came in, who..also passed off their jokes upon me. *Ibid.* xli, [He] sometimes shortened money, and at other times passed off what had been shortened by other gentry. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii. 65 Trying to pass off their wares as excellent. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 222/2 The applicants ..pass off their goods for those of the Baron de Geer.

d. To cause (a person) to be accepted in some false character; *esp. refl.* (with *for* or *as*), to give oneself out as what one is not, to pretend to be.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. i. ¶ 12 He passed himself off for my servant. *Ibid.* ¶ 18 The insolence of this scoundrel who fancies to pass me off for a highwayman. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* vi. (1876) 181 He does not seek to pass himself off as richer than he is. 1885 H. CONWAY *Family Affair* I, A child still young enough to be passed off as a child in arms.

e. To ward off or adroitly put aside (a remark, etc.) without seriously meeting it; to parry.

1890 A. GISSING *Village Hampden* III. xi. 238 The young man passed off lightly all such reference.

65. Pass on.

a. *intr.* See simple senses and ON *adv.*; *esp.* to proceed on one's way, in one's course, in one's discourse or writing; to continue one's course; to proceed or advance, as a transaction or progressive state; to pass, as time.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+395 Þe day is passed on, no farrer may þou wyn. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. xx, Soo this paste on alle that wynter with alle manere of huntynge and haukyng. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 163 The more time that passed on, the more [etc.]. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xviii. 5, I will fetch a morsell of bread; and comfort ye your hearts, after that ye shall passe on. 1626 C. POTTER tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 46 The Pope spake all this with so great heat, that the Ambassador did not iudge fit at that time to passe on further. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 430 Yea there, where very desolation dwels..She may pass on with unblench't majesty. 1842 TENNYSON *'Come not when I am dead'* ii, Pass on, weak heart, and leave me where I lie. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 651 The optic neuritis is passing on to post-neuritic atrophy. *Mod.* Pass on, please, and do not obstruct the way. The preacher passes on to his second head. But we have said enough on this point; we pass on.

b. *trans.* To send or hand (anything) to the next member of a series.

1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* xvii. (1809) 139 No Vagrants past on. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 357 Getting rid of a case by saving your own pocket and passing the applicant on to another. *Mod.* Please read this and pass it on.

66. Pass out.

a. *intr.* See simple senses and OUT *adv.*; chiefly, to go out through a passage. *To pass out of,* to issue from, leave; *to pass out of sight,* to go beyond the reach of sight.

13.. *K. Alis.* 6246 Ther no schal schip out passe. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 12127 (Fairf.) How lange þi life sal laste or þou passe out of þis werde. *a* 1425 *Ibid.* 17350 (Trin.) Þei sent aspies also aboute þat he shulde not passen oute. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 3 That he should passe out of Asia into Macedonia. *a* 1711 KEN *Art. Visit.* Wks. (1838) 492 When any one is passing out of this life. 1833 KEBLE *Serm.* (1848) I. 147 He may..pass out of this world, before he see any abatement in the triumph of disorder and irreligion 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 34 Love.. Smote the chord of Self, that, trembling, pass'd in music out of sight.

†b. *trans.* To spend the whole of (a time).

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 55 The poore Sultan utterly discouraged, returned againe to Constantinople, and there..passed out the rest of his dayes.

67. Pass over.

a. *intr.* To go across; to cross to the other or opposite side. In *Chemistry,* said of the volatilized substances which pass from the retort in distillation, and are condensed in the receiver.

a 1330 *Otuel* 707 Ouer þe bragge þei wenten ifeere, ..& þo þei ouer passed were, Such auntres þei funden þere. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* iii. 18 Ye shall passe ouer armed before your brethren the children of Israel. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. (1651) 196 Adde the tartarizated quintessence, yet so that.. that passe over with it. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 601 The hope that some of those regiments which he had formerly commanded would pass over to his standard. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 10 That which passes over towards the middle must be redistilled to free it from copper mechanically carried over. 1864-72 *Ibid.* II. 337 Some organic compounds boil at so low a temperature that, when heated in a retort, they pass over unchanged. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 802 The contents of one of the conjugating cells pass over into the other which remains stationary. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 25 After lining the inner surface of the lids, it [mucous membrane] passes over to the ball, forming a loose fold.

†b. *intr.* Of a period of time: To go by, elapse, be spent, come to an end. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 271 This passit our, quhill diuers dayis war gane. 1659 H. PLUMPTRE *Let.* in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 6 Wishing that all your yeares yet to come may passe over with mirth and jollityes.

†c. *intr.* With compl., as *to pass over unpunished,* to go unpunished. *Obs.*

1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 470 Wordis of dishonour ..quhilk aucht nocht to pas owir untryit and unpuneist.

d. *trans.* To hand over *to* another; to transfer.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 306 b, [They] leaning behinde them no children, passed ouer the gouernment to their yongest brother. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xxiii. (1877) I. 355 But then I should exceed the limits of a description. Wherefore I passe it ouer to others [etc.]. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 687 This house..satisfied the said Sir Richard; who thereupon past it ouer to Q. Mary. *a* 1686 T. WATSON *Body Divin.* (1692) 460 The Covenant of Grace .. by vertue of which God passeth himself over to us to be our God. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 583 Geology here passes over the continuation of the history of man to Archaeology.

e. To pass (a thing) without touching it, or without remark or notice, esp. in narration; to omit, to skip, to disregard; to ignore the claims of (a person) to promotion, etc., to pass by in selection for a special post or duty.

As in *pass by* 61 c, when the object is a sb., it usually comes after *over,* so that the construction can then be analysed as that of an intrans. vb. followed by a preposition with its object; as in the literal *he passed over the bridge.* Cf. also the vb. OVERPASS, of which *pass over* was formerly the decomposed form used in certain verbal constructions.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 226 Paul passiþ over þes two vertues, and praieþ after charite. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prol.* 17 This is a pitous tale for to heere But nathelees passe ouer is no fors. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 646, I wyll passe ouer the cyrcumstaunce, And shortly shewe you the hole substaunce. 1530 PALSGR. 654/2, I have many mo thynges to saye..but, for faulte of tyme, I passe them over. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 8, I pas mani sutch misusagis over. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 54 The matter of Yelverton is of such ymportaunce as yt cannot be paste over. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1 ¶ 3 As for the rest of my Infancy..I shall pass it over in Silence. 1839 JAMES *Gentl. Old Sch.* xiv, This gross offence..was not to be passed over. 1890 W. E. NORRIS *Misadventure* viii, He does not think it would be right to pass over his son. 1890 T. W. REID *Monckton-Milnes* (1891) I. viii. 360 He had again been disappointed of his..expectation of office, Peel having once more passed him over.

f. To let go unpunished, to overlook (an offence).

1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* xix. 11 His glorie is to passe ouere wickid thingis. 1611 BIBLE *ibid.,* It is his glory to passe ouer a transgression. 1814 WELLINGTON 16 May in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XII. 21 If conduct such as that .. be passed over, it will be impossible to maintain the necessary discipline of the army. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 662 The sin.. was not to be winked at and passed over as a mere trifle.

†g. To surpass = OVERPASS *v.* 7.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 264 A goddesse..what hir liste.. Sche dede, That passeth over manneskinde.

68. Pass through: emphatic of sense 14.

c 1400 *Fwaine & Gaw.* 15 Thurgh I past, with mekyl payn.

a 1693 South *Serm.* II. v. 176 His Heart lies open..for all the Sin and Villainy In the World freely to pass through. 1801 Bloomfield *Rural T., Fakenham Ghost* xi, So long it [the gate] swung That Ghost and all pass'd through. 1832 Tennyson *Dream Fair Women* 83 Pass freely thro': the wood is all thine own.

Pass-, the vb.-stem or imper. of Pass *v.*, used in a few combinations, mostly nonce-words: †**pa'ss-dice** = Passage 15 [cf. It. *passa-dieci*: see quot. 1598 s. v.]; †**pa'ss-man** *a.*, surpassing man, superhuman; **pa'ss-out** *a.*, of a ticket: that enables the holder to pass out and return to a place of entertainment; †**pa'ss-praise** *a.*, transcending praise, beyond praise.

1805 T. Holcroft *Bryan Perdue* II. 56 To..idle away.. part of the four and twenty hours at hazard, pass-dice, picquet [etc.]. 1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnif.* 1254 The passe-man Wisedome of th' Isaacian Prince, A light so bright, set in such eminence. 1894 A. Chevallier *Record by Himself* 191 An attendant proffering her a pass-out check respectfully asked if she intended to return. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Nov. 1/3 The agitation for pass-out checks at the varjety theatres. *a* 1586 Sidney *Astr. & Stella* lxxvii, That skin, whose passe-praise hue scornes this poor tearm of white.

Passable (pa'săb'l), *a.* Also 5–6 -yble, 7 passeable. [a. F. *passable* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *passer* to Pass: see -able. Cf. It. *passabile*. In OF. the word had most of the senses retained in Eng.; mod.F. retains only sense 4.]

1. That may be passed, crossed, or traversed.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. iii. (1859) 4 Ryght as the fletyng ayer geuyth place to the flyght of byrdes..right so was al this erthe passyble to spirites. 1527 Knight in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xxviii. 57 The rivers not being always passable. 1576 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 7 For the better keeping of the Highways passable for her Majesty's People. 1593 R. Harvey *Philad.* 4 Since Brutes time the Alpes haue been passable enough. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* III. (1634) 106 To leave at their backs a wood scarce passeable. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2080/3 The Streets were hardly passable. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 104 The ford was not passable. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 38 The river is passable for boats..to the Mediterranean, a distance of nearly sixty miles. 1880 Geikie *Phys. Geog.* iv. 302 The last time that the Thames at London was passable on ice was in 1814.

†**2.** Able to pass or have passage. *Obs.*

1555 Eden *Decades* 121 Forasmuche as they [sunbeams] are not passyble in them selues, as doth manyfestly appeare by the snowe lyinge contynually vnmolten vpon certeyne hygh montaynes. 1664 H. More *Antid. Idolatry* x. 131 So that a Soul otherwise passable of her self would be necessarily drown'd in this one foul Deluge of Guilt. 1745 Hales in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 502 All passable Stones which have lately fallen from the Kidneys into the Bladder, ..might readily and easily be brought out thence. 1762 Dunn *ibid.* LII. 464 The Sun's rays become passable through such a length of medium.

3. Of money: That may be circulated, that has valid currency, current; of a book: qualified or fit for circulation. Also *fig.*

1590 Greene *Never Too Late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 26 Sterling coyne passable from man to man in way of exchange. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v. ii. 13 The vertue of your name, Is not beere passable. 1674 Hickman *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 196 He would have prevailed with some of them to authorize his Book, that it might have been more passable. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 188 It is with Men, as it is with false Money; One piece is more or less passable than another, as it happens to have more or less Sense or Starling in the Mixture. 1888 B. W. Richardson *Son of Star* III. xi. 186 The coin may cease to be of value as a passable thing, as money, but as a relic it must always live.

4. That can pass muster; tolerable, fairly good, fair; moderate, sufficient, presentable.

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. xii. 33 Take gode hede that noon be reteyned but he be passable so that noo fawte be in his persone. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 122 At that time I thought it excelling, but nowe I feare it will bee found scant passable. 1637 Laud *Sp. in Star-Chamb.* 14 June 6 Our maine Crime is..that we are Bishops; were we not so, some of us might be as passable as other men. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. ii. 8 There were many women deemed passable who were inferior to herself. 1838 Southey *Doctor* cxlv. (1862) 398 A passable knowledge of living languages. 1893 *Times* 12 June 4/2 Potatoes appear in eight departments very good, 13 good, 17 satisfactory, 18 passable, six mediocre, and three bad.

†**5.** Passing, transient, ephemeral. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xx. 36 Things acted..are too more retainable, than the passable tones of the tongue.

6. [f. Pass *v.* 45 b + -able.] Capable of passing or being passed by a deliberating assembly.

1831 Whately in *Life* (1866) I. 66 It is a task of double difficulty to frame what shall be at once an improvement and passable in Convocation [of Oxford University].

7. quasi-*adv.* = Passably.

1581 Savile *Tacitus, Hist.* I. lxxviii. (1591) 43 Things which the.. cares at hande made passable good. 1675 Marvell *Wks.* (1872–5) II. 431, I have a passable good estate. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 41 But for him, the Ship's Crew would be passable good Christians.

Hence **Pa'ssableness**, the quality of being passable.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Passableness*..capableness of being passed. 1779 Wolff *Dansk Ord-bog, Tenomelighed*, mediocrity, passableness. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 176 There was a river to cross, the passableness of which was very questionable. 1888 J. Q. Bittinger *Hist. Haverhill* (N.H.) 191 The roads of Haverhill will average in passableness and comfort with the roads of neighboring towns.

Passable, obs. erroneous form of Passible.

Passably (pa'săbli), *adv.* [f. Passable *a.* + -ly^2.] Tolerably, sufficiently well to pass; fairly well, moderately.

a 1610 Healey *Theophrastus* To Rdr. (1636) I ij b, The French is elegant enough, passably copious, happie in composition. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. xlix. 379 [She] is mighty pretty, and passably genteel. 1801 Mar. Edgeworth *Gd. French Governess* Wks. 1832 III. 175 Miss Fanshaw had learned to speak French passably. 1874 Mrs. H Wood *Mast. Greylands* xxvii. 315 The night was passably bright.

‖ **Passacaglia** (passăkā'lyă). [It., a. Sp. *pasacalle* (pasăka'lye), f. *pasar* to pass + *calle* street; because often played in the streets.] An early kind of dance tune (of Spanish origin) having a movement slower than the Chaconne, generally constructed on a ground bass and written in triple time; also the dance to this.

1659 Howell *Vocab.* Sect. 50 Giggs, salibrands, chaconas, passingalias, galiards. 1668 Dryden *Evening's Love* II. i, Pray let me hear it: I hope it will go to the tune of one of our *Passa-calles*. 1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds. Mus. Bks., Passacaglio*, or *Passacaille*, or *Passagillio*, is a Kind of Air somewhat like a Chacoone, but of a more slow or graver Movement. 1880 Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 660/1 The feature which, in common with the Chaconne, has elevated the Passacaglia above the majority of dance forms, is the construction of the music on a ground bass, generally consisting of a short theme of two, four, or eight bars. 1898 G. B. Shaw *Perf. Wagnerite* 3 There are passacaglias on ground basses, canons ad hypodiapente.

‖ **Passacaille** (pasăkā'ly). [a. F. *passecaille* (Furetière 1690), ad. Sp. *pasacalle*: see prec.] = prec.

1711 E. Pemberton (*title*) Essay for the Further Improvement of Dancing, ..to which is added Three Single Dances: a Chacone, a Passacaille, and a Jig. 1862 E. Pauer *Programme* 8 Mar., The origin of the Passacaille is Spanish.

Passade (păsē'd). *rare.* [a. F. *passade*, ad. Pr. *passada* or It. *passata* (Sp. *pasada*), f. *passare* to Pass: see -ade, -ada, -ata.]

1. *Horsemanship.* (See quots.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.* [from Cotgr.], *Passade*, .. the manage of a Horse, backward and forward. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Passade*, in the manage, signifies a turn, or course of a horse backwards or forwards on the same plot of ground; passing or repassing from one end to the other. 1892 B. Hinton *Lord's Return* 214 The action of Sir Walter was like the passade in the manège, a turn backward, forward, without being able to extricate himself.

†**2.** An alms given to a passer-by. *Obs. rare.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.* [from Cotgr.], *Passade*, an alms, benevolence or entertainment given by, or to a Passenger. 1658 in Phillips. 1727–41 in Chambers *Cycl.*

†**3.** = next, 1. *Obs. rare.*

1706 Phillips, *Passade* or *Passado*, a Pass or Thrust in Fencing. 1727–41 in Chambers *Cycl.*

‖ **Passado** (păsā'dō). *Obs.* [Altered from F. *passade*, or Sp. *pasada*, It. *passata* (both of these also in early use): see prec. and -ado.]

1. *Fencing.* A forward thrust with the sword, one foot being advanced at the same time.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 184 The Passado hee [Cupid] respects not, the Duello he regards not. [1595 Saviolo *Practise* K ij, You may with much sodainenesse make a passata with your lefte foote.] 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. v, I would teach these 19 the special tricks [*ed.* 1616 rules], as your Punto, your Reverso, your Stoccato, your Imbroccato, your Passado [*ed.* 1616 passada], your Montaunto. 1636 Dekker *Wond. Kingd.* I. i. Wks. 1873 IV. 222, I have my Passees Sir: and my Passadoes. 1830 James *Darnley* xv, We'll have no crowd .. to criticise our passados.

attrib. 1648 *Merc. Acad.* No. 1. 6 After a Passado complement with his Chancellorship.

2. = Passage 13 b.

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* I. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 19, I am sure I past one Passado of Courtship upon her. 1656 Heylin *Surv. France* 39 In the Passados of their court-ship, they [the French] expresse themselves with much variety of gesture.

3. Way, going, passage. *rare.*

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 89 Angelo went off, and all wind instruments blew .. in his passado to the Pope's ordinary or dining-chamber.

Passage (pæ'sĕdʒ), *sb.* [a. F. *passage, pasage* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr. *passatge*, Sp. *pasage*, It. *passaggio*, a Romanic formation from *passer, passare* to Pass: see -age.]

I. The action of passing, and cognate senses.

1. The action of passing; a going or moving onward, across, or past; movement from one place or point to another, or over or through a space or medium; transition, transit.

Const. *of* (or with possessive) indicating the person or thing that passes; more rarely *of* = objective genitive.

c 1290 *Beket* 682 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 126 He wende eft in-to þe se, þe passage for-to fonde. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 233 He wolde .. The passage of the water take. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 The passage of the chyldren of Israel from Egypte. 1558 Grafton (*title*) The Passage of our most drad Soveraigne Lady Queen Elyzabeth through the City of London to Westminster. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 19 Veeld to the wynds passadge, duck downe theire fleete with a tempest. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 4 So as the Water may be staied from passage. 1702 Rowe *Tamerl.* II. i. 546 Not far from hence The Captives were to wait the Emperor's Passage. 1768 *Ann. Reg.* 67 To observe .. the passage of Venus over the sun's disk on the 3d of June 1769. 1869 Tyndall *Notes Lect. Light* 20 In the passage from one medium to another of a different refractive index, light is always reflected. 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 236 A cell in which no chemical actions can take place on the passage of the current.

b. The passing of people; hence nearly = people passing, passers. *rare.*

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* III. i. 99 If by strong hand you offer to breake in Now in the stirring passage of the day. 1604 — *Oth.* v. i. 37 What hoa? No Watch? No passage? Murther, Murther. 1886 Stevenson *Dr. Jekyll* 4 Even on Sunday, when it [the street] lay comparatively empty of passage.

c. The 'passing' or extending of a line, string, or the like, from one point to another.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 485 They are like to nerues in their passage, colour and vse. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 247 It divides, after a short passage, into four very distinct bundles.

d. The migration or migratory flight of birds. See also quot. 1879.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 267 At the approach of winter, it totally disappears, and its passage can be traced to no other country. 1879 E. D. Radcliffe in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 712 The line herons take over a tract of country on their way to and from the heronry when procuring food in the breeding season is called a 'passage'.

e. *Of passage* (= F. *de passage*): †(*a*) That passes through a place or state, without continuing in it; transitory. *Obs.* exc. as in (*b*) *bird of passage*, a bird that migrates from one region to another at a particular season and returns at another, a migratory bird (also *fig.*); so *fish of passage*.

1673 Temple *Ess. Trade Irel.* Wks. 1740 I. 120 The poorer Traders, or the young Beginners, or those of Passage. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., *Birds of Passage*. .. There are also fishes of passage, as herrings, mackerel, etc. 1732 Pope *Ep. Cobham* 97 In Man, the judgment shoots at flying game, A bird of passage! gone as soon as found. 1797 Holcroft *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxxiv. 348 The sword fish is a fish of passage. 1879 Miss Braddon *Cloven Foot* xxviii, I am only in town as a bird of passage.

2. In various *fig.* senses: Transition from one state or condition to another (*spec.* from this life to the next, by death); the passing or lapse of time; the going on, course, or progress of events, etc., or of a person through a course of action; a passing in thought or speech from one point, idea, or subject to another. †*In passage*, in passing, by the way (*obs.*).

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 67 Wyth good passage out of thys lyf. 1516 *Life St. Bridget* in *Myrr. our Ladye* p. lii, A lytel before hir blessyd passage out of this world. 1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Familye of Love* 52 The bookes of H. N. do make a more easie passage..to the vnderstandyng thereof. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. Ded. § 8 These fundamental knowledges have been studied but in passage. 1769 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* ii. (1876) 317 Students .. this day rewarded for their happy passage through the first period. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 206 There is a passage between this and ordinary travertin. 1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxiv. 450 The passage of the red marl into the lias is here well exposed. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 85 The passage of bodies from the solid to the liquid state.

†b. *absol.* 'Departure', death. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 261 Bot ate laste of thi passage Thi deth was to the houndes like. 1507 in Wood *Oxford* (O.H.S.) III. 116 By pestilence I had my passage. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iii. 86 When he is fit and season'd for his passage. 1693 *Humours Town* 13 A perpetual Requiem for your Soul before its Passage.

3. Possibility, power, or opportunity of passing; liberty, leave, or right to pass. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 30 Þei purueied hir passage, And led hir vnto France, spoused forto be. 1417 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. IV. I. 63 That ye oure Chanceller doo make unto thaim soufficeant Writtes of passage. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 68 She made passage to her choller in these termes of contempt. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 122 All approach farr off to fright, And guard all passage to the Tree of Life. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 79 The refusal to give a passage through Nepal to a British force intended to take possession of Lassa.

†b. Admission or permission. *Obs.*

1622 Bp. Hall *Contempt., O. T.* XVII. vii, He [Solomon] gave not passage onely to the Idolatry of his heathenish wives, but furtherance.

4. A definite passing or travelling from one place to another, by sea, or formerly sometimes by land; a journey; a voyage across the sea from one port to another, a crossing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19990 Þis it was þe first passage þat þe apostels in parti Mad mang þe folk o paeni. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 97 Þus he passes to þat port, his passage to seche, Fyndez he a fayr schyp to þe fare redy. *a* 1529 Skelton *Sp. Parrot* 324 Prepayre yow, Parrot, breuely your passage to take, Of Mercury vndyr the trynall aspecte. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 87 Foorth we take oure passadge, oure sayles ful winged vp hoysting. 1776 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 8/2 Nor was the march by land more eligible than the passage by water. 1815 *Chron.* ibid. 108/1 A vessel is arrived in the Thames from New South Wales after an extraordinarily short passage of less than five months. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xi, He had suffered all the horrors of a passage in a slave ship. 1877 Talmage 50 *Serm.* 16 You have found a rough passage.

b. Right of transit or conveyance as a passenger, esp. by sea; accommodation of a passenger.

1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 6 Carasio..having agreed with the mariners for their passage, acquainted therewith Polemiro. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 199 That the Governor would give us a Pass, and

that we would work for our Passage. 1782 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 8 June, I have this day taken a passage to Oxford. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 646 And clothes they gave him and free passage home.

†5. A charge or custom levied upon passengers; a toll. *Obs.*

[1200 *Charter K. John* in *Reg. S. Osmundi* (Rolls) I. 212 Sint quieti..de theoloneo, pontagio, passagio.] ?*c* 1525 *Robyn Hode* in Child *Ballads* (1857–9) V. 425 Yet was he never so curteyse a potter, As one peny passage to paye. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* III. iv. 70 Immunities and Exemptions from Theolonie, Pontage,..Passage, Tranage,.. Cariage, &c. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Passage, Passagium*, was a Tribute or Toll paid by Passengers or Travellers for the Repair or Maintenance of some Road or Passage. 1812 SEVER *Bristol Charters Engl.* 1 My burgesses of Bristol..shall be quit both of toll and passage, and all custom, throughout my whole land. 1883 PICTON *L'pool Munic. Rec.* I. 6 They claim to be quit of..passage, pontage and lastage.

†6. The fact of 'passing current' or being generally accepted, as coins, customs, etc.; currency, general reception. *Obs.*

1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 10 Double dukatis.. quhilkis commonly hes course in France for lxxx and xvis. and ar worth samekle to have passage in this realm. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 3 As if the multitude..were not ready to give passage rather to that which is popular and superficial. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* viii. 53, I would.. render this treatise intelligible to euery rationall man.. (among whom I expect it will haue a fairer passage, then among those that are already deepely imbued with other principles).

7. The passing into law of a legislative measure.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. viii. (1877) I. 178 This is the order of the passage of our lawes. 1668 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 249 It is a businesse of that weight that I scarce believe it can have a passage this session. 1669–70 *Ibid.* 311 [The Bill] had but a narrow passage, there being only 100 for it against 90. 1856 C. BECK *Age Petronius Arbiter* 73 Soon after,..for the precise time of its passage is not known—the lex Furia Caninia was enacted. 1893 *Times* 2 May 10/1 The passage of any measure resembling this would be a deadly blow at landed property in Ireland.

8. *Horsemanship.* See quots. (= F. *passage.*)

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Passage*, in the manage, an action wherein the horse raises two legs together, a hind and a fore leg, in form of St. Andrew's cross; when, setting those two on the ground again, he raises the other two; and thus alternately. 1884 E. L. ANDERSON *Mod. Horseman.* II. xvii. 146 The Passage..is a slow brilliant trot, in which the horse brings each pair of diagonal legs to the ground at exactly the same moment... Usually employed in traversing.

9. *Med.* An evacuation of the bowels, a 'motion'; also *concr.*

1778 PR. OF WALES in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 416 He took medicine three or four times during the day in order to procure a passage. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 480 He..has been repeatedly from eighteen to twenty-five days without a passage. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 106 Late in the attack the passages are in most cases very light clay-colored, or even whitish.

10. The action of causing something to pass (in various senses: see PASS *v.*); transmission, transference, etc. *rare.*

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 20 As fine as if produced by the passage of a rake. 1890 in *Financial News* 31 July 1/4 The passage of the preferred dividend by the directors of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway is regarded as consistent with policy. 1890 *Spectator* 16 Aug. 197/1 The passage of a great measure has become as difficult to effect as the passage of a cannon-ball through earthworks. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 531 The virulence of many organisms may..be permanently or temporarily increased.. by passing the organisms through a series of animals (a process which is called 'passage'). 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 73 The unskilful passage of an œsophageal bougie.

II. 11. That by which a person or thing passes or may pass; a way, road, path, route, channel; a mountain pass; an entrance or exit.

Locally a name for a narrow entry or lane in a town, etc., serving as the approach to a row of houses, or as a thoroughfare for foot-passengers; e. g. *Norman Passage, St. Helen's Passage* (Oxford), *All Saints' Passage* (Cambridge).

c 1290 *Beket* 56 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 108 Heo cam to þe se: and redi fond hire passage. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1323 To kepe þis passage, Fram horn þat is of age. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1394 Þis world es þe way and passage, Þurgh whilk lyes our pilgrimage. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2139 And loke þat hirde-men wel kepe þe komune passage, And eche brugge þer a-boute þat burnes ouer wende. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxiii. 222 At an hongyng bought of the more in a streit passage. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 41 In any towne or village being a thoroughfare or common passag within this realme. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 8 Into the frosen sea..and so forth to Cathay (yf any suche passage may be found). 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xxii. 29 Doria..was tarrying for vs at the passage with 5 principal gallies. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 6 Inuironed with mountaines which hath fewe and secret passages. 1627–8 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 187 The open passadge in the middell of the Churche. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 6 He had already sent one ship..for a new attempt upon the North-West or North-East passages. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VI. xiv, Was it the toil of human hands Had hewn a passage in the rock? 1812 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 137/2 They weighed anchor, and made sail through the passage Taigneuse. 1828 [see PASSENGER 1]. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* iv. (1858) 217 As the passage of Beth-horon led up to Gibeon, so the passage of Michmash and Ai led up to Bethel. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 22 Freeing the liver and its bile passages from their injurious presence.

b. *spec.* A place at which a river or strait is or may be crossed; a crossing; a ford, ferry, or bridge. ? *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14012 An heremitage Bysyde Chymoun, at a passage. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. vi, There was a grete ryuer and but one passage. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 203 Wherefore my lord hath do brokyn all the passages excep Newham bryge. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lii. 176 When I cam to ony passage of water he wolde caste me in his necke..& bere me ouer. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* xii. 6 Then they tooke him, and slewe him at the passages of Iordan. 1779 S. RUDDER *Gloucestershire* 492 In this parish are two ferries over the Severn. The uppermost, or *Old Passage*, is in the Tything of Aust. ..The *New Passage* is at Redwick. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* vii. (1856) 50 Its several 'crossings' have been divided into the South, the Middle, and the Northern passages.

c. A way giving access to the various apartments or divisions of a building, or affording communication from one apartment to another; a corridor or gallery; a lobby or hall.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 202 At the West end of this glorious Councell hall..there is a passage into another most stately roome. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 23 By convenient passages about or under them. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 371 In Building of Houses long, the use of some Rooms will be lost, in that the more room must be allowed for Entries and Passages. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 207, I was in the passage, or entry of the house. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* XX. 66 Hark to the winds! which through the wide saloon And the long passage send a dismal tune. 1835 G. A. MCCALL *Lett. fr. Frontiers* (1868) 280 The house .. was one of those structures called in the West 'two pens and a passage'.

†12. ? A means of passing; a vessel or vehicle in which a person or thing may pass; a conveyance. Cf. CARRIAGE. *Obs. rare.*

1473 *Paston Lett.* III. 94, I praye yow wrycht ageyn, and sende it by the next passage.

III. 13. Something that 'passes', goes on, takes place, occurs, or is done; an occurrence, incident, event; an act, transaction, proceeding. *Obs.* or *arch.* (exc. as in b and c).

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 731 Surely it was a daungerous passage to conuey a prince in a straunge realme, by such a strayte. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 77 There is no christian..can euer beleeue such impossible passages of grossenesse. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1639) B vj b, Observing the whole passages of the diseased people, considering both when they begun to bee sicke,..what hath been applyed [etc.]. 1624 DR. BUCKHM. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 180 [It] will facilitate..those passages of favors, grace, and goodnes which his Majesty hath promised for the ease of the Romaine Catholickes. 1671–2 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 76 There has lately happened a very strange passage upon occasion of [etc.]. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 198 ₱ 1 Her Life has lately met with Passages very uncommon. *a* 1741 T. CHALKLEY *Jrnl.* an. 1734 Wks. (1751) 265 A remarkable and dismal Passage he related to me. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers*, I remember a pleasant passage, of the cook applying to him..for instructions how to write down *edge* bone of beef. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xvi, The magnificent young Scot sprang to him,.. talked over old passages.

b. Something that passes between two persons mutually; a negotiation; an interchange of communications, confidences, or amorous relations.

1612 N. FIELD *Woman is Weathercock* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 33 And such strange passages and mutual vows. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* III. vi. (1854) 165 Several passages between the prince and his excellency, and between his excellency and Goring. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* viii. 68 The King..gives..order to stop all passages between him [the Governor of Hull] and the Parlament. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* vi. (1846) 138 Would not both parties profit in these passages of confidence? *a* 1901 BESANT *Five Years' Tryst*, etc. (1902) 108 She was by no means ignorant of certain passages and rumours of passages between Will Stephen and this simple country maid.

c. (Now usually *passage of* (or *at*) *arms.*) An exchange of blows between two combatants, a fight; also *fig.* a verbal altercation or dispute; an amorous fence or encounter.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, You have your passages and imbrocatas in courtship; as the bitter boh in wit. 1612 *Two Noble K.* v. iv. 114 The conquerd triumphes, The victor has the losse; yet in the passage The gods have beene most equall. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 267 Luther .. had not forgotten his early passage at arms with the English Defender of the Faith. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* I. iii. 136 That passage of arms against the champions of the Utilitarian Philosophy. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* (1886) 12, I returned it to its maker, with whom I had so contumelious a passage that the street outside was crowded..with gossips..listening. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Mar. 6/2 The most interesting part of the debate was a smart passage at arms between his Grace and Lord Bramwell.

14. An indefinite portion of a discourse or writing, usually of small or moderate length, taken by itself; a part of a speech or literary work relating to some particular matter.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. Comm. (1865) 57 His interpreters must needs come [short] of him in his strait and deep places, when in his open and fair passages they halt and hang back so. 1686 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) II. ix. 386, I shall give you the whole Passage in his own Words. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 ₱ 1 He..gained universal Applause by explaining a Passage in the Game-Act. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mor. T.* (1816) I. xv. 130 To look for the passage in the original author. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 533/1 The paper contains brilliant passages, notably an admirable estimate of Gautier.

†b. A part of a discourse or writing in which the author passes or turns aside for a time to some other subject; a digression. *Obs.*

1625 BACON *Ess., Dispatch* (Arb.) 247 Prefaces, and Passages,..and other Speeches of Reference to the Person, are great wasts of Time. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 102 The first discourse, was..intermixt with recreative passages.

†c. The 'passing' or utterance of an opinion or the like; a remark, observation (in speech or writing); a phrase, expression. *Obs.*

a 1649 WINTHROP *Hist. New Eng.* (1853) I. 247 One of the assistants using some pathetical passages of the loss of such a governour in a time of such danger. 1651 W. LILLY (*title*) Monarchy or No Monarchy in England. Grebner his Prophecy. ..Passages upon the Life and Death of the late King Charles. *a* 1657 BRADFORD *Plymouth Plant.* (1856) 307, I would..deliver y° truth..as nere as I can, in their owne words and passages. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 44 Being there, I did observe some Passages fall from the Prisoner at the Bar; the words were to this purpose.

d. *Mus.* (*a*) ?*orig.* A progression from one note to another by intermediate notes (*passing-notes*); ? hence, A short series of such notes, or of small notes in general; a run or flourish; a figure or phrase. *Obs.* exc. as applied (rarely) to ornamental runs or flourishes introduced for display. (*b*) In mod. use (associated with 14): A portion of a composition, of indefinite but moderate length, and forming more or less of a unity.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 39 Observing the same Rule in making the passages of Division by some few Quavers to Notes and to Cadences, not exceeding the Value of half a Semibreve at most. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Passage*, or *Passo*, in music, a portion of an air, or tune, consisting of several short notes, as quavers, demi-quavers, etc. lasting one, two, or at most three measures. 1767 *Ess.* in *Ann. Reg.* 199/2 The Italians solfa'd our most pathetic airs, without discovering either passage or tune. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. v. 62 In no one of the seven treatises upon ancient music is a single air or passage of Greek melody come down to us. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot & Elaine* 891–2 As a little helpless innocent bird, That has but one plain passage of few notes, Will sing the simple passage o'er and o'er For all an April morning. 1880 C. H. H. PARRY in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 661.

e. In the phraseology of art criticism: A particular part or detail in a picture.

1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 142 In the earliest Saxon and Old English MSS. are to be found passages of transparent colour. 1897 *Mag. Art* Nov. 39 There are passages which represent the original with curious felicity.

f. *gen.* An indefinite portion of a course of action; an episode. (Cf. 13.) *rare.*

1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xiv. (1879) 315 The track to-day was an easy one, and indeed the whole route from Sinai offered no passages of extreme difficulty. 1897 LD. TENNYSON *Life Tennyson* I. ii. 40 Despite such passages of gloom he worked on.

IV. [The *passing* or exceeding of ten = It. *passa-dieci*, F. *passe-dix*, i. e. pass-ten.]

†15. An obsolete game at dice: see quot. 1680.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 11194 And affter pleyn at the merellys, Now at the dees, in my yong age, Bothe at hassard & passage. 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 266 And then we will with lombards at passage play. 1598 FLORIO, *Passa dieci*, a game at dice called passage or aboue ten. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* Prol. 12 You that knowe what it is to play at primero, or passage. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* 119 Passage is a Game at dice to be played at but by two, and it is performed with three Dice. The Caster throws continually till he hath thrown Dubblets under ten, and then he is out and loseth; or Dubblets above ten, and then he *passeth* and wins. 1739–40 *Act* 13 *Geo II*, c. 19 § 9 A certain game called Passage is now daily practiced and carried on, to the ruin and impoverishment of many of his Majesty's subjects. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. xvi. 262, [1740] The Games of Rowly Powly and Passage..all these Games were suppressed by Parliament, and, on severe Penalties, not to be played after the 25th of March 1745.

V. 16. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Used or serving for the passage or conveyance of passengers, esp. across the sea or a river, as *passage-barge, -bark, -canoe, -hoy, -ship, -wagon*; of transition, transitional, as *passage-form, -time*; also in other senses, as *passage-bell, -gallery* (11 c), *-work* (14 d). b. Special combs.: **passage-bed** (*Geol.*), a stratum showing transition from one formation to another; **passage-bird**, (*a*) = *bird of passage* (see 1 e); (*b*) = *passage-hawk*; **passage-board**, a board placed between the parts of an organ to make them accessible for tuning or repairs; †**passage-book** = PASS-BOOK 1; †**passage-gelt, -gilt** [see GELT *sb.*²] = PASSAGE-MONEY; **passage-hawk**, a falcon taken when full-grown, during its 'passage' or migration, for the purpose of training (opp. to *eyas*); †**passage-house**, a privy; **passage-penny**, a penny charged for passage or fare; **passage-room**, a room serving as a passage to another, or through which one passes to another; †**passage-thermometer** (see quot.). Also PASSAGE-BOAT, -MONEY, -WAY.

1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 443/1 Going from Fontainbleau to Dijon, in the *passage barge. 1865 *Reader* No. 147. 465/1 The *passage-beds of Herefordshire. 1825 *Eng. Life* II. 231 The *passage-bell rung loudly. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley of Indus* iv. 41 Hawks..are of two kinds, the 'eyess' (or nyess), and the '*passage-bird'. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* v. 139 The passage bird is never lost. High over the waves of the Atlantic it strikes a right path to its home a thousand leagues away. 1880 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* (1881) 59 A *passage-board for the use of the tuner. 1816 in Merivale *Rep. Cases Chancery* I. 535 A book, called a *passage-book, is opened by the bankers, and delivered by them to the customer. 1901 *Nature* 3 Jan. 234/2

He finds that..*passage-forms prove to be the rule, while sharply-defined and typical species are the exception. *a* 1615 Sir S. D'Ewes *Autobiog.* (1845) II. 334 My Lord..laid it in a *passage-gallery, in several papers. 1712 Thoresby *Diary* (1830) II. 164 Baldock-lanes, notorious for their badness, as the neighbourhood for exaction of *passage-gelt through the enclosures. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxxii. 388 In the whole, it cost me about 1 £. Sterl. for Passage-gilt. 1745 [see Gelt *sb.*²]. 1828 Sir J. S. Sebright *Observ. Hawking* 30 The falconers are obliged to keep the *passage-hawks somewhat low, from the fear of losing them. 1852 R. F. Burton *Falconry in Valley of Indus* iv. 42 The birds when taken up are as wild as passage-hawks. 1727 Swift *Further Acc. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. I. 161 And thence be drawn..bit by bit, to the *passage-house. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4141/4 Employed in the *Passage-Hoys between London and the Nore. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. ii. 6 But be him makes his *passage-penny pay. 1665–6 Pepys *Diary* 25 Feb., I and my wife in a *passage-room to bed, and slept not very well because of noise. 1838 *Gentl. Mag.* IX. 255/2 A passage-room and staircase. 1734 Berkeley *Let. to Prior* 30 Apr., Wks. 1871 IV. 227 You can tell what *passage-ships are on this side of the water. 1792 Sir B. Thompson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 51 As this instrument is calculated merely for measuring the passage of heat in the substance whose conducting power is examined, I shall give it the name of **passage-thermometer*. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 352 There will be a *passage-time of confusion first. 1774 J. Adams *Diary* 29 Aug., Here we saw two or three *passage wagons, a vehicle with four wheels, contrived to carry many passengers and much baggage. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1968. 89/2 The *passage-work in Astrofiammante's two airs.

Passage (pæ·sĕdʒ), *v.*¹ *Horsemanship.* Most freq. in vbl. sb. **passaging.** [a. F. *passager*, altered by pop. etymol. from *passéger*, ad. It. *passeggiare* to walk, pace (cf. *passeggio* walk), deriv. of L. *passus*: see Pass, Pace.] a. *intr.* To move sideways in riding, by pressure of the rein on the horse's neck and of the rider's leg on the opposite side: said of the horse, or of the rider. b. *trans.* To cause a horse to 'passage'.

1796 *Cavalry Instr.* (1813) 220 These doublings of ranks are performed by reining back, and passaging. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 18 The..men passaging right, or left, as may be necessary. 1833 *Ibid.* I. 81 The motion of the horse's legs in 'Passaging' is the same as that in 'Shoulder-in', but the head is turned differently. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* May 647 He [the pony] should be able even to 'passage' at a canter. *transf.* 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* 263 The ship..plunging and passaging upon the anchor cable.

Pa·ssage, *v.*² [f. Passage *sb.*: cf. *voyage.*]

1. *intr.* To make a passage, as in a ship or boat; to move across, pass, cross.

1824 Galt *Rothelan* I. I. xv. 141 Few pastimes are more soothing to a wounded spirit than easy passagings, at that delicious season, on the bosom of the generous river Thames. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 21 Low stifled growling, and rapid passaging to and fro against the bars of the dens. 1833–40 J. H. Newman *Ch. of Fathers* (1842) 79, I earnestly desired to find some brother..who might passage with me over the brief wave of this life. 1834 Mar. Edgeworth *Helen* xvii. (Rtldg.) 161 Beauclerc passaged to Lady Davenant.

2. To carry on a passage of arms; *fig.* to fence with words, etc. (cf. Passage *sb.* 13 e).

1798 Coleridge *Nightingale* 59 They answer and provoke each other's song, With skirmish and capricious passagings. 1862 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XII. ix. (1872) IV. 188 There was diplomatic passaging in these weeks. 1895 Crockett *Men Mass Hags* 45 It was a curious sight to see them passaging with little airs and graces, like fighting cocks matched in a pit.

† **Pa·ssageable,** *a. Obs.* [f. Passage *sb.* + -able.] Affording passage, passable.

1574 Bourne *Regiment for Sea* (1580) 75 To discourse the third way, that is not known, but supposed that it may be passageable. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xvi. (1623) 96 In making ways passageable from place to place.

Pa·ssage-boa·t. A boat for the conveyance of passengers, plying regularly between two places, upon the sea, or a river or canal.

1598 Florio To Rdr. b j, They were many to steere a passage-boate. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 281 Being to passe in the ordinary passage boat from England to Dublin.., they were taken by a French Pirate. 1738 *N. Jersey Archives* XI. 529 He also keeps a Passage-Boat to ply between New-York and Amboy. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xxxi, The party embarked in a passage-boat bound for Gravesend.

Pa·ssage-mo·ney. Money charged for passage; fare; †a payment for permission to pass.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Fletar*, to pay passage money. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 347 Those Thorow-fairs are a sort of Places for the skinning of strangers. ..They must alway there pay Passage-money. 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* xvi, Others had sold their clothes to raise the passage-money.

† **Passager.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [app. a. F. *passagère* fem., passing, a female passer or passer-by.] A name for a curled lock on the temples.

1690 Evelyn *Mundus Muliebris* 6 Nor Cruches she, nor Confidents, Nor Passagers nor Bergers wants. *Ibid.* 19 (*Fop Dict.*) *Passagere*, a Curl'd Lock next the Temples.

Passager(e, obs. form of Passenger.

Pa·ssage-way·, pa·ssageway. A way affording passage; a path by which a person or thing may pass through, in, or out; a passage, esp. in a building: = Passage *sb.* 11 e. (Chiefly *U.S.*)

1851 Hawthorne *Ho. Sev. Gables* vii, There was a step in the passage-way, above stairs. 1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 64. 1878 W. Pater *Wks.* (1901) VIII. 177 The realities..of the greater world without steal in upon us, each by its own special little passage-way. 1894 R. H. Davis *Eng. Cousins* 227 A net-work of narrow passageways and blind alleys. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Oct. 7/1 The deceased was lying in the passage way bleeding from the mouth.

Passaging: see Passage *v.*¹, ².

Passagour, -iour, -jour, obs. variants of Passenger. **Passameasure, -meso, -meze, -mezzo:** see Passemeasure.

† **Passance.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Passant: see -ance.] Journey.

1580 Saker *Narbonus* I. 131 Thus passed they their passance, and wore out the weerie way with these pleasant discourses.

Passand, -e, obs. pr. pple. of Pass *v.*

Passant (pæ·sănt), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 4–5 -aunt, -o, 7 -ent. [a. F. *passant*, pr. pple. of *passer* to Pass.]

† 1. Surpassing, exceeding; excelling; = Passing *ppl. a.* 3. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1249 Ffor enery wight that..wolde his thankes han a passant name Hath preyd þat he myghte been of that game. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. v. 76 The stones sholde nought haue kept them fro syngynge, for the passaunt ioye. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. 612 *Mynde.* Coryous aray I wyll euer haunt. *Understondyng.* And I, ffal[s]nesse, to be passaunt.

† 2. Passing, transitory, transient, fugitive. *Obs.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 57 Coueyte noght þinges coruptibles & passant. 1604 Webster *Ode* in *Arch's of Triumph*, For pleasure's stream Is like a dream, Passant and fleet, as is a shade. *a* 1677 Barrow *Wks.* (1686) II. Serm. xvi. 223 Our actions (even our passant words, and our secret thoughts). 1715 Jane Barker *Exilius* II. II. 55 All the Glories of this World are passant.

† 3. Passing, going on, journeying; proceeding.

1608 Hieron *Defence* III. 56 So as it be with an honor passant and transcurrent from and through it to the Creator. 1609 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 291 Richard Parkyns to be passant to and fro. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Job Triumphant* IV. 472 When they [Lionesses]..watch For passant Heards. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. iii. 10 Fiery Trajections, and Passant Meteors. *c* 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 124 It was a fine thing and would have delighted me severall dayes but I was passant.

4. *Her.* Of a beast: Walking, and looking toward the dexter side, with three paws on the ground and the dexter fore-paw raised.

Passant guardant: see quot. 1787. *Passant reguardant*, passant with head contourné or looking backwards. *Passant repassant*, walking as above in opposite directions.

c 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 128 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 98 A lionne..Third saliant; the fourt, passand I-wis. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. I. 4 His goodly shield That bore a Lion passant in a golden field. 1594 Kyd *Cornelia* v. 207 Passant regardant softly they [two lions] retyre. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xii. (1660) 156 A Leopard or Wolfe, must be portrayed going..step by step; which..is termed Passant. 1787 Porny *Elem. Her.* (ed. 4) *Dict. Techn. Terms, Passant-gardant*, is when an Animal is in the same posture as passant, but with his face turned, so that his eyes are both distinctly seen. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* XXI. § 2 (ed. 3) 359 An ox of the second, passant over a ford ppr.

† 5. Current, in general use, in vogue. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Passant*..Passing..; also, passant, currant, verie tollerable. 1619 Hales *Gold. Rem.* II. (1673) 90 This as yet is all the Newes that is passant. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 118 Many opinions are passant concerning the Basilisk. 1680 in Howell *St. Trials* (1816) VII. 1195 Ay, said she,..I believe thou hast no hand in the plot (a casual word that was passant at that time). 1844 C. MacFarlane *Camp of Refuge* I. 67 It came to be a passant saying with men who would describe anything that was super-excellent.

† 6. Cursory, done in passing. *Obs.*

1685 J. Scott *Chr. Life* II. I. iv. (1686) I. 185 He doth not inspect our Actions with a passant and cursory View, as things of little or no Moment. 1693 Sir P. Pett in *Ep. Barlow's Rem.* Ep. to Rdr. A iv, On a Passant review of what..I wrote to the Bp.

† 7. quasi-*adv.* = En passant, in passing. *Obs.*

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 162 As is euident by sundrie bookes written, and to be written..and may be gathered passant in these Quodlibets. *a* 1617 Bayne *Lect.* (1634) 112 The eye of the body taketh a double view, the one passent in *transitu*, the other fixed. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. *Schol.* § 1 (1712) 160 Johnston briefly and as it were passant tells the same story.

‖ B. *sb.* (pasaⁿ). [French uses.]

1. One who passes; a passer.

1890 *Athenæum* 18 Jan. 89/2 A constant stream of [Huguenot] refugees passed through the town [Dover]..Amongst the 'passants' appears the name of 'Severin Durfy'.

2. 'The French term denoting a piping without a cord running through it' (Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework* 1882).

† **Pa·ssantly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ly ².] a. Exceedingly, very greatly. b. Cursorily, passingly, in passing.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* XXVI. 98 (Harl. MS.) This knyght lovid passantly þe grehounde, with the faucon. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 330 As before hath beene passantly touched here and there.

† **Passara·do.** *Naut. Obs.* Also 7 pasarado, passerado. [Cognate with next: the ending -ado (q. v.) for *-ada* in Sp. and Pg. = *-ée* in Fr. Known only in Capt. J. Smith, or as cited from him.] = next.

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 27 Bend your passerado to the mayne sayle, git the sailes to the yeards. 1627 —*Seaman's Gram.* IX. 42 They hale them downe..with a Pasarado, which is any rope wherewith wee hale downe the sheats blockes of the maine or fore saile. 1658 in Phillips. 1704 in Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. 1867 [see next].

† **Passaree** (pæsărī·), *sb. Naut. Obs.* Also 7 pass-a-ree, 9 pazaree. [Origin obscure. Littré has F. *passeresse*, fem. of *passeur* 'passer', applied to small ropes serving to supplement the brails; but connexion is uncertain.] A rope or tackle used to spread the elews and haul down the sheet-blocks of the foresail and mainsail when sailing large before the wind: see quot. 1867.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 18 Hawl aft the fore-Sheet, bring him down to the Cat-head with a pass-a-ree. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Passaree*, a rope used to fasten the main-tack down to the ship's side, a little behind the chess-tree,..very rarely used,..in light breezes of wind. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Passaree*, or *Passarado*, a rope..to haul out the clues of the fore-sail to tail-blocks on the booms, so as to full-spread the foot of that sail.

Hence † **Passaree·** *v. trans.*, to spread the elews of the foresail and mainsail with a passaree.

1884 Luce *Text-bk. Seamanship* 435 (Cent.) With stun'sails both sides, passaree the foresail, by means of a rope on each side, secured to the clew of the foresail, and rove through a bull's eye on the lower boom.

Passata, variant of Passado I.

‖ **Passate·mpo.** *Obs.* [It. *passatempo* 'a pastime, a solace, a sport' (Florio 1598): see Passetemps.] = Pastime *sb.*

1632 T. Reveli in *J. Hayward's tr. Biondi's Eromena*, No, th'are thy Passatempos fruits, and they Tasted by a judicious palat may Have a good relish.

Pa·ss-book. [app. = book passing to and fro between bank (or tradesman) and customer.]

1. The account-book supplied by a bank to a person having a current or deposit account, in which entries are made of all sums deposited and drawn, so that the customer may at any time see what is his balance at the bank: = Bank-book b. Formerly app. called *passage-book*.

1828 Gilbart *Banking* (ed. 2) § 3 The person is supplied..with..A cash-book, called in some houses a Pass-book. 1847 *Minutes Crt. Direct. Bank Eng.* 6 May, Resolved..That the following notice be inserted in the Pass Books. [*Similar entry of* 11 *Jan.* 1827 *had* Bank Books.] 1855 *Ann. Reg.* 366 He was credited with the dividends in his pass-book. 1866 Crump *Banking* i. 35 A banker's pass-book affords a complete history of the expenditure for the year. *a* 1901 Besant *Five Years' Tryst* (1902) 91 Your pass-book..shall be made up to-day, and you shall have the book to-morrow morning, when you can draw your balance.

2. A book in which a merchant or trader makes an entry of goods sold on credit to a customer, for the information of the latter.

1839 Bouvier *Law Dict. U.S.*

Pass-by (pa·sˌbəi). [f. Pass *v.* + By *adv.*]

† 1. The act of passing by. *Obs. rare.*

1550 Cranmer *Defence* 73 This is the Lordes Passeby, or Passeouer, euen so sayth Christ in the newe Testament. 1661 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* 66 We see the face of Truth, but as we do one anothers, when we walk the streets, in a careless Pass-by.

† 2. ? = Passer by, by-passer. *Obs. rare.*

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 135 There is alwaies some dogge in the dorter of Gods Church waking, readie to barke at euerie passe-by out of the way.

3. *Mining.* A siding in a working, where trucks, etc. can pass one another.

1883 Gresley *Gloss. Terms Coal Mining* s. v., A plan of a pass-by as sometimes constructed upon a self-acting inclined plane. 1892 *Daily News* 3 Mar. 5/7 'Pass-bys', as they are called, have to be placed at short intervals along all passages in which there is less than about 4½ feet of clear space between the rails and the wall.

Pass-dice: see Pass- in comb.

‖ **Passé** (pase), *a.* Also (in fem. form) passée. [F. *passé, passée*, pa. pple. of *passer* to Pass, used as adj., in same sense.] Past, past the prime; *esp.* of a woman: past the period of greatest beauty; also, out of date, behind the times, superseded.

1775 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) II. 101 Others say that she is passée. 1823 Byron *Juan* XIII. lxxx, The passport shrouds The 'passée' and the past; for good society Is no less fam'd for tolerance than piety. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* V. viii, Even a Frenchman would not have called her *passée*—that is for a widow. For a spinster, it would have been different. 1865 'Ouida' *Strathmore* I. viii. 133 Malice is for *passées* women. 1886 F. Harrison *Choice Bks.* 71 They..pronounce Fielding to be low, and Mozart to be *passé*.

Passe, obs. f. Pace *sb.*², Pasch, Pass, Peise.

‖ **Passe-,** repr. F. *passe*, vb.-stem, orig. imp. of vb. *passer* to Pass; used in a few words more or less naturalized from Fr., chiefly in 16th and 17th centuries, as Passe-parole, Passe-partout, etc. Not a living prefix in English: cf. Pass- in comb.

‖ **Passe-pierre:** Parsley-piert. ‖ **Passe-pomme** [obs. F., 1544, Godef.], name of a rich table-apple. **Passe colmar,** a variety of pear; ? = Colmar 1.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 232/1 Fruit Trees..for a moderate Plantation. Apples..*Passe-pome, Pome Apis, Cour pendue* [etc.]. 1706 Phillips, *Passe-pierre*, or *Pierce-pierre*, a sort of Stone-Parsley, an Herb. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 18/1 The most useful of all Pears which we have is Passe Colmar.

Passea fleminco: see Passer-flamingo.

Passeboard, obs. corrupt or erron. f. Passport.

Passed (past), *ppl. a.* See also Past *ppl. a.* [Pa. pple. of Pass *v.*]

1. That has passed or has been passed, in the various senses of Pass *v.* Also with advbs. *Passed pawn* (Chess): see quot. 1837.

1512 *Will of Riswyk* (Somerset Ho.), As is accustomed for people passed to God. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 640/2 The advantage of a passed pawn is this: for example, if [etc.]. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 51/2 *Passed Pawn*, a pawn is called *passed* when it is no longer obstructed by any adverse pawn on its own file, or either of the adjoining ones. 1885 O. Crawfurd *Woman's Reput.* I. i. 4 Such a condition of society as this, with..its passed-away modes of life. 1902 *Recollect. Dublin Castle & Soc.* 17 Another of these regularly 'passed on' veterans was Everard.

†b. *spec.* Dead, passed away, 'gone', deceased.

1449 J. Metham *Amor. & Cleop.* (E. E. T. S.) 307 But nowe thei botbe be pasyd; & affter schal I. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* I. v. 79 V° kindesfolke of thedeade signefie to..the friendes of this passed, y° day of y° burial.

2. That has passed an examination; qualified by examination, esp. *Naut.*, in *passed midshipman*, etc.

1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* xii, One of the passed midshipmen. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Passed boys*, those who have gone through the round of instruction given in a training-ship. 1879 *Spectator* 31 May 680 Dr. Colenso, who is a passed expert in Zulu matters. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Dec. 8/2 They..concluded that there was more promise in that plucked student than in many a passed man.

Passe-day, variant of Pasch-day.

Passed-master. One who has passed as a master; a qualified or accomplished master: cf. *to pass master*, Pass *v.* 17, and see Past-master.

1563–7 Buchanan *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 13 Ane of profession of medecine passit maister, and ane regent in humanite. 1882 H. C. Merivale *Faucit of B.* I. vi, Faucit was a passed master as a guide to the classics. 1894 *Athenæum* 24 Mar. 383/1 We praise ourselves, rather than such a passed-master of the art, by saying 'ditto' to his axiom. *Mod.* A passed master in the art of swindling.

Passe-flemingo: see Passer-flamingo.

Passe-garde: see Pass-guard.

†Passemea·sure. *Obs.* Forms: α. 6 passe-, passameze, -meso, 8 passamezzo. β. 6 passa-measure, 7 passy-, passe-, pace-measure. [Perversion of It. *passe-, passa-measo*: see quots. 1776, 1880.] A slow dance of Italian origin, app. a variety of the pavan; the music for this, in common time. Also called *passemeasures paven, passy measures pavyn* = It. *passemezzo pavana.*

α. 1568 *Alford's Instruct. for Lute*, Passameze. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 180 *Pastorellas* and *Passamesos* with a dittie and such like. 1776 Sir J. Hawkins *Hist. Music* IV. 386 As a Galliard consists of five paces or bars in the first strain, and is therefore called a Cinque Pace; the Passamezzo, which is a diminutive of the Galliard, has just half that number, and from that peculiarity takes its name. 1880 W. B. Squire in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 662/1 Tabourot in his *Orchésographie* [1589] says that when the Pavan was played less solemnly and more quickly, it was called a *Passemezzo*...It is probable that the name *Passemezzo* (in which form it is found in the earliest authorities), is simply an abbreviation of *Passo e mezzo*, i. e. a step and a half, which may have formed a distinctive feature of the old dance.

β. 1597 Breton *Wits Trenchmour* (1879) 15/1 With a *Passa* measure pace comming toward her sweet presence. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* v. i. 205 Then he's a Rogue, and a passy measures Pauyn: I hate a drunken rogue. [1607 *Lingua* III. vii. G iij b, Thou must dance nothing but the passing measures.] 1611 Florio, *Passo mezzo*, a cinque-pace, or pace-measure. 16.. *MS. Camb.* Dd. 2. 11 Passe-mezures Pauen. 1623 Middleton *More Dissemblers Besides Wom.* v. i. 162, I can dance nothing but ill-favouredly, A strain or two of passa-measures galliard. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Passamezzo*... The long-disputed phrase *passy-measures pavin*..is in fact the name of an ancient dance, thus described in a MS. quoted by Mr. Collier in the Shak. Soc. Papers, i. 25, 'two singles and a double forward, and two singles syde, reprynce back.' It is only necessary to read this, and have seen a drunken man, to be well aware why Dick is called a 'passy-measures pavin'.

Passement (pæ·smĕnt), *sb.* *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: α. 6 pasmond, pastment, 6–8 pasment, 7–9 pass-, 8 pace-, pesment, 6– passa-, passement. β. 6 passemain, -mayne, -min, passamen, -maine, pasmain. [a. F. *passement* (in this sense in 16th c.), pl. *-mens*, f. *passer* to pass: see -ment. The forms in *-main*, etc., appear to correspond to It. and Sp. *passamano*, app. f. *passare* to pass + *mano* hand: the reason of this name, and the relations between this and the Fr. form in *-ment* are not clear.] Gold or silver lace, gimp or braid of silk or other material, for decorative trimming; = Lace *sb.* 5.

α. 1539 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 31 Ane uthir gowne of purpour satyne with ane braid pasment of gold & silvir. 1542 *Ibid.* 70 Item ane hat of velvott with ane pasmond of silver. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. i. (Arb.) 150 As the embroderer [setteth]..passements of gold vpon the stuffe of a Princely garment. 1619 in Ritchie *Ch. St. Baldred* 115 He had broun claiths and black passaments on him. 1756 Mrs. Calderwood *Jrnl.* (1884) 66 The finest liveries quite covered over with pacements. 1869 Mrs. Palliser *Lace* iii. 21 Many of the earlier laces were made by the threads being passed or interlaced one with the other; scarcely more than a white braid; hence they derived the name of passament. 1902 M. Jourdain & Alice Dryden *Mrs. Palliser's Hist. Lace* 26 The earlier laces, such as they were, were defined by the word 'passament'—a general term for gimps and braids as well as for lace. Modern industry has separated these two classes of work, but their being formerly so confounded renders it difficult in historic researches to separate one from the other.

β. 1565–6 *Reg. Procl. as to Apparel* 12 Feb., Any fringe, lace, or passemayne, of gold, sylver, or silke.

fig. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1671) I. xlvi. 104 These broad passements and buskings of religion. *Ibid.* clxvi. 326 This love would be fair and adorning passements.

†b. *attrib.*, as *passement lace, silk. Obs.*

α. 1546 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 239 Half ane pund of black pastment silk. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxv. 66 Gownes of veluet..set with passament lace and buttons of golde or siluer. 1613 T. Milles tr. *Mexia's*, etc. *Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* 960/1 Lacing their Cloakes, Doublets, and Hose, with passement laces of fine Gold.

β. 1548 W. Patten *Exped. Scot.* C viij h, Hemmed round about very sutably with pasmain lace of grene caddis. 1549 *Egerton Papers* (Camden) 11 That no man under the degree of an Erle, weare any cloth of gold, silver, tissue, or purple silke, any embroderye, passamen lace [etc.]. 1583 *Rates of Customs* D vj, Passemin lace of Cruell the dosen xiijs. iiij*d.* 1600 in Nichols *Progresses* (1823) III. 509 Item, one cloake of blacke taphata .. with passamaine lace of Venice golde and silver.

Passement (pæ·smĕnt), *v.* [f. Passement *sb.*, perh. after F. *passementer* (Rabelais, 16th c.).] *trans.* To adorn with passement or lace; to edge (a garment) with decorative braiding or trimming.

1539 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 32 Item ane gowne of quhite velvot all droppit oure with gold wyre pasmentit with the samyne. 1629 Z. Boyd *Last Battell* 620 Ashamed to be seene among these who are pasmented with gold. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxiv, The doomster..arrayed in a fantastic garment of black and grey, passmented with silver lace. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* iv, The Flemish hose and doublet..were.. passamented (laced, that is) with embroidery of black silk. *a* 1894 Stevenson *St. Ives* xxviii. (1898) 212, I mind I had a green gown, passementit.

fig. 1640 Rutherford *Lett.* (1671) II. xxix. 490 Your cross is..pasmented over with the faith and comforts of the Lords faithful Covenant with Scotland.

‖**Passementerie** (pasmāntri). [F. (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *passement*: see above and -ery.] Trimming of gold or silver lace, or (in later use) of gimp, braid, or the like, or of jet or metal beads.

1851 *Harper's Mag.* II. 431/1 A cloak .. having three rich..fastenings of *passementerie*. 1879 Miss Braddon *Vixen* x. 76 The purchase of an artistic arrangement in black silk and jet, velvet and passementerie. 1882 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 3/1 Open-worked boots..made of a kind of passementerie or gimp. 1893 *Daily Tel.* 6 Oct. 5/2 The Duchess..wore a velvet and passementerie mantle.

†Passen, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Erroneously f. Pass *v.* after strong pa. pples., e. g. *washen, waxen.*] = Passed.

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* Pref. 4 And know both passen and vnpassen road.

Pa·ssen *v.*, pseudo-archaic for Pass.

1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* I. lvi, These I passen by, with nameless numbers moe.

Passenep, obs. form of Parsnip.

Passenger (pæ·sĕndʒəɹ). Forms: α. 4–7 passager, (5 -agour, 6 -agere). β. 5 passyngere, 6 -anger, *Sc.* -ingeoure, 6–8 passinger, 6– pas-senger. [ME. *passager*, a. F. *passager*, *-ier* a passer by, a sojourner, a passenger on a ship, sb. use of *passager*, *-ier* adj., passing, fleeting, temporary, sojourning, f. *passage* + *-ier* (= L. *-āris*). In late ME. *n* was phonetically inserted before *-ger* (-dʒəɹ) as in some other words, including *harbinger, messenger, ostringer, porringer, scavenger, wharfinger*, etc.: cf. also *popinjay.* (See Jespersen in *Engl. Studien* XXXI. 239.)]

1. a. A passer by or through. b. A traveller (usually on foot), a wayfarer. Now unusual, exc. in *foot-passenger*: see Foot 34 b.

α. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16593 By passagers wel herde he seye þe venimouse eyr was al a-weye. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16539 A Pylgrym or a passagour that cometh ffro ffloreyne Cuntres.

β. *a* 1450 Myrc 845 Of scoler, of flotterer, or of passyngere Here schryft lawfully þou myst here. 1538 H. Medwall *Nature* (Brandl) 41/96, I let the wyt thou arte a passanger That hast to do a great and longe vyage. 1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 60 Not as a passenger only. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 87 To beholde the passengers by. 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, III. i. 129 A bloody Murtherer, Or foule felonious Theefe, that fleec'd poore passengers. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* I. 266, I cannot think you a foot passenger. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 3 The passengers in mockery bad Christ come down from the cross. 1684 *Contempt. St. Man* I. vii. (1699) 74, I have nothing to do with this World;.. I am only a Passenger. *a* 1710 Pope *Alley* 19 The snappish cur (the passenger's annoy) Close at my heel with yelping treble flies. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xix, She avoided the High Street .. and reached the wynd by the narrow lanes. .. Even these comparatively lonely passages were now astir with passengers. 1875 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims* iv. 123 Every passenger may strike off a twig with his cane.

†c. *Rhet.* Puttenham's name for the figure Paralipsis. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 239 *marg.*, *Paralepsis*, or the Passager.

2. One who travels or is carried in some vessel or vehicle, esp. on board ship or in a ferry- or passage-boat; later applied also to travellers by coach, and by railway, tramway, or the like; now always with the implication of a public conveyance entered by fare or contract. (The prevailing sense.)

1511 Guylforde *Pilgr.* (Camden) 72 Syr Christopher Palusyn and the best passengers aforesayde lefte and forsoke oure galye. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 168 There are.. ferries or passages..where passengers may be transported in a Gondola. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 129 They brought with them the Spanish Captain, and some of the chief Passengers. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* ii. Wks VIII. 239 They were then only passengers in a common vehicle. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 248/2 The experiment of forming a railway for passengers as well as general merchandise traffic, had scarcely been tried. *a* 1901 Besant *Five Years' Tryst*, etc. (1902) 246 We stood on deck watching the arrival of the passengers.

†3. A vessel that carries passengers; a passage-boat; a ferry-boat. *Obs.*

[1392 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 279 Et pro vj passaiours et j balinger conductis de Caleys vsque Douer.] 1473 Sir J. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 98 Yisterdaye ij passagers off Dovr wer takyn. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. vi. 18 Vnleful war, and ane forbodin thing Within this passinger our Stix to bring Ony leifand wycht. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. lvii. 197 He .. toke the see in a passagere, & aryued at Calays. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 113 Three great ships and fifteene gallies, layed purposely..to intercept all English passengers.

†4. A ferryman, a ford-keeper. *Obs. rare.*

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* clvi. 597 When they wer ouer, the passanger, who was named Clarimodes,..demaunded of Huon what he and his wyfe were. 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 1 Oneles the said passangers..haue good knowledge of such person. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 167 A passenger, one that conueigheth ouer manie, *conuector.*

†5. A bird of passage. Also *attrib. Obs.*

1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1595) 26 Which hath giuen some occasion to holde..that the vulters are passagers, and come into these partes out of straunge countries. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* 171 Sometimes are also seene Falcons..but because they come seldome, they are held but as passengers. 1672 Sir T. Browne *Let. Friend* § 4 Passager and migrant Birds ..whom no Seas nor Places limit.

†b. *spec.* An adult hawk caught on its migration, a passage-hawk; also, a name for the Peregrine falcon; in full, *passenger falcon. Obs.*

1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 176 Many times our happe is to haue Haggardes or Passengers, or Lentiners, the which haue flowen either to the Riuer, or prayed for themselues. 1611 Cotgr., *Pelerin*, ..the Faulcon tearmed a Passenger. 1615 Latham *Falconry* Contents, Of the Passenger, or soare hawke. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, A Passenger faulcon. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. lvii. (1737) 236 Merlins, Hagards, Passengers, wild rapacious Birds.

6. *slang.* One of the crew of a racing-boat who adds to the weight without contributing his share to the work; hence, an ineffective member of a football team, etc.

1885 [Remembered at Oxford]. 1892 *Guardian* 25 May 791/3 In the ordinary amateur band there are always several 'passengers'. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb. 4/3 The two inside men on the amateur side were practically 'passengers'.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of or pertaining to passengers, esp. by ship, railway, or other mode of conveyance; carrying passengers, paid by a passenger, etc.: as *passenger automobile, boat, car, carriage, coach, department, depot, fare, jetty, liner, pier, service, ship, station, steamer, ticket, trade, traffic, train, vehicle*, etc.; of a passenger train, as *passenger engine, guard, locomotive*, etc.

1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 7 The 'Laurel' is not a regular passenger-ship. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIX. 49/2 Expense for some coals drawn by passenger engines. *Ibid.* 50/1 The passenger boats, going to miles an hour, charge from 1*d.* to 1½*d.* per passenger, per mile. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 258/2 The weight of the ordinary passenger-coaches, when empty, is mostly from three to five tons. *Ibid* 260/2 The passenger-tax .. amounts to one-eighth of a penny per mile for every passenger carried. 1844 *Act* 7 & 8 *Vict.* c. 85 § 6 All Passenger Railway Companies .. shall .. provide for the Conveyance of Third Class Passengers to and from the terminal and other ordinary Passenger Stations of the Railway. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 660/2 One third-class passenger train ..all along the line, on every day [etc.]. *Ibid.* 670/1 Coupled wheels .. are now largely and increasingly employed for passenger traffic. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Passenger-agent*, a broker, licensed to engage passages in ships for emigrants. 1878 F. S. Williams *Midl. Railw.* 264 Some discrepancy in the account of the passenger receipts per train mile. 1881 *Chicago Times* 4 June The passenger-cars..rival all competing lines in the magnificence of their finish. 1882 De Windt *Equator* 13 It is to be wondered how the passenger fares of this line can even be made to cover the outlay. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 764/1 The passenger automobile is an accepted and rapidly-increasing institution. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 May 19/1 On the Clyde they manage things better in the way of passenger-steamer service than is done on the Thames.

Pa·ssenger-pi·geon. [See Passenger 5; in F. *pigeon de passage.*] The 'Wild Pigeon' of North America (*Ectopistes migratorius*), noted for its exceptional powers of long and sustained flight, and formerly for the countless numbers in which it passed from place to place.

1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 225 Passenger Pigeons visit, in enormous flocks, the different parts of North America. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 366/2 The passenger-pigeons .. have their first quill-feather as long as any of the others—a sure indication of that rapid and long-continued power of flight they are known to possess. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds*, *Passenger-pigeon*, so called in books, but in North America commonly known as the 'Wild pigeon', ..famous in former days for its multitude, and still occasionally to be found plentifully in some parts of Canada and the United States.

Passent, erron. form of Passant.

‖**Passe-parole.** *Obs. rare.* Also **pass-parole.** [F. (1642 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *passaparola*, lit. 'pass-word': see Passe-.] (See quots.)

[1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 172 And as they say, according to the word *Passà Parola*, aduance the word.] *Ibid.* 11 Those words .. which the Captaine giues ouer to be pronounced from mouth to mouth, as to *Passe Parole* appertaines. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pass-parole*, a command given in the head of an army, and thence communicated to the rear, by passing it from mouth to mouth.

‖ **Passe-partout, passepartout** (pɑːspɑrtūː). [F. *passe-partout* (16th c. in Littré), f. *passe* vb. imp. (PASSE-) + *partout* everywhere.]

1. That which passes, or permits to pass, everywhere; *spec.* a key that opens any or many doors, a master-key; also *fig.*, and *attrib.*

[*c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. xix. 52 A travelling warrant is call'd *Passeport*, wheras the Original is *passe par tout*.] 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* I. i, Now may I .. be, in short, the *Pas par tout* of the town. 1680 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* v. i. 55 With this *Passe par tout*, I will instantly conduct her to my own Chamber. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. vii, Why this wench is the *passe-partout*, a very master-key to everybody's strong-box. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) III. 279 One of my Servants, who is gone with two of Monsieur le Envoy's, and his *Passe par toute* to Nova. 1749 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bute* 30 Nov., He opened his door with the *passe-partout* key. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 237 My art, Sir, is a *passe-par-tout*. I seldom want employment. 1831 *Edin. Rev.* Sept. 46 Their master-key was allegory, a *passe-partout* to all difficulties. 1833 C. MACFARLANE *Banditti & Robbers* (1837) 365 Shortly after the prior went with a *passe-partout*, and opened the door of his cell.

2. a. An engraved plate or block with the centre cut out for the insertion of some other plate or block, thus forming a fixed engraved border to receive any engraving or picture of suitable size. (Used largely in illustrated books of 16th–17th c.) Also a fixed typographical border for a printed page. (So in Fr.; English use doubtful.)

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Passepartout*, in Engraving, a plate or wood block, whose centre part is entirely cut out round the outer part, whereof a border or ornamental design is engraved, serving as a frame to what may be placed in the centre. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Passe-partout*... This is common in wood-engraving, where an ornamental border may be made to do duty with changing central advertisements or labels.

b. An ornamental mat or plate of cardboard or the like, having the centre cut out so as to receive a photograph, drawing, or engraving, to which when framed it serves as a mount or border. Hence *passe-partout frame*, a frame ready made with such a mount for reception of photographs, etc.

1867 MRS. WHITNEY *L. Goldthwaite* vi. 120 There were engravings and photographs in *passe-partout* frames. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Feb. 514/2 Information as to gilding cardboard for gold passe partouts. 1873 ALDRICH *Marjorie Daw* vii, There is an exquisite ivorytype of Marjorie in *passe-partout*, on the .. mantle-piece. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 60 A plain passe-partout greatly assists in 'setting off' a picture which otherwise would be but a plain print. 1898 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 5/4 Reproductions in colour and autolithographs printed on choice Dutch, Japanese, and Chinese paper, and very handsomely mounted with a passe-partout to each work.

‖ **Passe-passe.** *Obs.* [F., f. *passe* vb. imperative, as said by conjurors.] Juggling, sleight of hand, skilful deception. *Tour of passe-passe* [F. *tour de passe-passe*], a turn or feat of adroit manipulation or clever trickery.

1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist. Times* I. 82 After this, and in the Next Parliament, they had Another Tour of Passe-Passe.

‖ **Passepied** (pɑːspīe), † **paspy** (pɑːspi). [F. *passe-pied* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *passe* vb. imp. (see PASSE-) + *pied* foot, *lit.* pass (the) foot.] A French dance, resembling the minuet, but quicker, which became popular in England towards the beginning of the 18th c. (Grove); also, the music for this dance, in triple rhythm.

Said to be of Breton origin, and to have been first danced in Paris by street-dancers in 1587. (Grove *Dict. Mus.*)

a 1695 PURCELL in Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* (*title of piece*), Paspy. *c* 1700 CROFT *ibid.* (*title of piece*), The English Paspy. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 284 A kind of *Gavote* or *Brante*, in which the Men and Women are mingl'd, as at *Passepied* in France. 1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*, *Passepied*, is an Air very much like a Minuet in all Respects, only to be play'd more brisk and lively. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Paspy*, the English name for the dance *Passe-pied*. Hawkins says it 'is said to have been invented in Bretagne, and it is in effect a quick minuet'... From the fact that examples exist by writers as late as Purcell and Croft, it could not have been out of fashion in their time.

Passer (pɑːsəɹ). [f. PASS *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who passes, travels, or goes by; a passer-by.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxii. 20 Crie to thes passeres, for to-trode hen alle thi loueres. 1552 HULOET, Passer by the contrey, *viator*. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 133 Without troubling the passer, or borrowing Stentors voyce, you may .. conferre with any in the..towne. 1800 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 112 This must exclude the great body of passers and repassers. 1886 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* I. 11 Men who surrender their time to the first passer in the street.

2. One who passes an examination.

1898 *Weekly Reg.* 26 Nov. 680 Successful passers of the London University B.A. [Examination].

3. One who causes to pass, in the various senses of the verb. (See PASS *v.* C.)

1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* Introd. 10 The passers of had money. 1871 MAURICE in *Life* (1884) II. xii. 178 The passer of the Roman Catholic Bill.

† **Pa·sserage.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *passerage* cress (16th c. in Littré), f. *passe* (see PASSE-) + *rage* madness, from its supposed property of curing madness.] The French name of Garden-Cress. *Wild Passerage* (F. *passerage sauvage*), a synonym in Lyte of the Cuckoo-flower or Meadow Cress, *Cardamine pratensis*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lx. 626 The wild Passerage or Coccow flowers. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-names* (ed. 3) 178 *Passerage*, the garden cress.

Pa·sser-by'. [f. *pass by*: see PASS *v.* 61.] One who passes or goes by, *esp.* a casual passer.

1568 *Manch. Crt. Leet Rec.* (1884) I. 117 Placed .. to the Displeasure of Neighbours and passers by. 1650 *Sc. Metr. Ps.* lxxxix. 41 He to all passers by [*earlier versions* commers by] a spoil, to neighbours is a scorn. 1799 SOUTHEY *Ruined Cottage* Wks. 1838 III. 32 Methinks I see her Raising her eyes and dark-rimm'd spectacles To see the passer-by. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* iv, The steps of the passers-by kept her awake.

‖ **Passeres** (pæ·sĕrīz), *sb. pl. Ornith.* [L. pl. of *passer* sparrow.] An order of Birds typified by the genus *Passer*, including the perchers generally, and comprehending more than half of existing birds: see first quot. 1894.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 395 The 6th order of Birds is that of the Insessors, or Perchers—often spoken of as the Passeres, or 'Passerine' Birds. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 697 *Passeres*, the name given by Linnæus to his Sixth Order of Birds, which though for a time set aside in favour of other designations, *Insessores* and the like, or modified into such a form as *Passerinæ*, has been restored to use of late years, and approximately in its author's sense—the genera *Certhia*, *Sitta*, *Oriolus*, *Gracula*, *Corvus* and *Paradisea*, which he had placed in his *Picæ*, being added, while *Caprimulgus*, the portion of *Hirundo* containing the Swifts, and *Columba* have been removed. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 1 The deep plantar tendons of the Passeres are of the simplest kind.

† **Pa·sser-flami·ngo.** *Obs.* Forms: see quots. [app. f. L. *passer* sparrow, also ostrich + FLAMINGO.] The Flamingo.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. III. 275 Wild-geese, Duckes, Pellicans, Passea, Flemincos [*sic*], and Crowes. *Ibid.* IV. 536 Larks, Wild-geese, Ducks, Passerflannugos [*sic*], and many others. 1630 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* 54 The best and greatest is a Passer Flaminga, which walking at her length is as tall as a man. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 18 (Engraving) Pasche-Flemingo. *Ibid.* 212 Passe-flemingoes, Geese, Powts, Swallowes.

Passerici·dal, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *passer* sparrow + -CIDE + -AL.] Sparrow-killing.

a 1876 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) I. 32 They will be glad to bring back the exiled birds, after the manner of certain passericidal villagers whom Longfellow has immortalised.

Passeriform (pæ·sĕrifɔːm), *a. Ornith.* [f. L. type **passeriformis*, f. *passer* sparrow: see -FORM.] Sparrow-like in form or structure; *spec.* of or pertaining to the *Passeriformes* or Oscinine group of the *Passeres* or passerine birds.

In mod. Dicts.

Passerine (pæ·sĕrəin), *a.* (*sb.*) *Ornith.* [f. L. *passer* sparrow + -INE 1.]

1. Of or belonging to the *Passeres* or Perchers, an order of birds.

1776 PENNANT *Zool.* (ed. 4) I. 254 Order V. Passerine. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* II. i. 165 A bird .. of the passerine tribe and very common about the houses. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* ii. 15 Among passerine birds the raven has the widest range. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 1 Passerine or Perching Birds.

2. Of about the size of a sparrow. In various bird-names, as Passerine Ground-dove (*Chamæpelia passerina*), Passerine Owl (*Glaucidium passerinum*), Passerine Parrot (*Psittacula passerina*).

1883 *List Animals Zool. Soc.* (1896) 343 Passerine Parrot. *Ibid.* 379 Passerine Owl. *Ibid.* 465 Passerine Ground-Dove.

B. *sb.* A passerine bird.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v., All the Passerines have short and slender legs, with three toes before and one behind. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* Introd. 57 The *Aves Passerinæ*, divided [by Gloger] into two Suborders:—Singing Passerines (*melodusæ*), and Passerines without an apparatus of Song-muscles (*anomalæ*).

† **Passe-temps, pastemps.** *Obs.* [F. *passe-temps* (pɑːstɑ̃), 15th c. in Littré = It. *passalempo*, f. *passe*, *passa* vb. imp. (PASSE-) + *temps*, *tempo* time. Cf. PASTANCE.] = PASTIME *sb.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 151 The incommoditees or displeasures .. it easeth with honeste passetemps & recreacion. 1548 — *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 2 Contemnyng pronocacions of all vayne pastemps. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Ep. Ded. 8 Such Meditations which are .. the *passetemps* of your severest hours.

Passetime, -tyme, obs. forms of PASTIME.

‖ **Passe-velours.** *Obs.* [F. *passe-velours* (pɑːsvəlʊːr), lit. 'surpass velvet', 16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.: see PASSE-.] A former name for the COCK'S-COMB (*Celosia cristata*), called also by Cotgrave *Flower valure*, *Velvet flower*; cf. FLORAMOUR.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xl. § 3. 254 *Amaranthus Tricolor.* Floramor and Passeuelours. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXI. x. 92 The Passe-veleur or Flower-gentle. 1611 FLORIO, *Amaránto*, .. the flowre gentle or Passeuelours. 1706 in PHILLIPS.

† **Passe-volant.** *Obs.* Also 6 pasuolan, *Sc.* paswolent, -voland, 7 pas-, pass-, passevolant. [a. F. *passe-volant* (pɑːsvolɑ̃), 1529 in Hatz.-Darm., It. *passavolante* (Florio), f. F. *passe*, It. *passa* (see PASSE-) + *volant*, *volante* flying.]

1. A small cannon used in the 16th and 17th centuries; = BASE *sb.*6

1513 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 487 Item, to Alexander Routh for vij new paswolentis, the price of the pece iij *li.* greit. 1524 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. I. 79 The meane shot, as sacres and pasuolans, were in great number. 1566 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1814) 172 Item ane pasvoland of brace upone ane traist. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pasvolant*, the Artillery called a Base. [1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Passe-volant*, a name applied by the French to a Quaker or wooden gun on board ship; but it was adopted by our early voyagers as also expressing a movable piece of ordnance.]

2. (See quots.) (So in Fr.)

[1611 COTGR., *Passevolant*, .. also, a hireling whom a Captaine, on Muster dayes, foisteth into his companie; and generally, any such skipiacke, or base nimblesbie.] 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 105 Letters from the Lords in England, requiring that no Captain should supply his Company with Passe-volants at pleasure. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Passe-volant*, or *passe-volant*, a faggot, or a pretended soldier,.. whom the captain or colonel makes pass in review, or muster, to shew that his company is compleat, or to receive pay thereof to his own profit. .. In France the passe-volants are condemned to be marked on the cheek with a flower de luce.

Pa·ss-guard. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 6-9 pacegard(e, 7 pace-guard, 7-passguard, 8-pass guard, pass-guard, (9 passegarde, pasguard). [app. f. PASS *sb.*2 9 + GUARD *sb.* (Littré has F. *passe-garde* only as a neologism of 19th c.)

If *passe-garde* were Fr. it would necessarily mean 'that which is used to pass a guard' (see PASSE-); as an Eng. compound it would naturally mean 'the guard of a pass'.]

An item of ancient tilt armour; according to Hewitt, a separate piece provided to accompany the grandguard, being screwed upon the left elbow as an additional defence in the tournament; also called by recent writers *elbow-shield*.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 12 One sorte had the vambrases the pace gardes the grandgardes.. parted with golde and azure. 1660 *Tower Survey* in *Archæol. Jrnl.* (1847) IV. 346 Sundry parcells of Tilt Armour.. Pace-guards, viz. Russet, 7, White, 3: 10. Granguards, viz. Russet, 7, White, 2: 9. 1668 *Tower Survey* in Hewitt One compleat armt capape engraven with the ragged staffe with a mainepasse guard and passguard—made for the Earle of Leicester. 1876 J. HEWITT in *Stothard's Monum. Effigies Gt. Brit.* 190 This would seem to fix the name of passguard to the additional elbow-defence. 1898 VISCT. DILLON in *Archæol. Jrnl.* Ser. II. V. 313 The pasguard is also linched on a pin.

? By some writers on armour, followed by dictionaries, French and Eng., the name has been erroneously applied to the *garde-collet*, a raised ridge-like projection of the pauldron or shoulder-piece, to turn aside the blow of a lance, used on armour before and after 1500. See 1786 GROSE *Anc. Armour* 24; 1824 MEYRICK *Antient Armour* II. 228, III. Gloss.; 1846-60 FAIRHOLT *Costume* 225-6, and Glossary s.v. [corrected in ed. 1885]; 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ix. 155; Littré *Dict. Française* s.v. *Passe-garde*; and recent Dicts.

Passh, Passhion, obs. ff. PASCH, PASSION.

Passibility (pæsibi·liti). [ad. late L. *passibilitās* (Arnobius), f. *passibilis*: see -ITY. Cf. F. *passibilité* (15th c.), OF. *passibleté*.] The quality of being passible; capability of suffering, or of receiving impressions from external agents.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxv. 10 Þou led vs in til þe sныe of passibilite. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. i. (Bodl. MS.), Þis worlde..schal passe touchinge þis passibilitie and kinde and schappe þat it haþ nowȝe, butte it schal abide euermore touchinge þe substaunce. 1555 BONNER *Homilies* 69 The fourmes and qualities sensible, which in dede are subiecte to passibilitie. 1622 DONNE *Serm.* i. (1640) 2 He was defective in nothing; not in Power, as God, not in passibility, as man. 1893 FAIRBAIRN *Christ in Mod. Theol.* II. II. III. ii. 483 The very truth that came by Jesus Christ may be said to be summed up in the passibility of God.

† **b.** Passiveness; inaction; sloth. *Obs. rare.*

1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 119 Sa kepis the vertu cardinale the activitee, or passibilitee of mannis governaunce in his lyf. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 228 b, Shall brynge with them theyr olde grosnes, henynes, & passibilite.

Passible (pæ·sib'l), *a.* Also 7 *erron.* -able. [a. OF. *passible* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *passibilis* capable of feeling or suffering (Tert.), f. *pass-*, ppl. stem of *patī* to suffer: see -IBLE.]

1. Capable of suffering, liable to suffer; liable to impressions or feelings; susceptible of sensation or of emotion. (Chiefly *Theol.*)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxi. 5 He is in generations in passybles, þat ar of generations passiblis. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxvi. 23 Whiche thingis the prophetis and Moyses spaken for to be comynge, if Crist passible [*gloss* or able to suffre]. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patrum* v. xi. (1495) 341/2 For the loue of the, he was made man passyble & mortall; whiche was Immortall & Impassyble. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 101 Pythagoras was of opinion, that the first cause was not sensible, nor passible. 1691 BAXTER *Kepl. Beverley* 6 The Paradise Saints have bodies of flesh, passible, and such as must have food. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Divinity* xxvi. (1720) 414. 1872 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 425 God is a being morally passible.

† **2.** Liable to suffer change or decay. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 153 The Sonne and Mone eclipse bothe, That be hem lieve or be hem lothe, Thei soffre; and what thing is passible To ben a god is impossible. 1601

Deacon & Walker *Spirits & Divels* 83 The aire is both passihle, and corruptible, and may easily be corrupted and changed. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* I. i. 15 That Bodies are passible and divisible, in infinitum, and continuous as are also a line, superficies, place, and time.

3. Capable of being suffered or felt. ? *Obs.*

1558 Bp. Watson *Sev. Sacram.* xv. 92 Although God doth punishe and afflict vs, yet he doth it not with passible anger. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. vi. (1651) 21 His [the Sensible Faculty's] object in general is a sensible or passible quality, because the sense is affected with it.

†**4.** = Passive. *Obs. rare.*

c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1057 What it is of understandyng actyve & passyble.

Hence **Pa·ssibleness** = Passibility. *rare.*

1614 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* xxv. 181 It [heresy of Eutiches and Dioscorus] drew after it, the heresie of the passiblenesse of the deitie. 1858 Bushnell *Serm. New Life* 347 After all there must be some kind of passibleness in God, else there could be no genuine character in him.

‖ **Passiflora** (pæsiflōˑrā). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. L. *pass-* as stem of *passio* Passion + *-flōrus* flowering. Formed by Linnæus, 1737, on the earlier L. name *flos passionis*, flower of the Passion.] The genus of plants containing the Passion-flower.

1763 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 105/2 The fruit of the Passiflora was cut in high perfection, at Castle-Howard, in Yorkshire .. the best of the tropical fruits. 1869 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* III. 279 The elaborate series of *chevaux-de-frise*, by which the nectary of the common Passiflora is guarded.

Hence **Passiflora·ceous** *a.*, pertaining to the *Passifloraceæ*, the Natural Order containing the Passion-flower. **Passiflo·ral** *a.*, applied to the alliance (*Passiflorales*) of Natural Orders allied to *Passifloraceæ*. **Passiflo·rine** *Chem.*, an alkaloid obtained from the root of the Passion-flower.

1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* 333 *Passiflora quadrangularis* ..is said to owe its activity to a peculiar principle called Passiflorine. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Passiflorin*, ..term for an alkali little known, which Ricord-Madiana has obtained from the roots of the *Passiflora*.

‖ **Passim** (pæˑsim), *adv.* [L., = 'scatteredly', f. *passus* spread abroad, scattered; hence 'here and there, at random, anywhere, everywhere'.] A Latin word, used chiefly after the name of a book or author, to indicate the occurrence of something in various places throughout the book or writings. Rarely *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.*

1803 *Edin. Rev.* July 474 Our readers may find abundance of this .. in these volumes, *passim*. 1821 Byron *Juan* III. cxi, I'll prove that such the opinion of the critic is, From Aristotle *passim*. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Sept. 2/3 In these *passim* allusions one often 'nods'.

Passing (paˑsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Pass *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. The action of the vb. Pass in various senses: going, going on, going by, going away, departing, dying; getting through an examination, going beyond, surpassing, etc.

In passing, by the way; in the course of some procedure, narrative, speech, etc.; parenthetically, = F. *en passant*.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxv. 2 [cxvi. 11], I said in my passing, Ich man is liȝer. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxviii. [cxix.] 136 Passyngis of watirs led myn eghyn. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 335 Þere is noȝt gret passynge and exces in [e]hele noþer in hete. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* xxxv. *heading*, Of Pyrrus and of his passyng ffrom Troy. 1512 in *Southwell Visit.* (1891) 115, I wyll that at the howre of my passyng the grettist bell in the church be rongen. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. l, Mens passing about their Affairs in the Night. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Nov. 542/2 The question for the bill's passing was put. 1849 C. Brontë *Shirley* vi, It may be remarked, in passing. 1869 Tennyson (*title*) The Passing of Arthur.

b. In causative senses: Causing or allowing to pass, carrying over, transportation, transference, carrying into law, uttering, pronouncing, etc.

1565 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 13 § 5 The Ordinary Passing and Carrying of the Queen's Majesty's People .. and from as other Watermen..do. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 276 Neglecting to take any Securities upon ye passing of Wooll. 1692 Sir W. Hope *Fencing-Master* (ed. 2) 79 My next Lesson is of Passing, or making of a Pass. 1739 Labelye *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* p. iii, Before the passing the first Act for Building the Bridge. 1821 *Act* 1 & 2 *Geo. IV*, c. 64 § 1 The passing of any Rogue, Vagabond, .. or other idle and disorderly Person, to his or her Place of legal Settlement or Place of Birth. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 602 The passing of the sentence was therefore deferred. 1889 *Pauline* VIII. 38 Carter got in once more, owing to a good piece of passing between himself, Stokoe, and Browne. 1892 F. Marshall *Football* 121 For a time, passing was confined to the forwards exclusively, and was what is termed 'short' passing.

c. A means of passing; a passing-place; a ford.

1872 Tennyson *Gareth & Lynette* 597–8 O'er it [the river] are three passings, and three knights Defend the passings.

2. With advbs.: see Pass *v.* II.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 193 Of whos ende and passing forþ it is expressid in þinges þat goþ bifore. *c* 1410 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* xliv. lf. 95 (Gibbs MS.) He þurstede bodyly by cause of þe gret passynge out of blode. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 161 A passing ouer, .. or carrieng ouer, *traiectio*. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 48/1 These remedyes, which in passinge by, it seemed convenient vnto me to rehearse. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 74 Ants, with constant passing up and down, will wear traces even in flints. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1812 The passing-away of the educational enthusiasm.

3. *concr.* A gold or silver thread made by winding a thin strip or ribbon of the metal about a core of silk. Cf. Passement.

1882 in Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework*. 1899 W. G. P. Townsend *Embroidery* iv. 73 A diaper in string worked over in gold passing. *Ibid.* v. 82 Gold and Silver Passing and Tambour. 1901 Lewis F. Day & Mary Buckle *Art in Needlework* xxix. (ed. 2) 245 Japanese gold does not tarnish so readily as 'passing'.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *passing knell*, †*peal*, *rule*; **passing-braid** (see quot.); **passing certificate**, a certificate of having passed an examination or the like; †**passing-close**, *Mus.*, an interrupted cadence; **passing nippers** (see quot.); †**passing-penny** = *pass-penny* (Pass *sb.*[2] 17 b); hence allusively, a passport to the future world; **passing-place**, a place where persons or things may pass; *spec.* (*a*) a ford, (*b*) a railway siding; **passing-stroke**, *Croquet* (see quot.). Also Passing-bell.

1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework*, **Passing Braid*, a description of Braid employed in Embroidery, made with gold or silver thread, such as used on military uniforms. 1787 Nelson 20 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 248, I transmit to you a *Passing Certificate, with two Warrants, for Mr. James Ballentine. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxxviii, My passing certificate was signed, and the captains did me the honour to shake hands with me, and wish me speedy promotion. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 127 They be *passing closes, which we commonly call false closes, being deuised to shun a final end and go on with some other purpose. 1798 Southey *Bishop Bruno* i, The sound it gave was his *passing knell. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Passing Nippers* (Nautical), a strong hank of untwisted but mailed yarn used in binding the messenger to the cable. 1533 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 202 For a *passyng pele xij *d.* 1651 Jer. Taylor *Holy Dying* iv. § 9 (1727) 178 It is good so to carry our *Passing-penny in our hand. 1716 B. Church *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 89 Maj. Church .. ask'd the French men where their *passing Place was? 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 257/2 The manner in which switches are applied at passing-places and crossings. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Apr. 8/1 The competing cars..streamed off in single file with strict injunctions as to observance of the *passing rule. 1901 *Scotsman* 16 Sept. 10/4 The '*passing stroke' is used when it is necessary that the player's ball should go further than the ball which has been roqueted.

Pa·ssing, *ppl. a.* (*adv.* and *prep.*) [f. Pass *v.* + -ing 2.]

1. That goes or passes by.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3297 Al day of passande men þey herd. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxliii. (Bodl. MS.), Passinge men comeþ: and beþ ispoyled and robbed and ofte slayne. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 679 Th' Infernal Troops like passing Shadows glide. 1794 Southey *Wat Tyler* II. i, The green corn waves to the passing gale. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* Concl. xxvi, The shade of passing thought. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. i. 26 Some passing traveller from distant lands.

2. That passes away or elapses; of time or things measured by time: transient, transitory, temporary, fleeting; ephemeral, vanishing.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* v. 14 Þis luf is noght passand bot lastand. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. viii. (Skeat) I. 102 How passing is the beautie of flesshly bodyes, more flyttinge than mouable floures of sommer. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IX. ii. (Bodl. MS.), Noþinge is..more passinge þanne tyme, for tyme resteþ neuere. 1567 Harman *Caveat* xi. 55 When they had thus wrong water out of a flint in spoyling him of his euyl gotten goods, his passing pens, and fleting trashe. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 15 ℙ 1 The History of the passing Day. 1899 A. Austin in *Daily News* 16 Nov. 4/5 The confounding of the Passing with the Permanent.

b. Done, given, etc., in passing; cursory.

1750 Gray *Elegy* 80 Some frail memorial..Implores the passing tribute of a sigh. 1806 Callcott *Mus. Gram.* vi. 66 The Passing Shake is expressed in Germany by a particular character. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Passing-shake*, a short trill, made *en passant*, in flowing passages of quavers or semiquavers, without..interrupting the natural course of the melody. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxvii, Few opportunities ..of exchanging even such passing greetings. 1862 Mill *Utilit.* 8 A passing remark is all that needs be given.

3. Surpassing, pre-eminent; transcendent; extreme. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenia*) 342 Quhat passand luf til hym scho had. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol.* 61 He is a man heigh of discrecioun I warne yow wel he is a passyng man. 1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurell* 841 The passynge bounte of your noble astate. 1577 Harrison *England* II. xiii. (1877) I. 254 Tokens .. of passing workemanship. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 17 Pardon deare Madam, 'tis a passing shame. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 195 To the passing content of her grand-parents.

4. Having the charge of testing and passing candidates; examining.

1788 Nelson 26 Dec. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 277 On his going to be Examined..the Passing Captains had refused to examine him. 1840 Marryat *Olla Podr.* III. 28 The passing captains..suffered from the heat of the weather.

B. *adv.* (= Passingly). In a passing or surpassing degree; surpassingly, pre-eminently, in the highest degree; exceedingly, very. (With adjs. or advbs. only.) Now somewhat *arch.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 411 Þan Menelaus .. gadrede passyng strong men. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 216 He gave the baly of Cossey..a passyng gret rebuke. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VII. xviii, Hee hath done passyng ylle and shamefully. 1510–20 *Everyman* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 128 It pleaseth God passing well. 1596 Harington *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 66 Vitellius who is noted to haue been a passing great eater. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 142 A man he was..passing rich with forty pounds a year. 1786 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 8 Nov., I liked them all passing well. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* II. i, Strange, passing strange indeed, and bitter! 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* xli. (1900) 100/2 It would be passing mean to enrich herself by a legal title to them which was not essentially hers at all.

†**b.** *Passing old*: of advanced age, superannuated.

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* 96 Quhethir a passand alde ancien man be law of armes may be haldin prisoner.

C. quasi-*prep.* Uses in which the pr. pple. (governing an object) through some ellipsis approaches the character of a preposition with its object. (The participial character remains more perceptible in 2, 3, than in 1.)

†**1.** Beyond (some definite measure or number), more than. After 1500 app. only with negative: *not passing*, not more than. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 422, I haue be prest and parsoun passynge thretti wynter. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xxiii. 218 Proude preostes cam with hym passend an hundred. 1418 *26 Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 63 Þat borweþ moche he geteþ hate, Spende waste passyng his rent. *c* 1483 *Chron. London* (1827) 116 The whiche hadde nought passyng v^e^ fyftynge men with them. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 68 To a woman gene neuer passyng a drame at once of safrane. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix. 22 The trenches of the Salaris beeing not passing 150. paces from the Castle. 1685 H. More *Paralip. Prophet.* ix. 57 He was not passing fifty nine years when he died. 1767 *Woman of Fashion* I. 24 It is not passing four Month's ago, that I must needs.. let my Girl go to an Assembly.

†**2.** Beyond in degree, to a greater degree than, more or better than; also, in preference to, rather than. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 201 He syngeth, daunceth, passynge any man That is or was sith þat the world bigan. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xi. 44 He gert sla his wyf, whilk he luffed passand all oþer creatures. 1539 [see Pass *v.* 37].

†**3.** Beyond the limit, range, or compass of; so as to surpass; as in *passing measure*, beyond measure. *Obs.*

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* (Rolls) I. 36 Thenne he dide a maistrie passing his power. 1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* III. (1577) Q v, Men paste feare, and hardie passing measure. 1830 Tennyson *Talking Oak* 58 The slight she-slips of loyal blood, And others, passing praise.

Passingalia: see Passacaglia.

Pa·ssing-be·ll. [f. Passing *vbl. sb.* (cf. Pass *v.* 11) + Bell *sb.*[1]] 'The bell which rings at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the passing soul: often used for the bell which rings immediately after death' (J.); = Death-bell.

The name still widely survives, but only in rare cases is the bell now rung until after death. See *N. & Q.* 10th ser. I. 308, 350, 3rd ser. II. 246. For the original use, cf. *Constit. & Canons* (1603) lxvii, And when any is passing out of this life, a bell shall be tolled, and the Minister shall not then slack to do his last duty. And after the party's death, if it so fall out, there shall be rung no more than one short peal, and one other before the burial, and one other after the burial.

1526 in Ellacombe *Ch. Bells Devon* (1872) 463 The clerke to have for tollynge of the passynge belle, .. if it be in the day, *os. 4d.* Ye 1600 *Distracted Emp.* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 243 If I but chaunce to toule his passinge bell And give the parryshe notyce who is dend. 1604 Donne *To Sir H. Wotton going to V.* iv, As prayers ascend To Heaven in troops, at a good man's passing-bell. 1691 Norris *Pract. Disc.* 149 If his Senses hold out so long, he can hear even his Passing-Bell without disturbance. 1731 Swift *On his Death*, Before the passing-bell begun, The news through half the town has run. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* I. 332 More mournfully than dirge or passing bell, The joyous carol came. 1866 Monsell *Passing Bell* 1 Listen! it is the Passing Bell. Lift up thy heart to God and pray. A soul is passing,—who can tell How prayer may help it on its way.

b. *fig.* That which forebodes or signalizes the death or passing away of anything; the 'knell'.

1577 Whetstone *Remembr. Gascoigne* xxv, The Swan in songs, dooth knolle her passing bel. 1696 Brookhouse *Temple Open.* 62 The Sounding of the Seventh Angel, Is the worlds Passing Bell. 1819 Keats *Lamia* II. 39 Knowing well That but a moment's thought is passion's passing bell. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 669 And my solemn thunder knell Should ring to the world the passing bell Of tyranny!

†**Pa·ssing-by.** *Obs. rare.* [See Passing *vbl. sb.* 2.] = Passover.

1533 Tindale *Supper of Lord* D ij b, Where is this geste chamber where I myghte eate the passing by with my disciples?

Passingeoure, -ger, obs. forms of Passenger.

Passingly (paˑsiŋli), *adv.* [f. Passing *ppl. a.* + -ly 2.] In a passing manner.

a. For the time, temporarily (*obs.*); in passing, cursorily.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xlviii. 1 Þat ȝe here not passandly, all þat wonnys þe warld. 1340 *Ayenb.* 172 Þe zeneȝere ssel guo in-to his house..naȝt pasindeliche ase þe iugelour þat ne bleþ naȝt bleþeliche in his house. 1530 Palsgr. 383 All these actes be but passyngly brought in. 1684 in Wodrow *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1722) II. III. viii. 388 Not having been for several Years there, but passingly. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 633 They are passingly noticed in the last stanza. 1891 G. Meredith *One of our Conq.* II. xii. 289 Victor commented passingly on the soundness of them.

b. In a surpassing degree or manner, surpassingly; pre-eminently, exceedingly; = Passing *adv.* (qualifying adj., adv., vb.). *arch.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 315 Þei ben passyngliche holy. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 483 Oon preysed hym in mietre passingliche in þis manere. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2537 Passandly sho loued cuthbert. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* III. iii, He was passyngly wel vysaged and passyngly wel made. 1587 M. Grove *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 56 She loues their wisdome passinglie. 1638 Foro *Fancies* IV. i, You, forsooth, .. were contented, Passingly plensed. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* June 37, I, who thought myself so strong, am passingly weak.

Passing-measure, var. Passemeasure *Obs.*

Pa·ssingness. [f. PASSING *ppl. a.* + -NESS.] Passing quality; transitoriness.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* vi. (1852) 68 Feelings so serene and sweet,..That they can make amends for their passingness. 1865 NEALE *Hymns Glor. Parad.* (1866) 10 Here they live in endless being, Passingness hath passed away.

Pa·ssing-no·te. *Mus.* A note not belonging to the harmony, interposed between two notes essential to it, for the purpose of passing smoothly from one to the other. Sometimes also applied to *auxiliary notes* (see AUXILIARY *a.* 2 b).

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Music* (1789) I. ii. 39 Merely..a passing-note serving only to lead more smoothly to the sixth. 1875 OUSELEY *Princ. Harmony* xviii. 199 'Passing notes' should be regarded as nothing more than embellishments. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s. v., It is a necessary characteristic of a passing-note, that it should have a degree of the scale on each side of it.

Passion (pæ·ʃən), *sb.* Also 2–6 -iun, -ioun, -yo(u)n, etc., 4 pasciоun. [a. OF. *passiun, passion*, ad. L. *passiōn-em* suffering (Tertullian, etc.), n. of action f. *patī, pass-* to suffer. In L. chiefly a word of Christian theology, which was also its earliest use in Fr. and Eng., being very frequent in the earliest ME.]

I. The suffering of pain.

1. (Now usually with capital.) The sufferings of Jesus Christ on the Cross (also often including the Agony in Gethsemane). Formerly also in *pl.*

Cross of Passion, in Heraldry: see quots. *Instruments of the Passion*, the cross, the crown of thorns, the nails, scourge, etc.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 119 Vre drihtnes halie passiun, þet is his halie þrowunge þe he for mancunne underfeng. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 1 Efter ure louerdes pine, ant his passiun. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 15/472 Riȝt þane wei þat ore louerd ȝeode toward is passiоun. 1340 *Ayenb.* 12 Þe uerthe articles belongeþ to his passion. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* i. 3 To which and he ȝaf [1388 schewide] hym silf alyue after his passioun. [So all 16–17th c. versions.] 1526 TINDALE 1 *Pet.* i. 11 The passions that shulde come vnto Christ. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxxix. (1870) 220 The mount of Caluery, where Iesu Chryst did suffer his passions. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, By thy crosse and passion,..Good lorde deliuer us. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 3 Nov., This morning comes Mr. Lovett, and brings me my print of the Passion, varnished by him. 1682 J. GIBBON *Introd. ad Lat. Blason.* 76 A long Cross: Bara makes it like a Cross of Passion, that is, the Traverse beam a pretty deal below the top of the palar part. 1725 COATS *Dict. Her.* s. v., *Cross of the Passion*.. not crossed in the Middle but somewhat below the Top, with Arms short in proportion to the Length of the Shaft. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. vii. 211 As if the Remission of our Sins was to be ascribed peculiarly to the Passion. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIX. 428/1 Pictured representations of the fourteen stages of our Lord's passion. 1845 G. A. POOLE *Churches* vi. 48 The font of North Somercoats, Lincolnshire, has on two of its sides shields charged with the instruments of the passion.

†**b.** Used allusively in asseverations; also *transf.* applied by persons to themselves, as in *passion of me, my heart, my soul. Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's Prol.* 13 A-bide for godis digne passion. *c* 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 168 Help, help, for the passion of my soul. 1570 PRESTON *Cambyses* l. 180 O' the passion of God, I have done. 1601 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* (Q.) III. iii. 127 Gods passion, and I had twise so many cares, as you haue, I'ld drowne them all in a cup of sacke. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. ii. 43 Cox my passion, giue me your hand. 1684 MERITON *Yorksh. Dial.* 477 Pashions a Life I here'st Land-lord just at deaur. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 24 Passion o' me! Who will then carry my Corn to Mill?

c. The narrative of the sufferings of Christ from the Gospels; also, a musical setting of this.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8844 Þus sais sum opinion, Bot sua sais noght þe passion. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxlix. 566 After that your deuyne seruyce be done, and the passyon of our lorde Iesu Chryste red. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. ix. 64 That every deacon read two passions. 1880 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 664/2 Until the latter half of the 16th century the Passion was always sung..by the three Deacons alone. *Ibid.* 666/1 Bach['s]..'Passion according to S. Matthew' is..the finest work of the kind.

†**d.** Passion-tide or Passion Week. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10178 Þe Sonenday of þe passion. *Ibid.* 11330 Wiþinne þe passion Wiþ is ost he wende uorþ & arerde is dragon.

2. The sufferings of a martyr, martyrdom. *arch.*

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 1 Her beginneð þe liflade & te passiun of seinte margarete. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 265 What penaunce and pouerte and passioun þei [the saints] suffred. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 1668 The emperour commaunded .. Thei shulde be led on-to her passyon. 1503 *Gold. Leg.* Colophon, The lyues passyons and myracles of many other sayntes. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. vii. (1673) 160 The great reverence they had for Martyrs. Their passions stiled their Birthday. 1754–8 T. NEWTON *Observ. Proph., Dan.* xii. 204 Cyprian ordered the passions of the Martyrs in Africa to be registred. 1901 T. R. GLOVER *Life & Lett. 4th Cent.* 250 With the martyrs came their relics, the tales of their passions, their tombs and their images.

transf. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. iv, A fasting-day no sooner comes, but .. poore cobs they smoke for it, they are made martyrs o' the gridiron, they melt in passion.

†**3.** Suffering or affliction generally. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 188 In all ower passiuns, þencheð euer inwardliche up o Godes pinen. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xv. 7 In wrangis & temptaciouns & passions. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 130 Sche was exempt from all such passyon [of travail]. 1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* xliv, The wounde of synne to me is more passyon Than the wounde of my syde for thy redempcyon. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. i. 63 Giue her what comforts The quality of her passion shall require. 1656 H. VAUGHAN *Thalia Rediv., Nativ.* 15 Great type of passions! Come what will, Thy grief exceeds all copies still.

4. A painful affection or disorder of the body or of some part of it. *Obs.* exc. in certain phrases, as *colic, hysteric(al, iliac, sciatic passion*, for which see the adjs.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xv. 13 If he were helid, that suffreth siche a maner passioun [L. *hujusmodi passionem*]. 1398–1856 [see ILIAC 1]. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 40 Asa, Kyng of Juda .. had sore feet, whech passioune our bokys sey it was podegra. 1529 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 10 Beyng entereyd into the passyon of the dropsy. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* (1557) 33 In latyn it is named *Ventralis passio*. In English .. the belly ache, or a passion in the belly. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 29 It is of ryght good effecte in the passions of the ioyntes. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVI. 566 Thirst is a Passion of the Mouth of the Stomach. 1822–34 [see HYSTERIC 1].

†**b.** A violent access, attack, or fit of disease.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 7 As a drunke man I swerve, And suffre such a Passion. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xlvii. 150 His fits and passions were much after this manner.

II. The fact of being acted upon, the being passive. [Late L. *passio*, used to render Gr. *πάθος*.]

5. The fact or condition of being acted upon or affected by external agency; subjection to external force: = AFFECTION *sb.* 1; †an effect or impression produced by action from without. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. met. iv. 130 (Camb. MS.) The passion, þat is to seyn þe suffraunce or the wit in the qwyke body goth byforn exitinge and moeuynge the strengthis of the thoght. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 108 Al that is done withouten might, it lacketh the dignyte and the name of dede, but it is cleped passion. 1530 PALSGR. 111 Verbes meanes .. betoken neyther action nor passion. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. iii. (1660) 109 The .. brightnesse of these [Sun and Moon] is .. subject to the passion of darkning or eclipsing. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. i. 303 That kind of word .. adjoyned to a Verb, to signifie the quality and affection of the Action or Passion, is stiled an Adverb. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. iv. § 7 The word passion signifies the receiving any action, in a large philosophical sense. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxxiii. (1862) 470 That work shall be the work of passion rather than of action.

†**b.** A way in which a thing is or may be affected by external agency; a passive quality, property, or attribute; = AFFECTION 11, 12. *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. xxxiv. 44 In this Theoreme, are demonstrated three passions or properties of parallelogrammes. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v, What's the proper passion of mettalls? 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινή* Diat. iii. 139 Frigidity is the proper passion of water, which is sometime accidentally hot. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 330 Of certain Passions and Properties of the Five Regular Bodies. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 209 The different Manners..produc'd by a particular hot or cold Diet, or Air, Exercise, and Passions peculiar to each Nation.

III. An affection of the mind. [L. *passio* = Gr. *πάθος*.]

6. Any kind of feeling by which the mind is powerfully affected or moved; a vehement, commanding, or overpowering emotion; in psychology and art, any mode in which the mind is affected or acted upon (whether vehemently or not), as ambition, avarice, desire, hope, fear, love, hatred, joy, grief, anger, revenge. Sometimes personified.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 676 (704) As she þat al þis mene while brende Of oþer passion þan þat þey wende. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 118 He wyll stere vp in his soule yᵉ passyons of ire & inpacyency. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 246 A poor woman with child, which longed, and, being overcome of her passion, ate flesh on a Friday. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. ii. 18 Of all base passions, Feare is most accurst. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xiv. 15 We also are men of like passions with you. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Passions* i, From Hate, Fear, Hope, Anger, and Envy free, And all the Passions else that be. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* vii. 323 By the Passions I think we are to understand certain Motions of the Mind depending upon and accompanied with an Agitation of the Spirits. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 154 The ruling Passion conquers Reason still. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, A man whose passions often overcame his reason. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 2/1 The common division of the passions into *desire* and *aversion, hope* and *fear, joy* and *grief, love* and *hatred*, has been mentioned by every author who has treated of them. *Ibid.* 14/2 Passions, in painting, are the external expressions of the different dispositions and affections of the mind; but particularly their different effects upon the several features of the face. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* VI. viii. (1864) 401 It were as easy to curb the hurricane in its fury, as the passions of an infuriated horde of savages. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 169 Their reverence for the passion, and their guardianship of the purity, of Love.

b. Without article or *pl.*: Commanding, vehement, or overpowering feeling or emotion.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 1 Such restlesse passion did all night torment The flaming corage of that Faery knight. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 277 Is this the Nature Whom Passion could not shake? 1678 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) II. x. 434 Passion is the Drunkenness of the Mind. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 3 He told me, with a great deal of passion, that he loved me above all the rest. 1770 WESLEY *Lett., to J. Benson* 5 Oct., Passion and prejudice govern the world. 1901 H. BLACK *Culture & Restraint* IV. 106 Philosophy is a feeble antagonist before passion.

c. A fit or mood marked by stress of feeling or abandonment to emotion; a transport of excited feeling; an outburst of feeling.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 49 In this great passion of unwonted lust, Or wonted feare of doing ought amis, He starteth up. 1599 CHAPMAN *Hum. Day's Mirth* Plays 1873 I. 92 Come, come, leave your passions, they cannot moove mee. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 119 They sent these men thither in passion. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 150 From the brave youth the streaming passion broke. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. ii. (1864) IV. 98 Henry fell on his knees and in a passion of grief entreated her merciful interference. 1856 W. COLLINS *After Dark* (1862) 214 She burst into an hysterical passion of weeping.

d. A poem, literary composition, or passage marked by deep or strong emotion; a passionate speech or outburst. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* i. *heading*, The Authour in this Passion taketh .. occasion to open his estate in loue. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 321 Heere she comes, and her passion ends the play. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* I. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 416/1 These very passions I speak to my father. [Gifford *note* These pathetic speeches.] 1614 TOMKIS *Albumazar* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 327 Not a one shakes his tail, but I sigh out a passion. 1871 BROWNING *Balaustion* 193 Now it was some whole passion of a play.

7. *spec.* An outburst of anger or bad temper.

1530 PALSGR. 320/1 Passyonate, inclyned sone to be in a passyon. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 11 It's eath..to.. calme the tempest of his passion wood. 1688 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.* s. v. *Bring*, To bring a Man in a passion [*transporté de colère*] to himself. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 301/1 This put Bluster into such a Passion, that he quitted the Surgery in a Pet. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 28 Aug., Warburton kept his temper all along, while Lowth was in a passion. 1819 *Metropolis* II. 212 She chose, woman-like,..to fly in a passion and to abuse the sheriff's officer. 1842 BROWNING *Pied Piper* x, And folks who put me in a passion May find me pipe after another fashion.

b. Without *a*: Impassioned anger, angry feeling.

1524 WOLSEY *Let. to Knight* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. i. iv. 57 Whatsoever they might speak in passion or otherwise. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* IV. i. 125, I pray you good Gostanzo, Take truce with passion. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 37 [To] undergo the danger with them and that without passion against you. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Resentm.* Wks. 1874 II. 98 Passion; to which some men are liable, in the same way as others are to the epilepsy. 1798 SOUTHEY *Cross Roads* xviii, Passion made his dark face turn white. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 143 We can stifle the hot word of passion.

8. Amorous feeling; strong sexual affection; love; †also in *pl.*, amorous feelings or desires. Often *tender passion*.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. i. 36 My sword..shall..plead my passions for Lauinia's loue. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 30 But, when shee better him beheld, shee grew Full of soft passion and unwonted smart. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. Prol. 13 Passion lends them Power, time, meanes to meete. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Passion*,..an affection of the mind,..in Poems and Romances it is more peculiarly taken for the passion of love. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 128 ₱ 4 Fairest Unknown .. I have conceived a most extraordinary Passion for you. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* II. i, I declared myself the most wretched of all martyrs to this tender passion. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IX. viii. (1864) V. 413 Seized with a poetic passion for Eudoxia, wife of William.

b. *transf.* An object of love, a beloved person.

1783 LADY SUFFOLK in *Lett. C'tess S.* (1824) II. 275 Lord Buckingham's former passions go off very quickly: poor Lady Northampton is dead. 1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle Papers* Wks. (Biogr. ed.) IV. 295 Whenever one of my passions comes into a room, my cheeks flush.

9. Sexual desire or impulse.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. i. (1648) 2 Which set a man at liberty from his lusts and passions. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 454 Sions daughters..Whose wanton passions in the sacred Porch Ezekiel saw. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* III. iii. (1806) II. 132 Delaying the gratification of passion from a sense of duty. 1842 LONGF. *Quadroon Girl* x, He knew whose passions gave her life, Whose blood ran in her veins.

10. An eager outreaching of the mind towards something; an overmastering zeal or enthusiasm for a special object; a vehement predilection.

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 70 Concerning his passion of horses, which he calls his malady..never counsell him to cure it. 1671 tr. *Frejus' Voy. Mauritania* 1 A passion of meriting the esteem of a considerable Company of Merchants. 1708 SWIFT *Sentiments Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. 1755 II. i. 61 That mighty passion for the church, which some men pretend [etc.]. 1780 COWPER *Lett.* 8 May, The passion for landscape-drawing. 1838 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. vi. 89 My present passion is for indigenous orchises. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 2. 169 The growing passion for the possession of land.

b. *transf.* An aim or object pursued with zeal.

1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 261 Whate'er the Passion, knowledge, fame, or pelf. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 69 The drama was the passion of the people. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* i. 81 To rule was her passion. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law Spir. W.* I. i. (1884) 4 The pursuit of Law became the passion of science. *Mod.* Golf has become a passion with him.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *passion-fever, -fit, -monger, -pitch, -verse, -wave*; objective and instrumental, as *passion-blazing, -breather, -kindling, -thrilling*, and esp. with any pa. pple. of suitable sense, as *passion-coloured, distracted, -driven, -filled, -guided, -kindled, -led, -ridden, -shaken, -smitten, -stirred, -stung, -swayed, -torn, -tossed, -wasted, -winged, -worn*; also *passion-like, -proud* adjs.; *passion-wise* adv.

1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIII. 362/1 Then turns his *passion-blazing eye and stamps impotently with shackled feet. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 406 Curious freaks of violent and *passion-driven men. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Last Ess. on Ch. & Relig.* 22 The *Passion-filled reasoning and rhetoric of

Pascal. 1842 Faber *Styrian Lake*, etc. 105 When in a *passion-fit I spoke. *a* 1644 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* Sol. iv. 63 A self-conceipt may hribe Thy *passion-guided Will to take up Arms 'Gainst soveraign Reason. *a* 1835 Mrs. Hemans *Poems, Genius singing to Love*, The *passion-kindled melody Might seem to gush from Sappho's fervent heart. 1799 Campbell *Pleas. Hope* I. 121 Congenial Hope! thy *passion-kindling power, How bright, how strong, in youth's untroubled hour! 1893 F. Greenwood *Lover's Lex.* 275 Then we shall be at peace from the *passion-mongers. 1879 Black *Macleod of D.* xxxvii, Your feelings supposed to be always up at *passion-pitch. 1592 Greene *Disput.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 241, I began to waxe *passion-proud. 1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 510 O why is my Minde More *passion-stirred, then my hand is strong? 1605 *Ibid.* II. iii. IV. *Captains* 1070 What Sea more apt to swell Then is th' unbridled Vulgar, *passion-toss't? 1880 O. Crawfurd *Portugal* 369 Modern *passion-verse generally in its lyric form. 1799 Coleridge *Lines in Concert Room* ii, Nature's *passion-warbled plaint. 1821 Shelley *Adonais* ix, The *passion-wingèd ministers of thought. 1814 Southey *Roderick* xiv, One countenance So strongly mark'd, so *passion-worn.

b. Special Combs.: †**passion-banner**, a banner inscribed with the tokens of Christ's Passion; **Passion cross**, see quot. and *Cross of Passion* in I; †**passion-day**, the day on which a martyr suffered; **passion-fruit**, the edible fruit of some species of Passion-flower; **passion-lettuce**, an early kind of spring lettuce; **passion-music**, music to which the narrative of the Passion is set (cf. I c); so **passion-oratorio**; **passion-play**, a mystery-play representing the Passion of Christ; **passion-tide**, a tide or flow of passion; see also Passion-tide; **passion-tree**, a species of Passion-flower cultivated for its fruit; **passion-vine** = Passion-flower. Also Passion Sunday, Passion Week.

1552 *Inventory* in *Ecclesiologist* XVII. 125 A *passion hanner of red sarsnet. 1780 Edmondson *Her.* II. Gloss., **Passion Cross*, the same as the *Cross Calvary*. *Cross Calvary*,..the *Cross of the Passion*. 1882 Cussans *Hand-bk. Her.* iv. 60 The Latin Cross is sometimes called a *Passion Cross*; but in the latter, all the limbs should be couped, that is the top and bottom of the Cross should not touch the extremities of the shield while still retaining the distinctive features of the Latin Cross. 1672 Cave *Prim. Chr.* I. vii. (1673) 204 We celebrate the *passion days of the Martyrs. 1752 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 454 A garden of Eden, from which..my sister-in-law long ago gathered *passion-fruit. 1881 Mrs. C. Praed *Policy & P.* I. 145 A high fence ..overgrown with passion-fruit. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 148 Another sort of Lettices, called *Passion Lettice, prosper well in light Ground. 1880 W. S. Rockstro in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 665 Here then we have the first idea of the '*Passion Oratorio'. 1873 *Baedeker's South. Germany* (ed. 3) 128 Ober-Ammergau, celebrated for the *passion-plays performed there every ten years. 1825 D. L. Richardson *Sonn.* 27 While its *passion-tides serener flow. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 362 If you now plant, and make Layers of the *Passion-tree, in most Places, it will make it bear Fruit. 1892 *Daily News* 27 Aug. 3/1 A dish of the edible fruit of the *passion vine.

Passion (pæ·ʃən), *v.* [a. OF. *passionner* (Godef.), f. *passion* Passion *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To affect or imbue with passion.

c 1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 324 The seyd Fastolf, mevyd and passyoned gretely in his soule, seyd and swar by Cryst ys sides [etc.]. 1567 Fenton *Trag. Disc.* Ded., To see the follye of a foolishe lover passioninge himselfe uppon creditt. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. ix. 41 Great wonder had the knight to see the mayd So straungely passioned. 1818 Keats *Endym.* I. 248 For whose soul-soothing quiet, turtles Passion their voices cooingly. 1886 W. Alexander *St. August. Holiday* 214 The land where Jordan passioneth His poetry of waterfalls night and day.

† b. To move or impel by passion. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. vii. 67 That he be inclyned and passyoned to take vengeaunce.

c. To express with passion or deep feeling.

1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* I. iii. 6 In the old bome..She sits alone, and passions her sharp pain.

† 2. To affect with suffering, to afflict. *Obs.*

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 205/1 A dyscyple of his that was sore passyoned & tourmented of a greuous maladye. 1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 125 b, It especially helpeth the strangurie and those passioned with the stone. *a* 1626 Bp. Andrewes *Serm., Passion* i. (1661) 221 Whom..in body and soul..they have pierced and passioned ..on the Cross.

3. *intr.* To show, express, or be affected by passion or deep feeling; formerly *esp.* to sorrow.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. i. 264. 1591 — *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 172 'Twas Ariadne, passioning For Theseus periury, and vniust flight. 1598 Chapman *Bl. Beggar Alex.* Plays 1873 I. 33 How now Queene, what art thou doing, passioning over the picture of Cleanthes? 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* V. i. 24 Shall not my selfe, One of their kinde..Passion as they? 1819 Keats *Lamia* I. 182 She stood..By a clear pool, wherein she passioned To see herself escaped from so sore ills. 1870 *Gd. Words* 418 Larks passioning hung o'er their brooding wives. 1887 W. Sharp *Shelley* 98 There can be few of us who .. so passion for this passion as did Shelley.

Hence **Pa·ssioning** *vbl. sb.*

1844 Mrs. Browning *Vis. Poets* cxxxv, Burns, with pungent passionings Set in his eyes. 1900 S. Phillips *Paolo & Francesca* 102 Your blood is crimson with my passioning.

† **Pa·ssionable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *passionnable*, f. *passion*.] Subject to passion; passionate.

1571 Campion *Hist. Irel.* II. ix. (1633) 106 Kildare was open and passionable, in his moode desperate. 1575 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 92 An inflamid passionable minde.

Passional (pæ·ʃənăl), *sb.* (Also in L. form.) [ad. med.L. *passiōnāle*, neuter of *passiōnālis* (see next) of or pertaining to passion, to the Passion, used as sb. = *liber passionalis* (Du Cange).]

1. A book containing accounts of the sufferings of saints and martyrs, for reading on their festival days.

1650 G. Langbaine in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 552 A good old Book, which was sometime the Passional of the Monastery of Ramesey. 1849 [see Passionary]. 1882 *Ch. Q. Rev.* 276 Missals, Troparies, Passionals, Hymnaries, Collectaria, and Benedictionals. 1887 *Chicago Advance* 27 Oct. 674, 53d chap. [of Isaiah] known since the days of Polycarp..as the Golden Passional. 1901 A. C. Welch *Anselm & his Wk.* v. 89 The Archbishop..ordered Osbern..to have a passionale composed to his memory.

† b. *fig.* A story of suffering or woe. *Obs. rare.*

a 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* Prohem. 19 Quhat is the warld without plesance or play Bot passionale?

2. 'A manuscript of the four Gospels, upon which the kings of England, from Henry I. to Edward VI., took the coronation oath' (Shipley *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 1872).

Passional (pæ·ʃənăl), *a.* [ad. late L. *passiōnāl-is* (Tertullian), f. *passiōn-em* Passion: see -al. Cf. OF. *passionnel, -al*, inspired by passion, causing suffering.] Of or pertaining to passion or the passions; inspired by or imbued with passion; characterized by passion.

1700 J. Wodrow in R. Wodrow *Life* (1828) 35 This is rational, the other passional. 1845 O. A. Brownson *Wks.* VI. 37 The Fourierists..place..the passional nature..at the summit of the psychical hierarchy. 1857 Mayne Reid *War-Trail* xiv, Three elements or classes of feeling: the moral, the intellectual, and what I may term the passional. 1867 F. Parkman *Jesuits N. Amer.* xiv. (1875) 175 A mystic of the intense and passional school.

† **Pa·ssionar.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *passion(n)er, -ier*, ad. med.L. *passiōnārium, -ārius*: see next. (Med. L. *passionerius* was from the Fr.)] = next.

14.. *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 720/6 *Hic passionerius*, a passyonar.

Passionary (pæ·ʃənări). [ad. med.L. *passiōnāri-um, -us*, f. *passiōn-em* Passion: see -ary. Cf. mod.F. *passionnaire*.] = Passional *sb.* 1.

c 1475 *Piet. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 755/16 *Hoc passionari*[*um*], a passionari. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 604 As declareth the true Passyonary A boke wherin her holy lyfe wryten is. 1774 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxvii. (1840) II. 371 The passionaries of the female saints, Werburgh, Ethelred, and Sexburgh, which were kept for public edification in the choir of the church. 1853 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 212 The Passional, or Passionary, had in it the lives of martyrs and saints.

Passionate (pæ·ʃənĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med.L. *passiōnātus*, corresponding to F. *passionné* (Pr. *passionado*, It. *passionato*), pa. pple. of *passionner*: see Passion *v.*]

1. Easily moved to angry passion or wrath; prone to anger, hot-tempered, irascible.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. iii. 43 A passionat man turniþ good into euel...A gode pesible man drawiþ all þinges to good. 1530 Palsgr. 320/1 Passyonate, inclyned sone to be in a passyon. 1613 Chapman *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 142 Homer made Achilles passionate, Wrathfull, revengefull, and insatinte In his affections. 1781 Cowper *Friendship* 64 A temper passionate and fierce May suddenly your joys disperse At one immense explosion. 1841 Macaulay *Ess., L. Hunt* (1887) 614 Though passionate and often wrong-headed, he [Collier] was a singularly fair controversialist.

† b. Possessed by angry passion, enraged, angry.

a 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* 903 Susan angrit heirat, as oft woman is, Quhile passionat that all consaitis kennis, Tuk in disdane this gift. 1628 Hobbes *Thucyd.* (1822) 39 Men..are more passionnate for injustice than for violence. *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* I. 278 He was violently passionate when he conceived himself wronged.

c. Of language, etc.: Marked by angry passion, angry, wrathful.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 220, I am amazed at your passionate words. 1693 J. Edwards *Author. O. & N. Test.* 240 This passionate expletive. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 107 ₱ 1 To vent peevish Expressions, or give passionate or inconsistent Orders. 1879 McCarthy *Own Times* II. xx. 93 The debates were long, fierce, and often passionate.

2. Of persons: Affected with passion or vehement emotion; dominated by intense or impassioned feeling; enthusiastic, ardently desirous; † zealously devoted, attached, or loyal (*obs.*).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 51 To renne hedlynge without feare vpon all ieopardyes, as communly passionate persones doth. 1650 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* ii. § 2 (1727) 65 That by enkindling thy desire to heavenly banquets, thou may'st be indifferent and less passionate for the earthly. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 127 Cicero, (a passionate defender of Liberty). 1671 tr. *Frejus' Voy. Mauritania* 15, I am..Your Majesties most Humble, most Obedient, and Passionate Servant. 1805 Southey *Madoc in W.* x. ii, He..swept with passionate hand the ringing harp. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 573 Her husband's house and garden were daily thronged with her passionate admirers. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xiv. 215 The army was now passionate for an engagement.

b. Of language, etc.: Imbued with passion, marked or characterized by strong emotion; expressive of strong emotion, impassioned.

1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 22 Their passionate describing of passions. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IV. iii. § 42 To these he made a passionate speech, to exhort them to unite. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lviii. 303 Forgive this passionate language. 1845 Stoddart in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 174/1 The interjection rises from a scarcely articulate sound to a passionate, and almost to an enunciative sentence.

c. Of an emotion: Vehement.

1567 Drant *Horace* To Rdr., The one thicke powdered wyth manly passionat pangs, the other watered wyth wominishe teares. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* Ded. (Arb.) 3 By such passionate sorowes. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 243 They bear a passionate affection to their Princes. 1813 Mar. Edgeworth *Patron.* vi, His declaration of passionate attachment to Caroline. 1818 Southey *Ode Death Q. Charlotte* iii, With a passionate sorrow we bewail'd Youth on the untimely bier.

3. Subject to passion; swayed by the passions or emotions; easily moved to strong feeling; impressible, susceptible; of changeful mood.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xii. (Arb.) 44 To make him [God] ambitious of honour,..angrie, vindicatiue,..indigent of mans worships: finally so passionate as in effect he shold be altogether *Anthropopathis*. *a* 1619 Fletcher *Wit without Money* II. iv, Thou art passionate; Hast thou been brought up with girls? *c* 1622 Ford, etc. *Witch Edmonton* II. ii, You..have the power To make me passionate as an April day; Now smile, then weep; now pale, then crimson red. 1685 South *Serm.* (1697) I. 466 God will not..admit of the Passionate man's Apology, That he has so long given his Unruly Passions their Head, that he cannot now Govern or Controul them. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* iii. 78 Those hot and sudden friendships which men of passionate temper rush into.

† 4. *spec.* Affected with the passion of love, dominated or swayed by the 'tender passion'. *Obs.*

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 32 Seeing hy the shepheards passionate lookes, that the swain was halfe in loue. 1632 Shirley *Changes* I. ii, My wife is passionate and affects this Knight. 1704 Steele *Lying Lover* I. (1747) 18 Judge..what the condition of a passionate Man must be, that can approach the hand only of her he dies for.

† 5. Moved with sorrow; grieved, sad, sorrowful.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 118 These things.. permit you not, for such losse of riches, possessions, children or friends to become passionate. 1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 544 She is sad and passionate at your highness Tent. 1613 Chapman *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 157 Be not so passionate; rise, cease your tears. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 71 Ecbar (who loved him dearly) becomes so passionate, that for..some time [he] refused to be comforted.

b. Inclined to pity, compassionate. Now *dial.*

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 121, I hope this passionate humor of mine, will change, It was wont to hold me but while one tels twenty. 1658 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* verse 16. iii. (1679) 190/2 Them that have had the longest and passionatest treaty of mercy. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, (Dorsetshire) Master's very good to his workpeople, he's so pash'nate.

† c. That moves to compassion, pitiful. *Obs.*

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1590) 294 b, Melting with compassion at so passionate a sight. 1595 Spenser *Col. Clout* 427 In tragick plaints and passionate mischance.

B. *sb.* (elliptical use.) One who is influenced by passion, † *esp.* one who is in love (*obs.*).

1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 78 It came into my fancie to give a serenade to my wife, counterfeiting the amorous passionate. 1751 Richardson *Corr.* (1804) III. 182 When the passionates (forgive the word) break fences, leap from windows, climb walls, swim rivers. 1819 J. Hodgson in J. Raine *Mem.* (1857) I. 234, I could..have joined the passionates in clapping.

† **Pa·ssionate,** *v. Obs.* [f. F. *passionner* = It. *passionare*, f. *passion* Passion *sb.*: see -ate^{3} 6.]

1. *trans.* To excite or imbue with passion, or with a particular passion, as love, fear, wrath, etc.

1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* I. 107 b, This traitour..passionated not with Loue, but rather with rage and fury. 1612 Capt. Smith *Proc. Virginia* 88 It shall not so much passionate me, but I will doe my best for my worst maligner. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph., Festill for Author*, Beaumont and Fletcher coyn'd a golden Way T'expresse, suspend, and passionate a play. 1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* xi. 38 Thaile passionate an elegie hy interrupted subbs.

2. To express or perform with passion.

1567 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* II. 330 Nowe leaue we this amorous Hermite, to passionate & plaine his misfortune. 1588 Shaks. *Titus A.* III. ii. 6 Thy Neece and I..want our hands And cannot passionate our tenfold griefe, With foulded Armes. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 246 Play-houses, where the parts of women are acted by women, and too naturally passionated.

3. To desire passionately.

1652 Lovedav tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* I. 2 The Knight ..whom powerfull Reasons obliged to passionate the others Ruin.

4. To compassionate.

1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (1654) II. 48, I finde more contentment in your passionating me.

Hence **Pa·ssionating** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. exciting of angry passions).

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* II. i. 28 If there be any banding, secting or passionating among them, he is to appease and compound the same.

Passionately (pæ·ʃənĕtli), *adv.* [f. Passionate *a.* + -ly^{2}.] In a passionate manner.

1. With passion or intensity of feeling; enthusiastically, ardently; † zealously, with zealous attachment (*obs.*).

1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 18 As I begun passionately, I breake off abruptly. 1624 Dr. Bucrhm. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 180 Being pasionatelie in love. 1667 Flavel *Saint Indeed* (1754) 111 David was so passionately moved for Absalom. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 168 ₱ 5 Many a..Hand, which the fond Mother has passionately kissed. 1801 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 135 Passionately fond of conversation. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 139.

† 2. With sorrowful emotion, sadly. *Obs.*

1599 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* III. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 426/2 *Gnoth.* Oh, wife, wife! *Aga.* What ail you, man, you speak so passionately? *Gnoth.* 'Tis for thy sake, sweet wife.

3. With angry feeling, wrathfully; with heat.

1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 334 They saved some.. but those our Boats took up resented our dealing so passionately as they seem'd more willing to be drown'd. 1692 Locke *Educ.* § 67 They lay the Blame on the poor little Ones, sometimes passionately enough. *a* 1901 Besant *Five Years' Tryst* (1902) 41 'Man! I must be paid for the risks I run!' He spoke passionately. He raised his voice.

Passionateness (pæ·ʃənǎtnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being passionate; susceptibility to passion; intensity or vehemence of emotion; susceptibility to anger; wrathfulness, irascibility.

1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* i. Wks. 1772 I. 249 To love even with some passionateness the person you would marry, is not only allowable but expedient. *Ibid.* iv. 255 Seraphic Love (whose passionateness is its best complexion). 1868 E. Edwards *Ralegh* I. Introd. 33 A passionateness of self-assertion. 1884 J. Parker *Apost. Life* III. 51 This man concerns himself burningly, and with passionateness and fanaticism, respecting things that are not of the earth and of time.

†**Pa·ssionative,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Passionate *v.* or *a.* + -ive: see -ative.] Having the character of passionating: a. Subject to passionate desire; b. Of impassioning nature or tendency.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* G ij b, God forbid I shold be so Luciferous passionative-ambitious. *a* 1678 Woodhead *Holy Living* (1688) 185 The more enjoying and passionative part performed chiefly by the will.

Passion-dock. *local.* [app. f. Passion *sb.* + Dock *sb.*[1]: but cf. Patience 4.] The plant Bistort (*Polygonum Bistorta*): see Passions.

1828 *Craven Gloss.* s.v. *Patience Dock*, The leaves of the passion dock were a principal ingredient in herb puddings, which were formerly made..in this district, about the season of the passion. 1870 Hazlitt *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* I. 89 (*Good Friday*), In the North of England, they [used to] make a herb-pudding, composed, among other ingredients, of the passion-dock, on this day.

Passioned (pæ·ʃənd), *ppl. a.* [f. Passion *v.* or *sb.* + -ed. Cf. F. *passionné*, med.L. *passiōnātus.*]

1. Affected with or possessed by passion; marked by or indicating passion; = Passionate *a.* 2.

1587 *Sir F. Drake's W. Ind. Voy.* in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1811) IV. 17 Wherewith the Generall being greatly passioned, commaunded the Prouest Martiall to cause a couple of Friers then prisoners .. presently to be hanged. 1589 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. IV. 424 We have nocht shawne oure selff.. rashe passioned. 1818 Keats *Endym.* II. 201 Nor sigh of his, nor plaint, nor passion'd moan. 1824 J. Gilchrist *Etym. Interpreter* 76 All words that have any import .. are obviously distinguishable into passioned and unimpassioned..: the one indicate thoughts, the other sentiments. 1866 Ruskin *Eth. Dust* 211 The purest and most mightily passioned human souls.

†2. Affected with suffering or sorrow; grieved, sad; = Passionate *a.* 5. *Obs.*

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Apassionado*, sicke, greeued, passioned. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Pet.* i. 17 Between the passioned powers of his soul, and whatsoever might refresh him, there was a traverse drawn.

Hence **Pa·ssionedly** *adv.*, passionately.

1611 Cotgr., *Passionnément*, passionately, passionedly.

Pa·ssion-flower. [f. Passion *sb.* 1 + Flower; in 16th c. L. *flos passionis*, Sp. *flor de la pasion*, F. *fleur de la passion*: see quot. 1885.] The name of plants of the genus *Passiflora*, consisting mostly of climbing shrubs, many of which have an edible fruit; so called because the parts of the flower, etc., were fancifully thought to resemble the instruments of Christ's Passion, or suggest its attendant circumstances.

[1582 Monardes *Simplic. Medicament. ex Novo Orbe* 16–17. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VIII. ii. 616 The flower of the Granadille they say..hath the marks of the Passion, Nailes, Pillar, Whippes, Thornes, Wounds.] 1633 Johnson *Gerarde's Herbal* (1636) 1591 Maracoc or Passion Floure. The Spanish Friers for some imaginarie resemblances .. first called it *Flos Passionis.* 1792 Mar. Riddell *Voy. Madeira* 100 Three species of passion flowers are found in this island. 1833 Whittier *Toussaint L'Ouverture* 17 The passion-flower, with symbol holy, Twining its tendrils long and lowly. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 343/1 The name passionflower—*flos passionis*—arose from the supposed resemblance of the corona to the crown of thorns, and of the other parts of the flower to the nails, or wounds, while the five sepals and five petals were taken to symbolize the ten apostles,—Peter..and Judas..being left out of the reckoning.

Passionful (pæ·ʃənfûl), *a. rare.* [f. Passion *sb.* + -ful.]

†1. Full of suffering, sorrowful. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1605 A. Wotton *Answ. Pop. Articles* 55 In this passionful agony and agonizing griefe.

2. Full of passion, passionate.

1881 Fairbairn *Stud. Life Christ* v. 86 A queen .. strong, passionful, pitiless. 1885 *Blackw. Mag.* July 138 Shaking the senate with peals of passionful thunder.

3. Full of anger, wrathful.

1901 'Zack' *Tales Dunstable Weir* 187 'You mustn't go like that', she burst out, passionful.

Passionist (pæ·ʃənist), *sb.* (*a.*) [= F. *passionniste*, Sp. *pasionista*, f. Passion *sb.*: see -ist.]

1. *R. C. Ch.* A member of 'The Congregation of the Discaleed Clerks of the most Holy Cross and Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ', founded in Italy by Paolo della Croce in 1720.

In addition to the usual vows, they take an obligation that they will do their utmost to keep alive in the hearts of the faithful the memory of Christ's passion.

1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 363/1 The monastery of the Passionists. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. lii. 296 The oblong platform .. now occupied by the garden of the Passionists. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v., The life of a Passionist is very austere.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1885 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 3/1 The English and Irish Passionist clergymen of the Avenue Friedland confraternity. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v., There are now five Passionist houses in England..two in Ireland..and one in Scotland.

2. *Eccl. Hist.* = Patripassian.

1874 in J. H. Blunt *Dict. Sects.*

Passionless (pæ·ʃənlés), *a.* [See -less.]

1. Void of passion; unimpassioned.

1612 Shelton *Quix.* IV. vi. 346 An Honest, Noble, Warie, Retired, and Passionlesse woman. 1659 O. Walker *Oratory* 98 The stricter examination of a now passion-less judgment. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Grief*, Hopeless grief is passionless. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 574 An excellent digest of evidence, clear, passionless, and austerely just.

2. Without suffering, painless. *rare.*

1858 Neale *Hymn*, '*Brief life is here our portion*' iii, The crown Of full and everlasting And passionless renown.

Hence **Pa·ssionlessly** *adv.*; **Pa·ssionlessness.**

1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 185 The intense disinterestedness and passionlessness of his system. 1868 Lightfoot *Comm. Philipp.* (1885) 273 Passionlessness (*ἀπαθία*) was the sovereign principle of [Zeno]. 1876 G. Meredith *Beauch. Career* III. xviii. 294 How passionlessly pure the little maidenly sentiment was. 1899 A. B. Bruce *Moral Ord. World* iv. 130 The apathetic sage, passionlessly yet passionately following reason, is the *beau idéal* of Stoicism.

Passiono·meter. *nonce-wd.* [f. Passion *sb.* + -ometer.] An (imaginary) barometer for registering the rise and fall of passion.

1758 H. Walpole *Let. to G. Montagu* 24 Oct., While I have so much quicksilver left, I fear my passionometer will be susceptible of sudden changes.

†**Pa·ssions.** *Obs.* Also 6 pationes, 6–7 pas(s)hions. [app. in origin a corruption of Patience, name of a dock, *Rumex Patientia*, early cultivated for its leaves eaten as spinach; subseq. associated by popular etymology with *Passiontide*, and transferred locally to the Bistort, also in some parts used as a pot-herb, which, says Lyte p. 22, 'hath long leaues, like Patience, but smaller, and not so smooth or playne'.]

A name given in the north and north-west of England to the Bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta.* (See also Passion-dock, Patience 4, Patience-dock.)

1568 Turner *Herbal* III. 12 Bistorta is called in some places ..Astrologia, and in some places Pationes, but there is no general name for it. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. lxxxi. § 2. 323 Bistorta is called..in Cheshire Passhions,..and there vsed for an excellent potherbe. 1611 Cotgr., *Britanique*, Brittannica .. Snakeweed, Pashions, Oisterloite. 1706 Phillips, *Bistort* or *Snake-weed*, an Herb..otherwise call'd Adderswort, English Serpentary, Oisterich and Pastions.

[*Note.* Mod. Ital. has '*Lapazio*, sorrel, an herb so called' (Baretti); Florio (1611) has '*Lapato*, the wild Docke or Patience'. These names represent L. *lapathum*, *-ium*, Gr. *λάπαθον*, sorrel, a kind of rumex. Some have conjectured that the name 'passions' or 'passion-dock' arose from a corruption of It. *lapazio* to *la passio* the Passion (of Christ); but this takes no note of the chronological sequence of the names *patientia*, *patience*, *pationes*, *passions*, *passion dock*.]

Passion Sunday. [tr. med.L. *Dominica in Passione.*] The fifth Sunday in Lent; reckoned as the beginning of Passiontide.

a 1400 *Wyclif's Bible* IV. 686 (Table of Lessons, etc.) Passioun Sonday.. Palme Sonday..Estir day. 1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 2 Passion Sonday, the xxix Day of Marche. [Easter Sunday was 12 April.] 1559–60 *Croscombe Church-w. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 48 Paid for bred and wyne from passyng Sonday. 1623–4 Laud *Diary* 14 Mar., Passion Sunday I preached at Westminster. [Easter Sunday was 28 Mar.] 1657 Sparrow *Bk. Com. Prayer* 154, 5. Sunday [in Lent]. This is called Passion Sunday. 1777 Brand *Pop. Antiq.* 327 Durand tells us, that on Passion Sunday the Church began her public Grief, remembering the Mystery of the Cross, the Vinegar, the Gall, the Reed, the Spear, &c. 1903 *Ch. Times* 9 Apr. 476/4 The fifth Sunday in Lent is Passion Sunday, and marks the commencement of Passiontide. Holy Week, also called Passion Week, commences with Palm Sunday.

Pa·ssion-tide. The season immediately before Easter, in which Christ's Passion is commemorated: see prec.

1861 Mrs. Brock (*title*) Daily Readings for Passion-Tide. 1876 (*title*) Sermons for the Church Year. Vol. I. From Advent to Passion-tide... By..J. M. Neale. 1891 *Daily News* 18 Mar. 5/5 'Passion Week' is the second week before Easter .. and commences on the fifth Sunday in Lent. The fortnight which includes Passion Week and Holy Week is commonly termed 'Passiontide'.

Passion Week. [f. Passion *sb.* 1 + Week; cf. med.L. *hebdomada passionis, hebd. pœnalis* (Du Cange).] The week immediately before Easter, in which the Passion of Christ is commemorated, also (more recently) called Holy Week.

1489 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Sc.* I. 151 Item, in Passion Wolk again Payce, for vj elne of smal braid clayth to be fit scheytis. 1530 Palsgr. 252 Passyon weke, *sepmaine penevse.* 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 334 b, On Maundy thursday in the passion weke. 1662 Pepys *Diary* 24 Mar., I went to see if any play was acted, and I found none upon the post, it being Passion week. [Easter Sunday was 30 March.] 1706 Phillips, *Passion-Week*, the Week next before the Festival of Easter. 1727–1812 [see Holy Week]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 687/1 Maundy Thursday is the Thursday in Passion week. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 157 On Palm-Sunday no palms were strewed; and in Passion-Week the ceremony of laying down the cross and raising it again, was omitted. 1854 Milman *Lat. Chr.* IV. iii. (1864) II. 246 Palm Sunday, the commencement of Passion week.

b. In recent use applied by some to the fifth week of Lent, beginning with Passion Sunday.

This appears to have originated in the adoption of the continental name *Holy Week* (*settimana santa, semaine sainte*) for the week of the Passion, and the consequent tendency to differentiate the English name *Passion Week*, and associate it with Passion Sunday.

1852 Hook *Ch. Dict.* s.v., Some persons call the week, of which Passion Sunday is the first day, Passion Week; and the real Passion Week they call Holy Week. This is, however, a piece of pedantry, founded on a mistake. 1891 [see Passion-tide].

Pa·ssionwort. *Bot.* [f. Passion (-flower) + Wort.] A plant of the N.O. *Passifloraceæ.*

1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* 332 *Passifloraceæ.*—Passionworts. *Ibid.* 333 Smeathmannia forms a connecting link between Passionworts and Samyds.

Passiu·ncle. *nonce-wd.* [f. Passion, with dim. ending *-uncle*, after Hartley's *vibratiuncle.*] A petty or contemptible passion.

1834 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. 1889 I. 174 Now, of men and women generally, parodying that terminology, we ought to say—not that they are..at all capable of passions, but of passiuncles. 1840 — *Soc. of Lakes* ibid. II. 385 Many..of whom I have already said, borrowing the model of the word from Hartley, that they have not so much passions as passiuncles.

Passival (pæsəi·văl), *a. Gram. rare.* [f. L. *passīv-us* Passive + -al; cf. *adjectival, subjunctival.*] Pertaining to or used with the passive voice.

1880 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 3) § 523 Our ears are still familiar in Bible English with this passival *of.*

Passive (pæ·siv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *passīv-us* capable of suffering or feeling, f. *patī, pass-* to suffer: see -ive. Cf. F. *passif* (Oresme 14th c.).]

A. *adj.* †1. Suffering; exposed to suffering, liable to suffer. *Obs.*

(Quot. *c* 1400 is of doubtful sense.)

[*c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 14 God may not autorise þat actyfe cursyng .. But passyue cursyng, þat is peyn be it self wiþ synne folowand, is iust.] *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* IV. 962 For man diete the maker of all, By his manhed passyve. 1611 Cotgr., *Patible*, patible, passiue, sufferable. 1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint., Resurr. & Immort.* ii, His passive Cottage; which (though laid aside)..Shall one day rise.

2. Suffering action from without; that is the object, as distinguished from the subject, of action; acted upon, affected, or swayed by external force; produced or brought about by external agency.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. lx. (1859) 57 Thou were in me actyf as fire is in the wood, and I in to the passyf as woode is in the fyre. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 750 Their Canoas are of the barke of birch,.. fit for actiue or passiue carriage. 1662 South *Serm.* (1697) I. 66 The Active informations of the Intellect, filling the Passive reception of the Will. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 10 ¶ 2. 1773 Monboddo *Language* (1774) I. i. iv. 46 The mind is to be considered as merely passive, receiving like wax the impressions of external objects. 1842 J. Wilson *Chr. North* (1857) I. 245 Such passive impressions are deeper than we can explain. 1867 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 173 Receptive and passive of her [Nature's] influences and forces.

b. Of movements or physical states of an animal or plant: Produced by external agency.

1845 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* I. 171 Passive contraction is that which every muscle is continually prone to undergo. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Passive Motion*, term for motion exerted not by the patient himself but gently by another person. 1893 A. S. Eccles *Sciatica* 71 The patient is directed to resist the passive movements practised by the attendant.

3. *Gram.* An epithet of Voice in verbs used transitively; opposed to Active 3. Applied to that form of, or mode of using, the verb, in which the action denoted by it is treated as an attribute of the thing towards which the action is directed; or, in which the logical object of the action is made the grammatical subject of the assertion.

1388 Wyclif *Prol.* 57 A participle of a present tens, either preterit, of actif vois, either passif, mai be resolnid into a verbe of the same tens, and a coniuncciouu copulatif. 1530 Palsgr. 124 Verbes passyves be suche as..betoken suffring. 1563–7 Buchanan *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 8 The verbes actives, passives, and anomales. *c* 1620 A. Hume *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 32 The passive verb adheres to the person of the patient. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Passive Voice of a Verb* .. is that which betokeneth suffering or a being acted upon, as *Docear*, I am taught. 1845 Stoddart in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 33/1 It often becomes necessary to state the object of a verb active, or the agent of a verb passive. Hence arises the necessity for two other cases, which have been called the accusative and the ablative. 1904 C. T. Onions *Adv. Eng. Syntax* § 27 In the Passive Construction of Verbs taking one Object, what was the Object in the Active becomes the Subject.

4. *Sc. Law.* Of a title to an estate: Under a liability. Of an heir or executor: Liable for the debts of an estate. Also in general sense: Of the natnre of a liability.

1576–7 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 664 In the saidis Margaret Dundas ns relict executrice .. and hir said spous for his interes passive. 1693 Stair *Inst.* (ed. 2) III. vi. § 3 The Reason of introducing this passive Title, is in favour of Creditors, that they be not un-satisfied, or shifted by the Heirs of the defunct Creditors. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Debt, Active Debts* are those whereof a person is creditor: *Passive Debts*, those whereof he is debtor. 1773 Erskine

Inst. III. viii. § 87 That apparent heirs might not, upon gratuitous dispositions from their ancestors, enjoy their estates without being liable for their debts, the passive title of *præceptio* was introduced, by which an heir, if he accepts of a grant from his ancestor, of any part, however small, of that estate to which he would have succeeded as heir, is subjected to the payment of all such debts due by the ancestor as were contracted previously to the grant. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 615 A passive title, by which the heir, without acquiring an active title, as by service or confirmation, tacitly and by implication subjects himself to the responsibilities belonging to the character of heir. 1875 Poste *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 350 A curator was appointed,.. and instead of selling the active and passive universality of the insolvent's estate,.. merely sold the active residue.

5. Suffering or receiving something without resistance or opposition; readily yielding or submitting to external force or influence, or the will of another; submissive.

Passive obedience, prayer, resistance, righteousness: see the substantives.

1626 Jackson *Creed* VIII. xii. § 7 All passive obedience doth properly consist in patient suffering such things as are enjoyned by lawfull authority. *a* 1634 Chapman *Revenge for Honour* Plays 1873 III. 311 Your Soft passive nature do's like jet on fire When oyls cast on't, extinguish. 1691 *New Disc. Old Intreague* iii. 42 While passive Zealots their Harangues applaud; Their Dictates swallow. 1732 Fielding *Mock Doctor* i, You know my temper is not over and above passive, and that my arm is extremely active. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VI. iii. (1872) II. 163 Passive she, all the while, mere clay in the hands of the potter. 1873 H. Rogers *Orig. Bible* i. (1875) 28 The passive virtues—those of patience, humility, meekness, forgiveness of injuries.

6. Not active, working, or operating; not exerting force or influence upon anything else; quiescent, inactive, inert.

1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 54 Heate, and Cold, be qualities Active; Moisture, and Drines, be qualityes Passive. 1604 Bacon *Apol.* Wks. 1879 I. 436, I am merely passive, and not active in this action. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Passive Principles*, so the Chymists call Water and Earth, because either their Parts are at rest, or else at least not so rapidly moved as those of Spirit, Oil, and Salt, and so do serve to stop and hinder the quick Motion of the *Active Principles*. ?1710 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett., to Mrs. Hewet* (1887) I. 30, I am passive in their disputes, and endeavour to study my Italian in peace. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 June 4/3 Passive loyalty being, under the circumstances, to my mind, as great a virtue in a Dutchman as active loyalty in an Englishman.

7. In various technical uses related to sense 6.

a. *Path.* Of an inflammation, congestion, or the like: Characterized by sluggish or diminished flow of blood.

1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 129 The change from active to passive, or from acute to chronic inflammation, is frequently seen in the progress of ophthalmia. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex., Passive*, an epithet for diseases, which seem owing to a greater or less diminution of strength, or which are without apparent reaction. 1871 W. A. Hammond *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* 41 Passive Cerebral Congestion. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *H(æmorrhage), passive*, hæmorrhage occurring without any increase in the activity of the circulation..; also, hæmorrhage occurring with impeded circulation.

b. *Chem.* Not possessing active chemical properties; not readily entering into chemical combination; inert, inactive.

1849 Noad *Electricity* (ed. 3) 183 A voltaic battery, consisting of zinc and passive iron, or of active and passive iron. 1864–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 430 This effect is evidently due to the formation of a thin coating of oxide. The iron thus treated is no longer attacked by strong nitric acid, but may be preserved in it for any length of time without change; it is said to be *passive*... Iron may..be rendered passive .. by holding it for a few seconds in the flame of a spirit-lamp, whereby it becomes superficially oxidised.

c. *Law* and *Comm.* Of a debt, bond, or share: On which no interest is paid. Of a trust: On which the trustees have no duty to perform; nominal. *Passive commerce*: commerce in which the productions of one country are transported by the people of another; opposed to *active commerce*, in which a country transports as well as produces its own goods. *Passive use*: a use in which one person had possession of the estate while another enjoyed the profits arising from it; a permissive use.

1837 W. Hayes *Conveyancing* (ed. 3) 83 The right of the wife of a sole owner of the legal inheritance to be endowed of one-third of the land at his death, also gave occasion..to passive trusts. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex.* s.v., In order to guard against the forfeiture of a legal estate for life, passive trusts, by settlement, were resorted to ..and passive trusts were and are created in order to prevent dower. 1882 Bithell *Counting-ho. Dict., Passive Bonds or Shares*, Bonds or Shares issued by a Government or by a commercial company, on which no interest is paid, but entitling the holder to some future benefit or claim. 1883 Lely *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 7), *Passive debt*, a debt upon which, by or without agreement..no interest is payable.

B. *sb.* [Elliptical uses of the adj.]

1. That which is the object of the action of something else; a passive thing, quality, or property. Now usually in *pl.*

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. ii. (Skeat) I. 12 Euery actiue woorcheth on his passiue. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* XIV. vi. (1886) 308 The artificiall appliеing of the actives and passives of gold and silver. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 44 A due conjunction of actives and passives. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. v. 338 Man..by applying Actives to Passives, may do things of not unlike a nature; as the acceleration of the growth of Seeds by Mineral Preparations.

2. *Gram.* The passive voice; a passive verb.

1530 Palsgr. Introd. 34 Changyng the gendre and nombre of the participle..lyke as thoughe they were passyves. 1533 Udall *Floures* 104 b, *Induo* is one of the verbes that gouerne a double accusatife after them, and of al suche verbes their passiues require the later accusatiue of both. 1669 Milton *Accedence* Wks. (1851) 450 The Passive signifieth what is done to one by another. 1755 Johnson *Dict.* Gram. (1765) M ij, The passive is formed by the addition of the participle preterite, to the different tenses of the verb *to be*. 1894 O. F. Emerson *Hist. Eng. Lang.* § 35 The place of this old inflected passive has been supplied in the Teutonic languages by a compound passive using auxiliaries.

3. A passive, unresisting, or submissive person or creature. Now *unusual*.

1626 Jackson *Creed* VIII. i. § 3 His patience in all His sufferings did farre exceed the patience of dumb creatures, of lambs themselves, of wormes, or meaner sensible passives. 1749 Richardson *Corr.* (1804) II. 215 Poor Passives! not allowed to have wills of their own! 1755 *Ibid.* III. 223 Down goes the passive; finds them, either tired with their walk, or discontented with the want of variety in the neighbouring fields or lanes.

†**Pa·ssiveless**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. Passive *a.* + -less.] Not passive, impassive.

1602 J. Davies *Mirum in Modum* G iij b, Wert [=were it] in him, as in vs, a passiue moode, He were not God, for God is Passiueless.

Passively (pæ·sivli), *adv.* [f. Passive *a.* + -ly².] In a passive way or manner: a. In various senses corresponding to those of Passive *a.*

1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 203 He .. is intestable, both actiuely and passiuely..he can neither make a testament, nor receiue anie benefite by a testament. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 5 The whole State and Kingdome.. may lawfully.. not only passively, but actively resist their Prince, in such his violent, exorbitant, tyrannicall proceedings. 1775 Johnson *Tax. no Tyr.* 68 Incendiaries, that.. toss brands among a rabble passively combustible. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) III. 40 Soft iron is only passively magnetic. 1864 Bowen *Logic* 1 It [the mind] is passively receptive of any impressions that may be made upon it. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 713 The tissues which are passively distended may be said to be in a state of negative tension.

b. *Gram.* In the sense or with the construction of the passive voice; in a manner asserting the undergoing of some action.

1530 Palsgr. 302 All .. whose signifycacion may serve bothe actyvely and passively, as *muable*, apte or mete or able to chaunge, or apte or mete or able to be chaunged. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xxxvii. 3 (Ragna) should be taken passively, (to be fed). 1685 *Case Doubt. Conscience* 63 Sometimes it is taken Passively, and then the Signification of it is this, to be Divided.

Passiveness (pæ·sivnės). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or condition of being passive, passivity; in *Grammar*, the being in the passive voice.

a 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* iv. 75 Mere body, which will be recoiling back perpetually into its own inert and sluggish passiveness. 1678 R. Barclay *Apol. Quakers* v. § 17. 149 In him that is saved, the working is of the Grace and not of the Man; and it's a Passiveness, rather than an Act. 1798 Wordsw. *Expost. & Reply* 24, I deem that there are Powers Which of themselves our minds impress; That we can feed this mind of ours In a wise passiveness. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ireland* v. 78 Dora's passiveness arose from a sense of the uselessness of opposition. 1845 Stoddart in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 41/1 It signifies activity with actives, and passiveness with passives..but indeed it always savours, in some degree, of passiveness.

Passivity (pæsi·vĭti). [f. L. *passīv-us* Passive + -ity: cf. F. *passivité, passiveté* (17th c.).]

†1. Capability of suffering; passibility. *Obs.*

1664 H. More *Synopsis Proph.* 517 The passivity of that divinity lodging in Christ. 1680 Baxter *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 20 As Man, his knowledge and will must have somewhat of Passivity, though not of Pain.

2. The quality or condition of being subject to external force; the state of being affected or acted upon by an external cause or agent. Also, with *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this, a passive quality or affection; *transf.* a thing that is merely passive.

1659 H. More *Immort. Soul* II. ii. 128. *a* 1667 Jer. Taylor *Serm.* III. x. (R.), God in the creation of this world first produced a mass of matter, having nothing in it but an obediential capacity and passivity. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* ix. (1724) 187 These..affections of matter..are proofs of its passivity, deadness, and utter incapacity of becoming cogitative. 1865 Masson *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iii. 184 The mind must be more than a mere passivity or receiving-surface. 1883 J. Martineau *Types Eth. Th.* I. I. I. ii. § 2. 156 The liability of matter to be shaped, and the liability of the mind to have perceptions and ideas, are pure passivities.

b. *Gram.* Passive meaning or construction.

1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 523 This *of* as the instrument of passivity has given place to *by*. *Ibid.* § 525 The preposition *with*..in the fourteenth century..was used like the *by* of passivity.

3. Submission or tendency to submit to external force or to another's will; submissiveness.

1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* v. Notes 155 The purity, mildness and passivity of their Spirits. 1849 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. I. ii. (1866) 33 The soul resigns itself in pure passivity. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xxviii. 10 You did aptly finger My passivity, fool'd me most supinely.

4. Want of activity, quiescence, inertness; †inertia.

1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 115 The passivity of a potent Army and Party formerly against him. 1740 Cheyne *Regimen* 311 Its Passivity or Inertia cannot be infinit, but lessens as its Density does. 1826 Good *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 69 Passivity, inertia, or vis inertiæ, is the tendency in a body to persevere in a given state, whether of rest or motion.

b. *Chem.* Chemical inactivity: see Passive 7 b.

1866 R. M. Ferguson *Electr.* (1870) 140 The passivity of iron can be produced in various ways.

Pass-key (pɑ·sˌkī). [f. Pass *v.* or *sb.* + Key *sb.*¹] A key (other than the ordinary key) of a door or gate, with which a person can let himself in or out at times when the door or gate is shut: *spec.* a. A key that will open any of a number of locks, a master-key; also *fig.*; b. a private key to a gate, etc.; c. a latch-key.

c 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* (1837) IV. 164, I gained the gate; but..it was fast locked, the Countess having the pass-key. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 31/2 The baron, by means of a pass-key, entered the chamber of his son. 1846 Mrs. Gore *Eng. Char.* (1852) 26 Deprecation, whether in tone, manner, or phraseology, is an universal pass-key. 1861 M. Arnold *Pop. Educ. France* 152 The Nancy inspector who went round the schools of that town with me, had a pass-key by which he let himself into any one of them when he pleased. 1872 H. W. Beecher *Lect. Preaching* x. 184 There is only one pass-key that will open every door, and that is the golden key of love. 1881 J. Hawthorne *Fort. Fool* I. xxxi, If she returned late, she would let herself in with her pass-key.

Pass-lamb, paschal lamb: see Pasch 3.

Passless (pɑ·slės), *a.* [f. Pass *sb.* + -less.] 1. That cannot be passed, impassable. *poetic.*

1656 Cowley *Pindar. Odes, Plagues Egypt* xvii, Behold what passless Rocks on either hand Like Prison walls about them stand! 1794 Coleridge *Lines on a Friend* 47 Is this piled earth our Being's passless mound? 1881 G. B. Smith *Life Bright* I. ii. 19 Prejudices which formed an almost passless barrier.

2. Without a pass or passport (Pass *sb.*² 8).

1900 *Daily News* 1 Jan. 3/3 To the discomfort of the passless and the terror of the suspect.

Passman (pɑ·sˌmăn). [f. Pass *sb.*² 4 + Man.] In some universities: A student who reads for and takes a 'pass' degree; opposed to *honour-* or *honours-man, class-man*.

1860 Burrows *Pass & Class* i. 6 A place in either Class List will distinguish him from the Pass-men. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III. VI. cii. 446 That separation which has grown up in Oxford and Cambridge between pass or poll men and honour men. 1894 J. C. Jeaffreson *Bk. of Recoll.* I. iv. 56 More scholarship than a mere Oxford passman usually possesses.

†**Pa·ss-ma·ster.** *Obs.* [f. Pass *v.* or *sb.* + Master *sb.*]

1. One who has passed as a master: = Passed-master.

1599 Jas. I Βασιλ. Δῶρον (1603) 58, I would haue you reasonably versed in them, but not preassing to bee a passemaister in any of them.

2. = Past-master 1.

1785 W. O. V—n *Three Knocks at Door of Free-Masonry* 2 The Pass-Master hath the Compasses and Sun, with a Line of Cords about his Neck, viz. 60 Degrees.

3. An officer of a poor-law district having the charge of passing on paupers to their own parish or union.

1818 Ald. Wood in *Parl. Debates* 1010 There was a penalty of £20 upon the pass-master who suffered vagrants to escape. 1887 Ribton-Turner *Vagrants & Vagrancy* x. 241 The Pass Master for the City of London.

†**Pa·ssock.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **pessock.** [Cf. *pess* 'a hassock to kneel on at church' (Forby); also *hassock.*] ? = Hassock. Cf. Bass *sb.*² 2.

1680 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 79 Pd for passocks for the church. 1687 *Ibid.*, Payd for two Pessocks for the Pullpett and Deske.

Passo-porto, obs. form of Passport, q. v.

Passover (pɑ·sovəɹ). [f. verbal phrase *pass over*: see Pass *v.* 67 e.]

I. 1. The name of a Jewish feast, held on the evening of the fourteenth day of the (first) month Nisan, commemorative of the 'passing over' of the houses of the Israelites whose door-posts were marked with the blood of a lamb, when the Egyptians were smitten with the death of their firstborn. Extended to include the seven following days, the whole making the 'days of unleavened bread' (*Exod.* xii. 8).

1530 Tindale *Exod.* xii. 11 And ye shall eate it in haste, for it is the Lordes passeouer. 1535 Coverdale *Exod.* xii. 43 This is the maner of the kepynge of Passeouer. 1662 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* verse 19. iv. § 4 (1679) 495/1 Baptism is clearer than Circumcision, Lords Supper than Passover. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 17/2 The modern Jews observe in general the same ceremonies that were practised by their ancestors, in the celebration of the passover. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 304 *Passover*..also called the feast of unleavened bread.

b. *transf.*

1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 236 Thus the Lord's Passover, which we commonly call Easter, was order'd by the Canon-Law to be celebrated every year on a Sunday, otherwise stiled the Lord's-Day.

2. *Contextually*, The lamb sacrificed at the Passover, the Paschal lamb. b. *fig.* Applied to Christ, of whom the Paschal lamb was regarded as typical (1 *Cor.* v. 7).

1530 Tindale *Exod.* xii. 21 Chouse out and take to euery housholde a shepe, and kyll passeouer. 1539 Bible (Great) 1 *Cor.* v. 7 For Christ oure passeouer is offered vp for vs. 1581 R. Goade in *Confer.* III. (1584) X j b, The Pascall lambe is called the passeouer. *a* 1680 Charnock *Christ our Passover* Wks. (1849) 266 The lamb was called the passover. The sign for the thing signified.

3. *attrib.*, as *passover-bread, -cake, lamb, offering.*
1545 Brinklow *Lament.* 16 The passeouer lambe was a sygne, a token, and a remembraunce. 1611 Bible 2 *Chron.* xxxv. 7 Iosiah gaue to the people, of the flocke, lambes and kiddes, all for the Passeouer-offerings. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Passover-bread, Passover-cake*, a thin unleavened cake, used among the Jews at the festival of the Passover.

II. (pɑ·sɪ,ōu·vəɹ). In general senses from the verbal phr. *pass over* (Pass *v.* 67).

4. A passing or going over; a passing from this world to the next; a going over from one religion to another.

a 1662 Hevlin *Laud* (1668) 530 On the Evening before his [Laud's] Passover, the night before the dismal Combate betwixt him and Death. 1889 S. J. Eales *St. Bernard* I. 35 When he made his passover, that is when he was converted from Judaism to Christianity.

5. *Sc.* An act of passing over something, or something passed over, in speech or writing; an intentional omission.

1822 Scott *Nigel* xiv, I wish to Heaven I was mair worthy of the name; but let that be a pass-over. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* I. i. (1849) 4 A passage in my history that should not be a passover. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. 396, I could master the tenth chapter of Nehemiah, without making above a dozen pass-overs.

Pass-parole, variant of Passe-parole.

Passport (pɑ·sɪpoɹt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 6 passe-, passporte, (pase-, paspourte), 6–7 passeport, pasporte, (*erron.* 6 paspoto, pastport, 7 passo-board), 6–8 pasport, 6– passport, (7 pass port, 7–8 pass-port). *β.* 7 passo-porto. [a. F. *passe-port* (15th c. in Littré) = It. *passaporto*, f. *passe, passa*, imper. of *passer, passare* (see Passe-) + *port, porto*, Port, seaport.]

†1. Authorization to pass from a port or leave a country, or to enter or pass through a country. *Letters of passport*, a letter or document giving such authorization; = sense 2. *Obs.*

?*c* 1500 *Cov. Corp. Chr. Plays* (E. E. T. S.) 23/670 Voure pase-porte for a C deyis Here schall you haue of clere cummand, Owre reme to labur any weyis. 1521 Dk. Albany in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 287 Send me 3^or^ lettres of passeport for my said secretaire. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 276 His sowldiers, covenauntinge with the Normans for free pasporte. 1555 Eden *Decades* 237 To cary theym [cloues] frome thense into other regions, they paye for pasporte .xviii. fanans the bahar. 1585 in Tolstoy *1st* 40 *Yrs. Interc. Eng. & Russ.* (1875) 266 [He] sent certein his folkes owte of our countrey..without our princelie knowledge or lycence, and without pasport letters. 1606 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) Introd. 37 Suffer no man to return but by pasport from the President and Counsel.

2. A formal document authorizing a person to pass out of or into a country or state, or to pass through a foreign country; in the latter case orig. = safe-conduct, and granted usually with defined limitations of destination, time, and purpose; but gradually extended in use, until it now means A document issued by competent authority, granting permission to the person specified in it to travel, and authenticating his right to protection.

1546 Earl of Surrey in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 286 Now ther resteth nothing to be don, but their paspourte and redy dispatch from you. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 227 b, Aduising the Frenche kyng..to send to him an Herault, to fetche a saue conduyte & pasport. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1567) 43 In time of warre it is euill trauailing without a passeport [1580 pasport]. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 172 A Passport, or safe conduct to passe. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* I. viii. (1821) 111 To graunt mee..your passeport and Safe-conduct through all your Garrisons. 1655 Digges *Compl. Ambass.* 326 The Lord Levingston desireth most earnestly to have a passport to pass through England. 1665 Evelyn *Diary* 24 Apr., I was commanded to go with him to the Holland Ambassador, where he was to stay for his passport. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Pass-port*, a licence, or letter from a prince, or governor, granting liberty and safe-conduct to travel, enter, and go out of his territories, freely and without molestation. The pass-port is, properly, given to friends; and the safe-conduct to enemies. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 304/2 *Passport*, a printed permission signed by the secretary of state of the home department of a country, which allows a subject of that country to leave it and go abroad. When he has obtained this, the bearer must have his passport signed by the minister or agent of the state to which he intends to proceed. ..Such a document states the name, surname, age, and profession of the bearer, and serves as a voucher of his character and nation...The system of passports..has become much more rigid and vexatious during the last half century. The only civilised countries in which passports are not required are the British Islands and the United States of North America. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s. v., In France, and in many continental countries, home passports are necessary for the native traveller. 1845 Foad *Handbk. Spain* I. 7 The French, during their intrusive occupation of Spain, introduced the severe machinery of police and passports.

†b. A permit for discharged inmates of a hospital, soldiers, paupers, etc. to proceed to a specified destination, and (often) to ask alms on the way. *Obs.*

1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 2 § 10 No Captain..shall give to any of his Soldiers..any Licence or Passports to depart from his Service. 1552a in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xvi. 308 At their departure [as cured], to geue vnto them a passeporte. *Ibid.* 336 [Form of] A passeport to be deliuered to the Poore [to pass them to their place of nativity]. 1574 in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. (1903) XII. 414/2 To a pore man having a paspote to go to the Cytie of Bathe, vj^d^. 1575 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 158, iij. sodyors havyng a pasport to pase frome Oxford to New Castyll'. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 196 Ere we farther passe I will devise A pasport for us both in fittest wize, And by the names of Souldiers us protect: That now is thought a civile begging sect. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. 184 Thou migh[t]st betake thyselfe in *forma pauperis* to a hoxe and a passporte. 1601 Cornwallis *Ess.* (1632) v, Counterfaits [which]..begge under the Passe-port of Love.

c. *transf.* (See quots.)

1696 Brookhouse *Temple Open.* 2 These Marks confirm and ratifie their Claim, and give them a *Passo-porto* to enter into the Millennium, which is the promised Land of the Christians. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Pope* 12 Feb., They are heirs-general to all the money of the laity; for which, in return, they give them formal passports, signed and sealed for heaven. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 79 (Russian funeral) The priest produces a ticket, signed by the bishop and another clergyman, as the deceased's passport to heaven. 1839 E. D. Clarke *Trav. Russia* 36/1 This is what all you foreigners call the passport; and you relate, in books of travels, that we believe no soul can go to Heaven without it..it is nothing more than a declaration, or certificate, concerning the death of the deceased.

3. *Naval.* A document granted to a neutral merchant-vessel, esp. in time of war, by a power at peace with the state to which it belongs, authorizing it to proceed without molestation in certain waters; a sea-letter.

1581 L. Aloersey in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 183 Our captaines pasport and the gift of 100 chekins discharged all. 1642 *Ord. & Declar. Lords & Comm.* 20 Oct. 3 Other Vessels,..not having on board them a Pasport or Licence from the Commissioners of the Admiralty. 1798 Nelson 25 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 158 You will grant Passports for all Vessels which the Inhabitants may wish to send to Sicily. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVII. 112 *Passport*, or *Pass*, ..is also a permission granted by any state to navigate some particular sea, without hindrance or molestation. 1867 in Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*

4. A licence to import or export dutiable goods without paying the usual duties, or contraband goods on payment of the duties.

1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5344/2 The Pass-port..granted to the Prussian Minister for sending from this Country 14225 Cannon Balls. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., *Pass-port* .. a licence granted by a prince for the importing, or exporting merchandizes, &c. without paying the duties...*Pass-port* is also a licence obtained for the importing or exporting of merchandizes deemed contraband, and declared such by tariffs.

5. *fig.* a. An authorization or permission to pass or go anywhere; †a dismissal (*obs.*).

15.. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 250 Kepe hym as longe as he cann lyve, And at hys ende hys paseport geve. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Epil. 7 Goe lyttle Calender, thou hast a free passeporte. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* LXXII. vi, Without his praise No nights, no daies Shall pasport have to go. 1631 *Celestina* XVIII. 182, I will give him his passeport, I warrant you, unlesse hee betake him to his heeles, and runne away from me. 1634 W. Wood *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 108 This little Pappoose travells about with his bare footed mother to paddle in the Icie Clammbankes after three or foure dayes of age have sealed his passeboard and his mothers recoverie. 1691 J. Wilson *Belphegor* v. iii, I made his passport for t'other world about four years since. 1706 Baynard in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. 318 She told me that she was in a dying condition, and..I wished her a comfortable passport to the other World. 1831 Lytton *Godolphin* iii, Give me free passport hereafter to come and go as I list. 1837 Southey *Wks.* I. p. xxx, The approbation of the reviewers served as a passport for the poem to America. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 47 The Phoenicians, true to their general policy..to trade with those countries only where trade was its own passport and its own security.

b. That which gives the right or privilege of entry into some society, state, or sphere of action; a warrant of admission.

1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 22 Neyther Phylosopher nor Historiographer, coulde..haue entred into the gates of populer iudgements, if they had not taken a great pasport of Poetry. *a* 1700 Dryden *Death of Anyntas* 76 His passport is his innocence and grace. 1715 South *Serm.* (1727) IV. viii. 339 Without a Passport from the Judgment, it [Religion] will never gain a full and free Admittance into the Affections. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* I. vii, In England personal distinction is the only passport to the society of the great. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* xlvi, If you are rich enough to afford it, ..there is no passport to fame like eccentricity. 1883 S. C. Hall *Retrospect* I. 185 The man to whom intellectual ability was the surest passport for attention.

c. A certificate intended to introduce, or secure admission; a voucher.

1578 Whetstone *Promos & Cassandra* I. iii. B ij b, *La.* Thou shalt haue a Pasporte. *Ros.* Yea, but after what sorte? *La.* Why, that thou wart my man. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 5 For a more ratefied pasport..that I haue read it and digested it, this title it beareth. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* III. ii. 58 Looke on his Letter Madam, here's my Pasport. 1676 Towerson *Decalogue* 124 Looking upon their images as ..fit passports of his worship. 1757 Foote *Author* II. Wks. 1799 I. 153 What apology can you make me, who was your passport, your security? 1875 Fortnum *Majolica* v. 50 A few of these forgeries..have found their way into public museums under a false passport.

†d. Authorization (*to do* something). *Obs.*

1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. 783 When ragged pedants have there pasports sealde To whip fonde wagges for all there knaverie. 1605 Chapman *All Fools* Ded., Plays 1873 I. 111 Least by others stealth it be unprest, Without my pasport, patcht with others wit.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *passport clerk, letter* (see 1); **passport port**, a port for the entrance of which by foreigners a passport is required; †**passport-maker** (*humorous*), a maker of 'passports' to another world, a halter-maker.

1788 *Lond. Mag.* 136 The gentleman..was a very eminent passport or halter-maker. 1862 F. A. Trollope *Marietta* I. ii. 32 Drawn with an accuracy which..might move the envy of a passport clerk. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 May 2/2 Talien-Wan has now been at different times 1. A free port. 2. An open port. 3. A treaty port. 4. A passport port.

†**Pa·ss-po·rt**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? f. Pass- + Port *sb.*[1]] A port by which to pass, an outlet.

1676 Grew *Anat. Leaves* iv. § 2 The Skins, of at least many Plants, are formed with several Orifices or *Pass-ports*.

Pa·ssport, *v.* [f. Passport *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To furnish (or trouble) with a passport.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 473 Parched, passported, .. plundered, starved, and stenched, for 1200 miles. 1885 G. W. Cable *Creoles of Louisiana* xii. 81 Their ships must be passported.

Pa·ssportless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -less.] Without a passport, unprovided with a passport.

1595 Chapman *Ovid's Banquet of Sence* Ded., Wandering like passportless men. 1877 D. M. Wallace *Russia* xxix. 481 Regarding fugitives or passportless wanderers in general.

Pass-time, obs. form of Pastime.

Passulate (pæ·sĭŭlĕt), *a. rare*—[0]. [f. med. or mod.L. *passulātus* for It. *passolato* dried (as raisins) in the sun, f. *passola, passola uva* dried grape, raisin, f. L. *uva passa* raisin: see Pass *sb.*[3]] (See quot. 1857.) So **Passulate** (pæ·sĭŭlĕt) *v. trans.*, to make into raisins, to dry (grapes); **Passula·tion**, the drying of grapes into raisins.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Passulatus*, applied to certain medicines of which raisins formed the chief ingredient: passulate. 1873 Thudichum *Cantor Lect. Wines* 20/1 Grapes which had been strongly passulated in the sun. 1884 — *Alcoholic Drinks* 14 These grapes..have the peculiar faculty of becoming very sweet without passulation, or shrivelling to raisins.

‖**Passus** (pæ·sŭs). [L. *passus* step, pace; in med.L., passage of a book, etc.] A section, division, or canto of a story or poem. (Used in reference to mediæval works in which it was used as Latin.) Cf. Pace *sb.*[1] 12, Pass *sb.*[1] 2.

[*a* 1400–50 *Alexander* p. 7 Secundus passus Alexandri. *a* 1400 *Langland's P. Pl.* C. p. 15 (MS. Cott. Vesp. B. xvi.) Hic incipit secundus passus de uisione Willelmi de petro plouhman.] 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 42 At this, the minstrell made a pauz & a curtezy, for *Primus passus*. 1885 Skeat *Langland's P. Pl.* Gen. Pref. p. xi, MS. Rawl. Poet. 137 contained a complete copy of the A-text, and preserved the whole of Passus XII. *Ibid.* p. xv, Prefixed to the Notes on each Passus of the C-text is a Scheme of Contents.

Passvolant, obs. form of Passe-volant.

Password (pɑ·sɪwəɹd). [f. Pass *sb.*[2] + Word *sb.*] A word authorizing the utterer to pass; a word appointed as a token to distinguish friends from enemies; *esp. Mil.* a parole, a watchword.

c 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sketches* I. 293 The other retaliated the blame on the wounded youth, for his temerity in coming without the pass-word. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 555 Ferguson..longed to be again the president of societies where none could enter without a pass-word. 1862 Sala *Seven Sons* II. viii. 206 [He] gave the pass-word to the sentinel, and was admitted.

b. *fig.* = Watchword; secret of admittance.

1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 127 My pass-words are 'Hope! Resolution! and Perseverance!' 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Colonial Reformer* (1891) 142 That fresh, unspoiled, girlish heart to which he alone had the password.

†**Passwort.** *Obs.* = Palsywort, the Cowslip.

1671 Skinner *Etymol. Botan., Passworts*, Flores Primulæ veris, contr. à Palsy-worts (i. e.) Paralyseos.

Passyble, obs. form of Passable, Passible.

Passy-measure: see Passemeasure.

Passyngere, obs. form of Passenger.

Passyng Sunday, corrupt f. Passion Sunday.

Past (past), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3–9 passed, (4 y-, 5 -id, -yd, i-, 5 *Sc.* passit, 7 pass'd); *β.* 3– past, (4–6 paste). [Pa. pple. of Pass *v.*: cf. F. *passé*, L. *præteritus*.] A. *ppl. a.*

I. 1. Predicatively after *be*: Gone by in time; elapsed; done with; over. (L. *præteritus*.)

This was really the perfect tense of resultant condition, (cf. Pass *v.* 13), formed, as in other vbs. of motion, with *be* instead of *have*: cf. he *is* come, he *is* gone, the sun *was* risen, Babylon *is* fallen. Also *past and gone*.

13..–1388 [see Pass *v.* 13]. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 133 Sith þis barn was bore ben xxx^ti^ wynter passed. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* VIII. 59 When þe 3ere were i-passed he sent to Rome. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10133 When paste was the pes, parties were gedirt. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 799 The nyȝt was paste, the day was come. 1526 Tindale *Rom.* iii. 25 He forgeveth the synnes thatt are passed [*misprr.* passhed]. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 380 My day's delight is past, my horse is gone. 1611 Bible 1 *Sam.* xv. 32 Agag said, Surely the bitternesse of death is past. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 639 The dream is past; and thou hast found again Thy..homestall thatched with leaves. 1842 Tennyson *Vision of Sin* iv. 69 What! the flower of life is past.

II. *attrib.* (orig. after its sb.)

2. That is gone, passed away, bygone; elapsed (of time); belonging to or having existed or occurred in former days, or before the time current.

a. 1340 *Ayenb.* 59 On is preterit, þet is to zigge; of þinge ypased. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. Prol. (Skeat) I. 77 Al the vaineglory that the passed Emperours, Princes, or Kinges hadden. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 5 Long tyme in olde daies passed. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 604/43 *Præteritus*,..ypassyd. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 63 Repent þe noght of þinges passyd. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 761 Things passed cannot be called agayne. 1678 Walton

Life Sanderson 53 This Relation of my pass'd thoughts. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 256 While danger passed is turned to present joy. *a* 1821 Keats *In a drear-nighted December* iii, But were there ever any Writhed not at passed joy?

β. 13.. *Cursor M.* 12125 Noght allan þe time past [*MS. F.* paste] Bot elles hu lang þi life sal last. *a* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* viii. (Shaks. Soc.) 70 Fro perellys past, present, and future. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. viii. 8 b, [The city] in times paste was by the Emperours of Rome honoured. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 34 My past life Hath been as continent, as chaste, as true, As I am now vnhappy. 1623 Webster *Duchess Malfi* III. ii, Past sorrows, let us moderately lament them. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 491 Past indiscretion is a venial crime. 1875 Jowett *Plato* III. 266 A narration of events, either past, present, or to come.

3. Gone by immediately before the present time; just passed. Often strengthened by Last, q. v. (B. 2 b).

a. Following words expressing a space of time, and indicating a date removed by this space: Passed away, gone by, bygone, agone, ago.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6716 If his lauerd knew [þe ox] kene o horn Thre dais passed [*Gött.* pascid] þar be-forn. [1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 189, I herde my sire seyn is seuene 3ere ypassed, þere [etc.].] 1393 *Ibid.* C. xvii. 368 As ich tolde þe with tonge a lytel tyme passed. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 117/2 As thay used to bye hem a xx or xxx yere past. 1572 J. Jones *Bathes of Bath.* I. 2 More then two thousande yeares passed. 1653 Sclater *Fun. Serm.* 25 *Sept.* Ep. Ded., Above twenty years last past .. you erected, and ever since continued, at your own proper cost, an Arabick Lecture. 1670 Walton *Lives* III. 156 About forty years past. 1747 *Mem. Nutrebian Crt.* I. 170 Some time past. 1790 *Bystander* 153 Some numbers past it was announced in this publication, that [etc.]. 1830 Pusey *Hist. Enq.* II. 135 According to a plan prescribed a hundred or more years past.

b. with *for*: = during the space just gone by.

1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* I. § 1 For several months past, I have enjoyed such liberty. 1756 Amory *Buncle* (1770) II. 164 He has been for a year and a half last past in Italy. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 212 Drier .. than it has been for some years past. 1894 G. Moore *Esther Waters* 179 Esther admitted that she had for some time past neglected her religion.

c. Following a date of month or week: = preceding this, last. Cf. Last B. 2 b.

1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/1 The Saterday neghst after the fest of Seint Michael last passed. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 6182 The tewisday passed Aforne penticost, The yere A thousand four hundred & senyn wend. 1583 Stocker *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 36 The fifth of Aprill the yeere last past. 1626 C. Potter tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 37 In the Moneth of May last past.

d. *ellipt.* Of the past month, last month, *ultimo*.

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4893/2 Our Letters of the Thirty-first past .. bring an Account. 1751 Warburton in *Lett. w. Hurd* (1809) 93, I have yours of the 28th past to acknowledge. 1766 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1774) IV. 246, I received yesterday your letter of the 30th past.

e. *generally.* Of time or order: That has just passed, bygone; foregoing, preceding. (Usually preceding its sb.)

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4283 The passid Chapitle shewed vs the last examynacionne. 1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 176 Of whom wee made mention in the Chapter past. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft., Disc. Occ. Med.* iv. v, If you should imagine, that in the passed discourse I have [etc.]. 1803 *Edwin* I. xv. 241 On the past day Adelfrid .. had departed into Deiri. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Feb. 12/1 Famous in the religious history of the past century.

4. Of or relating to bygone time; in *Grammar*, Expressing past action or state, preterite: as in *past tense, past participle*.

Past imperfect: see Imperfect A. 5 and B. *Past perfect* = Pluperfect. *Past tenses*, applied to the aorist, imperfect, perfect or preterite, and pluperfect tenses.

1530 Palsgr. Introd. 32 The thre generall distinctions of tyme, present, parfytly past, and to come. *c* 1620 A. Hume *Brit. Tongue* (1870) 31 Tyme is an affection of the verb noating the differences of tyme, and is either present, past, or to cumm... Tyme passing befoer, quhilk we cal imperfectlie past .. I was writing, or did wryte. 1772 Priestley *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 113 There is nothing past or future in his ideas. 1813 *Examiner* 12 Apr. 230/2 Mine, alas!..has long ago been all of it, in the *past* tense. 1823 Byron *Juan* XIII. xl, The past tense, The dreary '*Fuimus*' of all things human. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 314/1 The past-imperfect and aorist tenses of the Greek verb. 1889 *Academy* 23 Nov. 343 The form 'scripsi', the traditional 'past-perfect', was now called 'present perfect'; 'scripseram' was called past-perfect.

5. In the usage of various societies: Having served one's term of office. Cf. Past-master.

B. *sb.* [elliptical uses of A.]

1. *The past*: The time that has gone by; all time before the present; bygone times or days collectively, past time.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iii. 30 She speakes no more Of past: true is, that true love hath no powre To looken backe. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* cxxiii, Not wondering at the present and the past. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* II. 52 Then see how little the remaining sum, Which serv'd the past, and must the times to come. 1832 Tennyson *Love thou thy Land* 2 Love thou thy land, with love far-brought From out the storied Past, and used Within the Present. 1871 Smiles *Charac.* vii. (1876) 201 Men of a comparatively remote past.

b. That which was done or happened in the past.

1665 G. Thomson (*title*) Loimotomia; or the Past Anatomized. 1811 W. R. Spencer *Poems* 7 Oh, Mother! past is past! 'tis o'er. 1892 Westcott *Gospel of Life* 18 No repentance on earth can undo the past.

2. A past life, career, or history; a stage that one has passed through; *esp.* in pregnant sense, a past life over which a veil is drawn.

1836 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* (1837) III. xxii. 366 Is it never maintained, that a Christian Minister is off his past? 1855 Trench *Eng. Past & Pr.* i. (1870) 6 Why we should occupy ourselves with the past of our language. 1876 Ouida *Winter City* v. 86 In real truth a woman is easier to manage who has had a past. 1890 R. Kipling in *Contemp. Rev.* July 28 The Lords of Life and Death would never allow Charlie Mears to speak with full knowledge of his pasts.

3. *Gram.* (*ellipt.*) = *Past tense*: see A. 4.

1783 Blair *Rhet.* (1812) I. ix. 187 An aörist, or indefinite past. 1845 Stoddart in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 57/1 The present imperfect implies something of the past, and something of the future.

C. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from A), as **past-profit** *a.*, concerning past profits; **past-time** *a.*, belonging to a bygone time, ancient, antique, old-fashioned.

1889 Hissey *Tour in Phaeton* 89 These past-time inns .. how they delight the eye of the nineteenth century traveller. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Mar. 6/1 There will be no valuation or past profit statement.

Past (past), *prep.* and *adv.* Also 4 **ipassed**, 4–6 **passed**, **passit**. [The prepositional use appears to have arisen out of the perfect tenses of Pass *v.*, formed with *be* instead of *have* in the statement of resultant condition (see prec.); *be* was illogically used even when the vb. was transitive, as in the following examples:

c 1305 *St. Cristoph.* 52 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 61 þo he þe croice ipassed was, he tournde a3e to þe clene. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 487 Whanne þey were unnebes i-passed A reden [*v. r.* reedy] marys. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 283 þe Cee of grece he passed is. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 61 Now ys the kyng passyd the see. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* x. 168, I am old..passed I am all preuay play. 1600 Abp. Abbot *Exp. Jonah* 273 Ionas was passed the pikes, and now entering upon a victory, when [etc.].

In these we can substitute for *i-passed*, *passed*, or *past*, the prep. *beyond* (as expressing the result of passing); whence it was natural to treat *past* as = 'beyond' in other contexts.]

A. *prep.* **1.** Beyond in time (as the result of passing); after; beyond the age for or time of.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10970 (Cott.) Of barns [*Gött.* child] er we passed þe pass [*Trin.* [We] are past tyme childe to welde]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Friar's T.* 176 The day is short and it is passed pryme. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* II. § 3 It was passed 8 of the clokke the space of 2 degrees. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 343 Noon of theym lyvede passede oon yere. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. (Percy Soc.) 119, I thought me past al chyldly ygnoraunce. 1526 Tindale *Heb.* xi. 11 Sara .. was delivered of a childe when she was past age. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 162 Old houndes past hunting. *Ibid.* 177 A disease Past the worst. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 119 When it was halfe an houre past the sixt houre. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* x. iv. § 15 Children not yet come to, and old men past, helping of themselves. 1709 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 309 After he was past the Age of one hundred Years. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 68 This horse is quite passed mark of mouth. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 833/2 Dancing was kept up till past two. *Mod.* The time is half past three.

b. In stating age *past* sometimes follows. Cf. Past *ppl. a.* 3 c.

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1153/4 A light gray Gelding .. five years old past. 1720 *Ibid.* No. 5898/9 Lost..a black Mare, ..aged three Years past.

c. *ellipt.* Beyond the age of (so many years).

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 33 The Emperour beyng now past one and twenty yeres of Age. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 20. 132 Augustus..injoin'd Marriage to all past 25 Years of Age. 1767 Warburton in *Lett. w. Hurd* (1809) 406 His being able, at past eighty, to perform this expedition on foot. 1838 Lytton *Alice* I. i, The elder lady, the guest of her companion, was past seventy.

† **d.** Of time measured backwards: Going back beyond, of older date than. Cf. Beyond *prep.* 5.

1575 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 472 [This] hes bene in use..within the said Burgh past memor of man.

2. Beyond in place (as the result of passing); further on than; at or on the farther side of.

Past sight, (gone) out of or beyond the reach of sight.

c 1305–1430 [see above in Etymology]. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. 154 When he was past the ryver, he thanked God. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 345 My Lord, the Enemy is past the Marsh. 1611 Bible *Num.* xxi. 22 Until we be [*R. V.* have] past thy borders. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* v. 459 She .. again Turn'd to a cormorant, dived, past sight, the main. *Mod.* He lives in the first house past the corner. [1870 W. Morris *Earthly Par.* Prol. (1890) 6/2 When we are passed the French and English strait.]

b. Of motion: By (in passing). *To go past*, to pass, go by; so *to flow, ride, run, hurry*, etc. *past* (a person or place).

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 137 He..behelde hir after that she was gon past hym. 1808 Scott *Marm.* III. xii, He drew his mantle past his face. 1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* III. xxxiv, As past the pebbly beach the boat did flee. 1836 Marryat *Japhet* vii, Crowds of people were running past our shop. 1863 Mrs. Oliphant *Salem Ch.* xv. 256 He pushed in past the pails.

3. Beyond the reach, range, or compass of; not within the scope or reach of; incapable of: chiefly with nouns of action or mental state. Sometimes with some notion of time: = No longer capable of, or within the scope or reach of.

In more or less permanent combinations with various sbs., many of which survive in literature, chiefly as Shaksperian or Biblical echoes, as *past belief, compare, comprehension, (all) cure* (cf. Cure *sb.* 6 b), *doubt, endurance, finding out, grace, hope, mending, question, recovery, redress, remedy, saving, shame*, etc. Others have become colloquial, as *past praying for*, etc. (See Beyond *prep.* 5, 6.)

1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 55 Some ar so past shame in theyr langage So fowle and lothly, that [etc.]. 1526 Tindale *Eph.* iv. 19 Beynge past repentaunce [1611 past feeling]. 1534 — *Rom.* xi. 33 How vnserchable are his iudgementes and his wayes past findyng out. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 5 Lest in proces of tyme..it be paste remedy. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* iv. i. 211, I had a dreame, past the wit of man, to say, what dreame it was. 1593 — *Rich. II*, II. iii. 171 Things past redresse, are now with me past care. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 211 Nay, that's past praying for; I have pepper'd two of them. 1599 Q. Eliz. *Let. to Essex* 14 Sept. in Moryson *Itin.* II. (1617) 41 It is to Us past comprehension. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* cxxix, Past reason hunted, and no sooner had, Past reason hated. 1607 Middleton *Mich. Term.* II. iii. 384 Nay, 'tis done now, past mending. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 494 It is past my power to compromise a difference betwixt two so great persons. 1708 Swift *Death Partridge* Wks. 1755 II. i. 258 Yesterday..word was brought me, that he was past hopes. 1782 Cowper *Mutual Forbearance* 25 Well, I protest 'tis past all bearing. 1827 Carlyle *Germ. Rom.* II. 289 He now saw nothing past common. *a* 1901 Besant *Five Years' Tryst*, etc. (1902) 129 'I cannot help your face', said the herb-woman; 'that is past my skill'.

b. Beyond the ability or power of. *colloq.*

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *King & No K.* III. i, You are welcome, sir, I think; but if you be not, 'tis past me To make you so; for I am here a stranger Greater than you. 1859 G. Meredith *Juggling Jerry* ix, It's past parsons to console us.

† **c.** Beyond the limits of; without. *Obs.* or *arch. Past himself*, beside himself (now *dial.*).

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VII. xxi, So he brenned in loue that he was past hym self in his reason. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 132 He was so vexed, lacerated, and calumniated..that he became almost past himselfe. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* II. 331 But Jove hath..cast My life into debates past end. 1618 — *Hesiod* (Hooper) 180 That man, put To his fit task, will see it done past talk With any fellow. 1870 W. Morris *Earthly Par.* (1890) 156/2, I .. Am nowise God to give man bliss Past ending. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Durham), Past hissel.

† **4.** More than, above (in number or quantity). (Cf. also 1 c.)

1469 Marg. Paston in *Lett.* II. 385, I have sent to Hary Halman..and he canne not gette passyd v. or viij. at the most. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IV. iv, Ther were founde but lytel past two hunderd men slayne. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* IV. 7 They..departyd fro Parys without restynge past one night in a plase. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iii. 191 Faith I have not past two shillings, or so. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 744 Their egges are not past so big as pease. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* x. 47 They haue it not past once in fiue..yeeres. 1668 Sedley *Mulb. Gard.* II. i. Wks. 1722 II. 22 The Portion I can give with you does not deserve a Man of past half his Fortune.

† **b.** Above in rank or degree. *Obs.*

1552 Crowley *Pleas. & Payne* 168 But spent all .. in rayment past your degree. 1598 Chapman *Blind Beg. Alexandria* Plays 1873 I. 27 My husband is a Lord, and past a Lord.

c. Beyond in manner or degree. Now *rare*. Also *dial.*, in negative sentences.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* I. 284 He affects, past all men, height. *Ibid.* XV. 105 His greatness past all other Gods, and that in fortitude, And ev'ry godlike pow'r, he reigns past all endu'd. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* xxxvi, He set store on her past every thing. 1897 *Bromyard Rec.* 9 Dec. (E. D. D.), Fortunately, past a profusion of soot and water, no damage was done.

B. *adv.* (absolute use of the prep.; = past the speaker, or the person, point, or place spoken of.)

1. So as to pass or go by; by.

1805 Wordsw. *Fidelity* 32 The sounding blast, That, if it could, would hurry past. 1836 Marryat *Japhet* iv, We had watched her past. 1846 Worcester s.v., Sometimes incorrectly used for *by*; as 'to go past'. 1855 M. Arnold *Balder Dead* 96 Painfully the hinds With goad and shouting urge their cattle past. 1862 Longf. *The Cumberland* 4 The alarum of drums swept past. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 43 The tread of time as it hastens past.

2. On one side, aside; as *to lay past*, to put aside or away, to lay by or save up. *Sc.* and *north Irel.*

1830–2 Carleton *Traits Irish Peasantry* (1843) 260 (E. D. D.) It is not to lay them past to rust. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 377 It is stacked past until the following year. *Ibid.* 388 It enables the farmer to store past his crop. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 570, I hed to pit it past in the attic. 1894 Stevenson *Puddin* iii. 65 I'm prood to think ye're layin' past siller.

C. *Comb.* (of *prep.* or *adv.*) **a.** By 16–17th c. poets, rarely by prose-writers, phrases consisting of *past* prep. with object (A. 3), which predicatively are written as two words, were frequently used *attrib.*, and then necessarily hyphened to make the syntax clear: thus 'a malady past cure', but 'a past-cure malady'. Among such syntactical combinations are: *past-comfort, past-cure, past-feeling* (whence *past-feelingness*), *past-good* (whence *past-good* sb.), *past-helping, past-hoping, past-price, past-saving, past-shame* (whence *past-shame* sb.); also **past-human** *adj.*, superhuman; **past-proportion** *sb.*, immeasurableness, immensity. Some of these have been employed by recent writers.

1553 Ascham in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 15 Thei judge bashfull men to be rude, and past-shames to be well manered. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1567) 107 The extreme wickednes of some pastgood roisters. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. Wks. 1724 II. 445 Sorrowing not only his own sorrow, but the past-comfort sorrow which he foreknew his mother would take. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. i. 124 To prostitute our past-cure malladie To empericks. *Ibid.* IV. iii. 158 What a past-saving slaue is this? 1602 J. Davies *Mirum in Modum* (1878) 6

The Soule is such a precious thing, As cost the price of past-price deerest bloud. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 29 Will you with Counters summe The past proportion of his infinite? 1614 SYLVESTER *Parl. Vertues Royall* 1257 Immortall Beauties of past-humane Soules. 1631 CHAPMAN *Caesar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III. 143, I be forc't To helpe my Countrey, when it forceth me To this past-helping pickle. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 332 Enable me .. to rejoice the past-hoping heart. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* xiii. 124 The past-feelingness of a miserable despair.

b. In various nonce-wds. (adjs.), as *past-prime, past-the-middle-age*; **past-due**, overdue; **past-gone**, bygone, former, late; **past-meridian** (*fig.*), past one's prime, elderly; **past-ordinar** *Sc.*, extraordinary, exceptional, uncommon, 'by-ordinar'.

1896 *Harper's Mag.* XCIII. 158/1, I wrote out the *past-due subscription bill. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 199 When you reflect upon your *past-gone occupation. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 14 Like dotage of the *past-meridian dame For some bright Sungod adolescent. 1823 GALT *Entail* lxiv, A man o' *past-ordinar sense. 1826 — *Lairds* xii, The Doctor is a past ordinar young man. 1883 J. GREENWOOD *Odd People in Odd Places* xxiv. 204 These *past-prime belles of the garden. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* x, A *past-the-middle-age college bed-maker.

Pastaique, var. PASTEQUE *Obs.*, water-melon.

Pastall, obs. form of PASTEL [1].

†Pa'stance. *Obs.* Also 6 **pastaunce**. [app. a phonetic repr. of F. *passe-temps* (in 15–16th c. also *passetamps, passetans*, Godef.), f. *passe* vb. imper. (PASSE-) + *temps* time, in It. *passatempo*. For the final *-ce*, cf. TENSE, in early use also *tence*. See also PASSE-TEMPS and PASTIME.]

Recreation; = PASTIME *sb.* 1.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. 409 Quhat gudlie pastance? and quhat menstralie? 15.. SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 1095 To haue in remembraunce Her goodly dalyaunce, And her goodly pastaunce. *c* 1525 HEN. VIII *Pastance vithi gude companye* i, For my pastance, hunt, syng, & daunce, my hart is sett! *Ibid.* ii, Youthe must haue sum daliance Off good or yll, sum pastance. 1598 YONG *Diana* I. i, They haue no kind of pastaunce Which you think not to excuse. [1873 DIXON *Two Queens* II. XII. iii. 298 His fine ballad, 'Pastance with good company', rank[s] among the better known.]

Pastay, obs. form of PASTY *sb.*

Paste (pēst), *sb.* Also 4–8 **past**, 5–6 **paast**, 6 **payst(e**, 6–7 **paist**. [a. OF. *paste* (13th c. in Littré), mod.F. *pâte* = Pr., Sp., It. *pasta*:—Com. Romanic *pasta* (instanced in L. in a medical sense 'a small square piece of a medical preparation', Marc. Empir. *c* 400), generally supposed to be ad. Gr. *πάστη*, also pl. *πασταί, πασταί* barley porridge, sb. uses of *παστός* sprinkled.]

1. *Cookery.* Flour moistened with water or milk and kneaded, dough; *esp.* (now only) with addition of butter, lard, suet, or the like, as used in making pastry, etc.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 250 Þanne wolde I be prest.. paste [*v. rr.* past, paast] for to make, And buxome and busy aboute bred and drynke. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 294 The levein of the bred, Which soureth all the past. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 45 Make fayre past..and kenere þin cofyns with þe same past. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 39 b, Mixtynge water with flourc, & werkynge it in to paste. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Cor.* v. 6 A litle leauen corrupteth the whole paste. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 124 Cry to it Nunckle, as the Cockney did to the Eeles, when she put 'em i' th' Paste aliue. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 144 To make crisp Paste for Tarts. 1888 MRS. BEETON *Bk. Househ. Managem.* § 1676 Common Paste for Family Use...1½ lb. of flour, ½ lb. of butter, rather more than ½ pint of water.

b. Name for various sweet confections of doughy consistence. †*Paste royal*, a confection of sugar and spices: see quot. 1676.

1389–90 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 596 In iij Coffins de pastreall. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 455 A half pounde of past roiale. 1591 in *Lyly's Wks.* (1902) I. 449 Preserues, .. iellies, .. marmelats, pasts, comfits, of all sorts. 1653 W. I. *True Gentlew. Delight* 53 To make Paste-royal in Sauces. Take Sugar .. four ounces, very finely beaten and searced, and put into it an ounce of Cinnamon and Ginger, and a grain of Musk, and so beat it into paste, with a little Gum-Dragon. 1662 *Stat. Irel.* (1765) II. 461, Past of Jean, the pound 7*s.* 6*d.* 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 635 Making marmalades and perfumed pastes, which exceed those of Genoa. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 285 Oublies..were thin sheets of paste composed of flour and honey. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* s.v., The term paste is applied to the inspissated juice of liquorice, and some other vegetables.

c. Applied to compositions of this consistence (usually sweet) used as baits in angling.

1653 WALTON *Angler* viii. 169 The Carp bites either at wormes or at Paste. *Ibid.* 170 As for Pastes, there are almost as many sorts as there are Medicines for the Toothach. 1704 (*title*) The Compleat Fisher .. Being a Clear..way of Taking all Sorts of Fresh-Water Fish with the Worm, Fly, Paste, and other Baits. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Oct. 9/3 Salmon-roe is his favourite and usual lure, and with this bait—the 'paste' he calls it—he works sad havoc.

d. A relish made of some fish or crustacean cooked, pounded, and seasoned; as *anchovy-paste, shrimp-paste*.

1817 KITCHINER *Cook's Oracle* (1823) 320 [Receipt for making] Anchovy Paste or le Beurre d'Anchois. 1836 *Guide to Worcester* Advt., A stock of anchovies and anchovy paste. 1855 HASSALL *Food & its Adulterat.* 505 One of the samples of bloater paste was adulterated..with starch or flour. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 28 Aug. 3/2 The pots were first made for the shrimpers of Pegwell Bay—to contain the shrimp-paste prepared there.

2. A mixture of flour and water (sometimes strengthened with starch) boiled together, used as a cement for sticking paper and other substances.

1530 PALSGR. 250/2 Paast or glewe, *cole*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 393 The common past that wee vse, made with the finest floure of wheat. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 46 Small bits of Paper sticking with some of the Past with wch 'twas fix'd. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* No. 29. 47 Brush paste, not gum, lightly over the back.

†b. = PASTEBOARD 2. *Obs.*

1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* (Colophon), The same bounde in paste or in boordes. 1562 in *Comm. Ld. Grey of Wilton* (Camden) 59 A schoocheon of armes wrowght on payste.

3. *gen.* Any composition or mixture containing just enough moisture to render it soft and plastic: see quots., and b, c below.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xx. 383 An idoll made of paste of wheate and mays mingled with hony. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Porcelain*, With the sediment, collected at bottom in form of a paste, [they] fill a kind of moulds. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 92 The egg is involved in a sort of paste, which serves at once for the young animal's protection and nourishment. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 30 Forming corrosive muriate of mercury into a paste with water. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 631 A species of rapid crystallization ensues, and the thin paste soon acquires a solid consistence.

b. A mixture of clay and water (sometimes with other ingredients) of which earthenware or porcelain is made; distinguished as *hard paste* or *soft paste* according to its consistence and power of resisting heat.

1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* s.v. *China*, To make your paste of this powder, first dissolve an ounce of very white gum arabic in a pail of water [etc.]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Porcelain*, The china-ware being made of a paste, part of which is made of a substance in itself scarce possible to be vitrified. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 55 There is..very little difference in hardness between the hard-paste and the soft-paste.

c. A soft composition applied to the skin, medicinally or as a cosmetic (or taken internally).

1765 GOLDSM. *Double Transform.* 85 In vain she tries her paste and creams, To smooth her skin, or hide its seams. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Paste*, a compound medicine like the pastil, but less consistent, flexible, less saccharine, and more mucilaginous. 1863–76 CURLING *Dis. Rectum* (ed. 4) 48 The confection of black pepper..known as Ward's Paste..in great repute as a remedy for piles...The usual dose is a drachm three times a day. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2097. 39 A variety of pastes are also useful in this stage [of eczema].

4. *fig.* The material of which a person is figuratively said to be made (in reference to quality).

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. I. xliv. (1655) 69 The Inhabitants of that Town [Geneva], methinks, are made of another paste. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded., Others were more sweet and affable, made of a more pliant paste. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* v. 174 To us..with the German paste in our composition. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VI. 329 But you, who are so quite another paste Of a man,—do you obey me?

5. A hard vitreous composition (of fused silica, potash, white oxide of lead, borax, etc.), used in making imitations of precious stones; a factitious or artificial gem made of this. Also called STRASS. Also *attrib.* Made of, or adorned with, paste.

1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* xcii. 143 This past imitates all Jewels and colours, and hath a wonderful shining and lustre, And in hardness too it imitates the jewels. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bristol* 10 Apr., That paste with which they make counterfeit jewels. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Pastes, in the glass trade, a sort of compositions of the glass kind, made from calcined crystal, lead, and metallic preparations, to imitate the several natural gems. 1796 BURNS *Poem on Life* iii, Tho' fiction out may trick her, And in paste gems and fripp'ry deck her. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 28 High-heeled shoes..with paste or diamond buckles. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* i, The diamonds went to the jeweller's, and Lady Frances wore paste.

6. *Min.* A mineral substance in which other minerals are imbedded. 1828 in WEBSTER.

†7. Some kind of ornamental head-dress (app. made with a foundation of pasteboard) worn by women. *Obs.*

1529 MOAE *Suppl. Soulys* L ij b, Wyth partelettes and pastis garneshed wyth perle. 1530 PALSGR. 183 *Vnes paces*, a payre of pastes for the attyre of a womans heed. *Ibid.* 252 Paste for a lady or woman, *unes paces*. 1541–2 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 Every other..person..whos Wiff shall were any Frenche hood or bonett of Velvet, wt any habiliment, past, or egge, of golde, perle or stone. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. 320 If ye draw the like formes in matter that wil bowe and gene place, as most aptly ye may do in fine pasted paper, such as paste-wines made womens pastes of. 1592 GREENE *Vision* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 227 The Bride.. was very finelie dizond in a little Cappe, and a faire paste. [1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 174 The bride, when a maiden, wore her hair flowing..and nothing but a wreath of jewels, called a 'paste', or flowers, about her head.]

8. *Comb.*, as (sense 2) *paste-bowl, -brush, -pot*; (sense 3) *paste-blacking*; **paste-cutter**, an instrument for cutting paste into shapes for pastry; **paste-eel**, a small nematoid worm (*Anguillula glutinis*) found in sour paste; **paste-fitter**, a workman who fits together with paste the parts of boot-uppers for the machine; †**paste-god**, an idol made of paste; **paste grain**, split sheep-skin with paste put on the back to harden it and give a better grain; **paste-horn**, a cow's horn used as a receptacle for paste; †**paste-house**, a building where pastry is made; **paste-kettle**, a kettle for boiling paste; **paste-maker**, (*a*) a person employed in making paste; (*b*) a machine for mixing the ingredients of paste; †**paste-meat**, pastry; †**paste-pin**, a wooden pin for rolling paste, a rolling-pin; **paste-point** (*Printing*): see quots., and POINT *sb.*; **paste-rock** (*Geol.*), a shaly formation found in Wales, also called *Tarannon shales*; †**paste-roller**, a rolling-pin = *paste-pin* (*obs.*); **paste-wash, paste-water**, paste much diluted with water, used in bookbinding; †**paste-wife**, a woman who made and sold 'pastes' (sense 7) and other articles of female attire (*obs.*).

1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 394/1 Tools for small work..*paste-bowl. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack Zita* II. 84, I sold a box of *paste-cutters at one and nine. 1857 C. E. OTTÉ tr. *Quatrefages' Rambles* I. 282 Certain *Paste-eels which belong to the Helminthes. 1883 *B'ham Daily Post* 11 Oct., Boot Trade.—Wanted, an experienced *Pastefitter for General Men's Work. 1626 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (ed. 4) Table, *Paste-god of the Mexicans [cf. 880 the Religious Virgins or Nuns mingled a quantity of Beets with rosted Maiz, and moulded it with Hony, making an Image of that paste]. 1880 *Bookseller* 3 May 471 Cruden's Concordance..in limp *Paste-grain and Morocco. 1885 *Ibid.* 5 Mar. 236 Books in padded paste grain and German calf. 1834 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. i, Working on tanned hides, amid pincers, *paste-horns, rosin, swine-bristles. 1471–2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 94 Pro nova construccione unius *Pastehous juxta ostium Coquinæ. 1480–1 *Ibid.* 97, j pipa et j tubba in le Pastehous. 1824 GALT *Quadr.* in *Rothelan* III. 187, I .. showed the *paste-impression of the seal. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 36 A somewhat truant disposition..coupled him to a *paste-kettle. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Paste-maker*, a stirring-machine for mixing the components of paste. 1598 *Epulario* D ij, These *past meates would..be yellow with Saffron. 1611 FLORIO, *Pasticciami*, all manner of pyes or paste-meates. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 145 Roll it up tight, then with your *paste-pin roll it out again. 1825 HANSARD *Typographia* 912 The blocks being..inked with the requisite colours in proper succession, and united .. by means of those sheet-anchors of pressmanship called points, three or even four of which are fixed (by what a printer calls *paste-points) upon the tympans, so as to act upon the margins of the print. 1888 JACOBI *Printer's Vocab.* s.v., Paste-points: very fine points—usually drawing-pins—used for very closely registered work on a hand-press. 1881 F. G. LEE *Reg. Barcut.* v. 51 There was little furniture..except a desk, a deal counter, and a *paste-pot. 1885 *Lyell's Elem. Geol.* XXVII. (ed. 4) 431 A..set of beds of fine light grey or blue shales, termed '*paste-rock', which overlie the Upper Llandovery strata. 1660 HEXHAM *Dict., Een Rol-stock*, a *Past-roler to make Pyes with. 1875 *Cre's Dict. Arts* I. 424 (*Bookbinding*) The leather..is..softened by..the application of *paste-water to make it pliable. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 32 Her mydle braced in, as smal as a wande..some b[u]y wastes of wyre at the *paste wyfes hande. 1570 [see 7].

Paste (pēst), *v.* [f. PASTE *sb.* 2, 3.]

1. *trans.* To make to adhere or stick by means of paste; to fasten with paste. *To paste up*, to stick up (on a wall, etc.) with paste.

1561–2 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 142 For pastinge ye table of the x commandementes ij*d.* 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 18 b, Such as paste vp their papers on euery post. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 80 With Parchment pasted or glewed upon them. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 136 Several pieces of Cloth pasted together. 1710 SWIFT *Baucis & Phil.* 94 The ballads pasted on the wall. 1804 M. G. LEWIS *Bravo of Venice* (1856) II. 310 The following address was .. pasted against the corners of the principal streets. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. I. v. 122 The feathers, pasted on a fine cotton web, were wrought into dresses.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To cause to adhere closely or firmly (as if by pasting).

1863 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med. for* 1862. 387 General diffuse peritonitis, many coils of intestine being pasted together by adherent lymph. 1883 H. W. V. STUART *Egypt* 425 A perfect tempest of wind, which..drove the Era against the western bank, where she remained hopelessly pasted.

2. To cover by (or as by) pasting on or over.

1609 DEKKER *Gvlls Horne-bk.* IV. (1862) 24 [A] door, pasted and plastered up with serving-mens' supplications. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. xii. 79 Paste it well with good Paper. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 1099 With driving dust his cheeks are pasted o'er. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 38, I have been busy .. pasting a screen .. all over with prints.

3. To incorporate with or into a paste, as a colour in dyeing.

1862 C. O'NEILL *Dict. Calico Print. & Dyeing* s.v. *Resists*, Resist compositions intended for this latter purpose are usually called pastes, and the colour so preserved is said to be 'pasted'.

4. *slang.* To beat, thrash: cf. BASTE *v.*[3]

1851 [see PASTING 3]. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Paste*, to beat, to thrash vigorously. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 6 Oct. 2/2 No matter how he punches her and 'pastes' her. 1896 A. MORRISON *Child of Jago* 132 'Is ribs is goin' black where father pasted 'em.

5. The verb-stem in *Comb.*, as **paste-down**, an outer blank leaf of a book pasted on the cover; **paste-in** *a.*, pasted in, inserted by pasting.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 30 June 3/3 Seeking the cause of this paste-in fly leaf.

Hence **Pasted** *ppl. a.*, fastened or covered with paste; †*pasted paper*, pasteboard.

1570 [see PASTE *sb.* 7]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 393 Long streaks..between the pasted places. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. XXXVII. 314 Ears of pasted Paper. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 53 The pasted side of the paper.

Paste, obs. form of PASTY *sb.*

Pasteboard (pē·stbōəd), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. PASTE *sb.* or *v.* + BOARD *sb.* (I and II are really of distinct formation.)]

I. †**1.** A substitute for a thin wooden board made by pasting sheets of paper together; *esp.* a board of a book so made (cf. BOARD *sb.* 4). *Obs.*

1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Consecr. Abps.* etc. (Colophon), Bounde in lether, in paste bordes or claspes. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 66 The superficiall [model] describeth only the..lineaments in paper, bordes or past-bords. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vii, It was as thick and stiff as a Past-board. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 32 Put it upon a dry fresh pasteboard, and, covering it with fresh blossom paper, let it remain in the press [etc.].

2. As a material: A stiff firm substance made by pasting together, compressing, and rolling, three or more sheets of paper.

These sheets consist of 'outsides' and 'middles'; in ordinary pasteboard, the 'middle' is of inferior quality, and generally of a greyish colour. *Cardboard* is pasteboard made of superior paper, and of the same quality and colour throughout; a finer and more highly-finished form made with starch paste is called *ivory board*. The name 'pasteboard' is sometimes improperly given to *pulpboard*, made not by pasting, but of compressed paper pulp.

1562 in *Comm. Ld. Grey of Wilton* (Camden) 59 Item iiij. greate schoocheons wrowght with metall on payste boorde. 1606 PEACHAM *Graphice* (1612) 94 Take of the fairest and smoothest pastboord you can get. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 21 A model of each triangle cut out in pasteboard. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrost.*, etc. 196 A conical reflecting shade, the best material for which is paper or paste-board.

b. *fig.* As the type of something flimsy, unsubstantial, or counterfeit: cf. B. b.

1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 270 Doings in the world of pasteboard. 1838 EMERSON *Addr. Cambridge, Mass.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 203 The new worship..to the goddess of Reason,—to-day, pasteboard and fillagree, and ending to-morrow in madness and murder.

3. *slang.* A card. a. A visiting-card. b. A playing-card; also, playing-cards collectively. c. A railway-ticket.

a. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* i, They lodge their pasteboard and away they go. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxvi, 'We shall only have to leave our pasteboards, Arthur'. He used the word 'pasteboards', having heard it from some of the ingenious youth of the nobility about town, and as a modern phrase suited to Pen's tender years. 1889 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 70 The unutterable fag of paying calls and leaving pasteboards.

b. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xv, Three honours in their hand, and some good court cards,..hour after hour..delightfully..spent over the pasteboard. 1896 FARJEON *Betrayal J. Fordham* III. 277 I'm that neat with the pasteboards. I can shuffle 'em any way I want.

c. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 11 Nov. 5/2 Season ticket holders may not travel indefinitely without producing their 'pasteboards'.

II. **4.** *Cookery.* (Usually with hyphen.) A board on which paste or dough is rolled out for making pastry, etc. (Cf. BOARD *sb.* 2.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Paste-board*, a wooden board on which dough is rolled out for pastry. 1888 MRS. BEETON *Bk. Househ. Managem.* § 1674 Make the paste, using a very clean pasteboard and rolling-pin. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets* 51 She dropped the rolling-pin on the paste-board.

5. The board used by a paper-hanger in cutting and pasting wall-paper.

1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build., Home Handicr.* 41 The lengths of paper should be laid..on the pasteboard supported by the trestles.

B. *attrib.* (or as *adj.*) Made of pasteboard.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 76/2 As if we practised in a paste-board case. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. (1851) 42 To blow them down like a past-bord House built of Court-Cards. 1668 WOOD *Life* Mar. (O. H. S.) II. 131 Bound with a past-board cover and vellum over it. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 290 Put them into a Pasteboard Box. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* xii. 105 The pantomime was still running, and Mat played a demon with a pasteboard head.

b. *fig.* Unsubstantial; unreal, counterfeit, sham.

1659 TORRIANO, *Signóre Cartóne*, a pastboard Lord, a Lord of Clouts. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 150 The pasteboard triumph and the cavalcade. 1898 WYNDHAM *Poems Shaks.* p. lxx, The alarums and excursions of these paste-board hostilities.

C. *Comb.*, as *pasteboard-cutter, -maker*; *pasteboard-like, -looking* adjs.; **pasteboard-wasp**, a species of wasp which makes a nest resembling pasteboard (cf. *paper-wasp*).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1636/1 **Pasteboard-cutter*,..for grooving and cutting pasteboard strips employed for making boxes. 1662 GERBIER *Principles* 18 Nor are the wooden Shutters such *Pastboard-like things, as are .. put on the .. London .. Houses. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 195 The Agency..was a large *pasteboard-looking house. 1669-96 AUBREY *Lives, Cavendish* (1898) I. 153 His wife..sold this incomparable collection .. to the *past-board makers for wast paper. 1864-5 WOOD *Homes without H.* xiv. (1868) 259 The nest .. of the *Pasteboard Wasp (*Chartergus nidulans*).

Hence **Pa·steboardy** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*)

1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 574/2 The construction is of the thinnest, most pasteboardy kind.

Pastec, var. PASTEQUE *Obs.*, water-melon.

Pastee, obs. form of PASTY *sb.*

Paste-egg, corrupt. of *pasch-egg*: see PASCH *sb.* 3.

Pastel[1] (pæ·stĕl). Also 6 **-all.** [a. F. *pastel* (1510 in Hatz.-Darm.), a. Pr. *pastel*, It. *pastello* 'woad to dye blew with' (Florio); dim. from *pasta* paste; 'the name having been applied first to the colouring matter obtained by reducing to a paste the twigs of the plant, then to the plant itself' (Hatz.-Darm.).

OF. had *pastel* in the senses 'paste, plaster, cake', etc.]

The plant Woad, *Isatis tinctoria*; also, the blue dye obtained from it.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xlvi. 66 This herbe is called .. in English Woad, or Pastel: in French *Guesde* or *Pastel*: in Spanish also *Pastel*: in Italian *Guado*. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Pastel*, otherwise called Woad... It is of great use among the Dyers. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* VI. 13 Indigo, when mixed with pastel,.. rendered the colours .. more lasting. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 382 Thus prepared, pastel has a yellow or greenish-yellow colour.

b. *Comb.* **Pastel-vat**: see quots.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 382 To prepare the pastel vat, 4 parts of indigo, 50 parts of pastel, 2 parts of madder, and 2 parts of potash are employed. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1636/1 *Pastel*,..woad. It gives its name to the vat in which pastel and indigo are used, the *pastel-vat*.

Pastel[2] (pæ·stĕl). Also 7-9 **-il**, (9 *erron.* **-elle**). [a. F. *pastel* (1676 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *pastello*: see PASTEL[1].]

1. A kind of dry paste made by grinding pigments and compounding them with gum-water, used as a crayon or for making crayons. *In pastel*, drawn with pastels: cf. CRAYON *sb.* 1 b.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* v. Misc. Writ. (1805) 314 Rubbing in the shades with pastills and dry compositions. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 144/2 Pastils are rouls of Plaster or Clay..to draw withal. 1696 in PHILLIPS (ed. 5). 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Pastil*, or *Pastel*,..a sort of paste made of several colours, ground up with gum-water, either together or separately; in order to make crayons to paint with on paper, or parchment. 1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* s. v., Also the crayons themselves, are call'd pastils. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 316 Coloured crayons, or pastels, are made by the mixture of colour with a colourless base. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i, Portraits in pastel of pearly-skinned ladies with hair-powder.

2. A drawing in pastel; also, the art of drawing with pastels.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* lxiii, What awfully bad pastels there were on the walls! 1882 HAMERTON *Graphic Arts* xviii. 152 The principle of pastel is that the colours, when on the paper, are in a state of dry powder, most of which is slightly adherent. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 205 It is a question among artists..whether pastel should be called a process of drawing or of painting. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 154 Two charming portraits, .. two pastels standing in all the piquant incompleteness of a rapid reality.

b. *transf.* to a kind of literary sketch.

1893 *Critic*(U.S.) 22 Apr. 249/1 The French pastel is really a little study (without a very definite beginning or end) of a trifling topic which lacks complexity, and needs little more than a very moderate space.

3. Applied to certain soft tints of dress-material; usually *attrib.*

1899 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 7/7 The soft, wraith-like tints.. are now in fashion again. The modern name for them is 'pastels',..for these soft, half-faded tones bear the same relation to real colours as pastels do to oil-paintings. *Ibid.* 4 Nov. 7/6 Pastel blue or pink, hydrangea blue or pastel green. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Mar. 3/1 A gown in the new pale blue we call pastel. 1900 *Ibid.* 8 Mar. 3/1 Pastel tones are ubiquitous in both silks and woollens.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pastel painter, picture*; *pastel-like* adj. (See also 3.)

1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 207/1 The pastel painters of to-day. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 2/3 His 'Leisure Hour' is very decorative and pastel-like. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Feb. 3/1 The strongest hues of the pastel-box.

Hence **Pa·stelleteer** (*nonce-wd.*) [after *pamphleteer*], a writer of literary pastels (2 b); **Pa·stelling**, the production of pastel-pictures.

1893 *Critic* (U.S.) 22 Apr. 249/1 Mr. Harrison S. Morris, who has given to *Arcadia*..a neat parody-burlesque of the pastel, adds a few pungent sentences upon it. ..He calls it Ollendorfian; and the 'pastelleteer' the seeker after 'odd similitudes'. 1899 *Daily News* 1 Aug. 6/4 The Artistic Ghost moves in higher circles than those of pavement pastelling.

†**Pastela·de.** *Obs.* Also **pystelade, petelade.** [app. repr. an OF. **pastellade*, deriv. of OF. *pastel* paste, etc., or *pastelle* a dish: see PASTEL[1].] A dish in old cookery.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 59 Spaulde de Motoun. Capoun Rostyd. Pastelade. *Ibid.* 62 Pystelade chaud. Pystelade fryid. ..Petelade Fryid.

Pastelar, -ler(e, variants of PASTLER.

Pastellist, pastelist (pæ·stĕlist). [f. PASTEL[2] + **-IST**: in mod.F. *pastelliste*.] An artist who works with pastels or coloured crayons.

1881 *Times* 9 Feb. 4/1 Mr. Whistler..succeeds in combining something of the brilliancy and purity of the pastellist with the general effect..of the oil and water-colour painter. 1888 *Academy* 3 Nov. 294/2 M. Machard, who may be accounted the Rubens of the French Society of Pastelists. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 18 July 6/1 The Shah has become quite a pavement favourite. The open air pastellist has taken him up and is doing a roaring trade in the last novelty.

Pastemaker: see PASTE *sb.* 8, PASTY *sb.* c.

Pastemps, var. PASSE-TEMPS *Obs.* = PASTIME *sb.*

‖ **Pasteque.** *Obs.* Also 6-7 **pateque, 7 pastique, -aique, 9 pastec.** [a. F. *pastèque* (pastɛ·k), †*pateque* (1512 in Hatz.-Darm., 1610-79, Pyrard de Laval in Yule) = Pg. *pateca*, Sp. *albudeca, badea*, ad. Arab. البطيخ *al-baṭṭīkha*, vulgar form of *-biṭṭīkha*; cf. Heb. אבטיח *dbaṭṭiakh*, Syr. ܒܛܝܚܐ *paṭṭīkh* (Numbers xi. 5).] The Water-melon.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xviii. 21 Ther grow good Melons, Raues, and pateques. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 184 A little kernell..like that of a Pastique, or Pumpion. 1677 J. P. tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* (1684) II. 80 There are also *Pateques*, or Water-Melons in abundance. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 131 The Pastaique is a Fruit very much resembling a Citrul, but not quite so big. ..There are two sorts of it, one red and the other white. 1826 [J. R. BEST] 4 *Yrs. France* 321 Melons and pastecs, or water-melons.

Paster (pā·ıstəɹ). [f. PASTE *v.* + **-ER**[1].]

1. One who pastes: see PASTE *v.*

1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. 86 Three Paisters for fixing on the said Labels, at 5*d.* per *ann.* each. 1885 *Ann. Rep. Camb. Univ. Libr. Syndicate* 2 The wages of R. F—, Senior Paster, were raised from 38*s.* to £2 a week.

2. *U. S.* (See quot. 1888.)

1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxvi. 494 Small slips of paper gummed at the back..are called 'pasters' or 'stickers', because the independent voter pastes them over the name or names..he objects to on the ticket which he is about to place in the box. 1889 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 19 Sept., Persons may paste slips over names, providing the names so substituted by pasters are printed or written in red ink.

Paster, obs. form of PASTURE.

†**Pa·sterer.** *Obs.* Also 6 **paistrer, paisterer.** [f. *pasterie*, PASTRY + **-ER**[1]: cf. *fripperer*.] A pastry-cook, confectioner.

1552 HULOET, Paistrer, *ceragius*. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 193 Sobrietie..caused Alexander the Great to refuse those Cookes and Paisterers which Ada Queene of Caria sent unto him. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* v. xx. 709 The flower of meale..whereof the pasterers or cookes for pastrie, doe make wafers. 1660 HOWELL *Lexicon*, A pasterer, *pasteleur, ou pastier, pastissier, pasticier*.

Pastern (pæ·stəɹn), *sb.* Forms: 4 **pastron**, 6 **pastren**, 7 **pastrone**; 6 **pasto(u)rue, -tour**, 6-7 **pasterne**, 8 **pastorn**, 6- **pastern.** [ME. *pastron* = OF. *pasturon* (1530 in Palsgr.), mod.F. *paturon*, deriv. of OF. *pasture* used in sense 2, also a shackle or cord with which a horse is tethered by the pastern-joint (mod. Norman dial. *pâture* clog, shackle); held by French etymologists to be the same word as OF. *pasture*, F. *pâture* PASTURE, transferred first to the tether of a horse at pasture, and then to the joint. Cf. It. *pastora, pastoia* (Florio), a shackle for a horse, also a pastern, part of a horse's foot (Baretti); *pastura* pasture.]

†**1.** A shackle fixed on the foot of a horse or other beast at pasture, or of an unruly horse to confine his movements; a tether; a hobble. *Obs.*

c 1343 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 543 In lxiiij capistris ..iij paribus de pastrons [etc.]. 1347-8 *Ibid.* 545 Et in vj par. de Pastronnes novis. 1469 *Ord. Dk. Clarence* in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 97 Sadelles, harnesse,..halters, turnelles, pastrons, ..and all suche other. 1570 NORTH *Doni's Philos.* (1888) 258 A tying Coller, a paire of Pastornes, and a Cranell. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. ix. 104 [Some] will..put a verie strong pasterne vpon one of the horses hinder feete, then passing the other end of the corde thorowe the pasterne, bring it againe to the saddle pommell. *Ibid.* VII. lxxxii. 78 Shackle gall is any sore got by wearing pasternes, shackls, or other fetters. 1611 COTGR., *Empas*, shackles, fetters, or pasternes for vnruilie, or vnbroken horses. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Chances* I. ix, Ye found an easie foole that let you get it [a child]: Sh' had better have worne pasterns. [1824 BARETTI *Ital.-Eng. Dict.* (ed. 7), *Pastoja*, a pastern, a shackle for a horse.]

2. That part of a horse's foot between the fetlock and the hoof, corresponding in extent to the two pastern-bones.

1530 PALSGR. 252/2 Pastron of an horse, *pasturon*. Pastren, *pasturiau*. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* CXXX. 477 The bloode of them that were slayne, ranne in the strettes to the horse pastours. 1636 MASSINGER *Gt. Dk. Flor.* III. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 177/2 He treads weak in his pasterns. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. III. i. 347 A tail which hangs down to the pastern. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* vii. (1878) 43 A strong hackney, whose flat rib and short pastern showed his old Irish breeding.

b. The corresponding part in other quadrupeds; also *transf.* the human ankle.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 260 There are also Alces muche lyke vnto hartes, with..longe legges withowt any bowinge of theyr houx or pasternes. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieut.* II. iii, Let me see your leg;—she treads but low in the pasternes. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Wife of Bath's T.* 52 So straight she walk'd, and on her pasterns high. 1845 YOUATT *Dog* ii. 33 The low placing of the pastern.

3. = Pastern-bone (see 4 b).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pastern* (*talus*), the ankle or huckle-bone of a Beasts foot. 1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (1870) § 633 The lesser pastern or coronary bone .. receives the great pastern below.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pastern artery*; **pastern-deep** *adv.*, so deep as to cover the pasterns; **pastern-joint**, the joint or articulation between the cannon-bone and the great pastern-bone.

168a *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1747/4 A black Gelding, .. standeth cripled with his pastern joynts. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 451 There is a dryness of the hoof, throbbing of the pastern arteries. 1863 MISS BRADDON *J. Marchmont* II. vi. 135 Pools of water through which the wretched animals floundered pastern-deep.

b. **Pastern-bone**, each of the two bones (*upper* or *great*, and *lower* or *small p.*) between the

cannon-bone and the coffin-bone, being the first and second phalanges of the foot of a horse.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 351 The Once .. hath that which somewhat resembles a pasterne bone. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 367 Where to the pastern-bone..The well-horn'd foot indissolubly join'd. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* 170 The three joints of this finger answer to those called 'great pastern bone', 'little pastern bone', and 'coffin bone' in the horse.

Hence †**Pa·stern** *v.*: see quot.; **Pa·sterned** *a.* [-ED 2], furnished with or having pasterns: in parasynthetic compounds, as *short-, thick-pasterned.*

1598 FLORIO, *Pastoiare*, to fetter, to clog, to shackle, to pastern, to gine. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. i. (1668) 2 Short pastern'd, strong joynted. 1898 MISS YONGE *Founded on Paper* xxi, Poor broken-kneed, thick-pasterned Jack [an old horse].

Pastery, obs. form of PASTRY.

†**Pa·steth.** *Obs.* Also **pastyth, pasthethe.** [perh. an alteration of OF. *pasté*, mod.F. *pâté*, PASTY: cf. *bounteth, dainteth*, etc.] = PASTY *sb.*

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 661/22 *Hic pastillus*, .. pastyth. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 271/1 A Pasteth, *pastellus.*

Pasteur (pastör), *v.* [From the name of the French scientist Louis Pasteur (1822–95).] *trans.* = PASTEURIZE 1.

1892 *Chambers' Encycl.* X. 685 This effect of time may .. be imitated by art—by Pasteuring the wine.

Pasteurian (pastö·riăn), *a.* [See prec. and -IAN.] Of or belonging to Pasteur.

1888 *Scott. Leader* 23 Aug. 4 The latest extension of the Pasteurian system. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* vii. 138 Protective inoculations..prepared on the Pasteurian system of attenuation.

Pasteurism (pa·störiz'm). [f. the surname *Pasteur* (see above) + -ISM.] A method of treatment, devised by Pasteur for preventing or curing certain diseases, esp. hydrophobia, by successive inoculations with attenuated virus gradually increasing in amount.

1883 J. H. CLARKE (*title*) Physiological Fallacies. The Millennium of Pasteurism. 1894 CANON WILBERFORCE in *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Feb. 2/1, I do not believe in Pasteurism. On the contrary, I think it is the greatest delusion of the age.

Pasteurize (pa·störeiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To sterilize by Pasteur's method; to prevent or arrest fermentation in (milk, wine, etc.) by exposure to a high temperature so as to destroy contained microbes or germs.

1881 *Pharmaceut. Jrnl.* 29 Oct. 358 Beer..previously 'pasteurized'—and exposed to direct sunlight. ..At the end of three weeks the non-pasteurized beer .. commenced to lose its clearness; but the pasteurized sample remained quite bright. 1896 *19th Cent.* Sept. 458 Cream should be pasteurised before being sent out from the dairy.

2. To treat by the method of PASTEURISM.

1886- [implied in PASTEURIZATION: see below].

Hence **Pa·steurized** *ppl.a.*; **Pasteuriza·tion**, the action or process of Pasteurizing (in sense 1 or 2); **Pa·steurizer**, an apparatus for Pasteurizing milk.

1886 *Times* 21 Oct. 4/6 Hydrophobia mortality fluctuates widely. ..What value then for or against Pasteurization can attach to the returns of a single year? 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Sept. 1/3 The Pasteurisation of beer has..become a phrase. 1897 *Melbourne Argus* 2 Mar. 6/7 The pasteuriser is a circular tank of tin into which the milk is received.

Pastey(e, obs. form of PASTY *sb.*

‖ **Pasticcio** (pastī·tʧo). [It. *pasticcio* 'any manner of pastie or pye' (Florio), in med.L. *pastīcium*, deriv. of Com. Romanic *pasta* PASTE.] A medley of various ingredients; a hotchpotch, farrago, jumble; *spec.* **a.** An opera, cantata, or other composition, made up of various pieces from different authors or sources, a pot-pourri; **b.** A picture or design made up of fragments pieced together or copied with modification from an original, or in professed imitation of the style of another artist; also, the style of such a picture, etc.

[1706 *Art of Paint.* (1744) 67 Those pictures that are neither originals nor copies, which the Italians call *Pastici* ..because as the several things that season a pasty are reduc'd to one taste, so counterfeits that compose a *pastici* tend only to effect one truth.] 1752 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 1 Nov., Our operas begin to-morrow with a pasticcio, full of most of my favourite songs. 1785 R. CUMBERLAND *Natural Son* I. i. 7 What a pasticcio of gauzes, pins, and ribbons go to compound that multifarious thing, a well-dress'd woman. 1787 P. BECKFORD *Lett. Italy* (1805) I. 7 My Letters will be a *pasticcio*, a mere hotch potch. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Music* II. 668 *Pasticcio.* .. A species of Lyric Drama, composed of Airs, Duets, and other movements, selected from different Operas, and grouped together..in such a manner as to provide a mixed audience with the greatest possible number of favourite Airs in succession. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 11 May 340/2 His pasticcio, or remembrance, rather, of Ronsard, is fairly delightful.

‖ **Pastiche** (pastī·ʃ). [F. ad. It. *pasticcio*: see prec.] = prec.

1878 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* Ser. II. 129 (*title*) Pastiche. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 24 Nov. 396/2 Mr. Burne-Jones is not accused..of plagiarism, but of *pastiche*, which is a very different thing. 1899 E. GOSSE *Life Donne* I. 62 It was left to his [Donne's] Caroline disciples to introduce..a trick of pastiche, an alloy of literary pretence. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Nov. 3/1 It is an extraordinarily clever and unabashed lightning-pastiche of Sir Thomas Lawrence.

Pastil, pastille (pæ·stil, pæstī·l). *sb.* Also 7 pasteel, 7–8 pastill, 8 pastel, 8–9 pastile. [a. F. *pastille* (1561 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pastillus, -um* a little loaf or roll of bread, a round lozenge, a troche, esp. an aromatic lozenge: a word of dim. form of which the primitive is uncertain, but which in Romanic was app. associated with *pasta* PASTE; cf. It. *pastilli* 'little pasties, pastelets, chewets' (Florio 1611); Sp. *pastillas* 'kindes of mixtures or pastes for to perfume withal' (Minsheu 1599).]

1. A small roll of aromatic paste prepared to be burnt as a perfume, now esp. as a fumigator, deodorizer, or disinfectant.

[1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* IV. iv, To know how to make Pastillos of the Dutchesse of Braganza, Coquettas.] 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* VI. ii. 179 Artificers call those pellets which are made of the salts, and the forenamed powder and water, Pastils. 1690 SHADWELL *Am. Bigot* III, I'le get some Pasteels and stiffen my Whiskers. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pastills*, are Odoriferous Tablets, or Trochisks made up of Perfumes or Odorous Bodies, with Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth. 1715 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Wks.* 422 Certain Spanish Pastils spread a fragrant Odour round the Room. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 19 Burning pastilles before a statue of Jupiter. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 791 Pastilles of benzoic acid or of the chloride of ammonium are also of service.

2. A kind of sugared confection of a rounded flat shape (often medicated); a troche, lozenge.

a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 104 Put into the sack some ambergreece or ambered-sugar or Pastils. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 205 Divers pastils or lozanges that he was wont to carry in his pockets. 1706 PHILLIPS s. v., Among Confectioners, Pastils are a kind of perfum'd Sugar-paste of several Colours, ..as Apricot-Pastils, Cinnamon-Pastils, Orange-flower-Pastils, etc. 1888 F. ANSTEY *Black Poodle* etc., *Sugar Prince* 47 Rows of glass jars, containing pastilles and jujubes of every colour, shape, and flavour.

3. = PASTEL 2 1, q. v.

4. A paper tube containing the composition which, when ignited, causes a pinwheel or similar firework to rotate. In recent Dicts.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* I. ix. 95 His pastile-burning dragons. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. xlv. 58 Incense-wood for my pastille lamp. 1853 MISS E. S. SHEPPARD *Ch. Auchester* I. (1875) 7 The bronze pastille-box. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Pastille Paper*, paper prepared with an odoriferous composition.

Hence **Pastil, pastille** *v. trans.*, to fumigate with pastils.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing *Q. Rev.*).

†**Pasti·licate**, *v. Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. **pastillicāre*, inferred from *pastillicans* of globular shape.] (See quot.) Hence †**Pastilica·tion.**

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pastilicate* (*pastilico*), to make in form of little round Balls, to minister Pills. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pastilication*, a making any thing into the form of a pill or round ball.

Pastime (pa·staim), *sb.* Forms: 5 pase tyme, 5–6 passe tyme, 6 passe-tyme (past-tyme, paste-time, past-time), 6–7 passe-time, 7 pas-time, 7–9 pass-time; 5– **pastime** (5–6 passetyme, passetime, pastyme). [f. PASS *v.* + TIME: in sense 1, tr. F. *passe-temps*: see PASTANCE. Sense 2 may be an independent formation.]

1. *gen.* That which serves to pass the time agreeably; recreation, diversion, entertainment, amusement, sport; occas. †occupation (*obs.*). (No *pl.*)

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xii. 43 The fayr pase-tyme that they take therat. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. ii. 104 b/1 [They] came thyder euery daye in maner of passe tyme. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* xiii. 9 Which have not proffeted them that have had their pastyme in them. 1572 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 139 For pastyme in beyttyng of a bulle. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. x. (1718) 41 Brave pastime, readers, to consume that day, Which without pastime flies too swift away. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 119 ¶ 2 Huge Leviathans ..take their Pastime as in an Ocean. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. App. 746 On the road, seemingly by way of pastime, he ravages Gaul.

b. With *a* and *pl.*: A specific form of diversion or amusement; a recreation; a sport, a game.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxiii. 76 Tournoynge and behourdyng are my passe tyme. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1052 The elder prynce..Vsed haukynge, huntynge, for a past-tyme. 1562 ROWBOTHUM *Playe Cheasts* * iij b, The same game being a pastime w'out all tediousnes, malice, ..gyle, or deceit. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 121 The Wood-Nymphs deckt with Daisies trim, Their merry wakes and pastimes keep. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. III. 204 He could not go to bowls or any other pastime. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. i, The sports and pastimes of the inhabitants.

†**2.** A passing or elapsing of time; a space of time; an interval between two points of time. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 645 In whiche passetyme the kynge sent..vnto the forenamed John and hym by many meanys instaunsyd to leue the company of the lordys. *Ibid.* 666 In the whiche passetyme dyed innumerable people in the sayd cytie. 1529 RASTELL (*title*) The pastyme of people. The Cronycles of dyuers realmys and most specyally of the realme of Englond. *Ibid.* (1811) 161 In this pastyme [*i. e.* during this campaign] dyed Geffrey Plantagenet. [1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Passtime*, time passed.]

3. *attrib.*, as *pastime-ground, -reading, -student.*

1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* III. iv, The stranger of the pastime-ground was before her. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 22 Jan. 7/2 No sensible person in search of pastime-reading will waste time and attention upon the ponderous problem-novels.

Pa·stime, *v.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

†**1.** *intr.* To pass one's time pleasantly; to take one's pleasure; to divert, entertain, or amuse oneself; to play. *Obs.*

1523 *JX Drunkardes* title-p., Storyes ryght plesaunte and frutefull for all parsones for to pastyme with. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 They pastyme in theyr prelacies with galaunte gentlemen. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 77 The Cat.. vseth to pastime or play with the Mouse ere she deuoureth hir. 1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* I. ii. 6 When did Perseda pastime in the streetes, But her Erastus ouer-eied her sporte?

†**b.** *trans.* To divert, amuse. *Obs.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1663) 162 He being..linked with malefactors to pastime and sport the people. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 324/1 Then must they goe to play & pastime them selues.

2. *trans. nonce-use.*) To make a diversion of, to amuse one's-self with, to find amusement in.

a 1860 J. A. ALEXANDER *Gosp. of Jesus* iv. 50 The man who pastimes Christ and His religion, who allows the Church a place among his sources of amusement..may imagine that he really respects religion.

Hence †**Pa·stiming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also †**Pa·stimer**, one given up to pastimes, one engaged in sport.

1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 179 Pastiming, or sporting,..*esbatement.* 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Esbatement*, pastiming. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* Ded., In all campestrial prowes and pas-tyming exploits. 1608 SIR J. HARINGTON *Nugæ Ant.* (1804) I. 382 Some idle pastimers did diverte themselves with huntinge mallards in a ponde.

†**Pastina·ceous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pastināca* parsnip + -EOUS.] Of the nature of or akin to the parsnip.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 246 Its root is carnous..of a pastinaceous sapour.

Pastinacine (pæstinæ·sin). *Chem.* [f. L. *pastināca* parsnip + -INE 5.] The name given by Wittstein to a volatile alkaloid distilled from the seeds of the parsnip; also found in the root of the broad-leaved water-parsnip (*Sium latifolium*).

1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 357. 1881 *Ibid.* 3rd Suppl. 1497.

†**Pa·stinate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *pastināt-us*, pa. pple. of *pastināre* to dig: see PASTINE *v.*] Of land: Dug, prepared for planting.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 50 This mon ek al thy soyles pastynate With wynes wold be filde. *Ibid.* IV. 177 Now melon seed..is sette In places wel ywrought or pastynate.

So †**Pa·stinate** *v. trans.*, to dig, loosen by digging; †**Pa·stinated** *ppl. a.*, dug, delved; †**Pastina·tion** [ad. L. *pastinātiōn-em*], digging.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 130 In thi pastinated lond. 1623 COCKERAM II, To Delue, *Pastinate.* A Deluing, *Pastination.* 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pastinate*, to delve or dig in a Garden. 1708 KERSEY, *Pastination* (in *Husbandry*), the opening, breaking fine, and laying loose of earth in order to be planted. 1721 in BAILEY. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* III. xvi, The pastinated ground is proper for planting, when it is a little moist.

†**Pa·stine**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pastinum* a two-pronged dibble; the digging and trenching of ground; also *pl.* ground so prepared (Palladius 4th c.).] Ground prepared for planting by digging and trenching.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 429 This mone in places temporate, oline In pastine or in tables brynkes sette. *Ibid.* XII. 86 Now ther is hoot..The pechis boon in pastyne is to sette.

†**Pa·stine**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pastin-āre* to prepare ground (for planting) by digging and trenching (Pliny, Columella).] *trans.* **a.** To dig and trench (ground) for planting, etc. **b.** To plant in prepared soil. Hence †**Pa·stining** *vbl. sb.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 772 Lete delue hit deepe Thre foote or iiij in wise of pastynyng, That hit may in hit silf his moystour kepe. *Ibid.* II. 77 With diche or forgh to pastyne hit, no drede is. *Ibid.* III. 651 Pasneppes seed or plauntes faat & rare, Pastined depe, ysette in this mone are.

Pastiness (pē·stinės). [f. PASTY *a.* + -NESS.] Pasty quality, condition, or consistence.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 783 Insnarled with the binding pastinesse, and tenacious glewish substance of the Web. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 433 They..assume the condition of intermediate pastiness. 1872 *Echo* 4 Oct. 6 Their diamonds were conspicuous by their pastiness.

Pasting (pē·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PASTE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PASTE.

1. Sticking or fastening with paste. Also *attrib.*

1596 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 271 For making a new borde, and pasting on of the table of Consanguinitie and Affinitie set up in the church, iiijd. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* V. xii. 63 Allow..more than 3 diameters for the pasting. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Wilf. Cumb.* I. vii. 47 There I carried on my pasting operations. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Pasting Lace*, a narrow kind of Coach Lace, used to conceal rows of tacks. 1883 *Goole Weekly Times* 14 Sept. 5/2 A patent paper pasting machine.

2. The process of reducing to a paste.

1884 WATT *Soap-making* V. 42 Well-prepared soft soda .. is employed to produce the pasting in the first operation.

3. *slang.* A beating, a basting.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 415 He..gave me a regular pasting.

Pastique, var. PASTEQUE *Obs.*, water-melon.

Pastisar, var. PATISSER *Obs.*, pastry-cook.

†**Pa·stle.** *Obs. rare.* [corrupt. or altered form of *pastour*, PASTERN. (Cf. PESTLE.)] = PASTERN.

1552 Elyot, *Astragalus*,..the pastle bone in a beast. 1611 Cotgr., *Clappoumiere*, the huckle, pastle, or pasterne, bone of a beast.

†**Pa·stler.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 pasteler(e, 5 pastlere, -iller, 6 pastlar, pastelar, paistler, 6–7 pastler. [ME. and AF. *pasteler* = OF. *pastellier, pastiler* (Godef.), Sp. *pastelero* 'a man that maketh pies or pasties' (Minsheu 1599), in med.L. *pastillārius*; f. OF. *pastel* little pie, pasty.

OF. *pastel* was cognate with Sp. *pastel* 'a little pie made of small meat' (Minsheu), It. *pastello*, in pl. *pastelli, -egli* 'fine little pasties or paste-meates, tartes, pyes' (Florio); all:—L. *pastillus* (see Pastel¹, Pastil), but in sense associated with Com. Romanic *pasta* paste.]

A maker of pastry; a pastry-cook; a baker.

1390–1 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camd.) 64 Pro xliij shepheil farine frumenti..emptis..de Hankyn Edeyne, pasteler, pro diuersis pastelleriis in domo suo factis. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 1 Pasteler. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 5442 Charyte gan neyhen ner, And wolde be-come a pasteler,.. Off that flour to make her bred. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 385/2 Pastlere,..*pastillarius*. 1530 Palsgr. 252/2 Pastler that baketh, *pastisier*. 1552 Huloet, Paistler, or maker of fyne paist, *dulciarius*. 1598 Stow *Surv.* x. (1603) 82 Cookes or Pastelars for the more part in Thames streete. 1657 Howell *Londinop.* 307 Which Cooks (or Pastlers) were admitted to be a Company.

Past-master, past master (pɑ·stˌmɑ·stəɹ).

1. One who has filled the office of 'master' in a guild, civic company, freemasons' lodge, club, etc.

1762 *Key to Free-Masonry* (1785) 7 (*Plan*) Past-Master, with the Sun and Compasses, and a String of Cords. 1785 *Laws Soc. Royal Arch Masons* 15 That the three Principals, and all Past-masters are stiled, *most excellent*. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Past-master*, one who has been master of a civic company, or has filled the chair of freemason's lodge. *Past-master's Jewel*, a freemason's honorary distinction or decoration, worn .. by one who has filled the master's chair. 1874 *Fraser's Mag.* 245 Past-master of the Alpine Club.

2. One who is thoroughly proficient or has ripe experience in any subject or sphere of action; a thorough 'master' (of a subject). Const. *in, of*.

App. this use has arisen partly in allusion to the efficiency which results from having passed through such an office as that of master of a freemasons' lodge, etc.; sometimes it alludes to the efficiency resulting from having 'passed' the necessary training or examination to qualify as 'master' in any art, science, or occupation; see also Passed-master.

1868 [implied in Past-mistress]. 1877 Besant & Rice *Son of Vulc.* I. xiv. 149 He was Past-Master, Right Worshipful Grand, *Frère Vénérable*, in every kind of vice. 1882 H. C. Merivale *Fancit of B.* I. 42 He was a past master in the art. 1890 *Spectator* 13 Sept. 334 A past-master of electioneering tactics. 1892 E. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 46 They are past masters in extras at some of the largest hotels. 1894 Ld. Wolseley *Life Marlborough* II. lvi. 117 Marlborough was a 'Past-Master' in fluency of speech.

Pa·st-mi·stress. [After prec.] A woman well skilled in some accomplishment or study.

1868 Miss Braddon *Dead Sea Fr.* (ed. Tauchn.) II. vi. 90 The lovely proprietress..was past-mistress in the art. 1892 *Athenæum* 23 July 129/1 Her portrayal of Grimalkin in his fiercer mood proves her a past-mistress of cat character.

Pa·stness. *rare.* [f. Past *ppl. a.* + -ness.] The state or condition of being past.

1829 Jas. Mill *Hum. Mind* (1869) II. 119 To our conclusion, that 'Time' is the equivalent of Pastness, Presentness, and Futureness, combined, it may be objected, that the word 'Time' is applicable to all three cases. 1873 Whitney *Orient. Stud.* 260 He will thus at a blow..reduce to a state of irretrievable pastness, a host of..philosophical systems.

Pastophor (pæ·stŏfɔɹ), ‖ **pastophorus** (pæstɒ·fŏrŭs). *Archæol.* [a. F. *pastophore*, ad. L. *pastophor-us*, pl. *-phorī*, a. Gr. *παστοφόρος*, f. *παστός* a shrine, + *-φόρος* carrying. More usually in L. form.] One of the order of priests who carried shrines of the gods in procession, as frequently represented in Egyptian art.

1658 Phillips, *Pastophories*, (Greek) the most honourable order of Priests among the Egyptians. 1706 — (ed. Kersey), *Pastophori*, certain Priests, whose Business it was, at solemn Festivals, to carry the Shrine of the Deity. 1753–97 [see below]. 1891 tr. *De La Saussaye's Hist. Sc. Relig.* I. 437 Singers, pastophores, hierodules and others.

So ‖ **Pastopho·rium** [L., a. Gr. *παστοφόριον* or *παστοφορεῖον*], the apartment of the pastophori in the temples of the gods; applied to a similar division of the Temple at Jerusalem (LXX, Jer. xlii. 4). Hence, Each of the two apartments, one on each side of the bema, in ancient churches, retained in the Greek Church.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pastophoria*, in antiquity, the apartments near the temples where the *pastophori* were lodged. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 6/1 The cells or apartments near the temples, where the pastophori lived, were called *pastophoria*. 1839 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xii. (1847) 133 It has an outhuilding which accords with the descriptions of the ancient pastophorium.

Pastor (pɑ·stəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 pastour, 6 -oure, -ure, 6– pastor. [ME. and AF. *pastour*, = OF. *pastor, pastur* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *pastōr-em* shepherd, lit. 'feeder, giver of pasture', agent-n. from *pāsc-ĕre* to feed, give pasture to. In 16th c. the ending was changed to *-or* after L.]

1. A herdsman or shepherd. Now *unusual*.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 300 Pore peple as plou3men and pastours of hestis. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* III. i, Of the pastour or herdman. 1596 Fitz-Geffrey *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 19 Above the pitch of pastors rurall reede. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ezek.* xxxiv. *comm.*, Pastors do lawfully eate of the milke of their flock. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scot. in* 1772. 107 Flocks of sheep, attended by little pastors. 1885 A. H. Keane in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* XV. 225 Of these nomad pastors there are two classes: 1. Those who always stay with their herds.. 2. Those who.. migrate to the coast.

2. A shepherd of souls; one who has the spiritual oversight over a company or body of Christians, as bishop, priest, minister, etc.; *spec.* the minister in charge of a church or congregation, with particular reference to the spiritual care of his 'flock'.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 488 þei wil[ne] a name, To be pastours and preche. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 80 Fayne wald I wyte,.. Quha is fader of all foule, pastour and pape. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Catech.*, To suhmitte my selfe to all my gouernours, teachers, spirituall pastours, and maisters. *Ibid., Order. Priests*, To be the messengers, the watchemen, the Pastours, and the stewardes of the Lorde, to teache, to premonisshe, to feede, and prouyde for the Lordes famylye. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Eph.* iv. 11 He..gaue some to be Apostles,.. and some Pastours [*earlier versions* shepherds] and Teachers. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* viii. 90 Robert Schau, quha pastour was of the parischone of Minto. 1627 *Cosin's Collect. Priv. Devot., Prayer Ember Weeks* 356 So rule and gouerne the hearts and minds of thy seruants, the Bishops and Pastors of thy Flocke, that they may lay hands suddenly nn no man, but [etc.]. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* I. iv. Wks. (1851) 112 Wherein .. is the office of a Prelat excellent above that of a Pastor? 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* III. x. 233 Each city was to have its own pastor. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Three Ages* II. 36 A young Presbyterian clergyman, the beloved pastor of a large congregation. 1878 R. W. Dale *Lect. Preach.* viii. 224 Most of you .. are to be pastors of churches, not missionaries or evangelists.

3. One who exercises protecting care or guidance over a number of people.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 94 Kynge ys þe Pastour of Barouns. *a* 1529 Skelton *Bk. Three Fooles* Wks. 1843 I. 203 Romulus and Remus .. were pastours, for they establyshed lawes in the citie. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxi. § 8 A Moses or a David, pastors of their people. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* xiv. 612 His people's pastor, Hyperenor fell. 1897 *Daily News* 6 July 4/1 Two good 'Unionists' told against their pastors and masters on the Treasury bench.

4. *Ornith.* A genus of starlings (Temminck, 1815) of which the species *Pastor roseus* (see Ouzel 2 b) is an occasional visitor to the British islands.

1825 Selby *Illustr. Brit. Ornith.* I. 94 The Rose-coloured Pastor, the Rose-coloured Ouzel..of different ornithologists. 1837 Swainson *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 100 In the genus Pastor .. the bill .. is compressed. 1894 R. B. Sharpe *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 26 In addition to its brilliant plumage, the Pastor has an enormous crest.

5. 'A small tropical fish (*Nomeus Gronovii*) that lives among the tentacles of the hydrozoan *Physalia* or Portuguese man-of-war; hence called Portuguese man-of-war fish' (Webster *Suppl.* 1902).

6. *Comb.*, as *pastor-like* adj.

1641 Milton *Reform.* II. Wks. (1851) 68 The Pastorlike and Apostolick imitation of meeke and unlordly Discipline. 1670 — *Hist. Eng.* III. ibid. 97 To the ignominy and scandall of thir pastorlike profession. 1851 I. Taylor *Wesley* (1852) 240 The less skillful, or the less pastor-hearted, minister.

Hence **Pa·storess**, a female pastor; **Pa·stor-hood**, a body of pastors: = Pastorate 2; **Pa·storize** *v. trans.*, to provide with a pastor or pastors; **Pa·storless** *a.*, lacking a pastor; **Pa·storling**, a feeble or incompetent pastor.

1887 *Amer. Missionary* (N. Y.) Mar. 75 The industrial training is now under the direction of the *pastoress, Mrs. M——. 1839 *Times* 15 July, The political brawlings of the dissenting *pastorhood. 1882 *Guardian* 5 July 933/3 Difficulties of *pastorising small scattered bodies. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 30 *Pastorless the Flock remain'd. 1624 R. Hall tr. *Bp. Hall's Noah's Dove* 7 Negligent *pastorlings .. which haue more heed to their owne hides, than to the soules of their people.

Pastor (pɑ·stəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. *to herd, to shepherd*.]

†1. *trans.* To take care of (beasts); to shepherd.

1587 Churchyard *Worth. Wales* (1876) 97 Nor heard of Beasts, to pastor and to feede.

2. To take charge of (a spiritual flock) as pastor.

1872 J. Ross *Ministry of Reconcil.* 47 When any church is pastored by a minister as his sole work. 1884 *Regions Beyond* Mar., The flock .. which he lovingly pastored.

Hence **Pa·storing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1623 Ailesbury *Serm.* 5 But I..repaire, for the Catholike veritie, to the Church, where the pastoring eagles are. 1894 *Kingdom* (Minneapolis) 20 Apr., Having given half his life to pastoring and preaching.

Pastor, obs. form of Pasture.

‖ **Pasto·ra.** *Obs.* [It., Sp. *pastóra*, in OF. *pastore* shepherdess; fem. of *pastore, pastor*.] A shepherdess.

1612 Shelton *Quix.* II. iv. (1620) 81 She that goes vp and downe these plains and hils among vs in the habite of a *Pastora*. 1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 354 The Princesse of Rhodes was like a Pilgrime, of Lemnos like a Pastora.

Pastorable, variant of Pasturable.

Pastorage (pɑ·stŏrĕdʒ). *rare.* [See -age.]

†1. The function of a pastor, spiritual oversight or guidance. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1662 Petty *Taxes* in *Tracts*, etc. (1769) 2 A third branch of the public charge is that of the pastorage of men's souls.

2. A pastor's house; a parsonage or manse.

1883 B. Harte *Carquinez Woods* ii. 39 The 'pastorage', as it was .. called, .. [was] built of brick. 1897 P. Warung *Tales Old Regime* 226 The Protestant chaplain in the pastorage.

Pastoral (pɑ·stŏrăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 *erron.* **pastural.** [ad. L. *pastōrāl-is*, f. *pastōr-em*: see Pastor *sb.* and -al. Cf. F. *pastoral*, in 12–13th c. *pastural*, Sp. *pastoral*, It. *pastorale*.]

A. *adj.*

I. 1. Of or pertaining to shepherds or their occupation; of the nature of a shepherd; relating to, or occupied in, the care of flocks or herds.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 229 Tubal exercisede firste musike to alleuiate the tediosenes pastoralle [L. *tædium pastorale*]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 43 Pastoral and rustical occupatione. 1600 Holland *Livy* ix. xxxvi. 340 They were clad in pastoral weeds like heardmen. 1634 Milton *Comus* 345 Or sound of pastoral reed with oaten stops. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* vi, Fruits, cream, and all the pastoral luxury his cottage afforded. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* II. 613 Inhabited by pastoral tribes, who live in tents. 1849 H. Stephens *Bk. of Farm* (ed. 2) I. 532/1 Pastoral farms, devoted to sheep. 1859 Cornwallis *New World* I. 108 The Green Hills, a pastoral station, and twenty-five miles from Melbourne.

2. Of land or country: Used for pasture. Hence of scenery or its features: Having the simplicity or natural charm associated with such country.

1790 Cowper *Mother's Pict.* 53 Once we call'd the past'ral house our own. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* i, The pastoral landscapes of Guienne and Gascony. 1814 Wordsw. *Yarrow Visited* vi, The grace of forest charms decayed, And pastoral melancholy. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xxiv. III. 564 Epirus is essentially a pastoral country. 1872 Jenkinson *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 42 The scenery round Esthwaite Water is purely pastoral.

3. Of literature, music, or works of art: Portraying the life of shepherds or of the country; expressed in pastorals.

1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetric* (Arb.) 43 Is it then the Pastorall Poem which is misliked? 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. Introd., Wks. (1847) 43/2 The Scripture..affords us a divine pastoral drama in the Song of Solomon. 1751 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 52 Pretty pastoral music. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Phillips* Wks. IV. 193 The Italians soon transferred Pastoral Poetry into their own language..and all nations of Europe filled volumes with Thyrsis and Damon, and Thestylis and Phyllis. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. i. 198 Pastoral, .. consisting usually of simple landscape, .. with figures, cattle, and domestic buildings. 1895 C. H. Herford *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Introd. 27 Drama and romance, dialogue and lyric, satire and epigram, had all..invested themselves in pastoral disguise. Nay, there were examples even of the pastoral sermon and the pastoral prayer.

II. 4. Of or pertaining to a pastor or shepherd of souls; having relation to the spiritual care or guidance of a 'flock' or body of Christians.

Pastoral epistles, a collective name given to the epistles of Paul to Timothy and Titus, which deal largely with the work of a pastor. *Pastoral staff* = Crozier 3.

1526 Bp. Tunstall *Proclam.* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1017/2 By the duty of our pastorall office. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Cert. Notes Ministr. Thinges, His pastorall staffe in his hande. 1607 *Statutes* in *Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 63 Not called..to a pastorall charge. 1640 White in R. Baillie *Canterb. Self-Convict.* 75 Some private forme of pasturall collation with their flock. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxxii. III. 184 The pastoral labours of the archbishop of Constantinople. 1836 Arnold in Stanley *Life* (1845) II. 22, I am..engaged upon the three Pastoral Epistles. 1858 J. Purchas *Direct. Angl.* 18 The Pastoral Staff in form somewhat resembles a shepherd's crook.

B. *sb.* (Elliptical uses of the adj.)

I. †1. A person of pastoral occupation, a shepherd or herdsman. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 5 Old Elpin with his sweete and louely May Would oft prepare (as Pastorals vie to doe) To keepe their sheep.

†2. *pl.* Pastoral games or pastimes. *Obs. rare*—¹.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (1590) M v, To know whether it were not more requisite for Zelmanes hurt to rest, then sit vp at those pastimes; and she..earnestly desiring to haue Pastorals, Basilius commanded it should be at the gate of the lodge.

3. A poem, play, or the like, in which the life of shepherds is portrayed, often in an artificial and conventional manner; also extended to works dealing with simple rural and open-air life.

1584 in Cunningham *Accts. Revels* (Shaks. Soc.) 188 A pastorall of Phillyda and Choryn presented and enacted before her Matie by her highnes servauntes on St. Stephens daie. 1589 Fleming (*title*) The Bvcoliks of Pvblivs Virgilivs Maro, ..otherwise called his Pastoralls, or Shepherds Meetings. *c* 1620 Robinson *Mary Magd.* Ded. 5 Some .. Cronicles and Warlicke strains admire; Others a deepe conceited Pastorall. 1706 Walsh *Let. to Pope* 24 June, In looking over my old Italian Books, I find a great many Pastorals and Piscatory Plays. 1838 Lytton *Alice* v. viii, Persons of our rank do not marry like the Corydon and Phyllis of a pastoral.

b. A pastoral picture or scene in art.

1819 Keats *Ode Grecian Urn* 45 O Attic shape! Fair attitude! with brede Of marble men and maidens overwrought, With forest branches and the trodden weed; Thou silent form. ..Cold Pastoral! 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Nov. 2/2 The most striking of the Gainsboroughs..is the large 'pastoral' which hangs in the middle of the North Wall.

c. *Mus.* = Pastorale 1.

1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* iv. (1853) 176 The pretty little personages of the pastoral..dance their loves to a minuet-tune played on a bird-organ.

4. Pastoral poetry as a form or mode of literary composition.

1598 Meres *Pallad. Tamia* 284 As Theocritus in Greeke, Virgil and Mantuan in Latine, Sanazar in Italian..are the best for pastorall. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 416 The best

Actors in the world, either for Tragedie, Comedie, Historie, Pastorall. 1713 Pope *Guard.* No. 40 ₱ 2 The first rule of pastoral, that its idea should be taken from the manners of the golden age, and the moral formed upon the representation of innocence. 1829 Hood in *The Gem* 181 The Golden Age is not to be regilt; Pastoral is gone out, and Pan extinct. 1895 C. H. Herford *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Introd. 36 Pastoral, from Vergil onward, has been persistently allegorical.

II. 5. a. 'A book relating to the cure of souls' (J.).

Cf. the title of St. Gregory's *Cura Pastoralis.*

1395 Purvey *Remonstr.* (1851) 3 This article is taught bi seynt Gregori in his morals and in his pastoralis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 87 b, So sayth saynt Gregory in his pastoralles. 1632 Herbert *Country Parson* To Rdr., Others..may..add to those points which I have observed, until the Book grow to a complete Pastoral. 1824 Watt *Bibl. Brit.* I. s. v. *St. Gregory*, A Pastoral, or a Treatise on the Duties of a Pastor. 1892 C. G. M'Crie *Publ. Worship Presb. Scot.* i. 20 Among the books are a Pastoral [etc.].

b. A letter from a spiritual pastor to his flock; *esp.* a letter from a bishop to the clergy or people of his diocese.

1865 Lecky *Ration.* (1878) I. 143 The pastorals of French bishops occasionally relate apparitions of the Virgin. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Feb. 5/6 The Lenten pastoral..was read in the Roman Catholic churches of the archdiocese of Dublin on Sunday.

c. *pl.* The pastoral epistles: see A. 4.

1901 Dods in *Expositor* July 71 In considering the authorship of the Pastorals. 1902 Denney *Death of Christ* iii. 115 Leaving out the Pastorals, Paul wrote his other epistles within the space of ten years.

6. A pastoral staff, a crozier.

1658 *Hist. Queen Christina* 407 They showed her the rod of Moses, the pastorall of Aaron, *Arca Foederis* [etc.]. 1672 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 670/4 The Officers at Arms carrying the Pastoral and Mitre. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 July 1/2 Twenty-eight tiaras ornamented with precious stones, .. sixteen pastorals in gold and precious stones.

7. *Comb.*, as *pastoral-maker, -monger.*

1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 30 ₱ 2 The generality of pastoral-writers. *a* 1720 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 146 Whose simple profession's a pastoral-maker. 1783 Blair *Rhet.* (1812) III. 113 Our common Pastoral-mongers.

Hence **Pa·storally** *adv.*; **Pa·storalness.**

1752 Newton *Milton, Lycidas* 193 *note*, Mr. Richardson conceives that by this last verse the poet says (pastorally) that he is hastening to, and eager on new work. 1887 'Sarah Tytler' (Miss H. Keddie) *Disappeared* iv. 72 There was a curious sort of gentle pastoralness tempering its profundity. ..There was not a don..that did not appear..intimate with wild flowers and wild birds. 1899 Somerville & Ross *Irish R. M.* 232 A life pastorally compounded of Petty Sessions and lawn-tennis parties.

Pastoral (pa·stŏrăl), *v.* [f. prec.] *intr.* in phr. *to pastoral it*, To play the shepherd or shepherdess.

1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 298 Misses pastoraling it in their ..sausage curls. 1891 J. W. Hales in *Athenæum* 1 Aug. 159/3 Simichidas proposes that they shall pastoral it together:—Βουκολιασδώμεσθα.

Pastoral, obs. variant of Pastural.

‖ **Pastorale** (pastorā·le). Pl. **-ali** (-ā·lī), **-ales.** [It., sb. use of *pastorale* adj. Pastoral.]

1. *Mus.* **a.** An instrumental composition in pastoral or rustic style, or in which pastoral sounds and scenes are represented; usually a simple melody in 6-8 time. **b.** An opera, cantata, or other vocal work, the subject of which is pastoral.

1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds. Mus. Bks., Pastorale*, is an Air composed after a very sweet, easy, gentle Manner, in Imitation of those Airs which Shepherds are supposed to play. 1782 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 11/2 In Christmas time, all quarters of Naples resound with *Pastorali* or *Siciliane*, a kind of simple rural music, executed by..shepherds, upon a species of bagpipes. 1866 Engel *Nat. Music* i. 9 The theme of the Pastorale in Handel's 'Messiah' has been derived from the Pifferari, Italian peasants. 1880 W. B. Squire in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 670 Pastorales had their origin in Italy, where..the study of the Eclogues of Theocritus and Virgil led to the stage representation of pastoral dramas.

2. = Pastourelle.

1864 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 197 When one couple is dancing 'Trélise', and another 'Pastorale'.

Pastoralism (pa·stŏrăliz'm). [See -ism.] Pastoral quality or character; the action or practice of dealing with pastoral or rural life; the pastoral style in literature; a pastoral trait or affectation.

1854 Ruskin *Lect. Archit.* iii. 167 Claude embodies the foolish pastoralism. 1873 Masson *Drumm. of Hawth.* iv. 38 There is something of the same sustained pastoralism, the same poetical tact. 1880 Vern. Lee *Stud. Italy* iii. 148 The effeminate pastoralisms of the dying seventeenth century.

Pastoralist (pa·stŏrălist). [See -ist.]

1. A writer of pastorals.

1793 *Drayton's Wks.* 588 Spenser is the prime Pastoralist of England. 1882a Grosart *Spenser's Wks.* III. p. liv, Quotations from representative 'Pastoralists' (if the name be allowable).

2. One who lives by keeping flocks of sheep or cattle; *spec.* (*Australia*) a sheep-farmer, a squatter.

1880 *Gentl. Mag.* CCXLVI. 62 The outside districts, occupied only by pastoralists. 1890 *Times* 14 Oct. 7/1 Representatives of the newly formed Pastoralists' or Squatters' Union.

Pastorality (pastŏræ·lĭti). [ad. med.L. *pastōrālitās*, f. *pastōrālis* Pastoral: see -ity.] Pastoral quality or character; *transf.* something pastoral; a little pastoral figure.

1821 T. G. Wainewright *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 190 Little china pastoralities. 1844 R. P. Ward *Chatsworth* I. 17 The cockney pastoralities of Wiesbaden. 1875 W. Cory *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 383 Even sentiment has a touch of natural pastorality in it.

Pastoralize (pa·stŏrălaiz), *v.* [See -ize.]

1. *trans.* To make pastoral or rural.

1825 *Examiner* 34/1 A pretty little pastoralized edition of Kensington Gardens.

2. To put into or celebrate in a pastoral.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 536 It would never have answered to pastoralize the prattle which was heard in the streets and forums of Syracuse. 1842 *United Service Mag.* II. 6 Izaak Walton pastoralized the art into popularity. 1895 C. H. Herford *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Introd. 43 A somewhat clumsy attempt to pastoralise Bion's dainty myth.

3. To guide or take charge of pastorally.

1870 Tyerman *J. Wesley* I. 420 The time of the two Wesleys was now employed in pastoralizing the societies they had formed.

4. *intr.* To 'do' the pastoral; to occupy oneself with pastoral music. *colloq.*

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 39 A second set..pastoralising over the little musical pieces of the 'Vaudeville'.

Pastorate (pa·stŏrĕt). [ad. med.L. *pastōrātus* office of pastor; in mod.F. *pastorat* (Littré).]

1. The office or position of a pastor; the tenure of such office.

a 1795 Ezra Stiles cited in Webster 1828. 1828 Webster, *Pastorate*, the office, state or jurisdiction of a spiritual pastor. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) IV. xi. 124 They insisted on his assuming the pastorate. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Mar. 8/8 Recollections from a Border pastorate of twenty years.

2. A body of pastors, pastors collectively.

1846 Worcester, *Pastorate*, the office or body of pastors. *Ec. Rev.* 1878 Bayne *Purit. Rev.* i. 23 The pastorate of Scotland, dependent..for its existence on its representing the ..national feeling. 1894 *Times* 14 Aug. 15/3 It is not..a question of celibate brotherhoods *versus* a married pastorate.

† **Pastorel.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *pastorel*, in mod.F. *pastourcau*, L. *pastōrālis*: see Pastoral.] A shepherd, a herdsman.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3121 Poueralle and pastorelles passede one aftyre, With porkes to pasture at the price 3ates.

Pastoress to **Pastorling**: see Pastor *sb.*

† **Pasto·rical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Pastor, after *oratorical*, etc.] = Pastoral *a.*

1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 97 b, Pastorical songes of loue. 1603 H. Chettle *Eng. Mourn. Garm.* C iv, Euer to heare Pastoricall song againe.

† **Pa·storist.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Pastor + -ist.] An actor of pastoral plays.

1626 Middleton *Mayor Queenborough* v. i. 77 Comedians, tragedians,..pastorists, humourists.

† **Pastori·tial,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pastōrīci-us, -ītius* (f. *pastor* Pastor) + -al.] Of a pastoral sort or kind; pastoral.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. xiii. 160 Such rare straines, and so exactly sung, rais'd their opinion, (that it was not pastoritiall, nor any Dorus that sang). 1728 North *Mem. Music* (1846) 8 Considering how usefull singing was in the pastoritiall life.

† **Pastori·tious,** *a.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] = prec.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pastoral, Pastoritious*, belonging to a Shepherd, or Pastor, Shepherdly, Rural.

Pastorly (pa·stəli), *a.* [f. Pastor + -ly 1.] Of, pertaining to, or befitting a pastor; pastor-like.

1616 Chamney *Voc. Bps.* 222 A fatherly, or pastorlie admonition to the Emperour. 1641 Milton *Reform.* II. Wks. (1851) 62 How he can reject the Pastorly Rod, and Sheep-hooke of Christ,..and not feare to fall under the iron Scepter of his anger. 1859 Bushnell in *Life* xx. 423, I shall look back..with longings..on these pastorly works and cares.

Pastorn, obs. form of Pastern.

Pastorship (pa·stəʃip). [f. Pastor + -ship.] The dignity, office, or function of a pastor; a pastorate.

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 1353/1 He [Latimer] dyd of his own fre accorde resigne..his Pastorship. 1657 J. Sergeant *Schism Dispach't* 53 The Pope's Universal Pastorship. 1684 Baxter *Par. Congreg.* 32 They null not the Parochial Pastorship. 1821 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* LI. 35 It ..occasioned his being invited to a pastorship at Riga. 1882-3 W. M. Taylor in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 932/1 An office which he held in conjunction with his assistant pastorship.

† **Pa·storty,** *a.* [ad. L. *pastōri-us* of or belonging to a shepherd, f. *pastor*: see -y.] Pastoral.

1752 Thyer in *Newton's Milton, Lycidas* 163 *note*, So the Pastory Elegy on Sir Philip Sidney.

Pastose (pæstō·s), *a. Painting.* [ad. It. *pastoso* pasty, 'full of paste, plum-fat; also soft and yet full in handling' (Florio), 'soft, plump, fat' (Baretti). Cf. Impasto.] Charged or loaded with paint. So **Pasto·sity.**

1784-98 J. Barry in *Lect. Paint.* vi. (1848) 223 To have a greater degree of pastosity or charging of colour on those parts. 1893 *Mag. Art* 237 That pastosity peculiar to the master. 1901 *Athenæum* 31 Aug. 293/2 The rich and liquid handling of the paint, the luminous shadows and pastose lights.

Pastour, obs. form of Pastor, Pasture.

‖ **Pastourelle** (pasture·l). [Fr., = little shepherdess, shepherdess's song, fourth figure in a quadrille; fem. of *pastourcau*; = It. *pastorella* 'a prettie Shepheardesse' (Florio), fem. of *pastorello*, dim. of *pastore* shepherd.] One of the figures in a quadrille, resembling the dance of shepherds and shepherdesses.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pastport, obs. corrupt form of Passport.

Pastren, -on, -one, obs. forms of Pastern.

Pastry (pē·stri). Also 6 **pastrye, paistrie,** 6-7 **pasterie, -tery(e, -trie,** 7 **pastree,** 8 **paistrey.** [app. f. Paste *sb.* + -ery, -ry. Cf. OF. *pastaierie, -oierie, -eirie* in same sense, f. *pastaier, -oier, -eier, -eer* pastry-cook (L. type **pastātiārius*, f. *pastāta*: see Pasty *sb.*).]

1. The collective term for articles of food made of paste (see Paste *sb.* 1), or of which paste forms an essential part; now only applied to such articles when baked, as pies, tarts, etc.

1539 [see *pastry-house* below]. 1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) H iij, Beware of..spicery, pastry, and bread not very well leuened. 1648 Herrick *Hesper.*, *To his Booke* xiii, Lest rapt from hence, I see thee lye Torn for the use of pasterie:..Or see the grocers in a trice, Make hoods of thee to serve out spice. 1671 Milton *P. R.* II. 343 Meats of noblest sort..In pastry built. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 124 The diet..includes a large variety of pastry. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xii, Tarts wherein the raspberry jam coyly withdrew itself..behind a lattice-work of pastry.

† **2.** A place where pastry is made. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1570 Levins *Manip.* 105/21 A Pastrye, *pistorium.* 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 10 b, Hereby is a Backhouse and a Pastrie with two Ouens. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. iv. 2 They call for Dates and Quinces in the Pastrie. 1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 150 A Pastery or Larder. *c* 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 66 Their kitching, pastry, and pantry. 1883 A. Dobson in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 81/2 To the right..were..inferior buildings and offices, —kitchens, cellars, pastries, spiceries, bakehouses.

† **3.** The art and business of a pastry-cook. *Obs.*

c 1710 [see *pastry-school* below]. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 314 ₱ 13 The whole Art of Paistrey and Preserving. 1752 J. Middleton & H. Howard (*title*) Five Hundred New Receipts in Cookery, Confectionery, Pastry [etc.].

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pastry-board* (= Paste-board 4), *-cutter, -deity* (cf. *bread-god*, Bread *sb.*¹ 10), *-house* (cf. sense 2 above), *-making, -man* (= Pastry-cook), *-meat, -school, -shop, -slab, -vendor, -work.*

1902 *Daily Chron.* 25 Jan. 8/4 Strew fine bread crumbs over the 'pastry-board. *Ibid.*, Stamp them into fancy shapes with a *pastry cutter. *c* 1625 Lr. Hall *Serm. Def. Cruelty* Wks. 1837 V. 229 They fall down upon their knees, and thump their breasts; as beating the heart, that will not enough beleeve in that *pastry-deity. 1539 Cromwell *Let.* 24 Apr. in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 220 Jennyns sergeant of your graces *pasterye house. 1742 Shenstone *Schoolmistress* xxxii, In *pastry kings and queens th'allotted mite to spend. 1682 G. Rose (*title*) Perfect School of Instructions..shewing the Whole Art of a Master of the Household,.. Master Cook, and Master *Pastryman. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 251 ₱ 10 The Pastryman, commonly known by the Name of the Colly-Molly-Puff. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Romish Monks* 222 Confects, Neats-Tongues, Bononia Sausages, and fine *Pastry-meat. *c* 1710 in Ashton *Soc. Life Q. Anne* (1882) I. 24 To all Young Ladies at Edw. Kidder's *Pastry School in Little Lincoln's Inn Fields, are taught all Sorts of Pastry and Cookery [etc.]. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 281 The sewing-school, the pastry-school, were then essential branches of female education. 1656 Earl. Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xliv. (1674) 59 The *Pastry-Shop in the corner of the Herb-market. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ii, The propriety of enforcing the heated *pastry-vendor's proposition. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Opus pistorium*, *pasterie woorke. 1705 *Pastry-Cook's Vade Mecum* title-p., Receipts for making all sorts of Pastry-work.

Pa·stry-cook. One whose occupation it is to make pastry or articles of food in which pastry is an essential part; now *esp.* one who makes such articles for public sale.

1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 304 ₱ 4 He may be allowed to sell them..to his good Customers the Pastry-Cooks. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* viii, As a ragged boy eyes the cakes in a pastrycook's window.

attrib. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 159 They..ought to give place to lac amygdalæ, pastry-cook-whey, or even common water. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Feb. 3/3 One of the most successful new notions for the toque is suggested by a chef's cap...The pastrycook crown is the name to which this very *seyant* toque answers.

Hence **Pa·strycook·ery.**

1860 Sala in *Cornh. Mag.* I. 275 This Arabian Nights' pastrycookery.

Pasttime, past-tyme, obs. forms of Pastime.

Pasturable (pa·stiŭrăb'l), *a.* Also 7 **pastorable.** [f. Pasture *sb.* or *v.* + -able: cf. obs. F. *pasturable* (1534 in Godef., also in Cotgr.).] That may be pastured; fit for pasture; affording pasture.

1577 Harrison *England* I. viii. in Holinshed *Chron.* I. 14/1 The South part is pasturable and breedeth Conyes. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 292 We pitched our Tents in a pastorable plaine. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. iii. 34 All these species, of pasturable common, may be and usually are limited as to number and time. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 605 Some forty or fifty acres, arable or pasturable.

Hence **Pasturabi·lity.**

1879 *Athenæum* No. 2696. 817 According to the arability, or, if we may coin a new word, pasturability of the land.

Pasturage (pa·stiŭrėdz). Also 7–8 **pastorage.** [a. OF. *pasturage* (12–13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), mod.F. *pâturage*, f. *pasturer* to Pasture: see -age.]

1. The action or occupation of pasturing; grazing.

1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1656) 377 That they should..make the Countrey a Desart: so that it should never after serve for other thing, but for pasturage of Beasts. *a* 1656 Br. Hall

Rem. Wks. (1660) 257 The grasse in the Church-yard may not be used to any pasturage. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 161 P2 For the shelter of woods or convenience of pasturage. 1883 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* vi. 100 [He] lamented that this soil was not already fit for pasturage.

2. Grass or other herbage for cattle to feed on; = PASTURE *sb.* 3.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 1 Tithes of cornes, hay, pasturages. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 47 Abounding in cornes, wines, bestiall and pastorage. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* ii. 124 The riches of the Country consisted chiefly in flocks and pasturage. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. xi. 379 A waste of barren rock, with pasturage only for a few goats.

transf. and *fig.* 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Mackery End*, She was tumbled .. into a spacious closet of good old English reading, .. and browsed at will upon that fair and wholesome pasturage. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 92 Pasturage.—Those who are desirous of profiting by their bees should plant, to a certain degree, for their provision.

3. Pasture-land; a piece of grazing land; = PASTURE *sb.* 4.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cv. 351 A, ye vyllaynes, this pasturage is myn, .. in an yll houre ye put your beestes here to pasture. *a* 1623 W. PEMBLE *Zachary* in *Serm. 1 Cor.* xv. 18–19, etc. (1629) 159 Within their proper grounds and pasturages. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 254 The Flesh of Oxen, Sheep, and Deer in different Pasturage. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* I, The sheep-walks and hills .. annexed to the township, to serve as pasturage to the community. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Impressions* 291 They are greatly inferior in forests, pasturages, and picturesque *châlets*.

4. *Sc. Law.* The right of pasture.

1693 STAIR *Inst.* (ed. 2) II. vii. § 14 Common Pasturage is ordinarly Constitute by the Charter of the Dominant Ground, expressing the Clause with common Pasturage. 1872 *Bell's Princ. Law Scot.* (ed. 6) 446 Pasturage is the right to feed cattle or sheep on another's ground, or on a common.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pasturage-land, -right.*

1897 PULLEN-BURRY *Blotted Out* xv. 98 Lovely woodland and pasturage land.

†**Pastura·gious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec., or med. L. *pastūrāgi-um* + -OUS.] Devoted to pasturage.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 14 Playne and pastoragious fields.

Pastural (pa·stiŭrăl), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 *erron.* pastorall. [f. L. *pastūra* PASTURE + -AL.]

†**A.** *sb.* Pasture, pasture-ground. *Sc. Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 12 Baith abundes in fertilitie of the ground, and nobill pastorall. *Ibid.* 19 Aue ample and plesand pastural called the forest.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to pasture.

1725 *MS. Indenture* (Rotherham, co. York), All pastural tithes. 1854 CLOUGH *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 221 The pastural eminence of Primrose Hill. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 4 Our most common pastural ornaments the daisy, buttercup, and primrose.

¶ An occasional error for PASTORAL, q. v.

Pasture (pa·stiŭ), *sb.* Also 4–6 -ur, -our, 5 -urre, 5–6 -or, -er. [a. OF. *pasture* (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *pâture* = Pr. and It. *pastura*:—late L. *pāstūra*, lit. feeding, grazing, f. *pāst-*, ppl. stem of *pāsc-ĕre* to feed, graze, attend to the feeding of (beasts): see -URE.]

1. The action of feeding (said of animals); *spec.* the grazing of cattle. *rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 365 Leue I this Chauntecleer in his pasture. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E v b, Iff ye se where the haare at pasture hath bene. 1530 PALSGR. 252/2 Pasture fedyng, *pasture*. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pasture*, a feeding. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 318 The leaf, its [the worm's] plain of pasture.

†**2.** Food, nourishment, sustenance. *lit.* and *fig.*

? *c* 1400 LYDG. *Æsop's Fab.* I. 119 Among rude chaffe to scrape for my pasture. *c* 1430 — *Chichevache & B.* Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 133 By cause that pasture I fynde none, Therfor I am but skyn and boon. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 59 Todes and frogs, his pasture poysonous. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 162 Unto its conservation there is required a solid pasture, and a food congenerous unto the principles of its nature. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 60 What effect changes of pasture and temperature would have on the fisheries.

3. The growing grass or herbage eaten by cattle.

Common pasture, the use of such by the cattle of a number of owners. *Common of pasture*: see COMMON *sb.* 6.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2445 (Cott.) To pastur commun þai laght þe land [*Trin.* To commune pasture þei took þe lond] þe quilk þam neiest lay to hand. *Ibid.* 2448 (Göt.) Bot fra þair stor bigan to sprede þair pastur gan to wax al nede [*Cott.* bigan to knede]. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 45 Her lande is fruytefull ynough in pasture. 1526 TINDALE *John* x. 9 He shalbe safe and shall goo in and out and fynde pasture. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 28 We entered a Plain, which .. abounds in Pasture. 1700 PRIOR *Robe's Geog.* 17 Twenty acres .. For pasture ten, and ten for plough. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 283 Pasture has a great influence on the fineness of the fleece.

4. A piece of land covered with grass used or suitable for the grazing of cattle or sheep; grass land; a piece of such land.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 310 Þorgh pastours forto fare, for bestes to lardere. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 97 To bryng the lost schepe ageyn Owt of desert unto hys pasture. *a* 1550 *Vox Populi* 718 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 293 Suche lyke comonwelthe wasters, That of erable groundes make pasters. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 238 And where may I the hills and pastures see, On which she useth for to feed her sheepe? 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 432 Wild white Campion... Pastures, hedges, and fallow fields. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 618 Grass lands .. for the growing herbage, to support cattle, in which state they are called pastures. 1862 WHYTE MELVILLE *Ins. Bar* xi. 388 A low swampy pasture patched with rushes.

b. *fig.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 18449 (Göt.) Þat pastur es cald heuen blis, Þar till vs bring iesus wid his! *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xciv. 7 Folke of his pasture & shepe of his hend. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue* 42 They will .. driue vs to poysoned pastures. 1712 ADDISON *Hymn*, The Lord my Pasture shall prepare. 1901 *Scotsman* 5 Mar. 9/3 The pleasant literary pastures of Oxford's bookshops.

5. *U. S.* (*a*) That part of a deep-water weir which the fish first enter (*Cent. Diet.* 1890). (*b*) An inshore spawning-ground for cod-fish (*Funk's Standard Dict.* 1895).

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pasture-field, -grass, -ground, -land, -man, -master, -right, -sheep, -sod.*

c 1830 *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 17 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, The dry *pasture-field. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 53 Alternate frosts and thaws .. greatly injure the *pasture-grass. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 130/1 The pasture grasses .. burgeon with tropical rapidity of growth. 1578–9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 79 Scotland vpoun that Marche is ane *pastour ground. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* x. 104 One Acre of Turneps will then maintain more than Fifty of Meadow or Pasture-Ground. 1591 in A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 361 We give and grant all the meadows, pastures, and *pasture-lands. 1875 SWINBURNE in *Examiner* 6 Nov., The green pasture lands and golden harvest fields of that noble book of songs. 1621 CADE *Serm.* 11 Bootes, the heard or *pastureman. 1833 *MS. Indenture* (York city), *Pasture-master of Walmgate Ward. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* c. ii, We are his owne flocke and *pasture sheepe.

Pasture (pa·stiŭ), *v.* [a. OF. *pasturer* to feed flocks (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *pâturer*, f. *pasture*: see prec.]

†**1.** *intr.* To feed, to eat (said of animals). *Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 118 The eok..began to crowe and pasture.

b. *spec.* Of cattle, sheep, etc.: To graze.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 140 So that he lich an Oxe schal Pasture. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxx. 302 Thei sende forth tho Mares, for to pasturen aboute tho Hilles. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1003/1 Such cattell as were found pasturing abroad neere to the wals. 1694 ADDISON *Poems, Virgil* Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 16 Nor sheep nor goats must pasture near their stores. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* 53 The steeds that pastured in his uncle's domains. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 67 The springboks and wildebeests pastured before the door.

fig. 1590 SPENSER *Muiopot.* 176 He .. pastures on the pleasures of each place. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 56 Who hath embraced thee .. And pastured on thy royal kiss.

†**2.** *trans.* To feed, supply with food. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5425 Sit ware þai pasturde of pepir .. Of gyloffre & of gingere. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xxvi. 98 (Harl. MS.) To fede or to pasture him with pappe.

b. *spec.* To feed (cattle) by letting them graze on a pasture; to lead or put to pasture.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxvii. 84 Alle suche labourers that trauaylen..in pasturynge of beestes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xii. 14 [The country] pastoureth in the valley a great number of oxen. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. xxi. 33 Here Uzziah pastured his cattel. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. III. (1869) I. 231 The land is manured .. by pasturing the cattle upon it. 1877 BRYANT *Sella* 332 Whose flocks Were pastured on the borders of her stream.

transf. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 103 The coach leaves W. at five .. and one must breakfast .. at .. four, .. the passengers being pastured gregariously.

†c. *intr.* To afford pasture. *Obs. rare.*

1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 156 That the place might pasture the better for their young Cattle.

3. *trans.* (Of sheep or cattle) To graze upon (herbage, grass-land), to eat down; (of persons) to put sheep or cattle on (grass-land, etc.) to graze.

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 10 They shall permitte .. the .. lessees .. to manure and pasture the saide quillettes. 1550 SIR R. BOWES in Hodgson *Hist. Northumbld.* (1828) III. II. 211 Theire Cattell doe pasture & eate the said ground. 1604 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 435 No man shall pasture the stubbell while the corne is upon the ground. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 68 Do not mow it, but pasture it every summer. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 178 The plains .. were pastured short and bare by the endless herds of game.

Hence **Pa·stured** *ppl. a.*; **Pa·sturing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the verb, also *concr.* pasturage, pasture-land; **Pa·sturing** *ppl. a.*, grazing.

1552 HULOET, *Pastured, *pastus*. 1777 R. POTTER *Æschylus* I. 28 Thy woes, beneath the sacred shade Of Asia's pastur'd forests. 1837 BOWEN *Virg. Ecl.* v. 24 None .. their pastured oxen did lead, .. to drink of the cold clear rivulet. 1538 ELYOT, *Pastio, onis*, *pasturinge, or fedinge of catell. 1759 T. SMITH *Jrnl.* (1849) 273 A fruitfull summer, especially in pasturing and hay. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s. v. *Pasture-land*, An increase of fertility is produced .. by the pasturing of lands with sheep. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1109 The Indian Herdsman shunning heate .. tends his *pasturing Herds. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 183 A wholesome and acceptable food for every kind of pasturing animal.

Pa·sturer. *rare.* [f. prec. vb. + -ER[1].] One who pastures cattle, a herdsman or grazier.

1558 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1598) I. 327 The people .. are all men of warre, and pasturers of cattel. 1619 SIR J. SEMPILL *Sacrilege Handled* App. 38 Will any man say, that this one, or all Pharisees, were labourers or Pasturers? 1904 C. EDWARDS *Hammurabi Code* 69 If a man hire a pasturer for cattle and sheep.

Pasty (pa·sti, pē·sti), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 pastee, paste, 4–6 pastey, 5 -eye, -ay, 5–7 pastie, 6 -ye, 5– pasty. [ME. *pastee*. a. OF. *pastée*, adj. of ppl. form (L. type **pastāta*), from Rom. *pasta* PASTE, i. e. something made of or with paste. OF. had also the corresp. masc. *pasté* (L. type **pastātum*), whence perh. ME. *pasté*.]

A pie, consisting usually of venison or other meat seasoned and enclosed in a crust of pastry, and baked without a dish; a meat-pie.

a 1300 *Land Cokayne* 54 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 157 Al of pasteiis beþ þe walles, Of fleis, of fisse, and rich met. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 644 Bred an chese, butere and milk, Pastees and flaunes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's Prol.* 22 Many a pastee hastow laten blood. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 208 And bad ordeine for here mete Two Pastes. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 490 Venesoun bake, .. Kut it in þe pastey. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxiii. 325 Botelles of wyne .. and pastyes of samonde, troutes, and eyls. 1659–60 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Jan., The venison pasty was palpable beef, which was not handsome. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 17 May, Bakers .. with cakes, loaves, pasties. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 432 A pasty of game and a flagon of hock. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Barbara* xliii. 295, I sold my comforter to Billy Blake for a whortleberry pasty.

†b. ? A confection: cf. PASTE *sb.* 1 b. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. cxvii. (Bodl. MS.) Of þis serpente Vipera beth made pasties þat beþ icleped Crosisti tiriaci of þe whiche is made triacle þat remedy aȝens venym.

c. *Comb.*, as *pasty-crust, -lid, -maker, -wench.*

1311 *Letter Bk. D City of London* lf. 133 b, Ricardus filius Gregorii le Pastemakere attachiatus .. pro eo quod indictatur in Warda de Bisshoppesgate quod ipse est noctivagus. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 631 Open þe pastey lid. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 14 Beware of .. pies and pastecrustes and all vnleuened breade. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* iv. (1636) 27 Hard crusts, and Pastecrusts, doe engender adust choller. 1631 *Celestina* xv. 166 That old pasty-wench.

Pasty (pē·sti), *a.* [f. PASTE *sb.* + -Y.] Like or resembling paste; of the consistence, appearance, or colour of paste; *esp.* of the complexion: pale and dull.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* II. vii. § 13. 197 Supposing that the Soul's Centre of perception .. could be .. seated in such dull pasty Matter as the Pith of the Brain is. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 185 A soft pasty substance. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *John Law* III. iii. (1881) 163 His fat, pasty face. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 193 Little cavities .. formed by the disengagement of gas or vapour when the matter is in a pasty condition. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 388 A white pasty fur on the tongue is looked upon as a sign of atony and weakness. *fig.* 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Apr. 2 His pasty sophistries concerning prison discipline.

b. Of or pertaining to paste jewellery.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. x, A pasty sort of glitter.

c. *Comb.*, as *pasty-faced* adj.

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* I. D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 10 You pasty-footed Rascalls. 1878 E. YATES *Wrecked in Port* vi. 51 Fat, pasty-faced, straight-haired.

Pastyme, Pasuolan, Paswax, obs. ff. PASTIME, PASSEVOLANT, PAXWAX.

Pat (pæt), *sb.*[1] Also 5 patte, 7–8 patt. [Late ME. *pat, patte*, was prob. onomatopœic, as an instinctive expression of the action by 'vocal gesture'. The later uses are to a great extent nouns of action from PAT *v.*[1] in its various applications.]

I. The action.

1. A stroke or blow with a flat or blunt surface. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

(Perh. formed anew from the vb. in 17th c.)

c 1400 *Laud Troy-bk.* 8841 He gaff hem aȝeyn suche pattis That thei fel doun as dede cattis. *Ibid.* 16777 Sche ȝaff him certis suche a pat That doun to grounde he fel flat. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1241 Syr Egyllamowre turnyd hys swerde flatt, And gafe hys sone soche a patte, That to the erthe he ys gone. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. v. 66 The flat hand of Rhetorick .. rather gives pats than blows. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* IV. i, Hit her a pat for me there. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Fam. Ep. to J. B. Esq.* Poems (1790) 207 He .. would not for the World rebuke, Beyond a pat, the schoolboy Duke. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* s.v., A pat .. is .. the punishment inflicted by a pedagogue on the palm of unruly boys. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s. v., Hares and rabbits when caught .. are .. killed by a pat on the poll.

2. a. A stroke or tap with a flat surface, so as to flatten or smooth.

Mod. Give the earth a pat with your trowel.

b. *spec.* A gentle stroke or tap with the hand or fingers, esp. as a caress or in expression of soothing or approbation. Also *fig.*

c 1804 LADY HAMILTON in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 241 Sir William .. never got even a pat on the back. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 214 She .. frequently gave him gentle pats with her hand. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iv, To give him a kiss and a pat or two on the cheek. 1881 DORAN *Drury Lane* II. 213 A pat on the head from a master's hand is the supreme delight of the ever-faithful dog. 1898 QUILLER-COUCH *Stevenson's St. Ives* 306 A word of approbation—a little pat on the back, as I may say.

II. That which is formed by patting.

3. A small mass of some soft substance (*e.g.* butter), formed or shaped by patting.

1754 WHITAKER in *World* No. 83. III. 116 He has produced a clap of thunder which blew out a candle .. with a flash of lightening which made an impression on a pat of butter. 1788 COWPER *Let.* (*Sotheby's Catal.* (1897) 29 Apr. 20), One ounce of Castile soap scraped fine .. with as much honey as will bring it to a consistency for rolling into pills. Liquorice powder is very proper to dust the patts with while forming it into pills. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* iii, The butter is served up in such very diminutive pats. 1891 LD. HOBHOUSE in *Law Times Rep.* LXV. 562/2 Butterine .. was made up into pats and sold from the retail shop.

b. *transf.* Something of the shape and size, or appearance, of a pat of butter (or the like).

1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 93 Both volumes richly bound and lettered, with the Jawleyford crests studded down the backs, and an immense pat of arms plastered on the side. 1888 C. F. Woolson in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 776/1 It was raining..in torrents, with great pats of water coming over, almost like stones.

III. The sound.

(Cf. Pad *sb.*6)

4. The sound made by striking lightly with something flat; *esp.* that made by a light foot in walking or running; hence, rate of walking or running, pace.

1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. vi. 219 The least Noise is enough to disturb the Operation of his Brain. ..The Patt of a shittle Cock, or the creaking of a Jack will do his Business. 1833 T. Hook *Widow & Marquess* vii, Up hill and down hill..all at the same pat. 1889 Mrs. Oliphant *Poor Gentleman* xvi. I. 295 No sound but..the pat of those footsteps which scarcely touched the ground.

b. Reduplicated, to express repetition.

1876 J. Saunders *Lion in Path* xvii, The peculiar wooden-sounding pat-pat of a lady's fashionable boot. 1899 Werner *Capt. of Locusts* 67 The pat-pat of bare feet on the matting.

Pat (pæt), *sb.*2 [Abbreviation of the Christian name *Patrick*.] A nickname for an Irishman; cf. Paddy. Hence **Pa'tess**, an Irishwoman.

1825 Scott *Let. to Morritt* 3 Aug. in *Lockhart*, The habit of the more youthful Pats and Patesses is decent and comely. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. iv, Here's fun! let the Pats have it about the ears.

‖ **Pát, paut** (pāt), *sb.*3 [Hindī *pāt* leaf, indigo plant, jute.] An East Indian name for a. Jute fibre; b. The leafy part of the indigo-plant, as cut off a foot from the ground, and made into bundles for delivery.

1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 235 Specimen of Paper from Paut fibre. 1881 Jas. Paton in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 798/2 Importations of the substance [jute] had been made at earlier times under the name of *pát*, an East Indian native term by which the fibre continued to be spoken of in England till the early years of the 19th century.

Pat (pæt), *v.*1 [Related to Pat *sb.*1, and perh. directly formed from it in senses 1 and 2.]

†**1.** *trans.* To cause (something) to strike or hit *upon* any surface; to throw (something) *upon* anything so as to strike it. *Obs. rare.*

1567 Golding *Ovid's Met.* XII. 508 Like haylestones from a tyled house, or as a man should pat Small stones vppon a dromslets head.

2. To hit, to strike, properly with a flat or blunt implement; also, to drive or impel by so striking, as a ball with the hand. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

In later use, perh. ironical from 5.

1591 R. Turnbull *Exp. St. James* 196 Thus was the pryde of Goliah resisted, when..David..with his sling stone patted him on the pate. *a* 1604 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 166 One takes a sticke, and pats the Irish man on the pate, another..pricks him behinde with a pinne. *a* 1825 *Jew's Daughter* i. in Child *Ballads* v. (1888) 251/1 And all the boys and girls to-day Do play at pat the ball. *Ibid.* ii, They patted it into the Jew's garden. 1886 Elworthy *W. Som. Word-bk.*, *Pat on the poll*, phr., to kill by a blow such as would dislocate the neck.

3. *intr.* To tap or beat lightly (*upon* any surface).

1601 Holland *Pliny* XII. i. 358 To heare the showers of raine to pat drop by drop, and rattle over his head upon the leaves. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 63 It is Childrens sport, to proue whether they can rub vpon their Brest with one hand, and pat vpon their Fore-head with another. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 447 Patting upon the Face of the Letter where it Hangs, with the Balls of the Fingers. 1861 G. F. Berkeley *Sportsm. W. Prairies* xxi. 349 Asked them who could 'pat' as an accompaniment to a dance and song. 1902 J. S. Phillimore *Poems, Rain at Naples*, On dusty road and tree Drops, kicking up the faint smells where they pat.

4. *trans.* To strike (something) more or less gently with a flat surface, so as to flatten or smooth; to flatten down by such action.

1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* xii. (1664) 127 The Hyacinth ..patted down to the Earth with suddain drops of Rain. 1676 Worlidge *Cyder* (1691) 67 Cover the loose ground about the tree, and pat it smooth with the back of your spade. 1801 in *Southey's Thalaba* III. Notes, Wks. 1838 IV. 111 After they have kneaded the cake..they pat it a little. 1901 H. McHugh *John Henry* 48 Clara Jane..patted her hat-pins and grabbed her gloves.

b. *Brickmaking.* To remove the rough edge of (green bricks) with a stamper.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

5. *esp.* To strike or clap gently with the inner surface of the fingers, esp. as an expression of approbation, encouragement, soothing, or sympathy; hence *fig.* to express such feeling to (any one), esp. in *to pat on the back.*

[1668 Dryden *Even. Love* II. i, We love to get our mistresses ..and let them go a little way; and .. to pat them back again.] 1714 Byrom *Phœbe* v. in *Spect.* No. 603 Phœbe..to my dog said, Come hither, poor Fellow, and patted his Head. 1791 R. Cumberland *Observer* No. 143. V. 198 'Brava!' quoth he, patting the neck of his mule. 1813 Mar. Edgeworth *Patron.* xiii, The child patted Caroline's cheek, played with her hair. 1821 *Examiner* 770/1 Thus is the already inflated faction patted up against the irritated majority. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 363 She [Elizabeth] patted handsome young squires on the neck when they knelt to kiss her hand. 1884 *Chr. Commw.* 14 Feb. 424/3 We..pat every man on the back who has the courage of his convictions.

6. *intr.* To tap or strike lightly so as to produce a characteristic sound; *esp.* to walk or run with a light step emitting such sound. Cf. Pad *v.*1 2. Also reduplicated, *pat-pat.*

1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 135 A humming of mixed voices, and patting feet was heard. 1767 E. Jerningham *Alisia* ix, She fondly cried—Oh that is he! While patted fast her heart. 1801 Bloomfield *Rural T., Fakenham Ghost* vi, A short quick step she hears Come patting close behind. 1803 Mary Charlton *Wife & Mistress* IV. 91 It makes a body shiver to hear you pat-patting in those tiny slippers. 1889 *Spectator* 2 Nov., A small, white dog pats along..we can hear the beat of the four light paws upon the country-road.

b. *trans.* To beat with light-sounding steps.

1798 Landor *Gebir* VII. 205 When ye heard My feet in childhood pat the palace-floor.

7. The vb. stem used advb. or as an interj.

1681 Otway *Soldiers Fort.* v. i, What's that upon the Stairs?..Hist, hark, pat, pat, pat. 1801 Bloomfield *Rural T., Fakenham Ghost* xiii, Still on, pat, pat, the Goblin went, As it had done before. *a* 1849 Holmes *Spectre Pig* xxii, Little mincing feet were heard Pat, pat along the floor.

Hence **Pa'tting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 Cotgr., *Marchis*, ..a path beaten out by often patting, or treading. 1726-31 Waldron *Descr. Isle Man* (1865) 65 Smiles, pattings on the cheek, and all the marks of a most sincere and tender passion. 1727 Gay *Fables* I. xiii. 22 He stands, To feel the praise of patting hands. 1885 L. Malet *Col. Enderby's Wife* (ed. 3) II. III. vi. 44 She .. slowly settled her mantle into its place, with sundry dainty pattings and smoothings.

†**Pat,** *v.*2 *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Pat *adv.*] *trans.* To bring out 'pat'.

1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* B j b, *Mansipulus.* By the gods how vngraciously the vicksen she chatteth. *Mansipula.* And he euen as knauishly my answer he patteth.

Pat (pæt), *adv.* and *a.* Also 6 patte, 7 patt. [app. closely related to Pat *sb.*1, *v.*1: perh. immediately from the vb. stem, as in the expressions *to fall crash, come pop, go bang*, etc. A frequent early use was to *hit pat*, as if to hit with a pat, i. e. with a flat blow; hence with *fall, lie, come*, etc.

The predicative use (sense 2) was in origin adverbial; cf. *to tie pat, come pat, be pat*; but after *be* it had the same function as an adj. in the predicate; hence the transition to the attrib. or adj. use (sense 3), at first after a sb. was easy.]

1. *adv.* In a way that hits, and does not miss its object or aim; in a manner that fits or agrees to a nicety with the purpose or occasion; so as exactly to suit the purpose; appositely, aptly; in the very nick of time, opportunely; so as to be ready for any occasion, readily, promptly.

1578 Whetstone *1st Pt. Promos & Cass.* IV. vi. I chaunst to light on one, Hyt me as pat as a pudding Pope Ione. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 296 When I heard my Physition so pat to hit my disease. 1581 *Confl. Conse.* II. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 62, I will pay them home pat. 1589 Nashe *Almond for Parrat* 6 b, Haue not I hit your meaning patte in this comparison? 1592 Greene *Art Conny-Catch.* III. Wks. (Grosart) X. 151 Seeing things fadge so pat to his purpose. 1596 Nashe *Saffron-Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 52 If they will hit the nayle on the head pat. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iii. 74 Now I might do it pat, now he is praying. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* IV. xxi. (1840) 218 An unhappy nation whose heads lie pat for every one's hands to hit. 1658 W. Burton *Itin. Anton.* 176 Camden..seems .. to have lighted pat upon the place. 1665-6 Pepys *Diary* 20 Feb., I came just pat to be a godfather. 1733 Swift *On Poetry* 61 And here a simile comes pat in. 1882 Mrs. Riddell *Fr. Wales's Garden-Party* 259 He .. had the whole story pat enough.

2. *predicatively*: as *adv.* or *adj.* (as in 1 or 3).

1638 Wilkins *New World* V. (1707) 41 Whose Words are more pat to the purpose. 1656 Sanderson *Serm.* (1689) 80 A passage..very pat to his purpose. 1710 in Hearne *Collect.* 7 Mar. (O. H. S.) II. 355 A Mitre may be pat to his Mind. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* II. 124 To tell a rather broad story out of Joe Miller, that was pat to the purpose. 1903 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Oct. 482 He has pat .. the denunciations of sacerdotalism with which the same deputed ones will attack the Church of England.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* That comes or lies exactly to the purpose; exactly suitable or to the purpose, apposite, apt; ready or suitable for the occasion, opportune. (Said esp. of things spoken.)

1646 J. Hall *Poems, To young Authour*, With phansies queint and gay expressions pat. 1648 'Mercurius Pragmaticus' *Plea for King* 3 Having a pat occasion offered them. *a* 1677 Barrow *Wks.* (1687) I. Serm. xiv. 195 Sometimes it [facetiousness] lieth in pat allusion to a known story. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 47 Concerning .. these Winds, perhaps some others may give patter Guesses than my self. 1788 Cowper *Pity for Africans* 18 A story so pat, you may think it is coined. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* III. ii, Backing his opinion with a score of pat sentences from Greek and Roman authorities.

b. *Pat hand* (in the game of Poker): see quot.

1889 Farmer *Americanisms, Pat Hand* (in poker), an original hand not likely to be improved by drawing, such as full, straight, flush, or pairs. 1903 *Architect* 24 Apr., Suppl. 28/2 Anybody's liable to play a pat hand too strong.

Pat, obs. f. Pate; var. Patte; dial. f. Pot; obs. or dial. pa. t. of Put.

Pa't-a-cake. The first words of a nursery rime, said or chanted to accompany the action of patting or gently clapping together the child's hands; hence, the game which the nurse plays with the child in doing this.

A usual form of the rime is: 'Pat a cake, pat a cake, baker's man! Bake me a cake as fast as you can, Shape it and prick it, and mark it with [B], And put it in the oven for [Baby] and me!'

1897 Ld. Tennyson *Life Tennyson* I. xviii. 371 [He] would play pat-a-cake with them.

Hence **Pat-a-cake** *v.*, *nonce-wd.*, to superintend or direct any one's action as the nurse does the baby's hands in this game.

1874 Mrs. Whitney *We Girls* ii. 42, I can be contrary. I don't like to be pat-a-caked.

‖ **Pata'che.** Forms: (6 pataxo, 6-8 patacho), 7-8 **patach, petach, pattache,** 6- **patache.** [F. *patache* (pataʃ), or Sp. *patache* (pătăʧe), in Pg. *patacho*, †*pataxo*, It. *patacchia, patascia, patazzo*, Du. and Ger. *patas*; of uncertain origin.]

†**1.** A small ship used for communication between the vessels of a fleet; an advice-boat. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1589 Greene *Span. Masq.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 274 Hee had in his Fleete, of Gallions, Hulkes, Pataches, Zabres, Galeasses, and Gallies 130. 1596 in *Cecil Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 61 By the help of two patachoes which they had with them, they took a small English bark. *Ibid.* 62 Patachoes. 1598 W. Phillip *Linschoten* 192/2 Other smal ships Pataxos, yt came to serue as messengers from place to place. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* III. vii. (1821) 551 There was a Spanish patach landed the night before. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 98/3 A Genouese Petach is arrived here with Oyls. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 729/2, 6 *Patacho's* or Yachts. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. iii. 70 A Patache of twenty guns. 1887 R. Welford *Hist. Newcastle* III. 321 The St. Peter, a Spanish patache, ..entered the harbour of the Tyne.

2. *transf.* A small kind of public conveyance used in France.

1833 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Loire* 20 Little country carriages ..called pataches (which in general are nothing more than a cart covered with leather, like a cabriolet.

†**Patacoo'n.** *Obs.* Also 6 pntachine, 7 patagon, 7 pattacoone, -coon. [a. Sp. *patacon*, in It. *pataccone*, also *patacchina*. a. Pg. *patacão*, augment. of *pataca* piece of eight, dollar.] A Portuguese and Spanish silver coin, worth, in the 17th c., about 4*s.* 8*d.* English.

1584 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1811) II. 411 There is also a sort of silver money, which they call Patachines and is worth 6 Tangas *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 31 Unless souldiers would be contented to take cloves and peppercorns for patacoons and pistolls. 1665 G. Turnbull *Diary* (S. H. S.) 315 We hired two wagons for 10 patagons. 1679 Oates *Narr. Popish Plot* 5 The Letter..was carried by a special messenger, for which he had 10 Pattacoones. 1749 *Wealth Gt. Britain* 30 The Dutch oblige themselves to pay..80,000 patacoons.

‖ **Patagium** (pætādʒi·ŏm). *Zool.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod.L., from ancient L. *patagium* a gold edging or border on a Roman lady's tunic = Gr. *πατάγιον*.]

a. A fold of skin or membrane extending along the side of the body of certain flying mammals and reptiles, capable of expansion so as to act as a parachute: the wing-membrane of a bat or similar animal. **b.** *Ornith.* The fold or integument occupying the angle between the upper arm and the forearm of birds. **c.** *Entom.* The name for each of a pair of processes or appendages on the pronotum and thorax of certain Lepidoptera.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 368 *Patagia*...Two corneous scales observable in Lepidoptera, fixed on each side of the trunk, just behind the head, and covered with a long tuft of hair. *Ibid.* IV. 381 The patagia or tippets that adorn their evanescent thorax. 1872 Nicholson *Falcon.* 374 An expanded flying membrane or 'patagium'. 1899 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* VI. 311 The patagia..are of some interest in connection with the question of wing-like appendages on the prothorax of Palaeozoic insects, and they have been considered by some writers to be the equivalents of true wings. *Ibid.* 312 These appendages are frequently erroneously called patagia, but have also been called scapulae, pterygodes, paraptera, and shoulder-tufts, or shoulder-lappets.

Hence **Patagial** (pătā·dʒiăl) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or connected with a patagium; **Pata'giate** *a.*, formed into or furnished with a patagium.

1887 *Science* 5 Aug. 71/1 Dorsal View of the Patagial Muscles of a Woodpecker. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds* 607 Garrod devoted much labour to the elucidation of these patagial muscles. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Patagiate.

†**Pa'tagon.** *Obs.* [a. Sp. *patagon* large clumsy foot.] A member of a tribe of South American Indians, whence Patagonia received its name.

1579 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1812) IV. 257. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii III. *Law* 211 A Pagan (a proud Infidell, A Patagon, that tasted nought so well As Israel's bloud). 1698 Froger *Voy.* 75 The famous Patagons whom some Authers avouch to be eight or ten feet high..: However .. the tallest among them was not above six Foot high. 1773 Johnson *Hebrides, Ostig in Sky*, If we have not searched the Magellanick regions, let us however forbear to people them with Patagons. [1871 G. C. Musters *At Home w. Patagonians* 162 Hide overshoes are worn besides, and the footprints thus made are really large enough to convey the idea of giants' feet, and partly explain the term 'Patagon', or large feet, applied to these Indians by the Spanish discoverers.]

Patagon, obs. form of Patacoon.

Patagonian (pætăgō·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [See Patagon and -an.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Patagonia or its inhabitants (see B); hence, formerly, †Gigantic, huge, immense.

1767 *Jrnl. Byron's Voy. rd. World* 24+5 The Patagonian system of education is quite gymnastic. 1786 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Farew. Odes R. Acad.* viii. 26 This year, of picture, Mister West Is quite a Patagonian maker. 1818 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* II. 101 Seeing a number of ants carrying off a Patagonian centipede. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xvii. 202 Their numbers were not as great, nor their size as Patagonian as some of us had been disposed to fancy.

B. *sb.* A South American Indian of a race inhabiting southern Patagonia, said to be the tallest known people (their stature, however, being much exaggerated by 17th and 18th c. travellers and romancers); hence, *fig.* † a giant, a gigantic specimen.

1767 *Jrnl. Byron's Voy. rd. World* 24+15 A petty Patagonian, not seven and a half feet high. 1786 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Boswell* 63 Two huge Patagonian pockets.. Which Patagonians .. Would fairly both his Dictionaries hold. 1871 G. C. MUSTERS (*title*) At Home with the Patagonians.

Patail, obs. form of PATEL.

Patamar(e, Patan(d: see PATTAMAR, PATTEN.

‖ **Patana** (pa·tăna). Also *erron.* **patena, -ina.** [Sinhalese *patana*, f. Skr. *pat* to descend, fall.] A glade in the jungle-covered mountainous districts of Ceylon, usually with sloping sides.

1854 BAKER *Rifle & Hound in Ceylon* viii. 218 Instead of taking across the patinas (plains), she [the elk] doubled back to an immense pathless jungle. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. 24 These verdant openings to which the natives have given the name of patenas generally occur about the middle elevation of the hills. 1880 MRS. E. H. EDWARDS *Pezazi* in *Macm. Mag.* No. 253. 79 In a small store standing alone on the patina.

Patant, obs. f. PATENT. **Patararo, -r(r)ero**, obs. var. PEDRERO, a small gun.

Patarin, -ene (pæ·tarin, -rīn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 9 **Paterin(e.** [ad. med.L. pl. *Patarīnī, Patarēnī*, F. *Patarin, Paterin* (13th c. in Littré), commonly understood to be derived from *Pattaria*, name of a low quarter of Milan (see Du Cange s. v. *Paterini*), or to be identical with It. *pat(t)arino* 'a Porter or day-labourer, a base mecanicall fellow' (Florio 1611), which had prob. the same origin.]

A. *sb.* A name which began to be applied at Milan in the middle of the 11th century to the deacon Arialdi and his followers who opposed the marriage of priests; also applied in the 12th c. and later to the Albigenses, Cathari, and others; and generally employed as a term of opprobrium, identified with Manichæan, etc.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Albigenses*, They were also known by various other names; as..Arnoldists, Cathari, Patarins, Publicans, .. Passagers, etc. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VI. iii. III. 63 The Lombard Clergy affected to treat their adversaries as Paterines or Manicheans. 1855 *Ibid.* IX. viii. IV. 189 In the twelfth century Manicheism is rampant... Everywhere are Puritans, Paterines, Populars. 1867 H. C. LEA *Sacerdot. Celibacy* 221 The meetings of Landolfo and Arialdo [at Milan 1044] were held in a spot called Pataria, whence they soon became known as Paterins—a term which for centuries continued to be of fearful import as synonymous with Manicheans.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Patarins.

Hence **Pa·tarinism**, the doctrine of the Patarins.

1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VI. iii. III. 84 The lowest rabble, infected with Paterinism, .. furtively placed female ornaments in the chambers of priests.

† **Pata·rt.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *patart, patard*, med.L. *patardus, patarus* (Du Cange).] A former coin of Flanders, Picardy, etc.: see quots.

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* III. 85 b, A Proclamation made, that no Butcher shoulde sell a pounde of the best Beefe aboue a patart. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Patart*, a Low-countrey coyn worth a *Sol tournois*, or the Stiver. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Patart*, a Dutch coin, five whereof amount to six pence. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Coins*, Flemish Coins..those of copper, the patards. *Ibid.*, Patard or penny.

‖ **Patas** (patā·). [F. *patas*, from a dialect of Senegal.] The red monkey (*Cercopithecus patas*) of West Africa.

1745 *New Collect. Voy.* (Astley) II. 68 The Sieur Brue, on his anchoring at Tuabo [in 1698], found a new kind of monkeys, of so lively a red, that they seemed painted.. The Negros call them Patas. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. VII. i. 505. 1790 BEWICK *Quadrupeds* (1824) 466 The Patas, or Red Monkey,..inhabits the same country [Guinea, Congo, &c.]. 1893 *Royal Nat. Hist.* (Lydekker) I. 98 The West African patas, or red monkey, from Senegambia.

Patata, obs. f. BATATA, POTATO.

Patavinity (pætăvi·nĭti). [ad. L. *patavīnitās*, f. *Patavīn-us* of or pertaining to *Patavium*, now Padua, the birth-place of the Roman historian Livy.] The dialectal characteristics of Patavium or Padua, as shown in Livy's writings; hence *gen.* Provincialism in style; also an instance of this, a provincial word or usage. (Cf. PADUANISM.)

1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* ¶ iij b, Find Solœcismes in Tullie, and I know not what Patauinitie in Livie. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2) s. v., Livy was censured by Asinius for Patavinity in his writings, by which was meant that he had too much used the phrases or affectations of Padua, and neglected those of Rome. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 54 None of the critics could make out what Livy's Patavinity is. *a* 1814 J. RAMSAY *Scot. & Scotsmen in 18th C.* (1888) II. xvi. 544 If a few Patavinities in phraseology or pronunciation..escaped them. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 140 Such critics as those who exulted over the Patavinity of the Roman historian.

Pataxo, Patayn, obs. ff. PATACHE, PATTEN.

Pat-ball (pæ·tˌbɔ̄l). [f. PAT *v.*1 + BALL *sb.*1] The game of rounders.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* vii. (1783) I. 96, I might go home, and play at pat-ball with my sister. 1891 F. W. NEWMAN *Cdl. Newman* 3 We had cricket and rounders,.. patball and trapball,..and multiform games of marbles. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 May 3/1 Facetious Undergrad (at tennis, to his partner): Our opponent isn't much good at pat-ball, I take it.

Patch (pætʃ), *sb.*1 Forms: 4 **pacche**, 4-6 **patche**, 5 **pahche, pacch**, 5-6 **pache, pachch(e**, 6- **patch.** [ME. *pacche, patche*, of unascertained origin. If native, its OE. form would be **pæcce.*

Some have conjectured an earlier **platche*, with subsequent loss of *l*, comparing mod.Sc. PLATCH, q. v., but for this there is no evidence. Ger. dial. *patsche* puddle, mire, 'mess', also instrument of striking, hand, *patschen* to splash, dabble, dash, clap, tap, suits the form but not the sense.)

1. A piece of cloth, leather, wood, metal, or other material put or fastened on to mend a hole or rent in something, or to strengthen a weak place.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* ii. 21 No man seweth a pacche [1388 patche] of rude..clothe to an old clothe. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17172 A garnement..Wych she werede vp-on hyr hak: Gret noumbre ther-on I tolde Off clowtys and off pachchys olde. 1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 320 A brasen krocke of ij galons and more, a pache clowted in the brem wt laten. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 32 As patches set vpon a little breach, Discredite more..Then did the fault before it was so patch'd. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 294 A foul coat full of patches. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 152 The hole and the patch should be commensurate. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Pract. Wisd.* 6 To prefer a good open visible rent to a time-serving patch. 1898 *Sun* 23 Mar. 4/1 The 'patch' included in the 'ordinary [bicycle] outfit' is by no means large enough for an ordinary burst.

b. A piece of court-plaster or the like put over a wound or scar.

1591 LODGE *Catharos* (Hunter. Cl.) 6 Better to weare patches on my cloake, than to beare the patch on my head. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. i. 93 Patches will I get vnto these cudgeld scarres. 1875 HAZLITT *Dodsley's Plays* XI. 140 *note*, Feesimple alludes also to the patch on the face of Tearchaps.

c. A pad or piece of cloth worn to protect an injured eye.

1598 CHAPMAN *Blind Beggar* Wks. 1873 I. 10 Though he.. want an eye, Wearing a velvet patch upon the same. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3847/4 [He] had a Patch on his right Eye. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Fire & Ale* ix, Over the horse's left eye was a patch, To keep it from burning the manger. *a* 1901 BESANT *Five Years' Tryst*, etc. (1902) 221 You can change your face,..put a patch over one eye.

d. A piece of cloth sewn upon a garment as an ornament, badge, etc.

1898 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 6/3 Spots..such as black silk on scarlet velvet, black or coffee-brown on blue, pale blue on green,..These 'patches' are now the very height of the fashion. 1900 *Ibid.* 22 Aug. 5/1 One juvenile wearer of the 'patch', belonging to H.M.S. *Aurora*, was in the thick of the fire carrying messages to and fro.

e. *Not a patch on* (*colloq.*), in no way comparable to, nowhere near.

1860 READE *Cloister & H.* XXXVII, He is not a patch on you for looks. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* XII. 85 A fine handsome-looking young man,..but not a patch upon his father. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Dec. 779 The adventures with savages..and so on, are, to speak familiarly, not a patch upon the adventures which Captain Mayne Reid would have made out of the same materials. 1889 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Feb. 10/1 We have some strange weather in England..but it is doubtful whether we are a patch upon Australia. On December 6 the thermometer in many places there fell over 40 deg. within six hours.

2. A small piece of black silk or court-plaster, often of fanciful shape, worn on the face either to hide a fault, or, more usually, to show off the complexion by contrast. (Fashionable, esp. among women, in 17th and 18th centuries; cf. PATCH-BOX.)

1592 LYLY *Midas* III. ii, *Licio.* Take Masticke else. *Pet.* Mastick's a patch. Masticke does many a foole's face catch. 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* V. 220 Blacke patches are worne, Some for pride, some to stay the Rhewme, and Some to hide the scab. 1611 COTGR., *Moucheron*, .. the little blacke patch thats glued by Masticke, etc., on the faces of many. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Bro.* III. v, Your black patches you wear variously, Some cut like stars, some in half moons, some lozenges. *c* 1706 PRIOR *Phillis's Age* 6 Her patches, paint, and jewels on. 1715 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Town Ecl., Saturday* 49 Hours..pass'd in deep debate, How curls should fall, or where a patch to place. 1876 PLANCHÉ *Cycl. Costume* I. 388. 1897 RHOSCOMYL *White Rose Arno* 23 The patch that lent piquancy to the cheek of beauty.

3. A portion of any surface markedly different in appearance or character from what is around it; a large or irregular spot.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 118 Reward not thy sheepe (when ye take off his cote) With twitchis and patches, as brode as a grote. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3745/4 A Patch near the Flank on the near Side [on a horse]. 1810 *Edin. Rev.* XVII. 196 Those detached and unmeaning patches of different colours, which compose what opticians call an *anamorphosis*. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. i. (1875) 50 The sky will not come right..it is all spots and patches. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 818 The Surf-Duck..with a white patch on the crown and another on the nape.

b. A small piece or area of undefined shape, of ground, or of anything lying or growing on it.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. iv. (1877) I. 98 In..Buckinghamshire .. there is a piece of Hartfordshire .. this patch is not aboue three miles in length, and two in breadth. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iv. 18 We go to gain a little patch of ground That hath in it no profit but the name. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* II. iii. (1699) 154 Why doth he content himself with some patch of the Earth, when he may be Lord of the whole Heavens? 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistress* v, A patch so green, On which the tribe their gambols do display. 1807 WOROSW. *Wh. Doe Ryl.* IV. 66 Like a patch of April snow. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. XXVI. IV. 35 Patches of cultivable soil. 1894 HOWELLS *Trav. fr. Altruria* 103 The chief crop was hay, with here and there a patch of potatoes or beans.

c. An area of floating pieces of ice, joining and overlapping one another, of more or less circular or polygonal form.

1817 SCORESBY *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 531/1 If it assume a circular or polygonal form, the name of patch is applied. 1820 *Ibid.* II. 1324 A *patch* is a collection of drift or bay-ice of a circular or polygonal form. In point of magnitude, a pack corresponds with a field, and a patch with a floe. 1850 *Natural Phenomena* 106 If the field [of ice] is broken up into a number of pieces, none of which are more than forty or fifty yards across, the whole is called a *pack*; if the pieces are broad they are called a *patch*; and when long and narrow a *stream*.

d. *Anat.* and *Path.* A small well-defined area of the skin, etc. distinct in colour or appearance.

Peyer's, Peyerian patches, the agminate glands in the small intestine.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 153 In other cases, there are many circular gangrenous patches, on the surface of the intestines. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 132 As the patch expands, the centre of it gradually assumes the natural colour of the skin. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 839/1 Each Peyerian patch consists of but a single layer of gland-vesicles. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 226 It undergoes a process of division whereby it is converted into the embryonic patch or cicatricula. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 296 A patch of softening was found in each hemisphere.

4. A piece of cloth sewed together with others of varying shape, size, and colour to form patch-work or to adorn a garment.

a 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Courte* 358 His cote was checked with patches rede and blewe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 424 The other two..had as it were sowed together certen fragmentes and patches. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Pot-poet* (Arb.) 45 His Verses are like his clothes, miserable Cento's and patches. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xix. (1695) 400 A pie-bald Livery of coarse Patches and borrowed Shreds.

5. A small scrap, piece, or remnant of anything.

a 1529 SKELTON *Replye.* 3 A lytell ragge of rethorike..A pece or a patche of philosophy. 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 81 They reade but patches out of other mens notes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 102 A King of shreds and patches. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 9 And fills up the time with ..some..patch of poetry. 1782 MME. D'ARBLAY *Lett., to Mrs. Thrale* Apr., This letter is written by scraps and patches. 1835 ARNOLD *Let.* in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1845) I. 435 Much of ancient history consists apparently of patches put together..without any redaction.

6. Applied to various things suggesting a patch (sense 1) in the way they are fastened, or in shape or size, or otherwise: a. The operculum of a periwinkle; b. A greased piece of cloth, leather, or other material used as the wadding for a rifle-ball; c. 'A projection on the top of the muzzle in some guns, doing away with the effect of dispart in laying' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); d. *Printing*: A piece of thin paper used to fill up low places in the impression; = OVERLAY *sb.* 2; e. 'A small square of thick leather sometimes used in the grinding of small tools to press the work on the stone, in order to protect the fingers from abrasion' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 279 We find the mouth of its [periwinkle's] shell closed by a horny organ called the *patch*. 1835-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 439 Something that will go down the throat like a greased patch down a smooth rifle. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 375 The use of patches..on the score of protecting the ball, and also cleansing the tube. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 93/2 [These] contained balls and patches, two sharp clasp-knives, a compass, flint and steel.

7. **Patch-up** [f. the phrase *to patch up*: see PATCH *v.*] An act of patching up, or repairing in an imperfect fashion.

1819 *Metropolis* III. 178 He is returned from a patch up abroad. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Dec. 1/3 We must avoid any speedy patch-up which would bring us to another letter of resignation twelve months hence. 1901 MISS E. HOBHOUSE *ibid.* 19 June 9/1 It is all only a miserable patch-up on a great ill.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: † **patch-coat**, a patched coat; † **patch-grease**: see quot.; **patch-ice**, pieces of ice overlapping so as to form a patch (Webster 1864); **patch-leather**, leather used in patching; **patch-ornament**, an ornament resembling a patch in shape or otherwise; **patch-polled** *a.*, having a patch of colour on the head, esp. in *patch-polled coot* = PATCH-HEAD. Also PATCH-BOX, etc.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 7 Jan. 6/3 The jacket..with two *patch breast pockets with pleats. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* I. Pref. (1670) 111 See then how strange and monstrous a *patch-coat man is. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. (1668) Table Hard Wds., **Patch-grease*..is that tallow which is gotten from the boyling of Shoo-makers shreads. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 188 Each man has also a sufficient quantity of *patch-leather. 1878 JEWITT *Ceramic Art* I. ii. 27 These dots are arranged so as to form bands; and in others simply '*patch' ornaments.

Hence **Pa·tchwise** *adv.*, in the manner of a patch.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. XXXIX. 684 Statute law stuck patchwise on a body of judiciary.

Patch (pætʃ), *sb.*2 [According to T. Wilson 1553, and Heywood 1562, orig. the name or rather nickname of Cardinal Wolsey's domestic 'fool' or jester, his real surname being *Sexton*.

Supposed by some to have been so called from his patched garb, or patched face; but perh. rather an anglicized form of It. *pazzo* fool. It seems however to have been later associated or taken as identical with PATCH *sb.*[1], as in Shakspere's 'patch'd foole'. The following quots. bear on the history of the word:

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 176 As to call one Patche or Coulson, whom we see to doe a thing foolishly, because these twoo in their tyme were notable fooles. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Epigr.* I. xliv. (1867) 106 A saiyng of Patche my lord cardinal's foole. Master Sexten, a parson of knowne wit, As he at my lord Cardinals boord did sit [etc.]. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 215 But man is but a patch'd foole, if he will offer to say, what me-thought I had. (See also WARTON *Hist. Poet.* (1840) III. 87; DOUCE *Illust. Shaks.* I. 258.)]

A domestic fool; a fool or foolish person generally; a clown, doll, booby. Now only *dial.* or *colloq.* applied to an ill-natured or ill-tempered person, esp. a child. See also CROSS-PATCH.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* Gij, This kynde of men whom commenly ye call fooles, doltes, ideetes, and paches. 1561 PRESTON *Cambyses* Ej, Heb and Loh, a ye Cuntry patches. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 3 M. Bridges was a verie patch and a duns, when he was in Cambridge. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 9 A crew of patches, rude mechanicals. 1598 FLORIO, *Pazzo*, a foole; a patch, a madman. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. i. § 19 (tr. *Gower*) But Jack the mad patch men and houses does snatch. 1830 SCOTT *Doom of Devorgoil* II. i, Thou art a foolish patch. 1900 O'NEILL *Glens* 50 (E. D. D.) As ugly as need be, the dark little patch.

Patch (pætʃ), *v.* [f. PATCH *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To put a patch or patches on; of a thing, to serve as a patch to. *Patch up*, to mend or repair in some sort by putting patches on.

1516 [see PATCHED 1]. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1209 With pitche she patchid her pitcher shuld not crase. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. 60 b, He renteth a newe vesture to patche vp an elde. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 239 Oh, that that earth, which kept the world in awe, Should patch a Wall, t'expell the winters flaw. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 256 It either makes a new web, or patches up the old one. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 77 Why patch up that tawdry gown? 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xv, Windows patched with rags and paper. 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* I. Prol., It had one mast, and a small sail all torn and patched.

b. In pa. pple., said of a person in reference to his clothing, etc.

c 1500 *How Plowm. lerned Paternot.* 147 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 214 He was patched, torne, and all to rente. 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 9 Himself goes patched like some bare cottyer. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girle* D.'s Plays 1873 III. 214 Zounds I am so patcht vp, she cannot discouer me.

c. To fit (a bullet) with a patch (PATCH *sb.*[1] 6 b).

1877 C. HALLOCK *Sportsman's Gazetteer* 545 If the bullet is the right size and properly patched, the patch will not be torn in putting the cartridge into the chamber.

d. 'To overlay or bring up an impression sheet with pieces of thin paper' (Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.*).

1884 SOUTHWARD *Pract. Printing* 470 *Patching the Sheet.* 1890 JACOBI *Printing* 175 Where the type stands..low it should be patched up with the very thin set-off paper.

2. To mend, repair, or make whole, in various *fig.* applications. (Usually with *up*, and implying a hasty, clumsy, imperfect, or temporary manner.)

1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 184 To Patch, or make whole againe: ..to botch: to make amends for that is done amisse. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 252 When wilt thou leaue fighting ..and begin to patch vp thine old Body for Heauen? 1601 — *Twel. N.* I. v. 52 Any thing that's mended, is but patch'd: ..sin that amends, is but patcht with vertue. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 34 The Surgeon..takes care to patch him up with Speed. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 40 You'll have to..patch up your quarrel.

3. To make up by joining pieces together as in patchwork; hence, to make up, put together, or frame hastily or insecurely; to botch *up*.

a 1529 SKELTON *Poems agst. Garnesche* Wks. 1843 I. 125 The nexte halter ther xall be I bequeth yt hole to the: Soche pelfry thou hast pachchyd. 1563 MAH *Musculus' Commonpl.* 40 b, An aparne patched together of figge leaves. 1579 LODGE *Def. Poetry* in G. G. Smith *Eliz. Crit. Ess.* I. 84 Out of what booke patched you out Cicero's Oration? 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. xi. 34 The Samaritans quitted their.. Idols, and patched up a religion amongst themselves. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 23/2 Houses, which they patch'd up of Reeds and Bullrushes. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* III. i. 146 Any formal, heartless matrimony Patched up by Court intrigues. 1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* xxxii, To patch together a pair of homespun trousers.

4. To put on or in as a patch; to fit (a thing) into something so as to diversify it, as in patchwork. Also *fig.*; often depreciatory.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* v. 16 b, To haue newe clothe sowed or patched to an olde garmente. 1593 NASHE *Christs T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 186 It is so vgly daubed, plaistred, and patcht on. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 4 Things Patcht or glewed against a Wall. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., He patched it upon me, who knew nothing of the matter. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 19 The present windows have been patched into the wall in such a manner as to make it impossible to trace accurately the original state of it.

b. To join as one patch to another; to piece together.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Laugh & be fat* Wks. II. 71/2 Thy person's odd, vnparallel'd, vnmatchd, And yet thy action's to the person patch'd. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 239 It is just possible to patch the two narratives together.

5. To mark (a surface) as patches of different colour or material do; to diversify or variegate with patches. (Chiefly in passive.)

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 47 If thou..wert grim .. Patch'd with foule Moles, and eye-offending markes. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 115 ₱ 6 His Stable-doors are patched with Noses that belonged to Foxes of the Knight's own hunting down. 1774 PENNANT *Tour in Scot. in* 1772. 32 Grey rocks patched with moss. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlvi. (1856) 423 The slopes of the hills were heavily patched with snow. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* xxvi. 290 Yellow lamps..patching with faint light an isolated statue, or a pulpit.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To become coloured in patches.

1896 G. L. BECKE *Pacific Tales, Hollis' Debt* (1897) 120 The red, bloated face of the skipper patched and mettled, and his breath came in quick, short gasps.

6. To adorn (a person, the face) with patches.

1674 R. NEWCOURT in *T. Flatman's Poems* 7 Which like their Misses Patch't and Painted are. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* III. (1747) 46 But alas, Madam, who patch'd you today? 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iv, Their hair plastered with pomatum, their faces patched to taste. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* II. i. (1883) 123 We now went..with faces patched, to the new church in Queen Square.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1702 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* II. i, Your ladyship has patched and painted violently. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* ii. (1732) 18 She will find it as impossible to patch or paint, as to curse or swear.

7. *intr. Patch off*, to come off in patches. *rare.*

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* vi, The plaster is patching off the..walls.

Patchable (pæ·tʃăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. PATCH *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be patched.

1849 CARLYLE *Irish Journ.* (1882) Pref. 6 Like a ragged coat; ..not patched or patchable any longer.

Patchaw, obs. variant of PADISHAH.

Pa·tch-box. [f. PATCH *sb.*[1] 2 + BOX *sb.*[2]] A box for holding patches for the face.

1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 859/4 Lost.., two silver powder Boxes, and a patch Box. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 162 Thrice from my trembling hand the patch-box fell. 1758 H. WALPOLE *Let. to H. S. Conway* 16 June, If they send a patch-box to Lord George Sackville, it will hold all his laurels. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* xi. 157 The poets of a patch box and powder period.

† **Pa·tchcock, pa·tchock.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Known only in the passage cited; in which also the reading is uncertain. The first element is app. PATCH *sb.*[1] (or ?[2]); the second may be COCK, or the dim. suffix -OCK. See note below.]

A term used by Spenser of the degenerate English in Ireland, either in reference to their character and habits, their mongrel breed, or their costume: ?a base or mean fellow, ?a ragamuffin.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (Wks. Grosart IX. 104; Globe 636/2), The rest which dwell aboue in Connagh(t) and Munster, ..and some in Leinster and Ulster, ar degenerate and growen to be as very Patchcockes [*v. r.* Patchock(es)] as the wild Irishe.

[The Lambeth MS. 510, which was the copy submitted to the Abp. of Canterbury for licence, dated by Spenser and initialled E. S., from which Grosart prints his text, reads, lf. 39, *Patchcockes*; but three other MSS., B. M. Add. 22022 (printed in the Globe text), Harl. 7388, Camb. Dd. 10. 60 have *Patchockes, -ocks.* Camb. Dd. 14. 28 has *Rakehells.* If the word was *patchockes*, it was perhaps the same as Shakspere's 'very PAIOCKE', if this is read *pajocke.* Cf. same play III. iv. 102 'a King of shreds and patches'.]

Patched (pætʃt, pæ·tʃĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. PATCH *v.* + -ED [1].] In senses corresponding to those of the verb: Mended with patches; made up of pieces as in patchwork; mended, made up, or put together hastily, clumsily, or insecurely. Also *patched-up.*

1516 in *Myrr. our Ladye* (1873) p. l, In dede for very voluntary pouerte..she had broken patchyd sleuys. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 405 Mahomet's religion is a patched religion, mixed partly with Judaism, partly with Gentilism, partly with Papism, partly with Christianism. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 42 With it..the patchedest leather pilche *laboratho* may dine like a Spanish Duke. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 152 When he .. heard my patched up story. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xxxix. 38 Let us have peace, ..but let it be honourable, let it be secure. A patched up peace will not do. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxvi, The patched woolen trousers.

b. Adorned or marked with patches.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 1 May, Peggy Pen .. with only her husband's pretty sister with her..both patched and very fine, and in much the finest coach in the park. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* ix, A painted, patched, fucused, periwigged, bolstered, ..Lamia!

† c. *Patched work* = PATCHWORK. *Obs.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 51 Such Bitts and Scraps of patcht Work-Citations.

Hence † **Pa·tchedly** *adv.*, in manner of a patch.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* v. 16 b, Nor can he beare with to haue .. olde clothe be patchedlye sowed into a newe.

Patcher (pæ·tʃəɹ). [f. PATCH *v.* + -ER [1].] One who patches: see the verb. Also *patcher-up.*

1528 TINDALE *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 135 He is no patcher; he cannot build on another man's foundation. 1552 HULOET, Bodger, botcher, mender, or patcher of olde garmentes. 1611 COTGR., *Renoueur de vieilles causes*, .. a peecer or patcher vp of ruinous causes. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 214 Patchers, Clowters, and Botchers of old trumpery Stuff. 1841 EMERSON *Misc., Conservative* (1884) 259 A timid cobbler and patcher. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 295 A mender of old shoes, or patcher up of clothes.

Patchery [1] (pæ·tʃəɹi). [f. PATCH *sb.*[1] or *v.* + -ERY.] The action of patching or mending clumsily or hastily; anything made up of pieces or fragments put together; a patchwork (usually *fig.*).

1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 239 The Greeke Article is so placed, as it can abide no such patcherie. 1623 R. BERNARD *Looke beyond Luther* Ep. Ded. 2 A new vpstart Religion, a patcherie of Iudaisme, Paganisme and Heresie. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. ii. xxiii. (1852) 467 Vile human inventions..and patcheries sticht into the service of the Lord. 1834 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) III. 31 Designating such performances as jargun and patchery. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* (ed. 2) App. 232 A thin sample of poetic patchery cobbled up and stitched together.

† **Pa·tchery** [2]. *Obs.* [f. PATCH *sb.*[2] + -ERY.] The conduct of a 'patch'; roguery, knavery.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 64 From the fathers sermons shal such fond patcherye flicker? *Ibid., Conceits* (Arb.) 140 Cleaue toe the sound *Caste*, flee from thee patcherye *Cautè*. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 99 Yun heare him cogge, See him dissemble, Know his grosse patchery.

¶ In the following the sense is uncertain.

1553 *Respublica* (Brandl) v. ix. 79 Tis a bagg of Rye in dede: vsiree, periuree, pitcheree, patcherie, pilferie, briberee, snatcherie, catcherie.

Pa·tch-head. A local name in Maine, U.S., for the surf-scoter (*Œdemia perspicillata*), a kind of duck, from the white patches on its head.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Patchiness (pæ·tʃinés). [f. PATCHY *a.* + -NESS.] Patchy quality or condition.

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xix. § 150 (1875) 407 Irregularities of distribution..would produce that patchiness which distinguishes the heavens. 1887 R. GARNETT *Carlyle* vii. 128 Nothing seems to have struck him so much as the general patchiness of the country.

Pa·tching, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PATCH *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the verb PATCH, in various senses; also, the condition of being patched, or an instance of this. Also *patching-up.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 452 It is evyll patchynge of that is torne. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 47 An olde sacke axeth much patchyng. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* 98 That patching and botching with Solder that appears upon all the Cast-lead Coverings. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, A little patching up would make it comfortable enough. 1832 JAMES *H. Masterton* xxiii, The eye detected some rather anomalous patchings and darnings. 1893 *British Printer* 157 Underlay wherever possible, as the less patching there is on the cylinder the less chance is there of wrinkling.

2. The putting of patches on the face by way of adornment.

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 78 They forbid all painting, patching, and powdering. 1765 GOLDSM. *Double Transform.* 40 Skill'd in no other arts was she, But dressing, patching, repartee. 1885 *Trans. Lanc. & Chesh. Antiq. Soc.* III. 35 The custom of patching amongst ladies.

3. The wadding for a bullet (cf. PATCH *sb.*[1] 6 b).

1887 E. EGGLESTON *Graysons* xiii. (1888) 144 Taking a bullet from his pouch, he felt in his pocket for the patching.

4. *Comb.*, as *patching-cloth, -rubber, -work.*

c 1680 *Roxb. Ball.* VII. 468 The Taylor .. had patching-work for a whole season. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* (U. S.) Apr. 374/2 A circle of patching-cloth pushed through to the bottom of the tire. 1898 *Sun* 23 Mar. 4/1 Always carry in your tool-bag a fairly large piece of patching rubber.

† **Pa·tching,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. PATCH *sb.*[2] + -ING [1].] The behaviour of a 'patch'; = PATCHERY [2].

a 1550 *Image Ipocr.* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 446 With peltinge and patchinge, With findinge and fatchinge. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 171 After catching and snatchyng, Pyllyng and pollyng, we fall..to patchyng.

† **Pa·tching,** *ppl. a.*[1] *Obs.* [f. PATCH *sb.*[2] + -ING [2].] Acting like a 'patch'; deceiving, knavish. Hence † **Pa·tchingly** *adv.*, deceitfully.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1491/2 Others .. dyd .. dissemblingly and patchingly vse some part of them. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* Wks. (Grosart) X. 33 These conycatchers..gening to diuers vile patching shiftes, an honest and godly title. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* iii. 127 Some slippery persons or patching companions. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 37, I am not without some contrivalls in my patching braines.

Patching, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. PATCH *v.* + -ING [2].] That patches or covers with patches.

1855 BROWNING *Love among Ruins* iv, The patching houseleek's head of blossom winks Through the chinks.

Pa·tch-leaf. Also **putch-, putcha-leaf.** [A part-transl. of Bengālī *pacha-pāt*, f. Bengālī *pāt* leaf.] = PATCHOULI.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 209 Goods from Acheen.. Patch Leaf, 1 Bahar Maunds 7 20 *Sear.* 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* 517 Patchouli, Patch-leaf, also Putch- and Putcha-leaf.

† **Pa·tchment.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PATCH *v.* + -MENT.] A patchwork.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 205 A patchment of untruthes.

Patchock: see PATCHCOCK.

Patchouli (pæ·tʃŭli, pătʃū·li). Also 9 **pach-, pāch-, patschouli, patchouly, paccioli.** [a. *patchouli*, 'the vernacular name over the greater part of the Madras Presidency' (Sir G. Birdwood in *Athenæum* 22 Oct. 1898), the elements of which are referred by some to Tamil *pach, pachai-* green and *ilai* leaf: cf. the Bengālī *pacha-pāt* (*pāt* leaf), and Eng. *putcha-leaf*, or PATCH-LEAF.

The spelling *patchouli* appears to be French, and may have arisen in the French possessions on the Coromandel coast. If there is anything in the conjecture in Hatz.-Darm. that it is a phonetically-spelt adaptation of Eng. *patch-leaf*, this would necessarily carry back the name in Fr. to a period anterior to the earliest Eng. examples. But in

French dictionaries it was entered as a neologism by Littré in 1875, and was admitted by the Académie in 1878, long after it was known in English.]

1. An odoriferous plant (*Pogostemon Patchouli*, N.O. *Labiatæ*), native to Silhat, Penang, and the Malay peninsula, the dried leaves of which are used for various purposes in the East; it yields an essential oil, from which the scent (see 2) is derived.

1851 Forbes in *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal.* II. p. vii/1 The ..aromatic herbs, the lavenders and rosemarys, hyssop and peppermints, patchouli and thyme, all yielding volatile oils. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Patchouly*, an Indian herb. 1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 357 Patchouli, Pachupat or Patscha pat. 1872 *Ibid.* VI. 902 Volatile oil of patschouli gradually deposits a camphor.

2. A penetrating and lasting perfume prepared from this plant.

1845 Alb. Smith *Scattergood Fam.* I. vii, Evening-party odours .. pachouli, white-wine vapours, and cut oranges. 1856 C. Hering *Homœop. Dom. Phys.* p. xi, Perfumery, particularly musk, hartshorn, camphor, paccioli. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 910/2 Ill effects, such as loss of appetite and sleep, nervous attacks, etc., have been ascribed to the excessive employment of Patchouli as a perfume.

3. *attrib.*, as *patchouli camphor, oil.*

1881 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1497 *Patchouli camphor*, $C_{15}H_{26}O$ .. forms regular hexagonal crystals. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Patchouli oil*, ..is a viscid oil, boils at 282°–294° F., and separates out on standing as *Patchouly camphor*.

† **Pa·tch-pa·nel,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [f. Patch *v.* + Panel *sb.*[1]]

A. *sb.* One who patches panels; ? a jobbing or botching carpenter; an abusive appellation.

1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 280 The starkest Patch-pannell of them all, or the grossest hammer-drudge in a county. 1602 Dekker *Satiromast.* Wks. 1873 I. 219 [Woman to retired Captain] Hang thee patch-pannell, I am none a thy Charing-Crosse.

B. *adj.* Fit for patching panels or putting into patchwork; of little value as material.

1606 *Wily Beguiled* Prol., Why, noble Cerberus, nothing but patch-pannel stuff, old gallimawfries, and cotten candle eloquence.

Patchwork (pæ·tʃ,wɜ·k). [f. Patch *v.* or *sb.*[1] + Work *sb.*]

1. Work composed of pieces or fragments put together, esp. in a makeshift or incongruous manner; a thing patched up; a medley, jumble. Now often viewed as *fig.* from 2.

a 1692 Pollexfen *Disc. Trade* (1697) A iv, It cannot be expected they should have any effect for common Good, at best, but Patch-work. 1739 *Wks. of Learned* I. 103 He that thinks the Iliad and Odysses the Patchwork of a Beggar's Rhapsodies. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* lxxiv, This imperfectly-taught woman, whose phrases and habits were an odd patchwork. 1887 W. S. Pratt in W. Gladden *Parish Probl.* 457 Latin and German hymns—clever patch-work often resembling real poetic creations.

b. Work of patching up: see Patch *v.* 2. *nonce use.*

1711 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 12 Dec., I should ruin myself with endeavouring to mend them, ..and I have been too much engaged in patchwork already.

2. *spec.* Work consisting of small pieces of various kinds of cloth, differing in colour and pattern, and sometimes in size and shape, sewed together by the edges, generally with ornamental effect, so as to form one article, as a counterpane, cushion, tea-cosy, etc. *Crazy patchwork*, that in which the pieces are quite irregular in shape and size: cf. Crazy 5.

1726 Swift *Gulliver* I. vi, My clothes .. looked like the patch-work made by the ladies in England, only that mine were all of a colour. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* III. iv, Every woman .. wore pockets .. fashioned with patch-work into many curious devices. 1872 G. Macdonald *Wilf. Cumb.* I. iii. 17 The bed was covered with an equally charming counterpane of silk patchwork. 1892 Mrs. Alexander *Mammon* xix. 268, I wish, Claude, you would do a little of my crazy patchwork, you work so beautifully.

b. Any surface divided into many small compartments of various shapes and kinds.

1865 E. Burritt *Walk Land's End* 243 A glorious little world of Devonshire scenery, carpeted to the rim with the picturesque patchwork of Devonshire verdure. 1880 Mrs. Parr *Adam & Eve* xii, A patchwork of fields spread out and ran down to the cliffs.

3. *Mining.* (*local.*) See quot.

1897 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Mar. 177 The ironstones were formerly dug out in extensive open-air workings [in S. Wales] known as 'patchworks'.

4. *attrib.* a. Made up of miscellaneous pieces or fragments; composed of a combination of odds and ends.

1713 Gay *Guard.* No. 149 ₱ 17 What Horace [*Ars Poet.* ll. 15–16] says of his patch-work poets: 'Purpureus late qui splendeat unus et alter, Assuitur pannus—'. 1814 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIII. 463 Those second-hand minds and patchwork intellects. 1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 420 The patchwork rubric of the English church.

b. Made of, or of the nature of patchwork: see 2.

1840 Hood *Kilmansegg, Dream* vi, No patchwork quilt, all seams and scars. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. xv, There was the old patch-work counterpane. 1880 Mrs. Parr *Adam & Eve* i, A low chair with..a patch-work cushion.

5. *Comb.*

1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 234 Spread with clean calico and adorned with patchwork-covered pillows.

Patchy (pæ·tʃi), *a.*[1] [f. Patch *sb.*[1] + -y.] Abounding in or diversified with patches; consisting of patches or small separate areas or tracts; resembling patchwork in appearance or structure.

1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 185 [A crop] in many places patchy, with intervals of four or five feet without any plants at all. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. I. 84 The land is patchy and of different qualities. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* iii. 65 The layer appears patchy or spotted. 1882 *Gardener's Chron.* 4 Mar. 295 A stone or tile edging is certainly preferable to a patchy Box one. 1895 Kegan Paul in *Month* Aug. 458 Such a Life is often patchy and scrappy.

Hence **Pa·tchily** *adv.*, in a patchy manner.

1903 *Daily Mail* 7 Sept. 5/4 Shops,.. started with some dim idea of being beautiful, have finished by becoming patchily tin.

Pa·tchy, *a.*[2] *colloq.* or *dial.* [f. Patch *sb.*[2] + -y.] Of the nature of a 'patch'; cross, ill-tempered, fractious.

1862 Trollope *Orley F.* II. iii. 20 He'll be a bit patchy.. just for a while...To-morrow morning maybe he'll be just as sweet as sweet.

Pate[1] (pēt). (Also 7, 9 pat.) [In common use from *c* 1300: origin unknown.

Some have conjectured it to be a by-form of *plate*, comparing med.L. *platta* the clerical tonsure, and Du. and Ger. *platte* a shaven or bald head. But evidence is wanting.]

1. The head, the skull: more particularly applied to that part which is usually covered with hair. (In modern use, more or less ludicrous or humorous; not in serious or dignified use.)

c 1305 *Judas* 83 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 109 He smot him wip a ston behynde in þe pate Þat al þe sculle to-daschte þe brayn ful out perate. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 839 He miȝte no maistre ben kald (for Crist þat defended), Ne puten no pylion on his pild pate. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Jack Hare* Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 54 Now wes-eil N. unto thi jousy pate, Unthrift and thou to-gidre be mett. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* vii. 16 His vnhappynes shall come vpon his owne heade, and his wickednes shall fall vpon his owne pate. 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, v. i. 135 He is a Traitor, let him to the Tower, And chop away that factious pate of his. *a* 1604 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1809) 325 A foole .. gave him such a blow upon the pat, that the blood ran downe his eares. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* III. 969 Some curle their pates to make their lookes more faire. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 396 An Eagle taking his bald pate for a white rocke, let a shell-fish fall on it. 1810 Cock *Strains* I. 136 (E. D. D.) Wi' powdered pats; The auld blue Bonnet's laid aside, They maun ha'e Hats. 1883 *19th Cent.* Dec. 1092 The stubbles are close shaven as a monk's pate.

2. The head as the seat of the intellect; hence put for skill, cleverness, 'brains', and formerly sometimes for a person possessed of such.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 244 Steale by line and leuell, is an excellent passe of pate. 1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* I. 109 The Able-most For Pate, Prowess, Purse. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xliii. 70 To lay the plot at first, well; is matter of more pate. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 39 The greatest Sages of the kingdome,.. and the best pates of Spaine. 1717 Prior *Alma* III. 355 An odd conceit, As ever enter'd Frenchman's pate. *c* 1730 Young *Ep. to Pope* 65 Each shallow pate, that cannot read your name, Can read your life, and will be proud to blame. 1899 E. J. Chapman *Drama Two Lives, Amph. & Aseid.* 88 Made manifest to meanest pates.

3. The skin of a calf's head.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2225/4 Prohibiting the Exportation of all sorts of Linen Rags, Glovers Clippings, Parchment Shreads, Calves Pates. 1881 *Sci. Amer.* XLIV. 408 [The hide] is sold to the salters with the pates and tails on.

b. In the fur trade, The fur from a black patch on the head of a rabbit or hare.

1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. 381 At present hare wool is not sorted, but formerly it was divided into *black back*, *brown back*, *sides*, *pate* (useless), *cheeks* and *tail*, as in the case of rabbit wool.

Pate[2] (pēt). *north. dial.* Also 7 **payte, paite,** 8 **pait.** [Of obscure origin.

Perhaps from prec., in reference to the white top of its head, suggesting a bald pate.]

A badger. Also in *Comb.*, *pate-head.*

1628 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 91 Whosoever shall take any fox, or pate, or badger, in this parish and bring the heade to the church, shall have twelve pence paid by the churchwardens. 1653 *Ibid.* 194 To George Burne for a pate head, 6*d.* 1718 *Finghall Church-w. Acc.* (MS.), For 3 Pait Head, 1*s.* 1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* II. Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Pait*, a badger. 1883 T. & K. Macquoid *About Yorksh.* 126 The last pate is said to have been killed hereabouts some twenty-eight years ago.

‖ **Pâté** (pâte). Also 8 **patee.** [F. *pâté*:—OF. *pasté*: see Pasty *sb.*, Patty.]

1. A pie, pasty, or patty. *Pâté de foie gras*, pie or pasty of fatted goose liver, Strasburg pie.

1706 Phillips, *Petty Patees* .., a sort of small Pyes made of March-pane, and fill'd with Sweet-meats. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ., Le Patissier*, A chevalier de St. Louis selling *patés*. 1813 *Sk. Character* (ed. 2) I. 117, I .. sent off the woman with an oyster pâté. 1813 Moore *Post-bag* iii. 4 His pâtés superb—and his cutlets sublime! 1827 Lytton *Pelham* viii, To help myself to the *pâté de foie gras*.

2. *Fortif.* See quot. (Erroneously written *pate.*)

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pate*, in Fortification, is a kind of Platform like what they call an Horseshoe,..generally oval, encompassed only with a Parapet...It is usually erected in Marshy Grounds to cover a Gate of a Town. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.*, *Pate*, Fr.

Paté, patee, -ée, var. Pattée (in Heraldry).

Pated (pē·tĕd), *a.* [f. Pate[1] + -ed[2].] Having a pate (of a specified kind).

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 439 Grose and dull pated. *a* 1613 Overbury *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 210 Let him be found never so idle pated. 1756 Toldervy *Hist. 2 Orphans* III. 173 So jealous pated a fellow. 1834 H. Bulwer *France* II. III. 144 The emptiest-pated of the male creatures that she meets.

Patedelion: see Pedelion.

† **Patefa·ction.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *patefactiōn-em*, n. of action from *patefacĕre* to Patefy.] The action of making open, visible, or known; a disclosing, manifestation, revelation, declaration.

1553 Bale *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 364 The patefaction of Christe in the gospel. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 11 The like patefaction was to Peter; he 'saw heaven opened'. 1659 Pearson *Creed* I. ii. 44 God hath also made frequent patefactions of his Deity. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T., Acts* xiii. 26 By way of patefaction and discovery. 1872 F. Hall *Recent Exempl. False Philol.* 27 And now for—not to shock a clergyman by profanely applying the term revelation,—the new *patefaction.*

† **Pa·tefy,** *v. Obs.* Also 6–7 **-ify.** [ad. L. *patefac-ĕre* to make open, to open, f. *patē-re* to be open + *facĕre* to make; cf. *liquefy*, and see -fy.] *trans.* To make open; to disclose, manifest, reveal to the eye or mind.

1533 Cranmer *Let. to Bp. of Hereford* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 263 When the verity and truth of them shall be patified and made open unto you. 1591 R. Bruce *Serm.* (1843) 282 He hath patefied himself to us by an heavenly light. 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 63 Thus God patefies the way to his displeasure. 1788 *Trifler* No. 25. 323 It dimoves every discruciating pain from the stomach, adjuvates digestion, and patefies obstructions.

† **Patel**[1]**, -ell(e.** *Obs.* Also 5 -yl, 6 pattle. [ad. L. *patella* pan, knee-pan, F. *patelle* knee-pan.]

1. A pan, a frying-pan. b. The paten or shallow dish used with the chalice at Communion.

1481 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 97, ij friyng patyls ferr. 1546 *Confut. N. Shaxton* F viij b, Three crosses..one wyth your thombe in your forheade, an other vpon your crowne wyth the patell of the chalice.

2. The patella or knee-pan; also *patel-bone.*

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 35 This Patell was ordained to couer the ioynt betwene the thighe and legge. 1598 Florio, *Rotola del ginocchio*, the whirle bone ordained to cover the joint of the knee, the eie-bone, ..the pattle-bone.

‖ **Patel**[2] (pa·tēl). *East Ind.* Also 9 **patell, -eil, -ail, pattel, potail.** [a. Marāthī *patil*, Hindūstānī *patel*, app. f. Marāthī *pat* 'roll or register' (Yule).] The head-man of a village in India: the title used in the Central and Western Provinces, and frequently in S. India, but not in the Gangetic Provinces.

1802 *Chron.* App. in *Ann. Reg.* 526/2 The potail or killedar of Tirnakull has been hanged. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* VII. 12 All his attempts could not compel The village rascally patel To get him a few fowls and rice. 1885 G. S. Forbes *Wild Life in Canara* 16 Village constables under the potails, or heads of villages. 1894 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 5/2 The patel decoyed him out of his house at night, and hacked him to pieces with a hatchet.

Patelet, variant of Patlet, a ruff.

‖ **Patella** (pătĕ·lă). [L. *patella* pan, knee-pan, dim. of *patina* pan, Paten.]

1. *Anat.* A small movable bone, flattened and convex in shape, covering the front of the knee-joint; the knee-pan or knee-cap.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Mola, Patella*, or *Rotula*, a round and broad Bone, at the joynting of the Thigh and Leg. 1706 Phillips, *Patella*,..Among Anatomists, the round, broad Bone, at the joynting of the Thigh and Leg; the Whirl-bone of the Knee. 1840 G. V. Ellis *Anat.* 622 On each side of the patella is the condyle of the femur. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 252 The patella [of the lion] is well ossified. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 109 The knee-pan, or Patella, is a small bone of an elongated oval shape.

b. *transf.* In insects, the first joint of the coxa.

2. *Archæol.* A small pan or shallow vessel; the vessel so called by the Romans.

[1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXVIII. (1495) nn j/2 *Patella* is a panne as it were an open crocke.] 1851 D. Wilson *Prch. Ann.* (1863) I. iii. 80 Two brass vessels which.. appear to have been Roman Patellæ. 1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 331 One is a dish, patera, or patella.

3. A natural formation of the form of a shallow pan. a. In animals: A cup-like formation; a cotyle. b. In plants: see quot.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2165, I have often observed on Plumb trees and Cherry trees; also on the Vine and Cherry-Laurel certain patellae or flat Husks containing worms.

4. *Zool.* A genus of Mollusca, containing the common limpet.

1753 in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*

Patella·ceous, *a. Zool.* Allied to the limpet.

1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Patellar (pætĕ·lăɪ, pătĕ·lăɪ), *a.* [f. Patella + -ar[1]. Cf. F. *patellaire* (Littré).] Of or pertaining to the patella or knee-pan.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1893 A. S. Eccles *Sciatica* 25 Some writers on sciatica have mentioned the absence of the patellar reflex as occurring in this malady. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 367 The physiological deep reflex called the 'knee-jerk' or 'patellar reflex' is sometimes exaggerated. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 707 The patellar tendon reactions were lost.

Patellaric (pætĕlæ·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. mod. Bot. L. *Patellāria* a genus of lichens, deriv. of *patella*: see above.] In *Patellaric acid*, an acid ($C_{17}H_{20}O_{10}$) obtained by Weigelt from the lichen *Patellaria scruposa.*

1872 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VI. 902 Patellaric acid .. yields with cold baryta-water a salt having a transient blue colour.

Patellate (pæ·tĕlĕt), *a.* [f. Patell-a + -ate[2] 2.] Furnished with, or formed into or like, a patella.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 325 *Patellate* .. when the whole joint is dilated and shaped something like a patella or platter. 1887 W. Phillips *Brit. Discomycetes* 370 *Patellaria melaxantha*. Fries. Sessile, waxy, dry, patellate.

Pate·llidan. *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Patellidæ* the limpet family (f. *Patella* limpet) + -an.] A member of the limpet family; in pl. = *Patellidæ*.

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 272 Lamarck proceeds immediately from the Chitonidans to the Patellidans or Limpets. [1855 W. S. Dallas *Zool.* in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Syst. Nat. Hist.* I. 443 The *Patellidæ*, or Limpets .. are inclosed in a conical shell.]

Patelliform (pătĕ·lifōm), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *patelliformis*, f. *patella*: see above and -form.] Having the form of a patella; shaped like a shallow pan, knee-pan, or limpet-shell.

1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 158 Patelliform tarsi. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 352 The embryo of *Flagellaria indica* is patelliform. 1841 Johnston in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 9. 263 The shell spiral, sometimes patelliform. 1887 W. Phillips *Brit. Discomycetes* 80 Cups scattered or gregarious, patelliform, fleshy, pale buff.

Patelline (pæ·tĕlēin), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *Patella*, in Zool. 'limpet' + -ine[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Patellidæ* or limpets. So **Pa·tellite** [-ite[1]], a fossil limpet; **Pa·telloid** [-oid], *Conch.*, *a.* of the form of a patella, limpet-shaped; *sb.* a patelloid shell.

1828 Webster, *Patellite*, fossil remains of the patella, a shell. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* viii. (1855) 243 Some shells have a patelloid form. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Patelline.*

‖ **Pate·llula.** [mod.L. dim. of *patella*.] A small patella; one of the sucking disks or cups on the tarsus of water-beetles (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). So **Pate·llulate** *a.*, furnished with or formed into a patellula (*ibid.*); **Pate·llule**, a sessile receptacle in some lichens (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857).

Paten (pæ·tĕn). Forms: 4 pateyn(e, 4, 7–9 patin, 5 payten, 5–6 patyn, 5–7 patent, 5–8 patten, 5–9 patene, 7–9 -ine, 5– paten. [ME. *patene*, *-eyn(e*, a. OF. *patène* (1380 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *patena*, *patina* wide shallow vessel, pan, basin; cf. Gr. *πατάνη* a kind of flat dish. Cf. It. *patena* 'any kind of dish, platter, or charger, a treene dish or wooden tray', *patina* 'a dish or platter, a great charger' (Florio).]

1. The plate or shallow dish, usually circular and of silver, on which the bread is laid at the celebration of the Eucharist.

c 1300 *Havelok* 187 A wol fair cloth bringen he dede, And þer-on leyde þe messebok, þe caliz, and þe pateyn ok. *c* 1315 Shoreham *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 52/1444 He takþ þe chalys wyþ þe wyne, And brede of þe pateyne. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 648/8 *Hec patena*, patent. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxx. 245 Charlys leyde his right hond on the paten with goddes hody, and his lift houd on the missale and said we..sweren on goddes body and the holy gospels. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion.* Rubric, Laiyng the breade upon the corporas, or els in the paten, or in some other comely thyng, prepared for that purpose. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. Ad § 12. 96 The bread of the Paten, and the wine of the Chalice. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion.* Rubric, Here the Priest is to take the Paten into his hands. 1718 Hickes & Nelson *J. Kettlewell* II. xxxii. 136 The Vessels..(being a Patten, two Chalices, a Flagon and a Bason). 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) II. xxii. 238 In full canonical attire, with the chalice and paten in his hands.

b. Used as a cover for the chalice.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 99 For to make a declaracionne, On the chalice patyn. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 385/2 Patene, or pateyne of a chalys [*v. rr.* patent, paten, payten], *patena*. 1509 *Invent.* in Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 366 A Gret chales w[t] the patent gilt. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 259 The chalice [betokeneth] the sepulcre, the paten the stone that couered the sepulcre. 1611 Cotgr., *Patine*, the Patine, or couer of a Chalice. 1658 Phillips, *Paten*, .. a little flat saucer used by the Priests with the chalice at Masse. 1801 A. Ranken *Hist. France* I. I. v. 468 Sixty chalices and fifteen patens or covers of pure gold.

2. *gen.* A shallow dish or plate. *arch.* or *Hist.*

[*c* 1340 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 203 In coquina .. 2 patene bone.] 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. vii. (B. M. MS.), Ydo in concaues of yre and a paten or a shelle ydo þer vnder. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Patin*, .. a great Platter, a Charger, a Bason to wash in. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Patin*, ..a sort of Vessel wherein the Priests used to bring their sodden Meat to Table. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Praise of Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 103 A little silver patin, peculiarly dedicated to the Gods. 1865 Swinburne *Poems & Ball., Masque Q. Bersabe* 13 Fed from the gilt patens fine. 1883 Solon *O. E. Potter* I. 8 [Articles found in mounds] are jugs, pipkins, piggins, patens or bowls, .. all articles made for the poor.

3. A thin circular plate of metal; anything resembling or suggesting this.

(In later writers after the Shaks. quot., in which the Qq. and Fol. 1 have *pattens*, the later Folios *patterns*. Levins 1570 has both *patten* and *pattern* as = L. *prototypon*. But cf. OF. *patenne* = *lame* plate, 'un bras de bois couvert de patennes d'argent', Godef.)

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* v. i. 59 Sit Iessica, looke how the floore of heauen Is thicke inlayed with pattens of bright gold. 1870 Kingsley *At Last* vii. The Ipomœa Bona-nox, whose snow-white patines, as broad as the hand, open at night-fall on every hedge. 1888 *Archæol. Rev.* Mar. 72 Patins of gold on both sides of the beck of his head to confine his hair.

4. *attrib.* †paten-bred (see Bred *sb.*); paten-cover, a paten forming the cover of a chalice.

1501 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 73 Item..for ij patene-breddis of iwory bane to the Gray Freris of Strivelin .. iiij*s.* 1880 *Archæol. Cantiana* XIII. 417 The silver Communion cup, of date 1693–4, has a paten-cover.

Paten, obs. form of Patent, Patten

Patency (pē·tĕnsi). [f. Patent: see -ency.]

1. The state or condition of being open or exposed to view; openness; manifestness, obviousness.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Patency*, a lying open, or uncovered. 1658 Osborn *Adv. Son* Wks. (1673) 202 From this patency, his Policy was not only enervated, but rendred more destructive. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 525 The patency of error is ever a sure prelude to its extirpation. 1886 J. E. C. Welldon *Aristotle's Rhet.* 142 The patency and notoriety of the facts.

2. The condition of being open, expanded, or unobstructed, as a passage. (In scientific use.)

1845 G. Moore *Power of Soul* (1846) 149 The patency of his bowels. 1861 Bumstead *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 302 Unless the patency of the canal be kept up. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 700 Complete patency of the foramen ovale.

Patener (pæ·tĕnəi). [ad. L. *patenārius*, f. *patena* Paten: see -er[2].] In the mediæval Church, An acolyte who held up the empty paten during a part of High Mass.

[1439 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 232 Uni subdiacono, uni thuribulario, uni patenario.] 1853 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 194 This offertory-cloth was not as now cast about the shoulders of the 'patener'..but folded round the paten itself. 1897 Micklethwaite *Ornam. of Rubric* 35 The patener or third minister when he brought in the chalice and when he held up the paten.

Patent (pē·tĕnt, pæ·tĕnt), *a.* Also 5 patant, 5–8 pattent, 6 patentt, paytent, paten, 6–7 patten. [In branch I, a. F. *patent*, *-ente*, ad. L. *patēnt-em* open, lying open, pr. pple. of *patēre* to lie open, esp. in *lettres patentes* (1292 in Britton), med.L. *litteræ patentes*; in II, directly from L. (For the analogy of pronunciation, cf. *lātent*, *pārent*; (pæ·tĕnt) prevails in U. S. So in the derivatives. In official use in England, branches I and II are sometimes differentiated as (pæ·tĕnt) and (pē·tĕnt).]

I. 1. In *letters patent* (Lat. *litteræ patentes*, Fr. *lettres patentes*, whence, 15–18th c., *letters patents*; also, in 14th c., *lettre patent*: An open letter or document (see quot. 1891), usually from a sovereign or person in authority, issued for various purposes, e. g. to put on record some agreement or contract, to authorize or command something to be done, to confer some right, privilege, title, property, or office; now, especially, to grant for a statutory term to a person or persons the sole right to make, use, or sell some invention.

[1292 Britton I. i. § 10 Nous les maunderoms par nos lettres patentes.] 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 55 Kyng William seiþ in his own lettre patent [l. *litteris suis patentibus*, 1432–50 letters patent] þat he and his successoures and men of Scotlond schulde doo homage legeaunce and feaute to the kynges of Engelond. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xix. lxi. (1495) 898 Letters ben sealyd wyth wexe closyd and patent. 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 3 Thomas Roger to whome it pleased the Kyng..by his letters patentes vnder his grete seall to graunte thoffice of keper and clerk of his Shipps. 1530 Palsgr. 252/2 Patent letters, *lettres patentes*. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 153 In testimony whereof we haue caused these our letters to be made patents. 1612 Davies *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 6 He gave license by his letters patent. 1707 Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* II. ii. 79 The King..By his Letters Patent may erect new Universities, Boroughs, Colleges, Hospitals [etc.]. *Ibid.* xiv. 189 Here [High Court of Chancery] are sealed and enrolled Letters Patents. 1863 H. Cox *Institt.* I. vii. 65 Richard II was the first to confer the peerage by letters-patent. 1891 Scargill-Bird *Guide to P. R. O.* 32 The Letters Patent were..written upon open sheets of parchment, with the Great Seal pendent at the bottom..[while] the 'Litteræ Clausæ', or Letters Close, ..being of a more private nature, and addressed to one or two individuals only, were closed or folded up and sealed on the outside.

fig. *a* 1592 Greene *Jas. IV*, II. i. Wks. 198 Living by your wit as you do, shifting is your letters-patents. *a* 1625 Boys in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xix. Introd., It is a letter patent, or open epistle for all. 1660 Gauden *God's Gt. Demonstr.* 56 By the Letters pattents of the holy Scriptures, whereof no man..can without sin be ignorant. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. 338 What party by..virtue of any immediate testimonial from heaven are thus intitled? Where are the letters-patent? the credentials?

2. Conferred by letters patent; endowed with a patent. Of a person: Appointed by letters patent.

1597–8 *Act* 39 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 2 All .. Proctors, Procurors Patent Gatherers or Collectors for Gaoles Prisons or Hospitalles. 1660 Pepys *Diary* 4 May, In case the King do restore every man to his places that ever had been patent. 1707 Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* III. 501 Patent-Officers [of the Customs] in the Out-Ports. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* IV. ii, Lord Deloraine..held a good patent place which had been conferred on his descendants by the old chancellor. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 3/2 The three great patent houses—Her Majesty's, Drury Lane, and Covent Garden—which enjoy the proud privilege of opening their doors without seeking the permission of the Lord Chamberlain. 1897 L. Edmunds *Law Letters patent* 18 The subject of a patent privilege.

†b. *Joint* or *joined patent*: sharing by letters patent in some privilege or office: cf. Patent *sb.* 1, quot. 1450. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1552 Huloet, Ioynt patent with another, as where, ii. men haue one office ioyntly, *duumuir.* *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (1622) 207 So incredibly blinded..that hee could thinke such a Queene [Artaxia] would be content to be ioyned-patent with another [Erona] to haue such an husband. 1608 D. T[uvil] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 37 Where Prayse and Honour haue been ioyn'd patent with Exercise.

3. Of an invention: Protected or covered by letters patent; appropriated by letters patent to one or more persons for manufacture, use, or sale.

Also in the names of inventions formerly patented, for which the patent has expired, as *patent fuel* (quot. 1894); *patent inside* (or *outside*), a newspaper supplied to local publishers printed only on one side, the blank side being left to be filled with local matter; *patent leather*: see Leather *sb.* 1.

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* I. ix. 124 Madder..in King Charles the First's time..was made a Patent Commodity. 1787 'G. Gambado' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 34 Provide yourself with a pair of patent stirrups. 1799 *Europ. Mag.* XXXVI. 179 The venders of patent or quack medicines. 1824 Byron *Juan* XVI. xxvi, He read an article the king attacking, And a long eulogy of 'Patent Blacking'. 1852 Morfit *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 453 Glazed or Varnished Leather..known in commerce as *patent leather*, is very largely used for dress boots and shoes. 1887 *Spectator* 24 Sept. 1283 No greater proof of credulity than the belief in patent medicines. 1894 *Patent Specification* No. 13299. 1 By patent fuel we mean ..any kind of small coals, or any mixture of various kinds thereof..moulded or compressed into blocks or briquettes of various shapes and sizes. 1900 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 7/1 Thousands of country weekly papers fill up their pages by what are known as 'patent insides'.

b. *fig.* and *transf.* To which one has a proprietary claim; also, special for its purpose; sovereign, superlative.

1797 Nelson in Nicolas *Lett.* II. 346 There is a saying in the fleet too flattering for me to omit telling—viz. 'Nelson's Patent Bridge for boarding First Rates', alluding to my passing over an enemy's 80-gun ship. 1807–8 Syd. Smith *Plymley's Lett.* II. 80 That patent Christianity which has been for some time manufacturing at Clapham. 1819 Crabbe *T. of Hall* III. 94 He claims a right on all things to decide; A kind of patent-wisdom. 1838 Dickens *Pickw.* XXXVIII, Put your hand into the cupboard, and bring out the patent digester [a black bottle half full of brandy].

II. 4. Open as a door, gate, or aperture, so as to allow free passage.

1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 240 Sall mak the house of the Armytage patent at all tymes to hir Hienes. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 16 [He] gave command how oft scho pleissit to haue entres to the castell that it sould be patent. 1584 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1848) II. 52 At the quhilk patent portis thair sall be ane daylie wache. 1639 in Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (Spald. Cl.) II. 36 How muche he is obliged to respect and give a patent eir heirefter to there faider grievances. 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* II. xi. § 3. 231 Throwing them [the fluids] off by the safest and most patent Outlets. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Oct. 4/2 One extremity of the tube is sealed, the other end is patent.

5. Open as to situation; not shut in; unenclosed; of unobstructed access; freely accessible. Now *rare.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 61 And also for the patente magnitude felethe hy more efficacite the strenghte of þe moone then a see coartate. *Ibid.* 179 [Constantinople] Whiche is patente on euery syde to men saylenge from Asia and Europa, compassede alle moste with the grete see. 1566 *Acts & Constit. Scott.* To Rdr. ✠iij, The Romanis..had thair statutis..writtin in Tabillis, and fixit in the maist publique and patent placis. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xix. (1852) 285 A circular temple, patent to the sun. 1867 Carlyle *Remin.* II. 137 Nith valley lay patent to the S.

6. Spreading, expanded; *spec.* †a. *Her.* Applied (in early works) to a cross having expanded extremities; = Pattée. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her.* Cij b, An oder cros..straythyr in the myddis then in thenddys with opyn corneris .. hit is calde a cros patent. And ye shall say..He berith Sable a cros paty of Siluer. *Ibid.* Civ, Hit is calde a cros flurri patent for he hath his endis opyn. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* II. vii. 68 This is called a Crosse Patee..because the ends are broad and patent.

b. *Bot.* Spreading, opening wide, as petals; diverging widely from the axis, as branches or leaves; = Open *a.* 6. *Zool.* Patulous; having a wide aperture, or a shallow cavity.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf*, *Patent Leaf*, one which stands almost strait out from the stalk, or nearly at right angles with it. 1819 Crabbe *T. of Hall* IX. 288 Long were the learned words, and urged with force, Panduriform, pinnatifid, premorse, Latent, and patent, papulous and plane. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 178 Branches of cyme patent or reflexed after flowering.

7. Open to view, exposed to sight; hence, exposed to the mental view; clear, plain, evident, manifest, obvious; = Open *a.* 5, 12.

1508 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 330 Stone, with a scriptor to be paytent uppon the same. 1528 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 538 Yat ye King oure broyeris gude mynd may be maid patent to oure derrest son. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. Ciij, That which is patent even to our senses, cannot be proved but very hardly with the force of our reason. 1857 H. Miller *Test. Rocks* iii. 136 The geologic evidence is so complete as to be patent to all. 1874 Blackie *Self-Cult.* 39 A patent fact, as certain as anything in mathematics. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. v. 56 The disadvantages of the American plan are patent.

8. Open to general knowledge or use; generally accessible or available for use; public.

1566 *Acts & Constit. Scott.* To Rdr. ✠iij, To cause publis and make patent the Lawis. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxx. (1612) 294 For Guinie, in her highnesse raigne acquir'd and patent made. 1834 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 474 The Colleges would be equally patent to such dissenters

as were not averse from their observances. 1838 — in *Reid's Wks.* II. 683 *note*, The greater number of those [works] now extant were preserved and patent during the two centuries and a half intervening between the death of Aristotle and their pretended publication by Tyrannion.

9. *Comb.*, as **patent-winged** (cf. 6 b), having wings spreading widely apart.

1752 J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 79 The patent-winged Phalaena.

Pa·tent (see prec.), *sb.* Forms: see prec. [orig. short for *letter(s) patent*: see prec. So F. *patente* (for *lettre patente*), med. (Anglo-)L. *patens* (1367 in Du Cange), It., Sp. *patente*.]

1. A document conferring some privilege, right, office, etc.; = *letters patent*: see Patent *a.* 1.

[1347 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 169/2 Que les poveres..approchent au Tresorer, & monstrent lour Patentes & Obligations.] *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 160 Þare-one gaf þame his patent [L. *scripsit*] þat quha-euir ware traweland by þat sted..þai suld helpe þame. 1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 452 That all the Patentes and Charters that they, & any of hem hath..be 3olden uppe into the Chauncellerie. 1423 *Ibid.* IV. 256/1 The Officers made by his patentes roialx. 1429 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 60 Alsoe for ye seale of owre greate patente £8 5 0. 1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 129 As for the Duche on this side Trent, Sir Thomas Tudenham had a joynte patent with the Duke of Suffolk. 1451 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 221/1 The annuell xx marcs graunted..in theire Patentes of their creation. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1245/1 The kings patent, or open writ, or commandement, vnder the seale of Edward the kings eldest son. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* D iij, I meane to be Clarke of their Audit.., my Paten is already sealed. 1695 Sibbald *Autobiog.* (1834) 132, I..was examined..and gott my patent of Doctor ther. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1760) I. 270 They thought fit to take out a patent, which constituted them a body, by the name of the Royal Society. 1821 J. Marshall *Const. Opin.* (1839) 243 The grant by a state of a patent of nobility. 1896 *Law Times* C. 357/1 An outgoing Irish Attorney-General received a patent of precedence entitling him to take work at the bar immediately after the Law Officers of the Crown.

† **b.** A papal licence or indulgence: = Indulgence 3. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. vii. 194, I sette 3owre patentes and 3owre pardounz at one pies hele! *Ibid.* xiv. 191 Ac þe perchemyn of þis patent of pouerte be moste. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pard. Prol.* 9 Thanne my bulles shewe I alle and some Oure lige lordes seel on my patente.

† **c.** An official certificate or licence generally; *esp.* a health certificate. *Obs.*

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 226 Euery ship had a neat Patent to shew that those places from whence they came were free from the infection. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* vii. 336, I am.. newly come from Ierusalem.., and loe there is my Patent. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 37 It being not lawfull for them, to commerce or trafficke without their patent of health, from the place whence they parted. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 48/1 But he..immediately departed..without Patent..and is gone Westwards.

2. A licence to manufacture, sell, or deal in an article or commodity, to the exclusion of other persons; in modern times, a grant from a government to a person or persons conferring for a certain definite time the exclusive privilege of making, using, or selling some new invention.

c 1538 G. Longe in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 157 Dollyne and Carye obtained the Patent for making of Glass in England in September the ix^th^ yeare [1566–7] of the Queene's Majesties raigne for xxj. years ensueinge..which Patent was fully expired a yeare ago. 1597 in D'Ewes *Jrnls.* 573 Abuses practised by Monopolies and Patents of priuiledge. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 799 The community..is never well provided for, if monopolies or patents bee permitted. 1701 J. Peter *Truth* 23 This Invention being limited by the Patent, to the Patentee, or his Assigns. 1791 'G. Gambado' *Ann. Horsem.* i. (1809) 69, I shall be able to get a patent for it, which cannot but prove very lucrative. 1800 Mar. Edgeworth *Will* v, He advises me to take out a patent for the dye. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 618 The term of the patent being now expired, many other manufactories of this cement have been established. 1876 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* xvii. (ed. 3) 226 The law protects inventors and authors by patents and copyright. 1897 L. Edmunds *Laws of Letters patent* 2 In consequence of the very numerous grants of patents for inventions, the word 'patent' has, in common parlance, come to suggest a patent for an invention only.

3. A process or invention which has been patented, or for which a patent has been taken out.

1862 *Illustr. Catal. Exhib.* I. Class viii. 8 The great distinctive feature of this Company's patent. 1867 J. Hatton *Tallants of B.* i, He secured shares in several important patents. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 90/2 The word *patent* is taken to signify either the letters patent by which the monopoly is granted, or the subject-matter of the grant.

b. Elliptically for some patent commodity the name of which is understood from the context.

1888 J. Inglis *Tent Life in Tigerland* 26 A handsome ivory-handled Thomas's patent lying on the table...It carries a heavy bullet. 1898 *Daily News* 5 Apr. 9/5 An improved demand prevailed for flour...In American brands, patents ruled at 31*s.* to 31*s.* 6*d.* 1904 *Daily Chron.* 10 Mar. 4/5, I say..it's rather rash to do gardening in patents, isn't it?

4. A territory, district, or piece of land conferred by letters patent. *U. S.*

1632 in Winthrop *Hist. New Eng.* (1853) I. 93 *note*, [Stephen Batchelor was, at a court, 3 October, 1632] required to forbear exercising his gifts as a pastor or teacher publicly in our patent. 1634 W. Wood *New Eng. Prosp.* i. i, It is not my intent to wander far from our Patent. 1823 F. Cooper *Pioneers* viii, This term, Patent..meant the district of country that had been originally granted to old Major Effingham, by the 'King's letters patent'.

5. *fig.* A sign or token that one is entitled to something; authority or commission to do something; leave or title to possess something.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. i. 80 So will I grow, so liue, so die my lord, Ere I will yeeld my virgin Patent vp Vnto his Lordship. 1604 — *Oth.* IV. i. 209 Giue her pattent to offend, for if it touch not you, it comes neere no body. 1645 G. Daniel *Poems* (Grosart) II. 34 Nature's Patent, Stampt with Heaven's Great Seale. 1836 H. Rogers *Y. Howe* x. (1863) 273 Dr. Crisp had a patent for nonsense and vulgarity, which defied successful imitation. 1874 Mrs. Oliphant *Rose in June* i, That hand was in itself a patent of gentility.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *patent age*, *-infringer*, *law*, *-monger*, *solicitor*; **patent office**, an office from which patents are issued and where the claims to patents are examined; **patent-right**, the exclusive right conferred by letters patent; **patent-roll**, a parchment roll containing the letters patent issued in Great Britain (or formerly in England) in any one year: see quot. 1888.

1819 Byron *Juan* I. cxxxii, This is the *patent-age of new inventions For killing bodies, and for saving souls. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 June 11/1 To prevent cutting by wicked *patent infringers and others. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* Introd. (ed. 3) 8 The important subject of the *Patent-laws. 1803 *Poet. Petit. agst. Tractorising Trumpery* 49 While a spruce young *patent-monger Contrives to wheedle simple ninnies. 1882 W. H. Preece in *Standard* 29 Aug. 2/4 It had checked the rapacity of Company promoters and patent-mongers. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3248/4 The *Patent Office is removed from Symond's Inn to Sir Richard Pigott's House. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit.* vii. 129 The patent-office, where are the models from which every hint is taken. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 651 The principle upon which his *patent-right is founded. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3) s. v., In the United States an inventor takes out a 'patent right'; in England, 'letters patent'. 1700 Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* II. 802 The *Patent-Rolls of this Year. 1888 W. Rye *Rec. & Rec.-searching* xiii. 98 The Patent Rolls extend from 3 John (1201), and contain innumerable grants of offices and lands, fairs and markets, confirmations, licenses to crenellate or fortify, licenses for the election of bishops, abbots, &c., creations of peers, pensions, &c., and of later years the patents for inventions.

Patent (pā·tĕnt, pæ·t-), *v.* [f. Patent *sb.* and *a.*]

1. *trans.* To grant a patent to; to admit to some privilege or rank by letters patent. *rare.*

1828–32 Webster, *Patent*, to grant by patent. To secure the exclusive right of a thing to a person; as, to patent an invention..to the author. 1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 186 An oval link with a stay in it..had..been before patented to captain Brown. 1881 G. W. Cable *Mme. Delphine* ii. 10 They would have been patented as the dukes of Little Manchac and Barrataria.

2. To take out or obtain a patent for; to obtain by letters patent the sole right to produce and sell.

1822 *Technical Repository* II. 214 He patented many different modes of carrying his invention into effect. 1876 Routledge *Discov.* 14, 20 years before, Watt had patented —but had not constructed—a locomotive engine.

b. *fig.* To originate and be proprietor of. (*familiar.*)

1900 *Academy* 21 July 49/1 A tendency..to fall into a style patented by Ouida.

3. To obtain a patent right to land. *U. S.*

1874 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 519 Several lodes are held in common, and are so situated that they may be patented in common or worked in common. 1883 *American* VI. 19 Another very large quantity [of public land] has been voted to the railroads, and, although much of it is not yet patented, it is open to their claims as fast as they construct their roads.

4. [from Patent *a.* 7.] To make patent or open to sight or notice. *rare*^−1^.

1889 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 2 Feb. 66/1 The charming fair one has unwillingly patented upon the snow the hideous fact that she wears high-heeled boots.

Hence **Pa·tented** *ppl. a.*; **Pa·tenting** *vbl. sb.*

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 98 The patented invention of Arkwright. 1868 *Daily News* 2 Nov., His excessive anxiety to anticipate the free decision of the colonies by occupying them with a staff of patented bishops. 1883 *Ibid.* 25 Sept. 3/1 Patenting was unnecessarily and unwisely expensive, and the poor patentee was left almost without any aid or guidance.

Patent, obs. f. Paten, Patten; erron. form of Potent, staff.

Patentable (pā·tĕntăb'l, pæ·t-), *a.* [f. Patent *v.* + -able.] That may be patented, capable of being patented. Hence **Pa·tentabi·lity,** capability of being patented.

1847 in Webster. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 499 The sense in which patentable inventions can be adopted. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 90/2 The kinds of inventions that are patentable. 1883 H. C. Mervin (*title*) The Patentability of Inventions.

† **Pa·tentary,** *a. Obs. rare*^−1^. [f. Patent *sb.* + -ary.] Of or pertaining to a patent.

1734 Falle *Jersey* iii. (ed. 2) 192 Here then lay the Point in dispute, whether the Ordinance of Henry VII, .. or the Patentary Clause, should stand.

Patentee (pæt-, pā·tĕntī·). Also 7 **patenty, pattentie.** [f. Patent *sb.* + -ee[1]; cf. *mortgagee*; perh. first in an AngloFr. form *patenté*. (Mod.F. *patenté* in same sense is only of 19th c.)] One to whom letters patent have been granted; b. now *esp.* one who has taken out a patent for some new invention, or the like: cf. Patent *sb.* 2.

1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 62/2 Delivered by the Fermours, Patentees, Tenaunts and Occupiours. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 16 The Kinges Committees or his patentees for the kepyng of the seid Toun as afore is seid. 1583 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 189 With expresse prohibition..against all others, which shall go thither without the licence of the patentee or his assignes first obteined. 1622 E. Misselden *Free Trade* (ed. 2) 72 The question is, who is then the Monopolian, whether the Patentees, or their Assignes? 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* v. § 330 In all Publick Acts .. they were desired to be admitted joynt Patentees with his Majesty in the Regality. 1724 Swift *Prometheus* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 150 Wood the patentee's Irish half-pence. 1765 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* I. i. 2 The patentees of the Northern colony. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1747, David Garrick, having become joint patentee and manager of Drury-lane theatre. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 492 John Hawkins, the heir of the said Joan,..upon a *scire facias* against the patentee, had judgement to recover the lands.

b. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. 1, The Patentees of these New Lights. 1701 [see Patent *sb.* 2]. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 452 Patentees of a new invented Plough. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 91/1 Provided the patentee is the first person who has produced the substance in a sufficient quantity to make it a marketable article.

c. *fig.* † One to whom something has been granted (*obs.*); an inventor and proprietor of something.

1616 B. Parsons *Mag. Charter* 15 So God..joyneth them patentees heere together. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Aug. 2/2 Mr. Plunkett is the patentee of the policy of killing Home Rule by kindness. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 9 Dec. 4/3 Mr. Spencer..may indeed be called the inventor and patentee of evolution.

Hence **Patentee·d** *ppl. a.*, made a patentee, provided with letters patent.

1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 144 *note*, Since the patenteed race of Daublers set foot in their land.

† **Pa·tenter.** *Obs. rare*^−1^. [f. Patent *sb.* + -er[1].] A patentee.

1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1817) V. 585/1 Þe saidis patenters be þe forsaid act obleist them thair aires,..not to..seik any greater dewetie.

Pa·tentizing, *vbl. sb. nonce-wd.* [f. Patent *sb.* + -ize + -ing[1].] The granting and taking out of patents.

1829 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 417 It is a strange disease in England, thé said patentizing.

Patently (pā·tĕntli, pæt-), *adv.* [f. Patent *a.* + -ly[2].] In a patent manner; openly, obviously, manifestly, plainly, evidently, clearly.

1863 D. G. Mitchell *Farm of Edgewood* 245 So patently and egregiously wrong. 1879 Stevenson *Trav. Cevennes* 171, I saw with regret my revolver lying patently disclosed.

Pa·tentor. [f. Patent + -or.]

1. One who grants a patent: correlative to *patentee*.

2. One who takes out a patent, a patentee.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* (no quotation).

Pate·ntote·rnate, *a. rare.* [f. *patento-*, irreg. combining form of L. *patent-em* Patent *a.* + Ternate.] Patently or widely ternate.

1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* 390 The large patentoternate spicula.

Patenty, obs. form of Patentee.

Pateque, var. Pasteque *Obs.*, water-melon.

‖ **Pater.** [L. *pater* father.]

1. (pæ·tər) = Paternoster 1 (being the first word of the Lord's Prayer in Latin).

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 341 Þat for him with deuocioun said *pater* & *aue*. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 484 Neuer nauþer pater ne crede. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* ix. 411 Pattering an abridged Pater. 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Ingol. Penance*, Let a mass be sung, and a *pater* be said. 1896 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 278 Saying a *pater* perhaps in silence for St. Edythe's intercession.

† **2.** A priest, a monk: = Father 6 b. Also in *Comb.* **pater-guardian** (see quot.). *Obs.*

c 1630 *Scot. Pasquil* 7 A sprincle .. held in hand of vested Pater. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pater-guardian*, a Father-guardian; a title given to the chief of the Franciscan Friers in their Monasteries.

3. (pā·tər) Familiarly used for *father*; chiefly in schoolboys' slang.

1728 Ramsay *Monk & Miller's Wife* 25 A youth sprung frae a gentle pater. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* xiv, You are not afraid of your *pater* being caught by her elderly wiles. 1893 F. F. Moore *Gray Eye or So* II. 202 Don't let us get into a sentimental strain, pater. 1900 G. Swift *Somerley* 126 The pater will say I'm a fool, the mater'll say the girl isn't good enough for me.

‖ **Patera** (pæ·tĕră). Pl. **-æ.** Also 9 **pattera.** [L. *patera*, f. *patēre* to be open. Cf. *patina*, *patella*.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A broad flat saucer or dish, used esp. in pouring out libations at sacrifices.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* iii. 39 Sacrificing patera's, and vessels of libation. 1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. *Herts.* 5 Many Urns, and Pateras of fine red Earth. 1842 Prichard *Nat. Hist. Man* (ed. 2) 190 Some hold in their right hand a drinking-cup, and in their left a patera.

2. *Arch.* An ornament resembling a shallow dish; any flat round ornament in bas-relief.

1776 H. Walpole *Let. to W. Mason* 29 Feb., A sphinx, masks, a patera, and a running foliage of leaves. 1784 J. Barry in *Lect. Paint.* v. (Bohn 1848) 198 The triglyphs and pateras ordinarily used. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 59/2 The ceiling is divided into compartments, and ornamented with enriched mouldings and *pateræ*.

Pateraro, -ero, var. Pedrero, a small gun.

Patercove, Paterer: see Patrico, Patterer.

† **Pa·terfami·liar,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. next, after *familiar*.] Of or pertaining to a pater-

familias; paternal, patriarchal. Hence † **Paterfami·liarly** *adv.*

c 1650 NEEDHAM *Case of Commw. Stated* 6 The Paterfamiliar way of Government being insufficient to correct those grand enormities, there was need of some one more potent than the rest. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 117 They..send for their friends of both sexes, and very pater-familiarly, advice them [etc.].

‖ **Paterfamilias** (pē·itəɹ-, pæ·təɹfămi·liăs). [L. *paterfamiliās* the father or head of a household (*familiās*, archaic genitive of *familia*).]

1. *Rom. Law.* The head of a family or household having the authority belonging to that position over the persons composing it; also, a person of either sex and any age who is *sui juris* and free from parental control.

1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. i. 20 The colonies of Roman citizens planted in the provinces .. held the position of the son towards the paterfamilias. 1859 T. SANDERS *Justinian* (ed. 2) 99 The head was the *paterfamilias*, a term not expressive of paternity.., but merely signifying a person who was not under the power of another, and who, consequently, might have others under his power. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* xiii. 379 The authority of the Patriarch or Paterfamilias over his family is .. the element .. out of which all permanent power of man over man has been gradually developed.

2. The (male) head of a family or household.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 170 Paterfamulias, wise and expert of olde. 1609 DEKKER *Gulls Horne-bk.* (1812) 163 It would make the vintners believe you were *pater familias*, and kept a house. 1688 SIR E. HERBERT *Hales' Case* 21 In this Notion the Estate of every Paterfamilias may be said to be *pro bono communi* of his Family. 1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* (1756) II. 188, I am here a Kind of *Pater-familias* with all my little Brood of Hens and Chickens around me. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Letts's Diary* (1862) 186 The habit of running up bills with the milliners, and swindling paterfamilias on the house bills. 1891 MRS. RIDDELL *Mad Tour* 69 The inevitable English party .., paterfamilias, materfamilias, and many daughters.

fig. 1628 VENNER *Baths of Bathe* (1650) 356 The stomach which is, as I may so say, the *Paterfamilias* of the body. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. xxiv. 326 The..bounty and munificence with which this great *paterfamilias* hath provided for the necessary sustenance..of his creatures.

Pateriform (pæ·tĕrifōɹm), *a.* [f. PATERA + -FORM.] Of the shape of a patera.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 325 *Pateriform*,..when the joints are somewhat dilated and very short, shaped somewhat like a shallow bowl.

Paterin, -e: see PATARIN.

Paterish (pē·ĕtĕriʃ), *a. local.* [Origin obscure; the word appears in some districts as *patherish* or *potherish*.] Of a sheep: Affected with water on the brain, causing giddiness and stupidity.

1794 YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XXII. 225 The disorders that attack [ewes] are the red-water, and being paterish, which last disease is never cured. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 706 Sheep in this situation among South Down sheep-farmers are said to be *paterish*. 1808 A. YOUNG jr. *Agric. Surv. Sussex* 335 A paterish sheep appears to be deprived entirely of its senses, and is continually turning round instead of going forward.

Patern, -ize, obs. forms of PATTERN, -IZE.

Paternal (pătō·năl), *a.* [f. late L. or Com. Rom. type *paternāl-is* (med.L. 1438 in Du Cange), It. *paternale*, Sp., Pr. *paternal*, F. *paternel* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *patern-us* fatherly (f. *pater* father): see -AL.]

1. Of or belonging to a father or to fathers; characteristic of a father; fatherly.

Paternal government, government as by a father, paternalism.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 115 Heere I disclaime all my Paternall care, Propinquity and property of blood. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 350 The government which this Nation underwent was first paternall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 353 God .. still compassing thee round With goodness and paternal Love. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliv. IV. 203 The Roman legislators had reposed an unbounded confidence in the sentiments of paternal love. 1843 MILL in *Nonconf.* III. 744 Report .. that our government, grown suddenly paternal, were about to abandon their prosecutions in Ireland. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* xix, He kissed her on the forehead with almost paternal gentleness.

b. Of or belonging to one's father; (one's) father's.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 219 Th' Omnific Word .. on the Wings of Cherubim Uplifted, in Paternal Glorie rode Farr into Chaos. *a* 1901 BESANT *Five Years' Tryst* (1902) 46 Throwing himself at the paternal feet.

c. That is a father.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 750 The Chariot of Paternal Deitie. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. ii. (1715) 185 Cyrus .. sacrificeth to Paternal Jupiter. *a* 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 432 Paternal God in Filial shines, And in our Bliss with Filial joyns.

2. Inherited or derived from a father; related through a father or on the father's side.

1611 MUNDAY *Brief Chron.* 240 He affecting his paternall Kingdome forsooke Poland. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Horace Ep.* ii. 9 Who plow'd with oxen of their own, Their small paternal field of corn. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 176 P8, I have a good Fortune, partly paternal, and partly acquired. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. iii. 94 My paternal grandmother .. ran away with my paternal grandfather when she was not quite sixteen.

Hence **Pate·rnally** *adv.*

1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* ii. (1892) 28 Paternallye descended .. of that Ancient Brittishe line. 1817 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 17, I am descended paternally from the family of Rose of Kilravoc. 1892 A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) I. 67 The Lenapes .. paternally styled the other Algonquins..children or grandchildren.

Paternalism (pătə·năliz'm). [See -ISM.]

1. The principle and practice of paternal administration; government as by a father; the claim or attempt to supply the needs or to regulate the life of a nation or community in the same way as a father does those of his children.

1881 *Chicago Times* 11 June, There is nothing in the proposal that looks in the direction of paternalism, or the ownership and administration of industrial enterprises by the government. 1888 *Co-operative News* 7 Apr. 324 Kindly paternalism has resulted in a perfect understanding between employer and workers. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. 563/2 Luther..was in questions of government the most pronounced advocate of paternalism.

2. The principle of acting in a way like that of a father towards his children.

1893 *Standard* 13 Apr., The old spirit of paternalism which induced the British lender to place the Australian States on a higher footing than foreign borrowers.

Paternalistic (pătəɹnăli·stik), *a.* [f. as prec.: see -ISTIC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of paternalism.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 *Voice* (N. Y.) 23 Mar., There is a 'paternalistic' law on the statute books of Minnesota to which the coal combination has made itself liable.

Paternality (pætəɹnæ·lĭti). *rare.* [f. PATERNAL + -ITY.] Paternal quality or condition; a paternal personality.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 269 Worth all the accidental paternalities and passing patriarchs, whom..absolutism has contributed to the 'stream of time'. 1877 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* (1878) 20 Absolute human paternalities.

Paterne, obs. form of PATRON, PATTERN.

Pate·rnian. *Ch. Hist.* [ad. L. *Paterniāni*: see Du Cange.] A member of a Manichæan sect (condemned in a council held at Rome in 367), who held that God made the upper and Satan the lower parts of the body.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* (Rolls) II. 500 The sect of Paternyanys, which helden that the louser parties of a mannys bodi weren maad of the feend. 1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* Sect. x, Paternians. 1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale).

Paternity (pătə·nĭti). [a. F. *paternité* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *paternitātem*, f. *paternus*: see PATERNAL and -ITY.]

1. The quality or condition of being a father; the relation of a father; fatherhood.

1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 6 This truth maketh hir to feele that there is in thee true paternitie. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Eph.* iii. 15 The Father of our Lord Iesus Christ, of whom al paternitie in the heauens and in earth is named. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* III. iv. (R.), Where a spiritual paternity is evident: we need look no further for spiritual government. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* 23 Having been spared the cares as well as the honour of paternity. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* vii. 57 That most comfortable truth, the Paternity of God.

† b. The rule or government of the father; patriarchal rule. *Obs.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. (1634) 159 That he [Nimrod] first brake the rule of Eldership and Paternity. 1711 HICKES *Two Treat. Christ. Priesth.* (1847) II. 287 It is not only an empire but a paternity.

2. The quality or personality of an ecclesiastical father: used as a title, *Your, His Paternity*; also, † an ecclesiastical father, a monk or priest (*obs.*).

1432-43 *Petit. to Bp. of Bath* in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1827) I Introd. 24 Plese on to you gracyous lord of your reverent paternyte, and of youre hye gracyous lordschip to considere [etc.]. 1629 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* iii. 11 Thay tooke their leaue of them and the rest of the paternities, and returned into their owne Couents. *Ibid.* 16 Whether their paternities had better eate flesh or fish. 1855 R. BOYLE *Boyle versus Wiseman* 47 His Paternity coincides with the opinion which I had entertained.

3. The paternal relation viewed from the standpoint of the child; paternal origin or descent.

1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* v. (1870) 137 The foreign paternity of a group of distinguished men who had cast their lot in that country. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* I. iii. 69 She resolved..to keep the secret of the baby's paternity from all.

4. *fig.* Authorship, source, origin (of a work).

1827 SCOTT *Introd. Chron. Canongate*, These Novels of Waverley, the paternity of which was likely at one time to have formed a controversy of some celebrity. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 215 Many of the historical proverbs have a doubtful paternity.

Paternoster (pæ·təɹnɒ·stəɹ), *sb.* Also 6 -nostre. [a. L. *pater noster* 'our Father', the first two words of the Lord's Prayer in Latin; in OF. *paternostre* (11th c.), *patrenostre* (12th c.), later *patenostre*, mod.F. *patenôtre* in same uses.]

1. The Lord's Prayer, esp. in the Latin version.

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 39 (Gr.) Dæt ge-palmtwigede Pater Noster heofonas ontyneð. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 Þu singest þe salm þat is cleped paternoster. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 20 Enery brother & sister shul seyn .. xx. sythes ye pater noster. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 145 in *Babees Bk.* 303 Þy pater noster he wille þe teche. 1531 TINDALE *Exp. 1 John* (1537) 16 Christ teacheth us to praye in oure Pater noster. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xiv. 309 Queen Marie, who got the crown by *Our Father*, and held it by *Pater noster*. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. ii, Peg had taken a fancy not to say her Paternoster. 1803 SOUTHEY *Alderman's Funeral*, The multiplication-table was his Creed, His Pater-noster, and his Decalogue. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxx. 248 She could repeat the paternoster fluently enough, but not quite correctly.

fig. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* x. (1891) 228 Look at Nature. She never wearies of saying over her floral pater-noster.

b. A repetition or recital of this as an act of worship. † *The space of a paternoster* (obs.): = *paternoster-while*: see 6.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2997 Seye a pater-noster stille, For him þat haueth þe rym[e] maked. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* XI. 302 Souteris & seweris suche lewide iottis Percen wiþ a pater noster þe paleis of heuene. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4275 And o pater noster more weygh in swete devocyonne Than a sawtrere with sleuth. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 3 Let it so abyde the space of halfe a Pater-noster. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 13 Nine hundred Pater nosters every day, And thrise nine hundred Aves she was wont to say. 1681 GREW *Musæum* I. 175 The Worm will die within the space of a Pater Noster. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 471 They do not play here for money, but for *ave-maria's*, *pater-noster's*, and other prayers. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1885) 330 He said out his seven pater nosters as he walked.

2. *transf.* a. Any form of words repeated or muttered by way of a prayer, imprecation, or charm. *Black P.*, *White P.*, names given to specific charms. *Devil's P.*, a murmured or muttered imprecation; a low murmuring or grumbling to oneself. *Ape's P.*, a 'dithering' or chattering with the teeth: see APE *sb.* 6.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 299 Ihesu Crist and seint Benedight Blesse this hous from euery wikked wight Ffor nyghtes werye, the white pater noster. — *Pars. T.* ¶ 434 Yet wol they seyn harm and grucche and murmure priuely for verray despit, whiche wordes men clepen the deueles Pater noster. 1530 PALSGR. 642/1, I murmure, I make a noyse, I hydde the dyuels Paster noster. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 32 Pattryng the diuels Pater noster to hir selfe. 1610 J. WHITE *Way True Church* To Rdr. § 13. c ij, White Pater noster, Saint Peters brother .. Open heauen yates, and steike hell yates: And let euery crysom child creepe to it owne mother: White Pater noster, Amen. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* IV. vi, A prayer-book! Ay, this is the devil's pater-noster. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* II. ii, This is the Black Pater-noster. .. Open, open, hell's gates! Shut, shut, heaven's gates! All the devils in the air The stronger be, that hear the Black Prayer. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* V, *Noblesse oblige*, ..that paternoster of princes.

b. A long nonsensical or tedious recital or utterance; a 'homily' or 'preachment' a prating.

1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. ii. Hold your prating, Frances; or I'll put you out of your Pater Nosters, with a sorrow to you. 1822 GALT *Provost* xxxi. (1868) 94 When the bailie had made an end of his paternoster.

3. A special bead in a rosary indicating that a paternoster is to be said, usually occurring every eleventh bead and of different size or material from the rest. b. Also applied to the whole rosary.

c 1250 *Lutel Soth Serm.* 67 in *O. E. Misc.* 190 Atom [= at home] his hire pater noster biloken in hire teye. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xviii. 197 The Kyng .. hathe abouten his Nekke 300 Perles oryent, gode and grete, and knotted, as Pater Nostres here of Amber. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 36 A peyre of bedys with pater nostris of guld, and on eche syde of the pater nostris a bede of coral, and the Aue Maryes of colour aftir marbil. 1615 tr. *De Monfart's Surv. E. Ind.* 28 A certaine kind of wood called Calamba: for which the Portugalls pay 100. crownes a pound, to make Pater-Nosters with. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 59 Pater-Nosters woodden. 1870 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* xxxiv. XII. 334 In her hand she held a crucifix of ivory, and a number of jewelled paternosters was attached to her girdle.

4. Applied to things resembling a rosary: a. in *Fishing*, = *paternoster-line*: see 6.

1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* iii, Here's your gudgeons and minnows, sir, .. and here's that paternoster as you gave me to rig up. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* lxiv, He..saw, through the osiers, the hoary old profligate with his paternoster pulling the perch out as fast as he could put his line in. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 427/1 Fishing with an ordinary two-hook paternoster will catch many more fish.

b. *Arch.* A row of bead-like ornaments.

In Chambers' *Cycl.* from Fr., and repeated in some later works, but app. never in Eng. use.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Pater-nosters, in architecture; a sort of ornaments cut in form of beads, either round, or oval; used on baguettes, astragals, etc. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 589. 1842-76 in GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 7) Gloss.

† 5. *Paternoster of flax*: see quots. *Obs.*

1658 *N. Riding Rec.* VI. 14 [A woman presented for stealing three pounds of] paternoster flacks. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 106/2 *Pater Noster*, ten handfulls [of flax] in a strick, is 2 pounds.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *paternoster-maker*, *-man*, *-monger*, *-ring*; **paternoster-line**, a line used in fishing, to which hooks or groups of hooks are attached at intervals, and also weights to sink it; **paternoster-pea**, the seed of jequirity (*Abrus precatorius*), often used as beads; **paternoster-pump**, a chain-pump: see quot.; **paternoster-tackle**, the tackle appertaining to a paternoster-line; **paternoster-wheel**, 'a water-raising device having a number of buckets on a chain' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **paternoster-while**, the time it takes to say a paternoster.

1676 COTTON *Walton's Angler* xvi. (Cassell) 153 [Bleak] may be caught with a *Paternoster line: that is, six or eight very small hooks tied along the line, one half a foot above the other. 1718 JACOB *Compl. Sportsman* 148. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 388 A paternoster line, with a good-sized bullet above the highest hook. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 274 (*Pater*

Noster Rowe) There dwelled also, turners of Beades, and they were called *Pater Noster makers. 1681 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 26 (1713) I. 172, I believe e'er long plotting .. will be no Treason in a *Pater-noster Man. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 349 Praiers .. far more prevalent, than those Verball *Pater-noster-Mongers utter over a Beadroule. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 520/1 (*Chain-pump*) When packed pistons are used, they are termed **paternoster pumps*, from the resemblance of the chain and buttons to the rosary. 1502 *Will of Bradmere* (Somerset Ho.) A *Pater noster ryng with a diamonde. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 427/2 Two rods, on both of which was light *paternoster tackle. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 192 He pissede a potel In a *pater-noster while. 1448 *Paston Lett.* I. 74 Al thys was don, as men say, in a Pater Noster wyle. 1600 J. Partridge *Treas. Hid. Secrets* xxvii, Let them seeth three or four Pater noster whiles. *a* 1658 Farindon *Serm.* (1849) IV. 241 We may do it in a *Pater-noster-while. 1888 Stevenson *Black Arrow* 84 As though the bearer had run for a pater-noster-while.

Paternoster (pæ·tləmɒ·stəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. 4 a.] *intr.* To fish with a paternoster-line. So **Paternostering** *vbl. sb.*

1859 F. Francis *Newton Dograne* (1888) 19 An adept in trolling, paternostering, fly-fishing. 1867 — *Angling* iii. (1880) 96 Paternostering..is a very skilful..branch of angling. 1891 *Field* 21 Nov. 774/2 He paternostered while I spun.

Paternosterer (pæ·təɹnɒ·stərəɹ). [In 1, a. OF. *patenostrier* (13th c. in Littré), in mod.F. *patenôtrier*; in 2, f. Paternoster *v.* + -er 1.]

†1. A maker of paternosters or rosaries. *Obs.*

1277–8 in Riley *Mem. London* (1868) 20 [Roger de Bury] paternostrer. 1311 in *Cal. Let. Bk. D Lond.* (1902) 154 [Sewel, late apprentice of Richard de Godesname] paternostrer [admitted].

2. One who fishes with a paternoster-line.

1891 *Field* 28 Nov. 824/3 To be a good paternosterer much practice is required.

Pateron, paterroon, obs. forms of Patroon.

Paterophobia (pæ·tĕɹɒfō·ʊbiă). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pater* or Gr. *πατήρ* father + *-phobia.* (The proper form would be *patro-.*)] Dread or fear of the Fathers (of the early Church).

1840 G. S. Faber *Christ's Disc. Capernaum* Ded. 20 In despite of the judgment of the Anglican Church, his distressing Paterophobia so confuses his discriminating powers, as to make him fancy, that [etc.].

Paterro, obs. form of Pedrero.

Patesing, var. Patising *Obs.*, bargaining.

Pateyn, -e, obs. forms of Paten, Patten.

Path (paθ), *sb.* Pl. **paths** (paθs, pāðz). Forms: 1 (paat), pæþ, (*pl.* paþas), 1–4 paþ, 3 *pl.* pæðes, peðes; 4– path (4–5 pappe, 4–6 *Sc.* peth, (5 pethth, 6 paith), 4–7 pathe, 5 payth, 6 patth, -e). [A Com. WGer. word: OE. *pæþ* corresponds to OFris. *path, pad* (WFris. *paed*, EFris. *pad, path, pat*, Satl. *pad*, Wang. *path*), OLG. *pad*, MDu., MLG. *pat* (*pad-*), Du., LG. *pad*, OHG. *phad, phath, pfad, fad*, MHG. *phad, phat, pfat*, Ger. *pfad*:—WGer. *paþ*; not in ON. nor Goth. The forms show that the word must have been in WGer. before the Christian era. Ulterior origin uncertain.

WGer. *paþ* has naturally been compared with Gr. *πάτος* 'trodden or beaten way', and with Zend *paθ* (*paθan, paṇθanı*) 'way'; but to these it could be related only as a borrowed term, which with a word of such a sense is most unlikely. On the other hand, the occurrence of original initial *þ* in Teutonic is uncertain; if this is an example, *paþ* would correspond to pre-Teut. *bat-*, which has suggested the root of L. *batuĕre* to beat.]

1. A way beaten or trodden by the feet of men or beasts; a track formed incidentally by passage between places, rather than expressly planned and constructed to accommodate traffic; a narrow unmade and (usually) unenclosed way across the open country, through woods or fields, over a mountain, etc.; a footway or footpath, as opposed to a road for vehicles; hence applied also to a walk made for foot-passengers, in a garden, park, wood, or the like. Sometimes said more vaguely of any way or road: cf. sense 3.

c 700 *Kentish Charter of Wihtred* in *O. E. T.* 428 Terminos, id est, bereuez et mezuuines paeð et stretlez. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 429 (O. E. T.) *Callis* paat. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 146/35, 36 *Semita*, manna paþ. *Callis*, deora paþ. 1045 *Charter of Eadweard* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 98 Andlang ðaes wuduwezes on ðone grene paþ; of ðam paðe on ðane greatan þorn. *c* 1205 Lay. 1120 Leode nere þar nane ne wepmen ne wifmen bute westige pæðes [*c* 1275 bote weste paþes]. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8432 Of þe Walsche, he tok to companies, Paþes to waite, & stretes, & styes. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* Prol., As diuerse pathes leden diuerse folke the rihte wey to Roome. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 114 He thought yt was a longe waye to the pathes end. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. vii. 26 The horsemen..fast forth sprentis to weil beknawin pethis. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 11 That path they take that beaten seemd most hare. 1634 Milton *Comus* 37 Their way Lies through the perplex't paths of this drear Wood. 1750 Gray *Elegy* xxix, Slow through the church-way path we saw him borne. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* ii, Paths can't be made without feet. 1837 Lytton *E. Maltrav.* I. i, There is no path across it that I can discern.

b. A track specially laid for foot or cycle racing. c. A track constructed for some part of machinery to run upon.

1883 [see *cinder-path*, Cinder *sb.* 7]. 1887 *Times* 31 Oct. 9 H. has achieved many excellent performances on the cinder-path. 1888 *Daily News* 16 July 3/1 The turret paths of the Inflexible...These paths—that is, the circular planes on which the rollers for the revolving of the turrets travel—are of cast iron. 1901 *Oxford Mag.* 24 Apr. 291/1 The path [for foot-racing]..after the recent frosts was loose and crumbling.

2. a. In Old Northumbrian used to render L. *vallis* vale, dene, and *chaos* abyss, gap; hence, *north. dial.*, A hollow or deep cutting in a road. Locally pronounced, and often written, *peth.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke iii. 5 Eghuelc pæð *vel* dene [*vallis*] ʒefylled bið. *Ibid.* xvi. 26 Bituih iuih & usih dene *vel* pæð [*chaos*] micel ʒefæstnad is. 1548 Patten *Exped. Scotl.* B ij, We marched an viii. mile til we came to a place called ye Peathis [i. e. Cockburnspath]. It is a yaley..a xx. skore [yards] brode from banke to banke aboue...So stepe be these bankes on eyther syde and depe to the bottom [etc.]. 1855 *N. & Q.* 1st ser. XII. 74, I was told that a fatal accident had occurred to a person 'going down the peth', a hollow wooded part of the road [near Durham]. 1904 J. T. Fowler in *Let.*, Two of the main roads leading into and out of Durham are in cuttings through hills and are called respectively 'Crossgate Peth,' or 'The Peth',..and 'Shincliffe Peth'.

b. In Sc. and north. Eng., A steep road or path; a steep ascent or hill on a road.

(Common name of a steep ascent in a road, and hence occurring in many names of places and of steep streets or lanes in towns, in Scotland, Northumberland, Durham, etc.)

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xviii. 366 Ane craggy bra...And a gret peth wp for to gang. 1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 297 To draw the gunnis in peththis and myris. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xi. x. 68 Him self ascendis the hie band of the hyll..Tharfor a prattik of weir devys will I, And ly at wait in quyet embuschment At athir pethis hed or secrete went. [1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. x. 55 A little path, that was both steepe and long.] 1808 Jamieson s. v. *Peth*, A peth is a road up a steep brae, but is not necessarily to be understood to be a narrow or foot-path. On the contrary..the most of *peths* are on public roads, as *Kirkliston peth* on the high-way between Edinburgh and Linlithgow; [the *Peth* and *Peth-head* near Kirkcaldy, etc.]

3. The way, course, or line along which a person or thing moves, passes, or travels (not necessarily a made or marked way, but more usually the imaginary line described or indicated by the moving body).

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 487 Ne mihton forhabban helpendra pað, merestreames mod. 1388 Wyclif *Ps.* viii. 9 The.. fischis of the see that passen bi the paþis of the see. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxxvi[i]. 19 Thy waye was in the see, and thy pathes in the greate waters. 1680 Flamsteed *Doctr. Sphere* I. iii. 6 Every..Point on the Globe..describes a Circle about its Axis, which I call the Path of the Vertex. 1805 Southey *Madoc in Azt.* xiv, The populace..follow to the palace in his path. 1879 Sir R. Ball *Mechanics* 138 The curved path in which the ball will move.

4. *fig.* A course of action or procedure, line of conduct, way of behaviour; less commonly, a course or line of thought, argument, or the like.

a 900 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xxiv. 3 [xxv. 4] ʒedo me þine wegas cuðe, and lær me þine paðas. *c* 1070 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1067 (MS. D) Forþan þe heo sceolde..þone kyng ʒerihtan of þam dweliandan pæðe. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 131 Godes paðes ben ure gode dedes..þe us shule leden to eche line. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Rcas. & Sens.* 2213, I shal folwen and pursywe Your pathis pleynly and doctryne. 1539 Bible (Great) *Ps.* xvi. 11 Thou shalt shewe me ye path of lyfe. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 97 The paithis of the Iust, God dois direct. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xix. 340 Seldome two successive Kings tread in the same path. 1750 Gray *Elegy* ix, The paths of glory lead but to the grave. 1881 Jowett *Thucyd.* I. 29 The true path of expediency is the path of right.

5. *Comb.*, as *path-deep* adj. (Deep *a.* 2), *-side, -walker*; **path-cleaver,** one who cleaves or cuts a path, e. g. through a forest; *fig.* one who strikes out a new track, a pioneer; **pathfarer** [after *wayfarer*], a traveller along a path; **path-finder,** one who discovers a path or way, an explorer; †**path-fly**: see quots.; **path-hewer** = *path-cleaver*; **path-racer,** a bicycle made for racing upon a prepared path or track; so **path-racing.**

1896 *Godey's Mag.* (U. S.) Apr. 360/1 The indefatigable *path-cleaver [Fremont] who crossed mountains even the Indians believed impassable. 1880 G. Meredith *Tragic Com.* vi. (1892) 88 One who knew how to outstrip *path-farers. 1840 J. F. Cooper (*title*) The *Pathfinder. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* I. ii. 32 A great forerunner among the pathfinders across the continent. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 14/1 The higher capacities of the mountaineer, the instinct of *path-finding. 1634 Moufet *Insect. Theat.* I. xii. 75 In semitis..invenitur..unde ab Anglis vocatur *The gray *path fiye.* 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Path-fly*, the name given hy us to the fly called in Latin *humisuga*; it is found in foot-paths, and supposed to live by sucking the ground. 1877 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc., Sc. & Man*, Two great *Path-hewers, as the Germans call them. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Nov. 7/2 His prettiest machine being a fine *path-racer. *a* 1862 Thoreau *Yankee in Canada* iii. (1866) 42 A little one-story chapel-like building..close to the *path-side. 1887 *Century Mag.* Sept. 704/1 The *path-walker is.. plugging the smallest holes with sod...In ordinary times each walker has a stretch of fourteen miles to watch.

†**Path,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *pæþþan, peþþan*, f. *pæþ*, Path *sb.*: cf. MLG. *pedden* to tread. But the vb. may have been formed anew in ME. and 16th c.: cf. MHG. *pfaden* to make a path.]

1. *trans.* To go upon or along, to 'tread' (a way, etc.). *lit.* or *fig.*

a 1000 *Riddles* lxxi. 10 Ic..mearcpaðas Walas træd, moras pæðde. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxxi. 10 Sume fotum twam foldan peðþaþ, sume fierfete. 1577 Whetstone *Life Gascoigne* xiv, I left this vaine to path the vertuous waies. 1598 Drayton *Heroic. Ep.* xiv. 91 Pathing young Henries unadvised wayes. 1612 — *Poly-olb.* ii. 24 Where, from the neighbouring hills her passage Wey doth path. 1728 Ramsay *Robt., Richy, & Sandy* 32 My tup that bears the bell And paths the snaw. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* v. 48 The dales disclose Their meadows path'd with files of savage foes.

2. To tread, beat down by treading, as a path; usually *fig.*

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 423 [They] become more pathed in their sinnes by much beating upon. *a* 1653 Binning *Serm.* (1845) 138 They choose the way that is best pathed and trodden. 1765 J. Brown *Chr. Jrnl.* (1814) 287 What a mercy for weak and halt me that the way is here pathed.

3. *intr.* To go in or as in a path; to pursue one's course. Also *refl.* in same sense.

1598 Drayton *Heroic. Ep.*, *Rosamond to Hen. II* Notes, Poems (1605) 5 This Riuer did so strangely path it selfe, that the foote seemed to touch the head. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. i. 83 For if thou path thy natiue semblance on, Not Erebus it selfe were dimme enough, To hide thee from preuention.

4. *trans.* To pave. (Perh. prop. *pathe.*)

[App. either a simple phonetic substitution of *ð* for *v*; or from the association of a *path* with *paving*; or due to the two causes combined. Cf. Pathing, Pathment.]

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxxi. 307 The stretes also ben pathed of the same stones [*Roxb.* xxxiv. 152 þe stretez er paued, *Fr.* les rues sount hien paues de tiels pierres]. *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* v. 285 A strete whiche was pathed with stoon. *c* 1475 *Crabhouse Reg.* (1889) 60 The Prioresse ..set vp the ymagis and pathed the chirche and the quere. 1507 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 411 To the masons of Linlithqw that pathit the chapell. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. vii. 9 The large stretes pathit by and by.

†**Pathaire.** *Obs. rare*—1. [Origin uncertain: Mr. Gollancz conjectures a variant of *palar, petar*, Petard (*Lamb's Specimens* (1893) I. i. 297).] ? A passionate outburst.

1592 *Arden of Feversham* III. v. E iv, Such depe pathaires lyke to a cannons burst, Dischargde against a ruinated wall, Breakes my relenting hart in thousand pieces.

Pathed (paþt), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. Path *v.* or *sb.* + -ed.] †a. Beaten or trodden down as a path. *Obs.* b. Having or furnished with a path.

1597–8 Bp. Hall *Sat., Defiance Envie* 22 Nor suttle Snake doth lurke in pathed wayes. *c* 1614 Sir W. Mure *Dido & Æneas* I. 5 Path'd wayes I trace, as Theseus in his neid. 1900 *Daily News* 21 July 3/1 A huge hayfield, not fenced-in, geometrically bisected, pathed hayfield, but a hayfield run wild.

Pathematic (pæþĭmæ·tik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *παθηματικ-ός* liable to passions or emotions, f. *πάθημα* what one suffers, suffering emotion, f. stem *παθ-*: see Pathetic.] Pertaining to the passions or emotions; caused or characterized by emotion.

1822 Good *Study Med.* IV. 203 In the Pathematic variety [of complicated labour], the joint emotions..operative upon the patient's mind,..are bashfulness..and apprehension for her own safety. 1830 Mackintosh *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 161 We find no trace..of any distinction between the percipient, and what perhaps we may venture to call the emotive, or pathematic part of human nature. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Jan. 384 Which..accounts for the loss of hair as a pathematic symptom.

So **Pathema·tically** *adv.*; **Pathe·mato·logy,** the doctrine of passions or affections of the mind.

1811–31 Bentham *Logic* Wks. 1843 VIII. 230/1 Pathematically passive, corresponding to those corporeal impressions which are accompanied either with pleasure or pain. *Ibid.* App. 288/1 Pathematology: hy this name may be designated the science of psychology, in so far as pleasure or pain are taken for the subject of it. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Pathematologia*, term for the doctrine of passion or affection of the mind: pathematology.

Pathetic (păþe·tik), *a.* (*sb.*). Also 6–7 pathetique. [ad. late L. *pathĕtic-us*, a. Gr. *παθητικός* sensitive, f. *παθητός* liable to suffer, f. *παθ-*, root of *πάσχειν* to suffer and *πάθος* suffering. Cf. F. *pathétique* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *patetico.*]

1. Producing an effect upon the emotions; exciting the passions or affections; moving, stirring, affecting. †a. In general sense. *Obs.*

1598 Marston *Sco. Villanie* x. H ij b, Some new pathetique Tragedy. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* iv. ix. (1848) 224 The more Instructive and Pathetick passages. 1762 Symmer in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 450 A very proper speech, delivered in a noble and pathetic manner.

b. In modern use: Affecting the tender emotions; exciting a feeling of pity, sympathy, or sadness; full of pathos.

1737 Pope *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 232 The Boys and Girls whom charity maintains, Implore your help in these pathetic strains. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xiv. vi, Mrs. Miller.. saying, in the most pathetic voice, 'Good Heaven! let me preserve one of my children at least.' 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* vi. 174 There is one passage..which the circumstances of Sterne's death render pathetic. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* I. ii. Our parting with our uncle was quite pathetic. 1885 Clodd *Myths & Dr.* II. x. 212 Indian mothers in pathetic custom drop their milk on the lips of the dead child.

c. Used *adverbially.*

1725 Pope *Odyss.* IV. 149 Thus pathetic to the Prince he spoke. 1792 *Munchausen's Trav.* xxvi. 119, I spoke as pathetic as possible.

†2. Expressing or arising from passion or strong emotion; passionate, earnest. *Obs.*

1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* II. cxc, Her cordial Thanks and her pathetick Vows. 1681 D'Urfey *Progr. Honesty* viii, She out of patience grows, And quells the little Rebel with

pathetick blows. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 241 Heaven..joins my pathetic wish.

†3. ? Causing a physical sensation or affection; affecting the bodily senses. *Obs. rare.*

1653 R. MASON *Let. to Auth.* in *Bulwer's Anthropomet.*, The stem, bark, leaves, and fruit are of such varions.. pathetique qualities.

4. Pertaining or relating to the passions or emotions of the mind. (In early use applied to bodily movements expressive of emotion.)

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* I. iv. 16 That species of motion which they call Pathetique. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks., Five Treat.* xvii. 117 This Nerve..serves also for the producing some pathetick motions of the Eye. 1719 SWIFT *To Yng. Clergym.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 7 Tully considered the dispositions of a..less mercurial nation, by dwelling almost entirely on the pathetick part. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. xii. § 5. 160 All violent feelings..produce..a falseness in .. impressions of external things, which I would generally characterize as the 'Pathetic fallacy'.

5. *Anat.* A name for the fourth pair of cranial nerves, also called *trochlear*. So *pathetic muscle*, the superior oblique muscle of the eyeball, connected with the trochlear nerve.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Pathetic*, to passion belonging, nerves so called by Dr. Willis. [Cf. quot. 1681 in 4, and PATHETICAL 4.] 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pathetick Nerves*, are the Fourth pair arising from the Top of the Medulla Oblongata. 1842 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med. Sc., Pathetic*, a name given to the superior oblique muscle of the eye, and, also, to a nerve. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 271 The fourth pair of nerves, called also the Trochlear or Pathetic. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pathetic muscle*, the *Obliquus superior* muscle of the eyeball, ..fancifully supposed to express, by its action, the passions and affections.

B. *absol.* or as *sb.*

1. *absol. The pathetic*: that which is pathetic; pathetic quality, expression, or feeling.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 339 ₱ 1 The Pathetick..may animate and inflame the Sublime, but is not essential to it. 1858 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 59, I very much doubt the Irish capacity of receiving the pathetic.

2. †a. *sing.* Pathetic language, feeling, etc.; pathos, or the expression of pathos. *Obs.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 84 Holy Job's pathetique is upon a like dismal accident. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 218 What a contrast to the drunken pathetic of his weeping client!

b. *pl.* Pathetic expressions or sentiments: cf. *heroics*.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) I. xxxiii. 248 Miss Pert, none of your pathetics, except in the right place. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* ii, [He] went at once into such deep pathetics, that he knocked the first speaker clean out of the course. 1894 D. C. MURRAY *Making of Novelist* 212, I find pathetics among them, and quaint humours.

3. *pl.* The study of the passions or emotions.

1896 *Idler* Mar. 263/2 Pathological Pathetics..had..almost monopolised the conversation. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Jan. 1/3 Patheties is, or should be, the name of a study of the effects on a personality caused by an artistic appeal to the emotions.

4. *Anat.* Short for *pathetic nerve*: see A. 5.

Pathetical (păþe·tikăl), *a.* Now *rare*. [f. as prec. + -AL.] 1. = PATHETIC A. 1.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 32 Certain loud pathetical exclamations, and broad hyperboles. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 103 Sweet inuocation of a childe, most pretty and patheticall. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 129 They..play on flutes doleful and pathetical straines, to excite devotion. 1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 541 ₱ 7 That pathetical Soliloquy of Cardinal Wolsey on his Fall. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 64 In one page.., Elizabeth is a fool for listening to these pathetical 'love letters'; in the next she is hard-hearted for not listening to them.

†2. = PATHETIC A. 2. *Obs.*

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Patheticall*, vehement, full of passions, or mouing affections. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 13 The pathetical words of a Psalme can be no certaine decision to a poynt. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18. I. viii. (1669) 347/2 Thon may'st pray much in these pathetical Sallies of thy Soul to Heaven.

†3. = PATHETIC A. 4. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 67 Prudence and wisedome..reduceth the power of this sensuall and patheticall part, unto a civill and honest habitude.

†4. = PATHETIC A. 5. *Obs.*

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks., Five Treat.* xiv. 110 Wherefore from this .. conjecture .. concerning the use of these Nerves, we have called them Pathetical.

Pathetically (păþe·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a pathetic manner.

1. So as to excite passion or emotion; movingly, affectingly. †a. In general sense. *Obs.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* iii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 195 Patheticallie intermixt with sundry dolefull pageantes. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 247 Some devout composures are so pathetically penned, that [etc.]. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. viii. 243 This Mr. Pelham answered finely, seriously, and pathetically.

b. So as to excite pity or other tender emotion; in a way full of pathos.

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 99 Wilks .. seem'd more pathetically to feel, look, and express his calamity. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* I. II. x. 232 Pathetically ruminating on the vanity of human wishes. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 269 Her lips drooped pathetically; .. her eyes filled with real tears.

†2. With passion or strong emotion; passionately, vehemently; feelingly, earnestly. *Obs.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. ii, I do hate a foole most most pathetically. 1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* viii. (1848) 105 A gracious woman pathetically pouring out her heart to God. 1712 PARNELL *Spect.* No. 460 ₱ 11 The Duty of the Place [Church]..being..pathetically performed.

†3. So as to express emotion. *Obs.*

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks., Five Treat.* xvii. 120 The parts of the Face, usually moved pathetically and unthought of. [Cf. PATHETIC A. 4, 5, PATHETICAL 4.]

Patheticalness. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = PATHETICNESS.

a 1607 BRIGHTMAN *Bright. Rediv.* ii. (1647) 26 He doth with great Patheticalnesse of affection breake forthe to the prosecuting of the Doctrine of Scandall in generall. 1725 BLACKWALL *Sacred Classics* (1727) I. 339 The patheticalness, grace and dignity of the sentence.

Pathe·ticate, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. PATHETIC + -ATE 3: cf. *authenticate*.] *trans.* To make pathetic.

1885 *Academy* 3 Oct. 221/1 To see how Bishop Percy sentimentalized and patheticated the old ballad.

†Pathe·ticly, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] = PATHETICALLY.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* v. 596 The motives weare vrgd so patheticklie. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. x. 105 His Orator that speaks patheticly.

Pathe·ticness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Pathetic quality or character.

1874 'OUIDA' *Two Wooden Shoes* v. 98 The familiar history had a new patheticness for her.

Pathetism (pæ·þĕtiz'm). ? *Obs.* [f. Gr. *παθητ-ός* passive + -ISM.] A name for mesmerism or animal magnetism. So **Pa·thetist,** a mesmerist.

1852 A. BALLOU *Spir. Manifestations* ix. 131 Placing the phenomena [of spiritualism] on the same footing with those of Pathetism, Biology [etc.]. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Pathetist.*

Pathic (pæ·þik), *sb.* and *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *pathic-us*, a. Gr. *παθικός* suffering, remaining passive, f. stem *παθ-* suffer.]

A. *sb.* 1. A man or boy upon whom sodomy is practised; a catamite.

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* I. i, He..was the noted Pathick of the time. 1718 PRIDEAUX *Connection O. & N. Test.* II. II. 101 The first was his pathic, the second his concubine. 1795 MACKNIGHT *Apost. Epist.* (1820) I. 495 The persons who suffered this abuse were called pathics, and affected the dress and behaviour of women.

2. One who suffers or undergoes something.

1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* v. i, A mere pathic to Thy devilish art. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. Disc. iii. 92 Pathicks in Devotion, suffering ravishments of Senses. 1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 26 May 506/2 The pathic looks like an especial goose during the operation.

B. *adj.* 1. That is the subject of sodomy; being, or pertaining to, a catamite.

1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 196 To become Gnatho's Pathic-boy. 1693 TATE in *Dryden's Juvenal* ii. (1697) 26 Thy Form seems for the Pathick Trade design'd. 1802 GIFFORD tr. *Juvenal* ii. 144 A mirror—pathic Otho's boast.

2. Undergoing something, passive. *rare*—0.

1857 MAYNE, *Pathicus*, remaining passive: pathic.

3. Pertaining to suffering or disease; morbid.

1853 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Pathicism** (pæ·þisiz'm), the practice of a pathic.

1879 LEWIS & SHORT *Lat. Dict., Patientia*..B. In partic[ular], submission to unnatural lust, pathicism.

†Pa·thing, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. PATH *v.* 4 + -ING 1.] = PAVING *vbl. sb.*

1428-9 *Norwich Sacr. Roll* (MS.), Duobus Masons pro pathyng juxta Sanctum Willelmum. 1491-2 *Ibid.*, Roberto Blome pro le pathyng in parte boriali summi altaris. 1504-5 *Ibid.*, Pro petalis, [gloss] anᵉ pathyng stones. 1541 in Kirkpatrick *Relig. Ord. Norwich* (1845) 52 [Seventeen loads of small] pathyng tyle [or pavements as we now call them].

Pathless (pa·þlĕs), *a.* [f. PATH *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no path through or across it; destitute of paths; untrodden, trackless. Also *fig.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 199 What Guide conducteth .. your Legions Through path-less paths in unacquainted Regions? 1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III. 170 Striving to entangle men In pathlesse error. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 14 Having travelled 7 miles in those wild pathless Woods. 1734 THOMSON *Liberty* III. 42 Orbs, Myriads on Myriads, thro' the pathless Sky, Unerring roll. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* v. 52 In the silent and pathless desolations of central Greenland.

Hence **Pa·thlessness.**

1851 HAWTHORNE *Snow Image*, etc. (1879) 92 The street .. resolved into a drearier pathlessness than when the forest covered it. 1889 *Spectator* 13 Apr., An African forest .. may stretch, like the forest of Aruwhimi, in unbroken gloom and pathlessness over an area equal to five Englands.

Pathlet (pa·þlĕt). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -LET.] A little or diminutive path.

1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* II. 325 This pathlet was formed with the frame level in hand. 1896 A. J. C. HARE *Story of my Life* (1900) VI. xxv. 175 An old man .. guided me up a steep pathlet in the rocks.

†Pa·thment. *Sc. Obs.* Also 4 payth-, 4–5 paith-, 5 pathe-, 6 paithe-, paithtment. [app. an alteration of *pavement* (*pament, payment*) after *path*, due to similarity of sound and association of meaning: cf. PATH *v.* 4.] = PAVEMENT. (In quot. *c* 1470, the ground.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 719 Þan done I fel one þe paythment. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xi. 3704 To stampe on halowyd pathement. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 936 The paithment was cled in tendyr greyn. 1538 *Aberdeen Regr.* XVII. (Jam.), The paithtment of the kirk. 1644 in W. Ross *Pastoral Wk. in Covenant. Times* ii. 27 Sums of money ..for pathment-stones.

Patho- (pæ·þo, păþ(o)·), repr. Gr. *παθο-*, comb. form of *πάθος* suffering, disease, etc. (see PATHOS), used in scientific and technical terms, for the more important of which see their alphabetical places.

Pa·tho-anato·mical *a.*, pertaining to morbid anatomy. **Pa·thobiolo·gical** *a.*, relating to living organisms (e. g. bacteria) which cause disease; so **Pa·thobiolo·logist,** one who studies these. **Pa·thogerm,** a germ that causes disease; hence **Pathoge·rmic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a pathogerm. **Patho·graphy,** the, or a, description of disease (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1853); hence **Pathogra·phical** *a.*, pertaining to pathography (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857). ‖ **Pathoma·nia:** see quot. **Patho·meter,** a (hypothetical) instrument for measuring the passions or emotions. **Patho·metry,** (*a*) the measuring, estimation, or diagnosis of different diseases; *b*) measurement of the passions or emotions. **Pa·thomyo·tomist** *nonce-wd.* [f. *Pathomyotomia*: see quot. 1649], one who studies the muscles concerned in the expression of emotions. ‖ **Pathopho·bia,** (*a*) morbid dread of disease, hypochondria; *b*) morbid fear of any kind. **Pathopho·ric, Patho·phorous** *adjs.* [Gr. *-φόρος* bearing], conveying or causing disease. ‖ **Pathopœ·ia** [Gr. *-ποιία* a making], (*a*) *Rhet.* a speech or figure of speech designed to arouse passion or emotion; (*b*) *Path.* production of disease; so **Pathopœ·ous** *a.* [Gr. *-ποιός* making], producing disease.

1888 *Amer. Nat.* Feb. 113 Frank P. Billings, Director of the *Patho-Biological Laboratory of the State University of Nebraska. *Ibid.* 117 It is far more practical for *pathobiologists to stick to the name cocci for all round objects (not spores). 1897 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 8/5 It was the *pathogerm which was deadly,..the microbe was inimical to the pathogerm. 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkal.* 158 Dr. Koch ..thought he had found the *pathogermic entity. 1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pathomania*, a morbid perversion of the natural feelings, affections, inclinations..and natural impulses, without any remarkable disorder..of the intellect. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Jan. 1/3 We believe that machines (which should naturally be called *pathometers) for registering the physical effect of music on hearers..have been planned. 18.. MOXON in *Lancet* (O.), The poor little thing .. who, only seven years old and having tubercle in the brain, said it wasn't headache he suffered from, it was pain in the head. Pitifully accurate *pathometry for such a time of life. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Jan. 1/3 A .. rough-and-ready observation in pathometry. [1649 BULWER (*title*) Pathomyotomia: or a Dissection Of the significative Muscles of the Affections of the Minde.] 1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 234 Passions..with the *Pathomyotomists are, as it were, the muscles of the soul. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 854 The name hypochondriasis .. has very little significance as indicating the character .. of the affection. The name *pathophobia is much more expressive. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 750 *Pathophoric bacilli. 1678 PHILLIPS, **Pathopœa*, an Expression of a Passion, in Rhetorick it is a figure by which the mind is moved to hatred, anger, or pity. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pathopœia*, term for the induction, production, or formation of affections or diseases. *Pathopœus*, inducing or creating..diseases: *pathopeous.

Pathogen (pæ·þodʒen). Also -gene. [f. PATHO- + -GEN.] A micrococcus or bacterium that produces disease.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VI. 647 Pathogen [the micrococcus of] contagion.

Pathogenesis (pæþodʒe·nĕsis). *Med.* and *Path.* [f. PATHO- + GENESIS.] Production or development of disease; the process or manner of origination of a disease or bodily affection. Also **Pathogenesy** (-dʒe·nĕsi), **Pathogeny** (păþo·dʒĕni), in same sense. So **Pathogenetic** (-dʒĭne·tik), **Pathogenic** (-dʒe·nik), ~ **Pathogenous** (păþo·dʒĭnŏs) *adjs.*, producing, or relating to the production of, disease or bodily affection; hence **Pathogenicity** (-dʒĭni·sĭti), quality or capacity of producing disease.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 235 Not more certainly known is the *pathogenesis of the..acute dropsies ..in tropical countries. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 168, Heredity is a most potent factor in all pathogenesis. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 1015 A contracted mitral orifice, evidently of slow pathogenesis. 1882 A. C. POPE *Homœopathy* 41 A medicine, the *pathogenesy of which may bear a likeness to several forms of disease. 1887 *Homœop. World* 1 Nov. 490 The medicine has in its pathogenesy many symptoms of a neuralgic character. 1838 H. DUNSFORD (*title*) The *Pathogenetic Effect of some of the Principal Homœopathic Remedies, translated from the German. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 249 Infective emboli containing pathogenetic bacteria. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xx. 246 In the torrid zone..the people multiply *pathogenic causes at will. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 70 Under ordinary pathogenic conditions suppuration is induced by the growth of micro-organisms within the tissues. 1899 A. C. HOUSTON in *Nature* 7 Sept. 434/2 Allowing..virulent bacilli..to develop and display their full power of *pathogenicity. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* 4 Dec. 354/3 The distinction of the bacteria into *pathogenous and non-pathogenous is here unimportant. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pathogeny*, the branch of pathology, which relates to the generation, production, and development of disease. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. No. 36. 351 It would be unwise to assume that in that fact its whole pathogeny is included.

Pathogerm, -germic: see PATHO-.

Pathognomic (pæθǧnǫ·mik), *a.* [f. PATHOGNOMY + -IC (*παθογνωμικός* in Gr. is said to be 'a false form').]

1. Of or pertaining to pathognomy, or to the signs and expression of the passions or feelings.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Pathognomic*, that moveth the affections. *c* 1714 POPE, etc. *Mem. M. Scribleri* I. xi, He has the true pathognomic sign of love. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* I. 178 Count Ernst had a fine pathognomic eye. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) III. 403 The possession of speech, the pathognomic countenance, the efficiency of the hand, a longevity beyond the lower animals.

2. = PATHOGNOMONIC.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 185 The Pathognomick Symptome of this Disease, and that which first invaded the Patient. 1766 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 100/1 Its most pathognomic symptoms. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* viii. 205 Constant tremulous agitation..pathognomic of the earlier stages of general paralysis.

So **Pathogno·mical** *a.* = prec. 1 and 2.

1643 T. GOODWIN *Trial Christian's Growth* 128 Such symptomes as are Pathognomicall, and proper and peculiar to them. 1874 *Edin. Rev.* July 198 With the advance of power of pathognomical expression, coincides a certain loss of grandeur.

Pathognomonic (păθǫgnǫmǫ·nik), *a.* (*sb.*). *Med.* and *Path.* [ad. Gr. *παθογνωμονικ-ός* (Galen) skilled in judging of symptoms or diseases, f. *παθο-*, PATHO- + *γνωμονικός* able to give an opinion, f. *γνώμων* judge, knowing person.] Applied to a sign or symptom by which a disease may be known or distinguished; specifically characteristic or indicative of a particular disease.

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 19 The..absolute knowledge of the disease, by meanes of the signes Pathognomonicke, proper and peculiar to euery disease. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 720 This..hath no Pathognomonic Sign by which it is distinguish'd from other Fevers besides its Duration. 1758 MUNCKLEY in *Phil. Trans.* L. 613 It hath been thought, that a quick pulse is so essential..as to be a pathognomonic symptom of it. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* iii. 77 The black pigment [in malaria] is a pathognomonic..feature.

B. *sb.* A pathognomonic sign or symptom.

[1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 14 Ioyne..as most pregnant..testimonies of the disease, these inseparable accidents of the same, commonly called *pathognomonica*.] 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pathognomonick*, a Term in the Art of Medicine, is a proper inseparate Sign [etc.]. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 87 Those inseparable Symptoms we call its Pathognomonics or distinguishing Characters. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 674 It is not a symptom to be depended on as a pathognomonic.

So **Pathognomo·nical** *a. rare.*

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* x. 70 The only pathognomonicall signe of a true convulsion.

Pathognomy (păθǫ·gnǫmi). [f. as prec., after *physiognomy*, from Gr. *φυσιογνωμονία*.]

1. The knowledge or study of the passions or emotions, or of the signs or expressions of them.

1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* ii. 24 Pathognomy is the knowledge of the signs of the passions. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 651 Physiognomy takes cognizance of the shapes, and pathognomy of the motions of the features. 1874 *Edin. Rev.* July 172.

2. The knowledge of the signs or symptoms by which diseases may be distinguished. *rare.*

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 546 A voluminous ..classification of pulses..This branch of pathognomy.

Patho·gony. *rare*—°. = PATHOGENY.

1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale).

Pathographical, -graphy: see PATHO-.

Pathologic (pæθǫlǫ·dʒik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *παθο-λογικ-ός*, f. *παθο-*, PATHO-: see -LOGIC: cf. F. *pathologique* (Cotgr. 1611).] Of or belonging to pathology.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pathologick*, pertaining to Pathologie. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 500 That vague feeling of debility..produced by want of nutrition, and by other pathologic causes.

Patholo·gical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to or dealing with pathology; relating to or treating of diseases or bodily affections.

1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 159 The Physiological and Pathological parts of Physick. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 297 He .. has given up all hopes of any thing important being discovered..from pathological anatomy. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* x. (ed. 4) 347 Noticed by almost every pathological anatomist. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* iv. 80 The interest in it was stimulated and guided by pathological observations.

b. That is or may be the subject of pathology; involving or of the nature of disease; morbid.

1845–6 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 166 In certain pathological states of the system. 1858 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) II. vii. 381 The laws of their normal and pathological development. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 122 Conditions which are pathological in one animal are natural in others.

2. Pertaining to the passions or emotions. *rare.*

1800 COGAN *Passions* ii. § 2 Its pathological effect [*i.e.* of surprise] is that of a simple stimulus whose sole object is to arouse the attention. 1894 ILLINGWORTH *Personality* iv. 105 It is not the physical effect of the desire, the mere pathological feeling, but the metaphysical action of the mental image that ultimately determines my action.

Patholo·gically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In relation to pathology, or to its subject-matter, disease.

1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1868 D. COOK *Dr. Muspratt's Patients*, etc. 228 His book..on the Heart—physiologically and pathologically considered. 1879 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xiii. 335 The bacterium of splenic fever..[Pasteur's] investigations regarding the part it plays pathologically.

2. In relation to the passions or emotions. *rare.*

1824 DE QUINCEY tr. *Kant's Idea Univ. Hist.* Wks. XIII. 133 A social concert that had been pathologically extorted from the mere necessities of situation. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1834) II. II. iii. 237 The objects which he chooses to entertain, and .. the emotions which pathologically result from them.

Patholo·gico-, combining form of Gr. *παθο-λογικός* PATHOLOGICAL, used in the sense 'relating to pathology and . . .'; as *pathologico-anatomical* (relating to pathology and anatomy), *-clinical, -histological, -psychological* adjs.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 167 The branch of the pathologico-psychological system here in question. 1855 tr. *Wedl's Rudim. Pathol. Histol.* (Syd. Soc.) Pref. 5 The pathologico-histological course pursued in this work. 1876 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XI. 28 Pathologico-anatomical changes in the nerves. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 408 Pathologico-clinical groups.

Pathologist (păθǫ·lŏdʒist). [f. PATHOLOGY + -IST.] One versed in pathology; a student of or writer upon diseases.

1650 CHARLETON tr. *van Helmont's Incongruities Deflux.* Translator to Rdr., No one..among the numerous swarm of Pathologists, has discoursed of the nature and causes of such Diseases. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. v. 417 The philosophic pathologist is as different from the physician, as a jurist is different from an advocate.

Patho·logize, *v. rare.* [See -IZE.] *trans.* To treat pathologically; to treat the pathology of.

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* Pref. 7 Neither the great Parents of Physick, nor their Learned Off-spring had pathologized the Muscles.

Pathology (păθǫ·lŏdʒi). [ad. mod. or med.L. *pathologia*, f. Gr. *παθο-*, PATHO- + *-λογία*, -LOGY: cf. F. *pathologie* (*c* 1600).]

1. The science or study of disease; that department of medical science, or of physiology, which treats of the causes and nature of diseases, or abnormal bodily affections or conditions.

[1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 1 b/1 *Pathologia* treatethe of the cause and occasione of the sicknesses.] 1611 COTGR., *Pathologique*, of, or belonging to, Pathologie. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 76 This, in the Pathology of Plants, may be the Disease of *φυλλομανία*. 1783 W. CULLEN *First Lines* Pref., Wks. 1827 I. 470 The many hypothetical doctrines of the Humoral Pathology. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 28 Pathology is the physiology of disease. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* ix. 274 Greek medicine rather started from hygiene than from pathology.

b. *transf.* The sum of morbid processes or conditions.

1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* § 14 If Asia, Africa, and America should bring in their List [of diseases], Pandoras Box would swell, and there must be a strange Pathology. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) p. v, We shall add to our knowledge of the pathology of the body. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 211 Among the variety of diseases .. few are involved in more obscurity as to their pathology,..than.. tetanus. 1881 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* Oct. 17 The pathology as indicated in the changes which took place in the body.

c. Extended to the study of morbid or abnormal mental or moral conditions.

1842 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 114 Understand the pathology of the human soul, and be able to cure its diseases. *a* 1878 LEWES *Study Psychol.* i. (1879) 35 Mental Pathology .. has run a course parallel to that of Mental Physiology.

2. The study of the passions or emotions. *rare.*

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Pathologie*, the doctrine of the passions. 18.. BENTHAM *Princ. Civil Code* I. vi. Wks. 1843 I. 304/2 Pathology is a term .. not hitherto .. employed in morals, but .. equally necessary here. .. Moral pathology would consist in the knowledge of the feelings, affections, and passions. 1817 — *Table Springs of Action* ibid. 205 Psychological dynamics..has for its basis psychological pathology. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1834) II. II. ii. 180.

Pathomania to **Pathopœous:** see PATHO-.

Pathos (pē·þŏs). [mod. a. Gr. *πάθος* suffering, feeling: so F. *pathos* (Molière 1672).]

1. That quality in speech, writing, music, or artistic representation (or *transf.* in events, circumstances, persons, etc.) which excites a feeling of pity or sadness; power of stirring tender or melancholy emotion; pathetic or affecting character or influence.

1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (Ker) I. 81 There is a certain gaiety in their comedies, and pathos in their more serious plays. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1632 There dwells a noble pathos in the skies, Which warms our passions. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. xi. 263 He descanted on the woes of the land with a pathos which drew tears from every eye. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 399 The tale of Protestant sufferings was told with a wonderful pathos..by John Foxe.

b. A pathetic expression or utterance. *rare.*

1579 E. K. *Gloss Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* May 189 *And with*) A very Poeticall *παθός* [*ed.* 1591 pathos]. *a* 1644 WESTFIELD *Eng. Face* (1646) 127 'Lord..If thou wilt pardon this people!' It was a vehement pathos. 1853–8 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 294 Little pathoses..are abundant enough.

2. Suffering (bodily or mental). *rare.*

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pathos*, vid. *Pathema* [*Pathema*, all preternatural Conturbation wherewith our Body is molested]. 1842 TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 82 Shall sharpest pathos blight us, knowing all Life needs for life is possible to will? 1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pathos*, Affection, Disease.

3. In reference to art, esp. ancient Greek art: The quality of the transient or emotional, as opposed to the permanent or ideal: see ETHOS 2.

1881 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 542 The real is preferred to the ideal, transient emotion to permanent lineaments, pathos to ethos.

Pathway (pa·þ|wē). A way that constitutes or serves as a path; a way by or along which one may walk or go; a path, track, way. (Often *fig.*)

a 1536 TINDALE *Pathway* Wks. (1573) 377, I supposed it very necessary to prepare this Pathway into the Scripture for you, that ye might walke surely and euer know the true from the false. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. I viij b, Iohan Baptyst .. prepared a playne pathwaye to Christ and hys kyngedome. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 87 A patheway in the myddest of a fyeld. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiii. 270 There was but one path-way which led through the woods. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. iv, High in his pathway hung the Sun. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 388 The great, black, winding river with a pathway in its midst of frosted silver where the moonlight struck it. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 250 If its channels be constricted the blood takes the pathway through the locomotor organs.

Hence **Pathwayed** (pa·þ|wēd) *a.*, furnished with a pathway.

1839 CLOUGH *Early Poems* iii. 4 Again in vision clear thy pathwayed side I tread.

-pathy, repr. Gr. *-πάθεια*, lit. 'suffering, feeling', the second element of the word HOMŒOPATHY (Gr. *ὁμοιοπάθεια* the quality of suffering or feeling alike, the having of like affections, sympathy), extended to ALLOPATHY, and applied, with the sense 'method of cure, curative treatment', to other compounds, as *hydropathy, kinesipathy, electropathy*, etc.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* iv, [They tried] Hydropathy.. Pyropathy, as successfully employed by the old inquisitors to cure the malady of thought..Geopathy, or burying him. Atmopathy, or steaming him..With all other ipathies and opathies which Noodle has invented, and Foodle tried. 1888 *St. James's Gaz.* 20 Sept., Pelopathy, or treatment by means of mud baths.. Raxopathy, or the grape-cure, is more favoured in vine-producing countries than it is in England. Glossopathy is now added to the list..[to express] the good effects which dogs can produce upon suffering humanity by applying their tongues to wounds and sores. This gentleman is now collecting a staff of suitable dogs, with a view to opening a glossopathic establishment in the neighbourhood of Zurich. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 June 10/1 Never before.. has light treatment taken definite shape as it is undoubtedly doing now in a distinct 'pathy', which our contemporary christens 'photopathy'.

†**Pa·tiate,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [irreg. f. L. *pati-ī* to suffer + -ATE³.] *trans.* To suffer.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn., Moles* 7 Though he patiate infirmities, yet he shall recover.

†**Pa·tible,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *patibulum* a fork-shaped yoke placed on the necks of criminals, a fork-shaped gibbet, etc., f. *patē-re* to lie open + *-bulum*, forming names of instruments or ntensils.] A gibbet, a cross; the horizontal bar of a cross.

1428–9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (E. E. T. S.) 70 Also payd for a patyble to serle .. Also payd for iiij Ewangelistes, makyng & keruyng. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4127 The patible of the crosse for sheeld and targe hadde hee. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 74 On the aultare was a deske or halpace, whereon stoode a patible of the Crucifix of fine golde. 1745 BLOMEFIELD *Norfolk* II. 638 The Patible over the Perke [Rood-loft]. *attrib.* 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vii. (1660) 79 This manner of bearing of the patible Cross is warranted by Rolls of greatest Antiquity.

†**Patible** (pæ·tib'l), *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *patibil-is*, f. *pat-ī* to suffer: see -IBLE.]

1. Capable of suffering or undergoing something; liable to undergo something; subject to something.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 115 The deuil looked like a patible old Coridon, with a payre of hornes on his heade and a cowes tayle at his breech. 1656 R. ROBINSON *Christ All* 134 [Light] is an accidental form or a patible quality. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 211 [Man] is a passive as well as active being: he is a patible agent.

b. Capable of or liable to suffering; passible.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 48 The patible and withall impatible body of our Sauiour Christ. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 813 The Demoniack Bodies..have.. Gross Matter in them, and are Patible. 1691 BAXTER *Repl. Beverley* 6 The raised wicked have not bodies less sensible, patible, or that need less food.

2. 'Capable of being suffered, endurable, tolerable'. (In Dictionaries.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Patible*, to be suffered. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Patible*, to be suffered or indured. 1731 BAILEY, *Patible*,.. sufferable. 1755 JOHNSON, *Patible*, sufferable; tolerable.

Patibulary (păti·biźlări), *a. rare.* [f. L. *patibul-um* PATIBLE *sb.* + -ARY 1. Cf. F. *patibulaire* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Of or pertaining to the gallows; resembling the gallows; suggesting the gallows or hanging. Chiefly *humorous.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxi. (1686) 216 Some patibulary affixion after he was slain. 1697 DENNIS *Plot & no Plot* v, I never saw a more patibulary phyz. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 155 A certain Corn-Buyer, which had .. undergone the discipline of a patibulary suspension on a gallows. 1837 CARLYLE *Diam. Neckl.* xvi. Ess. 1888 V. 193 Yes, infinitely terrible is the Gallows; it bestrides with its patibulary fork the Pit of bottomless Terror! 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 767 The 'I ad Grecum Pi!' of the German students (in allusion to the patibulary form of that letter).

So **Pati·bulate** *v. trans.* [cf. L. *patibulāt-us* gibbeted], to hang. *humorous nonce-wd.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Patibulated*, hanged on a Gibbet, Gallows or Cross. 1881 *Society* 11 June 3/1 That distinguished burglar after he had been duly patibulated. 1882 Ogilvie, *Patibulated.*

Patience (pē·ʃĕns), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 paci-, 4–6 pacy-, -ence, -ens(e, 6– patience. [ME. a. OF. *patience, pacience* (12th c.), ad. L. *patientia*, f. *patient-em* suffering, Patient: see -ence.]

I. The practice or quality of being patient.

1. The suffering or enduring (of pain, trouble, or evil) with calmness and composure; the quality or capacity of so suffering or enduring.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 180 To þe uttre temptaciun is neod pacience, þet is þolemodnesse. 1340 *Ayenb.* 33 Ase he ne may no þing bere be bo3snmnesse, he ne may þolye be paciense. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. pr. vii. 93 (Camb. MS.), Yif þat he wolde han suffred lyhtly in pacience the wronges þat weeren don vn to hym. *c* 1440 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* v. (Sherard MS.), 3if we cowde wel kepe pacience in tyme of aduersite. 1553 Dk. Northumald. in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 22 God grant me pacyence to endure. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. i. 126 *Rich.*..How hath your Lordship brook'd imprisonment? *Hast.* With patience (Noble Lord) as prisoners must. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* ii. § 5 Patience..is nothing else, but a willing and quiet yielding to whatever afflictions it pleases God to lay upon us. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 339 That thus We may with patience bear our moderate ills. 1849 M. Arnold *To Gypsy Child by Sea Shore* 13 Drugging pain by patience. 1868 Swinburne *Blake* 63 He endured all the secret slights and wants..with a most high patience.

b. Forbearance, longsuffering, longanimity under provocation of any kind; *esp.* forbearance or bearing with others, their faults, limitations, etc.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 99 Þere parfit treuthe and pouere herte is, and pacience of tonge; Þere is charitee. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* xxix. (Arb.) 73 He shold the better haue pacience and pyte on Reynarte. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 116, I doe intreat your patience To heare me speake. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. iv. 5 Here will be an old abusing of Gods patience, and Kings English. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vi. § 13 The patience and long-suffering of God, leading men to repentance. 1764 Foote *Patron* II. Wks. 1799 I. 348 *Bev.* I am happy, Sir Thomas, if—. *Sir Tho.* Your patience. There is in you, Mr. Bever, a fire of imagination [etc.]. 1873 Morley *Rousseau* II. 93 His discipular patience when Rousseau told him that his verses were poor, ..is a little uncommon in a prince.

c. The calm abiding of the issue of time, processes, etc.; quiet and self-possessed waiting for something; 'the quality of expecting long without rage or discontent' (J.).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 405 3et wil I with paciens a quhil here þe. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xxi. 19 In 3oure pacience 3e schulen welde 3oure soulis [1526 Tindale, With your pacience possesse your soules]. 1475 Sir J. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 130, I beseche yow off pacyence tyll the begynnyng of the next yeer. 1526 Tindale *Jas.* v. 7 The husbande man wayteþ for the precious frute offe the ertb, and hath long pacience there vppon, vntill he receave the yerly and the latter rayne. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 153 He had not the patience to expect a present, but demanded one. 1654 Whitelocke *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) II. 401 Their ambassador..was put to the patience of staying an hower and a halfe..before he was called in to his highnes. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 87 Behold the fruits of eleven years patience. 1866 Ruskin *Eth. Dust* iv. 61 Patience is the finest and worthiest part of fortitude,—and the rarest, too.

d. Constancy in labour, exertion, or effort.

1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 55 The same nyght, with grett Diffyculty and moche paciens, we war Delivered a borde into ower Shippe. *a* 1774 W. Harte *Eulogius* Poems (1810) 382/2 He learnt with patience, and with meekness taught. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* II. 190 We..in the fight opposed..to the exasperate patience of the foe, Desperate endurance. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* III. xix. (1874) 565 Genius has been declared by a great authority to be patience; and patience, in this sense, means unflinching, undaunted perseverance.

e. Personified, or represented in a figure.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 29 Pacience in þe paleis stode in pilgrymes clothes, And preyde mete for charite. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xx. (Percy Soc.) 96 To wofull creatures she is goodly leche, Wyth her good syster called Pacyence. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 117 She sate, like Patience on a Monument, Smiling at greefe. 1884 Henley & Stevenson *Three Plays, Beau Austin* I. ii, I cannot away with your pale cheeks and that Patience-on-a-Monument kind of look.

f. Phrases and locutions:

† *Patience perforce*, patience upon compulsion, i. e. when there is no other course (*obs.*). *My patience!* an ejaculation of surprise (*colloq.*). *Patience! Have patience!* be patient; wait a little; give or allow sufficient time. *To have patience with* († *in*, *toward*), to show forbearance toward; so, *to have no patience with* (colloq.), to be unable to bear patiently, to be irritated by. *Out of patience*, advb. phr. (sometimes adj.), provoked so as no longer to have patience (*with*). † *To take in patience*, to receive or accept with resignation (*obs.*).

1575 Gascoigne *Weedes* (*title*) *Patience Perforce. Content thyselfe with patience perforce. 1607 Heywood *Wom. Killed w. Kindn.* Plays 1874 II. 138 Here's patience perforce, He needs must trot afoot that tires his horse. 1670 Ray *Proverbs* 130 Patience perforce is a medicine for a mad dog. 1873 Murdoch *Doric Lyre* 33 *Ma patience, that beats a'! *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* I. 58 My dere moder *haue a lytyll pacyence. 1705 Vanbrugh *Confed.* III. ii, *Flip.* Have patience, and it shall be done. 1765 Gray *Shakespeare* 1 A moment's patience, gentle Mistress Anne. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* Concl. 72 'Have patience', I replied, 'ourselves are full Of social wrong'. *Ibid.* 78 This..world of ours is but a child Yet in the go-cart. Patience! Give it time To learn its limbs. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xviii. 26 *Haue pacience in me, and alle thingis I shal 3eelde to thee. 1526 Tindale 1 *Thess.* v. 14 Forbeare the weake, have continuall pacience towarde alle men. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* lxiv, I have no patience with the Colonel. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 341 Archias beeyng throughly *out of pacience thretened to pull hym parforce out of the temple. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 34 Which put the Vizier so out of Patience. 1804 M. G. Lewis *Bravo of Venice* (1856) II. iv. 316 [He] was out of all patience with himself. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 226 *Taak al in pacience Oure prisoun, for it may noon oother be.

g. *Muscle of patience, patience muscle*: the levator muscle of the shoulder.

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Patientiæ musculus* (with Anatomists), the muscle of patience, so called from the great service of it in labour. It is the same as *Levator Scapulæ*.

2. With *of*: The fact or capacity of enduring; patient endurance *of*. Cf. Impatience 1 b. *rare.*

1530 Tindale *Answ. More* III. xiii. C iij b, Why setteth he not his eyes on the thankes geuynge for that pleasure and on the pacience of other displeasures? 1718 Prior *Solomon* II. 890 Patience of toil, and love of virtue fails. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. x. 366 Patience of injuries. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 44/1 That patience of hunger, and every kind of hardship.

† 3. Sufferance; indulgence; leave, permission; chiefly in *by* or *with your patience*. *Obs.*

1558 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* Ded. ✠ ij b, By your patience be it spoken. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 66 And thus much with their patience be it spoken briefly hereof. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 78 Nor other satisfaction do I crave, But onely with your patience, that we may Taste of your Wine. 1610 — *Tempest* III. iii. 3, I can goe no further, Sir,..by your patience, I needes must rest me.

II. Special senses.

4. Name for a species of Dock, called by the old herbalists *Patientia* (*Rumex Patientia* Linn.), formerly used in Britain instead of spinach, in salads, etc. Sometimes extended to other species of Dock: Wild Patience, *Rumex obtusifolius*. See also Patience-dock, Passions, Dock *sb.*[1] 1 b.

[The origin of this name has not been traced.]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 376/1 Pacyence, herbe, *paciencia*. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* II. 69 Take Colys, .. Betus and Borage, auens, Violette, Malvis, parsle, betayn, pacience, þe white of the lekes, and þe croppe of þe netle. 1538 Turner *Libellus* B iij, *Hippolapathon*, officine *patientiam* uocant, vulgus *Patience*. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 37 Let pacience growe in your gardein alwaie. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. lxxviii. § 7. 314 The Monkes Rubarbe is called in Latine *Rumex satium*, and *Patientia*, or Patience, which worde is borrowed of the French, who call this herbe *Pacience*. 1611 Florio, *Lapato*, the wild Dock or Patience. 1629 Parkinson *Parad. in Sole* II. xiv. 483 Garden Patience is a kinde of Docke. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 44 The Leaves are like enough those of Wild Patience. 1882 J. Smith *Dict. Econ. Plants*, Herb of Patience (*Rumex Patientia*). 1886 G. Nicholson *Dict. Gard.*, *Patience* or *Herb Patience*, .. a hardy perennial..the leaves of which were formerly much used in the place of Spinach.

5. A game of cards (either ordinary playing cards, or small cards marked with numbers), in which the cards are taken as they come from the pack or set, and the object is to arrange them in some systematic order; usually for one person alone (in which case also called *solitaire*).

1816 W. Warden *Lett. Conduct Napoleon* (ed. 4) 198 He is sent to the sideboard to play at Patience until the new pack would deal with more facility. 1822 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) I. 220 We were occupied all yesterday evening with conjuring tricks and patiences of every kind. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* xl. Playing a complicated kind of Patience with a ragged pack of cards. 1874 Lady Cadogan (*title*) Illustrated Games of Patience. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* (U. S.) XXIV. 873/1 This is a difficult Patience to get; its solution depends on watchfulness and luck.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *patience-trying* adj.; (sense 5) *patience card, case, pack, player.*

1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 119 It was tiresome, patience-trying work and reminded me of the old dissected puzzles of my boyhood. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Jan. 2/1 Always, like a skilful patience player, leave vacancies for last chances. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* (U. S.) XXIV. 872/1 It is much more satisfactory to use a regular Patience pack than to play with ordinary cards. The Patience cards are only two and a half by one and three fourths inches.

Pa·tience, *v. rare.* [f. prec.]

† 1. *trans.* To endow with patience, make patient; *refl.* to be patient, have patience. Cf. Patient *v.* 1.

1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 159 Patience but yourself awhile.

2. *intr.* To have or exercise patience.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* D ij, To warne the blue-coate Corrector when he should patience and surcease. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 337, I had 'swam on a gondola' at Venice, and 'patienced' in a punt at Putney.

Patience-dock. *Herb.* Also 9 patient-dock. [f. Patience *sb.* 4 + Dock *sb.*[1]]

1. Properly, The dock called Patience, *Rumex Patientia*.

1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Patience-Dock, *Rumex Patientia*. *Ibid.*, *Rumex Patientia*, Monk's Rhubarb, Patience, or Patient Dock.

2. In the north of England, applied to the Bistort (*Polygonum Bistorta*), there also called Passions, Passion-dock, of which 'the leaves are by some boiled in the Spring, and eaten as greens' (Lightfoot *Flora Scot.* 206).

1776–96 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 383 *note*, The young shoots are eaten in herb pudding in the North of England, and about Manchester, they are substituted for greens under the name of *Patience Dock*. 1865 *Science Gossip* 36 (E. D. D.) In Cheshire the edible qualities of the plant are well known, but it is there called 'patient dock'. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Sept. 631/1 The young shoots are eaten under the name of Patience Dock.

Patiency (pē·ʃĕnsi). *rare.* [f. Patient (after *agency*): see -ency.] The quality or condition of being patient or passive: see Patient *a.* 3, *sb.* 4.

1697 J. Sergeant *Solid Philos.* 217 Which..has the truest Notion of Agency in it, without any Mixture of Patiency; because the Body moved cannot re-act upon it. 1813–21 Bentham *Ontology* Wks. 1843 VIII. 207/1 They are each one of them agent and patient at the same time. No one exhibits more of agency, no one more of patiency, than any other. *a* 1832 — *Logic* ibid. 228/2.

Patient (pē·ʃĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–6 pacy-, 4–7 paci-, 6– patient, (6 paty-). [a. OF. *pacient, passient* (13–14th c.), later *patient*, ad. L. *patient-em*, pr. pple. of *patī* to suffer.]

A. *adj.*

1. Bearing or enduring (pain, affliction, trouble, or evil of any kind) with composure, without discontent or complaint; having the quality or capacity of so bearing; exercising or possessing patience.

c 1320–40 [implied in Patiently]. *c* 1370 *Hymns Virgin* 106 In peyne be meke and pacient. 1382 Wyclif *Rom.* xii. 12 Ioyinge in hope, pacient in tribulacioun. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xvi. 18 Studie to be pacient in suffring. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 110 Many a time..you haue rated me..Still haue I borne it with a patient shrug. 1643 Milton *Divorce* I. viii. Wks. (1851) 39 Joh the patientest of men. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 407, I praise you much, ye meek and patient pair, For ye are worthy. 1842 Tennyson *St. Sim. Styl.* 15 Patient on this tall pillar I have borne Rain, wind, frost, heat, hail, damp, and sleet, and snow.

b. Longsuffering, forbearing; with *to*, *towards*, lenient towards, bearing with (others, their infirmities, etc.).

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 195 Paciente of tonge, And boxome as of berynge to burgeys and to lordes. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Thess.* v. 14 Resceyue 3e syke men, be 3e pacient to alle men. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. iv, You'ld mad the patient'st body in the world, to heare you talke so, without any sense or reason. 1606 Chapman *Gentlem. Usher* Plays 1873 I. 325 Thou weariest not thy husbands patient eares. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* i, Ellena was the sole support of her aunt's declining years; ..patient to her infirmities. 1852 Bright *Hymn*, '*And now, O Father*', Most patient Saviour, who dost love us still.

c. Calmly expectant; not hasty or impetuous; quietly awaiting the course or issue of events, etc.

1382 Wyclif *Eccl.* vii. 8 Betere is a pacient man than the enhauncende hymself. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 41 b, Better it is to haue a pacyent soule, than to do myracles. *a* 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 312 Gif 3e wald lufe and luvit he, In mynd keip weill thir thingis thre, .. Be secreit, trew, and pacient. 1598 Chapman *Blind Beggar* Plays 1873 I. 33 Be patient my wench and Ile tell thee. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* i, The ruffian .. bid him be patient awhile. 1866 Ruskin *Eth. Dust* iv. 61, I know twenty persevering girls for one patient one; but it is only that twenty-first who can do her work, out and out, or enjoy it. 1883 R. M. Benson *Spir. Read.* Advent 115 We must form a habit of patient expectation.

d. Continuing or able to continue a course of action without being daunted by difficulties or hindrances; persistent, constant, diligent, unwearied.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. viii. 45 Take to you wonted strength, And maister these mishaps with patient might. 1611 Bible *Rom.* ii. 7 Who by patient continuance in well doing seeke for glory, and honour, and immortalitie. *a* 1727 Newton (J.), Whatever I have done is due to patient thought. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 283 Methinks her [Holland's] patient sons before me stand. 1886 Shorthouse *Sir Percival* ii. 55 So many years of patient labour.

e. *fig.* of things.

1820 Keats *Hyperion* I. 353 And still they were the same bright, patient stars. *Ibid.* III. 98 The most patient brilliance of the moon! *a* 1861 Mrs. Browning *Little Mattie* iii, Smooth Down her patient locks.

2. With *of*: Enduring or able to endure (evil, suffering, etc.); endurant of. (Cf. *impatient of.*)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 376/1 Pacyent of sufferynge. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* IX. 338 Neither are they so patient of hunger as of thirst. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* X. 145 Old man, that never tak'st repose, Thou art too patient of our toil. *a* 1706 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 227 Plants least patient of Cold. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IV. 3 Thine Ear is patient of a serious Song. 1780 Cowper *Table Talk* 224 Patient of constitutional control, He bears it with meek manliness of soul. 1826–34 Wordsw. *To May* x, Streams that April could not check Are patient of thy rule.

b. Of words, writings, etc.: Capable of bearing or admitting of (a particular interpretation).

1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. Pref. to E. Knott § 20 That their xxxix Articles are patient, nay ambitious of some sence wherein they may seem Catholique. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* II. xxiii. 297 A way open for them to despise the law which was made patient of such a weak evasion. 1879 Ld. Coleridge in *Law Rep.* Com. Pleas Div. IV. 304 His language is at least patient of such an interpretation. 1894 Illingworth *Personality Hum. & Div.* vii. (1895) 169 The picture is patient of various interpretations.

3. Undergoing the action of another; passive. (Correlative to *agent.*) *rare.*

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* To Rdr. (1865) 78 [Translators] apply Their pains and cunnings word for word to render Their patient authors. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 293 This motion betwixt the agent spirit, and patient matter, produceth an actual heat.

B. *sb.*

1. A sufferer; one who suffers patiently. Now *rare.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. XIV. 99 So þat poure pacient is parfitest lif of alle, And alle parfite preestes to pouerte

Pathogerm, -germic: see PATHO-.

Pathognomic (pæθǫgnǫ·mik), *a.* [f. PATHOGNOMY + -IC (*παθογνωμικός* in Gr. is said to be 'a false form').]

1. Of or pertaining to pathognomy, or to the signs and expression of the passions or feelings.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Pathognomic*, that moveth the affections. *c* 1714 POPE, etc. *Mem. M. Scriblerus* i. xi, He has the true pathognomic sign of love. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* I. 178 Count Ernst had a fine pathognomic eye. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) III. 403 The possession of speech, the pathognomic countenance, the efficiency of the hand, a longevity beyond the lower animals.

2. = PATHOGNOMONIC.

1634 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 185 The Pathognomick Symptome of this Disease, and that which first invaded the Patient. 1766 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 100/1 Its most pathognomic symptoms. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* viii. 205 Constant tremulous agitation..pathognomic of the earlier stages of general paralysis.

So **Pathogno·mical** *a.* = prec. 1 and 2.

1643 T. GOODWIN *Trial Christian's Growth* 128 Such symptomes as are Pathognomicall, and proper and peculiar to them. 1874 *Edin. Rev.* July 198 With the advance of power of pathognomical expression, coincides a certain loss of grandeur.

Pathognomonic (păθǫgnǫmǫ·nik), *a.* (*sb.*). *Med.* and *Path.* [ad. Gr. *παθογνωμονικ-ός* (Galen) skilled in judging of symptoms or diseases, f. *παθο-*, PATHO- + *γνωμονικός* able to give an opinion, f. *γνώμων* judge, knowing person.] Applied to a sign or symptom by which a disease may be known or distinguished; specifically characteristic or indicative of a particular disease.

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 19 The..absolute knowledge of the disease, by meanes of the signes Pathognomonicke, proper and peculiar to euery disease. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 720 This..hath no Pathognomonic Sign by which it is distinguish'd from other Fevers besides its Duration. 1758 MUNCKLEY in *Phil. Trans.* L. 613 It hath been thought, that a quick pulse is so essential..as to be a pathognomonic symptom of it. 1838 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* iii. 77 The black pigment [in malaria] is a pathognomonic..feature.

B. *sb.* A pathognomonic sign or symptom.

[1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 14 Ioyne..as most pregnant..testimonies of the disease, these inseparable accidents of the same, commonly called *pathognomonica*.] 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pathognomonick*, a Term in the Art of Medicine, is a proper inseparate Sign [etc.]. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 87 Those inseparable Symptoms we call its Pathognomonics or distinguishing Characters. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 674 It is not a symptom to be depended on as a pathognomonic.

So **Pathognomo·nical** *a. rare.*

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* x. 70 The only pathognomonicall signe of a true convulsion.

Pathognomy (păθǫ·gnŏmi). [f. as prec., after *physiognomy*, from Gr. *φυσιογνωμονία*.]

1. The knowledge or study of the passions or emotions, or of the signs or expressions of them.

1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* ii. 24 Pathognomy is the knowledge of the signs of the passions. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 651 Physiognomy takes cognizance of the shapes, and pathognomy of the motions of the features. 1874 *Edin. Rev.* July 172.

2. The knowledge of the signs or symptoms by which diseases may be distinguished. *rare.*

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 546 A voluminous ..classification of pulses..This branch of pathognomy.

Patho·gony. *rare*⁻⁰. = PATHOGENY.

1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale).

Pathographical, -graphy: see PATHO-.

Pathologic (pæθǫlǫ·dʒik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *παθο-λογικ-ός*, f. *παθο-*, PATHO-: see -LOGIC: cf. F. *pathologique* (Cotgr. 1611).] Of or belonging to pathology.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pathologick*, pertaining to Pathologie. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 500 That vague feeling of debility..produced by want of nutrition, and by other pathologic causes.

Patholo·gical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to or dealing with pathology; relating to or treating of diseases or bodily affections.

1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 159 The Physiological and Pathological parts of Physick. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 297 He .. has given up all hopes of any thing important being discovered..from pathological anatomy. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* x. (ed. 4) 347 Noticed by almost every pathological anatomist. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* iv. 80 The interest in it was stimulated and guided by pathological observations.

b. That is or may be the subject of pathology; involving or of the nature of disease; morbid.

1845–6 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 166 In certain pathological states of the system. 1858 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) II. vii. 381 The laws of their normal and pathological development. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 122 Conditions which are pathological in one animal are natural in others.

2. Pertaining to the passions or emotions. *rare.*

1800 COGAN *Passions* ii. § 2 Its pathological effect [*i.e.* of surprise] is that of a simple stimulus whose sole object is to arouse the attention. 1894 ILLINGWORTH *Personality* iv. 105 It is not the physical effect of the desire, the mere pathological feeling, but the metaphysical action of the mental image that ultimately determines my action.

Patholo·gically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In relation to pathology, or to its subject-matter, disease.

1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1868 D. COOK *Dr. Muspratt's Patients*, etc. 228 His book..on the Heart—physiologically and pathologically considered. 1879 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xiii. 335 The bacterium of splenic fever..[Pasteur's] investigations regarding the part it plays pathologically.

2. In relation to the passions or emotions. *rare.*

1824 DE QUINCEY tr. *Kant's Idea Univ. Hist.* Wks. XIII. 133 A social concert that had been pathologically extorted from the mere necessities of situation. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1834) II. II. iii. 237 The objects which he chooses to entertain, and .. the emotions which pathologically result from them.

Patholo·gico-, combining form of Gr. *παθο-λογικός* PATHOLOGICAL, used in the sense 'relating to pathology and . . .'; as *pathologico-anatomical* (relating to pathology and anatomy), *-clinical, -histological, -psychological* adjs.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 167 The branch of the pathologico-psychological system here in question. 1855 tr. *Wedl's Rudim. Pathol. Histol.* (Syd. Soc.) Pref. 5 The pathologico-histological course pursued in this work. 1876 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XI. 28 Pathologico-anatomical changes in the nerves. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 408 Pathologico-clinical groups.

Pathologist (păθǫ·lŏdʒist). [f. PATHOLOGY + -IST.] One versed in pathology; a student of or writer upon diseases.

1650 CHARLETON tr. *van Helmont's Incongruities Defl ux.* Translator to Rdr., No one..among the numerous swarm of Pathologists, has discoursed of the nature and causes of such Diseases. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. v. 417 The philosophic pathologist is as different from the physician, as a jurist is different from an advocate.

Patho·logize, *v. rare.* [See -IZE.] *trans.* To treat pathologically; to treat the pathology of.

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* Pref. 7 Neither the great Parents of Physick, nor their Learned Off-spring had pathologized the Muscles.

Pathology (păθǫ·lŏdʒi). [ad. mod. or med.L. *pathologia*, f. Gr. *παθο-*, PATHO- + *-λογία*, -LOGY: cf. F. *pathologie* (*c* 1600).]

1. The science or study of disease; that department of medical science, or of physiology, which treats of the causes and nature of diseases, or abnormal bodily affections or conditions.

[1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 1 b/1 *Pathologia* treatethe of the cause and occasione of the sicknesses.] 1611 COTGR., *Pathologique*, of, or belonging to, Pathologie. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 76 This, in the Pathology of Plants, may be the Disease of *φυλλομανία*. 1783 W. CULLEN *First Lines* Pref., Wks. 1827 I. 470 The many hypothetical doctrines of the Humoral Pathology. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 28 Pathology is the physiology of disease. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* ix. 274 Greek medicine rather started from hygiene than from pathology.

b. *transf.* The sum of morbid processes or conditions.

1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* § 14 If Asia, Africa, and America should bring in their List [of diseases], Pandoras Box would swell, and there must be a strange Pathology. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) p. v, We shall add to our knowledge of the pathology of the body. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 211 Among the variety of diseases .. few are involved in more obscurity as to their pathology,..than.. tetanus. 1881 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* Oct. 17 The pathology as indicated in the changes which took place in the body.

c. Extended to the study of morbid or abnormal mental or moral conditions.

1842 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 114 Understand the pathology of the human soul, and be able to cure its diseases. *a* 1878 LEWES *Study Psychol.* i. (1879) 35 Mental Pathology .. has run a course parallel to that of Mental Physiology.

2. The study of the passions or emotions. *rare.*

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Pathologie*, the doctrine of the passions. 18.. BENTHAM *Princ. Civil Code* I. vi. Wks. 1843 I. 304/2 Pathology is a term .. not hitherto .. employed in morals, but .. equally necessary here. .. Moral pathology would consist in the knowledge of the feelings, affections, and passions. 1817 — *Table Springs of Action* ibid. 205 Psychological dynamics..has for its basis psychological pathology. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1834) II. II. ii. 180.

Pathomania to **Pathopœous:** see PATHO-.

Pathos (pē·ɒps). [mod. a. Gr. *πάθος* suffering, feeling: so F. *pathos* (Molière 1672).]

1. That quality in speech, writing, music, or artistic representation (or *transf.* in events, circumstances, persons, etc.) which excites a feeling of pity or sadness; power of stirring tender or melancholy emotion; pathetic or affecting character or influence.

1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (Ker) I. 81 There is a certain gaiety in their comedies, and pathos in their more serious plays. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1632 There dwells a noble pathos in the skies, Which warms our passions. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. xi. 263 He descanted on the woes of the land with a pathos which drew tears from every eye. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 399 The tale of Protestant sufferings was told with a wonderful pathos..by John Foxe.

b. A pathetic expression or utterance. *rare.*

1579 E. K. *Gloss Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* May 189 *And with*) A very Poeticall *παθός* [*cf.* 1591 pathos]. *a* 1644 WESTFIELD *Eng. Face* (1646) 127 'Lord..If thou wilt pardon this people!' It was a vehement pathos. 1853–8 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 294 Little pathoses..are abundant enough.

2. Suffering (bodily or mental). *rare.*

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pathos*, vid. *Pathema* [*Pathema*, all preternatural Conturbation wherewith our Body is molested]. 1842 TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 82 Shall sharpest pathos blight us, knowing all Life needs for life is possible to will? 1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pathos*, Affection, Disease.

3. In reference to art, esp. ancient Greek art: The quality of the transient or emotional, as opposed to the permanent or ideal: see ETHOS 2.

1881 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 542 The real is preferred to the ideal, transient emotion to permanent lineaments, pathos to ethos.

Pathway (pɑ·þɪwē). A way that constitutes or serves as a path; a way by or along which one may walk or go; a path, track, way. (Often *fig.*)

a 1536 TINDALE *Pathway* Wks. (1573) 377, I supposed it very necessary to prepare this Pathway into the Scripture for you, that ye might walke surely and euer know the true from the false. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. 1 viij b, Iohan Baptyst..prepared a playne pathwaye to Christ and hys kyngedome. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 87 A patheway in the myddest of a fyeld. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiii. 270 There was but one path-way which led through the woods. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. iv, High in his pathway hung the Sun. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 388 The great, black, winding river with a pathway in its midst of frosted silver where the moonlight struck it. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 250 If its channels be constricted the blood takes the pathway through the locomotor organs.

Hence **Pathwayed** (pɑ·þɪwēd) *a.*, furnished with a pathway.

1839 CLOUGH *Early Poems* iii. 4 Again in vision clear thy pathwayed side I tread.

-pathy, repr. Gr. *-πάθεια*, lit. 'suffering, feeling', the second element of the word HOMŒOPATHY (Gr. *ὁμοιοπάθεια* the quality of suffering or feeling alike, the having of like affections, sympathy), extended to ALLOPATHY, and applied, with the sense 'method of cure, curative treatment', to other compounds, as *hydropathy, kinesipathy, electropathy*, etc.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* iv, [They tried] Hydropathy.. Pyropathy, as successfully employed by the old inquisitors to cure the malady of thought...Geopathy, or burying him. Atmopathy, or steaming him...With all other ipathies and opathies which Noodle has invented, and Foodle tried. 1888 *St. James's Gaz.* 20 Sept., Pelopathy, or treatment by means of mud baths.. Raxopathy, or the grape-cure, is more favoured in vine-producing countries than it is in England. Glossopathy is now added to the list..[to express] the good effects which dogs can produce upon suffering humanity by applying their tongues to wounds and sores. This gentleman is now collecting a staff of suitable dogs, with a view to opening a glossopathic establishment in the neighbourhood of Zurich. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 June 10/1 Never before.. has light treatment taken definite shape as it is undoubtedly doing now in a distinct 'pathy', which our contemporary christens 'photopathy'.

†Pa·tiate, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. L. *pat-ī* to suffer + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To suffer.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn., Moles* 7 Though he patiate infirmities, yet he shall recover.

†Pa·tible, *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *patibulum* a fork-shaped yoke placed on the necks of criminals, a fork-shaped gibbet, etc., f. *patē-re* to lie open + *-bulum*, forming names of instruments or utensils.] A gibbet, a cross; the horizontal bar of a cross.

1428–9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (E. E. T. S.) 70 Also payd for a patyhle to serle .. Also payd for iiij Ewangelistes, makyng & keruyng. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4127 The patible of the crosse for sheeld and targe hadde hee. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 74 On the aultare was a deske or halpace, whereon stoode a patible of the Crucifix of fine golde. 1745 BLOMEFIELD *Norfolk* II. 638 The Patible over the Perke [Rood-loft]. *attrib.* 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vii. (1660) 79 This manner of bearing of the patible Cross is warranted by Rolls of greatest Antiquity.

†Patible (pæ·tib'l), *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *patibil-is*, f. *pat-ī* to suffer: see -IBLE.]

1. Capable of suffering or undergoing something; liable to undergo something; subject to something.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 115 The deuil looked like a patible old Coridon, with a payre of hornes on his heade and a cowes tayle at his breech. 1656 R. ROBINSON *Christ All* 134 [Light] is an accidental form or a patible quality. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 211 [Man] is a passive as well as active being: he is a patible agent.

b. Capable of or liable to suffering; passible.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 48 The patible and withall impatible body of our Saniour Christ. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 813 The Demoniack Bodies..have.. Gross Matter in them, and are Patible. 1691 BAXTER *Repl. Beverley* 6 The raised wicked have not bodies less sensible, patible, or that need less food.

2. 'Capable of being suffered, endurable, tolerable'. (In Dictionaries.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Patible*, to be suffered. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Patible*, to be suffered or indured. 1731 BAILEY, *Patible*,.. sufferable. 1755 JOHNSON, *Patible*, sufferable; tolerable.

Patibulary (pătǐ·bĭŭlări), *a. rare.* [f. L. *patibul-um* PATIBLE *sb.* + -ARY 1. Cf. F. *patibulaire* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Of or pertaining to the gallows; resembling the gallows; suggesting the gallows or hanging. Chiefly *humorous.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxi. (1686) 216 Some patibulary affixion after he was slain. 1697 DENNIS *Plot & no Plot* v, I never saw a more patibulary phyz. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 155 A certain Corn-Buyer, which had .. undergone the discipline of a patibulary suspension on a gallows. 1837 CARLYLE *Diam. Neckl.* xvi. Ess. 1888 V. 193 Yes, infinitely terrible is the Gallows; it bestrides with its patibulary fork the Pit of bottomless Terror! 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 767 The 'I ad Grecum Pi l' of the German students (in allusion to the patibulary form of that letter).

So **Pati·bulate** *v. trans.* [cf. L. *patibulāt-us* gibbeted], to hang. *humorous nonce-wd.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Patibulated*, hanged on a Gibbet, Gallows or Cross. 1881 *Society* 11 June 3/1 That distinguished burglar after he had been duly patibulated. 1882 Ogilvie, *Patibulated.*

Patience (pē·ʃĕns), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 paci-, 4–6 pacy-, -ence, -ens(e, 6– patience. [ME. a. OF. *patience, pacience* (12th c.), ad. L. *patientia*, f. *patient-em* suffering, Patient: see -ence.]

I. The practice or quality of being patient.

1. The suffering or enduring (of pain, trouble, or evil) with calmness and composure; the quality or capacity of so suffering or enduring.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 180 Þe uttre temptaciun is neod pacience, þet is þolemodnesse. 1340 *Ayenb.* 33 Ase he ne may no þing bere be bozsamnesse, he ne may þolye be paciense. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. pr. vii. 93 (Camb. MS.), Yif þat he wolde han suffred lyhtly in pacience the wronges þat weeren don vn to hym. *c* 1440 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* v. (Sherard MS.), 3if we cowde wel kepe pacience in tyme of aduersite. 1553 Dr. Northumblo. in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 22 God grant me pacyence to endure. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. i. 126 *Rich.*...How bath your Lordship brook'd imprisonment? *Hast.* With patience (Noble Lord) as prisoners must. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* ii. § 5 Patience..is nothing else, but a willing and quiet yielding to whatever afflictions it pleases God to lay upon us. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 339 That thus We may with patience bear our moderate ills. 1849 M. Arnold *To Gypsy Child by Sea Shore* 13 Drugging pain by patience. 1868 Swinburne *Blake* 63 He endured all the secret slights and wants..with a most high patience.

b. Forbearance, longsuffering, longanimity under provocation of any kind; *esp.* forbearance or bearing with others, their faults, limitations, etc.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 99 þere parfit treuthe and pouere herte is, and pacience of tonge; þere is charitee. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* xxix. (Arb.) 73 He shold the better haue pacience and pyte on Reynarte. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 116, I doe intreat your patience To heare me speake. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. iv. 5 Here will be an old abusing of Gods patience, and Kings Englisb. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vi. § 13 The patience and long-suffering of God, leading men to repentance. 1764 Foote *Patron* II. Wks. 1799 I. 348 *Bev.* I am happy, Sir Thomas, if—. *Sir Tho.* Your patience. There is in you, Mr. Bever, a fire of imagination [etc.]. 1873 Morley *Rousseau* II. 93 His discipular patience when Rousseau told him that his verses were poor, ..is a little uncommon in a prince.

c. The calm abiding of the issue of time, processes, etc.; quiet and self-possessed waiting for something; 'the quality of expecting long without rage or discontent' (J.).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 405 3et wil I with paciens a qubil here þe. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xxi. 19 In 3oure pacience 3e schulen welde 3oure soulis [1526 Tindale, With your pacience possesse your soules]. 1475 Sir J. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 130, I beseche yow off pacyence tyll the begynnyng of the next yeer. 1526 Tindale *Jas.* v. 7 The husbande man wayteþ for the precious frute offe the erth, and hath long pacience there vppon, vntill he receave the yerly and the latter rayne. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 153 He had not the patience to expect a present, but demanded one. 1654 Whitelocke *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) II. 401 Their ambassador..was put to the patience of staying an hower and a halfe..before he was called in to his highnes. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 87 Behold the fruits of eleven years patience. 1866 Ruskin *Eth. Dust* iv. 61 Patience is the finest and worthiest part of fortitude,—and the rarest, too.

d. Constancy in labour, exertion, or effort.

1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 55 The same nyght, with grett Diffyculty and moche paciens, we war Delivered a borde into ower Shippe. *a* 1774 W. Harte *Eulogius* Poems (1810) 382/2 He learnt with patience, and with meekness taught. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* II. 190 We..in the fight opposed..to the exasperate patience of the foe, Desperate endurance. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* III. xix. (1874) 565 Genius has been declared by a great authority to be patience; and patience, in this sense, means unflinching, undaunted perseverance.

e. Personified, or represented in a figure.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 29 Pacience in þe paleis stode in pilgrymes clothes, And preyde mete for charite. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xx. (Percy Soc.) 96 To wofull creatures she is goodly leche, Wyth her good syster called Pacyence. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 117 She sate, like Patience on a Monument, Smiling at greefe. 1884 Henley & Stevenson *Three Plays, Beau Austin* I. ii, I cannot away with your pale cheeks and that Patience-on-a-Monument kind of look.

f. Phrases and locutions:

†*Patience perforce*, patience upon compulsion, i. e. when there is no other course (*obs.*). *My patience!* an ejaculation of surprise (*colloq.*). *Patience! Have patience!* be patient: wait a little; give or allow sufficient time. *To have patience with* (†*in, toward*), to show forbearance toward; so, *to have no patience with* (colloq.), to be unable to bear patiently, to be irritated by. *Out of patience*, advb. phr. (sometimes adj.), provoked so as no longer to have patience (*with*). †*To take in patience*, to receive or accept with resignation (*obs.*).

1575 Gascoigne *Weedes* (*title*) "Patience Perforce. Content thy selfe with patience perforce. 1607 Heywood *Wom. Killed w. Kindn.* Plays 1874 II. 138 Here's patience perforce, He needs must trot afoot that tires his horse. 1670 Ray *Proverbs* 130 Patience perforce is a medicine for a mad dog. 1873 Murdoch *Doric Lyre* 33 "Ma patience, that beats a'! *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 58 My dere moder "haue a lytyll pacyence. 1705 Vanbrugh *Confed.* III. ii, *Flip.* Have patience, and it shall be done. 1765 Gray *Shakespeare* 1 A moment's patience, gentle Mistress Anne. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* Concl. 72 'Have patience', I replied, 'ourselves are full Of social wrong'. *Ibid.* 78 This..world of ours is but a child Yet in the go-cart. Patience! Give it time To learn its limbs. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xviii. 26 "Haue pacience in me, and alle thingis I shal 3eelde to thee. 1526 Tindale 1 *Thess.* v. 14 Forbeare the weake, have continuall pacience towarde alle men. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* lxiv, I have no patience with the Colonel. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 341 Archias beeyng throughly "out of pacience thretened to pull hym parforce out of the temple. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 34 Which put the Vizier so out of Patience. 1804 M. G. Lewis *Bravo of Venice* (1856) II. iv. 316 [He] was out of all patience with himself. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 226 "Taak al in pacience Oure prisoun, for it may noon oother be.

g. *Muscle of patience, patience muscle*: the levator muscle of the shoulder.

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Patientiæ musculus* (with Anatomists), the muscle of patience, so called from the great service of it in labour. It is the same as *Levator Scapulæ.*

2. With *of*: The fact or capacity of enduring; patient endurance *of*. Cf. Impatience I b. *rare.*

1530 Tindale *Answ. More* III. xiii. C iij b, Why setteth he not his eyes on the thankes geuynge for that pleasure and on the pacience of other displeasures? 1718 Prior *Solomon* II. 890 Patience of toil, and love of virtue fails. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. x. 366 Patience of injuries. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 44/1 That patience of hunger, and every kind of hardship.

†3. Sufferance; indulgence; leave, permission; chiefly in *by* or *with your patience. Obs.*

1558 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* Ded. ²ij b, By your patience be it spoken. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 66 And thus much with their patience be it spoken briefly hereof. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 78 Nor other satisfaction do I crave, But onely with your patience, that we may Taste of your Wine. 1610 — *Tempest* III. iii. 3, I can goe no further. Sir,..by your patience, I needes must rest me.

II. Special senses.

4. Name for a species of Dock, called by the old herbalists *Patientia* (*Rumex Patientia* Linn.), formerly used in Britain instead of spinach, in salads, etc. Sometimes extended to other species of Dock: Wild Patience, *Rumex obtusifolius*. See also Patience-dock, Passions, Dock *sb.*[1] I b.

[The origin of this name has not been traced.]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 376/1 Pacyence, herbe, *paciencia*. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* II. 69 Take Colys, .. Betus and Borage, auens, Violette, Malvis, parsle, betayn, pacience, þe white of the lekes, and þe croppe of þe netle. 1538 Turner *Libellus* B iij, *Hippolapathon*, officine *patientiam* uocant, vulgus *Patience*. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 37 Let pacience growe in your gardein alwaie. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. lxxviii. § 7. 314 The Monkes Rubarbe is called in Latine *Rumex satinus*, and *Patientia*, or Patience, which worde is borrowed of the French, who call this herbe *Patience*. 1611 Florio, *Lapato*, the wild Dock or Patience. 1629 Parkinson *Parad. in Sole* II. xiv. 483 Garden Patience is a kinde of Docke. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 44 The Leaves are like enough those of Wild Patience. 1882 J. Smith *Dict. Econ. Plants*, Herb of Patience (*Rumex Patientia*). 1886 G. Nicholson *Dict. Gard., Patience* or *Herb Patience*, .. a hardy perennial..the leaves of which were formerly much used in the place of Spinach.

5. A game of cards (either ordinary playing cards, or small cards marked with numbers), in which the cards are taken as they come from the pack or set, and the object is to arrange them in some systematic order; usually for one person alone (in which case also called *solitaire*).

1816 W. Warden *Lett. Conduct Napoleon* (ed. 4) 198 He is sent to the sideboard to play at Patience until the new pack would deal with more facility. 1822 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) I. 220 We were occupied all yesterday evening with conjuring tricks and patiences of every kind. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* xl, Playing a complicated kind of Patience with a ragged pack of cards. 1874 Lady Cadogan (*title*) Illustrated Games of Patience. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* (U. S.) XXIV. 873/1 This is a difficult Patience to get; its solution depends on watchfulness and luck.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *patience-trying* adj.; (sense 5) *patience card, case, pack, player.*

1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 119 It was tiresome, patience-trying work and reminded me of the old dissected puzzles of my boyhood. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Jan. 2/1 Always, like a skilful patience player, leave vacancies for last chances. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* (U. S.) XXIV. 872/1 It is much more satisfactory to use a regular Patience pack than to play with ordinary cards. The Patience cards are only two and a half by one and three fourths inches.

Pa·tience, *v. rare.* [f. prec.]

†1. *trans.* To endow with patience, make patient; *refl.* to be patient, have patience. Cf. Patient *v.* 1.

1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 159 Patience but yourself awhile.

2. *intr.* To have or exercise patience.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* D ij, To warne the blue-coate Corrector when he should patience and surcease. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 337, I had 'swam on a gondola' at Venice, and 'patienced' in a punt at Putney.

Patience-dock. *Herb.* Also 9 patient-dock. [f. Patience *sb.* 4 + Dock *sb.*[1]]

1. Properly, The dock called Patience, *Rumex Patientia.*

1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Patience-Dock, *Rumex Patientia. Ibid.*, *Rumex Patientia*, Monk's Rhubarb, Patience, or Patient Dock.

2. In the north of England, applied to the Bistort (*Polygonum Bistorta*), there also called Passions, Passion-dock, of which 'the leaves are by some boiled in the Spring, and eaten as greens' (Lightfoot *Flora Scot.* 206).

1776–96 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 383 *note*, The young shoots are eaten in herb pudding in the North of England, and about Manchester, they are substituted for greens under the name of *Patience Dock.* 1865 *Science Gossip* 36 (E. D. D.) In Cheshire the edible qualities of the plant are well known, but it is there called 'patient dock'. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Sept. 631/1 The young shoots are eaten under the name of Patience Dock.

Patiency (pē·ʃĕnsi). *rare.* [f. Patient (after *agency*): see -ency.] The quality or condition of being patient or passive: see Patient *a.* 3, *sb.* 4.

1697 J. Sergeant *Solid Philos.* 217 Which..has the truest Notion of Agency in it, without any Mixture of Patiency; because the Body moved cannot re-act upon it. 1813–21 Bentham *Ontology* Wks. 1843 VIII. 207/1 They are each one of them agent and patient at the same time. No one exhibits more of agency, no one more of patiency, than any other. *a* 1832 — *Logic* ibid. 228/2.

Patient (pē·ʃĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–6 pacy-, 4–7 paci-, 6– patient, (6 paty-). [a. OF. *pacient, passient* (13–14th c.), later *patient*, ad. L. *patient-em*, pr. pple. of *patī* to suffer.]

A. *adj.*

1. Bearing or enduring (pain, affliction, trouble, or evil of any kind) with composure, without discontent or complaint; having the quality or capacity of so bearing; exercising or possessing patience.

c 1320–40 [implied in Patiently]. *c* 1370 *Hymns Virgin* 106 In peyne be meke and pacient. 1382 Wyclif *Rom.* xii. 12 Ioyinge in hope, pacient in tribulacioun. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xvi. 18 Studie to be pacient in suffring. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 110 Many a time..you haue rated me..Still haue I borne it with a patient shrug. 1643 Milton *Divorce* I. viii. Wks. (1851) 39 Job the patientest of men. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 407. I praise you much, ye meek and patient pair, For ye are worthy. 1842 Tennyson *St. Sim. Styl.* 15 Patient on this tall pillar I have borne Rain, wind, frost, heat, hail, damp, and sleet, and snow.

b. Longsuffering, forbearing; with *to, towards*, lenient towards, bearing with (others, their infirmities, etc.).

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 195 Paciente of tonge, And boxome as of berynge to burgeys and to lordes. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Thess.* v. 14 Resceyue 3e syke men, be 3e pacient to alle men. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. iv, You'ld mad the patient'st body in the world, to heare you talke so, without any sense or reason. 1606 Chapman *Gentlem. Usher* Plays 1873 I. 325 Thou weariest not thy husbands patient eares. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* i, Ellena was the sole support of her aunt's declining years; ..patient to her infirmities. 1852 Bright *Hymn*, '*And now, O Father*', Most patient Saviour, who dost love us still.

c. Calmly expectant; not hasty or impetuous; quietly awaiting the course or issue of events, etc.

1382 Wyclif *Eccl.* vii. 8 Betere is a pacient man than the enhauncende hymself. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 41 b, Better it is to haue a pacyent soule, than to do myracles. *a* 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 312 Gif 3e wald lufe and luvit be, In mynd keip weill thir thingis thre, .. Be secreit, trew, and pacient. 1598 Chapman *Blind Beggar* Plays 1873 I. 33 Be patient my wench and Ile tell thee. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* i, The ruffian .. bid him be patient awhile. 1866 Ruskin *Eth. Dust* iv. 61, I know twenty persevering girls for one patient one; but it is only that twenty-first who can do her work, out and out, or enjoy it. 1883 R. M. Benson *Spir. Read.* Advent 115 We must form a habit of patient expectation.

d. Continuing or able to continue a course of action without being daunted by difficulties or hindrances; persistent, constant, diligent, unwearied.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. viii. 45 Take to you wonted strength, And maister these mishaps with patient might. 1611 Bible *Rom.* ii. 7 Who by patient continuance in well doing seeke for glory, and honour, and immortalitie. *a* 1727 Newton (J.), Whatever I have done is due to patient thought. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 283 Methinks her [Holland's] patient sons before me stand. 1886 Shorthouse *Sir Percival* ii. 55 So many years of patient labour.

e. *fig.* of things.

1820 Keats *Hyperion* I. 353 And still they were the same bright, patient stars. *Ibid.* III. 98 The most patient brilliance of the moon! *a* 1861 Mrs. Browning *Little Mattie* iii, Smooth Down her patient locks.

2. With *of*: Enduring or able to endure (evil, suffering, etc.); endurant of. (Cf. *impatient of.*)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 376/1 Pacyent of sufferynge. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* IX. 338 Neither are they so patient of hunger as of thirst. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* X. 145 Old man, that never tak'st repose, Thou art too patient of our toil. *a* 1706 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 227 Plants least patient of Cold. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IV. 3 Thine Ear is patient of a serious Song. 1780 Cowper *Table Talk* 224 Patient of constitutional control, He bears it with meek manliness of soul. 1826–34 Wordsw. *To May* x, Streams that April could not check Are patient of thy rule.

b. Of words, writings, etc.: Capable of bearing or admitting of (a particular interpretation).

1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. Pref. to E. Knott § 20 That their xxxix Articles are patient, nay ambitious of some sence wherein they may seem Catholique. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* II. xxiii. 297 A way open for them to despise the law which was made patient of such a weak evasion. 1879 Ld. Coleridge in *Law Rep.* Com. Pleas Div. IV. 304 His language is at least patient of such an interpretation. 1894 Illingworth *Personality Hum. & Div.* vii. (1895) 169 The picture is patient of various interpretations.

3. Undergoing the action of another; passive. (Correlative to *agent.*) *rare.*

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* To Rdr. (1865) 78 [Translators] apply Their pains and cunnings word for word to render Their patient authors. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 293 This motion betwixt the agent spirit, and patient matter, produceth an actual heat.

B. *sb.*

1. A sufferer; one who suffers patiently. Now *rare.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. XIV. 99 So þat poure pacient is parfitest lif of alle, And alle parfite preestes to pouerte

sholde drawe. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* xxi, The pacientes grief and Scholers payne. 1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 547 No payne was in her that hee was not a patient of. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* iv. xxii. 275 Nor would the Jewes, who did all in disgrace of the blessed Patient. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 486 ¶2 Let them not pretend to be free ..and laugh at us poor married Patients. 1795 Southey *Vis. Maid Orleans* ii. 217 A scoffing fiend,..Mock'd at his patients, and did often strew Ashes upon them, and then bid them say Their prayers aloud.

† b. *esp.* One who suffers from bodily disease; a sick person. *Obs.* (exc. as involved in 2).

1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* i, Whan the pacyent or seke man sawe her. 1530 Palsgr. 250/2 Pacyent a sicke body, *pacient*. 1631 Jorden *Nat. Bathes* xvi. (1669) 150 Those patients which think to cure themselves,..are oftentimes dangerously deceived.

2. One who is under medical treatment for the cure of some disease or wound; one of the sick persons whom a medical man attends; an inmate of an infirmary or hospital.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* i. 1034 (1090) And, as an esy pacient, þe lore Abit of hym þat gob aboute his cure. *c* 1386 — *Melib.* ¶ 46 To vs Surgiens aperteneth .. to oure pacientz that we do no damage. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 39 The physicien Is not sure, for amongis his pacientis he may take sekenesse. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* Pref. 3 b, Chierurgions ought..not to be boystiouse about his pacientes, but lovyngly to comforte theym. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, iii. ii. 41 He brings his Physicke After his Patients death. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 345 As house-surgeon, he must have attended the patient. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 96/1 He endeavoured .. to practise medicine, but could nowhere find patients.

† **3.** A person subjected to the supervision, care, treatment, or correction of some one. *Obs.* (exc. as *transf.* from 2).

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 341 Scharpe correccion and hasty movethe the paciente raþer to vice þen to vertu. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2415 *Red.* Syr, is your pacyent any thynge amendyd? *Good.* Ye, syr, he is sory for that he hath offendyd. 1657 *Penit. Conf.* ix. 287 The Priests may rather justly complaine..of the scarcity of their Patients.

4. A person or thing that undergoes some action, or to whom or which something is done; 'that which receives impressions from external agents' (J.), as correlative to *agent*, and distinguished from *instrument*; a recipient.

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 404 The eye of the man is the arrow, the bewtie of the woman the white, which shooteth not, but receiueth, heing the patient, not the agent. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 72 The mutuall touching of the agent, and patient, *id est*, of the fire heating, and thing heated hy it. 1725 Watts *Logic* i. ii. § 4 When a smith with a hammer strikes a piece of iron..the iron is the patient, or the subject of passion, in a philosophical sense. *a* 1791 Wesley *Serm.* lxvii. i. 4 Wks. 1811 IX. 224 He that is not free is not an Agent, but a Patient. 1870 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 54 To you he [Shakespeare] leaves it..to love or hate, applaud or condemn, the agents and the patients of his mundane scheme.

† **Pa·tient,** *v. Obs.* [f. Patient *a.*: cf. F. *patienter* intr. (16th c. in Littré).]

1. *trans.* To make patient; esp. *refl.* to calm or quiet oneself, be patient.

1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* i. (1895) 76 'Patient iourselfe, good maister Freare' (quod he), 'and he not angry'. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* i. i. 121 Patient your selfe, Madam, and pardon me. 1619 W. Sclater *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 185 It should patient vs a while. 1647 Trapp *Comm.* 2 *Thess.* i. 4 Faith patienteth the heart.

2. *intr.* To be patient, to show patience.

1561 Norton & Sackv. *Gorboduc* iv. ii. F iij b, Pacient your grace, perhappes he lieth yet. 1644 Digby *Immort. Souls* (1645) 128 An overflowing reward for thy enduring and patienting in this thy darksome prison.

Patientless (pē·ʃĕntlĕs), *a.* [f. Patient *sb.* + -less.] Having no patients, without patients.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 310 Any young aspiring surgeon, or patientless physician. 1850 B. Taylor *Eldorado* xxiv. (1862) 257 Patientless physicians,..and half-starved editors.

Patiently (pē·ʃĕntli), *adv.* [f. Patient *a.* + -ly 2.] In a patient manner; with patience. (See the adj.)

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1157 He suffred hit alle pacyently. *c* 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 38 How oure Lorde sufferde vs pacyently in oure syne and tuke na vengeance of vs. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* xxvi. 3 For which thing, I biseche, heere me paciently. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* xi. (Arb.) 25, I can not bettre it, I shal take it paciently. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* (1551) 74 The other besought his lord.., saying; deale paciently with me. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* iii. v. 118 Since patiently and constantly thou hast stucke to the bare Fortune of that Begger Posthumus. 1682 Norris *Hierocles, Gold. Verses* 20 Bear patiently what Ill by Heaven is sent. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlii. (1869) II. 580 He patiently endured the hardships of a savage life. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iii. § 7. 149 He listens patiently to the advice of his friends.

b. Hyphened to adj. (before its sb.).

1892 Pater *Wks.* (1901) VIII. 209 Wave upon wave, of patiently-wrought stone. 1900 *Daily News* 21 May 3/3 The steps of the patiently-pursued policy.

Pa·tientness. Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being patient; patience.

c 1470 G. Ashby *Active Policy* 326 Do it with pite & pacientnesse, With no vengeance. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxviii. 492 Who hath not cause here to honour the patientnes of God? 1609 Tourneur *Fun. Poem on Sir F. Vere* 301 Hee..with a most un-weari'd patientness Would labour to .. impresse His demonstrations. 1892 Ld. Lytton *King Poppy* vii. 279 Suffer it with queenly patientness.

† **Pa·tientry,** *Obs. rare.* [f. Patient *sb.* + -ry: cf. *tenantry*.] The body of patients or persons under medical treatment.

1631 T. Powell *Tom All Trades* (1876) 161 To see how pretily these young gamesters, Male and Female, lay about them, and engrosse the greater part of Patientrie in all places wheresoeuer.

† **Patif, -yf(e,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. Of uncertain origin and sense; possibly a scribal error; perh., in *cross patif*, =(cross) of (Christ's) suffering or passion.

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* civ. ix, For there he [Egbert] had the felde and victorye, .. By vertue of the crosse patyfe [*v.rr.* patife, patyff, *MS. Harl.* 661 patife and] precyous; For whiche alwaye [after] in hys banner, Of azuer whole the crosse of golde he bear..in mynde of Christes lore, His crosse, his death, and his holy passyon.

Patin, obs. form of Paten, Patten.

Patina (pæ·tină). [In sense 1, a. L. *patina, -ena*, a broad shallow dish or pan, in med.L. the plate used in the Eucharist. In sense 2, ad. F. *patine* (18th c.), of uncertain origin, but prob. from the L. word.]

† **1.** a. *Archæol.* The ancient Roman vessel so called (see above). b. *Eccl.* = Paten 1.

1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 317 The *patina* was flat, and held soup; and was the generic name for a dish. 1868 Milman *St. Paul's* 85 The patina and chalice were taken from his hands.

2. A film or incrustation produced by oxidation on the surface of old bronze, usually of a green colour and esteemed as an ornament. Hence extended to a similar alteration of the surface of marble, flint, or other substances.

1748 H. Walpole *Let. to H. S. Conway* 6 Oct., Squibs.. bronzed over with a patina of gunpowder. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 509 The vase is of bronze, covered by a *patina* of very fine green. 1876 Mathews *Coinage* Introd. 5 The thin green coating .. called the *patina*, which occurs on coins which have been long buried. 1892 Pater *Wks.* (1901) VIII. 227 The old black front, with its inestimable *patina* of ancient smoke and weather and natural decay.

Hence **Pa·tinated, Pa·tinous** *adjs.*, covered with a patina (sense 2); **Patina·tion,** formation of or incrustment with a patina.

1848 De Quincey *Sortilege & Astrol.* Wks. 1862 VIII. 274 Rather more patinous, if numismatists will lend me that word. 1880 *Times* 29 Nov. 10 The little bronze head of Zeus..finely patinated. 1888 J. D. Butler in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. V. 364 A *virtuoso*, valuing a coin at ten times its intrinsic worth for time-blackened patination. 1898 *Nat. Science* Feb. 106 The origin of the patination of flints has been frequently discussed.

‖ **Patine** (patī·n). [F. *patine.*] = prec. 2.

1883 G. H. Boughton in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 388/2 Like an old bronze with a most valuable 'patine' on the surface.

Patine, var. of Paten; obs. form of Patten.

Patined, *ppl. a. rare*—1. [f. *patin*, var. of Paten, after the Shaks. passage in sense 3.] Set like inlaid 'patens'.

1894 *Persian Pict.* 89 Night, revealing the great depths of heaven and the patined stars.

‖ **Patio** (pā·ti,o). [Sp., = court of a house.]

1. An inner court, open to the sky, in a Spanish or Spanish-American house.

1828 W. Irving in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 287 The patios planted with orange and citron trees and refreshed by fountains. 1887 J. Ball *Nat. in S. Amer.* 161 The building included three small courts, or patios. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 38/2 The typical Mexican house is built in the form of a hollow square...In the unroofed quadrangle, or *patio*, as it is called, is spent the greater portion of what open air life the women..enjoy. 1900 St. Barbe *Mod. Spain* 48 Crowding round the *patio* door each morning.

2. *Mining.* (See quot. 1881.)

1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 343 Amalgamating-ore, which has been worked by the old Mexican process on the patio. 1881 — *Mining Gloss., Patio*, the yard where the ores are cleaned and assorted; also, the amalgamation floor, or the Spanish process itself of amalgamating silver ores on an open floor. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 588 Our Spanish-American neighbors, by the patio produced a very slow and incomplete contact.

† **Pa·tis, patise,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* In 5–6 **patiz, patyse.** [a. OF. *patiz, -is*, later *pactis*:—L. *pactĭlium, -ĭcium*, sb. use of *pactĭcius* agreed upon, stipulated, f. *pactum* Pact.] Terms (of peace); a bargain or treaty; tribute.

c 1500 *Melusine* 301 The patiz or tryhut, that thou takest thrugh thy grete pryde, of my lord, my faders peple. *Ibid.* 324 To treate with hym for som patyse or for som peas.

† **Patise,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* A kind of red pigment: see quots. Also *patise-red.*

1598 Florio, *Saudice*, patisered or arsenike, a kinde of stone, or colour made of ceruse and red okre burned together. 1603 I. H. *Mirr. Worldly Fame* in *Harl. Misc.* (1811) VIII. 42 The patise, and arsenick red, must be ground for colours. 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* (1661) 156 Patise, or a kinde of red or Arsenick colour.

† **Patise, patish,** *v. Obs.* Also 5–6 -yse, 6 -es, -yshe, pattish. [a. OF. type **patiser*, in mod.F. *pactiser* to make a pact, f. *pactis* Patis *sb.*1 or *pacte* Pact. Cf. It. *patteggiare, -iggiare*, to covenant, bargain, f. *patto*:—L. *pactum.*]

1. *intr.* To make a covenant or agreement, make terms, treat, bargain, covenant, agree.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 73 Many of theym duelling upon the marches patised to youre adverse partie also to dwelle in rest. 1530 Palsgr. 655/1, I patyse, as one frontyer towne dothe with an other in tyme of warre to save them bothe harmlesse. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 5 She would readely patysbe and couenant with God. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 144/33 To Pattish, *pacisci*. *Ibid.* 148/21 To Patise, *pacisci, conspirare.*

b. *trans.* To covenant or stipulate for.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 263 Upon the bryngyng of the money whiche the pirates patyshed for his raunsome.

2. *trans.* To exact tribute from, to tax.

c 1500 *Melusine* 304 This fals traytour geaunt shal neuer more patyse you, For he as now..hath neyther lust nor talent to aske ony tribut of you.

Hence † **Pa·tising** (**patesing**) *vbl. sb.*, making of terms, bargaining, treating; † **Patisement,** a private or underhand pact.

1529 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 150 Imposicions, ..that at an entre or exployte shalbe imponed or had, by way of patysment or agrement, upon thenemyse. 1530 Palsgr. 252/2 Patisyng a treatie of peace, as frontier townes take one of another, *patisaige*. 1560 Aap. Parker *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 124 To hurt the state of our churches by exercising any extraordinary patesing for packing and purchasing.

† **Pa·tisser, pa·stisar.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **patesar, patticear, pottisear.** [a. F. *pâtissier*, in OF. *pasticier, pastisser*, = It. *pasticciaro, pasticciere*:—L. type **pastĭcĭārius* (in med.L. *pasticerius*), f. med.L. *pasticium* pasty, f. *pasta* Paste.] A seller of pastry, a pastry-cook.

1567 in Chalmers *Mary Q. Scots* (1818) I. 177 Ane Pastisar, callit Patrick Rannald. *c* 1575 in *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 72 It is not leasum to any Fleshour to be ane Patticear. *Ibid.* 585 Ony Cuikis or Pottisearis, quha bakis pyis. 1588 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XXI. 368 Jhon Rannald, aid to the baxter and patesar.

‖ **Patisserie** (patī·sərī). Also 8 **patiscery.** [F. *pâtisserie*, f. as prec. + -*erie*, -ery.] Articles of food made by a pastry-cook; pastry.

[1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ., Le Patissier*, He had a little wife, he said, whom he loved, who did the *patisserie*.] 1784 in Warrender *Marchmont* (1894) 160 [She] became the best Confectioner and Pastrycook, by making patiscery for him which he liked. 1828 *Harrovian* 44 (Stanf.) The young gourmands appeared to be luxuriating in a vision of 'patisserie'. 1899 Mallock *Individualist* xix. 187 Confiding to Lady Cornelia that 'she never touched *pâtisserie*'.

Pa·tlander. *slang.* [f. *Patland*, slang for Ireland, f. Pat *sb.*2] An Irishman.

1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 271 The game of the Patlander claimed the praise of all present. 1834 M. Scott *Cruise 'Midge'* i. (1836) 4 There spoke your mother, you Patlander, you—there shone out Kilkenny. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 259 Their success against brother Patlanders seemed doubly welcome.

† **Patlet.** *Obs.* Also 5 **patelet,** 6 **patlett,** -led, *Sc.* **paitlet**(t, -lat, 8 -lich. [app. a. OF. *patelette* 'band of stuff' (Godef.), '*patelette de la testiere* 'the head-dag, the broad peece of leather that runnes ouer-crosse, or through, the top of a head-stall' (Cotgr.); dim. of *patte* paw, flap. The sense-history is obscure.] An article of attire; the same as Partlet 2 (of which it was the original form).

a 1500 Henryson *Garment gude Ladeis* 27 Hir patelet of gude pansing. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xiv. 64 Sic skaith and scorne, so mony paitlattis worne Within this land was nevir hard nor sene. 1522 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 153 A patlett of velvett. *Ibid.* 154 My velvett jacket, to make his childer patlettes and cuyffes. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2100, I plucked her by the patlet. 1585 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (Rec. Soc.) IV. 445 Cumand to ony nichtbouris howssis to offer to thair seruands any clayth, paytlets, slevis, gownis. 1786 *Har'st Rig* lxxxvi. (1801) 28 They sair bemane some paitlich gown.

Patly (pæ·tli), *adv.* [f. Pat *a.* + -ly 2.] = Pat *adv.*

1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 133 This businesse, so patly proposed. *a* 1713 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1765) 317 Herein Demetrius and they most patly agree. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* xxvi, The mere idea..which he talked about as patly as if it were a settled thing.

Patness (pæ·tnĕs). [f. Pat *a.* + -ness.] The quality or condition of being pat or to the point; suitability to a purpose or occasion; aptness.

1653 Waterhouse *Apol. Learn.* 116 Till the patnesse of the Conviction assured them [etc.]. 1710 *Life Bp. Stillingfleet* 86 A closeness of reference, and patness of similitudes. 1888 Clark Russell *Death Ship* I. 245, I could not but admire the patness of the mechanism to the condition of the ship.

‖ **Patois** (patwa). [F.; 'origin unknown' (Hatz.-Darm.), see conjectures in Diez and Littré.] *Properly*, a dialect (esp. in France or French Switzerland) spoken by the common people in a particular district, and differing materially from the literary language. In England, sometimes used *loosely* as a contemptuous designation for a provincial dialect or form of speech.

French scholars distinguish *dialects* as the particular forms presented by a language in different regions, so long as there does not exist a common written language. When a common language has become established as the medium of general literature, the dialects lose their literary standing and become *patois.*

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* II. § 8 The *Jargon* and *Patois* of severall Provinces. 1789 Mas. Piozzi *Journ. France*, etc. I. 314 At Venice, the sweetness of the patois is irresistible. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* iii. 65 The Italian language, spoken at his court, first rose above the *patois* in common use throughout Italy. 1851 Mayne Reid

Scalp Hunt. xx. 142 Their language was a Spanish *patois*. 1893 Selous *Trav. S. E. Africa* 7 The Dutch patois spoken in South Africa.

b. *transf.*

1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 197 Their language is in the *patois* of fraud. 1880 *Standard* 10 Dec., A fashion..of introducing children in novels who talk an impossible gibberish utterly unlike real baby *patois*.

c. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the natnre of a patois or illiterate dialect.

1789 Charlotte Smith *Ethelinde* (1814) III. 138 'Alas' cried she, in a *patois* dialect, between French and Spanish. 1799 Han. More *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 103 To ascertain that she has nothing *patois* in her dialect. 1809–12 Mar. Edgeworth *Mme. de Fleury* x, She .. remembered his *patois* accent. *a* 1894 Mrs. Dyan *All in a Man's K.* (1899) 90 His powers of conversation in patois Pushtoo.

Paton, obs. Sc. form of Patten.

Patonce (pătǫ·ns), *a. Her.* [Of uncertain origin: app. first in Leigh, wrongly attributed to Harding (who has *crosse patife*); perh. a mistaken use of F. *croix potencée*: see Potence.] In *cross patonce*, a cross with its arms usually expanding in a curved form from the centre, having ends somewhat like those of the cross fleury.

1562 Leigh *Armorie* 59 He bereth Geules, a crosse patonce [*so edd.* 1568–97; *ed.* 1612 crois patee] Or. Harding writeth, yᵗ kynge Egberte bare this crosse in his left hand, in battayle, and in his banner like wise. *Ibid.* 63 b, Crosses floures,.. and Crosses Patonces [*edd.* 1591, 1597, 1612 Potonces]. 1638 *Guillim's Heraldry* II. vii. (ed. 3) 92 The Field is Iupiter, a crosse Patonce Sol. 1658 Phillips s.v., A crosse *Patonce*, i. e. whose ends are both broad and as it were three wayes hooked. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xii, Whose [Abbot of Abingdon's] arms..I have seen over a stone chimney in the hall,—a cross patonce [*pr.* patonee, *ed.* 1893 patoncée] betwixt four martlets. 1868–82 Cussans *Her.* iv. 62 The Cross Patonce resembles a Cross Fleurie with the extremities expanded.

Patorne, obs. form of Patron, Pattern.

†Patoun. *Obs. rare.* [Origin and meaning uncertain. Possibly = F. *pâton* lump or bolus of dough, pellet of paste to feed chickens, f. *pâte* paste.

In the Ben Jonson passage some compare Petun, obs. name of tobacco. Gifford suggests 'moulding of the tobacco, which was then always cut small, into some fantastic or fashionable form for the pipe'. The word in quot. 1495 may be different.]

[1495 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 57 Thare salbe gevin to our souerane In xxiii in wyne, xix of patonne iiii lib. 10s., xii lib. skorcheatis, xxxvi *s.*] 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iv. iv, His villainous Ganymede and he have been droning a tobacco-pipe there ever since yesterday noon. .. They have hired a chamber and all, private, to practise in, for the making of the patoun,..and a number of other mysteries not yet extant.

†Pa·trate, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *patrāt-us*, pa. pple. (in active sense) of *patrāre* to effect, conclude.] In *father-patrate*, tr. L. *pater patrātus*, 'the fetial priest who ratified a treaty with religious rites' (Lewis & Short).

1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. ix. (S. T. S.) 55 The fader patrat was ordanit to strenth & corroborat bandis and contractis with maist solempne faith.

†Patra·tion. *Obs. rare*—⁰. [ad. L. *patrātiōn-em*, n. of action from *patrāre* to accomplish, effect.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Patration* (*patratio*), the finishing and perfecting a thing; a doing or making a thing.

Patre, Patrel, Patremoyne, Patriak, obs. ff. Patter, Petrel, Patrimony, Patriarch.

Patrial (pē·triăl), *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [f. L. type **patriāl-is*, in obs. F. *patrial*, *-el* (16th c. in Godef.), It. *patriale*, f. L. *patria* fatherland.]

1. Of or belonging to one's native country.

1629 Maxwell tr. *Herodian* (1635) 296 The Image of his patriall god, whose Priest he was. 1755 J. Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) II. 332 Honour, the contempt of riches, and patrial love, were strenuously inculcated. 1806 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 237 Bequeathing the language and customs of their patrial mountains to another transatlantic country.

2. *Gram.* Applied to a word denoting a native or inhabitant of the country or place from the name of which it is derived; also to a suffix forming such words. Also as *sb.* A word of this class.

1854 Andrews & Stoddard *Gram. Lat. Lang.* § 100 A *patrial* or *gentile* noun is derived from the name of a country, and denotes an inhabitant of that country...Most patrials are properly adjectives, relating to a noun understood. 1870 March *Comp. Gram. Ags. Lang.* (1883) 125 Patrial *isc*..connotes origin from a place or stock: *Lundenisc*, Londonish; *Engl-isc*, English.

Patriarch (pē·triāk), *sb.* Also 3–4 -arc, 3–7 -ark, (4 -ak, -eke), 4–6 -arche, 4–7 -arke, -arck(e; 4–6 patry-. [ME. a. OF. *patriarche* (11th c. in Littré), ad. L. *patriarcha* (Tertull.), ad. Gr. πατριάρχης chief or head of a family, f. πατριά family, clan + -αρχης in comb. 'ruler'.]

1. The father and ruler of a family or tribe; *spec.* (*pl.*) in N. T., and uses thence derived, the twelve sons of Jacob, from whom the tribes of Israel were descended; also, the fathers of the race, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and their forefathers. *Antediluvian patriarchs*, the line extending from Adam to Noah.

In the Septuagint πατριάρχης is applied to a head of a family or division of a tribe of Israel (2 Chron. xix. 8, xxvi. 12; cf. 1 Chron. ix. 9 ἄρχοντες πατριῶν, v. r. πατριάρχοι), also to the heads of the tribes themselves (πατριάρχαι τῶν φυλῶν Ἰσραηλ, 1 Chron. xxvii. 22); in the Jewish Book 'The Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs', of 2nd c. B.C., as by St. Stephen in Acts vii. 9, to the twelve sons of Jacob; in 4 Macc. vii. 19 (cf. xvi. 25), to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. In Acts ii. 29, applied to King David; but rarely to any one later than the 'Twelve Patriarchs'.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Þes patriarches, alse abel and noe and abraham. *Ibid.* 153 He sende his patriarken & propheten for to bodien his tokume. *c* 1200 Ormin 7680, & Asaer wass, Þatt witt tu wel, An off Þe Patriarrkess. *c* 1290 *Becket* 2301 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 172 Of Aungles and of patriarks [*v. r.* -arcs] and of apostles al-so. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9047 (Cott.) Þe patriarches [*v. rr.* patriarkes, -is] Þai com wit-al Be-for Þair fete he let him fal. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* ii. 29 To seye to 3ou of the patriark Dauith. *Ibid.* vii. 9, 10 Ysaac gendride Iacob, and Iacob the twelue patriarkis. And the patriarkis hauynge enuye to Ioseph, solden hym into Egipt. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 221 Adam deide and was i-buried in Ebron, Þat is i-cleped also Cariatharbe,..Þe cite of foure, Þat beþ patriarkes Þat beeþ i-buried here, Þat beþ Adam, Abraham, Ysaac, and Iacob. *a* 1529 Skelton *Ph. Sparowe* 256 Noe the patryarke, That made that great arke. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 376 So spake the Patriarch of Mankinde, but Eve..though last, repli'd. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 8 Such a degree as was ordinary to the patriarchs of the antediluvian age. 1852 Longf. *Jew. Cemetery at Newport* 50 In the background figures vague and vast Of patriarchs and of prophets rose sublime.

b. By extension, One occupying a similar position in the history of any race.

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 78 That God created other men to be the patriarchs of the Europeans, Africans, and Americans.

2. In later Jewish history, applied (as repr. Heb. נָשִׂיא *nāsī* prince, chief) to the Chief or President of the Sanhedrim in Palestine, established under Syrian rule *c* 180 B. C., and ending with the death of the last of the Gamaliels A.D. 429. Sometimes incorrectly applied to the Exilarch or Head of the Jewish college in Babylon.

Both the Patriarch or Prince in Palestine and the Head of the college in Babylon had to be of Davidic descent. (H. Gollancz.)

1795 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 37/1 Jewish Patriarch, a dignity. [The article is erroneous.] 1880 *Smith's Dict. Chr. Antiq.* II. 1573/2. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XVIII. 410/2 The head of the synagogue at Babylon appears also to have been known as patriarch until 1038.

3. *Eccl.* a. In reference to the primitive Church, before the rupture of East and West: In earliest use, a rhetorical or honorific designation of bishops generally, which became at length the official title of the bishops of the great sees of Antioch, Alexandria, and Rome, also (from the 4th c.) of Constantinople, and (from 5th c.) of Jerusalem. b. Hence, in the *Orthodox Eastern Ch.*, The title of the bishops of the four patriarchates of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem, the Patriarch of Constantinople being the Head of the Church or *Œcumenical Patriarch*. Also the title of the heads of the other Eastern Churches, as the Abyssinian, Armenian, Jacobite, and Coptic. c. In the *R. C. Ch.*, A bishop second only to the Pope in episcopal, and to the Pope and Cardinals in hierarchical rank, and next above primates and metropolitans. The title of the Latin bishops of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem; also, of those of the three minor patriarchates, the Indies, Lisbon, and Venice.

For various other ancient or mediæval uses of the term (in its Greek or Latin form, whence occasionally in historical use in Eng.) see *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* II. s.v. 'It was sometimes given to any metropolitan who had other metropolitans under him' (cf. b below). 'It was adopted as the designation of their chief bishop by the Vandals'; also under the Lombard kings of Italy as the title of the bishop of Aquileia, whose patriarchate was subsequently transferred to Grado, and is now represented by that of Venice.

1297 R. Glouc. *Chron.* (Rolls) 9869 Þe king of ierusalem sir guy was Þer inome, & Þe patriarc aslawe, & Þe cristine ouercome. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 428 Haue he Þe malisun to-day Of alle Þat eure speken may! Of patriark, and of pope! *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pard. Prol.* 15 Bulles of popes and of Cardynales Of Patriarkes & bishoppes I shewe. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) iii. 18 Here Patriark hath as meche power ouer the See, as the Pope hath on this Syde the See. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* (Rolls) II. 416 Ahoue alle patriarkis is oon pope for to reule and amende the gouernaunciś of patriarkis. 1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 12 The Duke..with all the Senyorye..rowed in to the see, with the assistens of ther Patriarche, And ther Spousad the see with a ryng. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 119 There was a patriarke of Ierusalem, ther is a patryarke at Constantinople, & there is a patryarke at Venis. 1698 A. Brand *Emb. Muscovy to China* 5 Russia has its own Patriarch, who exercises the same Authority.., as the Pope does in..Roman Catholick Countries. 1710 Whitworth *Acc. Russia* (1758) 47 The present Czar, on the death of the late Patriarch, sequestered the office. 1847 Mrs. A. Kerr tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 36 These events determined the Porte not to suffer the election of another Servian Patriarch. 1850 Neale *East. Ch.* I. 126 In correctness of speech, we are assured by Theodore Balsamon, the Patriarch of Antioch is the only Prelate who has a claim to that title: the proper appellation of the Bishops of Rome and Alexandria being *Pope*, of Constantinople and Jernsalem, *Archbishop*. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v., The Sixth Canon of the first Nicene Council recognises an ancient, customary, and legitimate authority in the Bishops of the three sees of Alexandria, Rome, and Antioch (named in this order) over their respective provinces. The title of 'Patriarch', however, is not given; the thing is recognised, but not the word. The title came into use in the fifth century. *Ibid.*, Since the.. Greek schism, &c, severed all these four sees from Catholic unity, the Popes have continued to nominate bishops to the lost Patriarchates; but these bishops have resided at Rome, except lately in the case of Jerusalem, the Patriarch of which..commenced to reside at his see in 1847. Besides the Latin Patriarch of Antioch, the Holy See admits a Maronite, a Melchite, and a Syrian Patriarch of the same see, a Patriarch of Cilicia of the Armenian, and a Patriarch of Babylon of the Chaldaic, rite.

b. *transf.* Applied unofficially to the chief dignitaries of other Churches; †formerly also to the heads of other religious systems (*obs.*).

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 99 The patryarkes & prelates that were for that tyme cam and sayd to hym God hath yeue to the [Alexander] lordship upon many royames. 1563 Winȝet *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* To Chr. Rdr., Wks. 1888 I. 56 Deliuerit thame..to Iohne Knox, as to him, quha wes haldin in tha partis principal Patriark of the Caluinisme Court. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* VIII. 301 A certaine craftie Mahumetan patriarke made the rude people beleeve, that [etc.]. 1637 Heylin *Brief Answ.* 64 The learned workes ..of Dr. Adrian Saravia against your Patriarke Theodore Beza. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. 187 The Lord Keeper's Letter sent to that Worthy Patriarch of the North [Abp. Toby Matthew]. 1733 Neal *Hist. Purit.* II. 156 He [Laud] was ambitious of being the Sovereign Patriarch of three Kingdoms.

4. One who is regarded as the father or founder of an order, institution, or tradition, or (by extension) of a science, school of thought, or the like.

1566 *Pasquine in Traunce* 56 b, Among these Patriarches are accompted..Saint Dominicke, who instituted the order of preaching...Why are they called Patriarches?..Bycause they are the chiefe of the Fathers...that is to say of the Friers who call themselues Fathers. 1622 W. M. (*title*) The Life of the Holy Patriarch S. Ignatius of Loyola. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 135 The Turk's Patriarch Mahomet Was the first great Reformer. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 2 St. Benedict, the patriarch of the monks among the western Christians. 1758 H. Walpole *Catal. Roy. Authors* (1759) I. 162 He was the Patriarch of a race of genius and wit. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xxx, For John Hawkins, Admiral of the port, is the Patriarch of Plymouth seamen, if Drake be their hero. 1866 Crump *Banking* viii. 158 The patriarch of political economy, Adam Smith. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xxi. 1 Sire and prince-patriarch of hungry starvelings.

5. A venerable old man; *esp.* the oldest man, the 'father' of a village or neighbourhood; the veteran or oldest living representative of a class, profession, art, or the like.

c 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* (1837) I. 310, I was rather viewed as their chief, next at least to the patriarch. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk., Rip Van Winkle*, He..was reverenced as one of the patriarchs of the village. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. viii. 291 The patriarch of that great house was now a knight so poor that he craved leave of his lord to leave his service. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. iii. 28 Mr. George Bancroft, now the patriarch of American literature.

b. *transf.* The head of a flock or herd; of trees, etc., the oldest and greatest; *gen.* the most venerable object of a group.

1700 Dryden *Palamon & Arc.* III. 1058 The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* III. viii, A goat, the patriarch of the flock. 1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 243, I shot the patriarch of the herd, which as usual brought up the rear.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *patriarch-age*, *-pupil*, *-throne*, *-wit*; **patriarch's age,** the lifetime of a patriarch (sense 1), a very long time.

1693 *Humours Town* 107 Some old, nonsensical Translations..which have serv'd a Patriarch's Age to the Library of Moore-fields. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 479 That golden age ..When Patriarch-wits surviv'd a thousand years. 1868 J. H. Newman *Verses on Var. Occas.* 129 Till thou didst quit Thy patriarch-throne at length. 1889 R. B. Anderson tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 95 Then the second mythic patriarch-age begins.

Hence **Pa·triarch** *v. nonce-wd.*, in *to patriarch it*, to play the patriarch; **Pa·triarched** *a.*, having or containing a patriarch.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 237 Hebrons Patriarch'd Tombe. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* II. xliv. 103 Whilest Heraclius did Patriarch it in Jerusalem, one Haymericus had the same honour at Antioch. 1766 Sterne *Lett.* 25 May (1775) II. 160 A delicious Chateau..where I have been patriarching it these seven days with her ladyship.

†Patria·rchacy. *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. prec. + -acy, after *papacy*.] The see of a patriarch; a patriarchate.

1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* vi. Notes 222 Urum Papai.. may indigitate..the Patriarchacy of Constantinople.

Patriarchal (pē·triā·rkăl), *a.* Also 6–7 -chall, 7 -call. [ad. late L. *patriarchāl-is* (Alcimus *c* 500), f. *patriarcha* Patriarch: see -al. Cf. F. *patriarcal* (14–15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. Of or belonging to a patriarch; of or characteristic of the patriarchs or their times.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Patriarchal*, of or belonging to a Patriarch. 1687 Norris *Coll. Misc., To Dr. Plot* ii, Who could to Patriarchal years live on. 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* (1729) 160 Here might we attest the Patriarchal World. 1727 De Foe *Hist. Appar.* iii. (1840) 24 Some are of the opinion, by the sons of God, there is meant the patriarchal heads of families. *a* 1763 Byrom *Disinterested Love of God* iv, This Love the patriarchal Eye, And that of Moses could descry. 1884 J. Hall *Chr. Home* 110 Servants, indeed, do not now stand to their masters as they did in patriarchal times.

2. *Eccl.* Of or belonging to a hierarchical patriarch; ruled by a patriarch; of the nature or rank of a patriarch.

Patriarchal church, a title of the five great Roman basilicas; viz. St. John Lateran, St. Peter's, St. Paul's, St. Mary the greater, and St. Lawrence extra muros.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 11/2 The cause why the sea of Rome, emong all other patriarchall seas, is numbred for the first sea by the auncient fathers. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 545 The Pope did erect patriarchal Seas at Aquileia, and at Senis. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 162 [St. Lawrence] is one of the five Patriarchal churches, and therefore is not titular of any Cardinal. 1870–4 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* III. iii. 42 Letters were addressed from Rome to the Patriarchal Vicar of Mount Lebanon.

b. *Her. Patriarchal cross*, one with two transverse pieces, the upper being the shorter: an emblem of the patriarchs of the Greek Church.

1682 GIBBON *Introd. ad Latin. Blason.* 78 *Cross Patriarchal*...As the Staves of the Popes are thrice crossed, so those of Patriarchs and Cardinals are but twice. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* iv. (ed. 3) 60 The Patriarchal Cross is a Greek Cross, the upper limb of which is traversed by a shorter.

3. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a patriarchy.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxviii, To testify their acceptance of the patriarchal chief who claimed their allegiance. 1844 EMERSON *Lect., Eng. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 298 The patriarchal form of government readily becomes despotic. 1883 MAINE *Early Law* vii. 196 The Patriarchal theory of society is..the theory of its origin in separate families, held together by the authority and protection of the eldest valid male ascendant. 1902 A. MACBAIN in *Skene's Highlanders Scot.* 402 The succession among the Scots was Patriarchal.

4. Resembling a patriarch, venerable, aged; like that of a patriarch.

1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. ii. 34 The Selectmen of Boston, plain, patriarchal fathers of the people. 1852 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* I. 43 The patriarchal head of an agreeable and elegant household. 1898 *Voice* (N. Y.) 21 Apr. 3/2 Abraham..is a splendid figure with his long, white, patriarchal beard.

b. *transf.* Of an animal, tree, etc.: Oldest of a flock or group, aged, ancestral; of things generally: Ancient, primitive.

1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* I. (1844) 15 To limp ..through primitive ruts and patriarchal bridle-paths. 1839 LONGF. *Voices Nt.* Prel. iii, Beneath some patriarchal tree. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 141/1 Along the spoor of the patriarchal old black buck.

Hence **Patria·rchally** *adv.*, in a patriarchal way.

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 482 Why might not [they] have continued to flourish patriarchally in the woods of Virginia?

Patria·rchalism. [See -ISM.] A patriarchal system of society or government.

1847 BARMBY in *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 267 Small farms would also be a return to Patriarchalism. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 649 A sort of midway state between the heaven-derived patriarchalism of Russian theory, and the anarchy of democracy. 1887 *Athenæum* 1 Jan. 27/2 His own hypothesis as to the devolution of mother-right into patriarchalism.

Patriarchate (pē·triāiket). [ad. med.L. *patriarchātus*, in F. *patriarcat* (*c* 1500 in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *patriarcato*: see -ATE 1.]

1. The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of an ecclesiastical patriarch.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 76 After that the Patriarchate of Aquilegia in Histria, was by the Popes authority translated thither. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-Convict.* (1641) 41 His ancient right to the patriarchat of the whole Isle of Britaine. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. p. lxxxv, 'Tis the prevailing opinion that at the time of the Synod of Nice Patriarchates were not set up. 1885 [see PATRIARCH 3]. 1895 *Daily News* 11 Feb. 6/3 Mardin (the modern seat of the Syrian Patriarchate).

b. The province or see of a patriarch.

1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-Convict.* 36 They will have us to believe..that within the bounds of his owne Patriarchat he [the pope] is a prince. 1681 BAXTER *Answ. Dodwell* 140 [He] forbad the Orthodox to Preach in his Patriarchate. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxxiv. (1877) 610 The great Eastern patriarchates of Antioch, Alexandria, and Jerusalem had all held themselves equal or superior to Rome.

c. The residence of a patriarch; the administrative office or official staff of a patriarch.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 73. 537 Leaving the Armenian patriarchate, you perceive, in a narrow lane to the right, the remnant of an old wall. 1897 *Daily News* 13 July 5/4 It appears the Patriarchate was unwilling to make any representations to the Porte.

2. The rank or authority of a patriarch of a tribe; a patriarchal system; = PATRIARCHY 2.

1651–3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xvii. 220 To have great families, that their own relations might swell up to a Patriarchat, and their children be enough to possesse all the regions that they saw. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 98 An ark for every family, or patriarchate, or tribe. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 87 Never two dwellings of mankind within sight of each other; only, at long distances, often several miles asunder, these isolated plantation patriarchates. 1896 F. B. JEVONS *Introd. Hist. Relig.* xiv. 180 The patriarchate with monogamy prevailed.

Patriarchdom (pē·triāikdəm). *rare.* [See -DOM.] The state or office of patriarch; patriarchate, patriarchship.

1572 R. T. *Discourse* 21 The Pope in his supremacie, is Abell,..in Patriarchdome Abraham. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. Wks. (1851) 7 The Bishops..fall to scrambling, catch who may, hee a Patriarch-dome, and another what comes next to hand.

Patriarchess (pē·triāikės). *rare.* [ad. med.L. *patriarchissa* (Du Cange), OF. *patriarchece*, *-esce*, *-esse* (Godef.).] The wife of a patriarch; a female patriarch; a woman of patriarchal age; the oldest woman of a community.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xxxix. (1840) 102 She was generally saluted the patriarchess. 1645 J. BOND *Occasus Occid.* 19 Sarah (if I may so call her) the Patriarchesse. 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 199 The History of the Patriarchess of Constantinople is not so improbable. 1882 *Echo* 14 Apr. 4/2 Yesterday.. the patriarchess of the district, attain[ed] her 100th year, being born on the 12th April, 1782.

Patriarchic (pē·triā·rkik), *a. rare*—1. [ad. late L. *patriarchic-us*, a. late Gr. *πατριαρχικ-ός*, f. *πατριάρχης* PATRIARCH: see -IC.] = next, 2.

1776 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* III. 47 The term of Nimrod's life, extend it to the utmost of Patriarchic age.., could not have sufficed for this.

Patriarchical (pē·triā·rkikăl), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

†1. Of, belonging to, of the nature of, an ecclesiastical patriarch or patriarchate: = PATRIARCHAL 2.

1606 J. DOVE *Def. Ch. Govt.* 23 In that Councel, were prouincial, Diocesan, and patriarchicall Bishops. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 84 It was establish'd, that in every Patriarchical Church in Rome, there should be two Priests.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the ancient patriarchs, or of the patriarchal system of government; like a patriarch, venerable. ? *Obs.*

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 116 Whose government was at first Paternall and Patriarchicall. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* IV. xvii. 519 The Patriarchicall Tradition and Practise before the Law of Moses. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 56 His Meen was Patriarchical.

Hence **Patria·rchically** *adv.* = PATRIARCHALLY.

1887 *Spectator* 20 Aug. 1112 It is no use to take a little bit from despotically or patriarchically ruled countries and apply it to ours.

Patriarchism (pē·triaikiz'm). [See -ISM.] The patriarchal system of social or ecclesiastical organization, government, etc.

a 1666 A. BROME *To his Rev. Friend Dr. S.* 18 Who split the Church into so many Schismes, The zeals of these eats tothers Patriarchismes. 1839 VEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* i. (1847) 6 Their form of government was pure patriarchism; that is, they were all subject to the heads of their respective families. *a* 1857 J. HAMILTON *Moses* (1870) xxi. 332 We call Paganism a corruption of Patriarchism.

Pa·triarchize, *v. rare.* [See -IZE.] *intr.* To follow or practise a patriarchal system.

1818 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mosaicæ* II. 222 To convince the patriarchizing children of Israel that they might safely and piously receive a new legislator.

Pa·triarchship. *rare.* [See -SHIP.]

1. The office or dignity of an ecclesiastical patriarch; a patriarchal see, a patriarchate.

1566 STAPLETON *Ref. Untr. Jewel* IV. 188 His owne dyocese, or patriarkeshipp of Rome. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2654/1 The King [of Spain] has given the Patriarchship of the Indies to Don Pedro de Porto Carrero. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 113 Prelacies, may be termed the greater Benefices; as that of the Pontificate, Patriarchship,..and the like.

2. The position or authority of an ancient patriarch.

1619 SIR J. SEMPILL *Sacrilege Handl.* App. 10 Shall we divide Abrahams Patriarchship from his Promises?

Patriarchy (pē·triāiki). [ad. Gr. *πατριαρχία* office of a patriarch (cf. *monarchy*, *tetrarchy*). Cf. also med.L. *patriarchia*, F. *patriarchie* a patriarchal church, *patriarchium* patriarchal residence or dignity (Du Cange).]

†1. The dignity, see, or jurisdiction of an ecclesiastical patriarch; = PATRIARCHATE 1. *Obs.* b. The government of the Church by a patriarch or patriarchs.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. vii. (1634) 551 All the old Synodes command bishops to be consecrate by their owne Metropolitanes; and they never bid the bishop of Rome to be called unto it, but in his owne Patriarchie. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* (1653) Post. 86 Whence perhaps it is that the Sea of Canterbury hath affected a Patriarchy in our dayes. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 148 To limit the Pope's Patriarchy to a particular Province of Italy.

2. A patriarchal system of society or government; government by the father or the eldest male of the family; a family, tribe, or community so organized.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 215 The posterity of which Patriarchy continued in bondage two hundred and fifteene yeares. 1855 J. HARRIS (*title*) Patriarchy; or, the Family: its Constitution and Probation. 1894 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 6/4 'Hierarchy and patriarchy'..summed up Alexander III.'s Slavonic policy.

†**Patri·ce.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *patrice* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *patrice*, ad. L. *patrīcius* belonging to the rank of the *patres*, 'fathers' or senators of Rome; as sb., a member of the ancient Roman nobility: see PATRICIAN *sb.*1 1.] = PATRICIAN *sb.*1 1.

1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Rome* (1811) 27 Made him a patrice, and Consull of Rome.

Patrice, Patrich, var. PATRIX, PARTRIDGE.

Patrician (pătri·shăn), *sb.*1 and *a.*1 Also 7 -tian. [f. L. *patrīci-us* (see PATRICE) + -AN; cf. F. *patricien* (14th c.), which was perh. the model.]

A. *sb.*

1. A person belonging, or reputed to belong, to one of the original citizen families or *gentes* of which the ancient Roman *populus* consisted, and out of whom, in the first ages of the republic, the senators, consuls, and pontifices were exclusively chosen; a Roman noble. Opp. to PLEBEIAN *sb.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 317 No plebeane will tak the dochter of ane patriciane but hir consent. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. iii. 15 There hath beene in Rome straunge Insurrections: The people, against the Senatours, Patricians, and Nobles. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* Life 25 He also design'd upon the Lives of several others of the Patritians. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. (1846) II. 24 The proudest and most perfect separation..between the nobles and the people, is perhaps that of the Patricians and the Plebeians,..in the first age of the Roman republic. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* vi. 54 He [Sulla] was a patrician of the purest blood.

b. In the later Roman Empire, A member of a new noble order nominated by the Emperor at Byzantium; also, an officer, orig. a member of this order, sent or appointed as representative of the Emperor to administer the western provinces of Italy and Africa. The title was afterwards assumed by Charlemagne and his successors.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 271 Nichoforus the patricion, honorede and luffede moche of the seide Yrene. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 13 The Emperour Justine..sent Probus, Sisters son to the late Emperour Anastasius, a Patritian, with money to raise an army of Hunnes for his ayd. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. (1846) II. 25 He [Constantine] revived .. the title of Patricians, but he revived it as a personal, not as an hereditary distinction. 1788 *Ibid.* xlix. IV. 486 The importance and danger of those remote provinces [Italy and Africa] required the presence of a supreme magistrate; he was indifferently styled the exarch or the patrician. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* vi. 287 Theoderic set forth to take possession of his new inheritance, in the character of 'Patrician by the emperor's appointment'. 1872 [see EXARCH 1]. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 411/1 It was as patrician of Rome that the emperor Henry IV. claimed the right to depose Pope Gregory VII. The title was abolished by Pope Eugenius III. in 1145.

c. Applied to the hereditary noble citizens of some of the mediæval Italian republics, as Venice, Genoa, etc. (= Ital. *patrizio*, †*patricio*), and to the higher order or 'gentlemen' of the Free Cities of the German Empire (= Ger. *patricier*).

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 125 Some worthy Duke or Patritian of Venice. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 93 [tr. Latin Inscr.] To Lodwick Ariosto Poet, a Patrician of Ferraria. *Ibid.* III. 239 The Patritians [of the Imperiall Free Cities] liue vpon their reuenues, as Gentlemen. *Ibid.* 240 [*Nurnberg*] The Senate consists of forty persons, whereof thirty foure are Patricians or Gentlemen. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. ii. 50 The sentence pass'd on Michel Steno, born Patrician. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 318/1 At Venice, the name of patrician was given to the members of the great council .. and their descendants. *Patrizio Veneto* was a title of nobility, considered equal to that of any feudal noble not of a sovereign house. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 169.

d. *gen.* A person of noble birth or rank; a nobleman, aristocrat. Opp. to *plebeian*.

1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1876) 148 If you sue to a [City] Company consisting of many persons Tradesmen, you must enquire who bee the most potent Patritians .. amongst them. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Conservative* Wks. (Bohn) II. 264 The battle of patrician and plebeian .. reappears in all countries and times. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iii. (1862) 126 At the accession of George III. the patricians were yet at the height of their good fortune.

2. One versed in the writings of the Fathers; a patristic scholar. *rare.*

c 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 279 So great a scholar, so profound a Patrician, as Jeremy Taylor was. *a* 1834 *Ibid.* (1839) IV. 47 Luther was no great Patrician.

B. *adj.* Of, belonging to, or composed of the patricians of ancient Rome: see A. 1. Opp. to PLEREIAN *a.*

1620 BARRET *Ded. Southwell's Poems* 70 Sulpitius, a Gentleman of Patrician blood. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. i, His horse's hoofs wet with Patrician blood. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 59 The power thus vested in the senate truly belonged to the patrician order; because the senate was originally composed entirely of that class. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* viii. 85 He had a patrician disdain of mobs and suffrages and the cant of popular liberty.

b. *gen.* Of or belonging to the Patricians in Italian or German cities, etc.; of noble or high birth or rank; noble, aristocratic. Opp. to *plebeian*.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* Ep. Ded., Let Death then reave My life now lost in our patrician loves. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 193 In free Cities, here the Patritian Order, there the common people, and otherwhere both with mixed power gouerne the City. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* II. i. 75 You have strange thoughts for a patrician dame. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 143 The dignity of ages afforded by the Oak, that truly patrician tree. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* XII. xxxiii, His handsome countenance, his patrician air.

c. Applied to various aristocratic or non-popular parties in later times.

1812 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 205/2 The patrician body of troops .. turned out the whole of their officers from the barracks. 1850 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. ix. 3 The Earl in his quarrels .. with the patrician party rapidly forming against him in the States.

Hence **Patri·cianate,** bad form for PATRICIATE; **Patri·cianhood,** the condition or rank of a patrician; also, patricians collectively; **Patri·cianism,** patrician quality, style, or spirit; also, patricians collectively; **Patri·cianly** *adv.*, in a patrician manner, aristocratically; **Patri·cianship** = *patricianhood*.

1859 HOBHOUSE *Italy* II. 225 It was the endeavour of the people and nobles to deprive Leo III. of all temporal power, that made him apply to Charlemagne, and merge both the republic and the *patricianate in the imperial title of the Frank. 1885 A. FORBES *Souvenirs Continents, Amer. Society* 226 In Virginia,..there was a good deal of ancestral *patricianhood. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 123 To claim it at the feet of *Patricianism. 1864 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 230 Honest dice, uncogged by those three hoary sharpers, Prerogative, Patricianism and Priestcraft. 1893

GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 117 Trying to take her *patricianly gloved hand in his. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 266 Estimating the *patriziato*, or *patricianship—an aristocracy of a different kind..from that of feudal nobles—as the most powerful and enlightened party. 1867 FREEMAN in Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) I. 376 Burghership and patricianship being hereditary.

Patri·cian, *sb.*[2] *Ch. Hist.* [ad. L. (pl.) *Patrīciānī*, f. the name of their founder, Patricius, preceptor of Symmachus the Marcionite.] A member of a heretical sect which arose in the fourth century, and held that the substance of the flesh was the work of the devil, not of God.

1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* x, The Patricians, Heronians, Proclianits. 1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

Patri·cian, *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. L. *Patrīci-us*, proper name (see PATRICK) + -AN.] Pertaining to, or founded by, St. Patrick.

1882-3 in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1113 The Patrician Church was independent of Rome. 1890 J. HEALEY *Irel. Anc. Sch.* 67 The history of the Patrician Church in Ireland.

Patriciate (pătri·ſiĕt). [ad. med.L. *patrīciāt-us*, f. *patrīcius*: see PATRICIAN *sb.*[1] and -ATE[1]. So F. *patriciat* (1690 in Furetière).]

1. The position, dignity, or rank of a patrician; nobility of rank.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Patriciate*, the dignity and estate of them that descend of Senators. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Patrician*, This new patriciate..was erected by Constantine, who conferred the quality on his counsellours. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VIII. ii. III. 292 The Patriciate and Defensorship of the city of Rome. *Ibid.* VIII. ix. 543 The republic..recognised the sovereignty of the Pope: the patriciate was abolished, a prefect named with more limited powers.

b. The term or period of holding the dignity of a patrician (see PATRICIAN A. 1 b).

1875 FREEMAN *Sk. Venice, Spalato* (1881) 145 The villa near Salona where the deposed Emperor Nepos was slain, during the patriciate of Odoacer.

2. A patrician order or class; the aristocracy.

1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragm. Pol. & Hist.* I. 331 The patriciate was the gangrene of the republic, and had attacked the Senate itself. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xi. 32 No aristocracy was ever more shortsighted at the crisis of its fate than the once glorious patriciate of Rome. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 338 The English inhabitants formed a dominant class or patriciate.

Patricidal (pætrisəi·dăl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a patricide; parricidal; in quots. *fig.* involving treason or faithlessness to one's country or fatherland.

1821 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 73 The States General, indignant at this patricidal conduct, applied to France for aid. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 613 They acted in the most wild, unconstitutional, and patricidal manner.

Patricide[1] (pæ·trisəid). *rare.* [f. L. type **patricīda*, f. L. *patr-em* father + *-cīda* killer, in most cases a later alteration or MS. variant of *pāri-*, *parricīda* PARRICIDE, associating the word more explicitly with *pater*, *patrem* father (or, sometimes, with *patria*).

In one place, Cicero *De Domo* 10 § 28, where the word is conjoined with *frātricīda*, *sorōricīda*, Müller's text keeps *patricīda*, which occurs in 1 MS., while 3 have *parricīda*.] A murderer of a father (or of some one so regarded); = PARRICIDE[1].

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 2 We cannot thinke that Brute was a patricide. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IX. 436 Touching Patricides, Solon..made no law to punish such, as thinking it not to be possible in nature to produce such a monster. 1649 ORMOND *Lct. to Col. Jones* in *Milton's Wks.* (1851) II. 543 They have..murthered Gods Anointed, and our King, not as heretofore some Patricides have done, to make room for some Usurper. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. liii. (1737) 219 Worse than Patricides.

Pa·tricide[2]. *rare.* [ad. L. type **patricīdium*, after prec.: see -CIDE 2.] The action of killing one's father; = PARRICIDE[2].

1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. iii. 156 My Father ..should die by my patricide. 1665 J. WERE *Stone-Heng* (1725) 217 Patricide, Matricide and Regicide. 1707 LD. BELHAVEN *Sp. Union w. Engl.*, Patricide is worse than parricide. 1902 B. KIDD *West. Civiliz.* VII. 236 Their patricides, fratricides, and murders.

b. *attrib.* (In quot. associated with *patria* fatherland: cf. PATRICIDAL.)

1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 212 That..they should have..covered their country with insults, while her sons were exposed to the enemy's bullets. This patricide policy will appear unpardonable in the eyes of future generations.

†Patrick. *Obs.* [From the Christian name *Patrick* = L. *Patrīcius*, name of the patron saint of Ireland. Cf. *Paddy*, *Pat.*] An Irish coin of the value of a halfpenny, current in the 17th century.

1673-4 *Cal. St. Papers Dom.* 160 The priest says Mass, for which he demands and receives from all the communicants 4 patricks which makes 2*d.* English. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 30/2 A Patrick of Ireland..worth an half penny,..was Coined in the time of King Charles the Second Excile.

Patrick, Sc. and dial. variant of PARTRIDGE.

Patrico (pæ·trikō). *Vagabonds' Cant.* Also 6 (patriarch-co), pator-, patter-, patring cove. [First element uncertain: ? *pater* or *patter* + Co[2], lad.] A priest or parson; *esp.* a hedge-priest.

a 1550 *Hye Way to Spyttel Hous* 1047 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 69 The patryng coue in the darkman cace. 1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* 6 A Patriarke Co doth make marriages [etc.]. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* xv. 60 For as much as these two names, a Iarkeman and a Patrico, bee in the old briefe of vacabonds...There is a Patrico, and not a Patriarcho. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. vi, You are the Patrico, are you? the patriarch of the cut-purses? 1641 BROME *Jovially Crew* IV. ii, Where's the old Patrico, our Priest, my Ghostly Father? 1782 *Gentl. Mag.* LII. 16 Patrico, or patercove,..stroling priests that marry under a hedge. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lxxx, My idea at the moment was to disguise myself in the dress of the pater cove. *a* 1875 in *C. Kingsley's Life & Lett.* XXVIII. (1879) II. 347 The gipsies of Eversley Common..used to call him [Kingsley] their 'Patrico-rai' (their Priest King).

Patridge, dial. form of PARTRIDGE.

†Pa·trie. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *patrie*, ad. L. *patria* fatherland, prop. fem. of *patrius* adj., of one's father, paternal (sc. *terra*), f. *patr-em* father.] Fatherland, native country.

1589 JAS. I in *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 427, I could have abstenit langair nor the weill of my patrie could have permitted.

Patrimonial (pætrimō·niăl), *a.* [ad. L. *patrimōniāl-is*, f. *patrimōnium*: see next and -AL. Cf. F. *patrimonial* (in Palsgr. 1530).] Pertaining to or constituting a patrimony; inherited from ancestors; hereditary.

1530 PALSGR. 320/1 Patrymonyall, belongyng to a mannes enherytaunce or patrymony, *patrimonial.* 1640 *Consid. touching Ch. of Eng.* 17 Their Office is elective and for life, and not patrimoniall or hereditary. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxi. (1869) III. 550 Their patrimonial estates were mortgaged or sold. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xlvii. 22 The surrender of their patrimonial rights.

Hence **Patrimo·nially** *adv.*, in the way of patrimony, hereditarily, by inheritance from a father.

1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* V. 125 All.. which did patrimonially belong to him in Aniou and Maine. 1700 C. DAVENANT *Disc. Grants* Introd., A distinction between what was their own patrimonially,..and what the state had an interest in.

Patrimony (pæ·trimŏni). Forms: 4 patre-, patrymoyne, patrimoigne, 4-5 -moygne, 4-7 patrimonio, -ye, 5- patrimony, (5-7 patrymonie, -y). [a. F. *patri-*, *patremoine* (12-13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *patrimōnium* paternal estate, patrimony, f. *patr-em* father: see -MONY.]

1. Property, or an estate, inherited from one's father or ancestors; heritage, inheritance.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 233 For þei arn poure,..For patrimoigne hem failleth. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3760 Plato, his patrimoygne and his contree Lefte and forsook, and dwelte in wildernesse. 1513-14 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1. *Preamble*, To recover the Royalme of Fraunce his very true patrimonye and enheritaunce. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, V. i. 187 To reaue the Orphan of his Patrimonie. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 534 The Shepherd..with him all his Patrimony bears; His House and Houshold Gods. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 3 The second son of a gentleman, whose patrimony had been wasted. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* VII. (1857) 260 He spent his whole patrimony in the hapless cause of his king.

b. *transf.* The estate or property belonging by ancient right to an institution, corporation, or class; *esp.* the ancient estate or endowment of a church or religious body. *Patrimony of St. Peter*, a name for the Papal States, or territory formerly held by the Pope in Italy.

1340 *Ayenb.* 41 Þo þet þe guodes of holy cherche, þe patremoyne of Iesu crist despendeþ ine kneade us. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 24 [He] held a grete part of the patrymonye of haly kirk on force. 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 496 The patrimony of the said bischoprik. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 112 The patrimony of S. Peter, bequeathed to the church by the countesse Matilda. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* V. 192 That the Goods of the Church were the Patrimonies of the Poor. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 432 Viterbo, Perugia, and the mountainous parts of St. Peter's patrimony. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. ii. 89 In a really Christian land, the patrimony of the Church would be left untouched.

c. *fig.* Applied to things (usually immaterial) received or 'inherited' from ancestors or predecessors; 'heritage'.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVII. (1887) 155 Learning .. is the patrimonie to wittie pouertie. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* ii. (1627) 10 To see their children to have the best education,..which is the chiefe patrimonie. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. X. II. (1869) I. 128 The patrimony of a poor man lies in the strength and dexterity of his hands. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* XXIX. 601 The Gospel, the especial patrimony of the poor and the illiterate.

†2. The fact of inheriting from an ancestor, inheritance. *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* iii, It was come to hym by inherytaunce and by patrymony. *c* 1489—*Sonnes of Aymon* XIV. 327, I was crowned Kynge accordynge to the right of my patrymonye. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) D v, The Emperour to inherite the empyre by Patrimonie. 1580-1 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 364 The lands..,pertening to his Majestie in proper patrimony.

‖ Patrin (pæ·trin). *Gipsy Cant.* Also *erron.* patteran. [Romany *patrin*, in Turkish Gipsy *patri·n*, orig. 'leaf' (cf. Skr. *patra*), but now known to Eng. Gipsies only in the sense explained.] An indication which gipsies leave of the way they have travelled, by throwing down handfuls of grass or leaves pointing in the direction taken.

1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Patteran*, a gipsy trail, made by throwing down a handful of grass occasionally. 1876 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Katerfelto* XI, 'Your *patrin*? What is that?' asked my lord. 'The sign that none of our people will pass unnoticed.' 1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* I. XI, Maybe it's the gipsy's patteran they mean. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 617 A handful of grass or leaves,..or some such mark (*patrin*, 'leaf') to guide the stragglers of the band. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* 71/2 I've bin there the last three weeks on the patrin-chase, and not a patrin could I find.

†Patrinite (pæ·trinəit). *Min. Obs.* [Named after E. L. M. Patrin: see -ITE.] An obsolete synonym of **a.** laminar felsite, **b.** Aikinite.

1811 PINKERTON *Petralogy* I. 161 *note*, It is probably of the same nature with patrinite, or laminar felsite. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.*

Patriot (pē·triŏt, pæ·t-), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 6-7 -ote. [a. F. *patriote* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *patriōta* fellow-countryman (in St. Greg. *Epist.* 6th c.), ad. Gr. *πατριώτης*, f. *πάτριος* of one's fathers, *πατρίς* one's fatherland: see -OT[2].]

†1. A fellow-countryman, compatriot. *Obs. rare.*

1596 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (ed. 2) 246 Tenham..where our honest patriote Richard Harrys..planted..the sweete Cherry. 1611 COTGR., *Patriote*, a patriote, ones countreyman. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 285 If hee..finde ..kinde vsage of the natiues and patriots of the country.

2. One who disinterestedly or self-sacrificingly exerts himself to promote the wellbeing of his country; 'one whose ruling passion is the love of his country' (J.); one who maintains and defends his country's freedom or rights.

In this use, at first, as in French (see Littré), with 'good', 'true', 'worthy', or other commendatory adjective: cf. 'good citizen'. 'Patriot' for 'good patriot' is rare before 1620. At that time often applied to one who supported the rights of the country against the King and court.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* IV. i, Such as were known patriots, Sound lovers of their country. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 8 Was Catiline therefore an honest man, or a good Patriot? *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* ii. (1642) 147 Nehemias, a true and faithfull Patriot. *a* 1643 LD. FALKLAND, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 176 The Catholiques were knowne good Patriots under our former Kings. 1699 DRYDEN *To. J. Driden* 171 A patriot both the King and Country serves, Prerogative and privilege preserves. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Patriot*, a Father of his Country, a great Benefactor to the Publick. 1716 POPE *Epit. on Trumbal* 5 An honest Courtier, yet a Patriot too, Just to his Prince, and to his Country true. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* I. 262 So spake the patriot, and his heart o'erflow'd. 1750 BERKELEY *Patriotism* § 24 A patriot is one who heartily wisheth the public prosperity, and doth..also study and endeavour to promote it. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. XXVII, His was the patriot's burning thought, Of Freedom's battle bravely fought. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. X. 255 A band of patriots ready to do battle for the liberties of their country.

b. The name has been at various times borne or assumed by persons or parties whose claim to it has been disputed, denied, or ridiculed by others. Hence the name itself fell into discredit in the earlier half of the 18th c., being used, according to Dr. Johnson, 'ironically for a factious disturber of the government'. So sometimes, at a later date, 'Irish Patriot'.

1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 117 The specious and spurious pretences of our glorious Reformers, and zealous Patriots today. 1677 G. HICKES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 42 Encouraged..by their foresaid patriots, whereof some wish the ruin of the Church, and all of them the ruin of my Lord Duke. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 965 Gull'd with a Patriots name, whose Modern sense Is one that won'd by Law supplant his Prince: The Peoples Brave, the Politicians Tool; Never was Patriot yet, but was a Fool. 1771 EARL MALMESBURY *Lett.* (1870) I. 218 [This country] does not wish a war, whatever wicked patriots may endeavour, or lying newspapers print. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 143 A band, called patriots for no cause But that they catch at popular applause. 1798 CANNING & FRERE *New Morality* 113 in *Anti-Jacobin*, A steady patriot of the world alone, The friend of every country—but his own. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1842) II. 405. 1833 MACAULAY *Ess., H. Walpole* (1865) I. 284/1 The name of patriot had become [*c* 1741] a by-word of derision. Horace Walpole scarcely exaggerated when he said that..the most popular declaration which a candidate could make on the hustings was that he had never been and never would be a patriot. 1888 *Times* 17 Aug. 7/2 Much to his credit, he refused to interfere in favour of the Irish patriots.

¶ **c.** Erron. (with *of* or possessive) as if = lover, devotee, upholder (? confused with *patron*). ? *Obs.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 440 A carefull Patriot of the State. 1633 PRYNNE *Histriomastix* 389 Adulterers, Whore-masters, Whores, &c. are the greatest Patriots,..frequenters, upholders of these lascivious Stage-playes. *Ibid.* 826 Advancers and chiefest patriots and propugners of Monarchy. 1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* Ep. Ded. A iij b, The Truth which it professeth will gain it some measure of acceptance with so profest a Patriot of Truth.

B. *attrib.* or as *adj.* That is, or has the character of, a patriot; belonging to or characteristic of a patriot; patriotic.

1732 J. HAMMOND *Love Elegies* XIV, My Patriot Breast a nobler Warmth shall feel. 1738-49 BOLINGBROKE (*title*) Letters, On the Spirit of Patriotism: on the Idea of a Patriot King. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 95 So truly patriot an attachment to the manufactures of Old England. 1813 EUSTACE *Class. Tour* (1821) I. IV. 163 The same patriot passion..that characterized..the ancient Romans. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* XCII. 761/2 The growing activity of the German patriot guerilla.

Pa·triotess. *rare.* [See -ESS.] A female patriot.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. IV. IX, A Patriot (or some say, it was a Patriotess, and indeed the truth is undiscoverable).

1894 *Daily News* 12 June 5/4 The inevitable 'patriotesses' ..were present.

Patriotic (pē͡ɪtrɪɒ·tik, pæt-), *a.* [ad. late L. *patriōtic-us* (Cassiodorus), a. Gr. *πατριωτικ-ός*, f. *πατριώτης* PATRIOT: see -IC. Cf. F. *patriotique* (Rabelais, 16th c.).]

†**1.** Of or belonging to one's country. *Obs.*

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. vi. 31 Whilest we prestolate the coming of the Tabellaries from the Penates and patriotick Lares [F. *lares patriotiques*].

2. Having the character of a patriot; worthy or characteristic of a patriot; marked by devotion to the wellbeing or interests of one's country.

1757 *Herald* No. 6 (1758) I. 82 Dastardy! in not daring to hazard..a patriotic service to their king and country. 1771 JOHNSON *Falkland's Isl.* Wks. X. 64 During the protectorship of Cromwell, a time of which the patriotick tribes still more ardently desire the return. 1774 — *Patriot* ibid. 88 By the howling of patriotick rage, the nation was for a time exasperated to such madness, that [etc.]. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* i. 3 The exiles uplifted one of the patriotic chaunts. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* v. (1880) 85 The threatened invasion of England .. roused the patriotic feeling of all classes. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 79 The predominance of the patriotic party.

b. quasi-*sb.* in *pl.* Patriotic songs or utterances. *nonce-use.* (Cf. *heroics*.)

1899 F. HARRISON *Tennyson*, etc. I. 48 A real lover of high poetry.. can take delight in .. the patriotics of Burns, the war-songs of Campbell.

So **Patrio·tical** *a.* (*rare*) = prec.; hence **Patrio·tically** *adv.*, in a patriotic manner.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 179 Speeches .. against the Bishops were much applauded among the patriotical Party. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 277 The opposition, whether patriotically or factiously, contending that the ministers had been oblivious of the national glory. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 63 Like patriotical folks, all for the good of their country. 1884 SIR H. JAMES in *Law Times* 122/1 This sacrifice, which had been so patriotically made. 1898 *19th Cent.* Apr. 523 The so-called patriotical assumption, that France can never be in the wrong.

Patriotism (pē͡ɪ·trɪɒtɪz'm, pæt-). [f. PATRIOT + -ISM: cf. F. *patriotisme* (1750 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The character or passion of a patriot; love of or zealous devotion to one's own country. Sometimes ironically: see PATRIOT 2 b.

Local patriotism, devotion to the wellbeing of one's own locality, as distinct from that of the country or nation.

1726 BAILEY (ed. 3), *Patriotism*, the acting like a Father to his Country, public Spiritedness. 1738 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot.* ii. (1749) 100 Patriotism must be founded in great principles, and supported by great virtues. 1750 BERKELEY (*title*) Maxims concerning Patriotism. *Ibid.* § 2 Being loud and vehement either against a court, or for a court, is no proof of patriotism. 1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 7 Apr., Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 255 He .. continued his exertions with the courage and patriotism of a Wallace. 1835 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 270 Patriotism—too often the hatred of other countries disguised as the love of our own. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 146 It shows the strength of local, as distinguished from national, patriotism; .. the ideas of municipal freedom which were growing up.

†**Pa·triotly,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PATRIOT + -LY 1.] Of the nature of, or characteristic of, a patriot; patriotic.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. liii, Some such Patriotly Hero. *Ibid.* p. lix, To account it a Patriotly thing to promote its preservation.

†**Pa·triotship.** *Obs. rare*—°. [See -SHIP.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Patriotship*, Office, Dignity, or Quality of a Patriot.

Patripassian (pætripæ·siăn), *sb.* and *a. Ch. Hist.* Also 8 *erron.* patro-. [ad. late L. (4th c.) *patripassiān-us*, f. *pater, patri-* father + *passus* having suffered: so mod.F. *Patripassien*.]

A. *sb.* One who held, as certain early heretics, that God the Father suffered with or in the person of the Son for the redemption of man.

1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 61 Vnlesse M. Heskins will be a Sabellian and a Patripassian, to confound the persons of the Godhead, and say, that God the father, yea, the whole Trinitie is likewise transubstantiated in the Sacrament. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 318 The Patripassians, or Disciples of Noëtus,..distinguished no Hypostases in the Deity, and .. maintained that the Father had suffered as well as the Son. 1831–3 E. BURTON *Eccl. Hist.* xxi. (1845) 454 The doctrine of Praxeas .. must lead us to believe that the Father himself was born of the Virgin Mary, that he suffered on the Cross... The name of Patripassians was given to persons who held this belief.

B. *adj.* Belonging to, or involving the doctrine of, the Patripassians.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Patripassian heresy was first broached by Praxeas .. at the beginning of the third century. 1882 CAVE & BANKS tr. *Dorner's Chr. Doctr.* 209 Even the Patripassian mode of thought had something attractive, because it, at any rate, comprehended the presence of God himself in Christ.

Hence **Patripa·ssianism,** the doctrine of the Patripassians; **Patripa·ssianly** *adv.*, in the way of Patripassianism.

1847 BUCH tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* I. 49 Praxeas .. being charged by Tertullian with Patripassianism. 1876 A. PLUMMER tr. *Döllinger's Hippolytus & Call.* IV. 268 A little while ago she (the Church) was in general Patripassianly disposed.

Patrist (pē͡ɪ·trist, pæt-). *rare*—°. [prob. a back-formation from next, as if f. Gr. *πατρ-* father + -IST.] One versed in the lives or writings of the Fathers of the Christian Church.

1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale).

Patristic (pătrɪ·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [mod. f., as if from *patrist, patrism* (f. L. *patr-*, Gr. *πατρ-* father) + -IC: cf. mod.F. *patristique* (neologism in Littré, 1875), Ger. *patristisch* (Engelhardt 1822).]

A. *adj.* a. Of or pertaining to the study of the writings of the Fathers of the Church, as in *patristic learning* or *scholarship*; b. hence, loosely, of or pertaining to the Fathers themselves, or their writings, as in *patristic works, writings, doctrines.*

a. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. III. ii. § 9. 404 Theological controversy..became..more patristic, that is, appealing to the testimonies of the fathers. 1844 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* V. xxiv. 99 A diligent student and a master of patristic learning.

b. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 1. 113 The chief works of Latin Literature, patristic or classical. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 10 Since each primitive version was first made, or each Patristic work first published. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* II. ix. 202 A doctrine..due to Patristic theories of incorporeal souls.

B. *sb.* **1.** A student or adherent of the doctrines or opinions of the Fathers.

1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) II. 149 The .. system of the schoolmen..was..opposed by the old-fashioned Biblicists and Patristics.

2. *pl.* The study of the lives, writings, or doctrines of the Fathers. [Ger. *patristik* (1846 in Brockhaus *Convers. Lex.*), F. *patristique*.]

1847 [see PATROLOGY]. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1765 Patristics and Patrology are the names of that department of theology..concerning the lives, writings, and theological doctrines of the Church Fathers.

Hence **Patri·stical** *a.* = PATRISTIC *a.* (hence **Patri·stically** *adv.*, **Patri·sticalness**); **Patri·sticism** (-siz'm), properly, a system founded upon the study of the Fathers; loosely, the doctrine or mode of thought of the Fathers themselves.

1831 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 251, I have .. received a..present of books..consisting of thirty-six volumes of the Fathers;.. I am now set up in the *patristical line. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. ii. § 27 Chillingworth was .. a man versed in patristical learning. 1849 CUREITON *Corpus Ignat.* 291 Ὁ λόγος Θεός, so frequently occurring in the earliest Patristical writings. *a* 1855 J. J. BLUNT *Right Use Early Fathers* Ser. I. i. (1857) 6 Consistent with ancient patristical precedent. 1882 OGILVIE, **Patristically*, in a patristic manner. 1836 PUSEY *Let. to Newman* in Liddon *Life* (1893) I. xviii. 421 There is a good deal of close argument from the text of Scripture: no imaginativeness, or *patristicalness. 1854 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* x. I. 305 *Patristicism, or the science of the Fathers, was thus essentially founded on the principle that the Scriptures contain all knowledge permitted to man. 1899 *Speaker* 30 Dec. 338/2 High-pitched devotional patristicism.

Patrix (pē͡ɪ·triks). Also **patrice.** Pl. **patrices.** [mod. f. L. *pater, patr-* father, as a correlative term to *matrix*; in Ger. *patrize* (Brockhaus *Convers. Lex.* 1846).] A die, punch, or pattern used to form matrices in type-founding, etc.

1883 *Times* 24 Mar. 12 First making a model in wax or clay, and then cutting a similar model in relief in steel, which is hardened and tempered, and is known as the hub or patrice... If an article has to be reproduced, it furnishes itself the model from which a patrice is made in cast iron. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 June 5/7 The edges are filed off, and the patrix removed from the matrix.

†**Pa·trizate,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 -issate. [f. L. *patrizāt-*, ppl. stem of *patrizāre*, in cl. L. *patrissāre* to act like or take after one's father, as if from a Gr. type **πατρίζειν* (the actual Gr. being *πατριάζειν*).] *intr.* To take after, imitate, or follow the example of, one's father (or ancestors).

1623 COCKERAM, *Patrissate*, to resemble ones father. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Hartford.* (1662) 22 In testimony of his true affection to the dead Father in his living Son..[he] presented it to the young Earl, conjuring him, by the cogent arguments of example and rule, to patrizate. [1696 M. HENRY *Life P. Henry* Wks. 1853 II. 619/2 Some of the branches of the family, who did not *patrizare*, were uneasy at his being there.]

So †**Patriza·tion,** imitation of one's father or ancestors; †**Patrize** *v.* = PATRIZATE.

a 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 4th ch. Rom.* (1650) Ep. Ded., The Son..moulded..into the like forme of piety, by a zealous *patrization. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 32 So did they preserve this Memory of their Ancestors, to excite them to a patrization. 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* xii. 78 His worthy (truly *patrizing) Sonne. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* IV. (1704) 446/1 They do Patrizize (*sic*) and follow the steps of their Predecessors.

†**Patro·cinate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *patrōcināt-*, ppl. stem of *patrōcinārī* to patronize, defend, related to *patrōn-em* PATRON. Cf. F. *patrociner* (1367 in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *patrocinare*, Pr., Sp., Pg. *patrocinar*.] *trans.* To defend, champion, maintain, patronize (a cause, etc.).

1611 COTGR., *Patrociner*, to patrocinate, maintaine, defend, protect, support, vphold. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* Ep. Ded. 29 Not cald out to patrocinate euery lesse necessary opinion. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. v. 1822 MRS. E. NATHAN *Laugreath* III. 290 Oh! that I had the eloquence of a Cicero..to patrocinate that glorious freedom.

†**Patrocina·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action from L. *patrōcinārī*: see prec. and -ATION.] The action of supporting, maintaining, or patronizing.

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* I. xi. 42 To maintaine our owne Truths, without all feare of the patrocination of Popery. 1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* Ep. Ded. 10 This trifling Treatise, for the Patrocination whereof I have presumed to make my addresses to Your most Sacred Majesty.

†**Pa·trocine,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *patrocine* (1409 in Godef.), ad. L. *patrōcinium* patronage, protection: see PATROCINY.] Protection, patronage; = PATROCINY.

1596 R. BRUCE *Let.* in Maitland *Hist. Edin.* I. iii. 49 The godly Barons had taken on them the Patrocine of the Church. 1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* Ep. Ded. 12 The love and zeale which have necessited me to take recourse to Your Honours patrocine.

†**Pa·trocine,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *patrocin-er*, or ad. L. *patrōcinā-rī*.] = PATROCINATE *v.*

1680 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (Octavo ed.) 75 When it is..not only vicious and ill affected, but doth patrocine [*Folio ed.* patronize] and maintain it in others.

†**Patrociny** (pătrɒ·sini). *Obs.* [ad. L. *patrōcini-um* patronage, defence, f. *patrōcinārī*: see PATROCINATE *v.*] Patronage, protection, defence, countenannce, snpport (of a person or canse).

a 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl) 891 Mankynd ys delineryd by my sinuerall patrocynye. 1529 WOLSEY *Let. to Gardener* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxxiii. 92 To take hym and his pore causis into your patrocynye and protection. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* Ep. Ded., That your honour will vouchsafe to take on you the Patrosinie of this Treatise. 1629 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. II. III. 23 Sir Johne.. takes upoun him the patrocinie and defence of the said James. 1675 BURNET *Serm. Roy. Martyr* (1710) 47 It gave a Patrociny to those Practises.

Patrogony (pătrɒ·gŏni). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *πατήρ, πατρ-* father, after *theogony*.] A gencalogy of the Fathers (of the Christian Church).

1857 J. W. DONALDSON *Christian Orthod.* 231 The 'Book of Generations of the Fathers', a sort of Patrogony.

‖ **Patroillart.** *Obs.* [OF., also *patroul(l)-, patrullart*, f. *patrouil* puddle, mud: see PATROL *v.*] Corrupt or 'muddled' language.

1340 *Ayenb.* 211 Huo þet hit god wyþ-oute deuocion of herte: he spekþ to god patroyllart (F. *il priedieu patroullart*), ase þe ilke þet spekþ half englis and half urenss.

Patrol (pătrō͡ʊ·l), *sb.* Also 7–9 patrole, (7 petrol(l), 8 patrouille, petrouille, -oville, padrole, patroll, patroul. [a. F. *patrouille* (1539 in R. Estienne, 1611 in Cotgr. 'a still night-watch in warre; *faire la patrouille*, to be driuen to linger, and spend his time idly, as one thats forced to watch'), vbl. sb. from *patrouiller*: see next. Hence, also It. *pattuglia*, Sp. *patrulla*, Pg. *patrulha*; Du. *patrouille*, Ger. *patrolle*, Da. *patrol*, Sw. *patrull*, Russ. патрульъ *patrul'*[i]. In Eng., as app. in some of the other langs., the sb. appears before the vb.]

1. The action of going the rounds of a garrison, camp, etc. for the purpose of watching, guarding, and checking irregularity or disorder; the perambulation of a city, town, or district by a police constable or detachment of police for the protection of life and property.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 801 These consecrated Geese in Orders, .. being then upon Petroll, With noise alone beat off the Gaul. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 245 His majestie has ordered a nightly patrole. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4419/5 The Dragoons..kept Patroles all Night. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. § 98 (1740) 580 The Sherriffs .. rode the Petroville about the City almost all Night, and no one attempted to make a Bonefire. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. v. 91 You are dreading your patrol to-night because it is beginning to snow. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xv, The same vigilant patrol was kept up.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1605 Send forth the saving virtues round the land In bright patrol. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 23 The fox is loth to 'gin a long patrole. 1883 B. HARTE *Carquinez Woods* iii. 61 Mr. Brace had begun his fruitless patrol of the main street.

2. 'Those that go the rounds' (J.); a detachment of the guard told off for the purposes above mentioned; also, a police constable, or a detachment of such, told off to the beat of a particular district for its protection, the prevention of disorder, etc.

1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 289 He sends Petrols of Souldiers constantly about. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Patrouille*, or *Patroul* as we generally pronounce it, is a Round of Soldiers, to the Number of Five or Six, with a Serjeant to command them. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 229/2 The patrole of the city consists of 12,000 men, who receive a daily allowance of one fanam each. 1826 *Times* 5 Jan., 'This here man' (pointing to the patrol), .. 'has told a false affidavit'. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* P 903 Regiments encamped near villages are to send frequent patrols into them, to apprehend any Soldiers who may be there.

3. A detachment of troops sent out in advance of a column, regiment, etc., to reconnoitre the country and to gain information of the presence and movements of the enemy.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3825/1 One of our Parties met with their Patrole near Pradella. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4719/2 Our Patrouilles met with two of the Enemy's Parties. 1799 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 273 Patroles must examine all villages, hollow ways and woods, that lie in the direction of their march, taking care to reconnoitre from the heights, the country below. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 513 The French pushed their patroles of cavalry near the town. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* s. v., Patrols are also sent out to gain intelligence of the position and force of an enemy.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *patrol boat, box, duty, flotilla, jacket, tent, vessel*; **patrol-wagon**, *U. S.* (*a*) a wagon in which the police convey prisoners, a prison-van; (*b*) 'a light open wagon used by the underwriters' patrol in hastening to fires to protect insured goods' (Funk 1895). Also PATROLMAN.

1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 67 These patrole tents .. made of light canvas, ..weighed about twenty five pounds. 1892 *Welsh Rev.* I. 724 A solution..would be for certain ranges to be kept clear by official patrol boats. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 May 1/3 For the protection of her coasts.., America will depend mainly upon her monitors and emergency patrol vessels. 1899 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXIII. 770/1 With clamor of urgent gong, the patrol wagon rounds the corner, carrying two policemen. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Nov. 11/2 Some gendarmes on patrol duty.

Patrol (pătrōu·l), *v.* Infl. **patrolled, -olling.** Forms: 7–8 **patroll**, 7– **patrol**, (8 **-rouille, -roul**, 8–9 **-role**). [a. F. *patrouill-er*, in same sense, orig. to paddle or puddle in the mud, altered from earlier *patouiller* 'to padle, or dable in with the feet, to stirre vp and downe, and trouble, or make foule, by stirring' (Cotgr.): cf. OF. *patoueil* pool, puddle, mire (1473 in Godef.), mod.F. dial. *patrouil* mire; also *patouillas* 'a plash or puddle' (Cotgr.), mod.F. dial. *patouillat* a puddle or pool in the road. The military use (already in Cotgr. in *patrouille* sb.) was prob. at first a piece of French camp slang, patrolling consisting often of tramping through mire and wet. After its recognition, it passed into most of the western langs., Sp. *patrullar*, Pg. *patrulhar*, It. *pattugliare*; Du. *patrouilleeren*, Ger. *patrouill-, patrolliren*, Da. *patrollere*, Sw. *patrullera*.]

1. *intr.* 'To go the rounds in a camp or garrison' (J.), to go on patrol, to act as patrol; to reconnoitre as a patrol. b. To traverse on duty a particular beat or district as constable or patrolman.

1691 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2702/2 They lay there undiscovered till..a Trooper that was Patrolling first saw them. 1701 *Ibid.* No. 3722/1 Several Boats with Soldiers were ordered to Patroul on the River. 1709 E. WARD tr. *Cervantes* 219 They..left him to take his rest with Martinez and twelve Men to Patrouille about. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. VII. 284 The appointment of a considerable number of persons..to patrole as watchmen during the night. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 57 Numbers of armed guards patrolled around them. 1855 CARLYLE *Misc., Prinzenraub* (1857) IV. 360 Patrolled-over by mere irrational monsters. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* viii. 215 Finding the Europeans on the alert, and the native guard valiantly patrolling and shouting out their national war-cries.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1791 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Magpie & Robin* 17 Leaving behind their bodies for rich mould, That pliable from form to form patroles, Making fresh houses for new souls. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 94 The labouring mice To sheltering hedge and wood patrole.

2. *trans.* To go over or round (a camp, garrison, town, harbour, etc.) for the purpose of watching, guarding, or protecting; to perambulate or traverse (a beat or district) as constable or patrolman; to traverse leisurely in all directions.

1765 R. ROGERS *Jrnls.* (1883) 80 We were continually employed in patrolling the woods between this fort and Ticonderoga. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne*, etc., *Eng. Hist.* 241 A strong body of horse patroled the streets. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* xx. 171 Christy often patrols the park with his dogs. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 May 5/1 Armed boats will be provided for patrolling the Nile.

Hence **Patro·lled** *ppl. a.*, **Patro·lling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1758 LO. SACKVILLE *Let. to Ld. Egremont* 12 Oct. (in *Pearson's Catal.* (1900) 68), We have detached Posts all along the Lippe, ..and even Patroling Parties as far to our right as Bentheim. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 105 Silence [is] indispensable in patrolling. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Jan. 9/1 A patrolling policeman heard cries for help. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 11 Feb. 3/5 A few yards away was the busy and patrolled Strand.

Patrolatry (pătrǫ·lătri). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *πατήρ, πατρ-* father + -ΛΑΤΡΥ.] Worship of, or excessive reverence for, the Fathers (of the Church).

1846 HARE *Mission Comf.* (1850) 237 Now that our church is threatened with a revival of patrolatry, ..notice should be drawn to the defects, as well as to the excellences of the Fathers.

Patro·ller. *rare.* [f. PATROL *v.* + -ER 1.] One on patrolling duty.

1879 TOURGÉE *Fool's Err.* xxxviii. 281 He ordered..some patrollers to ride up and down the streets and prevent any interruption.

Patrollotism (pătrōu·lǫtiz'm). *nonce-wd.* [repr. F. nonce-wd. *patrouillotisme*, f. *patrouille*, after *patriotisme*.] The system of patrols.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. i, The Caricaturist promulgates his emblematic Tablature: *Le Patrouillotisme chassant le Patriotisme*, Patriotism driven out by Patrollotism. *Ibid.* iii, Sullen is the male heart, repressed by Patrollotism; vehement is the female, irrepressible.

Patrolman (pătrōu·lmăn). Also **patrolsman.** Chiefly *U. S.* A man who is on patrol. *spec.* a. A police constable attached to a particular beat or district of a city or town.

1879 in WEBSTER *Suppl.* 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* Jan. 323 At the beginning of each watch two men set out from the station on patrol duty and follow their beats to the right and left respectively until they meet the patrol-men from the adjacent stations. 1893 STEAD *If Christ came to Chicago* (1894) 266 The nearest patrolman who sees it [a fire] hastens to his patrol-box and sends in a fire alarm.

b. A man told off to watch and inspect a line of electric wires, etc., to insure their continuing in good order.

18.. *Electric Rev.* (U. S.) XVI. 16 (Cent.) The chief lineman should..also have charge of the carbon-setters and arc-patrolmen.

Patrology (pătrǫ·lŏdʒi). [mod. f. Gr. *πατήρ, πατρ-* father + -λογία -LOGY. Cf. mod.L. *patrologia* (16th c.), F. *patrologie* (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*).] The study of the writings of the Fathers (of the Church), patristics; a treatise on these writings.

1600 NORTHBROOKE *Poor Man's Gard.* Ep. Ded. 3 May rather therefore be called Patrology, then Theology. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 49 To lay open..the least Deformity..they could discover or search out in the earliest Patrology. 1847 BUCH tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* I. 7 *note*, The distinction made by some writers, .. between Patristics and Patrology, appears to us..unfounded.

Hence **Patrologic** (pætrǫlǫ·dʒik), **-ical** *adjs.*, belonging to patrology (whence **Patrologico-apostolical** *a.*, pertaining to the Apostolic Fathers); **Patro·logist**, one versed in patrology.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 12 The last mention'd genuiner kind of Patrologico-Apostolical Epistles. 1716 *Ibid.* II. 278 The Patrological Memoirs..of those earliest.. Post-Nicen Centuries. *Ibid.* III. 39 Printed..by the erudite Protestant Patrologists. *Ibid.* 49 Well read in all the Patrological Prints. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 359 The Basilian and Benedictine patrologic mythology.

Patron (pē·trən), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **patronn**, 4–7 **patrono**, 5 **patorne**, 3– **patron.** [ME. *patroun*, a. OF. *patrun* (12th c.), *patron* (13th c.), = Pr. *padron, padro*, Cat. *padró*, Sp. *patron* (*padron*), Pg. *patrono*, It. *padrone* (†*patrone*), ad. L. *patrōn-us* protector, defender, patron, deriv. of *pater, patr-em* father.

L. *patronus* had the senses of protector and defender of his clients (viz. of individuals, of cities, or provinces); also, the former master of a freedman or freedwoman; an advocate or defender before a court of justice, or, generally, of any person or cause. In med.L. and Romanic it acquired the senses of patron saint, patron or advowee (*advocatus*) of a church, and that of lord or master, in many specific connexions; also that of exemplar, pattern. Most of these senses are represented in Eng. *patron*, but the order in which they were taken into Eng. does not correspond to that of their appearance in Latin and Romanic, sense 4, 'patron of a church', being the earliest to be adopted. The order here followed is one of convenience; the chronological order may be seen from the quotations. The sense PATTERN is now differentiated in spelling, and is treated as a distinct word.]

I. Senses connected with ancient L. *patrōnus*.

1. One who stands to another or others in relations analogous to those of a father; a lord or master; a protector; †a lord superior; † a founder of a religious order.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 6 Hit watz Ennias þe athel, & his highe kynde, þat siþen depreced prouinces, & patrounes bicome Welneȝe of al þe wele in þe west iles. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 285 Also crist & his apostlis techen vs to lyue beter þanne þes patrouns of þes newe ordris. 1402 *Jack Upland* (Skeat) l. 33. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 110 'Syr', she sayd, 'ye be ower lord, ower patron, and ower precedent'. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 6 Vnto that doughtie Conquerour they came, And .. Their Lorde and Patrone loud did him proclame. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 444 The Patrone of so great a Monarchy. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 25 The Dominion for all that remaining to another Patron. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 1 While you, great Patron of Mankind! sustain The balanc'd World, and open all the Main. 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk.* 415 In these wards there are 77 mansions belonging to sokemen who have their own lands in demesne, and who may choose a patron where they will. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 321 Sparta..could not easily bring herself to think of the son of Amyntas, as a patron, or a master.

2. *Rom. Antiq.* One who had manumitted his slave, and who retained legal claims, of a paternal nature, upon him as freedman. Also, b. A person of distinction who gave his protection and aid to a client (see CLIENT 1) in return for certain services. Hence used allusively.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 72, I shoulde gyve an occasion unto Clientes to offende against their patrones. 1623–34 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Lover's Progr.* V. i, It is the client's duty To wait upon his patron. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The principal right which patrons had, was that of being the legal heirs of their freed-men, if they died without lawful issue born after their enfranchisement, and intestate. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 260/1 Patron and client were not permitted to sue at law, or give evidence against one another. Originally patricians only could be patrons. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Virginia* 78, I wait on Appius Claudius, I waited on his sire: Let him who works the client wrong beware the patron's ire!

c. *Rom. Antiq.* A defender before a court of justice; an advocate, a pleader; hence *fig.* In reference to ancient Greece, used to render *προστάτης*, as applied to a citizen under whose protection a resident alien (*μέτοικος*) placed himself, and who transacted legal business for him and was responsible to the state for his conduct.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 219 Iulius Cesar, þat was his patroun and his vorie,..pleted for hym. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 14 He shold to them be a patrone in heuen. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. vi. 25 Conscience as a Witnesse, Patron, or Judge within us, accuseth, excuseth, condemneth, or absolveth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 219 On mans behalf Patron or Intercessor none appeerd. 1875 WOOLSEY *Introd. Internat. Law* (1879) § 67 At Athens.. domiciled strangers—*metœci*,—.. needed a patron for the transaction of legal business.

3. 'One who countenances, supports, or protects' (J.); one who takes under his favour and protection, or lends his influential support to advance the interests of, some person, cause, institution, art, or undertaking; *spec.* in 17th and 18th c. the person who accepted the dedication of a book. (Always implying something of the superior relation of the wealthy or powerful Roman patron to his client.) Now a chief sense.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 227 Ac kynde. is þe pyes patroun and putteth it in hire ere. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 234 þe world is his patroun, and þe fadir of pryde also. 14 .. *Tundale's Vis.* (Wagner) 2159, I was sume tyme thy patroun fre, To whom thou shuldest buxsum be. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lviii. 13 Off sic hie feistis of saintis in glorie, ..Quhair lordis war patrones, oft I sang thame *Caritas pro Dei amore*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 770 As though God and Saint Peter were the Patrones of vngracious liuyng. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 9 Books (such as are worthy the name of books) ought to have no patrons but truth and reason. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 249 May some choice patron bless each grey-goose quill! 1749 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 163 There mark what ills the scholar's life assail, Toil, envy, want, the patron, and the jail. 1847 TENNYSON *Prine.* Concl. 88 A great broad-shoulder'd genial Englishman,..A patron of some thirty charities. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. iv. 213 Kings..at various periods have been most effective patrons of art and science.

fig. *c* 1760 SMOLLETT *Ode to Sleep* 2 Soft Sleep..Sweet patron of the peaceful hour.

b. A supporter, upholder, advocate, or champion of a theory or doctrine. Now *rare*.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 10, I was a great and contmual patron of paradoxis. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 103 Patrons and favourers of the circular motion of the blood, as Harvey. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 424 Those very Epistles, where the main Strength of the Patrons for a naked and unfruitful Faith is supposed to lye. 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 42 This fancy has had some patrons before you.

c. One who countenances or supports a practice, a form of sport, an institution, or the like. Also (in tradesmen's language), One who supports with his custom a commercial undertaking, a shop, store, etc.; a regular customer; one who uses or frequents any institution or place of resort.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. i, [Volpone, disguised as a mountebank Doctor addressing the crowd gathered before him] Most noble gentlemen, and my worthy patrons! 1891 *Falkirk Herald* 18 July 1/5 The Proprietor..thanks his Patrons for the support they have extended to him for the past 11 years. *Mod.* A great patron of the turf and the prize-ring. The patrons of the public-house, the gin-shop, etc.

II. Senses arising in mediæval Latin.

4. One who holds the right of presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice; the holder of the advowson: so called from his original function of advocate and defender: see ADVOCATE 2, ADVOWEE 2. (The earliest sense in Eng. use.)

[1278 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 5/1 Les eyres Wauter Ledet sunt verres patrons de la dite Eglise.] *c* 1300 *Beket* (Percy Soc.) 570 And that he, other the patroun, furst the ȝift ȝeve. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 56 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 326 Sone so a parsoun is ded and in eorthe i-don, Thanne shal the patroun have ȝiftes anon. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 78 Popes and patrones poure gentil blod refuseþ. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 42 The knight was lorde and patron of the chirche. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* To Gentlem. Eng. (1590) **iv b, They should defend and tender the estate of the Churches whereof they bee patrons. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* IV. 1357 Lawes danger to prevent, The patron with the parson will indent That he shall have the living. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xviii. 276 The right of presentation to a church accrues to the ordinary by neglect of the patron to present. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* s. v. *Patronage*, It would appear that patrons were originally merely the guardians of the temporal property of particular churches. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* xix. III. 311 In 1253..he [Innocent IV] recognized in the fullest way the rights of patrons, and undertook to abstain from all usurped provisions.

5. 'A guardian saint' (J.); the special tutelary saint of a person, place, country, craft, or institution. (Now usually *Patron saint*: see 12 c.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 73 Neiþer þei make Baptist ne Jesus Crist þer patroun. 1511 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 11 Many relyques, as the hed and the arme of seynt Blase, which is there patron. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 437 b, S. James the Patrone of Spain. 1646 CRASHAW *Deo Nostro* (1652) 196 Ah, then, poor soul! what wilt thou say? And to what patron choose to pray? 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 16 P 4 Saint Nicholas is the great Patron of Mariners. 1828 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1846) II. *Tancredus* 89 [St. George] was the patron of England as early as the time of Richard I. He is also patron of Malta, of Genoa, of Valentia and Arragon.

† b. A tutelary (pagan) divinity. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 4 You fiers god of armes Mars the rede That..Honured art as patron of that place. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XII. 596 Then to the patron of his art he [the physician Iāpis] pray'd.

† c. *ellipt.* for *patron day* (see 11): = PATTERN *sb.* 12. *Obs.*

1890 J. HEALEY *Insula Sanct. et Doctor.* 82 A holy well where a 'patron' was formerly held on the last Sunday of July.

III. Senses repr. modern Romanic uses.

(=It. *padrone, patrone*, Sp. *patron, padron*, F. *patron.*) Cf. PADRONE, PATROON 2–3.

6. The captain or master of a galley, or of a coasting vessel in the Mediterranean; also, the steersman of a longboat. Now *rare.*

[1392–3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 232 Item pro vino .. empto per manus Johannis Payn in galeia de Gilberto famulo patroni.] 14.. in *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 115 Certayne lordys faughtyn whithe carykys of Gene, .. and toke iiij of..them and hyr patronys. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* ix, Ther was a carryk of Jene..of the whiche carrick the patrone hare in his sheld painted an oxe hede. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 464 Three of the greatest Caricks with their patrones, and Monsire Iaques de Burbon their Admirall were taken. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1066/3 These particulars,.. come from Naples, brought thither by the Patron of a Felucca. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Patron* ..is a name given in the Mediterranean, to the person who commands the vessel and seamen; sometimes to the person who steers it. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. ii. 294 How! did you say the patron of a galley?

† b. Extended to the captain of an ancient ship.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 95 Eneas .. called to hym all the patrons & all the maystres of the shipes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. iv. 5 That the patrone Gyas, amyd the flude,.. Callis on his steris man, hait Menceit by name.

† 7. A master or owner of slaves or captives (in the Levant and Barbary states). *Obs.*

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 19 [They] gaue me leaue to carrie away all the English captiues that remained here (which were near 50), paying onely the money they cost vnto their patrones. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 227 Heretofore .. a Patron might have killed his Slave as he might have killed his Dog. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. ii, My new patron or master had taken me home to his house.

‖ 8. The host or landlord of an inn (in Spain): cf. PADRONE d.

1878 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* x. 170 [They] carried it to the inn, where I had to explain to the *patron*, in my best Spanish, that we wanted a carriage to go to the baths.

IV. Applied to things.

† 9. The earlier form of the word PATTERN, q. v. for illustrations of this form. *Obs.* (in this spelling).

† 10. A case for holding pistol-cartridges: see quot. 1834. (F. *patron, patronne.*) Also, A cartridge (Ger. *patrone*). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1683 SIR J. TURNER *Pallas Armata* 173 All Horse-men should always have the charges of their Pistols ready in Patrons, the Powder made up compactly in Paper, and the Ball tyed to it with a piece of Packthred. *Ibid.* 176 He hath no more to do but to bite of a little of the Paper of his Patron. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 375/2 The *Patron* was an upright semi-cylindrical box of steel, with a cover moving on a hinge, filled with a block of wood with five perforations to hold as many pistol-cartridges. 1850 FAIRHOLT *Cost. Eng.* (ed. 2) Gloss. 1862 *Cat. Spec. Exh. S. Kens.* No. 4731–2 Steel patron for holding cartridges, with embossed figures in front. Sixteenth century. Leather patron, with steel mountings and cover, and ball bag attached. Seventeenth century.

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

11. *attrib.*, as *patron business, -worship*; **patron call** (*Sc.*), see quot.; **patron day**, the day of a patron saint, esp. in Ireland: see PATTERN *sb.* 12; † **patrontashe** *Mil.* [Du. *patroontasch*, Ger. *patronentasche*], a cartridge-case or ammunition-pouch.

1825–80 JAMIESON, **Patron-call*, the patronage of a church, the right of presentation. 1710 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 599 In the act .. is a clause against papists frequenting their saints wells on particular *patron days. 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 280 The patron-day .. attracts crowds of visitors. 1689 *Acts Parl. Scot.* (1822) IX. 30/2 Money was given .. for buying baggenots and *patrontashes to ther Captaines of every Company. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 280 Not only in the line of public service, but in every other line, even in the line of *Patron-worship, will exertions cease.

12. In appositive construction or combination: often equivalent to an adj. a. That is a patron.

1781 COWPER *Hope* 414 Just made fifth chaplain of his patron lord.

b. Tutelary, as *patron deity, god, martyr*, etc.

1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 561 The bloody colours of his patron god. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 468 Hermes, his Patron-god, those gifts bestow'd. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* (1877) I. iii. 464 Almost every hamlet soon required a patron martyr and a local legend. 1895 SAYCE *Egypt of Hebr. & Herodotos* 122 Its [Thebes] patron-deity was Amon.

c. **Patron saint**: = sense 5.

1717 FENTON *Ep. T. Lambard* Poems 213 By France the Genius of the Fight confest, For which our Patron-Saint adorns his Breast. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 176 The festival of Justus, the patron saint, had attracted crowds to the village. *transf.* 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 50 Sir Philip Sidney is one of the patron saints of England.

Pa·tron, *v. rare.* [cf. mod.F. *patronner*, med.L. and It. *patronare*, f. L. *patrōnus* PATRON.] *trans.* To act as patron to, to champion or favour as a patron; to patronize.

c 1624 CHAPMAN *Batrachom.* xxii, This Dedication calls no greatness, then, To patron this greatness-creating pen. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 3 Wiser Princes Patron the Arts. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 186, I..am not likely to Patron them. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. xiv, Why am I to be patroned and patronessed as if the patrons and patronesses treated me?

Patronage (pæ·trŏnĕdʒ), *sb.* [a. F. *patronage* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *patronaggio*, in med.L. *patrōnāticum, -āgium*, f. L. *patrōn-us* PATRON: see -AGE.] The office or action of a PATRON: in various senses of the word.

1. *Eccl.* The right of presenting a qualified person to an ecclesiastical benefice; advowson. Originally, the protection and defence of the rights of a church, which carried with it the right of presentation.

1412 in *Laing Charters* (1899) 24 He..sal noth iniure na disese the place throuch na titil of patronage bot as it is granttit..in this indenture. 1513–14 *Act 5 Hen. VIII*, c. 11 § 2 The said Erle .. [shall] have and enjoye all and singler Advousons and Patronages of Churches. 1578–9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 99 The patronage of the said bischoprik of Glasgow. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio) s.v., *Lay Patronage* .. is a right attach'd to the person either as founder, or heir of the founder; or as possessor of the see to which the patronage is annexed, and is either *real* or *personal.* 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 246 Patronage was introduced in the fourth century. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 501 In either case, patronage involved, what in later times has come to be its whole substance, a right of nomination. 1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 328/2 By an act of parliament in 1874, patronage was abolished [in the Church of Scotland].

2. Guardianship, tutelary care, as of a divinity or a saint. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 49 And so to bee shielded yet agayn with patronage anticque. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* xlviii. *Comm.*, The ancient Fathers teach the patronage and Invocation of Angels. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* ii. Wks. (Bohn) I. 295 Among the Roman Catholics every vessel is recommended to the patronage of some particular saint. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* x. 139 His the other pile, By whose peculiar power and patronage Aztlan was blest, Mexitli, woman-born.

3. The action of a patron in giving influential support, favour, encouragement, or countenance, to a person, institution, work, art, etc. Originally implying the action of a superior.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* Ep. (1567) A j b, I therfore commende to youre Lordeschyppes tuition and patronage this traictise of Rhethorique. 1567 DRANT *Horace* Ded. *ij b, Nor any thing doth add more estimation to true nobilitye, then patronage of learning. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 194 ¶ 4 My fears of losing the patronage of the family. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* xiv, Obtain for your girls what I call the patronage of fashion. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 75 Henry's patronage of letters was highly commendable. 1860 C. KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng.* VI. vi. 91 Thanks to the example of the 'poor author' who threw the tardy patronage of lord Chesterfield in his face. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i, Harold had gone with the Embassy to Constantinople, under the patronage of a high relative, his mother's cousin.

b. *spec.* Protection, defence; protectorship. ? *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 26 Leave unto me thy knights last patronage [*i.e.* of his dead body]. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI. 469 Lest, of a father's patronage, the bulwark of all Troy, Thou leav'st him a poor widow's charge. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Patronage*, Protection, Defence. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 369 Without having been able to effect anything..for..the newly expelled Spartan exiles, who had likewise reckoned on his patronage.

† c. Advocacy, countenance, support. *Obs.*

1610 A. WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 114 The multitude of those that erre, is no patronage for error. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 11 This place..rightly interpreted, yeeldeth no patronage to that deuise of Vniversall election. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 10 He doth therein undertake our Patronage, as our Advocate.

d. Countenance or favour shown with an air or assumption of superiority; patronizing.

1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 279 A distinct patronage both of Providence and the Devil. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ii, With a pleasant air of patronage, the Dean as nearly cocks his quaint hat as [etc.]. 1883 JOS. QUINCY *Figures of Past* 61 If there was a little savor of patronage in the generous hospitality she exercised among her simple neighbors, it was never regarded as more than a natural emphasis of her undoubted claims to precedence.

e. In commercial or colloquial use: The financial support given by customers in making use of anything established, opened, or offered for the use of the public, as a line of conveyances or steamers, a hotel, store, shop, or the like.

1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 187/1 That the institution has all that claim to general patronage..we are disposed to deny. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 76 The appearance of the other public-house indicated that it expected a less select patronage. *Mod.* 'Messrs. A. and B. have opened a new establishment for the supply of.., and hope for a share of public patronage'.

4. The right or control of appointments to offices, privileges, etc., in the public service.

1769 *Junius Lett.* iii. 18 Is the command of the army, with all the patronage annexed to it, nothing? 1792 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 259 The ministers possess more patronage than any monarch since Louis the Fourteenth. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Proc. E. Ind. Ho.* 116/1 Why had they confined their inquiry to one individual charge of the abuse of patronage—that of the sale of writers appointments? 1886 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXLII. 577 The senators of each State divided their patronage to suit themselves, fulfilling the pledges of the last election and bribing voters for the next.

5. *Arms of Patronage* (*Her.*): see quots.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Arms of Patronage*, in heraldry, are those, a top whereof are some marks of subjection and dependance..The cardinals on the top of their arms bear those of the pope, who gave them the hat, to shew that they are his creatures. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Patronage, Arms of* (*Her.*), those arms which governors of provinces, lords of manors, patrons of benefices, add to their family arms to betoken their right and jurisdiction.

6. *attrib.* (chiefly in senses 1 and 4), as *patronage reform*, etc.; **Patronage Secretary** (in Great Britain), the Secretary of the Treasury through whom the patronage of that department of the government is administered and appointments to departments under its control made.

1875 LE FANU *Will. die* xxix, That judicious rewarder of public virtue, and instructor of the conscience of the hustings, the patronage Secretary of the Treasury. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 4 Mar. 2 Whether it was with the Sanction of the Government that certain draft Editorials .. have been forwarded to organs of the press by the noble lord the Patronage Secretary. 1897 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 8/7 Archbishop Benson..was..greatly disappointed at his failure to get his patronage reforms, as embodied in the Benefices Bill, through.

† **Pa·tronage**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.; perh. influenced by It. *patroneggiare* to patronize.] *trans.* To give patronage to; to countenance, nphold, protect, defend; to PATRONIZE.

1587 GREENE *Euphues' Censure* Ep. Ded., For that the goddesse [Pallas] did most patronage learning and souldiers. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 48 Yes, as an Out-law in a Castle keepes, And vseth it, to patronage his Theft. 1596 *Edward III*, III. iii, To patronage the fatherless and poor. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* To Rdr., To patronage them from the insolent incroaching of men of no desert. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* Aaaa ij, That I may charge you to Patronage no more than you had.

Hence † **Pa·tronaged** *ppl. a.*; † **Pa·tronaging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a. Obs.*

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 124 That it should be rackt to the patronaging of Temo's cosenage. ?1650 *Don Bellianis* 254 The quiet shore of your most gentle and patronaging favours. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 411 The Patron ought..to have Honours done him in such patronag'd Church, as the best seat therein and the like.

Patronal (pæ·trŏnăl, pē·t-), *a.* [a. F. *patronal* (1611 in Cotgr.), ad. L. *patrōnāl-is*, f. *patrōn-us* PATRON: see -AL. For the pronunciation cf. *personal*; but some say (pătrō·năl); cf. DOCTRINAL.] Of or pertaining to a patron or patron saint; of the nature of a patron.

1611 COTGR., *Patronal*, patronall; of, or belonging to, a Patron; done in remembrance, or solemnized in honour, of a Patron. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 12 Their Penates and Patronall gods. 1755 JOHNSON, *Patronal*, Protecting; supporting; guarding; defending; doing the office of a patron. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* (1835) 229 One might have thought..that it was the patronal fête of the town. 1868 SMITH *Smaller Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* (ed. 7) s.v. *Patronus*, It was the duty of the patron to support his freedman in case of necessity, and if he did not, he lost his patronal rights.

Patronate (pæ·trŏnēt, pē·t-). *rare.* [ad. L. *patrōnāt-us*, f. *patrōn-us* PATRON: see -ATE 1.] The position, right, or duty of a patron; the jurisdiction or possession of a patron.

1694 FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis. Crt. Session* (1826) IV. 143 The Lords found the Bishop's presenting, as patron, made it a patronate, but not a patrimonial mensal kirk. 1865 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 75 That was the idea which the master of Rosso and Cellini formed of his patronate of letters. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* 563 *Patronatè* was the relationship that existed between a freedman,..and his *patronus.*

attrib. 1879 P. LORIMER *Lechler's Wiclif* I. 46 The Curia..encourages all who have patronate rights to make pastoral appointments of a like kind.

Pa·trondom. *nonce-wd.* [See -DOM.] The estate or order of patrons.

1878 P. LORIMER *Lechler's Wiclif* I. 36 To that end .. behoved to be subservient both priestdom and patrondom, bishopdom and popedom.

† **Patro·ne.** *Obs.* Also **patronne.** [a. F. *patronne* (= *galère patronne*), fem. of *patron.*] The galley which carried the lieutenant-general (= vice-admiral) of a squadron of galleys, and was usually the second galley of the squadron (the first being the *capitana* or CAPTAINESS, in the French squadron the *réale*).

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xx. 25 b, About the enening were brought intoo our Patrone..the Gouernour Vallier and the Spanish Argosin. *Ibid.* I. xxii. 28 There died also two gallie slaues and foure in the patrone. *Ibid.* II. iii. 33 b, We began to way out the bisket..in the Patronne there was scarce lefte for foure dayes.

Patrone, obs. form of PATRON, PATROON.

Patronee·. *nonce-wd.* [See -EE.] A recipient of patronage, a presentee to a benefice.

c 1807 SYD. SMITH in Lady Holland *Mem.* (1855) II. 32 My request to him..was, if any patronee of his preferred the North to the South, that I might be allowed to gratify so singular a wish by exchanging with him.

Patroness (pē·trənĕs, pæ·t-), *sb.* Also 5 **-nyse**, 5–7 **-nesse, -onnesse.** [ad. med.L. *patrōnissa*, fem. of *patrōnus* (after *basilissa*: see -ESS); cf. mod.F. *patronnesse* (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*), Du. *patrones.*]

1. A female patron (in senses 1–3 of PATRON); in modern usage, *esp.* one who promotes and takes a lead in social functions, as balls, bazaars, etc.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 386/2 Patronesse, *patronissa* (P. *patrona*). 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 301 All the lerned men of Englonde to whome she was a veray patronesse. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (in *Archaica* (1815) II. 10), The excellent gentlewoman my patroness, or rather championess in this quarrel. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 56 The Church of England no Patroness of Novell opinions. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* I. 12 Margaret Queen of Navarre..patroness of literary men. *c* 1820 BYRON *Charity Ball* note, Lady Byron had been patroness of a ball. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* xxiv. 192 After much discussion by stewards and lady

patronesses. 1875 Poste tr. *Gaius* III. § 49 Patronesses.. had only the same rights as patrons under the statute of the Twelve Tables.

2. A female patron saint.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 57 b, Take her for thy chefe patroness & advocatryce. 1555 Eden *Decades* 73 To take vnto hym the holy virgin..to bee his patronesse. 1594 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2979/2 That the Relicts of St. Genevieve, Patroness of this City [Paris], should be carried in..Procession. 1828 Scott *Chron. Canongate* Ser. II. Introd., The venerable guardian of St. Bridget probably expected the interference of her patroness.

b. A female tutelary deity; said also *fig.* of personified principles, etc.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 376 Dame Venus..Patronesse of pleasaunce, be namyd well she myght. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 342 b, Minerva was thought the patronesse of al witte. *c* 1630 Milton *Passion* v, Befriend me Night best Patroness of grief. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 780 Hail, therefore, patroness of health and ease And contemplation,.. Hail, rural life!

3. A female holder of an advowson.

1538 Cranmer *Let. to Cromwell* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 362 The bishop of London..gave the institution unto the said sir Heugh Payne, leaving the patroness in suit at the common law for the same. 1818 in Todd; and in later Dicts.

†**4.** A woman who is a pattern or model to her sex: see Pattern. *Obs.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Reas. & Sens.* 6833 Which ys Merour and patronesse, To yive example of stedfastenesse To women throgh hir noble fame.

5. *Comb.*, as *patroness saint* = sense 2.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 2/1 The image of Ste. Anne, the patroness-saint of Brittany.

Hence **Pa·troness** *v.*, to play the patroness to; **Pa·troness-ship**, the position or office of patroness.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 8 The intrigues of Almack's—the petty partisanship of patronessing. 1840 Mrs. Gore *ibid.* LX. 51 In London life, patronesship is a matter of election. 1846 — *Eng. Char.* (1852) 79 Her ladyship refused the patroness-ship last season. 1865 Patronessed [see Patron *v.*].

Patronization (pætrŏnəizē·ʃən). [f. next: see -ization.] The action or fact of patronizing.

1794 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 295/1 He received his first patronization under lord chief justice Singleton. 1892 Hake *Mem. Eighty Years* 77 Pope was made a fashion through patronization.

Patronize (pæ·trŏnəiz), *v.* [f. Patron *sb.* + -ize: cf. OF. *patroniser* (1456 in Godef.), med.L. *patronizāre* (1382 in Du Cange) to lead a galley as patron.]

1. *trans.* To act as a patron towards, to extend patronage to; to protect, support, favour, countenance, encourage: orig. as the act of one in a superior or influential position.

1589 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 166 Lordes on both sides, that Patronise good causes. *a* 1610 Parsons *Leicester's Ghost* (1641) 4 Some others tooke mee for a zealous man, Because good Preachers I did patronize. 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* A ij b, A good Booke in these dayes had need of a good man to Patronize it. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 469 ¶ 2 He patronizes the Orphan and Widow, assists the Friendless, and guides the Ignorant. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* Introd. 12 Henry the Seventh patronized the gentlemen and officers of his court in the practice of military Exercises. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* v, It will hardly do for me to patronise a Methodist preacher, even if she would consent to be patronized by an idle shepherd.

absol. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 102 There march'd the bard and blockhead, side by side, Who rhym'd for hire, and patroniz'd for pride. 1878 E. Yates *Wrecked in Port* x. 98 Silly heads are apt to take airs at the mere idea of being in a position to patronise.

†**b.** Said of a patron saint or tutelary deity. *Obs.*

1595 Spenser *Epithal.* 391 And thou, great Iuno! which.. The lawes of wedlock still dost patronize. *a* 1604 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1809) 117 At Gemblacum in Flanders, where the Church (say they) is patronized by Saint Machutus, alias Maclovius. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 28 Vnto this falsely patronized Chappell, they offer yearely many rich gifts.

†**c.** To defend, support, stand by; to advocate; to justify; to countenance. *Obs.*

1595 W. W. tr. *Plautus' Menechmus* in Nichols *Plays* (1779) 133 Facing out bad causes for the oppressors, and patronizing some just actions for the wronged. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* I. iv. 18 Christ patronizeth his Disciples, plucking the eares of Corne. 1670 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 327 Elect such an High Steward..as may always be ready..to..patronize the justice of your actions. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 348 Nor..may we patronize our Sloth or our Sullenness, by a pretence of incapacity to do the publick Service. 1785 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) I. 485 Appointed by their country to patronize their rights.

†**d.** Said of things. *Obs.*

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 4 That which is patronized by usualness, slips into the opinion of lawfulness. 1695 J. Edwards *Perfect. Script.* 40 It is so corruptly translated that it is made to patronize several of their superstitious follies. *a* 1710 Bp. Bull *Serm.* xviii. Wks. 1827 I. 436 There is no action so foolishly done, but that the examples of wise men may be alleged to patronise the folly of it.

†**2.** With *upon*: To lay the responsibility for (a thing) *upon* some one; to make or declare a person responsible for; to father *upon* any one. *Obs.*

1626 J. Pory in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 246 For all the Kinges Royall bounty amongst them,..they patronized upon the Queen debtes to the value of above £19000. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 1 Let this teach..You of the laity, not to patronize your sins upon the example of others. 1643 Howell *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 205 That warre (which some by a most monstrous impudence would patronize upon their Majesties).

3. To assume the air of a patron towards; to treat with a manner or air of condescending notice.

1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* I, The musical genius whom she patronised. 1820 Hazlitt *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 10 Feeling much the same awkward condescending disposition to patronise these first crude attempts at poetry and lispings of the Muse. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* I. ii, Spruce.. had a weakness for the aristocracy, who.. patronized him with condescending dexterity. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* II. xiv, I don't want to be patronized.

4. In commercial or colloquial use: To favour or support with one's expenditure or custom; to frequent as a customer or visitor; to favour with one's presence, resort to, frequent.

1801 Mar. Edgeworth *Out of Debt* iii, 'Positively, ma'am, you must patronize my spring hat', said the milliner. 1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 24/1 One side of it was..patronized by several flocks of Egyptian wild geese. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 17 Sept. (Cassell), Chop-houses, patronized by the clerk and the apprentice.

Hence **Pa·tronized** *ppl.a.*, **Pa·tronizing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Pa·tronizable** *a.*, capable of being patronized or treated patronizingly.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 547 Rather the taking of it away then the Patronizing of it. 1837 Arnold *Lett.* in Stanley *Life* (1845) II. 72 A..friend..made the same objection to Victor Cousin's tone: 'It was', he said, 'a patronizing of Christianity'. 1884 'Basil' *Wearing of the Green* II. xviii. 23 Norah's modest dress made her seem more patronisable than ever. 1897 D. Smeaton *Smollett* v. 62.

Patronizer (pæ·trŏnəizəɹ). [f. prec. vb. + -er¹.] One who patronizes.

1596 J. Trussell in Southwell *Tri. Death* Ep. Ded., I.. haue darde, To make you Patronizer of this warde. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) To Husb. etc., Though some esteem it matter of greatest moment, yet you will not all be found patronizers hereof. 1709 Sacheverell *Serm.* 5 *Nov.* 20 The Author, and Patronizer of Lyes. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 574 His youthful protégés were glad to..become patronizers in their turn.

Pa·tronizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².] That patronizes, esp. with an air of superiority; ostentatiously condescending or superior.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Patronizing*..acting the Part of a Patron. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* ii, No patronising condescension to little people. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* viii, The knight..received them with a mixture of courtesy and patronising condescension. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. p. xviii, The patronizing style of Protagoras.

Hence **Pa·tronizingly** *adv.*, with the condescension or air of a patron.

1837 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 64 'A man of sense' (as Mrs. Buller..said patronisingly of the Apostle Paul). 1883 A. Dobson *Fielding* vi. 165 The hitherto unfriendly *Gentleman's* patronisingly styles [it] an 'excellent piece'.

Pa·tronless, *a.* [f. Patron *sb.* + -less.] Without a patron.

1647 Fuller *Good Th. in Worse T.* Pref. (1841) 74 If any wonder that this treatise comes patronless into the world. 1710 Shaftesb. *Adv. to Author* II. i, The Arts and Sciences must not be left Patron-less. 1867 J. Macfarlane *Mem. T. Archer* iv. 71 He was penniless and patronless.

Patronly (pē·trənli), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ly¹.] Of, pertaining to, or befitting a patron.

1832 *Examiner* 433/2 The ermine is surely not more liable to patronly impression than the epaulette! 1879 A. Reed *Alice Bridge* 193 He protected little boys from bullies with patronly kindness.

Patronomato·logy. *rare*—°. [f. Gr. πατήρ, πατρ- father + ὀνομα(τ-) name + -λογια -logy.] The study of the origin of personal names.

1847 in Webster; and in later Dicts.

†**Patronou·r.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* [Answers to an OF. type **patroneor, -eur*, f. *patroner*, L. *patrōnāre*: see Patron *v.*] = Patron *sb.* 5.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 934 Sa byrd al galouya hym honoure, þat to þame is sic patronoure.

Patronship (pē·trənʃip). [f. Patron *sb.* + -ship.] The office of a patron (in various senses of the word); †patronage.

1549 Latimer *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 148 Patrons be charged..not to seke a lucre and a gaine by his patronship. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. xx. (1634) 431 For whereas the Scripture is full of many formes of praier, there is no example found of this patroneship [of saints]. 1688 *Emperor's Answ. to Fr. King's Manifesto* 12 His Imperial Office, and the Patronship of all Churches, thereunto annexed. 1875 Merivale *Gen. Hist. Rome* ii. (1877) 13 The patriciate and patronship belonged more or less to all the nations which surrounded Rome.

Patronym (pæ·trŏnim). *rare.* [f. Gr. πατρώνυμος named from the father, f. πατήρ, πατρ- father + ὄνομα, Doric ὄνυμα name: cf. πατρωνυμία a patronymic.] = next, B.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 506 Not over-enamoured of my monosyllabic patronyme.

Patronymic (pætrənimik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *patrōnymic-us*, a. Gr. πατρωνυμικ-ός derived from or like a father's name, f. πατρώνυμ-ος: see prec. and -ic. Cf. F. *patronymique* (Cotgr. 1611), It. *patronimico* (Florio 1598).]

A. *adj.* Of a personal or family name: Derived from the name of a father or ancestor, esp. by addition of a suffix or prefix indicating descent. Also said of such a suffix or prefix.

1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. xi. 59 Abraham..was called an Hebrew; by which Patronymic name, he and his Posteritie were distinguished. 1880 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 3) § 318 It is sometimes patronymic, that is to say, it was the name of a family from a common ancestor. 1894 O. F. Emerson *Hist. Eng. Lang.* ix. 157 The English patronymic suffix corresponding to the Danish *-son* is *-ing*.

B. *sb.* A patronymic name; a name derived from that of a father or ancestor; a family name.

1612 Selden *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* viii. 132 To some of these, other Patronymiques are giuen. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Eng. Gram.* II. iii, When the proper name is used to note one's parentage; which kind of nouns the grammarians call patronymics. 1658 Phillips, *Patronymicks*, those names which men derive from their fathers or ancestours with some little addition, as *Aeneades* from *Aeneas*. 1832 Scott *Rob Roy* Introd., Their original patronymic is MacAlpine. 1870 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 563 Gleestingabyrig, a genuine patronymic, has been corrupted into Glastonbury.

So **Patrony·mical** *a.* = prec. A; hence **Patrony·mically** *adv.*, by, or in relation to, a patronymic.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Patronymical.* 1751 Macfarlane *Genealog. Collect.* (1900) II. 306 He Assumed..the Designation of Dominus De Strowan, And Patronimicallie in the Irish way, Robertus filius Duncani Dominus de Strowan. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* I. Wks. 1813 I. 21 Distinguished by some common appellation, either patronymical or local. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 25 Every one of whom is named, and personally and patronymically described.

Patroon (pătrū·n). Also 7–8 pateroon, (8–9 -tt-, -rr-), 8 patrone. [A variant form of *patron*, chiefly in some foreign applications of the word. In senses 1–3, ad. F. *patron*, Sp. *patron*, etc.; in sense 4, a. Du. *patroon* (patrō·n), as used in the former Dutch colony of New Amsterdam. In the former case, of phonetic origin, *-oon* being an Eng. imitation of the Fr. or Romanic sound, as in *baboon*, *dragoon*, *harpoon*, *maroon*, *saloon*; in the later case a retention of the Du. spelling with the Eng. pronunciation of *oo*.]

†**1.** = Patron *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1662 J. Wilson *Cheats* IV. i, And do you now forget your Patroon, sirrah? Do you forget your Patroon? 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 28, I could never have imagin'd that you could have been Patroon of so foul a cause.

†**2.** A master (esp. of a slave); = Patron 7. *Obs.*

1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* (1865) II. 105 He was forced to travel with his Pateroon four or five Miles overland to Damaniscottee, where he was compelled to row, or paddle in a Canoo about fifty five Miles farther to Penobscot. 1704 J. Pitts *Acc. Mohammetans* i. (1738) 10 In this Town I lived many Years with my second Patroon.

3. The captain, master, or officer in charge of a ship, barge, or boat; the coxswain of a long-boat; = Patron 6. Now *rare.*

1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* III Mr. C—l the Patroon prevail'd on 'em to return to Captain C—p. *Ibid.* 166. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Maître de chaloupe*, the coxswain, or patroon of the long-boat. 1775 Romans *Florida* 186 The vessel draws one third, the patroon or master, two shares of the remaining two thirds. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* xxii. 261 Both our master and the patroon of the boat scrupled at the risk.

4. In *U. S.* A possessor of a landed estate and certain manorial privileges, granted under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey, to members of the (Dutch) West India Company.

The New Netherlands Co., in 1629, issued a charter providing that whoever brought 50 permanent settlers should be invested with an estate of 16 miles frontage on the Hudson, extending back indefinitely. The patroons held manorial courts. Their privileges were finally abolished about 1850.

1758 L. Lyon in *Mil. Jrnls.* (1855) 13 Marched into the Paterroon Lands to Landlord Lovejoys. 1776 C. Carroll *Jrnl.* (1845) 42 Vast tracts of land on each side of Hudson's river are held by the proprietaries, or, as they are here styled, the Patrones of manors. 1790 R. Tyler *Contrast* I. i. (1887) 5 To see the world and rub off a little of the patroon rust. 1797 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 186 What with the English influence..and the Patroon influence.. little is to be hoped. 1826 J. F. Cooper *Mohicans* (1829) I. xiii. 183 Tracts of country wider than that which belongs to the Albany Patteroon. 1839 Marryat *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. I. 113 Mr. Van Ransalaer still retains the old title of Patroon. 1870 Burrill *Law Dict., Manor*, in American Law..is a tract held of a proprietor by a fee-farm rent in money or in kind, and descending to oldest son, who in New York is called a patroon. 1883 J. Fiske in *Harper's Mag.* 921/1 The patroons brought many colonists with them.

Hence **Patroo·ness,** 'a woman with the rights or privileges of a patroon; a female patroon' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895). So **Patroo·nry,** the system of patroons; **Patroo·nship,** the position, or estate, of a patroon.

1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* II. ix, Magnificent dreams of foreign conquest and great patroonships in the wilderness. *Ibid.* III. v, The patroon Killian Van Rensellaer, who had come out from Holland to found a colony or patroonship. 1858 *N. York Tribune* 30 Jan. 5/3 Another Blow at Patroonry.—The land-holders of Rensselaer county..had a meeting at West Sandlake on the 27th. 1884 *Mag. Amer. Hist.* (N. Y.) Jan. 11 His estate would be constituted a manor, or in Dutch parlance a patroonship, with privileges similar to those of a baron in England.

†**Patroo·na.** *Obs.* [ad. Sp. or obs. It. *patrona*, fem. of *patron*, *patrone*, with Eng. *oo* for Romanic *ō*: cf. prec.] A mistress of slaves, in the Levant.

1704 J. Pitts *Acc. Mohammetans* 47 By the sollicitations of the Patroonas, or Mistresses themselves. *Ibid.* IX. (1738)

217, I was in hopes that my Patroona.., would now have given me my Freedom.

Patrosinate, -sinie, Patrouille, -roul, Patroun, obs. ff. PATROCIN-, PATROL, PATRON.

†Patruel. *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *patruēlis* a father's brother's (or sister's) child, a cousin-german, f. *patru-us* father's brother, paternal uncle; cf. med.L. *patruolus* brother's son, nephew (Du Cange).]

1623 COCKERAM, *Patruels*, Brothers Children.

Patruity (pătrū·ĭti). *rare.* [f. L. *patru-us* father's brother, paternal uncle, f. *patr-em* father.] The position or relationship of an uncle.

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxxvi, Visible signs of paternity, or patruity.

Patryarch, -ark, obs. forms of PATRIARCH.

†Patt, *sb.* (*a.*) *Chess. Obs.* [= Du. and Ger. *patt*, F. *pat* (in *Jeu des eschets de Greco*, 1669), all in same sense, ad. It. *patto* 'covenant, agreement, PACT'; hence, in Chess, 'a draw by consent', and, by extension, 'a drawn game' generally.

So used already in 1511 in Chachi's MS. collection of Chess Problems (MS., Casanetense Lib., Rome, 791, lf. 28 a) 'li andati ad fronte et sera pacta'. Specialized in F., Ger., Du., and Eng. to denote a particular kind of draw.]

The position of stale-mate. b. as *adj.* In this position.

1735 BERTIN *Chess* 67 Situation of the Game named Patt. *Ibid.* 68 And the white loses the game, the black king being Patt. *Ibid.* 71 And if the white queen takes the black queen, it loses the game by the Patt. [1904 H. J. R. MURRAY in *Let.*, In England from 1612 to *c* 1750, and in out-of-the-way places till *c* 1805, the player who put his opponent into 'patt' lost the game. Why, no one knows: but as the same rule held in certain continental varieties of chess which appear to have a Tatar rather than an Arabic origin, I suspect it was an innovation brought from Russia by some Elizabethan traveller. The rule, so far as book evidence goes, was never followed in France or Southern Europe, where 'patt' was always = a draw.]

Pattable (pæ·tăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. PAT *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be patted.

1892 *Spare Moments* 2 Jan. 7/3 It was a plump, pretty and pattable hand.

Pattacoon(e, obs. forms of PATACOON.

‖ **Pattamar, patamar** (pæ·tămāi). *E. Ind.* Also 7 patte-, 8–9 patti-, pattymar, -maur, 9 petamare. [a. Pg. *patamar*, a. Konkani *pātamār* courier, *pātamāri*, Malayāl. *pattamāri*, Marāthī *patēmāri*, Gujarātī *phatēmāri* dispatch-boat, f. Marāthī *patta* tidings + *-māri*, in Marāthī, carrier.]

†**1.** An express foot-messenger, a courier. *Obs.*

1598 W. PHILLIP *Linschoten* 73/2 There are others that are called Patamares, which serue onlie for Messengers or Posts, to carie letters from place to place by land. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 111 The Pattamars, the only Foot-posts of this Country, who Run so many Courses every Morning. 1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Ind.* x. 192 Betwixt Surat and Bombay there is a constant intercourse preserved .. by Pattamars, or foot-messengers, over land. 1782 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 50/1 This mendicant order of religious often supply our patty-maurs with provisions on their journeys.

2. An Indian advice-boat or dispatch-boat; *spec.* a lateen-rigged sailing-vessel, with one, two, or three masts, used on the west coast of India.

1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 740/2 *Patamars* are Indian Advice-boats cover'd all over for the Carriage of Letters. 1800 WELLINGTON *Suppl. Desp.* (1858) II. 341, I take the opportunity of the dispatch of a Pattamar boat from hence. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 101 To engage a pattamar, or large sea-going boat. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. 103 Among the vessels at anchor lie the dows of the Arab, the petamares of Malabar, the dhoneys of Coromandel.

Pattane, Pattararo, obs. ff. PATTEN, PEDRERO.

‖ **Patte** (pat, pæt). Also 8 pat. [F. *patte* paw, familiarly hand, also as in sense **2.**]

†**1.** A paw; *humorously*, a hand. *Obs. rare.*

1797 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to Livery of London* 11 And on his honest earnings lay his pats [*Wks.* 1812, pattes].

2. A short band or strap of cloth or stuff, attached by one end, and buttoning at the other, used to 'button' a coat, etc., whose edges do not overlap; also a similar band or strap attached at both ends for holding a belt or sash in place; or sewn on as a decoration or trimming of a dress.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. xvii/2 There are some also closed, and these latter are trimmed with *pattes* of a very novel kind. 1869 *Latest News* 5 Sept. 7 Two long pattes, rounded and trimmed with lace, fall on each side.

Pattée, patée (pate, pæ·ti), *a. Her.* Forms: 5–7 paty, 5–8 patee, 7–9 patée, 8 pattee, 9 pattée, paté. [a. F. *pattê, pattée* 'pawed', in *croix pattée* 'a cross of which the extremities are widened in form of an open paw' (Littré).

But in *Bk. St. Albans, cros patee* or *paty* is taken as repr. L. *crux patens* 'cros patent': see PATENT. And in ed. 1612 of Leigh's *Armorie, crois patee* is substituted for the *cross patonce* of edd. 1562–97.]

Applied to a cross the arms of which are nearly triangular, being very narrow where they meet and widening out towards the extremities, so that the whole composes nearly a square.

Pattée-fitchée: applied to a cross having three arms as above, but the lowest sharpened to a point (see FITCHÉ).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* C ij b, Crucem argentatam patentem..vng cros patee dargent. Anglice sic. He berith Sable a cros paty of Siluer. *Ibid.*, This cros patent is made dyuerse in the foote of the same as hit apperith here. And then hit is calde a cros patee fixible. *c* 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 137 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 99, xv maner of crocis armis bere:..the iiij, paty in feir...x formie. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 120 The fielde is Gules, a Cheuron betweene three crosses pattie [*printed* partie] dargent. 1616 MIDDLETON *Civitatis Amor* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 285 The pectoral of black leather, with a cross paty of silver thereon. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1787) Dict., *Patee*, or *Pattee*,..This is said of a cross which is small in the center, and so goes on widening to the end. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* iv. 59 The Maltese Cross.. differs from the Cross Paté in having the extremities of each of its limbs indented or notched. 1891 'PHIL' *Penny Postage Jubilee* 74 The next issue [of penny stamps] was in 1864. ..Instead of the upper angles having crosses pattée, letters were inserted.

Pattel, variant of PATEL[2].

Patten (pæ·t'n), *sb.* Forms: 4 patayn, 4–7 -en, 5 -eyne, 5–6 -yn, -an, 6 -in, -ent, 6–9 -ine, 9 *Sc.* paton, 6– patten (also 6 pattyn, 6–8 -in, 7 -ent, -ane). [ME. a. F. *patin* (13th c. in Littré), in med.L. *patinus* (14th c. in Du Cange), It. *pattino* 'wooden pattin or choppin' (Florio 1611); origin uncertain; perh. a derivative of *patte* paw.]

1. A name applied at different periods to various kinds of foot-gear, either to such as the feet were slipped into without fastening, to wooden shoes or clogs, or to the thick-soled shoes, 'chopins', or 'corks', formerly worn by women to heighten their stature. Still sometimes applied to the thick-soled or wooden shoes of the Chinese or other foreign peoples; but now, in Great Britain and America, only in sense b.

1390 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 243 Omnes ministri Ecclesiæ..utuntur in Ecclesia et in processione patens et clogges contra honestatem Ecclesiæ. 1397 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 575/4, 2 pr: patayns ῳ /4. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 385/2 Pateyne, fote vp berynge (pateyne of tymbyre, K. or yron, 10 walke with, P.), *calopodium, ferripodium.* 1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 29 To Caldwele of hire chalmire, to pay for patynis and corkis.. xij *s.* 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 119, ij pair patyns of leder, price the pair xij *d.* 1522 MORE *De Quat. Novissa.* Wks. 94/1 Wretches yᵗ scant can crepe for age..walk pit pat vpon a paire of patens. 1530 PALSGR. 252/2 Paten for a fote, *galoche.* *c* 1530 *Crt. Love* 1087 See, so she goth on patens faire and fete. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 69 b, Some go on treen shoes or Pattyns. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Crepida*, Patents or shooes hauing little or no vpper leather, but a latchet. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. vii. 37 b, Their hosen and pattins [of Sciote ladies] are of colour white. 1611 COTGR., *Galoche*, a woodden Shooe, or Patten, made all of a peece, without any latchet, or ty of leather, and worne by the poore clowne in Winter. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 224 The Romane Ladies doe yet weare their high Patines and Pantofles. 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 35 They [Chinese ladies] seldom were Shoes..; but they often use fair Pattins, which they make three Fingers high. 1698 J. CRULL *Muscovy* 80 A Kind of Shooes or Pattins, made of Bark of Trees. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 621 Without doors they use a kind of wooden patten, neatly ornamented with shells. 1872 G. W. CURTIS *Howadji in Syria* III. iv. 308 (Funk) They all walk upon pattens four or five inches high, of ebony inlaid with pearl.

b. *spec.* A kind of overshoe or sandal worn to raise the ordinary shoes out of mud or wet; consisting, since 17th c., of a wooden sole secured to the foot by a leather loop passing over the instep, and mounted on an iron oval ring, or similar device, by which the wearer is raised an inch or two from the ground.

1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 153 He was fajnt to cum on pattins, bycause yᵉ great wett. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* G.'s Wks. (Rtldg.) 133 A womans eyes are like a pair of pattens, fit to save shoe-leather in summer, and to keep away the cold in winter. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 55 When night-wandring Witches put on their pattins. 1659–60 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Jan., My wife..in the way being exceedingly troubled with a pair of new pattens, and I vexed to go so slow. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 14/2 Pattanes are Irons to be tied under shooes, to keep out of the Dirt. 1714 GAY *Trivia* I. 212 Good housewives.. Safe thro' the Wet on clinking Pattens tread. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 84 She tramps it in her pattens. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* III. v. 137 She heard the clatter of pattens in the room below.

c. *To run on pattens* (said *fig.* of the tongue): to make a great clatter.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. iii. (Arb.) 20 Yet your tongue can renne on patins as well as mine. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 118 Some talkes as thoughe their tongue went of patyns. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* II. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 209 The tongue it went on patins, by him that Judas sold! 16.. *Taming of Shrew*, But still her tongue on pattens ran.

2. A round plate of wood fastened under the hoof of a horse to prevent it from sinking in boggy ground. Cf. *patten-shoe.*

1815 DICKSON *Agric. Lancash.* 183 Horse-Pattens..are used for the hind feet of horses in first breaking up and cultivating the more soft moss lands in this country. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 165 Pattens are not necessary for the fore feet of horses, but are often required for the hind feet, more especially when the moss is first ploughed.

3. Applied to snow-shoes, used by northern races in winter. [So F. *patin.*]

1555 EDEN *Decades* 298 In the wynter they [of Permia] iorney in Artach as they doo in many places of Russia. Artach are certeyne longe patentes of woodde of almost syxe handfuls in length, whiche they make faste to theyr fiete with latchettes. 1875 *Wonders Phys. World* II. iii. 267 Furnished with wooden pattens such as the Lapps use.

4. A skate. (*local* or *alien.*) [= F. *patin.*]

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 94 They [waters frozen over] will beare some hundreths of young men and women, sliding vpon them with pattins, according to their custome. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 12/2 A sort of wooden pattens with a very fine thin bottom of steel, in which..they slip over the ice with so much swiftness. 1754–5 tr. *Negotiations Comte d'Avaux* III. 132 With iron pattins on her feet. 1887 FENN *Dick o' the Fenns* (1888) 17 We shall get no ice for our pattens. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack Z.* I. xii. 184 Skates are termed *patines* in the Fens.

5. In various architectural uses = Base or foot: the base of a column; the sole for the foundation of a wall; a bottom plate or sill. [So F. *patin.*]

[1449 in Blore *Monum. Rem.* xxiii. (1826) 17 (*Contract Monumt. R. Beauchamp*) Reredoses of timber, with patands of timber, and a crest of fine entail.] 1643 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 74 To give notice to all men that have set up pattens, and shores against their fences in the common streets to the annoyance of the wayes. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Patten* or *Pattin*, ..also that part of a Pillar, on which the Base is set. [1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit., Pataud*, the bottom plate or sill of a partition or screen. (See quot. 1449.)]

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *patten-nail, -ring, -sandal, -string*; †**patten-shoe**, a shoe designed for a lame horse: see quot. 1819. Also PATTEN-MAKER.

1545 *Rates of Customs* C iij, *Patten nayles the some ii s.* 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1638/4 Stolen..a dark Brown Nag,.. marked on the near Shoulder with a *Paten-Ring. 1725 *Ibid.* No. 6388/7 Samuel Gower, late of Birmingham, Pattin-Ring-maker. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 547 Of patten-rings I mark the track along. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 306 Putting a *patten-shooe upon the contrary foot. 1754 BARTLET *Farriery* 224 The..setting on a patten shoe, to bring the lame shoulder on a stretch, is a most preposterous practice. 1819 *Pantologia, Patten-shoe*,.. a horse-shoe so called, under which is soldered a sort of half-ball of iron, hollow within..a patten-shoe being only necessary in old lamenesses, where the muscles have been a long while contracted. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* II. iii. 89 Hardly worthy to tie her *patten-strings.

Patten (pæ·t'n), *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. F. *patiner* to skate (1732 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *intr.* To walk or go about on pattens.

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxvii, These household cares involve much pattening and counter-pattening in the back yard.

2. To skate. (*local.*)

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xii, He..questioned me about the way 'Lunnon folks' lived, and whether they got any shooting or 'pattening'—whereby I found he meant skating.

Patten, obs. f. PATEN, PATENT, PATTERN.

Pattened (pæ·t'nd), *a.* [f. PATTEN *sb.* + -ED[2].] Wearing pattens.

1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northanger Abbey* xxiii, Wherever they went some pattened girl stopped to courtesy. 1823 in Joanna Baillie *Collect. Poems* 295 By sloven footboy, paces slow, With patten'd feet and hooded brow. 1889 A. MARY F. ROBINSON *Middle Ages, Ladies Milan* 313 The long train of brocade..so carefully arranged not to encumber nor hide those little pattened feet, that were so fain of dancing and seem so ready to awake and dance again.

Pa·ttener. [In sense 1, a. AF. *patiner*, OF. *patinier* (1416 in Godef.), f. *patin* PATTEN: see -ER[2]. In sense 2, f. PATTEN *v.* + -ER[1].]

†**1.** A patten-maker. *Obs.*

1466–7 *Mann. & Housek. Exp.* (Roxb.) 390 My mastyr paid to the patyner fore patyns, xv. d. 1664 in Holmes *Pontefract Bk. Entries* (1882) 372 Ordinances..for the good governance..of the..cowpers, patenners, turners, sawers.

2. A skater. (*local.*)

1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack Z.* I. xii. 185 They passed many 'patiners', men and boys.

Pa·tten-ma·ker. A maker of pattens: now esp. as the name of one of the London City Companies.

[1406 *Close Roll* 7 *Hen. IV* (dorso), Johannes Child, patymaker.] 1416 [see CLOG *sb.* 6]. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 567/2 The Crafte of Patynmakers of the Cite of London. 1552 HULOET, Patten maker, *solearius.* 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxi. 235 The cutting knife, used by druggists and pattenmakers, to cut..the woods they use. *a* 1845 HOOD *Turtles* i, Two London Aldermen, no matter which, Cordwainer, Girdler, Patten-maker, Skinner.

Patent, Pattentie, Patte-pan, obs. ff. PATENT, PATTEN, PATENTEE, PATTYPAN.

Patter (pæ·tə), *sb.*[1] [f. PATTER *v.*[1], sense 3.]

1. The cant or secret language of thieves or beggars, 'pedlars' French'; the peculiar lingo of any profession or class; any language not generally understood.

1758 *Jon. Wild's Adv. to Successor* (Hotten's Slang Dict.), The master who teaches them [young thieves] should be.. well versed in the cant language commonly called the slang patter. 178. PARKER *Life's Painter* 136 Gammon and Patter is the language of cant. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Gamon and Patter*, common-place talk of any profession; as the gamon and patter of a horse-dealer, sailor, etc. 1875 WHYTE MELVILLE *Katerfelto* x. (1876) 110 'That's my name in your patter', said the gipsy. 1884 MAY CROMMELIN *Brown-Eyes* vi. 57 It was so delightful to walk demurely.. and talk a patter not understood of the other children.

b. The slang or cant name for the oratory of a Cheap Jack in disposing of his wares, a mountebank, conjurer, or the like; also, for talk, 'jaw', 'speechifying' of any kind.

178. PARKER *Life's Painter* 163 *Gammon and Patter*, Jaw talk, etc. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 26 [He] was obligated to tip them a little patter. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*,

Patter'd, tried in a court of justice; a man who has undergone this ordeal, is said to have *stood the patter*. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 222, I heard, also,..of boys having of late 'taken to the running patter' when anything attractive was before the public. 1873 Besant & Rice *Little Girl* II. xiii. 139 'He ain't no good, that teacher', said the boy. 'You go on with your patter. We're a listenin' to you'. 1880 J. A. Fuller-Maitland in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 673/2 'Patter' is the..slang name for the kind of gabbling speech with which a cheap-jack extols his wares or a conjurer distracts the attention of the audience while performing his tricks.

c. *colloq.* A contemptuous designation of 'talk'; mere talk; chatter, gabble.

1858 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* I. xlix. 191 There had been a patter too, about religion, which had strengthened the belief that justice was the glory of a nation. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 664, I think you might have saved her from the chatter and patter of Mr. Watson; I can only stand it when I am in the strongest health. 1887 *North Star* 2 May 3/3 All this, of course, was mere platform patter.

2. Rapid speech introduced into a song; also, *familiarly*, the words of a song, comedy, etc.

1876 *Athenæum* 4 Nov. 603/2 He speaks admirably what is called 'patter', and he delivers a jargon in ridicule of scientific terminology. 1880 J. A. Fuller-Maitland in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 673/2 Mozart and many other composers often introduce bits of 'patter' into buffo solos, as for instance the middle of 'Madamina' in 'Don Juan', etc. 1885 J. K. Jerome *On the Stage* 53 In the provinces, I have known a three-act comedy put on without any rehearsal at all, and with half the people not even knowing the patter.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *patter-allusion*, *-speech*; **patter-song**, a humorous song in which a large number of words are fitted to a few notes and sung rapidly.

1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xxxix, Little Swills, in what are professionally known as 'patter' allusions to the subject, is received with loud applause. 1880 J. A. Fuller-Maitland in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 673/2 The operettas of Messrs. Burnand, Gilbert, and Sullivan, in all of which patter-songs fill an important place. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Nov. 3/2 Foote's patter-speech beginning 'So she went into the garden to cut a cabbage leaf to make an apple-pie'.

Patter (pæ·tər), *sb.*[2] [f. Patter *v.*[2]] The action or fact of pattering; a quick succession of pats, taps, or similar slight sounds.

1844 J. T. Hewlett *Parsons & W.* lv, The patter-patter of horses' feet. 1863 Ld. Lytton *Ring Amasis* II. ii. iii. ii. 192 The dead leaves .. kept up a continual patter on the window panes, like the tapping of elfin fingers. 1883 Ld. R. Gower *My Remin.* II. xxi. 28 The patter of little feet, and the unconscious joyousness of children.

Patter (pæ·tər), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–5 patre(n, 6 pattur, (*Sc.* -ir), 6– -er. [f. Patter I = Paternoster: from the rapid and mechanical way in which the Latin prayers were often repeated.]

†1. *intr.* To repeat the Paternoster or other prayer, esp. in a rapid, mechanical, or indistinct fashion: to mumble or mutter one's prayers. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6794 For labour might me neuer please I..haue well leuer, sooth to say Before the people patter and pray. *Ibid.* 7241 Vs that stynten neuer mo To patren while that folk may vs see. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1672 He saw him wende into the water Nakyd and thar in stande and pater In his prayers. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xiii. 18 Sum patteris with his mowth on beidis, That hes his mynd all on oppressioun. 1530 Palsgr. 655/1, I patter with the lyppes, as one dothe that maketh as though he prayed and dothe nat, *je papelarde*. 1612 *Trav. four Englishm.* Pref. 12 Others pattering on heades, and making large vowes. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 333 How shall we speake to the purpose but patter?

2. *trans.* To say over, repeat, or recite (prayers, charms, etc.) in a rapid mechanical manner.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 6 A and all myn A. b. c. after haue y lerned, And patred in my pater-noster iche poynt after oþer. 1530 Tindale *Answ. More* Wks. (1573) 271/2 While the Priest pattereth S. Johns Gospell in Latine ouer their heades. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 132 They can no thyng dow but pattur vp theyr matyns and mas. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 32 Pattryng the diuels Pater noster to hir selfe. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 411 For want of pattering an abridged Pater. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 980 To patter out prayers, *recitare*. 1710 Ruddiman *Gloss. Douglas' Æneis* s. v. *Patteraris*, In some places..they yet say..to patter out Prayers, i. e. mutter or mumble them. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* II. vi, For mass or prayer can I rarely tarry, Save to patter an Ave Mary. 1856 Bryant *Ages* xx, The well-fed inmates pattered prayer, and slept.

3. *intr.* To talk rapidly, fluently, or glibly, without much regard to sense or matter; to chatter, jabber; to prattle. b. In *Pedlars' slang*, To talk, to speak; to 'speechify' as a Cheap Jack does in extolling his wares, or a conjurer while performing his tricks. c. To talk the slang or 'patter' of thieves, beggars, etc.

c 1420 Lydg. *Story Thebes* Prol. 163 Shet your portoos a twenty deuelwaye! Is no disport so to patere and seie. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxv. 266 Me thynke he patris like a py. 1589 Nashe *Month's Mind* Wks. (Grosart) I. 173 See how like the old Ape this young Monkey pattereth. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 344 You were as good hold your tongues as patter about them. *a* 1814 C. Dibdin *Poor Jack* i, Go patter to lubbers and swabs, d'ye see. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 131, I pattered in flash, like a covey knowing. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 309/2 Those who sell something, and patter to help off their goods; those who exhibit something, and patter to help off the show. 1897 *Sporting Times* 13 Mar. 1/3 She did it in a sort of 'it's of no consequence' way that fairly amazed the learned counsel who was pattering on her behalf.

4. *trans.* (*slang.*) To speak or talk (some language). *To patter flash*, to speak slang.

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Patter*, to talk, as He patters good flash. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. i, You all patter French more or less. 1872 *Punch* 6 July 2/1 A gentry cove of the ken does not patter family lingo.

Hence **Pattering** *vbl. sb.*[1] and *ppl. a.*[1]

a 1536 Tindale *Exp. Matt.* vi. Wks. (1573) 232/1 How blinde are they which thinke prayer to be the pattering of many wordes. 1557–8 Phaer *Æneid* VI. P iij, Whan furst her [the Sibyl's] pattring mouth and raging limmes wer left at rest, Eneas prinse began. 1665 Brathwait *Comment Two Tales* 16 What a pattering with their Lips, as if they would cry out! 1850 W. R. Williams *Relig. Progr.* i. (1854) 22 Leaving the nursery and its pattering by rote of elementary truths.

Patter (pæ·tər), *v.*[2] [Dim. and frequent. of Pat *v.*[1]: see -er[5].]

1. *intr.* To make a rapid succession of pats, taps, or slight sounding strokes, such as those of rain-drops against a window-pane; often referring mainly to the sound produced.

1611 Cotgr., *Pestiller*, to paddle; or, as *Petiller*; or to patter; to beat thicke and short. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 980 They come pattering down as thick as hail. 1728–46 Thomson *Spring* 176 The stealing shower is scarce to patter heard. 1818 Mrs. Shelley *Frankenst.* v. (1865) 65 The rain pattered dismally against the panes. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* II. 79, I heard the sound of little feet pattering outside of the door. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 82/1 The acorns patter at their feet.

2. *intr.* To run with a rapid succession of short quick sounding steps.

1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xx. xiii. 269 Hearing a large party pattering up stairs, and all talking at once. 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* viii, Away she pattered full speed. 1864 Tennyson *Grandmother* xx, Pattering over the boards, she comes and goes at her will. 1895 F. E. Trollope *F. Trollope* II. ix. 162 She pattered downstairs and bestowed a silver sixpence on the..old pauper.

3. *trans.* (*causal.*) To cause to come or fall with a rapid succession of short slight sounding strokes.

1819 Keats *St. Agnes* xxxvi, The frost-wind .. pattering the sharp sleet Against the window-panes. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 29 Tempest, beetling loud,..Pattering the acorns from the cups adown. 1884 J. R. Drake *Culprit Fay* in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 156/1 And the fluttering scallop behind would float, And patter the water about the boat.

b. To pelt or bespatter as with a shower.

1879 Stevenson *Trav. Cevennes* 62 The trees would patter me all over with big drops from the rain of the afternoon.

Hence **Pattering** *vbl. sb.*[2] and *ppl. a.*[2]

1697 Dryden *Æneid* IX. 910 Patt'ring Hail comes pouring on the Main. 1792 Mme. D'Arblay *Lett.* 2 Oct., In the midst of pattering showers and cloudy skies. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* I. xlviii, The pattering of the shower. 1884 May Crommelin *Brown-Eyes* II. 14 Eager to hear the little pattering feet. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. 288 Cliffs, with a pretty pattering stream at the bottom. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* (1900) 116/2 A pattering of hoofs on the soil of the field.

Patter (pæ·tər), *v.*[3] *Austral.* '*pigeon-Eng.*' [App. from a native lang. In Collins *Vocab. Port Jackson Dialect.*] *trans.* To eat.

1833 Sturt *S. Australia* II. vii. 223 He himself did not patter (eat) any of it. 1881 A. C. Grant *Bush Life* xvii. 172 'You patter (eat) potchum?' 'Yohi' (yes), said John, ..not sure how his stomach will agree with the strange meat.

Pattera, Patteran, var. Patera, Patrin.

Patteraro(e, var. Pedrero, a small gun.

Patterer (pæ·tərəɹ). [f. Patter *v.*[1] + -er[1].] One who patters. a. One who says paternosters, or mechanically repeats prayers, formulæ, etc.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 105 Preistis [quha] suld be patereris and for the peple pray. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 108/1 This pale-faced patterer of prayers and retailer of grave sayings. 1889 J. S. Nicholson *Dreamer of Dreams* I. i. 4 Enthusiasts for freedom and patterers of creeds.

b. One who speaks rapidly or glibly with little regard to sense or matter; one who 'speechifies' like a Cheap Jack; one who speaks the 'patter' or cant of a set of people.

1552 Huloet, Superfluouse patterer of wordes, *battologus*. 1849 H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* Pref. (1878) 30 Its meaning must be perfectly clear and perspicuous to the practised patterer of Romany, or Pedlar's French. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 213/1 The class of street-orators, known in these days as 'patterers' and formerly termed 'mountebanks',—who..strive to 'help off their wares by pompous speeches in which little regard is paid either to truth or propriety'. 1870 F. Jacox *Rec. of a Recluse* I. i. 17 The street patterers of London, and those who buy their wares.

Pattern (pæ·tərn), *sb.* Forms: α. 4–8 patron, (5 patroun, 4–6 patrone). β. 6 patarne, 6–7 -erne, -ern, patterne, 6– pattern. γ. 6 patten. [ME. *patron*, a. F. *patron*, which still means both 'patron' and 'pattern'. In 16th c. *patron*, with shifted accent, evidently began to be pronounced (pa·trn, pa·tərn) as in *apron* (ē·pərn), and spelt *patarne*, *paterne*, *pattern*. By 1700 the original form ceased to be used of things, and *patron* and *pattern* became differentiated in form and sense.]

1. 'The original proposed to imitation; the archetype; that which is to be copied; an exemplar' (J.); an example or model deserving imitation; an example or model of a particular excellence.

α. *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 910 Truely she Was her chefe patron of beaute, And chefe ensample of al her werke. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxviii. 31 O! towne of townes, patrone and not compare: London, thou art the floure of Cities all. 1581 J. Melvill *Diary* (1842) 114 An exemple and patron of guid and godlie order to uther Nationnes.

β. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* x. 64 These haue in them an ensample of innocencie and simplicitie, after the patarne wherof, proude malicious persones must be forged a newe. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1344/1 His gouernement, which he would fashion out after the paterne of his predecessors and great vncles. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. v. 23 She shall be .. A Patterne to all Princes liuing with her, And all that shall succeed. *a* 1745 Swift *Portr. fr. Life* Wks. 1841 I. 768/1 A housewife in bed, at table a slattern; For all an example, for no one a pattern. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* III. 183 A pattern of the domestic virtues.

γ. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 61/10 Látten, *aurichalcum*. A Pátten, *prototypon*. [Cf. *Ibid.* 82/6 A Pasterne..A Paterne, *prototypon*,..A Tauerne.]

†b. *transf.* An image. *Obs. rare.*

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 49 Ylisses Attempted lewdly fro the church to imbeazel an holy Patterne of Pallas.

2. Anything fashioned, shaped, or designed to serve as a model from which something is to be made; a model, design, plan, or outline.

α. [1352 in Brayley & Britton *Westminster* (1836) 18] To John Lambard, for two quatern' of royal paper for the painter's patrons 1*s.* 8*d.* *Ibid.* 185.] 1387 *Contract* in *Registr. Cart. Ecclesie S. Egidii de Edinb.* (Bann. Cl.) 25 Youtyt on the maner and the masounry as the voute abovyn Sant Stevinys auter..the qwhylk patronne thay haf sene. Alsua..a wyndow with thre lychtys in fourme masonnelyke the qwhilk patrone thai haf sene. ?1421 *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 20 The fundament of youre chappell .. wherof I send yow the patrone. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 386/1 Patrone, forme to werk by. 1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 321 As hit apereth by patrons of blacke paper in our Comen Kofer of record. 1526 Tindale *Heb.* viii. 5 For take hede..that thou make all thynges accordynge to the patrone [1611 paterne] shewed to the in the mount. 1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Def., Thereof doe masons, and other worke menne call that patron, a centre, whereby thei drawe the lines [etc.].

β. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) R ij, Those that you haue taken vp wilde, and be well framed, and proporcioned, according to my paterne. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. ii. § 5 That Law which hath been the Pattern to make, and is the Card to guide the World by. 1606 Chapman *Gentleman Usher* Plays 1873 I. 316 He was a patterne for a Potter, Fit t' have his picture stampt on a stone Jugge. 1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* 19 A Patern of Prayer. 1838 Lytton *Alice* II. ii, That proper orders should be .. transmitted .. with one of Evelyn's dresses, as a pattern for .. length and breadth. 1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* iv. 37 Almost all the common things we use now..are made by machinery, and are copies of an original pattern.

fig. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 393 By th'patterne of mine owne thoughts, I cut out The puritie of his. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* I. 8, I promise to shape my assistance by the Patterne of your commands.

3. *spec.* in *Founding*. †a. A matrix, a mould. *Obs.* b. A figure in wood or metal from which a mould is made for a casting.

1508 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 109 Item, for making of ane patroun to cast gun pellokis in, iij *s.* 1821 Tredgold *Ess. Cast Iron* (1824) 10 In making patterns for cast iron, an allowance of about one-eighth of an inch per foot, must be made for the contraction of the metal in cooling. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 471 Before metals can be cast..patterns must be prepared of wood or metal, and then moulds constructed of some sufficiently infusible material capable of receiving the fluid metal. 1884 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 18/1 The workman places the plaster statuette, which is now his 'pattern', on a bed of soft moulding-sand.

†4. Something formed after a model or prototype, a copy; a likeness, similitude. *Obs. rare.*

a. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Heb.* viii. 5 Priestes serue unto the patrone and shadowe of heauenly thynges. 1709 Berkeley *Th. Vision* § 141 Visible figures are patrons of, or of the same species with, the respective tangible figures represented by them.

β. 1570 *Homilies* II. *Wilful Reb.* III. F j b, The rebels them selues are the very figures of feends and deuyls, and their captayne the vngratious paterne of Lucifer & Satan, the prince of darknesse. 1611 Bible *Heb.* ix. 23 It was therefore necessary that the patternes [Wyclif saumpleris, Tindale—*Genev.* similitudes, *Rheims* examplers] of things in the heauens should bee purified with these, but the heauenly things themselues with better sacrifices then these. 1714 Steele *Lover* 15 Feb. (1723) 4 Mr. Severn has at this time Patterns sent him of all the young Women in Town.

5. 'A specimen; a part shown as a sample of the rest' (J.); a sample. Also *fig.*

1644 G. Plattes in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 252 If..I could have his knowledge of that seed, a pattern of it, and..ten or fifteen pound weight of it by, or before April. 1648–60 Hexham *Dutch Dict.*, *Een Staal ofte Monster*, a Patron or a Proofe of any marchandize or wares. *a* 1745 Swift (J.), A gentleman sends to my shop for a pattern of stuff; if he likes it, he compares the pattern with the whole piece, and probably we bargain. 1752 Young *Brothers* III. i, For thee, Demetrius, did I go to Rome, And bring thee patterns thence of brothers love. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* II. i, A tailor, with his books of patterns just imported from Paris.

6. An example, an instance; *esp.* a typical, model, or representative instance, a signal example.

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* Pref. 12 The first paternes of mankind (Adam and Eue). 1612 Br. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* II. iii, What a liuely patterne doe I see in Abraham..of a strong faith. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* Apol., It is another pattern of this answerer's fair dealing. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 249 Instead..of descending into a minute discrimination of every species, let us take one for a pattern, to which all the rest will be found to bear the strongest affinity. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Mod. Gallantry*, The only pattern of consistent gallantry I have met with.

†7. A precedent, an instance appealed to. *Obs.*

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 44 A patterne, president, and lively warrant, For me..to performe the like. 1595 — *John* III. iv. 16 Well could I beare that England had this praise, So we [the French] could finde some patterne of our shame. 1630 Earl Manchester in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 272 It would be a good pattern for other places. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 167 There is not a scold at Billins-gate but may defend herself by the patern of King James and Archbishop Whitgift.

8. A decorative or artistic design, as for china, carpets, wall-papers, etc.; hence, this design carried out in the manufactured article, fabric, etc.; style, type, or class of decoration, elaboration of form, or composition of parts.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 38 Of plate great cupboords, thee gould embossed in anticque Patterns. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 13 ¶ 7 To direct their operations and to draw patterns. 1783 Justamond tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* VIII. 235 Paris surpassed Persia in her carpets, ..in the elegance of her patterns, and the beauty of her dyes. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* xl, 'Ah!' cried I, ..'what a pretty Manchester pattern this is'. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. ii. 359 The forms and patterns of the various weapons. 1876 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* Prol. i, The pattern of his check-shirt being larger.

b. *transf.* Applied to a style of figuring or marking of natural or fortuitous origin.

1849 James *Woodman* vii, Forming a sort of pattern or figure inside and out. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* xii, The broken frames..cast patterns on the ground. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 937 In other cases, the lesions display a 'pattern'. *Mod.* The patterns made by the frost on the window-panes. Butterflies of the same general type, but the markings showing different patterns.

9. A specimen model of a proposed coin, struck by a mint, but not subsequently adopted for the currency. Distinguished from a *proof*.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 330/1 Henry VIII struck some patterns for a silver crown; but the first crown for currency was struck by Edward VI. 1879 H. Phillips *Notes Coins* 12 A fine Gothic pattern crown of Queen Victoria never adopted for the national coinage. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 June 8/2 A pattern farthing of 1661 was sold at Sotheby's on Saturday for £78.

10. A sufficient quantity of material for making a garment, esp. a dress; a dress-length. *U. S.*

1847 in Webster.

11. *Gunmaking.* The marks made by the shot from a gun on a target, in respect of their closeness together and evenness of distribution within a certain radius from the central point.

Declared pattern: a statement by the maker of the number of pellets a shot-gun will deliver and distribute within a given radius under specified conditions, as in quot. 1892.

1881 Greener *Gun* 303 Sportsmen cannot attach too much importance to regular and uniform patterns, especially in pigeon shooting, where one thin pattern will probably cause a shooter to lose a match. 1892 — *Breech-Loader* 124 When a gun is said to make a pattern of 200, it means that 200 is the average number put within a circle 30 in. in diameter on the target, the butt of the gun being forty yards..from the target, the load being 3 drams of black powder, or the equivalent in nitro powder, and 1⅛ ounces of No. 6 shot, 270 to the ounce (304 pellets to 1⅛ ounces), which is called the standard load, and originated at the Field Gun Trials of 1875, when the charge of shot was first counted. *Ibid.* 140 Sportsmen seem slow to grasp the fact that pattern is the all-important factor in the killing range of the gun. 1886 *Badminton Libr., Shooting* I. 98 The coarse grain burns evenly all along the barrel, and hence gives a better pattern in regard to the shot.

12. In Ireland, A patron saint's day; the festival of a patron saint; hence *transf.* the festivities with which it is celebrated: cf. Patron *sb.* 5 c.

1745 *Season. Adv. Protest.* 19 The Papists will squander their Substance at Fairs and Patterns. 1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 383 The usual fair day or '*patron*', or, as it is usually pronounced, *pattern* or *patten*, is a festive meeting to commemorate the virtues of a patron saint. 1892 *Spectator* 22 Oct. 560 'Patterne'..primarily meant the day of the patron saint. Then it came to mean the dance on the festival day, and now is used of a dance on any holiday. 1893 W. C. Borlase *Age Saints Cornwall* 44 Observances practised in the names of Patrick, or Bridget, or Delcan..on their pattern or festival days.

13. a. *attrib.*, passing into *adj.* Serving as a pattern or model; typical, archetypal; 'ideal', 'model'. Sometimes hyphened to following sb.

1809–12 Mar. Edgeworth *Vivian* iii, I..never set myself up for a pattern man. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 272 This pattern-convict is now in the service of a dissenting clergyman in the colony. 1840 J. Buel *Farmer's Companion* 24 The average annual profit of the pattern-farm. 1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* xxii, Two pattern young ladies, in pattern attire, with pattern deportment. 1880 Miss Braddon *Barbara* xvi, He felt himself a pattern father.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pattern-cutter, -engraver, girl, paper, ring, store, suit, tile, trade, -work*, etc.; *pattern-like, -phrased* adjs.; *pattern-wise* adv.; **pattern-book**, (*a*) a book of (industrial) patterns or designs, as of fabrics, lace, wall-papers, etc.; (*b*) a blank book of cardboards to hold patterns; **pattern-box**, *Weaving*, (*a*) a box containing several shuttles, any one of which may be sent along the 'shed' as required by the pattern in colour-pattern weaving, a shuttle-box; (*b*) 'the box perforated for the harness-cards in the Jacquard loom' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **pattern-card**, (*a*) a sample-card (of cloth, etc.); also, a book of such cards, a pattern-book; (*b*) *Weaving*, in a Jacquard attachment = Card *sb.*² 10; also attrib., as *pattern-card cutter, maker, mounting*, etc.; **pattern-chain**, *Weaving*, a device for bringing the shuttles automatically from the pattern-box to the picker in the required sequence; **pattern-cylinder**, 'a means of operating the harness of a loom by means of a cylinder with projections which come in contact in due order of time with the respective levers which work the shed' (Knight); **pattern-designer, -drawer**, a workman who designs or draws patterns; so *pattern-designing, -drawing*; †**pattern-line**, in earthworks, a narrow bank of earth whose height serves as a guide for raising a piece of ground: cf. Line *sb.*² 20; **pattern-maker**, one who makes patterns; *spec.* (*a*) 'one who arrangcs textile patterns for weaving' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); (*b*) *Founding*, one who makes patterns for iron castings; so *pattern-making*; **pattern-moulder**, 'a designer and maker of patterns for cast-iron foundries' (Simmonds); **pattern-reader** = *pattern-maker* (*a*); **pattern-room** = *pattern-shop*; **pattern-setter**, a workman or workwoman who decides upon the manner of filling up a lace or other pattern already designed and stamped; **pattern-shop**, that part of a factory or foundry in which patterns are prepared; **pattern-wheel**, (*a*) a count-wheel (see Count *sb.*¹ 9) or locking-plate, whose notches determine the striking of a clock (Knight); (*b*) = *pattern-cylinder*; (*c*) 'a pricking-wheel for marking out a pattern' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Pattern-book*, a book with designs for selection. 1876 J. Haslem (*title*) Old Derby China Factory..facsimiles copied from old Derby pattern books. 1822 W. Irving *Bracch. Hall* (1823) I. 98 [Commercial travellers] changing the lance for a driving-whip, the buckler for a *pattern card. 1847 Mrs. Sherwood in *Life* vi. (1854) 95 Pictet Pere was the very pattern-card of an old French courtier. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 119/2 Occupations of People..Pattern-card maker. *Mod. Advt.*, Pattern Card Mounters, Cutters, and Gummers wanted. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1637/2 The *pattern-chain..has links of varying hight, which, as they pass beneath the roller on lever *l*, raise it to a greater or lesser hight..and so bring the required shuttle in position to be struck by the picker. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 119/2 *Pattern-designer, -cutter. 1899 Mackail *Life W. Morris* I. 78 Morris was a pattern-designer and decorator. 1881 W. Morris (*title*) Some Hints on *Pattern-Designing. *Ibid.* 1 By..pattern-design, ..I mean the ornamentation of a surface by work that is not imitative or historical; at any rate, not principally or essentially so. 1756 Rolt *Dict. Trade*, **Pattern-Drawer*, is a person employed in drawing patterns for silk weavers, callico-printers, embroiderers, lace-workers, quilters [etc.]. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 48 The Kaleidoscope .. an assistant to pattern-drawers of every description. 1864 A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* 249 He has become skilled in *pattern-drawing. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 171 There is a wide gap between an ordinary mill-hand and a *pattern-engraver. 1838 Syd. Smith *Let. to Ld. J. Russell* Wks. 1859 II. 299/1 They preserve a childish and *pattern-like uniformity in Cathedrals. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 106 These *Pattern-Lines may be from twelve Inches to two Foot broad. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Pattern-maker*, *Pattern-reader*. 1881 Young *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 37 [Alder] works very smoothly, and is much used by turners and pattern-makers. *Ibid.* § 623 *Pattern-making..is rather an important branch of the wood-working art. 1895 *Model Steam Engine* 95 Beeswax, melted and mixed with brick-dust, is very useful in pattern-making, to stop up holes, cracks, &c. 1879 Geo. Eliot *Theo. Such* xv. 264 The safe and *pattern-phrased style [of literary criticism]. 1867 *Criminal Chronol. York Castle* 111 Thomas Stearman..a *pattern-ring maker. 1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* vii. 224 When the stamper has imprinted on the net the outlines of the device, a '*pattern-setter' decides on the manner in which the pattern shall be filled up. 1900 *Electr. Rev.* (U. S.) 17 Aug., Our *pattern stores, which were built next the wall, were completely demolished. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4062/8 A *Pattern-Suit, to contain Five Yards of Cloth, dark-grey..;..a Pattern-Shirt..; a Pattern Hat. 1899 Mackail *Life W. Morris* II. 43 *Pattern tiles, chiefly meant for use in fireplaces, went on being produced. 1878 Geo. Eliot *Coll. Breakf. P.* 93 Not any letters of the alphabet Wrought syllogistically *pattern-wise. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Nov. 3/1 He had designed some of the best *pattern-work of our time.

Pattern, *v.* Also 6–7 patern, patterne. [f. prec. Cf. F. *patronner* (1437 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

I. †**1.** *trans.* **a.** To make a pattern for; to design, sketch, plan. *Obs.*

1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 34 That way of patterning a Common-wealth was most absolute, though hee [Sir T. More] perchaunce hath not so absolutely perfourmed it.

†**b.** To be a pattern for; to give an example or precedent for; to prefigure. *Obs.*

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* IV. i. 57 See, see, I such a place there is, ..Patern'd by that the Poet heere describes, By nature made for murthers and for rapes. 1593 — *Lucr.* 629 When patternd by thy fault fowle sin may say, He learnd to sin, and thou didst teach the way. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II. i. 30 When I, that censure him, do so offend, Let mine owne Iudgement patterne out my death, And nothing come in partiall. 1654 R. Boreman *Panegyr. Dr. Combar* 2 A duty, which is patterned to us by the practice of Heathens, Jewes, and Christians in all ages.

2. To make (something) after a pattern or model, or according to some fashion; to model, fashion. Const. *after, on, upon*; † also *by, from, to.*

1608 Hieron *Defence* II. 151 The Lord doth teach us to patterne our obedience to the holy Angels. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 163 [A temple] patterned from that which Adam reared in Paradise. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* xii. 249 All the rest of the language should come to be patterned after that model. 1890 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Apr. 301/1 He has patterned his conduct on the example of his father.

†**b.** *Pattern out*: to work out or construct according to some pattern. *Obs.*

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii, For men, by their example, pattern out Their imitations. 1641 Milton *Reform.* I. Wks. (1851) 10 Judge whether that Kings Reigne be a fit time from whence to patterne out the Constitution of a Church Discipline.

3. To match, to parallel, to equal; to compare (a person or thing *to, with* another). *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (1590) 109 The likenesse of our mishaps makes me presume to patterne my selfe vnto him. 1589 Nashe *Almond for Parrat* 19 Such a packet of male and female professors, as the world might not patterne. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 37. 1622 Wither *Mistr. Philar.* Juvenilia (1633) 609 By her self must therefore she, Or by nothing pattern'd be. 1843 Syd. Smith *Let. Amer. Debts* Wks. 1859 II. 327/2 History cannot pattern it.

4. To take as a pattern; to imitate, copy. *rare.*

1601 Dolman *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 735 The fire here beneath doth aptly patterne him. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* I. iii. Wks. (1851) 110 This very word of patterning or imitating excludes Episcopacy from the solid and grave Ethicall law. 1827 Hood *Mids. Fairies* lvi, So the spider spins, And eke the silk-worm, pattern'd by ourselves. 1901 *Dundee Advertiser* 23 Apr. 4 The Highland Board has 'patterned' the Irish method in buying and allocating pure-bred animals.

†**5.** To exemplify, afford an example of. *Obs.*

1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Ivstine* XXIII. 86 To patterne and manifestly shew in him, the frailties that man's life is subiect vnto. 1620 Ford *Linea V.* in *Ined. Tracts* (Shaks. Soc.) 48 Whatsoeuer..in those..collections is inserted to patterne and personate an excellent man.

6. *intr.* To take example (*by* something). *rare.*

18.. Mrs. Dodge *Tale of Thanks* 14 (Funk) Not a charm of earth or sky But comes for my girl to pattern by.

II. 7. *trans.* To work or decorate with a pattern, to work over with artistic designs; also *transf.* to adorn with light and shade, or with variegated marking or colouring. *To pattern out*: to lay out in a pattern.

1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. (1868) 120 But we let the walls fall that Giotto patterned. 1862 W. W. Story *Roba di R.* vii. (1863) I. 155 One of the Roman kitchen-gardens, patterned out in even rows and squares of green. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* xxi. 659 The same kind of cartonnage, patterned in many colours on a white ground. 1880 Blackmore *Mary Anerley* II. v. 94 Patterned with the same zigzag. 1898 Mrs. H. Ward *Helbeck of Bannisdale* 397 The damson trees were all out patterning the valleys.

8. *intr.* Of a gun: To distribute the shot in a pattern: see Pattern *sb.* 11.

Hence **Pa·tterning** *vbl. sb.*, the production or arrangement of patterns; *concr.* work done according to a pattern, design, or fashion; also **Pa·tterner**, one who draws or composes patterns.

1862 Rawlinson *Anc. Mon.* I. vi. 388 The patterning of the pillars with chevrons is..remarkable. 1882 F. Wedmore in *Academy* 14 Jan. 32/3 The upholders of beautiful patterning, who..say that exquisite painting is the first and last business of a painter. 1889 Rawlinson *Phœnicia* 203 This sarcophagus, the edges of which are most richly adorned with patterning. 1889 *Standard* 13 May 3/1 Human emotion—the force which a mere patterner of spaces, a mere contemner of 'subjects', would banish from pictorial art—plays a great part in the piece.

† **Pa·tternable,** *a. Obs.* [f. Pattern *v.* + -able.] Capable of being matched or paralleled.

1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* XX. cclvii, Our Souls it would not torture to be ty'd In patternable slavery.

Pa·tterned, *ppl. a.* [f. Pattern *sb.* and *v.* + -ed.] Having a pattern or patterns; decorated or worked with a pattern or design. Often with defining word, as *large-, small-, fancy-patterned.*

1797–1805 S. & Ht. Lee *Canterb. T.* V. 24 Neat window curtains, pretty-patterned sopha, and unsoiled carpet. 1876 J. Martineau *Hours Th.* 292 The horizontal sun..piercing the forest with a patterned glory. 1882 *Archæol. Cant.* XIV. 104 A pavement..of coloured and patterned tiles.

Pa·tternize, *v. rare.* [See -ize.]

†**1.** *trans.* To conform to a pattern. *Obs.*

1615 Jackson *Creed* IV. viii. § 6 In our works paternized to His image, renewed in our minds, as towardly children express their noble ancestors' worth, by lively resemblance of their personages, and real imitation of their virtues.

2. To reduce to or arrange in a pattern.

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 551 When human eyes shall be happily gifted with a Kaleidoscope power to patternize all confusion, ..then will Turner be a greater painter than ever the world yet saw.

Pa·tternless, *a.* [f. Pattern *sb.* + -less.] †**a.** Unmatched, peerless. *Obs.* **b.** Void of pattern or design; plain, undecorated.

1613 Heywood *Silver Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 128 Thy curtesie equals thy actiue power: And thou in both art chiefe and patternelesse. 1861 Dutton Cook *P. Foster's D.* v, Turkey carpets..trodden patternless and threadbare with the use of years. 1878 H. S. Wilson *Alp. Ascents* iv. 133 A room with blank patternless walls.

Pa·tterny, *a. rare.* [f. Pattern *sb.* + -y.] Characterized by the (obtrusive) presence of pattern; having too much pattern.

1885 Mrs. Caddy *Footsteps Jeanne d'Arc* (1886) 130 An

enchanting church outside, but..within, how coloured and patterny. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Apr. 3/1 A patterny element like lace.

Patteroon, obs. form of PATROON.

Pattimar, Pattin, obs. ff. PATAMAR, PATTEN.

Pattinsonize (pæ·tinsənəiz), *v.* [f. name of H. L. Pattinson of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by whom the process was described at the meeting of the British Association in 1838: see *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 372/1.] *trans.* To extract silver from (argentiferous lead-ore) by the Pattinson process. Hence **Pattinsoniza·tion** or **Pattinsona·tion.**

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Pattinson process*, a process in which lead containing silver is passed through a series of melting-kettles, in each of which crystals of a poorer alloy are deposited, while the fluid bath, ladled from one kettle to the next, is proportionately richer in silver. In *mechanical pattinsonation* the operation is performed in a cylindrical vessel, in which the bath is stirred mechanically, and from which, as the richer alloy crystallizes, the poorer liquid is repeatedly drained out. 1882 OGILVIE, *Pattinsonize.* 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict., Pattinsonization.*

Pattipan, Pattish, var. PATTYPAN, PATISE.

Pattle, pettle (pæt'l, pe·t'l), *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 4-5 **pat(t)yl,** 5 **patil(l,** 6 **patlo.** [Origin obscure; app. another form of PADDLE *sb.*1, with which it partly coincides in meaning.]

1. A tool like a small spade with a long handle, used chiefly to remove the earth adhering to a plough; a plough-staff.

a. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 130 A housband a-gane oure lay Telyt his land one sownday; ..þe patyl his hand clewyt to, þe muldebred quhen he suld mvk [*rime* tuk]. 1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 399, ij plogh pattyl. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* x. (*Fox & Wolf*) ii, The husband..cryit, and caist his patill and grit stanis. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 72 Hirdmen sall hunt 3ow vpthrow Garranis gyll, Castand thair Patlis, and lat the pleuch stand still. 1785 BURNS *To Mouse* i, I wad be laith to rin an' chase thee Wi' murd'ring pattle. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xi, If he liked a book ill, he liked a plough or a pattle worse.

β. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* xv, Or faith! I'll wad my new pleugh-pettle, Ye'll see't or lang. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. x, A hand that never held pleugh-stilt or pettle. 1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 24 Pettle or plough staff, with which he cleaned the ploughshare.

†**2.** = PADLE *sb. Obs.* (See PATTLE *v.*)

3. *Comb.*, as **pattle-shaft, -tree,** the shaft or handle of a pattle.

1868 D. GORRIE *Summers & Winters in Orkneys* viii. (1871) 298 Using a pattle-tree to clear away clods. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xv. (1873) 92 Nae the vera pattle shafts but was broken.

†**Pa·ttle,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. 2.] *trans.* To scrape with a hoe (*Sc.* padle) or mud-scraper.

1553-4 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (Rec. Soc.) II. 351 Item .. for ane patill to patil the kirk with. 1554-5 *Ibid.* 296 To Thomas Hallis servand for paittelling and deichting of all the steppis of the turngryss of the tolbuith, viij *d.*

†**Pa·ttle-bone,** *Obs.*, the knee-pan: see PATELLA *sb.*

Pa·ttock. *local.* Also **puttock.** [? Altered from *mattock.*] A grubbing mattock: see quots.

1728 Jas. DOUGLAS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 572 To take up the Saffron Heads, or break up the Ground, .. they sometimes plough it, sometimes use a forked Kind of Hough called a Pattock. [So 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Saffron.*] 1903 WRIGHT *Eng. Dial. Dict., Puttock*..Manufacturers of tools, whose works are in Birmingham, have frequently had the grubbing or stocking mattock asked for under this name.

Pattrell, obs. form of PEITREL.

Patty (pæ·ti). Also 9 **pattee.** [Alteration of F. *pâté*, OF. *pasté* PASTY.] A little pie or pasty.

1710 P. LAMB *Cookery* 75 Your Mushroom Patty..is proper for second Course. *a* 1756 MRS. HAYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 171 To make Veal Patties. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 25 Lay over it fried oysters, or oyster patties. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* v, I see cold fowls—ham—patties—salad—lobster. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* iv. (ed. 18) 72 His mistress..dabbed her fork into the pattee.

Pa·tty-cake. [f. PATTY + CAKE.]

1. A patty.

1865 HOLLAND *Plain T.* viii. 293, I will make patty-cakes and pastry.

¶ **2.** Error for PAT-A-CAKE.

1889 C. F. WOOLSON in *Harper's Mag.* June 119 He played patty-cake steadily with Porley, looking at the others out of the corner of his eye.

Pattymar, -maur, obs. forms of PATTAMAR.

Pattypan (pæ·tipæn). Also 7 **pateepan, patti-,** 8-9 **patte-, pattipan.** [f. PATTY + PAN *sb.*]

†**1.** A pasty baked in a small pan; = PATTY. *Obs.*

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxxvi. 142 Lin'd with a great number of Forrest-Puddings, heavy Patti-pans [*Goudiveaulx massifs*], and Horse Sawsages. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pateepan*, a little Pye, or small Pasty.

2. A small tin pan or shape in which patties are baked.

1710 P. LAMB *Cookery* 67 It is proper you bake your Oysters on a Mazarine you serve it in, or a little Patty-pan. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 109 First lay a thin Crust into your Pattipan. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 259 To make Bread Cheese-Cakes .. bake them in raised crusts, or patte-pans. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* II. i. (1862) 93 The iron tray of nicely laden patty-pans goes into the oven.

attrib. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Sol., Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 24 One man is brought to the boiling-point by the excitement of conversation in the parlour..He has a two-inch enthusiasm, a patty-pan ebullition.

Pa·tulent, *a. rare.* [app. f. L. *patul-us* spreading, PATULOUS, with ending as in *patent.*] Open, expanded, gaping.

1709 P. BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 72 The Hairs are more loose and the Pores more patulent and obvious. 1803 *Medical Jrnl.* X. 435 Pressure would approximate the sides of the uterus, and close these patulent vessels.

†**Pa·tulicate,** *v. Obs. rare*−°. [f. ppl. stem of med. or mod.L. *patulicāre* to open, spread out, f. *patul-us* PATULOUS.] Hence †**Patulica·tion.**

1656 BLOUNT *Glos., Patulicate*, to be opened, or made wide. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Patulication*, a being opened, or made wide.

Pa·tulipa·llate, *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Patulipalla* (f. *patulus* open + *palla* mantle), Latreille's name for an order of Conchifera having an open mantle deficient in siphons: see -ATE.] Having the characters of the *Patulipalla.*

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Patulous (pæ·tiŭlŏs), *a.* [f. L. *patul-us* standing open, spread out, spreading, f. root of *patēre* to be open: cf. *bibulus, crēdulus*, etc.]

1. Open; expanded; opening rather widely.

1616 T. ADAMS *Taming of Tongue* Wks. 1862 III. 15 The ear yet hears more than ever the eye saw, and by reason of its patulous admission, derives that to the understanding whereof the sight never had a glance. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 407 The Mouth was a very large patulous opening. 1778 DA COSTA *Brit. Conch.* 16 On the under side it is quite patulous, or wide open. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 60/2 By elasticity the proper patulous condition of certain canals and outlets is secured.

2. Spreading: said esp. of the boughs of a tree, after Virg. *Ecl.* I. 1.

1682 GIBBON *Introd. ad Latinam Blasoniam* 84 This Cross..is always made patulous at its ends. 1790 *Bystander* 72 Reclining..under the umbrage of a patulous beech. 1875 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* (1876) I. 39 His hands and feet are large and patulous. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xv. (1882) I. 227 The boughs of the patulous tree .. afford a noble amplitude.

3. a. *Bot.* (See quots.)

1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 815 The rigid leaved Bell-flowers, with a diffusive panicle and patulous flowers. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 11 Calyx setaceous, patulous, longer than the spikelets. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 223 The sepals are..spreading outwards..divergent or patulous.

b. *Entom.* (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 337 *Patulous*..when wings at rest partly cover each other.

Hence **Pa·tulously** *adv.*, **Pa·tulousness.**

1881 WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 274 Inner lip spreads patulously. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 4 Exposed to atmospheric influences .. in consequence of its permanent patulousness. 1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* V. 329 Patulousness of the fetal openings is a not infrequent consequence of extensive congenital atelectasis.

Paty, obs. form of PATTÉE.

Patyent, Patyl, obs. ff. PATIENT, PATEL1.

Patyn, Patyse, var. PATEN, PATTEN, PATISE.

Pauash, obs. form of PAVIS.

†**Paucht,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. the stem of *pauchty*, PAUGHTY; or a back-formation from that word.] *trans.* To fill with pride, elate, uplift.

c 1602 JAMES VI *Let. Q. Eliz.* (Camden) 145, I ressaued your letter, quhiche hath so pauchtid my hairte with contentment, as nather my tongue nor my penne is able to expresse.

Pauchty: see PAUGHTY.

Pauci- (pō·si-), comb. form of L. *paucus* few, little, used in *Zool.* and *Bot.* to form adjs., as **Panciarti·culate, -ated,** having few joints, in *Bot.*, slightly or loosely jointed; **Paucide·ntate,** having few teeth, slightly dentated (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1857); **Pauciflo·rous,** having few flowers (ibid.); **Paucifo·liate,** having few leaves or folioles; so **Paucifo·lious; Paucilo·cular,** having few loculi; **Paucine·rvate,** slightly veined, said of a leaf, etc. (Mayne); so **Paucine·rvious; Paucipi·nnate,** pinnate with few leaflets; **Paucira·diate, -ated,** having few rays, as the fin of a fish, or the umbel of a plant (Mayne); **Paucispi·ral,** having few whorls, as a shell; so **Paucispi·rated.**

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1312 A *pauci-articulate flagellum. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pauciarticulated. 1895 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* III. 433 Holohepatica.—Cerata mediodorsal, retractile or not, usually *paucifoliate, liver never ramified. 1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumors* 31 *Paucilocular, in opposition to polycystic. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 386/1 Operculum..*paucispiral on the left border. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 102 The operculum is described as Paucispiral, or few-whirled, as in Litorina.

†**Pau·cify,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *paucus, pauci-* few, little: see -FY.] *trans.* To make few, diminish.

1648 *Brit. Bellman* in *Harl. Misc.* (ed. Park) VII. 626 To paucify the number of those you conceived would countervote you. 1792 COWPER *Let. to W. Hayley* 26 Dec., My opportunities of writing are *paucified*, as perhaps, Dr. Johnson would have dared to say.

Pauciloquent (pōsi·lŏkwĕnt), *a. rare*−°. [f. PAUCI- + L. *loquent-em* speaking, pr. pple. of *loquī*: cf. next.] Uttering few words; speaking briefly. Hence **Pauci·loquently** *adv.*, with few words.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pauciloquent*.., that speaketh little. 1882 WALLACE *Reporters* (ed. 4) 340 The pauciloquently praising Eldon.

Pauci·loquy. *rare.* [ad. L. *pauciloqui-um* a speaking but little (Plautus), f. PAUCI- + *-loquium*, f. *loquī* to speak.] The utterance of few words; sparingness of speech.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pauciloquie*, few words. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xx. cciii, Fear no Discredit by Pauciloquie. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pauciloquy*, a speaking few words, little talk. 1721 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Paucity (pō·sĭti). Also 5 **paucyte.** [a. F. *paucité* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), or ad. L. *paucitās*, f. *paucus* few: see -ITY.]

1. Smallness of number; fewness; a small number.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 35 Whom the grace of God from the forsayid paucyte encresid yn-to .xxxv.ty. 1566 *Form Com. Prayer* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) 534 That they, neither respecting their own weakness and paucity .., may by thy power obtain victory. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 70 The greater paucity of rays arriving at the eye. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 235 In danger of having to capitulate owing to..the paucity of its defenders.

2. Smallness of quantity; scantiness.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 230 Smal Feet argue paucity of matter. 1680 BOYLE *Prodin. Chem. Princ.* II. 64 It afforded..so little oil, that the paucity seemed strange. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 434 From paucity of evidence, we are unable to measure them with precision.

Paucillon, -elo(u)n, -eylon, obs. ff. PAVILION.

Pauciss, -es(se, -ews, -eys, obs. ff. PAVIS.

Paughie: see PAUGIE.

Paughty, pauchty (pō·ti, *Sc.* pāxti), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also Yorksh. pafty. [Origin unknown.] Haughty, proud; saucy, insolent, impertinent.

1572 A. ARBUTHNOT *Mis. pure Scolar* in Pinkerton *Anc. Sc. Poems* (1786) 153 Pauchtie pryd richt sair do I detest. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Ch. Sc.* (Wodrow Soc.) 395 Maxwell, Bishop of Rosse, (that proud and paughtie peece). 1720 RAMSAY *Wealth* 99 Even handycraftsmen..strut fou paughty in the alley. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvi, The disgust which the paughty Highland varlet had always shown for my honest trade. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Pafty*, impertinent. 1890 EDWARDS *Mod. Scot. Poets* 169, I never fleetch the paughty fair.

Paugie (pō·gi). *local U. S.* Also **paughie, porgy.** [From the ending of the Narragansett Indian name *mishcuppâuog*, pl. of *mishcup*, literally 'thick-scaled', from *mishe* large, and *cuppi* scale.] Local name of a North American fish, of the bream kind, *Pagrus argyrops*, also called *scuppaug.*

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Porgy* or *Paugie*.., a fish of the *sparus* family, common in the waters of New England and New York...It is singular that one half the original name, *scup*, should be retained for this fish in Rhode Island, and the other half, *paug*, changed into *paugie* or *porgy*, in New York. 1864 WEBSTER, *Paugie*...A kind of fish; the porgy. 1870 *Putnam's Mag.* VI. 525 Porgy, Scup, and Scuppaug, names .. in different sections of the Northern States. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Paughie*, same as *porgy.*

†**Pauh,** *int. Obs. rare.* Variant of PAH *int.*

1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* II. i, Egad he's a brave Fellow—Pauh, I am quite another thing, when I am with him.

Pauhaugen (pɒihō·gĕn). *local U. S.* Also **pauhagen, poghaden, pohagan, pookagan,** etc. [Abnaki (dial. of Algonkin) *pukangané* (Rasles).] Local name of the menhaden, a N. American fish.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s. v. *Menhaden*, Also known by the names Bony-fish, White-fish, Hardhead, Mossbonker, and Pauhagen. *Ibid., Pohagen*, or *Pauhagen.* 1864 WEBSTER, *Pauhaugen.* 1890 *Century Dict., Poghaden*..the menhaden. Also *pauhagen.*

Pauice, pauish, obs. forms of PAVIS.

Pauilion, -il(l)on, -ilun, etc., obs. ff. PAVILION.

Pauk, Pauky, etc.: see PAWK, PAWKY, etc.

Paul (pōl). Also 4 **Poul, Poule**; *genitive* 4 **Powlys,** 4-6 **Poules,** 5-7 **Paules,** 6 **Pawles, Powlles,** 6-7 **Powles,** 6-8 **Pauls,** 7- **Paul's.** [a. OF. *Pal*, mod.F. *Paul* = It. *Paolo*, Sp. *Pablo*:—L. *Paulum*, in nom. *Paulus.*]

1. The English form of the Latin personal name *Paulus*, well known as that of the 'Apostle of the Gentiles' (Acts xiii. 9). Used in proverbial phrases in conjunction with PETER, q. v.

2. [tr. It. *Paolo*, Paul.] The PAOLO, an obsolete Italian silver coin, worth about fivepence sterling.

1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxiv, I paid five Pauls for two hard eggs. 1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. in Italy* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 191 You give the *custode* a paul for showing you the wolf that suckled Romulus and Remus.

3. Paul Pry: name of a very inquisitive character in a comedy of the same name by John Poole, 1825; often used allusively (also *attrib.*).

1829 MACAULAY *Southey's Colloq. Soc.* Ess. (1887) 118 The magistrate..ought to be a perfect jack-of-all-trades..a Paul Pry in every house, spying, eaves-dropping, relieving, admonishing [etc.]. *a* 1845 HOOD *Tale of Trumpet* xi, She had much of the spirit that lies Perdu in a notable set of Paul Prys. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Rob. Lynne* II. i. 4 It will cure her of her Paul-Pry tricks. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 695/2 Paul Pry,..always his [Liston's] most popular part, soon became to many a real personage. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 311 Some of the Paul Prys of the parish had intercepted the flyman.

b. Hence **Paul-Pry** *v. intr.*, to behave like Paul Pry; to be impertinently inquisitive or prying.

1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. I. 110 Others mounting ..and Paul Prying into the bed-room windows. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & Burtons* xxx, Who the deuce are you, cross-questioning and Paul-Prying?

†**4. Paul's:** popular name of St. Paul's Cathedral in London; in 16-17th c. a favourite resort of loun-

gers, gossips, etc. *Obs.* (Now always *St. Paul's.*) Hence *attrib.* in *Paul's Alley, Paul's Chain,* now London lanes, *Paul's Cross,* etc.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 65 Þis freke bifor þe den of poules Preched of penaunces. [1393 *Ibid.* C. xvi. 70 At seint paules by-for þe peuple what penaunce þei suffreden.] *a* 1460 *Gregory's Chron.* (Camden) 98 Powlys Crosse. The whiche was pronounsyd at Powlys Crosse. 1573 Baret *Alv.* To Rdr., The right Worshipfull M. Nowell, Deane of Pawles. 1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Familye of Loue* 29b, Protesting the truth of HN, his bookes openly at Paules crosse. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 576 This oyly Rascall is knowne as well as Poules. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 58, I bought him in Paules. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 26 We may as well push against Powles as stirre 'em. 1613 Middleton *Triumphs of Truth* B ij, The Angell and Zeale..conduct him to Pauls-chaine. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1655) IV. 83 While you adorn your Churches there, we destroy them here: Among other, poor Pouls looks like a great Skeleton. ..Truly I think nor Turk or Tartar..would have us'd Pauls in that manner.

5. Phrases and Combinations with *Paul's*: **Paul's betony** (erron. *St. Paul's betony*), name for a species of *Veronica*, the Wood Speedwell (*V. officinalis*), described by Paulus Ægineta as a betony; improperly applied to *V. serpyllifolia*; **† Paul's foot**, a lineal foot, the standard of which was the foot of Algar carved on the base of a column of old St. Paul's, London (*Gent. Mag.* July 1852, 57); **† Paul's man** (see quot.); **Paul's pigeon** (see quot. *a* 1661); **† St. Paul's tide**, the season about the festival of the Conversion of St. Paul (Jan. 25); **† Paul's walk**, the nave of St. Paul's Cathedral as a resort of loungers, newsmongers, etc. in 16th and 17th c.; so **† Paul's-walker**, one who frequented St. Paul's as a lounger or gossip; **† Paul's-walking** *a.*; **† Paul's work**, (?) botched work, a 'mess'.

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 19 *Betonica Pauli æginete* ..maye be called in englishe *Paules betony or wodde Peny ryal. 1551 — *Herbal* I. Fiv b, Paulis betony is myche dyfferyng from Dioscorides betony, as Paulus witnesseth hys selfe. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 101 Betonica Pauli, or Pauls Betony, hereof the people have some conceit in reference to S. Paul, whereas indeed that name is derived from Paulus Ægineta, an ancient Physitian of Ægina. 1879 Prior *Plant-n.* (ed. 3) 178 Paul's Betony,..*Veronica serpyllifolia.* 1886 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, Paul's Betony, *Veronica officinalis.* [1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 279 Paiement..vii pees et demy en longur, et de le pee de Seint Poul.] 1442 *Rolls of Parliament* V. 44/1 The seide newe brigge so to be made with a draght lef contenyng the space of iiii fete called *Paules fete in brede. 1447 *Will of Sharyngton* (Somerset Ho.), Height of two poules fete. 1616 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* Dram. Pers., Cap. Bobadill, a *Paules-man. 1816 Gifford *B. Jonson's Wks.* I. 6 *note*, A Paul's man, i.e. a frequenter of the middle aisle of St. Paul's cathedral, the common resort of cast captains, sharpers, gulls, and gossipers. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, London* (1811) II. 65 One of St. Anthonies Pigs therein (so were the Scholars of that School commonly called, as those of St. Paul's, *Paul's Pigeons) [cf. Stow *Surv.* (1603) 75]. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3718/4 The Fairs held at the City of Bristol at St. James-Tide, and at St. *Pauls-Tide. 1628 Earle *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 73 *Paules Walke is the Lands Epitome. 1658 Osborn *Jas. I* Wks. (1673) 477 Edward Wimark the *Pauls-walker. *Ibid.* Index 20 The *Pauls-walking News-mongers—report Northumberland too..intimate with P. Henry. 1602 Dekker *Satiromast.* Wks. 1873 I. 212 And when he had done, made *Poules worke of it. 1620 in *Court & T. Jas. I* (1848) II. 203 But I doubt, when all is done, it will prove, as they say Paul's work. 1673 *S'too him Bayes* 15 But I must dispatch, for I see He's making Paul's work on't already.

Paul, -e, paulle, obs. forms of Pall, Pawl.

Pauldron, another form of Pouldron, a piece of armour covering the shoulder, a shoulder-plate.

1594, 1834, etc. [see Pouldron].

Paulfrey, obs. form of Palfrey.

Paulian (pɔ̄·liăn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. L. *Paul-us* Paul: cf. *Christ-ian.*] **A.** *sb.*

1. *Ch. Hist.* One of a sect who rejected the personality of the Logos and the Holy Spirit, and denied the pre-existence of Christ as 'the eternal Son of God'; founded by Paul of Samosata in the 3rd century.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* (Rolls) II. 498 The sect of Paulianys, which helden that Crist was not bifore Marie, but took his bigynnyng of Marie. 1764 Maclaine tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1844) I. 83/2 Paul of Samosata .. left behind him a sect, that assumed the title of Paulians, or Paulianists. 1877 M'Clintock & Strong *Cyel. Bibl. Lit.* VII. 835 One of the canons of Nice required the Paulians to be rebaptized.

2. A follower or disciple of St. Paul. *nonce-use.*

1609 Bible (Douay) *Deut.* xxv. *comm.*, They are called Christians, not Paulians, whom S. Paul converted.

B. *adj.* That is a follower of St. Paul. *nonce-use.*

1638 Featly *Strict. Lyndom.* I. 213 The Iesuit should have said, a Paulian heretique, for Clemanges and Wickliffe professe with Paul, Act 24. 14.

So **Pau·lianist, Pau·lianite** = A. 1.

1696 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. II. 6 The errors of the Ebionites, Paulianites, Sabellians and Arians. *Ibid.* 44 The Paulianists, who distinguish'd the Word from the Son of God, and the Paraclete from the Holy Spirit. 1764 [see Paulian A. 1]. 1831–3 E. Burton *Eccl. Hist.* xxviii. (1845) 591 His [Paul's] followers, who were known by the name of Paulianists, continued..till the beginning of the fifth century.

Paulician (pɔ̄·liʃăn), *sb.* and *a. Ch. Hist.* [ad. L. *Pauliciānī*, a. Gr. Παυλικιανοί, of obscure origin, thought by some to be from *Paulus* Paul.]

a. *sb.* A member of a sect which arose in Armenia in the 7th century, holding modified Manichæan opinions. **b.** *adj.* Of or belonging to this sect. Hence **Pauli·cianism,** the doctrine of the sect.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Paulicians*,..so called from their chieftain, one Paulus, an Armenian, in the seventh century. 1764 Maclaine tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1844) I. 211/2. 1840 Macaulay *Ranke* Ess. (1887) 575 The Paulician theology ..spread rapidly through Provence and Languedoc. 1883 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2407/1 The Bulgarians..finally united with the Eastern Church; and only a small body of Paulicians are now Catholics.

Paulie, pallie (pɔ̄·li, pa·li), *a.* (*sb.*) *Sc.* Also **pawlie, palie, paley.** [Origin not ascertained.] **a.** *adj.* Undersized, weakly, impotent: applied esp. to the smallest or poorest lambs of a flock, also to a poor weakly child. **b.** *sb.* An undersized lamb, one of the smallest lambs of a flock.

1818 Hogg *Brownie of B.* I. ix. 158 There was Geordie ..the flesher,..that took away the crocks and the paulies, and my brockit-lamb. 1822 W. J. Napier *Pract. Store-farming* 251 The gimmer-lambs throughout, bear a proportion to the 'second' lambs and palies as two to one. *a* 1835 Hogg *Tales* (1866) 360 As for your paulie toop lamb, what care I for it? 1886 C. Scott *Sheep Farming* 19 Deformed and crippled specimens in Scotland are termed 'pallie lambs'.

Paulin. [app. second element of Tarpaulin.] A trade name for waterproof coverings of the nature of tarpaulin, whether tarred, oiled, or painted.

[1847–78 Halliwell, *Pauling*, a covering for a cart or waggon. *Line.*] 1882 *Englishman* 2 Dec. 4/5 These Paulins are prepared from the best English Tarpaulin Canvas. *Ibid.*, Tarred, Oiled and Painted Paulins.

Pauline (pɔ̄·lăin), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 **-in.** [ad. L. *Paulin-us* adj., f. *Paulus* Paul: see **-ine** [1].]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of St. Paul, his writings, or his doctrines.

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* II. xxiii. 307 Passages..thoroughly Pauline. 1860 Westcott *Introd. Study Gosp.* iv. (ed. 5) 243 For him [Marcion] the Pauline narrative was the truest picture of the life of Christ. 1876 C. M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 36 Selections..from the Pauline Epistles.

B. *sb.*

1. A member of certain religious orders so named.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. II. 76 In witnesse of whuche þing, wrong was þe furste, Pers þe pardoner, Paulynes doctor. 1393 *Ibid.* C. III. 110 Of paulynes queste. *c* 1483 *Chron. London* (1827) 43 In the same yere [1310] began the ordre of Paulyns, that is to say Crowched Freres. *a* 1550 *Image I'pocrisie* III. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 441 Some be Paulines, Some be Antonynes, Some be Bernardines, Some be Celestines.

2. A follower of St. Paul. *nonce-use.*

1740 J. Dupré *Conform. Anc. & Mod. Cerem.* 32 The Primitive Christians .. never called themselves Johnians, Paulins, nor Barnabites.

3. A scholar of St. Paul's School, London.

1867 *Athenæum* 30 Nov. 715/1 [Sir Philip] Francis was a London boy by education, and a Pauline...The Paulines were especially famous for caligraphy. 1897 Abbott & Campbell *Life Jowett* I. ii. 41 He returned to London, bringing with him the 'blue ribbon' of Oxford, an honour which at that time no Pauline had won.

Hence **Paulinian** (-i·niăn), *a.* = Pauline *a.*; *sb.* = Paulinist; **Pau·linism** (-iniz'm), the doctrine of St. Paul, Pauline theology; **Pau·linist,** an adherent of St. Paul or his doctrine; **Paulini·stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a Paulinist or Paulinism; **Pau·linize** *v. intr.*, to follow the doctrine of St. Paul; *trans.*, to make Pauline, imbue with Paulinism (in quot., to represent as Pauline).

1874 *Supernat. Relig.* II. II. v. 5 The rapid growth .. of *Paulinian doctrine. 1883 Loos & Behringer tr. *J. Grob's Life Zwingli* xvi. 136, I preach..as Paul writes; why do you not rather call me a Paulinian? 1857 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) II. 234 The antithesis of Petrinism and *Paulinism. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 92 Christians who wished to stand aloof alike from *Paulinists and Judaists. 1860 *Lit. Churchm.* 16 Nov. 427/1 Too much inclined to see..sharp distinctions between the Jewish-Christians and the heathen converts..attributing a *Paulinistic tendency to the latter. 1898 W. M. Ramsay *Was Christ born at Bethlehem?* 51 Luke's view has..a strong Paulinistic character. 1865 tr. *Strauss' New Life Jesus* I. 178 The account..given in Luke with its *Paulinizing sections. 1885 *Athenæum* 3 Oct. 429/1 St. Luke's Gospel..is Paulinized too much.

Paulism (pɔ̄·liz'm). *nonce-wd.* [f. Paul + **-ism.**] The doctrine of St. Paul; Paulinism.

1823 Bentham *Not Paul* 367 Whatever is in Paul, and is not..in any one of the four Gospels, is not Christianity, but Paulism.

Paulist (pɔ̄·list). [f. as prec. + **-ist.**]

1. (See quots.)

1678 J. Phillips tr. *Tavernier's Voy.* II. I. xiii. 77 The Jesuites at Goa, are known by the name of Paulists. 1757 J. H. Grose *Voy. E. Ind.* 79 The Jesuits, who are better known in India by the appellation of Paulists, from their head church and convent of St. Paul's in Goa.

2. A member of a Roman Catholic association, the Congregation of the Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, founded at New York in 1858.

1883 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1778.

† Paulistine. *Obs.* = Paulist 1.

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 70 A College..belonging to the Jesuits here, more commonly called Paulistines. *Ibid.* 150 St. Paul's was the first Monastery of the Jesuits in Goa, from whence they receive the Name of Paulistins.

Paulite [1] (pɔ̄·lăit). *Ch. Hist.* [f. name of *Paul*, L. *Paul-us* + **-ite** [1] 1.]

1. One of an order of monks, also called Hermits of St. Paul, founded in 1215, at Budapest. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of or belonging to this order.

1884 G. B. Malleson *Battle-Fields of Germ.* vii. 221 Priests and monks of all denominations, the Benedictines, the Jesuits, the Carmelites, the Paulites. 1888 H. C. Lea *Hist. Inquisition* I. 418 He..retired to a Paulite monastery.

2. *nonce-wd.* One who is 'of Paul': see 1 Cor. i. 12.

1839 Whately *Dangers Chr. Faith* III. iv. (1857) 74 The Sects of Paulites, and Apollonians and the rest, would have gradually diverged more and more in doctrine.

Pau·lite [2]. *Min.* [ad. Ger. *Paulit*, name given by Werner, 1812, from St. Paul Island, Labrador: see **-ite** [1] 2.] A synonym of Hypersthene.

1814 T. Allan *Min. Nomencl.* 24 Hyperstene, Labrador hornblende..Paulite. 1852 C. U. Shepard *Min.* (ed. 3) 199.

Paulle, obs. form of Pall.

‖ **Paullinia** (pɔ̄li·niă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus, 1737), from the name of C. F. Paullini, a German botanist.] A genus of tropical American and West African climbing shrubs (N.O. *Sapindaceæ*); a plant of this genus.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Paulinia.* 1833 Whittier *Toussaint l'Ouverture* 16 The lithe paullinia's verdant fold.

Paulmer, obs. form of Palmer.

Paulo-post-future (pɔ̄·lo,pōust,fiū·tiŭ), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *paulo post futurum*, the current rendering, from the time of Lascaris 1494, of the Greek name ὁ μετ' ὀλίγον μέλλων, the future after a little, in Sp. *el futuro de aquí a poco.* In 16th c. called also *mox futurum* 'immediate future'; and in 19th c. Grammars, 'third future', 'futurum exactum', 'futurum perfectum', 'future perfect'.]

1. A name of a tense of the passive voice of Greek verbs, the chief use of which was to state that an event will take place immediately.

[A good example of the Greek use is in Aristoph. *Plut.* 1027 Φράζε, καὶ πεπράξεται, Speak and it shall be done at once, or as soon as said.]

1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. II. vi. 161 Some grammarians have alleged, that..we should also admit the dual number, the paulo-post future tense, the middle voice..found in Greek.

2. *allusively.* A future which is a little after the present; a by-and-by; belonging to an immediate or proximate future.

[1822 Shelley *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1880 IV. 260 My post..must be transformed by your delay into a *paulo post futurum.*] 1848 Lowell *Fable for Critics* 936 Here comes Dana, abstractedly loitering along, Involved in a paulo-post-future of song, Who'll be going to write what'll never be written Till the Muse .. gives him the mitten. 1887 Dowden *Life Shelley* I. vi. 246 Shelley's .. anticipated profits were in the paulo-post-future. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Sept. 7/4 An accumulation like this of time-expired men has a paulo-post-future effect on the working of the short-service system.

Hence **Pau·lo-post-futu·ratively** *adv.*, as belonging to the near future. So **Pau·lo-po·st** *a.* [L. *paulo post* a little after], a little subsequent; also **Pau·lo-pa·st** *a.*, a little past, relating to something lately finished. (All *nonce-wds.*)

a 1843 Southey *Doctor* Interch. xx. (1848) 494 While I am treating of it paulo-post-futuratively, as of a possible case. 1849 Thoreau *Week Concord Riv.* Wed. 265 Our to-morrow's future should be at least paulo-post to theirs. 1876 C. M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* 289 Conversing with little knots of his paulopost congregation. 1892 Stevenson *Across Plains* 106 All that I say in this paper is in a paulo-past tense.

‖ **Paulownia** (pɔ̄lɒ·vniă, pɔ̄lōu·niă). *Bot.* [Named, 1835, after Anna Paulovna, daughter of the Tsar Paul I.] A genus of *Scrophulariaceæ*, comprising the single species *P. imperialis*, a Japanese ornamental tree with purplish trumpet-shaped flowers blossoming in early spring; cultivated in some parts of Europe and America.

1847 J. Mitford *Lett. & Rem.* (1891) 206, I prefer them [myrtles] to Victoria Reginas or Pauloneas, or other things with hard names and gigantic leaves. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 730/1 This golden Catalpa I purpose cutting down every year.., as is done with the paulownia.

Paulsgrave, obs. form of Palsgrave.

Pault, Paulter, etc.: see Palt, Palter, etc.

Paum(e, Paumer(e, obs. ff. Palm, Palmer.

Paument, obs. form of Pavement.

Paun, variant form of Pagne, a loin-cloth.

1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 223 The native dress for men and women alike is the cloth or paun.

Paun, var. Pan *sb.*6, obs. f. Pawn *sb.* and *v.*

Paunage, obs. form of Pannage.

† Paunce. *Obs.* Also 4 **paunz,** 6 **pans, pawnce.** [var. of *panche*, Paunch *sb.*[1]; cf. Pauncer; also, obs. F. *pance* 'the paunch..'; also the fashion of a great bellied doublet, or the great bellie of a doublet' (Cotgr.).]

1. = Pauncer 1.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10028 Breche of maille, wyþ paunz non liche. [1369 *Test. Karleol.* (1893) 92 Item lego..Johanni fratri meo unum par de paunce et de braces et j jac.] 1384–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 594 In j paunes, vs. 1411 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 19 An holle brest-plate, a paunce of stele. 1495 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 226 Item, iij quarteris of satyne to lyne his pans. 1541 *Ibid.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *317 Twa Pansis of mailȝe.

2. = Pauncer 2.

a 1500 *Medulla* in *Cath. Angl.* 42 *note*, *Renale*, a breke gyrdyl or a paunce.

3. *Comb.*, as *paunce-cloth*.
1552 in *Surrey Ch. Goods* 16 Item a pawnce cloth of blewe.

Paunce, obs. form of PANSY.

† Pau·ncer, pau·ncher. *Obs.* In 5 pancere, panchere, pawnchere, (pawun-), pauntcher, pa(w)ncherde. [a. OF. *panciere, panchiere* fem. (also *pancier* masc.) = It. *panziera, panciera*, med.L. *pancerea, -eria*; thence also MHG. *panzier* (Ger. *panzer*), MLG. *pantzer, panscher, panser*, MDn. *pantsier*, Du. *pantser*; f. OF. *pance, panche*, now *panse*, It. *pancia* PAUNCH *sb.*1]

1. Part of the armour of the 14th and 15th centuries, which covered the lower part of the body.
a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4960 Nymes of 3our nethirglone & nakens 3oure leggis, Pesan, pancere, & platis, all to 3oure preue clathis. 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 629/17 Panchere, *epifemur*.

2. A belt or girdle for the breeches, a breech-belt.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 387/2 Pawnchere,..*lumbare, renale*. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 8/38 Upon the keuerchief Chertes, briches, With the pauntcher. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 272/1 A Pawncherde (*A.* Pancherde), *renale*, etc.; *vbi* a brekebelt.

Paunch (pɔ̄nʧ, pānʧ), *sb.*1 Forms: 4–6 **panche, pauncho**, 4–8 **panch**, (5 **pawnche, pownche**), 6– **paunch**. Also *Sc.* and *north. dial.* 6 **penche, painche**, 8–9 **pench**, 9 **pensch, painch**. [ME. a. ONF. *panche* = OF. *pance*, now *panse* = Pr. *pansa*, Cat. *panxa*, Sp. *panza*, Pg. *pança*, It. *pancia*:—Com. Rom. type **pantica*, f. L. *pantex, pantic-em* paunch, bowels.]

1. The belly, abdomen; the stomach, as the receptacle of food (= BELLY *sb.* 5).
Now, as said of the human subject, usually dyslogistic, and implying prominence, gluttony, etc.
1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 398 Our lordis of france, that ay With gud morsellis farsis thair panch. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 87 He shal haue a penaunce in his paunche. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iij b, All thyng with in the wombe saue onli the gall The paunche also. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 26 So troubeled wyth Lordelye lyuynge..pamperynge of theyr panches. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* Pref. 124 Packand thair penche lyk Epicurians. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* Introd., The lowest belly, commonly called Abdomen or the Paunch. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 68 He..had a most portly paunch. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxxix. 11 A frugal Umbrian body, Tuscan huge of paunch. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xxii. 196 Spider's foot and paunch of toad.
fig. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 84 Deadlye Charybdis..In to gut vpsouping three tymes thee flash water angrye, From paunch alsoe spuing toe the sky the plash hastlye receaued. 1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 163 Throughout the whole pawnch of his booke, hee is as infinite in commending her. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 17 Straight chops a wave, and in his sliftred panch Downe fals our ship.

2. The first and largest stomach of a ruminant; the rumen.
c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 955 A rammes paunche. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 94 In place of potis and sik seithing vesselis, the painches of ane ox or ane kow thay vset. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. (1716) 360 As in Beasts, the Panch, the Read, and the Feck. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 11/1 The..food..is received into the first stomach..which is termed the..paunch.

b. *pl.* Entrails, viscera. (Now *Sc.* and *north.*)
a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 172 b, The kyng in huntyng tyme hath slain iii. C. dere, and the garbage and paunches bee cast round about in euery quarter of the Parke. 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons, Spring* 3 Himself wi' penches staw'd, he [an eagle] dights his neb.

c. esp. as used for food; tripe.
c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 7 Trype de Motoun.—Take þe pownche of a chepe. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxii. 25 Panches, pudingis of Jok and Jame. 1665 LD. FOUNTAINHALL *Jrnl.* (1900) 79 We have eaten panches heir. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 91 Well scraped paunches. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Painches*, tripe. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lxiii, I would sooner feed my poodle on paunch and liver.

3. *Comb.*: † **paunch-bellied** *a.*, big-bellied, pot-bellied; † **paunch-clout**, the membrane enveloping the bowels, the omentum; † **paunch-gut** *sb.*, a big belly, a pot-belly; *a.* = *paunch-bellied* (also † **paunch-gutted** *a.*); **paunch-kettle**, the paunch of an animal used like a kettle to boil flesh in; † **paunch-porer** (tr. L. *extispex*), an augur who divined by inspecting the entrails of animals; so † **paunch-poring**; † **paunch-pot**, ? a pot of a bulging shape; **paunch-swollen** *a.*, having a swollen paunch; **paunch-wrapt** *a.*, wrapped in the paunch (in quot., *in utero*).
c 1672 *Roxb. Ball.* (1888) VI. 500 A *paunch-belly'd Hostiss. 1733 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 179 She [female beaver] was very thick, paunch-bellied. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 387/1 *Pawncheclowt, or trype. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 599/2 *Omentum, an^ce* a pauncheclout. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 17 O swinish *paunch-gut God (say they). 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* II. III. xi. (1749) 247 All that paunch-gut and little carcase of thine. 1726 ARBUTHNOT *Diss. Dumpling* (ed. 5) 6 These *Paunch-gutted Fellows. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 268 The Asiatic *paunch-kettles. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 599. 183 Their *Extispicium*, or *panch-poring, where the extispex, or *panch-porer, did it by viewing the entrails of the sacrifices. 1600 *Will of Sir R. Bedingfield* (Somerset Ho.), [The] parcell guilt *paunche pot given at her Christening. 1638–48 G. DANIEL *Eclog* iii. 156 Till *panch-swolne Bromius sleeps. *a* 1592 MARLOWE *Ovid's Eleg.* II. xiv, She that her *paunch-wrapt child hath slain.

Hence **Pau·nchful**, bellyful.
1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 507 Four times can an active fellow Eat his paunchful in a day.

Paunch, panch (pɔ̄nʧ, pānʧ), *sb.*2 *Naut.* Also 8 **pantch**. [app. the same word as prec., and PAUNCE *sb.*; in sense prob. derived from the latter.] a. A thick strong mat, made of interlaced spun yarn or strands of rope, employed in various places on a ship to prevent chafing. b. A wooden covering or shield on the fore side of a mast (*rubbing paunch*), to preserve it from chafing when the masts or spars are lowered or raised.
1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 15 Paunches, and such like. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 25 That which we call a Panch, are broad clouts, wouen of Thrums and Sinnet together, to saue things from galling about the maine and fore yards at the ties, and also from the masts [etc.]. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 13 The front-fish, or paunch, is a long plank of fir, hollowed to the convexity of the mast, and fastened on the foreside of the mast over the iron hoops. 1848 G. BIDDLECOMBE *Art Rigging* 23 *Panch*, a covering of wood, or thick texture made of plaited ropeyarn, larger than a mat, to preserve the masts, &c., from chafing. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 9 *Rubbing paunch*, a batten up and down the forepart of a lower mast, to keep the lower yards clear of the hoops when going up or down.

c. *Comb.*, as *paunch-mat, paunch-piece* (= b).
c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 16 Bowsprit, paunch piece, or gammoning fish. *Ibid.* 31 Describe a paunch mat and its use. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Paunch-mat*, a thick and strong mat formed by interweaving sinnet or strands of rope as close as possible; it is fastened on the outside of the yards or rigging, to prevent their chafing.

Paunch (pɔ̄nʧ, pānʧ), *v.*1 Also 6–7 **panch**(e, Now *rare* or *dial.* [app. f. PAUNCH *sb.*1 Palsgr. translates the English verb by a F. *pancer* which is not otherwise known; but Florio has It. *panciare* 'to paunch or vnbowell'.]

1. *trans.* To stab or wound in the paunch; also *loosely*, to stab.
1530 PALSGR. 652/1, I panche a man or a beest, I perysshe his guttes with a weapen, *je pance*. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 50 b, Other had .. their bellies paunched. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 98 Batter his skull, or paunch him with a stake. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* V. (1706) 91 One Pass had paunch'd the huge hydropick Knight. 1819 KEATS *K. Stephen* I. ii. 42 He flung The heft away..It paunch'd the Earl of Chester's horse. 1848 [see PAUNCHING below].

2. To cut open the paunch of (an animal) and take out the viscera; to disembowel, eviscerate.
1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 22/35 To Panche, *euiscerare*. 1598 FLORIO, *Viscerare*, to panche, or pull out the bowels. 1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* 80 Then he is to pounch [*ed.* 1721 paunch] him, rewarding the Hounds therewith. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 135 When you have paunched and cased your hare. 1884 R. JEFFERIES *Red Deer* V. 99 When a stag is killed and paunched.

† 3. To stuff the stomach with food; to fill the belly, to glut. (Also *intr.* for *refl.*) *Obs.*
1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* II. 344 b, Now ye see hym ful paunched, as lyons are...And in deede the lyons are more gentle when their bealyes are well filled. 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* II. ii. 62 Rather..pale with learned cares, Than paunched with thy choyce of changed fares. 1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* I. 139 If you did but see him .. in what sort he vseth to glut and panch himselfe. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. ii. (1718) 10 Now glutt'ny paunches.

4. To swallow hastily or greedily. *rare.*
1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 279 The Fisherman .. paunch him vp at a mouthfull. 1892 *San Francisco Examiner* 28 Aug., Paunching blobs and dollops of fat.

Hence **Pau·nching** *vbl. sb.*
1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Desolladura*, paunching, *Euisceratio*. 1848 CHAMBERS *Inform. for People* I. 599/1 When ..the [cow's] stomach [is] so much distended with the air, that there is danger of immediate suffocation or bursting—in these instances the puncture of the maw must be instantly performed, which is called paunching. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar. 2/1 The least pleasant part of the luncheon hour is the paunching of the birds .. which is often a disgusting evidence of the slaughter.

† **Paunch,** *v.*2 *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pancher*, obs. form (16–17th c. in Littré and Cotgr.) of *pencher* to incline.] *intr.* To incline, lean, have a *penchant*, physically or mentally.
1577 *F. de L'isle's Leg.* G iv, They determined a while to let her paunch some times one way, and some times another, curiously watching to what ende her behauiours would come. 1595 HUBBOCKE *Apol. Infants Unbapt.* 14 The ground and foundation is weeake: their building also vpon it, paunctheth.

Paunched (pɔ̄nʧt, pānʧt), *a.* [f. PAUNCH *sb.* + -ED 2.] Having a large paunch; big-bellied, paunchy. Also in *comb.*, as *full-paunched*.
1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, lix, These .. full-paunch't Boetians, Contemne all Bodies bred in purer Ayre, As Atticke leanness. 1805 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* IX. 251 The band of paunch'd Helluos.

Pauncher, variant of PAUNCER *Obs.*

Paunchway, variant of PANCHWAY.

Paunchy (pɔ̄·nʧi, pā·nʧi), *a.* [f. PAUNCH *sb.* + -Y.] Having a large paunch; big-bellied.
1598 FLORIO, *Ventroso*, panchie, that hath a great belly. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 99 The mayors and sheriffs, in paunchy order,..will go down. 1861 *Jrnl. Roy. Agric. Soc.* XXII. I. 141 Calves which are in the habit of drinking too fast are..detected by a glance at their 'paunchy' condition.

Hence **Pau·nchiness.**
1879 *Scribner's Mag.* Dec. 178 All had grown..rivals in pious paunchiness.

Paund, obs. f. PAWN *sb.*2; obs. pa. pple. PAWN *v.*

Paune, obs. form of PAWN.

† **Pauned,** obs. form of PANED.
a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 69 Long and large garmentes of Blewe satten panned with Sipres.

Paunflet, obs. f. PAMPHLET.

Pausne, -sie, Paunt, obs. ff. PANSY, PANT.

Pauoise, -oyse, obs. forms of PAVIS.

Pauper (pɔ̄·pəɹ), *sb.* [a. L. *pauper* poor: its English use originated in the legal phrase *in formâ pauperis*, in the form or character of a poor man or woman: see sense 1.]

1. A poor person.

a. In *Law*: One allowed, on account of poverty, to sue or defend in a court of law without paying costs (*in formâ pauperis*: see ‖ IN 4): cf. also DISPAUPER.
[1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 12 (*heading*) An Acte to admytt such persons as are poore to sue in formâ pauperis.] 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 73 My Lord Keeper pronounced this order, that the plaintiff should continue pauper. 1641 *Spiritual Courts Epit.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 420 *Busy-body*. Many of them were *in formâ pauperis*. *Scrape-all*. ..I had rather the judge would have given sentence against my client, than bestowed a *pauper* on me. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 252 No Court allows..two single Paupers, T'encounter Hand to Hand at Bars, and trounce Each other Gratis in a Suit at once. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxiv. 400 Paupers, that is, such as will swear themselves not worth five pounds, are by statute 11 Henry VII. c. 12. to have original writs and subpœnas gratis, and counsel and attorney assigned them without fee. *Ibid.*, It seems however agreed, that a pauper may recover costs, though he pays none; for the counsel and clerks are bound to give their labour to him, but not to his antagonist.

b. In general sense: A person destitute of property or means of livelihood; one who has no means, or who is dependent on the charity of others; a beggar. (Now associated with c.)
[1493 H. PARKER (*title*) Dives and Pauper.] 1516 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 396 No lazer nor infecte paupers or poore shall come..within the town. 1812 CRABBE *Tales in Verse* xvii. *Resentment* 274 And he, a wand'ring pauper, wanting bread. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iv, He classes me with the paupers and mendicants from Scotland, who disgrace his court in the eyes of the proud English—that is all. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Barbara* xlvi. 315 You would have found me a disgraced man,..a pauper without a chance of fortune. 1893 in *Daily Paper* (Stead) 4 Oct. 11 We [the British Aristocracy] are, many of us little better than splendid paupers. 1894 W. T. STEAD (*title*) The Splendid Paupers: a Tale of the coming Plutocracy.

c. *spec.* A person in receipt of poor-law relief.
1775 T. MENDHAM (*title*) A Dialogue, in two Conversations, between a Gentleman, a Pauper, and his Friend; intended as an Answer to a Pamphlet published by the Rev. Mr. Potter, entitled, Observations on the Poor Laws. 1788 W. MASON (*title*) Animadversions on the present Government of the York Lunatic Asylum; in which the case of Parish Paupers is distinctly considered. 1800 SOUTHEY *Eng. Ecl., Wedding* 110 A parish shell at last, and the little bell Toll'd hastily for a pauper's funeral! 1841 T. NOEL *Rymes & Roundelayes, Pauper's Drive*, Rattle his bones over the stones; He's only a Pauper, whom nobody owns! 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability*, The pauper lives better than the free labourer; the thief better than the pauper.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* (in apposition) or as *adj.* That is a pauper; destitute.
1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 185 To have pauper patients committed to him. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. i. 10 Our pauper-labourers have taken his work from him. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 11 The favourers of emigration ought to begin by educating pauper children for that purpose. 1869 LD. LYTTON *Orval* 34 A pauper prince Paid from the plunder of a pauper people.

b. *attrib.* Of, belonging or relating to, or intended for a pauper or paupers, as *pauper-asylum, -coffin, -grave, -list, -palace, -rate, -system*; also in objective and instrumental comb., as *pauper-breeding, -making, pauper-fed* adjs.
1823 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 305 Here has been the pauper-making work! 1834 HT. MARTINEAU in *Tait's Mag.* I. 209/1 The result of introducing a legal pauper-system into Ireland. 1837 — *Soc. Amer.* III. 190, I was grieved to see the magnificent pauper asylum near Philadelphia, made to accommodate luxuriously 1200 persons. 1845 J. E. CARPENTER *Poems & Lyrics* 97 Poor-law minions, pauper-fed. 1854 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gen. Bounce* xix, Her child is in that pauper-coffin which she is following to the grave.

Hence **Pau·per** *v. trans.* = PAUPERIZE; **Pau·perage** = *pauperdom*; **Pau·perate** *v. trans.* = PAUPERIZE; **Pau·perdom,** (*a*) the condition of a pauper, destitution; (*b*) the realm of paupers, paupers collectively; **Pau·peress,** a female pauper.
1879 TENNYSON *Falcon* I. i, Why then, my lord, we are *pauper'd out and out. *a* 1847 in Medwin *Shelley* I. 302 Those who had just risen above *pauperage. 1850 LD. OSBORNE *Gleanings* 76 This seething mass of female pauperage. 1866 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 404 We would not rob you [England] of a single one of your valuable institutions—state-church, peerage, and pauperage. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* XIV. ii. 306 It has *pauperated many a lawful heir. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 491 Its duties towards *pauperdom and those on the verge of pauperdom. 1882 *Leisure Hour* July 424/2 The rules under which their pauperdom places them. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* iii, The wards-woman; an elderly, able-bodied *pauperess.

Pauperism (pɔ̄·pəriz'm). [f. PAUPER *sb.* + -ISM. Hence mod.F. *paupérisme* (Dict. Acad. 1878), mod.Ger. *pauperismus*.] The condition of

paupers; the existence of a pauper class; poverty, with dependence on public relief, as an established condition or fact among a people. Hence *concr.* the pauper class, paupers collectively.

1815 W. Clarkson (*title*) An Inquiry into the Cause of the Increase of Pauperism and Poor's Rates. 1818 in Todd. 1825 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* 273 Be astonished, if you can, at the pauperism and the crimes that disgrace this once happy and moral England. 1827 Whately *Logic* (1837) 229 An increase of pauperism, i.e. of the habit of depending on parish-pay. 1857 Toulmin Smith *Parish* 145 Thenceforth 'pauperism' became a caste in England. 1876 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* II. viii. 232 Pauperism is still one of the most formidable social and economic difficulties.

Pauperization (pɔ̄ːpərəizēˑʃən). [f. next + -ation.] The action of pauperizing or condition of being pauperized.

1847 in Webster. 1849 Bright *Sp., Ireland* 2 Apr. (1876) 174 Demoralisation and pauperisation will go on in an extending circle. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* x. §4. 805 The pauperization of families who relied on them for support.

Pauperize (pɔ̄ˑpərəiz), *v.* [f. Pauper + -ize.] *trans.* To make a pauper of; to reduce to the condition of a pauper, or to poverty or destitution; *esp.* to make dependent on public relief.

1834 Hᴛ. Martineau *Moral* II. 47 The indigent who have been pauperized by the undue depression of wages. 1857 Smiles *Huguenots Eng.* vi. (1880) 99 Though they were poor, they were not pauperised, but thrifty and self-helping. 1902 A. M. Fairbairn *Philos. Chr. Relig.* I. iv. 141 There is nothing so fatal to the manhood of a people as the charity that pauperizes.

Hence **Pauˑperized**, **Pauˑperizing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Pauˑperizer**, one who pauperizes.

1834 Hᴛ. Martineau *Moral* II. 75 The dreary haunts of our pauperized classes. 1844 Tupper *Heart* i. 9 When did heart ever gain money?—hah! heart indeed—pauperizing bit of muscle! 1883 V. Stuart *Egypt* 60 Arabi drove out these pauperizers of the people. 1886 in J. F. Maurice *Lett. Donegal* 4 Pauperising charity..produces the ordinary fruits which all the best friends of the poor have..preached that it does...The people become regular acting beggars.

† **Pauˑperous**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Pauper + -ous.] Relating to or connected with the poor.

1621 S. Ward *Happ. of Practice* (1627) 47 Haue a stocke imployed in Gods Bankes, to pauperous and pious vses.

Paupire, obs. form of Paper.

Paurometabolous (pɔ̄ːromĭtæˑbɒ̆ləs), *a. Entom.* [f. Gr. παῦρο-ς little, small + Metabolous.] Having, or of the nature of, slight or imperfect metamorphosis, as in orthopterous insects.

1895 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* V. 199 The changes of form [in the *Orthoptera*] are much less abrupt and conspicuous than they are in most other Insects. The metamorphosis is therefore called Paurometabolous.

Pauropod (pɔ̄ˑrɒ̆pɒd). *Zool.* [Anglicized sing. of mod.L. *Pauropoda*, f. Gr. παῦρο-ς little, small + -ποδος footed, f. πούς, ποδ- foot.] A myriapod of the order *Pauropoda*, resembling centipedes, but of very minute size.

1897 *Amer. Nat.* XXXI. 71 It may be added that the pauropods can climb, though scarcely as well as *Polyxenus*.

† **Pauˑsably**, *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. **pausable* (f. Pause *v.* + -able in a vague use) + -ly ².] In the way of pausing or dwelling upon something; deliberately, without haste; pausefully.

a 1632 G. Herbert *Country Parson* vi. (1830) 13 Answers [in church]..are to be done not in a hudling or slubbering fashion,..but gently and pausably, thinking what they say.

Pausal (pɔ̄ˑzăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *pausa* Pause *sb.* + -al: cf. *causal*.] Of or pertaining to a pause or the pause in a sentence; in *Heb. Gram.* applied to the form which a word receives in the pause, in which, in certain cases, a vowel is changed (usually lengthened), or a weakened vowel reappears in full.

1877 C. T. Ball *Merch. Taylors' Heb. Gram.* 76 In the pausal forms an original vowel, shortened to *sh'wa* out of pause, is preserved. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 928/1 תֹּרֶךְ, probably the Pausal of תֹּרֵךְ.

† **Pausaˑtion.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *pausātiōn-em* (St. Jerome, in sense 'death'), n. of action from *pausāre* to Pause.] The action of pausing; a pause, intermission.

14.. Lydg. *Ball. commend. Our Lady* 61 To wery wandred tent and pavilioun, The feynte to fresshe, and the pausacioun. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 603 Haue do faste and mak no pausacyon. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. 463 Ther make a pawsacion.

Pause (pɔ̄z), *sb.* Also 5–7 **pawse**, 6 **paws**. [a. F. *pause* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pausa* halt, stop, f. Gr. παῦσις, f. παύ-ειν to cease, stop; in the musical sense, immed. ad. It. *pausa*.]

1. An act of stopping or ceasing for a short time in a course of action, esp. in speaking; a short interval of inaction or silence; an intermission; sometimes *spec.* an intermission arising from doubt or uncertainty, a hesitation.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 387/2 Pawse, of stynty(n)ge, or a-bydy(n)ge, *pausacio, pausa*. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. xi. 57 Eftir the first paws, and that cours neir gane,..The goblettis greit with mychty wynis..Thai fillit. 1528 Gardiner in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. l. 96 At this point, His holiness making a pause, I..said [etc.]. 1595 Shaks. *John* IV. ii. 231 Had'st thou but shooke thy head, or made a pause When I spake darkely. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* IV. 627 A Pause in Grief; an interval from Woe. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 94 ¶ 5 It cures or supplies all Pauses and Hesitations in Speech. 1847 Tennyson *Prine.* Prol. 238 Like linnets in the pauses of the wind. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xxiv, There was a pause before the preacher spoke again.

b. (Without article.) Intermission, delay, waiting, hesitation, suspense.

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 277 Sad pause and deep regard beseem the sage. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 37 Inimie of chance Puts backe leaue-taking, iustles roughly by All time of pause. 1683–4 Wood *Life* 14 Feb. (O.H.S.) III. 89 He told me after a great deal of paus and shifting, that [etc.]. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Aug. 2/1 Here speech is the one thing needful—pause the one thing damned.

c. Phr. *To give pause to, to put to a pause*: to cause to stop or hesitate; to check the progress or course of; to 'pull up'. *In* or *at pause* († *under a pause*): pausing, not proceeding, temporarily inactive or motionless; hesitating, in suspense.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. i. 68 For in that sleepe of death, what dreames may come,..Must giue vs pawse. *Ibid.* iii. 42, I stand in pause where I shall first begin. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 8 ¶ 7 The Air was hushed, the Multitude attentive, and all Nature in a Pause. 1715 Jane Barker *Exilius* II. 84, I was under a little Pause, not knowing readily what to reply. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xii, These considerations..put me to a pause. 1792 S. Rogers *Pleas. Mem.* I. 102 When the slow dial gave a pause to care. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* x. 271 One of those profound reflections that give one pause in studying these fine pictures of human nature. 1866 Ruskin *Crown Wild Olive* (1873) 154 You stand there at pause, and silent.

2. *spec.* One of the intermissions, stops, or breaks made, according to the sense, in speaking or reading; in *Prosody*, such a break occurring according to rule at a particular point in a verse, a cæsura; also, a break of definite length in a verse, occupying the time of a syllable or number of syllables. Also *transf.* in a piece of music.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 387/2 Pawse, yn redynge of bokys, *periodus*. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. v. (Arb.) 87–8 Three maner of pauses...The shortest pause or intermission they called *comma*...The second they called *colon*...The third they called *periodus*, for a complement or full pause. *Ibid.* 88 In a verse of seauen [sillables the Cesure ought to fall] either vpon the fourth or none at all, the meeter very ill brooking any pause. *a* 1704 Locke (J.), Those partitions and pauses which men, educated in the schools, observe. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 90 ¶ 2 The variety..of the pauses with which he has diversified his numbers. 1795 Mason *Ch. Mus.* i. 16 Where Rhythm, Pause, and Accent are peculiarly attended to by the Composer. 1819 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* II. i. 143 As you speak, your words Fill, pause by pause, my own forgotten sleep With shapes. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. IV. i. 364 Pauses or rests, in speaking and reading, are a total cessation of the voice during a perceptible..space of time.

3. *Mus.* †**a.** A character denoting an interval of silence; a rest. *Obs.*

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 9 *Phi.* What strokes be these? *Ma.* These be called rests or pauses. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* I. viii. 26 Pauses or Rests are silent Characters, or an artificial omission of the Voyce or Sound, proportioned to a certain Measure of Time.

b. The character 𝄐 or 𝄑 placed over or under a note or rest to indicate that its duration is to be lengthened indefinitely. (Also placed over a double bar at the conclusion of a piece, and rarely over a single bar in the course of it to indicate a short but indefinite interval of silence.)

1806 Callcott *Mus. Gram.* vi. 73 The Pause is placed over a Note to signify that the regular time of the Movement is to be delayed. 1880 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 676/1 Pauses at the end of a movement, over a rest, or even over a silent bar, are intended to give a short breathing-space before going on to the next movement.

4. *Heb. Gram.* In the expressions *in pause* (orig. in sense 2), *into pause*: the form that a word or vowel takes before one of the chief stops: cf. Pausal.

1874 A. B. Davidson *Introd. Heb. Gram.* (1880) 27 In general only the two greatest Prose accents (viz. *Silluq*, marking the end, and *'Athnak*, marking the middle of the verse)..throw vowels into pause. 1877 [see Pausal].

5. *Comb.*

1880 Masson *Life Milton* VI. 517 The pointing is a mere empirical compromise, for the reader's convenience, between pause-marking and clause-marking.

Pause (pɔ̄z), *v.*¹ Also 6–7 **pawse**. [f. Pause *sb.*, or ad. L. *pausāre* to halt, cease, or F. *pauser* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), both derived from the sb. L. *pausāre*, as a living word, became in It. *posare*, F. *poser*, whence Pose, q.v.]

1. *intr.* To make a pause; to cease or intermit action (esp. movement or speech) for a short interval; to stop (temporarily), to wait; to stop for the purpose of deliberation, or on account of doubt or uncertainty; to hesitate, hold back.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 b, In the psalmody.. Begin al at ones, & ende all at ones, pause all togyder. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 289 b, After he had paused and taken deliberation. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 335 Why doth the Iew pause? take thy forfeiture. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. ii. 36 If any, speake .. I pause for a Reply. *c* 1655 Milton *Sonn. to Cyriack Skinner*, Let Euclid rest and Archimedes pause. 1667 — *P. L.* V. 64 This said he paus'd not, but with ventrous Arme He pluckt, he tasted. 1781 Cowper *Expostulation* 605 If Business .. Can pause one hour to read a serious rhyme. 1815 Shelley *Alastor* 347 The little boat .. Now pausing on the edge of the riven wave. 1847 Tennyson *Prine.* III. 140 Decide not ere you pause. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xviii. 124 We paused upon the summit to look upon the scene.

† **b.** *refl.* in same sense. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

[Cf. F. *il se pausoit* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 9 Wee..pawse vs, till these Rebels..Come vnderneath the yoake of Gouernment.

2. To stop for a time over some particular word or thing; to dwell, rest, linger *upon*.

1530 Palsgr. Introd. 21 There is no worde of one syllable ..that they use to pause upon. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, V. v. 15 Other Offenders we will pause vpon. 1646 Crashaw *Delights of Muses* 88 Trips From this to that, then..pauses there. 1863 Mrs. Oliphant *Salem Ch.* xvii. 304 The eyes.. paused at him for a moment. *Mod.* He paused upon the word. The singer paused upon the closing note.

† **b.** To stay, remain, or continue temporarily in some place or state; to stop; to rest. *Obs.*

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 881 There they commoned and paused that night. 1571 Campion *Hist. Irel.* xv. (1633) 52 While the Princes and Potentates pawsed in this good mood.

Pause (pɔ̄z), *v.*² *dial.* [Derivation uncertain; connexion with F. *pousser* has been suggested, but neither the vowel nor sound of the *s* agrees.] *trans.* To kick, repulse with a kick.

1673 O. Heywood (of Bolton, Lancash.) *Diaries*, etc. (1883) III. 204 He..paused her with his feet. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pause*, to kick with the foot. [In Eng. Dial. Dict. from Yorksh. and Notts.]

Pauseful (pɔ̄ˑzfŭl), *a. rare.* [f. Pause *sb.* + -ful.] Full of or abounding in pauses.

1877 Furnivall *Introd. Leopold Shaks.* p. xcviii, Professor Spalding contrasts the broken and pauseful versification of Shakspere with Fletcher's smoother end-stopt and double-ending lines. 1892 *Gd. Words* Oct. 658/2 Pauseful harmonies.

Hence **Pauˑsefully** *adv.* (in quot., so as to cause a pause).

1866 M. Arnold *Thyrsis* xiv, I feel her finger light Laid pausefully upon life's headlong train.

Pauseless (pɔ̄ˑzlĕs), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -less.] Having no pause, uninterrupted, ceaseless.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 684 Richard's course had been busy, hurrying, pauseless. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Feb. 2/1 The dusky giants..sweltering naked or half naked at their pauseless task.

Hence **Pauˑselessly** *adv.*, without stopping.

1839 Bailey *Festus* xi. (1852) 142 This heart let cease from prayer, these lips from praise, Save that which life shall offer pauselessly. 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* ii. 24 A broad cool wind streamed pauselessly down the valley.

† **Pauˑsement.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Pause *v.*¹ + -ment.] The act of pausing; pause. *To take pausement*, to pause.

1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 58 Go too, take pausment, be aduised.

Pauser (pɔ̄ˑzəɹ). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -er¹.] One who pauses.

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* II. iii. 117 Th' expedition of my violent Loue Out-run the pawser, Reason.

‖ **Pausimeˑnia.** *Physiol.* [mod.L. f. Gr. παῦσι-ς cessation + μήν month: cf. Catamenia.] Cessation of menstruation; menopause.

1857 in Dunglison *Med. Dict.* 687

Pausing (pɔ̄ˑziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Pause *v.*¹ + -ing¹.] The action of the verb Pause; stopping, intermission, hesitation.

1530 Palsgr. 252/2 Pausyng, *interpos.* 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 80 After long pausing thus she sayd elflyke. 1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 214 Such pausings are well reproved by Palladio. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xxi. 118 Thy tearful pausings shall not be helped out by me. *attrib.* 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III. 796 Thrice they sound, with pausing space.

Pauˑsing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².] That pauses: see the verb.

1719 Tickell *On Death Addison* 16 The slow solemn knell ..The pealing organ, and the pausing choir. 1844 Browning *Boy & Angel*, With that weak voice of our disdain, Take up creation's pausing strain. 1885 Ruskin *Præterita* I. iii. 97 Lawn and lake enough .. I had, in the North Inch of Perth, and pools of pausing Tay.

Hence **Pauˑsingly** *adv.*, with pausing.

1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 168 With demure Confidence, This pausingly ensu'de.

Pauste, -ti, -ty, var. Poustie *Obs.*, power.

Paut (pɔ̆t), *v.*¹ *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Origin obscure.] *intr.* Of a horse: To paw the ground, stamp with the foot. Also said of a person.

1697 Cleland *Poems* 66 [He] did not cease to cave and paut, While clyred back was prickt and gald. ?*a* 1800 *Lord John* ix. in Child *Ballads* I. 397 O whare was ye, my gude grey steed..That ye didna waken your master? I pautit wi' my foot, master, Garrd a' my bridles ring. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Paut*, to paw...'To paut off' t' happin', to kick off the bed clothes. [In *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Scotl. to Lincolnsh.; also in various more or less allied senses.]

† **Paut**, *v.*² *Obs. rare*⁻¹. App. a var. of Palt *v.*, to pelt.

1611 Cotgr., *Espautrer*, to paut, pelt, thrash [etc.].

Paut, variant of Pát *sb.*

† **Pautener**, *sb.*¹ (*a.*) *Obs.* Also 4 **-ere**, *Sc.* **paytener, -tynere**, 5 **pawtener, pautonere**. [a. AF. *pautener* = OF. *pautonier* (so in Gower), earlier *paltunier* (12th c., Godef.), 'a lewd, stubborne, or saucie knaue' (Cotgr.); in med.L. *paltōnārius*, in It. *paltoniere* 'a paltrie, cheating, loitring companion, also a carier or drouer' (Florio); deriv. of It. *paltone* 'varlet, knaue, rascall' (Florio),

Pr. *paltom* (Diez). Referred by Diez to a L. type **palito, -ōnem* vagabond, vagrant, f. *pālitārī* (Plautus), iterative of *pālārī* to wander up and down. A possible source has also been sought in LG. *palt* bit, piece, e. g. of bread, whence 'beggar', *Sc.* 'gie's-a-piece'.] A vagabond, rascal.

In numerous places modern editors have misread and misprinted *pantener*. This is here corrected.

13.. *Cursor M.* 5143 (Cott.) Þou lighes now, eber pautener! *Ibid.* 16075 Vp þar stert tua pauteners. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 859 Þou ne askapest noȝt ous, pautener, bot her riȝt þou schalt dye. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 16 Apon his parté pautener ys apayd. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 268 A full fell pawtener is he that twies this day thus hath yow smyten to grounde. [1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II. xii, The Norfolk barrator and paltener.]

B. *adj.* [So in OF.] Rascally, wicked.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 320 A boye fulle pautenere he had a suerd that bote, He stirte vnto þe Cofrere, his handes first of smote. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 194 Thar wes nane off lyff sa fell, Sa pautener, na sa cruell. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 1111 Ȝet was he þe mast fellone man þat mycht be, & cruel and paytynere.

† Pautener, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 4–5 **pawtener,** 5 **-ere, -yner, pawtnere, pauteneere,** 6 **pawtenar, pautner.** [a. OF. *pautonniere* (1419 in Godef.), a purse, 'a shepheard's scrip' (Cotgr.).] A small bag, a wallet, scrip, purse.

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 86 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 327 He put in his pautener an honne and a komb. 1395 *Will of Leyghton* (Somerset Ho.), My pawtener w[t] Rynge of siluer & gylde pawtener. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxii. (1869) 148 Cloutes and panteneeres and bagges. 1463–4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 505/2 For weryng eny Purces, Pawteners, or Crounes of Cappes for Children. *c* 1483 Caxton *Dialogues* 41/5 Lyon the pursser hath purses and pauteners. 1530 Palsgr. 252/2 Pautner, *malette.*

† Pau·tre. *Obs.* [app. a. F. *poutre* (OF. *poultre, poustre,* 1332–85 in Godef. *Compl.*).] A beam.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 667/20 Nomina pertinencia domorum... *Hec fania,* pautre. *Hec trabes,* balk. 1538 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 376 Tymbar for groynseles and pautres.

Pauvilon, pauylion, obs. forms of Pavilion.

Pauwau, obs. form of Pow-wow.

‖ Pauxi (pɔ̄·ksi). *Ornith.* [a. Sp. *pauxi,* now *pauji* (pau·χi), a. Mexican *pauxi* (pau·ʃi); in Pg. *pawxi* (pau·ʃi), F. *pauxi,* mod.L. *Pauxis.* See also altered forms under Powese.] The Galeated Curassow (*Pauxis galeata*): see Curassow.

[1651 Hernandez *Animal. Mexican. Hist.* ccxxii, De Pauxi vocatn ave.] 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Pauxi,*.. the name of an American bird. 1827 Griffith *Cuvier's Anim. K.* VIII. 119 It possesses all the characters of a genuine Pauxi. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xviii. 151 The *pauxi* and the *guacharaca,* which may be called the turkeys and pheasants of those countries.

Pauyce, -yse, pavache, obs. forms of Pavis.

[Pavade, pauade, misprint by Thynne of Panade[1] in Chaucer's *Reeve's T.* 9 and 40, followed by Levins, Camden, Tyrwhitt, etc.; also an erroneous reading for *pauys,* Pavis in Lydg. *Troybk.* III. xxii. (1555).

1570 Levins *Manip.* 8/40 A Pauade, *pagio.* 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1657) 209 Lesser weapons, both defensive and offensive of our nation, as their pauad, baselard, launcegay.]

Pavage (pæ·vėdʒ). Also 5 **pavag, pawage,** 6 **pavadge,** 7–8 **-iage,** 9 **-eage.** [a. F. *pavage* (1331 in Hatz.-Darm.), in med.L. *pavagium,* f. F. *paver* to Pave: see -age.]

1. A tax or toll towards the paving of highways or streets; also, the right to levy such a tax or toll.

[1305 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 163/1 Quod velit ei concedere muragium & pavagium in villa Warr[ewic]. 1324–5 *Ibid.* 423/1 Par quai il prient pavage & murage a dorer par VII annz.] *a* 1500 tr. *Charter Rich. II* in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 22 Quyt for euer of pauage pontage and murage. *c* 1500 *Robin Hood & Potter* xiii. in Child *Ballads* III. 110/2 Wed well y non leffe, seyde þe potter, Nor pavag well y non pay. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 58 b, Consuetudo..signifieth also tolls.. paviage, and such like. 1707 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* III. i. 240 The goods of Clergymen are discharged .. from Tolls and Customs of Average, Pontage, Murage, Pavage. 1883 Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* I. 10 Paveage conceded to the town of Liverpool. 1902 Sharpe *Cal. Let. Bk. D.* 279 Allow citizens of York to pass free from payment of murage, pavage,..and other customs.

2. The action of paving, the laying of a pavement. Also *attrib.*

1553 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 414 Massons workinge .. uppon the workes of muradge and pavadge. 1853 *Turner's Dom. Archit.* II. iii. 110 The Roadway..was kept in repair..by pavage rates. 1860 *Biog. & Crit. fr. 'The Times'* 272 Street regulations as to pavage.

Pavais, -e, variants of Pavis.

Pavan (pæ·vän). Forms: (6 **pavion, -yon**), 6–9 **pavane, -in, -en,** 7 **-ian, -ine,** 9 **-aun,** 6– **pavan.** [a. F. *pavane* (1524–30 in Godef. *Comp.*), ad. It. *pavana* (Florio), or Sp. *pavana, pabana* (Minsheu): of disputed origin. See note below.]

A grave and stately dance, in which the dancers were elaborately dressed; introduced into England in the sixteenth century.

[1530 Elyot *Gov.* I. xx, We haue nowe base daunsis,.. pauions, turgions, and roundes.] 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 3652 We sall leir ȝow to dance .. Ane new pavin of France. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xxiii. (Arb.) 61 Daunced by measures as the Italian Pauan and galliard are at these daies in Princes Courts. 1602 Middleton *Blurt, Master-Const.* IV. ii, He dances the Spanish pavin. 1652 *News fr. Lowe-Countr.* 7 Can any dance The Spanish Pavin, tricks of France. 1776 Hawkins *Hist. Music* IV. iv. i. 387 The Pavan..derived from the Latin Pavo..a kind of dance, performed..with such circumstances of dignity and stateliness as shew the propriety of the appellation. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xxi, Your leg would make an indifferent good show in a pavin or a galliard. 1893 McCarthy *Red Diamonds* I. 254 Those beautiful old-fashioned dances, pavanes, and minuets, and gavottes.

b. Music for this dance or in its rhythm, which is duple and very slow.

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 39 Whether these galiardes, pauanes and daunces..be lyker the Musike of the Lydians or the Dorians. *a* 1619 Fletcher *Mad Lover* II. i, He pipe him such a Paven. 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* III. v. 293 Dance-tunes such as the pavan and passamezzo. 1887 W. B. Squire in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 96/2 The only extant compositions of his..are some instrumental pavans.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1611 Cotgr., *Pavanier,* a pauine-maker; a dauncer of Pauines. 1636 Butler *Princ. Mus.* 8 The triple is oft called Galliard-time, and the duple, Pavin-time.

[*Note.* According to the Spanish Academy, *pavana* (found in D. Pisada 1552) is a derivative of Sp. *pavo* peacock, 'in allusion to the movements and ostentation of that bird'; so Chambers 1727, from *Dict. Trévoux* 1721, 'a grave kind of dance, borrowed from the Spaniards, wherein the performers make a kind of wheel or tail before each other, like that of a peacock: whence the name'; so in M. Compan, *Dict. de la Danse* 1787, Littré, etc. See also Elyot's *Governor,* ed. Croft, I. 231, 241 notes, *Gloss.* II. 580; and cf. the German name *Pfauentanz* 'peacock-dance'. Others have attributed to the dance an Italian origin, and viewed *pavana* as reduced from *Padovana* 'Paduan' (which occurs in A. Rotta 1546); a 17th c. MS. collection of airs and dances by Dowland, Holborne, and others, in Camb. Univ. Lib., Dd. 4. 23 contains (near the end) a piece entitled *Padouana de la Milanessa.* But the phonetic difficulties in identifying the two words are serious; and they are prob. distinct terms, which may afterwards have sometimes been confused by those who knew the history of one of them only: cf. e. g. J. B. Besardus *Thesaur. Harmon.* (Cologne 1604) Pref.]

Pavas, pavashe, obs. forms of Pavis.

Pave (pēv), *v.* [a. OF. *paver* (12th c. in Littré and Hatz.-Darm.), either from L. *pavīre* to beat, strike, ram, with changed formative suffix and sense, or (as Darmesteter thinks more likely) a back formation from F. *pavement* Pavement.]

1. *trans.* To lay or cover with a pavement (a street, road, court, yard, floor; hence, a town, house, etc.): see Pavement 1.

c 1310 *Flemish Insurr.* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 190 The barouns of Fraunce thider conne gon, Into the paleis that paved is with ston. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 8910 Alle þe stretes of þe cete and þe lanes War even paved with precyouse stanes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1661 A flore þat was fret all of fyne stones, Pauyt prudly all with proude colours. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvi. 17 b, The court is pavid with Mosaique stone. 1600–1 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 483 Flaunders tyles to pave the chimney in the..great chamber. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 399 The Tomb is pav'd with Tiles of Cheney. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 104 Some pave their Walks all over with large Pibbles or Flint-stones, and lay their Gravel on the Top of them. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* ii, The roads even within twelve miles of London were,..ill paved. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 23 Aug. 6/1 The area—one and a quarter acres—is tar-paved.

b. To overlie or cover as a pavement.

1600 Rowlands *Lett. Humours Blood* i. 47 They had more Rubies than wold paue Cheapside. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. lx, The slab which paves the princely head.

2. *fig.* **a.** To cover or overlay as with a pavement.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 7214 Priamus wolde, that Troye hadde be paued With hethen hond and euery a membre. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V,* III. vii. 87, I will trot to morrow a mile, and my way shall be paued with English Faces. 1611 Bible *Song Sol.* iii. 10. 1647 Trapp *Comm. 1 Cor.* i. 26 Hence it grew to a Proverb.., That Hell was paved with Priests shaven crowns, and great mens head-pieces. 17..[1], 1771 Hell is paved with good intentions [see Intention *sb.* 5]. 1810 Southey *Curse of K.* xiv. v, Their self-devoted bodies there they lay To pave his chariot-way. 1887 I. R. *Lady's Ranche Life Montana* 154 Van grumbles,.. and says 'the ground is *paved* with pigs'.

† b. To render (a surface) hard or callous as if paved. *Obs. rare.*

1635 Quarles *Embl.* I. viii. (1718) 34 But when the frequent soul-departing bell Has pav'd their ears with her familiar knell. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 9 How can you drink your Tea so hot? Sure your Mouth's pav'd.

3. Phrase. *To pave the way*: to prepare the way (*for, to* something to come); to facilitate or lead on to a result or an object in view.

a 1585 Cartwright in R. Browne *Answ. Cartwright* 86 The way will bee paued and plained for mutuall entercourse. 1658 Osborn *Adv. Son* IV. xxvi. (1896) 99 More able..to have paved a Way to future Felicity. 1747 Berkeley *Let. to Hales on Tar-water* Wks. III. 490 This may pave the way for its general use in all fevers. *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* V. 92 One lie always paved the way for another. 1883 S. C. Hall *Retrospect* I. 250 Addressing audiences to pave the way to the great work they ultimately accomplished.

Pave (pēv), *sb.* Chiefly *U. S.* [app. f. Pave *v.*, or ?short for *pavement.*] = Pavement.

1889 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 192/1, I fancy them on every pave in Rome Toward the palace faced. 1901 H. McHugh *John Henry* 45 Pounding the pave in front of Booze Bazaar. *fig.* 1881 W. Wilkins *Songs of Study* 42 The Pit and the horseshoes o'er it Had smiles for their happy pave.

‖ Pavé (pave). Also 9 **pavée.** [F. *pavé,* sb. use of pa. pple. *pavé* paved.]

1. A paved street, road, or path: = Pavement 1, 1 b. *On the pavé*: see *on the* Pavement.

1764 in J. H. Jesse *G. Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 272, I am in no danger of being on the *pavé*! 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ., Nampont,* The postillion .. set off upon the *pavé* in full gallop. 1815 Scott *Paul's Lett.* (1839) 287 The old dame of Babylon..is in some measure reduced to the *pavé.* 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* lxix, He has walked the Pall Mall *pavé* long enough. 1888 Pennell *Sent. Journ.* 29 We went up *pavé,* and down *pavé,* and over long stretches of *pavé*..its vileness went beyond our expectation.

2. A setting of diamonds or other jewels placed close together like the stones of a pavement, so that no metal is visible. Hence *attrib.,* as *pavé-design, -effect, -setting.*

1871 *Daily News* 25 Aug., The stones surmounted with the legend, 'Ni obliviscaris' on a pavé of diamonds. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Dec. 4/2 The *pavé* setting makes a mosaic of the stones.

Paveage, obs. form of Pavage.

Paved (pēvd), *ppl. a.* [f. Pave *v.* + -ed 1.]

1. Laid with a pavement; having a pavement; † set or laid together as a pavement (*obs.*).

c 1374 Chaucer *Troilus* II. 33 (82) And fond two obere ladyes sette and she Wiþ-Inne a paued parlour. 1422 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 16 The glasse wyndows, the hynkes, the paved flore. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. xii. 13 The joyous people ..with their garments strowes the paved street. 1611 Bible *Exod.* xxiv. 10 There was vnder his feet, as it were a paued worke of a Saphire stone. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 125 Surrounded with a paved area. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* x, He.. arrived in a square paved court.

2. Compactly set so as to form a structure resembling a pavement: said of the teeth of some fishes.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† Pa·vefy, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *pavefacĕre* to frighten, f. *pavēre* to be afraid + *facĕre* to make: see -fy.] Hence † Pavefa·ction. *rare*—°.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Pavefic,* to make afraid, to fright. 1658 Phillips, *Pavefaction,* a terrifying or making afraid.

Paveice, -eise, obs. forms of Pavis.

Paveleon, pavelon, obs. forms of Pavilion.

Pavement (pēvmĕnt), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 3– pavement, (3–5 paui-, 3–6 pauy-). *β.* 4–5 paw-, (5–6 pau-), 4–6 pa-, 5 pay-, 8–9 (*dial.*) pamment. [a. OF. *pavement* (12th c. in Littré) = Pr. *pavamen,* Sp. *pavimiento,* It. *pavimento,* ad. L. *pavīmentum* a beaten or rammed floor, f. *pavīre* to beat, ram, tread down.]

1. A piece of paved work, a paved surface; the superficial covering or layer of a floor, yard, street, road, or area, formed of stones, bricks, tiles, or, in later times, blocks of wood, fitted closely together, so as to give a compact and more or less uniform and smooth surface; also, an undivided hard surface of cement, concrete, asphalt, or other material, used for the same purpose. *Mosaic* or *tessellated pavement*: see these words.

(The original sense of 'hard floor formed by beating or ramming' had become obs. before the word became English.)

a. c 1290 *Beket* 2122 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 167 With þulke stroke..þut brain ful on þe pauement. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 4384 Þourȝ is bodi wente þe dent, Ded a fel on þe pauiment. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxvii. 101 Som..he shal doo cast out of y[e] windowes doun to y[e] pauement. 1539 Cromwell *Let.* 18 Oct. in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 237 That you shuld cause the stretes and Lanes there to be viewed for the pavementes. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vi. 4 b, The pauement..was of Marber stone. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* x. 307 The pavement rings With imitation of the tunes she sings. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* XXI. 44 With polish'd oak the level pavements shine. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xliv. (1790) VIII. 36 The works of Justinian represent a tesselated pavement of antique and costly, but too often of incoherent fragments. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 435 Floors constructed of stone are more particularly denominated pavements. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 35/2 The wooden pavement, properly so called, seems to have been first used in Russia.

β. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 9180 Þe pament of heven may lykened be, Tille a pament of precyouse stanes and perré. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* cxviii[i]. 25 Myn soule cleuede to the pament [1388 pawment]. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xviii. 188 The paumentes of halles and chambres ben all square, on of gold and another of syluer. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* (E. E. T. S.) 64 [She] putt assh opon hur hend, & laid hur down on þe payment & wepid bitterlie vij dayes. 1530 Palsgr. 251/2 Pamente of a strete, *paviment, pavee. Ibid.* 252/2 Paument.., *pavé.* 1895 Patterson *Man & Nat.* 73 (E. D. D.) Red handkerchiefs dot the hard cold pamments.

b. The paved part of a public thoroughfare (*obs.* in general sense); now *spec.* the paved footway by the side of a street, as distinct from the roadway. *On the pavement* (after F. *sur le pavé* 'on the street'), walking the streets, without lodging, abandoned.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 270 Þe Turbeuile..Drawen is a while on London pauiment, & siþen was he hanged as thef for treson. *c* 1400 *Sege Jerus.* 1244 (E. E. T. S.) Myȝt no man stonde in þe stret for stynke of ded corses; þe peple in þe pauyment was pite to byholde. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. 119 In a sinne-guilty coach not cloasely pent, Iogging along the harder pauement. 1725 B. Higgons *Rem. on Burnet* Hist. Wks. 1736 II. II. 104 They, who had lavish'd their own in his [the King's] Defence, were suffered to starve on the Pavement. 1793 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 296 His retreat must be slow till he gets to the pavement within about a league of Antwerp. *a* 1818 G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) I. 28, I was left completely on the pavement. 1874 *Graphic* 5 Sept.

226/1 The humble 'artist on stone' has found a convenient 'pitch'..and with his stubby bits of various coloured chalk he is rapidly making sketches on the pavement. 1879 Black *Macleod of D.* v, The crowd of footmen who stood in two lines across the pavement in front of Beauregard House. 1900 Shaw *Plays for Purit.* p. xii, They insisted..as pitifully as a poor girl of the pavement will pretend to be a clergyman's daughter.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1592 Greene *Selimus* 498 Were his light steeds as swift as Pegasus, And trode the ayrie panement with their heeles. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 162 Or like a gallant Horse falne in first ranke, Lye there for pauement to the ahiect reere. 1647 H. More *Cupid's Conflict* lxxx, Gathering my limbs from off the green pavement. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* vi. 58 Stars, walking on the pavement of the sky. 1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* x. 65 Large white patches came moving out of the surrounding pavement of deep black,.. where the vanishing ripples left the dark sea smooth.

d. The floor of a mine (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881). **e.** A seam of fire-clay underlying a seam of coal.

2. *Anat.* and *Zool.* A structure or formation resembling a pavement; a level hard surface formed by close-set teeth, bony plates, or the like.

1847 Ansted *Anc. World* xii. 279 The flat pavement of palatal bones with which these animals were provided. 1857 H. Miller *Test. Rocks* i. 62 A palate covered with a dense pavement of crushing teeth. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* II. xii. 6 [The] teeth..are broad and flat, forming a pavement.

3. A stone, brick, or tile suitable or made for paving. *local.*

1787 W. Marshall *Norfolk* (1795) II. Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Pavements*, square paving-bricks; flooring-bricks; paving-tiles. *a* 1800 *Thomas Stukely* in Child *Ballads* (1857–9) VII. 309 At last he sold the pavements of his yard, Which covered were with blocks of tin. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pamment*, a square paving brick.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pavement-dealer*, *-floor*, *-side*, *-stone*, *-tile*, etc.; **pavement-artist**, one who draws figures or scenes on the flagged pavement in coloured chalks or pastils in order to get money from passers-by: cf. quot. 1874 in 1 b; †**pavement-beater** (see quot.); **pavement-epithelium**, epithelium in which the cells are flattened and arranged in layers like the tiles of a mosaic pavement; lamellar, squamous, or tessellated epithelium; **pavement-rammer**, a power machine used to ram down the blocks with which a road is paved; **pavement-tooth**, a broad flat tooth forming with others a pavement in sense 2, as in the Port Jackson shark.

1899 *Daily News* 1 Aug. 6/4 No one but the *pavement-artist can have any notion of how great the amount of dust is in London's streets. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Pavé*, *Bateur de pavez*, a *pauement-beater; a rakehell, vnthrift, loose youth, dissolute or deboched fellow. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 129 An internal layer of *pavement epithelium. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* vi. xxxiii, But flounder'd on the *pavement-floor The steed, and down the rider bore. 1608 Machin & Markham *Dumb Knight* III. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 159 Thus are the *pavement-stones before the doors..worn smooth With clients dancing 'fore them. 1845 *Gentl. Mag.* XXIV. 43/1 The ancient *pavement tiles found in this neighbourhood.

Pavement (pē·vmĕnt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. L. *pavīmentāre* to cover with a pavement, to pave, OF. **pavementer*, ia pa. pple. *pavementé*, It. *pavimentare* to pave, all from the sb.] *trans.* To lay with a pavement; to pave. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1634 Bp. Hall *Contempl., N. T.* iv. vi, The pavemented waves yielded a firm causey to thy sacred feet to walk on. 1648 — *Select Th.* i. vii. 23 What an house hath he put him [man] into! how gorgiously arched, how richly pavemented! 1839 *Hist. Reveries* 33 All pavemented with stone and shell.

Pavemental (pē·vme·ntăl), *a.* [f. Pavement *sb.* + -al.] Of the nature of a pavement; consisting of pavement-teeth.

1880 Macdonald in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 166 The dentition is typically pavemental in the Monoecious and ribbon-like in the Dioecious Gasteropoda.

Paven (pē·vĕn), *ppl. a.* Chiefly *poetic.* [irreg. f. Pave *v.*, after *shaven*, etc.] = Paved *ppl. a.*

1634 Milton *Comus* 886 Rise,.. From thy coral-pav'n bed. 1762 *St. James's Mag.* I. 60 Beating the panic-paven ground. *a* 1822 Shelley *Sp. Plato* 2 To what sublime and star-y-paven home Floatest thou? 1869 Stevenson *Let. to Mother* 18 June in *Scribner's Mag.* (1899) XXV. 42/1 One catches a cool glimpse of a paven entrance-court.

Paven, variant of Pavan.

Paver (pē·vəɹ). Also 6 **pavore.** [f. Pave *v.* + -er 1. (The 16th c. example of *pavore* seems to be imitative of words of Fr. origin; = F. *paveur*.)]

1. One who paves, a paviour.

1477 in *York Myst.* Introd. 21 *note*, Kidberers, Garthyners, erthe wallers, pavers, dykers. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 271/2 A Pavere, *pavimentor*. 1597 in Ferguson & Nanson *Munic. Rec. Carlisle* (1887) 276 We desyere yor worshipe and yor brethren to let us haue an able suffycient man for o^r hurd,.. and so lykwysse for o^r pavore. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 342/1 A Pavers Pick..hath a long head and back part, that it may strike deep into the ground. 1706 *Churchw. Acc. Holy Cross, Canterb.* (MS.), Pd for Lowances for the pauir..00.02.07. 1807 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 89 Pavers' work is done by the square yard.

2. A paving-stone or -tile.

1696 A. de la Pryme *Diary* (Surtees) 79 The pavement.. consisting of larg four square pavers all leaded. 1802 W. Fowler *Lettering of an Engraving*, A representation of Norman Pavers on the floor..at Harrington. 1894 *Athenæum* 29 Sept. 427/2 The altar face [at Walton Priory] was still tiled with yellow and black pavers arranged diamond fashion.

3. The bed-stone of a porcelain mill.

1881 *Guide Worcester Porcel. Wks.* 12 The particles are abraded..between the runners and pavers.

Hence **Pa·vership**, the office of paver.

1597 in Ferguson & Nanson *Munic. Rec. Carlisle* (1887) 274 Dissiring yor worshipe to concider of me..concerning the pavershipe of the citie.

Paves, Pavesade, -ado: see Pavis, etc.

Pave-stone. [f. stem of Pave *v.* + Stone *sb.*] = Paving-stone.

1852 *Ecclesiologist* XIII. 312 The pavement is full of pave-stones with the merchants' marks of the old burghers of the town. 1894 H. Speight *Nidderdale* 380 Remains of this old thoroughfare..in the shape of large pave-stones.

‖ Pavia (pē·viă). *Bot.* [mod.L.: named by Boerhaave 1720, in honour of Peter Paaw (Pavius), Professor of Botany at Leiden 1589–1617.] A genus of trees and shrubs (N. O. *Sapindaceæ*) closely allied to the Horse-chestnut, from which they are distinguished by having a smooth, not prickly, capsule; hence called Buck-eye, or Smooth-fruited Horse-chestnut. *Pavia rubra*, the Red Horse-chestnut, a slender tree, twenty or thirty feet high, a native of the mountains of Virginia and Carolina, is a well-known ornamental tree.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pavia*, in botany, the name of a genus of plants described by Boerhaave and Linnæus. 1766 J. Bartram *Jrnl.* 27 Jan. in W. Stork *Acc. E. Florida* 54 Now the ash, maple, elm, and pavia, are all green. 1882 *Garden* 24 June 447/2 The Pavias constitute a group of trees allied to the Horse Chestnuts.

Paviage, Pavian, Pavice, obs. forms of Pavage, Pavan, Pavis.

Pavid (pæ·vid), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pavid-us* fearful, trembling, f. stem of *pavēre* to quake with fear.] Fearful, timid.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pavid*, fearful, timerous, quaking, starting. 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 92 That Dread and pavid manlessness, that seised the Inhabitants. 1847 Thackeray *Contrib. to Punch* Wks. 1902 VI. 468 The pavid matron within the one vehicle .. shrieked and trembled. *a* 1863 — *Round. Papers*, *Medal Geo. IV* 355 Eagles go forth and bring home to their eaglets the lamb or the pavid kid.

Hence **Pavi·dity**, fearfulness, timidity. *rare*—0.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pavidity*, dread, fear, timerousness.

Pavie (pē·vi). *Sc.* [Origin unascertained.] A clever or nimble movement of the body, as of a juggler in performing a trick; hence, a trick.

1598 Birrell *Diary* in Dalyell *Fragm. Sc. Hist.* (1798) 47 A juglar playit sic sowple tricks upon ane tow.. the lyk wes nevir sene in this countrie, as he raid doune the tow and playit sa maney pavies on it. 1681 Colvil *Whig's Supplic.* 1. 72 For some of such had play'd a pavie. 1697 Cleland *Poems* 47 Well versed in Court Modes, In French Pavies, and new Com'd Nods. 1801 Leyden in *Compl. Scot.* Gloss., *To play sic a pavie*, or *paw*, is a common expression in the south of Scotland. 1808–18 Jamieson, *Pavie, Paw*, 1., Lively motion of whatever kind.

Pavie, erron. f. Pavis. **Pavier,** obs. f. Paviour.

Paviin (pē·vi,in). *Chem.* [f. Pavia + -in 1.] A fluorescent substance, $C_{16}H_{18}O_{10}$, existing in the bark of *Pavia* and other trees; also called *Fraxin.*

1864–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 708 Stokes in 1858..gave the name *pavitin* from the genus *Pavia*, in all species of which it appears to exist in greater abundance than in the genus *Æsculus*. 1873 *Fownes' Chemistry* (ed. 11) 639.

Pavilion (păvi·lyən), *sb.* Forms: 3–5 **pauilon, -un, (pauy-, paue-, pauey-, -lon, -loun, -lun, -lown(e), 4–5 pauilioun, 5–7 -ion, (5–6 pauy-, paue-, -lio(u)n, -lyo(u)n, -lyun, -leon(e, -llion, -llyon, -lleon), 5–6 pauillon, (-yllo(u)n, -eillon, pafelioun, pauvilon), 6–8 pavillion, 7 pavilloun, 7– pavilion. β. Sc. 4–5 pailȝeoun, -yeoun, 5–6 pailȝo(u)n, -ȝown, palȝon, 6 pailȝeon; paill-, pallie-ȝ(e)oun; palȝoun(e, -ȝeo(u)n, -youn, -ione; pallioun, -ion(e; pallieȝieoun, paylion.** [ME. a. F. *pavillon*, OF. *paveillun* (12th c.), 'tent, pavilion, canopy', also 'standard':—L. *papiliōn-em* 'butterfly, moth', transf. 'tent, pavilion' (Lampridius *a* 1300), 'a similitudine parvi animalis', Papias; in Pr. *papallo, pabalho, pav-*, Cat. *pabello, pav-*, Sp. *pabellon*, It. *padiglione*. The Sc. forms arose from vocalization and loss of the *v.*]

I. 1. A tent: chiefly applied to one of a large or stately kind, rising to a peak above.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1116 Þe emperour adde ipiȝt his pauilons [*v.rr.* pauelon, -ylon]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8195 (Cott.) Ilkan to sett þair pauilun [*v.rr.* pauelyun, -ylion, -ylonn]. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 169 Cirus sette his pauilouns wiþ ynne þe lond. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxvi. 121 Þai cary þaire housez with þam apon cartes, as men in oþer cuntreez duse tentes and pafelioun[s *MS. Cott.* pavyllouns]. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 129 Al the campany of the londe wolde not Suffice har tentes and Paneillons to Piche. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* xxvi. (Arb.) 59 He hath gunnes, bombardes, tentes and pauyllyons. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Kings* xx. 12 Whan Benadab herde yt (euen as he was drynkinge with the kynges in yo^e pauylion). 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 165 His owne great tent is pitched in a fower square forme like vnto a castle... This royal pauilion hath fower gates. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. vi. 220 This mountaine .. resembling perfectly the fashion of a pavilion, or of a sugar loafe. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 54 A mile from this Towne we see threescore blacke Pauillions... These are a people, who live wholly in Tents, and obserue the customes of the Tartars. 1774 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. Diss. iii. p. cxc, The royal pavilion, or booth, which stood in the fair about 1280. 1851 Layard *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* IV. 65 Amongst them rose the white pavilions of the Turkish irregular cavalry. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. IX. 269 Atrides brought the assembled elder chiefs To his pavilion.

β. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XI. 139 Sum lugit without the townys In tentis and in palȝeownys. *Ibid.* XIX. 542 That thai the pailȝownys mycht ma To fall on thaim that in thaim war. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 312 Thai plantit doun ane pailyeoun, vpone ane plane lee. 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* II. xliv, Law in the meid ane Palȝeoun picht I se, Maist gudliest, and richest that micht be. *a* 1590 Montgomerie *Mindes Melodie* Ps. xix. 18 There he a throne Set for the sunne, And paylion pight, his mansion to abide. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. 4 Edward..cumis in Scotl. with ane armie, and stentis his palliounis att Renfrow. ?*a* 1700 *Battle of Otterburn* XV, They lighted high on Otterbourne, And threw their pallions down.

b. *Her.* A tent as a heraldic bearing.

1725 Coats *Dict. Her.* s. v., The Pavillions as we generally represent them are round at the Top,..as we see in the Company of Merchant Taylors of London. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The pavillion consists of two parts: the top, which is the chapeau, or coronet; and the curtain which makes the mantle.

†**c.** A canopied litter. *Obs.*

1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* §439. 127 Closely covered a litter; borne up above ground, a sedan; having a delicate cover besides, a pavillion. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 127 A large Pavilion of black Silk, pitch'd upon the back of a very great Camel, and spreading its Curtains all round about the Beast.

2. *fig.* Anything likened to a tent.

1535 Coverdale 2 *Sam.* xxii. 12 He made darknes his pauylion rounde aboute him, thicke water in the cloudes of ye ayre. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (1590) 9 b, Flowers, which being vnder the trees, the trees were to them a Pauilion, and they to the trees a mosaical floore. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* XIX. 516 The warm pavilion of a dreadful boar. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 134 ?8 The call..of conscience will pierce the closest pavilion of the sluggard. 1822–56 De Quincey *Confess.* (1862) 269 The blue pavilion stretched over our heads.

II. In transferred or technical uses, chiefly from French.

†**3.** A covering or canopy. *Obs.*

1381 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 233 [A] palyoun [of cloth of gold]. *c* 1468 [see Pavilion *v.* 1 b]. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxii. 60 b, This vessel thus garnished is .. couered with a rich pauillion of veluet or crimson satten set with gold and siluer.

†**b.** The velarium or awning of an amphitheatre.

1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 320 Workmen, who.. went to the top of the Building, to manage the Curtain or Pavilion. *Ibid.* 347 This Pavilion was called *Vela*, or *Velarium* by the Latins.

4. A French gold coin struck by Philip VI of Valois in 1329, the obverse of which represented the king seated under a canopy or *pavillon.* Also applied by collectors to the *royal d'or*, struck by the Black Prince for use in Guienne, etc.

1755 Ducarel *Anglo-Gallic Coins* V. (1757) 25 A Royal or Pavillion..the prince appears bare-headed under a magnificent pavilion. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 331/1 Edward the Black Prince added the hardi of gold and the pavilion. 1894 C. F. Keary in S. Lane Poole *Coins & Medals* V. 111.

†**5.** An article of apparel worn by lawyers; ?a gown or cloak. *Obs.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 452 Shal no seriaunte for þat seruyse were a selk houe, Ne pelour in hus pauelyon [*v.r.* pauiloun; B. III. 294 no pelure in his cloke] for pledyng at þe barre.

6. A light ornamental building or pleasure-house, such as those common in parks and public gardens, used generally for purposes of temporary shelter; also, a building attached to a cricket, football, or other ground, for the convenience of spectators and players.

The name is also sometimes given to a building appropriated to purposes of amusement. The *Marine Pavilion* at Brighton was begun in 1784 as a summer seaside residence for the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV; it is now used as a museum and place of entertainment.

1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 23 On the side of the Port, over against Galata, there is a Kiousk or Pavillion upon the Key. 1695 Motteux *St. Olon's Morocco* 72 That Palace..consists of a great number of Pavillions, or small distinct Buildings. *Ibid.* 76 Some little Pavillions or Summer-Houses,..in each of which is a Fountain and a Watering-place for Horses. 1748 Lady Luxborough *Lett. to Shenstone* (1775) 38 My pavilion, when almost finished, was pulled down again in part, to add to it a shrine for Venus. 1753 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) III. xxviii. 205 The Marchioness came to them..from one of the pavillions in the garden. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 449 [Description of rotunda in Vauxhall-gardens.]..The pavillions or alcoves are ornamented with paintings...Each pavillion has a table in it, that will hold six or eight persons. 1823 Byron *Juan* XIV. lxxxiii, Shut up—no, not the King, but the Pavilion, Or else 'twill cost us all another million. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 127 We..came down into the Italian garden and into a French pavilion, garnished with French busts, and so, again to the house. 1872 *Builder* 1 June 424/3 The proposed new pavilion at the Trent Bridge cricket-ground, Nottingham. *a* 1873 Lytton *Pausanias* I. i. (1876) 30 In the centre of the deck was a wooden edifice or pavilion having a gilded roof and shaded by purple awnings. 1891 W. G. Grace *Cricket* 207 The handsome pavilion which was recently built [at Lord's]... It is capable of accommodating 3,000 people.

7. A projecting subdivision of a building or façade, distinguished by more elaborate decoration,

or by greater height and distinction of sky-line, forming a connecting part, an angle, or the central feature of a large pile.

c 1676 WREN in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 534 The building next the court with the pavillions for the staircases. 1721 *New Gen. Atlas* 207 Each Corner of this main Building has a fair Pavillion, one for the Governor's Lodging and Council-Chamber. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Pavillions are sometimes also projecting pieces, in the front of a building, marking the middle thereof.—Sometimes the pavillion flanks a corner, in which case it is called an angular pavillion. 1901 RUSSELL STURGIS *Dict. Archit.* II. Pl. 27 (s.v. *Louvre*) The whole front including the end pavilions, is nearly 600 feet long.

b. One of the several detached or semi-detached blocks or buildings into which a hospital is sometimes divided. (See 14, quots. 1885, 1903.)

1858 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Notes on Hospitals* (1859) 8 The example which France and Belgium have lately set us of separating their hospitals into a number of distinct pavilions. 1863 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) iii. 56 By a hospital pavilion is meant a detached block of building, capable of containing the largest number of beds that can be placed safely in it, together with suitable nurses' rooms [etc.]. 1864 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* 298 The hospitals are to be formed by detached buildings, or pavilions arranged in line, or side by side.

c. *Bee-keeping.* 'The middle hive in a collateral system' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

†8. A flag or ensign, *esp.* the flag carried by a ship to indicate her nationality. *Obs.*

1661 CHAS. II in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 111 Certainly never any ships refused to strike their pavilion when they met any ships belonging to the Crowne of England. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Pavilion*,..the Flag of a General Officer in a Fleet. 1778 J. ADAMS *Diary* 29 Mar., Wks. 1851 III. 113 The pilot says war is declared, last Wednesday, and that the pavilions were hoisted yesterday at every port and lighthouse.

†9. *Bot.* The spreading part of the corolla of a flower; the *vexillum* or standard in a papilionaceous flower. *Obs.*

1730 MARTYN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 386 The *Musa* is a Liliaceous Plant, with a monopetalous, irregular Flower,.. composed of a Tube, which is filled with the Ovary, and a Pavilion divided into several Lobes, and forming a kind of Mouth. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 108 You distinguish in them [papilionaceous flowers] a pavilion, two wings, and a ridge.

10. The part of a brilliant-cut diamond between the girdle and the collet.

1751 D. JEFFERIES *Treat. Diamonds* (ed. 2) Explan. Techn. Terms, Pavilions are the under sides and corners of the Brilliants and lie between the girdle and the collet. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 25. 1889 *Century Dict.* s. v. *Brilliant*, The girdle..forms the junction-line between the upper part, called the crown, and the lower part, called the pavilion.

11. *Anat.* a. The pinna or auricle of the ear.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s. v., The Pavilion of the Ear is seated behind the cheeks, beneath the temple and anterior to the mastoid process. 1854–67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol., Pavilion of the ear*, the expanding portion of the ear.

b. The fimbriated extremity of a Fallopian tube.

1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 66 The existence of supernumerary pavilions, or fimbriated extremities, upon the same tube. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

12. = PAVILLON.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1642/1 The insertion of the hand into the pavilion of the French horn regulates the inflection of the sounds.

13. *Chinese Pavilion*, a musical instrument consisting of little bells attached to a frame which are rung by striking the staff of the frame on the ground.

1837 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIV. 617 The Chinese pavilion, the triangle [etc.] are almost entirely confined to military music, though..sometimes used in theatrical orchestras.

14. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pavilion place, principle, room, system, pavilion-maker*; *pavilion-like* adj., *-wise* adv.; **pavilion-bed**, a bed with a pavilion-roof or canopy, a tent-bed; **pavilion-facet**, any one of the four largest facets in the pavilion of a brilliant-cut diamond; **pavilion-roof**, 'a roof sloping or hipped equally on all sides' (*Gwilt's Archit.* 1876); †**pavilion-tow**, *Sc.*, a tent-rope.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4033/4 A *Pavilion Bed of strip'd Worsted Stuff. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 429 There Fabrickes are aduanced three or foure yardes high, *Pauillion-like incircling. 1900 COLQUHOUN '*Overland' to China* viii. 173 In the red-lacquered pillars, curved roofs, and pavilion-like character of the buildings. 1624 WEBSTER *Monuments Hon.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 366/2 John of Yeacksley, King Edward the Third's *pavilion-maker. 1594 *Battell of Balrinness* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* (1801) II. 350 He said, ere he should ceass The standing stonnes of Strathbolgie Schould be his *palione place. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 July 5/4 The new hospital is built on the *pavilion principle. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 15 Oct. 5/1 The *pavilion system—of which St. Thomas's is the only example in London—is .. the ideal. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 175 [He] desyrit thame to tak ane of his awin *pallieȝoun towis ..and bind his handis. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. rd. World* (1840) 237 Beds, made *pavilion-wise, after the Spanish custom.

Pavilion (păvi·lyən), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To set or place in or as in a pavilion; to enclose in or as in a pavilion; to canopy.

13.. *K. Alis.* 2038 Daries folk is all ordeynt, And y-pavy-lounded in a pleyn. 1715–20 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 9 Thus pavilion'd in the porch he lay. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1808) 105 The moon Pavilioned in dark clouds. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 56 A wild rose tree Pavilions him in bloom. 1839 SIR R. GRANT *Hymn*, '*O worship the King*' i, Our Shield and Defender, The Ancient of Days, Pavilioned in splendor And girded with praise.

†b. To cover (a dish): cf. PAVILION *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

c 1468 in *Archæol.* (1846) XXXI. 335 Apone the saide table xvi dishes, every dishe pavilioned, one every pavillion a penon of armes. And whan the Duke was sett, the tentes and pavilions were takine from the messes.

2. To furnish or set (a field, etc.) with pavilions.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 215 The field Pavilion'd with his Guardians bright. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 494 The pavilioned shores of the Thames.

Hence **Pavi·lioned** *ppl. a.*

1795 J. FAWCETT *Art of War* 5 See yon pavilion'd Council sitting round. 1824 [see 2].

†**Pavi·lioner.** *Obs.* [See -ER[1], -ER[2].] A maker or constructor of pavilions; a tent-maker.

c 1600 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 4 Coupers, Smythes, Ingyners, Pavillioners, Marynors, Armorers. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II* (1876) 11 The tailour, armorer, pavilioner.

‖ **Pavillon** (pavi·lyŏn). [F. *pavillon* pavilion; in mod.F. also as below.] The bell-shaped mouth of a trumpet or similar musical instrument.

1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 79 This last instrument [the English horn] does not terminate in a direct bell or *pavillon*.

Pavilyeas, obs. Sc. form of PAILLASSE.

Paviment, obs. form of PAVEMENT.

†**Pavimented**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. It. *pavimentato*, pa. pple. of *pavimentare* to pave.] Pavemented.

1717 TABOR in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 560 The Pavimented Piazza was Magnificent.

Pavin, -ine, variants of PAVAN.

Paving (pē·vĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [See -ING[1].] The action of the vb. PAVE; *concr.* the product of this action, a pavement; the material of which a pavement is composed.

1426–7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (E. E. T. S.) 67 Payd for certeyne pavynge & mevynge of pewes in the cherche. 1448 HEN. VI *Will* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 355 The cloistre to..be sette but ij. fete lower than the pavyng of the chirch. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 230 Makyng of ij overmes & pavyyng the Kychyn. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 554 A stone worke, such as they use in pauings. 1807 tr. *Three Germans* III. 59 The clattering hoofs..were heard upon the paving of the outer courts. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. ix. 731 Local Acts for paving, lighting, &c. of boroughs.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *paving-beetle, -brick, -flag, -hammer, -machine, -ram, -rammer, -rate, -roller, -sand, -slab, -wood*, etc.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 89 Paving rammers of tymbre. *Ibid.* 94 Paving rammes of tre. 1538 ELYOT, *Paucula*, a pauyng bytell. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 40 Paving-bricks..are by some call'd Paving-Tiles. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 314 Paving-sand, upon which, as good a foundation, most of the houses in Amsterdam are built, piles being first driven into it. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 41 With paving Hammers we chipped off so much more of the Bank. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 544 Paving-slabs and chimney-pieces are found by superficial measure. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 319 These paving-flags form a staple of Oland commerce. 1869 E. YATES *Wrecked in Port* vii. 66 Men who pay for the paving-rate.

Pa·ving-stone. A stone prepared for paving.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 386/2 Pavynge stone, or pathynge stone, *petalum*. 1520 in Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 122 Morters of Marbill et Pavyngstonys of marbyll. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B j b, Couered the basket with a square paning stone. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Irish Bulls* viii. 190 One of the combatants threw a small paving-stone at his opponent. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 34 In tearing up the foundations of human belief, idealists have prepared paving-stones as missiles of anarchy and bloodshed.

Paving-tile. A tile used for paving floors, yards, courts, foot-pavements, etc., often glazed, and sometimes bearing an ornamental design on its surface.

1426–7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (E. E. T. S.) 64 Payd for xj[m] pavyng tyle..iij*s.* iiij*d.* 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 194 Pauing tiles of diuers colours, finelie set with figures of birds, or other things, or hauing like pictures wrought vpon them. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 40 Paving-Tiles..are of several Sizes, viz. 6, 8, 10, and 12 in. square. 1771 WOULFE in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 126 The composition, which is used for making paving-tiles, answers very well.

Pavion, obs. form of PAVAN.

Paviour, -ior (pē·vĭəɹ). Forms: 5–9 **pavier**, (6 **pavyer**), 7– **-ior**, **-iour**. [f. PAVE *v.*; the later form *paviour, -ior*, was an alteration (perh. after *saviour*) of earlier *pavier, -yer*, which again appears to have been altered from PAVER, after other sbs. in -IER 1, q. v.]

1. One who paves or lays pavements.

1426–7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (E. E. T. S.) 66 A pavier and his man to paue in loue lane. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 9 Pauyers, bell makers, and brasyers. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 671 The panier hath made the lyke woorke of historie vppon the panemente. *a* 1649 *Poem attrib. to Chas. I* (L.), The corner-stone's misplaced by every paviour; With such a bloody method and behaviour Their ancestors did crucify our Saviour. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 33 The Paviors (after the Bricks are laid) throw sharp Sand over them. 1743 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (ed. 3) I. lxxxviii. 307 He may be reduced to turn pavior. *a* 1845 HOOD *To M'Adam* ii, Thou stood'st thy trial, Mac! and shaved the road..So well, that paviours threw their rammers by.

fig. 1853 MISS DE QUINCEY in *Friendships of Miss Mitford* (1882) II. vii. 107 A great pavior in the way of good intentions.

b. A rammer for driving paving-stones.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1882 in OGILVIE.

2. A paving-stone: = PAVER 2. In quot. 1611 *collectively* (or ? ad. OF. *paveure* pavement).

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 185 The walke a little without paued with Diamond pauier Contriued partly with free stone, and partly with red marble. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 88 Flags or paviers, and slate or tile stones. 1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXIX. 192 The difference between malm paviors and stocks was fifteen..shillings per thousand.

Pavis, pavise (pæ·vis), *sb.* Now *Hist.* Forms: 4–6 **paueys**, (4 *erron.* **-ews**), 5–6 **pauis**, (**pauys, -es, -yes**, 5–6 **-eis**, 6 **-iss, -yss, -eiss, -ois, -oys, -ash**, *Sc.* **pawes**, 6–7 **pauish, palueise**), 5–7 **pauise, -ice**, (5 **-yce, -ysc, -ysse, payuese**, 5–6 **pauisse, -esse, -eice**), 7 **pavyse, -ese**, 7–8 **pavice**, 7– **pavis, -ise**, (8 **pavois, -nche, -ashe**, 8–9 **-ais**, 9 **-isse, -esse, -oise, -as**). *Pl.* orig. (*a* 1500) same as sing. **pavеys, -is**, etc. (hence new sing. 6 **pavie**); but in 5 **pauys(e)s**, 5–6 **-esses**, 6 **-oises**, 6 7 **pavishes**, 8 **pauashes**; 7– **pavises**, etc. [ME. *paveys, -eis*, a. OF. *pavais* (1337 in Hatz.-Darm.), now *pavois*, ad. It. *pavese*, in Sp. *paves*, med.L. *pavensis* or *pavense* (1299 in Du Cange), also (from It., etc.) *pavēsis, pavēsius, pavēsium, pavēsus, -um, pavexius, pavissis*; app. f. the name of *Pavia* in Italy, where these bucklers were originally made (Hatz.-Darm.). Obs. in actual use since 17th c., and without any fixed current spelling. A final *e* is not etymological, but taken over from the pl. *pavises*, or the obs. *pavice* for *pavis* (cf. *mice, twice*).]

1. A convex shield, large enough to cover the whole body, used in mediæval times as a defence against archery, and esp. in sieges; the term has also been extended to denote any large shield.

The pavis of a knight or archer was usually carried by his valet, page, or attendant, and was deep enough to shelter him in front of his master.

1390 [see β]. ?*c* 1400 TREVISA *Vegecius* II. xxiv. (Roy. MS. 18. A. XII) lf. 47 Foot man with paues and shelde. ?*c* 1400 LYDG. *Æsop's Fab.* iii. 141 Agayne sharpe quarels helpith a pavice. 1412–20 — *Chr. Troy* III. xxii. (1513) N ij b, Some wyll haue a target or a spere And some a pauys his body for to were. *c* 1475 *Piet. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 784/10 *Hec sestus*, a pavis. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 271/2 A Pauysse, *castrum*. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 362 Thenne they retourned to Lusynen where geffray dide doo hang the paueys, that he had wonne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xiii. 67 A ballen pavis coueris thair left sydis, Maid of hart skynnis and thik oxin hydis. 1530 PALSGR. 252/2 Paues to defend one with, *pauais*. 1598 FLORIO, *Pauese, Pauesce*, a kinde of target or shield called a palueise. *a* 1600 *Floddan F.* ix. (1664) 83 No shield nor pavish could prevaile. 1658 PHILLIPS, A *Pavese*, or *Pavice*, a large shield which covereth the whole body. 1786 GROSE *Anc. Armour* 27 The Pavais, Pavache, or Tallevas, was a large shield, or rather a portable mantlet, capable of covering a man from head to foot. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 345 The knights below, Each by his pavais bulwark'd. 1860 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* I. 312 In battle they carry the Pavoise, or large hide shield, affected by the Kafirs of the Cape. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. 137 The knight had his pavise carried before him by a page or valet. Square in outline, and convex in form, this pavise was sufficiently large to shelter both the page and his master.

β. *Plural.* 1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 23 Johanni Peyntour pro pictura lxviij paueys domini de Willeby. ?*c* 1400 TREVISA *Vegecius* IV. vi. (Roy. MS. 18. A. XII) lf. 101 Good plentie of targes, pauysses, and sheldes. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 7264 Pavys also that wer stronge. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 95 Trestelles for hakbusses.. iiij[xx], Pavesses for the same..iij[xx]. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 42 The shotte..they defended with Pauishes. 1617 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 432 Payde for the paynting and guylding of three pavyses colloured in oyle. 1808 SOUTHEY *Chron. Cid* 15 King Don Ferrando..ordered mantles to be made, and also pavaises to protect his people. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxix, Preparing to cover themselves by large shields, called pavesses.

γ. Curtailed sing. *pavie*.

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks, Sea Lawis* c. 91 (1754) 631 The Admiral..may alswa put pulderis, paveis, and speiris.., to wit..ane pavie and a fyre speir for three tunnis.

†b. As used on board a ship (being ranged along the sides as a defence against archery). Cf. sense 2 and PAVISADE. *Obs.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3626 Ledys one leburde, lordys & oþer, Pyghte payvese one porte, payntede scheldes. 14.. LYDG. *Siege Harfleur* in Arb. *Garner* VIII. 16 These goodly ships lay there at road..On every pavis a cross red. 1512–13 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 473 Item, for vj dusan of slottis and bandis for the pavesis of the James. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Paueis veil the top vitht pauesis and mantillis. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 35.

†c. A soldier bearing a pavis. *Obs. rare.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 142 Thanne had the sawdan .. ordeyned his bataylles, and his Crosbowes & paueys [F. *pavilliers*].

2. A screen of pavises; a pavisade; any screen or shelter used in fighting.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxlix. Tvj/2 Of thornes men makith hegges and panyses [*Bodl. MS.* friþþes]: wyth whyche men defende and socoure themselfe and theyr owne. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. lxiv. 130 b, Carrieng his boats with him well armed and fenced, with certeine paueises made of Boordes, and sette with Flagges. *Ibid.* 135 b, With the paueices of our boates, the which were made of boards of two fingers thicke..we did..defend them o[f].

†3. *fig.* A defence, protection. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 233 Jhesus..Ageyn al enmyes sheeld, pavys, and diffence. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxvii. 36 He wes our mychte paviss, and our scheild. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Death Earl Northumb.* 48 He was their bulwark, their paues, and their wall. 1534 MORE *Comf.*

Eng. Moor III. i, Take my keys of all; In my *pawn Wardrobe you shall find to fit you.

† **Pawn** (pɑun), *sb.*[3] Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5–6 povne, 6 powin, pown, -e, paun, 6–7 (9) pawn, -e. [a. OF. *poun, poon* (Godef.), F. *paon* (= Pr. *pao, paho, paon*, Sp. *pavo, pavon*, Pg. *pavão*, It. *pavone*):—L. *pāvo, pāvōn-em* peacock.] A peacock.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 614 The plesand Povne. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 728 The plesand Pown, moste angellyke of hew. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 337 Thair was of meittis..pertrick and plever, duke, Brissill cok and powins. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* (revision) ii, The paynted pawn with Argos eyis. 1627 DRAYTON *Mooncalf* in *Agincourt* etc. 158 As pyde and garish as the Pawne. [1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* x. 64 A Peacock or Pawne, having its tail displayed, is 'in its pride'.]

† **Pawn,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Forms: 6–7 pawne, (6 pawen), 7 (9) pawn. [= Du. *pand*, in Plantijn 1573 '*pandt* vn pan de muraille, ou vne gallerie ou cloistre, lieu où on vend quelque marchandise, ou où on se pourmeine, *xystus, peristylium, ambulacrum*'; so Kilian 1599; Hexham 1678 *pandt*, 'covert-walking-place, or gallery where things are sould; place or court environed with pillars, as in cloisters'; in mod.Du. Dict. 'a storehouse, magazine'; a Du. development of F. *pan*: see PANE *sb.*[1] senses 3, 4.]

A gallery or colonnade, a covered walk or passage, especially one in a bazaar, exchange, or arcade, alongside of which wares are exposed for sale.

1575 Sir T. GRESHAM in *Wills Doctors' Comm.* (Camden) 59 The bildings called the Royall Exchange, and all pawnes and shopes adjoyninge. *Ibid.* 60 The saide bildinges.. pawens, shopes. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. iv. 166 Martes and pawnes stored with outlandish marchandize. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xvii. 95 If thou but please to walke into the Pawne, To buy thee Cambricke, Callico, or Lawne. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 261 (*Pegu*) This house is fiue and fifty paces in length, and hath three pawnes or walks in it, and forty great pillars gilded, which stand betweene the walks. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 342 To crie out along the Burses, Lombards and Pawnes, That the Commonwealth and all were lost. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2404/4 The West-Pawn of the Royal Exchange, being the Place now prepared for the purpose aforesaid. 1888 BESANT 50 *Yrs. Ago* 35 Jerman's Exchange..had an inner cloister and a 'pawn', or gallery..for the sale of fancy goods.

† **Pawn,** *sb.*[5] *Obs. rare.* [Erroneous back-formation from PANNAGE; perh. an error of Spelman.] Mast of trees.

1664 *Spelman's Gloss., Pannagium.* Quasi *Pannagium*, silvestrium enim arborum fructus & glandes quidam *pawns* vocant. Hence 1672 COWELL *Interpr., Pannage* or *Pawnage, Pannagium*, Which is that Food that the Swine feed on in the Woods, as Mast of Beech, Acorns, etc. which some have called Pawnes.

Pawn (pɔ̄n), *v.* Forms: 6 *Sc.* pand, 6–7 pawne, paune, (*pa. pple.* paund), 7– pawn. [f. PAWN *sb.*[2]: cf. Du. *panden* to pawn, Ger. *pfänden* to distrain upon, pawn.] *trans.* To give or deposit as security for the payment of a sum of money or for the performance of some action (something to be forfeited in case of non-payment or non-performance); to pledge; to stake, wager; to risk. **a.** *lit.*: *esp.* to deposit with or hand over to some one (usually a pawnbroker) as security for the repayment of a loan.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 44/26 To Paune, *pignorare.* *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 340 The king ..gart her pand ane hunder crouns and ane tune of wyne wpoun the Inglischemenis handis. 1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1617) 28 His lands solde, his Iewels pawnde. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. vii. (1840) 128 The island he pawned to the Templars for ready money. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 253 He is over head and ears in debt, and has pawned several things. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, To Rhea*, These presents be the hostages Which I pawn for my release. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* ii. 36 Obliged to raise funds .. by pawning his books.

b. *fig.* (e. g. one's life, honour, word, etc.).

1567 EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 55 My life I pawn for his. 1606 CHAPMAN *Monsieur D'Olive* Plays 1873 I. 218 If I knew where I might pawne mine honor, For some odd thousand Crownes, it shalbe layd. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* i. (1653) 17 He will not Pawne his credit for many things that he therein delivers. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xvi. 28, I will pawn my life for her, she will never be pert to your honour. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. vii. 385, I dare pawn my soul.

† **c.** *slang.* (See quot. *a* 1700.) *Obs.*

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 72 This poor man finding himself pawn'd, and not having..money to discharge the reckoning. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v., *To Pawn any Body*, to steal away and leave him .. to Pay the Reckoning. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

¶ *Erron.* (Confnsed with PALM *v.* 4.)

1787 *Minor* I. xi. 40 Those qualities which we desire to pawn upon the credulous world. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxxviii, He has sent out his..daughters to me—pawned them off upon me.

Hence **Pawned** *ppl. a.*, **Paw·ning** *vbl. sb.*

1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* II. iii. 314 The pawning of thy horse. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6153/2 That the Borrowers do make full Payments..in Money upon the pawned Stock. 1886 *Athenæum* 6 Mar. 333/3 The business-like air which belongs to continental pawning. 1903 *Times* 29 Sept., The fact that the account..was then light did not prevent the flood of pawned stock—especially 'gilt-edged' securities—that has been poured on the market since then.

Pawn, obs. f. PAN *sb.*[5], betel-leaf; var. PAND.

Pawnable (pɔ̄·năb'l), *a.* [f. PAWN *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be pawned.

1742 JARVIS *Quix.* I. III. xxiii. (1885) 131 A thing neither pawnable nor saleable. 1886 G. R. SIMS in *Daily News* 9 Dec. 5/7 They have nothing pawnable to fall back upon. Pawning is the first thing to which the poor resort when the wolf comes to the door.

Pawnage (pɔ̄·nĕdʒ). *rare.* [f. PAWN *v.* + -AGE.] The action or object of pawning.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 20 No Man so dearely payed the pawnage of folly. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. xiv. (1872) I. 129 Sigismund..pawned the Newmark too,—the second Pawnage of Brandenburg.

Pawnage, obs. form of PANNAGE.

Pawnbroker (pɔ̄·nbrōu·kəɹ). [f. PAWN *sb.*[2] + BROKER 2.] One engaged in the business of lending money upon interest on the security of articles of personal property pawned or pledged.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2305/3 Encouragement and Connivence..from Petty-Tradesmen, Pawn-Brokers, and others. 1730 FIELDING *Author's Farce* I. iv, Fetch my other hat hither. Carry it to the pawn-broker's. 1786 *Ir. Act* 26 *Geo. III*, c. 43 *title*, An Act to establish the Business of a Pawnbroker. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. v. 86 All the knives and scissors were at the pawnbroker's.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Paw·nbro·kerage, Paw·nbro·kering,** the business of a pawnbroker, pawnbroking; **Paw·nbro·keress,** a female pawnbroker; **Paw·nbro·kery,** (*a*) a pawnbroking establishment, (*b*) pawnbroking.

1896 *Century Mag.* Feb. 540 Every Jew..must have..a notarial authorization for *pawnbrokerage. 1833 LAMB *Let. Moxon* Lett. 1888 II. 292, I..wrote for the *Pawnbrokeress's album. 1893 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. III. 4/1 Employed in various *pawnbrokering establishments. 1821 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XCIV. 493 Madame Necker..founded a charitable *pawnbrokery at Paris. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 84 Pawnbrokery is..a rational proceeding, for the pledge always retains the value for which it is engaged.

Paw·nbro·king, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec.: see -ING[1]. Cf. *broaking pawne* in Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. i. 293, BROKING *vbl. sb.* 3.] The action or business of a pawnbroker; the occupation of lending money on the security of articles pawned.

1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXI. 6 Pawnbroking is regulated by law. 1875 T. A. TROLLOPE *Diamond cut Diamond* (1876) 338 There is always an especial run on the Government pawn-broking establishment. 1884 HORNER *Florence* (ed. 2) I. App. 566 The Monti di Pietà..were rather pawnbroking carried on by the Municipality.

So **Paw·nbro·king** *ppl. a.*, that carries on the business of a pawnbroker.

1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I. Wks. 1799 II. 7 That canting, couzening, money-lending, match-making, pawnbroking—.

† **Pawnde,** obs. form of PANED: cf. PAUNED.

1552 in Dillon *Calais & Pale* (1892) 97 One of Clothe of golde and blewe velvet pawnde with flowers of golde.

Pawne, obs. form of PAN *sb.*[5], PAWN.

Pawnee (pɔ̄nī·). [f. PAWN *v.* + -EE.] The person with whom something is deposited as a pawn or pledge. (Correlative to *pawner.*)

1683–5 tr. *Croke's Rep., Jac.* 245 *marg.*, Tender of the money to the executrix of a pawnee, and her refusal to restore the goods, revests them in the owner. 1745–1875 [see PAWNER]. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 369 The pawnee could not become the purchaser.

Pawner (pɔ̄·nəɹ). Also (in legal works) -or. [f. PAWN *v.* + -ER[1], -OR.] One who pawns; one who deposits something as a pledge, esp. with a pawnbroker.

1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 412 The pawner, or his assignee, have no other security for the return of their goods but the honour of the pawnee. 1853 WHARTON *Pennsylv. Digest* 211 A pawnee has no better title than the pawnor. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. § 204 The owner or pawnor who steals a pawn is suable for theft by the pawnee. 1902 *Times* 22 Mar. 4/5 Not recording the full name and address of the pawner upon the tickets.

Pawnshop (pɔ̄·nˌʃɒp). [f. PAWN *sb.*[2] + SHOP.] A pawnbroker's shop or place of business.

1849 J. P. ROBSON in *Bards of Tyne, The Pawnshop in a Bleeze*, The world was better far an sure When pawnshops had ne neym [= no name]. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* I. xx. 246 For these..there seems no other resource now that their weekly wages are stopped, but the pawn-shop. 1891 E KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* ii. 10 Pawnshops, with their three golden balls dangling in front.

Paw-paw (pɔ̄·pɔ̄·), *a. slang* or *colloq.* ? *Obs.* [Reduplication of PAW *a.*] A nursery expression for 'nasty, improper, naughty', used euphemistically for 'indecent, obscene, immoral'.

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Paw paw Tricks*, naughty tricks: an expression used by nurses, &c. to children. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 338 Administering a little fatherly or motherly correction..for paw-paw tricks. 1812 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Two Parsons* vii, All proprietors of paw-paw houses. 1825 T. H. LISTER *Granby* ix. (1836) 55 Then went to say paw-paw things of Lady Mary Wortley Montague. 1830 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 9 July, Touching the songs, an old *roué* must own an improvement in the times, when all paw-paw words are omitted.

Hence **Paw·-paw·ness.**

1828 *Examiner* 434/1 Churches will cover a multitude of actresses. Our paw-pawness hedgeth with sacred stone, and abundantly excuseth itself with Glebe Houses. 1829 *Ibid.* 49/2 Proposals for the better rewarding of paw-pawness.

Pawpaw, var. PAPAW. **Paws, pawse,** obs. ff. PAUSE. **Pawsey,** obs. f. PALSY *sb.*

† **Paw·son.** *Obs.* Shortened form of DIAPASON.

1606 J. RAYNOLDS *Dolarney's Prim.* (1880) 71 His nimble hand, guided by supple veynes, With heauenly pawsons, clos'd his doleful streynes.

Pawtenar, -er, pawtnere, var. PAUTENER *sb.*[2]

Paw-waw, variant of POWWOW.

Pax[1] (pæks). Also 6 pex. [a. L. *pax* peace, in Christian L. also the kiss of peace.]

‖ **1.** The Latin word meaning 'peace'. *Obs.*

The Latin word is familiar in certain legal phrases, as *Pax Dei, Ecclesiæ, Regis*, the peace of God, the Church, the king's peace; so *pax Romana*, the peace which reigned between nationalities within the Roman empire; so *pax Britannica*, the peace imposed by British rule.

a 1485 FORTESCUE *Wks.* (1869) 476 We shulde firste have unite and pax within our land. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 72 Ane man he wes of policie and pax. 1664 *Spelman's Gloss., Pax Dei, Pax Ecclesiæ, Pax Regis.* 1872 WHARTON *Law Lex.* (ed. 5), *Pax regis*, the king's peace—verge of the court. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Dec. 2/2 The wonderful lion which figured in the Poet Laureate's 'Pax Britannica' poem.

b. *Eccl.* In Latin salutations and blessings, as *Pax vobis* peace be with you! (see quot. 1885).

1593 PEELE *Edw. I*, Wks. (Rtldg.) 381/2 *Pax vobis, Pax vobis!* good fellows, fair fall ye. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* I. *Grey Dolphin*, 'Of course I shall', said St. Austin. '*Pax vobiscum!*'—and Abbot Anselm was left alone. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Pax vobis* is said by bishops after the 'Gloria in Excelsis'. If the 'Gloria' be not said, then the bishop's salutation is the same as the priest's—viz. 'Dominus vobiscum'. The fact that 'Pax vobis' was our Lord's Easter greeting to the Apostles made it unsuitable for penitential days.

c. quasi-*int.* (in schoolboy slang). 'Keep quiet!' 'Truce!'

1852–82 ROGET *Thesaurus* § 403 *Silence.* .. *Int.* hush! silence! soft! whist! tush! chut! tut! pax! 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 615/1 There's been a sort of 'pax' called all round. 1899 KIPLING *Stalky, In Ambush* 4 '*Pax*, Turkey. I'm an ass.'

2. *Eccl.* The kiss of peace: see PEACE *sb.* 4; the ceremony of kissing the pax: see sense 3. *rare.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 388/1 Pax, of kyssynge (*v. r.* or kyssynge), *osculum, vel osculum pacis.* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 26 The Cardinall song the masse, and after paxe, the kynge and the quene discended. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 802 The sate still vntill the Paxe was genen. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 160 The Salisbury rubric was to send, just before the communion, the 'Pax' all about the church. This..was conveyed from one to another by a kiss upon the cheek.

3. *Eccl.* A tablet of gold, silver, ivory, glass, or other material, round or quadrangular, with a projecting handle behind, bearing a representation of the Crucifixion or other sacred subject, which was kissed by the celebrating priest at Mass, and passed to the other officiating clergy and then to the congregation to be kissed; an osculatory.

It came into use during the 13th c. as a symbolic substitute for the kiss of peace: see PEACE *sb.* 2. In England its use died out after the Reformation; in the Roman Church it is now used in certain monastic communities on special occasions.

c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 514 Pere when þo prest [þo] pax wil kis, knele þou & praye þer þis. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 333 And eek he waiteth or desireth to sitte or elles to goon aboue hym in the wey or kisse pax, or been encensed or goon to offryng biforn his neighebore. *a* 1450 LYDG. *Vertue of Masse* (*c* 1505) c j b, The people of loue and hyghe degre Kysse the pax a token of vnyte. 1528 TINDALE *Doctr. Treat.* (Parker Soc.) 279 Yea to kiss the pax, they think it a meritorious deed. 1545 *Rates of Customs* c iij, Paxes the groce xiis. 1588 CROWLEY *Delib. Answ.* 40 b, Innocent the first .. inuented the kissing of the Paxe at Masse. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (1676) 17/1 Had he been present at a Masse, and seen such kissing of Paxes, Crucifixes, Cringes, Duckings [etc.]. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 389 A rich *Pax* of Mother of Pearle. 1826 MRS. BRAY *De Foix* x. (1884) 107 He was next presented with the Pax, which he also solemnly kissed. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 343.

fig. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxi. 136 Her lippes meane while my Pex: Ply Sir (quoth she) your busie trade, you are besides the Tex.

4. *transf.* (Public School slang.) A friend; good friends. *To be good pax*, to be good friends.

1781 BENTHAM *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 100 If anything should happen to jumble us together, we may perhaps be good pax. 1900 C. B. MOUNT *Let. to Editor*, At Winchester (*c* 1840) we used to talk of 'making *pax*' with some one, in sense of establishing a friendship: we even used 'Pax' in sense of 'friend':—'a great pax of mine'.

† **Pax**[2]. *Obs.* A corrupt form of Pox. In phr. *Pax on* (*him, it*, etc.)!

1641 BROME *Jov. Crew* IV. i. Wks. 1873 III. 422 Pax o' your fine Thing. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* II. i, Pax on't! 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* III. i, Pax on him, what do I give him the hearing for!

† **Pa·xboard,** obs. var. of next, after BOARD *sb.*

1481 LITTLETON *Will* in *Test. Vetusta* (1826) I. 364 A paxeborde, two cruetts, and a sakering-bell. 1500 *Inv. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.* ibid., A pax borde off latin, a crucyfyx for a pax borde off coper & gyltt.

† **Paxbred.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 paxbreyd, 4–5 -brede, -bred, 6 -bredd. [f. PAX[1] + BRED *sb.* board.] = PAX[1] 3.

1350 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 263 Paxbred. 1395 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 5, I bequethe a chales and a paxbred. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 388/1 Pax brede, *osculatorium.* 1472 in *Wilts. Archæol. etc. Mag.* (1868) XI. 337 A pakisbrede of yvere wth a ymage of our lorde as he swette blode. 1509 in *Suss. Archæol. Coll.* XLI. 27, iij paxbredds. [1881 *Academy* 16 Apr. 284 A 'paxbrede' representing the crucifix with Mary and John.]

‖ **Paxilla** (pæksi·lă). *Zool.* Pl. -æ. [mod.L., from classical L. *paxillus* small stake, peg.] A pillarlike pedicel in echinoderms, surmounted by a tuft of minute calcified spinelets attached to the integument.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 142 The spines..may carry a coronet of numerous calcified setae on their apices when they are called 'paxillae'. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 206 The incompletely calcified stalk of the pedicellaria corresponds to the stalk of the paxilla of the Asterida.

Hence **Paxi·llar** *a.*, of or pertaining to paxillæ; **Paxi·llate** *a.*, having paxillæ; **Paxilli·ferous** *a.*, bearing paxillæ; **Paxi·lliform** *a.*, having the shape of a paxilla.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 892/1 Having the body furnished with appendices,..paxilliferous. 1889 SLADEN in *Challenger Rep., Zool.* XXX. 286 Plates of the abactinal area more or less truly paxilliform. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Paxillate.

†**Paxillary,** *a. Obs.* Erroneous form of BASILARY, applied to the sphenoid bone.

Med.L. *basilus* appears to have been written *passillus*, and associated with *paxillus*, giving *passillare, paxillarie.*

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 110 (Ashm.) þe vij. boon is clepid passillare, þe which is not of þe boones of þe heed, but he susteyneþ alle þe oþere boonys of þe heed. [*Add. MS.* 10440 lf. 2, adds] & he is vnterberynge in þe hynder partie al þe boues of þe heued, & þerfore he is clepid þe..paxillus.] 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* iii. (1888) 28 The seuenth and last [bone]..of the head is called Paxillarie, or Bazillarie; the whiche bone is, as it were, the wedge vnto all the other seuen bones of the head, and doth fasten them togeather. And thus be all numbred: the first is the Coronal bone,.. the seuenth is Paxillari, or Bazillari.

Pa·xillo:se, *a.* [f. L. *paxillus* or mod.L. *paxilla* (see above) + -OSE.] a. *Geol.* Resembling a small stake (Ogilvie, Annandale, 1882). b. Of or pertaining to the *Paxillosæ*, a group of echinoderms bearing paxillæ (Funk 1895).

‖ **Paxi·llus.** *Zool.* [L. *paxillus* small stake, peg.] = PAXILLA (Webster 1890).

Paxwax (pæ·ksˌwæks). Now *dial.* and *colloq.* Also 5 **paxwex, paswax,** 7 **pax-waxe,** 7–9 **pack-wax,** 9 **paxywaxy.** [A word used in many dialect forms, e.g. FIX-FAX, *fic-fac, fig-fag*, etc., the earliest known being *fax-wax* or *fex-wex* (W. de Bibbesworth 13..), which appears to contain OE. *feax*, ME. *fex, fax* (see FAX), the hair of the head, and OE. **weax* growth, from *weaxan* to grow, wax; cf. the parallel Ger. synonym *haarwachs* sinew, f. *haar* hair + *wachs, wax-*, growth; cf. also MDu. *geel haar* 'yellow hair' = tendon.

In German, Grimm instances the second element in various forms, e.g. in OHG. *uualto-uuahso, uuinuuahs*, nerve, etc.]

A name for the stout elastic tendon extending from the dorsal vertebræ to the occiput, and serving as a support for the head, in various mammals, as the horse, ox, sheep, etc.; in others, as in man, existing in less developed form; the nuchal ligament, fixfax, whitleather.

[13.. *Gloss W. de Bibbesw.* (MS. Camb. Gg. 1. 1 lf. 280 b/2), E si ad derere le wen au col (*gloss* fax wax [*v.r.* fex wex]).] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 388/1 Paxwax, synewe (*Pynson* paxwex). 14.., *Arund. MS.* 42 lf. 44 b, Delle .. helpeþ for brussures of þe paxwax and of þe brawn. *Ibid.* 90 b, It [*Galbanum*] is gode for..þe shote in þe lacertys, i. in þe paswaxis. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. iii. 219 This [sinew] of the common Farriers is called pax-waxe. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* viii. Wks. 1836 IV. 205 Words of no general reception in England, but of common use in Norfolk, or peculiar to the East Angle countries; as *bawnd, bunny, thurck,..paxwax.* 1691 RAY *Coll. Words* Pref., Paxwax.. is a word not confined to Norfolk or Suffolk, but far spread over England; used, to my knowledge, in Oxfordshire. 1691 — *Creation* I. (1692) 150 Which Aponeurosis..is taken notice of by the Vulgar by the name of Fixfax, or Packwax, or Whit-leather. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* (1723) 323 That strong..ligament..called the Whiteleather, Packwax,..and Fixfax. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 33 The ligament of the neck of many quadrupeds, commonly known as the paxy-waxy. 1865 BANKS *Wakefield Wds.*, As tough as pax-wax.

Pay (pē), *sb.* Also 4 **pai, payȝ,** 4–7 **paie, paye,** 5 **pey.** [a. OF. *paie* = Pr. *paia, paga*, Sp., Pg., It. *paga*, f. the vb. *pagare, payer* to PAY.]

†**1.** Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, liking. *To pay*: to a person's satisfaction, acceptably. Chiefly with possessive: *to, at* (a person's) *pay*, as he likes, so as to please him. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Maps' Poems* (Camden) 334 A body .. That havde ben a mody knyȝt, and lutel served God to payȝ. 13.. *K. Alis.* 3796 Yut ye schole, of myn paye, Or Y go hennes, more asay I. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1164 Hit watz not at my pryncez paye, Hit payed hym not þat I so flonc. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VI. 39 For þauh I Sigge hit myself, I serue him to paye, I haue myn hure of him wel, and oþerwhile more. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 22939 (Fairf.) A potter..quen he his new vessel for-dos & bit be noȝt vn-to his pay. *a* 1425 *Ibid.* 3655 (Trin.) Venisoun þou hast him nomen Deyntily dijte to his pay [*earlier MSS.* behoue]. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5665 Of hors and armes at his pay The Soudon yave in the same day. *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 395, I dranke not this sennet A draught to my pay. 1602 *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) II. 4 He answered him not to his pay.

2. The action of paying, payment (esp. of wages or hire); with *pl.*, one of the periodical payments of wages to workmen or others.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 377/1 Pay, or payment, *soluctio.* *c* 1570 R. TURPYN in *Chron. Calais* (Camden) Introd. 19 Payenge to the said victuallers from paie to paie that was made ther by the quenes majestie their saide sommes of money. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. v, At the fixed day of pay. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxiv. (1739) 133 Rather to score it up against the future, than require present pay. 1855 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iii, 'No pay no play' is as good a rule for priest as for layman. 1872 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 5 The 'pays' are the markers in the chronological table of the miner. He refers to a past event as having occurred so many pays back.

b. The condition of being paid, or receiving wages or hire: chiefly in phr. *in pay*, in receipt of wages; *in the pay of*, in the paid employment of.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 126 Like enough,..To fight against me vnder Percies pay. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 168 Armed troopes which he keepeth in continuall pay and action. 1671 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 509 His provisions for sea were already made, his men raised and in pay. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* Pref. 13 When they were out of Pay, they look'd upon themselves as their own Masters. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 197 Unless we should suppose that the murderers were in the pay of Sparta. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xv, People in your pay or employment.

3. *concr.* Money paid for labour or service; wages, hire, salary, stipend.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 262 The kyng þis pay has nomen, and in cofres has. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* (Halliw.) 23 Whenne the mason taketh hys pay of the mayster. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 7 To terrifie their soldiers from demanding of their paies due. 1657 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 172 They take their lands and possessions..making *Timari* thereof..which are Pays or Revennes assigned over to the Soldiers. 1757 Jos. HARRIS *Coins* 41 Is not their pay..scanty enough already? 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. iii, I take the Queen's Pay in Quin's Regiment.

† b. *Dead pay*: see DEAD PAY. *Obs.*

† c. (?) A soldier in receipt of pay. *Obs.*

1523 WOLSEY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 189 That the lanceknygtes being not past with the Countie Felix 7000 pays, wer at Porte Sus la Sone.

4. *fig.* Payment, or that which is paid, in any metaphorical sense; retaliation, punishment or blows inflicted; penalty or retribution suffered; recompense, etc. bestowed. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Maps' Poems* (Camden) 335 Ȝeot schaltou3 come..and I the with, for to kepen oure harde pay. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2476 The geant gaf he ful gude pay, He smate oway al his left cheke. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 31 Fame is my meed, and glory vertues pay. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 89 But when her lips were ready for his pay, He winks, and turns his lips another way. 1602 — *Ham.* I. iii. 106 That you haue tane his tenders for true pay.

5. *To be good* (etc.) *pay*: to be sure to pay one's debts (colloq.); *fig.* to be profitable, afford profit.

1727 GAY *Fables* I. x. 64 If you'd employ your pen, Against the senseless sons of men,..No man is better pay than I am. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. iii. 73 Great men are good pay in the long run, they often marry rich heiresses, and then old scores are wiped off. 1842 POE *Murders Rue Morgue* Wks. 1864 I. 187 They were excellent pay.

† b. *Better pay*, something more profitable or advantageous; an advantage. *Obs.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 364 [He] came agayn by another way, And thought to make a better pay. *a* 1330 *Roland & V.* 840 Mine worþ þe raþer pay. 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. M) 501 He sye, it was no better paye, But shifte hym in the beste way.

6. *Mining.* A remunerative yield of metal in a bed of ore: cf. PAY- 2.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 91 It is in this stratum of 40 feet where the rich pay will be found. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 105 Brown & Co. work a sluicing claim with good results. William George, just below, has lately got good pay. *Comb.*: see PAY- in combination, 2.

Pay (pē), *v.*[1] Pa. t. and pple. **paid** (pēd). Forms: 3–5 **paie(n, paye(n,** (3 **paiȝe,** 4 **pai,** 5 **payȝe,** 5–6 **pey),** 4–7 **paie, paye,** 4– **pay.** *Pa. t.* **paid,** in senses 13, 14 **payed**; 3–6 **payde, paide,** 4–6 *Sc.* **payit.** *Pa. pple.* **paid,** in senses 13, 14, **payed**; 4 **paȝed,** 4–6 **payde,** 5 **-id,** 5–6 *Sc.* **-it**; also 3–4 with prefixed **i-,** 3–6 **y-,** (5 **ypayt**). [ME. a. F. *payer* (12th c. in Littré) to pay, in OF. also to appease, satisfy, please (so in Cotgr. 1611) = Pr., Sp., Pg. *pagar*, It. *pagare*:—L. *pācāre* to appease, pacify, reduce to peace, in med.L. also 'to pay', f. *pāx, pāc-em* peace. The sense 'pacify', applied specifically to that of 'pacify or satisfy a creditor', came in Com. Romanic to mean 'to pay a creditor', and so 'to pay' generally. In some of the Romanic langs. the vb. has still both senses; but in Fr. as in Eng. the sense 'satisfy, please' is now obs.]

†**1.** *trans.* To appease, pacify, satisfy, content, please, gratify; to be acceptable to, gain or meet with the approval of: = APAY 1. Most freq. in *pa. pple.* Satisfied, content, pleased; also strengthened by *well*; so *ill paid*, displeased, dissatisfied. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 And ȝiet ne wile þe louerd ben paid mid his rihcte mol. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 318 Þus I soubte delit: hwu I mest muhte paien mine lustes brune. *c* 1275 LAY. 10535 Þis ihorde þe kaiser And him paide swiþe wel. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7814 Wel he wend wit þis tiþing For to pai dauid þe king. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1379 How payez yow þis play? *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7558 The long terme did hir not pay To abide so long the mariage. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 377/2 Payyd, and qvemyd, or plesyd, *placatus.* *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* II. 244 Luke well ..that thou negh not the tree of life; ffor if thou do, he bese ill paide. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. iv. 280/2 Poore folke be not payed with suffycyent lyuynge but couete more than theym nedeth. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. vii, I held me payit of thair estait.

†**b.** *intr.* To be satisfactory or pleasing (*to*). *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 49 Þat spirit..þe which is verrili kyndelid wiþ þe fier of þe Holy Goost, to þe which.. no passing þing paieþ, but al fleshli lust..loþiþ and is vile to it. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 198 My profer may both pleas and pay To all the lordys.

2. *trans.* To give to (a person) what is due in discharge of a debt, or as a return for services done, or goods received, or in compensation for injury done; to remunerate, recompense.

c 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 33 Se sergant..so paide þo werkmen and yaf euerich ane peny. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 61 Him for his handidandi Rediliche he payede. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armys* (S. T. S.) 135 The marchand salbe payit of his hors. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 56 Sixe pence that I had..To pay the Sadler for my Mistris crupper. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* IV. ii, I will pay you in private. 1710 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 69 Tell me how accounts stand between us, that you may be paid. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* iii, He had been..paid by the job. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* v. 62, I expect they will pay me..for the outlay.

b. *To pay off* (rarely *up*): to pay in full and discharge; to give all that is owing to and thus settle accounts with; *spec.* to pay and discharge the crew of (a ship) upon completion of a commission. *To pay out*: to get rid of by paying.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 143 ⁋ 1, I..desired her to pay off her Coach, for I had a great deal to talk to her. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 23 They shall..be paid off, and discharged. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. ix. ⁋ 1 The establishment was paid up and discharged. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xi, The ship to which he had been appointed was paid off. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Broker's Man*, The money was raised, and the execution was paid out. 1887 D. C. MURRAY *Old Blazer's Hero* ix, The Man in Possession had been paid out.

c. *To pay off* (intr. for passive, of a ship: see b). 1891 *Daily News* 27 July 5/4 The Thrush..will then go to Cowes and afterwards to Chatham, where she will pay off. 1896 *Ibid.* 21 Aug. 2/5 The Meteor..is to pay off immediately and proceed to lay up.

3. *fig.* or *gen.* To reward, recompense, requite, give what is due or deserved to (a person). a. in good or neutral sense.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 5789 (Trin.) Say I shal hem soone pay. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. xix, Thenne is the tyme come that he must be payed of his Werkes and dedes. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 37 So: you'r paid. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 232 He was sure to be paid on the double in treats for his condescension. 1898 H. PAUL *Men & Lett.* (1901) 170 Mr. Place and his associates, to adopt a French phrase, payed themselves with words.

b. *in malam partem*: To give (one) his deserts, visit with retribution, chastise, punish. Formerly often *pay home* (HOME *adv.* 5); later also *pay off*, and in mod. colloq. use *pay out*. *To pay any one in his own coin*: see COIN *sb.* 7 b.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 90, I canne not telle you the balff of her cruelte..But she was paied..atte the last. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 101 b, If any man come neare hir behinde she payeth him home. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xlvi. 102 b, He would paye him for all his faigned lyes. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 242 He pays off Aristotle and his Followers with too violent a Zeal. 1863 [see BACK *adv.* 8]. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* viii. 198 They, in return, (as the vulgar phrase has it,) 'pay him out'. 1888 J. HAWTHORNE *Trag. Myst.* iii, They would bear Hanier a grudge .. and would plot together to pay him off. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 252 The only way..was to pay them back in their own coin.

c. *spec.* To inflict bodily chastisement upon, beat, flog. Now *dial.* or *slang.*

1581 W. FLEETWOOD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 285 Yet were they all sowndly payed, and sent home to there masters. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 22 Apr., Thence home, and find the boy out of the house and office..I did pay his coat for him. *a* 1806 in R. Jamieson *Pop. Ball.* I. 329 There I paid her baith back and side, Till a' her banes play'd clatter. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Pay*, to beat, to drub. 'The rascal pays his wife'. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 312 He had been paying somebody with the 'fore-topsail sheet'.

4. To give a recompense for, to recompense, reward, requite (a service, work, or action of any kind): in a good or bad sense. Also, of a thing, To yield a recompense for, to reward.

14.. *Sir Beues* 158/3381 + 2 (MS. M) Youre service I wyll well payn! *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXII. v, Lord,.. each mans work is paid by thee. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* V. i. 415 Haste still paies haste. 1610 — *Temp.* V. i. 70, I will pay thy graces Home both in word, and deede. 1642 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 178 The Sin of Oppression, sure enough, will be payed home, either here, or in hell, or in both. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) I. 347 It will more than pay the trouble I have taken to write it. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. i, 'I hope it's a good business?'..'No. Poorly paid'. 1868 G. MACDONALD *Gospel Women* IX. i, Enough he labours for his hire; Yea, nought can pay his pain.

5. To give, deliver, or hand over (money, or some other thing) in return for goods or services, or in discharge of an obligation; to render (a sum or amount owed). Also with double obj. or dat. of person ('I paid him the money'), and hence in indirect passive ('he was paid the money' = 'the money was paid to him'). Also *transf.*: cf. 6 b.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 290 Hire wurð þet he paide uor hire. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10244 Sixe & sixti þousend marc

hii paiden him atten ende. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6745 Qua stelis scep, or ox, or cu,..Oxen siue for an he pai. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 381 He profred to paye A peny or tweyne More þan it was worth. *c* 1410 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* ix. (Sherard MS.), Whan Joseph hadde payed þe money for hym. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xviii. 29 Have pacience with me, and I will paye the all. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 201 The Monie is paid backe againe. *a* 1692 Pollexfen *Disc. Trade* (1697) 12 He will pay but Sixteen Shillings of the Pound. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 256 Every shilling of it was scrupulously paid. 1848 Thackeray *Gt. Hoggarty Diamond* xii, That in which poor Mr. Tidd invested his money did not pay *ad.* in the pound. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 Sept. 9/2 Irish wool that had never 'paid the King a farthing'.

b. With advbs. *To pay away, in, over, out*, etc. *Pay down*: to lay down (money) in payment; to pay immediately or on the spot (also *fig.*: see 7).

1557 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 265 Payeng vij^{li} done. 1623 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 383 Alexander Staples shalhe made burgesse paying x.^{li} downe in hand. 1668 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 61 Paying over the third part of the profits. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 60 He had paid in all the money. 1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 95, I was to have paid away your note tomorrow. 1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* vi. § 41. 50 He has already paid out a large sum as wages. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 July 5/2 They had to pay down one-fourth of the price in ready cash. *a* 1901 Besant *Five Years' Tryst* (1902) 38 Now, sir,..I pay over to you..the sum of £178. 4*s.* 10*d.*—here it is.

6. To give or hand over the amount of, give money in discharge of (a debt, dues, tribute, tithes, ransom, fees, hire, wages, etc.).

c 1380, etc. [see Debt *sb.* 1]. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xvii. 23 Ȝoure maister payeth nat tribute? *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 539 Hise tithes payde he ful faire & wel. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xiii. 63 It passeth his power to payen his raunson. 1448 *Paston Lett.* I. 69 He hath payd hys feys. 1522 Skelton *Why not to Court* 245 They were nat payd their hyre. *Ibid.* 250 Theyr wages were nat payde. 1611 Bible *Ezra* iv. 13 Then will they not pay tolle, tribute, and custome. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xxxv, I have..paid scot and lot and the King's taxes. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. II. ii. 180 The prices which we paid for everything were preposterous. 1889 *Harper's Weekly* XXXIII. 984/2 The..Company..was able to pay dividends.

b. *transf.* Of a thing: To furnish or yield (money, etc.) for the discharge of (a debt or other obligation); also said of goods on which duty, toll, or the like is paid.

1656 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* (1659) 204 Parliament ..gave him but two subsidies; which would hardly pay Advance money to the Officers and souldiers. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 468 That this estate should be liable to pay these debts. 1840 Marryat *Olla Podr.* (Rtldg.) 325 Everything must pay toll. 1868 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. 555 Cups that had paid the Cæsar's debt Could he have laid his hands on them.

c. With advbs. *Pay off*: to pay in full, and thus discharge the obligation; to clear off (a debt or claim) by payment (also *fig.*, see 7). *Pay up*: to pay the full amount of (what is) owing up to the time; to make up arrears of payment.

1434 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 437/2 The residue to be paied up to the Kyng. 1711 Budgell *Spect.* No. 150 P 9 I'll pay off your extravagant Bills once more. 1766 W. Gordon *Gen. Counting-ho.* 27 If..he should voluntarily pay up the abatement. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 71 Arrears were paid up. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 459 To enable the directors to pay off pressing liabilities.

7. *fig.* (or in figurative expressions): To give or render (anything owed, due, or deserved); to discharge (an obligation). (Also, with double obj. or dat. of person, and hence in indirect passive: cf. 5.)

a. To give, render (something that is due, or that the other person has a right to); to discharge, perform (a vow); to give up, surrender (something figured as owed, *e.g.* one's life). *To pay one's debt to nature*, or *nature's debt*: (*spec.*) to die: see Debt *sb.* 4 b.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 716 A fair pokok of pris men paien to iuno. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 804 Whan he wolde paye his wyf hir dette. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 162 A-mendes the be-hovythe to pay. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* v. i. 3 You haue ..indeed pay'd downe More penitence, then done trespas. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* II. 247 Nor would [they] pay Their own vows to thee. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 10 Our stomachs told us, it was full high time to pay Nature her due. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* VI. 40 To you the promis'd Poem I will pay. 1707 Watts *Hymn*, Praise, everlasting praise, be paid To him that earth's foundation laid. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 117 Paying piteous duty, what seemed you have we consigned [to the grave].

b. To inflict, bestow, give (punishment, a blow, etc.) as being deserved, or in return for the like; to render in retribution or retaliation.

13.. *Coer de L.* 4028 Kyng Richard hys ax in hond he hente, And payde Sarezynys her rente. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxiv. 265 Y^e traytours were payed ther desertes. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 60 Hee payes vs shot for shot. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1727) V. xii. 482 If Popery ever comes in by English Hands..it will fully pay the Scores of those who brought it in. 1888 J. Hawthorne *Trag. Myst.* iii, To pay off some grudge.

c. To suffer, undergo (a punishment, penalty, etc., figured as a price paid to the person or authority that inflicts it; also, pain or trouble, as a price paid for some advantage); to suffer in retribution or requital, or as the price of anything gained.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 77 But he hadde i-leide doun his knyf,..boþe schul have i-payde þe payne. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Rimar* vi, Made mee pay the price of pillage with my bloud. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* v. Argt., Ulysses builds A ship;..Pays Neptune pains. 1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* 214 Christ..took and paied fully all the punishment due for our sins. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1727) V. i. 5 Inflaming themselves with Wine, till they come to pay the Reckoning with their Blood. 1890 *Spectator* 15 Feb., To forget the pain he paid for his discoveries.

d. *Arith.* In Subtraction, To compensate for 'borrowing' (see Borrow *v.*1 1 c) by mentally adding a unit to the subtrahend of the next higher denomination (an easier practical equivalent for the more logical process of subtracting the unit which has been 'borrowed' from the minuend). Usually *to pay back*.

1897 *Daily News* 3 June 5/4 When some of us were boys at school we knew no other way of doing a sum in subtraction but the way of borrowing and paying back.

8. (With the notion of debt weakened to that of duty or fitness, or lost.) To render, bestow (something considered as due, deserved or befitting, *e.g.* attention, heed, respect, court, a compliment, a visit, etc.). Usually with *to* or simple dat.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 99 Not paying me a welcome. 1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 381, I went..to pay her a visit. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 122 P 5 After having paid their Respects to Sir Roger. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xvi, Farmer Williams..had paid her his addresses. 1796 Mrs. E. Parsons *Myst. Warning* II. 222 The Gentlemen paid her many compliments. 1866 Dk. Argyll *Reign Law* vii. (1871) 386 Too little attention being paid to the progress of opinion. 1882 Besant *Revolt of Man* vi. (1883) 152 They paid little heed to the sermon.

9. *absol.* or *intr.* To give money or other equivalent in return for something or in discharge of an obligation; also *fig.*: see prec. senses.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14040 Þai had noght quar-of for to pai. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 213 Get vs som mete and drynke, ..And we wil payen trewely atte fulle. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xxxvi[i]. 21 The vngodly borroweth and paieth not agayne. 1650 N. Wallington *Hist. Notices* (1869) I. Introd. 49 Serve honesty ever,..she will pay, if slow. 1657 Heylin *Undeceiv. People* 4 If any..desired not to pay in kinde. *a* 1786 Cowper *Yearly Distress* 19 He that takes, and he that pays. 1855 Dickens *Dorrit* II. xiii, 'Now, then!..Pay up!' 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 205, I will pay when I have the money.

10. *absol.* or *intr.* Of a thing or action: To recompense one's expense or trouble; to yield an adequate return; to be profitable or advantageous.

1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr., Rebuilding*, The workmen..thought it would not pay To dig him out. 1830 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 200 If land is uncultivated, it is because it will not pay. 1885 Anstey *Tinted Venus* iv. 44 You won't find it pay in the long run.

b. *trans.* To be profitable to, profit (a person).

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Dec. 5/2 A practice of insuring with a view to wreck would not pay the shipowning community.

11. *Pay for*: To give money or other equivalent value for; to hand over the price of (a thing); to bear the cost of; to recompense (labour or service) in money or otherwise. Also *transf.* Of a thing, sum of money, or other thing of value: To furnish or constitute an equivalent for; to be sufficient to buy or defray the cost of.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. III. 132 Heo..leteþ passe prisons, and payeþ for hem ofte. Heo ȝeueþ þe Iayler Gold and grotes.., To vn-fetere þe False. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 834 [He] shal paye for al þat by the wey is spent. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. vi. (1847) 105 To take no thought, but make merry..and then let Christ's passion pay for all the shot. *a* 1616 Beaumont *To J. Fletcher*, It was thy hap to throw away Much wit, for which the people did not pay. 1804 Mar. Edgeworth *Pop. T., Will* ii, The bonnet's all I want, which I'll pay for on the nail. *Mod.* Half a crown will pay for a front seat. The fowls will soon pay for themselves in eggs.

b. *fig.* To make amends for, atone for; more usually, To suffer or be punished for (cf. 7 c).

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xvii. 31 *Operis satisfactio* þat for synnes payeth. 1533 Gau *Richt Way* 69 God..laid al our sinnis apone hime and he payit for thayme. 1612 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* II. v, Lot payes deare for his rashnesse. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 94 He's resolv'd never to be a Rogue, when he's sure to pay for it. 1900 *London Letter* 23 Feb. 286/2 An attendant.., who wantonly prodded it with a fork..paid for his cruelty, as he was knocked down, trampled upon, and ripped open by the elephant.

12. *trans.* = Pay for: see 11.

1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. lxi. (1674) 213 Their Liberty..cannot be paid by Mountains of Gold. 1744 Sarah Fielding *David Simple* II. v. 79 She immediately paid her Lodging. 1842 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. II. 185 Chalking land..costs little more than 2*l.* per acre; pays itself often in the second year.

b. *fig.* To compensate, make up for. ? *Obs.*

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 5 The beimes of the Sone..the hail nychte ar sein, the space of twa monethis. ..Contrare in winter,..the lenth is payed with the schortnes. 1625 Ussher *Answ. Jesuit* 171 If Montanus comes short in his testimonie, Origen..payes it home with full measure. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 31 Miss says nothing; but I warrant she pays it off with Thinking. 1790 *Bystander* 246 Hermocrates was..silent, but..he paid it off with thinking.

13. *Naut.* (*trans.*) To let out (a rope or chain) by slackening it, to allow or cause to run out. (Also in reference to something let out by the rope.) Now always with *out* or *away*.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 30 Pay more Cable, is when you carry an Anchor out in the boat to turne ouer. Pay cheap, is when you ouer set it, or turne it ouer boord faster. 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v., Seamen say *Pay more Cable*, that is, let out more Cable. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Pay away the Cable!* slacken it, that it may run out of the ship. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 143 We paied out the Hawser by which we were riding; at the same time paying out the hawser of the catch-anchor. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xv. 41 'Pay out chain', shouted the Captain, and we gave it to her. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) iii. 84 By..throwing all my weight on to the rope, I gradually got myself paid slowly out.

b. *intr.* for *passive*.

1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 68 We paid out on the chain by which we swung.

14. *Naut.* (*trans.*) To cause (a ship) to fall to leeward, or fall away from the wind. Now always with *off*.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 42 As she turnes wee say shee is payed. 1830 Marryat *King's Own* xiii, The commander..payed his vessel off before the wind. 1884 Sir J. Hannen in *Law Times Rep.* L. 127/2 Her master was vainly trying to pay her head off to the eastward.

b. *intr.* for *passive*. To fall to leeward.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 19 The Chase pays away more room. [Cf. *infra*, The Chase goes away room.. she is right before the Wind.] 1825 H. B. Gascoigne *Nav. Fame* 51 By slow degrees her head to Port Pays round. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxvi, The frigate flew round, describing a circle, as she payed off before the wind. 1899 F. T. Bullen *Log Sea-waif* 213 There was a great bustle to get sail off her, but unfortunately she paid off rather smartly.

15. In various phrases, as *the* Devil *to pay*, God *pays* or *to pay, to pay through the* Nose, *to pay the* Piper, *to pay one's* Way: see these sbs.

Pay (pē), *v.*2 Chiefly *Naut.* Pa. t. and pple. **payed** (paid). [a ONF. *peier* (= Central F. *poier, poyer*) = Pr., Sp. *pegar*:—L. *picāre*, f. *pix, pic-em* pitch; cf. It. *peciare*.] *trans.* To smear or cover with pitch, tar, resin, tallow, or the like, as a defence against wet, etc.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 13 Okum..being well payed ouer with hot pitch, doth make her more tight. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* ii. (1840) 30 Hemp, pitch and tar, to calk and pay her seams. 1831 W. Irving *Columbus* (abr. ed.) 307 Drawing his canoe on shore..he then payed it with a coat of tar. 1853 Sir H. Douglas *Milit. Bridges* 180 Above these were laid stalks of the cotton-plant and loose grass; the whole being payed over with clay.

b. With the covering substance as object.

1894 C. N. Robinson *Brit. Fleet* 231 Broad-headed nails hammered in close together, on which was paid a compost of tallow and resin.

Pay- in combination. [Pay *sb.*, or, in some cases, the stem of Pay *v.*1]

1. In sbs. denoting persons or things connected with the payment of money, esp. as wages. a. Charged with the payment of workmen, employees, or subordinates; as *pay-agent, -clerk, -commander, -corps, -director, -inspector, -sergeant*; Paymaster, Paymistress. b. Indicating, or containing a statement of amounts to be paid or the persons to whom they are to be paid; as *pay-bill, -book, -list, -roll, -sheet, -ticket*; containing pay or wages, as *pay-envelope*. c. At, from, or on which payment is made, esp. of wages to employees; as *pay-box, -car, -gate, -office, -place, -room, -shed, -table, -train, -wicket*; Pay-day, *-night, -week*. d. For which payment is charged (opp. to *free*); as *pay-bridge, -hospital, -meal*; that pays for something (*e.g.* education) instead of getting it free; as *pay-boarder, -boy*.

1879 E. J. Castle *Law Rating* 98 Payments were made by the *pay-agent of the troop. 1828 Webster, **Pay-bill*, a bill of money to be paid to the soldiers of a company. 1897 *Rep. Comm. Welsh Education*, Howell schools..Amongst the *pay boarders,..numbering in all thirty, there were six Nonconformists. 1669 W. Penn in *St. Papers, Dom.* 286, I send the muster and *pay books for the 'Harp'. 1896 *Idler* Mar. 251/2 We checked my figures in the pay-book with the money. 1771 in J. Phillips *Hist. Inland Navig.* (1792) 334 That..the *pay-clerk..do attend on the canal..to receive the returns..of the number of labourers..and to pay them..the amount of their several returns. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pay-corps*, in the United States navy, the corps of paymasters. *Ibid.*, **Pay-director*, in the United States navy, an officer of the pay-corps, ranking with a captain. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Apr. 2/7 The Hampstead Home Hospital,.. although a *pay hospital, has a free accident ward. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pay-inspector*, in the United States navy, an officer of the pay-corps, ranking with a commander. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, **Pay-lines*,..tickets..issued a day before pay day to each workman stating the particulars of his pay, thus allowing him time to make any complaints as to amounts, etc., before being paid. 1757 *Act* 31 *Geo. II* c. 10 Abstract § 3 Every inferior Officer or Seaman..shall be paid by Proper *Pay Lists, all the Wages due to him. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Mar. 5/2 Very few officers or non-commissioned officers could keep a pay list or a pay and mess sheet. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* xlii, 'This is *pay-night', she said. 1707 Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* III. xi. 385 The Navy-Office, Excise-Office, *Pay-Office [etc.] are of lesser note. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 173 The plaintiff expected..to receive his money..at the usual *pay-place. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxix. 103 When the crew were paid off..the owners..generously refused to deduct the amount from the *pay-roll. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 July 6/1 An employer with a total pay-roll of £30,000. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 23 Sept. 4/4 An attempt was made to break

into the *pay-room of the workhouse. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 365 Jarvis Matcham was *pay-sergeant in a regiment. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Aug. 3/2, I have before me a *pay-sheet of a Trinidad cocoa estate for the month of May. 1850 T. M'CRIE *Mem. Sir A. Agnew* vi. (1852) 134 Saturday-night *pay-tables established in public-houses to tempt the tradesman. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5931/3 Several Blank Seamens *Pay-Tickets. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 364 The acceptation of bills..in the second or third *pay-week. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 June 5/1 The manager..was at the *pay-wicket.

2. *Mining.* Containing precious metal or other mineral in sufficient quantity to be profitably worked; as *pay-channel, -chimney, -chute, -dirt* (also contemptuous, for 'money'), *-dust, -gravel, -lead, -ore, -rock, -shoot, -streak, -vein, -zone.*

1857 Pay dirt [see DIRT *sb.* 3 c]. *a* 1872 B. HARTE *Her Let.* ix, O, why did papa strike pay gravel In drifting on Poverty Flat? 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 87 An exception to the general rule of the 'pay' dirt lying nearest the bed-rock. In this claim the pay-lead is many feet above the bed-rock. 1874 *Ibid.* 327 The pay-vein is narrow, and the lode probably only a spur. 1877 *Ibid.* 40 Golden Gate mine..length pay-zone, 100 feet. *Ibid.* 107 The gold is..evenly distributed through the pay chimneys. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 3 Dec., Towns which depend upon 'bonanzas' and lodes of pay ore. 1884 *Century Mag.* Nov. 60/2 He lives..in a style that proves that he has lots of pay dirt somewhere.

3. The verb-stem in combination with object; as **pay-all**, he who or that which pays all, or bears the whole charge; **pay-rent** *a.*, serving, or furnishing money, to pay the rent; †**pay-way** *a.* (*Sc.*), 'valedictory; given when one is leaving, or for the purpose of bearing one's expenses on the road' (Jam.).

a 1652 BROME *Damoiselle* IV. i. Wks. 1873 I. 436 You were not wont To be a Boordsend-King; a *pay-all in a Tavern. 1796 COLERIDGE *Watchman* No. 1. 29 The sum of Five Thousand Pounds, to be paid on the first day of April next, at the office of John Bull, Esq. Pay-all and Fight-all to the several High contracting Powers. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. i. 39 A *pay-rent crop of turnips. 1764 *Mus. Rust.* III. xxxii. 144 Horse-beans..will..yield a pay-rent crop. 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaize* II. xiii. 131 After partaking of Captain Hepburn's *pay-way supper.

Payability (pēˑiăbiˑlĭti). *rare.* [f. PAYABLE + -ITY.] **a.** Ability or willingness to pay (*nonce-use*). **b.** Capability of being profitably worked, as a mine: see next, 3.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 351 Let me say one word for ..his payability. He [Sheridan] is..written down as little better than a very pleasant swindler, whose purpose was to pay no man a shilling, whom he could put off with a joke. 1894 *N. B. Daily Mail* 21 Aug. 5 The payability of the Denny-Dalton field has been proved.

Payable (pēˑăb'l), *a.* [f. PAY *v.*1 + -ABLE. Cf. F. *payable* (13th c. in Godef.), It. *pagabile.*]

1. *Comm.* Of a sum of money, a bill, etc.: That is to be paid; due, owing; falling due (usu. *at* or *on* a specified date or *to* a specified person).

1447-8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 400 Item painble of the seid assignement at the festes of the Anunc' of oure lady..and saint michell (etc.]. 1590 SIR F. WALSINGHAM in *Wills Doctors' Com.* (Camden) 70 After the satisfyinge of all things paieable by her as executor. 1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 233 Drew a bill payable to ye Chief Proprietor. 1725 BERKELEY *Let. to T. Prior* 3 June, Wks. 1871 IV. 111 A bill of forty pounds, payable here at the shortest sight. 1887 R. BUCHANAN *Heir of Linne* iv, To whom can I make the cheque payable?

b. Of a person: That is to be paid; whose services or salary is to be paid. *rare.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 52 Diners Officers payable out of the reuenues.

2. That can be paid; capable of being paid. *rare.*

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (J.), Thanks are a tribute payable by the poorest.

3. *Mining.* (In active sense.) Of a mine, a bed of ore, a vein of metal, etc.: That can be made to pay, or yield an adequate return for the cost of working; capable of being profitably worked. Hence *transf.* in general sense: Capable of yielding profit, commercially profitable; paying.

1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 361 Positive individuals there are, who still assert that gold will one day be discovered in this region, in payable abundance. 1879 ATCHERLEY *Boërland* 117 Never again did we hit upon payable gold, although we burrowed..like rabbits. 1887 MRS. D. DALY *Digging & Squatting S. Austr.* 266 The Northern Territory only requires capital..to become a fine and payable country. 1901 *Scotsman* 5 Mar. 7/1 An opportunity..to put the Tay ferries on a more payable basis.

Hence **Payˑably** *adv.* (cf. sense 3).

1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. 427 Their lower beds have been found to be payably auriferous.

Payage, obs. var. of PEAGE, toll.

Payane, variant of PAYEN *Obs.*, pagan.

Payce, variant of PEISE *Obs.*, weight.

Pay-day. [PAY- 1.] The day on which payment is, or is to be, made; *esp.* a periodically recurring day (e.g. weekly or monthly) on which wages are, or are arranged to be, paid; on the *Stock Exchange*, the day on which a transfer of stock has to be paid for.

1529 J. WHALLEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 162 The next pay day the whiche shalbe apon Satterdaye come senyght. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Rev. for Hon.* Plays 1873 III. 289 Where in the Sutlers palace on pay-day We may the precious liquor quaff. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 502 Our Day of Dissolution! —Name it right; 'Tis our great Pay-day. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xv. 122 He had..been known to be without a shilling for the last week before pay-day. 1899 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 6/4 On the Saturday following a Stock Exchange pay-day.

Payee (pēˑiˈē) [f. PAY *v.* + -EE: cf. F. *payé* paid.] The person to whom a sum of money is, or is to be, paid; *esp.* the person to whom a bill or cheque is made payable.

1758 LD. MANSFIELD in *Burrow's Rep.* II. 676 As soon as a note is indorsed by the payee, the indorser is the drawer. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxx. 467 The third person, or negotiator, to whom it is payable..is called the *payee.* 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iii. 83 It is always advisable to cross cheques..if the name of the payee's banker be known.

Payelle, obs. form of PAIL *sb.*

†**Paˑyeme.** *Obs.* Erron. form of PAYEN, or PAYNIM. So †**Payemy** for PAYENY.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 103 Ageyn þe paemy þe Cristendam to saue. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 877 A man þat..was payeme and richt crafty. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2162 Fro the parties of payeme present at home.

†**Paˑyen,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Forms: 3-4 paen(e, paeyn, payene, payn, pain, 3-5 paien, 3, 5-6 payne, 4 paian, paieno, 4-5 payen, 4-6 payane. [a. OF. *païen* (11th c.), *paian, payen,* mod.F. *païen* = Pr. *paian, pagan,* Sp., It. *pagano,* Pg. *pagão*:—L. *pāgānus*: see PAGAN.] = PAGAN (*including* Mohammedan).

A. *sb.* = PAGAN A. 1.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 84/20 Among þe paeyns euerechone. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2536 He was cristine, & 30 [*v. rr.* heo, sche] payene [*v. r. c* 1390 a paynen] was. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 59 þe pains come to londe. *Ibid.* 85 Payns him wolde slen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7440 To-quils come in philistiens, þair felun faas þat war paens [*v. r.* payens]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiii. (*Marcus*) 175 þe paianis vald haf brynt His cors. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 193, I am paien, that other seith. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 115 This childe, that mightly maintened Goddes lawe ayenst the payent. *a* 1550 in *Skelton's Wks. Epit. Dk. Jaspar* (1843) II. 393 Katyffes vnkind thou leuest behind, paynis, Turkes, & Iewis.

B. *adj.* = PAGAN B. 1.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 147 Seie þe paene kyng..þat ich am hol and fer On þis lond ariued her. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7365 þis ar Godes of oure paen lay. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1512 To doon his sacrifise With alle the rytes of his payen wyse. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 466 Calliope nor payane goddis wyld May do to me no thing bot harme, I wene.

Hence † **Paˑyenhode, pai-** *Obs.*, paganism.

c 1470 [see PAYNIMHOOD].

†**Paˑyeny, -ie.** *Obs.* In 4 paeni, -y, paygne, paynye, -ie, peyni, pani, 4-6 pany. [ME. a. OF. *paenie, paienie, painie, payenie* (in It. *paganía* (Florio)), f. *païen* PAYEN + -IE = -Y. Cf. *German-y.*] The lands of pagans; the heathen (in the Middle Ages including the Saracen) part of the world; heathendom.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19992 (Edin. MS.) þe first passage þat þapostlis in partie made to suile folc as of pani [*v. rr.* paeni, paeny]. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5243 A noþer sarasyn of paynye. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3746 þe soudan hab his folk y-sent: Into al peyni his sond is sent. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 122 In al paynye nys prync3 ne kyng, þat berþ so gret a name. *a* 1530 *Sir Beues* (Pynson) 2409, I wolde not for al pany Se the deuyl, that made that crye!

Payer (pēˑəɹ). Also 4 paiere, 4-5 payere, 5 payare, paier, 9 payor. [f. PAY *v.*1 + -ER1: cf. F. *payeur* (in 13th c. in regimen *paiere*), perh. the origin.] One who pays (in senses of the verb); *esp.* one who pays a sum of money. (As correlative to *payee* occas. spelt *payor*: see -OR 2 d.)

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VI. 41 He is þe presteste payere þat pore men habbeþ; He with-halt non hyne his huire. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 377/1 Payare, *solutor.* 1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 39/2 The same sommes..to the paiers of the same shuld be restored. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 25 In the handes of the payers of the sayd pencion. 1619 FLETCHER, etc. *Knt. Malta* v. i, Ingrateful payer of my industries. 1752 E. ERSKINE *Wks.* (1871) III. 486 Fear not: though drowned in debt Thy husband is the payer. 1880 S. D. HORTON *Gold & Silver* 172 Can payees demand, or can payors give in payment, whatever merchandise they prefer?

Payer, Payes, obs. ff. PAIR *sb.*1 and *v.*2, PEACE.

Paygane, -end, obs. ff. PAGAN, PAGEANT.

Paying (pēˑiŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. PAY *v.*1 + -ING1.] The action of PAY *v.*1

†**1.** Pleasing, indulgence. *Obs.*

c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxiii, Vayne gladnes & well payeng of thiselfe.

2. The action of recompensing (a person) with money, or giving (money) for something; payment; also *fig.*: see senses of PAY *v.*1

1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 174 He is nocht .. to put him self in povertee..for his fynaunce paying. *c* 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 58 While this summe was in payenge. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 60 They are to mannage the paying of their own workmen. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1812) XIV. xxviii. 13 The paying of court..to the haughty cardinal. *Mod.* Can't we go in without paying?

b. With adverbs: see PAY *v.*1 Also *attrib.*

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 7/1 Keeping a watchful eye on.. the indicator on the paying-out drum;..he knew..the amount of cable paid out. 1896 *Strand Mag.* XII. 349/1 The life-line and pipe are attached,..and the diver is ready to step over the side...There is a great splash,..a rapid paying out of life and pipe lines. *a* 1901 BESANT *Five Years' Tryst* (1902) 89 Market day is also the one busy day at the Bank. All day long there is paying-in; all day long there is paying-out.

Paying, *vbl. sb.*2 [f. PAY *v.*2 + -ING1.] The action of PAY *v.*2, q. v.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 36 The only..Defence of Ships against the Worm..was the paying the Hulls from the Waters edge downwards with Stuff. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., A new Coat of Tallow and Soap, or one of Train-Oil, Rosin and Brimestone,..is put upon her, that is called *Paying of a Ship.* 1882 MORRIS *Hopes & Fears for Art* iv. 137 A mere paying it over with four coats of tinted lead-pigment.

Paying, *ppl. a.* [f. PAY *v.*1 + -ING2.] That pays; remunerative: see the verb.

1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 123 The latter is the most paying [crop] of all. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 1 It was a very paying business. 1900 *Lancet* 15 Sept. 790/1 Some few of her young men 'paying-guests'..appeared to recognise the drug.

Payir, obs. f. PAIR *sb.*1 **Pay-jacket,** obs. f. PEA-JACKET. **Payl,e, Paylays, -eysse,** obs. ff. PALE, PAIL, PALACE. **Paylet, payllet,** obs. ff. PALLET *sb.*2 **Paylion,** obs. Sc. f. PAVILION. **Payllard, -art,** obs. ff. PALLIARD.

Payman, var. PAIN-DEMAINE *Obs.*, fine bread.

Paymaster (pēˑmɑːstəɹ). [f. PAY- 1 + MASTER.] An official (*esp.* an officer in the army or navy) whose duty it is to pay troops, workmen, or other persons. Also *fig.*

a 1550 *Vox Pop. Vox Dei* 719 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 293 Payemasters suche as bythe With Trappes your golden smythe. 1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 71 The captaine and the other officers, as the treasurers, paymasters, comissaries. 1615 BP. HALL *Contempt., O. T.* x. iv, Both good and euill are sure paymasters at the last. 1643 *Plain English* 24 Let the Parliament appoint pay-masters to every Regiment. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I. 37 If he comes to deal with the same tradesman again, he is treated like one that is but an indifferent paymaster. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 618 All the paymasters of regiments were directed to send in their accounts without delay. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 218 Edward [III] became the paymaster of the poorer princes of Germany.

b. *Paymaster-general*: the officer at the head of the department of the Treasury through which payments are made: see quot. 1863.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3825/3 Receiver and Paymaster-General of Her Majesty's Forces. 1703 MARLBOROUGH *Lett. & Disp.* (1845) I. 92 The paymaster-general of the States. 1710 WALPOLE *Off. Not.* 25 July in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4724/3 Which is to be paid..by the Pay-Master-General. 1846 S. SHARPE *Hist. Egypt* ix. 307 Auletes..at first gave Rabirius..the office of royal *dioecetes*, or paymaster-general. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. vii. 697 All payments for civil salaries, allowances, and incidental charges payable in England, and all payments for the army, navy, and ordnance, are made upon the special authority of the Treasury by the Paymaster-General.

Hence **Payˑmaˑstership,** the office of a paymaster; so **Payˑmaster-geˑneralship.**

1809 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 398 One Paymastership of the Forces is vacant. 1898 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 5/1 Through the transference of the Earl of Hopetoun from the Paymaster-Generalship to the office of Lord Chamberlain.

Payment1 (pēˑmĕnt). Also 4-5 paiement, 5 pament, 5-6 paymente, payement(e, 6-7 paiment, (6 -e). [a. F. *paiement* (12-13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *payer* to PAY: see -MENT. Cf. Pr. *pagamen*, Sp., It. *pagamento.*]

1. The action, or an act, of paying; the remuneration of a person with money or its equivalent; the giving of money, etc. in return for something or in discharge of a debt.

†*Bills of payment*: vouchers or receipts for moneys paid, receipted bills. *Equation of payments*: see EQUATION 4.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 597 And þou to payment com hym byfore. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 297 The jueler anon forth fette The gold and made his paiement. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 133 Good pament to al men he makyd. 1465 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 219 He must inquere..what mony he hath payd to all men..and see his billes of payment, and take therof a titelyng. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Warwick* xv, Their paimentes wer delayd. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 9 The Sellers would take their Pieces of Five Sous in payment. *a* 1732 GAY *Fables* II. iii. 98 'Twas agreed ..His payments should in corn be made. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 2/1 It was Mr. Lowe who first introduced the great principle of payment by results. 1893 BITHELL *Counting-ho. Dict.* s. v., When goods are offered in exchange for goods, it is popularly distinguished as 'payment in kind'.

b. Const. *of* the thing given or discharged (money, a debt, etc.).

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 43 If payment of dette he so remewed. 1503 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 92 Payement of a hill. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 130 The paiment of a hundred thousand Crownes. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 325 Before the day of payment of the half year's rent.

c. Const. *of* the person who is paid.

1838 *People's Charter* (in *Chartist Circular* 5 Oct. 1839, 7/2), Payment of Members. 1. Be it enacted that every Member of the House of Commons..shall be paid £500 per annum.

†**d.** Const. *of* the thing bought (cf. PAY *v.*1 12).

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2168 They..pynche at the payment of a poddynge prycke.

2. A sum of money (or other thing) paid; pay, wages; price.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* (Rolls) II. 392 Tithis and offringis and other like paymentis. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. iv, He demaunded his sallary and payment. 1660 F. BROOKE

tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 44 Most of those payments fall to the Officers and receivers shares. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 45 Two or three small payments of money, which..lay by themselves. 1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* vi. § 43. 53 Wages..are the payments received by a labourer in return for his labour.

† b. *To run for good payment* (fig.): to 'pass current', be generally accepted or believed. *Obs.*

1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1656) 851 Every man thought he had beene slaine, and it ran for good payment among all the Grecians.

3. *fig.* The action, or an act, of rendering to a person anything due, deserved, or befitting, or of discharging an obligation; the infliction of punishment or retribution, the giving of reward or satisfaction, a yield in return for labour, etc.; the thing so rendered or given.

13.. *Coer de L.* 6097 Whenne the Sarezynes hadden syghte, Hou plente was hys payment, Non ther durst abyde hys dent. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* vi. 148 [Bruce] sa gud payment can thaim ma, That fiff-sum in the furd he slew. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* vi. x, Syre launcelot..clafe his hede and neck vnto the throte. Now hast thou thy payement that long thou hast deserued. 1581 W. Fleetwood in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 284 We examined all the seyd roogs and gave theym substanciall payment. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* v. iii. 466 The Countrey is so fertile, that at what time soeuer corne be put into the ground, the paiment is good with increase. 1738 C. Wesley *Hymn, 'Father of Lights, from Whom proceeds'* ii, Blessings, the Payment of the Poor, Our Lips and Hearts return. 1884 Pae *Eustace* 76, I never forget payment for a blow.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1581 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 386 To stay all payment-making. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Proc. Parl.* 23/2 On the payment side, the customs and freight are calculated.. on the quantity of goods expected. 1892 *Daily News* 26 Mar. 3/1 A House of Commons elected under a payment system.

Payment[2]. *rare.* [f. Pay *v.*[2] + -ment.] The action of paying a ship's bottom, etc. (see Pay *v.*[2]); *concr.* the composition used for this.

1778 Pryce *Min. Cornub.* Contents i. iii, No payment, however poisonous, will prevent the Teredo-worm from boring ships bottoms.

Payment, obs. form of Pavement.

Paymistress (pēˑmistrĕs). [f. Pay- + Mistress, after *paymaster.*] A woman who superintends or manages the payment of persons or services; also *fig.* something, personified as female, that pays or remunerates a person.

1583 T. Watson *Centurie of Loue* fin., The Labour is light, where Loue is the Paiemistres. 1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 115 Thow shalt finde..folly the paymistris that rewards all amorous trauels. 1651 *Relat. Poysoning Sir T. Overbury* 20 He charged..Mrs. Turner to be..the pay-mistresse of the Poysoners rewards. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 329/1 Hissing the Attorney-General's Sovereign and paymistress.

Payn, -e, obs. ff. Pain, Pane; var. Payen *Obs.*

Paynet, obs. form of Paint *v.*

† **Paynen**, obs. variant of Payen, Paynim.

13.. *Cursor M.* 7440 (Gött.) þair feloun fas, þat were painens [*v. rr.* paens, payens, paynymes]. *c* 1390 [see Payen A. quot. 1297].

Payngnier, obs. form of Pannier.

Paynim (pēˑnim), *sb.* (*a.*) *arch.* Forms: 3-6 painime, 3-7 pay-; 4 peynim, -yme, 4-5 paynyme, (-en, -yn, painen), 4-7 paynym, 4-8 painim, 5 paynem(e, -eyme, painem, -ym, 5-6 panym, 6 -im, 6-7 -yme; 3- paynim. [ME. a. OF. *paienime, pain-, paenimme*, from earlier *paien-, paenisme*:—late L. *pāgānism-us* (Augustine), 'the religious system of the pagans, heathenism', later 'the lands or countries in which this prevailed, heathen lands': see Payen, Pagan, and -ism.]

† **1.** Pagan or non-Christian lands collectively; pagandom, heathendom. *Obs.*

c 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 28 Ihesu crist..anured of þo þrie kinges of painime. 13.. *Coer de L.* 612 They were redy for to wende,..As palmers were in Paynym. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* ii. i. (Skeat) I. 49 These thinges were figured..hy the sterre to painims kinges. 14.. *Sir Beues* 3887 (MS. M) In payneme ne in Surry, I-wys, Vs none the lyke of lose ne of price.

2. A pagan, a heathen; a non-Christian; *esp.* a Mohammedan, a Saracen. *arch.* and *poetic.*

1382 Wyclif *Matt.* v. 48 Whether and paynymmys don nat this thing? *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxix. 295 Job, that was a Paynem. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* iii. xxiv. 225 They that were paynemys & of euyl byleue. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* iii. iii, Apollo, whome the paynimes honoured for god of wisedome. 1637 R. Humphrey tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., The Goths..burnt as many books of the ancient Paynims as they could find. 1713 Tickell *Prospect of Peace* Poems (1790) 159 Where .. one champion's arms..Slay paynims vile, that force the fair. 1848 Lytton *Harold* vii. iii, The godless paynims! muttered the Norman.

B. *adj.* (orig. *attrib.* use of A.) Of pagans; pagan, heathen; non-Christian; chiefly = Mohammedan or Saracen. In modern writers *poet.* or *Hist.*

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 496 (MS. A) 3if ȝe seþ schipes of painim londe. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 28 To dwelle amonge Sarazynes or oþir paynym sectis. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 75 Pompeus .. that was so chevalrous a paynym knighte amongis the Romains. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* i. xi. (1634) 34 It is much shame, that the panime writers are better expounders of the law of God than the Papists are. 1667 Milton *P. L.* i. 765 Champions bold Deſi'd the best of Panim chivalry To mortal combat, or carreer with Lance. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* ii. 615 By Genius unawak'd, Painim or Christian. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* i. xxxiv, The Paynim turban and the Christian crest. 1899 E. J. Chapman *Drama Two Lives, Snake-Witch* 41 When he returned..From Paynim lands beyond the sea.

Hence † **Payˑnimhood** *Obs.*, the condition of being a paynim, paganism (incl. Islamism). **Payˑnimry**, paynims collectively, pagandom, heathenry. † **Payˑnimy** (panemye) *Obs.*, pagandom.

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* xciii. iii, Wher thei the kyng Kynygill of *paynymhode [*v. r.* paienhode], Baptized, and made a Christen manne full fyne. 1382 Wyclif *Rom.* Prol. 300 The vices of her *paynymrie rathere myndende. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 266/1 Paynymery, *gentilitas, paganismus.* 1835 A. Fleming in *Harp Renfrewshire* Ser. ii. (1873) 184 Paynimry's bravest and best are arrayed. 1886 Freeman *Methods Hist. Study* vi. 249 Robert son of Godwine, who cut a path..through the ranks of opposing paynimrie. 1481 Caxton *Godeffroy* xcix. 150 It was anon knowen in the *panemye.

Paynize (pēˑnəiz), *v.* [f. *Payne*, name of the inventor of the process. Cf. Kyanize.] *trans.* To impregnate (wood) with a solution of calcium (or barium) sulphide followed by one of calcium sulphate, so as to harden and preserve it.

1844 *Mirror* 7 Sept. 158/1 Wooden Rail. 5280 cubic feet, 2*s.* per foot..Paynizing..Wedges, labour, and carriage. 1850 G. Godwin in Cunningham *Handbk. London* 240/2 All the wood employed in the construction is Paynized.

Paynman, -mayn(e, var. Pain-demaine *Obs.* **Paynt**, etc., obs. ff. Paint, etc. **Paynye, Paynym(e, -yn**: see Payeny, Paynim. **Payor**, occas. var. Payer. **Payr(e**, obs. ff. Pair, Pear. **Pays**, obs. f. Peace; var. Peise *Obs.*

‖ **Paysage.** *Obs.* exc. as Fr. (peizäˑʒ). Also 7-8 paisage, 7 piesage. [F. *paysage*, f. *pays* country: see -age.] a. A representation of rural scenery. b. A rural scene, landscape.

1611 Cotgr., *Païsage*, Paisage, Landskip, Countrey-worke; a representation of fields, or of the countrey, in painting, &c. 1653 *Gloria & Narcissus* i. 248 A delightfull piesage, where many flockes of sheep seemingly, pastured by a goodly river side. 1661 Evelyn *Diary* 9 Aug., Some incomparable *paisages* done in distemper. 1720 Pope *Iliad* xviii. V. 1454 (*Observ. Shield Achilles*) Between the Siege in the fourth Picture, and the Battel in the sixth, a piece of Paisage is introduced. [1823 Scott *Quentin D.* Introd., The *paysage* was rather like Fontainebleau than the wilds of Callander. 1883 H. James *Portr. Places* xviii. 344 A *paysage* which is two-thirds ocean.]

Hence **Paysagist** (pēˑzăʒist) [F. *paysagiste*], a landscape-painter.

1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 78 Few Paysagists of the present school handle the brush..with less quackery. 1886 *Art Age* IV. 42 (Cent.) The lists are now open to some clever paysagist to prove that his art is the supreme flower of all.

Paysan, obs. or alien form of Peasant.

Paysand, variant of Peisant *Obs.*, weighty.

‖ **Paysanne** (peizaˑn). Also 8 paisanne. [F. *paysanne*, fem. of *paysan*: see Peasant.] A peasant-woman; a countrywoman. (Properly, in reference to France, or a French-speaking country.)

1748 Smollett *Rod. Random* xlii, The young *paysanne* had no reason to complain of my remembrance. 1791 Charlotte Smith *Celestina* (ed. 2) I. 190 Their only servant is a mere West country paisanne. 1816 Byron *Let.* Wks. 1899 III. 352 On the steps of a cottage I saw a young paysanne, beautiful as Julie herself. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* Introd., A lively French *paysanne*, with eyes as black as jet.

Paysant, -yne, obs. forms of Peasant.

Payse, Paysible, obs. ff. Peace, Peaceable.

Payse, paysse, variant of Peise *Obs.*

Paysen, obs. form of *peasen*, pl. of Pease.

Paytamine (pēˑtăməin). *Chem.* [f. *Payta* + Amine.] An amorphous alkaloid, obtained from *Payta-bark*, a pale variety of cinchona bark, shipped from Payta in Peru. So **Paytine** (pēˑtəin), a crystallizable alkaloid obtained with paytamine.

1875 Watts *Dict. Chem.* 2nd Suppl. 347 Paytine, $C_{21}H_{21}N_3O$..has a bitter taste... From alcohol it crystallises in beautiful colourless rhombic crystals. 1879 *Ibid.* 3rd Suppl. 497 *Paytine*, $C_{21}H_{20}N_2O.H_2O$... *Paytamine* is an amorphous alkaloid accompanying paytine.

Payte, Payten, Paytener, Paytent: see Pate[2], Paten, Pautener *sb.*[1], Patent.

Paytrel, -ell(e, etc., var. Peitrel, Poitrel.

† **Payttrure.** *Obs.* Altered form of Peitrel, q.v.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 168 þe pendauntes of his payttrure, þe proude cropure,..& alle þe metail anamayld was þenne. *Ibid.* 602 þe apparayl of þe payttrure, & of þe proude skyrtez.

Payuese, Payze, obs. var. Pavis, Peise.

Pazan, variant of Pasan, the bezoar goat.

† **Pazar,** obs. form of Bezoar [Pers. *pād-zahr*] q. v. a. = Bezoar 2. b. = Bezoar 3. (In the latter use app. confounded with *pazan*, Pasan.)

1563 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* ii. 7 b, Two graines of Pazar, whiche is a stone that commeth out of Portugal, and is grene & tawnie. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 508 The Bezar-stones are likewise taken out of the maw of a Persian or Indian Goat, which the Persians call *Pazar.* 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 75 The word bezoar is supposed to take its name either from the pazan or pazar, which is the animal that produces it; or from a word in the Arabic language, which signifies antidote, or counter-poison.

Pazaree, variant of Passaref.

Pe, variant of Pee *Obs.*, coarse coat, pea-coat.

Pea[1] (pī). [A new singular evolved from the earlier sing. and pl. *pease*, by writing this *peas* and treating the final *-s* as a plural inflexion. For earlier history see Pease.]

I. The seed or plant.

1. The round seed of *Pisum sativum* (see 2), a well-known article of food.

Also occasionally applied to the similar seeds of other leguminous plants (see 3), esp. when used for food.

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *King & No K.* ii. ii. (1619) 30 Did not his Maiestie say, he had brought vs home Peaes for our money? 1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* vii. iii. (1667) 170 A little vegetable bud..not so big..as a Pea. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* v. § 85 Much smaller, not exceeding the Rouncival pea..in bigness. 1711 Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* 49 Some words are used in both numbers, as Sheep..Pease..but it is better to say in the Singular *Pea*, in the Plural *Peas.* 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Peas-cod*, the shell or husk of a pea. 1851 Borrow *Lavengro* lviii, To find the pea, which I put under one of my thimbles. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 282 The peculiar form of these peas [seeds of the chick-pea] has given rise to the specific name of the plant *arietinum.*

b. *Green peas*: peas gathered for food while still green, soft, and unripe.

[*c* 1440-1833: see Prase *sb.* B 2 h.] 1789 *Bath Jrnl.* 8 June, Green peas begin now to come to market. 1883 Lady Gregory in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Oct. 575 A liberal dish of green peas.

c. Proverbial phr. *As like as two peas*, etc.

[1580, 1681: see Pease *sb.* B 2.] 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* xxi, As like .. as two pens are to one another. *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. iii. *Bros. Birchington* xiii, A Brother, As like him in form as one pea's like another. 1864-8 Browning *Jas. Lee's Wife* ix. iii, We both should be like as pea and pea. 1889 Miss Tytler *Buried Diamonds* xix, As like papa as two peas.

2. The plant *Pisum sativum*, a hardy climbing leguminous annual, which has long been cultivated in many varieties; it has large papilionaceous flowers succeeded by long pods each containing a row of round seeds (see 1). Usually distinguished as *pea-plant.*

1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* 136 Another Process for the raising early Peas and Beans. 1731-3 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Pisum*, 1. *Pisum hortense majus*..the greater Garden Pea with white Flowers and Fruit. *a* 1770 M. Bruce or Logan *Cuckoo* v, What time the pea puts on the bloom. 1871 Blackmore *Maid of Sker* xliii, To go away from my home and garden ..with no one to..sow a row of peas.

b. With defining words distinguishing species and varieties. (In quot. *a* 1812 = Sweet pea.)

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* 106 The common sort of white Pea doth best in a light Land that is somewhat rich. 1731-3 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Pisum*, The Species are [sixteen] ..2..Hot-spur Pea...3..Dwarf Pea...6..Sickle Pea...8.. Green Rouncival Pea. 9..Grey Pea...11..Rose Pea... 14..Union Pea. 15..English Sea Pea. 16..Pig Peas. 1765 *Mus. Rust.* III. Index, Grey Peas not to be harrowed in on a chalky soil. *a* 1812 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ode on Crim. Con.*, The fragrant pea with blooms so thick, That curls her tendrils round a rotten stick. 1858 Homans *Cycl. Comm.* s. v. *Peas*, The common garden pea (*Pisum sativum*), and the common gray or field pea (*Pisum arvense*), are the most generally cultivated. 1882 *Garden* 15 July 38/2 From the Isle of Wight comes the pretty Blue Pea. 1884 Miller *Plant-n., French-Peas*, an old name for garden Peas.

3. Applied with defining words to leguminous plants more or less akin to the common pea: as

Angola Pea = *Congo Pea*; **Beach-pea** = *Sea-pea*; **Butterfly-pea**, (*a*) *Clitoria Mariana* of S. America and India; (*b*) *Spurred Butterfly-pea*, the genus *Centrosema* (chiefly American), having a short spur on the standard of the corolla; **Congo Pea**, a variety (*bicolor*) of *Cajanus indicus* (see Cajan), with yellow flowers marked with crimson; **Desert-pea**, *Clianthus Dampieri*, a native of the desert parts of Australia, with bright scarlet flowers (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **Earth-pea**, *Lathyrus amphicarpus* of Syria, which bears its pods under ground (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **Earth-nut Pea**, *Lathyrus macrorhizus* (J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* (1768) App. 322); **Egyptian Pea**, the Chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum*; **Everlasting Pea** (see Everlasting A. 4 b), *Lathyrus latifolius*, a variety of *L. sylvestris*, cultivated for the beauty of its variously-coloured flowers; also extended to other species resembling this; **Flat Pea**, the Australian genus *Platylobium*, from its flat pods (*Treas. Bot.*); **Hoary Pea**, the genus *Tephrosia*, which has leaves covered with a grey down (Miller 1884); **Meadow-pea**, the Meadow Vetchling, *Lathyrus pratensis* (ibid.); **Milk-pea**, the N. American genus *Galactia* (*Treas. Bot.*); **No-eye Pea**, a variety (*flavus*) of *Cajanus indicus* (see Cajan), with pure yellow flowers; **Painted Lady Pea** (see Painted 4); **Poison-pea** = *Swainson Pea*; **Sea-pea, Sea-side Pea**, *Lathyrus maritimus* (*Pisum maritimum*), a sea-coast species rare in England; **Sensitive Pea**, *Cassia nictitans* of N. America, with sensitive leaves; also *C. Chamæcrista*, partridge-pea (Partridge 5 c); **Swainson Pea**, the Australian genus *Swainsona* (Miller 1884); **Sweet-scented Pea** = Sweet pea; **Tangier Pea**, *Lathyrus tingitanus*; **Tuberous(-rooted) Pea** = Heath-pea (Miller 1884); **Winged Pea**, the genus *Tetragonolobus*, having quadrangular winged pods; **Wood-pea**, (*a*) *Lathyrus sylvestris*, a British wild plant, the original of the Everlasting pea; (*b*) = Heath-pea. See also Chich, Chick-pea, Chickling[2], Cow-*pea*, Glory-*pea*, Heart-*pea*, Heath-pea, Mouse-*pea*, Partridge-*pea*, Pigeon-*pea*, Sweet pea.

1783 Justamond tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* V. 319 This shrub is called the *Angola pea. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 300 The *Butterfly Pea, *C[litoria] Mariana*,..is a slender twining plant with .. flowers of a light blue colour. *Ibid.* 189 *C[ajanus] indicus*..is now naturalised and cultivated in the West Indies, [etc.]. .. The variety *bicolor*.. is called the *Congo pea in Jamaica. The variety *flavus*.. is called the No-eye pea. *Ibid.* 282 *C[icer] arietinum* is the Chick-pea, or *Egyptian Pea of the English. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 1054 The first is called *Lathyrus*,..in English

*Pease everlasting, great wilde Tare, and Cichling. 1705 Everlasting pease [see EVERLASTING A. 4 b]. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 379 Tangier Pea, Everlasting Pea, and sweet-scented Pea. 1866 *No-eye Pea [see *Congo Pea*]. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* Table Eng. Names, Norfolke *sea Pease. 1731–3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Pisum*, English Sea Pea..is found wild upon the Shoar in Sussex, and several other Counties. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 180 The Sea-Pea is a native of this country... During a famine in ..1555, the application of the seeds..as an article of food was extensively..practised. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Lathyrus distoplatyphyllos* .. commonly called *Sweet-scented Peas. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 362 Hardy annual Flowers, as ..*Tangier Peas, sweet-scented Peas. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXV. (1794) 357 Tangier Pea, another of the biflorus section. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App. s.v., **Winged-Pea*, a name by which some call the Lotus. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1135 *T[etragonolobus] edulis* or *purpureus*, the Winged Pea, a native of Sicily. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* 1237 *Astragalus sylvaticus*, *Wood Pease, or Heath Pease. 1711 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 386 Its Flowers and Pods resemble our Wood-Pea. 1861 MISS PAATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 129 *Vicia Orobus*... This Wood-vetch or Wood-pea.

II. Something small and round like the seed.

4. The eggs, roe, or spawn of certain fishes.

1758 *Descr. Thames* 172 The Female [Salmon] discharges her Pea or Spawne. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 120 A roe, which is here called a pea. 1802 SAMPSON *Statist. Surv. Londonderry* 330 The ova, or pea [of salmon], continue in the sand or gravel for three months.

5. Applied to a small point of flame. Cf. PEAK *sb.*[4]

1890 BARING-GOULD *Pennycomequicks* 43 There was gas in the room, turned down to a pea when not required for light.

6. See ISSUE-*pea*, ORANGE-*pea*.

III. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pea-bloom* (also *attrib.* in reference to form or colour), *-blossom*, *-crop*, *-flour*, *-hull* (HULL *sb.*[1] 1), *-picker*, *-picking*, *-plant*, *-pudding*, *-rick*, *-root*; also *pea-like*, *-picking*, *-sized* adjs.; **pea-bean** (see BEAN 3); **pea-beetle** = *pea-bug*; **pea-blower** = *pea-shooter*; **pea-bone**, the pisiform bone of the wrist, resembling a pea in shape and size; **pea-bough**, the same as *pea-stick*; **pea-bug**, a small coleopterous insect (*Bruchus pisi*), a native of North America, now found also in Southern Europe and Britain, which infests peas, to which its larva is very destructive; also called *pea-beetle*, *-chafer*, *-weevil*; **pea-bush**, an Australian heath-like leguminous shrub, *Burtonia scabra*, with purple papilionaceous flowers; **pea-chafer** = *pea-bug*; **pea-coal** (*U. S.*), coal in very small pieces like peas (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881); **pea-cod** = PEASECOD (*obs.* exc. *dial.*); **pea-comb**, a triple comb occurring in some varieties of the domestic fowl (from its fancied resemblance to a pea-blossom); **pea-crab**, a small crab of the genus *Pinnotheres*, commensally inhabiting the shell of a bivalve mollusc, as a mussel or oyster; **pea-dove**, a species of pigeon, *Zenaida amabilis*, found in W. Indies and Florida; **pea-dropper**, a contrivance for sowing peas singly (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **pea-finch**, local (midland) name of the chaffinch; **pea-flour**, flour made of peas, pease-meal; **pea-green** *a.* and *sb.*, (of) a colour like that of fresh green peas, a nearly pure but not deep green; **pea-grit** (see quots.); **pea-gun** = *pea-shooter*; **pea-hook**, a hook for reaping peas; **pea-maggot**, a caterpillar which infests peas, the larva of the *pea-moth* (Ogilvie 1882); **pea-make** (*dial.*) = *pease-make* (see PEASE *sb.* 5); **pea-meal** = *pease-meal* (ibid.); **pea-measle**, a 'measle' or hydatid which infests the rabbit and other animals, being the larva of the tapeworm of the dog; **pea-moth**, a small moth (*Tortrix pisi*) which lays its eggs on pea-pods; **pea-ore** (see quot.); **pea-rake** (see quot.); **pea-rifle**, a rifle with a thick barrel and a small round bullet like a pea; **pea-rise**, a branch of the pea-plant, esp. as a heraldic bearing; **pea-shell** = PEA-POD; **pea-sheller**, (*a*) one who 'shells' peas, i. e. takes them out of the pods; (*b*) an instrument for shelling peas; **pea-shod** *a.*, having peas in the shoes, as a pilgrim doing penance; **pea-shooter**, (*a*) a toy weapon, consisting of a long tube from which peas are shot by the force of the breath; (*b*) a person who shoots with this; so **pea-shooting** (whence **pea-shoot** *v.*); **pea-spawn** = sense 4; **pea-stake**, **pea-stick**, a stake or stick upon which a garden pea-plant is trained; **pea-straw**, the stalks and leaves of the pea-plant, used as fodder; **pea-stubble**, the stubble of pea-plants left standing after gathering the crop; **pea-urchin**, a very small species of sea-urchin of rounded form, *Echinocyamus pusillus*; **pea-weevil** = *pea-bug*. See also PEABERRY, PEA-FLOWER, PEANUT, PEA-POD, PEA-SOUP, PEASTONE, PEA-TREE, PEA-VINE.

1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* ii. (1818) I. 32 A cargo, or even a sample, of peas from North America might present us with that ravager of pulse, the *pea-beetle (*Bruchus Pisi*, L.). [1675: see *pease-bloom*, PEASE *sb.* 5.] 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* III. 238 The flowers..are of the *pea-bloom, or butterfly, kind. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 321, 1 piece peabloom [cloth]. [1590: see *pease-blossom*, PEASE *sb.* 5.] 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 79 The delightful fragrance of their smell, somewhat resembling the *pea-blossom. 1821 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 59 The three eldest boys kept the house in misery for two or three days by *pea-blowers. 1885 *St. James's Gaz.* 2 Jan. 6/1 'Branchy' pieces..are sorted into '*pea-boughs' and fagot-wood. 1841 T. W. HARRIS *Insects Injur. Veget.* (1862) 62 This little insect..the *Bruchus Pisi* of Linnæus.., the..pea-weevil,.. is better known in America by the incorrect name of *pea-bug. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 3/1 Another horror has supervened in the shape of a pea bug..which attacks market gardens. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Pea-bush, Burton's, *Burtonia scabra*. 1882 OGILVIE s.v., *Pea-beetle*...Called also *Pea-bug*, **Pea-chafer*, and *Pea-weevil*. 1778 H. BROOKE *Contending Bros.* II. ii, A mere niggardly good for nothing, with a heart as squeez'd and narrow as a young *peacod. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xix, They are as like thine own, as one green pea-cod is to another. 1872–4 L. WRIGHT *Bk. Poultry* 247 This triple or *pea-comb has been found..on the pure Malay breed. *Ibid.* 249 The comb—known as a pea-comb—is.. described as resembling three small combs joined into one, the centre one being higher than the two outside. 1836 THOMPSON in *Entom. Mag.* III. 85 (*title*) The Metamorphoses and Natural History of the Pinotheres, or *Pea-Crabs. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 583 *Pea crops. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* II. 371 The produce of the pea-crop is either in abundance or a complete failure. 1847 GOSSE *Birds Jamaica* 308 The *Pea-dove is frequently seen in the middle of dusty high-roads. 1860 — *Romance Nat. Hist.* 17 The peadove from the neighbouring woods commenced her fivefold coo. 1766 J. W. BAKER in *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Turnip*, [The bullock] took kindly to the turnips; and on the sixteenth I began to give him, with his turnips, *pea-flower [= pea-flour]. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* II. Wks. 1799 I. 22 Japan of the *pea-green kind. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 99 All the adjacent deep is a luminous pea-green. 1859–65 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Pea-grit*, a coarse pisolitic limestone..composed of concretionary bodies. 1885 *J. Phillips' Man. Geol.* I. 48 The Pea-grit at the base of the inferior Oolite in which the grains are as large as peas. 1823 SCOTT *Let. to Terry* 14 Feb. in *Lockhart*, The *pea gun principle. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* July 454/2, I gave my pea-gun. [1674–1769: see *pease-hook*, PEASE *sb.* 5.] 1833 *Wauldby Farm Rep.* 110 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III. They are cut down either with the scythe, or the *pea-hook. [1377–1664: see *pease-hull*, PEASE *sb.* 5.] 1717 RAMSAY *Elegy on Lucky Wood* v, Poor facers now may chew *pea-hools, Since Lucky's dead. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Pea-hulls*, the shells of green peas. [1629–1725: see *pease-like*, PEASE *sb.* 5.] 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VI. 163 The chrystaline humour in fishes.., being that little hard *pea-like substance which is found in their eyes after boiling. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 248 *Centrosema*. ..The large and elegant pea-like flowers. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 421 The poachers had armed themselves with *peamakes (a long staff with a curved knife at the end, with which peas are cut). [1820–: see *pease-meal*, PEASE *sb.* 5.] 1830 *Kyle Farm Rep.* 45 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Chaff or cut hay..enriched with a few potatoes, or a little *pea-meal. 1879 J. WRIGHTSON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 352/2 The sides and hams are powdered over with pea-meal, and are then hung in the smoke. 1840 W. HUMBLE *Dict. Geol., etc.*, **Pea ore*..is the pisiform iron-stone of Kirwan. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Aug. 3/1, I came across a party of *pea-pickers. 1898 J. ARCH *Story of Life* x. 250 *Peapicking gangs were generally very large. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 7 Aug. 7/7 Instances in which children had started to work pea picking as early as two o'clock in the morning, and then had put in a full day at school. [1758–: see *pease-pudding*, PEASE *sb.* 5.] 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* II. 239 An excellent leg of pickled pork, served with *pea-pudding. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pea-rake*, a rake adapted for gathering the field pea. [1530: see *pease-rick*, PEASE *sb.* 5.] 1766 J. W. BAKER in *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Turnep*, I gave my sheep access to some *pea-ricks. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xi. 21 *Pea rifles for rabbit and sea-fowl shooting. 1780 EDMONDSON *Her.* II. Gloss., **Pea-rise*, a name given by Heralds to a Pea-stalk leaved and blossomed. 1755 JOHNSON, *Peasecod*, **Peashell*, the husk that contains peas. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pea-sheller*, an implement for taking garden pease from their pods. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 May 3/2 The pea-shellers look as if they have been at work for hours. 1902 *Ibid.* 29 Sept. 3/1 At the Exhibition was a pea-sheller which will shell fourteen tons in ten hours. 1882 SOPHIA E. DE MORGAN *Mem. A. de M.* 8 The two pilgrims who went *pea-shod to Loretto. 1861 KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* XXXVI, Dick Ferrers..carried a peashooter, and *pea-shot the noses of the leading horses of a dragful of Plungers, which followed them. 1899 A. LUBBOCK in *Daily News* 2 June 8/4 It was a favourite pastime,..for the boys, whenever the room was a bit dark, to pea-shoot at his bald, shining head. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iv, With their *pea-shooters, and long whips. 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 100, I..became the object of the attentions of a party of young pea-shooters fresh from the excitement of a 'wake'. 1873 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 332 Two girls within *pea-shooting..distance. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 773 *Pea-sized, smooth, white bald spots. 1840 *Cottager's Man.* 41 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Onions protected..by *pea-stakes or bushes, from being injured by frosty winds in the spring. 1855 DELAMER *Kitchen Gard.* (1861) 170 Secure a supply of *pea-sticks for early spring. [*c* 1325–: see *pease-straw*, PEASE *sb.* 5.] 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 184 The small *pea-straw or haulm, is commonly used as rack-meat for horses. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 171 Give them..as much clover and green pea straw as they will eat up. [1523: see *pease-stubble*, PEASE *sb.* 5.] 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 184 The *pea-stubbles are dressed with six or eight hogsheads of lime per acre, and sown with wheat. 1843 EMBLETON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 51 Green *Pea Urchin. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 237 The pea-urchin is particularly common in Herm. 1841 *Pea-weevil [see *pea-bug*]. 1882 *Garden* 8 Apr. 231/2 The common Pea weevil..is very injurious to young Pea and Bean plants.

† **Pea**[2]. *Obs. rare.* [A parallel form of *paa*, Po, OE. *pâwa* and *péa* peacock: in late use perhaps deduced from the compounds: see PEA-CHICK, PEACOCK, PEAFOWL, PEAHEN.] A peafowl.

a 1000 *Phœnix* 312 Se fugel is on hiwe..onlicost pean. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* II. xiv. 46 The Indian-hen, being mixt of a Cock and a Pea, though the shape be liker to a Pea than a Cock.

Pea[3] (pī). Also pee. [Said to be shortened from *peak*: cf. PEAK *sb.*[2] 4 c.] The peak or bill of the fluke of an anchor.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 505/1 The bill or peak. (*Note*, Seamen by custom drop the *k* in *peak* and *fluke*, which they pronounce *pea* and *flue*.) *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 53 The parts of an anchor. The ring or shackle, the shank, crown, arms, palm, pee or bill, and stock. 1885 *Times* 3 Dec. 3/4 The pea of the fluke had penetrated.

Pea[4]. *local.* [prob. shortened from *pease*, *peis*, PEISE, weight, mistaken for a plural: cf. history of PEA[1].] The sliding weight used on a steelyard, safety-valve, etc.

1761 *N. Jersey Archives* XX. 529 To be sold..a large quantity of old refuse cast Iron,..Sash-weights, Stove-plates, Steelyard-peas, &c. 1838 HOLLOWAY *Dict. Provincialisms*, *Pea*,..The weight which is used in weighing anything with the steel-yards. *Hants.* 1847–78 in HALLIWELL. 1874 J. RICHARDS *Mech. Humour* 43 The boilers..had a single safety-valve..with a large rectangular block of cast iron as a weight, or 'pea', as it was termed.

† **Pea** (pī), *int.* ? *Obs.* An exclamation of contempt; = pooh!

1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* I. ii. B ij b, Oh fie, fie, wife! Pea, pea, pea, pea, how haue you lost your time?

Peaberry (pī·bĕri). [f. PEA[1] + BERRY *sb.*[1]] Name for the single round seed of the coffee-plant, occurring towards the end of the branches, through abortion of one of the usual two seeds in the fruit.

The peaberries have a higher commercial value, and are sifted out from the ordinary beans.

1879 SPON *Encycl. Arts, Manuf.*, etc. I. 601 The 'beans', usually a pair of oval, plano-convex seeds, though sometimes there is but one seed, called, from its shape, 'peaberry'. 1893 SIR G. WATTS *Dict. Econ. Prod. India* s.v., There are three commercial types as to form: Mocha, small round peaberry: Bourbon, pointed and medium-sized; and Martinique, large and flattened.

Pea-bird, pee-bird. A local name for the Wryneck, from its note.

1838 MARY HOWITT *Birds & Flowers, Cuckoo* i, 'Pee! pee! pee!' says the merry Pee-bird. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 103 Wryneck (*Jynx torquilla*)..Pea bird. From its sharp utterance of the word 'pea-pea'.

Peable, obs. form of PEBBLE.

Peace (pēs), *sb.* Forms: 2–4 pais, 2–6 pes, (3–5 pays, peys, 3–6 peis, 4 payes, 4–5 payse, pese, pees, *Sc.* and *north.* pess), 4–6 pece, (5 peese), 5–6 peas, pease, (pesse, *Sc.* peice, 5–7 peax, 6 *Sc.* peiss, pace), 6– peace. [Early ME. *pais*, a. OF. *pais* (11th c. in Littré), mod.F. *paix* (= Pr. *patz*, Sp., Pg. *paz*, It. *pace*) :—L. *pac-em* (nom. *pax*) peace. The vowel has passed through *ai*, *ei*, *ê*, to *ea* (meaning successively ai, -ē, ē, ī), final *-ce* represents earlier final *-s* as in *advice*, *mice*, etc.]

I. 1. Freedom from, or cessation of, war or hostilities; that condition of a nation or community in which it is not at war with another.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1322 Þe prinse..nis to preisi nost Þat in time of worre as a lomb is bope mek and milde And in time of pes as leon bope cruel and wilde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 80 At that tyme was pess and rest Betwyx Scotland and Ingland. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. viii, After grete werre cometh good pees. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* i. 11 The Right happy wele of peas flowrid..in alle Cristen realmes. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xlvii. 16 Because of bis peace he was beloued. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 24 In this weake piping time of Peace. 1652 MILTON *Sonn. Cromwell*, Yet much remaines To conquer still; peace hath her victories No less renownd then warr. 1748 GRAY *Alliance Educ. & Govt.* 41 Fix and improve the polish'd Arts of Peace. 1804 MRQ. WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* (1877) 443 Peace is the fairest fruit of victory. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 10. 713 In vain..Walpole battled..against the cry for war...He stood alone in his desire for peace.

b. (With article.) A ratification or treaty of peace between two powers previously at war. († Also, formerly, a temporary cessation of hostilities, a truce.) In *Hist.* often defined by *of* with the name of the place at which it was ratified.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 17536 He..bad hem mak Be-twene hem of Grece—iff thei moste—A fynal pes, what-so it coste. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10133 When paste was be pes,..stuernly Þai foghtyn. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 333 With thair consent Wallace this pece has tayne,..till x moneth war gayne. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 344 b, Thambassadours of England and Fraunce..at the last conclude a peace. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xiii. 42 He would not..break the peace, which his ancestors had made with the Christians of Malaca. 1713 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 10 Mar., They are not sure the peace will be signed next week. 1803 CANNING *Sp.* 24 May, Supporters and approvers of the Peace of Amiens. 1877 T. H. DYER *Mod. Europe* xl, The advisers of the Peace of Utrecht.

† **c.** With *possessive* or *of* (the peace *of* any one, *his* peace, etc.): A state or relation of peace, concord, and amity, with him; *esp.* peaceful recognition of the authority or claims, and acceptance of the protection, of a king or lord. *Obs.*

(Has affinities with senses 2, 4, 9 a.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1857 And granted hym Þat kinedom and Þat pes of rome. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 424 To the

kingis pess he brocht The forest of selcryk all hale. *Ibid.* IX. 540 Sum of the men of the Cuntre Com till his pess, and maid him ath. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 86 Aftyr al þe trauayl þat þe kynge hadde,..come þe sonnes to þe fadyres pees, & maden asseth, falsly. *Ibid.* 92 Obren, the kynge of Thomon, ayeyne hys trouth & ayeyn the kynges pees, began to withdrawen hym from the kynge. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxh.) 3219, I beseche you g[ra]unt nov youre pees Vnto oure felow [Generides]. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxxx. 215 The prouost of the marchantes of Parys hadde gette hym his peace of the duke. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxiii. 28 Thow knawis thy self gif he was diligent To get thy peax, and slaik the of that weir. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 183 The Bishops and Noble men (for verie feare) became petitioners to the King for his peace, and in the ende procured it.

2. Freedom from civil commotion and disorder; public order and security. (See also 9.)

c 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 Durste nan man mis don wið oðer on his time. Pais he makede men & dær. *Ibid.* an. 1140, & hit ward sone suythe god pais. *c* 1275 LAY. 2520 Al Brutaine 3eo wiste..In griþe and paise [*c* 1205 in friðe]. 13.. *Solom. Coronat.* 54 in *Adam Davy*, etc. (1878) 98 Good pais þere was in hil londe, þer while he kyng was. 1422 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 176/1 Execution of lawe, and kepyng of Pees, stant miche in Justice of Pees. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvi. 228, I haue .. maynteyned the countre in peace & rest and good iustyce. 1670 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 209 Peace is that harmony in the state, that health is in the body. 1794 tr. *Brissot's 'To his Constit.'* Pref. 24 Roland and the Brissotins .. endeavouring to preserve peace. 1851 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 [In the Steelyard] Peace and order were maintained by police regulations of German minuteness and strictness.

3. Freedom from disturbance or perturbation (esp. as a condition in which an individual person is); quiet, tranquillity, undisturbed state. Also emphasized as *peace and quiet(ness)*. *Bill of peace*: see quot. 1848.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 Sigge ð..þe oþer viue [psalmes] uor þe peis of holi churche. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 21/70 Seint Dunston cam hom a-3en :..And hadde his Abbeye al in pays. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xi. 21 Whanne a strong armed man kepith his hows, alle thingis that he weldith ben in pees. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxxiii. 156 The poure comons were in pees and in rest. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. ii, Sometimes..the worde *Peace* is taken for *Protection*, or *defence*: as where M. Bracton calleth the Writtes of Protection, *Breuia de pace*. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 127 The king..commanded that Sherborn shold hold his land in peace. 1758 GRAY *Child* 6 Let him sleep in peace. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Peace, bill of*, a bill brought by a person to establish and perpetuate a right which he claims, and which from its nature may be controverted by different persons at different times, and hy different actions...The obvious design of such a bill is to secure repose from perpetual litigation. 1859 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 6, I shall breakfast here in peace, and quietness. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 147 And pass his days in peace among his own.

b. In and after Biblical use, in various expressions of well-wishing or salutation.

Following L. *pax* and Gr. *εἰρήνη*, 'peace' often represents Heb. שָׁלוֹם *shālōm*, properly = safety, welfare, prosperity.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17648 (COTT.) Ioseph sli greting þam gaf, 'Godds peis mot yee all haf'. 13.. *Ibid.* 5333 (GÖTT.) Þus Iacob his tale bigan, Pes haue Pharao þe king. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 19 Ga, he said, womman in pes. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* x. 5 In to what euere hous 3e schulen entre, first seye 3e, Pees to this hous. 1526 TINDALE *John* xx. 19 Cam Iesus and stode in the myddes, and sayd to them; peace be with you [WYCLIF Pees to 3ou; 1539, 1611 peace be vnto you]. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 26 Peace to his soule, if Gods good pleasure be. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* xii. 18 Peace, peace, be unto thee, and peace be to thine helpers. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* vii, Farewell! and peace attend you. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiii, Ah! rare Ben Jonson! long peace to thy ashes! 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 118 Peace be with her. She is dead.

4. Freedom from quarrels or dissension between individuals; a state of friendliness; concord, amity. (See also 10 a, 14.)

Kiss of peace: a kiss given in sign of friendliness; *spec.* a kiss of greeting given in token of Christian love (see PAX) at religious services in early times; now, in the Western Ch., usually only during High Mass.

a 1225 *Juliana* 74 Ha..custe ham a cos of pes. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 8 To alle cristenei men beren pais and tuue bitwene. 1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* iv. 3 Bisy for to kepe vnite of spirit in the bond of pees. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 3416 The pese shall sone be twix vs twoo. 1534 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 396 All malice and evill will being..expulsed.., good amyte peax & quyetnes may take place. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 611 But that this question..might well be omitted for Peace sake. 1794 COLERIDGE *Domestic Peace*, Tell me, on what holy ground May Domestic Peace be found, Halcyon daughter of the skies. 1852 [KISS *sb.* 1]. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iii, We should have no peace in our place if that got touched upon.

†b. *transf.* An author or maintainer of concord.

1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* ii. 14 He is oure pees, that made both oon. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Prine.* 5386 Crist þus seid hir vnto, I am pees verray. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 181 Our princes [i.e. princess] of honour,..Our peax, our play, our plane felicite. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Micah* v. 5 And be shalbe our peace.

c. = *Kiss of peace*, PAX 1 2: see 4 above.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* iii. (1611) 114 The Peace giuen to the Bishop, was not a little Table of Siluer or somewhat else, as hath beene vsed in the Church of Rome, but a very Kisse indeed.

†d. *With the peace of* (repr. L. *pace*): = without offence to; begging pardon of. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1669 FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 80 With the peace of that industrious deceased astronomer,.. I dare affirm [etc.].

5. Freedom from mental or spiritual disturbance or conflict arising from passion, sense of guilt, etc.; calmness; *peace of mind, soul*, or *conscience*.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 59 Siec ðat tu haue pais a3eanes gode. 1340 *Ayenb.* 162 Þet non ne may habbe pays of herte ne stedeuest inwyt. 1382 WYCLIF *Phil.* iv. 7 The pees of God, that passith al witt, kepe 3oure hertis. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxiii. 102 Lete not þi pes be in þe mouþes of men. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Collect 21st Sund. Trinity, Graunt..to thy faithfull people pardon and peace. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1334 *Off.* Regard thy self...*Sam.* My self? my conscience and internal peace. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 65 He stuck to poverty with peace of mind. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xi. 138 Peace then, is the opposite of passion, and of labour, toil and effort. Peace is that state in which there are no desires madly demanding an impossible gratification. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 92 Peace of soul comes only through Faith and Obedience.

6. Absence of noise, movement, or activity; stillness, quiet; inertness. (See also 12.)

13.. *Coer de L.* 1341 Beth in pes, lystenes my tale! 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 149 The iewes preyed hem pees. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvii. 273 The See..is never still ne in pes. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 13 They banysshed prayer, peas, and sadnes: and toke with them myrthe, sporte, and gladnes. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 68 In the peace of midnight. 1750 SHENSTONE *Kur. Elegance* 5 Oh! peace to yonder clam'rous horn! 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) II. III. I. vi. § 2 Not like the dead and cold peace of undisturbed stones and solitary mountains. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xi, Calm and deep peace on this high wold.

b. *ellipt.* as exclamation: see PEACE *v.* 1.

7. In generalized sense including several of the above.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 321 þer ben two peesis, verri pees and fals pees...Verry pees is groundid in God.. and to þat pees sueþ pees wiþ alle creaturis...And þis pees stondiþ in pacience, and mekenes, and oþer vertues...Fals pees is groundid in reste wiþ oure enemys, whanne we assente to hem wiþouten a3eanstonding. ?1630 MILTON *On Time* 16 When every thing that is sincerely good..With Truth, and Peace, and Love shall ever shine. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 194 God is the God of Peace; and the greatest Peace, that which passes all Understanding, is called the Peace of God. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1852) 354 Peace is the end of all things, tearless Peace. 1857–8 SEARS *Athan.* xvii. 140 Peace is not rest or repose. It is the highest..activity,..the activity of concording elements.

II. Phrases.

8. Phrases belonging to 1. a. *Peace at any price.*

[1645 LO. DIGBY 27 Aug. in *St. Papers, Dom.* (1891) 87 Demonstrations that they will purchase their own, and.. the Kingdom's quiet, at any price to the King, to the Church, and to the faithfulest of his party.] 1823 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1843) Suppl. III. 455 Hannibal..probably felt..that, by purchasing peace at any price..his countrymen might again find an opportunity to recover their losses. 1887 G. W. SMALLEY *Lond. Lett.* I. 153 Palmerston sneered at him [John Bright] as a peace-at-any-price man. 1894 LUBBOCK *Use of Life* xi. 165 Though not a 'peace-at-any-price' man, I am not ashamed to say I am a peace-at-almost-any-price man. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Jan. 2/2 Men who are neither faddists in general nor peace-at-any-pricers in particular.

b. *Peace with honour.*

[1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. ii. 49 That it [your policy] shall hold Companionship in Peace With Honour, as in warre. *Ibid.* v. vi. 79.] 1650 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I* 185 [Jas. I] had rather spend 100,000 li. on Embassies to keep or procure peace with dishonor, then 10,000 l. on an army that would have forced peace with honour. 1770 GEO. III *Sp. open. Parlt.* 13 Nov., The hope of being able to continue to my subjects the enjoyment of peace with honour and security. 1822 [see HONOUR *sb.* 1c]. 1878 LD. BEACONSFIELD *Speech* 16 July, Lord Salisbury and myself have brought you back peace—but a peace I hope with honour, which may satisfy our Sovereign and tend to the welfare of the country. 1887 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. III. 96/1.

9. Phrases belonging to 2.

a. *The king's peace* [= OE. *cyninges grið*]: *orig.* The protection secured to certain persons by the king, as those employed on his business, travelling on the king's highway, etc.; hence, the general peace of the kingdom under the king's authority.

[12.. *Flores Historiarum* (Rolls) II. 180 Cepit..unum de justiciariis regis..in pace regis per stratam regiam itinerantem. 1292 BRITTON I. i. § 4 En dreit des Justices..de terminer apeaus et autres trespas fetz encountre nostre pes. 1327 *Proclam. Edw. III* in Walsingham *Hist. Angl.* (Rolls) I. 187 Ne quis dictam pacem nostram infringere seu violare præsumat.] 1428 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 3 He sold bere þe kynge's pease to John Holgate mersshall. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 479/1 Any affray in offence of the Kynges pees. 1467 *Ord. Worcester* in *Eng. Gilds* 388 That no man go armed..in distorbynge of the kynges pease and people. 1485 *Act* 1 *Hen. VII*, c. 7 § 2 To eny of youre Counsell or to eny of the Justices of youre peax of the Countie. 1558 Q. ELIZ. in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. App. i. 389 We straightly charge..our said subjects of every degree, to kepe themselves in our peax. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 106 At the peax of our soverane Lord. 1607 COWELL *Interpr., Suyte of the Kings peace*..is the persiewng a man for breach of the K. peace. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 85 The Irish, which were not in the King's peace, are called enemies. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. IX. 350 The king's majesty is..the principal conservator of the peace within all his dominions;..hence it is usually called the king's peace. 1769 *Ibid.* IV. xiv. 198 To kill an alien, a Jew, or an outlaw, who are all under the king's peace or protection, is as much murder as to kill the most regular born Englishman. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* x. (1862) 136 He [the King] could grant 'his peace', that is, a protection from the pursuit of enemies, to any one. 1883 GREEN *Conq. Eng.* v. 212 The public peace, or observance of the customary right by man towards man, has become the king's peace, the observance of which is due to the will of the lord. 1890 SIR F. POLLOCK *Oxford Lect.* 88 By the end of the thirteenth century..the king's peace had fully grown from an occasional privilege into a common right.

b. *The peace* = the king's peace, in its wider sense; the general peace and order of the realm, as provided for by law.

Hence many phrases, as *to keep the peace* (see 13), *break the p., breach of the p., bound* or *holden to (keep) the peace*; *to swear the peace against* (any one), to swear that one is in bodily fear from another, so that he may be bound over to keep the peace; also, *commission of the peace, conservator, constable, justice, officer, sergeant of the peace*; *precept of the peace, sessions of the peace*; *to be sworn of the peace*, to be made a justice of the peace or magistrate.

[1328 *Act* 2 *Edw. III*, c. 3 Burghaldres, conestables, & gardeins de la pees deinz lour gardes. 1341 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 134/1 Felonie ne Trespas fait contre la Pees.] 1386 *Ibid.* III. 225/1 In the same yere, the forsaid Nichol', withouten nede, ayein the pees, made dyverse enarmynges. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxii, [He] Is halden to the pees. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 110/2 Every chief Conestable of the peas of the seid Shires. 1499 *N. Riding Rec.* (1894) 180 Ther was a precept of the peax made. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Conventus*, *Minores conventus*, sessions of the peace. 1575 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 361 The peace might be broken. 1595 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1635) 10 At this day, conservators of the peace are out of use; and in lieu of them, there are ordained justices of peace. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii. 54 *Shallow.*—I am sworn of the peace. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 21 They may sweare the peace against them. 1681 OTWAY *Soldiers Fort.* III. i, I'll have him bound to the Peace instantly. 1755 BURN *Justice of Peace* (1764) II. 477 *Surety for the peace* is the acknowledging a recognizance, or bond, to the king,..for the keeping the peace. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. vii. 180 *note*, The peace is the relation in which all stand whilst and in so far as all continue in the union and in the right on which the community rests. He who acts against this commits a breach of the peace.

c. In analogous senses: e.g. the peace of any territorial lord; *God's peace*, God's requirement of peace and good order; the *Roman peace* (*pax Romana*), the *British peace* (*pax Britannica*), that established within the Roman empire or the British dominions. Cf. PAX 1 1.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6803 Swych ryche men þat are a3ens Goddys pes. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 74 All manner of men, assembled here in Armes this day, against Gods Peace and the Kings. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. iv. 117 Offences were said to be done against his peace in whose court they were tried: in a court-leet, *contra pacem domini*. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 6/2 As time passed, the English peace annoyed them exceedingly. 1900 *Ibid.* 16 July 6/3 In Durham,..it was correct to speak, not of the king's peace, but of the bishop's peace.

10. *At peace.* a. In a state of concord or friendliness; not at strife or at variance; †*at* (any one's) *peace*, at peace with him (*obs.*). b. In a state of quietness, quiet, peaceful. (See AT *prep.* 20, 21.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 88 Þei obliged þam to gyue, Fourti þousand pound, at his pes to lyue. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 4074 (Trin.) Fro þis tyme forþ..Wiþ ioseph were þei neuer at pees. 1560 BECON *Common-pl. of Script.* Wks. III. 68 To set at peace by hym through the bloude of hys crosse both thinges in heauen and thinges in earth. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Job* xxii. 21 Reconcile thee vnto God, and be at peace. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 2 Nor Heauen, nor Earth, Haue beene at peace to night. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* iii. 173 Being so at peace with God, we have peace with our selves. 1853 A. J. MORRIS *Business* i. 7 Those who are never at peace but when they are at war. 1860 WARTER *Sea-board* II. 115 He is at peace with this world and the next!

†**11.** *On, o, of peace*: in peace, in quiet. *Obs. rare.*

?*a* 1400 *Arthur* 525 þe walsch man..clepeþ vs Sayson, And seyþ: taw or Peyd, Sayson hrount [*Marg.* þat ys.. Stynkyng Saxone, he on pees]. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 3920 In his harnes slepyng still opece. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 933 3eit still off pees the ost lugyt all nycht.

12. *To hold*, (less usually *keep*) *one's peace*: to remain quiet or silent; to keep silence, refrain from speaking. *arch.*

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 42 Holdeth nou or pees. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 65 When this was said he held his pese. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xiv. 14 The Lord shal fi3t for 3ow, and 3e shulen hoold 3oure pees. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. lxv. (1859) 59, I..held my pees, and wold no more seye. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 157 He had grete luste to speke, for yf he had keped his peas [etc.]. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, Let him now speake, or els hereafter for euer holde hys peace. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* III. ii. (Arb.) 81 Pr'ythee hold thy peace. 1745 G. WASHINGTON *Rules Civility* vi, Speak not when you should hold your peace. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 346 If we hold our tongues upon this subject, let us, for decency's sake, keep our peace as to the dependence of Canning. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* xxvi. III. 16, I held my peace on this new..craze.

13. *To keep the peace* (†*keep peace*): to refrain, or prevent others, from disturbing the public peace (see 2, 9); to maintain public order; to prevent, or refrain from, strife or commotion.

1422 [see sense 2]. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 9689 (Trin.) Wher of seruep any assise..But for to kepe pees [*Cott.* to yeme þe pes] in londe? 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 123/2 Thei shall well and truly kepe the pees within the seid Toun. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 162 Caused him to be newely sworne to kepe the peace of the lande. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 51 Keepe peace vpon your liues, he dies that strikes againe. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 710 To keep the Peace 'twixt Dog and Bear. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xiii. 411 To provide a determinate quantity of such arms as were then in use, in order to keep the peace. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 294 Dragoons..stationed near Berwick, for the purpose of keeping the peace among the mosstroopers of the border. *Mod.* The defendants were bound over to keep the peace.

14. a. *To make peace*: to bring about a state of peace, in various senses: (*a*) to effect a reconciliation between persons or parties at variance; to conclude peace with a nation at the close of a war; (*b*) to enter into friendly relations with a person, as by a league of amity, or by submission; (*c*) to enforce public order; † (*d*) to enforce silence.

c 1154 [see 2]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 Sunnedei makede ure drihten pes bitweone heouene and eorðe. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. III. 214 Þe kyng Meedeþ his Men, to maken pees in londe. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxii. 234 Thei seyn to certeyn Officeres, .. Maketh Pees. And than seyn the Officeres, Now Pees! lysteneth! 1535 Coverdale *Josh.* x. 1 They of Gibeon had made peace with Israel. 1611 Bible *Isa.* xxvii. 5 He shall make peace with me. 1654 Cromwell *Sp.* 4 Sept. in *Carlyle*, Its a Maxim not to be despised 'Though peace be made, yet it's interest that keeps peace'. 1863 [see Make *v.* 9 c].

b. *To make* one's, or a person's, *peace*: to effect reconciliation for oneself or for some one else; to come, or bring some one, into friendly relations (*with* another). (In quot. *c* 1400, to admit a person to friendly relations with oneself.)

c 1315 Shoreham (Percy Soc.) 39 Thos ȝe mote Make thy pes wyth alle thre, Sorwe, schryfte, and edbote. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2552 This bargeyn ende may never take, But if that she thi pees wille make. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3779 Dame Calistride..comes with hire ladis, Mas hire pes with oure prince. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xxi. 62 By his meanes my peace was made with the kynge. 1600 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 295, I will make your peace with him, if I can. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xix. 120 Those who have made their peace with God. 1862 Trollope *Orley F.* lv, Mrs. Furnival had gone to make her peace in Red Lion Square.

III. 15. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. attrib., as *peace army, belt, congress, hero, party, principle*; †*peace-breach, -cry, -day, -haven, -mistress, -pæan, -plant, -tax, -time*, etc. b. objective and obj. gen., as *peace-breathing, -bringing, -giving, -inspiring, -loving, -preaching, -procuring, -restoring* adjs.; *peace-bearer, -bringer, -concluder, -crier, -looker, -lover, -prater, -preserver*. c. locative, instrumental, etc., as *peace-abiding, -blessed, -enamoured, -like, -lulled, -trained* adjs. d. Special Combs.: **peace establishment**, the reduced amount of troops under arms and of military supplies maintained in a standing army in time of peace; **peace-guild** (*Hist.*), a guild established for the maintenance of peace (= *frith-guild*: see Frith *sb.*[1] 3); **peace-parted** *a.*, that has departed this life in peace; **peace-pipe**, the tobacco-pipe of the N. American Indians, used as a token of peace (see Calumet); **peace-pledge** = Frank-pledge, OE. Frithborh; **peace-warrant**, a warrant for arrest, issued by a Justice of the Peace; **peace-wright**, one who arranges a peace. Also Peace-keeper, -maker, etc.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 3/3 Should not our brave and patient *peace army [the police force] be considered? *c* 1650 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 435/2 His ship called the Portpays or *Peace Bearer. 1836–48 B. D. Walsh *Aristoph., Acharnians* I. v, Nor had this peace-bearer then skipped away. 1758 *N. Jersey Arch.* XX. 297 Peace was solemnly ratified by a large *peace belt. 1779 Clark *Campaign Illinois* (1869) 45. *c* 1620 in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* 315 Your wisdome, bountie, and *peace-bless'd raygne. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 350 For Robbery, *peace-breach and Foristell. 1826 A. A. Watts *Bachelor's Dilemma* vii, Pensive and *peace-breathing beauty. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. xx. 62 This day was not to be honoured as a *peace-bringer. 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 466 The comfortable and *peace-bringing promises of the gospel. 1643 [Angier] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 5 Had not God..moved them to be the Peace-keepers, which were not the *peace-concluders. 1852 Grote *Greece* II. lxxix. X. 360 The *peace-congress at Delphi. 1860 Longf. *Wayside Inn, K. Olaf* xxii. vi, Love against hatred, *Peace-cry for war-cry! 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 June 11/1 A fall in Kaffirs is the fact which fell to be recorded in the closing hours of *Peace-Day. 1800 Campbell *Pleas. Hope* ii. 11 Triumph not, ye *peace-enamour'd few! 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 6 A *peace-establishment of 500,000 men. 1833 H. Blunt *Hist. St. Paul* II. 126 To receive in all its *peace-giving blessedness, the gospel. 1873 E. Brennan *Witch of Nemi*, etc. 223 Pleasure-bound and *peace-inspiring days. 1595 Daniel *Civ. Wars* I. lxxv, *Peace-lover Wealth, hating a troublous State. 1877 Tennyson *Harold* I. ii. 113 Peace-lover is our Harold. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iv. 719 Sea's Soveraintess, .. *Peace-loving Queen. 1836 J. H. Newman in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 122 Peace-loving man, of humble heart and true! 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. I. v. 67 *Peace-lulled seas. 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 6 Our most roiall *Peace-Mistres holds the sterne. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 261 To sing sage Requiem, and such rest..As to *peace-parted Soules. 1880 Gladstone *Sp. at Edinb.* 17 Mar., What is called the Manchester School, or sometimes the *Peace party. 1779 G. R. Clark *Campaign in Illinois* (1869) 45, I told them I would defer smokeing the *Peace Pipe until I heard that they had called in all their Warriors. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* II. xxxiii. 330 Four old men advance..bearing the peace-pipe, brilliant with many colored plumes. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 1314 The *peace-plant Olive. 1857 Toulmin Smith *Parish* 123 All were annually thus personally bound in '*peacepledge'. 1862 Grattan *Beaten Paths* II. 306 The *peace-preaching politicians. 1715 *Peace-preservers [see Peacemaker]. 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* I. 7 What are called *Peace principles. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) Pref. A ij b, State-securing, *Peace-procuring verities. 1780 Cowper *Table-t.* 79 To touch the sword with conscientious awe,..To sheathe it, in the *peace-restoring close, With joy. 1858 J. B. Norton *Topics* 236 They have seen an income-tax take the successive forms of a *peace-tax, a war-tax, and then a peace-tax again. 1631 Massinger *Believe as You List* III. ii, You keepe in pay..some *peace-trayn'd troopes. 1826 *Sunday Times* 27 Aug. 3/5 [He] was ..brought before M. Swabey Esq. at the instance of his wife, on a *peace-warrant. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* VI. iii. (1866) 814 The *peace-wrights of Cologne.

† **Peace,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Peace *sb.*] Peaceful, quiet, silent, unmentioned.

c 1440 *Generydes* 320 But ye must kepe this mater husht and pece. *a* 1500 *Childe of Bristowe* 11 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 111, Y pray yow in this place of your talkyng that ye be pes.

Peace (pīs), *v.* Forms: 4–5 pees, 5 peass(e, 5– peace, (6 *Sc.* pece, peiss). [f. Peace *sb.* The earliest examples are in the imperative, and may have begun as interjectional uses of Peace *sb.* (The ME. vb. was Pease (cf. Appease), found in some senses after 1600. Modern editors have in various places (e. g. Parker Society's Publ.) erroneously substituted *peace* for the original *pease*.)]

1. *intr.* In the imperative as exclamation: Be silent; keep silence. (Cf. *silence!*) *arch.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 838 What amble or trotte or pees or go sit doun. *Ibid.* 850 Oure hoost cride pees and that anon And seyde lat the womman telle hire tale. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xvi. 234 'Pees!' quaþ pacience, 'ich praye þe, syre actyf!' *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 400 Peasse, man, for Godis payn! 1526 Tindale *Mark* iv. 39 He..sayde vnto the see: peace and be still [σιώπα, πεφίμωσο]. 1634 Milton *Comus* 359 Peace brother, be not over-exquisite To cast the fashion of uncertain evils. 1735 Pope *Donne Sat.* iv. 256 Peace, fools, or Gonson will for Papists seize you. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* III. 230 Peace, you young savage of the northern wild!

† 2. *intr.* To be or become still or silent; to refrain from, or cease, speaking; to keep silence.

1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 180 Heruppon the people peacyd, and stilled. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 1 Peasse I byd euereich Wight! *Ibid.* 13 Will ye not peasse when I bid you? 1563 Sackville *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* lxxii, He peaste and couched while that we passed by. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 204/47 To Peace, *tacère, silère*. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, v. ii. 80 *Yorke.* Peace foolish Woman. *Duc.* I will not peace. 1605 — *Lear* IV. vi. 104 When the Thunder would not peace at my bidding. *a* 1633 Austin *Medit., Whitsunday* (1635) 154 When to speake, and when to peace.

† 3. *trans.* To reduce to peace; to still, calm, appease; = Pease *v.* 4. *Obs.*

(Often a later alteration of *pease*.)

1513 Douglas *Æneis* X. ii. 110 Quhen he spak, all cessit: The hevynly heich hous of Goddis was pecit [*ed.* 1553 peissit]. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xiv. (1535) II, This good emperour laboured to pease [*so* 1536; *edd.* 1546, 1559 peace] this furie of the people, and to sette peace among the neybours of Rome. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 98 For the peacyng [*other ed.* peasynge, Grafton peasing] of the saied quarelles and debates.

Peace, var. Peise *Obs.*; obs. form of Piece.

† **Peaceability.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 pesiblete(e, pesyblete, 5 pesabilyte, peasibylite. [ME. a. OF. *paisibleté* (12th c. in Godef.), f. *paisible* Peaceable: see next.] Peaceableness, tranquillity, calm.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Macc.* ii. 23 The Lord maad helpful to hem, with al pesibletee. — *Luke* viii. 24 The tempest .. ceesside, and pesyblete was maad. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 114 Many heres and softe bytoknys pesabilyte and coldnesse of þe brayn. *c* 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxxviii, Vertues of pacyence & myldenes peasibylite and louered to his euencrysten.

Peaceable (pīˈsăbˈl), *a.* (*sb., adv.*) Forms: *α.* 4–5 peisible, 4–6 pais-, pesiblo, (also with *y* for either *i*, and *-el* or *-il* for *-le*; also 4 peyseble, -belle, payzible, 4–5 peesible, 5 poseble, pessybyl); 4 pecible, 6 *Sc.* pecibil, (peiceabil); 5–6 peasible, -yblo, (5 -eble, peass-); 6 peacible, (-eble, -ebil); *Sc.* pacibil, (-ebil). *β.* 4–6 pesable, (4–5 -bil, -byl(le, 5 peseable, -bel); 6 peciable, -bil, (pecesable); 5–6 peasable, (6 peass-, peac-, peax-, peaciable, *Sc.* paciable); 6– peaceable. [ME. a. OF. *paisible* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *peis-, pesible* (= Pr. *pazible, paizible*), f. OF. *pais* Peace: see -ble. Subseq. conformed in pronunc. and spelling to *pece*, Peace, and to words in -anle (cf., for sense, *comfortable, favourable, serviceable*).]

1. Disposed to, or making for, peace; avoiding, or inclined to avoid, strife; of a peaceful character, disposition, or tendency; not quarrelsome or pugnacious. (Of persons, actions, etc.)

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4040 Pesable he was. 1340 *Ayenb.* 96 Yhlissed byeþ þe paysyble uor hi ssolle by ycleped godes zones. 1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 Bi gode and paisible avys of the wysest and trewest. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 117 She .. made hym paisible vnto her and vnto alle other peple. 1535 Coverdale *Zach.* vi. 13 A peaceable councell shalbe betwixte them both. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* II. vi. (1611) 56 Those gallants..in times ..of warre, proue .. peaceabler and calmer then they should be. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 284 ¶6 She shall give Security for her peaceable Intentions. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 94 The Stag is one of those innocent and peaceable animals that seem made to embellish the forest. 1815 Elphinstone *Acc. Caubul* (1842) 173 The inhabitants are shepherds,..simple, peaceable, and inoffensive.

† b. Not talkative, taciturn; not noisy, violent, or restless; calm; quiet in behaviour. *Obs.*

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 74 Our lorde accepteth him for noble, that doth goode werkis though he be peasible of litle wordes. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Poge* iv, He beganne to be peasyble and gate his wytte ageyne. 1826 Conbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 49 To make the horse peaceable enough to enable me to keep on his back.

2. Characterized by peace; free from disturbance; quiet; = Peaceful 2 (now the usual word).

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 7833 Þare es peysebelle ioy ay lastand. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* IX. xxviii. (1558) 311 In full peasyble and hole possession. 1522 More *Pe quat. Newiss.* Wks. 98 Salomon saith of vertue thus: her wayes are al ful of plesure, & her pathes are pesable. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 4 Remaining peaceable Lord of the Realme. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. Introd. iii. 73 To make a particular custom good..It must have been peaceable, and acquiesced in: not subject to contention and dispute. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 15 To do one's duty thoroughly is not easy in the most peaceable times.

† b. In physical sense: Peaceful. *Obs.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh* 73 Þe wyndes hte blowyn, þe see ys paisyble. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 10 Whan there is no tempest in a pesible weder. 1555 Eden *Decades* 220 The sayde sea cauled *Pacificum* that is peaceable. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 717 This Inkie Sea, through which I vndertake a Pilots office to conduct my Readers, is more peaceable then that.

3. *Comb.*

1690 Norris *Beatitudes* (1692) 178 This peaceable-mindedness. *a* 1716 Blackall *Wks.* (17..) I. 89 A peaceable-minded Man, shews his..Desire of Peace all manner of ways.

† B. as *sb.* (only in *pl.*, repr. L. *pacifici, pacifica* of the Vulgate). a. A peaceable or friendly person. b. A peace-offering. *Obs.*

13 .. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxii. 675 Blessed be þe pesybles i-tald, Godus children schul þei be cald. 1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xlvi. 2 Prestis shuln do his brend sacrifice and his pesibles. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Z v, He hath conquered realmes, altered [= vexed, harassed] pesibles, dystroyed cities. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Jer.* xx. 10 To the men that were my peaceables.

† C. as *adv.* Peaceably. *Obs.*

1478 Sir J. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 222 That it was peasyble my Lordys off Suffolk. 1606 G. W[oodcock] *Hist. Irstine* xxxviii. 122 Colchos, Paphlagonia, and Bosphorus, which he now peaceable held. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 221 They cannot live peaceable together.

Peaceableness (pīˈsăbˈlnĕs). Forms: see prec. [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality, character, or condition of being peaceable: a. Disposition to peace; b. Freedom from strife or disturbance, tranquillity.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 7832 Þare es alkyn delyces and eese, And syker pesybilnes and pese. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* viii. 26 He rysynge comaundide to the wyndis and the see, and a grete pesiblenesse is maad. 1530 Palsgr. 253/2 Pesablenesse, *taciturnité*. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 50 Our heaven hath not footishid so much heretofore thorouh peasablenes..as it is like shortly to decai thorouh contentiusnes. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xliv. (1614), Carausius .. gouerned the Province with exceeding peaceablenesse. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxiii. 332 That City was able to govern it self in much honesty, justice, peaceableness and religion. 1834 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. iii. 37 The spread of knowledge, bringing in its train..a selfish peaceableness.

Peaceably (pīˈsăbli), *adv.* Forms: see Peaceable. [See -ly[2].] In a peaceable manner.

1. With peaceful or friendly disposition, intention, or behaviour; amicably; so as to make for or maintain peace; without making strife, opposition, or disturbance; without quarrel or dispute.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7300 Syf swylk be comen, & pesybly þe hauene han nomen, In pes lat þem take þer rest. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 52 Honestliche and pesiblyche to goo to þe forseyd chirch. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. xiii. (Rolls) 363 Regniden in successioun euermore oon emperour after an other pesibli to gidere. 1535 Coverdale *Zach.* viii. 16 Execute iudgment truly and peaceably. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. ii. 72 Thou and I are too wise to wooe peaceablie. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 228 Not any where is .. a warlike people peaceablier demeanourd. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 96 ¶ 2 Good Subjects, that pay their Taxes, and live peaceably in their Habitations. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 190 With assurances that the city should be peaceably surrendered.

2. Without being subject to disturbance or opposition; in peace, quietly; tranquilly, peacefully.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* v. 231 It anoyis me.., That the clyffurd sa pesabilly Brukis and haldis the seyȝory That suld be mine. 1471 Fortescue *Wks.* (1869) 527 Kynge Knoght kepte and occupied the same lande .., and died peasibly seased tharof. 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, III. iii. 25 Disturbe him not, let him passe peaceably. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 71 We come to desire your leave, that we may go peaceably, and do the duty of our worship. 1824 Mackintosh *Speech* 15 June, They saw the laws obeyed, justice administered,..and the revenue peaceably collected.

3. *Comb.*

1692 *Wicked Contriv. Steph. Blackhead* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 512 Some other good and peaceably-minded man. 1781 Cowper *Conversation* 90 The clash of arguments and jar of words,..Divert the champions prodigal of breath, And put the peaceably-disposed to death.

Peace-breaker (pīˈsˌbrēˑkəɹ). [f. Peace *sb.* + Breaker[1] 2.] One who breaks or violates peace; one who causes or stirs up strife; one who commits a breach of the peace, a violator of public order and security.

1552 Latimer *Serm., Matt.* v. (1562) 75 b, These whisperers bee peacebreakers, and not peacemakers. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 38 The saidis thevis and peace brekaris. 1642 J. Shute *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 173 Are the peacemakers blessed? Then, certainly, the peace-breakers are

cursed. *a* 1716 Blackall *Wks.* (1723) I. 90 So far from being a Peace-maker..he is a Peace-breaker. 1883 *Manchester Guard.* 15 Oct. 5/3 The police had a lively time of it in bundling out the peacebreakers.

Peaceful (pīːsfŭl), *a.* Forms: see Peace *sb.* [f. Peace *sb.* + -ful.]

1. Disposed or inclined to peace; aiming at or making for peace; friendly, amicable, pacific. (Now *rare*, in this sense *peaceable* being usual.)

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxix. [cxx.] 7 With þa þat pais hated ai, Was I paisfull. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17646 Paisful bi þi cuming hider. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 107 Snyb he þe idul, solace hem of litul hert, and be pesful to all. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 283 b, Blessed be the peacefull, for they shall be called the chyldre of god. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. vi. 31 Good fortune bids vs pause, And smooth the frownes of War, with peacefull lookes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 946 He..thus with peaceful words uprais'd her soon. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 125 The Armadillo..; a peaceful harmless creature.

2. Full of or characterized by peace; free from strife or commotion; undisturbed, untroubled, calm, tranquil, quiet. (Now the usual sense.)

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Prol. 3 Drouyd and stormy saules it bryngis in til clere and pesful lyf. *c* 1580 Sidney *Ps.* iv. vii, I in peace and peacefull blisse Will lay me down and take my rest. 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 168 And may at last my weary age Find out the peaceful hermitage. 1697 Dryden *Eneid* vii. 65 That rous'd the Tyrrhene realm.. And peaceful Italy involv'd in arms. 1717 Pope *Eloisa* 107 Ere such a soul regains its peaceful state. 1869 Mrs. H. Wood *Roland Yorke* III. xi, His face looks as peaceful as if it were sainted.

3. Belonging to a time or state of peace.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxxii. iii, During his rule..shall ..peacefull plenty join with plenteous peace. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 105 Peacefull Commerce from dividable shores. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. i. 18 Those who applied themselves to the peacefull studies, and the management of civil affairs. 1863 Mary Howitt *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xiv. 109 An unarmed population, accustomed only to peaceful occupations.

Peacefully (pīːsfŭli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a peaceful manner. **a.** So as to make for peace; with friendly behaviour, amicably, peaceably (now *rare* or *Obs.*). **b.** In peace, tranquilly, quietly.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxiv. [xxxv.] 20 Sumne..Paisfulike þat spekes. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/2, I am a Justice that.. scholde have had me more discretly and peesfully. 1665 Dryden *Ind. Emp.* II. i, Our lov'd earth, where peacefully we slept. 1864 Miss Braddon *H. Dunbar* xix. An old man who ended a good and prosperous life peacefully.

Peacefulness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality, character, or state of being peaceful; disposition or inclination for peace (now *rare*); quietness, tranquillity; undisturbed condition.

1651 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* II. viii. 94 Humility, Peacefulnesse and Charity. 1755 in Johnson. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* IV. 157 To turn The keenest pangs to peacefulness. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 103 The quiet stillness and peacefulness of nature. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* I. xxviii. 487 The steps by which England was brought from her seeming peacefulness into a temper impatiently warlike.

Peaːce-keːper. One who keeps or maintains peace; one who 'keeps the peace' or refrains from strife (?*obs.*); one who prevents or averts strife; a guardian of the peace.

1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1656) 56 Those which the Grecians call *Irenophylaces*, as who would say, peace-keepers. 1643 [Angier] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 5 Had not God .. moved them to be the Peace-Keepers .. they had been satisfied with blood. 1883 *Times* 6 Sept., Germany, as our Berlin correspondent said yesterday, is the peacemaker and the peace-keeper of Europe.

Peaceless (pīːslĕs), *a.* [f. Peace *sb.* + -less.] Devoid of peace; not peaceful; unquiet.

1522 Skelton *Why not to Court* 72 Pratyng for peace peaclesse. 1640 G. Sandys *Christ's Passion* IV. 254 Terrours ..affright Our peacelesse souls. 1791 J. Learmont *Poems* 211 In peaceless paths of Sin. 1884 M. Rule *Pref. Eadmeri Hist.* (Rolls) p. cvii, The peaceless peace concluded between king and primate in..1095.

Hence **Peaːcelessness.**

1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 20 Coins that were tinkled, ever shook In pouch of peacelessness. 1892 Stopf. Brooke *Short Serm.* 70 Anxiety is a fruitful source of peacelessness.

Peacemaker (pīːsmēːkəɹ). [f. as prec. + Maker.] One who makes or brings about peace; one who allays strife or reconciles opponents.

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 203 Pease makers, as Mathew writeth aryght, Shull be called the sonnes of God allemight. 1534 Tindale *Matt.* v. 9 Blessed are the peacemakers [1526, 'maynteyners of peace']. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 108 Your If is the onely peace-maker. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 57 If peace-makers be blessed, peace-preservers will not want their own share. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 315 The Roman Bishop appears in his proper character of a common peacemaker.

† **b.** In the colony of Pennsylvania, the name for a Justice of the Peace. *Obs.*

1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 66 The Question was asked in Councill whether Peace Makers should sitt once a month.

c. Humorous term for a revolver, gun, or warship, as decisively settling a dispute.

1841 Lever *C. O'Malley* vii. 40 The small mahogany box, which contained his peace-makers. 1861 Lowell *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 226 A feller.., Lep' up an' drawed his peacemaker, an', 'Dash it, Sir', suz he. 1880 (*title*) Dr. J. H. McLean's Peace Makers. A description of the Guns, &c., manufactured by McLean and Coloney.

So **Peaːcemaːking** *sb.*, the action of making or bringing about peace; reconciliation of opponents; conclusion of peace; **Peaːcemaːking** *a.*, that makes or brings about peace.

1556 Olde *Antichrist* 62 b, The great and peacemaking Emperour. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 375 Certen articles of ye same peacemaking. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* li. 19 Christ with the true..peacemaking or atonement. 1643 Milton *Divorce* I. vi, That the law should be made more provident of peacemaking then the Gospel! 1878 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 226 The peacemaking duke who fell at Northampton. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Jan. 1/2 It may seem like fiddling while Rome is burning to talk of peacemaking at such a moment.

Peaːce-man.

† **1.** A man who is at peace with (the king), or under the king's peace. *Obs.*

c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 142 To harme of pees-men, & nat of fomen. 1473 *Waterford Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 310 None of the Kyngs liegmen nor peasmen.

2. A man who favours or advocates peace. (Now usually as two words, pīːs maːn.)

1848 Lowell *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 125 I'm a decided peace-man, tu, an' go agin the war. 1872 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxviii. 30 God's people were peacemen, and only desired the crushing of oppressive nations, that war might not occur again. 1899 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 5/1 Labelling some Liberals as 'peace men' and others as 'war men'.

Peacemeale, obs. form of Piecemeal.

Peacemonger (pīːsmʌŋgəɹ). [See Monger.] A hostile term for a peacemaker, or for one who aims at or advocates peace in a way which the speaker reprobates. So **Peaːcemoːngering** *adj.*

1808 Southey *Let. to Rickman* 13 Sept., The peacemongers were ready to have sacrificed the honour of England. — *Let. to H. H. Southey* 14 Nov., That peacemongering squad who would lay us at the feet of France. 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* I. 115 Do you really mean to stand up as a universal peacemonger? 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 24 July 124/1 Elihu Burritt's chief object in life, the great enthusiasm that inspired and possessed him.., was that of the peacemonger. 1900 *Daily Tel.* 10 May 8/7 A peace-mongering sentimentalism.

Peaːce-oːffering. [f. Peace *sb.* + Offering.]

1. In the Eng. Bible, as a term of the Levitical law, An offering or sacrifice presented as an expression of thanksgiving to God.

In Heb. זבח שלמים *zebaḥ shashshĕlāmīm*, or simply שלם *shelem*, pl. שלמים *shĕlāmīm*, prob. more accurately, 'thank-offering'.

1535 Coverdale 1 *Macc.* i. 45 Antiochus..forbad ether burntofferynge, meatofferynge or peaceofferynge [*R. V.* whole burnt offerings and sacrifice and drink offerings] to be made. 1539 Bible (Great) *Lev.* vii. 11 This is the lawe of the peaceoffringe [Coverd. healthofferinge]. *Ibid.* 15 The flesh of the thankoffrynge in hys peaceoffringes [Coverd., The flesh of the thankofferynge in his healthofferynges; *Bishops'*, the fleashe of his peace offeringes for thankesgeuing; *Geneva*, the flesh of the peace offerings for thankes-giuing; 1611, the flesh of the sacrifice of his peace offerings for thanksgiuing]. 1611 Bible *Lev.* iii. 1 And if his oblation be a sacrifice of peace offering [*R. V.* (1885) peace offerings; *marg.* Or, thank offerings]. 1698 Bp. Patrick *Comm. Lev.* iii. 1 They seem to me to have given the best account of this, who.. think these were called Peace-offerings, because they were principally thankful acknowledgments of Mercies received from God's Bounty. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 198 Peace-offerings, as tokens of the willing thankfulness of souls at peace with God.

2. An offering made to make or obtain peace; a propitiatory sacrifice or gift.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Staffs.* (1840) III. 133 They [Dudley and Empson] were made a peace-offering to popular anger 1510, and were executed at Tower-hill. 1776 Burney *Hist. Mus.* I. 275 *note*, According to Homer's account..it was given by..[Mercury] to Apollo, as a peace-offering, and indemnification for the oxen which he had stolen. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xxiv, An elegant little present, which I had brought..as a peace-offering to Mrs. Ponto.

Peaːce-oːfficer. A civil officer appointed to preserve the public peace, as a constable.

1714 *Act 1 Geo. I* c. 5 § 3 High or Petty-constable and other Peace-officer. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ii, The assistance of several peace officers.

Peach (pīʧ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 peche, 5 peshe, pesshe, (peske, peesk), 6 peache, 6– peach. [ME. a. F. *pêche*, OF. *peche*, earlier *pesche*, in ONF. *peske* (= Pr. *persega*, It. *persica*, *pesca*) :—late L. *persica* (med.L. in Du Cange), for cl. L. *persicum*, ellipt. for *Persicum mālum* lit. Persian apple: so *Persica mālus* or *arbor*, peach-tree.

The phonetic development in Romanic was *persica*, **persca*, *pesca*, *peske*, *pesche*, *pêche*.]

1. The fruit of the tree *Amygdalus persica* (see 2), a large drupe, usually round, of a whitish or yellow colour, flushed with red, with downy skin, highly flavoured sweet pulp, and rough furrowed stone; cultivated in many varieties.

The varieties are classed as Clingstone or Freestone according as the pulp adheres to or separates from the stone. The Nectarine is a variety with smooth skin and different flavour.

?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1373 And many hoomly trees ther were, That peches, coynes, and apples here. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/1 Peske, or peche, frute [*v.rr.* peesk, peshe], *pesca*, *pomum Persicum*. *c* 1483 Caxton *Dialogues* 13/7 Cheryes, .. strawberies, .. pesshes, medliers. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xxi. (1870) 283 Peches doeth mollyfy the bely, and be colde. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. 569 The velvet Peach, gilt Orenge, downy Quince. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 114 Peaches and Aprecocks are of one and the same nature. 1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 676 The downy peach, the shining plum, The ruddy, fragrant nectarine. 1884 Miss Braddon *Ishmael* xxxvi, A gray velvet bodice that fitted the plump, supple figure, as the rind fits the peach.

2. The tree *Amygdalus* (*Prunus*) *persica*, N.O. *Rosaceæ*, a native of Asia, introduced in ancient times into Europe; the peach-tree.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 83 (Ashm. MS.) Þe ius of þe leeues of pechis. 1530 Palsgr. 252/2 Peache, tree, *peschier.* 1663 Cowley *Disc., Garden* x, He bids the rustick Plum to rear A noble Trunk, and be a Peach. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xvii. (1813) 284 Peach..succeeds better than the nectarine, as to bearing and ripening. 1898 *Johnson's Gard. Dict.* 722/2 Do not brush off the foliage of peaches in the autumn.

3. Applied to other edible fruits resembling the peach, or to the plants producing them: **a.** *Sarcocephalus esculentus*, a climbing shrub of West Africa (*Guinea, Negro*, or *Sierra Leone Peach*), bearing a large juicy berry arising from the fused ovaries of a cluster of flowers; **b.** the Quandong, *Fusanus acuminatus* or *Santalum acuminatum*, of Australia (*Native Peach*); **c.** *Prunus caroliniana*, the Carolina cherry-laurel (*Wild Peach*), also called *wild orange*; † **d.** *Wolf's peach*, the tomato (*Solanum Lycopersicum*).

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Peach, Wolf's, *Solanum.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 854 Peach, Guinea,.. Native, of Australia, ..of Sierra Leone. *Ibid.* 1020 *S[arcocephalus] esculentus* has pink flowers and an edible fruit, of the size of a peach, whence it has been called the Sierra Leone Peach.

4. Short for *peach-brandy*: see 6. (*U. S.*)

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 302 There the air, pure and sharply cold..braces you up like peach and honey in a Virginia fog. 1880 *Barman's Man.* 55 *Peach and Honey*, one table-spoonful of honey; one wine-glass of peach brandy. Stir with a spoon.

5. = *Peach-colour*: see 6; also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxxvii, The diamonds or the peach-velvet bonnet. 1882 *Garden* 16 Sept. 260/1 Blooms of..rosy peach. 1900 *London Letter* 26 Jan. 133/1 Outlined in varying shades of roses from palest peach to deepest puce;.. pleatings of white chiffon edged with peach ruches.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *peach-bud, -down, -flavour, -flower, -graft, -kernel, -orchard, -stone*; *peach-fed, -like* adjs.; **peach-bells**, a name for the peach-leaved bellflower (*Campanula persicifolia*); **peach-black**, a black pigment made from calcined peach-stones; **peach-blight, peach-blister**, diseases of peach-trees, caused by the fungi *Monilia fructigena* and *Taphrina deformans* respectively; **peach-borer**, a name of insects whose larvæ bore through the bark of the peach-tree: *spec.* a moth, *Ægeria exitiosa*, and a beetle, *Dicerca divaricata*; **peach-brake**, a dense thicket of the 'wild peach' in Texas (see 3 c); **peach-brandy**, a spirituous liquor made from the fermented juice of peaches; **peach-colour**, (*a*) the colour of a ripe peach, a soft pale red; (*b*) the colour of Peach-blossom, a delicate rose or pink; also *attrib.* or as *adj.*; so **peach-coloured** *a.*; **peach-house**, a building in which peaches are grown under glass; **peach-leaved** *a.*, having leaves like the peach; **peach myrtle**, name for the Australian myrtaceous shrubs of the genus *Hypocalymma*, with rose-coloured flowers; **peach-oak**, name given to two N. American species of oak, *Quercus densiflora* (also *chestnut oak* or *tan-bark oak*), and *Q. Phellos* (*willow oak*); **peach-palm**, a species of palm (*Guilielma speciosa*) found in tropical South America, bearing a large egg-shaped red-and-orange fruit with firm flesh which becomes mealy and edible when cooked; **peach-pip, -pit**, a peach-stone; **peach-water**, a flavouring extract obtained from peach-leaves, having a flavour of bitter almonds; **peach-wood**, a dye-wood (also called *Nicaragua wood*) resembling brazil-wood, supposed to be that of some species of *Cæsalpinia*; **peach-worm**, one of various caterpillars which infest the leaves of peach-trees, chiefly in America; **peach-yellows**, a destructive disease affecting cultivated peach-trees in the United States, in which the leaves become dwarfed, distorted, and yellowish, and the tree dies in a few years.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cxi. 366 Of *Peach bels, and Steeple bels. 1611 Cotgr., *Campanettes blanches*, White Peach-bels, or Steeple-bell-flowers. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 854 **Peach-blister*, an affection to which peach-leaves are subject, the leaves becoming thick, bladdery, and curled. 1814 Scott *Diary* 10 Aug. in *Lockhart*, They could get from an American trader a bottle of *peach-brandy or rum. 1881 E. E. Frewer tr. *Holub's Seven Years S. Afr.* I. xi. 420 The next farm..was that belonging to Martin Zwart, whom we found engaged in distilling peach-brandy. 1666 Boyle *Formes & Qual.* I. iii. Wks. 1772 III. 72 A *peach-bud does ..change the sap that comes to it into a fruit very differing from that which the stock naturally produceth. 1599 J. Rider *Bibl. Schol.* 1709 A *peach colour, *persicus color.* 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* I. Bijb, A peach colour satten shute, Cut vpon cloath of siluer. 1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* s. v. *Glass*, To make a Peach colour in Glass. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 19 Take note how many paire of Silk stockings thou hast? (Viz. these, and those that were thy *peach-colour'd ones.) 1852 *Beck's Florist* June 131 *Daphne Mezereum*..pretty peach-coloured blossoms. 1894 Mrs. Dyan *All in a Man's*

K. (1899) 170 She smoothed one *peach-down cheek with complacency. 1796 *New Ann. Reg.* 165 Not the shade Ambrosial, waving its *peach-flowers that blow To pearly grapes, and kiss the turf below. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 29 Peach-flower red—pale whitish red. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxi. 366 *Campanula Persicifolia.* *Peach-leafed Bell flower..hath a great number of small and long leaues, rising in a great bush out of the ground, like the leaues of the Peach tree. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 169 His downy cheeks as *peach-like and blooming as ever. 1882 *Garden* 9 Sept. 230/3 The *Peach Myrtle..is one of the many beautiful Australian plants. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* x. (1864) 325 The celebrated '*peach-palm'..is a common tree at Ega. The name, I suppose, is in allusion to the colour of the fruit, and not to its flavour. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Peschenoix*, a *Peach stone. 1889 R. BRYDALL *Art in Scot.* xiv. 288 [Nasmyth] used largely a colour he called peach-stone grey, made from calcined peach-stones. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 186 *Peach-wood gives a colour inferior to Brazil.

Peach, *sb.*[2] *Min. local.* [f. prec.: see quot. 1811.] Cornish miners' term for chlorite slate (see CHLORITE[1] 2); also distinguished as *green peach. Blue peach*: see quots. 1877, 1881.

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 325 When a load is composed mostly of this sort of stone, it is called a peach. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 128 Chlorite .. is the green talc of Born, and the Samnterde of old German writers, perhaps from its velvety appearance. To the Cornish miners..it is also known by the name of *peach.* 1877 *Min. Mag.* I. 75 The green peach of the Cornish tin mines is undoubtedly chlorite...Blue peach..is probably a bluish-gray variety of Tourmaline. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Blue peach*, Corn., a slate-blue, very fine-grained schorl-rock.

‖ **Peach,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also peech. [a. Russ. печь *petchi* oven, stove.] A (Russian) stove.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* xxviii. (Hakl. Soc.) 147 All the winter time..they heat their peaches, which are made lyke the Germane bathstoaves, and..so warme the house. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 327 A number of billets of wood are placed in the peech or stove.

Peach (pīʧ), *v.* Forms: 5–6 peche, 6– peach. [Aphetic form of *a-peche*: see APPEACH, and cf. IMPEACH.]

†**1.** *trans.* To accuse (a person) formally; to impeach, indict, bring to trial. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xix. 239 At the day of dome I shall thaym peche. 1534 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 25 The Lord Dakers..was pechid of high treason. 1693 TATE in *Dryden's Juvenal* ii. (1697) 27 Shou'd Verres peach Thieves, Milo Murderers, Clodius tax Bawds, Cethegus Catiline. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. x, Have him peach'd the next sessions. *fig.* 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. Pref. § 18 Does he not in the same place peach Tertullian also?

b. To give incriminating evidence against, inform against (an accomplice or associate); to 'round upon'. Now *rare.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1401/1 The sayd Frier..secretlye practised to peach him by letters sent vnto the Clergie here in England. 1607 MIDDLETON *Phœnix* v. i. 246 Let me have pardon, I beseech your grace, and I'll peach 'em all. 1690 MRS. BEHN *Widow Ranter* IV. ii, Wilt thou betray and peach thy friend? 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 77 He has peached me and all the others, to save his life. 1903 A. LANG in *Pilot* 20 June 591/2 Godfrey could not peach Coleman without peaching himself.

†c. *fig.* To betray. *Obs.*

1641 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Jan., I did not amidst all this peach my liberty nor my vertue with the rest who made shipwreck of both.

d. *transf.* To blab, divulge. *colloq.*

1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. ix, What! the *soubrette has peached to the *amoureux.* 1883 HASLAM *Yet Not I* 105 I'm so thankful this has all come out without my peaching a word.

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To inform against an accomplice; to turn informer. Const. *upon, against.* Now chiefly *slang* or *colloq.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. ii. 47 If I be tane, Ile peach for this. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* IV. ii, Will you go peach, and cry yourself a fool At grannam's cross! be laugh'd at and despised! 1717 SAVAGE *Love in Veil* III. iii, Save my life, and I'll peach. 1816 *Trial Berkeley Poachers* 34 An oath not to peach upon each other. 1847 JAMES *Convict* XXXVII, He might have got off himself if he had peached against others. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xii. (1889) 110 I'm not going to peach if the proctor don't send again in the morning.

Hence **Pea·ching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1460 *Gregory's Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 186 There was a pechyng i-made uppon the Erle of Ormounde..for certayne poyntys of treson. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 216 b, In Tyberis dayes many stode in ieopardy of pechyng or of theyr lyfe. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Bloody Bro.* III. ii, You chip pantler, you peaching rogue, that provided us These necklaces! 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* vi. 82 Give me the useful peaching Rat. 1859 GREEN *Oxf. Stud.* ii. § 7. 92 By peaching, our hero obtained a pardon.

Peach, obs. form of PEECH *v. Sc.*

Pea·ch-bloom. a. The delicate powdery deposit on the surface of a ripe peach (BLOOM *sb.*[1] 4); hence, in reference to complexion, a soft pink flush like that of the peach. b. = next, 1.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 30 A clear skin, a peach-bloom complexion, and good teeth, are found all over the island. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* ix, The peach-bloom of health on her cheek.

Pea·ch-blossom.

1. The blossom of the peach-tree.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 198 *March*..Grape Flowers, Almonds and Peach Blossoms. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 174 Peach-blossoms.—These are us'd only in a Syrup.

2. *attrib., esp.* Of the colour of a peach-blossom, a delicate purplish pink.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3835/4 Lin'd with a Peach-Blossom Silk. 1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 889 The cobalt ore, called peach-blossom cobalt, is a hydrated diarseniate of cobalt. 1901 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 6/7 A soft, pale tone of mauve, almost peach-blossom colour.

3. Name for a species of moth (*Thyatira batis*), from the colour of the spots on its wings.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 250 Peach blossom moth. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 109 On the leaf of the Bramble feeds the caterpillar of..the Peach-blossom Moth. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 25 What is this approaching, with its ten patches of rosy white on its olive wings? The lovely 'peach-blossom', certainly.

Pea·ch-blow. [See BLOW *sb.*[3]] A delicate purplish-pink colour: cf. prec., 2. b. A glaze of this colour on some Oriental porcelain. c. A variety of potato of this colour (*Cent. Dict.*).

1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 176 The berg is immersed in almost supernatural splendors...The blue and the purple pass up into peach-blow and pink.

attrib. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Apr. 5/1 The little peachblow or crushed strawberry vase which sold for over £4,000...The peculiar peach-bloom colour of the vase is what gives it its value. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* (U. S.) Feb. 212/1 The colorings are exquisite; peach-blow pink and lime green.

Peachen (pīʧn), *a. rare.* [f. PEACH *sb.*[1] + -EN[4].] Of or resembling a peach; having a surface like that of a peach; peachy.

1825 HOGG *Q. Hynde* 26 That full set eye, that peachen chin. 1883 L. WINGFIELD *A. Rowe* I. viii. 171 Wrinkles mar a peachen cheek.

Peacher (pīʧəɹ). *rare.* Also 6 pecher. [f. PEACH *v.* + -ER[1], or aphetic f. *apecher*, APPEACHER.] An accuser, indicter, informer.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 548/2 Named *Appellatores*, (accusers or pechers of others y[t] were giltles). 1675 COTTON *Burlesque on B.* i, Who, I be judge against my Father! Thy peacher and thy Hangman rather.

†**Pea·chery**[1]. *Obs. rare.* [f. PEACH *v.* + -ERY.] The action or practice of 'peaching'.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 118 The latter, (being base Peachery) brings anothers life to a Halter.

Peachery[2] (pīʧəɹi). [f. PEACH *sb.*[1] + -ERY.] A place where peaches are grown; a collection of growing peach-trees.

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 47 The product of his graperies, pineries, peacheries, cherryries. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxxi, Hothouses for peacheries, pineries and graperies.

Pea·-chick. [f. PEA[2] + CHICK.] The young of the pea-fowl.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xv. (1870) 270 Yonge peechyken [*plural*] of a halfe a yere of age be praysed. 1634 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App. p. xxiii, To Mr. Prestwood for 1 peacock and a pea henn 00 13 00..To him for 3 peachickes 00 07 06. 1878 J. INGLIS *Sport & W.* xi. 120 The peachicks, about seven or eight months old, are deliciously tender and well flavoured.

b. Applied to a young and vain person.

a 1746 SOUTHERNE (J.), Does the snivelling peachick think to make a cuckold of me? 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* I. i. 134 How these young pea-chicks must needs ape the grown peacock's frippery!

Peachify (pīʧifəi), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. PEACHY *a.* + -FY.] *trans.* To make 'peachy', give a 'peachy' complexion to.

1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 55 A race of women that the northern sun peachifies instead of rosewoodizing.

Peachiness (pīʧinés). [f. PEACHY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being 'peachy'.

1820 C. R. MATURIN *Melmoth* xxvi. (1892) III. 88 The rose-leaf tint and peachiness of their delicate cheeks. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 357 Appreciating critics who write about its [a picture's] fruitiness, and juiciness, and pulpiness, and downiness, and peachiness.

Pea·chlet. *nonce-wd.* [f. PEACH *sb.*[1] + -LET.] A small or undeveloped peach; a tiny peach.

1877 BESANT & RICE *Harp & Cr.* xii. 115 The cold wind has..killed every little peachlet which was beginning to swell out on its tiny stalk.

†**Pea·chment.** *Obs. rare.* [Aphetic f. *apechement*, APPEACHMENT.] Accusation, charge. *Peachment of waste*: see IMPEACHMENT *of waste.*

1559 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 131, I gyve also to my younger sone Jhone Wandisford, all my landes in Thymylbye for the terme of hys natural lyfe and after hys deitht to returne to my son Christopher Wandisford and hys hayers without any pichement of wayst.

Pea·ch-tree. The tree *Amygdalus persica* which bears peaches.

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Ye shall put in þe wounde þe Ius of þe leves of a peche tree ymenged w[t] quyckelyme. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 48 b, The peche tre floureth with the almond tre. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 63 Perseus..is said..to have planted the peach tree at Memphis. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 56/1 Peach-trees ripen their fruit very well as standards in the open air.

Peachwort (pīʧ|wɔ̄ɹt). [f. PEACH *sb.*[1] + WORT, tr. the med.L. name *persicāria*, f. *persica* peach, from the resemblance of the leaves to those of the peach-tree.] The plant *Polygonum Persicaria.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cix. 361 Dead Arsmart is called *Persicaria* or Peachwoort, of the likenesse that the leaues haue with those of the Peach tree. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 854.

Peachy (pīʧi), *a.* [f. PEACH *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Of the nature or appearance of a peach, esp. in colour or texture; chiefly of the cheeks: Round, soft, and having a delicate pink flush like a peach; also *transf.* of a person: Having 'peachy' complexion.

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 28 No peachy marke to signifie disdaine No greene to shew a wanton mind and vaine. 1775 BARRY *Obstruct. Arts Eng.* vii. 102 A delicate, peachy, bloom of complexion, very common in England. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 332 When I was a youth, Some twenty summers on my peachy cheeks. *Comb.* 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* lviii, One of the peachy-cheeked charmers.

Pea·chy, *sb. rare.* [f. PEACH *sb.*[1], after *perry.*] A fermented liquor made from peaches.

1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Conn.* 245 They make peachy and perry; grape, cherry, and currant wines.

Peacible, obs. form of PEACEABLE.

Pea·-coat. [f. after *pea-jacket.*] = PEA-JACKET.

1845 R. BROWN in *Mem.* ii. (1866) 24 Most of the pea-coats have been laid aside. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* v, In heavy pea-coat his trouserless trunk enwrapping. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* liv, We had our pea-coats with us, and I took a bag.

Peacock (pī·kɔ̄k, *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4–6 pecok, -e, (4–5 pekok, 5–6 -cock(e, 5 -cokk(e), 6–7 peacocke, (6 peocock, pyckock), 6– peacock. *β.* 4 poucok, 4–5 pocok, -koc, pokok(e, 5 po-kokke, poocok. *γ.* 4–6 pacok, (4 -cokke, 4–5 -kok(o, 5 -koc). [f. ME. **pē*:—OE. *pēa* + COCK; beside which ME. had *pocock*, f. *pō, poo*, and *pacock*, f. (northern) *paa, pa-*, both repr. OE. *pāwa*, a. L. *pāvo*; see PO. Cf. the parallel fem. PEAHEN, formerly *pohenne, pehen*; PEAFOWL is modern.]

1. The male bird of any species of the genus *Pavo* or peafowl, especially of the common species *P. cristatus*, a native of India, now everywhere domesticated, and well known as the most imposing and magnificent of birds; from this and its strutting gait it is treated as a type of ostentatious display and vainglory.

a. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 240 þat is þe pekok [*v. rr.* pacok, -kok, pocok, -kok] & þe pohenne, proude riche men þei bitokneth, For þe pekok, and men pursue hym, may nouȝte fleighe heighe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 6 As eny pecok he was proud and gay. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 389/1 Pekokke, byrde, *pavo, pavus.* 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 7 Gold, Siluer, Apes, Peacockes, & Elephantes teeth. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 119 They are as bragge and as proude as pecockes, and iette vp and downe in all places. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* XXXIV. viii, Take heed of ouer-weening, and compare Thy peacock's feet with thy gay peacock's traine. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 58 The self-applauding bird, the peacock, see— Mark what a sumptuous Pharisee is he! 1819 KEATS *Lamia* I. 50 Eyed like a peacock, and all crimson barr'd. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 142 Happy and proud like a peacock on a rail. 1891 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 824/2 Peacock (Pavo)..including at least two species—the Indian and Singhalese *P. cristatus*, domesticated in Britain and other countries, and the Malayan *P. muticus*, inhabiting Java, Borneo, and similar regions.

β. a 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* v. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 153 Flojure and xx[ti] wild ges and a poucok. 1349–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 716 A fair pokok of pris men paien to iuno. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 610 The pocok me may rere vp esely. *c* 1475 *Piet. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 760/38 *Hic pavo*,..a pocokk. *γ. c* 1374 [See b] pakoc. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 25 He has on his heued a creste as a pacok, bot it es mykill mare þan þe creste of a pacok. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 81 That is the plesant Pacok, preciouss and pure. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvi. 14 A nychtingall .. Quhois angell fedderis as the pacok schone.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*, esp. referring to the vainglorious habits and ostentation attributed to the bird. *To play the peacock*, to comport oneself vaingloriously.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 154 (210) And yet as proud a pekok [*v. r.* pakoc] can he pulle. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 526 Thre syppes are for the hyckock, And six more for the chyckock, Thus maye my praty pyckock, Recouer by and by. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iii. 81. *a* 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* v. 1780 Nay then, proud pecock, since thou art so stout [etc.]. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* 84 Proudly playing the Peacocks, and publikely professing severity. 1745 G. WASHINGTON *Rules of Civility* liv, Play not the Peacock, looking everywhere about you, to see if you be well deck't. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 134 Ben Champion, a peacock of fox-hunters. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* v, How came he to have such a nice-stepping long-necked peacock for his daughter?

c. The bird or its flesh as an article of food.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 695 For a standard, vensoun rost, kyd, favne, or cony,.. pecok in hakille ryally. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 318 He..serued the kynge..With deynty meates that were dere, With Partryche, Pecoke, and Plouere. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *Blasphemer's Warn.*, There were peacocks served up in their pride (that is tails). 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 828 A feast..Held in high hall..And there they placed a peacock in his pride Before the damsel.

2. One of the southern constellations (*Pavo*).

1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* I. iii. § 10 (ed. 3) 19 Twelve Constellations .., posited about the South Pole,..3 The Indian, 4 The Peacock, 5 The Bird of Paradise. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 335 The Phœnix, below which, returning to the horizon, and to the meridian, are found Toucan, the Crane, the Indian, and the Peacock.

†**3.** *Peacock of the sea, Sea P.* = PEACOCK-FISH.

c 1520 ANDREWE *Noble Lyfe* III. lxvii, *Pauus maris* is the Pecocke of the Se, & is lyke the pecocke of the londe, bothe his backe, necke, & hede, & the nether body is fisshe.

4. Short for *peacock-butterfly, peacock-moth.*

1827 *Butterfly Collector's Vade M.* 112 *Vanessa Io*, Peacock. 1832 RENNIE *Consp. Butterfl. & Moths* 143 The Peacock (*Macaria notata*) appears the end of May and beginning of June. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 87 The Peacock. *Ibid.*, The Sharp-angled Peacock.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Of, belonging to, like, or of the nature of a peacock or peacocks; that is (*fig.*) a peacock; as *peacock-behaviour, -Christian, colour, -fool, -green, -justiciary, pride, ritualism, -slave, -train, -yewtree; peacock-spotted, -voiced, -witted* adjs.; *peacock-pluming* vbl. sb.

1894 Miss Corbe *Life* I. 174 Watching their victim and exploding with glee at his *peacock behaviour. 1642 J. Eaton *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 454 Ape-Saints, and *Peacock-Christians (as Luther truly calleth them). 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Gemmé, Couleur gemmée*, a pearle, or *peacocke colour. 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* (1661) 136 Peacocke colour, *i. e.* changeable blew, or red blew. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 768/1 Their exquisite pale peacock color is without equal among the eggs of our Eastern birds. 1575 Gascoigne *Wks., Weedes* vi. 281 For thou hast caught a proper paragon A theefe, a cowarde and a *peacocke foole. 1895 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 264 The fore wings are *peacock-green, black in the centre. 1642 J. Eaton *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 206 Apish Saints, and painted *Peacock-Justiciaries. 1596 Nashe *Saffron-Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 179 His *peacocke-pluming her like another Pandora .. through his incredible praising of her. 1580 Sidney *Ps.* xl. ii, Who bendes not wand'ring eyes To greate mens *peacock pride. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life* vi. (1861) 122 In creeds never was such levity; witness the heathenisms in Christianity, .. the *peacock ritualism. 1609 Markham *Fam. Whore* (1868) 24 Cheaters, braggarts and the *peacock slaue, whose words and cloathes are all the welth they haue. 1820 T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* I. 22 A plague upon these envoys, I hate their *peacock trains. 1883 Helen F. Martin in *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 10 [Cymbeline's Queen's] handsome *peacock-witted son Cloten. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 609 The *peacock-yewtree and the lonely Hall.

b. Special combs.: **peacock arrow**, an arrow furnished with a peacock's feather; **peacock-bittern**, a name of the South American sun-bittern, *Eurypyga helias*; **peacock-blue**, the peculiar lustrous blue of a peacock's neck; **peacock-butterfly**, a European butterfly (*Vanessa Io*) with ocellated wings; **peacock-coal**, iridescent coal; **peacock-copper**, an early name for bornite, from its iridescent colours: cf. *peacock-ore*; **peacock-eye**, the ocellus on a peacock's feather: also *attrib.*; **peacock-fan**, a fan made or trimmed with peacock's feathers; **peacock-fly, -hackle**, an artificial fly dressed with a peacock's feather; **peacock-flower**, a name applied to two leguminous trees, (*a*) *Poinciana regia* (*Royal peacock-flower*), and (*b*) *Cæsalpinia* (*Poinciana*) *pulcherrima* (also *Flower-fence*) (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **peacock flower-fence**, a leguminous tree, *Adenanthera pavonina* (*ibid.*); † **peacock-hatter**, 'in the Middle Ages, a plumist or milliner' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **peacock-iris**, a bulbous plant of South Africa, *Moræa* (*Vieussenxia*) *glaucopis*, also known as *Iris Pavonia*; also applied to other species of *Vieussenxia*; **peacock-moth**, *Macaria notata* and *M. alternata*, of family *Geometridæ*; **peacock-ore**, iridescent copper ore; **peacock-stone** (see quots.); **peacock-throne**, the former throne of the Kings of Delhi, now in the possession of the Shah of Persia; adorned with the representation of a peacock's tail fully expanded, composed of precious stones; **peacock treasure-flower**, a S. African composite plant, *Gazania pavonia*, with large orange-coloured flower-heads.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 104 A sheef of *pecok [*v.r.* pocok] arwes bright and kene Vnder his belt he bar ful thriftily. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Peacock-blue. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* xxiv. 553 The butterflies .. show themselves off in the sunlight, in their canary-coloured, crimson, and peacock-blue liveries. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 209 The *Peacock Butterfly. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxx. 214 The black spinous caterpillars of the common peacock-butterfly (*Vanessa Io*). 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 126 The *Peacock-coal .. is much softer than the Cannel, .. most vividly representing all the colours of the most glorious feathers in a Peacocks trayne. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Peacock*, **Peacock-eye marble*, an Italian marble of mingled white, blue, and red color. 1893 *Spectator* 3 June 731 Ornaments .. on the train of the peacock, .. best described as the 'peacock-eye'. *a* 1861 Mrs. Browning *Christmas Gifts* viii, The eyes in the *peacock-fans Winked at the alien glory. 1676 Cotton *Walton's Angler* vii. 325 There is also .. the *Peacock-fly: the body made of the whirl of a peacock's feather. 1860 W. A. Miller *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) II. 658 The copper pyrites .. or ordinary ore of copper, consists of a double sulphide of copper and iron. .. The variety, called variegated or *peacock ore, contains a larger proportion of sulphide of copper. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 310 A large body of fine 'peacock' ore. 1890 Vogan *Black Police* xix. 352 [Australian], The prismatic tints of a material sulphide known to miners by the name of 'peacock ore'. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pavonius-lapis*, the *peacock-stone, a name given by Ludovicus Dulcis .. Probably it was one of the variegated agates. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 467/1 The cartilages of some large shells .. are sold by the jewellers under the name of *Peacock-stone*, or *black opals*. 1813 Jas. Forbes *Oriental Mem.* xxix. III. 84 The most superb article of this imperial spoil was the Tucht-Taoos, or *peacock-throne, in which the expanded tail of the peacock, in its natural size, was imitated in jewellery. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 53/1 In 1739 .. Nadir Shah, the Persian ruler, then left Delhi, carrying immense treasures .. including the renowned and beautiful peacock throne.

Peacock (pī·kɒk), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make like a peacock; to render vain or conceited, to puff up with vanity; *esp. refl.* to strut about or pose in order to display one's beauty, elegance, or accomplishments; to make a display; to plume oneself.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 56 A desire onely to please, and as it were, peacock themselues. 1834 Mar. Edgeworth *Helen* xiv, *Pavoneggiarsi!* untranslateable. One cannot say well in English, to peacock oneself. 1872 Tennyson *Gareth & Lynette* 702 He was tame and meek enow with me, Till peacock'd up with Lancelot's noticing. 1883 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Ione* xviii, He 'peacocked himself' not a little on the deftness of his manipulation. 1888 — *Thro' Long Night* III. v, It is no longer a matter for vanity, for self-gratulation, for self-peacocking.

2. *intr.* a. To strut about ostentatiously; to make a vainglorious display, pose. Also *to peacock it*. b. *Anglo-Ind.*: see quot. 1888.

1818 Keats *Lett.* Wks. 1889 III. 112 Every man has his speculations, but every man does not brood and peacock over them till he makes a false coinage and deceives himself. 1826 Scott in *Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 310 How a modern drawingroom would look if filled with courtiers peacocking it about in long sweeping trains. 1867 Ruskin *Time & Tide* xvii, You working men have been crowing and peacocking at such a rate lately. 1888 Sir R. Burton in Lady B. *Life* (1893) I. vii. 136 Some .. preferred 'peacocking', which meant robing in white grass clothes and riding .. to call upon regimental ladies. 1890 J. Middlemass *Two False Moves* II. vii. 89 People of various nationalities .. peacock about in fine feathers.

Hence **Pea·cocking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 17/2 This sort of peacocking in borrowed plumes is no less dangerous than despicable. 1870 *Daily News* 19 Apr., When the 'peacocking business' (to use a slang term of military art) was over, the 3rd and 4th divisions .. continued their march round the curve of the horse-shoe. 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* I. 227 Alas! never again shall I see him mount that peacocking steed. 1891 *Wheeling* 25 Feb. 409 He felt that 'peacocking' at the Military Exhibition had taken the place of real work on many Saturdays last year.

Pea·co·ckery. [f. Peacock *sb.* + -ery.] The practice of the (human) peacock; foppery.

1872 Besant & Rice *Ready-money Mortiboy* i, Francis Mellship is the greatest Peacock in Market Basing. I—hate—Peacockery in man or woman! 1882 Besant *All Sorts* Prol. ii, There were none of the peacockeries, whims, and fancies, .. gimcrackeries .. which .. proclaim the chamber of a young man. 1883 S. W. Beck *Gloves* 5.

Pea·cock-fi·sh. A European labroid fish, the blue-striped wrasse, *Crenilabrus pavo*: from its brilliant colouring, green, blue, red, and white.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 234 Peacock-fish. .. Is an insipid and ignoble fish. The flesh is fat and gentle. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* App., *Peacock-fish*, the English name of a fish of the Turdus, or wrasse-kind.

Peaco·ckically, *nonce-wd.*: see Peacockishly.

Peacockish (pī·kɒkiʃ), *a.* [f. Peacock *sb.* + -ish 1.] Of the nature or character ascribed to a peacock; like a peacock or that of a peacock. Hence **Pea·co·ckishly** *adv.*; **Pea·co·ckishness.**

1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. 104 The kynge not beynge so Pecockysh as he iudged hym, dyscretely and wysely deferred the tyme. 1834 Southey *Doctor* (1848) Pref. 9 This is to write .. *pavonesquement*, .. in English peacockically or peacockishly, whichever the reader may like best. 1864 *Spectator* 27 Feb. 240 An ardent, almost peacockish vanity. 1892 W. W. Peyton *Mem. Jesus* xiii. 360 An ostentatious variation, .. a peacockishness of modern philosophy.

Pea·cockism. *rare.* [See -ism.] = Peacockery.

1861 J. Hollingshead in *Gd. Words* 198 Peacockism in dress has increased to an alarming extent.

† **Pea·cockize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [See -ize.] *intr.* To act the peacock; to peacock oneself.

1598 Florio, *Zazzeare* .. to go ietting idly or loytring vp and downe peacockising and courting of himselfe. *Ibid.*, *Zazzeatore* .. peacockising stroker vp of his owne haire.

Pea·cocklike, *a.* and *adv.*

A. *adj.* Like a peacock or that of a peacock; peacockish.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 290 Som swelling in arrogancie and pecoklike pride. 1587 Turberv. *Epit. & Sonn.* (1837) 366 O dames, I would not wish you peacocklike to looke. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 May 3/2 The model makers .. are now providing us with these extensive peacock-like tails to our bodices.

B. *adv.* After the manner of a peacock.

1587 Turbery. *Trag. T., Hist.* i. *Lennoy*, You stately Dames, that peacocklyke do pace. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. iv. *Handie-Crafts* 179 And Peacock-like himselfe [Adam] doth often view.

† **Pea·cockly,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [See -ly 1 and 2.] a. *adj.* Peacocklike. b. *adv.* In the manner of a peacock, with vainglorious display.

1580 Lupton *Siuqila* 20 There is .. such gawdie going, and such pecockly and new fashions euery day. *Ibid.*, Why should we that are earth, ashes and dust, pricke vp ourselues so Peacockly? 1608 Tarlton *Cobler Canterb.* (1844) 113 When Gentlemen leaue of their peacockly sutes.

Peacock's feather, peacock feather.

1. A feather of the peacock; *spec.* one of the long feathers forming the tail coverts, adorned with iridescent ocelli or 'eyes', and used for various ornamental purposes. Hence, b. Taken as a symbol of vainglory, or a decoration of rank or station; c. (in reference to the fable of the jay decked with peacock's feathers) A 'borrowed plume'; a borrowed ornament of style or passage in a literary composition.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxiii. 106 Made of gold and precious stanes and pacok fethers. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxviii. 8 The sasoun soft and fair, Come in als fresche as pacok feddir. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 129 At a short but, .. ye Pecock fether doth seldome kepe vp ye shaft eyther ryght or leuel. 1560 Pilkington *Exp. Aggeus* (1562) 167 It woulde make our proude peacockes feathers too fall. 1575–85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* vii. § 37 If wee did looke upon our blacke feete, our faire Peacocke fethers would soone fall downe. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 17/2 We meet with a peacock's feather of some length in the following passage. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xx, All these people might be so happy, and easy, and friendly, .. but for an unhappy passion for peacocks' feathers in England.

2. Name for a small moth, *Yponomenta comptella*.

1832 Rennie *Consp. Butterfl. & Moths* 198.

Hence **Pea·cock-fea·thered** *a.*, fitted or adorned with peacock's feathers.

1429 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 419 Pakok-federid arrows. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Nov. 2/1 The famous peacock-feathered cap began to show above the floor of the platform.

Peacock's tail.

1. The tail-coverts of the peacock collectively, which the bird is able to erect in a resplendent vertical circle behind its body.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* b j b, As with a Pecockes tayle. 1653 Walton *Angler* v. 117 The Black-fly, .. the body made of black wool, and lapped about with the herl of a peacock's tail. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 16 The luminous and coloured circle, tinged like the peacock's tail. *Mod. Proverb* (Sc.), When March comes in with an adder's head, it goes out with a peacock's tail.

2. Hence in various transferred applications:

† a. An old name for the eighth proposition of the third book of Euclid, in reference to the figure.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* III. viii. 88 Thys Proposition is called commonly in old bookes amongest the barbarous, .. the Peacockes taile.

b. The beautiful seaweed *Padina pavonia*, having broadly fan-shaped fronds marked with concentric fringed lines.

1857 Wood *Comm. Obj. Sea-shore* 50 The name of it is the Peacock's-Tail, deriving its title from its shape. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 835/1 *Padina pavonia*, our Turkey-feather Laver or Peacock's Tail, is one of the most remarkable species.

† c. A colour in alchemy. *Obs.*

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II ii, Your seuerall colours, sir, Of the pale citron, the greene lyon, the crow, The peacocks taile.

d. (See quot.)

1744–50 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* VII. i. 84 [Maple] wood is of more value than ordinary woods are, for their diapered knots and curled grain, that have given it the name of the peacock's tail.

e. A kind of pyrotechnic shower.

1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 9 This shower is commonly called the peacock's tail, on account of the various colours that appear in it.

f. *Peacock's tail* (*Peacock-tail*) *tarnish*: the iridescent lustre found in some ores and metallic products; = Pavonine B. 1 (see quots. s. v.).

Pea·cockwise, *adv. rare.* [f. as next + -wise.] After the manner of a peacock.

1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* i. in Holinshed *Chron.* (1587) II. 12/2 He .. that .. peacockwise setteth himselfe foorth to the gaze.

Peacocky (pī·kɒki), *a.* (*adv.*) [f. Peacock *sb.* + -y.] Suggesting a peacock in walk, bearing, self-display, or showiness; assuming airs, showy: said of a person, or of a horse in reference to its bearing.

1866 Ruskin *Crown of Wild Olive* iii. 192 You fancy, perhaps, that there is a severe sense of duty mixed with these peacocky motives? 1871 *Daily News* 23 Sept., There was a peacocky jauntiness about the whole regiment that is in keeping with the traditions of the light dragoon. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 326/1 The handsome, if somewhat peacocky chestnut stallion, Trocadero. 1898 J. Arch *Story of Life* ii. 31 These peacocky youngsters would cheek the lads in smock-frocks, whenever they got a chance.

B. as *adv.* In the manner of a peacock; with a showy air.

1861 G. Meredith *Evan Harrington* II. ix, She's grown since she's been countessed, and does it peacocky.

Pea-cod to **Pea-dropper**: see Pea 1.

Pea'-flower. a. The flower or blossom of the pea, or any large papilionaceous flower resembling this. b. Name for several West Indian leguminous plants having such flowers, as *Vilmorinia multiflora*, and species of *Centrosema* and *Clitoria*.

1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 90 Elegant orange-coloured pea-flowers, on singular Australasian evergreen shrubs. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Pea-flower, Vilmorin's Purple, *Vilmorinia multiflora*.

Hence **Pea'-flowered** *a.*, having papilionaceous flowers like those of the pea.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 299 *Clitoria*, a large genus of pea-flowered plants.

Peafowl (pī·foul). [f. Pea 2 + Fowl.] A bird of the genus *Pavo*; a peacock or peahen.

1804 Williamson *Oriental Field Sp.* 98 There could not be less than twelve or fifteen hundred pea-fowls. .. within sight of the spot where I stood. 1888 Mrs. B. M. Croker *Diana Barrington* ix, Twilight was falling, and the cries of the jungle-cock and pea-fowl were hushed. 1896 *List Anim. in Zool. Gardens, London* 493–4 *Pavo cristatus* .. Common Peafowl: *Hab.* India. .. *P. nigripennis* .. Black-winged Peafowl: *Hab.* Cochin China(?). .. *P. spicifer* .. Javan Peafowl: *Hab.* Burmah and Java.

Peag (pīg), **peak** (pīk). Also 7 peage, peauge, peacke. [Orig. *pē-ag*, ad. Massachusetts Indian *piak*, pl. of *pi* (= Abnaki *biak*, *bi*), a strung bead of shell-money; found in *wampumpeag* (in Rasles

Abnaki Dict. 1691 *wanbanbi-ak*); f. Massach. Ind. *wompi* (Delaware *wapi*) white + *piak*.] Beads made from the ends of shells, rubbed down and polished, strung together into belts, necklaces, etc.; formerly used as a currency by the North American Indians; wampum.

Two qualities were distinguished, *white peag* (see WAMPUMPEAG) and *black* (or purple) *peag*, the latter being reckoned double the value of the former.

1649 *Rhode Isl. Col. Rec.* (1856) I. 217 Noe person..shall take any black peage of the Indians but at four a penny. 1664 *Providence* (R. I.) *Records* (1894) V. 305 He saw Scattup.. receive a considerable Some of peauge of William Harris. 1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 633 Their mony is of two sorts, one..made of a white kind of shell..; they put them on a string after the manner of Beads; this they call Peacke. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 108 Having fetched out of a Swamp hard by,..a large Belt of Peag. 1705 BEVERLEY *Hist. Virginia* 58 The peak is of two sorts, or rather of two colours, for both are made of one shell, though of different parts;..the wampumpeak at eighteenpence the yard, and the white peak at ninepence. *Ibid.* III. i. (1722) 141 Upon his Neck, and Wrists, hang Strings of Beads, Peak and Roenoke. 1832 J. DURFEE *What Cheer* III. xxii, 'Tis not the peag, said the sagamore, Nor knives, nor guns, nor garments red as blood, That buy the lands I hold dominion o'er. 1875 JEVONS *Money* iv. 27 A foot of black peag being worth two feet of white peag.

† **Pe·age.** *Obs.* Also 5–8 **payage**, 6– **paage.** [a. F. *péage*, in OF. also *paage* (12th c.), *paege*, *paiage*, *payage*, etc. :—**pedage* = Pr. *pezatge*, It. *pedaggio*, med.L. (f. F.) *pedāgium*, *pēagium*, *paāgium* (Du Cange):—late pop. L. *pedāticum*, f. *pēs*, *ped-em* foot: see -AGE.] Toll paid for passing through a place or country; = PEDAGE. *Obs.* (exc. *Hist.* or only in reference to France, etc.).

1456 Sir G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 238 Thai suld nouthir pay..custume, na payage, quhill thai ar on thair voyage. 1563 tr. *Emperor's Safe Conduct* in Foxe *A. & M.* 191/2 Without paying of any maner of imposition or dane mony, peage, tribute, or any other manner of tolle. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 168/1 The Bull..fearing neither Payage or Poundage for his Trespass. 1706 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 21 Quitt of all custome, toll and payage. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 196 All Duties of Importation, Octrois, Peages, and all others, which used to be levied upon the said Grain by the Cities, Communities, and particular Lordships. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* III. Wks. 1812 V. 609 The payment of tolls, passages, panges, pontages and innumerable other vexatious imposts. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. i. (1869) II. 403 The turnpike tolls in England, and the duties called *peages* in other countries. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Paage*...Obsolete.

Hence † **Pe·ager** *Obs.* [F. *péager*, OF. *peagier* (13th c. in Littré)], a collector of toll, a toll-keeper.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. vii, The peagers ner they that kepe passages ought not to take other peage ne passage money but suche as the prynce or the lawe have established.

Peagle, Peagoose: see PAIGLE, PEAK-GOOSH.

Peahen (pī·hen). Forms: α. 5–6 **pehen**, **-henne**, (6 **peyhen**), 7 **pea-henne**, 7– **pea-hen.** β. 4–5 **pohenne**, **-hen**, **poohenno.** [f. ME. *pē-*, OE. *pēa* + *henne* HEN. Collateral form *po-hen(ne*, f. Po, *poo*:—OE. *pāwa* + *henne*.] A female peafowl, the female of the peacock.

α. *c* 1400 [see 1377 in β]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 390/1 Pehenne, *pavona*. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 All clonen foted foules wyll syt but thre wekes, except a peyhen. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 61/11 A Pehen, *paua*. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 121 The daily Incubation of Ducks, Peahens, and many other. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* III. viii, His daughters who tossed their heads like pea-hens—Lady Joan and Lady Maud. 1874 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 341/1 The Peahen is much smaller than the male bird, has no train, and is of dull plumage, mostly brownish.

β. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XII. 240 Þe pekok & Þe pohenne proude [*v. rr.* pehen, pohen]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxxii. (Bodl. MS.), Þe poohenne sitteth abrode xxx. daies and a litel what more.

‖ **Peai** (pī·ai·), *sb.* Also 7 **peeai**, **peei**, 8 **piaye**, 8–9 **peii**, 9 **paye**, **piai.** [ad. Carib *piai* (Tamanac *piache*); in F. *piaye* (A. Biet *Voyage en Cayenne* (1664) III. 385).] A medicine-man or witch-doctor among the Indians of Guiana and other parts of South America: cf. PIACHE.

1613 R. HARCOURT *Guiana* 26 Their Peeaios, Priests, or Southsayers, at some special times haue conference with the diuell. 1667 G. WARREN *Surinam* 26 Their impostors, or, as they call them, Peeies. 1732 BARBOT *Guiana* in *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) V. 553 A Piaye, or Doctor among them. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* (1806) I. 414 Exorcised by the Peii or priest. 1881 W. H. BRETT *Mission Work Guiana* 53 These Piai sorcerers of the aborigines.

b. Now usually **peai·-man** (also **pee-ay-**, **pe-i-**, **piai-**, **pee-ay-**, **pee-a-**, **paiman**).

1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* iii. 191 They have a kind of a priest called a pee-ay-man. 1854 H. G. DALTON *Brit. Guiana* (1855) I. 83 After application to a Pe-i-man or Piai-man or conjurer. 1883 *Academy* 8 Dec. 375/3 The peaimen, or tribal medicine men. 1899 REDWAY *Guiana Wilds* 119 In the opinion of his friends some enemy was at work, and the Peaiman would drive him away.

Hence **Peai·** *v. trans.*, to practise the arts of a peai-man upon; to treat by witch-doctoring; **Peai·ing, Peai·ism,** the practice and system of a peai-man.

1876 C. B. BROWN *Brit. Guiana* vi, Peai-ing. 1881 W. H. BRETT *Mission Work Guiana* 53, I was warned that they were going to piai me, that is to cause sickness or death. 1882 IM THURN in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* 366 To explain the system of peaiism. 1896 A. LANG *Cock Lane* 39 We are fortunate in finding an educated observer who submitted to be peaied.

Pea-ja·cket. Also 8 **pay-**, 9 **pee-**, **P-jacket.** [The first element is evidently the same as PEE *sb.*1 (*pe*, *pey*, *P*), (which however is not evidenced after the 17th c., but may have come down later in the comb. *pe-* or *py-gown*). *Pea-jacket* may have been on the analogy of the latter, or may have been formed direct from Du. *pij-jakker*. It is very common in the New Jersey Archives, 1725–40.

Marryat's notion that the original form was *P.-jacket*, for *pilot-jacket*, appears to be a mere gratuitous surmise.]

A stout short overcoat of coarse woollen cloth, now commonly worn by sailors.

1725 *N. Jersey Archives* (1894) XI. 97 Run away,..a Servant Lad Named Philip Dawsitt, he..had on a Kersey Pea-Jacket. 1727 *Ibid.* 124 Run away..a Servant Man,..he has on..a dark Drugget Pea Jacket. 1757 *Mem. of Last War in N. America* 8 The Consumption..made of their coarse Woollens by the Men employed in the Fishery, reckoning for each a Blanket, Watch Coat, Rug, Pea-Jacket, etc. 1786 *Francis the Philanthropist* I. 77 He ventured to remark, that no other coat than a pay-jacket could become a sea-boy. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 24 Nov. 2/2 He had on a sailor's blue pea jacket. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Pea*, or *Pee-jacket*, a loose rough jacket or short covering; much used in severe weather by mariners..It was formerly the holiday outer-dress of the keelmen. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* x, The men..wore pea jackets, which are very short great coats made of what they call Flushing. 1840 — *Poor Jack* xxii, A short P-jacket (so called from the abbreviation of *pilot's* jacket) reached down to just above his knees.

Peak (pēk), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 **Péac** (in Anglo-L. records 1–2 **Pech**, 2 **Pec**); 3–4 **pek**, 6 **peke**, 7 **peake**, 7– **peak.** [OE. *Péac* (only in comb. *Péaclond*) of unknown origin: perh. British.

The name Peak's Arse (OE. **Péaces æras*, Domesday *Pechesers*), applied to the Peak Cavern, has suggested a conjecture that *Péac* may have been a name for a demon (cf. the later *Devil's Arse*) cognate with OE. *Púca*, PUCK. Cf. other place-names, as OE. *Péaces-del* (Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* dccxxii), *Pechesdon* (Domesday) now Pegsdon, Bedfordshire. From the 17th c. the name has naturally been associated with PEAK *sb.*2; but the history of the latter makes any etymological connexion impossible.]

I. The name of the hilly district in the north-west of Derbyshire, England; divided into the High Peak and the Low or Lower Peak, approximately corresponding to the modern Hundreds of High Peak and Wirksworth respectively.

In 12–13th c. the word seems to have been apprehended as the proper name of the Castle Hill at Castleton, under which is the Peak Cavern. The post-Conquest use of *Peak* in the sense of OE. *Péaclond* seems to have arisen through the application of the name of Peverel's castle to the district thence governed. The Ordnance Map, without any warrant in local usage, gives the name 'The Peak' to an elevated plateau or mountain mass in the High Peak Hundred (see quot. 1874), in which it is followed by geography books, etc.

924 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.), Eadweard eyning..for þa þonan on Peac lond to Badecan wiellon. *c* 1130 HEN. HUNT. *Hist. Angl.* i. § 7 Quatuor autem sunt, quæ mira videntur in Anglia. Primum quidem est, quod ventus egreditus de cavernis terræ in monte vocato Pec, tanto vigore ut vestes rejectas repellat et in altum elevatas procul rejiciat. [*a* 1135 *Charter of Hen. I* in Dugdale *Mon.* VI. 1272 Ea die qua Willelmo Peverell dominium meum de Pecco dedi.] 1173–4 *Pipe Roll* (Pipe Roll Soc.) XXI. 61 In operationibus Castellorum de Pech & de Bolesoura. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 164 Þat oþer wonder is Vpe the hul of þe pek, þe wind þere iwis Vp of þe erþe ofte comþ of holes. [*c* 1350 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 391/1 Le Roi granta..la Franchise..de Thaut Pek en le Counte de Derby.] 1560 BECON *Jewel of Joye* Wks. II. 6, I trauayled into Darbyshere and from thence into the Peke. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit., Derbyshire*, The western part beyond Derwent..riseth high and peaketh vp with hils and mountaines, whence in old time it was called in the old English tongue Peac lond, and is at this daie..named the Peake. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxvi. 453 Vet for her Caues and Holes, Peake only not excells. But that I can again produce those wondrous Wells, Of Buckston. 1636–66 HOBBES (*title*) De Mirabilibus Pecci. (1678 *transl.* The Wonders of the Peake.) 1667 LACY *Sauny the Scott* v. (1698) 43 We'll put her doon intill a Scotch Coalepit, and she shall rise at the Deel's arse o' Peake. 1802 LAMB *Let. to Manning* 24 Sept., To visit the far-famed peak in Derbyshire, where the Devil sits, they say, without breeches. 1874 *Murray's Hand-bk. Derby* etc. (ed. 2) 53/2 The great block of mountain called in the Ordnance Map 'the Peak' is really an extensive plateau comprising the several summits of Kinderscout, the Edge, Fairbrook Naze, etc.

† **2.** *transf.* A cave. *Obs. rare*−1. Cf. PEAKISH *a.*2, quot. 1600.

So called app. from the famous Peak Cavern.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. i. 351 Into this cave or peake [*spelunca*] the Romanes entred with their ensignes displaied.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Peak country*, *hill*, *lead*, *scenery*; in quot. 1659 for *Peak-stone* = millstone grit from the Peak as material of millstones; † **Peak's arse**, a former name for the Peak Cavern (later *the Devil's arse in the Peak*); **Peak-castle**, the castle at Castleton in the Peak; † **Peak-wheat** (*pecke-*), a poor variety of wheat mentioned in the 16th c.

1086 *Domesday Bk., Derbyscire*, Terra castelli in Pechesers Willielm Peurel tenuer. Gernebern & Hundinc. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 13 Bere-barleye..hathe an eare thre ynches of lengthe or more, sette foure-square, lyke pecke-whete, small cornes, and lyttel floure, and that is the worste barley. *Ibid.* § 34 Englysshe wheate hath a dunne eare, fewe anis or none, and is the worste wheate, saue penke-wheate. Peeke-wheete hath a red eare, ful of anis, thyn set, and ofte tymes it is flyntered. *Ibid.* § 39 The poore man of the peeke countreye, and suche other places, where as they vse to mylke theyr ewes. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 265 The Lead Mines in Ireland doe containe more siluer than these Mines of Darbieshire and Somersetshire called Peake and Mendippe Leade. 1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* l, Cullen meal the purest, peak or French grinding. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* 47 Under this Castle yawns a dreadful Cave. [*Note*] Peake's-Arse, the sixth Wonder. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 45, I never saw any of them but on the barren peak Hills. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4540/7 To be Lett some very good Mills at Kidlington,..one pair of Peck Stones, one pair of French Stones. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 425/2 The Peak castle is now an 'ill-shapen ruin', situated on the verge of the rocky precipice that forms the roof of the Peak cavern at Castleton.

Peak (pēk), *sb.*2 Forms: 6 **pek**, **peke**, 6–7 **peake**, 8 **peek**, 7– **peak.** [Known from 16th c. as a later equivalent of PIKE *sb.*1; in 15th c. the deriv. *peked*, PEAKED, appears as an equivalent of PIKED. The phonetic relations are difficult to understand; but cf. MLG. *pēk*, *peik*, 'pick, pike, pointed iron instrument'. It is notable that in sense 1, *peak* is identical with *beak*. Ir. *peac* is from Eng.).

The connexion between PIKE *sb.*1 and *peak* appears in the adjs. *piked*, *peaked*. From *pike*, the long point of a 14th c. shoe, instanced in Wyclif *c* 1380, we have *piked schone* in Langland *P. Pl.*, 1377. These appear *c* 1450–60 as *pekyd*, *peked schone*, being the first appearance of the *peke-*, *peak-*form. *Peake* itself is exemplified in Palsgr., 1530. In the 16th c. the forms *pike* and *peak* appear to have gone apart in sense, *pike* being confined more to a sharp piercing or pricking point (perhaps under the influence of PIKE *sb.*3, the weapon, introduced early in that century), while *peak* is more associated with the notion of a projecting point, not specially sharp or acuminate. *Peak* as a pointed mountain-top, or conical mountain (sense 5) is a still later (17th c.) substitution for an earlier *pike*.]

I. 1. A projecting point; a pointed or tapering extremity; † a beak or bill. Now *rare* cf. 5 c.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxxii. 45 The floures are smal, of a pleasant light redde: after these floures followeth certayne small narrow peakes or beakes as in the others. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 405 There breed in Trees certaine small beasts almost like to Weesils,..certaine of them haue long and sharpe pointed peakes or bills, these doe great harme to grafts and other young Trees. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Peak*, the sharp Point of any thing. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* IV. 497 The moon put forth a little diamond peak, No bigger than an unobserved star.

† **b.** In specific applications: The projecting front of a head-dress, formerly *esp.* of a widow's hood. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 253/1 Peake of a ladyes mourning heed, *biguequet*. 1611 COTGR., *Biguequet*, the peake of a Ladies mourning hood. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* III. iv, Widow Trusty, why so Fine? Why dost thou thus in Colours shine? Thou should'st thy husband's death bewail In Sable vesture, Peak and Veil. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II. 11 The Buxom Widdow with Pandore and Peak.

† **c.** Any pointed projecting part of a garment or article of apparel. *Obs.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks (Grosart) V. 145 A close-bellied dublet comming downe with a peake behinde as farre as the crupper. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 170 The colours of their coates weare raised with a peake behinde to keepe the necke warme. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vi. 114 Frontlets were worn betwixt their eies, hanging down on a peak from their foreheads. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3234/4 A Childs Peak with a Scarlet Riband,..a red Riband Stomacher. 1795 ANDERSON *Brit. Embassy China* 108 The women of Pekin..wear a sharp peak of black velvet or silk, which..descends from the forehead almost between their eyes. 1808–18 JAMIESON, *Peak*, a triangular piece of linen, binding the hair below a child's cap or woman's toy.

d. The point of a beard; † a pointed beard.

1592–3 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 220 A iolly long red peake, like the spire of a steeple hee cherisht continually without cutting. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follie's Anat.* A viij, Hauing his beard precisely cut ith' peake. *c* 1620 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Double Marriage* III. i, How he has..run your beard into a peak of twenty! 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 390 His Beard is Cut neatly, and the Whiskers..in fashion of an Half-Moon on the upper Lip, with only a decent Peak on the under.

e. The projecting part of the brim of a man's cap or the like.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 136 A Cap of Crimson Tissu, with a Chapplet of gold, that hath a peake before, not unlike the Flower-Deluces. 1866 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 356 A cap is best for the head, and it is not a bad plan to line the peak inside with green. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* i, The rain that fell off the peak of his sailor's cap.

† **f.** An advancing or retreating point formed by the hair on the forehead. *Obs.*

1833 BRAY *Tamar & Tavy* (1836) III. xxxviii. 193 Wishing that he should have..a pair of fine *peaks*, as they were called, one being on either side the forehead, she caused the hair to be regularly shaved off. 1849 LONGF. *Kavanagh* viii, She had on her forehead what is sometimes denominated a 'widow's peak',—that is to say, her hair grew down to a point in the middle.

2. A promontory or point of land; a headland. Now *local*.

The lofty headland at Ravenscar, forming the southern extremity of Robin Hood's Bay, is stated in the Whitby guide-book to be called 'The Peak'.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* xiii. 46 Barnabas and Saul went to Selencia, whiche is a great promontorye, or peake on the weste parte of Antioche.

† **3.** Lace; also *spec.* a lace-ruff (quot. 1591). *Obs.*

1591 LODGE *Catharos* (Hunterian Cl.) 57 Our picked

yongsters hauing their peakes starched for feare of stirring. 1692 COLES, *Peak*, (old word) lace. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Peak*, any kind of Lace. [Hence in Grose, Halliwell, etc.]

4. *Naut.* a. The narrowed extremity of a ship's hold at the bow, the FOREPEAK; also the corresponding part at the stern, the *after-peak*.

1693 [see FOREPEAK]. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., There is also a Room in the Hold of a Ship, that is called the Peek: 'Tis from the Bitts forward to the Stem. Here Men of War usually keep their Powder; and Merchant-men, Outward-bound, place their Victuals here. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *After-peak*, the contracted part of a vessel's hold, which lies in the run, or aftermost portion of the hold, in contradistinction to *forepeak*. 1895 SUFFLING *Land of Broads* 25 Forward in the peak is a small American cooking-stove.

b. 'The upper outer corner of those sails which are extended by a gaff' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); also, the upper end of a gaff. Hence *gaff peak*, *mizen peak*.

1711 [implied in *peak-brail*: see 6]. 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 387 The head .. In balance near the lofty peak they bound;..The halyards throat and peak are next applied. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 75 Nelson directed his fleet to hoist four lights..at the mizen peak. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* ix, A long, sharp brig, .. with .. English colours at her peak. 1894 *Times* 16 June 12/2 Healy had to gybe, but, though warned to lower his peak, he performed the operation with unshortened sail.

c. The point at the end of a fluke of an anchor; = PEA *sb.*[3]

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 143 The anchor..became suspended by the bowsprit, with the Peak upwards. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Peak of an anchor*, the bill or extremity of the palm, which, as seamen by custom drop the *k*, is pronounced pea; it is tapered nearly to a point in order to penetrate the bottom.

II. Later form of PIKE, as used of a mountain.

This comes up in 17th c., and first in uses representing Sp., Pg. *pico*. (But in the names of mountain summits in the NW. of England PIKE remains unchanged.)

5. The pointed top of a mountain; a mountain or hill having a more or less pointed summit, or of conical form.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 112 The top of the high Peake of Damoan .. like a Sugar-loafe. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 181 We were some three Leagues off of Sannas, .. it makes a Peak, but the Hill is higher than the Peak [*Fr.* il fait un pico, mais la montagne est plus haute que le pico]. 1718 PRIOR *Cloe hunting*, On Meander's bank, or Latmus' peak. 1759 tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal* 8 The Peak of Teneriff [F. *le Pic de Ténériff*]..appeared to us in the form of a pyramid, or more properly, of a sugar-loaf. 1789 STOCKDALE *Phillip's Voy. Botany Bay* iii, Travellers have delighted to speak of the Peak of Teneriffe as the highest mountain in the ancient world. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 92 This mountain is called the Three Paps, because it's three peaks have that form. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. II. 76 The next day we ascended the highest peak..of the Sinai range. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xiii. § 6 The notable range of jagged peaks which bound the horizon to the North East of Mont Blanc. 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* ii, We all rose early..to catch the first glimpse of the famous Peak of Teneriffe...It was quite ten o'clock before we saw the Peak, towering above the clouds, right ahead, about fifty-nine miles off.

b. *fig.* Highest point, summit.

1784 COWPER *Task* III. 157 Some..travel Nature up To the sharp peak of her sublimest height, And tell us whence the stars. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Apollo* v, I stand at noon upon the peak of Heaven. 1822 — *Triumph of Life* 222 The peak From which a thousand climbers have before Fall'n, as Napoleon fell. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 233 Every summit in Evolution is the base of some grander peak.

c. *transf.* The pointed top of anything.

(Appears to combine sense 1 with 5.)

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iv, It was .. a shy, blinking house, with a conical roof going up into a peak over its garret window of four small panes of glass. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* III. v, Roland's forehead was singularly high, and rose to a peak in the summit. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. vi. i, The budded peaks of the wood are bow'd, Caught and cuff'd by the gale.

d. 'The high sharp ridge-bone of the head of a setter-dog' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890, citing *Sportsman's Gazetteer*).

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *peak-cap* (sense 1 e), *-climber* (sense 5); *peak-capped*, *-like*, *-nosed*, *-roofed* adjs.; **peak-arch**, a pointed or Gothic arch (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **peak brail** *Naut.*, a brail attached to the peak of a sail; **peak downhaul** *Naut.*: see quot.; **peak halyard** *Naut.*, a rope or tackle for hoisting the peak of a gaff; **peak piece** *Naut.*, a piece of canvas used to strengthen the peak of a sail; **peak purchase** *Naut.*: see quot.; **peak tye** *Naut.*, a tye used for hoisting the peak of a heavy gaff (Ogilvie 1882).

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 129 *Peek-brails. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 16 Apr. 5/1 *Peak caps are coming into fashion ... Every second young man, and every third man of years, was wearing a cap in the pattern of those used for motoring. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* July 56 Let the *peak-climber reflect that there are between fifty and sixty heights in the chain. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Peak downhaul*, a rope rove through a block at the outer end of the gaff to haul it down by. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Ship*, Plate Fig. i. 8 *Peak Hallyards. 1836 [see HALYARD 1 b]. 1871 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 260 Just as this little *peak-nosed parson does. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 93 Mizens .. have a nock-piece and a *peek-piece. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Peak purchase*, a purchase fitted in cutters to the standing peak-halliards to sway it up taut.

†Peak, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 6 pek, peke. [Origin unknown: chiefly used in the combination *hody-peke*, HODDYPEAK, q. v., also *peke hoddie*, *noddie*.] A dolt, noodle, silly creature. Cf. PEAK-GOOSE.

a 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 409 The doterell, that folyshe pek. — *Col. Cloute* 264 Of suche Paternoster pekes All the worlde spekes. 1549-89 [see HODDYPEAK]. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Niez*, an idiote, a peke hoddie [1593 noddie], a simple soule, a snekeshie.

Peak, *sb.*[4], **peek.** *Sc.* [Of uncertain origin: in Sc. dialects distinct in pronunciation (pīk) from PEAK *sb.*[2] (pīk), to which otherwise it might be referred.] A small point of flame. Hence **Peekie** *dim.*

1887 DONALDSON *Suppl. Jamieson*, *Peak*, *peek*, a very small quantity, a mere pick; as, 'a peak o' licht, a peek o' fire'. *a* 1893 J. SMITH in R. Ford *Harp Perth.* 306 Richt eerie at nicht Was yon peekie o' licht. 1903 *Dundee Advertiser* 22 Dec. 7 By the feeble light of the gas jet, which was burning at a 'peak'.

Peak, *sb.*[5], variant of PEAG, wampum.

Peak (pīk), *v.*[1] Also 6 peeke, peke, pecke, 6-7 peake. [Found early in 16th c.; origin uncertain.

It is not even certain that all the senses here collected have the same origin. Sense 1, and esp. 1 b (which also appears as *pecke*), may be related to PECK *v.*[2] 3; sense 3 is possibly related to PEAK *sb.*[3]: cf. PEAKING *ppl. a.* 1, PEAKISH *a.*[1] 1; sense 4 is usually taken as referring to the sharp or emaciated features of a sick person; but this may be a later association with PEAK *sb.*[2]: cf. PEAKING *ppl. a.* 2, PEAKISH *a.*[1] 3, PEAKY *a.*[2]]

†1. *intr.* ? To fall, drop, sink. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. xxvii, Alas! I wretche and yet unhappy peke Into suche trouble, misery, and thought.

†b. *To peak over the perch*: *lit.* to topple or tumble off the perch, *fig.* to die. *Obs.*

App. orig. a phrase of hawking. See PERCH for various parallel phrases, e.g. *to tip over the perch*, *hop the perch*, etc.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 219 If it continewe three or foure dayes, moste assuredlie the hawke wyll pecke ouer the pearch, and dye. 1633 HEYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fortune by Land* III. H.'s Wks. 1874 VI. 398 If he should peak over the pearch now, and all fall to our elder Brother.

†2. *intr.* To shrink, to slink. *Obs.*

[1550 J. PROCTOR *Hist. Wyat's Reb.* 70 Wyat him selfe and v.C. men..peked on styll all alonge vnder sainct Iames parke wall, vntyll he came to charinge crosse.] 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 325 This done, our Lady shranke againe into her shrine, and the Clerke peaked home to patch up his broken sleepe. 1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 70 Not like vaine pleasure, who away doth peake, When he his Bark through want perceines to leake. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 42 He over-rules him in his journey, that hee might not peake aside into this corner or that.

†3. To move about dejectedly or silently; to mope; 'to make a mean figure, to sneak' (J.). *Obs.*

1568 *Jacob & Esau* II. ii, Fye brother Esau, what a foly is this? About vaine pastime to wander abrode and peake, Til with hunger you make your selfe thus faint and weake. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* II. xvi, And she or scornes, or seeth not, or gaue No semblance, so till then par[? poor] thrall he peakt [*il misero ha servito*]. 1602a SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 594 Yet I, A dull and muddy-metled Rascall, peake Like John a-dreames,..And can say nothing. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* Pref. (1618) 29 How much more would they..let him goe peaking alone after he hath been so corrupted.

4. ? To droop in health and spirits, waste away; 'to look sickly' (J.) or emaciated. Chiefly in *peak and pine*, a Shaksperian expression repeated by many later writers, chiefly as emphasizing *pine*.

[1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 158 Poore sillie hen, long wanting cock to guide, Soon droopes and shortly then beginnes to peake aside.] 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iii. 23 Wearie Sen'nights, nine times nine, Shall he dwindle, peake, and pine. *a* 1652 BROME *Eng. Moor* I. i, What! suffer you to pine, and peak away In your unnatural melancholy fits. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 29. 3/1 This is no Pin-buttock'd Wench, That Peaks as if she'd look a Drench. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) V. 191 After pining and peaking away twelve or fourteen years of your best-looking days. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xiv, If he will but go right on about his business,.. instead of peaking and pining over what people think of him. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Peak*, to waste and dwindle in flesh.

Hence **Peak and pine** as *sb.*, *nonce-use*, for *peaking and pining*.

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* V. 1603 The Babe's face, premature with peak and pine, Sank into wrinkled ruinous old age.

Peak (pīk), *v.*[2] Also 6 peke, ?peeke, 6-7 peake. [f. PEAK *sb.*[2]]

1. *intr.* To project or rise in a peak. Now *rare*.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* iii. in *Holinshed* (1577) I. 14/2 To eschew the daunger of the craggy rockes there on euery side of the shore peaking. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 51 Another sort..are content with no kind of Hatt, without a great bunche of feathers,..peaking on the toppe of their heades. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XV. x. 47 In these Cottian Alpes,..there peaketh up a mightie high mount, that no man almost can passe over without danger. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 556 The Western part [of Derbyshire] riseth high and peaketh up with hils and mountaines. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 330 The woolly hair .. peaks down over the low forehead.

2. *trans.* To bring to a head; *fig.* to accentuate.

1887 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 770 The accumulation of the national wealth..serves mostly to heighten and peak the great social inequalities as between the capitalist and the jobbing day labourer.

Peak, *v.*[3] *Naut.* Also 7 pike, 7-8 peek. [f. *pike* or *peak* in the adv. *a-pike*, A-PEAK, vertically, straight up and down, or aphetic from the adv. itself; cf., in same sense, F. *apiquer* (1751) from *à pic* advb. phrase, vertically.] *trans.* To place, put, or raise a-peak or vertically.

a. To tilt up a yard vertically, or nearly so, by the mast; to top a yard; esp. *to peak the mizen*.

[Cf. F. *Apiquer*, Disposer les vergues d'un bâtiment à peu près verticalement.]

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 30 When you ride amongst many ships, pike your yards. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 45 To ride apike is to pike your yards when you ride amongst many ships. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* xvi. 79 *Peek* [printed *Speek*] *the Mizon*, that is, put the Yard right up and down by the Mast. 1729 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 18 Nov., At night it blowing hard with Rain, Peeked the Yards, and hauled up a Range of the Sheet Cable. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Apiquer une vergue*, to top a sail-yard, or peek it up. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 242 They peek the yard against the mast to shift the sail. *Ibid.* II. 255 *To Peek the Mizen*, to put the mizen-yard perpendicular by the mast. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, To *Peak*, to raise a gaff or lateen yard more obliquely to the mast.

b. *To peak the oars*: see quots. (Cf. A-PEAK d.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Peak*,..to raise the oars upright amidships. 1888 CHURCHWARD *Blackbirding* 227 Sharp, man! Peak your oars, and sit down tight on the bottom. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Oar*, *To peak the oars*, to raise the blades out of the water and secure them at a common angle with the surface of the water by placing the inner end of each oar under the batten on the opposite side of the boat.

c. Of a whale: To raise (his tail or flukes) straight up in diving vertically. Also *intr.*

1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 44 The flukes are then lifted high into the air, and the animal..descends perpendicularly ..this act..is called by whalers 'peaking the flukes'. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* vi, How could he go down head-foremost without peaking his tail in the air? 1885 Woon in *Longm. Mag.* V. 537 A whale had..dived perpendicularly—'peaked' in whaling language.

Peak, *adv.* (*sb.*) *Naut.* [Aphetic f. A-PEAK *adv.*, which, by separation of its elements, appears sometimes to have been treated as *a peak*, indef. article and sb.]

†a. In reference to the yards: (from *ride* †*a-pike* or *a-peak*: see A-PEAK *adv.* c), *to ride a broad peak*. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS s.v. *Peek*, To *Ride a broad Peek*, is much after the same manner [as to *ride a-peak*], only the Yards are raised up but half so high.

b. In reference to the cable and anchor: *To stay peak*, *to ride a short stay peak* = short stay a-peak; *a long peak* = long stay a-peak: see A-PEAK.

1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 117 A *stay-peak* is when the cable and forestay form a line. A *short stay-peak* is when the cable is too much in to form this line. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., *To stay peak*, or *ride a short stay peak*, is when the cable and fore-stay form a line: *a long peak* is when the cable is in line with the main-stay.

Peak, obs. or dial. var. PIQUE.

Peak: see PEEK *sb.*[1], *v.*[1] and [2].

Peaked (pīkt, pī-kĕd), *a.* Forms: 5 pekyd, peked, 6-8 peeked, 7- peaked. [f. PEAK *sb.*[2] + -ED[2]. Cf. PICKED, PIKED. In sense 2, app. connected with PEAK *v.*[1] 4.]

1. Having a peak; pointed, acuminated; cut, trimmed, or brought to a peak or point; cf. PICKED *ppl. a.*, PIKED.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* XXV. (Shaks. Soc.) 241 Off ffyne cordewan a goodly peyre of long pekyd schon. *c* 1467 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 251 With youre longe peked schone, Therfor your thrifte is almost don. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. vi. 320 The clapper or pestill..is long and thicke, and sharpe poynted peeked lyke to a horne. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 177 The Gentlewomen..weare vpon their heads a black vaile of Cipers, peaked at the forehead, with a veluet hood hanging downe behind. 1640 SOMNER *Antiq. Canterb.* 171 The ocular and peeked or pointed form of the arch. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. xiv, Her chin was peaked. 1749 W. ELLIS *Sheph. Guide* 193 (E. D. S.) [Adder's tongue has] a peeked leaf or stalk. 1787 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, Enumerating various changes in the modes, from square shoes to peaked. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton* Ess. (1887) 19 [Charles the first] his Vandyke dress,..and his peaked beard.

b. *spec.* Of a mountain, hill, etc.: Having, or rising into, a peak. Also in comb., as *two-*, *twin-peaked*, etc. So of a roof.

1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. late Voy.* I. (1694) 39, I went..to the peeked Rock. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xiii, Its peaked head towered far above every neighbouring summit. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xiv. § 10 It is curious how rarely..an instance can be found of a mountain ascertainably peaked in the true sense of the word—pointed at the top, and sloping steeply on all sides. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Dead Sea Fr.* I. ii. 18 The quaint peaked roofs and grand old churches. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 325 The bulky mass of Helvellyn and the peaked summit of Catchedecam.

2. Sharp-featured, thin, pinched, as from illness or want; sickly-looking, 'peaky'. Chiefly *colloq.*

1835-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 38, I am dreadfully sorry, says I, to see you..lookin so peecked. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. 929 The dumb derision of that gray peaked face. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* ix, He looks peakeder than ever. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* XXXVI. 295 As pale and peaked as a charity-school-girl. 1892 *Sporting Life* 26 Mar. 7/5 He still loses weight, and the peaked look in his face is ominous.

3. *Comb.*, as *peaked-nosed*, *-roofed* adjs.

1842 Miall in *Nonconf.* II. 865 Going about the world, like a very peaked-nosed woman. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 197/2 A peaked-roofed construction.

Hence **Pea·kedness, a.** the quality or condition of being peaked or pointed; **b.** (in sense 2 above).

1832 J. P. Kennedy *Swallow B.* iii. (1860) 43 The peculiar peakedness of her nose. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xiv. § 11 No mountain in the Alps produces a more vigorous impression of peakedness than the Matterhorn. 1884 J. C. Harris in *Century Mag.* Nov. 121 Her general aspect of peakedness.

Peake-devant, variant of Pikedevant *Obs.*

† Peak-goose, pea-goose. *Obs.* Also 6 **peek-, pick-, 7 pe-goose.** [app. f. Peak *sb.*3 + Goose.] A dolt, simpleton, ninny, poor creature.

a 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 54 To laughe, to lie, to flatter, to face: Foure waies in Court to win men grace. If thou be thrall to none of theise, Away good Peek goos, hens Iohn Cheese. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierces Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 64 The Book-woorme was neuer but a pick-goose. 1606 Chapman *Mons. D'Olive* III. Plays 1873 I. 223 Courtesies a verie pengoose. 1622 Fletcher & Massinger *Prophetess* IV. ii, Come, march on and humour him for his mirth... Tis a fine peak-goose. 1694 Crowne *Married Beau* III. 28 I'm a pe-goose with a Lady, but I'm the devil with a chamber-maid. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pea-goose*, a silly Creature. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Peagoose*, one who has an aspect both sickly and silly.

Peaking (pī·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* Now *dial.* Also 7–9 **peeking.** [f. Peak *v.*1 + -ing2.]

1. Sneaking, skulking; mean-spirited; (sometimes, app. = prying: but in that sense app. belonging to Peeking).

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. v. 71 The peaking Curnuto her husband .. dwelling in a continual larum of ielousie. 1622 Massinger & Dekker *Virg. Martir* II. i, I stole but a durty pudding..and the peaking chitface page hit me ith' teeth with it. 1650 T. Bayly *Herba Parietis* 51 That peaking devill, jealousie. 1668 Temple *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 169, I mean not Virtue, in a peaking, formal Presbyterian Sense. 1689 Hickeringill *Ceremony-Monger* Concl. iii. Wks. 1716 II. 470 Not every sneaking Register and peaking Surrogate could send a Soul to Satan. 1871 W. Alexander *Johnny Gibb* xiv. (1873) 84 What Tam had said was..that 'Benjie was an orpiet, peeakin, little sinner'.

2. Emaciated, sickly, drooping, pining, peaky.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Peeking fellow*; ..a thin weazel faced fellow. 1706 Phillips, *Peaking*, that is of a sickly Constitution. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 8 Aug., Let. i, Poor Liddy is in a peaking way. I'm afraid this unfortunate girl is uneasy in her mind. 1823 Lady L. Stuart *Lett.* (1901) 325 She looks but peeking and has had a good deal of illness. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropshire Word-bk., Peaking*, ..sickly; drooping: said of young poultry for the most part. 'A wet May's bad for turkies; I've lost several, an' theer's more looks very peäkin'.

Hence **Pea·kingly** *adv.*, in a pining or poor way; **Pea·kingness**, sickliness, pining condition.

1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Ceincture*, They thinke their wiues liue peakingly at home, and pull strawes..or blow their fingers. 1727 Bailey, vol. II, *Peakingly*, sicklily, wearily. *Peakingness*, Sickliness, Unthrivingness.

Peakish (pī·kiʃ), *a.*1 [In sense 1 app. f. Peak *sb.*3 (also in Skelton), perh. associated with Peak *v.*1 3; in sense 2 f. Peak *sb.*2; sense 3 goes with Peak *v.*1 4, Peaking *ppl. a.* 2, Peaky *a.*2: see -ish1.]

†1. Slothful, spiritless (L. *ignavus*); stupid; ignorant, silly: an epithet of contempt, of which it is difficult to ascertain the exact meaning. *Obs.*

(In quot. *a* 1560 with play on Peak *sb.*1; cf. Peakish *a.*2)

1519 Horman *Vulg.* vi. 61 He is shame faste but nat pekysshe, *verecundus est sine ignauia*. *a* 1529 Skelton *Ware Hawke* 225 The pekysh parsons brayne Cowde not rech nor attayne What the sentence ment. *a* 1560 Becon *Jewel of Joye* Wks. II. 6 *Philem.* I trauayled into Darbyshere and from thence into the Peke... *Theoph.* I thynke you founde there verye peakeish people. *Phi.* Not so, I confesse to you that I founde there very good wyttes and apte vnto learnynge. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* II. i, I will see, if any [meat] be ready here at home, Or whether Iacob haue any, that peakishe mome. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 145/40 Peakish, *mimicus, a.* *a* 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 512 These dreamers dreame night and day,—otherwise to proue a sect or peakish order of Franciscans, etc.

2. Somewhat peaked or pointed. *dial.*

1749 W. Ellis *Sheph. Guide* 151 A peekish Head and Tail.

3. Somewhat 'peaky' (Peaky *a.*2).

1836 Smart, *Peakish..colloq.* having features that seem thin or sharp, as from sickness. 1900 Barrie *Tommy & Grizel* xxvii. 327 He was rather peakish but he had not complained.

Hence † **Pea·kishness** *Obs.*, spiritlessness.

1519 Horman *Vulg.* v. 55 He rebuked hym of hys dastardnes and pekishnes [*ignauiæ*]. *a* 1575 Pilkington *Exp. Nehemiah* iv. 11–15 Wks. (Parker Soc.) 436 God requireth not such peakishness in a man, that he suffer himself to be wounded, that by the law of nature alloweth every man to defend himself.

† **Peakish**, *a.*2 *Obs.* [f. Peak *sb.*1 + -ish1.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling that of the district of the Peak in Derbyshire.

In quots. 1592 and 1646 the sense may be 'rude, outlandish, remote as in the Peak'.

1592 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xlii. (1612) 201 Once hunted he, vntill the Chace, long fasting, and the heate Did house him in a peakish Graunge within a Forrest great. 1593 Drayton *Sheph. Gard.* iv. Her skin as soft as Lemster wooll, As white as snow on Peakish Hull, Or swanne that swims in Trent. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXXVIII. xlix. 1015 To preuent those Thracian theeves that they should not hide themselues within their peakish holes [*notis sibi latebris*] and ordinarie couert musets. *Ibid.* XLV. xxvii. 1219 After hee had seene the mouth of that peakish caue [*os specus*] into which they vse to descend that would haue the benefit of the Oracle. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xi, From thence he [Mersey] getteth Goyt down from her Peakish spring. 1646 Br. Hall *Balm Gil.* xiv. iii, A plain villager in the rude Peak..returns him this answer in his peakish dialect, Nay even put fro thee, my son.

Hence † **Pea·kishly** *adv.*, ? obscurely, ? remotely.

1567 Golding *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1593) 144 [He] led her to a pelting grange that peakishly did stand In woods forgrowne [*silvis obscura vetustis*].

Peakless (pī·klĕs), *a. rare.* [f. Peak *sb.*2 + -less.] Without a peak.

1859 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XI. 296 Turning his peakless cap hind before.

Peakrel (pī·krĕl). Also 7–8 **-rill, 8 -ril.** [f. Peak *sb.*1: cf. *cockerel, mongrel.*] An inhabitant of the Peak district in Derbyshire; also applied to horses, sheep, etc.

1681 Cotton *Wond. Peak* (1682) 18 Two hob-nail Peakrills, one on either side, Your arms supporting, like a bashful bride, ..And thus, from Rock to Rock they slide you down. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 78 The Peakrills, as they are called, are a rude boorish Kind of People; but bold, daring, and even desperate in their Search into the Bowels of the Earth. 1808 W. Marshall *Review* I. 523 The stock of the more southerly heathlands are native mountain sheep, of a light frame..and bear the name of 'Peakrils'. 1899 *Daily News* 31 July 8/7 The credulous tourist..fails to perceive at a glance the purport of the Peakrels humour.

b. *attrib.* Of or belonging to the Peak district.

1779 *Archæol.* V. 375 The weight of this pig [of lead] ..is..a proper load for a small peakril horse to travel with.

Pea·kward, *adv.* [See -ward.] Towards the peak (of a mountain).

1881 W. Wilkins *Songs of Study* 65 Look on the eagle wheeling up peakward.

Peaky (pī·ki), *a.*1 [f. Peak *sb.*2 + -y.]

1. Abounding in, or characterized by having, peaks.

1832 Tennyson *Palace of Art* xxix, Hills with peaky tops engrail'd. 1855 J. D. Forbes *Tour Mont Blanc* viii. 182 The peaky ridge just described. 1858 *Chamb. Jrnl.* X. 227 The sun approached the edge of the peaky horizon.

2. Peaked, pointed; peak-like.

1869 Macdonald *Settlement* (1877) 47 (E. D. D.) A .. face, with a peaky little bit of a nose. 1878 Lady Burton *Arabia*, etc. xii. 270 The Konkanis [wear] peaky slippers. 1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* XXXVIII. 251 A poor mongrel dog, ..with ragged ears, a peaky nose. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* 209 The peaky thoughtful countenance.

Pea·ky, peeky, *a.*2 *colloq.* and *dial.* [Connected with Peak *v.*1 4, and with Peaked *a.* 2, Peaking *ppl. a.* 2, Peakish *a.*1 3.] Sickly, feeble, wasted, puny; = Peaking *ppl. a.* 2.

1853 [implied in Peakyish]. 1873 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* XXVI. III. 16 A poor peeky, little sprouting crocus. 1881 E. J. Worboise *Sissie* ix, The second child has sickened, and the third is reported to be looking 'peeky'. 1889 Blackmore *Kit* viii, Peaky.

Hence **Pea·kyish** *a.*, somewhat 'peaky'.

1853 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* I. viii, Peakyish you feel, don't you?

Peaky, var. form of Pecky *a.*

Peal (pīl), *sb.*1 Forms: 4–6 **pele,** (5 **peell, peyll,** 5–6 **peel(e,** 6 **peeyle, pelle**), 6–7 **peale,** (7 **pale**), 6– **peal.** [ME. *pele*; in sense 1, aphetic f. *apele*, Appeal; in branch II, supposed to be the same word, but the evidence is not irrefragable; no other origin, however, has suggested itself.]

I. †1. = Appeal *sb. Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 302 For þere þat partye pursueth, þe pele [C. xx. 284 apeel, *v.r.* peel] is so huge, þat þe kynge may do no mercy til bothe men acorde. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiii. 78 (Harl. MS.) Þou shalt come afore my lord, and avow thi pele. 1471 *Paston Lett.* III. 19 Whech woman seyd to me that che sewyd never the pele.

II. †2. (?) A call or summons (e. g. to prayers, to church) made by ringing a bell; a stroke on a bell, or the ringing of a bell, as a call or summons. *Obs.*

a 1380 *St. Augustine* 1642 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 89 To euensong Men rongen þe þreo peles long. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 391/1 Pele of bellys ryngynge (or a-pele of belle ryngynge), *classicum.* 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 125/1 That the Baillifs..make ryng the comune belle III pele, to gedre the Comunes togedre. 1561 Bp. Parkhurst *Injunctions*, This shal be doon immediatlye after the last penle to euening praier. 1675 Ken *Man. Scholars Winch. Coll.* 4 Go into the Chappel between first and second Peal in the morning, to say your Morning Prayer.

3. The loud ringing of a bell, or of a set of bells; *spec.* a series of changes rung on a set of bells: see Bob *sb.*5, Change *sb.* 8 b, Grandsire 6.

1511 Fabyan *Will* in *Chron.* Pref. 8 Ringyng at the said obite, soo that oon pele over nyght be rong wt all the bellys, and oon pele upon the mornyng. 1512 in *Southwell Visit.* (Camden) 115 At my buriall a peeyle with all the bells. 1530 Palsgr. 253/1 Peele of belles, *son de cloches.* 1572–3 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 287 Ringers yt Ringed iij pelle when Mr. Hooper was buried. 1671 *Tintinnalogia* 102 This Peal of Grandsire..is the absolute foundation from whence the excellent Peal of Grandsire bob..had its beginning and method. 1671–1883 [see Grandsire 6]. 1787 *Europ. Mag.* XII. 434 The bells of the churches rung their dead peals during the day. 1812 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* IV. 444 The bells ring quick a joyous peal. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* XXXVII, George had the satisfaction, as the bell rang out its farewell peal, to see Marks walk..to the shore. 1879 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 334/2, 12 [bells], the largest number ever rung in peal.

transf. and *fig. a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 193 To haue her fauor and folowe her desire..rather then to haue a lowryng countenaunce, and a ringing peale, when he should go to his rest and quietnes. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* III. ii. 43 Ere..The shard-borne Beetle, with his drowsie hums, Hath rung Nights yawning Peale. 1636 Massinger *Gt. Dk. Flor.* III. i, My pockets ring A golden peal. 1761 Wesley *Husb. & Wives* vii. 2 Wks. 1811 IX. 86 The husband may..ring his wife a peal concerning her duty.

4. A set of bells tuned to one another; a ring of bells.

1789 G. White *Selborne* 321 The day of the arrival of this tuneable peal was observed as an high festival by the village. 1860 Froude *Hist. Eng.* XXX. VI. 33 First began St. Paul's,.. then, one by one, every peal which had been spared caught up the sound. 1872 Ellacombe *Ch. Bells Devon*, etc. i. 208 Sometimes a peal of bells is cast in harmony, in which case it is called a maiden peal, and no tuning is required.

transf. 1894 Fenn *In Alpine Valley* III. 61 A tiny campanula whose lavender bells clustered in a peal about the stem.

†5. A discharge of guns or cannon so as to produce a loud sound; esp. as an expression of joy, a salute, etc. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 13 A pele of gonnes gan they rynge. 1577 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1589) 157 The Castle discharged a peale of ordinaunce. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1341/1 The duke of Brabant..caused a peale of a twentie or thirtie thousand harquebusses to be shot off. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. Jas. II*, Wks. (1711) 36 The king..caused discharge a pale of ordnance together. 1833 Hr. Martineau *Three Ages* II. 68 The best part of this day's entertainments..was the peals of ordnance both from the vessels and the shore. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 347 The peal of a musket..was the signal.

6. A loud outburst or volley of sound.

1535 Coverdale *Jer.* iv. 19, I haue herde the crienge of the trompettes, and peales of warre. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 146 Still gazing in a doubt Whether those peales of praise be his or no. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Cranio* xii. (1656) 137 At whose command clouds peales of Thunder sound. 1670 Dryden *2nd Pt. Conq. Grenada* v. ii, Like the hoarse peals of vultures,..When over fighting fields they beat their wings. 1671 Milton *Samson* 233, I my self,.. vanquisht with a peal of words..Gave up my fort of silence to a Woman. 1697 Dryden *Alexander's F.* 126 Break his bands of sleep asunder, And rouse him, like a rattling peal of thunder. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 63 ¶ 7 Which very often produced great Peals of Laughter. 1848 Gallenga *Italy, Past & Pr.* I. 121 A peal of the organ is antiphonal to a flourish of trumpets.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *peal-book, -ringer, -ringing.*

1872 Ellacombe *Ch. Bells Devon*, etc. iii. 236 The peal book contains a record of peals.

Peal, peel (pīl), *sb.*2 Forms: 6 **pelo, peall,** *Sc.* **peill,** 6–8 **peale,** 7– **peal,** 8– **peel.** [In 1533 *salmon pele*: origin unascertained.] A name given to, **a.** A grilse or young salmon (now esp. one under two pounds in weight); **b.** A smaller species of salmon, *Salmo cambricus* (or *S. trutta*). (Cf. Günther *Introd. Study of Fishes* (1880) 644 Note 2.)

a. salmon peal.

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 The yonge frye,.. called lakspynkes smowtis or salmon pele. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 220 The Salmon peales or Sea Trouts, are a more light, wholesome, and well tasted meat. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. ii. 341 Salmon Peel are taken by dropping your Line, baited with a Brandling, gradually into the Hole. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 171 Salmon Peale..seems to be a Species of the Salmon.

β. peal, peel.

1577 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 657 Ten thowsand peill fischeis, killing and ling. 1587 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1009 Plentifull of samon, trout, peale, dace, pike, and other like freshwater fishes. 1623 R. Carpenter *Conscionable Christian* 89 The line sometimes breaketh too, when a Peale or great fish is to be drawne vp. 1758 Jago in Borlase *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 271 The Black-fish..head and nose like a peal or trout. 1851 Newland *Ferne* 33 *note*, Graul, called in the north a grilse and on the Shannon a peel. 1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict.* c. 109 § 4 Migratory fish of the genus salmon, ..known by the names..forktail, mort, peal, herring peal, may peal, pugg peal, harvest cock. *Comb.* 1903 *Longm. Mag.* May 41 When a man goes peel-fishing all day.

Peal, *v.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: (1 **pilian** (?)); 5 **pele,** *pa. t.* **pelyde, -id,** 6 **peil,** 7–8 **peal,** 9 *dial.* **peyl, peighl.** [Origin uncertain.

Cotgr. uses *peale* to render F. *piler* to pound or bruise as in a mortar:—L. *pīlāre*, already in OE. as *pīlian*; but *peal* could not answer phonetically to *piler*, esp. as it seems to be the same word that is often written in mod. dial. *pail* or *pale* (pēl). The inclusion here of sense 1 is therefore provisional. (See also Pell *v.*, Pail *v.*2, Pale *v.*5)]

†1. *trans.* To pound or bruise as in a mortar.

[*c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 114/25 *Pilurus*, uel *pistor*, se þe pilaþ, *uel* tribulaþ.] 1611 Cotgr., *Pilé*, pealed, beaten, bruised, crushed, pounded, stamped. *Ibid.*, *Pilement*, a pealing, pounding, stamping, braying, beating; a crushing, or bruising. *Ibid.*, *Piler*, to peale, pound, stampe, to bray, beat, or breake, in a morter.

2. To strike or beat with repeated blows, to batter, to pelt.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3042 Paysede and pelid downe playsterede walles. 1583 Stocker *Civ. Warres Low C.* III. 86 Fiftie or three score of them lustily charged then betweene the gates, and valyantly pealed them with harquebuze shot. 1592 Wyrley *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 54 Some one did weild A mightie stone, that head a peeces peild Of Lord Mucedent. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 144 Is it certain then that our Aspect is able to..Peal us with a Showr? 1735 Somerville *Chase* IV. 150 [A ram] Shall..with his curl'd hard Front incessant peal The panting Wretch. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Peyl*, to beat, to strike. [Cf. 1854 Bamford *Dial.* (Lancash.) (E. D. D. s. v. *Pail*), Aww pailt him weel.]

b. *intr.* To shower blows, to hammer *on*; *fig.* to 'pitch *into*'.

c 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 304 Pene plukke out þy swerde, & pele on hym faste. 1874 Walgh *Chim. Corner* (1879) 215 [Lancash.] They thunge't an' peel at one another full bat. 1884 Cudsworth *Dial. Sk.* 125 (E. D. D.) Just let me finish this bird cage, an I'll peyl intut an reight an' all! 1895 Clegg *Sketches* 429 Aw've had to peighl away like a nowman.

†3. *intr.* Of blows: To come or fall in a shower.

c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 502 So thikke þaire dynttis to-gedir pelyde, Thaire armours hewenn laye in þe felde.

Hence †**Peal** used advb. in *peale pelted*; **Pea'ling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl.a.*[1], **a.** see sense 1; **b.** haltering, beating, pelting.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 56 Now be we peale pelted from top of barbican hautye. *Ibid.* II. 59 Pyrrhus .. Downe beats with pealing thee doors. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 379 Apples must be gathered..in faire weather,..and that by hand without any pole or pealing downe. 1740 Somerville *Hobbinol* II. 155 On her pale Cheeks Ghastly he gaz'd, nor felt the pealing Storm.

Peal (pīl), *v.*[2] Now *dial.* Also 5 pele. [Aphetic f. *apele*, Appeal *v.*: cf. Peal *sb.*[1] 1.] *trans.* and *intr.* = Appeal *v.* (in various senses).

c 1400 *Langl.'s P. Pl.* C. III. 186 On poure pronysors & on a-peles in [*v. r.* þat peleth to] þe arches. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 391/1 Pelyn or apelyn, *appello*. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 594 in *Babees Bk.* 318 To A baron of chekker þay mun hit pele. 1648 *Chas. I's Messages for Peace* 120 What reason these men had thus to 'peale him. 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* verse II. i. i. 53 They peale one of another, shifting the sin rather than suing for mercy. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Peal*, to appeal, a shortened form. *Ibid., Peel off*, to appeal off..A happy man was he who could peel off from the militia.

Peal (pīl), *v.*[3] [f. Peal *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To sound forth in a peal; to resound.

1632 Milton *Penseroso* 161 There let the pealing Organ blow, To the full voic'd Quire below. 1719 Tickell *On Death Addison* 16 The pealing organ, and the pausing choir. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 258 There, Webster! peal'd thy voice, and, Whitfield! thine. 1841 H. Ainsworth *Old St. Paul's* II. 102 A loud clap of thunder pealed overhead. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 602 Behind it rode the body guards with cymbals clashing and trumpets pealing.

†2. *trans.* To storm, din, or assail (the ears, or a person) *with* (loud noise, clamour, etc.). *Obs.*

Perh. with admixture of sense of Peal *v.*[1] to batter.

1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* Concl. 62 They..never lin pealing our eares that unlesse we fat them like hoores...all learning and religion will goe underfoot. 1667 — *P. L.* II. 920. 1717 Fenton *Homer in Milton's Style, Odyss.* XI. Poems 114 To Woman's Faith Unbosom nought momentous; tho' she peal Your Ear .. Unlock not all your Secrets. 1719 J. T. Philipps tr. *Thirty-four Confer.* 158 Priests and People pealed me with Maledictions and Abusive Words.

3. To give forth in a peal or peals; to utter loudly and sonorously.

1714 Garth *Dispens.* v. (ed. 7) 64 Pestles peal a martial Symphony. 1745 T. Warton *Pleas. Mel.* 198 The many-sounding organ peals on high The clear slow-dittied chaunt, or varied hymn. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* I. 90 Loud thunder is pealed from the skies.

Hence **Pea'ling** *ppl. a.*[2]

1632, 1719 [see sense 1]. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xxix, The pealing thunder rolled onward. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 115 The pealing notes swelled through the lofty aisles.

Peal (pīl), *v.*[4] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Origin uncertain. ? Related to Peel *sb.*[2]] (See quots.)

1674 Ray *N. C. Words, Peale* the pot; cool the pot. 1703 Thoresby *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.), 'Peel the pot', cool it with the ladle, taking out and pouring in again. 1755 Johnson, *Peal*, .. 2. To stir with some agitation: as, to peal the pot, is when it boils to stir the liquor therein with a ladle. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss., Peal*, to pour out a liquid.

Peal, obs. form of Pall, Peel.

Peale meale, obs. form of Pell-mell.

Pea'ler. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Aphetic f. *appealer*: cf. Peal *v.*[2]] = Appealer, in various senses.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 39 Thenne put hym forth a pelour by-for pilat, and seyde. *a* 1425 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 519 Gunnildas nory karf the fals pelours hamme. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XXXII. (Percy Soc.) 159 Vyle peller, in lykewyse also, His tonge was scraped that he suffered wo. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Pealers*, appealers, applicants.

Pealite (pī·ləit). *Min.* [Named after A. C. Peale: see -ite [1].] A variety of geyserite, containing only 6 per cent. of water.

1873 F. M. Endlich *Let. to A. C. Peale* in *6th Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv. of Territories* 154, I wish to distinguish it as a well-defined sub-species of opal, and propose to name it 'Pealite', as you were the first to find and collect the mineral.

Peall, Pealok, Pealt, obs. ff. Pell *sb.*, Pellock [1], Pelt *sb.*[1]

Pean (pīn). *Her.* [Origin uncertain: identity with Pane *sb.*[2] has been suggested, but evidence is lacking.] One of the furs; represented as Sable powdered with 'spots' of Or.

1562 Leigh *Armorie* 121 The sixth doublyng, is called Pean, whiche is the field, Sable, and the pouders Or. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* I. iv. 14 This is blacke powdered with yellow; and in Blazon is termed Pean. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* iv. (ed. 3) 20, 4 Pean: Gold spots on a black field.

Pean, Peane, obs. ff. Paean, Pain; var. Peen.

Peanut (pī·nʌt). [f. Pea [1] + Nut.] The fruit or seed of *Arachis hypogæa*, or the plant itself, a native of the West Indies and West Africa, much cultivated in warm climates; the fruit is a pod ripening underground, containing two seeds like peas, valued as food and for their oil. (Also called *ground-nut* or *ground-pea*.) Also applied to allied plants of similar character (or their fruit), as *Voandzeia subterranea* of Madagascar, Africa, and S. America, and *Amphicarpæa monoica* of N. America (*hog-peanut*: see Hog *sb.*[1] 13 d).

1835 C. F. Hoffman *Winter in West* II. 206 Wrenching it from its roots as a Lilliputian would a peanut! 1886 A. H. Church *Food Grains Ind.* 127 Half the weight of pea-nuts is oil. *Ibid.*, Pea-nuts..yield a cake well adapted for feeding cattle.

b. *attrib.* *Peanut politics* (*U.S. slang*), 'underhand and secret tactics' (Farmer *Americanisms*).

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, Peanut-digger..Peanut-picker. 1887 *N. York Mail & Express* 27 May (Farmer *Amer.*), If the Governor would consent not to play peanut politics.

Peaon, variant of Peon.

Pea'-pod. [f. Pea [1] + Pod.]

1. The pod or legume of the pea-plant, which contains the peas. (Earlier name Pease-cod.)

1882 Ogilvie, *Pea-pod*, the pod or pericarp of the pea. 1884 Browning *Ferishtah, Two Camels* 7 Horse, ass, and mule consume their provender Nor leave a pea-pod.

2. Local name of 'a "double-ended" rowboat used by the lobster-fishermen of the coast of Maine' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

3. *attrib.* **Pea-pod argus,** collector's name for the butterfly *Lampides bætica*.

1898 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 6/3 The pea-pod argus..is so very scarce in this country that its title to rank as a British butterfly at all is doubtful. 1900 *Ibid.* 6 Mar. 8/7 Monotonous shades of an unpleasant pea-pod tint.

Peapon, variant of Pepon.

Pear (pēəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 1 peru, pere, 3 peore, 4–6 peere, 4–7 pere, (5 peyr(e, ? 5 pyre), 5–6 peer, 6 *Sc.* peir, 6–7 peare, pare, 6– pear. [OE. *pere, peru* = MDu., MLG. *pere*, Du. *peer*, LG. *peer, pêr*:—WGer. *pera*, a. late L. *pira, pēra* fem. sing., for L. *pira* pl. of *pirum* pear. From *pēra* come also It., Sp., Pg. *pera*, F. *poire*.

The mod. bot. L. *Pyrus*, is a med.L. corruption, connected by false etymology with Gr. *πῦρ* fire (Isidore) and *pyramid*.]

1. The fleshy fruit of the pear-tree (see 2), a pome of a characteristic shape, tapering towards the stalk; in the very numerous cultivated varieties much esteemed as a dessert fruit, or for stewing, etc.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* vii. (Z.) 20 *Hoc pirum* seo peru. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1191 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 140 Applene, & peoren, and notes also. 1340 *Ayenb.* 208 God .. nele þe yeue pere ne eppel ase me deþ ane childe. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 43 Appeles and peres that semen very gode, Ful ofte tyme are roten by the core. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* II. vii. (1541) 22 Peares are muche of the nature of appulles, but they ar heuier. 1634 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *The Washingtons* (1860) App. p. xvi, A jorney to Windsor for pares. 1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 631 The juicy pear Lies, in a soft profusion, scattered round. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 27 No one would expect to raise a first-rate melting pear from the seed of the wild pear.

b. In various similes and allusions; formerly as a type of something of very small value.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5722 Of þyne ne schalt þow lese no3t, þe worthy of a pere. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 73 It shulde not apeire hem a peere. 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* VII. lxii, Nor fortune without me anayleth not hym a pere. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. v. 103 As crest-falne as a dride-peare. 1700 T. Brown *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 93 His Body was as Rotten as a Pear. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* IV. xi, 'But is the pear ripe?' said the diplomatist. 'The pear is ripe if we have courage to pluck it', said Lord Marney.

2. The tree *Pyrus communis* (N.O. *Rosaceæ*), or other species with similar fruit; found wild in Europe and Asia, and widely grown in many varieties for the fruit (sense 1), which under cultivation becomes edible and rich-flavoured. More usually Pear-tree, q. v.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 82 Þe popeiayes .. On peren and pynappel þei ioyken in pees. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXIV. (W. de W.) 685 Pirus, pyre is a tree that heryth fruyte. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* VII. (1794) 73 The pear and apple are..two..species of the same..genus. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 200 In raising of standard pears for the orchard.

3. Applied, with defining words, to various other fruits or plants in some way resembling the pear: as Alligator *Pear*, Anchovy-pear, Avocado *Pear*, Garlic *Pear*, Grape *Pear*, Prickly Pear, Strawberry *Pear* (see these words); also **Hard Pear** (S. Africa), *Olinia cymosa*; **Vegetable Pear** = Chocho; **Wild Pear** (W. Indies), *Clethra tinifolia*; **Wooden Pear** (Australia), *Xylomelum pyriforme* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Batchelor's Pear, *Solanum*. 1880 *S. Africa* (ed. 3) 127 In these kloofs grow.. the Hard Pear..the White Pear. 1887 *Standard* 16 Sept. 5/2 The chocho of Jamaica, .. the pipinella, chayota, or vegetable pear of Madeira. 1889 in *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 25 May 6/6 The vegetable pears are an excellent substitute for butter.

4. *transf.* Applied to things resembling a pear in shape; *e.g.* the fruit or hip of the rose; a pear-shaped pearl used as an ornament. † *Pear of confession*, a pear-shaped instrument of torture (cf. G. *folterbirne*).

1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 4 The seedes within the peares of the Rose are..astringent. 1630 F. Constable *Pathomachia* III. iv. 29 Vnlesse thou confesse,..the Scottish Bootes, the Dutch Wheele, the Spanish Strappado, Linnen Ball, and Peare of Confession shall torment thee. 1690 Evelyn *Mundus Muliebris* 4 Diamond Pendants for the Ears, .. or two Pearl Pears. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlv. 150 Some beautiful Pearls..among them a Pair of Pears worth 50l.. Sterl. 1857 Gosse *Creation* 223 From the side of this 'pear' [*Botryllus*] another was developed by gemination.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pear-bin, -bud, -eater, -hoard, -leaf, -orchard, -pearl* (cf. 4), *-stock, -wood*; *pear-growing, -like, -shaped* adjs.; † **pear-apple,** a rough variety of apple: see quot. 1707; † **pear-bit,** a kind of bit for a horse (? shaped like a pear); **pear-blight,** (*a*) a destructive disease of pear-trees, caused by a bacterium (*Micrococcus amylovorus*) which turns the leaves rapidly brown; (*b*) a disease of pear-trees caused by a beetle (*Xyleborus*) which bores into the bark (*pear-blight beetle*, also called *pin-borer*); **pear-drop,** (*a*) a pear-shaped sweetmeat, usually flavoured with jargonelle-pear essence; (*b*) a pear-shaped jewel used as a pendant: see Drop *sb.* 10 e, a; **pear-encrinite** († -encrinus), an encrinite of the genus *Apiocrinus*, from its shape; **pear-gauge,** a gauge invented by Smeaton, consisting of a pear-shaped glass vessel and a hermetically closed tube, for measuring the degree of exhaustion of air in an air-pump (see quot. 1822); **pear-haw** = *pear-thorn*; † **pear-jonet, -jenet,** an early-ripening kind of pear (cf. Jenneting); **pear-louse,** a kind of plant-louse (*Psylla pyri* or *pyrisuga*) which infests the leaves and young shoots of the pear-tree; **pear oyster scale,** a scale-insect (*Aspidiotus ostreæformis*) infesting the pear-tree; **pear-plum,** name of several varieties of plum (? somewhat pear-shaped); **pear-quince,** a kind of quince with pear-shaped fruit; **pear-shell** (see quot.); **pear-slug,** the slug-like larva of a saw-fly, *Selandria cerasi* (*Eriocampa limacina*), which infests the leaves of the pear and other fruit-trees; also called *plum-slug, slug-worm*, etc.; **pear-sucker** = *pear-louse*; **pear-thorn,** an American species of hawthorn (*Crataegus tomentosa*); † **pear-warden,** a kind of pear: see Warden; **pear-wise** *adv.*, in the form of a pear; **pear-withe,** a West Indian and South American climbing shrub, *Tanæcium Jaroba*. Also Pear-monger, -tree.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 394/1 *Peere apple, *pirumpomum*. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 293 The Pear Apple is a curious pleasant Apple of a rough Coat. 1607 Markham *Caval.* II. (1617) 57 That bytt which is called the *peare bytt. 1881 Miss Ormerod *Man. Injur. Insects* (1890) 330 In America this species of beetle,..known..under the name of *Xyleborus pyri*, popularly as the '*Pear Blight' is..injurious both to Pear and Apple. 1658 J. Rowland *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1034 Such [caterpillars] as have sayl-yards, such as are called *Neustriæ*, *Pear-eaters. 1816 W. Smith *Strata Ident.* 30 That extraordinary fossil zoophite the *pear encrinus. 1843 Humble *Dict. Geol. & Min.* s. v., The pear encrinite is confined to the middle oolite. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 436 The degree of rarefaction shewed by what is called the *pear-gage. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* I. 155 The pear-gage..shows the true quantity of atmospheric air left in the receiver. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 603/10 *Piracium*, a *Perehorde. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. XIII. 221 Pees-coddes and *pere-Ionettes. *c* 1475 *Songs & Carols 15th C.* (Warton Cl.) 35 It wele non pere bern but a pere jenet. *a* 1822 Shelley *Fr. Wks.* (1888) I. 408 Her pointed and *pear-like person. 1881 Miss Ormerod *Man. Injur. Insects* III. 288 *Pear Oyster Scale..of the same nature as the Mussel Scale of the Apple. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* vi. 96 Those mighty *peare-pearles that waigh-down her eares. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* III. iii. 427 The stone of the *peare-plum-tree must be set in a cold place. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 265 Plumbs are..commonly cleft-grafted..one of the best sorts to graft them on is the Pear-Plumb. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 436 A smaller sort..called Struthea (i. *Peare-quince) and these do cast a more odoriferous smell. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Quince-tree*, Several kinds, as the pear-quince, the apple-quince, and the Portugal quince. 1758 Ellis in *Phil. Trans.* L. 446 This Toxicodendron, with the *pear-shaped fruit. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 7 A pear-shaped glass Vessel. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 227 It [gall-bladder] will have a smooth pear-shaped outline. 1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) I. 352 The species of *Ficula* are known from their shape as fig or *pear shells. 1887 G. Nicholson *Dict. Gard.* III. 57 **Pear Slug*, the larva of *Eriocampa limacina*. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 251 *Pear-stocks may also be raised of Suckers,..but those that are raised of Seeds or Stones are esteemed much better. 1881 Miss Ormerod *Man. Injur. Insects* III. 286 Jumping Plant-louse. *Pear-sucker. 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 61/2 As soon as the buds begin to burst in the spring, the Pear suckers leave their winter quarters. 1884 Miller *Plant-n., Crataegus tomentosa*. American Black-thorn or *Pear-thorn. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 12 Take *Pere Wardonys, an sethe hem in Wyne. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 111 Peare-Wardons .. are of all sorts of Peares the best and wholsomest. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 855/1 **Pear-withe*, a West Indian name for *Tanæcium Jaroba*. 1862 H. Marryat *Year in Sweden* II. 81 The pulpit of black *pear-wood. 1879 Baring-Gould *Germany* II. 359 Most of the carving was done in pear wood, which readily attracts the worm.

Pear, *v.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4–6 pere, 5 *Sc.* per, peir, peyr, 5–7 peere, 6 peer, 6–7 peare, 7 'pear. Aphetic form of Appear.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXX. (*Theodora*) 440 Pane god..Gert til hyme ane angele pere. *c* 1450 *Coventry Myst.* XIV. (Shaks. Soc.) 131 Loke þe fayl, for no dowte, at the court to pere. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* XI. 438 And sternys wp peyr began in to thair sycht. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lix. 204 There

was not so bardy a paynym that durst pere before the castell. 1568 T. Howell *Newe Sonets* (1879) 153 When Primrose gan to peare, on Medows bancke so green. 1599 Minsheu *Sp. Dict., Assomar*, to peere vp, to appeere, to looke vp. 1623 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *The Washingtons* (1860) App. p. xlviii, To the shepard at Elkington for moying, making, and ining all the hay..as peares by his bill 17 03 08. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* I. II. ii, They 'pear and then are hid. [1900 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Scotl., Cumberland, s. w. of Engl., U. S.]

¶ See also Peer *v.*, which in some uses continues this.

Hence †**Pea·rand** (**perand**) *ppl. a.*, appearing, apparent; *perand are*, heir apparent: cf. Parent *a.*[1]; †**Pea·randly** (**peirandlie**) *adv.*, appearingly, apparently; also †**Pea·rance** (**perans**), appearance.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlv. (*Cristine*) 7 Scho ves his perand are. 1382 Wyclif *Job* xxx. 8 In the lond not fulli perende [1388 apperynge]. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 273 Ane..quhome they thocht maist peirandlie to hane bene the King. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodora*) 132 For þu..in þis toun has rentis fare, And til haf mare has perans of are. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* v. 1004 Off mwne nor stern gret perans was thar nayne.

Pearce, obs. form of Parse *v.*, Pierce *v.*

Pearch, obs. form of Parch, Perch, Pierce.

Peare, obs. form of Pair *v.*[2], Pear, Peer.

Pearie, obs. form of Perry, pear-tree.

Pearie, variant of Peery, a peg-top.

Peark, obs. form of Perch, Perk.

Pearl (pɔ̈l), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 perle, peerle, 5 perl, (perll, perell, -ill, perril, 6 pearel, *Sc.* peirl(e, peirll), 6–7 pearle, 5– pearl. [ME. a. F. *perle* (also *pesle, pelle, pecle, pele*, 13–14th c., Godef.) = Pr., It., Sp., Pg. *perla*, Pg. also *perola*, med.L. *perla* (J. de Vitry, *a* 1244), *pella, perula, perulus*. From Romanic also OHG. *perala, berla*, MHG. *perle, berle*, Ger. *perle*, MLG. *perle, parle*, MDu. *pārele*, Du. *paarl*. Ulterior etymology unsettled.

Many identify the word with med.L. *pĕrula*, in Isidore *pirula*, dim. of L. *pirum*, Com. Rom. *pĕra* Pear, used in reference to shape. Others think *perla* altered from *perna*, the form in Neapolitan and Sicilian dial., and found in Sicilian Lat., in *Constitut.* of Frederick King of Sicily, early 13th c. (Du Cange), which they would identify with L. *perna*, ham, leg of mutton, also a leg-of-mutton-shaped marine bivalve, mentioned by Pliny. A dim. of the latter, **pernula*, conjectured in Du Cange (ed. 1762) is favoured by Gröber. Another suggested source is L. *pĭtula* globule, whence, by dissimilation of *l..l* to *r..l*, **pirula* (for which Littré compares Venetian and Veronese *pirola* from *pitula*). See Diez, Littré, Körting, etc.]

I. **1.** A nacreous concretion formed within the shell of various bivalve molluscs around some foreign body (e. g. a grain of sand), composed of filmy layers of carbonate of lime interstratified with animal membrane; it is of hard smooth texture, of globular, pear-shaped, oval, or irregular form, and of various colours, usually white or bluish-grey; often having a beautiful lustre, and hence highly prized as a gem; formerly also used in medicine. See also Mother-of-pearl, Seed pearl.

The chief source is the Pearl-oyster, *Meleagrina margaritifera*, of the Indian Seas, but pearls are yielded by many other marine, as well as by some freshwater shells, the pearl-mussels, *Unionidæ*.

[*a* 1259 Matt. Paris *Chron. Maj.* (Rolls) V. 489 Erat quidam lapis preciosus, qui dicitur vulgariter Perla.] 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1 Perle plesaunte to prynces paye, To clanly clos in golde so clere. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 12 Draf weore hem leuere þen al þe presciouse Peerles þat in paradys waxen. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 153 (221) Of o perle fyn & oryental Hyre white coroun was I-makyd al. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xiv. 158 The fyn Perl congeleþ and wexeþ gret of the dew of heuene. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 2 A margerye perle aftyr the phylosophyr Growyth on a shelle of lytyl pryhs. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xiii. 46 When he had founde one precious pearle [Wyclif, oo preciouse margarite]. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 290 A Chapelet of fine Perles that he ware on his hed. *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Sonn.* xlix, Thoght peirlis give pryce, and diamonds be deir. 1607 Dekker & Webster *Sir T. Wyatt* D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 129 Cheekes purer then the Maiden orient pearle. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 320 The Pearl is a Jewel supposed to be the Geniture of a Shell-fish..congealed into a very fair, transparent, Diaphanous, beautiful Stone. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* VII. 54 Whether pearls be a disease or an accident in the animal is scarce worth enquiry. 1883 *Fish. Exhib. Catal.* 77 Fancy Pearls, such as black, pink, yellow, grey; from Australia, South Pacific Islands, &c.

b. (without *a* or *pl.*) As name of the substance.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 207 Hiȝe pynakled of cler quyt perle. *Ibid.* 255 Set on hyr coroun of perle orient. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 45 The Sadles..With Perle and gold sowel begon. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxli. 273 A croune of gold pyght with ryche perle and precious stones. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 77 Why sir, what cernes it you, if I weare Pearle and gold? 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 380 There hath been a tradition, that pearl, and coral, and turquois-stone, that have lost their colours, may be recovered by hurying in the earth. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Mar* 1 Apr., A large *bouquet* of jewels, made like natural flowers: that is, the buds of pearl..the jessamines, of diamonds,..etc. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Compensation* Wks. (Bohn) I. 50 Like the wounded oyster, he mends his shell with pearl.

c. = Mother-of-pearl. Chiefly *attrib.*: see 17 a.

d. *Artificial pearl*, an imitation of the natural gem, made of glass, etc. *Blister pearl*, a flattish excrescence of pearl adhering to the shell. *Essence of pearl*, an imitation of mother-of-pearl prepared from the scales of the bleak.

1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 114 Whether my pearles be Orientall, or but of Venice. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reff.* iv. ii, The artificial Pearl made at Venice, consisting of Mercury and Glass. 1791 Macie in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 379 By adding the alkali to the bit of Tabasheer in exceedingly small quantities at a time, this substance was converted into a pearl of clear colourless glass. 1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 236 He then proceeded to line the interior surface of these with the powdered fish scales, which he called essence of pearl, or *essence d'Orient*. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 518 Italy also manufactures pearls by a method borrowed from the Chinese: they are known under the name of Roman pearls, and are a very good imitation of natural ones.

2. *Her.* In blazoning by precious stones, the designation of the tincture *argent* or white.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 56 b, The fielde is of ye Diamond, a Bonaze Perle, Unguled topaze. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. i. 5/1 He beareth Pearl, a Chaplet garnished. 1725 Coats *Dict. Her., Pearl*, being White, is us'd instead of Argent, by those who blazon the Arms of Great Men by Precious Stones instead of Colours and Metals. *c* 1828 Berry *Encycl. Her.* I. Gloss.

3. *fig.* Something especially precious, noble, or choice; the finest or best member or part; a fine or noble example or type.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 242 Art þou my perle þat I haf playned? 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 85 Also þis ȝere kyng Egebrede wedded Emme, þe perle and þe precious stone of Normanes. 1503 Dunbar *Thistle & Rose* 180 Welcome to be our princes of honour, Our perle, our plesans and our paramour. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 71 Our prettie Prince, the peirle of all this land. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* v. viii. 56. 1639 Shirley *Gentlem. Venice* I. ii He is the very pearl Of curtesie. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxxv, Ah, *benedicite*! how he will mourn over the fall of such a pearl of knighthood. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 114 Guinevere, The pearl of beauty.

b. Prov. *To cast pearls before swine*, to offer or give a good thing to one who is incapable of appreciating it, but may defile or abuse it. (From Matt. vii. 6.)

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 9 *Noli mittere* Margeri perles Among hogges. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 110 Þus comaundeth crist þat men schullen not ȝeue holy þingis to hondis & putten precious perlis to hoggis. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* vii. 6 Nether caste ye youre pearles [Wyclif margaritis] before swyne. 1533 Gau *Richt Way* 104 As the suine trampis the precious peirlis onder thair feit. 1645 Milton *2nd Sonn. Tetrach.*, This is got by casting Pearl to Hoggs. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxiii, Oh I do a thankless thing, and cast pearls before swine!

II. In transferred senses.

†**4.** a. The pupil of the eye; the crystalline lens.

1340 *Ayenb.* 158 Ase a-ye mi wyl nie be-honeþ to zyenne and o[n]deruonge ine þe perle of þe eye þe sseþþe of þe þinge þet is him be-uore. 1604 Wright *Passions* II. i. 48 If..some darknesse fall vpon the eyes, a dimme cloud is cast before the pearles thereof.

†b. A thin white film or opacity growing over the eye; a kind of cataract. *Obs.* or *dial.* [med.L. *perula*, Du Cange.]

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 251 Þon schalt se þan vpon his ize a whit þing as it were a peerle.]

1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xxi. 20 If crokid rigge, or bleer eyed; if whijt perle haninge in the eye. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 394/2 Peerle, yn the eye, *glaucoma*. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* cxxvi. (1612) 109 A certaine experiment to take away a fleame or pearle from the eye. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 55/1 For Catarractes or Pearles of the Eyes. 1666 Spurstowe *Spir. Chym.* 21 Physicians..who call..the white film which taketh away the delightful sight a Pearl in the Eye. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 62 It cures Pearls, Rheums, and often Blindness itself. *c* 1820 in *Sheffield Gloss.* (1888), *Pearl*, a cataract in the eye.

5. A small and round drop or globule resembling a pearl in shape or aspect; e. g. a dewdrop, a tear.

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 283 Pike not youre nose, ne þat hit be droppynge with no peerlis clere. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. Prol. 134 The plane pulderyt with semely settis sovnd, Bedyit full of dewy peirlis rovnd. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1213 Shee..wip't the brinish pearle from her bright eies. 1696–7 Lister in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 373 Small Transparent Pearls or Drops of a liquid Gum. 1704 Pope *Pastorals, Winter* 31 Now hung with pearls the dropping trees appear. 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 339 'Don't know', replied the boy, .. as he rubbed a pearl off his nose on to the back of his hand.

6. Rhetorically applied to white glistening teeth. Also collective: cf. ‡ ivory'.

1586 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* 34 Calling..her teeth Pearles, her lips Corall. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., Hymne to Venus*, Goddesse, I do love a girle, Rubie-lipt and tooth'd with pearl. 1775 Sheridan *St. Patr. Day* I. i, I believe I have drawn half a score of her poor dear pearls. 1824 Byron *Juan* XVI. cxxi, A red lip, with two rows of pearl beneath.

7. One of the bony tubercles encircling the bur or base of a deer's antler.

1575 Turbery. *Venerie* 54 That which is about the crust of the beame is termed pearles. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pearls*, the little Knobs on the Bur of a Stag. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xxv, You will discourse to your friends of the span, and the pearls of the antlers, and the crockets.

†**8.** a. *Pearls of Spain*: the white grape-hyacinth (from the shape of its flowers). *Obs. rare.*

1597 Gerarde *Herbal*, Table Eng. Names, Pearles of Spaine. 1629 Parkinson *Parad. in Sole* 115 Some English Gentlewomen call the white Grape-flower Pearles of Spaine.

b. An oat-like grass (*Arrhenatherum avenaceum*) with knotted or tuberous base: = Pearl-grass 2.

1886 S. A. Stewart in Britten & Holland *Plant-n.* 224 It [*Avena elatior*] is known in Co. Antrim as *Pearl*; the knobs at the base of the stem are the pearls. I have been informed that these 'pearls' are of great value as a cure for inflamed eyes.

9. One of several small white or silver balls set on a coronet; a similar ball as a heraldic bearing; also, a small white circle on a coloured ground.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. i. 4/1 The top of the circle set close together with Pearls or Buttons of Silver. 1707 Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* III. iii. 273 His [Marquis's] Coronet hath Pearls and Strawberry Leaves, intermixt round of equal height. 1725 Coats *Dict. Her., Viscounts Coronet* has neither Flowers, nor Points rais'd above the Circle..but only Pearls plac'd on the Circle itself. 1882 Cussans *Handbk. Her.* xiv. (ed. 3) 179. 1897 W. Morley *Cat. Stamps Gt. Brit.* 19, *1d.* pale lilac, 14 pearls .. *5s.*; *1d.* dark lilac, 16 pearls..*6d.*

10. *Printing.* Name of a size of type, formerly the smallest used, now intermediate between agate and diamond. This is a specimen of the type called Pearl.

1656 Blount, *Glossogr.* s.v. *Character*, The Printers .. names of their several sorts of Letters are 1. Pearl, which is the least. 2. Non-Pareil [etc.]. 1660 Fuller *Mixt Contempl.* ix. (1841) 223 The pearle Bible printed at London, 1653. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* ii. ¶ 2. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. v. 83 As this was..a greater advance to perfection, it..was designated Pearl. 1887 T. B. Reed *Hist. Lett. Foundries* 40 Pearl, though an English body in Moxon's day, appears to have been known both in France and Holland at an earlier date.

11. *Eastern Ch.* (rendering *μαργαρίτης*). A small particle of the consecrated bread: = Particle 2 c.

1847 Cdl. Wiseman *Unreality Angl. Belief* Ess. 1853 II. 406 In the Coptic Liturgy..after the division of the Host, the priest shall take one pearl (or particle) of the three above named. [1876–80 Smith & Cheetham *Dict. Chr. Antiq., Margarita* is a term for the particle of the bread which is broken off and placed in the cup as a symbol of the union of the Body and Blood of Christ.]

12. A small fragment or size of various substances: e. g. one of the pear-shaped granules into which molten metal cools when poured in drops into cold water; a small piece of clean coal; a name for a small pill or pilule, *esp.* a gelatinous capsule employed for administering liquid medicines in the form of pills.

1873 E. Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 191/2 Small articles are brightened in a long narrow bag, where they are put with copper pearls. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 230 Phosphorus, gr. ¼ in pearls of which three to six are to be taken daily. 1901 *Scotsman* 15 Oct. 4/8 (Of small coal) After being washed, the pearls are drained and elevated by conveyers to a hopper.

13. A degree of condensation and stickiness reached by clarified syrup when boiled for confectionery: see Pearled *ppl. a.*[1] 4.

1883 R. Haldane *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 152/1 There are 7 essential degrees in boiling sugar:.. They are:—(1) small thread, (2) large thread, (3) little pearl, (4) large pearl. *Ibid.* 162/2 Boil some clarified loaf sugar to large pearl.

14. Short for *pearl-moth*: see 18.

1832 J. Rennie *Consp. Butterfl. & Moths* 131–2 *Margaritia* (Stephens). The Variegated Pearl..Very rare..The Long-winged Pearl..The Sulphur Pearl [etc.].

15. Name of a kind of firework.

1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 13 June 10/2 The display included.. discharges of rockets and shells..and a cloud of pearls.

16. The colour of a pearl, a clear pale bluish-grey. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* = *pearl-coloured*.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2366/4, 6 pair of womens silk [hose] pearl, blew and green. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Dec. 1/3 He watched the first streak of dawn change from a thin grey line of pearl into a broad band of pink and amethyst.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **17.** a. attributive: (*a*) of pearl or pearls, adorned with pearls, as *pearl-bead, -broker, -chain, -collar, -colour, -sword, -wreath*; (*b*) made of mother-of-pearl, as *pearl spoon*; (*c*) in sense 5, as *pearl-cup, -dew, -drop*. b. objective and obj. genitive, as *pearl-cutter, -driller, -worker*; *pearl-bearing, -producing, -yielding* adjs. c. instrumental, as *pearl-besprinkled, -bordered, -crowned, -encrusted, -gemmed, -handled, -headed, -lined, -lipped, -set, -studded, -wreathed* adjs. d. parasynthetic, as *pearl-coloured, -hued* adjs. e. similative, as *pearl-blue, -grey, -pure, -round* adjs.; also *pearl-like* adj.

a 1821 Keats *Hyperion* II. 284 Like *pearl-beads dropping sudden from their string. 1667 H. Oldenburg in *Phil. Trans.* II. 431 *Pearl-bearing Oysters are not good to eat. 1827 *Butterfly Collector's Vade Mecum* 100 *Melitæa Euphrosyne*, *Pearl-bordered Fritillary. *c* 1610 Lady Compton in *Antig. Rep.* (1808) III. 438, I would have..6*000l.* for a *Pearl Chain. ..I am so reasonable. 1795 Coleridge in Cottle *Remin.* (1847) 15 Benevolence is the silken thread that runs through the pearl-chain of all their virtues. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Gemmé, Couleur gemmée*, a *pearle, or peacocke colour. 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 209 The best Milk is of a Pearl Colour. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* in *Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 40 His *pearl-coloured silk stockings. 1855 Bailey *Fairy Tale* in *Mystic*, etc. (ed. 2) 151 O'er the fields a *pearl-dew glistened. 1709 *Eng. Post* 21 Mar. Advt., Known to be a *Pearl-Driller by Trade. 1722 R. Beverley *Hist. Virginia* III. i. 141 At his Ear is hung a fine Shell with *Pearl Drops. 1824 Sir J. Bowring & H. S. Van Dyk *Batavian Anthol.* 143 Dews .. on the Roses lie, Whose leaves beneath the pearl-drops bend. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 520 A turtle-dove of Africa, .. her *pearl-gray plumage. 1901 *Wide World Mag.* VIII. 156/1 A *pearl-handled penknife. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xix. (1852) 275 Violet, rose or *pearl-hued. 1846 Browning *Lett.* 27 June (1899) II. 274

All your kindness is pure, entire, *pearl-like for roundness and completeness. 1879 Dowden *Southey* iv. 87 It is October that brings most often those days faultless, *pearl-pure, of affecting influence. 1552 Huloet, *Pearle seller, *margaritarius*. 1609 Markham *Fam. Whore* (1868) 45 That *pearl-set mouth. 1577 in *Archæologia* XIX. 296 Mending my *Pearle Spoons..ijs. vjd. 1642 H. More *Song Soul* II. App. xcix, Fair comely bodies,..rose-cheek'd, ruby-lip'd, *pearl-teeth'd, star-eyn'd. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Jan. 3/2 The City of London..contributing..the famous *pearl-sword with its splendid scabbard which Queen Elizabeth presented to the Corporation. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Pearl-worker*, a workman who cuts up mother-of-pearl shell, or forms it into buttons, papier mâché [etc.]. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xxi. (1852) 377 Like the pure *pearl-wreath which enrings thy brow.

18. Special combs.: **pearl-berry**, the fruit (a small drupe) of an evergreen rosaceous shrub (*Margyricarpus setosus*) often cultivated on rock-work; also the shrub itself; **pearl-bird**, (*a*) the guinea-fowl, so called from its white-spotted plumage; (*b*) the pearl-spotted barbet, an African bird of genus *Trachyphonus*; **pearl-bush**, a large handsome Chinese shrub (*Spiræa* or *Exochorda grandiflora*), bearing racemes of white flowers; **pearl button**, (*a*) a button made of a pearl; (*b*) a button made of mother-of-pearl or an imitation of it; **pearl-coated** *a.*, (*a*) *dial.*: see quot. 1828; (*b*) covered, as a pill, with a smooth pearly-white coating; so **pearl-coating**; † **pearl-cordial**, a cordial containing powdered pearl; **pearl-disease**, tuberculosis of the serous membranes in cattle; **pearl-everlasting**, the common white Everlasting, *Gnaphalium margaritaceum* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **pearl-eye**, † (*a*) cataract in the eye (*obs.*); (*b*) an eye of a pigeon or other bird, resembling a pearl; so **pearl-eyed** *a.*; **pearl-fish**, † (*a*) a shell-fish producing pearls; (*b*) a fish (*e.g.* the bleak) from the shining scales of which artificial pearl is made (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); **pearl-fly**: see quot.; **pearl-fruit** = *pearl-berry* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **pearl-glimmer** = *pearl-mica*; † **pearl-gooseberry**, a variety of gooseberry; **pearl-grain**, the grain or unit of weight by which the value of pearls is estimated; a carat-grain, one fourth of a carat; **pearl-hardening**, a preparation of gypsum used to give body and substance to poor paper; **pearl-hen**, the guinea-fowl; † **pearl-julep**, a sweet drink made with sugar of pearl; **pearl-lashing** *Naut.*, 'the lashing which holds the jaws of the gaff' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); † **pearl-mica**, an obsolete synonym of Margarite; **pearl-moss**, a name for carrageen (*Chondrus crispus*); **pearl-moth**, a pyralid moth of the genus *Botys* or *Margaritia*, so called from its shining appearance; **pearl-mussel**, a species of mussel bearing pearls; **pearl-nautilus**, the pearly nautilus; **pearl-onion**: see Onion 2; **pearl-opal** = Cacholong; **pearl-perch**, a sea-fish of New South Wales (*Glaucosoma scapulare*, family *Percidæ*), excellent for food; † **pearl-plant**: see quots.; **pearl-pottery**: see quot.; **pearl-powder**, a cosmetic used to impart whiteness to the skin; = *pearl-white*; hence **pearl-powdered** *a.*; **pearl-sago**, sago in small hard rounded grains; **pearl-side**, the name of a fish, the Sheppey argentine (*Scapelus Pennanti* or *Humboldtii*), having pearly spots on the sides; **pearl-sinter**, a synonym of Fiorite; **pearl-snail**, the pearly nautilus; **pearl-spar**, 'an early name for crystallized dolomite showing a pearly lustre, including also some ankerite' (Chester *Dict. Names Minerals* 1896); † **pearl-spice**, spice in small rounded grains; **pearl-tea**, gunpowder-tea (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **pearl-tree**: see quot.; **pearl-tumour**, (*a*) an encysted tumour, the surface of which is covered with white pearly scales; (*b*) a tumour in the brain, containing small calcified particles resembling grains of sand; (*c*) in cattle = *pearl-disease*; **pearl-weed** = Pearlwort; **pearl-white** *a.*, pearly white; *sb.* = *pearl-powder*: see quots. Also Pearl-ash, -barley, -diver, etc.

1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, *Pearl-berry. 1882 *Garden* 3 June 384/2 The *Pearl Bush, one of the finest of the Spiræa tribe. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Mar* 1 Apr., The.. ..waistcoat..should have diamond or *pearl buttons. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 119/2 Occupations of People..pearl-button maker. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 97 The makers of pearl buttons, also suffer from chronic bronchitis. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), **Pearl-coated*, a sheep with a curled fleece... The small globules of the wool are supposed to resemble pearls. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 2/2 A pill is a pill, no matter how beautifully it is '*pearl-coated'. 1883 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 8/4 Pill-making.—Wanted, a Person, who understands *Pearl-coating. 1750 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 550 Your letters ..have been my castor, *pearl cordial, and sal volatile. 1877 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVI. 770 The *pearl disease of cattle was recognised as a disease equivalent to tuberculosis. 1844 Hoblyn *Dict. Terms Med.*, **Pearl-eye*,..old ..name of cataract. 1891 *Daily News* 13 Nov. 7/1 The points were..good profile, the cere or ring round the eye, pearl eye, compactness, and good colouring. 1755 Johnson, **Pearl-eyed*, having a speck in the eye. 1864 Webster, *Pearl-eyed*..affected with the cataract. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 370 While the *Pearl-fish gaping wide doth glister, Much Fry (allurd with the bright silver lustre Of her rich Casket) flocks into the Nacre. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 72/2 Very little is known of the natural history of the pearl fish. 1847 Johnston in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 226 The grub[s] or larvæ of the Hemerobiidæ or *pearl-flies. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) IX. 486 Margarite, or Pearl Mica, called also corundellite,..*pearl-glimmer. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 321 To make Pearl Gooseberry Wine. Take as many of the best *pearl gooseberries when ripe as you please. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 279/2 The troy ounce contains 600 *pearl grains, and hence one pearl grain is 4-5ths of a troy grain. 1871 *Specif. Dann's Patent* No. 2237. 2 To obtain *pearl-hardening..for the manufacture of paper or papier mâché. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 340/1 Numida Meleagris ..the..*Pearl Hen, Guinea Hen, [or] common Guinea Fowl ..is..well known. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 404 Its use is for the making up of *Pearl Juleps. 1820 F. Mohs *Charact. Nat. Hist. Syst. Min.* 53 *Pearl-Mica. Rhombohedral. 1880 [see *pearl-glimmer*]. 1832 *London's Gardener's Mag.* VIII. 94 Sold in Covent Garden Market under the names of oak lungs, carrageen, or Irish *pearl moss. 1600–10 Sylvester *Woodmans Bear* lvii, Her knuckles dight With curled Roses, and her nailes With *pearle-muscles' shining scales. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* x. (1858) 201 When the river was low, I used to wade into its fords in quest of its pearl muscles. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. civ. 290 Cromel, ..some name it also *Pearle plante. 1864 Prior *Plant-n.* (1879) 179 Pearl-plant, from its smooth hard pearly seed, the gromwell, *Lithospermum officinale*. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 483 The *pearl pottery is a superb kind for elegant and tasteful ornaments, and is so much valued, that the workmen are usually locked up, and employed only on choice articles. The components of the clay are blue and porcelain clay, Cornish-stone, a little glass, and red-lead. 1632 Sherwood, *Pearle-powder, *margariton*. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Mor. T., Gd. Fr. Governess* (1832) 125 Ladies..who..wear pearl powder, and false auburn hair. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 294 Plumed, and trained, and spangled, *pearl-powdered, or rouged. 1883 *Truth* 31 May 757/2 The face of a lady properly pearl-powdered. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 313/1 Of this granulated sago there are two varieties, the common or brown sago, and *pearl sago. 1859 Varrell *Brit. Fishes* (ed. 3) I. 331 The designation of *Pearl-side is now substituted for that of Argentine. 1821 Ure *Dict. Chem.*, **Pearl Sinter*, or *Fiorite*, a variety of siliceous sinter. Colours white and grey. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 199. 1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 211 The shells of the *Pearl-snails are frequently cast ashore by the sea. 1807 Aikin *Dict. Chem.* II. 205 *Pearl-spar. 1843 Portlock *Geol.* 208 Calcedony..disposed on pearl spar. 1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 19 The primitive angle of pearl-spar is 106° 5′. 1470–1 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 216 *Perle-spice, *6d.* 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 620 *Pearl-Tree of Surinam, which is a kind of Euonymus. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pearl tumour*, a name for *Cholesteatoma*; also, for *Psammoma*; also, for *Pearl disease*. 1887 Nicholson *Dict. Gard., Sagina*..*Pearl Weed; Pearlwort. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 148 The white oxide of bismuth, now more generally known as a cosmetic under the name of *pearl-white. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Pearl-white*, a colour; a powder made from nitrate of bismuth, and sometimes used by ladies as a cosmetic. 1872 Symonds *Introd. Study Dante* 173 The pearl-white rose that opens to the rays of God's immediate glory.

† **Pearl**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Goes with Pearl *v.*[2] q.v.] A clearing preparation for wine.

1682 *Art & Myst. Vintners & Wine-Coopers* 3 If your Canary hath a flying Lee, and will not find down, draw him into a fresh Butt or Pipe with fresh Lees, and give him a good pearl with the whites of 8 Eggs, and beat them with a handful of white Salt. *Ibid.* 16 A Pearl for Muskadine. *Ibid.*, Then beat your Butt an hour; then put in your Pearl. *Ibid.* 43 The same Pearl serves for White Wine.

Pearl (pɔ̄ɹl), *sb.*[3] ? *Obs.* [perh. a transposed form of *prill*, *pryll*, a 15th c. var. of Brill[1]; but prob. associated in colour or otherwise with Pearl *sb.*[1]] A local name of the fish Brill.

a 1672 Willughby *Ichthyogr.* (1686) Tab. F. 1 Rhombus non aculeatus Squamosus, a *Pearle* Londinensibus. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pearl*, in ichthyology, a name given by us in the parts about London, to that fish which is called in..the west of England, *lug-a-leaf*. 1762 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 148 Fish brought..867 Brill or Pearl. 1803 Rees *Cycl.* s. v. *Bret*, The pearl..likewise obtains the name of bret in some parts of the country.

Pearl (pɔ̄ɹl), *sb.*[4] [app. another form of Purl, q. v.] One of a row of fine loops forming a decorative edging on pillow-lace, braid, ribbon, gold-lace, etc. Chiefly in Comb., as *pearl-edge*, *-loop*, *-purl*, *-tie*: see quots.

The oldest spelling seems to be Purl, app. connected with Purl *v.*[1], but whilst this has become established technically in the machine-made lace trade, popular etymology seems to favour the spelling *pearl*, prob. because the ornamental loops somewhat resemble an edging of pearl-drops.

1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 214, I could not always control a certain wandering inclination for figured patterns and pearl edges. If Mossy had an aversion to any thing, it was to a pearl edge. 1831 Porter *Silk Manuf.* 230 Ribands are frequently ornamented by having what is called a pearl-edge given to them. 1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* vii. 228 A 'pearl edge', or something similar, is sewn on by hand round every edge. 1869 Mrs. Palliser *Hist. Lace* iii. 26 The flowers are connected by irregular threads overcast (buttonhole stitch), and sometimes worked over with pearl loops (*picot*). To these uniting threads, called by our lace-makers 'pearl ties'—old Randle Holme styles them 'coxcombs'—the Italians give the name of 'legs', the French that of 'brides'. 1880 Jamieson, *Pearl*, a kind of ornamental lace used for edging; called also *pearl-lace*. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Pearl-purl*, a gold cord of twisted wire, resembling a small row of beads strung closely together. It is used for the edging of bullion embroidery.

Pearl (pɔ̄ɹl), *v.*[1] [f. Pearl *sb.*[1] or immed. a. F. *perler*, f. *perle*. Both in Fr. and Eng. the first part found is the pa. pple. (*perlé*, *pearled*), which may have been formed directly from the sb.]

1. *trans.* To adorn, set, or stud with or as with pearls, or with mother-of-pearl. (Only in *pa. pple.*)

c 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 65 A purs of lether Tasseled with grene [*v. r.* 5 *MSS.* silk] and perled with latoun. 1538 Elyot *Dict., Clanus* is a garment pirled [1545 pyrled] or powdred with spangles, lyke nayles heedes. 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 308 Ane cowip..with ane cover peirlit with cristallyne within. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 144 Women (seeing them so sumptuously pearled & bespangled). 1839 Bailey *Festus* iii. (1852) 25 The pictured moon Pearled round with stars.

2. To sprinkle with pearly drops.

1595 B. Barnes *Spir. Sonn.* lxxx, A morning-dew perling the grasse beneath. *c* 1595 Southwell *St. Peter's Compl.* 21 You..trees, With purest gummes perfume and pearle your ryne. 1632 Quarles *Div. Fancies* I. xviii, The Dew that pearls the morning grass. *a* 1821 Keats *Calidore* 90 The evening dew had pearl'd their tresses.

3. To furnish (a stag's horns) with pearls. Only in *pa. pple.*

1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 53 When the beame is great, burnished and well pearled.

4. To make pearly in colour or lustre; to suffuse with a pearly light or hue.

18.. Moir *Snow* xi, Chain up the billows as they roll, And pearl the caves with light. 1846 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. II. II. ii. § 14 All the other whites of his picture are pearled down with grey or gold. 1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. iv. 71 The peaked hills, blue and pearled with clouds.

5. To convert or reduce (barley, sago, etc.) into the shape of small round pearls.

1600, etc. [see Pearled *ppl. a.*[1] 3]. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1080 s. v. *Sago*, The starchy matter..is..pressed through a metal sieve to corn it (which is called *pearling*), and then dried. 1883 C. H. Farnham in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 383/2 The barley for soup is pearled in a large wooden mortar with a pestle shaped like a pickaxe.

6. To cover (comfits) with a coating of 'pearl' sugar: see Pearl *sb.*[1] 13. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1883 R. Haldane *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 162/2 They will be whiter and better, if partly pearled one day and finished the next. *Ibid.*, Put some of the prepared comfits in the pan, but not too many at a time, as it is difficult to get them to pearl alike.

7. *intr.* To form pearl-like drops or beads.

1595 Spenser *Col. Clout* 507 With siluer deaw vpon the roses pearling. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon.* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 62 A cold sweat pearld in dropps all ore my body. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Brewing*, It flushes violently out of the Cock,..and then stops on a sudden and pearls and smiles in a glass like any bottled beer. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 379 The perspiration pearls down your face.

8. *intr.* To seek or fish for pearls.

1639 [see Pearling *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 11/1 An Act specially dealing with the natives pearling. 1896 Kipling *Seven Seas, Lost Legion* (1897) 97 We've pearled on half-shares in the Bay.

† **Pearl**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Goes with Pearl *sb.*[2]; app. from Pearl *sb.*[1], in reference to clearness and pellucidness.] *trans.* ? To render clear and pellucid; to clarify (wine) with a clearing preparation.

1682 *Art & Myst. Vintners & Wine-Coopers* 10 As you pearl your Muskadine, so you must your Malmosey, but use not the Whites of Eggs.

Pearl, *v.*[3] [cf. Purl *v.*[1]] 'To edge with lace' (Jamieson 1880). See Pearled *ppl. a.*[2]

Pearl, variant of Purl *v.* and *sb.* in knitting.

Pearlaceous, occasional var. Perlaceous.

Pearl-ash (pɔ̄ɹlæʃ). The potassium carbonate of commerce, so called from its pearly hue. Orig. only in pl. *pearl ashes*.

α. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Ashes*,..divers sorts of ashes imported from abroad: as pot-ashes, pearl-ashes. 1776 J. Clegg in T. Percival *Ess.* III. App. 335 Into one vessel I put a small quantity of pearl ashes. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 321 It assumes a spongy texture, with a blueish or greenish colour, and is then denominated pearl-ashes.

β. 1765 Croker, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s.v. *Pot-ash*, The purity of pearl-ash .. points out the method in which it has been prepared. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 269 Take one part of the roasted Ore, 3 of Pearl Ash. 1866 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 160 This is the crude potassium carbonate, called, when purified by re-crystallization, *pearl-ash*.

Pearl-barley. [Cf. Pearl *v.*[1] 5.] Barley reduced by attrition to small rounded grains; used in making barley-water, broths, and soups.

1710 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 112. 2/2 The Pearl-Barley bears the Preference. 1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* II. App. 50 Pot or pearl barley. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 376/2 Barley.. prepared by grinding off the outer cuticle, which forms 'pot barley'. When the attrition is carried farther, so that the grain is reduced to small round pellets, it is called 'pearl barley'.

Pearl-diver. One who dives for pearl-oysters. So **Pearl-diving**.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 863 The greatest length of time, that Pearl-Divers in these parts can hold under water, is about a quarter of an hour; and by no other means but Custome: For Pearl-diving lasteth not above Six weeks. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 217 The fish that is said frequently to destroy the pearl-divers. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 392 Diemerbroeck relates the case of a pearl-diver, who, under his own eye remained half-an-hour at a time under water, while pursuing his hunt for pearl muscles.

Pearled (pɔ̄ɹld; *poet.* pɔ̄ːɹlĕd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. PEARL *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] + -ED.]

1. Furnished, set, or adorned with pearls; composed of or fitted with pearl or nacre. Chiefly *poet.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 126 Many a perled garnement Embroudred was ayein the dai. *a* 1568 *Wald my gud Ladye that I luif* 43 in *Bannatyne Poems* 658 With peirlit prenis of pacience, For hir wirschop to weir. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 834 The water Nymphs..Held up their pearled wrists and took her in. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* viii. (1852) 94 Within some pearled and coral cave. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* III. (1868) 31 Galatea..in her car of pearled shells.

† b. Containing or yielding pearls. *Obs.*

1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* III. (1618) 853 This pearled fish maintaineth the kinde thereof by the egges which it breedeth. 1619 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's*, etc. *Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* II. 976/2 Taking pearled Oysters.

2. Formed into pearly drops; dew-besprinkled.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* cx. ii, As thickly sett..As pearled plaine with dropps is wett. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. III. *Colonies* 427 To pearl'd Auroras saffron colour'd bed. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* vii. 1 Her weeping eyes in pearled dew she steeps. 1753 WARTON *Ode Approach Summer* 161 From pearled bush The sunny-sparkling drop I brush. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* v. (1875) 219 That lay of pearled tears is the wide-famed Lament.

3. Formed into small rounded grains; granulated.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVIII. xxiv, The Manna on each leafe did pearled lie. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 476/2 This pearled Nitre is good in all hot Diseases. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Jan. xviii, A honey-cake Of pearlèd barley mix'd with hydromel.

4. In boiling of sugar for confectionery: Brought to the degree called 'pearl'; see quots. and PEARL *sb.*[1] 13.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Pearled Boiling of Sugar (among Confectioners) is when after having dipt the tip of one's Fore-finger into the boiling Sugar and applied it to the Thumb, a small Thread or String continues sticking to both. ..This degree of Boiling may also be known, by a kind of round Pearls that arise on the top of the Liquor. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Sugar*. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 92 Boil four Pounds of Sugar till it be pearled.

5. Like pearl in colour or lustre; pearly.

1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 209 The red, and pearled, or white sort, called in English, Currans, produce Bunches, which are ripe in July. 1868 KINGSLEY *Christmas Day* 5 Red sun, blue sky, white snow, and pearled ice.

† 6. Covered with a pearly scurf. *Obs.*

1627 S. WARD *Woe to Drunkards* 6 To whom are all kinds of diseases, deformities, pearled faces, if not to drunkards?

Pearled, *ppl. a.*[2] [Cf. PEARL *sb.*[4]] 'Having a border of lace; ornamented with a worked border' (Jamieson 1825).

a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Spald. Cl.) II. 388 Haddoche prepairit him self noblie for death... He had on his heid ane white perllit mvtche. He had no cot, bot ane pair of blak breikis. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict., Pearled*, having a border of or trimmed with pearl-edge.

Pearler (pɔ̄ːɹlɔɹ). [f. PEARL *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] A trader engaged in pearl-fishing; an employer of pearl-divers; also, a small vessel employed in this trade.

1887 *Standard* 30 Apr., Unless the Colonial authorities look very sharply after the pearlers, they will soon exhaust the banks. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 534/1 He..had been in his time soldier, sailor, missionary, pearler, outlaw and mail-carrier.

Pea'rlet. *rare.* Also 6 perllet, 9 pearl-let. [dim. of PEARL *sb.*[1]: cf. F. *perlette* (*a* 1560 in Littré), It. *perletta* seed-pearl.] A little pearl.

c 1569 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) I. 271, 6*l.* for her half yeres wages for translating the Quenes perllets. 1841 T. J. OUSELEY *Eng. Melodies* 64 The infant dew..on every blade, Like pearl-lets shower'd. 1847 J. HALLIDAY *Rustic Bard* 38 Who circled his brow with pearlets white?

Pea'rl-fi:sher. One who fishes for pearls.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 218 Great heaps of shells .. left by the pearl-fishers from Panama. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* i. 4 He had practised it as a preparation for becoming a pearl-fisher.

So **Pea'rl-fi:shery, a.** the occupation or industry of fishing for pearls; b. the place where this is carried on, with all its apparatus. **Pea'rl-fi:shing** = *pearl-fishery* a.; also *attrib.*

1667 SPRAT *Hist. Roy. Soc.* 169 The Pearl-fishing is dangerous, being the Divers commonly make their Will, and take leave of their Friends, before they tread the Stone to go down. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 659 A Letter from Sir Robert Redding..concerning Pearl-Fishing in the North of Ireland. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 218 Having mentioned the pearl-fishery, I must .. recite a few particulars relating thereto. 1765 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 131/2 A very profitable pearl fishery .. in the river Spey in Scotland. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 123, I then engaged myself, with the other merchants, in a pearl-fishery, in which I employed many divers on my own account. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 2 Oct. 6/4 The pearl fishing trade of Northern Australia.

Pea'rl-grass. [f. PEARL *sb.*[1] + GRASS.]

1. The large quaking-grass, *Briza maxima*. [From the shape and aspect of its spicules.]

1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* I. lxiv. 87 In English they call it Pearle-Grass, and Garden-Quakers. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* XIII. xvi. 1166 The greatest white Spanish Quakers, or Pearle grasse.

2. = PEARL *sb.*[1] 8 b. Also *pirl-grass.*

1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XI. 374 Over-run with the creeping wheat-grass, known by the vulgar name of felt, or pirl-grass.

Pearliness (pɔ̄ːɹlinĕs). [f. PEARLY *a.* + -NESS.] Pearly quality or character.

1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* (1861) 121 Let me teach you to understand the heavenly pearliness of these lines. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 5 Dec. 6/2 That pearliness in which lies the greatest beauty of the human skin. 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 145 Let..our whole spirit, soul, and flesh, be sacred to His Humanity..,that through His Pearliness in us we may become His incorruptible and eternal race.

Pearling (pɔ̄ːɹliŋ), *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 7 -ine, 7–9 -in. [Goes with PEARL *sb.*[4], PEARLED *ppl. a.*[2]: see -ING[1].] A kind of lace of thread or silk, for trimming the edges of garments: also called *pearling-lace.* In pl. *pearlings*, edgings of this lace; also *transf.* clothes trimmed with it.

1621 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 625/2 That no persoun of whatsoeuir degrie sallhave pearling or Ribbening vpoun þair Ruffes, Sarkis, Neipkines, and Sokkis, except þe persounes before priuiledged; and þe pearling and Ribbening..To be of those made within the kingdome of Scotland. 1644 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1819) VI. 76/2 On everie elne of imported pearline of threid or silke betuix three and six punds .. oo 12 oo. *a* 1700 *Cock Laird* iii. in *Ramsay's Wks.* (1877) II. 222, I maun hae pinners Wi' pearling [*ed.* 1829 purlins] set round. 1724 in Ramsay *Tea.-T. Mise.* (1733) I. 89 Sae put on your pearlins, Marion, And kyrtle of the cramasie. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ix, Let Jenny Dennison slip on her pearlings to walk before my niece and me. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xxvi, Pearlin-lace as fine as spiders' webs.

Pearling (pɔ̄ːɹliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PEARL *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of PEARL *v.*[1], in various senses.

1. Seeking or fishing for pearls. Also *attrib.*

1639 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1817) V. 259/1 The patent..to James Bannatyne for the peirling. *Ibid.* 261/1 The article against Mr. Mellwillis patent of pearling. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 11/1 Their rations consist of only a little flour when they are engaged in pearling. 1887 *Standard* 30 Apr. 5/2 The most important of the Australian pearling grounds.

2. a. Formation into pearl-like grains or pellets; b. Coating of comfits with 'pearl' sugar: see PEARL *v.*[1] 5 and 6. Chiefly *attrib.*

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Caramel*, The Fruits being thus dispos'd on the Bottom and Sides of the China-Dish, a Pearling-Pot is to be used. 1839 [see PEARL *v.*[1] 5]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Pearling-mill*, a mill for preparing hominy, pearling barley, etc. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 161/1 A ladle..and a 'pearling cot'..This last somewhat resembles a funnel without the tube.

3. (See PEARLY *a.* 5 b.)

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Jan. 4/1 The perfect pearling of her runs equalled the perfection of a musical box.

Pea'rling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

† 1. Forming pearls or pearl-like drops. *Obs.*

1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 155 Her long loose yellow locks lyke golden wyre, Sprinckled with perle, and perling flowres a tweene. 1596 — *F. Q.* v. ix. 50 But rather let.. to fall Few perling drops from her fair lampes of light.

2. Fishing for pearls.

1894 G. BOOTHBY *In Strange Company* II. iv. (1896) 48/2 Numbers of white-sailed pearling craft dotted the bay.

Pearlish (pɔ̄ːɹliʃ), *a.* [f. PEARL *sb.*[1] + -ISH[1].] Slightly pearl-coloured or pearl-like.

1885 CLARK RUSSELL *Strange Voy.* I. xviii. 260 The bluish and pearlish tints you notice in oyster-shells. 1890 — *Ocean Trag.* II. xviii. 96 The pearlish gleam of canvas.

Pearlite (pɔ̄ːɹlɔit). [f. PEARL *sb.*[1] + -ITE[1].]

1. *Min.* Variant form of PERLITE, = PEARL-STONE.

2. *Metallurgy.* One of the forms in which carbon and iron are combined in cast steel: see quots.

1889 *Nature* 14 Nov. 37/2 Prof. Howe, of Boston,..even suggests mineralogical names, such as' cementite', 'perlite', 'ferrite', for the various associations of carbon and iron. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 752/1 This substance, which has received the name of pearlite, is an intimate mixture of thin lamellæ of ferrite and yet thinner lamellæ of a chemical combination of iron and carbon, Fe_3C, which bears the name of cementite. Low-carbon irons and steels are composed of a conglomeration of ferrite and pearlite, but when the carbon reaches about 0·8 per cent. the ferrite granules disappear, and only the pearlite remains.

Pea'rl-oy:ster. A pearl-bearing bivalve mollusc of the family *Aviculidæ*; *spec. Meleagrina margaritifera* of the Indian seas.

1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 169 The Pearl-Oysters are so very hard and tough,.. that they always throw them away. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 219 The pearl oyster.. was incapable of being eaten. 1863 C. R. MARKHAM in *Intell. Observ.* IV. 422 The pearl oyster..is not in reality an oyster at all, but is more allied to a mussel; having, like the latter animal, a byssus, or cable by which it secures itself to the rocks.

Pea'rl-she:ll.

1. A shell having a nacreous coating; mother-of-pearl as naturally found. Also *rhetorically*, something resembling such a shell.

1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* IV. 379 Her soft sleek slender hands.. With purest Pearl-shell had each finger tipt. 1887 GUILLEMARD *Cruise of Marchesa* II. 321 To send schooners to the northern coast for pearl-shell and gum-dammar. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 30 Oct. 5/4 The pearl-shell from which mother-of-pearl ornaments are made.

2. Any shell producing pearls; a pearl-mussel.

1788 REES *Chambers' Cycl., Pearl shell* or *gaper*. See Mya. [*Mya*..a bivalve shell gaping at one end...On being squeezed, they will eject the pearl.] 1815 JAS. ARBUTHNOT *Fishes Buchan* 32 *Mytellus Margaritifera*, Pearl Muscle, vulgarly called Pearl Shell.

3. *attrib.* Of or resembling a pearly shell.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Ode Astræa* xvi, Those five nimble brethren small Arm'd with Pearl-shell helmets all. 1894 S. FISKE *Holiday Stories* (1900) 215 Hattie, listening with all her pearl-shell ears.

Hence **Pea'rl-she:ller,** one who fishes for pearl-shells; **Pea'rl-she:lling** *sb.*, the collecting of pearl-shells: *adj.* engaged in this.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 11/1 Its timber and pearl-shelling industries. *Ibid.* 11/2 Cossack is the great rendezvous of the pearl-shelling fleet. *Ibid.* 28 Nov. 12/1 Pearl shellers ..working on the north-west coast of Australia with twelve schooners, seventy-five luggers, and 642 men. 1889 H. H. ROMILLY *Verandah in N. Guinea* 23 He has been everything—overlander, explorer, gold-digger, pearl-sheller. *Ibid.*, Reports of pearl-shelling and Bêche de Mer fishing.

Pea'rl-stone. The same as PERLITE.

1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 364 The same skilful analyst has found potash in Hungarian pearl-stone. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 102, I consider even the pearlstone as an unvitrified obsidian.

Pea'rlwort. A book-name for the genus *Sagina* of caryophyllaceous plants.

1660 RAY *Catal. Plantarum* 151 *Saxifraga Anglica Occidentalium* .. Pearlwort, Chickweed-Breakstone. 1787 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 215 *Sagina*. .. Chickweed-Breakstone. Trailing Pearlwort. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* (ed. 4) III. 186 Pearlworts, inconspicuous plants, with narrow leaves.

Pearly (pɔ̄ːɹli), *a.* (*adv., sb.*) [f. PEARL[1] + -Y.]

1. Round and lustrous like a pearl, as a dewdrop, etc.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 242 Whan Aurora, .. Sent on herbys the peerly dropys sheene. 1508 DUNBAR *Goldyn Targe* 14 The perly droppis schake in silvir schouris. 1646 CRASHAW *Poems* 113 The treasure of thy pearly dew. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xi. 342 The little pearly globe which we call a dew-drop.

b. Like pearl in appearance or lustre.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* VI. xviii, The siluer-Trent on pearly sands dooth slide. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* II. xi. 136 Casting its pearly seeds for the young to breed, it [the silk-worm] leaveth its silk for man. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xi. (1869) I. 232 Her teeth were of a pearly whiteness. 1811 PINKERTON *Petralogy* I. 380 Lustre, from glimmering to shining; between pearly and vitreous. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 393 A tough, pearly opaque membrane, termed the sclerotic coat. 1873 *Daily Tel.* 26 May 4/1 The pearliest complexions did not shrink from exposure to the morning air.

2. Abounding in, having, or bearing pearls.

1619 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's*, etc. *Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* II. 977/2 The flesh..or body of the Pearly Oyster. 1714 GAY *Ep. to Lady* 24 Here I..call'd the Nereids from their pearly cells. *a* 1821 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 355 Like to a diver in the pearly seas.

b. Abounding in, or characterized by, mother-of-pearl; nacreous.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 407 Through Groves Of Coral stray..Or in thir Pearlie shells at ease, attend Moist nutriment. 1714 GAY *Trivia* III. 197 The man .. that on the rocky shore First broke the oozy oyster's pearly coat. 1776 DA COSTA *Conchol.* 286 The Pearly Chambered Nautilus, or Sailor. 1822 OWEN (*title*) Memoir on the Pearly Nautilus.

3. Made of, set with, adorned with pearls or pearl.

1742 COLLINS *Ode to Liberty* 44 Deck'd with pearly pride. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 117 The pearly cup Meander gave me. *Ibid.* III. 212 Beside this old man lay a pearly wand. 1853 C. F. ALEXANDER *Hymn*, '*The roseate hues*', Oh! for the pearly gates of heaven! Oh! for the golden floor!

4. Of the clear greyish- or bluish-white colour of pearl.

c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 61 Beneath the eyes, the pleasing pearly tints are to be preserved, composed of verditer and white. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* iv. 53 The dressing room lamp shed a pearly light through the room. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxix, A costume of pearly grey.

5. *fig.* Exceedingly precious (like a precious pearl); of supreme (spiritual) purity or lustre.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 69 You are too much, too pearly, too precious a treasure. 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 148 We begin to long.. that we may be pearly and Christ-like throughout.

b. Having a clear, round, sweet tone.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

6. Comb., as *pearly-coated, -coloured, -teethed* adjs.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schism* 401 By night, the Moon denies to fading Flowrs Her silver sweat, and pearly-purled showrs. 1776 DA COSTA *Conchol.* 30 A pearly-coated Shell.

B. as *adv.* After the manner of, or in respect of, pearl or pearls.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 760 Here is a shell; 'tis pearly blank to me. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 193 The little bell-flowers, pearly blue. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 361/1 A pearly-lustrous material.

C. *sb.* in *pl.* Clothes adorned with pearl-buttons, such as are worn by costermongers. (*vulgar colloq.*)

1886–96 MARSHALL *Pomes fr.* '*Pink 'Un*', *Bleary Bill* 60 (Farmer) Oh! why are your pearlies so bright, bleary Bill? 1897 *Daily News* 27 Jan. 7/5 A sharp-looking urchin, wearing a complete suit of coster 'pearlies'.

Pearmain (pēəːɹmān). Forms: 5 parmayn, permayn(e, parment; 6–7 pearemain(e, 7– pear-main, (7 per-, pear(e-, pair-, pare-, peer-main(e, -mane, -mayn, 7–9 permain). [ME. a. OF. *par-, permain*, app. ad. L. **parmānus* of Parma: see W. Foerster in *Zeitschr. f. Rom. Phil.* 1899, XXIII. 423. In mod. Ger. *parmäne.*]

† 1. A variety of pear; app. the same as the WARDEN. *Obs.*

[1285 *Ld. Treas. Roll* 14 *Edw. I* m. 1 Walterus de Burgo ..reddidit ad Scaccarium cc. pira parmennorum et duo modia vini pro se et Galfrido de Fontibus..et Waltero de Billingeye..pro manerio de Runham quod de Rege tenent.] *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 647/29 *Nomina fructuum..Hoc volemum*, permayne. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 270/1 A Parmayn, *volemum*, Anglice a warden. 1611 [see 3].

2. Name of a variety of apple, of which there are many sub-varieties.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* III. xcv. 1274 Of the apple tree ..The sommer Pearemaine. .. The winter Pearemaine. 1602 in *Lyly's Wks.* (1902) I. 492 Wee haue jenitings, paremayns, russet coates, pippines. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xviii. 675 The Pearemaine, which to France long ere to us was knowne. 1663-4 Wood *Life* 2 Jan. (O. H. S.) II. 1 For a peck of peermanes, 6*d.*; given to Mary to fetch them, *id.* 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 287 The Russet Pearmain ..partakes both of the Russeting and Pearmain in colour and taste, the one side being generally Russet, and the other streak'd like a Pearmain. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 190/1 Hubbard's pearmain .. Autumn pearmain..Adam's pearmain.. Lamb-Abbey pearmain. 1875 Blackmore *A. Lorraine* III. vi. 81 A tempting and beautiful apple, a scarlet pearmain.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 646/10 *Hec uolemus*, permayntre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 270/1 A Parmayn tre (*A.* parment tre), *volemus* .. a wardentre. 1611 Cotgr., *Poire de parmain*, the Permaine Peare. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 395 It is grafted..vpon the Thorne or Quince-tree, and vpon the Peare-maine-tree. 1679 Blount *Anc. Tenures* 69 It is worth the observing that in King Edward the firsts time Permain-cider was called wine.

Pearmonger (pēəˑmɒŋgəɹ). [f. Pear *sb.* + Monger.] A dealer in pears. Usu. in alliterative phrase *as pert as a pearmonger*.

1565 J. Harding *Confut. Jewell's Apol.* v. v. 247 Here pricketh forth this hasty Defender, as peart as a peare-monger. *a* 1732 Gay *New Song on New Similies* 9 Pert as a pear-monger I'd be, If Molly were but kind. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 69 You are as pert as a Pearmonger this Morning.

Pears(e, obs. forms of Pierce.

Peart (pīət), *a.* Also 6 **peirt**, 6- **piert**, 9 **peert**. A variant of Pert *a.*, with lengthened vowel, found already in 15th c., and formerly occurring in all the senses; still widely used in the dialects, and sometimes as a literary archaism or localism in senses no longer expressed by *pert*; esp. **a.** Lively, brisk, sprightly, active; **b.** Clever, intelligent, sharp of comprehension. See Pert.

Pea·r-tree. Forms: see Pear *sb.* and Tree.

1. The tree which produces pears: see Pear *sb.* 2.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 37 Of gode pertre coms god peres. 1469 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 46 The frute of the seid pertre and of an appultre. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 111 Crowes.. That in our Peeretree haunted. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 214 He knew..For Fruit the grafted Pear-tree to dispose. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 945 The Common Pear-tree, *Pyrus communis* ... The branches are thorny..Under cultivation the thorns disappear.

2. The wood of this tree; pear-wood.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. xvi. 92 Smooth dry Box Wood or Pear-tree. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 134 Pieces of pear-tree or box.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 701 The pertre plaunte is sette in places colde. 1633 T. James *Voy.* Q, Old seasoned Peare-tree-wood.

Peary, variant of Peery, a peg-top.

Peas, obs. form of Peace.

Peasant (peˑzănt), *sb.* Forms: **a.** 5 **paissaunt**, 6 **paisaunte**, **peisa·nt**, **peysant**, **-aunt**, **pesent**, **-aunt**, **pezzant**, 6-7 **paysant**, **pesant**, **pezant**, 6-8 **paisant**, 6- **peasant**. **β.** 6 **paysan**, **-yne**, **peysan**, 7 **paisan**, **peasan**. [a. AF. *paisant*, in OF. *païsent*, *païsant*, *paysant* (12th c. in Godef.), mod.F. *paysan* (13th c. in Littré), f. *païs*, *pays* country :—L. *pāgensis*, sc. *ager*, the territory of a *pāgus* or canton, the country. Cf. It. *paesano*, Sp. *païsano*. The **β** forms here are conformed (more or less) to later Fr.

The OF. ending, *-ant*, *-ent*, is difficult. It cannot represent L. *-ānus*; French etymologists incline to refer *païsent* to an earlier *païscue*, formed with the German suffix *-inc*, *-ing*.]

1. One who lives in the country and works on the land, either as a small farmer or as a labourer; the name is also applied to any rustic of the working classes; a countryman, a rustic.

In early use, properly only of foreign countries; often connoting the lowest rank, antithetical to *noble*; also to *prince*.

a. [1341-2 *Year-bks.* 16 *Edw. III*, Hill. No. 13 (Rolls) 65 Vostre tenant..reseeit la rente par mayne des paisanz [*v. rr.* paysayns, paysains] et villeyns.] 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 73 The pore comons, laborers, paissauntes of the saide duchie of Normandie. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 46 The comen people and peysantz of the countree assembled in greate nombre. 1576 Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 57 The Peasant he should labor for their ease. 1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1199/1 The pezzants about gathered themselues togither, and set vpon him and his souldiers. 1598 Dallington *Meth. Trav.* K iv b, There is also the 'Subiect', that is, the poore paisant that laboureth and tilleth the fiefs. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 275 Heaven lies no more open to a Noble mans performances and merits, then a pezants. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* I. xxii. 85 There being a like fear of it.. in Princes and Peasants, in Gentle and simple. 1678 Locke in Ld. King *Life* 77 In Xantonge, and several other parts of France, the paisants are much more miserable. 1761 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 61/2 An address lately presented to the king of Sweden, by the speaker of the house of Peasants, assembled in diet. 1807 Wordsw. *Wh. Doe* VII. 313 Help did she give at need, and joined The Wharfdale peasants in their prayers. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* III. iii, What can it signify..whether a man be called a labourer or a peasant? 1869 Lecky *Europ. Mor.* (1877) I. i. 146 Had the Irish peasants been less chaste, they would have been more prosperous. 1878 Seeley *Stein* I. 433 Famished drudges.. who, if they cannot be called serfs, can still less be called peasants, for a peasant properly so called must have a personal interest in the land.

β. 1511 Guylforde *Pilgr.* (Camden) 64 They herde of the peysans and suche as they mette that alle thre Galeys were reiecte. 1523 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 39 Victuaylys .. that .. by the diligence of the paysans myght be convaide to the next strong holdys. 1550 J. Coke *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 66 (1877) 79 We knowe your commons be vylaynes paysynes, not able to abyde the countenaunce of an Englysheman. 1642 Howell *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 5 In France you shall see the poor Asinin Peasan half weary of his life. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* (1658) 91 A few miserable boors, or paisans. 1690 Lo. Lansdowne *Brit. Enchanters* (1779) 177 A rural dance of Paisans.

† **b.** With various inferential connotations: = Serf, villein; also boor, clown. *Obs.*

1550 Latimer *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI* P 3 They oppressed the poore. They made them slaues, pesauntes, villains and bondmen vnto them. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 25/16 A Pesant, *verna*, *seruus*. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 344 Defaced by a companie of bussardly pezantes. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 19 A number of pesants and varlets. 1613 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Pesant*, clowne.

† **c.** Hence, as a term of abuse (cf. *villain*): Low fellow, rascal. *Obs.*

c 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 94 The subiectes of france, in reproche of whome we call them paisantes. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 28 Base heardgroom, coward, peasant, worse than a threshing slaue. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. ii. 294, I will predominate ouer the pezant, and thou shalt lye with his wife. 1601 Yarington *Two Lament. Traj.* III. ii, Thou weathercocke of mutabilitie, White-livered Paisant.

2. *attrib.* **a.** Appositive, That is a peasant, as *peasant-proprietor*; † formerly, sometimes passing into adj.: Of peasant nature, base. Also derivatives of these, as *peasant proprietorship*, *peasant-proprietary* adj.

c 1550 Crowley *Way to Wealth* B iij b, The pore men (whom ye cal paisaunte knaues) haue deserued more then you can deuise to laie vpon them. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 576 Oh what a Rogue and Pesant slaue am I. 1702 Rowe *Tamerl.* IV. i. 1621 The Peasant-Hind, begot and born to Slavery. 1862 H. Marryat *Year in Sweden* II. 301 A peasant-boy loved the daughter of a rich Odalbonde. 1878 Jevons *Primer Pol. Econ.* x. 88 One of the best modes of holding land .. is .. peasant proprietorship. 1896 *Daily Tel.* 5 Feb. 6/7 This hardy race of peasant-farmers. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Mar. 2/1 The peasant-proprietary clauses did not work; rackrenting continued, evictions increased.

b. Of or pertaining to a peasant or peasants.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV* Induct. 33 This haue I rumour'd through the peasant-Townes. 1813 W. S. Walker *Poems* 64 Recent from toil, the weary peasant-train Reclined their languid limbs along the plain. *c* 1820 S. Rogers *Italy*, *Arquà* 34 Where in his peasant-dress he loved to sit. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 171 The Tuscan peasant-plays still performed in various parts of the province.

3. *Comb.*, as *peasant-shooting*, *peasant-born* adj.; *peasant-like* adj., like or proper to a peasant.

1600 Heywood *2nd Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 118 Peasant-like, vnheard-of treachery. 1703 Steele *Tend. Husb.* II. i, What a Peasant-like Amour do these course Words import? 1844 P. Harwood *Hist. Irish Reb.* 145 To check the system of torture, house-burning, and peasant-shooting. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 303 The room..was..partly peasant-like in its appurtenances and partly burgher-like. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Nov. 2/1 A grind of Greek grammar by night will not eliminate the peasant in the peasant-born.

Hence **Pea·santess**, a female peasant; **Pea·santhood**, peasant quality or condition; **Pea·santship**, peasanthood; a peasant community, a commune (Ger. *bauerschaft*).

1841 H. F. Chorley *Music & Manners* (1844) III. 88 Here were *peasantesses, presiding over their homely wares in enormous winged caps. 1889 tr. *Mme. Carette's Empress Eugénie* vii. 223 A handsome and strong peasantess was selected to nurse the Prince. 1830 *Examiner* 773/1 The homely dress she wore in the days of her *peasanthood. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 339 These prefecturates consist of parishes, and the parishes in them of *peasantships, which are properly small villages..in which many peasants reside together.

† **Pea·sant**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make a peasant of; to subject as a peasant, bondman, or serf.

1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. ii, But now (sad change!) the kennell sincke of slaues Pesant great Lords, and seruile seruice craues. *Ibid.* III. xi, That now poore Soule (Thus pesanted to each lewd thoughts controule).

Peasantly (peˑzăntli), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. Peasant *sb.* + -ly 1.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a peasant or peasants.

1569 Stocker tr. *Diod. Sic.* II. ix. 52 To pray and require suche paysauntlie slaues of passage and recourse. 1598 Dallington *Meth. Trav.* S j b, Vertue makes Nobility, for, there are noble Peasants, and peasantly Nobles. 1611 Cotgr., *Coterct*, .. a kind of peasantlie weapon vsed in old time. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* v. § 17 An opinion that it is a mean and peasantly thing for a gentleman to give himself the trouble of looking after his fortune. 1697 Collier *Immor. Stage* v. § 3 (1730) 145 This Peasantly Expression [Sack-wine] agrees neither with the Gentleman's figure, nor with the rest of his behaviour.

Peasantry (peˑzăntri). [f. as prec. + -ry.]

1. Peasants collectively; a body of peasants.

a 1553 Edw. VI in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. Collect. Records 70 The Gentlemen and Servingmen .. ought not .. to have so much as they have in France, where the Peasantry is of no value. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 74 In France, and Italie, and some other Parts abroad, where in effect all is Noblesse, or Pesantrie. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 55 A bold peasantry, their country's pride, When once destroy'd, can never be supplied. 1817 Cobbett *Taking Leave* 6 The Labouring classes..are called, now-a-days, by these gentlemen, 'the peasantry'. This is a new term as applied to Englishmen. 1841 James *Brigand* iii, His garb was unlike that of the peasantry of Savoy. 1903 W. Raleigh *Wordsworth* 172 The peasantry—if that word may be used without prejudice to designate all those who live on the land by their own labour.

2. The condition of being a peasant; the legal position or rank of a peasant (or German *Bauer*); the conduct or quality of a peasant, rusticity.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 46 (Qo. 1) How much low Peasantry would then be gleaned From the true seede of honour? and how much honour Pickt from the chaft..of the times. 1622 F. Markham *Bk. War* II. ix. § 2. 74 Colours so borne, shew Bastardy, peasantry, or dishonor. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 332 Else, as a Gentleman, you could have never descended to such Peasantry of Language. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 208 Whoever would appear at the Diet, must previously become a country-man, or assume the peasantry. 1824 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Blakesmoor*, Till, every dreg of peasantry purging off, I received into myself Very Gentility.

† **b.** A small territorial division in Germany (= Ger. *bauerschaft*); a commune. *Obs. rare.*

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 348 One hundred and twenty-one villageships [= *dorfschaften*] and peasantries [= *bauerschaften*].

Peascod: see Peasecod.

Pease (pīz), *sb.* Forms: 1 **pise**, (**piose**), 1, 4-5 **pyse**, 4 **peose**, 4-6 **pese**, **peese**, **pees**, 5 **pes**, *Sc.* **pess**, 5 (6 *Sc.*) **peise**, 6 *Sc.* **peis**, 6-7 **peaze**, 5-8 (9 *arch.*) **pease**; 6 **pees**, **peas** (also 7-9 in comb., and as pl. of Pea). *Pl. a.* 1 **pisan**, **pysan**, 2-6 **pesen**, 4 **peosen**, **-un**, 4-5 **pesyn**, 5 **pesone**, 5-6 **peson**, 6 **peesen**, **peasyn**, (**paysen**), 6-8 (9 *dial.* and *arch.*) **peasen**, **peason**. **β.** 4 **peses**, **-is**, 6 **peeses**. **γ.** 5-6 **pese**, 6- **pease** (as in sing.). [OE. *pise* (*piose*, *pyse*) wk. fem., pl. *pisan*, a. L. *pisa* (pl. *-æ*), late collateral form (4th c. in Palladius) of *pisum*, pl. *pisa*, a. Gr. *πίσον*, earlier *πίσος*, pulse, pease. In ME. *pēse*, pl. *pēsen*; 16th c. *pease*, pl. *peasen*, *peses*, *pease*. Through this reduction of the pl. to *pēse*, *pease* (identical with the sing.), which became at length in pronunciation equivalent to *pēs*, *peas*, the final sibilant was *c* 1600 taken for the plural *s* (*z*), and a new singular Pea 1 arose, q. v.]

A. Illustration of Forms. **1.** Singular.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (O. E. T.) 1208 *Lenticula*, piose. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 190 Sum pyse cyn hatte lenticulas. *c* 1050 *Cotton Cleop. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 432/25 *Lenticula*, pise. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5959 A pese nys worth thi riche slaunder. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 155 A wastour..counted pers at a peose [1377 B. VI. 171 pees] and his plouh bope. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5847 By Mahoun y nolde 3yue a pyse, for cryst ne al ys myȝte. 1390, *c* 1400 Pese [see B. 2]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 273/1 A Peise, *pisa*. 1530 Palsgr. 158 *Vne poyx*, a pees. 1580, etc. Pease [see B. 2]. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I. iv. § 2 Of the bigness of a great Peaze.

2. Plural (and collective).

a. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (O. E. T.) 1586 *Pisum*, piosan. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 180 Pisan..ȝesodena on ecede and on wætre. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virt.* 43 To eten benen and pesen. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 176 A potful of peosun. *Ibid.* 285 Poretes, and Peosen. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 648 *Cleopatra*, He pouryth pesyn vp on the hachis. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 45 Take boyled water..Sethe in þy pesone. 1523 in *Visit. Southwell* (Camden) 121 My tuffall of paysen. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* II. (1541) 25 b, Peasyn are muche in the nature of beanes. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 90 To take up peasen out of ye potte. 1545 Pesen [see B. 2]. 1553, 1573 Peason [see B. 1]. *c* 1578 Frobisher in *Proc. Rec. Comm.* (1833) 561 But one hoggsed of rottyn pesons wch hogges wolde not eytte. 1777 *Poor Robin* (N.), Cherries, gooseberries, and green peasen. 1829 Hone *Poor Humphrey's Cal.* May, This month Mackarel comes in season; And also reckon upon peason. 1880 Browning *Pietro of Abano* xliii, A taste .. which—craving manna—keeks at peason.

β. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 189 A potful of peses. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 71 Pesis ben divers from whete. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 915 Peeses, *pois*.

γ. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xi. 129 Thare groweth..ne benes, ne pese. *Ibid.* (Roxb.) xxvi. 123 Þai hafe nowper peise ne wortes. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 19 Take whyte pese and wasshe hom wele. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* (E. E. T. S.) 241 If ye fynd þar eale & peas & benys, & no noder meatt. 1479 *Acta Dom. Concil.* (1839) 46/1, iiij bolle pess. 1508 Dunbar *Flyting w. Kennedie* 115 Thow lay full prydles in the peise. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 10 Thy beanes .. wolde ranker grounde than pease. *Ibid.* § 12 Two busshels of gray pees. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 89 Sum vset breid of ry,..sum of peise or beanes. 1681 [see B. 2]. 1849 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 2456 Pease are sown by hand.

B. Signification. The earlier form of Pea 1, q.v.

1. The plant, Pea 1 **2.** With defining word, applied also to other leguminous plants, as *Everlasting Pease*, etc.: see Pea 1 3.

c 1000 [see A. 1]. *c* 1380 [see A. 2 **β**]. 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 625/13 Ordium, faba, pisa, [*glossed*] barlyche, beene, pyse. *c* 1425 *Voc.* ibid. 664/22 *Hec pisa*, pese. *Hec faba*, bene. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. viii. 80 In this contree [Perse] groweth a pese whiche is so hoot that it skaldeth the handes of them that holde it. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. P iij b, The herbe whiche groweth in woddes..with floures lyke vnto a pease. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 54 It yeldeth nothing els but Wheate, Barley, Beanes, and Peason. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 182 Caranances or Indian Pease. 1676 Grew *Anat. Leaves* ii. § 9 The Leaves of Beans and Peasen. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4) s. v., That sort called Pease

Everlasting, hath a very fine flower or blossom. 1795 Burke *Th. Scarcity* Wks. VII. 408 My ground under pease did not exceed an acre..but the crop was great.

2. A single seed, a pea (Pea[1] 1). *Obs.* or *arch.* Often used as a standard in comparison of size.

c 1000, *c* 1200, 1362, *c* 1385 [see A. 2 a]. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 275 He wol aveinward take a bene, Ther he hath lent the smale pese. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xiv. 158 Men fynden summe [Dyamandes] as grete as a pese. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 69 Make pylles of them to the byggenesse of pesen. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 215 As lyke as one pease is to an other. 1632 B. Jonson *Magn. Lady* v. v, I'll cleanse him with a pill, as small as a pease. 1649 A. Ross *Alcoran* 406 A Pigeon being by him taught to come and pick a Pease out of his ear. 1678 J. Phillips *Tavernier's Trav.* II. xv. 183 A few flat Peason, bruis'd, and steep'd half an hour in water. 1681 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 37 (1713) I. 240 Rebellion and Witchcraft are as like as two Pease. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* VIII. vi. (1727) 387 *note*, It grows bigger, to the size of a large white Pease. 1885-94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* Sept. ix, A little bleb, no bigger than a pease.

† **b.** As a type of something of very small value or importance. *Obs.*

13-.., 1362, *c* 1380 [see A. 1]. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2370 Loke quare it profet þam a peese, all þaire prond strenth. 1534 More *Conf. agst. Trib.* II, Al our penaunce without Christes passion wer not worth a pease. *c* 1550 R. Bierston *Bayte Fortune* A iv, Not worthy two peason. 1598 T. Bastard *Chrestoleros* (1880) 52 He learned Logicke and Arithmetique. Yet neither brauls nor ciphers worth a peaze.

c. *Green pease*, †*peasen* = *green peas*: see Pea[1] 1 b. Also the name of a variety green when ripe.

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 426 Take yonge grene pesen, and sethe hom. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 166 Green pesyn at viij[d] the bussell. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 133 There are three sorts of Pease.. the white-Pease, the gray-Pease, and the greene-Pease. The two first are vsually eaten greene before they be ripe. 1651-7 T. Barker *Art of Angling* (1820) 4 About the bigness of a green pease. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 191 Scarce have you tasted green pease or strawberries, before they are out of season. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Berkeley the Banker* I. v. 98 They were quite used to pluck green pease.

† **3.** *pl.* The eggs or spawn of fishes: see Pea[1] 4.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxvi. (Bodl. MS.), Þe female leyeþ egges oþer pesen. *Ibid.*, Alle þe egges oþer pesen [that] beþ itouched wiþ þe mylke of þe male schal be fisch.

† **4.** = *Issue-pea*: see Issue *sb.* 15. *Obs.*

1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* III. (1713) 718/2 *Pisa Rubra*, Red Pease...These are stronger than the former, and attract Humors more powerfully.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pease-bannock*, *-bloom*, *-blossom* (also *attrib.*), *-cart*, *-earth*, *-field*, *-haulm*, *-hull* (*-hole*, *-hele*, *-hule*, Hull *sb.*[1] 1), *-porridge*, *-pottage* (also *attrib.*), *-pudding*, *-rick*, *-stack*, *-swad*; *pease-fed*, *pease-like* adjs.; **pease-bolt** = *pease-straw* (*obs.* or *dial.*); †**pease-bread**, bread made of pease-meal; †**pease-earthnut**, the Heath-pea; †**pease-eddish**, **pease-etch**, pea-stubble: see Eddish 2, Etch *sb.*; **pease-hook** = *pea-hook* (Pea[1] 7); †**pease-hooker** = prec. (*obs.*); †**pease-loaf**, a loaf of pease-bread (*obs.*); **pease-make**, **-meak** (*dial.*), an implement with a long handle and a crooked iron at the end, used to pull up peas, = Meak *sb.*; **pease-meal**, meal made by grinding peas; also *fig.* a medley, 'mess' (quot. 1820); †**pease-rise**, **-straw**, **-stubble** = *pea-rise*, etc.: Pea[1] 7. Also Peasecod.

1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xvii, Breaking them [long fasts] with sour milk and *pease bannock. 1675 Lister in *Phil. Trans.* X. 391 They call the second sort the **Pease-bloom Damp*, because, as they say, it smells like Pease-bloom. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. i. 189 *Bot.* Your name honest Gentleman? *Peas.* *Pease blossome. [1774: see *pea-blossom*, Pea[1] 7]. 1807 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 355 Airing their .. pease-blossom breeches. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 45 With strawisp and *peasebolt, with ferne and the brake, For sparing of fewel, some brewe and do bake. 1674 Ray *S. & E. C. Words* 74 *Pease-bolt*, i. e. Pease-straw, *Ess.* *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 657/28 *Panis pisacius*, *pesbred. 1601 Dent *Pathw. Heaven* 91 Hee [the covetous man] will eat pease bread, and drinke small drinke. 1593 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 232 They mounted into the *pease-cart in Cheape-side and preacht. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 550 Neither is it ever sown upon the fallowes, but upon the *Pease-earth. 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 18 Astragalus..may be called in english *peaserthnut. 1693 Robinson in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 826 *Lathyrus tuberosus*, call'd .. Pease-Earthnut, digg'd up and eaten by the poor People. 1804 Duncumb *Herefordsh.* Gloss., **Pease-eddis*, peas-stubble. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Pease-errish*. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 47 White wheat vpon *peaseetch doth grow as he wold, But fallow is best. *Ibid.* 45 Fat *peasefed swine. 1716 B. Church *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 31 They..got..unto the Fence of Capt. Almy's *Pease-field. 1432 in Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 233 *Pesehalme *id.* 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 197 Cover with dry Straw, or Pease-hame. 1858 Glenny *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 223/2 Peas-haulm makes an excellent litter. 1674-91 Ray *S. & E. C. Words, Meag*, or *Meak*, a *pease-hook. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 209 They are now lost, or converted to other Uses, even literally to Plough-shares and Peas-hooks. [1833: see *pea-hook*, Pea[1] 7.] 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 57 Then doe wee seeke out our *pease-hookers, grinde them [etc.]. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. VII. 194, I sette 30wre patentes and 30wre pardounz at one *pies hele! [*v. rr.* pese hule, peese hole]. 1664 J. Wilson *Projectors* III, From the Pease-Hulls in the Kennel, the Invention of Shiping. [1717-: see *pea-hull*, Pea[1] 7.] 1629 Parkinson *Parad. in Sole* 338 Purplish *pease-like blossomes. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Lupin*, The Pease-like Sort of Seeds. [1774-: see *pea-like*, Pea[1] 7.] 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 166 Hongur..beot so þe boyes, he barst neih heore ribbes, Nedde Pers wiþ a *pease lof I-preyed him to leue. 1765 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 117/1 They fell upon [them] with such arms as they had, *pease-makes, hedge-stakes, etc. [1834: see *pea-make*, Pea[1] 7.] 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 469 Nothing but a *peasemeal of clishmaclavers. [1830: see *pea-meal*, Pea[1] 7.] 1842 J. Aiton *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 235 Give barley-meal or pease-meal, but not bean-meal. 1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 1566 They loue no *pese porrege, nor yet reade hearynges in lent. 1587 Harrison *England* II. vii. (1877) I. 172 Hewes .. as..pease porrige tawnie. 1669 Pepys *Diary* 7 Apr., This house being famous for good meat, and particularly pease-porridge. 1605 Armin *Foole upon F.* (1880) 38 In Lent, when *pease pottage bare great sway. *Ibid.*, Thus simple John..dyed the inside of his pocket, pease pottage tawny. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 20 [He] had much better chuse to live with nothing but beans and pease-pottage. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 33 ¶ 20 *Pease-pudding not boiled enough. 1841 J. T. Hewlett *Parish Clerk* I. 165 The roads were better, and not so much like peas-pudding. 1530 Palsgr. 252/2 *Pease reke, *pesiere*. [1766: see *pea-rick*, Pea[1] 7.] *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 154 *Un warrok de peys*, a *pese rys. [1780: see *pea-rise*, Pea[1] 7.] 1546-7 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 254 The *pese stacke that I have bought. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 156 *De pessas*, *pese stree. 1580 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 134 Choose skilfullie Saltfish..goe stack it vp drie, With peasestrawe betweene it, the safer to lie. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 375 An ox will eat pease-straw as greedily as he will hay. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 34 In some places they sowe theyr wheate vppon theyr *pees stubble. [1807: see *pea-stubble*, Pea[1] 7.]

† **Pease**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 3-5 paise(n, paye(n, 3-6 peyse(n, 4-5 pese(n, pees, 5 peese, (pesse), 5-6 pease, 6-7 peaze, (7 peece). [ME. *paise-n*, a. OF. *paise-r*, *paisie-r*, f. *pais*, Peace *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make peace between, reconcile (two persons, or one person *with* another).

c 1275 Lay. 8783 Þenche of mine neode And paise [*c* 1205 sæhtine] me wiþ Romleode. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 12029 Vor þis trespas He 3ef þe king tuelf hundred marc & ipaised was. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17083 Ur blisced leuedi nu be And pais us wit þi suet sun. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5362, I prai þe..pesse now my childire. *Ibid.* 5379 Þus ware þai bath pesed. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 215 He peased them & accorded. *a* 1652 Brome *Mad Couple* I. i. Wks. 1873 I. 2 He has..pece'd me with my Unkle.

b. *intr.* To make peace, be reconciled.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3371 Þo he adde dist al þat he wolde & ypaised [*v. r.* paysed] wiþ is fon. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vii. § 17 The two Kings peaced againe, and setled a new..league.

2. *trans.* To quell the wrath or hostility of, to appease (a person); to satisfy, content. Also, to calm the feelings of, quiet, pacify.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 12060 Shryfte..peseth God whan he ys wroþe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/1 Peesyn, or styllyn of wrethe. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 157/1 For to peas the comyns the Duke of Suffolke was exyled. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* XXVIII. 14 And yf this come to the rulers eares, we wyll pease him, and make you safe. 1548 Uoall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* Pref. 5 Whiche doeth so peyse the minde that it be not tossed. 1561 Norton & Sackv. *Gorboduc* III. i, Their death and myne must peaze the angrie Gods.

3. To make satisfaction or amends for. *rare.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 5570 And þey mowe peyse here dedys ylle.

4. To reduce to peace, set at rest, still, quell, appease (strife, wrath, etc.). Also, to quiet, calm, still, pacify (sorrow or violent feeling).

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 97 Þus gate was þat werre pesed. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Manciple's Prol.* 98 (Harl. MS.) For þat wol torne rancour and desese To accord and loue and many rancour pese [so *Corp., Lansd.*; *Ellesm. etc.* apese]. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 427 b/2 To pease alle dyscordaunce and stryf. 1541 Becon *News out of Heaven* Early Wks. (Parker Soc.) 49 Able to pease the divine wrath.

5. To reduce (a country or community) to a state of peace or tranquillity; to pacify.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 8372 (Göttl.) Þe kingriche..þu had gret malese For to stabil it and to pese [*other MSS.* in þin pes]. 1497 Bp. Alcock *Mons Perfect.* C iij b, Obedyence..peasith all y[e] worlde. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 70 (*Arl. Peace* c. 7) That realme..to be defended, peased and gouerned after right and equitie.

6. To reduce to stillness or silence; to quiet.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11549 When þe noyse was wel pesed. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4320 He sal trobel the se..And pees it and make it be stille. *c* 1450 *Ihesu, Mercy* 113 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 106 Ful gret clamour þan gon þou pese. 1526 Tindale *Acts* XV. 12 The multitude was peased and gaue audience.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become still.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4159 Sone as þe wedire wex wele & þe wynde pesid.

Hence † **Pea·sing** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

c 1275 Lay. 11664 Þe wise of þisse londe Makede paisinge [*c* 1205 hustinge]. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 268/2 For þe pesinge of diverse cleymes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/1 Peesynge, or qwemynge, *pacificacio*. 1629 Wotton *Let. to Sir E. Bacon* in *Reliq.* (1672) 445 The King of Spain, upon the peazing of his affairs in Italy..was resolved [etc.].

Pease, obs. f. Peace, Peise *v.* and *sb.*, Piece.

Peasecod, peascod (pī·zkɒd). Now *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: 4 pees-, 4-6 pese-, 4-7 pes-, 5 peys-, 4-6 -codde, -code, 5-7 -cod, 6- pease-cod, 7- peasecod. [f. Pease *sb.* + Cod *sb.*[1]] The pod or legume of the pea-plant; a pea-pod.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 279 Al þe pore peple pese-coddes fetien. 1415 Hoccleve *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 466 The worm for to sleen in the pesecod. 1522 Skelton *Why not to Court* 108 They may garlycke pyll..Or pescoddes they may shyll. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. iv. 52, I remember the wooing of a peascod instead of her. 1755 Smollett *Quix.* (1803) IV. 72 A post that will not afford victuals, is not worth a pease-cod. 1794 Coleridge *Parl. Oscill.*, One peasecod is not liker to another. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 220 The pea that may be extracted from a ripe peascod.

† **b.** In mock imprecations. *Obs.*

1606 Day *Ile of Guls* v. i. (1881) 98 Not come! a pescod on him! 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 218 Ho now! pescods on it, Crauford Lord Lindsay puts me in minde of him.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *peasecod-cart*; †**peasecod ale**, (?); **peasecod-bellied** *a.*, epithet of a doublet fashionable about the end of the 16th century, having the lower part stiffly quilted and projecting; **shotten-bellied**; (also **peasecod-doublet**); **peasecod boat**, a boat resembling a peasecod (cf. Pea-pod 2); **peasecod-cuirass**, a cuirass made like the *peasecod-bellied doublet*; †**peasecod-plum**, name of some variety of plum; †**peasecod-time**, the season for peas; †**peasecod-tree**, the Bean-trefoil or *Anagyris*.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 141 Thy tales taste all of ale. Not of *pescod ale, syr, my tales are not stale. 1846 Fairholt *Costume* 263 The long-breasted doublets..were carried down to a long peak in front, from whence they obtained the name of ''peascod-bellied' doublets. 1898 Visct. Dillon in *Archæol. Jrnl.* Ser. II. V. 313 The peasecod-bellied doublet is reproduced in steel. 16-. Davenant, Step into one of your *peascod boats, whose tilts are not so sumptuous as the roofs of gundaloes. 1715 tr. *C'tess D'Anois' Wks.* 374 You would have thought him some Draught-Horse taken from a *Pease-cod Cart. 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 413, I haue knowne thee these twentie nine yeeres, come *Pescod-time. 1611 Cotgr., *Anagyre*, the plant called Beane Trifolie, or *Pescod tree.

Peasen, peason, obs. or dial. pl. of Pease.

Peaseweep: see Peesweep.

Pea-soup. Also pease-soup. [f., Pease *sb.*, Pea[1] + Soup.] A soup made from peas. Also *attrib.* (chiefly in reference to its usual dull yellow colour and thick consisteney).

1711 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 21 Apr., I refused ham and pigeons, pease-soup, stewed beef. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 205 With a sort of pea-soup complexion. 1835 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 629/2 Mr. Effingham Wilson's pea-soup and porter dinners. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Mar. 2/3 A peasoup fog in March is going a little too far in the way of meteorological jokes.

Hence **Pea'-soupy** *a. colloq.*, resembling pea-soup (said esp. of a thick yellow fog).

1860 Russell *Diary in India* II. i. 6 Half-an-hour or so had passed away in a sort of dreamy, pea-soupy kind of existence. 1883 W. Sharp in *Gd. Words* Nov. 723/2 The 'pea-soupy' character so distinctive of those [fogs] in cities.

Peasse, variant of Peise *Obs.*

Peastone (pī·stōun). [f. Pea[1] + Stone *sb.*] A variety of limestone consisting of large rounded grains like peas; also called Pisolite.

1821 Ure *Dict. Chem.*, *Peastone*, a variety of Limestone. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xvii. 311 Pisolite or peastone when the grains are large and pea-like.

Peasy (pī·zi), *a.* [f. Pease *sb.* + -y.]

1. *Sc.* Abounding in or composed of peas, as *peasy bannock*.

2. a. Of the size of peas. **b.** Of the appearance, colour, etc. of peas or pease-meal.

1778 Pryce *Min. Cornub.* Gloss. s.v. *Jigging*, In the Lead Mines, the Jigged Ore goes by the name of *Peasy*. 1812 Souter *Surv. Banffsh.* 57 A granite, called *peasywhin*, is found in large blocks near the surface of the moors.

Peat[1] (pēt). Forms: 3-6 pete, (5-6 pett, 5-7 pet), 5-9 peet, 6-7 *Sc.* peit(t, 6- peat. [In 13th c. *pete*, in Anglo-L. *peta*, known from *c* 1200 in Scoto-Latin documents, where, like the associated *turba* 'turf', it was app. from the vernacular. Origin unknown; see *Note* below.]

1. (With *a* and *pl.*) A piece of the substance described in sense 2, cut of a convenient form and size for use as fuel, usually roughly brick-shaped. (Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.*)

[*c* 1200 in *Liber de Melros* (Bann. Cl.) 76 Tantum terre mee ..ubi sufficienter possint exsiccare petas suas et..liberum transitum..ad ipsas petas abducendas. 1262 in *Charters &c. of Peebles* (1872) 5 Jurati dixerunt quod burgenses de Peblys foderunt petas suas in peturia de Waltamshope. 1278 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 488 Henrico de Horneby et Emerico ad petas fodiendas et cariandas, 6*os.* 1299 *Ibid.* 500 In 163 carratis petarum cariandis 39*s.* 8*d.*] 1333 *Patent Roll 7 Edw. III*, I. m. 24 Redditum octo carectarum turbarum que dicuntur petes cum pert' in Skypwyth. *c* 1400 *Burgh Laws* c. 35 (*Sc. Stat.* I) Na man aw to punde..þaim nt bryngis wodd or petys bot for wodd or petys. 1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 344 Item, for petis and colis to the schip..viij*s.* vj*d.* 1538 Leland *Itin.* V. 91 Oftentimes in diggin in this Mosse for Petes or Turves they finde the hole Trees. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXXII. 19 With Peittis, with Turuis, and mony turse of Hedder. 1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* 182 Those that are first cut vp, are called *Turffes* of the vpper part, and such as are taken downward, are called *Peates*. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 542 It yeeldeth Pets in the mores. 1710 in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 300 It does now afford good Peats. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxix, I often wish there was a het peat doun their throats. 1873 Black *Fr. Thule* i, He stirred up the blazing peats in the fire-place. *Ibid.* xviii, I asked you to bring one peat, and of course you brought two.

† **b.** A turf or sod in general. *Obs.*

1570 Levins *Manip.* 212/16 A Peate, *cespes*. 1612 Heywood

Apol. for Actors I. 22 Of turfe and heathy sods to make their seates, Framed, in degrees, of earth and mossy peates. 1638-48 G. Daniel *Eclog.* i. 314 Their Corps are Covered with green Peats, The place full sett with flowers.

2. Vegetable matter decomposed by water and partially carbonized by chemical change, often forming bogs or 'mosses' of large extent, whence it is dug or cut out, and 'made' into peats (in sense 1).

1428 in Sir W. Fraser *Wemyss of W.* (1888) II. 56 To wyn and ger laboure..turfe pete and hathir..quharsumeuir thai may be fundin wythin the said landis. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 775 Turfe and Peat and Cow-sheards are cheape Fuel. 1652 French *Yorksh. Spa* i. 2 An unctuous bituminous earth, which the country People cut.., making Turfe, and Peate thereof. 1754 Burt *Lett. N. Scotl.* xviii, In digging of Peat, there have been found Fir-trees of a good magnitude. 1803 Walker in *Trans. Highl. Soc. Scot.* II. 3 Peat is a word used in Scotland and the north of England, but seldom to be found, till of late years, in English authors. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 233 Accumulations of partially decomposed vegetable matter form the substance known as peat or turf.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. attributive, as *peat-barrow, -bed, -brick, -charcoal, -coke, -creel, -dealer, -earth, -fire, -fuel, -gas, -ground, -knife, -marsh, -moor, -mould, -mud, -pit, -smoke, -soil, -swamp, -wain, -water*; b. objective and obj. genitive, as *peat-caster, -casting, -cutter, -cutting, -digger, -fitter, -making*; c. instrumental, as *peat-coloured, -roofed, -smoked* adjs. For other combinations, with many illustrative examples, see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1886 A. Winchell *Walks Geol. Field* 245 Spread it over the whole vast *peat-bed. 1897 R. Munro *Prehist. Probl.* 254 A machine for making *peat-bricks. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 353/1 Incorporating pitch or rosin melted in a cauldron with as much of the *peat-charcoal ground to powder as will form a tough doughy mass, which is then moulded into bricks. 1870 (*title*) On the Economical Production of Peat and Peat-Charcoal. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* 228 *Peat-coloured streams splashed down these valleys. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 192 Breking of thair *peit creillis and sleddis. 1756 Collet in *Phil. Trans.* L. 114 No body happened to be there at that time but the *peat-cutters. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 127 The said Trees are .. found very seldom unless in this *Peat-Earth. 1754 Burt *Lett. N. Scotl.* xvi, My Landlady sat..by a little *peat-fire in the middle of the Hutt. 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* xix, Over the peat fire sat a very old man. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 109 Digging and curing *peat-fuel upon Dartmoor. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* iv. 64 Oars, scythes, harpoons,..*peat-knives, and hay-forks. 1884 A. Campbell *Rec. Argyll* 310 The people would be all off at *peat-making. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 82 The squamose Covers of the Germina or Buds..are found in..many *Peat Marshes. 1832 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 215 In June, 1747, the body of a woman was found six feet deep, in a *peat-moor in the Isle of Axholm. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxvi. 372 It appeared as if *peat-mould had been strewn over it. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lxvii, Poor old Janet, bent double with age and bleared with *peat-smoke. 1896 N. Munro *Lost Pibroch* 19 The step-mother .. with hate in her *peat-smoked face. 1578 *Knaresborough Wills* I. 133 Thre *peate waynes.

d. Special Comb.: **peat-ash**, the ash of burnt peat; **peat-bank**, a bank from which peats are cut; **peat-bog**, a bog composed of peat; **peat-coal**, a soft earthy lignite; †**peat-cote**, = *peat-house*; **peat-flannel**, flannel with peat in its contexture; **peat-hag**, broken ground whence peats have been dug: see Hag *sb.*[4]; **peat-house**, an outhouse in which peats are stored; **peat-machine**, a machine for grinding peat and pressing it into 'bricks' for fuel; **peatman**, a man who digs, dries, or sells peats for fuel; **peat-marl**: see Marl *sb.*[1] 1 c; †**peat-mire**, a miry peat-bog; **peat-pan**: cf. Pan *sb.*[1] 8, quot. 1875; **peat-pot**, a hole out of which peats have been dug and in which water has collected; **peat-road**, a rough track on a mountain-side for the hauling down of peats; **peat-spade**, a spade made of a shape for cutting and 'casting' peats; **peat-stack**, a stack of peats built up to dry for fuel; **peat-wool**, wool impregnated with peat; also *attrib.* Also Peat-moss, -reek.

1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 70 Turf and *Peat-ashes must needs be very rich. 1887 Mrs. Saxby *Lads of Lunda* (1888) 198 A snow-wreath .. filled one of the *peat-banks, a pit some six feet deep. 1775 Lightfoot *Flora Scot.* 219 Andromeda .. in *peat-bogs in the Lowlands not unfrequent. 1832 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 213 A considerable portion of the European peat-bogs are evidently not more ancient than the age of Julius Cæsar. 1859-65 Page *Geol. Terms* 282 Lignite beds..others soft and earthy, and known as '*peat-coal'. 1898 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Mar. 187/2 '*Peat flannel'—for so it is called—is a fine, delicately shaded flannel, containing a considerable portion of peat in its contexture. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xii, Warstling wi' hunger and cauld .. upon wet brae-sides, *peat-hags, and flow-mosses. 1842 G. Turnbull in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 8 Brown barren moors, varied with peat-hags and covers of whins and of broom. 1339-40 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 538 Super reparacione del *Pethouse. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 320 Within the peithous of the neddir bailye. 1899 Crockett *Kit Kennedy* 149 Betty Landsborough .. set him to chop wood, and stack it in the little peat-house. 1821 *Examiner* 1 Apr. 207/2 As James Johnstone, *peatman, was levelling moss. 1479 *Priory of Hexham* (Surtees No. 46) 51 Habent communam de *Petmyre .. ad fodiendum et capiendum inde petas. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), **Peeat-pan*, a very hard stratum below the peeat, impregnated with iron, impervious to water.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xxiv. 46 And hyd thame in a *pete-pot all. 1721 Kelly *Sc. Prov.* 268 Out of the Peat-Pot into the Mire. 1800 A. Carlyle *Autobiog.* 28 Their eldest son..having missed the road.., fell into a peat pot, as it is called, and was drowned. 1872 Jenkinson *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 121 Mount the hill by a *peat-road, which leads to Eel Tarn. 1573 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 242 A gavelocke, ij hacks, iij *peatspades, ij flainge spades, a garthe spade, vijs. 1802 C. Finolater *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 208 The peat-spade is furnished with a triangular cutting mouth, as also, with a cutting wing on the right side, .. to cut the half decayed wood found mixed with the moss. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 577 Certane boussis, barnis and *peitstakis. 1802 Scott *Let. to Ellis* in *Lockhart*, The formidable hardships of sleeping upon peat stacks. 1898 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Mar. 187/1 *Peat-wool dressing. This surgical wool is extremely absorbent..; its deodorising power is great.

[*Note.* As *pete* has from the beginning been applied in the north, not to the substance, but to a shaped and prepared piece of it (cf. the expressions 'to make peats', 'peat-making'), the suggestion is offered that we may have in it one of several instances in which a word orig. meaning 'piece' has become at length the term for a piece of some particular substance. If this be so, there may be etymological connexion with the stem *pette-* which gave med.L. *petia, pecia* (:—**pettia*), It. *pezza*, F. *pièce*, 'piece', and is held to be of Celtic origin (Thurneysen *Keltoroman.* 20). The Old Celtic entries in the *Book of Deer*, have *pet*, genit. *pette*, in sense 'portion, piece', with which Stokes, *Goidelica* (ed. 2) 120, compares O Ir. *pit* portion of food (in *terc-fit, letht-fit*). (This word is supposed to have passed into Goidelic from a Brythonic dialect: cf. Welsh *peth* portion.)]

Peat[2] (pīt). *Obs.* or *arch.* [Common from *c* 1570 to 1640; re-introdnced by Scott. Origin uncertain. (Not Sc., exc. in sense 3.)

Cf. MDu. *pēte*, in Kilian 1599, 'god-mother', also = *petken*, god-daughter, 'lustrica filiola, filia initialis, *vulgo* profilia'. (See also Pet.)]

†**1.** Used as a term of endearment to a girl or woman = pet of a woman; hence with various shades of meaning = girl simply, light or merry girl, fondled or spoilt girl, etc. *Obs.*

1568 T. Howell *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 103 Alas good simple peate, Of dull and feeble braine. 1576 T. Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 245 To invite and call into their companies some beautifull Damosels, and pleasant Peats to passe away the time more merrily. 1581 Rich *Farew. Milit. Prof.* (1846) 172 Being halfe convicted by the confession of the gentle peate, his new wife. 1593 Drayton *Man in Moon* IX. G ij, Here might you many a Shepherdess have seen, .. Lettice and Parnell prety lonely peates. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 78 A pretty peate, it is best put finger in the eye, and she knew why. 1605 Jonson, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* v. i, God's me life, you are a peat indeed! 1632 Massinger *Maid of Hon.* II. ii, Of a little thing You are a pretty peat, indifferent fair too.

b. Applied to a pet animal.

a 1577 Gascoigne *Praise P. Sparrow* Wks. (1587) 285 As if you say but *fend cut* Phip, Lord, how the peat will turne and skip.

2. As a term of obloquy for a woman: esp. in *proud peat*. *Obs.* in 17th c., but revived by Scott.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Dram. Pers., Fallace. Deliro's wife and Idoll, a proud mincing Peat, and ns peruerse as he is officious. *a* 1623 Fletcher *Wife for Month* I. i, And ye proud peat, He make you curse your insolence. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xvii, Ere he [Rothsay] takes back yonder proud peat to his table and his bed,.. Douglas must be King of Scotland. 1895 Miss Tytler *Macdonald Lass* xii. 164 You were always a proud, undaunted peat of a lass.

b. Applied as a term of dislike to a man.

[By Scott and his imitators.]

1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* li, 'I have angered the proud peat now', he said to himself, 'by finding out a likeness'. 1866 *Gd. Words* 2 Apr. 267/2 The presumptuous peat! the light-headed auld fule! to mint sic madness.

†**3.** 'Formerly, a lawyer, supposed to be under the peculiar patronage of any particular judge, was invidiously termed his peat or pet' (Scott *Redgauntlet* Let. xiii, note). Hence †**Pea·try**, †**Pea·tship**, the personality or office of a peat.

c 1680 *R. Cook's Petit. agst. the Peats* in Maidment *Scot. Pasquils* (1868) 224 Now humbly doth shew to the Lords of the Seat, That he's likely to starve unlesse made a Peat. *Ibid.* 225 Old Nevoy hy all is judged such a sott, That his peatship could never be thought worth a groat. Yet John Hay of Murie, his peatry, as I hear, By virtue of his daughter, makes thousands a year. Newbyth heretofore went snips with the peats, Bot haveing discovered them all to be cheats, Resolves for the future, his sone Willie Baird, Shall be Peat of his house, as well as Young Laird. *c* 1680 *Scot. Pasquils* (1827) xxii. 49 *Sat. on Fam. of Stairs*, His mother's tongue learn'd him his father's law; Lyke prentice taught the trade by ear, but book, In seaven years petship e'er he wrote or spoke. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* Let. xiii, As like being akin to a peatship and a sheriffdom, as a sieve is sib to a riddle.

Peatery (pī·təri). [f. Peat[1] + -ery; in the forms *petary, peatary* after med.(Anglo-)L. *petāria*, f. *peta* peat.] A place from which peats are dug or 'cast'; a peat-bog or -bank.

[*c* 1200 in *Liber de Melros* (Bann. Cl.) 76 Sciatis me dedisse ..quandam partem petarie mee in territorio de faringdun. 1337 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 536 *note*, In peteria de Beaurepaire, pro focali pro Abbathia.] 1810 C. Chalmers *Caledonia* II. III. viii. 338 [He] granted them a peatary. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 175 Gathered specimens of a Callitriche in the peatery at Grant's-house. 1872 Cosmo Innes *Scott. Legal. Antiq.* 227 They say upon their oath that the burgesses cut their peats in the petary of Waltamshope. 1873 J. Geikie *Gt. Ice Age* xxiii. 308 Petaries became frequent objects of grant to the abbots and convents during the Scoto-Saxon period. 1901 *Dundee Advertiser* 5 June 5 Here also are the peatries, where no end of that valuable commodity may yet be had.

Peat-moss. [f. Peat[1] + Moss.]

I. 1. A peat-bog: the regular name in the North.

c 1260 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 71 Per viam quæ vocatur Petemosway. 1543 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 39 My peat mosse at ye Stonyford bryge, and ye peat cote there hulded. 1765 Douglas in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 187 In almost every peat-moss, there are the remains of oak trees. 1832 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 213 Gradual conversion of a dry tract into a swamp, and lastly a peat-moss.

b. Without *a* or *pl.*: The substance peat.

1830 *Kyle Farm Rep.* 42 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Peat moss was .. regularly mixed with it in layers. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xx. 202 The fires were of peat-moss greased with the fat of the hird-skins.

II. 2. The bog-moss (*Sphagnum*); *pl.* the family of mosses that grow in peat-bogs. *rare.*

1880 Braithwaite (*title*) The Sphagnaceæ or Peat Mosses of Europe and North America.

Pea-tree. Name for several leguminous trees or shrubs with flowers resembling those of the pea. a. The genus *Caragana*, of Siberia, China, etc. b. The tropical genus *Sesbania*. c. *Æschynomene* (*Agati*) *grandiflora*, of the East Indies, cultivated in tropical countries. d. *Adenanthera pavonina* of the East Indies (Coral Pea-tree), called also Red Sandal-wood. e. The Common Laburnum. *Sc.*

1822 Pollok in D. Pollok *Life* 157 The pea-tree bended its modest head, covered with locks of lovely yellow. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 219 *Caragana*, the Siberian Pea Tree. *Ibid.* 855 Pea-tree, *Sesbania*. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Pea-tree, Chinese,..Coral,..West Indian.

Peat-reek. [f. Peat[1] + Reek *sb.*[1], smoke.]

1. The smoke of a peat-fire. Also *attrib.*

1803 Sir A. Boswell *Spirit of Tintoc* Poet. Wks. (1871) 120 He smelt like a peat-reek warming pan. 1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour.* 164 They aver that it is the loss of the peat-reek and its creosote, which now goes up the grand stone chimney. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxii. 308 There was a scent of peat-reek in the air.

2. A cant name for whisky distilled over a peat-fire and so supposed to be flavoured with peat-smoke; orig. the produce of a moorland illicit still, 'mountain dew'; also loosely, Highland whisky generally.

The 'peat-reek' flavour is really that of amyl alcohol, due to imperfect rectification.

1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* (1876) 91 A male o'sic food, washed down by a few glasses of peatreek. 1862 R. H. Story in *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 270 We sat till twelve o'clock, paying our devotions to the peat-reek. 1870 J. K. Hunter *Studies* 131 A shoemaker, who .. had imbibed strongly of peat-reek whisky.

Peaty (pī·ti), *a.* [f. Peat[1] + -y.] Of the nature of peat; abounding in peat.

1765 Douglas in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 183 To free the blue from the peaty matter. 1776 Withering *Brit. Pl.* (1796) III. 813 On Hampstead Heath near London, in dry peaty places. 1875 Croll *Climate & T.* xv. 244 A thin seam of peaty matter,..along the bottom of a bed of clay.

Peaucellier cell (poselye sel). [From name of the inventor, Lieut. Peaucellier, 1864.] A plane linkage consisting of a jointed rhombus fixed by three bars to two distinct centres, so that when it oscillates about these, its angle opposite to the centres describes a straight line, thus developing a rectilineal out of a circular motion.

1875 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* IX. 317 The assumed transformation .. can be effected immediately by a Peaucellier cell.

‖ **Peau-de-soie** (pō·dəswā·). [F. *peau de soie*, lit. 'silk skin, silk kid', introduced in the second half of the 19th c. as a trade name, referring to the somewhat leathery consistence of the silk; perh. suggested by the earlier term (for a different material) *pou-de-soie*: see Paduasoy, Poult-de-soie.] A rich and somewhat thick silk with a dull satin face on both sides; also applied to various inferior imitations of this, and now (1904) chiefly used in the trade to designate those called 'Rhadzimirs'.

1866 Reade *Griffith Gaunt* xvii. II. 56 Mrs. Gaunt..gave her the promised petticoat, and the old Peau de soie gown. 1902 *Civil Service Supply Ass. Price List* Nov. 340 Silks, Satins, etc.—22 in. Peau de Soie 2/4 to 2/11.

Peauter, obs. form of Pewter.

Peavey, pevy (pī·vi). *U.S.* [From the surname, *Peavey*, of the inventor.] A lumberer's cant-hook having a spike at the end of the lever.

1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 16 Mar., The best cast steel Pevy made in the world. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 714/2 The banking-ground swarms with men armed with pevies (which are cant-hooks furnished with strong pikes in the end). 1902 *Nation* (N.Y.) 9 Oct. 289/3 Our hands are hard-callused by peavies and poles.

Pea-vine. *U.S.* [f. Pea[1] + Vine.] a. The 'vine', or climbing stem, with its foliage, of the pea-plant, or of any plant called 'pea'. b. Name for two leguminous plants: (*a*) the Hog-peanut (see Hog *sb.*[1] 13 d); (*b*) an American vetch, *Vicia americana*, Pea Vine of California.

1766 J. Bartram *Jrnl.* 6 Jan. in W. Stork *Acc. E. Florida* 25 The last frost killed the .. pea-vines, sun-flowers, [etc.]. 1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* 47 The horses banqueted luxuriantly on the pea-vine. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxxiii. 17 The grass is filled with wild pea-vines.

† **Peaw,** dialectal var. of Po, peacock. *Obs.*

1719 Strachey in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 970 Next under the three Coal Veins is the Peaw Vein, so denominated because the Coal is figured with Eyes resembling a Peacock's Tayl, ..which Bird in this Country [Somerset] Dialect is called a Peaw. [Cf. *peacock-coal*, s.v. Peacock *sb.* 5 b.]

Peawe, obs. f. Pew. **Pea-weevil**: see Pea[1] 7. **Peax,** obs. f. Peace, Piece. **Peaze,** obs. f. Pease, Peise.

‖ **Peba** (pē·ba). *Zool.* [Shortened from Tupi *tatu-peba*, i. e. *tatu* armadillo, and *peba* low.] An American species of armadillo, *Tatusia* (*Dasypus*) *peba*, found from Paraguay to Texas; the Seven- or Nine-banded Armadillo.

[1648 Marcgrave *Hist. Nat. Bras.* 231 Tatu peba Brasiliensibus, armadillo Hispanis.]

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 352 The *peba*..called by the Guaranis *tatouhou*, or *black tatu*, is extremely common in Paraguay. *Ibid.*, The length of the peba, from the snout to the origin of the tail, is about sixteen inches, that of the tail fourteen...It is commonly called in Brazil, tatu-peba. 1893 Mivart *Types Anim. Life* (1894) 259 The peba or nine-banded armadillo ranges from Paraguay to Texas. 1896 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* 195 Peba Armadillo...South America.

Pebble (pe·b'l), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1 papol-, popel-stán, 6 pipple-, pypple-, pibple-stan(e; also 6 poppell, 7 pipple. *β.* 4 pobble; 3–6 puble-, 4 pibbil-, 6 pybble-ston; 6 pyble, 6–7 pible, 6–7 (*dial.* –9) pibble; 6– pebble, (6–7 (*dial.* –9) peable, peeble, 7–8 peble). [Existing in many forms, some going back to OE., the phonetic relations of which are obscure, and as yet undetermined.]

1. A stone worn and rolled to a rounded form by the action of water; usually applied to one of small or moderate size, less than a *boulder* or *cobble*. Also, a stone similarly rounded by attrition of ice or sand. (OE. examples, see Pebble-stone.)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg., Magdalena* 469 Huy i-seizen bi þe stronde: a luytel child gon pleye with publes on is honde. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 117 For vche a pobble in pole þer pyȝt Watz Emerad, saffer oþer gemme gent. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* x. (1870) 253 Ryuer or broke water,..ronnyng on pibles and grauayl. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 47/7 A Pebble, stone, *calculus*. 1624 Bp. Hall *Serm. at Re-edified Chapell of Earle of Exceter* in *Var. Treat.* (1627) 531 A pibble out of the brook. 1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* I. 677 The chaste stream that 'mong loose peebles fell. 1695 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 515 There being two great guns, they charged them with pibbles instead of bullets. *c* 1760 Smollett *Ode to Leven-Water* 10 With white, round, polish'd pebbles spread. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 22 June, At Feorling another stupendous cairn..formed of rounded stones or pebbles brought from the shore. 1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* ii. 52 Rounded fragments from the magnitude of a pea to that of a melon are generally called pebbles. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 132 [The fragment of rock] may ultimately be rubbed into the form of smooth round pebbles.

† **b.** (without *a*) Used collectively, or as a material; a bed, deposit, or heap of pebbles.

1574 W. Bourne *Regiment for Sea* xxii. (1577) 60 You shall finde 38. fadom, and poppell as bigge as beanes. 1588 Greene *Pandosto* (1607) 10 Precious Diamonds are cut.., when despised peable lye safe in the sand. 1592 Lyly *Gallathea* I. i. 13 A heape of small pyble. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 54 The proper Stone for this purpose is Marble, Pibble, Blew hand Stone.

c. *fig.* (*Australian slang.*) A person or animal very hard to deal with.

1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* vi. (1890) 49 He was a regular pebble, and the old cow hadn't been in the yard since he was branded.

2. A name for various gems or valuable stones. † **a.** Applied to a pearl (quot. 1600). **b.** A colourless transparent kind of rock-crystal, used instead of glass in spectacles; a lens made of this. **c.** An agate or other gem found as a pebble in streams, esp. in Scotland (*Scotch pebble*); also, various kinds of agate, as *Egyptian pebble*, *Mocha pebble*. **d.** Applied rhetorically to the magnetic 'stone' or 'loadstone' (quot. 1856).

1600 Tourneur *Transf. Metam.* xl, The pearly pibble which the Ocean keepes. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 39/2 The Christal, and Bristow Stone, or Pipple. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 200 Flints, Agates, Onyxes, Pebles, Jaspers, Cornelions. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 23 June, Sardonyxes; and other beautiful stones, indiscriminately called Scotch pebbles. 1793 W. & S. Jones *Catal. Optical* etc. *Instr.* 1 Best double-jointed standard gold spectacles with pebbles. 1847–8 H. Miller *First Impr.* xiv. (1857) 233 Like one of our Scotch pebbles, so common ..in their rude state. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 37 More than the diamond Koh-i-noor,.. they prize that dull pebble..whose poles turn themselves to the poles of the world. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 59 Those spectacle lenses which are said to be made of 'pebbles'. 1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Brazilian, Brazilian pebbles*, lenses for spectacles ground from pure, colorless rock-crystal obtained from Brazil.

e. A kind of earthenware invented by Wedgwood; see *pebble-ware* in 5 b.

1768 Wedgwood *Let. to Bentley* 21 Nov. in *Life* (1866) II. 97 We can make things for mounting with great facility and dispatch, and mounting will enhance their value greatly. ..Pebble will in this way scarcely be discover'd to be counterfeit. 1776 — *Let.* 27 Jan. in Eliza Meteyard *Wedgwood & Wks.* (1873) 44, I observe what you say about Pebble vases. ..If we mean the general complexion of the pebble to be light, and they meet with a heavy fire in the biskit oven, the..tints will be many shades darker than intended.

3. a. Short for *pebble-leather*: see 5 b. Also, Vol. VII.

the rough irregular grain produced on leather by pebbling: see Pebble *v.* 3.

1875 [see Pearle *v.* 3]. 1885 C. T. Davis *Leather* xxix. 500 The waxed or colored split is stained on the flesh side, and it is strictly known as the 'colored pebble'.

b. Short for *pebble-powder*: see 5 b.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XI. 328/1 Large cannon powder, such as 'pebble'..is..enclosed in cases.

4. A collector's name for certain Cuspidate moths (so called from the wavy markings on their wings resembling those of agate). **a.** The *Pebble* or *Pebble Prominent*, *Notodonta ziczac*. **b.** The *Pebble Hook-tip*, *Platypteryx falcula*.

1832 Rennie *Conspectus Butterfl. & M.* 33 The Pebble (*N. ziczac*). 1869 Newman *Brit. Moths* 231 The Pebble Prominent. *Ibid.* 207 The Pebble Hook-tip.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple *attrib.* Of or pertaining to a pebble or pebbles; made or consisting of pebbles, or of agate or 'Scotch pebble'.

1725 Ramsay *Gent. Sheph.* III. i, Round the figur'd green and pebble walks. 1796 W. Combe *Boydell's Thames* II. 279 Four large stones..which seem to be of the pebble kind. 1818 Keats *Endym.* II. 112 My veined pebble floor. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lviii, Her mamma's..large pebble brooch.

b. *Comb.*, as *pebble-beach*, *-bead*, *-bed*, *-crystal*, *-paving*, *-ridge*; *pebble-covered*, *-paved* (poet. *-paven*), *-strewn* adjs.; **pebble-cast,** the casting or throwing of a pebble or pebbles, or a mass of pebbles cast up, *e.g.* by the sea; **pebble-dashed** *a.*, treated with **pebble-dash** or **-dashing,** i. e. mortar with pebbles incorporated in it; **pebble-hearted** *a.*, hard-hearted, stony-hearted; **pebble-leather,** pebbled leather (see Pebble *v.* 3); **pebble powder,** a slow-burning gunpowder prepared in the form of cubes or prisms of the size of pebbles; **pebble-vetch,** a cultivated variety of *Vicia sativa* (Britten & Holl.); **pebble-ware,** a kind of Wedgwood ware in which clays of different colours are incorporated in the paste. Also Pebble-stone.

1818 Keats *Endym.* II. 149 Free from the smallest *pebble-bead of doubt. 1868 Fitzgerald tr. *Omar* (ed. 2) xlvii, As the Sea's self should heed a *pebble-cast. *a* 1728 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Fossils of Eng.* (1729) I. 32 A Peble, about the bigness of a Wallnut. 'Tis wholly pellucid...This kind the Lapidaries call *Peble-Crystal. 1899 Sir E. Burne-Jones in Mackail *W. Morris* I. 51 Tumbly old buildings, gable-roofed and *pebble-dashed. 1816 Scott in *Q. Rev.* Oct. 198 Like Lance's *pebble-hearted cur. 1887 F. T. Marzials *Dickens* v. 64, I am afraid I must be rather pebble-hearted. 1885 C. T. Davis *Leather* xviii. 357 In the manufacture of *pebble and grain leathers. 1841 Bryant *Poems* 41 The rush of the *pebble-paved river. 1821 Shelley *Epipsych.* 546 The *pebble-paven shore. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 391/2 Constant repairs being required to the *pebble paving of the stables. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Pebble-paving*, pavement laid with pebbles from 3 to 4 inches deep. When larger stones are used, it is known as *bowlder*-paving. 1871 E. Carowell in *Daily News* 3 Jan., We..set to work to adapt our machinery for the use of *pebble powder. 1880 *Times* 27 Dec. 9/4 The powder charge..consists of 425 lb. of pebble, or 450 lb. of prismatic powder. *a* 1722 Lisle *Observ. Husb.* (1757) 125 The *pebble-vetch is a summer-vetch, different from the goar-vetch and not so big; they call it also the rath-ripe vetch. 1763 Mills *Pract. Husb.* I. 475 The small black-seed vetch, which some call rathripe, and others pebble, or summer vetch.

Hence **Pebbleless** *a.*

1894 *Naturalist* 297 The unaltered pebbleless laminated shale below.

Pe·bble, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To pelt with (or as with) pebbles.

1605 B. Jonson, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* III. i, We'd so pebble them with snowballs as they come from Church! 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xviii, The peasants..betook themselves to stones, and having pebbled the priest pretty handsomely, they drove him out of the parish. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* iv, When we had..parliament men o' our ain, we could aye peeble them wi' stanes when they werena gude bairns.

2. To pave with pebbles.

1835 Beckford *Recoll.* 9 For the wise purpose of pebbling alleys in quaint Mosaic patterns.

3. *Leather Manuf.* To produce a rough or indented surface, such as might be produced by the pressure of pebbles, upon (leather), by a special kind of graining, done by means of a roller having a pattern upon it. Hence **Pebbling** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*, as *pebbling-machine*.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1646/2 *Pebbling*, an operation to bring out the grain of leather and give it a roughened or ribbed appearance...In the *pebbling-machine*, the skin is subjected to the action of a roller with a surface the reverse of the grain or pebble to be produced. 1885 C. T. Davis *Leather* xxvi. 454 In currying it [Martin's Machine] will 'set out', pebble, 'stone out'..entirely without hand labour. *Ibid.* 467 Patents..for Pebbling Leather.

Pebbled (pe·b'ld), *a.*

1. [f. Pebble *sb.* + -ed[2].] Covered, strewn, or heaped with pebbles; pebbly. (Chiefly *poetic.*)

c 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* lx, Like as the waues make towards the pibled shore. 1720 Gay *Dione* III. iii, Each..pebbled brook that winds along the dale. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 852/1 The pebbled terraces of the beach.

2. [f. Pebble *v.* + -ed[1].] Of leather: Treated by the process called pebbling: see Pebble *v.* 3.

Pe·bble-stone. Forms: see Pebble *sb.* and Stone *sb.* = Pebble *sb.* 1.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 64 Gað to ðære sæ-strande, and feccað me papolstanas. *c* 1000 *Aldhelm Glosses* 1815 (Napier 1900) *Lapillulos*, i. paruos lapides, popelstanas. 1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xx. 17 And aftir shal be fulfild the mouth of hym with a litil pibbil ston. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 353 Whan oþer wepene failleþ þey [the Irish] haueþ good pubblestones redy at hond. 1530 Palsgr. 259 Puble stone, *caillou*. 1555 Eden *Decades* 12 Two pybble stones of goulde weighinge an vnce. *Ibid.*, Pypple stones of gold. *Ibid.* marg., Pipple stones of golde. 1573 Twyne *Æneid* x. (1584) P vj b, On tother side, where as the streame of peablestones great store Togither rouled had. 1653 Walton *Angler* iv. 63 Opposed by rugged roots and pibble stones. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 391/2 The pebble stones.. firmly fixed in a matrix of concrete, are..found to answer completely. *fig.* 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. iii. 11 Yet did not this cruell-hearted Curre shedde one teare; he is a stone, a very pibble stone.

b. As a material: = Pebble *sb.* 1 b.

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* (1664) 90 Pavement with Pibble-stone, fifteen and eighteen pence the yard, square.

Pebbly (pe·bli), *a.* [f. Pebble *sb.* + -y.] Abounding in pebbles; covered or paved with pebbles.

1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* II. xlii. 269 Hounds-toong groweth..in peblie and vntilled grounde. 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xxvii. 4 Rivers rushing downe ..Vpon their peably sholes. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 10 July, A small bay with a pebbly beach. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* v, We went up a broad pebbly path.

‖ **Pébrine** (pebri·n). [mod.F. ad. Prov. *pebrino*, f. *pebre* pepper, in reference to the black spots.] A destructive epidemic disease of silkworms, characterized by black spots and stunted growth.

1870 Tyndall in *Nature* 7 July 181/2 The name *pébrine*, first applied to the plague by M. de Quatrefages, and adopted by Pasteur. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 946 [The transmission] of the sporozoa of pebrine from the silkworm moth to its eggs and caterpillar.

Pecadile, obs. form of Peckadill.

Pecan (pǐkæ·n). Also 8 paccan, 9 pecanne, peccan(o, pekan. [In 18th c. *paccan* = F. *pacane*, Sp. *pacana*, from the native name of the nut in various Algonkin dialects, e. g. Cree *pakan*, Ojibway *pagan*, Abnaki *pagann*.

'The common hickory nut was called *Pacan*, a general name for all hard-shell nuts, meaning that which is cracked with an instrument, by a stone or hammer. Strachey's Virginian vocabulary has *Paukauns* for walnuts. Baraga, for the Chippeway, *Pagan*, nuts, walnuts, hazel-nuts. At the West and South, this name, as *Pacanes* and modern *Pekan*,..has been applied to a single species, the fruit of the Carya Olivae-formis'. Trumbull *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 1872, 25.]

The nut or fruit, olive-shaped and finely flavoured, of a species of hickory (*Carya olivæformis*) common in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, often attaining a very great height; also, the tree itself, the pecan-tree.

1773 P. Kennedy *Jrnl.* in T. Hutchins *Descr. Virginia*, etc. (1778) 52 The timber, Bois Connu, or Paccan, Maple, Ash, Button Wood. 1812 Brackenridge *Views Louisiana* (1814) 61 The pecanne..found on the low grounds..is a large tree resembling somewhat the hickory, but has a more delicate leaf. 1876 *Forest & Stream* 13 July 376/2 Spending a few days at Congo, gathering pecans.

b. *Bitter pecan,* bitter-seeded hickory (*Carya aquatica*), a smaller species native to the southern States. Also called *water-* or *swamp-hickory*.

c. *Comb.*, as *pecan-nut*, *-tree*.

1786 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) I. 506 To procure me two or three hundred paccan-nuts from the western country. *Ibid.* II. 74 The paccan-nut is, as you conjecture, the Illinois nut. The former is the vulgar name south of the Potomac. 1827 J. Coldstream in Balfour *Biogr.* ii. (1865) 23 Amongst them is a peccan nut-tree. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 4/2 He buried her under a big pecan tree [in California].

Pecari, -y, variants of Peccary.

Peccability (pekăbi·liti). [f. as next + -ity.] Capability of sinning, liability to sin.

a 1631 Donne *Six Serm.* i. (1634) 34 The peccabilitie, that possibilitie of sinning, which is in the nature of the angels of heaven. 1721 J. Clarke *Moral Evil* 44 Finite intelligent beings necessarily suppose peccability. 1855 Miss Cobbe *Intuit. Mor.* 98 *note*, Our imperfection and peccability.

Peccable (pe·kăb'l), *a.* [a. F. *peccable* (13th c. in Littré) or ad. med.L. *peccābilis*, f. *peccāre* to sin, after L. *impeccābilis* sinless (cited from Gellius).]

1. Capable of sinning, liable to sin.

1604 T. Wright *Passions* v. § 4. 210 All men by nature are sinners, are peccable, the iust offend often. 1741 Berkeley *Let. to Sir J. James* 7 June, Wks. 1871 IV. 272 We hold all mankind to be peccable and errable, even the Pope himself. 1857 H. Miller *Test. Rocks* iii. 154 Fitting and preparing peccable, imperfect man, for a perfect impeccable future state.

† **2.** Sinful, wrongful. *Obs.*

1633 Prynne *Histriom.* 563 Is not the selfe same sinne as sinfull, as peccable?

† **Peccadi·lian.** *Obs.* Also -dulian, -duliun. Early corrupt forms of Peccadillo (prob. from It. *peccadiglio*).

1529 More *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 310/1 He calleth them al smal enormities, and as a man woulde say lytle prety pecadulians. 1532 — *Confut. Tindale* ibid. 423/2, I founde in the tone some prety peccaduliuns. 1567 Drant *Horace, De Arte Poet.* B iij, Certayne Peccadilians which scape, yea in the beste. 1569 Crowley *Soph. Dr. Watson* ii. 145 Such as the Italians call Peccadulians, little pretie sinnes.

† **Peccadill.** *Obs.* [a. F. *peccadille* (16th c., in early examples *peccadillo*, *peccatile*), ad. It. or Sp.: see below.] = Peccadillo.

1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 61 The slipps and peccadills of their youth. 1675 Cotton *Burlesque on B.* 16 For so small a Peccadill To send a man up Holborn-hill [i.e. to Tyburn]. 1736 J. Serces *Popery an Enemy to Script.* 63 The Faults..are but peccadilles.

Peccadill, -dilly, -dillo: see Pickadill, etc.

†**Peccadi·llie,** anglicized form of next.

1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 52 'Tis but a peccadillie for a Master to lye with his slave.

Peccadillo (pekădi·lo). Also 6 **peccadilia,** 7 **-dil(l)io, -diglio,** 8 **-dilla**; 7 **peccha-, peca-, picadillo; picadilio, pickadilla,** 8 **pecadiglio.** [a. Sp. *pecadillo* (-dĭl'o), dim. of *pecado* sin, or It. *peccadiglio* (Florio, 1611).] A small or venial fault or sin; a trifling offence.

1591 Harington *Apol. Poet. Orl. Fur.* ♯ iv, I omit as his *peccadilia*, how he nicknameth priests. 1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* I. viii. 205 The Spaniard is saide to account it but a *Peccadillo* or little fault. 1607 Sir J. H. in *Harington's Nugæ Ant.* (ed. Park 1804) II. 7 Some peccadilios of yours. 1637 Bastwick *Litany* I. 19 Accounted..but peccadiglios. 1647 Sir R. Stapylton *Juvenal* vi. 85 Lust appeares a peccadillio. *Ibid.* xiii. 241 Yet these are peccadilio's. 1652 Brooks *Precious Remedies* (1653) 29 When this *peccadillo*.. and a hot fiery furnace stood in competition. 1670 Sir J. Bramston *Autobiog.* 143 This is but a picadilio. 1697 Vanbrugh *Relapse* v. iii, Mr. Bull said it was a Peckadilla. 1708 Nelson *Let. Hanger* in Secretan *Life* (1860) 192 Never reckon an excess in drinking a small fault, a *pecadiglio*. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. 206 She'll know enough of me, not to wonder at such a peccadilla. *a* 1845 Hood *Ode R. Wilson* xiv, Schemes..That frown upon St. Giles's sins, but blink The peccadilloes of all Piccadilly.

attrib. 1600 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. vi. 421 Those which they lookt upon as piccadillo sins. 1797 Mrs. M. Robinson *Walsingham* II. 221 The .. amours of him whose peccadillo follies are the subject of universal ridicule.

†**Pecca·minous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *peccāmen, -āmin-* (in Christian writers) + -ous.] Full of sins, sinful.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* II. vii. (1713) 109 In regard of our peccaminous terrestrial Personalities here.

Peccan(e, variants of Pecan.

Peccancy (pe·kănsi). [ad. L. *peccāntia* (Tertull. 3rd c.), f. pr. pple. of *peccāre* to sin: see -ancy.] The quality or condition of being peccant.

1. Moral faultiness, sinfulness.

1656 Heylin *Surv. France* 41 The peccancie of an old English Doctor. *a* 1679 T. Goodwin *Election* IV. xii, Sins of commission have more of peccancy in them than sins of omission. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 72 Where all deserve And stand exposed by common peccancy To what no few have felt. 1902 W. James *Varieties Relig. Exp.* 267 As if our tears broke through an inveterate inner dam, and let all sorts of ancient peccancies and moral stagnancies drain away.

b. A sin, offence, transgression.

1648 W. Mountague *Devout Ess.* I. xii. § 2 This distorting of equivocall words, which passeth commonly for a triviall peccancy. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 39 Waving the immodest terme of impudence and other arrant peccancies against truth. 1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* xxxiv, Above most human peccancies, I do abhor a breach of faith.

†**2.** Faultiness, incorrectness. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* III. Comm., But to make a fool *non peccans verbis*, will make a man nothing wonder at any peccancy or absurdity in men of mere language.

3. Corruptness or disorder of the humours, etc.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 178 To cure the manifold peccancy of this juyce by Evacuations. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 105 The saliva is impregnated with a general peccancy.

Peccant (pe·kănt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *peccānt-em*, pr. pple. of *peccāre* to sin; in sense 3, a. OF. *peccant* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. That commits or has committed a fault or moral offence; sinning, offending.

1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.*, *Peccant*, offending, doing amisse. 1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* II. xxi, The shadows err'd Of thousand peccant ghosts, unseen, unheard. 1642–3 Earl of Newcastle *Declar.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 134 To prove them to be peccant against any authentick Rule. 1690 South *Serm.* (1697) II. vii. 295 That a peccant Creature should disapprove, and repent of every Violation of, and Declination from the Rules of Just and Honest. 1862 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XIII. iii. (1872) V. 39 The peccant Officials..fell on their knees.

b. Said of things.

1633 Prynne *1st Pt. Histrio-m.* III. vi. 123 [Our own statutes] precisely prohibit the satyricall depraving, traducing, or derogation of..the Sacrament of the Lords Supper in any Enterludes, Playes or Rimes (in which kinde Playes had beene formerly peccant). 1874 W. E. Hall *Rights & Duties Neutrals* III. iii. 127 He seizes the peccant property.

2. Offending against or violating some rule or principle; faulty, incorrect. ? *Obs.*

1624 F. White *Repl. Fisher* 116 This Sillogisme is peccant in forme. 1726 Aylffe *Parergon* 177 If the Citation be evidently peccant in point of Form or Matter. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit., Hum. B. Jonson*, If true learning in the art of the drama be peccant, our poet is a very saintly sinner.

3. Causing disorder of the system; morbid, unhealthy, corrupt: used esp. in the humoral pathology; also, inducing disease.

1604 T. Wright *Climact. Years* 15 Some few peccant humours. 1661 Hickeringill *Jamaica* 103 Adjourning Plagues they use to bring, In Peccant Autumns or the Spring. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 621 It was not at all probable that his blood was peccant in the quantity. 1706 Phillips, *Peccant*,..among Physicians, the Humours of the Body are said to be Peccant, when they contain some Malignity, or else abound too much. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 742 The patient..pointing to the peccant tooth as the source of his woe. *Ibid.* VIII. 495 Purgatives and diuretics may be given to eliminate any peccant matter.

b. In figurative use.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 12 Thus I have gone over these three diseases of learning: besides the which there are some other rather peccant humors, than fourmed diseases. 1727 Pope, etc. *Art of Sinking* iii, A discharge of the peccant humour in exceeding purulent metre. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. 1808 V. 58 The change is to be confined to the peccant part only. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 333 Where is great amount of life, though gross and peccant, it has its own checks.

B. *sb.* A sinner; an offender.

1621 I. C. in T. Bedford *Sin unto Death* ♯ vj b, No time nor age..hath beene more likely to bring forth plenty of peccants in this kinde. 1803 C. K. Sharpe *Let.* 3 Apr. in *Corr.* (1888) I. 165 A swinging blow on some peccant's rump from the cudgel of the serjeant!

Hence **Pe·ccantly** *adv.*; **Pe·ccantness.**

1847 Webster, *Peccantly.* 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Peccantness*, offensiveness, hurtfulness.

Peccary (pe·kări). Forms: 7 **pakeera,** 7–8 **pecary,** 7– **peccary,** (8 **picary,** 9 **picaree, pec(c)ari).** [ad. *pakira, paquira*, the name in Carib of Guiana.

Spelt by the Spaniard Oviedo 1535 *baquira* or *vaquira*; *paquira* is used by the Frenchmen Biet (*Dict. des Galibis*) 1664, and Breton 1665, and is frequent in Fr. and Sp. writers of 18th c. In It., Claviger spells *pachira*. G. Warren in 1667 has *pakeera*, and the form is still current in the Apalai and Ouayana dialects of Guiana. An English writer in 1613 spells *pockiero*, which is also in the 18th c. Dictionarium Galibi; Dutch 18th c. voyagers have *peeguiera, Pecary* appears in 1699. Buffon has *pakira* and *peccary*, Cuvier *pécari*. (Jas. Platt Junr. in *Athenæum* 8 June 1901, 727/3; *Bibliothèque Linguist. Amér.* XV. 1892.)]

A gregarious quadruped of South and Central America, allied to the swine, of which there are two species, the *collared peccary* extending north to Texas, and the *white-lipped p.* of South America.

1613 R. Harcourt *Voy. to Guiana* 29 Swine in great numbers, whereof there are two kinds, the one small, by the Indians called *pockiero*, the other is called *paingo*. 1667 G. Warren *Descr. Surinam* 11 Of the hogs there are three kinds. One lives like an otter..the other two are called the Pakeera and Pinko. 1697 Dampier *Voy. round World* (1699) 9 He..hunts about for Peccary. 1699 L. Wafer *Descr. America* 104 The country has of its own a kind of hog, which is called Pecary. 1769 E. Bancroft *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana* 125 The Picary is considerably smaller than the ordinary European Hogs. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* III. 183 That animal which of all others most resembles an hog..is called the Peccary, or Tajacu. 1807 Home in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 154 The stomach of the pecari differs from that of the common hog. 1807 H. Bolingbroke *Voy. Demerary* 227 There are two kinds of hogs..numerous in all parts of Guyana, the picaree and the waree. 1846 G. A. McCall. *Lett. fr. Frontiers* (1868) 440 The Mexican wild boar, the Peccary,.. has no tail, and it has a musk-pouch on the after-part of the back, which exudes a strong smell of musk.

Peccation (pekē·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *peccātiōn-em*, n. of action from *peccāre* to sin.] The action of sinning, sin.

1862 Thackeray *Philip* vi, Though he roared out *peccavi* most frankly when charged with his sins, this criminal would fall to peccation very soon after promising amendment.

‖ **Peccavi** (pekē·vai, pekkā·vī). Also 7 **pecavie.** [L. *peccāvī* 'I have sinned'.] 'I have sinned', in the phrase 'to cry *peccavi*'; hence an acknowledgement or confession of guilt.

So *peccavimus* 'we have sinned'; *peccavit* 'he has sinned'.

[1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. Hen. VII* Wks. (1876) 272 Kynge Dauid that wrote this psalme, with one worde spekynge his herte was chaunged sayenge *Peccaui.*] 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 65 Much soner shall al other be subiect vnto him, and crie *Peccaui.* 1592 G. Harvey *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 199 That he, which in the ruffe of his freshest iollity, was faine to cry..a mercy in printe, may be orderlie driuen to crie more peccauies, then one. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 179 Then were the seculars not onely bound to obey and surcease, but also to cry *peccauimus* and submit themselues to doe such penance as [etc.]. 1616 J. Lane *Cont. Sgr.'s T.* xi. 115 'Dread Dame' (quoth shee) 'because hee cries "peccauit", Wee bothe will sue his special supplicauit'. 1681 Baxter *Acc. Sherlocke* i. 160 A true information and conviction, which may bring me to the most open *peccavi* or confession. 1730 Swift *Sheridan's Submission* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 259 Now lowly crouch'd, I cry peccavi, And prostrate, supplicate *pour ma vie.* 1814 Mrs. J. West *Alicia de Lacy* II. 291 Her ears were alternately assailed by the peccavis of penitence, and the well-a-days of love. 1862 [see Peccation].

Pecco, variant of Pekoe.

†**Pece.** *Obs.* Also 5 **pyece, pese,** 6 **peece,** *Sc.* **peis, peys.** [ad. med.L. *pecia*, 'vas, calix, cyathus' (Du Cange).

In other uses, *pecia* represents F. *pièce*, e. g. *pecia terræ* = F. *pièce de terre*; but the sense 'cup', 'vase', is not known for F. *pièce*. In Eng. however *pece* is a common early spelling of *piece*, and this may be a sense of English development. Cf. 'piece of plate'.]

A cup (*esp.* a wine-cup); a drinking-vessel.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* III. 23 Coupes of clene Gold and peces of seluer. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 760 A pot with riche wine And a pece to fil it yne. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 433 After that he hade drunke wyne sende to hym by the kynge, he putte the pece [Higd. *vas*, Trevisa the vessel] in his bosom. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 388/1 Pece, cuppe, *pecia, crater.* 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VIII. ii, He tooke the pyece with poyson and dranke frely. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 535 Felle a pese, taverner. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. iv. 27 The warme new blude keppit in coup and peis. 1594 Plat *Chem. Concl.* 20 Putting them into a little pewter peece.

b. ? A wine-cask or butt.

1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schism* 545 As Claret wine from a pearc't Peece doth spout.

Pece, obs. form of Peace, Piece.

Pech (pĕχ, pēχ'), *sb.* (*v.*) *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 7–9 **pegh.** [Goes with Pech *v.*] A short laboured breath, a pant after exertion.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xiii. 53 Ȝung monkis..thair hait flesche dantis, Full faderlyk, with pechis and pantis. 1572 *Lament. Lady Scot.* 400 He gaif ane greit pech, lyke ane weill fed stirk. *a* 1624 Br. M. Smith *Serm.* xiv. (1632) 257 He made but a pegh at it, saying, She gaue me, that, that without cruelty she could not take from me. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 89 Don't conclude your draught with a pegh like a paviour. 1884 *Ibid.* Feb. 231 With a 'pech' of satisfaction.

Pech (pĕχ, pēχ'), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6 **peigh,** 7 **peach,** 8–9 **pegh,** (9 **peich,** *north. Eng. dial.* **peff, peck**). [app. onomatopœic, with the *p* of *puff, pant* and other explosive words, and the imitative ending found also in *hech, stech.*] *intr.* To breathe hard from exertion, to fetch the breath short, to pant.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xl. 84 For pechyng als pilgrymes that putte are to pees. 1572 *Lament. Lady Scot.* 269 Now mon thay wirk and labour, pech and pant. 1595 Duncan *App. Etymol.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Anhelo*, to peigh or pant. *a* 1598 Rollock *On the Passion* XX. (1616) 188 He will tye the burthen of them on their owne backes, whilest they grone and peach. 1721 Ramsay *Prospect of Plenty* 73 Peching fou sair. 1780 Mayne *Siller Gun* II. v, They wha had corns, or broken wind, Begood to pegh and limp behind. 1786 Burns *Willie Chalmers* i, My Pegasus I'm got astride, And up Parnassus pechin [*rime* brechan]. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Peff*,..to breathe with difficulty. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* (ed. 3) 199 At a pace that made me pech..like a wind-galled nag.

Pechan (pe·χăn, pe·χ'ăn). *Sc.* [Derivation uncertain: cf. prec.] The stomach.

1786 Burns *Twa Dogs* 62 Yet e'en the ha' folk fill their pechan [*v. r.* peghan] Wi' sauce, ragouts, and sic like trashtrie. 1862 Heslop *Prov. Scotland* 82 He puts it in a bad purse that puts it in his pechan.

Pechar, -er, obs. forms of Pitcher, Peacher.

Pechblende: see Pitchblend.

Peche, obs. f. Peach. **Pecht,** var. Pict.

†**Pecify,** obs. Sc. form of Pacify.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. viii. (S. T. S.) 46 Al nychtbonris liand ȝame about war mesit and pecifyit.

Peck (pek), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 **pec,** 4–6 **pek, pekke,** (5–6 **peke**), 5–7 **pecke,** (7 *Sc.* **pect**), 5– **peck.** [ME. *pek*, = OF. *pek* (13th c. in Godef., only one instance), frequent in AF., also latinized as *peccum* (or ?-*us*), *pekka*; ulterior history unknown.

Godefroy's OF. instance refers to oats for horses, which was also a chief use of *pek* in ME. In this respect *pek* was synonymous with F. *picotin* 'a pecke or the fourth part of a boisseau..used only in the measuring of oats' (Cotgr.), a horse's feed of oats (Scheler); in med.L. *picotinus*. But the latter was evidently a deriv. of med.L. *picotus, -ta* a liquid measure, in OF. *picot* a wine-measure (14th c. in Godef.). The radical part of these words may be cognate with *pek*. The formal resemblances of *picote* to F. *picoter*, 'to prick often, to peck as a bird', and of *pek, peck* to *pek, pekke*, Peck *v.*[1], is notable; but *peck* sb. is known long before the vb., and cannot easily be derived from it.]

1. A measure of capacity used for dry goods; the fourth part of a bushel, or two gallons. The imperial peck contains 554·548 cubic inches, that of the United States 537·6.

The Scottish peck was the fourth part of the firlot and contained 4 lippies = 553·5625 cubic inches for wheat, but 807·55 for barley, rye, pulse, salt, and other commodities. In England, the peck formerly varied greatly according to locality and to the commodity measured. See *O. C. and Farm. Words* (E. Dial. Soc.) 173.

c 1300 *Battle Abbey Custumals* (1887) 14 Et debet cariare j ambram, j bussellum, et pek salis. 1338 in Dugdale *Monasticon* (1846) II. 584/1 In j. pekko salis. *Ibid.* 584/2, xiiij. [equi] quorum quilibet j. pekka. 1351–2 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 240/1 Soient les Mesures, c'est assaver bussell, demi bussell, & pec, galon, potel, & quarte, en chescun Countee ..acordantz a l'estandard. 1352 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) I. 236 Cuidam leproso unum pek frumenti. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 90 The Millere shold nat stele hem half a pekke Of corn by sleighte. 1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 6 Pro iij^bus bussellis et j pecco auenarum, xix*d.* oh. *Ibid.* 29. 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 545 Paid for a pekke of otemelle, iij*d.* *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 30 How, hosteler, how, a peck of otys. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xiii. 33 Hid in 3 peckes off meele. [So Covero., *Great B., Geneva, Rheims*; Wyclif mesuris, 1611 measures.] 1534 *Ord. Govt. Irel.* in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 210 They [Irish lords] toke a pecke of ootes of every plough in the sede tyme, called the greatte horse, or chefe horsis pecke. 1537 *Ibid.* 495 Item, that the greate peckes of otes..and suche other nedeles extortions..be clerly abolysheid. 1603 in *Rec. Old Aberdeen* (1899) 33 That na darer draiff be sauld..nor four d. ilk pect. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Gallon*, In Liquids two Pottles..make one Gallon..But in dry Measure, two Gallons, which is six Pottles, make one Peck. 1789 Burns *Happy Trio* 1 O, Willie brew'd a peck o' maut. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 272 Nine imperial pecks to the statute acre, of good and clean Riga seed.

b. In various proverbial expressions.

1603 Dekker *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 6, I think I shall not eat a peck of salt; I shall not live long, sure. 1710 Palmer *Proverbs* lxxix. 221 *title*, Every man must eat a Peck of ashes before he dies. *Ibid.*, Every man must eat a peck of dirt in his life] 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v., 'To measure to another a peck out of one's owa bushel', to think or treat others like himself. 1862 Hislop *Prov. Scot.* 31 Before ye choose a friend eat a peck o' saut with him. 1901 *Daily*

Chron. 23 Aug. 5/2 'A dry summer never made a dear peck', says an old weather proverb.

c. A swarm of bees such as would fill a peck: cf. *peck-swarm* in 5.

1713 WARDER *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 37 Put a Swarm of Bees of a Peck, in May, into a Hive of Glass. *Ibid.* vi. (ed. 2) 77 One Peck of Bees in one Hive, will get much more Honey than two half Pecks will do in two Hives.

d. A liquid measure of two gallons. *dial.*

1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Work-bk.* s. v., *Peck* is a measure of liquids = two gals. 'I do hear how Farmer Burge is zillin' o' very good cider vor a shillin' a peck'.

2. A vessel used as a peck measure.

1392–3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 158 Et pro j pecco ligneo pro mensura auenarum, iiij*d.* 1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 397, j pek pro præbenda. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 113 Next to be compass'd like a good Bilbo in the circumference of a Pecke, hilt to point, heele to head. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 109 Yow must take a spade and a pecke,..and goe twice a day to the aunt-hills..take up the moules and alltogeather, and putte into the pecke. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV. Wks. 1716 III. 229 Can a Peck contain all the Water in the Sea? 1878 MACKINTOSH *Hist. Civiliz. Scot.* I. xi. 458 In 1492 three men were put in the pillory..for having pecks of too small measure.

b. In the Isle of Man: see quot. 1903.

1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* iii. 12 The bread-basket known as the 'peck'. 1894 — *Manxman* 32 The peck, the parchment oat-cake pan. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Peck*, .. A wooden hoop, about 3 or 4 inches deep, and about 20 inches in diameter, covered with a sheep's skin, and resembling the head of a drum, it is used to keep oaten cakes in.

3. *loosely.* A considerable quantity or number, a great deal, a 'quantity', 'heap', 'lot'. Chiefly *fig.* in phr. *a peck of troubles.*

c 1535 in *Archæologia* XXV. 97 The said George .. told hym that Mr. More was in a pecke of troubles. 1539 *Aberdeen Regr.* (Spald. Cl.) I. 159 Calling of hir commond vyld freris hvyr that scho wes, that hes ane pek of lyiss betuix thi shoulderis. 1664 [SCUDAMORE] *Homer à la Mode* 2 Did bring upon the Græcians, double Foure or five hundred pecks of trouble. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii, A pretty peck of troubles you'll get into.

†**4.** An ancient measure of land. *Obs.*

1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 59/1 A pek of Londe, Paster, Hethe and Maresse. *Ibid.*, Half a pek and a nayle of Londe, Pasture and Hethe.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **peck loaf**, a loaf made from a peck of flour; †**peck-swarm**, a swarm of bees that fills a hive of the size of a peck: see 1 c.

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* IV. ii, I never durst eat oysters, nor cut *peck-loaves. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* I. 196 The lord mayor ordered the price of bread to be raised one penny in the peck-loaf. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* v. L iv, All *pecke-swarmes, and other single swarmes after Mid-Cancer [are fitted] with the least, or halfe-bushell hiue.

Peck, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *local.* [app. a local variant of PICK *sb.*, PEAK *sb.*[2]]

1. A local name of various tools: see quots.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 72 Gonne hamurs .. iij, Gonne pekkes..viij. 1514 *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, I. 5721 (P. R. O.) xxii pekes for to hewe gounys stonys. 1544 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 47 One Carlille axe, one pekke. 1784 YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* II. 50 (*Essex*) They cut their beans with a tool they call a peck, being a short handled scythe for one hand, and a hook for the other. 1813 — *Agric. Essex* I. 163 The Flemish scythe is used in Foulness for cutting beans: it is called a bean peck. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Peck*, *sb.* a pick-axe. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.*, *Pick*, or *Peck*, (1) A pick-axe; .. (2) A pointed hammer for breaking coal. *Ibid.*, *Peck-shaft*, the handle of a pick-axe.

2. A peak.

1481–90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb.) 139 For ij. coschyn clothis with peckkes xxiiij.*s.* 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.*, *Peck*, a point (peak): 'The peck of the shou'der'.

Peck (pek), *sb.*[3] Also 6 **pekke**, 6–7 **pecke**. [f. PECK *v.*[1]]

1. An act of pecking; a stroke with the beak or bill; (humorously) a snappy kiss: cf. PECKY *a.*[2] 2.

1611 COTGR., *Becquade*, a pecke, iob, or bob with a beake. 1824 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 17 The robin redbreast and the wren .. would stop for two pecks. 1859 M. NAPIER *Life Visct. Dundee* I. II. 314 Argyle's .. audacious but feeble peck at the throne in Scotland. 1893 SALTUS *Madam Sapphira* 84 Bending toward his wife he received from that lady a rapid and noiseless peck.

2. The impression or mark made by pecking; a prick, hole, or dint; a dot; a slight surface injury.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Picado*, a pricke, a pecke, *morsus*, *punctura*. 1676 J. BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 727 These [Trochites] have also a small peck in the middle making but very little impression in the stone, and seldom passing through it. 1740 DYCHE & PARDON s. v., A little hole made in fruit as it hangs upon trees, is called a bird *peck*. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 671/1 In engraving the flesh, the effect may be produced in the lighter parts and middle tints by long pecks of the graver, rather than by light lines. 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 15 Raising a bank of great bulk, turfing or gravelling the sea face, and mending every little 'peck' or injury as it occurs.

3. *slang*, orig. *Thieves' Cant.* Food, meat, 'grub'; provender.

Peck-alley, the throat. *Peck and perch*, board and lodging. *Peck and tipple* (*booze*), meat and drink.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 86 She hath a Cacling chete, a grunting chete, ruff Pecke, cassan, and popplarr of yarum. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 388 Here, safe in our Skipper, let's cly off our Peck. 1706 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Basset Table* Prol., Poor House-keeping, where Peck is under Locks. 1732 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* I. 346 We went to supper, and had a profusion of peck and booz. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 206 What's peck and perch, and a pound a-week? 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. vii, The serving of the 'peck' was the affair of a moment. 1893 *Kennel Gaz.* Aug. 221/2 He [a dog] wants a little more peck.

Peck (pek), *v.*[1] Also 4–5 **pekko**, 4–7 **pek**, **pecke**. [app. a collateral form of PICK *v.*[1], with which it formerly often interchanged, as it still does dialectally. Cf. MLG. *pekken*, to peck with the beak.]

I. 1. *trans.* To strike with the beak, as a bird; to indent or pierce by thus striking. Often with advb. extension; esp. *peck out*, to put or pluck out by pecking.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* XXX. 17 The eȝe that scorneth the fader, and that dispiseth the birthe of his moder, pecken hym out crowis of the stremes [1388 crowis of the stronde picke out thilke iȝe]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. viii. (Bodl. MS.), Þe rauen..fondeþ wiþ his bille to pecke oute his iȝen. [*Ibid.*, Sinal briddes þat reseþ on hym to picke out his iȝen.] 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 71 b, She flieth and flacketh about his eies and face, and pecketh and scratcheth out his eien. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* I. i, These parrots peck the fairest fruit. 1795 COWPER *Pairing Time Antic.* 57 Soon every father-bird and mother Grew quarrelsome, and pecked each other. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* vii, All the other scaul-crows set upon her, and pecked her to death.

b. To make (a hole, etc.) by pecking: cf. PICK *v.*[1]

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 640 The beetle .. lies sprawling upon his back; until the little tit-mouse comes, pecks a hole in his side. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 160 A truce to pecking holes in the coat of this gentleman's book.

2. *intr.* To strike with or use the beak, as a bird.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. viii. (Bodl. MS.), 3if þe asse haue a sore..þe sparowes lepiþ þeron & peckeþ wiþ here billes. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 71 h, They neuer leaue off pecking til they haue made it verie sore. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 27 He that striueth against Loue,..with the Cockatrice pecketh against the steele. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 15 They peck and combat with their claws. *transf.* 1901 in *Publ. Circ.* 7 Sept. 227/2 The modern printer merely pecks on a key-board.

b. *Peck at*: to aim at with the beak, to try to peck; also *transf.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 65 'Tis not long after But I will weare my heart vpon my sleeue For Dawes to pecke at. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* XV. (1677) 229 Better in close fight to die ..Than..peck in vain at a weak enemy. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2251/4 Finding we slighted him, [he] stretched to Windward, and there lay pecking at us. 1831 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 175 The more the Devil pecks at me, the more vehemently do I wring his nose. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. i. 9 It was .. the greatest of triumphs when birds..pecked at the grapes in a picture.

c. *Peck at* (*fig.*): To try to 'pick holes' in, or 'pick to pieces'; to carp, cavil, or nag at.

1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Answ.* v. 70 The Scripture hee pecks at. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 475 Without pecking at the Bible, they can find matters to joke upon elsewhere. 1872 BESANT & RICE *Ready Money Mortiboy* viii, She had pecked at him so long, he could not have digested his dinner without his usual dessert.

3. *trans.* Of birds: To take (food) with the beak; esp. in small bits at a time. Often with *up*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 147 Pekke [*v.rr.* pek, peke, *Camb.* pikke, *Harl.* pike] hem vp right as they growe and ete hem yn. 1623–4 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gipsy* II. i. 50 Grain pecked up after grain makes pullen fat. 1798 WOROSW. *Old Cumbld. Beggar* 20 The small mountain birds Not venturing yet to peck their destined meal. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 460 Where little birds..Light on the floor, and peck the table-crumbs. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 324 The fowls were left to peck up anything they might find. *fig.* 1669 F. VERNON in A. Lang *Valet's Trag.* etc. (1903) 51, I fear you can peck but little satisfaction out of it.

b. *intr.*

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 220 The pigeon..is still alive, and pecks as well as usual.

4. *trans.* and *intr.* Of persons: a. To eat, to feed. *colloq.* (orig. *Thieves' Cant*). b. To bite, to eat daintily or in a nibbling fashion.

a 1550 *Ilye Way to Spyttel Hous* 1050 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 69 Thou shalt pek my jere In thy gan for my watch it is nace gere. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* (Hunter. Cl.) 39 Pecke is taken to eate or byte: as *the Buffa peckes me by the stampes*, the dogge bites me by the shinnes. 1665 HEAD *Eng. Rogue* I. iv. (1680) 33 Most part of the night we spent in Boozing, pecking rumly. 1703 *Levellers* in *Harl. Misc.* (ed. Park) V. 454 So they all fell heartily to pecking till they had consumed the whole provision. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. lxx, The ladies with more moderation mingled In the feast, pecking less than I can tell. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Peck for one's self*, to gain one's own livelihood. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Mrs. Curgenven* liii, Thanks, I'll peck a bit.

II. 5. *trans.* To strike (something) with a pick or other pointed tool, so as to indent, pit, pierce, or break it up; also, to mark with short strokes. Often with advb. complement, as *peck down*, *peck in*, *peck up*, etc.

a 1530 HEYWOOD *Weather* (Brandl) 752, I haue peckt a good peckynge yron to naught. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 219 A stone pecked, or dented in as a millstone. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 79 Because they cannot make their mills grow, as they daily decay by grinding; they are fain to supply that want by often pecking their milstones. 1702 S. SEWALL *Diary* 20 Jan., The Father was pecking Ice off the Mill-wheel. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 537 [Soil] stony or gravelly, so as to require..to be pecked with a mathook or pick. 1854 BARTLETT *Mex. Boundary* II. xxix. 195 Boulders covered with rude figures of men, animals &c. all pecked in with a sharp instrument. 1874 WOOD *Out of Doors* 213 The best way to dig for insects is to peck up a circular patch about eighteen inches in diameter, throw aside the frozen clods, and then to work carefully downwards. 1894 J. K. FOWLER *Rec. O. Country Life* xvii. 204 Part of a wall was pecked down and carted away.

†b. *intr.* To strike with a pick or the like; to pick. Also *fig. Obs.* or *dial.*

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 78 A happy fellow,..pecking betwixt the Ice, strooke vpon it. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 379 His Genie being more prone to easier and smoother studies, than in pecking and hewing at Logick. 1883 *Folk-Lore Jrnl.* I. 317 Away they pecked at it hard and fast.

†**6.** *trans.* To dig or root up with something sharp. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1764 *Mus. Rust.* III. lxxvi. 338 When harvest is done, the stubble may be got up at one shilling per acre,..this is called pecking the haulm, from the method of performing the work. 1898 G. W. E. RUSSELL *Collect. & Recoll.* xxiii. 298 He..wandered about the lanes..pecking up primroses with a spud.

III. 7. Phrases: † *To peck mood*, to change one's tune (*obs.*). *To peck a quarrel*: see PICK *v.*[1]

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 262 And sone sche gan to pekke mod. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4347 But or þei twynned þens, þei pekkid moode.

¶ For other occasional obs. uses: see PICK *v.*[1]

Hence **Pecked** (pekt) *ppl. a.* *Pecked line*, a line formed by short strokes thus – – – – –.

1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvii. § 2 (ed. 3) 270 A millstone arg., pecked sa. 1866 *Spectator* 26 May 567/1 An aggressive game cock..sent him in with a pecked and bleeding face. 1874 *Usef. Knowl. Soc. Atlas*, Map of World *margin*, Pecked lines are the co-tidal lines, or the series of points on the surface of the ocean where high water takes place at the same instant.

Peck, *v.*[2] Now chiefly *dial.* Also 6 peke, 7 **pecke**. [Variant of PICK *v.*[2] = PITCH *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To pitch, cast, fling, throw; to jerk, move suddenly. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1611 COTGR., *Vergette*, .. a boyes play with rods or wands pecked at a heape of points. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iii. 94 You i' th' Chamblet, get vp o' th' raile, Ile pecke you o're the pales else. 1667 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* v. i, I can..walk with a courant slur, and at every step peck down my head. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xvi. 217 'Pecking back' her elbows (as they call it) from the waist upwards. 1890 *Gloucs. Gloss.*, *Peck*..2 To pitch, fling.

†**2.** *intr.* To have a pitch, to incline. *Obs.*

1639 LD. DIGBY, etc. *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 118 He that would reduce the Church now to the form of Government in the most primitive times..would be found pecking toward the Presbytery of Scotland. 1696 LORIMER *Goodwin's Disc.* vii. 50 Such a Man seems to be pecking towards the Socinians.

3. *intr.* To pitch forward; *esp.* of a horse: to stumble in consequence of striking the ground with his toe instead of coming down on the flat of his foot. *dial.* and *colloq.*

[When said of a horse, often associated with PECK *sb.*[2], *v.*[1] 5.]

c 1770 *MS. Addit.* in Grose *Provinc. Gloss.* (1790) (E.D.D.). 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Peck*..(4) To stumble. *Yorksh.* 1881 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Peck*, *pick*..to pitch forward, to go head first; to over-balance. 'Mind the child dunna peck out on 'is cheer'. 1881 MRS. P. O'DONOGHUE *Ladies on Horseback* I. iii. 42 Your horse..might be apt to peck, and so give you an ugly fall. 1898 A. HOPE *Rupert of Hentzau* vi, The horse pecked and stumbled, and I fell forward on his neck. 1899 PREVOST *Cumbld. Gloss.* (E. D. D.) s. v., A horse that goes rather 'close to the ground' with his fore feet, will frequently touch the ground with his toe and make a stumble—such an one pecks from want of vigour.

†**4.** *Peck over the perch*: see PEAK *v.*[1]

†**Peckage** (pe·kĕdʒ). *Obs. Cant.* Also **peck-idge**. [f. PECK *v.*[1] + -AGE.] Food, victuals.

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* (Hunter. Cl.) 40 *Peckage* meat or *Scroofe* scraps. 1621 B. JONSON *Metam. Gipsies* Wks. (1692) 615 With the Convoy, Cheats, and Peckage. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Peckidge*, Meat.

Pecked, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* = PEAKED *a.*

1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. I. 92 This we shoot down in our fields in a round pecked heap. *Ibid.* 129 (E. D. S.) A ram that is pecked-arsed. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.* s. v., A boat is peck-ed at both ends, and a trow is round at both ends.

Pecked (pekt), *ppl. a.*: see PECK *v.*[1]

Peckedeuaunted, var. of PIKEDEVANTED *Obs.*

Pecker (pe·kəɹ). [f. PECK *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who, or that which, pecks; a bird that pecks; the second element in various bird-names, as FIG-*pecker*, FLOWER-*pecker*, NUT-*pecker*; also short for WOODPECKER.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 18 The Titmouse, and the Peckers hungry Brood. 1717 GARTH tr. *Ovid's Met.* xiv, 'Twas here I spy'd a youth in Parian stone: His head a pecker bore [orig. *in vertice picum*]: the cause unknown To passengers. 1883 J. S. STALLYBRASS tr. *Grimm's Teutonic Mythol.* III. 973 The pecker was esteemed a sacred and divine bird. 1884 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 294 By far the greater number of modern birds belong to the.. orders of the perchers, the peckers, and the birds of prey.

b. An eater, feeder (with qualifying adj.). *slang.*

1861 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds* (E. D. D.), He's a rare pecker. 1873 *Slang Dict.* s. v. *Peck*, A hearty eater is generally called 'a rare pecker'.

2. a. An implement for pecking; a kind of hoe.

1587 T. HARIOT *Virginia* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 271 The women with short peckers or parers,..of a foot long, and about fiue inches in breadth, doe onely breake the vpper part of the ground to raise vp the weeds, grasse, and olde stubbes of corne stalks with their roots. *Ibid.*, For their corne,..with a pecker they make a hole, wherein they put fonre graines. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 551 A small narrow hoe or pecker.. A small hand-pecker.

†b. *Telegraphy.* An obsolete type of relay. *Obs.*

In the old 'pecker' the end of the lever was V-shaped, and its up-and-down motion resembled the pecking of a bird.

1858 H. C. F. JENKIN *Papers*, etc. (1887) I. p. lxxxvi, Click, click, click, the pecker is at work.

c. *Weaving.* A shuttle-driver: = PICKER *sb.*

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 216 The ends of this shuttle-race are prolonged by boards, which form troughs or boxes, in each of which is placed a piece of wood or thick leather, called a pecker or driver, and these drivers are made to traverse on small guide wires fixed between the side rails and the ends of the troughs. 1878 BARLOW *Weaving* x. 136 When the shaft [of the draw-boy] rocks from side to side of the machine, it will carry the pecker..with it.

3. *slang.* Courage, resolution. (? *orig.* beak or bill.) Chiefly in phr. *to keep (one's) pecker up.*

1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* I. xii, Keep your pecker up. 1857 DICKENS *Lett.* 17 Aug., Keep your pecker up with that. 1873 *Slang Dict., Pecker,* 'keep your Pecker up',.. literally, keep your beak and head well up, 'never say die'. 1875 W. S. GILBERT *Trial by Jury* 4 Be firm, my moral pecker.

4. *Comb.* **Pecker-mill**: see quot.

1802 J. DRAYTON *View S. Carolina* 121 Rice mills, called pecker, cog, and water mills.. The first .. so called, from the pestle's striking..in the manner of a wood pecker.

Pe·cket, *v.* [frequent. of PECK *v.*[1]; perh. after F. *picoter,* or *béqueter.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To peck repeatedly, to continue pecking.

1862 Miss THACKERAY *Story Eliz.* II. in *Cornh. Mag.* VI. 490 Empty stables, with chickens pecketting in the sun. 1866 *Village on Cliff* iii, The great carved cupboard, with the two wooden birds pecketting each other's beaks. *Ibid.* ix, Cocks and hens are pecketing the fallen grains. 1896 BARLOW *Martin's Company* 176 (E. D. D.) Equally fatal would have been the pecketing of poultry.

Pe·ckful. [See -FUL.] As much as fills a peck.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. vi. 64 One of my Karsuk brutes [dogs] has eaten up two entire birds'-nests..a peckful at least.

Peckhamite (pe·kăməit). *Min.* [Named 1880 after J. S. Peckham, an American chemist: see -ITE [1].] A greenish-yellow meteoric silicate of iron and magnesium.

1881 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XVIII. 861 Professor J. Lawrence Smith has found a new meteoric mineral in the analysis of the great meteorite which fell in Emmett County, Iowa, in May, 1879, and has named it Peckhamite.

Peckho, variant of PEKOE, a kind of tea.

Pe·cking, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PECK *v.*[1] + -ING [1].]

1. The action of PECK *v.*[1]; an instance of this; also *fig.* fault-finding.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. viii. (Bodl. MS.), Þe asse may vnneþe defende hym selfe aȝens his [sparowes] rese peckinge and bitinge. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Pere.* (1860) 10 If thy mill stones be not worne too blunt, for want of pecking. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iii. 105 Superstitious Observation of the pecking of Chickens. 1757 BURKE *Abridgem. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 199 The Druids..attended with diligence the flight of birds, the pecking of chickens. 1885 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 515 The gossip and the pecking of country towns.

2. *concr.* †a. A piece pecked or picked off, as in dressing stone. *Obs.* b. (See quot. 1875.)

1600 in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 619 You shall finde it [white sand] like shauings and peckings of free stone. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1647/1 *Peckings, Place-bricks,* from the outside of the kiln and insufficiently burned.

Pecking, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. PECK *v.*[2] + -ING [1].]

1. The pitching or throwing (e. g. of stones). Hence *pecking-bag.*

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iv, He .. strides away in front with his climbing-irons strapped under one arm, his pecking-bag under the other. *Ibid.,* There close to them lay a heap of charming pebbles. 'Look here', shouted East, 'here's luck! I've been longing for some good honest pecking this half-hour. Let's fill the bags'.

2. A tossing or jerking (as of the head).

1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Shipmate Louise* I. xi. 241 With a pecking, so to speak, of her face at the gangs of men on the quarter-deck.

Pe·cking, *ppl. a.* [f. PECK *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That pecks.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Pecking,* striking with the Bill as Birds do. 1827 MONTGOMERY *Pelican Isl.* IV. 200 She .. drove him from her seat With pecking bill, and cry of fond distress.

b. *fig.* (cf. *hacking*).

1865 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. I. II. 289 Troubled with a short 'pecking' cough.

Peckish (pe·kiʃ), *a. colloq.* [f. PECK *v.*[1] + -ISH [1].] Disposed to 'peck' or eat; somewhat hungry.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Peck,* victuals;..peckish, hungry. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Peckish,* hungry; disposed to be pecking. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xv, I get peckish at night somehow. 1898 J. K. JEROME *Second Thoughts* 279 You're a bit peckish too, I expect.

b. Appetizing. *rare.*

1845 *P. Parley's Ann.* VI. 238 This perch has been kept in a small garden pond..; biting at everything peckish that comes in his way.

Hence **Pe·ckishness,** hungriness, hunger.

18.. *Phases Bradford Life* 111 (E. D. D.), In a state of considerable peckishness.

Peckle (pe·k'l), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Reduced from *speckle*; but cf. PECKLED.] A spot, a speckle. Also attrib., as *peckle-head,* a partridge.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 47/19 A Peckle, *macula. Ibid.* 125/29 A Peckil, *macula.* 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 311/1 A Partridge [is called], first a Peckle-Head. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss., Pecka* or *Peckle,* a freckle.

Peckle (pek'l), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. as prec.] *trans.* To speckle.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 47/23 To Peckle, *maculare.* 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Picoter,* to peckle, to pricke thicke, to specke. 1611 COTGR., *Grivoler,* to peckle, or speckle; to spot with diuers colours. [Still in Cheshire and South Lancash. *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

Peckle (pek'l), *v.*[2] *rare.* [dim. or freq. of PECK *v.*[1]] *trans.* To peck slightly or repeatedly.

[*a* 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* 912 (Bann. MS.) Hir best brod hen callit lady Pekle pes.] *a* 1810 in Cromek *Rem. Nithsdale Song* 245 (Jam.) Come, byde wi' me, ye pair o' sweet birds, ..Ye sall peckle o' the bread an' drink o' the wine. 1827 Hoon *Mids. Fairies* v, And all [birds] were tame And peckled at my hand where'er I came.

Peckled (pek'ld), *a.* Now *dial.* Also 6 peculd, 7 peackled, 8–9 pecklt. [f. PECKLE *sb.* or *v.*[1] + -ED: or perh. directly from SPECKLED.] Spotted, variegated, speckled; parti-coloured. Also *comb.*

1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Gds., Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* (1863) IV. 20 Itm. iiij albes, on cope of saten bruges, & on of peculd silke. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 138 You must looke beside, that his toong bee not black, nor pecled. 1611 COTGR., *Gelinote de bois,* the pied, or peckled Pheasant, or wood Henne. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 2 When Summer cloathes your borders with greene and peckled colours. *c* 1746 COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lancs. Dial.* 5 The pecklt jump [coat]. 1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. II. 386 The 'peckled-faced' ones are rejected as breeding sheep. [Still in many English dialects.]

Hence **Pe·ckledness,** spottedness, speckledness.

1611 COTGR., *Griveleure,* peckledness, or speckledness.

Pe·ckly, *a. rare.* [f. PECKLE *sb.* + -Y.] Characterized by speckles or spots, 'peckled'.

1859 *All Year R.* No. 29. 58 Shropshire and Staffordshire [had] the once famous peckly-faced breed. *Ibid.* 61 The 'peckly' face which once distinguished the hill sheep of Shropshire has become an uniform grey.

†**Pe·ckman.** *Obs.* ? An officer of the royal stables.

1525 in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 201 The six sumpter men and one Besage man, The Peckman, The King's Foole. 1684 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* I. (ed. 15) 185 A Yeoman Peckman, a Yeoman Bitmaker.

†**Pe·ck-point.** *Obs.* [f. PECK *v.*[2] + POINT *sb.*] 'A boyes play with rods or wands pecked at a heape of points' (Cotgrave (1611) s. v. *Vergette*).

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xviii, Panurge..played away all the points of his breeches at *primus secundus,* and at peck point (in French called *Lavergette*).

Pe·cksniff. [A proper name of fiction: the *Warwickshire Wordbk.* of G. F. Northall 1896 has '*Picksniff,* paltry, despicable; an insignificant, paltry, contemptible person'.] The name of a character in Dickens' novel 'Martin Chuzzlewit' (1844), represented as an unctuous hypocrite, habitually prating of benevolence, etc. Used allusively. Hence **Pecksni·ffery, Pe·cksniffism,** conduct or utterance resembling that of Pecksniff; **Pecksni·ffian** *a.,* resembling Pecksniff; whence **Pecksni·ffianism** (*nonce-word*).

1874 J. HATTON *Clytie* (ed. 10) 101 It seemed to smile a Pecksniffian smile of pity upon her. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Mar. 3/1 This odious compound of Tartuffism, Pharisaism, and Pecksniffery. 1888 TALMAGE in *Voice* (N. Y.) 2 Feb. 7 Ask Thackeray to express your chagrin, or Charles Dickens to expose Pecksniffianism. 1893 *Athenæum* 8 Apr. 430/3 He lectures Pepys for winebibbing, and we feel very much disposed to take him to task for Pecksniffism. 1901 *Scotsman* 4 Mar. 6/2 A fine benevolence of phraseology..which, we fear, is not free from a Pecksniffian twang.

Peck stone, Peck-wheat: see PEAK *sb.*[1] 3.

Pecky (pe·ki), *a.*[1] *U. S.* Also peeky, pesky. [app. f. PECK *sb.*[3] + -Y.] (See quots.)

1848 DICKESON & BROWN *Rept. on Cypress Timber of Miss. & La.* 8 That species of decay to which it [the cypress] is most liable, shows itself in partial and detached spots at greater or less distances, but often in very close proximity to each other... Timber affected in this way is denominated by raftsmen *Pecky.* 1876 *Gwilt's Archit.* Gloss., *Pecky,* timber in which the first symptoms of decay appear. An American term.

[BARTLETT 1859–60 s. v. *Peaky,* or *Pecky,* misquotes Dickeson as using *pecky*; thence, Webster 1864, *Peeky*; Century *Peaky* (also *peeky, pecky*), Funk *peaky*; associated with PEAKY *a.*[3], PEAK *v.*[1]]

Pecky (pe·ki), *a.*[2] *colloq.* [f. PECK *v.*[1], [2] + -Y.]

1. [PECK *v.*[2]] Pitching; choppy; apt to stumble.

1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* lxi, Knocking about on a pecky sea. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss., Pecky,* inclined to stumble. 'Th' old hoss goes terr'ble pecky'.

2. [PECK *v.*[1]] Like the peck of a bird.

1886 F. C. PHILIPS *Jack & Three Jills* I. vii. 90 My sisters..administered flabby, pecky kisses.

Peco, variant of PEKOE (tea).

†**Pe·corous,** *a. Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *pecorōs-us,* f. *pecus, pecor-* cattle.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.,* *Pecorous* (*pecorosus*), full of Cattle, or where many Cattle are.

†**Pect,** obs. form of PECKED *ppl. a.*: see quot.

1633 GERARD *Descr. Somerset* (1900) 132 Their markett is .. full of pect eles as they call them because they take them in those waters by pecking an eale speare on them.

Pect, obs. Sc. f. PECK *sb.*[1]

Pectase (pe·ktēⁱs). *Chem.* [f. PECT-IN or PECT-OSE, after *diastase.*] A ferment supposed to exist in fruits, etc., and having the property of converting pectin into pectic and other related acids.

1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 363 According to Frémy, all vegetal tissues which contain pectose..contain also a kind of ferment called pectase, comparable in its mode of action to..diastase. 1893 [see PECTIC].

Pectate (pe·ktēⁱt). *Chem.* [f. PECT-IC + -ATE [1].] A salt of pectic acid.

1831 T. THOMSON *Chem. Inorg. Bodies* (ed. 7) II. 122 Braconnot is of opinion that the soluble pectates constitute a complete antidote against all metallic poisons. 1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 368 The pectates of the alkali-metals are soluble in water, the rest insoluble and gelatinous.

†**Pe·cteale.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. ? (app. some kind of wild fowl; but cf. *pect eles* in PECT *ppl. a.*)

1579 E. HAKE *Newes out of Powles Ch.-yd.* iv. D ij b, Stonetiuets, Teale, and Pecteales good, with Busterd fat and plum.

Pecten (pe·kten). *Anat.* and *Zool.* Pl. **pectines** (pe·ktinīz), **pectens.** [a. L. *pecten, pectin-* a comb, a heckle or card, a rake, the pubic hair, an instrument for striking the strings of a lyre, a scallop-shell, etc.; f. *pec-t-ĕre* to comb, cognate with Gr. *πέκ-ειν* to comb. In earlier use generally with L. plural *pectines.*]

†1. The set of bones in the hand between the wrist and fingers; the metacarpus. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 157 Þe boonys of þe hand þat ben clepid pecten. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* G iij, In the thyrde coniunction be foure bones.. That coniunction is called the brest of the hande or pecten.

2. The pubes; also, the pubic bone or share-bone. ? *Obs.* [prop. L.]

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 176 Þat boon þat goiþ ouerþwert vndir þe ars aboue þe ȝerde, & is clepid os pectinis.] 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 15 Applied to the pecten and genitalls in a plaister it helpeth the Gonorrhea. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Pecten,* in Anatomy, is the same with the *Regio Pubis.* 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 5 The smallest of the three divisions of the os innominatum is the os Pubis, Pecten, or Share Bone, situated anteriorly.

3. Applied to various comb-like structures in animal bodies. a. A pigmented vascular process which projects from the choroid coat of the eye into the vitreous humour in birds, and in certain reptiles and fishes; also called *marsupium.*

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. ii. 104 In birds..the Choroeides hath..a curious pectinated work seated on the optick nerve. The structure of this Pecten is very like that of the *Ligamentum Ciliare.* 1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 23 In birds, there is a remarkable plicated, comb-like process of the choroid, .. termed the pecten.

b. Each of two comb-like appendages behind the posterior legs in scorpions.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* XXXV. III. 540 The poisers of Diptera and the pectens of scorpions. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 126. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 523 Class Arachnida...The abdomen has appendages only in *Scorpionidæ,*..the pectines or combs, organs probably of touch.

c. A comb-like organ, usually formed of small stiff hairs, on the legs of certain insects, as bees.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xviii. (1818) II. 118 [Humble-bees] the males...Their posterior tibiæ also want the corbicula and pecten that distinguish the..other sex.

d. The pectinated structure on the claws of certain birds. e. The CTENOPHORE or comb-row of a ctenophoran.

4. A genus of bivalve molluscs, having a rounded shell with radiating ribs suggesting the teeth of a comb; an animal of this genus, a scallop.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Let.* 15 Mar., Wks. 1836 I. 336 The pectines or skollops. 1778 KING in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 40 Pectens, cockles, limpets. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. viii. 264 Those elegant shells the Pectens or Comb Shells. *attrib.* 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 711/2 In the Pecten family. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* xi. (1874) 202 Layers of mussel and pecten shells.

Pectic (pe·ktik), *a. Chem.* [ad. Gr. *πηκτικ-ός,* f. *πηκτ-ός* congealed, curdled, f. stem *πηγ-* of *πηγνύειν* to make firm or solid.] In *pectic acid,* a transparent gelatinous substance formed by chemical action from PECTIN, and forming an important constituent of fruit-jellies.

(By further transformation it is converted into *parapectic acid* (PARA- 2 a) and *metapectic acid.*) *Pectic fermentation,* the fermentation supposed to be produced by PECTASE, which converts pectin into pectic and other related acids.

1831 T. THOMSON *Chem. Inorg. Bodies* (ed. 7) II. 120 Braconnot gave it the name of pectic acid, from the great tendency which it has to form a jelly with water. 1863 MITCHELL *Farm of Edgewood* 225 Pears have a modicum of pectic acid at a certain stage of their ripeness. 1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 363 Under the influence of acids or alkalis, pectin is gradually modified, and ultimately transformed into a strongly acid compound called metapectic acid, passing however through a series of intermediate modifications called by Frémy parapectin, metapectin, pectosic acid, pectic acid, and parapectic acid. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pectase,* an organic albuminoid ferment found in unripe fruits and roots, which determines the *Pectic fermentation.*

Pectin (pe·ktin). *Chem.* [f. stem *pect-* of PECTIC + -IN [1].] A white neutral substance, soluble in water, formed from PECTOSE by heating with acids, or naturally in the ripening of fruits, and constituting the gelatinizing agent in vegetable juices; in the further process of ripening, it is converted into *parapectin* (PARA- 2 a), *metapectin,* and other related substances (see PECTIC).

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 146 Vauquelin, who found pectin in the tamarind, considered it as the same with pectic acid. 1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 364 Green fruits..do not contain pectin ready formed, but only pectose. ..When the fruit is ripe, the juice..contains a large quantity of pectin, and still more of parapectin...Lastly, fruits in the over-ripe state no longer contain a trace of pectin, that substance having been converted into metapectic acid.

Hence **Pectinaceous** (-ē·ʃəs) *a.*, related to or containing pectin.

1844 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* s. v. *Pectinous*, A pectinous or pectinaceous vegetable principle. 1887 tr. *Sachs' Physiol. Plants* 328 The share in metabolism taken by some other organic compounds, such as pectinaceous substances.

Pectinal (pe·ktinăl), *a.* (*sb.*) ? *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *pectinālis*, f. L. *pecten, pectin-*: see -AL.]

1. *Anat.* Belonging to the 'pecten' or pubes; *pectinal bone*, the pubic bone, sharebone.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirur.* I iv, Two great bones..that be coniuncte wᵗ this spondyle of the holowe bone behynde and before in makynge the pectynall bone.

2. *Nat. Hist.* Of the nature of or resembling a comb; applied by Sir T. Browne to flat-fish, from the resemblance of the spine with its apophyses to a comb. Also as *sb.*, in *pl.* flat-fish.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. i. 181 Other fishes..as pectinals, or such as have the Apophyses of their spine made laterally like a combe. *Ibid.* x. 203 Pectinall [fishes], whose ribs are rectilineall. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pectinals* .. their back-bone, and ribs do in some sort resemble a comb. 1705 Evelyn *Sylva* II. iii. (1729) 119 The Silver-Fir..is distinguished from the rest by the pectinal Shape of it.

Pectinate (pe·ktinĕt), *a.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *pectināt-us*, f. *pecten* comb: see -ATE 2.] = Pectinated.

1793 Martyn *Lang. Bot.*, *Pectinatum folium*, a pectinate leaf. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 321 *Pectinate*. .. Antennæ furnished on one side with a number of parallel stiff branches, resembling somewhat the teeth of a comb. 1833 A. Eaton *Man. Bot. N. Amer.* II. (ed. 6) 129. 1846 Dana *Zooph.* 594 Margin of the pinnules pectinate. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 189 Bracts with..pectinate tip and margins.

Pectinate (pe·ktinēit), *v.* [f. L. *pectināt-*, ppl. stem of *pectināre* to comb, f. *pecten* comb.]

†1. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—°.

1623 Cockeram, *Pectinate*, to comb. 1656 in Blount.

2. To fit together in alternation like the teeth of two combs; to interlock. †a. *trans. Obs. rare.* b. *intr.* in reciprocal sense: = Interdigitate.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxii. 266 To sit crosse legg'd, or with our fingers pectinated or shut together is accounted bad. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 234 The bundles..are separated from one another by other bundles, which pass between them, and pectinate with them.

Pectinated (pe·ktinēitĕd), *ppl. a.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* [f. as Pectinate + -ED.] Formed like a comb; having straight narrow closely-set projections or divisions like the teeth of a comb.

1671 Ray in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2278 The Tongue was..of an equal breadth to the very tip, which was toothed or pectinated about the edges. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1768) I. 200 The edges of the toes [of Grouse] pectinated. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* I. 4 A pectinated leaf is one whose narrow segments resemble the teeth of a comb.

Pe·ctinately, *adv.* [f. Pectinate *a.* + -ly 2.] In a pectinate manner; like the teeth of a comb.

1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 652 Branchlets, long and pectinately arranged. 1875 C. C. Blake *Zool.* 333 The tentacles are set pectinately on two arms.

Pectination (pektinēi·ʃən). [n. of action from *pectināre* to Pectinate: see -ation.]

†1. The action of combing (the hair). *Obs.*

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Frequent pectination is recommended by many physicians..as an exercise.

2. The action of interlocking or condition of being interlocked like the teeth of two combs. ? *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxii. 266 The complication or pectination of the fingers was an Hieroglyphick of impediment.

3. The condition or character of being pectinated; *concr.* a pectinated or comb-like structure.

1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 248 Antennæ.., with a double series of pectinations. 1874 Coues *Birds N.-W.* 513 Absence of pectination of the middle claw. 1876 F. Brodie in G. F. Chambers *Astron.* I. i. 15 The pectinations which fringe the whole of the edge of the umbra.

Pectinato- (pektinēi·tō), combining adverbial form of L. *pectinātus* Pectinate *a.*, prefixed to other adjs. in the sense 'pectinately'..., or 'pectinate and...'; as in *pectinato-denticulate*, *pectinato-erose*, *pectinato-fimbricate*, *pectinato-pinnate*.

1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 210 Lamellæ..deeply pectinato-erose, or penetrated by oblong cellules. *Ibid.* 232 Lamellæ ..finely and elegantly pectinato-denticulate.

Pectineal (pekti·ni,ăl), *a. Anat.* [f. mod.L. *pectine-us*, f. *pecten* comb + -AL.] Pertaining to the pecten or pubic bone: applied to certain parts of this bone and connected structures: see quots.

1840 G. V. Ellis *Anat.* 650 The *pectineus* muscle..arises from the pectineal line of the pubes between the spine and pectineal eminence. 1875 Sir W. Turner in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 828/2 The pectineal border .. forms part of the line of separation between the true and false pelvis.

‖ **Pectineus** (pekti·ni,ŭs). *Anat.* erron. -æus. [mod.L., f. *pecten, pectin-* comb; cf. *flumineus, virgineus*, etc.] For *pectineus musculus*, name of a flat muscle arising from the pectineal eminence of the pubic bone and inserted into the thigh-bone just behind the small trochanter.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pectineus*, is a Muscle on the Thigh. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 346 The pectineus and adductors of man.

Pectini-, before a vowel **pectin-**, combining form of L. *pecten* comb, used in the formation of scientific words. **Pe·ctinibranch** (-brænk), **-bra·nchian, -bra·nchiate** [Branchia] *adjs.*, belonging to the *Pectinibranchia* (or *-branchiata*), a family of gastropod molluscs having comb-like gills, or ctenidia (also called *Ctenobranchia*); also as *sb.*, a mollusc of this family. **Pe·ctinicorn** [L. *cornu* horn] *adj.*, having pectinate antennæ, as the division *Pectinicornia* of lamellicorn beetles (also **Pe·ctinico·rnate**); *sb.*, a beetle of this division. **Pectini·ferous** *a.* [L. *-ferus* bearing], bearing a pecten or comb-like structure. **Pe·ctiniform** *a.*, (*a*) comb-shaped; (*b*) of the form of a scallop (Pecten 4). **Pectiniliac** (-i·liăk) *a.* = Ilio-pectineal. **Pe·ctiniro·strate** *a.* [L. *rostrum* beak], having a comb-like beak or snout (Mayne).

1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 556/1 The *Pectinibranchiate Mollusks. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pectinicornis*, applied to an insect having pectinated antennæ .. *pectinicornate. *Ibid.*, *Pectiniferus*, having combs..*pectiniferous. 1831 J. Davies *Man. Mat. Med.* 135 This salt .. crystallizes in *pectiniform needles. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pectiniform septum*, the median..connective tissue septum between the two corpora cavernosa of the penis.

Pectinid (pe·ktinid). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *pectinidæ*, f. Pecten: see -id 3.] A mollusc of the family *Pectinidæ* or Pecten family; a scallop.

Pectinite (pe·ktinəit). *Palæont.* [f. L. *pectin-* Pecten + -ite 1.] A fossil pecten or scallop.

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* v. § 72 Stones resembling escallops.. the next following Pectinites. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 81 Impressions or petrifactions of muscles, snails, corals, pectinites. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. v. 184 The oysters and pectinites.

Pectinoid (pe·ktinoid), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -oid.] Resembling a pecten or scallop. (Mayne.)

Pectinous (pe·ktinəs), *a. Chem.* [f. Pectin + -ous.] Of the nature of or related to pectin: = Pectinaceous, Pectous b.

1844 [see Pectinaceous]. 1892 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 788/1 The juice of the [beet] root contains .. albuminous, pectinous, and other substances.

Pectize (pe·ktəiz), *v.* [f. Gr. *πηκτ-ός* fixed, congealed (cf. Pectic) + -ize.] *trans.* and *intr.* To change into a gelatinous mass; to congeal.

1882 Ogilvie, *Pectize*,..to congeal; to change into a gelatinous mass. *H. Spencer.* 1885 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 10/1 The zinc compound does not.. sufficiently pectise cellulose. *Ibid.* 10/2 The film of pectised cellulose. *Ibid.*, Pectising is brought about by the copper solution.

Pectolite (pe·ktŏləit). *Min.* (Also pek-.) [Named (*pectolith*) 1828 by Von Kobell, f. Gr. *πηκτ-ός* congealed + -lite.] A whitish or greyish hydrous silicate of calcium and sodium, found in close aggregations of acicular crystals, usually fibrous and radiated in structure.

1828 *Edin. Jrnl. Sc.* IX. 367 Pektolite..a mineral which is found on natrolite. 1899 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* VIII. 275 Experiments relative to the constitution of pectolite.

Pectoral (pe·ktŏrăl), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 pecturall, 6–7 pectorel(l, -all. [As sb., in sense 1, a. OF. *pectoral* (1355 in Du Cange), ad. L. *pectorāle* breast-plate, sb. use of neuter of *pectorālis* adj., f. *pectus, pector-* breast; as adj., direct from the L. adj., or a. F. *pectoral* adj. (15th c. in Littré). Senses 2–4 of the sb. are absolute uses of the adj.]

A. *sb.* 1. Something worn on the breast.

a. An ornamental plate, cloth, or other decoration, worn on the breast; an ornamental breast-plate; *spec.* (*a*) that worn by the Jewish High Priest (= Breast-plate 2); (*b*) *R. C. Ch.* that formerly worn by a bishop in celebrating mass.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 389/1 Pectoral of a vestyment, or other a-rayment, *pectorale, racionale*. 1445 *Instr. Queen's Coronat.* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XI. 83 A Pectoral of Gold garnished with Rubees, Perles. 1506 Guylforde *Pilgr.* (Camden) 7, xij crownes of fyne golde, and xij pectorals and a riche cappe. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* I. 16 The twelve stones in Aaron's pectoral. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 84. 1894 *Times* 26 May 19/1 A Royal pectoral, on which two crowned hawks support the cartouche of Usertasen II.

b. A piece of armour for the breast: = Breast-plate 1.

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 31 b, Lighting vppon their shafrons, cranets, or steele pectorells. 1706 Phillips, A *Pectoral*, a Breast-plate, Armour, or Defence for the Breast. 1834 Planché *Brit. Costume* 29 A border of metal to the collar, which acted as a pectoral.

†c. An ornamental cloth for the breast of a horse: cf. Peitrel, Poitrel. *Obs.*

1602 Segar *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* II. xi. 71 His horse sadled with blacke leather,..the pectorel of blacke leather with a crosse paty of gold, hanging before the horse feete. 1653 Greaves *Seraglio* 11 The Bridles, Pectorals, Cruppers, Saddle-clothes..set so thick with jewels of divers sorts, that the beholders are amazed. 1662 *Act* 14 *Chas. II*, c. 3 § 23 A Bitt and Bridle with a Pectorell and Crupper.

d. A chest-protector.

1881 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XIX. 150 The great majority.. still stick to coarse linen next the skin, and use woolen pectorals only as counter-irritants.

2. A medicine, food, or drink, good for affections of the chest, i. e. the lungs and other respiratory organs (or, loosely, the internal organs generally).

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. Explan. Wds. Art, *Pectorals, i.* such medicines as bee fit for the breast and lungs. 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* 89 There are Pectorals for the Breast and Bowels. 1749 Chesterf. *Lett.* 22 June, They recommend an attention to pectorals, such as sago, barley, turnips. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 91 The roots of the liquorice contain..a sweet subacid mucilaginous juice, which is much esteemed as a pectoral.

3. *Anat.* Short for *pectoral muscle, pectoral fin.*

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 157 The Ball.. came out under the Pectoral. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 164 Dorsal fin conical, situated above the pectorals. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* (1864) 203 The great pectoral bringing the arm forward, the deltoid lifting it away from the side.

†4. (See quot.) *Obs. nonce-use.*

1617 *Jonua Ling.* Advt., To render the volume as portable ..and if not as a manuall or pocket-booke, yet a pectorall or bosome-booke, to be carried twixt jerkin and doublet.

B. *adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to, situated or occurring in or upon, the breast or chest; thoracic. Chiefly *Anat.* *Pectoral arch* or *girdle*, the shoulder-girdle (see Girdle *sb.*¹ 4 b). *Pectoral fins*, the pair of lateral fins attached to the pectoral arch in fishes, usually thoracic in position, corresponding to the fore limbs of other vertebrates. *Pectoral muscles*, the muscles of the chest, esp. the *pectoralis major*, 'a large fan-shaped muscle forming the main fleshy mass of the chest on either side', and the *pectoralis minor*, 'a flat triangular muscle situated beneath the *p. major*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). *Pectoral respiration* (see quot. 1834, and cf. Costal *a.* 1). *Pectoral ridge*, the outer edge of the bicipital groove of the humerus, into which the *pectoralis major* muscle is inserted.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 21 The produced partes of the pectorall Spondilles. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 352 The rheume or catarrhe that hath taken a way to the brest or pectorall parts. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 776 The first is called *Pectoralis* the Petorall Muscle, so named from his situation, because it occupieth the forepart of the Chest. 1769 Pennant *Zool.* III. 84 The pectoral fins are very large. 1782 Monro *Anat.* 167 The eight upper ribs were formerly classed into pairs, with particular names.., the crooked, the solid, the pectoral, the twisted. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 33 In general, the pectoral cavity is symmetrical. 1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 13 If the abdomen dilates with comparatively much greater force than the chest, the respiration is named abdominal; if the contrary obtains, it is called pectoral. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 341 All Vertebrata possess typically two pairs of limbs—the pectoral and pelvic.

2. *Med.* Of a medicine, food, or drink: Good for diseases or affections of the chest (or, loosely, the internal organs generally).

1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* II. lxxxvi. 85 A pectorall water, or water for the breast, .. that especiallie availeth in the weakenesse of the stomacke. 1637 Brian *Pisse-Prophi.* (1670) 23 Some pectoral physick to ease his cough. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* I. in *Aliments*, etc. 246 Peaches are..cordial and pectoral. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 314 The leaves [of Ferns] generally contain a thick astringent mucilage, with a little aroma, on which account many are considered pectoral and lenitive. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pectoral Moss*, a common name for the *Lichen pulmonarius.*

3. Worn, or intended to be worn, on the breast.

1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos.*, *Pectorall*, belonging to the breast, or which hangeth before the breast. 1727–35 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., In the Romish Church Bishops and regular Abbots wear a pectoral Cross. 1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* II. vi. 175 We are led to believe that the formal use of the pectoral cross, as now worn over the chasuble, goes no farther back than the middle of the sixteenth century.

4. *fig.* Proceeding or derived from the 'breast' or 'heart', i. e. from one's internal feeling or consciousness.

1630 Donne *Serm. Matt.* xxviii. 6 Let..no Angell of the Church, .. proceed upon an *ipse dixit*, upon his own pectorall word and determination. 1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 184 At this time a good mans tongue is in his breast, not in his mouth, his words are then so pithy and so pectorall. 1865 tr. *Strauss' New Life Jesus* I. I. viii. 44 The inflated language here used betrays already the pectoral colouring which Keim expressly claims for his work. 1890 J. F. Smith tr. *Pfleiderer's Developm. Theol.* III. iii. (1891) 281 Neander's pectoral theology involved a serious lack of historical criticism. [Cf. next.]

Pe·ctoralist. [f. prec. + -ist.] (See quot., and cf. prec. B. 4.)

1886 Farrar *Hist. Interpr.* viii. 415 [Neander's] motto was, *pectus facit theologum*, and many sneered at his followers as pectoralists.

Pe·ctorally, *adv. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] In a pectoral manner or position: in quots., a. in relation to one's inward feeling, at heart; b. on a 'pectoral' diet: cf. Pectoral B. 4, 2.

1662 M. Mason *Friendly Admon. Rom. Cath.* 4 Would you not then have been pectorally glad of that Indulgence? 1749 Chesterf. *Lett.* 21 Aug., Be regular, and live pectorally.

Pectoriloquy (pektŏri·lŏkwi). *Path.* [ad. F. *pectoriloquie*, f. L. *pectus, pector-* breast + *-loquium* speaking.] The transmission of the sound of the voice through the wall of the chest to the ear in auscultation; usually a sign of a cavity or some other affection in the lung.

1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest.* (ed. 4) 36 This peculiar phenomenon (which I have denominated Pectoriloquy). 1853 Markham tr. *Skoda's Auscult.* 290 The pectoriloquy is..much clearer and louder..in a gangrenous excavation, than in one formed by pulmonary abscess.

So **Pectoriloquial** (pektŏrilō·kwiăl), **Pectoriloquous** (pektŏri·lŏkwəs) *adjs.*, of, or of the nature of, pectoriloquy; **Pectori·loquism,** pectoriloquy.

1846 Worcester, **Pectoriloquial*, relating to pectoriloquy. *Museum.* 1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 524 To this

apparent transfer of the voice to the chest..[Laennec] has given the .. name of *pectoriloquism, or mediate auscultation of the voice. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 47/2 There was no metallic tinkling, *bourdonnement*, or pectoriloquism. 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 111 The production of *pectoriloquous resonance.

Pectose (pe·ktōs). *Chem.* [f. stem *pect-* of PECTIC + -OSE.] An insoluble substance related to cellulose and occurring with it in vegetable tissues, esp. in unripe fruits and fleshy roots; by the action of acids, etc. it is converted into PECTIN.

1857 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 83 The cellular tissue of many fruits, and of turnips, carrots, parsnips, &c., contains a substance which he [Frémy] terms *pectose*, and which is quite insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether. 1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 363 Pectose .. gives the hardness to unripe fruits. It is probably isomeric with cellulose, or differs from it only by the elements of water.

Hence **Pectosic** (pektǫ·sik) *a.*, in *Pectosic acid*, an acid formed immediately from pectin by the action of pectase or alkalis, and converted by further action of the same into pectic acid.

1866–77 [see PECTOUS].

Pectostracan (pektǫ·străkăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod. Zool. L. *Pectostraca* (f. Gr. *πηκτ-ός* congealed + *ὄστρακον* tile, potsherd, shell) + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the division *Pectostraca* of *Crustacea* in Huxley's classification, a synonym of *Cirripedia*. **b.** *sb.* A crustacean belonging to this division, a cirriped. So **Pecto·stracous** *a.*

Pectous (pe·ktəs), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. *πηκτ-ός* congealed + -OUS.] **a.** Congealed, solidified: said of modified forms of substances ordinarily fluid. **b.** Related to pectin. *Pectous acid*, name of a particular acid related to pectic acid (cf. -OUS c).

1861 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* 184 Fluid colloids appear to have always a pectous modification. 1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 364 Pectase immersed in water for two or three days, is decomposed..and is then no longer capable of acting as a pectous ferment. *Ibid.* The conversion of the pectin into pectosic and pectous acids. 1875 B. W. RICHARDSON *Dis. Mod. Life* 104 In course of time .. the vital tissues become thickened, or, to use the technical term, 'pectous'.

† **Pe·ctron.** *Obs.* [An erroneous formation (thought by Barret to be French), app. derived in some way from L. *pectus*, *pector-* breast.] = PEITREL, POITREL.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres*, Gloss. 252 *Pectron*, a French word, is the arming of the brest of the horse. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. ii. § 4. 166 The Horses head, necke, brest, and buttocke barbed with Pectron, Trappings, Crinier, and Chieffront.

† **Pectuncle.** *Obs.* Anglicized form of L. *pectunculus* a small scallop (dim. of *pecten*: see PECTEN 4), a name formerly given to the cockles.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Pecten*, The genus of pectuncles, or cockles, has been made by all authors a very extensive one. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 80/2 There are shells universally allowed to be pectens or scallops, which have no ears, and others as universally allowed to be pectuncles or cockles which have.

Pectunculate (pektʉ·ŋkiŭlĕt), *a. Entom.* [f. mod.L. type **pectunculāt-us*, f. *pectuncul-us*, dim. of *pecten*: see prec. and -ATE².] Having a row of minute spines or bristles; finely pectinate.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 310 Under Jaws.. Pectunculate...When the stipes below the feeler has a row of minute spines set like the teeth of a comb.

‖ **Pectus** (pe·ktŭs). *Anat.* and *Zool.* Pl. **pectora.** [L., = the breast.] **a.** The breast or chest. **b.** *Ornith.* The thoracic region of the under surface of the body of a bird; usually, the anterior protuberant part. **c.** *Entom.* The lower surface of the thorax or prothorax of an insect.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pectus*, the foremost part of the Thorax reaching from the Neck-bone, down to the Midriff. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 450 In the other Nemocera, the proboscis is..directed perpendicularly or curved on the pectus.

† **Pecua·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *pecuāri-us* of or belonging to *pecu* cattle + -OUS.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pecuarious*, serving for, or belonging to Beasts or Cattle. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Pecuiculture (pe·kiʉdikʉ·ltiŭ, -tʃəɹ). *rare.* [f. L. *pecud-em* a beast, in pl. cattle + CULTURE: after *horticulture*, etc.] The rearing of cattle.

1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 363 Agriculture and Horticulture. Pecuiculture.

Pecul, variant of PICUL; obs. form of PECKLE.

† **Pe·culate,** *sb. Obs.* Also 7 -at. [ad. L. *pecūlāt-us* embezzlement, f. *pecūlārī*: see next. In F. *peculat* (1568 in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *peculato*, Sp. *peculado*.] = PECULATION.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. II*, Wks. (1711) 24 Articles being forged and urged against them, especially of peculate, as sale of crown-lands, waste of the king's treasure, ..transporting lands to themselves and their friends. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* Wks. (1700) 159 Such as were arrain'd or try'd for Peculat, or Defraudation of the Commonwealth. 1686 BURNET *Trav.* iii. (1750) 153 One of the Nobles was accused of Peculat. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Peculator*, one who is guilty of the crime called *peculate*.

Peculate (pe·kiŭlēt), *v.* [f. L. *pecūlāt-*, ppl. stem of *pecūlārī* to embezzle, f. *pecūlium* private property, orig. in cattle, f. *pecu* cattle, money.]

† **1.** *trans.* To rob (the state or country) by peculation. *Obs.*

1749 W. DOUGLASS *Brit. Settlem. N. Amer.* II. 17 In Massachusetts .. they peculated the Country by ruinous unnecessary Expence of Money.

2. To embezzle or pilfer (money).

1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* III. 223 Two thousand pounds..what she justly charges me with having peculated from her Father. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 619 The people..accused them of having peculated the public money. 1884 *Manchester Exam.* 1 Oct. 4/5 Several millions of taels, which they have..peculated from the Imperial funds.

3. *intr.* To practise peculation.

1861 LOWELL *E Pluribus Unum* Pr. Wks. 1890 V. 45 They..have peculated in advance by a kind of official post-obit. 1876 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xi. 135 The honesty of a servant or manager, who does not embezzle or peculate.

Hence **Pe·culating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1783 BURKE *Sp. Fox's E. Ind. Bill* Wks. IV. 93 An oppressive .. rapacious, and peculating despotism, with a direct disavowal of obedience to any authority at home..is..the state of your charter-government over great kingdoms. 1895 *Athenæum* 7 Sept. 328/1 [The endowments have] long since vanished, no doubt, into the pockets of peculating pashas.

Peculation (pekiŭlē·ʃən). [n. of action f. L. *pecūlārī* to PECULATE (put for L. *pecūlātus* PECULATE *sb.*): see -ATION.] The appropriation of public money or property by one in an official position; the embezzlement of money or goods entrusted to his care.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Peculation*, a robbing of the Prince or Common-wealth. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 667 The family of plagues That waste our vitals;—peculation, sale Of honour, perjury, corruption, frauds. 1821 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (ed. 15) III. VII. 181 To be tried for peculation. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 9. 700 Marlborough was dismissed from his command, charged with peculation, and condemned.

Peculator (pe·kiŭlēʇəɹ). [a. L. *pecūlātor* an embezzler, agent-n. f. *pecūlārī* to PECULATE.] One who peculates; an embezzler, esp. of public money or property.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Peculator*, that robbeth the Prince or common treasure. 1783 BURKE *Sp. Fox's E. Ind. Bill* Wks. IV. 77 The supposed peculators and destroyers of Oude repose in all security in the bosoms of their accusers. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. v. (1866) 217 An infamous peculator..rolling up a fortune with great rapidity by his shameless traffic in benefices, charges, offices.

Peculiar (pĭkiū·liăɹ), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 -ier, 6 -er, -yer, -eer, -yar, 6–7 -iare. [a. obs. F. *peculier* (16th c. in Godef.), or ad. L. *pecūliār-is* of or relating to private property, f. *pecūli-um* property in cattle, private property, that which is one's own, f. *pecu* cattle. Cf. also OF. *peculiaire* (15th c.) in same sense.]

A. *adj.*

1. That is one's own private property; that belongs or pertains to, or characterizes, an individual person, place, or thing, or group of persons or things, as distinct from others. Const. with preceding possessive (*my own, the king's own*), or with *to*.

Peculiar to now always denotes 'belonging exclusively to'; formerly it might denote 'belonging specially to'.

† **a.** Of property, material possession, etc. *Obs.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 130 How necessarie it is þat the kynge haue grete possescions, and peculier livelod ffor his owne suirte. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 151 The Duke of Gloucester had not so muche adnaunced..the common wealth and publique vtilite, as his awne priuate thinges & peculier estate. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 6 The Sun, Aer, Water, Nature did not frame Peculiar; A Public gift I claim. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* IV. i, Now even all peculiar fields are turn'd to common roads about this populous town. 1724 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 123 Sturbridge Fair. .. This square ..is separate and peculiar to the wholesale dealers in the woollen manufacture.

b. In general sense, esp. of qualities, features, characteristics, etc.

† *Peculiar institution*, a cant phrase in U. S. for negro slavery, formerly often spoken of in the Southern states as 'the peculiar domestic institution of the South'. *Obs.*

1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 294 The dayes that by the chirche were appoynted she kept them diligently and sereously, & in especyall the holy lent.. besyde her other peculer fastes of deuocion, as saint Anthony, mary Maudeleyn. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 51 There is an other [cause] which as I suppose is proper and peculiare to yow Englishe men alone. 1555 *Fardle of Facions* II. v. 148 It was a peculier maner of the Kynges of the Medes, to haue many wiues. 1708 POPE *Jan. & May* 52 All other goods by fortune's hand are giv'n, A Wife is the peculiar gift of heav'n. 1721 BAILEY, *Birch*, a Tree peculiar to Great Britain. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiii. 222 A timidity peculiar to your sex. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. ii, Imitating the peculiar sound of every animal that he met. *c* 1852 *S. Carolina Gaz.* (Farmer *Dict. Amer.*), The dangers which at present threaten the peculiar domestic institutions of the South.

† **2.** Of separate or distinct constitution or existence; independent, particular, individual; single.

1507 FISHER *Fun. Serm. Hen. VII*, Wks. (1876) 272 He sente money to be dystrybuted for .x. M. masses peculeer to be sayd for hym. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. Introd., Minding to reserue the proofes to a peculiar boke which I will..set forth. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iii. 11 The single and peculiar life is bound..To keepe it selfe from noyance. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 155 Ev'ry Thorn gave a peculiar Wound. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* II. 50 The Khanate of Kazan subsisted as a peculiar state till the year 1552.

3. Distinguished in nature, character, or attributes from others; particular, special.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 2 Detracting..the excellent effects of our peculiar and singular weapon the Long Bowe. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxxi, We seldome find any, without a peculiar delight in some peculiar thing. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr., Sermons are more peculiar for the suppressing of vicious manners. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. ii. (1869) II. 437 A more proper subject of peculiar taxation. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvii. VI. 66 The position of the Corinthians was peculiar. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iv. 35 This latter point..is one of peculiar interest.

4. Having a character exclusively its own, *sui generis*; unlike others, singular, uncommon, unusual, out-of-the-way; strange, odd, 'queer'.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 598 The tongue of a serpent is peculiar; for..it is also cloven at the tip. 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Forgiveness* Wks. 1874 II. 113 We are in such a peculiar position, with respect to injuries done to ourselves, that we can scarcely..see them as they really are. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* III. (1818) 445 The odour is peculiar and aromatic; the taste gratefully acid. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xx, Mr. Weller's knowledge of London was extensive and peculiar. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. i, She is a girl of peculiar temper. *Mod. colloq.* He was always thought a little peculiar.

5. *Peculiar jurisdiction* (*authority*, etc.), in *Canon Law*, a jurisdiction proper to itself, exempt from or not subject to the jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese. Cf. B. 5.

c 1525 ABP. WARHAM *Let. to Wolsey* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. CXXXV, The value of the benefices within the diocesse of Canterburie and the iurisdiction peculiar of the same. 1555 J. PHILPOT in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1799, I haue not offended in your Dioces. For that whiche I spake .. was in Paules Churche..which..is a peculiar iurisdiction belonging to the Deane of Paules. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 94 The Archbishop whereof has also a peculiar Jurisdiction in thirteen Parishes within the City of London [etc.]. 1822 D. & S. LYSONS *Brit., Devon*, Colyton. .. The Dean and Chapter of Exeter are patrons of the Vicarage...The Church is in their peculiar jurisdiction. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 103/2 The living of Dorchester [Oxon.] is a perpetual curacy, in the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Dorchester.

6. *Peculiar People*: **a.** a name applied to the Jews as God's own chosen people; hence *transf.* in religious sense. (Also *p. race, nation*, etc.)

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 550 Of his great mercy he hath visyted vs, I truste, his peculier people. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xiv. 2 The Lord hath chosen the to be his awne peculier people from amonge all the nacions. — *Titus* II. 14 To pourge vs to be a peculiar people vnto himselfe. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXXI. 187 Having chosen out one peculiar Nation for his Subjects. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* LI. XXI, The dear peculiar Race Their grateful Sacrifice shall bring.

b. A modern religious sect (called also the *Plumstead Peculiars*) founded in 1838, and most numerous about London.

They have no preachers, creeds, ordinances, or church organization, and they rely wholly on prayer for the cure of disease, rejecting medical aid; this last is the feature which brings them specially under public notice.

1875 *Punch* 19 June 267/1 Of course the Peculiar People have the right to believe in miracle and also the right to disbelieve in medicine. 1892 *Spectator* 19 Mar. 391 Drugs may be dispensed with altogether, as by the Peculiar People or the Faith Healers. 1901 *Essex Weekly News* 29 Mar. 2/4 'Peculiar' parents censured at Barking.

† **7.** *In peculiar*, as a peculiarity; in particular.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 315 Egipt had this in peculiar, that no other order, no not a senator, might be president or govern among them. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. xi. § 162 One may as well say,..this Dominion was to belong in peculiar to one of his Issue. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. xii. 435 As for Truth he must be a great stranger to her and to himself too, that shall look upon it as a possession in peculiar.

B. *sb.* (absolute uses of the adj.)

I. In general senses.

1. a. A peculiar property or possession; a property or privilege exclusively one's own.

1650 T. B. *Worcester's Apophth.* 105 Leave was obtained ..that he might be buried in Windsor Castle (where there is a peculiar for the family). 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* v. xi. § 2 They would preserve..that temple which was their peculiar. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. vi. II. 543 How far the peculiar of the primitive Sparta extended we have no means of determining. 1865 — *Plato* I. xiv. 451 A peculiar appertaining to philosophers, distinct from though analogous to the peculiar of each several art.

† **b.** = *peculiar people* (A. 6 a): said of the Jews, and of Christian believers. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Mal.* iii. 17 And they shal be to me.. to my peculiar, and I wil spare them, as a man spareth his sonne. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 116 Beleevers are a peculiar to God, are set apart. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 181 We who are God's peculiars, must demean our selves peculiarly both toward God and man. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cvi. 40 He would own them for ever as his peculiar.

† **c.** One's own wife or mistress. *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 66 Yet are they [Turks] to meddle with none but their owne peculiars: the offending woman they drowne, and the man they gansh. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Peculiar*, a Mistress.

† **2.** *One's peculiar*, one's private interest or special concern. *Obs.*

1625 in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) I. 60 In respect of my peculiar I am better. 1637 R. ASHLEY tr. *Malvezzi's David Persecuted* 54 Hee is governed by that which appertaines to the King, and not by his owne peculiar. 1720–1 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) II. 256 The Concern they will learn for the Affairs of the Universe, will naturally lead them to a close attention to their own Peculiar.

†3. A peculiar attribute or quality; a peculiarity; a special or exclusive characteristic. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. ii. (Arb.) 21 A peculiar, which our speech hath in many things differing from theirs. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 231 Omnipresence is the absolute Peculiar of the Almighty. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* I. 150 Peradventure [those Stigmata, or insensible parts] might .. belong to some peculiar of that disease which is termed Elephantiasis. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* 206 There is this peculiar in vision that is not in our other senses, that it includes an outward objective perception. *a* 1750 A. HILL *Wks.* (1753) II. 396 Your poetry is a peculiar, that will make it impossible, you should be forgotten.

†4. An individual member of a class or part of a collective whole; a particular, item, or detail.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* VII. ii. (1620) 247 Why .. could not he .. extend his generall power through each peculiar? 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VI. v. 365, I shall .. speak only of two peculiars more.

II. Specific and technical senses.

5. *Eccl.* A parish or church exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary or bishop in whose diocese it lies, either as a *royal peculiar* (*i. e.* a chapel exempt from any jurisdiction but that of the sovereign) or as subject to the jurisdiction of a bishop of another diocese, or to that of a dean, chapter, prebendary, etc.

Court of Peculiars, a branch of the Court of Arches having jurisdiction over the peculiars of the archbishop of Canterbury. (Peculiars were, for most purposes, abolished by Act 10 & 11 Vict. c. 98.)

1562 BP. W. ALLEY in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xxxi. 310 That Bishops may have jurisdiction to call all criminal causes before them, and to reform other disorders in all Peculiars, and places exempt, which be *speluncæ latronum*. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 309 Shorham is but a Peculiar to the Archbishop, who holds his prerogatiue wheresoeuer his lands do lie. 1658 PHILLIPS, *The Court of Peculiars*. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Peculiar*, signifies a particular Parish or Church that hath Jurisdiction within its self, for Probat of Wills, &c. exempt from the Ordinary, and the Bishops Courts. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. v. 65 The court of peculiars is a branch of and annexed to the court of arches. It has a jurisdiction over all those parishes dispersed through the province of Canterbury in the midst of other dioceses, which are exempt from the ordinary's jurisdiction, and subject to the metropolitan only. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 9/1 Burian, the royal deanery, has been a peculiar since the days of Athelstan, and kept its privileges when other peculiars were abolished. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 10/2 The Dean of the Arches took his title from the old Court of Peculiars of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who formerly exercised jurisdiction over thirteen exempt parishes in the diocese of London and fifty-seven parishes called 'peculiars' in other dioceses. .. These 'peculiars' were abolished about fifty years ago, and the Court of which the Dean of the Arches was Dean went with them.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A place, district, office, etc., exempt from ordinary jurisdiction.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (Hakl. Soc.) 37 Out of the province .. of Vagha, there is given him for a peculiar exempted out of the Chetfird of Posolskoy, 32,000 rubbels. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 4 That Scotland was by them accounted an exempt kingdome, and a Peculiar properly appertaining to the Roman Chappell. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. iv. (1739) 21 It [the Chancery] soon becomes a kind of Peculiar, exempting it self from the ordinary course in manner of Trial, and from the ordinary rules of Law.

†6. In the colonies and provinces of New England: A district, or piece of land, not included in any 'town', nor as yet incorporated as a 'town'.

1720 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1872–4) VI. 210 Resolved .. That Mr. John Read, who dwells between Fairfield and Danbury, be likewise annually listed, as a peculiar to Danbury. 1737 *Ibid.* VIII. 133 All peculiars, or lands not as yet laid within the bounds of any town, .. shall be assessed by the rates of the next town unto it. 1739 *Ibid.* 230 Being informed that a certain piece of land in the county of Windham .. is not in any town but still remains a peculiar, .. Be it enacted .. That the said tract of land be annexed to the town of Voluntown. 1779 *Vermont State Papers* (1823) 297. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. ii. 17 Precincts or peculiars are in some cases ordered to be rated at or in certain towns, and in such cases are rated and governed by the town.

7. a. A nickname in Oxford (*c* 1837–8) for members of the 'Evangelical' party. (Cf. A. 6 a.)

1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Let.* in Purcell *Manning* (1895) I. 224 The amusing thing is that the unfortunate Peculiars are attacked on so many sides. 1838 BP. WILBERFORCE *Diary* in Ashwell *Life* (1879) I. 119 [He] had all the faults of the low tone of the Peculiars strongly marked. 1895 PURCELL *Manning* I. 114 'Puseyites and Peculiars' stood shoulder to shoulder.

b. One of the Peculiar People: see A. 6 b.

1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 175 (heading) The Plumstead 'Peculiars'. *Ibid.* 176 The risk .. of having a .. contagious disease spread .. by the manipulations of these 'Peculiars'. 1893 in *Daily News* 8 Apr. 7/4 All you who mean to follow in the same old way and be Peculiars follow me.

†**Pecu·liarism.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ISM.] The doctrine or practices of 'Peculiars' (B. 7 a).

1836 NEWMAN *Let.* in Liddon, etc. *Life Pusey* (1893) I. xvi. 368 London is overrun with peculiarism. 1838 BP. WILBERFORCE in Ashwell *Life* (1879) I. iv. 119 A good man, but a poor creature, evidently set up by Peculiarism.

Peculiarity (pĭkiūliæ·rĭti). [f. PECULIAR + -ITY; cf. late L. *pecūliāritās* (St. Gregory).] The quality or condition of being peculiar.

†1. The condition or fact of belonging exclusively to oneself; exclusive possession; private ownership.

1610 BP. HALL *Epist.* v. ii. 24 What neede we to disclaime all peculiarity in goods?

†b. *spec.* The condition of being God's peculiar people. *Obs.*

1661 BAXTER *Mor. Prognost.* II. xlviii. 62 Some of them [Jews] Re-established in their own Land: But not to their antient peculiarity, or policy and Law. 1777 FLETCHER *Bible Calvinism* Wks. 1795 IV. 255 If God had made his covenants of peculiarity with all mankind, would they not have ceased to be peculiar?

2. The quality of being peculiar to or characteristic of a single person or thing; also, an instance of this, that which is peculiar to a single person or thing; a distinguishing or special characteristic.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 90 That a piece of opium will dead the force and blow [of a bullet] .. I finde herein no such peculiarity, no more then in any gumme or viscose body. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 78/2 We shall speak first of those things wherein they agree; and of their peculiarities afterwards. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* II. i. (1874) 114 The peculiarity of a miracle is, that it has not a cause in the natural powers operating in the Cosmos. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. ii. 61 It is a peculiarity of Asia that its regions are either very hot or very cold.

†3. A particular liking or regard; a partiality.

1687 BOYLE *Martyrd. Theodora* xi. (1703) 152 He could discern in her Breast such a resentment of his Services, as .. imply'd a peculiarity for his Person. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 362 Shakespeare has no peculiarity, no importunate topic; but all is duly given.

†b. Special attentiveness to a person; cf. PARTICULARITY 7. *Obs.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* iii, I had not value enough for him to treat him with peculiarity either by smiles or frowns.

4. The quality of being *sui generis* or unlike others; singularity, uncommonness, oddity; also, an instance of this, an odd trait or characteristic.

1751 LD. ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 17 She died towards the end of January .. absolutely destroyed by the peculiarity of her fate. 1777 BOSWELL *Johnson* 17 Sept., I said, in writing a life, a man's peculiarities should be mentioned, because they mark his character. 1817 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. i. 18 There is another very singular peculiarity about Mr. Talfourd; he can't spell. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* xvi. (1877) 179 You will have noticed the peculiarity of the expression.

†5. = PECULIARISM; cf. PECULIAR B. 7 a. *rare.*

1838 BP. WILBERFORCE in A. R. Ashwell *Life* (1879) I. iv. 114 They will disgust some well-intentioned Churchmen by a fanciful imitation of antiquity, and drive them into lower depths of 'Peculiarity'.

Peculiarize (pĭkiūliărəiz), *v.* [f. PECULIAR *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make peculiar.

†1. To appropriate exclusively *to*. *Obs.*

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* III. 140 He onely peculiarised to himselfe a fift part of the people, and the rest were imployed in agriculture and tillage. 1653 SCLATER *Fun. Serm.* 25 Sept. (1654) 15 Χάρισμα, .. a word not used in any Heathen Author, but peculiarized to the inspired penmen of Holy Writ. 1704 NELSON *Fasts & Fest.* xi. 112 There was to be no more Distinction betwixt the Children of Abraham and other People, and no one Land more peculiarized than another.

2. To give or impart peculiarity to.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 75 Touching that Title, which doth peculiarize Druina's Monarch from all other. 1796 COLERIDGE *Lett., to T. Thelwall* (1895) 197 This, I think, peculiarises my style of writing. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 515 Those distinguishing marks which peculiarize the Latin original. 1852 STONE *Ballou's Spir. Manifest.* i. 15.

Peculiarly (pĭkiū·liăli), *adv.* [f. PECULIAR *a.* + -LY 2.] In a peculiar manner.

1. In a way that is one's own, and not another person's; as regards oneself; individually.

1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 220–1 Things that were his owne peculiarly. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* vii. 89 Any Vault that were exquisitely built, would peculiarly answer to some determinate Note or other. 1726 *Nat. Hist. Irel.* 86 A certain sort of sea-coal .. wonderful small, and peculiarly called comh. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 12/1 He would bring him to account for his conduct to himself peculiarly. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 6 Many of his ideas were in the air, and did not belong to him peculiarly.

2. In a way distinct from others; particularly, especially; also *colloq.*, more than usually.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. vi. § 1 Wherby the faithfull haue alway been peculiarly seuered from the prophane nations. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxx. 13 The very course of the woords requireth, that hee should make mention here peculiarly of his own dewtie. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 391 Table of shew-bread .. made of that gold, which his Father David had peculiarly prepared for that purpose. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. vii, To render the lot of one man more peculiarly unhappy than that of others. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 51 A little air of which her husband was peculiarly fond. 1891 HELEN B. HARRIS *Apol. Aristides* i. 5 The Arabs regard the spot as peculiarly sacred.

3. In a way unlike others; unusually, strangely, oddly, queerly.

1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xix, If you knew it, you are peculiarly situated: very near happiness; yes; within reach of it. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 16 July 5/1 [He] is one of those peculiarly-constituted Englishmen who rather enjoy the West Coast climate than otherwise.

Peculiarness (pĭkiū·liămės). Now *rare.* [f. PECULIAR *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being peculiar; peculiarity.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 110b, Their peculiarnesse or diuersitie is, that Sathan hath sowen sundry heresies in the Church [etc.]. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 5 Things sacred .. which have upon them a relation of peculiarness towards God. *a* 1658 J. DURHAM *Exp. Rev.* i. (1680) 25 Done to shew a peculiarness in that day and the meetings on it.

†**Pecu·liate**, *v. Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. *pecūliāre* to provide with a peculium.] So †**Peculiation.**

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Peculiate* .. to punish hy the purse, to take away a mans goods; also to enrich. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Peculiation*, a taking away a mans goods.

‖**Peculium** (pĭkiū·liŭm). [L. *pecūlium* private property; deriv. of *pecu* cattle.]

1. *Rom. Law.* The property which a father allowed his child, or a master allowed his slave, to hold as his own.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1767 SIR J. D. STEUART *Pol. Econ.* I. II. vi. 193 Why was a *peculium* given to slaves, but to engage them to become dextrous? 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. v. (1864) II. 26 The peculium over which full power was vested in the son was extended by Augustus .. to all which he might acquire in military service.

2. A private or exclusive possession, property, or appurtenance.

1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. 167 They know the Soul survives the Body, and therefore make their bargain sure for the possession of it as their Peculium after death. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* ii. 51 They [the Jews] were his *peculium*, his chosen People, and .. He was in a more eminent manner their God. 1771 BURKE *Lett., to Bp. Chester* (1844) I. 297 This is the peculium of blame, which your lordship has portioned out to me, and separated from the common stock. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* (1873) 348 Believe not .. they have snatched it [this planet] as their peculium quite out of the Supreme Hand. 1883 *Spectator* 3 Nov. 1406 The office has thus come to be regarded as a peculium for the youthful sons or personal friends of Judges.

†**Pecu·nial**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *pecūniāl-is*, f. *pecūnia* 'money'; in earlier sense 'property', f. *pecu* cattle; cognate with OTeut. **fehu*, Goth. *faihu*, OE. *feoh*, *fēo*: see FEE.]

1. Consisting of or exacted in money; = PECUNIARY *a.* 1. b. Having to do with pecuniary penalties.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 16 If any persone wolde vp-on hem pleyne Ther myghte asterte hym no pecunyal peyne. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* (1550) 57 Englishmen dyd litle passe vpon the obseruacion and kepynge of penall lawes or pecuniall statutes. 1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 174 They should offer him a certane pecuniall sum in recompence. 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 46 Condemned in pecuniall punishment. 1714–26 in *Mem. Gideon Guthrie* (1900) 54 We were all sentenced, they to penal and pecunial mulcts and I to banishment.

2. Of or pertaining to money; = PECUNIARY *a.* 2.

1508 *Kalender Sheph.* (1892) III. App. 180 Cease of your pecunyall pensement. 1530 PALSGR. 320/1 Pecunyall, belonging to money, *pecuniall*.

†**Pecu·niar**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. OF. *pecuniaire*.] = PECUNIARY *a.* 1. Hence †**Pecu·niarly** *adv.*, pecuniarily.

1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 15 All and singular .. peynes of death, peynes corporall and pecunyar. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. vi. (1674) 145 They should make poor mens faults pecuniarly punishable.

Pecuniarily (pĭkiū·niărili), *adv.* [f. next + -LY 2.] In a pecuniary manner; in respect of money; † by exaction of money (*obs.*).

a 1614 DONNE *Biathanatos* II. iii. § 2 (1644) 94 Salique law punishes a witch, which is convict to have eaten a man, pecuniarily, and at no high price. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 196 There was no foundation .. to charge him criminally or pecuniarily, to which he had not answers incontrovertible. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* 9 Milton's father's circumstances were not such as to make a fellowship pecuniarily an object to his son. 1885 *Law Times* 28 Mar. 389/2 P. and N. .. became pecuniarily embarrassed.

Pecuniary (pĭkiū·niări), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *pecūniāri-us*, f. *pecūnia* money: see -ARY 1. In F. *pécuniaire* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Consisting of money; exacted in money.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 238 Or doth punycyons pecuniaries pryncypally by his auaryce. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 46 He .. inflicted both corporall smart and pecuniary mulcts upon them. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vi. 151 Whether they received any pecuniary reward for pleading. 1766 tr. *Beccaria's Ess. Crimes* xvii. (1793) 68 There was a time when all punishments were pecuniary. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 138 The many pecuniary aids that he has been obliged to ask for.

b. Of an offence or law: Having a money penalty, entailing a fine.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 211 Hee cast in a dead sleepe all bloudy lawes, and in a slumber all pecuniarie lawes which might offend, & aggriene them. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. ix. (1739) 54 Having learned how to make capital offences pecuniary.

2. Of, belonging to, or having relation to money.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pecuniarie*, of or belonging to money. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 11 Their Impostures .. deluding not onely unto pecuniary defraudations, but the irreparable deceit of death. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. xxi. 333 The legacy of £10000 .. had amply supplied his pecuniary wants. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 98 Imprudent genius, struggling for years with paltry pecuniary difficulties.

3. Having regard to money; of which money is the object. ? *Obs.*

1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 20 Strong and healthful Generations, which happen but contingently in mere pecuniary Matches. 1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vessel* 2 His disposition penurious; his views pecuniary.

†B. *sb.* Money; in *pl.*, resources in money; money matters. *Obs.*

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Pecuniarie*, coyne. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) III. ix. 63 Old Antony has already given the mother a hint which will make her jealous of pecuniaries. 1767 J. PARSONS *Rem. Japhet* 36 To pecuni-

aries, the Earl of Hillsborough hath wisely added the means of instruction.

Pecunious (pĭkiū·niəs), *a.* Now *rare*. Also 6 **pecwnios**. [ad. L. *pecūniōs-us* abounding in money, moneyed, f. *pecūnia* money: see -OUS. Cf. obs. F. *pécunieux* (Oresme 14th c.), perh. the immediate source. The negative *impecunious* is much more used.]

1. Well provided with money; moneyed, wealthy.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIII. 11 Freres wollen þe louye, And.. praye for þe, pol by pol, yf þow be pecunyous. 1535 W. STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 523 Trowand that tyme tha war pecwnios. 1632 SHERWOOD, Pecunious (or full of money), *pecunieux, qui a beaucoup d' argent*. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pecunious*, Moneyed, or full of Money. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Dec. 789/1 She succumbed to the blandishments of a pecunious squireling.

†2. Money-loving, avaricious. *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1529 SKELTON *Bk.* 3 *Folys* Wks. 1843 I. 200 Pecunyous fooles, that bee auaryce,.. weddeth these olde wyddred women, whych hath sackes full of nobles.

So **Pecunio·sity**, the state or fact of being supplied with money.

1883 G. A. MACDONNELL *Chess Life-Pict.* 166 A Frenchman, whose be-ringed fingers .. betokened a certain amount of pecuniosity.

†**Pe·cuny**. *Obs.* Also 5 -unie, -uyne. [a. NF. and AF. *pecunie* = Central OF. *pecune*, ad. L. *pecūnia* money.] Money.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 393 Be þe pecunie y-payed þauh parties chide. *c* 1450 *Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 8041 And noght for na pecuyne Mending of þair lyues prolonge. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* ii, The second fable is of the commyssion of pecuny or money.

Ped[1]. Also 4-6 pedde, 7 pedd. See also PAD *sb.*[4] [Of unknown origin.] A wicker pannier; a hamper with a lid.

Chiefly in use in the Eastern Counties from Northants to Essex, and in Devon and Somerset.

1390-1 in W. Hudson *Leet Jurisd. Norwich* (1891) 73 Thomas Pennyng assuetus est accipere equos cum peddys, diversorum extraneorum et ducere in domum suam, unde Ballivi amittunt custumam suam; et est communis forstallator piscium. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 390/1 Pedde, idem quod *panere*. 1473 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 102 Whyche I praye yow and Berney to gedre joyntly,..to trusse in a pedde, and sende them me hyddre. 1565 T. JERMY *Let. to W. Paston* 31 Jan. (MS.), To the peadclers packe or the botom of his pedde or hamper. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Dorset.* I. (1662) 278 Dorsers are Peds or Panniers carried on the backs of Horses, on which Haglers use to ride and carry their Commodities. 1691 SHADWELL *Scourers* IV. i, I..flung down all the peds with pippins about the Streets. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Ped*, ..a large wicker basket with a lid. Two are commonly used,..one on each side of a horse, in which pork, fowls, butter, and eggs, are carried to market, and fish hawked about the country. 1881 *Standard* 29 July 5/8 The fish .. are packed in 'peds' or small boxes.

b. *Comb.*, as *ped-belly, ped-market*.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Ped-belly*,..a belly round and protuberant like a ped. 1865 WAY in *Promp. Parv.* 389 *note*, The market in Norwich, where wares brought in from the country are exposed for sale, being known as the ped-market. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s. v., There is a large ped-market at Taunton every Saturday.

Ped[2]. Abbreviation of PEDESTRIAN. *slang.*

1863 *Tyneside Songs* 87 White and Rowan, champion peds, hangs a' the lot for racin'. 1881 *Sportsman* 31 Jan. 4/6.

Pedage (pe·dėdʒ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [ad. med. L. *pedāgium* (11th c. in Du Cange), for earlier L. *pedāticum*; see PEAGE.] Toll paid for passing through a place or country: = PEAGE.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezra* iv. 13 Tribute, and pedage [1388 tol, *Vulg.* vectigal], and ȝeris rentus thei shul not ȝiue. *c* 1425 *MS. Cott. Claud. A.* 2 lf. 124 b, Alle þat vnrythefully settyth tallages vppon men of holy chirche, as pedage [*pr.* podage], gwyage, or any oþur vnskylful thraldom. 1607 COWELL *Interpr., Pedage* (*pedagium*) signifieth money giuen for the passing by foote or horse through any countrey. 18.. tr. *Charter to New Salisbury* an. 1228 in *Q. Rev.* (1826) XXXIV. 327 Its citizens should be quit, throughout the land, of toll, pontage, passage, pedage [*orig.* paagio], lastage, ..carriage, and all other customs. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* III. 396 The abbot was to wall the town, and receive pedage.

Pedagogal (pedăgō·găl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *pædagōg-us* PEDAGOGUE + -AL.] Of or belonging to a pedagogue.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* xlviii. (1783) II. 19 The threatening tone, the brow austere, Bespoke .. pedagogal tyranny. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 386 He..smirked his way to a pedagogal desk.

Pedagogic (pedăgo·dʒik), *a.* and *sb.* Also pæd-. [mod. f. L. *pædagōgic-us*, a. Gr. *παιδαγωγικ-ός*, f. *παιδαγωγ-ός* pedagogue: see -IC. So F. *pédagogique* (1702 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a pedagogue or pedagogy; having the office or character of a pedagogue.

1781 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. III. 259 In the pedagogic character he [Higgins] also published Holcot's [Huloet's] *Dictionarie*, newly corrected ..&c. 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 558 Paedagogic and didactic theory. 1856 MASSON *Ess.* 393 The pedagogic era of the worthy and long dead Mr. Luke Fraser. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 615/1 A Pedagogic Congress. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 41 The pedagogic tone in which he had spoken.

B. *sb.* (usually *pl.* **Pedagogics**.) The science, art, or principles of pedagogy.

1864 WEBSTER, *Pedagogic*,..(Ger. *pedagogik*.) The science or art of successful teaching;..*Pedagogics*,.. The same as *Pedagogic*. 1888 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Aug. 369 Pedagogics can no more than theology be put on the shelf.

Pedagogical (pedăgo·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = PEDAGOGIC.

1619 HALES *Lett. Synod Dort* 1 Jan. in *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 443 The putting of Interrogatories, which thing they much disdained as Pedagogical. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 314 Voltaire .. was in a thousand degrees superior to the pedagogical fanatic. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* XXVIII. (1857) 410 He relinquished his pedagogical charge for a chapel in Kilmarnock.

Hence **Pedago·gically** *adv.*, in the manner of a pedagogue; in relation to pedagogy.

1877 *Echo* 31 July 2/4 'The results have been most favourable', says one, 'spiritually, morally, and pedagogically'. 1884 *Athenæum* 26 Jan. 117/1.

Pedagogism: see PEDAGOGUISM.

Pedagogist (pe·dăgɒdʒist). [f. PEDAGOGY + -IST.] One versed in pedagogics.

1894 *Educ. News* (U. S.) 14 Apr. 230 To profess one's self a Herbartian is not to reject any of the truths discovered by previous pedagogists. 1895 *Educ. Rev.* Sept. 164 Considering the meager attention that ..pedagogists have given to the principles.

Pedagogue (pe·dăgɒg), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 **pedagoge**, 6-8 **pedagog**, 6-8 (9 in sense 1) **pædagogue**, 7 **pædagog**, 6- **pedagogue**. [a. OF. *pedagoge* (Oresme 14th c.), also *pedagogue* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *pædagōgus*, a. Gr. *παιδαγωγός* a trainer and teacher of boys, f. *παῖς, παιδ-* boy + *ἀγωγός* leader.]

1. A man having the oversight of a child or youth; an attendant who led a boy to school. *Obs.* exc. in reference to ancient times.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 191/1 He durst not for his pedagoge or his governour whyche was wyth hym. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 183 Alexander.. had many paedagogues, nourturers and schoole maisters. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 206 The careles education of the children of noble men,.. the sending them out of the countrey, under the charge of pædagogues suspect in religion. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 203/1 The office of a pedagogue of old was..to attend the children. *a* 1855 J. J. BLUNT *Right Use Early Fathers* Ser. I. ii. (1869) 29 The *Paedagogue* of Clemens Alexandrinus contains a number of precepts which the *Paedagogue* (who gives a name to the treatise) is supposed to impart to his pupil as he takes him to school.

† b. *fig.* (chiefly in reference to St. Paul's use of *παιδαγωγός* in *Gal.* iii. 24.)

1538 STARKEY *England* II. iii. 206 The law..as Sayn Poule sayth dymely,... ys the pedagoge of Chryst. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Gal.* iii. 24 The Law was our Pedagogue in Christ. [WYCLIF vndirmaister, TINDALE scolemaster, 1611 Schoolemaster.] 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* Comm., S. Paul teaching that the whole law was a pedagogue guiding men to Christ. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 268 The Law..is but the Pedagogue to the Gospel. 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 22.

2. A man whose occupation is the instruction of children or youths; a schoolmaster, teacher, preceptor. Now usually in a more or less contemptuous or hostile sense, with implication of pedantry, dogmatism, or severity.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 7 Sigebertus .. ordeyned scoles of lettrure.., and assignede pedagoges and maistres for children. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. CXXXIII. 117 [He] ordeygned ouer them scole masters and pedagoges. 1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* Epistle Dedicat. 1613 SIR E. HOBY *Counter-snarle* 39 As if I were now to learne of such an Hipodidascalian Pedagogue to measure my phrase by his rule and line. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 25 July, A Welsh schoolmaster, a good scholar but a very pedagogue. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 96 Cow'd by the ruling Rod, and haughty Frowns Of Pedagogues severe. 1875 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* VI. v. 145 Without .. any assumption of the tone of the critic or the pedagogue.

† b. An assistant teacher; an usher. *Obs.*

1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) II The studentis..salhe..onder cure of the principal or sum regent or pedagogis lernit and of jugement, quha sal haif cure of thayr studie and diligens. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Pædagogue*, vsher to a Schoole-maister.

† 3. A schoolroom or school building. *Obs.*—1

1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. II. 231 Another part [of the university of Halle] is what they call the pedagogue, which is for noblemen and gentlemen; there are six youths in each room, with a master over them.

Hence **Pe·dagogue** *v. trans.*, to instruct as a pedagogue; **Pedagoguery** (pe·dăgɒgri), (*a*) a pedagogic establishment; (*b*) the occupation of a pedagogue; **Pedagoguing** (pe·dăgɒgiŋ) *vbl. sb.*, the acting as, or following the occupation of, a pedagogue (*attrib.* in quot.); **Pedagoguish** (pe·dăgɒgiʃ) *a.*, characteristic of a pedagogue.

1689 PRIOR *Epist. F. Shepherd* 82 This may confine their younger Stiles, Whom Dryden *pedagogues at Will's. 1724 WELSTED *Wks.* (1787) 130 To pedagogue a man into this sort of knowledge. 1820 SYD. SMITH *Ess.* (ed. Beeton) 209 The children are..to be taken from their parents, and lodged in immense *pedagogueries. 1883 T. C. HADDON in W. R. W. Stephens *Life Freeman* (1895) I. 8 In a long life of pedagoguery. 1803 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) I. 103 The same routine of *pedagoguing matters. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 482 A climax of *pedagoguish vanity. *a* 1878 MOZLEY *Lect.* I. (1883) 15 Those narrow and pedagogunish tactics of law.

Pedagoguism, pedagogism (pe·dăgɒgi:z'm, -gɒdʒi:z'm). [f. PEDAGOGUE (or its Gr. original) + -ISM. Cf. obs. F. *paidagogisme* (16th c. in Littré).] The character, spirit, or office of a pedagogue; the system of pedagogy (quot. 1836).

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* vii. 34 German rutters, of meat, and of ink, which..may prove good to heale this tetter of Pedagoguisme that bespreads him. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pedagogism*, the office of a Pedagogue. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 594 Pedagogueism should be made so universal .. that every mental study..should be included and confined within the schools. 1838 *Ibid.* XLIII. 768 Literature and pedagogism are in Germany identic in spirit.

Pedagogy (pe·dăgɒdʒi, -gɒudʒi, -gɒgi). Also 6-7 peda-, pædagogie, 7- pædagogy. [a. F. *pédagogie* (Calvin 16th c.), ad. Gr. *παιδαγωγία* office of a *παιδαγωγός*: see PEDAGOGUE. So mod.Ger. *pädagogie*.]

1. The function, profession, or practice of a pedagogue; the work or occupation of teaching; the art or science of teaching, pedagogics.

1623 COCKERAM II, Skoole-masters-ship, *pedagogie*. 1659 HEYLIN *Certamen Epist.* 334 Prince Charles..was committed to the Pedagogy of M. Thomas Murrey, a Scot by Nation. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 219 He continued, notwithstanding in his beloved Faculty of Pedagogy. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* xii. (1864) 379 With disquisitions, theories, philosophies, pedagogies, schemes of reformation. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Impr.* 12 An excellent old-fashioned teacher blissfully ignorant of 'pædagogy'.

2. *fig.* Instruction, discipline, training; a means or system of introductory training. (In 17th c. frequently used of the ancient Jewish dispensation, in reference to *Gal.* iii. 24: cf. PEDAGOGUE 1 b.)

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 37 He would that this their meane and base attyre should be as a rule, or pedagogie, vnto vs. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. iv. § 5 The law of Moses .. was .. ordained to last untill the time of the Pædagogie of Gods people, or introduction to Christ, should be expired. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T., Acts* X. 2 Proselytes of the covenant, that is, such Gentiles as submitted themselves to..the whole Mosaical pædagogy.

3. A place of instruction; a school or college. (Also *fig.*) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1625 DONNE *Serm. Ps. xxxii.* 1, 2 S. Paul was in a higher Pedagogy, and another manner of University..caught up into the third Heavens,.. and there he learnt much. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 151 An incredible number of colleges, gymnasia, pedagogies. 1895 H. RASHDALL *Univ. Eur. Mid. Ages* II. II. 609 The poorest students could not afford the cost of residence in a Pædagogy. *Ibid.* 611 The Proctors should go to the Colleges or Pædagogies of the offenders.

Pedagrew, obs. form of PEDIGREE.

†**Pedai·le**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 **pedaile**, **-aille**, **pytaille**, **pitaile**, 4-5 **pedale**, 5 **pedayle**, **pedel**, **pettaill**, **pitall**. [a. AF. *pedaile* = OF. *pietaille*, *pitaille*, f. *pié*, *pied* foot, with collective suffix *-aille*: cf. CANAILLE.] Foot-soldiery, infantry.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 191 Þe duke at þat bataile lost sex & þritty knyghtes, þre hundreth of pedaile. —*Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 895 Wyþoute seriauntz & oþer pytaille [*v. r.* pedale]. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* vii. 56 Of pitaile was þare mekill more. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 4867 A thousand knyghtes..With alle the pedel better and werre. *Ibid.* 17025 Thousandes ten Off men of Armes & doghti men, With-oute comune & other pedale.

Pedal (pe·dăl), *sb.* [app. a. F. *pedale*, used by Rabelais in the sense 'feet' or 'trick with the feet', by Oudinot 1642, of the pedals of the organ, ad. It. *pedale* a foot, foot-stool, footstalk, stock of a tree, etc. (Florio), *pedale a'organo* 'the low key of organs' (Baretti); f. L. *pedāl-is* adj.: see next. The English use of the word by Cotgrave in 1611 before this sense is recorded in Fr. is notable.]

1. A lever worked by the foot, in various musical instruments, and with various functions.

a. In the organ: (*a*) Each of the (wooden) keys played upon by the feet, resembling those of the manuals in form and arrangement, but much larger, together constituting the *pedal keyboard* or *pedal-board*, and usually operating upon a separate set of pipes of bass tone (*pedal-pipes*) forming the *pedal organ* (see ORGAN *sb.*[1] 2 d). (*b*) A foot-lever for drawing a number of stops out or in at once (COMBINATION-*pedal* or COMPOSITION-*pedal*). (*c*) The foot-lever by which the swell-box is opened and shut (SWELL-*pedal*). (*d*) Any one of various foot-levers occasionally used, e.g. for coupling two keyboards. (*e*) Short for *pedal organ* or *keyboard*.

1611 COTGR., *Basses marches*, pedalls; the low keyes of some Organs to be touched with the feet. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. XX. (1737) 88 The Pedals of Turhith, and the Clavier .. of Scammony. 1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* IV. I. 150 The German organs have also Keys for the feet called Pedals. 1829 *Specif. Organ, St. James's, Bermondsey* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 599 Three Composition Pedals to Great,..Pedal to couple Swell to Great. 1863 J. R. GREEN *Lett.* (1901) 121 A. is learning the organ..and is already great in the pedals. 1880 E. J. HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 606 The 'Sforzando coupler' is a movement worked by a pedal, by the aid of which the Great Organ is suddenly attached to the Swell. It reinforces the strength of the Swell to a far greater extent than by the 'crescendo' pedal. ..Other subsidiary pedals are occasionally introduced.

b. In the pianoforte, etc.: (*a*) A foot-lever for raising the dampers from the strings, thus sustaining the tone and rendering it fuller (*damper pedal*, often loosely called *loud* or *forte pedal*). (*b*) One for softening the tone (*soft* or *piano pedal*), either by shifting the hammers so as to strike only one or two strings instead of three for each note, or by diminishing their length of blow, or by interposing a strip of cloth between them and the strings (*celeste pedal*). (*c*) Any one of various others occasionally used; e.g. the *sustaining-pedal* for sustaining a particular group of notes after they are struck; and several in late harpsichords and early pianofortes for modifying the tone, or for special effects. (*d*) Each of the keys of a pedal-board like that of an organ, sometimes attached to a pianoforte or harpsichord.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 141 In foreign piano-fortes we find many pedals, but in the English we have scarcely ever more than two—one for piano effects, and the other for forte. *Ibid.*, Fig. 5...*h*, Damper pedal lifter. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 431 There was something .. so innocent in her bearing, that you instinctively put down the soft pedal in your voice when addressing her. 1880 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 678 J. S. Bach had a harpsichord with two rows of keys and pedals.

c. In the harp: Each of a set of seven foot-levers by which the pitch of the notes may be raised either one or two semitones by stopping the strings at different points, thus enabling the performer to play in any key.

1771 BURNEY *Pres. St. Music* (1775) I. 59 *note*, This method of producing the half-tones on the harp, by pedals, was invented at Brussels, about fifteen years ago, by M. Simon. 1880 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 683 In the Harp the pedals are not keys .. but it is their province to alter the pitch in two gradations of a semitone each.

d. Sometimes applied to the treadles by which the bellows are worked in a harmonium or reed-organ.

1882 OGILVIE s. v., On the harmonium and parlour-organ, the pedal works the bellows.

2. A lever worked by the foot in various machines or mechanical contrivances; a treadle: *esp.* in a bicycle or tricycle.

1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 56 Inventress of the woof, fair Lina flings The flying shuttle through the dancing strings: .. Quick beat the reeds, the pedals fall and rise. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 477 The Pedals or stirrups [of a bicycle] are made of various shapes. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 288/1 When the pedal is depressed, the rod is raised. 1888 J. & ELIZ. PENNELL *Sent. Journ.* 182 Every turn of the pedals I felt must be the last. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Aug. 8/1 Von Baader first constructed a velocipede with pedals in 1820.

†**3.** A footstalk, pedicel. *Obs. rare.*

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 33 The best generall token of maturity is its loosness from the pedall by which it is joined to the stock. *Ibid.* 117 To serve as a foundation to the pedal of the blossom.

4. *Mus.* A note (regularly either tonic or dominant) sustained (or reiterated) in one part, usually in the bass, through a succession of harmonies some of which are independent of it; in organ-music usually sustained by holding down a pedal.

Also called *pedal-point* (see 7) or *organ-point*. *Double pedal*: two notes (regularly tonic and dominant) so sustained simultaneously. *Inverted pedal*: a note so sustained in any other part than the bass, esp. in the highest part.

1854 tr. *Cherubini's Counterpoint* 66 The pedal is a note prolonged and sustained during several bars. 1856 MRS. C. CLARKE tr. *Berlioz' Instrument.* 5 The bass string can cross an upper open string..while the open string remains as a pedal. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xxii. 177 Towards the end of a fugue it is usual to place a dominant pedal.

5. *Geom.* A curve or surface which is the locus of the feet of the perpendiculars let fall from a fixed point (the *pedal origin* or *pole*) upon the tangents to a given curve or surface.

Negative pedal: that curve or surface of which a given one is the pedal. *Oblique pedal*: the locus of the feet of lines drawn from a fixed point to the tangents at a constant angle with them other than a right angle. *Second pedal*: the pedal of the pedal (of a curve or surface): so *third pedal*, etc. (the pedal itself in relation to these is the *first pedal*).

1863 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* V. 114 If rays proceeding from the point S are reflected at the given curve, then the epicycloid (or pedal) in question is the secondary caustic. 1873 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 2) § 183 If perpendiculars be drawn to the tangents to the pedal, we get a new curve called the *second pedal* of the original; and so on. With respect to its pedal, the original curve is styled the *first negative* pedal, etc. 1885 A. G. GREENHILL *Diff. Calc.* (1886) 24 The locus..is called the pedal of the curve with respect to *O*, and *O* is called the pole of the pedal.

6. Humorously or affectedly used for 'foot'.

1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIII. 884/2 [At Shanghai] I did see the celebrated shrunk or dwarfed feet...The first two or three pairs of these stunted pedals that I noticed excited my pity.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of, belonging to, connected with, worked by, having, or constituting a pedal or pedals (in sense 1 or 2), as *pedal action, clavier, coupler* († *copula*), *harp, key, keyboard, mechanism, pallet, pipe, rod, soundboard, stop, tracker*; played upon the pedals of an organ, or constituting or involving a pedal (in sense 4), as *pedal bass, note, passage*; in *Geom.* relating to a pedal curve or surface (see PEDAL *sb.* 5, *a.* 3); **pedal-board** (see 1 a); **pedal-check**, a device for preventing the pedals of an organ from being pressed down; **pedal-piano**, a pianoforte fitted with a pedal-board like that of an organ; **pedal-point** = sense 4.

1784 E. JONES *Mus. Rel. Welsh Bards* (1794) 105 Sometimes the Pedal Harp is called the German Harp. 1829 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 599 Pedal Organ. ..Double Pedal Pipes. 1834 *Ibid.* 600 Manual and Pedal couplers. Radiating Pedal-board. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 33 The pedal-keys are generally made of oak. *Ibid.* 70 The pedal-copula is a contrivance by which..the manual may be joined or coupled to the pedale. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 475 Ornamental caps to keep the pedal-stays [of a bicycle] firmly in their places. 1880 F. CORDER in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 678 *Pedal point*,..is the sustaining of a note by one part while the other parts proceed in independent harmony...The sustained, or pedal note, when first sounded or finally quitted, must form part of the harmony. *Ibid.* 681 The following passage..is so far a pedal passage...Songs and short pieces have been occasionally written entirely on a Pedal bass. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Apr. 369/2 A bicycle of peculiar pedal-mechanism. 1898 *Cycling* 6 The pedal dismount..is effected by waiting till the left pedal is at its lowest and throwing the right leg over the saddle and back wheel.

Pedal (pe·dăl, pī·dăl), *a.* [ad. L. *pedāl-is* of or pertaining to the foot, of the size or dimension of a foot, f. *pēs, ped-em* foot: see -AL. (The pronunciation pī·dăl is restricted to sense 1, 1 b.)]

1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with the foot or feet. **a.** *gen. rare.*

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. vi. (1635) 150 The Nadir is directly vnder our foote, and therefore may be called the Pedall point. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. ii. 71 Places appropriated to pedal races. 1883 CHILDERS *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 10 May, A bicycle would be held to be propelled by..pedal power.

b. *Anat.* and *Zool.*: usually in reference to the 'foot' or *podium* of a mollusc.

1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 187 Mouth small, proboscidiform, retractile into the pedal notch. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* ii. 18 The pedal muscles retract the foot.

†**2.** Of the length or measure of a foot. *rare.*

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 in PHILLIPS.

3. *Geom.* Relating to the feet of perpendiculars; of or pertaining to the pedal of a curve or surface.

Pedal curve or *surface* = PEDAL *sb.* 5. *Pedal line*, the line through the feet of the perpendiculars on the sides of a triangle from any point on the circumscribed circle. *Pedal origin, pole*: see PEDAL *sb.* 5.

1863 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* V. 113 If the given curve be a parabola, then the locus or pedal curve is a curve of the third order. 1873 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 2) § 184 The tangent at any point on the pedal locus. 1877 — *Int. Calc.* (ed. 2) § 144 In this case, the pedal area is a minimum...The distance between the pedal origins.

4. *Mus.* That is, or relates to, a pedal or pedals: see PEDAL *sb.* 1, 4, 7.

Pedal (pe·dăl), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* **a.** To play upon the pedals of an organ. **b.** To work the pedals of a bicycle, etc. so as to propel it; also *trans.* with the bicycle, etc. as object. Hence **Pe·dalling, pe·daling** *vbl. sb.*; also **Pe·daller, pe·daler**, one who pedals.

a. 1866 [To pedal on the organ is remembered]. 1889 *Athenæum* 9 Feb. 183/1 [Organ-music] having the best method of pedalling indicated for all the difficult passages.

b. 1888 *Art Jrnl.* Lt. 125/2 There the travellers ceased to pedal [on a bicycle]. 1888 P. FURNIVALL *Phys. Training* 7 One of the difficulties of pedalling at a high speed. 1892 *Harper's Weekly Mag.* 9 July 667/3 To do what?..Pedal a bicycle or swing a tennis racket? 1881 *Wheeling* 11 Mar. 465/2 The peddlers of the big wheel.

Pedalian (pĭdē·lĭăn), *a. rare.* Also 7 -ean. [f. L. *pedāli-s* of or pertaining to a foot, of a foot long + -AN: cf. *sesquipedalian*.]

†**1.** Of a foot long; ? lengthy, tedious. *Obs.*

1634 in *Antid. Sabbat. Err.* (1636) A iv b, His Pedalean penne delivered us a Theologicall decision.

2. = PEDAL *a.*

1830 MAUNDER *Dict. Eng. Lang.*, *Pedalian*, pertaining to the feet.

Pedalier (pĕdălī·ĕr). [a. F. *pédalier* (1881 in Littré *Supplement*), f. *pédale* PEDAL *sb.*] The pedal keyboard of an organ; a similar set of pedals attached to a pianoforte or harpsichord; 'an independent bass pianoforte to be played by pedals only' (Grove *Dict. Mus.*).

1881 *Daily Tel.* 14 Feb., The lowest key on the pedalier of a large organ. 1885 J. H. MEE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV. 324 While learning the organ his step-father let him have a pedalier attached to his harpsichord.

Pedalism (pe·dăliz'm). *nonce-wd.* [f. PEDAL *a.* + -ISM.] Pedal agency, action of the feet.

1863 DR. MORGAN *Pref.* in *From Matter to Spirit* 41 Mrs. Hayden was seated at some distance from the table, and her feet were watched by their believers until faith in pedalism slowly evaporated.

Pedalist (pe·dălist). [f. PEDAL *sb.* + -IST.] One skilled in the use of the pedals (of an organ, or of a bicycle, etc.).

1880 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 678 An eminent pianist and remarkable pedalist. 1896 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 26 Sept., Instead of silk waist, like her sister pedalist, she has a belted blouse.

†**Peda·lity.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. PEDAL *a.*: see -ITY.] The fact or qnality of being pedal, going on foot, or having feet, the possession of feet.

1696 [? J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 216 Cloven-footednesse includes pedality. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Pedality*.., ableness of foot; a measuring by or going on foot. 1692 COLES, *Pedality*, measuring by, or able going on foot. So 1775 ASH.

Pedament, obs. form of PEDIMENT.

†**Peda·neous,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *pedāne-us* of the dimension or size of a foot, pelty (f. *pēs, ped-* foot: see -ANEOUS) + -OUS. In F. *pedané* (16th c.).] Of low standing, of small account, petty.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Ep. Ely* II. viii. 321 What pedaneous author haue not they made a father of? [1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pedaneous* (*pedaneus*), that goeth on foot.]

Pedant (pe·dănt), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 7 pædant. [a. F. *pédant* (1566 in Hatz.-Darm.) or its source It. *pedante* teacher, schoolmaster, pedant.

The origin of the It. is uncertain. The first element is app. the same as in *peda-gogue*, etc.; and it has been suggested that *pedante* was contracted from a med.L. *pædagōgānt-em*, pr. pple. of *pædagōgāre* to act as pedagogue, to teach (Du Cange); but evidence is wanting.]

†**1.** A schoolmaster, teacher, or tutor (= PEDAGOGUE 2, but often without implication of contempt; in quot. 1662 = PEDAGOGUE 1). *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 179, I that haue beene...A domineering pedant ore the Boy. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, Hee loues to haue a fencer, a pedant, and a musician, seene in his lodgings a mornings. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 80 Like a Pedant that keepes a Schoole i'th Church. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 145 From a Countrey Pedant, he became..a Peer of the Realm. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 48 He kept a small school in Rome, which he left to serve Cardinal Maffeo Barberino, to wait upon his nephews as a pedant.., conducting them every day to school to the Roman College and bringing them back again. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Eng. Sat.* Wks. 1730 I. 27 Oldham ow'd..nothing to his birth, but little to the precepts of pedants.

2. A person who overrates book-learning or technical knowledge, or displays it unduly or unseasonably; one who has mere learning untempered by practical judgement and knowledge of affairs; one who lays excessive stress upon trifling details of knowledge or upon strict adherence to formal rules; sometimes, one who is possessed by a theory and insists on applying it in all cases without discrimination, a doctrinaire.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 43 O, tis a precious apothegmaticall Pedant, who will finde matter inough to dilate a whole daye of the first inuention of *Fy, fa, fum*. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 94 A Babylonish dialect, Which learned Pedants much affect. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 105 ¶ 4 A Man who has been brought up among Books, and is able to talk of nothing else, is..what we call a Pedant. But, methinks, we should enlarge the Title, and give it every one that does not know how to think out of his Profession and particular way of Life. 1812 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. vi. 172, I mean your learned young ladies—pedants in petticoats. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 465 He [Jas. I] had the temper of a pedant;..a pedant's love of theories, and a pedant's inability to bring his theories into any relation with actual facts.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* That is, or has the character of, a pedant; of or pertaining to a pedant; pedantic.

1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* VI. 2505 Each pedant Tutour. 1670 DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Conq. Granada* III. ii, It points to pedant colleges, and cells. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* V. i, The pomp of words, and pedant dissertations. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 71 Respectable Pedant persons. 1875 L. MORRIS *Evensong* cliii, The pure thought smirched and fouled, or buried in pedant lore.

4. *Comb.*

1611 COTGR., *Pedantesque*, pedanticall, inkhornizing, pedant-like. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predec.* vii. 263 The honours of that pedant-rid Parnassus.

Hence **Pe·dantess,** a female pedant; **Pe·dant-hood,** the condition or character of a pedant.

1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 75 Unfeeling pedantess, says I .. thou art no wife for me. 1843 CARLYLE in *Last Words of T. C.* (1892) 217 Hard isolated Pedanthood.

†**Peda·nte, -a·ntie, -a·nty.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 pæd-, 7 -ti, -tee. [app. a. It. *pedante* PEDANT (cf. *county*²); the ending being afterwards assimilated to Eng. *-ie, -y*, whence app. sense 2.]

1. = PEDANT.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 9 Why should not a Moonke be as credible as a Pædanty? 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 3 So was the state of Rome..in the handes of Seneca a *Pedanti*. 1625 J. PHILLIPS *Way to Heaven* A iij b, Rated, as if it had beene a Schoole-boy, by some austere Pedantee. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* (1658) 142 The Pedantie or houshold school master.

2. A company of pedants. *rare*—¹.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* I. 56 You cite them to appeare.. before a capricious Pædantie of hot-liver'd Grammarians.

Pedanterie, -ery, obs. forms of PEDANTRY.

Pedantic (pĭdæ·ntik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. PEDANT or It. *pedante* + -IC. Of English formation: the corresp. It. adj. is *pedantesco*, F. *pédantesque*. So mod.G. *pedantisch*, Da. and Sw. *pedantisk*.] Having the character of, or characteristic of, a pedant; characterized by or exhibiting pedantry; exaggeratedly, unseasonably, or absurdly learned. (In first quot., Pedagogic, schoolmasterly.)

?*c* 1600 DONNE *Sunne Rising* i, Busie old foole, unruly Sunne,..Sawcy pedantique wretch, goe chide Late schoole-boyes. *c* 1631 T. CAREW *On Death of Donne* 25 The Muses garden with Pedantique weeds O'rspread, was purg'd by thee. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* vi. § 1. 128 He was without pedantry even in that pedantic age. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess., Milton* 1 He does not..sacrifice sense and spirit to pedantic refinements. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* III. i. (1866) 338 Rather a pedantic than a practical commander, more capable to discourse of battles than to gain them. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lvii. 7 Bookish brethren, a dainty pair pedantic.

†**B.** *sb.* A pedantic person, a pedant. *Obs.*

1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* V iij b, That proud pedanticke.., who promised immortalitie to those to whom he dedicated any of his works. 1658 FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1694) 27 This Age degenerates from Potentates to Pedanticks.

Peda·ntical, *a.*¹ Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL: see -ICAL.] = PEDANTIC *a.* (Rare after 17th c.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 406 Three pil'd hyperboles,.. Figures pedanticall. 1603 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 1003 This banished pedanticall companion Seneca (so did she [Agrippina] qualifie him). 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 29 Without a pedantical exactness. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. iv. 301 Fisher .. was weak, superstitious, pedantical;..but he was a singlehearted man.

†**Peda·ntical,** *a.*² *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. after It. **pedante*, ppl. sb. from *pedare* 'to foot it' (Florio).] Travelling on foot, pedestrian.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 53 A way one Road broad, is called a high-way for passengers Pedanticall.

Peda·ntically, *adv.* [f. PEDANTICAL *a.*[1] + -LY [2].] In a pedantic manner; with pedantry.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Almanack-maker* 14 Some stolen shreads he hath raked out from the kennell of other authors which most pedantically he assumes to himselfe. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. i. § 7 A profusion of learning is scattered all round, but not pedantically or impertinently. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 314 'Tis frivolous to fix pedantically the date of particular inventions.

So **Peda·nticalness.**

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. viii. § 2. 204 Narrowness, Pedanticalness, Littleness of Mind.

Pedanticism (pĭdæ·ntisiz'm). [f. PEDANTIC *a.* + -ISM.] A pedantic expression or notion; a piece of pedantry.

18.. *Portfolio* No. 235. 129 (Cent.) Perhaps, as Cuninghame suggests, Inigo's theory was simply an embodiment of some pedanticism of James I. 1897 *Naturalist* 270 Not so larmoyant..as the first-named pedanticism.

Peda·nticly, *adv.* Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -LY [2].] = PEDANTICALLY. So **Peda·nticness.**

1647 H. MORE *Cupid's Conflict* xxxviii, What thou dost Pedantickly object Concerning my rude rugged uncouth style. 1653–4 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) I. 388 He spake latin fluently, butt not pedantickly. 1830 W. D. COOLEY *Marit. & Inl. Disc.* (1846) III. v. xviii. 274 He does not pedanticly shun theories.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xxiii. 35 Moral Sciences..are reputed meere pædanticknesse.

Pedantie: see PEDANTE *Obs.*

Pedantism (pe·dăntiz'm). Now *rare.* [f. PEDANT + -ISM. Perh. immediately a. F. *pédantisme* (Montaigne, 16th c., in Hatz.-Darm.).]

†1. The office or authority of a schoolmaster; the state of being under a schoolmaster or teacher, pupillage. Also *fig. Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxv. (1632) 78 The first fifteene or sixteene yeares of his life, are due unto Pedantisme, the rest unto action. 1611 COTGR., *Pedagogie*,..th' Office of a Teacher; also Pedantisme. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 232 Nor have not since my pedantisme and junior practise in the medical profession. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pedantism*, the Office or Function of a Pedant. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

2. The character or style of a pedant; pedantic phraseology, treatment, or method; pedantry.

1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Ep. Ded., Wks. (Grosart) II. 180 Loue poetry, hate pedantisme. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xliv, They conversing onely among bookes, are put into affectation and pedantisme. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 32 How unutterably frivolous this apotheosis of pedantism would appear to a serious-minded..Jew.

3. With *a* and *pl.* A piece of pedantry. †a. The proceeding of a pedant or dogmatic pedagogue; b. A pedantic expression or characteristic.

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* Wks. (1700) 59 To make a man..engage to believe no otherwise than is believ'd by my Lord Bishop, or Goodman Preshyter, is a Pedantism, that has made the Sword to be a Rod in the hands of Schoolmasters. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. i. (1872) III. 1 These confused Prussian History-Books, opulent in nugatory pedantisms and learned marine-stores.

Pedantize (pe·dăntəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE, or a. F. *pédantiser, -izer* (Cotgr.).]

1. *intr.* To play the pedant; to speak or write pedantically. Also *to pedantize it.*

1611 COTGR., *Pedantizer*, to pedantize it, or play the Pedant: to domineere ouer lads. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 8 That I..am a detestable person,..one of the ἀδικοι (as he pedantizes it). 1783 AINSWORTH *Thesaurus* (ed. Morell), To pedantize, or play the pedant, *literaturam ostentare, vel venditare.* 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Jan. 22/1 To vegetate and pedantize on the classics.

2. *trans.* To turn into a pedant; to make pedants.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1890) III. 89 That bare reading without practice, which pedantiseth a student but never makes him a clever lawyer. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 18 July 88/2 The cramping and pedantizing influence of a pseudo-system.

Pedantocracy (pedănto·krăsi). [f. PEDANT + -OCRACY. App. first used in French form *pédantocratie* by J. S. Mill writing to Comte.] A system of government by pedants; a governing body of pedants. So **Pedantocrat** (pĭdæ·ntokræt), a ruler who governs on pedantic principles; **Pedantocra·tic** *a.*, characterized by 'pedantocracy'.

[1842 MILL *Lett. à A. Comte* 25 Feb. (1899) 28 Il ne pourrait en résulter que ce qu'on voit dans la Chine, c'est-à-dire une *pédantocratie.* 1842 COMTE *Let. to Mill* 4 Mar. ibid. 35 Votre heureuse expression de *pédantocratie.*] 1859 MILL *Liberty* v. 203 If we would not have our bureaucracy degenerate into a pedantocracy. 1872 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* v. 184 A Pedantocracy of unpractical Philosophers. 1883 F. HARRISON in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 314 He [Gambetta] was not a corrupting pedantocrat like Guizot. 1886 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* (1888) III. 214 The fastidious or pedantocratic school of government.

Pedantry (pe·dăntri). Also 7 **pedanterie, -ery.** [ad. It. *pedanteria* (used by Sidney), f. *pedante*; or its F. repr. *pédanterie* (Pasquier, 1560 in Hatz.-Darm.): see PEDANT and -ERY, -RY.]

1. The character, habit of mind, or mode of proceeding, characteristic of a pedant; mere learning without judgement or discrimination; conceit or unseasonable display of learning or technical knowledge.

1612 DONNE *Progr. Soul* ii. 291 When wilt thou shake off this pedantery Of being taught by sense and fantasie? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. 24 A practise that savours much of Pedantery. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 244 ?7 Pedantry proceeds from much Reading and little Understanding. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. vii. 298 That men are frighted at Female pedantry is very certain. 1802–25 SYD. SMITH *Ess.* (ed. Beeton) 95 Pedantry is an ostentatious obtrusion of knowledge, in which those who hear us cannot sympathise. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 100 The pedantry of mixing Greek and Latin terms in the vernacular language is ridiculed by Rabelais.

b. with *pl.* An instance of this: a piece of pedantry, a pedantic form, expression, etc.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 19 Skill of gouernment, was but a Pedanteria in comparison. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pedanteries*, pedantick humors, phrase affectings, Inkhorn terms. *Br.* 1778 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* XXV. II. 133 The narrow pedantries of monastic erudition. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 19 A series of feudal pedantries.

2. Undue insistence on forms or details; slavish adherence to rule, theory, or precedent, in connexion with a particular profession or practice.

[1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* v, The pedantry of a drapier in the terms of his own trade.] 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 124 Even Erasmus, spite of the favour he enjoyed at court, found no mercy from monkish pedantry. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 119 He who slavishly adheres to rule displays pedantry at every turn. *a* 1869 VISCT. STRANGFORD *Sel. Writ.* I. 92 Pedantry, we take it, signifies undue stress laid on insignificant detail, and overvaluation of petty accuracy. 1902 FAIRBAIRN *Philos. Chr. Relig.* II. ii. 410 To require that every element in a figurative word be found again in the reality it denotes, is not exegesis but pedantry.

†**Peda·nty.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. It. type **pedante* from *pedare* to foot it (Florio).] '? Running footman' (Latham).

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. xci. 369 For most, like Iehu, hurrie with Pedanties two or three.

Pedanty: see PEDANTE *Obs.*

Pedarian (pĭdē·rĭăn), *a.* and *sb. Rom. Antiq.* [f. L. *pedări-us* of or belonging to a foot, of a foot long, also in *pedarii senatores* (see below); f. *ped-em* foot: see -ARY [1] and -AN.]

a. *adj.* Applied to Roman senators of an inferior grade, who 'had no vote of their own, but could merely signify their assent to that of another'.

b. *sb.* A pedarian senator.

The reason of the appellation is not rightly known: see the Latin Dictionaries.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Pedarian*, in antiquity, those senators who signified their votes by their feet, not their tongues; that is, such as walked over to the side of those whose opinion they approved of, in divisions of the house.

†**Pe·dary,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pedārius*: see prec. and -ARY [1].]

1. Of or relating to a foot or to the feet; in quot. used absol. or ellipt. with pl. = A pardon or indulgence for a pilgrim (who had vowed to perform a pilgrimage on foot).

1537 tr. *Latimer's Serm. bef. Convoc.* D j b, Some brought forth Canonizations,..some pardons and these of wonderful varietie, some Stationaries, some lubilaryes, some Pocularyes for drinkers, some manuaries for handlers of reliques, some pedaries for pilgrimes, some oscularies for kyssers.

2. *Rom. Antiq.* = PEDARIAN *a.*

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* III. xiv. (1622) 84 Also many pedary Senators rose vp & stroue, who should propound things most base and abiect.

3. *fig.* Second-class, second-rate, inferior.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινή Def. xi. 128 All the School (*omnes qui de hac re meminerunt*—saith no pedary schoolman) [Vasquez].

Pedate (pe·dĕt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *pedāt-us* having feet, f. *ped-em* foot: see -ATE [2].]

1. Having divisions like toes, or like the claws of a bird's foot; *spec.* in *Bot.* applied to a compound or lobed leaf having a slender midrib passing through the central leaflet or lobe, and two thicker lateral ribs which branch at successive points to form the several midribs of the lateral leaflets or lobes (instead of these all arising from a common central point as in a *palmate* leaf). Applied also to the venation of a simple leaf when thus arranged. Also †**Pedated** (in same sense).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Botany Table 2, Distinctions of the Leaves..of Plants..Pedated. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xxxi. (1765) 152 *Arum*, with pedate Leaves. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 359. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 95 *Palmate* (or *digitate*) leaves are such as have a number of distinct leaflets arising from one point...The only true modification appears to be the *pedate* leaf, analogous to the pedatisect simple leaf, but with distinct leaflets. 1895 KERNER & OLIVER *Nat. Hist. Plants* Index, Pedate venation.

2. *Zool.* Furnished with or having feet, footed.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxii. (1818) II. 272 Two classes ..*Apodous* larvæ, or those that move without legs,—and *Pedate* larvæ,..that move by means of legs. 1826 *Ibid.* xlvii. IV. 365 In proportion as pedate animals approach to the human type, their motions are accomplished by fewer organs.

3. *Anat.* Expanded (at the end) like a foot.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 27 (Common Fowl). The similarly-expanded, or 'pedate' extremity of the external hyposternal process overlaps the posterior sternal ribs.

Hence **Pe·dately** *adv.*, in a pedate manner.

1821 S. F. GRAY *Nat. Arrangem. Brit. Pl.* 71 [Leaves] pedately cut. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 10 Helleborus. .. Leaves palmately, pedately or digitately lobed.

Pedati-, combining form of L. *pedātus* PEDATE, in botanical terminology in adjs. relating to leaves: **Pedatifid** (pĭdæ·tifid) [L. *-fidus* split], pedately cleft or divided at least half-way to the base; **Pedatiform** (pĭdæ·tifōrm), approaching a pedate form, or having the ribs pedately arranged; **Pedatilo·bate, Peda·tilobed** (pĭdæ·ti-), pedately divided with ronnded divisions or lobes; **Peda·tinerved** (pĭdæ·ti-), having the nerves or ribs pedately arranged; **Pedatipa·rtite** (pĭdæ·ti-) [see PARTITE], pedately divided nearly to the base; so **Peda·tisect, Pedatise·cted** (pĭdæ·ti-) [L. *sectus* cut].

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot., Pedatifidum folium*, a pedatifid leaf..the parts of the leaf not being separate; but connected, as in the feet of water fowl. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 93 The general prefix *pedati-* may be used in the words *pedatifid, pedatisect*, or *pedatipartite.* 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Pedatifid,..pedatilobate,..pedatipartite,..pedatisected. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 855 *Pedate, Pedatifid,..pedatiform,..pedatilobed*, or *pedatilobate,..pedatinerved,..pedatipartite*, or *pedatisect*, when a pedate leaf has segments separated into so many distinct leaflets.

Peda·tion. *rare.* [In sense 1, ad. L. *pedātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *pedāre* to furnish with feet or props; in sense 2, n. of condition f. *pedāt-us* PEDATE.]

†**1.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pedation*, a staking, propping or setting up of vines. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

2. *Zool.* Condition as to feet. (Cf. *dentition.*)

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pedatio*, term employed by Fabricius to denote the manner in which the feet of insects are developed, the number of articulated pieces.., the form of the different parts [etc.]: pedation.

†**Pe·dature.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *pedātūra* space or extent of a foot, f. *ped-em* foot.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pedature* (*pedatura*), a proportion of digging, building, etc. of so many foot assigned to Souldiers or workmen. Hence in PHILLIPS.

†**Pe·ddelapo·tecary.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? f. PEDDLE *v.*] ?A peddling apothecary, an itinerant medicine-vendor.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 17 b, I my selfe haue seene a strange peddelapotecary minister to the commun people that two or thre dyed of it.

Peddelar, obs. form of PEDLAR.

Pedder (pe·dəɹ). Now *Sc.* and *dial.* Forms 3 **peoddare,** 4–6 (9 *dial.*) **pedder,** 5 **ped(d)are peder,** 8 **peddar,** 9 *dial.* **pether, -ur.** [app. a derivative of PED, pannier, basket, although *ped* has not yet been found so early. Cf. also PEDLAR.] One who carries about goods for sale (? in a 'ped or pack); a pedlar. (But in one MS. of *Prompt. Parv.* app. 'a maker of panniers, a basket-maker'.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Þe wreche peoddare more noise he makeð to ȝeien his sope, þen a riche mercer al his deorewurðe ware. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 12 Pedderis beryngen precious pellure and forrouris for wymmen. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 685/18 *Hic revelus*, a peder. *c* 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 389/2 Peddare, *calatharius* (K. *qui facit calathos, quaxillarius, quassillarius*,..(P. *piscarius*). *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 41 Fullerys, mercerys, grocerys, vynterys, pedderys owyn to payin þe tythe of here getyng be here craft. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 272/2 A Pedder (*A.* A Pedare or A Pedlare, *revolus, negociator.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 5 The pirat pressis to peyll the pedder his pak. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Pede-pulverosus*, Ane pedder, is called an marchand, or creamer, quha bearis ane pack or cream vpon his back. 1764 *J. Kirby's Suffolk Trav.* (ed. 2) 53 It is no unusual thing for Peddars to attend the Tides regularly, receive and pack up the Fish, on the common Key. 1807 HOGG *Mountain Bard* 188 To guard the door, An bark at pethers, boys, an' whips. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Pedder*, one who carries wares in a *ped*, pitches in open market, and sells from it. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Pedder, Pether*,..a pedlar—a travelling merchant.

b. *Comb.*, as *pedder-coffe* (COFE *sb.* 2), *-man.*

c 1550 LYNDESAY (*title*) Ane Discriptioun of Peder Coffeis having na regaird till honestie in thair vocatioun. *Ibid.* This hole perfyte genologie Of pedder knavis superlatyve 1552 HULOET, Pedderman, *institor.* 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxv, The pedder-coffe who travels the land.

Peddle (pe·d'l), *v.* [Of obscure history: probably I and II are historically distinct words.

Branch I (exemplified 1532 in PEDDLING *ppl. a.*) was app a back-formation from *pedler*, PEDLAR, taken as *peddl-er* implying a verb *peddle.* Branch II (1597–8 in PEDDLING *ppl. a.*) appears to be an alteration of PIDDLE *v.* (evidence from 1545). The two seem subsequently to have acted upon each other, esp. in the derivatives. In both branches a derivative in *-ing* is known much earlier than the finite verb: cf. the relation of *gardening, tailoring*, formed on the sbs. to the rare finite vbs. *to garden, to tailor.*]

I. 1. *intr.* To follow the occupation of a pedlar; to go about carrying small wares for sale.

1532 [see PEDDLING *ppl. a.* 1]. 1591 [see PEDDLING *ppl. sb.* 1] 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Lev.* xix. 16 As a pedlar that first fil his pack with reports and rumors, and then go's pedling up and down. 1651 OGILBY *Æsop* (1665) 30 To deal with those [that] bear packs and peddle. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv, To go hawking and peddling about the streets, selling knives, scissars, and shoe-buckles. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., The Rump*, The most innocent..those whose talents had been limited by Nature to peddle and purloin.

2. *trans.* To trade or deal in as a pedlar; to carry about and offer for sale. Chiefly *U. S.*

1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-T. T.* (1851) I. xvi. 249 Going to peddle out a lot of huckleberries. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 630 Many negroes were in town, peddling eggs, nuts, brooms, and fowls. 1866 WHITTIER *Snow-bound* 455 The peddle wares from town to town. 1880 L. OLIPHANT *Gilead* ix. 281 He had peddled sacred relics through Russia.

b. *fig.* To deal out, or offer for acceptance, in small quantities; to 'retail'.

1837 EMERSON *Amer. Scholar* Wks. (Bohn) II. 175 The

original unit..has been so minutely subdivided and peddled out. 1864 Bowles in *Century Mag.* (1889) Sept. 703/2 Going around peddling his griefs in private ears. 1892 A. Birrell *Res Judic.* v. 132 The usual fortune of those who peddle new ideas.

II. 3. *intr.* To busy oneself with trifles; to work at something in a trifling, paltry, or petty way; to trifle, dally. (Cf. Piddle.)

1597–8 [see Peodling *ppl. a.* 2]. 1755 Johnson, *To Peddle, v.n.* To be busy about trifles... It is commonly written *piddle*. 1812 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* VIII. 658 The court of Directors must be prevented from meddling with or peddling in the discipline of the Army. 1865 Lowell *Ode Harvard Commem.* ii, No science peddling with the names of things..Can lift our life with wings Far from Death's idle gulf. 1867 J. Hatton *Tallants of B.* xv, It doesn't suit me to be peddling about in the old style of farming. 1877 Symonds *Renaiss. It.* vi. 367 Coteries..peddling with the idlest of all literary problems.

b. *trans.* with *away*: To fritter away on trifles.

1880 Jefferies *Hodge & M.* I. 290 The squire's time..was peddled away.

Peddler: see Pedlar.

Peddling (pe·dlin), *vbl. sb.* [See Peddle *v.* and -ing 1.] The action of the verb Peddle.

1. The occupation of a pedlar; the carrying about of small goods for sale. *Peddling out*, dealing out or retailing in petty quantities.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Regatonia*, pedling, buying of small wares. 1688 J. Clayton in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 792 The best of Trade that can be driven is only a sort of Scotch Pedling. 1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* (1822) II. 109 That lower species of trade called Pedling. 1862 Trollope *Orley F.* vi, I call it hawking and peddling, that going round the country with your goods on your back. It ain't trade. 1898 Kipling *Fleet in Being* ii. 22 A slow peddling-out of Admiralty allowance for the month.

attrib. 1641 Evelyn *Diary* 8 Oct., Little wagons..full of pedling merchandises, drawne by mastive-dogs. *a* 1697 Aubrey *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) III. 227 Here are two Fairs, viz. on September 12th, and Whit-Tuesday; (a Pedling Fair). 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. II. 515 Neither on peddling voyage am I come.

b. *concr.* Pedlars' wares; small goods. *nonce-use.*

1737 Jas. Murray *Lett.* (1901) 37 We..send our peddling to..the neighbouring colonies, for which we have European or other goods at their price.

†c. *Peddling French* = Pedlar's French (Pedlar 3 b). *Obs.*

?*a* 1550 *Hye Way to Spyttel Hous* 1054 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 69 Thus they babble,..I wote not what with theyr pedlyng frenche.

2. The action of dealing with trifles, or in a paltry trifling way. (Cf. Piddling *vbl. sb.*)

1868 Farrar *Seekers* Concl. (1875) 332 The 'moral peddling', the pedagogic display..we have had to point out. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 120 What can be done quickly and thoroughly will probably be beneficial, and prolonged peddling the reverse.

Pe·ddling, *ppl. a.* [See Peddle *v.* + -ing 2.]

1. Of persons: Plying the trade of a pedlar; going about with small goods for sale.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 639/2 Yet se we wel ynough how gredely the pedelyng knaues that here bring ouer theire bookes, grispe aboute an halfepeny. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 24 There was a passage ..from the Castle to the Church, along which came first several pedling Merchants, who sold wax Candles. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* Pref. 11 The peddling Traders; which the wealthy Dons deem Interlopers. 1834 James *J. Marston Hall* xii, I began conversing with him as a peddling Jew.

2. a. Of persons: Busying oneself with trifles, or in a trifling way; occupied with petty details, or characterized by such occupation. b. Of things: Of small consequence; trifling, contemptible, petty, mean, paltry, trashy. (Cf. Piddling *ppl. a.*)

1597–8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* II. iii. 25 Since pedling barbarismes gan be in request. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 274 Threescore and eight sects of name, besides other pedling factions. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 37 Our Pedling little Reformers. 1759 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 500 The province was to receive it in so pedling a way, as rendered it in a manner useless. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Peddling*, trifling, of little value. 1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) I. I Poor peddling Dilettantism. 1885 Clodd *Myths & Dr.* I. i. 9 We find place given to inane peddling details.

Hence **Pe·ddlingly** *adv.*, in a peddling way.

1892 *Graphic* 22 Oct. 478/3 A Minister who..is peddlingly unambitious.

Pede (pīd). [f. L. *pēs*, *ped-em* foot: cf. It. *piede*.] A foot or base. Only *attrib.* as in pede-cloth, an altar-carpet; **pede-window**, a term formerly applied to the west window of a cruciform church (being at the foot of the cross).

1842 *Ecclesiologist* I. 209 Two specimens of a *pede cloth* or Altar carpet. 1846 *Ibid.* V. 187 It struck us that lychnoscopes help to explain, and were themselves explained by, pede-windows. 1870 Rock *Text. Fabr.* I. 66 A carpet.. for covering the top of the higher step at the altar, called by some a pede-cloth.

Pedee, pedie (pī·dī). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 paddee, pedee, pedy, 7–9 peedee (pī·dī·), 9 P. D. [Derivation uncertain: several early writers associate the word with L. *pēs*, *pedem* foot, *pede* on foot.] A serving-lad, footboy, groom; in 19th c., on the River Tyne, the boy on board a keel.

1642 Ld. Essex in *Antiq. Rep.* (1807) I. 391 No Trooper.. shall suffer his Paddee to feed his Horse in the Corne, or to steale men's hay. 1646 *Sc. Acts Chas. I*, VI. 233/2 No allowance..is to bee given..for the tenth man, or the Pediese or Boys and Horse. 1658 J. Jones tr. *Ovid's Ibis* 160 *note*, Who can blame Dolon, a poor Pedee, for adventuring his life for Gold? 1661 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Pedee* (from *pes*), a (commanders) Foot-boy. 1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 160 About 30,000 men beside boys, pedies, lackies, &c. 1706 Phillips, *Pedee*, an ordinary Foot-boy, a Drudge; as 'What must I be your Pedee upon all Occasions?' ?*a* 1800 in Gilchrist *Songs* (1824) 11 So P. D. and his marrow were e'en pawk'd ashore. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, *Pee-dee*, a young lad in a keel, who has charge of the rudder. 1863 in *Tyneside Songs* 6 Wor blagaired lad, the young Pee Dee. 1894 Heslop *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., The crew of a keel consisted of the skipper, two hullies, and the pee-dee, who was generally a boy from twelve to fourteen years old.

b. *Comb.*, as *pedee-solicitor*.

1675 A. Huybertz *Corner-Stone* 3 A junior Doctor of the gang they employed to be their Pedee-Solicitor.

†**Pe·degorize,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [app. rudely f. *pedegree*, Pedigree + -ize.] To make a pedigree; to derive through a pedigree.

1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 135 Abuzvez Deilamshaw,.. the hundredth in descent from Adam as they pedegorize.

Pedegre(e, -grewe, -grow, etc., obs. ff. Pedigree. **Pedel, Pedeler**: see Pedaile, Pedlar.

†**Pedelion.** *Herb. Obs.* Also 6 patedelion, 6–7 padelion, -lyon. [a. F. *pied* (or †*pié*) *de lion* 'Lions foot, Lions paw, Ladies mantle,..Padelion' (Cotgr.). Also F. *pas de lion* in same sense, and *patte de lion* 'Bastard blacke Ellebore, Beares-foot, Setterwort .. also, as *Pied de lion*' (Cotgr.); Littré has *pied de lion* and *patte de lion* both as = *alchemille*, lady's mantle.] A name of certain plants: a. Black Hellebore; b. ?*Leontopodium*; c. Lady's Mantle: cf. *Lion's foot*, *Lion's paw*, Lion *sb.* 11 b.

14.. *Stockh. Med. MS.* i. 108 in *Anglia* XVIII. 297 Late take a gres..þat men clepe pedelyoun. ?1516 *Grete Herball* clviii. K ij b, *De elleboro nigro*, Pedelyon, or lyons fote. 1578, 1611 [see Padelion]. 1589 J. Rider *Lat. Dict.* 1751 An hearb called patedelion or pied de lion... *Leontopodium*. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* App., Pedelion is *Helleborus niger*. 1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 538 We in English [call it] Padelyon, after the French. 1864 Prior *Plant-n.* (1879) 175 *Padelion*,..from the resemblance of its leaf to the impress of a lion's foot, the lady's mantle.

Pedement, obs. form of Pediment.

†**Pe·dera, Pe·derote.** *Obs.* [cf. obs. It. *pedero*, *pederetti*, *pederite* the opal.] Old names of the opal.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xi. 123 b, In this place are also found..the Pederote, which Plinie calleth Opalius. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. iii. 5 The purple Amethyst, greene Emerauldes, and Opall Pederas.

Pederast, etc.: see Pæderast, etc.

Pederero, variant of Pedrero, a small gun.

†**Pe·descript.** *nonce-word.* [f. L. *pede* with the foot + *scriptum* written, writing; after *manuscript*.] Something written by the foot; humorously used for the imprints of kicking.

1652 Shirley *Honoria & Mammon* IV. i, I tell you, sir, *verbatim*: for a need, I have it all in pedescript.

Pedeshaw, obs. form of Padishah.

‖**Pedesis** (pĭdī·sis). [a. Gr. *πήδησις* leaping.] A name given by Prof. Jevons to the *Brownian movement* of minute particles: see Brownian *a.*

1878 Jevons in *Q. Jrnl. Sc.* Apr. 170/1 Some writers have called it the Brownian movement... I have ventured to coin ..a new word, and call the motion *pedesis*, from Gr. *πήδησις* leaping or bounding. 1892 *Nature* XLV. 430/1 The fact that pedesis is stopped by the addition of an electrolyte would appear to indicate that the water complices are disintegrated in the presence of ions.

Pedestal (pe·dĕstăl), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 6– pedestal (also 6 -alle, -ale, pettestale, 6–7 pedestall, 7 -estell, -istal). *β.* 6–8 piedestal(l, 7 piedstal(l, -stoole, piedistal. [ad. F. *piédestal* (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *piedestallo*, †*piedistallo*, i. e. *pie di stallo* foot of a stall, 'the base of any frame or engine' (Florio 1611), f. *piè*, *piede* foot + *stallo* stall, hovel, shed, stable. In Eng. *piéd-* became *ped-*, conformed to L. *ped-em* foot.]

1. The base supporting a column or pillar in construction; the base on which an obelisk, statue, vase, or the like is erected; also, each of the two supports of a knee-hole writing-table, usually containing drawers.

a. 1563 Shute *Archit.* C ij b, If ye will set Stylobata, or Pedestal, vnder your pillor,..you shall make a foure square, ..one ende shalbe the height of the square or body of the Pedestall. *Ibid.*, Thus endeth the Pedestale or Stylobata. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xi. (Arb.) 110 The Piller.. is considered with two accessarie parts, a pedestall or base, and a chapter or head; the body is the shaft. 1599 Dallam *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 63 Tow rankes of marble pillors; the pettestales of them ar made of brass. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 30 It seldom happens that a Pedestal is put to the Tuscan Order. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1707) 20 This serv'd for a Pedestal to a Throne erected upon it. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Bristol* 10 Apr., An obelisk..is placed..upon a pedestal of square free-stone, full of figures in bas-relief on two sides. 1845 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4), *Pedestal* or *Footstall*, a substructure frequently placed under columns in Classical architecture. 1866 Carlyle in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* III. 254, I have discovered in drawers of pedestal these mournful letters. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 87 The singular ornamentation of the pedestal or basement of the doorways.

β. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Piedestal d'vne colomne*, the foote of a piller, a piedestall. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1277 Little statues upon great bases and large piedstals. 1792 *Resid. in France* (1797) I. 348 His bust erected on the piedestal.

2. A base, support, foundation (material or immaterial).

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. 1027 Heav'n's chastest Spouse, supporter of this All, This glorious Building's goodly Pedestall. 1638 Drumm. of Hawth. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 165 Obedience being the strongest pedestal of concord, and concord the principal pillar of state. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. Disc. iv. 120 Self-denial and Mortification, which are the Pedestal of the Crosse. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VIII. 492 Fain would he make the world his pedestal. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men*, *Uses* Wks. (Bohn) I. 276 The true artist has the planet for his pedestal; the adventurer..has nothing broader than his own shoes.

b. Humorously applied to the foot or leg.

1812 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* I. 13, I wish my fairer countrywomen would..adopt the exterior neatness, even if nature should not..be as gracious in moulding the shape of the pedestal. 1827 *Mirror* II. 387/1 My now knock-knee pedestals bend to the bandy.

3. In technical uses: †a. On a railway, the 'chair' used to support the rails, or a base to support the chair (*obs.*); b. an axle-guard or horn-plate; c. the standard or each of the standards or supports of various machines or pieces of mechanism, e.g. the upright standard of a boring-machine or similar tool, that of a pillow-block which holds the brasses in which the shaft turns, etc.

1774 M. Mackenzie *Maritime Surv.* iv. 43 Set the Brass Pedestal on a firm Support... Then hang the Quadrant on the Pillar, and by the Spirit-level and Screws in the Feet, the Pillar may be set perpendicular. 1816 *Specif. of Losh & Stephenson's Patent* No. 4067. 2 The joinings of the rails with the pedestals or props which support them. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 653 A chair is..placed on a pedestal at every three or four feet distance,..according to the length of the cast iron rails. 1835 *Mech. Mag.* XXIII. 228 The pedestal for the joint..to be fastened to the sleeper with cotter bolts. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 202/1 *Axle-guard*, one of the pedestals in which the boxes of an axle play vertically as the springs yield and recoil.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pedestal-dance*, *-dancer*, *trunk*; **pedestal-box**, a journal-box (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **pedestal-coil, -coiler**, an upright coil of steam-pipe for use as a radiator (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); **pedestal-cover**, the cap of a pillow-block; **pedestal-rail** (*Naut.*), see quot.; **pedestal-table**, one with a massive central support or foot.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1704/2 (figure of Pillow-Block), *c*, *pedestal-cover. 1895 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 6/7 The fancy trick and burlesque bicycle act and *pedestal dance. *Ibid.*, On the authorised printed programme..the Dunedin Troupe were duly put down for two performances as bicyclists, and Mdlle. Donegan..as a *pedestal dancer. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 136 **Pedestal-rail*, a rail about 2 inches thick, that is wrought over the foot-space rail, and in which there is a groove to steady the heels of the balusters of the galleries. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 383 Cypresses, with great *pedestal trunks, and protuberant roots.

Pe·destal, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To set or support upon a pedestal; to furnish with a pedestal. *lit.* and *fig.*

1648 Earl of Westmoreland *Otia Sacra* (1879) 77 All the fabrick Is pedestall'd upon those precious piles. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 185 The Theater is Grounded, Pedestal'd and Carpetted over. 1802 H. Martin *Helen of Glenross* II. 255 There is nothing I detest more than being pedestaled for a genius. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 3/3 He seems to us to miss the significance of the true Imperialism which pedestals itself on Nationalism.

2. To form a pedestal for, to support as a pedestal.

1890 Hosmer *Anglo-Sax. Freedom* 121 Every convenient stump pedestalled its orator.

Pe·destalled, -aled (-ăld), *a.* [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ed.] Provided with, set upon, or having a pedestal.

1889 *Athenæum* 14 Dec. 825/3 The clay counterparts of the 'cordoned' or pedestalled vases. 1893 Saltus *Madam Sapphira* 38 The pedestalled lamps, the yellow shaded candles. 1901 A. J. Evans in *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 12 Feb. 340/1 A pedestalled cup and small bowls of marble.

Pede·strial, *a.* [f. L. *pedester* on foot, going on foot (f. *ped-em* foot, *pedes* footman) + -al.]

†1. On foot, going on foot, Pedestrian. *Obs.*

1611 Coryat *Crudities* 289 Statues of worthy personages, partly equestriall, partly pedestriall. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 252 All..being mounted on Mules saue onely pedestriall I. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 29 Not a stones cast further, sleepes Tom Coriats bones, consumed in his pedestriall, ill contrived Pilgrimage.

†2. Of archery: Performed with the bow drawn against the foot. *Obs.*

1792 Moseley *Ess. Archery* iv. 86 A curious expedient of this pedestrial Archery, used by the Ethiopians in hunting Elephants. *Ibid.* 93 The facts relating to pedestrial Archery.

3. Fitted for walking; as, the pedestrial legs of a crab. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Hence **Pede·strially** *adv.*, on foot.

1632 W. Lynnesay in Lithgow *Trav.* B iij, A length of no such course, hy ten to one, Which thou thy selfe pedestrially hast gone. 1864 in Webster.

Pedestrian (pĭde·striăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *pedester* (see prec.) + -an.]

A. *adj.* 1. On foot, going or walking on foot; performed on foot; of or pertaining to walking.

1791 Wordsw. in Chr. Wordsw. *Mem.* (1851) I. 71 Your wish to have employed your vacation in a pedestrian tour.

1829 LYTTON *Disowned* i, A greater degree of respect than he was at first disposed to accord to a pedestrian traveller. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xvii, Grinder..used his natural legs for pedestrian purposes. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* xvi, By the aid of a common stout pedestrian stick.

b. Of a statue: Representing a person on foot, as distinguished from *equestrian*.

1822 *Gentl. Mag.* XCII. i. 268 The statue..is to be pedestrian.

2. Applied to plain prose as opposed to verse, or to verse of prosaic character; hence, prosaic, commonplace, dull, uninspired; colloqnial, vulgar. [L. *pedester* = Gr. *πεζός* in prose, prosaic, plain, commonplace. Sometimes contrasted with the winged flight of Pegasus.]

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 139 The rest moulded upon Lucretius's Splay-footed numbers, with some pedestrian spoilings out of Horace's Epistles. 1805 ROSCOE *Leo X* Pref. (1827) 28 Burcardus..his diary is written in a pedestrian and semi-barbarian style. 1819 BYRON *Juan* Ded. viii, Who wandering with pedestrian Muses, Contend not with you on the winged steed. 1888 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XIII. 11/2 Crane's verse is of a very pedestrian order.

B. *sb.* One who goes or travels on foot; a walker; *esp.* one who walks as a physical exercise or athletic performance.

1793 (*title*) The Observant Pedestrian, or Traits of the Human Heart; in a Solitary Tour from Caernarvon to London. 1802 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXII. 338 Pedestrians (under which name the moralizing travellers of the present day are well described). 1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 129/1 A well-known pedestrian who had been in the habit of supplying the Counties of Devon and Cornwall, with ballads. 1813 [see PEDESTRIANISM]. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* i, As happy as a pedestrian who had accomplished his thousand miles in a thousand hours. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Mar. 9/2 Professor Blackie in his younger years was a great pedestrian, and he used to boast that there was not a mountain in Scotland on the top of which he had not been.

Pedestrianate (pĭdĕ·strĭănēit), *v.* [f. prec. + -ATE 3 7.] = PEDESTRIANIZE.

1864 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VI. 118/2, I have been pedestrinating through a corner of Oxfordshire. 1889 *Sci. Amer.* 29 June 402/2 The trial court had held that bicycling was a form of pedestrianating. 1890 B. W. RICHARDSON in *Asclepiad* VII. 37 The poor wretches who have to pedestrinate slowly on.

Pedestrianism (pĭdĕ·strĭăniz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

1. The practice of travelling on foot, walking; walking as an exercise or athletic performance.

1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIV. 162, I do not intend to level the least sarcasm at pedestrianism. 1813 W. THOM (*title*) Pedestrianism; or, An Account of the Performances of celebrated Pedestrians during the last and present Century. 1843 B. COOPER *Life of Sir A. Cooper* (L.), Captain Barclay's famous feat of pedestrianism—a thousand miles in a thousand hours. 1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 400 Comfortable pedestrianism in the greater number of young American towns is next door to an impossibility.

2. Prosaic or commonplace quality of style.

1892 *Sat. Rev.* 21 May 602/1 An almost Wordsworthian pedestrianism of style.

Pedestrianize (pĭdĕ·strĭănəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To act the pedestrian; to go or travel on foot; to walk. Also *to pedestrianize it*. Hence **Pede·strianizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1811 SHELLEY in Hogg *Life* (1858) I. 399, I intend to pedestrianize. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 10 You must pedestrianize it for a few unmeasured miles over hill and dale. 1834 A. WALTON *Tour Banks Thames* 141 Setting forth the advantages of pedestrianising. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Sept. 275 Englishmen are distinguishable among the nations of the earth as pedestrianising animals.

† **Pede·strious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *pedester* on foot, going on foot + -OUS.] Going on foot, esp. as opposed to flying or swimming.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 105 Men conceive they never lie down, and enjoy not the position of rest, ordained unto all pedestrious animals. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pedestrious*, not winged, going on foot. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 335 The mortal genus of bodies is divided into the terrene and terrestrial (or pedestrious) [etc.].

Pedetentous (pedĭte·ntəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *pedetent-im, -tempt-im* step by step, cautiously (f. *pede-m* foot + *tend-ĕre, tent-* to stretch) + -OUS.] Proceeding step by step, advancing cautiously.

1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. to Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 286 That pedetentous pace and pedetentous mind in which it behoves the wise and virtuous improver to walk. 1862 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 65 Their admission to political privileges should be one of gradual and pedetentous elevation.

Pedetic (pĭdĕ·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *πηδητικ-ός*, f. *πηδητής* leaper: cf. PEDESIS.] Of or pertaining to pedesis. *Pedetic movement* = Brownian movement.

1878 JEVONS in *Q. Jrnl. Sc.* Apr. 171 The pedetic movement cannot be better seen than by taking a drop of old common ink which has been exposed to the air for some weeks, and examining it under thin glass with a magnifying power of 500 or 1000 diameters. 1892 *Nature* XLV. 429/2 The pedetic or Brownian motion of small particles.

Pedi-, the usual Latin and Eng. combining form of L. *pēs, ped-em* foot, used in numerous compounds, as L. *pedisequus*, Eng. *pedicure, pediform, pedipalp*, etc. q. v.

Pediad (pe·diăd), *a. Cryst.* [ad. Gr. *πεδιάς, -άδα* adj. flat, level, f. *πεδίον* a plain.] Of or pertaining to pedia, consisting of pedia: see PEDION.

1899 W. J. LEWIS *Crystallogr.* xi. 148 The class may be called the pediad class of the anorthic system.

‖ **Pedia·lgia.** *Med.* Also **-algy.** [f. Gr. *πεδίον* the metatarsus + *-αλγία* ache, pain.] Neuralgia in (the sole of) the foot.

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Pedialgia.* 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pedialgia*, .. pedialgy. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pedialgia*, pain in the sole of the foot. As a neuralgia of the foot..this occurred on a large scale in 1762 at Savigliano in Piedmont.

Pediatric, var. of PÆDIATRIC: see PÆDO-. So **Pe·diatry** = PÆDIATRICS; **Pedia·trist,** a pædiatric practitioner.

1884 *Archives of Pediatrics* I. No. 1 Important contributions to pediatrics. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Pediatria, Pediatry*, same as *pediatrics*. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 44, I wish to speak more especially to the general practitioner and pediatrist.

Pedicel (pe·dĭsĕl). Also 7 **pedicil**(l. [f. mod. Bot. L. *pedicell-us* (Linnæus *Philos. Bot.* § 82 'Pedicellus est Pedunculus partialis'), dim. of *pedīcul-us* little foot, footstalk, dim. of *pēs, ped-em* foot. In mod. F. *pedicelle*.]

1. *Bot.* A small stalk or stalk-like structure in a plant; applied by Grew to the filament of a stamen; in mod. usc *esp.* each of the secondary or subordinate stalks which immediately bear the flowers in a branched inflorescence (the main stalk being the *peduncle*); also, a single main flower-stalk when short or slender; a small peduncle.

1676 GREW *Anat. Flowers* iii. § 2 That Sort of Attire, which may be called Seminiform; being..a little Sheaf of Seed-like Particles; standing on so many Pedicills. *Ibid.* § 4 Standing sometimes double upon each Pedicil..Sometimes fastned to their Pedicils at their middle. 1821 S. F. GRAY *Arrangem. Brit. Pl.* 105 Flowers either sessile or upon pedicells. 1854 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* 11 The stalk of the flower is its peduncle; and if the latter is divided into many small stalks, its divisions are called pedicels. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* Introd. 7 The pedicel, or prolongation of the rostellum, to which in many exotic Orchids the pollen-masses are attached.

2. *Zool.* and *Anat.* Applied to various small stalk-like structures in animals (most of which are also called PEDUNCLE).

a. In insects, the third joint of an antenna, esp. when geniculate and forming a base for the succeeding joints; also, the basal joint of the abdomen when long and slender. b. The stalk on which the eye is supported in some Crustacea, etc.; an eye-stalk. c. The stalk by which a brachiopod, cirriped, etc. is attached. d. Each of the ambulacral feet of an echinoderm. e. The PEDICLE of a vertebra.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 366 *Pedicellus* (the *Pedicel*). The second joint of the Antenna. 1830 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 26 Others..have compound eyes supported upon a moveable pedicel. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 25 The pedicel of terebratula. *Ibid.* 104 *Strombidæ*...Animal furnished with large eyes, placed on thick pedicels. 1854 [see *eye-pedicel*, EYE *sb.*[1] 28]. 1883 G. J. ROMANES in *Athenæum* 17 Mar. 349/1 The righting movements of a sea urchin when inverted on its ab-oral pole (which are performed by means of the pedicels). 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 546 The tube feet or pedicels.

3. *attrib.*, as *pedicel-cell*, a cell forming a pedicel, e. g. that supporting the antheridium in *Characeæ*.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 238 Beneath the pedicel-cell of the ascus shoot out filaments which form the envelope of the fructification. 1884 *Trans. Victoria Inst.* 86 These twenty-four cells, together with the pedicel cell of the globule.

Hence **Pedice·llar** *a.*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pedicel; **Pe·dicelled, -eled** *a.*, having a pedicel, pedicellate; **Pedice·lliform** *a.*, of the form of a pedicel.

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 11* *Ruppia*...Seed 4, pedicelled. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 154 Fertile flowers subsessile, males pedicelled. 1871 COOKE *Brit. Fungi* II. 618 Ramuli pedicelliform, ascending, septate. 1900 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 287 *Brissus carinatus*...There are 5 pedicellar pores on each side of subanal area.

‖ **Pedicellaria** (pe·dĭsĕlē·rĭă). *Zool.* Pl. **-æ.** [mod.L., f. *pedicell-us*: see prec.] In Echinoderms, Each of a number of small pincer-like organs, with two, three, or four valves, on the ontside of the body, usually among and around the spines.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 114 The modified pincer-like spines..known by the name of 'pedicellariæ'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 193 The stalk of the Asteroid, unlike that of the Echinoid pedicellaria, is formed entirely of soft structures. *Ibid.* 558 (*Echinoidea*).

Pedicellate (pe·dĭsĕlĕt), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* Also **pedicillate.** [f. mod.L. *pedicell-us* + -ATE 2.] Having a pedicel or pedicels; *spec.* in *Zool.* belonging to the division *Pedicellata* of Echinoderms.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 174 Flowers usually sessile, sometimes pedicellate. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 30/2 The true or pedicellate Echinodermata. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 194 Pedicellate eyes. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* 81 In Wallflower, the peduncle..gives off successively a number of short-stalked (pedicellate) flowers.

So **Pe·dicella·ted** *a.* = prec.; **Pedicella·tion,** the condition of having a pedicel or pedicels.

1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 302, 6th (joint)..terminated with a pedicellated vesicle. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 39 In the cells of many plants ..pedicellated concretions occur.

Pedicle[1] (pe·dik'l). *Nat. Hist.*, etc. [ad. L. *pedīcul-us* footstalk, dim. of *pēs, ped-em* foot, or ad. F. *pedicule* (1557 in Hatz.-Darm.): see -CULE.]

1. *Bot.* A small stalk, footstalk, pedicel; formerly, the stalk of a leaf (= *petiole*), or of a flower or fruit (= *peduncle*); now usually, a minute stalk-like support, as those of seeds, glands, etc.

[1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. G v b, Y[e] floures grow..vpon a long small pediculo, that is a footlyng or footstnlcke.] 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 592 The close and compact substance of their leaves and the pedicles of them. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 210 The flowers stand on long pedicles, affixed several together to one common peduncle. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* II. 466 Leaf-stalk..beset with minute glands on pedicles. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 158 The funicle (the pedicle by which the ovule is attached to the placenta).

2. *Zool.*, etc. A small stalk; a pedicel or peduncle.

spec. a. *Path.* A stalk by which a tumour or morbid growth is attached to a part of the body. b. *Anat.* Each of the two narrow thickened parts of a vertebra connecting the centrum with the lamina, and forming part of the neural arch. c. *Zool.* The process of bone supporting the horn of a deer or any animal of the family *Cervidæ*.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 39 A whitish Eschar..held by several little Pedicles, (or stringy Fibres, like a Cancer). 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 249 [The cerebrum and cerebellum] may each be divided..into similar halves..; each of the halves sends forth a pedicle, pedunculus, or crus. *Ibid.* 473 We observe the eyes, on moveable pedicles,..as in crabs and lobsters. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 348 Tribe..Sphegides..base of the abdomen narrowed into a long pedicle. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 23 This vertebra has..a small rib-like bone placed transversely before the pedicle, which connects the processes to the body. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 552 In..*Orbicula*, the pedicle is wanting, the lower valve of the shell being fixed immediately to the rock. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 53 Garnets..projecting from pedicles of felspar. *attrib.* 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 229 Cardinal and pedicle impressions conjoined.

Hence **Pe·dicled** *a.*, having a pedicle, pedunculated.

1880 SIR J. PAGET in *Mem. & Lett.* vi. 305 The pedicled exostoses which are common on the femur and humerus.

† **Pedicle**[2]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *pedica* shackle for the feet; cf. *manicle*, MANACLE (L. *manicæ*).] A shackle for the feet, a fetter.

1627 E. KELLET *Ret. fr. Argier* 39 What..they could not effect vpon you..by manicles and pedicles of iron.

Pedicru, obs. form of PEDIGREE.

Pedicular (pĭdi·kiŭlăr), *a.* [ad. L. *pedīcŭlār-is*, f. *pedīcul-us* louse. Cf. F. *pédiculaire*.] Of or pertaining to a louse or lice; lousy.

1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 26, I am not subject to breed Lice nnd other Vermin; And whereas this pedicular disease [etc.] attend Mankind. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Pediculoris morbus*, Herod is said to have died of the pedicular disease. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* ccxii. (1848) 573 The souls of their friends who are undergoing penance in the shape of fleas, or in loathsome pedicular form. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 343 Impetigo in children limited to the back of the head is often of pedicular origin.

Hence **Pedicula·rity** (*nonce-wd.*), the nature or personality of a louse.

1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lxvi. 183 Is there..a Divine Pedicularity?

Pediculate (pĭdi·kiŭlĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *pedīcul-us* footstalk + -ATE 2.] 1. = next.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pediculatus, Bot.* having footstalks: pediculate.

2. Belonging to the group *Pediculati* of telcost fishes, characterized by the elongated basis of the pectoral fins, resembling an arm. Also as *sb.* A member of this group.

1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* viii. 469 Pediculates are found in all seas.

Pediculated (pĭdi·kiŭlḗtĕd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 2.] Having, or borne upon, a pedicle; stalked. (Chiefly in *Path.* of morbid growths.)

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 469 We observe on the surface of the lungs single vesicles..apparently pediculated. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Surg.* 359 Cancer of the tongue..sometimes..is a pediculated tumour. 1856-8 *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 58 Phalanx.—Body pediculated.

Pediculation. *Path.* [ad. late L. *pediculātiōn-em*, f. *pedīculus* louse: see -ATION.] Infestation with lice: = PEDICULOSIS.

1719-26 QUINCY *Med. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Pediculation*..is a particular Foulness of the Skin very apt to breed Lice. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pediculatio*, .. pediculation: otherwise called *Morbus pedicularis* and *Phthiriasis*.

Pedicule (pe·dikiŭl). *Nat. Hist. rare*—[0]. [a. F. *pédicule* (1557 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pedīculus* PEDICLE.] A pedicel, pedicle, or peduncle.

In modern Dicts.

Pediculine (pĭdi·kiŭləin), *a. Entom.* [f. L. *pedīcul-us* louse + -INE[1].] Belonging to the group *Pediculina* of heteropterous insects, comprising the true lice.

1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pedi·culo-, comb. form from L. *pedīcul-us* footstalk; in **pedi·culo-fro·ntal** *a.*, (a section) through the base of the frontal convolution; so **pedi·culo-pari·etal** *a.* **Pedi·culopho·bia**: see quot.

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pediculophobia*, term for a morbid dread of *Pediculosis*, associated with the delusion of its being present when it is not so in reality. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 328 The second section through the base of the frontal convolutions forms the pediculo-frontal section. *Ibid.*, The fifth [section] is formed by dividing the hemisphere three centimetres posterior to the fissure of Rolando and..constitutes the pediculo-parietal section.

‖ **Pedicu·losis.** *Path.* [f. L. *pedīcul-us* louse + -OSIS.] Infestation with lice; a diseased condition marked by the presence and multiplication of lice upon the skin; phthiriasis.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 701 Vagabond's disease..an extensive pigmentation of the skin due to the combined effects of pediculosis, scratching, and exposure.

Pediculous (pĭdi·kiŭləs), *a.* [ad. L. *pedĭculōs-us*, f. *pedĭcul-us* louse.] Infested with lice, lousy; also, of or pertaining to a louse, or characterized by lice (= PEDICULAR).

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* IV. 540 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843), Proude and pestiferous Pold and pediculous. 1602 DEKKER *Satiromast.* Wks. 1873 I. 200 Like a lowsie Pediculous vermin th'ast hut one suite to thy backe. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Jas. I & Casaubon* Wks. 1853 I. 32/2 Your pediculous friars and parti-coloured bald-coot priests. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 291 Seized..with a pediculous malady.

Pedicure (pe·dikiuəɹ), *sb.* [a. F. *pédicure* (1781 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *pēs, pedi-* foot + *curāre* to take care of, cure.]

1. One whose business is the surgical care and treatment of the feet; a chiropodist.

1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1889 *Science* XIV. 308/1 Dentists, pedicures, trained nurses, and veterinarians.

2. The surgical treatment of the feet, esp. in the removal or cure of corns, bunions, and the like.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

So **Pe·dicurism**, the practice or art of a pedicure; **Pe·dicurist** = PEDICURE 1.

1863 SALA in *Temple Bar* VIII. 73, I am afflicted with corns defying the most recondite efforts of pedicurism. 1870 W. CHAMBERS *Winter. Mentone* v. 61 The pedicurist..takes his stand behind a table and chair.

Pedicure (pe·dikiuəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cure or treat (the feet) by the removal of corns, etc. Hence **Pe·dicuring** *vbl. sb.*

1894 *Mute's Chron.* (Columbus, O.) 5 May, Two hot foot-baths a week and a little pedicuring will remove the cause of much discomfort. 1896 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 6 Mar. 4/4 One's lower extremities are pedicured without cost.

Pedie, Pediement, obs. ff. PEDEE, PEDIMENT.

Pediferous (pĭdi·fĕrəs), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *pedifer* (f. *pēs, pedi-* foot + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS.] Having feet or foot-like parts; pedigerous.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pediferus*,..provided with feet, ..pediferous.

†**Pe·difoot.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *ped-em* foot + FOOT.] A tendril (rendering L. *pediculus*).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 375 To kepe hem long also, Let picche her pedifeet [L. *pediculos*] & honge hem hie.

Pediform (pe·difɔɹm), *a.* [f. L. type **pedi-form-is*, f. *pēs, pedi-* foot: see -FORM.] Having the form of a foot: said chiefly of the organs of insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 311 Feelers..Pediform, when they resemble the legs in structure or use. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 13 The jointed or pediform portion of the mandibles. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 100 The pediform maxillary palpi.

Pedigerous (pĭdi·dʒĕrəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. type **pediger* (f. L. *pēs, pedi-* foot + *-ger* carrying) + -OUS.] Bearing feet or legs.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 581 In the hexapods..there are usually three pedigerous segments. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 279 Of the twenty pedigerous segments, the first eleven have each one pair of appendages.

Pedigraic (pedigrē·ik), *a. rare.* [irreg. f. PEDIGREE + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a pedigree.

1872 R. C. JENKINS in *Archæol. Cant.* VIII. 60 Pedigraic matter to be collected from the above Will and Probate. 1902 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. IX. 430/1 A pedigraic account..of this historical family.

Pedigree (pe·digrī). Forms: see below. [In 15th c. *pedegru, pee-de-grew*, etc., app. AF. forms = F. *pié* (*pied*) *de grue* crane's foot; so called 'from a three-line mark (like the broad arrow) used in denoting succession in pedigrees' (Prof. Skeat), 'a conventional mark consisting of three curved lines, which bears a distinct resemblance to the claws of a bird' (C. Sweet in *Athenæum* 30 Mar. (1895) 409, where information is given as to the appearance of old MSS. genealogies in pedigree form).]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 5 **pedicru; pedegru, -greu, -grewe, -grw; pedygru; pee de grew(e, 6 pede-, pedagrew; pedigrue, 6–7 -grewe.**

α. 1410 in Madox *Formul. Anglic.* XXVIII. (1702) 15 Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos præsens Pedicru pervenerit. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Epil. (1550), Who so lyst loke and doe vnfolde The pee de Grewe of these cronicles olde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 390/1 Pedegru, or petygru, lyne of kynrede, & awncetrye. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 14 Genealogies and pedegrewes. 1607 SIR J. H. in Harington *Nugæ Ant.* (ed. Park 1804) II. 224 The true memories and pedigrews of their auncestors.

β. 5 **pe de gre, pedigre,** (?) **peedeugre; 5–6 peedegre; pedegre, 6–7 -degree; 6– pedigree.**

β. 1426 LYDG. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 132 A remembraunce of a peedeugre how that..Henry the sext, is truly borne heir unto the corone of Fraunce. *Ibid.* 135 The peedegre doth hit specifie, The figure lo of the genelagye. 1433 — *S. Edmund* III. 299 Doun fro the stok off kynges descendyng The pe de gre by lyneal conueyyng. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* Prol., If the owner make a true peedegre or conueyaunce by discente or by purchace vnto the said landes. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* B vij b, Some fetchyng their pedegre from the Goddes, and some from the deuils. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 144 Seeing Pedegrees change..together with mens fortunes. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 90 Willing you ouer-looke this Pedigree. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* ii, Godfrey Bertram, succeeded to a long pedigree and a short rent-roll.

γ. 5 **petiegrew; petygru, -grwe; pytagru, -grwe; 5–6 potegreu, petigree; 6 pete-, peti-, petie-, pety-, pette-, petti-, petty-, -greu, -gru(e, -grew(e, -gre(e, -grye; (peti degree, petit(e degree); 6–7 pete-, peti-, pettigre(e.**

γ. 14.. in *Chron. R. Glouc.* (1724) 585 A Petegreu, fro William Conquerour..vn to kyng Henry the vi. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* [see α]. *c* 1486 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 47 As he can and woll more largely show unto you by petiegrew. 1499 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 (Pynson), Pytagrwe or lyne or kinrede. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 124, I entende to make playne descrypcyon..Also of her petygre the noble excellence. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Elem.* (1811) 60 As the lyne and petegre abone shewyth. 1530 PALSGR. 253 Petygrewe, *genealogie*. 1565 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1904) VI. 340 They instruct in al the petigrues of princes. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 33/2 To fetch their petit degrees from their ancestors. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1370/2 Twelue petidegrees of the descent of the crowne of England, ..by the bishop of Rosse. 1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 58 So shall wee all at last be of one Petigre.

B. Signification.

1. A genealogical stemma or table; a genealogy drawn up or exhibited in some tabular form.

1410 in Madox *Formul. Anglic.* XXVIII. (1702) 15 Nos..sigilla nostra..huic præsenti Pedicru apposuimus. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 267/1 My Lordes Counseill Marchall ..had yeven in to yat high place of Record a Pedegrewe. *Ibid.* 268/2 Yeving in a Peedegree in writyng. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 210 Be the pedegre mad in the seyd last Dewkis fadirs daijs. *c* 1660 WOOD *Life* an. 1634 (O.H.S.) I. 45 To appeare before the said officers or heralds with his armes and pedegree. 1711 MRS. LONG in *Swift's Wks.* (1841) II. 477, I wish too at your leisure you would make a pedigree for me. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. App. 703 The family of which he had just given the pedigree.

2. One's line of ancestors; an ancestral line; ancestry; lineage, descent.

c 1440 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 9 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 15 Be dissent conveyed the pedegrewe Frome the patryarke Abrahame. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 210 As for the pedegre of the seyd Dewk, he is sone to William Pool, Dewk of Suffolk. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* Prol. 15 The nativitie and petigrewe of Christe. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Heb.* 10 Melchisedech..had neither father, nor mother, nur pedigrew. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXVI. lxix, As one that thence deriv'd his pedegrew. *a* 1683 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* ii. § 24 Who had no better cover for his sordid extraction than a Welch Pedegree. 1700 DRYDEN *Ajax & Ulysses* 231 From Jove like him I claim my pedigree, And am descended in the same degree. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiii. 331 Men had forgotten a pedigree which had to be traced through a long line of foreign princes in Flanders.

b. Of animals.

1608 TORSELL *Serpents* 79 The true younger bees..derive their originall and petigree from the kingly stocke. 1818 [see PEDIGREED]. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. i, To vouch for the pedigree..of the three horses he intends to dispose of. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. ii. 51 The pedigree of a race-horse is of more value in judging of its probable success than its appearance. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 282 The modern Horse, whose pedigree [i.e. from the Eocene *Hipparion*] has been..traced by Professor Marsh.

c. *transf.* Origin and succession, line of succession; derivation, etymological descent.

1566 BARTHELET (*title*) The Pedigrewe of Heretiques, wherein is truly and plainly set out the first roote of Heretiques begon in the Church. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* To Rdr. (Arb.) 14 Attempt too fetche thee petit degree of woordes, I know not from what auncetoure. 1628 PRYNNE *Loue-lockes* 3 That which had its birth, source, and pedegree from the very Deuill himselfe, must needes bee odious. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 1 [Of the word 'Pamphlet'] Its Pedigree can scarce be trac'd higher than the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's Reign. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. of Man* II. ix, The origin and pedigree of our moral judgments. 1839 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iii. 127 Both words..may very probably have had the same pedigree—perhaps the same parentage.

3. (Without article.) Descent in the abstract; esp. distinguished or ancient descent; 'birth'.

c 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (ed. 2) 292 Sewte and servise we owe..To þi hignesse..As royall most by pedigre. 1579 LYLY *Euphues, Let. to Alcius* Wks. 1902 I. 317 If thou clayme gentry by petegree, practise gentlenesse by thine honestie. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* xx. 235 Though Vertue lieth not in Pedigree. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 351 Yet she boldly boasts of Pedigree. 1826 SCOTT *Mal. Malagr.* i, I am by pedigree a discontented person. 1896 SIR W. LAWSON in *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Sept. 8/2 He did not want them to despise pedigree, because pedigree was the pedestal of the British Constitution.

4. A race or line; a family; a line of succession; *loosely*, a long series, list, or 'string' of people.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 617/1 [To] iest and rayle vpon the whole pedegre of Popes. 1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* I. 26 Sheths Petygre marrieth with them. 1604–13 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Pettigree*, stocke, or off-spring. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 81 They are all alike, 'the whole pedigree on 'em—Radical or Conservative, Whig or Tory'.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of, pertaining to, or having a pedigree or recorded line of descent, as *pedigree cattle, cereal, stock, wheat; pedigree-hunting, -implying, -making, -monger, -sheet.*

1863 *Gard. Chron.* 23 May, I was induced last autumn to sow a considerable breadth of land with Pedigree Wheat. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* 34 Just as pedigree-mongers nowadays invent pedigrees. 1897 *Geneal. Mag.* Oct. 339 Pedigree-making is to genealogy what classification is to geology, botany or zoology. 1901 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 5/2 He may go pedigree-hunting for himself, or he may employ a pedigree-hunter. 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Feb. 6/2 The Perth sale of pedigree shorthorn cattle.

Pedigreed (pe·digrīd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED².] Having a recorded pedigree: said esp. of cattle.

1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 215 A pedigreed horse..whose pedigree was, probably, made out only by the horse-dealer. 1893 RUSKIN *Poetry Archit.* I. i. 14 In France, there prevail two opposite feelings,..that of the old pedigreed population ..and that of the modern revolutionists.

Pe·digreeless *a.* Having no pedigree.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 May 2/2 A pedigreeless animal.

†**Pe·digrist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PEDIGR(EE + -IST.] A maker of pedigrees. (Implied in next.)

†**Pedigri·stical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ICAL.] Hence †**Pedigri·stically** *adv.*, after the manner of a maker of pedigrees or genealogist.

1630 T. WESTCOTE *Devon* (1845) 247 This line..might..have been pedigristically delineated..but that of right belongs to..the heralds.

†**Pe·dilave.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *pediluvium* (see below), or F. *pédiluve*, assimilated to *lave*, L. *lavāre* to wash; or ? error.] = PEDILUVIUM.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 281 A Pedilave that is potentially Cold..useth to bring great Relief.

‖**Pediluvium** (pedilū·viŭm). Pl. **-ia.** Also in anglicized form **pediluvy.** [med. or mod.L., f. *pēs, pedi-* foot + *-luvium* (in comp.) washing, f. *lu-ĕre* to wash.] A foot-bath; a washing of feet. Also *attrib.*

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pediluvium*, a sort of Bath for the Feet. 1782 W. HEBERDEN *Comm.* xviii. (1806) 101 Warm pediluvia. 1828 WEBSTER, *Pediluvy.* 1865 AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens Eng.* I. 90 Perhaps he [King David I] was conscious of his want of skill at a *pediluvium* party; or..had seen too much of such scenes during the life of his pious mother Queen Margaret. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* XXXVII. 140 Hot mustard pediluvia..are in constant use.

Hence **Pedilu·vial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the washing of feet, or to a foot-bath; in quot. *sb. pl.* ceremonies connected with the washing of feet (as a religious act).

1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Leo VII & Gigi*, After which holy function, go and prepare for the pediluvials.

Pedimane (pe·dimēn). *Zool.* [a. F. *pédimane* (Cuvier 1797), f. L. *pēs, pedi-* foot + *manus* hand.] A pedimanous quadruped: see next.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 491 They [the Opossums] have been called Pedimanes.

Pedimanous (pĭdi·mănəs), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Having feet like hands: applied to the lemurs and opossums in reference to their hind feet.

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 290/2 None of the..pedimanous..Placentals present this condition of the hind leg. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pedimanus*,..applied by Vicq d'Azyr and Blainville to a Family (*Pedimani*..) of the Mammifera,..of which the feet, having the thumb opposible, are thus converted into a kind of hand: pedimanous.

†**Pedime·chan.** *Obs.* [f. L. *pēs, pedi-* foot + Gr. *μηχανή* machine, engine.] A kind of velocipede in which the motive power was applied by means of a spring and ratchet.

1844 *Mech. Mag.* XLI. 369 Hankins's Pedimechan or Spring Propeller.

Pediment[1] (pe·dimĕnt). Forms: α. 7 **peremint, peri-, perriment.** β. 7 **peda-, pede-,** 8 **pedie-, piedment,** 8– **pediment.** [An alteration of *periment, peremint*, said to be a workmen's term, and 'corrupt English'; of obscure origin: see *note* below.]

1. A word applied since the 17th c. to the triangular part, resembling a low gable, crowning the front of a building in the Grecian style of architecture, especially over a portico. It consists of a flat recessed field framed by a cornice and often ornamented with sculptures in relief. Also applied to similarly-placed members in the Roman and Renaissance styles, whether triangular, semicircular, or of other form, also to those of similar shapes placed over niches, doors, or windows. Hence, in *Decorative art*, Any member of similar form and position, as one placed over the opening in an ironwork screen, etc.

α. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 22 b, The Coronices..were corrospondent and agreeing with the faling out of the whol worke, the Stilliced or Perimeter [*Margin.* A periment in corrupt English], or vpper part of the vppermost Coronice [orig. *il' stillicidio della suprema cornice*] onely except. 1601–2 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 451–2 Item to John Hill Joyner for xiiij yeardes of wanscott over the high table in the Colledge hall at ii^{s} vi^{d} the yeard 35^{s}: ..and for a periment in the middest of the same wanscott xx^{s}. *Ibid.* II. 629 A phaine for the peremint of the Coundite. 1603–4 *Ibid.* 575 A Perriment on the topp of the Organs wth the scrowles and 7 bowles for the same.

β. 1664 EVELYN *Acc. Architects*, etc. 140 Those Roofs which exalted themselves above the Cornices had usually in face a Triangular plaine or Gabel (that when our Workmen make not so acute and pointed they call a Pedament) which the antients nam'd Tympanum. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 400/2 He beareth Argent, a Gate or Port in a Wall, with a Pedement Imbattelled between two round Towers. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pediement*, a Term in Architecture; the same with *Fronton.* 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Pediment*, an ornament that crowns the ordonnances, finishes

the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates, windows, niches, etc. It is ordinarily of a triangular form, but sometimes makes an arch of a circle. 1737 Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. xi. 272 Clarendon Printing-House [Oxford]. On the Tops of the South East, and West Piedments, are the Tunnels of all the Chimneys. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 373 On one side of the pediment which crowns it is stretched along an ancient River-god. 1866 R. Chambers *Ess.* Ser. II. 110 Presenting,..on the pediments of the windows, the letters S. P. T. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* vi, The carved and gilded pediments over the doors.

2. Referred to L. *pēs, pedem* 'foot', and used for: A base, foundation; a pavement. (Cf. next.)

1726 Dart *Canterb. Cathedr.* 14 The Pedement of St. Thomas's Altar. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 362 His Neapolitan majesty has paved several parlours of his new palace..with mosaic and other pediments taken up entire. 1880 W. Grant *Christ our Hope* 1 Three pediments support the vinduct of life along which Christians pass to glory.

3. *Comb.*, as *pediment-like* adj., *pedimentwise* adv.

1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. App. C. 338 At the gable ends, the trunks [of which the walls were built] rose gradually pedimentwise to the height of fourteen feet. 1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* iii. 45 An elevated visur or frontlet of a triangular pediment-like form.

[Note. *Pediment*, in Evelyn *pedament*, in Randle Holme *pedement*, has the appearance of a derivative in *-ment*, of L. *pēs, pedi-* 'foot'. But L. *pedāmentum* was a 'vine-stake' or 'prop', It. *pedamento* 'any foundation, ground-worke, base, or footing' (Florio): senses with which the modern 'pediment' has no connexion. Evelyn's word was evidently an attempted improvement upon the workmen's *periment* or *peremint*, which the translator of *Hypnerotomachia* considered to be 'corrupt English' for *perimeter*. But the corruption of *perimeter* to *periment* is difficult to imagine, and the connexion of sense (see Willis *Archit. Nomencl. Midd. Ages* 37 *note*) is far-fetched; and it seems more likely that *peremint* was a workman's corruption of *pyramid*, which a triangular gable sometimes resembles in section, and which is actually pronounced *periment*, or *purriment* by the illiterate in some districts of England (e. g. in West Somersetsh.) at the present day. This would also better explain 'the peremint of the Coundite' in 1601-2 above, since the Fountain in question had no 'pediment', but a curved roof in form of an ogee cupola. If this is the derivation, we have the series *pyramid, peremint, periment, peda-, pede-, pediment*.]

†**Pediment** [2]. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. ad. L. *pedāmentum*, f. *pedāre* to prop (a vine): see -MENT.] A stake or prop for vines.

1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Chesnut*, It makes the best Stakes and Poles for Pallisades, Pediments for Vine Props and Hops.

Pedimental, *a.* [f. PEDIMENT [1] + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a pediment, of the nature of a pediment.

1851 C. Newton in *Ruskin's Stones Ven.* I. App. xxi. 406 The necessities of pedimental composition first led the artist to place the river-god in a reclining position. 1864 *Athenæum* 27 Feb. 304/2 Externally, the ends of the naves and transepts will present eight pedimental façades flanked by supporting turrets.

b. Shaped like a pediment, rising to a vertical angle; applied esp. to the 'diamond-shaped' head-dress worn by women in the 16th century.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., Commonly called by writers on costume the pedimental head-dress. 1895 *Traill's Soc. Eng.* III. 158 The butterfly and steeple head-dresses died out with Henry VII, and a head-covering, called the kennel, pedimental, or diamond-shaped head-dress, took its place.

2. Of or pertaining to a pedestal: see PEDIMENT [1] 2.

1891 G. Meredith *One of our Conq.* xxxvi, She read off the honorific pedimental letters of a handsome statue, for a sign to herself that she passed it.

Pedimented (pe·dimĕntĕd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED [2].] Having a pediment; formed with or made like a pediment.

1845 Petrie *Eccl. Archit. Irel.* 248 The only example of a pedimented lintel, which I have met with in Ireland. 1866 *Athenæum* No. 1999. 241/2 The pedimented windows. 1875 J. C. Cox *Churches of Derbysh.* I. 245 Two female figures kneeling at desks..wear pedimented head-dresses. *Ibid.* 340 A plain incised cross with a pedimented base.

Pedimeter, another form of PEDOMETER. Hence **Pedime·tric, Pedi·metry.**

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pedion (pe·diɒn). *Cryst.* Pl. **pedia.** [a. Gr. *πεδίον* a plain, a flat surface.] A term introduced to denote any face of an anorthic crystal; each face being bounded by a set of faces of which no two are necessarily parallel, and which are connected only by a law of rational indices.

1899 W. J. Lewis *Crystallogr.* xi. 148 Each form consists of a single face, and will be called a *pedion*.

Pedionomite (pedi,ɒ·nŏməit). *rare.* [f. Gr. *πεδιονόμ-ος* plain-dweller + -ITE.] An inhabitant of a plain, a dweller in a plain.

1876 Burton *Etruscan Bologna* 16 They would overspread the surrounding lowlands, and become pedionomites.

Pedipalp (pe·dipælp). *Zool.* Also in L. form **pedipalpus**, pl. **-i.** [f. mod.L. *Pedipalpi* sb. pl. (Latreille, 1806), f. L. *pēs, pedi-* foot + *palpus* feeler, PALP.]

1. An arachnid of the group *Pedipalpi*, distinguished by large pincer-like palps; formerly including the true scorpions, now restricted to the *Phrynidæ* and *Thelyphonidæ*, or *whip-scorpions*.

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 89 In the Pedipalps..the first pair of legs of Octopods seem to wear the form and in some measure to discharge the functions of antennæ.

2. Each of the pair of palps or feelers attached to the head just in front of the ambulatory limbs in most Arachnids; in some cases, as in scorpions, large and pincer-like or chelate.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 684 The first pair of pedipalps are not chelate. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 184 Processes behind representing jaws and pedipalpi. 1884 A. Sedgwick *Claus' Text-Bk. Zool.* 510 [Scorpions] seize their prey..with their large chelate pedipalps.

Hence **Pedipalpal** (pedipæ·lpăl) *a.*, pertaining to a pedipalp; **Pedipa·lpate** *a.*, provided with pedipalps; **Pedipa·lpous** *a.*, belonging to the group *Pedipalpi* (sec 1); having large pedipalps.

1864 Webster, *Pedipalpous*, pertaining to, or resembling, the pedipalps. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 384 The pedipalpal portion of the proboscis.

Pedipulate (pĕdi·pi,ŭlēt), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pēs, pedi-* foot, after *manipulate*.] *trans.* To work with the feet. So **Pedipula·tion, Pedi·pulator.**

1889 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Jan. 92/2 Pedipulation, on the analogy of manipulation, clearly means doing something with the feet. 1892 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 208 My very first attempt to manipulate, or rather pedipulate those slippery engines [snow-shoes]. 1895 *Globe* 19 Feb. 1/4 Who..ever saw a [Foot-ball] player of any note incapable of using both 'pedipulators'. 1900 O. Onions *Compl. Bachelor* xi. 158 Bassishaw must have been as busy in his pedipulations as an organist.

Pedireme (pe·dirēm). *Zool.* [f. PEDI- + L. *rēm-us* oar.] Proposed name for a crustacean whose feet serve for swimming; a copepod.

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 133 The tribe of crabs termed swimmers, these I would call Pediremes.

†**Pedi·ssequent.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *pedi-sequ-us* following on foot, a foot-follower, f. PEDI- + *-sequ-us* following, *sequī* to follow, the ending conformed to L. *sequent-em* following.] A follower, an attendant. So †**Pedi·ssequous** *a.*, following, attendant upon something.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 107 Untill..he [a deer] be forced to offer up his bloud and flesh to the rage of all the observant pedissequants of the hunting Goddess Diana. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 565 The melancholical Captain-humour..also the Bilious which is pedissequous.

Pedistal, obs. form of PEDESTAL.

Pedlar (pe·dlə), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 **pedlere**, 5 **pedlare**, 5-6 **pedeler**, 6 **peddelar**, 7 (9 in Dicts.) **peddler**, 6- **pedler, pedlar.** [Origin obscure.

The 14th c. *pedlere* has the form of an agent-noun, but occurs long before there is any trace of the vb. *pedle*, PEDDLE, in any sense, from which therefore it cannot be assumed to be derived. It is app. synonymous with PEDDER, and may possibly have been a modification of that word (cf. Scotch *tinkler* for *tinker*), or formed on the same basis *ped*. But the Promptorium (*c* 1440) has both *pedder* and *pedlere* with distinct explanations, and without any reference to each other.]

1. One who goes about carrying small goods for sale (usually in a bundle or *pack*); a travelling chapman or vendor of small wares. (Now technically distinguished from HAWKER, q. v.)

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 258, I haue as moche pité of pore men as pedlere hath of catles, þat wolde kille hem, yf he cacche hem myȝte, for coneitise of here skynnes. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 30 Now coorbed is thi bakke; Or sone shal bene as pedeler to his pakke. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* May 238 All as a poore pedler he did wend, Bearing a trusse of tryfles at hys backe. 1660 Milton *Griffith's Serm.* Wks. 1851 V. 390 Not unlike the Fox, that turning Pedlar, open'd his pack of War before the Kid. 1860 Smiles *Self-Help* ii. 40 Articles of earthenware..were..hawked about by..pedlers, who carried their stocks upon their backs.

b. *fig.* One who 'deals in' something in a small way, a 'retailer'.

1681 Glanvill *Sadducismus* II. (1726) 454 My Zeal against those Pedlers of Wit. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 152 The pedlers of rumor in the North.

c. A female pedlar, a pedlaress.

1705 Vanbrugh *Confederacy* I. ii, The rogue had a kettle-drum to his father,..and has a pedlar to his mother.

2. A contemptuous designation [app. f. PEDDLE *v.*] for: One who peddles, or works in a petty, incompetent, or ineffective way.

a 1585 Polwart *Flyting w. Montgomery* 153 Pedler, I pittie thee sa pinde. 1825 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 41 The poor deluded creature..who knew nothing..about such matters ..was a perfect pedlar in political economy.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a 1553 Edw. VI in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. Collect. Rec. 71 The Farmer..will be a Pedlar-Merchant. 1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xiii. 16 Pedlerlike abuse of indulgences. 1598 E. Gilpin *Skial.* (1878) 4 To reade these pedler rimes. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* III. iv. (1869) I. 418 In pursuit of their own pedlar principle of turning a penny wherever a penny was to be got. 1842 Thackeray *Sultan Stork* Wks. 1900 V. 739 An old pedlar-woman, who was displaying her wares.

4. Combinations with *pedlar's*. **a. Pedlar's basket**: a local name for the Ivy-leaved Toad-flax, *Linaria Cymbalaria*; also for *Saxifraga sarmentosa* (Britten & H.); **pedlar's pad**: see quot.

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) *Pedlar's Basket*, Ivy leaved snap-dragon... *Pedlar's-Pad*, a walking stick.

b. Pedlar's French: the language used by vagabonds and thieves among themselves; rogues' or thieves' cant; hence, unintelligible jargon, gibberish. (In quot. 1610 *transf.* A rogue, vagabond.)

1530 Palsgr. 727/1 They speke a pedlars frenche amongest them selfe. 1567 Harman *Caveat* 23 Their languag—which they terme peddelars Frenche or Canting. 1610 *Histriomastix* IV. i, When euery Pedlers-French is term'd Monsignuer. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pedlars-French*, a sort of Gibrish..used by Gypsies, &c. Also the Beggers Cant. 1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* xxxii, Kidnapped? No such matter... What pedlar's French!

Hence †**Pe·ddlar** *v. trans.*, to make a pedlar of; *intr.* to act as a pedlar; **Pe·dlaress**, a female pedlar; **Pe·dlaring, Pe·dlarism**, the occupation of a pedlar, itinerant retail trade, petty dealing; **Pe·dlarly** *a.*, belonging to or befitting a pedlar.

1661 J. B. in *A. Brome's Songs* etc. 176 Why *pedler'st thus thy Muse? Why dost set o'pe A shop of wit, to set the fidlers up? *a* 1613 Overbury *A Wife* (1638) 128 Some foule sunne-burnt Queane that, since the terrible statute, recanted Gypsisme, and is turned *Pedleresse. 1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 266 *Pedlaring did not continue to be a pretty thing. 1892 W. W. Peyton *Memorab. Jesus* i. 22 This is historical pedantry and critical pedlaring. 1699 T. Brown in *Fam. & Courtly Lett.* (1700) 182 If they are not at last redue'd to their old ancient *Pedlarism. 1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* I. iv. 182 You long to be vntrussing your *pedlerly fardles.

Pedlary (pe·dlərı), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 6 **-arie**, 6-7 **-erie**, 6-9 **pedlery**, 9 **peddlery.** [f. PEDLAR + -Y: cf. *beggary*.]

1. The business or practice of a pedlar. Also *fig.*

1604 Hieron *Answ. Popish Rime* Wks. 1613 I. 569 Those sacraments, which holy be, You stayn'd haue with your pedlery. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 119 ₱ 6, I..might..have been doomed..to the grossness of pedlary, and the jargon of usury. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 320 Those 'small wares', the sale of which constituted..the staple of ancient pedlery.

b. Small goods sold by pedlars; pedlars' wares.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* Wks. (Gros.) IV. 142 The third time..they shall haue baser commodities: the fourth time Lute strings and gray Paper...When thus this young Vsurer hath thrust all hys pedlary into the hands of notice heyres,..he [etc.]. 1759 *Bk. of Fairs* 9 Mwrras, Carmarthenshire, Aug. 21, for cattle, sheep, and pedlary. 1858 Mrs. Oliphant *Laird of Norlaw* I. 290 An unbelievable accumulation of pedlery. 1890 Hallett 1000 *Miles in Shan States* 4 You may see..parties of Shans..with..sundry articles of peddlery.

2. Trifling or contemptible practices or things; trumpery, trash, rubbish.

1530 Tindale *Answ. More* (Parker Soc.) 170 To confirm his preaching of ear-confession and pardons, with like pedlary. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* ₱ 252 More ridiculous pedleries then the pageantries and puppetries of Bartholmew Faire. 1816 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* 341 Wandering..with its pack of amulets, bead-rolls,..fetisches, and the like pedlary.

B. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1. *lit.* Belonging to a pedlar or his occupation; pedlar's.

1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. 99 Saynte Godrycke..went first abroade with pedlary wares, and afterwardes on pilgrimage. 1587 Harrison *England* III. xv, Little else..than good drinke, pies, and some pedlerie trash. 1630 *Tinker of Turvey, Tinker's T.* (1859) 18, I would have pawn'd all the pedlary packes that ever I carried. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* III. let. 2. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 216 Solid old-fashioned silken pincushions, such as Autolycus might have carried about amongst his pedlery-ware.

†**2.** *fig.* Fit for a pedlar; pedlar-like, peddling, trashy, 'trumpery', 'rubbishy'. *Obs.*

1555 R. Taylor in Foxe *A. & M.* (1570) 1705/1 Hys pedlary pelfe packe is contrarye to the playne simplicitie of Christes supper. 1563 Becon *Displ. Pop. Mass* Wks. III. 43 Your peuishe, Popish, priuate pedlary peltyng Masse. 1674 Evelyn *Navig. & Commerce* Misc. Writ. (1805) 634 Condemning the pedlary and sordid vices of retailers.

Pedling: see PEDDLE, PEDDLING.

Pedo-: see PEDO-.

Pedœuvre (pĕdlū·vəɹ). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *ped-em* foot, after *manœuvre*.] A planned movement or performance with the feet.

1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1873) 193 The bees had recourse to the same manœuvre (or rather pedœuvre).

†**Pedo·graphy.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. *πέδον* the ground + *-γραφία* -GRAPHY.] (See quot.)

1625 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* II. ix. (1635) 140 This description of the dry-land separated from the Waters, we haue termed Pedographie.

Pe·domancy. *nonce-wd.* [Hybrid f. *pedo-* for PEDI- foot + Gr. *-μαντεία* -MANCY.] A jocular term of Gabriel Harvey's for divination by the soles of the feet: taken by some later authors seriously.

1592 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 132 Pedomancie [is] fitter for such Coniurers, then either Chiromancie, or Necromancie, or any Familiar Spirite, but contempt. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 165. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pedomancy*, a kind of divination by the lines of the sole of the feet. 1709 Pedimancy [see -MANCY]. 1883 *N. Brit. Advert.* 19 May 5/5 Pedomancy, or divination by the soles of the feet, may also in these times become as interesting and useful a study [as palmistry].

Pedometer (pĕdɒ·mĭtəɹ). [ad. F. *pédomètre* (Bion 1723), hybrid f. *pedo-* for L. *pedi-* foot + Gr. *μέτρον* measure, -METER. French had also the etymologically more correct form *podomètre* (1712 in Hatz.-Darm.). In sense 2, the first element might be *πέδον* ground.]

1. An instrument for recording the number of steps taken, and thus approximately measuring the distance travelled on foot: usually somewhat resembling a watch in size and appearance, having

a dial-plate marked with numbers, round which a pointer or index-hand travels.

[1712 Hautefeuille *Machine arpentante* 10 Le podomètre ou conte-pas. 1723 Bion *Instr. de Mathém.* 96 Cet instrument se nomme Pedometre ou Compte-pas.] 1723 E. Stone tr. *Bion's Math. Instr.* III. ii. 88 Construction of the Pedometer or Waywiser. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Pedometer*, or *Podometer*, way-wiser; a mechanical instrument, in form of a watch; consisting of various wheels..which by means of a chain or string fastned to a man's foot..advance a notch each step. 1783 J. Fischer *Patent Specif.* No. 1377. 6 The pedometer or pace- and step-teller. 1786 Jefferson *Writ.* (ed. Ford) IV. 194. 1876 *Handbk. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 25. 1880 Mark Twain *Tramp Abr.* xi. 85 Harris carried the little watch-like machine called a 'pedometer', whose office is to keep count of a man's steps and tell how far he has walked.

2. (See quot.)

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Pedometer is sometimes also used for a surveying wheel, an instrument chiefly used in measuring roads; popularly called the way-wiser. *Ibid., Peranibulator*, in surveying,..called also pedometer.

So **Pedome·tric, Pedome·trical** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pedometer; serving to measure a distance travelled on foot; hence **Pedome·trically** *adv.*; **Pedometrician** (-i·ʃăn), a maker of pedometers; **Pedo·metrist**, one who uses a pedometer.

1783 J. Fischer *Patent Specif.* No. 1377. 6 A pedometrical watch can be made also with two dyal plates. 1885 Alex. Stewart *'Twixt Ben Nevis & Glencoe* ix, A method of pedometrically ascertaining the maximum and minimum of spring temperatures. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 465 No Pedometrician will ever make a fortune in a mountainous island. *Ibid.*, One tolerable pedestrian who is also a Pedometrist.

Pedomotive (pe·dŏmōutiv), *a.* and *sb.* [erron. f. *pedo-* for Pedi- + Motive, prob. after *locomotive*.] **a.** *adj.* Actuated by the foot or feet. **b.** *sb.* A vehicle worked by the foot or feet; a velocipede.

1824 *Mechanic's Mag.* II. 81 Pedomotive Carriage. 1830 *Ibid.* XIII. 34 The pedomotive-carriage..seems to require rather too much labour. 1843 *Ibid.* XXXIX. 389 We have two or three elegantly-formed pedomotives in Birmingham now, that work upon the simplest plan possible. 1884 *Cycl. Tour. Club Monthly Gaz.* Dec. 360/2 A sociable is the steadiest of all pedomotive machines.

Pedomotor (pe·dŏmōuĭtŏr). [erron. f. *pedo-* for Pedi- + Motor.] A contrivance or device for the application of the foot as the driving power in a machine, as a treadle, pedal, etc.; esp. a pedomotive vehicle, as a bicycle, etc.

1844 *Mech. Mag.* XLI. 370/1 The numerous velocipedes, pedomotors, manumotors, &c., which have been brought before the public during the last thirty years. 1884 in Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 665/2.

Pedopleu·ral = Pleuropedal (a ganglion in mollusca). 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pedotrophic, etc.: see Pædo-.

‖ **Pedregal** (pedrega·l, pedregăl). Also erron. **pedragal.** [Sp. *pedregal* 'a stonie place' (Minsheu), f. *piedra* stone = L. *petra*.] In Mexico and south-western U. S., A rough and rocky tract, esp. in a volcanic region; an old lava-field. Also *transf.* An ice-field resembling such a tract.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 289, I am struck more and more with the evidences of gigantic force in the phases of our frozen *pedragal*. 1856 — *Arct. Expl.* I. 197 An area more like the volcanic pedragal of the basin of Mexico than any thing else I can compare it to. 1881 Bryant & Gay *Pop. Hist. U. S.* IV. xiv. 378 His [Santa Anna's] position was flanked on the west by a rugged field of broken lava, called the Pedregal, and on the east by marshy ground.

Pedrero (pedrē·ro). Now *Hist.* Forms: α. 6 **pedrera**, 8 **peder-, pidr-, pedrero.** β. 6–7 **petrera**, 7 **petrara, peterera, petarrero**, 8 **peteraro**, 8–9 **pet(t)erero.** γ. 7–9 **paterero**, 8 **patar-, paderero, pattararo, (paterro)**, 8–9 **pat(t)er-, patararo, patter-, patarrero.** [a. Sp. *pedrero* 'a murthering peece vsed in warres, to shoot chaine-shot or stones from' (Minsheu) = Cat. *pedrer*, Pg. *pedreiro*, It. *petriere*, Pr. *peirier*, F. *pierrier*, formerly *perrier*, all repr. L. type **petrārius*, *-um*, in med.L. *petrāria* a stone-throwing engine (Du Cange), from *petrārius* adj., f. *petra* stone: cf. Petrary, Perrier. The English forms show many corruptions of the original, the later ones being app. influenced by Patter *v.*] A piece of ordnance originally for discharging stones; formerly also used to discharge broken iron, partridge-shot, etc.; and for firing salutes.

α. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. 124 The Cannon and double Cannon; the Pedrera, Basilisco, and such like. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pedrero*, or as it is usually called by the Seamen, *Petterero*, is a small piece of Ordnance, most used on board of Ships to fire Stones, Nails, broken Iron, or Partridge-shot. 1706 Phillips, *Pederero*. 1711 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 346 A Ship .. carrying 20 Guns, and 20 Brass Pedreros. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 380 The galeon .. had .. twenty-eight pidreroes in her guawale. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Clef de pierrier*, the forelock of a pedrero or swivel-gun.

β. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Afr.* Introd. 40 Stricken with a little gunne called Petrera. 1675 in J. Enston *Narr.* (1858) 104, [I] will gett and fitt up a Petrara for Capt. Chambers. 1675 Teonge *Diary* (1825) 65 Our greate gunns .. and our petarreros humming. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1130/4 Three Guns, and one Peterera. 1759 Falconer *90-Gun Ship* 47 While peteraroes swell with infant rage. 1827 Sir J. Barrington *Pers. Recoll.* (1876) 9 The hereditary petereroes scarcely ceased cracking all the evening.

γ. 1689 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 620 A French privateer of 22 guns and 16 patereroes. 1693 R. Lyde *Retaking of Ship 'Friend's Adventure'* 2 A Privateer of St. Malloes, of twenty-two Guns, eight Pattereroes. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 274 This ship .. of 700 tons, 8 guns, and 10 patareroes. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xii. 86 He directed the Grenadiers..to march with Paterro's, and some Field-pieces to follow. 1762 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* V. xix, Had it been his last crown, he would have sat down and hammered it into a paderero, to have prevented a single wish in his master. 1823 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* 527 They fired a four pound patterero. 1844 Tupper *Crock of G.* liii. 337 The patereroes on the lawn thunder a salute. 1886 V. Lovett Cameron *Cruise 'Black Prince'* xix. 230 The fort ..mounted twenty-two iron guns besides pateraroes.

Peduncle (pĭdv·ŋk'l). *Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod. Bot. L. *pedunculus* footstalk (Linnæus *Philos. Bot.* § 82 D, *Pedunculus*, truncus partialis elevans Fructificationem nec folia), dim. of *ped-em* foot.

In L. only as a late variant of *pediculus*, *pēdiculus* louse. In F. *peduncule* (1765 Encycl.), *pédoncule* (Dict. Acad. 1835).]

A comparatively long and slender part forming a support or attachment for some other part or member in a plant or animal body; a footstalk.

1. *Bot.* The stalk of a flower or fruit, or of a cluster of flowers or fruits; the primary or main stalk, or one of the general stalks, of an inflorescence, which bears either a solitary flower, a number of sessile flowers, or a number of subordinate stalks (*pedicels*) directly bearing the flowers. (Distinguished from a leaf-stalk or *petiole*.) Also sometimes applied to other stalks, as those that bear the fructification in some fungi.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Peduncle*, among botanists, expresses that little stalk which grows from the trunk or branches of a plant, and supports the parts of fructification, the flower and the fruit, or either. 1762 *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 83 Of equal length with the peduncle. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 139 Leaves either opposite or alternate; in the latter case opposite the peduncles. 1874 Cooke *Fungi* 39 In all the Pucciniæi, the peduncles are permanent.

2. *Zool.*, etc. A stalk or stalk-like process in an animal body, either normal or morbid.

spec. **a.** The stalk by which a cirriped, brachiopod, actinozoon, etc. is attached to some foreign body: = Pedicel 2 c. **b.** A slender part or joint by which some part or organ is attached to another, as that of the abdomen in some insects, and the eye-stalk in some crustaceans: = Pedicel 2 a, b. **c.** *Anat.* Applied to several bundles of nerve-fibres in the brain, connecting one part of it with another (some of which are also called *crura*: see Crus 2 b). **d.** *Path.* A stalk or slender process by which a tumour or morbid formation is attached to some part: = Pedicle 2 a.

1797 M. Baillie *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 348 Attached to..the inner surface of the tunica vaginalis testis, by very small processes or peduncles. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 123 Lamarck divides the class Cirripeda into .. *Pedunculata*. Body supported by a tubular moveable peduncle, of which the base is fixed upon marine bodies; .. *Sessilia*. Body destitute of peduncle, and fixed by the shell. 1840 G. V. Ellis *Anat.* 29 The crura cerebelli, or anterior peduncles of the cerebellum. 1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 405 Peduncles of eyes slender. 1868 Wood *Homes without H.* xxx. 573 The abdomen is..attached to a slender footstalk or peduncle. 1886 A. Winchell *Walks Geol. Field* 193 Living species of Lingula..clinging by their fleshy peduncles to the wharves.

3. *Comb.*

1849–52 Todd *Cyel. Anat.* IV. 1210/2 The peduncle-like post-abdomen forms a receptacle for the ova.

Hence **Pedu·ncled** *a.*, furnished with or having a peduncle or peduncles, pedunculate.

1806 Galpine *Brit. Bot.* 1* Spikes peduncled. 1821 S. F. Gray *Nat. Arrangem. Brit. Pl.* 247 Fruit oblong, peduncled. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 299 Umbels peduncled.

Peduncular (pĭdv·ŋkiŭlăr), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *pedunculār-is*, f. *pedunculus*: see prec. and -ar 1.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a peduncle (in any sense).

1806 Galpine *Brit. Bot.* 51* Verticils peduncular, many-flowered: dichotomous. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 407 To restrain polypus, as a..term, to peduncular excrescences in the nostrils. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 694 The body of the Brachiopod lies at the..peduncular end of the shell. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 325 The corpus callosum is a decussation of the peduncular fibres.

Pedunculate (pĭdv·ŋkiŭlĕt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *pedunculāt-us*, f. *pedunculus*: see above and -ate 2. In mod.F. *pédonculé* (1798 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Furnished with or having a peduncle or peduncles; supported by a peduncle; stalked.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* I. xx. (1765) 61 When many pedunculate Flowers are produced out of one common Calyx. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xlvi. IV. 306 *Pedunculate*,.. when the head is constricted behind into a distinct neck. 1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 7 The species with pedunculate eyes. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 298 A typical pedunculate Cirripede.

Pedu·nculated, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ed.] = prec.

1752 J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 97 The angular-bodied Sepia, with long pedunculated tentacula. 1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* ix. (1818) I. 264 The singular pedunculated eggs from which these larvæ proceed. 1835–6 Todd *Cyel. Anat.* I. 517/2 The eyes are..either pedunculated or sessile.

Pedunculation (-ē·ʃən). *Nat. Hist.* [n. of condition f. mod.L. *pedunculāt-us*: see above and -ation.] The formation of a peduncle; the condition of being pedunculate.

1847–9 Todd *Cyel. Anat.* IV. 129/2 Pedunculation (single or multiple) is not uncommon [in lipomata].

†**Pe·dware.** *Obs.* [Origin obscure.

Perh. from Pea, basket, though this hardly accounts for the sense, or perh. an error in Googe for Podware, copied by Worlidge and Phillips; but *podware* is itself of doubtful history, since *pod* = *cod* has not been found till about a century later than *podware* and *pedware*.]

Pulse; pease or beans: cf. Codware 1, Podware.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* 24 Fruites of the earth..that beareth Coddes, as all kinde of Pulse, or pedware. *Ibid.* 25 If after two seasons of Corne, you sowe Pulse or Pedware, the barrenner ground must rest three yeeres. *Ibid.* 26 Wheate, Barley, Pedware. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 329 *Pedware*, Pulse. 1706 Phillips, *Pedware*, a Country-word for Pulse, as Pease, Beans, etc.

Pedygru, obs. form of Pedigree.

†**Pee,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 5–7 **pee**, 5–6 *Sc.* **pe**, (*pl.* **peys**), 5–7 **pie**, 6 **P**, 7 **py.** [In 15th c. *pee*, *pe* = late MDu. *pēe*, now *pij*, *pije* 'coat of coarse woollen stuff'; found from 14th c. in comb. *courtepy* = Du. *korte pēe* short coat of this kind. Ulterior history obscure: see Franck. Now only (in the spelling *pea*) in Pea-coat, Pea-jacket, q. v.] A coat of coarse cloth worn by men, esp. in the 16th century.

1483 *Acta Domin. Auditorum* (1839) 112/1 Twa pee govnis ane of franch blak ane vþir of tanny, price of þe blak pee v *li.* 1490 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 191 Item, to Dave Caldwell,..Jame Dog and Wille Balfowre, x elne of russat to be thaim peys. 1494 *Ibid.* 233, viij ellis of chamlet, rede and quhite, to be ilkain of thame a liffray pe. 1498 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 427 To Mabuys belman xxs. to by him ane pee for to pass ilka Mononday throucht the toune. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 174 Couchrane ..was clad in ane ryding pie of blak wellvet. 1585–6 *Will of R. Thorpe* (Somerset Ho.), One grene P or maundilion. *a* 1623 Fletcher *Love's Cure* II. i, Your lashed shoulders [covered] with a velvet pee. 1635 D. Dickson *Pract. Wks.* (1845) I. 127 A soldier's pie was put upon him.

b. *Comb.*, as *py-doublet*, *pee-*, *py-gown*.

1483 Pee govnis [see above]. 1648–78 Hexham, *Pijs*, Py-gown, or Rough-gown, as Souldiers and Seamen wear. 1673 *Wedderburn's Vocab.* 23 (Jam.) *Pectorale*, a py-doublet.

Pee (pī), *sb.*2 *Mining.* [History unknown.] The portion common to two veins which intersect.

1653 Manlove *Lead Mines* 44 (E. D. S.) Some take me for one thing, some for other free, As New thing, Old thing, Crosse-vein, Tee or Pee. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* O iij, If one Miner have a right to this Vein,..and another has a Right to a Vein which crosses it, and makes the *Pee*; he that comes to the Pee first takes it. 1851 *Act* 14 & 15 *Vict.* c. 91 § 13 If any Vein shall cross another Vein, the Miner who comes to the Pee or Intersection first shall have such Pee or Intersection.

Pee, *sb.*3 *Mining.* [Origin uncertain: ? = Pea 4.] A small piece of ore.

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* S j, The first pee or bit of Ore that the Cavers find in a Morning by Purchassing. 1824 Mander *Miner's Gloss.* (E. D. D.), 'Pee of ore', a piece of ore gotten from the vein free from all spar, kevel.

Pee, *sb.*4 Abbreviation of Calipee.

1764 Foote *Patron* I. i, Not the meanest member of my Corporation but can distinguish the pash from the pee.

Pee, variant of Pea 3.

Pee (pī), *v. north. dial.* [Origin unascertained: cf. Peek *v.*1] *intr.* To look with one eye (as in taking aim); to squint; to peer.

1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 37 He pees: He looks with one eye. 1703 Thoresby *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.), *Pee*,..is also to look near and narrowly. 1818 Todd, *To Pee*,..to look with one eye. In use to this day in Cumberland. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss., Pee*, to squint, to spy with one eye—to look through contracted eye-lids. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Pee*,..to look with one eye, to squint, to take aim.

Hence **Pee-pee** *a.*, peering, squinting.

1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 20/2 Says I, that can't be Hoga's head, for Hoga had little pee pee eyes.

Pee, Pee and kew: see P, the letter.

Peeble, Peece, obs. forms of Pebble, Piece.

Peed (pīd), *a. north. dial.* [f. Pee *v.* + -ed 1.] Blind of one eye.

1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 37 *Peed*, blind of one eye. 1891 Rigby *Midsummer* xix. 197 He had evidently..got to the 'peed'..side of Mr. Tinklemere.

Peedegre, -eugre, -igree, obs. ff. Pedigree.

Peek (pīk), *sb.*1 Also **peak.** [f. Peek *v.*1] A peep, a glance, a 'keek'.

1884 Roe *Nat. Ser. Story* vi, Their father gave them a peek into the..brooding-room. 1893 F. Adams *New Egypt* 54 Eyelid-closing indolence, varied by sudden peaks of wide-staring alertness.

Peek (pīk), *sb.*2 [f. Peek *v.*2] The shrill note or pipe of a small bird.

1834 Mudie *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 291 The birds [meadow-pipits]..continue uttering their feeble and complaining peek.

Peek (pīk), *v.*1 Forms: 4–5 **pike, pyke**, 6–7 **peke, 6 peake, peeke**, 7– **peak, peek**, (9 *dial.* **pick**). [In ME. *pike, pyke*: origin obscure.

The verbs *keek*, *peek*, and *peep* are app. closely allied to each other. *Kike* and *pike*, as earlier forms of *keek* and *peek*, occur in Chaucer; *pepe*, *peep* is of later appearance (15th c.). *Kike*, *keek*, has Teutonic cognates (see Keek) which are wanting for *peek* and *peep*; whether the latter have in some way arisen out of *keek*, or are distinct in origin, is unknown. Quot. 1530 gives a F. *piper* = *peke*; but this sense of *piper* has been found nowhere else, and is app. an error of Palsgrave. The phonetic relations between the forms *pike*, *peek*, *peak*, are as yet unexplained.]

intr. To look through a crevice, or out of or into a recess, etc.; to peer, peep, pry, look *in*, or *out*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 11 (60) And Pandarus..Come nere, and gan yn at þe curtyn pike [*Campsall MS.* pyke], And seid God do bote on al syke! 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 667 Why, can ye not put out that foule freke? No, in euery corner he wyll peke. 1530 PALSGR. 655/2, I peke or prie, *je pipe hors.* 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 68 That one eye winks, as though it were but blynd, That other pries and peekes in euery place. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* vi. in *Holinshed* VI. 50 If he once but frowne at them, they dare not be so hardie as once to peake out of their cabbins. 1632 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Iron Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 312 We shall haue him..come peaking into the Tents of the Greeks. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 39 (1713) I. 255 As like one of your Smithfield Lions, as ever he can peke out of his Nyes. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* I. iv. 36 He [Crocodile] gapes: the wing'd Inhabitant of air Does to his mouth in hopes of prey repair, In ev'ry hollow Tooth securely peak, And pick from thence th'Incumbrance with his Beak. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* ii. (1859) 18 You see a feller peekin' out. 1886 MORSE *Jap. Homes* vii. 317, I was guilty of the impertinence of peeking into the cupboards. 1893 *Field* 27 May 770/3 Salmon were reported as showing, or rather 'picking', to use the local phrase.

Hence **Pee·king** *ppl. a.*, prying.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Peeking Fellow*, a meer Sneaks, one that peeps in every Hole and Corner. 1855 *Worcester Transcript* Apr. (Bartlett), The members.. behaved in such an undignified, ludicrous, peeking, bombastical manner, that they obtained the appellation of the 'smelling committee'.

Peek (pīk), *v.*2 *dial.* Also **peak.** [? Echoic.] *intr.* To speak in a thin piping voice; to peep, squeak; to utter the slightest sound.

1808–25 JAMIESON, *To peak, peek*, to peep, to speak with a small voice resembling that of a chicken. 1810 COCK *Strains* II. 135 (E. D. D.), I winna hear my frien's misca't, Sae dinna ment to peak. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Peak*,.. to cry like a young bird; squeak like a young mouse, etc.

Peek, obs. form of PEAK, PIQUE.

Peek-bo, peek-a-boo. Now chiefly *U. S.* [f. PEEK *v.*1: cf. *keek-bo*, KEEK *v.* 3.] = BO-PEEP, PEEP-BO. (See *N. & Q.* 10th ser. II. 85, 153.)

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. ii. (fol. 1616), Nay, neuer play peeke-boe [*fol.* 1640 bopeep] with me. *c* 1880 *American Song* (in N. & Q., as above), Peek-a-boo! Peek-a-boo! I see you hiding there. 1903 C. COPELAND *School of Woods* (U. S.) 29 Like a mischievous child playing at peek-aboo.

Peekie: see PEAK *sb.*4 **Peeky,** var. PEAKY *a.*2

Peel (pīl), *sb.*1 Forms: 4–5 pel, (4 peyl), 4–9 pele, (5 pell, -e), 5–6 *Sc.* peill, -e, (peyll), 6 *Sc.* peil, (piel, paile), 6–7 peele, 4, 8– peel. [Known *a* 1300 in latinized form *pēlum* (later sometimes *pēla*), in AF. *pel, piel*, in 14th c. ME. *pel, pele*, whence 15–16th c. Sc. *peil*. In sense 1 = OF. *pel, piel* (mod. F. *pieu*) stake:—L. *pāl-us, pāl-um* stake. The development of sense 2 is parallel to that of the cognate PALE *sb.*1; that of senses 3 and 4 is more obscure, but cf. the synonymous PILE.

For a detailed historical examination of the word, see *Peel: its Meaning and Derivation*, by Geo. Neilson F.S.A. Scot. 1893.]

†**1.** A stake. [The usual sense in OF.] *Obs. rare.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2120 He 3ede and clambe vpp on a pele [*v. rr.* pel, peyl; *rime* eche dele; F. *encuntre vn pel se addresce*], And hyng þeron by þe hond. *Ibid.* 2166 Þou art a-cursed, þou woste weyl, And hange were wurþy on a peyl. *c* 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4611 Longe pyles [*MS. Petyt* peeles; Wace *peus ferrés*] & grete dide þey make; Faste yn Temese dide þey hem stake, Euerylkon wyþ iren schod. *Ibid.* 4637 Iren-schod was ilka peel [*rime* ilka del].

†**2.** A palisade or fence formed of stakes; a stockade; a stockaded or palisaded (and moated) enclosure, either as the outer court of a castle, or as an independent fort or defensible position. *Obs.*

[1298–9 *Accts.* in Jos. Stevenson *Hist. Docum. Scotl.* II. 361 Pro vadiis xlviij operariorum venientium de Westmerland et Cumberland .. usque Loghmaban .. ad faciendum pelum ibidem...Et pro vadiis [iv sarratorum] euntium apud Loghmaban ad sarranda ligna pro constructione peli ibidem per ij dies...Et pro vadiis carpentariorum missorum apud Loghmaban .. pro factura peli ibidem per ij dies. 1299 *Let. Pat. Edw. I, Ibid.* II. 404 Ad ordinandum et providendum de secura custodia clausi extra castrum de Loghmaban palitio firmati. 1300 *Indenture* 2 Jan., *Ibid.* 408 Et qe les meisons quil [Robert de Clifford] ad fait en le piel de Loghmaban lui demoergent pur luy et pur ses gentz. 1300 (Sept.) *Liber Quotidianus Contrarot. Garderobæ* 165 Carpentariis facientibus pelum in foresta de Ingelwoode assidendum circa castrum de Dumfres. 1300 (Oct.) *Letter fr. Edward I.* Stevenson II. 296 Cest a savoir, que nostre seignour le roi est ale a Dounfries pour lever son pel e efforcer le chastel. 1301 *Let. fr. R. de Tilliol gardeyn de Lougchmaban to Edw. I.* 10 Sept. in Stevenson II. 432 Sacher, sire, qe .. sire Johane de Soules, sire Ingram de Humframville .. nous ardyrent nostre vile et assalyrent nostre pele demyway prime dekes a houre de nonne. *c* 1430 FORDUN & BOWER *Scotichr.* XII. i. (1759) 220 Hoc in anno [1301] municipium de Linlithgw, quod Anglicè *Pele* vocatur, per regem Angliæ constructum est.]

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15912 Ful baldely & stille Dide he vitaille þe toun ful wel, Defensable wyþ bretaxes & pel. — *Chron.* (1810) 157 Þe Romancer it sais, R[ichard] did mak a pele, On kastelle wise alle wais, wrouht of tre fulle welle. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 137 And at lythkow ves than a peill, Mekill, and stark, and stuffit weill Vith ynglis men. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. 6141 The Pele..off Lyddale. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1693 The peyll thai tuk, and slew that was tharin. 1528 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 492 One strong pele of ill Will Armistrannges, buylded aftur siehe maner that it couth not be brynt ne distroyed, unto it was cut downe with axes. 1535 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 346 That euery landit man duelland in þe Inland or vpon þe bordouris, havand þare ane hundreth pund land..sall big ane sufficient barmkyn apoun his..landis..of Stane and lyme..for þe Ressett and defens of him his tennentis and þer gudis in trublous tyme wt ane toure in the samin for him self gif he thinkis it expedient: And þat all vther landit men of smallar Rent ..big pelis and gret strenthis as þai ples for saifing of þare selfis men tennentis and gudis: And þat all the saidis strenthis barmkynnis and pelis be biggit and completit within twa yeris vnder þe pane. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 236 For pulling doun of a peill of the said George Chaleris..and sta and awaytuke XL ky and oxin. 1589 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XXII. 25 The fewmailis of the park and peil of Linlithquew. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 98 Bot thay far starker do make, four nuiked, of earth only, quhilke nathir can be burnte, nor wtout a gret force of men of weir doune can be castne..thir ar thair pailes.

†**3.** A castle; esp. a small castle or tower; = PILE *sb.*2 *Obs.* (app. only in English writers.)

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 220, I gan to romen til I fonde The castel yate on my ryght honde...Ther mette I cryinge many oon, A larges, larges, hald vp wel, God saue the lady of thys pel. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 273/2 A Peille ..A castelle. 1573 CHURCHYARD in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) I. 399 A littell Bastillion, builded on a bil .. to the which piel the soulders of the main fort did repayre. 1679 [see PILE *sb.*2].

4. The general name, in modern writers, for the small towers or fortified dwellings built in the 16th c. in the border counties of England and Scotland, for defence against hostile forays; consisting of a massive square edifice, the ground-floor of which was vaulted, and used as a shelter or refuge for cattle, while the upper part (the access to which was by a door on the level of the first floor, with external ladder or movable stair) was the abode of the owner and his family.

(In this sense, probably orig. short for *peel-house* (see 6), i. e. house defended by a peel (in sense 2). But the name is now applied in many cases in which it has no historical support.) It is evidently akin to sense 3.

1726 GORDON *Itin. Septent.* 54 At this Town [Kirkintilloch] there is another Fort upon the Wall, called the Peel. 1792 *Archæologia* X. 102 This kind of building was called in Scotland a *peel*, and in England, a keep or dungeon. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. XXV, He passed the Peel of Goldiland. *Ibid.* IV. iii, The frightened flocks and herds were pent Beneath the peel's rude battlement. 1846 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* II. 69 The 'peel' was a square tower strongly fortified, where cattle were secured in the bottom story at night, and the family occupied the upper part. 1882 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 425 The mansion .. is an adaptation .. of an old fortified peel to modern requirements. 1894 R. S. FERGUSON *Westmorland* xviii. 280 These peels..are small and massively built towers of stone, with high-pitched roofs of slate.

5. Hence, the proper name of a place in the Isle of Man. (Cf. *Castletown* in the same island.)

[1399 *Charter of Hen. IV* in Rymer *Fœdera* VIII. 95/1 Concessimus eidem Comiti Northumbriæ Insulam, Castrum, Pelam, et Dominium de Man.] *a* 1718 in Keble *Life Bp. Wilson* vi. (1863) 199 The Ordinary hath used to send for aid unto the Constable of the Castle, or of the Peel. 1765 *Act 5 Geo. III*, c. 26 *Preamble*, All the islands, castle, pele, and lordship aforesaid.

6. *attrib.*, as **peel-dike,** the wall or rampart of a peel; **peel-house, -tower** = sense 4.

1505 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 84 To bigging of the peil dikis of Linlithqw. 1586 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 106 Ane peill house, with byre, hall and berne. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xli, Had you put this gentleman into the pit of the peel-house at Balmawhapple. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* I. i. 11 In the border countries these towers, commonly called Pele towers, are very usual. 1856 J. C. BRUCE *Bayeux Tap. Elucidated* ii. 36 The ancient 'peel houses' of the North of England. 1874 HARE *Story of my Life* (1900) IV. xvii. 258 An occasional peel-tower stands like a milestone of history.

Peel (pīl), *sb.*2 Forms: 4–7 pele, 5–7 peele, 5– peel, (6 piole, 6–7 peale, 8–9 peal, 9 *dial.* pale). *β.* 5, 9 *dial.* pyle. [ME. a. OF. *pele* (mod.F. *pelle* shovel):—L. *pāla* spade, shovel, baker's peel. Cf. PALE *sb.*3]

1. A shovel or shovel-shaped implement: now locally or dialectally applied to a fire-shovel, and in some technical uses: see quots.

Some of the early quots may belong to 2.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 599/36 Pala—Item dicitur latum instrumentum ferreum ad opus ignis, a pele. 1572 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 349 The Kitching. One Raking croke, one Iron por, one pele, one iron coulrake ij^{s} viij^{d}. 1626 in *Naworth Housek. Bks.* (Surtees) 237 Mending a shovell and a peale, v^{d}. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 81 This Past is very white. .. They serve it upon little Woodden Peels made on purpose. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 9 Two men set a stirring of it with wooden peels. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 257 [They] burn it 12 Hours into a Coak..which they break and divide into pretty large Pieces with an Iron-Peal. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 214 The cream..may be removed..into an open vessel, and there moved by hand with a stick about a foot long, at the end of which is fixed a sort of peal, ..with which about 12 lbs of butter may be separated from the butter-milk at a time. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 360 At the top of the table is a large triangular iron peel or shovel, with its fore part bearing upon the edge of the table. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Peel*,..in popular use in America, any large fire-shovel.

2. *spec.* A baker's shovel, a pole with a broad flat disk at the end for thrusting loaves, pies, etc., into the oven and withdrawing them from it.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 155 Þis boon is lich to a pele wiþ þe whiche men setten breed into þe ouene. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 808/33, 34 *Hoc furnorium, Hec pila*, pyle. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 154 b, Sette in the bredde with a pele. *c* 1537 *Thersites* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 424 The backster of Bal[d]ockbury with her baking peel. 1552 HULOET, Pile for an ouen. Loke in piele. 1596 *Unton Inv.* (1841) 2 On iron peale, ij searces, j great bread grate. 1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* III. ii, A notable hot Baker 'twas when hee ply'd the peele. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 85/2 A Baker, with a Peel in his both hands. 1750 W. ELLIS *Country Housew.* 75 Set them on a peal, and lay them to bake at the oven's mouth. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* (1895) 310 (E. D. D.) Hearing a noise, out ran his wife with the oven pyle. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.* s. v., We have two varieties of peels, viz. bread-peels and pie-peels. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.*, *Pale*, or *Peel*, a flat, spade-shaped tool used by bakers, to take dishes, etc., out of the oven.

3. *Printing.* A T-shaped instrument used to hang up damp freshly printed sheets to dry.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* XXV. P 1 He Loads and unloads his Peel again successively, till he have Hung up the whole Heap. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 487 He takes the Handle of the Peel in his left hand, and lays the top part flat down upon the Heap. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Peel*,..a printer's tool for hanging up damp printed sheets on a line to dry.

4. The blade or wash of an oar. *U. S.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Peel*..3. (*Nautical.*) The *wash* of an oar. 1890 WEBSTER, *Peel*..Also, the blade of an oar.

5. *attrib.*, as in *two-peel, three-peel machine*, sizes of the cutting-machine in biscuit-making; **peel-end,** the portion of a biscuit- or cracker-machine beyond the cutter.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl.

Peel (pīl), *sb.*3 Also 6–7 peele, (7 peil). See also PILL *sb.*1 [Appears first in 16th c., as a collateral form of the earlier PILL *sb.*1 (still widely used in the dialects) after PEEL *v.*1 (Cf. also OF. *pel*, mod.F. *peau* skin, rind, peel:—L. *pell-em* skin.]

The rind or outer coating of any fruit; esp. in *orange-, lemon-, citron-peel*; **candied peel,** the candied rind of various species of *Citrus*, esp. the citron, used as a flavouring in cookery and confectionery.

[1388–18..: see PILL *sb.*1]

1583 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. 269 For churned milke we gaue them bread and pomgranat peeles, wherewith they vse to tanne their goats skinnes which they churne withall. 1611 COTGR., *Follicule*,..a huske, hull, peele, or skin inclosing seed. 1615 [see ORANGE-PEEL]. 1672 Lemmon peil [see LEMON *sb.*1 5]. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 143 A Nut, having a green Bark or Peel. *Ibid.* 151 Candied Orange Peel. 1861–80 MRS. BEETON *Househ. Managem.* § 1871 Ingredients..2 oz. of sweet almonds, 1 oz. of candied peel..; cut the peel into neat slices. *Ibid.* § 1878 Add the sugar, peel, ginger, spice, and treacle. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* viii. 192 The rich feed on fruits and game,—the poor, on a watermelon's peel.

b. *Comb.*, as **peel-maker,** one who prepares candied peel.

1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119/3 Occupations of People...Peel-maker.

Peel, *sb.*4 *Sc.* [Goes with PEEL *v.*2] A match, an equal.

1722 W. HAMILTON *Wallace* VII. ii, In time of peace, he never had a peel, So courteous he was, and so genteel. 1813 PICKEN *Poems* II. 132 (Jam.) She fuish bim John Gilpin, nae sang is its peil, For a pattern to work by. 1882 'STRATHESK' *More Bits* xiv, When time was called, the numbers on each side were equal, or *peels*, in curling phraseology.

Peel, *sb.*5, collateral f. PILLOW, now *dial.*

Peel (pīl), *v.*1 Forms: (3 peolien), 4–5 pelen, -yn, 5–6 (9 *Sc.*) pele, 6 peele, piel, 6–8 *Sc.* peil, (peill, peile), 7 peal, 7– peel. [A collateral form of PILL *v.*1, formerly used in all the senses of the latter; in later use, in Standard English, appropriated to the sense 'decorticate' and uses thence derived. For the phonology see PILL *v.*1 (It seems possible that the comparatively modern sense-differentiation of *pill* and *pele, peel*, may have been influenced by the example of F. *piller* to pillage, rob, and *peler* to deprive of hair, to strip of skin, to peel.)]

I. To pillage, rob.

†**1.** *trans.* To plunder, pillage, spoil, rifle, strip of possessions (a person or place); = PILL *v.*1 1.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2357 Certys þefte ryȝt wykked ys .. Namly, pore men for to pele Or robbe or bete with-oute skyle. *Ibid.* 6790 Lorde! how shal these robbers fare That the pore pepyl pelyn ful bare. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 693 What seie we than of hem that pelyn & don extorcions to holy chirche? 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 204/2 Hit [the said Isle] hath be so pelyd and oppressid. *a* 1600 *Jok Up-a-lands Compl.* in *Evergreen* (1761) I. 231 Pure Commons presentlie ar peild. 1648 SYMMONS *Vind. Chas. I* 161 All the people..who have been wronged, peeled and oppressed. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* I, Archigallo.. by peeling the wealthier sort, stuff'd his Treasury. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. § 11 Would it not be a disagreeable Sight to see an honest Man peeled by Sharpers?

†**b.** *transf.* To exhaust or impoverish (soil); = PILL *v.*1 1 b. *Obs.*

1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ix. 35 Oates doe well in a leane dry Clay, though they peele a better and prepare a moist.

†**2.** To seize or take by violence or extortion; to make a prey of; = PILL *v.*1 3. *Obs.*

[*c* 1350–1618: see PILL *v.*1 3.]

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 91 A man gais

to the were for covatis to pele and rub gudis. ?1507 *Comunyc.* (W. de W.) A iij, What shall than profyte thy good in plate Or poundes that thou of the people pele? 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 280 b, His soudiours..pieled all that euer thei could fyngre.

II. To decorticate, strip.

3. To strip (anything) of its natural integument or outer layer, as an orange, potato, or the like of its skin or rind, a tree of its bark; to remove the peel of; = Pill *v.*[1] 5.

[1225–1879: see Pill *v.*[1] 5.]

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 8 Take oynonys and schrede hem, and pele hem. 1462 in *Finchale Priory* (Surtees) 95 To fele, pele, occupie, and carie away wod and barke. 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 280 Roste an egge hard and pele it. 1698 Froger *Voy.* 129 An Herb that can be peeled in the same manner as Hemp with us. 1747 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* 11 To dress Potatoes. Boil them..then peel them. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 263 A sweet apple, peeled and cut. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* Introd., The basket-maker peeling his willow-wands in the sunshine. 1877 Bryant *Planting of Apple-tree* v, Girls..Shall peel its fruit by cottage-hearth.

b. Usually *peel off*: To strip off or pare off (skin, bark, etc.); = Pill *v.*[1] 5 b.

[*c* 1440–1604: see Pill *v.*[1] 5 b.]

1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 358 To Pill off, or rather peele, as it were to pull off the skin, rinde, or the barke of a tree. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 124 They peal off the Rind of them, then cut them into quarters. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 154 They peeled it off thicker or finer as they had occasion. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 27 Earth that has been peeled and burnt. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 116 The thickened capsule cannot readily be peeled from the surface of the liver.

c. To make or form by peeling; = Pill *v.*[1] 5 c.

1885 Bible (R.V.) *Gen.* xxx. 37 And Jacob took him rods of fresh poplar..and peeled [1611 *and earlier vv.* pilled] white strakes in them.

d. To bare (land) of its herbage, as by shaving off, cutting down, or eating down crops, etc. close to the ground; = Pill *v.*[1] 5 d.

[1555–1903: see Pill *v.*[1] 5 d.]

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 107 His pastures and clover crops were peeled to the earth.

4. *intr.* Of trees, animal bodies, etc.: To become bare of bark, skin, etc.; to cast the epidermis (as after a fever). Of skin or bark: To become detached, scale off. Also b. To admit of being peeled or barked. = Pill *v.*[1] 6.

[*c* 1000–1886: see Pill *v.*[1] 6.]

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 183 The rinde or skin peeles off most easily. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 15 A meanes to make them peele better. 1712 Swift *Tale of Midas* 36 Against whose torrent while he swims, The golden scurf peels off his limbs. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xix, 'This is delightful..!' said Mr. Pickwick, the skin of whose expressive countenance was rapidly peeling off with exposure to the sun. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xx. 143 Its outer surface appeared to be peeling off like a crust. *Mod.* I have been sunburnt, and my face is peeling.

5. *intr.* or *absol.* To take off one's clothes or outer garments; to strip, as in preparation for some exercise. (Orig. a term of pugilism; later of athletics; now *slang* or *colloq.*)

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. T., Peel*, to strip: allusion to the taking off the coat or rind of an orange or apple. 1800 Hurois *Fav. Village* 51 The swain Who, to his fair shirt peeled, from dusky dawn To latest twilight gathers the full ear. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 231 He peeled in Tothill-fields with the utmost *sang froid*. 1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* xvi, He began to peel, as the boxers call it. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* i, What resplendent beauty that must have been which could have authorized Phryne to 'peel'! 1892 Furnivall in *Hoccleve's Wks.* I. p. xlvii. *note*, He peeld to scull bow down-stream.

b. *trans.* To strip wholly or partly of clothing; to take *off* (clothes). *colloq.*

1820 Corcoran *Fancy* Note 89 [Randull's] figure is remarkable, when peeled, for its statue-like beauty. 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 147 Jack was in the act of 'peeling' himself, as he called it. 1872 C. King *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* x. 217 Sarah Jane—arms peeled—cooking up stuff. 1888 *Detroit Free Press* 20 Oct. (Farmer), She peeled off her wedding dress and boots.

c. *To peel it*, to run at full speed. *U. S. slang.*

1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* s. v., To run at full speed. 'Come, boys; peel it now, or you'll be late.'

d. *dial.* Of a dog, etc.: To show its teeth.

1890 P. H. Emerson *Wild Life* xxvi. 109 Lor, that peeled and showed his ivories at us.

†6. Phrases. a. *To pack and* (*or*) *peel*, ? to pack and unpack (or unwrap); to deal in any way; to have dealings. *Se. Obs.*

Peel prob. meant 'divest of its wrapping or covering', but its sense is uncertain, and was a matter of forensic dispute already in 1680.

1503 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) II. 245/2 And þt na man pak nor pele in leithi nor vþeris placis vtouth þe kingis burrowis vnder þe pane of eschaeting of þe gudis to þe kingis vse, þt be tappit sald pakkit or pelit agane þis statute. 1506 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (Rec. Soc.) I. 109 We ar greittumlie defraudit in our cvstomes throw pakking and peling of merchand gude in Leith to be had furth of our realme. 1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 375/2 It Is statute and ordanit þat na persoun vse pakking nor peling of woll hidis nor skynnis lois' nor laid outwt fre burgh and priuilege Therof. 1680 in Fountainhall *Decisions* (1759) I. 81 By the 84th act Parl., 1503, and 24th act, 1633, the merchants must only *pack and peil* at free burghs: Now loading and unloading is the same thing with packing and peiling. This was denied by the Dukes Advocates, who called 'packing' the stowing of goods in packs, and 'peiling', they did not agree what it meant. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. x, I am not a person to pack or peel with Jacobites.

b. *Peel and poll*: see Pill *v.*[1] 7.

Peel, *v.*[2] *Sc.* Also 8–9 peal, 9 peil. [Goes with Peel *sb.*[4]: origin unascertained.] *trans.* To equal, to match.

a 1700 in *Poems Comp. Archers* (1726) 62 When Ardrose was a Man, He cou'd not be peal'd. 1825 Jamieson, To *Peel, Peal, Peil*,..to equal, to match, to produce anything exactly like another.

Peel-crow, obs. variant of Pilcrow.

Peele, obs. form of Peal, Peel, Pell *sb.*[1]

Peeled (pīld), *ppl. a.* [f. Peel *v.*[1] + -ed[1]. See also Pilled.]

1. Stripped of possessions, plundered, reduced to destitution. (Now as *fig.* of 3 or 4.)

1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 241 Mauch muttoun, vyle huttoun, peilit gluttoun, air to Hilhouse. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* IV. 673 For laik of pith he is sa puir and peild. 1659 Gauden *Tears of Ch.* 355 The indigent and peeled Clergy. 1847 Emerson *Poems* (1857) 136 Is thy land peeled, thy realm marauded?

2. Deprived or bereft of hair, bald; tonsured; = Pill..d *ppl. a.* 2.

[1386–1681: see Pilled *ppl. a.* 2.]

c 1470 Henryson *Three deid Powys* Poems (ed. Laing) 31 So sall ye ly ilk ane with peilit powys. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 33 Vpgois the lak wyth hir pelit ledderyn flycht. 1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 30 Piel'd Priest, doo'st thou command me to be shut out? 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xi, He..cared as little for the peeled as for the shaven.

3. Worn threadbare, as a garment; bare of pasture or herbage, as ground. b. *transf.* Beggarly, mean, wretched. (Cf. Bald *a.* 4, 6.)

a 1510 Dunbar *Petition of Gray Horse* Poems lxi. 38 Pastouris that ar plane and peild. *c* 1530 Redforde *Play Wit & Sc.* etc. (Shaks. Soc.) 63 We have so manye lasshes to lerne this peelde songe, That I wyll not lye to you now and then among. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 117 Pynd and puir like ony peild tramort. 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 88 b, Some rich Gentlemen..goe with a peeld threed bare cloke on their backe. 1625 Lisle *Du Bartas, Noe* 123 The mount of Emeraudes which is very high, bare and peel'd, without any herbe or tree growing thereon.

4. Stripped of skin, bark, rind, etc.; decorticated, excoriated. [1382–1828: see Pilled *ppl. a.* 4.]

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* II. 7 Fij/2 Compotes of peel'd Verjuice. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 353 This peeled [oak] copse-wood makes excellent fuel. 1848 Lytton *Harold* VII. v, Each had had..his 'white palace' of peeled willow wands. 1894 K. Grahame *Pagan P.* 22 Pleasures of the mind whereof..the men of muscle and peeled faces are only just beginning to taste. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Peeled grain*, a tree branch stripped of its bark.

b. *fig.* Of the eyes: Open, on the alert: in phr. *to keep* (*one's*) *eyes peeled. U. S. colloq.*

1883 F. M. Crawford *Dr. Claudius* viii, 'Keep your eye peeled there, will you?' the Duke shouted. 1889 Farmer *Americanisms, To keep one's eyes peeled*, ..to keep a sharp look out; to be careful. A varintion of 'to keep one's eyes skinned'. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXIV. 568/1, I kept my eyes peeled, but I didn't see her in the afternoon crowd.

5. In the following passage *scattered and peeled* is a doubtful translation; but the expression has become a literary commonplace, *peeled* being vaguely associated with one or more of the senses above.

1611 Bible *Isa.* xviii. 2 Goe yee swift messengers to a nation scattered and peeled [*marg.* Or, outspread and polished; *Vulg.* convulsam et dilaceratam; 1382 Wyclif al to-pullid and torn; 1388 drawun up and to-rent; 1535 Coverdale a desperate and pylled folke; 1885 *R. V.* to a nation tall and smooth (*marg.* Or, dragged away and peeled)]. *Ibid.* 7. 1732 Berkeley *Serm. to S. P. G.* Wks. III. 247 They lay under the curse of God,..peeled and scattered in a foreign land. 1744 Wesley *Addr. to King* in Overton *Evangel. Revival* ix. (1886) 162 A people scattered and peeled and trodden under foot. 1781 Cowper *Expost.* 246 If Heaven spared not us, Peeled, scattered, and exterminated thus. 1883 J. Mackenzie *Day-dawn in Dark Places* 63 The harmless vassalls..are then scattered and peeled, driven hither and thither, and mercilessly killed. *fig.* 1892 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 3/5 The utter rout of the Reactionaries has made the peeled and wasted remnant that remain utterly incapable of hindering the work.

Hence **Peeledness** (also pielde-).

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Escorcheure du siege*, the pieldenesse of the seate. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* II. 143 From a disease, scab and peeledneesse.

Peeler[1] (pīlə(r)). Forms: 4–5 peler, 5–6 -our, -owr, 6 *Sc.* pelor, pellour, peiler, pieller, pealler, 7 pieler, 6– peeler. [f. Peel *v.*[1] + -er[1]. See also Piller.]

†1. A plunderer, spoiler, robber, thief; = Piller[1] 1.

a 1352 Minot *Poems* (ed. Hall) ii. 15 Now baue þai, þe pelers, priked about. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 164 These false coloured pelours, Called of Seynt Malouse. 1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 70 How that thow, poysonit pelor, gat thy paikis. *a* 1510 — *Poems* xviii. 12 Than every pelour and purspyk Sayis, Land war bettir warit on me. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 2469 Put thir thrie pellours into pressoun strang. 1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* xi. AA vij b, A vyle couetouse extortioner and pieller of the people. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 639 Apollodorus, the Theef, Pieler, and spoiler of the Cassandrines.

b. A plant that robs or impoverishes the soil.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 49 Graie wheat is the grosest, ..and a peeler of ground. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 152 Hemp..as 'tis esteemed a Peeler of Land, 'tis best to sow it upon Lands that are rank. 1744–50 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* II. i. 38 All the oat tribe are great peelers or robbers of the goodness of the earth.

2. One who peels, strips, or pares off the skin or rind of fruit, the bark of trees, etc.; also, an instrument or machine for peeling.

1597 *Sc. Acts* 5 (Heading of Act Jas. I, c. 33) Steallers of greene woodde..peallers of Trees. 1755 Johnson, *Peeler*, one who strips or flays. 1846 H. Marshall *Ceylon* 11 Peelers who failed to produce monthly above 30 lbs. of cinnamon, were liable to be flogged. 1881 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 14/1 The peelers [of peaches] earn from sixty cents. to two dollars per day. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 528/1 The [coffee] beans again thoroughly dried and the parchment skin removed by a 'peeler'.

b. *Sc.* and *north. Irel.* A name given to a crab when it peels or casts its shell or 'peel'.

1866 W. Gregor *Dial. Banffshire, Peeler*, the Shore-crab when casting its shell. 1880 in *Antrim & Down Gloss.* 1883 *Century Mag.* July 373/2 Large craw-fish, which were about to shed their outer cases, or shells, and which for this reason are called 'shedders', or 'Peelers'.

Peeler[2] (pīlə(r)). A nickname given to members of the Irish constabulary, founded under the secretaryship (1812–18) of Mr. (afterwards Sir) Robert Peel; hence subsequently also to policemen in England: see quot. 1858. See Bobby 2.

1817 Gen. Mathew in *Parl. Deb.* 1386 The Irishman.. was liable to be carried off without a moment's warning, by a set of fellows well known in Ireland..by the name of Peelers. 1818 Sir R. Peel *Let. to Gregory* 14 Apr., We must not make the Peelers unpopular, by maintaining them against the declared and unequivocal sense of the county in which they act. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 569 The 'Peelers' (by which significant term the whole constabulary force appointed under Mr. Goulburn's bill, as well as those by Mr. Peel's act, are known in the vernacular). 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* xxxv, He's gone for a peeler and a search warrant to break open the door. 1858 *Penny Cycl.* 2nd Suppl. 494/1 Mr. Peel, as Home Secretary, introduced ..the new Metropolitan Police Act [1829] which provided London with its efficient body of 'Peelers', subject to the Home Office, in lieu of the old 'Charlies'. 1881 'Rita' *My Lady Coquette* xvi, The peelers ain't after him.

Peeler[3]. *local.* [Origin unknown.] In Kent: An iron bar used for drilling holes for hop-poles or wattles.

1796 J. Boys *Agric. Kent* (1813) 56 A large iron peeler to make holes in the land for the [hop] poles, costs 6*s.* or 7*s.* 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 45 Hop-peeler.—The peeler is made use of for forming holes for the hop-poles.

Peel-garlic: see Pilgarlic.

Peeling (pīlin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Peel *v.*[1] + -ing[1]. See also Pilling *vbl. sb.*]

1. The action of Peel *v.*[1], in its various senses.

†a. Plundering, spoliation, robbery. *Obs.*

[1350–1627: see Pilling *vbl. sb.*]

1649 Howell *Pro-em. Parl.* 11 This illegal peeling of the poor Peasan.

b. The stripping or removal of bark, rind, skin, or external layer.

1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 279 The peling of the bark of the standand treis. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 788/1 Workmen employ'd in peeling of the Cinnamon. 1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* (1806) III. 353 Some people.. in barking trees,..peeled many of them down to the ground. This..is..called peeling below the axe.

c. The coming off of bark, skin, etc.; *esp.* the scaling off of skin after fever.

1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 554 The peeling off and decay of the outermost layers. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 130 The patient's release will be dependent on the end of peeling.

d. The putting off of clothes; stripping. *colloq.*

1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* xvii, The operation of *peeling* was all this while going on amongst the gingham-coated gentry. 1879 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 3/2 The process of 'peeling' had to be gone through. All outer garments were soon taken off, and..deposited on board the umpire's steamer.

e. *Peeling and polling*: see Pilling *vbl. sb.* 1 b.

2 *concr.* That which is peeled or peels off; a strip of bark, etc.; *esp.* the rind, skin, or outer layer of fruits or roots, which is peeled off when they are prepared for food.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 49 b/2 Conserve of Roses, Marmalade, Citron peelinges. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 85/1 The rind, peeling, or skin of any Fruit. 1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xiv. 260 Boil the peeling of the apples and the cores in some fair water. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* x, A kid of potato-peelings. 1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark* 461 The outer bark comes off ..in thin silvery peelings.

†b. *spec.* A thin skin or fabric formerly used as a dress material. *Obs.*

[1611 Cotgr., *Canepin*,..th' outward thinne, and white pilling, of a dressed sheepes skin.] 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2837/4 A white Peeling Mantua flowered, lined with Green Damask. 1693 Southerne *Maid's last Prayer* III. iii. 31, I did but stay to chuse some white Peeling for a pair of Breeches. 1769 *Dublin Mercury* 16–19 Sept. 2/2 Cardinal silks, sarsnets, peelings, and persians.

3. The name of a variety of apple. ? *Obs.*

1676 Worlidge *Cyder* (1691) 210 The Peeling is a very good lasting-apple. 1731 Bailey (ed. 5), *Peeling*, a lasting Sort of Apple that makes excellent Cyder.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *peeling-ax, -iron, -mill.*

1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. 175 They bring the Coffee to a machine called a peeling-mill, where it is divested of its outside skin and pulp. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Peeling-iron*, a shovel-shaped thrusting-instrument whereby bark is loosened and pried away from the wood. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl., *Peeling axe*, a double-bitted axe used in barking trees. 1887 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/3 Another member of the family .. had had the fever and was in the 'peeling stage'.

Peeling (pī·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. PEEL *v.*[1] + -ING[2]. See also PILLING *ppl. a.*] That peels, in the senses of the vb.

1897 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* VIII. No. 31. 219 Patches of a peeling and desquamating psoriasis on his left hand and arm. 1900 *Ibid.* XI. No. 41. 61 Peeling patches in the palms being coincident with papules. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Sept. 8/1 The decorative beauty of the leaves and the peeling stems.

Peelite (pī·ləit). [See -ITE[1].] In British politics, A name given to those Conservatives who sided with Sir Robert Peel when he introduced his measure for the repeal of the Corn-laws in 1846, and who continued for some years to form a group intermediate between the Protectionist Tories and the Liberals, to the latter of whom most of them at length united themselves. So **Pee·lism.**

1853 *Ecclesiologist* XIV. 41 His views are moderately Conservative: in fact he is an ecclesiological Peelite. 1858 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* i, There..was a taint of Peelism in the latter [the western moiety of the County]. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* July 266 The Peelites..were soon merged indistinguishably in the Liberal party.

Peell, obs. form of PELL *sb.*[1]

Peen (pīn), *sb. dial., techn.,* and *U.S.* Also 7 pen, 9 pean, pene. [Of uncertain origin: app. a northern and Se. form of PANE *sb.*[3], perh. influenced in form by PEEN *v.* But cf. Norw. *pen, penn* 'the hinder sharpened part of a hammer' (Aasen), referred by some to Sw. dial. *pen, pän* (Rietz), Da. *peen* fine, neat (? orig. 'thin').] The sharp or thin end of a hammer-head, opposite to the face; = PANE *sb.*[3]

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. ¶ 20 The Hammer ..hath no Claws but a Pen. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 321/2 Smiths..Hammers have no claw or slit in the Pen, as those that are for drawing out of Nails. *Ibid.*, The Pen is the small end of [a hammer]. 1825 JAMIESON, *Peen,* the sharp point of a mason's hammer. 1881 [see PANE *sb.*[3]]. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Peen* vb., Striking regularly all over with the peen of a hammer. 1900 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Sc. and north. Counties.

b. *Comb.,* as *peen-end* (of a hammer); *peen-ended* adj. (hammer); **peen-hammer,** a hammer having a peen or sharpened end; a shoemaker's hammer.

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 558/1 The differences between peen-hammers and bush-hammers.

Peen, pene, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [app. of Norse origin: cf. Ihre Sw. *pæna ut en ting* to extend or beat out in length and breadth; Sw. dial. (Rietz) *pena, päna,* e. g. *päna ut jarnet* to beat iron thin, to hammer out in length and breadth; Da. dial. (Molbech) *pene, pæne, pene ud* to beat out; Norw. dial. (Ross) *penna, pænne unt* to hammer out flat.] *trans.* To beat thin with a hammer, to hammer *out.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xi. 72 The sickyr helmis penis and forgis out. *Ibid.* VIII. Prol. 93 Sum penis furth a pan boddum to prent fals plakkis. *Ibid.* VIII. vii. 128 The glowand irne to well and peyne anon. [In Eng. Dial. Dict. from Shetland and Orkney, Cumbld., N. E. Lanc.; in Westmld. and N. Yorksh., as a shoemaker's term, 'to beat the edge of a sole with the peen of the hammer'.]

Peeng, variant of PING, sound of a bullet.

1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christm. No. 2/3 The high soprano 'peeng' of a small hail of Minié bullets.

Peenge (pīndʒ), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **pinge.** [Formed perh. on *whinge,* under the influence of *peep, peek, peevish,* or the like.] *intr.* To whine, complain in a whining voice.

?1515.. in *Evergreen* (1824) I. 51 A Bytand Ballat on warlo Wives, That gar thair Men live pinging Lives. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 377 The unhappy ne'er shall peenge to me in vain. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxix, That useless peenging thing o' a lassie there at Ellangowan. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Peenging, Pinging,* uttering feeble, frequent and somewhat peevish complaints. 'A peenging bairn'—a whining child. 1900 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Scotland and Northumb.

Peeoy (pīō·i). *Sc.* Also **peeoye, peeoe, pioy(e, pee-o-ie, pyowe.** A boy's firework, consisting of a small cone of damp gunpowder, which is lighted at the top; also called a 'spitting devil'.

1822 GALT *Provost* XXVI, He was apt to puff and fiz, and go off with a pluff of anger like a pioye. 1825 JAMIESON, *Peeoy, pioye, peeoe, s.,* a small quantity of moistened gunpowder, formed into a pyramidal shape, and kindled at the top. 1886 A. STEWART *Remin. Dunfermline* 62 Pee-o-ies made of wet powder kneaded into a paste in the hand. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* ii. 22 Chapping at the man's door, ..and puttin' poother in his fire and pee-oys in his window.

Peep (pīp), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 pepe, 5–6 *Sc.* peip, 6–7 peepe, 7– peep. [f. PEEP *v.*[1]]

I. 1. An imitation or representation of the feeble shrill sound made by young birds, mice, etc.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* lvii, Now, suetē bird, say ones to me 'pepe'. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xlv. 364 (Add. MS.) The Cate come beside, and herde the mouse Crie in the harme, pepe! pepe! *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* II. (*Town & C. Mouse*) xxi, How fair ye sister? Cry peip, quhair euer ye be! 1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* Ep. (1661) 26 As a Poppet, which springeth up and down, and cryeth peep, peep. 1822 LAMA *Elia* Ser. I. *Praise Chimneysw.,* Their little professional notes sounding like the *peep-peep* of a young sparrow. 1825 JAMIESON s. v., 'He darna *play peep',* he dare not let his voice be heard. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 91 Then the hedge-sparrows..cry 'peep-peep' mournfully.

II. *sb.* **2.** A name for this sound; a cheep or faint sqneak. Now *arch.* or *local.*

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* XIII. (*Frog & Mouse*) i, Scho [the mouse] ran, cryand with mony pietious peip. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. v. 106 The todir ansueris with a petuus peip. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Epigr.* I. XXVIII, I neuer heard.. So muche as one peepe of one mouse. 1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* vi, The first faint peep that should announce the senior chick.

†**3.** A faney name for a company or brood of chickens. *Obs. rare.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij, A Pepe of chykennys.

4. A popular name of certain birds.

†a. A young cock. *Obs.* b. *U. S.* A name given to several species of sandpiper; also to a species of rail, *Rallus carolinus.* c. A local name of the Meadow-pipit.

a. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 311/1 A Cock first [called] a Peep.

b. 1794 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 168 Peep, *Rallus Carolinus.* 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 27 July, A 'Peep' is a very abject and idiotic little bird found in New England... He is given to staggering about in an imbecile and helpless manner... The..New England mind..has long since endorsed the locution 'as tight as a peep', to express an utter state of tipsification. 1873 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* III. Prel. 77 The plover, peep, and sanderling. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 702.

c. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 45 Meadow Pipit (*Anthus pratensis*)...Peep (Forfar.).

Peep (pīp), *sb.*[2] Also 6 pype, 6–7 peepe. [f. PEEP *v.*[2]]

1. An act of peeping; a look or glance as through a narrow aperture or from concealment; a surreptitious, furtive, or peering glance.

1730 SWIFT *Traulus* II. 33 Hence that wild suspicious peep, Like a rogue that steals a sheep. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 779 He contrives A peep at Nature, when he can no more. 1786 MME. D'ARBLAY *Let. T. Twining* 10 July, When I come to town I shall never get a peep at you. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iv, Snawley .. took another peep at the little boy on the trunk. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xix. 172 You've only seen a peep through the curtain. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* VII. 124 The nearer gorge ..afforded a magnificent peep.

b. *fig.* Said esp. of the first appearance of daylight, as in *peep of dawn, of the morning,* PEEP OF DAY. Also, A tiny speck of light.

1530 PALSGR. 804/1 At daye pype, *a la pipe du jour.* 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* XIII. (1599) 608 He came by the peepe of the morning to the top of the mountaine. 1616 LANE *Contn. Sgr.'s T.* VIII. 101 From morninges peepe till high midd noone. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 98 Oft have we seen him at the peep of dawn. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 246 There was no light..but a little peep from a lamp.

c. = PEEP-BO. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 423 When Satan makes nice with men..He plays at peep with them, that he may make them more earnest to follow him. 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (cited from N. W. Derbyshire).

2. *transf.* a. A small aperture. b. A crevice for looking through; *spec.* the slit in the leaf-sight of a rifle: see *peep-sight* in 4. c. *dial.* An eye.

a 1825 *Balankin* iii. in Child *Ballads* IV. xciii. (1886) 323/1 At the sma peep of a window Balankin crap in. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Peep,* an eye. *Somerset.*

†**3.** A mode of cheating at dice: see quot. *Obs.*

1711 PUCKLE *Club* 22 Gamesters have the top, the peep, eclipse, thumbing. *Note.* Shaking the dice so forward in the box, that by an apparent face, they know when to clap down, so as to throw the reverse.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* [some of these are from the verb-stem, PEEP *v.*[2]]: *peep by-play, -glass, -stone;* **peep hawk** (*dial.*), a kestrel; **peep nicking-machine:** see quot.; **peep-sight,** a backsight for rifles with a peep for bringing the foresight into line with the object aimed at: see 2 b.

1659 R. WILDE *Poems* (1870) 10 Dark-lantern language, and his *peep by-play. 1892 LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* 196 Can ye wi' thy *peep-glass explore The all eterne? 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., *Peep hawk,* the kestrel. 1884 KNIGHT *Mech. Dict.* Suppl., *Peep Nicking-Machine,* a special gun tool which forms the peep in the leaf of a rifle sight. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 151 An elevating Vernier *peep-sight attached to the stock of the rifle.

Peep, *sb.*[3] Early form of PIP *sb.*[2]

Peep (pīp), *v.*[1] Now *arch.* or *local.* Forms: 5–6 pepe, 6 *Sc.* peip, 6–7 peepe, (6 pyep, 8–9 piep), 7– peep. [Late ME. *pēpe-n,* which began *c* 1400 to take the place of the earlier *pīpe-n, pype-n,* found in same sense *a* 1250 (see PIPE *v.*[1]) = OF. *piper* (12th c. in Godef. *Compl.*): cf. L. *pīpāre,* also *pīpiāre, pīpīre,* It. *pipare* and *pipiare,* all said of birds, also F. *pipier,* '*pépier* to peepe, cheepe, or pule, as a young bird in the neast' (Cotgr.) Cf. also Du., LG., mod.Ger. *piepen,* Lith. *pýpti,* Czech *pípati,* in same sense; also Gr. *πίπος,* L. *pīpio* a young 'peeping' bird, Ger. *piepvogel*; all of echoic origin. *Pepe(n, peep,* corresponds in vowel to F. *pépier,* but whether connected with it, or independently formed in Eng., is not clear: see PIPE *v.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To utter the weak shrill sound proper to young birds, mice, and some kinds of frogs; to cheep, chirp, squeak.

c 1403 LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 180 Maydens 3ung of age, That pleined sore with peping & with rage. *a* 1530 HEYWOOD *Love* (Brandl) 108 Were it but a mouse, lo, sholde pepe in your ere. 1552 HULOET, Pyep like a chycken, crane, or fawcon, *pipio.* 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 72 The yonge larkes..peping and chirping about their mother. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 298 By the 20 day..ye shall heare the chick to peepe within the verie shell. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* X. 14 There was none that moved the wing, or opened the mouth, or peeped [1885 *R. V.* chirped]. 1648–78 HEXHAM, *Piepen als een muys,* to Peep like a mous. 1706 PHILLIPS, To *Pipe,* to cry like a chicken. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 378/2 A brood of chickens peeped in a coop in one corner. 1885 *Scribner's Mag.* XXX. 730/1 Sometimes a nest of young chimney-swallows..would fall upon the hearth, 'pieping' for human sympathy.

†**b.** To sound shrilly; said of music. *Obs.*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. 361 Proportion sounding dulcest, hard I peip.

2. *transf.* Of persons, etc.: To speak in a weak, querulous, shrill tone; to squeak; to 'sing small'. (Chiefly contemptuous.)

c 1550 LYNDESAY *Pedder Coffeis* 23 Peipand peurly with peteouss graniss. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1904/1 Frier Bucknham..was so dashed, that neuer after he durst peepe outof the Pulpit agaynst M. Latymer. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* viii. 19 Wizards that peepe [*R. V.* chirp] and that mutter. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* II. i, O, the only oracle That ever peep'd or spake out of a doublet. 1736 *Disc. Witchcraft* 12 These Oraclers, when they pretended to receive Answers from the Dead, would piep like Chickens. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* xlv. (1750) 123 Ye're no sae poor as ye peep. 1802 LEYDEN *Ld. Soulis* xlvi, Young Branxholm peep'd and puirly spake, 'O sic a death is no for me!' 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* vi. 136 No one has ever peeped or muttered.

Peep (pīp), *v.*[2] Forms: 5–6 pepe, 6–7 peepe, 7– peep. [Not known till late in 15th c.; not in Promptorium or Catholicon. The earlier synonyms were *keke* (Promp.), and *peke,* in 14th c. *kike* and *pike,* to which *pepe* had probably some phonetic analogy: see PEEK *v.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To look through a narrow aperture, as through the half-shut eyelids or through a crevice, chink, or small opening into a larger space; hence, to look furtively, slyly, or pryingly.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 581 *Mak.* Nay, do way: he slepys. *iijus pastor.* Me thynk he pepys. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* ii. 9 He loketh in at the wyndowe, & pepeth thorow the grate. — *Ecclus.* xxi. 23 A foole wyll pepe in at ye wyndow [1611 peepe in at the doore]in to the house. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 70/15 To Pëepe, *inspicere.* 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 89 When thou wak'st, with thine owne fooles eies peepe. 1596 — *Merch. V.* I. i. 52 Some that will euermore peepe through their eyes, And laugh like Parrats at a bag-piper. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 241 Those remote and vast bodies were formed, not merely upon our account to be peept at through an optick glass. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 126 We had an opportunity just to peep into it. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xi. I began to take Courage, and to peep abroad again. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 319 The little bird that peeps in at the window. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. vi, One peeps direct into the very bosom of that Twelfth Century. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* V. (1861) 108 We must not peep and eavesdrop at palace doors.

fig. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 39 And low, where dawning day doth never peepe, His dwelling is.

†**b.** *Obs. slang.* (See quot. and cf. PEEPY *a.*)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, As the Cull Peeps let's Mill him,* when the Man is a Sleep, let's Kill him.

2. *fig.* To emerge or protrude a very short distance into view (as from concealment); to begin to appear or show itself: chiefly said of natural objects, as daylight, flowers, distant eminences, etc. Often more distinctly *fig.* from 1: To appear as if looking out or over something.

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* VI. 1 A plage and a greate misery pepeth out [WYCLIF is seen, 1611 appeareth, 1885 *R. V.* looketh forth] from the North. 1595 GOODWINE *Blanchardyn* II. I ij, When the day began to peepe, they tooke their horses and rode to Tormaday. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 53 No Vessell can peepe forth: but 'tis as soone Taken as seene. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 25 So was it the same Christ that peeped in the Law, through Types and Figures. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 140 Ere..The nice Morn on th' Indian steep From her cabin'd loop hole peep. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 232 Hills peep o'er hills, and Alps on Alps arise. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 330 Sweet as the primrose peeps beneath the thorn. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 6 The steeple peeping o'er the wood's dark brow. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* VI. i, The stem of a pipe peeped out of the breast-pocket of his coat.

b. Of a plant, seed, etc.: To begin to show itself above the soil; to sprout.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 185 Those blossomes which peepe foorth in the beginning of the Spring, are frost-bitten and die. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 9 When your Plants begin to peep, Earth them up. 1765 EARL HADDINGTON *Forest-trees* 16 It [hornbeam] lies as long in the seedbed before it peeps as the ash. 1873 BRYANT *New & Old* i, Flowers, that were buds hut yesterday, Peep from the ground where'er I pass.

c. Of a mental characteristic or the like: To show itself a little unintendedly, to come slightly into view unconsciously.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Love, Brief Descr.,* The doctrine of H.N. began to pepe out. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 148 Your youth And the true blood which peepes fairely through't. 1826 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Genteel Style Writ.,* The way the retired statesman peeps out in his essays. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 8 Little indications of selfishness and heartlessness would peep out now and then.

3. *trans.* To cause to appear slightly; to put forth or protrude (the head, etc.) *out* from a hiding-place. b. To cause or allow (the eye) to peep. *rare.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV,* I. ii. 238 There is not a dauntgerous Action can peepe out his head, but I am thrust vpon it. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyran. Love* III. i, This love..Peeps out his

coward head to dare my age. 1788 *Disinterested Love* I. 115 Hiding himself in the belfry, and occasionally peeping a bit of his head out. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 871 A well Whose patient level peeps its crystal eye Right upward.

4. *trans.* To spy *out* by peeping. *rare.*

1817–18 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 235 Telling them the story of Baker's peeping out the name, marked on the sack, which the old woman was wearing as a petticoat.

Peepal: see PEEPUL.

†**Peep-arm.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PEEP *v.*^{2} + ARM: cf. next.] In *phr. To play peep-arm*, to let the arm be seen as briefly as possible.

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* I. i, A broken [i. e. worn out at the elbow] sleeve keeps the arm back..And thence we say, that such a one plays at peep-arm.

Peep-bo (pī·pibōu·). *colloq.* = BO-PEEP. Cf. PEEK-BO.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* x, Small restless black eyes, that kept winking and twinkling on each side of his..nose, as if they were playing a perpetual game of peep-bo with that feature. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Peep-bo*, ..the term is extended to the occasional obscuration of a debtor, or of one accused of anything rendering his visibility inconvenient. 1889 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 40 The afternoon sun playing peep-bo among his thick golden curls.

Peeper[1] (pī·pəɹ). [f. PEEP *v.*^{1} + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which peeps or cheeps.

1611 COTGR., *Pepieur*, a peeper, cheeper; puler.

2. *spec.* a. A young chicken or pigeon.

1591 LYLY *Endym.* v. ii, I preferre..an ancient henne before a younge chicken peeper. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cclvii, But nobly cover with a Wing wide Spread; Feathers above 'em to Surround them All, Amated peepers. 1733 BRAMSTON *Man of Taste* 14 Snails the first course, and Peepers crown the meal. 1755 JOHNSON, *Peeper*, a young chicken just breaking the shell.

b. *U. S.* A name given to various tree-frogs, esp. the Hylodes.

1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* vi, He said they were peepers. 1889 G. H. ELLWANGER *Garden's Story* i. 19 The chorus of the *Hylodes*, or peepers,.. that piercing treble .. that nothing—even the katydid—can equal in strident intensity.

Peeper[2] (pī·pəɹ). [f. PEEP *v.*^{2} + -ER 1.]

1. One who peeps or peers; *esp.* one who looks or pries furtively, a prier, a 'Paul Pry'.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 375 He..had his eyes put out; an apt punishment for all peepers and star-gazers. 1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wed.* v. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 519 What would not I give for a peeper's place at the meeting? 1711 STEELE *Spectator* No. 53 ₱ 8, I doubt not but you will think a Peeper as much more pernicious than a Starer. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Convention Bill* Wks. 1812 III. 380 Then let the bullet..Dismiss the saucy Peeper to the dead.

2. *slang.* An eye. Chiefly *pl.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Peepers*, Eyes. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 181 An understanding as much distorted and awry as his two peepers. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T., Peepers*, eyes; *single peeper*, a one eyed man. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 6 A slight cut on the right peeper. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiv, A secret..invisible..to the stupid peepers of that young whiskered prig.

3. a. *Cant.* A looking-glass; also (quot. 1785) a spyglass; *pl.* a pair of spectacles. b. A small window (*nonce-use*).

1694 *Ladies Dict.* 380 *Peeper*, a Looking-glass. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Quere-peepers*, c. old fashion'd, ord'nary, black-framed, or common Looking glasses. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T., Peeper*, a spying glass; and also a looking glass, (cant). 1825 JAMIESON, *Peepers*, ..a cant term for spectacles, *Roxb.* 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. of West* I. ii. 30 The windows..are small, and the brown thatch is lifted above these peepers.

4. As a local name of animals and plants: a. A species of Tub-fish, *Trigla cuculus* (Cornwall) (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*). b. A local name of the Pimpernel (Lees *Flora W. Yorksh.* (1888) 795).

Peep-eye (pī·pi,əi·). *rare.* = BO-PEEP, PEEP-BO.

1887 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 79/1 The baby..made futile efforts to play 'peep-eye' with anybody jovially disposed in the crowd.

Peep-hole (pī·pi,hōul). A small hole through which one can peep.

1681 OTWAY *Soldiers Fort.* I. i, And then for a peep-Hole, odds fish I have a peep-Hole for thee. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* 14 Sept., The Comedy..began with Jupiter's falling in love out of a peep-hole in the clouds. 1857 J. H. NEWMAN in J. Jennings *Life* (1888) 119 We see each other as through the peep-holes of a show. 1890 F. W. ROBINSON *Very strange Family* 3 Mr. Barnett had..put up the shutters, and had glass peep-holes made in every one of them.

Pee·ping, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PEEP *v.*^{1} + -ING 1.] The action of PEEP *v.*^{1}; cheeping.

c 1403 [see PEEP *v.*^{1}]. 1552 HULOET, Pipynge or piepynge of byrdes or fowles. 1709 W. DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 491 The Peeping of Chickens in the Egg, ..I have my self divers times heard that. 1863 T. W. HIGGINSON *Army Life* (1870) 71 No sound but the peeping of the frogs in a marsh. 1868 A. K. H. BOYD *Less. Mid. Age* 353 The feeble peeping of two weak..voices singing a long duet.

Pee·ping, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. PEEP *v.*^{2} + -ING 1.] The action of PEEP *v.*^{2}: looking through a narrow opening, peering, prying; emergence into view.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 185 If at the first peeping out of the shell, a young Student sets not a graue face on it..he is cast of and discouraged. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1089 Why pryst thou through my window? leave thy peeping. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xvi. 210 In a morning up we rise Ere Auroras peeping. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* v, No one has paid for peeping since Tom of Coventry's days.

attrib. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* civ. 98 The Fox spy'd him .. through a Peeping Hole. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 8. 49 A next Room, into which there were the peeping Holes frequent in Taverns. 1880 BROWNING *Mulêykeh* 65, I have found me a peeping-place.

Pee·ping, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. PEEP *v.*^{1} + -ING 2.] That peeps or cheeps; cheeping.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 76 The Robine small, and peeping Wren. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rese.* II. 455 The peeping chicken. 1643 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xiv. § 147 Young chicks, callow and unfledged..called peeping chicks. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 107 The Meadow-Pipit..uttering a 'peep'-ing note.

Pee·ping, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. PEEP *v.*^{2} + -ING 2.] That peeps or peers; that peeps forth or emerges slightly into view; †(*slang*) drowsy, nodding, 'winking'. *Peeping Tom*: see quot. 1837; hence allusively.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 13 Putting foorth a little cressant, or a peeping mollet. *c* 1617 MIDDLETON *Witch* v. ii, Whilst we show reverence to yond peeping moon. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Peeping*, Drowsy, Sleepy. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 34 The first peeping red Buds and Leaves. 1784 COWPER *Tirocin.* 235 Ere he yet begin To show the peeping down upon his chin. 1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T., Peeping Tom*, a nick name for a curious prying fellow. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 118/1 The story [of Godiva] is embellished with the incident of Peeping Tom, a prying inquisitive tailor, who was struck blind for popping out his head as the lady passed. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 779/2 A mossy recess surrounded by peeping flowers.

Peeple: see PEEPUL.

†**Pee·pling.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. PEEP *v.*^{1} + -LING.] A little 'peeping' animal; a chicken.

1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 29 She returnes into the house to her peepling, singing, I haue her, I haue her.

Peep of day. [See PEEP *sb.*^{2} 1 b.]

1. The first appearance of daylight, the earliest dawn.

[1530: see PEEP *sb.*^{2} 1 b.] 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1138/1 The morrow.., by the peepe of daie, all the batteries began. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 118 The first sacrifice was offered at the very peep of day. *fig. a* 1836 MRS. T. MORTIMER (*title*) The Peep of Day; or a Series of the earliest religious Instruction the Infant Mind is capable of receiving. *attrib.* 1852 SMEDLEY *L. Arundel* 612 Always supposing our peep-of-day amusement goes as it should do.

2. *Peep-of-day boys*, a Protestant organization in the North of Ireland (*c* 1784–95), whose members visited the houses of their Roman Catholic opponents (see DEFENDER 1 d) at daybreak in search of arms. So *Peep-of-day clergyman, principle*; also Peep-o'-dayism.

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 468 The insurgent handitti of Tories, Hearts of Steel, Peep-o'day Boys, White Boys, &c. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *English Spy* I. 267 [He] joined the peep of day boys in full cry. 1845 SYD. SMITH *Fragm. Irish Rom. Cath. Ch.* Wks. 1859 II. 340/2 A peep-of-day clergyman will no longer preach to a peep-of-day congregation. 1890 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* XXVI. VII. 20 A corps of volunteers which had been originally raised on Peep of Day principles.

3. A local name of the plant Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum* (*Shropsh. Wordbk.* 1879).

Peep-show (pī·pi,ʃōu). [f. PEEP *v.*^{2} or *sb.*^{2} + SHOW *sb.*] A small exhibition of pictures, etc., viewed through a magnifying lens inserted in a small orifice. Also *fig.*

1861 in Mayhew *Lond. Labour* III. 88/1 Being a cripple, I am obliged to exhibit a small peep-show. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. vi, A Peep-show which had originally started with the Battle of Waterloo, and had since made it every other battle of later date. 1869 SPURGEON *J. Ploughm. Talk* 18 As boys see sights in a peepshow at our fair. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 25 The peep-shows which Nature provides with such endless variety for her children.

‖ **Peepul, pípal** (pī·pʊl). Also 8–9 **peeple, pippal, peepal, pepal, -ul, pipul.** [Hindi *pīpal*:—Skr. *pippala.*] An Indian species of fig-tree (*Ficus religiosa*), regarded as sacred; = BO-TREE. Often *attrib., peepul-, pipal-tree.*

1788 *Asiatick Res.* I. 390 An excavation..in the ground.. filled with a fire of pippal wood. 1798 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (1803) II. 356 The seeds of the peeple tree..as often as they fall upon an old edifice spring up into trees with great rapidity. 1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* II. 162 A large pepul tree grew near. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 241 The country is often scattered with old mangoe trees and lofty tamarinds and pipals. 1887 LANG *Myth, Ritual & Relig.* II. 235 The village Gods which in India dwell in the peepul or the bo tree. 1891 KIPLING *Life's Handicap* Pref. 7 Great pipal trees overhung the well-windlass.

Peepy (pī·pi), *a. dial.* and *colloq.* [f. PEEP *v.*^{2} or *sb.*^{2} + -Y.] a. Drowsy, sleepy. (Cf. PEEP *v.*^{2} 1 b.) b. Characterized by peeping.

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Peepy*, sleepy, drowsy. Go to peppy-by, i.e. to sleep. *Var. dial.* 1896 SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* 8 (E. D. D.), With long waiting we fell peepy. 1898 M. P. SHIEL *Yellow Danger* 150 Peepy little bewitching eyes.

Peer (pīəɹ), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: 3–5 **per**, 3–6 **pier**, 4 **peor**, 4–5 **pare, peyre**, 4–6 **pere**, 4–7 **peere**, 4–8 **peir**, 5 **pir, pyere, peyr, pyre, peree**, 5–7 **piere**, 6 **peare**, 4– **peer.** [ME. a. OF: *per, peer* (10th c. in Littré), since 16th c. *pair*, = Pr., Sp. *par*, It. *pare*, L. *par-em* equal. In OF. *per* was both adj. and sb.; in English the adj. use is quite subordinate, and only in the expression *peer to*, where it might also be viewed as the sb.]

1. An equal in civil standing or rank; one's equal before the law.

[1215 *Magna Carta* xxi, Comites & barones non amercientur nisi per pares suos. *Ibid.* xxxix, Nullus liber homo capiatur, vel imprisonetur, ..nisi per legale judicium parium suorum, vel per legem terrae.] 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6076 Men..þat mow weyl, at alle 3ers, lyue as lordes, and be here pers. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 168 By his side He set him doun as pier and pier. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxi. 89 Wheþer he suffie of his prelate or of his piere, or of his lower. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xi. (1877) I. 222 When soeuer anie of the nobilitie are conuicted of high treason by their peeres, that is to saie equals. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 16 Nor must Strafford suffer by an ordinary way of judicature by his peers,..he must die by Act of Parliament. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xii. 403 As the lords, though different in rank, yet all of them are peers in respect of their nobility, so the Commoners..all are in law peers, in respect of their want of nobility. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xxviii, He .. strode across the hall of state, And fronted Marmion where he sate, As he his peer had been. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iii. 79 The sacred chain of friendship links together those who are unequal in rank as well as those who are each other's peers.

2. One who takes rank with another in point of natural gifts or other qualifications; an equal in any respect. Said also of things.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 453/166 Seint Martin was apostlene pier: for þe holie gost a-lyhte In him ase in þe Apostles. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7970 Of al þe psalmes o þe sauter þis psalme o penance has na per. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 30 Chauntecleer In al the land of crowyng nas his peer. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XV. vi, I knowe wel thow hast not thy pyere of ony erthely synful man. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* clxiv. (1893) 242 He had moche leyd doun his pryde..he wende to haue faughten peer to peer. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* vi. 15 A faithfull frende hath no peare. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 36 Fidelity, Bounty and generous Honesty..wherein..the true Heroick English Gentleman hath no Peer. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 491 Ulysses..Jove's peer in wisdom. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* v. § 158 (1870) 134 When we wish to overcome molecular forces, we must attack them by their peers. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* lxxiv. (1890) II. 607 Some of those men were the peers of the best European statesmen of the time.

†3. One who is associated or matched with another; a companion, mate; a rival. In quot. *c* 1330 = wife. *Obs.* or *arch.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 1576 Damoselis plaien with peoren alle. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 105 Malde þe quene his pere in God scho did endyng. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xi. 16 Children sittynge in cheepynge .. cryinge to her peeris [etc.]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3673 Pullux the pert kyng and his pere Castor. 1467 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 300 Every Maire and Maires pare..shal have his own voice to thelection of the Maire. 1591 SPENSER *Vis. Worlds Van.* vi, An hideous Dragon.. Strove with a Spider his unequall peare. 1657 COWLEY *Death Will. Harvey* ii, My sweet Companion, and my gentle Peere. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 493 O, glorious he, beyond His daring peers! 1817 KEATS *Endym.* IV. 271, To stray away into these forests drear, Alone, without a peer.

4. A member of one of the degrees of nobility in the United Kingdom; a duke, marquis, earl, viscount, or baron.

Peers are of three classes: *peers of the United Kingdom* or *of the realm* (up to 1707 called *peers of England*, from 1707 to 1801 *peers of Great Britain*), all of whom, when of age and not otherwise disqualified, may sit in the House of Lords; *peers of Scotland*, of whom sixteen are elected to each Parliament as representative members to sit in the House of Lords; *peers of Ireland*, of whom twenty-eight representatives are elected for life to the House of Lords. By a declaration of the House of Lords in 1692, Bishops are only lords of Parliament, and not peers.

[1321–2 *Act* 15 *Edw. II*, Nous piers de la terre, Countes & Barouns, en la presence notre Seigneur le Roi, agardoms que Sir Hugh le Despenser le fitz et Sir Hugh le Despenser le piere soient desheriteez. 1332 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 68/2 Le Seigneur de Wake & autres Pierres de la terre.] 1382 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 514 By counsail of peeres of þe rewme. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 15 Thai..Besocht him fair, as a peyr off the land, To cum and tak sum gouernaill on hand. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Rich. II* 5 The Piers and Lordes that did his cause vphold. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 127 The proudest Peere in the Realme shall not weare a head on his shoulders vnlesse he pay me tribute. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* II. i. 26 Kings rule is good, wors the Peers optimacy. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. iii. 276 All Peers of the Realm being look'd on as the King's Hereditary constant Counsellors. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. viii, The neighbouring peer, full of grace and gravity. 1900 *Whitaker's Alm.* 120 The House of Lords .. consists of the Spiritual Lords of England .. the Temporal Peers of England, Great Britain, and the United Kingdom, and, in addition, 16 Hereditary Peers of Scotland selected to each Parliament, and 28 Hereditary or created Peers of Ireland elected for life.

b. In reference to France: (*a*) One of the twelve peers of France: see DOUZEPERS; (*b*) One who possessed a territory which had been erected into a lordship, and who had a right to sit in the Parliament of Paris; (*c*) A member of the Upper Legislative Chamber, 1814–1848.

[*c* 1205, *c* 1310: see DOUZEPERS.] *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 911 The peryss off France was still at thair parlement. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XX. 453 Rowlande was a ferde for his vncle charlemagn..wherfor he went anone nyghe hym and soo dyde oliver, ogyer, & all the xii peres. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. clv. 143 [Charles Martel] chase xii perys, which, after some wryters, are callyd dozeperys. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Pair, La Cour des Pairs*,..the Parliament of Paris wherein the Peeres of France may sit as Assistants. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 178–9 The Twelve Peeres of France have the precedence before all the rest of the Nobility...Of these Peeres, there be six of the Clergie. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The title peer, in France, is bestowed..on every lord or person, whose fee is erected into a lordship or peership. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. XXXIII, When Rowland brave and Oliver, And every paladin and peer, On

Roncesvalles died! 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 131 Measures..directly opposed to the constitutional charter, to the constitutional rights of the chamber of peers, to the laws of the French.

c. Applied to the ὅμοιοι of Sparta, *i.e.* those citizens who had equal right to hold state offices.

1838 Thirlwall *Greece* IV. 373 All who were unable to defray this expense, were ..degraded into a lower class, from the rank of Peers to that of Inferiors, or Commoners. 1852 Grote *Greece* II. lxxiii. IX. 344 A Spartan citizen, but not one of that select number called The Equals or The Peers.

5. In generalized sense: A man of high rank, in any country, state, or organization; a noble.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3976, & alle þe lordes of þat loud..& þe best burgeys..& þe pers of spayne þat were to prison take. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 233 Go we to owre cowncell perys. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Heb.* xii. 25 An vnnumerable syght of angels the heade peares & inhabitauntes thereof. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxviii. xi, Egipts greate peeres with homage shall attend. 1665 Needham *Med. Medicinæ* 21 Summoning all the Peers of the Faculty to a solemn Assembly. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 417 ⁊ 8 The Stature and Behaviour of Satan and his Peers.

fig. 1701 De Foe *True-born Eng.* 27 Pride, the first Peer, and President of Hell.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* That is a peer.

1693 G. Stepney in *Dryden's Juvenal* viii. (1697) 209 A Peer Actor is no monstrous thing, Since Rome has own'd a Fidler for a King. 1889 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 3 6 Their peer critic had expressed his willingness [etc.]. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Aug. 1/3 The fashion of Peer Mayors..delights provincial townsfolk and their womenkind. 1901 *Daily Tel.* 8 July 11/4 Lord Cardigan was the first peer-prisoner to be defended by members of the Bar.

b. *Comb.*, as *peer-maker, -making*; *-ridden* adj.

1884 Chamberlain *Sp. at Denbigh*, The cup is nearly full. We have been too long a peer-ridden nation. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Mar. 6/3 Mr. Gladstone has been the greatest peer-maker of this, or perhaps of any, century. 1900 *Ibid.* 29 May 2/2 Peer making used to be considered a dearly cherished prerogative of the Crown.

B. *adj.* or quasi-*adj.* Equal (*to*).

[*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 450 To godd self wald he be pere. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 49 Asia is most in quantite, Europa is lasse, and pere [Higden *par*, 1432–50 egalle, Caxton lyke] in noumbre of peple. *Ibid.* 179 þe grete Constantinus bulde and made þis citee euene and pere to Rome [*æquam Romæ*]. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vi. 36 3our strength to thairis on na way mycht be peir. [1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 23 He is Peer to the great Lords of the Countrey. 1881 *Atlantic Monthly* XLVII. 296 More than one artist whose hand has not been peer to his feeling.]

Hence **Pee·rhood**, the condition of being a peer, peership. Also (*nonce-wds.*) **Pee·rish** *a.*, of or pertaining to a peer; **Pee·rling**, a peer's son, an embryo peer; **Pee·ry** *a.*, abounding in peers (so *peeriness*).

1888 *Sat. Rev.* 9 June 704 His flourishing period of poethood and *peerhood when Louis Philippe was king. *a* 1734 North *Examen* I. ii. § 141 (1740) 109 Any other Peer.. might have been taken and made a *Peerish Example of. 1793 J. Williams *Life of Ld. Barrymore* 62 The gay *Peerling, who is barely entitled to the honors and immunities of manhood. 1865 *Spectator* 25 Nov. 1302/2 A monopoly of power can no more be safely allowed to peers, peerlings, and peers' sons-in-law, than to artizans. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 July 2/2 The new Cabinet is *peery to the end..no one less than an earl gets anything this morning.

Peer (pīəɹ), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–5 pere(n, 5 peero, peyre, *Sc.* peir, 6– peer. [a. OF. *perer*, var. of *pairier*, *parer*:—L. *pariāre* to make equal, f. *par-em* equal, Peer.]

†**1.** *trans.* To make equal; to class as equal; to put in the same rank or on an equal footing *with*.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IX. 666 [Bruce] To quhom, in-to gude cheuelry I dar peir pane. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 1312 To þe quhilk..al þe warld ma nocht he peryd. *c* 1610 Sylvester tr. *Mathieu's Mem. Mortal.* xxxii, Man..Presume not yet to peer thee with thy God. *a* 1662 Heylin *Hist. Presbyt.* x. (1670) 347 Being now Peered with the Lord Chancellor, and the Earl of Essex.

2. To equal, to rank with.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1887 Was never perus myȝth hym peyre By resone ne ryȝth. 1614 T. Adams in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 162 Of Homer it is said that none could ever peer him for poetry. *a* 1796 Burns '*O wha is she that lo'es me*' (Chorus), O that's the queen o' womankind, And ne'er a ane to peer her. 1826 Mary Howitt *Surrey in Captiv.* v, Young Surrey,—that brave heart That knighthood might not peer.

3. *intr.* To be equal, to rank on an equality.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 410 Ancres and hermytes, and monkes and freres Peren [*v. rr.* peeren, peres] to apostles þorw her parfit lyuynge. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 62 He wolde haue peerid with god of blis. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 147 b, Hertford may well with the best peere. *a* 1847 Eliza Cook *Old Mill-stream* ii, The Thames of Old England..Could not peer with the mill-streamlet close to my home.

4. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make (a man) a peer; to raise to the peerage, to ennoble. *colloquial.*

1753 *Dedication on Dedication* 11 He was to be peered and pension'd. 1883 Tennyson in *Life* (1897) II. xv. 300 Her Majesty must decide as to when I am to be peered.

Peer (pīəɹ), *v.*[2] Also 6–7 peere, (8 pier). [Known from *c* 1590: of uncertain origin and history.

Exactly the same sense as 1 below was expressed in the 14th c. by Pire *v.* (app. = LG. *pīren*); and *peer* has accordingly been assumed to be merely a later form or spelling of *pire*. But, besides that there was a clear chronological gap between the two words, *peer* is not a phonetic development of *pire*, and cannot, so far as is at present known, be formally identified with that word; whether there was any irregular or ulterior connexion does not appear. In 15–16th c., *pere*, *peere*, were also ordinary spellings of Peak *v.* = *appear*; and, in many instances (see senses 2, 3 below) the use of *peer* comes so close to that of *pear* (*appear*), that it is difficult to believe that there was not some blending of the two words, attributable to the fact that when *peer*, to look out, is said of inanimate things, the meaning is that they *appear* as if they were looking out. In several of the Shaksperian uses of *peer* it is difficult to determine whether the things are thought of as looking out, or as just appearing.]

1. *intr.* To look narrowly, esp. in order to discern something indistinct or difficult to make out.

1591 1*st Pt. Ieronimo* I. i. 109 One peeres for day, the other gappes for night. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. i. 19, I should be still..Peering in Maps for ports, and peers, and rodes. 1623 Jas. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 139, I have bene trowbled with Hamilton, quho..wold needs peere over my showlder quhen I was reading thaime. 1722 De Foe *Moll Flanders* (1840) 275, I walked about peering and peeping into every door and window I came near. 1831 Poe *Raven* v, Deep into that darkness peering, long I stood. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxxi, How dare you pry, and peer, and stare at me, sirrah?

b. *trans.* To search *out*, to pry *out*.

1838 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 181 We did not want him to go and peer out all the gossip concerning them.

2. *intr.* (*fig.*) Said of inanimate things figured as looking out: To 'peep out' so as just to be seen; to appear slightly or in a half-hidden manner.

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 126 An houre before the worshipt Sun Peer'd forth the golden window of the East. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 1 How bloodily the Sunne begins to peere Aboue yon busky hill. 1810 Southey *Kehama* xv. viii, Domes, and pinnacles, and spires were seen Peering above the sea. 1830 Tennyson *Dirge* vi, The frail blue-bell peereth over Rare broidry of the purple clover. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. xi, Already streaks of blue peer through our clouds. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 30 Towns and villages..peer out from amidst vineyards, or clumps of the dark flat-topped pine.

3. *intr.* (*transf.*) To show (itself); to come in sight; to be seen, to appear: nearly = Pear *v.*

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 86 Like a dive-dapper peering through a wave, Who, being look'd on, dives as quickly in. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* III. 91 One inch of the neck [of the viol] only to peer aboue yᵉ ashes. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. vii. 88 For yet a many of your horsemen peere, And gallop ore the field. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 3 No Shepherdesse, but Flora Peering in Aprils front. 1756 Home *Douglas* II. (1757) 28 Darkly a project peers upon my mind. 1822 B. Cornwall *Flood of Thessaly* II. 314 The horrid rocks peered up as black as death. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* II. 124, I spy the ship; too gallantly it peers To cheat mine eye.

†**4.** *trans.* To make to appear or peep out, to show a little. *Obs. rare.*

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 472 Who ore the white sheet peers her whiter chin, The reason of this rash allarme to know.

Peer (pīəɹ), *v.*[3] *Sc.* and *dial.* Also 6 peir, pere. [Origin unknown.] *trans.* To pour.

('We commonly use *pour*, when greater quantities issue forth; and *pere*, when the liquor trickles down by drops, or as it were small threeds' Ruddiman *Gloss.* to Douglas.)

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. iv. 37 The fat olie did he ȝet and peir [*ed.* 1553 pere] Apoun the entraillis, to mak thaim birn cleir. 1863 Moncrieff *Dream* 37 (E.D.D.) She was hindered on peering the flick. 1881 *I. of Wight Gloss., Peer*, to pour out lard.

Peer, obs. f. Pear *sb.*, Pear *v.*, Pier.

Peerage (pīəɹĕdʒ). [f. Peer *sb.* + -age.]

1. The body of peers. a. in the United Kingdom.

1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 242/1 The..obeissaunce that I owe to doo..to you the Perage of this Jaude. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 11 Having so great an Influence upon the Body of the Peerage, that [etc.]. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. ii. 157 A bill passed the house of lords, and was countenanced by the then ministry, for limiting the number of the peerage. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. of Snobs* xxi, We have said Bull knows nothing: he knows the birth, arms, and pedigree of all the peerage.

b. in reference to France.

1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 586 When Charlemain with all his Peerage fell By Fontarabbia. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 183 The very limited peerage which in France co-existed with an enormous mass of privileged nobility.

c. in generalized sense: Nobility, aristocracy.

1725 Pope *Odyss.* I. 355 Convoke the Peerage, and the Gods attest. 1817 J. Taylor in Paulding *Lett. fr. South* (1835) I. 213 The peerage of knowledge or abilities..can no longer be collected and controlled in the shape of a noble order. *a* 1854 H. Reed *Lect. Brit. Poets* vi. (1857) 229 The peerage of Pandemonium stood mute in expectation of Satan's voice.

2. The rank or dignity of a peer.

1671 F. Phillips *Reg. Necess.* 434 The Viscounts, a Title no longer ago than the Reign of King Henry the sixth,.. turned into a Dignity Titular, or Peerage. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxvii. (1772) II. 308 My humble congratulations upon the glorious success of peerages and pensions, so lavishly distributed. 1841 Peel in *Croker Corr.* II. 410 The satisfaction of answering a letter which..does not apply for a baronetage or a peerage. 1885 Freeman in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 458/2 The peerage differs from nobility strictly so called, in which the hereditary privileges..pass on to all the descendants of the person first created or..acknowledged as noble. 1892 Gladstone *Let. to Lyon Playfair* 13 Aug., If it is agreeable to you I should have sincere pleasure in submitting your name to her Majesty for a peerage.

fig. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* clxxxviii. (1714) 202 When a Reasonable Soul descends to Abandon the whole Man to the Sensuality of Brutal Satisfactions, he forfeits his Peerage, and the very Privilege of his Character and Creation.

†b. The territory or fief of a peer: = Peerdom 2.

1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* VII. Wks. 1813 I. 539 Many of the abbeys and priories had been erected into temporal peerages.

3. A book containing a list of the peers, with their genealogy, history, connexions, titles, etc.

[1709 A. Collins (*title*) The Peerage of England.] 1766 A. Jacob (*title*) A Complete English Peerage, containing a Genealogical and Historical Account of the Peers of this Realm, together with the different branches of each family. 1856 Whyte Melville *Kate Cov.* xvii, His name was in the Peerage.

†**4.** Equality. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* xiv. 279 He had a peerage or equality with his father in glory.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *peerage-book, -maker.*

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., The twelve peers created at once in the late reign, was a main argument in behalf of the peerage bill. 1736–7 Savage *Volunteer Laureat* No. 6, Wks. 1775 II. 224 No—trust to honour! that you ne'er will stain From peerage-blood, which fires your filial vein. *a* 1823 J. Penney *Linlithgowshire* (1832) 90 *note*, This peerage-maker, is however, mistaken. 1863 Thackeray *Round. Papers, Carp at Sans Souci*, A pedigree as authentic as many in the peerage-books.

Peerch, obs. form of Perch.

Peerdom (pīəɹdəm). [f. Peer *sb.* + -dom.]

1. The condition or rank of a peer; = Peerage 2.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xli. (1632) 138 The women that succeeded in the Peeredomes of France, had..right to assist and privilege to plead. 1895 Chamberlain *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 13 May, Wherever the suspicion of peerdom attached, a Committee must be appointed to inquire into the case.

†**2.** The territory or fief of a French peer. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Perrie*, a Peeredome; the estate or dignitie of a Peere. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. III. 128 This Castle with the demean and territory belonging to it..was soon.. advanc'd into a Dutchy, and Peerdom, under the Title of the Dutchy de la Valette. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 297 Menin is one of the twelve peerdoms or *Patriatus*.

3. The condition of being peer or equal; equality.

1891 W. O. Newnham *Arlesford Ess.* 102 Terms of perfect loving intimacy and equality, perhaps I may be allowed to coin a word and to add 'peerdom', with our Father. 1898 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 405 Supremacy..could not thus efface the peerdom of those over whom it was exercised.

Peere, obs. form of Pear *sb.* and *v.*, Pier *sb.*

Peeress (pīəɹĕs). [f. Peer *sb.* + -ess.] The wife of a peer. *Peeress in her own right*, a woman having the rank of a peer by creation or descent.

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2441/4 Tickets for the Peers and Peeresses Servants to attend at the Coronation. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. xii. 402 A peer, or peeress (either in her own right or by marriage) cannot be arrested in civil cases. 1878 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 439 There are instances of countesses, baronesses, and abbesses being summoned..to furnish their military service, but not to attend parliament as peeresses. 1898 *Whitaker's Titled Persons* 18 The rank of a Peeress in her own right is inherited by her eldest son, ..or, in default of a son, by a daughter.

Peerie, var. Peery *sb.*, peg-top.

Peering (pīəɹrin), *ppl. a.* [f. Peer *v.*[2] + -ing[2].] That peers; looking narrowly and curiously; 'peeping', just appearing.

1629 Milton *Nativity* 140 Hell it self will pass away, And leave her dolorous mansions to the peering day. 1765 Foote *Commissary* I. Wks. 1799 II. 15 The ten bags of tea, and the cargo of brandy, them peering rascals took from me in Sussex, has quite broken my back. 1802 *Noble Wanderers* II. 83 A tender plant, whose peering blossoms have been blighted by some chilling blast. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 236 Down on the sea-farers did he gaze now With curious peering eyes.

Hence **Pee·ringly** *adv.*

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 503 Jack..squinted peeringly at his revered father. 1876 G. Meredith *Beauch. Career* I. viii. 115 An Austrian sentinel looked on passively, and a police inspector peeringly.

Peerl(e, obs. form of Pearl.

Peerless (pīəɹlĕs), *a.* [f. Peer *sb.* + -less.] Without peer; unequalled, matchless.

c 1320 R. Brunne *Medit.* 1141 To þat pes pereles we prey þou vs bryng. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 285 His doghter, which was pieceles Of beaute. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. ccxl. 281 He [Henry II] was pereles in chyualry, in warre, and in lechery. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* June 32 Such pierlesse pleasures haue we. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 608 The moon, Rising in clouded Majestie, at length Apparent Queen unvaild her peerless light. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 691 A person wonderful for..his peerless industry. 1871 Macduff *Mem. Patmos* xix. 268 It stands out by itself with peerless grandeur, in annals sacred and profane.

b. in advb. constr.

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. 4 Sa peirles proud, as na toung of man is able to discriue.

Hence **Pee·rlessly** *adv.*, **Pee·rlessness**.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. iv, The Gentlewoman..is not so peerelessely to bee doted vpon. 1611 Cotgr., *Singularité*, singularitie, excellencie, peerlessnesse. 1656 Trapp *Comm. 2 Thess.* ii. 3 That breathing devil, so portentously, so peerlessly vicious. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xviii, She is peerlessly beautiful. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 8 Feb., To exhibit the peerlessness of Christian Theism.

Peerly, *adv. rare.* Also 5 perelieh. [-ly[2].]

†**1.** In the manner of a peer or equal. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (Bodl. MS.), Sif man is defouled wiþ luste,..þan man is made pere & vnwise perelich to vnresonable bestes.

2. In the manner of a peer. *humorous nonce-use.*

1888 W. S. Gilbert *Yeomen of Guard* I. 13 The song of a merry maid, peerly proud, Who loved a lord, and who laughed aloud.

Peerse, obs. form of Pierce.

Peership (pīəɹʃip). [f. Peer *sb.* + -ship.]

1. The status of a peer; = Peerage 2.

1577 *F. de L'isle's Legendarie* C iij h, Parliament did also ..expulse the Duke of Guise..from his fore sitting, which by reason of his Peereshippe he chalenged aboue a prince of France. 1817 Bentham *Parl. Reform* (1818) 52 Say whether Peership is honesty.

† **b.** The fief of a (French) peer; = Peerage 2 b.

1594 R. Ashley tr. *Loys le Roy* 55 b, Dukedoms, Principalities, and Peereships patrimoniall. 1727–41 [see Peer *sb.* 4 b].

2. Parity, equality.

1641 *Lords Spiritual* 15 There is much more parity or peership betweene the Lords Spirituall and Temporall,.. then betweene the Commons and any one of them. 1884 W. C. Wilkinson *Edw. Arnold* II. vi. 156 He claims that Buddha raised woman to peership with man.

Peert, obs. or dial. form of Pert.

Peery (pīˑəri), *sb. Sc.* and *north.* Also piry, peary, peerie. [perh. dim. of *pere*, Pear, from its shape.] A peg-top, made to spin with a string.

1805 McIndoe *Moses's Compl.* Poems 40 Bowls, and ba's, and taps, and pirys. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xx, Mony's the peery and the tap I worked for him langsyne. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 106 It is the case of a common spinning-top (peery), spinning on a very fine point. 1882 *Life J. Clerk Maxwell* iii. 51 He..took some interest in the spinning of 'pearies'.

Peery (pīˑəri), *a.*[1] [f. Peer *v.*[2] + -y.] Inclined to peer; given to peering or looking narrowly or curiously; hence, prying, inquisitive, suspicious.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Peery*, fearful, shy, sly. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) V. 71 They engaged a peery servant .. to watch all her motions. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* ix, Two peery gray eyes, which had a droll obliquity of vision. — *Pirate* xxxi, And here..we have been wasting our precious time, till folk are grown very peery. 1891 *Temple Bar Mag.* July 365 Eyes small, bright, 'peery', and quick glancing.

b. *Rogues' Cant.* Knowing, sly.

a 1757 Cibber *Refusal* III. (1777) 49 Are you peery, as the cant is? In short do you know what I would he at now? 1804 Collins *Scripscrap* 24 An old peery Sharper, deep vers'd in the game.

Peery, *a.*[2]: see under Peer *sb.*

Pees(e, obs. ff. Peace, Pease, Peise, Piece.

Peesk, obs. form of Peach.

Peesweep, peaseweep (pīˑzwēp). *Sc.* and *dial.* Also 9 peese-weep, peeswip, peasweep. [From the cry of the bird.] The lapwing or pewit.

1796 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XVII. 251 *Tringa vanellus*,.. Lapwing, Teuchit, peesweep. *a* 1810 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 18 The peeswip's scrighin' owre the spankie-cairn. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 568 In pursuit of the Whaup and the Peaseweep. 1891 Barrie *Lit. Minister* xxxv, The plaintive cry of the peesweep as it rose in the air.

b. A local name of the Greenfinch.

1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 59 Greenfinch.. Peasweep. Because one of its notes, sounding thus, closely resembles that of the peewit.

Peet, Peeter, obs. form of Peat, Peter.

Peetweet (pīˑtwīt). *U.S.* [Echoic: cf. *peewit.*] A popular name of the spotted sandpiper or sandlark of N. America (*Tringoides macularius*).

1844 J. E. De Kay *Zool. New York* II. 247 The Spotted Sand-Lark..known amoug the people by the name of Peetweet, in allusion to its notes. 1858 Thoreau *Maine W.* ii. (1864) 135 A company of peet-weets were twittering and teetering about over the carcass of a moose. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds* 811 The Common Sandpiper...In America its place is taken by a closely-kindred species,..the 'Peetweet' or Spotted Sandpiper, so called from its usual cry.

Peevish (pīˑvish), *a.* Forms: 4 peyuesshe, 5–6 peuysh, 6 peuis(s)h(e, -ische, -ys(s)he, -yche, -ess, piuish(e, -isshe, pyuyssshe, pieuish(e, pewech, peeuish(e, -esh, 7 pevish, pievish, 7– peevish. [First evidenced in end of 14th c., but rare before 1500. Derivation unknown. The exact sense of the adj. in many of the early quots. is difficult to fix, and the following treatment is in many respects only provisional.

None of the etymological conjectures hitherto offered are compatible with the sense-history.]

† **1.** Silly, senseless, foolish. *Obs.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. ix. 151 And had hym 'go pisse with hus plouh, peyuesshe shrewe!' [A. vii. 143 pillede screwe; B. vi. 157 for-pyned schrewe]. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 21 b, Some make serche and dyuynacion by water, some by basyns,..some by conjuryng of a soule, and suche other: and al be acurst or pyuyssshe [*partim execrabilia, partim mera ludibria*]. 1529 More *Dyaloge* IV. Wks. 271/1 The piuishe pleasure of the vayne prayse puffed oute of poore mortall mens mouthes. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 94 b, To laugh such a peuishe trifleyng argument to skorne. 1565 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1567) 669 That whole tale..is nothing els, but a peeuishe fable. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* xlix. v, These, whose race approves their peeuish waie [1611 This their way is their folly]. 1633 Ford *'Tis Pity* v. iii, This is your peevish chattering, weak old man! 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 56 Christ did his Miracles among a peevish, foolish, sottish people, (as the World accounted them).

† **b.** Beside oneself; out of one's senses; mad.

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 266 Some tremblid, some girnid, some gaspid, some gasid, As people halfe peuysshe, or men that were masyd. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* xii. 15 [They] auuswered to the mayden, Surely thou arte peuyshe. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. lxxvii. 426 Suche as by taking of poyson, are become peeuishe or without vnderstanding. 1591 Lyly *Endym.* I. i, There was neuer any so peeuish to imagin the Moone eyther capable of affection, or shape of a Mistris.

† **2.** Spiteful, malignant, mischievous, harmful.

1468 [implied in Peevishness 2]. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* viii. 317 Alas! what presumption shold move that peeuish page, or any eluish gedling to take from me my crowne? 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. xiv. 111 This ilk Aruns..thys pewech man of weir..schuke in hand hys oueschewabill speir. 1567 Harman *Caveat* Ep. Ded. 2 b, Their peuish peltinge and pickinge practyses. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 176 In derision of the king, they made certaine peeuishe and mocking rymes which I passe ouer. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 145/42 Peuish, *pranus*. 1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 245 This crosse, this peeuish hap, Strikes dead my spirits like a thunder-clap.

b. In *mod. dial.* Of the wind: Piercing, 'shrewd'.

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Peevish*, piercing, very cold; a peevish wind. 1863 Mrs. Toogood *Yorksh. Dial.*, The wind is very peevish to night.

† **3.** An epithet of dislike, hostility, disparagement, contempt, exceration, etc., expressing the speaker's feeling rather than any quality of the object referred to. *Obs.* Cf. mod. *plaguy, wretched*, etc.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. viii. 78 For thou sal neuer los.. Be my wappin nor this richt hand of myne, Sik ane pevyche and cative saule as thyne [*Nunquam animam talem dextra hac..amittes*]. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccclxi. 587 Sirs, howe is it thus .. that this peuysshe douehouse holdeth agaynst vs so longe? 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* Wks. 1185 The wolf..spyed a fayre cowe in a close...as for yonder peeuish cowe seneth vnto me in my conscience worth not half a grot. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 115 Such.. craftie imageners, as this peuishe painted Puzel was.

† **4.** Perverse, refractory, froward; headstrong, obstinate; self-willed, skittish, capricious, coy. *Obs.*

1539 Cranmer *Great Bible* Pref., Not onely foolyshe frowarde and obstinate but also peuysshe, pernerse and indurate. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* ad fin., These women be all suche madde pieuish elues, They wyll not be woonne except it please them selues. 1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* 39 Nothing is so great an enemie to a sounde iudgment, as the pride of a peeuish conceit. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* v. ii. 49 This it is to be a peeuish girle, That flies her fortune when it followes her. 1621 Br. Mountagu *Diatribe* 515 Diana, evermore a peevish angry goddesse. 1623 Webster *Duchess of Malfi* III. ii, We read how Daphne, for her peevish flight, Became a fruitless bay-tree. *a* 1655 Vines *Lords Supp.* (1677) 269 It would be unnatoral and pievish in a child to forsake his mother. 1671 H. Foulis *Hist. Rem. Treas.* (1681) 23 Birds were not so shie and peevish formerly.

5. Morose, querulous, irritable, ill-tempered, childishly fretful. **a.** Of persons.

In early quots. often referred to as the result of religious austerities, fasting, and the like.

c 1530 *Hickscorner* D iij, And I sholde do after youre eschole, To lerne to patter to make me peuysshe. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. i. 86 Why should a man whose bloud is warme within, Sit like his Grandsire, cut in Alabaster?..and creep into the Iaundies By being peeuish? 1653 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* xxxix, Some men fast to mortifie their lust: and their fasting makes them peevish. 1708 Swift *Abolit. Chr.*, Excellent materials to keep children quiet when they grow peevish. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* II. 175 Body and soul, like peevish man and wife, United jar, and yet are loth to part. 1862 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* II. iii. 77 One whose state of health renders him fretful and peevish in his own family.

b. Of personal qualities, actions, etc.: Characterized by or exhibiting petty vexation.

1577 Fulke *Answ. True Christian* 89 Without any contention of peuishe enuie. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* IV. iii. 57 Gods providence on purpose permitted Moses to fall into this peevish passion [at Kadesh]. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 107 ₱ 1 Unapt to vent peevish Expressions. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* II. iv. 73 With a peevish whine in his voice like a beaten school-boy.

† **c.** Const. *to, with. Obs. rare.*

1655 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 128 He is uery peuish to Mr. Ouerton and will tell him uery litle. 1697 Floyer *Cold Baths* I. iii. (1700) 61 The People grew peevish with all Ancient Ceremonies.

† **6.** See quot. (Perhaps some error.)

1674 Ray *N. C. Words, Pcevish*, witty, subtill.

7. in advb. constr. = Peevishly.

a 1529 Skelton *El. Rummyng* 589 She was not halfe so wyse As she was peuysshe nyse [= foolishly particular]. [1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 417 (*Qo.* 1, 1597) Be not pieuish, fond in great designes. *Qo.* 2 peeuish, fond; *Qos.* 3–8 peeuish fond; *Folios* peeuish found; *Malone conjectured* peevish-fond, *the reading adopted in mod. edd.*]

Peevishly (pīˑvishli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a peevish manner; † foolishly, spitefully, perversely, skittishly (*obs.*); with petty vexation or discontent; morosely, querulously, petulantly.

1530 Palsgr. 840/2 Pevysshely, *vergonncuscment.* 1566 T. Stapleton *Ret. Untr. Jewel* i. 17 You do but peuishly, to builde your untruth upon that reason. 1580–3 Greene *Mamillia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 219 An iniurious Gentleman.. who with despightfull taunts hath abused the Gentlewomen of Sicillia, most peeuishlie describing their apparell, and presumptuouslie decyphering their nature. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. ii. 14 Come sir, you peeuishly threw it to her: and her will is, it should be so return'd. *a* 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 1 If they should unwisely disvalue and peevishly reject the whole for some passages not agreeing to their particular Sentiments. 1679 J. Goodman *Penit. Pardoned* III. iii. (1713) 310 Men will be always sighing and complaining and peevishly refuse consolation. *a* 1680 Rochester *Song* iv. Poems (1790) 17 Then if, to make your ruin more, You'll peevishly be coy. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 209 Ratcliffe replied peevishly, 'Tell him he may do any thing with it but paint it'. 1832 Hy. Martineau *Ireland* iii. 46 Peevishly complaining of manifold evils that it was impossible to remedy.

Peevishness (pīˑvishnės). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being peevish.

† **1.** Silliness, foolishness, folly; madness. *Obs.*

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 637 With a pellit of peuisshenes they had suche a stroke. 1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* II. ix. (1557), The more wee mocke you.. and geue vnto you aboundantly that peuishenes [*ineptias illas*], which you call honour. 1552 Huloet, Peuishnes, *insania.* 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 45 Were the peeuishnesse of my conceits correspondent to those vaine-glorious humours of yours.

† **2.** Perverse, refractory, obstinate, or spiteful character or behaviour; malignity, perversity. *Obs.*

1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 326 To be depryved *de omni beneficio ecclesiastico* for symony, lechory, perjory, and doubble variable pevyshnesse. 1582 G. Martin *Discov. Corrupt.* To Rdr. § 11 Why do they change the title, striking out S. Paules name..? what an heretical peeuishnes is this. 1601 F. Godwin *Bps. Eng.* 223 [A] sumptuous toombe.. which by the barbarous and doltish peenishnes of some body, is pitifully defaced. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* II. II. xxii. 468 Undoubtedly our Heroical Reformers did not ..act out of peevishness and spight, and please their own humour and impetuosity of spirit.

3. Disposition to be vexed at trifles; moroseness, querulousness; fretfulness, petty or childish ill-temper.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xx. § 29 Parents shew themselves so hard..that with their peeuishnesse [*morositate*] they doe unmeasurably wearie them. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. ix. § 33 Some dispositions we have seen .. assaulted by peevishnesse through immoderate fasting. 1726 Butler *Serm. Resentm.*, That which in a more feeble temper is peevishness, and languidly discharges itself upon everything which comes in its way,.. in a temper of greater force and stronger passions, becomes rage and fury. 1857–8 Sears *Athan.* xiv. 122 What we call the moroseness and peevishness of age are none other than the real disposition..coming forth without disguise. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* iv, Timid people always wreak their peevishness on the gentle.

Peewee, pee-wee (pīˑwī). [Echoic, from the cry of the bird.]

1. *Sc.* A lapwing: = Pewit.

1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* xxii. 213 The moorfowl and the peewees crying upon it. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 384 The spotted eggs o' the pee-wees.

2. 'A name in New S. Wales for the Magpie Lark, *Grallina picata*' (Morris *Austral Eng.* 1898).

3. Applied to a small child.

1894 H. Gardener *Unoff. Patriot* 169 She can play with those two peewees of Miller's, while he and I look over the stock and drive about the place a little.

4. See Pewee.

Peeweep, peweep (pīˑwīp), **piewipe** (pəiˑwəip). *local.* [Echoic, from the bird's cry.] A lapwing: = Pewit 1.

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pie-wipe*, the pewit or common lapwing. 1888 Fenn *Dick o' the Fens* 87 I'll show you where there's more piewipes' eggs. 1892 Stewart *Shetland Tales* vi. 65 Listening to the murmuring waves and the faint cry of the 'peeweep'.

Peewit, another form of Pewit, the lapwing.

Peeyle, Peezle, obs. forms of Peal, Pizzle.

Peff, dial. variant of Pech, pegh *v.*

Peg (peg), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5–7 pegge, 5 pege, 7–8 pegg, 6– peg. [First mentioned in Promp. Parv. *c* 1440; of obscure history, but app. of LG. origin; cf. dial. Du. *peg* plug, peg, small wooden pin (Franck), LG. *pigge* peg (Kluge); also MDu. *pegel* 'little knob used as a mark':—ODu. **pagil* little peg, pin, or bolt, esp. as a mark (Franck); also dial. Du. *pēgel* icicle, LG. *pēgel* stake. Some also compare Da. *pig*, Sw. *pigg* pike, point, spike.]

1. A pin or bolt made orig. of wood, also of metal or the like, usually of a cylindrical or slightly tapering shape, and used to hold together portions of a framework, parts of machinery, etc., or for stopping up a hole, as the vent of a cask; also, a similar pin driven into or fastened in a hole in a wall, board, etc., or into the ground, and left projecting to serve for hanging up hats, clothes, etc., for holding the ropes of a tent, etc., or for marking boundaries, the level of a surface, the score in cribbage, etc. Also short for *clothes-peg.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 390/1 Pegge, or pynne of tymbyr, *cavilla.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 272/2 A Pege (*A.* Pegge). 1530 Palsgr. 253/1 Pegge of woode, *cheuille.* 1570 Levins *Manip.* 53/23 A Pegge, *clauus.* 1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 276 To take a Iunyper sticke, or suche like drye tymber, and thereof to make a small sharpe pegge. 1593 Nashe *Christs T.* 24 May it be as a pegge in a vessell, to broche blood with plucking out. 1598 Florio, *Caniglia*, any ring or peg fastned in the wall to tie horses to. 1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 39 As it is with an Archer..when he hath hit the white or cloven the peg. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. (1682) 8 A tapering Peg of brass. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1679) 27 Oak is excellent for..pinns and peggs for tyling. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 403 ₱ 10 His Hat that hung upon a wooden Pegg by him. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 593 There are pegs and pins in a building as well as beams and columns. 1854 in C. Robinson *Kansas Conflict* (1892) 76 A great many Missourians have already set their pegs in that country. 1857 *Chambers' Inform. People* II. 718/2 A cribbage-board .. possesses holes for the scoring of each party, and the scoring is effected by means of pegs. 1858 Glenny *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 239/1 Lay a verge of turf close to these pegs, and thus permanently mark one side of the road. 1875 J. D. Heath *Croquet Player* 19 The recognised method of naming the hoops is by threes,..first hoop, second hoop, third hoop, hoops three to peg [or *post*], two to peg, one to peg, &c. 1879 McCarthy *Own Times* II. xxvii. 317 The tents were torn from their pegs and blown away.

b. Phrase. *A round peg in a square hole* (or *vice versa*), a man placed in a station unsuited or uncongenial to his peculiar capacities or disposition.

1836 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under Seven Administr.* (1837) III. 342 Sir Robert Peel was a smooth round peg, in a sharp-cornered square hole, and Lord Lyndhurst is a rectangular square-cut peg, in a smooth round hole. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Dec. 2/2 Was there ever a more glaring case of square peg in round hole and round peg in square?

† c. A broach of a deer's horn: = BROACH *sb.* 7.

1611 COTGR., *Chevilleures*, the broches of a Deeres head; all the pegs aboue the two lowest.

d. Applied to something resembling or suggesting a peg: see quot.

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Pegs*, small pieces of dough rolled up, and crammed down the throats of young ducks and geese.

2. In special applications.

a. In stringed musical instruments, A pin of wood or metal to which the strings are fastened at one end, and which is turned to adjust the tension in tuning; a tuning-pin. Often in fig. expressions (with some of which cf. 3).

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 202 Oh you are well tun'd now: But He set downe the pegges that make this Musicke. 1645 BP. HALL *Remedy Discontents* iv. 14 Like to a skilfull Musitian, that can let down his strings a peg lower when the tune requires it. *a* 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* Introd. x. (1687) 18 Popes of high spirit and bold face..did ever aspire to screw Papal authority to the highest peg. 1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's Last Pr.* IV. Wks. 1721 II. 65 He takes a Base-Viol, and while he is Tuning, one of the Bullies unwinds the Pegs over his Head. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* 87 Let me screw thee up a peg, Let me loose thy tongue with wine. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* x, My love of life screwed to the topmost peg. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s. v. *Tuning*, String instruments of the violin, guitar, and pianoforte class are tuned by altering the tension of the strings at the end where they are carried round a moveable peg.

b. One of a set of pins fixed at intervals in a drinking vessel as marks to measure the quantity which each drinker was to drink.

See STRUTT *Compleat View* (1775) I. 48.

1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 183 The first person that drank was to empty the tankard to the first peg or pin; the second..to the next pin, etc. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* IV. *Refectory*, Come, old fellow, drink down to your peg! But do not drink any farther, I beg! 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iv, We ourselves drink here by the peg at midday.

c. The metal pin on which a peg-top spins.

1740, 1812 [see PEG-TOP]. 1828 *Boy's Own Bk.* 12 A top with a long peg is best at this game.

d. *Shoemaking.* A pin of wood or (latterly) of brass or condensed leather, used to fasten the uppers to the sole, or the lifts to each other.

[1765 ? implied in *pegging-awl*: see PEGGING *vbl. sb.* 3.] 1825 JAMIESON, *Peggin'-awl*, a kind of awl used by shoemakers for entering the pegs or wooden pins driven into the heels of shoes. 1872 *Japanese in Amer.* 206 Shoes..are fastened on the bottom by wooden pegs, thereby creating peg factories.

e. A wedge-shaped piece of wood projecting from a jeweller's board.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 349/1 In the centre of the hollow is a small wedge-shaped projecting piece of wood, called the *peg*, on which he performs all his operations.

3. *fig.* ? The interval between two successive pegs; a step, degree. Chiefly in phr. *to take, bring, let* (†*pull*) (a person) *down a peg* (*or two*), *a peg lower*, etc., to lower him a degree in his own or the general estimation, to humble, snub, mortify. Also, passively, *to come down a peg*. Cf. 2 a.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* To Huffe, Ruffe, etc., Now haue at you all my gaffers of the rayling religion, tis I that must take you a peg lower. 1625 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 58 Talking..of the brave times that would be shortly.. when..the Bishop of Chester, that bore himself so high, should be hoisted a peg higher to his little ease. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 522 We still have worsted all your holy Tricks,..And took your Grandees down a peg. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 24 Feb. (O. H. S.) I. 336 You'll bring me down a peg lower in my Conceit. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* vi. § 18 He is a peg too high for me in some of his notions. 1781 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. J. Juniper* II. 247 An opportunity for letting him down a peg or two. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 32 Chance..has..raised these gentlemen a peg higher. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* II. 324, I must take that proud girl down a peg.

4. *To move, start, stir a peg*, to make a move.

1810 SIR J. BARROW in *Croker Papers* 27 July, Our whole squadron in the Downs, not one of which attempted to move a peg. 1841 *Punch* I. 243/1 You'll not stir a peg. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* viii, You've got to fork over fifty dollars, flat down, or this child don't start a peg. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* iii. 18 One condition without which I don't stir a peg.

5. *fig. A peg to hang* (a discourse, opinion, etc.) *upon*, an occasion, pretext, excuse, or theme for.

1812 J. NOTT *Dekker's Gull's Horn-bk.* 30 *note*, The remark of a St. James's-street chairman, that 'a crust of bread and cheese was an excellent peg to hang a pot of porter upon'. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* i, [A] quarrelsome fellow, who merely wanted a peg to hang a grievance upon. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 750 The chief use of a fact is as a peg to hang a thought on.

6. A drink; esp. of brandy and soda-water. Chiefly in Anglo-Indian slang. (Cf. 2 b.)

1864 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 158 Brandy and belattee pawnee, a beverage which goes by the name of a 'peg' (according to the favourite derivation, because each draught is a 'peg' in your coffin). 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* 7 Trial..who could absorb the most 'pegs'—those vile concoctions of spirits, ice, and sodawater. 1896 A. FORBES *Camps, Quarters, &c.* 263 [She] brewed him a mild peg with her own fair hands.

7. a. A tooth, esp. a child's tooth. Now *dial.* and *nursery prattle.*

1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* VI. i. 290 Her grinders..shall..waxe as ill As old Caitiffes, which wont euery night Lay vp her holly pegs till next day-light. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pegs*, teeth.

b. A wooden leg (*colloq.*); also, a leg (*humorous*). Cf. *peg-leg* in 11.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* iii. 79 It had been left three inches too long, so he had to jerk himself up to the top of his peg at every step. *a* 1845 HOOD *Faithless Nelly Gray* iii, The army-surgeons made him limbs: Said he,—'They're only pegs'. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Peg* .. (4) a leg, or foot.

8. An implement furnished with a pin, claw, or hook, used for tearing, harpooning, etc.: a. a prong or tine fastened to a pole or string, used for harpooning turtles, a turtle-peg; b. a husking-peg.

1731–48 CATESBY *Nat. Hist. Carolina* (1754) II. 39 Turtle are most commonly taken at the Bahama Islands..by striking them with a small iron peg of two inches long; this peg is put in a socket at the end of a staff twelve feet long..[and] fastened by a string to the pole. 1827 G. A. MCCALL *Lett. fr. Frontiers* (1868) 178 The Colonel had directed Maximo to bring with him his turtle-seine, his 'peg' and all other appliances for hunting the green turtle. 1846 [see *peg-striker* in 11]. 1872 TALMAGE *Serm.* 162 Corn-husker's peg never ripped out fuller ear.

9. a. A thrusting blow. *dial.* or *slang.*

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* XXVII, Many cross huttocks did I sustain, and pegs on the stomach without number. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. 3) s.v., A peg is also a blow with a straight arm. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Peg*, a blow or thump.

b. An act or effort of 'pegging on' (PEG *v.* 10); a stiff effort to make one's way. *rare.*

1894 *Outing* (U. S.) Apr. 36/2 From there to the next mark was a dead peg to windward.

10. Short for PEG-TOP 1. *rare. Peg in the ring*: see quot. 1847–78.

1835 MARRYAT *Jacob Faithf.* v, In playing at marbles, and peg in the ring. 1840 *P. Parley's Ann.* I. 85, I wish you would change tops with me. I'll give you my two pegs for your boxer. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Peg-in-the-ring*, at top, is to spin the top within a certain circle marked out, and in which the top is to exhaust itself, without once overstepping the bounds prescribed. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 311 If the full game of peg-in-the-ring be played, [there is] a good deal of excitement and varied interest.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *peg-hole*, *-maker*; *peg-like* adj.; **peg-board**, a board with holes and pegs used in some games; **peg-cutter, peg-float**: see quots.; **peg-ladder**, a ladder, usually fixed, with a single standard having rungs fixed through it, or to one side (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **peg leg**, a wooden leg (see sense 7 b); one who has a wooden leg; **peg-man**, a tent-pegger; **peg-pole**, an upright pole pierced with peg-holes, for ascent by a gymnast having two pegs in his hands which he inserts alternately; † **peg-roots**, local name of the Green Hellebore (*Helleborus viridis*); **peg-striker**, one who catches turtles with a peg (sense 8 a); **peg-strip**, a strip or ribbon of wood from which pegs are split off in the pegging-machine; **peg-tankard**, one with pegs inserted at regular intervals to mark the quantity each person is to drink (see sense 2 b); **peg-tooth**, a peg-shaped tooth, a canine tooth; **peg-wattled**: see quot.; **peg-wood**, dogwood used in small splinters by jewellers for cleaning the pivot-holes of watches.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 246 We can merely mention bean-bags, *peg-boards, size and form boards, as some of the apparatus found useful for the purpose [of amusing and instructing the weak-minded]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1648/1 **Peg-cutter*, an instrument or machine for removing the ends of pegs from the insides of boots and shoes. A float. *Ibid.*, **Peg-float*, an implement for rasping pegs from boots and shoes. 1872 HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* 48 (E. D. D.) Besides, he's a *peg leg. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 3/1 The days of the old 'peg' legs have gone by. 1903 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. XI. 404/2 A wooden leg, in the sense of a peg-leg, Lord Uxbridge never wore. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6193/3 Thomas Atkines,..*Pegmaker. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 35 Pole-men, *peg-men, and unpackers of tents. 1737 S. DALE *Pharmacologia* (ed. 3) 177 Dein fibros radicum hujus per vulnus transadigunt, unde *Peg-roots dicuntur. 1846 WORCESTER, **Peg-striker*, one who catches turtles by striking them with an iron peg having a string attached to it. *Holbrook.* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1650/1 **Peg-strip*, ..invented by Sturtevant, 1858. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 183 *Peg-Tankards, of which I have seen a few still remaining in Derbyshire,.. hold two quarts, so that there is a gill of ale, i.e. half a pint Winchester measure, between each pin. 1884 *Leisure Hour* May 299/2 The peg-tankard..had pegs in it, dividing the height into eight half-pints. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. 43 The Teeth are about threescore, thirty in each Jaw;..*Peg-Teeth, not much unlike the Tusks of a Mastiff. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 82 The wattle..ought to be broad across the beak; short from the head towards the apex, or point of the bill, and tilting forwards from the head; for if otherwise, it is said to be *peg-wattled, which is very much disesteemed. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 184 A watch maker would be quite at a loss without a stock of *peg wood. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 327/1.

Peg (peg), *sb.*[2] [An alteration of *Meg* = *Margaret*; cf. *Polly* = *Molly*, *Mary*.]

1. A pet form of the female name *Margaret*: cf. also PEGGY. Hence in proverbial nicknames: *Peg Trantum*, a romping, hoydenish girl. † *Gone to Peg Trantum's* (*Crancum's*), dead (*obs. slang*).

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. vii. (1737) 30 That will sink you down to Peg-Trantums, an hundred Fathom under Ground. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Gon to *Pegtrantums*, Dead. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 8 He fulfills to a Tittle the never-failing Proverb, 'Set a Beggar on Horseback, and he'll ride to Peg Crancums'. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Peg-trantum*, a galloping, rantipole girl; a hoydenish mauther.

2. *Old Peg* (*dial.*): Skim-milk cheese.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Old Pegg*, poor Yorkshire cheese. 1796 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Peg*, Old Peg; poor hard Suffolk or Yorkshire cheese. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Old-peg*, *Aud-peg*, an inferior sort of cheese made of skimmed milk. It is also called, not inaptly, *leather hungry*.

Peg (peg), *v.* [f. PEG *sb.*[1]]

I. Uses in which an actual peg is in question.

1. *trans.* To fix or make fast with a peg; to fasten with or as with a peg or pegs. Also with *down*, *in*, *out*, *up*, etc.

1598 FLORIO, *Cauicchiare*,..to peg or pin in. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 295, I will rend an Oake, And peg thee in his knutty entrailes. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 13 Peg it [branch] down with a hook or two. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 19. 127 After he has mounted his Box, and methodically pegg'd his Cloak. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 23 The plants..must be trained close to the wall, or pegged to the bank as they grow. 1857 F. L. OLMSTED *Journ. Texas* 96 When the corners [of the tent] are pegged out by the flat iron pegs attached, our night quarters are ready. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 10 Framed of oak trunks split through the centre and roughly pegged together. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 416 Sometimes boots are not sewn, but pegged. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* v. 86 They..left him a whole day under a broiling sun pegged to the ground.

b. *fig.* To confine; to tie or bind *down*, to restrict.

1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, *Milton & Marvel* Wks. 1846 I. 123, I will not be pegged down to any plot. 1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 17 Mar., Here are two pleasant and pretty women pegged up the whole day 'In the worst inn's worst room'. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 219 Before be is pegged down by ancient usage.

c. *fig.* To fix the market-price; to prevent the price from falling by buying freely at a given price, or to prevent it from rising by selling freely. *Stock Exchange slang.*

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Apr. 6/1 Arbitrarily raising prices against them—'pegging prices up', it is called. *Ibid.*, No doubt there will be new 'peggings up.' 1891 *New York Herald* 31 May 6/2 (Farmer) Portuguese have been well pegged, but other 'Internationals' have been featureless.

2. To insert a peg into, provide with a peg.

† a. To insert or thrust a peg in the nose of (a swine, etc.) to prevent it from rooting. *Obs.*

1543 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 § 15 Unlesse the same swyne be sufficiently ringed or pegged. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 100 He intended to pegge or ring an hog. [*Ibid.*, He put the pegge into the nose of the swine.]

† b. To plug; to spike (a cannon). *Obs.*

1551 CRANMER *Answ. Gardiner* III. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 200 And I trust I have either broken your pieces, or pegged them, that you shall be able to shoot no more. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 60 b, Thei..broke one peece of Ordnaunce, and pegged or poysoned an other. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* X. 117 Take a live lobster, boil it in salt and water, and peg it that no water gets in.

c. † (*a*) To broach (a cask, etc.) (*obs.*). (*b*) To provide with a vent and peg.

1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 34 (1754) 181 He peg'd several buts, and gave me a glass of each to taste. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 69 There should be first an Examination made by pegging the Vessel to prove, if such Drink is fine, the Hop sufficiently rotted, and it be mellow and well-tasted.

3. To strike or pierce with a peg; to strike with the pike of a peg-top; to transfix with a turtle-peg (PEG *sb.*[1] 8 a); to harpoon. b. *intr.* To aim *at* with a peg or a peg-top; to use the turtle-peg.

1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Peg*..also to strike or hit any thing with the iron point that is fastened or put into childrens toys, called castle-tops. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. x, Attempting to peg it [a top] down into the ring. 1815 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 547/2 Turtle abound amongst the islands...we could neither peg any from the boat, nor yet catch them on shore. 1828 *Boy's Own Bk.* 12 The moment it [a peg-top] rolls out, he may take it up, and peg at those which still remain inside. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. vi, Silas pegged at him with his wooden leg. 1884 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* xi. 156 She turned sharply round, [and] pegged at him with the umbrella.

4. *Cribbage.* To mark (the score) with pegs on a cribbage-board (also *absol.*); rarely, to mark the score of (a person); hence *transf.* to score (a given number of points).

1821 [see PEGGING *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 217 Dear Mossy could neither feel to deal and shuffle, nor see to peg. 1868 PARDON *Card Player* 22 You must be careful how you peg your opponent. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* 76 The Cribbage-board, which contains sixty-one holes, divided into compartments of five each, in which each player pegs or marks the game as follows. *Ibid.* 77 Suppose your opponent leads off with a nine, you play a six and cry 'fifteen', and peg two holes.

5. To mark with pegs; *esp.* to mark the boundaries of (a piece of ground, a claim for mining or gold-digging, etc.) with pegs placed at the corners: usually *peg out*.

1852 W. H. Hall *Pract. Exp. Diggings Victoria* (ed. 3) 23, I..selected an unoccupied spot..pegged out eight square feet, paid the licence-fee, and returned to my mates. 1858 Glenny *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 239/1 Ranging its [a line's] further progress with the work already pegged in. 1861 Beresf. Hope *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* vii. 256 An electrotype would be cast straight from the master's clay, while the stone or marble has been pegged and ronghed out by his journeyman. 1890 *Goldfields of Victoria* 17 Several other claims have been pegged out and registered. 1894 A. Robertson *Nuggets*, etc. 102 He pegged the ground, and applied for a lease.

II. Transferred and figurative senses.

†6. To cram, gorge, glut. *Obs. rare*—1.
(It is uncertain whether this is the same word.)
a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4278 Surfet vs wlattis, To pegge vs as a peny hoge þat praysis noȝt oure laȝes.

†7. To drive *in* as a peg by repeated blows. *Obs.*
1614 D. Dyke *Myst. Selfe-Deceiving* 354 Vnlesse wee.. doe so pegge and hammer them [holy thoughts] in. *a* 1618 — *Two Treat. II. Schoole Afflict.* (1618) 340 No doctrine can enter, unless it be pegged, and hammered, and knocked into vs by the fists of this sowre and crabbed schoolemaster [affliction]. 1647 Trapp *Comm. 2 Pet.* iii. 1 So must Ministers with one Sermon peg in another.

8. *intr.* To aim with, or as with, a weapon *at* (or *for*); to drive *at*. b. *trans.* To aim (a missile) *at*.
a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Peg at Cocks*, to throw at them at Shrovetide. 1830 *Boston Gaz.* 26 Oct. 4 Roe continued 'pegging' at Heardson. 1875 F. I. Scudamore *Day Dreams* 155 He 'pegs' for larks but is not disdainful of sparrows. 1895 Francis *Daughter of Soil* iii. 34 She pegged a stone at me.

c. *Peg it*: to let drive, to 'pitch' *into*. *colloq.*
1834 Dowling *Othello Trav.* II. v, You peg it into him, and pray don't spare him. 1889 *Lic. Vict. Gaz.* 18 Jan. (Farmer), Peg it into him, snacks.

d. *trans.* Of a pointer or setter: To point at, set (a game bird).
1892 *Field* 7 May 695/1 Then Satin found birds, and directly after pegged a single bird that Crab had passed. *Ibid.* 695/3 Directly after he pegged birds properly, making a good point.

9. *intr.* To make one's way with vigonr or haste. Also with *away*, *off*, etc. *dial.* and *colloq.*.
1808–18 Jamieson, *To Peg off*, or *away*, to go off quickly. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Peg-away*, to move hastily. 1859 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 305/2 Fleeing..with a 'rapidité sans égal', pegging away with a unanimity that was really delightful. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* iii, Geoffrey Blake pegged along the hard road of industrious poverty till he came to the Temple of Fortune. 1884 Le Fanu in *Temple Bar Mag.* Aug. 484 Away with me out of the hall-door..and down the street I pegged like a madman.

10. *intr.* To work on persistently, to 'bammer' away; esp. *peg away*; also *peg on*, *along*. *colloq.*
1805 Stagg *Misc. Poems* 132 I' th' meanteyme th' fiddlers changt an playt As hard as they cnd peg. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* iv. xi. ⁊ 6 Slices of roast meat, at which we began pegging with all possible pertinacity. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxx, The particular friends resumed their attack upon the breakfast..'Peg away, Bob', said Mr. Allen to his companion, encouragingly. 1862 Thackeray *Philip* vii. 1864 Abr. Lincoln in Leland *Life* xi. 196 [Lincoln, when asked what we should doif the war should last for years, replied] 'We'll keep pegging away'. 1867 J. R. Green *Lett.* II. (1901) 172 It is no good pegging away at one little point. 18.. *Amer. Hebrew* XXXIX. 52 (C. D.) We have gradually worked and pegged along year by year. 1892 *Spectator* 16 July 83/2 Mr. Field pegged on 'till the annual value of the paper..had become £160.

11. *trans.* (See quot.) *slang.*
1819 Moore *Tom Crib* 80, I first was hir'd to peg a Hack. *Note*, To drive a hackney coach.

12. *intr.* To consume pegs (Peg *sb.*[1] 6), tipple. *slang.*
1873 in *Slang Dict.* 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 601/1 Samuel has an Indian liver. He pegs.

III. 13. **Peg out**: see also 1, 5.

a. *trans.* (?) To exclude entirely. *Obs.*
1672–3 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* II. 262 You have made my Lord Summus Pontifex and Pontifex Maximus to..the pegging out of the Prince.

b. *Croquet.* To put (a ball) out by making it hit the winning-peg.
1875 J. D. Heath *Croquet Player* 48 A rover may be pegged out by the adversary, but only if he be a rover also.

c. To pay or give out (a line, etc.). *dial.*
1895 Nicholson *Kilwuddie* 160 (E. D. D.) Let her gang—Grannie! peg oot the line.

d. *intr. Cribbage.* To win the game by reaching the last holes before the 'show' of hands.
1870 Hardy & Ware *Mod. Hoyle* 81 He may with a very poor hand be just able to 'show' or peg out.

e. *intr.* To peg or pitch one's tent.
1898 'R. Boldrewood' *Rom. Canvass Town* 5 The bright idea of 'pegging out' struck some smart pilgrim.

f. To die; to be ruined. *slang.*
1855 *Herald of Freedom* (Lawrence, Kansas) 29 Sept. 2/5 Both parties are badly cut, and we are happy to state that the free-soiler is in a fair way to 'peg out', while the pro-slavery man is out and ready for another 'tilt'. 1870 *Echo* 10 Mar. (Farmer), Then..the heart-broken man exclaimed, 'Oh, George, George, why did you peg out?' 1882 J. Hawthorne *Fort. Fool* I. xxii, When old Tabanaka pegs out, you'll be chief for certain. 1899 Mary Kingsley *W. African Stud.* i. 7 Then follows full details of the pegging-out of J. and his funeral, &c.

‖ **Pegall** (pegō·l). Also **peggall**, **packall**. [a. Du. *pagaal*, ad. Carib *pagāla*.] A basket of native make used by the Indians of Guiana.
[1796 Stedman *Surinam* (1806) I. xv. 404 A few baskets called pagala.] 1825 Waterton *Wand. S. Amer.* iii. 193 Hither the Indians come with monkies, parrots, bows and arrows, and pegalls. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Packall*, *Pagala*, a kind of basket made of the outer rind of the Ita palm (*Mauritia flexuosa*). 1899 Rodway *Guiana Wilds* 107 They..placed these articles carefully away in their pegalls, or wicker trunks.

Pegall, variant of Peggle.

Peganite (pe·gănəit). *Min.* [Named 1830 (in Ger. *peganit*) f. Gr. πήγανον rue (the herb), in reference to its colour: see -ite[1] 2 b.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium, of a greenish colour, usually occurring in incrustations on quartz.
1832 Shepard *Min.* 178. 1868 Dana *Min.* 582 *Peganite*... Lustre greasy to vitreous. Color deep green, greenish-gray, greenish-white.

Pegasus (pe·găsŭs). [L., a. Gr. Πήγασος, f. πηγή spring, fount, named from the πηγαί or springs of Ocean, near which Medusa was said to have been killed. Formerly also, as in Fr., Pe·gase, in ME. Pegaseo.]

1. *Gr.* and *Lat. Mythol.* The winged horse fabled to have sprung from the blood of Medusa when slain by Perseus, and with a stroke of his hoof to have caused the fountain Hippocrene to well forth on Mount Helicon. Hence, by modern writers (first in Boiardo's *Orlando Innamorato*, *c* 1490), represented as the favourite steed of the Muses, and said allusively to bear poets in the 'flights' of poetic genius.
a. 1515 Barclay *Egloges* iv. (1570) C vj b/2 Against the Chimer here stoutly must he fight, Here must he vanquish the fearefull Pegasus. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 66 Then entred a person called Reaport,..sitting on a flyeng horse w^t wynges & fete of gold called Pegasus. 1592 Davies *Immort. Soul* I. vii. (1714) 21 When she, without a Pegasus, doth fly. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 35 The soules swift Pegasus, the fantasie. *a* 1657 Lovelace *Falcon* 44 The heron mounted doth appear On his own Peg'sus a lanceer. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charact.* v. III. i. (1737) II. 382 For this purpose I will allow you the pegasus of the poets. 1809 Byron *Bards & Revs.* ix, Each spurs his jaded Pegasus apace. 1846 Longf. (*title*) Pegasus in Pound.
β. c 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 199 Lyk the Pegasee The hors þat hadde wynges for to flee. *c* 1439 Lydg. *Lyfe St. Albon* (1534) A ij, With full swyfte wynges of the pegasee. *c* 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) xiv, The war-wolf and the pegase perillous.
attrib. and *Comb.* 1596 Fitz-Geffray *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 8 Th' amber-weeping Pegase-hoofe-made fount. 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* viii, The spirits Pegase Fantasie Should hoyse the soule from such base slaurey. 1600 Tourneur *Transf. Metam.* i, Awake sad Mercurie And Pegase-winged pace the milkie way. 1639 Sir W. Alexander *Comm. Verses in Drumm. of Hawth.'s Wks.* (1711) p. iv, Ne're did Apollo raise on pegase wings A muse more near himself.

b. *Her.* A winged horse as a bearing, etc.
1562 Leigh *Armorie* 202 b, He beareth Azure, A Pegasus Argent, called the horse of honour. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1332/4 For his crest an helmet mantled, a Pegassus holding in his mouth an oaken branch. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 251 Supporters. Two Pegasusses argent, wings, crests, tails, and hoofs, or. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xx. § 2. 334.

c. *Astron.* One of the northern constellations, figured as a winged horse, containing three stars of the 2nd magnitude forming with one star of Andromeda a large square (the *square of Pegasus*).
1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Pegasus*, Perseus's winged Horse, a Celestial Constellation. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* § 355. 165 The square of Pegasus is a very marked object.

2. *Zool.* A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Pegasidæ*, of peculiar form, with body somewhat like a horse's head, and one dorsal and one anal fin, suggesting wings; also called *flying sea-horses*.
1835 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XII. 227/2. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 518 The Pegasus..the pectoral fins are large, and are spread out in a wing-like manner; whence these curious Fishes have derived their name, which signifies Flying Horses.

Hence †**Pegasa·rian**, **Pegase·an** (-æ·an, -ei·an), **Pega·sean** (-a·sian) *adjs.* [L. *Pēgasēi-us*, *Pēgase-us*], pertaining to, connected with, or resembling Pegasus; swift; poetic; †**Pe·gase** *v. trans.* (*nonce-wd.*), to serve as a Pegasus to; **Pe·gasid** *Zool.*, a fish of the family *Pegasidæ* (see 2); **Pe·gasoid** *a.*, resembling Pegasus; belonging to the *Pegasidæ*.
1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 253 The *Pegasarian coursers of France, by the like change of Horses, run from Lyons to Rome in five or six days. 1614 C. Brooke *Ghost Rich. III*, Poems (1872) 140 My wingèd horse did *pegase my desire. 1590 T. Watson *Ou Death Sir F. Walsingham* Poems (Arb.) 153 Weepe yee sisters of the learned hill: That your *Pægasean springs may leap their bound. 1626 Waller *Navy* 16 We..who can fear no Force But winged Troops, or Pegasean Horse. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. xxxii. 101 Death..with a Pegasean speede, flyes vpon vnwarie Man. 1647 H. More *Cupid's Conflict* lii, An unexpected Pegaseian song. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 4 Above th' Olympian Hill.., Above the flight of Pegaséan wing. 1717 *Belgrade* 6 Pardon,..that thus my Pen Should strive to raise its Pegaseian Flight. 1762–9 Falconer *Shipwr.* III. 26 From earth upborne on Pegasean wings. 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* v, How now? What droupes the newe *Pegasian Inne? 1613–16 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. ii, Ye Sisters of the Mountaine, Who waile his loss from the Pegasian Fountaine.

†**Pe·ggage.** *Obs. rare*—°. [f. Peg *v.* + -age.] The action of fastening with pegs.
1611 Cotgr., *Chevillage*, a pegging, or pinning; peggage, pinnage.

Pegged (pegd), *ppl. a.* [f. Peg *v.* + -ed[1].] Made fast, fixed, or fastened together with pegs.
1611 Cotgr., *Cheville*,..pegged, pinned; fastened with pegs. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Pegged Boots*, boots with wooden pegs in the soles, instead of metal nails or brads. 1893 Selous *Trav. S. E. Africa* 135 Judging by the length of the pegged-out skin [of a lion].

Pegger (pe·gəɹ). [f. Peg *v.* + -er[1].]

1. One who pegs: in the senses of the verb.
1611 Cotgr., *Chevilleur*, a pegger. 1818 Todd, *Pegger*, one who fastens with pegs. Not now in use. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Peggers*, people who constantly stimulate themselves by means of brandy and soda-water. 1901 *Scotsman* 11 Nov. 2/6 The pegger of a block of claims.

2. = Pegging-*machine*. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.)

Pegging (pe·giŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Peg *v.* + -ing[1].]

1. The action of the vb. Peg in various senses.
1611 Cotgr., *Chevilleure*, a pegging; a fastening with pegs. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* cii. 317 Called..Bearefoot, Setterwort, and Settergrasse, because Husbandmen use to make a hole, and put it into the Eare or Dewlap of their cattle, which they call Pegging or Settering. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. 1. *Mrs. Battle*, The pegging [at cribbage] teased her. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 446 The poor animal has..to undergo the painful operations of pegging, blistering, swimming, and firing. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s. v. *Peg*. 1884 Symonds in *Pall Mall G.* 22 Feb. 2/2 Propelling his toboggin with the sticks—or 'pegging', as it is technically called. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 311 A great many boys never master the true overhand fashion of pegging. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* iii. 32 The adjacent lot..was to be had for the pegging-out first.

2. *concr.* Pegs collectively, material for pegs.
† b. *dial.* (see quots.).
1744–50 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* VI. iii. 60 This we call Peggings, being composed of those Corals that were swept off that Heap of Wheat after Throwing. 1750 — *Country Housew.* 2 What we in Hertfordshire call Peggings..being what comes from the Underline or Blighted, or other Wheat Ears, most of which contain in them very thin little Kernels, that will easily part from their Chaff.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **pegging-awl**, an awl for drilling holes for the pegs of shoes; **pegging-jack**: see quot.; **pogging-machine**, a machine for driving in the pegs of shoes; **pegging-rammer**: see quot.; **pegging-top** = Peg-top.
1765 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 158/2, 85 pair of shoemakers nippers and pincers, 33 pegging-awls, 37 awls of other sorts. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 88 *Pegging-awl*..has 4 sharp edges towards the point, and is smaller than a stabber. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1648/2 *Pegging-jack*, an implement for holding a boot or shoe and varying its position while being pegged. *Ibid.* 1650/1 *Pegging-rammer* (*Founding*), a pointed rammer for packing the sand in molding. 1899 *Century Mag.* Oct. 958/1 The poor boy's comin' roun' as fast as a peggin'-top.

Peggle (pe·g'l), *sb. dial.* Also **pegall**, **pigall**. [Origin unknown; by some associated with *pig*.] A local name for the fruit of the hawthorn; a haw.
1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1598 'Haws'..in the west are called *pegalls* or *pigalls*. 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life in S. Co.* xi. 223 Pigeons feed on the peggles which cover the great hawthorn bush so thickly as to give it a reddish tint.

Pe·ggle, *v. local.* [Variant of Peckle *v.*[2]] *intr.* To peck, continue pecking.
1868 Fenn in *Aunt Judy's Mag.* 1 Aug. 241 Thrush..comes to dig and peggle away at the plums. [General in midland counties: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

Peggy (pe·gi), *sb.* [Altered from *Meggy*, *Moggie* = Margaret, of which it is a familiar equivalent (cf. Peg *sb.*[2]); hence in various local and dialectal uses.]

1. A man of feminine habits, a molly, a simpleton.
1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Peggy*, a simpleton.

2. A local name of various species of the Warblers (*Sylvia*) and allied genera of birds; also of the Pied Wagtail. See quots.
1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2137 (Leicestersh.) The whitethroat [is] a 'peggy', which term includes also the garden warbler. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v., The Willow Warbler; ..the Chiff-chaff; and..the Wood Warbler, are respectively and alike called *Peggy* and *Peggy-Whitethroat*. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Peggy*, a name given to the garden warbler, the black-cap, both the whitethroats, the sedge-warbler, and probably others of the family. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 44 *Pied Wagtail*..Peggy dishwasher (Kent). 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Peggy*.., Peggy-wash-dish.

3. = Dolly *sb.*[1] 4 a. Hence **peggy-tub**.
1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 153 Family linen or home-made cloths may be bleached with much less..wear-and-tear, than is experienced in the use of the Yorkshire Peggy-tub. 1860 Brierley *Tales Lancs. Life, Traddlepin F.* ii. 144 How well she looked at a tub—how dexterously she twisted her fat red arms about when..plying the 'peggy'. 1885 Fenn *Patience Wins* (1886) 169 Clothes were washed in the peggy tub, and kept in motion by a four-legged peggy ..with a cross handle.

4. *Peggy-with-(her-) lantern* = Jack-a-lantern.
1855 *Sheffield Ann.* 9 (E. D. D.) As bad as follerin Peggy wit lantern. 1869 *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. IV. 508/2 Occasionally in the plashy meadows 'Jack or Peggy-with-lanthorn' was visible after dark. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* II. 31 Dazed..so as not to discern the flicker of a peggy wi' her lantern from the light of day.

Peggy (pe·gi), *a.* [f. Peg *sb.*[1] + -y.] Of the form of or resembling a peg.
1882 Quain *Med. Dict.* 1595/1 The lower incisors are peggy and pointed.

†**Pe·ggy-mast.** *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5 **pegy mast**, **pygy mast**, 6 **pege mast**, *ellipt.* (*pl.*) **piggeis**. A yard to which a pennon was attached,

1494 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 253 Ane gret mast, ane ra, ane swken, a pygy mast. 1496 *Ibid.* 300 A barel of pyk and a pegy mast to the said schip. 1505 *Ibid.* III. 86 To Robert Bertoun..for ane mozan mast and ane pege mast. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. vi. 4 For the south wyndis blast Our piggeis and our pinsalis wavit fast.

Pegh, Peght, variants of Pech, Pict.

Pe·gless, *a.* [See -less.] Not having a peg.

1896 *Daily News* 25 Nov. 6/5 [The bullet with a peg] its effect is much more deadly than the pegless one.

Pe·glet. [See -let.] A little peg.

1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Mar. 416 A couple of tent-pegs, which..he tightens by driving in supplementary peglets.

† Pe·gma, pegme. *Obs.* [a. L. *pēgma*, a. Gr. *πῆγμα* framework fixed together, movable stage or scaffold in a theatre, f. *πηγ-νύειν* to fasten.] A kind of framework or stage used in theatrical displays or pageants, sometimes bearing an inscription; hence *transf.* the inscription itself.

1603 B. Jonson *Jas. I's Coronat. Entertainm.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 529/1 In the centre..of the pegme, there was an aback or square, wherein this elogy was written. 1612 Chapman *Widowes T.* II. Plays 1873 III. 34 We shall heare ..what Reuells: what presentments are towards: and who penn'd the Pegmas. 1623 Middleton *Triumph Integr.* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 386 Four other triumphal pegmes, are ..planted to honour his lordship's progress through the city. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 26 The Verses are even enough for such odde pegma's.

Pegmatite (pe·gmătəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *πῆγμα, πηγματ-* in sense of 'thing joined together or conglutinated' + -ite 1.] A coarsely crystallized kind of granite, containing little mica. Hence **Pegmatitic** (-tĭ·tĭk), **Pe·gmatoid** *adjs.*, resembling or having the structure of pegmatite.

1832 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* I. 238 At Bahia the pegmatite and gneiss in beds had the same direction. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 460 The pegmatites, or graphic granites. 1864 Webster, *Pegmatite*, ..a variety of granite, in which the quartz, as seen over the surface, has some resemblance to Oriental writing;—called also *graphic granite.* 1896 *Natural Science* Aug. 86 The pegmatitic structure of so many igneous veins.

Pegomancy (pī·gomænsi, pe·go-). *rare.* [f. Gr. *πηγή* spring + -mancy: in mod.F. *pégomancie* (Littré).] Divination by springs or fountains.

1727 in Bailey vol. II. 1824 McCulloch *Scotland* IV. 43 Omens are obtained..by the mode in which the air bubbles rise. This was the Pegomancy of the Greeks.

Pe·goose, obs. form of Peak-goose.

† Pe·grall, *a. Sc. Obs.* Also **peggrell, pygrall.** [Origin unascertained.] Petty, paltry, trifling.

1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 2653 Ane peggrell theif that steillis ane kow. 1555 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvi. 126 That fals and degenerat seid Of Douglassis..That of his bluide resavit þe pygrall pryce. 1567 *Ibid.* iii. 121, I did reid, ..How Acan tuik the excommunicat guid:..Gif God was wraith at ane small pegrall stouth [etc.].

Pe·g-top, pegtop. [f. Peg *sb.*1 + Top *sb.*] 1. A pear-shaped wooden spinning-top, with a metal pin or peg forming the point, spun by the rapid uncoiling of a string wound about it.

[1740 Dyche & Pardon, *Peg*..also the name of a small piece of steel or iron put into childrens toys, called castle-tops.] 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* IV. iv. 341 The peg-top, I believe, must be ranked among the modern inventions. 1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr.*, *Baby's Debut* iii, Quite cross, a bit of string I beg, And tie it to his peg-top's peg. 1834 Caunter *Orient. Ann.* viii. 110 Here we saw several Hindoo children spinning tops, precisely like the common peg-top used by children in Europe. 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* viii. 238 If there are two men in my parish who can spin a peg-top, I don't know the second.

b. A game of spinning peg-tops.

1828 *Boy's Own Bk.* 12 Regular games at peg-top are played...The object of each player being to split the tops of his companions. 1841 T. A. Trollope *Summ. W. France* I. viii. 122 The pupils and their ecclesiastical masters began playing peg-top together. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 313 Peg-top, like marbles, appears to have very much gone out in London.

2. *pl.* = *peg-top trousers*: see 3.

1859 Farrar *Julian Home* xx, Cut-away coat, and mauve-coloured pegtops. 1862 H. Kingsley *Ravenshoe* lxvi, Better than pegtops and a black bowler hat, which strike no awe into the beholders.

3. *attrib.* Having or suggesting the shape of a peg-top, as *peg-top form, vase, whisker*; **peg-top trousers,** a form of trousers very wide in the hips and narrow at the ankles, in fashion *c* 1858–65.

1858 Trevelyan *Cambr. Dionysia*, Nor picked a pocket; nor worn peg-top trousers. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 415 The much-laughed-at pegtop trousers seem to be, in fact, the proper shape. 1894 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 7/3 The form of trousers inclines to change to the peg-top style. 1898 *Ibid.* 17 Jan. 8/6 'The early sixties'—or 'Crinoline and peg-top trouser period'. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 26 Apr. 8/3 The sleeve..shows a new pattern, called..'the peg-top', which is pleated above, and at the wrist..is banded with taffetas, fixed with buttons.

Hence **Pe·g-topped** *ppl. a.*, having peg-top trousers.

1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 June 549/1 Two white-hatted and pegtopped ineffables.

Pegyll, obs. form of Pickle.

Pehlevi, Pehlvi: see Pahlavi.

Peice, obs. f. Piece; obs. Sc. f. Pace *sb.*2, Pasch, Peace. **Peich, peigh,** var. Pech. **Peiede, Peiere,** obs. ff. Paid, Pair.

‖ Peignoir (pe*nwār). [F., in 16th c. *peignouoir* (in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *peigner* to comb.] A loose dressing-gown worn by women while their hair is being combed; a kind of linen or flannel gown put on on coming out of a bath; misapplied to a woman's morning-gown.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. xxii/1 Pelisse robes, or peignoirs of light materials..are now universally adopted in promenade dress. 1837 Thackeray *Ravenswing* i, I shall have on my peignoir. 1880 Miss Broughton *Sec. Th.* II. x, Coolly wrapped in a white *peignoir* by her window.

Comb. 1880 'Ouida' *Moths* I. i. 12 The last bathers, peignoir-enwrapped, were sauntering up from the edge of the sea.

Peignt, obs. f. Paint. **Peil, peill(e, Peiler,** obs. Sc. ff. Pale *v.*, Peel, Peeler.

† Pei·mander. *Sc. Obs.* [app. corrupt ad. OF. *pimentier*, med.L. *pigmentārius*, f. *piment*:—L. *pigment-um* a spiced drink.] A preparer of or dealer in spices or perfumes; a perfumer.

1630–56 Gordon *Hist. Earldom Sutherland* (1813) 438 Their owne claime from Gulielmus de Sancto Claro, the king's peimander.

Pein, Peine, obs. forms of Pane, Pain.

Peinct, peint, obs. forms of Paint.

‖ Peine (pēin). [F. *peine* (pɛn), Pain.] Pain, punishment. In phrase *peine forte et dure* (†occas. partly anglicized): 'severe and hard punishment', a form of punishment, formerly inflicted on persons arraigned for felony who refused to plead, in which the prisoner's body was pressed with heavy weights until he pleaded or died; pressing to death. Also used allusively. (Cf. Penance *sb.* 5.)

1554 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xli. 133 He shal haue paine fort and dure (that is to say) he shalbe pressed to death, and he shall there forfait his goods, and not his lands. [So 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 277.] 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxxvii, I hope she has had the conscience to make her independent, in consideration of the *peine forte et dure* to which she subjected her during her life-time. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* I. 416 The 'peine forte et dure'.. was not abolished till the middle of the 18th century. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XXIII. 465/2 A case of *peine* occurred as lately as 1726. At times tying the thumbs with whipcord was used instead of the *peine.*

Peion, -oun, -onie, obs. ff. Pigeon, Peony.

Peip, Peiple, obs. Sc. forms of Peep, People.

Peir, obs. Sc. f. Pear *sb.* and *v.*; obs. f. Pier.

Peirameter (pəiræ·mĭtəɹ). [mod. f. Gr. *πεῖρα* trial, attempt, endeavour + -meter.] (See quots.)

1842 Francis *Dict. Arts*, etc., *Peirameter*, an instrument, invented by Mr. J. Macneil, which indicates the amount of resistance offered by the surfaces of roads, of different constructions, to the passing of wheel carriages, etc. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Peirameter*, .. a clumsy form of dynamometer, being dragged along on the ground. The power required to move it is indicated by a finger on a dial.

Peirandlie (*Sc.*), apparently: see Pear *v.*

Peirastic (pəiræ·stik), *a. rare.* Also **pir-.** [ad. Gr. *πειραστικ-ός* of the nature of trying, tentative, f. *πειρᾶν* to try.] Involving, or performing, an attempt or experiment; experimental, tentative. So † **Peira·stical** = *peirastic*; **Peira·stically** *adv.*, in the way of attempt or experiment, tentatively.

1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 175/1 Of Plato's Dialogues are Physick..Logick..Ethick..Politick..*Pirastick. 1800 *Monthly Mag.* IX. 582 This work is wholly of the pirastic kind. 1859 Kingsley *Misc.*, *Tennyson* I. 215 One .. belonging to a merely speculative and peirastic school. *a* 1647 Sir R. Filmer *Disc. Taking Use for Money* (1678) 4 A Father to stir up..the industry of his Son, doth lend him an hundred pound with a *peirastical Covenant for gain not intending..to take any interest at all. 1817 T. L. Peacock *Melincourt* xviii, Proceeding *pedetentim*, and opening the subject *peirastically.

Peirce, Peire, obs. forms of Pierce, Pair.

Peirl(e, Peirrie, obs. forms of Pearl, Perry.

Peirs, var. Perse *a. Obs.*; obs. f. Pierce, Parse.

Peirt, obs. form of Pert.

Peis, obs. f. Peace, Pease, Peise, Piece.

† Pei·sage, pesage. *Obs.* [ME. a. OF. *pesage*, f. *peser* to weigh, Peise + -age.] A duty paid for the weighing of goods.

[1321 *Rolls Parlt.* II. 39 Concessimus..Ricardo de Byflet custodiam Pesagii in Portu et Villa Suthantonie.]

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 311 Profittes and Emolumentes of Waters, Fisshynges, Mylnes, Cranages, Stallages, Peisages, Passages. 1706 Phillips, *Pesage*, a Custom or Duty paid for the weighing of Merchandizes or Wares. 1894 Mrs. Green *Town Life in 15th C.* I. v. 183 'Pesage',..[a] toll.. for the weighing of goods.

† Pei·sant, pe·sant, *a. Obs.* Forms: 5–6 **pesaunt,** 6–7 **peisant,** 5 **peysaunt,** 6 **peysant, pessant,** 7 **peizant**; (also 5–6 *Sc.* **paisand, pay-sand**). [ME. a. OF. *pesant*, pr. pple. of *peser* to weigh, Peise; in spelling *peisant* assimilated to the Eng. form of the vb.; the Sc. *paisand* was prop. pr. pple. of *paise*, Peise, = *peising.*]

Heavy. a. *lit.* Having great weight, ponderous. b. Forcible, as a blow given with a heavy body. c. *fig.* That weighs or presses heavily upon one; oppressive; toilsome. d. Weighed down, oppressed, as with drowsiness, etc.

a. c 1450 *Merlin* 119 Thei smote on his helme grete strokes and pesaunt. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* cxxxiv, His hede was ryght pesaunt and heuy. 1520 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 55 He had seen Your Grace wellde one [sword] more pesaunt then the same. 1584 Hudson *Du Bartas' Judith* II. in *Sylvester's Du Bartas* (1621) 700 Yet like the valiant Palme they did sustaine Their peisant weight, redressing vp againe. 1600 Rowlands *Knave of Clubs* (Percy Soc.) 5 Misers..Which with their moyling care and pessant paines, Had scraped thousands.

β. c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 463 Pellokis paisand to pase, Gapand gunnys of brase. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. vi. 61 Vnder the paysand and the hevy charge.

Hence † **Pei·santly** *adv.*, heavily.

1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* VII. viii, His strokes..were so peysantly on hym sette.

Peisant, obs. form of Peasant.

Peiscush, variant of Peshcush.

Peise (*pēiz*, pīz), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4–5 **peys,** 4–6 **peis,** 5 **pees,** 5–6 **peyce**; **peyse,** 5–7 **peise**; 6 **peasse, peysse, pece, pese, peyse**; 6–7 **peize, peyze, peaze.** *β.* 4–6 **pays,** 5 **payce, paiss, paysse, pass(e,** 5–6 **pais**; **payse,** 5–7 **paise,** *Sc.* **pace,** 7 **paize.** [ME. *peis, peys*, in 16th c. (pēs), a. early OF., ONF. and AF. *peis* (central Fr. *pois*, now *poids*) = Pr. *pens, pes*, Cat. *pes*, Sp. and It. *peso*:—L. *pensum* something weighed, weight, sb. from neut. pa. pple. of *pendĕre* to weigh. The forms in *-e*, when early, represent OF. *peise*, med.L. *pensa, pēsa*, fem. weight, of same derivation: see Du Cange. In 16th c. the two forms ran together as (pēz).]

† 1. The quality of being heavy; heaviness, weight. Also in semi-*concr.* sense, said of that which is heavy: cf. *weight, load, burden. Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8792 Þo stanes.. Ar so heuy, & of swylk peys. 13.. *Coer de L.* 4095 Be pays it closes togeder agen. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. xviii. (1495) ciij/1 Angels..ben not greuyd wyth wyghte nother pees of body. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 237 An holy ston Ryth sad of weyth and hevy of peys. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. xxvii. (1847) 312 Lift up and let hang with the peise of all his body, bearing down upon the..wounded places. 1582 T. Watson *Centurie of Lone* xxvii, When Charons boate hath felt her peaze [*rime* ease]. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XII. 167 A stone of such a paise, That one of this times strongest men, with both hands, could not raise. 1624 Br. Mountagu *Immed. Addr.* 33 Where each part sustaineth the peise alone.

† b. In various fig. uses of 'weight': Gravity, importance; burden (of blame, punishment, responsibility); steadying weight, 'ballast'. *Obs.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 1441 All the haill pa[i]ss [*v.rr.* pes, pais] apon him selff he sal tak. *c* 1470 Henryson *Fables* XII. (*Wolf & Lamb*) viii. (Bann. MS.), Off his awin deid ilk man salbeir the paiss. *c* 1500 *Three Kings Sons* 100 He thought the matier was of grete peyce, wherfore he wolde make no sodeyn answere. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 621, xv. thousand men, in whom consisted the waight and peyse of the whole enterprise. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. (Arb.) 144 Full heauie is the paise of Princes ire. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* II. Prol., That with unused paize of stile and sense, We might waigh massy in judicious scale.

† 2. Definite or specified weight; the amount that a thing weighs. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Jer.* lii. 20 Ther was no peis [1388 weiʒte] of the bras. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 38 Candils..brennyng abouten his corps, of xij. *lib.* peys. 14.. in *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 106 Newe nowhlys..of lasse wyght thenne was the olde nobylle by the paysse of an halpeny wyght. 1540 *Rec. of Elgin* (1903) 48 That the leif baksteris obserwe and keip the peis and weych[t] giffin to tham. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* II. 59 He tooke the peise of some of them by hand.

fig. c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1689 Aduoutrie and periurie, and wylful slaghtre,..lik ben, and o peys þei weye. 1555 J. Proctor *Hist. Wyat's Reb.* 45 And thereby outweye the iuste peize of bounden duetye.

† b. A definite measure of weight. *Obs.*

1419 in *Fabric Rolls York Minst.* (Surtees) 37 Et in iij sem' et in iij pais' albi vitri. 1552 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. p. xxvii, For euery peyse [of tallow] sold contrary to this [order].

† c. (*Of peise*, or *attrib.*) Used to distinguish certain coins of special weight, as distinguished from others of the same name but lighter. *Obs.*

1451 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 40/1 Þe Inglis new noble callit of paise sal haif cours þan for xiijs. iiijd. 1456 *Ibid.* 46/1 Þe henry Ingliss noble of paiss. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 35, I..be qwethe to Seynt Edmond and his schryne my hevy peys noble, wich weyeth xxs. 1469 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 215, 20s. of peise grotes.

3. *concr.* A weight; a piece or lump of some heavy substance used in some way on account of its weight; *spec.* (*a*) a standard weight by which to weigh goods; (*b*) one of the weights of a clock, by which its mechanism is moved. Now *dial.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 5949 Fals peys and fals mesure. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1620 (Bodl. MS.) Wiþ peises [*v.r.* peys] stones and Ganelok Her fon hij gynnen fast to knok. *Ibid.* 1630 Summe wiþ peys was to ffrussht Summe wiþ gauelok to deþ lussht. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 246, I hadde neuer, ..3ut of þe popis 3ifte Saue a pardoun with a peys of led. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 246 Lyk an borloge whan the peys is goo. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 390/1 Peys of a welle, *telo*, in K. kyptre (*ciconia*). 1479 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 113 Makyng of the peysys of ledde upon the belowys. 15.. *Aberdeen Regr.* (Jam.), To wend [wind] the peassis thairof [of the clock]. 1600 R. Cawdrey *Treasurie* 60 A Clocke can neuer stand still from running, so long as the peases and plummets doo hang thereat. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* I. cxxxi. (1664) 255 The wheels, paces and motions of this poor Church. 1670–90 in Edgar *Old Ch. Life Scotl.* (1885) 35 [Getting cords for the] paizes. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Paysen, peizen*, weights.

†b. *fig. Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 321 Þe peys of Goddis riȝt mut nedis wey after mennys werkes. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 60 Best is I stryue nat Agayne the pays [*v.r.* peys] of fortunes balaunce. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 208 The peize and weight which this carnall world hangs upon a Religion of form.

†4. Forcible impact, as of a heavy body; momentum, impetus; a heavy blow or fall. *Obs.*

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* lii. 201 Alle at one peyse cam and spored their horses nyghe vnto the ooste of Subyon. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 35 With a grete peyse they let the crosse and the body fall downe togyder in to the mortesse. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. ii. 20 He [Ptolemy] with a peaze it [the glass tower] brake. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* v. i, That she may fal with a more waighti̇e paise.

5. Balance, poise, equilibrium; suspense; the act of balancing or holding poised. Now *dial.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3260 Houande here a hand-qwile and hingand in payse [*Dubl. MS.* on payse]. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 263 Their forces may..bee saide to be ballanced with a just and equall peyze. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Let your faire hand be beame unto the ballance And with a stedded peyze lift up that beame. 1867 Rock *Jim an' Nell* xxx. (E. D. D.), I've lost ma paise.

Peise (pēlz, pīz), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4–7 peise, peyse, payse, 5 peysse, 5–6 pase, 5–7 paise, 6 payze, (peace), *Sc.* paisse, 6–7 peize, peyze, pease, paize, 7 peiz, peayse, peaze, pese. [ME. *peise*, repr. the stem-stressed form of OF. *peser* (3rd sing. pres. *peise*) = Pr. *pessar*, *pezar*, Sp. *pesar*, It. *pesare*:—L. *pensāre* to weigh, freq. of *pendĕre* to weigh. In 14th c. OF., *peise* often became *poise*, and this vocalization was sometimes extended to the inf., etc., e. g. *poiser*, *poisé*, *poisons*, *poiserois*. Cf. the mod.Eng. form Poise.]

†1. *trans.* To weigh, measure the weight of, as in a balance. Also *absol. Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 131 Þe pound þat heo peysede by. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xlvi. 6 Ȝe that..silner with a balaunce peisen. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 190 Al my body peyssed in balaunce, Weiethe not an unce. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* III. xv. Siij, It mought be paised or waighed in Ballance. 1586 Bright *Melanch.* xiv. 72 The ballance peaseth all kinde of waighty thinges alike. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 28 To weigh and peise the mountaines.

†b. *fig.* Of non-material things. *Obs.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 179 Graunt us .. Geyn our trespas gracious indulgence, Nat lik our meritis peised the qualité. *a* 1557 Grimalde *Song, Prayse of Measurekepyng* 18 Stands largesse iust, in egall balance payzd. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Hen. VI*, x, Our wit and willing power are paysed by his will.

c. To estimate the weight of, as by lifting or poising in the hand. In quot. 1390 with obj. cl.: to estimate or guess by doing this. Now *dial.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 314 This Maister to the Cofre is come, He peiseth ther was somwhat in. 1539 Taverner *Gard. Wysed.* II. 9 b, The seruaunt peysynge now this, nowe that boxe..at laste chase that whiche conteyned the lead. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 34 Pearles, the bignesse and weight whereof he was wont to peise and trie by his hand. 1880 Peard *Mother Molly* xi. 138 She had just 'pesed' it in her hand, and the weight was nothing.

†2. *fig.* To weigh in the mind; to deliberate upon, consider, ponder; to estimate. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xxi. 2 The Lord forsothe peiseth the hertis. 14.. Hoccleve *Min. Poems* (1892) 57 Þat he peise and weye What myn entente is. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 145 Peisyng..the inconueniences, and harme that might fal. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. ii. 1191 Lett's peiz and ponder Th' Almightie's Works. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* VIII. xvi, Those vaunts in balance peysing, Which farre their deeds outweigh'd.

†3. To place or keep in equilibrium; to hold suspended or supported; to balance, poise; also (quot. 1594), to cause to sway to and fro (like something suspended) while supported in the hand.

1388 Wyclif *Prov.* viii. 29 Whanne he peiside the foundementis of erthe. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. vii. 84 Eneas Pasis thair wecht als lychtlie as a fas. 1567 Golding *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 188 The workeman .. Did peise his bodie on his wings, and in the aire on hie Hoong wauering. 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 21 She peaseth the sword of Iustice with an vprighte hand. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* II. 47 Hee..caused an egge to stand alone by peyzing it to and fro betweene his handes. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* II. vii, Upon this base a curious work is rais'd,..Though soft, yet lasting, with just balance pais'd.

†b. To bring into or hold in mutual equilibrium, as in the scales of a balance; to balance (two things) against each other, or (one thing) against another; to make equal in weight. Usually *fig.*

1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* xx. 17 The wisdome of god peysith euenly, and ordeyneth alle thingis forto serve to his creaturis. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 130 The citie of Lubecke..doth in so euen a ballance peayse the differences of these twoe nations; as it suffereth not the one to practise against the other. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 183 The needle, being a bodie indued with two seuerall properties, the one of Grauitie, and the other of Leuitie, which being equally peized, forceth him to abide in the Horizon.

†c. To be of equal weight with, weigh as much as, balance, counterbalance. *Obs.*

1577 Whetstone *Remembr. Gascoigne* liv, You, in Ballance of deceit wil Lawyers payze, I feare with ouer waight. 1607 Middleton *Family of Love* II. iv. 231 Whose want of stoare..could not peiz thvnequall scale of auarice.

†4. To put a weight upon, add weight to; to weight, load, burden; to weigh down; to oppress; to furnish with weights (quot. 1573). *lit.* and *fig.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 199 He became mournynge and Sorefull and hugely hym peyset that he had god so mych y-grewid. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. clxx. [clxvi.] 497 He were worthy to peyse the gybet. 1573–4 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Accts.* (1896) 122 For ij li. of Iron to payse the clocke iiij*d*. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 851/2 It would helpe to peize the ballance on his side. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 105 Lest leaden slumber peize me down. 1627 H. Burton *Baiting Pope's Bull* To Rdr. 4 The wise Pilot, that can make vse of baser earth for balasse, to peize the vessell.

†b. *intr.* To press downwards by its weight.

1595 Spenser *Col. Clout* 849 The cold began to covet heat, And water fire; the light to mount on hie, And th' heavie downe to peize.

5. *trans.* To drive, bear down, etc. by impact of a heavy body, or (generally) by force; to force. Now *dial.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3038 Thane boldly þay buske, and bendes engynes, Payses in pylotes. *Ibid.* 3043 Paysede and pelid downe playsterede walles. *c* 1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 116 Thou harlott preist! peiste thou me? I will be here when I lyst, in spite of thy teithe.

b. To force (open, up, loose, etc.) by weight or pressure. *dial.*

1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss., Pase*, ..to raise, to lift up, to open with violence. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'Paze it loose, the lock is blunder'd'. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Paise*, to weigh up, as with a crowbar. 'Paise-up that flag-stone'.

6. *intr.* To have weight, be of a specified weight, weigh (so much). Now *dial.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 131 Þe pound þat heo peysede by peisede a quartrun more þen myn Auncel dude. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 135 Hou that it peiseth Above al other metall most. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 160 A purs that peiseth lihte. *a* 1470 Tiptoft *Cæsar* xii. (1530) 15 Litell ryngys of yren paysing a certayn weyght. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 28 To vse sinister meanes to make it pease well in waight. 1882 *Reports Provinc.* 19 (E. D. D.) This will paze more than you think.

†b. *intr.* To press heavily, to weigh. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 37 When thei fele that the werke peyseth hevy vpon them.

Hence **Peised** *ppl. a.*; **Pei·sing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1382 Wyclif *Eccl.* vi. 15 Peising of gold and of siluer. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. v. 11 Furth of plaitis gret Wyth paissit flesche plenist the altaris large [L. *cumulantque oneratis lancibus aras*]. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* I. v, Whose well pais'd action ever rests upon, Not giddie humours, but discretion. *a* 1628 F. Greville *Mustapha* Chorus i, Wks. (1633) 95 As equall peising liberality.

Peise, obs. form of Peace, Pease, Piece.

†**Pei·seless,** *a. Obs.* In 7 peizlesse. [f. Peise *sb.* + -less.] Without weight; very light.

1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Magnificence* 978 Like peizlesse plume born vp by Boreas breath.

†**Pei·ser.** *Obs.* [f. Peise *v.* + -er¹; cf. OF. *peseor*, *-eur*, in regimen *pesere*.]

1. One who weighs, ponders, or estimates.

1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xvi. 2 Of spiritis the peisere is the Lord [1388 the Lord is a weiere of spiritis]. 1611 Cotgr., *Peseur*, a peiser, weigher; ponderer.

2. An officer appointed to weigh goods, spec. the tin from the Cornish mines.

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 366/1 The Office of Peyser, within oure Towne and Porte of Suthanton. *Ibid.* 383/1 The Offices of Peiser and Gaoler of oure Towne of Lestwithiell. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 14 The officers deputed to manage this Coynage are, Porters to beare the Tynne, Peizers to weigh it.

Peishwa, -wah, variants of Peshwa.

†**Peisy,** *a. Obs.* In 6 peizie. [f. Peise *sb.* + -y.] Weighty, heavy.

1599 R. Linche tr. *Fount. Anc. Fiction* G, Compaeted of solide and peizie lead.

Peit, obs. form of Peat.

†**Pei·trel, peytrel, petrel,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 (9) peytral, 4–5 -elle, 4–7 -el, 5–6 -ell; 6 -erel, 7 -il; 6–7 peit(t)rel(l; 4 paytrel, 5–6 -ell(e, -ylle, paitrell, patrelle, 6 pattrell; (5 pettryll), 6 petrel(l, -il, -al, peterell, 6–7 pet(t)rel(l, (6 pewtrell, peutral, -il). [ME. a. AF. *peitrel* = OF. *peitral* (mod.F. *poitrail*) = Sp. *petral*, It. *petrale* :—L. *pectorāle* breast-plate, neuter of *pectorālis* adj., f. *pectus*, *pector-* breast: see Pectoral.] A piece of armour to protect the breast of a horse (often richly ornamented, and retained for ornament after its defensive use had passed away); occas. also applied to a breast-collar: = Poitrel.

13.. *Coer de L.* 5713 Hys crouper heeng al full off belles, And hys peytrel, and hys arsoun. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3665 Brydel & paytrel & al þe gere Wiþ fyn gold y-harneysed were. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 11 Aboute the peytrel stood the foom ful hiȝe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 271/2 A Patrelle, *antela*, *pectorale*. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. v. 194 Thair brusit trappouris and patrellis. 1552 Huloet, Pewtrell for a horse, *antela*. 1555 Eden *Decades* 271 When theyr peitrels or drawynge collers are put on them. 1556 Withals *Dict.* (1568) 39 a/1 A peterell, *antilena*. 1558 Phaer *Æneid* VII. T ij, Horses..Their brestes embroydryd gylt, their paitrells pendant compasfolde. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1629) 272 His petrell and raines, were embrodered with feathers sutable vnto it. 1600 F. Walker *Sp. Mandeville* 143 b, Besides the ordinary gyrths and peutrals, comming ouer their breast and belly. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 240 That neither girths, peytril, sturrops, trappings, or crupyard, fall betwixt the Back and Saddle. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. v, It is enough to break both girths and pettrel. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Petrel*, see *Pectoral. Ibid., Pectoral*, a brest-plate or defence for the brest, a Peitrel, Poitrel, or Stomacher.

Hence †**Pei·trel** *v. trans.*, to put a peitrel on. *Obs.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. v. 23 Sette my sadel vppon soffretil-ich-see-my-tyme; Let peitrel hym and pole hym. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xix. (Roxb.) 165/1 Mounted on a Pettrelled or Barded courser.

Peizant, Peize, variants of Peisant, Peise.

†**Pejerate,** *v. Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. L. *pējerāt-*, ppl. stem of *pējerāre* (from *per-jūrāre*) to swear falsely.] *intr.* To forswear, commit perjury. So †**Pejera·tion** [ad. L. *pējerātiōn-em*], a false swearing, forswearing.

1650 Brinsley *Antidote* 7 When the Titles of God are abused,.. by way of Pejeration .. or by way of wicked swearing. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Pejerate*, to forswear, not to do that he hath sworn to do. 1658 Phillips, *Pejeration*, a forswearing.

Pejorate (pī·dʒŏrēt), *v.* [f. L. *pējorāt-*, ppl. stem of *pējorāre* to make worse, f. *pējor-em* worse.] *trans.* To make worse, deteriorate, worsen.

1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn., Moles* 12 If black, it pejorateth these his good fortunes. *a* 1701 Stoley *Grumbler* I. i, Instead of meliorating, it pejorates. 1751 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 316 Slaves also pejorate the families that use them. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* iv. 39 You do not appear to me to recognise the gravity of your situation or you would be more careful not to pejorate the same.

Pejoration (pīdʒŏrē·ʃən). [ad. med.L. *pējorātiōn-em*, n. of action from *pējorāre*: see prec.] A making or becoming worse, a worsening, deterioration; depreciation (of property).

1658 Phillips, *Pejoration*, a making worse. 1659 Gauden *Tears of Ch.* I. xiv. 131 Which pejorations, as to the piety, peace and honour of this Nation, no man..can behold, without sad and serious deploring. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) III. 59 Everyone chose rather to pay for amelioration than receive for pejoration. 1831 Brougham in Wilson & Shaw *Lords' Repts.* V. 295 What ameliorations and what pejorations are to be taken into the account?

Pejorative (pēdʒŏrētiv, pīdʒo·rătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. type **pējorātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *pējorāre*: see Pejorate and -ive: so mod.F. *péjoratif.*] *a. adj.* Tending to make worse; depreciatory; applied especially to a derivative word in which the meaning of the root word is lowered by the addition of a suffix or otherwise. b. *sb.* A word of this character, as *poetaster*, *poeticule*, *poetling*.

1882 Ogilvie (Annandale) s. v., Poetaster is a pejorative of poet. *a* 1888 G. Masson *Sel. Tales Mod. Fr. Writers* (1892) 252 This substantive has now a pejorative meaning. 1892 F. Adams in *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. II. 151/2 The Italian *boccaccia* is a pejorative form of *bocca*, a mouth, equivalent to the modern colloquial English 'ugly mug'. 1895 F. Hall *Two Trifles* i. *A Rejoinder* 35 Horne Tooke's pejorative *grammatist*, based on the unclassical Latin *grammatista*, was..formerly in some vogue.

Hence **Pejoratively** *adv.*, in a depreciative or deteriorated sense. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pejorism (pī·dʒŏriz'm). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pējor*, *pējōrem* worse + -ism, after *pessimism.*] The belief that the world is becoming worse.

1878 Max Müller *Hibbert Lect.* vii. 371 Man has believed in pessimism, he has hardly ever believed in pejorism.

Pejority (pīdʒo·rĭti). [f. as prec. + -ity.] The state or condition of being worse; worseness.

1615 T. Adams *Blacke Devill* 72 'The last state of that man shall be worse than the first'... This pejority of his state may be amplified in six respects.

Pek, obs. form of Peck *sb.*¹, *v.*¹, Pick *v.*¹

Pekan (pe·kăn). [Canadian Fr. *pekan*, ad. Abnaki (Eastern Algonkin) *pékané* (Rasles).] A carnivorous beast (*Mustela pennanti*) of the weasel family, a native of the northern parts of North America, valuable for its fur; called also Pennant's marten; = Fisher 2 b; also, the fur of this beast.

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 200 Fisher. In Canada he is called Pekan. 1877 Coues *Fur Anim.* iii. 65 The Pekan is much the largest of the genus, and indeed of the whole Weasel kind.., excepting only the Wolverene and Grison.

Pekan, variant of Pecan.

Peke, obs. form of Peak *v.*, Peck *sb.*¹, Peek *v.*

‖**Pekea** (pĭkē·ă). Also **piqui, pikia.** [The native name in Tupi. W. Piso *De Rebus Nat. Indiarum*, Amsterdam 1658, 141, has '*Pequea* sive *Pekia*'.] A tree (*Caryocar butyrosum*) of the tea family (*Ternstrœmiaceæ*), native to Guiana, valuable for its timber, and producing nuts resembling the souari- or butter-nuts, but more oily.

1810 Southey *Brazil* III. 758 The piqui is of more importance to a country like Pianhy where drought is the great evil. 1863 Bates *Nat. Amazon* viii, The pikia..bears a large eatable fruit. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 229/1 C[aryocar] *butyrosum*..is called Pekea by the natives,..its timber..is valuable for ship-building, mill-work, etc.

Pek-ex, obs. form of Pick-ax.

Pekin (pē·kĭn, -ki·ŋ). [a. F. *Pékin*, the Jesuit Missionaries' spelling of the Chinese *Pĕ-kīng* (pĕ-kĭŋ), lit. 'northern capital' (opposed to *Nānkīng* 'southern capital'), the name of the capital of China; hence, applied attrib. or elliptically.]

1. A kind of silk stuff.

1783 Justamond tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* III. 193 Valencia manufactures Pekins superior to those of China. 1835 *Court*

Mag. VI. p. ii/1 Some of the most novel promenade robes are composed of pekin. **1891** *Daily News* 24 Feb. 5/3 The material was..striped brocade or pekin, having on the silken stripes flowers in old rose. *attrib.* **1848** THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* iv, The most superb Pekin bandannas.

‖ **2.** Fr. *pékin, péquin* (pekẽ): A name originally given by the soldiers under Napoleon I to any civilian; occasional in English use.

[Referred by Littré to sense 1, trousers of pekin being much worn under the Empire. Hatzfeld and Darmesteter consider this derivation doubtful.]

1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* III. 70 These professional troops.. were quite ready to correct the insolence of the pekins (a word of contempt, used by soldiers to those who did not belong to their profession). **1870** *Spectator* 19 Nov. 1371 Study was actually discouraged as fit only for pékins, and diplomatists often knew little more than soldiers. **1870** LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 81 There was hardly such a thing as a *pékin*. **1899** *Speaker* 16 Sept. 282/2 The pékin, even when he sits in the Court of Cassation, is treated with contempt.

Pekk, -e, obs. forms of PECK *sb.*1

Pekoe (pē·ko, pī·ko), *sb.* Also 8 peco, pecko, peckho. [From Chinese: in Amoy dialect *pek-ho*, in Cantonese *pak-ho*; from *pek, pak* = Mandarin *peh, pai* white + *ho*, Mandarin *hao* down, hair.] A superior kind of black tea, so called from the leaves being picked young with the down still on them.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 328 Coffee, Chocolate, Green, Imperial, Peco, and Bohea-Tea seem to be Trifles. **1771** J. R. FORSTER tr. *Osbeck's Voy.* I. 250 Back-ho, or Pack-ho, is that which we call Peckho, which has leaves with dots. **1859** SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 141 The huge tea warehouses, where .. the flowery Pekoe or the family Souchong, slumbers in tin-foiled chests.

Hence **Pe·koe** *v. trans.*, to mix with pekoe tea.

1892 WALSH *Tea* (Philad.) 182 A choice or 'pekoed' Formosa will be found the most desirable and valuable. *Ibid.* 184 If the Assam be 'pekoed' so much the better.

Pekul, variant of PICUL, a weight.

‖ **Pel.** *Obs.* [Anglo-Fr., = OF. *pel*, mod.F. *pieu* :— L. *pālus* stake: see PEEL *sb.*1] A stake at which swordsmanship was practised in the 14th century.

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. i. § 3 (paraphrasing AF. MS. of 14th c.) The author .. strongly recommends a constant and attentive attack of the pel .. for so he calls the post-quintain...The practitioner was then to assail the pel, armed with sword and shield, in the same manner as he would an adversary.

Pel, obs. form of PALL, PEEL *sb.*1, PELL *sb.*1

‖ **Pela, pé-la** (pē·la). [Chinese *pai, pe-, peh-* white + *la* wax.] The white wax obtained in China from the wax insect (*Coccus pela* or *sinensis*); Chinese or China wax.

1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 383 The Chinese collect a kind of wax, much esteemed by them, under the name of Pé-la, from a coccus deposited .. on certain shrubs.

‖ **Pelada** (pĭlā·dă). *Path.* Also in Fr. form pelade. [F. *pelade* a disease that causes falling off of down or hair, f. *peler* to deprive of hair.] (See quots.) Hence Peladic (pĭlæ·dik) *a.*, of or pertaining to pelada.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pelada*, a kind of alopecia, or distempered state of the body, occasioning the shedding of the hair, arising from a venereal cause. **1857** in MAYNE. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 905 Microbacillus of the 'peladic utricle'...Found in the ampulliform dilatations of the hair follicles..in enormous numbers.

† **Pelado·r, -ore.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. Sp. *pelador* 'one that pilleth, maketh bald, or bare' (Minsheu), f. *pelar* :—L. *pilāre*: see PILL *v.*] A depilatory.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* IV. iv, To know how to make Pastillos of the dutchess of Braganza,..The peladore of Isabella.

Pelage (pe·lédʒ). [a. F. *pelage* (16th c. in Littré), the hair, wool, or fur of an animal, in reference to its kind or colour, f. OF. *peil, pel*, F. *poil* hair, down + -AGE. (Cf. *peler* to deprive of hair.)] A general and collective term for the fur, hair, wool, or similar covering of a quadruped. (Parallel to *plumage*.)

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Pelage*, the vesture or covering of wild beasts, consisting of hair, fur or wool. *Bacon.* **1848** S. W. WILLIAMS *Middle Kingd.* I. iv. 156 Bear, wolves, tigers, deer, and numerous fur-bearing animals are hunted for their pelage. **1866** HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 132 The ass and the zebra are far more strikingly differentiated by their pelage than by their skulls. **1877** J. A. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 456 A young male in summer pelage.

Pelage, obs. form of PILLAGE.

Pelagial (pĭlā·dʒiăl), *a.* [f. L. *pelagi-us*, a. Gr. πελάγι-ος of the sea (f. L. *pelag-us*, a. Gr. πέλαγος the sea) + -AL.] Of or belonging to the open sea; = PELAGIAN *a.*2 2, PELAGIC *a.*

1899 J. A. THOMSON *Sci. of Life* xiii. 179 The distinctive population of the littoral, pelagial, abyssal, fluvial, and terrestrial areas.

Pelagian (pĭlā·dʒiăn), *a.*1 and *sb.*1 [f. L. *Pelagiān-us* (Augustine), f. *Pelagius*, latinized form (see prec.) of the name of a British monk of the 4th and 5th centuries, whose doctrines were fiercely combated by St. Augustine, and condemned by Pope Zosimus in A.D. 418.

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1662) 229 Pelagius..his name in Welsh was Morgan, which signifies the sea.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Pelagius or his doctrines.

Pelagius denied the Catholic doctrine of original sin, asserting that Adam's fall did not involve his posterity, and maintained that the human will is of itself capable of good without the assistance of divine grace.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue, Brief Descr.*, Many a simple soule hath hee shamefully..deceiued with his foule Pelagian opinion. **1651** BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 263 Origen..being a leader and Patron of the Pelagian error. **1697** SOUTH *Serm.* (1698) III. 45 Throughout all this Pelagian Scheme, we have not so much as one Word of Mans Natural Impotency to Spiritual Things. **1879** FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 216 *note*, The Pelagian [theory] treats Adam's sin as a mere bad example.

B. *sb.* A follower of the doctrines of Pelagius.

1532 MORE *Confut. Dr. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 798/2 Sayncte Austin wrote..those woordes against..the Pelagians and the Celestians. **1553** *Articles of Religion* ix, Originall Sinne standeth not in the following of Adam, as the Pellaginnes doe vainelie talke,..but it is the fault, and corruption of the nature of euery manne, that naturallie is engendred of the offspring of Adam. **1706** J. BINGHAM *Fr. Ch. Apol.* III. x, None ever disliked the use of the Lord's Prayer but only the Pelagians. **1834** RUSKIN *Pleasures of Eng.* 16 The Pelagian's assertion that immortality could be won by man's will.

Pelagian (pĭlā·dʒiăn), *a.*2 and *sb.*2 [f. L. *pelagi-us* (see PELAGIAL) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* †**1.** Of or pertaining to the *pelagiæ conchæ* or sea shells whence purple dye was obtained. (Cf. L. *pelagium* purple colour.) *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 259 The Tyrians make their deep red purple, by dipping their wool first in the liquor of the Pelagian purples.

2. Of, pertaining to, or inhabiting the open sea or ocean; pelagic.

1746 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 400 They are no pelagian Shells, as those are; Bays and Harbours are the Places where they are fish'd. **1776** — *Conchol.* 66 Some [shell-fish] are pelagian, or inhabit only the deeps of the sea. **1832** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 126 A line of shoals may be as impassable to pelagian species, as are the Alps and the Andes to plants and animals peculiar to plains.

b. Inhabiting islands in the open sea or ocean.

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* (ed. 2) 346 Pelagian Negroes have long been well known as inhabitants of the interior of the Penang Islands.

B. *sb.* An inhabitant of the open sea or ocean.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 75 The Mediterranean pelagians (or open sea-fish) have neither brilliancy of colour, nor delicacy of flesh.

Pelagianism (pĭlā·dʒiăniz'm). [f. PELAGIAN *a.*1 + -ISM.] The doctrine of Pelagius and his followers: see PELAGIAN *a.*1

1583 FULKE *Defence* viii. (Parker Soc.) 342 While you would seem to fly from Pelagianism, you fall into flat Pharisaism. **1651** BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 313 This doctrine which hangs the efficacy of the Holy Ghost upon man's Will,..is downright Pelagianism. *a* **1744** BOLINGBROKE *Let. to Pope* Wks. 1754 III. 332 To assert Antipodes might become once more as heretical as arianism, or pelagianism. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. iii. (1864) IX. 145 The Pelagianism charged against Scotus is .. purely metaphysical.

Pelagianize (pĭlā·dʒiănaiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To act the Pelagian; to hold or give expression to the views of Pelagius.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 83 In the point of Freewill the Church of Rome absolutely and wholly Pelagianizeth. **1674** HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 31 Doth not Arminius Pelagianize in this?

Hence **Pela·gianizing** *ppl. a.*; **Pela·gianizer.**

1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 315 Those Pelaginnizing enemies of the grace of God. **1674** HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 215 To let the new Pelagianizers see, there was no quarter for them in Oxford. *a* **1861** W. CUNNINGHAM *Hist. Theol.* (1864) II. xxv. 376 The latter class they were accustomed to call Pelagianizing Remonstrants.

Pelagic (pĭlæ·dʒik), *a.* [ad. L. *pelagic-us*, a. Gr. **πελαγικός*, f. πέλαγ-ος the sea.] Of or pertaining to the open or high sea, as distinguished from the shallow water near the coast; oceanic; now *spec.* living on or near the surface of the open sea or ocean, as distinguished from its depths.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pelagick*, of the Sea, or that liveth in the Sea. **1802** BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 420 The Pelagic Nereis. **1832** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 280 Littoral and estuary shells are more frequently liable..to be intermixed with the exuviæ of pelagic tribes. **1843** *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 13 Seamen are .. well acquainted with the general forms of the pelagic fish. **1865** GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 150 The pelagic shells, or those which during life rove freely through the sea. **1882** *Nature* XXVI. 559 Used technically by naturalists, the term *Pelagic* applied to living things, denotes those animals and plants which inhabit the surface waters of the seas and oceans.

b. Of sealing: Carried on or performed on the high seas. So *pelagic sealer.*

1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 609 'Pelagic' sealing as at present carried on, cannot long be continued. **1897** *Daily News* 27 Jan. 6/6 The Commission was sent out in consequence of the statements made by the United States and Russia that the seal herd was being wiped out by pelagic sealing. **1901** *Munsey's Mag.* (U.S.) XXV. 358/1 The pelagic sealers kill the animals with guns, spears, or any effective weapon while they are in the water.

† **Pela·gious**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *pelagi-us* (see PELAGIAL) + -OUS.] = PELAGIC.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Fishes, which are, I. Marine, and these are either *pelagious*, living in the main sea,..or *littoral.* **1857** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pelagius*, ..of swimming birds, comprehending those that frequent the sea, where they find their food: pelagious.

Pelagite (pe·lădʒoit). *Min.* [f. Gr. πέλαγος sea + -ITE1 2 b.] A name given to nodules of oxide of manganese and iron obtained in deep-sea soundings in the Pacific Ocean.

1876 A. H. CHURCH in *Min. Mag.* I. 52 The singularity of the mode of formation, of the occurrence, and of the composition of these concretions should constitute no bar to their recognition as a distinct mineral species under such a name as *Pelagite.* It would at present be impossible to assign a formula to this 'pelagite'.

Pelagosaur (pe·lăgosɑ̃r). *Palæont.* [ad. mod.L. *pelagosaurus*, f. Gr. πέλαγο-ς sea + σαῦρα lizard: see SAURIAN.] A genus of fossil crocodiles with amphicœlian vertebræ, found in strata of the Jurassic age. **1882** in OGILVIE (Annandale).

Pelagra, variant of PELLAGRA.

Pelamyd, -mid (pe·lămid). Also 6 palmita; 7– (in L. form) pelamis, -mys, pl. pelamides; 8–9 palamede. [ad. L. *pēlamys, -myd-, pēlamis*, a. Gr. πηλαμύς, -μυδα. The form *palamede* represents F. *palamide* 'a young Tunnie' (Colgr.); *palmita* = It. *palamite* 'a fish called a tunnie before it be a yeere old, a sommer whiting' (Florio).]

1. A small Mediterranean fish; a young tunny.

1598 *Epulario* G j b, To dresse a Palmita, which is a kind of Tonny. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 243 The old Tunies and the young, called Pelamides, enter into great flotes and skuls into the sea Pontus. **1617** MORYSON *Itin.* I. 259. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. (1788) III. 13 *note*, Among a variety of different species, the Pelamides, a sort of Thunnies, were the most celebrated. **1810** ANNE PLUMPTRE *Resid. France* II. vi. 76 The palamede..seems so much of the same nature, that some persons have supposed it only the young thunny. **1854** BADHAM *Halieut.* 188 After passing the anniversary of their first birthday, these pelamyds attained maturity, and were dubbed thunnies in consequence. **1857** BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 289 A pelamys or tunny.

2. Applied to the genus *Pelamys* (Cuvier 1831) of scombroid fishes.

1863 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* II. 102 Pelamid.

Pelare, obs. form of PILLAR.

Pelargic (pĭlā·ɑdʒik), *a.* [ad. Gr. πελαργικ-ός of the stork, f. πελαργός stork: see -IC.] Of or pertaining to the storks.

1830 tr. *Aristophanes, Birds* 217 O thou hawk of Sunium! Hail, Pelargic King!

Pelargonic (pelaɹgo·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. PELARGON-IUM: see -IC.] Of or derived from the genus *Pelargonium*; esp. in *Pelargonic acid*, a fatty acid, $C_9H_{18}O_2$, prepared from the volatile oil of plants of this genus; nonylic acid. So **Pela·rgonate**, a salt of pelargonic acid; **Pe·largone**, a crystalline substance, soluble in ether, obtained by the dry distillation of barium pelargonate; **Pela·rgonene**, a hydrocarbon obtained among the products of the dry distillation of hydroleic or metoleic acid; **Pe·largyl**, the radical of pelargonic acid ($C_9H_{17}O$).

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 396 Pelargonic Acid..was originally extracted from the leaves of the geranium, by distilling them with water. *Ibid.*, Pelargonic anhydride..is obtained by acting upon pelargonate of baryta with oxychloride of phosphorus. **1866–77** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 370 Pelargonic acid is a colourless oil..which solidifies in the cold, melting afterwards at 10°. *Ibid.* 371 Pelargonate of Ethyl..Pelargonic ether. *Ibid.*, Chloride of Pelargyl, $C_9H_{17}OCl$, is obtained by the action of pentachloride of phosphorus on pelargonic acid.

‖ **Pelargonium** (pelaɹgōu·niŭm). *Bot.* [mod.L. (L'Heritier 1787), f. Gr. πελαργός stork: app. modelled on the earlier γεράνιον, *geranium.*] An extensive genus of plants of the N.O. *Geraniaceæ*, chiefly natives of the Cape of Good Hope, having showy flowers and fragrant leaves, commonly cultivated under the name of *geranium.*

1819 *Pantologia, Pelargonium*, Crane-bill, in botany. **1835** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XI. 686/2 Pelargoniums are of easy culture, propagating readily by cuttings. **1861** *Times* 23 May, The azaleas, pelargoniums, and other spring flowers being in particularly good condition. **1890** *Golden South* 155 Pelargoniums grow three or four feet high.

Pelasgian (pĭlæ·zdʒiăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 -ien. [f. L. *Pelasgi-us*, a. Gr. Πελάσγι-ος of or pertaining to the Πελασγοί or Pelasgi: see b.] a. *adj.* = next. b. *sb.* One of the *Pelasgi*, an ancient race of doubtful ethnological affinities, widely spread over the coasts and islands of the Eastern Mediterranean and Ægean, and believed to have occupied Greece before the Hellenes.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. ix. 43 The first inhabitants of [Lesbos]..were the Pelasgiens. *Ibid.*, Priape, king of the Pelasgiens. *Ibid.*, After the palasgiens, succeeded the Eoliens. **1785** T. ASTLE in *Archæol.* VII. 348 On the radical Letters of the Pelasgians and their derivatives. **1822** MITFORD *Hist. Greece* I. i. § 2. 29 Strabo assures us, that the Pelasgians were antiently established all over Greece. **1869** TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 23 Situated in the midst of the great Pelasgian nation.

Pelasgic (pĭlæ·zdʒik), *a.* [ad. L. *Pelasgic-us*: see prec.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Pelasgi or Pelasgians.

Pelasgic architecture, building, the oldest form of masonry found in Greece and the neighbouring lands, constructed of rough or unhewn stones piled up without cement.

1785 T. ASTLE in *Archæol.* VII. 361 Homer was a native of Ionia, where the Pelasgic alphabet was first improved. **1815** H. MARSH *Horæ Pelasgicæ* title-p., A Description of

the Pelasgic or Æolic Digamma. 1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) III. 413/1 *margin*, Pelasgic architecture. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 377/2. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 337 With all his hairy Pelasgic strength directed on his opening sense of beauty.

Pelaw, Pelch, variants of Pilau, Pilch.

Peldon (pe·ldŏn). *Coal-mining.* [Origin unknown.] 'Hard and compact siliceous rock' (Gresley *Gloss. Terms Coal-mining* 1883).

Pele, obs. form of Peal, Peel, Pell.

Pelecan, obs. form of Pelican.

Pe·lecani·ne, *a. Ornith.* [f. L. *pelecān-us* Pelican + -ine 1.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Pelecanus* of birds.

1860 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 330 The tongue [of Balæniceps] is extremely small, an important Pelecanine character.

Pelecoid (pe·lĭkoid), *a.* and *sb. Geom.* Also 9 *errón.* peli-. [ad. Gr. πελεκοειδής, f. πέλεκυς ax, hatchet + -ειδης -form, -shaped.] **a.** *adj.* Hatchet-shaped. **b.** *sb.* A figure bounded by a semicircle, and two concave quadrants meeting in a point, and so resembling the blade of a battle-ax.

[1706 Phillips, *Pelecoides*, a Name which some give to a certain Geometrical Figure, that somewhat resembles a Hatchet.] 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Angle, Pelecoid Angle*..is that in figure of a hatchet. 1864 Webster, *Pelicoid.* See *Pelecoid.*

Pelecypod (pĭle·sipŏd), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. Gr. πέλεκυς hatchet + -ποδος -footed.] **a.** *adj.* Having a hatchet-shaped foot, as a bivalve mollusc; pertaining to such a mollusc. **b.** *sb.* A pelecypod mollusc. Hence **Pelecy·podous** *a.*, in same sense.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Pelecypodus*, applied .. to .. Mollusca..that have a foot in form of a club or of a tongue: pelecypodous. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Pelecypod.* 1897 B. Woodward in *Concise Knowl. Nat. Hist.* 619 In the higher Pelecypods they are filibranch. *Ibid.*, Diagram illustrating successive development of pelecypod gills.

Pelegrim, -grine, obs. ff. Pilgrim, Peregrine.

Pêle-mêle, variant of Pell-mell.

Pelemele, obs. f. Pall-mall, Pell-mell.

Peler, obs. form of Peeler, Pillar.

†Pe·lerin. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 pilleryn. [a. F. *pèlerin* Pilgrim.] A pilgrim.

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 96 Gif pilleryns may be maid prisoneris. *c* 1614 Sir W. Mure *Dido & Æneas* I. 777 We straying Pelerins will ne'r assay't.

†Pelerinage, pelrinage. *Obs. rare.* [ME. a. F. *pèlerinage* Pilgrimage.] A pilgrimage.

c 1300 *Beket* 5 Gilbert..mid on Richard..to Ierusalem com. There hi dude here pelrynage. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 69 The noble wommen of the toun Most comunliche a pelrinage Gon forto preie thilke ymage. *Ibid.* II. 385 Forth comth Paris with glad visage Into the temple on pelrinage.

Pelerine (pe·lĕrin, -ēn). Also 8 pelorine, 8–9 pelerin. [a. F. *pèlerine*, transferred use of fem. of *pèlerin* Pilgrim = pilgrim's mantle or cape.] A name applied from time to time to various fashions of mantles or capes worn by women; in recent use, a long narrow cape or tippet, with ends coming down to a point in front, usually of lace or silk, or of the material of the dress.

The name appears to have been in vogue 1740–50 (it was obsolete to Fielding in 1752); again about 1764; also 1825–35, 1855–68, 1884–1904; the shape or material being probably more or less new each time.

1744 Eliza Heywood *Female Spect.* No. 5 (1748) I. 237 Her neck suffers for it, and confesses, in scarlet blushes..: this misfortune, however, she conceals under a handkerchief or pelerine, and high tucker. 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 272 In pelerin clad, or silk manteal. 1752 Fielding *Covent Gard. Jrnl.* 9 May, Within my memory..this [cloak]..was succeeded by the pelorine, the pelorine by the neckatee. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 118 A short leathern or oil-cloth cloak, not unlike what the women call a pelerine. 1827 *Souvenir* I. 21 (Stanf.) A half high canezou..composed of their Jaconet muslin, and trimmed round the bust with a row of deep points, which form a pelerine. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 9 Sept. 3/5 The triple lappel forms a square pelerine behind. 1855 Dickens *Dorrit* II. ix, 'Arthur', whispered Flora, 'would you object to putting your arm round me under my pelerine?' 1868 *Express* 30 Mar., The petticoat or underskirt being of silk, the upper one of cachemire of the same shade, and the costume completed by a short pélerine tied behind. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* 28 June 618/1 'Pelerine' is now the usual name for the shoulder cape. 1898 *Daily News* 2 Apr. 6/5 The pelerine is to be a favourite form of mantle, many of the new capes being finished in front with long, rounded pelerine ends.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. ix/2 The corsage..is trimmed with a mantilla, or else in the pelerine stile, with blond lace. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Feb. 3/1 The deep pelerine-like collar of lace or mixed lace and chiffon.

Pele's hair (pē·liz hēəɹ). [transl. of Hawaiian *ranoho o Pele*, hair of Pelé, the goddess of the volcano Kilauea.] Volcanic glass from the volcano Kilauea, found in fine hair-like threads.

1849 Dana *Geol. Pacif.* 200 Pele's Hair. 1861 Bristow *Gloss. Min.* 276 *Pele's Hair*, lava blown by the wind..into hair-like fibers.

Pelestre, peletre, -tur, var. Pelleter 1 *Obs.*

Pelet, -ette, obs. ff. Pellet. **Peletone,** erron. f. Peloton. **Pelewe,** obs. f. Pillow.

Pelf (pelf), *sb.* Also 6 pylfe, 9 *dial.* pilf. [ME. a. ONF. **pelfe*, instanced 1370 as *peuffe*, mod. Norman *peufe*, var. of OF. *pelfre* (11th c. in Godef.), *peufre* spoil; ulterior derivation uncertain; perh. related to L. *pilāre* in sense 'to pillage', F. *piller*.]

†1. Property pilfered or stolen, spoil, booty. *Obs.*

a 1350 *S. Nicholas* 444 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 16 Als þe theuis..Partid þaire pelf bi a wud side. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5989 þair schipp, with all þair pelf, To þe mynster þai [pirates] betake, Full amendis forto make. *c* 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* IX. (*Wolf & Fox*) xiv, Schir.. and we get of yone pelf, Ye man tak trauell and mak ws sum supple.

†2. Property, possessions, goods, 'gear'. *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7166 þe monkes duelt be þaim self, Sa did þe nonnes, with all þair pelf. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 122 Go muster thy seruants, be captaine thy selfe, Prouiding them weapon and other like pelfe. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* II. Prol. 35 All perishen, of man, of pelfe, Ne ought escapend but himselfe. 1847 *Mischief of Muses* 17 And who, from managing his master's pelf Had now begun to manage for himself.

3. Money, wealth, riches; now depreciatory: 'filthy lucre'.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lviii. 25 Thay panss nocht off the parrochin pure, Had thai the pelfe to pairt amang thame. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* iv. 38 You..whiske about by sea and by lande to get pelfe for your olde age. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 278 Why do they uphold their pylfe with such outrage and tirannye? 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 266 'A misers mynde thou hast, thou hast a Princes pelfe.' A lewd terme to be giuen to a Princes treasure. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. ix. 4 But all his minde is set on mucky pelfe. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 223 Ye rich men cannot think to carry your pelfe with you into Heaven. 1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* II. xvi. 422 The Covetous Man looks upon his Pelf, and adores it as his God. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 137. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Charmed Sea* ix. 130 Too busy after his pelf to bestow any thought on the first marriage celebration. 1874 L. Morris *Professor* iii, As blind to all that passes self As any churl that slaves for pelf.

†4. Trumpery, trash, rubbish; frippery. *Obs.*

1555 Bradford *Let. to Rawlins* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1632 Forked cappes, typettes, shauen crownes, or such other baggage and Antichristian pelfe. 1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* To Rdr. (1611) 3 It is not sufficient..to condemne our Bookes for pelfe, and trash, and fardles of lies, before he see them. 1596 Gosson *Quip for Gentlewomen* xiv, All this new pelfe now sold in shops, in value true not worth a louse. 1632 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (ed. 4) 286 Which to her guests she shews, with all her pelfe.

b. Refuse; now *dial.*, vegetable refuse, weeds.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 281 Pelfe is properly the scrappes or shreds of taylors and skinners. 1600 S. Nicholson *Acolastus* (1876) 7 We of all people once that were the pelfe,.. Almighty Ioue hath chosen to himselfe. 1646 Trapp *Comm. John* xv. 20 Our memories are as..nets that keep the pelf, let go the clean water. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Pelf*..in Faulconry, is the refuse and broken remains left after the Hawk is relieved. 1828 *Farm. Jrnl.* 21 Jan. (E. D. D.), Which is the best means of clearing a wood from roots and pelf? 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss., Pilf*, light grass and roots raked together to be burnt.

c. Dust; fluff. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1584 Cogan *Haven Health* ccxxiv. (1636) 259 Gather it.. picke it cleane from dyrt and pelfe. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss., Pilf, Pilm, Pillem*, light dust or fluff.

d. A worthless person, a good-for-nothing. Now *dial.*

1551 Sir J. Mason *Let.* (S. P. Foreign, Edw. VI, VI. lf. 287), The olde worne pelff [Diane of Poictiers] fearing ther by to lefe some parte of her credite. 1781 J. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Pelfe*, a bad, or good-for-nothing person. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss., Pelf*, a term bestowed on a worthless person.

5. *Comb.*, as *pelf-licker*; *pelf-spurning* adj.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais.* liv, Here enter not base pinching Usurers, Pelf-lickers, everlasting gatherers. 1870 J. Hamilton *Moses* iv. 78 The high-souled, pelfspurning Abraham.

†Pelf, *v. Obs.* [ME. a. OF. *pelf-er* (also *pelf-ir*), var. of *pelfrer* to pillage, rob, f. *pelfe, pelfre* spoil: see prec. sb., and cf. Pilfer *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To spoil, rob.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6149 (Cott.) For to pelf þat folk vnlel And help his folk of israel. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 95 Infangthef pelfynde inward. 1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 617 If ye knewe how he coulde pelfe.

Pelfer, obs. form of Pilfer.

†Pe·lfish, *a. Obs.* [f. Pelf *sb.* + -ish 1.] Of the nature of pelf, rubbishy, paltry.

1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* Ep. Ded. in *Holinshed* I. 1 b/2 That I may the sooner vnbroyde yᵉ pelfish trash, that is wrapt wythin thys Treatise. — *Contn. Hist. Irel.* Ded. *ibid.* 76/1 Hee shall bee sure, to fynde them that wyll bee more prest to hlabbe forth his pelfish faultes, than they will be ready to blaze out his good desertes.

†Pelfry. *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 5 pelfere, 6 -fre, -frey, -fray, -fery, -fary, pelfry. *β.* 5–6 pil-, pylfre. [a. ONF. **pelferie*, instanced 14–15th c. in forms *peuferie, peufferie*, mod.Norm. *peuferie, peufrie* (Godef.) frippery. See also Pilfery.]

1. Things pilfered; booty, spoil.

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* v. 11 Alle that other pilfre he yaf unto other folke of the hoost. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* VII. i. 277/1 Open theft is whan the theef is taken with his pelfere. 1539 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, III. 155 Owt of whyche countre the sayd Scottys fled, and left mych corne, butters, and other pylfre, behinde theim, whyche the ost hadde. 1565 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 642 The gaines and pelferies that the Phariseis made of the people.

2. Trumpery, rubbish, trash; = Pelf *sb.* 4.

a 1529 Skelton *Agst. Garnesche* Wks. 1843 I. 125 Soche pelfry thou hast pachchyd, And so thyselfe houyr wachyd. 1538 Bp. Shaxton in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1715) III. Collect. Rec. 146 Lockes of Heere, and filthy Ragges, Gobbetts of Wodde, under the Name of Parcells of the Holy Cross, and such Pelfrie. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 83 He..settes out much rifraffe, pelfery, trumpery, baggage and beggerie ware. 1551 Cranmer *Answ. Bp. Gardiner* Pref. A iij, Indulgences, Beades, Pardons, Pilgremages, and suche other pelfray.

Pelham (pe·lăm). [From the surname Pelham.] In full, *Pelham bit*, a form of bit combining the snaffle and the curb in one. So *Pelham bridle.*

1849 Youatt *Horse* 190 If the curb-bit is in fault, a snaffle or Pelham-bit should be used. 1851 'Cecil' *Stud Farm* 139 The Pelham..is a species of hybrid between a curb and a snaffle. 1875 White Melville *Riding Recoll.* iii. (1879) 43 A light-mouthed horse steered by a good rider, will cross a country safely and satisfactorily in a Pelham bridle. 1894 Geo. Armatage *The Horse* vi. 87 The Pelham..is a curb-bit with a joint in the middle, instead of a port. It forms a double-rein bridle.

Pelican (pe·likăn). Forms: 1–7 pellicane, 3–8 -ican, (5 -ycan(n, 6 -ycane, pillycane); 5– pelican, 7 pelicane, -ecane, 7–9 pelecan. [(Like F. *pélican* (1210 in Hatz.-Darm.). Fr. *pelican*, Sp. *pelicano*, It. *pellicano*) ad. late L. *pelicān-us*, more correctly *pelecānus*, ad. Gr. πελεκᾶν, applied by Aristotle (in part at least) to the pelican (*οἱ πελεκᾶνες οἱ ἐν τοῖς ποταμοῖς γινόμενοι*); app. closely related to πελεκᾶς, -ᾶντα woodpecker, perh. f. πελεκᾶν to hew or shape with an ax, πέλεκυς ax, hatchet, from the appearance or action of the bill.

Πελεκᾶν was also used by the LXX to render the Heb. קָאַת *qāāth*, in two (or three) of the places in which it occurs (in Eng. versions 'pelican'); in the two others, Isa. xxxiv. 11, Zeph. ii. 14, different Greek words were used, and there the version of 1611 has 'cormorant', but the Revisers of 1885 restore 'pelican' as in Coverdale.]

I. The bird.

1. The name now appropriated to a genus, *Pelecanus*, of large gregarious fish-eating waterfowls, remarkable for an enormously distensible membranous pouch which depends from the lower mandible of the long hooked bill and is used for the storing of fish when caught. Two species, *P. onocrotalus*, the Common or White Pelican, and *P. crispus*, the Crested Pelican, are found in Southeastern Europe and adjacent regions, and are the original 'pelicans'; to these the North American species *P. trachyrhynchus* is very closely allied. Other species are found in the West Indies, Africa, India, the Malay Archipelago, and Australia.

In all the quotations down to 14th c., and many later, the identification is vague, the bird being itself unknown in England, and the word merely a reflex of *pelicanus* of the Vulgate in Ps. ci ii. 7, *pelicano solitudinis* 'the pelican of the wilderness', which was app. not the pelican of naturalists. In the four other places where the same Heb. word occurs, the Vulgate has *onocrotalus*, a L. name of the modern 'pelican'. Elsewhere (*Comm.* in *Sophon.*, op. ed. Villarsi VI. 709) St. Jerome makes two kinds of *onocrotalus*, one the water-bird, the other that of the wilderness ('onocrotalorum, duo genera, aliud aquatile, aliud solitudinis'). So Isidore (*Orig.* XII. vii. 32). These appear in the pseudo-Jerome *Brev. in Psalt.* (Villarsi VII. Appx. 271) as two kinds of *pelicanus* (here identified with *onocrotalus*); whence, ultimately, in Trevisa, quot. 1398 below.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) ci. 5 [cii. 6] Ic geworden eom pellicane gelic, se on westene wunað. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 142 Dauid, anon efter þet he heuede iefned ancre to pellican, he efnede hire to niht fuel. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ci. 7 Like am I maad to pellicane of annesse. 1382 Wyclif *ibid.*, Lic I am maad to a pellican of wildernesse. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxviii. (Bodl. MS.), So doþ þe pellican þat hat also porphirio. *Ibid.* XII. xxx, Þere beþ twei manere of Pellicans; one woneþ in watres and eteþ fische and þe oþer woneþ in lond & louеþ wildernesse. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 762/15 *Hic pelicanus*, a pelycan. 1535 Coverdale *Isa.* xxxiv. 11 But Pellicanes, Storkes, great Oules, and Rauens shall haue it in possession, & dwell there in. 1604 Drayton *Owle* 135 The Pellican in Desarts farre abroad, Her deare-lov'd issue safely doth unload. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 28 A Museum..and therein..a Pelecan's Skin and Bill. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 15/1 Diverse names ascribed to the Devil..as an Owl, a Kite, a Raven, a Pellicane, from his ravening, and unsatiable desire of Devouring, Isa. 34. 11, 15. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 74 Complaining Pelicanes themselves bemoan. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* vi. 139 We see a top-heavy pelican balancing his huge yellow bill over the edge of the stream, and fishing for his dinner. 1883 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 362/1 They often fly in large flocks, and the sudden swoop of a flock of pelicans at a shoal of fish is a striking and beautiful sight.

b. In reference to the fable that the pelican revives or feeds her young with her own blood.

This is given by Epiphanius and St. Augustine; it appears to be of Egyptian origin, and to have referred originally to another bird.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxix. (Tollem. MS.), The serpent hateþ kyndely þe pellican..and stynge þ and infecteþ þe briddes: þan sche smiteþ here selfe in þe breste, and sprynge þ blood up on hem, and rereþ hem fro deeþ to lyf. *a* 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 172 Þe pelicane his blod did blede þer-with his briddus for to fede. 1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 1100 My birneist beik I laif, with gude entent, Onto the gentyll, pieteous Pillycane, To helpe to peirs bir tender hart in twane. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 811–32. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. i. 126 That blood already (like the Pellican) Thou hast tapt out, and drunkenly carows'd. 1601 Chester *Love's Mart., Dial.* clxxx, The Pellican..reuiues her tender yong, And with her purest bloud-shed doth asswage Her yong ones thirst. 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* II. vii, What, would'st thou have me turn Pelican, and feed thee out of my own Vitals? 1848.

Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* I. Introd. 36 The Pelican, tearing open her breast to feed her young with her own blood, was an early symbol of our redemption through Christ.

† c. Hence *fig.*, applied to Christ as reviving the dead in spirit by His blood. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 107 b, Y⁹ moost piteous pellycane & heuenly phisycyon, our sauyour Iesu. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 25/1 Ungrateful soul! that .. didst not think at all, or thoughtst not right, On this thy Pelican's great love and death. 1814 Cary *Dante, Paradise* xxv. 113 [St. John] who lay Upon the bosom of our pelican.

2. A representation of the pelican in art or heraldry.

Pelican in her piety (in Heraldry), a pelican represented as vulning (*i. e.* wounding) her breast in order to feed her young with her blood.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5129 Rekanthes of rede gold railed of gemmes, With pellicans & pape-ioyes polischt & grauen. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 807 On hys helme on hygh a pelican he bare. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xvii. (1611) 162 He beareth Gules, a Pellican in her nest, with wings displaied, feeding of her young ones, Or, vulned proper. 1643-4 in G. A. Poole *Churches; their Structure*, etc. (1845) vi. 56 A glorious cover over the font, .. with a pelican on the top picking its breast. 1672 J. Davies *Anc. Rites Durham* 17 A goodly fine Lantern, or Letteron, of Brass .. with a great Pelican on the height of it, finely gilt .. her wings spread abroad, whereon did lye the Book. 1885 *Times* 30 Apr. 7/6 Delicately engraved representations of the Agnus Dei and the Pelican in her piety. 1897 J. Wells *Oxford & Coll.* 199 *note*, The Corpus tradition is that Keble .. was once known to have thrown bread at the Pelican.

II. Transferred applications.

3. An alembic having a tubulated head, from opposite sides of which two curved tubes pass out and re-enter at the body of the vessel; used in distilling liquors by fermentation.

1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* 102 Let it be put into a pellicane, that is a vessell with eares or handles on ether syde one. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. iii, The Retort brake, And what was sau'd, was put into the Pellicane. 1683 Salmon *Doron Med.* I. 307 Being permixt together in a Pellican let them remain in digestion. 1706 Phillips, *Pelican* or *Blind Alembick*.

4. An instrument having a strong curved beak, formerly used for extracting teeth.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 27/1 We cut them [extra teeth] of[f] with our cutting pellicane. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 398/1 A Single Beak Pellican with a screw .. is an instrument to draw out corrupt and faded teeth. 1846 Brittan tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 73 Amongst the multitude of instruments invented .. some are absolutely bad, and ought to be rejected; such are the 'pied de biche', and the 'pelican'.

b. 'A hook somewhat in the shape of a pelican's bill, so arranged that it can be easily slipped by taking a ring or shackle from the point of the hook' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

5. An ancient piece of artillery; also, the shot from it.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., Pellican, again, is the name of an ancient piece of ordnance, carrying a ball of six pounds. 1754 H. Walpole *Lett. II. Mann* 6 Oct., When your relation, General Guise, was marching up to Carthagena, and the pelicans whistled round him, he said, 'What would Chloe [the Duke of Newcastle's cook] give for some of these to make a pelican pie?' 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Pelican*, .. the old six-pounder culverin.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pelican brood, daughter, oil, pie*; *pelicanwise* adv.; **pelican-fish**, an eel-like fish (*Eurypharynx pelecanoides*), dredged from a great depth near the Canary Islands: so called from its enormously developed jaws and large gular pouch; **pelican-flower**, a West Indian evergreen climbing plant (*Aristolochia grandiflora*); **Poisonous Hogweed** (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **pelican ibis**, an Asiatic wood-ibis (*Tantalus leucocephalus*); **pelican lectern**, a lectern of the shape of a pelican; **pelican's foot**, a gastropod shell (*Aporrhais pes-pelecani*), so called from its digitate outer lip; **pelican's head**, a wooden battle-club with a rounded head and a projecting beak, used by the natives of New Caledonia.

1818 Keats *Endym.* I. 815 Nurtured like a *pelican brood. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. iv. 77 'Twas this flesh begot Those *Pelicane Daughters. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 312/2 The characters of the *Eurypharynx* (wide-throated *pelican fish) are so divided. 1881 *Field* 13 Aug. 262/1 Conspicuous next in order .. were numbers of *pelican ibises. 1898 J. T. Fowler *Durh. Cath.* 57 The modern .. *Pelican lectern. 1862 H. Aïdé *Carr of Carrlyon* III. 39 Their doubts feed themselves, *pelican-wise, from their own breast.

Pelicanry (pe·likănri). [f. prec. + -ry: cf. *heronry*.] A place where pelicans breed.

1864 Jerdon *Birds India* II. II. 860, I have visited one pelicanry in the Carnatic, where the Pelicans have (for ages, I was told) built their rude nests on rather low trees in the midst of a village.

Pelice, obs. form of Pelisse.

Pelicoid, variant of Pelecoid.

† **Pe·liom.** *Min. Obs.* [mod. (Ger. 1818) ad. Gr. *πελίωμα* livid spot, in reference to its greyish blue colour.] A synonym of Iolite.

1820 in Mohs *Char. Nat. Hist. Syst. Min.* 68.

Pelisse (pĕlī·s). Also 8 **pelliee**, 8-9 **-ise**, 9 **-isse**, **pelice**. [a. F. *pelisse*, formerly *pelice* = It. *pelliccia* 'any kind of furred garment' (Florio):—med.L. *pellicia* (Papias), for L. *pellicia* (or *-icea*) *tunica* or *vestis*, a coat or garment of skins or fur, f. *pell-is* skin.]

1. † a. A garment of fur. *Obs.* b. A long mantle or cloak lined with fur.

1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Mar* 10 Mar., One of her slaves immediately brought her a pellice of rich brocade lined with sables. 1789 Wesley *Will* in Coke & Moore *Life* III. iv. § 2 (1792) 515 My pellise I give to the Rev. Mr. Creighton. 1804 Ct. Rumford in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 181 We might naturally expect, that a pellisse would be warmest when worn with the hair outwards, as I have found it to be in fact. 1806 A. Duncan *Nelson* 104 A pelice of sable fur. 1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* ix. 182 Prototypes of more recent hussar pelisses with their fur lining.

2. A long mantle of silk, velvet, cloth, or other material, worn by women, reaching to the ankles, and having arm-holes or sleeves.

1755 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1862) 321, I don't know what you mean by a pompadour, unless it is what we call in this part of the world a pelisse; which in plain English is a long cloak made of satin or velvet, black or any colour; lined or trimmed with silk, satin, or fur, according to the fancy. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XIX. 115 The ladies were principally dressed in sarsnet pelisses. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* v, A tall bony woman—straight all the way down—in a coarse blue pelisse, with the waist an inch or two below her arm-pits. 1893 Georgina Hill *Hist. Eng. Dress* II. 216 The women of the last generation all wore pelisses. 1898 Lady Mary Loyd tr. *Uzanne's Fashion in Paris* ii. 39 [*c* 1800-4] Pelisses were coming into general use. They were worn long, almost reaching the ground, with wide sleeves turned back over the wrists, and round cape collars.

b. A garment worn out of doors by young children over their other clothes.

1852 [Remembered in use]. 1879 *Madame Bayard's Bouquet of Fashion* No. 32 Children's Dresses. No. 941. Infant's Pelisse. 1894 L. T. Meade *Iron Grip* II. xxxi. 159 She dressed the baby in his white hat and white pelisse.

c. Used for the ecclesiastical cassock.

1877 J. D. Chambers *Div. Worship* 26 The Pelisse or Cassock was the ordinary clerical gown or under garment.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pelisse-robe*; **pelisse-cloth**, a twilled woollen fabric, used for pelisses.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. x/2 Pelisse robes, both of satin and velvet, have been during the last week very much adopted.

‖ **Pelisson.** *Obs.* In 5 **pely-**, **pellycon.** [OF. *pelisson*, in 14th c. *pelicon* (ç) 'a furd petticoat or frocke' (Cotgr.), AF. *pellicoun*, in med.L. *pellicion-em*, It. *pelliccione* 'a great furred gown' (Florio), med.L. *pelliciōn-em*, deriv. of *pellicia* Pelisse.] A furred gown; = Pelisse 1.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxxvii. 43 b, His clothynge was oonly of a sacke, and a mantell of pellycon. *Ibid.* 50 His Frocke, his Pelycon and his Gospellis. [1876 Planché *Cycl. Costume* I. 391 King John orders a grey pelisson with nine bars of fur to be made for the queen.]

Pelite (pī·ləit). *Geol.* [f. Gr. *πηλ-ός* clay, earth, mud + -ite 1.] A rock composed of an argillaceous sediment.

1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* xiv. 299 The psammites and pelites .. are respectively represented by the various sandstones, arkose, etc., and by the tuffs.

Pelitic (pĭlĭ·tik), *a. Geol.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Of the nature of pelite; composed of fine sediment.

1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* xiv. 299 The clastic rocks .. he divides into the psephitic, the psammitic, and the pelitic.

Pelitory, obs. form of Pellitory.

Pell (pel), *sb. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4 **pel**, 5 **peall**, **pele**, **peele**, **peell**, **pelle**, 6 **pyll**, 6- **pell**. [ME. a. AF. *pell*, *peal*, OF. *pel* (13th c. in Littré), mod.F. *peau* (= Pr. *pel*, *pelh*, Cat. *pell*, Sp. *piel*, It. *pelle*):—L. *pell-em* skin, leather, parchment.]

† 1. A skin or hide; *esp.* a furred skin used as or forming the lining or trimming of a cloak; a cloak so lined or trimmed, a fur. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 6697 Y wol chargen al the bestis With pellis, and siglatouns honeste. *c* 1325 *Lai le Freine* 172 Therin she leyed the child, for cold, In the pel as it was bifold. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 246, ij doctorys with him arayd with pellys aftyr the old gyse. 1596 Bp. W. Barlow *Three Serm.* ii. 88 Our flesh swelleth, and like Sathyrions pelles or skinnes .. we are of vnquiet and restlesse minds.

† b. The skin with which the deciduous horns of deer are at first covered; the 'velvet'. *Obs.*

In quot. 1575 app. associated with Pill, Peel *sb.*3

1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 242 His heade when it commeth first out, hath a russet pyll vpon it, the whiche is called Veluet. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, To Fray*, .. when Deer rub .. their Heads against Trees to get the pells of their new Horns off.

2. A skin or roll of parchment, a parchment; *spec.* each of the two pells, of receipt (*pellis receptorum*) and disbursement (*pellis exituum*), kept at the Exchequer. b. In *pl.* The Office of the Exchequer in which these were kept. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 249/1 That it be entred in the pele of your receipt. *Ibid.* 272/2 Which may appere in the peele of the Resceyt of youre Eschequer of Record. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 7 As in the Peall of Michelmasse Terme .. playnely doth apiere. 1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1245/1 In which Easter tearme was William bishop of Yorke also made treasuror, as is prooued by the pell of *Exitus*. 1681 Nevile *Plato Rediv.* 197 No Sanctuary to fly to, but a peice of Parchment kept in the Pells. *c* 1802 Canning *Grand Consult.* Poet. Wks. (1823) 40 But our frugal doctor .. Gives his pills to the public, the Pells to his Son.

c. *Clerk of the Pells*, an officer formerly charged with the entry of receipts and disbursements on the parchment rolls in the Exchequer. So *Master of the Pells. Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

a 1603 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 244 Clark of the pell; fee—£17. 10. 0. 1657 Howell. *Londinop.* 370 Touching .. the Clerk of the Pell; his duty is, to enter every Tellers bill into a Roll call'd *Pellis Receptorum*. 1665 Pepys *Diary* 29 Sept., Mr. Warder, Master of the Pells. 1834 *Act* 4 & 5 *Will. IV*, c. 15 § 1 The Offices of Auditor, and of each of the Four Tellers of the Exchequer, and of the Clerk of the Pells .. are hereby abolished. 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LIX. 464 His party .. acknowledged his services by a retiring pension, which Mr. Pitt .. exchanged for the clerkship of the pells.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pell-office* (sense 2); † **pell-monger**, a dealer in skins and furs; † **pell-wool**, wool plucked from the skin of a dead sheep; = Pelt-*wool*.

1676 Needham *Pacquet Adv.* 31 May they leave off barking when he comes into the City; and not do as dogs do at a *Pell-monger. 1697 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 311 Mr. Lemar, a clerk in the *pell office in the exchequer. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 360/2 þat no man make noon inwynde withynne þe flese, .. ne þerynne to putte lokkys, *pellewolle, terre, .. ne noon oþer filthe. 1442 *Ibid.* V. 61/1 That ther be put in noon of thoo Worstedes, eny Lambe woll, nor Pell woll.

Pell, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Origin uncertain: cf. Peal *v.*1; also L. *pellĕre* to drive.]

1. *intr.* To hurry, rush.

c 1300 *Havelok* 809 Shal ich neuere lengere dwelle, To morwen shal ich forth pelle. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict., Pell.*, to dash, drive or strike violently; to walk with a heavy dashing step.

2. *trans.* To beat or knock violently, esp. *down*.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 117 How þe powere out of Persy pellid doune his knyȝtis. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 431 Beat and pell them downe with perches and poles. 1606 — *Sueton.* 156 The buffons and jesters about him made good sport, pelling him with olive and date-stones. ?*a* 1750 *Battle Sheriff-Muir* in Child *Ballads* (1857) VII. 260 For well I wat I saw them run, Both south and north, when they begun, To pell and mell, and kill and fell.

Pell, obs. form of Pall, Peel *sb.*1

Pellac, pellack: see Pellock 1 and 2.

† **Pellage.** *Obs.* [f. OF. *pel* Pell *sb.* + -age.] A duty or impost formerly levied on skins exported.

[1409-10 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 625/2 [Le] Subside & Custumes des Layns & Pealx lanutz, outre le Pondage, Tonage, Aunage, Pellage, & d'autres Marchaundises.] 1691 *Blount's Law Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pellage* .., the Custom or Duty paid for Skins, Pelts or Leather.

‖ **Pellagra** (pelē·gră, -æ·gră). *Path.* [It. and mod.L. (? *pellagre*), said to be f. *pell-is* + ? *-agra* in *chiragra*, *podagra* (gout in the hands, the feet); but perh. orig. It. *pelle agra* 'rough skin'.] An endemic disease (frequent among the peasantry of Southern Europe, esp. Lombardy, often attributed to eating diseased maize), in which the skin reddens, dries, and cracks, and the epidermis peels off in bran-like scales; the digestive organs and central nervous system are affected, and the disease often ends in insanity.

1811 Hooper *Dict. Med.* s.v., The disease called the pelagra does not appear to have been noticed by any of our nosologists. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 388/1 Pellagra is a disease chiefly affecting the skin, and particularly prevalent amongst the peasantry of the north of Italy. 1864 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med. & Surg.* 176 *m*, The endemic pellagra of Aragon .. is absolutely identical with the endemic pellagra of Asturias. 1865 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 363/1 Pellagra, at one time the name of a .. skin-disease .. is now employed to designate a group of phenomena, of which the most prominent and significant are mental. 1874 Bucknill & Tuke *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 364 The first descriptions of pellagra appear about the year 1770.

Hence **Pellagra·nic** *a.*, engendering pellagra; **Pella·grin**, a person affected with pellagra.

1865 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 363/1 Of 500 patients in the Milan Lunatic Asylum in 1827, one third were pellagrins. 1903 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 11 July 86 Alcoholism renders the organism more prone to suffer from pellagragenic poison.

Pella·grous, *a. Path.* [ad. It. *pellagroso*, F. *pellagreux*, *-euse*, f. Pellagra: see *-ous.*] Of the nature of or pertaining to pellagra; affected with pellagra. So (in latter sense only) **Pella·grose** *a.*

1864 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med. & Surg.* 176 *k*, Phthisis and scrofula do not appear to be at all prevalent among the pellagrose. *Ibid.* 176 *m*, The endemic pellagrous affections of Spain are absolutely identical with those of the Landes district [of France], and those of Italy with the sporadic pellagrous diseases of France. 1874 Bucknill & Tuke *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 364 Pellagrous Insanity. *Ibid.*, The total number of pellagrose in the Milanese provinces in 1856 was .. 16·3 per 1000 of the population. Of these, .. 9 per cent. were insane.

† **Pellamou·ntain.** *Obs.* Also 6 **puliall-**, 6-7 **pela-**, **-mountayne.** [app. a popular corruption of some med.L. herbalists' name, e.g. *Pulegium montanum*, or *Serpyllum montanum*: cf. also Pelleter 1. The OF. name was *poliol*, *poulieul*.] A name of Wild Thyme.

1575 Turbery. *Faulconrie* 223 Sage, Mints, Pelamountaine, Cloues, Cynamon, and such other sweete comfortable deuises. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xliv. 231 This herbe is now called .. in English wilde Tyme, Puliall mountayne, Pellamountayne, and running Time. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 19 Natures liberall hand decketh many of the sea cliffes with wilde Hissop, Sage, Pelamountayne .., and such like well-sauouring herbes. 1677 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreation* II. 248 Take

Germander, Pelamountain, Basil, Grummel-seed, and Broom-flowers, of each half an ounce.

Pellar, -er. *dial.* (Cornwall). [? f. PELL *v.* + -AR[3], -ER[1].] An exorcist ; a wizard, conjurer.

1865 R. HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* Ser. II. 81 She and her friends were satisfied that she had been ill wished. So she went to the 'Peller'...The spell was taken off, and the old woman grew strong. *Ibid.* 77 His wife then stated that the virtue was in her and not in him; that she was of the real 'Pellar' blood. 1893 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 389 She was going to the 'peller' to get a 'charm' said for him.

† Pellard. *Obs.* or *Hist.* [ad. med.L. *pellarda* (1388 in Du Cange), of uncertain origin: perh. a derivative of L. *pellis*, It. *pelle* skin.] A kind of cloak or tunic: see quots.

1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng.* Gloss., *Pellard*, a garment like a super-tunic. 1876 PLANCHÉ *Cycl. Costume* I. 391 *Pellard*, another name for the houpeland.

Pellatory, Pellatur: see PELLITORY, PELLETER.

Pelle, obs. f. PALL, PEAL. **Peller**, obs. f. PEALER, PILLAR; var. PELLAR. **Pellere**, var. PELURE[1] *Obs.*

Pellet (pe·lĕt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–5 pelet, (5 -ette), pelote, (5 -ot), pylote, 6 pellete, -ette, -ot, -otte, -it, -yt, -at, 6– pellet. [a. F. *pelote* (11th c.) = Pr., Sp. *pelota*, Pg. *pellota*, It. *pillotta* 'any round bundle or bal' (Florio), med.L. *pelōta, pilōta*, deriv. of It. *pila*, L. *pila* ball.]

1. Any globe, ball, or spherical body, usually one of small size; a ball of some plastic or soft substance, esp. of medicine or food, a bolus, a pill.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 306 Of pich sche tok him a pelote, The which he scholde into the throte Of Minotaure caste rihte. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 183 Grinde hem & tempere hem vp wiþ ius of iouis barba, & make þerof pelottis. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 39 Take þan þin fleysshe..make þer-of pelettys, as it were Applys. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xv. 48 God fourmed the world alle rounde, lyke as is a pelette. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Hallulla*, pellets to cram pullen. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 419 The little berries or pellets which are within the Pomgranate. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* (J.), I dressed with little pellets of lint. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 589 We are citizens of the universe, inhabitants of the little corner thereof, the dirty pellet where we are now stationed. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* II. xxxix, As when an electric pellet of light Comes forcibly out at a touch. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. iii. 260 The most primitive of Scottish coinage is the simple gold pellet. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 161 The poultry .. are made to swallow pellets .. composed of two parts of barley flour, and one of maize.

2. *spec.* A ball, usually of stone, used as a missile during the 14th and 15th centuries, and shot from mangonels, mortars, etc.; a cannon-ball; in later use, a bullet; now applied to small shot.

[1339 Peletæ de plumbo: *c* 1370 Pelottes de fer: see GUN *sb.* I.] 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. V. 61 As pale as a pelet in a palesye he seemede. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 553 Thrugh out euery Regioun Went this foule trumpes soun As swifte as pelet out of gonne. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3037 Thane boldly þay huske, and bendes engynes, Payses in pylotes and proues theire castes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 391/1 Pelot, rownde stone of erthe, or other mater (*H.*, *P.* pelet), *pileus, vel pilolus, rudus*. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xx. 135 Dyuers other small gonnes castyng pyllettes of leed and comon stones. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 274 Pyllettes of lede & dyce of yron. 1497 *Ibid.* 95 Pellettes of leed for Serpentynes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 180 A great and verye rounde pearle,..as bygge as a smaule pellet of a stone bowe, and of the weight of xxvi. carattes. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 78 An yern, like a pair of tongs; in form of a Mould to cast Pellets in. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 329 To cure a wound made with harquebush-shot...First seek with an instrument whether the pellet remain within or not. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Siege* Wks. (1673) 68 These Cannon Pellets will bruise me shrewdly. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) V. 137 For these Guns are such pestilent Things, To put a Pellet in one's Brow. 1841 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* vii. 251 There are many parts about the body of a bird, wherein a pellet of No. 7 will affect its vitality equal to a pellet of No. 2. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gr. Ferne F.* 252 The pellets hissing past his ears. *fig.* 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 637 With a pellit of peuisshenes they had suche a stroke, That all the dayes of ther lyfe shall styck by ther rybbis. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* 34 It will stand long enough against the battery of their paper pellets. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Poet* Poems (1790) 185 Around the frequent pellets whistle From Satire, Ode, and pert Epistle. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* I. 7 The heavy rain-pellets..rattle with fury against the carriage.

b. A toy bullet of clay, wood, paper, etc., used in sport or play, esp. as the charge of a pop-gun.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 23 To blowe them oute of a trunke as we doe pellets of claye. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 26 And my Devonshire blade, honest Dick Pike, Spard not his Sugar pellets among my Spanyards. 1657 W. MORICE *Cœna quasi* Κοινή xxix. 287 Childrens gunns, to shoot the pellets which they put into them. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. vi. 56 Our rifle-balls reverberated from their hides like cork pellets from a pop-gun target.

3. *Her.* A roundel sable: = GUNSTONE 2.

[1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 150 b, He beareth Or, iii Ogresses in Fesses. These are Pellettes of gunnes, and are neuer other colour, then Sable.] 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 81 b, Th' Ogresse is the same that we call a Pellet of a gonne. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northampton.* II. (1662) 299 This Sir John bare, for his paternal Coat, Argent on a Bend Gules, three Swans proper, between as many Pellets. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1777) Dict., *Pellets*, the name given to the Black Roundlets, by English Heralds alone. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* XV. § 15 (ed. 3) 203 Lord Latymer charges a pellet upon his silver saltire.

4. A circular boss or raised part, rounded or flat, in coins or decorative work.

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts* etc., *Pellet*, a Gothic architectural ornament, consisting of plain, flat, circular pieces or pellets, arranged along a fascia or band, at equal distances. 1864 J. EVANS *Coins Anc. Britons* iii. 45 When a central pellet is surrounded by a circle of smaller pellets or ovals, I have called it a 'rosette' or 'star of pellets'. 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* XV. 168 The shallow bowl..marked at the back with the crossed circle, having a pellet in one of the quarters.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pellet ornamentation* (see 4), *system*; *pellet-like* adj.; **pellet bow**: see quot. 1852; **pellet moulding** *Arch.*, a moulding consisting of a flat band on which are circular flat disks (Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss. 1876); **pellet powder**, gunpowder compressed in moulds into pellets of defined quantity and form.

1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 244 Killing fourteen pheasants with a *pellet bow or air gun. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley Indus* I. 7 The pellet-bow..is made of a slip of bamboo, bent in the shape of our ancient weapon;..it has two strings stretched parallel to each other from horn to horn. About the centre a bit of canvas or coarse cloth, an inch or an inch and a half in length, is sewn tightly to the two cords, and against it the pellet, a lump of hard clay, about the size of a 'taw', is firmly held by the thumb and forefinger, which draw the bow. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. x. 65 All the way home we were battered by this *pellet-like rain. 1838 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 2), **Pellet Moulding*, an ornament in Norman architecture. 1870 *Engineer* 16 Sept. 184/1 *Pellet powder was recommended for adoption with heavy guns by the Gunpowder Committee of 1866.

† Pellet, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 5 pilet, pylet, pellet, 6 pellot. [a. OF. *pelete, -ette, pellete, -ette*, dim. of *pel* :—L. *pell-em* skin.]

1. A pellicle, a thin or fine skin or membrane.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 590 And other while an hen wul ha the pippe, A whit pilet that wul the tonge enrounde. *Ibid.* VI. 144 Oon of hem chese, Or that pellet that closith euery half The chike and pyiouncrawe, hool either half.

2. The pelt or skin of a sheep or other animal.

[1298 *Bolton Priory Compotus* lf. 21 De lana domus..De lokettis et pelettis.] *c* 1440 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 358 (MS. Lansd.) Of sheepe al-so comyth pilet [*MSS. Harl. & Lamb.* pelt, CAXTON pellet] & eke fell,..Caried ovir see where men may it sell. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 398/2 Pylet, skyn, *pellis* (*P. cutis*). *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* IX. (*Wolf & Fox*) xviii, Thair sall na pedder..pyke your pellet fra me; I sall of it mak mittenis to my lufis. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 12 Plucking the pellotis or euer the scheip be slane.

Pe·llet, *v.* [f. PELLET *sb.*[1]; cf. F. *peloter.*] *trans.* †a. To form or shape into pellets; to send as a pellet (*obs.*). b. To hit with (paper) pellets, small shot, etc.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 18 Laundring the silken figures in the brine That seasoned woe had pelleted in teares. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 165 Till by degrees the memory of my wombe,..By the discandering of this pelleted storme, Lye grauelesse. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 7 A newspaper correspondent, who, treating him-self to a battue in the Emperor's preserves, delivered an erratic charge and pelleted a beater's finger. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* XXXVI, The English kick at the insolence, when they are not in the mood for pelleting themselves.

Pe·lleted, *ppl. a.* [f. PELLET *v.* or *sb.*[1] + -ED.] Marked or charged with (heraldic) pellets.

1623 MIDDLETON *Triumph Integr.* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 389 This Chariot drawn by two..pelleted lions. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1787) Dict., *Pelleted, Pellited*, term used to denote any Charge or Bearing marked with Pellets.

† Pelleter[1], **peletre.** *Herb. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **pelestre**, 5 **peletre, -thre, -tur, pelletre, -etur, -atur, -eter**, 5–6 **peletyr.** [ME. *peletre, -ethre*, a. AF. *peletre, -estre*, f. (by dissimilation of *r..r*) OF. **peretre, piretre* (Cotgr.) = Sp. *pelitre* (:—**peritre*):—L. *pyr-, pirethrum* :—Gr. *πύρεθρον* feverfew; cf. *πυρετός* fever. See also PYRETHRE. The history of sense 2 is obscure.]

1. = PELLITORY 1, the Pyrethrum of the ancients. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 34 *Piretrum*, pelestre idem. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 262 Seed of rosis & peletre & zinzibere. *a* 1450 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 184 Longwourt or pelethre of Spanye (*Eleborus*). *Ibid.* 214 Pelethre; *peretrum domyticum*. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 145 *Piretrum*, herba..satis communis, radix eius multum est acuta in sapore qua utimur. gall. et a°. pelestre. 1530 PALSGR. 253/1 Peletyr an herbe.

2. Wild Thyme (*Thymus Serpyllum*), or Garden Thyme (*T. vulgaris*). Cf. PELLAMOUNTAIN.

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 39 *Serpillum* et *herpillum* idem sunt, s. pelestre, tamen herpillum quandoque sumitur pro poligonia. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 116 Daysye and Ditoyne, Ysope and Aueroyne, Peletre [*v. rr.* pelletre, -tur] and Plauntoyne. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1024 Of tyme is wex and hony maad swettest; Of tymbra, peletur and origon. 14.. *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 441 Take..myntes, and peletur, and costmaryn, and sauge. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 273/2 Pelleter..*serpillum*, herba est.

† Pelleter[2]. *Obs.* In 6 **pellytour.** [ad. OF. *peletier* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *pelletier* (16th c. in Littré), f. OF. *pel*, L. *pell-em* skin, fur.] A fellmonger.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 12 Thin skynnes sent to the furryers and pellytours of Fraunce.

Pelletierine (peletiə·rin). *Chem.* [f. name of the French chemist Bertrand Pelletier (1761–97) + -INE[5].] A colourless alkaloid ($C_8H_{11}NO$) obtained from the bark of the pomegranate.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1498 *Pelletierine*, the alkaloid of the pomegranate. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1021 In toxic doses the action of pelletierine resembles that of curare.

Pe·llety, *a. Her.* [f. PELLET *sb.*[1] 3 + -Y for F. *-é* = *-ed.*] Charged with pellets; pelleted.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 110 b, An head de cheual rassed de Argent, pellitie, betwene two winges Sable, brydelled golde, set on a wrethe Argent and Vert, manteled Gules, doubled Argent. 1869 W. S. ELLIS *Antiq. Her.* viii. 163 *note*, Their robes decorated with paly and pellety patterns.

Pellian (pe·liăn), *a. Math.* [f. the name of John Pell, an English mathematician (1610–85): see -IAN.] Applied to a particular kind of indeterminate equation: see quot.

1875 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* IX. 477 The Pellian equation is $y^2 = a.x^2 + 1$, *a* being a given integer number, which is not a square (or rather, if it be, the only solution is $y = 1, x = 0$), and *x*, *y* being numbers to be determined: what is required is the least values of *x*, *y*, since these, being known, all other values can be found.

Pellibranchiate (pelibræ·ŋkiĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Pellibranchiāta* neut. pl., f. L. *pell-is* skin + *branchiæ* gills: see -ATE[2].] Belonging to the *Pellibranchiata*, or nudibranchiate gastropods (of J. E. Gray), which have no distinct gills but breathe by means of the skin. b. as *sb.* A mollusc of this group.

Pellican(e, Pellice, obs. ff. PELICAN, PELISSE.

Pelliceous (peli·siəs, -i·ʃiəs), *a. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *pellice-us, -i-us* made of skin + -EOUS.] Of the nature of a thin skin, membrane, or pellicle.

1731 GALE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 160 Made of a Plant that had many pelliceous Tunicles.

Pellicle (pe·lik'l). Also 6 -yele, pel(l)ikel. [ad. L. *pellicula* small or thin skin, dim. of *pell-is* skin.] A small or thin skin; a fine sheet or layer of some substance, either covering a surface or (less usually) enclosing a cavity; a membrane, cuticle, film. Chiefly in scientific use, and applied to natural formations, as a thin membrane in an animal or plant body, a fine scum on a liquid, etc.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* F ij b, It hath collygaunce with the bely by his outwarde pellycle. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* X. 10 b, Ioynynge to the pellicles of the kydnes. 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* viii. (1888) 61 The Lunges is deuided into fiue Lobbes or Pellikels of fiue portions. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 466. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 276 The newly ingendred juyces, in their own pellicles or membranes. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 136 We need only Evaporate the humidity..till there appear a little Pellicle on the Water. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 17 A pellicle of iron may be taken from a surface of a 100 square inches by the Chisel. *Ibid.* II. 112 Having observed how thin the pellicle of oil poured out upon water will become, without losing its effect in depriving the wind of its influence. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xiii. 324 A thin pellicle of india-rubber..surrounding a pea keeps it hard in boiling water. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* iv. 78 The blood in each capillary of the lung is separated from the air by only a delicate pellicle.

Pellicule (pe·likiūl). *rare.* [ad. L. *pellicula*; cf. F. *pellicule* (1505 in Hatz.-Darm.).] = prec.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 32 Boonis, pelliculis, gristlis, ligamentis & skyn. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* F ij b, His webbe withinforth is conteyned with the sayd pellicule. 1684 T. GODDARD *Plato's Demon* 93 Over which a Pellicule, or kind of Skin, in most places was spread. 1741 HANKEWITZ in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 829 The Water, being evaporated to a Pellicule, deposits saline Crystals. 1903 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 14 Mar. 617 A bacillus slightly motile producing a pellicule in bouillon.

Pellicular (peli·kiŭlăr), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *pelliculāris*, f. *pellicula* PELLICLE: see -AR[1].] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pellicle; having or characterized by a pellicle; membranous, filmy.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1859 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 42 Found to have no effect against the pellicular inflammation of the gums. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 366 Substitution of Gelatine for Collodion as the agent for presenting the sensitive Bromide of Silver in a pellicular form. 1893 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XL. 745 Having developed and washed his pellicular negatives.

† Pellipar, -per. *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *pelliparius, -perius*, f. L. *pellis* skin + *parāre* to prepare.] A dresser of skins or hides; a skinner.

[1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 91 Cuidam pellipario pro j pilche de beuere.] *a* 1410 *York Myst.* Introd. 24 *note*, The Pellipers and other craftsmen of this city. [1754 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* II. App. iii. 687/2 Richard Knight Fishmonger, John Pasnur Pellipar.]

Pellise, Pellit, obs. forms of PELISSE, PELLET.

Pelliteri, obs. form of PELTRY *sb.*[1]

Pellitory (pe·litəri). Forms: 6 peli-, pely-, pellatory, pellytorie, -ye, pille-, pillitorie, -tore, 6–7 pellitorie, 7 -tarie, 6– pellitory. [Found first in 16th c.: partly (in sense 1) an alteration of the earlier *peletre, peletyr*, PELLETER[1], with changed suffix; partly (in sense 2) an alteration of **peretarie, paretarie*, PARIETARY, L. *parietāria*, It. *paretaria*, F. *pariétaire, paretaire* (f. L. *parietem* wall), by dissimilation of *r..r* to *l..r*.

It is not clear whether these two changes of the earlier words were independent of each other, or whether one influenced the other; but the result was that by 1550 or thereabouts both words had become *pellitory*.]

1. A composite plant, *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*, the *Pyrethrum* of the ancients, and *peletre*, PELLETER of Middle English, called distinctively *Pellitory of Spain*, a native of Barbary, the root of

which has a very pungent flavour, and is used in medicine as a local irritant and salivant and as a remedy for toothache. Also applied to the root (*radix pyrethri*) as thus used.

Called by Lyte *Bastard Pellitory*: see also b.

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* iv. ii. (1541) 84 b, Them that be vexed with toothe ache..Take Pelytory of Spayn one ducat [etc.]. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 105/22 Pellitorie, *pyretrum*. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* iii. xix. 342, I thinke we may wel cal it bastard Pelitory or Bertram. 1592 Lyly *Midas* iii. ii, O! what will rid me of this paine? Some Pellitory fetcht from Spaine. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* ii. ccl. 619 Pellitorie of Spaine is called in Greeke *πύρεθρον*..in Spanish *Pelitre*..in high and lowe Dutch *Bertram*. 1611 Cotgr., *Piretre*, Hearbe Bartram, bastard Pellitorie, right Pellitorie of Spaine. 1705 Tate tr. *Cowley's Bks. Plants* iv, The Pellitory healing Fire contains, That from a raging Tooth the Humour drains. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 439 The root of pellitory of Spain..should be held in the mouth often. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 535 Pellitory is a native of the north of Africa, whence it has been introduced into the south of Europe.

† b. Applied, usually with qualifying words, to other plants in some way resembling this: *esp.* (*a*) Masterwort, *Peucedanum* (*Imperatoria*) *Ostruthium*, an umbelliferous plant with a pungent root (also *Great* or *False Pellitory of Spain*); (*b*) Sneezewort, *Achillea Ptarmica* (also *Wild* or *Bastard Pellitory*). *Obs.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* ii. xix. 299 Of great Pellitorie of Spayne, Imperatoria, or Masterwort. *Ibid.* iii. xx. 342 Of wilde Pelitory..the whole herbe is sharpe and biting, almost in tast like Pellitory of Spayne, and for yᵗ cause men cal it also wild Pellitory. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* ii. clxxviii. 484 *Ptarmica*. Sneesewoort...The whole plant is sharpe, biting the toong and mouth like Pellitorie of Spaine, for which cause some haue called it wilde Pellitorie. *Ibid.* cccl xxii. 848 Imperatoria. Masterwoorts, or False Pellitory of Spaine. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 1658) 103 If there be put vnto it wilde Pellitory, it will also distract and dissipate them [serpents] agam. 1738 Deering *Cat. Stirp.* 179 *Ptarmica* ..Sneezewort. Bastard-pellitory. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 312 Pellitory of Spain, False, *Chrysanthemum*.

2. A low bushy plant (*Parietaria officinalis*, N.O. *Urticaceæ*) with small ovate leaves and greenish flowers, growing upon or at the foot of walls. Commonly distinguished as *Pellitory of the wall*. Also extended to the whole genus *Parietaria*. (See also Parietary *sb.*)

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 41 Helxine or pardition is called in englishe Parietorie or Pelletorie of the wal..in frenche Du parietaire. 1562 — *Herbal* ii. 13 Parietorie or Pilletorie of yᵒ wall. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, De l'Apparitoire*,..an herbe called Parietory, commonly Pellitorie. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* iii. iv, A good old woman.. did cure me With sodden ale, and pellitorie o' the wall. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 57 A Pint of juice of Pellitory of the Wall bruised in a Marble Mortar. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 210 Where the mouldering walls are seen Hung with pellitory green. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Pellitory, American, *Parietaria pennsylvanica*...New Zealand, *Parietaria debilis*.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1713 Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 187 These Leaves are green, and in their Segments resemble the *Pyrethrum Canariense* or Pellitory Dasie. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Pellitory-tree, *Zanthoxylum*. 1797 Downing *Disorders Horned Cattle* 57 Give the beast a quart of pellitory tea two or three times a day. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. v. ii, As if they had been chewing pellitory root.

Pell-mell (pe·lˌmie·l, *with shifting stress*), *adv.* (*a.*, *sb.*, *v.*) Also 6 **peale meale, peale-meale,** 6–7 **pel mel, pel mel, pel-mel,** 6–8 **pelmell, pesle mesle, pesle-mesle,** (8 **pezle mezle**), 6–9 **pell mell** (7 **pel-mell, pell-mel, pelmel,** 7–8 **pall-mall**), 7–9 **pellmell,** 8–9 **pêle mêle,** 9 **pêle-mêle.** [a. F. *pêle-mêle*, in OF. *pesle mesle* (12th c.), *pelle-melle* (14th c.), for which also *mesle-pesle, melle-pelle, mesle-mesle, brelle-mesle* (12th c.). The element *mesle, mêle* was app. the stem of the vb. *mesler, mêler* to mix, mingle; the origin of *pêle* is uncertain; Diez queried *pelle, pêle* shovel, or *paele* pan, as if mixed together with a shovel, or in a pan; but the various forms in OF. suggest merely riming combinations formed on *mesle, mêle*, as in *tire-lire*, Eng. *namby-pamby*, etc.]

1. With disorderly or confused mingling; in a confused medley; together in disorder, without any order; in mingled confusion, promiscuously.

1596 Z. I. tr. *Lavardin's Hist. Scanderbeg* 162 The men lay wallowing all along vnder their tentes, pell mell amongst their horses. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* viii. (1642) 540 Nor were men and women intermingled pell mell in their Synagogues. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 283 Then the Guns went off Pell Mell on all hands. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1768) II. 448 Assuming the shape of a wedge ..for they [wild geese] cut the air the readier in that form than if they flew pelmell. 1814 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 242 We should now have been all living, men, women, and children, pell-mell together. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* ii. (1858) 233 Shoulder-blades of mutton, flung pellmell into a chest. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. xxxviii. V. 34 After whom, with an interval of two furlongs, the remaining host followed pell-mell. 1867 Lady Herbert *Cradle L.* x. 267 The dead and the dying were huddled pell-mell together.

b. Said of pursuers and pursued.

1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 129 He entred amongst them that fled into their Camp pelmell, or hand over head. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 91 Fearing lest the enemie in that hurly burly should pell mell enter in with the rest. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1181/4 [They] were so closely followed, that our Soldiers entred with them pell-mell into the City. 1713 *Ibid.* No. 5106/2 The Turks and Tartars entred Pellmell among the Swedes. 1859 Green *Oxf. Stud.* i. (O. H. S.) 14 [They] rushed pell-mell with the fugitives into the city.

c. Of combatants: Without keeping ranks; hence, at close quarters, hand to hand, man to man; in a mêlée.

1579 Digges *Stratiot.* 105 If at anye time they should come to the sword, or ioyne peale meale with their Enimies. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 251 *Pel mell*, a French word, and signifieth the mingling of men together, buckling by the bosome one with another. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. iii. 506 To come pell-mell to handi-Blows. 1733 Fielding *Don Quixote in Eng.* III. xi, There they are at it pell-mell; who will be knocked on the head I know not. 1767 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxvi, To attack the point of the advanced counterscarp, and *pêle mêle* with the Dutch to take the counterguard of St. Roch sword in hand.

† 2. Without discrimination, indiscriminately; in the mass. *Obs.*

1586 Holinshed *Chron.* (1808) IV. 912 To be an actor in a tragedie of bloudshed and slaughter universallie, pesle mesle to be perpetrated. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxxiv. liv. 883 These plaies and games haue been beheld and looked upon pell mell, without any such precise difference. 1606 Bp. W. Barlow *Serm.* 21 Sept. Div, Bishops were not made *χύδην* pell-mell, at all aduentures. 1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi Κοινή* v. 50 Their way of excluding men pell-mell, and in the lump. *a* 1659 Bp. Brownrig *Serm.* (1674) I. x. 133 God sometimes punishes a Nation pell mell.

3. In disorder and hurry; with vehement onset; with a rush; in headlong haste; headlong, recklessly: often referring to the action of a single person.

1594 Kyd *Cornelia* v. 266 The murdring Enemie Peslemesle pursued them like a storme of hayle. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 97 One Master Heath..set vpon it and answered it in Print pell mell. 1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 194 Two Books which were so fitted to the Countrey-mans capacity, that he fell on Pell-Mell. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) III. 109 Finding his brother falling thus pell-mell into affairs of trade. *Ibid.* 372 Their university learning fell in pesle mesle with their prescriptions. 1784 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 3 Nov., I have not had an unpleasant thought that I have not driven away pellmell. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 223, I went to work pell-mell, blotted several sheets of paper with choice floating thoughts. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xii. (1856) 90 We were an absurd party of zealots, rushing pell-mell upon the floes with vastly more energy than discretion. 1878 *Masque Poets* 97 'Repent yourself', the Nephew sneers, And at it goes pell mell.

B. *adj.* (pe·lˌmel) Disorderly and violent, tumultuous; confused, promiscuous, indiscriminate.

1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 17 Syne Phifers, Drummes, and Trumpets cleir do craue The pelmell chok with larum loude alwhair. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, v. i. 82 Moody Beggars, starving for a time Of pell-mell hauocke, and confusion. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* Pref., The thundring and pell-mell Granadoes of impertinent contradiction. 1817 J. Scott *Paris Revisited* (ed. 4) 157 The pell-mell rout of the French has been described in a variety of publications. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 935 This is a pell-mell classification.

C. *sb.* Promiscuous or indiscriminate mingling; confusion, disorder; a confused mixture or crowd, a medley; a hand-to-hand fight, a mêlée.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* III. i. 36 The dagger is a weapon of great aduantage in Pell mell. 1600 E. Blount *Ganzoni's Hosp. Inc. Fooles* a j b, Lord, what a pell-mell of conceit and inuention you shall discouer. 1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi Κοινή* v. 50 The old impure way of Pell-mell tends to many evils. 1831 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 307 Thunderbolts pursue the pell-mell of the panic. 1849 Clough *Dipsychus* II. iv. 68 High deeds Haunt not the fringy edges of the fight But the pell-mell of men. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* Prol., The Church in the pell-mell of Stephen's time Hath climb'd the throne and almost clutch'd the crown.

D. *vb. trans.* To mingle confusedly or indiscriminately; to mix up in disorder. *rare.* Hence **Pell-melling** *vbl. sb.*

1606 Birnie *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 31 They pel-mell the dead with the living all in one kirk. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Fam. Epist.* Wks. (1711) 147 The game ended, kings, queens, bishops, knights, pawns, pell-melled are confusedly thrown into the box. 1792 Brackenridge *Mod. Chivalry* (1846) 23 In times of chivalry though there was a great deal of pell-melling, yet no such disorderly work.

Pell mell, obs. form of Pall-mall.

Pe·llock[1]**,-ack,-och** (pe·lək, -ɒχ). *Sc.* Forms: 4 **pelok,** 6 **pellok,** (6 **-at**), 7 **pealok,** 7–9 **pellack,** 8 **-uck, pallach,** (9 **palach**), 9 **pelloch, -ock.** [In 14th c. *pelok*, latinized *peloca*. Origin obscure: the Gael. *peilcag* appears to be from Lowland Sc.] The porpoise (*Phocæna communis*). But in quots. 1331, 1541, app. some other species.

1331 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* I. 397 Et eidem, per vnam petram de porpoys et tres pelokis, xvs. [*Ibid.* 363 Per vnam pelocam, missam camerario, vs.] 1511 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 337 Item, to Robert Buttone katour for ane selcht and ane pellok and salt to thaim. 1541 Bellenden *Descr. Alb.* ix. in *Cron. Scot.* B vj b, This firth [of Forth] is rycht plentuus of coclis, osteris, mauschellis, selch, pellok, merswyne & quhalis. 1645 *Shetland Witch Trial* in Hibbert *Descr. Shetl. Isl.* (1822) 599 Being transformed in the lyknes of an pellack quhadi. 1710 Sibbald *Hist. Fife* 53 A Palach, a great Destroyer of Salmond. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* IV. 22 A species of sea animals .. called buckers, pellocks, or porpoises. 1818 Scott *F. M. Perth* iii, Gambolling like a pellack amongst the waves. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 219 Like a school of pellocks in the Firth.

fig. 1755 Forbes *Jrnl. to Portsmouth* in *Aja.x* etc. 28 The second chiel was a thick, setterel, swown pallach.

† **Pe·llock**[2]. *Sc. Obs.* [app. f. Pellet *sb.*[1], with exchange of dimin. suffix: see -ock.] A ball thrown as a missile from a cross-bow, hackbut, cannon, etc.; a bullet; = Pellet *sb.*[1] 2.

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 463 Thai bend bowis of bras braithly within; Pellokis paisand to pase, Gapand gunnys of brase. 1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 320 Giffin to a man to tak mesour of muldis of diuers gunnys, to send in Frans to mak pellokis of irne, xvj *d.* 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. xii. 112 Wyth leyd pellokis from engynis or staf slyng..thair fa men doun to ding. 1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 371/2 Euery landit man within þe samin Sall haue ane haghute of founde ..with þare calmis bullettis and pellokis of leid..or Irne.

b. *Comb.* † **Pellock-bow** *Obs.*, an arbalest.

1538 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *293 Ane irne of ane Pellok-bow.

Pellot, -otte, obs. forms of Pellet.

Pellour, obs. f. Peeler[1]; var. Pelure *Obs.*

Pellow, obs. variant of Pilau.

† **Pellu·ce.** *Obs. rare.* [app. a. obs. F. *pelusse* (Cotgr.), collateral form of *peluche* shag, plush, cf. Sp. *pelusa* down, It. *peluzzo* fine hair, soft down: see Plush.] Plush.

1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 98 The rich Tartars somtimes fur their gowns with pellnce or silke shag [tr. L. *de stupa setæ*, Rubruquis, 1253], which is exceeding soft, light, & warme.

Pellucent (pĕlū·sĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pellūcēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *pel-, perlūcēre*, f. *per* through + *lūcēre* to shine: cf. *lucent.*] = next.

1886 Bigg *Bampton Lect.* 191 As the pellucent alabaster vase shows the fire within.

Pellucid (pĕlū·sid), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *pellūcid-us*, f. *pel-, perlūcēre* to shine through: cf. *lūcidus*, f. *lūcēre* to shine. Frequent in scientific and literary use, but not colloquial.]

1. Having the property of transmitting, or allowing the passage of, light; translucent, transparent; clear. *Pellucid zone*: see Zone.

1619 Bainbridge *Descr. Late Comet* 10 That the Comets taile is nothing else but an irradiation of the sunne through the pellucide head of the Comet. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. *Psychathanasia* I. ii. 5 A lamp armed with pellucid horn. 1657 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins.* I. iii. 6 A Bee hath four drye pellucid skinny wings. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxiii. (1695) 161 Thus Sand, or pounded Glass, which is opaque, and white to the naked Eye, is pellucid in a Microscope. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. i. iii. 10 [It] is diaphanous or pellucid, transmitting (like Glass) all Forms and Shapes. 1810 Wordsw. *Scenery of Lakes* I. (1823) 27 The water is perfectly pellucid, through which.. are seen, to a great depth, their beds of rock or of blue gravel. 1840 G. V. Ellis *Anat.* 37 The inner wall, or septum, between the ventricles, is thin, almost pellucid. 1863 Tyndall *Heat* iv. § 127 (1870) 109, I will..send the rays.. through this slab of pellucid ice.

2. *fig.* † a. Easy to 'see through' or detect; 'transparent'. *Obs.* b. Showing the sense clearly, clear in style or expression. c. Perceiving clearly, mentally clear.

1644 R. Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls.* II. 150 Their craft was pellucid. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charact.* 23 The higher he thinks to soare..the more he unvailes his own imbecility, and renders himself pellucid. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Confess. of Drunkard*, To muddle their faculties, perhaps never very pellucid. 1861 J. Pycroft *Ways & Words* 237 Writers of the school of Addison were smooth, measured, and pellucid.

† B. *sb.* A pellucid body or substance. *rare.*

1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* II. vii. 73 Some are diaphanous, others opake..but in pellucids, as Helmont saith, that *cœstrum vitæ* reverberates it self.

Pellucidity (pelusi·dĭti). [ad. L. *pellūciditās*, f. *pellūcidus*: see prec. and -ity.] The quality or condition of being pellucid; transparency or translucency; clearness. Also *fig.*

1642 H. More *Song Soul* I. III. lxv, Nor did 't take in through pellucidity The penetrating light. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 35 Our Thames..preserves her purity and pellucidity. 1868 Milman *St. Paul's* xviii. 463 With an incomparable ease and pellucidity of language.

Pellu·cidly, *adv.* [f. Pellucid + -ly[2].] In a pellucid manner.

1824 Wiffen *Tasso* xv. lix, The waves that played Round her, each limb beneath pellucidly arrayed. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* IX. 76 Blake is uniformly pure, sweet, pellucidly perfect in form.

Pellu·cidness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] Pellucid quality, pellucidity.

1684 Boyle *Porousn. Bod.* vi. 96 The Pellucidness which the Stone acquires in Water. 1771 Pennant *Tour Scot.* (1790) 97 Its pellucidness is like that of brown crystal. 1816 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 89 Distances are lessened by the pellucidness of the medium through which they are seen.

Pellu·cido-, used as combining adverbial form of L. *pellūcidus* Pellucid, as in **Pellucido-punctate** *a.*, marked with pellucid dots.

1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 719 The leaves are alternate, ..the younger ones pellucido-punctate.

Pelluck, Pellure, obs. ff. Pellock[1], Pelure.

Pellycan, -cane, obs. forms of Pelican.

† **Pe·lly me·lly,** *adv. phr. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **pelley melley.** [ad. OF. *pêle-mêle*, with final *e* pronounced, or with Eng. advb. suffix -ly[2]. Found a century earlier than the simple Pell-mell.] = Pell-mell *adv.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 391 Thei..smyten thourgh the peple of kynge Bohors all pelly melly. *Ibid.* 397 That oo peple smyte thourgh the tother all pelley melley full desiroune eche other to a-paire. 1601 Bp. W. Barlow *Defence* 66 We.. grant this prerogatiue..not to euerie man pelly melly.

Pellyson, variant of PELISSON *Obs.*

Pellyt, Pellytorie, obs. ff. PELLET, PELLITORY.

Pe·lmatogram. *rare*—°. [f. Gr. πελματο- sole of the foot + -GRAM.] A foot-print.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pelmatozoan (pe:lmătozō·ăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Pelmatozōa*, neut. pl. (f. Gr. πελματο- (see prec.) + ζῷον animal) + -AN.]

a. *adj.* Belonging to the division *Pelmatozoa* of Echinoderms, characterized by a stalk by which they are fixed, and comprising the Crinoids and the extinct *Blastoidea* and *Cystoidea*. **b.** *sb.* An echinoderm of this division. So **Pe:lmatozo·ic** *a.*, belonging to or characteristic of the *Pelmatozoa*.

1891 *Athenæum* 24 Jan. 125/2 Gross errors, such as putting ..the pelmatozoic crinoids among the 'Stellerida'. 1900 *Lankester's Treat. Zool.* III. 19 Assumed..to be homologous with the original three radii of the primitive Pelmatozoan. *Ibid.*, The Holothurians..are primitive as regards Pelmatozoic structure.

Pelmel, obs. form of PALL-MALL, PELL-MELL.

Pelo-, combining form of Gr. πηλός clay, mud, occurring in a few rarely used scientific words, chiefly zoological. **Pelobatid** (pīlobæ·tid), an amphibian of the family *Pelobatidæ*, typified by the genus *Pelobates* [βάτης walker]; so **Pelobatoid** (pīlo·bătoid) *a.*, belonging to or resembling this genus or family. **Pelobiid** (-bəi·id), a beetle of the family *Pelobiidæ*, typified by the genus *Pelobius* [-βιος living]; so **Pelobioid** (pīlo·bi|oid) *a.* **Pelodytid** (-di·tid), an amphibian of the family *Pelodytidæ*, typified by the genus *Pelodytes* [δύτης diver]; so **Pelodytoid** (pīlo·ditoid) *a.* **Pelolithic** (-li·þik) *a. Geol.* [λίθος stone], applied to rock-strata consisting of clay. **Pelomedusid** (-mĭdiū·sid), a tortoise of the family *Pelomedusidæ*, typified by the genus *Pelomedusa*; so **Pelomedu·soid** *a.* **Pelophilous** (pīlo·filəs) *a.* [-PHILOUS], clay-loving.

1888 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 279/2 He [Prof. G. B. Howes] regarded their total absence in Pelobates and Pelodytes as fresh evidence of the *pelobatoid, rather than the discoglossid affinities of the last-named genus. 1884 *Geol. Mag.* 526 The Coral Rag is only an episode in the *pelolithic series; it is absent throughout a distance of nearly 120 miles, and over this tract there is a complete passage from the Oxford into the Kimmeridge Clay. 1888 F. A. LEES *Flora W. Yorks.* 80 The chief *pelophilous species in the [West] Riding.

Pelo(e, Peloer, obs. var. PILAU, PELURE.

‖ **Pelo·n**, *a.* (*sb.*) [Sp. *pelon*, pl. *pelones*, bald, hairless.] Bald, hairless: said in Spanish America of nearly hairless races of animals there developed. **b.** *sb.* An animal of such a race.

1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Hum. Species* 51 In America, where the oxen have a European origin, the hair commences with becoming very fine and few in number with the pelones, and disappears entirely with the calongos. 1882 A. E. SWEET *Sketches fr. Texas Siftings* 61 The pelon dog is a great favorite with the Mexicans in Texas.

† **Pelo·pium.** *Chem. Obs.* [mod.L. (H. Rose, 1846), f. *Pelops*, name of the mythical son of Tantalus: see -IUM.] Name given to a supposed new metal found in the mineral tantalite: afterwards discovered to be identical with niobium (columbium). Hence † **Pelopate** [-ATE 4], a salt of 'pelopic' or niobic acid.

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 277 Pelopium is the other new metal discovered by M. Rose in the Bavarian tantalites. *Ibid.* 278 Pelopates are formed by similar processes to the tantalates.

Pelore, variant of PELURE *Obs.*, fur.

‖ **Peloria** (pĭlō·riă). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πέλωρ-ος monstrous, f. πέλωρ prodigy, monster; used first as a specific adj. in the name *Linaria Peloria*.] Regularity or symmetry of structure occurring abnormally in flowers normally irregular or unsymmetrical.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. 145 In irregular flowers, those nearest to the axis are oftenest subject to peloria, and become regular. 1885 *Science Gossip* 184 Peloria, or the regular form of flowers normally irregular, seems to be most common among flowers with spurred petals.

Hence **Pelo·rian, Pelo·riate, Peloric** (pĭlo·rik) *adjs.*, affected with or characterized by peloria; **Pelorism** (pe·lŏriz'm) = peloria; **Pelorize** (pe·lŏraiz) *v. trans.*, to affect with peloria (whence **Pe·loriza·tion**).

1896 HENSLOW *Wild Flowers* 164 In the *pelorian variety the complete number, five, may be restored. 1889 *Sci. Amer.* 11 May 293/2 In *Linaria cymbalaria* *peloriate flowers and other changes were found. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pelorius*, that which is of unnatural size; monstrous: *peloric. 1860 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 290 There is, I believe, only one case on record of a peloric flower being fertile. 1868 — *Anim. & Pl.* xiii. II. 58 *Pelorism is not due to mere chance variability, but either to an arrest of development or to reversion. 1876 BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 129/2 In some instances, by *pelorization, it is found that tetradynamous plants become tetrandrous. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* xxvi. II. 346 The most perfectly *pelorised examples had six petals, each marked with black striæ like those on the standard-petal.

Pelosine (pe·lŏsəin). *Chem.* Also **pelo·sia.** [Arbitrarily f. *Cissam*)*pelos* (name of the genus of which *C. Pareira*, the Velvet Leaf, is a species) + -INE 5.] An alkaloid found in pareira root: = CISSAMPELINE.

1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 371 Pelosine or Cissampeline. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 723 An amorphous alkaloid, cissampelia or pelosia. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 187.

Pelot, pelote, obs. forms of PELLET.

‖ **Pelota** (pĕlō·tă). [Sp. *pelota* ball, augmentative of *pella*:—L. *pila* ball: cf. PELLET.] A game of Basque origin, somewhat resembling tennis or rackets, played in a large court with a ball, which is struck with a kind of racket made of wicker-work and fastened on the hand by means of a leather glove attached to it.

[1891 T. CHILD in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 511.] 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 May 8/2 A new outdoor game, played in the Basque provinces and at Buenos Ayres, will be seen in London this summer. It may be roughly described as a combination of racquets and tennis, and it goes by the name of pelota. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 26 June 4 3 We want to see the sturdy Basque at his pelota play.

‖ **Peloto·n.** Also 8 poleton(e. [F. *peloton* (pəlotŏn), deriv. of *pelote* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) ball, heap, platoon, Pr., Sp. *pelota*, It. *pillotta*:—pop.L. *pilotta*, dim. of *pila* ball.]

† **1.** A small ball or spherical mass. *Obs. rare.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 93 To pelter him with Heaps and Clouds of those Historical Balls or Librarian Bullets, or Pelotes or Peletons. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Presage*, Other Presages of Rain are, the falling down of Chimney-Soot all on a sudden..; the heaping of Ashes into Peletones.

2. A small body of soldiers; = PLATOON.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Peloton*, see Plotton. 1744 TINDAL tr. *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* III. *Contin.* 209/1 Before he suffered any peloton of his battalion to discharge. 1883 A. FORBES in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Nov. 664 A brilliant officer in command of anything from a peloton to an army corps.

Pelour, obs. f. PEALER, PEELER, PILLAR; var. PELURE *Obs.* **Pelowe**, obs. f. PILLOW, PILAU.

Pelrimage, early form of PILGRIMAGE.

Pelrinage: see PELERINAGE.

Pe·lsy, *a.* Now *dial.* [f. dial. *pelse* (also *pelsh*) refuse, trash + -Y.] Of little value, trashy.

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* iv. 28 A kind of light Pelsie corne, inclosed in certaine cares, which are long and swampe, and full of awnes. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pelsy*, mean, worthless.

Pelt (pelt), *sb.*[1] Also 7 pealt. [Appears early in 15th c. Evidently related to PELL *sb.*[1], but actual formation obscure.

It may perhaps have been syncopated from PELLET *sb.*[2], with sense 2 of which it agrees, though such a syncope is very unusual. It may also have been a back-formation from PELT-RY (analogical to *paste, pastry*, etc.); *peltry* being = OF. *peleterie*, app. from *pelete*, PELLET *sb.*[2]]

1. The skin of a sheep or goat with short wool on; also, the raw or undressed skin of a fur-bearing animal; a fell.

1425 in Kennett *Par. Ant.* (1818) II. 250, xiv peltys bidentum. *c* 1440 [see PELLET *sb.*[2] 2]. *c* 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 56 Haue not ye graisers raised the price of youre wolles and peltes? 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 746/2 Some others of them [Saints] went about in peltes and goates skinnes. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. xciii. 284 Thou hast not the skynne of a Bucke, nor the pelt of a Lambe, nor the case of a Foxe. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxvi. (1612) 281 Their store of Sables, Furres, and Pealts. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* (ed. 8) II. lii, God..out of pity to his creature,..put him into pelts. 1808 *Compl. Grazier* (ed. 3) 45 The whole [sheep's] body [should be] covered with a thin pelt. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pelt*, a sheep's skin with the wool on. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 256 (*Furrier*) Preparing the skins or pelts of furred animals, and converting them into muffs and tippets.

2. *spec.* A raw skin of a sheep, goat, or other animal stripped of its wool or fur; the commercial name for a skin in this state before tanning.

1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 22 § 1 It shall not bee laufull..to make any Peltes, that is to saye, to pull, sheare, clippe or take away the Woull of any Shepe-skinne or Lambe-skinne.. unles suche person..doo make or cause to bee made therof.. laufully tanned leather or Parchement. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 29 The skinnes of fatte sheepe..put forth more woll, and alsoe the pelts are better, for that there is more substance to worke upon. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 86/2 *Pelts*, are the skins when the Wooll is taken off. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* iii, A thin membrane like the pelt of a drum stretched across this passage. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 335 The skin of the grey rabbit is cut—that is, the 'wool' is pared off the pelt, as a material for hats. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Peltries, Pelts*, the commercial name given to the skins of animals before tanning. *fig.* 1634 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* IV. xi, The church is fleeced, and hath nothing left but a bare pelt upon her back. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 149 Folk that are aye taking their nap off other folks are the thinnest in the pelt themselves.

† **b.** The skin of a fish. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* v. in *Sylvester's Wks.* (1621) 739 Ye Carmans bolde that all on fish do feede, And of their pelts do make your warlike weede.

3. Applied to the human skin. *humorous* or *dial.*

c 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* v. ii, Flay off Her wicked skin, and stuff the pelt with straw. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 144 The profuse sweat, that rills through the creeks of the Pelt, the pores. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorks. Folk-talk* Gloss. s. v., They're thick i t' pelt. 1903 *Public Opinion* 8 Oct. 471 How delightful the feel of the briny breeze and the boisterous wave on the bare pelt!

4. † **a.** A skin of an animal worn as a garment; a garment made of a skin or fell. *Obs.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Diphtera*, a sheapardes pelte or garment made of sheepe skinnes. 1580 LUPTON *Siwgila* 21 Our father Adam..had but a leather Pelte to cover his nakednesse. 1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 161/1 *Mastruca*..a pelt, or garments made of wolues and beares skins, which Nobles in old time vsed to weare in winter. 1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* II. 239 Some of them lead Dray-horses, wore Leather pelts.

b. Untanned sheepskin used to form a printer's inking-pad; an inking-pad so formed, a pelt-ball.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exer., Printing* 386 *Pelts*, Sheep Skins untan'd, used for Ball Leathers. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xxi. 655 *Pelts*, untanned sheep skins used for balls.

† **5.** Applied opprobriously to a person compared to a dried skin; (*a*) a miserly closefisted person; a niggard, a skinflint; (*b*) a withered or wizened person. *Obs.*

1545 ELYOT *Dict., Avidus homo*, a drye felowe, of whom nothyng may be gotten, som do call hym a pelt, or a pynchebeke. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 18 A diabolical, miserable pelt of an old maid called Melpomene.

6. The dead quarry of a hawk, esp. when mangled. See also quot. 1674–91.

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 11 Put on her Hood: then lure her againe unto the dead pelt. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Pelt*, is the dead body of any fowle howsoeuer dismembred. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 54 *Pelt* is a word much used in Falconry for the skin of a Fowl stuft, or the Carcase it self of a dead Fowl to throw out to a Hawk. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley of Indus* v. 60 If two [hawks] are flown .., the falconer is always flurried by their violent propensity to crab over the 'pelt'.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † *pelt-skin*; pelt-ball = sense 4 b; **peltmonger**, one who deals in skins; **pelt-rot**, a skin-disease in sheep due to damp; **pelt-shaker**, *Hatmaking*, one of the workmen who prepare the pelts for the making of hats; so *pelt-shaking*; **pelt-wool**: see quot. 1753.

1822 BEWICK *Mem.* 238 The common *pelt-balls then in use..daubed the cut and blurred and overlapped its edges. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Pellio*,..a skinner: he that maketh thynges of skinnes: a *peltemunger. 1755 JOHNSON, *Peltmonger*,..a dealer in raw hides. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 54 There is an other rotte, whi he is called *pelte-rotte, and that commeth of greatte wete, specyally in woode countreyes. 1736 W. ELLIS *New Exper. Husb.* 42. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2146. 373 Muscular tremors ('hatter's shakes') are most often observed in those engaged in dusty post-carrotting processes (for example cutters, lockers, and *pelt-shakers). *Ibid.* 377 The various processes include (1) cleaning the skins..(7) locking, (8) *pelt-shaking. 1621 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 80 Item for a *pelt skinn receyved from Lud[worth]: ij d. 1543 tr. *Act* 8 *Hen. VI*, c. 22 That no man..put in the same [fleese], lokkes, *peltwol, tarre, sand, yerth, grasse, nor no dyrt [*orig.* lokkes pelwoll tarre peers sablon terre ne herbe, ne nulle autre orde']. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Pelt-wool*, wool stripped of the skin or pelt of a dead sheep.

Pelt, *sb.*[2] [f. PELT *v.*[1]: cf. PILT *sb.*]

1. An act of pelting; a vigerous blow or stroke, as with a missile; the act of pelting with missiles or (*fig.*) with obloquy.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. ii. 15 Wyth mony pelt scheddand thar purpour blude. *c* 1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* v. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 391 Here is a pelt to make your knave's heart fret. 1632 VICARS tr. *Virgil* IX. 280 Troyes Ilioneus brave With a huge stone a deadly pelt him gave. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 4 July Let. i, The cripple..gave him such a good pelt on the head with his crutch, that the blood followed. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 727 Divers digs and many a ponderous pelt. *a* 1839 GALT *Demon of Destiny* III. (1840) 26 Adversity assails with pelt and scorn The would be great. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 28 May 6/3 Amusing pastimes, winding up with a general pelt of flowers.

b. The beating of rain or snow; a pelting storm.

1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* vii. 301 Not the rain of the temperate zone, but a down-pour, a pelt, a water-spout. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* xl, For all things now were in one indiscriminate pelt and whirl of white. 1887 D. C. MURRAY *One Trav. Returns* vi. 92 The swish and pelt of the rain were heard in pauses.

2. An outburst of temper, a rage. Cf. PELT *v.*[1] 6. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 28 Saiing further in a great pelt, that he mindid not in deed to deni me him self. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. v. § 30 The Pope being in this pelt, Ægidius a Spanish Cardinall thus interposed his gravitie. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pelt*, a Heat or Chafe. 'What a Pelt you are in!' 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* xxix. 399 Back he comes in a reg'lar pelt: and says, '..I'm not goin to foace [force] myself where I'm told I shan't be wanted'.

3. The action of pelting (PELT *v.*[1] 7); esp. in *full pelt*, (at) full speed.

1819 'R. RABELAIS' *Abeillard & Heloisa* 230 To prison pelt—away we should go. *a* 1845 HOOD *Tale of Trumpet* xxvii, Just fancy a horse that comes full pelt. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 148 Two postboys gallop up full pelt, without either saddles or stirrups. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* II. 196 The others..ran on full pelt behind them.

Pelt, *sb.*[3] Now only *dial.* [app. a parallel form to *palt*, found in mod.Eng. dial. in the same sense, and assumed as the stem of PALTRY *sb.*, which see for foreign cognates. To this apparently belong PELTING *a.*, and PELTRY *sb.*[2]; but the phonetic history of the group is very obscure.] Trash or rubbish in the way of clothes, rags (*obs.*); also in *mod. dial.*, Refuse, waste or dirty matter.

1567 HAAMAN *Caveat* xxiv. 76 [At night] many wyll plucke of their smockes, and laye the same vpon them in stede of their vpper sheete, and all her other pelte and trashe vpon

her also. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 266 This prouerb, foule pelt, to thee is applyit. [Cf. 1851 T. STERNBERG *Dial. Northamptonsh.* s.v., The refuse of corn that rises to the top of the sieve after reeing, is also termed *palt.*] 1866 W. GREGOR *Dial. of Banffsh.* 124. 1880 JAMIESON, *Pelt.* 1. A piece of strong, coarse cloth, or of a thick, dirty dress; a rag, *Banffsh.* 2. Anything that is waste or dirty, trash.

†Pelt, *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pelta*: see PELTA.]

1. A light shield of leather or hide: = PELTA 1.

But in quots. 1617–33 the sense may be as in PELT *sb.*[1] 4.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 267 The poorer sort haue only helmets of iron, and thick leather pelts in stead of armor. 1633 J. FISHER *True Trojans* II. v, Under the conduct of Demetiaes prince March twice three thousand, arm'd with Pelts and Glaues. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Peltiferous*,..that carrieth a Pelt which is a kind of Target made of skins.

2. *Bot.* = PELTA 2.

1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 680 On the edges..the parts of fructification are placed, in the form of flattish oblong bodies, in these mosses called shields or pelts.

Pelt (pelt), *v.*[1] [Known from end of 15th century: origin uncertain.

Thought by some to be the same word as ME. PILT, *pult* to thrust, push, which also had the spelling *pelt*. But the difference of sense, and the chronological break between the two, make this origin very doubtful.]

1. *trans.* To strike with many or repeated blows (now, in Standard Eng., with something thrown); to assail with missiles.

(The wider sense is still Sc. and north. Eng.)

a 1500 in *Ashm. MS.* 61 No. 16 Wherefore seyd ye belte Wt grete strokes I schall hym pelte. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 372/2 The Christians inuadyng and entring into the munition incircumspectly, were pelted and pashed with stones by them which stode aboue. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 12 The chidden Billow seemes to pelt the Clowds. 1621–3 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* II. i. 55 I'll stand this storm of hail, though the stones pelt me. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 159 A crowd..pelting one another with Cudgels. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ix, They stood pelting us..with darts and arrows. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. v, There came a violent shower of hail..Cecilia was..pelted. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 295 The soldiers..were..insulted and pelted by a mob armed with clubs, sticks, etc. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* xlvi. 602 Make snowballs and pelt each other. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 370 We were literally pelted with small nosegays, till the carriage was full of them.

b. *fig.* To assail with reproaches or obloquy.

1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* (1700) 231 But Macchiavel..is deservedly pelted for it by Sermons. 1710 *Tatler* No. 190 P 1, I..have had the Honour to be pelted with several Epistles. 1775 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* (1831) III. 183 No, sir, if they had wit, they should have kept pelting me with pamphlets. 1854 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 200 The surrounding multitude..pelted the Prelates with opprobrious epithets.

2. To drive by force of blows, missiles, etc.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 34 Too soyl vnacquaynted by tempest horriblye pelted. *Ibid.* IV. 96, I thinck, that the Godhead,..Thee Troian vessels too this youre segnorye pelted. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (Abr. ed.) I. Foreword 7 Lads and lasses, driving, or rather pelting, through the gloaming their sheep and goats.

3. *intr.* To go on striking vigorously; to deliver repeated strokes or blows. Also *fig.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 608 The Scottis..Than peltit on thair powis ane lang space, Quhill thy war slane ilkone in that same place. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* 2, I still was waiting, when these light arm'd refuters would have don pelting at thir three lines. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., They play'd the Men only, when they had done, in pelting on't with the distaff. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II. 173 The smith..pelting away at his hot iron. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 134 Sanct Salvador's lang strappan steeple Had peltit five hours to the people.

b. Of rain, snow, the sun's rays: To continue to beat with force or violence.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 152 The storm pelted down with all his might. 1879 ATCHEALEY *Boërland* 168 The rain began to pelt. 1889 *Repentance P. Wentworth* I. ix. 176 There was a big unshaded window..through which the sun still pelted freely.

4. *intr.* To strike *at* vigorously with missiles; to go on firing, 'fire away'. Also *fig.*

1565 BP. JEWEL *Let. to Bullinger* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xlv. 457 Here I am again pelted at. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, III. i. 82 The Bishop, and the Duke of Glosters men,..Haue fill'd their Pockets full of peeble stones; And..Doe pelt so fast at one anothers Pate. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 45 Besides innumerable [shot] in her Rigging, Masts and Sails, from those [ships] that pelted at a distance. 1848 WHATELY *Let.* in *Life* (1866) II. 133, I will not set up any proposal like a Shrove-Tuesday cock for you to pelt at.

5. *trans.* To go on throwing (missiles) with intent to strike. Also *fig.*

1683 WOOD *Life* 11 Apr. (O. H. S.) III. 42 The rout followed, and pelted stones. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Let. to H. S. Conway* 1 July, When all the young Pitts and Lyttletons were pelting oratory at my father. 1862 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxxiii, Will somebody hand me anything hard..to pelt at her?

†6. *intr.* To throw out angry words. *Obs.* Cf. PELT *sb.*[2] 2: PELTING *ppl. a.* 2.

[1566: see PELTING *ppl. a.* 2.] 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1418 Another smother'd seems to pelt and sweare. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xvi. 281 Like Children in their minoritie, that pelt it, and pule, and cry, for one toy they want. 1673 MILTON *True Relig.* 15 If they who differ in matters not essential to belief,..shall stand jarring and pelting at one another, they will be soon routed and subdued. 1706 PHILLIPS, To *Pelt*...Also to be in a Chafe or fit of Anger, to fret and fume.

7. *intr.* To beat the ground with rapid steps; to move at a vigorous and rapid pace.

1831 S. WARREN *Diary Physic.* xvi. (1832) I. 382, I heard the report of a gun..; and pelted away. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xxxv, Two or three hundred cars, all going as fast as they can pelt. *a* 1845 HOOD *To Mary* III. i, I too longed much to pelt—but my small-boned legs falter'd. 1872 BAKER *Nile Trib.* xix. 332, I saw the rhinoceros pelting away.

Hence **Pe·lted** *ppl. a.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 97 My Phyllis Me with pelted Apples plyes. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 July 2/3 A pelting bombardment of ice lumps,..the pelted district must have had an exciting time.

Pelt, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. PELT *sb.*[1]] To strip or pluck off (the pelt or skin) *from*; to skin, fleece.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 87 He..presently vntrusseth and pelts the out-side from the lining. 1641 SPELMAN *De Sepult.* 31 These..doe so shave and pelt the people, that the cry thereof is very grievous.

†b. To pluck the feathers from. *Obs. rare.*

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cvii. (1694) 101 A Man took an Eagle, Pelted her Wings, and put her among his Hens.

†Pelt, *v.*[3] *Obs.* [Cf. PALTER *v.* and PELTING *a.* In form, this looks like the verb whence PELTING *a.* is derived, but the connexion of sense is not obvious.]

intr. ? To parley or bargain; to haggle in bargaining; = PALTER.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue* 41 Those men which sell by whole sale haue a quicker dispatch,..than those which stand pelting out untill the end of the market. 1610 *Mirr. Mag.* 166, I found the people nothing prest to pelt, To yeeld, or hostage giue, or tributes pay.

† **Pelt,** *v.*[4], a form of ME. PILT, to thrust, q. v.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* I. i. 77 Whereas you pa't, and pelt, and clowt euery thing into euery place that you can, like a beggers coate.

‖ **Pelta** (pe·ltă). Pl. **peltæ** (-tī). [L. *pelta*, a. Gr. *πέλτη* a small light shield of leather.]

1. *Antiq.* A small light shield or buckler used by the ancient Greeks, Romans, etc.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVIII. v. 670 The *Peltæ* are certaine small bucklers or targuets, nothing unlike unto the Spanish Cetræ. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1736 III. 137 On the left arm of Smyrna, is the *Pelta* or Buckler of the Amazons. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlix. VI. 294 Lightly armed with javelins,..and the pelta or small shield.

2. *Bot.* Applied to various shield-like structures; *spec.* the apothecium or spore-case of a lichen when without an excipulum or rim, as in the genus *Peltigera* (*Peltidea*); also, a bract or scale attached by the middle like a peltate leaf.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. iii. (1765) 9 The Peltæ are the Fructification of the Lichen. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. (1794) 499 Ash-coloured Ground Liverwort [*Lichen caninus* Lin.]..is..veined underneath, and villous, with a rising *pelta* or target on the edge. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 756 This head consists of a central disk, termed the *pelta*, or shield, on which the spore cases are arranged in a radiating manner, like the spokes of a wheel.

†Pe·ltage. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PELT *sb.*[1] + -AGE.] Pelts collectively; peltry.

1698 G. THOMAS *West-New-Jersey* 32, I shall begin with Burlington-County, as for Peltage, or Beaver Skins [etc.].

Peltast (pe·ltæst). *Gr. Hist.* [ad. L. *peltasta*, ad. Gr. *πελταστής*, f. *πέλτη*: see PELTA.] A kind of foot-soldier: see quot. 1849.

[1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXI. XXXVI. 794 Certaine targatiers, whom they call Peltastæ.] 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 67 In the meane time Cherisophus..sent the Peltasts, and Slingers, and Archers ouer to Xenophon. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 269 It was with no more than 1000 Phocian peltasts. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlix. VI. 258 Peltasts, a species of troops between heavy-armed and light-armed, furnished with a pelta (or light shield) and short spear or javelin.

Peltate (pe·ltēt), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [ad. L. *peltāt-us* armed with the PELTA.] Shield-shaped; usually of a leaf: Having the petiole joined to the under-surface of the blade at or near the middle (instead of at the base or end); hence, said of other stalked parts having similar attachment.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. vii. (1765) 190 *Peltate, Shield-fashioned*, when the Petiole is inserted into the Disk of the Leaf, and not into its Base or Margin. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 10 Herbs, with peltate or cordate fleshy leaves. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 865 The large peltate plates on either side of the body posteriorly. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 372 The pedicel of the hexagonal peltate scale.

So † **Pe·ltated** *a. Obs.* = PELTATE; **Pe·ltately** *adv.*, in the manner of a peltate leaf; **Pelta·tion**, peltate condition, or a peltate formation.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf, Peltated leaf*,..the petiole of which is affixed to the disk. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Peltately*, in the form of a target. *Eaton.* 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 254 Nutlets..peltately attached to a thickened conical receptacle. 1881 *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 135 A similar peltation towards the extremity of the proximal expansion occurs in many of the leaves of *Nepenthes phyllamphora*.

Pelta·ti-, Pelta·to-, mod. combining forms of L. *peltātus* PELTATE, as in **Peltatifid** (-tæ·tifid) *a.* [after *pinnatifid*]; **Pelta·to-di·gitate** *a.*: see quot.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 858 *Peltatifid* is applied to a peltate leaf cut into subdivisions; and *peltato-digitate* to a digitate leaf with the petiole much enlarged at the setting on of the leaflets.

†Pe·lter, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [Agent-noun belonging to PELTING *a.*] A paltry or peddling person.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 41 Vea let suche pelters prate, saint Needam be their speede, We neede no text to answer them but this, The Lord hath nede. 1577 T. KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 4 The veriest pelter pilde maie seme, to haue experience thus. [Cf. 'pilde peltinge prestes', PELTING *a.* 1553.]

Pelter, *sb.*[2] [f. PELT *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who pelts, esp. with missiles.

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Pelter*, one that pelts. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 276 To ask why the pelters should not be put into the stocks. 1881 P. ROBINSON *Under Punkah* 186 The driver and guards..have no time to get down and catch the pelters, and therefore it is safe to pelt.

b. *humorously.* A gun or pistol; also, a small ship carrying guns.

1827 BARRINGTON *Personal Sk.* II. 10 Our family pistols, denominated pelters, were brass. 1890 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 5/3 The old 'donkey frigates' and 'ten-gun pelters', which were an old theme of jocularity in the service.

c. A pelting shower. *colloq.*

1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Dead Drummer*, In vain sought for shelter From..'a regular pelter'. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *House w. Green Shutters* 145 The storm's at the burstin!..we're in for a pelter.

d. One who or that which 'pelts' or goes rapidly: in quot. a swift horse. *colloq.*

1901 *Munsey's Mag.* (U. S.) XXIV. 484/1 It ain't the first time the pelter's carried double.

2. A rage, 'temper'. *dial.*

1861 BARR *Poems* 9 (E. D. D.), I couldna speak a single word, I was in such a pelter. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* iii. 19 Nobody ever seemed to be able to get into a pelter with Jim.

[Pelter, *sb.*[3], 'a dealer in skins or hides'.

In *Cent. Dict.*, etc. without quot. The historical words are PELLETER and PELTIER; in mod. use also PELTERER. *Groome Pelter* in *Household Ordinances* (1790) 41 from *Liber Niger* of Edw. IV is a misreading of *grome pulter* of the MS.]

Pe·lter, *v.* Chiefly *dial.* [Iterative of PELT *v.*: cf. *patter.*] *trans.* To go on pelting or striking (also *fig.*); *intr.* to patter (as rain).

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 2 Now Giles the Footman..pelters him with Sentences out of the Holy-Fathers and Scholastick Divinity. 1716 *Ibid.* III. 93 [see PELOTON 1]. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pelter*, to patter, or beat. 1858 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* xiv. 131 Now, rising to pace the room, or drawing nigh the window to curse the peltering rain without. [In *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Cumberl. to Notts.]

Pe·lterer. [f. PELTRY + -ER[1]: cf. *fruiterer, fripperer*, etc.] A dealer in peltry, a fellmonger.

1876 *Whitby Gloss., Pelterer*, a dealer in skins or 'peltry'. A furrier. 1886 F. GILLIAT *Forest Outlaws* (1887) 295 The booths..of the pelterers with their smelling hides.

Pelti-, combining form of PELTA, in a few rarely used scientific terms, chiefly botanical. † **Pelti·ferous** *a.* [*l. peltifer*], bearing a pelta or small shield. **Peltifo·lious** *a.* [L. *folium* leaf], having peltate leaves. **Pe·ltiform** *a.*, shield-shaped; of a peltate form. **Peltigerine** (pelti·dʒĕrəin) *a.*, belonging to, resembling, or characteristic of, the genus *Peltigera* of lichens, having large shield-shaped apothecia. **Pelti·gerous** *a.* [L. *pelliger*], shield-bearing (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*). **Peltine·rvate, Pe·ltinerved** *adjs.*, having the nerves or veins radiating from the centre as in a peltate leaf.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Peltiferous*, that weareth or bears a Target like a half moon. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Peltifolius* .. having peltate leaves: **peltifolious. Ibid., Peltiformis* .. applied to *apotheciæ* in form of a shield ..: **peltiform.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Peltiform*, applied .. in Mineralogy, to *couches* or beds that are convex, and inclined on the slope of a mountain. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Peltigerine.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 858 **Peltinerved*, having ribs arranged as in a peltate leaf.

†Peltier. *Obs.* In 4 **-yer.** [a. OF. *peletier* (12th c.), in mod.F. *pelletier* (pɛltye), app. f. OF. *pelete, pellete, -ette*, PELLET *sb.*[2]] A furrier.

1389 *Gild of Peltyers, Norwich* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 29 Peltyers and opere god men be-gunne þis gilde and þis bretherhod of seynt Willyam þe holy Innocent and marter in Norwyche.

Pe·lting, *vbl. sb.* [f. PELT *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of PELT *v.*[1]; beating with missiles; persistent striking or beating.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 29 Poore naked wretches, where so ere you are That bide the pelting of this pittilesse storme. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* II. 120 To avoid the pelting of the storm of invective. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii, The rude buffets of the wind and pelting of the rain.

Pe·lting, *a. arch.* [Known from *c* 1540, and very frequent to *c* 1688. Occasional in modern authors as a literary archaism. App. related to PELT *sb.*[3], and PELTRY *sb.*[2] A variant PALTING occurs 1579–80, and in mod. dialect: cf. also PALTRY.

Its form suggests that *pelting* is the pr. pple. of PELT *v.*[3]; the difficulty is that this vb. is very rare, is not found so early, and does not yield the required sense, unless it is held that *pelting* began with some such sense as 'haggling or shuffling', and passed through 'peddling', to that of 'petty, trashy, contemptible'; a sequence not proved.]

Paltry, petty, contemptible; mean, insignificant, trumpery, inconsiderable; worthless.

1540 R. WISDOME in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. CXV. 319 The putting away of pelting perdons and the roting out of famous idols. 1553 BALE *Vocacyon* 43 They are but pilde peltinge prestes. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 133 So beggarly a suburbe, or so pelting a village. 1565 CALFHILL *Aunsw. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 10 Like a pelting pedlar, putting the best in your pack uppermost. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 12 Inforcid rather to bungle up a pelting histori then to write a set epistle. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 60 This Land of such deere soules..Is now Leas'd out..like to a Tenement or pelting Farme. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II. ii.

112 Euery pelting petty Officer Would vse his heauen for Thunder. 1634 Bp. Hall *Contempl., N. T.* IV. xxvii, To tender a trade of so invaluable a commodity to these pelting petty chapmen for thirty poor silverlings. 1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 186 Sometimes a little pelting fret costs a repentance, that lasts as long as life. 1820 Shelley *Philos. View Reform* in Dowden *Life* II. 293 A set of pelting wretches, in whose employment there is nothing to exercise ..the more majestic forces of the soul. 1873 Trench *Plutarch* ii. (1874) 37 Greece was a province;..Her flourishing cities ..had dwindled into pelting villages.

Hence †**Pe·ltingly** *adv.*, in a mean or paltry manner.

c 1592 Babington *Notes on Gen.* xxi. 22 Wks. (1622) 73 It is not euer by and by well spared, that pinchingly and peltingly is spared. 1602 *Contention betw. Liberality & Prodigality* II. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 350 For thy pains I will not grease thy fist Peltingly with two or three crowns.

Pe·lting, *ppl. a.* [f. Pelt *v.*[1] + -ing [2].]

1. That pelts; chiefly of rain, hail, etc.: driving, beating, lashing. Also *fig.*

1710 Philips *Pastorals* ii. 99 The pelting show'r Destroys the tender herb and budding flow'r. 1817 Coleridge *Sibyl. Leaves, to Rev. G. Coleridge,* Chance-started friendships. A brief while Some have preserved me from life's pelting ills. 1851 Helps *Comp. Solit.* x. (1874) 164 There is a pitiless, pelting rain this morning.

2. Violent, passionate, hot. Chiefly in *pelting chafe. Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1645/1 *margin,* [Bp.] Boner in a pelting chafe. 1584 Lyly *Campaspe* v. iii, Good drinke makes good bloud, and shall pelting words spill it? 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* 309 This young man .. being (as our English phrase sayth) in a pelting chafe. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 66 When they were come to the Arbour they were very willing to sit down, for they were all in a pelting heat.

†**Pe·ltish,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Pelt *sb.*[2] 2 + -ish [1].] Irritable; angry, enraged.

1648 Herrick *Oberon's Palace* 17 And flings Among the elves, if mov'd, the stings Of peltish wasps.

Pe·ltless, *a. rare.* [f. Pelt *sb.*[1] + -less.] Without having a pelt or fur.

1897 *Outing* (U. S.) May 122 Every man in the hunt cannot kill a fox, and yet there will not be one to grumble because he returns peltless at night after a hard day's run.

‖ **Peltogaster** (peltogæ·stər). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πέλτη shield (see Pelta) + γαστήρ stomach.] A genus of degenerate cirripeds, having simple bag-shaped bodies, parasitic upon hermit-crabs.

1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 38 The result of a retrogressive development like that of the peltogasters, which .. lose all the attributes of their class.

Pe·ltoid, *a. rare.* [mod. f. Gr. πέλτη shield (see prec.) + -oid.] Shield-like.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Peltoidēs,*..resembling a shield: peltoid. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Peltoid,*..shield-like.

Peltry (pe·ltri), *sb.*[1] Also 5-6 peltre, 5 -ie, pelliteri. [In ME. a. AF. *pelterie* (Gower) = OF. *peleterie* (13th c. in Littré), mod.F. *pelleterie* (in prose pronounced pɛltrĭ), deriv. of *peletier, pelletier,* furrier, Peltier, deriv. of OF. *pel,* L. *pell-em* skin. So It. *pellettaria* 'the skinners or furriers trade' (Florio), f. It. *pelle* skin. In mod. use app. a new adoption, ? from the French in North America.

Not exemplified from *c* 1525 to 1700; and then first in reference to the North American fur trade. Not in Bailey, Johnson, Ash. In Todd, with quot. 1771.]

1. Undressed skins, esp. of animals valuable for their furs; fur-skins, pelts collectively.

1436 [see *peltry-ware* in 3]. *a* 1451 Fortescue *Wks.* (1869) 553 They brynge ..all maner of .. Peltry. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* III. iii, Perchymyn velume peltrie and cordewan.

1701 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 16 That the said Indians shall not sell or dispose of any of their Skins, Peltry or furr. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 26 Oct., A little traffic he drove in peltry during his sachemship among the Miamis. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 25 Norway exports great variety of peltry, consisting of skins of bears, lynxes, wolves, ermine, grey squirrels, and several sorts of foxes. 1861 Wilde *Catal. Antiq. in R. Irish Acad.* 278 The peltry of hares, rabbits, dogs, and other small animals, being highly decorative as well as useful. 1880 Ld. Dunraven in *19th Cent.* Apr. 651 Formerly the Hudson's Bay Company transported all the peltry—that is, furs and skins—collected over a vast area, to Lake Winnipeg.

b. *pl.* Kinds or varieties of peltry.

1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* vii, Giving them gin, rum, and glass beads, in exchange for their peltries. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 23/1 Canoes..loaded with packs of beaver-skins and other valuable peltries. 1884 S. E. Dawson *Handbk. Dom. Canada* 154 The fleets of canoes went out [from Montreal] with supplies or returned with peltries.

†2. A place or room for keeping fur-skins or pelts. *Obs. rare.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 274/1 A Peltry (*A.* A Pelliteri) or a skynnery, *pelliparium.* [1861 *Our Eng. Home* 95 In the baronial mansion..there was also..the peltry for his furs.]

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *peltry-man, manufacture, trade, traffic*; †**peltry-ware** = sense 1.

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 171 Osmonde, coppre, bow-staffes, stile, and wex, Peltre-ware, and grey, pych, terre, borde, and flex. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. clxx. 480 Laden with clothe of Brusselles, or peltre ware, comynge fro the fayres. 1746 W. Horsley *Fool* (1748) I. 129 The Peltry or Fur Trade. 1783 Justamond tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* VII. 8 The peltry trade was a very inconsiderable object. 1854 R. G. Latham *Native Races Russian Emp.* 51 They preserved..their original character of huntsmen, fishers,..and peltry-men.

†**Pe·ltry,** *sb.*[2] Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 6–7 -ie, 6 -ye, -ei. [app. another form of Paltry *sb.*, of about the same age, agreeing in the vowel with Pelt *sb.*[3], and with Pelting *a.*] Refuse, rubbish, trash; a piece of rubbish.

1550 Crowley *Epigr.* 1366 Forsakinge the Pope wyth al his peltrye. 1553 Bale *Vocacyon* Pref. 6 b, Hys vayne beleue of purgatorye, and of other Popysh peltryes. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 48 A corporax a crwet wth diuerse other popishe peltrie. *a* 1567 *Gude & Godlie B., With Huntis up* xiii, At the last, he salbe downe cast, His peltrie, Pardonis, and all. 1619 A. Duncan *Admon.* in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 322 Better be pyned to death by hunger, nor for a little peltrie of the earth to perish for ever. 1755 Forbes *Jrnl. Portsmouth* in *Ajax,* etc. 29 You ne'er saw sik peltry i' your born days. 1808 Jamieson, *Peltrie, peltry, paltrie,*..vile trash; a term of contempt applied to any thing that is worthless or troublesome.

†**Peltry,** *a. Obs.* By-form of Paltry *a.*

c 1587 Montgomerie *Sonn.* xxiv, A peltrie pultron poysond vp with pryde.

‖ **Pelu** (pe·lu). [Native name.] A small leguminous tree (*Sophora tetraptera*), having very hard wood, growing in Southern Chili and Patagonia.

1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Pelu-tree, *Sophora tetraptera.*

‖ **Peludo** (pĭlū·dō). [Sp., sb. use of *peludo* hairy, f. *pelo* :—L. *pilus* hair.] The hairy armadillo (*Dasypus villosus*) of S. America.

1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* v. (1873) 96 Of armadilloes three species occur, namely,..the Dasypus villosus or peludo.

†**Pelu·re**[1], **pe·llure.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 pellure, pelure, pellour, pelour(e, pelur, (4 peolour, pelore, pellero, 5 peloer, pillour). [a. AF. *pellure* (14th c.), in OF. *peleure, pelure,* f. *pel,* in mod.F. *peau* :—L. *pell-em* skin, fur: see -ure.] Fur, esp. as used for the lining or trimming of a garment; furred garments collectively, furs.

c 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 19 Hir wede, Purfiled with pellour doun to the teon. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11195 Oþer pelure ynowe þer were..Lomb or boge, conyng or hare. ? 1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 267 Ther was never 3yt pellere half so fyne. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 3928 A mantell..I-furrid with peloure. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 80 The usaige of pellure and furres they have expresselie put away.

Hence †**Pelured** *a. Obs.*, adorned with fur, furred; †**Pelury** *Obs.* = *pelure.*

•*c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 398 Ciclatounes þat weren of prijs, Pelured wiþ Ermyne and wiþ grijs, Alle she cast away. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 875 Her mantyll was rosyne, Pelvred wyth ermyne. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 237 Har manteles wer of grene felwet,..I-pelvred with grys and gro. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* lxxiv. xiii, All in graye of pelury preordinate, That was full riche, accordyng to their estate.

‖ **Pelure**[2] (pəlū·r). [F. *pelure,* OF. *peleüre,* f. *peler* to peel, lit. peeling.] Paper as thin as an onion peeling. Usually *pelure-paper.*

1887 *Postage Stamps of Australia & Oceania* 78 New Zealand..Issue III. Upon very thin greyish paper (the pelure of catalogues). *Ibid.*, Issue IV. The paper..is sometimes as thin as the so-called pelure-paper of Issue III. 1891 'Phil' *Penny Postage Jubilee* xiii. 204–5 Then we have ribbed, quadrillé, pelure, bâtonné, etc., papers..Pelure is somewhat of a thin hard and crisp texture.

Pelvi-, combining form (not in ancient L.) from L. *pelvis* basin, Pelvis, in scientific terms. **Pelvi·ferous** *a.* [-ferous], bearing or having a pelvis. **Pe·lviform** *a.* [-form], basin-shaped. **Pelvi·meter** [-meter, F. *pelvimètre*], an instrument for measuring the diameters of the pelvis; so **Pelvi·metry,** measurement of the diameters of the pelvis. **Pelvimyon** (-məi·ɒn), pl. *-ons* or *-a* [see Myon], a 'myon' or muscular unit of the pelvis (distinguished from *pectorimyon*). **Pelvi·otomy** [irreg. after words from Gr.: see -tomy], the operation of section of the pelvic bones, usually through the *symphysis pubis* (*symphysiotomy*), esp. in obstetric practice. **Pelvire·ctal** *a.*, belonging to the pelvis and rectum. **Pelvisa·cral** *a.*, belonging to the pelvis and sacrum. **Pelvi·scopy** [-scopy], examination of the pelvis (in quot., of the kidney). ‖ **Pelviste·rnum** *Comp. Anat.*, an element of the pelvic arch supposed to be homologous to the *omosternum* of the pectoral arch; hence **Pelviste·rnal** *a.*, of the nature of or pertaining to a pelvisternum.

1839–47 Todd *Cyc. Anat.* III. 906/1 The whole chain of *pelviferous vertebrata. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 898/2 *Pelviform. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 859 *Pelviform,* like Cyathiform, but flatter. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, *Pelvimeter. 1828–32 Webster, *Pelvimeter,* an instrument to measure the dimensions of the female pelvis. *Coxe.* 1863 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med. & Surg.* 337 The practice of internal *pelvimetry. 1888 Coues in *Auk* Jan. 105 These are, namely, five pectorimyons, five *pelvimyons. .. The five pelvimya discussed are the ambiens, and those other four [etc.]. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pelviotomy. 1880 Allbutt & Playfair *Syst. Gynæcology* 634. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 28 May 1163/2 Originating in the *pelvi-rectal space. 1900 *Ibid.* 3 Feb. 248 Renal *pelviscopy.

Pelvic (pe·lvik), *a.* [irreg. f. L. *pelvis* + -ic: cf. the better-formed F. *pelvien.*]

1. Of, pertaining to, contained in, or connected with the pelvis (Pelvis 1).

Pelvic arch, pelvic girdle: the girdle formed by the bones of the pelvis, the hip-girdle. *Pelvic limbs*: the limbs supported by the pelvic arch; as the legs of a man, the hind legs of a quadruped, the ventral fins of a fish.

1830 R. Knox *Béclard's Anat.* 44 The trunk .. presents two extremities, the one superior or cephalic, the other inferior or pelvic. 1857 H. Miller *Test. Rocks* ii. 83 Without thoracic or pelvic arches. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 303 The hind-limbs are .. connected with the trunk by means of the 'pelvic arch'.

2. Of or pertaining to the pelvis of a crinoid.

1849 Murchison *Siluria* x. 223 In most Encrinites the arms issue immediately from the edge of the pelvic cup.

Pelviferous to **Pelvisternum**: see Pelvi-.

‖ **Pelvis** (pe·lvis). *Anat.* and *Zool.* Pl. **pelves** (pe·lvīz). [L. *pelvis* basin, laver; the anatomical sense is mod.L.]

1. The basin-shaped cavity formed (in most vertebrates) by the right and left haunch-bones or *ossa innominata* (consisting of the *ilium, ischium,* and *pubis,* on each side) together with the *sacrum* and other vertebræ; being the lowest or hindmost cavity of the trunk. Also applied to these bones themselves collectively, constituting the girdle which supports the hind limbs.

True pelvis, that part of the (human) pelvis below the ilio-pectineal line; *false pelvis,* the space above this between the iliac fossæ.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 118 These bones together with the holy-bone, make that *pelvis* or Dish which containeth part of the guts, the bladder and the womb. 1682 T. Gibson *Anat.* (1685) VI. xvi. 1754-64 Smellie *Midwif.* I. 81 The brim of the Pelvis is wider from side to side than from the back to the fore-part. 1850 Lyell *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 196 Part of a human pelvis. 1865 *Reader* 28 Jan. 107/1 A good collection of pelves of individuals of both sexes.

2. The basin-like cavity of the kidney, into which the uriniferous tubules open.

1678 Tyson in *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1035 Anatomical Observations..; an unusual Conformation of the Emulgents and Pelvis. *Ibid.* 1038. 1682 T. Gibson *Anat.* (1697) 127 Within the Kidney there is a membranous Cell or Sinus, called Pelvis, which is nothing but an extension or dilatation of the head of the Ureter. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Chuana,* The Pelvis of the Reins. 1857 G. Bird *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 316 A concretion in the pelvis of a kidney.

3. The basal part of the calyx of a crinoid.

1849 Murchison *Siluria* x. 223 In this remarkable Encrinite the upper edge of the pelvis is seen to be surmounted by at least twenty or twenty-five arm-joints. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 125 A series of plates..termed 'basal' from their position, and which constitute the 'pelvis' of Miller.

4. A basin. *rare.*

1727 Dart *Canterb. Cathedr.* 13 Archbishop Islip .. left them..four silver Pelves with four Lavatories of the same.

Pelyco- (peliko), combining form of Gr. πέλυξ, πέλυκ- bowl, cup, taken as = Pelvis 1, in a few rare scientific words. **Pelycography** (-ɒ·grăfi) [-graphy], description of the pelvis. **Pelyco·logy** [-logy], the anatomy of the pelvis. **Pelyco·meter** [-meter] = Pelvimeter. **Pelycosaurian** (-sɔ̄·riăn) *a.*, belonging to the division *Pelycosauria* of extinct saurian reptiles of the Carboniferous epoch, having two or three sacral vertebræ; *sb.*, a reptile belonging to this division.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Pelycometer,* a Pelvimeter. 1880 *Athenæum* 6 Nov. 612/1 Mr. Cope's group of Pelycosaurians in North America. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pelycography..Pelycology..Pelycometer.*

Pelycon, obs. form of Pelisson.

Pelyon, Pelyr, obs. forms of Pillion, Pillar.

Pelytory, obs. form of Pellitory.

†**Pe·mblico.** *Amer. Obs.* Also 7 pembly-, pemli-, pimpli-, pimlico. A name given to the dusky shear-water or cohoo (*Puffinus obscurus*), from its cry.

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* v. 171 Another small Bird there is, because she cries Pemblyco they call her so; she is seldome seene in the day but when she sings..; too true a Prophet she proves of huge winds and boysterous weather. *c* 1630 *Hist. Bermudaes* (Sloane MS. 750, lf. 4 b: cf. Hakl. Soc. 1882, 4), Another smale Birde ther is, the which, by some Ale-banters of London sent ouer hether, hath bin tearmed pimplicoe, for so they Imagine (and a little resemblance putts them in mind of a place so dearely beloued) her note articulates. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. ii. 3 The Crow, Cock,..Peacock, the Pimlico.

Pe·mbroke. Name of a town and shire in Wales and of an earldom in the British Peerage. Hence **Pembroke table,** or *ellipt.* **Pembroke,** a table supported on four fixed legs, having two hinged side portions or flaps, which can be spread out horizontally, and supported on legs connected with the central part by joints.

1778 *Seducers* 5 A pembroke table should this corner grace. 1790 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* Jan., Dr. Fisher says he hopes it was not a card-table, and rather believes it was only a pembroke work-table. 1792 *Elizabeth Percy* I. 58 These inlaid Pembrokes of wonderful workmanship. 1870 Mrs. Whitney *We Girls* vi. 105 The little pembroke was wheeled out again.

Pemmican (pe·mikăn), *sb.* Also **pemican.** [a. Cree *pimecan, pimekan,* f. *pime* fat.]

A preparation made by certain North American Indians, consisting of lean meat, dried, pounded, and mixed with melted fat, so as to form a paste, and pressed into cakes; hence, beef similarly treated, and usually flavoured with currants or the like, for the use of arctic explorers, travellers, and soldiers, as containing much nutriment in little bulk, and keeping for a long time.

1801 Sir A. Mackenzie *Voy. St. Lawrence* Pref. 121 The

provision called Pemican, on which the Chepewyans and other savages in the N. of America chiefly subsist in their journeys. 1827 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 58/1 Pannican, a concentrated essence of meat dryed by a fire of oak and elm wood, so as to reduce 6 lb. of the best beef to 1 lb. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* xi. 31 Then on pemican they feasted, Pemican and buffalo marrow. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 245 The Pemmican of the arctic voyagers is a mixture of the best beef and fat dried together.

b. *fig.* Extremely condensed thought, or literary matter containing much information in few words.

1870 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* xii. (1874) 257 A sort of intellectual pemmican. 1888 *Spectator* 8 Sept. 1211/2 It [Sir F. Bramwell's Address] is really a wonderful specimen of thought and knowledge, reduced to pemmican.

c. *attrib.*

1831 *Westm. Rev.* XIV. 441 Who will..give us a chance.. of..getting rid of the soup and pemmican diet we have so long been doomed to. 1895 *Daily News* 16 Oct. 5/7 Their big pemmican cache, 124 miles distant. 1900 *Athenæum* 8 Dec. 749/2 A certain tendency to what may be described as the pemmican style.

Hence **Pe·mmican** *v. trans.*, to condense, compress, 'squeeze'. So **Pe·mmicanize** *v.*; whence **Pemmicaniza·tion.**

1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* vi, As if he had seen all the dæmons of the Hartz Forest pemmican'd into one plump lady. 1839 — in *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 1 So elaborated a history,..which..might be Pemmicaned into a comparatively few pages. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 3/2 The modern man is but rarely inclined to read his history in many volumes. He much prefers it pemmicanized. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Dec. 4/2 What one may call the era of the Pemmicanisation of life is rapidly approaching.

Pemphigoid (pe·mfigoid), *a.* [f. PEMPHIG-US + -OID; cf. Gr. *πεμφιγώδης* (Hippoc.).] Resembling or of the nature of pemphigus.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 384 Hippocrates .. as well as Galen, speaks of pemphigoid fever..as pestilential and malignant. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 671 Pemphigoid eruptions.

Pemphigous (pe·mfigəs), *a.* [f. next + -OUS.] Of the nature of, or affected with pemphigus.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 899/1 Pemphigous. 1864 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis.* 31 Pustular, and pemphigous dermatoses.

‖ **Pemphigus** (pe·mfigəs). *Path.* [mod.L. (M. de Sauvages, 1763), f. Gr. *πέμφιξ, πεμφίγ-* bubble.] An affection of the skin characterized by the formation of watery vesicles or eruptions (*bullæ*) on various parts of the body. Also in *Comb.*

1779 D. STEWART in *Duncan's Med. Commentaries* VI. 84. 1787 S. DICKSON in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* I. 47 Observations on Pemphigus. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 265 Transparent vesicles of the size of a pea, similar to those which rise in *pemphigus*. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 206 A bulla like a pemphigus blister. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxvii. 566 Large pemphigus-like blebs.

‖ **Pemphix** (pe·mfiks). *Path.* = prec.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Pemphix*, Pemphigus. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 743 The faucial affections of smallpox, chicken-pox and pemphix.

Pemptarchie, obs. erron. f. PENTARCHY.

Pen (pen), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 penn, 4 *pl.* penez, 4-7 penne, 7-9 penn, 7- pen. [OE. *penn* of uncertain origin: cf. PEN *v.*[1]]

1. A small enclosure for domestic animals, as cows, sheep, swine, or poultry; a fold, sty, coop, etc. (The OE. instances are of uncertain meaning.)

[957 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* No. 1009 III. 212 Of þam penne on hean æsc. 968 *Ibid.* No. 1217. 498 And ſang þæra heafda on etta penn.] 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 322 Bope boskez & bourez & wel bounden penez. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 38 Bynde her heed with a heye rope, or a corde, to the syde of the penne. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 60/33 A Penne, or coup, *caula*. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iv. 41 Tel..how my Father stole two Geese out of a Pen. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 369 Making of a large pen to drive the Cattle into. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 266 Now, shepherds..fill their pens With food at will. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. vi. 93 They will wake up all the sheep in the pens for a mile round. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Oct. 2/1 On some French estates the partridges are confined in large pens.

b. *transf.* A number of animals in a pen, or sufficient to fill a pen.

1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 31 Pens of oxen, fattened on the natural grasses. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xii, Father opened his eyes at the price the first pen brought. 1904 *Daily News* 2 July 6 Her fowls were a pen of pure Minorcas and a pen of Plymouth Rocks.

2. Applied to various enclosures resembling these: see quotations.

c 1620 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Double Marriage* v. i, He's taken to the tower's strength...We have him in a pen, he cannot 'scape us. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Bouchots*, crawls, pens, or places inclosed by hurdles, for fishing on the sea-coast. 1829 HALIBURTON *Nova-Scotia* II. ix. 392 In winter they [the moose-deer]..describe a circle, and press the snow with their feet, until it becomes hard, which is called by hunters a yard, or pen. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* v. 38 Put them into the penns made within the bow of a net. 18.. T. C. CRAWFORD *Eng. Life* 57 (Cent.) The place [in the House of Lords] where visitors were allowed to go was a little pen at the left of the entrance. 1888 E. EGGLESTON *The Graysons* xxx. 326 Building some rail pens to hold the corn when it should be gathered and shucked. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Pen*[1], *n.*...3. In the fisheries, a movable receptacle on board ship where fish are put to be iced, etc.

b. *spec.* in the West Indies: A farm, plantation, country house, or park. (Often spelt *penn.*)

1740 [implied in *pen-keeper*: see 4]. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. 515 A pen in Jamaica is a farm or plantation. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 763 (Jamaica), 400 breeding farms or pens, of 700 acres each. 1844 MRS. HOUSTON *Yacht Voy. Texas* I. 92 The pens, or villas of the rich inhabitants, who go there occasionally to enjoy health or coolness. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 222 The garden..is surrounded by a park, or 'pen', as it is called here.

3. A contrivance for 'penning' or confining the water in a river or canal, so as to form a head of water; a weir, dam, or the like. ? *Obs.*

1585 *Act* 27 *Eliz.* c. 19 Such old and former Bayes or Pens whereupon hath lately beene..standing some iron milles. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v. *Bay, Bay* or *penn*, is a Pondhead made up of a great heighth, to keep in store of Water. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 58 Any Sluice, Dock-Gates, Dam, or Penn of Water. 1805 Z. ALLNUTT *Navig. Thames* 43 The Banks are sufficiently high to admit of Four Feet pen without overflowing Lands. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Com.* 140 There is a pen at the mouth of the Hull.

4. *Comb.*: **pen-branded** *a.*, (of an animal) branded with a mark denoting the particular pen to which it belongs; **pen-fed** *a.*, fed in a pen, or in confinement; **pen-head**, the dam or weir at the head of a mill-lead; **pen-keeper** (*W. Indies*), the overseer of a plantation or farm; **pen-pond**, a pond formed by a 'pen' or dam; **pen-pot**, a cage or 'pot' for keeping crabs or lobsters in confinement; **pen-wet** (see quot.).

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 232 Cows, unbranded calves, and *pen-branded bullocks. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 57 My polyle þat is *penne-fed & partrykes boþe. 1805 *State, Fraser of Fraserfield*, etc. 229 (Jam.) They take in water from the river Don, at the intake or *penhead of the meal-mill. 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* vii. 237 If any Person..refuse, either by himself, Overseer, or *Penn-keeper, to discover..the true Number of their Slaves, Horses, &c. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 31 Mar. 6/2 Herons..bringing their young little fishes captured from the *pen-ponds close by. 1750 COLLINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 41 That the crab will subsist..in the fishermens *pen-pots, for the space of some months. 1851 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 365/1 Rain..would easily find its way, were the sheaves inclined downwards to the centre of the stack...The sheaves that are so spoiled are said to have taken in **pen-wet*.

Pen (pen), *sb.*[2] Also 4-7 penne, (6 pene), 7 penn, (*Sc.* pend). [ME. a. OF. *penne* (*pene, pan(n)e*), 12th c. in Godef.; = It. *penna* feather, plume, quill, pen:—L. *penna* feather (pl. pinions, wings), in late L. pen for writing (Isidore).

In OF. *penne* had senses 1, 1 b (from Vulgate), and 4 below: in mod.F. it has only those of 'long feather of the wing or tail (*remex* and *rectrix*), large feather of a bird of prey (in Falconry), feather of an arrow, plume on a heraldic crest'. Fr. and Eng. usage have thus gone widely apart, Fr. having substituted *plume*, where Eng. has retained *pen*, while *vice versa* Eng. uses *plume* in Heraldry for Fr. *penne*.]

I. A feather, a quill, and connected senses.

1. A feather of a bird, a plume. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 247 Riȝt as þe pennes of þe pecok peyneth hym in his fliȝte. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xv. 180 Ac for hus peyntede pennes þe pocok is honoured. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xl. iii. (Tollem. MS.), Also þe souþerne wynde..changeþ in foules and briddes olde pennes and feþeris [orig. *pennarum veterum et plumarum*]. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4988 All þe body & þe brest..Was finely florischt & faire with frekild pennys. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 63 The rauen wyll not gyue her blacke pennes for the pecockes paynted fethers. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 43 In Arabie called Fælix was she bredd This foule..Whose taill of coulour was celestiall blew, With skarlat pennis that through it mixed grew. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* v. vi, The proud Peacocke, ouer-charg'd with pennes, Is faine to sweepe the ground, with his growne traine, And load of feathers. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pen*, feather. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 860 Hector is here chicken-hearted—crowed-down—cool in the pens—*fagy*, as the cockers say.

b. In *pl.* The flight-feathers (*remiges*) or pinions of birds regarded as the organs of flight; hence, like 'pinions', put for 'wings'. Orig. a literalism of translation after L. *pennæ* of the Vulgate: so in OF. *pennes* (Godef.). Now a poetic archaism.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* ciii. 3 [Thou] that gost vp on the pennys of windis [1388 on the fetheris of wyndis, Vulg. *super pennas ventorum*]. 1382 — *Ezek.* i. 5 And four faces to oon, and four pennys to oon [1388 foure wyngis weren to oon, Vulg. *quatuor pennæ uni*]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. v. 79 The lycht thai [fowlis] dirkin with thar pennys thik. 1611 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* iv. 5 The tragic end of Icarus..Lyk as he did presume, too hie wt borrowed pends [*rime* endis]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 421 Featherd soon and fledge They summ'd thir Penns..soaring th' air sublime. 1800 tr. *Haydn's Creation*, On mighty pens uplifted soars the eagle aloft. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Sept. xvi, He flasht his pens, and sweeping widely round Tower'd to air.

c. A short rudimentary feather or quill just breaking through the skin of a bird; = PEN-FEATHER 2, PIN-FEATHER. Chiefly *dial.*

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v., This chicken's full o' pens. 1880 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Pens, sb. pl.* the rudimentary quills of feathers, as of fowls, ducks, &c. *a* 1900 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, In W. Yorksh. a young bird is first 'nakt', then in 'blue pen', then 'fleggd'.

2. *spec.* The quill or barrel of a feather; the quill of a porcupine. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 89 A calose hardnesse..as it were a goos penne or ellis a kane. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvi. 269 Griffounes..of hire ribbes and of the pennes of hire wenges men maken bowes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. liv. 514 With the fourth men did write..as they do now vse to do with pennes and quilles of certayne birdes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 117 The Porcupine, who casteth her sharp pens into the mouth of all Dogs. 1871 COWIE *Shetl. Isl.* xv. 89 Having no catheter, he relieved the patient with a 'haigrie's pen' (*i. e.* a heron's quill).

3. Transferred senses.

†a. A quill-like pipe or tube. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 186 The water that gooth thorgh the leden penne [L. *eondite*]. 1582 BATMAN *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxv, By gendring of humours in the wosen and pennis of the lunges [L. *in pennis pulmonis*].

b. A quill shaped like a spoon, for taking snuff; hence, a snuff-spoon of any sort. *Sc.* and *dial.*

1790 SHIRREFS *Poems* 29 Now, o' the snish he's for a dose: Wi' pen just rising to his nose. 1890 HALIBURTON *In Scottish Fields* 98 The pinch was conveyed to the nose by means of a bone snuff spoon or *pen*, as it was called.

c. The internal, somewhat feather-shaped shell of certain cuttle-fishes, as the squids.

[1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 342 The Calamary is sometimes called the Sea-clerke, having as it were a knife and a pen.] 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 295 *Teuthidæ*.—Shell consisting of an internal horny 'pen' or 'gladius', composed of a central shaft and two lateral wings. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 540 There is always an internal shell, which is either a pen, a sepiostaire, a phragmocone, or a combination of the latter with a pen.

d. The rigid petiole or midrib of a leaf. *dial.*

1818 *Edin. Mag.* Oct. 330 (Jam.) A beggar received nothing but a kail-castock, or pen, that is, the thick rib up the middle of the colewort stalk. 1886 REA *Beckside Boggle* 290 Her hands get cut with sharp stones and bracken pens.

II. A writing tool, and derived senses.

4. A quill-feather or part of one, with the quill or barrel pointed and split into two nibs at its lower end, so as to form an instrument for writing with ink; a quill-pen. Hence, (*b*) in modern use, a small instrument made of steel, gold, or other metal, pointed and split like the lower end of a quill-pen (or formed from a quill itself, a 'quill-nib'), and used, when fitted into a pen-holder, for writing with ink or other fluid; the whole contrivance, pen and pen-holder, is also collectively called a pen, the writing-part being often distinguished as a 'nib' or 'pen-nib'. Also (*c*) by extension, any instrument adapted for writing with fluid ink. (The chief current sense.)

With words expressing special purpose, as DRAWING-*pen*; *geometric pen* (for tracing curves); *lithographic pen*; *music pen*; *right-line* or *straight-line pen* = drawing-pen; or special construction, as FOUNTAIN-*pen*, STYLOGRAPHIC *pen*, q. v.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24075 (Edin.) Es na tung mai spek wit word, Ne writer write wit pennis orde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. ix. 39 Pough he couth write neuere so wel, 3if he had no penne, þe lettre..I leue were neuere ymaked. *Ibid.* xvii. 13 þe glose was gloriousely writen with a gilte penne. 1382 WYCLIF 3 *John* 13, V wolde not wrijte to thee bi ynke and penne. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 77 On his eere a penne to wryte with. *c* 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 88, I wolde that they wolde set the penne to the paper. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* 5 Gracing his credite with a golden Pen. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xlv. 1 The penne of a ready writer. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* III. ii. 225 Lawyers' pens; they have sharp nibs. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 52 With a Quill the one halfe cut away, or a Pen of steele (made thin for the purpose). 1672 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 735/4 One Pocket book covered with Vellum, with Silver Claspes and Silver Pen, and several Writings in it. *c* 1698 MARY HATTON in *H. Corr.* (Camden) I. 169 It comes in my mind to aske you if you have, in England, stel penns; because, if you have not, I will indevour to gett you some [in France]. 1710 M. HENRY *Exp. Bible, Zech.* iv. 2 So that without any further Care they received Oil as fast as they wasted it, (as in those which we call Fountain-Inkhorns, or Fountain Pens). 1748 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Lett. to Shenstone* 18 Dec., A curse against crow-pens! 1750 *Fount. Knowl. Bril. Legacy* 29 The expeditious or Fountain pen..is so contrived as to contain a great quantity of ink and let it flow by slow degrees. 1786 S. TAYLOR *Shorthand Writing* 98 [For Short-hand] a common pen must be made with the nib much finer than for other writing..with a small cleft...But I would recommend a steel or a silver one that will write fine without blotting the curves of the letters. 1789 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* (1854) V. 39 And then I took a fountain pen, and wrote my rough journal for copying to my dear Sorelle. 1810 BYRON *Let. to H. Drury* 3 May, I am.. writing with the gold pen he gave me. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiii, A hard-nibbed pen, which could be warranted not to splutter. 1894 J. C. JEAFFERSON *Bk. Recoll.* I. i. 20 Marvellously skilful in cutting quills and nibbing pens. 1899 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. III. 365/2 Quills as pens remained in use in some houses as the only writing tool up to a dozen to twenty years ago...Nowadays..the word 'pen' has almost dropped out of usage, except to express the pen and holder.

b. Viewed as the instrument of authorship; hence, the practice of writing or literature; †literary ability; manner, style, or quality of writing.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 10 Vouchesaf..My wyt and my penne so to enlumyne With kunnyng and eloquence. 1583 EARL NORTHAMPTON (*title*) A Defensatiue against the Poyson of supposed Prophecies; not hitherto confuted by the penne of any man. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 2. 25 To me..that do desire as much as lyeth in my penne, to ground a social intercourse between Antiquitie and proficience. 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 401 The writings of this author..shewing a very fine and polite pen. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 84 Men of the pen..have strong inclination to give advice. 1820 COBBETT *Gram. Eng. Lang.* i. (1847) 12 Tyranny has no enemy so formidable as the pen. 1839 LYTTON *Richelieu* II. ii. 308 The pen is mightier than the sword. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 403 The drama was the department..in which a poet had the best chance of obtaining a subsistence by his pen.

c. Including, and hence put for, the person who uses the pen, a writer or author. Now *rare.*

1563 *Mirr. Mag., Rivers* vii, What harme may hap by helpe of lying pennes. 1605 B. JONSON *Sejanus* Pref., [A book] wherein a second Pen had a good share. 1693-4 GIBSON in

Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 217 An inequalitie of stile and composition..the necessary consequence of different pens. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 113 You hear of the count de Mirabeau's talents; that he is one of the first pens of France, and the first orator. 1821 *Trav. Cosmo III* 1 The translation has been faithfully made..by a distinguished pen.

5. Applied to other things having the function of a writing pen. †**a.** An instrument for cutting or pricking designs or letters; a stylus; a graver. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1724 Þe fiste wiþ þe fyngeres..Þat rasped reynschly þe wo3e with þe ro3 penne. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Job* xix. 24 Oh that my wordes were..grauen with an yron pen in lead. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Hollander* III. Wks. 1874 I. 119 Rare Paracelsian, thy Annals shall be cut in Brasse by Pen of steele. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 236 Both men and women paint and embroider their skins with iron Pens.

b. A black-lead or other pencil. Now *dial.*

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Nov., I with my black lead pen tooke the prospect. 1684 T. GODDARD *Plato's Demon* 22 To read those places, which are marked with the red lead Pen. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pencil*.. 2. A black lead pen, with which cut to a point they write without ink. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxix, The Duke of Argile..wrote your name down with a keelyvine pen in a leathern book.

c. *Electric pen, Pneumatic pen,* modern inventions which perforate the lines of writing in fine dots, whence copies are made in ink by stencilling.

1876 *Jrnl. Soc. Telegr. Engin.* V. 180 Mr. Sivewright in describing the Electric Pen said:..The object of this pen is to pierce fine holes in sheets of paper, forming stencils, from which impressions are taken.

6. Phrases. *Pen-and-pencil* (*attrib.*), using both pen and drawing-pencil or brush; *pen-and-wash,* using both pen and brush; also PEN-AND-INK.

[1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 1 The most excellent use of the Pean, and Pensil, is illustrated..By Mathematicall.. Charts, Mapps, etc.] 1896 *Idler* Mar. 242/1 There are many well known pen and pencil men of to-day who can scarcely obtain sufficient commissions. 1893 W. G. COLLINGWOOD *Ruskin* I. 122 We have no pen-and-wash with of his before 1845. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Nov. 2/1 The interesting pen-and-wash revivalist experiments of Mr. Roger Fry.

III. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *pen-box, -draughtsman, -drawing, -powder, -rack, -sac* (from 3 c), *-scratch, -sketch, -slip, -steel, -stroke, -work, -wright, -writing.* **b.** in reference to the pen as an instrument of authorship (cf. 4 b), as *pen-agility, -combat, -cuff, -errantry* (after *knight-errantry*), *-fellow, -feneer, -fighting, -gossip* vb., *-life, -pains, -prattle, -scolding, -slave.* **c.** objective and obj. gen., as *pen-cleaner, -cutter, -driver, -pusher*; *pen-holding, pen-bearing, -nibbing* adjs. **d.** instrumental, etc., as *pen-worker*; *pen-persecuted, -written* adjs.; also *penlike* adj.

1887 HEILPRIN *Distrib. Anim.* III. i. 268 *Pen-bearing cuttle-fishes or calamaries. 1642 HALES *Schism* 3 As long as the disagreeing parties went no further than Disputes and *Pen-combats. 1893 *Bookworm* 316 Prynne and he came to *pen-cuffs. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6222/10 David Shepard, ..*Pen-Cutter. 1889 J. PENNELL (*title*) *Pen Drawing and *Pen Draughtsmen, their work and their methods. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* cii, Our middle-aged *Pen-driver drudging at his weary work. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* IV. i. 295 If..thou wouldst allow me to indulge a little longer in this harmless *pen-errantry, I would tell thee [etc.]. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Pref. 8–9 Of which sort Calvin himselfe and his *penfellows so much complaine. 1654 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* IV. To Chancellor 3 These *Pen-fencers onely begge the Seal of your Authority. 1818 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 85 If I were not rather disposed at this time to *pen-gossip with your worship. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* vi. 5 My hand is weary of *pen-holding. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lxii, Infuse ye *Penn-life .. into ore taken Fames by death. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 32 The pen or some other *penlike instrument. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* liv, A pent-up, emasculated, *pen-nibbing menial. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 262 Practical policy..beating *pen-pains out of distance in the race of preferment. *Ibid.* I. v. 21 Much *pen-persecuted, and pelted at with libellous pamphlets. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 17 Such a Bombard-goblin..With drad *Pen-powder, and the conquerous pott. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. xxi. 121 The design of my *pen-prattle. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade,* **Pen-rack,* a support for pens. 1883 HYATT in *Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci.* (1884) 338 A flap or hood-like prolongation of the mantle, forming a *pen-sac. 1884 *Chicago Advance* 6 Mar., We have not a *pen-scratch in our statute founded in such reason. 1887 *Athenæum* 29 Jan. 166/3 Some *pen-sketches with tinted shadows. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 32 The devill hathe his seducing secretaries or *pennslaves. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 290, I hope that memory-mistakes and *pen-slips in my book will not be found so frequent. 1898 *Cycling* 44 Covered with a *pen-steel shell or bush. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. I. I. ii. § 7 Three *penstrokes of Raffaelle are a greater..picture than the most finished work that ever Carlo Dolci polished into inanity. 1712 POPE *Let.* Wks. 1751 VII. 245, I will not encroach upon Bay's province and *pen-whispers. 1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* b ij, Can a leisure be found for *pen-work? 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Sept. 3/3 The last pen-work of Charlotte Brontë. 1901 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 9/3 *Penworkers were only being paid six to twelve shillings per week. 1870 H. CAMPKIN in *Trans. Lond. & Middlesex Archæol. Soc.* III. 232 The Grub Street *penwrights.

8. Special Combs.: **pen-master,** a master of the pen, a skilful writer, a calligraphist; **pen-name** [tr. pseudo-F. NOM-DE-PLUME, q. v.], a fictitious name assumed by an author, a literary pseudonym; **pen-picture,** a picture drawn with the pen; usually *fig.* a picturesque description; **pen-plume** = PEN-FEATHER; **pen-point,** (*a*) the point of a pen; (*b*) *dial.* a steel pen or nib; (*c*) literary 'point' or effectiveness; **pen-portrait** (cf. *pen-picture*); **pen-tray,** a long narrow tray for pens (often forming part of an ink-stand). Also PEN-CASE, PEN-CLERK, PENCRAFT, etc.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Hereford* (1662) 40 Two such Transcendent *Pen-masters..may even serve fairly to engross the will and testament of the expiring Universe. 18.. B. TAYLOR cited in *Webster* (1864) for **Pen-name.* 1882 J. A. NOBLE *Sonnet in Eng. &c.* ii. (1893) 69 Christina Rossetti .. contributing, under the pen-name of Ellen Alleyne, a number of tenderly beautiful poems. 1853 *Zoologist* II. 4054 The desultory manner in which Mr. — has arranged his *pen-pictures. 1899 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 7/2 Ostrich feathers or painted *pen-plumes are the principal trimming. 1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 25 Oct. 686/1 Hitherto, iridium has been used solely for *pen-points. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 27 Mar. 3/3 If one [plot]..were reclaimed, liquefied into words and given pen-point. 1884 E. YATES *Recoll. & Exp.* II. 227 To visit and make a *pen-portrait of him. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade,* **Pen-tray,* a small wooden tray for holding pens. 1882 *Catal. Dk. Hamilton's Collect.* 231 A Persian lacquer pen-tray.

Pen, *sb.*[3] Also 7 penne. [Origin unascertained.] A female swan.

(In Order of 1524 (*Archæol.* XVI. 156) the male and female are distinguished as 'sire and dam'.)

c 1550 *Order for Swannes* § 27 in *Archæol. Inst. Lincoln* (1850) 309 The cignettes shalbe seazed to the King, till due proof he had whos they are, and whos was the swan that is away, be it cobb, or penne. 1641 H. BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 122 The hee swanne is called the cobbe, and the shee-swanne the penne;..the owner of the cobbe is to have the one halfe, and the owner of the penne the other halfe. 1882 P. ROBINSON *Noah's Ark* x. 340 The female bird—technically called 'the pen'—has equal claims to notice both for personal bravery and parental solicitude.

Pen, *sb.*[4] *local.* [a. Brythonic (Welsh, Cornish) *pen* head.] A word originally meaning 'head', frequent in place names in Cornwall, Wales, and other parts of Britain, as Penzance, Penmaenmawr, Penrith, Pencaitland; in some localities, esp. in the south of Scotland, used as a separate word in names of hills, e. g. Eskdalemuir Pen, Ettrick Pen, Lee Pen, Penchrise Pen, Skelfhill Pen, etc.; rarely as common noun, 'the pen'.

[1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 55 Most of them begin with Tre, Pol, or Pen, which signifie a Towne, a Top, and a head; whence grew the common by-word By Tre, Pol, and Pen, You shall know the Cornishmen. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 5 b, *Pen* signifieth a hill.] 1715 PENNECUIK *Descr. Tweeddale* Wks. (1815) 49 Lee Pen is a high and pointed hill of a pyramidical shape. ..Cairn Hill..is a stupendous mountain like Lee Pen. 1775 ARMSTRONG *Comp. to Map of Peebles* (Jam.), Hills are variously named .. as Law, Pen, Kipp, Coom, Dod, Craig, Fell, etc. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. xv, From Craik-cross to Skelf-hill pen. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s. v., I live just under the Pen to which Pen lane leads.

Pen, *v.*[1] Forms: 1 *pennian; 3–7 penne, (7 penn), 6– pen. Pa. t. **penned** (pend); also 7 **pend.** Pa. pple. **ponned** (pend); also 6–7 **pend,** (6 *arch.* **ypend**). See also PEND *v.*[2], PENT *ppl. a.* [ME. *pennen,* repr. OE. **pennian* (evidenced only in *onpennad* unpenned, opened), app. f. *penn,* PEN *sb.*[1] Connexion with LG. *pennen, pannen* to bolt (a door) and *penn* pin, peg, is not clear, as these words seem to be related to OE. *pinn* PIN, peg.]

†**1.** *trans.* To fasten, make fast (? as with a bolt or the like; to bolt). *Obs.* (See PIN *v.*)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Hie tuneð to hire fif gaten, and penneð wel faste. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 296 Conscience..made pees porter to pynne [*MS. B* penne] þe ȝates.

2. To enclose so as to prevent from escaping; to shut in, shut up, confine. Often with *up*; also *in.* (See also PENT *ppl. a.*)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 43 ȝif ure ani is þus forswolȝen, and þus penned, clupe we to ure louerd. [*a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 94 Þet heo beoð her so bipenned.] 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 219 Ich putte hem in pressours and pynned [*MS. M* pennede] hem þerynne. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 72 Sonne-bright honour pend in shamefull coupe [*gloss* Pent, shut vp in slouth, as in a coope or cage]. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 681 For with the nightlie linnen..He pens her piteous clamors in her head. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. ii. (Arb.) 40 Weede pen the prating parats in a cage. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 185 It is a custom..to Pen them up in too streight Swathing-bands. 1687 B. RANDOLPH *Archipelago* 34 The Venetian armada..have a custom never to be in any haven or port where they may be penn'd in. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 8 This constraint of Humours so long pen'd up. 1706 A. BOYER *Ann. Q. Anne* IV. 3, I narrowly missed being penn'd up in the bay of Gibraltar. 1899 S. R. GARDINER *Cromwell* 95 Fairfax after a magnificently rapid march penned them into Colchester.

3. *spec.* **a.** To confine (the water) in a river or canal by means of a weir, dam, or the like, so as to form a head of water; to dam up. Also *absol.* (quot. 1791). Now *rare.*

1576 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 384 They ..do..penne away the water in sommer. 1791 R. MYLNE *Rep. Thames & Isis* 51 This weir may be taken away if Godstow lock pens sufficiently high. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Com.* 41 This mode of penning up the river so as to convert it into a dock. 1859 LEWIN *Invas. Brit.* 90 At Wye is a mill-dam by which the water is penned back.

b. To confine or shut up (cattle, poultry, etc.) in a pen; to put into or keep in a pen.

c 1610 *Women Saints* 60 He pend them [the wild geese] all fast in a house. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 185 Where Shepherds pen thir Flocks at eeve In hurdl'd Cotes. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 245 And on the moor the shepherd penned his fold. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 846 Drive that stout pig and pen him in thy yard. 1891 *Times* 6 Oct. 9/6 The number of sheep penned showed an increase of 540 British and 830 foreign.

†**Pen,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. PEN *sb.*[2] 1.] *intr.* To develop feathers, to become fledged.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B vij b, When she [an hawk] begynnyth to penne, and plumyth, and spalchith and pikith her selfe.

Pen, *v.*[3] Forms: 5–7 penne, (6 penn), 6– pen. Pa. t. and pple. **penned** (pend); also (*pa. pple.*) 6 **pende,** 7 **pend.** [f. PEN *sb.*[2] 4.] *trans.* To write *down* with a pen; to put into writing, set down in writing, write down, write out, write; to put into proper written form, draw up (a document); to compose and write, to indite.

1490 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 100, I have bene with Thomas Horton..& pennyt ij inquisicions of dyverse wayes. 1530 PALSGR. 523/2, I can devyse a thing wel, but I can nat penne it. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Rivers* x, The playntes alredy by the pende are brief enough. 1683 (*title*) Panegyrick upon Folly, penn'd in Latin by Erasmus, rendered into English by White Kennett. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 209 They .. penn'd down the words they were to speak. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xv, Thanks to St. Bothan, son of mine, Save Gawain, ne'er could pen a line. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xii, I thought of penning a letter to the *Times.*

† **b.** To write of or about, to set forth or describe in writing. *Obs.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Div. Hen. VIII* (Camden) 283 These ..calamities, if they should be penned and set forth as the matter craveth. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 25 Philammones penned the birth of Latona..in verse. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* i. (1839) 95 Moses, who first penned the original of humanity.

Pen, variant of PEND *sb.*[2] and *v.*[4]

Penache, obs. form of PANACHE.

Penacute (pīnăkiūˑt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Heb.* and *Gr. Gram.* [f. L. *pēne* (more correctly *pæne*) 'almost, nearly', before a vowel *pēn-* + ACUTE. In this instance formed directly after *penultimate.*] Having an acute accent on the penultimate syllable; paroxytone. **b.** *sb.* A word so accented. Hence **Penacu·te** *v. trans.,* to accent acutely on the penultimate syllable.

1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 80 If [a word has an acute] on the last [syllable] but one, [it is termed] a penacute. 1764 W. PRIMATT *Accentus redivivi* 111 The Dorians penacuted verbs ending OR, ..that is, provided they were third persons plural. 1874 A. B. DAVIDSON *Heb. Gram.* vii. 15 *note,* In continuous discourse small words or words penacute are often attracted to the end of preceding ones.

Penadjacent, pæn- (pīnădʒēˑsĕnt), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pēne, pēn-* (see prec.) + ADJACENT.] Next to adjacent.

1888 SOLLAS in *Challenger Rep.* LXIII. 157 The cladi of adjacent or pænadjacent fibres are given off at about the same levels.

Penæid (pīnēˑid), *sb.* and *a. Zool.* Also peneid. [ad. mod.L. *Penæidæ* pl., f. *Penæus,* name of the typical genus: see -ID[3].] **a.** *sb.* A member of the family *Penæidæ* of decapod crustaceans, allied to shrimps. **b.** *adj.* Belonging to this family. So **Penæidean** (penīīˑdĭăn), **Penæˑoid, Penæoiˑdean** *adjs.* and *sbs.*

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1594 The animal is probably the larve of some Penæidean. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* II. iii. 193 Some scarlet caridid and peneid shrimps.

Penal (pīˑnăl), *a.*[1] Forms: 5 penale, -alle, 5–7 penall, 6–7 pœnal, -all, 6– penal. [a. F. *pénal* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pēnāl-is,* prop. *pœnālis* of or belonging to punishment, f. *pœna* penalty, ad. Gr. *ποινή* quit-money, fine.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or relating to punishment.

a. Having as its object the infliction of punishment, punitive; prescribing or enacting the punishment to be inflicted for an offence or transgression.

Penal Laws: 'those laws which prohibit an act and impose a penalty for the commission of it' (Wharton); esp. in Engl. and Irish history, 'penal laws in matters ecclesiastical' (quot. 1687); *spec.* the laws inflicting penalties upon Nonconformists and Papists. *Penal Code* (in Ireland), a name applied to the successive penal statutes passed in 17th and 18th centuries against Papists. (See *Dict. Eng. Hist.* 1884 s. v.)

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 8/2 Notwithstondyng full noble Ordinances penales, that have ben mad therof. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 403 Alle the articles penalle, ordeyned and affermed by the same. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1033/2 Neuer can al the wittes..make any one penal law, such that none innocent may take harme therby. 1687 JAS. II *Declar. Lib. Conscience* 4 That..the Execution of all..Penal Laws in Matters Ecclesiastical..be immediately Suspended. *a* 1720 *Song, Vicar of Bray,* When royal James obtained the crown..The penal laws I hooted down And read the Declaration. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 385 When I behold..Each wanton judge new penal statutes draw. 1782 BURKE (*title*) Letter to a Peer of Ireland on the Penal Laws against Irish Catholics. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 20 Penal provisions intended for the better preservation of game. 1874 FROUDE *Eng. in Irel.* IX. iii. (1881) 350 The House of Commons was indignant..and clamoured for the reimposition of the Penal Laws. 1884 *Dict. Eng. Hist.* 809/2 The Penal Code, in Ireland, was first felt under James I. *Ibid.,* [The Irish Parliament] set to work [1695] upon the legislation known to infamy as the Irish penal code. *Ibid.* 810/2 The great Roman Catholic Emancipa-

tion Act of 1829, by which the last relics of the abominable Penal Code were swept away.

b. Of an act or offence: Liable to punishment; causing a person to incur punishment; punishable, esp. by law.

1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 60/1 Which eschaunge [of foreign for English money] shuld be unto theym, by dyvers other Statutes, to excessivly grevous and penall. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 745 He..began..to serch out the penall offences, as well of the chiefe of his Nobilitie, as of other Gentlemen. 1673 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* II. 291 Here is a Law, that not to kneel at the Lords Supper shall be more Penall than Murther. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. xv. 217 There is..one species of battery, more atrocious and penal than the rest. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 276 A second edict made it penal to pay more.

c. Having the nature or character of punishment; constituting punishment; inflicted as, or in the way of, punishment.

Penal servitude, a term introduced into British criminal law in 1853, to designate imprisonment with hard labour at any penal establishment in Great Britain or its dominions; then substituted for transportation.

1600 J. Hamilton *Facile Traictise* 276 This chaingement suld be maid with..a penal satisfaction for sinnes committit. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. v. 300 Wee .. might conceave the Deluge not simply penall, but in some way also necessary. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 48 In Adamantine Chains and penal Fire. *a* 1826 Heber tr. *Pindar* ii. 106 In chambers dark and dread Of nether earth abide, and penal flame. 1858 Lytton *What will he do?* VII. ix, His father's misfortune (he gave that gentle appellation to the incident of penal transportation). 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xxii. 171 The punishment of a guilty person is..penal servitude for three years.

d. That is payable or forfeitable as a penalty.

1623 in *N. Shaks. Soc. Trans.* (1885) 505 The said Christopher Hutchinson..and the Compl[t] John Comber entred into one bond or obligacion vnto the said William Jorden in the penall somme of sixty three poundes. 1671 Milton *Samson* 508 Let another hand, not thine, exact Thy penal forfeit from thy self. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* VIII. 384 Free from shame Thy captives; I ensure the penal claim. 1882 Ogilvie s. v., *Penal sum*, a sum declared by bond to be forfeited if the condition of the bond be not fulfilled. If the bond be for payment of money, the penal sum is generally fixed at twice the amount.

e. Used or appointed as a place of punishment.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 141/1 Penal settlements are designed for the punishment of criminals convicted of very grave offences in the penal colonies. 1851 Whittier *Chapel of Hermits* 167 Lord, what is man? ..chance-swung between The foulness of the penal pit And Truth's clear sky. 1876 Mathews *Coinage* xxii. 229 Cayenne is..that whole district of French Guiana within which is the penal colony of France.

f. Involving, connected with, or characterized by, a penalty or legal punishment. g. Of, pertaining to, or subject to the penal laws, penal servitude, etc.

1647 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 495 They ..have ingadged themselves by their pennall boundes..for the payment of the forsaid summes. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2662/4 Lost.., a last Year's Almanack, having in the Cover some Penal Bills for Money. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 626/2 An action is said to be penal when the conclusions of the summons are of a penal nature; that is, when not merely restitution and real damages, but extraordinary damages and reparation, by way of penalty, are concluded for. 1886 J. C. Monahan *Rec. Ardagh & Clonmacnoise* 37 In those penal times, Dr. O'Flynn was compelled to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation under very distressing circumstances. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Oct. 8/3 The prisoners are divided into three classes, ..Those of the first-class, known as the penal class [etc.].

†2. Painful; severe, esp. in the way of punishment. *Obs.* (Cf. Penally 1, Penality 2, Penalty 1.)

1490 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 20 Whiche accions be verry penall to alle misdoers and offenders in suche accions condempned, and moche profitable aswell to the Kyng as to euery of his Subgettes. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Breathings Devout Soul* xlix. (1851) 205 Either he [Elijah] knew that chariot .. was only glorious, and not penal. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxvi. 279 A law was passed for sharpening laws against Papists: wherein some difficulty had been, because they were made very penal.

Hence †**Penal-law** *v.* (*Obs. nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to execute a penal law against.

1689 Hickeringill *Ceremony-Monger* v. Wks. 1716 II. 439 No man more zealously cries up the..Acts of Uniformity, when he gets a Nonconformist thereby upon the Hip, and to Penal-Law him.

Pe·nal, *a.*[2] *Anat. rare.* [f. Pen-is + -al.] Pertaining to the penis: = Penial *a.*

1857 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. III. II. 499 The penal portion of the urethra.

Penality (pĭnæ·lĭti). Now *rare.* [a. F. *pénalité* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) or ad. med.L. *pœnālitās* penalty, mulct (Du Cange), f. L. *pœnāl-is*: see Penal[1] and -ity. Cf. It. *penalità* 'penaltie, forfeiture' (Florio).]

†1. Painfulness; pain, suffering: = Penalty 1.

c 1495 *Epitaffe*, etc. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 391 Your plesures been past vnto penalyte. 1502 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* II. xii. 194 In greuouse temptacions & tribulacions, & penalite of lyfe. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* II. 1060 Counnyng surgeans .. To cure this gentylman from penalite.

†2. = Penalty 2. *Obs.*

1531 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 101 Suche penalytes as hathe..ben..accustomyd to be payed. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 34 b, [They] banyshed oute of their landes and seigniories all Englishe..commodities vpon great forfeytures and penalities.

3. The character or fact of being penal.

1650 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. (ed. 2) 18 Many of the Ancients denied the Antipodes, and some unto the penality [*so ed.* 1658; *edd.* 1646, 1676 penalty] of contrary affirmations. 1802-12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 415 Respect..to the general nature, to the penality or non-penality, of the suit. *Ibid.* III. 253 Offences occupying a high rank in the scale of criminality or penality.

Penalize (pī·nălaiz), *v.* [f. Penal *a.*[1] + -ize.]

1. *trans.* To make or declare (an action) penal or legally punishable.

1879 Escott *England* I. 260 The law .. prohibits and penalises the employment of all children under ten years of age. 1890 *Tablet* 17 May 765 The Ecclesiastical Titles Act .. penalising the assumption of territorial titles by Catholic Bishops. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 141/1 It was not the intention of the Act to penalise such 'mere blunders'.

2. *Sport.* To subject to a penalty (see Penalty 2 c); hence *generally*, to subject to some comparative disadvantage, to handicap.

1868 *Morn. Star* 8 June, The best two-year-old field .. the winner is pretty sure to spring from the penalised lot. 1888 *Times* 31 Aug. 7/1 The principle of 'penalizing' bounty-fed sugar has been adopted by all the Powers. 1893 *Ibid.* 12 June 7/2 The Duke of Portland's Schoolbook (penalized 10 lb.) and Lord Cadogan's Stowmarket are the best of the public performers. 1896 *Cape Argus* 7 Nov., We have no income tax, and in order to raise revenue..the poor man is penalized at almost every point of the Customs compass.

Hence **Penaliza·tion**, the action of penalizing. (In quots. *attrib.*)

1888 *Times* 31 Aug. 7/2 The penalization policy is supported strongly by Germany, Russia, Italy and Spain. 1895 Berry in *E. London Dispatch* (S. Afr.) 24 Apr., Inserting in the Agreement..a penalization clause.

Penally (pī·năli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly[2].] In a penal manner.

†1. Painfully, severely. *Obs.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxx. 99 Pese miseries þat penaly greueþ þe soule of þy seruant.

2. In the way of punishment or penalty. (In quot. 1651, ? Under a penalty.)

1647 Trapp *Comm. Rev.* xviii. 2 They have fallen culpably, and shall fall penally. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 7 26 Though charity towards our neighbour be pœnally commanded. 1690 South *Serm.* (1697) II. vii. 283 The State, and Condition penally consequent upon these Sinners. 1827 G. S. Faber *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) I. 119 Penally given up to this second Little Horn by reason of the Apostasy in question. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 359/1 The respondent ought not to be affected penally by the omission of the board to take the prescribed steps.

So **Pe·nalness**, 'liableness to a penalty'.

1727 Bailey, vol. II.

Penalty (pe·nălti). [Not found till after 1500; ultimately ad. med.L. *pœnālitās*, f. *pœnālis* Penal; cf. the doublet Penality. The reduction of *-ity* to *-ty* suggests an AF. origin.]

†1. Pain, suffering. *Obs. rare.*

1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 3080 To dyssolve her wo and great penalte. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. ii. II. xiv, It breaks and tears and puts to penalty This sory corse.

2. A punishment imposed for breach of law, rule, or contract; a loss, disability, or disadvantage of some kind, either ordained by law to be inflicted for some offence, or agreed upon to be undergone in case of violation of a contract; sometimes *spec.* the payment of a sum of money imposed in such a case, or the sum of money itself; a fine, mulct.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 2 The one moitie of every of the said penalties to be to the Kyng. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 193 b, A penaltie was set for suche as obeyed not the decree of Spier. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 248 The intent and purpose of the Law Hath full relation to the penaltie, Which heere appeareth due vpon the bond. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* viii. 541 He would submit himself to any equitable Mulcts or Penalties. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 545 In the day thou eat'st, thou di'st; Death is the penaltie impos'd. 1758 Blackstone *Comm.* I. Introd. ii. 59 These prohibitory laws do not make the transgression a moral offence, or sin: the only obligation in conscience is to submit to the penalty, if levied. 1789 *Bath Jrnl.* 27 July Advt., The Act inflicts a penalty of Ten Pounds on persons letting out News-papers to read for hire. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* ii, The pains and penalties of exile did not press very hardly upon him.

b. *fig.* Suffering, disadvantage, or loss, resulting directly from some course of action, esp. from an error or fault, or incident to some position or state.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* xix. 72 With them Marriage cannot be omitted without very high penalties inflicted by that Nemesis interwoven with the law of Nature. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 135 You..in doing it have incurred the penalties you well deserve to suffer. 1837 Thirlwall *Greece* lii. VI. 273 It was the heavy price which he had to pay for his conquests: the penalty, perhaps we may add, of suspicions too lightly indulged. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* xix. (ed. 5) 356 It is the penalty of greatness that its form should outlive its substance.

c. *Sport.* A disadvantage imposed upon a competitor or a side (usually in the form of an advantage given to the opposite side) as punishment for a breach of rules; also, a disadvantage imposed on a competitor who has been a winner in some previous contest in order to equalize the chances; a handicap. (See also 5.)

1885 *Daily Tel.* 28 Sept. (Cassell), The conditions of the race include neither penalties nor allowances.

d. Phr. *On, upon, under* (†*in*) *penalty*: with the liability of incurring penalty in case of not fulfilling the command or condition stated. †*Upon his penalty*: at his peril (quot. 1653).

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 23 b, Commaunding al men to eschew his..company, under the lyke penaltie. 1600 *Child-Marriages* 176 Patrick Foord is also bounden for him as his surety, in the like penalty vnto her maiestie for his apperaunce. 1653 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 8 That [he] upon his penalty forbeare to sit or act there longer. 1783 Watson *Philip III* (1839) 209 To quit the Spanish dominions, under the penalty of perpetual servitude. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* viii. 71 Many minds must change their key now and then, on penalty of getting out of tune or losing their voices.

†3. A condition imposed; a liability, obligation.

1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 172 Hee..deuided his dominion amongst them,.. only with this penalty, to find alwaies in readiness a certaine number of footmen and horsemen.

†4. An act liable to punishment, a penal offence.

1596 *Edw. III*, II. i, It is a penalty to breake your statutes.

5. *attrib.* (esp. in sporting phraseology, as in *penalty goal*, *kick*: see 2 c).

1889 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 6/6 Each side had a penalty kick. 1891 *Ibid.* 30 Nov. 4/7 Yorkshire beat Lancashire ..by the narrow margin of a penalty goal to nothing. 1897 *Ibid.* 31 May 2/6 All their resources will be taxed to the utmost to get their orders completed before 'penalty-day'. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 9/1 It is..impossible that they could have done anything with their penalty handicaps against such a return as this.

Penance (pe·nănss), *sb.* Forms: 3-7 penaunce, (4 penaunse, -ans, -anz, -anx, -once, panance), 4-6 pennaunce, (-ans), 4-8 pennance, (5 penawnce, -awunse, panans, 6 panence, pennence, -ens, pænance), 3- penance. [a. OF. *peneance*, *-aance*, *-ance*, *pennance* (12th c. in Godef.):—L. *pœnitentia*, f. *pœnitēnt-em* Penitent: see -ance. This popular OF. form was gradually ousted from French by the ecclesiastical form *pénitence*, a new adaptation of the L.]

†1. Repentance, penitence. *To do penance* [L. *agere pœnitentiam*, OF. *faire penance*], to repent.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18489 Bot loues nu vr lauerd dright,.. and dos yur pennns quils yee mai. *Ibid.* 26771 To crist þou hald þi penance fast. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 549 Ihesu cryste..þus lang in me has pennans socht. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* iii. 8 Therfore do 3ee worthi fruytis of penaunce. *Ibid.* xxi. 29 Afterward he stirid by penaunce [*gloss* or forthenkynge], wente. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 20/1, I cam not for to calle rightful men but synners to penaunce. 1535 Coverdale *Bible* Prol., That his people be not blynded in theyr understondyng, lest they beleue pennaunce to be ought saue a very repentaunce, amendment, or conuersyon vnto God. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect St. John Baptist's Day*, To prepare the way of thy sonne our sauiour by preaching of penaunce [1662 repentance]. 1632 Sanderson *Serm.* 518 It is but an hypocriticall semblance of Pennance..where is no care, either endenvour of reformation. 1699 Burnet 39 *Art.* xxv. (1700) 273 Penance, or Penitence, is formed from the Latin Translation of a Greek word that signifies a change, or renovation of mind.

b. In the Roman and Greek Churches, reckoned as one of the seven sacraments, and as including contrition, confession, satisfaction, and absolution.

c 1315 Shoreham *Poems* (E. E. T. S) i. 843-6 Penaunce hyt hys a sacrement þat men scholde fonge And mote. Penaunce heþ maneres þre, þor3 sor3e, schry-fie, and edbote. 1553 *Articles of Religion* xxv, Those fiue commonly called Sacraments, that is to say Confirmation, Penance, Orders, Matrimonie, and extreme Unction, are not to be compted for Sacraments of the Gospell. 1657 *Penit. Conf.* iv. 49 That the Sacraments of Penance will supply all other defects. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* s. v., Lastly, penance is a sacrament of the new law instituted by Christ for the remission of sin committed after baptism.

2. The performance of some act of self-mortification or undergoing of some penalty, as an expression of penitence; any kind of religious discipline, whether imposed by ecclesiastical authority, or voluntarily undertaken, in token of repentance and by way of satisfaction for sin; penitential discipline or observance; *spec.* in *Eccl.* use, such discipline or observance officially imposed by a priest upon a penitent after confession, as an integral part of the sacrament of penance: see 1 b. *To do penance*, to perform such acts or undergo such discipline. (The main current sense.)

c 1290 *Beket* 8 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 106 Gilebert him bi-þou3te þe Croiz for-to fo In-to þe holie lond his penaunce þe bet to do. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 303 Per pennance was, þei suld go in pilgrimage. 13.. *Cursor M.* 26617 (Cott.) O sin þat opin es and kid Tak open penance and vn-hid. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 155 Sa suld þat ald his penance mak In prayer, almus, and in wakk. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 30 Hooly chirche by Iuggement destreyneth hym for to do open penaunce:—as for to goon penaunce naked in pilgrimages or bare-foot. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) viii. 30 þai [monks] liffez in grete abstinence and in grete penaunce. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* xxi. vii, Grete penaunce she toke as euer dyd synful lady in thys londe. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* I ij b, She was thyrtty yere and more in a deserte makyng there her penaunce. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 92 There was v. men..dyd opyn pennans.. this was their pennans: furst to come owte of the vestre with shettes apone ther backes, and eche of them a rodde in their honddes wyth a taper lych [etc.]. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* vii. 21 He shut himself up for fourteen days, by way of pennance, in a Pagod of an Idol. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl., Penance*, in our canon-law, is an eccle-

siastical punishment, chiefly adjudged to the sin of fornication. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 463 Not to mention the excessive pennances of the Brachmans. 1797 *London Courier* 29 Nov., On Sunday last the Parish Church of St. Mary, Lambeth, was..unusually crowded..to see Mr. John Oliver..do penance in a White Sheet, for calling Miss Stephenson, the domestic female of a neighbouring Baker, by an improper name. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* s. v., Penance came to mean the outward acts by which sorrow for sin is shown, and the word was supposed by St. Augustine to come from *pœna*.

b. Sufferings after death as a punishment for sins; the sufferings of purgatory, or the like. ? *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 301 Lewide iottis Percen wib a pater noster þe palais of heuene Wiþoute penaunce, at here partynge in-to heiȝe blisse. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 16 Trentals seyde he delieueren fro penaunce Hir freendes soules. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes* Notes (1669) 9 The opinion..that souls past still from one body to another, till by length of time, and many penances, they had purged away all their imperfections. 1664 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* I. ii. § 4 According to the old penitentiary rate, you have deserved the penance of forty thousand years. 1697 DRYDEN *Eneid* VI. 452 A hundred years they wander on the shore, At length, their penance done, are wafted o'er.

3. *transf.* in various allusions to sense 2; in later use often coinciding with sense 4.

c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 178 Whose wl com þat lond to, Ful grete penance he mot do. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 347 But as þe swane..Ageynist his dethe shall synge his penavnse. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 146 Thu must of rihte yeve hym is penaunce, With this flagelle of equité and resoun. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 115 Ile keepe what I haue sworne, And bide the pennance of each three yeares day. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 240 We.. made our horses do penance for that little rest they had. 1825 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) I. vii. 248 A person used to Dutch neatness must, I fear, be in hourly penance when waited upon by Italians. 1865 PARKMAN *Champlain* ii. (1875) 215 But rest was penance to him.

†**b.** Poor fare, sorry cheer (as of one fasting or doing penance); *to take penance*, 'to take pot-luck'. *Obs. rare.*

[So F. *faire pénitence*, Sp. *hacer penitencia*, to make sorry cheer, dine or fare poorly. Used, by way of modesty, in inviting any one to join at a meal at which no special preparation is supposed to have been made for him.]

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXVII. 246 Sir, we you pray,..This nyght penance with vs to take, With sich chere as we can make. *Ibid.* 289 It is bot penaunce, as we saide, That we haue here. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 89 For Youngth is a bubble blown vp with breath,..Whose way is wildernesse, whose ynne Penaunce.

†**4.** Pain, suffering, distress, sorrow, vexation. (In quot. 1390, the outward expression of sorrow, mourning.) *Obs.* (exc. as involved in 3).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 113 Þo þat þe casteles kept, in penance þei soiorned. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 269 Seint poul after his penaunce in watir and in lond. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 291 Thei toke upon hem such penaunce, Ther was no song, ther was no daunce. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6355 He moght noght opyn his mouth..he suffird slyke penaunce. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xciii. [lxxxix.] 278 Therby the penaunce of Sir Wylliam Helmon was greatly asswaged.

†**5.** Punishment. *Obs.*

Specifically applied by 17–18th c. legal writers to *peine forte et dure*, prob. after Britton; but his use seems quite general = 'their punishment'.

[1292 BRITTON I. v. § 2 Et si il ne se veulent aquiter, si soint mis a lour penaunce jekes autaunt qe il le prient.] 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1520 Geltcles he suffred this pennaunce. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 51 Soyne eftir he wes sent Till his penans till dumbertane, And deit in that tour of stane. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. XXI. 220 So were it thenne wel a harde thynge that they shulde bere penaunce of that that they ought to be Innocent of. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* 127 That fire might be fet Wherein the wench to fric, To feele the penance of her fact. *c* 1630 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. App. 32 Upon his arraignment he stood mute, therefore the Roll is, that he was put, to pennance, that is, to strong and hard pain. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 550 To aggravate Thir penance. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. XXV. 320 He ..shall, for his obstinacy, receive the terrible sentence of *penance*, or *peine forte et dure*.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *penance-doing* sb. and adj., *-fire*, *-gold*, *-pain*, *-sheet*, *-time*.

c 1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* iii. in *Anglia* X. 349/5 Confessours & virgyns, þat suffred heer in penaunce-doynge. 1668 R. WILD *Poems* (1870) 85 And turn this surplice to a penance-sheet. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. XV, Some slight mulct of penance-gold. 1848 G. B. CHEEVER *Wand. Pilgrim* lix. 320 Multitudes of penance-doing people. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* v. 41 The chill of death is past, and now The penance-fire begins.

Pe·nance, *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. *to sentence*.] *trans.* To subject to penance; to impose or inflict penance on; to discipline, chastise.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. iv. § 6 He speaketh of them which sought voluntarily to be penanced, and yet withdrew themselves from open confession. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. li. (1612) 230 They pennance thee and take thy goods away. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lii. (1677) 263 Design'd.. as a Hair-shirt to pennance him for his folly in offending. 1713 *Gentleman Instr.* III. iii. (ed. 5) 397, I might bring you upon your Knees, and penance your Indiscretion. 1871 R. B. VAUGHAN *St. Thomas Aquinas* I. 195 The little cell in which Abelard prayed and penanced himself. 1888 H. C. LEA *Hist. Inquisition* II. 10 They penanced a dozen citizens by ordering them to Palestine.

Hence **Pe·nanced** *ppl. a.*; **Pe·nancing** *vbl. sb.*

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 422, I saw The pictured flames writhe round a penanced soul. 1869 *Life M. M. Hallahan* (1870) 229 His facetious threats of scolding, and penancing.

Pe·nanceless, *a. rare.* [f. PENANCE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without doing or undergoing penance.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. X. 462 Suche lewed iottes..passen purgatorie penaunceles at her hennes partynge, In-to þe blisse of paradys.

†**Pe·nancer.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *pencan-*, *penancier*, in both senses (13th c. in Godef.), ad. med.L. *pœnitentiāri-us* (Du Cange): see PENITENTIARY.]

1. One who imposes penance; *spec.* a priest specially appointed to hear confession and impose penance in extraordinary cases, a penitentiary. (See also PENITENCER.)

13.. *Cursor M.* 26165 Nan mai al asoil bot pape allan..and vnder him his penancer. *Ibid.* 26341 Oþer cases..þat biscop til him-seluen sere Haldes or til his penancer. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XX. 317 Persoun or parissh prest, penytancere [*v.r.* penauncer] or bisshop. [1865 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) III. 314, 1397. 23rd May. Letter..authorising a marriage..by the authority of the papal penancer.]

2. One undergoing penance. *rare*—0.

c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 391/2 Penawnte (*H.* penaunseer.. *P.* penauncer'), *penitenciatus*.

†**Pe·nancy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PENANCE, with altered suffix, after L. *-entia*: see -ANCY.] **a.** Penitency, repentance. **b.** Punishment; suffering (after death); = PENANCE *sb.* 5.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. XXI. § 93 Her penancy was seene, in her sorrowes conceiued. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Enx O.* 73 That the Penancies of Reprobates are endless, I shall ever thus persuade myself.

Pen and ink, pen-and-ink, *phr.*

A. as *sb.*

1. *lit.* The instruments of writing: see PEN *sb.*[2] 4 and INK *sb.* (Hyphened when this helps the sense.)

1463 G. ASHBY *Poems* i. 68 Hanyng pen and Inke enyr at my syde. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 51 He askyd pene and ynke, and wrotte hys sonne. 1762 GRAY *Let. to J. Brown* 19 July, There is but one pen and ink in the house. 1809 BYRON *Eng. Bards & Sc. Rev.* 402 Oh, Amos Cottle! for a moment think What meagre profits spring from pen and ink! 1869 *Daily News* 14 Dec., Here..we meet with a man of pen-and-ink.

2. Short for *pen-and-ink drawing*: see B.

1830 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Mar. 3/1 Three pen-and-inks by Sir John Millais. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Oct. 3/2 Some good drawings..especially a pen-and-ink, 'Les Halles, Malines'.

B. as *adj.* (properly hyphened).

1. Using pen and ink; occupied in writing; clerkly. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. i, What, and the Pen and Ink Gentlemen taken too! 1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 80 The Duke of Bedford..says he is tired of being a pen and ink man. 1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 112 One of these mercantile pen and ink emperors.

2. Done, made, or executed with pen and ink: usually of a drawing or sketch; also, done or described in writing. (Hyphened.)

1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* ix. (1850) 99/1 A crooked pen-and-ink outline of a great turtle. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* II. 193 The last blow struck in the pen-and-ink war. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. ii. 137 His pen-and-ink drawing from memory of that object is surprisingly accurate. 1897 *Academy* 3 Apr. 361/2 It [Cowper's correspondence] is the best pen-and-ink conversation that we have.

C. as *vb. intr.* (*nonce-use.*) To use a pen and ink, to write. (Hyphened.)

1801 SOUTHEY *Let. to G. C. Bedford* 19 Aug. in *Life* (1850) II. 159, I am..pen-and-inking for supplies, not from pure inclination.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pen-and-inkage, Pen-and-inkmanship,** the use of pen and ink, the occupation of writing.

1804 SOUTHEY *Let. to J. Rickman* 20 Jan. in *Life* (1850) II. 250 If I regarded pen-and-inkmanship solely as a trade, I might soon give in an income of double the amount. 1894 *Temple Bar Mag.* Mar. 339 The sunk rock of pen-and-inkage so often the outcome of a plethora of leisure.

So †**Pen and inkhorn,** as writing instruments, carried by clerks, etc.; usually *attrib.* or as *adj.* (with hyphens): Using or carrying a pen and inkhorn, engaged in writing, clerkly; learned, pedantic (cf. INKHORN 2 b).

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 117 Hang him [the Clerk of Chatham] with his Pen and Inke-horne about his necke. 1599 JAS. I Βασιλ. Δωρον (1682) 86 Booke language and penne and inke-horne tearmes. 1601 CHETTLE & MUNDAY *Downf. Earl Huntington* I. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 118 A paltry pen-and-inkhorn clerk. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* II. 38 Let no man thinke, Ile racke my memory For pen-and-inkehorne termes, to finiſhe My blunt invention. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. i. § 18 They.. projected the general destruction of all that wore a pen-and-ink-horn about them.

Penang, var. PINANG, areca-nut or -tree.

Penang lawyer: see LAWYER 4.

Penannular (pĭnæ·niŭlăr), *a.* [f. L. *pæne*, PENE-, nearly, almost + ANNULAR.] Nearly annular; of the form of an almost complete ring; circular with a small part of the circumference wanting.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. vi. 313 The Dilated Penannular Rings (as I would propose..to call this class of relics). 1885 J. R. ALLEN in *Mag. Art* Sept. 458/1 Armlets .. of penannular form, with expanded circular ends.

†**Penant.** *Obs.* Also **-aunt**(e. [ME. a. OF. *penant*, earlier *peneant*, *-aant*:—L. *pœnitēnt-em*, PENITENT (by which *penant* was superseded *a* 1500).] A penitent; one doing penance; in last quot., one suffering in purgatory.

a 1300 *St. Gregory* 944 in Herrig's *Archiv* LVII. 69 Penaunt he seme þ wel of siȝt. 13.. *Cursor M.* 26857 (Cott.) For fals penantes men sal þam tak. *c* 1400 *Polit. Poems* (E. E. T. S.) XXV. 476 Thys maketh me to drowpe and dare That I am lyke a pore penaunte. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. XXIX. (1869) 20 Vnshette þe doore, and make your penauntes [Fr. *penans*] entre in.

Penant, variant of PENNANT[2], kind of stone.

†**Pena·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. *penāri-us* of or pertaining to victuals, f. *pen-us* provision.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Penarious*, of or belonging to provision for victuals. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

†**Pe·nary,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also **pœnary.** [ad. L. *pœnāri-us* (Quint.), f. *pœna* penalty, punishment: see -ARY.] Pertaining to punishment, penal.

1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xiv. § 7. 217 The second [part of the Law] which is styled vindicative, or pœnary, is mandatory. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* I. ix. 76 Not alwayes for penary chastisments, but oft for triall of graces.

Penashe, obs. form of PANACHE.

‖**Penates** (pĭnē·tīz), *sb. pl.* [L. *Penātēs* pl., perh. f. *penus* innermost part of a temple of Vesta, sanctuary.] In ancient Roman mythology, The guardian deities of the household and of the state, who were worshipped in the interior of every dwelling-house; often coupled with *Lares* (see LAR); household gods. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. x. 81 Penates, or the Goddis domesticall. 1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 8 b. 1616 B. JONSON *Forest* ii, They saw thy fires Shine bright on every hearth, as the desires Of thy Penates had been set on flame, To entertain them. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 27 The Penates of Laban. 1775 [see LAR 1]. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 1 (1794) I. 9 My mother had a pious regard for this relick, which was always one of her little *penates*, or pocket-gods. 1824 BYRON *Def. Transf.* II. i. 103 Yet once more, ye old Penates! Let not your quench'd hearths be Até's! 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* XV. 109 John Walter broke up his household..in Printing House Square, set up his penates at Bearwood.

‖**Pe·nbard.** [mod. Welsh *penbardd*, f. *pen* head + *bardd* BARD *sb.*[1] (The older W. form was *pennbeirdd*, 'chief of the bards', applied to Taliesin in *Kulhwch and Olwen*, *Mabinogion* (Rhys and Evans) 107.)] A head or chief bard.

1779 *Ann. Reg.* II. 144 He becomes a Penbardd or Pencerdd, chief of the faculty he was candidate in. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VII. v, Still the penbard bent over his bruised harp.

Pe·n-case. [f. PEN *sb.*[2] + CASE *sb.*[2]] A case or receptacle for a pen or pens. (Cf. PENNER[1].)

1599 MINSHEU II, A penner or pencase, *vide Caxa de escrivanias*. *a* 1805 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 96 He made me a present of a pen-case of his own turning.

†**b.** By extension, A case or receptacle generally. *Obs. rare*—1.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 110 But exhalations, which in the account of the Schooles, are the daily matter of Windes, Mists, Comets, Mineralls, Rockie Stones, saltness of the Sea, Earth-quakes, and of all Meteors, seeing they have no pen-case or receptacle in nature [*orig.* cum pennarium in natura non habeant], nor matter sufficient for so great daily things,..are wondrous dreams.

Pence (pens), collective plural of PENNY, q. v. for forms and simple senses. Used also in a few compounds, as *pence-collection*, *-dealing*, etc.; *pence-encumbered*, *-paying* adjs.; †**pence-lack,** lack of pence, want of money; **pence-table,** an arithmetical table indicating the number of shillings or pounds equivalent to given numbers of pence.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 378 Somme þorw pans-delynge [B. XIX. 374 penyes delynge]. 1399 — *Rich. Redeles* III. 142 For þey..make þ þe peple ffor pens lac in pointe ffor to wepe. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 43/1 Entertainments got up for the relief of pence-encumbered pockets. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* ix, [He] put me through my pence-table from 'twelve pence make one shilling'. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Sept. 2/1 Their painful pence-collection likened itself in my mind to O'Connell's repeal-rent. 1899 *Athenæum* 21 Oct. 548/1 Two insular and pence-paying realms.

Penceful, obs. form of PENSIFUL.

Pencel, pensel, -il (pe·nsĕl). Now only *Hist.* or *arch.* Forms: 3 (7, 9 *arch.*) pensile, 4 pensal, -cele, -cell, 4–6 pencel, -celle, -selle, 4–7 -sell, 5 -salle, 6 -syll; *Sc.* pin-, pynsal; 6 (9 *Hist.*) pensall, 6–7 (9 *arch.*) pencil, pensel, -sil, 7 -cill, *Sc.* pinsell. [a. AF. *pencel* (Du Cange), reduced from *penoncel*, PENNONCEL, dim. of *penon*, PENNON. Intermediate forms are seen in the OF. dial. *panncel*, *pannechel*, *paignichel*, *pengneceal*, *penecheal*, *penchcal* (Godef.), also in med.L. *pennucellus*, *penicellus*, *pencellus* (Du Cange), indicating a phonetic series *penoncel*, *penocel*, *pene-* or *penicel*, *pencel*. The spelling *pensil* found in some writers suggests a fancied connexion with *pensile* from L. *pendēre*, *pensum* to hang.]

A small pennon or streamer.

c 1275 LAY. 27183 Þe king heom sette vp on an hulle mid mony pensiles [*c* 1205 mid feole here-marken]. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2688 Armed alle in gyse of Frauunce, With fair pencel and styf launce. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 169 In Philip nauie of France a pencelle þei put oute, His armes on a lance ouer alle þe schip aboute. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 193 Pensalis to the vynd vaffand. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 14391 With many a louely fair pensel Off gold, of Inde, of fair sandel. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 4 The south wyndis blast Our piggeis and our pinsalis wavit fast. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 1 b, The chariot was garnished

with banners and Pencelles of tharmes of his dominions. *a* 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bann. Cl.) 158 Ane pensall quhairin wes contenit ane reid lyoun. 1592 Wyrley *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 33 Banners, pensils, stremers, waning bright. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xviii. (Roxb.) 122/2 Six speares or pikes, garnished with penoncells or pencills disvelopped. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* XIV. xxvii, Pensils and pennons wide were flung. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 38 With pensiles fluttering in the breeze. 1864 Greenshields *Ann. Lesmahagow* 80 Agreeing to serve under his pensall or banner.

† b. *transf.* A knight carrying a pennon. *Obs.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxxxvii. 339 All the Companyons, to the nombre of xii. hundred pensels, And they were right hardy and valyant knightes. *Ibid.* cclxi. 586 The names of the baners and pensels that were with the erle.

† c. A lady's token worn or carried by a knight.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1043 She made hym were a pencel of here sleue. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1073 For þ^e^ lufe of his leman fayre of face A glofe to his pensalle he hase. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* x. xlvii. 488 This damoysel..sent to hym a pensel, and prayd hym to fyghte with sire Corsabryn for her loue.

Pencel, -ell, obs. forms of Pencil.

Penceless (pe·nsĭlés), *a.* [f. Pence + -less.] Destitute of pence, or of money.

1638 Brathwait *Barnabees Jrnl.* III. G ij, Ancient Stamford .. Where are pencelesse purses many. 1848 Lytton *Harold* IV. vii, My father's son stands landless and penceless.

Pencey, variant of Pensy *a.*, pensive.

Pench(e, Sc. form of Paunch; obs. f. Pinch.

‖ **Penchant** (pāⁿshaⁿ). [F. *penchant,* sb. use of pr. pple. of *pencher* to slope, incline = Pr. *pengar, penjar* :—L. type **pendicāre* from *pendēre* to hang.] A (strong or habitual) inclination; a favourable bias, bent, liking.

1672 Dryden *Marr. à la Mode* v. i, I have so great a tendre for your person, and such a penchant to do you service. 1698 Vanbrugh *Prov. Wife* II. ii, He has a strange *penchant* to grow fond of me. 1752 Franklin *Lett.* Wks. 1887 II. 259, I own I have too strong a *penchant* to the building of hypotheses. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 215 She had a *penchant* for brown, and to brown I had a repugnance. 1839 Longf. *Hyperion* IV. iv, The others showed a most decided *penchant* for the ancient Greek music.

Penched, obs. form of Pinched.

Penchute (pe·nshūt). *rare*—°. [f. Pen *sb.*[1] 3 + Chute.] = Pentrough.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1657/1 *Penchute,* a trough conducting the water from the race to the water-wheel.

Penciф, Penciful: see Pensive, Pensiful.

Pencil (pe·nsĭl), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 **pensel,** 5-6 **poncel, pinselle,** 6 **pencille, -ile, pensyle, pincel, pynsil, -ell, pinicill,** 6-7 **pensil, -ill, -ell, poncill, -ell,** 7 **pensal, -ilo,** 7- **pencil,** *Sc.* **pincel.** [ME. a. OF. *pincel* (13th c. in Littré), mod.F. *pinceau* = Pr. *pinzel,* Sp. *pincel* :—pop.L. **pēnicellum,* for cl. L. *pēnicillum* paint-brush, pencil, dim. of *pēniculus* brush, dim. of *pēnis* tail.]

I. **1.** An artist's paint-brush of camel's hair, fitch, sable, or other fine hair, gathered into a quill; csp. one of small and fine make, suitable for delicate work. Now *arch.* † Formerly also applied to a large brush, e. g. for spreading varnish, etc. over a surface (*obs.*).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 157 Taak rubryk poured in sum litel shelle, And therwithal the baak of euery bee A pensel touche as they drynke at the welle, And note hem after whiderward they fle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 391/2 Pencel, for portrayynge, *peniculus.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 280/2 A Pinselle, *pinsella.* 1534 More *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1297/2 We shoulde with a bundel of humility, as it were with a paynters pensell, dypped in the redde bloude of Christe, marke oure selfe on euerye syde. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 88 The leues [of the Pine tree] grow in tuftes together, not vnlyke vnto..som great pinselles that paynters vse. 1591 R. Fitch in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. i. 263 All the Chineans, Iaponians, and Cauchin Chineans do write right downwards, and they do write with a fine pensill made of dogs or cats haire. 1605 Plat *Delightes for Ladies* xxxviii, Laye..some gumme..with a pensill upon your past[e]. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 535 Plaisterers Pencils, wherewithal they rub wals. 1672 Salmon *Polygraph.* III. i. 165 Pensils are of all bignesses, from a pin to the bigness of a finger, called by several names, as Ducks quill fitched and pointed.. Jewelling pensils and bristle Pensils. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Abbé Conti* 29 May, The walls almost covered with little distiches of Turkish verse, written with pencils. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* I. (1828) IV. 542 With a camel's hair pencil take them out of the water. 1842 Tennyson *Gardener's Dau.* 26. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 295 The smaller kinds of brushes are still sometimes termed 'pencils'; but the use of the word 'pencil' instead of 'brush' as distinctive of and peculiar to water-colour painting, has become obsolete.

b. As the instrument of art in painting, put for the painter's art, skill, or style; and transferred to word-painting or descriptive skill. Cf. Brush *sb.*[2] 2 b.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1190 With soutil pencel [*v. rr.* pensel, -ell] was depeynted this storie. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* ci, Truth needs no colour, with his colour fix'd; Beauty no pencil. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xxxv. ix. 534 He and none before him brought the pencill into a glorious name and especiall credit. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) I Of my rude pensil look not for such art. 1752 Gray *Bentley* 4 Bentley..bids the pencil answer to the lyre. 1797 Godwin *Enquirer* I. vi. 41 The rich and solemn pencil of Tacitus. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II. xvi. 274 The grandeur..of the views..beggar[s] both the pencil and the pen. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. vii. § 31 His descriptions are vivid..; his characters are drawn with a strong pencil.

c. *fig.*

1581 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 156 b, By the pensill of your iudgement to draw foorth those parts out of euerie of those customes. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. i. 237 They were besmear'd and ouer-staind With slaughters pencill. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* IV. 6 Apelles did never paint a Man better than I did set forth my Master by the pensil of my Eloquence. 1755 Gray *Progr. Poesy* III. i, This pencil take..whose colours clear Richly paint the vernal year. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* III. iv, Tinted by the golden pencil of autumn.

2. An instrument for marking, drawing, or writing, formed of some solid substance which leaves a coloured mark upon a surface over which it is drawn; formed of such materials as black-lead, white or coloured chalk, charcoal, soft slate, aniline, etc., and having a tapering point for its application to the surface; *spec.* a thin cylinder or strip of such substance enclosed in a cylinder of soft wood, or in a metal case with a tapering end; usually, when not otherwise expressed, applied to one of black-lead (plumbago or graphite) so prepared. (Now the prevailing sense.)

In pencil, in pencilled writing (cf. *in ink*). *Knight of the pencil,* one whose business is done with a pencil; in racing slang, a bookmaker.

1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* v. 47 Note them with a pensil of black lead. 1683 Pettus *Fleta Min., Ess. Words Met.* s.v., Black Lead..of late..is curiously formed into cases of Deal or Cedar, and so sold as dry Pencils. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4404/3 Lost.., a Pocket-Book.., with a Silver Clasp, and Wooden Pencil, tip'd with Silver at both ends. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 23 Mar. 2/3 Velvet Writing Paper, and Metallic Pencils. 1842 Addy *Water Cure* (1843) 52 He gave me his card, with a few words in pencil, for Priessnitz. 1880 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXXI. 24 Conrade Gesner..in 1565, says that people had pencils for writing consisting of a wooden handle with a piece of lead. 1885 *Punch* 7 Mar. 109/1 The Knights of the Pencil, Sir, hold that backers, like pike, are more ravenous in keen weather. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Metallic pencil,* a pencil made of an alloy of tin, lead, and bismuth. The paper to be written on with it is prepared with bone-ash.

b. In Scotl. and north of Engl. *spec.* = Slate-pencil. Hence, a fine clay-slate or other laminated shale, of which slate-pencils are made.

1878 *Borings* I. 264 (E. D. D.). 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Pencil,* shale, or 'plate' of a somewhat compact nature, used for coarse slate pencils.

c. A kind of crayon or pencil-like stick of colouring matter, for tinting the eye-brows, eyelashes, or lips, for theatrical or cosmetic purposes (*eyebrow-pencil, lip pencil,* etc.).

II. 3. A small tuft of hairs, bristles, feathers, or the like, springing from or close to a point on a surface. Now only in *Nat. Hist.*

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. i, Sir, you with the pencil on your chin. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 267 Pileus bright bay, set with dark triangular pencils of hair. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 224 Campanulaceæ.. Anthers naked or tipped with a pencil of hairs.

4. *Optics.* A set of rays converging to or diverging from a single point, or such number of them as may fall upon any surface or be considered collectively.

1673 Gregory in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 253 Pencils of the same angles are more truly reflected by a concave than refracted by a lens. 1705 C. Pursiall *Mech. Macrocosm* 255 'Tis possible for any..Pencil of Rays to be so Refracted by a Concave Glass, that..they shall proceed from it in Parallel Lines. *c* 1790 Imison *Sch. Art* I. 95 *Pencil,* the appearance of electric light issuing from the point of a body electrified positively. 1837 Goring & Pritchard *Microgr.* 180 The extreme or marginal rays of the pencil will undergo greater refraction than those..nearly coinciding with the axis of the pencil. 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* ix. 80 A convergent pencil of polarised light.

b. *Optic pencil,* the rays that pass from any point through the crystalline lens, and are again brought to a focus on the retina, thus forming a double cone with the crystalline as common base.

1704 J. Norris *Ideal World* II. vii. 360 Called the optick pencil, as being the instrument whereby the pictures or images of things are delineated to the eye. 1727–41 in Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Optic.* 1786 W. Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 500 That Indistinctness of Vision which has been ascribed to the smallness of the Optic Pencil. 1819 in *Pantologia.*

5. *Geom.* The figure formed by a set of straight lines meeting in a point. Also extended to a set of curves of a given order, passing through a number of points corresponding to such order; and to a set of planes or curved surfaces passing through one line or curve.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 402/1 A pencil of lines is a number of lines which meet in one point. 1859 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* II. 577 A system of points in a line is said to be a range, and a system of lines through a point is said to be a pencil. 1865 *Ibid.* V. 484 (*title*) On the intersections of a pencil of four lines by a pencil of two lines. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., *Axial pencil,*..the figure formed by a number of planes passing through a given line, which is called the basis or axis of the axial pencil.

6. Applied to objects resembling a pencil in shape. a. (More fully *pencil diamond.*) A glazier's diamond; = Diamond *sb.* 4. *rare.*

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 475/1 The pencil diamond used by glaziers to cut glass with is a small fractured piece of diamond..of a trapezoidal shape, weighing about the 60th part of a carat, and set in a wooden handle...Two pencil diamonds are now in use, the old and the new or patent pencil.

b. A belemnite. *rare.*

1843 Humble *Dict. Geol. & Min., Pencil,* a name given to the belemnite.

c. A small medicated bougie.

1890 in Webster.

III. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pencil-brush, -clasp,* †*-daubing*; 'made or written with a pencil', as *pencil-drawing, -line, -mark, -note, -sketch*; objective and obj. gen., as *pencil-maker, -scrubber, -seller, -sharpening*; *pencil-selling* adj.; instrumental, as *pencil-mark* sb. and vb., *pencil-written* adj.; similative, etc., as *pencil-formed, -like, -shaped* adjs.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 67 To apply it with a *pencil-brush to the gums. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.,* **Pencil-clasp,* a device to hold a pencil to the lappel or breast of the coat. 1873 E. Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 4/1 The whole of the *pencil-construction should be most accurately made in the finest faint lines with a hard pencil. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 491 No such harsh Noise, as hobling Musick, or such an offensive Sight as *Pencill-dawbing. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 57 Stigmata.. papulose or *pencil-formed. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.,* **Pencil-like* [or] styloid processes. 1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 33 The outgrowth of pencil-like bunches of branches. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1658/2 The Florida cedar is used by all of the principal *pencil-makers in the world. 1835 Jane Marcet *Mary's Gram.* I The *pencil-marks on the page. 1858 W. Cory *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 71 Such books as he must buy to pencil-mark for future reference. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 305, I got a *pencil note, with my letter of introduction..delivered. 1774 Foote *Cozeners* I. Wks. 1799 II. 152 That *pencil-selling, mongrel Manasses! 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 310 Appendages to the keel (generally) 2 *pencil-shaped substances, with 3 divisions, fixed towards the end of the keel. 1901 *Harper's Mag.* CII. 798/1, I think he considered my *pencil-sharpening a greater accomplishment. 1851 Hawthorne *Ho. Sev. Gables* viii. (1852) 91 The *pencil-sketches that pass from hand to hand, behind the original's back.

b. Special Comb.: **pencil-blue,** a particular shade of blue obtained from indigo, formerly used in calico-printing, for painting in parts of a design; **pencil cedar,** a name given to several species of juniper, the wood of which is used for the casing of lead-pencils; **pencil-compass,** a pair of compasses, one leg of which bears a pencil; **pencil diamond:** see sense 6 a; **pencil fever:** see quot. 1873; **pencil flower,** a name for the genus *Stylosanthes* of leguminous plants (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **pencil-lead** (see Lead *sb.*[1] 3), black-lead or graphite as used for making pencils; a slender stick of this for fitting into a metallic pencil-case or an ever-pointed pencil; † **pencil man,** a man of the 'pencil' or brush, an artist; **pencil-piece,** a piece of pencil-lead of proper length for making a pencil; **pencil-sharpener,** an instrument for sharpening a black-lead or slate pencil by pushing or rotating it against a cutting edge; **pencil-stone,** the mineral Pyrophyllite; **pencil-tree,** the groundsel-tree (*Baccharis halimifolia*); **pencil-vase,** a vase in which the pencils or brushes, used by the Chinese and Japanese for writing, stand upright; **pencil-wood,** the wood of the pencil cedar.

1860 O'Neill *Calico Printing* 337 *Pencil Blue..receives its name from the manner in which it was applied to the cloth, viz., by means of a fibrous matter like an artist's pencil.. Pencil blue consists of indigo in the deoxidised and dissolved state. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. I. 318 The **pencil,* a juniper cedar, is scarce here; it grows much like the fir-tree in every respect. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 642/1 *Juniperus bermudiana,* Pencil Cedar; *J. virginiana,* Red Cedar. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 197/2 The trees [of Ladak] are the pencil cedar (*Juniperus excelsa*), the poplar and willow [etc.]. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1659/2 **Pencil-compass,* one having a pencil-end at one leg; or a compass to which an ordinary pencil may be attached. 1873 *Slang Dict.,* **Pencil-fever,* a supposititious disease among racehorses.. sets in when, despite the efforts of the 'marketeers', a horse can no longer be kept at a short price in the lists, through his actual condition being discovered, and when every layer of odds is anxious to write his name down. 1883 *B'ham Weekly Post* 18 Aug. 8/5 Among the latest victims of 'pencil' fever is Elzevir, who has been doing so badly of late that the horse-watchers advise their clients to have nothing to do with him. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1658/2 The *pencil-leads as sold by stationers and jewelers for pencil-cases and ever-point pencils are little cylinders made of graphite and clay kneaded with water until it assumes the consistency of putty. 1589 Lodge *Scillaes Metam.* etc. (Hunter. Cl.) 33 The *pencile man that with a careles hand Hath shaddowed Venus. 1710 Shaftesb. *Charact., Adv. to Author* I. § 3 As in our real portraitures, particularly those at full length, where the poor pencil-man is put to a thousand shifts, whilst he strives to dress us in affected habits, such as we never wore. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 947 The ends of the *pencil-pieces become dry first, and by their contraction in volume get loose in the grooves. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1659/2 **Pencil-sharpener,* a device against which a lead or a slate pencil is drawn or rotated in order to sharpen the point. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.,* **Pencil-stone.* 1896 Chester *Dict. Names Min., Pencil-stone,* a popular name for pyrophyllite, because slate pencils are made from it. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.,* **Pencil-tree.* 1890 *Cent. Dict., Pencil-tree,*..so named from the long brush of pappus borne by the fruiting head. 1859 Dickinson *Song Sol.* i. 17 (E. D. D.) T' main timmers of our house is *pencil wood.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pe·ncillous** *a.*, of the form of a pencil; **Pe·ncilly** *a.*, like or of the nature of a pencil or pencilling; † **Pe·ncilry,** pencil-work.

1620 Middleton & Rowley *World Tost at Tennis* 345, I [Time] cannot set impression on their [women's] cheeks.. But 'tis wip'd off with gloss and pencilry. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xviii. (1848) 174 Oh! gaze on her ringlets of raven-black hair, And her delicate eyebrow's soft pencilly line. 1857 Bullock *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 70 The little vessels..subdivide into very delicate ramuscules, assuming a pencillous arrangement.

Pencil (pe·nsĭl), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To paint with a 'pencil' or brush (*obs.* or *arch.*); now, usually, to colour, tint, or mark with or as with a black-lead pencil. Also *fig.*

c 1532 in E. Law *Hampton Crt. Pal.* I. 364 Redd ocker for pensellyng of the new tennys play. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. Pref., Time enough to pencill it over with all the curious touches of art. 1854 J. S. C. Abbott *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxxviii. 586 The sun..pencils with beauty the violet and the rose. 1863 Sir J. B. Burke *Piciss. Fam.* Ser. III. 290 Trial and hardship had pencilled their features with the lines of care. 1902 Eliz. L. Banks *Newspaper Girl* 242 The editor continued blue-pencilling other pages.

b. To depict or represent with the pencil or brush; †*transf.* to depict or paint in words (*obs.*); also (in later use), to outline, sketch, or delineate, in pencil. Also *fig.*

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 631 Lanthony..the situation of which Abbay Giraldus Cambrensis..shall pensile it out unto you for mee. 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vicillard* 98 Horace in his art of Poetrie doth pensill and picture out an old man in this manner. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 372 These words thereupon being most artificially pensild. 1644 [H. Parker] *Jus Pop.* 49 The Scripture pensils the great Monarchies under the lineaments of Lions. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 78 Some..very learnedly insist that the image penciled on the backside of our eye..is the object we behold. 1774 M. Mackenzie *Marit. Surv.* 74 Then sketch the Curvature between C and B, and pencil it. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xv, Shaded towers and sunlit pyramids of ice penciled their fantastic outlines against the sky. 1873 E. Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 3/2 Drawings are first pencilled and then inked.

2. To write or jot down with a pencil.

1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 25, I have.. pencilled, for your use, an abstract. 1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 124 The first marginal note I had pencilled on Leighton's pages. 1861 Wilson & Geikie *Mem. E. Forbes* xii. 427 He would..pencil down in verse the ideas as they rose in his mind.

b. To enter (a horse's name) in a betting book.

1871 'M. Legrand' *Cambr. Freshm.* 35 'Well, then, I've been told of an outsider', mentioning an animal whose name he had not had the pleasure of pencilling.

3. *intr.* To form into pencils (of light).

a 1774 Goldsm. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 293 Every visible point..may be considered as a candle sending forth its ray, which splits and pencils out into several other rays before it arrives at the eye.

4. *trans.* To treat or 'paint' (a wound, etc.) *with* something applied with a fine brush.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 268 Pencilling the wound with lunar caustic. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvi. 331 Pencilled over with Pienk's liniment. 1876 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* IV. 80 The Application of Fluids [to the Larynx] (a) Pencilling.

Pencil, variant of Pencel.

Pencil-case (pe·nsĭl,kēs). A holder for the reception of a pencil or pencil-lead (or of a similar slender stick of prepared aniline, etc.), usually of metal, and sometimes highly ornamented; also, a case of wood, leather, etc., for keeping pencils of any kind in.

1552 Huloet, Pensyle case, *graphiarium.* 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 84 This Tracing-Staff, ..'tis the very Pencil-Case of him that traces Things upon the Ground. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl., Port-craion,* a *pencil-case,* an instrument serving to inclose a pencil, and occasionally also used as a handle for holding it. It is usually four or five inches long, and contrived so as the pencil may be slid up and down it by means of a spring and button. 1869 Winsor & Newton *List of Water Colours,* etc. 58 Round Pencil Cases. Flat leather Pencil Cases, etc. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* xxix. 35 A large and massive gold pencil-case, a masterpiece of mechanical ingenuity.

Pencilled, -iled (pe·nsĭld), *ppl. a.* [f. Pencil *sb.* and *v.* + -ed.]

I. 1. Having or furnished with a pencil.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 163 In a third place is there a grosse-pencild Painter.

II. 2. Painted with a 'pencil' or fine brush; depicted with or as with a 'pencil'; now, usually, drawn or sketched 'in pencil'.

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1497 So Lvcrece set a worke, sad tales doth tell To penceld pensiuenes, & colour'd sorrow. 1604 Dekker *King's Entertainm.* Wks. 1873 I. 318 Crownes on their heads, and scepters with pensild scutchions in their hands. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 417 Satisfied with only pencill'd scenes. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III. 349 Her china closet..For woman's wonder held her pencilled ware.

3. Marked with or as with a pencil; delicately marked or streaked with thin concentric lines (instead of masses) of colour or shading.

1592 Kyd *Sol. & Pers.* IV. i. 79 Small pensild eye browes, like two glorious rainbowes. 1829 Lytton *Disowned* ii, His brows finely and lightly penciled. 1875 W. Houghton *Sk. Brit. Insects* 89 The wings [of the insect] are often delicately pencilled. 1890 *Century Mag.* 51/2 The remainder of the plumage being penciled, or marked transversely, with narrow black lines at right angles to the shaft of the feather.

4. Written with a pencil.

1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* I, The pencilled lines on the wainscot met her eye. 1875 Huxley in *Life* (1900) I. xxx. 448 A pencilled request that I would call on him.

5. Having or formed into pencils of rays; radiate.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 287 Its penciled rays could be seen reaching nearly to the horizon.

6. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Tufted; brushy; penicillate.

1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 304 The various rich-coloured stripes .. of a fine tulip, should ..terminate in fine broken points, elegantly feathered or pencilled.

Pe·nciller, -iler. [f. Pencil *v.* + -er 1.]

1. One who pencils; a draughtsman, a writer; *spec.* in *Calico-printing,* an artist who painted in part of the design, before the introduction of blocks.

1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* II. 36 Eighteen bleachmen..Six pencillers. 1836 Landor *Peric. & Asp.* Epil., No penciller of similar compositions. 1883 Ross *Busby & its Neighbourhood* iv. 104 A good deal of the colouring was done by the hands of 'pencillers', as they were called.

2. a. *Racing slang.* A bookmaker's clerk.

1879 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 2/1 Ten races were set for decision,..business was brisk among the pencillers. 1887 *St. James' Gaz.* 2 June, When the favourite won, the accused and his clerk, or 'penciller', promptly changed their clothes and decamped.

b. A reporter. *rare.*

1897 *Chicago Advance* 22 July 111/1 Your penciller..has tarried a day to gather these scattered hints of a meeting.

Pe·ncilling, -iling, *vbl. sb.* [See -ing 1.]

1. The action of the vb. Pencil in various senses; *esp.* fine colouring or drawing; also *transf.* the fine tinting or marking of natural objects resembling that executed by a pencil.

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 380 A harsh way of penciling. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* xii. 96 Whether they are.. made by the pencilings of art or nature. 1831 N. P. Willis *Poem at Brown University* 178 Beneath The spreading trees, fine pencillings of light Stay. 1861 Beresf. Hope *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 54 Delicate pencilling replaced strong horizontal lines. 1878 Lawrence tr. *Cotta's Rocks* 83 The linear foldings or pencilling of frequent occurrence in gneiss.

2. *concr.* A drawing or sketch with a pencil; a jotting or note, made in pencil; *fig.* a literary sketch or portrait.

1830 Cunningham *Brit. Paint.* I. 331 He used to sit and fill his copybook with pencillings of flowers. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. iv. 124 Two little pencillings from Canterbury south porch and central tower. 1886 Symonds *Renaiss. It.* (1898) VII. viii. 24 Ariosto's bright and many-coloured pencillings, were..distinguished by..firmness of drawing.

3. (See quot.)

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1659/1 To draw a line of white paint along a mortar-joint in a brick wall, to render the joint more conspicuous and contrast with the colour of the bricks. This is termed *penciling.*

Pe·ncilling, *ppl. a.* [f. Pencil *v.* + -ing 2.] That pencils, or uses a pencil.

1887 *Daily Tel.* 12 Mar. 5/2 A registration fee..is extracted from every member of the pencilling fraternity [= bookmakers].

Pencion, -cyon, obs. forms of Pension.

†Pe·n-clerk. *Obs.* [f. Pen *sb.*2 + Clerk.] A 'clerk' whose scholarship extended merely to the use of the pen (as distinguished from *clerk* = clergyman or scholar); a clerk, a secretary; also *fig.* In quot. 1575, a user of the pen, writer.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 246 Þei wolen not presente a clerk able of kunnynge..but a kechen clerk as a penne clerk. 1560 Pilkington *Expos. Aggeus* (1562) 181 If he be but a pen-clarke. 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 56 Az bad a penclark az I am. 1602 R. T. 5 *Godlie Serm.* 175 The holy prophets and Apostles, the penclearkes and secretaries of the spirit of God. 1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) 239 None could therein any way compare with our Practitioners and Pen-clarkes.

Pencraft (pe·n,kraft). *rare.* [f. Pen *sb.*2 + Craft *sb.*] The craft or art of the pen; the occupation of, or skill in, writing; the business of a writer, writing, penmanship, authorship.

1600 Holland *Livy* IX. xlvi. 349 The same yeare, C. Flavius..sware an oth, that he would no longer be a notarie and use pencraft. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* II. iv, I would not give a groat for that man's knowledge in pen-craft. 1831 Scott *Ct. Robt.* Introd., To think that I merit not the empty fame alone, but also the more substantial rewards of successful pencraft. 1894 F. S. Ellis *Reynard Fox* 255 But by good pencraft was the story Told.

Pencyfe, Pencyfull, obs. ff. Pensive, Pensiful.

†Pend, *sb.*1 *Sc. Obs.* [Derived, in some way, from F. *pendre* or L. *pendēre* to hang: cf. Pand.]

1. = Pendant *sb.* 2.

1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 82 Item, a brasselat of gold with hede and pendes of gold. 1507 *Ibid.* III. 263 Item, for j pair of silver bukkilles with pendes gilt for the Kingis schone. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. xiv. 132 On Turnus schuldir, lo! The fey gyrdill hie set dyd appeyr, With stuthis knaw and pendeis schynand cleyr. *a* 1568 *Wald my gud Ladye that I luif* 47 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 658 Hir belt suld be of bowsumnes,..Baith heid and pendes with hartlines, Inemmellit weill with all.

2. A hanging; a valance of a bed; = Pand.

1578 in Hunter *Biggar & Ho. Fleming* xxvi. (1862) 332 Ane pend of purpour weluot pasmentit wt siluer.

Pend, *sb.*2 *Sc.* Also 9 pen(n. [f. F. *pendre* or L. *pendēre* to hang.] An arch; an arched or vaulted roof or canopy; the vaulted ground-floor of a 'peel' or bastel-house; an archway; an arched or covered-in passage or entry.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. viii. (S. T. S.) 50 He ordanit twa preistis to be caryit in ane chariot, maid in maner of ane pend abone þare hede [*curru arcuato*]. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 441 On Forth thair wes ane brig of tre, But pend or piller, vpone trestis hie. *a* 1568 *Lichtoun's Dreme* 18 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 289, I tuke.. and kest my self rycht with ane mychtie bend Outthruch the volt and percit nocht the pend. 1616 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1848) II. 338 Twa pilleris and thrie bowis, fynelie wrocht with chapture heidis at the beginning of the synmeris of the pendis. 1635 Person *Varieties* I. 33 Mahomet his Chest of Iron .. doth hang miraculously unsupported of any thing, because either the pend or some verticall stone of the Vault .. is of Loadstone. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (Spalding Cl.) I. 313 At the wastend of the pend, quhairon the gryte stepill stands. 1770 Br. Forbes *Jrnl.* (1886) 307 Join'd to the north wall stood the building now called the College,..the Pend still entire. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* i, We took shelter under a pend at the head of a close or alley. 1893 Crockett *Stickit Minister* 199 A low 'pend' or vaulted passage.

b. The vault of heaven.

1663 Sir G. Mackenzie *Religious Stoic* i. (1685) 2 The stately fabrick of Heavens arched Pend. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 43 Throu' Auroia's gildet gate,.. And up the pend, at furious rate.

c. An arched conduit; 'a covered sewer, small conduit; also, the entrance to, or the grating over, a conduit or sewer' (Jamieson 1880).

1824 Macfaggart *Gallovid. Encycl., Penn,* a sewer. 1834 Mrs. Maxwell *Let.* 5 Apr. in *Life J. C. Maxwell* ii. 27 The water gets from the pond through the wall and a pend or small bridge.

d. *attrib.* Pend-close, an arched passage.

1535 *Aberdeen Regr.* XV. (Jam.), Fyw scoir of pendstanis & vj scoir xv. laidis of wall stanis. 1880 Jamieson, *Penmouth,* the entrance of a pend or covered gateway.

†Pend, *sb.*3 *Obs. rare.* [app. f. Pend *v.*3 3.] Leaning, inclination, tendency, impetus.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 65 But we are at no such pend, as we should be fain to fly to either the one or the other. *Ibid.* 119 A pend or earnest strift fromwards, which we call springsomness.

Pend, *sb.*4 *Obs.* or *dial.* [Variant of Pen *sb.*1: cf. Pend *v.*2] **†1.** = Pen *sb.*1 1. *Obs.*

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 120 b, The facion or lykenesse ..of a pende, wherein to kepe other beastes.

2. *dial.* Pressure; pinch, straits.

1823 E. Moor *Suffolk Words* 272 'There's the pend': the point of pressure. 1879 in *Arch.* VIII. 172 (E. D. D.) He helps me in a pend.

†Pend, *sb.*5 *Sc.* obs. variant of Pen *sb.*2

†Pend, *v.*1 *Obs.* Also 4 pent. Pa. t. pended; also 5 pent. [Aphetic f. *apend,* Append *v.*1, OF. *apendre.*] *intr.* To belong, pertain *to.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1090 A word þat pended to pride Tristrem þo spac he. *Ibid.* 1383 Alle þing..þat pende to marchandis. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1270 [Thai] pyled Alle þe appurement þat pented to þe kyrke. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1612 O payne and o perelle that pendes there-too. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxii. 100 Herode .. coud fynd with nokyns gyn Nothyng herapon that pent to any syn.

Pend, *v.*2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [An extended form of Pen *v.*1: cf. Pend *sb.*4 and Pent *ppl. a.*] To pen or shut in; to confine, to limit. Often *pend up.*

c 1400 *Plowman's T.* 650 Wel worse they woll him tere, And in prison woll hem [1561 him] pend. *c* 1450 *Castle Persev.* 1247 My prowd power schal I not pende, tyl I be putte in peynys pyt. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 120 Suche frowarde creatures as many women are ought rather to bee pended up in a caige of iron. *Ibid.* 297 b, Antipater [was] ..chaced into Lamia..& there pended up. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xxi. 12 God wil pend them up in some corner.

b. *dial.* (See quot.) Cf. Pend *sb.*4 2.

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Pend, v.* 1. To press or pinch. Commonly said of apparel which does not fit.

Pend, *v.*3 [app. a. F. *pend-re*:—late L. *pendĕre* for *pendēre* to hang. But in some cases aphetic f. *apend,* Append *v.*2, or short for *depend.*]

†1. *trans.* To hang; to append. *Obs.*

1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xliii. 40 Thair seilis ar to pendit. 1660 Bonde *Scot. Reg.* 112 The Cynical Puritan would hang him..the Independent would pende him if he did not solely depend on him as on God almighty.

2. *intr.* To hang; to depend. a. *fig.* (now *dial.*)

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* xxxix. 19 So that woorshipfulnes: and honestnes, Do pende ech on other. 1642 H. More *Song Soul* III. i. xv, But if we grant,..that the souls energie 'Pends not on this base corse. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xx. (1848) 256 Principles and doctrines pending not Upon the action of the poem here. 1859 Hughes *Scour. White Horse* viii, 'Pend upon it, a good-hred girl like Lu wouldn't stand it.

b. *literal.* (literary affectation.)

1802 Mrs. Radcliffe *Gaston de Blondeville* Posth. Wks. 1826 II. 149 To that great tower, still called of Cæsar, which was the keep; on it pended the prison-turret of the merchant. 1857 B'ness Tautphoeus *Quits* I. vii. 100 A bunch of ponderous seals pending over his portly paunch.

3. To hang over, impend, incline, lean. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Cf. Pend *sb.*3

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 121 It asks some time to heave or pend in, before it actually starts. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Pend, v.*..To incline or lean. 'The wall pends this way.'

Pend, *v.*4 *Sc.* Also 7 pen. [prob. f. Pend *sb.*2 (though evidenced somewhat earlier).] *trans.* To arch, arch over, vault. Hence **Pe·nded** *ppl. a.*, arched; **Pe·nding** *vbl. sb.*, an arching.

1491 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 181 Item, to the massonis of the Palis..for the pendin of thre voutis. 1497 *Ibid.* I. 342 Item,..giffin to Wat Merlioune, for his task of Dunbar, that is the pending of the hall, bigging of Hannis toure [etc.]. 1499-1500 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 656 Pro le pendyng ad stagnum molendini. *a* 1684 Law *Mem.*

(1818) 216 Major Learmont..was taken..in a vault which he diged under ground, and penned for his hiding. 1823 Hogg *Tales* (1866) 299 Ane could hae gnen oure it like a pendit brigg. 1823 W. Tennant *Cdl. Beaton* iv. iii. 113 A gousty lump o' black pended stanewark.

Pend, obs. pa. t. and pple. of Pen *v.*

†Pendace. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 -ase, -ass. [A deriv. of F. *pend-re* or L. *pend-ēre* to hang: cf. OF. *pendace* hanging pap.] = Pendant 2.

1502 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 348 In pairt of payment for hedis and pendases for harnessingis,..xxviij *s.* 1511 *Ibid.* IV. 196 For the haill harnesing ungilt [of the king's mule] in bukkillis, pendasis, juncturis, naillis and utheris necessaris thairto,..iij *li.* xij *d.* 1539 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 159 Quhar thou tynt the pendace of thi belt in the hie publict gett.

Pendale, obs. form of Pendle *sb.*[2]

Pendall, in *Her.*: see Spindle-cross.

Pendant, -ent (pe·ndănt, -ĕnt), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 pendaunte, (4–5 -aunt, 5 -awnt), 4–5 pendande, (4 -aunde, 5–6 -and, 6 -on), 5 pennaunt, 7 -ant, 5– pendant, -ent. [a. F. *pendant* (13th c. in Littré), sb. use of pr. pple. of *pendre* to hang.]

I. = F. *pendant* = *pente*, slope.

†1. Slope, declivity, inclination (of a hill, etc.). *Obs.* (So in OF.) Cf. Hanging, Hang *sb.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 109 þe water, þat falleþ dounward and soupward wiþ þe pendaunt toward Ierusalem, takeþ no defoul. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xcviii. (1869) 111 Up on þe pendaunt of an hidous valey, foul and deep and derk. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lxxxiii. 123 Lowe moyst wooddes, standing in the peadant or hanging of hilles. *c* 1600 Norden *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 98 The towne seateth nere the nauigable Tamar, on the bendinge or pendent of a hill. 1641 Heylin *Help to Hist.* (1671) 358.

II. Something that hangs or is suspended.

2. A loose hanging part of anything, usually of an ornamental character, as a knob, bead, tassel, etc.; now, chiefly, an ornament of some precious metal or stone, attached to a bracelet, necklace, etc.; rarely, an ornamental fringe.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 168 Þe pendauntes of his payttrure. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 7 As persones in pellure with pendauntes of syluer. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 994 He tuke þ^e^ pendande in his hande. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 735/10 (*Nomina Vestimentorum*) *Hoc pendulum*, a pendand. 1555 Eden *Decades* 79 Hangінges made of gossampine silke.. haning golden belles and suche other spangles and pendauntes as the Italians caule *Sonaglios*. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxix. 419 A litter well furnished with curtins and pendants of diverse fashions. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. III. iii. (1651) 473 Why do they..deck themselves with pendants, bracelets, ear-rings, chains [etc.]? 1695 J. Edwards *Perfect. Script.* 242 Rebekah was presented..with this forehead-pendant as a pledg. 1876 Planché *Cycl. Costume, Pendants*, .. the ornaments appended to necklaces. 1877 J. D. Chambers *Div. Worship* 52 Stoles and Maniples, all with pendants of gold and gems.

†b. *spec.* The end of a knight's belt or lady's girdle which remained hanging down after passing through the buckle, and was usually fashioned as an ornament. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2038 Bot wered not þis ilk wyȝe for wele þis gordel, For pryde of þe pendauntez, þaȝ polyst þay were. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 45 A gurdill of blake sylke.., with a gode bokyll & a pendaunt, & in þe same pendaunt an ymage of seynt Christofre. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 16 To John Hert my gyrdyll with a bokyll and pendaunth of siluir, *Grace me gouerne* wretyn ther in. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 239 The buckles and pendentes were all of fyne golde. 1577 Dee *Relat. Spir.* II. (1659) 24 She hath a girdle of beaten gold slackly buckled unto her with a pendant of gold down to the ground.

c. *spec.* The pendant part of an ear-ring, an ear-drop. (Common in 17th c.)

1555 Eden *Decades* 161 The men and the women haue pendauntes of gold and precious stones hanginge at their eares. 1564 A. Jenkinson in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1598) I. 346 His earerings had pendants of golde, a handfull long. 1589 Nashe *Returne of Pasquill* Wks. (Grosart) I. 138 By Gods helpe, I will hang such a payre of pendents at both your eares. *a* 1657 Lovelace *Poems* (1864) 232 Hang a poetick pendant in her ear. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2340/2 His Eldest Daughter not delivering her Pendants quickly they cut off her Ears with them. 1738 Glover *Leonidas* III. 284 Their ears grac'd with pendants. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 56 A plump Flanders lass, with long gold pendants in her ears. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 501 So-called ear-pendants..were also attached to the ear-rings.

d. Transferred applications.

c 1586 M. Roydon *Elegie Astrophel* i, The garnisht tree no pendant stird. 1631 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 295 The poynt or pendent of her feather wags out of a due posture. 1746–7 Hervey *Medit.* (1767) I. 128 Not a Blade of Grass, not a single Leaf, but wears the watery Pendants. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess.* Ser. II. iii. (1876) 78 Man, ordinarily a pendant to events, only half attached.

†3. A natural hanging part. *Obs.*

†a. *pl.* = Testes. *Obs.* (So in OF.)

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 55 He schar al awai ful rathe His membres and his peundanz bathe. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 15 They gird themselues with a piece of raw leather, and fasten a square peece like the backe of a Gloue, to it, which almost hangs so low as their pendants. 1638 Ford *Fancies* I. ii, Twit me with the decrements of my pendants? Though I am made a gelding [etc.].

†b. *Bot.* An anther. *Obs.*

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 51 The chives which grow out of red Pinks, and which are tipped with red Pendents, besmeared over with a small Mealy Powder. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Pendants*, among florists, a kind of seeds, growing on stamina, or chives. 1790 Bailey, *Pendants* (in *Botany*) are the male Part of a Flower called *Apices*, placed on the Top of those Threads which are termed by Botanists *Stamina*.

4. Applied to mechanical constructions.

†a. A plumb-line. *Obs. rare.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 392/1 Pendawnt, of wrytys crafte, or masonry, *pendicula*. 1530 Palsgr. 253/1 Pendaunt for carpenters, *niueau*.

†b. A pendulum. *Obs.*

1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* ix. 74 Galileo..sayth that to make the same pendant goe twice as fast as it did, .. you must [etc.]. 1653 Gauden *Hierasp.* 253 Like weighty Pendants once violently swayed beyond the perpendicular line and poyse, they are a long time before they recover the point of fixation and consistency.

c. A hanging chandelier or gaselier.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Pendant*, a hanging burner for gas. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 20 Jan. 8/1 An escape of gas from a sliding pendant in the room.

†d. A pendent escutcheon, a hanging shield.

1629 Dekker *Londons Tempe* Wks. 1873 IV. 125 On the four angles, or corners over the termes, are placed four pendants with armes in them. *Ibid.* 127 At the four angles of it, four pendants play with the wind. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Pendants* (with *Heralds*), pendant escutcheons.

5. *Arch.* **a.** In the Decorated and Perpendicular styles: A knop or other terminal (often richly carved) together with the stem suspending it, hanging from a vault or from the framing of an open timber roof. **b.** In *Carpentry*, A similar object, usually less ornate, on the lower end of the newel at the angle of a staircase when this projects below the string. **c.** A carved (chiefly in bas-relief) or pictorial representation of fruit, flowers, etc., in a hanging position, as an ornamental or decorative feature.

1322 *Ely Sacrist Roll* in Willis *Archit. Nomencl.* (1844) 45 In cariagio et excisione petr' empt'. apud Swaffham quæ vocatur pendaunt. 1427–8 *Ibid.*, Un arche d'alabastre .. avec pendants et knottes. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1315/2 In the top of this house was wrought..upon Canuas, works of iuie and hollie with pendents made of wicker rods. 1620 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 171 Turninge of Banisters and pendantes, 8*s.* 1662 Gerbier *Princ.* 6 Pendants, Garlands,..and an infinite number of Ornaments, which are put on the Frize. 1838 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 2), *Pendant, Pendent*, a sculptured ornament hanging from a Gothic roof, either of stone or wood; chiefly used in the latest, or Perpendicular style. 1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss. s. v., The pendent was also used very frequently to timber-framed roofs, as in that of Croshy Hall, which has a series of pendents along the centre of it. 1859 Parker *Dom. Archit.* III. iii. 59 Pendants are more commonly used in the roofs of halls than in those of churches. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 76/2 Staircases .. had usually massive oak balusters .. and were ornamented with carved panels, pendants, &c.

6. *Arch.* In open timber roofs: **a.** A wooden post placed against the wall, usually resting on a corbel, its upper end secured to the hammer-beam or to the lower end of the principal rafter; also called *pendant-post*. **b.** A spandrel formed by the side-post, the curved brace, and the tie-beam or the hammer-beam. **c.** In stone-work: A shaft worked on the masonry of the wall, supporting the ribs of a vault or an arch or the pendant-post of an open timber roof, and resting on a corbel or terminating in a decorated boss.

[1359: see *pendant-post* in 14.] 1452 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 282 Principal Bemys with braces and pendaunttes..Item, atte euery end of the pendaunt shalbe a angell. 1579 *Ibid.* 310 Pendons to the principals, eche of vj foote longe. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. x. 6 It was a bridge ybuilt in goodly wize With curious Corbes and pendants graven faire. 1706 Phillips, *Pendent*, a Supporter of Stone in Building. 1875 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4), *Pendant* This name was also formerly used for the spandrels very frequently found in Gothic roofs under the ends of the tie-beams, which are sustained at the bottom by corbels or other supports projecting from the walls. In this position it is usually called a *Pendant-post*. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* II. 226 These columns being converted into pendants, the structural arches supply the support demanded.

7. *Naut.* (*Rigging pendant.*) A short rope hanging from the head of a (main or fore) mast, yard-arm, or clew of a sail, and having at its lower end a block or a thimble spliced to an eye for receiving the hooks of the fore and main tackles. Also a similar device used in other parts of a ship. Also called Pennant.

Often with qualification, defining position or purpose, as *brace-, fish-, reef-tackle-, stay-tackle-, yard-tackle-, rudder-pendant.*

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 36 Double pendaunts.. viij, Single pendaunts .. viij. *Ibid.* 37 Pendaunts with double poleis [= pullies]..ij. *Ibid.*, Brasse pendaunts for the mayne yerdes .. ij. 1495 *Ibid.* 255–6. 1497 *Ibid.* 327 Pendantes for Bower takles. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* v. 20 A Pendant is a short rope made fast at one end to the head of the Mast or the Yards arme, hauing at the other end a blocke with a shiuer to reeue some running rope in. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6129/3 Eleven Inch Cable laid Pendant. 1776 Falconer *Dict. Marine, Pendent, pantoire*, is also a short piece of rope, fixed under the shrouds, upon the head of the main-mast and fore-mast, from which it depends as low as the cat-harpings, having an eye in the lower end which is armed with an iron thimble...There are ..many other pendents..which are generally single or double ropes, to whose lower extremities is attached a block, or tackle. *c* 1825 Chovce *Log Jack Tar* (1891) 4 We..secured it [the rudder] to the stern post by means of pendants and tackles. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xii. 5 The pendants..are unwound evenly as the boat descends into the water.

b. *Irish pendant* (jocular), any rope yarn, reef-point, gasket, etc., hanging loose.

1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxii. (1854) 124 There was no rust, no dirt, no rigging hanging slack, no fag ends of ropes and 'Irish pendants' aloft.

†8. Used by confusion for Pennon. *Obs.*

1552 Huloet, Banners, pendauntes, or Standers, splayed in battayle, *signa infesta*. 1632 Sherwood, A Penon (or Pendant) in a ship, or on the top of a horsemans staffe. 1644 Evelyn *Diary* 20 Oct., Over which hang divers banners and pendants, with other trophies taken by them from the Turkes.

b. A pennon-shaped wind-vane. [mod.F. *penon.*]

1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 25 A .. roof .. surmounted by an iron weather pendant.

9. *Naut.* A tapering flag, very long in the fly and short in the hoist; *spec.* that flown at the mast-head of a vessel in commission, unless distinguished by a flag or broad pendant (see b).

The flying of the pendant at half-mast denotes the death of the captain, its absence that the vessel is out of commission. [In this sense presumably a corruption of Pennon (q. v.); perhaps by assimilation to sense 7 above; but *pendant* has been in official use from the earliest date to which the name has as yet been traced, though the accepted pronunciation is *pennant*, which has also been the most common non-official spelling since *c* 1690.]

1485 *Nav. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 40 Gittons of Say; Standardes of Say;..Stremers of Say; Pendauntes of Say for the Crane lyne. 1495 *Ibid.* 260 Baners of say..Gyttornes of say..Pendantes of say with Rede Crosses and Roses. *Ibid.* 273. 1588 *Survey of the 'Ark Royal'* in *Defeat of Armada* II. 246 Streamers xiiii; Pendants xvi; .. Flaggs of St. George iii. 1599 Minsheu *Sp. Dict., Gallardêtes*, streamers or pendents in ships. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 48/2 Pendant or Streamers, are those colours, which are hung out on the yard Armes, or from the head of the masts..to beautifie the ship. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5051/3 The Contractors for furnishing Her Majesty's Navy with Colours (as Ensigns, Jacks, Pendants and Fanes). 1712 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 4, I will hoist a Pendant at my Mizen-Peak. 1797 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 346, I hoisted my Pendant on the Irresistible. 1815 H. B. Gascoigne *Nav. Fame* 59 Our warlike Pendant, master of the seas. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 268 With vigorous stroke of oar and pendant flying fair.

fig. 1687 *Advise to Testholders* ix. in *Third Coll. Poems* (1689) 21/2 Herbert, whose fall a greater blow did feel, From topmast pendant to the lower Keel. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charact., Moralists* II. iv, Consider where we are, and in what a universe!..when instead of seeing to the highest pendants, we see only some lower deck, and are..confin'd even to the hold and meanest station of the vessel.

b. *Broad pendant*: a short swallow-tailed pendant flown as the distinctive mark of a commodore's ship in a squadron.

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5485/3 The Swedish Fleet with two Flags and seven broad Pendants. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 2 The Commodore hoisted his broad Pendant, and was saluted by every Ship in the Squadron. 1813 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* XI. 244, I beg leave to congratulate you upon your hoisting a broad pendant. 1882 *Navy List* July 451 Table Money is..payable only while Flag or Broad Pendant is flying within the limits of Station.

c. A ship-of-war with pendant flying.

1802 G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) I. 480 There were..101 sail of pendants.

†10. *Her.* = Lambeau. *Obs. rare.*

1634 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* III. 151 It [a label] is a kind of fillet,..it is the difference of the elder brother, the father being alive, it is drawne of two, three, four, or five pendants, not commonly above. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Pendant*.. a term applied to the parts hanging down from the label.

III. 11. That by which something is hung or suspended: in quot. 1580, a ring or the like for a bunch of keys; now *spec.* that part of a watch by which it is suspended, consisting of the pendant-shank or stem and the pendant-ring or bow.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Pendant de clefs*, a pendant or thing that hangeth. 1611 Cotgr., *Pendant*, a pendant; a hauger; any thing that hangeth, or whereat another thing hangs. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1363/4 Lost.. a gold Chain Watch,..the Christal and Pendant Ring broken off. 1721 *Ibid.* No. 6002/3 Lost.., a Gold repeating Watch, Name..engraved on the inner Case under the Pendant. 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1825) 50 John Sheen made such a desperate tug at his watch, that the pendant broke. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 24 In the rack with pendant up for twelve hours it [a watch] is found to have lost 8 s...With pendant down for twelve hours it is found to have lost 2 s.

b. Anything suspended or hung up: in quot. a votive offering. *rare.*

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. i. III. i. (1651) 225 Æsculapius.. his temple was daily full of patients, and as many severall tables, inscriptions, pendants, donaries, &c...as at this day at our Lady of Loretta's.

12. A thing, esp. a picture, forming a parallel, match, or companion to another; a match, companion-piece. Also said of a person. Often pronounced as French (pāndaṅ).

['Il se dit de deux objets d'art à peu près pareils, et destinés à figurer ensemble en se correspondant' (Littré).]

1788 W. Eden in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 78 It [a mere red ribbon] certainly would be considered as a *pendant* or companion to the Duke of Dorset's blue ribbon. 1809 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* IV. 565, I think the chace out of Portugal is a *pendant* for the retreat to Corunna. 1848 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 287 When St. Catharine is grouped with other saints, her usual pendant is St. Barbara. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* lxii, The figure of Mirah..made a strange pendant to this shabby, foreign-looking, eager, and gesticulating man.

b. An additional statement, consideration, etc. which completes or complements another; a complement, counterpart.

1841 Miss Sedgwick *Lett. Abr.* I. 93 Mr. B. told a pendant to this pretty story. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* lxii. (1865) VII. 401 The narrative of the historian forms a fitting pendant to that of the satirist. 1884 *Standard* 4 Mar. 5/2 The article called 'Rich Men's Dwellings' was avowedly a pendant to the paper..of Lord Salisbury on 'Labourers and Artisans' Dwellings'.

†13. *pl.* Pending or unsettled matters; 'unpaid claims' (Jam.). *Obs.*

1492 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 206 Sowme of thir pendentis .v^exv *li.* v*j*s. viij*d.* Of the quhilkis the comptare sais he has obligacionis and in his bukis.

IV. 14. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pendant-ring, -shank* (see sense 11); *pendant-like, -shaped* adjs.; *pendant-wise* adv.; †pendant-bearer, pennon-bearer, ensign; **pendant-bow**, the ring or 'bow' of a watch-stem (Bow *sb.*[1] 11); **pendant-fittings**, hanging fittings for electric light; **pendant-post** *Arch.* = sense 6a; **pendant-tackle**: see quot.; **pendant-winding** *a.*, said of a keyless watch which is wound by rotating the pendant-shank or stem; called also *stem-winding*.

1552 Huloet, *Pendant bearer, signifer.* 1901 Waterhouse *Conduit Wiring* 39 Using *pendant-fittings in place of ceiling roses. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 183 In Stars..by the Seraphs in Mosaick wrought, Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews, Wav'd *pendent-like. 1359 *Ely Sacrist Roll* in Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (1850) 346 In xii lapidibus pro *pendaunt postes portandis...In viii magnis arboribus quercinis pro postes pendaunts. 1850 Parker *Gloss. Archit., Pendent post*, in a mediæval principal roof truss, is a short post placed against the wall, the lower end rests upon a corbel or capital, the upper end is fixed to the tie-beam. 1875 [see sense 6]. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 108/1 The *pendant-shank or push-piece. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 July 8/1 Four large *pendant-shaped pearls set in diamond cups. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 666/1 **Pendant Tackle*, ..a tackle rigged from the masthead pendant. 1875 *Ibid.* 1660/1 **Pendant-winding Watch.* 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 14 How be it the myddle parte..onely heldith *pendand wise or lokith downwarde.

Hence **Pe·ndanted** *a.*, having or furnished with pendants; **Pe·ndanting** *sb.*, pendants collectively, or as a kind of work.

1664 Evelyn *Acc. Archit.* in *Freart's Archit.* etc. 131 The Masonry at the front of these [Arches] being cut by a peculiar slope of the Stone is call'd Pennanted, till it come to joyn with the *mensula.* 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 163 A regular and valuable series, from the plain Norman round arched roof, to the elaborate pendanted roof of Henry the VII's chapel. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* I. xxix. § 4, I would rather..have a plain ridged Gothic vault, with all its rough stones visible..than all the fanning and pendanting and foliation that ever bewildered Tudor wight.

Pendant, *a.* (*prep.*), the earlier but now less usual spelling of Pendent *a.*

A. = Pendent *a.*, q. v.

†**B.** quasi-*prep.* = Pending *prep.* [= F. *pendant.*] *Obs. rare.*

1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* ix. § 598. 259 Issue in taile bringeth a Formedon against the discontinuee, and pendant the suit sheweth the deed of entail[='the suit being pendant'].

Pendase, -ass, variants of Pendace *Obs.*

‖ **Pendaul,** variant of Pandal.

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 20 A magnificent pendaul..to accommodate 10,000 people.

Pendaunde, -aunt(e, -awnt, obs. ff. Pendant.

Pendecagon (pende·kăgŏn). *rare.* [Short for **pentedecagon*, f. Gr. *πέντε* five + *δέκα* ten + *-γωνος* -angled.] A plane figure having fifteen angles and fifteen sides: = Quindecagon.

1695 Alingham *Geom. Epit.* 95 It is also necessary to inscribe a pentagone in a Circle, as also a pendecagone.

Pendecule, -ekle, obs. forms of Pendicle.

Pendele, obs. form of Pendle *sb.*[2]

‖ **Pendeloque.** [F. *pendeloque* (pãndəlo·k), also *pendeloche*, f. *pendeler* to dangle.] A pendant, of jewellery or the like, used as an ornament.

[1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pendiloches* (Fr.) jags, danglings, or things that hang danglingly; with Jewellers they are the lowest part of Jewels, which hang in that manner.] 1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* xvi. vii. (1872) VI. 214 Seven pieces of jewelry, pendeloques, &c., with price affixed.

†**Pe·ndence.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Cf. OF. *pendance* slope, inclination (Godef.), It. *pendenza* 'a downe-hanging' (Florio): see Pendent and -ence.] Slant, inclination; pitch (as of a roof).

1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1651) 269 The Italians are very precise in giving the Cover a gracefull pendence of sloapnesse.

Pendency (pe·ndĕnsi). Also 7 -ancie. [f. Pendent: see -ency.]

1. The state or condition of being pending or continuing undecided, or awaiting settlement.

1637 J. Williams *Holy Table* 43 They would not serve his turn even in that pendancie. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 79 Nor can the Appellant alledge Pendency of Suit before the Judge *a Quo.* 1848 Arnould *Mar. Insur.* I. iii. (1866) I. 102 At any time during the pendency of the risk.

2. Pendent position; droopingness, droop. *rare.*

1770 T. Whately *Mod. Gardening* 142 Two or three groupes of large trees, feathering down to the bottom, and by the pendency of their branches favouring the declivity. 1831 S. Warren *Diary Physic.* vii, Her head covered with a velvet cap, over which drooped in snowy pendency, an ostrich feather.

Pendent, -ant (pe·ndĕnt, -ănt), *a.* (*prep.*) [orig. *penda(u)nt*, a. F. *pendant*: see Pendant *sb.* About 1600, this began to be written *pendent*, after L. *pendens, -entem*, and this has now become the more frequent spelling, though *pendant* is often used, esp. in senses associated with those of the sb.]

1. Hanging; suspended from or as from the point of attachment, with the point or end hanging downwards; dependent. Of a tree: having down-hanging branches. Formerly often following its sb., esp. in Heraldic use.

†*Letters pendants* (so OF.): letters having seals attached. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 423 Gownes of scarlet, .. with pendant sleues downe On þe grounde. 1481 Caxton *Godeffroy* cxiii. 171 He sente lettres pendantes oueral his londes. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B j. The pendaunte federis. 1593 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 220 A iolly long red peake..whereat a man might hang a Iewell, it was so sharpe and pendant. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* iv. vi. 42 Loose en-roab'd, With Ribonds-pendant, flaring 'bout her head. 1602 — *Ham.* iv. vii. 173 There on the pendant boughes, her Coronet weeds Clambring to hang. 1625 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1726) XVIII. 237 One emrauld Pendent, one blewe Saphire, and three Pearls Pendent. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Barometer, Pendant Barometer* is a machine rather pretty, and curious, than useful. 1807 Wordsw. *Wh. Doe* iv. 91 The pendent woodbine. 1858 Lytton *What will he do* I. v, The boat gently brushed aside their pendant boughs.

b. *Pendent with*, hanging with, hung with.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* viii. (1856) 60 Their tunnel-like roofs were often pendant with icicles.

2. Overhanging; jutting or leaning over; also, descending in a steep slope; slanting; placed or hanging on a steep slope.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 9244 With swerdes gode that were trenchaunt Fauȝt thei to-gedur by that hil pendaunt. 1515 Barclay *Egloges* iv. (1570) C vj b/1 A mountayne .. With pendant cliffes of stones harde as flent. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1008/2 The whole countrie .. is pendent towards the south and west parts. 1613–39 I. Jones in Leoni tr. *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 51 The top .. is pendent, to throw the Rain-water off. 1644 Evelyn *Diary* 22 Oct., Another pendant towre like that at Pisa. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* I. 109 On..that cloud-piercing hill Plinlimmon, from afar the traveller kens Astonish'd, how the goats their shrubby browze Gnaw pendant. 1847 Emerson *Poems* (1857) 40 By the pendent mountain's shade.

b. *fig.* Overhanging; impending. *rare.*

1805 Eugenia di Acton *Nuns of Desert* I. 28 The clouds blackened, the tempest was pendant. 1877 Tennyson *Harold* II. ii, Having .. lied like a lad That dreads the pendent scourge.

3. Hanging or floating unsupported in the air or in space; supported above the ground on arches, columns, etc. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1600 *Timon* iv. iii. (Shaks. Soc.) 67, I hearde from Pseudocheus..that the moone was an ilande pendante in the air. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xxxvi. xii. II. 578 The pendant gallery and walking place at Gnidos. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 126 To be imprison'd in the viewlesse windes And blowne with restlesse violence round about The pendant world. *c* 1790 Imison *Sch. Art* I. 247 An inverted image of the object will..seem to hang pendant in the air. 1813 Eustace *Tour Italy* (1815) II. 15 Strabo .. represents it as a pendent garden raised on lofty arches of white stone, planted with evergreen shrubs.

4. Hanging in the balance, remaining undecided or unsettled, pending.

1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Lent* v, Those same pendant profits, which the spring And Easter intimate. 1829 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLI. 412 Our then pendant disputes in America. 1832 — *Hist. Penins. War* III. 204 To wait the effect of a treaty then pendent with Spain. 1880 Muirhead *Ulpian* ii. § 2 So long as the condition is pendent he remains a slave of the heir's.

5. *Gram.* Of which the grammatical construction is left incomplete.

1849 W. Fitzgerald tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 150 Though there be in the holy scriptures some pendent sentences, and inversions. 1859 tr. *Bengel's Gnomon* I. 526 The construction of the language is pendent. 1884 Farrar *Camb. Grk. Test., Luke* xxi. 6 Ταῦτα ἃ θεωρεῖτε. It is what is called the 'pendent nominative'.

‖ **Pende·nte li·te.** *Law.* [L. *pendente*, ablative of *pendens* hanging, pendent, *līte*, abl. of *līs* law-suit; lit. 'with the lawsuit pending'.] While a suit is pending; during litigation: a Latin phrase of the Roman Law, often used in English context.

a 1736 W. P. Williams *Rep.* II. 580 The ordinary should have power to grant administration during absence, as well as..*pendente lite.* 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 340/1 The court will, generally speaking, allot alimony to the wife *pendente lite*, or during the continuance of the litigation. 1872 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 5) 719/1 Administration *pendente lite* is sometimes granted when an action is commenced in the Probate Court touching the validity of a will.

Pendentive (pende·ntiv), *sb.* (*a.*) [ad. F. *pendentif, -ive* (1567 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *pendent-em* hanging: see -ive.]

1. *Arch.* Each of the spherical triangles (or triangular segments) formed by the intersection of a hemispherical dome (or in extended use, a conical surface) by two pairs of opposite arches springing from the four supporting columns; *orig.* (as in the Byzantine and derived architectures) supporting an independent dome, cupola, or the like. Also (as in Gothic architecture) extended to each of the similar segments constituting that part of a groined vault resting on a single impost.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., The pendentives are usually of brick, or soft stone. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 143 Pendentives are either spherical, spheroidal, or conical. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 402/2. 1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* § 2091 To cover the ceiling of a square room with conical pendentives. 1849 Freeman *Archit.* 168 Four columns..served to support the cupola...Being raised on a square ground plan, the angles were connected by pendentives, whose ingenious and varied combinations are especially remarkable.

¶ 2. Incorrect uses: = Pendant 5, 6.

1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. iii. 374 The honeycomb stalactical pendentives..are all constructed on mathematical principles; they are composed of numerous prisms, united by their contiguous lateral surfaces. 1861 Miss E. A. Beaufort *Egypt. Sepulchres* I. ii. 16 The high flat walls are unrelieved by..any architectural ornament, save one invariable line of cornice along the top of the wall, formed of simple pendentives of three bricks in the upper row, two bricks in the second, and one brick below these. 1893 H. G. Keene *Hist. India* I. ii. § 1. 60 It is now in five storeys, the two lower divided from the rest by balconies, supported on rich pendentives going all round the circumference.

B. *adj.* Of or belonging to pendentives; of the form of or having pendentives.

1790 W. Wrighte *Grotesque Archit.* 8 The dome was ornamented with pendentive shell and frosted work. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 578 *Pendentive cradling*, is a cove fracketing, springing from the rectangular walls of an apartment upwards to the ceiling, so as to form the horizontal part of the ceiling into a complete circle or ellipsis. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 402/2 The dome of the hall or principal office of the London and Westminster Bank is a pendentive one. 1879 Scott *Lect. Archit.* xvi. II. 242.

Pe·ndently, *adv. rare.* Also -antly. [f. Pendent *a.* + -ly[2].] In a pendent manner; in quot. 1662, in dependence.

1662 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* verse 19. iii. § 4 (1669) 401 2 If any in the World need walk pendantly upon God, more than others, the Minister is he. 1847 Webster, *Pendently*, in a pendent manner.

Pendice, obs. var. *pentise*, Penthouse.

Pendicle (pe·ndik'l). Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 -ikle, -ikill, -ekle, -ecule. [f. L. type **pendicul-um*, f. *pendēre* to hang + *-culum*, suffix forming names of instruments, also often diminutive. Cf. L. *pendicul-us* (in med.L. *pendiclum*) a cord or rope to hang with.]

1. A hanging ornament, a pendant. Now *rare.*

1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 85 Item, a ruf and pendiclis of the same. 1560 in *Registr. Cart. Ecclesie S. Egidii* Bann. Cl.) p. xlvii, Sanct Gelis coitt, and the litill pendekle of reid velvett that hang at his feit. 1641 R. Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1775) I. 251 All casts him out of their thoughts, as a pendicle at the Lieutenant's ear. 1878 H. M. Stanley *Dark Cont.* 59 The natives dress their hair in long ringlets, ..adorned with pendicles of copper.

2. Something dependent on or pertaining to something else, as a subordinate part or adjunct; an appurtenance, appendage, dependency.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. ii. (S. T. S.) 16 Fra þe begynnyng of lavyne to þe begynnyng of Alba þe colony and pendikillis þareof war xxx ȝeris. 1577–95 *Descr. Isles Scotl.* in Skene *Celtic Scotl.* III. App. 428 The remanent..Iles were reknit but as pertinents and pendicles of the said four Iles. 1609 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 448 The keiping of the saidis signettis shall be..a particular pendicle of the said office of secretarie. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* III. 330 The Parsonage of Stobo..having four churches belonging to it, which were called the Pendicles of Stobo. 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* 107 A pendicle of Silverado mine.

b. *spec.* A small piece of ground, a cottage, etc. forming a dependent part of an estate; in later use *esp.* such a part separately sublet.

1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 43 The said castell,.. parkis, medowis, pairtis and pendeculis thairof and thair pertinentis. *a* 1649 in *Drumm. of Hawth.'s Wks.* (1711) 157 That none of them trouble or molest Mr. William Drummond of Hawthornden his said lands, with houses, biggings, yards, parts, pendicles, and pertinents thereof. 1791 Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 129 These feudal vassals let smaller lots..to the husbandmen; and these again sub-let pendicles to the great body of the labouring people. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xlii. 1881 in *Edin. Rev.* July 279 To roll into one conveniently-sized farm, several of the small, often scattered, parts, pendicles, and pertinents.

Pendicler (pe·ndiklə). *Sc.* [f. prec. + -er[1].] The holder of a pendicle; an inferior tenant.

1791 Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 130 Neither the grant of the extensive domain to the immediate tenant of the Crown, ..nor that of the husbandman to the pendicler and cotter, was..absolute and perpetual. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XI. 357 The parish also abounded with pendiclers, or inferior tenants. 1893 J. Skinner *Autobiog. Metaphysician* xxxviii. 202 The antipathy of the large farmers to the pendicler class.

Pendicula·tion, obs. form of Pandiculation.

1611 Cotgr., *Pendiculation*, a pendiculation; or, a stretching in th' approach of an Ague.

†**Pendi·latory,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. F. *pendiller* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), corresp. to a L. type **pendillārē*, dim. or freq. of *pendēre* to hang: the Eng. formation is Urquhart's, after the frequent ending *-atory*: see -ory[2].] Pendulous.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xlii, In his dangling and pendilatory swagging [F. *en pendillant*].

Pending (pe·ndiŋ), *ppl. a.* and *prep.* [Formed after F. *pend-ant*, L. *pend-ens* hanging, in suspense, suspended, not decided, with Eng. ppl. ending -ing[2]. Cf. Pend *v.*3] **A.** *ppl. a.*

1. Remaining undecided, awaiting decision or settlement. Orig. of a lawsuit; cf. L. *pendente lite*.

1797 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 371, I have to thank you for your account of Prizes pending in the Admiralty Court. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* I. i. i. 13 A treaty was then pending with Spain. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. iii. 185 To abide the issue of the pending negotiations. 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 381 While this little, but interesting, debate was pending between the prosecutor and the prisoners.

2. Hanging, overhanging. *rare*.

1756 Amory *Buncle* (1770) I. 221 The pending rocks in view inclosed a space of four acres.

b. Impending, imminent. *rare*.

1806 *Glencore Tower* I. 181 A dreadful blow pending over thee. 1833 Mrs. Browning *Prom. Bound* 52 Innocent of all These pending ills.

B. *prep.* or quasi-*prep.* The pres. pple., in Fr. *pendant*, Eng. *pending*, was used in a construction corresp. to the L. ablative absolute; thus L. *pendente lite*, F. *pendant le procès* (= *le procès étant pendant*), *pendant* or *pending the suit* (while the suit is pending): see Pendant *a.* B. When the pple. stood before the sb., having the same function as a prep., it came gradually to be viewed as such, = During, throughout the continuance of, in the process of. Cf. During, Notwithstanding.

1642 J. M. *Argt. conc. Militia* 18 The King may dissolve a Parliament when he pleaseth, but, pending Parliament unadjourned, the King can not retarde their proceedings. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* (J.), A person, pending suit with the diocesan, shall be defended in the possession. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 194 The daughter..brought a formedon for the recovery of the estate tail; pending which all the proclamations were made. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* I. iii. (1866) 106 Pending the peace negotiations, Philip had been called upon to mourn for his wife and father.

b. While awaiting, until the occurrence of, until.

1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxi, Pending his return, Kate and her mother were shown into a dining-room. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 5 Sept. 15/1 Pending further emigration or clearances. 1894 C. N. Robinson *Brit. Fleet* 149 Pending the completion of the new building.

Pendis, -ise, -ize, obs. var. *pentise*, Penthouse.

Pendle[1] (pe·nd'l). *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 7 pendill, -all, -el, 9 -il. [From L. *pendēre* or F. *pendre* to hang: for sense 1 cf. F. *pendille* 'a thing that hangs danglingly' (Cotgr.), and mod.F. *pendeloque* hanging ornament; cf. also Pendule.]

†1. A hanging ornament, a pendant. *Obs.*

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 69 Heads and Pendills four inches Diameter, at four pence a head, six inches Diameter, six pence a head. 1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 66 Posts, Rails, Bannisters, Pendalls, and Balls for conveniency and ornament. ?*a* 1670 in W. Hunter *Biggar & Ho. Fleming* xxvii. (1862) 342 The lady gaed up the Parliament Stairs, Wi' pendles in her lug sae bonnie. 1710 Rendiman *Douglas' Æneis* Gloss. s. v. *Pendes*, Pendants..we call them pendles.

†2. A screen hanging from the front of an altar; an altarcloth. *Obs.*

1501 *Acc. L.d. High Treas. Scot.* II. 65 For xij elne iij quarteris wellus to be offreis and crucis to the redestand and to the pendale and antependale of the altair. 1512 *Ibid.* IV. 358 For ane chessable with orphis, ane albe amyt, altar towellis, ane pendele to the altar,..*vli.* viij *s.* ix *d.*

†3. An overhanging part, natural or artificial: cf. Jetty *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1581 Styward *Mart. Discipl.* II. 125 Some large riuer, or some deepe dale, hauing high pendles ouer it, either cast there by Art, or fortified by nature. 1663 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 17 Ordered that noe Jettie nor pendill y^t^ shall be erected but shall be full 8 foot in height from the ground.

4. A pendulum. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1742 *MS. Church Acc. Glaston* in *Rutland Gloss.* (E.D.S.) s.v., Allowed fox [the carpenter] for cutting way for the pendle. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pendil*, the pendulum of a clock.

Pe·ndle[2]. *local.* Also pendal. [Derivation obscure.] A local term for various kinds or beds of stone as occurring in quarries. Also *pendle-rock, -stone*.

a 1808 in Batchelor *Agric. Bedford* iv. 8 Under which is a small stone, short, thick, and hard, called the pendle rock. 1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst.* I. ii. 18 '*Pendle*'. Brownish hard calc grit, jointed and fissured. 1847-78 Halliwell, *Pendle-rock*, the top stratum in the stone-quarry at Islip, co. Oxon, is called the *pendle-rock*. 1854 Miss Baker *Northamp. Glossary*, s. v., *Pendle*, a name given by quarry-men to the upper course in a stone-pit, whether of the upper or lower Oolite or Fuller's earth. 1900 *Stone Trade Jrnl.* Aug. (E. D. D.), The upper eight or ten feet of loose stuff [are] cleared away, thus 'ridding' the ground for the 'pendal', as the slates are called. ..The frost swells the bed of natural moisture in the 'pendal', and in a thaw the layers may be separated by a few blows with a hammer.

Pendragon[1] (pe·ndræ·gən). [Welsh = chief leader in war, *dux bellorum*, f. *pen* head + *dragon* dragon, the dragon symbol or standard, a leader in war, f. L. *draco, dracōnem* dragon, the standard of a cohort. Cf. the appellation *Insularis Draco*, with which Gildas addressed Maglocunus or Maelgwn.] A title given to an ancient British or Welsh prince holding or claiming supreme power; chief leader or ruler.

In English, chiefly known as the title of Uther Pendragon, in the *Morte Arthur*.

1470-85 Malory *Arthur* I. i, Hit befel in the dayes of Vther pendragon when he was kynge of all Englond. 1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 95 Once I read, That stout Pendragon, in his Litter sick Came to the field, and vanquished his foes. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 415/2 After he [Arthur] became Pendragon. 1859 Tennyson *Lancelot & Elaine* 423 The dread Pendragon, Britain's King of kings.

Hence **Pendra·gonish** *a.*, characteristic of a Pendragon, tyrannical; **Pendra·gonship**, the rank or position of Pendragon.

1650 B. *Discollimitium* 34 It is past my skill how to get money..till these Pen-dragonish Assessments be over. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 415/2 Ambrosius, his [Arthur's] predecessor in the Pendragonship. 1859 Tennyson *Guinevere* 395 Till yet once more ere set of sun they saw The Dragon of the great Pendragonship.

†**Pen-dragon**[2]. *Obs.* [f. Pen *sb.*[2] + Dragon[1].] A winged dragon.

1601 Holland *Pliny* XII. xix. I. 372 Certaine marishes, guarded and kept with a kind of cruell Bats..and with certain flying Pen-dragons [*aligerisque serpentibus*].

†**Pe·ndugum.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. Meaning unknown. (Some have conjectured = Penguin.)

a 1529 Skelton *Sp. Parrot* 210 For Parot is no churlish chowgh, nor no flekyd pye, Parrot is no pendugum, that men call a carlyng.

Pendulant (pe·ndiŭlănt), *a.* Also 7– -ent. [f. L. type **pendulānt-em*, pr. pple. of **pendulāre*: see Pendulate. Cf. It. *pendolante* 'downe-hanging or dangling' (Florio).] Pendulous, pendent.

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* xxi. 232 [He] brought his..legs..to be very big..the humours descending upon their pendulent instability. 1804-5 *Miniature* (1806) I. 59 To snatch the pendulant chemise From gossamery lines. 1868 Dilke *Greater Brit.* I. i. x. 120 Its leaf is thin and spare..; and its buds pink and pendulent.

Pendular (pe·ndiŭlăi), *a.* [f. Pendul-um + -ar[1].] Of or pertaining to a pendulum; resembling that of a pendulum, as a simple vibration.

1878 Mayer *Sound* 152 A simple sound is only given by a pendular vibration. 1881 Broadhouse *Mus. Acoustics* 157 The form of vibration known as 'pendular'.

Pendulate (pe·ndiŭlēt), *v.* [f. L. type **pendulā-re* = It. *pendolare* 'to hang sloping, to dangle downe' (Florio), f. *pendulus* Pendulous: see -ate[3].] *intr.* a. To dangle, sway to and fro, swing like a pendulum, oscillate, undulate. b. *fig.* To fluctuate or oscillate between two opposite conditions; to be in suspense or undecided.

1698 *Christ Exalted* cv. 85 He had a good steddy pair of Ballances that did not pendulate an Hairs breadth. 1828 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 442 As his [an auctioneer's] hammer pendulates. 1837 Carlyle *Diam. Neckl.* xvi. Ess. 1872 V. 193 The ill-starred Scoundrel pendulates between Heaven and Earth. 1847 Gilfillan in *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 69 Some pendulate perpetually between the grave and the gay. 1865 *Spectator* 14 Jan. 49 Here we have a surrounding envelope of photogenic matter, which pendulates with mighty energies, and..produces heat and light in far distant worlds.

Pe·ndule. Now *rare.* Also 7 pendul. [In sense 1, app. ad. L. *pendul-us* Pendulous; cf. It. *pendulo* 'downe-hanging or dangling' (Florio); in senses 2, 3, a. F. *pendule* (1664 *pendulle*).]

1. Something pendulous or suspended. †a. *gen.*

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* VII. 90 A round, long, and litle thicke pendule, called..Vuula.

b. A hanging ornament, a pendant; an ear-pendant. *rare.* (Cf. obs. F. *pendille*.)

1683 in A. Shields *Faithful Contendings* (1780) 108 Yea, one pendule of his crown should not be yielded. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 230 [He] rejoiced in a couple of barbaric pendules, doubtless of bad gold, but good conducting power.

†2. A pendulum. [F. *pendule* masc.] *Obs.*

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 114 The use of Pendules for knowing by their means the State of one's Health from the different beatings of the Pulse. *a* 1683 Evelyn *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 12 Moved by a spring, pendule, or poise, which first gives motion to the first wheel. 1798 Faere & Canning *Loves of Triangles* 13 in *Anti-Jacobin* No. 23 Let playful Pendules quick vibration feel.

3. A time-piece having a pendulum; a clock, usually small and ornamental. Now only as Fr. *pendule* (pãnd*ü*·l) fem. †b. Short for *pendulum-watch*: see Pendulum 4 b (*obs.*).

1661 Evelyn *Diary* 3 May, I return'd by Fromantil's the famous clock-maker to see some pendules. 1664-5 *Phil. Trans.* I. 14 The difference..will not be at all perceived in the Pendula. 1670 *Ibid.* V. 2149 Directions how to find the Longitudes by the Pendul. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 10 The little pendule on the chimney-piece struck the half-hour. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 264 Escape wheels of French pendules make two revolutions a minute.

4. *attrib.*

1661 Evelyn *Diary* 1 Apr., That great mathematician and virtuoso [Huyghens], inventor of the pendule clock. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 152 They sow also a Wheat about Weston on the Green, which from the hanging of its ear they call Pendule Wheat. [Cf. *pendulum-wheat* s. v. Penoulum 4 b.]

Penduline (pe·ndiŭlәin), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *penduline* (Buffon) = It. *pendolina* 'a kind of birde' (Florio), mod.L. *pendulin-us*, f. *pendul-us*: see Pendulous and -ine[1].]

1. Applied to a bird that builds a pendulous nest, esp. the *penduline titmouse* of Southern and Eastern Europe (*Ægithalus pendulinus*).

1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 196 The Penduline Titmouse. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 6/1 Penduline Titmouse and nest. 1868 Wood *Homes without H.* xi. 212.

2. Pendulous, as a bird's nest.

1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 31 Long-tailed Titmouse..The penduline form of the nest, and the feathers which compose the lining, have obtained for the bird the names of Jack in a bottle..Bottle tit..Feather poke.

B. *sb.* A titmouse of the genus *Pendulinus* (a synonym of *Ægithalus*), or allied to this.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1902 *Speaker* 19 Apr. 76/1 The Gold Crest should surely be ranked as a Penduline.

Pe·ndulograph. [f. Pendul-um + -graph.] A curve representing a combination of musical sounds, traced by an instrument which combines the vibrations of two or more pendulums, as in the Harmonograph.

1881 J. Andrew *Pendulograph* 18 These Pendulographs are pictures or portraits of the intervals, concords, and discords of the Musical System. They are produced by a pen placed under the control of two pendulums, which are tuned to swing..the ratios of the musical intervals. 1894 *New Sci. Rev.* Oct. 169 A pen..writes..a portrait of the chord which two corresponding strings of a sounding harp would utter to the ear. This spiral writing is a pendulograph.

Pendulosity (pendiŭlo·sĭti). *rare.* [f. type **pendulose* for Pendulous + -ity.] The quality or condition of being pendulous; pendulousness; hanging position.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* V. xiii. 254 He had slender legs, but encreased them by riding after meals; that is, the humours descending upon their pendulosity, they having no support or suppedaneous stability. 1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* xxxiii, 'I'm sure I beg pardon', Benson murmured, arresting his head in a melancholy pendulosity.

Pendulous (pe·ndiŭlәs), *a.* [f. L. *pendul-us* hanging down, pendent (f. *pendēre* to hang) + -ous. For element *-ul-* cf. *crēdul-us, garrul-us*, etc.]

1. Supported or attached above so as to hang downwards; suspended; hanging down, pendent, drooping. Freq. in *Nat. Hist.*, e. g. of the nests of certain birds, the ovules, flowers, etc. of plants.

1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 218 Gorgareon is a pendulous kernel. 1695 J. Edwards *Perfect. Script.* 242 This..was no ear-ring, but a pendulous jewel upon her face. 1782-3 W. F. Martyn *Geog. Mag.* I. 232 Ears long, broad and pendulous. 1834 Pringle *Afr. Sk.* vi. 204 On the few straggling trees..appeared the pendulous nests of the loxia and weaver-bird. 1859 W. S. Coleman *Woodlands* (1866) 40 Some varieties have the branches quite pendulous like the weeping willow. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 8 (ed. 6) 277 Ovules are..pendulous, when more or less hanging or declining from the side of the cell.

†b. Supported or poised so as to project or overhang; suspended overhead; overhanging. (Cf. Hanging *ppl. a.* 2.) Also *fig.* Impending. *Obs.*

c 1605 Rowley *Birth Merl.* v. i. (1662) G iij, I will erect a Monument upon the verdant Plains of Salisbury..with pendulous stones that I will hang by art. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. iv. 69 All the plagues that in the pendulous ayre Hang fated o're mens faults. 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* I. 266 The pendulous gardens of Alcinous. *c* 1705 Berkeley *Descr. Cave of Dunmore* Wks. 1871 IV. 510 A third [cave]..stopped up by the fall of such pendulous rocks as are above mentioned.

c. Hanging or floating in the air or in space. (In quot. 1638 with *fig.* allusion.) Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1638 Featly *Transub.* 9 And you..he hath placed in a pendulous Bishopricke adjoyning to Mausolus his sepulcher in the ayre. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 72 The like doth Beda report of Bellerophons horse which framed of iron and placed betweene two Loadstones with winges expansed, hung pendulous in the ayre. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 1000 Wherein all things created first he weighd, The pendulous round Earth with balanc't Aire In counterpoise. 1696 Whiston *Th. Earth* (1722) 19 Globes of Fire and Light pendulous in our Air. *a* 1849 Poe *City in Sea* 27 So blend the turrets and shadows there That all seem pendulous in air.

2. *spec.* Suspended so as to swing, oscillating; hence, of movement: Of, or resembling that of, a pendulum; oscillatory, undulatory; consisting of simple vibrations.

1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 288 The Velocities of a Pendulous Body..describing different Arcs. 1728 Pemberton *Newton's Philos.* 87 The greater the arch the pendulous body moves through, the greater time it takes up. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. iv. § 7 (1864) 270 In walking there is a pendulous swing of the leg. 1879 G. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* 99 [If] the plate has a simple pendulous motion.

3. *fig.* Hanging in suspense or wavering between two opinions, purposes, or tendencies; vacillating, undecided, unsettled, uncertain, doubtful. Now *rare.*

1624 F. White *Repl. Fisher* 572 The third [opinion] is pendulous, with shew of Limitation, and Mitigation. 1644 Paynne *Rome's Master-P.* (ed. 2) 16 The Kings mind was wholy pendulous (or doubtfull). 1677 R. Cary *Chronol.* II. ii. III. xi. 245 He farther shews how Various and Pendulous Eusebius is, in making forth his Reckonings. 1779 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 4 Oct., In this doubtful pendulous state of the distemper, advice may do much. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Sonn. fr. Portuguese* xxxvi, A love set pendulous between Sorrow and sorrow.

†b. Dependent, contingent, conditional (*on* or *upon* something else). *Obs.*

1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 60 They are not souldered by any magnetique of Love, but..pendulous upon the variety and mutation of affaires. 1692 *Covt. Grace Conditional* 2 Arminians maintain Conditions, so as if the Efficacy of Christ's Death were pendulous thereon.

Pe·ndulously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a pendulous manner; so as to hang or swing; with a swaying movement. Also *fig.* Waveringly, undecidedly.

1633 Prynne *Histriomastix* 152 Mans corrupt nature is

farre more pendulously propense to vitious, than to good examples. 1697 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 2, I left an Eye in the Wire, to suspend the whole Barometer..that it might hang pendulously. 1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* VII. vii. 474 Between the work of yesterday and that to come his mind played pendulously. 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. x. 175 The fruit hanging pendulously above the heads of the passers-by.

Pe·ndulousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being pendulous; in quot. *fig.* Undecidedness, wavering.

1641 SYMONDS *Serm. bef. Ho. Comm.* Bij b, There is either reluctance, .. or pendulousnesse of heart. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Pendulousness*, pendentness. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Pendulum (pe·ndĭ·lŭm). Pl. **-ums**, formerly (rarely) **-a.** [a. mod.L. *pendulum* (1643 in Watt *Biblioth.*), sb. use of neut. of L. *pendul-us* PENDULOUS, lit. a pendulous or free-hanging body; in It. *pendolo* (Galileo *Operazioni Astronomiche*, 1637).]

1. A body suspended so as to be free to swing or oscillate; usually, an instrument consisting of a rod, with a weight or *bob* at the end, so suspended as to swing to and fro by the action of gravity, and used for various mechanical and scientific purposes; esp. as an essential part of a clock, serving (by the isochronism of its vibrations) to regulate and control the movement of the works, so as to maintain a constant rate of going, and enable it to keep regular time.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxvi. 202 We thought it not amiss to try if a Pendulum would swing faster, or continue swinging longer in our Receiver. *Ibid.* xxxvii. 316 We conveyd into our Receiver .. the Pendula formerly mention'd. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 152 The late discovery of the Motion of the Pendulum. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* vi. 69 The great swing that may be given to Pendulums by a very languid force, if it successively strike the swinging body. 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* II. i, She was as regular as a pendulum. 1844 HERSCHEL *Ess.* (1857) 583 Two pendula, a copper and an iron one, .. were furnished by the Society. 1879 A. M. CLERKE in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 31/1 The experimental verification of this fact led him [Galileo] to the important discovery of the isochronism of the pendulum.

b. With qualifying word.

Compound pendulum, (*a*) a pendulum consisting of a number of weights at fixed distances; an actual material pendulum regarded theoretically, as opposed to a *simple pendulum* (see below); (*b*) a compensation pendulum whose rod consists of bars of different metals. **Conical pendulum,** a pendulum so contrived that the bob revolves in a circle, the rod thus describing a cone. **Mercurial** (or **†Quicksilver) pendulum,** a compensation pendulum with a cylindrical bob containing mercury, whose upward expansion by heat counteracts the lengthening of the rod. **Seconds pendulum,** a pendulum of such a length as to oscillate once every second; a pendulum 'beating seconds'. **Simple pendulum,** (*a*) a theoretical or ideal pendulum consisting of a particle having weight but no magnitude, suspended by a weightless inextensible rod, and moving without friction; (*b*) a pendulum consisting simply of a bob suspended by a cord or wire, without any special contrivance, as for compensation of the effects of heat; (*c*) a pendulum unconnected with any mechanism. **Spherical pendulum,** a pendulum so contrived that the bob can move in any circle on a given spherical surface (the same as *conical pendulum*). See also BALLISTIC *p.*, COMPENSATION *p.*, CYCLOIDAL *p.*, GRIDIRON *p.*, HYDROMETRIC *p.*

1726 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 42 The Irregularity of the Clock, with the Quicksilver Pendulum, .exceeded not .. a sixth Part of that .. with the common Pendulum. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Simple Pendulum...Compound Pendulum.* 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* II. 207 The length of a Pendulum, so measured..that it will perform each vibration in a second of time, thence called the second's Pendulum. *Ibid.* 210 Simple Pendulum, and Detached Pendulum, are terms sometimes used to denote such Pendulums as are not connected with any clock, or clock-work. *Ibid.*, The Mercurial Pendulum was the invention of the ingenious Mr. Graham .. in 1715. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v., The conical or circular pendulum, is so called from the figure described by the string or ball of the pendulum. 1862 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* IV. 525 That the motion of the spherical pendulum is sensibly affected by the rotation of the Earth is the well-known discovery of Foucault. 1871 TAIT & STEELE *Dynamics of Particle* (ed. 3) § 208 The Conical Pendulum, as it is called, when the particle moves in a horizontal plane and therefore in a circular path, the string describing a right circular cone whose axis is vertical.

2. *fig.* In reference to oscillation (of a person, or of opinion, etc.) between two opposites.

1769 *Junius Lett.* xv. (1771) 72 Is this the wisdom of a great minister? or is it the vibration of a pendulum? 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. cix, Man! Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 300/1 The pendulum of opinion swings to the side opposite to that on which it has been unduly brought out of its position of equilibrium. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Nov. 4/2 The moral of the Canada elections is that there is no swing left in the Pendulum anywhere.

b. *To play pendulum*: to swing or oscillate like a pendulum (*lit.* or *fig.*).

1893 SALTUS *Madam Sapphira* 171 Beyond asking him to play pendulum I see nothing. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* iv. 77 Great rollers..make the vessels lying broadside on to them play pendulum to an extent that precludes the discharging or taking on of heavy cargo.

†3. A clock that goes by means of a pendulum, a pendulum-clock; also, a pendulum-watch (4 b).

1664-5 *Phil. Trans.* I. 14 The same Objection..against the exactness of these Pendulums, hath also been made here. ..This difference..will not be at all perceived in the Penduls. 1696 DERHAM *Artif. Clockm.* 62 For the use of such as would convert old Ballance Clocks into Pendulums. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Royal Pendulums*, are those Clocks whose Pendulum swings Seconds, and goes eight Days, shewing the Hour, Minutes and Seconds.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., Characterized by oscillation, or by regular movement from side to side.

1820 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 108 The pendulum shake [of the hand] may be mentioned next. 1865 *Englishm. Mag.* Jan. 13 The popular mind in England has..swayed from side to side in a somewhat pendulum-fashion.

b. *Comb.*, as *pendulum-rod*; *pendulum-like* adj., *pendulum-wise* adv.; †pendulum-balance, the balance-wheel of a watch, acting as a pendulum; **pendulum-ball, -bob,** the heavy ball or bob forming the lower end of a pendulum; **pendulum-clock,** a clock that goes by means of a pendulum; **pendulum-cock** [COCK *sb.*[1] 16] (see quot.); **pendulum governor** [GOVERNOR 8], a governor consisting of two equal pendulums attached to and revolving with a spindle driven by the engine or machine to be controlled, and operating by 'centrifugal force'; **pendulum-hausse,** a hausse or breech-sight for a gun, so contrived as to remain vertical when the wheels of the gun-carriage are not on a level; **pendulum-level,** a plumb-level: see quot.; †**pendulum-piece,** a time-piece having a pendulum, a pendulum-clock; **pendulum-press,** a punching-press in which the punch is driven by a swinging treadle; **pendulum-pump,** (*a*) 'a pump in which a pendulum is employed to govern the reciprocating motion of the piston'; (*b*) 'a direct-acting donkey-pump in which the fly-wheels have an oscillatory motion in a vertical plane'; (*c*) 'a pump the handle of which swings each side of its center of suspension' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **pendulum-spindle,** a spindle having a pendulum attached, which it causes to revolve; **pendulum-spring,** †(*a*) the coiled hair-spring connected with the balance-wheel (*pendulum-balance*) of a watch (*obs.*); (*b*) the spring to which the pendulum of a clock is attached; †**pendulum-watch,** a watch of the modern type, with a balance-wheel provided with a spring and oscillating regularly, thus having the function of the pendulum of a clock (*obs.*); †**pendulum wheat** (see quot.); **pendulum-wheel,** (*a*) the escapement-wheel of a clock; (*b*) the balance-wheel of a watch (*?obs.*); **pendulum-wire,** flat steel wire used for the pendulum-springs of clocks.

1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 255 The *pendulum apparatus, which in general outline consists of a pendulum swinging in front of sensitised paper in such a manner as to give a gradation of exposure to it, and a consequent variation in tint. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1538/4 Lost.., a Silver Watch..with the Hours and Minutes, a *Pendulum Ballance, without String or Chain. *a* 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Militant Couple* Wks. (1775) 128 Sir John pushes my lady against a fine new *pendulum-clock. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xiv. 226 The sounds of the heart are, like the beats of a well-hung pendulum-clock, evenly spaced. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 62 In clocks, the *pendulum cock is the bracket supporting the pendulum. *a* 1859, 1887 *Pendulum Hausse [see HAUSSE]. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Plumb*, or **Pendulum Level*, that which shews the horizontal line, by means of another line perpendicular to that described by its plummet, or pendulum. *a* 1721 KEILL *Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 2 In the year 1672, Mr. Richer going to Cayenne ..observed that the *Pendulum-piece he had carried with him, retarded considerably in respect of the Sun's mean Motion. 1752 ELLICOTT in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 480 Holes drilled in the broad part of the *pendulum-rod. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 82 A pendulum-rod is longer in warm than in cold weather. 1727 *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 304 A very irregular Motion .. like the *Pendulum-Spring of a Watch. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 192 In small clocks the pendulum spring is often too stout. 1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 13 Concerning the success of the *Pendulum-Watches at Sea for the Longitudes. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Pendulum Watch*, ..newly invented by Monsieur Christian Hugens of Zulichem,..in which by a Pendulum or Regulator, the time is more exactly proportioned than ever hitherto. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 127 In Berkshire is a Wheat called *Pendulum Wheat, from its hanging of its Ear much like the Cone-wheat [cf. quot. 1677 in PENDULE 4]. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 492 Affected by any unequal impulse of the *pendulum-wheel upon the pallets. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Feb. 4/2 One of the electric lights that swung *pendulum-wise from the ceiling arrested the attention of the House.

Pene, obs. form of PAIN, PEN[2]; variant of PEEN.

Pene- (pīnĭ), *prefix*, repr. L. *pæne* 'nearly, almost, all but', before a vowel *pæn-*, *pen-*, in a few words of rare occurrence or nonce-words, as **Pe·necontempora·neous, Pe·ne-felo·nious, Pe·ne-i·nfinite** (also **peninfinite**), **Pe·ne-omni·potent** *adjs.*; in some cases formed after *peninsula*, as †**Pe·ne-i·sle** = PENINSULA: see PENILE *sb.*; †**Pe·ne-la·ke,** a piece of water almost surrounded by land (*obs.*); **Pe·neplai·n,** a nearly flat region, a tract of land almost a plain.

1901 S. BUCKMAN in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* LVII. 144 Brought about by what may be called *penecontemporaneous denudation. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 82 'Lots', said the *pene-felonious traveller—'good place to camp'. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 47 These *pene-infinite [*later edd.* pen-infinite] insolencies, which are the most finite Infinites of misery to men. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 54 *Pene-lake, Haven, Harbour, Port, Key. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* June 822 That *penecommipotent thing, public opinion. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 9 Aug. 99/2 A lowland of moderate relief close to sea level—a 'peneplain, as I should term it.

Penode, var. PENIDE. **Penegrysse,** obs. f. PENNY-GRASS. **Peneid,** var. PENÆID. **Penele, Penelle:** see PANELE, PANEL. **Peneles,** obs. f. PENNILESS.

‖Penelope (pĭne·lŏpi). [a. Gr. Πηνελόπη (Herodotus, in Homer's *Odyssey* Πηνελόπεια.]

1. Name of the wife of Ulysses in ancient Greek legend, who, during her husband's long absence, unravelled every night the web she had woven during the day, and thus put off the suitors whose offers she had promised to entertain when the web should be finished; hence (after Latin), allusively for 'chaste wife'.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 374 b, A Strumpet doth behave her selfe more modestly amongest us Osorius, then Penelope doth amongest you. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 136 b, My concubine is a great deale more modest, than thy Penelope. 1835 J. BATMAN in Cornwallis *New World* (1859) I. App. 378 Our absent Penelopes were, doubtless, dreaming.

2. *Zool.* A genus of gallinaceous birds of Central and South America, typical of the subfamily *Penelopinæ* or Guans: so named 1786 by Merrem.

[Cf. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 375 The common Wigeon or Whewer: *Penelope* Aldrovandi, tom. 3. p. 212, lin. 30.] 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 383 There is a great variety of gallinaceous birds..such as the turkey, the hocco or curassow, penelopes and pheasants.

Hence **Penelopean** (pĭnelopī·ăn) *a.*, of or pertaining to, or resembling the web or weaving, or time-gaining policy of Penelope; **Penelopine** (pĭne·lŏpoin) *a. Zool.*, belonging to the subfamily *Penelopinæ* of gallinaceous birds; **Pene·lopize** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*), *intr.* to do like Penelope.

1837 BEDDOES *Let.* May, Poems (1851) p. ciii, And so I weave my *Penelopean web, and rip it up again. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 590 The deliberate and Penelopean acts of many of his advisers. 1853 MOTLEY in O. W. Holmes *Life* x. (1878) 72 There is nothing for it but to *penelopize, pull to pieces and stitch away again.

Pener, Penerial, -all, obs. ff. PENNER[1], PENNYROYAL. **Penerth,** obs. f. *penn'orth*, PENNYWORTH. **Penes,** pl. of PENIS.

Penest (pĭne·st). *Greek Hist.* [ad. Gr. πενέστης.] A Thessalian serf; a bondsman; a labourer.

1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. x. 437 The vast estates of these nobles were cultivated..by their serfs, the Penests. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. iii. (1862) II. 60 The Free Agora could not be trodden by any Penest.

Penestone, obs. form of PENISTONE.

Penetauncer, variant of PENITENCER *Obs.*

Penetrability pe·nĭtrăbi·lĭti). [f. PENETRABLE: see -ITY. Prob. ad. mod.L. **penetrābilitās*; cf. F. *pénétrabilité* (Huygens 1690, in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality of being penetrable.

†1. Capacity of penetrating; penetrativeness.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* Comm., The foure dowries of glorified bodies..Impassibilitie..Agilitie and Penetrabilitie. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* I. ii. § 11 The Immediate Properties of a Spirit or Immaterial Substance are Penetrability and Indiscerpibility. 1687 — *Answ. Psychop.* (1689) 122 Now for the Penetrability of Spirits, it is evident..that they can wholly penetrate one another.

2. Capability of being penetrated; *spec.* in *Nat. Philos.* The (conceived) capacity of simultaneously occupying the same space as something else (cf. PENETRATION 1 b, IMPENETRABILITY 2).

a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 161 According to the thickness and firmness of the piece [of meat] and penetrability of it. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. iii. 33 Impenetrability being as much a property as penetrability. 1875 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* II. iv. § 46. 282 All the facts which seem to prove penetrability only prove that the particles are mobile and separable, not that the particles themselves are penetrable.

Penetrable (pe·nĭtrăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *penetrābilis*, f. *penetrāre* (see PENETRATE and -BLE), perh. through F. *pénétrable* (Oresme *a* 1400).]

†1. Having the quality or capacity of penetrating; penetrative, penetrating (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxviii. (MS. Digby 230) lf. 134/1 Bawme natural That ran..Thorw3 necke & hede in to many place, Penitrable by veynes of the face. 1430-40 — *Bochas* III. (MS. Bodl. 263) lf. 193/2 Ther poynant poison is so penetrable. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 187 b, His graces sight was so quike and penetrable that he saw him, ye and saw through him. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 51 b/2 The penetrable coulde is allsoe a sore enimye to all woundes in the Heade. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial., Schol.* (1713) 536 A Substance..most perfectly penetrable, which entirely passeth through every thing.

2. Capable of being penetrated or pierced; into or through which access may be gained. **a.** *lit.* (also in reference to sight).

1538 ELYOT, *Peruius*..that maye be gone in, penetrable. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 86 It is not penetrable by the eye of man. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 12 Thick Woods so entangled with Undergrowth that..they are scarce penetrable. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. 300 Our destination was to the highest penetrable point of Baffin's Bay.

b. *fig.* Capable of being penetrated by something immaterial, as reasoning, feeling, or thought; capable of being affected, susceptible; capable of being mentally seen into or through, discoverable.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 559 His heart granteth No penetrable entrance to her playning. 1594 — *Rich. III*, III. vii. 225, I am not made of Stones, But penetrable to your kinde entreaties. 1602 — *Ham.* III. iv. 36. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* iii. Wks. 1757 IV. 136 Such a groan. It would eccho for ever in a penetrable ear. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 275 The heads of the peasantry may be thick, but they are penetrable. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 5 Involved in great, though attractive and penetrable, mystery.

B. *sb.* (*pl.*) Penetrable bodies or substances.

1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* iv. 277 The water .. doth purge and water all penetrables.

Hence **Pe·netrableness**, penetrability; **Pe·netrably** *adv.* †a. penetratingly (*obs.*); b. so as to be penetrable.

1594 NASHE *Terrors of Nt.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 274 To make their prayers more penetrably enforcing. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 769 That which is Extended also, but Penetrably and Intangibly. 1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Solid Bod.* v. 41 The penetrableness of Membranes to Fumes.

Penetral (pe·nĭtrăl). Now *rare*. Also 6 -traile, 7–9 -trale. [a. L. *penetral, -trāle* (usually in pl. *penetrālia*: see next), from *penetrāl-is* interior, innermost, f. stem of *penetrā-re* to PENETRATE.] The innermost part; of a temple, the sanctuary: usually in *pl.*: = next.

1589 A. M[UNDAY] tr. *Palmendos* xxi. (1653) 125 The penetrails..of the stomack. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kοινή* vi. 64 Like Ægyptian Temples, specious in the Frontispiece, and a Calf or an Ape in the Penetral. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xi. 163 Piercing to the inmost penetrals of the heart. 1875 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* III. x. 151 It was now impossible to leave the cavern... He returned into its penetral.

B. with final *-e* (Lat. or Eng.).

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cheshire* I. (1662) 130 To pierce into the Penetrales of Learning. 1787 MATY tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.* lvii. III. 102 After waiting therefore some time the penetrale was opened, and I beheld my hero. 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) III. 72 Seated upon his throne, the mercy-seat, in the penetrale of the Temple. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Sonn. concerning Jesus* iii, When from the penetrale she filled the fane.

‖ **Penetralia** (penĭtrē·liă), *sb. pl.* [L., pl. of *penetral* or *penetrāle*: see prec.] The innermost parts or recesses of a building; *esp.* of a temple, the sanctuary or inmost shrine; hence *gen.* and *fig.* Innermost parts, recesses.

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1823) 92 From the penetralia—the secret chambers of the soul. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 274 Admitted into the inmost *Penetralia* of the Lungs. 1779 W. ALEXANDER *Hist. Women* iv. (1782) I. 118 So little do..[they] know what passes in all the penetralia of the harams of the East. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* xi. (1875) 86 But the *sanctum sanctorum*, the *penetralia* of the city, is a small region surrounding the cathedral, entitled the Close. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* xxiii. 323 They followed the boy into the penetralia of the great office.

Hence **Penetra·lian** *a. rare*, of or pertaining to the penetralia.

1892 LD. LYTTON *King Poppy* xi. 254 Within thy spirit's penetralian shrine.

†**Pe·netrance.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *penetrānt-em* PENETRANT: see -ANCE.] The action of penetrating; penetration.

1642 H. MORE *Song Soul* I. II. xii, Sith that this withouten penetrance Of bodies may be done.

†**Pe·netrancy.** *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] Penetrating quality; penetrativeness. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 163 Powerful Menstruums, which by their activeness and penetrancy, are to unlock other Bodies. 1692 RAY *Disc.* 251 Considering the Penetrancy of such Vapours.

Penetrant (pe·nĭtrănt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *penetrānt-em*, pr. pple. of *penetrāre* to penetrate, or F. *pénétrant* ppl. a. (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] That penetrates; penetrating.

1. *lit.* Having the property of penetrating, piercing, or making its way into anything.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. iv. i. 68 Thys Apostεme is penetrant or persynge. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 87 Their sent is piercing and penetrant. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* 29 It's Rays would be less penetrant. 1887 R. GARNETT *Carlyle* vii. 126 The hit was fair and penetrant.

2. *fig.* in reference to the mind, intellect, etc.: Having or showing mental penetration or insight; acute; subtle: = PENETRATING *ppl. a.* 3.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 41 So searching and penetrant is the cunning of that Sea [=See]. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 188 Whose penetrant and powerful arguments defeat not God's enemies. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 145 His skill was more pedantic than penetrant. 1836 W. A. BUTLER in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 455 He who hath The vision penetrant of Poesie.

†B. *sb.* A person of penetration or insight. *Obs. rare.*

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 173 (1740) 121 Our Penetrants have fancied all the Riddles..which in the Reign of King Charles II. were many, came N. N. E.

Penetrate (pe·nĭtrēt), *v.* [f. L. *penetrāt-*, ppl. stem of *penetrāre* to place within, enter within, pierce, etc.; related to *penitus* interior, inmost, to the inmost recesses. Cf. F. *pénétrer* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), and see -ATE³ 7. (Pa. pple. **penetrated**, †rarely **penetrate** = L. *penetrātus*.)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. iv. (Arb.) 159 Also ye finde these words, *penetrate, penetrable, indignitie*, which I cannot see how we may spare them, whatsoeuer fault wee finde with Ink-horne termes: for our speach wanteth wordes to such sence so well to be vsed.]

1. *trans.* To make or find its (or one's) way into the interior of, or right through (something): usually implying force or effort; to pass into or through; to gain entrance or access within; to pierce. (Said also of the sight.)

In quot. 1541 To cause (a thing) to enter, insert (as in L.).

1530 PALSGR. 655/2, I penetrate, I perce or thrill thorowe a thyng, *je penetre*,..and *je tresperce*. 1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* C iv b, The synewes be nat penetrate but in ye teth [L. *ad dentes vero implantari videntur*]. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cclxxix. 93 Coleryke humours .. penytractyng the fleshe a lytel. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 56 With out resistence [we] haue penetrate the ample region..of Wales. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 282 One bodie doth not penetrate or pierce another. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VIII. 97 Verse breaks the Ground, and penetrates the Brake. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* v, Be more cautious how you penetrate the depths of this forest. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iv. 76 Those strata..were also penetrated by powerful eruptions. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. iii. 245 A cloud which it was almost impossible to penetrate. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 64 The light instead of penetrating the snow, is thrown back from the ice-walls of each little air-cell or cavity. *Mod.* The darkness was so dense that the eye (or sight) could not penetrate it.

b. To enter and diffuse itself through; to permeate. Also with personal subj.: To cause to be permeated; to imbue (*with* something).

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 43 The fixed purity thereof being ever penetrated by the presence of the seven Lamps of Fire. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 151 Gibbons, whose art penetrated all materials, carved that beautiful pedestal. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 227 Organic remains..of large vegetables, completely penetrated with silex. 1815 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, '*The Shepherd, looking eastward*' 4 That little cloud..penetrated all with tender light. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 49 A vast organization which once penetrated the entire trading life of England. 1887 *Spectator* 5 Nov. 1512 The reader.. should have penetrated himself—so to speak—with the atmosphere of the times.

2. *intr.* To make its (or one's) way *into* or *through* something, or *to* some point or place (with implication of remoteness or difficulty of access); to get in or through; to gain entrance or access.

1530 PALSGR. 655/2 A dangerouse weapen that is able to penetrate thorowe so stronge a harnesse. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inig.* I. xii. 40 Through which distance neither her sight nor hearing can ever penetrate. 1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 142 Born where Heav'n's influence scarce can penetrate. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne, Cert. Varieties Man* 211 After the natives of Europe began to penetrate into the east. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 430 A wide slit that allows the water freely to penetrate to the interior.

3. *fig.* (*trans.*) To pierce the ear, heart, or feelings of; to affect deeply; to 'touch'.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 231 Sad sighes, deepe grones, nor siluer-shedding teares Could penetrate her vncompassionate Sire. 1641 *Descr. Familie of Love* 3 He [Cupid] penetreth the intrals of the most magnanimous. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. x. 145 Like a Man penetrated with the utmost Grief. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* x. x, Cecilia, astonished and penetrated, opposed the alteration. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxxxix. (1862) 347 Certain philosophers..have been, to use the French-English of the day, deeply penetrated with this truth. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* vii. 184 Men may still be penetrated with awe by the Divine Righteousness.

b. *intr.* To touch the heart, affect the feelings.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 14, I am aduised to giue her Musicke a mornings, they say it will penetrate.

4. *fig.* (*trans.*) To gain intellectual access into the inner content or meaning of; to get or have insight into; to see into or through; to attain knowledge of; to find out, discover, discern.

1560 tr. *Fisher's Treat. Prayer* To Rdr. A iv b, Who..so profoundely doth penetrate the comfort, ioy, and consolation commyng by true prayer. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* v. § 19 If it be thoroughly penetrated, it will appear no less opposite to contentment than the former. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. XVII. 259 Seleucus penetrated his scheme. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. Ind.* II. iv. v. 163 Clive penetrated and disappointed his designs. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 53 Men are left to penetrate their meaning by study and discovery.

b. *intr.* To gain intellectual or spiritual access, insight or knowledge; to 'see' *into* or *through*.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. iv. (Arb.) 25 They .. yet penetrated further to know the diuine essences and suhstances separate. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 2 In philosophy, the contemplations of man do either penetrate unto God, or are circumferred to nature. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 205 Thus it is that it [the mind] penetrates into the recesses of all things. 1866 R. W. DALE *Disc. Spec. Occas.* vii. 233 We have not yet penetrated into all the secrets of nature.

Hence **Pe·netrated** *ppl. a.*; **Pe·netrating** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*; often in reference to optical instruments: cf. PENETRATION 2 b).

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. liv. (1674) 204 Mistaken in their penetrating into the hidden sense of their actions. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 87 Divers passages of Holy Scripture..afford out of their penetrated bowels, rich and precious mysteries of divinity. 1799 SIR W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* (1800) 49 The power of penetrating into space by telescopes is very different from magnifying power. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 111 An instrument whose light or penetrating power was superior to the other.

Penetrating (pe·nĭtrēting), *ppl. a.* [f. PENETRATE *v.* + -ING².] That penetrates; penetrative.

1. That pierces, or makes its way into or through something; *spec.* Having the quality of permeating the bodily system, or of strongly affecting the senses, esp. smell, taste, or hearing; sharp, pungent; shrill or far-sounding.

1598 FLORIO, *Oxipori*, a kinde of piercing or penetrating medicine. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 58 Effluxions, their penetrating natures. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 197 A strong penetrating Smell. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 349 The Penetrating Flea, or Chigoe. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iii. § 22. 47 Liberty is more penetrating and more extensive than elsewhere.

2. *fig.* That touches the heart or feelings intensely; deeply affecting.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 107 Courteous penetrating lenity. 1851–5 BRIMLEY *Ess., Tennyson* 77 From the penetrating tenderness..of his love for the young girl.

3. *fig.* Having power to search with the mind into a thing; having or showing insight; acute, discerning.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 4 And bent his penetrating Brow, As if he meant to gaze her through. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 62 ¶ 8 The most penetrating of all the French Criticks. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 89. 237 Their Judgment grows clear and penetrating. 1795 BURKE *Lett., to Hussey* (1844) IV. 276 A wise person, of a penetrating and sagacious mind. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ix, Acute features, and a penetrating look. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ix. 174 It takes a more penetrating and enlightened study to pick out the signs of original unity.

Hence **Pe·netratingly** *adv.*; **Pe·netratingness.**

1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* iii. 55 The strength and penetratingness of their smell. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. vii. 332 Even the most penetratingly inquisitive began to grow weary of their suspicion. 1885 J. HAWTHORNE *Miss Cadogna* xvi. 206 Eyeing him penetratingly in her turn.

Penetration (penĭtrē·ʃən). [ad. late L. *penetrātiōn-em*, n. of action from *penetrāre* to PENETRATE; cf. F. *pénétration* (Oresme, 14th c.).]

1. The action, or an act, of penetrating or piercing; the passage of anything into or through a body; also, mutual permeation as of two fluids.

1623 COCKERAM, *Penetration*, a piercing. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 585 His Magnetic beam, ..to each inward part With gentle penetration, though unseen, Shoots invisible vertue even to the deep. 1800 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 241 Two fluids of unequal density are brought into contact, and unite by mutual penetration. 1803 *Ibid.* XCIII. 112 Mr. Brisson..has observed, that a mutual penetration takes place, when eleven parts of gold are alloyed with one of copper. 1826 R. SCOTT *Hayling Island* 95 Curiosity .. has never induced the proprietor..to descend below the penetrations of the ploughshare. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. App. 301 It became my duty..to attempt the penetration of this ice.

b. *Nat. Philos.* Used for a supposed or conceived occupation of the same space by two bodies at the same time: formerly *penetration of dimensions* (Scholastic L. *penetratio dimensionum*). Cf. IMPENETRABILITY 2.

1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* II. iii. (1682) 44, I see not how the examiner's condensation can be performed without *penetration of dimensions*: a thing that philosophers in all ages have looked upon as by no means admitted by nature. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Penetration of Dimensions*, is a Philosophical way of expressing, That two Bodies are in the same Place, so that the Parts of one do every where penetrate into, and adequately fill up the Dimensions or Places of the Parts of the other; which is manifestly impossible, and contradictory to Reason. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* I. 5 There are many instances of apparent penetration; but in all these, the parts of the body which seem to be penetrated are displaced.

2. Power of penetrating, as a measurable quantity or quality. a. *Gunnery.* The depth to which a bullet or other projectile will penetrate any material, as earth or metal, against which it is fired.

1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 336 Mr. Robins found this penetration, by experiment, to be only 5 inches. 1892 GREENER *Breech Loader* 125 The rack is placed about 4 ft. from the ground, and fired at from the standard distance (40 yards); the number of sheets pierced by one or more shots is the penetration. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 25 May 3/2 The more penetration shells have the better.

b. *Optics.* The power of an optical instrument to enable the observer to see into space, or into an object.

(*a*) In a telescope: Power of rendering distant objects visible or distinct, considered in relation to their distance; 'space-penetrating power'. It is measured by the number of times that the distance of an object would have to be increased in order that it should appear, when viewed through the telescope, exactly as it does to the naked eye at its actual distance. (*b*) In a microscope: Power of the object-glass to give distinct vision for some distance both beyond and within its exact focus.

1799 SIR W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* (1800) 82 My telescope..possessed a power of penetration, which exceeded that of natural vision 61.18 times. *Ibid.* 83 We did not stop at the single stars..when the penetration of the natural eye was to be ascertained. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 72 *Penetration*, or that power which enables the observer to see deep into the structure of objects without any alteration of focus.

3. *fig.* The action, or capacity, of penetrating

something with the mind; ability to see mentally into or through a thing; keenness of perception or understanding; insight, acuteness, discernment.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. To the King § 2, I have been .. possessed with an extreme woonder at .. the penetration of your Iudgement. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 57 ₱ 2 You can pretend to be a Man of Penetration. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xv. (1771) 73 Common sense foresees consequences which have escaped your..penetration. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. v, Mrs. Lammle [was] a woman of penetration and taste.

4. *attrib.*, as *penetration tariff*: see quot.

1890 *Times* 24 Dec. 3/4 M. Noblemaire .. has in this pamphlet defended .. 'penetration tariffs'. By this expression is meant tariffs which diminish with the distances over which goods are conveyed.

Penetrative (pe·nĭtrĕtiv), *a.* [ad. med.L. *penetrātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of L. *penetrāre*: see -ative. In F. *pénétratif, -ive* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Having the quality of penetrating.

1. Having the quality of piercing, entering, or making its way into anything; *spec.* Having the property of entering through the senses, or of keenly affecting the sense organs; sharp, pungent. Also said of the eye or sight in reference to its piercing quality. Cf. Penetrating *ppl. a.* 1.

1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 69 Wherefore it [sweet smell] is in Aier more penetrative. 1528 Lyndesay *Dreme* 73 The air was rycht penetratyve. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. lxxix. 253 The whole herbe is of a strong, and penetratiue sauour. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 30 Cold is .. Active and Biting, Penetrative through Glass it self. 1819 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 401 The churches of England and Scotland so nearly agree in doctrine, that their ordinations might be rendered reciprocally penetrative. 1853 Trench *Proverbs* 140 'Where the devil cannot come, he will send'; a proverb .. which excellently sets out the penetrative character of temptations.

2. *fig.* That penetrates to the seat of the feelings.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 75 Bending downe His corrigible necke, his face subdu'de To penetratiue shame.

3. *fig.* Having the power of mental penetration; characterized by or showing insight; intellectually acute: = Penetrating *ppl. a.* 3.

a 1727 Swift *Ep. to T. Snow* 9 O thou, whose penetrative Wisdom found The South-Sea Rocks and Shelves where Thousands drown'd. 1846 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* II. III. II. iii. § 1 *margin*, Imagination penetrative is concerned not with the combining but apprehending of things. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 6 So vigorous and minutely penetrative was the quality of his understanding.

Hence **Pe·netratively** *adv.*, in a penetrative manner, with penetration; **Pe·netrativeness**, penetrative quality, power of penetration.

1652 French *Yorksh. Spa* viii. 71 Because of its wonderfull penetrativenes leaving no part or places of the body unsearched. 1697 J. Sergeant *Solid Philos.* 456 Got by looking more penetratively into those Distinct Natures in our Mind. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 165 By his incomparable lucidity and penetrativeness. 1878 Grosart in *H. More's Poems* Mem. Introd. 29/1 Of it Principal Tulloch writes penetratively.

Penetrator (pe·nĭtrĕtəɹ). [a. late L. *penetrātor*, agent-n. from *penetrāre*: see Penetrate and -or.] One who penetrates (*lit.* or *fig.*).

1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 209 A digger of Greek roots, or a penetrator of pyramids. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* IV. v, He is a perfect penetrator into human vices.

†**Pe·netre**, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [a. F. *pénétre-r.*] To penetrate.

c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 945 To penetre, *fausser* [=to pierce]. 952 *Penetrer*, to penetre or throwe.

†**Pe·netrive**, *a. Sc. Obs.* Also penitrive. [f. stem of F. *pénétr-er* + -ive. Cf. *penser, pensive.*] = Penetrative.

c 1480 Henryson *Prayer for Pest* 26 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 62 Slaik thy plaig that is so penetryve. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. x. (S. T. S.) 56 Thir sex brethir..ruschit with maist penetrive and awful wapynnys like þe hront of twa armyis togiddir. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. vii, For stormis cauld and frostis penitrive.

Penett(e, obs. form of Pennet.

Pen-feather (pe·nˌfe·ðəɹ). [f. Pen *sb.*2 + Feather.]

1. A quill-feather of a bird's wing.

1602 *Withal's Dict.* 17/2 The great feather of a bird called a pen feather, *penna*. 1692 Ray *Disc.* II. iv. (1732) 192 How happens it that we find none of their Pen-feathers? 1815 Scott *Betrothed* Introd., Take care your own pen-feathers are strong enough to support you. 1899 *Daily News* 19 Aug. 7/5 Pen-feathers are seen on cycling hats.

2. A young undeveloped feather; a Pin-feather.

1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Pen-feathers*, small, undeveloped feathers. 1900 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (S. Nott.), 'A dont like pluckin this fowl; it's all pen-feathers'. *Ibid.* (Reported from many districts, northern and midland.)

Pen-feathered (pe·nˌfe·ðəɹd), *a.* [f. Pen *sb.*2 1 c + *feathered*, in the sense 'feathered with "pens" only'. Cf. the synonymous Pin-feathered.]

1. Having the feathers undeveloped, or showing the quills or barrels only, without vanes (see Pen-feather 2), as a young bird; half-fledged; not fully fledged; also *fig.* immature, 'callow'.

1628 Earle *Microcosm.*, *Aturney* (Arb.) 65 His hatching [was] vnder a Lawer; whence though but pen-feather'd, hee hath now nested for himselfe. 1659 R. Wild *Poems* (1870) 36 Not a pen-feathered lark who ne'er tried wing. 1708 Prior *Turtle & Sparrow* 263 My children then were just pen-feather'd, Some little corn for them I gather'd. 1858 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* I. liii. 208 The most extraordinary argument, worthy of being set down in any pen-feathered logician's list of fallacies.

2. Said of a horse or his hair when rough and bristly.

1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 346 So that the Hair stare, and is (what some term) pen-feather'd. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pen-feathered*, when the skin or hair of a horse is rough, he is said to be pen-feathered. His hair is so sticky that it resembles pens or feathers. 1874 W. Williams *Princ. Veterinary Med.* (1888) 389 The hair stands on end 'pen-feathered'.

Pen-fish. [f. Pen *sb.*2 + Fish *sb.*1]

1. A squid or calamary (cf. Pen *sb.*2 3 c).

1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 321/2 The common Calamary or Pen-fish.

2. The sparoid fish *Calamus penna* of the Caribbean Sea: called in Spanish *pez de pluma*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Penfold (pe·nˌfōuld), *sb.* [f. Pen *sb.*1 + Fold *sb.*2] A fold for penning sheep or cattle; also, an enclosure for stray cattle, etc., a pound: = Pinfold *sb.* (Also *fig.*)

1575 Churchyard *Chippes* (1817) 154 Who is betrapt in penfold close is sure At needs to want both ayde and skoutes. 1656 Earl Monm.tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xlvii. (1674) 62, I never had in my Penfolds above 500 Sheep. 1832 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will. IV*, c. 64 Sched. O. 30 Thence in a straight line to the southern extremity, close by a penfold, of the fence which divides the two fields. 1871 Swinburne *Songs bef. Sunrise, Halt bef. Rome* 275 The sheep of the priests, and the cattle That feed in the penfolds of Kings.

Pe·nfold, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* a. To divide into or as into penfolds. b. To confine in or as in a penfold: = Pinfold *v.*

1830 I. Taylor *Unitar.* in *Logic in Theol.* etc. (1859) 82 The whole area is penfolded by pews. 1851 — *Wesley* (1852) 105 Those partitionments within which soulless religionists are content to be penfolded.

Penful (pe·nful). [f. Pen *sb.*2 4 + -ful 2.] The quantity (of ink) taken up by a pen at one dip; *transf.* as much as one can write with this.

1555 R. Braham *Lydgate's Chron. Troy* To Rdr., I shulde neuer then haue dared, to haue bestowed hereof one penful of yncke. *a* 1662 Heylin *Laud* (1668) 479 An Act..which he had also signed with the same Penful of Ink. 1771 H. Walpole *Let. to C'tess Ossory* 27 June. I have not picked up a penful [of news] since I wrote to my lord.

Pengolin: see Pangolin.

Penguin (pe·ngwin, pe·ŋgwin). Also 6-7 pengwin, -gwyn, -guyn, 7 -guine, (8 pin-). [Origin obscure: see Note below. It appears that the name was first given to the Great Auk or Gare-fowl of the seas of Newfoundland, still called in F. *pingouin* or *pinguin* (1600 in Hatz-Darm.). But it was soon applied also to the birds now called *penguins*, in F. *manchots* (found by Drake at Magellan's Straits in 1578), which have a general external resemblance to the northern bird, though, in the opinion of zoologists, widely removed in structure. In this sense, also, Du. and Ger. *pinguin*, Da. and Sw. *pingvin*, all from English.]

†1. A former name of the Great Auk or Gare-fowl (*Alca impennis*). *Obs.*

1578 Parkhurst *Let.* 13 Nov. in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 133 Newfoundland is in a temperate Climate... There are.. many other kind of birdes store, too long to write, especially at one Island named Penguin, where wee may driue them on a planke into our ship as many as shall lade her. These birdes are also called Penguins, and cannot flie. 1582 *Ingram's Narrative* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 560 The Countrey men call them *Penguins* (which seemeth to be a Welsh name). *a* 1589 *M. Hore's Voy. Cape Breton* in 1536, ibid. 518 They came to part of the West Indies about Cape Breton, shaping their course thence Northeastwards, vntill they came to the Island of Penguin,..whereon they went and founde it full of great foules white and gray, as bigge as geese. 1610 J. Mason *New-found-land* 4 The sea fowles, are Gulles, white and gray Penguins. 1664 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 60 And were invented first from Engins, As Indian Britans were from Penguins. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 322 The Bird called Penguin by our Seamen, which seems to be Hoiers *Goifugel*. 1792 G. Cartwright *Jrnl. Resid. Labrador* III. 55 (5 July 1785) A boat came in from Funk Island laden with birds, chiefly penguins. [1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* ii. 15 Among the bones of birds, scarcely any are more frequent..than those of the auk or penguin (*Alca impennis*).]

2. Now, The general name of birds of the family *Spheniscidæ*, including several genera of sea-fowl inhabiting the southern hemisphere, as near Cape Horn, the Falkland Islands, the Cape of Good Hope, etc., distinguished by having the wings represented by scaly 'flippers' or paddles with which they swim under water.

1588 T. Candishe in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 809 The Port of Desire...In this place we had gulles, puets, penguyns, and seales in aboundance. *Ibid.*, We put into the Streight of Magelan, and on the 8 [Jan. 1587] we came vnto the Islands named by Sir Francis Drake the one Bartholomewe Island, ..and the other Penguin Island. 1591 J. Jane *Last Voy. Candish* ibid. (1600) III. 85 This Penguin hath the shape of a bird, but hath no wings, only two stumps in the place of wings. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 13 Here ['Pengwin' or Robben Island, near Cape Town] are also birds cal'd Pen-gwins (white-head in Welch) like Pigmies walking upright. 1655 E. Terry *Voy. E. India* 26 There are very many great lazy fowls upon and about this Island [Robben Island] with great cole-black bodies and very white heads, called Penguins. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 322 The Birds of this kind..the Hollanders from their fatness called Penguins. 1775 Clayton in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 103 There are four kinds; the yellow, or king penguin; the red; the black or holey, from their burrowing under ground; and the jumping jacks, from their motion. 1877 W. Thomson *Voy. Challenger* II. 167 The penguin as a rule swims under water, rising now and then and resting on the surface. 1885 Newton in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 45 Under the name *Impennes* we have a group of Birds, the Penguins...The title of an Order can scarcely be refused to them.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *penguin kind*; **penguin duck**, a variety of the common duck having the feet placed far back so as to induce a nearly erect attitude like that of a penguin; **penguin grass**, the Tussock-grass of the Falkland Islands, *Poa flabellata*; **penguin rookery**, an assemblage of penguins, a penguinery.

18.. Tegetmeier *Poultry* 310 (Cass. Suppl.) The colours of the *Penguin duck are varied. 1775 Clayton in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 100 Near the shore, where-ever there is a sandy soil, a species of grass grows, called 'Penguin grass. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 49 Those of the *Penguin kind..with round bills, legs hid in the abdomen, and short wings. 1885 Newton in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 431/2 The habit of the helpless birds, when breeding, to congregate by hundreds and thousands in what are called '*Penguin-rookeries'.

[*Note.* Our earliest examples of the name *penguin* are due to Hakluyt. His account of Hore's Voyage to Cape Breton was taken down by him, some fifty years after the event, from the mouth of Thomas Buts, a survivor of the voyage. If we could be sure that the name 'Penguin Island' dated back to 1536, this would be the earliest occurrence of the word, as it is certainly the earliest English notice of the bird. Ingram's *Narrative*, if reliable, would be evidence for the name in 1568-9; but his tale is discredited, and is thus evidence only that he had heard of the penguin by 1582, four years later than Parkhurst's letter to Hakluyt. The southern fowl, found by Drake (as by Magalhaens before him) at Magellan's Straits, is fully described in *The World Encompassed by Sir Francis Drake*, published by his nephew in 1628, 'out of the Notes of Mr. Francis Fletcher', Drake's chaplain (ed. Hakl. Soc., 1854, p. 75), but no name is there given to it. The name occurs however in a MS. of 1077, stated to be a transcript of Fletcher's original Notes of 1578: 'infinite were the number of fowles, which the Welsh men named Pengnin, and Magilanus tearmed them geese' (*ibid.* 72); but the absence of the name from the printed work of 1628, and from three other 16th c. accounts of the voyage (*ibid.* Appendix 217, 237, 270), in which the bird is described, makes the occurrence of *penguin* in Fletcher's original Notes somewhat doubtful. The name certainly occurs in the narrative of Candishe or Cavendish, 1588; though his statement that Drake named one of the isles 'Penguin Island' is at variance with that of the eye-witnesses Fletcher and Winter (*ibid.* 76, 279), who both state that he named it *St. George's Island* 'in honour of England'. The attribution of the name *penguin* to 'the Welsh men', and its explanation as Welsh *pen gwyn* 'white head', appears also in Ingram, and later in Sir Thomas Herbert's *Travels*—in ed. 1634 as a surmise, in ed. 1638 as an accepted fact. But, besides that the Great Auk had not a white head (though it had white spots in front of the eyes), there are obvious historical difficulties, which some would remove in part by supposing the name to have been originally given by Breton fishermen. Other suggestions that the name is derived from L. *pinguis* 'fat', or is an alteration of 'pin-wing', referring to the rudimentary wings, are merely unsupported conjectures.]

Penguin, var. Pinguin, a West Indian plant.

Penguinery (pe·ngwinəri). [f. Penguin + -ery.] An assemblage or colony of penguins; a place where penguins congregate and breed.

1839 Fitzroy *Narr.* '*Adventure*' I. 388 The old bird gets on a little eminence, and makes a great noise..holding its head up in the air, as if it were haranguing the penguinnery.

Pen-gun. *Sc.* [f. Pen *sb.*2 + Gun *sb.*] A toy air-gun made from a quill; a pop-gun. '*To crack like a pen-gun*: to be very loquacious' (Jamieson).

1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xvii, This mad quean, after cracking like a pen-gun, and skirling like a pea-hen for the haill night. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 35 (Jam.) Pen-guns are made and fired at the season when the turnip first comes to market; which turnip, cut in thin slices and bored through with the quill, forms the charge. 1835 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 37 He sang, talked like a pen-gun.

Penholder (pe·nhōuldəɹ). [f. Pen *sb.*2 + Holder 1.] A holder for a (steel or other) pen, consisting of a cylindrical rod of wood, ivory, metal, or other material, with a metal barrel or other device at the end into which a pen or 'nib' (see Pen *sb.*2 4) may be fixed; the pen and penholder together forming a writing instrument or 'pen' of which the penholder forms the handle.

1815 Wellington *Let. to Sir C. Flint* 19 June (in *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Apr. (1904) 9/2), A small silver or thick glass inkstand, with one of Braham's patent penholders and one of his pens. 1859 *Handbk. Turning* 37 Any long slender piece of work, as a screen handle or a pen holder.

Peni, obs. form of Penny.

Penial (pī·niăl), *a. Anat.* [f. Peni-s + -al.] Belonging to or connected with the penis.

1877 Coues & Allen *N. Amer. Rod.* 535 A dependent lobe, occupying the site of the penial sheath of the male. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 33 Mammals of the Rodent and other orders..possess a penial ossicle.

†**Pe·nible**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 peyneble; 4-5 peyn-, penyble; 5 pein-, 7 penible. [a. F. *pénible* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *peine* pain: see -ble.]

1. Painstaking, careful; putting forth effort, hard-working.

c 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 658 The moore trewe if þat it were possible She was to hym in loue and moore peyneble.

— *Monk's T.* 310, I seye, so worshipful a creature..So penyble in the werre, and curteis eke. 1481 Caxton *Godeffroy* 209 The horses..were in this batayll more stronge and more penyble than were the horses of the turkes.

2. Causing or involving pain or trouble; painful.

1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 6634 With many woundys ful terryble, And rebukys ful penyble. 1430-40 — *Bochas* I. xi. (1554) 22 b, Tell on anon, if it be possible, Which of their sorowes is fond most peinible. 1633 Hart *Diet of Diseased* Introd. 21 His [Physician's] profession being in it selfe so penible and laborious.

Hence †**Pe·nibly** (**peynybly**) *adv.*, painstakingly.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 5802 A trew man..þat wyl serue þe to pay, Peyneble, al þat be may. *Ibid.* 10339 But euery tyme was redy And seruede hym peynyhly.

Penicil (pe·nisil). [ad. L. *pēnicill-us* Pencil.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* A small bundle or tuft of slightly diverging hairs, resembling a paint-brush.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 277.

2. *Med.* 'A tent or pledget for wounds or ulcers' (Webster 1828–32).

Penicillate (pe·nisilĕt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *pēnicill-us* (see prec.) + -ate 2. Cf. mod.F. *pénicillé.*] a. Furnished with a penicil or penicils; having a small tuft or tufts of hairs, scales, etc. b. Formed into or forming a small tuft or brush. c. Having markings like those made with a pencil or brush; streaked, pencilled.

1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 147 Joints [of tarsi] penicillate—dilated. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 66 The penicillate family..is remarkable for several pencils or tufts of long and short scales, which distinguish the sides of the body. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 310 Rumex ..stigmas penicillate.

So **Pe·nicillated** *a.* = prec.; **Pe·nicillately** *adv.*, in the form of a penicil; **Pe·nicilla·tion**, a growth of hairs, etc., in the form of a penicil.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 556 The black points sometimes present a stellated or penicillated arrangement. 1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 127 The inner row [of tentacles],..furnished with a short fibrous penicillation at the ends. 1872 H. C. Wood *Fresh-Water Algæ* 22 Filaments..in filiform fasciculi, which are often much elongate and penicillately exserted from the open common sheath.

Penicilliform (penisi·lifōm), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *pēnicilliformis*, f. *pēnicill-us*: see -form.] Of the form of, or resembling, a hair-pencil; 'arranged in a brush or tuft' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1811 in Hooper *Med. Dict.* 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 465 Fasciculate, penicilliform filaments, folded in the direction of their length. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Penicilliformis*,..resembling a hair-pencil..: penicilliform.

‖ **Penicillium** (penisi·liŭm). [mod. Bot.L., f. L. *pēnicill-us*, *-um.*]

1. *Bot.* A genus of ascetomycetous fungi, including several of the common moulds.

1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* II. i. 298 Portions of penicillium and aspergillus moulds. 1874 Cooke *Fungi* 3 The spores of Penicillium are capable of being transformed into yeast.

2. *Nat. Hist.* and *Anat.* = Penicil 1, Penicillus 1.

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Penicillium*, term for a tuft-like mass of vessels or fibres spreading out from one point.

‖ **Penicillus** (penisi·lŭs). Pl. **-i.** [L.: see Pencil, Penicil.]

1. *Anat.* Each of the tufts formed by the ramifications of the portal vein in the liver, and of the minute arteries in the spleen.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 332 Absorbed from the penicilli or pores of the liver. 1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VIII. 353 Each penicillus [in the spleen] with the corresponding veins, forms a closed and independent vascular system.

2. = Penicil 2.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Penicillus*, among chirurgeons is used for a tent, to be put in wounds or ulcers. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pe·nide. ? *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **penyde**, 5–7 **penede**, 6 **-idie**, 6–7 **-idee**, 7 **penid**, 5–9 **penide.** See also Pennet. [a. F. *pénide* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. med.L. *penidium*, usually pl. *-ia* (Constantinus Afer *a* 1100), a. med.Gr. πενίδιον, *-ια* = 'spuma sacchari' (frequent in Byzantine medical writers, e. g. Actuarius and Nicolaus Myrepsus); supposed to be ad. Pers. پانيذ *pānīd* refined sugar, in Arab. *al-fānīd*: see Alphenic. (Thence also *Diapenidion.*) Cf. Dozy & Engelmann *Glossaire* s. v. *Alfeñique*, and Devic (Littré *Supplt.*).] A piece or stick of barley-sugar, or of a similar preparation of sugar, used as a remedy for colds. (Usually *pl.*)

1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 19 Pro ij lb. penydes, ij *s.* *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 219 Seþe it wiþ a litil salt & 3eue it þe pacient & do þeron penidis. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 81 If there be no feuer, penidees, malowes, orage, gourdes. *c* 1623 Lodge *Poore Mans Talentt* (Hunter. Cl.) 28 Take..of sugar penedes to the quantity of them all. 1683 Salmon *Doron Med.* I. 177 With sugar Penids make a Bolus for one dose. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 204 If the boiled and yet soft sugar be rapidly..extended, and pulled over a hook, it becomes opaque and white, and then constitutes *pulled sugar*, or *penides.*

†**Peni·diate**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *penidium*: see -ate 2.] In *sugar penidiate*, app. = prec.

1656 Ridgley *Physick* 258 Sugar Penidiate, three ounces.

Peniform (pē·nifōm), *a.* [f. L. *peni-s* + -(i)form.] Of the form of, or resembling, a penis.

1875 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* X. 76.

Penigrasse, -gres (se, obs. ff. Penny-grass.

Penil (pē·nil). [a. F. *pénil* (12–13th c.):—L. type **pectinīculum*, dim. of *pecten* 'comb', in sense 'hair of the pubes'.] The suprapubic or hypogastric region; the pubes.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Penil*, mons veneris. 1857 Bullock *Caxeaux' Midwif.* 45 Found on the penil, the labia majora, and the genito-crural folds.

†**Pe·nile, pe·nisle,** *sb. Obs.* Also **pene-isle.** [f. L. *pæne-* almost (see Pene-) + *ile*, Isle, after *peninsula.* Cf. F. *presqu'île.*] = Peninsula.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. (1623) 703 A great Cape of Land or penile in Normandy. 1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 280 From thence he suddenly escaped to the penile of Pharus. 1627 Speed *England* i. § 6 Britaine thereby is of a supposed Penisle made an Iland. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. ii. § 3. 53 Promontory, Cape,.. Point, Pene-isle. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 39 Podalirius .. had her, endow'd with the Penisle call'd Chersonesus, for his Pains.

Penile (pī·nəil), *a. Anat.* [ad. mod.L. *pēnīl-is*, f. Penis.] = Penial.

1861 Bumstead *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 319. 1889 Treves *Man. Surg.* III. 633 If the calculus be in the penile part [of the urethra]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1081.

Penillion: see Pennill.

Peninsula (pĭni·nsiŭlă). Pl. **-as** (-ăz), formerly **-æ.** Also 7 in anglicized form (or from Fr.) **peninsul, -e.** [a. L. *pæninsula*, f. *pæne-*, Pene- almost + *insula* island: in F. *péninsule* (1544 in Hatz.-Darm.). *Pæninsula* in Livy and Pliny is translated by Holland *demie island.*]

A piece of land that is almost an island, being nearly surrounded by water; by extension, any piece of land projecting into the sea, so that the greater part of its boundary is coast-line; e. g. Hindostan, the Balkan Peninsula.

1538 Leland *Itin.* III. 21 This Peninsula to cumpace it by the Rote lakkith litle of a Mile. 1577 Harrison *England* I. viii. in *Holinshed* I. 14 b/2 None Islandes at all..but one lytle Byland, Cape or Peninsula. 1612 Capt. Smith *Map Virginia* 4 Their corne-fields being girded therein in a manner as Peninsulaes. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 220 A promontory in forme of a pene-insula. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* II. xxiii. (1821) 434 That Pen-insula (being strong in its owne nature). 1754 Pococke *Trav. Eng.* (Camden) II. 108 Crossing over in a boat to the peninsula of Selsey. 1807 Pinkerton *Geog.* II. 203 The Malaian peninsula. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 7 The Spanish and Italian Peninsulas have had a different history.

β. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VIII. xiv. (1614) 816 Next is that necke or narrow extent of Land .. knitting the two great Peninsuls of the North and South America together. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 257 A Hill like a Peninsul. *Ibid.* 274 The region or Country called Fife which is a Peninsule.. lying between two creekes of the Sea called Frith and Taye. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 351 A Pen-insule some call it and no Isle.

b. *The Peninsula* (*spec.*): Spain and Portugal.

1775 R. Twiss *Trav. Port. & Sp.* 8 This peninsula (as the natives call Portugal and Spain). 1812 Scott *Let. to Miss J. Baillie* 4 Apr., My thoughts are anxiously turned to the Peninsula. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 290 The romantic race which had once swayed the Peninsula.

Peninsular (pĭni·nsiŭlăr), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. type **pæninsulār-is*: cf. F. *péninsulaire* (1556 in Hatz.-Darm.): see prec. and -ar.] Of, belonging to, or of the nature of a peninsula.

1612 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* 82 Inclosed after a peninsular figure between Danubius and the sea. *a* 1771 R. Wood *Ess. Homer, Troade* (1775) 312 Its compact peninsular form. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 123 An insular or peninsular site was specially sought out.

b. *spec.* (usually with capital.) Of or pertaining to the peninsula of Spain and Portugal, or (*esp.*) the war carried on there in 1808–14 between the French under Napoleon and the English, Spanish, and Portuguese under Wellington.

1812 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 21 Sept. 594/2 The main objects of the peninsular War. *a* 1863 Thackeray *Mr. & Mrs. Berry* ii, He is an old Peninsular man. 1891 *Chambers' Encycl.* VIII. 26/2 Peninsular and Oriental Company .. in 1840..had then had an existence of three years' duration as the Peninsular Company, which carried mails to Portugal and the South of Spain. 1899 Sir H. Maxwell *Wellington* I. xiv. 373 The Peninsular Campaign.

B. *sb.* a. An inhabitant of a peninsula. b. A soldier of the Peninsular war.

1888 *Q. Rev.* CLXVII. 196 He [Besant] speaks of the ruffling captain, who was no doubt 'an old Peninsular'. 1889 *Nation* (N. Y.) 17 Oct. 319/2 The Arabs traded with the far-off peninsulars.

Peninsularity (pĭninsiŭlæ·rĭti). [f. prec. + -ity: cf. Insularity.] a. The condition of being a peninsula. b. The character or habit of mind resulting from living in a peninsula, and thus having little contact with people of other nations.

1882 G. Allen in *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XX. 599 Amusing chat about the peninsularity of the Spaniards. 1891 J. Winsor *Columbus* xviii. 426 There is no proof that he ever suspected the peninsularity of Cuba.

Peninsulate (pĭni·nsiŭlĕt), *v.* [f. Peninsula + -ate 3; after *insulate.*] *trans.* To make into a peninsula; to surround (a piece of land) almost completely, as water; to divide into peninsulas.

1538 Leland *Itin.* II. 52 Newton Water and Avon ren so nere togither in the botom of the West Suburbe of Malmesbyri, that there within a Burbolt-shot the Toun is peninsulatid. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 22 A detached tract peninsulated by sea, lake or river. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 534 There are six considerable rivers which, with their numerous branches, peninsulate the whole state. 1902 W. Crossing in *Devon N. & Q.* July 98 The tongue of land ..peninsulated by the Swincombe river and the West Dart.

fig. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1866) 338 The..stream may ..appear to comprehend and insisle some particular department of knowledge which even then it only peninsulates.

Hence **Peni·nsulated** *ppl. a.*

1781 Wyndham *Tour* (ed. 2) 36 The hold craggy shore, and the broken peninsulated knoles. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 53 The coast of Caernarvonshire, southward from Menai Straits, is formed by the peninsulated hundred of Lleyn. 1870 W. Chambers *Winter. Mentone* i. 16 The picturesquely peninsulated shores of the Mediterranean.

†**Peni·ntime,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *pæne-* almost, Pene- + *intim-us* innermost.] Inmost but one.

1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 81 The second or penintime Satellite of Saturn. 1718 J. Pound *ibid.* XXX. 771 The Radix of the penintime or second Satellite.

Peninvariant (pĭninvē·riănt). *Math.* [f. Pene- + Invariant.] = Seminvariant.

1860 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* IV. 606 The leading coefficient of a covariant .. in any covariant of a binary quantic .. has been termed a *peninvariant*, but a more appropriate term is *seminvariant.*

Penirial(l, **-ryal**, obs. forms of Pennyroyal.

‖ **Penis** (pē·nis). Pl. **penes** (-īz). [L. *pēnis* orig. = *cauda* 'tail', afterwards as here.] The intromittent or copulatory organ of any male animal (in Mammalia also traversed by the urethra).

In *Zool.* sometimes extended to organs which deposit spermatozoa without intromission. In *Entom.* formerly used to include in addition accessory structures, as claspers.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Penis*, the Yard, made up of two nervous Bodies, the Channel, Nut, Skin, and Fore-skin, &c. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (1790) 325 An itching in the top of the penis. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 339 Becoming incorporated with the fibres of the symphysis pubis, and the suspensory ligament of the penis. 1841–71 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 169 In *Planaria tremellaris*, the penis..is a white contractile body, enclosed, when in a retracted state, in a small oval pouch.

b. *Comb.*, as *penis-bone*, an ossification occurring in the penis in certain Mammalia.

1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 725/1 The repetition in the clitoris..of the penis-bone of the male.

Penis, obs. pl. of Penny.

Penisle: see Penile *sb.*

Penistone (pe·nistŏn). Forms: 6 **pen(n)e-, pennie-**, 6–8 **penny-**, 6–9 **pennistone**, 7 **penyston**, 7–8 **pen(n)iston**, 7– **penistone.** [Name of a small town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where the cloth so named was made.]

†**1.** A kind of coarse woollen cloth formerly used for garments, linings, etc. *Obs.*

1551–2 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 1 Clothes commonlye called Pennystones or Forest Whites .. shall conteyne in lengthe beinge wett betwixt twelve and thirtene yardes. 1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 21 A Bagge..of whyte woollen cloth (whether the same be Pennystone or Karsie). *a* 1600 T. Smith *Let.* in Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xix. 401/2 Coarse Cloths made in the North Parts, as Northern Cottons ..Checks, and Penistones. 1616 in *Rep. Comm. Inq. Charities* (1834) XXIX. 731, 40*s.* to be laid out in red peniston for four petticoats. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Sturbridge*, Abundance of cloths,..kerseys, cottons, penistons, and fustians, are brought to it from Yorkshire and Lancashire.

attrib. 1656 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1850) IV. 125 It is my will y^t my cousine Elizabeth fich have my seange gowne, and my Read penniston petticote. 1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1859) 387 Poor drenched stormstaid devils in their blue pennistone great coats shivering on the opposite bank.

2. *Penistone flags*, sandstone flags from the Coal Measures around Penistone, used for paving-stones.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 111/1 Rough Stone, or Penny Stone..are rough cut out of the Quarry. 1878 A. H. Green, etc. *Geol. Yorksh. Coal-field* II. § 3. 77 The Penistone Flags are a group of very variable sandstones, with a few thin and poor coals. They are best developed around Penistone, and may be traced thence southwards to Sheffield.

Penitauncery, obs. form of Penitentiary.

Penitence (pe·nitĕns). Also 4–5 **penytence**, (7 **pœni-**), 5 **penitaunce.** [a. OF. *pénitence* (11th c. in Littré), ad. L. *pænitentia* (later *pœni-*, *pēni-*), n. of condition f. *pænitēns*: see Penitent and -ence. OF. *pénitence*, as the learned form in ecclesiastical use, gradually displaced the popular *peneance*, Penance.]

1. The undergoing of some discipline or exercise, voluntary or imposed by spiritual authority, in ontward expression of repentance, and expiation of an offence; = Penance *sb.* 2. Now *rare*, and usually including sense 2.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 Swo ure louerd ihesu crist fette adam ut of helle, þo þe hedde his penitence enden, and swo he wile us ec, þanne we banen ure penitence fulended. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 348 Efter schrifte, hit falleð to speken of Penitence, þet is dedbote. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 11 Penitence is the waymentynge of man that sorweth for his synne and pyneth hym self for he hath mysdoon. 1483 Caxton *Cato* I v, And whanne thow hast accomplyssbed the penytence whiche the preest hath gyuen to the. *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VI. iv. § 2 The course of discipline in former Ages reformed open Transgressors by putting them unto offices of open penitence: especially Confession. 1796 Burney *Mem. Metastasio* I. 206, I shall undertake this business, as a penitence for my sins. 1822 K. Digby *Broadst. Hon.* (1829) I. *Godefridus* 290 The ruins of Chantilly where

the great Condé ended his days in retirement and the practice of penitence. 1882 'Ouida' *Maremma* I. iii. 66 Its very priests were sent to Santa Tarsilla as a penitence.

2. The fact or state of being penitent; contrition or sorrow for sin committed, with desire and intention of amendment; repentance. (The prevailing sense.)

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 81 By Penitence th' Eternalls wrath's appeas'd. *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VI. iii. § 4 The question why David's confession should be held for effectual penitence, and not Saul's. 1658 Bramhall *Schism* I. viii, The degree of the delinquents penitence or impenitence. 1741–2 Gray *Agrippina* 179 In lieu of penitence and vain remorse. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxiii, Is this the way you show your penitence? 1881 Trollope *Dr. Wortle's School* I. ii, He was one who thought that there should be a place of penitence allowed to those who had clearly repented of their errors.

3. *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *penitence-garment.*

1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2471/1 [Waldenses] Travelling two and two together, clad in woollen penitence-garments.

†**Penitencer.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 penet-, 4–5 pent-, 4–6 penyt-, 4–8 penit-; 4–5 -ancer(e, 4–6 -auncer, 5 -encere, 5–7 -encer, 6 -enser, -ar, (7–8 -entier). [a. F. *pénitencier*, ad. med.L. *pæni-, pænitentiārius*, which took the place of the popular F. form *peneancier*, Penancer.]

1. In the mediæval Church, a priest appointed to hear confession, assign penance, and give absolution in extraordinary cases; a penitentiary.

a 1350 *S. Andrew* 309 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 8 Ledes hir to mi penitancere, For of me has he playn powere. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 151 A Frere Prechoure cleped Raymund. He was Penytauncere undir the Pope. 1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 1478 *Hypocrisis*..I am a great penytensar, And syt at the pardon. 1546 Langley *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* VII. iv. 136 Of them sprong the bastard penitencers in the daies of Ihon the XXII. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Penitencer*, .. the Priest, &c. that enjoyns the offendor his penance. [1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *St. Nicholas*, There is Mess Michael, and holy Mess John, Sage Penitauncers I ween be they.]

2. One undergoing penance; = Penancer 2. *rare.*

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 152 And for her wenches and for her children, hem þei wolen not prisoun, but make hem pentauncers. [So OF. *penitencier.*]

Penitency (pe·nitĕnsi). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *pæni-, pænitentia*: see Penitence and -ency.] The quality or condition of being penitent.

1. Penitence as a state; repentance.

c 1450 *Seven Deadly Sins* 117 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 218 The rote of an erbe I sholde vp hale, Men call it chastite; and pounde it with penytencie. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxii. § 7 Their Fastings were partly in token of penitencie. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Unnat. Father* Wks. II. 139/1 Hee dyed with great penitency and remorce of Conscience. *a* 1708 Beveridge *Thes. Theol.* (1710) II. 275 Works of penitency. Humbling ourselves for sin, setting ourselves against it, turning ourselves from it. 1863 Keble *Bp. Wilson* xix. 641 The penitency..of so conspicuous an adversary could not but encourage any favourable change ..taking place in men's minds towards the Bishop.

† 2. A penitential practice or discipline; = Penitence 1, Penance. *Obs. rare.*

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxii. § 13 Two kinds ther wer of publike penitencie, the one belonging to notorious offenders..the other appertaining to the whole church and vnto euery seuerall person whome the same containeth. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. I. 217 Ecclesiasticks who formerly imploy'd their whole times in heaping up Penitencies and Fastings. 1676 *Warn. for Housekeepers* 5–6 For to take our penitency, And boose the water cold.

Penitent (pe·nitĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4 penytaunt, 4–6 penytent. [a. OF. *pénitent* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *pænitēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *pænitēre* (*pæn-, pēn-*) to repent; this as a learned form, in ecclesiastical use, gradually displaced the popular OF. *peneant, -ant*, and ME. Penant. In *pænitēre* and its derivatives, the original L. form is held to have been with *pæ-*, but in med.L. *pæ-* was usual; in Romanic *pe-*.]

A. *adj.* 1. That repents, with serious purpose to amend the sin or wrongdoing; repentant, contrite.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiv. (*Pelagia*) 190 [I pray] þat þu me penytent wald take & to Iesu reconforte me. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 13 He shal be verray penitent. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 461 [Titus] seide that he didde never that thynge in his lyfe whereof he was soory and penitente. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Absolution*, To declare and pronounce to his people, beinge penitent, the absolution and remission of their synnes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 1097 So spake our Father penitent, nor Eve Felt less remorse. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 46, I made him take two of those penitent mutineers with him. 1840 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* III. viii, A penitent prodigal who has squandered God's gifts. 1902 W. E. Norris *Credit of County* ii, She was in short penitent, but scarcely to the extent of being remorseful.

b. *transf.* of things: Expressive of repentance.

1723 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 224 Though she wrote me several penitent letters, acknowledging her crime, and begging me to forgive her.

† 2. Regretful, grieved; relenting, sorry, vexed. Const. *of, upon. Obs. rare.*

1533 Bellenden *Livy* v. (1822) 439 Ye sal nocht be penitent of oure faith, nor we sal nocht be penitent of youre empire. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Manasseh*, Thou art our Lord, most high, benigne, long-suffering, and very merciful, and penitent upon the wickednes of men.

3. Undergoing penance. In quot. 1613 *transf.* Proper to penance or fasting days: cf. Penance *sb.* 3 b, Lenten *a.* 2.

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 52 But we that know what 'tis to fast and pray, Are penitent for your default to day. 1613 Beaum. & Fl. *Coxcomb* II. ii, Not a doore open now, but double bard,..the very smithes that were halfe venturers, drink penitent single ale.

B. *sb.* 1. One who repents; a repentant sinner.

1434 Misyn *Mending of Life* 108 Emonge þis þe penitent manly hym-self bus vse & gostely armore take. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 525/1 For penitentes are accompted among the good. 1680 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 53 The earl of Rochester is lately dead, ..and though he lived but a debauch'd kind of life, yet he died a great penitent. *a* 1740 Waterland *Serm.*, 1 *John iii.* 9 (1742) II. 23 The question was not about dying Penitents. 1849 Dickens *Dav. Copp.* lxi, The only unchallengeable way of making sincere..penitents.

2. A person performing (ecclesiastical) penance; one under the direction of a confessor; also, in the early church, a member of one of four ranks into which those guilty of any of the mortal sins were divided (see quot. 1850).

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. xiii. (1513) H vj, As a penitaunt in contritioun Ye you disraye. *a* 1425 *Langl. P. Pl.* C. v. 130 Pronisour oþer prest oþer penaunt [*Camb. MS. Ff.* 5. 35, penytaunt] for hus synnes. 1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* I. 42 Guenhera..was after hys death deuoutely receyued into ambesburye nondrye, as a penitent. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* III. v. 97 Of inioyn'd penitents There's foure or fiue, to great S. Iaques bound, Alreadie at my house. 1662 *Jesuits Reasons* (1675) N iv, Who having been..Scholars of the Jesuits, were actually, when they dyed, Penitents of the Jesuits. 1704 Nelson *Fest. & Fasts* II. (1739) 437 A Penitent, who after Baptism having committed some grievous Sin, was..excluded the Assemblies of Christians. 1850 Neale *East. Ch.* I. II. ii. 208 The four orders of penitents were..the *Flentes*, whose place was in the porch; the *Audientes*, in the narthex; the *Consistentes* and *Substrati*, in the lower part of the nave. 1854 Milman *Lat. Chr.* VII. ii, The King..clad only in the thin white linen dress of the penitent.

3. *pl.* A name designating various Roman Catholic congregations or orders, associated for mutual discipline, the giving of religious aid to criminals, etc., or forming refuges for reformed prostitutes. Rarely in *sing.*, a member of such an association.

1693 tr. *Emiliannе's Hist. Monast. Ord.* xix. 221 Henry the III,..having seen..the Procession of the White Penitents at Avignon. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. iv. xi. 449 Those of the Third Order of St. Francis, who are called *Penitents*, were at first only a Congregation of Seculars of both Sexes. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Penitents*, .. certain fraternities, or societies of persons who assemble together for prayers, make processions bare-footed, their faces covered with linen, and give themselves discipline, &c. There are *white penitents* in Italy, at Avignon, and at Lyons...There are also *blue penitents*, and *black penitents*, which last assist criminals at their death, and give them burial. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* Prol. (1826) 3 A church belonging to a very ancient convent of the order of the Black Penitents. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 124. 1871 Hook *Ch. Dict.* 577.

† 4. Puttenham's name for the rhetorical figure, by which the speaker or writer subsequently retracts or corrects a term used by him. *Obs.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 224 Otherwhiles we speake and be sorry for it, as if we had not wel spoken, so that we seeme to call in our word againe, and to put in another fitter for the purpose: for which..the Greekes called this..the figure of repentance...I following the Greeke originall, choose to call him the penitent, or repentant.

5. *attrib.* Penitent-form, a form or bench for penitents; the 'stool of repentance'.

1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* iii. 45 The Testament falling open on to the penitent-form. 1896 Ackworth *Clog Shop Chron.* 305 (E. D. D.) An' yond's the penitent-form.

Penitential (pe·nitenʃăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 -all, 6 penytencyal(l, 7 pœnitential. [ad. med. L. *pænitentiāl-is*, f. *pæni-, pænitentia*: see Penitence and -al. Cf. F. *pénitentiel*; in 14–15th c. *penitencial, -tial* (in Godef.).]

A. *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or expressive of penitence or repentance.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* 942 in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 313, I know his penitentiall words proceede From a remorcefull spirit. 1638 Cowley *Love's Riddle* III, When you have shed some penitential tears For wronging of Palæmon. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 139 P 9 Samson, touched with this reproach, makes a reply equally penitential and pious. *c* 1845 Faber *Hymn*, '*My God, how wonderful Thou art*', I..worship thee with trembling hope And penitential tears. 1853 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. xx. 263 The gloom of penitential life.

b. *Penitential Psalms*: A name given to seven psalms (vi, xxxii, xxxviii, li, cii, cxxx, cxliii) which give especial expression to the feelings of penitence. (The earliest use of the adj. in Eng.)

1508 Fisher (*title*) The fruytful saynges of Dauyd the kynge & prophete in the seuen penytencyall psalmes. *Ibid.* Wks. (1876) 22 *Beati quorum.* This psalme of a good congruence..is called a penytencyal psalme bycause penaunce is so dylygently treated and spoken of in it. 1658 *Whole Duty Man, Priv. Devot.* 611 This Penitential Psalm [li.] may also fitly be used. 1710 J. Bingham *Chr. Antiq.* XIII. x. § 13 The common Psalm of confession, or the Penitential Psalm..being no other but the fifty-first Psalm. 1885 *Cath. Dict., Penitential Psalms*...Possidius tells us that St. Augustine, when dying, caused the penitential psalms, which are few in number, to be fixed on the wall opposite his bed. Probably our penitential psalms are meant.

2. Pertaining to, expressive of, or constituting ecclesiastical penance; of the nature of a penance. *Penitential robe*, a robe worn by a public penitent.

a 1535 Fisher *Spir. Consolat.* Wks. (1876) 362 Doe you these suffrages for your owne soule, whether they be praiers or almes deedes, or any other penitentiall paynefulnesse. 1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* I. 37 Theodorus..publyshed a serten boke of hys owne makynge, called A penytencyall summe. 1625 Meade in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 200 The Popes Legate, who came thither to impose upon her I know not what penitential Confession for sixteen..days, for consenting to marry our King without the Popes dispensation. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 95 Of all his conduct this the genuine sense—My penitential stripes, my streaming blood, Have purchas'd Heaven, and prove my title good. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* iii. 83 In penitential robes, with candle in his hand, and words of submission in his mouth. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) 652/2 From the latter part of the tenth century flogging was added to the other penitential exercises.

fig. 1885 H. James *Lit. Tour* xxx. 192 Streets..paved with villainous little sharp stones, making all exercise penitential.

B. *sb.* 1. A person performing or undergoing penance, a penitent. Also, in humorous allusion (quot. 1664), a prisoner. *rare.*

1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 16 Such melancholy Meditations are deemed a fit food for Penitentials, rather than a necessary reflection for the stomach of Regal authority. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. i. 819 Then in their Robes the Penitentials Are streight presented with Credentials. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 413 A cathedral in which a hundred thousand penitentials might have prayed.

2. A book containing in codified form the canons of the Church relating to penance, its imposition, etc.; a penitentiary manual; = med.L. *pænitentiāle, liber pænitentiālis.*

1618 Selden *Hist. Tithes* vii. 169 A Penitential made for direction of Priests in auricular Confession. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Holy Dying* v. v. (1719) 216 This Advice was inserted into the Penitential of England in the time of Theodore Archbishop of Canterbury. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* lviii. (1790) XI. 16 This mode of legislation was invented by the Greeks: their *penitentials* were translated, or imitated, in the Latin Church. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. vii. 204 The Anglo-Saxon Canons and Penitentials of the tenth century are in great part translations.

3. *pl.* Short for *Penitential Psalms*: see A. 1 b.

1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* II. 143 That of David in the chiefe of his Penitentialls, Wash mee with hyssope, &c. 1672–5 Comber *Comp. Temple* (1702) 14 The..words of the LI Psalm, or some other of the Penitentials.

4. *pl.* The signs, manners, utterances, demeanour, or behaviour of a penitent; apologetic demeanour, appearance, or behaviour. ? *Obs.* b. Mourning garments; black clothes (*colloq.*).

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1810) V. iii. 19 How odious does sorrow make an ugly face!—Thine, Jack, and this old bedlam's, in penitentials, instead of moving compassion, must evermore confirm hatred. 1751 Eliza Heywood *Betsy Thoughtless* III. xviii. 222 (*heading*) Displays Miss Betsy in her penitentials. 1805 Emily Clark *Banks of Douro* II. 146 During this interval Lord Oswell was quite in his penitentials, intreating..his dear angel to return. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* iv, Joe..emerged from his room..in a full suit of Sunday penitentials.

† 5. *pl.* The members of some monastic order: = Penitent B. 3. *Obs. rare*—1.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 15 At St. Peters Pallace..there meete 21. pilgrimes; 14. from the Trinity..and seuen from St. Peters Penitentialls.

Hence **Penite·ntially** *adv.*, in a penitential manner, in the manner of a penitent.

1648 Jenkyn *Blind Guide* iv. 68 You..acknowledge it [the charge] true, though not penitentially, but impudently. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 97 The soul may be sorrowfully and penitentially sensible of its sins.

Penitentiary (penite·nʃări), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5–7 -enci-, 7 pœni-, pœni-. [ad. med.L. *pænitentiārī-us* adj. and sb., f. L. *pæni-, pænitentia* Penitence: see -ary 1. The sb. senses represent various ellipt. or absolute uses of the L. adj., viz. med.L. *pænitentiārius, pænitentiāria*, **pænitentiārium*; also = med.L. *pænitentiāle* = *liber pænitentiālis.* These are thus in their proximate derivation independent formations, though all going back to the adj. in L., Fr., or Eng. On this account the adj. is here placed first, though some of the sb. senses, taken direct from L. or Fr., were earlier in Eng. use.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to penance; administering, or undergoing, penance.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 576 He did quite take awnie the office of that penitentiarie Priesthood. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 145 Standyng..in dispayred case, is enforced dayly to runne to the second table of Penitentiary Confession for relief. 1626 Jackson *Creed* VIII. ii. 11 His entertainement..more despicable than the lodging or entertainement of Pœnitentiary Pilgrimes. 1629 in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1893) II. 27 He would be enjoyned to satisfie in saccloth vpon the penitentiarie seat. 1678 *Lively Orac.* VII. ix, The penitentiary books and canons. 1845 J. H. Newman *Ess. Developm.* 413 The schism..led to the appointment of a penitentiary priest in the Catholic Churches.

2. Pertaining to, or expressive of, penitence; repentant. *rare.*

1791 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 15/2 To publish what..might be considered as a penitentiary declaration. *a* 1806 C. J. Fox *Reign Jas. II* (1808) 169 After the death of his friends he ..wrote a penitentiary letter to his father. 1817 Chalmers *Astron. Disc.* VII. (1830) 285 At one with the humblest and most penitentiary feeling which Christianity can awaken.

3. Intended for or relating to the penal and re-

formatory treatment of criminals. *Penitentiary House* = PENITENTIARY B. 7. *Penitentiary Act*, the Act 19 Geo. III, c. 74.

1776 BENTHAM *Fragm. Govt.* (ed. 2) Pref., The Penitentiary system had for its first advocates Mr. Eden..and Sir William Blackstone. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* iii. (1792) 42 The highwayman..the footpad..the habitual thief..should end their days in a penitentiary house, rather than on the gallows. 1779 *Act 19 Geo. III*, c. 74 § 5 They..shall erect..two plain strong, and substantial Edifices or Houses, which shall be called The Penitentiary Houses, for the purpose of confining and employing in hard Labour..such..Convicts as..shall be ordered to Imprisonment and hard Labour. 1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* Wks. 1843 IV. 144 *House of hard labour*, it was suggested..is a name by which no house will ever be called, and the well-imagined word *penitentiary-house* was put in its stead. 1818 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) II. 176 Let the prison-fare be a penitentiary regimen. 1877 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 770 Autenrieth drew attention to the frequency of scrofulosis in penitentiaries (so-called penitentiary scrophula).

4. Of an offence: Punishable by imprisonment in a penitentiary (*U.S.*).

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 440 As it is a penitentiary offense, the culprit spares no pains or expense to avoid conviction. 1896 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 8/1 Recall..the state of affairs at the end of the war..up to then it had been a penitentiary offence to teach a black to read and write.

B. *sb.* I. = med.L. *pœnitentiārius.*

1. A person appointed to deal with penitents or penances; *spec.* in R. C. Ch., an officer vested with power to deal with cases which the ordinary parish priest may be incompetent to determine.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 274/2 A Penytenciary, *penitenciarius.* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 51 b, On the Sondaye folowynge the Chaunceller commaunded the Penytensary of Poules, too goo vp to hym and saye a Gospell. 1679 J. SMITH *Narr. Pop. Plot* 6 Two Jesuits..were..advanced to be the Popes Penitentiaries. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 124 *Penitentiary*, in the ancient Christian church, a name given to certain presbyters or priests, appointed in every church to receive the private confessions of the people. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) 647/1 This [public penance], in the case of secret sins, came to an end in the Church of Constantinople soon after the abolition of the presbyter ἐπὶ τῆς μετανοίας, or penitentiary, at the close of the fourth century.

b. *Grand, High* (*Chief, Great*) *Penitentiary*, a cardinal who presides over the office called 'penitentiary' (see 4), and has the granting of absolution in cases reserved for the papal authority.

[1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 803 The most high penitenciarie, Christ.] 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 84 The office of chief Penitentiary is given by the Pope to a Cardinal alwayes. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 143 [The] Great Penitentiary, ..together with his Counsellors, prescribes the measure of Pennance. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., In some places there is a *grand penitentiary*, and a *sub-penitentiary*. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. s. v., Briefs granted by the grand penitentiary are at the present time entirely gratuitous, and headed with the words 'pro Deo'.

†2. = PENITENT *sb.* 1 and 2. *Obs.*

1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 61 *Flagellatores*... They doe beate them selues with scourges...These be admitted by the bishop of Rome as penitentiaries. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Penitentiarie*, one repenting, or doing pennaunce. 1627 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xiii. § 2 Manasses ..died a Penitentiary. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 52 To take revenge on a feeble, wounded, dying Penitentiarie, weeping, and bleeding for his crimes.

3. A member of a religious order so called: cf. PENITENT *sb.* 3.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 139 Many other reformations haue beene from time to time of the Franciscans, as by the Minims, Recollects, Penitentiaries, Capuchins, &c. 1683 LORRAIN *Muret's Rites Fun.* 254 In the Chappel of St. Petronilla [Rome], when they were digging a Grave for a Penitentiary then lately deceased.

II. = med.L. *pœnitentiāria*, F. *pénitencerie.*

4. *R. C. Ch.* The office or dignity of a penitentiary; an office or congregation in the Papal Court, presided over by the Grand Penitentiary (see 1 b), and forming a tribunal for deciding upon questions relating to penance, dispensations, etc.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Penitentiary*, ..also a place in Rome, where Priests sit and hear the confessions of those that come unto them to that end. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Penitentiary*, .. an office, or tribunal in the court of Rome; wherein are examined and delivered out the secret bulls, graces, or dispensations relating to conscience, confession, &c. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 31 Dec. 5/5 A prelate of the Apostolic Penitentiary, the Congregation that deals with matrimonial questions.

III. = OF. *pen(e)ancerie*; in mod.F. *pénitenciaire* obs., *pénitencier.*

†5. A place of penitential discipline or punishment for ecclesiastical offences. *Obs.*

?1421 BECKINGTON in *Lett. Marg. of Anjou & Bp. B.* (Camden) 27 Of which lesings one is, that he shulde have made a letter ysett upon Faukener is gate, thanne maire of London, and [he is] cast into the Penitauncery of Poules. 1644 H. VAUGHAN *Serm.* 13 There is an inestimable disproportion betwixt the afflictions of the severest Penitentiarie and celestiall Blisse.

6. An asylum or house of refuge for prostitutes resolving on amendment of life.

1806 *Evangelical Mag.* XIV. 616 The Friends of the intended London Female Penitentiary are respectfully informed that a General Meeting will be held on Thursday the 1st day of January 1807. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. iv. (1864) I. 422 The feeling which induced the degraded and miserable victim of the lusts..of men to found, perhaps, the first penitentiaries for her sisters in that wretched class.

1873 LIDDON *Penit. Wk. in Ch. Eng.* Pref., The nearness of a House of Refuge or Penitentiary. 1891 *Daily News* 25 Sept. 5/4 The change of title..from the 'London Female Penitentiary Society' to the 'London Female Guardian Society' has been universally approved of. .. When the society was founded eighty-four years ago the term 'Penitentiary' was well understood to mean a voluntary asylum for the reception of those resolving on amendment of life.

7. A reformatory prison; a house of correction: see *Penitentiary House* A. 3. In *U.S.* 'The place of punishment in which convicts sentenced to confinement and hard labour are confined by the authority of the law' (Bouvier).

1816 *Ann. Reg.* 368 The General Penitentiary, Milbank, contained 52 males and 76 females..on the 22d May. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 47 Its principle..was adopted by Latrobe..by the erection of what is now called the Penitentiary. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 152/1 The act 52 Geo. III., c. 44, was framed in conformity with the committee's recommendation, by which act the Penitentiary at Millbank was commenced in 1813. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 748 The great penitentiary still standing after many vicissitudes, but practically unaltered, at Millbank. [Demolished in 1891.] 1898 *Bouvier's Law Dict.* (by F. Rawle) II. 645 There are two systems of penitentiaries in the United States ..the Pennsylvania system and the New York system.

IV. 8. = PENITENTIAL *sb.* 2, *Penitentiary book*: cf. A. 1, quot. 1678. *rare.*

1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xi. 62 Theodore Archbishop of Canterbury and Ecgberht of York had, severally, drawn up a hand-book known as the penitentiary.

†**Penite·ntiaryship.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office of penitentiary (see prec. B. 1).

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2034/2 In the end the bishop [i. e. the Pope]..gratifiyng D. Cranmer wyth the office of the Penitenciariship, dismissed them. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 192 Afterwards he obtained..the Penitentiaryship or the Prebend of St. Pancras in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 213.

†**Penitentionary.** *Obs.* = PENITENTIARY *sb.* 2.

1577 FULKE *Confut. Purg.* 173 There were small patience, mekenes, or loue, in some of the purgatory penitentionaries.

†**Penite·ntious,** *a. Obs. rare*—⁰. [ad. F. *pénitencieux, -euse.*]

1611 COTGR., *Penitencieux*, penitentious, verie penitent.

Pe·nitently, *adv.* [f. PENITENT *a.* + -LY 2.] In a penitent manner, repentantly, contritely.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1170/1 The sayd Baynham..to submitte hym selfe penitently to the iudgement of the Church. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 147 Hath he borne himselfe penitently in prison? 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 100 Capt. Winter was yesterday executed:..He died very penitently. 1854 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* viii–ix. 486 He, Whom they first pierced and then penitently gazed on, was God.

Pe·nitentness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being penitent; penitency.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in ASH.

†**Peni·tion.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 -issione. [ad. late L. *pœnītio* = *pūnītio.*] Punishment.

1547 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* 28 Apr. (1887) 48 Marioun Ray amerciat for trubling of Agnes Hendersoun .. ordanis for penitioun that..scho be put in the creile and hyng thair during the will of the provest and baillies. 1551–2 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* 30 Jan. (1834) 62 Þe ourisman of þe gud towne accusyt Allex. Browne balze for þe breken of ane ac ..and raferys þe penissione to þe inquest.

†**Peniti·ssim,** *a. nonce-wd.* [ad. L. **penitissim-us*, superl. of *penitus* interior.] Innermost.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 243 Being conveyed into the penitissim corners of their souls.

†**Pe·nitive,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. med.L. type **pœnītīvus* = *pūnītīvus.*] Punitive, penal.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) V. iv. 388 The iustyce penitiue sholde be to moche vnlawfully dymynysshed.

Penitote, erroneous f. PERIDOT, q. v.

†**Pe·nitude.** *Obs. rare*—¹. In 7 pœni-. [ad. L. *pœnītūdo* (early and post-cl.), f. *pœnītēre* to repent. So OF. *pénitude* (Oresme, 14th c.).] Repentance.

1657 *Penit. Conf.* i. 7 Μετάνοια, which a learned Interpreter [Beza] alwayes translates *Resipiscence*, and μεταμέλεια in like manner alwayes by him rendred *Pœnitude.*

Penk, orig. form of PINK *sb.*¹, a minnow.

Penknife (pe·nˌnəif). [f. PEN *sb.*² + KNIFE.] A small knife, usually carried in the pocket, used originally for making and mending quill pens. (Formerly provided with a sheath; now made with a jointed blade or blades which fit inside the handle when closed.)

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 682/21 *Hic artavus*, a penknyfe. *c* 1450 *Medulla* in *Cath. Angl.* 50 *note, Scalprum*, a penne knyf. 1481–90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb.) 514 Item, payd..for a penknyff j. *d.* 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxxvi. 23 He cut the boke in peces with a penne knyfe. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* iii. 26 Cesar..gat xxii. straikis vithit pen knyuis in the capitol. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 81 Sharpen then with a pen-knife. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* xv, She shut the penknife which lay upon the table. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xvii, Was it [crack] sufficiently wide to permit the blade of my penknife to enter it?

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1611 COTGR., *Gaultvetier*, a pen-knife-maker. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 621 Your penknife sheath for him to pull open and shut again.

Pen-maker (pe·nmēːkəɹ). [f. PEN *sb.*²] 1. A person who makes pens; formerly, one engaged in making and mending quill pens.

1779 in J. O. Payne *O. Eng. Cath. Missions* (1889) 78 Charles [Stewart], a penmaker. 1854 KNIGHT *Once upon a Time* II. 202 The steam-engine is now the pen-maker.

2. A machine for cutting pens from quills.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Pen-maker*, a tool formed like a pair of pinchers for making quill-pens.

Penman (pe·nmăn). Pl. **penmen** (pe·nmĕn). [f. PEN *sb.*² + MAN *sb.*]

1. A man employed to use the pen for another; one whose business is to write or copy documents, etc.; a clerk, secretary, notary, scrivener. Now *rare.*

1612 ROWLANDS *Our Knaves* (Percy Soc.) 109 But Plutoe's pen-man you did late mistake, The Devil's errand, for your maisters sake. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 120 Clerk..a pen-man who getteth his living in some court or otherwise by the use of his pen. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xiii. 150 The Banyans..are either Merchants, Bankers, Brokers or Pen-men. 1858 MASSON *Milton* I. 20 Scriveners, as the name implies, were originally penmen of all kinds of writings. 1885 *As it was Written* in *Cassell's Rainbow Ser. Orig. Novels* 138 A penman's palsy shakes my wrist.

b. *fig.* Applied to the writers of Scripture (*penmen of God* or *of the Holy Ghost*) regarded as writing from divine dictation or command. But in later use, with *holy, sacred, divine, inspired*, etc. = 'writer', PSEUD. taken in sense 3.

1601 HAKEWILL *Van. of Eye* viii. (1615) 45 Moses, the pen-man of God. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 The authour being God, not man; the enditer, the holy spirit..; the Penmen such as were sanctified from the wombe, and endewed with a principall portion of Gods spirit. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 2 St. Paul, one of the first Pen-men of the Holy Ghost. *a* 1659 DR. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) II. xv. 186 Moses, the first Pen-man that God ever imployed. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 480 The inspired Pen-men. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 7 In the case of the classical writings, so with those of the sacred penmen.

2. A man skilled in penmanship; a skilful writer; one who writes a good hand; a calligraphist. (With qualifying adj., as *good, expert, swift*, etc.)

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 416 Smooth Orator, swift Pen-man. 1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* II. i. Wks. 1873 II. 295 We lacke painfull and expert pen-men amongst vs. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pen-man*, a Person skill'd in fair Writing. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* lxxv, Completed lay thy piece, swift penman Paul!

3. A writer or composer of a book or other writing; an author, a writer.

1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* (1859) 6 That palpable asse..that would make any penman privy to our secret sciences. 1673 KIRKMAN *Wits* Pref., The most part of these Pieces were written by such Penmen as were known to be the ablest Artists that ever this Nation produced, by Name Shake-spear, Fletcher, Johnson, Shirley, and others. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* III. II. i. (1737) I. 224 Able Penmen rais'd to rehearse the Lives, and celebrate the high Actions of great Men. 1886 DOWDEN *Shelley* I. iv. 135 The grand ball..taxing to the utmost the powers of the penman who described the event next day in the *Morning Herald.*

b. Const. *of* (that which is written). Now *rare.*

1610 *Mirr. Mag.* 604 The pen-man of my historie. 1624 GATAKER *Good Wife* 1 The penman of it was Salomon. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 217 So doth the Penman of the Epistle to the Hebrewes. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* vii. 154 The Pen Men of the Holy Scriptures. 1888a FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 329 The inspiration of the Holy Spirit was not a mechanical dictation, which makes a man the pen rather than the penman of sacred utterance.

4. *Comb.*, as *penman-like* adj. (in quot., like the work of a penman).

1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. V. vii. § 30 A violent, black, sharp, ruled penmanlike line.

Penmanship (pe·nmănʃip). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The practice or performance of a penman.

1. The art of using a pen, *i. e.* of writing; the action of writing; skill in writing; style of writing, handwriting; calligraphy.

1695 AYRES (*title*) The Tutor to Penmanship, or The Writing Master..Shewing all the Variety of Penmanship and Clerkship as now practised in England. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 52 Learn the Command of Hand by frequent Use, Much Practice doth to Penmanship conduce. 1838 JAS. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 9 So closely is the handwriting imitated, that..even the parties themselves can scarcely detect the imposture, in so far as mere penmanship is concerned. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* V. 291 A clever youth..can discuss as many of the questions mooted by the paper, as three hours of rapid penmanship permit.

2. The action, or style, of penning, *i. e.* wording or composing, a document; literary composition.

1793 BENTHAM *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 292 The penmanship of the statutes..has, every now and then, become the subject of a dissatisfaction. 1818 — *Ch. Eng., Catech. Exam.* 329 The men of law..by whom a part was taken in the penmanship of this Act. 1818 BROUGHAM in *Parl. Deb.* 1029 He remembered that lord Kenyon had once called the composition of an auctioneer his 'penmanship', for he did not think that it deserved the appellation of 'style'.

Penn, obs. form of PEN.

Pennaceous (penēːʃəs), *a. rare.* [f. mod.L. *pennāce-us* (f. *penna* feather, pen) + -OUS: see -ACEOUS.] a. *Ornith.* Having the structure of a pen-feather or quill-feather. b. *Entom.* and *Bot.* Applied to markings resembling feathers, or to surfaces or structures having such markings.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pennaceus*, ..having the surface marked with lengthened stains,..compared to feathers..: pennaceous. 1890 WEBSTER, *Pennaceous* (*Zöol.*), like or pertaining to a normal feather. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Pennaceous*.., having the structure of a penna or contour-feather; not plumulaceous. ..In *entom.*, resembling the web of a feather; having fine, close, parallel lines springing diagonally from a single line. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pennaceous*, in Botany, marked with longitudinal stains looking like feathers.

Pennache -ed, obs. forms of PANACHE, -ED.

†**Pe·nnage.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pennage* (Amyot, 16th c.), f. *penne* plume: see -AGE.] = PLUMAGE.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 287 This very bird .. is .. for the more part of her pennage, blew, intermingled yet among with white and purple feathers. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 376 This nobleman's staff, lighting on the King's head-piece and taking away the pennage fastened to it with iron. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pennage*, .. a term the same as plumage.

Pennair, obs. form of PENNER[1].

‖**Pennal** (pe·năl). [Ger. *pennāl* pen-case, school-boy, a. med.L. *pennāle* pen-case, f. *penna* pen.] Formerly, in German Protestant Universities, a slang name for a freshman, from their carrying about with them their pen-cases for use at lectures.

1882 in OGILVIE, and in later Dicts.

Hence **Pe·nnalism** [Ger. and mod.L. *pennalismus*], an oppressive system of fagging practised upon freshmen in German Universities in the 17th century. (Abolished about the end of the 17th c.)

1863 DOWDING *Life G. Calixtus* iv. 24 Pennalism was a frightful system of 'bullying'. *Ibid.* v. 31 It was they who held pennalism, with its terrors, in check. *Ibid.* xx. 183.

Pennance, -ans, obs. forms of PENANCE.

Pennant[1] (pe·nănt). [app. a compromise between PENDANT and PENNON, representing the usual nautical pronunciation of these words, of which it is now the most usual form.]

1. = PENDANT *sb.* 7; a rigging pendant.

1611 COTGR., *Palene*, the Pennant; a rope which helpes to hoise vp the boat, and all heauie marchandise, aboord a ship. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pendants* in a Ship, are short ropes made fast at one end either to the head of the mast or to a yard, or to the clew of a sail. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pennant*, .. a tackle for hoisting things on board. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man., Pendant*, or *Pennant*, a rope to which a purchase is hooked. A long strap .. with a hook or block at the other end, for a brace to reeve through, or to hook a tackle to.

b. (See PENDANT 7 b.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Irish pennants*, rope-yarns hanging about on the rigging. Loose reef-points or gaskets flying about, or fag-ends of ropes.

2. = PENDANT *sb.* 9, PENNON 3: see quot. 1867.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 1 His Majesty, Charles II, was pleased to grant Letters of Mart: Which impowered them to wear the King's Jack, Ancient, and Pennant, and to act as Men of War. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 213 A small .. vessel, under Spanish colours, pennant flying. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pennant* (pennon, Fr.), a small flag, ensign or colours. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* I. 24 A pennant at the peak appears, To shew the fleet they're at their pray'rs. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Pennant*, a long narrow banner with St. George's cross in the head, and hoisted at the main. It is the badge of a ship-of-war. Signal pennants are 9 feet long, tapering from 2 feet at the mast to 1 foot... Broad pennant denotes a commodore, and is a swallow-tailed flag, the tails tapering. 1872 [see b]. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict., Pennant*, .. a small flag .. flown during the performance on a naval vessel of some public function; as, a church-pennant, meal-pennant, etc.

b. = PENNON 1. Also *fig.*

1815 *Paris Chit-chat* (1816) I. 26 Myriads of pennants and white flags .. floated in the air. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 105 He put up the little pennant which adorned the tent top. 1872 PRERLE *Hist. Flag* (1880) 11 A squire's mark was a long pennant similar to the coach-whip pennant of modern ships of war. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xiii. 374 Quivering flaming pennants of flame.

3. *Mus.* A hook of a quaver, semiquaver, etc.: = HOOK *sb.* 10 c. *U. S.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

4. *Comb.*, as *pennant-bearer*; **pennant-ship**: see quot.

1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xx, Then must the pennant-bearer slacken sail, That lagging barks may make their lazy way. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wd.-bk., Pennant-ship*, generally means the commodore, and vessels in the employ of government.

Pennant[2] (pe·nnant). [a. Welsh *pennant*, lit. 'dale-head', f. *pen(n)* head + *nant* valley; also a frequent place-name in Wales.] Now usually *Pennant grit*: the name applied to an unproductive series of gritty strata lying between the Upper and Lower Coal-measures in South Wales, whence extended to analogous strata in the Bristol Coal-field. Also *Pennant flag, rock, stone.*

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 224 This bath was paved with pennant flag .. a stone that divides into slates of about two inches thick. 1769 STRACHEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 972 A Rock of Paving-Stone, call'd Penant, .. which Rock is sometime twenty Feet thick, or more. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. I. 222 The stone of these two crosses is of a very hard and durable kind, usually called pennant, of a close gritty nature, and dug every where in the mountainous parts of Glamorgan. 1876 WOODWARD *Geol. E. Somerset & Bristol Coalfields* 31 [The Coal Measures] are divided into three series, an Upper productive Coal Series, a Middle and nearly unproductive series called the Pennant Grit, and a Lower productive series. 1886 JUKES-BROWNE *Hist. Geol.* 186 The Pennant Grits. This series .. forms the fine range of escarpments, which enclose the central table land of the county [Glamorgan]. 1888 PRESTWICH *Geol.* II. 95.

Pennar(e, -ard(e, obs. forms of PENNER[1].

Pennate (pe·nēt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pennāt-us* winged, f. *penna* feather: see -ATE[2].]

1. *Nat. Hist.* = PINNATE.

[1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pennata folia*, winged Leaves.] 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pennate.*

2. = PENNIFORM.

1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 91 The fibres are attached at an angle to a long tendon, from which they all branch off in one direction (semi-pennate muscles), or in two directions like the plumes of a feather (pennate muscles).

3. Winged; *fig.* very swift.

1870 R. R. COVERDALE *Poems* 35 On pennate feet they tread the way.

Pennated (pe·nēted), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

†**1.** *Bot.* = PENNATE 1, PINNATED. *Obs.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, A *Pennated* Leaf .. or feather Leaf, .. in which the Parts of which the Leaf is compos'd, are set along the middle Rib; either alternately or by Pairs, as in .. Vetches, &c. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1802–3 tr. *Pallas' Trav.* (1812) I. 538 The stalk branches out with pennated leaves.

2. Feathered; having slender lateral ribs like the vane of a feather; also = PENNIFORM.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 267 Antennæ pennated in the males; serrated in the females. 1836–9 TODD *Cyc. Anat.* II. 593/2 Some appearance of a pennated muscle.

Pennati-, combining form of L. *pennātus* PENNATE, as in Pennatifid, Pennatilobate, Pennatipartite, Pennatiseet, -seeted *adjs.* = PINNATIFID, etc., q. v.

1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* I. 293 Large pennatified [*sic*] leaves. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 900/2 Pennatifid .. Pennatipartite .. Pennatisected. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 130/1 The tentacles become flattened and serrated at the edges, or take on a .. pennatifid character.

Pennatulacean (penætiulē·shăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Pennatulacea* neut. pl., f. *Pennatula*, the typical genus.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the order *Pennatulacea* of alcyonarian polyps. b. *sb.* A polyp of this order. So **Pennatula·ceous** (-ē·shŏs) *a.*, **Pennatula·rian** *a.* and *sb.*, **Pennatula·rious** *a.* = prec.; **Pennatulid** (penæ·tiulid), a polyp of the family *Pennatulidæ*, of which *Pennatula*, the sea-pen, is the typical genus; **Penna·tuloid** *a.*, resembling or allied to this genus.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 900/2 A Family (*Pennatularia*) of Zoöphytes, having the *Pennatula* for their type: pennatularious. 1885 *Athenæum* 30 May 699/2 On a pennatulid obtained .. in the Japanese Sea at a depth of seventy-one fathoms.

Pennaunce, Pennaunt, obs. forms of PENANCE, PENDANT *sb.*

Penne, obs. form of PEN.

Penneard, obs. f. *penn'orth*, PENNYWORTH.

Penned (pend, *poet.* pe·nĕd), *a.* [f. PEN *sb.*[2] + -ED[2].]

1. Having 'pens', i.e. wing-feathers, or quills; winged; feathered, fledged; quilled, as a porcupine. In *Her.* Having feathers of a specified tincture. ? *Obs.*

*c*1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) xvi, Baith otter and aip, and pennit porcupyne. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xciv. (W. de W.) ffvj/2 The lesarde .. is not fetheryd nother pennyd. 1552 HULOET, Penned, *pennatus, plumatus.* Penned or franked, *altilis, ut altilis cygnus.* 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 46 b, S. beareth Sable, a Sphinx d'argent, crined, and penned d'Or.

2. In parasynthetic comb. a. from PEN *sb.*[2] 1, as *hard-penned, tender-penned, weak-penned*; b. from PEN *sb.*[2] 4, as *angry-penned*, having or using an angry pen, *i. e.* writing angrily.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A viij b, As longe as an hawke stondeth vnder the nombre of vii. harris .. she is bot tender pennyd. *Ibid.*, She is not harde pennyde no more than a soore hawke. 1596 W. SMITH *Chloris* (1877) 4 My maiden verse .. Whose weake pend muse to flie too soone doth proue. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 62. 3/1 Angry-pen'd Maid.

Penned (pend), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. PEN *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Shut up in a pen; confined, as water, by a weir or lock: see the verb. Also with *in, up*, etc.

1794 W. VANOERSTEGEN *Pres. State Thames* 29 The practicability of rendering the rapid river Severn a penn'd navigation. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Com.* 138 The further your penned-up dock went up the river the better.

Penned (pend), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. PEN *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] **1.** Written (with a pen); set down in writing. Also with adv., as *well-penned.*

1567 DRANT *Horace, Epist.* xix. F viij, That they shoulde for very spyte My penned poems teare. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 147 Nor to their pen'd speech render we no grace. 1757 FOOTE *Author* I. Wks. 1799 I. 132 A well penn'd address.

†**2.** Done or worked with a pen or quill. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 15/2 Called the penned stitchinge, because it is done with little quilles or shaftes of a penne.

†**Penneech.** *Obs.* Name of an old game at cards: see quots.

1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* xxi. 104 A Game called Penneech... If the Seven of Diamonds be turn'd up, that is Penneech. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (ROXB.) 73/1 Penneech, this game hath 7 cards apeece, and a card turned vp which is Trump. Then play and he that wins the first trick turns vp another card and that is trump; and so euery trick produceth a new trump till all the seaven are playd. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 347.

†**Pennell,** obs. Sc. form of PANEL.

1586–7 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 150 Fra all comperance thairin upoun pennell inqueistis or assyissis.

Penner[1] (pe·nəɹ). *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 4–5 **-ere,** 5 *Sc.* **-air,** 5–6 **pener, pennare,** 5–8 **-ar,** 6 **-or, -ard(e.** [ad. med.L. *pennārium*, f. *penna* pen: see -ARIUM, -AR.] A case or sheath for pens, of metal, horn, leather, etc., formerly carried at the girdle, often together with an inkhorn; a pen-case; in later use, sometimes, a writing-case.

*c*1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 635 Priuely a penner gan he borwe, And in a lettre wroot he al his sorwe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. iv. (1495) b iij/1 Aungels .. bere pennars and ynke hornes and other Instrumentes of wryttes. 14.. *Lat. Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 601/34 *Pennarium*, a Pennere. *c*1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VII. (*Lion & Mouse*) Prol. vi, Ane inkhorne, with ane prettie gilt pennair. 1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 27 One hath pyked out all the pennes from my pennarde. 1541 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *321 For ane Pennare of silver, to keip Pyke-teithe in, to be Kingis grace. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 89 *S.* Giue me my penknife, to make a pen. *D.* It is in your penner, you doe nothing but write. 1611 COTGR., *Escriptoire*, a Penner. 1659 HOOLE *Comenius' Vis. World* xci. (1672) 187 We put up our Pens into a Pennar [*calamario*]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 193/2 The Eagle holdeth a Writers penner and Ink-horn in her Beak, by the strings of it. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* ix. (ed. 3) 40 The Penner and Inkhorn. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xlii. (1873) 235 The lid o' the penner.

Penner[2] (pe·nəɹ). [f. PEN *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One who pens or words a writing, document, statement, etc.; a writer *of* something (either the original composer, or a copier). Almost always with *of.*

1570 6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 162 If Edmund Hadhenham, the penner of the Chronicles of Rochester, lye not shamefully. 1612 SIR G. PAULE *Abp. Whitgift* (1699) 40 The authors and penners of some of these libels were, John Penry and John Udall. *a* 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 24 A Ballad late was made But God knowes who'es the penner. 1758 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. i. 11 The penners of our modern statutes. 1817 CANNING in *Parl. Deb.* 1869 With regard to the address before the House; the numerous penners of it should not have launched into affirmations. 1825 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Indic.* (1830) 49 The penner of this same Act of Lord Eldon's.

†**Penner**[3]. *Obs. rare*[−1]. See quot.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* VII. 355 A bodkin or penner which she wore in her haire for an ornament.

Pennerth, penn'eth, obs. ff. PENNYWORTH.

Penneryall, obs. form of PENNYROYAL.

Pennestone, obs. form of PENISTONE.

Pennet (pe·nĕt). *Obs.* exc. *local.* Forms: 5 **penett(e,** 6 **pennutte, pennite,** 6– **pennet.** [f. as PENIDE with change of suffix. Cf. OIt. *peneto*, It. *pennito* barley-sugar, OF. *penites* (1359 in Godef.).] A piece or stick of barley-sugar (or some similar confection); = PENIDE.

(Now a trade term for a sweetmeat of the toffee kind, flavoured with lemon, peppermint, etc.: see quot. 1883.)

1470–1 in *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 216 Penettes, 4*d.* 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 93 b, Take of Dates, of Reysins, of Pennites of Sugar .. of eche six ounces. 1611 COTGR., *Penide*, a Pennet; the little wreath of sugar taken in a cold. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 371 It serueth .. for the making of Almond milke, Potage, Pennets, Marchpanes, and other such daintie deuises. [1883 *Underdef. Gloss., Pennett*, a kind of sweet, of the humbug species, cut in form like a double pyramid. 1887 *Label from Confectioner's Shop, Durham*, Lemon Pennets.]

Pennied (pe·nid), *a.* [f. PENNY + -ED[2].] Possessed of a penny. Chiefly in comb., as *one-pennied.*

1806 WORDSW. *Power of Music* vii, The one-pennied Boy has his penny to spare. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 July 2/3 While you dispensed the fragile chocolate To pennied youngsters.

Penniferous (peni·fĕrəs), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *pennifer* (f. *penna* feather + *-fer* -bearing) + -OUS.] Bearing or producing feathers; feathered.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 14 Belly and tail penniferous. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 319 The giant Scotch firs, with the shrill sough of their penniferous branches. 1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 900/2.

Penniform (pe·nifōm), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *penniform-is*, f. L. *penna* feather: see -FORM.] Having the form or appearance of a feather; having a central axis with diverging lines or fibres on each side, like the barbs of a feather; *spec.* applied to a muscle whose fibres are obliquely arranged on each side of a central tendon.

1713 CHESELDEN *Anat.* II. i. (1726) 73 The fibres of the penniform muscles. 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 414 The carneous fibres by their lateral attachments shorten the tendons of penniform muscles. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 594 Penniform or plume-shape. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 128 Sometimes the fasciculi radiate from a central band of dense fibrous tissue in a penniform or semi-penniform manner.

Hence **Pe·nniformi-ra·diated** *a.*, radiated like the barbs of a feather; **Pe·nniformwi·se** *adv.*, in a penniform manner.

1793 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 173 Three penniformi-radiated muscles. 1839–47 TODD *Cyc. Anat.* III. 287 The fibres converge penniformwise to a strong .. tendon.

Pennigerous (penidʒĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *penniger* (f. *penna* feather + *-ger* -carrying) + -OUS.] Feather-bearing, feathered.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 151 The various piligerous, plumigerous, pennigerous and squamigerous animals.

Penniless (pe·nilĕs), *a.* Also **penny-,** †**peny-,** etc.: see PENNY. [f. PENNY + -LESS.] Not having a penny; having no money; poor, destitute.

*c*1310 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 255 For thef is reve, the lond is penyles. 1406 HOCCLEVE *Misrule* 130, I were nakidly bystad By force of the penylees maladie. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* I. xxiv. (1867) 98 Thou art penilesse. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* II. 11 He was .. turned to walke penny-lesse in Mark-lane, as the prouerb is. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* 12 Or where ill Poets Pennyless confer.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Penniless.* 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 171 ₱ 10 At length I became absolutely pennyless. 1824 Byron *Def. Transf.* (1837) I. ii. 132 Though pennyless all. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* ix. § 8. 680 Either course must end in leaving the Government penniless.

† b. *Penniless bench*: name of a covered bench which formerly stood beside Carfax Church, Oxford; and app. of similar open-air seats elsewhere; prob. as being the resort of destitute wayfarers. Hence allusively. *Obs.*

1560-1 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 284 Item, to..Sylvester Kechyn, for mending the peneles benche ..ij *s.* iiij *d.* 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 244 Every stoole he sate on was Penniles bench. 1596 Br. W. Barlow *Three Serm.* i. 120 By which..they bring both their parentes and themselues vnto Peniless bench. *c* 1600 L. Hutton *Antiq. Oxford* in *Eliz. Oxford* (O. H. S. 1886) 86 On the left hand, under the East end of St. Martins Church, yee see that Seate, which is called Pennelesse Bench, builded by the Cittie, as well for their solace and prospect every waie, as for the conveniencie of the Market Women in the tyme of Raine. 1615 Swetnam *Arraignm. Wom.* (1880) p. xxiv, Ashamed to returne home againe .. by weeping crosse and pennyles bench. 1629 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For mending of pennye-less bench halfe a dayes worke. *a* 1672 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 139. 1860 Warter *Sea-board* II. 43 Though he have sometimes to sit on the Penniless Bench.

Hence **Pe·nnilessly** *adv.*; **Pe·nnilessness.**

1871 Sala in *Belgravia* XIV. 422 The pennilessness of their spouses. 1890 Saintsbury *Ess. Eng. Lit.* (1891) 308 Did he really journey pennilessly down to Eton?

‖ **Pennill** (pe·nil[h]), usually in pl. **pennillion** (peni·l[h]iən). [Welsh *pennill* verse, stanza (f. *penn* head), pl. *penn-, penillion.*] A form of improvised verse adapted to an air played on the harp, sung by the Welsh at the Eisteddfod and on other occasions; a stanza of such verse.

1784 E. Jones (*title*) Musical and Poetical Relicks of the Welsh Bards with a select collection of the Pennillion. 1829 T. L. Peacock *Misfort. Elphin* 125 The bards..struck up a sort of consecutive chorus in a series of pennillion or stanzas in praise of Maelgon and his heirship. 1887 J. Thomas in Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV. 438 The singers continue to take up their Penill alternately with the harp.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1784 E. Jones *Mus. Rel. Welsh Bards* (1794) 61 There are several kinds of Pennill metres... The skill of the pennill-singers in this is admirable. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Aug. 15/3 Sir J. H. Puleston informed the Prince of the rules of pennillion singing. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 June 5/2 Eos Dâr, the leading penillion-singer, sang to the accompaniment of the harp the traditional penillion sung at Welsh weddings.

Pennine (pe·nəin). *Min.* [Named 1840 by Fröbel and Schweizer, because found in the Pennine Alps.] = Penninite.

1844 Dana *Min.* 318 The name Pennine is derived from its locality. 1878 Lawrence tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 22 Pennine, Ripidolite and Chlinochlore are minerals resembling chlorite.

Penninerved (pe·ninəɪvd), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *penni-*, comb. form of *penna* feather + Nerve + -ed[2].] Of a leaf: Having nerves or veins diverging on each side of a midrib; feather-veined, pinnately veined. Also **Pennine·rvate** *a.*

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Penninervis, Bot.* .. penninervate. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4 (ed. 6) 93 Pinnately or Feather-veined (or Penninerved) leaves are .. those of which the veins and their subdivisions are side branches of a single central rib.

Penning (pe·niŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Pen *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] The action of Pen *v.*[1]; enclosing, confining, etc.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 152 The penning and enclosure of the air, in the concave of the well. 1751 *Act* 24 *Geo. II*, c. 8 § 2 Locks, Weirs..and the Shutting, Penning, Opening, Drawing, Use..thereof. 1886 C. Scott *Sheep-Farming* 201 In penning, the dog works closely to the sheep.

Pe·nning, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Pen *v.*[2] + -ing[1].] The action of Pen *v.*[2]; writing, inditing.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 227 A letter .. bothe for the stile & the pennyng excellently endited. 1687 *Royal Proclam.* 18 Nov. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2297/1 The Doubtful Penning of some Parts of the said Act. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 154, I suppose it is of my Sisters Penning, and he, poor Man, is the humble Copier. 1849 Stovel *Introd. Canne's Necess.* 63 The treatment of words, and the penning of signatures, in that way was rather unusual.

Pe·nning, *ppl. a.* [f. Pen *v.*[1] + -ing[2].] That pens (see Pen *v.*[1]); enclosing, shutting in.

1854 Syd. Dobell *Balder* xxiii. 124 Herdsman's evening call, And bells of penning folds.

Penninite (pe·ninəit). *Min.* [Altered from Pennine: see -ite[1].] A mineral of the chlorite group; a hydrous silicate of aluminium, magnesium, and iron, occurring in rhombohedral crystals.

1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 495 Penninite..Pennine. ..Hydrotalc of Necker is penninite from the Binnen valley, in the Valais. 1882 *Min. Mag.* IV. 47.

Pennipotent (peni·pōtĕnt), *a. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *pennipotens, -potent-em*, f. *penna* feather, plume (see Pen) + *potens* powerful.] Strong on the wing; strong-pinioned, powerful in flight.

1609 J. Davies *Holy Roode* (1878) 15/2 Vnplume their wings in flight pennipotent. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*

Pennirial (l, obs. form of Pennyroyal.

Pennis, obs. pl. of Pen, Penny.

† **Pe·nnish,** *a. Obs.* ?*nonce-wd.* [f. Pen *sb.*[2] + -ish[1].] Pertaining to a pen, or to writing.

1646 *Vox Populi* 17 Your Pulpit worke, and your pennish paines.

† **Pe·nnisome,** *a. Obs.* ?*nonce-wd.* [f. Penny + -some.] Furnishing 'pence', i. e. money; lucrative, profitable.

1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 229, I finde little of any.. charitie this Bishop performed..with all these his pennisome preferments.

Penniston(e, obs. form of Penistone.

Pennite (pe·nəit). *Min.* [Named by Hermann, 1849, from Pennsylvania, where found: see -ite[1].] A greenish variety of Hydrodolomite (see Hydro-), containing nickel.

1850 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. IX. 217 Hermann has made a new mineral which he calls Pennite. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 708 *Pennite* of Hermann, from Texas, Pa., is in apple-green to whitish crusts.

Pennite, obs. form of Pennet.

Penniveined (pe·nivēind), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *penni-*, comb. form of *penna* feather, Pen + Vein + -ed[2].] = Penninerved.

1855 *Macgillivray's Nat. Hist. Dee Side* (ed. Lankester) 179 Pale green and nearly opaque beneath, penniveined with reticular venules. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 253 [Palms] are usually either of the radiate- or penni-veined type.

Pennon (pe·nən). Forms: 4-8 penon, 4-5 penoun, 4 pen(n)own(e, 5 pynoune, -youn, ?pynon, *Sc.* pannoun, 5- pennon. [ME. a. OF. *penon* (also *penn-, pan-, pannon*) = Pr. *peno, penon*, OCat. *pano*, It. *pennone*, generally held to be a Romanic deriv. of L. and It. *penna*, F. *penne* feather, plume, wing (Diez, Littré, Darm.). It. had the sense 'plume of feathers', and OF. that of 'feather of an arrow', as well as that of 'streamer'. Sp. has *pendon*, Pg. *pendão*, mod.Cat. *pendó*, with intrusive *d*, perh. by association with *pender* to hang; cf. Eng. *pendant* for *pennon.*]

1. A long narrow flag or streamer, triangular and pointed, or swallow-tailed, usually attached to the head of a lance (or a helmet), formerly borne as a distinction by a knight under the rank of banneret, and sometimes having his cognizance upon it; now a military ensign of the lancer regiments.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* VIII. 227 Thair speris, thair pennownys, and thar scheldis Of licht Illumynit all the feldis. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 120 By his Baner born in his penoun. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 121 In the baners and penons of his knyghtes. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 56 Of his contre the signe was Thre fisshes, whiche he scholde bere Upon the penon of a spere. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 141 He tynis his pannoun and his haubergeoun. 14.. *Lansd. MS.* 225 lf. 431 in *Promp. Parv.* 392 *note*, A guydon to be in length ij. yardes and a half, or iij. A pennon of armes round att the end, and to be in length ij yardes. *c* 1500 *MS. Harl.* 838 lf. 5 Euery baronet .. shal haue hys baner displeyd in ye feild yf he be chyef capteyn, euery knyght his penoun, euery squier or gentleman hys getoun or standard. 1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 141 A litle Phane or Penon of silke upon a wyre... They must weore this either upon their burgonets, or upon their hats if they will. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 104 At the end of this Carrere there are men who have several Arrows ready, with little penons hanging at them. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Areite* I. 115 High on his pointed lance his pennon bore, His Cretan fight, the conquer'd Minotaur. 1786 Grose *Milit. Antiq.* I. 205 *note*, The pennon was the proper ensign of a bachelor or simple knight. Du Fresne shews that even the esquires might bear pennons, provided they could bring a sufficient suite of vassals into the field. 1801 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) II. 52 The pennon was..like a banner, with the addition of a triangular point.—By the cutting off of this point, on the performance of any gallant action by the knight and his followers, the pennon was converted into a banner; whereby the knight was raised to the degree of a banneret. 1865 Way in *Promp. Parv.* 392 *note*, A pennon was a small flag attached to the lance, whereby the rank of the bearer was known. Wace appropriates it to the knight, and the gonfanon to the baron, but at a later time it seems to have designated the bachelor. ..In Harl. MS. 358, f. 5, may be seen sketches of all these ensigns; the getone being swallow-tailed, the penon triangular, and charged with the armorial bearing, the former being appropriated to the esquire or gentleman, the latter to the knight. 1882 Cussans *Her.* (ed. 3) 274 The Pennon .. was usually affixed to the end of a lance, from which..it depended; and the Charges thereon were so emblazoned as to appear correctly when the lance was held in a horizontal position.

b. In wider or vaguer use: Any flag or banner.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2918 Thane sir Priamous þe prynce, in presens of lordes, Presez to his penowne, and pertly it hentes. 1530 Palsgr. 253/1 Penon a lytell baner in a felde, *penon.* 1563 Golding *Cæsar* VII. (1565) 206 b, Cesar .. rolled up his banners, and hid the penons and antesignes of his souldiers. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. v. 49 Barre Harry England, that sweepes through our Land With Pennons painted in the blood of Harflew. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 408/2 The drapery of a trumpet was in early times, as now, the pennon-quarrée of a banner. 1880 'Ouida' *Moths* II. 234 The soft wind would blow brightly on the pretty pennons of the Kermesse pavilions.

c. *fig.* Applied to things of the shape of a pennon.

c 1618 Moryson *Itin.* IV. IV. i. (1903) 332 Rowles baked like dry Fritters, and sett forth with Penons of Cutt paper, in the forme of Apes, Birdes, and like thinges. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xxiv, A pillar of dark smoke, which .. spread its long dusky pennon through the clear ether. 1863 Hawthorne *Our Old Home* (1879) 158 Little factory villages.. with their tall chimneys, and their pennons of black smoke.

d. *Her.*

1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 197 The field is Gewles, a banner of three pennons or. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xviii. (Roxb.) 122/1 He beareth a speare Or, garnished or adorned with a penon or penoncell Argent.

† **2.** a. A knight-bachelor; b. An ensign-bearer.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 15 For he [Ser John Chaundos] had in his retenu M[l], ijc. penons armed & x M[l]. horsmen. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 239 The Duke of Brabant had .xxiiij. Banners and lxxx. Pennons, and in all .vij. thousand men. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Hartford.* II. (1662) 32 Surely he was a man of merit, being Penon or Ensign-bearer to one, Esquire of the body to three successive Kings, and M[r]. of the Horse to one of their Queens.

3. The long pointed streamer of a ship; also called Pendant and Pennant.

1627 Drayton *Agincourt* lxvii, A ship most neatly that was trim'd, In all her Sailes with flags and Pennons trim'd. [In Chalmers's *Poets*, pennants, whence in Richardson.] 1632 Sherwood, A *Penon* (or *Pendant*) in a ship. 1658 Phillips, *Penon*, .. also a streamer in a ship. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* II. 354 O hapless day!.. That saw my wandering pennon mount the tide. 1852 Longf. *Warden of Cinque Ports* ii, Flowing flag and rippling pennon. 1884 Mrs. C. Praed *Zéro* xiv, Yachts with pennons flying lay at anchor in the harbour.

† **4.** Erroneously put for Pendant *sb.* 1, a hanging ornament. *Obs. rare.*

1546 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 63 Also I give to my dowghter..a girdle with penons and buckle of silver.

5. *poet.* Used by Milton, and others after him, for: A wing, pinion.

1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 933 Fluttring his pennons vain plumb down he drops Ten thousand fadom deep. *Ibid.* VII. 441. 1740 Somerville *Hobbinol* II. 190 The..Wasp..in the viscous Nectar plung'd, His filmy Pennons struggling flaps in vain. 1796 Coleridge *Ode Departing Year* Epode ii, I hear the famish'd brood of prey Flap their lank pennons on the groaning wind. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* I. 204 Again the Coursers of the air Unfurled their azure pennons.

Pennoncel (pe·nənsel). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4 penonceal, 5, 9 -cell, 5 penoun-, 7, 9 -cel, 9 -cele, 8- pennoncel, (9 -celle). [a. OF. *penoncel* (= It. *pennoncello*, 'a little plume or bunch of feathers, also a little streamer or banderoll' (Florio), med.L. *pennuncellus, penonsellus*, Du Cange), dim. of *penon*, Pennon. See also the reduced form Pencel, which is found earlier.] A small pennon borne upon a helmet or lance, a Pencel; a pennon or pendant of a ship.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 308 Than sen thei stonde on every side, Endlong the schipes bord to schewe, Of Penonceals a riche rewe. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 153 The kyng..fonde her besi aboute a penouncell of a spere that she made full fayr for the knyghte Reynawde. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xviii. 56 Many a highe mast that hare grete sayles And many penoncelles, baners, and standardes that the wynde shok here and there. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* IV. xiv. (1611) 224 These penoncels are made of certain smal peeces of Taffeta or Sarcenet, cut after the forme of a pennon, wherewith martiall men doe oftentimes adorne their speares and launces. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xviii. (Roxb.) 122/2 He beareth a speare Or, garnished or adorned with a penon or penoncell Argent. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Pennoncels.* 1814 Scott *Chivalry* (1874) 33 Whom they were entitled to muster under a Penoncele or small triangular streamer somewhat like the naval pennant of the present day. *a* 1835 Motherwell *Madman's Love*, The fluttering of each penoncel By knightly lance upborne.

Pennoncier (penənsi·ə). *rare*—[0]. [a. OF. *penon-, pennoncier* (Froissart 14th c.), f. *penon* Pennon.] A knight bachelor (as distinguished from a knight banneret).

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pe·nnoned (-ənd), *a.* [See -ed[2].] Having, bearing, or furnished with a pennon. Also *fig.*

1849 Thackeray *Atra Cura* iii, No knight am I with pennoned spear. 1868 Lowell *Invita Minerva* 2 The Bardling came, where hy a river grew The pennoned reeds. 1882 Freeman *Reign Will. Rufus* II. vi. § 2. 209 He..would show himself before their gates with a hundred thousand pennoned lances. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 July 3/1 Behind this line we get a glimpse of plumed helmets and pennoned lances of some of the cavalry.

Pennor, obs. form of Penner[1].

Penn'orth, colloq. contraction of Pennyworth.

Pennutte, obs. form of Pennet.

Penny (pe·ni). Pl. **pennies** (pe·niz), **pence** (pens). Forms: see below. [OE. *pening, pending, penning*, later *penig* = OFris. *panning, penning, -ig*, OS. *penning* (MLG., LG. *pennink*; MDu. *penninc, -ing-*, also *pēni[i]nc*; Du. *penning*), OHG. *pfenning* (*phantinc, phenting*), *pfenting* (MHG. *pfenninc, -ic, -ig-*, Ger. *pfennig*), ON. *penningr* (mod. Icel. *peningr*, Sw., ODa. *penning*, Da. pl. *penge* = ON. *pengar* 'money'); not recorded in Goth. (which has *skatts* for δηνάριος in N. T.). In early ME., Ormin had still *peninng*; but the usual ME. form after 1200 was *peni, peny*, from OE. *penig*. The forms with double *n* in OE. were chiefly Northumbrian; in ME. *pennie, penny*, with *nn*, was app. not used till the 15th c. OE. and early ME. had also, less usually, like OFris., forms in *pan-*. In ME. the plural *paneȝes, peneȝes*, passed through *panes, pannes, penis, penis*, to the 14th c. *pans, pens*, the latter only spelt in 16th c. *pence*. But, beside this, the fuller *penys, pennys, pennies*, continued in restricted use: see the forms in A. 2 β, and signification in B. 1 c.

The OE. and cognate forms point back to the types **paning*, **panding*, **panning*, a series which does not conform to any phonetic law, but suggests that the word was foreign and of unsettled form. But it was evidently of WGer., or even (unless the ON. was borrowed from OE.) of Common Germanic age. No foreign source however is known; and the suffix *-ing*, occurring in other names of coins, as *shilling*, *farthing*, OHG. *cheisuring*, etc., bespeaks at least a Teutonic formation on a radical element *pand* or *pan(n)*. This has been sought in WGer. **pand*, OHG. *pfant*, Pawn, with reference to a possible use of the *panding*; and in WGer. *panna*, Ger. *pfanne* Pan, with possible reference to shape. Of these words themselves the Germanic origin is uncertain.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. *Sing. α.* 1 **pending, pening, -inc, penning;** 3 (*Orm.*) **peninng.** *β.* 1 **pæniz, paniz, pæni,** 1–2 **peniz,** 2–4 **peni,** 4 **pane-** (in comp.), 4–8 **peny,** 5 **penye, -ey,** 5–7 **penio,** (6 **peany**); 5–8 **pennie,** (6 **-ye**), 5– **penny.**

α. 835 Pending [see B. 1]. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 19 ȝebrohtun him penning [*Ags. G.* anne penine, *v. r.* ænne peniȝ; *Hatton* enne paniȝ]. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xxv. (Z.) 50 *Hic as*, þes peninge [*v. rr.* pening, peniȝ, pæni]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 9 Þa onfengon hiȝ ælc his pening [*Hatton* paniȝ; *Lindisf.* suindriȝo penningas]. *c* 1200 Ormin 3281 Ille mann an peninng ȝæfe. *Ibid.* 3287.

β. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 2 He sealde ælcon ænne peniȝ [*Hatton* ænne pæniȝ]. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. xx. 9 Þa onfengen hi ælch hys paniȝ [*Ags. Gosp.* pening, peniȝ]. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 67 He alse mid his penie se þe oþer mid his punde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22328 For a peni [*Fairf.* peny] hit sal be salde. *c* 1450 *Merlin* x. 142 For a penny that ye lese on this side, ye shall wynne tweyne. 1530 Palsgr. 253/1 Penny coyne, *denier*. 1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 71 To giue them a penie for euerie man. 1590 Recorde, etc. *Gr. Artes* (1640) 326 That a sterling peny, round without clipping, did then weigh 32 cornes of wheat dry. 1668 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 186 The taking of an half-peny and a peny. 1673 C. Hatton in *H. Corr.* (Camden) 118 To be shewn as a sight, peni apiece.

2. *Plural. α.* 1 **peningas, pendingas, pen-(d)i(n)eas.** *β.* 1–2 **peneȝas, pan-,** 2–3 **peneȝes, paneȝes, -as,** 3 **panewes, pone-, -wæs; peniis, -ijs,** 3–4 **panes,** 4 **pannes, penis,** 4–5 **penyes,** 4–6 **penies,** *Sc.* **pennyse,** (5 **peyneyes, pennis**), 5–6 **penys, pennys, -is,** (*Sc.*) **-eis,** 6 (*Sc.*) **pennyis,** 6– **pennies.** *γ.* 4–5 **pans,** (4 **pons**), 4–6 **pens,** 5–6 **pense,** 6– **pence.** *δ.* 5 **penses, -ys.**

α. 835 *Will* in Thorpe *Charters* 474 Se mann se to londe foe aȝefe hire erfehonda xiii. pund pendingæ. *c* 890 K. Ælfred *Laws* c. 3 (Schmid 72) ȝebete..þæs borges bryce mid v pundum mærra pæninga. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past. C.* l. 391 We wiernað þrum cildum urra peninga mid to plegianne. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 9 Onfengon suindriȝo penningas.

β. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 10 Þa onfengon hiȝ syndriȝe peneȝas [*Hatton* sindrie paneȝes]. *Ibid.* Luke x. 35 [He] brohte oðrum dæȝe tweȝen peneȝas [*Lindisf.* tuoeȝe peñd, *Hatton* paneȝes]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 Þa twein peneȝes. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 79 Befasteð here paneȝes ðe haðene menn. *c* 1205 Lay. 2369 Pælles and purpras And guldene ponewæs [*c* 1275 panewes]. *Ibid.* 14684 Twalf panewes. *a* 1290 *S. Eustace* 6 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 211 Of gold and ponewes [*v. r.* penyes] rounde. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 263/93 A man, þat ȝaf hire þreo rounde panes. *a* 1300 *Fall & Passion* 58 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 14 For xxx peniis he him sold. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4835 (Cott.) Al redi penijs [*Gött.* penis] for to tell. *Ibid.* 13483 Qua had o penis thre hundreth Bred for to bi. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus*) 738 For pennyse thretty. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 345 Also þis [Saturn] ordeyned pannes of bras. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 52 Of hem þat ȝeuen a peney, or peyneyes, to prestis. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 13483 (Trin.) Who so had penies þre hundreþe. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 18037 The pennis that iudas toke. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6346 Penys foure or fyue. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxiv. 63 Gif I ten dayis wan pennyis thre. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 § 14 All manner of pennys beyng siluer. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. Jas. I*, Wks. (1711) 3 Twelve pennies of the pound.

γ. c 1305 *Judas Iscariot* 133 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 110 Þe teoþing þerof was þrettie pans. 1340 *Ayenb.* 23 Þri manere of guodes..þet þe dyeuel wyle begge mid his pans. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* Prol. 86 Seriaunts..Pleden for pons and poundes þe lawe. 1377 *Ibid.* B. v. 243 To wey pens with a peys. 1382 Wyclif *John* xii. 5 Whi is not this oynement seeld for thre hundrid pens? 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17732 The pound for xx*ty* pans I selle. ?*a* 1500 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 424, 21 pense in pense and half pense. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xviii. 28 Wone off his felowes which ought hym an hundred pence. 1549 *Brasenose Coll. Muniments* 18. 59, Fore pense.

δ. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 52 Tho fyrye pensys y was compellyd to denoure with an opyn mowthe. 1495 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 463/1 Receptes of Penses to the same Elizabeth.

B. Signification. **I.** Original senses.

1. An English coin of the value of $\frac{1}{12}$ of a shilling, or $\frac{1}{240}$ of a pound; originally and for many centuries of silver, in later times of copper, now (since 1860) of bronze. Denoted (after a numeral) by *d.* (for *denarius*, *denarii*); thus, 5*d.*, fivepence.

The coining of silver pennies for general circulation ceased with the reign of Charles II; a small number have since been regularly coined as Maundy money. Copper pennies began to be coined in 1797; copper halfpence and farthings having been used from the time of Charles II.

a 725 *Laws of Ine* c. 59 (from Ælfred's compilation, earliest MS. *c* 925) Oxan horn bið x pæninga [*v. rr.* peninga, peniga, peneȝa] weorð. 835 in Thorpe *Dipl. Ævi Sax.* (1865) 47 And him mon forȝefe ðeran ðreotene hund pending[a]. *a* 1000 *Ecgbert. Pœnit.* iv. lx. (Thorpe *Laws* II. 222), Se riht scylling byþ a be xii peneȝum. *a* 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1124 Se peniȝ wæs swa ifel þæt se man þa hæfde .. an pund he ne mihte cysten þær of for nan þing twelfe peneȝas. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 238 Edward did smyte rounde peny, halfpeny, ferthyng,..þe kynges side salle be þe hede & his name writen, þe croyce side what cite it was in coyned & smyten. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 245, iiij pens of money courant yerely. *Ibid.* 246 They shold wyth a good wylle pay the penyes. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 85 Nay by S. Iamy, I hold you a penny, A horse and a man is more then one, and yet not many. 1706 Phillips, *Penny*, a small Coin..; its Weight is 32 Grains of Wheat well dried. 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II, *Penny, Denarius*, was the first coined piece of Silver we have any account of; and for many Years the only one. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., The penny sterling is now nigh disused as a coin; and scarce subsists, but as a money of account. 1797 *Proclam.* 26 July in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 14031/1 We have thought fit to order, that certain Pieces of Copper shall be coined, which should go and pass for One Penny,..and that each of such Pieces of One Penny should weigh One Ounce Avoirdupois. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 330/1 The first English [silver] pennies weigh 22½ grains troy. Towards the close of Edward III the penny weighs 18 grains, and in the reign of Edward IV it fell to 12, after previously sinking to 15. In..1551, the penny was reduced to 8 grains, and after the 43rd of Eliz. to 7$\frac{74}{93}$ grains, at which weight it still continues.

b. Applied to local or other varieties of this coin, sometimes of different value.

Irish penny, Manx penny, copper pennies of the same value as the penny sterling with a different design on the reverse, formerly coined for Ireland and the Isle of Man; *Scots penny*, a coin or monetary unit, equal in 17th c. to one-twelfth of the English penny; † *Penny deble*, † *Penny force*: see quot. 1598.

1538 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 158 Dauid Bruce..promittit to pay me the soume of threttty poundis in penny and pennyworthi Scottis. 1598 Stow *Surv.* 43 The penny weyght [to weigh] 24. graynes (which 24. by weight then appointed, were as much as the former 32. graynes of weight), a pennie force, 25. graynes and a halfe, the pennie deble, or feeble 22. graines and a halfe. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 283 The Scots haue of long time had .. Placks, which they esteemed for 4 pence, but 3 of them make an English penny; also Hardheads, esteemed by them at one penny halfe-penny, whereof eight make an English penny. *Ibid.* 284 They [the Irish] had little brasse pence, and pence of a second kinde, called Harpers, being as big as an English shilling. They had also brasse farthings, called smalkins, whereof foure made a penny. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 25/1 An Irish Penny .. hath the Stamp of the Harp and Crown upon it. 1786 Cardonnell *Numism. Scot.* 24 Table I. In which is shuwn how many numeral pounds, shillings, and pennies Scots were coined out of one pound weight of gold. *a* 1850 Jas. Gray *Introd. Arith.* (ed. 100) 11 (Scotch Money), 2 Pennies = 1 Bodle = ½*d.* Sterling. 2 Bodles = 1 Plack = ¼*d.* 3 Placks or 12 Pennies = 1 Shilling = 1*d.* [sterling]. 1898 G. B. Rawlings *Brit. Coinage* 135 The last Irish coinage took place under George IV, when pennies and halfpennies were struck..1823. *Ibid.* 192 George III. coined pennies and halfpennies for Man in 1786...*Rev.*, Three legs conjoined at the hip. *Ibid.*, Queen Victoria coined a Manx penny, halfpenny, and farthing, in 1839 only...This is the last coinage for the Isle of Man. *Ibid.* 210 In 1870 a series of nickel pennies, halfpennies and farthings was begun for Jamaica.

c. The full plural, *pennies* (A. 2 *β*), is now used only of the individual coins; *pence* (A. 2 *γ*) is usually collective, expressing the amount, however made up; but it is sometimes used of individual coins, when no stress is laid upon their being such. *Pence* is especially used after numerals, where from *twopence* to *elevenpence* (rarely *twelvepence*) and in *twentypence*, it is stressless (tʊ·pĕns, etc.) and now written in combination. See these words. With other numbers *pence* is written separately (or hyphened) and has a separate stress, as *eighteen pence* (ē·tĭn|pe·ns).

When such a combination means a single coin, or even a single amount, it is treated as a single substantive, and may have a plural, e. g. 'a new sixpence', 'two sixpences'; 'the school-children's twopences', 'how many eightpences are there in ten shillings?' See Twopence, Threepence, etc. To such combinations, *halfpenny* and *farthing* are added without *and*, e. g. 'postage twopence-halfpenny', 'the early penny-farthing foreign post-card', 'a sixpence-halfpenny shop'. These phrases may also take a plural: see quot. 1724. Adjective or attributive uses of these combinations are formed with *-penny*, e. g. *twopenny*, etc.: see 10.

c 1000– [see examples under A. 2 *β*]. *c* 1305– [see under A. 2 *γ*]. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 36 To curse a man for sexe pans. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Songs* (Rolls) II. 175, xij pens in the golden pounde. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 55 Oh sixe pence that I had a wensday last. 1590 — *Mids. N.* IV. ii. 22 Sixpence a day for playing Piramus. 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* iii. Wks. 1755 V. II. 50 We have many sorts of small silver coins,..such as the French three-pences, four-pence half-pennies, and eight-pence farthings, the Scotch five-pences and ten-pences, besides their twenty-pences and three and four-pences. 1726–31 Tindal *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 157 Six-pences, Two-pences, Pence, and Half-pence. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 329/2 From Egbert's time, with very few exceptions, the series of English pennies is complete. *Ibid.*, Pence, halfpence, and farthings are extant of John, all struck in Ireland. 1865 *Reader* No. 148. 493/2 A large hoard of short-cross pennies. 1866 Crump *Banking* x. 226 Coinage of England: Athelstan A. D. 925 to Henry II A. D. 1189, silver pennies only.

2. Rendering L. *denarius* (see Denarius); also occasionally *argenteus* ('piece of silver'), and *nummus* (= *nummussesterlius*, Sesterce). Chiefly, now only, in Biblical use and allusions thereto.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xii. 15 Brenges me peniȝ [L. *denarium*] þætte ic ȝesii. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John vi. 7 Tu hund peninga [L. *ducentorum denariorum*] to hlafum ne ȝinyhtsumað him. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke x. 35 And brohte oðrum dæȝe tweȝen peneȝas [L. *duos denarios*, Wyclif twey pens, *v. r.* pans]. *c* 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 119 in *O. E. Misc.* 40 If ich so ispede þat ich bitraye þesu, hwat schal beon my mede? Þrytty panewes, hi seyden. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 32 He toke two pens, and ȝaf hem to þe hosteler. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 273 Þey schulde euery ȝere offre foure pans [L. *quatuor nummos*] to þe chirche work of Seynt Denys. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xi. 42 Þai salde Criste for xxx. penys. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* xxxii. 9 Seuen sycles and ten syluer pens [L. *decem argenteos*]. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 303 Antonius the Triumvir his pennies were mixed with iron. 1646 Bp. Hall *Balm of Gil.* (1650) 134 Even the eleventh houre carried the peny as well as the first. 1720 Ozell *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. vii. 424 *note*, The Penny of Guld among the Romans was worth a Thousand Sesterces. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 480, I do not speak of the penny paid to Cesar by St. Peter. 1881 N. T. (R.V.) *Luke* xx. 24 Shew me a penny. Whose image and superscription hath it? And they said, Cæsar's.

b. Sometimes applied to the French *denier* or 10 centime piece; also, to the now obsolete coin of Jersey of that value (*Jersey penny*), superseded in 1877 by a coin = $\frac{1}{12}$ shilling. Formerly also used to render the name of the Dutch *penning*, the German *pfennig*, the Low German *pennig*, and other foreign coins corresponding in name. In U. S. *colloq.*, a cent.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., The French *penny*, or denier, is of two kinds; the Paris *penny*, called *denier Parisis*; and the *penny* of Tours, *denier Tournois*...The Dutch *penny*, called *penninck*, is a real money, worth about one fifth more than the French *penny Tournois*...At Hambourg, Nuremberg, &c. the *penny* or *pfennig* of account, is put equal to the French *penny Tournois*. 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* iv. App. A (ed. 2) 561 Thirteen Jersey pence are equivalent to an English shilling. 1889 Farmer *Dict. Amer., Penny*, a cent, and thus about half the value of an English penny. 1898 G. B. Rawlings *Brit. Coinage* 194 No coins were struck for Jersey till 1841, ..the English shilling at that time being valued in Jersey at thirteen pence...The penny is as follows.

II. From the fact that the (silver) penny was for many hundred years the chief or only coin in circulation, the name became to a great extent synonymous with 'coin', 'piece', or 'unit of money', whence the following uses:

3. = A coin: applied with a defining or descriptive adjunct to various coins of the British Isles, of distinct origin from the ordinary penny. Now *Hist.*

Penny of twopence, a silver coin of the value of twopence, a half-groat; *gold penny*, a gold coin of the value of 20 shillings issued in 1257.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 274/1 A Peny of twa Pens (*A.* Pennys), *didragma*. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 As many halfe grotes called pens of two pens. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 54 Peny grasse..hath a leafe as brode as a peny of two pens, and neuer beareth floure. 1565 in Keith *Hist. Scot.* (1754) App. 118 That thair be cunzeit ane Penny of Silvir callit the Mary Ryall,..of Weicht ane Unce Troce-weicht. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 31 Thair salbe ane penny or pece of gold prentit and cunyeit of twentie ane carret fine. 1700 Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* II. (975) This Year [1257], according to the MS. Chronicle of the city of London, the King Coined a Penny of Pure Gold of the Weight of Two Sterlings, and commanded that it should go for Twenty Shillings. 1895 W. A. Shaw *Hist. Currency* i. 4 Five years later (1257) Henry III of England imitated the florin in his gold pennies.

4. Used as a general or vague word for a piece of money; hence, a sum of money, money.

Now chiefly in phr. *a pretty penny*: see 9 e.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 64, & alle þat he mot gete, he robbed & reft, Peny no penyworth, no þing he no left. 1340 *Ayenb.* 23 Vdelehlisse..þet is þe dyeules peni, huermide he bayþ alle þe nayre pane-worþes ine þe markatte uf þise wordle. *a* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 514 Go vp to him with ful good-wille, And þi peny, him profre. *c* 1384 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 377 Þei done þis to wynne þo penye. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 199 They hym bisoght Of herberwe and of ese as for hir peny. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xx. 57 b, They may..there be lodged ..without paying of any pennie. 1623 Cockeram *Eng. Dict.* III. s. v. *Maximilean*, The Emperour gaue him a small penny. 1649 in J. Harrington *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford* (1690) 26 They living wholy upon the penny, buying all commodities but having nothing to sell. 1657 Heylin *Undeceiv. People* 20 The Minister hath neither corn nor hay, nor any provision for expence of houshould, but what he buyeth by the penny. 1764 H. Walpole *Let. G. Montagu* 24 Dec., I shall put your letter to Rheims into the foreign post with a proper penny. 1792 Burns *'What can a young lassie'* i, Bad luck on the pennie that tempted my minnie To sell her poor Jenny for siller an' lan'! 1822 Lockhart *A. Blair* 139 A braw little penny to her tocher.

b. In *pl.* = money: orig. as consisting ordinarily of (silver) pennies; in later use, often depreciative, 'small money', 'coppers', 'small earnings'.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 26/8 To þe apostles he wende anon and to heore fet þe panes caste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5507 Wit þair penis boght was he. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 692 Pryce off pennys may mak ws no rамed. 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Sien*, Who looseth his pence forgoeth his sence. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 139 Dispensers of treasure.. without price to them that have no pence. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xlv. 203 He..gave unto each of them a horse.. together with some pence to live by. 1883 G. B. Goode *Fish. Indust.* 6 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.), Their descendants.. are to-day hauling pence up out of the water faster than their forefathers ever learned to do.

† **c.** (*Singular.*) With ordinal numeral, expressing an aliquot part of a sum of money, as *the fifth penny, i. e.* every fifth penny in any number of pennies; = one-fifth of the whole amount.

1038 *Charter of Harold Haranfot* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.*

IV. 57 [He] bæd hine fultumes to þam hirode embe þone þriddan peniġ. *c* 1300 *Song Husbandm.* 8 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 149 Ever the furthe peni mot to the kynge. 1581 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 427 All and haill the erldome of Gowry, with the teind penny of all wardis. 1585 *Ibid.* 743 The first fructis and fyft penny of the same beneficeis. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 8 In the 14. yeare he [Henry III] had the 15. penny of all goods given him vpon condition to confirme the great Charter. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. xli, None can hire or build a House, but he must pay the tenth penny. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1654/2 The Nations of this City have declared their willingness to give twice the 20th penny, which .. will raise a Million and a halfe. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. ix. (1869) I. 95 In 1720 interest was reduced from the twentieth to the fiftieth penny, or from five to two per cent. 1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* v. 168 Remunerated by what was termed 'the fourth penny', that is, each journeyman received as his wages .. the fourth part of the gross sum for which such cloth was sold.

†d. *First penny* = prime cost, cost price. In quot. 1674, perh. = first amount, amount starting a contribution, testimonial, etc.; a handsel. *Obs.*

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 63 Seuen Buts of Sack, which cost the first pennie seuenteen Duckats the But. 1620 Capt. Smith *New Eng. Trials* (Arb.) 242 Her fraght, which she sold at the first penny for 2100 pounds. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 48 Her cargazon of broad cloth was worth the first peny neer upon 300*oool.* 1674 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 424 E. of Pembroke marryed to Madame Qerronal's [*sic*] sister. The King gives 1000 first peny.

e. The particular sum of money or amount of some tax, impost, or customary payment. With defining adjunct, as *Borchel-penny, cock-p., common penny, earnest-p., fire-p., gauge-p., God's-p., hanse-penny, homage-p., Peter's-penny* (*-pence*), *Rome-p., scot-p., teind-p., tithing-p., ward-p.*, etc. See these.

c 1194 in *Reg. of Wetherhal* (1897) 30 Sint quiete de .. averpeni et de blodwita .. et de hundredpeni et de thethingepeni. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 117/1 Þat the peny which is called the Gauge peny, be not paied to the Gangeour. 1461 *Ibid.* 476/1 A summe of money claymed at two lawdayes in the yere, called Tithyng peny, otherwise Tottyngpeny. 1479–81 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 102 The ernyst penys and potacions at diuerse tymes amonge the workemen. 1508– [see Earnest-penny]. 1562 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 222 Without payment of any compositioun or teind penny. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 79 At Regensburg, in the year 1471—the allied powers .. attempted to impose a sort of property tax on the whole empire, called the Common Penny. *Ibid.* 213 The scheme of a Common Penny was now resumed. 1890 Gross *Gild Merch.* I. 31 There were dues at Andover called 'scot-pennies', 'hanse-pennies', and 'sige-pennies'. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Mar. 12/1 The church was built in the old feudal days when the Bourchiers .. held estate in Chingford, and .. in 1229 an agreement was entered into between the Abbot of Waltham and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's by which the latter were exempted from the payment of 'Borchel Peny' and 'Ward Peny'.

5. As the type of a coin of small value, or of a small amount of money. Often in contrast with *pound* (see also 9 f, h); with a negative, as *not a penny* = not the least amount, no money at all; so *never a penny, not worth a penny.*

a 1200 [see A. 1 β]. ?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 451 Povert al aloon, That not a peny hadde in wolde. 1414 Brampton *Penit. Ps.* 46 There schal no man, for peny ne pounde, Have 'Ne reminiscaris, Domine?' 1457 *Paston Lett.* I. 414 A peny yn seson spent wille safe a pounde. 1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 74 Clare had never peny for hyt. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 589 Hauing onely the name and style of the same, without any peny profite, or foote of possession. 1570 T. Wilson *Demosthenes* 97 *margin*, It is the well spent penny that saveth the pound. 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* verse 12. v. § 3 (1669) 85/1 Wilt thou stand with God for a day or two, huckle with him for a penny? 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* v. i, Never knew a man worth a penny with such a coat as that on. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Jackd. Rheims* vi, Never was heard such a terrible curse! But .. Nobody seem'd one penny the worse!

III. Transferred uses: chiefly elliptical.

†6. = Pennyweight. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 298 Pund eles ġewiht. xii. penezum lasse þonne pund wætres. & pund ealoð ġewihð. vi. penezum mare þonne pund wætres. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxxi. (1495) nn iij/2 Dragma is the eyghte parte of Vncia and weyeth thre Pans of syluer. Scrupulus .. is acountyd for ten Pans. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 189 Tuicheing the reductioun of our Soverane Lordis cunyie to ellevin penny fyne. 1590 Recorde, etc. *Gr. Artes* (1640) 127 Whereas .. the weight is called by the name of a penny, it is not ment a penny of silver money, but a penny of Gold-smiths weight, which containeth 24 Barly Cora.

†7. The amount bought for a penny, a pennyworth. *Obs.*

1564 *Child-Marriages* 208 All iij went to Richard Barkers house, and dronke, eithe[r] of them a peny. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 523 Whereas thou maist compound a better penie.

8. = Pennyland, q. v.

IV. 9. Phrases and Proverbs.

a. *A penny for your thoughts*: I would give something to know what you are thinking about (addressed to one in a 'brown study'). †b. *A penny in the forehead*: in allusion to a playful nursery joke, in which a cold coin is pressed on the forehead so as to be felt as if still there after its removal: see *Notes and Q.* 9th s. VIII. 189. *Obs.* c. *A penny saved is a penny gained* (*got, earned*). d. *A penny soul never came to twopence.* e. *A pretty* (*fine*, etc.) *penny*: a considerable sum (in the way of gain or cost). f. *In for a penny, in for a pound*: having entered upon a matter one must carry it through whatever it involves. †g. *No penny, no paternoster*: a saying referring to priests insisting on being paid as a condition of performing services; hence = nothing for nothing; if you want a thing you must pay for it. So *no paternoster, no penny* = no work, no pay. *Penny nor paternoster* (quot. 1566), neither pay nor prayers; neither love nor money. *Obs.* h. *Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves.* †i. *To think one's penny* (*good*) *silver*: to have a good opinion of oneself. *Obs.* j. † *To make penny of*, to turn into money, to sell (*obs.*); *to make a* (*good*, etc.) *penny of*, to make profit by (*obs.*). (See also c.) †k. *To turn* (*wind*) *the* (*a*) *penny*: to employ one's money profitably; or, to gain money. *Obs.* exc. in *to turn an honest penny* (see Honest *a.* 4 b). See also Penny-wise.

a. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* II. iv. (1867) 50 Wherwith in a great musyng he was brought. Frēend (quoth the good man) a peny for your thought. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 8 *Neverout.* Come: a Penny for your thoughts. *Miss.* It is not worth a farthing: for I was thinking of you. 1765 Bickerstaff *Maid of Mill* I. viii. 17 My lord, a penny for your thoughts.

b. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* 9 Mar. (1828) IV. 106, I am not bound always to look you in the face like children, to see if you have a penny in your forehead. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* II. v. § 15 (1740) 324 We may hope better of their Abilities than to be wheedled as Children with a Penny in the Forehead.

c. 1695 Ravenscroft *Canterbury Guests* II. iv, This I did to prevent expences, for .. A penny sav'd, is a penny got. 1811 Byron *Hints fr. Horace* 516 A penny saved, my lad, 's a penny got. 1838 *Chamb. Edin. Jrnl.* 45 A penny saved is a penny gained. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 107 A penny saved is a penny earned.

d. 1844 *Chamb. Jrnl.* II. 225 A penny soul never came to twopence. 1859 Smiles *Self-Help* ix. (1860) 235 Narrow-mindedness in living and in dealing .. leads to failure. The penny soul never came to twopence.

e. 1768 J. Byron *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 209 By which the soldiers made a pretty penny. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* IX. iv, If a man makes a fair penny .. he has as much title to enjoy his pleasure as the Chief Justice. 1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* vii. 131 By that time the .. ingredients are reckoned, the partridges will come to a fine penny. 1885 B. Harte *Maruja* I, Then the captain might still make a pretty penny on Amita. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 12 Jan., Uncle Sam's navy is costing him a pretty penny these days.

f. 1695 Ravenscroft *Canterbury Guests* v. i, Well than, O'er shooes, o'er boots. And In for a Penny, in for a Pound. 1823 Byron *To Kinnaird* 23 Dec. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* lxvi, Being in for a penny, I am ready, as the saying is, to be in for a pound.

g. 1546 *Suppl. Commons* (1871) 87 Theyr conetouse is growne into this prouerbe, 'No peny, no pater noster'. 1566 Gascoigne *Supposes* I. i, Pitie nor pencion, peny nor pater noster shoulde euer haue made Nurse once to open hir mouth in the cause. 1640 Bastwick *Lord Bps.* vi. E iv b, No penny, no Pater noster; they looke more to their tithes, then to their taske. 1707 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* II. ii. 22 Once was—No Pater Noster, No Penny; now—No Sermons, not a Penny, not a Farthing.

h. *a* 1724 Lowndes in Chesterf. *Lett.* 5 Feb. an. 1750 [Old Mr. Lowndes, the famous Secretary of the Treasury .. used to say] 'take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves'. 1854 R. S. Surtees *Handley Cross* xiii, 'A real out-and-out workin' chap, that will .. look sharp after the pence, without leavin' the pounds to take care of themselves'.

i. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 13/2 Suche as .. thought their penie good siluer. 1594 Greene & Lodge *Looking Glasse* Lodge's Wks. (Hunter. Cl.) 17 Tho she say that she is fairest, I think my pennie siluer by her leaue. 1603 Breton *Packet Mad Lett.* liv. (1879) 20/1 There are more Batchelors than Roger, and my penny is as good siluer as yours.

j. 1512 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 76* To mak penny of þair landis and gudis. 15.. *Aberdeen Regr.* (Jam.), The pronest, &c., chargit the officiaris to mak penny of the claith prisit. 1726 Berkeley *Let. to T. Prior* 1 Dec., Wks. 1871 IV. 139, I gave him old clothes, which he made a penny of. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* v. viii, Warrant Master Harrel's made a good penny of you.

k. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* II. viii. (1867) 75 Towne ware was your ware, to tourne the peny. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1754) 76 There is no State that winds the Penny more nimbly, and makes quicker Returns. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 452 ¶ 4 A Projector, who is willing to turn a Penny by this remarkable Curiosity of his Countrymen. 1887 Miss E. Money *Dutch Maiden* (1888) 5 Lucas had been sent across the seas to turn the 'honest penny' and pick up some gold.

V. 10. With prefixed numerals, forming adjectives of price or value: see Fivepenny, Fourpenny, Sixpenny, etc. Applied to nails, such adjectives denote the original price (in 15th c.) per hundred; as *fivepenny nail*, a nail which cost 5*d.* a hundred, *tenpenny nail*, a nail costing 10*d.* a hundred. (These names persisted after the prices fell, as they began to do in some places before 1500, and they are now used to designate *sizes* of nails.)

1426–7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (E. E. T. S.) 67 Also for iij^{c} x peny nayl to þe vyse, ij s vj d. Also for iiij^{c} vj peny nayl, ij s. 1427–8 *Ibid.* 69 Also for ij^{c} x peny nayl to þe same werk, xx d. Also for iiij^{c} vj peny nayl .. ij s. Also for a c. of ij peny nayl, ij d. 1484 *Ibid.* 120 Item, for ij c di. iiij penye nayle, x d. Item, for di. c v d nayle, ij d ob. Item, for di. a c iij penye nayle, j d ob. 1494–5 *Ibid.* 208, Item, iij c vj d naile, xv d. *Ibid.* 210 Item, iij c di. v. peny Naile, xiiij d. 1481 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 320 Unum centum et dimidium de *threpeny nayl'*, ad valentiam iiij d.; et de dimidio centum de *forpeny nayl'*, ad valentiam de ij d. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 135 Nails of sorts are, 4, 6, 8, 10, 24, 30, and 40-penny nails, all of different lengths.

11. *attrib.* or as *adj.* a. Of the price or value of a penny, costing a penny, as *penny brick* (Brick *sb.*1 3), *bun, commons* (Commons 3 b), *cord, dreadful* (Dreadful C), *hen, horrible* (Horrible B), *knife, loaf, mass, newspaper, paper, pie, roll, stamp, whistle*, etc.; for the use of or admission to which the charge is a penny, as *penny boat, bus, club, concert, gaff* (Gaff *sb.*4), *gallery, lecture, lodging, reading, show, steamer, tram*, etc.; (of a game) at which the stake is a penny, as *penny-nap, -ombre*; (of a person) that sells something or does some work for a penny or at a cheap rate; hence, engaged in mean or inferior work; as *penny-barber, foot-post, poet, wit.* Here *penny* (though sometimes hyphened) may be considered as an adj.: cf. *penny loaf* with *twopenny* or *sixpenny loaf.* b. Of or pertaining to a penny, as *penny-breadth*, †*-brede* (Brede *sb.*2).

a 1704 T. Brown *Sat. on Fr. King* Wks. 1730 I. 61, I hope thou'lt in the Friars take a shop, Turn *penny-barber there. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* xxxvi, We came by the steamer, and I prefer the **péniboat.* 1862 *Routledge's Pop. Guide Lond.* 44 The Penny boats go to and from London Bridge and Hungerford .. about every five minutes. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* I. 7 Kyt it in smale pecys of the *peny brede. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 3576 The Saviour of men, In all this warld hes nocht ane penny braid Quhairon he may repois his heavinlie head. *a* 1550 *Wardr. Acc. Hen. VIII* in *Archæol.* IX. 250 Syxe pecis of Venysse reabande, pennye bredith of div'se colours. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V*, xvi, One Day writes an Age; Though a Good hand, pussle an Eye to Read't A Pater-Noster, in a Penny Breadth. 1735 *Penny brick [see Brick *sb.*1 3]. 1806 A. Hunter *Culina* (ed. 3) 152 Then pour in beef gravy with the soft part of a penny brick. 1862 Mrs. Sewell *Patience Hart* xxx. 227, I went into a baker's shop and bought a *penny bun. 1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* iv. i, Keep they their *penny club still? *a* 1613 Overbury *Charact., Meere Fellow* Wks. (1856) 105 At meales, he sits in as great state over his *penny-commons, as ever Vitellius did at his greatest banquet. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 50 Let not Bardolphs vitall thred bee cut With edge of *Penny-Cord, and vile reproach. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, **Penny dreadfuls*, .. those penny publications which depend more upon sensationalism than upon merit, artistic or literary, for success. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Chances* v. ii, A *penny foot-post Compell'd with cross and pile to run of errands. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 40/1 There are shops which have been turned into a kind of temporary theatre (admission one penny). .. These places are called by the costers' *Penny Gaffs'. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 16 Oct. 2/4 She wished to go into the penny gaff a second time, and said she had no money. 1337–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 33 In v^{xx}. vij. *peny-hennys emp. .. viij$^{s.}$ x j$^{d.}$ 1899 F. H. Dodd in *Daily News* 13 June 8/5 '*Penny horribles' always have a public, though it is questionable if dime novels are now so prominent as they once were. 1852 *Eliza Cook's Jrnl.* 22 May 57/2 The power of the Penny has only been discovered of late years. The Penny Magazine, and the Penny Cyclopædia, fairly inaugurated the discovery. *Penny Lectures are the necessary corollary from it; and before long the Penny Newspaper may fairly complete it. 1418 *Maldon, Essex, Court-Rolls* (Bundle 11, no. 3), Panis frumenti .. vocat. *penylof. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* I. x. (1636) 31 If a penny-loafe must weigh two pound, Wheat being at three shilling a bushell. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xlv, A penny loaf was all they had had that day. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Swift* Wks. III. 373 At night he would go to a *penny lodging, where he purchased clean sheets for sixpence. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 452 Their *penie masses and their complynes meete. 1852 *Penny Newspaper [see beside *penny lecture* above]. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 154 A halfpenny or penny newspaper. 1710 Swift *Let. to Sterne* 26 Sept., Looking over while you lost a crown at *penny-ombre. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 423/1 A set of idle *penny-page men. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 124 ¶ 2 Many a bulky Author would make his Appearance in a *Penny-Paper. 1600 Kemp *Nine Daies Wond.* D iij b, A *penny Poet; whose first making was the miserable stolne story of Macdoel, or Macdobeth, or Macsomewhat. 1804–6 Syd. Smith *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 100 That race of penny poets who lived in the reigns of Cosmo and Lorenzo di Medici. 1860 Gladstone *Diary* 3 Oct. in Morley *Life* II. 184 Some of the *penny press which has now acquired an enormous expansion go great lengths in my favour. 1858 *Brit. Q. Rev.* LVI. 341 This lecture is profusely illustrated, as the *penny publishers say, with cuts. 1859 *Suffolk Chron.* 13 Sept. (*heading*), *Penny Readings for the Working Classes. 1861 C. Sulley (*title*) Penny Readings in Ipswich and Elsewhere. 1883 P. E. Gibbons in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 661/1 Penny readings are entertainments at which each who enters pays a penny. 1836–48 B. D. Walsh *Aristoph., Knights* I. iii, I will hack you like a *penny roll. 1601 Chester *Love's Mart.* etc. (1878) 179 The cause of all our monstrous *penny-showes. 1839 Rowland Hill *Memorandum* 13th June, The stamp-office would charge the nominal value .. (a penny a sheet for *penny stamps, twopence a sheet for twopenny stamps, etc.). 1881 *Stamp Collector's Ann.* 38 (Postage-stamp Savings Bank) Slips of paper .. with spaces below marked out for affixing twelve penny stamps. 1881 H. James *Portr. Lady* xv, They .. went on a *penny-steamer to the Tower. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* x, Pipes! they look more like *penny-whistles. 1879 Stainer *Music of Bible* 94 Comparing a penny whistle with a common bandsman's fife. 1619 H. Hutton *Follies Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 7 Times puny *penny-wits I loathing hate.

12. *Comb.* a. Objective and obj. gen., as *penny-catching, pinching* adjs., *-collector*. b. similative, etc., as *penny-brown, -grey, -sized* adjs. c. Special Combs.: †**penny-ale**, ale sold at a penny a gallon, thin ale (*obs.*); **penny-bank**, a savings bank at which a sum as low as a penny may be deposited; †**penny-bean**, ? a kind of bean with a flat round seed (*obs.*); **penny-bird**, local Irish name for the Little Grebe (also called *drink-a-penny*); †**penny-bred** (**-brede, -breyde**), ? a baker's moulding-board for penny-loaves (see Bred *sb.*); **penny bridal** = *penny wedding*; **penny-cress**, the plant *Thlaspi arvense*, or some other cruciferous plant with flat round pods; †**penny-dale, -deal, -dole** [see Dale^{2}, Deal *sb.*^{2}, Dole *sb.*^{1}], the dealing or distribution of a penny to each of a number of

persons; in phr. *by penny-d.*: hence as *adv.* at the rate of a penny each; **penny-dog**, (*a*) a kind of dogfish, also called *miller's dog* or *tope*; (*b*) *Sc.* and *north. dial.* 'a dog that constantly follows his master' (Jam.); a dog of an inferior breed; **†penny-earth**[1] [ME. *penierþe*], a villainage service of ploughing, for which one penny was paid by the lord (*obs.*); **penny-earth**[2], local name of the Fuller's Earth of the Oolitic group of strata, which abounds with the round shells of *Ostrea*; **†penny-farm** (-ferme), a money rent, instead of services; **penny-fee** *Sc.*, a payment of a penny; 'wages paid in money' (Jam.); **penny-fish**, the John Dory (see quot.); **†penny-flower**, the plant 'Honesty' (*Lunaria biennis*), from its flat round pods (*obs.*); **†penny-full** *a.*, (of the moon) round like a penny, 'full' (*obs.*); **†penny-gavel** [GAVEL *sb.*[1]]: see quot. 1872; **†penny-grave**, a local manorial collector of money payments and dues; **penny-in-the-slot** *a.* [from the direction 'Put a penny in the slot'], (of machines and mechanical devices for putting weighing machines into action, for automatic supply of various commodities, etc.) actuated by the fall of a penny inserted through a slot or narrow opening; also *fig.*; **penny-leaf, -leaves**, a name for navelwort or wall pennywort (*Cotyledon Umbilicus*), from its round leaves; **†penny-mail** *Sc.*, a small money payment in acknowledgement of feudal superiority; **† Pennyman**, (*a*) an impersonation of money, also called Sir Penny; (*b*) see quot. 1610; **†pennymeal** *sb.* and *adv.*, by pence, a penny to each, = *penny-dole*; **penny-motion**, ? a penny puppet-show; **penny piece**, a piece of any commodity sold for a penny; **penny-piece**, a piece of money of the value of a penny, a penny; **penny pies** = *penny-leaf*; **penny-pig** *Sc.*, an earthenware pot with a slot for collecting pence saved or received as gratuities; **†penny-pouch**, a pocket or bag for coin; **†penny-pound-like** *adv.*, at so much in the pound; **†penny-purse**, (*a*) a purse for pence or small coins; (*b*) *fig.* a penurious fellow, a niggard; **†penny-rife** *a.*, as rife or common as pennies, very common or prevalent; **†penny-room**, a place (*e.g.* in a theatre) to which the price of admission is a penny; **†penny-toller** (**penitollere**), ? an official who takes a toll of a penny; **penny-trumpet**, a toy trumpet costing a penny; also *fig.* in reference to petty boasting; so **penny-trumpeter**; **penny wedding**, a wedding at which each of the guests contributes money to the expenses of the entertainment and to the setting up of the newly-married couple; formerly customary among the poorer classes in Scotland, Wales, etc.; **penny-whip, -wheep**, *Sc.*, small beer sold at a penny a bottle; **†penny-white** *a.*, whitened or rendered fair with (silver) pennies, i.e. with wealth: said of a rich woman, esp. one who is not naturally beautiful (*obs.*). Also PENNY-A-LINE to PENNYWEIGHT, q. v.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 134 *Peni Ale and piriwhit heo pourede to-gedere For laborers and louh folk. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) B ij, To drynke onely pennye ale, or suche small drynke. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* (1865) 557 A *Penny Bank, for savings of amounts too small to be received at the ordinary savings banks, was opened in Jersey on the 1st of January, 1862. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* B v, The Branne of Lupines or *penny beane layd on the hearye place, wyl make the heare to fall. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 216 Little Grebe..*Penny Bird (Lough Morne; Carrickfergus). *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 339 Gyfe he be nocht *penny bowne, Lat it til vs bath be commowne. 1390 *Nottingham Rec.* I. 244 Unum *penybreyde ad iiij*d*. 1411 *Ibid.* II. 84, j. penyhrede, iij*d*. 1624 in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1893) II. 23 Anent the great abuses of *pennie brydells in aill houses. *a* 1829 *Sir Hugh* x. in Child *Ballads* (1889) III. 281/1 The nexten steed that he drew out, He was the *penny-brown. 1805 H. K. WHITE *Rem.* I. 154 *Penny-catching pamphlets. 1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 200 Broad-leaved yellow *Penny-Cress. *Alysson luteum, Polygoni folio.* 1892 G. TRAVERS *Mona Maclean* (1893) I. 215, I found a plant of penny-cress in a piece of waste ground. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 457 b, What shall we say of the Maunger? which is shewed at Rome in the Cathedrall Church of Mary Maior, not without *pennycroochinge? 1495 in *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) IV. 26 To poore people be *penydale, iiij*l*. iij*s*. iiij*d*. 1521 *Ibid.* VI. 6, I will that my executors dispose oppon my beriall daye to poore people penny deale. 1530 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 25, xvi*li* to be delte penydole. 1540 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 108, I will that no penny doll be delte for me. *c* 1680 [F. SEMPILL] *Banishm. Poverty* 6 in *J. Watson's Coll. Sc. Poems* (1706) I. 11 His wink to me hath been a Law, He haunts me like a *penny-dog. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 390 The Tope is a common species along the southern coast, where it is known by the names of Penny Dog and Miller's Dog. *a* 1300 *Gloucester Cart.* (Rolls) III. 134 Faciet unam aruram quæ vocatur *peniherþe, et valet tres denarios, quia recipiet de bursa domini quartum denarium. 1892 VINOGRADOFF *Villainage in Eng.* 282 When the ploughing-work is paid for, it may receive the name of *penyearth*. 1712 J. MORTON *Northampt.* I. II. 65 That here call'd **Penny-Earth*, a Stoney Earth with a great Number of Sea-shells in it. Some of those Shells being flat and roundish, ..haue occasion'd it that Name of *Penny-Earth*. 1356 in *Jarrow Compoti* (Surtees) 37 Quia dimittuntur ad *penyferme per Priorem. 1781 BURNS *My Nannie, O'* vi, My riches a's my *penny-fee. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, For the penny-fee and a' that I'll just leave it to the laird and you. 1857 C. BRONTË *Professor* II. xviii. 1 The others she had purchased with her own penny-fee. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* iii. 99 The fish called .. by some, a Peter or *Penny-fish: which having two remarkable round spots upoo either side, these are considered to be the marks of St. Peter's fingers. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. vi. 154 The Brabanders..do call it Penninckbloemen, that is to say, *Penny floure, or mony floure. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. cxvii. 377 We cal this herb in English Pennie flower or money flower. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* x. (*Fox & Wolf*) xxiii, The nicht was licht, and *penny full the mone. 1440 in Somner *Gavelkind* (1660) 26 Per redditum & servitium vocatum *Peny gavel, viz. reddendo annuatim eisdem Abbati & Coventui & eorum Successoribus de qualibet swillinga .. decem & novem solidos & octo denarios. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 133 The system of penny-gavel, in accordance with which the land was measured into carucates or ploughlands, and a tenth of its estimated value paid to the overlord. 1579 in *Trans. E. Riding Yorks. Antiq. Soc.* (1901) VIII. 12 *Pennygrave [or collector of fines and tolls]. 1741 *Copy Court-Roll, Manor of Burstwick, Holderness, Yorks.*, Ralph Burnsall, deputy penny-grave to the Lord. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Feb. 3/2 *Penny-in-the-slot machine. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Apr. 3/3 The idea occurred to a Mr. Brownhill, of Birmingham, of adapting the penny-in-the-slot system to the gas meters... The demand for these penny-in-the-slot meters has been of an extraordinary character. 1900 SHAW 3 *Plays for Puritans* p. xxvi, That is why your penny-in-the-slot heroes, who only work when you drop a motive into them, are so oppressively automatic and uninteresting. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 348 *Penny leaf..*Cotyledon umbilicus.* 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.*, Penny Leaves... from its round, flat leaves. 1491 *Act. Audit.* (1839) 146/2 Pe said James allegiis þat he has þe said landis in tak for *penny male alanerly. *a* 1586 in Pinkerton *Anc. Scot. Poems* (1786) 321 Sum with deir ferme ar hirreit haill, That wount to pay bot penny maill. *c* 1440 *Castle Persev.* 2767 *Penyman is mekyl in mynde: my loue in hym I leye & laue. *Ibid.* 2779 Nyth & day, mydnyth & morn, in Penyman is al his trust. 1610 in *Calr. Doncaster Borough Rec.* (1902) IV. 18 That no butcher dwelling within this towne commonly called a penny-man shall take for wages of any other butcher for killing of meat above 2*d*. for every beast. 1480 CAXTON *Contn. Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 556 Enleven schyllynges eyght pens, to be delyd *penymele. 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 8 Vnholpen..except it be on the Sondayes..by peany meale. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* xii, Like the *penny motions able to stirre, and stare, and downe againe. 1601 STOW *Ann.* 957 The butchers of London sold *penny pieces of beefe for the reliefe of the poore, euery piece two pounde and a halfe. 1797 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 14031/2 Such Penny Pieces [shall be received] as of the Value of One Penny. 1899 CROCKETT *Ione March* xiv, 'Don't you give in, or take a penny-piece from one of them!' she said. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 341 Its orbicular concave peltate exceedingly succulent leaves, called by children *Penny-pies. 1673 *Wedderburn's Vocab.* 13 (Jam.) *Capsella fictilis*, a *penny pig. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 24 Feb., Your penny-pig collections don't succeed. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xli. 35 Neither was this a *penny-pouch, but a bag so big, as needed a hearer. *c* 1650 in Keble *Bp. Wilson* vi. (1863) 197 [The Lord's debt is first to be paid; secondly, orphans' goods; and afterwards the claimer's] *penny-pound like. 1473 *Paston Lett.* III. 83 Raff Blaundrehasset wer a name to styrte an hare ..; ware that *jd. perse. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* VI. xvii. (1650) 204 His heart was shrivelled like a Leather peny-purse when he was dissected. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 16 This superstition is.. becomme most *penny-rife Papistry. *a* 1619 FLETCHER *Wit without M.* IV. v, Till you break in at plays like prentices,..and crack nuts with the scholars In *penny rooms. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 598/13 *Numarius*,.. a *penitollere. 1783 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes Roy. Acad.* vi, Sound their own praise from their own *penny trumpet. 1827 *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* XVI. 1249 Drums, and the abomination of penny trumpets were in request among the younger inhabitants. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 367 Having acted as his own *penny-trumpeter. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scott.* xi. (1754) I. 261 They have a *Penny-Wedding: that is, when a Servant-Maid has served faithfully, and gained the good will of her master and mistress, they invite their Relations and Friends, and there is a Dinner or Supper on the Day the Servant is married.. In the End every Body puts Money into a Dish..for the new Couple. *a* 1845 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Honeymoon* vi, Love.. will fly away from an Emperor's match To dance at a Penny Wedding! 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* xix, Be 't whisky gill, or *penny wheep, Or ony stronger potion. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 671 (Jam.) To get desirably tipsy upon penny-whip for twopence. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 95 [Her] estate was now such..that..she was *penny-white (as we say), and so was married in the end. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Penny-white*, said of her, to whom Fortune has been kinder than Nature.

Penny-a-liner, *a.* [The phrase (*a*) *penny a line* used attrib.] Of writing or a writer: Paid at the rate of a penny a line; of cheap and superficial literary quality. (Cf. PENNY-A-LINER.)

1833 *Westm. Rev.* XVIII. 199 The penny-a-line men are generally persons who are by no means qualified to report common proceedings. 1849 THACKERAY *Lett.* Feb., [It] will afford matter to no end of penny-a-line speculation.

So **Penny-a-line** *v. trans.* (*nonce-wd.*), to write at a penny a line; to review in the style of a penny-a-liner (see next).

1897 HARE *Story of my Life* (1900) VI. xxx. 467 Reviews, whose writers can scarcely even glance at the books they are penny-a-lining.

Penny-a-liner. [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] A writer for a newspaper or journal who is paid at a penny a line, or at a low rate (usually implying one who manufactures 'paragraphs', or writes in an inflated style so as to cover as much space as possible); a poor or inferior writer for hire; a hack-writer for the press. (*contemptuous.*)

1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v, Penny-a-liners and fashionable novelists; so many damned dramatists, and damning critics. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* Wks. 1900 V. 44 This country is surely the paradise of painters and penny-a-liners.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Penny-a-liˈnerism**, an expression in the style of a penny-a-liner; so **Penny-a-liˈning** *sb.*, the practice or work of a penny-a-liner; *adj.*, writing, or written, at a penny a line, or in the style of a penny-a-liner.

1870 JACOX *Rec. of Recluse* II. iii. 52 A story..originally due to the fancy of a penny-a-liner. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxxii. Dr. Johnson has been down the street many a time with ragged shoes, and a bundle of penny-a-lining for the *Gent's Magazine*. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 172, I must positively interrupt this penny-a-lining, and go to bed. 1872 *Punch* 5 Oct. 143/2 The note of preparation, to use a penny-a-linerism, is now sounding for the winter theatrical campaign. 1878 STUBBS *Lect. Study Hist.* (1886) 129 The very penny-a-lining letters of inferior men.

†Penny-faˈther. *Obs.* [f. PENNY + FATHER.] A man who is too careful of his pence; an old miser, a niggard, skinflint, penurious fellow.

1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* K iij, That pennie-father skrapeth it togethers bothe by God and by the divell. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. (1895) 183 Knowing them to be suche nigeshe penny fathers, that they be sure.. not the worthe of one farthinge of that heape of gold shall come to them. 1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 128 The Sonne of some rich Penny-father, Who..Leaves to his Sonne all he had heap'd together. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais, Pantagr. Progn.* v. 234 Pinch-crusts, Hold-fasts, Michers, and Penny-fathers.

Peˈnny-grass. [f. PENNY + GRASS.] Popular name of three different plants: a. Navelwort or Wall Pennywort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*; b. Marsh Pennywort, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris* (in both cases from the round leaves); c. Yellow-rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli* (from the flat roundish pods).

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 43 *Umbilicus veneris*, .. penigresse. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 44 *Cotilidon* siue *simbalion*, umbilicus ueneris idem..penygres. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 54 Peny grasse .. groweth lowe by the erthe in a marsshe grounde, and hath a leafe as brode as a peny of two pens, and neuer beareth floure. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* II. II. vii. (1635) 84 If .. the Penigrasse be hard, dry, and withered, then..your Meddow is ripe. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 690 Nor taintworm shall infect the yeaning herds, Nor pennygrass, nor spearwort's pois'nous leaf. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.* App., Grass, Penny..(3) *Cotyledon Umbilicus.*—*Irel.*

Peˈnnyland. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 3 **penilond.** [f. PENNY + LAND; app. the vernacular form of med.L. *denariata* (*denarata, denerata*) *terræ* (see DENARIATE), and possibly also of *nummata terræ*, the rent of which was (sometimes at least) a penny.

Cf. 'duodecim tamen nummatas..singulos annos reddentes ei 12 denarios' (Madox *Exch.* I. 155).]

A portion or measure of land valued at a penny a year; a DENARIATE.

Its extent may have varied in different localities: one quotation in Du Cange refers to a tenement of half a rood and three denariates, whence it appears that there were more than three pennylands in half a rood. If there were four, the pennyland would be $\frac{1}{32}$ of an acre, or 5 sq. poles, enough for a house and small yard. In some parts of France the *denrée* (=*denariata*) is still a measure of 4·73 perches (Godef.). But the pennylands of Orkney and Shetland may have been of greater extent.

a 1300 *Gloucester Cart.* (Rolls) III. 134 Tenentes..Penilond ad vitam et ad voluntatem domini. 1774 G. GIFFORD in Low *Orkney* (1879) 145 The term Pennyland in Orkney signifies simply quantity .. in Schetland it likewise marks the quality, and according to the value of the land every Mark contains more or fewer Pennies. 1822 PETERKIN *Notes Orkney & Zetl.* 6 (E. D. D.) None of these pennylands, or other terms, indicate any definite extent of ground; and they are of different extent in different towns. But all the pennylands, marks or cowsworths in the same town are of equal extent. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 39 The penny-land of the smith. 1898 *Shetland News* 30 Apr. (E. D. D.), Shetland, as part of the earldom of Orkney, must have been originally divided into ounce and pennylands.

Penny post, penny-post. [See POST *sb.*] An organization for the conveyance of letters or packets at an ordinary charge of a penny each; *esp.* (in early use) that established *c* 1680 for London and its environs within a radius of 10 miles, and (in mod. use) that introduced on 10 Jan. 1840 (on the initiative of Rowland Hill) for the United Kingdom, and extended to nearly all British colonies and possessions in and after 1898.

1680 J. STOKES *Let. fr. London* 3 July in *Rhode Isl. Hist. Soc. Coll.* (1902) X, My note came..by the penny post, that is a post office, which for a peny wee cann have a letter carried to any part of the citty. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 244 Mr. Do[ck]wray and partners, the inventers of the penny post here in London, are putt down..but..the duke hath thought fitt to sett it up again, and 'tis managed by the cheif postmaster of the generall post office. 1685 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 347 Write a line or two now and then by the Peny-post. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Penny-Post*, a Post-Office that conveys Letters and Packets under a Pound-weight, paying one Penny for each to all Parts of the City of London, and ten Miles round about. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 457 ? 1 Proposals for a printed News-paper, that should

take in the whole Circle of the Penny-post. 1794 *Gentl. Mag.* LXIV. II. 666 The extension of the penny-post hither [to Enfield] took place [on June 23]. 1825 Scott *Jrnl.* 28 Dec., A sly rogue..requested of me, through the penny-post, the loan of £50. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 455 Between 1814 and 1839..The Postmaster-general had authority to establish penny posts for letters not exceeding in weight four ounces, in, from, or to, any city, town, or place in the United Kingdom. ..There is a penny post for Dublin, the limits of which the Postmaster-general has authority to alter. 1858 R. S. Surtees *Ask Mamma* lxxviii. 342 The penny post was one of the few things that came without being long called for. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 9 Jan. 5/1 To-morrow is the sixty-fourth birthday of the Penny Post, inaugurated January 10, 1840.

b. *attrib.*, as *penny-post letter, penny-postman, penny-post office.*

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2188/4 The General Penny-Post Office is removed from Crosby-House..to Star-Court..in Cornhill. 1688 Ashmole *Let.* in *Mem.* (1717) 97 Which the Civility of a Penny-Post Letter would have cleared and prevented. 1690 Luttrell. *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 118 His majestie hath granted Mr. Dockwra £500 per ann. out of the penny post office, in consideration of his being the first projector thereof. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 358 [Busy bodies] have their stages about the town as regular as a penny postman. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 101 The penny-postman finds no perplexity in his walks to any part of it [London]. 1864 Tennyson *Let. to W. C. Bennett* 22 Oct., Believe me, tho' penny-post maddened, yours ever, A. Tennyson.

So **Pe·nny-po·stage,** the postage of letters, etc. at a charge of a penny each.

1847 *Ocean Postage Envelope* Inscr., Britain! from thee the World expects an Ocean Penny Postage. 1863 *Chambers' Bk. Days* I. 89/2 A memorable day..on which the idea of a Penny Postage was first exemplified. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Jan. 7/1 The Jubilee of the Penny Post. Fifty years ago to-morrow, by virtue of a warrant published in the *London Gazette* on the 28th December, 1839, was inaugurated our system of penny postage.

†**Pe·nny-prick.** *Obs.* An old game of which the nature is uncertain.

It appears to have consisted in aiming at a penny, perhaps placed originally as the Prick or mark for shooting at; see also quots. *c* 1770, 1829.

1421 *Maldon, Essex, Court-Rolls* (Bundle 12, No. 8) Cum hominibus utentibus ludos illegitimos, viz. alias scaccarulos et penypryke ad gravitatem proximorum suorum. 1447 *Shillingford Lett.* (Camden) 101 Vong peple..within the saide Cloistre have exercised unlawfull games as the toppe, queke, penny prykke and most atte tenys, by the which the walles of the saide Cloistre have be defowled and the glas wyndowes all to brost. 1552 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 102 Dyce, slyde grote, penypricke, caylles, tennes. 1610 T. Scott *Philomythie,* etc. (1616) M j b, Their idle houres ..They spend at shoue-boord, or at penny pricke, At dice, cards, tennis. [*c* 1770 in *Grose's Provinc. Gloss.* MS. Add. (P.) (E. D. D.) *Penny-prick,* a sport, throwing at halfpence placed upon sticks which are called Hobs. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* IV. iv. 353. 1829 J. Hunter *Hallams. Gloss., Penny-prick,* a game consisting of casting oblong pieces of iron at a mark.]

Hence †**Pe·nny-pricker** *Obs.*, one who played at penny-prick.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 11 Tyhurne collopes, and peny pryckers; Bowlers, mas shoters, and quayters.

Pe·nny-re·nt. ? *Obs.* [See Rent.] Rent paid (or received) in money; annual (or periodical) payment in cash; income in money, revenue. b. A quit-rent of a penny.

1512 *Will of Westburn* (Somerset Ho.), In Penny-rent. 1611 Cotgr., *Denier de service,* Pennie rent: a quit or chiefe rent: or, the reseruation of a single pennie in lieu of all other rents and services (homage excepted). *a* 1619 Fletcher *Wit without M.* III. i, What jointure can he make you? Plutarch's Morals? Or so much penny-rent in the small poets? 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VI. v. 344 The Pensions were but bare Penny-Rent, whilst Abbey-Lands were lowly rated farre beneath their true valuation. 1673 Wycherley *Gentleman Dancing-M.* III. i, Though he..has two thousand five hundred seventy-three pounds sterling, twelve shillings and twopence a year penny-rent. 1729 *Season. Rem. Trade* 24 This drains from thence the Penny-rents of most of the great Estates of that Kingdom [Ireland]. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* 31 Mar.–1 Apr., He proposes a jointure of £1200 a year penny-rents, and 400 guineas a year for her [Miss Mansfield's] private purse.

Pe·nny-ro·t. [See Rot *sb.*] A name for Marsh Pennywort, from its round leaves, and supposed property of causing rot in sheep.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cxliii. 424 *Cotyledon palustris*: in English Sheepes killing Pennygrasse, Penny rot, and in the north countrie White rot.

Pennyroyal (peni,roi·ăl). Forms: **penny** (in its var. forms) with *α.* 6–7 **ryal**(l, **rial**(l, etc. (rarely two words or hyphened; 10 varr.), *β.* 6–8 **royal**(l, etc. (as one word, two words, or hyphened; 13 varr.); 7– **pennyroyal.** [app. an alteration (? corruption) of the earlier *pulyole ryale,* in AF. *puliol real* = OF. *poliol, pouliol, poulieul* thyme (:–L. type **pulegiōl-um,* dim. of L. *pulegium* thyme) + *réal, royal* royal. Intervening stages between *poliol* and *pen(n)y* have not been found; mod. Walloon dialects have *poli, pouli*; mod. F. *pouliot.*]

1. A species of mint (*Mentha Pulegium*), with small leaves and prostrate habit; formerly much cultivated and esteemed for its supposed medicinal virtues.

α. 1530 Palsgr. 253/1 Penneryall an herbe, *poulliot.* 1538 Turner *Libellus,* Origanum..est herba quam vulgus appellat Penyryall. *c* 1550 Lloyd *Treas. Health* Qiv, Leaues of Rue, Tyme, Organe, Pennyrial. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 94 Pencriall. 1657 C. Beck *Univ. Char.* I vij b, Penirial herb. *β.* 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 58 b, Maioram, Penyroyall. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. ccxxi. 671 Our common Pennie Ruyall. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 197 One ounce of Thyme, one ounce of Penny-royal. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 422 Penyroyal .. good against cold and affections of the Nerves and Joynts. 1736 Bailey *Housch. Dict.* 459 Penny royal is..of a sharp bitter taste. 1853 Soyer *Pantroph.* 73 They may be seasoned with pepper, pennyroyal, honey, or sun-made wine.

2. Applied, usually with qualifying words, to other aromatic labiates, or other plants. †*a. Wood Pennyroyal*: a name proposed by Turner for the Wood Speedwell, *Veronica officinalis. Obs.* †b. *Wild Pennyroyal*: Basil Thyme, *Calamintha Acinos. Obs.* c. In North America, applied to the fragrant labiate *Hedeoma pulegioides* (or other species). d. *Bastard* or *False Pennyroyal*: names for two N. American labiates, *Trichostemma dichotomum* and *Isanthus cæruleus.* e. = *Penny-royal-tree*: see 3.

1538 Elyot *Dict., Tragoriganon,* an herbe whiche I suppose, is callyd Peny royalle growyng wylde. 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 19 It maye be called in englishe Paules Betony or wodde Peny ryal. 1552 Huloet, Peny royall, or puliel royall wyld, *calamintha, tragoriganon.* 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. lxxv. 247 There be three sortes of Calamynt..The second kinde which is called wild Pennyryall, hath also square stalkes couered with softe Cotton, and almost creeping by the ground. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Virginian Penny-royal, *Saturcia.* 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* 350 *Hedeoma pulegioides* is the Penny-royal of the United States. 1858 Longf. *M. Standish* VIII, Over the pastures..made fragrant by sweet penny-royal.

3. *attrib.* **Pennyroyal-tree,** *Saturcia viminea* (*Treas. Bot.*, 1866); **pennyroyal-water,** a liquor distilled from the leaves of pennyroyal, formerly used in medicine.

1761 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 629 [She] took a cup with pennyroyal water in her own hand. 1855 Delamer *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 134 Pennyroyal water was formerly much distilled as an antidote to spasmodic, nervous, and hysterical affections.

Pennys, obs. pl. of Pen, Penny.

Pe·nny-stone. [f. Penny + Stone.]

1. *Sc.* and *north.* A flat round stone used as a quoit; also, the game played with these.

1375 [see b]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 274/2 A Penystane, *discus.* 1519 *Priory of Hexham* (Surtees) II. 157 Ludi inhonesti.. viz. tuttes, et handball ac Pennyston. 1771 Pennant *Tour Scot. in* 1769, 167 Antient sports of the Highlanders.. Throwing the penny-stone, which answers to our coits. 1807 J. Stagg *Poems* (Cumbld. Dial.) 12 Some play'd at pennice steans for brass. 1895 'Sarah Tytler' *Macdonald Lass* xiv. 186 Do you mind yon game of penny-stanes?

b. *attrib.* in *penny-stone cast,* the distance to which sueh a stone is or can be thrown.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVI. 383 The vay Wes nocht a penny-stane cast of breid. 1752 D. Kennedy in *Scots Mag.* (1753) July 336/2 Being..about two pennystone-cast before the said Mungo. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* 52 That's but a penny stonecast from Rankeillor's house.

2. A kind of ironstone, occurring in nodules, found in the Coalbrookdale coalfield, in Shropshire.

1803 J. Plymley *Agric. Shropsh.* 54 Penny-measure; a pale-blue clod, in which lies a large quantity of small balls of ironstone, called pennystone. 1868 Parton *Notes on Shropsh. Coal-field* in *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v., The Penny Stone is the most remarkable and productive iron-stone in Shropshire. It is composed of a series of nodules.

Pennystone, obs. form of Penistone.

Pennyweight (pe·niwēit). [f. Penny + Weight *sb.*] A measure of weight, equal to 24 grains, $\frac{1}{20}$ of an ounce Troy, or $\frac{1}{240}$ of a pound Troy. (Formerly = $\frac{1}{240}$ of a Tower pound, i. e. 22½ grains, which was the actual weight of a silver penny.) Abbreviated *dwt.*

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 248 ġenim of þam lichoman þysse ylcan wyrte mandragore, þreora peneza ȝewihte.] 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxi. (Bodl. MS.) A peny weiȝt of þe rote þerof [*sc.* of ferula] idronke in twei ciates of wyne. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 62 Make of hem smale ballys þat weyȝen j. peny wyȝt. 1590 Recorde, etc. *Gr. Artes* (1640) 133 As 24 Barley-corns dry, and taken out of the middest of the Ear, do make a penny weight, 20 of those penny weights make an ounce. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. IV. II. i. (1651) 377 To give Hellebor in powder to iiᵗ weight. 1789 W. Merrey *Coinage Eng.* 8 The silver penny was about twenty-two grains and a half of Troy-weight, but called a pennyweight Tower. 1877 Blackmore *Erema* li, In that letter the Major mingled a pennyweight of condolence with more congratulation than the post could carry for the largest stamp yet invented.

b. A proportional measure of one-twelfth used in stating the fineness of silver; see quots., and cf. Carat 3.

1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 74 Silver..is supposed to be divided into twelve parts only, which are called penny-weights: so that when absolutely pure it is said to be twelve penny-weights fine; when it contains $\frac{1}{12}$ of alloy, it is then called eleven penny-weights fine. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 763 If the mass of silver be pure, it is called silver of 12 penny-weights.

Pe·nny-wi·se, *adj. phr.* or *a.* [cf. Penny 5.] Wise or prudent in regard to pence, *i. e.* careful (*esp.* over-careful) in small expenditures; usually in phr. *penny-wise and pound-foolish,* thrifty in small matters while careless or wasteful in large ones.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 609 If by covetousnesse or negligence, one withdraw from them their ordinary foode, he shall be penny wise, and pound foolish: that is, suffer a great losse in his cattel, for saving from them a little meat. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Riches* (Arb.) 238 Be not penny-wise; Riches have winges, and sometymes they fly away of themselves. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 295 ₱6, I think a Woman who will give up her self to a Man in Marriage, where there is the least Room for such an Apprehension,.. may very properly be accused..of being Penny Wise and Pound foolish. 1842 Thackeray *Miss Löwe* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 272 What a miserable penny-wise economist you have been!

Hence **Penny-wisdom,** the quality of being 'penny-wise'; **Penny-wi·se-pound-foo·lishness.**

1829 Bentham *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 116 That humanity which has penny wisdom for its counsellor. 1850 *Athenæum* 23 Feb. 212/2 This seems to us the very quintessence of penny wisdom and pound folly in management. 1860 Sala *Lady Chesterf.* V. 8 Penny-wisdom, and pound-foolishness are now as prevalent as ever. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Dec. 2/2 It is folly..to cripple and maim our own people by the penny-wise-pound-foolishness of 'twopenny-halfpenny' education.

Pennywort (pe·niwɜt). [f. Penny + Wort.] Name for several plants with rounded leaves.

1. (Distinctively *Wall Pennywort.*) *Cotyledon Umbilicus* (N.O. *Crassulaceæ*), a common plant in the west of England and in Wales, having peltate leaves of a rounded concave form, and growing in the crevices of rocks and walls; Navelwort.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 55 Putte to þis medicyn þe ius of sum cold erbe: as morel, penywort, virge pastoris. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 41 *Cimbalaria,*..umbilicus veneris idem. angl. penigres uel penywyt. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xxv. 37. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 474 Wall Peniwort is good against all inflammations and hot tumors, S. Antonies fire, and kibed heeles being applied. 1756 Watson in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 832 Wall Penny-wort, Kidney-wort; Leicestriensibus Navel-wort. 1858 Lewes *Sea-side Stud.* 189 From the crevices peep the stone-crop, the leaves of the foxglove, pennywort, and.. other wall loving plants.

2. (*Marsh Pennywort* or *Water Pennywort.*) *Hydrocotyle vulgaris,* a small umbelliferous herb with rounded peltate leaves, growing in marshy places. Also extended to other species.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xxv. 37 Bycause of a certayne similitude..that it hath with Pennywurte of the wall, we do call [it] water Pennywurte. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cxliii. 424 Water Pennywoort is called..in English, Sheepes killing Pennygrasse, Penny rot. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 606 *Hydrocotyle vulgaris,* common Pennywort, is one of the few British plants which have peltate leaves..it possesses no noxious properties, and sheep moreover refuse to eat it.

†3. (*Mountain Pennywort.*) *Saxifraga cuneifolia* (Dr. Stapf). *Obs.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xxv. 37–8 Thicke Pennywurte... Mountayne or Syngreene Pennywurte, is a rare plante, it groweth in some places of the Alpes and other mountaynes beyond the Sea.

4. *Obolaria virginica* (N.O. *Gentianaceæ*), a small North American herb with roundish upper leaves.

Pennyworth (pe·niwɪþ), contr. **penn'orth** (pe·nəɹþ). Forms: *α.* 1 **peniȝ weorð, peningeweurð,** 4 **paneworþ,** 4–5 **pene-,** 4–7 **peni-,** 4–8 **peny-,** 6–8 **penni-, -worþ, -worth,** etc., 6– **pennyworth** (also as two words, or with hyphen). *β.* 6 **penerth,** 6–7 **penworth,** 7 **pennerth, pen'worth, penn'worth, (penneard, penn'eth),** 7– **penn'orth,** (8 **pen'orth,** 8–9 **pennorth).** [f. Penny + Worth.]

1. The amount of anything which is or may be bought for a penny; as much as is worth a penny.

α. *a* 1000 *Charter of Orcy* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 278 An peningcweurð weaxes. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John vi. 7 Nabbað hi ġenoh on tweȝera hundred peneȝa wurþe hlafes. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 38 An peniȝ weorð swefles. 1340 *Ayenb.* 37 Hi habbeþ þri paneworþes of worke nor ane peny. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. III. 256 It is a permutacioun apertly, a penyworth for an othre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 274/2 A Peny worthe, *denariatum.* 1559 *Fabyan's Chron.* 705 The maior wente to the woode warfes, and solde to the poore people billet and faggot, by the peniworthe. 1573 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 253, xviij. peyneworthe of appyles. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 35 ₱8 She..will never buy any thing by single pennyworths. 1851 D. Jerrold *St. Giles* vii. 69 Ordering..two pennyworth of ale, and bread and cheese.

β. 1566 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.,* One penerth of yd nayles. 1617 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.,* For thre penneard of wax candelles iij*d.* 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxviii, She had colloquies with the greengrocer about the pennorth of turnips.

b. Of land. (Cf. Pennyland.)

c 1598 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 215 One pennyeworthe of land lyinge at Norwood Edge.

c. *fig.* Amount, sum; *esp.* a very small, or the least, amount; often with negative = not the least bit, none at all; *ironically,* 'a deal', 'a lot'.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 49 Of þe pore peple no peneworþ to take. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Læw Armis* (S. T. S.) 155 All that I may..I suld tak fra him, and never geve him a penyworth tharof. 1590 Nashe *Pasquil's Apol.* I. B b, [She] had requited euery penni-woorth of duetie with many a pounde of fauour. 1616 Sir R. Dudley in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 16, I have never accepted from any Prince or Prelate one peniworth of Entertaynement. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 57 This was the Pen'worth of his thought To pass time and uneasie trot. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 26 Apr., It [a dose of medicine] worked Mrs. Gwyllim a pennorth. 1894 Black *Highland Cousins* I. 18 There will not be a pennyworth of grudging in her welcome.

†2. That which is or may be bought for a given sum, in contrast to the money itself. (Often in *pl.*)

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 64 Alle þat he mot gete, he robbed & reft, Peny no penyworth, no þing he no left. 1465-6 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 175 To pay me..viij. li. in mony, or in klothe, swche peneworthes as I schal holde me plesed. 1516 *Will R. Peke of Wakefield* 4 June, To pay.. iiij markes in money or ells in such convenient pennyworth as they will taike for the said money. *a* 1591 H. Smith *Serm.* I *Tim.* vi. 6 When he hath bought it,..he boasteth of his pennyworths, and saith, it is better than his money. 1656 H. Phillips *Purch. Patt.* (1676) B iij b, No man will take a Lease of an house,..but he hath some reason..to ..provoke him thereunto, either by the worth of the penyworth, or the conveniency for his Trade and Living.

3. Money's worth, value for one's money; a (sufficient) return for one's payment or trouble; a bargain; † profit, advantage obtained. Usually with qualifying adj. (*good, great, fair, rich, cheap*; *bad, dear*, etc.); also *absol.* A good bargain; something obtained at a cheap rate, or fully worth what is given for it. (Often *fig.*)

a. 1340 *Ayenb.* 23 Þet [ydeleblisse] is þe dyeules peni huer-mide he hayþ alle þe uayre pane-worþes ine the markatte of þise wordle. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxvii. (1869) 150 Riht ofte she sheweth good penyworthes. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* iv. vii. (Arb.) 75 Hane once more with haile shot, I will haue some penyworth, I will not leese all. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. v. 4 You take your peniworths now. Sleepe for a weeke. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* iv. xv. (1840) 205 To sell his life at such a rate that the buyer should little boast of his penny worth. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* v. xviii, If a witness prove a better pennyworth than the Judge, subornation shall do the business. 1661 Baxter *Mor. Prognost.* II. xix. 49 Cheap Food and Rayment is every ones Penny-worth. 1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 55 They do sometimes buy very great pennyworths in old Rubbish. 1702 S. Parker tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* II. 101 That he only design'd to make his own Pennyworths and Advantages. 1772 Mrs. E. Montagu in Doran *Lady of last C.* vii. (1873) 173 If a blue tafety..should come in your way and seem a pennyworth, please to add it. 1819 Scott *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. 44 The armour, which I have no doubt is a great pennyworth. 1868 Holme Lee *B. Godfrey* xii. 62 You will not find it a dear pennyworth.

β. 1664-5 Pepys *Diary* 3 Feb., Mrs. Turner .. is vexed because I do not serve her..in helping her to some good penn'eths. 1678 Dryden *Œdipus* Prol. 33 You needs will have your pen'worths of the Play. 1716 M. W. Montagu *Bassette-table*, With fifty guineas (a great pean'orth !) bought.

†b. Price in proportion to value; (cheap, etc.) rate. Usually in phr. *at a* (*good*, etc.) *pennyworth.*

1641 Earl Monm. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* v. 103 They had it at a dearer penny-worth. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* Wks. 1760 I. 57 This tract of land he bought at a very great penny-worth from the discoverers themselves. 1729 *N. Jersey Archives* XI. 167 Which said Plantation will be sold at extraordinary Penniworth.

†c. In appositive or adverbial construction: As a bargain, as good value for the money; cheap. (With or without qualifying adj.) *Obs.*

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxh.) 171 We pray 30w that 3e wol lete heme have them the bett[er] peneworthe fore howere sake. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1780/4 A very well made Brewing Copper..may be had a very great Penny-worth. 1733-4 Berkeley *Let. T. Prior* 7 Jan., Wks. 1871 IV. 210 Perhaps the house and garden..may be got a good pennyworth. 1771 Foote *Maid of B.* III. Wks. 1799 II. 231 Rich cloaths, which he has promis'd to sell me a pennorth.

†d. *Robin Hood's pennyworth*: a thing or quantity sold at a robber's price, i. e. far below the real value. *Obs.*

1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 117 Walton the Bayliffe lenvyed of the poore mans goods 77li att Robinhood's peniworths. 1677 W. Hughes *Man of Sin* II. viii. 122 In Germany, there is a Robin-Hood's pennyworth to be had, ..8000 years of Pardon both from punishment and fault.

†e. *To cast* (*one's*) *pennyworths*: to reckon up what one gets for one's expenditure; to estimate the advantages and disadvantages of an undertaking; to count the cost. *Obs.*

1530 Tindale *Pract. Prelates* Wks. (1573) 370 When the prelates of both parties had cast their peniworthes against all chaunces. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* xiv, He wyll ..cast his peniworthes in his minde what charges wyll be requisite for the finishyng of such a toure. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 72 Democles .. began to cast ouer his had peniworths, in whose face age had furrowed her wrinckles. 1594 Carew *Tasso* (Grosart) 78 He casts his penworths by some queint deuice.

†f. *To have* (*get*, etc.) *one's pennyworths of* (*out of, on*): to have one's repayment or revenge on, be revenged on. *Obs.*

1567 Edwards *Damon & Pithias* in Dodsley *O. P.* XI. 263, I wyll have my penyworthes of thee therefore if I die. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* III. xiii. (1840) 137 Leopold .. meaning now to get his pennyworths out of him, for the affront done unto him in Palestine. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 207 They take out their Penny-worths in Satyr, and Slander.

Penolo·gic, *a. rare.* [f. Penology + -ic.] = next.

1900 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 468 The results of modern.. penologic research.

Penological (pīnolǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ical.] Of, pertaining or relating to, penology.

1847 in Webster. 1881 *Philad. Record* No. 3466. 4 Studies for penological students. 1888 W. Tallack (*title*) Penological and Preventive Principles, with special Reference to Europe and America. 1892 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 5/4 The deliberations of the Penological Commission in Russia appointed last year have now been concluded.

Penologist (pīnǫ·lŏdʒist). [f. Penology + -ist.] One who studies or is versed in penology.

1838 Lieber *Ess. Penal Law* 62 All penologists of note.. are agreed .. that insulation of the criminal is the only possible means: 1. To avoid contamination, etc. 1863 W. B. Jerrold *Signals Distress* 1 Penologists..will not be prepared to maintain that [etc.]. 1886 *American* XII. 313 [It] has now the approbation of American penologists.

Penology (pīnǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *ποινή* fine, penalty, L. *pœna* penalty, punishment + -o-logy.] The scientific study of the punishment and prevention of crime; the science of prison and reformatory management.

1838 Lieber *Ess. Penal Law* 77, I..know that sentimentalism in penology is, in its effects, cruel towards the offender as well as society. 1861 W. L. Clay *Mem. J. Clay* vi. 35 Penology has become a more complex, not a more simple science. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 May 2/2 A study in comparative morality or comparative penology.

Penoscrotal (pī"nǫskrō·tăl), *a. Anat.* and *Path.* [irreg. f. L. *pēnis* + Scrotal.] Of or pertaining to the penis and scrotum.

1874 Van Buren *Dis. Genit. Org.* 33 When it gets fairly past the peno-scrotal angle. 1900 *Lancet* 23 June 1814/1 Evident cases of peno-scrotal hypospadias.

†**Pe·nous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *pœnōs-us* (pseudo-Aug.) painful, f. *pœna* penalty, pain; cf. F. *peineux*, OF. *penus*, It. *penoso* painful.] Painful; of the nature of or belonging to punishment.

1627 W. Sclater *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 173 Ourselues must ..procure discharge from temporall punishments by our owne voluntary passions, and penous good workes. *Ibid.* 291 'Επιτιμία or ἐπιτίμησις; a penous kinde of warning ioyned with reprehension.

Pens, obs. form of *pence*, pl. of Penny.

Pensal, variant of Pencel; obs. f. Pencil.

†**Pe·nsative**, *a. Obs.* Also *erron.* -itive. [ad. Sp. *pensativo* 'pensive, full of thought, or of care' (Minsheu 1599), f. *pensar* to think: see Pensive and -ative.] Full of thought, pensive, anxious.

1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 317 We see no other thing, but that the idle woman goeth alwayes pensitiue. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. lxiv. 130 b, After that he understoode how small a fleete there was left to defend his countrie withall, he could not bee but verye pensatiue. 1612 Shelton *Quix.* I. Pref. 9 My friend seeing me so pensative, demanded of me the Reason of my musing. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. v. 201 Sancho rested much confounded and pensative of that which he heard they say, that Books of Chivalry only contained follies and lies.

Pensch, Sc. form of Paunch.

†**Pense**, *sb. Obs.* Also 6 penss. [a. OF. *pense* thought, f. *penser* to think; cf. Panse, Pansy.]

1. *Sc.* Thought.

a 1568 *Considder, Man, all is bot Vanitie!* 9 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 136 Will we nocht prent in to oure mynd and penss That it is bot richt schort tyme we haif heir.

2. A Pansy.

1588 Greene *Alcida* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 71 *Mer.* Then Madam, blame me not if I like Penses well... *Eriph.* Not Sir, as it is called a Pense, or as you descant a fancie; but as we homely Huswives call it, Heartsease.

†**Pense**, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 penss. [a. F. *penser* to think, be thoughtful (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pensāre* to weigh, ponder, consider, freq. of *pendĕre* to hang, weigh. See also Panse.

(OE. had adopted the L. vb. as *pinsian* to weigh, estimate, consider; but this app. did not come down into ME.)]

a. *trans.* To think of, call to mind. b. *intr.* To think. c. *trans.* (with compl.) To cause to be thought. d. (*dial.*) *intr.* To be fretful.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 1431 Than arthur..In to his wit memoratyve can seik Of euery gilt wich that he can pens, Done frome he passith the 3eris of Innocens. *a* 1520 Johnston *Thre Deid Pollis* 34 (Bann. MS.) With humill hairt vpoun our pollis penss. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. 953 Thy Actis pensit the far mair precious. [*a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pense*, to be fretful. *Jam.* to be thoughtful.]

Pense, obs. form of *pence*, pl. of Penny.

‖**Pensée.** Also 5 penci. [In sense 1, a. OF. *pensee* (12th c.); in sense 2, only as Fr.]

†1. Thoughtfulness, anxiety, care; a thought, fancy. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 177 They..thanked God with god entent, And put away penci. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* III. v, The pensee or thought is envoluped in obscurete. *c* 1477 — *Jason* 28 Contynuyng in his amorouse pensees & thoughts.

‖2. (pānse) A thought or reflection put in literary form. (Consciously Fr.)

1885 Bynner *A. Surriage* xxxi. 386 There's another *pensée* for you. 1895 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 3/1 The author was greatly addicted to what is called pensée writing.

Pensee, obs. form of Pansy.

Penseful: see Pensiful.

Pensel, -ell(e, var. Pencel; obs. ff. Pencil.

†**Pe·nsement.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pensement* = It. *pensamento* thinking, thought, f. *penser*, *pensar* to think. Cf. *pansement* (Panse *v.*).] Anxious thought, care, solicitude.

1508 *Kalender of Sheph.* (1892) III. App. 180 Cease of your pecunyall pensement, The whiche defyleth your entendement.

Pensero·se, *a. rare.* Anglicized form of next.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 751 His lordship is..penserose and sentimental beyond conception. *Ibid.* IV. 325 The expression of his countenance in repose is generally penserose and meditative.

‖**Penseroso** (pensĕrō·sō), *a.* and *sb.* [From the title of Milton's poem *Il Penseroso* (1632), a. obs. It. *penseroso* (1578 in Tasso *Dialoghi* I), now *pensieroso* (Florio 1598), f. *pensiere* thought.] a. *adj.* Meditative, brooding, melancholy. b. *sb.* A brooding or melancholy person, or personality.

1765 J. Adams *Diary* 23 Dec., The Il Penseroso, however, is discernible on the faces of all four. 1790 R. Tyler *Contrast* II. i. (1887) 24 How I should like to see that pair of Penserosos together. 1831 *Society* I. 78 But the penseroso humour lasted not long.

Pe·nship. *rare*—1. [f. Pen *sb.*2 + -ship.] Use of the pen; writing; = Penmanship.

1806 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Tristia* Wks. 1812 V. 272 Out flames a paragraph of pretty penship.

[**Pensible**, misprint for Pensile: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

†**Pensi·culate**, *v. Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. *pensiculāre*, *-āt-*, dim. deriv. of *pensāre* to weigh, ponder.] To consider, ponder. Hence †**Pensiculation**, †**Pensi·culative** *a.*

1623 Cockeram II, Carefully to Consider of, *pensiculate. Ibid.* I, *Pensiculative*, diligently considering of. 1658 Phillips, *Pensitation* or *Pensiculation*, a diligent considering.

Pe·nsiful, pe·nseful, *a. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 5 pense-, penceful(l, 5–6 pensi-, penci-, penceyfull, pensyful, 5– pensiful, (*Sc.* 8–9 penceefu', 9 pensefu'). [f. Pense *sb.* or Pensée + -ful.]

1. Thoughtful, meditative, pensive; anxious, brooding; melancholy, sorrowful. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1450 [implied in next]. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* 7 Seyng hys daughter ful tryste and pensyful for thys. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 120 She was contynuelly pencyfull & sory by cause that she myghte not here noo tydynges of her children. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xxiii. 74 He went homward..all penseful of the wordes that he had herde of the pucelle. *Ibid.* l. 193 Wherof he had no grete loye, but became pencefull. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1011/2 He..was verie carefull and pensifull how to recouer his countrie againe. 1865 Young *Pictures* 165 (E. D. D.) Chairs that when pensefu' ye may rock in. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Pensiful*, ..sorrowful.

2. *Sc.* Conceited, giving oneself airs.

1788 Picken *Now-a-days* Poems 62 Fash't wi' three or four Sic pencefu' breed. 1825 Jamieson, *Pensefu'*, *Pencefu'*, *adj.*, Proud, self-conceited, Ayis[hire].

Pe·nsifulness, pe·nsefulness. Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. prec. + -ness.] a. Thoughtfulness, meditation; anxiety, brooding, care, melancholy. b. *Sc.* Self-conceit, affected haughtiness.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 2 With owt stody pensifulnes or trauel. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* Pref. (1870) 228 Myrth is one of the chefest thynges of Physycke, the which doth aduertyse euery man..to beware of pencyfulness. 1543 Grafton *Contn. Harding* 461 After dismissed [he] dyed shortely for thought and pensifulnes of mynde. 1825 [see Pensiness 2].

Pensil, -ile, -ill, var. Pencel; obs. ff. Pencil.

Pensile (pe·nsil, -sāil), *a.* Also 7 pensil(l. [ad. L. *pensil-is* hanging down, pendent, f. *pendēre*, *pens-* to hang: see -ile.]

1. Suspended from above, hanging down, pendent, pendulous.

1603 B. Jonson *Coronat. Entertainm.*, Ouer her state two crowns hanging, with pensile shields thorow them. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 364 It is report of some good credit, that in Deepe Caues, there are Pensile Crystall, and Degrees of Crystall that drop from Above. 1666 J. Davies *Hist. Caribby Isles* 310 Those pensile Beds which they call Amacs. 1771 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* IV. ii. 41 Gothic architecture, with all its airy embroidery and pensile vaults. 1854 Hooker *Himal. Jrnls.* I. ii. 39 The pensile nests of the weaver bird were abundant.

b. Steeply overhanging; 'hanging' or situated on a steep declivity.

c 1750 Shenstone *Ruined Abbey* 6 His azure stream, with pensile woods enclos'd. *c* 1750 — *Elegies* xxi. 11 Or pensile grove or airy cliff ascend. 1832 J. Bree *St. Herbert's Isle* 69 No pensile wood that on thy hills recline.

2. Hanging in the air or in space; suspended on arches, with void space beneath; vaulted.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 56, I might here also tell of those Pensile gardens, borne vp on arches, foure square, each square containing foure hundred foote. 1703 *Univ. Dict.* s.v. *Babylon*, Babylon..was then the wonder of the world for its walls and pensile gardens. 1718 Prior *Solomon* I. 256 How the pensile hall Should never strive to rise, nor fear to fall. 1830 W. Phillips *Mt. Sinai* I. 678 Pensile upon space Hang countless planets.

3. That constructs a pensile nest.

1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 187 The Pensile Warbler is nearly five inches long. 1868 Wood *Homes without H.* x. 194 Pensile Mammalia. There are not many mammalia which make pensile nests. 1901 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 4/7 Another pensile bird, the Baya sparrow of India.

Hence **Pe·nsileness, Pensi·lity**, the quality or state of being pensile. *rare.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 10 In that excellent Booke of Iob, wherein the pensilenesse of the earth,..and the.. connexitie of Heaven are manifestly touched. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Pensilness*, hanging Quality. 1640 G. Watts tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* IV. i. 183 The fluctuation or pensility of the Bowells.

Pe·nsily, *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Pensy *a.* + -ly 2.]

1. Pensively, anxiously, sadly.

1469 Marg. Paston in *P. Lett.* II. 365, I pray 30w and

requer 3ow that ye take yt not pensyly, for I wot wele yt gothe ryth ner 3owr hart.

2. *Sc.* 'In a self-important manner' (Jam.).

1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, His blue bonnet..Whilk pensylie he wears a thought a-jee.

Pe·nsiness. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Pensy *a.* + -ness.]

1. Pensiveness, anxiety.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 606 A ! how pynsynesse potyt me to oppresse, that I haue synnyd on euery side.

2. *Sc.* (See quot.)

1825 Jamieson, *Pensieness, Pensfunness*, self-conceitedness and affectation, S.

Pension (pe·nʃən), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 pensioun, (4 -ci-, -sy-), 4-7 pencion, 5 pensone, peneyowne, 5-6 pencyon, (6 -sy-), 6-7 pention, 5- pension. [a. F. *pension*, *-un* (*c* 1225 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pensiōn-em* payment, rent, f. *pens-*, ppl. stem of *pendĕre* to weigh, to pay: see -ion.

With the various senses cf. those of L. *pensio* in Du Cange.]

†1. A payment made by, or exacted from, a person or persons; a tribute, tax, charge, imposition; a contribution; a price paid or received; an expenditure, expense, outlay. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 419 He hilde Edwardes lawe wiþ þe amendynge þerof; he forȝaf þe grevous pencioun[s] [Higden *pensiones noxias remisit*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 391/2 Pencyone, dette to be payed, *pensio*. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 397 He made hym fre of al maner of tribut & pension. *a* 1529 Skelton *Col. Cloute* 454 He payd a bitter pencyon For mannes redemcyon. 1572 R. T. *Discourse* 49 Paul the third pope of that name had registred fiue and forty thousand whores that payed euery moneth a pension or tribute to the pope, which did rise yerely to fortie thousand ducates. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* 76 Both rich and poor by their good husbandry do gather good customes and pensions by them [Bees]. 1627 Speed *England* xxxviii. § 3 Humber..into which all the Riuers..emptie themselues..as into the common-storehouse of Neptune for all the watery Pensions of this Province. *a* 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 674 With some of them [Arabs] he is fain to be at a Pension for the safer passage of his Caravans.

2. *Eccl.* A fixed payment out of the revenues of a benefice, upon which it forms a charge.

[1316 *Act* 9 *Edw. II*, Stat. I. c. 11 Pro corrodiis, pensionibus, vel prehendinationibus. Cf. 1327 *Act* 1 *Edw. III*, Stat. II. c. 10.] *c* 1380 Wyclif *Last Age of Church* (1840) 31 Goodis of holy Chirche þat prelatis wiþ holdeþ to hem, as pensiouns, firste frutis [etc.]. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xviii. (1885) 153 Vff hit woll lyke the kynge to yeve no corodie nor pencion, wich he hath be ryght off his corowne, off euery abbey, priory, and oþer howses. *c* 1525 Abp. Warham *Let. to Wolsey* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 31 The value of the benefices within the diocesse of Canterburie..with portions and pensions appropried and assigned to Monasteries and other religiouse places. 1627 W. Begell in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 137 Pensions upon Churches, &c., granted to Religious Houses. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Pensionary*, In the Romish countries it is frequent to have pensions on benefices...Pensions are now only creatable by the pope; and are never to exceed one third of the revenue. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) 654/1 At the Council of Chalcedon, Maximus..requested the sanction of the Fathers to his assigning a pension out of the revenues of the see sufficient for the support of Domnus.

†3. Any regular payment made to a person for present services; stipend, salary, wages; fee. *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. viii. 48 Men of lawe..Of princes and Prelatus heor pencion schulde aryse, And of þe pore peple no peneworþ to take. 1451 *Patton Churchw. Acc.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 94 To John Sloo for his pension. 1479 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 423-4 The Pencions to be paide quarterly. Imprimis to the Maire...Item for his pencion, xx. *li.*.. Item to the Recorder...Item for his pencion, x. *li.*..Item to the Towne Clerke for his pencion, iiij. *li.*..Item to the Stewarde for his pencion, liij. *s.* iiij. *d.* 1549 Latimer *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 40 The vicar that serueth..hath but .xii. or .xiiii. markes by yere, so that of thys pension he is not able to by him bokes, nor gene hys neyghboure dryncke. 1611 Bible 1 *Esdras* iv. 56 He commanded to giue to all that kept the city, pensions and wages. 1656-7 Davenant *Rutland Ho.* Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 226 Your servants..being confined within the narrow bounds of pension, are accomptable for all the orts by weight. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* II. ii. (1869) I. 288 If a guinea be the weekly pension of a particular person, he can in the course of the week purchase with it [etc.].

In uses which approach 4:

b. Such a payment made to one who is not a professed servant or employee, to retain his alliance, good will, secret service, assistance when needed, etc.; a subvention, a subsidy, a fixed allowance. c. A regular payment to persons of rank, royal favourites, etc., to enable them to maintain their state; also to men of learning or science, artists, etc., to enable them to carry on work which is of public interest or value.

1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxiii. 27 Welcum, my pensioun most preclair; Welcum, my awin Lord Thesaurair! *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 39 b, If the Frenche pencions be the susteiners of the Scottishe nobilitee..then plucke away Fraunce, and the courage of the nobles of Scotland shal be sone daunted. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 348, I meane, that your maiestie, of your owne accorde, giue many pensions to the maintenaunce of learning. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xix. 53 He..; augmenting her estate and pention, accounteth her amongst the number of his wiues. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* II. xxxvi. (1647) 91 King Almerick..proffereth him a pension of forty thousand Ducates yearly for his behooffull assistance. 1653 Walton *Angler* I. 4 All men that keep Otter dogs ought to have a Pension from the Commonwealth to incourage them to destroy the very breed of..Otters. 1671-2 Sir C. Lyttelton in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 74, I heare my Lady Anne's pention was in ye hanquiers hands. 1718 Swift *Abstr. Hist. Eng.* Lett. etc. 1768 IV. 259 The king of England agreed to deliver him [William the Lion, king of Scotland] up those twelve towns (or manours) in England which Malcolm had held under William the Conqueror; together with a pension of twelve thousand marks. 1755 Johnson, *Pension*, an allowance made to any one without an equivalent. In England it is generally understood to mean pay given to a state hireling for treason to his country. 1780 Harris *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 548 [Peter the Great] invited foreign professors not only to Petersburgh..but to his ancient capital Moscow; at both which places these professors were maintained with liberal pensions. 1815 Elphinstone *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 41 He holds some lands of the King, and receives a pension besides; in return, he is answerable for the safety of travellers in the Currapa Pass. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 309 To appear with his troops at Coblentz in the territory of Treves, immediately after the election, in order to earn the pension promised him by the king.

4. An annuity or other periodical payment made by a person or body of persons, now esp. by a government, a company, or an employer of labour, in consideration of past services or of the relinquishment of rights, claims, or emoluments.

Such pensions are provided in most civilized countries by the State or other public body, for its officers and servants on retirement from active service, and for soldiers, sailors, and others on being disabled in the public service, or for their wives and families in the case of death; they are also frequently granted, as a matter of bounty, to aged artists, authors, etc., in recognition of eminent achievements, or to their widows or orphans when left in straitened circumstances. *Old age pension*, a pension or payment of so much per week or month paid to a workman or poor person (or, as some advocate, to every one) on reaching a specified age; as is done in some foreign countries and British Colonies, and as has been proposed in Great Britain.

1529 Wolsey *Let. to Gardiner* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 11 That I may haue summe conveneyent pencion reservyd unto me, suche as the Kynges hylmes of hys nobyl charite shal thynke mete. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. v. 197. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 290 They who are maimed in the warres..haue from them a Pension for life, or the value of the Pension in ready mony. 1701 J. Jackson in *Pepys' Diary* (1879) VI. 232 The King has granted pensions to those poor families who suffered by this disaster. 1706 Q. Anne *Message to Commons* 9 Jan., It would be very agreeable to her Majesty, if the Pension of 5000*l.* per ann. be continued and limited by Act of Parliament to his [the Duke of Marlborough's] Posterity, for the more honourable Support of their Dignities. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 348 We have Chelsea and Greenwich hospitals for the sick and maimed, pensions for the widows of such as have been slain. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxiv, Mr. Jolliffe not only obtained his promotion, but a pension for his wounds. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 15 Shamshir Bahadur was content to desist from opposition, and to accept a pension for himself and for his family, with permission to reside at Banda. 1858 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* Add. ii, It ought to be quite as natural and straightforward a matter for a labourer to take his pension from his parish, because he has deserved well of his parish, as for a man in higher rank to take his pension from his country, because he has deserved well of his country. 1878 Blackley *Ess. Prev. Pauperism* (1880) 28 The cost..£14..would entitle the insurer to receive 8*s.* a week, whenever sick, till the age of 70, after which time he would draw a pension of 4*s.* per week as long as he lived. 1892 *Academy* 2 Jan. 12/3 [He] retires on a pension after forty years' service. 1892 C. Booth *Pauperism* II. iv. 60 The father of the movement in favour of old-age pensions is Canon Blackley. With him must always remain the credit of whatever good may finally come out of any of these proposals. 1898 in *Bouvier's Law Dict.* II. 647 'Pensions are the bounties of the government, which Congress has the right to give, distribute, or recall at its discretion' (107 U.S. 68). 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 468/2 (France) The State has to contribute to the old-age pensions, fixed..at not less than 90 and not more than 200 francs per person in favour of people aged seventy and upwards.

†5. The annual (or other periodical) payment made by each member of a gild, college, or society, towards its general expenses; *esp.* that levied upon each member of an Inn of Court to defray the standing charges of the Inn (e. g. maintenance and repair of buildings and gardens, salaries of officers, wages of servants, etc.). *Obs.*

Appears in the *Black Book* of Lincoln's Inn from 1433.

1431 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 275 At ech of these ij. morowe spechis, euery brothir & sustir schall payen to ye costage, for his pensyon, ij. denar. 1446-7 *Black Bks. Lincoln's Inn* (1899) I. 17 It is ordeyned..that no man be behynde of his pencyon ouer a 3eer. 1569 *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* (1901) 2 Hy hath one Chamber..chargeable with payment of pencion. 1630 *Ibid.* 299 It is ordered..that the steward from henceforth shall receive all pencions wch shalbe due for the persons of every gentleman in this Societie. 1680 Dugdale *Orig. Jurid.* 212/2 *Pensions* are certain monys paid yearly by every one of the Society [Middle Temple]; viz. vi^s^. viii^d^. per annum. *Ibid.* 290 That no Officer compound for personal Pensions, but by authority from the Pension Councel. 1838 *Black Bks. Lincoln's Inn* IV. 198 To consider the propriety of discontinuing the words 'Preacher' and 'Pensions' as two items of the bills for dues. 1901 R. J. Fletcher in *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* 1 *note* Pension, variously spelt in the MS. as Pencon, Pencion, Penčn or Pention, means a payment.

†6. Payment for board and lodging, or for the board and education of a child, etc. *Obs.*

[1611 Cotgr., *Pension*,..also, money payed for the tabling, or boording of children.] 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Pension*,.. a Summ pay'd by any Person for Dyet and Lodging. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* I. vi, The pension from each family for the education and entertainment of a child..is levied by the emperor's officers. 1796 Mrs. E. Parsons *Myst. Warning* III. 5 A sum sufficient to pay for my pension in a convent for two or three years. 1803 Mary Charlton *Wife & Mistress* II. 269 A household where she was to be tolerated for the pension she paid.

b. A boarding-house, a lodging-house at a fixed rate; occas. a boarding-school; †also formerly a tavern, an ordinary. Now only as Fr. (pãnsyoñ), and usually in reference to France or other Continental country.

1644 Evelyn *Diary* 8 Sept., I settled them in their pension and exercises. *a* 1652 Brome *Damoiselle* IV. i, *Bump.* He make one w'ye at your new Ordinary...*Val.*..There's no such Pension in all this City. 1654 Flecknoe *Ten Years Trav.* 66 There being no Innes nor Pensions to lodge or eat at, as with us. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 18, I then went to lodge in Galata, at a Flemand's House..who kept a Pension. 1778 J. Adams *Diary* 12 May, My little son, and the other young Americans, at the *Pension*, dined with us. 1833 R. Pinkerton *Russia* 152 There is also a respectable *Pension* or Boarding-school for Young Ladies. 1837 Marryat *Olla Podr.* xxxvii, The price demanded is the same as at the pensions, viz. 200 francs..per month. 1845 Talfourd *Vac. Rambles* I. 155 Gay toy-shops, and flowering shrubs, and green-shuttered white 'Pensions'.

†c. *To be* or *live in pension*: to live as a boarder in lodgings, to board. So *to put in* (*to*), *place on pension*. *Obs.* (Now usually F. *en pension*.)

1598 Dallington *Meth. Trav.* B iv b, I would not haue him at his owne prouision. Let him be still in pension with others. 1665 *Verney Mem.* (1899) IV. 121 We are 16 of my uncle and aunts family, and all in pention, att 10*s.* a weeke for owerselves, and 7*s.* for owr servants with lodgens in. 1672-3 Dryden *Assignation* IV. i, My two nieces..are to be placed on pension there. 1714 Mrs. Manley *Adv. Rivella* 96 She was put for sometime to Pension..at a poor Woman's House. [1816 Shelley *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1880 III. 353, I wish you to look out for a home for me and Mary and William, and the kitten who is now *en pension*.]

7. [from 5] A consultative assembly of the members of Gray's Inn, one of the Inns of Court in London: cf. Parliament 5 b.

1570 *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* 7 At this pencion yt is ordered that all suche persons [etc.]. 1664 *Ibid.* 449 It is ordred y^t^ Mr. Beale shall bee summoned to attend ye next pencion. 1663 in Waterhouse *Comm. Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* 546 Every quarter,..the Readers and Benchers cause one of the Officers to summon the whole Company openly in the Hall at dinner, that such a night the Pension, or as some houses call it, the Parliament, shall be holden, which Pension, or Parliament in some houses, is nothing else but a conference and Assembly of their Benchers and Utter-Barresters onely. 1670 Blount *Law Dict.* s.v., That which in the Two Temples, is called a Parliament, in Lincolns-Inn, a Council; in Gray's-Inn, is called a Pension; that is, an Assembly of the Members of the Society, to consult of the Affairs of the House. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Jan. 8/5 At a pension held yesterday Mr. Mattinson, Q.C., Recorder of Blackburn, was elected treasurer of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn for the ensuing year.

¶8. Put for Pensioner. *Obs. rare.*

1544 *Suppl. to Hen. VIII* C j b, The greate burden wherwith this your realme..is ouercharged through the greate multytude of chauntery prestes, soule prestes..muncke pencyons, morowe mas prestes.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 4) *pension age, book, law, money*; *pension-fee, -list, -monger, -schemer*, etc.; (senses 5-7) *pension book, house, roll, room, writ*; (sense 6) *pension-boarder, -keeper, principle, school*; *pension-dwelling, -paying, -proof* adjs.; **pension-parliament**: see Parliament 8.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 July 3/1 The cost..is roughly estimated at £2,340,000 if the *pension age is sixty, and £1,455,000 if the pension age is sixty-five. *Ibid.* 26 Feb. 2/1 The villa folk..meet the *pension-boarders on terms of slight superiority. 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* F v b, Yow shall also keepe a *Pencion-Booke whiche shall declare the Number of the poore in this Citie, relieud by this Hospitall. 1569 *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* 2 That all thys graunt may be entred into the pencion booke. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 170 [Siccius Dentatus was honoured] with a stipend or *pension-fee out of the Exchequer & chamber of the city. 1577 *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* 30 A good and substanciall chist..to remayne in the *pencion house..for the keping of the bookes of account and pencion Roles. 1601 *Ibid.* 153 Mr. Necton beinge warned to come to the pencion house hath refused to come. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. I. 116 The *Pension-list was full. 1663 in Waterhouse *Comm. Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* 544 The four houses of Court...every one that is admitted fellow, after that he is called to the Masters Commons, payeth yearly 3. shillings 4. pence which they call the *pēnsion mony. *a* 1843 Rose in *Byron's Wks.* (1846) 230/2 *note*, My trade of place and *pension-monger. 1901 *Empire Rev.* I. 427 Habitual drunkards and convicted criminals are to be rejected in Victoria as in the other *pension-paying colonies. 1807 E. S. Barrett *Rising Sun* I. 189 Quirk was *pension-proof against all this womanish artillery. 1508-9 *Black Bks. Lincoln's Inn* (1899) I. 159 Item, to the Botillers for wrytyng the *Pencion Roll ijs. viij*d*. 1651 *Ibid.* II. 392 The Butler is every term to make up a Pencion Roll. 1721 *Ibid.* III. 261 Over the *Pention Roome and under the Library of this Society. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 May 2/1 The *pension-school life of Hanover, Dresden and Leipzig..seems a harmless enough amusement for an ordinary girl of seventeen or eighteen with some money and sufficient good sense. 1537 *Cal. Inner Temple Rec.* (1896) I. 115 Yt is also agreed..at the said parliament that a *pencion writt shalbe served, wherby the dettes of the Howse may the soner be paid. 1576 *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* 27 It is agreed that a pencion writt be forthwyth suede. 1670 Blount *Law Dict., Pension-Writ.* When a Pension-Writ is once issued, none, sued thereby in an Inns of Court, shall be discharged or permitted to come in Commons, till all duties be paid.

Pension (pe·nʃən), *v.* [f. Pension *sb.*; in sense 2 corresp. to F. *pensionner* (1465 in Hatz.-Darm.), med.L. *pensiōnāre* (1382 in Du Cange).]

1. *intr.* To live or stay in a pension or boarding-house; to board and lodge.

1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 27 When they meet with any person of note..and journey or pension with him any time. 1649 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 129 For you to pension, unless there were company sutable for you, would not I conceave be agreeable. 1714 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to W. Montagu* 9 Aug., It is the same thing as pensioning in a nunnery. 1879 W. Cory *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 450 The small country house where we pensioned.

2. *trans.* To grant a pension to, bestow a pension upon; also (contextually), to retain or buy over with a pension. *To pension off*, to dismiss with a pension, to pension on retirement.

1702 Addison *Dial. Medals* iii. Wks. 1736 III. 161 One might expect, methinks, to see the Medals of that nation in the highest perfection, when there is a society pensioned and set apart on purpose for the designing of them. 1737 Pope *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 387 The hero William, and the Martyr Charles, One knighted Blackmore, and one pension'd Quarles. 1800 Wellesley in Owen *Desp.* 657 The adoption of a plan for pensioning public officers incapable of service is required. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 208 He bribed and stimulated both parties in turn, pensioned at once the ministers of the crown and the chiefs of the opposition. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. xv, You have taken it into your head that I mean to pension you off.

Pensionable (pe·nʃənăb'l), *a.* [f. Pension *v.* + -able.] a. Qualified for, or entitled to, a pension. b. Of service, or injuries sustained in it: Entitling to a pension. Hence **Pe·nsionably** *adv.*

1882 *W. Chester* (Pennsylv.) *Local News* II. No. 19. 1 Those who incurred pensionable disabilities. 1892 *Guardian* 22 June 937/3 A teacher arrives at pensionable age. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 5 Oct., His claim had been rejected because he was not 'pensionably disabled'.

Pensionary (pe·nʃənări), *sb.*[1] [ad. med.L. *pensiōnāri-us*: see Pension *sb.* and -ary[1] B. 1; cf. F. *pensionnaire* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. One who receives a pension; often with sinister implication: One who is attached by a pension to the interest of a person or persons (expressed or implied); a creature, hireling: = Pensioner 1.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 236 Many other of his Counsaill, had been in fee and pencionaries, of the Frenche kyng. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 182 A sure enemie to the Spaniards, and to all his Favorites, partizans, and pensionaries. 1613 Sherley *Trav. Persia* 33 The Tartars ..through their dependance vpon the Turke, whose religion they professe: .and whose pentionaries they were. 1698 [R. Ferguson] *View Eccles.* 84, I will not discover at present whom I know Court Pensionaries among the Presbyterian Ministers. 1874 Motley *Barneveld* I. viii. 343 A traitor to his country and a pensionary to her deadliest foe. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* x. § 2. 759 The Nabob sank into a pensionary.

†b. The recipient of an ecclesiastical pension.

1536 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 28 All persones and vicares and other beneficed men and pensionaries within this deanry not being resident upon their benefices.

†c. A soldier, etc., receiving pay. *Obs.*

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* I. iv. C vj (Ethiope), Ther are throughoeut the whole nacion certeine houses and stockes, that are pencionaries at armes. 1582 *Bps.' Transcripts of Norton in Kent* (MS.), Was buried Julij 6. John Quylter, one of y' pensionaries of Deale castle.

d. One maintained by charity or in a charitable institution: cf. Pensioner 1 c.

1753 N. Torriano *Gangr. Sore Throat* 1 That Species of Squinancy, which reigned last Year..amongst the Pensionaries of the Visitation of St. Mary in the Back-Street.

2. [= Du. *pensionaris.*] Formerly, the chief municipal magistrate of a Dutch city, with the function of a legal adviser or speaker. *Hist.*

1587 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1411/1 Iosse de Menin, councellor and pensionarie of Dordreght. 1727 Chambers *Cycl., Pensio[n]ary*, is the first minister of the regency of each city, in the province of Holland... His office is to give his advice in matters relating to the government, either of the city in particular, or of the state in general; and in assemblies of the states of the province is speaker in behalf of his city. 1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour, Netherl.* I. 287 [Dunkirk] is governed after the manner of Flanders by a burgomaster or mayor, echevins or aldermen, and a pensionary or recorder. 1864 Kirk *Chas. Bold* II. III. i. 45 A deputation, headed by Jean Sersanders, the pensionary of Ghent.

b. *esp.* (properly *Grand Pensionary* = Du. *Groot Pensionaris*): The first minister and magistrate of the state or province of Holland and Zealand in the Seven United Provinces of the Netherlands (1619–1794), who was by virtue of his office president of the legislature of the province, and permanent deputy to the States General.

The dignity was first created by Johan van Olden Barneveldt, under the title of Advocate of Holland and West Friesland; it attained to great distinction when held by Johan de Witt 1653–72.

1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 232 Shee sent to Mr. Oudart, who wes at the Hage, and commanded him to goe to the Pensionary de Witte and assure him [etc.]. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 283/3 The Heer de Wit is still to continue Pensionary, and for an acknowledgement of the good services he has done, his Salary is raised to 3000 Guilders per annum. 1761–2 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lx. 539 They immediately dispatched Paw, pensionary of Holland [1631–36], as their ambassador extraordinary to London. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 337 Grand Pensionary, formerly called the advocate of the republic. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 68 The office of Pensionary, always important, was peculiarly important when the Stadtholder was absent from the Hague. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* VI. xli. 235 The commercial treaty between France and the United States was, about the same time, delivered to the Grand Pensionary and to the Pensionary of Amsterdam.

c. *transf.* Applied as a satirical nickname to English statesmen.

1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 2 June, Ha! there's the other great phænomenon, the grand pensionary [Pitt], that weather-cock of patriotism, that veers about in every point of the political compass, and still feels the wind of popularity in his tail. 1836 Disraeli *Runnymede Lett.* (1885) 206 This grand pensionary of bigotry and sedition presumes to stir up the people of England against your high estate.

3. = Pensioner 5. (In quot., a church or chapel charged with an annual payment to a mother church.)

1891 P. G. Stone *Archit. Antiq. I. Wight* III. 5 The Parish of Brighstone..a chapel was built here... Being built after the foundation of Calbourne church, this latter claimed it as a pensionary.

Pe·nsionary, *sb.*[2] [f. Pension *sb.* + -ary[1] B. 2; on L. type **pensiōnāria* or *-ārium.*] A dwelling or place of residence for pensioners: formerly, at Cambridge, a residence for undergraduates not on the foundation of a college.

1582–3 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 248 For thatchinge the barne and stable in Pensionary..xlvj^{s}. 1621 *Ibid.* I. 186 The chambers in ye late pensionary. 1698 *Ibid.*, V^{t} Battlements in ye Pensionarie towards the Street. 1655 Fuller *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 41. 1886 Willis & Clark *Cambridge* II. 248 Accommodation [for more students] was provided [c 1590] in some houses opposite the college [St. John's], on the site of which the New Divinity School partly stands. This was called 'The Pentionary'.

Pensionary (pe·nʃənări), *a.* [ad. med.L. *pensiōnāri-us*: see Pension *sb.* and -ary[1] A.]

1. That is in receipt of a pension or bounty; in the pay of a person or persons expressed or implied; hence, mercenary, hireling, venal.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 236 To thintent to bragge another day, that the kynges Chamberlain of Englande, hath been pencionary, with the Frenche kyng. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 136 Fraunce, and Flanders, too full of his pencionary troupes. 1679–88 *Scot. Scrs. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 124 To Mary, widow of Henry Peacock, pencionary trumpeter to King Charles the Second, bounty .. 20 0 0. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 268. 1825 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* CVI. 488 An extensive pensionary clergy. 1837 [see Parliament *sb.*[1] 8]. 1880 Masson *Milton* VI. 221.

2. Consisting, or of the nature, of a pension.

1631 Brathwait *Whimzies, Launderer* 59 Her age receives for her long seruice a pencionary recompence. 1771 2 *Ess. fr. Batchelor* (1773) II. 127 They even obtained pensionary favours for years. 1883 *Times* 19 June, The pensionary aid is insignificant.

†3. Characterized by an ecclesiastical pension or endowment. *Obs.*

1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 684 He is lauchfullie provydit of auld in and to the vicarag pensionarie of the samyn.

Pensioned (pe·nʃənd), *ppl. a.* [f. Pension *v.* + -ed[1].] In receipt of a pension; now *esp.* retired on a pension; in earlier use often implying venality.

1611 Cotgr., *Pensionné*, pensioned, stipended, hired by pension, that takes an yearelie stipend. 1733 Pope *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 111 Could pension'd Boileau lash in honest strain Flatt'rers and Bigots ev'n in Louis' reign? 1815 L. Hunt *Feast of Poets*, etc. 78 Mr. Southey, who is one of the pensioned reviewers in the Quarterly, does not blush to tell those who are acquainted with his former opinions..that a mere stickler for Reform .. is little better than a 'house-breaker'. 1897 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 7/4 Among the others engaged .. are twelve pensioned policemen, six army pensioners, and two pensioned firemen.

Pensioner (pe·nʃənəɹ). Also 5 pensener, 6–7 penc-, pentioner. [a. AF. *pensionner* = OF. *pensionnier* (1365 in Godef.) = med.L. *pensiōnārius*; f. *pension*, Pension: see -er[2].]

I. One who receives a pension or payment.

1. One who is in receipt of pension or regular pay; one who is in the pay of another; in early use, a paid or hired soldier, a mercenary; in 17–18th c. often with implication of base motives: a hireling, tool, creature.

1487 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 396/2 The said Wages, Fees and Rewardes, of the said Capiteyne, Lieutenaunte and Souldeours, Artificers, Pensioners and Feodaries, of the said Towne of Caleis and Castell ther. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xx. 166 ȝe ar be cum sodiours & pensionaris to ȝour enemeis. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 76 All which gives me ground to suspect he is a Pensioner of France. *a* 1693 Ld. Delamer *Chas. II.'s Pensioners* Wks. (1694) 116 The Name of a Pensioner is very distastful to every English Spirit. 1732 Pope *Ep. Bathurst* 394 In Britain's Senate he a seat obtains, And one more pensioner St. Stephen gains. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 5 June, If all the clerks of the Treasury, of the Secretaries, the War-office and the Admiralty should take it in their heads to throw up their places, in imitation of the great pensioner [Pitt]. 1863 *Annals of Engl.* III. 63 (an. 1668) Charles [II.] became the pensioner of the French king. 1874 Motley *Barneveld* I. ix. 365 A tool of the court and a secret pensioner of Spain.

b. *spec.* One who is in receipt of a pension or stated allowance, in consideration of past services or on account of injuries received in service; formerly applied esp. to the inmates of Chelsea and Greenwich Hospitals.

1706–1849 [see Out-pensioner]. 1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* No. 44 (1754) 234 If the single article of losing an arm or a leg gives a man the precedence of Æneas, many a poor pensioner of Chelsea college hath an equal right to it with his lordship. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* 196/2 The office of Comptrollers of Army Accounts is to be abolished, and the in-pensioners of Kilmainham are to be removed to Chelsea. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 408 Greyheaded old pensioners who crept about the arcades and alleys of Chelsea Hospital.

†c. One maintained by public charity or in a charitable institution. *Obs.*

1557 *Order of Hospitalls* Cj, The Number of children remaining and Pencioners relieved at the Cities charge.

†d. The recipient of an ecclesiastical pension; a beneficed clergyman: = Pensionary *sb.*[1] 1 b.

1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 22 Gif ony beneficit man or pensionare sall happin to be slayne,..the narrest qualifiit persoun of his kin sal have the presentatioun and provisioun of his benefice and gift of his pensioun. 1581 *Ibid.* 422 Parson of Eglischame and vicar pensioner of Kilmarnok.

e. *fig.*

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* I. 67 And can Eternity belong to me, Poor Pensioner on the Bounties of an Hour? 1878 B. Taylor *Deukalion* I. i. 17 We, Earth's pensioners, Expect less bounty when her store is scant.

†2. *spec.* One of a body of gentlemen, instituted by Henry VIII in 1509, as a body-guard to the sovereign within the royal palace; a gentleman-at-arms: = Gentleman 2 b. *Obs.*

Originally called *Spearmen*, in 1539 *Pensioners*, later *Gentlemen-Pensioners*; now *Gentlemen-at-arms.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 239 The kyng rode to the last ende of the ranke where the Speares or Pencyoners stoode. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 253 Pensioner, a Gentleman about his Prince alwaie redie, with his speare: a spearer. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. ii. 79. 1601 Stow *Annals* 973 (an. 1539) In the moneth of December, were appointed to wayte on the kings person 50. Gentlemen, called Pencioners or Speares, like as they were in the first yeere of the king. 1603 Ld. G. Hunsden *Let. to Jas. I* in Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* (1737) 230 It pleased Her Majesty..to grace me with the Captain-ship of Her Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners. 1630–1706 [see Gentleman 2 b]. 1737 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. 229 His Majesty's Honourable Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners. *Ibid.* 231 The Band of Pensioners have the Honour to bear the King's Royal Banner.

†b. *transf.* A member of a body-guard, an attendant, a retainer. *Obs.*

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 417 When his guard and pensioners were come to this cottage where he [Antiochus] had beene lodged. 1632 — *Cyropædia* 173 Hereupon he draweth out of them a guard of ten thousand Pensioners, who night and day should watch..his Palace.

fig. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. i. 10, I serue the Fairy Queene, .. The Cowslips tall, her pensioners bee. 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 10 Hovering dreams, The fickle Pensioners of Morpheus train.

3. The officer in the Inns of Court who collected the pensions, kept the pension-book or pension-roll, and accounted for the moneys received (cf. Pension *sb.* 5). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1429–30 *Black Bks. of Lincoln's Inn* I. 4 Pensener. 1481–2 *Ibid.* 74 To maister Lovell, at y^{t} tyme Pensionar. 1507 *Inner Temple Rec.* 9 On part to remayne in the seid chest and the other with the pencyoner. 1570 *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* 1 There shalbe provided 3 dozen of sasers be the pencioner. 1651 *Black Bks. Lincoln's Inn* II. 393 It is ordered .. that there shalbe a Pencioner yearely chosen. 1663 in Waterhouse *Comm. Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* 544 Of these [Benchers] is one yearly chosen, which is called the Treasurer, or in some house Pensioner, who receiveth yearly the said pension money. 1903 *Staple Inn & its Story* 54 The pensioner, correspondiog much to what we term the bursar of a college, was elected by the ancients.

†4. A Pensionary of a Dutch city or province; the (Grand) Pensionary of Holland. *Obs.*

1652 Earl Monm. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 5 The greatest is usually compos'd of one or two Burgomasters, some Sheriffs, one Scout Master, one Treasurer, and one or two Pensioners. 1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 428/4 The Heer Iohan de Witt Counsellor of Dordrecht, and a neer kinsman of the Pensioner of that name. 1673 Temple *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 32 The Pensioner..is a Civil-Lawyer, vers'd in the Customs, and Records, and Privileges of the Town, concerning which he informs the Magistracy upon Occasion, and vindicates them upon Disputes with other Towns. 1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour, Netherl.* I. 19 The pensioner of Holland, who sits with the nobility, delivers their vote, and assists at all their deliberations.

II. One who makes a stated periodical payment.

†5. A tributary. *Obs. rare.*

1590 R. Hichcock *Quintess. Wit* 60 A State..her neighbours, to haue her their freende, doo make them selues her Pencionares. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 210 In the meine tyme the Britanis quha now ȝeiris had bene pensioneris to the Scottis, quyetlie, throuch counsel of Conan..conspyre against the Scottis and Peychtes.

6. At Cambridge University: An undergraduate student who is not a Scholar on the foundation of a college, or a Sizar; one who pays for his own commons and other expenses; = *Commoner* at Oxford.

?*c* 1450 in *Cole's MS.* (B. M. Addit. 5845) lf. 179 b, Item, the Monkys pay to the Bedellys in Quinquagesima Dominica, every Monke that is a Pensyoner—*xxd*...except that he be a Graduatt, then he shall not pay. 1570 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 3 The Pensionars were also forthwith propoundid. 1775 Mason *Mem. Gray* Gray's Poems 3 From thence he removed to St. Peter's College, Cambridge, where he was admitted a pensioner in the year 1734. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 111 The greater pensioners are sons of the nobility..dine with the fellows .. the lesser pensioners dine with the scholars that are on the foundation, but live at their own expense. 1888 A. Donson *Goldsmith* 20 He [Goldsmith] had hoped to go to Trinity College as a pensioner. 1900 *Camb. Univ. Cal.* 5 Orders in the several Colleges: 1. Head, 2. Fellows, .. 6. Scholars, 7. Pensioners, who form the great body of the Students, who pay for their commons, chambers, &c., 8. Sizars.

†7. One who lives in a house or institution paying for lodging and board; a boarder; *esp.* a girl or woman living *en pension* in a convent or school in France, Belgium, etc.; = F. *pensionnaire*. *Obs.*

1672 Dryden *Assignation* IV. iv, We are the two new pensioners, Laura and Violetta. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Observ. Journ. Naples* 137 All of them take in Pensioners, and there is never a Religious House, that hath not at the least Threescore or Fourscore of them. 1745 Eliza Heywood *Female Spect.* No. 10 (1748) II. 187 She entered into a monastery, where she still lives a pensioner. 1827 Scott *Napoleon* II. Wks. 1870 IX. 397 *note*, The .. convent .. where Josephine was..a pensioner or boarder.

8. *attrib.*, as *pensioner guide, messenger*; *Pensioner parliament* (see Parliament *sb.*1 8).

1678 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* 9 Nov. (1857) I. 3 It was a parliament that gave those vast summs of money, and therefore called the pensioner parliament. 1711-12 Steele *Spect.* No. 326 ₱ 2 A Band of Pensioner-Matrons, and an old Maiden Relation. 1856 Ruskin *Harbours Eng.* Pref., My pensioner guide..at Greenwich Hospital. 1898 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 5/2 Wherever there are park-keepers wanted, customs watchers, prison warders, inland revenue, or pensioner messengers, there the retired soldier has his chance.

Hence **Pe·nsionership**, the office or position of a pensioner (in quot. in sense 3).

1569 *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* (1901) 3 Mr. Stanhope for hys dilligence used in thoffice of the pentionershipp shalbe allowed on varlett.

Pensionless (pe·nʃənlĕs). *a.* [f. Pension *sb.* + -less.] Without a pension, unpensioned.

1832 *Examiner* 834/2 Pensionless and placeless aristocrats. 1881 S. Lane-Poole in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 221/1 The pensionless discharged soldier.

‖ **Pensionnaire** (pāñsyǫne·r). [F. (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm. — med.L. *pensiōnārius*, and Eng. Pensionary, Pensioner.] a. One in receipt of a pension; a pensioner, a paid retainer. *rare.* b. One who boards in a French lodging-house, institution, or family. c. A junior member of the *Comédie Française*.

1598 Dallington *Meth. Trav.* M iij b, Of his [King of France's] Expence, .. it is very hard to relate an exact proportion, considering .. the vncertainty of the numbers of Pensionaires, or prouisioned. *a* 1794 Gibbon *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1869) 73, I now entered myself as a *pensionaire*, or boarder, in the elegant house of Mr. De Mesery. 1833 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Loire* 46 The pensionnaires of the nuns of Saint Ursula were next. 1897 *Daily News* 1 Jan. 2/3 The average age of the new pensionnaires is seventy. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Sept. 5/2 Some young people who were staying in his house as pensionnaires. 1901 *Scotsman* 16 Apr. 8/7 The distribution of rôles among sociétaires and pensionnaires—full members of the company and salaried aspirants.

†**Pe·nsionry.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. Pensioner: see -ry.] A body of pensioners or paid retainers.

1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 177 He should need no other pretorian band nor pensionry then these, if they could once with their perfidious preachments aw the people.

†**Pe·nsitate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pensit-āre*, iterative of *pensāre* to weigh carefully, consider, freq. or intensive of *pendĕre, pens-* to weigh: see -ate 3.] *trans.* To consider, ponder. So †**Pensitation** [ad. L. *pensitātiōn-em*], consideration, pondering.

1623 Cockeram, *Pensitate*, to consider, to ponder. *Pensitation*, a considering. 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* cxvi. 562 He that..will well pensitate what precedes, may frame a considerable judgment. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 152 A judicial and serious pensitation.

Pensitive, erron. form of Pensative *Obs.*

Pensive (pe·nsiv), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 4 6 **pensyf**, (-yfe, -yff), 5-6 **pensif**, -cyf; 5-6 **pensyve**, (5 **pensiwe**, 6 -seue, 6-7 *Sc.* **pansiue**), 6- **pensive**. [a. F. *pensif, -ive* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *penser* to think: see -ive.]

1. Full of thought; plunged in thought; thoughtful, meditative, musing; reflective: often with some tinge of seriousness or melancholy (cf. 3).

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* VIII. 133 Ful pensyf in myn herte; For [1377 of] þat I sauh slepyuge, 3if hit so be mihte. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3853 Pensyfe thaughtfull alle day sytteth he. 1563 B. Googe *Eglogs* vi. (Arb.) 54 With pensyfe heart full fraight with thoughts, I fled from thence away. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* 1. 33 He had a greater feare of those who were pensive as Brutus. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* I, The sweet expression of her pensive face. 1863 I. Williams *Baptistery* II. xxxi. (1874) 172 Lost in Bewildrings of his pensive mind.

†2. Thoughtful or meditative as to plans and future events. Passing into b. Full of anxious thought or foreboding; anxious, apprehensive. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Petrus*) 320 Symon and Nero by Ar full pensyve how þai may Confownd þe. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 138 He sholde be Purveyaunt and Pensyfe of thynges that may come afturwarde. 1477 Earl Rivers *Dictes* 109 He abode in his hous right pensyf and ful of thoughte how he might escape fro this perille. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 2 *Cor.* vii. 54, I .. was so pensyfe .. leste this infeccion myghte crepe among you. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 128 What pensive care he tooke, as touching his health and safetie. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 153 I owe not Misery the service to meet it, by pensive fears.

3. 'Sorrowfully thoughtful, sorrowful; mournfully serious; melancholy' (J.); gloomy, sad.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodera*) 129, I pray þe, sir, þu tel me quhy þu art nov pensiwe & mad, & wont wes to be blith & glad. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 206 Suche as be pensyff make hem glad and murye. 1596 Drayton *Legends* II. 583 The heavie burthen of my pensive brest. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* viii. § 12 For the cherishing and comforting the innocent, serious and pensive. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 64 She sat down weary and pensive at so sad a disappointment. 1838 Lytton *Alice* I. ii, Seeing her mother's emotion, [she] kissed away the tears from the pensive eyes. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xcvi. 3 When to a love long cold some pensive pity recals us.

†b. Const. *of, for*, or *infin.*; Sorry. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* I. 6 My suster is so hevy and pensif of our mys-happes. 1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* (1807) II. 137 King Henrie doubtlesse was right pensive for his [Becket's] death. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 32 Pensiue still To doe whats good, but frolike to doe ill.

4. *transf.* Of things: Suggestive of, associated with, or implying thought, anxiety, or melancholy. †b. Carefully considered (*obs.*).

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxi. 34 With the other penaife cares of this present life. *a* 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. 539 Sine to counsall thay passit all beliue. Considderit weill the sentence was pensiue. 1633 May *Hen. II*, VI. 439 They .. thither pensive sackcloth brought. 1685 Lady Russell in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 314, I have now left the country and the pensive quiet of it. *a* 1732 Gay *Fables* II. vii. 46 Would that avert one pensive hour? 1792 S. Rogers *Pleas. Mem.* II. 207 Pensive Twilight in her dusky car. 1830 Scott *Demonol.* viii. 246 How have I sate while piped the pensive wind. 1860 Hawthorne *Marb. Faun* (Tauchn.) II. iv. 45 Adam..never knew the shade of pensive beauty which Eden won from his expulsion.

5. *absol.* as *sb.* Pensive manner or mood.

1775 C. Johnston *Pilgrim* 122 The Archbishop and he have parted not the best pleased with each other, which has put my friend a little in the pensives. *a* 1814 *Manœuvring* II. i. in *New. Brit. Theatre* II. 89 Fold your arms as if you were musing—no, not so—more on the pensive.

Hence †**Pe·nsived** *a.*, *nonce-wd.*, ? rendered pensive or sad, saddened.

1597 Shaks. *Lover's Compl.* 219 These trophies of affections hot, Of pensiv'd and subdued desires the tender.

†**Pe·nsivehead.** *Obs. rare.* [See -head.] Pensiveness.

? *a* 1412 Lydg. *Two Merchants* 874 And seide, 'Freend, your pensifheed asswage'. *a* 1450 — *Merita Missæ* in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 392 Now hope, now dred, now pensyffhede, now thought, Al thyse yfere palen myn chere and hewe.

Pe·nsively, *adv.* [f. Pensive *a.* + -ly 2.] In a pensive manner: a. With meditation; meditatively, thoughtfully, musingly; b. With serious or melancholy thoughtfulness.

1569 Spenser *Vis. Petrarch* in *Theat. Worldl.* B vj b, On herbes and floures she walked pensiuely. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, II. ii. *Stage direct.*, The King drawes the Curtaine and sits reading pensively. *Suff.* How sad he lookes; sure he is much afflicted. 1651 Hobbes *Gentl. & Soc.* Pref., Whilest I contrive, order, pensively and slowly compose these matters. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* viii, She sat for some time leaning pensively on her arm. 1879 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. v. 374 He had walked down the bank pensively while I was in the difficulty.

Pensiveness (pe·nsivnĕs). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or state of being pensive; thoughtfulness, usually tinged with melancholy; heaviness of mind or heart, sadness, melancholy; †anxious thought as to coming events, apprehensiveness (*obs.*).

1412-20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. xiv. (1555), Now ye are gone, pensyfnesse me sleath. 1515 Barclay *Ecloges* iii. in *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lvii, The pensiveness and payne Of courtiers or they their wages can obtayne. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xxix. 73 The rest of the Fleete was so cast away before their eyes, wherewith they were stroken into a very great pensiuenesse. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 8 He deliuered the army from all pensiueness and feare. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 22 For him that rives blocks or carries packs, there is no great expence of parts, no anxiety of mind, no great intellectuall pensiveness. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 204 ₱ 7 The moments crept inperceptibly away through the gloom of pensiveness. 1827 J. W. Croker *Diary* 17 Feb., There was not only no grief, but not even a decent pensiveness. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 31 The divine pensiveness of a Madonna's face.

Pensone, obs. form of Pension.

Penstemon, var. spelling of Pentstemon.

Penster (pe·nstəɹ). *rare.* [f. Pen *sb.*2 or *v.*3 + -ster.] One who uses a pen in a small way; a petty writer; a literary hack.

1611 Cotgr., *Plumeteur*, a Scribe, Clerke, Penne-man, Scriuener, Penster. 1871 G. Meredith *H. Richmond* I. 311 Oh! the poor penster! 1902 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Feb. 224/1 The enterprising penster who acted for a daily paper.

Penstock1 (pe·nˌstɒk). [f. Pen *sb.*1 + Stock *sb.*]

1. A sluice or flood-gate for restraining or regulating the flow from a head of water formed by a 'pen' (see Pen *sb.*1 3), as in a water-mill.

1607 Cowell *Interpr.* s. v. *Bay*, Water comming out of them by a passage or flud-gate (called the penstocke). 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6420/3 A Penstock of a Pond. 1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 268 The penstock, which regulates the quantity of water running to the wheel. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 26 July, There are sixteen openings .. through which the sewage flows into the reservoirs as regulated by the penstocks—or floodgates.

attrib. 1791 R. Mylne *Rep. Thames & Isis* 52 Two ten ft. Bridges to a Penstock ditch. 1861 *Times* 7 Oct., The penstock-chamber, tide flaps, and overflow channel at the junction of the High Level, the Middle Level, and the Outfall Sewers are works of magnitude and interest.

2. (*U. S.*) The channel or trough in which a penstock (in sense 1) is placed: = Pentrough. b. A tube by which water is conveyed from a head of water into a turbine. c. Also applied to the barrel of a pump, through which the water passes up.

1828 Webster, *Penstock*, a narrow or confined place formed by a frame of timber planked or boarded, for holding or conducting the water of a mill-pond to a wheel, and furnished with a flood gate which may be shut or opened at pleasure. 1864 *Ibid., Pen-stock* .. 2. The barrel of a wooden pump. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLV. 613 A penstock .. is a great tube, usually, .. of boiler plate .. conveying water under head into the wheel-case in which the turbine revolves.

Pe·nstock2, *rare*−0. [f. Pen *sb.*2 + Stock *sb.*] A penholder.

1864 Webster, *Pen-stock* .. 3. The handle used with a metallic or other pen.

‖ **Pensum** (pe·nsŭm). *rare.* [L. *pensum* weight, charge, duty, in F. an 'imposition' at school; f. L. *pendĕre* to weigh.] A charge, duty, or allotted task; a school-task or lesson to be prepared; also (*U. S.*) a lesson or piece of work imposed as a punishment, a school 'imposition'.

1705 J. Howe *Wks.* (1834) 298/1 (Staff.) Every one hath his *pensum*, his allotment of work and time assigned him in this world. 1880 J. W. Sherer *Conjuror's Daughter* 91 John Dowse..worked at his daily task as a schoolboy sat down to his pensum. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pe·nsy, *a.* Now *Sc.* and *dial.* [f. OF. *pensif*, in nom. sing. and pl. *pensis*; cf. *hasty, jolly, tardy*.]

1. = Pensive.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2990 With princez in hys palays all pensey [*v.r.* pense] he sittes. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 80 Or he passyd any forther or made ane ende, he began to wax hevy & pensie for þis thoght. 1831 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* xxix. (1856) III. 177 It's an inspirin retreat .. for the inditin o' a bit cheerfu' or pensie sang! 1876 Whitehead *Daft Davie*, etc. 270 Her that was now so quiet and pensy.

2. a. Giving oneself airs, self-conceited. b. Spruce, neat.

1715 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. ix, Furth started neist a pensy blade. *a* 1806 in *Jamieson's Pop. Ball.* I. 292 There, couthie, and pensie, and sicker, Wonn'd honest young Hab o' the Heuch. 1830 J. M'Diarmid *Sk. Nat., Jeanie Deans* 382 Many of the neighbours regarded her [Helen Walker] as 'a little pensy body'—that is, conceited or proud.

3. a. Fretful, peevish (of children). b. Fastidious (of appetite).

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Pensy*, fretful; uneasy. Chiefly applied to wayward children. 1866 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. X. 67/1 Another person, speaking of a little dog that has been much petted, says 'he is so pensy, he will not touch new milk'. 1893 in Cozens-Hardy *Broad Norfolk* 93 She is a poor 'pensey' little thing'.

Pensy, Pensyful, Pensyl, -syll, obs. ff. Pansy, Pensiful, Pencil, Pencel.

†**Pent,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* [app. from Pent *ppl. a.*: cf. *bent* ppl. a. and *sb.*2]

1. A place in which water is pent up; a reservoir or enclosed pool. (Cf. Pen *sb.*1 3.)

1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 134 A Pent and Sluyce hath been made, which both open the mouth, and scowre the bottome of the haven. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1537/2 The harborough was become a pent, out of the which nothing could passe out or in. 1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 940/4 The Sea has broke into the Pent against the Bench, and above it towards Moots Bulwark [at Dover]. 1721 Perry *Daggenh. Breach* 123 At the..place called the upper Pent.

2. ? State of being pent; pressure. Cf. Pend *sb.*3 and 4.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 72 In the middlemost, where the pent or bear of it beneath was nothing at all.

Pent (pent), *sb.*2 [Short for Penthouse, or assumed as the first element of it.] A sloping roof or covering, a Penthouse. (In quot. 1760 app. repr. F. *pente* sloping surface.)

[1647 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V* cxxxvii, As all the Toyle of Princes had beene Spent To force a Lattice, or Subdue a Pinte.] 1754 *Remembrancer* (1778) V. 487/1 A pent over the base story, and shops, and a little slip of a window to light a closet by the side of the chimnies. 1760 H. Walpole *Let. to Earl of Strafford* 7 June, Four chambers practised under the pent of the roof. 1883 Holme Lee *Loving & Serving* I. ii. 22 The pent over it to throw off the rain. 1895 *Jrnl. R. Instit. Brit. Archit.* 14 Mar. 350 It is well either to have a porch or pent.

Pent (pent), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* Also 6 **pente**, *arch.* **ipent**, 6-8 *arch.* **ypent**. [In form, pa. pple. of † Pend *v.*2 var. of Pen *v.*1, and so primarily = †*pended, penned*; but in its sense-development somewhat independent of the vb.]

1. Shut up within narrow limits; closely confined, imprisoned: = Penned *ppl. a.*1 Also *fig.* (in quot. 1811, Restricted in action, 'straitened'). Const. (*a*) as pple., (*b*) as adj.

(*a*) 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. ix. 190 This people .. pente within narowe boundes. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 4 His flock, that had bene long ypent. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 445 Long in populous City pent. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* III. 185 But who is he, in closet close y-pent? 1802 *Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s.v. *Lidford*, The bridge is thrown over a part of the river that is pent between two high rocks. 1811 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) II. 350 Since our American losses, we have been habitually pent to live. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. viii. 118 What bliss within this narrow den is pent.

(*b*) 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* v. iii, The States of Venice Like high-swoln floods drive down the muddie dammes Of pent allegeance. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 232 The

mingling of Open Air with Pent Air. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 291 The pent ocean, rising o'er the pile. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles on Etna* I. ii. 182 In vain our pent wills fret.

b. With *in*, *up*, as pple. or adj.

a 1550 *Merie Tales* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) I. p. lxxii, I haue ben pent in .. at Westminster in prison. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 187 Content to be pent vp within priuate dores. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 54 A River .. is a running Stream, pent in on either side with Walls and Banks. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* 15 A stagnating, confined, pent-up Air. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 86 The pent-in wave, Chafed by obstruction. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxvii. 322 A relief to perplexed, pent-up emotion.

2. Of a place, room, etc.: Shut *up*, confined. (Const. as pple. or adj.)

1594 *1st Pt. Contention* viii. 21 Go get thee gone,..And in thy pent vp studie rue my shame. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 187 The pent up bed-house, the clothes of infection unventilated and unwashed. 1872 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* II. *Finale* 39 All left at once the pent-up room, And rushed into the open air.

†3. Having something pent or closely confined within it; distended or strained by being overfull of something. (Const. as pple. or adj.) *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 20 All parchments and such like bladders or skinnes are so pent and stretched with spirit and wind, that they burst withall. 1667 N. FAIRFAX in *Phil. Trans.* II. 546 She .. found some relief by it, but was after much pent in her wind. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* VI. 30 Thro' dreadful silence the pent heart might break.

Pent, obs. or dial. form of PAINT.

Penta- (pentă), before a vowel **pent-**, a. Gr. *πενται-*, combining form of *πέντε* five, occurring in many words in Greek as a variant of the earlier *πεντε-*, and forming the initial element in various modern technical words adopted from Greek, or formed from Greek elements or on Greek analogies. In *Chem.* it indicates the presence of five atoms of some element, as in *pentacarbon*, *penta-compound* (see below), *pentachloride*, *pentafluoride*, *pentasulphide* (*-sulphuret*), *pentoxide*, and in many-worded descriptive names without number, as *penta-nitro-diazo-amido-monoxy-homo-fluorescein*.

Pentabasic (-bē·sik) *a. Chem.*, having five atoms of a base, or of replaceable hydrogen. **Pentacanthous** (-ăkæ·nθəs), *a. Nat. Hist.* [Gr. *ἄκανθα* thorn], having five spines. **Pentaca·psular** *a.*, having five capsules. **Pentaca·rbon** *a. Chem.*, containing five atoms of carbon: cf. PENTANE. **Pentaca·rpellary** *a. Bot.*, consisting of five carpels. **Pentachromic** (-krō·mik) *a.*, of five colours, capable of distinguishing (only) five colours in the spectrum. †**Pentaco·ccous** *a. Bot.* [mod.L. *coccum* carpel, f. Gr. *κόκκος* grain, seed] = *pentacarpellary*; or, having five seeds, or five cells each containing a seed. **Pe·nta-co·mpound,** a chemical compound of the pentacarbon series: see PENTANE. **Pentacro·stic** *sb.* and *a.*: see quots. **Penta·ctine, Penta·ctinal, -acti·nal** *adjs. Zool.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖν-* ray], having five rays, as a sponge-spicule. **Pentacy·clic** *a. Bot.* [Gr. *κύκλος* circle], said of a flower having the parts in five cycles or whorls. **Pentadelphous** (-ădе·lfəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. *ἄδελφος* brother], (of stamens) united by the filaments in five bundles; (of a plant) having the stamens so united. **Pe·nta-dodecahe·dron,** a dodecahedron contained by twelve pentagons, a pentagonal dodecahedron. **Pe·ntadrachm** (-dræm) [DRACHM], an ancient Greek coin of the value of five drachmas. **Pe·ntafid** *a. Bot.* [L. *-fidus* split], cleft into five, = QUINQUIFID. **Penta·gamist** [after BIGAMIST], a person who has been married five times. **Pe·ntaglot** [Gr. *γλῶττα*, *-σσα* tongue; cf. *polyglot*]: see quot.; so †**Penta·glo·ttical** *a.* **Pentaha·loid** *a. Chem.*, containing five atoms of a halogen in the molecule. **Pe·ntahexahe·dral** *a. Cryst.* [see HEXAHEDRAL], having five ranges of six facets each; so **Pe·ntahexahe·dron,** a figure of this form. **Pentale·mma** *Logic* [after DILEMMA], an argument analogous to a dilemma, involving five alternatives. **Pe·ntalogue** (-lɒg) [after DECALOGUE], a set of five rules or laws. **Penta·logy** [cf. TRILOGY], a combination of five mutually connected parts; a pentad. **Pentalo·phodont** *a.* [Gr. *λόφος* ridge, *ὀδούς, ὀδοντ-* tooth], having five-ridged teeth, as a mastodon of the genus *Pentalophodon* (*Cent. Dict.*). **Pentape·talous,** †**-pe·talose** *adjs. Bot.*, having five petals. **Pentaphonic** (-fɒ·nik) *a. Mus.* [Gr. *φωνή* sound] = PENTATONIC. **Pentaphyllous** (-fi·ləs) *a.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], five-leaved. So †**Pentaphylloi·deous** *a.* **Penta·pterous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. *πτερόν* wing], having five wings, as certain fruits. **Pe·ntaptote** *Gram.* [ad. Gr. *πεντάπτωτος* adj. (Priscian)], a noun having five cases. **Pe·ntaptych** (-ptik) [Gr. *πτυχή* fold, after DIPTYCH, TRIPTYCH], an altar-piece or the like consisting of five leaves, i. e. a central piece and two folding pieces on each side. **Penta·rsic** *a. Pros.* [ARSIS], having five stresses. **Pentase·palous** *a. Bot.*, having five sepals. †**Pe·ntaspast** [Gr. *-σπαστος* from *σπά-ειν* to draw, pull]: see quot. **Pentaspe·rmous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. *σπέρμα* seed], having five seeds.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Pentacanthus*, applied to a fish with five spinous rays to one of its fins,..*pentacanthous. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), **Pentacapsular*, having five seed pods. 1775 in ASH. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* v. 108 *Pentacarbon molecules such as amido-valeric acid or phocine. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 290 *Pentachloride of antimony, $SbCl_5$. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 227 Phosphorus and antimony can unite with five atoms of chlorine to form the pentachlorides. 1900 *Lancet* 4 Aug. 323/1 Intermediate between normal and dichromic colour vision there are those whose vision is *pentachromic, tetrachromic, and trichromic. 1902 *19th Cent.* Apr. 607 Those who see five colours may be termed pentachromic. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 209 It [the fruit] is *pentacoccous, or divided into five Cellulæ, containing each a blackish Seed. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* iv. 66 Of tri-, tetra-, and *penta-compounds, including glycerine, the lactic, butyric.. and valeric acids. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), **Pentachrostick*, a set or series of verses so disposed, that there are always found five acrosticks of the same name in five divisions of each verse. 1828 WEBSTER, *Pentacrostic, a.*, containing five acrostics of the same name in five divisions of each verse. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/1 Modifications of the triaxon hexactine type. *a*, dagger;..*c*, *pentactine. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 548 The flowers of Gramineæ and Orchideæ can be traced back to the trimerous *pentacyclic type. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 36 They [the Cotton Tree tribe] are also known by their *pentadelphous stamens. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 212 In Hypericaceæ we have triadelphous, and pentadelphous states; but these.. are generally denominated polyadelphous. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 273 These five types of form, all regular,..and all parts of one equi-axed system, may be named and employed to designate crystals,..the cube, octahedron,..*penta-dodecahedron. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* V. xxvi. 543 Besides the tetradrachm..were coined *pentadrachms and hexadrachms. 1882 OGILVIE, **Pentafid.* 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. Theory* 113 This also applies to phosphorus *pentafluoride. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Pentagamist*, one that hath had five wives. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 483 Her father, the worthy Pentagamist. 1882 OGILVIE, **Pentaglot*, a work in five different languages. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Pentaglottical*, that hath five Tongues, or is skilled in five several Languages. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 516/2 The compounds containing more than five atoms of halogen behave as mixtures of the *pentahaloid compounds with halogens.., they furnish the products of the decomposition by water of the pentahaloid compound, and also the free halogen. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 204 *Penta-hexahedral when the crystal's surface consists of five ranges of planes, disposed six and six above each other. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Pentahexahedron.* 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 555 This *pentalogue is chiefly objectionable on account of the vague drift of the fifth commandment. 1853 FURNEAUX (*title*) The Poultry Pentalogue, or Five Rules for Fancy Fowls and Fowl Fanciers. 1904 *Athenæum* 18 June 788/2 It is easy to see that the desire to find a *pentalogy in everything has led to somewhat fanciful distinctions. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* (ed. 4) V. 188 These observers discovered cadaverin (*pentamethylendiamine) in the urine. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 684 The Flowers grow in Clusters like those of the Vine, are *pentapetalose. 1706 PHILLIPS, **Pentapetalous Plants.* 1719 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 347 The Umbelliferous Plants, which have a pentapetalous Flower. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 104 *c*, Corolla monopetalous, or pentapetalous. 1881 MACFARREN *Counterp.* iii. 5 A scale.. is *pentaphonic when the 4th and 7th degrees from the key note are omitted. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), **Pentaphyllous*, having 5 leaves. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Pentapterus*,.. having five expansions in form of wings, as the capsule of the *Evonymus latifolius*,..*pentapterous. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Pentaptotes*, nouns declined onely by five Cases. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art* 336 **Pentaptych*, an altar-painting having many leaves. 1899 *Speaker* 16 Dec. 279/2 The *pentarsic line..must consist of five bars, and at least two of the stresses must be strong and full upon the last syllables of a bar. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pentasepalous. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 216. 1702 RALPHSON *Math. Dict.*, **Pentaspast*, an Engine consisting of five Pullies, viz. three above and two below. 1828-32 WEBSTER, **Pentaspermous*, containing five seeds. *Encycl.* 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 311 Yellow precipitate, which is the *pentasulphide of arsenic (sulpharsenic acid). 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 473 *Pentasulphuret of antimony, otherwise called sulpho-antimonic acid.

Pentace, obs. form of PENTHOUSE.

Pentachord (pe·ntăkɔ̄d). *Mus.* [f. PENTA- + Gr. *χορδή* string, CHORD.]

1. A musical instrument with five strings.

1721 BAILEY, *Pentachord*, any musical instrument that has five strings. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The invention of the pentachord is referred to the Scythians. 1759 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 4 A piece composed on purpose for an instrument newly-invented in London, and called the pentachord. 1825 FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* 629 *Pentachord*, strung with ox leather, and touched by a goat's foot.

2. A system or series of five notes.

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Pentachord*,.. among the ancients, sometimes signified .. an order, or system, of five sounds. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 341 Each of these [ecclesiastical] Modes is divisible into two members, a Pentachord, and a Tetrachord.

†3. The interval of a fifth. *Obs. rare.*

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 66 (Table of Intervals) 5th. Diapente, Pentachord.

Pentacle (pe·ntăk'l). [In med.L. *pentaculum*, app. f. PENTA- five + *-culum*, dim. or instrumental suffix, but actual history obscure. It had *pentacolo* 'any thing or table of five corners' (Florio), F. had (16th c.) *pentacle*, something used in necromancy (Godef. says 'a five-branched candlestick').

As applied to something worn round the neck as an amulet, some would connect it with F. *pentacol*, *pendacol* (14th c. in Godef.) a jewel or ornament hung round the neck, f. *pend-* hang, *à* to, *col*, *cou* neck.]

A certain figure (or a material object, e. g. something folded or interlaced), of that shape used as a symbol, esp. in magic; app. properly the same as PENTAGRAM; but also used for various other magical symbols, esp. the *hexagram* or six-pointed star formed by two interlaced triangles. (See also PENTANGLE 1.)

The *pentacle of Solomon*, in H. More 1664, is the same as the *pentangle of Solomon* of *Sir Gawayne* c 1340, Sir Thomas Browne 1646, and others.

1594 CHAPMAN *Shadow Nt.*, *Hymnus in Cynthiam* Wks. (1875) 16/2 Then in thy clear and icy pentacle, Now execute a magic miracle. 1607 DEKKER *Wh. of Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 200 Take Periapts, Pentacles, and potent Charmes To comme downe foule fiends. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* I. ii, They haue..Their rauens wings, their lights, and pentacles, With characters; I ha' seene all these. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* I. xviii. § 3 Their Pentacles which they hang about their necks when they conjure (which they forsooth..call the Pentacles of Solomon) are adorned and fortified with such transcriptions out of holy Scriptore. [1668-70 M. CASAUBON *Credulity & Incred.* (1672) 71 By certain *pentacula*, and seals and characters to fence themselves and to make themselves invisible against all kinds of arms and musquet bullets.] 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. xx, His shoes were marked with cross and spell; Upon his breast a pentacle. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I, You observe two triangles interlaced and inserted in a circle? The Pentacle in short. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Sept. 380/2 The sacramental [charm] bore a figure that looked like a rough copy of the pentacle.

Hence **Penta·cular** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pentacle. In mod. Dicts.

Pentacrinin (pentæ·krinin). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *Pentacrin-us* (see next) + -IN 1.] A colouring matter found in *Pentacrinus* and other crinoids.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 575.

Pentacrinite (pentæ·krinoit). *Palæont.* [f. mod.L. (Oken 1815 *Pentacrin-us* 'sea-lily') f. Gr. *πενται-* five + *κρίνον* lily + -ITE 1 2 a.] An encrinite or fossil crinoid of the genus *Pentacrinus* or family *Pentacrinidæ*, having a pentagonal column.

1818 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (ed. 3) 141 Petrifactions of marine animals, as corallites, encrinites, pentacrinites, entrochites, and trochites. 1854 BAKEWELL *Geol.* 49 Another fossil abundant in the lias is the pentacrinite.

Pentacrinoid (pentæ·krinoid), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] a. *adj.* Allied to or resembling the genus *Pentacrinus* or family *Pentacrinidæ* of crinoids (chiefly extinct, and found as fossils). b. *sb.* = A pentacrinoid crinoid.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 551 A striking resemblance to the oral end of the young Pentacrinoid larva of Comatula. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 571 In the pentacrinoid, i. e. stalked *Antedon*.

Pentactinal to **Pentacyclic**: see PENTA-

Pentad (pe·ntăd). [ad. Gr. *πεντάς, -άδα*, later forms of *πεμπάς, -άδα* a group of five: see -AD 1 a.]

1. The number five (in the Pythagorean System); a group of five.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 153 So manifest is it what special reason Pythagoras had to mention the Tetrad, rather than the Pentad, or any other number, in that form of swearing by Him that first imparted the Cabbala. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 382/2 The Pentad is the first complexion of both kinds of number, even and odd, two and three. 1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. Test.* (1892) 48 The laws appear often to be arranged in Pentads, or groups of five.

2. A period of five years. (Cf. DECADE 2.)

1880 J. D. WHITNEY *Climatic Changes* vii. 337 The means of the last two pentads, 1866–70 and 1871–75, were almost exactly the same as the grand mean.

3. *Chem.* An element or radical that has the combining power of five units, i. e. of five atoms of hydrogen. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* I. 460 Vanadium was, till lately, regarded as a hexad metal..; but Roscoe has shown that it is a pentad. 1880 *Athenæum* 11 Dec. 781/3 The authors.. conclude that in that substance phosphorus is a pentad.

Hence **Pentadic** (-æ·dik) *a.*, of the nature of a pentad (sense 3), pentavalent; whence **Pentadicity** (-disĭti), the fact of being a pentad.

Pentadactyl, -yle (pentădæ·ktil), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **pente-**. [ad. L. *pentadactyl-us*, a. Gr. *πενταδάκτυλ-ος* five-fingered or -toed; f. PENTA- + *δάκτυλ-ος* finger. In mod.F. *pentadactyle*.]

A. *adj.* Having five toes or fingers.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 111 *Phalangista*,..feet pentadactyle..; anterior toes separate. 1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 226 The toe answering to the fifth, in lizards and other pentadactyle animals. 1887 *Athenæum* 23 Apr. 548/1 It is shown how primitive is the plantigrade pentadactyle foot of man.

B. *sb.* †1. tr. L. *pentadactylus* (Pliny), 'a kind of shell-fish' (Lewis & Short). *Obs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The turbines, are great,..tuberous,..muricate, or pentedactyls.

2. A person with five digits on each limb.

1880 PROCTOR *Rough Ways* 213 George, who was a pentadactyle, though somewhat deformed about the hands and feet. *Ibid.*, Marie, a pentadactyle with deformed thumbs, gave birth to a boy with six toes.

So **Pe·ntadacty·lic** *a.* = prec. A; **Pentada·ctylism,** the condition of being pentadactyl.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. 300 The original parent-form of the entire group had anteriorly and posteriorly five digits (Pentadactylism). 1880 Proctor *Rough Ways* 213 A girl hexadactylic on the right side of the body, and pentadactylic on the left side. 1886 Günther in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 454/2 The digital elements seem to indicate more than pentadactylism, as in the extinct *Ichthyosauri*.

Pentadactylous (pentădæ·ktiləs), *a.* [f. L. *pentadactyl-us* (see Pentadactyl) + -ous.] Having five digits (fingers or toes), or five processes resembling fingers, as a star-fish. *Obs.*

1683–4 Robinson in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 480 This appear'd to me a-kin to..the *Stellæ Marinæ*, being Triangular, and sometimes Pentadactylous. 1856–8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 609 Feet short, pentadactylous. 1875 Sir W. Turner in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 830/1 The human foot, therefore, is a pentadactylous, plantigrade foot.

Pentadecane (pe·ntădĭkēn). *Chem.* [f. late Gr. *πενταδεκα-* (in comb.) for *πεντεκαίδεκα* fifteen + -ane 2 b.] The paraffin of the 15-carbon series, $C_{15}H_{32}$. So **Pe·ntadecine** (-dĭsēin), the corresponding hydrocarbon of the ethine series, $C_{15}H_{28}$; **Pentade·cyl**, the radical $C_{15}H_{31}$.

1872 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VI. 903 *Pentadecane*,..obtained from American petroleum...With chlorine it yields pentadecyl chloride...*Pentadecine*,..homologous with ethine or acetylene.

Pentadelphous to **Pentagamist**: see Penta-.

Pentageron: see Pentagonon 1. **Pentagle**: see Pentangle. **Pentaglot**: see Penta-.

Pentagon (pe·ntăgŏn), *a.* and *sb. Geom.* Also 7 -one. [In A, ad. L. *pentagōn-us*, a. Gr. *πεντά-γων-ος* pentagonal, five-cornered, f. *πεντα-* Penta- + *-γων-ος* from stem of *γωνία* angle. In B, ad. L. *pentagōn-um*, Gr. *πεντάγωνον*, the neuter adj. used as sb. Cf. F. *pentagone* sb. (13th c. in Littré), whence the Eng. form in *-gone*.]

†**A.** *adj.* Having five angles; pentagonal. *Obs.* (or regarded as *attrib.* use of the *sb.*).

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* IV. xi. 118 In a circle geuen to describe a Pentagon figure equilater and equiangle. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* IV. xi, A Pentagone figure. 1669 Staynred *Fortification* 11 The Front A K in the Pentagon Fort.

B. *sb.* A figure, usually a plane rectilineal figure, having five angles and five sides. In *Fortif.* A fort with five bastions.

1571 Digges *Pantom., Math. Treat.* Def. ix. T ij, Euery equilater triangle, square, or Pentagonum. 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Warres* VII. 41 A Fort..built in the forme of a Pentagon. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* IV. xii, About a circle given to describe an equilateral and an equiangular pentagone. 1760 Gray *Notes Walpole* Wks. 1843 V. 201 A man.. holding a pair of compasses, and by his side a Polyedron, made up of twelve pentagons. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts* 214/2 The castle of Belgica; an old pentagon with round towers at the angles. 1870 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Oct. 446/2 The fort is built in a pentagon.

b. *Comb.* Pe·ntagon-dodecahe·dron, a dodecahedron contained by twelve pentagons.

1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* § 183 The pentagon-dodecahedron approximates..to the regular dodecahedron of geometry in proportion as the dihedral angles..approach equality...The regular dodecahedron.., impossible as a crystallographic form, is the limiting figure between the two classes of pentagon-dodecahedra.

Pentagonal (pentæ·gŏnăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. prec. + -al: cf. F. *pentagonal* (1533 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Geom.*, etc. Of or pertaining to a pentagon; of the form of a pentagon, having five angles and five sides, five-cornered or five-sided.

Pentagonal figure in quot. 1612 = Pentagonon 1.

1571 Digges *Pantom.* II. ix. M iv b, The Area of this pentagunall superficies. 1612 Selden *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* ix. 154 The supposed..Druttenfuss, *i.* a Pentagonall figure, ingrauen with 'Υγιεια or 'Υγεια,..in Germany they reckon it for a preseruatiue against Hobgoblins. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 172 The species is distinguished by its pentagonal calyx. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 110 Order 11. Asteroidea,..the body is star-shaped or pentagonal, and consists of a central 'disc', surrounded by five or more lobes or 'arms'. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 136/1 The Italian engineers .. adopted the pentagonal or bastion shape.

b. Applied to a solid figure or body of which the base or section is a pentagon; having five edges or dihedral angles.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* XI. Def. x. 314 If the base be a Pentagon, then is it a Pentagonall or fiueangled Pyramis. 1771 Pennant *Tour Scot. in* 1769 (1790) 68 Great columns of stone..regularly pentagonal or hexagonal. 1840 Lardner *Geom.* 232 A regular pentagonal pyramid.

c. Contained by pentagons, as a solid figure.

1851 Richardson *Geol.* v. (1855) 91 The pentagonal dodecahedron may likewise be formed on the cube. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* § 177 The pentagonal icositetrahedron (or twenty-four-pentagonohedron).

2. *Arith. Pentagonal numbers*: the series of Polygonal numbers 1, 5, 12, 22, 35, 51, 70, 92, etc. formed by continuous summation of the arithmetical series 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, etc.

1670 Collins in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 196 It is likewise a pentagonal number, or composed of two, three, four, or five pentagonal numbers. 1795 Hutton *Math. Dict., Figurate Numbers*, such as do or may represent some geometrical figure,..as triangular, pentagonal, pyramidal, etc., numbers.

b. as *sb.* A pentagonal number.

1795 Hutton *Math. Dict.* s. v. *Polygonal Numbers*, The Angles, or Numbers of Angles, are the same as those of the figure...So the angles..of the pentagonals are 5, of the hexagonals 6, and so on. *Ibid.*, Formulæ for the sums of *n* terms of the several ranks of Polygonal numbers..Pentagonals, $\frac{3n^2+3n+0}{6}n$.

Hence **Penta·gonally** *adv.*, in a pentagonal form; so †**Penta·gonary**, †**Pentago·nian** *adjs.* = Pentagonal; **Pentagonohe·dron** [after *rhombohedron*, etc.], a solid figure contained by pentagons; **Penta·gonoid** *a.*, resembling a pentagon, somewhat pentagonal.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii, The flowers before explication are *pentagonally wrapped up with some resemblance of the *blatta* or moth. 1658 R. White tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 72 The *pentagonary figure of every one of those stones. 1598 R. Haydocke tr. *Lomazzo* I. 111 Their circular, *pentagonian, hexagonian, octagonian, square and crosse ones. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* § 183 The pentagon-dodecahedron...The twelve-*pentagonohedron is a very characteristic form of certain mineral species. 1882 Sladen in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVI. 203 Marginal contour *pentagonoid.

‖ **Penta·gonon.** *Obs.* [a. Gr. *πεντάγωνον*, sb. use of neuter of *πεντάγων-ος*: see Pentagon.]

1. = Pentagram, Pentangle 1.

The forms *pentaganon*, *pentagoron*, *pentageron*, here cited, appear to be corruptions or scribal errors.

c 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* ii. (1594) B ij, The great archruler, potentate of hell, Trembles, when Bacon bids him, or his fiends Bow to the force of his Pentageron. *Ibid.* xiii. H ij, Coniuring and adiuring diuils and fiends, With stole and albe and strange Pentaganon. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 126 Some of old time put great superstition in characters, curiously engraued in their Pentagonon, but they are all vaine, and will do no good. *c* 1605 Rowley *Birth Merl.* v. i. (1662) G ij b, He binde you up with exorcisms so strong, that all the black pentagoron of hell, shall ne're release you.

2. = Pentagon B.

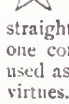
1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* I. v. xiii. 698 A faire and strong Castle, a regular *Pentagonon* well fortified.

†**Penta·gonous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *pentagōn-us* (see Pentagon) + -ous.] = Pentagonal.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Amongst Fishes, The Cartilagineous, are plaine or long:..The heart is pentagonous. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6188. 1761 Ellis *ibid.* LII. 358 It is formed of pentagonous joints, or vertebræ.

Pentagoron: see Pentagonon 1.

Pentagram (pe·ntăgræm). [mod. ad. Gr. *πεντά-, πεντέγραμμον* sb. from neuter of *πεντέγραμ-ος* adj., formed or consisting of five lines, f. *πέντε* five + *γραμμή* line, mark.] A five-pointed figure



formed by producing the sides of a pentagon both ways to their points of intersection, so as to form a five-pointed star; the 'five straight lines' of which the figure consists form one continuous line or 'endless knot'. Formerly used as a mystic symbol and credited with magical virtues. (Also called *pentalpha*, *pentacle* (*pentagle*, *pentangle*), †*pentagonon* (*-goron*, *-geron*).)

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 547 The pentagram was a pentagonal figure, supposed to possess the same kind of power which, amongst us, used popularly to be attributed to the horse-shoe. 1855 Tennyson *Brook* 103 Sketching with her slender pointed foot Some figure like a wizard pentagram On garden gravel. 1878 A. W. Ward *Greene's Fr. Bacon* II. 51 Notes 209 The pentagramma, pentageron or pentalpha is the mystic figure 'produced by prolonging the sides of a regular pentagon till they intersect one another. It can be drawn without a break in the drawing'. 1895 Miss A. M. Stoddart *J. S. Blackie* viii. 176, I found a hindrance —a pentagram—in my way, like Mephistopheles.

-Pentagraph, erron. form of Pantograph.

‖ **Pentagynia** (pentădʒi·niă). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Penta- + Gr. *γυνή* woman, female, taken in sense 'female organ, pistil'.] An order of plants in many classes of the Linnæan System, comprising those having five pistils. Hence **Pe·ntagyn** (*rare*), a plant of this order; **Pentagy·nian, Pentagy·nious, Penta·gynous** *adjs.*, belonging to this order, having five pistils.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* II. viii. (1765) 92 *Pentagynia*, comprehending such Plants as have five Styles. 1828–32 Webster, *Pentagyn*,..a plant having five pistils. *Pentagynian*, having five pistils. 1829 Loudon, *Pentagynous*, having five styles. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 902 Pentagynious.

Pentahedral (pentăhē·drăl, -hē·drăl), *a.* Also **pentaedral.** [f. Penta- + Gr. *ἕδρα* seat, base + -al: cf. Hexahedral.] Of a solid figure or body: Having five faces; *esp.* having five lateral faces, five-sided (as a prism of pentagonal section). So †**Pentahe·drical, Pentahe·drous** *adjs.* in same sense; **Pentahe·dron**, a solid figure having five faces.

1804 Watt in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 310 *note*, Hexaedral and *pentaedral prisms are most abundant; then the tetraedral, the triedral, heptaedral, and octaedral. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 266 *Pentaedral*, that hath five sides. 1658 Phillips, **Pentahedrical* figure,..a figure which hath five sides. 1661 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1775 Ash, **Pentahedron* (a different spelling), the pentaedron. *Ibid.*, *Pentaedron*, a pillar with five sides. *a* 1728 Woodward *Fossils* (1729) I. 120 The *pentaedrous Columnar Coralloid Bodies are compos'd of Plates set lengthways.

Pentahexahedral, -hedron: see Penta-.

Pental (pe·ntăl). [f. stem of Pent(ane, etc. + *-al*, app. after *chloral*.] A name for trimethylethylene (C_5H_{10}) when used as an anæsthetic.

1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 789 A new anæsthetic called pental, which does not produce total unconsciousness, but only a kind of hypnosis. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 18 Mar. 44/1 Velez thinks pental may with advantage replace chloroform and ether in many operations of short duration. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pental.* C_5H_{10}. Trimethylethylene...It has been used as an anæsthetic, but is not a safe drug.

Pentalemma to **Pentalogy**: see Penta-.

‖ **Pentalpha** (pentæ·lfă). [a. Gr. *πένταλφα*, a synonym of *πεντάγραμμον* Pentagram, f. *πέντε* five + *ἄλφα* the letter Alpha or A; from its presenting the form of an A in five different positions.] = Pentagram, Pentangle 1.

1818 Hornbouse *Hist. Illustr.* (ed. 2) 344 We often see English shepherds cutting the pentalpha .. in the turf, although they never heard of Antiochus, or saw his coin, and although they are ignorant of its mystic power. 1820 D. Turner *Tour Normandy* I. 179 The produced pentagon, or combination of triangles, sometimes called the pentalpha. 1855 E. Smedley *Occult Sciences* 61 The salutary 'pentalpha'..should be written on the stable doors.

Pentamerous (pentæ·mĕrəs), *a.* [f. Penta- + Gr. *μέρος* part + -ous.] Having, consisting of, or characterized by, five parts or divisions.

1. *Bot.* Having the parts of the flower-whorl five in number. (Often written 5-*merous*.)

1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 316 *Pentamerous*, if a flower consists of organs in fives. 1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* 222 Trees or shrubs with..an imbricated 5-merous calyx and corolla. 1879 Bennett in *Academy* 11 Jan. 33/2 The four stamens of Scrophulariaceae and Labiatae are admitted to result from a degradation from the pentamerous type.

2. *Zool.* a. Consisting of five joints, as the tarsi of certain insects; also applied to such insects themselves, as the beetles of the group *Pentamera*. b. Having five radiating parts or organs, as a star-fish or other echinoderm.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 683 Pentamerous insects are those which have five joints in all their tarsi. 1828 *Ibid.* IV. xlvii. 376 *Tarsi* pentamerous. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd. 143 Echinodermata. Animals..which.. combine with a radial and, ordinarily, pentamerous arrangement, traces of a bilateral symmetry.

So **Penta·meral** *a.* = prec.; **Penta·meran,** a pentamerous beetle (see 2 a, above); **Pe·ntamere** (-mīəɹ), each of the five divisions of a pentamerous animal; **Penta·merism,** the condition or character of being pentamerous; **Penta·meroid** *a.*, allied to the extinct genus *Pentamerus*, of the family *Pentameridæ* of brachiopods, having somewhat pentagonal shells; *sb.* a brachiopod of this family.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Pentamerans*, *Pentamera*.. a section of Coleopterous insects, including those which have five joints on the tarsus of each leg. 1899 *Nature* 14 Sept. 460/1 Theories of stalked-ancestry, pentameral symmetry, and the like. 1900 Lankester *Treat. Zool.* III. 19 Variation from pentamerism may arise suddenly (discontinuous meristic variation). *Ibid.* 99 The whole animal can be divided into 5 corresponding and almost symmetrical sections, 'pentameres', by 5 imaginary 'perradial planes'.

Pentameter (pentæ·mĭtəɹ), *sb.* and *a. Pros.* [a. L. *pentameter* sb., ad. Gr. *πεντάμετρος* adj. consisting of five measures, sb. a verse or line of five measures; f. *πεντα-* five + *μέτρον* measure. Cf. F. *pentamètre* sb. (*c* 1500 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *sb.* A verse or line consisting of five feet.

1. In Greek and Latin prosody: A form of dactylic verse composed of two similar halves (penthemimers), each consisting of two feet and a long syllable (thus equivalent to a dactylic hexameter with the second half of the third and of the sixth foot omitted); in the first penthemimer each of the two feet may be either dactyl or spondee, in the second they must both be dactyls. Most commonly used in alternation with hexameters, constituting *elegiac* verse: see Elegiac A. 1.

The name arose from a mistaken analysis of the verse as two dactyls (or spondees), a spondee, and two anapæsts.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xxiv. (Arb.) 64 Elegie.. was in a pitious maner of meetre, placing a limping Pentameter, after a lusty Exameter, which made it go dolourously more then any other meeter. 1725 Watts *Logic* III. ii. § 3 Certain Latin words should be framed in the form of hexameters or pentameters; and this may be done by those who know nothing of Latin or of verses. *c* 1805 Coleridge *Misc. Poems, Eleg. Metre*, [Example] In the hexameter rises the fountain's silvery column, In the pentameter aye falling in melody back. 1874 Sayce *Compar. Philol.* ix. 384 The charm of the Latin pentameter is enhanced by the rhyming of the last syllables of the two penthemimers.

2. Applied to lines of verse consisting of five feet in other languages; e. g. the English 'heroic' or iambic verse of ten syllables.

1706 A. Bedford *Temple Mus.* vi. 114 Odes and Hymns.. in several kinds of Verse..some were Pentameters. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 39 The Cæsura falling constantly on the fourth Syllable in the English Pentameters or Heroicks, creates a dull Uniformity in the Flow of the Verse. 1886 Briggs *Messianic Proph.* xi. 340 The pentameters use quite frequently the divine name 'Adonay Jahveh.

B. *adj.* (Now attrib. use of sb.) Consisting of five metrical feet; having the form of a pentameter (see A), esp. of the dactylic pentameter.

1546 Langley *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. viii. 17 Of the nomber of the fete, as Exameter and Pentameter which is also called Elegiacal. 1782 J. Warton *Ess. Pope* x. II. 211 Like Ovid's Fasti, in hexameter and pentameter verses.

1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 171 Those weary pentameter tales of Dryden and others.

Hence **Pentaˈmetered** *a.*, written in pentameters; **Pentaˈmetrist**, a writer of pentameters; **Pentaˈmetrize** *v. trans.*, to make into, or like, a pentameter.

1599 *Preserv. Hen. VII* I. (1866) 5 This trew kinde of hexametred and pentametred verse. 1803 TODD *Spenser's Wks.* I. p. xxii. *note*, English hexametrists and pentametrists. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor, Fragm.* (1848) 674/2 Horace has been made to say the same thing by the insertion of an apt word which pentametrises the verse. 1898 W. E. HEITLAND in *Jrnl. Philol.* XXVI. 10 There was not the same risk of pentametrizing the hexameters.

‖ **Pentandria** (pentæˈndriă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus 1735), f. mod.L. *pentandr-us*, f. Gr. *πεντ(α-* five + *ἀνδρ-*, stem of *ἀνήρ* man, male, taken in sense 'male organ', stamen: see MONANDRIA.] The fifth class in the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising plants having five stamens not cohering. So **Pentaˈnder** (*rare*) [F. *pentandre*], a pentandrous plant; **Pentaˈndrian, Pentaˈndrious,** and, (usually) **Pentaˈndrous** *adjs.*, belonging to the class *Pentandria*; having five free stamens.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xix. (1765) 113 *Pentandria*, comprehending such Plants as have five Stamina. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. (1794) 88. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 25 Tamarix. Flowers pentandrous. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Pentander*, ..*Pentandrian.* 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 220 The pentandrous corolla and 5 lobed calyx. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 902/2 Pentandrious, or pentandrous. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 531 The same probably also happens in the pentandrous Hypericineæ.

Pentane (pentēin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *πέντε* five + -ANE 2 b.] The general name of the paraffins of the pentacarbon series, C_5H_{12}; also called *Quintane* and *Pentyl hydride*. Three such hydrocarbons are known (see quot.), all colourless mobile fluids, occurring in petroleum, etc. Also *attrib.*, as *pentane lamp, vapour*, etc.

So **Pentene** (penˈtēn), an olefine of the pentacarbon series, C_5H_{10}; comprising four known forms, one of which is AMYLENE; **Pentine** (penˈtēin), also **Pentinine, Pentylene**, the hydrocarbon C_5H_8, of the same series, homologous with acetylene or ethine; of this eight forms are possible, and six known, the chief being VALERYLENE; **Pentinyl**, the radical C_5H_7, as in *pentinyl ethyl oxide*, $C_7H_{12}O$; **Pentoˈic** *a.*, applied to fatty acids, aldehydes, etc. of the same series, as *Pentoic* or Valeric acid, $C_5H_{10}O_2$; **Pentone**. **Pentonene**, a hydrocarbon of the formula C_5H_6: **Pentyl**, the radical C_5H_{11}, of which one form is AMYL; hence **Pentyˈlic** *a.*

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 48 Pentanes, C_5H_{12}. Of these hydrocarbons there are three modifications, viz.: 1. Normal Pentane $[CH_3(CH_2)_3CH_3]$. 2. Isopentane $[C_2H_3.CH(CH_3)_2]$. 3. Neopentane $[C(CH_3)_4]$. *Ibid.* 58 Pentenes, C_5H_{10}. Of the four possible modifications.. *Normal Pentene*, or Ethyl-allyl, $C_2H_5.C_3H_5$..boils at 37°... *Isopentene*, or Amylene, is obtained, together with isopentane, by distilling..amyl alcohol..with sulphuric acid. *Ibid.*, Tertiary pentyl iodide. *Ibid.* 63 *Valerylene* or *Pentine*, C_5H_6. Of this hydrocarbon two modifications are known. *Ibid.* 64 *Valylene* or *pentone*, C_5H_6,..is formed by the action of alcoholic potash on valerylene dibromide. *Ibid.* 148 Pentyl alcohols and ethers. The formula $C_5H_{12}O$ may include eight different alcohols...[1] Butyl Carbinol or Normal Primary Pentyl Alcohol...[2] Isobutyl Carbinol, Isopentyl Alcohol, or Amyl Alcohol..the ordinary amyl alcohol produced by fermentation. *Ibid.* 292 Pentoic or Valeric Acids... These acids admit of four metameric modifications...The first and second are obtained by oxidation of normal pentylic and isopentylic or amylic alcohol respectively. 1892 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 286 Pentyl alcohol, $C_5H_{12}O$, is obtained from pentylic acid by reducing first to the aldehyde and then to the alcohol. 1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict.* III. 807/2 *Pentonene* .. occurs in oil deposited by compressed gas derived from bituminous shale.

attrib. 1895 *Daily News* 23 July 5/5 The pentane-air flame..is produced by burning a mixture of air and pentane vapour from a suitable argand burner. 1896 *Ibid.* 30 Jan. 3/1 Mr. A. Vernon Harcourt's pentane standard had again been vindicated as a reliable and exact standard, while in practical use in gas testing the pentane-argand, proposed by Mr. Dibdin in 1886, had been chosen as a suitable substitute for candles in daily work.

Pentangle (penˈtæŋgl). Also 7–9 **pentagle**. [In form a hybrid f. Gr. *πεντα-* PENTA- + ANGLE; but, in sense 1, perhaps an accommodated form of *pentagle*, in origin a variant of PENTACLE.]

1. = PENTACLE, PENTAGRAM, PENTALPHA.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 620 Then þay schewed hym þe schelde þat was of schyr goulez, Wyth þe pentangel de-payntt of pure golde hwez;..Hit is a syngne þat Salamon set sumquyle, In bytoknyng of trawþe, bi tytle þat hit habbez, For hit is a figure þat haldez fyue poyntez, And vche lyne vmbelappez and loukez in oþer, And ay quere hit is endelez, and Englych hit callen Ouer-al, as I here, þe endeles knot. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 42 They are afraid of the pentangle [*ed.* 1650 pentagle] of Solomon [*margin* (*ed.* 1650), 3 triangles interserted and made of five lines]. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* (1746) 67 Diet is defined ..an exact Order in Labour, Meat, Drink, Sleep, and Venery: for they are thought to be Pythagoras his Pentangle or five squar'd Figure. 1827 W. G. S. *Excurs. Vill. Curate* 128 Had I but shown him the pentagle of Solomon, or the Chaldee Tetragrammaton, ..how the fiend would have howled at me in vain.

2. = PENTAGON. *rare.*

1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 997 The water Grashopper of Rondoletius, whose head is like a pentangle, having as it were five corners. 1701 MOXON *Math. Dict., Pentagon*..is a Geometrical Figure having five Angles... *Pentangle*, the same, only a Greek and Latin word joyned.

Pentangular (pentæŋgiŭlăr), *a.* [f. as prec. + *angular*.] Having five angles or angular points; pentagonal.

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. 44 The Mullet points are all strait and pentangular. 1673–4 GREW *Anat. Trunks* I. i. § 10 Through a Glass, some appear Pentangular, others Sexangular, and Septangular. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xviii. 189 Those pentangular divisions which characterize the back of the sea-tortoise. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* x. 381 It was of a pentangular shape with a bastion tower at each angle.

Pentapetalose to **-phyllous**: see PENTA-.

Pentapody (pentæˈpŏdi). *Pros.* [ad. Gr. type *πενταποδία*, f. *πενταπους* of five feet, f. *πεντα-* + *πούς* foot: cf. DIPODY.] A verse or line consisting of five feet, or a sequence of five feet in a verse.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1884 ALLEN *J. Hadley's Greek Gramm.* § 1072 A single foot, taken by itself, is called a monopody; two feet, taken together, a dipody; three feet, a tripody; four, five, six, &c., a tetrapody, pentapody, hexapody, &c. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 570/2 Even the pentapody exists in song and dance. *Ibid.*, Hundreds [of folk-songs] in Hungarian music consisting of dipodies, tetrapodies, tripodies, pentapodies, and hexapodies. 1900 H. W. SMYTH *Greek Melic Poets* 280 He [Pythermos] borrowed from Sappho the logaoedic pentapody (hendecasyllabus).

‖ **Pentapolis** (pentæˈpŏlis). [L., a. Gr. *πενταπόλις* a state of five towns, f. *πεντα-* five + *πόλις* city, town.] A confederacy or group of five towns: applied in ancient times to several such groups.

[c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. 1137 Pentapolis next is syne, For v. citeis þar ar fyne. 1608 SHARS. *Pericles, Dram. Pers.*, Simonides, king of Pentapolis.] 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 89 These six colonies formed an association, ..distinguished by the name of the Dorian *pentapolis*. 1882 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1653 Nicholas III. ..compelled Rudolph of Hapsburg to cede the pentapolis and the exarchate of Ravenna to the papal see.

Hence **Pentapoˈlitan** *a.*, of or pertaining to a Pentapolis, spec. to that of Cyrene in Lybia.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Patripassian*, Because Sabellius was of Pentapolis, and the [Patripassian] heresy spread much there, called the Pentapolitan doctrine. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxi, Did the Pentapolitan wheat-ships go to Rome?

Pentapterous to **Pentaptych**: see PENTA-.

Pentarch (penˈtaak), *sb.* [ad. Gr. type *πένταρχος* (used in Byzant. Gr.), f. *πέντ(ε* five + *-αρχος* ruler: cf. *tetrarch*. In mod.F. *pentarque* (Littré).]

a. The ruler of one of a group of five districts or kingdoms. b. One of a governing body of five persons.

[1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pentarch*..a Captain of five men.] 1793 HELY tr. *O'Flaherty's Ogygia* I. 62 None of the pentarchs under that title assumed the dominion of the whole island [Ireland]. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 500 To substitute a monarch for the pentarchs of the present constitution.

Pentarch, *a. Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *πέντ ε* five + *ἀρχή* beginning.] Arising from five distinct points of origin, as the woody tissue of a root.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 348 The xylem is triarch to pentarch and octarch.

Pentarchical, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as next + -ICAL.] Of or belonging to a pentarch or a pentarchy: in quot. *fig.* (cf. next, 2 b, quot. 1633).

1642 J. JOHNSON *Acad. Love* 3 Thus was the sentinell of my pentarchical souldiers permitted to rest.

Pentarchy (penˈtaaki). Also 7 *errou.* pempt-. [ad. Gr. *πενταρχία* a rule of five, a quinquevirate, f. *πέντε* five + *-αρχία* rule.]

1. A government by five rulers; a group of five districts or kingdoms each under its own ruler.

In quot. 1871 applied to the European system of the 'Five Great Powers'.

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron., Hist. Eng.* I. 15/1 The monarchie or sole gouernement of the Iland became a pentarchie, that is, it was diuided betwixt fiue kings. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vi. § 47 Dermot Mac Murgh (in that time of the Irish Pentarchie, or fiuefold Kingdome) hauing secretly stolne away the wife of Rothericke. 1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* I. II. vi. 253 East Anglia made it a tetrarchy; Essex a pentarchy. 1871 *Echo* 27 Jan., Some writer lately deplored the dissolution of the great European Pentarchy.

2. The government of a country or district by a body of five persons; a governing body of five.

1661 *Sir A. Haslerig's Last Will & Test.* 3 Though I stood ever a profest enemy unto Monarchy, I appeared a constant Zealot for a Pentarchy. 1711 SWIFT *Examiner* 25 Jan., A picture..representing five persons as large as the life, sitting in council together like a pentarchy. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* ii, The inconvenience of this pentarchy.

b. *fig.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. xxxviii, *Auditus*, second of the Pemptarchie. *Ibid.* vi. xlii, Those five fair brethren [the senses] which I sung of late, For their just number called the Pemptarchie. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 33 The Pentarchy of sences. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. iii. (1864) IX. 119 What may be called the Supreme Pentarchy of Scholasticism [Aquinas, Bonaventura, Albertus Magnus, Duns Scotus, Ockham].

Pentarsic to **Pentaspermous**: see PENTA-.

Pentastich (penˈtăstik). [ad. mod.L. *pentastich-us*, a. Gr. *πεντόστιχ-os* adj. of five lines, f. PENTA- + *στίχος* row, line.]

1. A group of five lines of verse.

[1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pentastick*, ..that consists of five verses.] 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pentasticks*, .. Stanza's, consisting of five verses. 1882–3 in *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1945 In the few instances of pentastichs..the last three lines usually unfold the reason of the thought of the first two. 1891 [see OCTASTICH].

+ 2. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pentasticks* (*pentastichæ*), porches having five rowes of Pillars.

Pentastichous (pentæˈstikəs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Arranged in five rows, five-ranked; *esp.* of a stem: having five leaves in the spiral row, and thus five vertical rows or orthostichies in the phyllotaxis.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pentastichus*, .. disposed in five rows, ..pentastichous. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 139 This arrangement of cycles of five..is termed the quincuncial, pentastichous or five-ranked arrangement.

Pentastom, -e (penˈtăstŏm, -ōm). *Zool.* Also in L. form. [ad. mod.L. *Pentastomum*, f. PENTA- + Gr. *-στομος* adj. formative f. *στόμα* mouth; so called from the appearance of the mouth and the two pairs of chitinoid hooks adjacent to it. (So in mod.F.)] An animal of the genus *Pentastomum* or *Pentastoma*, comprising internal parasites infesting man and other animals; an aberrant group of *Arachnida*, formerly classed as trematode worms.

1857 tr. *Kuchenmeister's Parasites Hum. Body* (Syd. Soc.) II. 7 People took these four feet for the same number of oral orifices, so that counting in the true mouth, five such openings were obtained and the animal received the name of *Pentastomum*. 1872 AITKEN *Sc. & Pract. Med.* ed. 6) I. 196 Pruner..pointed out, in 1847, the existence of the pentastoma as a parasite in the human subject. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 298 This is most marked in Pentastomum, when the ovary is attached to a circular canal. 1890 *Century Dict.*, Pentastome.

So **Pentaˈstomoid** *a.*, resembling the genus *Pentastomum*; or belonging to the group *Pentastomoidea*, represented by this genus; *sb.* an animal of this group. **Pentaˈstomous** *a.*: see quot.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pentastomus*, having five mouths or openings: pentastomous. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pentastomoid.

Pentastyle (penˈtăstəil), *a.* and *sb. Arch. rare*⁻⁰. [f. PENTA- + Gr. *στῦλ-os* pillar. (So in mod.F.)] **a.** *adj.* Having five columns in front or at the end, as a building. **b.** *sb.* A building or portico having five columns.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pentastyle*, in architecture, a work wherein are five rows of columns. 1794 *Rudim. Anc. Archit.* (1810) 122 *Pentastyle*, an edifice having five columns in front. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 590. 1882 OGILVIE, *Pentastyle*, ..having five columns.

Pentasyllabic (pentăsilaˈbik), *a.* [f. L. *pentasyllab-us*, a. Gr. *πενταστλλαβ-os* five-syllabled + -IC, after SYLLABIC.] Consisting of five syllables. So **Pentasyˈllabism** (*nonce-wd.*), pentasyllabic condition; **Pentasyˈllable,** a word of five syllables.

a 1771 GRAY *Observ. Eng. Metre* Wks. 1843 V. 257 Pentasyllabic and Tetrasyllabic [lines of verse]. These are rarely used alone. 1816 *Q. Rev.* XV. 369 It could not be done in less compass than a pentasyllable. 1892 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) 25 Aug. 145/1 'Literarian', however, if we can excuse its pentasyllabism, seems to recommend itself as supplying a desideratum.

Pentateuch (penˈtătiŭk). [ad. L. *pentateuch-us, -um* (Tertullian *c* 207), sb. f. Gr. *ἡ πεντάτευχ-os* the pentateuch (Let. of Ptolemæus Gnosticus *c* 160, in Epiphanius *Adv. Hæres.* xxxiii. § 4), sb. use (sc. *βίβλος*) of *πεντάτευχος* adj. 'of five books', f. *πεντα-* five + *τεῦχος* 'implement, vessel', in post-Alexandrian Gr. 'book'. In F. *Pentateuque*.]

1. Name for the first five books of the Old Testament (Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy) taken together as a connected group, traditionally ascribed to Moses (hence called 'the five books of Moses').

1530 PALSGR. 253/1 Penthatheukes, fyve bokes of Moyses lawe, *pentathevcon*. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 343/2 That after these bokes well learned, we bee mete for Tyndales pentateukes, and Tyndales testamente. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* Ep. Ded., Then he and Iosua..did deliuer vnto them the whole Pentatychon of Moses to be dailie read & taught. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 15 Long before his time was the Pentateuch turned into Greek. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. i. 276 Jerome professeth, in his translation he was faine sometime to relieve himselfe by the Samaritane Pentateuch. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 410 The Israelite had nothing more to do than open his Pentateuch. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* viii. 210 They were shown the oldest known copy of the Pentateuch.

2. *transf.* A volume composed of five books, etc.: see quots. *rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pentateuch*, a volume of five Books. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pentateuch*,..also any volume consisting of five books. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s.v., By analogy some surgeons have given the name *Surgical Pentateuch* to the division of external diseases into five classes:—wounds, ulcers, tumours, luxations and fractures. 1891 CHEYNE *Orig. & Relig. Cont. of Psalter* I. i. 6 The Hebrew Psalter came together not as a book but as a Pentateuch. 1891 BLADES (*title*) The Pentateuch of Printing, with a Chapter on Judges.

Hence **Pentateuchal** (pentătiŭˈkăl) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or contained in the Pentateuch.

a 1846 WILLIAMS cited in Worcester. 1863 DARWIN in *Life* (1892) 257, I have long regretted that I..used the Penta-

tenchal term of 'Creation'. 1890 GLADSTONE *Impregnable Rock* (1892) 176 The spirit..of the Pentateuchal laws.

Pentathionic (pe:ntăþəi|ɒ'nik), *a. Chem.* [irreg. f. PENTA- + Gr. *θεῖον* sulphur + -IC: see DITHIONIC.] In *pentathionic acid*, an acid containing five atoms of sulphur in the molecule, $H_2S_5O_6$, colourless, inodorous, and of bitter taste. Hence **Pentathionate** (-þəi·ŏnĕt), a salt of pentathionic acid.

In quot. 1849, applied to the anhydride or oxide (S_5O_5).

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 58 *Pentathionic acid*, S_5O_5..This acid is in solution when an excess of sulphide of hydrogen gas is passed into a saturated solution of sulphurous acid. 1881 *Athenæum* 29 Jan. 169/1 Obtaining beautifully crystallized barium and potassium pentathionates. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 615/2 Mr. V. Lewes..describes.. several potassium pentathionates... These experiments appear to establish beyond doubt the existence of pentathionic acid.

Pentathlete (pentæ·þlīt). [ad. Gr. *πενταθλητής*, f. *πένταθλον*: see next.] An athlete who contended in the pentathlon.

1828 E. H. BARKER *Parriana* I. 522 *note*, Between Porson and Parr..the difference was as great as between..a pugilist and a pentathlete. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iii. (1877) 87 You give all kinds of honours..to runners, boxers, pentathletes, &c.

‖ **Pentathlon** (pentæ·þlŏn). Also in Lat. form **pentathlum**. Pl. **-a**. *Gr.* and *Rom. Antiq.* [a. Gr. *πένταθλον*, f. *πέντε* five + *ἆθλον* contest.] An athletic contest consisting of five exercises leaping, running, throwing the discus, throwing the spear, and wrestling, all performed on the same day and by the same athletes.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Pentathlum*. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 161 ¶7 The Commonwealths of Greece; from whence the Romans afterwards borrowed their *Pentathlum*, which was composed of Running, Wrestling, Leaping, Throwing, and Boxing. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* iv. 15 Telamon and Peleus..challenged their half-brother Phocus to contend in the Pentathlum. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxx. X. 437 The pentathlon, or quintuple contest, wherein the running match and the wrestling match came first in order. 1868 W. SMITH *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* s.v., The pentathlon was introduced in the Olympic games in Ol. 18.

Pentatomic (pentătɒ·mik), *a. Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. *πέντε* five + *ἄτομος* ATOM + -IC: cf. *atomic*.] Containing five atoms of some substance in the molecule; *spec.* containing five replaceable hydrogen atoms; also = PENTAVALENT.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 72 Pentatomic Alcohols. Pinite and quercite, two saccharine bodies having the composition $C_6H_{12}O_5$, probably belong to this class of bodies. 1873 J. P. COOKE *New Chem.* 290 No definite pentatomic hydrate is known. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 633 Glucoses may..be expected to act as pentatomic alcohols.

Pentatomid (pentæ·tŏmid), *a. Entom.* [f. mod.L. *Pentatomidæ* pl., f. *Pentatoma*, name of the typical genus (Olivier, 1789), f. Gr. *πεντα-* PENTA- + *-τομος* cut, in reference to the 5-jointed antennæ.] Belonging to the family *Pentatomidæ* of plant-feeding heteropterous insects, mostly of warm climates, and often brilliantly coloured. So **Penta·tomine** *a.* in same sense; **Penta·tomoid** *a.*, related to, or resembling, the *Pentatomidæ*.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pentatomine*..*Pentatomoid*. 1900 *Ibis* VI. 260 Tinnunculus Amurensis..Its stomach contained 18 large pentatomid bugs.

Pentatone (pe·ntătōun). *Mus. rare*—°. [f. PENTA- + TONE, after *tritone*.] 'An interval of five whole tones, an augmented sixth' (Stainer & Barrett).

Pentatonic (pentătɒ·nik), *a. Mus.* [mod. (Carl Engel, 1864), f. PENTA- + Gr. *τόν-ος* TONE + -IC: cf. TONIC.] Consisting of five notes or sounds; *esp.* applied to a form of scale without semitones (equivalent to the ordinary major scale with the fourth and seventh omitted), used by various ancient nations, and by modern semi-civilized races, as well as in the popular melodies of different countries (often called the *Scotch scale*).

1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 124 A scale .. consisting of only five tones, wherefore I have given it the name of *Pentatonic Scale*. 1887 L. SCOTT *Tusc. Stud.* II. iv. (1888) 222 The ancient scale being pentatonic, *i.e.* five notes, leaving out our fourth and seventh. 1891 *Athenæum* 12 Dec. 807/2 India..differs, as Europe differs, from the pentatonic and heptatonic scales of the Chinese and Indo-Chinese.

Pentatremite (pentătrī·məit). *Palæont.* Also contracted **pentremite**. [ad. mod.L. *Pentatrēmītes*, f. PENTA- + Gr. *τρῆμα* hole, aperture; see -ITE[1] 2.] An echinoderm of the genus *Pentatrēmītes*, belonging to the extinct class *Blastoidea*, allied to the crinoids. So **Pentatrematoid** (-trī·mătoid) *a.*, belonging to or resembling the *Pentatremitidæ*, typified by *Pentratremites*; *sb.* an echinoderm of this family.

1864 WEBSTER, *Pentremite*, a fossil crinoid. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* vi. 153 One curious group, that of the *Pentremites*, a sort of larval form. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pentatrematoid*..*Pentatremite*.

Pentauncer, obs. form of PENITENCER.

Pentavalent (pentæ·vălĕnt), *a. Chem.* [f. PENTA- + L. *valēnt-em* having power or value.] Having the combining power of five atoms of hydrogen or other univalent element; quinquivalent.

1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 174 The elements of the nitrogen group possess a peculiarity by which they frequently appear as if they were pentavalent. 1881 A. W. WILLIAMSON in *Nature* XXIV. 418/1 An atom of nitrogen or of antimony is only known to be trivalent in combination with hydrogen; but each of them occurs in form of a pentavalent compound with chlorine.

Pente, obs. and dial. form of PAINT.

Penteconta- (pentĭkɒntă), before a vowel **-cont-**, combining form, repr. Gr. *πεντήκοντα* fifty, in a few rare words. † **Penteco·ntarch** [ad. Gr. *πεντηκόνταρχος*], a commander of fifty men. **Penteco·ntadrachm** (-dræm) [ad. Gr. *πεντηκοντάδραχμον*], a Cyrenaic coin worth fifty drachmas. **Pentecontaglo·ssal** *a.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue], written in fifty languages. **Penteco·ntali·tre** [ad. Gr. *πεντηκοντάλιτρον*], a Sicilian coin worth fifty *litræ* or ten drachmas.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* iii. 55 After these thingus Judas ordeynyde duykis of the peple, tribunys [*gloss* that oon ledde a thousand], and centoriouns [or ledinge an hundrid], and pentacontarkes [leders of fyfty]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pentecontarch*, a Captain of fifty men. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. xxvi. 548 In some authors we find the word pentecontadrachm, or fifty drachms. 1846 J. B. LINDSAY (*title*) Pentecontaglossal Paternoster, or the Lord's Prayer in 50 Languages. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 132 The costly master-pieces of Sicilian engravers, the great Syracusan pentekontalitres at the head.

‖ **Penteco·nter**[1]. *Gr. Antiq.* [a. Gr. *πεντηκοντήρ*.] A commander of a troop of fifty men.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 54 The Coronels..framed six Companies, euery one consisting of an hundred men, and appointed Captaines ouer them, and Penteconters, and Enomotarches. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lvi. VII. 159 The Pentekontêr and the Lochage were responsible also each for his larger division.

Penteco·nter[2]. *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. *πεντηκοντήρης*.] A ship of burden with fifty oars.

1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxiv. 346 Dexippus,..who was sent out with a penteconter.., sailed away to Byzantium. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. iv. Danaos placed his fifty daughters on board of a penteconter (or vessel with fifty oars).

Pentecost (pe·ntĭkɒst). Also 5 **penteost**, **penecost**, 5-6 **penthecost**, 6-7 **pentecost(e**, 7 **pentycost**. [a. Christian L. *pentēcostē* (Tertullian), a. Gr. *πεντηκοστή* (sc. *ἡμέρα* or *ἑορτή*) fiftieth (day or feast), in Tobit ii. 1, 2 Maccabees xii. 32.]

1. A name of Hellenistic origin for the Jewish harvest festival (called in the Old Testament the Feast of Weeks) observed on the fiftieth day of the OMER (q. v.), i. e. at the conclusion of seven weeks from the offering of the wave-sheaf, on the second day of the Passover.

The first day of the Passover is always the 15th Nisan; the 16th Nisan is the First Day of the Omer or wave-offering; seven weeks from which, on the 6th Sivan, is the Feast of Weeks. Thus, in 1900, the 16th Nisan coincided with Sunday 15th April, and the 6th Sivan with Sunday 3rd June, which were also, that year, Easter Sunday and Whit-Sunday; but the Jewish festivals, being regulated solely by the moon, may fall on any day of the week: see 2.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 312 On ðam ealdan Pentecosten sette God æ ðam Israhela folce. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* xii. 32 After Pentecost [Vulg. *post Pentecosten*, LXX *μετὰ δε την λεγομένην πεντηκοστην*], thei wenten ayeins Gorgias, prepoost of Vdume. — *Acts* ii. 1 Whanne the dayes Pentecostes, [*gloss* that is, fyfti; 1388 daies of Pentecost] weren fulfillid, alle disciplis weren to gidere in the same place. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Tobit* ii. 1 In the feast of Pentecoste which is the holy (feast) of the seuen wekes [so in 1611; LXX *ἐν τῇ πεντηκοστῇ ἑορτῇ ἥ ἐστιν ἁγία ἑπτὰ ἑβδομάδων*]. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, *Jewish War* II. iii. § 1 That feast which was observed after seven weeks, and which the Jews call Pentecost. 1900 G. T. PURVES in Hastings *Dict. Bible* III. 741/1 It is certain that the Jews celebrated the sheaf-waving on Nisan 16, and Pentecost on the fiftieth day after (Sivan 6), without regard in either case to the day of the week.

2. A festival of the Christian Church observed on the seventh Sunday after Easter, in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the disciples on the day of Pentecost (Acts ii.); the day of this festival, Whit-Sunday; also, the season of this festival, Whitsuntide. *arch.* or *Hist.*

The Resurrection of Christ is recorded to have taken place on the second day of the Passover, being that year the first day of the week. Seven weeks after that (and so again on the first day of the week) was the Feast of Weeks or Pentecost. In commemoration of this, these two Christian festivals are always held on the first day of the week (Sunday), and so in most cases do not coincide with the Jewish festivals.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 312 Þes dægðerlica dæg is ure Pentecostes, þæt is, se fiftegoða dæg fram ðam Easterdæge. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 311 Wel gelóme byð pentecosten nu him geendod. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1086 Þriwa he bær his cynehelm ælce geare..On Eastron he hine bær on Winceastre, on Pentecosten on Westmynstre. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 347 Þat gere about Pentecoste, þat is Witsontide, þe apostles ordeyned þe lasse Iames, Alpheus his sone, bisshop of Ierusalem. 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* clxv. 244 There helde they theyr penthecost or wytsontyde. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 38 Come Pentycost as quickely as it will. 1726 [see PENTECOSTAL *sb.*]. 1841 LONGF. *Childr. Lord's Supper* 1 Pentecost, day of rejoicing, had come. The church of the village Gleaming stood in the morning's sheen.

attrib. 1563 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 934 Vpon the Tuesday in Penticost weeke. 1664-5 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 338 Mr. Kent penticost mony 6*s.* 8*d.* [Cf. PENTECOSTAL *sb.*]

3. *fig.* in allusion to the gift of the Holy Spirit, or the circumstances attending it recorded in Acts ii.

1676. WESLEY *Serm.* lxviii. § 20 Wks. 1811 IX. 241 The grand pentecost shall 'fully come': and 'devout men in every nation'..shall 'all be filled with the Holy Ghost'. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Problem*, Ever the fiery Pentecost Girds with one flame the countless host. 1901 W. SANDAY in *Expositor* May 327 Calvary without Pentecost is not yet in vital relation with ourselves.

Pentecostal (pentĭkɒ·stăl), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *pentēcostāl-is* adj. (Tertullian), f. *pentēcostē*: see PENTECOST and -AL. In A, ad. med.L. *pentēcostālia* (neuter pl. of adj.) pentecostal (payments).]

A. *sb.* (usually *pl.*) Offerings formerly made in the Church of England at Whitsuntide by the parishioners to the priest, or by an inferior church to the mother-church. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 83, I should haue receyued a certayne dutye that they cal a Pentecostal. 1609 in W. Money *Hist. Newbury* (1887) 529 Pd for Pentecostalles, otherwise called smoke farthings. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* ix. 597 This old custome gave birth and name to the Pentecostals or Whitsun-contributions. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 434 Pentecostals, otherwise called Whitsun-Farthings, were Oblations made by the Parishioners to the Parish-Priest at the Feast of Pentecost.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Pentecost; like that of the Day of Pentecost in Acts ii.

a 1663 SANDERSON (J.), The collects adventual, quadragesimal, paschal, or pentecostal. 1836 KEBLE in *Lyra Apost.* LXXXIV. iii, The sacred Pentecostal eve. *a* 1842 A. REED *Hymn*, '*Spirit Divine, attend our prayer*' vi, Come as the wind—with rushing sound And pentecostal grace. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ix. 116 These are the pentecostal hours of our existence.

‖ **Pentecoster.** *Gr. Antiq.* [a. Gr. *πεντηκοστήρ*, false reading for *πεντηκοντήρ*.] = PENTECONTER[1].

1808 MITFORD *Greece* I. iv. 216 The officers of each mora of infantry..were one Polemarch, four Lochages, eight Pentecosters, and sixteen Enomotarchs.

‖ **Pentecostys** (pentĭkɒ·stis). *Gr. Antiq.* Also irreg. anglicized as **pe·ntekosty** (-kɒsti). [a. Gr. *πεντηκοστύς* (pl. *-ύες*) a number or company of fifty, f. *πεντηκοστ-ός* fiftieth.] A body of fifty men, as a division of the Spartan army.

1808 MITFORD *Greece* I. iv. 216 Each Lochus consisted of four Pentecostyes, and each Pentecostys of four Enomoties. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lvi. VII. 111 Each lochus comprised four pentekosties..each pentekosty contained four enômoties. 1869 W. SMITH *Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq.* (ed. 2) 483/1 An enomotia, pentecostys, &c.

Pentegraph, erron. form of PANTOGRAPH.

Pentela·teral, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. *πέντε* five + LATERAL.] Five-sided, quinquelateral. So † **Pentelater** *a.* (erron. penti-) in same sense.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom., Math. Treat.* Hh iv b, A pentilater Prisma, hauing for..the syde of his pentagonall equiangle basis the first lyne. 1728 NICHOLS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 483 Two equal pentelateral Pyramids.

Pentelic (pĕnte·lik), *a.* Also 6 *erron.* **pentlike**. [ad. L. *Pentelic-us*, a. Gr. *Πεντελικός*, f. *Πεντελή* name of a deme of Attica.] Of or from Mount Pentelicus, near Athens: esp. applied to the famous white marble there quarried.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1895) I. 266 The pillers..are cut out of a quarrie of marbell, called pentlike marbell. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. viii. (1715) 39 If [the Stadium] was built of Pentelick Marble. 1881 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Pentelic Marble*..is still used (1878) as for the new academy at Athens.

So † **Penteli·cian**, **Pente·lican** *adjs.*

1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. ii. 135 The Mercuries..of Pentelician marble, with brazen heads. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men*, *Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 294 They [the Greeks] cut the Pentelican marble as if it were snow.

Pentene, *Chem.*: see under PENTANE.

Penter, obs. form of PAINTER.

† **Pe·ntereme**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *πέντε* five + L. *rēmus* oar.] See quot. 1656.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pentireme*, a Galley that has five Oares in a seat or rank, or a Galley wherein every oar hath five men to draw it. See *Quinquereme*. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxiv. 266 A fleet of sixty pentereme galleys.

Pentes, -esse, obs. forms of PENTHOUSE.

† **Pe·ntest.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. Name of some kind of precious stone.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5268 Pist fulle of pentests and ubire pruude stanes.

Penteteric (pentĭte·rik), *a. Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. *πενετετηρικός*.] Occurring every fifth year (according to modern reckoning, every fourth, both of two consecutive occurrences being counted), as the greater Panathenæa at Athens.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Penthemimer (penþĭ·mi·mər). *Anc. Pros.* [ad. Gr. *πενθημιμερής* consisting of five halves, f. *πέντε* five + *ἡμιμερής* halved (*ἡμι-* half + *μέρος* part).] A group or catalectic colon of five half-feet; esp. as constituting each half of a pentameter, or the first part of a hexameter when the cæsura occurs in the middle of the third foot. (Cf. HEPTHEMIMER.) Hence **Penthemi·meral** *a.*, applied to a cæsura occurring in the middle of the third foot.

1586 WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 80 The shortnesse of the seconde Penthimimer will hardly be framed to fall together in good sence. 1795 PARR in E. H. Barker *Parriana* (1829) II. 623 Content to consider the shorter verse as composed of two penthemimers. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* ii, I had replied to Robin now, with all the weight and cadence of penthemimeral cæsura. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* 467 The Pentameter..consists of two Dactylic Penthemimers, which must be kept quite distinct. 1888 *Athenæum* 24 Nov. 704/3 The treatment of the weak and the strong penthemimeral cæsura of the dactylic hexameter.

Penthouse (pe·nt,haus), **pentice** (pe·ntis), *sb.* Forms: see below. [ME. *pentis*, rarely *pendis*, app. aphetic from OF. *apentis*, *apendis*, *-dis*: cf. med.L. *appendicium* in Promp. Parv. and Cathol. Angl. = pentyce, pentis; also *appenditium* in Du Cange 'a small sacred building dependent upon a larger church', post-cl. L. *appendicium* an appendage, f. *appendĕre* to hang something on another, to attach in a dependent state. As a small building, erected as a 'lean-to' to another, has usually a roof with one slope only, the word was evidently from an early period (esp. in the aphetic form) associated with F. *pente* slope, declivity, 'hang', which became at length a regular element of the sense; hence the later popular etymology *pent-house* for *pentis*: cf. *work-house*, vulgarly *workis*.

The OF. *apendis* and *apentis* appear to represent L. *appendicium* and **appenditicium*. But the early history of the word offers difficulties, esp. that in OF. the short forms without *a-* are very rare, while in Eng. they are the earliest, *appentice* not being known before Caxton.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 4 pendize, 6 pendis, 7–8 pendice.

c 1325 Pendize [see B. 1]. 1592 *Manch. Court Leet Rec.* (1885) II. 60 Settinge vpp a houell..or slated pendis. 1656 Pendice [see B. 1 b]. 1749 *Fairfax's Tasso* XI. xxxiii, O'er their Heads an iron Pendice (*earlier edd.* pentise, -ice] vast.

β. 4 pentiz, 4–6 pentis, pentys, (5 penttis, pentace), 5–7 pentise, 5–6 pentyse, (-yce, -es, -esse, 6 -isse, -ische, -ose, 7 -ese, pantise), 6–8 (9 *arch.*) pentice.

c 1325 Pentiz [see B. 1]. 1381–2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 389 Pro coopertura del pentys scaccarii. *c* 1420 *Wyclif's Bible, Neh.* vii. 4 *marg. gloss*, Hulkis and pentisis weren maad bisidis the wallis. 1435 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 359 Undder ye penttis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 392/2 Pentyce, of an howse ende, *appendicium*. 1449–50 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 239 Pro factura ij pentacez. *a* 1500 Pentice, 1523 Pentesse [see B. 1]. 1530 Pentes, Pentys [see B. 2]. 1579 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 182 Makyng of..ij. pentyces. 1598 Q. ELIZ. *Plutarch* xiii. 29 Thogh pentische Like the windowe built. *a* 1599, 1600 Pentise [see B. 1, 2]. 1615 *Manch. Court Leet Rec.* (1885) II. 306 Erectinge certen postes and coveringe them wth Large penteses. 1640 SOMNER *Antiq. Canterb.* 204 The long low Entry in the Division called the Pantise. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* 105 She sticks out her lip leyke a pentes. 1884, 1901 Pentice [see B. 1, 4]. 1885 JULIA CARTWRIGHT in *Portfolio* 114 The poor..were fed daily.. under a pentise, or covered way.

γ. 6- penthouse, pent-house, (6 penthehouse, 7 paint-house).

1530 PALSGR. 253/1 Penthouse of a house, *appentis*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 267 He caused all the Penthehouses of the Towne of Parys to be pulled downe. 1573–1883 Penthouse, Pent-house [see B. 1, 2]. 1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* Plays 1873 I. 211 Faith Sir I had a poore roofe, or a paint-house To shade me from the Sunne.

B. Signification.

1. A subsidiary structure attached to the wall of a main building and serving as a shelter, a porch, a shed, an outhouse, etc. **a.** Such a structure having a sloping roof, formerly sometimes forming a covered way between two buildings, or a covered walk, arcade, or colonnade, in front of a row of buildings; a sloping roof or ledge placed against the wall of a building, or over a door or window, for shelter from the weather; sometimes also applied to the eaves of a roof when projecting considerably.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 63 Thar was na herberie To Josep and his spouse Marie, Bot a pendize that was wawles, Als oft in borwis tounes es. *Ibid.* 66 In a pouer pentiz, I wys. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. xxvi. 2648 Betwene howsis twa Quhare men gert a pentys ma. 1467–8 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 328 Owyr that to make a pentyse and a fyttyng place undre, for the wyrship of the citte marchaundes..to sat thereupon for ther eyse. *a* 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 92 Yf ony other pentice [AFr. in *Liber Albus* I. 336, *appentices*] porche or gate be ouyr lowe lettynge the people coming or ryding. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxv. 150 Than kyng Philyppe..or he went caused all ye pentessys in Parys [*les appentiz de Paris*] to be pulled downe. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 254 Penthouse, or the house eauings. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 1. *a* 1599 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* II. II. 70 In ech side of the streetes are pentises or continuall porches for the marchants to walke vnder. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 48 Those Climes that fear the falling..of much Snow, ought to provide more inclining Pentices. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 15 June, [At Marlborough] Their houses on one side having their pent-houses supported with pillars, which makes it a good walk. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. ix, It cast off the Rains like a Penthouse. 1755 JOHNSON, *Penthouse*, a shed hanging out aslope from the main wall. 1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XVI. 372 Under the pent-house of a cottage. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 13/2 The projecting corbels..show that a pentice ran along that side.

† **b.** Without reference to a sloping roof: Any smaller building attached to a main one, an annex; *spec.* at Chester: see quots. 1810, 1886.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 275/1 A Pentis (*A.* Pentesse), *appendix*, *appendicium*, *appenditicium*; *appendicius*. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1895) IV. 249 He built that famous stately Theater ..and joyned unto that also another House, as a Penthouse [ὥσπερ ἐφόλκιόν τι] to his Theater. *c* 1650 in R. H. Morris *Chester* (1895) 200, 1497 the North syde of the Pentice was new buylded, and, 1573, the Pentice was enlarged, and the inner Pendice made higher, the nerer made lesser. The Sheriffs Court removed to the Comon Hall. 1656 W. WEBB *W. Smith's Vale-Roy. Eng.* 39 S. Peters [Chester].. underneath the church in the street is the Pendice, a place builded of purpose, where the Major useth to remain. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4409/2 Chester, Febr. 7...The Mayor entertain'd several Gentlemen and Citizens in the Pent-house. 1810 LYSONS *Cheshire* 582 An ancient building called the Pentice,..called in some old Charters the *appentice*, was formerly the place in which the Sherriffs' courts were held, and banquets given. *Note. Appentitium*...a smaller building annexed to a larger one. 1886 R. HOLLAND *Chester Gloss. s. v.*, The Pentice at Chester was an ancient building attached to St. Peter's Church, which was taken down about the year 1806.

c. A shed having a sloping roof, as a separate structure.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) I. xiv. 432 Without other abodes than natural caverns or miserable penthouses of bark. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lx, Fleet Market..was a long irregular row of wooden sheds and pent-houses.

2. Applied to various structures or contrivances of the nature of or akin to a sloping roof, whether attached to something else or independent; as an awning over a stall or a window; a canopy; a shed for the protection of besiegers, or a covering formed of the soldiers' shields held over their heads (L. *pluteus*, *testudo*). **b.** *spec.* The corridor with sloping roof round three sides of a tennis-court.

1530 PALSGR. 253/1 Pentes or paves, *estal*, *soubtil*. *Ibid.*, Pentys over a stall, *auuent*. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVII. x, He on his Throne was set,..Vnder a Pentise wrought of Silver bright. *Ibid.* XVIII. lxxiv, Their targets hard aboue their heads they threw, Which ioynd in one an iron pentise make. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 603 It might serue as a pentice to defend the vaile. 1611 COTGR., *Auvent*, a penthouse of cloth &c., before a shop window, &c. 1651 *Rec. Dedham, Mass.* (1892) III. 187 The shingling of the penthouse ouer ye Bell. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 265/1 *Pent-house*, the place on which they first cast out the Ball [at Tennis]. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* I. i, Hives overhung by a penthouse. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* I. 23 Under cover of a moveable pent-house,..the head of the column had advanced their battering-ram to the very wall. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Terms Coal Mining*, *Penthouse* or *Penthus*, a wooden hut or covering for the protection of sinkers in a pit bottom.

3. *fig.* Applied to things, material or immaterial, likened to a penthouse, as serving for defence, or as projecting above something (*e.g.* the eyebrows).

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* B iij, A pretence of puritie, a pentisse for iniquitie. 1639 SHIRLEY *Ball* I. ii, Not above your forehead, When you have brush'd away the hairy pentehouse, And made it visible. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 253 Like a shrivled Beau from within the Penthouse of a modern Periuke. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ii, There..lorked under the pent-house of his eye that sly epicurean twinkle. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 657 He drag'd his eyebrow bushes down, and made A snowy penthouse for his hollow eyes.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *penthouse-cornice*, *-roof*; also *fig.* (see 3), as *penthouse brows*, *hat*, *lid* (= eyelid); *penthouse-like*, † *-steep* adjs.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 17 With your hat penthouse-like ore the shop of your eies. 1605 — *Mach.* I. iii. 20 Sleepe shall neyther Night nor Day Hang vpon his Pent-house Lid. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 43 The first steps..Were easie...Scarce pent-house-steep. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arth.* III. ii, My pent-house eye-brows, and my shaggy beard. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxiv, His huge penthouse hat. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt.-Royal* II. viii. 163 This worldly dowager, with keen eyes glittering under penthouse brows. 1901 S. K. LEVETT-YEATS *Traitor's Way* x. 124 A thin slit of sky was visible between the pentice roof.

Penthouse (pe·nt,haus), *v.* Also 8 pentise. [f. prec. sb.] (Almost always in pa. pple.)

1. *trans.* To furnish with a penthouse.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 32 The inferior [Mosques] are..penthousd with open galleries. 1777 W. GOSTLING *Canterb.* (ed. 2) 29 A stone wall..pentised over head, was called by the poor people their cloisters.

2. *fig.* To cover or shelter as with a penthouse; to overhang as a penthouse.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 23 The Glowrm or Glass-worm. Her Eyes..are pent-hous'd under the broad flat cap or plate which covers her head. 1833 WORDSW. *Wren's Nest* v, Others [nests] are pent-housed by a brae That overhangs a brook. 1845 TALFOURD *Vac. Rambles* I. 91 The little old, odd, town of Cluses stands actually pent-housed by the mountain sides.

3. To make like a penthouse; to cause to project.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. viii. § 6 It being pen[t]-housed out beyond the foundation, and intent of the Statute. *a* 1661 — *Worthies, Oxfordsh.* (1662) 329 With these Verdingales the Gowns of Women beneath their wastes were pent-housed out far beyond their bodies.

Pentice, earlier form of PENTHOUSE.

† **Pe·nticle.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. Used by E. Fairfax, app. *metri gratiâ*, as = PENTICE, PENTHOUSE.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVIII. lxxiv, Their targets hard above their heads they threw, Which join'd in one an iron pentise make,..For that strong penticle protected well The knights, from all that flew and all that fell.

[**Pentile**, mis-spelling of PANTILE, in Johnson, copied in subsequent Dicts. (Misquoted by J. from Moxon, who has *pan-tiles*.)]

Pentine, etc. *Chem.*: see under PENTANE.

Pention, -er, obs. ff. PENSION, PENSIONER.

Pe·ntionary, erron. form of PENITENTIARY.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* VII. 156 b, Than go they to the master of the Pentionaries [*ad pœnitentiæ præfectum*], and fyne with him for a pece of money.

Pentis, -ise, -isse, obs. forms of PENTHOUSE.

Pentlandite (pe·ntlăndəit). *Min.* [Named by Dufrénoy, 1856, after its discoverer Mr. Pentland: see -ITE¹.] A native sulphide of iron and nickel, of a bronze-yellow colour.

1858 GREGG & LETTSOM *Min.* 473. 1893 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XLV. 494.

Pentlike, obs. erron. f. PENTELIC. **Pentograph**, erron. f. PANTOGRAPH. **Pentoic** *a.*, **Pentone**, etc. *Chem.*: see under PENTANE.

Pentose (pe·ntōōs). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *πέντε* five + -OSE².] 'A name given to compounds resembling glucose, but having only five atoms of carbon in the molecule; e. g. tetra-oxy-valeric aldehyde.'

1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 807 *n.* 1899 CAGNEY *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* VII. 327 The quantitative determination of the pentose group of sugars. *Ibid.* 334 It appears that pentoses are frequently contained in beer.

Pentoxide (pentɒ·ksəid). *Chem.* [PENTA-.] A binary compound containing five equivalents of oxygen.

1863 72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 324 Pentoxide of Antimony, Antimonic Oxide..Sb_2O_5. 1881 *Athenæum* 24 Dec. 850 The author has prepared..a pentoxide of didymium.

Pentremite: see PENTATREMITE.

Pent-roof (pe·nt,rūf). [mod. f. *pent-* in PENTHOUSE + ROOF *sb.*] A roof like that of a penthouse, sloping in one direction only; a shed-roof.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 66/2 Her masts struck, her rigging down, and her hull covered in with a pent-roof thatch, from stem to stern. 1894 H. SPEIGHT *Nidderdale* 373 A peculiar feature of this old homestead is an open pent-roof or arcade.

Pentrough (pe·n,trɒf). [f. PEN *sb.*¹ 3 + TROUGH.] A trough, channel, or conduit, usually of planks or boards, constructed to convey the water from a head of water formed by a 'pen' (see PEN *sb.*¹ 3) to the place where its force is applied, as in a water-mill. (Cf. PENSTOCK¹.)

1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI. 163 A Pentrough for equalizing the water falling on water-wheels. 1853 GLYNN *Power Water* 43 There is a sluice to regulate the supply at top, fixed in the pentrough, and another at bottom which regulates the expenditure.

Pentstemon, penstemon (pen(t)stī·mən). *Bot.* [mod.L. *Pentstēmōn* (Mitchell, 1748), irreg. (for **pentastēmōn*) f. Gr. *πέντε* five + *στήμων*, taken as = stamen; from the rudimentary fifth stamen in addition to the four perfect ones characteristic of the order. The spelling and pronunciation *penstemon* are common in popular use.]

A genus of herbaceous plants of the N.O. *Scrophulariaceæ*, natives of America, cultivated for their showy clustered flowers, which are usually tubular and two-lipped, and of various colours.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Pentstemon, *Chelone*. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 325 Penstemons may be raised from slips struck in heat. 1881 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Free-L.* viii, Beds of dahlias, lilies..roses, pentstemons.

Pentyce, -ys, -yse, obs. forms of PENTHOUSE.

Pentyl, etc. *Chem.*: see under PENTANE.

† **Pe·nuary.** *Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *penuārius* adj. = *penārius* of or for provisions, f. *penus* store or provision of food; cf. *penārius*, *-ia* sb. storehouse, granary.] A storehouse.

1607 BP. J. KING *Serm.* 5 *Nov.* 31 A whole penuarie and store-house of sin. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 1 How would they..fill their barns, their granaries, penuaries. *Ibid.* 6 Their vault was a penuary and storehouse of destruction.

Penuchle, penuckle, var. PINOCLE, card-game.

Penult (pīnv·lt), *a.* and *sb.* [Originally an abbreviated way of writing the word PENULTIMA.]

A. *adj.* Last but one, penultimate. (Common in *Sc.* in 16–17th c., mostly in reference to the day of the month; in later use chiefly scientific.)

1539 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 299 *New 3eris Giftis, be pennult and last day is of December. 1589 R. BRUCE *Serm., Isa.* XXXVIII. (1843) 164 The penult verse of the chapter. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 76 In your penult and antepenult notes, you stande still with your descant. 1636 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (1846) 127 Moderator of the penult General Assembly. 1675 GREGORY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 266 De Beaune hath that method of removing the penult term .. without fractions. 1695 SIBBALD *Autobiog.* (1834) 132, I came over the fells to Jedburgh..the penult day of October 1662. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* xviii. (1833) 308 In the penult line, the proper place of the musical pause is at the end of the fifth syllable. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 160 Lateral appendages of the penult segment..fleshy. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* II. 690/1 The penult note applies to these. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 76 The penult joint of the eight posterior legs.

B. *sb.* † **1.** The last day but one (of a month). *Sc.*

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 144 The Cardinall ..caused all Bischoppis..to be convocat to Sanctandrose against the penult of Februare. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI (1677) 351 They came to London the penult of the moneth. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Bann. Cl.) 90 Upon Thursday the penult of January.

2. *Gram.* The last syllable but one.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* 6 Words of more than two syllables have their Accent on the Penult when long. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 126 The penult of 'rædde' had a long vowel before a doubled consonant.

† Penu·ltim, -ime, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *pænultim-us*: see next. Cf. F. *pénultième* (13th c. in Littré).] Last but one; = PENULTIMATE.

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 931 The tone hath an *a* in the penultyme syllable. 1538 SIR B. TUKE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 223 At London, the penultyme of August, 1538. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. iii. 324 A second Race succeeded, derived from Norman Darcy the Penultim Lord in the last Pedigree. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 196 The two first and last pairs [of legs] being two inches long, the Penultime not much more than half so much.

‖ Penultima (pĭnʌ·ltimă). [Lat., properly *pænultima*, fem. of *pænultimus* PENULTIMATE (sc. *syllaba* or *nota*), f. *pæne* almost + *ultimus* last.] The last syllable but one (of a word or verse). In quot. 1776, the last but one of a series of notes.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. iv. (Arb.) 85 The sharpe accent falles vpon the penultima or last saue one syllable of the verse. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 26 It is plain he read it thus εμάμενῶν, without any Regard to the Accent on the Penultima (μέ). 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. 9 *Paranete Synemmenon*, penultima of this tetrachord.

Penultimate (pĭnʌ·ltimăt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. PENE-, L. *pene* almost + ULTIMATE, after L. *pænultim-us*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* Last but one; next before the last of a series of things. Chiefly in scientific and technical use.) b. Occurring on the last syllable but one: cf. B. a.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 15 They [sounds of an echo] next strike the ultimate secondary object, then the penultimate and antepenultimate. 1709 BARNES in Hearne *Collect.* 8 Feb. (O. H. S.) II. 167 Thanks for your penultimate rhapsody. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Penultima*, or *Penultimate*, in grammar, denotes the syllable, or foot, immediately before the last.. Hence antepenultimate is that before the penultimate, or the last but two. 1813 BYRON *Bir. Abydos* II. xx. *note*, One more revise—positively the last .. —at any rate, the *pen*ultimate. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 249 The penultimate whorl forms..a depression which gives the aperture more or less of the figure of a crescent. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 99 The penultimate phalanx of each digit..is hollowed out on its outer side.

b. 1852 MARSH *Lect. Eng. Lang.* 380 The great frequency of ultimate and penultimate accentuation.

B. *sb.* The last member but one of a series: *spec.* a. *Gram.* The last syllable but one of a word. b. *Whist.* The lowest card but one of a suit. c. *Math.* (see quot. 1872).

[1727-41: see A.] 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Penultimate*, the last syllable but one in a word. 1846 in WORCESTER. 1872 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* VIII. 526, I have had occasion to consider..the form of a curve about to degenerate into a system of multiple curves; a simple instance is a trinodal quartic curve about to degenerate into the form $x^2y^2 = 0$, or say a 'penultimate' of $x^2y^2 = 0$. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 313 He..also leaned to long penultimates in Phrygia and Lilya. 1876 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* Gloss. (1880) 13 *Penultimate, the.*—Beginning with the lowest card but one of the suit you lead originally, if it contains more than four cards.

Penultimatum (pĭnʌltimē·tŭm). *nonce-wd.* [after PENULTIMATE and ULTIMATUM.] A demand amounting almost to an ultimatum, or sent immediately before an ultimatum.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 29 May 5 The Consuls-General hand in an ultimatum, or penultimatum, to a recalcitrant Ministry. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Nov. 3/2 Nearly three weeks after the rejection of the 'penultimatum'.

‖ Penumbra (pĭnʌ·mbră). [mod.L. (Kepler, 1604), f. PENE-, L. *pæne* almost + UMBRA shadow. Cf. F. *pénombre* (1671 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The partially shaded region around the shadow of an opaque body, where only a part of the light from the luminous body is cut off; the partial shadow, as distinguished from the total shadow or *umbra*; *esp.* that surrounding the total shadow of the moon, or of the earth, in an eclipse, producing respectively a partial (or annular) eclipse of the sun, or a fainter obscuration bordering the full shadow on the disk of the moon.

[1604 KEPLER *Ad Vitell. Paralipom.* 239 Quod est inter KL,NM penumbra dicatur, LN vero umbra. 1709 M. G. HANSCHIUS (in Kepler's Wks. ed. Frisch III. 516) Umbræ penumbræque (quam primus ipse in astronomiam introduxit).] 1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 348 The Moon was not at all obscured by the true shadow, but entred only a little into the *Penumbra*. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 745 The *Penumbra* towards the perfect Shadow, does, little by little, grow more and more obscure. 1769 HIRST in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 231, I saw a kind of penumbra or dusky shade, which preceded the first external contact two or three seconds of time. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* XXXV. 366 The time at which the Moon first enters the Earth's penumbra. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 12 If the source of light be a *point*, the shadow is sharply defined; if the source be a luminous *surface*, the perfect shadow is fringed by an imperfect shadow called a *penumbra*.

b. The lighter outer part or border of a sun-spot, surrounding the darker central nucleus or *umbra*.

1834 Mrs. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* XXXVII. (1849) 425 One of these spots..with its penumbra, occupied an area of 3780 millions of square miles. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 48 If the spot and its penumbra are formed by a conical opening, the sloping sides of which reveal to us the thickness of the envelopes.

c. *Painting.* (See quot.)

1826 ELMES *Dict. Fine Arts, Penumbra*, in painting, drawing, &c., that point of a picture or drawing where the shade blends itself with the light...These gradations should be nearly imperceptible.

2. *fig.* A partial shade or shadow (in various metaphorical applications), esp. regarded as bordering upon a fuller or darker one.

1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Angelina* iv, I will defend him, madam,..against every shadow, every penumbra of aristocratic insolence. 1836 J. ABBOTT *Way to do Good* vi. 187 It is but a penumbra, a twilight of virtue and happiness. 1862 MASSON in *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 319 Those who can surround a definite designation with the due penumbra.

Penumbral (pĭnʌ·mbrăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by a penumbra or partial shadow. Also *fig.*

Penumbral eclipse, a lunar eclipse in which only the penumbra falls on the moon's disk.

1768 *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 331 It was remarkably distinct from the penumbral shade. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 443 Places which fall within this penumbral cone, and are out of the dense shadow. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 14 We are looking forward to this more penumbral darkness as an era. It has now been fifty-two days since we could read such type. 1884 TYNDALL *Let.* in *Times* 26 Nov., Between truth and untruth there lies a penumbral zone which belongs equally to both; and I have often admired the adroitness with which Mr. Chamberlain sails within the 'half-shadow'.

Penu·mbrous, *a. rare*⁻¹. [See -OUS.] = prec.

1887 W. HOLMAN HUNT in *Contemp. Rev.* July 24 In the penumbrous dulness I discerned a mass of white rock leading to the higher level.

† Penur. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [For **penure*, ad. L. *penūria* (cf. *provincia*, province.)] = PENURY 1. So **† Penured** *a. rare*⁻¹ [-ED²], reduced to destitution.

c 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 74 He is a gentylman, and of is kyne, and in gret penur. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 166/2 The people penured with famine woulde go xl. together vpon the rockes,..and..throw them selues down to the sea.

Penurious (pĭnĭū·rĭăs), *a.* [= obs. F. *penurieux* (15th c.), It. *penurioso* (Florio), med.L. *pēnūriōs-us*, f. L. *pēnūria*: see PENURY and -OUS.]

† 1. In want; needy, beggarly, indigent, poverty-stricken (also *fig.*); with *of*, lacking, wanting in.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. v. 46 Die rather would he in penurious paine,..Then his foes love or liking entertaine. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 92. 1614 DYKE *Myst. Self-Deceiving* (1615) 57 Dives, rich in this world, became exceeding penurious in the other. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Advice of Son* (1651) 5 God is not so penurious of friends, as to hold himself and his Kingdome saleable for the refuse and reversions of their lives, who have sacrificed the principal thereof to his enemies.

† b. Of things, circumstances, material conditions: Of, pertaining to, or associated with want; poor, scanty, exiguous; barren, unfertile. (In the effect upon persons, passing into a fig. sense of 2.)

1621 DONNE in *Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 157 Neyther.. knowes how narrow and penurious a fortune I wrestle with in thys world. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 93 It is certain, that White is a penurious Colour, and where moisture is scant.. Blew Violets..if they be starved, turn Pale and White. 1633 PRYNNE *Histriomastix* 322 In these penurious times, who can hardly spare..halfe so much? *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* III. XXXIX. (1640) 12 Seven most scant and penurious yeares of great famine. 1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl. Scot.* Wks. X. 488 But where the climate is unkind and the ground penurious. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 3 Swell to a lake the scant penurious rill.

2. Niggardly, stingy, parsimonious, grudging; hence *transf.* indicative of stinginess, meagre, slight, mean, 'shabby'.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 726 As a grudging master, As a penurious niggard of his wealth. 1778 JOHNSON *Let. to J. Nichols* 26 Nov., I am very well contented that the Index is settled for. Though the price is low it is not penurious. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 29, I ever held a scanty and penurious justice to partake of the nature of a wrong. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. viii. 163 The most affluent of our nobility, was pennrious in his loans to the King.

fig. 1894 MARQ. SALISBURY *Address to Brit. Assoc.* 8 Aug., Lord Kelvin limited the period of organic life upon the earth to a hundred million years, and Professor Tait in a still more penurious spirit cut that hundred down to ten.

† 3. Fastidious, dainty: see quot. *Obs. rare.*

1721 BAILEY, *Penurious*, covetous, niggardly, stingy; also nice. 1730 SWIFT *Panegyrick on Dean* 144 She's grown so nice, and so penurious, With Socrates and Epicurius. (*note*, Ignorant ladies often mistake the word *penurious* for *nice* and *dainty*.)

Penu·riously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a penurious manner; † indigently, starvingly, poorly (*obs.*); grudgingly; scantily; meanly.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. ii, Unlesse 'twere Lent, Ember-weeks, or fasting dayes, when the place is most penuriously emptie of all other good outsides. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 15 Nor is it enough to clear thee, that thou didst not injuriously get what thou hast penuriously kept. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* V. ii, Her mother was determined..to live as penuriously as ever. 1786 W. GILPIN *Lakes Cumbld.* (1808) II. xxix. 228 A river, considerable in its dimensions; tho penuriously supplied with water. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. xviii. 447 Elizabeth .. shrank penuriously from the expenses of war.

Penu·riousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] † a. Poverty, want, scantness, dearth (*obs.*) b. Niggardliness, stinginess, meanness. Also *fig.*

c 1629 DONNE *Serm., John* x. 10 (1640) 72 With what penuriousnesse..of devotion..of reverence do you meet him [Christ] here? 1630 *Ibid., Job* xvi. 17. 132 The penuriousnesse of my fortune contracted by my sins. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 334 Those, that out of penuriousness can scarce afford themselves the ordinary conveniences of life out of their large possessions, have been always accounted poor. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 126 To shew the waste of some, and the sordid penuriousness of others. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. vii. § 3 (1876) 173 They are oftener accused of penuriousness than prodigality.

† Penu·rity. *Sc. Obs.* [f. L. *pēnūria* PENURY, with change of suffix: see -ITY.] = PENURY 1, 2.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 321 Greit penuritie Thow suffer sall, and as ane beggar die. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 386 Tuichand our tongis penurite. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. v. (S. T. S.) 144 Na penurite of vittalis suld follow. 1577 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1848) II. 30 The exorbitant dartht of victuall and penurite thairoff. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 35 In vthir places, for the penuritie of wodis, out of the 3eard we cutt peates.

† Pe·nurous, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. PENUR or PENURY + -OUS.] Lacking, wanting.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 50 Who list not peace, warre take he as his owne, For store of brawles was neuer penurous.

Penury (pe·niūri). Also 5 **pennury, penowry, (punyrie).** [ad. L. *pēnūria* or *pænūria* want, need; perh. through F. *pénurie* (15th c. in Littré).]

1. The condition of being destitute of or straitened in the necessaries of life; destitution, indigence, want; poverty.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 51 Origenes, lefte in grete pennury [*in summa penuria*], helde a scole of grammar at Alexandrye. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* IV. 121 Late vs goo agenst her..and tell her our grete penurye and our nede. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* XXI. 4 But she of her penury [so 1611; 1881 *R.V.* want] hath cast in all the substaunce that she hadde. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 42 Shall I keepe your hogs, and eat huskes with them? What prodigall portion haue I spent, that I should come to such penury? 1624 DONNE *Serm., Isa.* vii. 14 (1640) 13 The sheaves in harvest, to fill all penuries. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 51 Chill Penury repress'd their noble rage. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 237 Penury with love, I will not doubt it, Is better far than palaces without it. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* IX. § 5. 645 Shaftesbury's course rested..on the belief that the penury of the Treasury left Charles at his mercy.

2. Lack, dearth, scarcity, scantness, insufficiency, want (*of* something material or immaterial).

1447 in *Epist. Acad. Oxon.* (O. H. S.) I. 261 Þe gret.. multitude of scolars, and the gret penury of boks þat ben amang us. 1454 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 272/1 The greet punyrie and scarsite of money. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 97 In a marvellous penury of water. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* V. 65 You owe..to your stars your penury of sense. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. viii. 50 There is an absolute penury of public news. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 127 In early youth I laboured under a peculiar embarrassment and penury of words.

3. Penuriousness, miserliness, parsimoniousness. Now *rare.*

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* II. x. 130 God sometimes punishes .. idlenesse with vanity, penury with oppression. 1685 DRYDEN *Thren. August.* 500 Let them not still be obstinately blind,..with malignant penury To starve the royal vertues of his mind. 1754 FOOTE *Knights* I. Wks. 1799 I. 62 He is a thrifty, wary, man. .. The very abstract of penury! 1806 METCALFE in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 810 When, by a cold penury, I blast the abilities of a nation, the ill I may do is beyond all calculation. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* XXIII. 4 A father and a step-dame Each for penury fit to tooth a flint-stone.

Penwiper (pe·nwəipəɹ). [f. PEN *sb.*² 4 + WIPER.] A contrivance for cleaning a pen by wiping the ink from it; usually consisting of one or more pieces of cloth folded or fastened together, but also made in other forms (specified as 'brush penwiper', 'tassel penwiper', and the like); often of ornamental or fanciful design.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* XXIV, The penwiper..was the imitation of a..dahlia. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. i, I only make pincushions and pen-wipers to use up my waste. *fig.* 1900 T. FOWLER in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VI. 74 The 'penwiper', a small piece of folded silk which is attached to the back of the proctor's gown [at Oxford].

Penwoman (pe·nwu·mān). [f. PEN *sb.*² 4 + WOMAN, after *penman.*] A woman skilled in the use of the pen; a female writer. (Usually with qualifying adj.)

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xlii. 329 O what a ready penwoman! 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XXXIX, I am nae great pen-woman, and it is near eleven o'clock o' the night. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* lix, Mrs. Neuchatel was a fine penwoman; her feelings were her facts, and her ingenious observations of art and nature were her news.

Hence **Pe·nwomanship** [after *penmanship*], the practice or art of a penwoman; feminine writing.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* (1783) III. 144 She began again to indulge her favourite pleasures of penwomanship. 1803 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 211 Senhora, it is a handwriting of the feminine gender—it is penwomanship.

Penworth, obs. f. *penn'orth*, PENNYWORTH.

Peny, Penyde, obs. forms of PENNY, PENIDE.

Penyriall, Penyston, obs. ff. PENNYROYAL, PENISTONE.

Penytancer, -e, -enser, etc., var. PENITENCER.

Peolour, variant of PELURE ¹ *Obs.*, fur.

Peon (pī·ən). Also (in sense 1) 7 **pion, pyone, pe-une, peun.** [In sense 1, ad. Pg. *peão* pedestrian, foot-soldier, day-labourer, and F. *pion*, foot-soldier, footman, servant on foot, whence in sense E. Indian vernaculars *piyn*; in sense 2, a. Sp. *peon* in same senses; = OF. *peon*, It. *pedone*, med.L.

pedōn-em foot-soldier, f. L. *pēs*, *ped-em* foot. A doublet of PAWN *sb.*[1], OF. *paon*.]

1. In India: a. A foot-soldier. b. A native constable. c. An attendant or orderly; a footman or messenger.

1609 W. FINCH in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) IV. iv. § 3. 421 The first of February, the Captaine [Hawkins] departed with fiftie Peons, and certaine Horsemen. 1613 *ibid.* IV. viii. § 3. 484 Dispeeded one of my Pions to Lowrihander with a Letter. 1632 R. CARTWRIGHT in *St. Papers, Col., E. Indies* 290 His poor man..was met with by the Governors 'pyones' ..and clapt up in prison. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 35 With some Pe-unes (or black foot-boyes who can prattle some English) we rode to Surat. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. i. 2 These Pions of the Custom-house [in India]. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. round World* (1699) 507 At this Moors Town they got a Peun to be their Guide to the Moguls nearest Camp. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* July 341 The whole French garrison of Pondicherry, consisting of about 1000 regular troops, 200 trained peons, and many others. 1840 MALCOM *Trav. Hindustan* Gloss., *Peon* (pronounced Pune), a Hindu constable. 1896 CROKER *Village Tales* 2 Body-servants, peons, syces, and all the barrack dhobies.

2. In Spanish America: A day-labourer; in S. America, a man or boy leading a horse or mule; in Mexico, *spec.* a debtor held in servitude by his creditor till his debts are worked off.

1828 C. BRAND *Jrnl. Voy. Peru* v. 104 The mules were straying about..and our wild, uncouth-looking peons were assembled round a fire, under the lee of a large rock. 1860 TYLOR *Anahuac* xi. (1861) 291 If a debtor owes money and cannot pay it, his creditor is allowed by law to make a slave or *peon* of him until the debt is liquidated. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* xxiii. 257 The mule owner brought with him a strong lad as peon, to assist in loading and unloading the beasts.

attrib. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* x. 76 We see the clumsy hoe in the hands of the peon serf. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 332 Peon labor was but a trifling expense to the employer.

Peonage (pī'ŏnēdʒ). [f. prec. + -AGE.] The work or service of a peon; the system of having or using peons or enslaved debtors.

1. In S. America, attendance upon a horse or mule; in Mexico *spec.* the condition of a peon serf, servitude for debt; the system of holding peons.

1850 G. A. MCCALL *Lett. fr. Frontiers* (1868) 500 The greatest lever that could be used in overturning the present system of peonage. 1850 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xii. (1887) 134 The master who held her in peonage. 1870 J. ORTON *Andes & Amazons* iv. (1876) 79 Horse hire, peonage, and most mechanical work must be paid for in advance. 1903 *Times* 25 Nov. 5/6 The peonage system in the South practically amounts to an attempt to restore slavery under another name.

2. In India: The service or employment of peons as messengers, etc.: see prec. 1.

1900 *Indian Engineering* 24 Feb. 115 The hourly post.. a far more satisfactory agency for the spread of their price-lists than the old cumbersome and unreliable peonage.

Peo·nick, obs. form of PÆONIC.

1706 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 171 Dr. Eaton writ a Discourse of ab[t] a sheet on Peonick verse.

Peonied: see PIONED.

Peonism (pī'ŏniz'm). [f. PEON + -ISM.] = PEONAGE 1.

1864 WEBSTER cites D. WEBSTER.

Peony (pī'ŏni). Forms: α. 1 peonie. β. 3 pyone, (pioine), 4 piane, 4–5 pione, 5 pyon, -oun, -an, (pyione). γ. 5–6 pyonie, -ony, -onye, pionye, pyany, -ye, 6 pionee, 6–7 plonie, peionie, peonie, 6–9 piony, 7 peiony, pæonie, 8 pioney, 6– peony, 7– pæony. [In OE., *peonie* wk. fem., ad. late L. (and It.) *pēonia*, L. *pæōnia* (Pliny); in ME., *pione*, a. northern F. (Norm. and Picard) *pione* = OF. *peone*, *peoine*, *pioine*, mod.F. *pivoine*; in 15th c., *pyonie*, *piony*, *peony*, *pæony*, conformed to L. *pæōnia*, a. Gr. *παιωνία* the peony, f. *Παιών*, Pæon, the name of the physician of the gods, a physician; cf. *παιώνιος* healing, medicinal.]

1. A plant (or flower) of the genus *Pæonia* (N.O. *Ranunculaceæ*), comprising stout herbs, or rarely shrubs, with large handsome globular flowers of various shades of red and white, often becoming double under cultivation; *esp.* the commonly cultivated *P. officinalis*, a native of central Asia and southern Europe, with flowers usually dark red.

The root, flowers, and seeds were formerly used in medicine, and the seeds also as a spice (quots. 1299, 1362, etc.).

Male and *Female Peony*, old names for *P. corallina* and *P. officinalis* respectively. (These names are erroneously reversed in Miller's *Gardener's Dict.* and *New Syd. Soc. Lex.*) *Tree Peony*, the shrubby species *P. Moutan*, a native of China.

α. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 168 Ðeos wyrt ðe man peonian nemneð wæs funden fram peonio þam caldre.

β. *c* 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 557/28 *Pionia* i. pioine. 1299 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 495, iij li. de pyone, iijs. ijd. ob. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 155, I haue peper and piane [B. v. 312 piones; C. VII. 359 pionys] and a pound of garlek. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 108 Þe persel, þe passenep ..Þe pyon, þe peere. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 22 Here is peper, pyan, and swete lycorys.

γ. 14.. *Stockh. Med. MS.* II. 336 in *Anglia* XVIII. 315 Take v greynes of pionye. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/2 Pyany, herbe, *pionia*. *Ibid.* 401/1 Pyony, herbe, *idem quod* pyanye. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* III. v. (1539) 60 b, Pourgers of choler..Pyonie. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 59 Peony the female groweth in euery countrey, but I neuer saw the male sauing only in Anwerp. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 712 About an Infants neck hang Peonie, It cures Alcydes cruell Maladie. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. ii. 38 Dry earth for Peionie, with sand for Pannes. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pæonia*, the Peony or Piony, a Flower, the Roots of which are of great Use in Physick. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 35 There might ye see the pioney spread wide, The full-blown rose, the shepherd and his lass. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* I. 56 It is even possible that to Rome we owe the rose, the lily, and the pæony.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Resembling a peony-flower, dark red; esp. of the cheeks, plump and rosy. b. *Comb.*, as *peony-bush*, *-root*, *-seed*; *peony-faced* adj.; †peony-kernel, a peony-seed; †peony-water, a drink made from the peony.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 59 Peony roote is hote in the fyrst and dry in the thyrde degree. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 16/2 You may give it either alone, or in Black-cherry-water, or Peony-Water. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 327 Stick the cream with piony kernels. 1810 *Splendid Follies* III. 48 Mopping their piony cheeks with a handkerchief. 1892 T. HARDY *Well-Beloved* I. v, The heating of the wind and rain and spray had inflamed her cheeks to peony hues. 1895 *Daily Chron.* 28 Aug. 3/5 Rose-flowered, pæony-flowered, and Japanese asters.

People (pī'p'l), *sb.* Forms: α. 3–6 peple; (3–5 pepule, 4–6 -ul, 5–6 -ull(e; 4–5 pepille, 4–6 -ill, 5–6 -il; 5 pepylle, 5–6 -yll; 6 *Sc.* peiple, 7 peeple). β. 4–5 poeple, (5 -ul), 5- people, (5 peopel, -ull). γ. 3–5 puple, (5 pupile, -ill, -yll, -ull); 4–5 peuple. δ. 4–5 popte, (4 -ille, 5–6 -il). [a. AF. *poeple* (Britton), *people* (Rolls of Parlt.) = OF. *pople*, *poeple*, *pueple*, *peuple*, *puple* = Pr. *poble*, *pobol*, Sp. *pueblo*, It. *popolo*:—L. *populum*, acc. of *populus* the people, the populace.]

1. A body of persons composing a community, tribe, race, or nation; = FOLK 1. Sometimes viewed as a unity, sometimes as a collective of number. a. In singular, as a collective of unity.

[1292 BRITTON I. Introd., Edward..Roi de Engleterre..Desiraunt pes entre le poeple qe est en nostre protecciown.] 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1089 So..3e hen hy-set in an yle, þat þer may comen in 3our kiþ non vnkouþe peple. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 461 Þu [Rome] art digne callit to be now haly folk and pepill chosyn. *Ibid.* iv. (*Jacobus*) 16 Þis James,..þe wa can ta to spanze..þat puple to cristyne treuthi to brynge. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 180 Til so hefell, ..That god a poeple for himselve Hath chose. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3412 Ilk a pepill his possession in pes mo3t he broweke. 1562 WINJET *Cert. Tractatis* i. Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 7 Setting vp ane peple heidles left of God. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & no K.* I. i, I were much better be a king of beasts Than such a people. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. vi, Rienzi addressed the Populace, whom he had suddenly elevated into a People. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Dk. Wellington* 151 A people's voice! we are a people yet. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. v. 87 Whatever history exists is the history of a man,..but not of a people.

b. In sing. form, construed as a plural.

13.. *Cursor M.* 7323 (Cott.) Omang þir puple [*G.*, *Tr.* þis folk, *F.* þaire folk] sal þou latt A stalworth man þat saul haitt. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 4 Þere wilde contre was wist & wondurful peple, þat weren proued ful proude. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 41 Ouer against which cape..do inhabite the people called Bramas. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* viii. 19 Should not a people seeke vnto their God? 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 13 This people are Christians,..and have..been subject to the King of Persia. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xiii. 745 Every people worthy of being called a nation possess in their own language ample resources for expressing the highest ideas.

c. *pl.* peoples, nations, races (= L. *populi*, *gentes*).

This plural form was avoided in 16th c. Bible versions, and by many 17th and 18th c. writers: see d. It was thought to require defence or explanation even in 1817 and 1830.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 2 A Blysful lyf,..Ledden the peoples in the former age. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* x. 11 It behoueth thee eftsoone to prophecie to hethen men, and to puplis [TINDALE to *Geneva* people, *Rhem.*, 1611, *R. V.* peoples], and to langagis, and to many kingis. [So xvii. 15 in the same versions.] 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* II. i. (1554) 33/b, Obedience..combineth the true opinions In hertes of peoples. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 26 So manye strange and vnknowne peoples and countreis. 1582, 1611 [see 1382 above] Before nations and peoples. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xiii. (1840) 266 Saladin answered him, that he also ruled over as many peoples. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* v. i. (1848) 298 A Throne, to which above an hundred other Peoples paid homage. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Transl. Isa.* xxxiv. 1 Draw near, O ye nations, and hearken; And attend to me, O ye peoples! 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 218 The moral habits of the several peoples of the earth. 1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) I. iii. ii. 208 Gen. xlix. 10.. *people*. In the original Hebrew the word is plural. If therefore the delicacy of our ears be offended by the uncouth sound of *peoples*: let us at least .. substitute the more euphonic word *nations*. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 261 To say 'The Representative of the *peoples*' [as trans. *Le Représentant des Peuples*] would not be understood at all. Such, however, is the idiom of the original. 1853 WHEWELL *Grotius* II. 2 The peoples who had been under his authority will be their own masters. 1864 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* II. viii. § 80 I. 241 The characters of neighbouring peoples. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 345 All our English-speaking peoples.

†d. In the sense 'nations' the form *people* was also used unchanged: constantly so for the Gr. and Heb. pl. in Tindale and Coverdale and other 16th c. Bible versions founded on them (but not in Rhem.); nearly always so in Geneva, and in 1611 (where the Revisers of 1881–5 have uniformly substituted *peoples*). Also in many 18th c. writers.

1526 TINDALE *Luke* ii. 31 For myne eyes have sene the saveour sent from the Which thou hast prepared before the face of all people [πάντων λαῶν; so COVERD. to *Geneva*, and 1611; WYCLIF peplis, *v.r.* puplis; *Rhem.* and *R. V.* peoples]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxvi[i]. 3 Let the people prayse the (O God), yee let all people prayse the. [*So other versions to* 1611; WYCLIF puplis, *R. V.* peoples.] — *Dan.* iv. 1 Nabuchodonosor kynge, vnto all people, kynreddes and tunges [WYCLIF peplis, *v.r.* puplis, 1611 people, *R. V.* peoples]. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* Ps. ii. (S. T. S.) 85 All natiounis..The Kingis, and the peple, with ane consent, Resistis the, thy power and thy gloir. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* ii. 4 Hee shall iudge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people [WYCLIF puples, *R. V.* peoples]. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. xiii. 1635) 214 Letters and discipline were first borrowed from the easterne people. 1793 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 20 It will prove that the agents of the two people [the U. S. and France] are either great bunglers or great rascals.

e. *transf.* Of animals in quot., after the Vulg. and Heb. Cf. FOLK 1 b.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxx. 25 Amptis, a feble puple, that greithen in rep time mete to them [1388 Amtis, a feble puple; 1535 COVERDALE, The Emmettes are but a weake people; 1560 (Genev.), The pismires a people not strong; 1611 The Ants are a people not strong].

2. The persons belonging to a place, or constituting a particular concourse, congregation, company, or class. Construed as *plural*.

As said of a congregation or body of worshippers, it sometimes approaches the sense of 'lay people', 'laity': see 4 b.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8651 (Cott.) All folud him,..O þe peple [*F.* poeple] of ilk tun. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 2101 Child Amoraunt stode the pople among. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* Prol. 56, I fonde þere Freres..Prechinge þe peple. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 563 Ffor listtynges grete, & ponder blast, Wel sore þe poeple was agast. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cexlii. (1482) 282 Was ther a rumour..that kyng Richard come to westmynstre, and the peuple of london ranne thyder. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Morn. Prayer*, Then shalbe read iii. lessons distinctely with a loude voice, that the people maye heare. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 184 Monasteries, the people whereof..liue vnder the order of Saint Basile. 1711 MRS. LONG in *Swift's Wks.* (1841) II. 477, I wish..you would make a pedigree for me; the people here want sadly to know what I am. 1739 GRAY *Lett., to Ashton* 21 Apr., The Abbés indeed and men of learning are a People of easy access enough. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 163 The people of Cavan migrated in one body to Enniskillen.

†b. As *collective sing.* A body or company of persons; a company, a multitude. Also with *pl. Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1655 The paleys ful of peples vp and doun, Here thre, ther ten. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 82 He spilleth many a word in wast That schal with such a people trete. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1034 He [Hercules] Assemblid of Soudiours a full sadde pepull. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. viii. 464 Whenne the Peplis weren clepid to gidere to him. 1482 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 8 He..gaderyd a grete peple of menne. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xxx. 13 There came together vnto Ierusalem a greate people, to kepe the feast of vnleuended bred. 1662 tr. *Schol. to H. More's Antid. Ath.* III. ix. § 2 (1712) 171 Who..affirms that Witches have no more to do with the Devil than other wicked peoples.

3. Persons in relation to a superior, or to some one to whom they belong. Chiefly with possessive. a. The lieges or subjects of a king or other ruler, spiritual or temporal; the subjects or servants of God, of Christ, or of a Saint (quot. *c* 1450) considered as their personal sovereign or lord; the parishioners of a parish priest or parson, the congregation or 'flock' of a pastor, etc. Const. as *pl.*

[1292 BRITTON I. v. § 2 En despit et damage de nous et de noster poeple.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18371 Þou es þe lauerd..of hele, Til all þi peple for to bring Vte of thralhed til þi chosling. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 4 Beseching [God]..to send yow prosperite and many 3eris, to the comfort of alle youre loving peple. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 8/1 Ye King.. havyng compassion of his peoples compleynt. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5231 Þe pepil of þe sayntt Fledd away with þair gude, And to durham all þai 3ode. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 31 For cruelnes that he dyd vnto hys perys and hys pepull. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* ix. 26 The people of the Prince that shall come, shall destroy the citie. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 214 'Twas Virtue only..A Prince the Father of a People made. 1851 TENNYSON *To the Queen* vi, She wrought her people lasting good. *Ibid.* ix, Some august decree, Which kept her throne unshaken still, Broad-based upon her people's will. 1897 Q. VICTORIA *Message* 22 June, From my heart I thank my beloved people. May God bless them. 1902 K. EDWARD VII *Let. to his People* 7 Aug., The prayers of my People for my recovery were heard.

transf. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 182 Who [king bee] must himselfe also bee depriued of his wings, if he bee to busie headed, and will alwaies be carring his people abroade.

b. The body of attendants, armed followers, retainers, retinue, workpeople, servants, slaves; also (now less usual), crew (of a ship), troops, soldiers, 'men' (in relation to their officers). Const. *pl.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 1652 Also Robert Tourneham Gret peple with hym cam. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1032 (Bodl. MS.) All þe innes of þe toun Hadden litel foysoun þat day þat com Cleopatras So mychel poeple wiþ her was. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxviii. 566 The kynge Bandemagn assembled his peple that he hadde xxmi. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 42 And on a tyme goyng on huntyng, when he had lost his people, he was destroyed of Wolues. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Mien*, *Il est des miens*, he is one of my seruants, people, followers. 1679 CLAVERHOUSE *Let. Earl of Linlithgow* 1 June, I mad the best retraite the confusion of our people would suffer. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 51 Commissioned the *Trial's* prize..with the same Commandef, Officers and People. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii, The Douglas people are in motion on both sides of the river. 1847 G. R. GLEIG *Battle of Waterloo* II. xxx. 245

Throughout this magnificent advance the Duke was up with the foremost of his people. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 659 Vegetables for the family, and for the supply of 'the people'.

c. Those to whom any one belongs; the members of one's tribe, clan, family, community, association, church, etc., collectively; esp. in public-school and university, and hence in general colloquial parlance. One's parents, brothers and sisters, or other relatives at home. *People-in-law*, the relatives of one's wife or husband (*colloq.*). Const. as *pl.*

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxv. 8 Abraham..was deed in a good elde .. and he was gaderyd to his puple [1611 was gathered to his people]. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* II. ii. 27 And so a Quene ought to be chaste, wyse, of honest peple. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* III. 246, I have taught him the language of my people. 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* II. vi. (1872) 139 Mrs. Sterling and the family had lived..with his Father's people through winter. 1890 Walford *Havoc of Smile* 11 Youths whose 'people' are so sure to be met with in Piccadilly. 1894 Mrs. Dyan *All in a Man's K.* (1899) 262 John and I went down into Devonshire, for me to be introduced to my people-in-law, you know. 1897 Max Pemberton in *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 267/2 A sense of freedom from the narrower control of home and people. 1902 *Eton Glossary* 25 Boys always speak of their relations as 'their people'. This of course is not by any means restricted to Eton. *Mod.* (*Oxonian*) 'I shall have my people up at the Eights'.

4. The common people, the commonalty; the mass of the community as distinguished from the nobility and ruling or official classes. Const. as *pl.*

[1306 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 219/1 Pur eux & le Poeple aprendre de la foi Dieu, & faire oreisons.] *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 127 To London þei him [Henry] brouht with grete solempnite. Þe popille him bisouht þer kyng forto be. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 35 Seuene persones whos dedes me writeþ in stories, þat beeþ kyng in his rewme, knyȝt in bataile, iuge in plee, bisshop in clergie, lawefulman in þe peple, housbond in hous, religious man in chirche. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 317 If I among the poeple duelle, Unto the poeple I schal it telle. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) Pref. 2 Assemblee of þe pople [*MS. C* peple] withouten lordes þat may gouerne þam es as a flokk of schepe þat has na schephird. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxxi. 116 Amonge the knyghtes & pepyll of Tourmaday. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 35 Our People, and our Peeres, are both mis-led. 1650 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 198 The People in England are universally discontented with the daily new Taxes imposed on them. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. (1772) II 264, I speak to the people as one of the people. *a* 1854 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Lit.* vii. (1878) 225 He caught the ear of the people by using the people's own speech. 1879 M. Arnold *G. Sand* Mixed Ess. 339 *The people* is what interested George Sand. And in France *the people* is, above all, the peasant. 1892 Zangwill *Childr. Ghetto* I. 231 The Club was the People's Palace of the Ghetto. 1900 Hollingshead *According to my Lights* 5 Thackeray..was not so well known in the streets as Charles Dickens—he was not so much of a 'people's man'.

b. *The people* is sometimes contextually equivalent to 'the lay people', 'the laity', as distinguished from the clergy; although in most such cases it can be explained as = 'the congregation' (sense 2), or 'the parishioners' or 'flock' (sense 3), in relation to the priest, clergyman, or minister.

1362, 1548–9 [see sense 2]. 1548–9 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Then shall the Prieste [1552 minister] firste receiue the Communion in both kindes himselfe, and next deliuer it to other Ministers, .. and after to the people. *a* 1633 G. Herbert *Countrey Parson* vi, Both Amen and all other answers which are on the clerk's and people's part to answer. 1879 Simmons *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* Introd. 18 The Church ..having appointed simultaneous but separate devotions for the priest and people.

5. *Politics.* The whole body of enfranchised or qualified citizens, considered as the source of power; esp. in a democratic state, the electorate.

[*c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 2886 For peples vois is goddes voys, men seyne.] 1646 T. Edwards *Gangræna* III. 15 That all Power, Places, and Offices that are just in this Kingdom, ought only to arise from the choise and election of the people. 1648–9 *Jrnl. Ho. Comm.* 4 Jan., The Commons of England, in Parliament assembled, do Declare, That the People are, under God, the Original of all just Power. 1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* M.'s Wks. 1738 I. 516 Under the word People, we comprehend all our Natives, of what Order and Degree soever; in that we have settled one Supreme Senate only, in which the Nobility also, as a part of the People..may give their Votes. 1792 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 243 It is not possible to say, to the people or to the sea, so far shalt thou go and no farther. 1809 Kendall *Trav.* I. vii. 50 An example, I believe solitary in the statutes, of the use of the word *people* as a body possessed of civil rights. *a* 1849 Eben. Elliott *'God save the people'*, When wilt Thou save the people, O God of mercy, when? 1859 Mill *Liberty* i. 12 The will of the people .. practically means, the will of the most numerous or the most active part of the people;..the people consequently may desire to oppress a part of their number. 1884 *Spectator* 2 Aug. 998/2 He also accused the Government of not trusting the people, of shrinking from an appeal to the people. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* (1890) I. xxiii. 328 The supreme law-making power is the People, that is, the qualified voters, acting in a prescribed way.

6. Men or women indefinitely; men and women; persons, folk. Construed as *pl.*

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 2275 Þre kinges and dukes fiue His cheualrie adoun ginneþ driue, And meche oþer peple ischent. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. i. 7 Þe moste parti of þe peple þat passeþ nou on eorþe. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxiii. 69 Lycence is nought easy to gete Spyrytes for to speken to dedely people. 1482 Warkw. *Chron.* (Camden) 5 Whereof the most peple were sory. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* I. vii. 33, I haue bought Golden Opinions from all sorts of people. *a* 1617 Hieron *Penance for Sin* xv. Wks. 1619–20 II. 233 They become on a sudden to be (as it were) other kind of persons and people then before they were. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 293 The City was so depopulated, that there were not people enough left to fill the sixt part of it. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* I. 59 A Nature which cannot bear its own, and much less other Peoples Burden. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 36 ¶ 3 'There are Some People who fancy, if Other People —' Autumn repartees; 'People may give themselves Airs; but Other People, perhaps, who make less ado, may be, perhaps, as agreeable as People who set themselves out more'. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* iv, The scene of action, towards which crowds of people were already pouring from a variety of quarters.

b. Often with defining words, where the singular has the distinctive *man* or *woman*: e. g. *alms-people*, applicable to *alms-men* or *alms-women*, or to both; so *coloured people*, *country-people*, *labouring people*, *lay-people*, *towns-people*, *working people*, *work-people*, *old people*, *young people*; *people of colour*, *people of quality*, etc. For these, when specific, see the qualifying element. *Good people*, formerly a courteous form of addressing an assemblage: cf. Good *a.* 2 c.

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 336/2 An hole Disme of your lay poeple. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 5 We finde yonge people be moche improvydent. 1554 *Chron. Q. Jane* (Camden 1850) 56 Good people, I am come hether to die. *Ibid.* 57, I pray you all, good Christian people, to beare me witnesse that I dye a true Christian woman. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* IX. xii. § 2 They hold that Monkies in times past were men and women, and call them in their language 'The old people'. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 10 Apr., No more people of condition willing to live there. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 148 Freely ..eaten by People of Quality. 1766 Goldsm. *Elegy Mad Dog* 1 Good people all of every sort, Give ear unto my song. 1879 Simmons *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* Introd. 18 It was a congregational service in which the lay people took their part in their own tongue. 1899 *Scribner's Mag.* XXV. 76/1 From daybreak .. foot-people and carriages began to take up a position on the downs.

c. *emphatically.* = Human beings.

c 1450 *Merlin* 534 Ffor thei be no peple as other be, but it be fendes of helle,..ffur neuer mortall man myght do that these haue vs don. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xvii. (Arb.) 191 *Raskall* is properly the hunters terme giuen to young deere, leane and out of season, and not to people. *Mod.* There were some sheep in the field, but no people.

d. *transf.* Living creatures. *poet.* or *rhet.*

a 1667 Jer. Taylor *Serm.* (1678) II. xiii. 90 Joynts of a dead Man .. fit for nothing but for the little people that creep in Graves. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 523 We saw the dogfish hastening to their feast. Joy waked the voiceless people of the sea. 1899 Gertr. Jekyll *Wood & Garden* vii, The flitting of butterflies, the hum of all the little winged people among the branches.

7. Unemphatically, *people* becomes quasi-pronominal (cf. *a man*, Man *sb.* 4 g), equivalent in the nominative to F. *on*, Ger. *man*, but having a corresponding objective and possessive; e. g. 'people say that he is extravagant', 'cabs waiting to bring people back', 'to give people what they want', 'one who can read people's thoughts'. In this sense *people* has in colloquial use taken the place of *men* ('men say', etc.); but in early ME. *the people* (= F. *l'on*) seems to have had a similar use.

c 1275 *On Serving Christ* 62 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 Þer he þolede pyne as þe peple me tolde. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. II. 214 Ac marchantz..apparailled hym as a preatice þe poeple to serue. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. i. 266 A man may liue as quiet in hell, as in a sanctuary, and people sinne vpon purpose, because they would go thither. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. iii. 5 Why are you vertuous? why do people loue you? 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* I. i. 54 Wee'l..note The qualities of people. 1696 Prior *Secretary* 16 But why should I stories of Athens rehearse, Where people knew love, and were partial to verse? 17.. Swift *Misc.* (J.) People were tempted to lend by great premiums and large interest. 1843 J. H. Newman *Lett.* (1891) II. 425 People cannot understand a man being in a state of doubt. 1871 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Carlyle* (1878) 163 Excess, on the other side, leads people into emotional transports.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *people-organ*, *-pleaser*, *-worship*; *people-blinding*, *-born*, *-devouring*, *-pestered* adjs.; **people-king** [tr. L. *populus rex*, F. *peuple-roi*], a sovereign people; **people-state**, a democracy.

1822 R. Pollok in D. Pollok *Life* 151, I saw no *people-blinding farce kept up. 1848 Buckley *Iliad* 9 A *people-devouring king art thou. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 113 That Great Britain should..bid with the rest, for the mercy of the *people-king. 1813 tr. *Pouqueville* 125 In the estimation of these barbarians, the name of Romans, of the *people-king*, is equivalent to that of vassal or slave. 1822 T. Mitchell. *Aristoph.* II. p. vi, A dramatic tetralogue, developing, in the author's peculiar manner, his idea of a people-king. 1866 Motley in *Corr.* (1889) II. 239 A Hapsburg is not like a People-King, which cannot, save by annihilation, die. 1851 Mrs. Browning *Casa Guidi W.* I. 814 This..teacher will..build the golden pipes and synthesize This *people-organ for a holy strain. 1557 Grimalde *Lover to his Dear* 15 in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 97 *Peeplepesterd London lykes thee nought. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1657) 31 He..remaineth now no more a King or a Prince, but becometh a *People-pleaser, or a cruell tyrant. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. *Captains* 1200 The *People-State, the Aristocracy, And sacred Kingdom, took authority A-like from Heav'n. 1881 C. Worosw. in Overton & E. Wordsw. *Life* (1888) 332 A general fête of *people-worship, by the people themselves.

Hence **Peopleize** (pī·p'laiz) *v. nonce-wd.*, to render popular in character; † **Peo·pleship** *Obs.*, the position of a commoner, plain citizenship; **Peoplet** (pī·plĕt), a small people, nation, or tribe.

1865 E. Burritt *Walk Land's End* vi. 208 The Established Church could not do a better thing to begin with, than to *peopleise these magnificent edifices [the cathedrals] committed to its trust. I cannot say *popularise*, because a kind of flashy significance attaches to that word. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 48 If I be an Esquire, I will sell my Esquireship to any honest man for a good *People-ship. 1872 R. Black tr. *Guizot's Hist. Fr.* I. 3 A *peoplet [Fr. *peuplade*] distinct from all its neighbours in features, costume, and especially language. 1880 *Episodes Fr. Hist.* 9 Charlemagne had still .. much rigour to exercise in Saxony, including the removal of certain Saxon peoplets out of their country.

People (pī·p'l), *v.* Forms: see prec. [a. F. *peupler*, in OF. *popler*, *puepler*, *pupler* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *peuple*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To furnish or fill with people or inhabitants; to populate.

c 1500 *Melusine* 18 And he began within her land..for to byld & make fayre tounes & strong Castels, and was the land within short tyme peupled raisonably. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. iii. 251 The world must be peopled. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. vi. 219 The force of Silver..hath peopled this mountaine more than any other place in all these Kingdomes. 1696 Whiston *Th. Earth* II. 1722) 137 The nearest Regions must have been first and most fully peopled. 1766 Reid *Let.* Wks. I. 47/1 Our College is very well peopled this session. 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* VII. lix. 369 Seleucus founded his new capital..Antiochia, peopling it with the inhabitants of Antigonia.

b. *transf.* To fill or stock (with animals, inanimate objects, etc.).

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Kk, O gybet..thou arte peopled with innocentis. 1644 G. Plattes in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 247 It lasts three or four..years in the ground, according as the ground is good, and (at first) well peopled with it. 1837 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* 8 Feb., Our influenza..continues somehow to people the churchyards.

c. *fig.* To imagine, or represent, as peopled.

1817–18 Shelley *Ros. & Helen* 147 This silent spot tradition old Had peopled with the spectral dead. *a* 1854 H. Reed *Lect. Brit. Poets* (1857) II. xi. 87 That region which his genius has peopled with spiritual creations. 1879 Proctor *Pleas. Ways Sc.* x. 199 The fancies of men have peopled three of the four..elements..with strange forms of life.

2. To fill or occupy as inhabitants; to inhabit; to constitute the population of (a country, etc.).

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 150 Ye sholde have see come there knyghtes, gentylmen, burgeys,.. yomen,.. so that this castell was pepled of all maner of folke. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Iustine* xxxviii. 120 There is no difference between the Frenchmen that inhabit Asia, and the Frenchmen that people Italy. *a* 1727 Newton *Chronol. Amended* i. (1728) 106 The people of Caria .. began to frequent the Greek seas, and people some of the Islands therein. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* I. 27 What vary'd Being peoples every star. 1854 Bright *Sp., Russia* 31 Mar. (1876) 236 The thousand millions of human beings who..people this planet.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* of animals, inanimate objects, etc.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, V. v. 9 These same Thoughts, people this Little World. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *King and no K.* I. i, I..have sent The pride of all his youth to people graves. 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 8 As thick and numberless As the gay motes that people the Sun Beams. 1805 W. Saunders *Min. Waters* 224 The variety of marine productions that people this element. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* viii, The heroes of Troy, Alexander and his generals, peopled her imagination.

†c. *absol.* To settle down as inhabitants or colonists; to form a settlement. *Obs.*

1596 Raleigh *Discov. Guiana* 19 Ieronimo Ortal de Saragosa, with 130 soldiers..was cast with the currant on the coast of Paria, and peopled about S. Miguell de Neueri. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VII. v. 508 Many talked of peopling there, and to passe no farther.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become filled or occupied with people; to grow populous.

1659 Heylin *Examen Hist.* I. 108 The world had peopled very slowly..if Eve had not twinned at least at every birth. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 355 This state [Vermont] is rapidly peopling. 1892 *Home Missionary* (N. Y.) July 155 Not being on the line of a railroad, it has not peopled so fast as Creede.

Peopled (pī·p'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED 1.] Occupied by people; full of inhabitants; inhabited. Also *fig.*

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xliv. (Percy Soc.) 217 Octavyan ..Throughe the worlde and the peopled preace Letters had sent. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 3 This shadowy desart ..I better brooke then flourishing peopled Townes. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 5 The first peopled land that he had found since his departure from his owne dwelling. 1686 Dryden *Elegy Mrs. A. Killigrew* 126 When the peopled ark the whole creation bore. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 519 ¶ 2 Every part of Matter is peopled: Every green Leaf swarms with Inhabitants. 1844 Stanley *Arnold* (1858) I. vii. 324 To present to one's mind a peopled landscape.

b. with advbs.

1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 200 The suburbes ..was so well peopled. 1604 E. G[rimstone] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xix. 178 At this day we see it lesse peopled. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 191 England, the best-peopled part of the united kingdom. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 173 Cremona ..a large city not half peopled. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* xv. 251 The country..was hilly..and thickly peopled.

†Peo·pledom. *Obs.* [f. People *sb.* after *kingdom*.] A province, commune, deme (usually with reference to ancient Greece); also, the dominion of a people, a democracy.

1657 Earl Monm. tr. *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 119 Greece.. was divided into many several Peopledoms. 1659 J. Harrington *Lawgiving* III. iv. (1700) 460 The (δῆμοι) Peopledoms or Prytanys of Athens, which Theseus gather'd into one body. 1660 Bonde *Sent. Reg.* 333 It is the people now which make the King; if so, why ever had we any Kingdoms? why were they not called Peopledoms? 1711 E. Ward *Vulg. Brit.* VII. 80 And hope the Kingdom will become, In time, a glorious Peopledom.

Peo·pleless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -less.] Having no people or population; uninhabited.

1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 115 Delos..once rich and populous, now poore and peopleless. 1643 T. Case *Serm.* in Kerr *Covenants & Cov.* (1895) 248 Thy sword hath made many a faithful minister peopleless. 1855 R. Chambers in *Chamb. Jrnl.* IV. 185/1 All seemed as desolate and peopleless as when Ingolf first approached the island.

Peopler (pī·pləɹ). [f. People *v.* + -er 1.] One who peoples or causes the peopling of a country; a colonizer; an inhabitant.

1604 E. G[rimstone] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. ix. 149, I have knowne..the Geunerall Jerome Costilla, the auntient peopler of Cusco. *Ibid.* VII. ii. 498 The second peoplers.. came from other farre countries. 1692 O. Walker *Grk. & Rom. Hist.* 63 *note*, Cham, the Son of Noah, and Peopler of Africa. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* III. 137 Where are the kings and the peoplers of the earth? 1872 Blackie *Lays Highl.* 96 Peoplers of the peaceful glen.

fig. 1821 *Examiner* 627/1 Greek mythology is the religion of our poetry, the peopler of our starry spheres.

Peopling (pī·plin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. People; settling with or occupation by people or inhabitants.

1572 (*title*) A Letter sent by I. B...wherin is conteined a large discourse of the peopling & inhabiting .. the Ardes, and other adiacent [countries] in the North of Ireland. 1690 Locke *Govt.* II. v. § 36 In the .. first Peopling of the World. 1881 W. G. Marshall *Thro' Amer.* iv. 94 The peopling of America is proceeding at a great rate. 1885 J. Ball in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XXII. 23 The peopling of the Antarctic lands with their characteristic generic types [of plants].

b. *concr.* Population. *rare.*

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 415 Next in degree amongst the rural peopling stands 'the bold yeoman'.

† Peoplish, *a. Obs. rare*−1. In 5 pepelyssh, poeplissh. [f. *poeple*, People *sb.* + -ish 1.] Plebeian, clownish, vulgar.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 1677 Euery thing þat souned in-to badde, As rudenesse an pepelyssh [*v.r.* poeplissh] appetit.

† Peoplish, *v. Obs. rare*−0. [f. People *sb.* + -ish 2.] *trans.* To people.

1530 Palsgr. 655/2, I peplysshe, I fyll or store with people, *je peuple*...The towne is nat all thynge so bygge as Yorke, but it is better peoplysshed.

Peose, obs form of Pease.

Peotomy (pi,ɒ·tŏmi). *Surg.* [f. Gr. *πέος* penis + *-τομια* cutting.] Amputation of the penis.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Peow-wow, variant of Pow-wow.

† Pepa·stic, *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare*−0. [= F. *pépastique*, mod.L. *pepasticum*, app. for *pepantic-um*, fr. Gr. *πεπαντικός* having the quality of ripening or softening; but cf. Gr. *πεπασμός* (Hippocrates) = *πέπανσις* concoction.] **a.** *adj.* Having the quality of ripening or digesting; digestive. **b.** *sb.* A medicine that assists digestion, a digestive. So **† Pepa·stical** *a. Obs. rare*−1.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 699 The temperate Medicament is truly pepastical. 1706 Phillips, *Pepasticks*, Medicines that digest and allay Rawness in the Stomach, etc. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Pepastic*, a medicine supposed to have the power of favouring the concoction of diseases; maturative.

Pepe, obs. form of Peep.

Peperine (pe·pĕrin), *a. rare.* Also pip-. [f. next.] Consisting or composed of peperino.

1756 Watson in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 500 On the floor there were..bones, which were included in four pieces of the piperine stone. 1826 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 250 The beasts..had crept into every..peperine cave they could meet with.

‖ Peperino (pepĕrī·no). *Geol.* Also piperno, piperino. [It. *peperino*, in Florio *piperigno*, dial. *piperno*, f. *pepere* pepper: so called from its consisting of small grains.] A light porous volcanic rock or tuff, usually of a brown colour, formed of sand, cinders, etc. cemented together: a name first given to the tufas of Monte Albano near Rome.

1777 Hamilton in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 3 The stone in general use for building here, is..a hard volcanic tuffa .. of the sort called Piperno in Italy. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 197 Tufa, peperino, or piperno. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 415 *Piperino* .. seems a concretion of volcanic ashes. 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* xii. 233 The piperno of Pianura, near Naples. 1882 Geikie *Geol. Sk.* III We took refuge in a little cave in the calcareous peperino.

‖ Peperomia (pepĕrō·miă). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *πέπερι* pepper.] A large genus of herbaceous plants of the pepper family (*Piperaceæ*), found in warm climates, bearing spikes of minute flowers, and in some species ornamental foliage.

1882 *Garden* 15 July 41/3 Very few of the Peperomias are worthy of general culture. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Feb. 3/3 Covered with soft green moss and quantities of peperomias, begonias, and ferns of all possible different shapes.

Pepin, obs. form of Pippin.

† Pepinnier. *Obs. rare*−1. Also pepinnery. [ad. F. *pépinière* = *pépinerie* (Cotgr.), f. *pépin* Pippin.] A place where plants are grown from seed; a nursery for seedlings.

1601 Holland *Pliny* XVII. x. I. 510 For to make a good pepinnier or nource-garden, there would be chosen a..special peece of ground. [1847–78 Halliwell, *Pepinnery*, that part of an orchard where fruit stones are set for growing.]

‖ Pepita (pepī·ta). Also anglicized as **pepit.** [Sp. *pepita* pip, kernel, whence F. *pépite.*] A lump, grain, or nugget of native metal.

1748 *Earthquake of Peru* Pref. 11 Lumps..of the purest gold unmix'd with any Dregs, as usually these Pepita's are. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* VII. II. 342 Gold..is often found in large *Pepitas*, or grains. 1811 Pinkerton *Petralogy* I. 243 Pepits of copper are intermixed, and the miners only use picks.

† Peple, obs. anglicized form of Peplum.

1658 Phillips, *Peple*,..a hood, or kerchief; also a kinde of imbroidered vesture.

Peple, obs. form of People.

† Peplo·graphy. *Obs. rare*−0. [ad. Gr. *πεπλογραφία* description of the peplos of Athene, or the mythological subjects represented on it (see next); name of a work by Varro.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Peplegraphy*,..the description of the vail, called *Peplum.*

‖ Peplos, peplus (pe·plɒs, -ŭs. [a. Gr. *πέπλος*, in pl. *πέπλα*, whence L. *peplus, peplum.*] An outer robe or shawl worn by women in ancient Greece, usually of rich material and design, hanging in loose folds and sometimes drawn over the head; *spec.* that woven yearly for the statue of the goddess Athene at Athens, embroidered with mythological subjects, and carried in procession to her temple at the greater Panathenæa.

1776 R. Chandler *Trav. Greece* XX. 102 The procession of the Greater Panathenæa attended a peplus or garment, designed as an offering to Minerva Polias. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 340 (ed. 2) 405 The Peplos, which was very much worn in early times..is recognised with certainty, in the statues of Pallas in the early style. 1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 4827 O child, put from thine eyes The peplos, throw it off, show face to sun!

Hence **Pe·plosed** (-ɒst) *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), clothed with the peplos.

1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 171 Peplosed and Kothorned let Athenai fall!

‖ Peplum (pe·plŏm). [L. *peplum*: see prec.]

1. = Peplos.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 342 Peplum is properly a womanish Pall or Veil, embroidered all over, and consecrated to Minerva. 1834 Planché *Brit. Costume* 99 The *peplum* or veil, and the wimple, was frequently of gold tissue or richly embroidered silk. 1891 E. Arnold *Lt. World* 192 Tyrian girls danced by,..Clad in the purple peplums.

2. In modern use: Name of a kind of overskirt, in supposed imitation of the ancient peplum.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Oct. 4/1 A handsome gown of crimson velvet, made with a very long train, and corsage with peplum front and a sable collar. 1896 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 6/5 The revival of the 'peplum' over-skirt, hanging in deep, bold points over an under-dress, is announced. *Ibid.*, The peplum in velvet over rich brocade.

‖ Pepo (pī·po). *Bot.* [mod. Bot. use of L. *pepo, -onem* pumpkin, a. Gr. *πέπων*, short for *πέπων σίκυος* a gourd eaten when ripe, f. *πέπων* adj. ripened, ripe, mellow.] An inferior fleshy fruit, with numerous seeds attached to parietal placentæ, and a firm rind chiefly derived from the calyx; characteristic of the *Cucurbitaceæ*, as the gourd, melon, cucumber, etc.

[1706 Phillips, *Pepo*, the Pumpion, a large kind of Melon.] 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 323 The Pepo is an inferior, one- or spuriously three-celled, many-seeded, fleshy or pulpy fruit. 1880 Garrod & Baxter *Mat. Med.* 258 The fruit.. consists of a globular pepo, about the size of an orange.

† Pe·pon. *Obs.* [ad. L. *pepon-em* (see prec.) or F. *pépon* (15–16th c. in Godef.) 'a Pompion or Melon' (Cotgr.).] A pumpkin, the fruit of *Cucurbita Pepo*; also, the plant itself.

1382 Wyclif *Num.* xi. 5 The goordis, and the peponys [1388 & Coverd. melouns, *Genev.* pepons], and the leeke. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* II. vii. (1541) 19 b, Melones and Pepones be almoste of one Kynde .. the Pepon is moche greatter, and somwhat longe. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 164/15 A Peapon, *pepo*. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* V. xxix. 587 The great Pepon. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 248 They preferred peppons, onyons, leekes and garlike before it. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* clxvi, To which may be added Melons, Pepons, Cucumbers, Artichokes.

Pepper (pe·pəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 1 pipor, piper, 4 peopur, 4–5 pepir, (5 pepyr(e, -ur, pepre), 4–6 piper, 4–8 peper, 6– pepper. [OE. *pipor* = OLG. **pipar*, MLG., MDu. *pēper* (LG. and Du. *peper*), OHG. *pfeffar*, MHG. and Ger. *pfeffer*, ON. *piparr* (Norw. *pipar*, Sw. *peppar*, ODa. *piberr*, Da. *peber*); Com. WGer. a. L. *piper* = Gr. *πέπερι*, of Oriental origin: cf. Skt. *pippalī* long-pepper. The condiment must have become known to the Germanic peoples with its Latin name before the 4th c. From OE. *pipor*, through **piopor*, **peopor*, came ME. *peopur, pepur, peper.*

(L. *piper* gave Pr. *pebre*, OF. and AF. *peivre*, F. *poivre.*)]

1. A pungent aromatic condiment, derived from species of *Piper* and allied genera (see 2), used from ancient times for flavouring, and acting as a digestive stimulant and carminative; *esp.* the dried berries of *Piper nigrum* or an allied species, either used whole (Peppercorns) or ground into powder.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* IX. (Z.) 44 *Piper*, piper [*v.r.* pipor]. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 24 Meng pipor wiþ hwit cwudu. *a* 1300 *Sirâz* 279 in Mätzner *Altengl. Sprachpr.* 111/1 Pepir nou shalt thou eten, This mustart shal ben thi mete. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* V. 155, I haue peper [C. VII. 359 piper] and piane, and a pound of garlek. 1488 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 269 For d. a quarter of pepur. 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 They..shal for euer yelde beare and pay yerely..one pounde of pepper, in and for the acknowledgyng hym. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 90 b, The vertue of all peppers in commun is to heat. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 46 Sugar, Tobacco, and Pepper..custom hath now made necessary to all sorts of people. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* XXXI. III. 223 *note*, Pepper was a favourite ingredient of the most expensive Roman cookery. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Wealth*, Finding that milk will not nourish, nor sugar sweeten,..nor pepper bite the tongue.

b. *Black pepper*, the most usual form of the condiment, prepared from the berries dried when not quite ripe. *White pepper*, a less pungent form, from the same berries dried when fully ripe, or from the black by removing the outer husk. (See also 3.) *Long pepper*, a similar condiment prepared from the immature fruit-spikes of the allied plants *Piper* (*Chavica*) *officinarum* and *P. longum* (*C. Roxburghii*), formerly supposed to be the flowers or unripe fruits of *P. nigrum.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 186 genim langes pipores .x. corn. *Ibid.* 234 Wyre him scealfe..of blacum pipore. 13.. *K. Alis.* 7032 (Bodl. MS.) Pe white Peper hij libben by. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xv. 168 There is iij maner of peper alle vpon o tree, Long peper, blak peper, and white peper..The long peper comethe first..and it is lyche the chattes of haselle that comethe before the lef. 1546 [see 4]. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 42 This tailed or long pepper so far excelleth the pepper of the east Indies, that an ounce thereof is of more force then halfe a pound of that other. 1769 Mrs. Rafald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 343 Half an ounce of black pepper, the same of long pepper. 1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* 383 Long Pepper is the dried spikes of *Chavica Roxburghii.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 264 The Long Pepper which is imported by the Dutch is said to be produced by an allied species, *C. officinarum.* 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 434 Long Pepper has been employed by the Hindoos in medicine from the earliest times.

c. In extended use, including the pungent condiments yielded by other plants: see 3.

1838 Don *Gard. Dict.* IV. 446 *Capsicum frutescens.* .. The ripe pods are dried in the sun...It is then fit for use as a pepper. 1886 Hunter *Imp. Gaz. India* X. 277 Nepal.. Indian corn, rice, or pepper during the rains. 1904 *Army & Navy Store Catal.*, Coraline pepper, a kind of red pepper. Mignonette pepper, a whitish pepper.

2. The plant *Piper nigrum*, a climbing shrub indigenous to the East Indies, and cultivated also in the West Indies, having alternate stalked entire leaves, with pendulous green flower-spikes opposite the leaves, succeeded by small berries turning red when ripe. Also, any plant of the genus *Piper* (including *Chavica*) or (by extension) of the N.O. *Piperaceæ.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxxxi. (Bodl. MS.) Whan the wodes of peper beþ ripe. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xviii. 83 Pepre growez in maner of wilde wynes be syde þe treesse of þe forest, for to be suppoweld by þam. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 20 Pepper groweth in Calicut. 1693 Sir T. P. Blount *Nat. Hist.* 51 Pepper grows best in shady places; that it hath a weak Stem, to be supported like Vines. 1858 Hogg *Veg. Kingd.* 686 Order CXCIV. *Piperaceæ.* The Peppers are confined entirely to the tropics.

b. Applied to other plants, usually with qualifying words (see 3, 5), or, in particular localities, absolutely; in quots. = Pepper-tree a.

1893 Kate Sanborn *Truthful Woman S. California* 74 Marengo Avenue is lined on either side by splendid specimens of the pepper, the prettiest and most graceful of all trees here. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) Mar. 582/1 Four magnolias were planted at each cross street, and the inter-spaces filled with peppers.

3. With qualifying words, applied to various plants furnishing pungent condiments or to such condiments themselves; sometimes to plants having leaves of a pungent flavour.

African pepper, (*a*) *Habzelia* (*Xylopia*) *æthiopica* or other species (N. O. *Anonaceæ*); (*b*) *Capsicum fastigiatum.* **Anise pepper,** *Xanthoxylon mantschuricum*: of China (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Ashantee** or **West African pepper** = *African* Cubebs. **Bitter pepper,** *Xanthoxylon Daniellii* of China (*Treas. Bot.*). **Boulon pepper** = *African pepper* (*a*) (*ibid.*). **Chili pepper,** (*a*) = Pepper-tree a; (*b*) erron. = Chilli. **Chinese pepper** = *Japanese pepper* (*Treas. Bot.*). **Clove pepper,** a local English name of All-spice. **Ethioplan pepper** = *African p.* (*a*). **Guinea pepper,** (*a*) species of *Capsicum*; (*b*) species of *Amomum*: see Guinea pepper; (*c*) = *African p.* (*a*). **Japanese pepper,** *Xanthoxylon piperitum* of Japan and China. **Java pepper** = Cuben (*Treas. Bot.*). **Melegueta pepper** = *grains of Paradise*: see Grain *sb.*1 4 a. **Monkey pepper** = *African p.* (*a*) (*Treas. Bot.*). **Mountain pepper,** the seeds of a species of caper, *Capparis sinaica* (*Treas. Bot.*). **Negro pepper** = *African p.* (*a*) (*Treas. Bot.*). **Poor man's pepper,** (*a*) a name for species of cress (*Lepidium*: see Pepperwort 1); (*b*) common stonecrop, *Sedum acre.* **Spur pepper,** shrubby Capsicum, *C. frutescens* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884). **Star pepper** = *bitter pepper* (*Treas. Bot.*). **Tasmanian** or **Victorian pepper** = Pepper-tree b, *Tasmannia aromatica* (Miller *Plant-n.*). **† White pepper,** an old name for salad rocket, *Eruca sativa*: see also 1 b. **Wild pepper,** (*a*) *Vitex trifolia* of the East Indies (*Treas. Bot.*);

(*b*) locally, common yarrow; *Achillea Millefolium* (Britten & Holl., 1886). See also BELL-*pepper*, BETEL-*pepper*, BIRD-*pepper*, BONNET-*pepper*, CAYENNE *pepper*, CHERRY *pepper*, COUNTRY *pepper*, CUBEB *pepper*, GOAT-*pepper*, INDIAN *pepper*, JAMAICA *pepper*, RED *pepper*, WALL *pepper*, WATER *pepper*.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **African Pepper*, the fruit of the *Xylopia aromatica*, which is used as pepper in Sierra Leone, and other parts of Africa. 1864 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VI. 216/1 In this part of Yorkshire, what is called ''clove-pepper' and known to the southerns as 'all-spice' is still largely used to season cheesecakes. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1240 The fruits..of *X[anthoxylon] piperitum*, a Japanese species, are called *Japan-pepper. *Ibid.* 564 *H[abzelia] æthiopica* .. is often called *Negro-pepper, Guinea pepper, or Ethiopian pepper, and by old authors *Piper æthiopicum*. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 *Poor Man's Pepper, *Lepidium*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 862 Poor Man's P., the provincial name of *Lepidium latifolium*. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.*, Poor Man's Pepper, (1) *Lepidium campestre*. Warw. (2) *Sedum acre*. Notts; Suss. Prior, p. 185. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 219 The shrubby Capsicum, or *Spur Pepper (*C. frutescens*),..a native of the East Indies,..has been in our gardens since 1656. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* 1538 TURNER *Libellus, Enzomon* siue *Eruca*. .. aliqui uocant *whyte pepper.

4. In allusive or proverbial expressions, usually referring to the pungent or biting quality of pepper.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6029 Ladyes shulle hem such pepir brewe, If that they falle into hir laas. *c* 1530 R. HILLES *Common-Pl. Bk.* (1858) 140 Though peper be blek yt hath a gode smek. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* II. iv. (1867) 51 Blacke inke is as yll meate, as blacke pepper is good. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 158 Heere's the Challenge, reade it: I warrant there's vinegar and pepper in 't. *a* 1732 GAY *New Song New Similies* 52 Her wit like pepper bites. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 80 Spring..gave the big one pepper at the ropes. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* xvi, Jump, you boys! or you'll catch pepper. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 468 By loading it with slugs..he should be able to give the 'varmint' pepper. 1893 FENN *Real Gold* (1894) 20 Feeling what a lie it was, I grew pepper.

† **b.** *To take pepper in the nose*: to take offence, become angry. So *to snuff pepper* in the same sense. *To have pepper in the nose* (quot. 1377): to behave superciliously or roughly. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 197 Boxome as of berynge to burgeys And to lordes, And to pore peple han peper in þe nose. 1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 24 If ony man offende hym, he may not forthwith take peper in the nose, and show by rough wordes..that he is angred. 1602 *2nd Pt. Ret. fr. Parnass.* I. iii. 343, I tell thee this libel of Cambridge has much salt and pepper in the nose. 1624-61 R. DAVENPORT *City Nightcap* IV. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 166 Here are some of other cities..that might snuff pepper else. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 267 The peevish old gentleman took pepper in the nose. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. v. (1737) 20 Having taken Pepper in the Nose, he was lugging out his Sword.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pepper-berry*, *-field*, *-plantation*, *-seed*, *-vend*; *pepper-proof* adj.; **Pepper Alley**, name of an alley in London, hence allusively in pugilistic slang (cf. quot. 1820 in 4 and PEPPER *v.* 5); **pepper-bird**, a name for the toucan (see quot.); **pepper-bottle** = PEPPER-BOX 1; **pepper-brand**, a disease of wheat (= BUNT *sb.*[2] 2); † **pepper-bread**, gingerbread; **pepper-bush**, (*a*) the common pepper, *Piper nigrum*, or any bushy plant called *pepper* (see 3); (*b*) *Clethra alnifolia* (Sweet Pepper-bush), a fragrant-flowered shrub of the heath family growing in swamps in the east of N. America, or *C. tinifolia* of the West Indies; **pepper-cake** [cf. Du. *peperkoek* (in Kilian), Ger. *pfefferkuchen*], local (Yorksh.) name for a pungent kind of gingerbread; **pepper-cress**, (*a*) *Teesdalia nudicaulis* (see CRESS); (*b*) garden cress, *Lepidium sativum* (Cent. Dict.); **pepper-crop**, stonecrop, *Sedum acre* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **pepper-dulse**, Scotch name for a pungent edible seaweed, *Laurencia pinnatifida*; **pepper-dust**, the sweepings of warehouses where pepper is stored, often used to adulterate black pepper; **pepper-elder**, name for plants of the genera *Peperomia*, *Enckea*, and *Artanthe*, allied to the common pepper; **pepper-gingerbread**, hot-spiced gingerbread (cf. *pepper-cake*); † **pepper-horn**, a vessel or box for holding pepper; **pepper-man**, (in quot.) a dealer in pepper; **pepper-mill**, a small hand-mill for grinding pepper (Simmonds 1858); **pepper-moth** = PEPPERED *moth*; † **pepper-nosed** *a. Obs.*, apt to take offence (cf. 4 b); **pepper-plant**, the plant *Piper nigrum*, or any plant producing 'pepper'; **pepper-pod**, the pod of any species of *Capsicum*; † **pepper-polk** *Sc. Obs.* [POKE *sb.*], a bag for pepper, a spice-bag; **pepper-porridge**, porridge flavoured with pepper; **pepper-posset**, posset flavoured with pepper; **pepper-rent**, rent paid in pepper: cf. PEPPERCORN *rent*; **pepper-rod**, a West Indian euphorbiaceous shrub, *Croton humilis* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **pepper-root**, any species of *Dentaria*, esp. *D. diphylla* (= PEPPERWORT 1 b), so called from the pungent-flavoured root (*ibid.*); **pepper-sauce**, a pungent sauce or condiment made by steeping 'red peppers' (capsicum-pods) in vinegar; **pepper saxifrage**, book-name for the umbelliferous genus *Silaus*; **pepper-shrub**, any shrubby plant called 'pepper' (see 3: cf. PEPPER-TREE); **pepper-vine**, (*a*) the common pepper-plant, or any climbing plant called 'pepper' (see 2, 3); *spec.* (*b*) *Ampelopsis bipinnata*, a N. American plant allied to the Virginian Creeper; **pepper-weed**, any small wild plant allied to the common pepper, as species of *Peperomia*; **pepper-wheat**, wheat affected with *pepper-brand*; † **pepper-wine** (see quot.); † **pepper-worm**, a microscopic animalcule contained in pepper-water (see PEPPER-WATER). Also PEPPER-AND-SALT, PEPPER-BOX, etc.

1820 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 145 His mug, it was chaffed, had paid a visit to '*pepper alley'. 1821 *Ibid.* 274 It was Pepper alley on both sides. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Poyvre vert*, Some report that the ordinarie *Pepper-berrie gathered while tis greene, and vnripe .. is that which we call white Pepper. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 381 The Ramphastos, with a yellow rump. The *Pepper-bird. 1846 WORCESTER, **Pepper-brand*, a disease in grain. *Farm. Ency.* 1611 FLORIO, *Pepáto*,..Ginger or *Pepper-bread. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 358 *Piper nigrum*... This *pepper-bush is..found native.. on the coast of Malabar. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 862 *Sweet Pepper-bush*, an American name for *Clethra*. 1648-78 HEXHAM, *Peper-koeck*, *Pepper-cake or Spice-cake. 1818 TODD, *Pepper-gingerbread*, what is now called spice-gingerbread; and in the north pepper-cake. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* s.v., All comers to the house are invited to partake of the pepper-cake and cheese. 1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* 953 *Fucus pinnatifidus*..This Fucus has a hot taste in the mouth, and is therefore called *Pepper Dulse by the people in Scotland, who frequently eat it as a salad. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxi, He..took *pepper-dust instead of brown Scotch snuff. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Pepper-elder*, a species of the pepper tribe,..abundant in Jamaica, the aromatic seeds of which afford a good substitute for the black pepper of the East Indies. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 260 And leaue in sooth, And such protest of *Pepper Ginger-bread, To Veluet-Guards, and Sunday-Citizens. *a* 1100 *Geresa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 264 Stickfodder, *piperhorn, cyste. 1648-78 HEXHAM, *Peper-huysjen*, Small Pepper-horn to put spices in. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* xiv. 258 'Weigh, weigh!' cries This badger, this great *pepper-man. 1864 WEBSTER, **Pepper-moth*, a moth of the genus *Biston*, having small spots on the wings resembling grains of pepper. 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gillofloures* (1875) 113, I know some *pepernosed dame, Will tearme me foole and sawcie iack. 1611 COTGR., *Poyvrette*, .. some also call so, the Guinnie *Pepper plant. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1126 *T[asmannia] aromatica*... The colonists call it the Pepper-plant, and use its little black pungent fruits as a substitute for pepper. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scot.* v. (1855) 64 A senior major, hot as a *pepper-pod. *a* 1568 *Wowing of Jok & Jynny* vii. (Bann. MS.), Ane *pepper polk maid of a padill. 1803 *Poet. Petit. agst. Tractorising Trumpery* 92 All piping hot, as *pepper-porridge. 1669 STUBBE *Let.* 17 Dec. in *Boyle's Wks.* (1772) I. *Life* 91 It creates in the throat such a sense, as remains, after drinking *pepper-posset. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 142, I hope you are *Pepper-proof. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxv. 626 The general prevalence of *pepper-rents, (the term has survived to our time, but in the altered meaning of a nominal payment).. An obligation laid..upon the tenant to supply his lord with a certain quantity (generally a pound) of pepper at a given day. 1648-78 HEXHAM, *Pepersauce*, *Pepper-sauce. 1864 WEBSTER, *Pepper-sauce*. 1899 *Scribner's Mag.* XXV. 100/1 His skin is full of oil, and whiskey,..and canvas-back ducks, and pepper-sauce. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 234 The *pepper saxifrage..is distinguishable by its yellow flowers. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 576 The seeds of Clove-Trees, and *Pepper-seeds. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 687 It's Trunk is loaded with Snails, and the *Pepper-Shrub often climbs up it like Ivy. 1830 *Hobart Town Almanack* 65 in Morris *Austral Eng.* s.v. *Pepper-tree*, A thick grove of the pepper-shrub, *Tasmania fragrans*. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. ix. 262/2 They petitioned..that no Pepper might be brought in for three Years into any of her Dominions, the Time of the *Pepper-vend requiring no less. 1801 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* II. *Misc. Tracts* 78/2 The *pepper-vine..grows very well there, and produces a large corn. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. Introd. 11 The pepper-vine..entwines among the cocoas and other palms of the Malabar coast, and forms a considerable article of export. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1217 Vine, Pepper. *Ampelopsis bipinnata*. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Pepper-vine, Two-winged Virginian Creeper. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* V, That one happens to be..a *pepper-weed, first cousin to the great black-pepper bush. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* II. II. 32 What we call *Pepper-wheat. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. ii. 5 A good crop,..clear from smut and pepper-wheat. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 421 We spice our wines now adaies also,..we adde pepper and hony therto: which some call Condite, others *Pepper wines. 1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 31 The..mite or *peper-worm, (that dust of a creature, whereof fifty thousand are contained in one drop).

Pe·pper, *v.* [f. prec. sb. (OE. had *piporian*, *piprian*, *gepiperian*, in same sense (so ON. *pipra*, OHG. *pheffarôn*, MHG. and Ger. *pfeffer(e)n*, Du. *peperen*); but the current verb seems to have been formed anew in 16th c.]

1. *trans.* To sprinkle with pepper; to flavour or season with pepper; to treat with pepper. Also *absol.*

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 182 Sele þonne gepiporodne wyrtdrenc. *Ibid.*, gepipera mid xx corna. *Ibid.* III. 76 Pipra hit syþþan swa swa man wille.] 1581 and 1620 [see PEPPERED]. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 142 This Venison is plaguily pepper'd. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* x. 161 Dried salmon .. when laid on the gridiron should be moderately peppered. 1865 J. MACGREGOR *Rob Roy Baltic* (1867) 205 There' is the blind that won't pull down or stop up, and the pepper-box that won't pepper.

b. *Falconry.* To wash (a hawk) with water and pepper, in order to cleanse her from vermin, etc. [So F. *poivrer*.]

1618 LATHAM, *Falconry* II. 34 Hauing on euening your water with pepper prouided, and when you haue, according to the order and accustomed manner, well washed and peppered her, take off her rufterhood. *Ibid.* 81 Vpon the receit of such a Hawke from the Cage, suddenly to make her gentle, by peppering, watching, and other such like accustomed vses.

2. To sprinkle (a surface) as with pepper; to cover, or fill with numerous small objects, spots, or dots, likened to grains of pepper; to besprinkle, dot, stud. Also *fig.* (Mostly in *pa. pple.*)

1612 J. DAVIES *Wit's Pilgr.* (1878) 46/1 Note the Lyning of the roialst Robe; Its powdred Ermyne, pepperd too with Stings. 1705 LADY WENTWORTH *Let.* 9 Mar. in *W. Papers* (1883) 40 Betty..affects to be afraid of the small pox, and thearfor I fear would be pepered with them should she get them. 1835 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xxi, The neighbouring thickets were peppered with..small white-washed buildings. 1882 B. HARTE *Flip* ii, Her flushed face ..peppered with minute..freckles. 1896 *Moxon's Mech. Exerc., Printing* 422 Every page was peppered with italic.

3. To sprinkle like pepper; to scatter in small particles. Also *fig.*

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 197 As grinning north-winds.. pepper'd round my head their hail and snow. 1899 MISS E. TH. FOWLER *Doubte Thread* xii, People go peppering them [words] all over the place, utterly unconscious of the awful responsibility.

4. To pelt with shot or missiles. Also *fig.*

c 1644 J. SOMERVILLE *Mem. Somervilles* (1815) II. 347 First peppering them soundly with ther shott. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* I. i, There i'faith I pepper'd the Court with libels and lampoons. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. xvi, I'll pepper you better than ever you was pepper'd by Jenny Bouncer. 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 135 She soon got into order and peppered us with her small Shot. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* ii, You may pepper the bishops a little. 1884 SALA *Journ. due South* I. xxiv. (1887) 327 Peppering the guide occasionally with Greek and Latin lore. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 386/1 Galloping after us, and peppering us with shot-guns.

b. *intr.* To discharge shot or other small missiles (*at* something).

In quot. 1767 said of rain, to pour heavily; in quot. 1894 (*colloq.*) to 'go at it' vigorously: cf. *pelt*.

1767 GRAY *Let. to Mason* 11 Sept., We came peppering and raining back through Keswick to Penrith. Next day,—raining still. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 37 He could not possibly be peppering away at the pheasants in Sir James's covers. 1894 MORRIS in Macnail *Life* II. 300 The nightingales..O my wig, they were peppering into it.

5. *trans.* To inflict severe punishment or suffering upon; to 'give it' (a person) 'hot'; to beat severely, trounce; also † *to pepper* (one's) *box* or *pans* (obs.). Hence, † **b.** To punish effectually or decisively; to give (one) his death-blow (*lit.* or by hyperbole), to 'do for', ruin. Now *rare*.

c 1500 in *Babees Bk.* 404 My master pepered my ars with well good spede. 1589 NASHE *Pasquil's Retorne* Wks. (Grosart) I. 97 Against the next Parliament, I wyll picke out a time to pepper them. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 102, I am pepper'd I warrant, for this world. 1596 — 1 *Hen IV*, II. iv. 212. 1608 DAY *Hum. ont of Br.* I. iii, And I were a man as I am no woman, i'de pepper your box for that ieast. 1609 ARMIN *Maids of More-Cl.* (1880) 89 Boy He pepper your pans. 1631 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Maid of West* IV. Wks. 1874 II. 393 She's peppered by this. 1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's Last Prayer* II. i. Wks. 1721 II. 28 If he finds out my haunts he swears he'll pepper me. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxii, Well, signor, he's peppered now. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Pepper*..2 To beat, to thrash.

6. To give pungency, spice, or flavour to: † **a.** a person: to 'heat', to excite to anger or other strong feeling (*obs.*); **b.** to 'season', 'spice' (speech or writing). Also *absol.*

1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* vii. 84 Parboild in rage, pepperd in heate of ire. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 515 A novel..requires less intense, less fierce interest, than the acted drama, and, accordingly, the novelists do not pepper quite so high as the dramatists.

† **c.** To dose with praise or flattery. *Obs.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* 24 Our [mock] Emperour, having a spice of self conceit before, was soundly peppered now. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 111 'Till, his relish grown callous, almost to disease, Who pepper'd the highest, was surest to please. 1784 SIR J. REYNOLDS in Leslie & Taylor *Life* (1865) II. viii. 459 Vying with each other who should pepper highest.

† **7.** To infect with venereal disease. (F. *poivrer*.)

1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* II. i. Wks. 1873 III. 21. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Ess. & Char.* iv. 28 And then you snarle against our simple French As if you had beene pepperd with your wench. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. xxi. (1737) 93. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 44. 3/1. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* I. 277 A Woman of the Town..having peppered some hundreds of the Preobrazinsky Guards.

Pepperage, variant of PEPPERIDGE.

Pe·pper-and-sa·lt.

1. Name for a kind of cloth made of dark- and light-coloured wools woven together, showing small dots of black and white, dark grey and light grey, or the like, closely intermingled; also, a garment made of this. Usually *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1774 LADY M. COKE *Jrnl.* 28 Oct. (1896) IV. 420 To bring me six yards of a Cloth I saw..that is called pepper and salt. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 408 A strange looking *settee*..covered with pepper and salt cloth. 1844 THACKERAY *Little Trav.* i, Tall men in pepper-and-salt undress jackets. 1849 MARRYAT *Valerie* vi, A suit of pepper-and-salt. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 6/1 Flourishing the striking red handkerchief which furnishes an agreeable relief to his general pepper-and-salt exterior.

2. Name for the American plant called 'harbinger of spring' (*Erigenia bulbosa*); from the colour-contrast of its white petals and dark anthers. *U. S.*

Pe·pper-box.

1. A small box, usually cylindrical, with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling powdered pepper.

1546 *Inventories* (Surtees, No. 97) 86 A peper box, weying vj oz. iij quarters. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. v. 149 Hee cannot creepe into a halfe-penny purse, nor into a Pepper-Boxe. *a* 1782 R. Graves *Fable* in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* (1782) V. 70 The pepper-box..upon the table. 1865 [see Pepper *v.* 1].

b. In allusive expressions. (Cf. Pepper *sb.* 4, *v.* 5.)

1821 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 273 Both now began to slash away, and the pepper box was handed from one to another. 1901 *Daily News* 25 Feb. 6/2 The swarm of nonentities upon whom..the pepper-box of titles is shaken.

2. *transf.* Applied contemptuously to a small cylindrical turret or cupola.

1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xii, The monotonous stone pepper-boxes which, in modern Gothic architecture, are employed. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* xxii, There are a score [of pictures] under the old pepper-boxes in Trafalgar Square as fine as the best here.

3. At the Eton game of fives: see quot. 1902.

1865 *Etoniana Anc. & Mod.* 178. 1889 Skrine *Mem. E. Thring* 17 Then, when the loose ball came, clapping it into the pepper-box, dead. 1902 C. R. Stone *Eton Gloss.* 25 *Pepper-box.*—One of the great differences between Eton fives and Rugby fives is the pepper-box, the irregular buttress sticking into the court..imitated from the original fives court in the side of Upper Chapel..Originally pepper-box was the name applied only to the Dead Man's Hole, but now generally to the whole buttress.

4. *fig.* A hot-tempered person.

1867 H. Kingsley *Silcote of Silcotes* xiii. (1876) 77 Make love to Dora, if the young pepper-box will let you.

5. *attrib.*

1825 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 949 The pepper-box towers remind the spectator more of pigeon-houses than church steeples. 1836 Mrs. Sherwood *Nun* i. 5 The pepper-box turret on each side of the gateway.

Pe·pper-ca·stor, -caster. [See Castor 2.]

1. A small vessel with a perforated top, usually one of the castors of a cruet-stand, for sprinkling pepper at table.

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1079/4 A Sugar Castar. A Pepper Caster. A Mustard Pot. 1836 [see Castor 2 1]. 1861 Alb. Smith *Med. Student* 42 The simple act of pouring the vinegar into the pepper-castor. 1891 A. Lang *Angling Sk.* 122 The happy-go-lucky disposition to scatter my Greek accents as it were with a pepper-caster.

2. *transf.* a. = prec. 2: also *attrib.*

1859 Jephson *Brittany* x. 174 That hideous tower with the pepper-caster on the top.

b. A slang term for a revolver.

1889 J. Jefferson *Autobiog.* iii. 72 Badger and I would trudge to our room arm in arm, carrying our money in a shot-bag between us, and each armed with a Colt's patent 'pepper-caster'.

Peppercorn (pe·pəɹkɔ̃n). Forms: see Pepper. [f. Pepper *sb.* + Corn *sb.*[1] 2 b.]

1. The dried berry of Black Pepper.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 24 genim eft senepes sædes dæl.. & .xx. piporcorna. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2025 How all þi soft grayns Sall vndire-put be all þe pake vn-to þir pepercornes. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, III. iii. 9 And I haue not forgotten what the in-side of a Church is made of, I am a Pepper-Corne, a Brewers Horse. 1652 Howell *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* II. (1663) 34 None might embeazle the value of a pepper corn. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 283 Mix them with..a blade or two of mace, a few pepper corns, and a little salt. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 525 As absurd as to suppose that a grain of sand should command the motion of a mill-stone, or a pepper-corn that of a mountain.

b. Formerly often, and still sometimes, stipulated for as a quit-rent or nominal rent: see quots.

1607 Hieron *Serm.* 2 *Tim.* iv. 7 Wks. I. 221 Some great man, out of his bounty, giueth thee an inheritance of some pounds by the yeare; thou must pay a pepper corne for thy rent. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 2007 Sha't have a new lease for a hundred yeares,..and shalt yearly pay A peppercorne, a nutt, a bunch of may, Or some such trifle. 1669 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 50 He payeinge a pepper corne to the said Treasurer upon demand for ever on the said 29th September. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 379 The reservation of a peppercorn in the bargain and sale for a year is a sufficient consideration to raise a use in the bargainee, so as to make the release valid. 1898 *Encycl. Laws Eng.* s.v., In modern times building leases sometimes reserve a pepper-corn as rent for the first few years.

fig. 1646 Evance *Noble Ord.* 31 You can never have a firme possession, till you hold your Honours in this title, that God bestowes them, and untill you give a Pepper corne of honour unto God. 1780 Cowper *Table-t.* 110 True. While they live, the courtly laureat pays His quit-rent ode, his pepper-corn of praise.

2. *attrib.* a. Of or consisting in a peppercorn, as *peppercorn rent* (see 1 b); also *fig.* very small, insignificant, trivial.

1791 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Remonstrance* 83 Not peppercorn acknowledgment I owe 'em. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II. 396 After their peppercorn aims are gained, it seems as if the lime in their bones alone held them together. 1863 Keble *Bp. Wilson* xxi. 712 To whom and his heirs and assigns the property is granted for a thousand years at a peppercorn rent.

b. ? Of peppercorn colour; dusky black.

1893 Selous *Trav. S. E. Africa* 107 High cheek-bones, oblique eyes, and peppercorn hair.

3. *Comb.*, as *peppercorn-sized* adj.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 592 It is miliary to pepper-corn sized.

Hence **Pe·ppercornish, Pe·ppercorny** *adjs.*, of the nature of or resembling a peppercorn.

1762 J. H. Stevenson *Crazy Tales* 24 First his acknowledgment being paid, A pepper-cornish kind of due. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* viii, Of a peppercorny and farinaceous character.

Peppered (pe·pəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. Pepper *v.* + -ed[1].] Sprinkled or seasoned with pepper; sprinkled with small dots like grains of pepper; pelted with shot, etc.: see the verb.

1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliv. 200 The peperit beif can tailze be the threid. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* (1650) 259 Salt and peppered meats. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. (1737) 217. 1795 *Sporting Mag.* V. 49 The peppered tails returned as they came. 1860 O. W. Holmes *Prof. Breakf.-t.* i, A shelf of peppered sheepskin reprints. 1873 *Spectator* 22 Feb. 237/1 A bit of 'peppered tongue', not worth an answer, and hardly worth an action.

b. *Peppered moth*, collector's name of the Geometrid moth *Amphydasis* (*Biston*) *betularia.*

1832 Rennie *Consp. Butterfl. & Moths* Index.

Pepperer (pe·pəɹəɹ). [In 1, f. Pepper *sb.* + -er[2]: cf. med.L. *piperārius* (Du Cange); in 2, f. Pepper *v.* + -er[1].]

1. A dealer in pepper and spices; a grocer. (The original name of the Grocers' Company of London: see quots.) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1180 in Madox *Hist. Exchequer* (1711) 390 Gilda Piperariorum, unde Edwardus est Aldermannus.] 1309 *Hustings Rolls* No. 38. 102 in *Guildh. Rec.*, Ralph le Balancer, Pepperer. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 74 At the suit of the Pepperers, now called Grocers of London. 1633 *Stow's Surv.* 278 In the reigne of Henry the sixth..the Pepperers or Grocers had seated themselves..in Bucklesbury. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. i, It was but a scurvy Pepperer who made that joke. 1904 J. A. Kingdon *Strife of Scales* 8 One Andrew Godard, a Pepperer, was appointed [6 Edw. II, 1312] Keeper of the King's Beam.

2. One who or that which peppers; *fig.* a hot-tempered person; something pungent or biting.

1711–12 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 20 Feb., A 'Representation of the state of the nation to the queen'..I believe it will be a pepperer. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, But it's my way to make short cuts at things. I always was a pepperer.

Pe·pper-grass. a. Any species of *Lepidium*, as *L. sativum*, common garden-cress; from the pungent taste. b. = Pillwort, *Pilularia globulifera*, N.O. *Marsileaceæ*: cf. Pepperwort 2.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 787/6 Nomina bladorum et arborum..*Hec salmea*, a pepyrgresse. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Pepper-grass, *Pilularia.* 1828–32 Webster, *Peppergrass*,..also, a plant of the genus Lepidium. 1856 in Olmsted *Slave States* 708 A widow and her children living, for three days and nights, on boiled weeds, called pepper grass.

Pepperidge (pe·pəɹidʒ). Also -age; see also Pipperidge.

1. A variant of Pipperidge, local English name of the Barberry.

1823 in Moor *Suffolk Words.* *a* 1900 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Hertford, Suffolk.

2. *U. S.* The Black Gum, Sour Gum, or Tupelo, a North American tree of the genus *Nyssa*, having very tough wood.

1826 F. Cooper *Mohicans* (1829) I. vi. 77 A trencher, neatly carved from the knot of the pepperage. 1864 Webster, *Pepperidge.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 798 *Nyssa] villosa*, the Sour Gum, Black Gum, Pepperridge, or Tupelo tree, common from New England to the Carolinas.

Pepperily, Pepperiness: see Peppery.

Peppering (pe·pəɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [See -ing[1].] The action of the verb Pepper; sprinkling with, or as with, pepper; pelting with shot, missiles, etc.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Poivrade*, peppring. *a* 1814 *Gonzanga* v. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 148 A British sailor..always ready to give the enemy a peppering. 1845 *P. Parley's Ann.* VI. 356 The peppering of the rain on the tiles and windows. 1851 Dutton Cook *P. Foster's D.* iii, With a plentiful peppering of blacks about their plumage.

Pe·ppering, *ppl. a.* [See -ing[2].] That peppers (see Pepper *v.*); pungent, angry; falling heavily (as rain), 'pelting'.

1712 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 27 Mar., I sent him a peppering letter. 1827 Scott *Jrnl.* 30 July, One of the most peppering thunder-storms which I have heard for some time. 1878 Morris in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 361 We have just had a peppering little snow-shower.

Pepperish (pe·pəɹiʃ), *a.* [f. Pepper *sb.* + -ish[1].] Somewhat peppery; *fig.* somewhat testy or angry.

1808 Scott *Let. to Ellis* 18 Nov., Will not our editor be occasionally a little warm and pepperish? 1819 *Metropolis* I. 154, I remember your father..a little pepperish or so.

Peppermint (pe·pəɹmint). [f. Pepper *sb.* + Mint *sb.*[2]: app. after Bot.L.]

1. A species or subspecies of mint (*Mentha piperita*), cultivated for its essential oil (*oil of peppermint*: see 2).

Also applied with qualifying words to other species of mint or other labiates having similar properties.

1696 Ray *Synopsis* (ed. 2) 124 Mentha..sapore fervido Piperis. Pepper-Mint found by Dr. Eales in Hartfordshire. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Mentha*,..16. The common thick spiked pepper Mint. 1755 Johnson, *Peppermint*, mint eminently hot. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 473 Oil of Peppermint..is extracted from the leaves of the ..common Peppermint. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 862 Australian Peppermint, *Mentha australis.* Small —, *Thymus Piperella.* 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Chinese Pepper-mint, *Mentha arvensis glabrata.*.. Japanese —, *Mentha arvensis* var. *piperascens.*

2. The essential oil of peppermint, or some preparation of it.

It has a characteristic pungent aromatic flavour leaving an after-sensation of coolness, and is much used for flavouring sweetmeats, etc., and in medicine as a digestive stimulant and carminative, and to qualify the taste of nauseous drugs.

1836 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 4) 987 It is insupportably bitter, with an aroma like peppermint. 1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 187 (Oils, Volatile) The hydrocarbons from wormwood, anise, thyme, mint..group with ordinary turpentine; bay, myrtle, and rosemary stand alone.. Peppermint is somewhat intermediate in its properties.

b. A lozenge flavoured with pepp ermint, a peppermint-drop.

1884 J. Quincy *Figures of Past* 176 [He] produced just the stimulant required in the form of a package of peppermints. 1899 Earl Rosebery in *Daily News* 4 Nov. 3/2 You have an assortment of eloquent extracts like a box of peppermints to take away the taste of anything that fails to come up to the higher standard.

3. (In full, *peppermint-tree.*) Name for several Australian species of *Eucalyptus* (*E. amygdalina*, *piperita*, etc.), yielding an aromatic essential oil resembling that of peppermint.

1790 *J. White's Voy. N. S. Wales* App. 227 The name of Peppermint Tree has been given to this plant by Mr. White on account of the very great resemblance between the essential oil drawn from its leaves and that obtained from the Peppermint. 1880 Sutherland *Tales Goldfields* 30 A woody gully, filled with peppermint and stringy-bark trees.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **Peppermint-camphor** = Menthol; **peppermint-drop, -lozenge,** a lozenge made of sugar, flavoured with peppermint; **peppermint-oil** = *oil of peppermint* (see 1, 2); **peppermint-tea,** an infusion of the leaves of the peppermint; **peppermint-tree** (see 3); **peppermint-water,** a cordial distilled from peppermint.

1865–68 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 881 'Peppermint-camphor is an alcohol containing the radicle $C_{10}H_{19}$ (menthyl). 1878 W. S. Gilbert *H. M. S. Pinafore*, A. 1 I've chickens and conies and pretty polonies, And excellent 'peppermint drops. 1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 785 Peppermint-drops are made of granulated sugar and water heated to the boiling-point. 1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* 660 The volatile oil..is what gives their flavour to 'Peppermint lozenges. 1875 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* I. 460 Aromatic drinks, chamomile tea, 'peppermint tea, &c. 1757 A. Cooper *Distiller* II. v. (1760) 126 The simple Waters now commonly made, are Orange-flower-water,..'Pepper-mint-water, etc.

†**Pe·ppernel.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Origin obscure.] 'Apparently, a lump or swelling' (Nares).

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* II. ii, A has a Peppernel in 's head, as big as a Pullets egg.

Pe·pper-pot. 1. = Pepper-box 1.

1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1381/4 One Mustard Pot and Pepper Pot of silver. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Beauty*, What! has my stove and pepper-pot a false bottom!

b. In various allusive and figurative uses: cf. Pepper-box 1 b, 2, 4.

1838 James *Robber* vi, Wiley would have been in the pepper-pot at Uppington by this time. 1886 *Cornh. Mag.* July 29 The old workhouse is gone, and a new one with golden vanes and pepper-pots has arisen in its stead. 1894 Fenn *In Alpine Valley* I. 105 Apologise for saving that old pepperpot's life!

2. A West Indian dish composed of meat (or fish, game, etc.) and vegetables stewed down with cassareep and red pepper or other hot spices.

a 1704 T. Brown *Lett. fr. Dead* II. Wks. 1760 II. 215 That most delicate palate-scorching soup called pepper-pot, a kind of devil's broth much eat in the West Indies. 1792 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Rights of Kings* Ode ii, Terrenes of flatt'ry are prepar'd so hot By courtiers—a delicious pepper-pot. 1796 Stedman *Surinam* (1813) II. xxvi. 292 Pepper-pot is a dish of boiled fish and capsicum, eaten with roasted plantains. 1899 Rooway *Guiana Wilds* 122 She quickly returned with a calabash of thin pepper-pot and a cake of cassava bread.

b. In Pennsylvania, a stew of tripe and dough-balls highly seasoned with pepper. (*Cent. Dict.*)

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1883 G. Macdonald *Donal Grant* I. 34 One house with the pepper-pot turrets. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 27 A hill, on whose summit stands Fort William, a pepper-pot-like structure now used as a lighthouse.

†**Pe·pper-que·rn.** *Obs.* Forms: see Pepper and Quern[1]. A quern or hand-mill for grinding pepper; a pepper-mill.

1402–3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 217, j par de pepir qwerns. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 393/1 Pepyr qwerne (*K.*, *S.* pepirwherne), *fractillum.* 1564 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 223, iiij stonepotts ij pep'quernes viij*d.* 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Quern* (Belg.) a handmill; as a Pepper Quern, a Mill to grinde Pepper. 1825 Jamieson, *Pepper-curne*, a hand-mill used for grinding pepper.

Pe·pper-tree. A name given to various trees: cf. Pepper *sb.* 3. *spec.* a. An evergreen tree or shrub of S. America, *Schinus Molle* (N.O. *Anacardiaceæ*), having a pungent red fruit; cultivated for ornament in California and Australia; b. A tree of Australia and Tasmania, *Drimys* or *Tasmannia aromatica*, or other species (N.O. *Magnoliaceæ*) having small pungent fruit used as pepper.

1691–2 Sloane in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 462 A Description of the *Pimienta* or Jamaica Pepper-Tree. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 36 Besides..there are..the Pepper Tree.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 208 The number of nutmeg-trees transplanted from the Indies, is less than even that of the pepper-trees. 1827 Hellyer in Bischoff *Van Diemen's Land* (1832) 175, I saw several pepper trees, and procured the berries. 1839 T. L. Mitchell *Three Exped. E. Australia* II. xii. 280 We also found the aromatic tea, *Tasmania aromatica*...The leaves and bark of this tree have a hot biting cinnamon-like taste, on which account it is vulgarly called the pepper-tree. 1883 *Century Mag.* Dec. 201/1 Bright green pepper-trees..give a graceful plumed draping.

Pe·pper-wa·ter.

1. An infusion of black pepper, formerly used for microscopical observation of infusorian organisms.

1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 97 Minute bubbles (that move like Animals in pepper water). 1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 159 Those Animalcula, not long since discovered in Pepper-water, by Mr. Lewenhoek, of Delft in Holland. 1766 Baker in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 71 The seeds of mushrooms, the feathers of butterflies, pepper-water, &c.

2. ? Some kind of soup flavoured with pepper.

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 308, I supped..in his house on mulagatoney or pepper-water.

Pe·pperwood. Name given to several trees having pungent or aromatic wood or bark.

Among these are *Xanthoxylum Clava-herculis*, of West Indies, etc. (Hough *American Woods*, 1894, v. 30); *Umbellularia Californica* (*Ibid.* 1897, VII. 34); also, *Dicypellium caryophyllatum* Nees, Brazil Clove Bark (*Pao cravo, Imyra Quiynha*), and *Licaria guianensis* (Carib *Licari-Kanali*), the Bois de Rose of Cayenne (*Treas. Bot.*, Suppt. 1874; Miller *Plant-names*, 1884).

Pepperwort (pe·pəɹwɒt). [See Wort.]

1. A species of cress (*Lepidium latifolium*), formerly also called Dittander or Dittany; also applied to the genus *Lepidium* in general.

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 34 b, Lepidium is called in Englishe Dittani, but foulishly and vnlearnedly: in Duche Pfefferkraut that is peperwurt. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. lxvi. 631 Dittany whiche we may more rightly cal Pepperwurt, hath long brode leaues. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 420 The herb called Nard or Pepper-wort..will presently help any Beast which is bitten by the Shrew. 1676 T. Glover in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 629. 1857 Mwne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pepperwort*, a common name for the *Lepidium iberis*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Pepperwort, *Lepidium*.

b. Applied in N. America to *Dentaria diphylla*; also called *pepper-root*.

1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* I. 112 The root of..the Two-leaved Coral-root, is used by the Americans instead of mustard, and is called Pepper-wort. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 393 The roots of *[Dentaria] diphylla*..are used..from Pennsylvania to Canada,..under the name of Pepperwort.

2. *pl.* A name for the N.O. *Marsileaceæ*, consisting of small aquatic plants allied to the ferns.

1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* 71 *Marsileaceæ*.—Pepperworts. *Ibid.* 72 The main feature by which Pepperworts are known as an Order from Lycopodiaceæ. 1851 T. Moore (*title*) A Popular History of the British Ferns..comprising the Club-Mosses, Pepperworts, and Horsetails.

b. Lindley's name for N.O. *Piperaceæ*.

1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* 515 Order cxcvi. *Piperaceæ*.—Pepperworts. *Ibid.* 516 Pepperworts are related to Buckwheats, Saururads, and Nettles.

Peppery (pe·pəri), *a.* [f. Pepper *sb.* + -y.]

1. Abounding in pepper; of the nature of or resembling pepper, esp. in pungency or irritating effect; pungent, 'hot'. (In quots. 1699, 1709, Consisting of small grains like pepper; in 1860, Characterized by small dots in engraving.)

1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. i. 9 There you have black Oaz and dark Peppery Sand. 1709 *Ibid.* III. ii. 182 Small Peppery Sand. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 170 It has a very bitter peppery taste. 1850 O. W. Holmes *Prof. Breakf.-t.* ii, Thy roses hinted by the peppery burin of Bartolozzi. 1900 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 3/2 You get a peppery feeling, a tickling, a dryness of the throat, an irritation of the mucous membrane.

2. *fig.* a. Of speech or writing: Sharp, stinging, pungent; 'highly spiced'. b. Of a person, his temper, etc.: Hot-tempered, irascible, irritable, testy.

1826 Scott *Diary* 28 Feb., Completed Malachi to-day. It is..in some places perhaps too peppery. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xvii, Some good, strong, peppery doctrine. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Sept. 268 The opponent may be a peppery, narrow-minded man. 1897 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. XII. 343/1 Dash [a dog] was small, young and peppery.

Hence **Pe·pperily** *adv.*; **Pe·pperiness.**

1900 Miss Broughton *Foes in Law* xxi. 305 The olive branch is..offered, accepted..or pepperily tossed back. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pepperiness.

Pepsin (pe·psin). Also formerly -ine. [mod. (Schwann 1836, Poggendorff *Annalen* XXXVIII. 358), f. Gr. *πέψ-ις* digestion (f. stem *πεπ-* to cook, digest, etc.) + -in 1.] A ferment contained in the gastric juice, having the property of converting proteids into peptones in the presence of a weak acid; also used medicinally in cases of indigestion, etc.

1844 in Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1845 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 22 *Pepsin.* This name..was given by Schwann, to a substance which constitutes the most essential portion of the gastric juice. 1873 Ralfe *Phys. Chem.* 129 Pepsin is a greyish-white powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, very soluble in dilute acids.

attrib. 1886 *St. Stephen's Rev.* 13 Mar. 12/1 As good as a pepsine pill before dinner. 1894 S. Fiske *Holiday Stories* (1900) 213 He forgot his dyspepsia and his pepsin tablets.

Hence **Pe·psinate** *v. trans.*, to mix or treat with pepsin; **Pepsini·ferous** *a.*, producing pepsin (*Cent. Dict.*); **Pepsi·nogen**: see quot. 1893.

1882 Quain *Med. Dict.* 378/2 *Pepsinated pills of pounded raw beef. 1899 W. James in *Talks to Teachers on Psychol.* 206 With our future food..pepsinated or half-digested in advance. 1878 Foster *Phys.* II. i. § 2. 220 We have a certain amount of..evidence of the existence of a matter of ferment, or *pepsinogen, comparable to the pancreatic zymogen. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pepsinogen*, the *zymogen* which is continually being formed by the protoplasm of the gastric glands, and is converted, during secretion, into pepsin, and discharged from the gland-cells.

† **Pepst**, ? *pa. pple.* or *a. Obs.* [Origin unknown.] 'Apparently a term for intoxicated' (Nares).

1577 Kendall *Fl. Epigr.* Lviij, Thou drunken faindst thy-self of late: Thou three daies after slept: How wilt thou slepe with drinke in deede, When thou art throughly pepst?

Peptic (pe·ptik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *πεπτικός* able to digest, f. *πεπτ-ός* cooked, digested.]

A. *adj.* 1. Having the quality of digesting; belonging or relating to digestion: = Digestive A. 1; used *spec.* in relation to the digestion in which pepsin is concerned, as in *peptic digestion*, stomachic or gastric digestion; *peptic glands*, the glands which secrete the gastric juice.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* § 295. 218 Not by the intense peptick quality, but by the vigour of the digestible .. ferment. 1660 Gauden *Sacrilegus* 13 Who have good stomachs to both, if they had but..some Peptick power. 1866 Huxley *Phys.* vi. (1869) 167 These peptic glands which, when food passes into the stomach, throw out a thin acid fluid, the gastric juice. 1878 Foster *Phys.* II. i. (1879) 233 Peptic digestion is essentially an acid digestion. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 294 A peptic asthma due to indiscretions in diet.

2. Having the quality of promoting or assisting digestion: = Digestive A. 2.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 403 The *vertigo*, is helped by..peptick powders, if from the stomach. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 53 Thanks to a peptic pill of Doctor Kitchiner.

3. Able to digest; having good digestion: = Eupeptic A. 2.

1827 Carlyle *Germ. Rom.* I. 63 A sound peptic stomach does not yield so tamely to the precepts of the head or heart.

4. ? Pertaining to or caused by suppuration. (Cf. Digestive A. 4.)

1884 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 167 Ante-mortem peptic softening can be the cause of the injury.

B. *sb.* 1. (See quot.)

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Peptic*, a substance which promotes digestion, or is digestive.

2. *pl.* The digestive organs. *humorous.*

1842 Tennyson *Will Waterproof* x, Is there some magic in the place? Or do my peptics differ? 1888 W. Wallace in *Academy* 7 Apr. 235 To be taken, refrained from, or mixed, according to the constitution and condition of our peptics.

3. *pl.* 'The doctrine of digestion' (Webster 1864).

Hence **Pe·ptical** *a.* = Peptic *a.*; **Peptician** (pepti·ʃăn), a person who has good digestion; **Pepticity** (pepti·sĭti, good peptic condition.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 12 His .. political, practical, and peptical Theory of the Universe. 1831 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) III. 1 The true Peptician was that Countryman who answered that 'for his part, he had no system'. 1838 — *Let.* 27 July in Froude *Life in Lond.* v. I. 141 A bit of brown bread, and peace and pepticity to eat it with.

Peptogen (pe·ptŏdʒen). [f. Gr. *πεπτό-ς* (see Peptone, Peptic) + -gen.] A general name for substances which stimulate the formation of pepsin in the gastric juice. So **Peptoge·nic, Pepto·genous** *adjs.*, having the quality of forming, or stimulating the formation of, pepsin; also, having the quality of converting proteids into peptones.

1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 129 The glands of the stomach of animals secrete pepsin as Schiff asserts, only after they have absorbed certain soluble substances, which he designates peptogenes. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Peptogenic*, pepsin-producing. Term used for those substances which, introduced into the stomach, stimulate the secretion of the pepsin of the gastric juice. 1900 *Lancet* 4 Aug. Advt. 43 Peptogenic Milk Powder..converts the caseine into a condition corresponding..to the peptone-like albuminoids of breast milk.

Peptonate (pe·ptŏnēt). *Chem.* [f. next + -ate 1 c.] An organic salt produced by the action of a peptone on an inorganic salt, in which the peptone-radical takes the place of the inorganic acid-radical.

1876 Bartholow *Mat. Med.* (1879) 212 The salts of silver most probably enter the blood as albuminates and peptonates. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 934 Subcutaneous injection of the peptonate of mercury.

Peptone (pe·ptoun). [ad. Ger. *pepton* (C. G. Lehmann, 1849, in *Ber. Sächs. Gesellsch. f. Wissensch., Math.-Phys., Cl.* I. 12), ad. Gr. *πεπτόν*, neut. of Gr. *πεπτ-ός* cooked, digested; spelt *-one* in Fr. and Eng.] The general name for a class of albuminoid substances into which proteids (the nitrogenous constituents of food) are converted by the action of pepsin or trypsin (the digestive ferments of the gastric and pancreatic juices); differing from proteids in not being coagulable by heat, and in being easily soluble and diffusible through membranes, and thus capable of absorption into the system.

1860 *N. Syd. Soc. Year Bk., Med.* 76 Peptone has a very much higher endosmotic equivalent than simple albumen. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* vi. 147. 1881 Darwin *Veg. Mould* 43 In such plants as Drosera and Dionæa:..animal matter is digested and converted into peptone not within a stomach, but on the surface of the leaves.

attrib. 1878 Kingzett *Anim. Chem.* 40 The peptone-substance is synthetically changed into solid albumin again. 1899 Cagney tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. 311 The peptone precipitate is dissolved by the addition of water [etc.].

Peptonize (pe·ptŏnəiz), *v.* [f. Peptone + -ize.] *trans.* To convert (a proteid) into a peptone; *esp.* to subject (food) to an artificial process of partial digestion (predigestion) by means of pepsin or pancreatic extract, as an aid to weak digestion. Hence **Pe·ptonized, Pe·ptonizing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Peptoniza·tion**, the action or process of peptonizing; **Pe·ptonizer**, a peptonizing agent. Also *fig.*

1880 *Nature* XXIII. 169 Preparation of artificially-digested food, peptonised materials. 1881 *Ibid.* 235 In peptonisation of albuminoid substances. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 17/2 Preparations of the digestive ferments for peptonising..food. Peptonising apparatus. 1885 Goodale *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 366 It has the power of peptonizing proteids. 1893 *Nat. Observ.* 5 Aug. 303/1 A good comedy is the best of peptonisers. 1895 *Athenæum* 21 Sept. 392/1 Wholesome food to the apparently large public which likes its science peptonized.

Pe·ptonoid. [f. Peptone + -oid.] Trade-name for a preparation containing peptones: see prec.

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Peptonoids of beef.*

‖ **Peptonuria** (peptŏniū·riă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Peptone + Gr. *οὖρον* urine: see -uria.] The presence of peptones in the urine.

1891 *Lancet* 3 Jan. 63/2 Peptonuria occurred after the injection. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 560 Peptonuria may appear and towards the end a little albuminuria.

Peptotoxin (peptŏtǫksin). [f. Gr. *πεπτό-ς* (see Peptic) + Toxin.] 'A poisonous alkaloid formed from peptones during digestion, and becoming decomposed later on, as putrefaction takes place' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893).

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 815 In the case of gastric digestion we have a ptomaine peptotoxin. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 65 Certain toxic bodies of the nature of pepto-toxines have been found in the urine by Ewald.

Pepuzian (pĭpiū·zĭăn). *Ch. Hist.* Also **Pepusian.** [ad. med.L. *Pepusiani, -ziani*, f. *Pepusia, -zia*, Πεπούζα.] A member of a sect of Montanists in the 2nd century, so called from Pepuza in Phrygia. Also † **Pepusite.**

1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 62 b, The Pepuzians would haue taught him that holy orders is no Sacrament. 1625 Br. Hall *No Peace w. Rome* § 3 One while, we are Pepuzians that ascribe too much to women; then, wee are Origenists, for holding the Image of God to be defaced in man. 1653 R. Baillie *Dissuas. Vind.* (1655) 23 That Phrygian pepusite had gotten the beginning of his way from the heretick indeed. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., They had their name *Pepuzians* from a pretence that Jesus Christ appeared to one of their prophetesses in the city Pepuza in Phrygia, which was their holy city.

Per, obs. f. Pear *sb.*; var. Pear *v. Obs.*

Per (pəɹ), *prep.* A Latin (Ital. and Old French) preposition, meaning 'through, by, by means of'; in med.L. and Fr. also in a distributive sense = 'for every..., for each...': used in Eng. in various Latin and OF. phrases, and ultimately becoming practically an Eng. preposition used freely before substantives of many classes.

I. In Lat. phrases (including med.L. and Italian).

1. **per accidens** († also quasi-anglicized as *per accidence*) [= Gr. *κατὰ συμβεβηκός*] by accident, by virtue of some accessory or non-essential circumstance, contingently, indirectly. Opposed to *per se.*

1528 Paynel tr. *Salerne's Regim.* (1541) 49 b, Water that is temperately colde, doth somtyme per accidence, stere one to haue an appetite. 1572 [see *per se*]. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faust.* iii. 46 (1878) Did not my conjuring speeches raise thee? speak. *Meph.* That was the cause, but yet *per accidens.* 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 221 Causes *per se*, and Causes *per Accidens* working the same Effects. *a* 1680 Charnock *Wks.* (1865) III. 230 This punishment is only accidental to the gospel, it becomes the savour of death *per accidens*, because of the unbelief of those that reject it.

b. In *Logic* applied to conversion in which the quantity of the proposition is changed from universal to particular: see Conversion 4.

Called by Boethius *Conversio per accidens*, because the particular affirmation in this case serves *indirectly* as converse for a universal affirmation with whose subaltern particular it is directly (*principaliter*) convertible. Aristotle's term was *ἀντιστροφὴ κατὰ μέρος* = 'conversion as to a part' because only part of the statement is converted.

[*a* 525 Boethius *de Syllogismo Categorico* i. (ed. Basil. 1570, 539) *Per accidens* autem converti dicitur particularis affirmatio universali affirmationi, quia particularis affirmatio sibi ipsi principali convertitur.] 1677 T. Goon *Brief Tract Logic* 27 Conversion *per Accidens* is a change of the Subject into the place of the Predicate, *et contra*, keeping the same Quality, but changing of Quantity. 1840 Whately *Logic* 78 This might be fairly named conversion by *limitation*; but is commonly called *Conversion per accidens.* 1843 Mill *Logic* (1856) II. i. § 2 This process, which converts an universal proposition into a particular, is termed conversion *per accidens.*

2. **per annum,** (so much) by the year, every year, yearly: almost always in reference to a sum of money paid or received.

1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 89 The professor in divinity, hath per annum 1125 florens. 1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 152 At present there is at least five hundred pounds *per Annum*, paid. 1886 D. C. Murray *Cynic Fortune* xii, An income of a hundred pounds per annum.

3. **per consequens** († also *per consequent* [= F. *par conséquent*], *per consequence*), by consequence, consequently.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. T.* 484 An odious meschief This day bityd is to myn ordre and me And so per [*v.r.* par] consequens in ech degre Of hooly chirche. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxvi. 71 Than ben they al euene, and per consequens theyr wyttes shold ben euen. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 959 Howe one may make dyverse.. sentences with one worde, and perconsequent come shortely to the french speche. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. i, So *per consequens*, disturbing the Soul.

4. per contra [It.], on the opposite side (of an account, etc.); on the other hand; as a set-off. See CONTRA C. 1.

1554 PRAT *Africa* Ep. A v b, Honour..doth the noble man ateyne; which..preferreth and aduanceth his pore seruauntes; *per contra* in how much displeasure with God,..doth he incur in whose seruyce his poore seruantes do not floryshe. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* D vj, And when this [Creditor] side or the Debitor side is full written, that you mynde to make it euen with the Debitor syde *per contra*. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) II. 38 When I cast up your account.. I rejoice to see the balance so much in your favour; and that the items *per contra* are so few. 1820 J. SCOTT in *Lond. Mag.* Jan., Refer, as *per contra*, to MacIvor's ideas. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Deontol.* xi. (1834) I. 157 This will be the account on the side of profit. Per contra, he will be led to estimate —1. Sickness [etc.]. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Acc. New Play, Per contra*, he'd lately endow'd a new Chantry.

b. as *sb.* The opposite side (of an account, etc.).

1804 MRS. E. MERRY *Let.* in *Mem. Moore* (1856) VIII. 52 Matter arises every instant that you would convert into amusement, but the *per contra* makes us both bear the deprivation of your society with resignation. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 123 Without any per-contra of sums withdrawn therefrom. 1880 J. PAYN *Confid. Agent* III. 119 There must be something..to the *per contra*.

5. per diem, (so much) by the day, every day, daily. (Cf. *per annum.*)

1520 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 42 Labovrers heired, XI at vjd. per diem. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. VI. iv. 867 His entertainement was twentie fiue shillings *per diem*. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. viii, To attend twice *per diem* at the polite churches and chapels. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 348 The work-people were paid 1000*l.* per diem in these several factories.

b. as *sb.* An amount or allowance of so much every day. Chiefly *U. S.*

1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. App. 650 Members of the Legislature shall receive..a per diem and mileage;..such per diem shall not exceed eight dollars. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) June 281/2 In addition to the per diem above stated.

6. per mensem, (so much) every month: cf. 2, 5.

1647 *Kingd. Weekly Intelligencer* No. 238. 758 (Stanf.) The addition of forty thousand pounds *per mensem* to the present sixty thousand pounds. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. Ind. Vade-M.* I. 284 The manjy is usually paid from five to seven rupees per mensem.

7. per procurationem (commonly abbreviated *per proc.*, *per pro.*, *p. p.*; sometimes read as *per procuration*): by procuration, by the action of a procurator or official agent, by proxy or deputy.

1819 in Barnewall & Cresswell *Reports* (1828) VII. 280 Six months after date pay to my order 1560*l.*, for value received: *T. Burleigh.* Accepted *per* procuration of *G. G. H. Munnings.—S. Munnings.* 1882 BITHELL *Counting-ho. Dict.* (1893) 242 In commerce it is usual to employ the well-known Latin phrase 'per procurationem', to call attention to the fact that a signature is made by proxy. *Ibid.* 224 The phrase 'per procurationem' is commonly contracted into '*p. p.*' 1895 *Daily News* 9 Apr. 3/6 Owing to ill health, she allowed him to sign 'per pro'.

8. per saltum, by a leap, at one bound, without intermediate steps, all at once. (Rarely *attrib.*)

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 14 Others to be but doctors of clowts, *per saltum*. 1640 CHR. HARVIE *Synagogue* xii, To take degrees, *per saltum*, though of quick Dispatch, is but a truants trick. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* II. i. (1713) 151 In hopes to be made saints *per saltum*. 1842-3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 150 To account for the *per saltum* manner in which chemical combinations take place.

9. per se, by or in itself (himself, herself, themselves); intrinsically, essentially; without reference to anything (or any one) else.

1572 WHITGIFT *Wks.* (1852) II. 83 For they belong unto God properly and *per se*, to man *per accidens*. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 15 They say he is a very man *per se* and stands alone. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., We say a Thing is considered *Per se*, when 'tis taken in the Abstract, and without Connexion with other things. 1748 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 211 Air is an electric *per se*. 1883 SIR J. C. MATHEW in *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 392 It was very questionable whether the words used were defamatory per se.

†**b.** Formerly used in naming a letter which by itself forms a word (*A per se, I per se, O per se*), or a symbol which by itself stands for a word (*and per se* = &, AMPERSAND); hence allusively: see A, I, O (the letters).

c 1475 [see A (the letter) IV]. *a* 1530 J. HEYWOOD *Weather* (Brandl) 104 Some saye I am I perse I. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 36, & per se, con per se [see CHRIST-CROSS 3].

10. In various phrases, as *per antiphrasin, per arsin et thesin, per deliquium* (see ANTIPHRASIS, ARSIS, DELIQUIUM[2]); **per capita** (*Law*), 'by heads', applied to succession when divided among a number of individuals in equal shares (opp. to *per stirpes*); **per fas et (aut) nefas,** by right and (or) wrong, by means fair or foul; **per interim,** for the meantime, during the intervening time; **per minima,** through the minutest particles; **per pares,** by (his) peers; **per quod** (*Law*), 'whereby', a phrase formerly used, in order to maintain the action, in a declaration of special damage; **per stirpes** (*Law*), 'by stocks' or 'families'; applied to succession when divided in equal shares among the branches of the family, the share of each branch being then subdivided equally among the representatives of that branch (opp. to *per capita*).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lix. (1495) [see A 10]. A postume..hyghte Herisipila, that is holy fyre per *Antifrasim, that is by contrary manere spekynge. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 153 An Academy of Wits, called *Gli Otiosi*, or Idlemen,..*per antiphrasin*, because they are not idle. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* II. 114 If..you make a Canon *per *arsin & thesin*, without anie discorde in binding maner in it. 1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 90 Patrimonial estates are divided per stirpes; purchased estates, per *capita. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xiv. 217 Their representatives.. became themselves principals, and shared the inheritance *per capita*, that is, share and share alike. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* II. iii, As neither oil of tartar *per *deliquium*, nor spirit of salt will dissolve silver, so both the one and the other will precipitate it. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 96 *margin*, To maintaine their reputation, *per *fas aut nefas* they care not how. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xliv. (1772) II. 153 Likely enough to be resisted *per fas et nefas*. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6315/1 The Director of Mentz is charged with the Vote of the Electorate of Bohemia per *interim. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, If Silver and Lead be melted together, they will mingle and be united with one another *per *minima*. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 159 (1740) 120 His Lordship had stood his Trial *per *Pares*. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. viii. 124 It is necessary that the plaintiff should aver some particular damage to have happened; which is called laying his action with a *per *quod*. 1682 Per *stirpes [see *per capita* above]. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xiv. 218 The law of England.. would still divide it only into three parts and distribute it *per stirpes*. 1881 H. W. NICHOLSON *Fr. Sword to Share* xiv. 96 Intestate property goes to lineal descendants *per stirpes*.

II. 1. In OF. phrases, some of which occur also with the more usual form PAR, q.v., e.g. *per charite, per company*, etc.; others are †**per maistrie,** 'by mastery', by conquest; **per my et per tout** (*Law*), 'by half and by all', by joint-tenancy; **per pais, per pays** (*Law*), 'by the country': see PAIS. See also PERADVENTURE, PERCASE, PERCHANCE, PERFAY, PERFORCE, PERQUER.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 164 Bi þe se side he nam, & wan it per *maistrie. 1628 COKE tr. *Littleton* in *Inst.* 180a, Euery ioyntenant is seised of the land which hee holdeth ioyntly *Per *my & per tout*. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., A Joynt-Tenant is said to be seised of the Lands that he holds jointly *Per my & per tout*; that is, he is seised by every Parcel, and by the whole. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* Sept. 97 A province of literature of which they were formerly seised *per my et per tout*. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 280 Speciall Bastardie is triable *per *Pais*. 1664, 1768 [see PAIS]. 1828 D. LE MARCHANT *Rep. Claims to Barony of Gardner* p. XXXVI, The tenant in possession offered issue, either in grand assize or per pays.

b. As a prefix in nonce-advbs. after *perchance, perhaps,* as **per-hazard, per-likelihood.**

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VI. 423 And some war minister *per-hazard* reads In what far field the tool of placemen bleeds. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* CCXLIV. (1848) 665/1 Discourses which perchance, and (I fear) per-likelihood, it may be thy fortune to hear..at thy parish church.

2. In *Heraldry*, in phrases denoting partition of the shield in the direction of any of the principal ordinaries (per BEND, per CHEVRON, per CROSS, per FESSE, per PALE, per SALTIRE): see these words; also PARTED, PARTY *a.* Also *per long*: see quots. s. v. INDENTILLY.

III. As an English preposition.

1. By, by means of, by the instrumentality of; esp. in phrases relating to conveyance, as *per bearer, per carrier, per express, per post, per rail, per steamer*, etc. Also = according to, as stated or indicated by, as *per invoice, per ledger, per margin*, etc.; as laid down by (a judge) (quot. 1818). So, in humorous slang use, (*as*) *per usual* = as usual. Also (exceptionally) in other senses, as *per this time* = by this time, *per instance* = for instance (cf. F. *par exemple*).

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* G j b, And for euery Debitor yee shall say. *Per* such one N., as appeareth in my olde booke A in such a leafe. 1599 *Child-Marriages* 179 Receiued, one pacquet of Lettres per poste dyrected to Mr. Maior. 1618 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 28 Yet, per the pleasure of God, got her affe. 1675 in J. Easton *Narr.* (1858) 103, I hope my Brother, Knapton, Sharpe, &c. will bee here per first. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 231 P 4, I send you by this Bearer, and not *per* Bearer, a Dozen of that Claret. 1765 in *J. Hancock his Bk.* (1898) 80 My late Uncle (of whose sudden death you have undoubtedly per this time heard). 1770 T. DAVIES in *J. Granger's Lett.* (1805) 49 Send me, *per* return of the post, a proper acknowledgement. 1798 WORDSW. *Let. to Cottle* 28 Aug. (in *Sotheran's Catal.* (1899) 57), A very pleasant journey per foot, per waggon, per coach, per post-chaise. 1804 *Something Odd* I. 122 They're all ready and willing..per instance, Sir Somebody Something [etc.]. 1810 CAPT. TUCKER in *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 336 Men, selected as per margin. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 485 But, *per* Holt, the estate was limited by way of use to the issues female. 1874 W. S. GILBERT *Charity* IV, I shall accompany him, as per usual.

2. In distributive sense, following words of number or quantity in expressions denoting rate or proportion: **For each ..., for every ...:** = A *prep.*[1] 8 b, BY *prep.* 24 c. See also PER CENT, CENT[1] 2.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 54, 7 rankes at 2 men *per* ranke in the fore angles. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiii. (1623) 732 Euery one of ech sexe..should pay by the head, or *per Pol* as they call it, twelue pence. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 69 Three shillings *per* doozen. 1689 *Apol. Walker's Acc. Siege Londonderry* 24 Twenty pounds Fine *per* Month. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 67 It is ordinarily fourteen Dollars *per* head. 1734 *Builder's Dict.* I. F vij b (*Bricks*), Their usual Price is from twelve to sixteen Shillings *per* Hundred. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Hist. Ind.* 26/1 The allowance..was one thousand rupees per day. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 346 To charge the work at per foot. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 151 It was worth from 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per pound.

b. In nonce-vbs. formed on phrases belonging to this sense, as **per-sheet,** to charge at so much per sheet; PER-CENT *v.*, q. v.

1805 SOUTHEY *Let. to J. Rickman* 22 Mar. in *Life* (1850) II. 319 Per-sheeting was in use as early as Martin Luther's time, who mentions the price—a curious fact.

Per-, *prefix*[1]. The Latin preposition *per* (see prec.) used in composition with verbs, adjectives, and their derivatives. A large number of these have come down through Fr. into Eng.; others have been adopted directly from Lat., or formed in Eng. on Latin elements, or (as was frequent in 16–17th c.) on words already in Eng. use. The following are the chief uses in Latin and English.

I. As an etymological element. In the senses:

1. Through, in space or time; throughout, all over: with verbs (and their derivatives), as *perambulāre* to walk through, PERAMBULATE, *perforāre* to bore through, PERFORATE, *peruadēre* to go through, PERVADE, *pervigilāre* to watch through, PERVIGILATE; forming adjs., as *pervius* having a way through, PERVIOUS.

2. Through and through, thoroughly, completely, to completion, to the end: with verbs (and derivatives), as *perficēre* to do thoroughly, complete, PERFECT, *permūtāre* to change throughout or completely, PERMUTE, *perpetrāre* to PERPETRATE, *perturbāre* to PERTURB; so PERUSE, etc.

3. Away entirely, to destruction, 'to the bad': with verbs (and derivatives), as *perdēre* to do away with, destroy, lose (PERDITION), *perīre* to go to destruction, PERISH, *pervertēre* to turn away evilly, PERVERT, *perimēre* to take away entirely, destroy, annihilate (PERMETORY).

4. Thoroughly, perfectly, extremely, very: with adjs. and advbs., as *pernecātus* very sharp, PERACUTE, *perdiligens* very diligent, PERDILIGENT, *pervetus*, PERVETUS. Formerly also in Eng. with derived sbs. (or their analogues), in sense 'very great', 'extreme', as *perdiligence, peradventence*.

II. In *Chemical* nomenclature. (From 4 above.)

5. Forming sbs. and adjs. denoting the maximum (or supposed maximum) of some element in a chemical combination; esp.

a. With names of binary compounds in -IDE (formerly *-uret*), designating that in which the element or radical combines in the largest proportion with another element, e. g. PEROXIDE, PERCHLORIDE (†*perchloruret*), PER-IODIDE, PERSULPHIDE (†*persulphuret*), q.v. Also **perbro·mide** (†**perbro·muret**), a compound of bromine with another element or radical, in which the bromine is present in larger proportion than in other compounds: so *percy·anide* (†*-cya·nuret*), *perphosphide* (†*-phosphuret*), etc. Hence in derivative verbs, etc.: as PEROXIDATE, -OXIDIZE, *perphosphuretted*, etc.

This use of *per-* was introduced in 1804 by Dr. T. Thomson, in his *System of Chemistry*, ed. 2, for combinations of oxygen with a metal, *peroxide* being used to indicate 'that the metal is thoroughly oxidized', or 'combined with as much oxygen as possible': see PEROXIDE. It was subsequently extended to combinations of other elements, as PERCHLORIDE, etc. In strict chemical nomenclature names in *per-* have been to a great extent superseded by those with more definite numerical prefixes (e. g. *peroxide of manganese* by *manganese dioxide*), or by others in which the constitution of the substance is differently expressed (e. g. *perchloride* and *peroxide of iron*, by *ferric chloride, ferric oxide*). But the *per-* compounds are retained in some cases, especially in pharmacy and popular use.

b. With adjs. in -IC, naming oxides, acids, etc., designating that compound which contains the greatest proportion of oxygen (and, consequently, the least of the element named), as **perbro·mic** *acid*, hydrogen perbromate, $HBrO_4$; **perchro·mic** *acid*, $H_2Cr_2O_8$; **periri·dic** *oxide*, iridium trioxide, IrO_3; **perni·tric** *acid*, HNO_4; **pero·smic** *acid* (= *oxide*), OsO_4; **perruthe·nic** *acid* (= *oxide*), RuO_4, etc. See also PERCHLORIC, -IODIC, -MANGANIC, etc. Also in names of the salts of these acids, and analogous bodies, as PERCHLORATE, -IODATE, -MANGANATE, -SULPHATE, q. v., *perchromate, periri·diate, perni·trate, perpho·sphate, pertitanate*, etc.

Many of these also are now abandoned for names otherwise formed; e. g. *pernitrate of iron, of mercury*, now *ferric* and *mercuric nitrate*.

Formerly *per-* was also prefixed to adjs. in *-ous*, where *hypo-* is now used, as *persulphurous* = HYPOSULPHUROUS; so *pernitrous, perphosphorous*.

1804 [see PEROXIDE]. 1813 [see PERSULPHATE]. 1818 [see PERCHLORIC, PERCHLORIDE]. 1818 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) I. 405 When 400 measures of nitrous gas and 100 measures of oxygen..are mixed together..we obtain 100 measures of a compound, called by Gay Lussac *per-nitrous acid*. Mr. Dalton..has lately proposed to call it *sub-nitrous acid*. *Ibid.* II. 12 Hypo-phosphorous or Per-phosphorous Acid. 1819 [see PERIODIDE]. 1826 *Henry's Chem.* II. 129 A solu-

tion is obtained, in which the metal is more highly oxidated, constituting per-nitrate of mercury. 1836 J. M. Gully *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 124 Perbromuret of Iron..is a brick-red salt, very soluble, deliquescent. 1836 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 4) *Index*, Perbromide, Perfluoride. *Ibid.* 771 The chromate of the peroxide of iron (perchromate) is soluble. 1842 Parnell *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 347 The soluble double compound of percyanide of cobalt and cyanide of potassium (cobalti-cyanide of potassium). 1849 D. Campbell *Inorg. Chem.* 272 [They] leave, on washing with water, a pertitanate of the alkali. 1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 449 Solutions containing perchromic acid possess a beautiful blue tint. 1866 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 102 Perbromic Acid, or Hydric Perbromate..obtained by the action of bromine upon perchloric acid. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 138 Tetroxide of ruthenium, RuO_4, *Ruthenic tetroxide, Perruthenic acid.* 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 436 A deep indigo-coloured solution of basic potassium periridiate. *Ibid.*, The trioxide, or Periridic oxide, is not known in the free state. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 85 Adding again half as much bromine, the perbromide is formed. *Ibid.* 215 Iron combines with a portion of the nitric acid to form a soluble pernitrate. 1877 *Athenæum* 1 Dec. 702/2 Mounting for the microscope specimens of small animals which have been hardened in perosmic acid. 1880 Cleminshaw *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 233 In perruthenic acid and in osmic acid..ruthenium and osmium act as octovalent elements. 1882 *Athenæum* 13 May 607/1 They find that ozone prepared by the electrization of dry air is mixed with another gaseous compound, 'pernitric acid'. The formation of this acid is limited, like that of ozone, by a given temperature.

Per-, *prefix*[2], representing OF. *per* or F. *par* (see Par *prep.*, Per *prep.* II), in phrases which have coalesced into single words, as Peradventure, Percase, Perchance, etc.; so also (with second element Eng.) Perhaps.

†**Pera·cetate.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. Per-[1] 5 b + Acetate.] A compound of acetic acid with a base, containing a maximum proportion of the acid.

Peracetate of iron, old name of Ferric acetate.

1836 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 4) 1118 Peracetate of Iron may be obtained by digesting turnings and clippings of iron in acetic acid. 1864 H. Spencer *Biol.* I. 20 Prof. Graham remarks of the peracetate of iron, that it may be made a source of soluble peroxide.

Peract (pərækt), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *peract-*, ppl. stem of *peragĕre* to perform, accomplish, f. *per-* (Per-[1] 2) + *agĕre* to drive, do.] *trans.* To practise, perform; to accomplish, carry out.

1621 *Summary of Du Bartas* I. iii. 149 In certaine sports called *Floralia*,..diuers insolencies..were peracted. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* IV. xxxi, This faculty..Extends itself to whatsoever that The soul peracts. 1654 Vilvain *Epit. Ess.* I. li, Sundry ages after the Flood peracted. 1685 H. Morb *Paralip. Prophet.* xii. 89 For the more contentfully peracting this Tax. 1892 Stevenson *Vailima Lett.* xvii, Much waste of time,..and little transacted or at least peracted.

†**Pera·ction.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *peractiōn-em*, n. of action f. *peragĕre*: see prec.] Performance, accomplishment.

1623 in Cockeram. So in Blount, Phillips, and Coles.

†**Pera·ctor.** [Agent-n. f. L. *peragĕre* to Peract.] Name of an obsolete surveying instrument.

1674 Leybourn *Compl. Surveyor* 237 An Instrument which he calleth a Peractor, which is no other than a Theodelite, only the Box and Needle is so fitted to the Center of the Instrument, that..the Index may be turned about, and yet the Box and Needle remain immoveable. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying*, For the doing of this, there are several instruments very proper, especially Mr. Rathhurn's quadrant upon the head of his peracter.

Peracute (pə̆rākiūˑt), *a. Path.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *peracūtus* very sharp: see Per-[1] 4 and Acute.] Of diseases: Very acute or severe; attended with much inflammation.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xlix. (Bodl. MS.), Ilica passio..is icleped one of þe euels þat beþicleped peracute..for..it sleeþ in one daye oþer tweyne. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 438 If simply acute they [the diseases] may be judged on the fourteenth day; if peracute on the seventh. 1870 S. Gee *Auscult. & Percuss.* 36 In per-acute oedemia of the lungs. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 112 It has been proposed by Thierfelder to divide all cases into three groups; peracute, subacute and protracted.

Peradis, obs. form of Paradise.

Peradventure (perădve·ntiŭ), *adv. arch.* Forms: see below. [ME. *per-, parauenture*, a. OF. phrase *per* or *par aventure*, by chance. On the one side this was syncopated to *per-, paraunture, peraunter*; on the other, the full form began in 15th c. to be conformed to L. spelling as *peradventure*, which in 16th c. superseded the earlier forms.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 3–5 **per auenture,** 3–6 **perauenture,** (4 **-ere,** 5–6 **-ur**), 4–5 **par auenture,** 4–6 **parauenture,** (4–5 **-ur, -our,** 5 **peraventor, -tre, puraventure**).

c 1290 *Beket* 867 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 131 Oþur þov schalt leose þine bischopriche: and per Auenture þi lif. *c* 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 65 Þan par auenture send sall he Sum of his angels to þat tre. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 648 Peraventure I be nouȝte knowe þere. 1400 in *Roy. & Hist. Lett. Hen. IV* (Rolls) 24, I clayme to be of kyn tyll yhow, and it peraventour nocht knawen on yhour parte. 1430 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) X. 456 Betwix whom puraventure such division shal falle. 1437 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 439/1 Peraventre half ayenst half. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xiii. 72 Peraventur summe of the writingis. 14.. in *Babees Bk.* 356 Peraventor aftyr A ȝere or tweyne. 1549 Latimer *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 106 But parauenture you wyll saye What and they preache not at all? 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 119 b, Perauenture they wyll saye, it is the right of the churche. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 25 The pray quhilke perauentur, thay brocht far off.

β. 4 **per aunter,** 4–5 (9 *dial.*) **peraunter,** (4 **-auntere, -ire, -ure**; **-antere, -tre,** 4–5 **-auntre,** 4–6 **-anter,** 5 **-awntyr**); 4–5 **par aunter,** 4–6 **parauntre,** (4 **-auntre, -tur,** 4–5 **-awntre, -ter, -antyr,** 6 **-anter**).

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2018 Þat þou miȝt peraunture rome winne. 13.. *Propr. Sanct.* in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXXI. 302/329 Not once par auntur in þe wike. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* liv. 13, I had hid me perauntire fra him. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxii. 312 Parauntur go to dampnacion. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 26136 (Fairf.) Suche man peraunture miȝt him bring in mistrouþ. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 1106 And thus peraunter stant the cas. 1426 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 410/1 Thagh perauntre thei plesed hym. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 393/1 Perawntyr. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 4474 Peranter ar as gauckit fulis as I. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xi. (Arb.) 173 To say paraunter for parauenture. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Peraunter*, peradventure.

γ. 5–7 **peraduenture,** 5– **peradventure,** (5 **-our,** 6 **-ur**; 6 **paraduenture, -tter, -tuir**).

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. lxxiii. 540 Peraduenture there wille be somme knyghtes ben displeased. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 50 Peraduenture I shall content your mynde. 1535 Joye *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 44 And paraduenture cal them theirs. 1563 Winȝet *Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 30 Paradventuir he hes spokin thir thingis raschelie. 1611– [see B. 3].

B. Signification.

†**1.** In a statement of fact: By chance, by accident; as it chanced, befell, or happened. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7710 Richard is o neueu brec þere is nekke þer to, As he rod an honteþ & par auntre is hors spurnde. *a* 1624 Bp. M. Smith *Serm.* vi. (1632) 115 God wrought so vpon ones conscience that peraduenture was priuy to the designe, but had been sworne before to keep it secret.

2. In a dependent clause expressing hypothesis or purpose (with *if, unless, that, lest*): By chance or accident, perchance; *if peradventure*, if it chance that.

13.. *Cursor M.* 28911 (Cott. Galba) If a doghty man for det, Par auenture be in presun set. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 121 He..hastily wente awey, þat þere schulde no lettynge peradventure [L. *forsan*] come unto hym. 14.. Hoccleve *Compl. Virgin* 93 Lest þat somme folk par auenture No knowleche hadde of thy persone aright. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 739 Least he peraduenture should be noted with the spot of Nigardship. 1603 Shars. *Meas. for M.* IV. vi. 5 He tells me, that if peraduenture He speake against me on the aduerse side, I should not thinke it strange. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* II. ii, Unless, peradventure, their wives were comely and young. 1874 Monsignor Patterson in *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* Ser. III. 132 If, then, peradventure, (or rather *per impossibile*,) a young candidate for ordination has passed unscathed through the pestilent State hotbeds of infidelity to which he has been statutably assigned.

3. In a hypothetical or contingent statement; and, hence, making a statement contingent: Perchance, haply; maybe, perhaps; not improbably, belike.

Used with the subjunctive or its equivalent (*peradventure he may be, would be*), the future tense (*peradventure he will be*), and the pres. or past indicative (*peradventure he is*, or *was there*); in the last = 'it may be the fact that...': cf. Perchance 3.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7373 Paraunture [*v.rr.* peraventere, par auenture] me him tolde more þan soþ were. *c* 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (B. M. MS.) 9 Par auenture ȝe haue noȝt iherde How oure ladi went out of þis werde. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 426 Paraunter [*v.rr.* perauntir, peraventure] she may be youre purgatorie. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* II. iv. 81 Parauenture said Balyn it had ben better to haue hold yow at home. 1535 Coverdale *Tobit* x. 2 Peraduenture Gabelus is deed, and no man wyl geue him the money. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 315 Peraduenture I will with you to the Court. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xviii. 24 Peraduenture there be [Coverd. maye be] fifty righteous within the citie. — 1 *Kings* xviii. 27 Peraduenture he sleepeth, and must be awaked. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xiii. 63 It may peradventure be thought, there was never such a time. 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* III. xii. 108 Peradventure I may be an hour later. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 868 Peradventure had he seen her first She might have made this and that other world Another world for the sick man.

b. Qualifying a word or phrase, usually by ellipsis.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4204 He wole þe limemele To drawe & uorsuolwe par auenture at one mele. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 239 Fortune stant in aventure, Per aunter wel, per aunter wo. 1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 256/1 By cause peradventour of privee and secrete Grauntes. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* IV. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 232 Lo, where he commeth towards, peraduenture to his paine. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 1 Hee was no babe, but a great clearke, that gaue foorth.., in passion peraduenture,..that hee had not seene any profit to come by any Synode. 1714 Gay *Sheph. Week* Proeme, I have chosen (paradventure not overrashly) to name mine by the Days of the Week.

Peradve·nture, *sb.* [sb. use of prec.

Johnson says 'It is sometimes used as a noun, but not gracefully nor properly'. But the use is well supported.]

1. The possibility of a thing being so or not; uncertainty, doubt; a contingency; a conjecture, chance, hazard.

[*a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 56 Thus she putte condicion in her ansuere, but oure Lorde putte there inne no condicion, nor no perauenture.] 1627 Ussher *Lett.* (1686) 384 This general peradventure might run in St. Hierom's memory. 1636 Brathwait *Rom. Emp.* 338 Upon better advice, and doubtfull peradventure of the successe. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* I. § 8 Covetousness..only affected with the certainty of things present, makes a peradventure of things to come. *c* 1790 Cowper *Wks.* (1837) XV. 335 Some to be saved infallibly, and others to be left to a peradventure. 1858 Mrs. Oliphant *Laird of Norlaw* I. 251 The Bush and all its peradventures of hardship and solitude. 1871 H. B. Forman *Living Poets* 292 The poem..ends with shadowiness and peradventure.

2. Phrases. **a.** *Out of, past, beyond, without (all) peradventure*, out of the realm of uncertainty, beyond question, without doubt.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 329 As soone as the matier was clere & out of parauentures. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 71 b, To whome [the devil] they will without peraduenture, if Goddes grace be not greater. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 96 In course of time, the matter was past all paradventure. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 88 In his good time, without all peraduenture, the Lord will looke vpon him. 1639 T. de Gray *Compl. Horsem.* 155 This is an approved cure, and beyond all peradventure. 1739 Melmoth *Fitzosb. Lett.* (1763) 177 True beyond all peradventure it is. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* III. ii. (1866) 375 This was now proved beyond peradventure. 1865 Bushnell *Vicar. Sacr.* III. v. 271 A state of natural punition that is, without a peradventure, endless.

†**b.** *By, at* (*a*) *peradventure*, by haphazard, chance, or accident; at random, randomly. *Obs.*

[1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 53 Such things as are done by chaunce-medley, or peraduenture without a setled minde.] 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* Prov. xvi. 33 The lots are throwne at randome and at peradventure. 1683 *Exhortation & Advices* 4 [It] is to choose a Persuasion at a peradventure. 1684–5 South *Serm.* (1727) I. 322 A Man by meer peradventure lights into Company.

¶ **3.** Used for Adventure.

1584 R. W. *Three Ladies Lond.* I. A iij, Faith ile goe seek paraduentures and be a seruing-creature.

†**Peradvertence.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Per-[1] 4 + Advertence.] Thorough carefulness or attention.

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2497 Syrs, I am agreed to abyde your ordenaunce, Faythfull assuraunce with good peraduertaunce.

Peræon, another form of Pereion.

†**Pera·ffable,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [Per-[1] 4.]

1623 Cockeram, *Peraffable*, easie to be spoken to.

Peraffetted, erron. f. *paraphed*: cf. Paraph *v.*

Peragall, Perage, obs. ff. Paregal, Parage.

†**Pera·gitate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *peragitāre*: see Per-[1] 2.]

1623 Cockeram, *Peragitate*, still to moue.

Peragrate (pe·rägre·t), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *peragrāt-*, ppl. stem of *peragrāre*, f. *per* through + *agrum* field, country.] *trans.* To travel or pass through (a country, space, stage). Also *fig.*

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 266 b, When he had peragrated all the worlde as ferre as any lande went. 1665 Harvey *Advice agst. Plague* 10 The Pestilence..peragrates the four ordinary times:..First, the Commencement... Secondly, The Augment...Thirdly, The State...Fourthly, The Declination. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Jan. 53/2 In such a book on such a subject, where the author is peragrating *loca æva Pieridum*, it is perhaps more difficult..to judge his handling.

Peragration (perägrā·ʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *peragrātiōn-em*, n. of action from *peragrāre*: see prec.] The action of peragrating; a travelling through or traversing.

1611 Cotgr., *Peragration*, a peragration,.. wandering through, trauelling ouer. 1676 Glanvill *Ess.* III. 49 What are Aristotle's peragrations of Asia, to all these? *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 188 By the successive peragration of these Waters.

†**b.** *Month of peragration* (Astron.): the period of the moon's revolution from any point of the zodiac to the same point again; a sidereal (or tropical) month. (Cf. Consecution 2 d.) *Obs.*

1561 Eden tr. *Cortes' Arte Nauig.* II. xi. 38 This is called the moneth of peragration. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 212 A month of Peragration..containeth but 27. dayes, and about 8. howres. 1694 Holder *Disc. Time* vi. 69 The moon has two accounts of her circuit,..one her periodic month, or month of peragration:..the other is her synodic month.

Peragua, obs. f. Piragua, a W. Indian canoe.

Perai (pirai·, pīrai·), **piraya** (pirā·yă). Also 8–9 **peri,** 9 **pirai.** Also **Piranha.** [ad. Tupi *pira·ya*, in Brazilian Tupi *pira·nʸa*, name of the fish, lit. 'scissors'.] A voracious fresh-water fish, *Serrasalmo piraya*, of the Orinoco and other rivers of tropical America, having a serrated belly and sharp lancet-shaped teeth.

[1648 Marcgrave *Brasil.* 164 Piraya et Piranha.] 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Piraya*, ..the name of a fish caught in the American rivers. 1769 E. Bancroft *Nat. Hist. Guiana* 189 The fish called a peri by the Indians and white inhabitants, is about 18 inches in length. 1826 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) II. 75/2 The quivers were close by them, with the jaw-bone of the fish pirai tied by a string to their brim. 1862 Wood *Nat. Hist.* III. 329 The peraya, or pirai has been removed from the Salmonidae and placed in another family. 1879 — *Waterton's Wand.* Index, Perai..sometimes called the Blood-fish of the Orinoco, can make fatal attacks on human beings, its numbers compensating for its small size. 1883 C. F. Holder in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 107/2 In the Orinoco is found the perai, whose nest..hangs pendent from some..branch, drifting in the tide.

Peraill, peral, Peralous, obs. ff. Peril, -ous.

Peralatik, peralytyk, obs. ff. Paralytic.

Peralin, -ing, obs. Sc. forms of Parelling.

†**Pera·mble,** *sb. rare.* [f. next: cf. Preamble.] A place for walking in; an ambulatory, a cloister.

1546 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. A. 7 At Windsor..Al.

the church peramble, and the choir of the college hung and garnished as aforesaid.

†Pera·mble, *v. Obs.* Also 6 -bal, 6–7 -bulo. [f. L. *perambulāre* (see PERAMBULATE), conformed to AMBLE *v.*] To walk about, to perambulate (*trans.* and *intr.*); also *fig.* to wander, ramble.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 337, I perambalit [1568 *MS. Bann.* perambulat] of Pernaso the montayn. 1539–40 in *9th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 306 The same watche..In dew order to peramble the circuyte of the saide towne. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Pennilesse Pilgr.* Wks. I. 127/1 Thus I perambuling poore John Taylor Was gin'n from Mayor to Shriefe, from Shriefe to Jaylor. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 422 Ceasing to peramble through any more particulars.

Perambulant (pĕræ·mbiŭlănt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *perambulānt-em*, pr. pple. of *perambulāre* to PERAMBULATE: see -ANT 1.] Perambulating, strolling, itinerant.

1865 LECKY *Ration.* II. vi. 331–2 The poor found congenial recreation in fairs, dances, perambulant musicians. *Ibid.* 333 Simply a perambulant flute-player.

†Pera·mbulate, *ppl. a. Obs.* In 6 -at. [ad. L. *perambulāt-us*, pa. pple. of *perambulāre*: see next.] Perambulated; walked through, along, or around; trodden by walking; ascertained by perambulation.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* VIII. v. (Percy Soc.) 30 That he walke not .. The perambulat waye. 1575–6 *Reg. Priv Council Scot.* II. 490 The perambulat landis betuix the landis of Creychtmontgorth and Nethertoun.

Perambulate (pĕræ·mbiŭlēit), *v.* [f. L. *perambulāt-*, ppl. stem of *perambulāre* (f. *per* through, all over + *ambulāre* to walk): see -ATE 3 5.]

1. *trans.* To walk through, over, or about (a place or space); formerly more generally, to travel or pass through, to traverse.

1568 [see PERAMBLE *v.* quot. 1508]. 1607 J. DAVIES *Summa Totalis* Civ, Ere once the Sunne his Round perambulate. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 414 The Sea, is, I cannot say, inhabited, but perambulated by the Samogitians. 1763 JOHNSON 25 June in Boswell, There is a great deal of Spain that has not been perambulated. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 96/1 He was wont to perambulate the garden and the hothouses, lantern in hand.

b. *fig.* To 'go round', surround in position.

1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 168 In the centre of the grassy quadrangle about which the cloisters perambulate.

c. *intr.* To walk about; to travel or move about (quot. 1800).

1607 HEYWOOD *Faire Maide* Wks. 1874 II. 48, I am perambulating before a female. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 29 Perambulating about some of the principall streets of Paris. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* iii. 84 The boats perambulating [among the shipping] during the night. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* I. (1827) 38 Persons who always perambulate with a book in their hands.

2. *spec.* a. *trans.* To travel through and inspect (a territory) for purposes of measurement and division; 'to survey, by passing through' (J.). b. To walk statedly or in procession around the boundaries of (a forest, manor, parish, etc.) for the purpose of formally determining or preserving them; to make perambulation of: see PERAMBULATION 3.

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 249 Commissions..to view and perambulate those Irish territories, and thereupon to divide and limit the same into..counties. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 179 A comic'on under the great seale, for perambulating the forest of Beare. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 59 *note*, A certain annual festival [Ambarvalia], among the Romans, when they perambulated the bounds of their farms, and sacrificed to Ceres. 1799 S. FREEMAN *Town Off.* 35 The Selectmen appoint persons to perambulate, run and renew the dividing lines between the towns. 1883 *American* VI. 359 Boundary stones, which used to be annually perambulated by the mayor and corporation.

c. *intr.* To make perambulation; to beat the bounds.

1708 S. SEWALL *Diary* 12 Apr., Capt. Culliver and others perambulating for Braintrey and Milton, went with us.

Hence **Pera·mbulated** *ppl. a.*; **Pera·mbulating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (in quot. 1862 (*humorous nonce-use*) = being wheeled in a perambulator).

1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Pref. 1 Their Perambulated Projections ..being much inferior to what might have been done. 1824 T. THOMPSON *Hist. Ch. Swine* 157 To confirm the custom of perambulating. 1829 H. HAWTHORN *Visit Babylon* 18 The perambulating bugs, that made every limb I had, a meal. 1862 CALVERLEY *Verses & Tr.*, *'Hic vir, hic est'* v, Each perambulating infant Had a magic in its squall.

Perambulation (pĕræmbiŭlēi·ʃən). [a. AF. *perambulation*, med.L. *perambulātio* (both in early use in England in sense 3), n. of action from *perambulāre*: see prec. and -ATION. Cf. It. *perambulazione* (Florio).]

1. The action of walking through; a walk, a journey on foot; formerly more generally, the action of travelling through or about; a tour.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 67, I shall..make perambulacion, Thorow-oute damaske. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1895) II. 136 Then he sent out skowtes..to viewe the way of their perambulation. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 342 Whether discontent or curiosity drone me to this second perambulation. 1788 CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 96 IV. 25 The fatigue of so ill-timed a perambulation disabled me from expressing that degree of admiration, which seemed to be expected. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. xi, I..venture to request you to seek some other spot for your nocturnal perambulations. 1877 'H. A. PAGE' *De Quincey* II. xvi. 29 In the course of his daily perambulations at Lasswade.

b. Const. *of* (the place).

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 43 In the perambulation of Italy young Travellers must be cautious..to avoyd one kind of Furbery or cheat. 1779 81 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* Wks. II. 91 He seems to have intended a very quick perambulation of the country [Italy]. 1861 LEWIN *Jerusalem* 110 In their perambulation of the walls both started in opposite directions.

2. The action of travelling through and inspecting a territory or region; a survey. b. *transf.* A written account of a survey or tour of inspection.

1576 LAMBARDE (*title*) A Perambulation of Kent: Conteyning the Description, Hystorie, and Customes of that Shyre. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 6 Adrian spent his whole reign..in a perambulation or survey of the Roman empire. 1657 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 215 Apr. 30. .. he began his perambulation of Oxfordshire: and the monuments in Wolvercot church were the first that he survey'd and transcrib'd. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1069 The work will include a 'Perambulation', such as is found in the classic by Stowe and Strype.

3. The action or ceremony of walking officially round a territory (as a forest, manor, parish, or holding) for the purpose of asserting and recording its boundaries, so as to preserve the rights of possession, etc.; beating the bounds.

[*c* 1250 BRACTON IV. ix. (Rolls) III. 70 Fiat inde perambulatio et sic terminetur negotium.] 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Discrete persons..to make parambulacions & to appoint .. wher the boundes .. shal extend. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogation Week* IV. (*title*), An Exhortation to be spoken to suche Paryshes where they vse theyr Perambulation in Rogation weke. 1590 *Reg. Priv Council Scot.* IV. 515 Ane court of perambulatioun haldin mair nor ane hundreth yeiris syne. 1654 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 119 Mr. James Oliver and Robt Turner are appoynted to run the line betwixt Cambridge and Rocksbury, and the towne of Boston in perambulatyon. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Perambulation of the Forest*, is the Surveying or Walking about the Forest, or the Limits of it, by Justices, or other Officers..to set down the Metes and Bounds thereof. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 149 The perambulations necessary for carrying out the forest reforms were ordered.

b. *transf.* A record of a perambulation.

[1373 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 320/2 Qe les Chartre, Franchises, & Perambulation dont ceste Bille fait mention soient ratifiez.] 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 497 King Henry the Second ..disforested it (as wee finde in an old Perambulation).

4. The boundary traced, or the space enclosed, by perambulating; circuit, circumference, bounds; district, precinct, extent. *lit.* and *fig.*

1601 JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 46 In that perambulation is contained the greater part of Hungarie. 1678 T. JONES *Heart & Right Sov.* 116 The one lying within the perambulation and jurisdiction of Divine sovereignty, the other of humane. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 215 They were never quiet till they..enlarged the Perambulations of what they had. 1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 226 Extending the boundaries of the forests in Essex, and annihilating the ancient perambulations. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/4 Nominally the Forest has a perambulation of ninety-three thousand acres.

†5. *fig.* Comprehensive relation or description; also, circumlocution, 'beating about the bush'. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Joyf. Medit.* viii, What sholde I shewe by perambulacyon All this grete tryumphe. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. To King § 15, I will now attempt to make a generall and faithfull perambulation of learning. *a* 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* I. Wks. 1873 I. 16 Leave these perambulations; to the point. [Cf. PREAMBULATION.]

6. *attrib.*

1670 in *Daily Chron.* 12 May (1904) 4/7 Spent on the perambulation dinner, £3 10*s*. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. Introd. 12 A sort of boulevard, or perambulation-road (*circuitus*).

Perambulator (pĕræ·mbiŭlēitəɹ). [Agent-noun f. L. *perambulāre* to PERAMBULATE: see -OR 2.]

1. One who perambulates. a. *gen.* One who walks or travels through or about a place; a traveller, pedestrian. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. ii. 259 Their Metropolitane Citie Canterbury, which was the paterne (saith that Countries Perambulator [Lambarde]) that this Sigebert followed in the erection of his. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 81 The Longing desire that America hath to entertaine this vnmatchable Perambulator. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. xix. 305 (Italy) Were it not for the canals..the element, water, would be altogether absent from the perambulator's view.

†b. One who performs a perambulation for determining boundaries: see PERAMBULATION 3. *Obs.*

1667 *Rec. Muddy River & Brookline, Mass.* (1875) 39 Mr. John Hull, ..Peter Aspinwall are chosen perambulators for the bounds between Muddy River and Roxbury. 1699 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 234 The perambulators chosen by the Selectmen to run the line between Charlestown and Boston. 1815 SIR W. GRANT in *Cooper's Rep., Chancery* 315 The Course taken by the Perambulators..was such as to include the Whole of..what they claimed as Common belonging to the Parish.

†2. A machine for measuring distances, consisting of a large wheel trundled by a handle along the ground, with attached clockwork and dial for recording the revolutions; a hodometer. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 374/2 A Perambulator..by which they measure the distances between place and place. 1752 W. STUKELEY in *Mem.* (Surtees) III. 465 The machine called perambulator, or way-wiser, which measures the road. 1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 113 From the mouth of Cuddalore river to the north end of the base I measured, with a perambulator, just four miles and one furlong. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 57 The perambulator..has a wheel of 8½ feet, or half a pole, in circumference.

3. A hand-carriage, with three or four wheels, for one or two young children, pushed from behind. (The current sense; often colloquially abbreviated to *pram.*)

1857 MISS YONGE *Let.* 1 Oct. in C. Coleridge *Life & Lett.*, Then little Constantia Wood arrived driven up in a perambulator. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 52. 35 Small perambulators for the weakly dolls to be trundled in.

†Pera·mbulatory, *sb. Obs.* [f. L. *perambulāre*, *-āt-*: see prec. and -ORY 1. Cf. AMBULATORY.] a. A place for walking about in; a walk. b. ? A record of a perambulation (PERAMBULATION 3).

1636 BRATHWAIT *Rom. Emp.* 233 Curious walkes and perambulatories befitting so great a Majesties residence. 1773 *Amherst Rec.* (1884) 61/2 That the Perambulatry of the Line between Hadley and Amherst Lately run..be accepted.

Perambulatory (pĕræ·mbiŭlătəri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY 2.]

1. a. Given to perambulating; vagrant, wandering, strolling, itinerant. b. Pertaining to or characterized by perambulation.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 425 It is probable that a perambulatory population would originate. 1805 E. HOPKINS (*title*) An Abstract of the particulars contained in a perambulatory survey of above 200 miles of turnpike road. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 277 Such .. as you sometimes see in the scenery of a Perambulatory Theatre.

2. *nonce-use.* Relating to perambulators.

1856 *Tait's Mag.* XXIII. 306 We introduced the..perambulatory patent, only to show the risk of dealing in patent rights.

‖Perameles (pĕræ·mĭlīz), *Zool.* [mod.L. (G. St. Hilaire) f. Gr. *πήρα* bag, pouch + L. *mēles*, *mēlis* a marten or badger.] A genus of small marsupials of Australia and New Guinea, typical of the family *Peramelidæ*, or true Bandicoots. Hence **Perame·lid**, an animal of this genus, a perameles; **Perame·line** *a.*, belonging to the sub-family containing *Perameles*; **Perame·loid** *a.*, akin to or resembling *Perameles*.

[1879 A. R. WALLACE *Australas.* iii. 55 The Peramelidæ, or bandicoots and rabbit-rats, are small animals..allied to the kangaroos.] 1886 P. ROBINSON *Valley Teet. Trees* 98 Here, too, is that other eccentricity, the 'rabbit-eared Perameles', such a nondescript to look at that Nature herself must have been puzzled..to say what it was she had made.

†Perame·ne, *a. Obs. rare*−1. [ad. L. *peramæn-us*, f. *per-* (PER- 4) + *amœnus* pleasant.] Very pleasant.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 278 With a..red flower and peramene odour.

Peramount, Peramour: see PARAMOUNT, etc.

Perand, Perans, appearing, etc.: see PEAR *v.*

Peranter(e, obs. variant of PERADVENTURE.

Perantique (pĕrænti·k), *a. nonce-wd.* [See PER- 4.] Very antique or ancient.

1883 G. STEPHENS *S. Bugge's Stud. North. Mythol.* 66 Lines of verse..in a perantique dialect.

[Perareplum, error for *peare-plum*: see PEAR *sb.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 76 Perareplums, black and yelow.]

Perau, obs. form of PARA 1, Turkish coin.

Peraunter(e, -ire, etc., obs. ff. PERADVENTURE.

Peravail, var. PARAVAIL *Obs.* **Perawiek,** obs. f. PERIWIG. **Perayle,** obs. f. PAREL, PERIL.

Perbend, variant of *perpend*, PARPEN.

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* 1864 in WEBSTER.

Perboil(e, obs. form of PARBOIL.

†Perbole, obs. aphetic form of HYPERBOLE.

1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* IV. i, Will you leave your perboles, and come then? *Ibid.* V. i, Nay an you are in your perholes again!

†Perbreak, -brake, *v.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 perbrake (4 pere-), 6 *Sc.* perbraik. Pa. pple. 6 *Sc.* perbrekit. [perh. f. L. *per* through + BREAK *v.*: cf. L. *perfringĕre*; but the early spelling *-brake* does not belong to the vb. *break* (cf. however BRAKE *v.*1), and the compounding of a native vb. with a L. prefix is unexpected in the 14th c. App. not to be identified with PARBREAK *v.*] a. *trans.* To make a breach in, break through, shatter. b. *intr.* To suffer a breach, to burst or break asunder.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7950 A strong castel..þat non wyþ force mighte hit take, Ne wyþ engyns hit perebrake [*v.r.* non engine perbrake]. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Story of Thebes* III. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 370/2 As he that hurteleth ayenst harde stones Broseth him self, and unwarly perbraketh. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* C iij, Thy door is open and the seale is not perbraked. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iv. 25 Perbrakit schippis but cabillis thair mycht ryde. *Ibid.* VI. vi. 63 Gan grane or geig ful fast the jonit barge.., and with lekkis perbraik, Scho suppit huge wattir of the lalk.

†Perbrea·k, perbra·ke, *v.*2, parallel form of PARBREAK *v.*, to vomit, to spue.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xxvii. (W. de W.) 787 A hounde..etyth..ofte careyne so gredily that he perbrakyth [*MSS.* brakeþ] and castyth it vp. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1593) 148 To perbreake up his ment againe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XX. iv. II. 40 For them that would perbreake or vomit, the best way to take it [radish], is at the end of a meale.

Hence † **Perbreak·er**; † **Perbrea·king** *vbl. sb.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xxvii. (W. de W.) 787 A hounde gadryth herbes..by whom he purgyth hymself wyth perbrakynge [*MSS.* brakynge] and castynge. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 175 In vomiting and perhraking. 1620 THOMAS *Lat. Dict., Vomitor*,..a vomiter, a spewer, a perbraker.

Percale (‖perkā·l, pəɹkā·l). Forms: 7–8 **percalla, -callis, -caula(h**; 8– **percale.** [app. orig. from some Eastern source: origin uncertain (cf. however Pers. *pargālah* a rag). The mod. use is an adoption (with the material) of F. *percale* (1723 in Hatz.-Darm.). In Sp. *percal*, It. *percallo*.] **a.** *orig.* A fabric imported from the East Indies in the 17th and 18th centuries: ? = BOOK-MUSLIN: cf. quot. 1696. **b.** In mod. use, A closely woven cotton fabric, orig. of French manufacture, with higher finishing than muslin, and without gloss.

a. 1621 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 160, 7 peeces white percallas. 1696 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 33 A sort of fine Callico called Percallis, there being of it two sorts, the one is much like Sallampoires, and is made up much like it..; the next is made up like a Book; these sorts are indifferent fine, and are..much used for Shifts and Shirts, but the Book-Percallis is the strongest. 1757 *New Hist. E. Ind.* II. 143, 8100 pieces percales. 1813 W. MILBURN *Orient. Comm.*, II. 221 *Percaulahs*, Pieces R800.

b. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* 6 A light bed which has a tall canopy of red *percale*. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Aug. 632/1 Quantities of cottons, chintzes, and percales are to be seen in the shops, in preparation for a hot summer. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The soft-finished percale is an English manufacture, of less body than the French percale.

attrib. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I. 61 Look at our camelot and percale gowns that Worth sends us.

Percaline (pō·ɹkălī·n, pō·ɹkălin). [a. F. *percaline*, dim. of *percale*: see prec.] A glossy kind of French cotton cloth, usually dyed of one colour.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Percaline* (French), fine cotton print. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 740/1 A gray calico skirt and coarse petticoat of percaline.

Percarbide (pəɹkā·ɹbəid). *Chem.* [f. PER- 5 + CARBIDE.] A compound containing the maximum proportion of carbon with another element. Also **Perca·rburet**. So **Perca·rburetted** *a.*, containing or charged with a maximum of carbon, as *percarburetted iron*.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. viii. 424 This gas .. termed by them *Olefiant gas*..has since been called *bi-carbureted* or *percarbureted hydrogen*. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 904/2 A percarburet. *Ibid. Percarburetus*..percarbureted.

† **Perca·se**, *adv. Obs.* (exc. *dial.*) Forms: see CASE *sb.*[1]; also 4–6 (9 *dial.*) **par-**; 5 *Sc.* **percass, -chass, 6 -caiss, -kase.** [ME. a. AF. *par cas, per cas*, OF. *par cas*: see PER and CASE *sb.*[1] Cf. F. *par hasard*; for sematology, see PERCHANCE.]

1. In a statement of fact: By chance, as it chanced; = PERADVENTURE *adv.* 1, PERCHANCE 1.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 481 Then hapnyt at that tyme percass, That the Erle of the Leuenax was Amang the hillis. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 557 And with that word, it happed hym par cas To take the botel, ther the poyson was. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. vi. 75 Quhar as fast by The stirkis for the sacrifice, per cace, War newly brittnit.

2. *If* (*except, lest*, etc.) *percase*, if (lest, etc.) by chance, if the case or chance were that. Cf. PERADVENTURE *adv.* 2, PERCHANCE 2, PERHAPS 2.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1471 If þat þou haddest per cas ben a prest. 1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 45/2 Yf shee bee percase so obstynate, and so preciselye sette vppon her own wyl, that [etc.]. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* vii. (1633) 20 If percase for advancement of their Citties, they straine a point of truth. 1575 *Mirr. Mag., Hasting's* xi, Least thou differ, to thincke me kinde, per case.

3. In a hypothetical or contingent statement: It may (might) chance or be the case that . . .; maybe, perchance, peradventure, perhaps.

13.. *Cursor M.* 4002 (Gött.) If þu will þai sal pasce, And cum nohut in his hand percas. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 14 The weies ben so slider, In which he mai per cas so falle, That he schal breke his wittes alle. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & Goos* 535 (Lansd. MS.) That thou canst nat, parcas a-nothir can. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Pr. Pleas. Kenilw.* A v, Percase she came this worthy Queene to serue. 1605 M. SUTCLIFFE *Brief Exam.* 91 They woulde percase say the same of Scotland but that theire conscience told them contrary. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Parcaas.* 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Perkeease*, or *Percase*, perchance.

b. Qualifying a word or phrase, usually with ellipsis: = PERADVENTURE B. 3 b, PERCHANCE 3 b.

[1377 *Act* 1 *Rich. II*, c. 7 Repreignantz vers eux la value de cel livere, ou per cas la double value, per tiel covenant; 1611 *transl.* taking againe towards them the value of the same Liuerie, or percase the double value.] 1523 WOLSEY in Fiddes *Life* II. (1726) 71 Reasonable offers..more regarded than per-case the qualities of the person. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 53 Y[e] on plough land is þtted to the purparty of the one, as percase to the yonger sister. 1600 DARRELL *Detect. Harsnet* 99 The Bp. had seene him doe his tricks before that time, yea, percase, oftentimes.

Percaula(h, obs. variant of PERCALE.

Percayue, Perce, obs. f. PERCEIVE, PIERCE.

Percent (pə·ɹsănt), *a. poet. arch.* or *Obs.* Also 4–7 **persant**, 5 **perceaunt, persand**, 5–6 **persaunt.** [a. F. *perçant*, pr. pple. of *percer* to pierce.] Penetrative, keen, piercing. *lit.* and *fig.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. I. 155 And portatyf and persant as þe poynt of a nedle. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* I. i. 47 He was a man of..persand vndirstandynge. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2809 Hir laughing eyen, persaunt and clere. *c* 1530 *Crt. Love* 849 Now am I caught, and unwar sodenly With persant stremes of your yën clere. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 47 All were his earthly eien both blunt and bad, ..Yet wondrous quick and persaunt was his spright. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. vi. 11 Pellucid, milde, subtill, cleare, sweet, persant, soone hot and colde. 1819 KEATS *Lamia* II. 301 The sophist's eye, Like a sharp spear, ..Keen, cruel, percesant, stinging.

Perceaue, -ceave, obs. forms of PERCEIVE.

Perceauerance, var. PERCEIVERANCE *Obs.*

† **Percei·t.** *Obs. rare.* Also 4 **parceit**, 5 **perseyte.** [f. PERCEIVE, on the analogy of *deceit, receit*, etc.: cf. CONCEIT.] Perception.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 17 It passid my parceit.. How so wondirfull werkis wolde haue an ende. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 3785 Geffrey had ful perseyte of hir encombirment. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1141 He hath very small perceit of what is past.

Perceivable (pəɹsī·văb'l), *a.* Now *rare.* [In ME. a. OF. *percevable* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); in later times referred directly to PERCEIVE *v.*]

1. 'Perceptible; such as falls under perception' (J.). **a.** By the senses: Sensible.

c 1450 *Macro Plays* (E. E. T. S.) 55/598 It ys ioy of ioys inestymable, To halse, to kys þe affyable; A louer ys sone perceyvable Be þe smylynge on me, wan þat doth remove. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* (1634) 5 He created, and was the sole cause of this aspectable and perceivable universal. 1788 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) II. 122 There was a perceivable smile upon the lips. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 4 Sept. 146/1 Filthy sewers..perceivable by the nose.

b. By the mind: Intelligible, appreciable.

1567 DRANT *Horace* To Rdr. * v, I being in all myne other speaches so playne, and perceiueable. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. vi, All perceivable Time is judged and perceived by the Mind only by the..successive Changes of its own Ideas. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* vi. 84 There were many perceivable reasons for this change.

†**2.** That may be gathered or collected (as taxes); = F. *percevable*. (Cf. PERCEIVE *v.* 8.) *Obs. rare.*

1569 *Act* 11 *Eliz.* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 300 As like forfeytures to your Majestie by the lawes of this Realme be leviable and perceivable.

Hence **Perceivabi·lity, Percei·vableness.**

1641 GASCOIGNE in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 45 The perceivableness of this ceasing by the contraction. 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempiric* 76 The condition of the coexistence of a plurality of monads in mutual relation, and the consequent perceivability of a universe.

Percei·vably, *adv.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] Perceptibly, appreciably.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. v. Rule vii, When the judgment of the man is discernibly and perceivably little. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. i, I..found myself perceivably to improve every time. 1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) VI. 2023 They were now greatly surprized to find the distance scarce perceivably diminished.

Percei·vance. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [a. OF. *percevance* (12th c. in Godef.), f. *percevant*, pr. pple. of *percevoir* to PERCEIVE: see -ANCE.] The capacity of perceiving, discernment, wisdom; the action of perceiving, perception (mental or physical).

1534 TINDALE *Eph.* I. 8 Which grace he shed on us aboundantly in all wisdome, and perceavaunce [1526 prudency, 1611 BIBLE prudence]. *a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 133 Havyng perceivaunce..that the truthe in this case is very doughtfull to be knowen. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason & Nat. Spirits* 57 The Eye has no Perceivance of things but under Colours that are not in them. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., 'The boy is a dunce, and has no perceivance'. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'I had no perceivance about it', knew nothing of the matter. 1893 COZENS-HARDY *Broad Norfolk* 85 If the man..is occasionally the worse for drink, and not to be depended upon, they say he has no persayvance over hisself.

So † **Percei·vancy** *Obs. rare*, perception.

1649 J. ECCLISTON tr. *Behmen's Epist.* vi. 85 By the formation, or impression it hath brought it selfe into the Perceivancy of the Essence. In which Perceivancy or Sensibility the Magneticall Desire is arisen.

† **Percei·vant**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *percevant*, pr. pple. of *percevoir*: see prec. and -ANT.] Perceiving, observant, understanding.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordship* 103 þat he loke to, and be persayuant, whenne nede shal fall.

Perceive (pəɹsī·v), *v.* Forms: 4–7 **perceyue, -ve, perceiue**, (4 **-cayue, -seiue**, 4–5 **-seyue, -sayue**, 5–6 *Sc.* **-sawe**, 6 **-saue, -saife, -saive**, 6 **-cive**, 6–7 **-ceaue, -ve**); 4– **perceive**; also 4–6 **par-**, 5 **pur-.** [a. OF. **perceiv-re*, northern form of *perçoivre*, now *percevoir* (stressed stem *perceiv-* = *perçoiv-*); = Pr. *percebre*, Sp. *percebir*, Pg. *perceber*:—L. *percipĕre* to take possession of, seize, get, obtain, receive, gather, collect; also, to apprehend with the mind or senses, understand, perceive; f. *per* through, thoroughly + *capĕre* to take, seize, lay hold of, etc. Both branches of the L. sense were used in OF.; mod.F. has chiefly that of 'receive, collect', which is less important in Eng., and now obs. (*Perceive* may in some cases have been aphetic for *aperceive*, APPERCEIVE.)]

I. To take in or apprehend with the mind or senses.

1. *trans.* To apprehend with the mind; to become aware or conscious of; to observe, understand. Const. *simple obj., obj. clause*, or *obj.* and *inf.* or *compl.* Also *absol.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8625 (Cott.) At þe last..sco parceuid, þat sco was of hir child deceuid. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16263 þider cam nought þo Osewy;..When Penda hit perseiued, he made gret fare ffor þat Osewy was nought þare. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 66 He perceyuede by his pous he was in peril to deye. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2034 Sir Vwayn persayved..That it was so ner the nyght That no ferrer ride he might. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* ii. 8 When Jesus perceaved in his sprete, that they so reasoned in them selves. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 159 Doe you not perceiue the iest? 1681 P. RYCAUT tr. *Gracian's Critick* 143 He..perceived himself led another way. *a* 1733 MANDEVILLE *World Unmasked* (1736) 15, I perceive I shall soon have a very different opinion of that master than I have hitherto entertain'd. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* v. § 7 (1819) 65 If we perceive a useful end and means adapted to that end, we perceive enough for our conclusion. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 75 The courtiers and foreign ministers soon perceived that the Lord Treasurer was prime minister only in name. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iii. § 20 If..the object perceived is self, what is the subject that perceives?

† **b.** Of an inanimate object: 'To be affected by' (J.). *Obs. rare*[−1].

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 818 The Vpper Regions of the Aire perceiue the collection of the matter of Tempest and Winds, before the Aire here below.

† **2.** To take in fully or adequately; to grasp the meaning of, comprehend, understand. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10785 (Cott.) þe feind sold noght perceiue þat a maiden suld consaiue. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vii. 92 Perceyf well what I shall say. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 32 b, It is requyred that he haue..suche langage, as he may be perceyued of them to whome he precheth. 1559 *Prim. Hen. VIII* Pref. in *Priv. Prayers Q. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) 12 That the youthe..vse the same, vntill thei bee of compitent vnderstandyng and knoweledge to perceiue it in latin. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 35 *Forte grande est la pouuoyr qu'auoit la tresnoble Science de Musique sur les espriles humains*: perceiue ye me? I haue told ye a great matter noow.

3. To apprehend (an external object) through one of the senses (esp. sight); to become aware of by sight, hearing, or other sense; to observe; 'to discover by some sensible effects' (J.). Const. as in 1.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 18 þat [?*read* þan] perceyued Haldayn, þat bare þe croice on hie, Sex & pritty paiens enhussed priuelie. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1984 (Bodl. MS.) He haþ perceyued by his siȝth, þat he ne haþ aȝein hym miȝth. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* ii. 14 Be this thing knowun to 3ou, and with eeris perseyue my wordis. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 264 Next vnto hym, as I perceue mought, Sate the goddese Diana. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xl. 164 By no poynte conthe I parceyue hym passe. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 250 Na Sothren that tyme was persawyt in thai wais, Bot he tholyt dede that come in thar danger. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 206 They went awaye hy nyght so pryvely, that the enemy perceived it not. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xv. v. (1714) 70 Ev'n the Ears of such as have no Skill, Perceive a Discord. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. iii. 13 Are those my Tents where I perceiue the fire? 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 98 By the cries she perceived the troopes to bee in a hot conflict. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 132 No remarkable smell could be perceived from it. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* xiii, [She] Protrudes her gloveless hand, perceives the shower. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 226 Whatever sense perceives or thought divines.

† **4.** *refl.* (= F. *se percevoir, s'apercevoir*) and *pass.*, in senses 1 and 3. Const. *that, of.* **a.** *refl. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 443 When he [Lucifer] parceued him be [*MS.* he] þis þat he was ouer all oþer in his. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 7261 Gij him perceyued in þat stounde þat.. þurch wepen y-grounde..No slouȝ him man neuer mo. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* lv. E v, A seruaunt of her lord..perceyned hym of it and told it to his lord. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xxi. 71 I haue not perceyued me of this that ye telle me.

† **b.** *pass. To be perceived*: to be aware. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1893 (Cott.) Quen noe sagh and was parseueid þat þis rauen had him deceueid. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 159 R[ichard] was perceyued, þei were renged redie. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 106 Or thai com ner that place, Off thaim persawyt rycht weill was gud Wallace.

† **5.** *trans.* To apprehend what is not open or present to observation; to see through, see into. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 37 The King..Persauit thair subtilite. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 10 Lest here ypocrisie be parceyued. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 3193 Whanne the Sowdon perseivid his entent. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 666/2 Here is it ethe to spye and perceyue hys iuglyng well inoughe. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 154 They think their designes are too subtile to be perceived. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. I. 35 For those who futures would perceave.

† **6.** To recognize. *Obs. rare.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 216 Not onely could they not perceiue theim by their faces, but also they could not discerne theim by any other marke..in all their bodies.

† **7.** *intr.* To discern *between*. *Obs. rare.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* VI. v. (W. de W.) 192 By voys and face we perceyue [*MSS.* men knowiþ] bytwene chyldren and men of full aege.

II. To take into possession. Cf. L. *percipĕre*, F. *percevoir*, in lit. sense, from L. *capĕre* to take.

† **8.** *trans.* To receive (rents, profits, dues, etc.).

1382 WYCLIF *Tobit* xiv. 15 Al the eritage of the hous of Raguel he perceyvede [*Vulg.* percepit]. 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 4/2 Every of the seid men Archers, to have and perceyve vi*d.* by the day oonly. 1512 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 4, I will that my forsaid dogbters have and persaive all the revenieuse. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. xx. (1636) 73. 1625 *Concession to Sir F. Crane* in Rymer *Fœdera* XVIII. 60 To have, houlde, perceive,

receive and take the said annuitie or yeerely pension of two thousand pounds.

† b. in gen. sense: To receive, get, obtain. *Obs.*

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 75 Gretely meruey1de why he yat was so honeste of leuyng..had not yette perceiuyd folly reste and ioye. 1540–54 CROKE *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 19 Full spedely let me obteyne Thy socoure, and perceyue the same. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 144 *Pro.* Why? could'st thoo perceiue so much from her? *Sp.* Sir, I could perceiue nothing at all from her; No, not so much as a ducket for deliuering your letter. 1748 J. NORTON *Redeemed Captive* (1870) 22 Mrs. Smeed was as wet.. but through the good providence of God, she never perceived any harm by it.

Perceived (pəɹsī·vd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].]

† 1. (Cf. PERCEIVE *v.* 4 b.) Having perception; aware; wary, circumspect, wise. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 14588 Thei sayde 'that Troyens were dissayued, And that thei were not persayued To graunte the trewes when thei it asked'.

2. Apprehended, seized with the mind, observed.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 382/2 Parceyvyd, *perceptus.* 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 264 Plainly perceiued, or knowen: manifest, euident, *perspectus.* 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. Pref. 11 The perceived agreement of this idea with the extreams. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 290 Available for perceived needs.

Hence **Perceivedly** (pəɹsī·vėdli) *adv.*; **Perceivedness.** *rare.*

1625 in Rosbw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 189 Our Allies in those parts will be suddenly and perceivedly strengthened and enabled. 1871 *Athenæum* 24 June 779 Prof. Fraser..stating as Berkeley's ultimate doctrine, that the condition of sensible things during the intervals of our perception of them was one of potential perceivedness or perceivability.

Perceiver (pəɹsī·vəɹ), *sb.* [f. PERCEIVE + -ER [1].]

1. One who perceives, a percipient; an observer, understander.

a 1550 R. WYER tr. *C. de Pisan's C. Hyst. Troye* A j b, And where mysordre, in thy translacion is Unto the perceyuer. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Introd., Under the appearance of a grave solidity, which estimation they have gain'd among weak perceivers. 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* vii. (1875) 177 Newton the philosopher, the perceiver, and obeyer of truth. 1893 PATMORE *Relig. Poetæ* 2 The Poet is, *par excellence*, the perceiver, nothing having any interest for him unless he can, as it were, see and touch it with the spiritual senses.

† 2. One who obtains or receives; a recipient, participator. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 10 þus þe apostil did alle þings for þe gospel þat he schuld be maad perseyuer þer of. *Ibid.* 28 Bi þat we schal..be so perceyuers of cristis meritis. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. viii, Of þe prysoner of helle makyth [it] a perceyuer of heuenly herytage. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxxii. 540 A quick and lively perceiver, a tender sence, and sprightly intelligence.

† **Perceiver,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 perseuer, 6 perceuere, perceyver. [app. a. ONF. *perceivre, percevire* (13th c. in Godef.: see PERCEIVE) taken as the verb-stem: cf. *render, tender.*] *trans.* To perceive, make out.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* III. xix. (W. de W.) 65 The witte of smellynge perseueryth [*MSS.* perseyueþ, perc-] and knowith smelles. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* x. xiii, Hard it wyll be loue so to couere [*i. e.* kever] But that som man shall it perceuere. 1509 — *Past. Pleas.* XIX. xxii, Thoughe..wyth a stormy pery The fyre was blowen, yet we dyd it cover, Bycause abrode it should nothyng perceyver.

† **Perceiverance, -ance.** *Obs.* Forms: 5–7 perseuer-, -ver-, 6 perceyuer-, -ver-, perceiuer-, -ver-, perceauer-, 6–7 perceiuer-, -ver-; 5–7 -aunce, -nce. [app. f. as prec. + *-ance*, as an equivalent of OF. *percevance* (f. *percevant*, pr. pple. of *percevoir*: see -ANCE), of which the natural Eng. repr. was *percevance*, later PERCEIVANCE. Through the insertion of the *-er*, the word was brought into confusion with *perseverance*, already in the language and also stressed *perseverance.*]

1. Faculty or capacity of perceiving; the act of perceiving; mental (rarely physical) perception, understanding: = PERCEIVANCE.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* li. 230 (Add. MS.) Foryetefull wille, or flesshly delectation,.. defouleth the myrrours, that is, conscience and perseverance..so that the soule may not se god. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* VI. iv, So by logyke is good perceyueraunce To devyde the good and the euyll asondre. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xvii. 143 Lightenynge soodainlye flashynge foorthe..before ye haue any perceiueraunce that any suche thing is to come. *a* 1592 GREENE *George a Greene* (1599) D ij, This is wondrous, being blinde of sight His deepe perseuerance should be such to know us. 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 45 Then you shall perceiue that shee will haue perceiuerance and vnderstanding by the dogs remouing and giuing way with feare vnto her.

2. Perceived or perceptible appearance.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. xv. 61 God wyllyng..to shewe the grosse wyttes of men some perceiueraunce of hymselfe. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Paulus Æmilius* (ad fin.), He sodainly fell into a rauing (without any perseuerance of sicknes spied in him before). 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VI. x. 744 If..there be any perceiuerance and shewe that the budde will likewise blossome and flowre.

So † **Perceiverant** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$ = PERCEIVER *sb.* 1.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XI. xxiv. (1554), For first doctrine, in all goodly wise The perseuerant [1555 perceyveraunt] trouthe [1555 trowthe], in his booth [1555 bote] of wil.

† **Perceiveration.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ATION.] = prec. 1.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* li. 230 (Harl. MS.) A shrewde or a froward wil, or a fleshli delectacion, that makith foule the consienns and the perseueracion [*Add. MS.* perseverance], so that þe soule may not Se god, ne his owne perill.

Perceiving (pəɹsī·viŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PERCEIVE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. PERCEIVE in its various senses: a. A becoming aware, observing, cognizance, perception; † a being perceived.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 15 The bruce..Gert priuely bryng Stedys twa. He and the clerk, for-owtyn ma, Lap on, for-owtyn persawyng. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 243 þai durst not cry in þe cetie for purseyvyng, & þai went vnto þe wuddis. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 292 To the vnderstondynge of latyn wherin she had a lytell perceynynge. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxii. 60 Without the knowledge or perceiuing of their husbands. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1833) 475 Perceiving is a general term for hearing, seeing, tasting, touching, smelling.

† b. The receiving (of rents, etc.) (*obs.*).

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 319/2 The perceyvynge or taking of any issues or proffits therof. 1503 4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 27 § 1 Endentures to be made of all suche reteyndres receyvynges & perceyvynges.

Perceiving, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That perceives; percipient; formerly (now rarely) also, discerning, penetrating, sagacious.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xi, A good mann and a perceyuande. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxviii. 79 As sage and as parceyuing as any hyghe prince in his dayes. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 235 It must needs bee both unjoyous and injurious to any perceaving person so detain'd. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i, Glasses..preparing objects for, and conveying them towards the perceiving power. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iii. § 20 (1875) 65 The mental act in which self is known, implies..a perceiving subject and a perceived object.

Hence **Perceivingness,** the quality or state of perceiving; perception, discernment.

1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 130 For I know, Albeit, with custom-dulled perceivingness.

Percel(l, -mel, obs. forms of PARCEL, -MEAL.

Percel, percely, etc., obs. forms of PARSLEY.

Percemonie, obs. form of PARSIMONY.

Per cent (pəɹ se·nt), *phr.* (*sb.*) Usually with full-stop (*per cent.*), as if an abbreviation of per centum, which is the form used in Acts of Parliament and most legal documents; but see CENT [1]. [See PER III. 2 and CENT [1].]

A. *Phrase.* By the hundred; for, in, or to every hundred: with preceding numeral, expressing a proportion, as of a part to the whole amount, or *esp.* of interest to principal. See CENT [1] 2.

Sometimes definitely = in a hundred pounds (of sterling money), as 'a shilling per cent' = 1*s.* in £100.

1568–1888 [see CENT [1] 2].

b. With numeral forming a phrase used *attrib.* ('four per cent loan'), or as *sb.* in *pl.* ('three per cents'), denoting public securities bearing such and such a rate of interest: see CENT [1] 2 b.

1822–88 [see CENT [1] 2 b].

B. *Per cents* (without preceding numeral) as *sb. pl.* Percentages: *spec.* in U. S. schools.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Soul's Trav.* 23 The tread of the business-men who most Count their per-cents by the paces they take. 1883 *53rd Rep. Cincinnati* (Ohio) *Schools* 71 No committing text-books to memory—no cramming for per cents.

Hence **Perce·nt** *v. colloq.* in U. S. schools. Also with a numeral, **-per-ce·nter** (one who lends at so much per cent); **-per-ce·nting** (paying so much per cent).

1883 *Student* (U. S.) III. 286 When students are found obtaining help of others they are not percented at all. 1883 *53rd Rep. Cincinnati* (Ohio) *Schools* 71 As in Physics so in United States History, there is no percented written examination. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 2/2 He had been charged with lending money at 650 per cent...charged with being a 650-percenter. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 192 What a succession of joyous, careless, dashing, sixty per centing youths we have had.

Percentage (pəɹse·ntėdʒ). [f. prec. + -AGE.] A rate or proportion per cent; a quantity or amount reckoned as so much in the hundred, i. e. as so many hundredth parts of another, esp. of the whole of which it is a part; hence *loosely*, a part or portion considered in its quantitative relation to the whole, a proportion (*of* something).

1786–9 BENTHAM *Princ. Internat. Law* Wks. 1843 II. 548/2 The difference between the per centage gained in that trade and the per centage gained in the next most productive trade. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IV. ii. ? 4 Middle men in the trade..pocket a tolerable per centage. 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt* Ess. (1887) 316 It had been usual for foreign Princes..to give to the Paymaster of the Forces a small per-centage on the subsidies. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. iii. 246 A certain per-centage of the heat will pass through the glass. 1886 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* I. 10 A serious per-centage of books are not worth reading at all.

attrib. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 326 A Per Centage Duty on the true Value is also payable. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 484 Calculating the Atomic Constitution of a Body from its Per-centage Composition.

Hence **Perce·ntaged** (-ėdʒd) *a.*, expressed or stated as a percentage.

1884 *New Eng. Jrnl. Educ.* XIX. 376 To judge the teacher through his character and methods rather than by percentaged results.

Percentile (pəɹse·ntəil, -il), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *per cent(um*, app. after *bissext-ile*, etc.]

a. *adj.* Pertaining to percentage; reckoned as a percentage. b. *sb.* Each of a series of values obtained by dividing a large number of quantities into a hundred equal groups in order of magnitude; that value which is not exceeded by the lowest group is the *first percentile*; that not exceeded by the lowest two, the *second percentile*; and so on.

1885 F. GALTON in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* Feb. 276 The value which 50 per cent. exceeded, and 50 per cent. fell short of, is the Median Value, or the 50th per-centile, and this is practically the same as the Mean Value; its amount is 85 lbs. 1889 — in *Nature* 24 Jan. 208/2 The data were published in the Journal of this Institute as a table of 'per-centiles'. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Percentile*, adj. In percentage: as, *percentile* measurement.

† **Pe·rcepie·r.** *Obs.* [a. F. *perce-pierre*, lit. 'pierce-stone', a name of *Alchemilla arvensis* (and other plants).] The plant *Alchemilla arvensis.* (Cf. PARSLEY-PIERT.)

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 237 In the fields..is found Percepier, an herbe peculiar unto England. 1640 [see PARSLEY-PIERT]. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Percepier*, a certain Herb, growing in some parts of Somersetshire, it hath small flowrs of a greenish hew, and is good to provoke urine. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Percepier, *Aphanes.*

Percept (pə·ɹsept, *sb. Philos.* [f. L. *percept-um* (a thing) perceived, neut. of pa. pple. of *percipĕre* to PERCEIVE: after *concept.*]

1. The object of PERCEPTION.

1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* iii. (1900) I. 42 Whether it might not..be proper to introduce the term percept for the object of perception. 1880 SIDGWICK in *19th Cent.* VII. 355 In any act of perception the matter that is percept or object is commonly outside the organism of the percipient.

2. The mental product or result of perceiving as distinguished from the action.

1876 MAUDSLEY *Physiol. Mind* v. 273 A percept is the abstract of sensations, so a concept is the abstract of percepts. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 82 Has the mental percept been evoked without any antecedent sense-percept? 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 399 Word-images as integral components of percepts and concepts.

† **Perce·pt,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *percept-*, ppl. stem of *percipĕre*.] *trans.* PERCEIVE.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 59 And is not the highest speculation of it percepted and perfected by manuall instruments, and those fallacious, too, as themselves complain?

Perce·ptful, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. PERCEPT *sb.* + -FUL.] Having a perception, perceptive.

1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 103 As when perceptful of the coming cold [iv. 403 *hiemis memores*] The frugal emmets pile their wintry grain.

Perceptibility (pəɹse·ptibi·liti). [f. next: see -ITY. Cf. F. *perceptibilité* (Diderot, 18th c.).]

† 1. Capacity or faculty of perceiving; perceptivity. *Obs.*

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. II. li, That spright hath no perceptibility Of his impressions. 1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks., Apol. conc. Perfect.* 31 Through which Voyce, the Will in the Impression generateth..also perceptibility and feeling, viz. the eternall Nature.

2. Capability of being perceived.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 718 The very essence of truth here is this clear perceptibility or intelligibility. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 311 We must look for some other property in body rendering it perceivable, and this we may call perceptibility...Whether spirit has the like perceptibility too, we can never certainly know. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. v. i. § 6 According to the number of rays transmitted is the perceptibility of objects below the water.

Perceptible (pəɹse·ptibl), *a.* [ad. late L. *perceptibil-is* (Cassiod., Boëth.), f. *percip-ĕre, percept-* to PERCEIVE: see -BLE. Cf. OF. *perceptible* (1372 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

† 1. In active sense: Percipient, perceptive *of.*

1551–70 B. G. *Beware the Cat* (1864) 52 The cell perceptible of my brain intelligible was yet so gross. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* vii. § 6. 50 That..will not hinder them from being very hoat to the sense of feeling (which is most perceptible of dense thinges). 1734 BP. T. GREENE *Disc. Four Last Things* (1753) 7 When this separation happens, of the soul from the body..(the soul)..becomes.. more perceptible of happiness or misery. 1772 *Birmingham Counterf.* I. i. 19 Too perceptible of the tender emotions of love.

2. Capable of being perceived by the senses or intellect, cognizable, apprehensible; observable.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1032 The soule is not perceptible by any sense. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* i. (1700) 27 It is perceptible to every man that this is impossible. 1777 JOHNSON *Serm. for Dodd* in *Boswell*, Freed from their bonds by the perceptible agency of divine favour. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* v, With a perceptible flashing of the eyes.

b. quasi-*adv.* Perceptibly, distinctly, clearly.

1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 241 After a *P*.. the *A* separates itself more perceptible than from any other letter.

Hence **Perce·ptibleness** (*rare*), capability of being perceived.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 43. 2/1 The Perceptibleness of Motion.

Perceptibly (pəɹse·ptibli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a perceptible manner; (now chiefly) in or to a perceptible degree.

a 1714 ABP. SHARP *Wks.* (1754) III. xiii. 238 Whether this change be not always performed so perceptibly, as that the man himself can give a particular account both of the time when, and the manner how, it was wrought in him? 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 379 The nearest of which [stars]..is not perceptibly altered in magnitude. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* iii. (1885) 76 Our separate acts are perceptibly subject to our own control.

Perception (pəɹse·pʃən). Also 5 -sepcion, -ceptioune. [In earlier senses, a. OF. *perception* action of receiving (12thc. in Littré); in later, perh. directly ad. L. *perceptiōn-em*, lit. 'receiving, collecting', hence 'sensuous or mental apprehension, perception, intelligence, knowledge': n. of action from *percipĕre* to take, receive, PERCEIVE.] The action, faculty, or product of perceiving.

I. From the literal sense of L. *percipĕre*, to take, receive.

1. The collection or receiving of rents, etc. Now only in legal phraseology.

1493 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 184/1 The lordis .. deliueris þat..Alexr Inness of þt Ilk dois wrang in þe perceptioune vptaking and withalde of þe malez and gerssoumez of þe landis of menedy. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* I. 60 Revenues.. which are the Czar's own both as to Propriety and Perception. 1769 *Aclome Inclos. Act* 7 Entry, distress, and perception of the rents and profits. 1847 ADDISON *Law of Contracts* II. i. § 1 (1883) 240 The lessee had the benefit of .. the perception of the profits for the whole term purported to be granted. 1885 *Law Rep.* 16 Q. Bench Div. 62 There must have been something more than a mere perception of profits.

† **2.** The receiving or partaking of the Eucharist or sacred elements. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 435/1 V° masse may be comprysed in four partyes .. the third parte dureth fro the pater noster vnto the persepcion & the fourth parte dureth fro the percepcion vnto thende of the masse. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 105 What this potion and perception is (saith he) it is our part to learne. 1674 *Ch. & Court of Rome* 7 The .. entire perception of the holy Eucharist.

II. From the secondary or metaphorical sense of L. *percipĕre*, to be or become cognizant of.

3. The taking cognizance or being aware of objects in general; sometimes practically = consciousness. In Locke esp. as distinct from *volition*.

1611 COTGR., *Perception*, a perception; a perceiuing, apprehension, vnderstanding. 1632 SHERWOOD, A perceiuing or perception, *perception, appercevance*. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* 20 Perception of spirituals, universals and other abstracts from sense, as Mathematical lines,..self-reflection, Freedom,..are not at all competible to body or matter. 1665 — *Scepsis Sci.* xii. 64 The Best Philosophy .. derives all sensitive Perception from Motion, and Corporal impress. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. § 9 Having Ideas and Perception being the same thing. *Ibid.* vi. § 2 The two great and principal Actions of the Mind..are these two: Perception, or Thinking, and Volition, or Willing. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. i, First, the Nature of Conception or Perception shall just be mentioned..Perception is that Act of the Mind (or as some Philosophers call it, rather a Passion or Impression) whereby the Mind becomes conscious of any Thing, as when I feel Hunger, Thirst, or Cold, or Heat; when I see a Horse, a Tree, or a Man; when I hear a human Voice, or Thunder. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* I. ii. (1786) 15 By the Powers of *Perception*, I mean the *Senses* and the *Intellect*.

† **b.** By Bacon used of the fact of being affected by an object without contact, though consciousness is absent. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* ix. Pref., It is certaine, that all Bodies whatsoeuer, though they haue no sense, yet they haue Perception:..and sometimes this Perception in some kinde of Bodies is farre more subtill than the Sense:..a Weather-Glasse will finde the least difference of the Weather in Heat or Cold, when Men finde it not. *Ibid.* § 462 It is..reported that..a Cucumber..will, in 24 houres shoot so much out, as to touch the pot [of water]: which if it be true..discouereth Perception in Plants, to moue towards that which should helpe and comfort them. *Ibid.* § 819 Great Mountaines haue a Perception of the Disposition of the Aire to Tempests, sooner than the Valley's or Plaines below.

4. The taking cognizance or being aware of a sensible or quasi-sensible object.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Perception*, is the clear and distinct apprehension of any Object offered to us, without forming any Judgment concerning them. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i, The whole apparatus of vision, or of perception by any other of our senses. 1813 Sir H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 55 Vegetables are living structures distinguished from Animals by exhibiting no signs of perception. 1836 J. TAYLOR *Phys. The. Another Life* 62 Now we think of five species of perception, hereafter we may become familiar with a hundred or a thousand. 1868 N. PORTER *Hum. Intellect* I. iii. § 102 (1872) 119 Perception, in the technical and limited sense of the term, is appropriated to the knowledge of material objects, and of the external world. This knowledge is gained or acquired by means of the senses, and hence, to be more exact, we call it sensible perception, or, more briefly, sense-perception. 1882 *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research* I. 13 Gathering evidence on the obscure but important question of what may be termed supersensuous perception.

b. *loosely.* Personal observation; esp. sight.

1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* v. ii. II. 358 By withdrawing the pretended mother from the perception of disinterested witnesses. *Ibid.* v. viii. 680 His agents..did state whatever they chose, matters of hearsay, as much as of perception.

5. The intuitive or direct recognition of a moral or æsthetic quality, e.g. the truth of a remark, the beautiful in objects.

1827-48 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 562 When our feelings are the most vivid our perceptions are the most piercing. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 16 Other philosophers .. have concluded, that the utility of actions cannot be the criterion of their morality, because a perception of that utility appears to them to form a faint and inconsiderable part of our Moral Sentiments. 1840 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sci.* (1847) II. 569, I should propose the term.. Callæsthetic, the science of the perception of beauty. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. ix. 270 Such pleasure the direct perception of natural truth always imparts. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 291 The ordinary prudences and severities of conscience might be calmly placed behind the perceptions. 1903 RALEIGH *Wordsworth* 158 Perception.. is a transaction between the outer powers that operate on the mind through the senses and the inner powers of the mind itself, which impose their own forms on the things submitted to it.

6. In strict philosophical language (first brought into prominence by Reid): The action of the mind by which it refers its sensations to an external object as their cause. Distinguished from *sensation*, *conception* or imagination, and *judgement* or inference.

1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* III. 379 External things and their attributes are objects of perception: relations among things are objects of conception. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* I. i. (1803) 28 The perception of external objects by our senses, is an operation of the mind of a peculiar nature, and ought to have a name appropriated to it...I know no word more proper to express this act of the mind than perception. *Ibid.* 27 We are never said to *perceive* things, of the existence of which we have not a full conviction...Thus *perception* is distinguished from *conception* or imagination. Secondly, Perception is applied only to external objects, not to those that are in the mind itself...Thus *perception* is distinguished from *consciousness*. Thirdly, The immediate object of perception must be something present, and not what is past. We may remember what is past, but do not perceive it... And thus it is distinguished from *remembrance*. In a word, perception is most properly applied to the evidence which we have of external objects by our senses. But .. the word is often applied by analogy to the evidence of reason or of testimony, when it is clear and cogent. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II. 91 The writer who first made *Perception* a word of mark and likelihood in mental philosophy was Reid, who made use of it as a means of begging several of the questions in dispute between him and his antagonists. 1842 Sir W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* I. 160/2 According, as in different senses, the subjective or the objective element preponderates, we have sensation or perception. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. iii. § 4 Besides the affection of our bodily organs from without, and the sensation thereby produced in our minds, many writers admit a third link in the chain of phenomena, which they call a Perception, and which consists in the recognition of an external object as the exciting cause of the sensation. 1855 Miss COBBE *Intuit. Mor.* I. 46 Every *perception* necessitates this double element of sensation and intuition,—the objective and subjective factor in combination. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* v. v. 149. *a* 1860 WHATELY *Commpl. Bk.* (1864) 83 We have a distinct view of the difference between the past and the present, because we have a perception of the latter, and only a conception of the former. 1860 MANSEL *Metaph.* I. 67-8 Perception.. has been used by various writers in a wider or a narrower sense—sometimes as synonymous with consciousness in general, sometimes as limited to the apprehensions of sense alone. Under the latter limitation it has been found convenient to make a further restriction, and to distinguish between sensation proper and perception proper. 1876 MAUDSLEY *Physiol. Mind* iv. 221 *Perception* includes not only the internal feeling, but the reference of it to an external cause. 1884 J. SULLY *Outlines Psychol.* vi. 152.

7. The (or a) faculty of perceiving (in any of the preceding senses 3–6).

[1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 232 That faculty of Perception whereby I apprehend Objects, whether Material or Immaterial, without any Material Species.] 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 519 ¶ 4 Existence is a blessing to those beings only which are endowed with perception. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 75 He is a new man, with new perceptions. *Ibid., Manners* 212 Defect in manners is usually the defect of fine perceptions. 1856 Sir B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. ii. 48 The organ may be so imperfect that the perception of colours may be in a great degree..wanting. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* Pref. 25 Perhaps the quality specially needed for drawing the right conclusion from the facts..is best called perception, delicacy of perception. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vi. 182 Had the Greek race perceptions infinitely finer than ours? 1890 C. L. MORGAN *Anim. Life & Intell.* ix. 372, I regard the bees in their cells..as workers of keen perceptions and a high order of practical intelligence.

8. The result or product of perceiving; = PERCEPT 2.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iv. § 20 Whatever Idea is in the Mind, is either an actual Perception..or by the Memory it can be made an actual Perception again. *Ibid.* IV. xi. § 4 'Tis plain, those Perceptions are produced in us by exteriour Causes affecting our Senses. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* (1874) I. I. i. 311 All the perceptions of the human mind resolve themselves into two distinct kinds, which I shall call Impressions and Ideas. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* v. § 1 Pains and pleasures may be called by one general word interesting perceptions. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* vi. (1833) 148 Its invisibility to surrounding friends soon stamps it with the impress of a false perception.

† **b.** *transf.* A perceptible trace or vestige. *Obs.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 88 No tract at all nor any perception of hairs is to be seen either in the lips or chin.

Perce·ptional, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to or of the nature of, perception.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 264 The mistake in question is not perceptional, but inferential. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* App. (1879) 721 Particular parts of the convolutions may be special centres of the classes of perceptional Ideas that [etc.].

Hence **Perce·ptionalism,** *Philos.*, the 'common sense' doctrine in philosophy, that what men call their perceptions are true perceptions of the very things they claim to perceive.

1891 E. J. HAMILTON *Modalist* 5 The philosophy from which the following chapters derive their force .. has been named *Perceptionalism*. .. This philosophy prizes highly the Aristotelian doctrine of 'common sense' or 'common perception', ..but differs from it in being a developed system.

Perce·ptionism. *nonce-wd.* [See -ISM.] The theory that derives all knowledge ultimately from sense-perception.

1882 BERESF. HOPE *Brandreths* II. xxv. 124 To curb the caprices of arrogant perceptionism.

Perceptive (pəɹse·ptiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *percept-*, ppl. stem of *percipĕre* to perceive + -IVE.]

1. Characterized by or capable of perceiving; pertaining to or having perception; instrumental to perception.

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 145 They have more perceptive eyes than ever I had. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 10 A Body .. exquisitely Perceptive of the least Impressions. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* 279 Our active and perceptive powers are improved and perfected by use and exercise. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* v. 91 All monads are with Leibnitz perceptive beings. 1897 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* II. ii, Your mother's perceptive faculties are extraordinary.

b. Of ready perception, intelligent. Also with *of*.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. xii. § 14 Its great men, whose hearts were kindest, and whose spirits most perceptive of the work of God. 1868 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 396 With an audience so finely perceptive..the labour is much diminished.

† **2.** Perceptible, cognizable. *Obs.*

1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV. ix. (ed. 4) 368 Contrary to the revealed or perceptive Will of God. 1813 T. BUSBY tr. *Lucretius* I. III. 236 When rich wines their essences diffuse, —Or unguents—no perceptive weight they lose.

B. *sb.* †**1.** One who perceives, a percipient being. *Obs. rare.* Cf. INTELLIGENT B. 1.

1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reas. & Nat. Spir.* VIII. ii. 263 The Original Perceptive is sensible of all, (and needs must, for he that made the Eye must needs see, and he that planted the Ear, must needs hear; and he that gave an heart unto man must needs understand).

2. *pl.* The perceptive faculties or organs.

1858 H. SPENCER *Ess.* I. 254 The mind..must keep its perceptives active enough to recognise the least easily caught sounds. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. ix. 181 By the patient exercise of his quick perceptives.

Perce·ptively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a perceptive manner; in respect of perception.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 296 Our mental organization..can [never] produce an actual perception without a perceptive substance within to discern them; which substance cannot be a compound, nor can perceptively reside unless in an individual. 1855 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 413 Enormous effect at Sheffield. But really not a better audience perceptively than at Peterboro. 1899 E. S. HALDANE *J. F. Ferrier* iii. 46 It is not an essential that feelings should be perceptively referred to an external object.

Perce·ptiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being perceptive; readiness of perception; intelligence, insight.

1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. xv, Looking into Esmond's heart..with that perceptiveness affection gives. 1873 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* viii. (1875) 207 Great intellectual gifts are not required on the part of the lesser personage of the two companions, but only perceptiveness and receptiveness.

Perceptivity (pəɹsepti·vĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] = prec.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 73 *Perceptivity*, or the Power of Perception, or Thinking; *Motivity*, or the Power of Moving;..I crave leave to make use of these two new Words. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 460, I may believe myself a conscient, not a consciousness;..nor a perceptivity, but a perceptive spirit. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* XV. 127 Dr. Walker adduces this fact in proof of the perceptivity of plants. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* xxiv. 237 She impaneled a jury of her own clear, strong perceptivities.

Percepto-, combining form from L. *percept-um* (see PERCEPT), as **Perce·pto-mo·tor** *a.*, applied to action apparently automatic, but really due to mental perception and experience: e.g. the blinking of the eye when any object comes close to it.

1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 697 These 'percepto-motor' reflex acts still exhibit a high degree of automatism.

Perceptual (pəɹse·ptiuăl), *a.* [f. L. type **perceptu-s* (cf. *conceptu-s*), from *percipĕre* to PERCEIVE + -AL: cf. *conceptual*.] Of or pertaining to perception; of the nature of percepts.

1889 MAX MÜLLER in *19th Cent.* Mar. 399 Our perceptual images. 1890 *Athenæum* 25 Jan. 121/2 The origin of concepts or universals was traced to acts of attending to perceptual data for the purpose of harmonizing them with their perceptual context.

Percer, obs. f. PIERCER. **Perceueraunce, -everance,** var. PERCEIVERANCE *Obs.*

Percevere, Perceyue, -ceyve, obs. ff. PERSEVERE, PERCEIVE.

Perch (pɔ̄ɪtʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4-6 perche, 7–8 pearch, 7– perch. [a. F. *perche*:—L. *perca* (Pliny), a. Gr. *πέρκη*: cf. *περκνός* dark-coloured, *περκάζειν* to become dark.]

1. A common spiny-finned freshwater fish (*Perca fluviatilis*) of Europe and the British Isles, the flesh of which is used as food. Hence extended to the other species of *Perca*, as the common yellow perch of N. America (*P. americana* or *flavescens*), or to the family *Percidæ* in general. (Pl. now rare, the collective singular being used instead, as with other names of fishes.)

13.. *K. Alis.* 5446 Fleiȝeyng foules blake, ..of perches and of sawmouns, Token and eten grete foysouns. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 423 In þe oþer [pond] is perche and trouȝtis. 1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* (1883) 28 The perche is a dayntenous fysshe & passynge holsom. *a* 1552

Leland *Itin.* V. 70 Good Pikes, and Perches in greate Numbre. 1653 Walton *Angler* ix. 179 The Pearch..is one of the fishes of prey, that, like the Pike and Trout, carries his teeth in his mouth. 1704 Pope *Windsor For.* 142 The bright-ey'd perch with fins of Tyrian dye. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 296 Within the mill-head there the perch feed fat.

b. Applied on the Pacific coast of the United States to any fish of the viviparous family *Embiotocidæ* or surf-fishes; also locally to various other fishes, usually with qualifying word (see 2).

1882 J. E. Tenison-Woods *Fish N. S. Wales* 31 *Lates colonorum*, the perch of the colonists .. really a fresh-water fish, but..often brought to the Sydney market from Broken Bay and other salt-water estuaries... The perch of the Ganges and other East Indian rivers (*L. calcarifer*)..extends to the rivers of Queensland. *Ibid.* 45 The..genus *Chilodactylus* is..largely represented in Tasmania and Victoria, one species being commonly imported from Hobart Town in a smoked and dried state under the name of 'perch'. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Embiotocidæ*, Nearly all are marine, abounding on the Pacific coast of the United States, where they are among the inferior food-fishes, and are called perches, porgies, shiners, etc.

2. With qualifying word, applied (chiefly locally) to various fishes of the family *Percidæ*, and to some of other families, resembling the common perch or taking its place as food.

Black perch, a name for dark-coloured species of *Centropristis*, also called *black bass*; also for various other dark-coloured fishes allied to or resembling the common perch; **Blue perch**, (*a*) the Burgall or Cunner (*Ctenolabrus adspersus*, fam. *Labridæ*); (*b*) a Californian surf-fish, *Ditrema laterale* (fam. *Embiotocidæ*); **Buffalo-perch**, (*a*) the fresh-water drum, *Haplodinotus grunniens*, fam. *Sciænidæ* (see Drum *sb.*[1] 11); (*b*) a buffalo-fish, *Ictiobus bubalus*, fam. *Catostomidæ* (see Buffalo 2, 5); **Grunting perch** = *buffalo-perch* (*a*); **Pearl-perch**: see quot. 1898; **Red perch**, (*a*) the rose-fish *Sebastes marinus* of the North Atlantic; (*b*) in Australia and Tasmania, species of *Anthias*; (*c*) in California, *Hypsipops rubicundus*; **Sea-perch**, (*a*) a fish of the genus *Labrax*, a bass; (*b*) a fish of the genus *Serranus* or family *Serranidæ*; (*c*) = *red perch*; (*d*) = *blue perch* (*a*); **Tiny perch**, a fish of the family *Elassomidæ*, very small freshwater fishes of the Southern United States; **White perch**, (*a*) *Morone americana*, family *Labracidæ*; (*b*) a local name of the *Buffalo-perch* (*a*); (*c*) various species of the *Embiotocidæ* (see 1 b); **Yellow perch**, the common perch of North America (see 1). See also Golden *perch*, Grey *p.*, Log *p.*, Magpie *p.*, etc.

1611 Cotgr., *Perche de mer*, the sea Pearch; a wholesome, rough-find, and tonguelesse, rocke-fish. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 214 The Sea-perch... The head with honey helps pustules, &c. 1729 in *Dampier's Voy.* (ed. 3) III. II. 415 The Red-listed Pearch. Isgood to eat. 1818 Rafinesque *Let.* 20 July in Jordan *N. Amer. Ichthyol.* (1877) 13 Red Perch. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 423/1 *Centropristes nigricans*, one of the species known by the name of the black-perch or black-bass, is abundant in the rivers of the United States. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* v. 47 He..Saw the yellow perch, the Sahwa, Like a sunbeam in the water. 1860 Blue perch [see Burgall]. 1879 Goode *Fisheries U. S.* 34 *Sebastes Marinus*, .. Norway Haddock; Hemdurgan; Red Perch.—Polar Seas and South to Cape Cod. 1882 J. E. Tenison-Woods *Fish N. S. Wales* 48 *Sebastes percoides*...In Victoria it is called the Red Gurnet perch. 1883 E. P. Ramsay *Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 35 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The most important of our freshwater fishes are..the two species of the Murray Cod (*Oligorus*), the Golden Perch (*Ctenolates*), 2 species, the Silver Perch and MacLeay's Perch (*Therapon*), the River Perch (*Lates*), 2 species. 1898 Morris *Austral Eng., Black-Perch*, a river fish of New South Wales, *Therapon niger*, family *Percidæ*. *Ibid., Fresh-water Perch*, name given in Tasmania to the fish *Microperca tasmaniæ*. *Ibid., Murray-Perch*, a fresh-water fish, *Oligorus mitchelli*, closely allied to .. the Murray-Cod. *Ibid., Pearl-Perch*, a rare marine fish of New South Wales, excellent for food, *Glaucosoma scapulare*, family *Percidæ*. *Ibid., Sea-Perch*, a name applied..in Sydney, to the Morwong [*Chilodactylus*], and Bull's-eye [*Priacanthus macracanthus*]; in New Zealand and Melbourne, to Red-Gurnard [*Sebastes percoides*].

3. *Comb.*, as *perch-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; **perch-backed** *a.*, resembling in shape a perch's back; **perch-pest**, a crustacean parasite of the perch; † **perch-stone** : see quot. 1658.

1658 Phillips, The *Perch-stone*, a white stone found in the head of a Perch. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. Index, Perch-pest. [Cf. p. 31, Pest of the Perch..takes its station usually within the mouth, fixing itself, by means of its sucker, in the cellular membrane.] 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 432/1 Perch-like fishes whose operculum is produced behind. 1872 Evans *Anc. Stone Implements* xxiv. 567 Lunate and perch-backed implements .. are very scarce. 1883 E. P. Ramsay *Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 9 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) A more important fish..is a fine perch-shaped *Glaucosoma*, ..named *G. scapulare*.

Perch (pɔ̈ɹtʃ), *sb.*[2] Forms: 3–6 **perche**, 6 **pearche**, 6–8 **pearch**, 7 **peerch**, 5– **perch**. See also Perk *sb.*[1] [a. F. *perche* (13th c. in Littré) = Pr. *perja*, *perga*, Cat. *perca*, Sp. *percha*, It. *pertica*:—L. *pertica* pole, long staff, measuring-rod.]

I. 1. A pole, rod, stick, or stake, used for various purposes, *e.g.* for a weapon, a prop, etc. *Obs.* or *dial.* in gen. sense.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 273/78 Cristofre bi-side bulke watere..In his hond a long perche he bar, is staf as þei it were. 3wane any man wolde ouer þat watur, opon is rug he him caste And tok is perche and bar him ouer. [1419 *Liber Albus* III. ii. (Rolls) I. 260 Item, si ascun perche dascune taverner soit pluis large, ou soi pluis extendent que nest ordeigne.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 393/1 Perche, or perke, *pertica*. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. lix. 399 The tame Hoppe .. windeth it selfe about poles and perches. 1600 Holland *Livy* I. xxxv. 26 Scaffolds born up twelue foot high from the ground with forked perches or props. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Willow*, Within two years they will be gallant Perches. 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 839 The men knock the fruit from the trees with long poles and perches.

† **b.** A heavy staff used in fulling or walking cloth by hand. *Obs.*

[1350–75: see Perk *sb.*[1] 1 b.] 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 409 Þe Iewes stened þis Iames .. and .. smyte out his brayn wiþ a walkere his perche [L. *pertica fullonis*].

c. A pole set up in a shallow or other special place in the sea, a river, etc., to serve as a mark for navigation.

1465 [see *perch money* in 6]. 1672 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 308 A Perch at the lower end of the Key. 1683 *Ibid.*, Wee order that the Perch bee..sett upp at the blacke rocke. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3781/4 A Perch..with a white Brush upon it. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 175 There is a Bright Tide Light, and two perches on the western side. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 139 Perches with balls, cages, &c. will..be at turning points.

d. The centre pole by which the hinder carriage is connected to the fore-carriage in wagons and in some kinds of coaches and other four-wheeled vehicles.

1668–9 Pepys *Diary* 6 Feb., The bolt broke that holds the forewheels to the perch, and so the horses went away with them, and left the coachman and us. 1728 Vanbr. & Cib. *Prov. Husb.* II. i, Crack! went the Perch! Down goes the Coach! 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) I. 45 Sometimes the perch is made of a bent form, called a compass perch. 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 313 It is difficult for us to understand how a four-wheeled plaustrum, without a perch, was ever coaxed round a curve—how it turned nobody knows.

II. 2. A bar fixed horizontally to hang something upon; a peg.; = Perk *sb.*[1] 2. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 225 A mantyl henge hir fast by, Upon a perche, weike and smalle. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* II. § 23 Thow most haue a plomet hanging on a lyne heyer than thin heued on a perche. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lx. 24 (Harl. MS.) [She] hongyd it vp on a perche in hire chambir. 1538 Elyot *Dict., Petiolus*, a lytle foote: also a perche whereon frutes or onyons be hanged. 1860 Weale *Dict. Terms, Perch*, a small projecting beam, corbel, or bracket, near the altar of a church. 1871 Kingsley *At Last* xi, A 'perch' for hanging clothes..just such as would have been seen in a mediæval house in England.

† **b.** A bar to support a candle or candles, esp. as an altar-light: cf. Percher [2] and Perk *sb.*[1] 2 b.

[1302 *Reg. Palat. Dunelm.* (Rolls) III. 47 Pertica, super quam ponuntur cerei et candelæ.] 1499. 1532–3 [see *perch-candle* in 6]. 1565 Calfhill *Answ. Treat. Crosse* 140 b, My Lord Maior hath a perch to set on hys perchers when hys gesse be at supper.

3. A bar fixed horizontally for a hawk or tame bird to rest upon.

c 1386 Chaucer *Kut.'s T.* 1346 What haukes sitten on the perche aboue. — *Nun's Pr. T.* 64 As Chauntecleer among hise wyues alle Sat on his perche that was in the halle. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxii. 241 [Ther] ben sett upon a perche 4 or 5 or 6 gerfaicouns. 1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 115 So neare that they maye sit close togyther on the pearche. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 504 The pearches whereon they set their Canarie birds, which else would be killed by Pismires. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 340 Standing upright upon the perch like a sparrow-hawk. 1852 R. F. Burton *Falconry Vall. Indus* vi. 64 She is placed, unhooded, on her perch. *Note*, The perch is a round rod projecting from the wall, garnished with cloth, which hangs beneath it like a towel.

b. Anything serving for a bird to alight or rest upon; also *transf.* for anything, or for a person. *To take one's perch*: to perch, to alight. *Peck and perch*: see Peck *sb.*[3] 3.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VI. xvi, A Faucon came fleynge .. and she flewe vnto the elme to take her perche. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 156 She flyeth vp to a perche or braunche of a tree, and after her maner she syngeth full swetely. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 4 We must not make a scar-crow of the Law, .. let it keepe one shape, till custome make it Their pearch, and not their terror. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 11 Some Boobyes, weary of flight, made our Ship their pearch. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xxvii. 269 The tides rose over it, and the waves washed against it continually, but it gave a perfectly safe perch to our little boats. 1877 Bryant *Odyssey* V. 405 The sea-nymph took her perch On the well-banded raft.

c. *fig.* An elevated or secure position or station. (Often with direct allusion to a bird's perch.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, Euen so man..may ..flye vp neuer so hye..from perche to perche, from pleasure to pleasure, from honour to honour. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 87 Never did the Prerogative descend so much from perch to popular lure, as by that concession [of the Petition of Right]. 1818 Keats *Endym.* III. 14 They proudly mount To their spirit's perch. 1884 Pae *Eustace* 63 It gives me a lift to the perch that I'd long had an eye for.

d. *colloq.* A small seat on a vehicle, usually elevated, for the driver, or for a livery servant.

1841 Lever *C. O'Malley* cviii, The postilion was obliged to drive from what (Hibernicè speaking) is called the perch, no ill-applied denomination to a piece of wood which about the thickness of one's arm, is hung between the two foresprings and serves as a resting-place. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Perch*..(Vehicle)..An elevated seat for the driver.

e. In *fig.* phrases (*colloq.* or *slang*). *To throw, turn*, etc. *over the perch, to knock off one's perch*, etc.: to upset, vanquish, ruin, 'do for', put an end to, be the death or destruction of.

So *to tip over the perch, hop the perch*, etc.: to be ruined or vanquished; to die. *Cannot flutter above the perch* (quot. 1649): said of a young bird, hence of an inexperienced or ignorant person. *To peak* or *peck over the perch*: see Peak *v.*[1] 1 b.

[*a* 1529: see Perk *sb.*[1] 3 b.] 1568 Fulwell *Like Will to Like* E iij, Charged to make privy serche, So that if we may be got, we shalbe thrown ouer the perche. 1587 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 400 Some drugge that should make men pitch ouer the perch. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 17 It was inough if a fat man did but trusse his points, to turne him ouer the pearch [in the sweating sickness]. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, clx, As yet some cannot flutter 'bone the Perch. 1702 T. Brown *Lett. fr. Dead* Wks. 1760 II. 237 For fear when I am once got into the grave, the grim tyrant should give me a turn over the perch, and keep me there. 1737 Ozell *Rabelais* III. Prol. 15 Either through Negligence, or for want of ordinary Sustenance, they both tipt over the Perch. 1791 Charlotte Smith *Celestina* (ed. 2) I. 132 The old girl must hop the perch soon. 1822 Scott *Pirate* xl, Such a consummate idiot as to hop the perch so sillily. 1864 *Athenæum* 22 Oct. 523/3 Lord John Russell..took the Dean off his perch.

† **f.** [Obliquely derived from prec. phrases: cf. Perch *v.* 6, to die.] Death. *Obs. slang.*

1722 W. Bromley *Let. to J. Grahme* 22 Apr. in J. Bagot *Col. J. Grahme* (1886) 32 My letters yesterday put me into a very great quandary, upon hearing of your friend's perch [i. e. the death of the Earl of Sunderland]. *Ibid.* 6 May, I do not believe that any of my friends rejoice at the late perch, though I am told that others have shown very indecent joy.

4. A wooden bar, or frame of two parallel bars, over which pieces of cloth are pulled, in order to examine them thoroughly; formerly also used in dressing cloth, blankets, etc., with hand-cards: cf. Perch *v.* 5. [So in French.] *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Cc ij b, Ye haue strayned it on the tentours, and drawen it on the perche. 1666 W. Sprstowe *Spir. Chym.* 118 Cloth that is drawn over the Perch. *Ibid.* 164 The circumspect Merchant contents not himself with the seeing and feeling of his Cloth ..but he puts it upon the Perch, and setting it between the light and himself, draws it leasurely over, and so discovers, not only the rents and holes that are in it, but the inequality of the threads, etc. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss.*

III. 5. A rod of a definite length used for measuring land, etc.; hence **a.** A measure of length, esp. for land, palings, walls, etc.; in Standard Measure equal to $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards, or $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet, but varying greatly locally: see quots. Also called Pole or Rod.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxix. (Add. MS. 27944) Þe pase conteyneþ fyue feet and þe perche elleuene passe and ten feete. [Some error: L. has *passus pedes v. partica pedes xx.*] 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 14 Bounde to repaire cccclxvij perches, every perche of xviij fote, of the pale of the parke. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 12 An acre of grounde by the statute, that is to say xvi. fote and a halfe, to the perch or pole, foure perches to an acre in bredth, and fortye perches to an acre in lengthe. 1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* (1575) 207, 5 yardes and a halfe make a Perche. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 330 A Perch, or Lug is sixteen foot and a half Land-measure, but is usually eighteen foot to measure Coppice-woods withal. 1672 Petty *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 52 The Perch of Ireland is 21 Foot. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. lxxiii. 315 Besides these statute measures, there are in England what may be called customary perches, differing one from the other in length in various counties. *a* 1850 Jas. Gray *Introd. Arith.* (ed. 100) 8, *Tables*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ Yards = 1 Pole or Perch.

b. A superficial measure of land, equal to a square of which each side is a lineal perch; a square perch or pole (normally $\frac{1}{160}$ of an acre).

1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 59/1 A quarter and an half of a perche, and a pek of Londe. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* II. xii. N iij, There is in that parke 1188 acres, and 24 perches. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 200 Not to lose a Perach of my many Acres, through imperfect Survey. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Lucern*, A perch of transplanted lucern. 1836 Landor *Peric. & Asp.* Wks. 1846 II. 371/1 Pindar! you have brought a sack of corn to sow a perch of land. 1863 Morton *Cycl. Agric.* in *O. C. & F. Words* (E. D. S.) 174 *Perch* (*Guernsey*) 7 yards squared for land measure, making $1\frac{3}{4}$ perches. (*Jersey*) $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards = 22 feet [squared], $\frac{1}{8}$ of an acre.

c. A solid measure used for stone, containing a lineal perch (see a) in length, and usually $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in breadth and 1 foot in thickness; but varying locally, and for different materials.

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build. Price-bk.* 90 An Irish rod or perch of stone-walling..is twenty-one feet in length, eighteen inches in breadth, and twelve inches in depth. 1849 D. G. Mitchell *Battle Summer* (1852) 57 Will these blouse-men, who sup in Tuilleries today, hammer stone tomorrow at ten sous a perch? 1863 Morton *Cycl. Agric.* in *O. C. & F. Words* (E. D. S.) 174 (*Devon*) Perch of stone work, $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, 1 in height, and 22 inches in thickness [= $30\frac{1}{4}$ feet]; of cob work, 18 feet in length, 1 in height, and 2 in thickness.

IV. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **perch-bolt**, the bolt or pin upon which the perch of a carriage turns; † **perch-candle** = Percher [2] (*obs.*); **perch-carriago**, a 'carriage', or framework of a vehicle (Carriage 28), having a perch; **perch-coach**, a coach having a perch; **perch-hoop**, in a vehicle, 'the hoop that unites the other timbers to the perch' (Felton); **perch-iron**, a general term for the iron parts of a carriage-perch (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1884); **perch-loop**, an iron fastened to a carriage-perch, having loops for the straps which pass to the bed, to limit the swing of the body (ibid.); **perch money**, money paid for the maintenance of perches (sense 1 c) in a harbour, etc.; **perch-plate**, an iron plate placed above, below, or at the side of a carriage-perch; **perch-pole**, a climbing-pole used by acrobats; **perch-stay**, one of the side rods which pass from the perch of a carriage to the hind axle as braces.

1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) I. 40 The under carriage is the conductor, and turos by means of a lever, called a pole, acting on a centre pin, called a *perch-bolt. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 174/2 The perch-bolt, or centre-point on which the wheels lock round. 1499 *Promp. Parv.* 393 (Pynson) *Perche candell, *pertica/is*. 1532–3 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 265 Halfe dowsen of perche Candelles vij *d.* ob. 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 11 Oct. 2/4 A neat post chaise, with *perch carriage. 1815 *Paris Chit-Chat* (1816) I. 101 [He] paces along gravely with two enormous black horses, and in a *perch-coach. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) I. 102 A *perch hoop, which unites the wings to the perch, by being tightly drove over them. 1465 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 323 Hit is ordeynet..that al.. pay *perche mony to the water baliffes of the havvyn of the seid citte. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) I. 52 The side *perch-plates. [p. 45 Plating with iron the sides of perches is a great improvement.]

Perch (pɔ̄ɹtʃ), *v.*[1] Forms: see Perch *sb.*[2] [a. F. *perche-r* (14th c. in Littré), f. *perche* Perch *sb.*[2]]

I. 1. *intr.* To alight or rest as a bird upon a perch, to settle, or to stand or sit, as a bird, properly upon a bar, bough, etc. with its feet grasping the support. Hence *transf.* of persons and things: To alight or settle, or to stand, sit, or rest, upon something (usually at a height above the ground, and affording narrow standing-room).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Cviij, She perchith when she stondyth on any maner howe or perch. 1530 Palsgr. 656/1, I perche, as a hauke or byrde..on a boughe or perche, *je perche*. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. Poems 1873 II. 55 Her shoulders be like two white doues, Pearching within square royall rooues. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* v. i. 80. 1663 Charleton *Chor. Gigant.* 29 Where ever the Roman Eagle pearch'd. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* III. ii, Thou wilt be hung up in chains, or thy quarters perching upon the most conspicuous places of the kingdom. 1804 J. Grahame *Sabbath* 410 Birds of dazzling plume Perch on the loaded boughs. 1862 Johns *Brit. Birds* (1874) 174 A long and almost straight [claw] is best adapted for perching on the ground.

2. *trans.* To set or place upon a perch, to cause to perch; to set up on a height, or as on a perch. Also *refl.*

1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 115 When you see them sit close that one to that other for warmith..pearche them and lewre them both togither. *a* 1687 H. More (J.), If you could perch yourself as a bird on the top of some high steeple. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 265 The driving ice, and the groaning pressures which have perched us thus upon a lump of drift. 1883 Gilmour *Mongols* xviii. 217 Crows perch themselves on the top of loaded camels.

3. *pa. pple.* (from 1 and 2, being the result either of having perched or being perched). Standing, seated, or settled as a bird upon a perch; set up on an eminence, esp. with little standing-room.

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 901 How that myn Egle fast by Was perched hye vpon a stoon. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt* lxix, Bedfords an Eagle pearcht vpon a Tower. 1633 *Battle of Lutzen* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 188 You shall find the heavenly benediction perched on the points of your swords. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 247 The most part of them..are shot with a Fowling-piece, either perched by a Dog, or otherwise, or flying. 1835 Sir J. Ross *Narr. 2nd Voy.* vi. 88 A castle perched on its summit. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. ii. 19 Upon the..moraine..were perched enormous masses of rock. 1862 Johns *Brit. Birds* 290, I have always failed to observe it actually perched and singing. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xxxvii. (1878) 297 The Lieutenant, perched up beside the driver was furnished with a couple of umbrellas. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 13 May 5/2 The heights on which the old town is perched.

II. †4. *trans.* To furnish with, or fasten to, a 'perch' or pole, for a prop or support. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxvii. (Add. MS. 27944) It [vine] haþ vertue and might to bynde hemself togideres and beþ perched & trayled and bounde to tryen þat ben nyȝe þerto.

5. To stretch (cloth from the loom) upon a perch (Perch *sb.*[2] 4), for the purpose of examining and burling, or detecting and removing imperfections, such as knots or holes, or (formerly) of raising the nap by hand-cards. (Now done by *gigging*; see Gig *v.*)

Hence, dial. *a.* To examine piecework of any kind before payment, or to submit such work for examination by the employer. *b.* To raise a nap on woollen cloth. (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 22 Certen Milles called Gigge Milles, for the perchinge and burlinge of Clothe, by reason whereof the true Draperie of this realme ys wonderfully empayred. 1892 *Chambers' Encycl.* X. 730/1 *Perching* consists in making a close inspection of the piece with the object of marking all defects.

6. [From the phrases *hop the perch*, etc.: Perch *sb.*[2] 3 e.] To die. *slang.* (Cf. Percher[1] 6.)

1886 *Sporting Times* 3 Aug. 1/3 (Farmer) 'Well, s'pose I perched first?' 'Well', replied Pitcher, 'I should just come in where you were lying' [etc.].

†**Perch,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Collateral form of Perk *v.*[1] The existence of *perk* as a northern form of Perch *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1], appears to have led to some confusion between Perch *v.*[1] and Perk *v.*[1], and given rise to this variant of the latter.]

intr. To raise or exalt oneself, to push or set oneself *up* aspiringly, self-assertingly, or presumptuously; = Perk *v.*[1] 1, 1 b.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 299 b, Contemning the authoritie of the higher powers..[they] will presume so proudly to pearch through intollerable pryde, to make themselves their coequalles. 1598 Drayton *Heroic. Ep.* xiv. 143 Some..which proudly pearch so hie. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Cij, In Anno 1240, it [Yarmouth] percht vp to be gouernd by balies. 1621 Hakewill *David's Vow* 211 It never leaves pearching and pushing forward, till it set it selfe higher than is meet.

Hence †**Perched** *ppl. a.* = Perked; †**Perching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, perking.

1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 51 More, fayr, eeuen, and fresh holly treez, for pearching and proining, set within. 1598 *Herrings Tayle* D j b, His pearching hornes are ream'd a yard beyond assise. 1600 *Hosp. Inc. Fooles* A iv, Those pearched Cuckoes that laugh at all the world. 1617 B. Jonson *Vision of Delight* 132 Nor purple Phesant..with a pearched pride Wave his dis-coloured necke, and purple side.

Perch, obs. form of Parch *v.*

Percha (pɔ̄ɹtʃă). Short for Gutta-percha.

1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 236 Unless they are quite loose they will damage the percha. *Ibid.* 238 One side of the percha should be well warmed for about two inches back, and then brought forward over the joint.

Perchance (pəɹtʃɑ̄ns), *adv.* (*sb., a.*) *arch.* Forms: 4 par chance, par chaunce, per chance, 4–6 parchaunce, perchaunce, 5 perchauns, -chawnce, 6 parchance, perchanse, 4, 6– perchance. [ME. a. AF. *par chance* (Gower *Mirour* 14876), f. OF. *par* by, and *chance* Chance: cf. F. *par hasard*, also Peradventure, Percase, and the later Perhaps.]

†1. In a statement of fact: By chance; as it happens or happened: = Peradventure *adv.* 1, Percase 1. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 2489 For our gude dedys er ofte done wrang,.. Or parchaunce done oute of charité. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 358 It fell per chance upon a day A Rovere of the See was nome. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlii. 15, I said, 'Is this þour gouirnance, To tak men for thair luking heir?' Iewty sayis, 'Ȝa, schir, perchance Ȝe be my ladeis presoneir'. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. ii. 5–6 *Vio.*..Perchance he is not drown'd: What thinke you saylors? *Cap.* It is perchance that you your selfe were saued. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 165 Descending astounded, asylum to seek, She pops, as perchance, upon kind Mistress Meeke.

2. In a conditional clause or the like (in quot. 1865, an interrogative sentence): By any chance; as may be, as is possible: = Peradventure *adv.* 2, Percase 2, Perhaps 2.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5042 If with childe they be perchaunce. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* v. i. 75 If they but heare perchance a trumpet sound. 1676 Lister in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 125 If perchance anything has escaped his diligence. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* xxi. 458 Should ye hear perchance a groan. 1865 Swinburne *Poems & Ball., Ilicet* 31 Sleep, is it sleep perchance that covers Each face? 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. iii. 102 Lest perchance He smite thee with his spear.

3. Qualifying a statement so as to express possibility with uncertainty: It may be that; maybe, haply: = Peradventure *adv.* 3, Percase 3, Perhaps 1. Used a. with the subjunctive mood or its equivalent (perchance there may, might, would be); b. with the future indic. (perchance there shall or will be); c. with the pres. and past tenses indic. (perchance there is, was, has been, etc.).

In a. the statement is already contingent, and *perchance* may be taken, as in 1 and 2, in its literal sense of 'by chance', 'there may, might, would by chance be'; but in c. the statement is made contingent by *perchance*, and we cannot there substitute 'by chance', the meaning being 'it may chance to be the fact that there is, was, or has been'. This is also true of b., but there the event itself being future and so subject to contingency, the use of 'perchance' is somewhat transitional between a. and c. The loss of the subjunctive inflexions in Eng., and the levelling of this mood in form under the indicative, makes some early examples, esp. of the past tense, doubtful between a. and c.; thus 'perchance they had' might mean 'perchance they might have'; and it may have been in this way that a phrase originally = L. *forte* has come to be used as = *forsitan*. Cf. also the development in 'it may be that he is here', 'may be he is here', and (*dial.*) 'he is maybe here'.

a. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 117 It mai par chance faile. *Ibid.* III. 10 Per chance in such a drunkeschipe I mai be ded. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 18 Perchaunce an issue hereon may be ioynt. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 159 Some perchance would assign another reason. 1719 Young *Revenge* II. i, Something perchance may happen To soften all to friendship, and to love. 1835 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. xxi. 320 They thought death perchance might be a change for the better. *a* 1848 R. W. Hamilton *Rew. & Punishm.* viii. (1853) 375 This view may perchance be discarded.

b. *a* 1400 *Evang. Nicod.* 377 in Herrig's *Archiv* LIII. 398 His blode mot on vs fall And on our childer bathe. Sir Pilate said: parchaunce so sall. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxi. 139 Godd .. will perchaunce take wreke on þam. 1542–5 Brinklow *Lament.* (1874) 87 Perchaunce ye wyll saye, ye seke no soche thynge thereby? 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. ii. 17 Perchance he will not minde me. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* xviii. 244 Panic-seized, perchance The Trojans shall from fight desist. 1822 Shelley *Calderon* II. 134 Many still Are mine, and many more, perchance shall be.

c. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 37 Frend, perchauns þu hawtist to wete & enquire. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 110 The lond is good, the colour nought, perchaunce. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Warwick* xiii, Perchaunce thou thinkest. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* I. i. 20, 25 Fulvia perchance is angry...Perchance? Nay, and most like. 1740 C. Pitt *Virg. Æneid* I. 779 Perchance, ..He roams the towns, or wanders thro' the woods. 1858 G. Macdonald *Phantastes* (1878) II. xiv. 37 This shadow was perchance my missing demon.

b. Qualifying a word or phrase, by ellipsis: = Peradventure 3 b, Percase 3 b, Perhaps 1 b.

1382 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 266 Er he a childe put hir withinne, And perchaunce two ot ones. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 354 Noght al per chance as ye it wolden. 1522 Skelton *Why not to Court?* 634 Parchaunce halfe a yere, And yet neuer the nere. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. i. 65 To dye to sleepe, To sleepe, perchance to Dreame: I, there's the rub. 1683 Wood *Life* 22 May (O. H. S.) III. 55 The Laboratory, perchance one of the most beautiful and useful in the world. 1862 Longf. *Wayside Inn* Prel. 91 Let me in outline sketch them all, Perchance uncouthly.

B. quasi-*sb.*

†1. *By perchance*: by chance. *Obs. rare.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxv. (W. de W.) 717 By perchaunce it happyth that it crokyth and bendeth.

2. The word 'perchance', or a statement qualified by it; an expression of uncertain possibility.

a 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 178 Interposing.. now and then his may-be's and perchances.

C. quasi-*adj.* (in predicate.) Dependent on chance. *nonce-use.*

1891 J. Smith *Fellowship* iii. 40 There is no intention to show that the life in Christ is perchance, haphazard, something which may begin today and end tomorrow.

†**Perchant.** *Obs. rare*—°. [= F. *perchant* (in same sense) sb. use of pr. pple. of *percher* to perch.] (See quot.; app. never in Eng. use.)

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Perchant*, among fowlers, or decoy-bird, which the fowler has fastened by the foot, and which flutters about the place where it is tied, to draw other birds to it. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

Perche, obs. form of Perch, Pierce.

Perched (pɔ̄ɹtʃt, *poet.* pɔ̄ɹtʃĕd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Perch *v.*[1] + -ed[1] and [2].]

1. Seated as a bird upon a perch; set up on a high point; *spec.* in *Geol.* applied [after F.] to a block or boulder left resting upon a pinnacle or other narrow support by the melting of the ice which carried it thither.

1384– [see Perch *v.*[1] 3]. 1859–65 Page *Geol. Terms, Perched Blocks.* 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* xv. 294 If the glacier is lowered greatly by melting, these circles of large angular fragments, which are called 'perched blocks', are left in a singular situation near the top of a steep hill or pinnacle. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 164 Such stones [poised perhaps on the very edge of a precipice, or balanced upon a mere point] known as perched blocks or *blocs perchés*. 1883 R. W. Dixon *Mano* I. ii. 5 That blinking hood Which in the perched owl's orbs by daylight lies.

2. Furnished with a perch or perches: a. for birds. b. Of a carriage: cf. Perch *sb.*[2] 1 d.

1671 Milton *Samson* 1692 And as an ev'ning Dragon came, Assailant on the perched roosts,.. Of tame villatic Fowl. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) I. 57 Coaches and phaetons, either perched or crane-necked.

Perched, *ppl. a.*[2]: see under Perch *v.*[2]

Percher[1] (pɔ̄ɹtʃəɹ). [f. Perch *v.*[1] and [2] + -er[1]; cf. F. *percheur*.] A person or animal that perches.

I. From Perch *v.*[2]

†1. One who aspires to a high position; a self-assertive person. *Obs.*

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* iv. 16 So is it worthy praise to rest in some degree which declareth a pearcher, though abilitie restraine will that it cannot aspire whervnto it would.

II. From Perch *v.*[1] 2. A bird that perches.

1775 White in *Phil. Trans.* I. xv. 260 [The young swallows] then are conducted to the dead..bough of some tree, where ..they are attended with great assiduity, and may then be called *perchers*.

3. *spec.* A bird having feet adapted for perching; a member of the *Insessores* or perching birds.

1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 267/1 The perchers..always live in pairs. 1873 W. Cory *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 304 Singers and perchers are scarce where the land is too dry for worms. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 489 Entirely a ground bird and not a percher.

4. A person perched on a height or eminence.

1814 in C. W. Hatfield *Hist. Notices Doncaster* (1866) 86 The approach of the badger..was to be signalled by the percher [who has perched himself in a tree].

5. A workman employed in perching cloth (see Perch *v.*[1] 5); a burler. [OF. *percheur*.]

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Perch*[2], *v.*, The cloth is stretched in a frame, and the percher carefully examines the whole texture for imperfections, which may consist of burs and knots, which he carefully removes, or of holes, which he nicely darns.

6. *slang.* A dying person. (Cf. Perch *v.*[1] 6.)

1714 Visct. Bolingbroke *Let. to J. Grahme* 21 Jan. in J. Bagot *Col. J. Grahme* (1886) 28 The Queen is well, though the Whigs giue out that she is, what they wish her, 'a percher'.

7. See quot. (Perh. a different word.)

1891 Wrench *Winchester Word-bk., Percher*, a Latin cross laid horizontally against the name of an absentee on any roll. [Remembered by Rev. C. B. Mount in 1839.]

†**Percher**[2]. *Obs.* Also 5 -ere, -or, (pier-chier), 5–6 perchour, 6 pearcher. [f. Perch *sb.*[2] (sense 2 b), i. e. 'candle for placing on a perch'. The forms suggest an AF. **percher* = F. **perchier*, L. type **perticāri-us*, but examples are wanting.] A tall candle, of wax or tallow: see quot. 1706.

a 1331 *Mem. Multorum Hen. Prior Cantorb.* in *MS. Cott. Galba E.* iv. lf. 45 Item, candele que vocantur perchers continent in longitudine xv pollices; unde xviij perchers pond. j. li. cere. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iv. 1245 Ffor þe percher [*v.r.* morter] which þat I se brenne I knowe wel þat day is not fer henne. 1392–3 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 252 Pro iiij. torches et perchers [*MS.* pchs] emptis. 1426–7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 67 For a pound perchors for lyȝt to þe werke men i d ob. 1432 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 130 In torches .. priketes et pierchiers. *c* 1440

Promp. Parv. 393/2 Percher, candylle, .. *perticalis.* 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 279 Drawe the curtynes, than se there be morter or waxe or perchoures be redy. 1562 A. Broke tr. *Rom. & Jul.* Shaks. Wks. 1803 XX. 324 In her hand a percher light The nurce beares up the stayre. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* II. i. (1592) 103 Seneca sayth, Let..no man sette pearchers or taper light before the Gods. 1613-18 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 104 Forty great long perchers of the Kings best candles. 1706 Phillips, *Perchers*, the Paris-Candles formerly us'd in England; also the bigger sort of Candles, especially of Wax, which were commonly set upon the Altars.

‖ **Percheron** (pɛ:rʃərɒn). [Fr. adj. from *le Perche*, a district of France comprising the departments of Orne, Eure-et-Loir, Sarthe, Loir-et-Cher.] A horse of a noted breed raised in le Perche, combining strength with lightness and speed, much used in France for artillery and for heavy coaches, and now largely bred in the western United States.

1875 S. Sidney *Bk. Horse* xi. 241 The Percheron is another breed of trotting cart-horses, which has in name a considerable reputation in England. ..These Percherons, in their best form, were the post-horses of France. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* Apr. 414/2 Heavy wagons..all drawn by stocky Percherons and big Western grays or stout Canada blacks.

Perchess, obs. form of Purchase.

Pe·rching, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Perch *v.*[1] + -ing [1].] The action of the verb Perch (in various senses). In quot. 1483, provision of perches in a fairway or the dues paid for this: cf. Perch *sb.*[2] 1 c; in quot. 1818 = perching-place.

1483 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 364 All manner of men that occupieth shippes..shall pay to the Watyr-bailliff, for his perchyng, ii. d of silver, as oft tymes as thei comyth yn and out. 1552 [see Perch *v.*[1] 5]. 1818 Keats *Endym.* I. 535 Pluck down A vulture from his towery perching. 1892 S. Barber *Beneath Helvellyn's Shade* 46 The 'perching' of boulders by the agency of ice in the glacial period.

attrib. 1883 Martin & Moale *Vertebr. Dissect.* 132 This is the perching muscle, and is so arranged that when the bird flexes the leg upon the thigh..the flexor muscles of the toes are pulled upon and the foot made to grasp the perch. 1888 E. Eggleston *Graysons* in *Century Mag.* June 274 He managed..to get perching-room on the window-sill. 1889 *Women's Union Jrnl.* 15 Nov. 87 Having their work carried to the perching room [to be examined: see Perch *v.*[1] 5].

Pe·rching, *ppl. a.*[1] [See -ing [2].] That perches; *spec.* in *Ornith.* applied to the Insessores or birds with feet adapted for perching; insessorial.

1774 Beattie *Minstr.* II. viii, The perching eagle oft was heard to cry. 1823 Vigors in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIV. 405, I wish..to designate this order by the title of *Insessores* or *Perching Birds.* 1880 A. R. Wallace *Isl. Life* iii. 35 The whole series of British Passeres or perching birds.

Perching, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*[2]: see Perch *v.*[2]

Perchling (pɔ̈:rtʃliŋ). [f. Perch *sb.*[1] + -ling [1 2.] A small perch or percoid fish.

1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 90 The small group of diminutive perchlings, of transparent bodies, called *Ambassis.*

Perchlo·r. Abbrev. of *perchloride* (of mercury).

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 429 The thermometer placed in '$\frac{1}{25}$ carbolic' or '$\frac{1}{20}$ perchlor' for a few minutes.

Perchlor-, perchlo:ro-. *Chem.* Combining form of *perchloric, perchloride, perchlorinated*; chiefly indicating a compound in which there is the maximum replacement of hydrogen by chlorine, as in *perchloracetic, perchloraldehyde, -benzene, -ethane, -ethylic, perchloroquinone,* etc.

1857 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 182 These perchlorinated compound ethers, such as the perchloracetic ether..and perchloroformic ether..are very unstable. *Ibid.*, Amongst these products perchloraldehyd..is always present. *Ibid.* 354 Perchlorokinone, chloranile ($C_{12}Cl_4O_4$) .. forms pale yellow flakes of pearly and metallic lustre. 1862 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) III. 409 Perchloroquinone. 1866 Odling *Anim. Chem.* 123 By treatment with chlorine, all four bodies yield ..chloranil $C_6Cl_4O_2$, or perchloroquinone. 1882 *Athenæum* 11 Nov. 632/1 Perchlorethane, perchlorbenzene, and nitrogen were obtained.

Perchlorate (pɔklō·rĕt). *Chem.* [f. Per-[1] 5 b + Chlorate.] A salt of perchloric acid. Hence **Perchlo·rated** *ppl. a.* (see quot.).

1826 *Henry's Elem. Chem.* I. 537 Per-chlorate of potassa does not change vegetable colours. 1856 Miller *Elem. Chem.* II. 536 No insoluble perchlorate is known: the perchlorate of potash is the least soluble of these compounds. 1880 Cleminshaw *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 140 The alkaline sulphates, selenates, permanganates, and perchlorates are isomorphous with each other. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 905/1 *Perchlorated ether has been employed to designate a body obtained either by combining directly chlorine with olefiant gas, or [etc.].

Perchloric (pɔklō·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. Per-[1] 5 b + Chloric.] In *Perchloric acid,* hydrogen perchlorate, $HClO_4$, the oxygen acid of chlorine containing more oxygen than Chloric acid ($HClO_3$).

1818 W. Henry *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) I. 437 The per-chloric acid will then consist of one atom of chlorine = 33·5, united with seven atoms of oxygen = 52·5. 1856 Miller *Elem. Chem.* II. 536. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 115 Perchloric acid is one of the most powerful oxidizing agents known.

Perchloride (pɔklō·rəid). *Chem.* [Per-[1] 5 a.] A compound of chlorine with another element or radical, containing the maximum proportion of chlorine. (These are now usually otherwise expressed; e. g. perchloride of carbon (perchlorinated chloride of ethylene), *carbon trichloride* C_2Cl_6, perchloride of iron (trichloride of iron), *ferric chloride* Fe_2Cl_6, as distinguished from *ferrous chloride* (proto- or dichloride of iron) $FeCl_2$.) So **Perchlo·rinated,** combined or charged with the maximum proportion of chlorine; hence **Perchlorina·tion.** †**Perchlo·ruret** *Obs.* = *Perchloride.*

1818 W. Henry *Elem. Chem.* II. 15 In the chloride of phosphorus its elements are united atom to atom; while in the per-chloride two atoms of chlorine are combined with one of phosphorus. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* 32 Some denominate sublimate perchloride [of mercury]. 1881 J. Ridge in *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* XLVI. 83 He was placed on full diet..and was ordered perchloride of iron. 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 180 An alcoholic solution of potash decomposes *perchlorinated ether. 1863-72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 766 Several perchlorinated compound ethers ..yield trichloride of carbon, when similarly treated. 1882 *Athenæum* 11 Nov. 632/1 The authors have studied the effect of exhaustive *perchlorination..on quinolin [etc.]. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 905/1 A *perchlororet.

Percid (pɔ:rsid), *sb.* and *a. Ichthyol.* [f. mod. L. *Percidæ* pl., f. L. *perca* Perch *sb.*[1]: see -id [3].] a. *sb.* A fish of the family *Percidæ*, typified by the genus *Perca* or perch. b. *adj.* Belonging to the family *Percidæ*. Also **Pe·rcidal** *a.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Perciform (pɔ:rsifɔ̈m), *a. Ichthyol.* [ad. mod.L. *perciformis*, f. L. *perca* Perch *sb.*[1]: see -form.] Of the form of, or resembling, a perch; *spec.* belonging to the division *Periciformes* comprising the *Percidæ* and several allied families.

1880 Day in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 52 On the Coromandel coast..I found the small perciform Therapons residing inside Medusæ.

Percil(e, obs. forms of Parsley.

Percimonious, obs. form of Parsimonious.

Percine (pɔ:rsain), *a.* and *sb. Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Percinæ* pl., f. L. *perca* Perch *sb.*[1]] a. *adj.* Belonging to the subfamily *Percinæ* of the *Percidæ*. b. *sb.* A fish of this subfamily.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Percipience (pɔrsi·piĕns). [f. L. type **percipientia*, f. *percipient-em*, pr. pple. of *percipĕre* to Perceive: see -ence.] The action or condition of perceiving; perception, cognizance.

1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 313 Sense or percipience is the standing so circumstanced as that the impulse of objects striking upon us may be transmitted so as to raise perceptions. 1836 I. Taylor *Phys. The. another Life* (1858) 126 The mind's..percipience of sensitive pleasure. 1886 Gurney *Phantasms of Living* I. 406 An example of collective telepathic percipience. 1891 Hardy *Tess* (1892) 378 She lay in a state of percipience without volition.

Percipiency (pɔrsi·piĕnsi). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ency.] †a. = prec. (*obs.*). b. The quality of being percipient.

1662 H. More *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 13 A necessary requisite of that which is capable of the function of Common-percipiency. 1845 Mrs. Browning *Lett.* 3 Mar. (1897) I. 243 The review amused me..by its percipiency about your remembering me during your travels in the East.

Percipient (pɔrsi·piĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *percipient-em*, pr. pple. of *percipĕre* to Perceive.]

A. *adj.* That perceives or is capable of perceiving; conscious; observing; seeing; discerning.

1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* ii. 52 A percipient and rational Creature. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* vi. § 4. 137 It..can only be the act of a percipient or thinking being. 1802-12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 497 Employed in the character of attesting (i. e. percipient and signing) witnesses. 1838-9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. III. iii. § 86. 73 The eternal basis of conviction, .. the consciousness of a self within, a percipient indivisible Ego. 1862 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. ix. § 128. 648 The man becomes through a divine life percipient of God.

B. *sb.* One who or that which perceives.

1662 H. More *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 13 That vital Sympathy and Coactivity, that transforms objects in their exactest circumstances to the common Percipient. 1665 Glanvill *Scepsis Sci.* v, The Soul is the sole Percipient, which alone hath animadversion and sense properly so called. 1744 Harris *Three Treat.* II. i. (1765) 56 Nature passes to the Percipient through all the Senses. 1867 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) II. 301 In the very act of imagining it, you include an ideal percipient.

b. *spec.* in *Telepathy*, etc. One who perceives something outside the range of the senses, or 'on whose mind a telepathic impact falls'.

1885 *Proc. Soc. Psychical Research* III. 92 An apparition of a dead person whose death was unknown to the percipient. 1886 Gurney *Phantasms of Living* I. 6 We call the owner of the impressing mind the *agent*, and the owner of the impressed mind the *percipient*. 1898 *Month* Jan. 52 *note*, Intimate personal relations between the writer and the percipient of the vision.

Percive, obs. form of Perceive.

Perclose, obs. variant of Parclose *sb.*

†**Perclose,** obs. var. Parclose *v.*, to enclose; to close, conclude.

1535 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 260 At Chester we receyved letters from Mr. Brabazon, whiche we send you herin perclosed. 1538 *Ibid.* III. 73 Which if we may have before the perclosing of this letter, your Lordship shall have them herin inclosed. 1542 *Ibid.* 437 At the perclosing of your saide Treasorers laste accompte. 1558 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 472 After the same..accompt perclosed and no surplusage fonde.

†**Percoa·rcted,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. Per- 2 + Coarcted.]

1623 Cockeram, *Percoarcted*, brought into a narrow roome.

†**Perco·ct,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *percoct-*, ppl. stem of *percoquĕre*, f. Per- 2 + *coquĕre* to boil, cook.] *trans.* To boil or heat through or thoroughly. So **Perco·ct** *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *percoctus* pa. pple.], *fig.* 'overdone', hackneyed.

1635 Swan *Spec. M.* vi. (1643) 302 The heat of the sunne percocting those waters which are extreamly salt. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 715 Turpentine..may be added when the Salve is percocted. 1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* II. xi. 246 To abstain from any employment of the obvious, the percoct, ..likewise..the over-strained.

Percoid (pɔ:rkoid), *a.* and *sb. Ichthyol.* [mod. f. L. *perca* + -oid: first in F., in pl. *Percoïdes*, Cuvier's name for the perch family of acanthopterygious fishes (*Percidæ*).] a. *adj.* Resembling or akin to a perch; belonging to the perch family of fishes. b. *sb.* A fish of the perch family. So **Percoi·dean** *a.* and *sb.*; **Percoi·deous** *a.*

[1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 431/2 *Percidæ*, or *Percoïdes* of Cuvier. *Ibid.*, The first division of the Percoïdes, according to Cuvier, comprises [etc.].] *Ibid.* 433/1 In the fifth division of Percoid fishes the ventral fins are placed in advance of the pectorals. 1846 Smart Suppl. s. v., Percoids are a tribe of acanthopterygian fishes, of which the perch is the type. 1851 Gosse *Nat. in Jamaica* 190 It was of a percoid form ..and about a foot in length. 1887 *Athenæum* 9 July 58/3.

Percolate (pɔ:rkŏlĕ·t, *sb.* [ad. L. *percōlāt-um* strained, neuter pa. pple. of *percōlāre*: see next.] A product of percolation.

1885 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 205/2 Each successive part of the percolate lessens the sugar in the percolator. 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 7 The alcohol is recovered from the last two percolates, and the residual extract dissolved in the reserved percolate.

Percolate (pɔ:rkŏlĕ·t, *v.* [f. L. *percōlāt-*, ppl. stem of *percōlāre*, f. *per* Per- 1 through + *cōlāre* to strain, f. *cōl-um* a strainer.]

1. *trans.* To cause (a liquid) to pass through the interstices of a porous body or medium; to strain or filter (naturally or artificially). Loosely, To cause (a finely divided solid) to trickle or pass through pores or minute apertures, to sift. Now *rare.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 396 Springs on the Tops of High-Hills are the best: For..they..are more Percolated thorow a great Space of Earth. 1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 292 You shall percolat it through a sieve or course cloath. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. IV. x. 190 Strainers, through which they percolated Snow to cool their Wines. *c* 1842 Lance *Cottage Farmer* 23 Oatmeal, undressed, percolated between the fingers into boiling water.

b. *fig.*

a 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. i. 129 The Evidences of Fact are as it were percolated through a vast Period of Ages, and many very obscure to us. 1808 Bentham *Sc. Reform* 48 Double-refined, and treble-refined, by being percolated through the lips and pens of Commissioners and Commissioners' Clerks, and Agents, and Writers to the Signet.

2. *intr.* Said of a liquid: To pass through a porous substance or medium; to filter, ooze, or trickle through.

1684 Boyle *Porosus. Anim. & Solid Bod.* vi. 94 A tradition, that in..the West Indies they have..large Vessels, wherein they put water to percolate, as it were, through a strainer. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 62 Through these Jars the Water transpires and percolates into an earthen Vessel underneath. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* III. v, Extracting the nitre, and letting the aqueous or fluid particles percolate. 1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 109 The caverns have been formed by the agency of water percolating through natural fissures. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 24 The water which has percolated through the sandy beds.

b. *fig.* (cf. *filter, trickle.*)

1867 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) II. 399 That influence.. has percolated down to the most ordinary intelligences. 1876 Gladstone *Homeric Synchr.* 251 The worship of Isis had percolated at several points into the Greek Peninsula.

3. *trans.* Of a liquid: To ooze or filter through (a porous body or medium); to permeate.

1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 258 It suffers that rain to percolate the earth. 1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 118 Water percolating the pores of the basalt. 1885 R. Buchanan *Master of Mine* vii, It was actually percolated with sea-water oozing through the solid granitic mass.

fig. 1865 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvii. 306 A senate ..so freely percolated by the blood of the lower classes.

Hence **Pe·rcolated** *ppl. a.*; **Pe·rcolating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1694 'S. S.' *Loyal & Impart. Satirist* 22 In you Socratick Wisdom do's survive And flow with purer percolated streams. 1864 W. K. Tweedie *Lakes & Rivers of Bible* i. 20 Like percolating water it [bitumen] exudes through the veins into the wells. 1872 C. King *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* ix. 191 Under the influence of the..constant percolating of surface waters. 1880 Geikie *Phys. Geog.* iv. 246 Limestone is liable to be dissolved and removed by percolating rain-water.

Percolation (pɔ:rkŏlē·ʃən). [ad. L. *percōlātiōn-em*, n. of action from *percōlāre* to Percolate.] The action or process of percolating.

a. The action of straining or filtering a liquid through some porous material; filtration; *spec.* in *Pharmacy*, the process of obtaining an extract by passing successive quantities of a dissolving liquid through a pulverized substance until all the soluble matters are extracted (= Displacement 3 c).

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xiii. 512 This freshnesse of the springes..may rather be ascribed to percolation and strayning through the narrow spongie passages of the earth. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 3 It seemeth Percolation or Transmission, (which is commonly called Straining) is a good kinde of Separation, Not onely of Thick from Thin..But of more subtile Natures. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 402 The..utility of Mr. Collier's new machines for percolation. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 207 She defecates, by percolation, the precious wine. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 198/1 Percolation..is a kind of filtration, commonly called 'by displacement', employed for extracting the essence from roots, herbs, seeds, barks, &c.

b. The action of passing, as a liquid, through the interstices of some porous body or substance; an oozing through.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 56 Petrifications, or Minerall indurations, like other gemmes proceeding from percolations of the earth disposed unto such concretions. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 378 Dense strata of clay..alone could detain the sea water, and prevent its percolation. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* § 838 (ed. 4) 345 The chyle or nutritive material extracted by the food exudes.. by a species of percolation, through the walls of the intestine. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 662 The waters..reach the ocean only by percolation through the beach.

†c. *Phonetics.* Used of the emission of the breath through a narrow opening between two of the organs of speech, in producing vocal sounds. *Obs.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. x. 361 Percolation of the breath betwixt both the Lips contracted round-wise which makes the vocal whistling sound. *Ibid.*, Percolation of the breath between the top of the Tongue and the roots of the Teeth. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 254 Letters framed by a percolation or straining of the Breath through a kind of Chink betwixt the Tongue and upper Teeth.

d. *fig.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule ii, If we list to observe that..Pythagoras..and Socrates had great names amongst the leading Christians, it is no wonder if in the percolation something of the relish should remain. 1873 *Daily News* 27 Aug., People grow weary of waiting for the slow percolation of that doctrine through the official mind.

e. *attrib.*

1895 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 9/5 A paper was read..on 'The Relative Value of Percolation Gauges'. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* i. 94 The greater ease with which watery blood neutralises the acid..in the percolation tests.

Percolative (pɔ̄·ɹkŏlĕitiv), *a. rare.* [f. PERCOLATE *v.*: see -ATIVE.] Having the quality of percolating or allowing percolation.

1863 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIV. II. 579 Separating the retentive soils from the percolative, water-bearing soils.

Percolator (pɔ̄·ɹkŏlēitɔɹ). [Agent-n., in L. form, from *percōlāre* to PERCOLATE.] a. One who or that which percolates. b. An apparatus for percolating or straining a liquid; a filter or strainer: (*a*) for straining coffee; (*b*) for obtaining an extract by percolation (see PERCOLATION a).

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Percolator*, a filtering machine. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 653 Through these tissues the juices freely percolate..they act as percolators. 1871 'M. LEGRAND' *Cambr. Freshm.* xiv. 238 Taking occasional sips of black coffee—at making which, in a patent percolator, Mr. Samuel had become..quite a proficient. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 198/2 Gradually pour into the percolator sufficient of the..liquid to be filtered, to drive before it, or 'displace', the liquid contained in the mass.

Percollice, -collois, obs. ff. PORTCULLIS.

Percomorph (pɔ̄·ɹkŏmɔ̄if), *a.* and *sb. Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Percomorphi* pl., f. L. *perca*, Gr. πέρκη, PERCH *sb.*[1] + Gr. -μορφος, f. μορφή form.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the order *Percomorphi* of Cope, comprising most of the spiny-finned fishes. b. *sb.* A fish of this order. So **Percomo·rphic, Percomo·rphous** *adjs.*

1885 COPE *Orig. Fittest* xi. (1887) 330 The double bony floor of the skull of the Distegous percomorph fishes is a complication which places them at the summit of the line of true fishes.

Percontation (pɔ̄ɹkɒntā·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *percontātiōn-em*, n. of action from *percontāre*, *-ārī* to inquire, interrogate.] A questioning, inquiry. So **Percontatorial** (pɔɹkɒntātɔ̄·ɹiăl) *a.*, given to, or pertaining to, questioning; inquisitive.

1623 COCKERAM, *Percontation*, an enquiry. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VIII. (1701) 310/1 Percontation is a thing for which we cannot answer significantly, as Interrogation, *yes*: but as thus, *He dwelleth in such a place.* 1835–8 S. R. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* ii. (1844) 24 Between a percontation and interrogation, the ancients made this distinction—that the former admitted a variety of answers, while the latter must be replied to by 'yes' or 'no'. 1853 THACKERAY *In United States*, This percontatorial foible has grown with the national growth. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 18 May 496 The forms of the house, on putting a question, do not admit the percontatorial process to be continued.

Percophid (pɔ̄·ɹkŏfid). *Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Percophidæ* pl., f. *Percophis* (f. L. *perca*, Gr. πέρκη PERCH *sb.*[1] + Gr. ὄφις serpent): see -ID[3].] A fish of the family *Percophidæ* (typical genus *Percophis*), allied to perches, but with elongated body and pointed head. So **Pe·rcophoid** *a.*, belonging to this family; *sb.* = *Percophid.*

†**Percri·brate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *percrībrāt-*, ppl. stem of *percrībrā-re* to sift thoroughly, f. PER- 2 + *crībrāre* to sift, f. *crībrum* a sieve, f. root *cer-*, *cr-*, of *cernere* to sift + instrumental suffix *-brum.*] *trans.* To pass through or as through a sieve, to sift. So †**Percribra·tion,** passage through or as through a sieve.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 59 The blood is so divided by the minuteness of their Capillary Vessels, or percribration through the habit of the Parts. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xviii. (1713) 145 Thy Brain thus blown up by the percribrated influence of thy moist Mistress, the Moon. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. (1726) 378 Instances of their easy percribration through porous bodies.

†**Percru·ciate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *percruciāre*, f. PER- 2 + *cruciāre* to torment: see CRUCIATE.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Percruciate*, to torment greatly.

Perculace, -cullas, -cullice, etc., obs. ff. PORTCULLIS.

Perculsion (pɔɹkv·lʃən). *rare.* [f. L. type **perculsiōn-em*, f. *perculs-*, ppl. stem of *percellĕre* to upset, strike with consternation, etc.] †a. Consternation, shock of mind or feeling. *Obs.* b. A physical stroke or shock. So †**Percu·lsive** *a. Obs.*, characterized by giving a shock.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 20 As the paines are vnsufferable to flesh and blood, so haue they a very perculsiue force euen vpon the Soule. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* Ep. Ded. 9 They are not yet come to her dejections, trepidations, perculsions. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 176 An ovulum, detached..by the force of the orgastic perculsion.

†**Percu·nctorily,** *adv. Obs. nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. PER- + L. *cunctārī* to delay, loiter, after *perfunctorily.*] In a loitering manner, lazily.

1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Deuill* 27 This is he that makes men serue God percunctorily, perfunctorily—to go slowly to it, to sit idly at it.

Percur (pɔɹkē·ɹ), *v. rare.* [ad. L. *percurrĕre* to run through, f. PER- 1 + *currĕre* to run: cf. *concur.* Cf. F. *parcourir.*] *trans.* To run through, traverse (either of actual motion, or of extension).

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 285 A leaf..with three strokes percurring its longitude. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 384 The fan produces its greatest effect when the points of its wings percur in revolving about eighty feet per second.

†**Percurra·tion.** *Obs.* [erron. f. PERCUR *v.* + -ATION, for **percursion.*] A running through.

1785 *Gentl. Mag.* LV. I. 265, I have chosen the Empire of Russia as the theatre of my percurrations.

Percurrent (pɔɹkv·rĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *percurrent-em*, pr. pple. of *percurr-ĕre*: see PERCUR.] Running through; continuing or extending throughout, or from one end to the other; *spec.* in *Bot.* said of a midrib or other nerve extending from the base to the apex of a leaf.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man.* I. 32 All the motions..excellently percurrent, and yet at length to cease, or end at these bones. 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Percurrent*, running through from top to bottom. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Percurrent*, running through. Obsolete, except in botany.

Percursory (pɔɹkē·ɹsŏri), *a. rare.* [f. L. *percursor* one who runs through: see -ORY 2.] a. Characterized by running through something rapidly or hastily. b. *humorously.* Running or moving swiftly along.

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* vii. (1839) I. 289 He visited some of the finest districts of Stirlingshire and Perthshire;..not in the percursory manner of his more boyish expeditions. 1864 J. LEECH in J. Brown *Horæ Subs.* (1882) 40 Look at the tail of his descending friend's horse. Look at another's percursory 'Lincoln and Bennett' bowling along!

Percuss (pɔɹkv·s), *v.* [f. L. *percuss-*, ppl. stem of *percutĕre* to strike or thrust through, f. PER- 1 + *quatĕre* to shake, strike, dash, etc.]

†1. *trans.* To strike so as to shake or give a shock to; hence *gen.* to strike, hit, knock, give a blow to. Also *fig.* *Obs.* (in general sense).

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 146 Percust he was into perplexitie. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 6 Earth quakes percussed, men with the affright. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 117 Solid Bodies, if they be very softly percussed, give no Sound. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 229 Our Auricles, percuss'd by Fame sonorous.

2. *Med.* To tap or strike gently (some part of the body) with the finger or an instrument, for purposes of diagnosis, or of therapeutics.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 17 When we percuss comparatively the two sides of the chest. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 382 The joints or muscles affected, may be percussed, pressed or moved with impunity.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1034/1 Percussing over the 5th rib at its junction with its cartilage. 1883 T. L. BRUNTON in *Nature* 8 Mar. 437/2 Thus he percusses rapidly over a nerve when the pain is dull or grinding, and percusses slowly when the pain is acute.

Hence **Percu·ssed** *ppl. a.* (in *Her.* = PERCUSSANT); **Percu·ssing** *ppl. a.*

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 42 [Lions] are borne...Their tayles forked,..descendante, percussed, and contercoloured. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 55 Storms, or Oars, or other percussing bodies. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 656 The sound produced by the impact of the percussing finger on the one percussed.

Percussant (pɔɹkv·sănt), *a. Her.* [f. as PERCUSS *v.* + -ANT, after other heraldic adjs. as *passant, rampant*, etc.] Said of the tail of a lion or other animal when represented as bent round as if lashing its side: cf. *percussed* in prec.

c 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. Gloss., *Percussant*, or *Percussed*,..sometimes applied to the tail of a lion, or other animal, when lying on the back or side, as if he were beating and striking himself therewith. 1889 in ELVIN *Dict. Her.*

Percussion (pɔɹkv·ʃən), *sb.* [ad. L. *percussiōn-em*, n. of action from *percutĕre*: see PERCUSS. Cf. F. *percussion* (14th c. in Littré), perh the immediate model.]

1. The striking of one body with or against another with some degree of force, so as to give a shock impact; a stroke, blow, knock. Usually in reference to solid bodies; more rarely to liquids, or to air (as producing sound). Chiefly in scientific use *Centre of percussion*: see CENTRE *sb.* 16.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* C vij, Sometyme the sayde payn [of the eye] commeth by percussion or strykynge. 160 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1348 He saith: That we doe hearе by the percussion and beating of the aire. 1654 R CODRINGTON tr. *Justine*, etc. 561 Antoninus Verus..did di by a percussion of blood in the head, which Disease the Greeks call the Apoplexy. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1088 Th Doctrine of Percussion on which depends that of the Cuneu or Wedge. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxi 259 Percussion puts all the parts of the wood into tremulous motion. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 29 No hea seems to follow from the percussion of liquids in soft bodies 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 146/2 Fulminating silve even when moist, will explode by percussion.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*: *e.g.* the striking of sound upon the ear; the ictus or rhythmic 'beat' in verse the stroke of an 'evil eye', etc.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. iv. 59 With thy grim lookes, and Th Thunder-like percussion of thy sounds Thou mad'st thin enemies shake. 1625 BACON *Ess., Envy* (Arb.) 511 Th Times, when the Stroke, or Percussion of an Enuious Ey doth most hurt, are, when the Party envied is beheld i Glory. 1674 tr. *Rapin's Refl. Aristotle's Treat. Poesi* Pref. 13 In the Italian and Spanish..all the Rimes are dis syllable, and the percussion stronger.

2. Specific applications.

a. The striking of a fulminating powder, o *percussion-cap* (see 5), so as to produce a spark and explode the charge in a fire-arm.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 273 He used one of Forsyth' gun-locks, which, flintless, goes off by percussion. 18 tr. P. W. Schmidt (1824) in *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* 100 O some kinds of fulminating powder inflammable by per cussion and their use in fire-arms. 1846 GREENER *Sci Gunnery* 90 Percussion has been for some years introduce into the service, for igniting the charge of all large guns.

b. *Med.* The action of striking or tapping with the finger, or with a small hammer (*percussion hammer*) upon a part of the body, either to ascer tain the condition of some internal organ by th sound produced, or for therapeutic purposes.

If the stroke is made directly upon the body, it is calle *immediate percussion*; if upon something placed again the body (e.g. a finger of the other hand, or a small instru ment made for the purpose), *mediate percussion.*

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 471 Percussio of the thorax yielded a much clearer sound on the righ than on the left side. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med* Introd. Lect. 16 How much has the treatment of pectora diseases been improved by the application of auscultatio and percussion? 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., Medical percussio was known to Hippocrates, but was only used in abdomina diseases. It was not until the time of Auenbrugger that it use was suggested for diseases of the chest.

c. *Instrument of percussion*: a musical instru ment that is played by percussion or striking.

Mostly applied to those used chiefly or solely for marking rhythm, and either struck with a stick or the hand (as th drum, triangle, tambourine), or struck together in pairs (a cymbals); rarely to stringed instruments in which the string are struck by hammers. Hence *percussion* is sometime used collectively for the instruments of percussion in a orchestra, or their players (cf. *strings, wind, wood*).

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. 255 Musical instrument chiefly of percussion. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 498 *Instru ments, Musical*, are, 1. *Keyed*, as the Organ, Piano-forte etc.:..4. of *Percussion*, as the Drum, Cymbals, etc. 190 *Daily News* 25 Feb. 8/5 Almost all the strings are pupils o the conductor, and the wind and percussion are prominen members of London orchestras.

d. A device in some reed-organs by which small hammer is caused to strike the reed as th air is admitted to it, thus quickening the production of the sound.

1879 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 667 Anothe major invention was that of Martin, who gave the harmonium ..'quicker speech', i.e. made the sound more quickly follo the descent of the key. The invention is known as 'per cussion'.

3. *Mus.* The actual 'striking' or sounding o a note or chord, esp. of a discord, as distinguishe from *preparation* and *resolution.*

1880 C. H. H. PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 685 *Percus sion*..is the actual sounding of the discord.

†4. *Chiromancy.* A name for the outer edge o the palm of the hand: see quots. *Obs.*

1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 75 The hand thus closely shut an the fingers all turned in... The nether part..Chiromancer call the pomell or percussion. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* The percussion is the outer part, which moves when w strike anything. *Ibid.* 116 Such lines in the percussion o the hand denote drowning.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of, for, pertaining to, o worked by percussion; *esp.* made or constructed s as to be ignited or exploded by percussion (cf. 2 a) as *percussion arm, bullet, fuse, gun, match, primer*

tube; belonging to, used for, or produced by medical percussion (sense 2 b), as *percussion blow, dullness* (= dull sound), *hammer, massage, note, resonance, sound, stroke, thrill, tone*; **percussion cap**, a small copper cap or cylinder containing fulminating powder, exploded by the percussion of a hammer so as to fire the charge of a fire-arm; **percussion drill**, a drill worked by percussion; **percussion figure**, a characteristic figure produced by a blow with a pointed instrument on a thin plate of certain crystals; **percussion grinder**, 'a machine for crushing quartz or other hard material by a combined rubbing and pounding process' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **percussion instrument** = *instrument of percussion*: see 2 c; **percussion-lock**, a form of lock for a fire-arm in which the charge is fired by means of a *percussion cap*; **percussion powder**, the powder used in percussion caps, consisting, since *c* 1823, of mercury fulminate, previously composed chiefly of perchlorate of potash; **percussion-sieve**, an apparatus for sorting ores according to size by means of two inclined sieves which are agitated by levers (Knight); **percussion-stop**, a draw-stop in a reed-organ which puts the percussion (2 d) into action; **percussion-table**, an apparatus for sorting ores according to weight, consisting of a slightly inclined table or frame which is shaken intermittently by a mechanical appliance.

1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 104 The *Percussion Arm does not require so much repair as the Flint Musket. 1823 *Specif. J. Day's Patent* No. 4861 Nipple or spill to receive the copper *percussion caps. 1895 Guttmann *Manuf. Explos.* II. 275 Percussion caps were first made by Joseph Egg, an English gun-maker, in 1815. 1892 Greener *Breech-Loader* 2 The percussion-cap gun was a great improvement on the flint-lock, and although its day was short, it may be regarded as the most durable gun ever made. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 43 The hard whinstone is excavated by *percussion drills and dynamite. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 13 June 6/3 Special rules..including one prohibiting the use of percussion rock-drills in hard stone. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Percussion-fuse*, a fuse in a projectile set in action by concussion when the projectile strikes the object. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 122/2. 1827 J. Shaw in *Trnl. Franklin Inst.* 283 The slowest powder was much the safest in the *percussion gun. 1819 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXXVI. 80 *Percussion gun-lock. Silver medal voted to Mr. Collinson Hall. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 212 Percussion..with a pleximeter and *percussion-hammer .. yields a clear metallic sound. 1872 Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 53 The Egyptians had many of the wind, stringed, and *percussion instruments at present known. 1845 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 356 A pair of pistols with *percussion-locks. 1887 D. Maguire *Art of Massage* (ed. 4) ii. 20 His *percussion massage is nothing more than that employed by the ancients. 1880 Barwell *Aneurism* 73 *Percussion notes were dull on the inner two inches of the clavicle and in a semicircle extending down to the first rib. 1819 T. B. Johnson *Shooter's Comp.* 102 *Percussion powder..ignites with a blow. 1825 Col. Hawker *Instr. Yng. Sportsmen* (ed. 4) 77 Mr. Joyce.. establishing a manufactory of this anticorrosive percussion powder in which he does away entirely with the oxymuriate. 1824 *Franklin Inst. Rep.* in *Mech. Mag.* III, Joshua Shaw's improved *percussion primers. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 358/1 When the percussion primer strikes. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 110 Over the right side the *percussion-resonance was normal. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 28 Full-cock the hammer, pull the trigger, causing the hammer to strike the *percussion-slide .., forcing it against the rim of the cartridge, and exploding it. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Percussion-stop*, a piano-forte stop to the organ, which renders the touch like the former. 1853 Markham tr. *Skoda's Auscult.* 21 The fluid in the cavity is disturbed by the *percussion-stroke, and a sound, similar to the movement of saliva in the mouth, is then produced. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Percussion-table*. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Percussion-table*. 1870–93 S. Gee *Auscult. & Percuss.* iii. (ed. 4) 75 *Percussion Thrill. A peculiar quivering sensation .. sometimes produced by percussion. 1839 J. Marsh in *Trnl. Franklin Inst.* XXIII. 114 *Percussion tubes for cannon.

Hence **Percu·ssional** *a.*, of or pertaining to percussion; †**Percu·ssionist**, one who uses a percussion gun (*obs.*); **Percu·ssionize** *v.* = Percussion *v.*

1776 Hawkins *Hist. Music* I. III. vii. 341 His [Cassiodorus'] division of instrumental music..into three parts, namely, percussional, tensile, and inflatile. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 45 He deals in death blows as a percussionist, By his patent detonating, weather proof, water proof, fire proof guns. 1832 G. T. Vigne *Six Months in Amer.* II. 76 In New York..a gunmaker had put over his door, 'Flint and steel guns altered and percussionized'.

Percu·ssion, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* a. To fit (a fire-arm) for being fired by percussion (see prec. 2 a). b. To treat with percussion massage. Hence **Percu·ssioning** *vbl. sb.* (in both senses); **Percu·ssioner**, a. a workman employed in percussioning fire-arms; b. an instrument used in percussion massage.

a. 1846 Greener *Sci. Gunnery* 176 The percussioning of a gun, (as the fitting in of nipple, boring breeches, filing cocks, &c. is termed). 1881 — *Gun* 250 When percussioned the gun is shot at a target. *Ibid.*, In the days of muzzle-loaders the percussioner's branch was a very important one.
b. 1887 D. Maguire *Art of Massage* (ed. 4) ii. 32 They use..the properly called percussioner, ..a bundle of birch branches. *Ibid.* iii. 47 That the part being percussioned should become accustomed .. to the manipulation. The ways of percussioning are numerous.

Percu·ssive (pəɹkʌ·siv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *percuss-*, ppl. stem of *percutĕre* (see Percuss + -ive.] Having the property of striking; of, pertaining to, characterized by, or connected with percussion.

1793 Holcroft tr. *Lavater's Physiogn.* xiii. 69 Great original and percussive power. 1800 Vince *Hydrostat.* xi. (1806) 114 The same body will always give the same tone, whether the percussive stroke be greater or less. 1857 H. Spencer *Ess.* I. 24 The first musical instruments were without doubt percussive. 1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 415 The auscultatory and percussive phenomena..may differ little if at all from those which attend capillary bronchitis. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 595 Percussive machinery that expends its force on metal.

B. *sb.* A musical instrument of percussion.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Hence **Percu·ssively** *adv.*, **Percu·ssiveness**.

1863 A. M. Bell *Prim. Speech* 162 In *uphraid, upborne, upmost*...&c.,..the *P* is a mere stop of the voice and loses its final percussiveness. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Percussively*.

Percu·ssor (pəɹkʌ·sə(ɹ), -ɛɹ). [a. L. *percussor* a striker, etc., agent-n. from *percutĕre*: see Percuss *v.* Cf. mod.F. *percusseur* (Littré).] One who or that which percusses or strikes; *spec.* a small instrument for medical percussion, a percussion-hammer.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 374 Dr. Granville's percussor.

Percutaneous (pɔ̄ɹkiuté·niəs), *a.* [f. L. *per cutem* through the skin + *-aneous*, after *cutaneous*: cf. *circumforaneous, subterraneous*.] Made, done, or effected through the skin. Hence **Percuta·neously** *adv.*, through the skin.

1887 *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* Nov. 184 Percutaneous stimulation .. gave results with somewhat greater irregularity. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 12 Apr. 929 A man, who injected something into the larynx percutaneously. 1904 *Ibid.* 17 Sept. 39 The so-called percutaneous sutures.

Percu·te, *v.* [a. F. *percute-r*, ad. L. *percutĕre*: see next.] *trans.* = Percuss *v.* 2; esp. in massage.

1887 D. Maguire *Art of Massage* (ed. 4) iv. 98 After having..frictioned and percuted the muscles of the neck.

Percutient (pəɹkiū·ʃiĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *percutient-em*, pr. pple. of *percutĕre* to strike through, etc.: see Percuss.] a. *adj.* Striking, percussive. b. *sb.* Something that strikes; the striking agent or body.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 190 Where the Aire is the Percutient, ..against a Hard Body, it never giveth an Exteriour Sound. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 347 The velocity of the percutient is to be compared with the magnitude of the ponderant. 1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 306 The Vehemence of the Percussion depends as much upon the length of the percutient Body, as upon the velocity of the Motion.

Percylite (pə̄·siləit). *Min.* [Named by Brooke, 1850, after Dr. Percy, who analysed it: see -lite.] An oxychloride of lead and copper, found in minute sky-blue cubical crystals.

1850 *Philos. Mag.* Ser. III. XXXVI. 131. 1889 *Min. Mag.* VIII. 172 The crystals are..percylite.

Percyl(l, -cyly, obs. forms of Parsley.

Percynne, obs. form of Persian.

†**Perd.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [app., from the rime, for *pert, perte*, a. OF. *perde, perte* = It. *perdita* 'loss':—late L. or Romanic **perdita* sb. from pa. pple. of L. *perdĕre* to lose. (OF. had also a rare masc. form *perd, pert*:—L. type *perditum*.)] Loss.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3841 Non wolde helpe restore his perd [*rime* pouert].

Perdao, -au, -aw, var. Pardao *Obs.*, E. Indian coin.

Perde, obs. form of Pard, a panther.

Perdicine (pə̄·disəin), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod. L. *perdicīn-us* in *Perdicinæ* (sc. *aves* birds), f. L. *perdix, -icem* partridge.] Of or related to a partridge; pertaining to the subfamily *Perdicinæ* of the family *Phasianidæ*, of which *Perdix*, the partridge, is the typical genus. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†**Perdicle.** *rare*—⁰. In 5 -ycle. A name for some precious stone: app. aetites or eagle-stone.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 394/1 Perdycle, precyous ston, *ethites*.

‖ **Perdi·do.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [Sp. *perdido* adj. lost, used as subst.: see Perdue.] A desperado.

a 1734 North *Exam.* III. vi. § 70 (1740) 475 The Duke of Monmouth, with his Party of Perdidos, had a Game to play which would not shew in quiet Times.

Perdie (†**perde, -ee**), var. Pardie, 'by God'.

†**Pe·rdifoil, pe·rdifol.** *Obs. rare.* [Anglicized from mod.L. *perdifolius*, f. *perd-ĕre* to lose + *folium* leaf.] A plant which annually loses its leaves; a deciduous plant. So †**Perdifo·lious** *a.*, deciduous; not evergreen.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 269 Its leaves are perdifolious; it germinates every year [*sed perdifolia et quotannis germinans*]. 1727 Bailey vol. II. *Perdifols*, Plants that shed their leaves. 1775 Ash, *Perdifol*, a plant that drops its leaves in winter. 1803 B. S. Barton *Elem. Bot.* ii. 66 The Passion-flower of America and the Jasmine of Malabar, are evergreens in their native climates, but become perdifoils when they are transplanted into Britain.

Perdigie, obs. erroneous form of Prodigy.

Perdigwena, variant of Perdrigon *Obs.*

†**Perdi·ligent**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *perdiligent-em*: see Per- 1 4.] Very diligent. Hence †**Perdi·ligence**, thorough diligence.

1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xxiii. 105 Your..Industry intermeshed with perdiligent Sedulity, and sedulous Perdiligence.

†**Perdistu·rb**, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. Per- 2 + Disturb *v.*] *trans.* To disturb or hinder greatly.

1538 Fitzherb. *Just. Peas* 103 Yf any perdisturbe or let the execution of this acte [etc.].

†**Pe·rdit, pe·rdite**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *perdit-us*, pa. pple. of *perdĕre* to lose: see Perdition.] Lost to virtue; abandoned, wicked.

a 1632 T. Taylor *God's Judgem.* II. vii, A young man of a most perdit and debaucht course of life. 1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (1662) 286 The most perdite sort of men.

Hence †**Pe·rditly** *adv.*, (*a*) in a wicked manner, abandonedly, (*b*) desperately [cf. L. *perdite amare* to be desperately in love].

a 1632 T. Taylor *God's Judgem.* II. iv. (1642) 50 Omphale ..of whom he was perditly enamoured. 1637 Heywood *Dialogues* ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 118 A thousand times had rather wish to die, Than perditly to affect one base and vile.

Perdition (pəɹdi·ʃən). Also 4 -cyun, 4–6 -cion, -cioun, etc. [ME. a. OF. *perdicion* 11th c. in Littré), *perdicion*, F. *perdition*, ad. L. *perditiōn-em*, n. of action from *perdĕre* to make away with, destroy, lose; f. Per- 3 + *dare* to give, put.]

1. The fact or condition of being destroyed or ruined; utter destruction, complete ruin. Now *rare*.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter*, etc. 520 (Deut. xxxii. 35) Bisyde is þe day of perdicyun. 1382 Wyclif *ibid.*, Nyȝ is the day of perdicioun [Vulg. *dies perditionis*; Coverd., the tyme of their destruccion is at honde]. — *Prov.* vi. 15 To this anoon shal come his perdicioun, and sodeynli he shall be to-treden [Vulg. *perditio sua*; Coverd. destruccion, 1611 calamity]. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 87 The parting of him and his company out of the ost, put all the lave in poynt of perdicioun. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 27 b, What losse & perdicion of many noble Capitaynes and stronge souldiours must..ensue at the assaute. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. ii. 3 Certaine tydings..importing the meere perdition of the Turkish Fleete. 1643 tr. *Hildanus' Exper. Chyrurg.* iv. 9 A great Combustion..leaveth behinde it a ..withered scarre, by reason of the perdition and contraction of the skin. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* II. § 7 A Man may be cheaply vitious, to the perdition of himself. 1829 W. Irving in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 371, I trust in a few days to finish the narrative of the invasion and perdition of Spain.

† b. In affected or rhetorical use: Loss, diminution, lessening. *Obs.*

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 103 The perdition of th'athmersarie hath beene very great, reasonable great. 1602 — *Ham.* v. ii. 117 Sir, his defoinement suffers no perdition in you. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 30 There is no soule, No not so much perdition as an hayre Betid to any creature in the vessell.

† c. That wherein ruin or destruction lies; the 'ruin' of anything. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1625 Milton *Ode Peath Fair Infant* x, To turn Swift-rushing black perdition hence. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. Ad Sect. xii. 93 Free revellings, carnivals and balls, which are the perdition of precious hours. 1718 Rowe tr. *Lucan* x. 94 Thou lewd perdition of the Latian name!

2. *Theol.* The condition of final spiritual ruin or damnation, the future condition of the wicked and finally impenitent or unredeemed; the fate of those in hell, eternal death.

(A special theological application of the word, which has led to its disuse in the general sense.)

1382 Wyclif *John* xvii. 12 No man of hem perischide, no but the sone of perdicioun [Vulg. *nisi filius perditionis*]. — *Phil.* i. 28 The which is to hem cause of perdicioun [gloss, or of damnacioun, Tindale, a token of perdicion]. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 123 This Antecriste .. is callede the son of perdicion. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Nativity* (1859) 407 Children of perdition and inheritors of hell fire. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I. vi. § 3. 85 [They] daylie trauaile towards their eternall perdition. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 387 If appetite, or what divines call lust,..Be punished with perdition, who is pure? 1869 Browning *Ring & Bk.* XI. 2283 Would you send A soul straight to perdition, dying frank An atheist?

b. In imprecations. (Cf. *damnation*.)

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iii. 90 Excellent Wretch: Perdition catch my Soule But I do loue thee. *a* 1619 Fletcher *Bonduca* III. v, Perdition Take me for ever, if in my fell anger, I do not out-do all example. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 106 'Perdition to unfaithful wives!' 1894 R. Bridges *Feast of Bacchus* II. 566 Perdition take me now!

†c. The place of destruction or damnation. *Obs.*

In Wyclif, after the Vulgate, rendering Hebr. אבדון *abaddōn* the place of perishing, Hades; in Coverdale and 1611 rendered 'destruction'.

1382 Wyclif *Job* xxviii. 22 Perdicioun and deth seiden, With oure eris wee han herd the fame of it. — *Prov.* xxvii. 20 Helle and perdicioun neuere ben fulfild. — *Ps.* lxxxviii[i]. 12 [11] Whether sum man shal telle in sepulcris thi mercy; and thi treuthe in to perdicioun. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 47 Flaming from th' Etherial Skie With hideous ruine and combustion down To bottomless perdition.

3. *Comb.* **Perdition-money**: see quot.

1683 Barnard *Heylin* lvi. 173 The exacting of Sconses or perdition mony, which he [as Treasurer of Westminster] divided among them that best deserved it, who diligently kept Prayers, and attended upon other Church Duties.

Hence **Perditionable** *a.*, deserving perdition.

1827 Pollock *Course T.* III. 529 Wild, blasphemous, perditionable thoughts, That Satan in them moved.

†**Perdi·tious**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [irreg. f. prec. after *ambitious*, etc.] Given over to perdition.

1609 Dekker *Raven's Alm.* D iij b, The faster that fire-

workes are throwne amongst these perditious children the lowder will grow their rage.

‖ **Pe·rdix.** The Latin word for 'partridge', retained in the Douay Bible, and used in Ornithology as a generic name: see PARTRIDGE, PERDICINE.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *1 Sam.* xxvi. 20 The king of Israel is come forth to seeke one flea, as the perdix is pursued in the mountaines. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 435/2 The genus *Perdix*, Briss. ... is made to contain the subgenera *Perdix* ..*Chætopus*..*Coturnix*..*Ptilopachus*..and *Ortyx*.

Perdon(e, -oun, obs. forms of PARDON.

Pe·rdricide. *humorous nonce-wd.* [f. F. *perdrix* partridge + -CIDE 1.] A partridge-killer; in quots. appositive = Partridge-killing.

1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 79 The perdricide criminals are more numerous than the violators of all the branches of the Decalogue. 1837 C. LOFFT *Self-formation* II. 129 When I..heard from my perdricide comrades there the tale of their September exploits. 1864 *Q. Rev.* CXVI. 203 No 'perdricide' gentleman could..imagine that [etc.].

† **Pe·rdrigon.** *Obs.* (Also 6 **perdigwena,** 8 **padrigon.**) [a. F. *perdrigon* (Littré), in 16th c. *perdigoine*, in Cotgr. *perdigonne*, in Pr. *perdigon, perdrigon*, properly 'young partridge', according to Littré and Hatz.-Darm. from its colour.] A variety of plum, black, violet, or white (Littré), formerly highly valued for its flavour.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 165 Of later time was procured out of Italy .. the plumme called the Perdigwena. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 233/2 Plums, Perdrigon, White, Blue, Primordial, Reine Claud. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Exposition to Sun*, The White perdrigon which we esteem one of our best plums. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Prunus*, The Violet Perdrigon Plum. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* III. 62 A damascen plum..does pretty well indeed in a tart, but..to compare it with the queen mother, the padrigons..the green-gages, or the orlines. 1884 HOGG *Fruit Manual* 730.

Perdu, perdue (pəɹdiū', pə̄ɹdiu, ‖ pɛrdü), *a.* and *sb.* (Also 7 **pur-due ; par-, perdieu, -dew.**) [a. F. *perdu* 'lost, perished ; forlorne, past hope of recouerie, cast away' etc. (Cotgr.) ; app. originally introduced in the Fr. military phrase *sentinelle perdue*, and so usually spelt *perdue* ; in later times often (now usually) treated as an alien Fr. word, and written *perdu* or *perdue*, according to gender.]

A. *adj.* (or *pa. pple.*).

† **1.** In *sentinel perdue, perdue sentinel* (called by Barret 1598 *forlorne sentinell*): **a.** The post of a sentinel (see SENTINEL *sb.* 1) in a very advanced and dangerous position, where he can hardly hope to escape death. **b.** A sentinel posted in such a position. *Obs.*

(Quot. 1591 is punctuated 'breaches in espials, in sentinels, perdues'; if this is right, the quot. belongs to B. 1.)

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* I. 1 In Trenches, where perchance hee shall stand a number of houers in the water and myre vp to the knees: and besides vp on the Bulwarkes, breaches, in espials, in Sentinels perdues, and such like, when occasion requires and necessitie constraines. [1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. ii, The proper *forlorne Sentinell* is that which is set either on horse-backe or foote..neare vnto the enemies campe: ..so neare vnto the enemie, that being discryed and seene, he shall with great difficulty retire and escape.] 1628 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (ed. 3) 32 So many..desire to enter vpon breaches, lye sentinell perdue, giue the first onset [etc.]. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1764) 74 Sir Edward Cecill..used often during this Siege, to go in person in the night time, to try whether he cou'd catch any Sentinells perdues. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xix. (Roxb.) 149/2 A Perdue sentinell is..layd down in the open field, where he lyeth on his belly with his eare to the ground to heare what he can from the enemy.

2. In other connexions :

† **a.** Placed in an extremely hazardous position, such as that of a 'forlorn sentinel', or a 'forlorn hope'; hence, in a desperate case, lost. *Obs.*

1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* I. i, *Putf.* How stand you with him [the Duke], Sir? *Theod.* A perdue captain, Full of my father's danger. 1653 GAUDEN *Hieraspl.* 235 Where ..peevish cavils and pertinacious calumnies, ..do but rally themselves, as in a case *perdue*, to see what can be done by volleys of rayling Rhetorick. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Perdu*, lost, perished, forlorn, past hope of recovery, cast away.

† **b.** Lying out, passing the night out of bed. *Obs.*

1634 CAREW *Cœl. Brit.* Wks. (1824) 154 Though it be to the surprize of a perdu page or chambermaid.

c. Lying hidden ; hidden, concealed ; disguised. Now chiefly as Fr.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 160 (1740) 113* The Trick of a Brace of perdue Witnesses, charged and primed in order to a short Turn. 1837 H. AINSWORTH *Crichton* II. ii, A Huguenot perdue in the Louvre.

3. In phrase *to lie perdu.* (Also, *to set, leave, stand*, etc. *perdu.*) Now chiefly as Fr.

a. In military usage: Placed as an outpost, sentinel, guard, scout, etc., in an exposed, hazardous position ; hidden and on the watch ; (lying) in ambush, in wait, in order to surprise or attack. Often *transf.* or *fig.*

1607 B. BARNES *Divils Charter* E iv b, This very night must I stand *Perdue* for this bloudy service. 1611 BEAUM. & FLETCHER *King & No King* I. i. 1624 MASSINGER *Bondman* II. i, There's a sport too, Named lying perdue..'tis a game Which you must learn to play at. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* I. iii, I'll stand *perdue* upon 'em. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* IV. 761 Suggestion lay pur due by Contemplation, And sought to disadvantage Meditation. 1629 SHIRLEY *Wedding* IV. iii, Let's steal away before we be discovered. I do not like when men lie perdu. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. ix. 278 It is unfitting he should lie Perdue, who is to walk the round. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Siege* Wks. (1673) 82 A Weezel That lies Perdue for a Hens Nest. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 34 This Hudibras..lay the Furies, left Perdue. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) VI. xii. 418 If a Man is always upon his Guard, and (as it were) stands perdieu at his Heart, to spy when Sin begins to peep out in these first Inclinations. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. xvi, Bridget stood perdue within, with her finger and her thumb upon the latch, benumb'd with expectation. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 287 Overtaken in his solitary career, lying 'perdue' behind some tree, or bush. 1884 *Manch. Weekly Times* 11 Oct. 4/6 Probably in the village inn a skilful penny-a-liner is lying *perdu*..to get a scrap of their conversation.

b. Hidden away ; concealed ; out of sight, withdrawn from sight. Now usually as Fr., spelt *perdu* or *perdue* according to gender. (*a*) Of persons.

1701 J. PHILIPS *Splendid Shilling* (1715) 6 This Caitif..oft Lies perdue in a Nook or gloomy Cave. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xxv. 174 Mr. Greville was not gone out of town, but intended to lie perdue. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xiv, Hold..We must lie perdue, if possible. 1855 CARLYLE *Misc., Prinzenraub* (1857) IV. 345 They seek shelter in a cavern, stay there perdue for three days. 1855 BROWNING *Instans Tyrannus* iii, All in vain! Gold and jewels I threw, Still he couched there perdue. 1870 Miss BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* xiv, She has been lying *perdue*,.. deeply hurried in the unwonted luxury of a French novel.

(*b*) Of things, qualities, etc.

1758 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 373/2 The ingenious author tells us..the general's intention remains *perdu*. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* III. ii. (1849) 150 A host of honest, good-fellow qualities..which had lain perdue. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* Prol. i, Hidden in the belt of each, or carried *perdu* in the trouser's-pocket. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 441 [It] had lain perdu in my head all that time.

† **B.** *sb. Obs.* [Partly short for *sentinel perdue* or F. *enfants perdus*, see below, 2 c ; partly elliptical or contextual uses of the phrases in A. 3 : cf.

c 1600 BACON *Apol. conc. Ld. Essex* 61 Madame..you haue put me like one of those that the Frenchmen call *Enfans perdus*, that serue on foote before horsmen.]

† **1.** = *Sentinel perdue*, A. 1 a. *Obs. rare.*

1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* II. vi, I would you would reliene me, for I am So heauie that I shall ha' much adoe To stand out my perdu.

† **2.** A soldier placed in a position of special danger, as an outlying sentinel, or ordered on some hazardous enterprise, as to act as scout or skirmisher, lead in an assault, etc., and hence considered as virtually lost or in a desperate case. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vii. 35 (Quarto) To watch, poor Perdu With this thin helme. 1614 C. BROOKE *Trag. Rich. III* xlii, The centynels are plac't ; *perdu's* are sent. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* III. iv, Your old Perdues, who, after time, do think..that they are shot-free. 1638 *Mass. Hist. Collect.* Ser. III. VI. 6 Having..laid out our pardues, we betook ourselves to the guard. 1648 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* IV. II. 1173 Our Purdues lie so near the Enemy, as to hear them discourse. 1681 L. ADDISON *Disc. Tangier* 7 The Earl in person every night laid Perdues to prevent Surprisals. 1706 PHILLIPS, A *Perdue*, a Sentinel or Soldier plac'd in an advanced and dangerous Post.

fig. a 1641 SUCKLING *Completion Writing Shaks.* Poems (1646) 30 Out of the bed the other fair hand was On a green sattin quilt..There lay this pretty perdue, safe to keep The rest o' th' body that lay fast asleep.

† **b.** *collectively.* The body of troops on outpost duty ; the watch, guard. *Obs.*

1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 31 Such are the Guard, the Sentinell, the Watch, the Perdu for the Common-wealth. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 69 During this siege, there was taken by the English perdu, a French man [etc.].

† **c.** *pl.* = FORLORN HOPE [F. *enfants perdus*] ; a body of soldiers selected for a specially hazardous military duty. *Obs.*

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 15 The King..sent a number of Infantry Perdews to his Trenches, to bring on the Skirmish. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Perdu, Enfans perdus*, perdus : or the forlorne hope, of a campe (are commonly Gentlemen of Companies). 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* v. 327 Two thousand Perduz first Give bravely th' Onset. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Perdues*,..the forlorn hope of a Camp,.. are so called, because they are given for lost men, in respect of the danger of their service.

† **d.** *transf.* One who acts as a watcher, scout, or spy. *Obs.* (From 3 a.)

1639 FULLER *Holy War* V. xxii. 267 Poland..lying constant perdue of Christendome against the Tartarian. 1650 — *Pisgah* II. 57 Shepheards lying constant Perdues in defence of their flocks. *a* 1661 — *Worthies, Northumbld.* II. (1662) 314 The Sheriffs..who in effect, lay constant Perdues against the neighbouring Scots. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v. *Budge, Standing Budge*, c. The Thieves Scout or Perdu. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 116 (1740) 292 Sir William Waller the Perdue, was the Discoverer..and, by his Diligence, the Man taken and sent to Newgate.

† **e.** *transf.* A person in a lying or crouching posture. *Obs. rare.*

1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 33 Eccho tir'd with posting, does refuse To carry to th' inquisitive Perdu's That couchant lye above, the trembling news.

† **3.** A morally abandoned person ; a desperado ; a profligate, a roué. *Obs.*

1612 CHAPMAN *Widdowes T.* II. i. Wks. 1873 III. 23 Profane Ruffins, Squires to Bawds & Strumpets,..Debaucht perdu's.

† **Perdu, perdue,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] **1.** *intr.* (with *it*). To lie *perdu*, act the part of a *sentinel perdue*, act warily.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 33 Thus the Lord Fairfax did no wrong ; but wisely Sentinel'd and Perdu'd it to prevent Surprisals, and the better to surprize his Surprizers.

2. *trans.* (*refl.*) To place in ambush, hide.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 61 An ordinary Artist may kill a trout, provided he purdue himself at a reasonable distance.

† **Perdu·ce,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *perdūc-ĕre* to lead, bring through, f. PER- 1 + *dūcĕre* to lead.] *trans.* To bring on, lead on ; to induce.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1932/1 You might easely be perduced to acknowledge one Church with vs. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xvii. (1660) 205 By the motion of the Feet our bodies are perduced from place to place. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 298 Exsiccating ulcers and perducing them to a skar. 1665 HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 26 Carbuncles ..easily perduced to a laudable maturation.

So † **Perdu·ction** [ad. L. *perductiōn-em*, n. of action from *perdūcĕre*]. *Obs. rare*—⁰.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Perduction*, a bringing or leading through.

† **Perduell.** *Obs. rare*—⁰. [ad. L. *perduellis* a public or private enemy, f. PER through + *duellis* a warrior.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Perduell*, a strong stubborne enemie.

Perduellion (pəɹdiū,e·liən). *Rom.* and *Sc. Law.* [ad. L. *perduelliōn-em*, f. *perduellis* : see prec.] Hostility against the state or government ; treason. (*Obs.* in *Sc. Law.*)

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. x. (S. T. S.) 60 This law of perduellioun was of maist horribil cryme. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 61 On the 13th of October 1582. the Assembly of the Church at Edenburg, did by an Act approve of that perduellion [the Capture of the King]. 1774 BP. HALLIFAX *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) 130 The punishment of Perduellion was 1. *Ultimum Supplicium*, or Natural Death of the Criminal. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, I am of opinion .. that this rising..to take away the life of a reprieved man, will prove little better than perduellion.

So † **Perdu·ellism** [a. Fr. *perduellisme* 'Treason against Prince or Countrey' (Cotgr.)].

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Perduellion*, or *Perduellism*, treason against the King or Country.

[**Perdulous** in Johnson, copied in later Dicts. ; spurious word (misprint for PENDULOUS).]

Perdun(e, obs. form of PARDON.

Perdurability (pəɹdiūərābi·lĭti). Also 5 **-blyte, -blete, -bylyte.** [In ME. a. OF. *par-, perdurablete* (12th c. in Godef.). The mod. word is a new formation from *perdurable*.] The quality of being perdurable ; continuous duration ; everlastingness ; permanence. In mod. use chiefly in *Philos.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. vii. 45 (Camb. MS.) Natheles ..as many yeeres as ther-to may be multyplyed ne may nat certes ben comparysoned to the perdurablyte þat is endeles. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxiii. 69 This is nought in thyn choys, nouther qualite ne quantite, ne perdurablyte of thy peyne. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 345/2 That hy that forme the perdurablete of theire Goddes sholde be shewed.

1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 192 Something which is distinguished from our fleeting impressions by what, in Kantian language, is called Perdurability. *a* 1873 — *Ess. Relig.* (1874) 200 Substance is but a general name for the perdurability of attributes. 1877 BOWEN *Mod. Philos.* xv. 269 What is this necessary axiom .. but the perdurability of material substance?

Perdurable (pəɹdiū·rāb'l, pə̄ɹdiūrāb'l), *a.* Also 5–6 **par-.** [a. OF. *per-, pardurable* (12th c. in Godef.) = Pr. *perdurable*, It. *perdurabile*, ad. late L. *perdūrābilis* (Boeth.), f. *perdūrāre* : see PERDURE and -BLE. Very rare from *a* 1660 to 1800, and by Johnson considered obs. ; common again in 19th c.] Enduring continuously, lasting, permanent ; everlasting, as measured by human life or human history.

c 1250 [implied in PERDURABLY]. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. met. iii. 27 (Camb. MS.) Is it certeyn and establyssed by lawe perdurable þat nothinge þat is engendred nys stedefast ne estable. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. viii. (Skeat) I. 87 The thank of a people..procedeth of no wyse jugement ; never is it stedfast pardurable. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. Prol. (1558) 1 b, For to make our names perdurable. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xiv. (1885) 142 Perdurable livelod ffor the sustentacion off his estate. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 141 b, Gain is not alwaies perdurable, nor losse alwaies continuall. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. v. 7 O perdurable shame, let's stab our selues. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1738 I. 305 What thing in the nature of a Covenant shall bind the other to such a perdurable mischief? 1806 H. SIDDONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* I. 204 A friendship .. of a more perdurable nature than a thousand of those which are daily moulded out of bows, smiles, curtesies. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVI. 287 Leaving a name perdurable on earth. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 199 The existence of a perdurable basis of sensations. 1880 T. HODGKIN *Italy & Inv.* III. viii. II. 540 [That] so vast and perdurable a structure as the Roman Empire could utterly perish.

b. *esp.* (in theological lang.) Everlasting, eternal, as opposed to things of this world and of time.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 1 The blissful lif that is perdurable. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 93 In soche maner that thow lese not the lif perdurable. *a* 1536 *Calisto & Melib.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 64 The mighty and perdurable God be his guide. 1657–82 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. iii. § 5. 248 The material and perishing substance can never comprehend what is immaterial and perdurable. 1882–3 in *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2525/1 The separate and perdurable personality of man.

c. Of material things : Able to withstand wear or decay ; imperishable ; lasting indefinitely.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. i. 2 (Camb. MS.) Hyr clothes weeren maked of riht delye thredes and subtil craft of perdurable matere. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* II. 20 Black ..is the most perdurable of all other colours. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 343, I confesse me knit to thy deseruing, with Cables of perdurable toughnesse. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* VI. 294 Having perdurable monuments raised to her as well in Babilon as in Athens. 1816 SOUTHEY *Lay of Laureate* xiv, Sculpture there had done her fitting part, Bidding the forms perdurable arise Of those great Chiefs. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xix, I am of granite..hard and perdurable.

Hence **Perdu·rableness** (*rare*), the quality of being perdurable; perdurability.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. i. § 11 Our Author speaketh here of the amplenesse, and greatnesse of the estate, and not of the perdurablenesse of the same. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Mar. 259/1 One more proof of the perdurableness of aristocracies.

Perdurablete, obs. form of PERDURABILITY.

Perdurably (see prec.), *adv.* Also 3 par-. [f. PERDURABLE *a.* + -LY 2, or directly after the OF. adv. *pardurablement*.] In a perdurable manner; permanently, lastingly; everlastingly, eternally.

c 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 31 Ne for þo litle sennen, þet no man hine ne mai loki nis noon deseu[e]rd pardurableliche fram gode, ne fram holi chereche. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. iv. 128 (Camb. MS.) Thilke same symple forme of man þat is perdurablely in the dyuyne thoght. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 70 That she wolde not late hem reyne euer in that synne, to be loste perdurably. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 208 That after your lyfe frayle and transitory You may than live in joye perdurably. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 115 If it were damnable, .. Why would he for the momentarie tricke Be perdurably fin'de? 1872 P. BAYNE *Days of Jezebel* I. i. 3 Promise-words..should be like to those Left perdurably graven in the rock By Sidon's cunning workmen.

Perdurance (pəɹdiūˑrăns). Now *rare*. [a. obs. F. *par-, perdurance* (15–16th c.), f. *pardurant* pr. pple.: see -ANCE.] Permanence, duration.

1508 FISHER *Penit. Ps.* cii. Wks. (1876) 194 Ferre aboue the perduraunce of heuens, or of the erth. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 30 We..high honors plant as if perdurance had promised continuall showring. *a* 1650 MAY *Satir. Puppy* (1657) 59 Or else erect new Castles in the Air, and strengthen their foundation with half an hours perdurance longer then the former. 1875 VEITCH *Lucretius* 76 Space, Time, Cause, Identity, Perdurance, and other notions.

Perdu·rant, *a. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *perdūrānt-em*, pr. pple. of *perdūrāre* to PERDURE: see -ANT. Cf. obs. F. *perdurant* (16th c. in Godef.).] Lasting, continuous, permanent.

1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 44 Nature hates perdurant peace.

†**Pe·rdurate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *perdūrāre* (see next) + -ATE 3.] = PERDURE *v.*

15.. *Christmas Carols* (Percy Soc.) 37 Christe, Secret in forme of bread, In mydst of us shall perdurate.

Perduration (pāidiurēˑʃən). *arch.* [Noun of action f. L. *perdūrāre* to PERDURE: cf. late L. *perdūrātio* (Gloss. Cyril. in Quicherat), and obs. F. *perduration*.] The action of enduring indefinitely; continuous duration, continuance.

1508 FISHER *Penit. Ps.* cii. Wks. (1876) 197 Almyghty god..hauynge euerlastynge perduracyon, without begynnynge, without ende. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 116 To multiply the torments of helfire upon any Devil, unto immensity of weight and Infinity of Perduration. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Perduration*, ..a lasting very long. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 286 Happily such perduration of good or ill can be inflicted only in a fairy tale.

Perdure (pəɹdiūˑɹ), *v.* Now *rare*. [a. obs. F. *par-, perdurer*, ad. L. *perdūrāre*, f. PER- 2 + *dūrāre* to harden, endure, f. *dūrus* hard.] *intr.* To continue, endure, last on.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 254 Ȝe wole not redresse Be mowthe ȝour dedys mortal but therin don perdure. 1590 GREENWOOD *Answ. Def. Read Prayers* 27 Yt was the chief part of their office, to perdure in tbe worde and prayer. 1854 HICKOK *Mental Philos.* 76 The mind perdures while its energizing may construct a thousand lines.

Hence **Perdu·ring** *ppl. a.*, lasting, enduring continuously.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Epil. 6 Thy Maiestie mot haue eternallie..Felicitie perdurand in this eird. *a* 1600 *Flodden F.* vii. (1664) 68 And in perduring peace remain. 1890 J. SKINNER *Dissert. Metaphysics* 109 Tbe Soul is revealed intuitively as a perduring living agent or entity.

Perdy, -dye, obs. forms of *perdie*, PARDIE.

Pere, obs. f. PAIR, PEAR, PEER, PERRIE, PERRY 1, PIER. **Pereago,** obs. form of PIRAGUA.

Peregal, variant of PAREGAL *Obs.*, equal.

Peregrin, variant of PEREGRINE.

†**Pe·regrinage.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med. L. *peregrīnāgium* (1236 in Du Cange = *peregrīnātio*), f. *peregrīn-us* (see PEREGRINE) + *-āgium*, ad. Romanic *-aggio, -age*: see -AGE. Godef. gives one instance of *pérégrinage* in F., but only of early 16th c.] = PEREGRINATION, PILGRIMAGE (q. v.).

1340 *Ayenb.* 187 Vele men makeþ to god sacrefices of uestinges, of peregrinages, of ssarpnesses of bodye. [*Fr. orig.* (MS. Cott. Cleop. A 5 lf. 141), sacrifices de ieuner, de pelerinages.]

†**Pe·regrinancy.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *peregrīnānt-em*, pr. pple. of *peregrīnārī*: see next and -ANCY.] Sojourning; pilgrimage.

1674 STAVELEY *Rom. Horseleach* (1769) 280 The Church in this world is..in a state of peregrinancy and militancy.

Peregrinate (pe·rėgrinēit), *v.* (Also 6–7 *erron.* **peri-**.) [f. L. *peregrīnāt-*, ppl. stem of *peregrīnārī* to sojourn or travel abroad, f. *peregrīn-us* foreign, a foreigner: see PEREGRINE. Cf. F. *pérégriner*, Sp. *peregrinar*, It. *peregrinare*, to go on pilgrimage.] *intr.* To travel, journey.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 28 That Sepulcher .. which you perigrinate to adore. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 9 They haue perigrinated to know the life of States. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 39 (1794) II. 82 It is of late the custom to peregrinate by night. 1812 SCOTT *Let. to J. B. S. Morritt* 12 Oct. in *Lockhart*, We peregrinated over Stanmore, and visited the Castles of Bowes..and Brougham. 1864 *London Soc.* VI. 392 She peregrinated calmly in a pinched bonnet.

b. To sojourn in a foreign country.

1755 JOHNSON, *Peregrinate*, ..to live in foreign countries.

c. *trans.* To travel along or across; to traverse.

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 33 The path I was about to peregrinate was .. hackneyed beyond conception. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* II. xvii. 271, I pick up rags and tatters of information as I peregrinate the streets. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana of Crossways* II. ii. 55 He could have wished himself peregrinating a bridge.

Hence **Pe·regrina·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Pelerinant*, peregrinating, wandering, or going on Pilgrimage. 1805 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Nuns of Desert* I. 293 Not one thought was bestowed upon the peregrinating culprits. 1862 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 65 Peregrinating bishops produce no effect upon them.

Pe·regrinate, *a. rare.* [f. L. *peregrināt-us* having travelled or sojourned abroad, pa. pple. of *peregrināri*.] Foreign-fashioned, having the air of one who has lived or travelled abroad. (A purposely pedantic term put by Shakspere into the mouth of Holofernes; thence taken by Lytton.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 15 *Ped.*..He is too picked, too spruce, too affected, too odde, as it were, too peregrinat, as I may call it. *Curat.* A most singular and choise Epithat. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. iv, Imagine this figure, grotesque, peregrinate, and to the eye of a peasant, certainly diabolical.

Peregrination (pe·rėgrinēiʃən). [a. F. *pérégrination* (12th and 16th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *peregrīnātion-em*, n. of action from *peregrīnārī* to PEREGRINATE. Cf. It. *peregrinazione*, Sp. *peregrinacion*.]

1. The action of travelling in foreign lands, or of journeying from land to land; hence, by extension, of travelling from place to place.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 19 His daily peregrinacion in the desert, felles and craggy mountains of [Wales]. *a* 1550 in *Boorde's Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Forewords 23 The Peregrination of Doctor Boarde. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VII. iv. 505 This going forth and peregrination of the Mexicaines, will happily seeme like to that of Egypt. 1650 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 11 Amongst those many advantages, which conduce to enrich the mind with variety of Knowledge, .. Peregrination, or Forraine Travell is none of the least. 1763 JOHNSON *Life Ascham* Wks. IV. 626 The purse of Ascham was not equal to the expence of peregrination. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* i, Before they had advanced far on their peregrination.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A course of travel (properly abroad); a journey, esp. on foot; a perambulation; in *pl.* = travels. Also, A narrative of travels.

1548 HOOPER *Ten Commandm.* x. 167 How light so euer this vngodlie people make there gaddynges or peregrinations: they shalbe culpable and accomptable for as many faultes, as is donne by his familie throwghe his absence. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. i. 1 The nauigations and peregrinations Orientals of Nicholas. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xxvii. 202 The Peregrination which I have written. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 130 ₱ 4 The vicious Habits and Practises that he had been used to in the Course of his Peregrinations. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. 31 The wild fanaticism..first incited men to enter upon those long and dangerous peregrinations. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 151 My peregrinations about this great metropolis. 1853–8 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 321 [He] recently published a book of his peregrinations.

†**c.** A going as a pilgrim; a pilgrimage. *Obs.*

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 106 Hathe Englond soche stacions Of devoute peregrinacions As are in Fraunce and Italy? *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 71 [Throgmorton] his Father..dyed in Peregrination going to Hierusalem. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 75 Workes of supererogation, meritis, pardones, perigrinationeis, and stationeis.

†**d.** The migration or transplantation of a plant, etc. *into* another country. *Obs. rare.*

1679 EVELYN *Sylva* (ed. 3) XXV, Concerning the Peregrination of that tree [Elm] into Spain.

e. *fig.* A systematic going through a subject, writing, course of study, etc. **f.** The 'pilgrimage' or 'journey' of life: see 2 b.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 197 Being arriued at this place in the tract of my Anatomicall Perigrination. 1653 R. MASON *Commend. Let.* in *Bulwer's Anthropomet.*, When first I cast up this account of your ingenious peregrination through the world. 1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 126 Modesty..is absolutely necessary to be retain'd thro' the whole Course of our Peregrination till we arrive at the Love of God.

†**2.** A sojourning in a foreign land; the condition of dwelling as a sojourner; sojourn. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1630 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* 125 If he [the Czar] should..be constrained..to leave his country, she promised ..to receiue..him..with all honour wortby so great a Prince, ..to assigne unto him a convenient place for his perigrination. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 597 [The] 430 years of the Peregrination [in Egypt] Exod. 12. [40]. The 40 years travail in the Wilderness. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vi. 191 Ἐπιδημία ἐς ἀνθρώπους Θεοῦ, a Peregrination of a God among men. 1697 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* vi. 4 He thinks the Peregrination of the Fathers is attributed here to the Children.

b. *fig.* Man's life on earth viewed as a 'sojourn in the flesh'.

Often associated with the sojourn or 'tabernacling' of the Israelites in the desert; hence in later use passing into the notion of 'pilgrimage', and so of the 'journey' through life, as a fig. sense of 1. (In quot. 1523, prob. referring to Lydgate's transl. of *le Pelerinage de Vie humaine*.)

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1221 Of Mannes Lyfe the Peregrynacioun, He did translate, enterprete, and disclose. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 18 The schort tyme of this oure fragil peregrinatione. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* ix. ₱ 19 The Israelites dwelt in tents, vncertaine of their abode, euer readie to shift: whereby they represent vnto vs our peregrination in this mortalitie. 1626 DONNE *Serm., Ps. xc.* 14 (1640) 808 The Saints..pray that God would powre down vpon vs graces for our Peregrination here, as He hath done vpon them in their Station there. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. II. xxviii. (1852) 506 In the eighty third year of his peregrination. 1733 P. SHAW tr. *Bacon's Philos. Wks., Wisd. Ancients* I. 573 Thro' all the Journey and Peregrination [*in itinere sive peregrinatione*] of human Life.

†**c.** *transf.* A place of sojourn. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Wisd.* xii. 7 They might receive a peregrination [Gr. ἀποικίαν, *Vulg.* peregrinationem] worthie of the children of God, which is a land of al most deare to thee.

Peregrinator (pe·rėgrinēitəɹ). Now only *affected*. [a. L. *peregrīnātor*, agent-n. from *peregrīnārī* to PEREGRINATE.] One who peregrinates; a traveller in foreign lands, or (loosely) from place to place; a pilgrim; a wanderer.

1610 *Chester's Tri.* (1844) Address 10 Like a poore Peregrinator..contented to passe through the Purgatorie of the Printing-house. 1668 M. CASAUBON *Credulity* 66 He makes himself a great peregrinator, to satisfie his Curiosity. 1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXVIII. 501 Careful to record facts of practical utility to future peregrinators. 1829 T. L. PEACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* XII, More materials for absorbing thought, than the most zealous peregrinator, ..is likely to have at once in his mind.

Hence **Pe·regrina·tory** *a.*, *rare*, characteristic of a peregrinator; moving from place to place.

1773 *Observ. Pres. St. Poor* 107 There are among them some unquestionably honest and commendably industrious.. accustomed to that peregrinatory mode of living.

Peregrine, peregrin (pe·rėgrin), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–5 peregryn, e, (6 pelegryne), perrygryne, 7 perigrine, 6– peregrine, 7– -grin. [ad. L. *peregrīn-us* coming from foreign parts, foreign, a foreigner, f. *peregre* that is abroad or on a journey, *peregre* adv., abroad, to or from foreign parts, f. *per* through + *ager* field, territory, land, country; cf. F. *peregrin* adj., migratory, foreign (16th c.), sb. a pilgrim, in Oresme *a* 1400 (Godef.). In Eng. found first, and until the 16th c. only, in the name of the *faucon peregryn* or *peregrine falcon*, in OF. *faulcon pelerin* (under the influence of which I.d. Berners has *fawcon pelegryne*). The inherited form of L. *peregrīnus*, through Romanic and OF., is PILGRIM, q. v.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Foreign, belonging to another country; outlandish, strange; imported from abroad; also, †foreign, extraneous, or alien to the matter in hand (*obs.*). *Peregrine tone* (med. L. *tonus peregrīnus*), name of one of the Gregorian 'tones' or chants.

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 52 Other prohemes (whiche..are not set out of the very mater it selfe)..are called peregrine or straunge prohemes. *c* 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 188 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) 82, I toke him to be a straunger;..we ware both perrygryne. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 165 You aske me histories so straunge and peregrine, that my wittes may not in any wise but needes go on pilgrimage. 1585 SIR J. MELVIL *Let.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) I. 439 Mr. Craig to preach openly against the Peregrine ministers. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 35 There is another Tone, which many call the Peregrine, or strange Tone,..it is very seldome vsed in our Harmony. 1679 EVELYN *Sylva* xxiv. (ed. 3) 119 Our Damasco-Plum, Quince, Medlar, Figue,..as well as..several other Peregrine trees. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. 25 Matters of so peregrine and grotesk a Nature as this [History]. 1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 333 Some persons have declared the style of the author [Bentham] to be..occasionally peregrine and difficult. 1893 *Working Mens' Coll. Jrnl.* Oct. 259 In my own small garden I have four peregrine species of grass.

2. *Astrol.* Of a planet: Situated in a part of the zodiac where it has none of its essential dignities.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 108 Jupiter..extolled, and preferred aboue Saturne, who at that instant is Peregrine, and out of all his essentiall dignities. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* Prol. 26 Venus, the lady of that house, I find Is Peregrine. 1706 PHILLIPS s. v., Among Astrologers, a Planet is said to be peregrine, when found in a Sign or Place of Heaven, where it has none of its five Essential Dignities, viz. House, Exaltation, Triplicity, Term, or Face. 1819 J. WILSON *Compl. Dict. Astrol.* 168 The lord of the house being combust, retrograde or peregrine.

†**3.** Upon a pilgrimage; upon one's travels; travelling abroad. *Obs.*

1655 M. CARTER *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 209 Certain peregrine Christians going to visit the Holy Sepulchre. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* Wks. (1673) 55, I am not much unwilling to give way to peregrine motion for a time. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 25 (*Desobligeant*) The whole army of peregrine martyrs; more especially those travellers who set out upon their travels..under the direction of governors.

4. Peregrine falcon (also 4–5 faucon peregryn(e, 6 fawcon pelegryne, and see B. 3): a typical species of falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) of very wide distribution, and formerly held in the greatest esteem for hawking.

There are numerous local races, varieties, or sub-species, some of which, as the American peregrine or Duck-hawk (*Falco anatum*) and the Australian *F. melanogenys*, are by many ornithologists ranked as distinct species.

[The name is merely an Englishing of the med.L. *falco peregrinus* (used *c* 1250 by Albertus Magnus *De Animal.* XXIII. viii, Falconum genus quod vocatur peregrinum); the Fr. is *faucon pélerin* (used *c* 1263 by Brunetto Latini); It. *falcone pellegrino* (13th c.); all meaning 'pilgrim falcon'; so called because the young were not, like the *nidaces, niais*, or Eyas hawks, taken from the nest (which is usually built on an inaccessible crag or precipice), but caught on their passage or 'pilgrimage' from their breeding-place: 'faucons que om apele pelerins, parce que mes ne trueve son nif, ains est pris aussi comme en pelerinage', Brunet. Lat. *Trésor* cl. (ed. Chabaille 202). Hence also the name *passage-hawk*; in Eng. transl. of Buffon, *pilgrim falcon* or *hawk*. (See also Haggard *sb.*)]

c 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 420 A ffaucon peregryn [*v. r.* -grynе] thanne semed she Of fremde Land. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iij b, Ther is a Fawken peregryne. And that is for an Erle. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. xlvi. 159 Fawcons pelegrynes, that haue stande and rested longe on the perche hath grete desyre to flye abrode. 1575 Turberv. *Falconrie* 33 Of the Haggart Falcon, and why she is called the Peregrine, or Haggart. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* V. 121 The peregrine falcon does not moult till the middle of August. 1843 Varrell *Hist. Birds* I. 32 The great docility of the Peregrine Falcon, and the comparative ease with which the birds are procured, has rendered them the most frequent objects of the falconer's care and tuition. 1875 W. McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 139 These precipices are frequented by the peregrine falcon.

5. *Peregrin prætor* [*L. prætor peregrīnus*], a second prætor appointed at Rome B.C. 47, to administer justice between Roman citizens and peregrins, or between peregrins themselves: see B. 1.

1880 Muirhead *Gaius* I. § 6 The two praetors, the urban and the peregrin.

B. *sb.* **1.** A sojourner in a foreign land; a person residing in a place where he is a stranger or foreigner; now only in *Rom. Antiq.* A resident in ancient Rome not having the rights of citizenship, an alien denizen.

1593 Bilson *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 7 Isaac and Iacob soiourned as strangers and peregrines first in the land of Canaan. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* VI. (1658) 430 They were peregrines and strangers in the land of the Jews. 1675 Crowne *Country Wit* III. 47 b, The great favours and honours you were pleas'd to confer on me, who am but a peregrine. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* I. § 68 If a woman who is a Roman citizen has by mistake married a peregrin as if he also were a citizen, she is permitted to prove cause of error. *Ibid.* IV. § 37 In the same way a peregrin feigns citizenship when he is pursuer in the same action.

† **2.** A pilgrim; a traveller in a foreign land. *Obs.*

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 468/1 In the which yeare were numbred of peregrines going in, and commyng out euery day at Rome, to the estimation of fiue thousand. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* IX. vii. § 1 Here [Mecka] we found a maruellous number of Strangers, and Peregrines or Pilgrims. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. ii. 76 The story of an Outlandish Peregrine, or Traveller.

3. = *Peregrine falcon*: see A. 4.

1555 Eden *Decades* 283 There are also ierfalcons sakers and peregrines whiche were vnknowen to the ancient princes. 1612 Selden *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* v. 85 Whether these here are the Haggarts (which they call Peregrin's), or Falcongentles, I am no such Falconer to argue; but this I know, that the reason of the name of Peregrin's is giuen, for that they com from remote and vnknowne places. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Shropsh.* 4 The Aryes of Pembrook-shire, where Perigrines did plentifully breed. 1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. *Pembroke* 359 Excellent Faulcons, called Peregrins. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xx, Out of the reeds .. shot the peregrine.

Peregrinity (perēgri·nĭti). [ad. F. *pérégrinité* (Rabelais 16th c.), or ad. L. *peregrīnitās* the condition of a *peregrīnus* or foreigner: see -ITY.] The condition of being a foreigner or alien, esp. in *Roman Antiq.* (see quot. 1880); † the quality or fact of being foreign, foreignness, outlandishness, strangeness (*obs.*).

1591 G. Fletcher *Russe Commw.* (Hakl. Soc.) 151 This causeth the Emperours to..be very warie for excluding of all peregrinitie that might alter their fashions. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. v. 33 The affected peregrinitie of his strange attire. 1774 Boswell *Jrnl. Tour Hebrides* 29 Aug., He said to me..'these people, sir,..may have somewhat of a peregrinity in their dialect, which relation has augmented to a different language'. I asked him if *peregrinity* was an English word. He laughed and said, 'No'. 1807 F. Wrangham *Serm. Transl. Script.* 21 Stamped with idiotism or with peregrinity. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* 566 *Peregrinity*, the condition of those who, being free, were neither citizens nor colonial or Junian latins, though possibly Roman subjects. 1900 *Jrnl. Educ.* Mar. 206/2 A mere concomitant of peregrinity.

b. A sojourn or journeying abroad. *rare.*

1851 Carlyle *Sterling* II. iv, Five health-journeys which.. he had to make in all. 'Five forced peregrinities'. *Ibid.* vi, A new removal, what we call 'his third peregrinity', had to be decided on.

‖ **Pereion, peræon** (pĕrəi·ŏn, pĕrī·ŏn). *Zool.* [A factitious term intended to represent Gr. *περαιῶν, περαιῶν*, pr. pple. of *περαιοῦν* 'to carry across, transport', erron. taken as 'to walk about'. Later users of the term have more exactly transliterated the reputed Gr. source as *peræon*.] A name for the thorax in Crustacea, as bearing the ambulatory limbs. Cf. Pleon. Hence **Perei·o-, peræ·opod, Pereio·-, peræo·podite,** one of the ambulatory limbs attached to the pereion.

1855 C. Spence Bate in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1856) 27 Thoracic segments, (*Pereion*, from περαιόω to walk about: *pereion*, part which supports the walking legs. This and the following [*pleon*] are suggested instead of the old and incorrect synonyms of *thorax, abdomen*, &c.). *Ibid.* 35 *The pereiopoda*, or walking feet.—This includes the five posterior thoracic feet of authors. 1877 W. Thomson *Voy. Challenger* I. ii. 131 At the base of the first segment of the pereion. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 635/2 In the adult *Mysis*, eight pairs of limbs (that is to say the five pairs of *pereiopodites* or 'walking-feet', and the three pairs of maxillipeds or 'jaw-feet') are all furnished with two branches. 1893 Stebbing *Crustacea* iv. 44 The trunk..is often called the peræon, intended to signify the ambulatory part. *Ibid.* 45 The possession of chelæ is not confined to the first pair of so-called peræopods.

† **Pere-jonette**; in 5 pereionet(t)e, also perionet = *pear-jonet*: see Pear *sb.* 5.

c 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 62 She was ful moore blisful on to see Than is the newe pereionette tree. [*So* 4 *MSS.*; *Camb.* pere Ionete tre, *Lansd.* perionet tree.]

Perell, obs. form of Parrel, Pearl, Peril.

Perella (pĕre·lă), **perelle** (pĕre·l). [ad. F. *perrelle*, var. of *parelle*, L. *parella*: see Parellic.] The lichen *Lecanora Parella*, or the dye obtained from it.

1783 Justamond tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* V. 230 The plant know'n by the name of Perella, which is made use of in dying scarlet. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Perelle*, a name for the crab's-eye lichen, ..found on rocks in mountainous countries, which yields a purple dye.

Peremint, Peremounte, obs. ff. Pediment, Paramount.

† **Pere·mpt,** *v. Civil Law. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *peremt-*, ppl. stem of *perimĕre* to destroy, cut off, kill, etc.: see Peremptory.] *trans.* To do away with, extinguish, quash (a legal process or suit). So † **Pere·mption** *Obs.*, quashing.

1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 82 Nor is it any Objection to say, That the Instance of the Cause of Appeal is perempted by the Desertion of an Appeal. *Ibid.* 151 This Peremption of Instance was introduced in Favour of the Publick, lest Suits should otherwise be rendered immortal and perpetual.

† **Pere·mptor,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 6 -oir, -oure, 6–7 -our, 7–8 -or. [a. F. *péremptoire* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *peremptōri-us* Peremptory. Cf. F. *exception péremptoire* in Littré.] = Peremptory. (Chiefly in Sc. Law.)

c 1470 [implied in Peremptorly]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. 6 For falt of ane peremptoir conclusione. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 167 To propone all his defenssis peremptouris and dilatouris, quhilkis thai will use. 1576 *Ibid.* II. 540 In respect..that the samyn day wes peremptour. 1582 *Ibid.* III. 503 His Majestie hes ordanit and appointit his court of justiciarie to be haldin..as second court peremptoure to all personis arreistit to this present court. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj., Forme Proces* 111 This second summons is peremptour. *Ibid.* 115 For ane peremptour exception proponed, and lawfully proven, causes the proponer therof, to be perpetually..absolved. 1721 Ramsay *Content* 193 The missive letter and peremptor bill Forbade them rest.

b. *ellipt.* as *sb.* A peremptory exception, defence, or plea: see Peremptory A. 1.

1571 Bannatyne *Jrnl. Trans. Scot.* (1806) 110 So am not I bound to answir thame, nor yit there accusatione, till that they give answir to my peremptour.

Peremptorily (pe·rĕmptərili), *adv.* [f. Peremptory + -ly 2.] In a peremptory manner; so as to preclude debate, discussion, or opposition.

1. So as to fix or settle the matter; so as to decide the question; decisively, conclusively; so as to leave no doubt; definitely, positively.

1513 Jas. IV *Let. to Hen. VIII* 26 July in Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 29 b, The sayd metyng of our and your commissioners at the borders, was peremptorily appoyncted betwyxt you and vs. 1596 Bacon *Max. & Use Com. Law* II. (1635) 51 A fine..barreth estates peremptorilie. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 500 What their sin was cannot be peremtorily determined. 1743 H. Walpole *Lett. to Mann* I. lxxiv. 266 Monday is fixed peremptorily. 1878 R. W. Dale *Lect. Preach.* vi. 165 The question cannot be determined peremptorily. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2473/2 The worship of saints and the doctrine of purgatory were peremptorily rejected as opposed to Scripture.

b. In the way of a peremptory citation.

1591 Greene *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) 18 The scitation shalbe peremptorily served in his parish Church.

c. In the way of 'peremptory challenge' (Peremptory 1); without giving a reason for the objection.

1660 *Trial Regic.* 33 You may Challenge five and thirty Peremptorily. If you go beyond; you know the Danger. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 21 *Mr. Just. Jones.* Do you challenge him peremptorily, or with cause? 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. vi. (1737) 186 A prisoner may challenge 35 of the Juries peremptorily in High-Treason. 1874 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 354/2 Those who, on being arraigned for felony,..peremptorily challenged more than twenty jurors.

d. As at a peremptory time or in obedience to a peremptory order; without fail.

1715 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 19 Every Councill man that does not attend at two o'clock..or within half an hour after two o'clock in the afternoon peremptorily.

† **2.** Absolutely, without exception or question.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 400 Some Organs are so peremptorily necessary, that the Extinguishment of the Spirit doth speedily follow. 1683 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* III. i. (ed. 4) 25 This Song is peremptorily the very best that ever yet was Written. 1788 H. Walpole *Let. to Earl Strafford* 12 Sept., September .. has hitherto been peremptorily fine.

† **3.** Determinedly; obstinately. *Obs.*

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 129 If he stood stiffly and peremptorily, he and his house lived ever after in perpetual and public ignominie. 1661 *Funerals Montrose* in *Harl. Misc.* (Park) VII. 299 One who stuck peremptorily to the present marquis.

4. In the way of positive belief or assertion; with full assurance; positively, dogmatically.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* li. 18 He speaketh not peremptorily, as though God rejected the sacrifyses. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 472. 1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 145 It is not fit..to affirme anything too peremptorily. 1752 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 457 Stone at first peremptorily denied having seen that book. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 341, I..have not yet employed it on a scale that enables me to speak peremptorily.

5. In the way, or with an air, of positive command or the like; imperatively; imperiously.

1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin.* 177 That which euery man is peremptorily bound to beleeue, must needs be true. 1677 Horneck *Ct. Law Consid.* iii. (1704) 60 It is he that peremptorily commands this consideration. 1839 James *Louis XIV*, I. 139 The Swedes .. peremptorily insisted upon taking their departure. 1896 Gen. H. Porter in *Century Mag.* Nov. 29, I had to order him peremptorily to leave the battery.

Peremptoriness (pe·rĕmptərinės). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or character of being peremptory; positiveness, absoluteness; conclusiveness, imperativeness, assurance, dogmatism, imperiousness; † fixed determination, obstinacy, etc.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 29 Finding by such peremptorinesse my sense to bee ouercome, you..cut me yet thirtie pound shorter. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 375 This vnexpected peremptorinesse in him amazed and misliked not a few. 1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl.* 413 The Peremptorinesse of Gods purpose to ruine Babylon. 1699 Burnet 39 *Art.* xiv. (1700) 134 Words .. delivered in the strain and peremptoriness of a Command. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1810) I. xvii. 114 No peremptoriness, Clary Harlowe: once you declare yourself inflexible, I have done. 1876 Green *Stray Stud.* 318 Her exhortations at the sick-bed have a somewhat startling peremptoriness about them.

† **Peremptorize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *peremptoriser* (16th c. in Godef.), or (in quot. 1644) f. Peremptory + -ize.] **a.** See quot. 1611. **b.** To make peremptory or absolute.

1611 Cotgr., *Peremptoriser*, to peremptorize; to grant, or passe away peremptorily. 1644 J. Goodwin *Innoc. Triumph.* (1645) 67 Authoritie..to peremptorize by fire and sword all their limitations whatsoever, as agreeable to God's Word.

† **Pere·mptorly,** *adv. Sc. Obs.* [f. Peremptor + -ly 2; cf. F. *péremptoirement* (1349 in Hatz.-Darm.).] = Peremptorily.

c 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* VI. (*Parl. Beasts*) iii, Summonit the scheip before the wolf, that he Peremptourlie.. Compeir. 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 292 His procuratour, quha proponit peremptourlie ane exceptioun. 1639 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 99 [Before 1530] suits of law were peremptorly decided by baillies, sheriffs, and other judges.

Peremptory (pe·rĕmptəri), *a.* (*adv., sb.*) Also 6–7 peremtory, -ie, (6 perentory, paremptory, parantarie, peremytorie, peremmatory, 7 parantory, perremtory). [ad. (through AFr. *peremptorie*, F. *péremptoire*) L. *peremptōri-us* destructive, deadly, mortal; that puts an end to, decisive; f. *peremptor* destroyer, *perempt-us*, pa. pple. of *perimĕre* to take away entirely, cut off, destroy (f. Per- 3 + *emĕre* to buy, purchase; orig., to take): see -ory. Introduced into French and English as a term of Roman Jurisprudence, in which use retained in Scots Law (in 16–17th c. usually as Peremptor); thence, in transferred senses, also in English Law, and at length in general use. (Sense 6 was taken later from the more literal L. sense.)]

I. 1. In Roman Law, used in the sense 'that destroys, puts an end to, or precludes all debate, question, or delay', hence 'decisive, final', in *peremptory edict, decree, ordinance* (*peremptorium edictum*, Digest 5. 1. 70), and *peremptory exceptions, defence, plea* (*peremptoriæ exceptiones*, Gai Inst. 4 § 120, 121), viz. such as tend to quash the action (see Exception 4); hence, also, in Eng. Law, *peremptory challenge* (Challenge *sb.* 3) or *exception* (quot. 1596), an objection without showing any cause, allowed to a prisoner against a certain number of jurymen; *peremptory mandamus*, a mandamus in which the command is absolute, usually issued after one found insufficient; *peremptory writ*, an original writ directing the sheriff to enforce the defendant's appearance in court without option; so *peremptory citation*, etc.

[*c* 1250 Bracton IV. XX. (Rolls) III. 206 Sunt enim exceptiones, quæ competunt contra breve, & assisam differunt, sed non perimunt..Est etiam quædam peremptoria quantum ad personam unius & dilatoria judicii, & non peremptoria quantum ad personam alterius. 1292 Britton, Exceptioun peremptorie: see Exception 4.] 1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 No person arrained for any pety treason murder or felony be

from hensforthe admitted to any peremytorie chalenge aboue the nombre of .xx. [1561, etc.: see PEREMPTOR.] 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xiv. (1588) 557. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 39 He hath his peremtory scitation ready to scite him to the archdeacons or officials court. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 619/2 A fellon in his tryall..may have..thirty-six exceptions peremptorye agaynst the jurours. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. ii. (1636) 8 There is no reason..but it should be a peremptory plea to the person in a writ of error as well as in any other action. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xli. 216 By what law or custom you were authorized to make a peremptory challenge of a juryman. 1809 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* v. (1839) 125 A peremptory mandamus must be awarded. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Defences*, Peremptory defences..are positive allegations which enter into the merits of the cause itself, and have the effect either of taking away the ground of action, or of extinguishing its effects. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 120 Exceptions..are peremptory that remain available always, and cannot be excluded; such are the exceptions of constraint or dole.

b. Hence, in ordinary language, †(*a*) Of a conclusion, statement, fact, etc.: Admitting no contradiction or denial, incontrovertible; settling the matter, conclusive, decisive, definite, final. (*Obs.*, or merged in 4.) (*b*) Of a command, order, etc.: Admitting no refusal; imperative.

(*a*) 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 465/1 The finall peremptorye stoppe against al contradiccion. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 174 He in no wise woll take the defiaunce dooen by your Herault as a peremptory intimacion of warre. 1640 REYNOLDS *Passions* xxxviii, A mathematician's conclusions ought to be peremptory and grounded on principles of infallible evidence. 1718 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) VI. 367 The chief reason..was to get a peremptory Answer from the V. Chancellor whether I should print Neubrigensis. (*b*) 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 9 *margin*, Ouer the which he had peremptorie gouernment, and indiciall authoritie. 1607 ROWLANDS *Diog. Lanth.* II The Theife..in the peremptory tearmes of 'Stand, deliuer your Purse'. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxxiii, A peremptory command would have compelled obedience. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* IV. iii, New imperious peremptory necessities. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 405 The orders of the Senate were peremptory.

2. *Law.* Said of a day or time decreed or definitely fixed for the performance of some act, esp. in a court of law. Rarely in general use. ? *Obs.*

1513-14 *Act 5 Hen. VIII*, c. 1 The seid Chauncelle..shall prefix and assign unto hym a convenyent peremptorie day to prove hys objeccion. 1579 in *Archæol. Cant.* II. 81 A parantarie daye for us to apper before the saied exchetor. 1656 EARL. MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xciv. (1674) 247 They..prefixt five days for the first, five for the second, and five more for the last peremptory tearm, for every one to come in. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xxiv. 174, I may as well fix a peremptory day at once.

b. Hence, Positively fixed; absolutely determined or settled; absolutely requisite, essential.

1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* iv. 454 For ways there be the greatest things to hit, If Men could find the peremptorie gate. 1625 BACON *Ess., Seditions & Tr.* (Arb.) 411 [That] no Euill shall appeare so peremptory, but that it hath some Out-let of Hope. *a* 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 85 Should Agony upon you seise, Pray not for peremptory Ease. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 346 It is a peremptory point of virtue that a man's independence be secured.

†c. *colloq.* 'Absolute', utter, thorough. *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i, What would you doe, you peremptory gull?

†3. Precluding all doubt or hesitation in regard to action; resolute; resolved, determined (*to do* something, or *that* something be done); also, in a bad sense: Obstinate, stubborn, self-willed. (Of a person, or thing personified, or of purpose, action, etc.) *Obs.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 21 The ayre yeelding preiudiciall sauors, seemd to be peremptory in some fatall resolution. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 454 Not death himselfe In mortall furie halfe so peremptorie, As we to keepe this Citie. *a* 1641 SUCKLING *Let.* Wks. (1646) 85 Excuse me if I..continue peremptory in the resolution I have taken. 1659 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 301 He proved a peremptory fellow, and would not confess. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 183 When we are fickle and irresolute, we brag of being obstinate and peremptory. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* II. i. (1737) II. 230 There are hardly any-where at this day a sort of People more peremptory. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 279 The House is peremptory, and will admit of no alteration in their bill.

4. Of persons, or their words, actions, etc. (often in reference to manner): Positive in opinion or assertion; quite certain, fully assured; *esp.* in bad sense, Intolerant of debate or contradiction; overconfident, showing too much assurance, dogmatic.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 21, I am not a little grieued to think that you should in that peremptorie sort you do, attribute vnto me the name of so base and vnfit a dealing. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 11 His humour is lofty, his discourse peremptorie. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 94 In my denial of the Spontaneous Generation of Plants, I am not so confident and peremptory. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* III. i, They are able to put the peremptoriest Witness to a Nonplus. 1861 O. W. HOLMES *Bread & Newspaper* in *Old Vol. Life* (1891) 13 Say what you like,—only don't be too peremptory and dogmatic. 1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. vii. § 1. 333 The dogmatism and peremptory propositions of Hobbes.

5. Intolerant of refusal or opposition; insisting on compliance or obedience; imperious, dictatorial. (Now the most usual sense.)

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 71 To morrow be in readinesse, to goe, Excuse it not: for I am peremptory. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* IV. i, Iustice Overdo is a very parantory Person. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* v. i, Ha! ha! ha! The peremptory tone in which he sent forth his sublime commands! 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, Tupman was somewhat indignant at the peremptory tone in which he was desired to pass the wine.

†II. 6. Deadly, destructive. *Obs.*

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* 24 [She] doth threaten my yonge and tender yeares with more perentorye plages. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 3 Those Notions of Religion, policie and moralitie; which do preserve them..from all ruinous and peremptory errours and excesses. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 3 There are subjectory and pertinent peremptorie infirmities..therevnto belonging.

†B. as *adv.* a. *colloq.* Absolutely, entirely. b. By a peremptory order; without fail. *Obs.*

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 1 Every person and persones that..chalenge peremptorie aboue the number of xx. [Cf. quot. 1530-1 in 1.] 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. v, The most peremptory absurd clowne of christendome, this day, he is holden. [1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. ii. 64 That he [Boner] should make his answer by words on Wednesday next peremptory at nine of the clock.]

†C. *elliptical* as *sb.* Short for *peremptory challenge, citation, command, rule, writ*, etc. *Obs.*

1606-7 BACON *Rep. Naturalization* in *Lett. & Life* (1868) III. 327 If want of health may not excuse attendance, nor want of hearing answer for not reporting, he knew not what to say for himself. For others they have stood as peremptories, but to him they cannot serve as dilatories. 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes's Trial* 8 He procured sixe or seven successive adjournments of the day of triall (some of them after a perremptory)..thereby to tire out the Prosecutors. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 174 Two or three afternoons he allotted every week to hear peremptories. 1737 *Order of Cork Water Club* 21 Apr. in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VII. 489 No man be allowed more than one bottle to his share, and a peremptory. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1810) II. xvi. 172, I went up with my father's *peremptory*, as I may call it, to my sister.

Perende, appearing: see PEAR *v.*

Perendinate (pĕrĕ·ndinēit), *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *perendināre* (in cl. L. only in vbl. sb. *perendinātio*, Martial), f. *perendin-us* (the day) after to-morrow (Gr. *πέραν* beyond, L. *diē* on the day).]

a. *trans.* To put off till the day after to-morrow, to defer from day to day. *rare.* b. *intr.* To stay from day to day, to make an indefinite stay. So **Pere·ndinant** [ad. med.L. *perendināntem*, pr. pple.]: see quot.; **Perendina·tion**, *rare*, 'a putting off till the day after to-morrow'.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Perendinate*.., to put off for a day, or till the next day after to morrow. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Perendination*, a putting off for a day. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. Introd. 88 The word perendinant (*perendinans*) was originally applied to persons who availed themselves of the hospitality of religious houses, by making long visits. *Ibid.* 89 The Master and Scholars are not to permit any one to perendinate within their walls for a longer period than a fortnight. *Ibid.*, The founder of Queen's College..prohibits his scholars to grant to any perendinating stranger a chamber for life.

Perendure (pĕrĕndiū·r), *v. rare.* [f. PER- 2 + ENDURE.] *intr.* To endure or last through a long time, or throughout a process or course of action. Hence **Perendu·ring** *ppl. a.*

18.. *Encycl. Brit.* (O.), Perenduring Rome. 1896 *Chicago Advance* 26 Mar. 452/2 Self is not the 'I' as the perenduring subject of all its acts.

Perengale, variant of PAREGAL *Obs.*

†**Pere·nmity.** *Obs. rare.* [PER- 4.] Excessive enmity.

1585 GREENE *Planctomachia* Wks. (Grosart) V. 55 There had ben such a perenmitie betweene the house of the *Valdtracchie* and the *Celij*, that [etc.].

†**Pere·nnal**, *a. Obs.* [Cf. OF. *perennel* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. type **perennāl-is* = L. *perennis*.] = PERENNIAL.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 637 Good lord of lorddes, my hope perhenuall [? perhennall], With þe to stond In grace and fawour to se. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* I. 5 In respect of the Heavens perennall and incessant rotation, and the Ayres continuall revolution. 1681 RYCAUT tr. *Gracian's Critick* 37 Those perennal Streams of Fountains.

Perennate (pĕre·nnēit), *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *perennāre*, f. *per* through + *annus* year, or f. *perennis*: see next.] a. *trans.* To make perennial or lasting. b. *intr.* To last or live through a number of years, as a perennial plant. So **Perenna·tion.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Perennate*, to last many yeares. 1698 *Money Masters all Things* 16 So tho' Money can't perennate your days, Yet after Death, she hath the power to raise You into Bliss. 1888 I. B. BALFOUR in *Nature* 20 Dec. 188/2 Properly to understand perennation, the perennating portions must be examined at all periods of the resting season as well as when they are starting anew into vegetative activity.

Perennial (pĕre·niăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *perenni-s* lasting through the year or years (f. *per* through + *ann-us* year) + -AL: cf. PERENNAL.]

A. *adj.* 1. Lasting, continuing, or extending throughout the year; said esp. of a spring or stream which flows through all seasons of the year. (But both in this and b, the sense is capable of being understood as 'Lasting through successive years, never-failing, perpetual', as in 2, of which continuance through all the seasons of the year is the condition.)

1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) III. i. 296 Rivers, Brooks, and Perennial Springs. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* II. v. (1727) 50 *note*, There is such a Thing as Subterraneous Heat..As is manifest from the smoking of perennial Fountains in frosty Weather. 1879 A. R. WALLACE *Australasia* xvi. 309 Their rapid flow and perennial supply of water are excellently adapted for irrigation.

†b. Remaining green or leafy throughout the year; evergreen. Of plants or their leaves. *Obs.*

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Nov., A row..covered over with the natural shrubbs, ivy, and other perennial greenes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 117/1 Perenniel leaves, last all the year. 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 363 Where round the scene perennial laurels bloom.

2. Lasting through a succession of years, or through a long, indefinite, or infinite time; enduring, lasting, permanent, never-failing, continual, perpetual; everlasting, eternal.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 72 ? 3 A constant and perennial softness of manner. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xiii. 19 Myriads in Time's perennial list enroll'd. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iv. (1858) 17 A government and guidance of white European men which has issued in perennial hunger of potatoes to the third man extant. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. x, Perennial youth is in her artificial flowers.

b. Of plants, their roots, etc.: Remaining alive through a number of years; said esp. of a herb which dies down to the root and shoots up afresh every year; opp. to *annual* and *biennial*.

1672-3 GREW *Anat. Roots* I. i. § 16 In what particular way, some Roots become Perennial. Some are wholly so, as those of Trees, Shrubs, and divers other woody Plants. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. xxiii. (1765) 234 In warm Regions, Plants that are annual with us will become perennial or arborescent. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 299 The vegetation consists mainly of perennial herbs and shrubs. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 433 The perennial sweet-pea which she had planted.

c. *Zool.* and *Anat.* Growing continually from persistent pulps, as the incisor teeth of a rodent.

d. *Entom.* (*a*) Living for more than one year, as an insect. (*b*) Forming colonies which are continued from year to year, as ants, bees, etc.

¶ e. *loosely.* Recurring year after year.

1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I. iv. (1852) 124 The difference between A's actual income of 10*o.* and the corresponding perennial income of 66*o.*, that is, 330*l.*, will, if accumulated for twenty-seven years and a half, at 4 per cent., produce 16,500*l.*

B. *sb.* 1. A perennial plant: see A. 2 b.

1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* II. 413 It may destroy annual plants, such as corn, entirely; but in perennials, like grass, it destroys only the leaves or blades. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xiv. (1876) 197 The cotton-plant..grows freely as a perennial in all tropical climates; it flourishes as an annual over..the warmer part of the temperate zones. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 1. 32 Perennials are plants which live and blossom or fructify year after year. They may or may not have perennial roots.

2. Something that lasts, or remains fresh, through a succession of years. (Always with conscious allusion to sense 1.)

1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* III. 65 She..told me that..the most constant lovers were not to be considered more than perennials. 1827 LAMB *Let. to H. C. Robinson*, His jokes..were old trusty perennials,..always as good as new. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 31 July 3/2 Belonging to the annuals rather than the perennials of poetry.

Hence **Perennia·lity**, the quality of being perennial; something that is perennial; **Pere·nnialize** *v. trans.*, to make perennial or permanent.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 152 The truths to which they are so much attached have a perenniality of new aspects. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* X. ii. (1872) III. 212 Mere ephemera..not related to the Perennialities at all. 1898 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 287/1 Welling springs, converging to a hollow, have perennialised a wide shallow pool.

Perennially (pĕre·niăli), *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY 2.] In a perennial way; throughout the year, or a succession of years; constantly, permanently, perpetually, eternally.

1784 *Parody* in Boswell *Johnson*, A captive in thy ambient arms, Perennially be thine. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ix, Thou findest the Altar still there, and its sacred Lamp perennially burning. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ix. 396 Duty or Obligation is submission to the authority of moral law, recognised by conscience as perennially binding.

¶ b. *loosely.* Year after year.

1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. II. v. 154 The attacks of the ague to which they were perennially subject. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxiii. (ed. 2) 537 The contrôle, whose office is perennially vacant.

Perennibranch (pĕre·nibræŋk), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Perennibranchia* neut. pl., f. *perennis* PERENNIAL + BRANCHIA.] a. *adj.* Having permanent gills; belonging to the division *Perennibranchia* (or *Perennibranchiata*) of Amphibians, which retain their gills through life. b. *sb.* An amphibian of this division. Also **Perennibra·nchiate** *a.* and *sb.* (opposed to CADUCIBRANCHIATE).

[1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxii. 412 *Perennibranchia*, or the *Proteus, Siren, Axolot.*] 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 186/2 Reptiles belonging to the perennibranchiate family. 1848 CRAIG, *Perennibranchiates.* 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 762/1 It is probable..that no known Labyrinthodonts were perennibranchiate. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 404 In the perennibranch *Urodela* [the gills] are retained. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Perennibranch, a.* and *n.*

†Pere·nnious, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *perenni-s* + -OUS; cf. *illustrious*, etc.] = PERENNIAL.

1628 PRYNNE *Brief Survay* Epist., The perennious preseruation and propagation of that pure orthodox and sincere Religion. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 328 From the perennious and pure fountaine of Gods will and pleasure, doe flow..the waters of life.

†Pere·nnity. *Obs.* [ad. L. *perennitās*, f. *perennis* perennial: see -ITY. Cf. OF. *per(h)ennité* (Godef.) in Dict. Acad. 1878.] The quality of being perennial; continuance for several years, or through a long or indefinite time; permanence, perpetuity.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 107 Cesternes that are broken and cannot holde, I say not water of life and perennity, but no water at all. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* Contents i. § 6 Of the perennity and perpetuity of the Scriptures. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* II. v. (1727) 51 *note*, The Perennity of divers Springs, which always afford the same Quantity of Water.

Perentele, Perentory: see PARENTELE, PEREMPTORY.

†Pere·qual. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **peræquāl-is*, f. PER- 4 + *æquāl-is* equal; cf. PAREGAL, PEREGAL.] An equal, peer, match.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 135 No man of hollsome judgement bot will grant we had no perequall in Ewrope.

†Perequa·tion. *Obs. rare*—°. [a. F. *peréquation*, ad. L. *peræquatiōn-em.* II. of action from *peræquāre* to make quite equal, f. PER- 2 + *æquāre* to EQUATE.]

1611 COTGR., *Perequation*, a perequation; an equalling, or making euen.

Pere·quitate, *v. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *perequitāre*: see -ATE³, f. PER- 1 + *equitāre* to ride.] *trans.* To ride through, traverse on horseback.

1780 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 15 June, Among the heroes of the Borough, who twice a-day perambulate or perequitate High Street..rides..Sir Richard Hotham.

†Pe·rer. *Obs.* Also 5 **peryr.** [a. AF. *perer* — OF. *perier*, F. *poirier* pear-tree, f. OF. *peire*, F. *poire* PEAR.] A pear-tree.

14.. *Pistill of Susan* 70 (MS. P.) The palme and þe popeler, þe perer [*other MSS.* perie] and the ploume [*MS.* plowine, *rime* sowme]. 14.. *Songs & Carols* xxxi. (Warton Cl.) 36 In the myddis of my gardyn is a peryr set.

†Pere·rrate, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *pererrāre.*]

1613 COCKERAM, *Pererrate*, to wander vp and downe.

†Pererra·tion. *Obs.* [n. of action from L. *pererrāre*: see prec.] A wandering through various places; a rambling; a travelling about.

1608–11 BP. HALL *Epist.* v. ii, What need wee to..spend our daies in a perpetuall pererration? 1658 EVELYN *Let. to E. Thurland* 8 Nov., Unlesse..noblemen make wiser provisions for their educations abroad, above..the ordinary commerce and import of their wild pererrations.

Peresche, obs. f. PARISH, PERISH, PIERCE.

Peresil, obs. form of PARSLEY.

†Pe·retre. *Obs.* Also 5 **peretyr, pertyr.** [a. OF. **peretre*, Cotgr. *piretre*, ad. L. *pir-, pyrethrum*: see PELLETER, PELETRE, and PYRETHRE.] = PELLITORY 1, Pellitory of Spain.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 394/1 Peretre, herbe (*P.* peretyr), *peretrum. Ibid.* 395/2 Petyr, herbe (or peretre; *P.* pertyr).

Perewake, -wig, -wyke, obs. ff. PERIWIG.

†Pere·xcellently, *adv. Obs. rare*—¹. [See PER- 4.] Very excellently, very highly.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2659 The king his Sugits luvid so perexcellently.

Pereye, obs. f. PERRIE, PERRY; var. PORREY *Obs.*

†Perfa·bricate, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *perfabricāre* (see PER- 2 and FABRICATE).]

1623 COCKERAM, *Perfabricat*, to go through with building.

Perfay (pəɹfē¹), *int. arch.* Forms: *a.* 4–5 **parfay,** 4 **parfai, par-fai,** 5 **par-fay, -fey, par-fey(e, -faie.** *β.* 5–6 **per fey,** 5 **perfey(e,** 4–6, 9 *arch.* **perfay.** [ME. a. OF. *par fei*, AF. also *par fai, fay*, f. *par* by (PAR *prep.* 1) + OF. *feid, feit, fei*, mod.F. *foi*:—L. *fid-em* FAITH.]

By (my) faith; verily, truly: cf. FAY *sb.*¹ 6 b. (*Obs.* in ordinary use since 16th c., but revived by some modern poets.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 298 (Cott.) Þe erth it has na sun parfai [*G.* parfay, *F.* perfay, *Tr.* perfey]. *Ibid.* 597 Parfay [*v. rr.* parfai, forsoþe] þat es bot eth to rede. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 39 The land vj 3er, and mayr perfay, Lay desolat eftyr hys day. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 495 Som maner confort shal I haue parfay. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7838 Þai Did mare harme þan gude parfay. *a* 1550 *Image Hypocr.* III. 408 And then, my lordes, perfay..Not all your gold so gay..Shall serve youe to delaye. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 196/47 Parfay, *medius fidius.* 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 15 She had task't hersel, perfay, To work before a certain day A pair o' stockins. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* Ser. I. *Masque Q. Bersabe* 117 This knave hath sharp fingers perfay. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 338 Perfay all goeth more than right.

Perfect (pō·ɹfĕkt), *a.* (*adv., sb.*) Forms: see below. [Orig. ME. *parfit, -fite*, a. OF. *parfit, -fite* (11th c. in Littré):—L. *perfect-um*, pa. pple. of *perficĕre* to accomplish, perform, complete, f. PER- 2 + *facĕre* to do, make. Subsequently influenced by OF. *parfet, -fete, -feit, -fait*, in which the radical part is *fet, fait* (pa. pple. of *faire*):—L. *factum.* At length gradually conformed (partly through *parfaict, perfaict, perfect*) to the L. original *perfectus.* The change of *par-* to *per-* went on from 14th to 16th c. In ME. and 16th c. the stress varied between *perfi·te* and *perfit*; in Scotch (pĕrfə·ɪt) is still prevalent in some senses, and in others displaced by (pe·rfit).]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. *a.* 3–4 **parfijt,** 4–5 **-fi3t,** 5 **-fyght,** 5–6 **-fight.** *β.* 4–5 **perfi3t,** 5–6 **-fyght,** 6 **-fight,** 7 **-fyit.**

a. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 58/160 3if þou wolt parfijt beo, sul al þi guod. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *John* ii. 5 Forsothe who kepith his word, verily in him is parfijt charite. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 363 þat parfi3t welþe þat is nou3t in worldly richesse. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 17 Withoute witte he may not be parfight in science. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 22 For pees and parfyght vnyon. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* LXXXV. 6 Our parfight sight from blindnesse standeth..in nduersite.

β. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 185 He hadde perfi3t knowleche of sevene artis. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Prayer to Father* 4 Of all perfections the essencial most perfyght! 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* XVIII. 4 Both partes apeere of so pure perfight skill. 1650 *Presbytery Bk. Strathbogie* (1843) 137 For the making vp of a perfyit manse and gleib.

2. *a.* 3–5 **parfite.** 4–6 **-fyte.** *β.* 4– **perfite, -fyte.**

a. a 1300 Parfite [see B. 3]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 256 For thefis amang þame pece parfyte vill have. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. iv. 6 Þe parfite bileuep not lightly all þinges þat men tellip. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* LXXXVIII. 278 Suche as he had parfyte trust in.

β. c 1340 Perfite [see B. 3 a]. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 185 Perfite knowlege of the vij sciences liberalle. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvii. 14 To wryte Quhat plesans is in lufe perfyte. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 40 A separate and perfite note. 1611 SIR W. MURE *Misc Poems* i. 34 Once taist yat nectared delyte, Of all pleasoures y° most perfyte. *a* 1699 KIRKTON *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1817) 301 Making the island happy by a perfyte union. [1808–25 JAMIESON, *Perfit, Perfite*...The term is still used to denote one who is exact in doing any work, or who does it neatly. The accent is on the last syllable. 1851 W. ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 34 (E. D. D.) There's few sae perfite as we should be.]

3. *a.* 3–6 **parfit,** 4–6 **-fyt,** (6 **-fytte**). *β.* 4–7 (*dial.* –9) **perfit,** (6 **-fitt, -fytt**), 5–7 **perfyt.**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12483 (Cott.) Maister es he self parfit [*v. rr.* parfite, -fitt, perfite]. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 573 Parfyt love is ther non. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 48 Pore in spiit, parfit in pacyence. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 310 God..made them parfyt in kynde on the Saterday. 1555 HARPSFIELD in *Bonner's Homilies* 4 Her he made parfytte. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 45 b, If you will make it parfiter.

β. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. ii. 51 (Camb. MS.) Blysfulnesse is a perfyt [*v. r.* perfit] estat. 1559 BP. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. App. x. 444 The fawters therof contende, that it is most perfitt. 1603–32 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xl. (ed. 3) 132 Sound, and in perfit health. [But FLORIO 1598–1611, COTGR. 1611 spell *perfect.*] 1610 J. MELVILL *Autobiog.* (Wodrow Soc.) 259 The King efter his perfyt age of twentie and 2 yeirs. 1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 222 That excellent old mans perfitest remission. 1645 J. DURYE [Scotchman] *Israel's Call* 31 Perfit holines. [1808–25 Perfit: see A. 2 *β.*]

4. *a.* 5–7 **parfet,** (6 **-fett. -fayt**(e). *β.* 6 **perfait, -fayt,** 6–7 **perfet,** (6 **-fett**).

a. 1419 SIR W. BARDOLPH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 76 God..3eve 3ow ryght goode lyf and longe parfet helthe of body. 1530 PALSGR. 780, I weare heare nexte my bodye as parfayte folkes do. ?1668 LADY LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 54, I am infinitely reioyced to heare..of her parfet recovery.

β. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* xii. 9 My strengthe is made perfait throu weaknes. 1536 R. BEERLEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 34 An yf yt were never so perfett. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 62 Euery thyng..more perfayt in hys nature. 1593 Q. ELIZ. tr. *Boeth.* v. pr. v. 115 With a steddyer & perfeter Judgement. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 415 Supream of things Thou in thy self art perfet, and in thee Is no deficience found. [The words *perfect* and *imperfect* occur 34 times in Milton's Poems, and in 22 instances the spelling is *perfet, imperfet* (A. J. Wyatt *Note to P. R.* IV. 468).]

5. *a.* 6 **parfecte, -faict.** *β.* 6 **perfecte, perfaict**(e, 6– **perfect.**

a. 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 46 A juste true and a parfecte survey. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* I. pr. i. 3 Parfaict for fine workmanship.

β. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 48 Ye shall therfore be perfecte, even as youre hevenly father is perfecte. [So 1535 COVERD.] — *Luke* i. 3 Booth were perfect before God. — *Acts* xi. 24 He was a perfaicte man. 1530 PALSGR. 320 Parfyte..Perfecte (Fr.) *perfect..parfect.* 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 44 b, The perfect ende of all. [*Perfect* became the usual spelling *c* 1590.]

B. Signification. **I.** General senses.

†1. Thoroughly made, formed, done, performed, carried out, accomplished. *Obs.*

a. Of a legal act: Duly completed.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 254 To þat ilk scrite Edward set his seale, þat his gift was perfite, & with witnes leale. 1567 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 1 The acceptation of the said office of Regentrie..sall be halden, repute, and esteemed lawfull, sufficient, and perfite.

b. Of offspring: Fully formed.

Passing into sense 3: see esp. 3 c.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 197 Somtyme a womman conceyueth twey children and is but a litel tyme hytwene; and so þe children ben afterward i-bore oon after oþer, and beeþ perfit i-now. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 48 And the first Day next after men synden in the askes a worm; and the secunde day next after men synden a hrid quyk and perfyt. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Abortio*..to brynge forthe a chylde, or it be perfecte [COOPER perfite].

c. Of full age; either = grown up, adult, or of an age legally competent for a specified function.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* v. 24 Comaundynge to hym for to slea alle of perfit age. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* A vj b, He shal at his perfect yeres hee restaured to the whole isle of Britayn. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 358 Thai may entir within thre termis nixt eftir thair perfyte age of xiiij yeris. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 77 Sonnes at perfect age, and Fathers declin'd. 1773 MONBODDO *Lang.* (1774) I. I. ii. 11 When he comes to be of perfect age.

2. Fully accomplished; thoroughly versed, trained, skilled, or conversant. Const. *in, with,* †*of* a subject. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12483 Þou broght me not a barn to lere Bot maister es he self parfit. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 219 Among alle he [Plato] is i-preysed for a parfite techere of philosofie. *Ibid.* VII. 71 By craft of þe sterres, in þe whiche craft he was perfit inow. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 21 He that is a parfit studiaunt in that science. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 3/1 [He] was in dede, both a parfet philosophre, and a parfet diuine. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 212 They were very perfite with theyr bowes. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* 20 The Hawke that is most perfect for the flight. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 155 Our Men more perfect in the vse of Armes. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 48 He deemed nothing lesse beseeming a perfit and accomplished Captaine, than hast-making and rashnesse. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. ix. 137 They..were admitted to the state of. τελείων, the perfect, and so made partakers of al Mysteries. 1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1853) 406 The Master, Doctor, or perfect graduate, was, in like manner..obliged immediately to commence..and to continue for a certain period publicly to teach. 1838 WHEWELL in *Life* (1881) 192 The other persons..not being very perfect in their duties.

†b. Completely prepared; made ready. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* vi. 7 Forsothe the hows..is beeldid of stonus ouer scorchid and parfite. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Ibid.*, The house..was built of stone perfite before it was brought.

c. Thoroughly learned or acquired, got by heart or by rote, 'at one's fingers' ends'. Also of a person: Having learnt one's lesson or part thoroughly. (Cf. *letter-perfect, word-perfect.*)

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v, That the learning to write be not left of, vntil it be verie perfit. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 562, I hope I was perfect. I made a little fault in great. [Cf. lines 553–4.] 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* 408 The lesson is but plain, And once made perfect, never lost again. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* v. i. 82 When you haue A businesse for your selfe: pray heauen you then Be perfect. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Sept., To refresh myself in my musique scale, which I would fain have perfecter than ever I had yet. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* (1847) II. ii. 174 Mrs. Grimley kindly undertook to prompt, as the performers were not all very perfect. *Mod.* (School). Try to get this lesson perfect.

3. In the state proper to anything when completed; complete; having all the essential elements, qualities, or characteristics; not deficient in any particular.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11626 (Cott.) Ne haf yee for me na barnsite, For i am self man al parfite. *a* 1325 *Athanasian Creed* 30 in *Prose Psalter* 195 He is parfit God, parfit man, heand of resonable soule & of mannes flesshe. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Ibid.* in *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Perfecte God, and perfecte man. 1571 *Articles of Religion* ii, Two whole and perfect natures, that is to say, the Godhead and manhood.

b. Of actions, states, qualities, and the like.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* iii, 7, I had..na perfite contrycyone. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *John* iv. 18 Drede is not in charite, but parfijt charite sendith out drede [1526 TINDALE, Parfet love casteth out all feare]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 338 He..heeld opinion that pleyn delit Was verray felicitee parfit. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 3994 She allwais loued me with hert parfight. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Who made..a full, perfect, and sufficient sacrifyce, oblacion, and satysfaccyon, for the sinnes of the whole worlde. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. i. 301 It had been a perfect calm for some days. 1841 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. viii. 124 That Mr. Newman is a man of..perfect sincerity, I have no doubt. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 11 There is no such thing as perfect transparency or perfect opacity.

c. Of productions material or immaterial. (I b may belong here.)

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 107 Ther is no body parfit withouten thre dymensions. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) I Lyke as the great worlde was made perfecte in vij dayes. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 26 Three glorious Sunnes, each one a perfect Sunne. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 276 Aristotle is of opinion, that this onely is the forme or figure of a perfit Syllogisme. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 22 Sept., He did twelve feet under ground find perfect trees over-covered with earth. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* I. xxiv. 98 Speech is either perfect or imperfect. Perfect is that that absolves the Sentence. 1872 J. F. CLARKE *Self-Culture* xvi. (1889) 349 Nature finishes everything...Every little flower is perfect and complete, from root to seed.

†d. Sound; of sound mind, sane. *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII. v. 695 Whanne he sawe the letters and vnderstood them, yet he entryd, for he was ryghte parfyte of his lyf. 1552 HULOET, Perfecte or sounde, *integer.* 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vii. 63, I feare I am not in my perfect mind. *a* 1619 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* I. ii, What postures he puts on! I do not think he's perfect.

4. In the state of complete excellence; free from any flaw or imperfection of quality; faultless. But often used of a near approach to such a state, and hence capable of comparison, *perfecter* (= more nearly perfect), *perfectest* (= nearest to perfection).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* x. 2 Þaim thynke þat þaire vndirstandynge and þaire conuersacioun is perfitere þan oþer. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 449 To teche a perfitere weie to hevene þan evere Crist dide himself. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 129/2 Than had our lord not made hys order and course perfite in the begynnynge. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* ix. (1870) 251 Abstynence for this matter is..the parfytest medysone. 1565 *Satir. Poems Reform.* I. 80 My pen is not in perfytt plight her graces to displaie. 1590

R. Payne *Descr. Irel.* (1841) 3 Most of them speaking good and perfit English. 1685 Temple *Ess. Gard.* Wks. 1731 I. 185 The perfectest Figure of a Garden I ever saw ..was that of Moor-Park in Hertfordshire. 1784 Johnson *Let. to Sastres* 20 Oct., A perfect performance of any kind is not to be expected, and certainly not a perfect dictionary. 1841 L. Hunt *Seer* II. (1864) 64 The perfectest prose-fiction in the language. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. iv. viii. 197 The barbarian, in his own estimate, is perfect already; and what is perfect cannot be improved. 1877 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 391 The only people whom men cannot pardon are the perfect.

b. *spec.* Of supreme moral excellence; righteous, holy; immaculate.

c 1290 [see A. 1]. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 3766 For sum þat semes gude here and parfite,..after þe dede, er dampned als-tite. 1388 Wyclif *Matt.* v. 48 Be 3e parfit, as 3oure heuenli fadir is parfit. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 76 None maye wythstonde eny temptacyon be he neuer so parfyt, wythout specyall helpe, and grace of god. 1526 [see A. 5β]. 1611 Bible *Ps.* xxxvii. 37 Marke the perfect man, and behold the vpright: for the end of that man is peace. 1743 Wesley *Serm. Chr. Perfect.*, Every one that is perfect is holy: and every one that is holy is, in the Scripture sense, perfect.

c. Of things: Marked by moral perfection.

1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xviii. 30 The waye of God is a perfecte waye. *Ibid.* xix. 7 The lawe of the Lorde is a perfecte lawe. 1738 Wesley *Ps.* cxxxix. xiv, Guide me in thy perfect way.

5. Completely corresponding to a definition, pattern, or description.

a. Of a geometrical figure, a point of space or time, and the like: Exact, precise.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 18 Som of hem semen perfit cercles, & somme semen inperfit. 1574 Bourne *Regiment for Sea* xvii. (1577) 46 The perfit houre and minute of the chaunges of the Moone. 1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. ii. 53 Other figures therefore I do see, and those perfect ones. 1823 H. J. Brooke *Introd. Crystallogr.* 62 It is capable of being reduced again to the perfect octahedron. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. x. 65 Heavy hail had fallen,.. the stones being perfect spheres.

b. Of a copy, representation, etc.: Accurately reproducing or reflecting the original; exact, correct. †Of a notion, thought, etc.: Exactly corresponding to the facts, correct (*obs.*).

1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* 2 In this boke was expressed of gouernaunce so perfyte an image. 1592 T. Digges *(title)* A Perfit Description of the Cœlestiall Orbes. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. vi. 6 *Hub.* Whose there? Speake hoa.. *Bast.* Hubert, I thinke. *Hub.* Thou hast a perfect thought. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 4 That Translation was not so sound and so perfect, but that it needed in many places correction. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* i. 6 A more perfect copy procured at Aleppo. 1867 Howells *Ital. Journ.* 299 The perfectest reproduction of the Greek theater in the world.

c. Fully answering to what the name implies.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. xv. 233 Samaritanys..weren not perfite and ful lewis neither thei were perfite and ful hethen. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 10 b, Made hym as he surely coniectured his perfite frende, where in dede he was inwardly his dedly enemie. *a* 1613 Overbury *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 286 The Devil is the perfectest Courtier. 1833 Keble *Serm.* vi. (1848) 142 That combination of sweetness with firmness .. which constitutes the temper of a perfect public man.

d. Entire, unqualified; pure, unmixed, unalloyed.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 98 Either your straw-colour beard, your orange tawnie beard, ..your perfect yellow. 1591 — *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 194. 1595 — *John* I. i. 90 Mine eye hath well examined his parts, And findes them perfect Richard. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 71 The walles, the towers, and the gates built all of perfect marble. 1648 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 217 My damaske sword, with the handle of perfect gold. 1699 Vanbrugh *False Friend* II. i, You talk..like a perfect stranger to that tenderness methinks every son should feel for a good father. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 6 To a perfect stranger..such a method of description would be unintelligible.

e. Mere, sheer; unmitigated, utter. (Qualifying something bad, repulsive, or disliked.) Chiefly *colloq.* or *dial.*

1611 Shaks. *Temp.* I. i. 32 His complexion is perfect Gallowes. 1714 Addison *Lover* No. 39 ▶ 2 He..has..reduced himself to a perfect skeleton. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. viii. 79 The storm..proved a perfect hurricane. 1792 A. Wilson *Watty & Meg* in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 5 She's tired wi' perfect skelping. 1801 Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1856) 139 (E. D. D.) Worn to perfect skin and bane. 1804–6 Syd. Smith *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 187 A man whose chin terminated in a point..would be a perfect horror. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxiv, The queen tore her higgonets for perfect anger. 1861 Quinn *Heather* (1863) 156 Gar a thief forget himsel', An' blush for perfect shame. *Mod. colloq.* It is perfect nonsense to say that he cannot.

†**6.** Completely assured, fully informed, certain: of a statement or speaker. *Obs. rare.*

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 700 He had perfect worde that the Duke of Clarance came forwarde towarde him with a great armie. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 1 Thou art perfect then, our ship hath toucht vpon The Desarts of Bohemia. 1611 — *Cymb.* III. i. 73, I am perfect, That the Pannonians..for Their Liberties are now in Armes.

†**7.** In a state of complete satisfaction; satisfied, contented. *Obs. rare.*

1605 Shaks. *Mach.* III. iv. 21 Then comes my Fit againe: I had else beene perfect. 1607 — *Timon* I. ii. 90 Might we but haue that happinesse my Lord..we should thinke our selues for euer perfect.

II. Technical senses.

8. *Arith.* Applied to a number which is equal to the sum of its aliquot parts. (Formerly in other senses; see quots. 1422, *c* 1440.)

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 214 Do thou that they bene ten, fore tene is a perfite nonnhyr, and hit contenyth in hym-sylfe foure nombres, that is to witte, one and two, and thre and foure. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xliv. 9 We are leued a-lyue, elleuyn,..Or we begynne vs muste be euen,..For parfite noumbre it is none, Off elleuen for to lere. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* VII. def. xxiii. 187 The partes of 6 are 1. 2. 3...and mo partes 6 hath not:..wherefore 6 is a perfect number. So likewise is 28 a perfect number...This kinde of numbers is very rare. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 5 Perfect Numbers are almost as rare as perfect Men. 1709–29 V. Mandey *Syst. Math., Arith.* 5 There are found but few Perfect Numbers..to wit, from 1 to 40,000000, only these: 6, 28, 496, 8128, 130816, 2096128, 33,550336;..all the Perfect Numbers begin by turns from 6 and 8. 1795 Hutton *Math. Dict.* s. v.

9. *Gram.* †a. Of verbs: Regular. *Obs.* b. Applied to the tense which denotes a completed event or action viewed in relation to the present; hence (with qualification) to any tense expressing action completed at the time indicated: see Pluperfect, *Future Perfect* (Future *a.* 2).

1530 Palsgr. Introd. 30 Verbes parsonall be of thre sortes, parfyte, anomales, and defectyves. *Ibid.* 84 The preterperfit tens, as *je ay parlé* I have spoken. *Ibid.* 88 The preter parfit tens. 1581 E. Campion in *Confer.* II. (1584) N iv b, I pray you what *tempus* is it? *Campion.* The perfect *tempus*, euen as *clausis* the latine worde is. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Perfect*, in grammar. Preter or preterit-perfect tense, is an inflection, marking a time perfectly past. 1879 Bain *Higher Eng. Gram.* 166 The infinitive followed by a past participle forms a perfect infinitive active: 'to have loved', 'having loved'.

10. *Mus.* (Opp. to Imperfect *a.* 7.)

†a. In mediæval music, applied to a note when reckoned as three times the length of a note of the next lower denomination; and hence to those 'modes', etc. characterized by such relative value of the notes (answering to what is now called triple time or rhythm). *Obs.* b. *Perfect concords* (†*cords*) or *consonances*: a name including the concords of a unison, fifth, and octave, and sometimes a fourth (as distinguished from the thirds and sixths). Hence c. Applied to the intervals of a fourth, fifth, and octave, in their normal form (opp. to *augmented* and *diminished*); now sometimes (like thirds, sixths, etc.) called *major*. So *perfect chord* or *triad*, a name for the common chord in its direct position (involving a perfect fifth), as opp. to the *imperfect* or *diminished triad*. d. *Perfect cadence*: a cadence consisting of the direct chord of the tonic preceded by a dominant or subdominant chord (authentic or plagal cadence), and forming a full close: opp. to *imperfect* and *interrupted cadence*.

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 18 The Moode perfect of the lesse prolation is, when all go by two, except the Semibreefe: as two Longes to the Large:.. three Semibreenes to the Breefe. *Ibid.*, The moode perfect of the more is, when all go by three; as three Longes to the Large: three Breenes to the Longe [etc.]. *Ibid.* 72 You must not rise nor fall with two perfect cordes togither. *Ibid.* Annot., Why some of those consonants [= consonances]..are called perfect, and othersome vnperfect, I can giue..no reason. 1667 Perfect Concords[see Imperfect *a.* 7]. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Perfect Fifth*, the same with *Diapente*. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Perfect*, in music, denotes something that fills, and satisfies the mind, and the ear. In which sense we say, perfect cadence, perfect concord, &c. 1875 Ouseley *Harmony* xiii. 154 The perfect cadence corresponds exactly to a, full stop in writing. 1880 W. S. Rockstro in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 766 Mode, Time, and Prolation were themselves capable of assuming a Perfect or an Imperfect form...Notes, even when Perfect by virtue of the Mode, Time, or Prolation in which they were written, could be made Imperfect.

11. *Physiol., Anat.*, etc. Having its proper characteristics developed to the fullest degree; typical.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Perfecta Crisis*, One Crisis is called perfect, another imperfect;..perfect is that which frees the Patient perfectly and entirely from the Distemper; and it is either salutary or deadly. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 84 Inoculated cow pock, under its most perfect form. 1830 R. Knox *Béclard's Anat.* 244 Perfect cartilages also occur under the form of incrustation or plates. 1841–71 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 721 Most of the parts enumerated as entering into the composition of a perfect or typical skeleton. 1856 Grindon *Life* xxv. (1875) 322 'Perfect' is used by the naturalist to express the degree in which those peculiarities are developed which characterize a particular group. 1863 *Chambers' Encycl.* V. 589/2 The mouths of mandibulate Insects are sometimes called *perfect*, and those which exhibit a different character, *imperfect*.

† b. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Perfect*, in physiology. A *perfect* animal is used by some writers for that which is born by univocal generation; in opposition to insects, which they pretend to be produced by equivocal generation.

12. *Bot.* Having all four whorls of the flower (calyx, corolla, stamens, and pistils).

1706 Phillips, *Perfect flowers* (among Herbalists) are those that have the finely colour'd small leaves, call'd Petala, with the Stamina, Apices, and Stylus. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., *Perfect flowers* are such as have petala, pistil, stamina, and apices. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 557 *Combretaceæ*...Leaves exstipulate, entire, without dots. Flowers perfect or unisexual.

13. *Ent.* In the most completely or finally developed form or phase of existence, as *perfect insect, state*, etc.

1834 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) IX. 86/2 Mouffet..mistook the aquatic larvæ of Libellulæ for creatures entirely distinct from the perfect insects. *Ibid.* 87/2 The imago or perfect condition. 1863 *Chambers' Encycl.* V. 591/1 The intermediate or pupa state often differs little..from the perfect state.

14. *Physics.* Conceived as existing in a state of ideal perfection, as *perfect elasticity, gas.*

1849 Thomson in *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* XVI. 545 A perfect thermodynamic engine..is a machine by means of which the greatest possible amount of mechanical effect can be obtained from a given thermal agency. 1850 Rankine *Ibid.* XX. 148 The elasticity of a perfect gas at a given temperature varies simply in proportion to its density. 1867 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. 514 That property of perfect elasticity towards which highly elastic bodies in nature approximate. *Ibid.* 592 A *perfect fluid*..is an unrealizable conception, like a rigid, or a smooth, body: it is defined as a body incapable of resisting a change of shape. 1867 Besant *Hydrodynamics* (ed. 2) 1 A perfect fluid is assumed to have no 'viscosity', no property of the nature of friction.

15. *Printing. Perfect ream*, a ream of 516 sheets, = *printer's ream*: see Ream *sb.*[3]

1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.* 98 Reams of paper made up to a printer's ream, i. e. 516 sheets, are said to be 'perfect'.

C. as *adv.* = Perfectly. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* or *poet.*

c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1160 As I am cristynit perfite. *a* 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 317 In the cuntre he and I Can nocht dwell baith perfyte. 1567 Turberv. *Piers to T.* Epit. etc. 9 b, Men diemen may yon are not perfite wise. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 61 Thay had the similitude of perfyte schapen fouls. 1682 Creech tr. *Lucretius* (1683) 214 No Compound's perfect solid, free from Pore. 1726–31 Tindal *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 102 A perfect honest man. 1830 Tennyson *Madeline* ii, Frowns perfect-sweet along the brow.

D. quasi-*sb.*

1. That which is perfect, perfection. *rare. poetic.*

1842 Tennyson *Two Voices* 292 That type of Perfect in his mind In Nature can he nowhere find.

2. *Gram.* Elliptical for *perfect tense*: see B. 9 b.

1841 R. G. Latham *Eng. Lang.* § 180 One of two forms, sometimes..that of the Greek Perfect, and sometimes..that of the Greek Aorist. 1848 J. W. Donaldson *Gr. Gram.* § 425 The perfect expresses the state or condition consequent on an action. 1888 B. H. Kennedy *Shorter Lat. Primer* 72 The *Perfect* in the sense of *I have loved* is *Primary*: in the sense of *I loved* it is *Historic*.

¶ **3.** *Perfit, -fet, -fight*: an occasional copyist's error for Profit (due to confounding the MS. contractions for *per-* and *pro-*).

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* IV. ix. (W. de W.), Bothe for nede and for perfyghte [L. *utilitatem*].

Perfect (pə·ɹfɛkt, pɔɹfɛ·kt), *v.* Forms: α. 5–6 **parfyte**, etc. (see prec.). β. 5 **perfyght**, 6–7 **perflte, -fait**, 6– **perfect**. [f. Perfect *a.*, in its various late ME. and early mod. Eng. forms. Less usually pronounced *perfect*, as if directly f. ppl. stem of L. *perficĕre* to accomplish, finish, complete.]

1. *trans.* To bring to completion; to complete, finish, consummate; to carry through, accomplish.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* II. xxviii. 20 He began the .iiii. hyghe wayes of Bretayne, the whiche were fynysshed and parfyted of Belynus his sone. *Ibid.* VI. clxiv. 158 Whiche conclusyon perfyghted, Lewys..retornyd into Germany. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 30 After that the false olde woman had parfet and doone their treason. 1529 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 324 All which bokes he not yet..parfyted unto my mynde. 1562 Bp. Jewel *Apol. Ch. Eng.* II. i. Wks. (Parker Soc.) III. 59 There he..shall sit, till all things be fully perfitted. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* in *Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 193 The boilding of the wallis of Ierusalem was perfaitit be Nehemia. 1596 Drayton *Leg.* iii. 347 To perfect my command. 1624 Quarles *Sion's Elegies* iii. 11 Labour perfected, with the evening ends. 1629 Sir W. Mure *True Crucif.* 2088 The Worke of Man's salvation to perfite [*prime* delite]. 1641 Milton *Reform.* I. (1851) 10 Exact Reformation is not perfited at the first push. 1644 — *Areop.* (Arb.) 39 The Councell of Trent..brought forth, or perfeted those Catalogues. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* II. 125 Then urg'd, she perfects her illustrious toils. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 291 This design was perfected in 1295.

b. *Printing.* To complete the printing of a sheet of a book, etc. by printing the second side.

1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. 661 When one side is printed, it revolves from one cylinder to the other, and is then perfected by the second form. 1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.* 98 Perfect up..the printing of the second side of the paper in half-sheet or sheet work.

†**2.** To bring to full development. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xvi. (Add. MS. 27944) þe sonne..ordeyneþ and disposiþ & parfitiþ alle þingis in þis worlde. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 259 The males are sooner perfited in the womb then the females.

3. To make perfect or faultless; to bring to perfection; *loosely*: To bring nearer to perfection; to improve.

c 1449 [see Perfecting *vbl. sb.*]. 1567 Drant *Horace, De Arte Poet.* B ij, Those verses reprehende..Correcting, and perfyting them with ouernotynge hande. 1575–85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* xxii. § 12 Perfiting himselfe in Godlinesse. 1630 Lennard tr. *Charron's Wisd.* III. xiv. § 22 (1670) 452 Learning marreth weak wits and spirits, perfitteth the strong and natural. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Heb. vii. 12 To perfect sinful man, is to free him from the guilt of sin,.. and to make him..capable of communion with God. 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* vi, George especially perfected his accent so as to be able to pass for a Frenchman. 1875 Lyell *Prine. Geol.* II. III. xxxvi. 289 When the art of the breeder has been greatly perfected.

4. To make (a person) perfect *in* some art, etc.; †to instruct or inform completely (*obs.*).

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 146 Her cause, and yours Ile perfect him withall. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 79 Being once perfected how to graunt suites, How to deny them. 1628 Bp. Hall *Old Relig.* 154 That which can perfit the teacher, is sufficient for the learner. 1819 A. Balfour *Campbell* I. iii. 23 It will take five or six years to *perfyte* him in that language. 1823 Galt *Entail* I. xiii. 96 To send her for

three months to Edinburgh; there, and in that time, to learn manners, 'and be perfited', as her mother said, 'wi' a boarding-school education'.

5. *intr.* To come to perfection or maturity. *rare.*

1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* IV. Epil. 437 And all those images of love and pain, Wrought as the year did wax, perfect, and wane.

Perfectation (pəɹfĕktā·ʃən). *rare.* [f. Perfect *v.* + -ation.] The action or process of making or becoming perfect.

1832 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) II. 55 Man's perfectation is a flower that may be increased without the possibility of showing it in a state it cannot go beyond. 1874 W. R. Greg *Rocks Ahead* 8 The change is not a carrying out, a completion, a perfectation of our former system, but a reversal of it.

Perfected (see the vb.), *ppl. a.* [f. Perfect *v.* + -ed 1.] Made perfect, completed.

1552 Huloet, Perfected and ended, *integer.* 1848 Maurice *Serm. Lord's Prayer* iii. (1861) 28 They require that which is different in kind from anything which their eyes see, not merely *that* in an improved and perfected form.

Hence **Perfectedly** *adv.*, perfectly, completely.

1693 Beverley *True St. Gosp. Truth* 18 When indeed with a Face perfectedly open, we shall behold as in a Mirror, .. Iesus Christ the Image of God in his own Glory. 1892 B. Matthews in *Harper's Mag.* July 270/1 We might suppose that the present spelling of the English language was in a condition perfectedly satisfactory.

Perfecter pə·ɹfĕktəɹ, pəɹfe·ktəɹ). Also 5 perfiter, -our), -fyter, parfiter, -fyzter. [f. Perfect *v.* + -er 1; cf. Perfector.] One who or that which perfects, completes, or finishes; a consummator.

c 1410 Edw. Dk. York *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) Prol. (cf. ed. 1904 pp. 6–7), He shal se, whiche houndes commeth in the vanchace and the myddell and whiche hen perfitours [*v. rr.* parfiters, perfyters] after that that shall come. *Ibid.*, To loke .. which houndes ben vanchasours and perfiters [*v. r.* parfyȝters]. 1611 Cotgr., *Parfaiseur*, a perfecter, accomplisher, finisher. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 485 The Ancients .. supposing this God [Saturn] to be the Giver and Perfecter of all happiness to men. 1740 Warburton *Div. Legat.* II. iv. v. 277 The Inventor and Perfecter of the Arts of Life. 1881 N. T. (R. V.) *Heb.* xii. 2 Looking unto Jesus the author and perfecter of our faith.

Perfectibila·rian, Perfectibi·lian, *nonce-words* = Perfectibilist: see next.

1816 T. L. Peacock *Headlong Hall* i, These four persons were, Mr. Foster, the perfectibilian; Mr. Escot, the deteriorationist; Mr. Jenkison, the statu-quo-ite [etc.]. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 499 Every unwashed artisan has become .. a philosopher, a perfectibilian, and so forth. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 278 We should have left it to the Perfectibilarian to show what probability there is that this ignorant and disorderly class will .. be absorbed in the higher.

Perfectibilism (pəɹfĕkti·bilizʼm). [f. as Perfectible + -ism.] The doctrine of the perfectibility of human nature in this life. So **Perfecti·bilist,** one who holds this doctrine.

1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 513 He had originally intended for them the name of Perfectibilist. 1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 749 Satires of socialism and perfectibilism. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Dec. 725/1 We are *in rebus snobbicis* at any rate perfectibilists. The snob of this generation .. is a much more odious reptile than he of the last.

Perfectibility (pəɹfĕktibi·liti. [f. next: cf. F. *perfectibilité* (1771 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Capability of being perfected or becoming perfect; the quality of being improvable to perfection; *spec.* the capacity of man, individual and social, to progress indefinitely towards physical, mental, and moral perfection; the doctrine of this capacity.

1794 Mathias *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 210 A most affectionate .. regard for the welfare of mankind, who are to exist some centuries hence, when the endless perfectibility of the human species (for such is their jargun) shall receive its completion upon earth. 1809 *European Mag.* LV. 18 A man who understood (to use an expression of the new school) the perfectibility of which our language was capable. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1038/1 'The religion of humanity', whose fundamental dogma is the spontaneous perfectibility of the human race without any human aid.

2. *loosely.* A state of perfection or improvement; *concr.* A person who has attained to this. *rare.*

1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* I. v. (1861) 29 Let us suppose .. that the inhabitants of the moon .. had arrived at .. such an enviable state of perfectibility, as to control the elements. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* Pref. 6, I do not .. arrogate to myself perfectibility in a literary sense. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 271 There was a 'Margaret' also in the female convict-ship .. who had attained to such religious and moral perfectibility, that [etc.]. 1872 Lever *Ld. Kilgobbin* lxxiv, We live amidst human perfectabilities—all of Irish manufacture.

Hence **Perfectibilita·rian,** an upholder or advocate of human perfectibility, a perfectibilist.

1873 Morley *Rousseau* II. 118 The intense exaltation of spirit produced both by the perfectibilitarians and the followers of Rousseau.

Perfectible (pəɹfe·ktĭb'l, pə·ɹfĕktĭb'l). Also 9 -able. [f. Perfect *v.* or *a.* + -ible, as if from a L. type **perfectibilis*, perhaps used in med. or mod.L.: cf. It. *perfettibile* 'that may be perfected' (Florio 1611), F. *perfectible* (Diderot 1767, admitted by Acad. 1798).] Capable of being perfected or brought to perfection.

1635 Person *Varieties* II. 64 Everything perfectible striveth to attaine to its own perfection. *a* 1839 Galt *Demon of Destiny* VII. (1840) 44 Superior beings shall hereafter rise, Made hence perfectable. 1898 L. Stephen *Stud. Biographer* I. vii. 250 Man, he [Godwin] thought, was perfectible, and a little calm argument would make him perfect.

Perfecting (see the vb.), *vbl. sb.* [f. Perfect *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Perfect; carrying out, completion, consummation; also the fact of becoming complete or perfect.

[*c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. xiii, For this cause of the more perfiting lurdis and ladies it is alloweable .. hem to haue mansiouns conenable for them within the monasteries.] 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* II. an. 1382 (R.) To mete for the perfyghting of this accorde. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 604 For heiring, futting, and perfyting of the compt of umqwhile Andro Buke. 1611 Bible *Eph.* iv. 12 He gaue some .. Pastors, and teachers: For the perfecting of the Saints. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 424 In order to the perfecting of a Christian's Salvation. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxi. 147 The gradual perfecting of the structure.

b. *attrib.* **Perfecting machine** or (U.S.) **press,** a printing machine, on which the sheet, as it passes through, is printed first on one side and then on the other. (Cf. Perfect *v.* 1 b.)

1847 *Mech. Mag.* Jan. 36/1 Mr. Little .. has his perfecting machine .. (as those which print a sheet of paper on both sides before leaving the machine are called). 1858 *Printer* (N. Y.) I. 95 This wonderful achievement .. the perfecting press.

Perfection pəɹfe·kʃən), *sb.* Forms: 3 perfectiun, 4–5 perfeccioun, 4–6 -yon(e, -ion(e, 5–7 perfectioun(e, 5– perfection. [a. OF. *perfection* (12th c.), *perfeccion* 13–14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *perfectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *perficĕre, perfect-*: see Perfect *a.*]

1. The action, process, or fact of making perfect or bringing to completion; completing, consummating, finishing, accomplishing.

1382 Wyclif *Num.* vi. 21 Aftir that that he hath auowid in thoust, so he shal do, to the perfectioun of his holynes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, Euery religious persone sholde intende the perfeccyon of his soule. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. i. 114 The auncients also had their superiours, which admonished them in the perfection of their dutie. 1678 Temple *Let. to Ld. Treasurer* Wks. 1731 II. 479 After all the Applauses have been given me here upon the Perfection of the last Treaty. 1732 Law *Serious C.* v. (ed. 2) 70 To make the most of a short life, to study your own perfection. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 10 For this process of perfection, we need first the meditative, doubting, critical type.

†2. The fact or condition of being perfected or completed; completion; completed state, completeness. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 372 Hundred is ful tel, & noteth perfectiun, þet is, ful dede. 1388 Wyclif *Heb.* vii. 19 The lawe brouȝt no thing to perfectioun. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* III. xiii. 197 The thynge shal be conducted and brought to a gode endynge and perfection. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Nativity* (1859) 402 'When the fulness of time was come', that is, the perfection and course of years appointed from the beginning. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* III. iv, Woman receiveth perfection by the man. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boaystuan's Theat. World* 1st Pref. 5 This work (which I thank God, I have now brought to perfection).

b. The full growth or development of anything; the maturity of a plant, animal, etc.

c 1566 J. Alday tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* S ij, Although somewhat maye be added to all other Artes .. this [printing] alone hath entred with such .. perfection into this worlde, that [etc.]. 1578–9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 113 Seing his majestie dalie growand .. to the gretar perfectioun of aig. 1611 Bible *Luke* viii. 14 They .. bring no fruite to perfection. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts, Plants Script.* § 30 He planted many [Cedars] though they did not come to perfection in his days. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 204 They continue in the womb till they come to such perfection as to be able to burst from the shell. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* XIV. v, The creation, growth, perfection of new languages.

†c. *Mus.* The condition of being 'perfect', as a note, interval, etc. (see Perfect *a.* 10). *Prick of perfection*: a dot used to make a note 'perfect', i. e. to lengthen it by one-half. *Obs.*

1614 T. Ravenscroft (*title*) A Briefe Discovrse Of the true (but neglected) vse of Charact'ring the Degrees by their Perfection, Imperfection, and Diminution in Measurable Musicke. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* viii, This prick of perfection or addition is ever placed on the right side of all notes .., for the prolonging the sound of that note it follows to half as much more as it is. 1880 W. S. Rockstro in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 767 Ways in which the Perfection of certain notes may be changed to Imperfection, and *vice versa*.

3. The condition, state, or quality of being perfect or free from all defect; supreme excellence; flawlessness, faultlessness. But often treated as a matter of degree: Comparative excellence.

c 1315 Shoreham (E. E. T. S.) I. 1396 Þe ordre of deakne, þet hys of more perfeccioun þane hys ordre of subdeakne. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 82 In his tyme felle a grete debate betwix Iewis and hethen, which sect was of most perfeccion. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* III. Introd. 81 Of al figures the circle is of most absolute perfection. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 167, I would with such perfection gouerne Sir: T' Excell the Golden Age. 1711–12 Swift *Improv. Eng. Tongue* P 6 The Roman Language arrived at great Perfection before it began to decay. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxvii. 376 In different glaciers, .. these veins display various degrees of perfection.

b. *concr.* An embodiment of perfection; a perfect person, place, etc.

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 75 Vouchsafe (diuine perfection of a Woman) Of these supposed Crimes, to giue me leaue .. but to acquit my selfe. 1604 — *Oth.* I. iii. 100. 1611 Bible *Lam.* ii. 15 Is this the citie that men call the perfection of beauty? *c* 1830 Syd. Smith in Lady Holland *Life* I. 351 A beautiful girl .. exclaimed, 'Oh, Mr. Sydney! this pea will never come to perfection'. 'Permit me then', said he taking her hand, .. 'to lead perfection to the pea'. 1852 Miss Sewell *Exper. Life* xviii. (1858) 128 This would be the very perfection of a dress for you.

4. The condition or state of being morally perfect; holiness; † in ME. *spec.* The austerity of monastic life, monastic discipline (*obs.*). *Christian perfection*, the relatively perfect holiness attainable by man, in distinction from the absolute divine perfection. *Counsel of perfection*: see Counsel *sb.* 2 b.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xiv. 5 Þis perfeccioun is þat þe deuel & þe warld haf na pouste in vs. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 18 For ther ben somne, .. That god .. Hath eleped to perfeccioun In the manere as Aaron was. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XXI. ix. 855 Therfore lady sythen ye haue taken you to perfeccion I must nedys take me to perfection. *Ibid.* x. 856 Whan they sawe syr Launcelot had taken hym to suche perfeccion they .. toke suche an habyte as he had. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* V. CXXXV. 121 Amonge theyse bretherne was one named Cedman, a man of great perfeccion. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 19 Matrimonye was degenerat fra the first perfectioun. 1554–9 *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 3 The lantarne to lead us in the pathe of perfectiyon. 1743 Wesley *Serm. Chr. Perfection* 8 Christian Perfection therefore does not imply .. an Exemption either from Ignorance or Mistake, or Infirmities, or Temptations. Indeed it is only another Term for Holiness. 1789 — *Wks.* (1872) IV. 445 The doctrine of Christian Perfection, which God has peculiarly entrusted to the Methodists. 1882 A. M. Fairbairn in *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 868 The grand aim of the Buddhist is to attain a perfection like Buddha's.

5. The most perfect degree, the highest pitch (*of* a quality, condition, faculty, etc.); the extreme or height (*of* anything good or evil).

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Prol. (1884) 4 Þis boke of all haly writ is mast oysed in halykyrke seruys, forþi þat in it is perfeccioun of dyuyne pagyne. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 366 Moyses lawe is moralle in þis poynte þat longeþ to þe perfeccyon of presthode. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* IV. 125 The other Saluages assaulted the rest and slew them. .. But fearing this murther would come to light .. would now proceed to the perfection of villanie. 1729 Butler *Serm.* xii. Wks. 1874 II. 154 The perfection of goodness consists in love to the whole universe. 1842 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. ix. 142 The perfection of cunning is to conceal its own quality.

6. Proficiency in some accomplishment or art.

a 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 89 Whan .. tyme shall breed skill, and vse shall bring perfection. 1677 Evelyn *Diary* 10 Sept., Having the Latin, French, and Spanish tongues in perfection. 1704 Addison *Italy* (1733) 37 Fence, Dance, and Ride in some tolerable Perfection. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 40 Every man is trained to some one art or detail, and aims at perfection in that. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* V. 54 Such perfection has been reached in the manufacture of artificial eyes, that [etc.].

7. (With *a* and *pl.*) A quality, trait, feature, endowment, or accomplishment of a high order or great excellence.

1572 H. Middelmore in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 8 Suerly Monsieur is a goodly gentilman, and hathe many perfections in him. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. xvi. 466 The Indians of Peru had one perfection, which was, to teach their young children all artes and occupations necessary for the life of man. 1667 Dryden *Sir Martin Mar-all* III. i, I am not Master of any of those Perfections; for, in fine, Sir, I am wholly ignorant of Painting, Musick, and Poetry. 1784 J. Potter *Virtuous Villagers* II. 111, I constantly discover new graces, new perfections, and new merits, unobserved before.

8. Phrase. *To perfection*: completely, perfectly.

1388 Wyclif *Job* xi. 7 In hap .. thou schalt fynde Almyȝti God til to perfectioun. 1611 Bible *ibid.*, Canst thou finde out the Almightie vnto perfection? 1751 R. Paltock *P. Wilkins* XXXIV, They were pleased with it [the fire] to perfection. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* XVII, Olivia .. acted the coquette to perfection. 1898 Mrs. Isab. Bishop *Korea* XVIII, Nagasaki .. lighted, cleaned, and policed to perfection.

Perfe·ction, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *perfectionne-r* (Cotgr. 1611).] *trans.* To bring to perfection, to perfect. Hence **Perfe·ctioned** *ppl. a.*

1548 [see Perfectioning]. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 305 We lived there in great repose, imploying the time .. in perfectioning our loves. 1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* III. 243 All persons are interested in perfectioning these new bases of the conjugal connexion. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 700 This perfectioned model of a government.

Perfe·ctional, *a. rare.* [ad. med.L. *perfectiōnālis*, in OF. *perfectionnal*, f. L. *perfectiōn-em* Perfection + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of perfection.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* I. (W. de W.) A iv/1 The names whyche betoken or sygnyfye dyuyne or godly perfeccyon been callyd names perfeccionalles [*orig.* nomina perfectionalia, *Corbichon's Fr.* les noms perfectionnaulx]. 1659 Pearson *Creed* xii. (1839) 549 Life eternal may be looked upon under three considerations: as initial, as partial, and as perfectional. .. I call that perfectional, which shall be conferred .. immediately after the blessing pronounced by Christ, 'Come, ye blessed children of my Father'.

† Perfe·ctionary. *Obs. rare* −1. [f. Perfection + -ary.] ? = Perfectionist b.

1647 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* xix. 17 None but a proud Luciferian would have said, as Vega, the Popish perfectionary, did.

Perfe·ctionate, *v.* Now *rare.* [prob. f. med. or mod.L. **perfectiōnāre*: cf. Olt. *perfettionare* (Florio 1598), F. *perfectionner* (Cotgr. 1611); or (in 16th c. writers) after the Fr.: see Perfection *v.*

and -ATE 3.] *trans.* To bring to perfection; to make perfect or complete; to perfect; †to make (a person) perfect *in* (a study, etc.) (*obs.*).

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) Oo iij/1 Ye greatnes of my Priesthode: ..begon in Melchisedech: ..continued in the children of Aaron: perfectionated in Christ. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. ii. 13 Histories..sharpen and perfectionate the wits of man. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 71 To augment the merit of our faith, and the more to perfectionate our Piety. 1695 DRYDEN *Parall. Poetry & Paint.* Ess. (Ker) II. 122 In this manner..painters and sculptors..perfectionate the idea, and advance their art even above nature itself. 1755 JOHNSON, *Perfectionate*...This is a word proposed by Dryden, but not received nor worthy of reception. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* i. (1848) 66 Laws..for perfectionating human nature. ' 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xviii, Every great artist..had need of solitude to perfectionate his works. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iv. 102.

Hence **Perfe·ctionated** *ppl.a.*, **Perfe·ctionating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Perfe·ctionator**, one who makes perfect.

1695 DRYDEN tr. *Du Fresnoy's Art Paint., Observ.* § 24 He has..founded an Academy for the Progress and Perfectionating of Painting. 1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragm. Pol. & Hist.* I. 183 Nature..forms man precisely for a perfectionated Society. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 23 Poetry..is also a selective and perfectionating art. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 381 Man..is but a more complicated zoophyte, a perfectionated stomach. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 119 Pope was not the founder, but head scholar and perfectionator of a school. 1867 J. LEGGE *Confucius* (1877) 23 A system of social perfectionating.

Perfectiona·tion. *rare.* [n. of action from prec.: see -ATION.] The action of bringing to perfection, perfectioning; the fact of being made perfect.

1812 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* XVI. 358 The new System of Anti-mnemonics, to the perfectionation of which the Chevalier has devoted the last fifty years of a long life. 1840 BLACKIE in Anna M. Stoddart *Life* (1895) I. viii. 194 The law of the universe is Perfectionation—that is to say, progression from bad to good..and from better to best.

Perfe·ctioner. *rare.* [f. PERFECTION *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which brings to perfection.

1883 R. CUST *Mod. Lang. Afr.* Introd. 19 Language has been the handmaid of Religion, and Religion the herald, instrument, and perfectioner of Civilization.

Perfe·ctioning, *vbl. sb.* [f. PERFECTION *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of bringing to perfection.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiv. 186 Christe..taught the perfeccionyng of the lawe, whan he pronounced those straunge beatitudes neuer afore heard of. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 95 Culture really contributes to the Perfectioning of its new Productions. 1762 FOOTE *Orators* I. i, The perfectioning of our countrymen in..the right use of their native language. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 59 The gradual perfectioning of the respiratory machinery.

Perfe·ctionism. [f. after PERFECTIONIST: see -ISM.] A system or doctrine of religious, moral, social, or political perfection; *esp.* the theory that moral perfection can be or has been attained by man; *spec.* (with capital P) the system of the Perfectionists of Oneida Creek, N. Y.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Ch. Ob.* 1870 *Athenæum* 5 Feb. 187 Oneida Creek Perfectionism. 1890 *Spectator* 19 July, Professor Dicey..does not arrive at his conclusions by any reference to abstract theories or appeals to political perfectionism. 1892 *Academy* 2 July 25/2 He [Tolstoy] continues to develope his cherished ideas on the subject of perfectionism and self-improvement.

Perfectionist (pəɹfe·kʃənist). [f. PERFECTION *sb.* + -IST.] One who holds any theory or follows any practice as to the attainment of religious, moral, social, or political perfection.

1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Past. Let. Ep. Burnet* I. 66 Must the Wise and Free and Great Men of a Nation be Slaves for Company with such Perfectionists in Church-Doctrine? 1892 W. B. SCOTT *Autobiog. Notes* I. 128 As a perfectionist in poetry, whose thought and rhythm were one, he [Leigh Hunt] seemed to hold Coleridge above all others.

b. *esp.* One who holds that religious or moral perfection may be attained: (with capital P) a name at various times assumed by or given to sects, parties, or persons, who held this doctrine, or claimed to have attained moral or spiritual perfection.

1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. p. xviii, Men of all religions..were protected and encouraged under notion of New Lights, Perfectionists, a Godly Party [etc.]. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 231 The apostle saying unto the Galatians, 'So that ye cannot do the things that ye would', is as a sword passing through the soul of those who are called perfectionists amongst us, casting down the crown of their conceit of perfection to the ground. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xx. 124, I have read in some of our perfectionists enough to make a better man than myself either run into madness or despair. 1791 HAMPSON *Mem. J. Wesley* III. 197 Perfectionists and Anti-perfectionists were the grand divisions of methodism. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 408 *note*, Whether there is any special allusion to Gnostic Antinomian Perfectionists.

c. *spec.* (with capital P.) A member of the communistic community of Oneida Creek, N. Y.

1867 DIXON *New Amer.* (ed. 6) II. xx. 208 On the opposite verge of thought..stands a body of reformers who call themselves, in their dogmatic aspect, Perfectionists, in their social aspect, Bible Communists. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects, Perfectionists*, a..sect of Antinomian Communists, established about the year 1845 by John Humphrey Noyes. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 227 The success that he ascribes to the Shakers, the Perfectionists, and the rest.

d. *attrib.* (in various senses).

c 1847 WHITTIER *Fame & Glory* Prose Wks. 1889 III. 389 There are..perfectionist reformers..who wait to see the salvation which it is the task of humanity itself to work out. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* x. i. Notes (1860) II. 307 Many were beginning to seek in this perfectionist doctrine a refuge from the exactions of the priesthood. 1867 DIXON *New Amer.* (ed. 6) I. xxii. 243 According to all the Perfectionist prophets, Holiness and Liberty are the two primary elements in the atmosphere of heaven,—that is to say of a perfect society.

Hence **Perfectioni·stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to Perfectionists.

1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1841 Löscher ..rejected those chiliastic, terministic, and perfectionistic doctrines [of the pietists].

Perfe·ctionize, *v. rare.* [See -IZE.] *trans.* To bring to perfection; to perfectionate, perfect.

1839 MRS. SHELLEY *Notes Shelley's Prometh. Unb.* S.'s Wks. 1882 I. p. lxv, That man could be so perfectionized as to be able to expel evil from his own nature..was the cardinal point of his system. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 617 Steam allows us leisure to examine into old abuses, and perfectionize new reforms. 1846 H. W. TORRENS *Rem. Milit. Hist.* 374 We must..endeavour to perfectionize our military system.

Hence **Perfe·ctioni·zing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Perfe·ctionizement, Perfe·ctionizer.**

1821 *Tales Landlord* New Ser. III. *With Glas Llyn* 18 From Italy and Greece he had brought with him an unquenchable thirst for perfectionizing. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 481 Ye accomplishment perfectionizers..this is the fate that awaits your daughters at last. 1844 *Ibid.* LV. 200 The theories of the perfectionizement of the fair sex now issuing from the press. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 4 The perfectionizing of the functions of nutrition and reproduction.

Perfe·ctionment. [f. PERFECTION *v.* + -MENT, after F. *perfectionnement* (1725 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of bringing to perfection; perfecting.

1827 I. TAYLOR *Transm. Anc. Bks.* xiii. (1859) 160 The general perfectionment of reason and of taste. 1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 420 The whole profits being to be applied to the perfectionment of civilization. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* i. 27 [Of writing] there is the clearest proof of its human origin and gradual perfectionment.

†**Perfe·ctious,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. PERFECTION: see -OUS.] Of the nature of perfection.

1607 COKE *Charge at Norwich Assizes* 6 The glory of her dignity shall receive perfectious Honor.

Perfectism. [f. PERFECT *a.* + -ISM.] The doctrine or system of the Perfectists, esp. of the German Pietists.

1830 PUSEY *Hist. Enq.* II. viii. 225 These men .. still continued incessantly to warn their congregations by name against Francke and Pietism and Perfectism.

Perfectist (pəɹfe·ktist). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] = PERFECTIONIST: esp. applied to those of the 17th c., and to the German Pietists of the 18th c.

1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* D, Winberger is principall of the Perfectists, and you of the Arminians. 1630 G. WIDDOWES *Schysmatical Puritan* Fij b, A Mechanicke..is receiued amongst the Perfectists for a lawfull preacher, if their non-Ecclesiasticall spirit calls him. 1641 D. CAWDREY *Three Serm.* 68 These late upstart Perfectists. 1830 PUSEY *Hist. Enq.* II. viii. 197 In 1700 an edict was renewed forbidding the preaching against the Pietists. 'Since certain Lutheran preachers..toss about in many sermons..the false names of Pietists, Perfectists, new holy Quakers, and such like'. *Ibid.* 225 They warn incessantly against the Perfectists.

Perfective (pəɹfe·ktiv), *a.* (*sb.*) Now *rare.* [ad. L. type **perfectīv-us* (perh. in mod.L.: cf. It. *perfettivo*, Sp. *perfectivo*): see PERFECT *v.* and -IVE.]

1. Tending to make perfect or complete; conducive to the perfecting or perfection *of* anything.

1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. xiv. (1636) 59 This enrolment is no new act, but a perfective ceremony of the first deed of bargaine and sale. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 31 That which is agreeable to, and perfective of his kind. 1693 TYRRELL *Law Nat.* 314 Causes (whether efficient, or perfective). 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 295 The far more excellent way, more perfective of the Soul. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xi. (1852) 134 The purifying wave, perfective fire. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* i. Notes 219.

2. In process of being perfected, or of attaining the perfect state.

1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 223 Dugès was..able to see..the eight legs in a perfective state. 1852 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 274 Not knowing the immense resources and the gradually perfective machinery necessary to the production of such a journal.

3. *Gram.* Expressing completion of action: applied to that kind or species of verbal action (Ger. *aktionsart*) which is considered as completed or finished, and so to forms or modifications of the verb which express completed action: opposed to IMPERFECTIVE.

Originally applied to one of the branches or 'aspects' of the verb in the Slavonic languages; more recently to verb-forms in other Indo-European languages, esp. those compounded with a preposition, expressing the completion of the action expressed by the simple verb, as L. *ēdĕre* to eat, *comēdĕre* to eat up; *suādēre*, *persuādēre*, etc.

1844 R. GARNETT in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* (1854) I. 268 In the Slavonic languages..a regular..distinction is made between perfective and imperfective verbs, that is, between those expressing an action completed at once and not repeated, and those denoting continuance or reiteration. 1887 MORFILL *Serbian Gram.* 31 The perfective aspect denotes either that the action has been quite completed or that it will definitely cease. 1895 P. GILES *Manual Compar. Philol.* § 545 When present and aorist are found in the same verb [in Greek], the former is the durative, the latter the perfective or momentary form.

B. *sb.* †1. A perfectionist. *Obs. rare.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 57 Vnworthie creatures to be iustly censured of by these worthie perfectiues [the Jesuits]. *Ibid.* 132 High conceited perfectiues.

2. *Gram.* A perfective use or form of a verb.

1904 J. H. MOULTON in *Expositor* Nov. 361 Ἀγωνίζεσθαι is only used in the durative present, but καταγωνίσασθαι ..is a good perfective.

Hence **Perfe·ctively** *adv.*, in a perfective way, in a way tending to completeness; **Perfe·ctiveness, Perfecti·vity,** the quality of being perfective; **Perfe·ctivize** *v. trans.*, to render perfective.

1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* II. vii. § 20. 73 As Virtue is seated Fundamentally, in the Intellect; so, Perfectively, in the Phancy. So that Virtue, is the Force of Reason. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. xii. 481 Their intrinsick excellency or essential perfectiveness of the understanding. 1774 FLETCHER *Grace & Justice* Wks. 1795 IV. 177 The..gospel is found..perfectively in the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistles. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 155 Plato..philosophized legitimately and perfectively, if ever any man did in any age. 1904 J. H. MOULTON in *Expositor* Nov. 360 In οἱ ἀπολλύμενοι, strongly durative though the verb is, we see its perfectivity in the fact that the goal is ideally reached. *Ibid.* 357 The compounded adverb..perfectivises the simplex, the combination denoting action which has accomplished a result, while the simplex denoted action in progress. *Ibid.* 358 The meaning of the Present-stem of these perfectivised roots naturally demands explanation.

†**Perfectless,** *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. PERFECT *a.* + -LESS.] Devoid of perfection, imperfect.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 133 Fond epicure, thou ..Imaginedst a God so perfect-less.

Perfectly (pō·ɹfektli), *adv.* Forms: see PERFECT *a.* [f. PERFECT *a.* + -LY 2.] In a perfect manner or degree.

1. So that nothing is left undone and no part is wanting; completely, thoroughly.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12093 He þat shryueþ hym parfytely, Asswyþe..He haþ forʒyuenes of Goddys ʒyfte. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xv. 7 Perfitly may we noght be wiþouten synn. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Rawl.) vii. 25 On þe secund day þat worme es turned till a fowle perfitely fourmed. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 32 The thre generall distinctions of tyme, present, parfytly past, and to come. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 42 They were all perfitly reclaimed. *a* 1692 POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) A iv, Goods perfectly manufactured which hinder the consumption of our own.. ought to be discouraged. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xii. I 134 The troubles..had never been perfectly appeased. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 311 The large accumulations of perfectly-rolled shingle.

b. In full measure; to the fullest extent; without any shortcoming or failure.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cv. 24 He is maste at loue þat.. perfytliest lufis heuen. 1482 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 10 There was suche a grete myste, that nether of them myght see othere perfitely. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 232 In lyke maner shall we also..know more perfitly our parentes, wyues, children, and what so euer is beside. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 4, I hate them [otters] perfectly, because they love fish so well. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 80 Osman..(who understood perfectly the humour of the Turks in those parts)..advised him to threaten. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* v. 235 Affirming that that Universal is nothing which Reason thinks it so perfectly sees. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i, I understand the difficulty perfectly, mother.

2. In a manner or way that is perfect or faultless in form, style, or nature; with perfect or complete exactness, correctness, fitness, or excellence; to perfection.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 14 Gyfe he his varke dois parfytly. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 3300 Ffor..iij preciouse stonys been within the hafft Perfitlych I-couchid. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 183 Parfytlye thir Pikmawis .. With thar party habitis present tham thar. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xl. 132 Teche hyr to speake perfeyghtly the language of frenche. *c* 1540 HEYWOOD *Four P.P.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 383 By the mass, learn to make courtesy..Nay, when ye have it perfitly, Ye shall have the devil and all of courtesy. 1595 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 290 Whereof he discoursed perfectlier than my selfe that came from thence. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 25 They cannot be so perfectly call'd the Fore-runners, or Fore-tellers, much less the Procurers of such Events. 1789 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 9 Mr. Littlepage has returned..to Warsaw, where he has been perfectly received by the King. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 772/2, I had trained it into being a perfectly mannered house pet. *Mod.* She acted the part perfectly. The dress fits perfectly.

†b. In a manner morally or religiously perfect; righteously. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3428 Swa parfitely may nane lyf here, With-outen veniel syns sere. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 111 He spak to hem that wolde lyue parfitly. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 13 Though I wyll but fayntly, my wylle is to wylle perfygbtly.

3. To the fullest possible degree or extent; entirely, quite: with an *adj.*, *adv.*, or *phr.*

[1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 1 Restorid..and be mad hool parfitly.] 1555 EDEN *Decades* 32 The earth is not perfectlye rownde. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 25 When it is boyled enoughe, it wyll bee perfitely Redde. 1677 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 43 The D[uchess] is perfectly well again. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ii, Whom I knew..perfectly well. 1722 — *Col. Jack* (1840) 327, I was perfectly easy. 1753 EARL OF BATH in *World* No. 17 Every body is dressed so perfectly alike. 1790 MRS. INCHBALD *Wedding Day* I. ii, *Lady Contest.* Would not that do as well? *Lord Rakeland.* Perfectly as well. The very thing. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 378 Take a quantity of fixed alkali perfectly dry. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. v, But all looked perfectly *comme il faut*. 1846

Rylano *Foster's Life & Corr.* II. 472 Unostentatious and perfectly simple address. 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 615/1 The railway line..was perfectly straight for a distance of over 700 yards.

b. *Physics.* See Perfect *a.* 14.

1784 G. Atwood *Rectil. Motion & Rotation* 376 In the impact of perfectly elastic bodies. 1824 Whewell *Mechanics* (ed. 2) 248 Bodies are called perfectly elastic when the force of restitution is equal to the force of compression.

Perfectness (pəːˈfɛktnɛs). Forms: see Perfect *a.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or condition of being perfect (in the various senses of the adj.); perfection. (In early use chiefly in the religious sense of a perfect life.)

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Prol. (1884) 3 Þe sange of psalmes ..does away synne, it quemes god, it enformes perfytnes. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 200 Poule preched þe peple þat parfitnesse loued. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 90 Boile alle þese to þe perfitnesse of a sirup. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 59 Pristhode liuethe in perfitenesse, And can in lytel haue suffisaunce. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 562/1 That every of the seid Clothes..be..sealed..in witnes and record of the forseid true lengh, brede and parfitnes. 1526 Tindale *Col.* iii. 14 Above all these thynges put on love, which is the bonde off parfectnes. [So later Eng. vv.; Wyclif and *Rhem.* perfection.] *a* 1529 Skelton *Col. Cloute* 978 Theyr chambres thus to dresse With suche parfetnesse And all suche holynesse. 1535 Coverdale *Job* ii. 9 Dost thou yet contynue in thy perfectnesse? curse God, & dye. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 173 *Pag.* Once to behold with your Sunne beamed eyes, With your Sunne beamed eyes... *Boyet.* Is this your perfectnesse? be gon you rogue. 1607 Markham *Caval.* iv. (1617) 29 There is nothing..which brings a horse either to perfitnesse or imperfitnesse, but onely practise. 1795 Coleridge *Plot Discovered* 33 That Constitution, from whose present perfectness they derive their only possible justification. 1838-9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. v. § 82 In this varied delineation of female perfectness, no earlier poet had equalled him [Spenser]. 1871 Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* 72 Home of the peace earth cannot give In her most perfect perfectness! [*Mod. Sc. Maxim*, Practice maks perfyteness.]

Perfector (pəɹfɛˈktəɹ). [a. L. *perfector*, agent-n. from *perficĕre* to accomplish, etc.: see Perfect.] One who perfects or completes; = Perfecter.

1587 Golding *De Mornay* vi. 81 The Soule..is..after a sort the perfection (or rather the perfector) of the body. 1836 Lytton *Athens* (1837) II. 406 Men who form the first steps in the progress between the originator and the perfector. 1883 B. W. Richardson *Cycling an Intell. Pursuit*, The perfectors of geographical research.

† Perfe·ctory, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *perfect-*, ppl. stem: see -ory.] = Perfective 1.

1693 Beverley *True St. Gosp. Truth* 31 Any other Grace Preparatory, or Perfectory.

Perfectua·tion. *rare.* [f. L. *perfectu s* (u-stem) a perfecting or completing (Tertull.), f. *perficĕre*, *perfect-um* to complete: see Perfect *a.*] Completion, consummation, accomplishment.

1883 *Mod. Thought* Jan. 27 A more rapid success and a readier perfectuation of desires.

† Perfe·cture. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *perfect-*, ppl. stem (see above) + -ure: cf. *confecture*, etc.] The fact of being perfected or matured; perfection.

a 1552 Leland *Itin.* VI. 53 [When] the Corne is mervelus faire to the Yee, and ready to shew Perfecture it decayith.

Perfe·rvent, *a. rare.* [f. Per- 4 + Fervent.] Very fervent; of great fervour.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 158/1 Prompting others to gifts and alms by kindly poems, by perfervent essays.

Perfervid (pəɹfəːˈvid), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *perfervid-us*, f. Per- 4 + *fervidus* Fervid]; chiefly in the phrase *perfervidum ingenium Scotorum*, founded on Buchanan's *Scotorum præfervida ingenia* (*Rerum Scotic. Hist.* xvi. li.).

Perfervidus, though quite regular in form, is not recorded in ancient Latin; an instance of *perfervida* formerly cited from Columella v. 5 is an erroneous reading in Gesner's ed. (1737) for *præfervida*.]

Very fervid, glowing, or ardent.

1856 Masson *Ess., Scot. Infl. Brit. Lit.* 395 Without maintaining at present that all Scotchmen are perfervid..it will be enough to refer to the instances which prove at least that some Scotchmen have this character. 1875 Helps *Soc. Press.* xxii. 339 The next generation has something in it of the brilliant nature of the Irish, or the perfervid nature of the Scotch. 1884 Howells in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 115/2 With perfervid gratitude.

Hence **Perfervi·dity, Perfe·rvidness,** also **Pe·rfervour,** perfervid quality.

1861 J. Brown *Horæ Subs.* Ser. II. 425 This perfervor of our Scottish love-songs. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Nov. 559/2 We are disposed to regret these manifestations and consequences of the perfervidity of Birmingham. 1890 *Spectator* 4 Oct., The characteristic of the Scotchman is perfervidness, exhibiting itself in strenuosity, in enthusiasm, and in excess.

Perficient (pəɹfi·ʃɛnt), *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [ad. L. *perficient-em*, pr. pple. of *perficĕre* to complete, finish, accomplish (see Perfect *a.*).] **A.** *adj.* That accomplishes or achieves something; effectual, actual.

1659 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off.* 269 The essential and perficient Act of Confirmation, *viz.* Imposition of Hands. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. xviii. 481 The king being the sole founder of all civil corporations, and the endower the perficient founder of all eleemosynary ones, the right of visitation of the former results..to the king; and of the latter to the patron or endower. 1888 *Science* XII. 3/1 The perficient objection [to pronouncing grace] was probably the inconvenience to the service of the repast.

B. *sb.* One who perfects or completes.

1641 H. L'Estrange *God's Sabbath* 11 Rest being..The perfection of the perficient and of the thing perfected. 1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* 106 Certain it is that practise and experience was its Nurse and perficient.

[Webster 1828 (copied by later dicts.) gives the sense 'One who endows a charity'; app. founded upon quot. 1765 in A; but for this, as a sb, there appears to be no evidence.]

† Pe·rfidently, *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. **perfident* adj., ad. L. *perfidens*, *-fident-em*, f. Per- 4 + L. *fident-em* trusting, confident, bold, pr. pple. of *fīd-ĕre* to trust: cf. *confident*, *diffident*.] With thorough trust or confidence; very confidently.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 53 The Grand Cause of this Realme, so perfidently indeavoured, and highly applauded by some, so counter-wrought and condemned by others.

† Perfi·diate, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *perfidia* Perfidy + -ate².] Marked by perfidy; = next, b.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 437 The notes of their abiured names, and perfidiat paines.

Perfidious (pəɹfi·diəs), *a.* [ad. L. *perfidiōs-us*, f. *perfidia* Perfidy: see -ous: cf. It. *perfidioso* = *perfido* (Florio 1598).] Characterized by perfidy; guilty of breaking faith or violating confidence; deliberately faithless; basely treacherous.

a. Of persons.

1598 Florio, *Perfido*, *Perfidioso*, perfidious, trecherous. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* v. iii. 205 He's quoted for a most perfidious slaue. 1628 Sir R. Boyle *Diary* (Grosart) II. 277 The former conveighances the perfiddeows Lo Beaumont deceased had made. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) V. xiv. viii. 402 He thought himself skilful in proportion as he was perfidious. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* xvii, I am the victim of a perfidious woman. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 266 The most covetous and perfidious of mankind.

absol. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 63 Don Pedro, so was this perfideous called.

b. Of actions, etc.

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 298 The wicked author of that perfidious war. 1696 Tate & Brady *Ps.* cxix. 163 Perfidious Practices and Lies I utterly detest. 1759 Dilworth *Pope* 53 A knowledge of his underhand and perfidious dealing. 1848 Lytton *Harold* III. ii. The perfidious surrender of Alfred, Edward's murdered brother.

Perfidiously (pəɹfi·diəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In a perfidious manner; with perfidy.

1589 Rider *Bibl. Schol.* 1078 Perfidiously, *infideliter*. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v. vi. 91 Perfidiously He ha's betray'd your businesse. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* III. § 57. 290 Zedekiah perfidiously and perjuriously maintained war against Nebuchadnezar. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* (1869) III. lxv. 631 He perfidiously violated the treaty. 1864 Bayce *Holy Rom. Emp.* xx. (1875) 364 Austria at Campo Formio perfidiously exchanged the Netherlands for Venetia.

Perfi·diousness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being perfidious; unfaithfulness; base treachery.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii. § 17 The harme of other mens perfidiousnes it lay not in vs to auoide. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 202 Perfidiousness lies most in breaking Covenants and Oaths. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6114/5 Monsters of Ingratitude and Perfidiousness. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. iii. II. 411 Tyrants detested for their perfidiousness and cruelty.

† Perfi·dity. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *perfid-us* (see next) + -ity.] = next.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 530 In the male [hamster] there is this perfidity, that when they have prepared al their sustenance..hee doth shut out the female, and suffereth her not to approch nie it. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Josephus, Antig.* II. xv, The very Fatigue of the Expedition would make them repent both the Perfidity and the undertaking.

Perfidy (pəːˈfidi). [a. F. *perfidie* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*) = It. *perfidia* (Florio 1598), Sp. *perfidia* (Minsheu 1599), ad. L. *perfidia* faithlessness, treachery, f. *perfid-us* that breaks faith or promise, faithless, treacherous, f. Per- 3 + *fid-ēs* faith.] The deceitful violation of faith or promise; base breach of faith or betrayal of the trust reposed in one; teachery; often, the profession of faith or friendship in order to deceive or betray.

1592 Harvey *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 200 The Athenians were noted for lauish amplifieng..the Carthaginians for deceitfull perfidie. 1607 Sir E. Hoby in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 86 Many other things he reporteth of the perfidy of the French nation. *a* 1776 Hume *On Morals* (1777) App. iv., These great virtues were balanced by great vices; inhuman cruelty; perfidy more than punic: no truth, no faith, no regard to oaths, promises or religion. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* II. ix. 186 It was..a..deliberate act of perfidy. 1885 S. Cox *Expositions* xxv. 331 The name of Judas has become a byword of covetousness and perfidy.

† Perfi·nish, *v. Obs.* [f. Per- 2 + Finish *v.*, after obs. F. *par-, perfinir* (Palsgr.), or med.L. *perfinīre*.] *trans.* To finish thoroughly, complete.

1523 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 31 After this grete acte well and victoryously perfynysshed.

† Perfi·x, *v. Obs.* [f. Per- 2 + Fix *v.* (L. had *perfigĕre*, *perfix-*, in the sense 'transfix'. OF. had *parfix* adj., fixed (as a day)).] *trans.* To fix firmly or definitely; to determine.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 87 My mynde.. Bothe daye and nyght upon yon hole perfyxte. 1612 *Two Noble K.* III. vi, Take heed..this quarrel Sleep till the hour perfixt. 1699 Burnet 39 *Art.* xix, The Jewish Religion had a Period perfixed, in which it was to come to an End. 1776 Nimmo *Stirlingshire* xi. 263 They surrendered before the day perfixed.

Hence **† Perfi·xed, perfixt** *ppl. a.* *Perfixed salt* = fixed salt (Fixed 4 b). **† Perfi·xtly** *adv.*, definitely, precisely.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* II. vi. 128 Whatsoener it contained of the volatile salt wil reside in the bottome with his perfixed salt. 1685 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 139 Six days before the perfixt day for holding the Court. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 561 Sith the holy man Foretels perfixtly what, and where, and when.

† Perfla·ble, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *perflābil-is* that can be blown through, f. *perflāre*: see Perflate.] That may be blown through; open or permeable to the wind; allowing of ventilation.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1002 But make hit high, on enery half perflable. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 288 Epicurus makes the Gods, bright-shining, transparent and perflable. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* Introd. 6 In an house, to the end it may be perflable, it is expedient to haue windowes on enery side.

† Perflant, *a. Her. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *perflānt-em*, pr. pple. of *perflāre*: see next.] Blowing.

1678 Jordan *Tri. London* 11 A shield, Argent, charged with the four Winds, Perflant.

Perflate (pəɹfleˈt), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *perflāt-*, ppl. stem of *perflāre*, f. Per- 1 + *flāre* to blow. Cf. *inflate*.] *trans.* To blow through, ventilate.

c 1540 Boorde *The boke for to Lerne* B ij b, Come thou south wynde and perflat my gardyn. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* Introd. 5 They cannot be freely perflated and purified with the windes. 1798 W. Blair *Soldier's Friend* 55 The canvas should be drawn up every day, the straw well shaken, and perflated by the wind. 1831 Jane Porter *Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* II. 123 We permitted it [the air] to perflate our dwelling by night as well as by day.

Hence **Perfla·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 128 In some systems..the perflating power of the wind has been used.

† Perfla·tile, *a. Obs.* [ad. post-cl. L. *perflātilis* that can be blown through, f. *perflāt-us* blown through, pa. pple. of *perflāre*: see prec.] Exposed to wind; subject to ventilation; airy.

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1679) 3 [We note] the more lofty, poor, and perflatile [places] for yew, box, and the like. 1667 C. Merret in *Phil. Trans.* II. 465 [To] make that Story fitter for drying of Corn, and more perflatile. 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* (1729) 157 Aery and moderately perflatile Grounds.

Perflation (pəɹfleˈ·ʃən). [ad. L. *perflātiōn-em*, n. of action from *perflāre* to Perflate. Cf. F. *perflation* (Paré *c* 1550).] The action of blowing through; free passage of wind or air; ventilation.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iv, They had the advantage of a fair perflation from windes. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 228 Which the Miners effect by Perflations with large Bellows. 1775 Johnson *Journ. Hebrides* 182 That [barn]..was so contrived..as by perpetual perflation to prevent the mow from heating. 1816 A. C. Hutchison *Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 206 Cleanse and thoroughly ventilate, by a perflation of air, the place from whence they came. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 9 Mar. 570/2 The alternative rooms must be situated..in such a manner as to secure perflation from opposite fronts.

† Pe·rfluence. *Obs.* In 6 *Sc.* **perfluens.** [f. as next: see -ence.] The action of flowing through; flow (of words).

a 1520 Mersar in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Cl.) 604/28 Be nocht of wirdis our grit [= words over great] perfluens.

Pe·rfluency. *rare.* [f. Perfluent: see -ency.] Williams's rendering of *toddaid*, lit. 'a dissolving', name of a Welsh metre of 10 + 9 syllables. So **Perflu·id** *a.*, 'dissolving': applied to the 'conveyed' word or words that follow the rime-word in the first line of the *toddaid*: as in

A vynno evo a *tydd*—yn ei vrb
A'r hyn a vynno na bo ni *bydd*.

1856 J. Williams *Gram. Edeyrn* § 1761 The perfluency consists of nineteen syllables, having two homœorythms in the stave, with a perfluid word, like the recurrent word of a direct homœorythm systich, ending on the tenth syllable.

Perfluent (pəɹfluˈ·ɛnt), *a.* [ad. L. *perfluent-em*, pr. pple. of *perflu-ĕre* to flow through (in 16th c. F. *perfluer*), f. Per- 1 + *flu-ĕre* to flow.] Flowing through; having the quality of flowing through.

Perfluent battery, a kind of galvanic battery operated by a liquid flowing through.

1673 Grew *Veget. Roots* II. § 59 The Water being more perfluent than the rest, will..strain, with a lighter Tincture of them. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 16 Chalk..administers nothing unwholesome to the perfluent Waters. 1809 Coleridge in *Sir H. Davy's Rem.* (1858) III Its inclosed stream or perfluent water-force. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Perfluent Battery*, one in which the exciting liquid flows through the cells or cell to keep it constant.

Perfoliate (pəɹfōˈ·liɛt), *a. Bot.* and *Entom.* [ad. mod.L. *perfoliāt-us* (f. Per- 1 + *foli-um* leaf: see -ate² 2), used in 16th c. in *Perfoliata*, name of the plant *Bupleurum rotundifolium*.

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* (1881) 85 Perfoliata is an herbe..The Germans cal it Durchwassz. It maye be called in englishe Thorowwax, because the stalke waxeth thorowe the leaues. 1611 Cotgr., *Perfoliate* [Fr.], Through-wax, through-leafe (an hearbe). 1706 Phillips, *Perfoliata*, (Lat.) the Herb Thorough-Wax.]

1. *Bot.* Having the stalk apparently passing through the leaf, the result of a congenital union of the edges of the basal lobes round the stem. Said orig. of a plant and its stalk; in later use *transf.* of the leaf.

1687 Clayton in *Phil. Trans.* (1739) XLI. 150 This Plant has several woody Stalks,..as I remember, perfoliat. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. (1794) 260 Known by its yellow corollas

and upright smooth perfoliate stalks. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf, Perfoliate leaf*, that whose disk is pierced by the stalk. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 77 Leaves ..perfoliate. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 131 The Perfoliate Honeysuckle. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 107 It is the stem which is literally *perfoliate*, i.e. which seemingly passes through the leaf; but it is customary, though etymologically absurd, to call this a perfoliate leaf!

2. *Ent.* Of antennæ: Having the joints dilated or expanded laterally all round, so as to appear like a series of round plates pierced by a shaft or stem. Also **Perfo·liated.**

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 52 The Dytiscus, with brown, perfoliated antennæ. The great Water Beetle. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 166 Perfoliate club of antennæ. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 323 Perfoliate Knob. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 261 Antennæ.. with the first three joints longer than the following, perfoliated, the last elongated and conical.

Perfolia·tion. [f. prec.: see -ATION.] The condition of being perfoliate.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4 (ed. 6) 107 Uvularia perfoliata .. reveals the explanation of the perfoliation: the base of the lower leaves conspicuously surrounds and encloses the stem: that of the upper is merely cordate and clasping; the uppermost simply sessile by a rounded base.

Pe·rforable, *a. rare.* [ad. L. type **perforābilis*, f. *perforā-re*: see -BLE.] That can be perforated.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Perforant (pə·ɪfōrănt), *a.* [ad. L. *perforānt-em*, pr. pple. of *perforāre*, or a. F. *perforant*, pr. pple. of *perforer* to PERFORATE.] Perforating.

1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* 85 Heavily now Let fall the strokes upon the perforant gyves.

Perforate (pə·ɪfōrĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *perforāt-us*, pa. pple. of *perforāre*: see PERFORATE *v.*] = PERFORATED: construed as pple. and as adj.

1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 40 Suche abuses can not be longe hidde from princes, that haue theyr eares perforate (as is the prouerb). 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* C ij b/1 Applyede cleane through the perforate tonge. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 470 An Earthen Pot perforate at the Bottom to let in the Plant. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The teeth are serrate and sharp, and two are..perforate, by which they ejaculate their poyson. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 33 Alyssum..septum entire or perforate.

Perforate (pə·ɪfōrēit), *v.* [f. L. *perforāt-*, ppl. stem of *perforāre* to bore through, pierce through; f. PER- 1 + *forā-re* to bore, pierce.]

1. *trans.* To make a hole or holes right through; to pierce with a pointed instrument or projectile; to bore through; *spec.* to make rows or series of small holes or perforations separating coupons, stamps, etc., in a sheet.

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Inforo*..to perforate or make a hole. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 26 b/1 We should perforate or thrust them throughe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vi. 194 We tooke out the guts and bladder, and also perforated the Cranium. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 407 Worms will perforate the Guts. 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) V. 1799 Some of them..perforate the lower-lip into separate holes. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1668/2 The machine will perforate 250 sheets [of postage stamps] per hour, and the punches and holes are adjustable for stamps of different sizes. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* § 120 Key *a* causes 1, 2, and 3 to perforate the paper in one vertical line. 1891 'PHIL' *Penny Post. Jubilee* 73 The red penny was first issued imperforated... Later [1854] it was perforated with fifteen oval holes. 1896 *Times* 16 Dec. 5/2 The wounds..showed that the destruction of bone and tissue perforated by the new bullet was tremendous.

b. To make a hole or holes into the interior of (a thing); to bore into; to make an opening into.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* I. 20 Tell, what could drill and perforate the Poles, And to th' attractive Rays adapt their Holes? 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ix. 337 Large caves.. still perforate the rocky sides of the hill. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* II. 96 The ground is perforated with the entrances to their subterranean galleries.

c. To 'pass through' in position (cf. PASS *v.* 1 d); to extend or be continued through the substance of.

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 242 Dark passages, with which this old city is perforated, like an ancient cheese. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 510 [The nerve] descends obliquely outwards, perforates the glutæus maximus muscle, ..and expands upon its posterior surface. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 56 The divisions of the eighth nerve..again perforate the dura mater through smaller openings.

2. To form (a hole, etc.) by boring or punching.

1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* § 120 The punches which perforate these holes in the paper.

3. *intr.* To penetrate, make its way *into* or *through* something; to make a perforation.

1775 *Sterne's Sent. Journ. Contin.* III. 179 Casting a most amorous leer through those beautiful eye-lashes, which penetrated farther than I thought it possible for a single look to perforate. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 975 The stomach ..may become adherent to the transverse colon into which the ulcer perforates.

b. In pass. sense: To suffer perforation, to become perforated.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 889 The cysts are apt to perforate and to burst.

Pe·rforated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Pierced with one or more holes: said esp. of a thing constructed with small holes, spaces, or openings passing through (as a wall or carved panel).

Perforated muscle, the short flexor of the toes, and the superficial flexor of the fingers, the tendons of which are perforated by those of the *perforating muscles* (see below).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 13 b/2 The bullet-drawer with the ring, or with the perforated spoon. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 96 A grater made of perforated Latten. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Chair*, The perforated Chair, wherein the new elected pope is placed, F. Mabillon observes, is still to be seen at Rome. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771), *Perforatus Musculus*, the Perforated Muscle. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 170 A series of perforated brass saucers or colanders. 1876 *Gwilt's Archit.* § 2224 *l*, Perforated zinc..is extensively employed in filling up squares in sashes, or panels in partitions, to assist ventilation. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Dec. 1628 The occurrence of a perforated gastric ulcer.

b. *Her.* Said of a charge pierced with a hole or holes. See also quot. 1704.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* C v, Thys cros masculatit sum tyme is perforatit in the masculys as it is opyn in the persyng. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Perforated*...The Armorists use it to express the passing or penetrating of one Ordinary (in part) thro' another; as thus. He beareth Or, a Bend Ermine Perforated thro' a Chevron Gules.

c. *Nat. Hist.* Full of little holes or perforations, cribrose. *Bot.* Having translucent dots which resemble holes, as in species of *Hypericum*.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Perforated*, a term applyed to Herbs, as when the leaf of any Herb being held against the light, seemeth full of little holes.

d. *Conch.* Applied to a spirally wound shell of which the centre is hollow instead of solid.

1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 100 The axis of the shell, around which the whorls are coiled, is sometimes open or hollow; in which case, the shell is said to be perforated, or umbilicated (e. g. Solarium).

e. *Anat. Perforated space* or *spot, anterior* and *posterior*, small regions within the skull perforated by numerous holes for the passage of blood-vessels.

1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* s. v., The anterior perforated space or spot constituting a depression near the entrance of the Sylvian fissure, and the posterior forming a deep fossa between the peduncles at the base. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 608 In passing across the anterior perforated space it [the Sylvian artery] gives off a number of branches.

2. Made or outlined by perforations. *rare.*

c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 55 Then with some fine pounded charcoal..rub over the perforated strokes, which will give an exact outline. 1891 'PHIL' *Penny Post. Jubilee* 153 Perforated Initials on Stamps.

Pe·rforating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That perforates; boring, passing through; *spec.* applied to certain arteries, nerves, etc., which pierce or pass through other structures; *fig.* of mind or intellect: Piercing, penetrating.

Perforating machine = PERFORATOR 1 b, c. *Perforating muscle*, the long flexor of the toes, and deep flexor of the fingers, the tendons of which perforate those of the *perforated muscles*; so *perforating arteries. Perforating ulcer*, an ulcer in any part which perforates the structure; *esp.* an ulcer commencing on the sole or palm and slowly extending so as sometimes to perforate the foot or hand.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* To Rdr. 1 To suppose..that your penetrating and perforating intellectualls will extract some honey from this aloes. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Perforatus*, is a Muscle belonging to the Fingers,..its Tendons are Perforated to admit those of the Perforating Muscles to pass thro' them to their Insertions. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Perforating Arteries*, in the hand,..in the thigh,..in the foot. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 172 Perforating ulcer of the foot was so called by Vesigné of Abheville in 1850. 1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VIII. 162 A perforating ulcer of the œsophagus, analogous to 'perforating ulcer of the stomach'. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 3/2 One man had no less than three perforating wounds all in a perfectly clean condition.

Perforation (pəɹfōrē·ʃən). [ad. late L. *perforātiōn-em*, n. of action from *perforāre* to perforate; cf. OF. *perforacion*, *-ation* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), perh. the immediate source.]

1. The action of perforating, boring through, or piercing; the fact or condition of being perforated; *spec.* the making of a row or series of small holes in a leaf or sheet of paper, so as to enable a portion to be easily torn off.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* IV. 10 (Harl. MS.) Sir,..some tyme is suche holiyng and perforacion goode, and not wikkide. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 500 The likeliest way [is] the perforation of the body of the tree in several places one above the other, and the filling of the holes [etc.]. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 269 The mechanical force..is shown by the perforation of paper. 1881 SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* 6 Oct. 548/1 Gun-cotton itself..merely shows signs of perforation like the card. 1891 'PHIL' *Penny Post. Jubilee* 147 Next follows the perforation [of the sheets of stamps], which is performed by machinery.

b. *Surg.* The formation, through accident or disease, of a hole through the thickness of any structure, as through the wall of the intestine, etc.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 16 Bloudy Fluxes occasion'd by the perforation of the Capillary Arteries. 1876 BAISTOWE *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 224 Perforation of the bowel may occur in patients of all ages. *Ibid.* 229 If signs of perforation manifest themselves, our only hope lies in keeping the patient under the influence of opium or morphia. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* LI. 108 If perforation should take place let me have large and repeated doses of opium.

2. A hole made by boring, punching, or piercing; an aperture passing through or into anything; a passage, shaft, tunnel; each one of a row or series of small holes punched in a leaf or sheet of paper, or between postage or other stamps in a sheet, in order to facilitate their separation.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* IX. 241 For remotion of thys apostemie, ye muste make a new and larger perforation or borynge. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 34/1 Inoculated Pearles, or Pearles without perforationes. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 38 Pipes of Glass, with a very small perforation. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 18 They have no perforations or apertures. 1870 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann., Suppl.* Mar. 4/1 [Stamps] with pin-pricked perforations. 1891 'PHIL' *Penny Post. Jubilee* 150 A simple perforation is that which the perforating machine has produced by punching the paper completely out, leaving a regular series of small round holes between each row of stamps.

3. The natural orifice of an organ or part of the body.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 945 The first externall perforation..is called by a proper name, *Meatus Auditorius, the hole of Hearing*. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 148 That admirable perforation of the uvea, which we call the pupil. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 417 The hymen is sometimes found without a perforation in it, so that the vagina is completely shut up at its external extremity.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *perforation-sound*; **perforation-gauge**, in *Philately*, a gauge or rule for readily counting the number of stamp-perforations in a given length (conventionally, two centimeters).

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 788 On inflation, air passes into the tympanum without perforation sound. 1891 'PHIL' *Penny Post. Jubilee* 152 In order to ascertain the various sizes of perforations a perforation gauge has been invented.

Perforative (pə·ɪfórĕtiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *perforatif, -ive* (in Cotgr.), f. L. *perforāt-*, ppl. stem of *perforāre* to perforate + -IVE.] Having the character of perforating; tending to perforate.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 12 b Settle the perforatiue trepane verye fast on the broken bone. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Trepanum*, There are also perforative trepans, and exfoliative ones. 1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VIII. 238 According to another view, perforative peritonitis is to be regarded as a particular form of this disease. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 736 Perforative pericarditis may result from the bursting of any neighbouring abscess.

†B. *sb.* An instrument used to perforate; *spec.* the perforative trephine for piercing the skull. *Obs.*

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 304. I performed the Puncture.., and having withdrawn the Perforative a white Pus..was discharged by the Canula.

Perforator (pə·ɪfórēitəɹ). [Agent-noun in L. form, from *perforāre* to PERFORATE. In mod.F. *perforateur* (Littré).]

1. An instrument or machine used for perforating.

a. *Surgery*, (*a*) a trephine; (*b*) an instrument for penetrating the fœtal skull. b. A power-machine for drilling rock in order to blast it, in tunnelling, etc. c. A machine for perforating postage-stamps, etc.; also, that used for perforating the paper-ribbons used in some forms of telegraphy.

1739 S. SHARP *Surgery* xiii. 61 Withdrawing the Perforator, leave the Waters to empty by the Canula. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 245 After making many adjacent holes, with a drill or perforator, as far as the *meditullium*. 1790 R. BLAND in *Med. Commun.* II. 454 We are under the necessity of using the perforator and crotchet. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 152. 1871 *Daily News* 18 Sept., At the beginning of December we heard quite clearly the blows of the perforators against the rocks. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* § 119 The [Wheatstone] apparatus consists of three parts: the *perforator*, which prepares the message by punching holes in a paper ribbon; the *transmitter*..and the *receiver*. 1900 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 6/3 When the perforators have bored a hole some three feet deep, it is filled with dynamite and fired.

2. A boring organ possessed by some insects, variously used as a sting, an ovipositor, etc.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 335 Tenthredo..Perforator not projecting beyond the anus. *Ibid.* 336 Some have the last half segment of the abdomen prolonged into a point, with a projecting perforator of three filaments.

Perforatory (pə·ɪfórătəri), *a.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *perforāre* to PERFORATE: see -ORY 2.] Of or pertaining to perforation; perforative.

1867 *Philatelist* I. 64 Desiring specimens of perforatory varieties.

Perforce (pəɹfō·ɹs), *adv., sb.* Forms: 4 par force, 4-6 parforce, 6- perforce, (6 perforse, *Sc.* perforss, 7 per force). [ME. a. OF. *par force* by force (12th c.): see FORCE *sb.* 5 b.]

A. Phrase, adverb.

1. †a. By the application of physical force or violence; by violence; forcibly. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8040 (Kölbing), ..xv. þousinde [paiens], þat hadden born hem ozan Parfors in to Bedingham. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 488 Par force he hadde me forth i nome. *a* 1400 *K. Alis.* 2533 (Bodl. MS.) Antioche & Tyberye also Abouten hij gonnen goo Par force smyten in to þe prenge And duden beastes from opere drenge. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. CXXIII. 100 They encountred the sayde people yt caryed the sayd treasoure and stuffe, & parforce toke it from the knyghtes. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlviii. 162. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 73 It..drawethout the secondine parforce. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 62 The Salvages assayed to carry him away perforce. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 110 Unless such Ships of force were to go thither and Trade per force.

b. In weakened senses: By constraint of circumstances or of the prospect of physical force; by moral constraint; compulsorily, of necessity.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 237 b, By this craftie meanes he constreigned Caesar in maner parforce to geue hym perdone. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 127 Flouds of teares flowe in theyr stead perforse. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey*

(1677) 231 Twelve days the wind continued at north, Which kept the fleet perforce within the bay. 1748 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) II. 109, I went, perforce, into the main street. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* III. x, He paused perforce, and blew his horn. 1868 E. Edwards *Ralegh* I. xxv. 606 The reader must perforce, on that one point, make his own inferences.

c. quasi-*adj.* Of necessity; necessitated, forced.

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 408 Which by so much the more is to be borne, by howe much the more it is perforce. 1895 J. Smith *Perm. Message Exod.* ix. 123 Here we have no perforce succumbing to an irresistible decree.

d. *Patience perforce*: see Patience *sb.* 1 f. So *to be patient perforce*, etc.

c 1560 A. Scoit *Poems* (S. T. S.) xx. 9 Perforss tak paciens, And dre thy destiny. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 746 She being..without comfort of defenders, hy pacience perforce, was compelled to suffer and susteyne. 1575-1680 [see Patience 1 f]. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. iv. § 28 The Papal party did struggle for a time, till at last they were patient per-force.

e. *Perforce of*, properly 'per force of', 'by force of', 'by dint of'.

1809 Coleridge *Lett., to D. Stuart* (1895) 54) Periods.. alarmingly long, perforce of their construction. 1868 Tennyson *Lucretius* 167 Do they..so press in, perforce Of multitude?

B. quasi-*sb.* and *sb.*

1. quasi-*sb.* in phrases *by perforce*, by force or compulsion; *of perforce*, of necessity. Also *nonce-use* = necessitating cause or circumstance.

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. clxvi. [clxii.] 459 Nowe by perforce they cause the cardynalles to entre into conclaue, and to chuse a Pope. 1871 Mrs. Whitney *Real Folks* iii. (1872) 89 With this backing, and the perforce of there being nobody else, young Dr. Ripwinkley had ten patients within the first week. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Aug. 3/1 Of perforce he is an authority on the subject.

†**2.** *sb.* A military officer of inferior rank to a quarter-master, in the Scottish Army, 17th c. (Jamieson suggests A drum-major.) *Obs.*

1643 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1819) VI. 47/1 With power to the said Colonell To nominat and appoynt..a perforce. ..The pay of the perforce to be monethlie 18 lib.

†**Perfo·rce,** *v. Obs.* Also 5–6 par-. [a. OF. *parforcier, -forcer*, f. *par* through + *forcer* to Force.] *tr.* To force greatly.

1. *refl.* (= obs. F. *se parforcer*). To strive or endeavour to the utmost; to do one's best.

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 138 Vf ye wyll parforce yourselfe a lityll, this paynymes shall not holde afore vs. 1490 — *Eneydos* xix. 71 She parfurseth hyr self, wyth hir grete teeth to ete the rotes vnder the grounde. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* R ij b, Yf God..gyue me good fortune I shall perforce me to make it hole complete.

2. *trans.* To force, constrain, oblige.

1509 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 442 The kynge..wyl not in no wyse be perforsyd forto confyrme the sayed maryage. 1530 Palsgr. 652/2, I parforce a man, I constrayne hym to do a thyng. *a* 1541 Wyatt *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 122 When other run, perforc'd I am to creep.

Perforcedly (pəɹfō·ɹsĕdli), *adv. rare*—[1]. [f. *perforced*, pa. pple. of prec. + -ly [2]; app. influenced by Perforce *adv.*] Under the constraint of force or necessity.

1855 Browning *An Epistle* 179 He holds on firmly to some thread of life (It is the life to lead perforcedly).

†**Pe·rforced** (-ĕd), *a. Her. Obs.* [ad. F. *perforé* pa. pple., perforated.] = Perforated *ppl. a.* 1 b.

1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* II. i. 15 A Cross having the four ends..clamped..as the Milroin it self is..and is perfored as that is also.

Perform (pəɹfō·ɹm), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4–6 par-, perfourme(n, parforme(n, (6 perfurme), 4–7 performe, 5– perform. *β.* 4–5 par-, perfourne(n, parforne(n; par-, perforny, perfourny. [ME. a. OF. *par-, perfourmer, -furmer, -former* (rare, and chiefly AF.; 1291 in Godef.). This may have been originally f. *par-* (= Per- 2) + *former* Form *v.*, or *forme* Form *sb.*, so that the etymological sense would be 'to carry through in due form'; on the other hand, it may have arisen as an etymologizing or a merely phonetic alteration of the much more frequent OF. *parfournir* (in AF. also rarely *parfourner*, 1st conj.) to accomplish entirely, achieve, complete, f. *par-* + *-fournir* to Furnish: see Perfurnish *v.* Whatever the formal etymology may have been, the AF. *parfourmer* and its Eng. representative derive their meaning entirely from *parfournir*. In the last quarter of the 14th c., some Eng. writers substituted *par-, perfo(u)rm e*, in imitation of the form generally current in Fr., for the older *par-, perfo(u)rme*. The innovation, however, was soon abandoned: the forms with *n* occur in some 15th c. MSS. of Langland, Chaucer, and Gower, but our quotations exhibit no examples from works originally written later than 1400.]

†**1.** *trans.* To carry through to completion; to complete, finish, perfect (an action, process, work, etc.). *Obs.*

α. c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 417 Þis grete emprise Parforme it out, for now is most nede. 1382 Wyclif *Phil.* i. 6 He that bigan in ȝou a good work, schal performe til into the day of Jhesu Crist [1611 will performe it (*marg.*) or will finish it; 1881 *R.V.* will perfect it]. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 159 Þer chiftan..chargid hym to perform at he had begon. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. xx. 60 The sonne..hath parfourmed his cours round abonte therthe. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Chron.* xxvii. 24 Ioab..had begonne to nombre them, and perfourmed it not. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 32 Confirmed by appetite, or affection, performed by nature, and outward adiuuants.

β. c 1385 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 551 (Ellesm.) Parfourned [*so Heng.*; 5 *MSS.* par-, perfo(u)rmed] hath the sonne his Ark diurne.

†**b.** To complete or make up by addition of what is wanting. Also with *up*. *Obs.*

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 10 Than shal the remenant þat leueth performe the howr inequal by nyght. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. lxxxiv. 62 Then to furnysshe or perfourme the Story of Vortiger, nedefull it is or necessary to retourne to the matier where we before laft. 1530 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 26 Delivered..to performe up A somme xls. 1537 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxviii. 229 That the sacrament of Confirmation is a sacrament performing the sacrament of Baptism.

β. c 1386 Chaucer *Sompn. T.* 553 (Ellesm. & Heng.) The Confessour..Shal parfourne vp the nombre of his Couent.

†**c.** To make up or supply (what is wanting).

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cli. 577, I pray to god to parfourme that she wantethe. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 170 The lacke of the one is performed and fylled vp with the aboundaunce of the other.

†**2.** To finish making, complete the construction of (a material object or structure). *Bed performed*, a bed fully furnished, a bed complete. *Obs.*

c 1450 Lovelich *Grail* xliv. 191 And whanne the towr performed Is, thanne schal it be Clepid with-Owten Mys; 'the towr Of Merveilles'. *c* 1483 Caxton *Dialogues* 33 Donaas the doblet maker Hath performed [*orig.* parfaicte] my doublet. 1494 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 323 To performe my bed abovesaid a paire of shetes owte of my cofer. 1531 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 77 To my servante Margery,..a crocke, a flockebed performyd.

†**b.** *esp.* To complete by addition of ornament, to 'finish off', decorate, trim. *Obs.*

1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46 Also a dosen of peutre vessell performyd. 1483 in *Antiq. Repr.* (1807) I. 40 The furr of the same trappour performed with xxij ermyn bakks. 1530 in Weaver *Wells Wills* 18 Half a dossyn of pewter vessells performyd. 1612 *Wardr. Acc. P. cess Elizabeth's Marriage*, Rich white florence cloth of silver to make one goun for a bride maiden, and to performe another.

†**3.** To make, construct (a material object); to execute (a piece of work, literary or artistic). *Obs.*

1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 43 That my executours performe [*ed.* pfoore] and do make Seynt Marie awter, Rysbygate, and ye croos beforn my gate. 1478 [see Performing *vbl. sb.* 3]. 1505 in Gage *Hist. Suffolk* (1838) 145 Paid to Oliver mason for..performing a dore. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* Prol., I laboured and dyd my best to performe this boke. 1610 *Map Nottinghams.*, Performed by John Speede and are to be sold in Popes head Alley. 1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 6 A Ship..may be as well performed as such large Buildings. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 408 The goodness of the pavement, lately performed with Scotch stone. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* II. 442 A garland..of Mosaic, or inlaid work, and not ill performed.

†**b.** *absol.* or *intr.* To compose a work or treatise; to write (*upon* a subject). *Obs. rare.*

1703 S. Parker *Eusebius* VI. 107 Hyppolitus..another of the Writers of that time,..perform'd upon the Six Days-Creation, and upon part of the Sacred History immediately following it.

†**4.** To bring about, bring to pass, cause, effect, produce (a result). Also with obj. clause. *Obs.*

α. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 542 Lo! suche a wrakful wo..Parformed þe hy3e fader on folke þat he made. 1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xvi. 30 That..thenketh shrewde thingis,..parformeth euel. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xvi. 173 Al þe witt of þis worlde..Can nat performen a pees..Profitable for boþe parties. 1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. I. 91 O holy Trinite performe that thys sacryfyce..may be acceptable to the. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 194 Hast thou, Spirit, Performd to point, the Tempest that I bad thee? 1700 Maidwell in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 313 This beneficial act..may perform the support of this..academy. 1725 Desagu liers *Fires Impr.* Title-p., Altering..Chimneys..already Built, so that they shall perform the same Effects.

β. c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III. pr. ii. 67 (Add. MS.) Certys þer nys non oþer þing þat may so weel perfourny [*v. r.* performe] blisfulnesse as an estat plenteuous of alle goodes. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 78 Þis goddes gloton..he perforneth [*v. r.* performeþ; C. xvi. 87 perfourneþ] yuel. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 351 Ovide ek seith that love to parforne [*rime* Satorne] Stant in the hond of Venus the goddesse.

5. To carry out in action (a command, request, promise, undertaking, etc.); to carry into effect, execute, fulfil, discharge.

α. [1291 in R. de Avesb. *Mirab. Gesta* (1720) 18 Qil..eit la seisine de tut la terre & des chastiels Descoce tauntqe droit soit fait & performe.] *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1558 Wenestow þat i wold his wille now parfourme? *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* Prol., There ben some conclusions þat wole nat in alle thinges performen hir byhestes. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxi. (1859) 22 Yf it so were that he had ony tyme perfuurmed his promysse. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lx[i]. 8 Y^t I maye daylie perfourme my vowes. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 385 He was not onely not able to perform his threats, but also unable to defend himself. 1728 Young *Odes to King* 22 Our Fleet, if war, or commerce, call, His will performs. 1875 Dasent *Vikings* I. 148 Sigvald had..performed the first of the two conditions.

β. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 290 Pore men performen [C. xix. 128 parfournen] þe comaundement. *Ibid.* xv. 320 Who perfourneth þis propheeye of the peple þat now lyhheth? ..If any peple perfourne þat texte, it ar þis pore freres! *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 355 Yf þou þyn auaunt perforny myȝt, a-rys vp anon and dist þe. *Ibid.* 1994 By Mahoun,..parforny y wol by red. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 131 Which of his kinde mot parforne The will of Marte and of Satorne. 1395 *E. E. Wills* 10 To parfourne trewly this testament.

6. To carry out, achieve, accomplish, execute (that which is commanded, promised, undertaken, etc., or, in extended sense, any action, operation, or process undertaken or entered upon); to go through and finish, to work out, do, make.

α. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 406 Þenne al..Par-formed alle þe penaunce þat þe prynce radde. 1382 Wyclif *John* v. 36 The workis that my fadir ȝaf to me that I performe hem, the ilke workis that I do. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 26 Than fynt he hymself..More strong to performyn his journe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 166, Let euery persone..go forth strongly..performynge his pilgrymage to our lorde god. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* VIII. 313 The inhabitants of Cairo..will promise much, but performe little. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* III. iv. 77 Murthers haue bene perform'd Too terrible for the eare. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 271 They performe this office for three yeeres. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 335 That Sea-Fight perform'd between the French Fleet..and the English Fleet. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 36 To perform the foregoing Problem Arithmetically. *c* 1750 in 'Bat' *Crick. Man.* (1850) 30 It [cricket] is performed by a person who..defends a wicket. 1797 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 270 While this operation was performing [= being performed], another carriage was heard. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 23 Mar. 1/4 The Lazaretto where the French were performing quarantine. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxvii, I have had to go up and perform the agreeable to most of them. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* ix. (1879) 319 The Moon's nodes perform a complete revolution in nineteen years.

β. [1325 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 351/2 Qe les busoignes tochauntes li et son Roiaume ne seient faites ne peifurnies sanz assent de li.] 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 405, I parfourned [*v. r.* performed] neure penaunce as þe preste me hiȝte. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 151 (Ellesm. & Heng.) How þat his lecherie Parfourned sholde been ful subtilly.

†**b.** Loosely, in antithesis to *promise*, etc.: To grant, furnish, give, pay, that which is promised. *a* 1569 [see Performed *ppl. a.* below]. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* xii. 19 *note*, He [Holy Ghost] is promised and performed onely to the Church and chiefe gouernors and general councils thereof. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Sussex* (1662) 167 Performing Life to those to whom he promised it.

c. *absol.* or *intr.* To do or carry out what one has to do, or has undertaken; to discharge one's function, do one's part; to do, act (well, ill, etc.).

1382 Wyclif 2 *Cor.* viii. 11 Now forsothe and in dede performe ȝe. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* I. i. 271 Though he performe To th' vtmost of a man. 1695 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 109 All their utensils and moulds..which performed with great dexterity. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 84 Horses..that would perform better upon a Journey than such as eat twice the Quantity. 1858 Bushnell *Nat. & Supernat.* ii. (1862) 29 Paul found it present with him to will, but could not find how to perform. 1886 *St. Stephen's Rev.* 13 Mar. 11/2 Florin [racehorse]..performed most moderately.

7. *spec.* To do, go through, or execute formally or solemnly (a duty, public function, ceremony, or rite; a piece of music, a play, etc.).

[*c* 1386 Chaucer *Prioress' T.* 4 Noght oonly thy laude precious Parfourned is by men of dignitee, But by the mouth of children thy bountee Parfourned is.] 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 62 They abhorred the killing of Kine, but performed much worship to them. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 109 Four Churches..where Divine-Service is performed but once a year. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 4 P 4 The Opera of Pyrrhus and Demetrius was performed with great Applause. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 447 Several..songs are performed. 1771 T. Hull *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) III 102 All the time the ceremony was performing [= being performed]. 1804–6 Syd. Smith *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 175 Any air..performed upon such an instrument as the bagpipe. 1848 Whewell in Todhunter *Acc. His Writ.* (1876) II. 343 His brother..had then just written a play which was performing at the Français. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* iii, The funeral..having been *performed* to the entire satisfaction of the undertaker. 1872 J. L. Sanford *Estimates Eng. Kings, Chas. I* 334 The mass performed by the priest at the altar.

b. To act, play (a part or character).

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* III. iii. 83 Branely the figure of this Harpie, hast thou Perform'd (my Ariell). 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 141 P 2 In Acting, barely to perform the Part is not commendable, but to be the least out is contemptible. 1802 tr. *Ducray-Duminil's Victor* III. 272 One of my people..in the habit of an ecclesiastic performed the hypocrite to admiration. 1805 W. Cooke *Mem. S. Foote* I. 67 Foote himself performed the character of Buck at Drury-lane.

c. *absol.* or *intr.* To act in a play; to perform music, play or sing; to go through a performance.

1836 Lane *Mod. Egypt.* (1849) II. vii. 113 Players of low and ridiculous farces..called *Mohhabbaze'n*..frequently perform at the festivals prior to weddings and circumcisions. 1842 Macaulay *Ess., Fredk. Gt.* (1887) 695 He..performed skilfully on the flute. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 23 Nov. 5/1 Much better adapted..to a soloist—whether performing on larynx, violin or piano.

†**d.** *trans.* To play upon, play (a musical instrument). *Obs. rare.*

1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Master of Song*, To teach the children of the chapel-royal to sing, and to perform the organ.

Hence **Perfo·rmed** *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 383/1 Parformyd.., *perfectus, completus*. *c* 1530 *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 31 A performyd towre & a baare cofyr make, ovyr late, the greate bilder wyse. 1538 Elyot *Dict., Actus*.., performed. *a* 1569 Kingesmyll *Man's Est.* ix. (1580) 51 The promise of the hoped and performed Saviour. [Cf. 6 b above.]

Performable (pəɹfō·ɹmăb'l), *a.* [f. Perform *v.* + -able.] Capable of being performed; that may be carried out, executed, effected, or done.

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. I.

93 An issue no lesse perfourmable then resonable. 1650 Durye *Just Re-prop.* 28 Nothing is farther required of them then what they proclaime themselves to be a performable duty. 1701–2 Locke *On Miracles* Wks. 1804 III. 455 Operations performable only by Divine Power. 1903 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Mar. 599 A rite not performable without the bishop.

†**b.** (A thing) To be performed or done. *Obs.*

1577 Hellowes *Gueuara's Chron.* 35 Suche thinges as they should commaunde to be perfourmable. 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* I. iii. 62 The remembering of it they hold to be an act of Religion, performable by all Man-kinde.

Performance (pəɹfō·ɹməns). [f. Perform *v.* + -ance: perh. formed in Anglo-Fr. (It occurs as French in a memorandum by Mary Stuart of 14 Feb. 1571–2, in Godef.)] The action of performing, or something performed.

1. The carrying out of a command, duty, purpose, promise, etc.; execution, discharge, fulfilment.

Often antithetical to *promise*.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. vi, The sayde executours delyuer the goodes of theyr testatour in perfourmance of the sayde bequest. 1598 *Child-Marriages* 162 The maior of the said Citie..shall Cause perfomans of this agrement to be had vpon either side. 1601 Shars. *All's Well* II. i. 205 Thy will by my performance shall be seru'd. 1611 Bible *Luke* i. 45 There shall be a performance of those things which were told her from the Lord. 1623 in *N. Shaks. Soc. Trans.* (1885) 503 Securitie..for the performance of the said intier pencion of three shillinges. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 154 Bail or security for the performance. 1785 Paley *Mor. Philos.* III. i. v. 111 Promises are not binding, where the performance is unlawful. 1814 Cary *Dante's Inf.* xxiv. 75 To fair request Silent performance maketh best return.

2. The accomplishment, execution, carrying out, working out of anything ordered or undertaken; the doing of any action or work; working, action (personal or mechanical).

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* IV. lxxv. 54 For the parfourmaunce of the rest or other dele of the same. 1578–9 in *Monthly Mag.* (1813) 1 Aug. 41 The boy offendinge, by his father or mother whipped, the constable seeinge the performance therof. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 33 In performance of the last Problem,..the Lines A and C, must be set upon one and the same Line. 1766 A. Cumming *Clock & Watch Work* 161 Thus may the performance of watches be made..to approximate that of clocks. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 77 That there is a certain velocity..which will procure to an overshot-wheel the greatest performance. 1845 Stephen *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 639 The performance of a *post mortem* examination. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* iv. 46 In the performance of some experiment.

b. Something performed or done; an action, act, deed, operation. Often in emphatic sense: A notable deed, achievement, exploit.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. *Chorus* 35 Still be kind, And eech out our performance with your mind. 1605 — *Macb.* V. i. 13 Besides her walking, and other actuall performances, what ..haue you heard her say? 1693 *Humours Town* A v b, I cou'd never much value their Performances. 1744 Eliza Heywood *Female Spect.* No. 8 (1748) II. 62, I am not apt to be vain of my own performances. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xi, He..had given especial attention to certain performances with a magnet.

c. A piece of work (literary or artistic); a work, a composition. Now *rare* or merged in b.

1665 Glanvill *Def. Van. Dogm.* 51 That great man, the excellence of whose philosophick genius and performances, the most improv'd spirits acknowledge. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) To Rdr. A iv b, As for the Performance itself, it is but an Essay. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* xi. 89 In justice to so fine a performance [statue of Apollo]..we may subjoin an Observation or two on its perfections. 1818 Garrow *Hist. & Antiq. Croydon* 59 He published..lives of..Saints, and other performances. 1861 Craik *Hist. Eng. Lit.* II. 338 The celebrated performances of Robertson and Gibbon. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 46 His performances in prose are bad enough.

3. *spec.* The action of performing a ceremony, play, part in a play, piece of music, etc.; formal or set execution.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xxiv. 707 While that work and all the funeral rites Were in performance. 1777 W. Dalrymple *Trav. Sp. & Port.* clxx, I saw..a French play represented here with some degree of performance. 1891 Martineau in *Law Times* XC. 250/2 It was a piece of music arranged for a band, and could only be of value for the purposes of public performance.

attrib. 1894 *Daily News* 23 July 5/5 An action..for infringement of copyright, or rather performance-right.

†**b.** A ceremony, rite, or public function performed. *Obs.*

1673 *True Worship God* 14 Enquiry..concerning the performances in use amongst the Heathens in the worship of their gods. 1758 S. Hayward *Serm.* p. xiv, To think there is nothing in religion; by which means our public performances are despised.

c. The performing of a play, of music, of gymnastic or conjuring feats, or the like, as a definite act or series of acts done at an appointed place and time; a public exhibition or entertainment.

1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 4 ¶ 4 A great Part of the Performance was done in Italian. 1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Priv. Theatres*, The hour fixed for the commencement of the performances. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 25. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 July 5/1 According to his evidence a performance was not a performance unless paid for and money was taken at the doors.

†**4.** Trimming, or a set of (fur) trimmings. Cf. Perform *v.* 2 b; Performing *vbl. sb.* 2. *Obs.*

c 1525 *Skinner's Inv.* in *Codicil to Will of T. Burgh* (Somerset Ho.), Item a performaunce of fox poutes xvj*d.* ..Item a performaunce of conye wombys xij*d.*

Hence †**Perfo·rmancer** *Obs.*, one who goes through a performance, a performer. So also †**Perfo·rmancy** *Obs.*, performance; **Perfo·rmant** *nonce-wd.* (cf. *informant*), a performer.

1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 363 Cleare force must bee found in the best performancers of them. 1608 *Merry Devil of Edmonton* in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 263 No conjurations, nor such weighty spells As tie the soul to their performancy. 1809 Coleridge in *Sir H. Davy's Rem.* (1858) 110, I contemplate Dr. Stock as the performant.

†**Performa·tion.** *Obs.* [f. Perform *v.* or AF. *performer*: see -ation. (It occurs in a Fr. letter of Mary Stuart, 14 Dec. 1584, in Godef.)] The action of performing; = Performance (in its various early senses).

1504 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 96 Item I wyll that all my londys and tenements..shall remayn to the performacion of the prestes sernyce durynge the seid xx^ti yeerys. 1505 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 251 The Kynge hymselfe sitithe in counsaile with hys lords abowte the performacion of the quynes wille. 1529 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 23 To be contynuall suter to your Highnes for the performacion of the saide cccc markes. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 164 This Indenture made..for the performation of ye things vnderwritten.

†**Perfo·rment.** *Obs.* [For **performment*, f. Perform + -ment.] Performance.

1527 in *Southwell Visit.* (1891) 130 For a performent of the same my wille. *Ibid.* 131 For a performent of my laste wille. 1624 Middleton *Game at Chess* Induct. 62 Pawns argue but poor spirits and slight performents. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* iii. (1642) 202 [He] enableth all unto endowments and performents beyond nature.

Performer (pəɹfō·ɹmə1). [f. Perform + -er[1].] One who (or that which) performs.

1. One who carries out or fulfils a promise, undertaking, etc.; one who executes or does an action or piece of work; an agent, doer, worker.

1588–9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 364 The partie observair and performair of the premissis. *a* 1592 Greene *Jas. IV*, II. ii, A fit performer of our enterprise. 1604 Shaks. *All's Well* III. vi. 65. 1655 Fuller *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 108 The 'undertakers' in our present age have happily lost their first name in a far better of 'performers'. 1866 J. G. Murphy *Comm. Exod.* xxxiii. 19 The Keeper of covenant, the Performer of promise.

b. Said of a horse in reference to its style of performance in racing, etc.: cf. quots. s. v. Perform 6 c.

1884 *Illustr. Sport. & Dram. News* 16 Feb. 563/2 What a pity it is that such a good-looking horse..should be such an uncertain performer!

2. One who performs a part in a play, a piece of music, athletic exercises, tricks, etc., as a public exhibition of art or skill; one who gives or takes part in a performance or public entertainment; an actor, player, singer, etc.

1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 141 ¶ 2 In Theatrical Speaking, if the Performer is not exactly proper and graceful, he is utterly ridiculous. 1741 H. Walpole *Lett. to Mann* (1834) I. xvi. 58 We have got the famous Bettina to dance, but she is a most indifferent performer. 1776 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. II. i. 280 Celebrated performers on the flute. 1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Mrs. J. Porter*, None of the performers could walk in their tights, or move their arms in their jackets. 1845 E. Holmes *Mozart* 5 An admirable performer on the violin.

†**3.** That which brings about or produces something. *Obs.*

1616 Anthony (*title*) The Apologie or Defence of a verity ..called Avrvm Potabile .. especially availeable for the.. comforting of the Heart and vitall Spirits the performers of health.

Perfo·rming, *vbl. sb.* [f. Perform + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Perform, in various senses.

†**1.** Finishing, completion, full accomplishment.

1388 Wyclif *Dan.* ix. 27 The desolacioun schal contynue til to the parformyng and ende. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 383/2 Parformynge, *complecio, perfectio*. 1563–7 Buchanan *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 16 Thre ȝeris efter the performing of thys reformation.

†**2.** Finishing off, decoration, trimming. *Obs.*

1465 *Mann. & Housek. Exp. Eng.* (Roxb.) 491 Item, paid hym fore performynge of the valaunce, iij.*s.* iiij.*d.* 1467 *Ibid.* 411 Item, for di. a yerde of lynenge for performynge, vij.*d.* 1503 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 89 For half a furre of shankes for the perfourmyng of the same gown vj.*s.* 1518 *Harl. MS.* 2284 lf. 14, v Mantelles of lyberdes wombes for performyng of a gowne of russet velute.

†**3.** Making, construction; composition. *Obs.*

1478 Marg. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 230 Chargyng yow that it be not solde to none other use than to the performyng of yowyr fadyrs toombe. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* III. i. 168 To thy helpe in the perfourmynge of this present boke.

4. Carrying out, execution, doing, performance.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 837 Foryeuenes of Trespas, ..Performyng of Penaunce. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 63 b, From the performynge of his dutyes. 1575–85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* xxii, The performing of my office amongest you, I must confesse, hath ben much unlike. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* c j, Men of parts endeavour the performing of their task.

b. *spec.* of a play, music, etc.: in quots. *attrib.*; **performing right,** the right of performing a piece of music, etc.

1889 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 2/2 If foreign authors really possess valuable performing rights, it is only just that they should be paid the moderate fees they demand. 1897 Hipkins in *Daily News* 2 July 6/5 The London Philharmonic pitch is now A = 439 for 20 deg. Centigrade,.. practically agreeing with the performing pitch of Vienna and also of Paris. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 June 6/3 The performing rights of a lyric.

Perfo·rming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].]

1. That performs, carries out, executes, or does something; acting, doing.

1707 Watts *Hymn* 'Begin, my tongue' ii, Sing the sweet promise of his grace, And the performing God. 1845 Broaning *Soul's Trag.* II, But have there not been found, too, performing natures, not merely promising?

2. *spec.* Applied to animals trained to perform feats or tricks as a public exhibition.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 June 4/1 Performing lions, performing dogs, and performing leopards are common enough in the show business.

Perforne, -forny, -fornys, -fourne, etc.: see Perform, Perfurnish.

†**Perfo·ssion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *perfossiōn-em*, n. of action from *perfodĕre* to dig through, f. Per- 1 + *fodĕre* to dig.] A digging or boring through; perforation.

1695 J. Edwards *Perfect. Script.* 249 The females underwent troublesome..perfossions in the lappets of their ears.

†**Perfra·ct,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *perfract-us*, pa. pple. of *perfringĕre* to break through, f. Per- 1 + *frangĕre* to break.] (?) That has broken through or transgressed laws or rules.

1616 R. Carpenter *Past. Charge* 42 The perfract and obstinate hath a portion, and that is reprehension.

†**Perfreta·tion.** *Obs.*[-0] [f. L. *perfretāre* to sail over, f. Per- 1 + *fretum* strait, channel.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Perfretation*, a passing over, or through the Sea.

†**Pe·rfricate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *perfricāt-*, later ppl. stem (beside *perfrict-*) of *perfricāre* to rub all over, f. Per- 2 + *fricāre* to rub.] *trans.* To rub thoroughly or all over.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 32 b/1 We first of all perfricate and rubbe the place. 1599 — tr. *Gate-houer's Bk. Physicke* 15/1 That it may be perfricated to poulder. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* (1650) 320 The belly and stomack must not be perfricated. 1755 Johnson s.v. *Rub*, To scour; to wipe; to perfricate.

Perfrication (pɒ̄ɹfrikē·ʃən). [n. of action from prec. Cf. Perfriction[1].] Rubbing all over, thorough rubbing; vigorous friction, chafing.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 196 Rub them therewith every day, and they are cured by that perfrication. 1658 Phillips, *Perfrication*, or *Perfriction*, a rubbing or chafing throughly. *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* II. 215 Severe perfrication was requisite. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Perfri·ct,** *a. Obs. rare*[-1]. [ad. L. *perfrict-us*, pa. pple. of *perfricāre* to rub all over; in allusion to the phr. *perfricāre frontem* (*faciēm, ōs*) to rub the blushes from one's face, i. e. to cast off all shame.] Unblushing, 'brazen'.

1660 Waterhouse *Arms & Arm.* 153, I have not so perfrict a forehead to justifie London in all her demeanors.

†**Perfriction**[1] (pəɹfri·kʃən). *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *perfrictiōn-em*, n. of action (in ancient L. from *perfricāre* (ppl. stem *perfricāt-* and *perfrict-*): see Perfricate.] = Perfrication.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Perfriction*.., a rubbing, or fretting hard or throughly. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 94 2/2 A Glass Tube.., violently heated by Perfriction.

†**Perfri·ction**[2]. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *perfrictiōn-em* a chilling through, n. of action f. *perfrigĕre* to be chilled through, f. Per- 2 + *frigĕre* to be cold.] A thorough chill, a violent cold.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 203 The body of the patient must be first washed or anointed with Acopus, so as all perfrictions by sweat may be avoided. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Perfriction*.., a great, through or quaking cold, a shivering for cold, which goeth before the fit.

†**Perfri·gerate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *perfrigerā-re*, f. Per- 2 + *frigerāre* to make cool.] *trans.* To cool or chill through or thoroughly. So †**Perfrigera·tion** [also in mod.F.], the action of cooling or condition of being cooled through.

1585 Greene *Planetomachia* Wks. (Grosart) V. 104 The peculiar diseases to this starre are..windinesse, imbecillitie of heate, perfrigerations, and such others. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* x. 106 The heart-strings of these women must be very much perfrigerated, by reason of the inward defect of heat. *Ibid.*, The advenient perfrigeration of inspired aire. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* IV. xiv. 140 Perfrigerated Argil ..will keep corn thirty or forty years from corruption. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Their breathing is not acknowledged by diverse, who acknowledg only perfrigeration.

†**Perfu·matory,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *parfumatoire*, f. *parfumer* (cf. obs. It. *perfumare, -ato*): see -ory.] **a.** *adj.* **b.** *sb.* (See quots. and cf. Fumatory.)

1611 Cotgr., *Parfumatoire*, perfumatorie, perfuming; vsed in, or for, perfumes. 1639 Leigh *Crit. Sacra* (1642) 451 A perfumatory or incense Altar. 1755 Johnson, *Perfumatory* adj., that which perfumes.

Perfume (pə·ɹfiuːm, pəɹfiūːm), *sb.* Also 6 par-. [a. F. *parfum* (1528 in Laborde *Gloss.*), = obs. It. *perfumo*, Sp. *perfumo*, sb. from obs. It. *perfumare*, Sp. *perfumar*, F. *parfumer*: see next.

Orig., like the vb., stressed *perfume*; so in 18th c. dicts., and in Webster 1828; usually in 17–18th c., and frequently in 19th c. poets; but Shaks. has *perfume* 7 times against 3, and Walker 1791 considered the stress fixed on *per-*; on the other hand Todd, 1818, held it was 'sometimes though

rarely so stressed'; but during the 19th c. this became the predominating prose usage.]

1. a. *orig.* The odorous fumes or vapour given off by the burning of any substance, esp. by such as emit an agreeable odour, as incense. **b.** Hence, The volatile particles, scent, or odour emitted by any sweet-smelling substance; the fragrance diffused by liquid scent, exhaled by flowers, etc.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* IV. ii. (1541) 74 b, I toke for a parfume the ryndes of olde rosemary and burned them. 1538 — *Dict.*, *Suffitio*, & *suffitus*, a perfume or fumigacyon. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 43 *Animæ album*, whose perfume is of most excellent effect to heale the reumes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xii. 20 The parfume of the dryed leaues layde vpon quicke coles..belpeth suche as are troubled with the shortnesse of winde. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* I. iii, Methinks the gloves have a very strong perfume. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* civ, Three April perfumes in three hot Junes burn'd. *c* 1620 ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 1044 Perfumes, exhaled from y^r spicy beds. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 383 St. Antony's remains is said continually to emit a most fragrant perfume, which is chiefly smelt at a crevice behind the altar. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. XXXV, The wild rose, eglantine and broom, Wafted around their rich perfume. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 208 The perfume of most flowers depends on the presence of a fragrant volatile or essential oil.

c. *fig.* Fragrance, savour; repute.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* L. viii, My dearest worship I In sweete perfume of offred praise doe place. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 140 Perkin, for a perfume before him as he went, caused to be published a proclamation. 1822 LAMB *Elia Ser.* II. *Detached Th.*, The sweetest names, and which carry a perfume in the mention, are Kit Marlowe, Drayton [etc.]. 1859 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 209 She..shed over the whole district the perfume of her sanctity.

2. A substance, natural or prepared, which emits, or is capable of emitting an agreeable odour; a fluid containing the essence of flowers or other odorous substances; scent. Orig. applied to such as diffuse a sweet-smelling odour when burned.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xl. (1870) 302 A lytell of some perfume to stande in the mydle of the chamber. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 250 They are these folowynge..: Cinamome, .. Spekenarde, Cassia, sweete perfumes. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Exod.* XXX. 35 Thou shalt make of them perfume composed [1611 a perfume, a confection; *R. V.* incense, a perfume] after the arte of the apotecary. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* viii. § 1. 53 Perfumes..fill the ayre, that we can putt our nose in no part of the roome, where a perfume is burned, but we shall smell it. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Thistlethwayte* 1 Apr., Little arches to set pots of perfume, or baskets of flowers. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 69 Perfumes which are generally burnt in these performances. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. ii. 57 Patchouli acts more feebly on radiant heat than any other perfume yet examined.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *perfume-burner*, *-pot*; *perfume-laden* adj.

1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Acharn.* IV. vi, Hold out your perfume-pot! 1837 H. AINSWORTH *Crichton* I. 2,8 By the faint light of the two perfume-distilling lamps. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* I. vii. 228 Perfume-laden buds. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 345 *Acacia Farnesiana*,.. cultivated on the perfume farms of the South of France.. for the perfume obtained from the flowers and known as Cassie.

Perfume (pəɹfiū·m), *v.* Also 6 par-. [a. F. *parfume-r* (1418 in Caumont *Voy. en Jhérusalem* 139; *gands parfumez*, 1528 in Laborde *Gloss.*), = obs. It. *perfumare*, Sp. *perfumar*, f. PER- 1, 2 + *fumare* to smoke, lit. to perfuse with smoke.]

1. *trans.* To fill or impregnate with the smoke or vapour of some burning substance; **†a.** of some substance for disinfecting or the like: to fumigate.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Suffio* .., to perfume. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 209 b, They fayne that she dyed of the plage, and perfume the house with the graines of Iuniper. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* I. xvii. 18 Then parfume hym with Cinaber fiue or sixe mornynges. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 273 Take a wreath of Pease-straw or wet hay, and putting fire thereunto, hold it under the Horses nose, so as the smoke may ascend up into his head; then being thus perfumed [etc.]. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6031/1 The Houses were disinfecting or perfuming.

b. of incense or other substance emitting an agreeable odour. (Now merged in 2.)

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1560) 92 b, They are..Lighted, Processioned, Censed, Smoked, Perfumed and Worshypped. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 162 They perfume their temples with frankensence. *a* 1633 G. HERBERT *Country Parson* xiii, He takes order..that the Church be..strewed, and stuck with boughs, and perfumed with incense. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xviii. 126 Sometimes I perfumed these warm clothes with Frankincense.

†c. To cause to emit pungent or odorous vapour in burning; to use as a fumigating agent. *Obs. rare.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 183 With the hoofs of a Goat they drive away Serpents, and also with the hairs by burning and perfuming them in the place where the Serpents lodge. *Ibid.* 200.

2. To impregnate with a sweet odour; to impart a sweet scent to. (Now the ordinary sense.)

1539 in *Lit. Rem. Edw. VI* (Roxb.) I. p. xxviii, Rayment ..brought of newe, to and for his Grace's bodye..shalbe purely brusshed, made clene, ayred at the fyer, and perfumed throughly. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 152 Take your paper too, And let me haue them verie wel perfum'd; For she is sweeter then perfume it selfe. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep., Q. Margaret to Dk. Suffolk* 89 My Daisie-flower, which erst perfumde the ayre. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess of Mar* 10 Mar., She is perfumed and dressed in the most magnificent and becoming manner. 1856 G. WILSON *Gateways Knowl.* (1859) 67, I am not aware that it is held essential to the anointing coronation-oil that it be perfumed.

fig. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 8 With losses so perfumid was neuer none aliue. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 255 In all suiters presentes, a man of a bad scent may easily feele a smell of profit, which perfumeth those gifts. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 199 David and his princes..perfum'd that vast offering..with this acknowledgment to God.

†3. *intr.* To exhale like incense or perfume. *Obs.*

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. v. 12 Howe Iupiter and the other goddes..repared thyther to feele the fragrant odours that perfumed from the sacrifices.

Hence **Perfu·ming** *ppl. a.*

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 176 Tarragon is one of the perfuming, or spicy Furnitures of our Sallets. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 205 To contribute towards the giving a perfuming relish.

Perfumed (pəɹfiūmd, pəɹfiū·md), *ppl. a.* [f. PERFUME *v.* or *sb.* + -ED. (Cf. F. *parfumé*, 1528.)]

1. Impregnated with sweet odour; scented.

1538 ELYOT, *Dict.*, *Suffitus*, perfumed. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 36 His Samela, whose breath was perfumed aire. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. i. 12 In the perfum'd Chambers of the Great. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIII. § 33 A present of Plate, Jewels, and perfum'd Leather. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 103 Perfumed distilled waters. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 35 She has just been dancing with that perfumed piece of a man they call Mr. Ladywell.

2. Having a natural perfume; fragrant or sweet-smelling; scented.

c 1620 ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 318 The Pinke, ye Daffodill and Cheuisance, All in Perfumed sets, y^r fragrant heads aduance. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 73 The tail'd Pear..by some esteem'd because it is much perfum'd. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 432/1 *C. Mahaleb*, the perfumed cherry.

†3. *fig.* 'Fragrant' to the mind. *Obs.*

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* I. ii, Studied And perfumed flatteries. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 172 Perfumed baskets of Christian consolation. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Glostersh.* (1662) 362 Muriel..left a perfumed Memory to all the Neighbourhood.

Perfumeless (pəɹfiūm-, pəɹfiū·mlĕs), *a.* [f. PERFUME *sb.* + -LESS.] Destitute of perfume or of perfumes.

1885 G. C. LORIMER in *Homilet. Rev.* (U. S.) Sept. 232 As perfumeless as the edelweiss. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 1/3 Another perfumer with a quick eye for business, grasped the situation of perfumeless Paris in an instant.

Perfumer[1] (pəɹfiū·məɹ). [f. PERFUME *v.* or *sb.* + -ER: perh. after F. *parfumeur* (1528 in Laborde *Gloss.* 431), f. *parfumer* to perfume.]

1. One employed to fumigate or perfume rooms.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. iii. 60 Being entertain'd for a perfumer, as I was smoaking a musty roome [etc.].

2. One engaged in making or selling perfumes.

1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 286 A perfumer or that maketh a perfume, *suffitor*. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XVII. (1592) 273 He dealt with reason as perfumers doe with Oyles. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 22 Their kitchins may be taken for perfumers shops so sweet and odoriferous. 1724 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 6250/10 Perfumer of Gloves. 1828 T. HOOK *Punning* v, Perfumers men of *scents* must be.

Hence **Perfu·meress**, a female perfumer.

1631 *Celestina* I. 15 Shee was a Laundresse, a Perfumeresse, a Former of Faces.

†Perfumer[2]. *Obs.* Also 7 -ier. [ad. F. *parfumier* cabinet of perfumes, f. *parfum*, PERFUME *sb.*] A casket of perfumes; a vessel for perfuming.

1591 PERCIVALL *Spanish Dict.*, *Sahumador*, a perfuming pan, or a perfumer. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VII. XXIX, Hauing found among the spoils of Darius the king, his perfumier or casket of sweet ointments. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1585/4 Stolen.., two Silver hilted Swords,..a Silver Perfumer,.. a Drabdeberry Riding Coat.

Perfumery (pəɹfiū·məri). [f. PERFUMER[1]: see -ERY. In mod.F. *parfumerie* (in Littré).] **a.** The preparation of perfumes; the business of a perfumer. **b.** Preparations used in perfuming; perfumes as a class of substances. **c.** A perfumer's place of business.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 387 Fourcroy is of opinion that it might be employed in perfumery. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* v, Compromises between medicine and perfumery, in the shape of toothsome lozenges and virgin honey. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life*, *Consid.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 413 The service of a perfumery or a laundry. 1865 *Public Opinion* 7 Jan. 19 Perfume, as its name imports, was..originally incense, the earliest use of perfumery having been to offer sweet odours to the gods. 1893 F. G. KENYON *Hyperides* Introd. 16 Midas was employed by Athenogenes as manager of a perfumery. *attrib.* 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. IX. iii. 341 Every department, from the Mint and the Treasury down to the fruit, perfumery, and flower offices.

Perfu·ming, *vbl. sb.* [See -ING[1].] The action of the verb PERFUME. **a.** Burning of incense, etc.; fumigation; disinfecting. **b.** Scenting.

1548 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Suffitio*.., a perfumyng or fumigacion. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 342 Smoking and perfuming with sensours [*orig.* fumigationes atque suffitus thuribulis]. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini, Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 260 The perfuming of Gloves with Ambergreese. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 383/2 Perfuming [of soap] is generally done when the paste is in the frame.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *perfuming-pan*, *-pot*, *-room*, *-vessel*.

1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 49 Forgette not sweete perfumes of Rose water, cloues, maces, vinegar in a perfuming pan. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Acts* v. 41 The martyrs..released for a season, seemed to come..out of a perfuming-house rather than a prison-house. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 95 Boil it gently in a perfuming Pot with Spiknard and white Wine. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 2/1 Over their graves are generally little open stone-buildings, which..have a niche for a perfuming vessel.

†Perfumist. *Obs.* [f. PERFUME *sb.* + -IST.] One who practises perfuming, or uses perfumes.

1603 *Mirr. Worldly Fame* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 520 Remember that perfumist, who being bedaubed with .. ointments,..when he should have thanked Vespasian..for an office received, was highly rebuked by him.

Perfumy (pəɹfiūmi), *a.* [f. PERFUME *sb.* + -Y.] Having or emitting perfume; fragrant.

1853 MISS YONGE *Heir of Redclyffe* vii, They basked in the fresh breezy heat and perfumy hay. 1876 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 714 Rich..perfumy wine.

†Perfu·nction. *Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *perfunctiōn-em*, n. of action from *perfung-ī*, *perfunct-* to fulfil, perform, go through, endure.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Perfunction*, a doing or enduring a thing to the end, an accomplishing or finishing a matter.

Perfunctionary (pəɹfʌ·ŋkʃənări), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ARY, after FUNCTIONARY.] Perfunctory, formal; suggesting or having the air of an official or functionary.

1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIV. 206 A female voice, in a soft but somewhat perfunctionary tone, demanded 'Est ce qu'on peut allumer le feu?' 1864 *Gd. Words* 227/2 With the air..of a drill-sergeant, upright as a sign-post, grave and perfunctionary in guise.

Perfunctorily (pəɹfʌ·ŋktərĭli), *adv.* [f. PERFUNCTORY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a perfunctory manner; as a necessary duty to be got rid of; as a matter of mere form or routine.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVII. (1887) 162 Not perfunctorilie taken knowledge of, but thoroughly examined. *c* 1616 S. WARD *Coal from Altar* (1627) 69 Why is it that some of vs pray..in publique so briefly, so perfunctorily, and feebly? 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 489 The office of a clergyman may be performed..either perfunctorily, as a task necessary for entitling him to receive his tithes or his stipend,..or carefully and conscientiously, as a trust reposed in him by God. 1885 *Law Times* 28 Feb. 311/2 Loose law carelessly and perfunctorily administered.

Perfu·nctoriness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being perfunctory.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 454 The nimble Perfunctorinesse of some Commentators (that skip over hard Places). 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινή Pref. 24 There will be less fear..of negligence and perfunctoriness. 1882 *Athenæum* 11 Mar. 314 Nor can Justin Martyr's testimony to the gospel be compressed into a few sentences without perfunctoriness.

†Perfuncto·rious, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *perfunctōri-us* perfunctory + -OUS.] = PERFUNCTORY.

1609 *Hume's Admonitioun* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 586 In executing your particular charges then, thair is a gryt negligence, a lothing, a perfunctorius doing. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 297 It must be a perfunctorious, superficial, and empty joy. 1819 MCCRIE *Melville* I. iii. 97 The perfunctorious performance of their official task.

†Perfuncto·riously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2]; ausw. to late L. *perfunctōrie*.] = PERFUNCTORILY.

1652 MARBURY *Comm. Habak.* i. 2 Prayers..perfunctoriously vented in the church. 1724 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 155 As ignorantly and perfunctoriously gone about as any part of our worship. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Middleton & Magliabechi* Wks. 1853 I. 119/1 He was inclined to execute his duty too perfunctoriously.

Perfu·nctorize, *v. rare.* [f. PERFUNCTORY + -IZE.] *trans.* To perform in a perfunctory manner; to go through as a piece of routine.

1866 *Contemp. Rev.* II. 504 All heartiness..must be absent from services where the stalls are empty, and only one canon and one minor canon perfunctorize the duties.

Perfunctory (pəɹfʌ·nktəri), *a.* [ad. late jurid. L. *perfunctōri-us* 'done in a careless or superficial manner, slight, careless, negligent', lit. 'characteristic of one whose aim is to get through or get rid of a matter', f. *perfunctor*, agent-n. from *perfungī* to perform, discharge, go through, get done with, get rid of: see -ORY.]

1. Of a thing: Done merely for the sake of getting through the duty; done as a piece of routine, or for form's sake only, and so without interest or zeal; formal, mechanical; superficial, trivial.

1581 [implied in PERFUNCTORILY]. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* in *Archaica* (1815) II. 206 It is little of value .. that can be performed in such perfunctory pamphlets on either side. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 120 Alexander had not been great, if Xenophon had not said, even the perfunctory actions of valiant Persons ought to be recorded. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* I. 16 Divine Artifice..not to be discovered by the perfunctory looks of Oscitant or Unskilful Beholders. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 101 Attendance at divine service, at times when the service is merely perfunctory. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 254 [He] just glanced at the two documents in a perfunctory manner.

b. Of a person: Acting merely by way of duty; official; formal; lacking personal interest or zeal.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 141 None but such as will be Iesuiticall wholly, and not perfunctory, may find any fauour there. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 58 The presumptuous rashnesse of a perfunctory licencer. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. v. 323 How many perfunctory inquirers there are that carelessly interrogate this Divine oracle. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 267 How little that perfunctory person dreamed of what was going on under his nose.

†2. Stated in formal terms, or with official formality. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 104 A formal, and perfunctory Message should be sent to his Majesty, whereby they thought a Treaty would be enter'd upon.

Perfu·ncturate, *v. rare.* [f. L. type **perfunctūra*, f. *perfungī* (see Perfunctory) + -ate 6.] *trans.* To perform or do in a perfunctory manner.

1860 in Worcester (cited from *North Brit. Rev.*).

† Perfu·rnish, *v. Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: *a.* 4–5 **perfornys**, -yce, 4–6 **perfurnis**, **-ys**, **-ysch**, **-isshe**, 5 **perfournys**, (*Caxton* **parfor-**, **-four-**, **-furny(s)she**), 6 **perfurneis**(e, **-eiss**, 9 *arch.* **perfurnish**. *β.* 5 **perfourmys**, 6 *Sc.* **perfurmis**, **-meis**. [f. F. *parfourniss-*, lengthened stem of *parfournir*, in OF. to achieve, complete, accomplish, furnish completely, furnish with what is wanting to completeness (in Britton, Gower, etc.), f. *par* through = Per- 2 + *fournir* to accomplish, complete, supply, Furnish, q. v. *Perfurnish* is connected with *perform* by the intermediate ME. *parfourne*, *parfourny* (see Perform), and 16th c. *perfurmis*, *perfourmys*, here.]

1. *trans.* To perform, carry out, execute: = Perform 5, 6.

a. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XII. 61 This wes the first strak of the ficht, That wes perfornyst douchtely. 1442 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 397 Thai sall fulfill and perfornyce his said werk efter the tenour of the endentour. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xliii. 169 To parfurnysshe her request. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 63 Then Helyas perfurnisshed his purpose. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 445 To perfurneise hir wicked interprises.

β. 1592 *Lyndesay's Monarche* 4151 Quhen thay had done perfurneis [*ed.* 1552 perfurneis] his intents.

b. *intr.* for *pass.* To admit of being carried out.

1393 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 186 In kase be that this wyt-word will noght perfurnysche, I will it be abrydged; for I will hafe of na mans part bot of myne aune.

2. To furnish, supply (what was wanted to complete): = Perform 1 b. † Also with *forth.*

a. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* III. ii. (S.T.S.) 247 To perfurnis þis batall,..the latynis..war commandit to gif þair maist reddy support. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 469 Ane of thir clannis wantit ane man to perfurnis furth the nowmer. *a* 1557 *Diurn. Occurrents* (Bannatyne Cl.) 37 To perfurneiss ane thowsand horsmen for thrie monethis. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 288 Pulder and bullat sic as he might perfurneis at that tyme. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 178 That near him did perfurnish'd stand Wi' a' his battle-gear.

β. 1420 *Searchers Verdicts* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 15 Thay sall hafe all the lede that ys thare nowe, and perfourmys the remenand of thayr costes.

3. To decorate, trim, 'furnish': = Perform 2 b.

1375–6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 582 In perfurnisyng capucium domini Prioris..ex furura propria.

4. To finish, bring to completion: = Perform 1.

a. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7937 This thing to ende to perfournys. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xii. 304 Goo a side & lete vs parfornysshe our hatayll. 1490 — *Eneydos* xvi. 62 To gyue hym commaundement .. that he parfournyshe hys vyage.

β. 1553 *Douglas' Æneis* III. viii. 82 Fra that perfurmist [*MS.* perfurnist] was our offerand day.

Perfuse (pəɹfiū·z), *v.* [f. L. *perfūs-*, ppl. stem of *perfundĕre*, f. Per- + *fundĕre* to pour out.]

1. *trans.* To overspread with any moisture; to besprinkle (*with* water, etc.); to bedew; to cover or suffuse with anything shed on (e. g. radiance, colour, grace, goodness).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 182b, In mouth and lyppes, all perfused with grace. 1625 Jackson *Creed* v. xii, Each as it were to perfuse itself with its own goodness. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. ii. 3 Some Creatures..perfusing themselves with water. 1732 J. Whaley *Poems* 175 The Cheek with red perfus'd, the down-cast Eye. 1862 Thoreau *Excursions, Wild Apples* (1863) 297 Red inside, perfused with a beautiful blush.

2. To pour (something) through; to diffuse through or over; to cause to flow through. Also *fig.*

1666 Harvey *Morb. Angl.* xii. 144 These clouds, as they are raised out of the Sea .. being perfused through the Air. 1857 *Truths Cath. Relig.* (ed. 4) 178 They have the devil infused, perfused, and transfused into them. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 681 By perfusing Locke's fluid through the coronary system of the heart of cat or rabbit.

Perfusion (pəɹfiū·ʒən). [ad. L. *perfūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *perfundĕre*: see prec.]

a. The action of pouring (a fluid) on or over; shedding on; diffusion through.

1574 Newton *Health Mag.* 9 There should ensue an oyntement or perfusion of temperate oyle. 1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 291 The perfusion of naturall heate .. doth giue life to the wormes. 1666 Harvey *Morb. Angl.* iv. 47 A perfusion of a just proportion of gall. 1700 Sir J. Flover *Cold Baths* I. ii. 41 A large Perfusion of Cold Water recollects the heat. 1775 Sir E. Barry *Observ. Wines* 294 Leave to others the active parts of the perfusions, detersions, &c.

b. *spec.* The pouring over of water in baptism, as opposed to immersion.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 112 What, and serueth the signe of the water .. for the time only of the perfusion? 1711 J. Gale *Reft. Wall's Hist. Inf. Bapt.* 134 This rite was wont to be performed by immersion, and not by perfusion. 1889 Dryspale *Hist. Presbyt. Eng.* 439 Perfusion (pouring or sprinkling) was not accounted unlawful.

c. *concr.* That which has been poured over. *rare.*

1848 *Ecclesiologist* VIII. 99 Wine for the ablution of the chalice of the mass, and also another chalice to receive the perfusion of the fingers.

Perfusive (pəɹfiū·siv), *a.* [f. L. *perfūs-*, ppl. stem (see Perfuse) + -ive.] Having the character of being shed all over, or diffused all through.

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 159 The perfusive and omnipresent grace which have preserved, as in a shrine of precious amber, the Sparrow of Catullus, the Swallow, the Grasshopper, and all the other little loves of Anacreon. 1869 W. G. T. Shedd *Homiletics* iii. 85 Unity that is thorough and perfusive, and moulds the multitudes of materials.

Pergameneous (pɔ̄ɹgămē·nĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *pergamēn-a* Parchment + -eous.] Of the nature or texture of parchment; parchmenty.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 606 Something between coriaceous and membranous, which I shall express by the term *pergameneous*. *Ibid.* IV. xlvii. 371 *Tegmina* generally pergameneous, reticulated with nervures. 1866 *8* Owen *Anat. Vertebr.* (L.), This is closed by a pergameneous expansion. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 708 The consistence of the skin is..somewhat pergameneous.

† **Pergamenous.** *Obs. rare*—°. = prec.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pergameneous*, of or belonging to, or full of Parchment or Velum.

Pergamentaceous (pɔ̄ɹgămentā·ʃəs), *a.* [f. med.L. *pergament-um* Parchment + -aceous.] Parchmenty; = Pergameneous.

1847–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 20/1 Polypary pergamentaceous or corneous. 1875 Huxley in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 763/1 [They]are apt to become tough and almost pergamentaceous in spirit specimens.

Pergana: see Pergunnah.

† **Perge,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *perg-ĕre* to go on, proceed. Prob. founded on the use of the L. imper. *perge* (pē·ɹdʒi), 'go on, proceed', as in:

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 54 *Perge*, good M. Holofernes, *perge*.]

intr. To go on, proceed.

1607 Wilkins *Miseries Inforced Marr.* II, Thou art a good Frank, if thou pergest thus, thou art still a companion of gallants.

Perget(te, pergit, obs. forms of Parget.

‖ **Pergola** (pē·ɹgōlă). [a. It. *pergola* 'any arbor, boure or close walke of boughes, namely of vines' (Florio):—L. *pergula* projecting roof, shed, vine arbour; f. *pergĕre* to proceed, come forward.]

1. An arbour formed of growing plants trained over trellis-work; esp. a covered walk so formed.

1675 Evelyn *Terra* (1729) 39 Twixt East and North erect a *Pergola* or Shed, so contriv'd with a Cover, as to exclude or admit the Rain, snow and weather at pleasure. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* ii. 43 In the cupola of the Duomo at Parma .. we might have taken the vines for a veritable pergola. 1866 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* I. v. (1874) 95 Vines ..climb the six stories, to blossom out into a pergola upon the roof. 1896 M. D. Fairbairn in *Daily News* 15 Sept. 6/1 The pergola, or vine-clad arbour, is before the door.

† **2.** An elevated stand or balcony. *Obs. rare.* [Cf. It. *pergolo* covered balcony.]

1654 Evelyn *Diary* 20 July, Neere this [Wilton] is a pergola or stand, built to view the sports. 1656 Finett *Ambassadors* 210 He was ordained his standing in the Pergola of the Banquetting House.

† **Pergracil,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *pergracilis* very slender.]

1623 Cockeram, *Pergracill*, leane, slender.

† **Pergra·phical,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *pergraphic-us* very skilful, very artful (f. Per- 4 + *graphicus*) + -al.] Hence † **Pergra·phically** *adv.*

1623 Cockeram, *Pergraficall*, cunning. *Ibid.* II, Very Cunningly done, *Pergrafficatly*. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pergraphical*.., very cunningly made or done, artificial, workmanlike.

† **Pergra·teful,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. Per- 4 + Grateful, after L. *pergrāt-us* very agreeable.] Very agreeable to the mind or senses.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 338 They mutuate a flavour pergratefull to the stomach.

‖ **Pergunnah, pergana** (pəɹgu·nă). Also 8 **purgunnah**, 9 **pergunna.** [a. Pers. and Urdu پرگنه *parganah* district.] A division of territory in India, comprising a number of villages; a subdivision of a *zillah*.

1765 Holwell *Hist. Events* I. (1766) 217 The lands of the twenty-four Purgunnahs, ceded to the Company by the treaty of 1757. 1799 Grant in R. Patton *Asiat. Monarchies* (1801) 208 *note*, The Moghul empire, in its greater divisions of soubahs, circars, pergunnahs, corresponding to our denominations of provinces, counties, hundreds, or parishes. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 536 The office of Kanungo in each Pergana, or district, was revived. 1895 Mrs. B. M. Croker *Village Tales* (1896) 117 The people of the pergunnah .. do not know you.

attrib. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 464 Where the collections were regulated by pergunna or district rates.

† **Perha·p,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [A form parallel to Perhaps, formed on the singular Hap, chance.] = Perhaps; perchance.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 27/30 Perhappe, *forté, fortasse.* 1573 J. Fouler in *Sir T. More's Conf. agst. Trib.* To Rdr. *iv b, Though that perhap to other folke he seeme to liue in al worldly wealth and blisse. 1634 *Harington's Orl. Fur.* II. xxxviii, Perhap a man, or some infernall sprite.

† **Perha·ppen,** *adv. ? dial. Obs.* [app. an alteration of *perhaps* or *perhap*, after *may-hap*, dial. *may-happen*, *mappen*; cf. the similar W.Midl. dial. *behappen.*] = Perhaps.

1756 Toldervy *Hist. 2 Orphans* II. 26 If .. you do these things here, perhappen you'll do the same at another place. *Ibid.* 56, I am not afraid to own my name, though perhappen you are. [So *passim.*]

Perhaps (pəɹhæ·ps), *adv.* (*sb.*) Also 5 **per happous** (?), 6 **perhapis, perhappes.** In vulgar or careless speech often shortened to **p'raps** (præps). [f. Per *prep.* II. 1 + *happes*, *haps*, pl. of *happe*, Hap *sb.*, chance, accident: cf. *on*, *upon*, *in happ(es* (Hap 4 b); *perhap* and *perhappes* appeared later than *peradventure*, *percase*, and *perchance*, which *perhaps* has now in great measure superseded. This later origination explains the absence of a sense-development parallel to that of the other words.

Perhaps occurs only thrice in the Bible of 1611, all in the N. T., and all originally in the Rhemish version.]

1. A word qualifying a statement so as to express possibility with uncertainty: It may be, possibly; = Perchance 3 and with the same constructions).

(The examples *c* 1430 are uncertain. The reading of the MS. (Harl. 372 ff. 45, 51) may be *per happous*, but it may just as well be *per happous*, or, in the second instance, *per happans*. In this uncertainty the quots. are left here, as being the earliest traces of any form of the word.)

[*c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 34 She wol per happous(?) maken hir avowe. *Ibid.* 35 Per happous(?) one is loved that wol not fade.]

1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb.) 98 Savynge wother why'es perhapis They gett a feawe broken scrapis. 1546 *Suppl. of Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 85 Perhappes some one of vs hath hylded e. shepe. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* II. i. 4 Perhaps some Merchant hath inuited him. 1598 Meres *Palladis Tamia* 286 To thinke on this, may pleasure be perhaps another day. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 110 Perhaps I haue seene a more sumptuous monument, but a more beautifull did I neuer see. 1677 Johnson in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 128 Perhaps I may give farther answer to this query. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. Wakef.* xiv, Perhaps I shall never see him or happiness more. 1835 Hood *Poetry, Prose, & Horses*, He ..is p'haps the sole Bard at this present Whose Poems are certain to pay. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxii, 'Very good, sir,' responded Mrs. Raddle, with lofty politeness. 'Then p'raps, sir, you'll' [etc.]. 1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* xxxiii, Mr. Julian says that perhaps he and his sister may also come for a few days before the season is over.

b. Qualifying a word or phrase, usually with ellipsis: cf. Peradventure 3 b, Percase 3 b, Perchance 3 b.

1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. xxiv. U j, But as it male be, perhappes ye: so it may be, perhappes naye. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 6 The Towne .. stretcheth along .. perhaps a mile in length. 1712 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 267 Perhaps abt ye time of Edw. I. or later. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* XII. i. (Rtldg.) 423 A little too broad, perhaps. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Nov. 5/1 There are three, or perhaps four, courses open to us.

2. In a conditional clause: As may happen or be the case; as is possible; by any chance: = Peradventure 2, Percase 2, Perchance 2. Now *rare*, and chiefly in *unless perhaps.*

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 405 Vnlesse (perhappes) you vse these or such lyke woords. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* viii. 22 Pray to God, if perhaps this cogitation of thy hart may be remitted thee. — 2 *Cor.* ii. 7 Lest perhaps [so 1611; 1881 *R. V.* by any means] such an one be swallowed vp with ouer great sorow. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* VI. 281 Not one drop of water is to be found, vnlesse perhaps some raine falleth. *Med.* You may take this, unless, perhaps, you would prefer to wait for a better.

B. *sb.* **a.** A statement qualified by 'perhaps'; an expression of possibility combined with uncertainty, suspicion, or doubt; an avowedly doubtful statement. **b.** Something that may happen (or exist), or may not; a mere possibility.

1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. xxiv. U j, All his forgeueness goeth, cosin, you se wel, but by perhappes. 1641 J. Shute *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 38 Often have we known those that have cast themselves upon this perhaps, to have been taken away suddenly. *a* 1680 Charnock *Delight in Prayer* Wks. (1849) 241 Little comfort can be sucked from a perhaps. 1790 Cowper *Let. to S. Rose* 3 Jan., I always feel in my heart a perhaps importing that we have possibly met for the last time. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* III. i, We quietly believe this Universe to be intrinsically a great, unintelligible Perhaps. 1866 Ruskin *Eth. Dust* iv. 60 We can make ourselves uncomfortable to any extent with perhapses.

Hence **Perha·ps** *v.* **a.** *intr.* To use the word 'perhaps'; to make expressly doubtful or conjectural statements; **b.** *trans.* to qualify with 'perhaps' as an expression of uncertainty.

1789 J. White *Earl Strongbow* II. 95 He, probably, would have continued perhapsing against Ireland. 1792 *Elwina* I. 77, I perhaps'd every thing.

† **Perhe·ndinancer.** *Obs. rare.* [For **perendinanc-er*, f. med.L. *perendinare* (erron. *perhend-*) to stay, sojourn, lit. to defer till the day after to-morrow: see Perendinate.] A sojourner, a lodger.

1489 *Injunct. Prioress Appleton* in Dugdale *Monast. Angl.* (1825) V. 654/2 Item that yee take noe perhendinauncers or sojorners into your place from hensforward, but if they be children or ellis old persons. 1736 F. Drake *Eboracum* I. ix. 385.

Perhenuall, obs. corrupt form of Perennal.

[Cf. med. L. *perhennis* for *perennis.*]

† **Perhi·bit,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *perhibit-*, ppl. stem of *perhibēre* to hold out, ascribe, etc., f. Per- 2 + *habēre* to have, hold.] *trans.* To hold (to be), to repute.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 567 Galen is perhibited its Author..because he celebrated it.

† **Perhi·emate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *per-hiemāre*, f. *per* through + *hiems* winter.] *intr.* To spend or pass the winter.

1623 COCKERAM, *Perhiemate*, to winter at a place.

Perhorresce (pəɹhɒre·s), *v.* [f. PER- 2 + L. *horrēscĕre* to begin to shake, to shudder, etc.] *trans.* To shudder at.

1895 W. WALLACE in *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 544 The subjective idealism Mr. B. perhorresces.

Peri (pī·ri). [mod. ad. (cf. Fr. *péri*) Pers. پری *pārī* or *pĕrī*, in Pehlevi *parīk* evil genius, malevolent elf or sprite, Avestan (Zend) *pairikā* one of several beautiful but malevolent female demons employed by Ahriman to bring comets and eclipses, prevent rain, cause failure of crops and dearth, etc.; in mod. Persian, poetically represented as a beautiful or graceful being (cf. *fairy* in Eng.); hence such combinations as *parī-rū* 'fairy-faced', *parī-paykar* 'fairy-formed', etc. (But the word has no etymological connexion with *fairy*.)]

In Persian Mythology, one of a race of superhuman beings, originally represented as of evil or malevolent character, but subsequently as good genii, fairies, or angels, endowed with grace and beauty. Hence *transf.* 'a fair one'.

1777-80 RICHARDSON *Persian Dict.* Diss. p. xxxv, Those beings, who inhabited the globe immediately before the creation of man, they call *Peris* and *Dives*. ..The Peris are described as beautiful and benevolent; and though guilty of errors which had offended Omnipotence, they are supposed, in consequence of their penitence, still to enjoy distinguished marks of divine favour. *Ibid.* xxxvi, The Peris and Dives are supposed to be formed of the element of fire. ..Perfume is the only food of the Peris. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 64 Are the Peries come down from their spheres? 1813 BYRON *Bride Abydos* I. v, My Peri! Ever welcome here! 1817 MOORE *Lalla R., Paradise & Peri*, One morn a Peri at the gate Of Eden stood disconsolate. 1889 C. C. R. *Up for Season* 240 Peers, peasants, peris of opera and play, Lords, ladies, and louts.

Perí, obs. form of PERAI, South American fish.

Peri-, *prefix*, repr. Gr. *περί* prep. and adv., 'round, around, round about, about', combined in these senses with verbs and their derivatives, substantives and adjectives; (*a*) in adverbial construction, as *περιβλέπειν* to look around, *περιστρέφειν* to turn round, *περίοδος* a going round, *περίπατος* walking about, *περίχρῡσος* gilded all over; from the sense 'all over', it was an easy extension to those of 'altogether, quite, very, exceedingly, beyond measure', as in *περικαλλής* right beautiful, very beautiful, and that of 'going beyond' or 'exceeding', as in *περιτοξεύειν* to overshoot. (*b*) In prepositional construction, forming parasynthetic adjs. and derived sbs., e.g. *περικάρδιος* 'situated *περὶ καρδίᾳ*, around or about the heart', thence *τὸ περικάρδιον* 'the membrane surrounding the heart, the pericardium'.

A small number of technical Greek words in *περι-* were adopted in ancient Latin; more were added in late and mediæval Latin; most of these are represented in the modern Romanic langs., and in English (see PERICARDIUM, PERICARP, PERIOD, PERIPATETIC, PERIPHERY, PERIPHRASE, PERIPLUS, PERISTYLE, PERITONEUM); and, on the model of these, adaptations of ancient Greek compounds in *περι-*, and new compounds from Greek elements (frequently also from Latin elements), have been introduced in great numbers in modern scientific Latin (esp. in biological nomenclature), and in the scientific terminology of the modern languages generally, in which *peri-* has been found to be a convenient prefix for denominating the structure or region lying round a defined organ or part. Most of these terms are (with the appropriate modification of form) of international currency, and it is often difficult to ascertain in which of several languages a particular term was first used.

The more important *peri-* words (including those of historical standing, and those in more or less general use) will be found in their alphabetical places; others of less importance or more exclusively technical use follow here.

1. In numerous scientific terms, chiefly anatomical and pathological.

In these *peri-* has a prepositional relation to the sb. implied in the succeeding element (see (*b*) above).

a. In adjs. = situated or occurring about or around, surrounding or enclosing (the part, organ, etc. denoted by the second element); sometimes also = pertaining to the part, or thing, denoted by a corresponding sb. (see b): as

Periadventi·tial, situated outside the *adventitia* or outer coat of a blood-vessel; **Periampu·llary,** around an *ampulla* or dilated mouth of a duct (in quot., that of the bile-duct); **Peria·nal,** around or about the anus (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Periarte·rial,** around an artery or arteries; **Periarti·cular** [L. *articulus* joint], around a joint; **Peria·xial,** around an axis; *spec.* around the axis-cylinder of a nerve; **Peribra·nchial** (-kiăl), around the branchiæ or gills; **Peribro·nchial** (-kiăl), around the bronchial tubes; **Peribu·rsal,** around a *bursa mucosa* in a joint; **Pericæcal** (-sī·kăl), around the cæcum; **Perice·llular,** around a cell or cells; **Pericepha·lic** [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], round the head, as the external carotid artery; **Perice·rebral,** around the brain, or the cerebral hemispheres; **Perichordal** (-kɔ̄·rdăl), around the notochord or spinal cord; **Perichoroi·dal** (-kor-), around the choroid coat of the eye; **Perico·rneal,** around the cornea of the eye (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Perico·rtical,** around the cortex (see CORTEX 3); **Pericystic** (-si·stik) [Gr. *κύστις* bladder], around the bladder, or a cyst; **Peride·ntal** [L. *dens* tooth] = *periodontal*; **Peridu·ral,** around the *dura mater*; **Perie·ndymal, Periepe·ndymal,** around the *ependyma* or lining membrane of the cerebral ventricles and spinal canal; **Perifasci·cular** [L. *fasciculus* bundle], around a bundle, e.g. of nerve-fibres; **Perifi·bral, Perifi·brous,** around a fibre, as the *perifibrum* of a sponge (see b); **Perifolli·cular,** around a follicle; **Periganglio·nic,** around a ganglion; **Periga·stric** [Gr. *γαστήρ* belly, stomach], around the stomach or alimentary canal; **Perigla·ndular,** around a gland; **Periglo·ttic** [Gr. *γλῶττα* tongue], around the base of the epiglottis; **Perignathic** (-gnæ·pik) [Gr. *γνάθος* jaw], around the jaws; **Perihepa·tic** [Gr. *ἧπαρ* liver], around the liver; **Peri-inte·stinal,** around the intestines; **Perilaryngeal** (-ri·ndʒĭăl), around the larynx; **Perilenti·cular,** (the space) surrounding the crystalline lens of the eye; **Perilo·bular,** around the lobes or lobules (of the liver or lungs); **Perilympha·ngial** [L. *lympha* lymph + Gr. *ἀγγεῖον* vessel], around a lymphatic vessel; **Perimetrial** (-mī·trĭăl) [Gr. *μήτρα* uterus], around the uterus (= PERIMETRIC *a.*²); **Perine·phral, Perine·phric** [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney], around the kidney (so **Perine·phrial,** pertaining to the *perinephrium*: see b); **Perinu·clear,** around the nucleus; **Perio·cular** [L. *oculus* eye] = *periophthalmic*; **Periodo·ntal** [Gr. *ὀδούς* tooth], around a tooth, pertaining to the *periodontum* (see b); **Periœsophageal** (-isɔ̄fæ·dʒĭăl), around the œsophagus; **Perioophoric** (-ō̆ɪɔ̄fɒ·rik) [Gr. *ὠοφόρον* ovary], around the ovary; **Periophtha·lmic** [Gr. *ὀφθαλμός* eye], around the eye; **Perio·ptic** [see OPTIC] = *periorbital*; **Perio·ral** [L. *ōs, ōr-* mouth], around the mouth; **Perio·rbital,** around the orbit of the eye; **Peripancrea·tic,** around the pancreas; **Peripapi·llary,** around the optic papilla; **Peripe·nial,** (muscular fibres) surrounding the penis; **Peripe·talous,** around the petals of a plant, or the petaloid ambulacra of an echinoid; **Peripharyngeal** (-fări·ndʒĭăl), around the pharynx; **Peripo·rtal,** around the portal vein (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Periprosta·tic,** around the prostate gland; **Peripylo·ric,** around the pylorus; **Perire·ctal,** situated around the rectum; **Perire·nal** [L. *rēn* kidney] = *perinephric*; **Perirhi·nal** [Gr. *ῥίς, ῥῑν-* nose], around the nose (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Perisple·nic,** around the spleen; **Perisyno·vial,** around the synovial membrane; **Perithora·cic,** around the thorax; **Perito·nsillar,** around a tonsil or the tonsils; **Peritracheal** (-trē·kiăl), around the trachea of an insect; **Periu·ngual** [L. *unguis* nail], around the nail; **Periure·thral,** around the urethra; **Periu·terine,** around the uterus; **Periva·scular** [L. *vasculum* vessel], around a vessel or vessels (usu. blood-vessels); **Perive·nous** [L. *vēna* vein], around a vein; **Periventri·cular,** around a ventricle; **Perive·sical** [L. *vēsĭca* bladder], around the bladder; **Perivi·sceral,** around the viscera; **Perivitе·lline,** around the vitellus or yolk of an ovum. (See quotations after c.)

b. In sbs. (mostly in Latin form) denoting a part, organ, etc., surrounding or enclosing that denoted by the second element: as PERIANTH, -ANTHIUM, PERICARDIUM, etc.

‖ **Periceme·ntum,** the substance surrounding the cement of a tooth; **Pe·richord** [see CHORD], the sheath or investment of the notochord; ‖ **Peride·nteum** [f. L. *dens, dent-* tooth, after PERICARDIUM] (see quot.); ‖ **Peride·smium** [Gr. *δεσμός* band], 'the areolar tissue ensheathing a ligament' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); ‖ **Peridi·dymis** [after *epididymis*], the *tunica albuginea* enveloping the testicle (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); ‖ **Perifi·brum,** a sheath surrounding a fibre and other parts in a sponge; ‖ **Periga·mium** [Gr. *γάμος* marriage] *Bot.*, an involucre enclosing both male and female reproductive organs in mosses; ‖ **Periglo·ttis** [a. Gr. *περιγλωττίς* a covering of the tongue], the epithelium or skin of the tongue; also, the epiglottidean gland; ‖ **Perine·phrium** [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney], the connective tissue which envelops the kidney; ‖ **Periodo·ntum, -odo·ntium** [Gr. *ὀδούς* tooth], the periodontal membrane, which invests the fang of a tooth; ‖ **Periophtha·lmium** [Gr. *ὀφθαλμός* eye], the nictitating membrane of a bird's eye; ‖ **Periphora·nthium,** *Bot.* = PERICLINIUM; ‖ **Periste·thium** [Gr. *στῆθος* breast], Kirby's name for a part of the thorax of an insect, now usually called *mesosternum*; ‖ **Peritendi·neum,** the connective tissue forming the sheath of a tendon (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); ‖ **Perithe·lium** [after *epithelium*], a layer of cells like epithelium, lining a vessel or cavity; vascular epithelium; ‖ **Perizo·nium** [Gr. *ζωνή* belt] *Bot.*, a name for the thin non-siliceous membrane of a young auxospore in diatoms. (See quotations after c.)

c. *Path.* In sbs. in -ITIS (-əi·tis), denoting inflammation occurring in the parts around or about that denoted by the second element, or in the part denoted by a corresponding sb. (see b); with corresponding adjs. in *-itic* (-i·tik); as PERICARDITIS, PERINEURITIS, PERITYPHLITIS, etc., q.v., and many others, of which the following are examples.

Periadeni·tis [Gr. *ἀδήν* gland], inflammation of the connective tissue around a gland; **Periarteri·tis,** of the outer coat of an artery (hence **Periarteri·tic** *a.*); **Periarthri·tis** [Gr. *ἄρθρον* joint], of the tissues round a joint (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Peribronchi·tis,** of the peribronchial connective tissue; **Pericholecysti·tis** [CHOLECYST], of the peritoneum immediately covering the gall-bladder (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Pericoli·tis** (-coloni·tis), of the connective tissue round the colon; **Pericolpi·tis** [Gr. *κόλπος* bosom, taken as = vagina], of the connective tissue round the vagina (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Pericowperi·tis,** of the connective tissue around Cowper's glands; **Pericysti·tis** [Gr. *κύστις* bladder], of the connective tissue around the urinary bladder; **Pericystomati·tis,** 'of the surrounding coat or membrane of an ovarian cystoma' (Billings 1890); **Peridesmi·tis,** of the *peridesmium* (see b); **Perididymi·tis,** of the *peridídymis* (see b); **Periencephali·tis** [ENCEPHALON], of the membranes surrounding the brain, esp. the pia mater; **Perienteri·tis** [Gr. *ἔντερον* intestine], 'of the subperitoneal connective tissue surrounding the intestine' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Perigastri·tis,** 'of the peritoneal coat of the stomach' (Billings); **Perihepati·tis** [Gr. *ἧπαρ* liver], of the serous tissue forming the capsule of the liver; **Perilaryngi·tis,** of the connective tissue round the larynx (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Perilymphang(e)i·tis** [see *perilymphangial* in a], of the connective tissue around a lymphatic vessel; **Perimetri·tis** [Gr. *μήτρα* uterus], of that part of the peritoneum about the uterus (hence **Perimetri·tic** *a.*); **Perimyeli·tis** [Gr. *μυελός* marrow, taken as = spinal cord], of the membranes surrounding the spinal cord; **Perinephri·tis,** of the *perinephrium* (see b) or tissue surrounding the kidney (hence **Perinephri·tic** *a.*, relating to perinephritis; also erron. = *perinephric*: see a); **Periodonti·tis,** of the *periodontum* (see b); **Periœsophagi·tis,** of the connective tissue around the œsophagus (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Perioophoritis** (-ō̆ɪɒfərəi·tis) [Gr. *ὠοφόρον* ovary], of that part of the peritoneum contiguous to the ovary (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Periorbi·tis** [contr. for *periorbititis*], of the periorbital membrane (see a); **Periorchi·tis** (see quot.); **Peripachymeningitis** (-pækimenindʒəi·tis), of the outer layer of the dura mater; **Periphacitis** (-făsəi·tis) [Gr. *φακός* lentil, taken as = lens], of the capsule of the crystalline lens of the eye (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*); **Periphlebi·tis** [Gr. *φλέψ, φλεβ-* vein], of the connective tissue forming the sheath of a vein (hence **Periphlebi·tic** *a.*); **Peripleuri·tis,** of the areolar tissue beneath the pleura; **Peripylephlebi·tis** [Gr. *πύλη* gate, *φλέψ* vein], of the connective tissue surrounding the portal vein (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Perisalpingi·tis** [Gr. *σάλπιγξ* trumpet, taken as = Fallopian tube], of that part of the peritoneum adjacent to the Fallopian tube (*ibid.*); **Perispleni·tis,** of the peritoneal tissue forming the capsule of the spleen (hence **Perispleni·tic** *a.*); **Peritonsilli·tis,** of the tissue surrounding the tonsil; **Periurethri·tis,** of the tissue surrounding the urethra; **Perivasculi·tis,** of the perivascular sheath (see a) of a blood-vessel, esp. of the retinal vessels (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Perivisceri·tis,** of the tissues round the viscera.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 143 In very severe cases [of Scarlatina] the Adenitis is often associated with a low form of *periadenitis. *Ibid.* III. 721 Carcinoma starting in the duodenum near the biliary papilla—juxta-ampullary or *peri-ampullary carcinoma, as it has been called. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 2 In each lobule the peribronchial tissue (as well as the *peri-arterial) is continuous with the perilobular tissue. *Ibid.* 313 Both the *periarteritic and peribronchial granulations may occur as separate nodules. 1880 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* 196 To..inflammatory changes in the outer coat of the arteries the name **periarteritis* is applied. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 80 *Periarticular bony formations may cause entire dislocation of a joint. 1881 E. R. Lankester in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 548/2 The *Actinozoa*..exhibit a differentiation of this space into an axial and a *periaxial portion. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 400 A cavity formed around the branchial chamber by the lumen of these united sacs, the *peribranchial space (perithoracic chamber of authors). 1873 T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 297 The thickening of the *peri-bronchial tissue which sometimes occurs in chronic bronchitis. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 243 *Peri-bronchitis..is a term applied to inflammation of the outer halves of the bronchial wall. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 132 The redness, *peri-bursal swelling, and tenderness slowly disappeared. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 353 *Pericæcal inflammation. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 121 An extensive *pericellular cirrhosis in cattle. 1899 *Ibid.* VII. 537 The nerve-cells of the brain are placed within pericellular sacs. 1900 *Lancet* 18 Aug. 539/1 The *pericementum compressed between the root of the teeth and the alveolus very quickly became necrosed. 1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 311 *Pericephalic artery. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 158 The peri-vascular lymphatic spaces communicate freely with the *peri-cerebral spaces. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 447 *Peri-chordal tissue. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 151 The *perichoroidal space and its efferent canals. 1883 *Standard* 3 Jan. 5/6 The cause of death was perityphlitis and suppurating *pericolitis. 1857 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 694 **Pericolonitis*. 1889 G. A. Berry *Dis. Eye* I. ii. 72 *Pericorneal injection. 1878 A. Hamilton *Nerv. Dis.* 100 A *peri-cortical collection of blood. 1874 Van Buren *Dis. Genit. Org.* 78 The connective tissue around the gland is always largely implicated.., making the disease mainly a *peri-cowperitis. 1876 Gross *Dis. Bladder* 31 The tumor may be a *pericystic accumulation of pus. 1874 Van Buren *Dis. Genit. Org.* 240 *Peri-cystitis is the formation of matter in the connective tissue around and outside of the bladder. 1889 J. M. Duncan *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* (ed. 4) xliii. 377 Purulent *pericystomatitis .. usually leading to general peritonitis and death. 1859 J. Tomes *Dental Surg.* 90 The absorption being performed by the *peridental membrane. *Ibid.* 439 Two distinct structures..the *peridenteum of the tooth and the periosteum of the bone. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Periosteum*, This [membrane]..when it covers..the ligaments [is called] **peridesmium*. 1853 in Dunglison. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 881 Secondary inflammatory processes..occurring in the *peridural cellular tissue. 1896 *Ibid.* I. 184 Considered as primary *periencephalitis. 1846 J. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 500 Analysis of the fluid found in the peritoneum of a boy..who died from *perienteritis. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 22 Hallopeau..uses the word *peri-ependymal..as synonymous with central. *Ibid.* VI. 704 Proliferation of the intra- and *peri-fascicular connective tissues. 1884 A. Hyatt in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 83 The threads are surrounded by a *perifibral membrane. *Ibid.*, This *perifibrum envelopes the spicules as well as the fibre. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 586 Confined to the immediate neighbourhood of the follicles, the sebaceous glands, and the *perifollicular papules. 1863 Berkeley *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 312 **Perigamium*, the portion of the fertile reduced branchlets which contains the archegonia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 733 Thickening of the *periganglionic tissue. 1856 Allman *Fresh-Water Polyzoa* 23 That the *perigastric fluid consists mainly of water which has obtained entrance from without. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, **Periglottis*, epiglottic gland. 1880 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* 590 Inflammation of the serous investment of [the liver]..is called *perihepatitis. 1856 Woodward *Mollusca* III. 335 The lower part of the alimentary canal continues surrounded by.. the '*peri-intestinal sinus'. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Perilaryngitis*..often ends in *perilaryngeal abscess. 1889 G. A. Berry *Dis. Eye* I. iv. 96 The intermediate free portion of the membrane fills in the *perilenticular space. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 840 Slight *perilobular cell infiltration in the portal canals. 1891 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 10) II. i. 387 In the serous membranes, rounded nodules..are developed either around or at one side of an enlarged lymphatic (**perilymphangial nodule*). 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 439 [Lymphangitis] is practically always associated with inflammation of the tissues immediately surrounding the vessels—*peri-lymphangitis. 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 689/1 *Perimetrial inflammation occasionally reaches the suppuration stage. 1863 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 402 The cellular tissue between the folds of the broad ligaments of the uterus is the primary seat of *perimetritic exudations. 1875 Jones & Siev. *Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 2) 757 *Perimetritis is..inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the uterus. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 912 A marginal or *perimyelitis as it is called being the result. 1897 *Ibid.* IV. 342 A remarkable absence of *perinephric fat. 1877 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XV. 544 Inflammations of the Kidney .. and of the *Perinephritic Tissues. 1880 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* 907 Perinephritic abscess. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, **Perinephritis*, inflammation of the external cellular and fibrous membranes of the kidney.. *Rayer*. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 212 Shrunken nuclei lying in *peri-nuclear vacuoles. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Peri-ocular space*, the space that surrounds the eyeball..between it and the wall of the orbit. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 308 The *periodontal covering to the tooth. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 743 Inflammation of the periodontal membrane. 1872 L. P. Meredith *Teeth* (1878) 93 More cases of root troubles, as abscesses, *periodontitis, etc., occur in teeth filled with amalgam. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 557 The 'alveolo-dentine membrane', or *periodontum, invests the root of the tooth and lines the bony socket. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 369 *Perioesophageal abscess. 1900 *E. R. Lankester's Treat. Zool.* III. viii. 22 A perioesophageal sinus..is completely..separated from [the body cavity]. 1889 J. M. Duncan *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* (ed. 4) 214 The abscess is *peri-oophoric. *Ibid.* 180 Liability to oophoritis and to *peri-oophoritis. 1886 Tristram in *Ibis* Ser. v. IV. 42 The white *periophthalmic line reaching to the forehead. 1691 Ray *Creation* II. (1692) 36 The nictating Membrane or *Periophthalmium. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Perioral*, surrounding the mouth. 1896 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* II. 298 In the peri-oral region of *Spatangus purpureus*. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Periorbital membrane*. 1875 H. Walton *Dis. Eye* 50 *Periorbitis is meant to include inflammation of the orbital bones, and of their investing periosteum. 1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 314 **Periorchitis*.., inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 881 External spinal pachymeningitis..is also designated '*peripachymeningitis'. 1897 *Ibid.* IV. 265 Inflammation, which becomes extended to the *peripancreatic tissue. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Peri-papillary*, situated round the optic *papilla*. 1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 314 *Peripenial muscle. 1856 Henslow *Dict. Bot. Terms*, **Peripetalous*. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Peripetalus*,..applied by Mirbel to nectaries which surround the corol or the petals..: peripetalous. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 574 Others surround the outer extremities of the petaloid ambulacra, and are termed peripetalous. *Ibid.* x. 602 A ciliated *peripharyngeal band. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 609 A *periphlebitic abscess. 1879 Bumstead *Ven. Dis.* 765 Schüppel has described..syphilitic *periphlebitis. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 18 Feb. 346/1 **Peripleuritis* is applied to an affection whose chief feature is suppurative cellulitis of the thoracic wall. It is not necessarily confined to the neighbourhood of the pleura. 1860 Sir H. Thompson *Dis. Prostate* (1868) 59 Deep perineal or *periprostatic [abscesses]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 953 The *perirectal connective tissue. *Ibid.* 674 The *perirenal fat..normally tends somewhat in the same direction. *Ibid.* 574 *Perisplenic abscess ..described in connection with malaria. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 267 The most diagnostic value attaches..to a *perisplenitic friction rub. 1880 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* 590 *Perisplenitis signifies a local peritonitis about the spleen. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 150 Broad canals clothed with endothelium (or *perithelium), in the axis of which are found the blood vessels. 1878 *Perithoracic [see *peribranchial* above]. 1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 914 *Peritonsillar, or retrotonsillar abscess. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 752 Connection between acute lacunar tonsillitis, *peritonsillitis and acute rheumatism. 1899 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* VI. 332 *Peritracheal spaces in which run tracheae. 1899 Cheyne & Burghard *Surgical Treatment* II. x. 171 *Peri-ungual onychia. 1874 Van Buren *Dis. Genit. Org.* 79 *Peri-urethral abscess. *Ibid.* 78 *Peri-urethritis. 1872 T. G. Thomas *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 64 *Peri-uterine cellulitis or pelvic peritonitis. 1873 A. Flint *Nerv. Syst.* i. 56 The blood vessels here [in the cerebro-spinal centres] are surrounded by what have been called *perivascular canals. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 149 The brain small,..the ventricles and perivascular canals increased in size. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 796 An aspiratory *peri-ventricular effect caused by the adhesions. 1876 Gross *Dis. Bladder* 262 Inflammation of the *perivesical and peri-prostatic, connective and vascular tissues. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* II. ii. 370 In the *perivisceral cavity of the earthworm. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 1036 The *perivisceritis of Huchard. 1890 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 10) I. i. 10 Half of the germinal vesicle is extruded into the *perivitelline space. 1887 Garnsey & Balfour tr. *Goebel's* (1877) *Outlines* 19 The two cells..grow..alongside of one another to the normal size of auxospores, and on their outer surface..appears a membrane of cellulose, the *perizonium.

† **2.** In *Crystallography*, used (orig. in Fr., by Haüy) to form adjs. applied to prisms derived from primary four-sided prisms, whose faces are increased to the number indicated by the names, by the development of secondary facets on their edges: as *peridecahedral*, *peridodecahedral*, *perihexahedral*, *perioctahedral*; so *peripolygonal*; also *periorthogonous*: see quots. *Obs.*

1805-17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 198 *Peri-hexahedral*, *peri-octahedral*, *peri-decahedral*, and *peri-dodecahedral*, when the primitive four-sided prism is changed by means of decrements into a six, eight, ten or twelve sided prism. *Ibid.* 207 *Peri-polygonal* (*F. peri-polygone*), when the prism has a great number of lateral planes, such as the peri-polygonal tourmaline. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Peri-orthogonus*, applied by Haüy to a variety of which the primitive form, which is a rhomboidal prism, changes into a rectangular prism by the effect of decreases: periorthogonous.

Periagua (also † periaga, -go(e, -guay, etc.), another form of Piragua.

‖ **Perialgia** (periæ·ldʒiă). *Path.* Also **perialgy.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *περί* exceedingly + *ἄλγος* pain.] Excessive pain. Hence **Perialgic** *a.*

1853 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Perialgia*, a very violent pain. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Perialgia*, .. perialgy. 1890 in Billings *Med. Dict.* II. 321. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Perialgia, Perialgic.

Perianth (periˌænθ). *Bot.* Formerly in L. form **perianthium.** [app. directly after F. *périanthe* (Ronssean 1771–7), ad. mod.L. *perianthium* (17th c. in Ray), f. Gr. *περί* about + *ἄνθος* flower (after Gr. *περικάρπιον*: see Pericarp).]

1. A structure surrounding, or forming the outer part of, a flower; a floral envelope.

† **a.** In earlier use, a synonym of Calyx; and, like it, applied also to an Involucre or whorl of bracts, as that at the base of the flower-head in the *Compositæ*. *Obs.*

a. [1686 Ray *Hist. Plant.* I. 22 Semina..quæ nullo præter perianthium .. tegmine donantur.] 1706 Phillips, *Perianthium*, or *Calyx* (among Herbalists) the Flower-cup in most Plants. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 169 The Bud or Rudiment..appears in Autumn wrapped up in a conic scaly *Perianthium*. 1762 Ehret in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 82 At the base of this..petal is situated an irregular .. triphyllous periantheum. 1806 Galpine *Brit. Bot.* 44* Stratiotes. Spatha 2-leaved. Perianthium superior, 3-cleft.

β. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxi, The early *Hepatica* .. has a perianth of three leaves, which being remote from the flower, is rather an involucre than a calyx. *Ibid.* xxvi, The calyx or perianth common to the whole flower.

b. Now, The outer part or envelope of a flower, which encloses the essential organs (stamens and pistils); either *double*, i. e. the calyx and corolla collectively, esp. when so much alike as to appear to constitute a single part; or *single*, when there is only one, which may be either green (*sepaloid*) like an ordinary calyx, or coloured (*petaloid*) like an ordinary corolla.

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 477 The Dicotyledonous plants with a double perianth, but with the corolla formed of a single petal attached to the calyx. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 326 The word Perianth signifies the calyx and corolla combined. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 189 A large number of the Monocotyledonous orders possess a petaloid perianth; that is, there are two circles of petaloid organs, which, from their resemblance, or their actual coherence, have the appearance of a single hexamerous whorl. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 1 (ed. 6) 164.

c. In liverworts, a leafy or membranous covering surrounding the archegonium; in mosses, the cluster of leaves surrounding the sexual organs in the 'flower'.

1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 320 (Hepaticæ) The vaginule,..the circle of leaves, often confluent, surrounding it, form the *perigone*, *perianth* or *involucel*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 803 [In liverworts] the involucre and perianth coexist sometimes in the same plant. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 293 Besides the envelopes just named [perichætium, etc.], there is also often in Hepaticæ (but not in Mosses) a so-called *Perianth*, which grows as an annular wall at the base of the archegonium, and finally surrounds it as an open sac.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *perianth-leaf*, *-segment*, *-tube*, *-whorl*.

1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 356 *Herminium*.. Perianth-segments incurved. *Ibid.* 362 *Trichoneura*..spathe longer than the perianth-tube. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 556 Both of the trimerous perianth-whorls petaloid.

Hence † **Periaˈntheous, Periaˈnthial** *adjs*, having, or pertaining to, a perianth.

1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Perianthens*, *Bot.*, applied to a flower provided with a..perianth: periantheous.

Periapt (periˌæpt). Also formerly in Gr. form **periapton,** pl. **-a.** [a. F. *périapte* (16th c. in Godef.), ad. Gr. *περίαπτον*, in same sense, f. *περί* about + *ἅπτ-ος* fastened, f. *ἅπτειν* to fasten.] Something worn about the person as a charm; an amulet.

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witches*, xii. vii. (1886) 180 All their charmes, periapts, characters, amulets. 1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, v. iii. 2 Now helpe ye charming Spelles and Periapts. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min* 216 Some use it as a periapt against enchantments. 1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 74 Many periapta become effectual by being such polite bodies. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Periapton*, a kind of medicine..which being tied about the neck, is supposed to prevent, or cure diseases. 1816 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* 341 Superstition..goes wandering..with its pack of amulets, bead-rolls, periapts, fetiches, &c. 1861 Lady Llanover in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* II. 274 *note*, Dr. Graham .. mentions..a spider having been sewn up in a rag and worn as a periapt about the neck to charm away the ague.

Periaqua, obs. form of *periagua*: see Piragua.

Periarterial to **-articular**: see Peri- a, c.

Periaster, periastron (periˌæ·stəɹ, -æ·strɔn). *Astron.* Also **periastre.** [mod. f. Gr. *περί* close around + *ἄστρον* star, after Perihelion, Perigee.] That point in the orbit of a heavenly body revolving around a star (as a companion star in a binary system, a comet, etc.) at which it is nearest to the star. Also *attrib.* Hence **Periaˈstral** *a.*, of or pertaining to the periastron.

1851 Nichol *Archit. Heav.* 223 The swiftness with which certain individuals of the Double Stars sweep past their *perihelia*,—or rather their periasters—is amazing. 1867-77 G. F. Chambers *Astron.* Vocab. 918 Periastre. 1872 Proctor *Ess. Astron.* iii. 40 Twenty millions of years .. must have elapsed since those comets were last in periastral passage. 1876 *Athenæum* 16 Dec. 805/2 The small star is now at or near its periastron. 1887 Lockyer in *Proc. R. Soc.* XLIII. 154 In some [variable stars]..the variation would seem to be partly due to swarms of meteorites moving around a bright or dark body, the maximum light occurring at periastron. 1890 J. Thornton *Adv. Physiog.* xiv. § 225.

Periauger, obs. f. *periagua*: see Piragua.

Periaxial: see Peri- a.

Periblast (periblæst). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *περί* around + -blast.] **a.** The main part of the substance of a cell, as distinct from the external cell-wall and the internal nucleus: = Periplast b. **b.** The outer layer of protoplasm in the egg of a teleostean fish, surrounding the central yolk.

1857 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 694 *Periblast*.., the amorphous matter, which surrounds the *endoblast* .. or cell nucleus, and undergoes segmentation. 1889 H. V. Wilson *Embryol. Sea Bass* in *Bull. U. S. Fish Comm.* (1891) IX. 216 Sections through this stage are the most important for the study of the formation of the periblast. *Ibid.* 217 The central periblast layer becomes thicker than in the earlier stages.

Periblastic (periblæ·stik), *a. Embryol.* [f. as prec. + -ic.] **a.** In Haeckel's nomenclature, Applied to a meroblastic ovum which germinates by segmentation of the superficial part, becoming

successively a *perimonerula*, *pericytula*, *perimorula*, *periblastula*, and *perigastrula*.

1876 LANKESTER in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XVI. 62 The periblastic mode of development is most common in the Arthropods, in Tracheata as well as Crustacea; .. The essential point about the periblastic type is this, that the food-material collects at an early stage of development centrally, so as to be completely enveloped by the formative protoplasm.

b. Of or pertaining to the periblast (see prec. b).

1889 H. V. WILSON (as above) 216 They [the marginal cells] are even marked off from the surrounding periblastic protoplasm.

‖ **Periblastula** (periblæ·stiulă). *Embryol.* [mod. L., f. PERI- + BLASTULA.] The BLASTULA arising from a PERIBLASTIC ovum.

1876 LANKESTER in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XVI. 63 In such cases the fertilised egg passes at once to the Periblastula stage, and cannot be said to exhibit either a *Peri*-monerula or *Peri*-cytula, or *Peri*-morula stage.

Periblem (pe·riblem). *Bot.* [mod. (Ger., Hanstein 1868, ad. Gr. *περίβλημα* anything thrown or put round, f. *περιβάλλειν* to throw round, put on (as a covering).] Term applied to the embryonic cells of the growing-point of Phanerogams from which the primary cortex is developed.

1873 MACNAB in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XIII. 50 In the Periblem tissues the lateral branches and leaf-structures originate. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 8 The separation of plerome and periblem does not appear in all cases so sharply marked. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 155 In the earliest stage of its development the leaf is a mere papilla consisting of nascent cortex (periblem) and nascent epidermis (dermatogen.

‖ **Peribolus** (pĕri·bŏlŭs), **-os** (-ŏs). [a. Gr. *περίβολος* compass, circuit, enclosure (as of a temple), whence in eccl. L. *peribolus* (Vulgate); f. *περί* round + *βολ-*, from *βάλλειν* to throw: cf. prec.] In *Gr. Antiq.* An enclosure or court around a temple; the wall bounding such an enclosure. Hence applied to an exterior enclosure in early Christian churches.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Peribolus* (in Archit.) the outward Wall encompassing any Place; also a Park or Warren. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* iii. 12 The temple was inclosed by a peribolus or wall. 1861 LEWIN *Jerusalem* 207 The old wall, the outer peribolus of the Temple platform.

attrib. 1891 A. B. EDWARDS *Pharaohs, Fellahs & Expl.* 43 The peribolos wall twenty-four feet in thickness.

Peribranchial to **-cæcal**: see PERI- a, c.

‖ **Pericambium** (perikæ·mbiŭm). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Nägeli and Leitgeb 1868, f. Gr. *περί* around + CAMBIUM, q. v.] A term applied to the outer portion of the vascular cylinder or stele, lying between the vascular bundles internally and the innermost layer of the cortex externally. It was originally used with special reference to roots.

The term has now been generally abandoned for PERICYCLE.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 144 The formation of lateral roots in a mother-root commences..in a layer of tissue which must be considered the outer layer of the plerome, and is called Pericambium. 1899 *Nat. Science* Dec. 458 Pericambium was given up for the better term, pericycle, because the form was apt to be confused with cambium.

† **Pericard**, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [ad. F. *péricarde* (Paré, *c* 1560; in Colgr.), ad. L. *pericardium*: see below.] **A.** *sb.* = PERICARDIUM.

1639 J. W. tr. *Guibert's Char. Physic.* III. 143 If they desire to have the heart embalmed by it selfe, ..make an Incision in the pericard. 1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 331 In the Pericard was little or no Serum.

B. *adj.* [ad. Gr. *περικάρδιος*: see PERICARDIUM.] Surrounding or enveloping the heart.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 31. 2/2 Contain'd in Membrane Pericard.

Pericardiac (perikā·rdiăk), *a.* [f. PERICARDI-UM, after *cardiac*.] = PERICARDIAL. Hence **Pericardiaco-phrenic** (perikardəiăkofre·nik) *a.* [see PHRENIC], name of certain branches of the internal mammary artery which are connected with the pericardium and the diaphragm.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 562 Beneath the pericardiac covering of the heart. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 133 The heart is a short, thick, somewhat hexagonal symmetrical organ lodged in the pericardiac sinus. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Pericardiaco-phrenic arteries.

Pericardial (perikā·rdiăl), *a.* [f. PERICARDI-UM + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, occurring in, or connected with the pericardium. (In quot. 1654 app. used for 'cordial'.)

Pericardial fluid, the serous fluid or lymph secreted by the inner layer of the pericardium.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. iv. 51 Her breasts .. never leaves the trepidations, till she hath got a Pericardiall Julip, which she loves at her heart. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. ii, Without which Pericardial Tissue the Bones and Muscles (of Industry) were inert, or animated only by a Galvanic vitality. 1846 P. M. LATHAM *Lect. Clin. Med.* xxiii. 105 The effects of pericardial inflammation. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 151 The pericardial and peritoneal sacs.

So **Perica·rdian, Perica·rdic** [F. *péricardique* (Cotgr.)] *adjs.*, in same sense.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pericardian*, belonging to the *Perichard*,..a membrane..involving the whole heart. *Ibid.* s.v. *Vein*, *Pericardick Vein*, the second branch of one of the two main ascendant branches of the hollow vein; whence it runnes to the Pericardium. 1868 DUNCAN tr. *Figuier's Insect W.* Introd. 13 By the aid of this..the blood can penetrate the heart from the pericardic chamber.

‖ **Pericarditis** (pe·rikaɹdəi·tis). *Path.* [f. PERICARD-IUM + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the pericardium. Hence **Pericarditic** (-i·tik) *a.*

1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Pericarditis*, inflammation of the pericardium. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 571 Cases of chronic pericarditis. 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (1875) 35 Cases of pericarditis of renal origin. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 907/2 Pericarditic.

‖ **Pericardium** (perikā·ɹdiŭm). *Anat.* Also 6 **-don**, 6–7 **-dion**, 7 anglicized **pericardie**; see also PERICARD. [Latinized form of Gr. (τὸ) *περικάρδιον* (the membrane) round the heart (Galen), neuter of *περικάρδιος* adj., f. *περί* around + *καρδία* heart.] The membranous sac, consisting of an outer fibrous and an inner serous layer, which encloses the heart and the commencements of the great vessels. Also applied to the sac enveloping or enclosing the heart or corresponding organ in certain invertebrates.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* 105 b, The pannicle or coffyn of the heart, called *Pericardion*. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 24 b, *Pericardon* (whiche is the *Inuolucre* of the hart). 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 358 All that distance which is betweene the Basis or broad end of the heart and this *Pericardium*. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pericardie*, (Greek) the film, or thin skin, wherein the heart is enwrapped. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 170 One..from his Pericardium streaming ey'd Both Blood and Water. 1860 ALFORD *Comm. N. T.* John xix. 34 The spear perhaps pierced the pericardium or envelope of the heart. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 133 Fresh-water Mussel. .. Next to the pericardium is the non-glandular thin-walled duct.

Hence **Pericardiotomy, Pericardotomy** (-ɹtŏmi) [-TOMY], the operation of making an incision into the pericardium.

1900 *Lancet* 13 Oct. 1063/2 In 1898 Podrey did a pericardotomy for a bullet wound of the heart. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 9 Mar. 38/2 Reichard finds that resection of a rib is absolutely necessary in pericardiotomy.

Pericarp (pe·rikāɹp). *Bot.* [= F. *péricarpe* (1556 in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *pericarpio* (Florio), ad. 16th c. L. *pericarpium*, a. Gr. *περικάρπιον* pod, husk, shell, f. *περί* around + *καρπός* fruit. In earlier use in the L. form: see PERICARPIUM 1.] A seed-vessel; the case containing the seed or seeds, comprising the outer shell, rind, or skin, and the enclosed pulp, etc. if any; the wall of the ripened ovary or fruit of a flowering plant. (See ENDOCARP, EPICARP, MESOCARP.) Also applied to a special structure containing the spores in certain cryptogamous plants, as the cystocarp of florideous algæ.

1759 B. STILLINGFLEET *Misc. Tracts, Biberg's Econ. Nat.* (1762) 63 Most of the pericarps are shut at top, that the seeds may not fall. [*Note*] Whatever surrounds the seeds is called by botanical writers a *pericarpium*, and as we want an English word to express this, I have taken the liberty to call it a pericarp. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* x. (1794) 99 A bilocular pericarp, or seed-vessel of two cells. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 3 Every fruit consists of two principal parts, the pericarp and the seed. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 236 Articulated branches, which .. form the peculiar 'Pericarp' of Lejolisia [a florideous alga].

Hence † **Perica·rpic** *a.*, = PERICARPIAL; **Pericarpoi·dal** *a.*, resembling a pericarp.

1819 LINDLEY tr. *Richard's Observ.* 37 The pericarpic direction of the embryo. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pericarpoidal*.

Perica·rpial, *a.* [f. next: see -AL.] Of or pertaining to a pericarp.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 30 An ovarium..consists of one or several connected pericarpial leaves, called carpella. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 381 The pericarpial coats being rejected.

‖ **Perica·rpium** 1. *Bot.* Now *rare.* [mod. (16th c.) L., a. Gr. *περικάρπιον*.] = PERICARP.

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 99 Besides this use of the Pulp or Pericarpium for the guard and benefit of the Seed, it serves also..for the..Sustenance of Man and other Animals. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 565 Its Pericarpium is a round dry Capsule, slightly four-corner'd. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 124 Decandolle considers the rind of the Orange to be of a different origin and nature from the pericarpium of other fruit. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pericarpium*, the peridium of certain fungals.

‖ **Perica·rpium** 2. *Med. Obs.* [med. or mod. L., a. Gr. *περικάρπιον* bracelet, f. *περί* around + *καρπός* wrist.] A plaster applied to the wrist, formerly used as a cure for various affections.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. x. 212 Turpentine and Soot,..outwardly applyed are the main Ingredients of Pericarpiums, extoll'd against Agues. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 80 An often try'd Pericarpium or Wrist-Plaister for Defluxions and Fumes of the Eyes.

Perice, obs. form of PERISH *v.*

Pericellular to **-cementum**: see PERI- a, b.

Pericentre (perise·ntəɹ). [f. PERI- + CENTRE, after *perihelion*.] That point, in the (eccentric) orbit of a body revolving around a centre, at which it is nearest to that centre.

1902 NEWCOMB *Study Univ.* 159 The point nearest the latter is called the periastron or pericentre, and corresponds to the perihelion of a planetary orbit.

So **Perice·ntral, Perice·ntric** *adjs.*, arranged or situated around a centre or central body.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pericentricus*, *Bot.*, applied by A. Richard to the insertion of stamens when the undivided part of the calyx being plane or only concave, the stamens appear to be disposed around the centre, as in the *Polygoneæ*: pericentric. 1889 BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog. Bot.* 192 These pericentral tubes are often connected with one another and with the axial cell by threads of protoplasm. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pericentral tubes*, in *bot.*, in the so-called polysiphonous seaweeds, the ring of four or more elongated cells surrounding the large central elongated cells. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Pericentric*, accumulated or deposited around a central point; specifically, in geology, said of lava accumulated on the sides of a cone, either in streams or as falling fragments.

Pericerebral: see PERI- a.

Perichætial (perikī·tiăl), *a. Bot.* Also 9 **perichætal.** [f. next + -AL.] Belonging to or constituting the perichætium.

1821 S. F. GRAY *Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl.* I. 221 Perichætial leaves.—Imbricated leaf-like organs surrounding the reproductive organs [of Mosses]. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 107 [The sporangium] is..surrounded by leaves of a different form from the rest, and distinguished by the name of *perichætial* leaves.

‖ **Perichætium** (perikī·tiŭm). *Bot.* [mod.L. (in Linnæus *Gen. Plant.* (ed. 5, 1754) 487), f. Gr. *περί* around + *χαίτη* long hair, as of a mane, leaves, foliage; in modern use taken also as = 'bristle'.

Perichætium (on the analogy of *perianthium*, *pericarpium*, etc.) ought to mean 'that which surrounds or encircles the hair or foliage', but is employed to express the hair or foliage that surrounds.]

A whorl or cluster of modified leaves at the base of a group of reproductive organs, or of the fructification, in mosses and some liverworts.

1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* II. 737 Haller ranks this moss [*Bryum cæspiticium*] among the *Hypnums* on account of the vagina or *perichætium* at the base of the filament. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 364 An anther taken out of the Perichætium or leafy calyx. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 312 *Perichætium*, the leaves immediately surrounding the base of the fruit stalk.

Perichætous (perikī·təs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Perichæta*, a genus of worms having the segments surrounded by bristles (f. as prec.) + -OUS.] Surrounded by bristles; having segments surrounded by bristles, as earthworms of the genus *Perichæta*.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 125 The œsophageal or 'calciferous' glands, structures said to attain a great development in the Perichætous worms. 1896 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* II. 268 The 'perichaetous' condition of some earth-worms.

Periche, obs. form of PERISH.

Pericholecystitis: see PERI- c.

‖ **Perichondrium** (perikɒ·ndriŭm). *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *περί* around + *χόνδρος* cartilage; after PERIOSTEUM. In mod.F. *périchondre*.] A membrane, consisting of fibrous connective tissue, enveloping the cartilages except at the joints.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 51 Cartilages are..covered with a Membrane named *Perichondrium*, which is a-kin to the *Periosteum* of the Bones. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 516 To take them off with a cutting instrument, destroying the periosteum and perichondrium. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 287 The mucous membrane..is inseparably united with the periosteum and perichondrium of the different parts.

Hence **Pericho·ndrial** *a.*, surrounding or investing a cartilage; of or pertaining to the perichondrium; ‖ **Perichondri·tis**, inflammation of the perichondrium (hence **Perichondri·tic** *a.*, pertaining to or affected with perichondritis); ‖ **Perichondro·ma, -ome**, a tumour growing from the perichondrium.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 1005/2 *Perichondrial lining of the cartilaginous passages. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 451 By investing or growing around the cartilage, forming a perichondrial ossification. 1846 tr. *Hasse's Descr. Diseases Circ. & Resp.* II. v. 276 No difference is observable between this disease and *perichondritis. 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 292 Inflammation of the tissues immediately surrounding the laryngeal cartilages is called *laryngeal perichondritis*. 1875 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 2) 142 Cartilaginous tumours arise..more rarely on the outside, under or from the periosteum ('perichondroma').

Perichord to **-choroidal**: see PERI- a.

‖ **Perichoresis** (pe·rikoɹi·sis). *Theol.* [a. Gr. *περιχώρησις* going round, rotation.] = CIRCUMINCESSION, q. v.

[1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxi. *note*, The *περιχώρησις*, or *circumincessio* is perhaps the deepest and darkest corner of the whole theological abyss.] 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* (1873) 79 Are we to understand the phrase three persons, to mean three beings united by 'perichoresis'? 1895 EDWARDS in *Expositor* Oct. 243 The perichoresis within the Trinity does not touch the Logos so far as He is incarnate.

‖ **Pericladium** (periklē·diŭm). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Link 1825), f. Gr. *περί* around + *κλάδος* branch.] The sheathing base of a leaf-stalk when expanded so as to surround the supporting branch.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 95 When the lower part only of the petiole is sheathing, as in Umbelliferæ, that part is sometimes called the *pericladium*. 1856 in HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*.

Periclase (pe·riklēs). *Min.* [ad. mod.L. *periclasia* (Scacchi, 1840), erron. f. Gr. *περι-* very, exceedingly + *κλάσις* breaking, fracture: intended to refer to its very perfect cleavage. (But Gr. *περίκλασις* means twisting or wheeling round; brokenness, ruggedness.)] A mineral consisting of magnesia with a small admixture of protoxide of

iron, found in greenish crystals or grains, in ejected masses of crystalline limestone at Vesuvius and elsewhere. Also called **Periclasite** (perĭ·klāsəit).

1844 DANA *Min.* 405 Periclase..occurs in the calcareous blocks of Mont Somma. 1868 *Ibid.* 134 Periclasite. 1872 *Nevill Catal. Min.* 28 Periclasite, small but perfect crystals in calcite.

Periclean (periklī·ăn), *a.* [f. proper name *Pericle-s* + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Pericles (B. C. *c* 495–429) and his age in Athenian history; the period of the intellectual and material pre-eminence of Athens. Also *transf.*

a 1822 SHELLEY *Ess. & Lett.* (Camelot ed.) 46 The Greeks of the Periclean age. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* i. 2 If one of us were transported to Periclean Athens. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 4 Oct. 4/6 She..has striven towards the Periclean ideal of the woman least spoken of for good or evil among men. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 4/2 Raeburn..lived during what Sir Walter Armstrong quite justly calls the Periclean age of Edinburgh.

Periclinal (perikləi·năl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Gr. *περι-κλῖν-ής* (see next) + -AL: cf. *anticlinal.*]

1. *Geol.* Sloping in all directions from a central point: = QUAQUAVERSAL.

1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iv. 84 They are found in dome-shaped positions, and sloping on every side from a common centre or apex, and then they are said to be periclinal, cyclinal, or quaquaversal. 1881 JOHNSTON in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XIX. 53 The subjacent rock would thus have a quaquaversal or periclinal dip away on all sides.

2. *Bot.* [=Ger. *perikline* (Sachs 1878).] Applied to those cell-walls at a growing-point which run in the same direction as the circumference of the shoot. Also as *sb.* = periclinal wall or plane.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 951 The planes of the walls in a growing-point are classified thus: *a. Periclinal*, those which are curved in the same direction as the surface (seen in longitudinal section). *b. Anticlinal... c. Radial... d. Transverse. Ibid.*, If the outline (in longitudinal section) of the growing-point is a parabola, the periclinals will constitute a system of confocal parabolas of different parameter. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 382.

Hence **Periclinally** *adv.*, with a dip on all sides from a central point. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pericline (perikləin). *Min.* [mod. f. (Breithaupt 1823) Gr. *περικλῖνής* sloping all round, on all sides, f. *περί* around + *-κλῖνης* sloping, f. *κλίνειν* to bend, lean; in reference to the great inclination between the terminal and lateral faces.] A variety of ALBITE found in large opaque white crystals in the chloritic schists of the Alps. Also *attrib.*, as **pericline twin**, a twin crystal in which the macrodiagonal axis is the twinning-axis, as is frequent in crystals of pericline.

1832 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* 186 Perikline. Heterotomous feldspar. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 350 Pericline is in large, opaque, white crystals. 1898 *Naturalist* 176 A zonal structure as well as twinning both on the pericline and albite plans.

‖ **Periclinium.** *Bot.* [mod.L. (Cassini 1818), f. Gr. *περί* around + *κλίνη* couch.] The involucre of *Compositæ.*

1826 G. N. LLOYD *Bot. Terminol.* 148 *Periclinium*, .. a term used by Cassini to denote the common calyx of compound flowers. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 102 In Compositæ, the involucrum often consists of several rows of imbricated bracteæ. .. Linnæus called it *calyx communis*, .. Richard *peripho*ranthium, Cassini *periclinium.*

† **Peri·clitancy.** *Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *perīclitānt-em*, pr. pple. of *perīclitārī*: see below and -ANCY.] = PERICLITATION.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Periclitancy*, *Periclitation*, a proving, adventuring, ..jeoparding, or putting in hazard.

† **Peri·clitate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *perīclitāt-us* tried, tested, pa. pple. of *perīclitārī*; see next.] Exposed to peril, imperilled.

1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 481 The occasion of longer division in Cristendome, wherby the hole state of the same may be periclitate and put in extreme daunger.

† **Peri·clitate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *perīclitāt-*, ppl. stem of *perīclitārī* to expose to risk, danger, or peril, f. *perīculum*, *perīclum* trial, risk, danger; cf. F. *périclite*r (1390 in Godef.).] *trans.* To expose to peril; to imperil, endanger, risk.

1623 COCKERAM, *Periclitate*, to hazard. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 390* They would periclitate their lives. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. iii, Such a dose of opium! periclitating, pardi! the whole family of ye.

b. *intr.* for *pass.* In *pr. pple.* (also as *ppl. a.*).

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 232 Our State's naufrageous and periclitating. 1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 262 The policy of Metternich..would appear to be the one obligatory on the statesmen of that ever periclitating monarchy.

† **Periclita·tion.** *Obs.* [a. F. *périclitation* (*a* 1530 in Godef.), ad. L. *perīclitātiōn-em*, n. of action from *perīclitārī*: see prec.]

1. The action of exposing or condition of being exposed to peril; peril, danger, hazard, jeopardy.

1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 585 To the danger and periclitacion of Cristes feithe. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 49/1 It may without anye periclitatione be administrede to them. 1625 CHAS. I *Sp.* Wks. 1662 I. 361 Your own Periclitation necessitates an early Resolution. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 316 Corporal maladies, which are accompanied with great periclitation.

2. An experiment, esp. one involving risk; a trial, a venture. [So in L.]

1658 PHILLIPS, *Periclitation*, (lat.) an adventuring, hazarding, or endangering. 1670 MAYNWARING *Physician's Repos.* 81 This Prescription..is grounded upon some former periclitations. 1897 HOWELLS *Landl. Lion's Head* 227 During his social and financial periclitations in a region wholly inconceivable to her.

† **Periclita·tor.** *Obs.* [agent-n. in L. form from L. *perīclitārī*: see above.] One who makes a venture or experiment; an experimenter.

1602 F. HERING tr. *Obendörfer's Anat.* Ep. Ded. A ij, Bolde Periclitators in the Practise of Physicke. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 114, I will not relate stories..of these impious periclitatours.

Pericolitis to -colpitis: see PERI- c.

Periconch (perikɒŋk). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *περί* around + *κόγχη* shell.] A shell growing around the body in the veliger or larval form of a mollusc.

1888 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 542 Professors Hyatt and Brooks consider the protoconch in cephalous molluscs as .. probably derived from the periconch of Scaphopods.

‖ **Pericope** (pĕri·kŏpi). [Late L. *pericopē* (Jerome) section of a book, a. Gr. *περικοπή* a section, f. *περί* around + *κοπή* cutting, *περικόπ-τ-ειν* to cut round. In mod.F. *péricope.*] A short passage, section, or paragraph in a writing.

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 59 You shall have the whole pericope, as it is in the Translation of Ptolemie from the Arabick. *Ibid.* 71 A corrected reading of the whole Pericope. 1884 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 137 The pericope of 'the woman taken in adultery' is entirely omitted from this work. 1889 LIGHTFOOT *Ess.* 'Supernat. Relig.' 203 This pericope is an interpolation where it stands.

b. *Eccl.* A portion of Scripture appointed for reading in public worship.

1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* I. xiii. 566 Jerome speaks of a *Pericope* of Jeremiah. 1869 GINSBURG in *Liverpool Lit. & Phil. Soc. Proc.* XXIII. 312 Next in point of antiquity is the division of the Pentateuch into 175 Pericopes. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Reuss's Hist. Canon* i. 3 These passages.. were disconnected fragments, .. simply pericopes or lessons, as they were called afterwards in the Christian Church.

c. *Anc. Pros.* 'A passage consisting of strophe and antistrophe' (Liddell & Scott s. v. *περικοπή*).

Hence **Pericopic** (perikɒ·pik) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or connected with a pericope, esp. in relation to the lesson for the day.

1888 J. KER *Lect. Hist. Preaching* vii. 117 The passage for the day was called a Pericope or section, this gave rise to the Pericopic system of preaching, which prevails still on the Continent in many Protestant churches. *Ibid.* ix. 160 Every minister who cares to have an intelligent congregation should adopt some 'pericopic' system, reserving freedom for occasional divergence from it.

Pericorneal to -cowperitis: see PERI- a, c.

† **Peri·cranе.** *Obs.* [a. F. *péricrâne* (1541 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med. or mod.L. *pericranium*: see next.] = PERICRANIUM (chiefly in sense 2).

1682 D'URFEY *Butler's Ghost* 159 For with all Calmness I'le maintain, Had Wisdom seiz'd your Pericrane, ..You would just Sentiments pursue, And grant my Depositions true. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* III. (1710) 17 These issu'd out of Penrys Brain, And Vdal's fruitful Pericrane. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. lxxxi. 280 Though no great scholar, [he] may have many things treasured up in his pericrane. 1804 HUDDESFORD *Whiggamical Chaplet* 158 Ajax a rock in's arms could take And hurl it at your pericrane.

‖ **Pericranium** (perikrā·niŭm). Also 6–7 in Gr. form **pericranion.** [med. or mod.L., a. Gr. *περικράνιον*, neuter of *περικράνιος* round the skull, = *ἡ περικράνιος χιτών* the membrane under the skin of the skull, f. *περί* around + *κρανίον* skull.]

1. *Anat.* The membrane enveloping the skull, being the external periosteum of the cranial bones [1525 tr. *Brunswick's Surg.* A iv b/2 That panicle that is named of Galienus pericraneum dothe couere all the hole panne, and is somwhat lyke to senewes.] 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* D iv, Of what substaunce is the great pannacle that is called Pericranium, and wherof bredeth it? 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 66 *Periosteum* (common to all the Bones, but in the Scull distinguished by the Name of *Pericranium*). 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 198 It is probable that the blood is effused beneath the pericranium.

2. *loosely* (usually in affected or humorous use): a. The skull, cranium; b. The brain, esp. as the seat of mind or thought. Now *rare.*

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* I. iii, Cleave his pericranion with thy sword. 1621 FLETCHER *Isl. Princess* II. v, The clerk and he are cooling their pericraniums. 1630 DEKKER *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* IV. i, We whose pericranions are the very limbecks and stillatories of good wit. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 10 The Caprichio came Naturally into my Pericranium. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* i, Arguing .. various knotty points which had puzzled his pericranium. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. iv. 52 A possessor of oaks thick as his pericranium.

Hence **Pericra·nial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the pericranium (whence **Pericra·nially** *adv.*, in quot. *humorously* = so as to cover the skull); **Pericranics** (-kræ·niks), *humorous*, 'brains', wits; ‖ **Pericrani·tis**, inflammation of the pericranium.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pericranial.* 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 220 My wife had taken..the book, and..the wig, and, placing the latter pericranially where the former had been, she gave the volume to the countess. 1800 LAMB *Let. to Manning* 22 Aug., To speculate strangely on the state of the good man's pericranicks. 1852 J. MILLER *Pract. Surg.* iv. (ed. 2) 58 Idiopathic pericranitis is more frequently chronic than acute.

† **Peri·crany.** *Obs.* In 7 -ie; pl. -ies. Anglicized form of PERICRANIUM.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Pericranie*, ..the hairy scalp, or skin that covereth the skull. 1718 OZELL tr. *Tournefort's Voy.* I. 103 The smoke..began to muddle the poor Peoples Pericranies. 1735 SWIFT *Poetry* Misc. V. 171 And when they join their Pericranies, Out skips a Book of Miscellanies.

Periculant (pĕri·kiŭlănt), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *perīculānt-em*, pr. pple. of rare L. *perīculārī*, f. *perīcul-um* danger + -ANT.] In danger, in peril.

1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 70 A Purgatory..out of which one can hopefully undertake to pray periculant spirits.

† **Peri·culous,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *perīculōs-us*, f. *perīculum* danger, peril: see -OUS.] = PERILOUS.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref. 4 In periculus causes one Chirurgion ought to consult with an other. *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* III. 47 Driven toward the Mouth of this Water, wher is no Haven, but periculus Rokkes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii (1650) 187 Saturne..doth cause these periculous periods. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic. Div.* 29 Periculous tempestivities, hard Seasons. 1835 HOGG in *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 351 'Tis really ridiculous To turn into frolic a case so periculous.

Hence † **Peri·culousness** *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* CLXXXV. 64 b, Phlebothomy the whiche I dyd neuer vse in this natyu, consideryng the periculisnes of it.

Pericycle (pĕrisəik'l). *Bot.* [mod. (Van Tieghem, in Fr. 1882, ad. Gr. *περίκυκλος* all round, spherical, *περικυκλοῦν* to encircle.] A term applied (instead of the earlier PERICAMBIUM) to the outer portion of the vascular cylinder, lying between the vascular bundles internally, and the endodermis or innermost layer of the cortex externally.

1894 SCOTT *Structural Bot.* 61 Surrounding the whole ring of vascular bundles on the outside is a layer of thin-walled cells, the *pericycle.* 1896 HENSLOW *Wild Flowers* 39.

Pericystic to -denteum: see PERI- a, c.

‖ **Pericytula** (perisi·tiulă). *Embryol.* [mod.L., f. PERI- + CYTULA.] The CYTULA arising from a PERIBLASTIC OVUM.

1876 LANKESTER in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XVI. 62 Haeckel is inclined from this to assert as a general rule that the Perimoneruła acquires a nucleus, becomes a Pericytula, and then cleaves into two, four, &c., cells, to form the Perimorula.

Periderm (pe·ridəm). [mod. f. Gr. *περί* around + *δέρμα* skin: in mod.F. *périderme.*]

1. *Zool.* A hard or tough covering investing the body in certain Hydrozoa.

1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 77 It is invested by a strong corneous or chitinous covering, often termed the 'periderm'.

2. *Bot.* A name introduced in Ger. *peridermis* by von Mohl (1836), to designate the corky layers of plant-stems; subsequently extended to include the whole of the tissues formed from the cork-cambium or phellogen.

[1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 80 The *Epiphlœum* of Link, *Phlœum* or *Peridermis* of Mohl, consisting of several layers of thin-sided tubular cells.] 1849 J. H. BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 85 After a certain period, ..the corky portion becomes dead, and is thrown off.., leaving a layer of tabular cells or *periderm* below. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 81 The formation of cork is very frequently continuous, or is renewed with interruptions; and when this occurs uniformly over the whole circumference, there arises a stratified cork-envelope, the Periderm, replacing the epidermis, which is in the meantime generally destroyed.

Hence **Perider·mal** *a.*, of or pertaining to the periderm.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 545 The peridermal structures always arise in a layer of cells which has already been differentiated. *Ibid.*, The formation of bark is the immediate consequence of the internal formation of periderm, and the name is as a rule employed for the dried-up tissues and the adjacent peridermal layers conjointly.

Peridesmitis, -desmium: see PERI- b, c.

‖ **Peridiastole** (peridəiæ·stŏli). *Physiol.* [mod. (Gendrin, in Fr.) f. Gr. *περί* over, beyond + DIASTOLE.] 'Term for the hardly appreciable interval of time between the diastole of the heart and the following systole' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Peridiastolic** (-dəiăstɒ·lik) *a.*, belonging to the peridiastole. (Cf. PERISYSTOLE, -IC.)

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Diastole*, ..the almost inappreciable time, which elapses between the diastole and systole has been called *perisystole*, and that which succeeds to the diastole, *peridiastole.* 1875 HAYDEN *Dis. Heart* 81 Peridiastolic phenomena are, complete relaxation of auricles and ventricles, and free entrance of blood from great veins into auricles, and from auricles into ventricles. 1876 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 56 It is a matter of choice if any one likes to imitate Gendrin, and distinguish a peridiastolic as well as a presystolic murmur, and a perisystolic one.

Peridídymis, -didymitis: see PERI- b, c.

Peridinial (peridi·niăl), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. Zool. L. *Peridīnium*, f. Gr. *περιδῖνής* whirled round, *περιδῖνεῖν* to whirl round.] Belonging or related to the genus *Peridinium* (wreath-animalcules), or family *Peridiniidæ* of infusorians.

‖ **Peridium** (pĕri·diŭm). Pl. **-ia.** *Bot.* [a. Gr. *περίδιον*, dim. of *πήρα* leathern bag, wallet.] The outer coat or envelope of certain fungi, which encloses the spores; it is variously shaped, and often partly gelatinous.

1823 in Crabb *Technol. Dict.* 1826 G. N. Lloyd *Bot. Terminol.* 148 *Peridium*, a thin membrane in some Fungi, which separates in various ways, under which lie the seeds or seed-bearing bodies. 1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* I. iii. 203 *Peridium*, is also a kind of covering of sporidia; *peridiolum* is its diminutive. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 387. 1874 Cooke *Fungi* 34 The peridia are seated upon this mycelium.

Hence **Peri·dial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the peridium; **Peri·diiform** *a.*, of the form of a peridium; **Peri·diole** [mod.L. *peridiolum*, dim. of *peridium*], a small or secondary peridium, or the inner layer of a peridium when double.

1832 [see Peridium]. 1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* 207 *Peridiole*, Fr.; the membrane by which the sporules are immediately covered. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Peridiolum*, ..a peridiole. 1874 Cooke *Fungi* 35 Externally there is a filamentous tuoic, composed of interlaced fibres, sometimes called the peridiole. 1887 Garnsey & Balfour tr. *De Bary's Fungi* lxxxix. 312 A very massive peridial wall.

Peridot (pe·ridɒt). Forms: 4 peridod, (penitot), 4–5 peritot e, (pelidod(de), 5 perydo, perydote, -tote; 8–9 peridot o, (9 peritot). [a. F. *péridot*, in OF. *peritot* (1220 in Du Cange), *peridol*, *-don*, *peredo*, *pelido* (Godef.), in med. (Anglo-)L. *peradota* (1272 in Du Cange).

The uncertain forms and foreign appearance of the word have suggested an Oriental origin; but there appears to be no valid basis for the conjecture of its identity with Arabic *faridat* 'pearl, precious stone'.]

†a. In ME., A name of the chrysolite. *Obs.* (bef. 1500). b. (From Fr. after 1700.) A jeweller's term for the variety of chrysolite called Olivine.

[1265 *Wardrobe Acc.* on *Pipe Roll* 53 Hen. III m 2 *dorso*, j Iaspis cum cassa et j anulus cum peridota et j saphirus. 1348 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 51 Unum anulum cum peridod imposito. 1358 *Ibid.* 70 Annulum meum aureum cum lapide vocato pelidod.] 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1472 Penitotes, & pynkardines, ay perles bitwene. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xx. 219 The grene ben of Emeraudes, of Perydos [F. *peridos*], and of Crisolytes. *c* 1400 *Siege of Troy* 1496 in *Archiv neu. Spr.* LXXII. 47 With Charbuncles that shynes bryght And Perytotes of moche myght. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxi. (Trel. MS.) His polans with his pelidoddes were poudert to pay. *c* 1460 *Emare* 155 Deamondes and koralle, Perydotes and crystall, And gode garnettes bytwene.

b. 1706 Phillips, *Peridot* (Fr.), a precious Stone of a greenish Colour. 1788 tr. *Cronsted's Min.* (ed. 2) I. 142 The oriental crysolite and peridot are the very same gem. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* II. 31 The common chrysolite, or peridot of the French. 1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring* 247 A gold ring with a stone called Peritot. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 534/1 *Peridote*, a name applied by jewellers to the green transparent varieties of olivine. When yellow, or yellowish-green, the stone is generally known as 'chrysolite'.

attrib. 1874 Dawkins in *Ess. Owens Coll. Manch.* v. 136 Identity of composition may be traced between the meteorite of Chassigny and the peridot rock of New Zealand.

Hence **Peridotic** *a.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing peridot; **Peridotite** *Min.* [see -ite[1] 2 b], a mineral consisting of peridot (olivine) with admixture of various other minerals.

1897 Geikie *Anc. Volcanoes Gt. Brit.* I. 31 Picrites or other varieties of Peridotites.

Peridrome (pe·ridrōm). [ad. Gr. *περίδρομ-ος* running round, a surrounding rim or gallery, f. *περί* round + *-δρομος* running, *δρόμος* a race or course: in mod.F. *péridrome*.] (See quots.)

1623 Cockeram, *Peridrome*, a gallery. 1876 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Peridrome*, the space, in ancient architecture, between the columns of a temple and the walls enclosing the cell.

Peridural: see Peri- a. **Perie**, var. Perry *Obs.*, pear-tree. **Perieces**: see Periœci.

‖ **Periegesis** (peri,idʒī·sis). [a. Gr. *περιήγησις*, lit. the action of leading about as a guide, f. *περί* around + *ἥγησις* leading; hence, a description such as that given by a guide.] A description of a place or region. (In quot. 1820, A journey or progress about, a tour.) So **Periegetic** (peri,idʒe·tik) *a.* [ad. Gr. *περιηγητικός* befitting a *περιηγητής* or guide, descriptive], giving a description of a place or of objects of interest.

1627 B. Jonson *Underwoods* xvi. In thy admired Periegesis, Or universal circumduction Of all that read thy Poly-Olbion. 1820 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Two Races of Men*, In his *periegesis*, or triumphant progress throughout this island. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 35 Periegetic authors who described remarkable objects in places famed for art. 1857 J. W. Donaldson *Chr. Orthod.* 228 The book of Joshua..actually mentions (xviii. 9) a periegesis of the Holy land 'described by cities into seven parts in a book'.

‖ **Perielesis** (peri,ilī·sis). *Mus.* [a. Gr. *περιέλιγσις* rolling round, convolution, f. *περί* round + *εἵλιγσις* whirling, f. *εἱλεῖν* to wind.] In mediæval music, A long ligature (Ligature *sb.* 4) or series of notes sung to one syllable, usually towards the end of a phrase or melody.

1880 W. S. Rockstro in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 691 *Perielesis*, ..a long and sometimes extremely elaborate form of Ligature, sung towards the close of a Plain Chaunt Melody... Like the Cadenza in modern music, the Perielesis generally makes its appearance in connection with the penultimate or antepenultimate syllable of a final phrase.

Periencephalitis, etc.: see Peri- c.

‖ **Perienteron** (peri,e·ntĕrɒn). *Embryol.* and *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Peri- + Gr. *ἔντερον* intestine.] A space between the outer and inner layers (ectoderm and endoderm) of a gastrula, being the remnant of the blastocœle persisting after gastrulation, and forming a primitive body-cavity or perivisceral space, as distinct from the *archenteron* or primitive intestinal cavity. Hence **Perienteric** (-ente·rik) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or contained in the perienteron; perivisceral.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xii. 685 The perienteron.. may give rise directly to the perivisceral space, or channels, of the adult. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 50 The body-cavity, or perienteric cavity.

Perier, perierer, variants of Perrier *Obs.*

Periergy (pe·ri,ə̃ɹdʒi). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *περιεργία*, f. *περίεργος* over-careful, f. *περί* + *ἔργον* work.] (See quots.)

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 265 Therefore the Greekes call it *Periergia*, we call it ouer-labor, iumpe with the originall: or rather (*the curious*) for his ouermuch curiositie and studie to shew himselfe fine in a light matter. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Periergy*, needless caution or trouble in an operation. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, *Periergy* (*Rhet.*)..a bombastic or laboured style.

Perifascicular to **-gastric**: see Peri- a, b.

Perigale, -all, variants of Paregal *Obs.*

‖ **Perigastrula** (perigæ·strulă). *Embryol.* [mod.L. (Haeckel 18..) f. Peri- + Gastrula.] The Gastrula arising from a Periblastic ovum. Hence **Periga·strular** *a.* So **Perigastrula·tion**, the formation of a perigastrula.

1876 Lankester in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XVI. 63 The invagination of the Periblastula to form the Perigastrula. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. viii. 200 Surface cleavage results in a Bladder-gastrula (*Perigastrula*)..the usual form among Articulated Animals.

Perigee (pe·ridʒī). *Astr.* Forms: see below. [In current form, a. F. *périgée* (1557 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. 15–16th c. L. *perigēum*, *perigæum* (cf. *musée*:—*musæum*, etc.), ad. late Gr. *περίγειον*, in Ptolemy, 'perigee', neuter of *περίγειος* adj., 'close around the earth', f. *περί* around + *γέα*, *γῆ* the earth. In earlier Eng. use the word was used in its Gr. or L. form (*-geon*, *-gæon*, *-geum*, *-gæum*).]

1. That point in the orbit of a planet at which it is nearest to the earth. In the Ptolemaic astronomy, applicable to any planet; now usually restricted to the moon; rarely used of the position of the sun when the earth is in *perihelion*. Opposed to Apogee 1.

a. In form **perigeon, -gæon, -geum, -gæum**; pl. -a, †-ons, †-ums; phrase *in perigeo*.

1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* VII. xliv. 344 b, His [the sun's] swift motion is when he is in the opposite point to the *Auge*, called *Perigeon*. 1603 Sir C. Heydon *Jud. Astrol.* xi. 248 Those points which we call *Apogæa*, or *Perigæa*. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1651) 284 The motion of the planets, their magnitudes, apogeums, perigeums, excentricities. 1682 *Phil. Trans.* XIII 82 The Satellite was then in *Perigæo*. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Perigæon*, or *Perigæum*, is a Point in the Heavens, wherein a Planet is said to be in its nearest Distance possibly from the Earth. 1715 Cheyne *Philos. Princ. Nat. Relig.* I. 213 If the Moon is then in her *Perigeum*. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 393 When both luminaries are in the equator, and the moon in perigeo. 1799 W. Tooke *View Russian Emp.* I. 56 Four [days] before the full moon, two after its transit through the perigaeum. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1845) II. xi. 173 From Pliny..[they] inferred, that in the perigeum their velocity must be apparently increased.

b. In form †**perigé, †perige, perigee.**

1594 J. Davis *Seaman's Secr.* I. Wks. (Hakl. Soc.) 245 Her [the moon's] swift motion is in the opposite of auge or perigee. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. *Columnes* 605 What Epicicle meaneth, and Con-centrik, With Apogé, Perigé, and Eccentrik. 1638 Wilkins *New World* I. (1684) 53 If there were any Light proper to the Moon, then would that Plannet appear Brightest when she is Eclipsed in her Perige, being nearest to the Earth. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. I. II. vi, As Cynthia in her stouping Perigee, That deeper wades in the earths duskish Cone. 1705 C. Pursuall *Mech. Macrocosm* 119 The Moon is not .. always .. in Perigee, when in Opposition to the Sun. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Astron.* I. 35/1 (U. Kn. Soc.) The sun is in perigee about the 30th of December. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xiii. (1835) 115 The spring tides are much increased when the moon is in perigee, because she is then nearest to the earth.

†2. The point of the heaven at which the sun has the least altitude at noon; i. e. at the winter solstice. Opp. to Apogee 2. *Obs.*

1640 G. Watts tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 146 The *Apogée* or middle point; and *Perigée* or lowest point of heaven. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. v. 293 In the Apogeum or highest point (which happeneth in Cancer) it is not so hot under that Tropick on this side the Equator as unto the other side in the Perigeum or lowest part of the Eccentric.

3. *fig.* (Cf. Apogee 3.)

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 155 Diseases in *Perigæo* or declination. 1662 Glanvill *Lux Orient.* xiv. 119 They have had their Perigee's as well as their Apogæ's;.. their Verges towards the body and its joys as well as their aspires to nobler..objects. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 54 Sometimes he withdraws himself into the apogæum of doubt, sorrow, and despair; but then he comes again into the perigæum of joy, content, and assurance.

So **Perige·al, Perige·an** *adjs.* [f. L. *perigē-um* + -al, -an], of or pertaining to perigee.

1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 166 A new method for measuring the difference between the apogeal and perigeal diameters of the sun. 1812 Woodhouse *Astron.* xxxiii. 313 The apogean and perigean lunar distances. 1867–77 G. F. Chambers *Astron.* II. I. 172 The Moon being..in a perigean position.

‖ **Perigenesis** (peri,dʒe·nèsis). *Biol.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *περί* round, about + Genesis.] Haeckel's term for a theory of reproduction which attributes the phenomena to rhythmical vibrations of plastidules or protoplasmic molecules; 'wave-generation'.

1879 Cope *Orig. Fittest* I. vi. 229 The Dynamic Theory of reproduction I proposed in 1871, and it has been since adopted by Haeckel under the name of perigenesis.

Periglandular to **-gnathic**: see Peri- a, b.

† **Peri·gnous**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. For **perineous* = Perineal.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* I iv, Where oughte incysyon to be made for the stone in the bladder? At the necke without the seame perignous.

Perigon (pe·rigŏn). *Geom.* [irreg. f. Peri- + Gr. *γωνία* angle.] The angular magnitude traced out by a line in turning once completely around one end as centre; an angular quantity of 360 degrees or four right angles.

1868 Sandeman *Pelicotetics* 304 A right angle is both one half of a hemiperigon or a hemisemiperigon, and one fourth of a perigon. 1892 G. B. Halsted *Elem. Synth. Geom.* 6 If we turn still more, until the moving ray has made a complete rotation..the angle is called a perigon.

Perigonal (pĕri·gŏnăl), *a* [irreg. f. Perigone + -al.] = Perigonial.

1881 Carpenter *Microsc.* § 339 (ed. 6) 411 The antheridia or male organs of *Sphagnaceæ*.. are grouped in catkins at the tips of lateral branches, each of the imbricated perigonal leaves enclosing a single globose antheridium on a slender footstalk.

Perigone (pe·rigōn). Also in L. form **perigo·nium**. [a. F. *périgone*, ad. mod.L. *perigonium*, f. Gr. *περί* round + *γόνος* offspring, seed.

Perigonium was introduced by Hedwig (1787) for the floral envelopes generally, and also used by him specially of Mosses; it was applied by Ehrhart in 1788 to the floral envelopes in Phanerogams: so *périgone* by De Candolle 1813.]

1. *Bot.* a. = Perianth 1 b.

1819 Lindley tr. *Richard's Observ. Fruits and Seeds* 13 *note*, That part in *Carex* which Linnæus called a nectarium ..is perhaps, as Mr. Brown has observed, a true *perigonium*. 1832 — *Introd. Bot.* 114 Some writers, among whom are Link and De Candolle, have substituted *Perigonium* for *Perianthium*...Ehrhart, with whom the name Perigonium originated, called it double when the calyx and corolla are.. distinct, and single if they are not distinguishable. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 1 (ed. 6) 164 Floral Envelopes, Perianth, or Perigone, the floral leaves or coverings. *Ibid.*, *Perigonium*, a later term [than perianthium], has the advantage of meaning something around the reproductive organs.

b. The leafy investment of the male organs of mosses; the male 'perianth' (Perianth 1 c).

1863 Berkeley *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 312 *Perigonium*, the male inflorescence. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 320 The male perianth (*Perigonium*) [in mosses]..is of three different forms. 1889 Bennett & Murray *Cryptog. Bot.* 142 The male perianth or *perigone* is usually composed of broader, shorter, and thicker leaves..not unfrequently red.

2. *Zool.* A sac formed by the outer parts of the gonophore of a hydroid.

1871 G. J. Allman *Monogr. Gymnoblastic Hydroids* I. p. xv, *Perigonium*..., the walls of a sporosac by which the generative elements are confined, and in which, when fully developed, three laminæ may be demonstrated. 1888 — in *Challenger Rep.* XXIII. II. p. xxxv, The *perigonium* or sac formed by the more external parts of the gonophore.

Hence **Perigonial** (perigō·niăl) *a.* [mod.L. *folia perigonialia* (Hedwig)], pertaining to a perigonium.

1870 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 366, 3 or 6 small leaves,.. termed perigonial, and constituting collectively a perigone.

‖ **Périgord** (perigōr). Also 8 (corruptly) **-gorde, -go.** Name of a district in the south-west of France, famous for its truffles. Hence **Périgord pie**, a meat pie flavoured with truffles; also applied to other rich or highly-seasoned pies.

1752 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* 80 A perigord pie had been sent for on the occasion, to be directed to a merchant in Dublin. 1768 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 170/2 The bill of fare ..Perigo Pye. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 2/1 Now, if there was one delicacy above another that Ralph prized it was a Périgord pie.

‖ **Perigordine** (perigordīn). Also **-gour-, -jourdine.** [a. F. *périgordine*, fem. of *-in*, f. *Périgord*: see prec.] A country dance of Périgord, sometimes accompanied by singing; also, the music for such a dance, in lively triple rhythm.

1880 in Grove *Dict. Mus.*, Perigourdine.

‖ **Perigraphe** (pĕri·grăfi). *Obs.* [a. Gr. *περιγραφή* line drawn round, f. *περί* around + *γραφή* writing, line.] a. An inscription around something. b. (See quot. 1753.)

1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 86 This piece of Coin..shewed the Vessel in which the Manna was, inscribed with the Perigraphe *Shekel Israel*. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Perigraphe*, a word usually understood to express a careless or inaccurate delineation of any thing: but in Vesalius it is used to express the white lines or impressions that appear in the musculus rectus of the abdomen. [Copied by Webster 1828 with substitution of *Perigraph* for *Perigraphe*; whence in subseq. Dictionaries, with a derivative adj. *Perigraphic*.]

Perigrine, Perigua, obs. forms of Peregrine, Piragua.

‖ **Perigynium** (peridʒi·niŭm). *Bot.* Rarely anglicized as **perigyne** (pe·ridʒin). [mod.L., f. Gr. *περί* round + *γυνή* woman, wife, in Bot. 'pistil'.]

Name introduced by Link for a structure surrounding the ovary. In current use: a. A membranous sac, investing the ovary in the Sedges (*Carex*); the utriculus. b. A part of the leafy investment of the female organs of mosses. c. The membrane investing the archegonium in some liverworts (= PERIANTH 1 c).

1821 in GRAY *Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl.* I. 163. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 312 *Perigynium*, the leaves encircling the fertile bud. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 398 Fruit in Carex enclosed in the perigynium. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 359 A perigynium..grows round the archegonia as a special membranous envelope.

Perigynous (pĕrĭ'dʒĭnəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *perigyn-us* (Jussieu 1789) (f. Gr. *περί* around + *γυνή* wife, female, pistil) + -OUS. In mod.F. *périgyne*.] Situated around the pistil or ovary: said of the stamens when growing upon some part surrounding the ovary (either the calyx, or the corolla, or the edge of the hollowed receptacle); also said of a flower in which the stamens are so placed. Opp. to EPIGYNOUS and HYPOGYNOUS.

1807 R. A. SALISBURY in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* VIII. 1 That insertion of the Stamina which the celebrated Jussieu has denominated Perigynous. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 27 Or they [stamens] contract an adhesion .. with either the calyx or corolla, when they become *perigynous*. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 200 The perigynous flower of a rose.

So **Peri'gyny**, the condition of being perigynous.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 3 (ed. 6) 183 The perigyny may be..merely the adnation of petals and stamens to calyx, ..or..the adnation of the calyx. 1887 *Athenæum* 10 Dec. 787/3 The shortening of the axis within the flower, giving the transition from hypogyny through perigyny to epigyny.

‖ **Perihelion** (perihī'liən). *Astr.* Also 7–8 **-ium**. Pl. **-ia.** [A Græcized form of mod.L. *perihēlium* (f. Gr. *περί* close about + *ἥλιος* sun), the latter introduced by Kepler on the analogy of *perigēum*, *περίγειον* (see *Prodr. Dissert. Cosmographicarum*, 1596, and *Epitome Astronom. Copernic.* 1618). Cf. F. *périhélie* (1740 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. That point in the orbit of a planet, comet, or other heavenly body, at which it is nearest to the sun. Opp. to APHELION.

1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 240 Not at present in the *Perihelium* of its Orbe, but nearer its *Aphelium*. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 768 The *Aphelium* is P, and the *Perihelium* X. *Ibid.* 773 In Figure XXXV..*a* is the *Aphelion*, *p* the *Perihelion*. 1698 KEILL *Exam. The. Earth* (1734) 319 Comets..after their return from the Regions beyond Saturn, before they arrive at their Perihelia again. 1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol.* VIII. iv. (1726) 237 The Comet in 1680, in its Perihelion, was above 166 times nearer the Sun than the Earth is. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 147 In its ascent from the Sun, from the Perihelium to the Aphelium. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xii. (1835) 108 The return of comets to their perihelia. *Ibid.* xxxv. 374 When the comets are in perihelio. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* viii. 138 During the period we are now discussing..the south polar area, having its winter in perihelion, would have had less ice.

attrib. 1676 HALLEY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 239 The perihelion distance [of a planet]. 1867–77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* IV. ii. 292, Dec. 9, 1838, was the epoch of the next perihelion passage. 1881 PROCTOR *Poetry Astron.* xi. 397 Clouds of meteoric matter..making their perihelion swoop around the sun.

2. *fig.* Highest point, 'zenith'.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 232 Mr. Pitt was now in the perihelion of his popularity. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Societ.* ix. 239 From the perihelion of patriotism he is carried to the aphelion of anti-patriotism.

Hence **Perihe'lial, Perihe'lian** *adjs.*, of or belonging to perihelion. (Now *rare* or *Obs.*)

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 772 As is the Aphelian Distance of the Planet to the Perihelian Distance. 1738 MACHIN in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 220 The Perihelian Distance.. is many times less than the Semi-distance of the Foci. 1784 *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 144 To find the position of the axis and the perihelial distance.

Perihepatic, -hepatitis: see PERI- a, c.

Perihermenial (perihəmī'niăl), *a.* [f. Gr. *περὶ ἑρμηνείας*: see below. Cf. med.L. '*periermeniæ*, Interpretationes' (Du Cange).] Pertaining to or characteristic of Aristotle's treatise Περὶ ἑρμηνείας ('concerning interpretation'); also, Of or pertaining to interpretation. Also (erron.) **Perihermi'acal.**

a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* Wks. 1843 I. 209 Surmysed vnsurely in their perihermeniall principles. [*margin*] Perihermenias, Latine interpretatio, &c. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 151 [He] could never be prevail'd upon .. by the Perihermiacal Innuendo's of both Universities..to undertake.. the History of the Reformation of the Church of England. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., Aristotle's doctrine in this book [Περὶ ἑρμηνείας] does not precisely agree with that of his 'Analytics', and is called *perihermenial doctrine*.

Peri-intestinal: see PERI- a.

Perijove (pe'ridʒōuv). *Astr.* [= F. *périjove* (1766 in Bailly *Essai* 80), in mod.L. *perijovium*, f. PERI- + L. *Jov-em* Jupiter, after *perigee*, *perihelion*.] That point in the orbit of any one of Jupiter's satellites at which it is nearest to Jupiter.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* VII. iv. II. 229 Determining the direction of the motions of the perijove and node of each satellite. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 385/2 The first satellite .. will either be moving from perijove towards apojove, or from apojove towards perijove. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 298/2.

Peril (pe'ril), *sb.* Forms: 3– peril; also 3–5 perile, -yl, 4 -ele, 4–5 -ille, -yle, -elle, 4 6 -el, 4–7 -ill, 5 -aill, -oill, -eyl(l, 5–6 -ylle, -ayle, 5–7 -ell, -yll; 4 6 paril, etc.; 6 perr-; (also 5 peral, -ol, poarl, 6 pearil, pearrell. [a. F. *péril* (10th c. in Littré) = Pr. *peril*, *perilh*, Cat. *peril*, It. *periglio*:—L. *periculum*, *periclum* experiment, trial, risk, danger, f. root of *ex-perī-rī* to try, make trial of + *-culum*, suffix naming instruments.]

1. The position or condition of being imminently exposed to the chance of injury, loss, or destruction; risk, jeopardy, danger.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 194 Gostlich fondunge..mei beom, uor þe peril, bleoped breoste wunde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2208 Of peril a se & eke a lond. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24852 (Cott.) Þe mariners war neuer in parel [*v.r.* perell] mar. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 168 Saturnus after his exil Fro Crete cam in gret peril. ?*a* 1400 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* 183 Who dredeth no paryll, in paryll he shall falle. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiii. 257 He was neuer in his lyfe in suche perell. 1575 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Somerset* xliv, Constant I was in my Princes quarel, To dye or liue and spared for no parel. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 295 The perill of our curses light on thee So heauy, as thou shalt not shake them off. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* II. viii, Glory Is the fair child of peril. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 166 Having commanded at Malaga during a time of peril and confusion. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 128 In the hour of peril.

b. Const. (*a*) *of* that which is exposed to danger (chiefly with *life*); (*b*) *of* the evil fate that threatens, or (*obs.* or *arch.*) *of* the cause of danger; † (*c*) *to* with *inf.* (*obs.*).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 161 In grete perille of saul es þat man þat has witt and mynde and na gude can. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1740 In perill of þair lynes þai stode. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. T.* II. ii. 173 To be in perill of my life with the edge of a featherbed. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Wks. 1825 III. 174 He acquitted himself of this commission at the peril of his life. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii, You were never in such peril of your life as you have been within these few moments.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 26193 (Fairf.) Quen men is in perel [*Cott.* wath] of dede. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 301 Þorw þe pas of altoun Pouerte myȝte passe with-oute peril of robbynge. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi. 76 Kynge Mysaundre..eschewed the parell and daunger of thise olyfauntes. 1553 BALE *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 330 In parell of the sea, in parell of shypwrack. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 5 The..ship-boyes were in perill of those Sharkes. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xlviii, A vessel in peril of wreck.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1277 *Dido.* There as he was in paril for to sterue. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* lii. 201 He was in pereyll to lose hym selfe and all his ooste. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Indoct. ii. 124 In perill to incurre your former malady.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) A case or cause of peril; *pl.* dangers, risks.

Peril of the sea (Marine Insurance): see quot. 1872.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4051 (Cott.) O perils [*v.r.* perelis] þat he fell in Sum-quat to tell i sal bigin. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* xi. 26 In perelis of flodis, in perelis of theues, in perelis of kyn, in perels of hethen men [etc.]. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 21 Pereylis and disesis that are to come of werres, pestilencis [etc.]. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 15 b, To aduenture themselfes on a newe chance and a doubtfull parell. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 181 Scarce one in a thousand survives the numerous perils of its youth. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 893 It is the province of the jury to determine, whether the cause of the loss be a peril of the sea or not. 1872 *Wharton's Law Lex.* s. vv., Perils of the sea..are strictly the natural accidents peculiar to the water, but the law has extended this phrase to comprehend events not attributable to natural causes, as captures by pirates, and losses by collision, where no blame is attachable to either ship, or at all events to the injured ship. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 93 Soldiers,..who are courageous in perils by sea. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 3 May 5/1 The certain perils of such an alliance.

3. Phrases. † a. *At all peril(s*: at whatever risk; be the consequences what they may. *By the (for, up) peril of my soul, upon my peril*, etc.: used as asseverations. *In peril of*: at the risk of, under the penalty of (see also 1 b). *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 85 At alle peryles, quoth þe prophete, I aproche hit no nerre. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VI. 47 Nai, hi þe peril of my soule, quod pers. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 561 My gaye scarlet gytes, Thise wormes ne thise Motthes ne thise mytes Vpon my peril frete hem neuer a deel. — *Merch. T.* 1127 Vp peril of my soule I shal nat lyen. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. i. 119 Ve lady, on my parel, ye shal see hit. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. iii. 102 Wee.. banish him our Citie In perill of precipitation From off the Rocke Tarpeian. [1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. ii, That I speak the truth, My peril be the proof.]

b. *At* (†*on, to*) *your* (*his*, etc.) *peril*: you (etc.) taking the risk or responsibility of the consequences: esp. in commands, or warnings, referring to the risk incurred by disregard or disobedience.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 477/1 Such as they woll answere fore atte here perille. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxiv. 200 He sente hastely that they shold not fyght, and yf they dyd that they shold stonde to hir owne perylle. ?*a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 541 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 303 Gif thow dois nocht, on thy awin perrell beid [= be it]. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 175 Disparage not the faith thou dost not know, Lest to thy peril thou abide it deare. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. ii, Master Shrieve and Master Marshal, On your perils, do your offices. 1664 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 541 As they will answer the contrary at their perils. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Peril*, .. sometimes used by way of threatning. Do such a thing at your Peril. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xi, We..bade them keep off at their peril. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iii. 46 Shew yourselves at your peril. 1881 R. BUCHANAN *God & Man* I. 141, 'I must do my master's bidding.' 'At your peril! I have but to give the word, and they would duck you in the horsepond.'

† c. *Without the peril of*: beyond the (dangerous) reach or power of: cf. DANGER *sb.* 4 b. *Obs. rare.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 158 To be gone from Athens, where we might be Without the peril of the Athenian Law.

† 4. A matter of danger; a perilous or dangerous matter. Const. *it is peril*, it is dangerous (to do something). *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6786 Þe heiemen of þe lond wolde hom al day mene þat hii nadde non ese of him & þat gret peril it was Vor þer miȝte com to al þe lond gret wo vor such cas. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 89 Peril is bothe fyr and tow tassemble. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvi. 123 It es grete peril to pursue þe Tartaryenes. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 60 Whedir it were perelle to do her counsaille or not. *c* 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 164 in *Thynne's Animadv.* 81 You know what pericle it is together to ley hyrdis fast vnto the fyer.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *peril-proof*, *-daring* adjs.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. II. *Fathers* 75 A broad thick breastplate..High peril-proof against affliction. 1807 MONTGOMERY *W. Indies* II. 141 The valiant seized in peril-daring fight.

Hence **Pe'rilless** *a.*, without or free from peril.

a 1614 SYLVESTER *Lit. Bartas* 313 In their chamber painlesse, peril-lesse.

Peril (peril), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To put in peril, expose to danger; to imperil, endanger, risk, hazard.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 37 b, If..his yong be hurt or perilled in their eiesight. 1586 JAS. VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 19 It micht perrell my reputation amongest my subjectis. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* I. 5 Ionathan perilled his life..for love of David. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* iii. 34 The world would be perilled by their coming together. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xv. 175 It threatened to encroach upon our anchorage, and peril the safety of the vessel.

2. To take the risk of, venture upon. *rare.*

1849 W. E. AYTOUN *Edin. after Flodden* x, Thou hast done a deed of daring Had been perilled but by few.

† 3. *intr.* To be in danger. *Obs. rare.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. Wks. (1847) 30 To start back, and glob itself upward from..any soil wherewith it may peril to stain itself. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xiv. 23 Whilst the disciples were perilling, and well-nigh perishing, Christ was praying for them.

Hence **Pe'rilled** *ppl. a.*, exposed to danger.

1845–6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. I. vii. 120 To do battle for some perilled truth. 1846 — *Mirac.* xxvii. (1865) 443 The natural instinct of defence and love to their perilled Lord.

Perilaryngeal, -laryngitis: see PERI- a, c.

† **Perile'ptic,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. Gr. *περιληπτικός*, f. *περιλαμβάνειν* to comprehend, f. *περί* around + *λαμβάνειν* to take, seize.] Comprehensive; characterized by comprehension.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 37. 163 The things in the world, are not administred merely by Spermatick Reasons, but by Perileptick (that is, Comprehensive Intellectual Reasons).

Perill, obs. form of PEARL, PERIL.

‖ **Perilla** (pĕrĭ'lă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus, 1764); origin unknown.] A small genus of Labiates, natives of eastern Asia; esp. *P. ocimoides*, grown as a half-hardy ornamental plant on account of its deep-purple leaves.

1788 REES *Chambers' Cycl., Perilla*, in Botany...There is only one species. 1887 *G. Nicholson's Dict. Garden., Perilla*, a genus consisting of only two or three species,.. natives of the mountains of India and China. 1900 *Echo* 12 June 1/5 Geraniums, calceolarias, perilla, and coleus were not allowed to intrude their weedy presence.

Perilobular: see PERI- a.

Perilous (pe'riləs), *a.* (*adv.*) Forms: see PERIL, and cf. PARLOUS. [a. AF. *perillous* = OF. *perillos*, *-eus*, mod.F. *périlleux*:—L. *perīculōs-um*, f. *perīcul-um*: see PERIL and -OUS.]

1. Fraught with peril; causing or occasioning great danger; full of risk; dangerous; hazardous.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 258/84 Heo come to a deop watur and perilous. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1191 Þeire þe pres was perelouste, he priked in formest. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (*Placidas*) 2 Lat penance is rycht perelouse. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1104 Ane woumder peralous poynt. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. xx, To conuerse with folke of euylle lyf is a thyng moche perylloos. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 62 This is the parelloust maner of byrth that is. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 21 Put to death as a perilous enemy to the Kingdome. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. viii. 165 Mr. Locke and his friends are reduced to a most perplexing and perilous dilemma. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 165 The latter felt they were in a perilous predicament. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 32 The most arduous and perilous duties of friendship.

† 2. Capable of inflicting or doing serious harm; aronsing a feeling of peril; greatly to be dreaded or avoided; dreadful, terrible, awful; = PARLOUS 2. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 269 Alayn anyse thee The Millere is a perilous man. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 119 A perilous clymbyng whan beggers up arise To hye estate. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cexlii. [ccxxxix.] 747 They are the peryloust people of the worlde, and most outragyoust if they be vp. 1530 PALSGR. 588/1 It is a

perylous noyse, I tell you, to bere a bee hosse in a boxe. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 29 b, When any blusteringe wynde perelous thunder or terrible tempest, chansed. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue* 26 b, Instructed how with a malitious mynde and perilous wit, he might runne descant at will. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 53 It had vpon it brow..A perilous knock, and it cryed bitterly. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 134 With her perilous fingers..shee would not sticke to lay at the face and eyes of other small Children playing together with her.

† **B.** as *adv.* = PARLOUS B. *Obs.*

1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Heautont.* III. iii, This is a perilous naughtie queane. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xii, Lovel, you look perilous grim.

Perilously (pe·rilǝsli). *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a manner involving peril; very dangerously.

1340 *Ayenb.* 254 Hy ulyȝþ perilousliche ȝuo þet hy hyre spilþ, and nalþ ofte into þe grines of þe uoȝelere of helle. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 151 A cat of a courte..pleyde wiþ hem perilouslych. 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* clxxiv. 258 Wherof cam grete stenche .. wherof the ayer was corrupte ouer perylously. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xx. (1634) 740 Many herein doe perillously erre. 1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 112 People, as they are suspicious, will be talking paralously. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xl. 413 The Queen fell perillously sick. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 596 Head man comes perilously near breaking his neck by frequent falls among the rocks.

Pe·rilousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being perilous; dangerousness.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* Ep. Ded. 3 The perilousnes of this present time. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) IV. iv. 45 A sense of the perilousness of the post to any honest man.

†**Pe·rilsome,** *a. Obs.* [f. PERIL *sb.* + -SOME.] Fraught with peril; perilous.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 239 They so poyson the ayre..that from them proceedeth thys perilsome contagion. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Remem.* III. 241 No time to come Can send me to a place, so perilsome, That I shall feare it. 1650 DAVENANT *Gondibert* Pref., The people be often the greater enemy, and more perilsome, being nearest.

Perilymph (pe·rilimf). *Anat.* [mod. f. PERI- + LYMPH.] The clear fluid contained within the osseous labyrinth of the internal ear, and surrounding the membranous labyrinth. (Distinguished from ENDOLYMPH.)

1836 9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 536/2 In birds the perilymph is in much less quantity than in the mammifera. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* iii. 74 The vestibule..has a bony wall, and in its cavity is the fluid perilymph in which the membranous vestibule is suspended.

Perilymphangial, etc.: see PERI-.

Pe:rilympha·tic, *a.* [In 1, f. PERILYMPH + -ATIC; in 2, f. PERI- + LYMPHATIC.]

1. Pertaining to the perilymph.

1877 BURNETT *Ear* 145 The perilymphatic cavity is inserted into the lymphatic tract of all vertebrates. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 548 The peri-lymphatic space of the internal ear.

2. Situated around the lymphatic vessels.

1879 BUMSTEAD *Venereal Diseases* (ed. 4) 612 This perilymphatic inflammation is found in the thickness of the capsule of Glisson.

Perimancie, obs. form of PYROMANCY.

‖ **Perimeningitis** (pe:ri,mĭninʤəi·tis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. *perimēninx* dura mater (f. Gr. *περί* around + *μῆνιγξ* membrane, pia mater) + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the *Perimeninx*, or dura mater of the brain and spinal cord: = PACHYMENINGITIS.

1857 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1892 GOWER *Dis. Nervous Syst.* I. 266. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 881 External spinal pachymeningitis.—This condition is also designated 'peripachymeningitis' or simply 'perimeningitis'.

Periment, obs. form of PEDIMENT.

Perime·ristem. *Bot.* [mod. (Rassow, in Ger. 1872) f. PERI- + MERISTEM.] The outermost layer of the meristem at a growing point, which develops into the outer cortex and dermatogen.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 294 Exomeristem ..is divided into the Mesomeristem..and the Perimeristem, which is the outer zone, forming the external cortex and the Dermatogen. Endistem, Existem, Mesistem, and Peristem are abbreviated expressions for these successive layers.

Perimeter (pĕri·mĭtəɹ). [ad. L. *perimetros*, a. Gr. *περίμετρος* circumference, f. *περί* around + *μέτρον* measure: cf. It. *perimetro* (Florio 1611), F. *périmètre* (1541 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The continuous line or lines forming the boundary of a closed geometrical figure (curved or rectilineal), or of any area or surface; circumference, periphery, outline; also, the measure or length of the circumference. (Cf. DIAMETER 1, 2.)

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 22 b, The Stilliced or Perimeter, or vpper part of the vppermost Coronice. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 173 A perimeter, which is the circuite, or compasse of a figure. 1696 WHISTON *The. Earth* I. (1722) 21 Of all Figures, whose Perimeters are equal, the Circle is the most capacious. 1776 *Kentish Trav. Comp.* 327 In less than three months, the whole perimeter..or inclosion of the barbour, was finished. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 100 The perimeter of the polygon will continually approach to coincidence with the circumference of the circle in which it is inscribed. 1881 CASEY *Sequel to Euclid* 16.

fig. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* Induct., He makes that his centre attractive to draw thither a diversity of guests, all persons of different humours to make up his perimeter.

† b. Applied to a space surrounding something.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 168 In respect of a woodden table and the perimeter of holy ground about it.. the Priest esteems their lay-sbips unhallow'd and unclean.

2. An instrument for measuring the field of vision and determining the visual powers of different parts of the retina.

1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 1070 The perimeter brought out by C. C. Jeaffreson, seems to be the best. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 846 Their precise determination and localisation require the assistance of the perimeter.

attrib. 1889 G. A. BERRY *Dis. Eye* 553 The result of a perimeter examination..recorded on a chart.

Hence **Peri·meterless** *a.*

1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 380 Illimitable, perimeterless, immutable space.

Perimetral (pĕri·mĭtrăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *perimetr-os* (see prec.) + -AL: cf. *diametral.*] = PERIMETRIC *a.*[2] 1.

1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* xxxii. 290 The words.. relating to the..inner House, intimate a Perimetral dimension thereof.

Perimetrial, -metritis: see PERI- a, c.

Perimetric (perimĕ·trik), *a.*[1] *Anat.* and *Path.* [f. Gr. *περί* around + *μήτρα* uterus + -IC.] Situated or occurring around the uterus.

1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* xxviii. 227 Lumps produced by perimetric inflammation and adhesions.

Perimetric (perime·trik), *a.*[2] [f. Gr. *περίμετρ-os* PERIMETER + -IC: cf. METRIC.]

1. Pertaining to a perimeter or circumference.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. Pertaining to or obtained by a perimeter (PERIMETER 2) or perimetry.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 761 A perimetric chart.. shows merely a small central spot of clear vision around the point of fixation. *Ibid.* VIII. 108 Perimetric observations show that frequently the fields of vision are narrowed generally for both eyes.

So **Perime·trical** *a.*; hence **Perime·trically** *adv.*

1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Perimetrical*, pertaining to the perimeter. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 763 Studying perimetrically a case of homonymous hemianopsia.

Perimetry (pĕri·mĕtri). [f. as PERIMETER + -Y: cf. *geometry*, etc.]

1. Measurement round; perimeter. Now *rare.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* a iij b, To be certified, either of the length, perimetry, or distance lineall. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. xiv. N iij b, The one is equall to the semidiameters, the other to the perimetrie or circumference. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Jan. 2/1 The contention..that cranial perimetry has but little relation to cerebral quality is no doubt well founded.

2. Measurement of the field of vision by means of the perimeter (PERIMETER 2).

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Perimetry*, the measuring the dimensions of the field of vision by means of the *perimeter.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 847 It is unnecessary..to convert perimetry into a solemn function.

‖ **Perimonerula** (pe:rimone·rĭŭlă). *Embryol.* [mod.L., f. PERI- + MONERULA.] The MONERULA arising from a PERIBLASTIC ovum.

1876 [see PERICYTULA].

Perimorph (pe·rimɒf). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. *περί* around + *μορφή* form.] (See quot. 1882.) Hence **Perimo·rphic, Perimo·rphous** *adjs.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a perimorph; **Perimo·rphism,** perimorphic condition.

1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. ii. 61 A mineral which encloses another has been called a Perimorph; one enclosed by another an Endomorph. 1888 TEALL *British Petrogr.* Gloss. 442 *Perimorphism.* Sheerer termed those crystals perimorphic which consist merely of a thin rind, the interior being filled with other minerals. 1888 A. HARKER in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLIV. 453 Perimorphic hornblende..bordering augite-cores. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Perimorphous crystals*, crystals which are made up of a nucleus of one mineral surrounded by an envelope of another.

‖ **Perimorula** (perimɒ·rĭŭlă). *Embryol.* [mod.L., f. PERI- + MORULA.] The MORULA arising from a PERIBLASTIC ovum. 1876 [see PERICYTULA].

†**Peri·mplish,** *v. Obs.* Also **-esh.** [f. OF. *parempliss-*, lengthened stem of *paremplir* to fulfil thoroughly, f. *par-* = PER- 2 + *emplir*:—L. *implēre* to fill up.] *trans.* To fulfil, accomplish, complete. Also †**Perimple·nish** *v.* Hence †**Peri·mplishment,** fulfilment, completion.

1499 *Will of Benjamen* (Somerset Ho.), Perimplenisshing my said testament. 1554 T. SAMPSON in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xviii. 48 The perimplishment of your justification. 1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* II. 141 The perimplishment of Daniels halfe weeke of yeares. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 9 (25 Hen. VI) Many times they do not perimplish the same.

Perimyelitis: see PERI- c.

‖ **Perimysium** (perimi·siŭm). *Anat.* [irreg. f. Gr. *περί* around + *μῦς* muscle (stem *μῡ-*): cf. *pericarpium*, etc.] The sheath of connective tissue enveloping a muscle. Hence **Perimy·sial** *a.*, pertaining to the perimysium.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Perimysium*, Fascia. 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 198 Their covering of muscle-sheath (perimysium). 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 215 The perimysium undergoes changes.

†**Perindu·lgent,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *perindulgēnt-em*: see PER- 4 and INDULGENT.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Perindulgent*, very gentle, courteous.

Perine (pe·rəin). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *perinium* (Strasburger 1882), f. PERI-, app. after EXTINE, INTINE.] The outermost coat of a pollen-grain or spore when there are three (*intine, extine* or *exine*, and *perine*).

1895 KERNER & OLIVER *Nat. Hist. Plants* (1902) II. 100 The wall of pollen-grains is, as a rule, three-layered. These three layers are:—the internal one or *intine*, the middle one or *extine*, and the external one or *perine*... The various sculpturings, prickles, and other unevennesses of the outer coat really appertain to the perine.

Perineal, -æal (perinī·ăl), *a.* [f. PERINE-UM + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or situated in the perineum. *Perineal body*: see PERINEUM.

1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.*[2] (1774) 23, I suffered a total perineal excoriation. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 178/1 These muscles..have the effect of making tense the different perineal aponeurosis. 1868 SIR H. THOMPSON *Dis. of Prostate* 3 The posterior layer of the deep perineal fascia.

Perine·o-, used as combining form of PERINEUM, in a few terms of anatomy, pathology, etc.: **Perine·ocele** (-sīl) [Gr. *κήλη* tumour], perineal hernia; **Perine·oplasty,** a plastic operation on the perineum; so **Perine·oplastic** *a.*; **Perineorrhaphy** (-ɒ·răfi) [Gr. *ῥαφή* sewing, suture], suture of the perineum when ruptured; **Perine·o-vaginal** *a.*, relating to the perineum and vagina (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Perine·o-vulvar** *a.*, relating to the perineum and vulva.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict., Perinæocele.* 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 911/1 A perineocele. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Perineoplastic operation*, perineorrhaphy. 1875 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* X. 555 The operation of perineoplasty. 1872 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 129 The operation which is now generally adopted..has received the name of perineorrhaphy. 1857 BULLOCK *Caseaux' Midwif.* 48 The nerves are derived from the deep branch of the perineo-vulvar branch of the internal pudic.

Perinephral, -ic, etc.: see PERI- a, b, c.

Perinerve (pe·rinɔ̄ɪv). *Anat.* [f. PERI- + NERVE.] = PERINEURIUM.

1873 A. FLINT *Nerv. Syst.* i. 28 They [capillaries] never penetrate the perinerve.

‖ **Perineum, perinæum** (perinī·ŭm). *Anat.* [Late L. (Cæl. Aurel. *c* 440) *perinæum, -nēum*, a. Gr. *περίνεον, περίνεος*, or perh. properly *πηριν-*: cf. in same sense *πηρίνα*; also *πηρίς* or *πηρίν*, acc. *πηρῖνα* scrotum.] The region of the body between the anus and the scrotum or vulva; denoting either the surface of this, or the mass of tissue (*perineal body*) of which this surface forms the base.

1632 SHERWOOD, The perineum, *perinée.* 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Perinæum*, the Ligamentous Seam betwixt the Cod and the Fundament. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 93 The perinaeum. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 234, I made a division in the perinæum. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 193 The muscles of the perineum are situated in the outlet of the pelvis.

Perineural (peri,niŭə·răl), *a.* [f. Gr. *περί* around + *νεῦρ-ον* nerve + -AL: cf. *neural.*] Surrounding or investing a nerve, or a bundle of nerve-fibres.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 501 There is in all these cases..leucocytal infiltration of the perineural sheath.

‖ **Perineuritis** (pe:ri,niŭrəi·tis). *Path.* [mod. L., f. next + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the perineurium. Hence **Perineuritic** (-i·tik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with perineuritis (in quot. misused for *perineural*).

1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 57 One a peri-neuritis, and the other an inflammation of the optic nerve itself. 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Sciatica* 13 Distension of the perineuritic lymph-spaces. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 58 Lepra-cells, which infiltrating the perineurium produce perineuritis.

‖ **Perineurium** (peri,niŭə·rĭŭm). *Anat.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *περί* around + *νεῦρον* nerve: cf. *pericarpium*, etc.] The sheath of connective tissue enveloping a bundle of nerve-fibres. Hence **Perineu·rial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the perineurium.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Perineurium*, Neurilemma. 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Sciatica* 13 In the lymphatics of the epineurium and the lymph-spaces of the perineurium. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 637 The thickened perineurium and interstitial tissue.

Perinuclear, -ocular: see PERI- a.

Period (pi·ərĭəd), *sb.* Forms: 5 **peryod, paryode, 6 peryode, periode,** 6- **period**: see also PARODY *sb.*[2] [a. F. *période* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Sp. *periodo*, It. *periodo*, ad. L. *period-us*, a. Gr. *περίοδος* going round, way round, circuit, revolution, cycle of years, periodic recurrence, course, recurring fit of disease, orbit of a heavenly body, rounded sentence, f. *περί* around + *ὁδός* way; in ancient L. used only of the period or cycle of the four Grecian games, and of a complete sentence; in med.L. in other of the Gr. senses.]

I. A course or extent of time.

†1. The time during which anything runs its course; time of duration. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxvi. 72 For the tyme and paryode bifore ordeyned of the first maker. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. iii. § 13. 424 Unto all Dominions God hath set their periods. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 587 How by Art to make Plants more lasting than their ordinary Period. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 11 Many Temples early gray have out-lived the Psalmist's period.

2. *Chronol.* A round of time or series of years,

marked by the recurrence of astronomical coincidences (e. g. the changes of the moon falling on the same days of the solar year), used as a unit in chronology; e. g. the *Callippic, Dionysian, Julian, Metonic period.* Cf. CYCLE *sb.* 2.

1613 [see JULIAN]. 1694 HOLDER *Disc. Time* (J.), A cycle or period is an account of years that has a beginning and an end too, and then begins again as often as it ends. 1696-1876 [see CALLIPPIC]. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Period*, in Chronology, signifies a Revolution of a certain Number of Years; as the *Metonick Period*, the *Julian Period*, and the *Calippick Period*. 1718 PRIDEAUX *Connect. O. & N. Test.* II. IV. 231 In the language of Chronologers a Cycle is a round of several years and a Period a round of several Cycles. 1727-1876 [see DIONYSIAN 3].

b. *Astron.* The time in which a planet or satellite performs its revolution about its primary.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The periods of the comets are now many of them pretty well ascertained. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. xvi. § 2 Tell these persons..that the earth, with all the planets, roll round the sun in their several periods. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Astron.* iii. 69/1 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) Her time of being again in the same direction with the sun, is called her *synodic period*, or *synodic revolution. Ibid.* 70/2 Her return to the same position with respect to the equinox, or her *tropical period*, will be shorter. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* ii. 29 Its [Uranus'] year, or annual period, is eighty-four years.

† c. *Physiol. Period of the blood*: see quot.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Period of the blood*,..the circle of the blood, or the tour it makes round the body, for the support of life.

d. *Physics.* The interval of time between the recurrence of phases in a vibration, etc.

1865 TYNDALL *Radiation* xv. 52 The rays of light differ from those of invisible heat only in point of period. 1869 — in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 230 The energy transmitted to the eye from a candle-flame half a mile distant is more than sufficient to inform consciousness; while waves of a different period, possessing many times this energy have no effect whatever. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 54 The Period of a simple harmonic motion is the time which elapses from any instant until the moving point again moves in the same direction through the same position.

e. Any round or portion of time occupied by a recurring process or action, or marked by the regular recurrence of a phenomenon.

1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* II. I. (1874) 133 The tides of the ocean .. flow in periods. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* xi, The heart beats by periods. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Aug. 8/1 This hypothesis is in full accord with the 'climate-period of thirty-five years' recently put forward by Professor Brückner.

3. *Path.* The time during which a disease runs its course; that occupied by each attack of intermittent fever from its accession to its remission; also, each of the temporal phases distinguishable in the course of a disease.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 50/2 Optalmia hath certaine paroxysmes or fyttes, and periodes or courses. 1726 QUINCY *Lex. Phys.-Med.* (ed. 3), *Period* is the Space in which a Distemper continues from its Beginning to its Declension; and such as return after a certain Space, with like Symptoms, are called *Periodical Distempers.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Period*,..the time during which a disease progresses from its accession to its declension; also, those marked changes that characterize the progress of a disease, of which there are said to be five,—the *invasion*, the *augment*, the *state*, or full development, the *decline*, and the *termination. Ibid.*, The term period was also applied to the time between two attacks of intermittent fever. It was divided into two parts, the accession..and the remission.

b. *pl.* Also *monthly periods*: menses, catamenia.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 121 The exact day between any two periods of menstruation in which semination has taken effect. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 777 Her habit is for the periods to recur every five weeks, rather freely. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Periods.*

4. An indefinite portion of time, *spec.* of history, or of some continuous process, as life (generic or individual), distinguished and characterized by the same prevalent features or conditions.

1712 ADDISON *Hymn*, '*When all thy Mercies*' xi, Through every Period of my Life Thy Goodness I'll pursue. 1780 BURKE *Sp. at Bristol* Wks. III. 383 The Reformation, one of the greatest periods of human improvement, was a time of trouble and confusion. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 116 We have most of us, at some period or other of our lives, been amused with dialogues of the dead. 1865-6 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 148 The winter periods proved always trying to the American cause. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 66 Niobe was, in a former period of language, a name of snow and winter.

b. *Geol.* One of the larger divisions of geological time; usually subordinate to an *era*; see EPOCH 5c.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 54 The period next antecedent we shall call Eocene. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* iv. 124 All Holderness was a sea-bed in the 'glacial' period. 1863 [see CRETACEOUS 2]. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.* s.v., In the scheme of nomenclature proposed by the International Geological Congress *period* is the chronological term of the second order, to which *system* is the corresponding stratigraphic term; as, Silurian period or system.

c. Any specified portion or division of time.

a 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Stud. Hist.* (1752) I. vi. 236 The particular periods into which the whole period should be divided. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 141 Twenty years would be too long a period to fix for such an event. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 499 Where a person acquires a second right, he is allowed a new period of twenty years to pursue his remedy. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xi. viii, The termination of a centenary period in the history of man. 1865 SWINBURNE *Anactoria* 302 Till time wax faint in all his periods.

d. *The period*: the time in question or under consideration; *esp.* the present day: cf. DAY *sb.* 13 b (*b*).

1868 MRS. LYNN LINTON in *Sat. Rev.* 14 Mar. 340/1 The girl of the period is a creature who dyes her hair and paints her face. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. i. 2 Some of them grow 'fast', and 'loud'—mere 'girls of the period'.

II. Completion, end of any course.

5. The point of completion of any round of time or course of action or duration; consummation, termination, conclusion, end. Phrases: *To put* (†*give, set*) *a period to*, †*bring, come to a period*; † *to set down one's* (or *the*) *period* (perh. with some allusion to 11 b). Now *arch.*

[*c* 1374, 1430-40: see PARODY *sb.*] 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 150 She glaunced her lookes on all,..but at last she set downe her period on the face of Alexis, thinking he was the fairest. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 17 The period of thy Tyranny approacheth. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii, To end And give a timely period to our sports. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* Ded., I put a period to these lines. *a* 1636 LYNDE *Case for Spectacles* (1638) Ep. Ded., Death..sets a period to all suits in Courts. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 391 This Answer was return'd to his Majesty; which put a period to all Men's hopes. 1670 EVELYN *Let. Ld. Treasurer* 20 Jan. in *Diary*, The subiect of it being..ye warr..not yet brought to a period. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 140 A thing past and now come to a Period. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Fam.* (1789) 86 Let us hold the period of life ever in our view. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 54 ¶ 2 A man accustomed..to trace things from their origin to their period. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* XVI. 137 The just anger that hath..put a period to your gladsome days. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 96, I mean to put a period to this prodigality.

† b. The final stage of any process or course of action; the concluding sentence, peroration; the finish, consummation, final event, issue, outcome.

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 66 The periode or conclusion standethe in the bryefe enumeracyon of thynges spoken before, and in mouynge the affectyuns. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 404 Mystres money made upp alwayes the peryode of the play. 1616 W. FORDE *Serm.* 64 So shall it be the period and end of my discourse. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. iii, O think what anxious moments pass between The birth of plots, and their last fatal periods. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VII. III. 28 Conducting the deliberations..to such a successful period.

† c. An end to part of a course; a stop. *Obs. rare.*

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* I. iii, Yet shall my soldiers make no period Until Natolia kneel before your feet. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 101 All terrene joyes are mixt with discontent and periods.

† d. Death. *Obs. rare.*

a 1639 WOTTON *Parallel Essex & Buckhm.* in *Relig.* (1651) 34 Touching the Dukes [Buckingham's] suddain period. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II. § 11 The Tragical Exits and unexpected periods of some eminent Persons.

† 6. The highest point reached in any course; the acme. *Obs.*

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* (Arb.) 78 Since last the sunne Lookt from the hiest period of the sky. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. vii. 98 When the sunne is in the period of his force in the burning Zone. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 107. 1608 D. T[UVIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 43 b, Nor was the massacre of this his warlike sonne the period of his furie.

† 7. A particular point in the course of anything; a point or stage of advance; a point of time, moment, occasion. *Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 341 If you aske of the Mathematician, how to passe betwixt two periods, he will tell you that [etc.]. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 657 At fit Periods the whole Rout Set up their throats with Clam'rous shout. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 82 Farenheit's scale is most generally in use, and the remarkable periods of heat are as follows: 212 water boils, 175 spirits of wine boils, 112 fever-heat, 98 blood-heat [etc.]. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 281 *note*, The work being now brought to such a period that it could go on with less interruption.

† 8. A limit in space, appointed end (of a journey or course). *Obs.*

1605 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 463, 50 miles beyond..which was the vtmost period of their journey. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* Ezek. i. 17 They moued all four together and went right on to the period appointed. 1789 in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) III. 87 Our best friends will not march, unless they can perceive a period to their journey.

† 9. *fig.* The end to be attained, the goal. *Obs.*

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, If these had made one poem's period. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 47 This is the period of my ambition. *Ibid.* IV. ii. 237. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 209 There's his period To sheath his knife in vs. 1618 M. BARET *Horsemanship, Cures* 18 When you haue gotten the period of your desire. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Pref. (1851) 18 This therefore shall be task and period of this discourse. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* XXX. (1676) 184 Which without doubt must be the natural and final period of all his Prescriptions in Policy and Government.

III. In Grammar, Rhetoric, Music, etc.

10. A complete sentence. (Cf. Aristotle *Rhet.* III. ix.) Usually applied to a sentence consisting of several clauses, grammatically connected, and rhetorically constructed. Hence, in *pl.*, rhetorical or grammatical language.

[1533 MORE *Apol.* xiv. 103 b, A very colde skuse to a man lerned that wyll way the hole periodus togyther.] 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Kal.* Ep. to Harvey, The whole Periode and compasse of speache so delightsome for the roundnesse, and so graue for the straungenesse. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* 82, I know two seuerall periods or full pointes in this last epistle, at least fortie lines long a piece. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 585 Not a period Shall be unsaid for me. 1675 TEMPLE *Let. to King* Wks. 1731 II. 330 He went on, and read a long Period in Cypher. 1764 GRAY *Corr. N. Nicholls* 19 Nov., If you will not take this as an excuse, accept it at least as a well-turned period, which is always my principal concern. 1782 COWPER *Table T.* 517 If sentiment were sacrificed to sound, And truth cut short to make a period round. 1869 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opin.* 21 Apr. 464 Those oddly constructed periods which seem to have prejudiced many persons against reading his works. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 209 To put clauses together into periods.

b. In *Ancient Prosody*, A group of two or more cola (COLON[2] 1); a metrical group or series of dicolic, tricolic, etc. verses.

1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. ii. § 6 He was the first..who replaced the rude structure of periods by some degree of rhythm. 1882 BLADES *Caxton* 126 The Greek grammarians ..called a complete sentence a period, a limb was a colon, and a clause a comma. 1883 [see COLON[2] 1].

11. A full pause such as is properly made at the end of a sentence.

1587 GREENE *Penelopes Web* Wks. (Grosart) V. 151 She fell into consideration with her selfe that the longest Summer hath his Autumne, the largest sentence his Period. [1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. iv. (Arb.) 83 The third they called *periodus*, for a complement or full pause, and as a resting place and perfection of so much former speach as had bene vttered.] *Ibid.* 89 Much more might he sayd for the vse of your three pauses, comma, colon, and periode. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 96 Make periods in the midst of sentences. 1593 — *Lucr.* 565 She puts the period often from his place. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* II. ix. The distinction of a perfect sentence hath a more full stay, and doth rest the spirit, which is a pause or a period.

b. The point or character that marks the end of a complete sentence; a full stop (.).

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1878) 20/2 No Commaes but thy Stripes; no Periods But thy Nailes. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 95 In reading, that he [the scholar] doe it distinctly, reading to a Period or full point, and there to stay. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 24 A Comma stops the Voice while we may privately tell one, a Semi-colon two; a Colon three; and a Period four. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 405 When a sentence is complete and independent..it is marked with a Period. 1866 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 7) 121 Punctuation..4 The Full stop or Period.

12. *Mus.* 'A complete musical sentence' (Stainer & Barrett 1898).

1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* iii. 83 A period, however, does not necessarily always embrace eight bars. 1880 C. H. H. PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 692 A Period is one of the divisions which characterise the form of musical works..the lesser divisions are phrases.

13. *Arith.* A set of figures in a large number marked off by commas placed between or dots placed over, as in numeration, circulating decimals, and the extraction of the square or cube root.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* 1696) 15 A Period is a comprehension of Degrees..as 123..12345, &c. *a* 1677 *Cocker's Arith.* I. § 10. 6 A Period..when a Number consists of more than three figures or places, whose proper order is to prick or distinguish every third Place..so..63452. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 4 Numbers .. of Three Figures, or Places..may properly be called a Period. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., A Period in Numbers, is a Distinction made by a Point, or Comma after every sixth Place or Figure; and is used in Numeration, for the readier distinguishing and naming the several Figures or Places. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 76 The part [of a circulating decimal] which is repeated is called the Period.

14. *Math.* The interval between any two successive equal values of a periodic function, i. e. one whose values recur in the same order while that of the variable increases or decreases continually.

1879 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* X. 468 The theta-functions have the quarter-periods (1, *i*), the half-periods (2, 2*i*), and the whole periods (4, 4*i*). 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 13 If $\phi(x+n\lambda) = \phi(x)$,..*n* being any integer and λ a constant, $\phi(x)$ is a periodic function of x, its period being λ.

† **Pe·riod**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To bring to a termination, put a period to; to end, conclude; to dissolve.

1595 *Polimanteia* (1881) 46, I am loath to hee too long in my aduisements to you,..and therefore heere I period them. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 99 Your..Letter he desires To those haue shut him vp, which failing, Periods his comfort. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 301 It will calmly period all thy troubles. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 95 This ingenuous Concession..were sufficient to period our Controversie.

2. *intr.* To come to a conclusion, conclude.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxi, You may period upon this; that where there is the most pitty from others, there is the greatest misery in the partie pitied. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 88 Here then I period. 16.. BARTON *Holiday's Acknowl.* (N.), 'Tis some poor comfort that this mortal scope Will period.

Hence † **Pe·rioding** *vbl. sb.*, finishing, concluding.

1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 39 This Parliament..to continue for the Enacting of Laws, and Perioding of things of Reformation, as long as the necessity of the State shall require the same.

Periodate, per-iodate (pər,ai·ŏdēt). *Chem.* [See PER- 5.] A salt of periodic acid. (In Pharmacy, short for *calcium periodate*, an antiseptic.)

1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 343 A sparingly soluble white salt is obtained, which is a periodate of soda. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 122 Periodic Acid, or Hydrogen Periodate. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Jan. 2/3 A medical contemporary mentioned that one sniff of periodate crystals would cure an attack of influenza. 1892 *Times* 28 Oct. 3/5 It is claimed that in the early stage of cholera periodate is successful in 95 per cent of the cases.

So **Periodic, per-iodic** (pō̆r,ai,ŏ·dik) *a.*, as in

Periodic acid, H_5IO_6, an acid containing a larger proportion of oxygen than iodic acid; **Peri·odide** or † **Perio·duret**, a combination of iodine with another element or radical in a larger proportion than in a simple iodide.

1819 Brande *Chem.* 138 Periodide of phosphorus is a black compound, formed by heating one part of iodine with rather more than 20 of phosphorus. 1836 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 343 An aqueous solution of pure periodic acid is formed. 1853 W. Gregory *Inorg. Chem.* 117 Periodic Acid. $IO_7 = 183{\cdot}1$. Analogous to perchloric acid. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 912/1 Perioduret. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 742 One sixteenth of a grain of periodide [i.e. of mercury] or of corrosive sublimate.

Peˑriodeuˑtic, *a. rare*−°. [f. late Gr. περιοδευτής a traveller; a physician, f. περι-οδεύ-ειν to travel about.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a quack.

1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Periodic (pīəriˑɒdik), *a.*[1] [a. F. *périodique* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *periodicus* (Pliny), a. Gr. περιοδικός coming round at certain intervals, f. περίοδος Period: see -ic.]

1. Of, pertaining, or proper to the revolution of a heavenly body in its orbit, as *periodic motion, time*.

1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 87 In as short a compas of time as the Sun finisheth his periodic annuall motion. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 192 If the Sun were retained by the same Force [Gravity], propagated so far as itself, the Cubes of the Distances of the Sun and Moon..would have the same Ratio as the Squares of their Periodic Times. 1833 Herschel *Astron.* viii. 248 A direct method of ascertaining the periodic time of each planet.

2. Characterized by periods; recurring at regular intervals; *spec.* in *Path.* having regularly recurring symptoms, as *periodic fever*. Often *loosely*, Recurring or reappearing at intervals; intermittent.

Periodic function (*Math.*): see Period *sb.* 14. *Periodic inequality* (*Astron.*): see Inequality 4. *Periodic law* (*Chem.*): the statement of the fact (first pointed out by Mendeléeff in 1869) that the properties of the chemical elements are periodic functions of their atomic weights; i. e. that when arranged in the order of these weights, the elements fall into recurring groups or series, so that those having similar chemical and physical properties recur at regular intervals.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 365 The boulimos is a great periodick appetite, often ending in nauseousnesse. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* vi. 154 Periodic Potions for the Sick. 1750 H. Walpole *Lett. to Mann* (1834) II. 328, I have advised several who are going to keep their next earthquake in the country to take the bark for it, as it is so periodic. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 88 The fevers of the periodic class exhibit great variety of condition. 1822–56 De Quincey *Confess.* (1862) 25 The fretting..of anxiety, which..he kept alive by this periodic exaction. 1859 Parkinson *Optics* (1866) 104 The cylindrical beams transmitted through these annular lenses sweep the horizon and produce a revolving or periodic light. 1879 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* XI. 529 The functions $\sin nu$, $\cos nu$, are periodic, having the period 2π, $\frac{\sin}{\cos}(u+2\pi) = \frac{\sin}{\cos}(u)$; and the half-period π, $\frac{\sin}{\cos}(u+\pi) = -\frac{\sin}{\cos}u$; the periodicity may be verified by means of the foregoing fractional forms. 1880 Cleminshaw *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 154 A function of the atomic weights, which function is periodic. 1881 Stokes in *Nature* XXIV. 617/2 A system of any kind subject to periodic disturbing forces. 1882 Minchin *Unipl. Kinemat.* 13 A function of a variable, x, is said to be a periodic function ..if its values repeat themselves for values of the variable differing by a constant.

3. Of or pertaining to a rhetorical or grammatical period; characterized by or expressed in periods.

1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 276 Those Letters are not writ in a Periodick Style, as the Orations. 1840–1 De Quincey *Rhetoric* Wks. 1859 XI. 52 The splendour of his periodic diction, with his fine delivery, compensated his defect in imagery. 1860 Marsh *Eng. Lang.* xvii. 361 The Italian resembles the Latin in independence of fixed laws of periodic arrangement. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 527 Anaxagoras never attained to a connected or periodic style.

4. = Periodical *a.* 5. *rare.*

1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* i. 19 The despotism of the Periodic Press. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Apr. 5/2 There is in all these respects no better model for the journalist or periodic writer.

5. Relating to a period or space of time. *rare.*

1884 J. Tait *Mind in Matter* (1892) 168 A periodic conception of the [six] 'days' would at once suggest itself,..the divine rest embracing an indefinite period.

Periodic, *a.*[2], **per-iodic**: see under Periodate.

Periodical (pīəriˑɒdikăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as Periodic *a.*[1] + -al.]

1. = Periodic *a.* 1. † *Periodical month*: see quot. 1690.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1024 Nature..determined motion with periodicall revolutions. 1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 467 The Periodical Month is that interval of time, in which the Moon returneth to the same place in the Zodiack from whence she departed. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., The Periodical Motion of the Moon, is that whereby she finishes her Course round about the Earth in a Month. *a* 1721 Keill *Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 37 The Periodical times of the Planets. 1846 Joyce *Sci. Dial., Astron.* xiv. 98 This is called the periodical month.

2. Recurring after more or less regular periods of time; characterized by periods (of occurrence, variation, etc.): = Periodic 2.

Periodical cicada, a species of N. American cicada (*C. septendecim*), the larva of which remains buried from 13 to 17 years underground. *Periodical river, stream*, etc., one that flows and dries up in successive periods.

1601 Holland *Pliny* xx. iii. 38 Intermittent fevers which the Greeks call Periodicall. 1611 Cotgr., *Periodie, -igue*, periodicall. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 215 Plato, who measured the vicissitude and mutation of States, by a periodicall fatality of number. 1661 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 2) s. v., An Ague is called a Periodical disease, because it keeps a just time of its return. 1783 Justamond tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* II. 224 The rains, as in the other countries situated under the tropics, are periodical. 1800 *Hist. Ind.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 9/1 At the commencement of the northerly periodical winds. 1833 Herschel *Astron.* xii. 381 Among the stars are several which .. undergo a regular periodical increase and diminution of lustre...These are called periodical stars. 1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 58/1 We encamped on..a periodical stream, in the gravelly bed of which fine spring-water could be obtained by digging. 1881 Stokes in *Nature* XXIV. 613/2 These [sun] spots as to their frequency and magnitude appear to be subject to a periodical inequality. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Cicadidæ*, Some species, like the seventeen-year locust or periodical cicada, are noted for their length of life underground.

b. Occurring in a regular succession.

Periodical colours: a series of coloured rings or bands due to the interference of light waves, in which almost the same colours are repeated several times in similar order, e. g. Newton's rings.

1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. ii. 100 Doubly refracting substances exhibit periodical colours by exposure to polarized light. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xiv. 125 The new series of periodical colours which cross both the ordinary and the lateral images.

3. *Arith.* Of, pertaining to, or expressed in, periods (sense 13). *rare.*

1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 15 The Periodical Division shews the thousandth place of the Number.

4. = Periodic 3. ? *Obs.*

1683 Cave *Ecclesiastici* 335 Nazianzen's [style] is..more sententious and periodical. 1710 Addison *Whig Exam.* No. 4 ¶ 4 Your high nonsense .. is loud and sonorous, smooth and periodical. 1780 Harris *Philol. Enq.* II. iv. 103 The author..would refer..to the beginnings of his Hermes and his Philosophical Arrangements, where some attempts have been made in this periodical style.

5. Of literary publications, magazines, etc.: Published at regular intervals longer than a day, as weekly, monthly, etc. b. Written in or characteristic of such publications; writing for or connected with magazines, etc.

In b, rather an attrib. use of the sb., B. 1.

1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 45 ¶ 7 No Periodical Author ..must effect to keep in vogue for any considerable time. 1766 W. Gordon *Gen. Counting-ho.* 260 Magazines and such periodical writings. 1806 Southey *Lett., to Lieut. Southey* 5 Mar., He..knows good from bad, which is not very often the case with periodical critics. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* iv. vi. § 35 The Mercure Galant was a famous magazine of light periodical amusement. *a* 1854 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Lit.* vii. (1878) 231 The periodical literature, destined to acquire such unbounded influence in the newspaper press, and the leading reviews. 1882 Froude *Carlyle* I. 259 Some [literary men] were selling their souls to the periodical press.

6. Assuming a system of periods. (*nonce-use.*)

1825 Culbertson *Lect. Rev.* xiii. 184 All the periodical interpreters consider the Church of Ephesus as the hieroglyphic of the Universal or Catholic Church during the age of the Apostles.

B. *sb.* [elliptical use of the adj.]

1. A magazine or miscellany, the successive numbers of which are published at regular intervals (as weekly, monthly, etc.). Not applied to a book published in parts, nor usually to a daily, weekly, or monthly newspaper.

1798 J. Anderson in *Washington's Writ.* (1893) XIV. 53 *note*, It will be a monthly periodical. 1839 Lowell *Lett.* (1894) I. 46 [To] get paid for contributions to periodicals. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* I. iv. 519 The 'Gentleman's Magazine'..was speedily followed by..the 'London Magazine': and in 1750 there were eight periodicals of this kind.

2. *nonce-uses.* a. = Periodical motion; b. A periodical examination.

1892 *Ohio Statesman* 3 May, The superior planets..making their regular periodicals around the sun in their regular periods. 1897 Abbott & Campbell *Life & Lett. Jowett* II. v. 136 They were examined at their various 'periodicals' to test their progress.

Hence **Perioˑdicalness**, the quality of being periodical or recurring periodically. *rare.*

1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2075 The opinion of Galen and others concerning the Periodicalness or Stated returns of that Flux. 1727 in Bailey vol. II, and in mod. Dicts.

Perioˑdicalist. *rare.* [See -ist.] A writer for periodicals. So **Perioˑdicalism, Perioˑdicalize** *v.*

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 223 We periodicalists who live to shoot folly as it flies. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 530 It is a real injury to our literature when the slap-dash spirit of periodicalism comes into Cyclopædias. 1858 G. Gilfillan *Lect.* in Watson *Life* (1892) 224, I am preaching and periodicalising briskly.

Periodically (pīəriˑɒdikăli), *adv.* [See -ly[2].] At regularly recurring or definite intervals; also *loosely*, from time to time, every now and then.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. 149 They commonly doe both proceed unto perfection, and have legitimate exclusions, and periodically succeed each other. *a* 1745 W. Broome (J.), There will be a regular flux and reflux..every eight hours periodically. 1825 McCulloch *Pol. Econ.* II. v. 198 It may even be doubted, whether Turkey and Egypt are upon an average much less populous for the plagues which periodically lay them waste. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. vii. 51 Over this summit the glacier is pushed, and has its back periodically broken.

b. *nonce-use.* In a magazine or 'periodical'.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 315 The crime is not the writing mischievously, or shamefully, but of writing periodically.

Periodicity (pīəriɒdiˑsiti). [ad. F. *périodicité* (1796 in Hatz.-Darm., *Dict. Acad.* 1835), f. L. *periodic-us*: see Periodic and -ity.]

1. The quality or character of being periodic; the quality of regular recurrence; tendency to recur at (more or less) regular intervals. (Chiefly in scientific use.)

1833 Herschel *Astron.* xii. 380 Wherever we can trace the law of periodicity—the regular recurrence of the same phænomena in the same times. 1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 27 We shall see..that the number of [sun] spots follows a certain periodicity. 1879 [see Periodic 2]. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 755 A similar periodicity exists in the growth of leaves when day and night alternate normally.

2. *Physiol.* Recurrence of the 'monthly period'; menstruation: cf. Period *sb.* 3 b.

1848 [see Periodoscope]. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 187 In this harsh climate..in their case, periodicity, nervous system, intellect, and health require especial care.

Periodide: see under Periodate.

† **Peˑriodize**, *v. Obs.* [f. Period *sb.* + -ize.] *trans.* To bring to a period or end; to terminate.

1611 Sir W. Mure *Elegie* 22 The frouning faits, alwayes my fatall foes, Nocht bot our mynds permits to meet, to periodize our woes. 1658 Cokaine *Obstinate Lady* I. ii, Stir not then thou glorious Fabrick of the heavens, And periodize the Musick of the spheres. 1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 98 For periodizing, or putting an end..to the..altercations, disputations and dubitations of.. Mystic Theologie.

Periodoˑlogy. [See -ology 1.]

1857 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 695 *Periodology*.., the doctrine of periodicity in health and disease. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Periodontal, -um, etc.: see Peri- a–c.

Periodoscope (pīəriˑɒdŏskəup). [See -scope.] (See quot. 1893.)

1848 W. T. Smith (*title*) The Periodoscope, with its application to Obstetric Calculations and the Periodicities of the Sex. 1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Periodoscope, Obstet.*, a dial, constructed to help in calculating the day on which labour will most probably occur, invented by Tyler Smith.

‖ **Periœci** (periˌiˑsəi), *sb. pl.* In 6 sometimes **perieces.** [med.L., a. Gr. περίοικοι, pl. of περίοικος, lit. dwelling round, neighbouring; also as below. In F. *périaciens*; in 16th c. *periciens, perièces*: see quot. 1594.]

1. Dwellers under the same parallel of latitude, but opposite meridians. (Cf. Antœci.)

1594 R. Ashley tr. *Loys le Roy* 123 b, In our time the Castilians haue sayled beyond the Canaries, and bearing towards the West, passed vntoour *Perieces*. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 20/1 'Periœci' are such as dwell in the same Parallel, on the same side of the Æquator, how distant soever they be East and West. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* I. § 23 Fools, which are Antipodes unto the Wise, conceive themselves to be but their *Periœci*, and in the same parallel with them. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., *Periœci*.. have the same Seasons of the Year..at the very same time; as also the same Length of Days and Nights. 1772 J. H. Moore *Pract. Navig.* (1828) 53.

2. *Gr. Hist.* The dwellers in the country round a city, or in the surrounding country towns and villages. Hence **Periœˑcic** (**-œˑkic**), **Periœˑcid** (**-œˑkid**) *adjs.*

1846 Grote *Greece* II. vi. II. 483 The Periœkus was also a freeman and a citizen not of Sparta, but of some one of the hundred townships of Laconia. *Ibid.*, The island of Cythêra..one of the Periœkic townships. *Ibid.* vii. II. 580 The dominion of Elis over her Periœkid territory. 1869 Rawlinson *Anc. Hist.* 127 The injudicious severity with which Argos treated her perioecic cities. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* iii. 85 The bitter hatred and contempt which the Greek nobles in a Dorian state felt for the *Perioeci*, or farmers of the neighbouring country.

Periœsophageal to **-orbitis**: see Peri- a–c.

Periogue, perioque, obs. forms of Pirogue.

Perionet: see Pere-jonette, Pear *sb.* 5.

‖ **Perionychia** (periˌɒniˑkiă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. περί around + ὄνυξ, ὀνυχ- nail.] Inflammation round the nails.

1879 Rumstead *Ven. Dis.* 579.

Periosteal (periˌɒsˑtiăl), *a.* [f. Perioste-um + -al.] Surrounding or occurring around a bone; of, pertaining to, or connected with the periosteum.

1830 S. Cooper *Dict. Pract. Surg.* (ed. 6) 465 These are the periosteal exostoses of Sir Astley Cooper. 1845 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* I. 112 A layer of tissue..which may be called the periosteal layer. 1875 H. Walton *Dis. Eye* 53 A periosteal swelling.

Periosteo-, used as combining form of Periosteum, as in **Perioˑsteo-alveˑolar** *a.* [see Alveolar], belonging to the periosteum (of the jaw-bone) and the sockets of the teeth; **Perioˑsteophyte** [Gr. φυτόν plant, growth], a bony growth from the periosteum; **Perioˑsteotoˑme** [Gr. -τομος cutting], 'the special knife used for periosteotomy' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Periosteoˑtomy** [Gr. -τομή a cutting], 'the operation of cutting through the periosteum' (*ibid.*).

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 932 Periosteo-alveolar swelling. 1889 Treves *Man. Surg.* II. 96 These periosteal new growths are known pathologically as *osteophytes*, or more correctly as *periosteophytes*.

Perioˑsteous, *a. rare.* [f. Perioste-um + -ous.] = Periosteal.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 58 The tendinous and periosteous variety [of whitlow].

‖ **Periosteum** (perioˈstĭŏm). *Anat.* Also 6–7 **-ium**, 7 **-ion.** [mod.L., for ancient L. *periosteon* (Cælius Aurelianus *c* 420), a. Gr. περιόστεον, neuter of περιόστεος adj. 'round the bones', f. περί round + ὀστέον bone. In F. *périoste* (Paré 16th c.).] The dense fibro-vascular membrane which envelops the bones (except where they are covered by cartilage), and from the inner (vascular) layer of which bone-substance is produced.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 2/2 That verye tender and sensible pellicle, *Periostium*. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 186 *Periostion* or Coat environing the Scull. 1741 Monro *Anat.* (ed. 3) 153 They are said to have no proper *Periosteum* within the Sockets. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 433/2 The periosteum is a fibrous membrane of a dull white colour. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 256 The periosteum of the neural canal.

¶ b. = Periostracum.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* VII. 10 Shells..have an external crust, or periosteum, as Swammerdam calls it.

‖ **Periostitis** (perioˈstəi·tis). *Path.* Also more etymologically **periosteitis** (-tiˈəi·tis). [f. prec. + -ITIS. In F. *périostéite, -ostite.*] Inflammation of the periosteum. Hence **Periostitic** (-iˈtik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with periostitis.

1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxviii. 354 The others ..were labouring under ozæna and periostitic pains. *Ibid.* 361 Periostitis is one of the most common effects of mercurialization. 1854 Jones & Siev. *Pathol. Anat.* (1875) 838 Simple periostitis is either suppuration or ossification.

‖ **Periostracum** (perioˈstrăkŭm). *Zool.* [mod. L., f. Gr. περί around + ὄστρακον shell of a mussel, etc.] The outer horny covering of the shell of a mollusc or brachiopod. Hence **Perioˈstracal** *a.*, pertaining to the periostracum.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 452/1. 1841 *Ibid.* XXI. 373/1 The external coat or layer, Epidermis and Periostracum of authors, is of a somewhat horny or membranaceous character. 1870 Nicholson *Man. Zool.* 230 All living shells have an outer layer of animal matter, which is known as the 'epidermis', or 'periostracum'.

Periot, variant of Perit *Obs.*, minute weight.

Periotic (perioˈtik), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [f. Gr. περί around + οὖς, ὠτ- the ear, ὠτικ-ός of the ear.] Surrounding the ear: applied to those bones of the skull (*prootic, epiotic*, and *opisthotic*) which constitute a protective case or capsule for the internal ear; usually confluent or entirely fused, forming the petrosal or petromastoid portion of the temporal bone. *elliptic.* as *sb.* A periotic bone.

1866 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Periotic Bones*.., the bones which surround the internal ear, or *labyrinth*. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 8 A conjugate foramen between the squamosal and the periotic. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 106 These three bony barriers protecting the internal ear may be conveniently spoken of as the periotic mass.

Peripachymeningitis to **Peripapillary**: see Peri- a, c.

† **Peripatetian** (-ĭ·ʃăn). *Obs.* Also 6 **peripatecian, -etion, -icien**, 7–8 **-ician**, (6 **paripatecian**, 7 **pyripatition**). [For **peripatetician*, ad. F. *péripatéticien*, f. L. *peripatēt-ic-us* Peripatetic + *-ien*, -ian.] A philosopher of the Peripatetic school.

a 1533 Lo. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B ij, Peripaticiens, Academiens and Epicuriens. 1559 Aylmer *Harborowe* C j b, Stoickes, Academikes, Paripatecians. *c* 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* xi. 73, I will..walk up and down, and be a peripatetian and a philosopher of Aristotle's stamp. 1631 R. H. *Arraigum. Whole Creature* xii. § 1. 108 Any Axiome of Aristotle amongst his Pyripatitions. 1753 tr. *Voltaire's Micromegas* 36 An old peripatician lifting up his voice, exclaimed..'The soul is perfection and reason'.

b. One who walks or travels about (with play on prec. sense).

1598 Bp. Hall *Sat.* v. iii. 33 Vet certes Mæcha is a Platonist, To all, they say, saue who so do not list; Because her husband a farre-trafiq'd man, Is a profest Peripatecian.

Peripatetic (peripăteˈtik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: (5 **perypatetik**), 6 **perrepateticke, peripatetycke**, 6–7 **-tike, -tique**, 7–8 **-tick**, 8– **peripatetic.** [a. F. *péripatétique* (in 14th c. *pery-*, Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *peripatēticus* belonging to the peripatetic philosophy, a. Gr. περιπατητικός given to walking about, f. περιπατητ-ής one who walks about, f. περί about, around + πατεῖν to tread, to walk; in reference to the custom of Aristotle, who taught while walking in a περίπατος or place for walking in the Lyceum at Athens.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or belonging to the school or system of philosophy founded by Aristotle, or the Aristotelian sect; Aristotelian; held or believed by this sect of philosophers. (With capital P.)

1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas* I. 63 Phocion a peripatetique philosopher. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 57 The Controversie 'twixt the Peripatetick and Atomical Philosophers. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 85 ₱ 13 The old peripatetick principle, that Nature abhors a Vacuum. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 193 The mixed Peripatetic and Platonic philosophy of the time.

2. Walking about or from place to place in connexion with some occupation or calling; itinerant. Often humorous, with a glance at sense 1.

1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 13 Peregrination..may be not improperly called a moving Academy or the true Peripatetique Schoole. 1662 S. P. *Acc. Latitude Men* 15 A certain Peripatetick Artificer..came that way, who undertook to mend it. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* 13. 1812 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 11 May 301/2 A persecuted and peripatetic lady. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. viii, His Peripatetic habits, favourable to Meditation. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 258 Peripatetic mountebanks used..to include a goat among their stage properties.

† **b.** *loosely.* Used for pacing up and down in, as a gallery or cloister. *Obs.*

1631 Brathwait *Whimzies, Exchange-man* 31 Entring now the long peripatetick gallery, they are encountred with volleyes of..questions.

c. *fig.* Of speech: Rambling. *rare.*

1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. xi, [He] prolonged to the utmost stretch of possibility a peripatetic account of an archery meeting.

B. *sb.* **1.** A disciple of Aristotle; a member of the sect of philosophers who held the doctrines of Aristotle.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 47 Oon sect þat er namyd [per]ypateticks affermes þat he steigh to þe emperien heuene yn þe semynge of fir. 1550 Bale *Eng. Vot.* II. 81 b, The peripatetyckes or naturall philosophers of Aristotle's secte. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 5 The School-men, who were Peripateticks, explained Divinity by Aristotle's Principles. 1830 Mackintosh *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 24 The mediocrity in which the Peripatetics placed Virtue.

2. One who walks about; a traveller; an itinerant dealer or trader. (Mostly *humorous.*)

1617 J. Moore *Mappe Mans Mort.* II. iv. 109 The Diuell is a Peripatetick,..alwaies walking and going about, seeking whom he may ensnare. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 376 ₱ 1 It seems the peripatetic who walked before her was a watchman in the neighbourhood. 1798 Southey in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 221, I have a traveller, and I am afraid I shall want another of these peripatetics. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 195 John and Jonathan are always in a hurry when they turn peripatetics.

3. *pl.* Journeyings to and fro; movements hither and thither. *humorous.*

1769 Mrs. Griffith *Delicate Distress* I. 218 (F. Hall). 1811 L. M. Hawkins *C'tess & Gentr.* I. 41 You can divine their 'having friends to dinner' by the white-aproned satellites of the confectioner, and the preternatural peripatetics of pots and kettles.

Peripatetical (peripăteˈtikăl), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *peripatētic-us* (see prec.) + -al.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or relating to the Peripatetic philosophers or their system; also = Peripatetic *a.* 1. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 67 b, These doth Thomas of Aquine follow fighting with a peripateticall argument. 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* A iv, All maner of Philosophie, Academicall, or Peripateticall. *a* 1688 Cudworth *Immut. Mor* IV. i. (1731) 147 Other Opinion called Peripatetical, that asserts the Eduction of Immaterial Forms out of the Power of Matter. 1692 Ray *Disc.* ii. (1732) 70 Unless we will grant a peripatetical condensation and rarefaction.

2. = Peripatetic *a.* 2. (Mostly *humorous.*)

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 8 He wearies..his indefatigable solicitor, and makes his peripatetical profession tedious to him. *a* 1634 Randolph *Pedlar* Poems (1652) 32 A Peripateticall Iourny-man that like another Atlas carries his heavenly shop on 's shoulders. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 345 The British Association,..the Archæological Institute, and the other peripatetical gatherings.

† **b.** ? Of the nature of a formal or strutting walk.

1589 Nashe *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 10 Hauing starched their beardes most curiouslie, to make a peripateticall path into the inner parts of the Citie. 1607 Dekker *Westw. Hoe* II. i. Wks. 1873 II. 293 A Constable new chosen kept not such a peripateticall gate.

Hence **Peripateˈtically** *adv.*, in the course of walking about or moving on.

1837 Carlyle *French Rev.* I. VII. vii, The tall Marquis.. looks peripatetically on this scene from under his umbrella. 1871 *Daily News* 18 Sept., [He] divided his attention between a homely breakfast, consumed peripatetically, the despatch of orderlies, and the elaboration of details.

† **Peripateˈtican.** *Obs.* = Peripatetic *sb.* 1.

1559 Aylmer *Harborowe* A ij b, Philosophers, as Academians, Peripateticans, Stoikes, Epicures.

† **Peripateˈticate,** *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Peripatetic + -ate 3: cf. *rusticate.*] *intr.* with *it*: To 'do' the peripatetic, to walk on foot.

1793 Southey *Let. to G. C. Bedford* 31 July, I am here and there, and everywhere;..now peripateticating it to Cambridge, and now an equestrian in the land of cyder.

Peripateticism (peripăteˈtisizˈm). [f. Peripatetic + -ism 2.]

1. The Peripatetic system of philosophy.

1661 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* xvi. 152 From this stock grew School-divinity, which is but Peripateticism in a Theological Livery. 1725 Watts *Logic* IV. ii. § 5 Reading over the mere dry definitions and divisions of Scheibler's Compendium of Peripateticism. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. § 4 The universities of Altdorf and Helmstadt were the chief nurseries of the genuine Peripateticism.

2. The habit or practice of walking about, or of travelling from place to place. (Mostly *humorous.*)

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 92 Fourth-rate drudgery, doomed to dwindle..into unfeed peripateticism in the outer house. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 6. 133 That sham peripateticism that the old traveller affects on board ship.

† **Peripateˈtism.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *péripatétisme* (1670 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. Gr. περιπατητ-ής one who walks about + -ism.] = prec. 1.

1671 R. Bohun *Wind* 48 In the more flourishing raign of Peripatetisme.

Peripatize (peˈripătəi z), *v. rare.* [f. Gr. περιπατ-εῖν to walk about, περίπατ-ος a walk + -ize.] *intr.* To play the peripatetic; to walk about.

1641 J. Johnson *Acad. Love* 4 Here I began to peripatize and philosophate upon the force and efficacie of this passion. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. vii, The garden, in which..he was wont to peripatize.

‖ **Peripatus** [1], **-os** (pĕriˈpătŭs, -ɒs). [L. *peripatus* = Gr. περίπατος, f. περί about + πάτος way, path.] The walk in the Lyceum where Aristotle taught; hence *transf.* the school of Aristotle, or Peripatetic school of philosophy (cf. 'the Porch').

1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* III. § 21 Sleep not in the Dogma's of the Peripatus, Academy, or Porticus. Be a moralist of the Mount. 1858 R. A. Vaughan *Ess. & Rev.* I. 5 He sees them walking in the *peripatus*, or sitting in the shady retirement of the exedra. 1867 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) I. 280 [Aristotle] simply received permission to teach in the morning and evening at the *peripatos*,..[of which] the shady walks offered facilities to his accustomed habit of walking to and fro during the delivery of lectures.

‖ **Peripatus** [2] (pĕriˈpătŭs). *Zool.* [mod.L., a. Gr. περίπατος (one) walking about: see prec.] A remarkable genus of Arthropods, constituting the family *Peripatidæ* sometimes considered as a separate order or class, *Protracheata*, held to represent a primitive ancestral type of both myriapods and insects). The species are worm-like creatures with a pair of antennæ, a pair of jaws, and numerous legs, inhabiting damp places among decaying wood and the like, in the West Indies and Central America, South Africa, Australasia, and New Zealand. Hence **Periˈpatid, Peripatiˈdean, Periˈpatoid** *adjs.*, of, pertaining or allied to *Peripatus.*

The animal was found at St. Vincent by Rev. L. Guilding, and described by him under this name in *Zool. Jrnl.* II. 443 (1826) as a new genus of Mollusca.

1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 397. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 839 Lastly, we may mention a very curious genus *Peripatus*, which is probably to be placed in this order [*Annelidæ*]. 1878 Bell. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 247 Peripatus has a simple form of body very similar to that of the Annulata. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 522.

Peripetalous: see Peri- a.

‖ **Peripeteia, -tia** (peˌripətəiăˈ, -tĭăˈ). Also anglicized as **peripety** (pĕriˈpəti), in 8 **-ie.** [a. Gr. περιπέτεια a turn right about, a sudden change, esp. that on which the plot of a tragedy hinges, f. περιπετής, lit. 'falling round', f. περί around + stem πετ- of πίπτειν to fall. The form *peripety* is ad. F. *péripétie* (Vauquelin, 16th c.).] A sudden change of fortune or reverse of circumstances (in a tragedy, etc., or, by extension, in the actual course of affairs).

1591 Harington *Orl. Fur., Apol. Poet.* ₱ viij b, They would haue an heroicall Poem (aswell as a Tragedie) to be full of *Peripetia*. 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 230 In the peripetia of this drammatical exercitation. 1713 Swift *Frenzy J. Dennis* Wks. 1755 III. i. 143 Here is no *peripetia*, no change of fortune in the tragedy. 1864 Kingsley *Rom. & Teut.* iv. 119 A strange peripetia for the Amal. 1877 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 120 It would take a volume to follow out all the peripeteias of the drama.

β. 1753 *Adventurer* No. 83 ₱ 2 A fable is called complex, when it contains both a discovery and a peripetie. 1886 Symonds *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. xiv. 256 What peripeties of empire, may we not observe and ponder. 1904 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Jan. 107 By no means..let us have a peripety caused by the casual overhearing of something in the nick of time.

Periphacitis, -pharyngeal: see Peri- a, c.

Peripherad (pĕriˈfĕrĕd), *adv. Anat.* [f. Periphery + *-ad*: cf. Centrad.] To or towards the periphery; outwards, or away from the centre.

1808 Barclay *Muscular Motions* 243 Cavities that have ducts or passages opening peripherad. *Ibid.* 443 Accessory ligaments peripherad of the capsules. 1845 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* I. 235 The mental stimulus is propagated no further peripherad than the point of section.

Peripheral (pĕriˈfĕrăl), *a.* [f. Gr. περιφερ-ής (see Periphery) + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or situated in, the periphery; constituting or characteristic of the circumference or external surface; esp. in *Anat.*, etc., of the surface or outward part of an organic body, esp. in *peripheral neuritis*, inflammation of one or more nerves of both sides.

1808 Barclay *Muscular Motions* p. xxi, An aspect..towards the circumference of any part, peripheral; and if towards its centre, central. 1845 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 123 The conveyance of arterial blood to the peripheral system. 1872 Darwin *Emotions* i. 35 Reflex actions..are due to the excitement of a peripheral nerve. 1881 *Census of Eng. & Wales, Prelim. Rep.* p. ix, The increase of population [in London] in the past..decade was entirely peripheral. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 876 The ligulate peripheral flowers of *Bellis perennis*. 1893 Ross & Bury *Peripheral Neuritis* 1 Peripheral neuritis has..a clinical and an anatomical aspect.

Periˈpherally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a peripheral way or position; at or with regard to the periphery.

1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. I. vi. 125 The feelings called sensations, of which the strong forms are peripherally initiated. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd. 36 The peripherally-placed portions of the organs of special

sense. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 304 Branches..may..anastomose peripherally or internally.

† **Peˑriphere.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. = Periphery.

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. iii. iii. xxxix, Sith water in a wooden bucket born Doth fit itself unto each periphere.

Peripheria: see Periphery.

Peripherial (perifiˑəriăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *peripherī-a* Periphery + -al.] = Peripheral.

1672-3 Grew *Anat. Roots* I. iii. § 28 The Peripherial Lines are in some [Roots] more entire Circles, as in Dandelion; in others, made up of shorter Chords, as in Potato. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 438 In a length of 173 mm. along the periphery [of an ammonite] there are 21 peripherial ribs, which are connected with 7 primary ribs.

Peripheric (perifeˑrik), *a.* [mod. f. L. *periphēr-ia* + -ic: cf. *astronomic, philosophic,* etc. In mod.F. *périphérique* (Littré).] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a periphery; = Peripheral.

1809 Coleridge *Friend* (1866) 284 *note,* Fiendish guilt when it makes itself existential and peripheric. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 387 The peripheric swelling ..quickly constitutes a kind of little utricle. 1870 tr. *Stricker's Man. Hum. Histol.* xv. (N. Syd. Soc.) 470 The peripheric layer of the dentine. 1880 *Times* 21 Dec. 3/4 All rapid exercise diminishes the peripheric temperature. 1888 E. R. Lankester *Adv. Sc.* (1890) 329 Von Baer..adopted Cuvier's divisions..as the peripheric, the longitudinal, the massive, and the vertebrate types of structure.

Peripheˑrical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec.

1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 321 The Proportion of the whole Superficies of a Sphere, to the Quadrat of the Diametre, is the same with that of the Peripherical Quadrat to the whole Superficies. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 386 A slight peripherical and continuous swelling is seen. 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 441/2 Organs developed upon the nerve tubes, between their central and peripherical termination.

Hence **Peripheˑrically** *adv.*

1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 194 In Ravenna there is the church of San Vitale, which is quite peripherically built, on an octagonal ground plan. 1869 C. Rabache in *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 329/2 They gravitate peripherically..round their planet.

Peri·pherous, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as Peripheral + -ous.] Of the nature of, or forming, a periphery.

1816 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 240 Exhibiting to the eye seven peripherous steps or stages.

Periphery (pĕriˑfĕri, peˑrifĕri). Also 4–6 periferie; 7 in L. form peripheˑria. [= OF. *periferie, -pherie,* ad. late L. *peripherīa* circumference, etc., a. Gr. περιφέρεια circumference, line round a circle, outer surface, deriv. sb. from περιφερής moving round, revolving round; f. περί round about + φέρ-ειν to bear, carry: cf. L. *circum-ferens* bearing or moving round.]

† **1.** Each of the layers or strata (lower, middle, and upper) of the atmosphere enveloping the earth. (= med.L. *periferia* in same sense.) *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 93 This Air in Periferies thre Divided is.

2. The line that forms the boundary, esp. of any round or rounded surface. *spec.* in *Geom.* The circumference of a circle or of any closed curvilinear figure; also, the sum of the sides of a polygonal figure; a perimeter; † formerly *rarely,* an arc, a section of the circumference (*obs.*). Also *fig.*

1571 Digges *Pantom.* III. iii. Q ij, The side of the Cone augmented in halfe the Peripherie of his base. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xi. (Arb.) 114 The figure Ouall ..keeping within one line for his periferie or compasse as the rounde. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* III. xxix, In equal circles equal right lines subtend equal peripheries. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 522/2 A spectator at rest, without the periphery of the moon's orbit. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 667 A locomotive steam-engine does not exert the same constant force on the peripheries of the wheels of the carriage, when it moves at different velocities. 1842 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 5 In flat bones the osseous tissue radiates..from a central point towards the periphery. 1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 270 Whose vision is bounded by the periphery of a given creed.

β. 1644 Evelyn *Diary* 12 Nov., The whole oval peripheria 2888½ palmes. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 187 The Peripheria of the Breast is two Geometrical foot and two inches. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Peripheria,* the Circumference of the Body, or any Entrail thereof.

b. More generally: The external boundary or surface of any space or body; something forming such a boundary.

1666 Harvey *Morb. Angl.* xxvi. (1672) 61 Sufficient to exterminate noxious humours to the periphery or outward parts. 1803 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) I. 38/1 We possess the whole of the sea-coast, and enclose in a periphery the unfortunate King of Candia. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 60 Laying his hands on each side of his capacious periphery, and rolling his half-closed eyes around. 1841 Lever *C. O'Malley* xiii, In one instant he became the centre to a periphery of kicks: cuffs: pullings, and haulings. 1879 Calderwood *Mind & Br.* ii. 10 The periphery or external extremities of the system, where there is contact with the outer world. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 1 The lobules, which may be regarded as the pulmonary periphery.

c. *loosely,* A surrounding region, space, or area.

1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Middlesex* 261 Spacious Peripheries of Enrichment. 1822–29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) II. 593 Some seem to dissolve..and hence spread their influence through very confined peripheries. 1872 tr. *Figuier's Hum. Race* i. 49 Throughout the whole periphery of this country there exists no identity either of customs, language or religion.

Periphlebitic, -itis: see Peri- c.

Periphractic (perifræˑktik), *a. Geom.* [mod. f. Gr. περίφρακτ-ος fenced round (f. περιφράσσειν, f. φράσσειν to fence) + -ic. (Orig. app. in Ger. by Listing.)] Said of a region having one or more internal bounding surfaces (or curves, when the region is plane) unconnected with the external boundary (e. g. a globe with an internal cavity, or a circular race-course round an enclosed space), so that a closed surface (or line, when the region is plane) may be drawn within the region, such that it cannot be contracted to a point without passing out of the region. (Cf. Cyclic 5.) Hence *transf.* as *periphractic number,* the number of independent internal boundaries in such a region.

1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* I. 17 When a region encloses within itself other regions, it is called a Periphractic region. *Ibid.* 24 The most familiar example of a periphractic region within which the solenoidal condition is satisfied is the region surrounding a mass attracting or repelling inversely as the square of the distance. *Ibid.* 23 The whole number of lines to be drawn to remove the periphraxy is equal to the periphractic number or the number of internal surfaces. 1895 H. Lamb *Hydrodynamics* 43 Let us suppose that the region occupied by the irrotationally moving fluid is periphractic, i. e. that it is limited internally by one or more closed surfaces.

Periphrase (peˑrifrēz), *sb.* [a. F. *périphrase* (1555 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *periphrasis*: see Periphrasis.] = Periphrasis.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. vii. (Arb.) 166 Speaking.. by periphrase or circumlocution when all might be said in a word or two. 1674 Boyle *Excell. Theol.* I. iii. 85 The same infallible Teacher..imploys the vision of God as an emphatical periphrase of felicity. 1727 Pope, etc. *Art of Sinking* 88 Periphrase is another great aid to prolixity. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* ii, Mr. Jermyn had a copious supply of words, which often led him into periphrase.

Periphrase (peˑrifrēz), *v.* [a. F. *périphraser* (Colgr. 1611), f. *périphrase* Periphrasis.]

1. *trans.* To express by periphrasis.

1624 Quarles *Job* Pref., I commend to thee heere the Historie of Job, in part, Periphrased; in part, Abridged. 1814 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIII. 475 Delille thus paraphrases and periphrases the passage.

2. *intr.* To use circumlocution; to speak or write periphrastically.

1652 Gataker *Antinom.* 34 It would be over teadious..to be continually paraphrasing or periphrasing of them. 1828 Webster, *Periphrase,* v. i. to use circumlocution.

Periphrasis (pĕriˑfrăsis). Pl. **-ses** (-sīz). [a. L. *periphrasis,* a. Gr. περίφρασις circumlocution, periphrase, f. περιφράζειν to express periphrastically, f. περί round about, around + φράζειν to declare.]

1. That figure of speech which consists in expressing the meaning of a word, phrase, etc., by many or several words instead of by few or one; a roundabout way of speaking, circumlocution.

1533 More *Apol.* ix. Wks. 865/1 A fayre fygure,..that is I trowe called periphrasis. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 203 Then haue ye the figure Periphrasis, ..as when we go about the bush, and will not in one or a few words expresse that thing which we desire to haue knowen, but do chose rather to do it by many words. 1657–8 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 414 You do not express it but by periphrasis and circumlocution. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* I. xi, Yorick had no impression but one..which..he would usually translate into plain English without any periphrasis. 1864 *Theol. Rev.* Mar. 16 Some name is needful if we would avoid the loose clumsiness of perpetual periphrasis. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* III. xxxii. 60 The plain truth may as well be spoken out without periphrasis.

2. An example or instance of this figure; a roundabout phrase. (The pl. *periphrases* is not distinguished in writing from that of *periphrase.*)

1579 E. K. *Gloss Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 116 *Stouping Phœbus,* is a Periphrasis of the sunne setting. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* ii. 9 The Gospel, which by a periphrasis is called the doctrine of Christ. *a* 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 6 Those divine Periphrases or circumlocutions which the Lord himself more than once makes of an *Holy People.* 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxii. § 7 And instead of either of those Names, use a Periphrasis to make any one understand their meaning. *Ibid.* III. x. § 31 He that hath complex Ideas without Names for them..is necessitated to use Periphrases. 1754 Sherlock *Disc.* (1759) I. xiv. 364 The exhortation..is only a Periphrasis for Faith. 1865 *Reader* 1 Apr. 365/1 The Laplanders and Tunguy only speak of the bear and the tiger by a periphrasis.

† **b.** *fig.* An amplification, a larger expression.

a 1657 Lovelace *Poems* (1864) 205 Till he but one new blister is And swells his own periphrasis. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Hecatomb* 100 She, she it is that doth contain all Bliss, And makes the World but her *Periphrasis.*

Periphrast (peˑrifræst). *rare.* [ad. Gr. type **περιφραστής,* agent-n. from περιφράζειν: see prec.] One who uses, or renders something by, periphrasis.

1879 F. Harrison *Choice Bks.* (1886) 57 Edward Fitzgerald, the translator or periphrast of Omar Kayyam.

Periphrastic (perifræˑstik), *a.* [ad. Gr. περιφραστικ-ός periphrastic, f. περιφράζειν: see Periphrast and -ic. Cf. F. *périphrastique* (16th c. in Littré).] Of the nature of, characterized by, or involving periphrasis; circumlocutory; roundabout.

Periphrastic conjugation (in Grammar), a conjugation formed by the combination of a simple verb and an auxiliary, as distinct from a simple formation from the verb-stem. *Periphrastic genitive,* an equivalent of the genitive case, formed by aid of a preposition, as *of* in Eng., *de* in Fr.

1805 H. Tooke *Purley* II. 495 They borrowed the whole Latin or French words..instead of using their own periphrastic idiom. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* viii, The tongue poured forth its periphrastic language in such profusion. 1874 Sayce *Compar. Philol.* vii. 289 The periphrastic genitive..must be referred to a later period. 1884 H. Sweet *Addr. Philol. Soc.,* The periphrastic forms of the English verb.

† **Periphraˑstical,** *a.* [See -ical.] = prec.

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 54 Periphrastical, but evident sense. 1717 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 291 The language is become too periphrastical.

Periphraˑstically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a periphrastic manner; by periphrasis.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. iv. 67 They may as well be expressed Periphrastically here as in all other Languages. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* 21 Mar. an. 1776, They [rats] are thus ..periphrastically exhibited in his poem..: 'Nor with less waste the whisker'd vermin race, A countless clan, despoil the lowland cane'. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Nov. 10 It is impossible to translate the sentence except periphrastically.

Periphraxy (peˑrifræksi). *Geom.* [f. late Gr. περίφραξ-ις a fencing round: see Periphractic.] The condition of being periphractic.

1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* I. 23 [see Periphractic]. 1895 H. Lamb *Hydrodynamics* 70 For spaces of two dimensions, periphraxy and multiple-connectivity become the same thing.

Periphyll (peˑrifil). *Bot.* [ad. F. *périphylle,* adj. and sb., f. Gr. περί about + φύλλον leaf.]

1848 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) II. 307 In many plants ..glands are evidently provided for [secretion]..M. Trinchinetti..names them periphylls because they chiefly occur near the periphery [of the leaf].

‖ **Periphysis** (pĕriˑfisis). *Bot.* Also anglicized as **peˑriphyse.** [mod.L., a. Gr. περίφυσις, f. περί around + φύσις growth. In mod.F. *périphyse.*] 'A sterile capilliform hyphal branch projecting from the wall of the pyrenocarp of certain Fungi, when there is no hymenium in the cavity' (B. D. Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 1900).

1887 tr. *De Bary's Morphol. Fungi* 192.

Periplasm (peˑriplæzˈm). *Bot.* [mod. (De Bary 1881) f. Gr. περί around + πλάσμα anything formed: see Plasm.] The portion of the protoplasm in the sexual organs of the *Peronosporeæ,* left over after the differentiation of the sexual cells.

1887 tr. *De Bary's Morphol. Fungi* v. 134 The space between the oosphere and the wall of the oogonium continues to be filled with a slightly granular hyaline protoplasm, the *periplasm,* which may easily be overlooked.

Periplast (peˑriplæst). *Biol.* [f. Gr. περί around + πλαστ-ός formed, moulded.]

† **a.** The intercellular substance or matrix in which the organized structures of a tissue are embedded (*obs.*). **b.** The main substance or body of a cell (esp. of a highly organized cell, as an ovum), as distinct from the external coating or cell-wall and the internal nucleus. **c.** A cell-wall or cell-envelope. Hence **Periplaˑstic** *a.,* of or pertaining to the periplast.

1853 Huxley in *Med.-Chirurg. Rev.* Oct. 297 To the former..we shall throughout the present article give the name of *Periplast,* or periplastic substance,..to the latter, that of *Endoplast.*..We regard it as quite certain, that that portion which corresponds with the periplast, forms a continuous whole through the entire plant. *Ibid.* 306 The periplast..which has hitherto passed under the names of cell-wall, contents, and intercellular substance. 1861 J. R. Greene *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 35 Its homogeneous periplast [is] traversed in all directions by a complex meshwork of threads, which remain quite distinct from the endoplasts about which they diverge. 1867 J. Marshall *Outl. Physiol.* II. 643 Animal cells..in their most complete condition, as in the ovum,..consist, like a vegetable cell, of a cell wall or envelope, the *periplast;* of fluid or semi-fluid contents, the *endoplast;* of a *nucleus,* and usually of one, two, or more *nucleoli.* 1870 Beale *Protoplasm* 14 His [Huxley's] 'endoplast' and 'periplastic substance' of 1853 together constitute his 'protoplasm' of 1869. 1901 G. N. Calkins *Protozoa* 113 Klebs (1892) distinguishes two types of peripheral structures, the periplasts and outer coats. ..The periplasts include all cuticular differentiations which are a living part of the organism.

Peripleuritis: see Peri- c.

‖ **Periplus** (peˑriplŏs). [L. *periplūs* (Pliny), a. Gr. περίπλους a sailing round, f. περί around + πλόος, πλοῦς voyage: in F. *périple,* It., Sp. *periplo.*]

1. The action of sailing round, circumnavigation; a voyage (or journey) round a coast-line, etc.; a circuit. **b.** *transf.* A narrative of such a voyage.

1776 R. Chandler *Trav. Greece* 221 The harbour of Epidaurus is long. Its periplus or circuit has fifteen stadia. 1853 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* xv. Wks. 1862 XIV. 455 My mother now entered upon a *periplus,* or systematic circumnavigation of all England. 1854 Thoreau *Walden* (1863) 319 It is wafted past the site of the fabulous islands of Atlantis and the Hesperides, makes the periplus of Hanno.

b. 1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 438 Many a periplus, many an itinerary was published. 1869 Liddell & Scott *Grk. Lex.* s. v. Περίπλους, *Periplus* is the title of several geograph. works, still extant, by Scylax, Nearchus, Agatharchides, Hanno. 1904 W. H. Stevenson in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 139 *note,* This Greek original was made up from a periplus from the Pillars of Hercules to Gades.

2. A manœuvre in ancient Greek naval combats.

1859 Grote *Greece* II. lx. VII. 448 *note,* The periplus practised by a lighter ship to avoid direct collision against a heavier. *Ibid.* lxiv. VIII. 234 This diekplus and periplus were the special manœuvres of the Athenian navy.

Peripneumony (peripniū·mŏni), ‖ **peripneumonia** (-pniumō·niă). *Path.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [a. F. *péripneumonie* (Paré, 16th c.), in 14th c. *peripleumonie*, ad. L. *peripneu-*, *-pleumonia*, a. Gr. περιπλευμονία (Hippocr.), later περιπνευμονία, f. περί around, about + πλεύμων, later πνεύμων lungs: see PNEUMONIA.] The old name for inflammation of the lungs; = PNEUMONIA.

a. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* A vj, A sodeyne laxe folowing a pleurysie of a peripneumony [*misprr.* peripneunomy] is verye perylouse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 167 Excellent for the pleurisie and Peripnewmony, *i.* the inflammation of the lungs. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 378. 1752 SHENSTONE *Wks. & Lett.* (1777) III. 191 The peripneumony under which he laboured..had terminated in an adhesion of the lungs to the pleura. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 483 *note*, Hooping-cough complicated with bronchitis or peripneumony. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 251/2 His body, by the King's command, was dissected by Harvey, who attributed Parr's death to peripneumony.

b. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 745 The malady called *Peripneumonia*, that is to say, the inflammation of the lungs. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 106 A Nitrous Draught.. is chiefly prevalent against .. Peripneumonia. 1876 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* V. 5 Among the Greek and Roman writers 'Pleuritis' and 'Peripneumonia' comprised the sum of their knowledge of this class of diseases.

Hence **Peripneumonic** (-mo·nik) [Gr. περιπνευμονικός] *a.*, pertaining to or affected with pneumonia; *sb.*, a person affected with pneumonia; †**Peripneumo·nical** *a.* = *peripneumonic* adj. (*obs.*).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Peripneumonical*, sick of a Peripneumony. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 204 There arises every Year a Fever, with a great many Peripneumonick Symptoms. *Ibid.* XI. 386 Shortness of breath, and other accidents, such as use to afflict Peripneumonicks. 1793 BEDDOES *Consump.* 133 Peripneumonic fevers, or inflammations of the lungs. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 134 Dissections of peripneumonic subjects.

Peripneustic (peripniū·stik), *a.* *Entom.* [mod. f. Gr. περί around, about + πνευστικ-ός of or fit for breathing, f. stem πνευ- of πνέ-ειν to breathe.] Of insect-larvæ: see quot. 1899.

1891 A. LANG *Comp. Anat.* I. vi. 482 The tracheal system of peripneustic larvæ may be modified in various ways by adaptation to different modes of life. 1899 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* VI. 450 Some larvae have stigmata arranged along the sides of the body after the fashion normal in Insect-larvae; these are called 'peripneustic'.

Periportal to **-prostatic**: see PERI- a.

Periproct (pe·riprǫkt). *Zool.* [f. Gr. περί around + πρωκτ-ός the anus.] That part of the perisome or body-wall of an echinoderm which surrounds the anus: opp. to PERISTOME.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 569 In Echinus, the apical extremities of the ambulacra abut upon the five smaller of the ten single plates which surround the periproct.

So **Peripro·ctic, Peripro·ctous** *adjs.*, surrounding the anus; pertaining to the periproct; **Periprocti·tis**, inflammation of the connective tissue about the anus; hence **Periprocti·tic** *a.*

1877 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VII. 377 During the course of the periproctitis. *Ibid.*, The periproctitic exudation is occasionally absorbed. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, Periproctic.

Peri·pter, -ere. ? *Obs. Arch.* [a. F. *périptère* (1559 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *peripteron* (Vitruv.), a. Gr. περίπτερον, neuter of περίπτερος winged about, f. περί about + πτερόν wing.] A peripteral building. So ‖ **Peripteros, Peri·ptery.**

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Peripter*, a sort of Temple, which had Pillars on all the Four quarters [ed. 1706 *Peripteron* or *Peripteræ*]. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Peripteræ*, in Architecture, is a Place encompassed round with Columns. 1760 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 799 Temples of this form were usually peripteres..as the two temples of Vesta. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 590. 1826 ELMES *Dict. Fine Arts, Periptery*, an edifice or temple environed .. by a range of insulated columns.

Peripteral (pĕri·ptĕrăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Having a single peristyle or row of pillars surrounding it, as an ancient Greek temple.

1826 ELMES *Dict. Fine Arts, Peripteral*, .. having columns all round. According to Vitruvius, the fourth order of temples. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* VII. 529 It was peripteral, with fluted granite pillars and Corinthian capitals. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 32 A peripteral hexastyle temple.

Peripylephlebitis, -renal, -salpingitis, etc.: see PERI- a, c.

Perisarc (pe·risāk). *Zool.* [f. Gr. περί around + σάρξ, σάρκ-α flesh, as if from a Gr. *περισάρκιον (cf. *pericarp-ium*): cf. Gr. περίσαρκος surrounded by flesh.] The horny or chitinous case investing the cœnosarc in some Hydrozoa. Hence **Perisa·rcal, Perisa·rcous** *adjs.*, pertaining to or consisting of the perisarc.

1871 ALLMAN *Monogr. Gymnoblastic Hydroids* I. p. xiv, Perisarc. ..The unorganized chitinous excretion by which the soft parts are to a greater or less extent invested. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 133 It obviously answers to the perisarc of a Tubularian, and its presence in the embryo of the Hydra, in which no perisarc is developed by the adult, suggests [etc.]. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 245 The hydranths are lodged in perisarcal cups or *hydrothecæ* (= *calycles*). *Ibid.*, This hydrophyton consists of the cœnosarc..and its perisarcal investment.

‖ **Perisaturnium** (pe·ri,sătū·niŏm). *Astr.* [mod.L., f. PERI- + *Saturnus* Saturn, after *perijovium* PERIJOVE, *perihelium* PERIHELION.] That point in the orbit of any one of Saturn's satellites at which it is nearest to Saturn.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 399/2 The rate of progression of the perisaturnium of any satellite. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* I. xiii. 152 The longitude of the peri-saturnium. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* 556.

Perische, obs. form of PERISH, PIERCE.

Periscian (peri·siăn, -ſiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Periscii*, a. Gr. Περίσκιοι (see next) + -AN: cf. F. *periscien* (1576 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Periscii (in quot. *fig.*). b. *sb.* (in *pl.*) = PERISCII.

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Leys le Roy* 9 b, Periscians are they which haue their shadowes round about them in form of milstones. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Periscians*, people dwelling so neere either of the two Poles, that their shadowes goe round about them like a wheele. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 11 In every clime we are in a periscian state, and with our Light, our Shadow and Darkness walk about us. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 209 The Inhabitants of these Zones..are called Periscians, because the shadow (the Sun not setting) moves round about them.

‖ **Periscii** (pĕri·siˌəi, -i·ſiˌəi), *sb. pl.* [med.L., a. Gr. περίσκιοι, pl. of περίσκιος throwing a shadow all round, f. περί around + σκιά shadow.] Those who dwell within the polar circles, whose shadows revolve around them as the sun moves around the heavens on a summer day.

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. x. (1635) 227. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 20/1 Periscii are such as dwell beyond the Polar Circles..because their shadows are on all sides of them. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I.

Periscope (pe·riskōup). [f. Gr. type *περίσκοπ-ος looking round, a looker round (cf. κατάσκοπος), f. περί around + σκοπός look, σκοπεῖν to look.]

I. 1. A 'look round'; a general or comprehensive view, a survey. *rare*—1.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 643 The following passage, in which he [Dr. Ferguson] is taking a medical periscope of the island of Antigua.

II. 2. Name of a variety of photographic object-glass.

1865 *Athenæum* 4 Nov. 617/1 Steinheil's periscope, a new photographic object-glass. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 129 Why the many styles of objectives..? 'Orthoscope, Tachyscope, Euryscope, Platyscope, Periscope.'

3. An apparatus used in a submarine boat, for obtaining a view of objects above the water by a system of mirrors.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Jan. 5/2 Various experiments are being carried out in order to provide these vessels with 'eyes', and notably with an apparatus known as the periscope, which is based on the principle of the dark room in photography, and which, by means of a tube, can be raised to the surface of the water. 1902 A. S. HURD in *19th Cent.* Feb. 226 The use of what is known as the periscope. This..by a system of mirrors carries to the officer below a reflection of what is occurring above.

Periscopic (periskǫ·pik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC: cf. *telescopic*. In mod.F. *périscopique*.] Enabling one to see distinctly for some distance around the axis of vision: applied to a lens or eye-glass so formed as to give a wide field of view; also to concavo-convex lenses.

1804 WOLLASTON in *Nicholson's Jrnl.* VII. 241 Experiment proving the Advantage of Periscopic Spectacles. 1812 — in *Phil. Trans.* 370 On a Periscopic Camera Obscura and Microscope. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 461 These glasses are called Periscopic spectacles, from their affording the opportunity of looking round. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1668/2 Dr. Wollaston's periscopic lens for microscopes had two plano-convex lenses ground to the same radius, and between their plane surfaces a thin plate of metal with a circular aperture. 1899 CAGNEY *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* x. (ed. 4) 434 The periscopic eye-pieces..are very excellent.

So **Perisco·pical** *a.* = prec.

a 1846 *Eclec. Rev.* cited by WORCESTER.

Periscopism (peri·skǫpiz'm). [f. as PERISCOPE + -ISM.] The capacity of seeing all round, or over a wide field of vision, without moving the eye; the faculty of periscopic vision.

1877 *Nature* 21 June 151/1 The purpose of the structure is to give periscopism to the eye. 1881 LE CONTE *Sight* I. ii. 37 This defect of a homogeneous lens, Dr. Hermann shows, is entirely corrected by the peculiar structure of the crystalline [lens]; therefore this structure confers on the eye the capacity of seeing distinctly over a wide field, without changing the position of the point of sight. This capacity he calls periscopism. *Ibid.* iii. 76 In the lower animals..in which periscopism is so important.

Perish (pe·riſ), *v.* Forms: *α.* 3-5 periss-en, (3 -i, 4 -y), 4-5 perisse, 4-6 peris, (-ys(e, 4 perijs, 5 *Sc.* perice, 5-6 perise), 6 *Sc.* periss, (-eis, perreis(s). *β.* 4-5 perisch-en, (4 -i, perriche-n, 4-5 periche-n), 4-6 perisch(e, -isshe, -ysshe, (-ysch(e, -issche, 4-5 -yssche, 6 -iszshe, *Sc.* perrisch), 4-6 perishe, (-ysh(e, 5 -esch(e, 6 -esh, -essh, pearishe), 4-7 perisch, 6- perish. *γ.* 4-5 pers-en, -i, persh(en, persch(e, perch(yn. *δ.* 4 paris, 5 -ische, -ysche, 6 -ich, 9 *north. dial.* par(r)ish. [ME. a. OF. *periss-*, lengthened stem of *perir* to perish, = Pr. *perir*, It. *perire*:—L. *perīre* to pass away entirely, come to nothing, be lost or destroyed, lose one's life, etc., f. PER- 3 + *īre* to go.]

1. *intr.* To come to a violent, sudden, or untimely end; to suffer destruction; to lose its life, cease to exist, be cut off. (Chiefly of living beings.)

c 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 32 Hise deciples.., seiden to him, lord saue us, for we perisset[h]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6936 Þat ich mote þoru þis fure Brenne bi neþe & perissy [*v. rr.* persi, perischi, perisshe]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20049 Womman sal peris o na barn, Ne nan wit mischiue be forfarn. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 452 For þei þat sailen on þe see..perichen ful ofte. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xv. 17 Forsothe I perische here thurz hungir. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 20 In point thay war to parische. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. viii, The mooste parte of the corne.. perysshed that same yere by cause of the grete rayne that felle. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lii. 158 The shyppe.. pereshyd, and all my company. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* ix. 8 That all the house of Achab maye perisshe. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 § 1 Many rotte, and perishe to deathe for lacke of helpe of surgery. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 676 The common rout, That..Grow up and perish as the summer flie. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. vi. I was ready to perish for Thirst. 1776 PAINE *Com. Sense* (1791) 7 [To] disable him from living, and reduce him to a state in which he might rather be said to perish than to die. 1793 SMEATON *Eddystone L.* Contents p. vii, The Lighthouse and all therein perished. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 288 In danger of perishing with hunger. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 252 Who..lingered in the wilderness to perish by the hands of savages. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* I. i His son Charles was now dead,—had perished by his own hand.

b. (Chiefly *Theol.*) To incur spiritual death, be lost. Of a nation or community: To suffer moral or spiritual ruin.

c 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 33 Sigge we to him, lord sauue us þet we ne perissi. *a* 1325 *Athanasian Creed* 2 in *Prose Psalter* 193 Þe which [faith] bot 3if ich∘n kepe hole & no∘3t de-fouled, wy þ-outen drede he shal peris wyþ-outen ende [1548-9 *Bk. Com. Prayer* without doubt he shal perishe euerlastingly]. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 370 3if þe gospel is hid, it is hid to hem þat perschen [1382 2 *Cor.* iv. 3 perishen]. 1562 WINJET *Cert. Tractatis* i. Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 6 He .. sall require the blude oute of 3our handis of the smallaste ane that sall perise throw 3our negligence. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* 1 The reforming of Education..for the want whereof this nation perishes. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 95 When nations are to perish in their sins, 'Tis in the church the leprosy begins. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. III. 295 Jerom..thought that no christian would finally perish. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. § 4 Knowledge is good..yet man perished in seeking knowledge.

c. Of things material: *spec.* (*a* as opposed to things spiritual or eternal; *b* as the effect of decay or exposure to destructive conditions; *c* to be lost, wasted, or squandered.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 76 Bot martha, þat was rycht wyse, Wald nocht thole þare landis perise, Bot bathe þar partis wysly steryt. 1382 WYCLIF *John* vi. 12 He seide to his disciplis, Gedare 3e the relyfs that ben left, that thei perischen not. *Ibid.* 27 Worche ye not mete that perischith. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 1455 Al þe vessel of þe abbay Aw hir to 3eme in right aray, So þat non perise ne be lorn. 1434 MISYN *Mending of Life* ii. 108 Qwhy 3ernis þou with grete desire þingis þat sall perys? 1533 GAU *Richt Way* 36 The kingis of the vardil ar vntit with olie quhilk perisis. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. (1868) 120 Giotto's frescos at Assisi are perishing..for want of decent care. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 210/2 The joints are apt to 'perish' by the action of the acids.

d. Of things immaterial: To come to an end, pass away.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8789 Sir king .. we dut vr dede Sal perijs. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xl[i]. 5 He shalle dien, and his name shal peris. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 281 Valentinianus themperour..dredenge Aecius..causede hym to be sleyne at Cartago, with whom the fortune of the Weste pereschede. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 88 Saif vs, gude Lord, and succour send, For perysit is halynes. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 78 Bards of ancient Greece, whose Songs have perished in the Wreck of Time. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* vi. (1858) 271 The Phœnician power which the Prophets denounced, has entirely perished.

e. In imprecations.

1526 TINDALE *Acts* viii. 20 Perish thou and thy money togedder. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iii. 72 Perish the man, whose mind is backward now. 1717 POPE *Elegy Unfort. Lady* 45 So perish all, whose breast ne'er learn'd to glow For others good, or melt at others woe. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II, Perish the baubles! Your person is all I desire. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxiv, Perish my name, if aught afford Its chieftain safety save his sword.

2. In *pa. pple.* with the auxiliary *be*, expressing the resulting state (as with OF. *perir*). Now chiefly said of the effect of exposure to weather, cold, hunger, etc.: cf. 1 c, 3 d, f.

The formal correspondence of this to the passive of a transitive verb led *c* 1400 to the transitive use of the simple tenses (sense 3), which has not been developed in French. (Some of these may be taken as passive of 3.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4648 Þe relikes nolde hii no∘3t bileue ..Vor raþer hii wolde ymartred be þan hii yperissed were. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 70 þis sone of myn was deed, and is quykened a3en, and he was perished [1382 *Luke* xv. 24 he perischide], and is founden. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 117 If he dey, yat is for to say, if he be periched be water or be lond. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 75 A shyppe is soon perisshed and lost by a litil tempest. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xvii, Nothinge was perisshed sauue a litle bagage. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 79 Yf the matrice be perysshed or otherwyse viciate. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1185/1 The spire of the steeple was so perished that not long after the same was taken downe. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 76 The poore sogers are almost perished .. for want of schoes and clothes. 1667 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 113 [Laid] in a by-place expos'd to weather, and therehy are much perish'd, and become not, legible. 1795 BURKE *Scarcity* Wks. VII. 410 Several farmers

..cut the green haulm as fodder for the cattle, then perished for want of food in that dry and burning summer. 1845 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 313 We were all perished with cold. 1895 *Times* (weekly ed.) 23 Aug. 675/4 The rope was perished and should never have been used for the work.

3. *trans.* To bring to destruction, destroy; to put to death, kill (a person, etc.), wreck (a ship, building, etc.). *Obs.* or *arch.* (exc. as in d).

c 1400 26 *Pol. Poems* 131 These ben myn enemyes, lord, echone, Euer aboute to perysshe me. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11360 Thies wicked men bothe Haue purpost hom plaialy to perisshe our londes. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 145 The dogges..be so greete and feerse that thei .. peresche lyones. 1549 Wriothesley *Chron.* 23 Apr. (Camden) II. 10 A fire at Broken wharfe..brent and perished aboue six howses. 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* lxi. (Hakl. Soc.) 294 Another [wound] through the arme, perishing the bone, and cutting the sinewes. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* viii. 355 Their Burser .. had almost perished his owne life. 1790 Burns *Tam o' Shanter* 168 For mony a beast to dead she shot, And perish'd mony a bonie boat. *a* 1845 Hood *The Mary* vii, Many foul blights Perish'd his hardwon gains.

† b. To destroy spiritually; to ruin morally.

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 106 He had so many thoghtis of syn in his mynde þat he was like to be perisshid perwith. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxiii. 86 In my priue closet, where I was perisshed. 1555 Bonner *Homilies* ii. 11 When we were peryshed he saued vs. 1750 *Student* I. 299 Wishing God to perish his body and soul, if ever he appear'd on the scaffold to do the act or lift up his hand against him.

c. To lose (a possession); to waste, squander (property, etc.) *To perish the pack*, to spend all one has. Now only *dial.* and *Sc.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7614 To put hom in perell to perysshe þere lyues. *a* 1600 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* III. 845 This night we perished our maine tressletrees. 1638 Ford *Fancies* iv. i, If you have not perish'd all your reason. *c* 1656 Bramhall *Replic.* vi. 235 If a Merchant doe reckon only the price which his commodity cost him beyond Sea,..he will soon perish his Pack. 1691 J. Wilson *Belphegor* i. ii, One..that has perish'd his own Fortune, to save the Publick. 1822 Galt *Sir A. Wylie* xciii, Her son perished the pack, and they say has spoused his fortune and gone to Indy.

d. With material object: To destroy, cause to decay; esp. as the result of exposure to weather or injurious conditions. (See also 2.)

1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 121 There is no wynde nor wether that dothe hurte or peryshe them. 1613 Fletcher, etc. *Honest Man's Fort.* i. ii, His wants And miseries have perish'd his good face. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 28 Jan. an. 1775, Will the frost perish the exposed fibres?

† e. With immaterial object: To destroy, do away with, put an end to. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22250 O rome Imparre þe dignite Ne mai na wai al perist be. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xvii. ix. 703 In suche a maner entred the sone of god in the wombe of a mayd mary whos vyrgynyte ne was perysshed ne hurte. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 255 We coueyte nat to perysshe theyr fame in any wyse. 1593 Bilson *Govt. Christ's Ch.* xiii. 265 The generall rage of ignorance and ohlivion, that hath .. perished the best writers before our times. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. [I.] ii, The best way to perish discontentments. 1643 Steer tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* xiii. 48 That they grow not..to a pin and webbe, or else cleane perish the sight.

f. Said of the effect of cold, hunger, or privation, in withering or shrivelling up, or reducing to a moribund condition. Now chiefly *dial.*

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. i, Rains and Cold..benumb and perish their limbs. 1867 Baker *Nile Tribut.* iii. 61 The extreme heat of the sun and simoon perishes all vegetation. *Mod. dial.* (Essex) The want of sleep perished me.

Pe·rish, *sb. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. vb.] The act of perishing: in phr. *upon the perish*, on the point or in process of perishing. (Cf. *on the wane.*)

1825 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1830) I. 319 Everything seems upon the perish.

Perish, -e, obs. forms of Pierce.

Perishability (periʃăbi·liti). *rare.* [f. next: see -ity.] Perishableness.

1811 Shelley in Dowden *Life* (1886) I. iv. 133 Inquiries into our intellect, its eternity or perishability. 1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1857) 61 The mutability and perishability of all individual things.

Perishable (pe·riʃăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Perish *v.* + -able; cf. F. *périssable* (*c* 1400 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Liable to perish; subject to destruction, decay, or death; *esp.* naturally snbject to speedy decay, as organic substances, minerals which rapidly weather or become decomposed, and the like.

1611 Cotgr., *Perissable*, perishable. 1648 J. Goodwin *Youngling Elder* 33 All books whatsoever are perishable. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 18 Silver, Gold, and Jewels, .. are not perishable, nor so mutable as other Commodities. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. xi. (1869) I. 238 Of all the productions of land, milk is perhaps the most perishable. 1790 Cowper *Adam* iv. vii, Thou perishable flesh and form of clay. 1839 Murchison *Situr. Syst.* I. xxvii. 341 Non-micaceous perishable shale. 1849 Helps *Friends in C.* (1851) II. 185 Systems, constitutions, and the like are perishable things. 1862 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 172 It is not made of a perishable material.

2. a. *absol.* quasi-*sb. The perishable*, that which is perishable or transitory.

1821 Byron *Heav. & Earth* i. 28 Were I the Seraph, And he the perishable. 1843 J. Martineau *Chr. Life* (1867) 10 It is the Immortal against the Perishable. *a* 1854 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Lit.* ii. (1878) 61 In the elder literature, the perishable has passed away.

b. *sb. pl.* Things liable to decay: said chiefly of food-stnffs in transit.

1742 Richardson *Corr.* (1804) I. 83 The fall of the leaves fills the pools, the ponds, and the dikes..with particles, and animalcula, and perishables, of vegetable as well as animal nature. 1807 Moore *Mem.* (1853) I. 224 Recollections are too like the other perishables of this world. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* II. § 64 A procurator may alienate perishables belonging to his principal. 1895 *Spectator* 26 Oct. 553/2 Perishables like fish and flowers.

Hence **Pe·rishably** *adv.*, in a perishable manner, by being perishable.

1891 *Gd. Words* Aug. 519 So strange it seems to me Beauty should perishably find its close.

Perishableness (pe·riʃăb'lnés). [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being perishable.

1690 Locke *Govt.* II. v. § 48 Supposing .. nothing in the island, either because of its commonness, or perishableness, fit to supply the place of money. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 479 A deep and melancholy sense of the perishableness of the noblest qualities. 1852 Lewis *Methods Observ. Politics* I. 221 They [written memorials] have a monumental character as opposed to the perishableness of mere speech.

Perished (pe·riʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. Perish *v.* + -ed^{1}.] That has perished, in the senses of the vb.; decayed, wasted; dead or brought to the point of death with cold or privation.

1538 Elyot, *Perditus* .., loste, perysshed, withoute recouerie, out of hope. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* 587 The leaues & root boyled in water and Hony, & drunke, healeth the perished lungs. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1998/4 A brown bay Mare above 14 hands high,..a little perisht in her Wind. 1757 W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* 46 It is no longer a Wonder, such perished Stores should be bought up. 1823 Galt *Gilhaize* II. xxix. 282 The mourning women, and the perished child in the arms. 1883 A. Lang in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 842 The perished plays of Sophocles and Æschylus might any day be brought to light. 1888 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* xli, 'Dining at the camp!' says Aileen, looking regularly perished.

Perishen, -oner, obs. ff. Parishen, Parishioner.

Pe·risher. [f. Perish *v.* + -er^{1}.] That which perishes or destroys. *slang.* An extreme (of any course of action); a 'plunger'; also applied to persons as a term of contempt.

1888 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* xli, He.. went in an awful perisher—took a month to it, and was never sober day or night the whole time. 1896 *Idler* Mar. 282/1 Those perishers in the gallery didn't know anything about Shakespeare.

Pe·rishing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Perish *v.* + -ing^{1}.] The action of the vb. Perish: a. A going to destruction, suffering death; † b. A destroying, causing destruction (*obs.*).

a. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xiii. 4 Ilkan is cause of oþer perishynge. 1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxviii. 8 Thou shalt die in the perishynge of slayn men. 1643 Milton *Divorce* xiii. (1851) 54 Who shall answer for the perishing of all those souls? 1768–74 Tucker *Lt Nat.* (1834) I. 640 Painful perishings by fire. 1864 Skeat *Uhland's Poems* 74 Feuds and traitorous deeds And perishing of precious seeds.

b. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11986 Haue pytie .. of this pure maidon; Put hir in some place fro perisshyng of hondes. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 62 Se the knyfe go no deper than the thycknes of the bone for perysshynge of the brayne. 1690 Locke *Govt.* II. v. § 46 The exceeding of the bounds of his just property..the perishing of anything uselessly.

Perishing (pe·riʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing^{2}.] That perishes.

1. That goes to destruction; that passes out of existence, or suffers decay, dissolution, or death.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. i. 2 To seke perishyng ryches and to truste in hem is vanite. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* div a, The perishing Buildings of Mortalls. 1710 Swift *Tatler* No. 230 ¶ 10 All new affected Modes of Speech..are the first perishing Parts in any Language. 1844 Willis *Psyche* 36 The glory of the human form Is but a perishing thing.

2. That causes destruction or death; deadly: said of cold, privation, or the like.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 246 The colde, and moistnesse, wych is perissynge and contrarie to the lyfe. 1634 Rainbow *Labour* (1635) 22 It cannot be said to be causally perishing. 1813 T. Busby tr. *Lucretius* v. *Comm.* p. vi, Destroyed by..the perishing power of frost. 1893 Earl Dunmore *Pamirs* II. 138 A night of perishing cold.

Hence **Pe·rishingly** *adv.*, so as to cause to perish; deadly.

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 298 Perishingly cold with frosty Winds. 1876 Smiles *Sc. Natur.* vi. (ed. 4) 97 These sleeping-places were perishingly cold.

Pe·rishment. Now *dial.* [f. Perish *v.* + -ment. Cf. F. *périssement* (16th c. in Littré).] † a. Destruction, damage, loss. *Obs.* b. *dial.* 'Starvation' by cold.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xii. 84 To bestowe life is no perishemente but auantage. *a* 1549 Latimer *Let.* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1755 Iustices that be to much naturall, to theyr owne perishment both Body and Soule. 1822 Bewick *Mem.* ix. 116 Before she had waded through it, she got very wet and a *perishment* of cold. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., A Perishment*, a severe cold.

Perisome (pe·risōm). *Zool.* Also perisom; also in L. form **perisoma** (perisō·mă). [= mod. F. *périsome*, and mod.L. *perisōma*, f. Gr. περί about + σῶμα body.] The integument or body-wall of an echinoderm, upon which the external calcareous skeleton is developed. Hence **Peri·so·mal, Perisoma·tic, Periso·mial** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the perisome.

1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 102 The class Echinodermata .. is distinguished by the fact that the external envelope of the body ('perisome') has the power of secreting calcareous matter to a greater or less extent. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 513 The genus Stylifer, which infests Star-fishes and Sea-urchins, sometimes imbedding itself in the perisoma. 1877 W. Thomson *Voy. Challenger* I. iii. 172 The perisom is divided into four muscular bands. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 594 Portions of the perisomatic skeleton of the aboral region. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Perisomal*,..*Perisomatic*,..*Perisomial*.

Perisperm (pe·rispōm). *Bot.* [ad. F. *périsperme* ad. mod.L. *perisperm-um* (Jussieu 1789), f. Gr. περί around + σπέρμα seed.] The mass of nutritive tissue or 'albumen' outside the embryo-sac in some seeds (distinguished from the *endosperm* within the embryo-sac); also, the tissue of the nucellus, which sometimes persists in the ripe seed (Brongniart 1827). Formerly used for the 'albumen' generally; also for the *testa* or integument of the seed (Richard 1808).

1819 Lindley tr. *Richard's Observ. Fruits & Seeds* 84 Endosperm;..Jussieu called it *Perisperm*; Gærtner *Albumen*. 1835 Henslow *Descr. & Phys. Bot.* § 269 In many cases this nutriment, or 'amnios',..is not wholly absorbed by the ripening ovule; and it ultimately becomes the 'albumen' or 'perisperm' of the seed, and is then farinaceous, hard, or oily. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 214 The horned perisperm of the coffee-tree. 1885 Goodale *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 437 The food within the developing embryo sac is termed endosperm; if around it, perisperm.

Hence **Perispe·rmal, Perispe·rmic** *adjs.*, pertaining to, or having, a perisperm.

1819 Lindley tr. *Richard's Obs.* 23 The origin of the perispermic vessels. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Perispermic*..furnished with albumen. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 443 The husk and perispermal membrane are inert.

Perispheric (perisfe·rik), *a. rare.* [f. Peri- + Spheric.] 'Globular; having the form of a ball' (Webster 1828); spherical. Also **Perisphe·rical** *a.*

1828 Webster cites *Journ. of Science* for *Perispheric*. 1846 Worcester, *Perispheric, Perispherical*, spherical; round.

Perisplenic to **Perisplenitis**: see Peri- a, c.

Perispome (pe·rispōm), *a.* and *sb. Gr. Gram.* [abbrev. of **perispo·menon** (also in use) = Gr. περισπώμενον, neuter pr. pple. passive of περισπᾶν to draw around, mark with the circumflex (any syllable).] a. *adj.* Having a circumflex accent on the last syllable. b. *sb.* A word so accented.

1818 Blomfield tr. *Matthiæ Gr. Gram.* II. 958 *Perispomena*, περισπώμενα, which have the circumflex on the last syllable, as φιλῶ, τιμῶ, τοῦς. 1845 Jelf *Gr. Gram.* I. iii. 36 *Perispomena*—when the circumflex is on the ultima; as, κακῶς, πας. 1867 tr. *Curtius's Grk. Gram.* (ed. 2) § 21 A word having a circumflex on the last syllable is called *perispomenon*. *Ibid.* § 93 After a perispome the accent of the enclitic is entirely lost.

Hence **Pe·rispome** *v.*, to place a circumflex accent on the last syllable.

‖ **Perispora·ngium.** *Bot.* [f. Peri- + Sporangium.] A structure surrounding or investing the sporangium in cryptogams.

1856 in Henslow *Dict. Bot. Terms.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 865 *Perisporangium*, the indusium of ferns when it surrounds the spore-cases or sori. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* II. i. 272 A number of sporidium-bearing filaments emanate from a kind of membrane at the base of a spheroidal cellular perisporangium.

Perispore (pe·rispōə1). *Bot.* [a. F. *périspore*, ad. mod.L. **perispo·rium** (Richard 1808; also in Eng. use), f. Gr. περί around + σπόρος seed: see Spore.] † a. Name for the hypogynous bristles of some sedges (see Perianth, Perigynium). *Obs.* b. The skin or integument of a spore.

1848 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) I. 313 These [hypogynous setæ] are probably of the nature of the hypogynous scales of Grasses, and have been named *perispores* [earlier edd. *perisporum*] by some French writers. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Perisporium*,..term applied by L. C. Richard and Persoon to the threads which surround the seed of the *Cyperaceæ*. Hedwig and some other botanists have substituted this term for that of *pericarp* in cryptogamious plants: a perispore. 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 217/1 The spores are developed each in the interior of a perispore.

Perissad (pĕri·săd), *sb.* (*a.*) [mod. f. Gr. περισσ-ός superfluous, redundant, in Arith. uneven, odd (f. περί in sense 'over, beyond') + -ad.]

1. *Chem.* An element or radical whose quantivalency is represented by an odd number, as a monad, triad, or pentad; opp. to Artiad. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1870 [see Artiad]. 1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* I. 257 Elements..of uneven equivalency,..are designated generally as perissads. *Ibid.* 258 In every saturated or normal compound..the sum of the perissad elements is always an even number. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Perissad*, *Chem.*, having a valency which is represented by an odd number.

2. *Zool.* = Perissodactyl (as *adj.*).

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Perissad*..*Zoöl.*, belonging to the *Perissodactyla*.

Perisse, perisshe, obs. ff. Perish, Pierce.

Perissodactyl, -yle (pĕrisŏdæ·ktil), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *perissodactyl-us*, f. Gr. περισσό-ς uneven, odd + δάκτυλος digit.] a. *adj.* Having an odd number of toes on each foot, as an ungulate mammal; odd-toed; belonging to the division *Perissodactyla* of *Ungulata*. b. *sb.* A perissodactyl ungulate or hoofed animal: *pl.* in *-s* or *-a*. Opposed to Artiodactyl.

a. 1849-52 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 922/2 The elephant.. belongs to the..perissodactyle group of Pachyderms. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 424 The three existing genera of Perissodactyle Ungulates.

b. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Org. Nat.* I. 242 The bony palate extends further back than in the perissodactyles. 1875 C. C. Blake *Zool.* 33 Three great divisions of Perissodactyla exist, of which the Rhinoceros, the Tapir, and the Horse form the existing types. 1877 Le Conte *Elem. Geol.* III. (1879) 508 He .. divided all Ungulates into Perissodactyls (odd-toed) and Artiodactyls (even-toed).

So **Perissoda·ctylate, Perissodacty·lic, Perissoda·ctylous** *adjs.* = prec. a.

1889 *Nature* 28 Nov. 84/1 Two species of the remarkable Perissodactylate genus *Macrauchenia*.

Perisso·logy. *Rhet.* ? *Obs.* [ad. late L. *perissologia*, a. Gr. περισσολογία, f. περισσολόγος speaking too much, f. περισσός, redundant + λόγος speech.] Redundance or superfluity of speech; use of more words than are necessary; pleonasm.

1583 Fulke *Defence* (Parker Soc.) 136 Haue not the most elegant authors used hyperbatons, perissologies, and other figures that are counted faults of speech? [1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 264 *Macrologia*, or long language..: it is also named by the Greeks *Perissologia*.] 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Perissology*, superfluous speaking. 1776 Campbell *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. 359 If we should say *the alcoran* we should fall into a gross perissology.

Hence **Perissolo·gical** *a.* (*rare*—°), 'redundant in words' (Webster 1828).

Perissosyllabic (pĕri·sosilæ·bik), *a.* [f. Gr. περισσοσύλλαβ-ος having a syllable over (f. περισσός) + -IC.] Having a redundant syllable or syllables.

Perissosyllabic hexameter, a name for the 'greater Archilochian' measure, in which three trochees (or two trochees and a spondee) are substituted for the last two feet of the ordinary hexameter (as in Horace, Bk. I. Ode iv.).

Peristalith (pĕri·stăliþ). *Archæol.* [irreg. f. Gr. περίστα(τος standing round + λίθος stone. Better *peristatolith*.] A ring or row of standing stones surrounding a burial-mound, or the like.

1882 C. Elton *Orig. Eng. Hist.* 131 Buried in the earth and surrounded by a ring of stones, or 'peristalith' of an oblong form. 1898 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 441 The rim of the stone-circle or 'peristalith'.

‖ **Peristalsis** (peristæ·lsis). *Physiol.* [mod. L., repr. a Gr. περίσταλσις, cf. περισταλ-τικός in next.] Peristaltic movement: see next.

1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 313/1 A peristalsis.. which sets out from the cardiac extremity. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 38 Diarrhœa, due to a violently increased peristalsis. 1878 Foster *Phys.* I. iv. § 4. 142 In a twisted tube like that of the vertebrate ventricle, ordinary peristalsis would be impotent to drive the blood onward.

Peristaltic (peristæ·ltik), *a. Physiol.* [ad. Gr. περισταλτικ-ός (Galen), f. περιστέλλ-ειν lit. to send round, f. στέλλειν to set, place, array, make ready, dispatch, send. Cf. F. *péristaltique* (1680 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Applied to the automatic muscular (vermicular) movement which takes place in the alimentary canal and other hollow or tubular organs, consisting of rhythmic wave-like contractions in successive circles, by which the contents of the organ are propelled along it.

1655 Culpepper, etc. *Riverius* IX. vii. 266 This vomiting cometh by the Peristaltick motion of the Guts. 1676 Cole in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 609 Both these kinds of vessels seem to have a peristaltick contraction of their own. 1753 N. Torriano *Midwifry* 14 The inverting peristaltic Motion of the Fallopian Tube. 1881 Darwin *Veg. Mould* 116 When the earth was in a very liquid state it was ejected in little spurts, and when not so liquid by a slow peristaltic movement.

b. *transf.* (*Electr.*) See quot.

1856 Thomson *Math. & Phys. Papers* (1884) II. lxxv. 80, I..venture to introduce the term *peristaltic* to characterize that kind of induction by which currents are excited in elongated conductors through the variation of electrostatic potential in the surrounding matter.

Hence **Perista·ltically** *adv.*, in a peristaltic manner; with peristaltic action or movement.

1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 678/1 The food is propelled onwards peristaltically. 1868 Owen *Anat. Vertebr.* III. 501 Insulating the peristaltically winding intestines from the constant respiratory movements of the abdominal walls.

Peristaphyline (peristæ·filin), *a. Anat.* [ad. mod.L. *peristaphylin-us*, f. Gr. περί around + σταφύλινος adj., f. σταφυλή bunch of grapes, swollen uvula. Cf. mod.F. *péristaphylin* (Littré).] Situated about the uvula: applied to two muscles, the *external peristaphyline* (or *tensor palati*), and the *internal peristaphyline* (or *levator palati*).

[1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Peristaphilinus, internus & externus*, are Muscles of the Uvula.] 1840 G. V. Ellis *Anat.* 236 The *circumflexus palati*, or external peristaphyline muscle..consists of a vertical and a horizontal portion.

Peristerite (pĕri·stĕrəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. περιστερά pigeon, dove + -ITE[1] 2 b.] A variety of Albite exhibiting a slight iridescence or opalescence like that of the plumage on a pigeon's neck.

1843 T. Thomson in *Lond. & Edin. Philos. Mag.* XXII. 189 *Peristerite* .. was sent me also from Perth in Upper Canada...It is light brownish red, and exhibits a play of colours, chiefly blue, on the surface. 1868 Dana *Min.* 356.

Peristeroid (pĕri·stĕroid), *a. Ornith.* [mod. f. Gr. περιστερά pigeon + -OID.] Of or pertaining to the *Peristeroidæ*, a group of birds in Sundevall's classification (1873) identical with the *Columbæ* or pigeons.

Peristeromorph (pĕri·stĕrŏmɔif). *Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *peristeromorphæ*, pl. fem. of *peristeromorphus*, f. Gr. περιστερά pigeon + μορφή form.] A member of the group *Peristeromorphæ* in Huxley's classification (1867), identical with the *Columbæ* or pigeons. So **Peristeromo·rphic, Peristeromo·rphous** *adjs.*, belonging to or having the characters of the *Peristeromorphæ*.

Peristeronic (pĕri·stĕrɒ·nik), *a.* [app. f. Gr. περιστερών, -ῶνα dove-cot (f. περιστερά dove, pigeon) + -IC.] Pertaining to or concerned with pigeons.

1868 *Rules Peristeronic Soc.* 1 That the Society be called the National Peristeronic Society. 1876 Felton & Wright *Bk. Pigeons* 386 Of the National Peristeronic Society it may be said that it holds the position of the first pigeon society of the day. 1893 *Ibid.* (ed. Lumley) vii. 58 Who would talk of a pigeon's 'eye-lids' that has any knowledge of matters peristeronic? 1904 *Times* 6 Jan. 8/5 The National Peristeronic Society was founded by the amalgamation of the National Columbarian and the Philo-Peristeronic Societies.

Peristeropod (pĕri·stĕrɒpɒd), *a.* and *sb. Ornith.* [ad. assumed Gr. *περιστερόποδ-ες, pl. of *περιστερόπους pigeon-footed.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the *Peristeropodes*, a section of *Alectoromorphæ* or gallinaceous birds in Huxley's classification (1868), having the toes arranged on a level as in pigeons. b. *sb.* A member of this group. So **Peristero·podan** *a.* and *sb.*; **Peristero·podous** *a.*

Peristethium: see Peri- b.

Peristomatic (peri,stomæ·tik), *a. Bot.* [f. Peri- + Stoma (pl. *stomata*).] Surrounding a stoma of a leaf.

1876 J. H. Balfour in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 90/1 In Ceratopteris thalictroides the stoma is bounded by three cells,—two of which..are crescentic and concave inwardly, while the third surrounds them,.. and has on this account been called peristomatic.

Peristome (pe·ristoum). Also in L. forms **peri·stoma** (pl. -ata), **peristo·mium** (pl. -ia). [= F. *péristome* (18..), ad. mod.L. *peristoma* (Hedwig 1782), f. Gr. περί around + στόμα mouth; altered (by Ehrhart 1787) to *peristomium*, after *pericarpium*, etc.]

1. *Bot.* The fringe of small teeth around the mouth of the capsule or sporangium in mosses.

1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 73 *Peristoma*, the fringe at the mouth of the Capsule of Mosses. 1818 Hooker & Taylor *Musc. Brit.* Introd. 4 The absence or presence of the fringe of the Peristome which Hedwig employed to so much advantage. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 320 One or more rows of cellular rigid processes, called collectively the peristomium, and separately teeth. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 331 We must now examine somewhat more closely the origin of the Peristome.

2. *Zool.* a. The margin of the aperture of the shell of a mollusc. b. Any special structure or set of parts around the mouth or oral opening in various invertebrates, as insects, crustacea, hydrozoa, infusoria; in echinoderms, the part of the body-wall surrounding the mouth (opp. to Peripoct); in certain worms, as earthworms, the first true somite, situated behind the *prostomium* or *præstomium*, and bearing the mouth.

a. 1851-6 Woodward *Mollusca* 101 The margin of the aperture is termed the peristome. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 47 The columella is seen in the angle..; its umbilicus is partly..concealed by the reflection over it of the peristome.

b. 1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 93 (In *Vorticellæ*) a. The prominent everted rim (*peristome*). 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* v. 232 (*Chætopoda*) The first somite, which contains the mouth, is the peristomium. *Ibid.* ix. 569 (*Echinodermata*) The ambulacral plates are continued on the peristome to the margins of the mouth. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 781 (*Hydrozoa Aceraspeda*) The mouth..is situate in the centre of a disc or peristome of great mobility. 1896 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* II. 481.

Hence **Peristo·mal, Peristo·mial** *adjs.*, surrounding the mouth, circumoral; pertaining to, of the nature of, or having a peristome.

1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 547 Peristomal gills of some *Echinoidea*. 1900 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 278 The peristomal plates..number in adults normally 9 in one row and 8 in the other row of the pair. 1870 Nicholson *Man. Zool.* 99 Between the mouth and the circumference of the disc is a flat space, without appendages of any kind, termed the 'peristomial space'. 1881 Spruce in *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 18 Recklessly bandied about among peristomial genera. 1896 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* II. 313 There are four long peristomial gills on each side. *Ibid.* 185 The peristomial depression.

Peristrephic (peri,stre·fik), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. περιστρέφειν to turn round + -IC. (The etymological form would be *peristreptic*.)] Turning round, revolving, rotatory (as a panorama). Also **Peristre·phical**, *a.*

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 385 The whole visible nocturnal sphere is peristrephical. 1838 *Ibid.* XLIII. 709 They accompany our ken like a peristrephic panorama. 1851 J. Cairns *Let.* in MacEwan *Life* (1895) 351 Opening up a peristrephic picture of the Christian world.

‖ **Peristrophe** (pĕri·strŏfi). *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. Gr. περιστροφή.] A turning round, a revolution.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 12 A strange Peristrophe of Policy and Religion.

Peristyle (pe·ristəil), *sb.* (*a.*) *Arch.* Also 7-9 in L. form **peristy·lium**, 9 in Gr. form **peristy·lon**. [a. F. *péristyle* (1554 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *peristȳlum*, *peristȳlium*, in Gr. περιστῶλον sb., neuter of περιστῶλ-os having pillars all round, surrounded by a colonnade, f. περί around + στῦλος pillar.] A row of columns or colonnade surrounding a temple or other building, or a court, cloister, etc.; less properly, the court or space having round it such a row of columns.

1612 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* I. v. 17 All manner of compartments, bases, perystiles, plots, buildings, &c. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 268 A large square Court compassed about with the fairest *peristylium* or Cloyster that I ever saw. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xiii. I. 396 A *peristylium* of granite columns. 1833 Ellis *Elgin Marbles* (Libr. Ent. Knowl.) I. 72 When the exterior of a temple was not surrounded by a peristyle or colonnade, the temple was said to be apteral. 1878 Smith *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 425/1 Round the peristyle were arranged the chambers used by the men.

◆ Erroneously applied to the columned porch of a church or other large building, to a pillared verandah, etc.

1694 Motteux *Rabelais* V. vii. 24 You go through a large *Peristile, alias* a long Entry set about with Pillars. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., *Peristyle* is sometimes taken for a row or rank of Columns, as well without as within any Edifice:..Sometimes this was call'd *Antiprostyle*. 1863 Mary Howitt *F. Bremer's Greece* I. vii. 239 Crowding and crushing..about the peristyle and steps of the church. *Ibid.* II. xii. 27. 1866 Mrs. Ritchie *Village on Cliff* xiii. 193 When the wedding-party came out into the peristyle of the church, the carriages had both disappeared.

B. *adj.* Surrounded by a colonnade.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. 303 That the Mausoleum was composed of an oblong peristyle building.

Hence **Peristy·lar** *a.*, pertaining to, having, or of the nature of a peristyle.

1876 J. Fergusson *Hist. Indian Archit.* IV. ii. 335 All round the court there is a peristylar cloister with cells.

Perisynovial, -tendineum: see Peri- a, b.

‖ **Perisystole** (perisistŏli). *Physiol.* [mod. L. *perisystole* (Bartholine 1651), f. Gr. περί around + συστολή contraction; in F. *périsystole* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*).] 'The short interval of time between the systole and the following diastole of the heart; inappreciable except when the heart's action is failing' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Perisystolic** (-sistɒ·lik, *a.*, belonging to the perisystole.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 60 Without any interloping perisystole at all. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 104 They confound the Perisystole or quiet posture of the heart. [1651 Bartholinus II. vi. 251 Confundunt perisystolen seu quietum.] 1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict., *Perisystole*, that Instant of rest between the Systole and Diastole of the Heart. 1853 Markham *Skoda's Auscult.* 213 A murmur arising at the root of the aorta, during the ventricular systole, is more peri-systolic, than a murmur arising in the ventricles. 1875 Hayden *Dis. Heart* 81 The perisystolic phenomena.

†Pe·rit. *Obs.* Also 6 **peryott**, 6-7 **periot**, 8 **perrot**. [Origin unascertained.] A measure of weight equal to $\frac{1}{3600}$ of a grain. (Cf. Droit[2].)

1564 *Conference of Weightes* (MS. Rawl. D. 23 lf. 6) The mynters..devyde a droyte into 120. perryottes, and a peryott into 24. blanckes. 1649 *Acts & Ordin. Parl.* c. 43 (Scobell) 65 Twenty Mites makes a Grain; Twenty four Droits makes a Mite; Twenty Perits makes a Droit; Twenty four Blanks makes a Perit. 1680-1725 [see Blank *sb.* 10]. 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 40 These tulip roots were never bought or sold, but .. The bulbs, and their divisions into perits, became like the different stocks in our public funds, and were bought and sold at different prices from day to day.

†Peri·te, *a. Obs.* Also 6 **peryt.** [a. obs. F. *perit*, *-ite* (*c* 1500), or ad. L. *perīt-us* 'experienced', properly pa. pple. of **perīrī* (in *ex-perīrī* to make trial of).] Experienced, expert, skilful, skilled.

1529 *Chart. Jas. V* in M'Crie *Life A. Melville* (1819) I. 459 Y^e^ said Maister Hary..has made under him gude and perite scolaris. 1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern* 10 No decree could demonstrate vnto them any thing sufficient to respect a more ciuill and perite life. 1652 Ashmole *Theat. Chem.* Prol. 11 Linus is said to be the most Perite of any Lyrick Poet. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 668 Friends who are in the habit of exercising a profuse rather than a perite hospitality.

Hence **† Peri·tely** *adv.*, skilfully. *Obs.*

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 158 This bath been so peritely adulterated.

‖ **Perithecium** (periþī·siŭm). *Bot.* Pl. **-ia**. Also anglicized as **perithece** (peri·þīs). [mod.L. (Persoon 1796), f. Gr. περί around + θήκη case: cf. *pericarpium*.] A cup-shaped or flask-shaped receptacle, usually with a narrow opening, inclosing the fructification in certain fungi, etc.; spec. in the *Pyrenomycetes*. Hence **Perithe·cial** *a.*, pertaining to the perithecium.

1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* 209 *Perithecium*, is a term used to express the part which contains the reproductive organs of Sphæria and its coordinates. 1839 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) 271 Lichens ..Perithecium is the part in which the asci are immersed. 1857 Berkeley *Cryptog. Bot.* § 274. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 256 *Pyrenomycetes*..The asci are formed in the interior of small flask-shaped or roundish receptacles..here termed *Perithecia*. 1889 Bennett & Murray *Cryptog. Bot.* 355 The Ascomycetes may be classed in three divisions: ..the *Pyrenomycetes*, with *pyrenocarps* or *peritheces* (hymenia within flask-shaped bodies open at the neck). *Ibid.* 356 The perthece does not differ essentially from the apothece.

Perithelium, -thoracic: see PERI- a, b.

+ Peri·tion. *Obs. rare*—¹. [n. of action from L. *perīre, perit-um* to PERISH.] Perishing, destruction, annihilation.

1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* I. xiv. 168 Were there an absolute perition in our dissolution.

Peritomous (pĕri·tŏməs), *a. Min.* [f. Gr. *περί* around + *-τομός* cut, cutting.] (See quot.)

1835 C. U. SHEPARD *Mineral.* I. xxiv, *Peritomous. Note,* Implying that cleavage takes place in more than one direction parallel to the axis, and that the faces are all of the same quality.

Peritomy (pĕri·tŏmi). *Surg.* [f. Gr. *περιτομή* circumcision, f. *περί* around + *τομή* cutting.] Circumcision, esp. of the cornea.

1889 G. A. BERRY *Dis. Eye* I. ii. 62 Performing the operation of peritomy or syndectomy. 1890 in BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*

Peritoneal, -æal (peritonī·ăl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, situated in, or affecting the peritoneum.

1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 427 Each carrying along with it a peritonæal coat. 1797 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 205 There was..all the appearance of peritoneal inflammation. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 590 The peritoneal thickening and fibrous adhesions which result from circumscribed peritonitis.

‖ **Peritoneum, -æum** (peritonī·ŭm). *Anat.* [L. *peritonæum, -ēum* (in Cæl. Aurel., *c* 420), a. Gr. *περιτόναιον* (*-ειον*), sb. from neuter of *περιτόναιος* adj., f. *περίτονος* stretched around or over, f. *περί* around + *-τονος*, from ablaut stem of *τείνειν* to stretch: cf. TONE. Formerly also **perytone·on** from Gr., and **peritone** = F. *peritoine* (1541 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The double serous membrane which lines the cavity of the abdomen, of large extent and complex form, having numerous folds (as the *omenta, mesenterics*, etc.) which invest and support the various abdominal viscera.

In vertebrates below mammals, which have no diaphragm, The membrane lining the whole body-cavity, corresponding to the mammalian peritoneum and pleura combined (hence sometimes called *pleuroperitoneum*). Also applied to similar membranes lining the body-cavity and investing the alimentary canal in some invertebrates, as insects.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* H ij b, What is the perytoneon, and wher of is it dyryuate? 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* I. xv. (1552) 46 The kell called *Peritoneum.* 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 348 There is an other coate or skinne called Peritone, because it is spread round about the lower belly. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 344 The wounds of the muscles of the lower belly and of the *Peritonæum* or rim are not mortall. 1671 RAY in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2275 The Abdomen was compassed about with a strong Peritonæum. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v., In the fish kind, the peritoneum..is very variously coloured. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 8 The peritoneum. 1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumors* 3 A peculiar epithelium, not a continuation of that of the peritonæum 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Peritoneum...* The structure in the *Brachiopoda* that holds the alimentary canal suspended in the perivisceral cavity... The outer layer of the digestive canal in the *Insecta.*

Hence **Peritone·o-** in *Comb.*, as *peritoneo-vaginal a.*, having relation to the peritoneum and vagina.

1898 G. S. HERMANN *Dis. Women* 843 The peritoneo-vaginal method.

Peritonism (peritoniz'm). *Path.* [f. as next + -ISM: in mod.L. *peritonismus.*] (See quots.)

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 625 The hæmorrhage may produce the symptoms of acute peritoneal damage which have been described under the title of 'Peritonism'. *Ibid.* 795 The symptoms, which are mainly those of intense abdominal pain, and collapse, and usually with vomiting, have been described under the title of 'peritonism'.

‖ **Peritonitis** (peritonəi·tis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *περίτον-ος* (see PERITONEUM) + -ITIS. In mod.F. *péritonite.*] Inflammation of the peritoneum, or of some part of it.

1776 W. CULLEN *First Lines Physic* (1778) I. vii. 293 We have given a place in our Nosology to the Peritonitis; comprehending under that title not only the inflammations affecting the peritonæum..but also those affecting the extensions of this membrane in the omentum and mesentery. 1880 BEALE *Slight Ailm.* 90 The pain of peritonitis is one of the most terrible..that any human being can have to bear.

Hence **Peritonital** (-əi·tăl), **Peritonitic** (-i·tik) *adjs.*, pertaining to or affected with peritonitis.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 2 Peritonitic signs on admission. 1883 *Summary* 26 July 3/3 The Bishop..is not out of danger, and ..cannot be considered so until the peritonital inflammation is subdued. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 641 Various results of the peritonitic affection.

Peritonsillar to **Peritracheal:** see PERI- a, c.

Peritorie, -ye, var. PARIETARY, pellitory.

Peritreme (pe·ritrīm). *Zool.* Also in L. form **peritre·ma.** [a. F. *péritrème* (Audouin 18..), f. Gr. *περί* round + *τρῆμα* perforation, hole.] **a.** A small chitinous ring surrounding a breathing-hole in an insect. **b.** The margin of the aperture of a univalve shell: = PERISTOME 2 a (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1843 OWEN *Comp. Anat. Invertebr.* Gloss. 383 *Peritrema* .., the raised margin which surrounds the breathing holes of scorpions. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 203 Pulmonary sacs, opening upon the under surface..by..stigmata, each of which is surrounded by a raised margin, or 'peritrema'. 1888 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* iv. 274 The mouth or peritreme of the shell [of a snail].

So **Peritre·matous** *a.*, surrounding an aperture; belonging to the peritreme.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Peritrichan (pĕri·trikăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Peritricha*, f. Gr. *περί* around + *τριχ-*, stem of *θρίξ* hair.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the division *Peritricha* of *Infusoria*, having a band of cilia around the body. **b.** *sb.* An infusorian of the division *Peritricha.* So **Peri·trichous** *a.*; hence **Peri·trichously** *adv.*, with a girdle of cilia.

1875 HUXLEY in *Med. Times & Gaz.* 5 May 495/1 According to the distribution of the cilia, Stein has divided them into the *Holotricha*, ..the *Heterotricha*, ..the *Hypotricha*, ..and the *Peritricha*, in which they [the cilia] form a zone round the body. 1877 — *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ii. 109 The process of sexual reproduction observed by Stein in the peritrichous Infusoria. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 831 The..ring which supports the sucker of all the Peritrichan *Urceolarina* save *Licnophora.* *Ibid.* 832 The perioral contractile collar of the Peritrichan, *Torquatella typica.* 1900 *Nature* 13 Sept. 465/2 Both are actively motile and peritrichously ciliated.

Peritroch (pe·ritrɒk). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *peritroch-us*, a. Gr. *περίτροχος* circular, round, f. *περί* around + *τροχός* a hoop, a wheel, anything round; f. *τρέχ-ειν* to run.] A circlet of cilia resembling a wheel, as in a rotifer; an organism or embryo having such a circlet. Hence **Peri·trochal** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a peritroch.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

‖ **Peritrochium** (peritrōu·kiŭm). *Mech.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *περιτρόχιον* a wheel (see prec.); *ἄξων ἐν περιτροχίῳ = axis in peritrochio*, the wheel-and-axle.] A wheel, as constituting part of the mechanical power called the wheel-and-axle.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., The use of this *Peritrochium*, is to make the Cylinder or Axis be turned the more easily by the means of Staves or Levers, which are fix'd in its Circumference. See *Axis* in *Peritrochio.* 1796 [see AXIS¹ 1]. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1822) II. 121 This organ is usually called in mechanicks, *the axis in peritrochio*, ..the word windlass or capstan, would convey a more distinct idea to our pupils. 1866 in BRANDE & COX *Dict. Science*, etc. [See AXIS¹ 2.]

Peritropal (pĕri·trŏpăl), *a. Bot. rare.* [f. mod.L. *peritrop-us* (Jussieu) + -AL. In F. *péritrope* (Richard 1808).] Of an embryo or ovule: = AMPHITROPAL, HEMITROPOUS. Also **Peri·tropous** *a.*

1819 LINDLEY *Richard's Observ. Fruits & Seeds* 22 If it [the seed] be attached to the axis, or to an axile trophosperm, by an hilum equi-distant from the two ends or occupying the whole length of the inner edge, it is called *peritropal. Ibid.* 86 Peritropal ..directed from the axis towards the sides of the pericarp. 1835 — *Introd Bot.* (1848) II. 378 *Peritropal*, directed from the axis to the horizon, ..only applied to the embryo of the seed. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* viii. 313 Centrifugal (or peritropous), when [the radicle is] turned toward the sides.

¶ Erroneously explained by Worcester:

1846 WORCESTER, *Peritropal*, turning around; rotary. *Hooker.* (Hence in some later Dicts.)

‖ **Peritrope** (pĕri·trŏpī). *rare.* [= Gr. *περιτροπή* turning round, revolution, circuit.]

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 600 This Peritrope is worth the observation, That on the same day of the same moneth, that the Temple should happen to be taken, and that after 543 years.

Peritrophic (peritrɒ·fik), *a. Entom.* [ad. F. *péritrophique*, f. Gr. *περί* around + *τροφή* food, *τροφικός* feeding.] Surrounding the food: applied by Balbiani (died 1899) to a chitinous membrane lining the stomach in various insects.

1900 MIALL & HAMMOND *Harlequin Fly* ii. 59 The peritrophic membrane has been found in nearly every Dipterous larva examined.

‖ **Perityphlitis** (peri,tiflәi·tis). *Path.* [mod. L., f. PERI- + Gr. *τυφλόν* the cæcum or blind-gut (Galen), neuter of *τυφλός* blind, after *typhlitis.*] Inflammation of some part (the connective tissue, the peritoneum, etc.) around or adjacent to the cæcum. (When seated in the *appendix vermiformis* of the cæcum, now distinctively called *appendicitis.*) Also loosely applied to inflammation of the cæcum itself (strictly called *typhlitis*).

1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Perityphlitis*, inflammation of the cellular substance surrounding the cæcum. 1852 J. MILLER *Pract. Surg.* (ed. 2) 333 Induced, on the right side, by irritation forming the perityphlitis of Burns and others. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 879 Fitz in 1886 placed the pathology of perityphlitis upon a sound basis. 1902 *Bulletin* 24 June. The King is suffering from perityphlitis. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 June 2/3 It is only in recent years that the word 'appendicitis' has been coined. Formerly all inflammatory affections of this part of the bowel were called perityphlitis.

Hence **Perityphlitic** (-i·tik) *a.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with perityphlitis.

1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1026 A perityphlitic abscess was opened, and the wound subsequently became diphtheritic. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* III. 887 The vermiform appendix, removed from the midst of a perityphlitic abscess.

‖ **Periura·nium.** *Astron.* [mod.L., f. PERI- + *Uranus*: cf. PERISATURNIUM.] That point in the orbit of any satellite of Uranus, at which it is nearest to Uranus.

a 1900 (Noted by Assistant Secy. Royal Astronomical Society).

Periurethral to **Perivitelline:** see PERI- a, c.

Periwig (pe·riwig), *sb.* Now only *Hist.* Forms: *α.* 6 **perwyke, perewyke**; 6–7 **perwick**(e, 7 **peri-, perawick**(e; **perewake; periwike.** *β.* 6–7 **perwig, perewig**(e, **perywygge, perrywig, -wigge, perriwigg**(e, 6–8 **periwigg**(e, **perriwig, perrewig, perywig, periwyg, -weg,** 6– **periwig.** *γ.* 6 **periwinke, pere- periwincle,** 7–8 **periwinkle.** [In 16th c., *pe·rwyke*, alteration of *pe·rruck, pe·rug*, a. F. *perruque* (15th c.): see PERUKE. By corruption, or 'popular etymology', *perwyke* became *perewyke, perewig, perrywig, periwig*, whence by abbreviation, WIG.]

1. An artificial imitation of a head of hair (or part of one); worn formerly, first by women and then by men, as a fashionable head-dress; retained by judges, barristers, etc., as part of their professional costume; used by actors as a part of their make-up, and generally as a means of personal disguise, a concealment of premature grey hairs, or a covering for baldness; a WIG.

α. 1529 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 13 For a perwyke for Sexten the kinges fole. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 902 The perwyke, *la perruque.* 1568 SIR F. KNOLLYS *Let. to Cecil* in *Antiq. Rep.* (1808) II. 394 She [Mary Seaton] did set sotche a curled Heare upon the Queen [Mary Stuart], that was said to be a Perewyke, that she ded very delycately. 1648-60 HEXHAM, *Hooft-hayr*, Head-haire, or a Perwick. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 463 The sorts of perawicks are, a short bob, a long perawick with side hair.., a grafted wig [etc.].

β. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 116 Take from them their perywigges, their paintings [etc.]..and thou shalt soone perceiue that a woman is the least parte of hir selfe. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. iii. § 5 He was .. glad to vse Periwigs of haire, and false beards of diuers colours. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* i. 7 To have the Periwigs pluk't off that cover your baldnesse. 1656 WOOD *Life* 4 Sept. (O. H. S.) I. 209, I bought me a perewige of my barber, 6*s.* 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 29 Mar., To a periwigg-maker's, and there bought two periwiggs, mighty fine. 1710–11 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 15 Jan., It has cost me three guineas to-day for a periwig. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev* 334 They took an old huge full-bottomed periwig out of the wardrobe of the antiquated frippery of Louis XIV. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper* i, It related to..a time in which men wore fantastically frizzed periwigs upon their heads.

γ. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Perruquier*, he that maketh Perewincles. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. v. 8 Th' unruly winde blowes off his periwinke. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Periwinkle*, a Perruque or Periwig. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio).

+ b. *transf.* and *fig. Obs.*

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D, Martins conscience hath a periwig; therefore to good men he is more sower than wig. 1596 B. GRIFFIN *Fidessa* (1876) 46 So soone as peeping Lucifer Auroraes starre, The skie with golden perewigs doth spangle. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 77, I left a Vacuity for them. For which Bald Place, the Reader (if so pleased) may provide a Perewake. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 59 When a Place is bald of Wood, no Art can make it a Periwig in hast.

+ 2. An alleged kind of marine animal: see quots.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* I. ix. 36 The luscious Lobster with the Crabfish raw, The Brinish Oister, Muscle, Periwigge. *Ibid.* 39 The Perewig is a kind of fish that lyeth in the oaze like a head of haire, which being touched conveyes itself leaving nothing to bee seene but a small round hole. 1670 S. CLARKE *Four Chiefest Plant.* 37. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng Rarities* 29 Periwig,..Perwinkle or Sea Snail or Whelk. 1674 — *Voy. New Eng.* (1675) 110 The Perriwig is a shell-fish that lyeth in the Sands flat and round as a shovel-board piece and very little thicker; these at a little hole in the middle of the shell thrust out a cap of hair, but upon the least motion of any danger it drawes it in again.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *periwig-company, -maker*, etc.; *periwig-pated* adj.

1598 FLORIO, *Perucchiera*, a periwig [1611 perwig] or gregorian maker. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 10 To see a robustious Pery-wig-pated [*Qos.* Perwig-pated] Fellow, teare a Passion to tatters. 1663 *Newes* 4 Feb., George Grey, a Barber and Perrywigge-maker [notifies] that any one having long flaxen hayr to sell may repayr to him. 1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* II. i. 72 (E. D. S.) Thetches, when they are sown thick and grow well, commonly run into a periwig matting growth. 1813 *Examiner* 10 May 297/2 Young periwig-pated gentlemen. 1834 MACAULAY *Ess., Pitt* (1887) 306 The periwig-company.

Pe·riwig, *v. arch.* [f. prec. sb.] **a.** *trans.* To put a periwig on; to dress, cover, or conceal with, or as with, a periwig. Often *fig.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iv. *Handie-cr.* 187 To glaze the Lakes, and bridle up the floods And periwig with wooll the balde-pate woods. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. ii. 168 Map-makers, rather then they will haue their maps naked and bald, do periwig them with false hair, and fill up the vacuum with imaginary places. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* IV. 254 Phœbus's harbinger, did periwig the horizon with his silver'd locks. 1733 SWIFT *Legion Club* 91 Discoid periwig'd with snakes. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 50 The .. ginger-bread bakers periwig a few plum-buns with sugar-frost. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 258/2 To lard a good story with prettinesses, were like periwigging and powdering the Apollo Belvidere.

+ b. To make (hair) into a wig. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XVI. cii. 402 The haire .. was perwigged, once Hers.

Periwigged (pe·riwigd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. sb. and vb. + -ED.] Wearing or having on a periwig.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XVI. cii. 403 The rude perwigged Drudge Salutes the Guests. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687)

383 Yield Periwig'd Impostor, yield to Fate. **1892** *Athenæum* 21 May 670/1 The appropriate rendezvous for periwigged beaux.

Periwincle, periwink(e, obs. vars. PERIWIG.

Periwinkle[1] (pe·riwiŋk'l). Forms: *α.* 1 perwincæ, 2–3 **pervenke**, 4 **parvenke**, **-uink**, **pervink(e**, **-vynke**, 4, 5 **-venke**, **-uenk(e**, **-uinke**, 5 **-uynke**. *β.* 5 **per-**, **parwynke**, 6 **pyrwynke**, 7 **periwink**. *γ.* 6 **pervinkle**, **-uinkle**, **-uincle**, **-winkle**, **-wincle**, **-winckle**, **-wyncle**, **-wynckle**, **perywinkle**, **periuyncle**, **-wyncle**, **-winckle**, 6–7 **pervincle**; 6– **periwinkle**, (7 **perewinkle**, 8 **periwincle**). [In OE. *peruince*, a. L. *pervinca* (App. Herb. 4th c.), earlier *vinca pervinca* (Pliny), whence also It. *provenca*, *-vinca*, F. *pervenche*, Norman F. *pervenke*. In ME., *pervinke* and (after AF.) *per-*, *parvenke*, late ME. *perwynke*, in 16th c. altered to *pervinkle*, *perwyncle*, and finally to *periwinkle*, usual since 1600. (See note to PERIWINKLE[2].)

The derivation of L. *pervinca* is not clear: some connect it with L. *pervincĕre* to conquer completely, with various suggested explanations. Cf. sense 2.]

1. The common name of plants of the genus *Vinca* (N.O. *Apocynaceæ*), esp. of the two European species, *V. minor* and *V. major*, the Lesser and Greater Periwinkle, evergreen trailing subshrubs with light blue starry flowers, varying in *V. minor* with pure white.

In early times a garland of this flower was placed on the heads of persons on their way to execution, with which some have connected the It. name *fiore di morte*, flower of death.

α. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 136/10 *Uincæ*, peruincæ. **11**.. *Voc.* ibid. 544/39 *Uincæ*, pervenke. *c* **1306** *Execution Sir S. Fraser* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 218 Y-fetered were ys legges under his horse wombe:..A gerland of peruenke set on ys heved. *c* **1330** *Owayn Miles* (1837) 41 Rose and lili diuers colours Primrol and parnink. *?a* **1366** CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1432 Ther sprang the violete al newe, And fresshe pervinke, riche of hewe. **1430–40** LYDG. *Bochas* VI. i. (1554) 144 Thou hast..Crowned one with laurer ..Other with peruinke made for the gybet. *c* **1450** *Alphita* 144 Peruinca uel prouinca, ..gall. et a°. pervenke.

β. *a* **1450** *Stockh. Med. MS.* II. 395 in *Anglia* XVIII. 317 Parwynke is an erbe grene of colour. *c* **1475** *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 786/19 *Hec pervinca*,..a perwynke. **1547** SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Gwichiad fyse*, pyrwynke. **1608** TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 637 The Egyptian Clematis or Periwink..is very good against the poyson of Asps.

γ. [**1501** *Will of Hylle* (Somerset Ho.), ij of my goblettes of pirwyncles.] **1538** TURNER *Libellus*, *Clematis daphnoides*, latinis *uinca peruinca*, anglis Perwyncle dicitur. **1551** — *Herbal* I. K vj b, *Vinca pervinca*,...called in Englyshe perwyncle, or periwyncle... It hath prety blewe floures and the herbe crepeth vpon the grounde very thyke. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* 32 Peruincle hath many small and slender long branches. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* XXI. xi. 92 The Pervincle ..continueth fresh and greene all the yeare long. **1611** FLORIO, *Herba topiaria*, the hearbe Perewinkle. **1741** *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 373 Double purple and large Periwinkle. **1798** WORDSW. *Lines Early Spring* iii, Through primrose tufts, in that green bower, The periwinkle trailed its wreaths. **1866** *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 547 White periwinkles, flinging their light of blossoms and dark glossy leaves down the swift channels of the brawling streams.

† **2.** *fig.* One who surpasses or excels; the fairest or choicest; the 'flower': cf. the 'pink of perfection'. *Obs.* [So OF. *pervenke*: De tous vins ce est le pervenke (Godef.).]

13.. *Song*, *Sir Piers Birmingham* in Ritson *Anc. Songs* (1792) 40 Pos knistis euch-one of him mai mak mone as peruink of ham alle. *a* **1400** *Love Song* (Harl. MS. 2253, lf. 72 b/2), Heo is lilie of largesse Heo is paruenke of prouesse. *a* **1440** *Sir Degrev.* 730 Corteys lady and wyse,.. thou arte pervenke of pryse.

† **b.** Playfully applied to a girl or woman. *Obs.*

1633 SHIRLEY *Wittie Fair One* IV. G iv, (To a chamber-maid) Quicke periwincle to thy mistris now. **1640** — *Loves Cruelties* II. C iij b, Very good, I shall love this periwinke.

† **3.** *Her.* In blazoning by flowers and plants, the designation of the tincture *azure* or blue. *Obs.*

1725 COATS *Dict. Her.*, *Perwinkle*,..pitch'd upon by the Inventors of the new Way of Blazon by Flowers and Herbs ..to supply the word *Azure*. **1727** in BAILEY Vol. II.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Jan. 2/1 Ball frock..of pale chiffon, periwinkle-wreathed. *Ibid.* 4 Feb. 2/1 Wherever you stand ..you see the sea—the wonderful periwinkle blue, heaving slowly between the sparkling white sands.

Periwinkle[2] (pe·riwiŋk'l). Forms: 6 (?) **pirwyncle**, **purwinkle**, **pur-**, **perwynkle**; **periwinkll**, **-wyncle**; 6–7 **perewincle**; 7 **perwinkle**, **-winckle**, **perewinkle**, **periwinckle**, **-winkel**, 7– **periwinkle**, (7–8 **-wincle**, 9 **perri-**; *dial.* **pennywinkle**, **-wilk**). Also *β.* 6 **periwinke**, **-winck**.

[Known in this form only from 16th c.; but OE. had in the same sense a word variously read (in pl.) *pinewinclan* and *winewinclan* (owing to confusion of the letters p and *p* = *w*). The MSS. favour the latter, which may however be a scribal error, as *pinewincle* would explain the 16th c. literary, and mod. dial. forms. In any case the second element is the same. It is noteworthy that the first certain appearance of *per-*, *periwyncle*, agrees so closely with that of *perwyncle*, PERIWINKLE *sb.*[1], from ME. *parvenke*, *perwynke*, as if in some way **pinewincle* and *perwinke* had coalesced in the form *perwyncle*, *periwinkle*.]

1. The English name of a gastropod mollusc of the genus *Littorina*, esp. *L. littorea* the common European coast species, much used for food, having a dark-coloured turbinate shell. Formerly, and still sometimes, used in a wider sense.

1530 PALSGR. 253/2 Perivyncle a shellfysshe, *bigorneau*, *nineau*. **1552** HULOET, Purwinkle fyshe, *cochea*. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 209 Of the leaste of these welkes or perewincles they make certeyne lyttle beades of diuers sortes and colours. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 128/34 A Periwinkil. *Ibid.* 138/31 A Periwynkle, *cochlea*. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 218 In like manner do Perwinkles and Snailes. **1611** SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxiv. (1614) 47/2 At Alderley.. upon the hilles to this day are found cockles, periwinckles and oysters of solid stone. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 173 A great many Perewincles and Muscles. **1712** E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 174 On the Rocks, abundance of Periwinkles. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxviii, [Sam Weller says] I merely quote wot the nobleman said to the fractious pennywinkle ven he vould'nt come out of his shell by means of a pin. **1851–6** WOODWARD *Mollusca* II The limpet and periwinkle live between tide-marks, where they are left dry twice a-day. [**1863** *Tyneside Songs* 46 Sometimes pennywilks, crabs, an' lobsters aw bring. **18**.. *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, Pennywinkle [Northumb. to Kent and Devon].]

β. **1545** ELYOT *Dict.*, *Coclea*, a snayle haning a shell, also a fishe callyd a pyrwinke [**1565** COOPER perwinke, **1573** perwinkle]. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 138/26 A Periwinke, *cochlea*. **1586** BRIGHT *Melanch.* vi. 27 Some are of harder shels, as oysters, periwincks, etc.

b. The shell of this mollusc. *rare*[−1].

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* IX. xii. § 4 The Manamotapa and his subjects, weare a white Periwinkle in the fore-head for a Iewell.

† **2.** = COCHLEA 2 (of the ear). *Obs.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. 58 *note*. The last passage [of the ear] is called the Cochlea, Snail or Periwincle; where the nerves of hearing plainly appear.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1612 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* II. iv. 124 A Ladie..vpon her head a Coronet of Periwinckle and Escallop shelles. **1836** COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 101 An army of periwinkle pickers. **1841** *Ibid.* 203 Mobbed with periwinkle men to freight the crafts for Billingsgate.

Hence **Pe·riwinkled** *a.*, having or abounding in periwinkles; **Pe·riwinkler**, a gatherer or seller of periwinkles; **Pe·riwinkling** *vbl. sb.*, the gathering of periwinkles; † **Periwinkling** *ppl. a.*, winding like the cavity of a periwinkle shell: said of the cavity of the ear.

1883 A. STEWART *Nether Lochaber* xliii. 265 The 'periwinkled shore' is a thousand times better than the 'barren barren shore' of Tennyson. **1837** COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 122 All the Billingsgate periwinklers are out to-day. **1841** *Ibid.* 199 Swarming with vessels for gunning, eel picking, and periwinkling. **1607** *Lingua* IV. ii, I set and frame all words and..make them fit For the perewinkling porch, that winding leads From my close chamber to your lordships cell.

Periwinkle, obs. variant of PERIWIG *sb.*

Perjink (pəɹ1dʒi·ŋk), *a. Sc.* Also 9 **prejink**, **per-**, **prejinet**. [Origin unknown. The word has the form of a Fr. or L. derivative; Jam. suggests a F. **parjoint* or L. **perjunctus*; but these words, even if they existed, would hardly give the sense.] Exact, precise, minutely accurate; prim, neat.

1808 JAMIESON, *Perjink*, 1. Exact, precise, minutely accurate; *prejink*, Fife. 2. Trim, so as to appear finical. **1821** GALT *Ann. Parish* XXXVII. 299 All my things were kept by her in a most perjinct and excellent order. **1843** BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 121 She was a perjink body, and carried her head our heigh. **1889** BARRIE *Window in Thrums* xiv, He was looking unusually perjink.

β. **1808** Prejink [see above] **1822** GALT *Provost* XXVII. 203 The exposure that prejink Miss Peggy had made of herself. **1829** *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 242 A prim and prejink-looking fellow. **1839** MUIR *Mansie Wauch* XXIV. 306 Mr. Batter..looked as prejinct as a pikestaff.

Hence **Perji·nks** (pre-) *sb. pl.*, in phr. *on one's perjinks*, on one's good behaviour, careful of details; **Perji·nkety** (pre-) *a.* = *perjink*; **Perji·nkity** (pre-) *sb.*, in *pl.*, exact details, niceties, proprieties; **Perji·nkly** (pre-) *adv.*, with minute accuracy, primly.

1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* xl. II. 68 If we maun be on our prejincks, will you an' her baith rin nwa thegither? **1822** — *Steam-boat* ix. 180 A young genteel man, with a most methodical gravat, prejinctly tied. **1830** — *Eawrie T.* v. iv. (1849) 205 Jointures, and tochers, and a' the other prejinkities of marriage-articles. **1887** RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 390 [She] had always what my mother called 'perjinketty' ways, which made her typically an old maid in later years.

Perjonet(te: see PERE-JONETTE, PEAR *sb.* 5.

† **Perjou·rney**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. PER- 1 + JOURNEY *v.*] *intr.* To pass through.

1566 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1875) III. 218 Quhilk dur salbe patent to all the nychtbouris of this burgh, to perjurnie, gang, rest, and pas thair tyme, in the yeard foirsaid gratis.

† **Pe·rjurate**, *v. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. L. *perjūrāt-*, ppl. stem of *perjūrāre*: see PERJURE *v.*] = PERJURE *v.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Perjurate*, to forsweare. **1626** MINSHEU *Ductor* (ed. 2), To Periurate or to Periure.

† **Perjura·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. med. (Anglo-) L. *perjūrātiōn-em* (12th c. in Du Cange), n. of action f. *perjūrāre*: see PERJURE *v.* Cf. obs. F. *parjuration* (15th c. in Godef.).] The action or an act of perjuring oneself; perjury.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1652/1 The Cardinall .. forgaue them all theyr periurations, schismes, and heresies. **1623** COCKERAM, *Periuration*, a forsweare. **1706** FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* II. iii, For me..to take such an oath, 'twou'd be downright perjuration. **1723** *Briton* No. 21 (1724) 93, 'I did shaave shaveral of our Friends from downright Parjuration, for all dey have taaken de Oatesh'.

† **Pe·rjurator.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [Agent-n. in L. form f. *perjūrāre*: see PERJURE *v.*] Perjurer.

1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 55 False Juymen, Perjurors, Perjurators, Have at the Court, found potent animators.

† **Pe·rjure,** *sb.*[1] (*a.*) *Obs.* Also 6 **periur.** [a. AF. *perjur* (Gower), *parjur*, in F. *parjure* (12–13th c.), or ad. L. *perjūr-us* one who swears falsely; an oath-breaker, a perjured person; cf. PERJURE *v.*] One who commits perjury; a perjurer.

[**1341** *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 130/1 Qar trop' y ad parjurs en son Roialme.]

a **1540** BALE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 153 Sum of them ar knowne for common perjurs. **1546** — *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 75 b, Callynge them all that nought was, As hypocrytes, dyssemblers, dodypolles, .. periures. **1588** SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 47 He comes in like a periure, wearing papers. [See note, s.v. PERJURED 2.] **1615** BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 151 Vow-breaking periure, that her selfe adornes, With thousand fashions, and as many formes.

b. as *adj.* Perjurious, perjured.

c **1420** LYDG. *Siege Thebes* 2049 Thow art..deceyveable and falsly ek forsworn, And ek periur of thyn assured ooth. *a* **1600** MONTGOMERIE *Misc. P.* xviii. 70 To tell the halk in haist sho hyde, The kyt wes palzard and perjure.

† **Perju·re,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [prob. a. F. *parjure*, ad. L. *perjūrium* false oath.] = PERJURY.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 389 Of Covoitise and of Perjure, Of fals brocage and of Usure.

Perjure (pə·ɹdʒŭɹ), *v.* Also 5–6 **par-**. [a. OF. *parjure-r* (11th c. in Littré):—L. *perjūrāre* to swear falsely, break one's oath, f. PER- 3 + *jūrāre* to swear. In AF. in Britton; in Eng. found first in pa. pple., in 15th c.]

† **1.** *intr.* To swear falsely, to commit perjury; to bear false witness while on oath; to be false to an oath, promise, etc. *Obs.*

[**1292** BRITTON IV. ix. § 2 Et si acun soit fet parjurer a escient par acun sovereyn. *transl.* If any one be made to perjure knowingly by any lord superior.] **1647** N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxiv. (1739) 135 He procures a Dispensation from Rome to perjure and oppress without sin. **1731** SWIFT *Judas* Misc. 1735 V. 64 Some who can perjure thro' a two Inch Board: Yet keep their Bishopricks, and scape the Cord. **1788–9** GIBBON *Autobiog.* (1896) 388 Resolved to abjure and perjure, as occasion might serve.

† **b.** With obj. clause (or ? compl.). *Obs. rare.*

a **1586** SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 249 Plentifully perjuring how extremely her son loved her.

c. *reflexive. To perjure oneself*: to forswear oneself. [So in F. *se parjurer*, from 11th c.] Now the usual const.

1755 JOHNSON, *Perjure*, *v. a.*..It is used with the reciprocal pronoun [**1818** TODD *adds*: as, 'he perjured himself']. **1772** PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 114 A person who has..perjured himself [is] the bane of society. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 151/1 No man will perjure himself (says Aristotle) who apprehends vengeance from Heaven and disgrace among men.

d. quasi-*passive* (see PERJURED). *To be perjured*: to be forsworn, to be guilty of perjury.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 11 Kepe you that ye be not pariured and let trouth be alwey in your mouthe. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* CXXXI. 487, I had rather be pariuryd then to fordo that thynge that god wyll hane done to punysshe the. **1649** JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. Disc. ii. § 21 To be perjur'd for the saving ten thousand pounds. **1719** YOUNG *Revenge* I. i, And are you perjur'd then for virtue's sake? How often have you sworn? **1780** *New Newgate Cal.* V. 27 It is probable, that if Birch had been perjured, he would have been prosecuted.

† **2.** *trans.* To prove false to or break (an oath, vow, promise, etc.). *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D j b, Than she lyeth and perjured her feith and trouthe. **1555** CRANMER *Let. to Q. Mary* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1891 Which othes be so contrary yt the one must needs be periured. **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 307 He could not foresee how Laomedon would perjure his promise. **1809** *Susan* I. 195 Even before the solemn vow had passed their lips, determined to perjure it.

† **3.** To prove false to (a person) to whom one has sworn faith. *Obs. rare.* [In 15–16th c. Fr.]

1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Sheph.* III. i, She..did pray For me that perjur'd her.

† **4.** To make perjured, cause to commit perjury. *Obs. rare.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xii. 30 Women are not In their best Fortunes strong; but want will periure The ne're touch'd Vestall.

Perjured (pə·ɹdʒŭɹd), *ppl. a* (*sb.*) [pa. pple. of prec. vb., after AF. *perjuré*, OF. *parjuré* pa. pple. of the intrans. vb., lit. (one) that has perjured or committed perjury. (From viewing it in Eng. as passive, app. arose the quasi-passive const. of the vb.: see prec. 1 d.)]

1. That has committed perjury; guilty of perjury; forsworn; deliberately false to an oath, vow, promise, etc.

1453 in *Trevelyan Papers* (Camden) 25 If he [the chaplain] be lecherus or perjured, a theaff, or a murderar. **1495** *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 25 § 6 To call in the supposed perjured persones afore the seid Chauncelle. **1558** PHAER *Æneid* II. D ij, By this deceit, and through the craft of Sinon false periewrd. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 55 Clarence is come, false, fleeting, periur'd Clarence. **1682** BURNET *Rights Princes* Pref. 37 In which Case he is in truth neither a Liar nor is he perjured. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 105 ₱ 3, I hope

you won't be such a perjured Wretch as to forswear your self. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 87 Perjured traitors who richly deserved axes and halters.

b. *absol.* and quasi-*sb.*

1526 Tindale 1 *Tim.* i. 10 The lawe is..geven..to lyars and to periured. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* in *Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 28 How many villains were in Spain, .. how many perjurds in France. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. ii. 54 Thou Periur'd, and thou Simular of Vertue.

†2. Characterized by perjury; perjurious. *Obs.*

In quot. 1588 alluding to the former practice of attaching to a convicted perjurer a paper announcing his guilt: cf. quot. 1546 s. v. Perjury, and Paper *sb.* 7 b.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 125 O would the King, Berowne and Longauill, Were Louers too, ill to example ill, Would from my forehead wipe a periur'd note; For none offend, where all alike doe dote. *a* 1635 Corbet *Elegie on Dr. Ravis* Poems (1647) 18 Their hired Epitaphs, and perjur'd stone, Which oft belies the soule when she is gone. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* IV. xxvii, By her who brooks his perjured scorn, The ill-requited Maid of Lorn.

†3. Falsely sworn; forsworn. *Obs.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. x. 40 The recompence of their periured oth. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Ecl.* viii. 25, I my Nisa's perjur'd Faith deplore; Witness ye Pow'rs by whom she falsly swore!

Hence **Pe·rjuredly** *adv.*, in the manner of one perjured; with perjury; perjuriously.

1553 Bale tr. *Gardiner's De Vera Obed.* Pref. A v, These incarnate Devilles, who coulde so advisedly saye yea than, and so impudently, so rashely, so perinredly..saye naye now. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 258/2 King Steuen..ended hys lyfe after he had reigned xix. yeares periuredly.

†**Pe·rjurement.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *par-, perjurement* (14–15th c. in Godef.), f. *parjurer*: see Perjure *v.* and -ment.] False swearing; perjury.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxix. (1869) 151 For periurement may not be but if mensonge make him come foorth. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxv. (*heading*), How dydo made her lamentacyons repreuynge the periurement of Laomedon.

Perjurer (pə·ɹdʒŭrəɹ). Also 6 -our. [app. a. AF. *par-, perjurour*, f. *parjurer* to Perjure: see -or. (Few examples from 1650 to 19th c.)] One who commits perjury, *spec.* in the legal sense; one who proves false to an oath or solemn promise; one who is forsworn or has perjured himself.

1553 Bale tr. *Gardiner's De Vera Obed.* Pref., Couetous catchers, doublefaced periurours. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Parjure*, a forsworne man, a Periurer. 1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint., Rules & Lessons* viii, The perjurer's a devil let loose. 1755 Johnson, *Perjurer*, one that swears falsely. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 317 The perjurers were allowed to slip out of court without even a reprimand. 1878 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 49 He was a perjurer who on a false plea had raised the nation against Richard.

So **Pe·rjuress**, a female perjurer.

1898 *Speaker* 8 Oct. 432/2 A perjuress cannot be flogged, and no one at present proposes to flog her.

Perjurious (pəɹdʒŭ·ɹiəs), *a.* Also 7 par-. [ad. L. *perjūriōs-us*, f. *perjūrium* Perjury.]

†1. Of persons: Guilty of perjury; false to an oath, promise, etc.; perjured, forsworn. *Obs.*

c 1540 [implied in Perjuriously]. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 297 Shew thy power upon thy perjurious people, who in their deeds denie thee their God. 1699 Pomfret *Love Triumphant* 197 Trusting to perjurious woman's truth. 1829 J. Donovan tr. *Catechism of Trent* III. ix. Quest. 6 To the witness himself it is also most irksome to be known as false and perjurious.

2. Of actions, etc.: Characterized by, exhibiting, accompanied by, or resulting from perjury.

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. 376 His [Harold's] pariurious appropriating to himselfe of the kingdome. 1695 J. Sage *Article* Wks. 1844 I. 373 The Presbyterian preachers condemned the undertaking as unlawful and perjurious. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* II. iv. § 84 (1740) 272 The holy Reach, of this perjurious Scandal, was, that [etc.]. 1872 Jeaffreson *Brides & Bridals* II. xxiii. 317 The old corrupt and perjurious suits for nullification of marriage.

Perjuriously (pəɹdʒŭ·ɹiəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a perjurious manner; with perjury.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 164 Penda, whome hee, breaking perjuriuslie his vow, afterwarde murthered. 1612 Dekker *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 315 One of you two is periuriously forsworne. 1698 [R. Ferguson] *View Eccles.* 77 If.. he should perjuriously depose at the Kings Bench. 1884 A. A. Putnam 10 *Yrs. Police Judge* xxiv. 207 [To] enforce the law and punish those who perjuriously stand in the way of the enforcement.

Perju·riousness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being perjurious.

1823 Bentham *Not Paul* 257 Of the perjuriousness of Paul's intent, a short proof..is thus already visible, in the indignation excited.

†**Pe·rjurous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *perjūr-us* (see Perjure *sb.*1) + -ous.] = Perjurious.

a 1584 (*title*) Orations of Arsanes agaynst Philip the Trecherous Kyng of Macedone..and of Scanderbeg prayeng ayde of Christian Princes agaynst periurous murderyng Mahumet. 1609 Sir E. Hoby *Let. to T. Higgons*] 18 Make him a sorrowfull witnesse of your periurous vow. 1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* II. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 287, I am cheated by a perjurous Prince. 1849 in Lee *Hist. Columbus* II. 410 Old Ananias..with Sapphira, his perjurous wife.

Perjury (pə·ɹdʒŭri). Also 5–6 par-. [a. AF. *perjurie* (rare OF. *parjurie*); in mod.F. *parjure*, ad. L. *perjūrium* false oath, oath-breaking, f. *perjūr-āre* to Perjure.]

The action of swearing to a statement which is known to be false, or of taking an oath which it is not one's intention to keep; *spec.* in *Law*, The crime of wilfully uttering a false statement or testimony in reference to a matter material to the issue involved, while under an oath or affirmation to tell the truth, administered by a competent authority; the wilful utterance of false evidence while on oath.

In legal usage, perjury was first the offence of jurors in giving a wilfully false verdict, they being sworn to give a true verdict according to their knowledge; as an offence of witnesses it was apparently gradually evolved in connexion with the change in the nature of Trial by Jury (q. v.); 'there is no trace in the statutes, or in the reported proceedings of the courts, of any penal law against perjury in witnesses, as distinguished from that of jurors, earlier than the reign of Henry VIII' (*Penny Cycl.* XVII. 459/2; but see quot. 1495. In this act 'false serement' appears to be the equivalent of 'perjury' in the modern sense).

[1292 Britton IV. ix. § 2 Parjurie est mensonge aferme par serment.] 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. vii. l. 51 Every ooth .. muste haue these lawes, that is, trewe jugement and rightwysenesse;..if any of these lacke, the ooth is y-tourned in-to the name of perjury. 1436 *Rolls Parlt.* IV. 501/2 The grete dredeles and unshamefast Perjurie, that orriblely contynueth, and dailly encresseth in the commune Jurrours of y° said Roialme. 1477 Earl Rivers *Dictes* 11 Enforce you not to cause them swere that ye knowe wil lye, lest ye be parteners to theyr pariury. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 25 § 6 If perjury be commytted by proves in the Kinges Courte of the Chauncery or before the Kinges honorable Councell or els where, that..the..Chamceller.. make like proces to call in the supposed perjured persones. 1546 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 180 John Lewes..shall for hys perjury..suffur xl dayes prysonment .., and also to ware a paper for perjury wythyn the seyd Cyty thre sev erall markett dayes. *a* 1548 [see Paper *sb.* 7 b]. *a* 1634 Coke *On Litt.* III. lxxiv. (1648) 164 Perjury is a crime committed, when a lawfull oath is ministred..to any person, in any judiciall proceeding, who sweareth absolutely, and falsly in a matter materiall to the issue. 1782 Cowper *Table T.* 418 When Perjury..Sells oaths by tale, and at the lowest price. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 459/2 *Perjury*, by the common law of England, is the offence of falsely swearing to facts in a judicial proceeding. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 171 Where there would be a premium on perjury, oaths.. should be prohibited as irrelevant.

b. Applied also to the violation of a promise made on oath, the breaking of a vow or solemn undertaking; a breach of oath.

1532 More *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 792/2 That..running oute of religion in apostacy, breakynge of vowes, and freres wedding nunnes, and periury were no synne at all. 1550 Bale *Apol.* 47 He withdrewe hys anger, putte vp hys swearde, and neuer thoughte anye synne in that periury or breakynge of hys vowe. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 736 The Ambassadours would not haue the truce proclaimed, thinking therby, to saue the Duke from periurie, which had sworne, neuer to conclude a peace, till [etc.]. 1632 Massinger & Field *Fatal Dowry* IV. i, No pain is due to lover's perjury: If Jove himself laugh at it, so will I. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 148 Lo they fear not promise, of oath or perjury reck not.

c. with *a* and *pl.*: An instance of the foregoing; a false oath; a wilful breach of oath.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 75 Loo! sir, þis is a periurye. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 25 § 1 The haynous and detestable perjuries dailly commytted within this realme in enquestes and Juries. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 92 At Louers periuries They say Ioue laught. 1610 Willet *Hexapla Dan.* 286 Their periuries,..profane oathes are notoriously knowne. 1719 Young *Busiris* I. i, It is an oath well spent, a perjury Of good account in vengeance, and in love. 1840 Macaulay *Ess., Clive* (1851) II. 520 The perjuries which have been employed against us.

d. *Comb.*, as *perjury-begetting, -mongering*, etc.

1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 397 Judges, by whom evidence in these perjury-begetting shapes has exclusively been received. 1826 Hor. Smith *Tor Hill* (1838) III. 153 An exclusive command of the perjury-market. 1877 Tennyson *Harold* v. i. 178 The perjury-mongering Count Hath made too good an use of Holy Church!

Perk (pəɹk), *sb.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5–7 perke, 6 pyrke, 6–7 pirke, 6–9 pirk. [A parallel form of Perch *sb.*2, chiefly in northern, north midl., and East Anglian use. Cf. NFr. *perque.*]

I. †1. A pole, stake: = Perch *sb.*2 1. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 276/1 A Perke, *pertica*. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 394/2 (MSS. K. & H.) Perke, or perche, *pertica*. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. ii. 65 He bad the capitanis and the dukis all..Gret perkis bair of trene saplyng..To wryte and hyng tharon baith alf and sum The namys of thar ennemys ourcum. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VIII. iv. 628 Cabans.. made with perkes, and covered with barkes of trees.

† b. A fuller's perch: = Perch *sb.*2 1 b. *Obs.*

c 1350 *St. James* 235 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 56 A walker perk byside him stode..With þat perk his heued he brak. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 215 Þane ane a walkare perk hynt And gafe sancte Iamis sic a dynte þat he þe harne-pane brak in twyn.

II. 2. A bar fixed horizontally to hang something on or support something against: see quots. Chiefly *dial.* Cf. Perch *sb.*2 2. Also *dial.* a rope used for the same purpose, as a clothes-line, etc.

1818 W. Muir *Poems* 56 On every pirk the clouts are clashing. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Perk*,..a wooden frame against which sawn timber is set up to dry. 1825 Jamieson, *Perk*,..a rope extended for holding any thing in a house. *Ayrs.* 1882 Ogilvie (Annandale), *Perk*, a pole placed horizontally, on which yarns, etc. are hung to dry: also a peg (perket) for similar purposes.

b. A bar or bracket to support candles (= Perch *sb.*2 2 b) or an image. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

1475 *Will of Rightwise* (Somerset Ho.), Lumini de le perke alias le Rodelofte. 1794 *Gentl. Mag.* LXIV. I. 16/2 A perk or pedestal for an image. 1838 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 2), *Perch, Perk, Pearch*, an old term for a bracket. 1887 W. H. H. Rogers *Mem. West* x. (1888) 178 On the right..is the perk or bracket on which the image..was..once stationed.

3. A perch for a tame bird, or anything on which a bird may alight and rest. Also *transf.* a sent for a person. = Perch *sb.*2 3–3 d. Now *dial.*

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xvi. 73 A sperhawke sittand apon a perke. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 47 Haukes of nobulle eyre, Tylle his perke ganne repeyre. 1560 Rolland *Seven Sages* 98 This saw the Py on his Pirk quhair scho sat. 1602 F. Hering tr. *Obendörfer's Anat.* 15 Lyke a Daw vpon a Perke. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Peark*, a pearch for fowls. 1863 Mrs. Toogood *Yorks. Dial.*, The hens have all gone up to their peark.

fig. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. vii (1739) 41 Their minds once..upon the Wing, can hardly settle any where, or stoop to the Perk again.

† b. In *fig.* phrases: *To prick, turn over the perk*: see Perch *sb.*2 3 c. *Obs.*

a 1529 Skelton *Garnesche* 157 He wyl..make youer stomoke seke Ovyt the perke to pryk. 1601 Dent *Pathw. Heaven* 152 Then they will hoist a man, and turne him over the pirke.

4. A horizontal bar or frame over which cloth is drawn so as to examine it thoroughly; = Perch *sb.*2 4. Also the act or process of perching or examining, as *to stand the perk*. *W. Yorksh. dial.* See Eng. Dial. Dict.

III. 5. A lineal measure: = Perch *sb.*2 5. *dial.*

1825 Jamieson, *Perk*, a pole, a perch. *Ayrsh.* 1879 in Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 1900 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Glouc., Worc., Heref., Shropsh.

IV. 6. *Comb.* Perk-tree, a long pole; now *dial.*, a pole used to support a clothes-line.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (*Cristofore*) 216 In-sted of staf, a ployk he had, Wele nere as a perktre mad. 1548 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 259 Item, perkis and perktrees xxxs.

Perk (pəɹk) *sb.*2 *slang.* Abbreviation of Perquisite. (Usually in plural, *perks*.)

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 5/1 An order that free blacking is no longer to be among the 'perks' of Government office-keepers. 1891 *Daily News* 2 Mar. 2/1 In the good old days waste-paper went as the 'perks' of Government officers.

Perk (pəɹk), *a.* Also 6 perke, 7 peark(e. [Of uncertain origin: goes with Perk *v.*1 (which is known much earlier). The Welsh *perc* compact, trim, *percus* smart, are from Eng.] Self-assertive, self-satisfied, saucy, pert, 'cocky'; brisk, lively, in good spirits; smart.

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 8 They wont in the wind wagge their wrigle tailes, Perke as Peacock. *a* 1640 W. Fenner *Cont. Christ's Alarm* (1657) 10 It makes the heart peark, and brisk. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 52 To suffer us to wax pearke, and sawcy with him. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 124 The dew-rais'd flower was perk and proud. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Perk*, adj. brisk; lively; proud. 1892 *Cosmopolitan* XII. 120/2 How perk and military the bearing of each.

Perk (pəɹk), *v.*1 Also 5 pyrk, 6 pirke, *Sc.* park, 6–7 peark(e), perke, 7 pirck, perck, peerk, pierk, 7–8 pirk. [Of uncertain origin: goes with Perk *a.* It has been suggested to be the same word as Perch *v.*1 (cf. Perk *v.*2); but there are obvious difficulties. Welsh *percu* to smarten, trim, is from Eng. (cf. sense 2). The sense-development is also uncertain.]

I. *intr.* 1. To carry oneself in a smart, brisk, or jaunty manner; to assume or have a lively, self-assertive, or self-conceited attitude or air.

c 1380 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* liii. 81 Þe popeiayes perken, and pruynen for proude. *a* 1550 *Pore Helpe* 344 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 264 But these babes be to yonge, Perkynge vpon theyr patins. 1632 Quarles *Div. Fancies* I. iv, O! what a revishment 't had been to see Thy little Saviour perking on thy Knee! *a* 1734 North *Exam.* I. ii. § 97 The Loyalists..who sneaked, and their Enemies insulted, while he sat pirking there. 1801 Lamb *Let. to Manning* Apr., By perking up upon my haunches, and supporting my carcase with my elbows, I can see the white sails.

b. To lift one's head, raise oneself, or thrust oneself forward, briskly, boldly, or impudently. Also with *up*.

a 1592 H. Smith *Wks.* (1866–7) I. 35 When their father and mother fall out, they [children] perk up between them like little mediators, and with many pretty sports make truce. *a* 1624 Br. M. Smith *Serm., Heb.* i. 1 (1632) 201 The snaile, when .. he will be pearking and peeping abroad. 1676 Etheredge *Man of Mode* I. i, She shall..perk up i'the face of Quality. 1827 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 190 Chinese figures, their round, little-eyed, meek faces perking sidewise. 1839–40 W. Irving *Wolfert's R.* iii. (1855) 15 The loquacious cat-bird flew from bush to bush with restless wing .. or perked inquisitively into his face. 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Old Woman in Grey*, The old woman perk'd up as brisk as a bee. 1901 G. Douglas *House w. Green Shutters* 288 She tossed her head, and perked away from him on her little high heels.

c. *fig.* To exalt oneself or thrust oneself forward ambitiously or presumptuously; to behave impudently or insolently; to play the upstart. Also with *up*.

1529 Latimer *1st Serm. Card* P 26 These proude Phariseys which..wyll perke and presume to sitte by Christ in the Church. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* I. 4 Although y° vngodly persone perke vp like a highe tree. 1620 Sanderson *Serm.*, 1 *Cor.* xii. 7 § 23 It is a very hard thing..to excell others in gifts, and not perke aboue them in self-conceipt. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Jas.* iv. 12 What dost thou then do pierking into his place? 1683 Bunyan *Case Consc. Resolved* (1861) II. 673 That they should not give heed to women

that would be perking up on matters of worshipping God. 1686 F. Spence tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 33 Piero de Medici, whose father perk'd up onely out of the Order of bare Gentlemen. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* 1 Cor. ix. 27 He knew that Hagar would quickly perk up, and domineer over Sarah. 1812 Southey *Omniana* I. 35 Be sure not to suffer your reason to perk up and be dictating therein.

d. Also *to perk it.*

1661 Feltham *Resolves* II. i. 176 Shall .. the worm offer to perk it up at the face of Man? 1683 Bunyan *Case Consc. Resolved* (1861) II. 673 When Miriam began to perk it before Moses. 1714 Pope *Epil. Rowe's J. Shore* 46 That Edward's Miss thus perks it in your face. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* II. v. § 14 Better..to bogtrot in Ireland, than to pirk it in Preferment no better dressed.

e. *fig.* Of a thing: To project or stick up or out, or to rise or lift itself, in a manner suggesting briskness or self-assertion.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 50 Hattes...Sometimes they were them sharp on the crowne, pearking up like a sphere [=spear]. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 63 We are like to light Corke, which..(except a man hold it under by a strong hand) will pearke to the top. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. vi. (1739) 36 This Gourd..might prove no less prejudicial by creeping upon the ground, than by perking upward. 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* xii. (1850) 120/2 Ancient habitations, with high garret gable-windows perking into the roofs. 1866 R. Chambers *Ess.* Ser. I. 43 Her neat apron, ..from the front of which perk out two smart, provoking-looking pockets.

f. With *up*: To recover from depression or sickness; to recover liveliness. *dial.*

a 1656 Ussher *Ann.* VI. (1658) 542 Thus Asia, which before was plagued with the Publicans..begins to pirck up again. *c* 1670 O. Heywood *Diaries*, etc. (1881) II. 346 To bow down his head as a hulrush, which in a wet day stoops, but in a sun-shine day perks up again. 1706 Phillips, To *Perk up*, or *Perk up again*,..to recover after Sickness. 1892 *Gentlewoman's Bk. Sports* I. 163 You will soon perk up, quite ready to start again.

II. *trans.* **2.** To make spruce or smart, to smarten; to prank, to trim, as a bird does its plumage. Also with *up*, *out*.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 358 Now I, prynse pyrked prykkyd in pryde. 1590 Lodge *Euphues Gold. Leg.* (Cassell) 184 She looked like Flora perked in the pride of all her flowers. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, II. iii. 21 Tis better to be lowly borne,..Then to be perk'd vp in a glistring griefe, And weare a golden sorrow. 1753 *School of Man* 4 The She-Linnet .. prunes her wings, cleanses her tail, and perks herself out to enjoy a fine day. 1838 J. P. Kennedy *Rob of Bowl* xiv. 148 You are not quite a woman yourself—though you perk yourself up so daintily. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* III. iii, His poor fraction of sense has to be perked into some epigrammatic shape, that it may prick into me. 1850 Hawthorne *American Note-Bks.* (1883) 374 Poor enough to perk themselves in such false feathers as these.

3. To raise briskly or smartly, to prick up; to hold *up* smartly or self-assertively; to thrust or poke *out*. Also *refl. To perk oneself.*

a 1591 H. Smith *Serm.* (ed. Tegg) I. 310 As the little birds perk up their heads when their dam comes with meat. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. vi. 469 You light skirt starres, ..By glomy light perke out your doutfull heads. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 170 The spirit of presumption, which prides and pearks up it selfe. 1652 Culpepper *Eng. Physic.* 216 A Monster called Superstition perks up his head. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 318 The squirrel..there whisks his brush, And perks his ears. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 176 A flower .. Perks up its head. 1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 26 Apr., Those [papers] you are not wanting perk themselves in your face again and again. 1874 Burnand *My Time* xii. 104 'Dear me!' ejaculated her mother, pretending to perk herself up. 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life in S. Co.* 165 [The blackbird] perks his tail up, and challenges the world with the call already mentioned.

b. *pa. pple.* Raised, erect, sitting upright.

1797–1802 G. Colman *Br. Grins, Lady of Wreck* II. xvi, Perked on its..haunches stood the..reptile. 1879 Dowden *Southey* 7 The small urchin, long perked up and broad awake.

Hence **Perked** *ppl. a.*, **Pe·rking** *vbl. sb.*

a 1624 Br. M. Smith *Serm.*, 1 *Pet. v.* 6 (1632) 169 The kingdome of God is neither sitting, nor standing, nor perking, nor stouping. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pecarked*, perched, elated, proud. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 150 It is only our native coachman with his spread-out fan-tail and perked-up crest.

Perk, *v.*[2] Now *dial.* Also 6–7 **pearke.** [Collateral form of Perch *v.*[1], chiefly northern and E. Anglian. Cf. NFr. *perquer* = F. *percher*. Its later use sometimes approaches Perk *v.*[1]] *intr.* Of birds: To perch; also *transf.* of persons.

[1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. Prol. 237 The cowschel crowdis and pirkis on the rys.] 1588 Greene *Perimedes* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 72 The Eagle and the Doue, pearke not on one branche. *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Misc. P.* xviii. 41 This girking pearkit in a place, Quharin ouer long he did delyt. 1797–1802 G. Colman *Br. Grins, Luminous Hist.* xxx, Beauties who on eminences perk. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Perk*, v., to perch.

† **b.** quasi-*passive* and *refl.* To set oneself or be set, esp. on some elevation. Chiefly in pa. pple., which prob. in origin belonged to the intr. use. *Obs.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. iv. 72 Ane, on a rokkis [*printed* rolkis] pynnakle perkit hie Celeno clepit, a drery prophetes. *a* 1529 Skelton *Ware the Hauk* 70 On the rode loft She perkyd her to rest. 1588 Greene *Pandosto* Ded. (1607) 3 Cæsars Crowe durst neuer crie, *Aue*, but when she was pearked on the Capitoll. 1639 Sanderson *Serm., Rom.* XV. 6 § 20 One Man .. hath perked himself up at length in the Temple of God. 1794 U. Price *Ess. Picturesque* I. 215 The prim squat clump is perked up exactly on the top of every eminence.

Perk, perke, obs. or dial. forms of Park.

Perkily (pə·rkĭlĭ), *adv.* [f. Perky *a.* + -ly[2].] In a perky manner; self-assertively, with self-assurance; 'cockily'; pertly.

1878 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIII. 186 Daisies and buttercups.. peer perkily at one another. 1886 J. R. Rees *Pleas. Bookworm* i. 32 How perkily, on the shelf..does the little 12mo. .. shoulder it alongside his bigger brother in 4to. 1901 G. Douglas *House tv. Green Shutters* 116 'Order, order!' cried Wilson perkily.

† **Perkin**[1] (pə·rkin). *Obs.* [A dim. form of the name *Pierre, Piers*, or *Peter*: cf. *Peterkin*.] From the name *Perkin Warbeck*, alleged to be that of the personage who professed to be the younger son of Edward IV, and as such claimed the crown in 1495: A pretender to the throne, or to any exalted position.

1685 Evelyn *Diary* 15 July, Yet this Perkin [the Duke of Monmouth] had been made to believe that the King had married her [Mrs. Barlow]. 1715 Mrs. Centlivre *Gotham Election* I. Wks. 1760 III. 177 I'll undertake to prove this Fellow deep in the Interest of young Perkin. *Ibid.* 185 You'd spend every Shilling of my Portion in Defence of Liberty and Property, against Perkin and the Pope.

Perkin[2] (pə·rkin). [?f. Purr (or ? f. Perry[2]) + -kin: cf. Pompirkin.] (See quots.)

If the word was derived from *perry*, it must have been applied orig. to a weak kind of perry, analogous to *ciderkin* from cider; but of this evidence has not been found.

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. T., Perkin*, water cyder. *c* 1791 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Husbandry* § 238 The liquor, called cyderkin, purre, or perkin, is made of the murk or gross matter remaining after the cyder is pressed out. 1863 Morton *Cycl. Agric.* II. 720–7 (E.D.S.) *Perkin* (Wilts, Glouc.), the washings after the best cyder is made.

Perkin, variant of Parkin, gingerbread.

Perkiness (pə·rkinės). [f. Perky *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being perky; self-assertiveness; 'cockiness'; liveliness.

1883 Hall Caine *Cobwebs Crit.* v. 149 His [poetry]..was more open to the charge of cheerful perkiness. 1885 Huxley in *Life* (1900) II. vii. 104 The perkiness of last week was only a spurt.

Perking (pə·rkiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Perk *v.*[1] + -ing[2].] That perks: in various senses of Perk *v.*[1]

1602 W. Bas *Sword & Buckler* B iij b, The pearking Citizen and minsing Dame of any paltrie beggerd Market toune. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 223 Mr. Beck ..was a little insignificant, perking..man. *a* 1851 Moir *Mayday* iii, The perking squirrel's small nose you see From the fungous nook of its own beech-tree.

Hence **Pe·rkingly** *adv.*, in a perking manner.

1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 618 He drew up his head perkingly.

Perkinism (pə·rkiniz'm). *Med.* Also † **Perkinsism.** [See -ism.] A method of treatment introduced by Elisha Perkins, an American physician (died 1799), for the cure of rheumatic diseases; it consisted in drawing two small pointed rods, one of steel and one of brass, called 'metallic tractors', over the affected region; tractoration. So **Perkine·an, Perkini·stic** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to this method; **Pe·rkinist,** a follower of the method of Perkins; **Pe·rkinize** *v.*, to practise Perkinism; **Perki·nsian** *a.*, pertaining to Elisha Perkins.

1798 C. C. Langworthy (*title*) A View of the Perkinean Electricity; or, an Inquiry into the Influence of Metallic Tractors. *Ibid.* App. 41 His father's discovery, which may with propriety be termed Perkinism, or .. Perkinean Electricity. 1803 Fessenden (*title*) Terrible Tractoration; a Poetical Petition against Galvanizing Trumpery and the Perkinistic Institution. *Ibid.* 34 To crush the Perkinising faction. 1824 McCulloch *Scotland* IV. 63 He who believes in Perkinism or Bletonism or Mesmerism. 1853 Dunglison *Med. Lex., Perkinist,.. Perkinistic.* 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) XI. 515 The practice was called 'Perkinsism'. *Ibid.*, A Perkinsian institution..was established [in London] for the benefit of the poor.

† **Perkinite.** *Hist. Obs.* Also -en-. A sympathizer with Sir Wm. Perkins, executed in 1696, for his share in a plot to murder William III; applied by enemies to Jacobites generally. Also *attrib.*

1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* II. viii. 81 Bloody Jesuites, and the Tackers, and the Perkenites. 1709 *Let. to Ld. M[ayor]* 4 The Perkinite Faction. *Ibid.* 8 Men who hold no Correspondence with the Papists or Perkinites. 1711 E. Ward *Vulg. Brit.* XIV. 165 In all their Perkinite Addresses.

Perkish (pə·rkiš), *a.* [f. Perk *a.* + -ish[1] 3.] Somewhat perk or forward; rather perky.

1889 *Univ. Rev.* Mar. 365 A perkish young woman who takes her foibles from a mother who 'went wrong'.

Pe·rkness. *rare.* [f. Perk *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being perk or elated; 'cockiness'.

a 1640 W. Fenner *Cont. Christ's Alarm* (1657) 10 The law hath discovered his estate unto him, and pulled down the pearknesse of his spirit.

Perky (pə·rki), *a.* [f. Perk *v.*[1] or *a.* + -y.] Self-assertive, forward, somewhat obtrusive or assuming; self-conceited, 'cocky'; jaunty; smart.

1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. x. i, Seeing his gewgaw castle shine,..There amid perky larches and pine. 1864 *Realm* 18 May 3 Those perky little magicians who manipulate and decipher the lightning with such autocratic unconcern. 1876 'P. Pyper' *Mr. Gray & Neighbours* I. 53 No fortress of daily prayers, set up by a perky young cleric. 1885 E. Garrett *At Any Cost* VIII. 135 She gave a perky little cough, and opened her mission. 1887 A. Jessopp *Trials Country Parson* (1890) 22 They give utterance to perky platitudes about the clergy.

Perl, obs. form of Pearl.

Perlaceous (pəɹlē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. med.L. and Rom. *perla* Pearl + -aceous.] Resembling pearl in appearance; pearly, nacreous.

1777 Pennant *Zool.* (ed. 4) IV. 93 *Anomia Ephippium*,.. color of inside perlaceous. 1841 Johnston in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 264 Aperture white, perlaceous.

Perlament, obs. form of Parliament.

Perlarian (pəɹlē·riăn), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Perluria*, f. generic name *Perla*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Perla* or family *Perlidæ*, or stone-flies.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Perla·rious, *a.*[1] *rare*—°. = Perlaceous.

1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Perla·rious, *a.*[2] *rare*—°. = Perlarian.

1857 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

† **Perlassent,** *adv. phr. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. phr. *par l'assent*.] By mutual consent or agreement.

1548 Patten *Exped. Scott.* Lvj, When thei [hostile horderers secretly in league] perceiued thei had bene spied, thei haue begun to run at [one] another, but so apparauntly perlassent as y[e] lookers on resembled their chasyng like y[e] running at lase, in an vplondish toun.

† **Pe·rlate, Perla·ted,** *adjs. Chem. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *perlāt-um*, f. *perla* Pearl: see quot. 1802.] In *perlate* or *perlated acid*, Bergman's name for acid phosphate of sodium.

1789 J. Keir *Dict. Chem.* 136/2 The substance to which Bergman has given the name of perlated acid. 1802 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 7) II. 569 Haupt described it in 1740 under the name of *sal mirabile perlatum*, or 'wonderful perlated salt'. It was called *perlated* from the grey, opaque, pearl-like colour which it assumed when melted by the blow-pipe. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Perlate Acid.*

Perle (pɜ·l). *Pharm.* [a. F. *perle* pearl: cf. Pearl *sb.* 12.] A pellet: see quot. 1893.

1887 *Medical News* I. 291 Whenever delirium is present, it is allayed with the ice-bag to the head, or by the internal use of ether (in *perles*), or of the bromides. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Perle*, ..a globule coated with gelatine and containing some liquid substance, either volatile or of unpleasant taste.

Perle, obs. f. Pearl; obs. var. Purl.

Perlection (pəɹlē·kʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *perlectiōn-em* (*-tell-*), n. of action from *perlegĕre* to read through.] The action of reading through.

1660 Waterhouse *Arms & Arm.* 135 Perlection of Authours, and perusal of Records and Entries. 1885 Burton *Arab. Nts.* (1887) III. 277 Readings and perlections of the Koran.

† **Pe·rlegate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *perlegĕre* (see prec.) + -ate[3].] *trans.* To read through.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 2v, To perlegate my scriptums and writinges.

Perleque, *Sc.*: see Purlicue.

Perles, Perlew, obs. ff. Peerless, Purlieu.

† **Perli·brate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *perlībrāre*, f. Per- 4 + *lībrāre*, f. *lībra* balance.] To weigh exactly. So † **Perlibra·tion.**

1623 Cockeram, *Perlibrate*, to weigh. *Perlibration*, a weighing.

† **Perli·gate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *perlīgāre*, f. Per- 2 + *līgāre* to bind.] To bind hard. So † **Perliga·tion.**

1623 Cockeram, *Perligate. Perligation*, a hard binding.

Perligenous (pəɹlidʒĭnəs), *a. rare.* [f. med.L. *perla* pearl + *-genous*, in sense 'producing': cf. -gen 1.] Producing or causing the formation of pearls.

1803 Syd. Smith *Ceylon* Wks. 1859 I. 42 The secret of infecting oysters with this perligenous disease.

Perline (pə·ɹlain), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Perla*.] Belonging to the genus *Perla*, or family *Perlidæ* or stone flies. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Perlite (pə·ɹlait). *Min.* Also **pearlite.** [= F. *perlite*, G. *perlit*, mod. f. F. and Ger. *perle* Pearl: see -ite[2].] A peculiar form of obsidian and other vitreous rocks, in which the mass sometimes assumes the form of enamel-like globules; pearlstone.

1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 222 Resinous silex.., pearlite, obsidian, and pitchstone abound. 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* xi. 193 Perlite must be regarded as the vitreous condition of the felsitic rhyolites. 1882 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. vi. 141 Perlite (Pearlstone) another vitreous condition of sanidine lava..of vitreous or enamel-like globules.

Hence **Perli·tic** *a.*, of or pertaining to perlite.

1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* xi. 183 Showing that the perlitic structure had no existence when the rock was in a state of fluxion. 1881 Judd *Volcanoes* 110.

† **Perlocu·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med. or mod. L. *perlocūtiōn-em*, f. Per- 1 + *locūtio* speaking.] The action of speaking, utterance, elocution.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 29/2 It opitulateth the perloquutione exceedingelye.

Perloey, obs. form of Palsy.

Perlous, -ouse, obs. forms of Parlous.

Perlowre, Perloyn, obs. ff. Parlour, Purloin.

† **Perlu·cid** *a.*, obs. variant of Pellucid.

1695 Tryon *Dreams & Vis.* ii. 14 More rare and perlucid Exhalations. 1713 A. Campbell *Doctr. Mid. State* (1721) 94 To make it Transparent or Perlucide.

Perlustrate (pəɹlv·stret), *v. Obs.* exc. in techn. use. [f. ppl. stem of L. *perlustrā-re* to wander through, traverse completely, f. Per- 1, 2 + *lustrāre* to traverse, survey, review, examine. Cf. obs. F. *perlustrer* (15–16th c. in Godef.).]

trans. To travel through and view all over; to survey thoroughly. Also *absol.*

1535 Boorde in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 298 Sens my departyng from yow I haue perlustratyd Normandy, Frawnce, Gascony, and Leyon. 1691 T. Jackson in *Thoresby's Corr.* (1832) I. 112 At nine also at night, they perlustrate to see that all the students be within the college. 1701 *Hawick Kirk Sess. Rec.* 25 May, The elders who perlustrate ye toun in time of public worship. 1891 *Oxford Mag.* 6 May 320/1 The Curators of the Bodleian are once a year to perlustrate all parts of the Library.

Perlustration (pɔ̄ɹlʊstrē·ʃən). *Obs.* exc. in techn. use. [n. of action f. prec.: cf. L. *lustrātio* lustration.] The action of perlustrating; a going round and viewing or surveying thoroughly.

1640 G. Watts tr. *Bacon's Adv.*[e] *Learn.* v. ii. 220 The Art of Invention and Perlustration hetherto was unknown. 1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 70 By the perlustration of such famous Cities, Castles, Amphitheaters, and Palaces. 1657 — (*title*) Londinopolis; an Historicall Discourse or Perlustration of the City of London. 1817 T. L. Peacock *Melincourt* xxxii, They rose, as usual, before daylight, that they might pursue their perlustration.

b. *fig.* The action of going through and examining a document; *esp.* the inspection of correspondence while passing through the post.

1896 *Edin. Rev.* July 142 The 'perlustration' of papers he held to be quite as defensible as the bribing of office-clerks. 1902 *Ibid.* Oct. 536 The 'perlustration' of foreign correspondence in the post-office was an ordinary expedient in all countries.

So **Perlustra·tor** [late L.], one who perlustrates.

1807 J. Hall *Trav. Scotl.* I. 114 These morning and evening visits were called Perlustrations, and the Hebdomader, in reference to this..was called the Perlustrator.

† **Perlu·stre,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *perlustrer*: see Perlustrate.] = Perlustrate.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 115 As he had perlustrit all the land. *Ibid.* III. 100 This nobill king perlustrit all his land.

Perlyment, obs. form of Parliament.

Permaceti, -cetty: see Parmacety.

† **Permain, -mane,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 permayne. [a. F. *per-, parmaindre, parmenir, -oir*:—L. *permanēre*: see Permanent. (Cf. *remain.*)] *intr.* To remain, continue.

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 225 Law of nature ..permaynis for ever undefoulit. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 386 The concreted liquor .. permanes very long suaveolent.

Permain, -man, obs. forms of Pearmain.

† **Pe·rmanable,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 parm-. [a. ONF. *permainable* (Ph. de Thaun), *permanable*, OF. *parmenable*, f. stem of *permanent, parmenant*: see Permanent.] Enduring, permanent.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) IV. xxix. (1859) 61 [To] stablysshe a thynge to be nought remeuyd oute of his place, but for to standen stedfastly, alwey permanable. *c* 1422 Hoccleve *Learn to Die* 767 Pat blisful hy contree which nat may varie, but is permanable. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 5, I se na plesure permanabill, Bot as the weid it widderis sone away.

Permanence (pɔ̄·ɹmănĕns). [ad. med.L. *permanĕntia* (1319 in Du Cange), f. *permanĕnt-em* Permanent (see -ence); perh. through F. *permanence* (Oresme, 14th c.), OF. *parmanance, -menance* (12–13th c.).]

1. The fact, condition, or state of being permanent; continued existence or duration; continuance, abiding.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 215 Assiduite of feyntenesse longethe to a man, impossibilite of permanence [Higden *impossibilitas permanendi*] lyghtenes to falle. 1556 Lauder *Tractate* (1864) 4 How kyngis hes no erthlie permanence. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 213 Which place is manifest for the permanence of Evill Angels. 1660 R. Coke *Justice Vind.* 2 Memory cannot be, without permanence of the thing perceived. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 111 The permanence of the snow..is partly due to the floating ice.

2. The quality of being permanent; permanency, abidingness.

a 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 73 That hath or may have such a kind of permanence or fixedness in being. 1775 Harris *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 299 With respect to all kinds of qualities..there is one thing to be observed, that some degree of permanence is always requisite. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Spir. Laws* Wks. (Bohn) I. 66 The permanence of all books is fixed by..the intrinsic importance of their contents. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 223 The essential quality of a monument is permanence.

Pe·rmanency. [f. as prec. + -ency.]

1. The quality of being permanent; enduring nature or character; abidingness, lastingness.

1555 Eden *Decades* 338 There are..but fewe which hold not sum smaul portion therof [gold], more or lesse according to the mixtion and permanencie of theyr substances. 1682 Norris *Hierocles* 87 The solidity and permanency of vertue. 1746 Hervey *Medit., Refl. Fl.-Gard.* (1767) I. 127 They want nothing but Solidity and Permanency; to equal them with the finest Treasures of the Jeweller's Casket. 1865 *Reader* 7 Oct. 392/3 Recording their beauty .. in all the permanency of print. *Mod.* The position has no permanency; it may come to an end at any time.

2. A (concrete) example of something permanent; a permanent person, thing, position, etc.

1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Politics* Wks. (Bohn) I. 242 A mob cannot be a permanency. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xix. (1856) 149 A seeming permanency compared with the ephemeral ruins that beat against its side. 1884 *Truth* 13 Mar. 370/1, I only wish he might be considered a permanency. *Mod.* Only a temporary engagement, not a permanency.

Permanent (pɔ̄·ɹmănĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *permanĕnt-em*, pr. pple. of *permanēre* to stay to the end, f. Per- 1, 2 + *manēre* to stay; perh. through F. *permanent* (14th c.), OF. *perma-, parmenant* (13th c. in Godef.).]

I. Continning or designed to continue indefinitely without change; abiding, lasting, enduring; persistent. Opposed to *temporary.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 255 Other thynges be permanente as thei were [Higden *cætera autem permanent*]. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* Prol. 1 Wordes ben perisshyng vayne & forgeteful, And writynges duelle & abide permanent. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 16 We haue no dwellyng place ne Cite here permanent. 1610 Willet *Hexapla Dan.* 80 A stable and permanent knowledge. 1780 Harris *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 467 Human institutions perish, but nature is permanent. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Demerara* ii. 25 There was a permanent population of 300 slaves on the estate at that time. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 117 In permanent barracks a man is allowed 600 cubic feet [of air].

† b. That remains fixed, motionless. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1588 Greene *Perimedes* 32 Richesse is .. as brittle as Glasse, standing vpon a Globe that is neuer permanent.

c. *Bot.* = Persistent *a.* Opposed to *fugacious.*

1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* v. (1794) 53 These [styles] are permanent, or continue after the petals and stamens fall off. 1847 in Craig.

d. In special collocations: as *permanent alimony*, alimony granted for life to a woman who obtains legal separation from her husband: see quot. 1833; *p. blue*, artificial ultramarine; *p. gas*, a name formerly given to those gases which were supposed to be incapable of liquefaction, as oxygen, hydrogen; *p. magnet*, a magnet whose property continues after the magnetizing current has ceased to pass through it; *p. rank*: see quot. 1867; *p. tooth*, one of those which last during life, as opp. to a *milk-tooth*; *p. way* (*road*), the finished road-bed of a railway, as distinguished from a contractor's temporary way; *p. white*, 'sulphate of barium, used as a water-colour pigment' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1866–77).

1825 Tredgold *Railroads* 33 For permanent roads the rails are usually fixed by spikes driven into wooden plugs in the blocks of stone. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 340/1 It [alimony] may be either temporary or permanent:..in the second case, when a decree of divorce has been obtained,..a permanent provision may be given to her [the wife]. 1836 *Ibid.* VI. 380/1 A calf has usually two front teeth when he is dropped, ..these milk-teeth..gradually wear and fall out, and are replaced by the second and permanent teeth. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Jackd. Rheims*, A Cardinal's Hat mark'd in 'permanent ink'. 1842 J. Pope in *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.* 72 Description of the permanent way of the South-eastern railway. 1842 Francis *Dict. Arts* etc., *Permanent White*,.. the sulphate of barytes, a valuable color for many purposes, as no chemical substance will decompose it or change its colours. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Permanent rank*, that given by commission, and which does not cease with any particular service. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 65 The three permanent gases which have never been liquified. 1879 tr. *Du Moncel's Telephone* 53 Operated by permanent magnets in place of batteries. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Cartilage*, Cartilage is..permanent when it remains such during life. 1888 *Times* 15 Oct. 10/2 A railway accident, causing great damage..to the permanent way.

†2. Of persons: Continuing steadfast *in* a course.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 349 The sonnes and doghters of the seide Nicholas were permanente [*permanserint*] in chastite alle the tyme of theire life. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 213 b, All the tounes..wer permanent and stiffe on the parte of kyng Henry.

3. *absol.* or as *sb.* a. *The permanent*, that which endures or persists. b. A permanent person or thing. c. See quot. 1882.

1826 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Pop. Fallacies* ii, Sharp distinctions of the fluctuating and the permanent. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* VI. § 6. 413 This spiritual life is the permanent of humanity. 1883 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework, Permanents*, these are cotton cloths, of a light description, similar in texture to Turkey Cambrics; some of them have a slight glaze. They are dyed in a variety of colours, and are much employed for the trimming of dresses. 1891 H. Jones *Browning* 229 If man be..a permanent that always changes from earliest childhood to old age.

Permanently (pɔ̄·ɹmănĕntlı), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly [2].] In a permanent manner; so as to last or continue; lastingly, enduringly; 'for good'.

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* Pref. ii. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 127 That Mercury teynyth permanently. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lxxviii. 145 The feare heeld not permanentlie. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* I. I. xiv. 48 That Law which is writ in our hearts by the finger of God, durably and permanently. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xx. 371 The changes of colour, in permanently-coloured bodies. 1880 Geikie *Phys. Geog.* iv. 196 In volcanic districts the water is often even at the boiling-point, and remains so permanently.

So **Pe·rmanentness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Permanganate (pɑɹmæ·ŋgănēt). *Chem.* [f. next: see -ate [4].] A salt of permanganic acid, as *potassium permanganate* or *p. of potash*, $Mn_2K_2O_8$.

1841 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 725 Permanganate of Ammonia, .. Permanganate of Potassa. 1856 Miller *Elem. Chem.* II. 921 Most of the permanganates are freely soluble in water. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* xxxvi. 130 A thin layer of potassium permanganate solution. 1885 C. F. Holder *Marvels Anim. Life* 128 Permanganate of potash is the best antidote to the poison of snakes.

Permanganic (pɑɹmæŋgæ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. Per- 5 b + Manganic.] In *permanganic acid*, the acid $Mn_2H_2O_8$, obtained from manganese.

1836 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 4) 635 *Permanganic Acid.* It is supposed by Mitscherlich, that the salt obtained by adding peroxide of manganese to fused chlorate of potassa, ..contains manganese in the highest state of oxidizement. 1865–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 819 Permanganate of Hydrogen, or Permanganic acid, $Mn_2H_2O_8$. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 255/2 The ores of manganese may readily be detected by the fine red colour of permanganic acid.

† **Permansible,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [prob. repr. an OF. **permansible*, or med.L. **permansibilis*, f. L. *permans-*, ppl. stem of *permanēre*: see -ible.] Enduring, permanent.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxvii 31 [He] brocht the sawlis to joy euir permansible [rimes *terrible, horrible*].

† **Perma·nsion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *permansiōn-em*, n. of action from *permanēre* (see Permanent). Cf. obs. F. *permansion* (16th c. in Godef.).] Abiding, continuance; = Permanence 1.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii, From female unto male, from male to female againe, and so in a circle to both without a permansion in either. 1659 Pearson *Creed* v. (1839) 331 This interpretation supposeth that..Hades signifieth not death itself, ..but the state and condition of the dead, or their permansion in death.

Permeability (pɔ̄·ɹmi,ăbĭ·lĭti). [f. Permeable + -ity: in F. *perméabilité* (1625 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality or condition of being permeable; capability of being permeated; perviousness.

1759 Wilson in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 328 Confirmations of the permeability of glass. 1805 W. Saunders *Min. Waters* 487 The permeability of the skin to heat. 1882 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* III. II. ii. § 2. 351 The permeability of subterranean rocks.

b. *Magnetic* (etc.) *permeability*: see quot. 1872.

1872 Thomson in *Papers Electrostatics & Magn.* 484 We have thermal permeability, a synonym for thermal conductivity; permeability for lines of electric force, a synonym for the electro-static inductive capacity of an insulator; magnetic permeability, a synonym for conducting power for lines of magnetic force. 1896 Bedell *Princ. of Transf.* 40 The reluctance, R, or magnetic resistance..varies..inversely as the cross-section and permeability.

Permeable (pɔ̄·ɹmi,ăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *permeābilis* that can be passed through, f. *permeā-re* to Permeate: see -ble. Cf. F. *perméable* (1587 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Capable of being permeated or passed through; permitting the passage or diffusion of something through it; penetrable; pervious. Const. *by, to.* (In first quot., That can be traversed or journeyed through, passable.)

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 63 The hilles callede Caspii ..vnnethe permeable with oxen [Higden *vix plaustro permeabiles*]. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 56 It slides down the softer and more permeable Orifice into the Omasus or third stomack. 1773 Franklin *Lett.*, etc. Wks. 1840 V. 454 Different kinds of glass, permeable or impermeable to electricity. 1858 Bushnell *Serm. New Life* ii. (ed. 7) 31 It is the grand distinction of humanity, that it is made permeable by the divine nature. 1893 Sir R. Ball *Story of Sun* 251 Cast steel is as permeable to ether as a grove of trees is permeable to wind.

† 2. Capable of permeating; penetrative. *Obs.*

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., It generateth good, temperate, and permeable juyce. 1752 G. Randolph *Bath Water* 53 Bath water .. is withal so active and permeable as to reach the remotest parts.

Hence **Pe·rmeableness** = Permeability; **Pe·rmeably** *adv.*

1684 Boyle *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* viii. 128 The Permeableness of ordinary Glass Vessels to Chymical Liquors. 1847 Webster, *Permeably*, in a permeable manner.

Permeance (pɔ̄·ɹmi,ăns). [f. as next + -ance.] The fact of permeating or penetrating; in quot. 1845 *transf.* something that permeates. *spec.* in *Electr.*: see quot. 1893, and cf. Permeability b.

1845 Mozley *Ess., Blanco White* (1878) II. 139 A First Cause, an intellectual permeance, an Anima Mundi. 1853 E. J. Shepherd *Lett. to Dr. Maitland* iv. 24 The permeance of his writings throughout the Churches of Christendom. 1893 O. Heaviside *Electro-Magn. The.* I. ii. § 31. 29 Permeability gives rise to permeance... Permeance is the reciprocal of reluctance.

Permeant (pɔ̄·ɹmi,ănt), *a.* [ad. L. *permeānt-em*, pr. pple. of *permeāre* to pass through: see -ant [1].] Permeating; passing or diffusing itself through something.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 85 Gold..entereth not the veynes with those electuaries, wherein it is mixed, but taketh leave of the permeant parts, at the mouthes of the miseraicks. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xix. (1852) 297 One divine all-permeant unity. 1877 Blackie *Wise Men* 65 The power Of that fine flowing permeant element [water].

Permeate (pɔ̄·ɹmi,ēt), *v.* [f. L. *permeāt-*, ppl. stem of *permeāre* to pass through, f. Per- 1 + *meāre* to go, pass.] *trans.* To pass, spread, or diffuse itself through; to penetrate, pervade, saturate. (Of things material or immaterial.)

1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 120 Numbers of them [emanations] do always permeate our Air. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 136 This Heat .. permeating the Interstices of the Sand, Earth, or other Matter. *a* 1704 in Somers *Tracts* II. 234 All held a vital Principle that doth permeate the whole World. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* V. i, He..felt the coolness permeate every

limb. 1875 *Lyell's Princ. Geol.* II. III. xli. 420 There are marvellously few species which permeate the whole of the archipelagos. 1880 T. A. Spalding *Eliz. Demonol.* 31 This intense credulousness..permeated all classes of society.

b. *intr.* with *through, into, among*, etc.: To penetrate, diffuse itself.

1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 211/1 Sublunary invisible Deities, which permeate through the Elements of Matter. 1788 T. Taylor *Proclus* I. 64 The reasons or proportions of abundance and sterility, permeate through all the mathematical disciplines. 1863 S. Wilberforce *Sp. Missions* (1874) 14 Producing its own proper effect upon the heathen among whom it permeates.

Hence **Permeating** *ppl. a.*

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* xxx, [To separate] stony particles from that permeating water. 1684 Boyle *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* iv. 37 The Penetrant, or Permeating Fumes. 1810 Southey *Kehama* VII. v, The permeating light Shed through their substance thin a varying hue.

Permeation (pɔ̄ːmiˌēˈʃən). [n. of action from prec.: see -ATION.] The action of permeating or fact of being permeated; penetration; pervasion.

1623 Cockeram, *Permeation*, a passing ouer. 1652 Bp. Hall *Invis. World* I. ii, Not a meer involution only, but a spiritual permeation and inexistence. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 709 Oyl of Spike, which by its tenuity will cause better permeation for the rest. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 90 The effect..of percolation by mineral waters, of permeation by elastic fluids. 1882 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. vi. 168 The permeation of water from the surface.

Permeative (pɔ̄ːmiˌēˈtiv), *a.* [f. L. *permeāt-*, ppl. stem of *permeāre* to Permeate + -ive.] Having the quality of permeating; penetrative; pervasive.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 572 Camphyre..makes the Electuary more grateful and its permeative quality more efficacious. 1885 M. Pattison *Mem.* vii. 305 [Due] to the silent permeative genius of science.

Permian (pɔ̄ːmiăn), *a.* (*sb.*) *Geol.* [Named by Sir R. Murchison (1841), from the province of *Perm* in Eastern Russia, where these strata are extensively developed: see -IAN.] Name of the uppermost division of the Palæozoic series of strata, lying below the Trias and above the Carboniferous formation, and consisting chiefly of red sandstone and magnesian limestone. Also *ellipt.* as *sb.* The Permian system, or a formation belonging to it; *pl.* = Permian strata.

1841 Murchison in *Lond. & Edin. Phil. Mag.* XIX. 419 The carboniferous system is surmounted, to the east of the Volga, by a vast series of beds of marls, schists, limestones, sandstones and conglomerates, to which I propose to give the name of 'Permian system'. 1847 Ansted *Anc. World* i. 14 The periods marked by the presence of Vegetables, and the..Reptilian Animals: Permian and Carboniferous. 1854 F. C. Bakewell *Geol.* 40. 1866 J. Jones in *Intell. Observ.* No. 48. 437 The Permians adjoining South Staffordshire.

Permillage (pəmiˈlēdʒ). *rare.* [f. Per *prep.* + L. *mille*, F. *mille*, thousand + -age, after Percentage.] Rate per thousand; an amount reckoned as so much in the thousand.

1886 *Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* XV. 363 We cannot assume from this list that..where Jews have a higher 'permillage' they produce more experts per million in that branch.

Permirific (pɔ̄ːməriˈfik), *a.* [ad. med.L. *permirific-us*: see Per- 4 and Mirific.] Very wonderful or marvellous.

1868 Kingsley *Hermits* 314 By the permirific sweetness of the harmony, an exceeding operation of sacred virtue is perceived more manifestly to spring forth [transl. *Reginald's Life St. Godric* (*a* 1200) i. Permirifica harmoniæ dulcedine.]

† Permiˈscible, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *permise-ēre* to mix thoroughly (see Permistion) + -ible.] Capable of being thoroughly mixed.

1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 58 Fier..causeth matters permiscible to be. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* Hence in Phillips, Bailey, Johnson, etc.

† Permiˈse, *v. Obs.* In 5 -yse. [app. f. F. *permis-e*, pa. pple. of *permettre* to Permit: cf. Commise, also *premise, promise.*] = Permit *v.*

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 285 Quhat casis ar tholit and permysit at the plesance of princis. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* III. viii. 145 This consenteth and permyseth he that is almyghty. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) v. xiv. 343 b/2 He sholde be permysed to entre in to the chirche.

† Permiˈss. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [app. ad. L. *permiss-us*, f. ppl. stem of *permittĕre* to Permit.] ? Leave, permission.

1643 Milton *Divorce* II. i, Christ meant not to be taken word for word, but like a wise physician, administering one excess against another, to reduce us to a permiss.

Permissible (pəmiˈsib'l), *a.* [a. OF. *permissible* (15th c. in Godef.) = It. *permissibile*, prob. ad. med.L. *permissibilis*, f. *permiss-*, ppl. stem of *permittĕre* to Permit.] That can or ought to be permitted; allowable.

1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10840 Yt ys at alle tymes Permyssyble to pylgrymes To bern A skryppe & ek a staff. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Permissible*, which may be permitted or suffered. 1755 in Johnson. 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xii. 365 Sanction is not of the essence of permissible law. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* I. 88 They may think such conduct permissible. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 1. 455 A course of doctrine and discipline, from which no variation was legally permissible.

Hence **Permissibiˈlity, Permiˈssibleness,** the quality of being permissible, allowableness; **Permiˈssibly** *adv.*, in a permissible way, as may be permitted, allowably.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Permissibleness.* 1846 Worcester cites Dr. Allen for *Permissibly.* 1882 Ogilvie cites *Eclec. Rev.* for *Permissibility.* 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 35 The ages of permissibility. 1892 *Times* 3 Aug. 7/3 If his rendering of the word was not quite what is understood by it.., it was permissibly near.

Permission (pɔmiˈʃən). [ad. L. *permissiōn-em*, n. of action from *permittĕre* to Permit. Cf. F. *permission* (1539 in R. Estienne), It. *permissione.*]

1. The action of permitting or giving leave; allowance; liberty or licence granted to do something; leave.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 211 Thei may thro the permission of God [*Deo permittente*] transfigurate similitudes. *Ibid.* 427 The permission and sufferaunce of God. 1537 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 110 The permyssyon of hym to haue suche a Scope to worke myschyffes at his pleasur. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 78 b, The same was done by my leave and permission. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* III. i. 247. 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 496 Do as thou find'st Permission from above. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* III. i, Stanley has obtained permission to apply personally to his friends. 1834 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Seine* 151 Proceeds of a sale of permissions to eat butter during Lent. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* I. v, I have your guardian's permission to address you.

† 2. Giving up, abandonment. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 25 By God's secret judicial dereliction and permission of them.

3. *attrib.* † Permission cap (bonnet), ? a cap permitted to be worn on occasions or in places where it was proper to be uncovered, ? a skull-cap; **permission ship,** a ship having permission or licence to enter a port otherwise closed.

1722 Ramsay *Three Bonnets* I. 21 Here's three *permission bonnets for ye. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2031/1 His Majesties High Commissioner..in his return..having the High Constable on his right hand and the Great Marshall on his left, with *Permission Caps and in their Robes. 1690 *Ibid.* No. 2564/4 A Guinea Negro Boy, ..on his head a black Cloth Permission Cap, ..strayed away.., on the 3d instant. 1667 *Cal. St. Papers, Dom.* 563 A French *permission ship of 300 tons came in [to Deal] with linen, and is gone up to London. 1698 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 360 The house of commons, in a committee on the African trade, resolved, that the company should have liberty to trade .. and that all permission ships or interlopers shall pay to the company 10*l.* per cent. before they trade thither.

Permissioned (pɔmiˈʃənd), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ed².] Having permission granted; doing something by permission.

1770 J. Clubbe *Misc. Tracts, Physiogn.* etc. I. 94 Permission'd dedicators I look upon in the light of private taylors, who carry home suits of virtues, as the others do suits of cloaths. 1819 Wiffen *Aonian Hours* (1820) 140 Such two may meet no more permissioned and alone.

Permissive (pɔmiˈsiv), *a.* [a. OF. *permissif, -ive*, f. L. *permiss-*, ppl. stem of *permittĕre* to Permit: see -ive.]

1. Having the quality of permitting or giving permission; that allows something to be done or to happen; not forbidding or hindering.

Permissive bill: spec. a bill, introduced into Parliament several times between 1864 and 1877, having as its object to give to each parish the right to refuse the issue of licences to sell intoxicating liquors: the 'local option' movement is a later development of the principle of the bill

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. iii. 38 When euill deedes haue their permissiue passe. 1646 S. Bolton *Arraignm. Err.* 18 God would by this permissive providence of his, have us take heed as well what we heare, as how we heare. 1664 H. More *Apol.* VII. Aph. v. 537 This command is not a Positive but a Permissive command. 1808 Bentham *Sc Reform* 112 Was it not meant that it should be, in the first instance, imperative upon somebody, and then eventually permissive to somebody else? 1832 Lewis *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* 36 Permissive legislation as in the case of legal rules established by courts of justice. 1865 *Morn. Star* 6 July, An Elector asked Mr. Mill if he was in favour of the Permissive Bill. 1887 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* XII. 434 This result..may contain only integer powers of $z-c$..and we then say that the point on the curve is a 'permissive' point. Or it may contain fractional powers of $z-c$..and we then say that the point..is a 'prohibitive' point.

2. Permitted, allowed; not forbidden or hindered; done, or acting, under permission or on sufferance; that may or may not be done, optional.

Permissive waste (*Law*): waste that is allowed to happen by neglect of repairs.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1731 The dedely enemy of mankynde, By hys power permyssyue, entryd the ymages Withyn the temples. 1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 239 For that which is lawfull with Kings is not permissiue to subjects. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 435 Thus I embolden'd spake, and freedom us'd Permissive, and acceptance found. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 319 At present the officers are known at best to be only permissive, and on their good behaviour. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 266 Tenant for years is also punishable for permissive waste.

Hence **Permiˈssively** *adv.*, in a permissive way, by permission; **Permiˈssiveness,** the quality or fact of being permissive.

1622 Bacon *Holy War* Misc. Wks. (1629) 108 To heare it spoken to concerning the Lawfulnesse, not only permissively, but whether it be not obligatory. 1835 Gladstone *Let. to Pusey* in Liddon, etc. *Life Pusey* (1893) I. xiii. 306 It would give me pleasure to see Dissenters avail themselves, permissively, bnt to the utmost practicable extent, of our Church education. 1837 Syd. Smith *Let. to Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 278/1 There is in the declaration a permissiveness and good humour which in public men has seldom been exceeded. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* xlviii, She threw a royal permissiveness into her way of saying [etc.].

Permissory (pəmiˈsōri), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *permiss-* (see prec.) + -ory.] = Permissive 2.

1862 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Aug. 137 The advantages of this permissory choice are obvious.

† Permiˈstion. *Obs.* [ad. L. *permistion-em* (var. of *permixtiōnem*), in F. *permistion* (Paré 1560), It. *permistione* 'a through-mixing' (Florio).] An occasional variant of Permixtion.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 277 Seede is..made of the permistion of the superfluous of the last Aliment and of the influent or errant spirits. 1674 Boyle *Excell. Theol.* II. iii. 148 Because of the intimate union, and, as it were, permistion..of the soul with the body.

Permit (pɔmiˈt), *v.* [ad. L. *permittĕre* to let go, give up, surrender, allow, suffer, permit, f. Per- 1, 3 + *mittĕre* to let go, let loose, send: perh. after F. *permettre*, 13th c. *parmetre* (Godef., 14th c. *permetre* (Littré); It. *permettere*, in same sense.]

I. To allow, suffer, give leave; not to prevent.

1. *trans.* With the action or fact as object: To admit or allow the doing or occurrence of; to give leave or opportunity for. With simple obj., obj. cl., or inf.; sometimes also with indirect obj. (dat.) of agent (with or without *to*).

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* III. xii. 192 To a man in deffence is permytted to hurt another. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 113 The law doth command no such imaylyng, but permyttyth hyt only. 1539 Bible (Great) *Gen.* xiv. 34 It is not permitted vnto them to speake. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 117 He permitis, that in general parleaments twa or thrie of thame be present. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* I. iv (1715) 14 It being permitted any Man.. to make an Appeal to the People. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.), Age ..permits not that our mortal members..should retain the vigour of our youth. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* liv, Sir Pitt..would by no means permit the introduction of Sunday papers into his household. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 183 Appeals were permitted only from one ecclesiastical court to another. 1866 Howells *Venet. Life* iii. 34, I permit myself, throughout this work, the use of [etc.].

2. With the agent, etc. as direct object: To allow, give leave to (a person or thing *to do* or undergo) something. With inf. act. or pass. (rarely without *to*); sometimes *ellipt.* with simple obj.

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 22 No law permytteth, nor wylleth man..To commyt mordre. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xxvi. 1 Thow arte permitted to speake for thy silfe. 1594 Willobie *Avisa* I. j b, When tyme permits you not to talke. 1614 Jackson *Creed* III. xxv. § 4 To permit malefactors traueirse the equitie of publique lawes. 1640 Habington *Queen of Arragon* II, Will you permit The Generall kneele so long? 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 305 They had been permitted to wait on him. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xii, Nothing could prevail upon her to permit me from home. 1771 *Junius Lett.* I. (1772) II. 195 Permit me to recommend him to your Grace's protection. 1881 Henty *Cornet of Horse* x. (1888) 97 Words..which Sir William had in his anger permitted himself to use.

b. *refl.* with *in*: To allow oneself to indulge in or commit; not to refrain from. (Cf. Allow 9.)

1678 H. More *Lett.* (1694) 29 Whoever permits himself in any sin .. is his own Prison and Jailour. 1849 Froude *Nemesis of Faith* 79 Having..never permitted themselves in extravagance. 1870 Ruskin *Lect. Art* (1875) 96 They will permit themselves in awkwardness, they will permit themselves in ugliness.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* To give leave or opportunity; to allow. (Usually in subord. cl. with *as* or *if.*)

1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 32 As..they presupposed the roundenesse of the earth would permitte. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* ix. (1627) 147 To examine over all the noted words, as time permits. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 412 As far as the law would in that case allow or permit. 1895 J. W. Budd in *Law Times* XCIX. 544/2 A matter on which, had time permitted, I should have been glad to have said something.

b. *intr.* with *of*: To allow of, admit of.

1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xii. 87 The crack was not wide enough to permit of the entrance of my finger nail. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* IV. xxvi. (1878) 426 It consisted with the Divine wisdom to permit..of the corruption of patriarchal theology into pantheism and world-wide idolatry.

II. † 4. *trans.* To put, or allow to pass, out of one's own keeping or power into that of another (or of some force, influence, etc.); to commit, submit, hand over; to give up, resign, leave; to refer (*to* the will of). Const. *to* (*unto*). *Obs.*

1545 Jove *Exp. Dan.* Ded. Aiv b, Whiche my labours I permytte to the judgement of the godly & learned. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* V. v. § 7. 691 That.. they should wholly permit themselves to the good pleasure of the Senate. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 554 What thou livst Live well, how long or short permit to Heav'n. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IX. 403 He..then permits their udder to the lambs. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* XXVI. (1819) 457 There are advantages in permitting events to chance.

† 5. To leave undone, unused, etc.; to let pass, let slip, pass by, pass over, pretermit, omit. *Obs.*

1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* (1813) II. 177 Shee, good gentlewoman, wonlde permyt no duetye..unperformed. 1588 Greene *Pandosto* (1607) 38 If they permitted this good weather, they might staye long yer they had such a faire winde. 1692 *Narr. Earl Nottingham*, Not to leave it possible to be objected to him that he had permitted anything that might prevent the escape of the French ships.

Permit (pɔ̄ːmit, *formerly* pəmiˈt), *sb.* [f. Permit *v.* (with recent shifting of stress: Bailey, Johnson, Webster 1828 have *permiˈt*).]

1. A written order giving permission to do something, a warrant, a licence; esp. one permitting the landing or removal of dutiable or excisable goods.

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 122 The Goods shall be again visited ...and the Sufferance or Permit shall be examined by the Clarks of the Office. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 299 Here we lay..not having a Permit from the *Chantuck*, which Permit they call a *Chop*. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 157 Vessels are not allowed to leave..the..Dock until they have presented their permits to the..Dock Master. 1864 Knight *Passages Work. Life* I. 72 The liquor-merchant did not dare to send out a dozen of wine or a gallon of spirits without a permit. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Oct. 13/1 The Serf was reqnired to carry a written permit or passport. *attrib.* 1737 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. 86 Eighteen Permit Writers in Excise, Coffee, Tea, etc. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 4 Dec. 5/3 Permits issued by the South African Permit Office .. will be necessary for all persons landing in South Africa.

2. Permission, leave (esp. formally given). (In first quot. *fig.* from 1. In uses like those in quots. *a* 1816, 1885, sometimes stressed *permi't.*)

c 1730 Fielding *Rape upon Rape* IV. vii, He that would sin with impunity must have thy permit. 1733 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 238 For sure 'tis unjust as well as unfit We should sell our own goods without their permit. *a* 1816 Bentham *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Introd. View* (1830) 14 If the fraternity of lawyers .. could not find adequate inducement for giving it their permit. 1885 in *Law Times* LXXVIII. 393/2 The rank of Q. C. is..merely a permit to a barrister to do a certain kind of barristerial work.

† Permi·ttable, -ible, *a. Obs.* [f. Permit *v.* + -able, -ible: cf. Admittable, Committable.] = Permissible.

1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 355 It is not permittible for any man to bee iudge of himselfe. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Mar. 116/1 Neutral [ships] upon which the Prussians had laden permittable merchandize.

† Permi·ttance. *Obs.* [f. Permit *v.* + -ance: cf. Admittance.] = Permission 1.

1580 H. Gifford *Gilloflowers* Ep. Ded. (Grosart) 27 Hauing by your Worships fauourable permittance, conuenient oportunity in your seruice. *a* 1653 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* vi. 3 Our purposes must be submitted to Gods permittance. 1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* v. v. (1727) 296 When this System of Air comes, by Divine Permittance, to be corrupted with poisonous, acrimonious Steams.

Permitted (pəmi·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ed 1.] Allowed; not forbidden or hindered.

1704 H. Waring (*title*) The Access to Virtue; or, Permitted Approach of a Court Penitent to the Divine Astrea. 1790 Han. More *Relig. Fash. World* 138 An habit of self-denial in permitted pleasures easily induces a victory over such as are unlawful. 1877 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. 114 He indulged his natural inclinations at all permitted times.

Hence **Permi·ttedly** *adv.*, allowedly.

1824 T. S. Mulock in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VII. 501/1 The force..of the Satanic craft permittedly practised upon you.

Permittee (pɔ̄mitī·). [f. as prec. + -ee.] A person to whom something is (formally) permitted; the recipient or holder of a permit.

1846 in Worcester, citing Ritchie.

Permitter (pəmi·tə(r)). [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who permits or allows.

c 1643 *Maximes Unfolded* 30 [They] make men the sole efficient, and God the approver and permitter. 1754 Edwards *Freed. Will* IV. xi. (1762) 254 If by the Author of Sin, is meant the Permitter,..I don't deny that God is the Author of Sin. 1811 W. R. Spencer *Poems* 45 Author of good, Permitter of distress.

Permittible, variant of Permittable.

Permitting (pəmi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Permit *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Permit; permission. (Now chiefly gerundial.)

1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Deut. xxiv. 1, 2 So that the sin was not in the permission,..(for then the permitting also had bin sin) but only in the abuse. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxv. (1674) 82 The permitting of Heresie. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 204 The permitting the Pilot to stay with them as their guardian.

† Permi·x, *v. Obs.* [Back-formation from *permixt*, Permixed, q. v.; cf. Commix, Mix.] *trans.* To mix thoroughly, intermingle. (See next.) Hence

† Permi·xable *a.*, capable of being 'permixed'.

1678 R. R[ussell] *Geber* I. 18 And be permixed with that which in them is of a permixable Substance. *Ibid.* II. i. II. 60 Permixing Sol, or Luna, with Venus. 1683 Salmon *Doron Med.* II. 488 Permix them with hurning wine.

† Permi·xed, permi·xt, *ppl. a. Obs.* [orig. ad. L. *permixt-us*, pa. pple. of *permiscēre* to mix thoroughly, intermingle (f. Per- 2 + *miscēre* to mix); afterwards treated as pa. pple. of Permix: cf. Commixed, Mixed.] Thoroughly mixed, intermixed, intermingled. (Const. as *pple.* or *adj.*)

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 812 Blacke, bay, and permyxt gray. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 149 In Albania, where thei did abyde afterwarde..permixte with Britones. 1502 Atrynson tr. *De Imitatione* II. xi. 190 The pure loue of Iesu nat permixed with any inordinauns of fauour or affeccion. 1659 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* XIII. (1701) 565/2 A leaf of Colewort, whose small Pores are pester'd with little Bodies variously permixt. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. II. 15 When water is permixed with vinegar.

† Permixtion. *Obs.* Also 6–7 -mixion. [ad. L. *permixtiōn-em* (also *permistiōn-*), n. of action from *permiscēre* (see prec.). Cf. obs. F. *permixtion* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] A thorough mixture or mingling; intermingling; mixture.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 469 The elementes..thro the permixtion of whom [*quorum permixtione*] the stature of man compacte, is made. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 45 Permixtion Of sundry kynredes. 1590 R. Bruce *Serm.* i. B iv, Make ather a confusion or permixion of tham. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* II. xiii. 408 By permixion with other Medicaments, it doth not depose its ferity. 1685 *Cooke's Mellif. Chirurg., Inst.* 376 Black [Urine] is from a permixtion of preternatural Melancholy.

So **† Permi·xtive** *a.* [f. L. *permixt-* ppl. stem + -ive], having the quality of mixing thoroughly; **† Permi·xture** = Permixtion.

1528 Paynel *Salerne's Regim.* P b, The grosser .. that meate is, the bygger the drynke parmyxtiue and delatiue shulde he. 1604 Parsons *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 145 This permixture going on for some few yeares. 1684-5 Boyle *Min. Waters* 88 An invisible permixture of..Arsenical Fumes, may give the Water..an Emetic Quality.

Permocarboni·ferous, *a. Geol.* [f. *Permo-*, used as comb. form of Permian + Carboniferous.] Forming a transition between the Carboniferous and Permian systems; applied to certain Palæozoic formations in Bohemia and in N. America.

1885 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* xxiii. (ed. 4) 352 In the basins of Pilsen and Rakowitz in Bohemia, the flora of the strata is Carboniferous, but the fauna is decidedly like that of the Permian series. These strata, which are called Permocarb[oniferous], have yielded 43 species of Amphibians.

Permoralize (pəɹmɒ·rălaiz), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Per- 2 + Moral + -ize, after *demoralize.*] *trans.* To permeate with moral influence: opp. to *demoralize.*

1888 G. A. Smith *Isaiah* xx. 328 Forgiveness of such a kind cannot be either unjust or demoralising. On the contrary, we see Jerusalem permoralised by it.

† Permo·tion. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *permōtiōn-em* (Cicero).] Stirring; mental emotion.

1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1687) 133/1 They [Cyrenaics] held..That nothing judgeth but by interiour permotion.

Permoysaunt, obs. form of Parmesan.

† Permue', *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *per-, parmuer* (14th c. in Godef.):—L. *permūtāre*: see Permute.] *trans.* To change completely.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 167 It was colde wynter, and gret froste, and gret wynde, and that permuueded her coloure [*que lui permua la coulcur*].

Permutability (pəɹmiūtăbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ity.] The quality or condition of being permutable. a. Changeableness, mutability. b. Interchangeableness.

1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 151 The desire of permutability or much changeableness. 1885 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* July App. 41 The alternation or permutability of certain sounds.

Permutable (pəɹmiū·tăb'l), *a.* [ad. late L. *permūtābilis* (Ammianus, Boeth.), f. *permūtā-re*: see Permute and -able.] That may be permuted.

1. Capable of being exchanged; interchangeable.

1776 J. Richardson *Arab. Gram.* 8 Some letters are permutable, being such in general as are formed by the same organs.

2. Liable to change; changeable.

1662 [implied in Permutability]. 1846 Worcester cites Buckingham.

Hence **Permu·tableness; Permu·tably** *adv.*

1847 in Webster.

Permutant (pəɹmiū·tănt). *Math.* [ad. L. *permūtānt-em*, pr. pple. of *permūtāre*: see Permute and -ant 1.] A function formed of the aggregate of all possible permutations of a set of characters or indices, each being positive or negative as it is obtained by an even or odd number of interchanges.

1851 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* II. 26 The term permutant is due to him [J. J. Sylvester]—intermutant and commutant are merely terms framed between us in analogy with permutant, and the names date from the present year.

Permutate (pɔ̄·ɹmiŭtēt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *permūtāt-*, ppl. stem of L. *permūtāre*: see Permute.]

† 1. *trans.* To change, alter: = Permute 2. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 53/1 Corrodent bones doe alter and permutate the remanent part of bone. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 61/1 You shall as then finde the Antes permutatede into water.

2. To exchange; to change the order of, go through the permutations of: = Permute 1, 3.

1898 Zangwill *Dreamers Ghetto* iv. 110 Lurya..who.. wore a fourfold garment to signify the four letters of the Ineffable Name,..and who, by permutating these, could draw down spirits from Heaven.

Permutation (pɔ̄ɹmiutē·ʃən). [a. OF. *permutacion* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *permūtātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *permūtāre* to Permute.]

† 1. Exchange of one thing for another; interchange; commutation; barter. *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. III. 242 In Marchaundise nis no Meede, I may hit wel avoue; Hit is a permutacion, a peni for anoþer. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 43 Men of Cartago sende Marcus Regulus to Rome, desirenge the permutacion of theire men in captiuite. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xvi. 26 What permutation shal a man giue for his soule? 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 83 An exchange of commodities or rather a permutation of commodities. 1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 311 Permutation differs from a sale chiefly in this, that, in permutation, one subject is to be given in barter or exchange for another.

2. Change from one state, position, etc. to another; alteration; transmutation. Now *rare.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1541 Fortune whiche þat permutacion Of þinges hath. *c* 1397 — *Lack Stedf.* 19 The worlde hath made a permutacion Fro Ryght to wrong. 1415 Hoccleve *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 17 A fair permutation fro Crystes lore to feendly doctryne. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. III. xvii. 62 Thyrdely, it [quinsy] is ended by permutatyon, or chaungynge to some other parte of the bodye. 1650 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxii. (ed. 2) 230 They..who think that at the confusion of tongues, there was no constitution of a new speech in every family; but a variation and permutation of the old, out of one common language raising severall dialects. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 226 The violent convulsions and permutations that have been made in property. 1856 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 75 The continents have undergone within this same period such wonderful permutations.

b. A changed form; a transmutation.

1883 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 496 The image of Buddha, here typified by a seemingly female permutation, cast also in bronze.

3. *Math.* **† a.** Transposition of the two middle terms of a proportion. *Obs.* (now expressed by *permutando* or *alternando*). **b.** The action of changing the order of a set of things lineally arranged; each of the different arrangements of which such a set of things is capable. (Cf. Combination 5 b.) Hence *gen.*, in *pl.* (usually in phr. *permutations and combinations*): Variations of order or arrangement, various arrangements.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* v. def. xii. 133 Proportion alternate, or proportion by permutation is, when the antecedent is compared to the antecedent, and the consequent to the consequent. 1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* II. xiii. 112 If four Magnitudes be in Geometrical Proportion, they will also be Proportionals by Permutation, (that is, by transposing the Middle Terms). 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II, *Variation*, or Permutation of Quantities, is the changing any number of given Quantities, with respect to their Places. 1806 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 148 The doctrine of permutations, combinations, &c. is of very extensive use in different parts of the Mathematics; particularly in the calculation of annuities and chances. 1838 De Morgan *Ess. Probab.* 32 Different arrangements of the same things make different permutations. 1884 J. Parker *Apost. Life* III. 192 The letters are but six-and-twenty in number..but..through how many permutations, may those letters be thrown or passed!

4. *Philol.* The interchange of consonants occurring regularly in cognate words belonging to related languages, as in L. and Gr. *duo*, Eng. *two*, Ger. *zwei*; L. and Gr. *tria*, Eng. *three*, Ger. *drei.*

1860 Haldeman *Anal. Orthogr.* xi. 63 The well-known Grimm's law, is a permutation. 1869 Farrar *Fam. Speech* i. (1873) 22 Those regular permutations of letters in different linguistic families.

5. *attrib.*, as **permutation-lock**, a lock in which certain parts can be transposed or shifted, so that it is necessary to arrange them in some particular way in order to shoot or withdraw the bolt.

1847 Saxe *Rape Lock* xxix, In the locks of safes, and those safety locks They call the Permutation. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1340/2 The *letter, puzzle, permutation*, or *combination* lock has usually a series of notched rings, which must be turned until all the notches are in line in order to enter or withdraw the bolt. *Ibid.* 1669/1 The permutation principle was introduced into tumbler-locks by Dr. Andrews of New Jersey, about 1841.

Hence **Permuta·tional** *a.*, relating to permutation or permutations: **Permuta·tionist,** one who holds or advocates a theory of permutation.

1888 J. T. Gulick in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XX. 2502 These numerators are found in the 7th line of a table of figures which I call the Permutational Triangle. 1874 S. Wilberforce *Ess.* I. 79 Can any permutationist pretend that experience gives us any reason for believing that any change of food,..could ever change the one type into the other?

Permutatory (pəɹmiū·tătəri), *a. rare.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *permūtātōri-us*, f. *permūtāre*: see next and -ory.] Of the nature of, or involving, exchange. Also **Permutato·rial** *a.*

1853 Whewell *Grotius* II. 55 Permutatorial acts either separate the parties or produce a community between them. 1855 Lorenz tr. *Van der Kceseel's Sel. Theses* dcccxcviii, [This] should be understood..of permutatory contracts.

Permute (pəɹmiū·t), *v.* [ad. L. *permūtāre* to change thoroughly, interchange, exchange (f. Per- 2 + *mūtāre* to change), or a. F. *permuter* (14th c. in Oresme) = OF. *permuer*: see Permue.]

† 1. *trans.* To change one for another; to exchange, interchange. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 110, I wolde permute my penaunce with 3owre for I am in poynte to dowel! *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6511 þat Eata and Cuthbert Permote þair bischopryks same, Cuthbert to Eland, he to Hexham. 1555 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) I. 259 To buy, sel, trucke, change and permute al and euery kind..of wares. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 91 A certaine equalitie in the value of things permuted. 1657 Reeve *God's Plea* 165 Merchandise .. by permuting for Native commodities, it gaineth the varieties of all Countries.

† b. *absol.* To exchange benefices. *Obs.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. III. 185 Notories on persons þat permuten ofte. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 Euerye of the sayd benefyces..should be..vtterly voyde, as if the said offender had resygned and permuted. 1706 in Phillips.

2. To change thoroughly; to change, alter, transmute. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 394/2 Permutyn, or holy chawngynn, *permuto*. 1623 Cockeram, *Permute*, to change. 1683 Gadbury in *Wharton's Wks.* Pref. 7 Reduction to the very lowest Ebb of Fortune cannot permute a truly well grounded and inbred Loyalty. 1686 Aglionby *Painting Illustr.* 206 Giving leave to a Lady, to permute a Vow she had made.

3. *Math.* To subject to permutation; to alter the order of; to re-arrange in a different order. (Cf. PERMUTATION 3 b.)

1878 CAYLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 498/1 When the columns are permuted in any manner, or when the lines are permuted in any manner, the determinant retains its original value. 1887 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 587 He will hold to the letters and permute their order to suit his own convenience.

Hence **Permu·ter**, one who permutes.

1552 HULOET, Permuter, *permutator.* 1755 JOHNSON, *Permuter*, an exchanger, he who permutes. 1818 in TODD [citing Huloet]. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Pern (pɔ̄ɹn), *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *pernis* (Cuvier 1817), an erroneous adaptation of Gr. πτέρνις name of a kind of hawk.] A bird of the genus *Pernis*; the HONEY-BUZZARD.

1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 171 The Perns or Honey Buzzards. The Common Pern .. pursues insects, and principally Bees and Wasps. 1879 BRIGHTWELL in *B'ham Weekly Post* 21 June 5/2 The honey buzzard (*Pernis apivorus*)...The Pern, as it is sometimes called, does not feed on honey, but on the honey-makers, digging up bees' nests to get at the busy citizens.

† **Pern** (pɔ̄ɹn), *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6 pearn. *trans.* To deal with after the manner of Dr. Perne, Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge, 1554–80, who changed his opinions adroitly; to change (a profession, creed, etc.) for some ulterior end.

c 1589 *Dial. Tyran. Dealing Bps.* Dij, *Jacke.* What Doctor Pearne? Why he is the notablest turnecoate in al this land,..it is made a prouerbe..that if one haue a coate or cloake that is turned, they saye it is Pearned. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. *Schisme* 293 Those that, to ease their Purse, or please their Prince, Pern their Profession, their Religion mince.

Pern, *v.*[2]: see PERNYNG.

† **Pernable,** *a. Obs.* [a. AF. *pernable* = OF. *prenable* (12th c. in Wace), f. *pern-* = *pren-*, stem of *prendre* to take.] Proper to be taken or caught.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 373 Thou miht noght make suite and chace, Wher that the game is nought pernable [*v. r.* parnable].

Pernancy (pɔ̄·ɹnănsi). *Law.* Also 7 purnancie. [f. as prec. + -ANCY: cf. AF. *pernance* = OF. *prenance* the action of taking into possession.] The taking or receiving of anything; taking into possession; receipt, as of rents, tithes, etc.

1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* ix. § 606. 262 If..a stranger is purnor of the rent and the grauntee doth surrender his deed by which the rent was made..the same shall extinguish the rent notwithstanding that the purnancie be made with the assent of the tenant of the land. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Pernancy...*, a Taking or Receiving. Tythes in Pernancy, *i.* Tythes taken, or that be taken, in kind. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xi. 163 When the actual pernancy of the profits (that is, the taking, perception, or receipt,..) begins. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 254 [They] had an actual possession, or in our law-language, *pernancy* of the profits.

Pernavigate (pəɹnæ·vigēit), *v.* [orig. in pa. pple., after L. *pernavigātus* sailed through, f. PER- 1 + *navigāre* to NAVIGATE.] *trans.* To sail through; to steer one's course through. Also *fig.*

1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 10 The streight of Anian (pernavigated onely in words). 1860 *Macm. Mag.* I. 228 By which it grips, understands, and pernavigates experience.

† **Pernegate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *pernegāre* to deny altogether, f. PER- 2 + *negāre* to deny.] *trans.* To deny absolutely; to deny flatly or stoutly. Hence † **Pernega·tion,** absolute denial.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pernegate*, to deny. *Ibid., Pernegation*, a denying. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 45 The full benefit of all the..tergiversations, excusations, contemporations, pernegations..that I..can devise.

† **Pernel,** variant of PARNEL, wanton young woman; applied in ridicule to an effeminate man.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xxvii. Wks. 893/2 Tindall..is as lothe, good tender pernell, to take a lyttle penaunce of the prieste, as the Ladye was to come anye more to dyspelyng. 1560 PILKINGTON *Expos. Aggeus* H ij, These tender pernels must have one gowne for the daye, another for the night. 1581 NOWELL & DAY in *Confer.* I. (1584) C j b, Master Campion being the Popes tender Pernell, accounteth a little racking of him selfe, to be..crueltie.

Pernette. [ad. It. *pernetto*, pl. *-i*, dim. of *perno* hinge, pivot.] A small iron pin, one of those used to support pottery in the kiln, so as to expose the bottom of the piece to the full heat.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Supp.

† **Perni·ciable,** *a. Obs. rare*—[o]. [ad. L. *perniciābilis*, f. *perniciēs*: see PERNICIOUS *a.*[1], -ABLE.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pernuciable*, bringing destruction, causing death, mortal, dangerous.

† **Pernicion** (pəɹni·ʃən). *Obs.* Also 6 -tioune, 7 -tiou. [ad. late and med.L. *perniciōn-em* destruction (3rd c. in Gargilius) = cl. L. *perniciēs.*] Total destruction; perdition; ruin.

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 56 Sore punysshement and pernicion to mysdoers. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. 192 A cruel battel strukne..almaist to the pernitioune of baith the armies. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 935 But Ralpho..Looking about, beheld Pernicion Approaching Knight from fell Musician. 1691 *Andros Tracts* II. 257. 1736 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* III. 348 Ye pitied, envied wretched great, Who veil pernicion with the mask of state.

† **Pernicio·sity,** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *perniciōs-us* (see next) + -ITY. Cf. mod.F. *perniciosité* (Littré).] The quality of being pernicious, destructiveness.

a 1568 A. KID *Richt Fontane* 71 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 264 Drownand in vice and perniciosite.

Pernicious (pəɹni·ʃəs), *a.*[1] Also 6 par-, -tyous, 6–7 -tious. [ad. F. *pernicieux* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *perniciōs-us* destructive, baneful, ruinous, f. *perniciēs* destruction, ruin, death, f. PER- 2 + *nex, nec-em* death, destruction: cf. *pernecāre* to kill outright.] Having the quality of destroying; tending to destroy, kill, or injure; destructive, ruinous; fatal.

Pernicious anæmia, a form of anæmia which advances to a fatal termination without interruption. *Pernicious fever*, that which proves dangerous or fatal at an early stage.

1521 FISHER (*title*) Sermon..made agayn ye pernicyous doctryn of Martin luther. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 112/1 The confutacion of those perylouse and pernicious opinions. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* a ij b, A thyng detestable before God,..and pernicious to the parties. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 24 The decoction of Fumeterre..driueth forth ..all..pernicious humors. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. ix. 199 A Pestilence..that proved pernitious and deadly to those that Sneezed. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxford Schol.* Wks. 1730 I. 13 Men of pernicious principles. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* x. 187 He is a pernicious citizen, said M. Curius, who cannot be contented with seven acres. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 73 The dreadful effects of this pernicious disease. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 519 The first general account of pernicious anæmia is due to Dr. Thomas Addison.

b. That harbours evil designs; wicked; villanous. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 116 Consider howe pernitious a kynde of men this is. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. ii. 22 Scruile Ministers That will with two pernicious Daughters ioyne Your high-engender'd Battailes. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 95 Resolv'd that they should..make away that pernicious Minister. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XI. 467 Victims of a pernicious woman's crime.

Perni·cious, *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. L. *pernix, pernīci-* nimble, quick, fleet (f. PER- 2 + *nīti, nix-us* to press forward, strive) + -OUS.] Rapid, swift.

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 580 Young men, pernicious in respect of their agility [Quoting *Vell. Paterc.* II. XXXIV. 'velocitate pernicibus']. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 320 Part incentive reed Provide, pernicious with one touch to fire. [Cf. HORACE *Ars Poet.* 165 Amata relinquere pernix.] 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* (1852) II. 115 Though some birds are of such pernicious wing, there are others..that have only rudiments of wings.

Perniciously (pəɹni·ʃəsli), *adv.* [f. PERNICIOUS *a.*[1] + -LY[2].] In a pernicious manner; destructively, ruinously; wickedly.

c 1559 R. HALL *Life Fisher* in *Fisher's Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) II. p. XXXVIII, Vsing his seditious booke pernitiously penned to catch the ignorant sort. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 50 All the Commons Hate him perniciously, and o' my Conscience Wish him ten faddom deepe. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. 1851 V. 447 They who in pursuance therof so perniciously would betray us. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. ii. 68 Never was a noble country so perniciously neglected. 1828 W. SEWELL *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 26 A principle essentially and perniciously erroneous.

Perniciousness (pəɹni·ʃəsnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being pernicious; destructiveness, ruinousness.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 472 b, This notorious See..doth ouerwhelme the whole state of y[e] world with vnrecoverable perniciousnes. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 115 The perniciousnesse of laxatives. 1712 BERKELEY *Pass. Obed.* § 24 The absurdity and perniciousness of those notions. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 23 Sept. 5/1 To point out its perniciousness and the temptations to which it exposes its victims.

† **Perni·city.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *pernicitās*, f. *pernix*: see PERNICIOUS *a.*[2]] Swiftness, celerity.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 37 By the incomparable pernicitie of those ayrie bodies we [spirits]..out strip the swiftnes of men, beasts and birds. 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 69 The ship, with an irrevocable pernicity and swiftnesse was carried away. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. vii. 356 Whose resistence being increased by the swiftness and pernicity of their motion.

Pernickety (pəɹni·kĕti), *a.* [Of obscure origin; originally Scotch (and perh. north. Eng. dial.: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*); but in common use in U. S., and more recently introduced in literary English by writers of Scottish nationality.

There is a shorter Sc. form *pernicky*, which may have been a childish attempt at *particular* (quasi *partickie, parteckie*): of this, *pernickety* may be an onomatopœic expansion. Association with the *knick* group of words, *knick-knack, knick-knacket, knickety-knock*, etc. may have been vaguely present. Cf. the colloquial variant *pernackity, pernackety.*]

Of persons, their attributes or actions: Precise or particular about minutiæ or trifles; fastidious, punctilious. Of things: Requiring precise or particular handling or care; ticklish.

1808–18 JAMIESON. *Pernickitie*.. precise in trifles; applied also to dress, denoting trimness. S. *perjink* synon. 1814 HILL in *Macm. Mag* (1881) XLV. 72/2 Dear Doctor, I received yours last night, and a .. vexing, pernickety, humorous, witty, daft letter it is. 1822 GALT *Provost* XXXI. I never saw any mortal man look as that pernicketty personage, the bailie, did at this joke. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* II. 152 But Robert wadna like me to tak siller whaur I did nae wark for't,..He's some pernickety, Robert. 1884 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* May 875/2 Any white man..grows lame and impatient at such confining and pernickety work. 1885 A. BIRRELL in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 30 The pernickety little player [Garrick] was chary about lending his splendidly bound rarities. 1891 B. MATTHEWS *Americanisms & Brit.* (1892) 29 The grammarian, the purist, the pernicketty stickler for trifles. 1892 *Spectator* 27 Feb. 296/1 Restrictions, some of them a trifle pernickety. 1899 A. LANG in *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 271/1 Our age is more precise, more pernickety..as to evidence.

Hence **Perni·cketiness.**

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1900 *Spectator* 15 Dec. 877 It behoves every Minister to be careful to the point of fastidiousness, or, if you will, pernickittiness.

Pernitrous *Chem.* = hyponitrous: see PER-[1] 5 b.

† **Perni·ze,** *v. Obs. rare.* [See -IZE.] = PERN *v.*[1]

1611 COTGR., *Retourner sa robbe*,..to Pernize, or Apostatize it; to play the turne-coat.

† **Pernocta·lian.** *Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *pernoctālia* all-night vigils, f. *pernoctāre*: see next and -AN.] One who keeps vigil all night.

1846 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (ed. 5), *Pernoctalians*, watching all night, long a custom with the more pious Christians, especially before the greater festivals.

† **Perno·ctate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[o]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *pernoctāre*, f. PER- 1 + *nox, noct-em* night.] To stay all night; to pass the night.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pernoctate*, to tarry all night.

Pernoctation (pəɹnŏktē·ʃən). [ad. L. *pernoctātiōn-em* a passing the night, n. of action f. *pernoctāre*: see prec.] The action of passing or spending the night; esp. in *Eccl.* use, spending the night in prayer; an all-night vigil.

1633 PRYNNE *Histriomastix* 429 Those Diabolicall pernoctations which are this day practised. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt Exemp.* I. Disc. iv. § 16. 128 Instances of sack-cloth,.. long fasts, pernoctation in prayers. 1725 H. BOURNE *Antiq. Vulg.* XII. 117 Among the primitive Christians the Lord's day was always ushered in with a Pernoctation or Vigil. 1839 W. O. MANNING *Law Nations* IV. VI. (1875) 194 The rule of pernoctation and twenty-four hours possession. 1893 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXXV. 334/1 He [F. H. H. A. Mahomed]..used to go to Cambridge every evening by the last train in order to perform the pernoctation essential for keeping a term.

† **Pernor.** *Law. Obs.* Also 5–7 pernour(e, (5 -er), 7 parnor, purnor. [a. AF. *pernour* = OF. *prenеor, -eur* taker, f. *prendre, pren-ant* to take.] A taker or receiver, esp. of rent or profits of land or other property.

[1292 BRITTON I. XXII. § 14 Nos pernours de vitayle ou de autre chose [*transl.* Our takers of victuals or other things]. 1341 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 133/2 Et que les Pernours puissent prendre les Leynes.] 1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII*, c. 1 That the Demaundaunt in every suche cas have his accion ayenst the..pernours [*Roll of P.* Perner] of the profittes of the Londes or Tenementes demaunded 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* I. XXX, That wryt of annuyte lyeth neuer agaynst the pernoure: but onlye agaynst the grantour or his heyres. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* ix. § 606. 262 If there be grauntee of a rent charge in fee, and a stranger is purnor of the rent.

† **Pernyng.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [?

Usually taken as vbl. sb. or pr. pple. of a conjectural vb. *pern*, metathesized variant of *prene*, PREEN. But the passage is obscure. Perh. 'bitwene' goverus' tortors and trulofez'.]

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 611 On brode sylkyn borde & bryddez on semez, As papiayez paynted pernyng bitwene Tortors & trulofez entayled su fyk.

Perochial(l, obs. ff. PAROCHIAL. **Perochito:** see PARAKEET. **Peroffer,** obs. f. PROFFER.

Perofskite (pĕrǫ·fskəit). *Min.* Also perov-, perow-. [Named 1839 from personal name *Perovski*: see -ITE.] Titanate of calcium, occurring in crystals varying in colour from yellow to black.

1844 DANA *Min.* (ed. 2) 424 Perovskite consists principally of titanic acid or oxide and lime. 1872 *Nevill Catal. Min.* 122 Perowskite. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 39 Perofskite occurs as an accessory in chlorite-schist.

Perogua, Perogue, obs. ff. PIRAGUA, PIROGUE.

† **Peroko.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [perh. a variant of PERUKE, which, as also the It. *perrucco*, orig. meant 'hair of the head', 'long locks', 'shock of hair'.] app. The floss silk of a cocoon.

1540 *Treas Poore Men* 7 b, Rawe sylke & namely of the Peroke of the sylke worme.

Perokito: see PARAKEET.

Peromelous (pĕrǫ·mĭləs), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. πηρομελής with maimed limbs (f. πηρός maimed + μέλος limb) + -OUS.] Having the limbs defective or wanting, as the group *Peromela* (Duméril 1841) or *Ophiomorpha* of Amphibians, now *Aistopoda.*

1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 751/1 Some Labyrinthodonts were devoid of limbs, or peromelous. *Ibid.* 770/2 The peromelous modification of the Labyrinthodont type.

Peron, Peronall, obs. ff. PERRON, PARNEL.

Peronate (pĕ·rŏnēt), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *pērōnātus* rough-booted; f. *pēro* boot of hide.] (See quot.)

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot* 396 *Peronate*; laid thickly over with a woolly substance, ending in a sort of meal. ..This term is only applied to the stipes of Fungi. 1866 *Treas. Bot* 866/2.

‖ **Perone** (pĕrōnī). *Anat.* Also perona. [mod. L. *peronē, perona*, a. Gr. περόνη a pin, a buckle, the fibula.] The FIBULA or small bone of the leg.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys Dict.* (ed. 2), *Perona*, also called *Fibula*, because it joyns the Muscles of the Leg. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 150 The *Perone* was fix'd to the *Tibia* at the upper part, by a Pin. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 334 The *Peroné* was broke obliquely.

Peroneal (pĕrōnī·ăl), *a. Anat.* [f. mod.L. *peroneus* (f. *peronē*: see prec.) + -AL.] Pertaining to or connected with the *perone* or fibula.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 223 A branch of the peroneal artery. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 177 Called the fibula, or peroneal bone of the leg.

Peroneo- (perōnīːo), comb. form of mod.L. *peronēus*, *-æus*, PERONEAL, forming adjs. applied to ligaments, muscles, etc. connected with the fibula and with some other part denoted by the second element: as **Peroneo-calca·neal, Peroneo-ta·rsal, Peroneo-ti·bial.** These may also be used ellipt. as sbs. (sc. *muscle*, etc.).

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 225 Anterior Peroneo-tarsal Ligament. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 21 A part of the posterior peroneo-tarsal ligament.

‖ **Peroneus** (perōnīːŭs). *Anat.* [mod.L. (prop. adj., sc. *musculus* muscle), f. PERONE.] Name given to various muscles connected with the fibula.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Peroneus primus*, a Muscle of the *Tarsus*. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 22 Insinuating itself between the peroneus muscle and the fibula. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 232 The *peroneus*: the largest and most external [muscle].

‖ **Peronium** (pĕrōu·nĭŭm). *Zool.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod.L., a. Gr. *περόνιον*, dim. of *περόνη* fibula, pin.] Each of the cartilaginous processes connecting the bases of the tentacles with the marginal ring in the *Narcomedusæ*, a section of the *Hydrozoa*. Hence **Pero·nial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a peronium.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 749 In the *Narcomedusæ*,.. a nerve extends from the outer ring beneath each peronium. In the *Peganthidæ*..the peronia are very rudimentary. 1898 SEDGWICK *Textbk. Zool.* I. 136 *Otoporpæ* or peronial streaks of ectoderm passing from the auditory tentacles may be present.

‖ **Peronospora** (perɒnɒ·spŏrā). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *περόνη* pin, etc. (see PERONE) + *σπόρος* seed, SPORE.] A genus of minute parasitic fungi (moulds or mildews), of which several species cause very destructive diseases in various plants, as *P. viticola* in the grape-vine, and *P. infestans* in the potato.

1884 S. HIBBERD in *Times* 27 Dec., Definite tracing of the resting spores of the peronospora. 1892 *Daily News* 9 July 3/5 Vines and olives are promising, and the peronospora..has till now caused no sensible damage. 1895 *Times* 2 Jan. 13/2 Reports of the appearance of peronosporos on the growing crop [of currants].

Peropod (pī·rŏpɒd), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod. Zool. L. *Pēropoda*, f. Gr. *πηρός* maimed + *ποδ-* foot.] **a.** *adj.* Having rudimentary hind limbs, as certain serpents; belonging to the division *Peropoda* of serpents, including the pythons, boas, etc. **b.** *sb.* A serpent of this division. So **Pero·podous** *a.*

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 490 In all Ophidii, among which the Peropoda only are provided with any rudiments at all.

† **Pero·pus.** *Obs.* Also 7 paropa, parapos, piropus, 8 pyropus. [Origin unascertained.] A kind of fabric used in the early part of the seventeenth century, the same as or similar to PARAGON.

c 1605 *Alleg. Worsted Weavers* (B. M. Add. MS. 12504, art. 64) A peropus and paragon [are] all one [cloth]. *Ibid.* [see PARAGON *sb.* 5]. 1622 BONOEIL *Making Silk* 25 Be it say, Piropus, the backside of old Velvet, or such like stuffe as hath no wooll on it. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. (1630) III. 64/2 Rash, Taffata, Paropa, and Nouato, Shagge, Fillizetta, Damaske and Mockado. 1624 in *Nauorth Housch. Bks.* (Surtees) 214, 10 yards of watered peropus .. to make my Lady a cassock, XXX*s*. 1625 in J. C. Jeaffreson *Middlesex County Rec.* II. 184 Stealing of a peece of imbrodered Peropus. 1706 in Watson *Coll. Scot Poems* I. 28 No proud Pyropus, Paragon, Or Chackarally.

Peroqua, Peroque, obs. ff. PIRAGUA, PIROGUE.

Perorate (pe·rŏrēt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *perōrāre* to speak at length or to the close, f. PER- 1 + *ōrāre* to speak.]

1. *intr.* To speak at length, deliver an oration.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xxii. 493 Now haning perorated (as he thinkes) sufficiently, he beginnes to growe to a conclusion. 1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* II. 125 They should demand of the Pope, some man of worth to perorate against the accused. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc., Richter* (1869) 4 Dr. Gabler and Dr. Spazier were perorating over the grave. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 331 They will let the intelligent Unitarian perorate for ever about the Atonement if he likes.

b. *trans.* To utter with declamation, declaim.

1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 119 Thus did he perorat his fliting. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* ii. (1872) 60 A foolish stump-orator, perorating..mere benevolences.

2. *intr.* To sum up or conclude a speech or oration; to utter the peroration of a speech.

1808 DE QUINCEY *Let. to Sister* 20 June, in 'H. A. Page' *Life* (1877) I. 140, I summed up or perorated by impressing on his misguided mind that [etc.]. 1818 HOBHOUSE *Hist. Illustr.* (ed. 2) 336 The following innocent conclusion with which Visconti perorates. 1855 BROWNING *Old Pict. Florence* xxxiv, How we shall prologuize, how we shall perorate.

Hence **Pe·rorating** *ppl. a.*

1897 *Daily News* 17 Mar. 6/4 [He] has that besetting sin of perorating speakers—he drops his voice at the close of his periods.

Peroration (perorē·ʃən). [ad. L. *perōrātiōnem* the winding up of a speech, n. of action from L. *perōrāre*: see prec. So obs. F. *péroration*, F. *péroraison*.]

1. The concluding part of an oration, speech, or written discourse, in which the speaker or writer sums up and commends to his audience with force or earnestness the matter which he has placed before them; hence, any rhetorical conclusion to a speech.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 536 This was at þat tyme hir peroracyon. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1205/2 Finally in the end of hys peroration, he concludeth the whole summe of hys minde, in this effect. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 73 Which if I should undertake to do I should never get to the Peroration. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 131 When he arrives at his peroration. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* viii. 113 He should be all along preparing for his conclusion, or peroration.

2. A discourse; a rhetorical passage.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 105 Nephew, what means this passionate discourse? This peroration with such circumstance. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* Ep. Ded., Leaning these perorations, I will endeauor to proue vnto you [etc.]. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* Pref. A vj b, Dr. Floud being the first that in his peroration exhibited such a kind of Method. 1833–6 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. II. xl. 295 At other times, his peroration contains more..elevated sentiments.

Hence **Perora·tional** *a.*, of or pertaining to a peroration.

1868 *Spectator* 1 Feb. 120 One of those desperate snatches at a perorational metaphor which always remind one of Mr. Toots's peroration at the wedding breakfast.

Perorator (pe·rŏrēːtəɹ). *rare.* [Agent-n. in L. form from *perōrāre* to PERORATE.] One who perorates; † the speaker of an epilogue.

1560 INGELEND *Disob. Child* (Percy Soc.) 55 Here the Ryche Man and his Sonne go out, and in commeth the Peroratour. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 219 Six well-conditioned perorators.

So **Pero·ratory** *a.*, of or pertaining to peroration; *sb.*, utterance of a peroration.

1882 *Society* 16 Dec. 8/1 A string of rounded peroratory periods. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Dec. 2/2 There were occasional lapses into what we can only call sentimental peroratory.

† **Pero·re,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pérore-r* (1507 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *perōrāre* to PERORATE.] *intr.* To perorate, make a peroration.

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 76 When you perored and pleaded. *Ibid.* 95 In Athens..it was not lawful in peroring to mone affections.

Perosen, -in, variants of PERROSIN *Obs.*

Perosseous (pərɒ·sĭəs), *a. Physiol.* [f. PER- + L. *os* bone, after *osseous*.] Taking place through the substance of the bone.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 108 We should expect.. that the perosseous hearing should be affected step by step with the meatal.

Peroxide (pərɒ·ksəid). *Chem.* [f. PER- 5 a (see note there) + OXIDE.] That compound of oxygen with another element which contains the greatest possible proportion of oxygen.

1804 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 2) I. 103 When a metal has combined with as much oxygen as possible, I shall denote the compound formed by the term *peroxide*; indicating by it, that the metal is thoroughly oxidized. Thus we have.. the terms *protoxide* and *peroxide* to denote the minimum and maximum of oxidizement; and the terms *deutoxide*, *tritoxide*, etc. to denote all the intermediate states which are capable of being formed. 1804 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 324 The air,..after the wax is burned, combines with the superficial part of the oxide, and converts a portion of it into the red or peroxide. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 380 There are two definite combinations of tin and oxygene: the first, which may be called the *protoxide*, is gray; the second, which may be called the *peroxide*, is white. 1854 J. SCHEFFER in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 305 Binoxide or Peroxide of Hydrogen. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* vi. 110 Peroxide of iron or iron rust. 1881 BELL *Sound by Radiant Energy* 38 A test-tube containing peroxide of nitrogen.

Hence † **Pero·xidate, Pero·xidize** *vbs. trans.* and *intr.*, to convert, or become converted, into a peroxide; to combine with the largest possible proportion of oxygen; whence **Peroxida·tion, Pero·xidizement,** conversion into a peroxide.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 918/2 *Peroxidated. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 39 The *peroxidation of the iron renders it less soluble in the sulphuric acid. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 334 To prevent the peroxidation, by the air, of any appreciable quantity of the protoxide of iron. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xiv. 310 Till the whole of the earth is *peroxidized. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med* 150 The use of the chlorine and carbonate of zinc..is to peroxidize and precipitate any iron. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 225 In order to fix the iron by its *peroxidizement.

† **Perpaeate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *perpācāre* to quiet completely, f. PER- 2 + *pācāre* to PACATE.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Perpacate*, to set all things in order.

Perpen, variant of PARPEN.

Perpend (pəɹpe·nd), *v. arch.* [ad. L. *perpendĕre* to weigh exactly, ponder, consider, f. PER- 2 + *pendĕre* to weigh, pay, ponder.]

1. *trans.* To weigh mentally, ponder, consider, examine, investigate. (With simple obj. or obj. cl.)

1527–8 FOX *Let. to Gardiner* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. xxvi. 79 My Lords grace .. perpending and pondering the exoneration of his own conscience. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iv. 8 Perpend my words O Signieur Dewe, and marke. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* x. ii. 496 They being not at leisure to perpend things to the bottom. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xvi, There are a thousand resolutions .. weighed, poised, and perpended. 1821 BYRON *Juan* v. lxxii, I shall perpend if your proposal may Be such as I can properly accept.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 307 Therefore, perpend my Princesse, and giue eare. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 107 Perpend upon this..at your leisure. 1868 W. R. GREG *Lit. & Soc. Judgm.* 152 They are..too impatient to perpend and reflect.

† **2.** To weigh in a balance. (A Latinism.) *Obs.*

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 375/2 He thinks how long Cancer the day extends, And Capricorn the night: Himself perpends In a just ballance, that no flaw there be, Nothing exuberant, but that all agree.

Hence **Perpe·nding** *vbl. sb.*; † **Perpe·ndment.**

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 48 Great enterprises alwayes requiring grave perpendment of the method. 1681 R. FLEMING *Fulfill. Script.* (1801) I. 246 O that these would but by a serious perpending consider the work of the Lord. 1868 F. E. PAGET *Lucretia* 190, I had barely finished my perpendings and explorations, when [etc.].

Perpend, obs. form of PARPEN.

† **Perpe·ndant, -ent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PER- 4 + PENDANT, -ENT.] **a.** Remaining appendant. **b.** Hanging down very much.

1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* x. § 643. 278 A man seised of a mannor unto which an advowson is appendant doth thereof enfeoffe a stranger 'Exceptis, reservatis etc. or Praeter' one acre, and name the acre, and the Advowson, this is a good exception...And the Advowson shall be perpendant unto the acre which is reserved. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xi. 108 Their perpendent Lips hang down above a Cubite low.

† **Pe·rpender.** *Masonry. Obs.* [f. *perpend*, PARPEN + -ER[1].] = PARPEN.

1611 COTGR., *Perpins*, perpenders, or perpent stones; stones made iust as thick as a wall, and shewing their smoothed ends on either side thereof. 1755 in JOHNSON [erroneously explained as 'a coping stone'].

† **Perpe·ndicle.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *perpendicle* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *perpendiculum* plummet, plumb-line, f. **perpendĕre*, f. PER- 2 + *pendĕre* to hang. Cf. mod.F. *perpendicule* (16th c.), It. *perpendicolo*.] A plumb-line.

14.. in Halliwell *Rara Math.* (1841) 58 Come toward and go froward til þe perpendicle, þat es to say þe threde whereon þe plumbe henges falle vpon þe mydel lyne of þe quadrant. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Perpendicle*, a plumb line,..with lead at the end. 1755 JOHNSON, *Perpendicle*, anything hanging down by a straight line. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Perpendicle*, the plumb-line of an old quadrant.

Perpendicular (pəɹpĕndi·kiŭlăɹ), *a., adv.,* and *sb.* Also 6 -pent-. [a. OF. *perpendiculer, -ier*, = Sp. *perpendicular*, It. *perpendicolare*, ad. L. *perpendicular-is*, f. *perpendicul-um*: see prec. and -AR[1]. Mod.F. has the parallel form *perpendiculaire*, ad. L. *perpendiculārius* (both forms in Frontinus 1st c.).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Situated at right angles to the plane of the horizon, or directly up or down; vertical.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 23 Thow most haue a plomet hanging on a lyne heyer than thin hened on a perche, & thilke lyne mot hange euene perpendiculer by-twixe the pool & thin eye. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 121 It receaueth the soonne beames at noonetyde directly perpentycular ouer their heades. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 193 In the Sunnes perpendicular glances, wee found it hot. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 326 The water of the lake was swelled about two feet perpendicular. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 74 Measure the perpendicular height of the fall of water, in feet. 1892 GREENER *Breech Loader* 211 The prettiest of shots and a difficult one to make is the perpendicular shot.

b. Of an ascent or descent: Nearly vertical; very steep, precipitous.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 378 The sprightly Scot of Scots, Dowglas, he that runnes a Horse-backe vp a Hill perpendicular. 1822 BYRON *Heaven & Earth* I. iii, Trees that twine their roots with stone In perpendicular places. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iii, A female voice, proceeding from a perpendicular staircase at the end of the passage. 1880 *Fraser's Mag.* May 650 Slippery steps .. connect the various stories of this perpendicular hamlet.

c. Of persons: Of erect figure or attitude when standing or riding; also, upright; (*humorous*) in a standing position.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 44 (*Bidet*) He canter'd away before me as happy and as perpendicular as a prince. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 319 A stiff perpendicular old maid. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. i. (1872) 89 A stout broad gentleman of sixty, perpendicular in attitude. 1859 *Sunday Times* 16 Oct. 5/3 Every seat..was occupied and perpendicular accommodation threatened to be at a premium. 1897 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 7/3 In the slang of the trade perpendicular drinking is the drinking that goes on at bars, the customer standing.

† **d.** *fig.* Directly leading *to*, entailing, or antecedent *to*; direct. *Obs.*

[1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* F v b, Thys french mariage is ..the very rightest perpendicular downfal that can be imagined from the point frannce to our English state.] 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 166 To these of the first reason, there is another perpendicular cause. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. xi. 44 Distorting the order and theorie of causes perpendicular to their effects. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 149 The prime indication perpendicular to health, and conducible to perfect restauration.

† **e.** Directly dependent. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 48, I haue added this [book] to the tenthe as a perpendiculer lyne, and as it were a backe guyde or rereward to the other. *Ibid.* 50, I wyll nowe therfore soo make an ende of this perpendiculer conclusion of the hole Decade. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 58 A perpendicular Prouince annexed to it. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 239 To have our Wills intirely conformable, and as it were Perpendicular to his.

2. *Geom.* Of a line or plane: Having a direction at right angles to a given line, plane, or surface. Const. *to* († *with*).

A line is said to be perpendicular (now more usually NORMAL) to a curve when it meets the tangent at the point of intersection at right angles.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. def. x. 3 The right lyne which standeth erected, is called a perpendiculer line to that vpon which it standeth. 1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 224 That the Walls be most exactly perpendicular to the Ground-Work; for the right Angle..is the true cause of all Stability, both in Artificial and Natural Positions. 1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 159 How to draw a Perpendicular Line from any Point, to any Line given. 1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 11 The middle of the upmost Wall ought to be perpendicular with the middle of the nethermost. 1882 Minchin *Uniplan. Kinemat.* 37 Moving in a plane perpendicular to the axis.

3. *Arch.* Applied (first by Rickman) to the third or Florid style of English Pointed Architecture, developed out of the Decorated style in the latter part of the fourteenth century, and prevalent throughout the fifteenth, characterized by the vertical lines of its tracery.

1812-15 Rickman *Styles of Archit.* (1817) 44 *Perpendicular English.* .. The name clearly designates this style, for the mullions of the windows, and the ornamental pannellings run in perpendicular lines. 1820 D. Turner *Tour Normandy* I. 167 Nowhere..have I been able to trace among our Gallic neighbours the existence of the simple perpendicular style. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 625 The unmeaning symmetry of the Perpendicular Style. 1904 J. T. Fowler *Durham Univ.* 10 Three good Perpendicular windows.

4. *Comb.*

c 1865 Ld. Brougham in *Circ. Sc.* I. Introd. Disc. 6 The third side of a perpendicular-sided triangle.

†**B.** *adv.* In a perpendicular manner; perpendicularly, vertically. *Obs.*

[*c* 1391 : see A. 1.] 1527 R. Thorne in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 253 The one in the Occidentall part descendeth perpendicular vpon the 175 degree. 1699 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (ed. 9) 63 If the Tree be too ponderous to be lifted perpendicular by the Hand alone. 1792 *Munchausen's Trav.* Suppl. 80 To fall near two miles perpendicular.

C. *sb.* **1.** An instrument or appliance for indicating the vertical line from any point: e. g. a mason's or builder's plumb-rule or plumb-level; a gunner's level: see quots.

1603 B. Jonson *Jas. I Entertainm.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 531/2 In her lap she held a perpendicular or level, as the ensign of evenness and rest. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 1019 I'll make them serve for perpendic'lars As true as e'er were used by Bricklayers. *a* 1727 Newton *Chronol. Amended* i. (1728) 148 Dædalus..invented the chip-ax, and saw, and wimble, and perpendicular. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) III. 184 An instrument..called a Perpendicular, to be used instead of a quadrant of altitude with the artificial globes. 1819 *Pantologia, Perpendicular*, in gunnery, is a small instrument, used for finding the centre line of a piece in the operation of pointing it to a given object. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 121 One quadrant, one perpendicular, for every four or five mortars.

2. A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon, a vertical line; also, a vertical plane or face; *loosely*, a very steep or precipitous face; a steep. *The perpendicular* (sc. line, direction).

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 432 The Perpendiculars of long-reaching Caucasus. 1656 Heylin *Surv. France* 4 Rising from the bottom to the top in a perpendicular. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 343 The tower of this church is observed to lean a little from the perpendicular. 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) IV. 1501 The tide rises and falls about six feet, upon a perpendicular. 1817 Byron *Manfred* II. ii. 4 O'er the crag's headlong perpendicular. 1837-9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. I. iii. § 29. 160 Fioravanti..is said..to have restored to the perpendicular [a tower] at Cento seventy-five feet high, which had swerved five feet. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 394/1 The length of the *Ruby* is 155 feet between the perpendiculars.

b. Upright or erect position or attitude; also *fig.* moral uprightness, rectitude.

1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* iv, For my part, I think it's better to see when your perpendicular's true, than to see a ghost. 1862 Lowell *Biglow P.* Ser. II. iii, They suit..nut your Southun gen'leman thet keeps his parpendic'lar. 1874 T. Hardy *Madding Crowd* iii, Springing to her accustomed perpendicular like a bowed sapling..she seated herself in the manner demanded by the saddle. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* II. ii, Your lordship affects the unwavering perpendicular.

c. (*slang.*) A meal taken standing; an entertainment or party at which most of the guests remain standing.

1871 'M. Legrand' *Camb. Freshm.* xxi, This was the first occasion on which he had been honoured with an invitation to a Perpendicular, as such entertainments are styled. 1873 *Slang Dict., Perpendicular*, a lunch taken standing-up at a tavern bar. 1882 Edna Lyall *Donovan* ix. I. 207, I dutifully attended my mother to three fashionable crowds—'perpendiculars' is the best name for them, for there is generally barely room for standing. 1890 Romanes in *Life* 266 Yesterday we had here [at Edinburgh] what at Cambridge used to be called a 'perpendicular'—twenty students to supper.

3. *Geom.* A straight line at right angles to a given line, plane, or surface. (Chiefly in phr. *to draw a perpendicular to* a line, *to raise a p. upon* a line, *to let fall a p. upon* a line from a point without it, etc.)

1571 Digges *Pantom., Math. Treat.* def. xxiii. T iij, A line falling from any solide angle of these bodyes perpendicularlye on the opposite playne or base, shall be named that solides Perpendiculare. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Perpendicular* to a Parabola, is a Right Line cutting the Parabola in the Point in which any other Right Line touches it, and which is also its self Perpendicular to that Tangent. 1806 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 286 A Perpendicular is the Shortest Line that can be drawn from a Given Point to an Indefinite Line. 1827 *Ibid.* II. 346 A perpendicular measures the distance of any point from a plane.

Perpendicularity (pɔ̄ːpĕndikiulæ·rĭti). [f. L. type **perpendiculārĭtās*, f. *perpendiculār-is*: see prec. and -ITY. Cf. mod.F. *perpendicularité* (1741 in *Dict. Acad.*), Sp., It. *perpendicularità*.]

1. Vertical or upright position; upright attitude or posture; verticality.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. x. (Arb.) 102 In buildings of stone or bricke the mason giueth a band..to hold in the worke fast and maintaine the perpendicularitie of the wall. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 110 Pendents..multiply their undulations before they rest in their desired Perpendicularity. 1760 Stiles in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 42 The column supported its perpendicularity near a quarter of an hour. 1874 Parker *Goth. Archit.* II. vi. 195 Perpendicularity is..the characteristic of these windows. 1874 T. Hardy *Madding Crowd* xviii, His square-framed perpendicularity showed more fully now than in the crowd and bustle of the market-house.

2. *Geom.* Position or direction at right angles *to* a given line, surface, or plane.

1725 Watts *Logic* I. ii. § 3 The perpendicularity of these lines to each other, is the difference of a right angle. 1841 J. R. Young *Math. Dissert.* ii. 73 They preserve their perpendicularity to one another. 1872 Proctor *Ess. Astron.* xxv. 321 Perpendicularity of intersection.

Perpendicularly (pɔ̄ːpĕndi·kiŭlăli), *adv.* [f. Perpendicular *a.* + -ly 2.] In a perpendicular manner. **1.** Directly up or down, vertically.

1555 Eden *Decades* 94 The soonne hauinge his course perpendicularly or directly ouer the same. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. vi. 54 The altitude Which thou hast perpendicularly fell. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 333 It rose about two fathoms perpendicularly. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1045/1 The trees .. grow perpendicularly for 100 feet before the branches commence.

†**b.** *fig.* Directly. *Obs.*

1658 J. Jones *Ovid's Ibis* 48 Gods presence is everywhere but more perpendicularly in his Temple. 1688 Norris *Theory Love* Pref. 4 To write nothing but what is directly and perpendicularly to the Point in hand.

2. *Geom.* At right angles to some line or plane.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. Post. iv. 6 A right angle is caused of one right lyne falling perpendicularly vppon an other. 1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 159 A right Line drawn cuts the Line given perpendicularly. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 208 You must not hold the Blade of this Tool perpendicularly before the Work,..but aslant. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 349/2 Cogs or pins placed perpendicularly to the face of the wheel.

Perpendi·cularness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] Perpendicularity.

1606 G. Woodcocke] *Hist. Iustine* xxiv. 90 Munified.. with the Perpendicularnes and quarry of the rocke. 1727 in Bailey vol. II.

†**Perpensa·tion.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *perpensātiōn-em*, from *perpensāre* to weigh or consider carefully, freq. of *perpendĕre* to Perpend.]

1623 Cockeram, *Perpensation*, a due examining. 1658 Phillips, *Perpension*, or *Perpensation*.

†**Perpe·nsed,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. OF. *perpensé* (13th c.), pa. pple. of *perpenser*, or f. L. *perpens-us* (see Perpensity) + -ed.] Thoroughly considered, thought out, deliberate: = L. *perpensus*. Hence †**Perpe·nsedly** *adv.*, with deliberation, deliberately: = L. *perpense*.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 102 That he might set forwarde his perpensed malitious Enterprise. 1624 Bp. Mountagu *Immed. Addr.* 156 If men doe not consider their sayings perpensedly.

†**Perpe·nsion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *perpendĕre, perpens-* to Perpend.] Mental weighing; thorough consideration or reflection: deliberation.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. 25 Unto reasonable perpensions it hath no place in some Sciences, small in others. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* 238 The Disparity of the Influences of the Bare Belief and the Due Perpension of a Truth. 1674 R. Godfrey *Inj. & Ab. Physic* Pref., To do which, after serious perpension, I was easily inclin'd.

†**Perpe·nsity.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *perpensus* deliberate, pa. pple. of *perpendĕre* + -ity.] Attention.

1704 Swift *T. Tub* ix, I desire the reader to attend with the utmost perpensity.

†**Perpe·nsive,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *perpens-us* deliberate + -ive.] Deliberative.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 38 It is rather Christian modesty than shame..to be very perpensive.

Perpent, variant of Parpen.

†**Perperacu·te,** *a. Obs.* [f. Per- 4 + Peracute (which already contains the same prefix).] Intensely or excessively acute.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 23 To still the sad unquietnesse and per-peracute contentions of that most comfortable and renowned island. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 438 If simply acute they may be judged on the fourteenth day: If peracute on the seventh; if perperacute on the fourth. 1665 Harvey *Advice agst. Plague* 10 Per-per-acute malign Feaver. 1671 Blagrave *Astrol. Physic* 26 There are also some Sicknesses perperacute.

†**Perperous,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *perper-us* heedless, inconsiderate, faulty, erroneous + -ous.] Hence †**Perperously** *adv. Obs. rare*—1 [= L. *perpere*], foolishly, erroneously, wrongly; †**Perperitude** *Obs. rare*—°, inconsiderateness, foolish error.

1623 Cockeram, *Perperitude*, rudenesse. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 398 Not the factitious Lacca as some perperously imagine. 1657 *Physical Dict., Perperously*, foolishly and unskilfully.

†**Perpe·ssion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *perpessiōn-em*, f. Per- 1, 2 + *passiōn-em* suffering, Passion.]

1. Endurance of suffering.

a 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 629 Free from all perpession or painfull passion. 1628 Gaule *Pract. The.* (1629) 167 Yet was our Saniour both..terrified in the apprehension of Wrath; and in the perpession of Death, crucified. 1659 Pearson *Creed* xii. (1741) 393 The eternity of destruction in the language of Scripture signifies a perpetual perpession and duration in misery.

2. Suffering of impact or influence. *rare*—1.

1675 J. Smith *Chr. Relig. App.* II. 13 Ascribing all .. to the Perpessions, Collisions, Mutations and Mixtures of Natural Beings among themselves.

†**Perpet.** *Obs.* Abbreviation of Perpetuana.

1715 in Somers *Tracts* II. 38 Flannels, Perpets, Serges and Stuffs Exported from Christmas 1708 to Christmas 1709. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xlvii. (1841) II. 190 The county of Essex is chiefly taken up with the manufacture of bags and perpets.

Perpetrable (pɔ̄ːpĕtrăb'l), *a.* [ad. late L. *perpetrābilis* (Tertull. *c* 200), f. *perpetrāre*: see below and -able.] Capable of being perpetrated.

a 1734 North *Exam.* I iii. (1740) 128 No Wickedness perpetrable with Safety will be left undone.

†**Perpetrate,** *pa. pple. Obs.* Also 5-6 -at. [ad. L. *perpetrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *perpetrāre*: see next. In use before introduction of the finite vb., and after that as its pa. pple., until displaced by *perpetrated*.] Perpetrated.

1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 19/1 Treasons and Felonyes .. by any persone done or perpetrat. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 244 The great tyrannye..that he and his people had perpetrate and committed. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* x. 82 These cruel inuasions perpetrat contrar oure realme. *c* 1614 Sir W. Mure *Dido & Æneas* I. 375 Pigmalion's cruell crime, Against her mate in privy perpetrate.

Perpetrate (pɔ̄ːpĕtrēt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *perpetrāre* to carry through, execute, perform, f. Per- 1 + *patrāre* to bring to pass, effect. In Latin, the thing perpetrated might be good or bad; but in Eng. the verb, having been first used in the statutes in reference to the committing of crimes, has been associated with evil deeds.] *trans.* To perform, execute, or commit (a crime or evil deed).

1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI*, c. 12 § 5 Yf anny parsone being ons conuicted..shall..eftsones commit or perpetrate anny of the offences before mentioned. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 264 If the offence bee perpetrated in a Barne of the house. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 34 To perpetrate like villany on the other Princes. 1749 Smollett *Regicide* v. ii, The auspicious hour To perpetrate the deed. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. I. vi. 79 All the usual atrocities were perpetrated by the brutal soldiery.

†**b.** in neutral sense. *Obs. rare.*

1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 881 Success, the mark no mortal Wit, Or surest hand can always hit: For whatsoe'er we perpetrate, We do but row, w'are steer'd by Fate.

c. *colloq.* Used humorously of doing anything which the speaker affects to treat as execrable or shocking; as *to perpetrate a pun, a caricature*, etc.

1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* xxxi, Sir Philip induced two of his sisters to perpetrate a duet. 1861 Craik *Hist. Eng. Lit.* II. 173 It was now that they [Tate and Brady] perpetrated in concert their version, or perversion, of the Psalms, with which we are still afflicted. *Mod.* One of the worst puns ever perpetrated.

Hence Pe·rpetrated *ppl. a.*, Pe·rpetrating *vbl. sb.*

1552 Huloet, Perpetrated, *perpetratus*. 1643 Milton *Divorce* II. iii, The perpetrating of an odious and manifold sin. 1660 R. Coke *Justice Vind.* Ep. Ded. 3 The most perpetrated villany committed in the sight of the sun. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* VIII. 452 The forests, which..Fierce Romulus for perpetrated crimes A sacred refuge made.

Perpetration (pɔ̄ːpĕtrē·ʃən). [ad. L. *perpetrātiōn-em*, n. of action from *perpetrāre* to Perpetrate: so in mod.F. (Littré).] The action of perpetrating or performing (an evil deed); the committing (of a crime); also, the action perpetrated; a wicked or cruel action; an atrocity.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3961 Of a synne dedely..after perpetracionne. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 1 The people of Wales..haue..perseuered in perpetracion and commission of diuers & manifold theftes. 1680 *Counterplots* 4 The flagitious Atchievements and most nefandous perpetrations of that Parliament. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* iv, A man whose passions might impel him to the perpetration of almost any crime. 1854 J. H. Newman *Lect. Hist. Turks* III. I. 136 The savage perpetrations of Zingis and Timour.

†**b.** Performance (in neutral sense). *Obs. rare.*

a 1631 Donne *Serm., Matt.* v. 16 (1640) 79 In the acting and perpetration of a good work.

c. *colloq.* The execution of something which the speaker humorously affects to consider very bad or 'atrocious', or as execrably performed.

1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* I. 215 The whimsical perpetrations of Borromini.

Perpetrator (pɔ̄ːpĕtrēt(ə)i). [a. L. *perpetrātor*, agent-n. from *perpetrāre* to Perpetrate.] One who perpetrates or commits (an evil deed).

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1110/2 Estemed as menquellers and perpetratours of most wicked factes. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. iii. 34 The actor or absolute perpetrator of the crime. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xix, The perpetrator of this foul murder. 1862 Burton *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 183 What is often said..of other crimes..if the perpetrator be sufficiently illustrious, it becomes a virtue.

Hence **Pe·rpetra·tress, Perpetratrix** (-trā·triks) [see -ess, -rix], a female perpetrator.

1889 H. F. Wood *Englishman of Rue Cain* vi. 82 Mistress Lurid, perpetratress of those naughty tales. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 June, Constance Kent..the perpetratrix of the Road murder.

†**Perpetre,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *perpétre-r* (14th c.), ad. L. *perpetrāre*.] *trans.* To perpetrate.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* vi. 26 Ye detestable cryme, perpetred and commysed in the persone of her swete and late amyable husbonde. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxviii. 24 b/1 He beynge on a time in his cell or lytyl hous was perpetred & commysed a murdre by some homycides.

Perpetuable (pəɹpe·tiuˌăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. L. *perpetu-āre* to perpetuate: see -ABLE.] Capable of being perpetuated.

1885 Goodale *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 414 When once originated they [sports or varieties] are perpetuable by any of the processes of bud-propagation just described.

Perpetual (pəɹpe·tiuˌăl), *a.* (*adv.* and *sb.*) Also 4 -ewel, 4–7 -uel, 5 -ueil, 6 perpetuall, (perputall). [a. F. *perpétuel* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *perpetuale*, ad. L. *perpetuāl-is* in Quint., along with *universāl-is*), deriv. of *perpetuus* continuous, unbroken, permanent, f. PER- 1 + (?) *petĕre* to aim at, seek.]

1. Lasting or destined to last for ever; eternal, unceasing; permanent (during life).

Perpetual curate: see CURATE 2; so *p. curacy, cure.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxiv. 7 Kepe noght til vengeaunce perpetuel be trespasis of my 3outhed. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xviii. 198 Þat her peyne be perpetuel & no preyere hem helpe. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxiv. 112 He graunt his lettres of perpetuele peess till all Cristen men. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 79 Men that war symple and nocht witty of perpetuale thingis. 1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. i. 50 Mr. william leek vicar perpetuall. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* C v b, He dyde his wyf to be.. putte in pryson perpetuel. *a* 1533 Frith *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* (1829) 227, I affirm hell & perpetual damnation. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 571 Following Plato, we should say, That God was Eternal; but the World only Perpetual. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* I. 166 How I dreamt Of Things impossible!..Of Joys perpetual in perpetual Change! 1810 in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* 413 Clawton is a perpetual cure. 1830 R. Knox *Béclard's Anat.* Life 15 Béclard..was unanimously appointed to the office of perpetual secretary to that learned society. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 64 The [mountain] top will be enveloped in perpetual snow.

b. *Perpetual motion,* motion that goes on for ever; *spec.* that of a hypothetical machine, which being once set in motion should go on for ever, or until stopped by some external force or the wearing out of the machine. Hence *perpetual-motionist.*

1593 Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 287 Entelechy..shewing whence they [divine minds] came by their heauenly and perpetuall motion. 1611 B. Jonson *Char. Author* in *Coryat's Crudities* b iij, He is alwaies Tongue-Maior of the company, and if euer the perpetuall motion be to be hoped for, it is from thence. *a* 1626 Bacon *New Atl.* (1900) 43 We have divers curious Clocks;..And some Perpetuall Motions. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 65 Petrus Peregrinus..a Frenchman, who two hundred yeeres since left a Tract of the Magnet and a perpetual motion to be made thereby. 1702 Savery *Miner's Friend* 80, I know the Notions of the Perpetual Motion, or Self-moving Engine. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* II. xxii. (1875) 493 It is of the same order as the belief that misleads perpetual motion schemers. 1872 De Morgan *Paradoxes* 342 A perpetual motionist wanted to explain his method.

c. That serves, is applicable, or remains valid for all time to come, or for an unlimited time; e. g. *perpetual injunction, settlement.*

Perpetual action, a legal action for which there is no limitation of time; *perpetual almanac* or *calendar,* one that can be adjusted so as to supply particular information for any year or for many years; †*perpetual alms* = Frank Almoign: see ALMOIGN 2; †*perpetual caustic,* common or lunar caustic: see CAUSTIC *sb.* 1; †*perpetual pill*: see quot. 1727; *perpetual screw* = ENDLESS screw.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 35 To be had and to be hold into fre and perpetuel almesse. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 29 *Preamble*, To hold..of your Highnesse and of your heyres in free & perpetuall Almes. 1641 Wilkins *Math. Magick* I. ix, Another invention, commonly styled a *perpetuall screw*, which hath the motion of a wheel and the force of a screw, being both infinite. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 238, I call those [actions] perpetuall..which have not any set time expresly allotted for their continuance. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1832/4 Sir S. Morland's Perpetual Almanack. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Infernal-Stone*, or *Perpetual Caustick*, is a Chymical Operation, whereby Silver is rendred Caustick by the Salts of Spirit of Nitre. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* II. s.v. *Regulus*, Of this regulus [of antimony]..are made..the antimonial pills... These pills, having ..performed their office and been discharged the body, will serve the same purpose again, and again; whence they have obtained the name of *perpetual pills.* 1799 P. Moore in R. Patton *Asiat. Mon.* (1801) 194 *note*, The manifest, and by no means unnatural, fruit of this last remindarry system, called the *perpetual settlement.* 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 548 The Lord Chancellor decreed that a perpetual injunction should be awarded against Lord Forbes and his trustees. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 443 Regulations were passed in..1802,..announcing the principles of a perpetual settlement, which..was effected in the districts ..subject to the authority of the Madras Government. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 76 On the 17th February 1577 was signed the 'Perpetual Edict', which ratified the Pacification of Ghent. 1904 Harbottle *Dict. Allusions* 193 *Perpetual League*, a league entered into in 1291 by the three Forest Cantons of Switzerland.

d. = PERENNIAL *a.* 2 b.

1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 75/3 The Beta maritima; known as the Perpetual or Beet Spinach.

e. Never ending, endless in succession in space.

1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xiii, This city of perpetual houses.

2. Continuing or continued without intermission; constant; continuous; unfailing; uninterrupted.

Perpetual bellows, a bellows capable of giving a continuous blast of air.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 431 To be bonde to perpetual kepyng of siche maner signes. 1484 Caxton *Curiall* 3 He shal be enuoyed [*pr.* ennoyed] now here, now there as a courrour or renner perpetuell. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 38 The well..and perpetuall spring of gudnes. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 437 The humours and qualities are in perpetuall motion. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 540 With Waters drawn from their perpetual Spring. 1755 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 384 The melancholy hurry of business..for some time to come will necessarily keep her spirits in a perpetual flutter. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 362 Excite the fire violently with a pair, or more, of perpetual bellows till the Iron melt. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. v. § 16 This produced..perpetual barbarisms and deviations from purity of idiom.

b. Continuous or unbroken in spatial extent.

1658 Earl Monm. tr. *Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 109 An almost perpetuall shore, which extends it selfe for the space of thirty miles from the mouth of the Adice, to that of Piave. 1670–98 Lassels *Voy. Italy* II. 20 Great Pillars of freestone ..whose *capitelli*..are joyned to one another above by arches and a perpetual cornice. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* VII. 381 [To Ajax] Agamemnon gave the chine Perpetual.

B. Used as *adv.* = PERPETUALLY.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. Pr. iv. 28 (Camb. MS.) Or ellis yt last nat perpetuel. 1439 in *Ancestor* July (1904) 15 That the said nonnes sette me in here martilage to pray for me perpetuall. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 695 Motioun continuall, Quhilk doith indure perpetuall. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. iii. 503 You perpetuall sober Gods. *c* 1742 Gray *Ignorance* 4 Where rushy Camus' slowly-winding flood Perpetual draws his humid train of mud. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. iv. viii. 282 The tribute..was reduced from nine lacs perpetual, to seven lacs per annum, for the space of six years.

C. *sb.* (elliptical uses of the adj.)

1. a. = PERENNIAL *sb.* 1. b. One of several continuously blooming varieties of rose.

c 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 300 All sorts of Perpetualls as well as Annualls. 1859 Loudon *Gardening* 1054 Roses..Damask perpetual. Hybrid perpetual. 1890 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 6/6 A choice selection of hybrid perpetuals, tea-scented, and moss kinds.

2. A machine used in shearing cloth: see quot.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 342/2 The shearing is..effected by means of a machine called a 'perpetual', consisting of a roller with cutting blades passing spirally round it.

†3. A hereditary or heritable office. *Obs.*

1568 Cecil in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) App. xxvii, Providing he shall not dispose of any offices or perpetuals to continue any longer, but to these offered of the premises.

Perpetualist (pəɹpe·tiuˌălist). [f. prec. + -IST.] One who is in favour of the perpetuity of something; *spec.* a name applied in the U. S. to those who favoured the perpetuation of negro slavery in the States.

1850 Lyell *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 97 Those slave-owners who are called perpetualists, who maintain that slavery should be permanent. 1872 H. Wilson *Hist. Slave Power* I. 574 It was..a most potent weapon in the hands of the apologists, perpetualists, and propagandists of slavery.

Perpetuality (pəɹpe·tiuˌæ·lĭti). [ad. L. type **perpetuālitās* (It. *perpetualità*, rare OF. *perpetualité*), f. L. *perpetuālis* PERPETUAL: see -ITY. Cf. the earlier form PERPETUALTY.] The quality, state, or condition of being perpetual; perpetuity.

1543 Perpetualitee [see PERPETUALTY, quot. *c* 1470]. 1802 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* I. 431, I..found in the restlessness of curiosity a perpetuality of occupation. 1813 *Yankee* 13 Aug. 3/4 There will not be much difficulty in proving the *non* perpetuality of Mr. Redheffer's invention.

Perpetually (pəɹpe·tiuˌăli); *adv.* [f. PERPETUAL *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. Everlastingly, eternally, for ever; in perpetuity; indefinitely, for the rest of one's life. *arch.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1176 That thou and I be dampned to prison Perpetuelly. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 25 Therfore damnyd schalt thou be, Into hel perpetually 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 10 The foreseid statute..shuld be in his force and virtue fro thens perpetuelly to endure. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxxvii. 69 There he buylded his temple on hye..that it might perpetually endure. 1580 Sidney *Ps.* IX. v, He to all his judgments shall apply Perpetually. *a* 1688 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Restoration* Wks. (1775) 106 Can shame remain perpetually in me, And not in others?

2. Incessantly; persistently; continually, constantly; with constant recurrence.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 431 Þo þat..bynden hem to kepe perpetuelly. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 2095 Oure habitacion chaungeth Fro ioy to peyne & woo perpetuelly. 1553 *Short Catech.* in *Lit. & Doc. Edw. VI* (1844) 506 Yet is his Godhead perpetually present with us. *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 62 He lived almost perpetually in the Camp. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 105 ¶ 6, I might likewise mention the Law-Pedant, that is perpetually putting Cases. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 127 Encroachments were perpetually committed. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* ii, Crisparkle..perpetually pitching himself head-foremost into all the deep running water.

Perpe·tualness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being perpetual: = PERPETUALITY.

1621 Cotgr., *Duree*, euerlastingnesse, perpetualnesse, long lasting. 1727 in Bailey vol. II. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. x. § 8 A pathetic sense of its perpetualness, and your own transientness. 1875 G. Dawson *Every day Counsels* (1888) 106 The perpetualness of some men's stings.

†**Perpetualty** (pəɹpe·tiuˌălti). *Obs.* [a. OF. *perpetuaulté, -eltè, -autè*, repr. L. type **perpetuālitātem*: see PERPETUALITY.] = PERPETUITY 1.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 477 Þey don harm to cristis chirge bi perpetualte in þer synne. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. viii. (Skeat) I. 116 Yet scriptures for great elde so been defased, that no perpetualtie maie in hem been iudged. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* c. i. (MS. Bodl. Arch. Seld. B. 10), Athelarde..held his tyme ay forth the souerante In heritage and perpetualte [*ed.* 1543 perpetualitee].

†**Perpetua·na.** *Obs.* Also 7–8 perpetuano, 7 -uanno, -uno, 8 -uanee. See also PERPET. [app. a factitious trade name, f. It. or Sp. *perpetuo*, L. *perpetuus*, with Romanic ending *-ana.* Hence F. *perpétuane.*]

A durable fabric of wool manufactured in England from the 16th c. (Cf. the similar names *everlasting, durance, lasting*, etc.) Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* III. ii, Our gentleman ushers, that will suffer a piece of serge or perpetuana to come into the presence. 1611 Florio *Ital. Dict.*, *Durasforte*,..the stuffe Perpetuana. 1640 in Entick *London* II. 172 Drapery, Perpetuannoes. 1685 J. Dunton *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 14 The Cloathes of the Israelites..in the Wildernesse, never waxed old, as if made of Perpetuano indeed. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2703/4 Stolen.., 34 Pieces of Colchester Perpetuano's. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 403 The Stuffs called Bays, Perpetuana's, &c. of the Manufacture, which are sent to Italy. 1727 W. Mather *Yng. Man's Comp.* 407 Kers[ies], Cottons, Bays, Perpetuanees, Fustians, and Norwich Stuffs. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Sudbury*, Sudbury..drives a good trade in perpetuanas, says, serges, &c. 1846 J. S. Burn *For. Prot. Refugees* 5 The Flemings taught the manufacturing of our Wool into Broadcloth, Rashes, Flannel and Perpetuanas.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1606 Dekker *Sev. Sinnes* (Arb.) 27 The sober Perpetuana-suited Puritane. 1607 Marston *What you will* I. ii, Hee's in his old perpetuana suite. 1648 Sir E. Dering *Acc. Bk.* (N.), For a counterpayne to the yellow perpetuana bed.

Perpetuance (pəɹpe·tiuˌănsˌ). [a. OF. *perpétuance* (13th c. in Godef.), f. *perpétuer* to perpetuate, pr. pple. *perpétuant*: see -ANCE.] The action of perpetuating; the fact or condition of being perpetuated; perpetuation.

1558 Cavendish *Poems*, etc. (1825) II. 154 Nothyng hathe here perpetuance. 1573 *New Custom* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 25 If trust to the gospel do purchase perpetuance Of life unto him. 1870 E. Mutford *Nation* xvii. 341 To serve its end in the perpetuance of slavery. 1877 M. Arnold *Last Ess. on Ch.* Pref. 6 The transformation of religion which is essential for its perpetuance.

Perpetuant (pəɹpe·tiuˌănt). *Math.* [ad. L. *perpetuānt-em*, pr. pple. of *perpetuāre*: see -ANT.] A seminvariant not reducible to a sum (or sum of products) of seminvariants of lower degree.

1885 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* XII. 251 A seminvariant which is not reducible is said to be irreducible, or otherwise to be a perpetuant. This notion of a perpetuant is due to Sylvester, see his Memoir 'On Subinvariants'.

attrib. 1904 *Athenæum* 21 May 660/1 'On Perpetuant Syzygies', by Messrs. A. Young and P. W. Wood.

Perpe·tuate, *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *perpetuāt-us*, perf. pple. passive of *perpetuāre* to PERPETUATE.] Made perpetual; perpetually continued. Const. as *pple.* and as *adj.*

1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 32 *Preamble*, The wele suertie and comfort perpetuat of theym ther heires and successours. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* I. xxiii, The trees and flowers remain, By Nature's care perpetuate and self-sown.

Perpetuate (pəɹpe·tiuˌĕit), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *perpetuā-re* to make perpetual, f. *perpetu-us* perpetual: see -ATE 3. Cf. F. *perpétuer* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] *trans.* To make perpetual; to cause to endure or continue indefinitely; to preserve from extinction or oblivion.

1530 Palsgr. 656/1, I perpetuate, I contynue a thing for ever. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* III. (1599) 117 He iudged it was a better meane to perpetuate his greatnesse. 1660 R. Coke *Justice Vind.* 5 For we see all things are..perpetuated by generation in their species. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 306 Each courts its Mate, And in their Young themselves perpetuate. 1713 Steele *Englishman* No. 50. 320 The Memory of a Benefactor.. may be perpetuated by erecting Statues, &c. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xxvii. 450 If witnesses to a disputable fact are old and infirm, it is very usual to file a bill to perpetuate the testimony of those witnesses. 1864 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* ix. (1875) 145 It [the revived Roman-Germanic Empire] perpetuated the name, the language, the literature, such as it then was, of Rome.

†b. To continue or extend without intermission. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. xiv. § 4 (1622) 357 (tr. Ovid *Metam.* I. 4) Ye gods draw on, perpetuate my rime, From Worlds first being, to my present time. 1790 Han. More *Relig. Fash. World* 147 Is it not to be regretted..that they do not like to perpetuate the principle, by encouraging it in their servants also?

Hence **Perpe·tuated** *ppl. a.*; **Perpe·tuating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 431 They, which..most study the perpetuating of their fortunes. 1681–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 191 A continued and perpetuated Intercession. *a* 1711 Ken *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 522 Thou leav'st me longing for a brighter Ray, And for a more perpetuated Stay. 1774 in Picton *L'pool Mun. Rec.* (1886) II. 241 For the perpetuating the testimony of ancient witnesses.

Perpetuation (pəɹpetiuˌē·ʃən). [ad. med.L. *perpetuātiōn-em* (Du Cange), n. of action from L. *perpetuāre* to perpetuate: cf. F. *perpétuation* (15th

c.), It. *perpetuazione* (Florio).] The action of perpetuating or making perpetual; permanent continuation; preservation from extinction or oblivion.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 216 Of alle evelis þat comeþ bi weiward curatis is maad a perpetuacion. 1395 Purvey *Remonstr.* (1851) 11 Perpetuacion, or euere lastinge duringe. 1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* Pref. i. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 121 O pytewouse puryfyer of Soules and puer perpetuation. 1620 Bp. Hall *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. vii. 40 Those..may vow..an holy perpetuation thereof to their end. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxi. 267 The perpetuation of a very ancient custome. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 203 P 8 Some..provide for the perpetuation of families and honours. 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng.* i. (1880) 11 This invention [printing] .. contained within itself a self-preserving power which ensured its perpetuation. 1874 Stephen *Comm.* V. viii. (ed. 7) III. 463 A court of equity.. permitting any of the parties interested to institute proceedings..with a view to the mere perpetuation of the testimony.

Perpetuator (pəɹpe·tiu,e·itəɹ). [Agent-n. from Perpetuate *v.*: see -or.] One who perpetuates.

1863 J. G. Murphy *Comm. Gen.* iii. 24 The author and perpetuator of a universe of being. 1871 Smiles *Charac.* i. (1876) 27 They are the heirs of their greatness, and ought to be the perpetuators of their glory.

Perpetuity (pɔ̃ɹpėtiū·iti). [ME. *perpetuite*, a. F. *perpétuité* (13th c. in Littré) = Pr. *perpetuitat*, Sp. *perpetuidad*, It. *perpetuità*; ad. L. *perpetuitāt-em*, f. *perpetu-us*: see Perpetual and -ity.]

1. The quality or state of being perpetual; endless or indefinite duration or existence.

c 1450 *Macro Plays* (E. E. T. S.) 30/822 Thy obstinacy wyll exclude [thee] fro þe glorius perpetuite. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vi. clix. 149 Than the Emperour..transmutyd the sentence of deth vnto perpetuyte of pryson, & losynge of his syght. 1497 Bp. Alcock *Mons Perfect.* B iij, This materyal tabernacle, which myght have no perpetuyte. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* ix. (1592) 130 If we say that the Elementes and the liuing wights continue their perpetuities in their kinds. 1691 Ray *Creation* i. (1692) 51 For the Stability and Perpetuity of the whole Universe. 1735-8 Bolingbroke *On Parties* 144, I need not descend into more Particulars to shew the Perpetuity of free Government in Britain. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. vii. 249 A third attribute of the king's majesty is his perpetuity...The king never dies. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 28 The final treaty..conceived upon a basis which promised perpetuity.

b. Phrases. *In, to, for perpetuity*: to all time, for ever; for an indefinitely long or unlimited period.

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 28/2 To endure to the next Parlement, and so forth in perpetuite. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 107 b, The chaplayne..may charge ye chauntry with a rent charge in perpetuitye. 1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* IV. 226 There to continue to perpetuity, under pain of beeing Hanged if ever they returned. 1717 Bullock *Wom. a Riddle* IV. 45, I cou'd contemplate on these lines to perpetuity. 1802 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* III. 473 His Highness..hereby assigns and cedes in perpetuity to the Honorable East India Company, all the territories detailed. 1862 Darwin *Fertil. Orchids* ii. 69 We have here a plant which is self-fertilized for perpetuity.

2. A perpetual possession, tenure, or position.

1406 Hoccleve *Misrule* 374 For what thyng þat is lent,.. Thow ther-in haast no perpetuitee. 1538 *Ord. Lichfield Gild* (E. E. T. S.) 10 [They] did admytt William Wylnehale, priest, to be one of the prestes of the gild as to a perpetuyte. 1650 W. Brough *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 500 What a folly is this to preferre a lease to a perpetuity. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & B.* II. ix. 164 One system of morals..acted upon, and associated with flourishing perpetuities.

b. *Law.* Of an estate: The quality or condition of being inalienable perpetually, or for a period beyond certain limits fixed, or conceived as being fixed, by the general law; an estate so restricted or perpetuated.

1596 Bacon *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. (1635) 47 Perpetuity, which is an intaile with an addition of a Proviso Conditionall, tyed to his estate, not to put away the land from his next heire. 1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* III. 111 For nothing is therein to be inserted, but matter of perpetuitie, in recommending the present state of the Mannor vnto posteriities. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3839/4 The Perpetual Advouson of Staplehurst,..is to be disposed of, either the Perpetuity, or the next Presentation. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 403 The Judges have, for many centuries, established it as a rule, that real property should in no case be rendered perpetually unalienable; or, as it is usually expressed, the perpetuities should not be allowed. 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xvii. 119 To curb the rising desire to evade the wholesome rule of law as to perpetuities.

3. A perpetual annuity. Hence, The amount or number of years' purchase required to buy a perpetual annuity; the number of years in which the simple interest or annuity on a principal sum will equal the principal.

1806 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 266 An annuity may also be for a certain number of years; or it may be without any limit, and then it is called a Perpetuity. 1838 De Morgan *Ess. Probab.* 189 Each..would have to pay for a perpetuity, if the preceding fallacy were admitted.

†Perpe·tuous, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *perpetu-us* Perpetual + -ous. (Cf. rare ONF. *perpetuweus* in Godef.)] = Perpetual *a.* 1. Hence **†Perpe·tuously** *adv.*, perpetually.

1611 Speed *Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 123 Great pitie it is that so famous a worke should not be perpetuous. *Ibid.* 93 It deserved to be perpetuously memorable. 1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 71 A Conjunction which I wold ever call Copulativ, and make, if I could, perpetuously Consummativ.

Perpeyn, perpin (in Masonry): see Parpen.

†Perpla·cid, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Per- 4 + Placid.] Thoroughly placid or quiet.

1660 Burney *Κέρδ. Δώρον* (1661) 32 A perplacid strain of acknowledging authority.

†Perpla·nt, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Per- 2 + Plant *v.*] *trans.* To plant or fix firmly.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 51 b, His especiall truste and confidence was perplanted in the hope of their fidelitie.

†Perplea·d, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Per- 2 + Plead *v.*] *intr.* To plead strongly.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 340 b, As touching Prescription of Antiquity, Osorius perpleding [orig. *contestans*] demaundeth of Haddon, in what wise he defendeth yt his innovation.

†Perplex, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. assumed L. type **perplexu-s*, after next and L. *plexu-s* plaiting, twining, braid.] = Perplexity; entanglement.

1652 H. L'Estrange *Amer. no Jewes* 36 Ready to perform that office with the least trouble and perplex. 1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* cxiii, There, there's a perplex! I could have wished ..the author..had added notes.

†Perple·x, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *perplex-us* involved, confused, intricate, f. Per- 2 + *plexus* interwoven, entangled, involved, intricate, pa. pple. of *plectĕre* to plait, interweave. (L. had no vb. *perplectĕre*.) OF. had also *perplaist, perplix* (15th c.), *perplex, -e* (16th c.) repr. the L. adj.

In this family of words, the chronological order of the senses in Eng. reverses the logical and historical development in L.]

1. Of persons: Perplexed, puzzled, bewildered.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 422 Þe Popis lawe..makiþ hem [men] perplex, and bindiþ her conscience wiþ feyned bondis. 1520 Whitinton *Vulg.* (1527) 13, I am perplexe or doutfull in this mater. 1546 Coverdale tr. *Calvin's Treat. Sacram.* C ij, So dyd the sophisticall doctors..holde the myserable consciences to muche perplexe.

2. Of things: Intricate, and hence difficult to unravel or clear up; involved, tangled.

1534 More *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1309/1 An other maner of rekenynge, with whiche wee shall not needе to medle. This muche is perplex innugh. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 1621/1 Obscure and perplexe kind of writing. 1610 J. Dove *Advt. Seminaries* 2 The matter..seemeth perplexe, and very difficult. 1684 Ray *Corr.* (1848) 139 To give some light..by..extricating what is perplex and entangled.

Perplex (pəɹple·ks), *v.* [Formed under the influence of Perplex *a.* and Perplexed *ppl. a.*, and at first used only in pa. pple., apart from which the earliest trace of the vb. is in the end of the 16th c.; it occurs once in Shaks.: see quot. 1595. As to sense-development see Perplex *a.*]

1. *trans.* To fill (a person) with uncertainty as to the nature or treatment of a thing by reason of its involved or intricate character; to trouble with doubt; to distract, confuse, bewilder, puzzle.

[1477: see Perplexed *ppl. a.* 1.] 1595 Shaks. *John* III. i. 222 *Era.* I am perplext, and know not what to say. *Pan* What canst thou say, but wil perplex thee more? If thou stand excommunicate, and curst? 1604 — *Oth.* V. ii. 346. 1611 Bible 2 *Cor.* iv. 8 We are perplexed, but not in despaire. 1623 Conway in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 155 That which pinch't and perplex't most. 1670-1 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 374, I think we shall perplex one of them against the other, so that neither shall make any promise. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XVIII. 577 Perplex not with these cares thy soul. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. II. xii. 287 Their contradictory accounts..serve only to perplex..the student.

†**b.** To torment, trouble, vex, plague. *Obs.*

1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 129 His Distemper still perplex'd him. 1691 Ld. Lansdowne *Adolphus* etc., Cloe's the wonder of her sex, 'Tis well her heart is tender, How might such killing Eyes perplex, With Virtue to defend her. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 138 We were a little perplexed by the Servants.

2. To render (a thing) intricate or complicated in character and hence difficult to understand or deal with; to make (a thing) doubtful or uncertain through intricacy; to complicate, confuse, muddle.

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. iii. § 3 (1622) 219 A very good, and a sound reason; though somewhat, perhaps, perplexed vnto the vulgar vnderstanding, through [etc.]. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* III. 228 Our peace both of Church and Common-wealth hath beene a little plundered and perplexed. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 160 It is clearly out of order to perplex the question. 1701 Swift *Contests Nobles & Comm.* iii, He added three hundred commons to the senate, which perplexed the power of the whole order, and rendered it ineffectual. 1771 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) V. 135 Perplexing a subject plain in itself. *a* 1871 Grote *Eth. Fragm.* iii. (1876) 61 It is possible by a cloud of unmeaning words to perplex the question. 1894 T. E. Page *Æneid* II. 178 Notes 222 Editors perplex the passage.

3. To bring into an intricately involved physical condition; to cause to become tangled; to entangle, intertwine; to intermingle.

1620-55 I. Jones *Stone-Heng* (1725) 25 White, perplexed (as it were) with a ruddy Colour. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. lxviii, An heap of Orbs disorderly perplext. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 56 P 3 A thick Forest made up of Bushes, Brambles, and pointed Thorns, so perplexed and interwoven with one another, that it was impossible to find a Passage through it. 1765 Goldsm. *Double Transform.* 71 Now to perplex the ravell'd noose, As each a different way pursues. 1835 T. T. Stoddart *Art Angling in Scot.* (1836) 41 Some trout..attempt to cut or perplex the tackle among stones or weeds. 1860 Hawthorne *Transform.* (Tauchn.) II. xvii. 192 The complication of narrow streets which perplex that portion of the city.

Hence **Perple·xing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 170 When ye beget..anxious entangling and perplexing of consciences.

Perple·xable, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *perplexābilis* perplexing, ambiguous, obscure, f. *perplexārī* to cause perplexity, f. *perplexus*: see Perplex *a.*] †**a.** Tending to perplex, doubtful, ambiguous. *Obs.* **b.** Capable of being perplexed, entangled, or confused. Hence **†Perplexabi·lity** (in 6 -ibility), perplexity.

1592 R. D. *Hyperotomachia* 73 This..was not made without .. much labour, and incredible diligence, with a perplexibility of understanding to knowe the mysticall conceite. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Perplexable (perplexabilis)*, doubtful, ambiguous; hard to conceive and understand.

Perplexed (pəɹple·kst), *ppl. a.* Also 6-8 perplext. [app. in origin an alteration of Perplex *a.*, assimilated to pa. ppples. in accordance with its quasi-participial force as implying a resultant state. As to the sense-development see Perplex *a.*]

1. Of a person: Involved in doubt or anxiety on account of the intricate character of the matter under consideration; bewildered, puzzled: see Perplex *v.* 1. Formerly in a more general sense: Troubled: cf. Perplexity 1 b.

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* Prol., In diuerse & many sondry wyses man is perplexid with worldly aduersitees. 1529 More *Dyalogue* Wks. 165 That it might please his goodnes in so great a parell not to leue me perplexed. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* VIII. 103 Glandules..pouryng forth teares in a perplexed mynde. 1611 Bible *Joel* i. 18 The herds of cattle are perplexed, because they haue no pasture. 1706 Phillips, *Perplexed*, confounded, troubled. 1836 Mrs. Browning *Poet's Vow* I. xiii, Mad winds that howling go! ..perplexed seas That stagger from their blow!

2. Of things, conditions, language, etc.: Full of doubt or difficulty from its intricate or entangled condition; intricate, involved, complicated.

1529 More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 165/1 Why shoulde not I in such perplexed case after helpe called for of God, take the one parte at aduenture by Lot? 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 399 Ambrosius is..in some places .. perplext and cumbersome to bee vnderstoode. *a* 1668 Davenant *Man's the Master* III. i, This is the most perplext encounter that I ever saw. 1785 Reid *Intell. Powers* II. x. 287 His style is disagreeable, being full of perplexed sentences. 1832 Lewis *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* xi. 93 On this point his language is somewhat perplexed.

3. Of material objects: Having the parts intricately intertwined or intermingled; intricate, entangled.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 5 The formes of substances, (as they are nowe by compounding and transplanting multiplied) are so perplexed. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* xii, That perplext canopy which covers the seat in his Majesties garden at Hampton-court. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 413 The history and inventions of past ages, recorded by these perplexed [Chinese] symbols, must frequently prove unintelligible.

Perplexedly (pəɹple·ksėdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a perplexed manner.

1. With mental perplexity or bewilderment.

1650 *Sc. Metr. Ps.* CXLIII. iv, My spirit is therefore overwhelm'd in me, perplexedly. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. XXV. 210 Most perplexedly desirous to know the Name, of him who should be his Successor. 1827 G. S. Faber *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) III. 356 All persons seem to be perplexedly looking out for a crisis of some description or other. 1870 Burton *Hist. Scot.* (1873) VII. lxxv. 33 A point on which many were perplexedly meditating and doubting.

2. In an involved, intricate, or confused manner; intricately, confusedly, ambiguously, obscurely. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1617 Hales *Serm.* 6 Going about rather perplexedly to search the controversies, then gravely to compose them. 1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 16 It is a wonder to heare how doubtfully and perplexedly..they will..prate of the patients sicknesse. 1706 J. Gardiner tr. *Rapin on Gard.* II. 68 There Trees, confus'd and wild, perplexly stray, Observe no Order, and no Laws obey. 1796 T. Green *Diary Lover of Lit.* (1810) 12 The intermediate materials are capriciously divided and perplexedly arranged.

Perplexedness (pəɹple·ksėdnės). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The state or quality of being perplexed; perplexity: of persons or things: see Perplexed.

1608-11 Bp. Hall *Medit. & Vows* III. § 81 They, through paine of body, and perplexedness of minde, shall be least able to resist. *a* 1628 F. Grevil *Sidney* (1652) 244 To hold the attention of the Reader..in the strangeness or perplexedness of witty Fictions. 1653 Ashwell *Fides Apost.* 9 Plaine, without Perplexednesse, or Obscurity. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xliv. 363 The Anxiety and Perplexedness of Humane Wits. *a* 1714 Abp. Sharp *Wks.* (1754) I. iii. 62 The uncertainty and perplexedness of all human events.

Perple·xer. *rare.* [f. Perplex *v.* + -er 1.] One who perplexes.

1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. xlvi. (1737) 185 Perplexers of Causes.

†Perple·xful, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Perplex *sb.* or *v.* + -ful 1.] Full of perplexity; perplexing.

1618 T. Adams *Heaven made sure* Wks. 1861 I. 63 There are many mysteries..which curious wits with perplexful studies strive to apprehend. 1633 — *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 4 Had I followed all the perplexful..questions of the school.

Perple·xing, *ppl. a.* [f. Perplex *v.* + -ing 2.] That perplexes; causing perplexity.

a 1631 Donne *Serm., Ps.* ii. 12 (1640) 412 A subtile, and perplexing intricacy, in the Doctrinall part. 1667 Milton *P. L.*

VIII. 183 With perplexing thoughts To interrupt the sweet of Life. 1714 GAY *Trivia* I. 10 Long perplexing Lanes. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. App. 758 He is a perplexing writer to deal with.

Perple·xingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a manner that perplexes; bewilderingly.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 10 The mind or person being called, somewhat perplexingly perhaps, by logicians, the subject. 1897 *Naturalist* 247 Later they became..more perplexingly numerous still.

†**Perple·xion.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 -plyxcyon, 6 -plection. [ad. late L. *perplexiōn-em*, n. of condition f. *perplex-us* PERPLEX *a.* (cf. *unionem*).] A state or condition of being perplexed; perplexity.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1986, I woll ponysch swych personnes with perplyxcyon. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xi. 123 [His life] was mixed with a great manner of perplections. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 40 Amazement, warre, the threatning Oracle, All muster strange perplexions 'bout my braine.

†**Perple·xitive,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 6 perplexatyue. [f. L. *perplexāt-*, ppl. stem of L. *perplexārī* + -IVE, or irreg. f. PERPLEXITY + -IVE.] **a.** *adj.* Tending to perplex; perplexing. **b.** *sb.* An occasion of perplexity or anxiety.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxxix. (1870) 300 Let hym resorte to mery company to breke of his perplexatyues. 1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 428 Costly Comments ..and more perplexitive Unfoldings of it [the Word], that are made by our Schoolmen. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* I. 110 Vapours, a Distemper all new and perplexitive.

Perplexity (pəɹple·ksĭti). [ad. post-cl. L. *perplexitās* (Ammianus), f. *perplex-us* (PERPLEX *a.*), or a. F. *perplexité* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] The condition of being perplexed.

1. Inability to determine what to think, or how to act, owing to the involved, intricate, or complicated condition of circumstances, or of the matters to be dealt with, generally also involving mental perturbation and anxiety; puzzled condition, embarrassment, bewilderment, distraction.

c 1300 in Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. 3625 Succoure Scotland and remede That stad is in perplexyte. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 619 Thai war in gret perplexite Bot with gret travale, nocht-for-thi, Thai thame defendit manfully. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 348 Tho was betwen mi Prest and me Debat and gret perplexite. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* I. (1520) 6/2 The chyldren of Israell were in greate perplexyte. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 306 To be in so great danger and perplexitie, that he cannot tell what to do. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IX. § 118 The King had stayed at Hereford..in great perplexity, and irresolution. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vi. 346 As we had no observation of our latitude at noon, we were in some perplexity. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XXXII. (1878) 550, I had been in great perplexity how to let her know that I was there.

† **b.** Trouble, distress. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 78 His maill eiss [malease = disease] of Ane fundyng Begouth; for, throu his cald lying.. Him fell that herd perplexite. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 200 Let me the mater here Why he ys brought in thys perplexyte. 1540-54 CROKE *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 19 Turne not asyde fro me thy face, When perplexitie doeth appere. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* VII. 71 Ther can nocht be ane mair vehement perplexite as quhen ane person beand in prosperite at his hartis desire, ande syne dechays in miserabil aduersite. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 383 The said Issobell and hir.. bairnis ar in grit perplexitie and povertie. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Perplexity*,..also trouble, or anguish of minde.

2. With *a* and *pl.* **a.** An instance of this condition; a state of doubt or mental difficulty.

c 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 12 Some falle in perplexitees for a thyng that nought is to charge or lityl. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 486 But if the sygnificacyon bee knowen, then liued the chosen people of God in the old law in a strange perplexitie. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 304 Till by thir own perplexities involv'd They ravel more, still less resolv'd. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 36 P 8 Accideats which produce perplexities, terrors, and surprises.

b. Something that causes perplexity, trouble, or disturbing doubt; a matter or cause of trouble or difficulty.

1598 MERES *Palladis Tamia* 284 To bewaile..the perplexities of Loue. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Susanna* i. 22 Susanna sighed and sayd: Perplexities are to me on everie side. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 105 All is involved with perplexities. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* I. iv. 63 It is to me a perplexity that grave authors seem to enunciate as an intuitive truth, that everything must have a cause. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. ii. 24 The condition of the clergy was a pressing and practical perplexity.

3. An intricately involved, entangled, or confused state *of* anything. **a.** Of material objects.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 4 Dropp'd, and disseminated amongst the..perplexities of the mother-roots. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xxiv. 190 The difficulty and perplexity of the road. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Mise. Tracts* 14/1 Toilsome and intricate marches..with successive difficulties to encounter, from the perplexities of the country. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 129 Upon a comparison of various classes of miners..the intelligence of any class will be found directly proportionate to the perplexity of the minerals to be mined. 1881 W. G. PALGRAVE in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 34 The dense perplexity of dwarf palm, garlanded creepers, glossy undergrowth.

b. Of affairs, a subject of study, etc.

1743 JOHNSON *Let.* 1 Dec., With respect to the interest, which a great perplexity of affairs hindered me from thinking of. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 127 This subject, as I before observed, with all its perplexities, was much agitated by the ancients. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* 69 Psychology has its own share of perplexity.

†**Perple·xive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *perplex-us* PERPLEX *a.* + -IVE: cf. L. *complexīvus*.] Having the quality of perplexing, tending to perplex. Hence **Perple·xiveness,** the quality of perplexing or causing perplexity.

1620 B. JONSON *News fr. World Moon* Wks. (Rtldg.) 615/1 Tut, that's no news: your perplexive glasses are common. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* I. ii. (1662) 18 If the perplexiveness of imagination may hinder assent, we must not believe mathematicall demonstration.

†**Perple·xly,** *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. PERPLEX *a.* + -LY 2.] In a perplexed manner; confusedly.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* V. Wks. 1851 V. 211 This is the summe of what pass'd in three years against the Danes,.. set down so perplexly by the Saxon Annalist.

Perple·xment, *rare.* [f. PERPLEX *v.* + -MENT.] Perplexed condition, perplexity.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 336 The perplexment occasioned by such an extraordinary mass of materials.

Perplext, -ly, obs. forms of PERPLEXED, -LY.

Perplica·tion. *rare*$^{-0}$. [cf. L. *perplicāt us* interlaced, entangled.] (See quots.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Perplication*, a folding to and fro. 1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Perplication*, a method of tying arteries.

†**Perpo·lished,** *ppl.a. Obs. rare.* [f. PER- 4 + POLISHED. Cf. obs. F. *parpolir, parpoliss-* (16th c.).] Thoroughly or highly polished.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* IX. 7 Aspiringe pinackles, perpolishd towres. *Ibid.* X. 261 All these perpolishd I will statelie build.

†**Perpoli·te,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *perpolīt-us*, pa. pple. of *perpolire* to polish well or thoroughly, f. PER- 2 + *polīre* to polish: cf. F. *parpoli* (16th c.).] Highly polished or refined in style.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Ded., Not..a more perpolite Doctor than thy selfe. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 4 vj, This excellente, exquisite, and perpolite peece of worcke. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To M. J. Harmar*, When first I find those numbers thou do'st write, To be most soft, terce, sweet, and perpolite.

†**Perpo·nder,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. PER- 2 + PONDER *v.*] *intr.* To ponder or consider thoroughly.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 21 Then perponder of the red herringes priority. *Ibid.* 68 Nowe I perponder more sadlie vppon it, I thinke I am out indeede.

†**Perpota·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *perpōtātio* continued drinking, drinking bout.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Perpotation*, ordinarie drunkennesse. 1721 BAILEY, *Perpotation*, a thorough drunkenness.

Perpoynt, obs. form of PARPEN, PORCUPINE.

Perprise, Perprisioun : see PURPRISE, etc.

†**Perpru·dent,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. PER- 4 + PRUDENT.] Very prudent.

1535 BOORDE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 298 Our most armipotentt, perprudentt, circumspecte, dyscrete, and gracyose Soureeyng Lord the Kyng.

†**Perpusi·l,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. (*erron.* -cil.) [ad. L. *perpusill-us*, f. PER- 4 + *pusillus* weak.] Very small. So †**Perpusi·llity,** extreme minuteness.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 27 b/2 The vaynes..throughe there perpusillitye and rotunditye, they avoyde the poyncte of the lancet. *Ibid.* 31 b/2 Horseleeches are little and perpucil creatures like wormes.

†**Perpyne.** *Obs.* Corrupt form of PORCUPINE, applied to a French gold coin issued *c* 1507 by Louis XII, and bearing the device of a porcupine. It weighed about 53 grains troy, the contemporary English sovereign being 240 grains.

1525 in *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, IV. I. 660.

†**Perquellies, -les.** *Obs.* (?)

It is uncertain what Coverdale meant; *perquellis* resembles some 16th c. forms of *portcullis*.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* V. 8 Who so euer smyteth the Iebusites, and optayneth the perquellies [*ed.* 1537 perquelles] the lame & the blynde, which (Iebusites) Dauids soule hateth. [LXX. ἁπτέσθω ἐν παραξιφίδι; *Vulg.* tetigisset domatum fistulas; 1382 WYCLIF touchide the goters of the hows eues; 1388 hadde touchid the goteris of roouys; 1539 *Great B., Cranmer, Bps'., Geneva*, getteth vp to the gutters, 1611 gutter, 1885 *R.V.* let him get up to the watercourse.]

†**Perque·r, -quei·r, -qui·re,** *adv.* (*adj.*) *Sc. Obs.* Also 4 -quere, 6 -quier. [a. F. *par cœur* (in OF. *queur* (11th c.), *cuer* (12-15th c.), *cueur* (14-15th c.), by heart, by memory, perfectly, exactly.] By heart, by memory; hence, perfectly, accurately, exactly. *To have perqueir*: to 'have by heart', to know or remember perfectly.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 238 Than all perquer he suld it wit. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXX. (*Theodera*) 414, & leryt sa, for he was wyse, Al þat til a monk suld fere, Ia to schort tyme wele perquere. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XC. 32 Gif thow can nocht schaw furth thi synaes perqueir. 1577 in Balfour *Oppress. Orkn. & Shetl.* (1859) 19 He [the Lawrightman] . pronnacit the decreitis perqueyré in default of scrybis. *a* 1586 SIR R. MAITLAND *Poems* (1830) 16 Nor of ane Princes the dewtie aad the det, Quhilk I beleif thy heichnes hes per queir. *a* 1610 SIR J. SEMPLE in *Sempill Ballatis* (1872) 247 The fearefull babe quho knawes his task perqueir. 1638 BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 17 A number of othir passages I had perquire. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* I. 102 Could newest aiths genteelly swear, And had a course o' flaws perquire.

b. *loosely.* Certainly, without doubt, forsooth, verily; rightly, uprightly.

a 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 312 For he that pacience can nocht leir, He sall displesance haif, perqueir. 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* I. 46 Lat perversit prelettis leif perqueir.

B. *adj.* Thoroughly versed, 'perfect'; ready.

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXX. 72 Rype of ingyne, with iudgement perqueir. *c* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1467 Thair neirest perquierest Is always to them baith. 1742 R. FORBES *Ajax's Sp.* in *Poems Buchan Dial.* (1785) 2 At threeps I am na' sae perquire, Nor auld-farren as he.

Perquest (pəɹkwe·st), *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [app. f. PER- 1 + QUEST, after L. *perquīrĕre*: see next.] *trans.* To search through.

1891 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* XV, There never was a ship more ardently perquested; no stone was left unturned, and no expedient untried.

†**Perqui·re,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *perquīrĕre* to make diligent search for, f. PER- 2 + *quærĕre* to seek: cf. OF. *parquerir*.] *trans.* To search through, or make diligent search into. Hence †**Perqui·ring** *ppl. a.*, inquiring.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* b iv b/2 Mr. Rabet, a verye inventive and perquiringe man. 1659 CLOBERY *Div. Glimpses* 73 Perquire Zographurs, and none recite, A Romaae Pope turn'd willing Anchorite.

Perquisite (pə·ɹkwizit). Also 5, 7 **perquesite** (7 -itt), 6-8 **perquisit** (7 -itt). [ad. L. *perquīsītum* that which is diligently searched for or asked after, in med.L. a thing acquired or gained, an acquisition, f. L. *perquīrĕre* (see prec.).]

†**1.** *Law.* Property acquired otherwise than by inheritance: see PURCHASER, and cf. CONQUEST *sb.* 6.

[*c* 1250 BRACTON II. XXX. § 3 Ea quæ dicta sunt, secundum quosdam locum habent de perquisito in utroque casu de hæreditate vero descendente aliud erit. *c* 1290 FLETA I. xi, Tenementorum quædam .. tenentur in Capite de Corona quædam vero de Rege per escaetam vel per perquisitum.] *c* 1450 tr. *Charter c* 1255 in *Godstow Reg.* (E. E. T. S.) 257 The londis the whiche the same Alisaundir had bothe of the yifte of the said Rnaf his fadir and also of his owne getyng of perquysitis in karsynton. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. xi. (1636) 50 Though the law giveth it not in point of inheritance, but onely as a perquisite to any of the bloud so hee be next in estate. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Perquisite*.., signifies any thing gained by ones own industry, or purchased with ones own Money; contradistinguished from that which descends to one, from Father, or other ancestor. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I.

† **b.** In generalized use: An acquisition. *Obs.*

1655 JER. TAYLOR *Gold. Grove* To Rdr., Not in the Purchases and Perquisites of the World.

2. *Law.* Casual profits that come to the lord of a manor, in addition to his regular annual revenue. For the sources of these see quot. 1579.

[1379 in Madox *Formulare* (1702) 65 Manerium de Chacombe in Comitatu Northamptoniæ, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis..redditibus, serviciis, pratis, pasturis et perquisitis Curiarum.] *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* II. 50 King Richard the first gave to Cirencestre the Cortes and Perquisites of 7. Hundredes therabout yn Glocestreshir. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 36 Nowe hath a churle..take it in leace, To wytte the lordship with the perquisite. 1579 *Expos. Termes of Lawe* 156 b, *Perquisites* are aduauntages and profittes that come to a maanor by casualty, and not yearely: as Escheates, Hariotes, Relyefes, wayfes, strayes, forfaytures, amercements in courts, wardes, maryages, goods and landes purchased by villaines of the same maanor, and diuers such like things that are not certeine but happen by chauace, sometymes more often then at other tymes. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 102 If the Copyhold were overflowed by the Sea, the Lord should lose his Freehold of the soil, his Seigniory, yearly Rents and Fines for admittances, and all other perquesites. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. vi. 88 Marriage, or the *valor maritagii*, was not in socage tenure any perquisite or advantage to the guardian, but rather the reverse. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 320 A court baron being incident to a manor of common right, the manor cannot be granted by a private person, with an exception of the court baron and its perquisites; but may be so granted by the King. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 6 Commutation of tolls, court perquisites, and other town dues.

3. *generally.* Any casual emolument, fee, or profit, attached to an office or position in addition to salary or wages.

1565 JEWEL *Def Apol.* (1611) 641, I leaue out the yeerely perquisites that the Pope made of his Elections, Preuentions, Dispensations, Pluralities, Trialities, Totquots, Tolerations: for his Bulles, his Seales, his Signatures: for Eating Flesh, for Egs, for White meat, for Priests Concubines, and for other like merchandise. 1573 in Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 76 The wardens..shall have the same perquisits that they nowe have. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 44 *Procurationes* for his visitation, *ut supra*, which is a perquisit or profit of his Spirituall Jurisdiction. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxvii, That part of their Office that enabled them to receive several Admiralty Perquisites and Droits. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 96 Colonel Goddard, Governour of Bermudas, is to be allowed £500 per annum, besides the perquisites of his government. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. I. 13 When the officers of the Crown received scarcely any salary besides the fees and perquisites of their office. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. iv. 219 The queen ..is intitled to an antient perquisite called queen-gold, or *aurum reginæ*. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 66 There shall be no establishment of officers..with either salaries or perquisites. 1869 BALDW. BROWN *Misread Passages* ix. 121 The meat offered in sacrifice was in some measure the perquisite of the priest.

b. *fig.*

1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* I. iii, Ah, Flippanta, the perquisites of quality are of an unspeakable value! 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 469 P 1 To an honest Mind the best Perquisites of a Place are the Advantages it gives a Man of doing Good. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 2/2 The King [Humbert] seems to have treated the matter [attempt to assassinate him] very coolly, remarkiag, 'It is only one of the little perquisites of my trade'.

c. Any article that has served its primary purpose, or that is supposed to be no longer in use, which is customarily left to subordinates, attendants, employees, or servants to turn to their own profit, or which they claim a customary right to take or 'pick up' for their own use.

Such are the perquisites of an executioner or hangman, of valets, ladies' maids, cooks, college 'scouts', employees or assistants in any work in which there tends to be some waste or superfluity.

c 1709 Prior *Widow & Cat* 39 Was it fit To make my cream a perquisite, And steal, to mend your wages? 1735 Somerville *Chase* II. 285 These claim the Pack, the bloody Perquisite For all their Toils. 1853 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* I. vi, Verdant discovered the extended meaning of the word perquisites [among college servants]. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. I. vii. 100 The pillage of a place taken by storm was regarded as the perquisite of the soldier. 1861 Smiles *Engineers* II. 196 The lightermen claimed as their right the perquisites of 'wastage' and 'leakage', and they took care that these two items should include as much as possible.

d. A gratuity expected or claimed by some employees, waiters, servants, and the like, from those to whom they perform services in connexion with the duties for which they are employed; a customary 'tip'.

1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* No. 42 (1754) 222 Most candidates get leave of the proctor, by paying his man a crown, (which is call'd his perquisite,) to chuse their own examiners. 1727 Gay *Begg. Op.* II, Your father's perquisites for the escape of prisoners must amount to a considerable sum in the year. 1803 *Censor* I Mar. 33, I would meet another objection, namely, that what is given to servants at inns is not to be looked upon as wages, but as perquisites. 1841 W. H. Ainsworth *Old St. Pauls* I. 325 A party of choristers ..were demanding 'spur-money' of him—an exaction which they claimed as part of their perquisites.

e. More vaguely: The emoluments or income from any office.

Prob. so called first in cases where the income consisted solely or mainly of casual receipts or gratuities.

1712 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 413 Dr. Hudson made ..[me] second Keeper of the Bodleian Library with Liberty allow'd .. of being Keeper of the Anatomy Schoole .. on purpose to advance the perquisites of the Place which are very inconsiderable. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 848 Where he that fills an office, shall esteem Th' occasion it presents of doing good More than the perquisite.

†4. *concr.* An adjunct, appurtenance, or proper accompaniment of anything. *Obs.*

[1494 *Will of W. Stanborough* (Somerset Ho.), Item lego dicte ecclesie..unum craterem argenteum..ad fabricandum exinde novam crucem argenteam cum aliis perquesitis.] 1667 Pepys *Diary* 22 Aug., My wife very fine to-day, in her new suit of laced cuffs and perquisites. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 383 Casbin..the City is much decay'd,..and ..it has lost all those Perquisites that set forth the Pomp and Grandeur of a sumptuous Court.

5. *fig.* A thing to which one has the sole right.

1793 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ep. to the Pope* Prol. 8 Kingmaking unto man is justly given, Once the great perquisite indeed of Heaven. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. ix. 452 The government kept a most jealous eye upon what it regarded as its own peculiar perquisites. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xxv. (1878) 198 Assaults on seats [in parliament] deemed even more a personal perquisite than his own.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1712 (*title*) The Perquisite Monger. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 100 The modern practice of perquisite-taking, which he says may be stiled a skreen for bribery. 1809 E. S. Barrett *Setting Sun* I. 94 The perqoisite-mongers..blow out the candles with all expedition, to save as much as possible for themselves. 1899 *Daily News* 20 July 5/2 This method.. does away with..the abominable perquisite system.

[Perquisite, *a.*, error for *prerequisite*: see List of Spurious Words.]

Pe·rquisited, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. Perquisite *sb.* + -ed².] Having or receiving perquisites; 'tipped'.

a 1743 Savage in Johnson *Life*, If perquisited varlets frequent stand, And each new walk must a new tax demand.

Perquisition (pɔ̄kwizi·ʃən). [a. F. *perquisition* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. med.L. *perquīsītiōn-em*, from L. *perquīrĕre*: see Perquire.]

†1. The gaining or obtaining of something otherwise than by inheritance: cf. Perquisite *sb.* 1. *Obs. rare.*

1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 490/2 Pardons made by any of the seid late pretended kynges, to any Body or persons..for purchace, perquisicion or receyvyng of any of the premisses.

b. The exaction of perquisites. *nonce-use.*

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 632/1 Even criminal judicature flings its scarlet robe over the sin of perquisition; Newgate itself claims 'something above wages' for its turnkeys, something known by the name of 'garnish'.

2. A thorough or diligent search; careful investigation or inquiry; *spec.* (after French use), a domiciliary or other search ordered by law for the discovery of a person, or of incriminating documents, etc.

1611 Cotgr., *Perquisition*..,a perquisition, diligent search, or serious inquirie. 1626 T. H[awkins] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 302 The second [degree of good prayer]..is, the perquisition, to wit, the search of verityes. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 126 So fugitive as to escape all the filtrations and perquisitions of the most nice observers. 1793 Sir M. Eden in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 109 Orders were given by the Government..to make the most exact perquisitions after him. 1839 James *Louis XIV*, IV. 41 Papers..found during the Perquisitions in Normandy. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 July 9/1 A perquisition was made at the house of Madame Esterhazy..but with no result.

†Perqui·sitive. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. type **perquīsītīvum*, f. *perquīsīt-um* Perquisite: see -ive.] = Perquisite *sb.* 3.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 393 þe clerkis han many grete & smale perquisitiuys.

Perquisitor (pəɹkwi·zitə̆). [a. L. *perquisitor*, agent-n. from *perquīrĕre*: see Perquire. Cf. F. *perquisiteur* (Oresme, 14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*) = a.] †a. A thorough searcher. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

b. The original acquirer of an estate to which his descendants have succeeded; the first purchaser: cf. Perquisite *sb.* 1. *rare.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Perquisitor* (Lat.) an enquirer, or diligent searcher. *a* 1867 Chief Justice Woodward in Roberts's Appeal, 39 *Penn. St. Repts.* 420 This proviso is a legislative recognition of the general common law principle of descents, that inheritable blood is only such as flows from the perquisitor of the estate.

†**Perquisquili·lian,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Per- 4 + L. *quisquili-æ* trifles, rubbish + -an: cf. Quisquilian.] Thoroughly trifling or worthless.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 26 The very pettitoes of infirmity, the gyblets of perquisquilian toyes.

Perradial (pəɹrē·diăl), *a. Zool.* [f. Perradi-us + -al; cf. *radial.*] Pertaining to the *perradii* or primary rays of a hydrozoan or other cœlenterate; primarily radial.

1880 E. R. Lankester in *Nature* 4 Mar. 414/1 An organ.. may be..per-radial, inter-radial, or adradial in position. 1881 — in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 558/2 The eight arms of the disc and their tentaculocysts are [four] perradial and [four] interradial. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 717 (Ctenophora) The funnel gives origin to two 'perradial' vessels. *Ibid.* 781 (Hydrozoa Acraspeda) Four of them, the *perradial* tentacles, ..correspond to the four angles of the mouth; four others, the *interradial* tentacles, second in development, to the centres of the square sides of the mouth, and the remaining eight *adradial* tentacles occupy the intervals between the per- and interradial.

Perradiate (pəɹrē·diĕit), *v.* [f. Per- 1 + Radiate *v.*] *trans.* To radiate through; to penetrate or intersect with rays.

1839 Bailey *Festus* x. (1848) 105 All dark things brightened, all contrariants blent; And truth and love, perradiating life, Be the new poles of nature. *Ibid.* xix. 218 The stars, Perradiated each like thunderbolts, Stand clustered into omniformal spheres.

‖ Perradius (pəɹrē·diŭs). *Zool.* Pl. -ii (-i,əi). [mod.L., f. Per- 4 + Radius.] Each of the primary rays or radiating parts of certain cœlenterates.

1880 E. R. Lankester in *Nature* 4 Mar. 414/1 The first four radii [of a discomedusan hydrozoan] to appear in the course of the growth from a simpler phase of development are called the per-radii, the next four (between these) the inter-radii, the next eight between these the adradii.

Perrafrase, obs. form of Paraphrase *sb.*

Perraling, erron. form of Parpalling.

Perre, obs. f. Perry²; var. Porbay *Obs.*, pottage.

Perre, perree, var. Perrie *Obs.*, jewellery.

Perregal, variant of Paregal *Obs.*

†**Perreptation.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [n. of action from L. *per-reptāre* to creep or crawl through.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Perreptation*, a creeping into every corner, a diligent searching.

Perrerer, var. Perrier *Obs.* **Perrewig,** obs. f. Periwig. **Perrey,** var. Perrie, Perry ¹ and ², Porbay *Obs.*, pottage. **Perriago, -agua, -aguer, -augre, -awger,** obs. ff. Piragua.

†**Perridi·culous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *perrīdicul-us* (f. Per- 4 + *rīdiculus* laughable) + -ous.] Thoroughly ridiculous.

c 1600 *Timon* II. v, I hate these perridiculous asses Whose braines containe, noe, not one ounce of witte.

†**Pe·rrie, pe·rry.** *Obs.* Chiefly *poet.* Forms: α. 4–5 (6) perre, 4–5 perroe, -ey, -eyo, (4 perey, 5 pere, pirre, 6 pyrre). β. 4–5 perrye, -ie, 5–6 perry, (5 pery). γ. 5 pierrye, 6 pierric, (9 pierie). [a. OF. *pierrie, pierie* (Godefroy), syncopated form of *pierrerie*, OF. *perrerie*, f. *pierre* stone + *-erie*: see -ery 1.

The syncopated form is evidenced in 14–16th c. in Godef.; app. Anglo-Fr. must have had *perrie* (from *perrerie, perr'rie, per'rie*) as the source of 14th c. ME. *perrie, perrye*, whence later *perry*. In the forms *perré* (the earliest and most frequent in ME.), *perree, perrey, -eye*, the termination is not easy to account for. (? F. *perré, -ée* pa. pple. used sbst.; cf. Pr. *peyrat*:—L. *petrātum.*) The late 15th and 16th c. forms *pierrye, pierrie* followed later French.]

Precious stones or gems collectively; jewellery.

α. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10042 A riche corounal wiþ perre. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 53 In gode cloþes of gold a-greþed ful riche Wiþ perrey and pellure pertelyche to þe riȝttes. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxviii. 66 Heie perle, of al perey þe pris. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 12 Al þe precious perre þat in paradys wexeth [*v. rr.* perree, pere, perrie, perreye]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T.* 315 She was al clad in perree [*v. rr.* perre, perrye, perry] and in gold. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 46 Ryche attyres of stonys and perre [*rime* be]. *c* 1450 *Erle Tolous* 327 Rychely sche was cladd, In golde and ryche perre [*rime* free]. [1555 *Lydgate's Chron. Troy* II. xi. Gj/1 And all aboue reysed was a see, Ful curyously of stones and perre [*so MS. c* 1425]. 1558 — *Bochas* VIII. xxii. 14 b, With royal rubies, gold, stones, nor pyrre.]

β. ?1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 268 Alle was set with perrye [*rime* crystyanté]. 1386 *Will Sir R. Grene* (Somerset Ho.), Capucium de perry. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 143 For cloth of gold and for perrie, Which him was wont to magnefie. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2461 Appayrellde with perrye and pretious stones. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 719 Ye ware the pery on your head. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* iv. 93 Therfore horse, harnes, and perye, As falles for my dignitie, The tythe of yt I take of thee. *c* 1560 *How a Merchande* 51 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 198 He boghte hur perry to hur hedd Of saphers and of rubeys red.

γ. 1481 Caxton *Godeffroy* xl. 78 As moche as two myghty men myght susteyne of pierrye. *a* 1541 Wyatt *Faithful lover giveth his Mistress his heart* Poems (1815) 152, I cannot give broaches nor rings,..Pierrie, nor pearl, orient and clear. [1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 421 All this fine pierie, The riches of the land and of the sea.]

Perrie, obs. form of Perry ¹, ², Pirrie, a squall.

†**Perrier.** *Obs.* Also 5 perrerer, perierer, 7 perier. [a. OF. *perrier* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm., now *pierrier*) = Sp. *pedrero*, It. *petriere*, repr. a L. type **petrārius*, and parallel to OF. *perrière*, med.L. *petrāria* (Du Cange in same sense, deriv. of L. *petra*, F. *pierre* stone: cf. Petrary and Pedrero.] *orig.* A ballistic engine or cannon for discharging stones; later, a small gun with which ships were armed = Pedrero.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 111 If þou shall assayll castels, vse Instrumentz castyng stones, as Mangoles or Perrerers. 1481 Caxton *Godeffroy* clxxiv. 257 They.. dyde do make engyens, perierers, Magonneaulx, castellys, chattes. 1524 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. 71 Artillerie of the Turkes. cannons perriers of brasse, that shot a stone of three foote and a halfe. 1643 *Lanc. Tracts* 174 The noise of 9 canon and 2 periers. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Perriers*, a small sort of Great Guns that shoot Stones, carried by Privateers. [1885 C. W. C. Oman *Art of War* 57 Against walls fifteen to thirty feet thick, the feeble .. perrieres, catapults,..and so forth, beat without perceptible effect.]

Perrierie, var. Pierrerie *Obs.* **Perril,** obs. f. Pearl, Peril. **Perriment, Perritore, Perriwig, Perriwinkle, Perrochioun,** obs. ff. Pediment, Paritor, Periwig, Periwinkle, Parochian.

†**Perrogate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. ppl. stem of L. *perrogāre* to ask one after another.]

1623 Cockeram II, To Desire a thing heartily, *perogate.*

Perron (pe·rən, or as F. ‖ pɛrɔ̃). Also 4 peroun, 5 peron. [a. F. *perron* (11th c. in Littré) = Pr. *peiro, peiron*, It. *petrone* large stone, great rock, f. L. *petra*. F. *pierre* stone.]

1. A large block or solid erection of stone, with or without steps, used as a platform, the base of a market-cross, a sepulchral monument, etc.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4429 Out of þe tour þan cam he doun, And set hym on an heyȝ peroun, Y-mad as a chayre. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* X. v. 419 The Peron that Merlyn had made to fore where sire Lancelot..was slayne. *Ibid.* lxxxvii. 568 The peron and the grave besydes Camelot. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 133 There was pyght in the myddes of the felde a grete perron, wheron there was hangynge a riche and a goodly shelde. [1611 Cotgr., *Perron*..also, a square Base of stone, or mettall, some fiue or six foot high, whereon, in old time, Knights errant placed some discourse, challenge, or proofe, of an aduentore.]

b. *spec.* (see quot.).

1863 Kirk *Chas. Bold* I. i. vii. 297 Liège...In the centre of the Square, on a pedestal of several steps stood a pillar. ..The *Perron*—regarded as an emblem of the civic organization..—was an object of patriotic reverence and affection. *Ibid.* II. ii. 450.

2. *Arch.* A platform, to which one ascends by steps, in front of a church, mansion, or other large building, and upon which the door or doors open; sometimes applied to a double flight of steps ascending to such a front door.

[*c* 1475 *Partenay* 4974 And when that Gaffray was descendid tho, At the perron longe bode not in þat place, At castell finding hys fader by grace.] 1723 Chambers tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 129 By Perron we mean an Ascent or Elevation given to the Entrance of a Building. The Portail ..of a Church..or any other great Building..ought to have a Perron. 1843 Thackeray *Fr. Sk. Bk.* I. i. 39 Whiskey-and-water was ordered, which was drunk upon the *perron* before the house. 1862 Lytton *Str. Story* xxi, An imposing pile,..with..grand *perron* (or double flight of stairs to the entrance). 1864 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* III. 21 Standing on the lofty Perron of the tall Ducal Palace. 1898 Quiller-Couch *Stevenson's St. Ives* 306 The landlord welcomed us on the perron.

Perroquet, p. auk: see Parakeet, Paroquet.

Perrore, obs. form of Parure.

†**Perrosin.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 perrosin, -yn, 6 perosin, -en, pirrosyn, 6–7 perrosen, 7 per-rosin. [app. a corruption of AF. **peis-resin* = OF. *pois-* or *poix-resin* 'the resin of turpentine' (Littré). Cf. Pitch-resin.] An old name for a resin of some kind, app. the dry resin obtained from pine trees; colophony.

c 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 173 Tak þre quarterons of clene rosyn, & a quarteron of good perrosyn, & half a pounde of good olie de olyne. *Ibid.* 174 As sone as þy rosyn & þy perrosyn beth molten & relented. 1545 *Rates of Customs* C j b, Perosen the C. pound xiiis. iiiid. 1563 T. Gale *Antidot.* II. 52 Boyle your Rosyne, Pirrosyn and Waxe, with four vnce of deare suet. 1600 Surflet *Country Farme* I. iv. 11 The best are made of aller tree, firre tree, or pine tree, out of which distilleth perrosen [*Fr. orig.* duquel sort la poix resine]. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 181 Taken in wine with dry per-rosin [*resina sicca*], it [*sphagnos*] causeth one most speedily to make water. *Ibid.* 182 Of the dry per-rosins [*in sicco genere*], those are in most request which be white, pure, transparent, or cleare, quite through.

Perrot, variant of Perit *Obs.*, minute weight.

Perrotatory (pəɹrŏ·tătəri), *a.* [f. Per- 1 +

ROTATORY.] Passing through a series of terms or objects as if arranged in a circle, so that one passes from the last immediately to the first again.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Perrotine (perotī·n). [a. F. *perrotine*, f. *Perrot*, name of the inventor.] A machine for printing calico in colours by means of wooden blocks.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 216 The Perrotine is a machine for executing block-printing by mechanical power. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 211/1 Print on the white and red discharges with the perrotine, or with a two-colour cylinder machine.

†**Perrour**, obs. form of PARURE.

Perruck(e, -ruke, perruque: see PERUKE.

Perruquerian (perŭkī·riăn), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. next: see -AN.] Of or pertaining to a perruquier.

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Boarding House* i, The shining locks of those chef-d'œuvres of perruquerian art.

‖**Perruquier** (perü̆kye). Also 8 **peruquier**; rarely anglicized as PERUKIER, q. v. [Fr., f. *perruque* PERUKE.] One who makes, dresses, or deals in perukes; a wig-maker.

1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* I. i, All the fraternity of men makers,..taylors, perruquiers, hatters, hosiers. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* ii, The tailor..exposed his head to the..perruquier's gaze. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* viii. 85, I remember a fashionable perruquier being tried many years ago.

†**Perry**[1], **pery, pirie.** *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 1 pirige, pirge, pyrige, 1–5 pirie, pyrie, 5 pire, piry(e, pyry\e, pirry, purye, 7 pyrrie. *β.* 4–5 perie, -y(e, 5 pere, pereye, 6 perrie, perrey (pearie). [OE. *pirge, pirige, pirie, pyrie*, wk. fem., of obscure formation, taken by Pogatscher to represent a late L. type **pirea, *pĕrea* (sc. *arbor* tree), from a late L. adj. **pire-us, *pĕre-us*, f. *pirum*, Rom. *pĕra* pear. (But no trace of such adj. has been found in L. or Rom.)

The historical series *pirige, pirie, perie, perrie, 'perry*, is exactly parallel to that of *mirige, mirie, merie, merrie, merry*, the *i* in both becoming *e* before *r*, which again was doubled after the short vowel.]

A pear-tree; sometimes distinctively the wild pear-tree. Also *attrib.*

937 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* II. 429 Þanon..up on stream .. midde weardne up on þa pyrian. 972 *Ibid.* III. 586 Andlang dic on þa pyrigan of þære pyrigan on þone longan apuldre. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 137/37 *Pirus*, pirige. — *Gram.* vii. (Z.) 20 *Hæc pirus* þeos pyrige, *hoc pirum* seo peru. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 555 A fair gardin,..Ful of appel tres, and als of pirie; Foules songe therinne murie. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 16 Piries and Plomtres weore passchet to þe grounde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 937 Thus I lete hym sitte vp on the pyrie [*v. rr.* purye, pyrye, Pyry, pirry, pire, pirie]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. ii. (Tollem. MS.), As whan a pery is graffid on an appeltre. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 37 (Trin.) Of good pire com gode perus. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 603/11 *Piretum*, anglice Pereye. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 87 b, You may graffe the Apple upon the Perrey, the Hawthorne, Plome tree, Servisse tree,.. Poplar, Willowe and Peare. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. XXXI. 697 High as a Perrie, or wilde Peare tree. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 474 There be some Pyrries and Apple trees that bring forth fruit twice a yeare.

attrib. 14.. *Songs & Carols* XXXI. (Warton Cl.), To gryffyn here a gryf of myn pery tre. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 137 A pere or a wardeyn wold be graffed in a pyrre stock. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 76 Now Melikeee ingraft pearie stocks, sette vines in an order. 1603 STOW *Surv.* 48 That he should buy certaine perie plants.

Perry[2] (pe·ri). Forms: 4 pereye, ? piri, 5 peirrie, pirre, 5–6 perre, pirrey, 6 perie, pirrie, 6–7 pery(e, perrie, 7 perrey, pyrrey, -ie, piry, 6– perry. [ME. *pereye*, a. OF. *peré* (13–16th c.), *perey* (14th c. in Godef.):—late L. type **pĕrātum*, f. late L. *pĕra* = L. *pirum* pear.] A beverage resembling cider, made from the juice of pears expressed and fermented.

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* i. 205 Ine wine me ne may, Inne sidere, ne inne pereye [*rime* reneye]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 134 Peni Ale and piriwhit heo pourede to-gedere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 394/1 Perre, drynke, *piretum*. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 441 Tak mowlit breid, peirrie, and ceder sour. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 281/2 Pirrey (Pirre), *piretum*. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 161 A kind of drinke made..of peares is named pirrie. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1197/1 Botes laden with wine, cider, perrie. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded. XXXIV, Syd'r in Kent,..Pyrrie in Wostersheere. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 117 The great Pear plantations, planted for the making of Perry in those places where Vines cannot prosper. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. 319 Excise..at first laid upon .. the makers and venders of beer, ale, cyder, and perry. 1840 *Cottager's Man.* 5 in *Libr. U. Kn., Husb.* III, Cider, perry, wines..might easily be obtained by an additional half acre.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *perry farmer, perry pear.*

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 250 The cider and perry farmer will feel the benefit of this. 1896 *Jrnl. R. Horticult. Soc.* Nov. 208 One of our oldest perry pears, the Longland, equals the well-known Catillac for stewing.

Perry[3], variant of PERRIE *Obs.*, jewellery.

Perry[4], variant of PIRRIE, gust of wind.

Perryall, Perrygryne, Perrywig, obs. ff. PAIR-ROYAL, PEREGRINE, PERIWIG.

Persaife, -saive, obs. forms of PERCEIVE.

Persalt, per-salt (pɔ̄·ɹsɒ·lt, -sɔ̄·lt. *Chem.* [f. PER- 5 + SALT.] A salt formed by combination of an acid with the peroxide of a metal.

1820 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* x. 30 The per-salts give it [rhubarb paper] an olive-green-tint, while the proto-salts produce no change. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 504/1 A sub-phosphate, which on reaching the lungs became a per-salt. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 61 Free Ammonia..usually throws down a red Sesquioxide from the Persalts of Iron.

Persan, -sante, obs. forms of PERSIAN.

†**Persanate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *persānāt-*, ppl. stem of *persānāre* to cure completely, f. PER- 2 + *sānāre* to heal.] *trans.* To cure perfectly.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 431 Telephus wounded by Achilles was thereby persanated.

Persand, -sant, -saunt, variants of PERCEANT *Obs.*, piercing. **Persar,** obs. form of PIERCER.

†**Persa·tanize,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PER- 2 + SATANIZE.] *trans.* To possess thoroughly with or by Satan.

1857 *Truths Cath. Relig.* (ed. 4) 178 His [Luther's] assertion is 'that Zuinglius, and all who adhere to his doctrine, are insatanized, supersatanized and persatanized'.

Persaue, -sawe, -sayue, obs. ff. PERCEIVE.

Persche, obs. f. PARISH, PERISH *v.*, PIERCE.

†**Perscri·be,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *perscrībĕre*, f. PER- 1, 2 + *scrībĕre* to write.] *trans.* To write out, write or describe at length or in full.

1538 LELAND *N. Y. Gift* in *Itin.* I. p. xxii, [Thou] that from tyme to tyme hath with greate Diligence .. perscribed the Actes of yowr moste noble Prædecessors, and the Fortunes of this your Realme.

Perscrutation (pɔ̄ɹskrutē·ʃɔn). [a. obs. F. *perscrutation* (early 16th c.), ad. L. *perscrūtātiōn-em*, noun of action f. *perscrūtāre*: see PERSCRUTE.] A thorough searching or investigation; careful scrutiny, examination.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxii. (1632) 51 The first and universall reasons are of a hard perscrutation. 1678 R. R[USSELL] tr. *Geber* II. I. I. iii. 27 Void of Ingenuity in every Perscrutation. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. viii, Such guessing, visioning, dim perscrutation of the momentous future!

So **Perscru·tate** *v. trans.*, to make a careful or thorough investigation; †**Perscruta·tor** [a. L. (post-cl.) *perscrūtātor*], one who investigates thoroughly (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

1900 A. LANG in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 789 We had all savage languages perscrutated by new Bopps and Kuhns.

†**Perscru·te,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *perscruter*, ad. L. *perscrūtāre*, f. PER- 2 + *scrūtāre* = *scrūtārī* to search closely, examine.] *trans.* To search carefully; to scrutinize thoroughly.

a 1545 BOORDE (*title*) The pryncyples of Astronamye, the whiche diligently perscrutyd is in maner a pronosticacyon to the worldes end. 1547 — *Introd. Knowl.* vii. (1870) 144 Yf they haue reason to perscrute the mater.

†**Perse,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 *pl.* Perses, -is, 5–6 *sing.* Pers. Also (*pl.*) 4–5 **Persees, -eis,** 5 -ies, **Percys, -eys**: see PARSEE. [a. OF. *Perses* pl.:—L. *Persās*, in nom. *Persæ* Persians (whence, also, OE. had *Perse*, pl. *Perseas*).] A Persian; *pl.* Persians.

[*c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. v. § 2 Þa wæron ða Perse mid þæm swiþe geeȝsade. *Ibid.*, On Perseum.] 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* v. 28 Thi kyngdam is departid, and is ȝoven to Medis and to Persis. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XV. CXVIII. (MS. Add. 27. 944) Þider Nemroth þe geaunt went .. and taugt þe perses (*v. r.* Persis] to worschepe þe soune. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 3783 The ram with hornis two, Comparit tyll Pers and Mede, all so. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Dan.* vi. 12 The lawe of the Medes and Perses that altereth not.

Perse (pɔ̄ɪs), *a.* and *sb.*[2] *arch.* Forms: 4–6 pers, 4 perce, peers, (5 perske), 6 peirs, 5, 7–perse. [ME. a. OF. *pers, -e*, = Pr. *pers*, It. *perso*:—late L. *persus* (in med.L., Du Cange): see *Note* below.]

In early writers, Blue, bluish, bluish-grey; in later writers often taken (after Italian) as a dark obscure blue or purplish black; also *sb.* as name of the colour, or of a stuff of the colour.

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 67 It hath hewes an hundred payr, Of gras & floures, inde and pers, And many hewes ful dyvers. *c* 1386 — *Prol.* 439 In sangwyn and in pers he clad was al. *Ibid.* 617 A long surcote of pers vp on he hade. 1438 *Bk. Alexander Gt.* (Bann. Cl.) 107 (Flowers) Purpur, bloncat, pale & pers. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 126 The eldest.. hath one eye redde, & that other ey is perske & blew. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 106 Behaldand thame sa mony diuers hew, Sum pers, sum paill, sum burnet, and sum blew. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Perse*, sky colour. 1848 J. A. CARLYLE tr. *Dante's Inferno* (1849) 78 The water was darker far than perse [*buia molto piu che persa*]. 1884 VERN. LEE *Euphorion* II, Whirled incessantly in the perse, dark, stormy air.

b. *Comb.* as †*perseblewe.*

a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (1778) 88 Cum tribus robis de purpyre et de perseblewe.

[*Note.* The Romanic word was perh. a back-formation from *Persia*, or L. *Persæ* Persians, *Persicus* Persian. Med. L. had also, in same sense, *perseus*, and *persicus* (cf. *perske* above). Du Cange approves of the view of Acarisius that *perseus* was a deriv. of *persa*, Ital. name of marjoram, referring to the colour; others would explain *persicus* as peach-coloured, from *persica* PEACH (itself from *Persicus* Persian).

In Ælfric's Gloss. (Wr.-Wülcker 163/29) L. *perseus* is glossed *blǽwen*, i.e. light blue. But Florio 1611 makes It. *perso* 'a darke or blacke mourning colour; some take it for the colour of dead Marioram. Some have also vsed it for a Peach colour.' Cf. DANTE *Convito* IV. XX. 14 Il perso è un colore misto di purpureo e di nero, ma vince il nero. See also Littré as to range of meaning in French, and P. TOYNBEE *Dante Studies* 314 The colour *perse* in Dante and other mediæval writers.]

Perse, obs. form of PARSEE, PIERCE.

‖**Persea** (pɔ̄·ɹsiă). [L., a. Gr. *περσέα*.] **a.** *Ancient Mythol.* Name of a sacred fruit-bearing tree in Egypt and Persia. **b.** In *Bot.*, a genus of trees and shrubs, N.O. *Lauraceæ*, common in tropical America and the West Indies, of which one species, *P. gratissima*, produces the AVOCADO or ALLIGATOR *pear*. Also *Persea-tree.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XV. xiii, The tree Persea..is far different from the Peach-tree Persica, and beareth fruit like vnto Sebesten, of colour red. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Persea*, (Gr.) a Tree that grows in Egypt like a Peach-tree, and bears a Fruit of the Bigness of a Pear or Apple. [1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 537 The fruit of Persea gratissima, so much esteemed in the West Indies under the name of the Avocado pear.] 1858 C. W. GOODWIN in *Cambr. Ess.* 238 She requests to have the persea-trees cut down. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xii. 317 The sacred hawk sitting in the centre of a fan-shaped persea tree. 1895 SIR J. W. DAWSON in *Expositor* July 60 [The tree of life] represented by different species, as the palm, the banyan, the persea, the oak...the mistletoe.

†**Pe·rsecate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *persecāre* to cut through, f. PER- 1 + *secāre* to cut.] (See quot.) Hence also †**Perseca·tion.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Persecate*, to cut. *Persecation*, a cutting.

Persecute (pɔ̄·ɹsĭkiūt), *v.* Also 6 **persequut(e, -kute, parsecute.** [a. F. *persécute·r* (Oresme, 14th c.), f. L. *persecūt-*, ppl. stem of *persequī* to pursue, follow with hostility or malignity, f. PER- 1, 2 + *sequī* to follow. (Littré and Hatz.-Darm. derive F. *persécuter* immed. from *persécuteur.*)]

†**1.** To pursue, chase, hunt, drive (with missiles, or with attempts to catch, kill, or injure). *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 8 b, Iason and Hercules persecuted them with their arowes as long as they dured. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* viii. 17 They lefte the cite stondinge open, that they mighte persecute Israel. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 260 Theire enemies..haue persecuted them flying, some one way and some an other. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 416 With Balearick Slings, or Gnossian Bow, To persecute from far the flying Doe.

†**b.** To follow up, pursue, prosecute (a subject); to carry out, go through with. *Obs.*

1546 LANGLEY tr. *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. viii, My purpose is onely to speak of the Inventers,..not to persecute the particulars. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Linc.* (1662) 144 Such persecute the Metaphor too much.

2. To pursue with malignancy or enmity and injurious action; *esp.* to oppress with pains and penalties for the holding of a belief or opinion held to be injurious or heretical.

1482 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* IV. xiii. 200b, [He] refreyned hym in many thynges, and in especial that he shold not persecute ne greue cristen men. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 11 Blessed are ye when men shall revyle you, and persecute you,..ffor my sake. — *John* v. 16 And therfore the iewes did persecute Jesus, and sought the meanes to slee hym. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 276 In a place where the Civill Power did persecute, or not assist the Church. 1689 POPPLE tr. *Locke's 1st Let. Toleration* 12 That the Church of Christ should persecute others,..I could never yet find in any of the Books of the New Testament. 1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 269 Though I am..a very attached son of the Church of England, I think myself bound not to wish to persecute you. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 309 Some contagion, kind to the poor brutes We persecute. 1832 TENNYSON *You ask me why* 17 Should banded unions persecute Opinion, and induce a time When single thought is civil crime. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* II. 58 The belief that a man is persecuted by hidden conspirators is one of the common symptoms in [insanity].

3. To harass, trouble, vex, worry; to importune.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. ii, [He] was taken with a grieuous sickenes, which persecuted him so violently, that men dispayred of his life. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 310 By labouring in the Heat of the Day to get over the Mountains, we were persecuted with Diary Fevers. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 260 He may..Plague with Dispute, or persecute with Rhyme. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xlix, 'Which is the cause of your persecuting me to become your wife!'

4. To prosecute (a person, †or suit) at law. Now only a dialectal or humorous substitution for PROSECUTE *v.*

1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 4 b, Peple whyche by fraude and franchyse studye for to drawe from one and other suche wordes by whiche they may persecute them. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 271 He wyll persecute his suite against the Byshop. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 124/1 Crito in pursuit of this Counsel made choice of Archidamus, an excellent Lawyer, but poor, who being obliged by his gifts and kindness, persecuted eagerly all such as molested not him only, but any of his friends. 1784 *dial.* in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., 'Hoever is taken in the fact shall be pericuted according to law, by the parish expens'. 1866 BROGDEN *Provinc. Words Linc.* (E. D. D.), 'Trespassers will be persecuted'. Notice near the Foss-dyke, Lincoln.

Hence **Pe·rsecuted** *ppl. a.*, **Pe·rsecuting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1542 BALE *Manne of Synne* 37 This cruell persecutynge, thys murtherynge of innocentes. 1552 HULOET, Persecuted, *persequutus*. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XII. 1087 The deep-mouth'd hound..following still..The persecuted creature,

to and fro. 1709 Stanhope *Paraphr.* IV. 119 The blaspheming, the persecuting Saul. 1781 Cowper *Expost.* 278 Thou that hast set the persecuted free. 1855 Pusey *Doctr. Real Presence* Note R. 267 The new-made Christian was taken to the persecuting Emperor Diocletian.

Persecutee. [f. Persecute *v.* + -ee (= F. *persécuté*).] One who is persecuted.

1882 Buckland *Notes & Jot.* 339, I doubt whether the wretches (parasites of the whale) can afford much domestic pleasure and comfort to the persecutee.

Persecution (pɔ̄ɹsĭkiū·ʃən). Also 4 par-; 5 persecussion, -sicution, 6-sequtioun, -quution. [ME. *persecucion*, etc., a. OF. *persecution, persecucion, -quucion* (12th c.), ad. L. *persecūtiōn-em*, n. of action from *persequī* to Persecute.]

1. The action of persecuting or pursuing with enmity and malignity; *esp.* the infliction of death, torture, or penalties for adherence to a religious belief or an opinion as such, with a view to the repression or extirpation of it; the fact of being persecuted; an instance of this.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxvi. 6 If persecucyon of þe world, or temptacyons wax ageynes me. 1340 — *Pr. Consc.* 4451 Gret persecucion þan sal he wyrk Agayn cristen men. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* iv. 5 His fayis..Maid sic A persecucioune,..On thaim that till hym luffand wer. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* v. 10 Blessid be thei that suffren persecucioun for riȝtwisnesse [1388 persecusioun]. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 64 He counceled him that he schuld sese fro the persecucion of Cristen men. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 115 b, At the same time channeth a persecution against the Lutherians. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 25 Persecution is a bad and indirect way to plant Religion. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reflec.* v. ii. (1848) 302 To thrive by Persecution..is not the incommunicable Prerogative of Divine Truths;..even Errors do often gain by it too. 1785 Paley *Mor. Philos.* VI. x. 580 Persecution produces no sincere conviction, nor any real change of opinion; on the contrary, it depraves the public morals by driving men to prevarication and commonly ends in a general tho' secret infidelity. 1828 Macaulay *Ess., Hallam* (1887) 59 To punish a man, because we infer from the nature of some doctrine which he holds..that he will commit a crime, is persecution, and is, in every case, foolish and wicked. 1880 Liddon in *Spectator* 13 Nov. 1446 In the judgment of the early Christians, the proceedings of Decius and Diocletian were persecutions. To the Pagans of the day..they were simply legal prosecutions.

b. A particular course or period of systematic infliction of punishment directed against the professors of a (religious) belief; as, the ten persecutions of the Christians under the Roman Empire, the Marian persecution, etc.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 111 Þis eiȝtehe ȝere of Dioclicianus was þe firste ȝere of þe grete persecucioun þat was under Diocliciánus in þe Est and Maximianus in þe West. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* xxxvi. 134 Þer began aȝene a newe persecucioun of heresye aȝens þe cristen feiþ. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* IV. lxvii. 46 Seynt Alboon, at Verolamy was martyred, In the .x. persecucion of the Churche, as wytnessyth Policronicon. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xvi. (1819) II. 434 The celebrated number of ten persecutions has been determined by the ecclesiastical writers of the fifth century. 1875 Scrivener *Lect. Text N. Test.* 8 The last and most cruel of the persecutions to which believers were subjected throughout the Roman empire, that of Diocletian.

c. *transf.* Persistent or continued injury or annoyance from any source; sometimes humorously applied to the annoying importunity of advisers, beggars, suitors, etc.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xiii. 48 b, Not altogether exempt of diuers persecutions, as well by warres, fire, pestilence, earthquakes, as sundry other calamities. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. iii. 12 He..with presented nakednesse out-face The Windes, and persecutiuns of the skie. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 6 There it was we met with the first persecution of Flies, Gnats, and Wasps. 1803 Jane Porter *Thaddeus* xi. (1831) 96 While their fears rendered him safe from their well meant persecution, he gained some respite from vexation.

†2. The action of pursuing, pursuit, chase; pursuance, prosecution (of an aim, etc.); quest. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 331 Grete Alexander the Conqueroure,..in the persecucion of Darius [Higden, in persequendo Darium; Trevisa, whan he pursewed Darius]. 1647 Jer. Taylor *Lib. Proph.* xiii. § 3 A hearty persecution of the rules of good life.

†3. (Legal) prosecution. *Obs. rare.*

1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 § 3 Their lawfull accion demaunde or persecucion, appeles prohibicions and all other their lawful defences and remedies in euery suche suite.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *persecution-fancier, mania* (an insane delusion that one is persecuted).

1826 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) II. 123/2 It is delicious to the persecution-fanciers to reflect that no general bill has passed in favour of the Protestant Dissenters. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 698 Even 'persecution mania' may be an early symptom of general paralysis.

Hence **Persecu·tional** *a.*, of or relating to persecution.

1887 *Alien. & Neurol.* VIII. 663 Dr. Robinson..finds persecutional delusions common as well as what he calls 'homicidal mania'. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 193 Various delusions, generally of the 'persecutional' kind.

Persecutive (pɔ̄ɹsĭkiūtiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *persecūt-*, ppl. stem of *persequī* + -ive.] Of a persecuting character; tending or addicted to persecution. Hence **Pe·rsecutiveness**.

1659 Gauden *Tears Ch.* IV. ii. 396 Use is made of persecutive and compelling power; which is rather brutish than humane. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* II. II. i. 338 If the Devil be a Beast, that which makes him so is the wickedness of his nature, his persecutiveness of the Church of God. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xxxiv, Gilfillan..refused to permit his followers to move to this profane, and even, as he said, persecutive tune. 1864 *Realm* 22 June 2 They do more harm to real religion by their one-sided persecutive views than all the Romans and Colensos in existence.

Persecutor (pɔ̄ɹsĭkiūtəɹ). Also 5-6 -our, 6-7 -er. [orig. a. AF. *persecutour* = F. *persécuteur*, OF. *persecutur* (12th c.), ad. L. *persecūtōr-em*, agent-n. from *persequī* to Persecute: see -or, -our. Also with *-er* of Eng. origin: see -er 1.] One who persecutes; 'one who harasses others with continued malignity' (J.); *esp.* one who harasses others on account of opinions or belief.

1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* VI. viii, We haue a grete enemye, whiche is a grete persecutour ouer vs alle. 1526 Tindale 1 *Tim.* i. 13, I was a blasphemar, and a persecuter, and a tyraunt. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. 1. iii. (1651) 666 Lucian, that adamantine perseqnutor of superstition. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 301 A needlesse and jolly persecuter call'd Indifference. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xvi. (1819) II. 418 The ancient apologists of christianity have censured, with equal truth and severity, the irregular conduct of their persecutors.

Persecutory (pɔ̄ɹsĭkiūtəri), *a.* [f. as prec.: see -ory.]

1. a. Given to persecution, persecutive. b. Of or relating to persecution.

1654 S. Clarke *Eccl. Hist.* 173 The crafty fetches, and persecutory drifts whereby he endeavoured to allure the Catholicks to the Arian Heresie. 1701 Blakeley *Apol. Quest.* 32 A City, and Empire, so Persecutory of his Servants, as Pagan Rome. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 395 In many cases persecutory and exalted delusions are inextricably mixed.

†2. Pursuant *of. Obs. rare.*

1774 Halliday *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) 90 Actions were persecutory 1. of the Thing. 2. of the Penalty. 3. of Both.

Persecutress (pɔ̄ɹsĭkiūtrĕs). [f. Persecutor + -ess.] A female persecutor.

1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* vi. 105 *note*, Juno, the patronesse of the chast, and implacable persecutresse of immodest women. 1760 H. Walpole *Let. to Sir D. Dalrymple* 3 Feb., Resentment against her persecutress. 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 322 The persecutress was relentless.

Persecutrix (pɔ̄ɹsĭkiū·triks). *rare.* [a. L. *persecūtrix*, fem. of *persecūtor*.] = prec.

a 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 244 A cruell persecutrix of Goddis people. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* iv. (1818) I. 132 The venom was ejaculated into the eyes and upon the lips of its persecutrix. 1842 G. S. Faber *Prov. Lett.* (1844) I. 23 If Rome be an idolatrous persecutrix of the real people of God.

Persee, obs. form of Parsee.

Perseic (pəɹsī·ik), *a. rare.* [f. *per se* (Per *prep.* 9) + -ic.] Of or pertaining to perseity.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Perseid (pɔ̄ɹsi,id). *Astron.* [ad. mod. L. *Persēis*, pl. *Persēidēs*, Gr. Περσηΐς, pl. *-ίδες*, daughter of Perseus.] In *pl.*, A group of meteors which appear to radiate from the constellation Perseus. Also *attrib.*

1876 G. F. Chambers *Astron.* 799 The meteors of the shower were first named Perseids by Schiaparelli in the year 1866. 1893 Kirkman in *Astron. & Astro-Physics* xii. 791 History of the great comet of 1862, and of the thence derived shower of Perseid meteors.

Perseity (pəɹsī·ĭti). [ad. med.L. *persēitās* (Duns Scotus *c* 1300), f. *per sē* by itself = Gr. *καθ' αὑτό*, as used by Aristotle, *Anal. Poster.* i. 4; see Per *prep.* 9. In F. *perséité*.] The quality or condition of existing independently, or of being predicated essentially of a subject.

1694 R. Burthogge *Reason & Nat. Spirits* ix. 269 Subsistence is a mode of Existence, to which it adds Perseity. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVIII. 1006 One novelty..in philosophy—the exclusion of the *per-se-ity* and *must-be-ity*, which cut such a figure in what goes for metaphysics.

Perseiue, obs. form of Perceive.

Persel, persely, Perseline, Perseneppe, obs. ff. Parsley, Purslane, Parsnip.

†**Persenti·scency**. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *persentiscent-em*, pr. pple. of *persentiscĕre* to perceive clearly, f. Per- 2 + *sentiscĕre* to perceive, detect.] Direct or intuitive perception of truth and certainty.

1712 *H. More's Antid. Ath.* Schol. on App. vi. § 7 Let him consider that this very Persentiscency is one of our faculties. ..This internal Persentiscency may in some measure, though at a great distance, imitate that divine..Certitude.

Persepcion, obs. form of Perception.

†**Pe·rsequent**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *persequent-em*, pr. pple. of *persequī* to follow after, to pursue.] Following after, pursuing.

1650 Ashmole *Chym. Collect.* 60 Made after this manner, lest the fugient should first fly away, before the Fire could any way bring forth the persequent thing. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 494 Divine grace is termed by the Greek Fathers..persequent or actuating and conservant grace.

Perservation, Perserve, obs. ff. Preservation, Preserve. **Perseu**, obs. Sc. var. Pursue *v.*

Perseuerance, -aunce, obs. forms of Perceiverance, Perseverance.

†**Perse·verable**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. post-cl. L. *persevērābilis*, f. *persevērā-re* to Persevere: see -able.] Constant, enduring.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. vii. 47 The loue of a creature is failyng & unstable; þe loue of iesu is true and perseuerable.

Perseverance (pɔ̄ɹsĭvi·ərăns). [a. F. *persévérance* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *perseverāntia* steadfastness, constancy, perseverance, f. *persevērānt-em*: see next and -ance. Formerly (pɔ̄ɹse·vĕrăns): see Note to Persevere.]

1. The fact, process, condition, or quality of persevering; constant persistence in a course of action, purpose, or state; steadfast pursuit of an aim; tenacious assiduity or endeavour.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxvi. 8 Loke þat þe ese of ill stire not þe fra perseuerance. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 44 Biddeth ek for hem that ben at ese, That god hem graunte ay goode perseuerance [*prime* plesaunce]. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1094 With Vertew hys reiewarde cane Good Perseuerance [*prime* dysplesaunce]. 1557 N. T. (Geneva) *Eph.* vi. 18 Watch thereunto with all perseuerance [Wycl., bysynesse, Tindale instance and supplicatiõ]. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 150 Perseuerance, deere my Lord, Keepes honor bright; to haue done, is to hang Quite out of fashion. 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 148 Job, Whose constant perseverance overcame Whate're his cruel malice could invent. 1796 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 400 There is nothing which will not yield to perseverance and method. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxii, They kept on with unabated perseverance. 1854 Milman *Lat. Chr.* VIII. v, Perseverance which hardened into obstinacy.

b. *transf.* of things: Persistence.

1866 Grove *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1867) 321 If species be said to be a perseverance of type incapable of blending itself with other types.

†c. Remaining, abiding (in existence). *Obs.*

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.*, Places them..in vessels.. for present use or perseverance, till occasion serves.

2. *Theol.* Continuance in a state of grace leading finally to a state of glory.

Final perseverance, perseverance of the saints: the doctrine that those who are elected to eternal life, justified, adopted, and sanctified, will never permanently lapse from grace or be finally lost: one of the 'Five points of Calvinism', and thus stated in the Westminster Confession of Faith xvii. § 1: 'They whom God hath accepted in his Beloved, effectually called and sanctified by his Spirit, can neither totally nor finally fall away from the state of grace, but shall certainly persevere therein to the end, and be eternally saved'.

a 1555 Bradford *Let. to Traves* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1663/1 The perseuerance of Gods grace, with the knowledge of his good will, encrease with you vnto the ende. 1562 T. Norton tr. *Calvin's Inst.* Table s. v., A confutation of the most wycked error, that Perseuerannce is genen of God according to the Merit of men. [Cf. Calvin *Inst.* II. v. § 3 Ipsa perseverantia donum Dei est; *transl. by Norton*, Contynaunce yt selfe ys the gyfte of God.] 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* II. 54 Nor helpes it those Who perseverance of the Saints oppose. 1751 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) X. 291 The Apostle was at that time fully persuaded of his own perseverance. 1852 Hook *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 579 According to the Calvinistic system, the elect receive the grace of perseverance, so that when grace has once been received, they cannot finally fall away from it.

Perseverance, -aunce, obs. ff. Perceiverance.

Perseverant (pɔ̄ɹsĭvi·ərănt), *a.* Now *rare.* [a. F. *persévérant* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), pr. pple. of *persévérer* to Persevere. Formerly (pɔ̄ɹse·vĕrănt).] Steadfast, persistent, persevering. (1340: implied in Perseverantly.] 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xii. (1859) 9 He hath been perseuerant in good purpoos. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 9 Ane constant and perseverent lufe. 1616 J. Lane *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* VII. 549 Not one perseverant mutinous hee spaerd. 1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* II. viii. 45 That assuredly at the last, Passive and Perseverant Vertue shall ascend her Triumphant Chariot. 1710 Whitby *Disc. Election* II. ii. IV. 333 Christ's coming.. was not to save the Elect, but under conditions of Repentance and perseverant Faith. 1854-6 Patmore *Angel in Ho.* I. xii. i. 64 When a bold youth so swift pursues, And siege of tenderest courtesy With hope perseverant, still renews. 1903 *Athenæum* 18 July 81/2 The..perseverant zeal with which he has prosecuted this pious work.

†b. *transf.* Lasting, enduring, permanent. *Obs.*

1453 in *Epist. Acad. Oxon.* (O. H. S.) I. 322 Oure seid worke shall endure unto you and youre progeny a perseveraunt memorialle. 1510 *Howers bl. Virg.* 84 Haile, starre of the sea most radiant,..A pure virgin alway perseverant.

Perseve·rantly, *adv.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. + -ly 2, or directly after the OF. adv. *perseverantment* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] In a persevering manner; perseveringly; persistently; continually.

1340 *Ayenb.* 210 Huanne þou woldest bidde god and aesi wisliche and diligentliche, þet is ententifliche and perseuerantliche. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxv. 103 Where is þy feiþe? stande stedfastly & perseuerantly. 1533 More *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1068/1 And so dwelleth in Chryst & Christ in him perseuerantly. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 271/1 Go perseverantly thro' it, for it is of great glory. 1826 C. Butler *Vind. Bk. Rom. Cath. Ch.* 56 By communicating perseverantly with the Churches in which these oaths of allegiance and disclaimer have been taken.

†**Persevera·tion**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *perseveration, -acion* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *persevērātiōn-em*, n. of action from *persevērāre* to Persevere.] Persevering, perseverance.

1612 *Pasquil's Night-Cap* (1877) 61 Shee said, his faith and long perseueration, Had almost forc't her to commiseration. 1685 Cotton tr. *Montaigne* III. vi, [He] in this siege manifested the utmost of what suffering and perseveration can do.

Persevere (pɔ̄ɹsĭvi·əɹ), *v.* Forms: α. 4-5 perse·uere, 5-7 -se·uer, -se·ver, 5-6 -ce·uer, 5 -sey·uer, 6 perce·ver, -cey·ver, -cea·uer, par-

seːuɔr. *β.* 4–5 **persewe·r**, 4–6 **-seue·re**, 6 **-syue·re, -seuei·r, -sinei·r**, 5– **perseve·re**. [a. F. *persévére-r*, ad. L. *persevērā-re* to abide by strictly, continue steadfastly, persist, persevere, f. *perse-vērus* very strict, f. PER- 4 + *sevēr-us* strict, severe. The usual Eng. pronunciation, down to the middle of the 17th c. or later, was (pəɹseːvəɹ). The form *persevē're* appears to have been used from an early period by Scottish writers, and isolated examples appear in Eng. writers in 15th (rarely in 16th c.). Shaks. used only *perseve·r*; Quarles, 1624, used both forms in the same poem; Milton always *persevē're*, which became universal by *c* 1680. So with the derivatives *persev'erance, persevē'rance*, etc.

The two forms arise from the shifting stress in L. *perse-vērā're* and *persevē'rat*, F. *persévére·r* and *persevē're*. Milton's use was doubtless determined by Latin quantity.]

1. *intr.* To continue steadfastly in a course of action (formerly, also, in a condition, state, or purpose), esp. in the face of difficulty or obstacles; to continue staunch or constant. Const. *in, with.*

a. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 951 He hasteþ wel þat wysly kan a-byde,..Be lusty, fre, perseuere yn þyn seruyse. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 17 Who euer deserue to tak þe sentence of daming, if he wele perseyuer in his wit, no man mai relesse him. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 418 To take adyse howe they shulde perceyver in their warr. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 892 That he should manfully and courageously perceauer and proceede in this..enterprise. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xxxviii. 9 But in her pride she dooth persever still. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. v. 23 I will perseuer in my course of Loyalty. 1624 QUARLES *Job* Medit. vii, A rare Affection of the soule..doth persever [*rime* Neuer; but cf. 1624 in β]. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 409 Nor priest nor jesuit could ever Move him, but he did still persever Like a house founded on a rock.

β. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 631 Quhen þu seis me In hard torment perse-wer, Lowand myn god with gladsum cher. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxii. (*Justin*) 256 Bot cypriane ȝet þan but were In his foly eane perseuere. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 178 To persevere in virginal clennesse. 1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 2 Now late vs graunte that thou woldest perseuere in vertue. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1564 He thinkith no worschip to conquere, Nore in the weris more to persyuere. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxx 7 God gif to the..grace ay for to perseveir, In hansell of this guid new ȝeir. 1533 GAU *Richt Way* 82 He techit thayme ..quhow thay suld persiueir and be constant in prayer. 1624 QUARLES *Job* Medit. xv, The Iust and Constant mind, that perseueres ..neuer feares. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 632 Thrice happie if they know Thir happiness, and persevere upright 1783 WATSON *Philip III*, IV. (1839) 231 If the Moriscoes should persevere in their present resolution. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* x, Your Grace is best judge whether they have been long enough persevered in. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 140 He was determined to persevere at all costs.

†**b.** Const. *to* with infin.: To continue *to*. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xliv. xi, Why to hid thy face persever? 1614 LODGE *Seneca* 131 Let Fortune persever to be so equally favourable unto him. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 13 (1748) III. 28 What the duty of a wife bound me to while living, I persevere to observe in death. 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* II. 209 Persevere to cultivate her friendship.

†**c.** with adj. or sb. complement: To remain, continue to be. *Obs.*

1523 BRANSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3009 Who-so perceueris in herte and mynde true. 1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) II In thys college nayne sal persever regent in humanite abuve the space of vij or viij ȝeir. *c* 1600 DONNE *Elegies on Mrs. Boulstred* ii. 61 Had she persever'd just, there would have bin Some that would sinne, misthinking she did sinne. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* xix. B iij, If he persevere impenitent.

†**d.** To proceed steadily on one's way. *Obs.*

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv, Who doth persever, & to this Towre attayne, Shall have great pleasure to see the building olde. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 37, I wil begin at the west cost of Lorne, quhair I left offe, and thairfra Northerlie wil perseueir, vpon the Sey coste.

e. *Theol.* To continue in a state of grace. Cf. PERSEVERANCE 2. ? *Obs.*

[*c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxv. 23 There was a man in gret hevynesse, ofte tymes doutinge bitwene drede & hope..; þis he þouȝte in his mynde, wolde god I wiste þat I shulde persenere.] 1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) X. 291 This does not prove that every believer shall persevere.

f. To persist, insist, in speech or argument. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 184 Davalus..sayd he could not fynd nothing, and herin persevered. 1691 BEVERLEY *Mem. Kingd. Christ* 7 Above all I persevere, that within the Six next Summers, viz. in 97, the Kingdom of Christ shall be in its Succession. [1859 LANG *Wand. India* 328 'Ah! And crime—much crime!' his lordship persevered.]

†**2. a.** To continue, remain, stay in a place, or in a state or condition (implying no active effort).

c 1401 LYDG. *Flour Curtesye* 174 For ever to persever Ther she is set, and never to dissever. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 261/1 Luke recordeth in his wrytynges sayeng that all they were by one courage perseueryng with the Vyrgyne Marye. *a* 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 318 Quharfor in Scotland come I heir With ȝow to byde and perseveir. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 77 Quhil now in peace thay daylie perseueirit. 1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* I. 74, I would not..that my children should persevere in infantine ignorance till, quite grown up, they find themselves [etc.].

†**b.** Of things: To continue, last, endure. *Obs.*

c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 4386 Thilke fruyt as thou maist se, Perseuereth ay in hys beaute. 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 343/1 That the said Graunte or Grauntes, and Lettres Patentes..stand and persevere in their full strength. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 714 Wherby the good love and affectyon that hath bene bytwene you & the Comons of Flaunders shulde perceyver. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* cxix. 91 Even to this day we may well se, how all thinges persevere. 1612 *Enchir. Med.* II. 37 The fourth day, if the disease doe as yet perseuer. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Heaven* 10 Light, joy, and leisure; but shall they persever? Echo, Ever. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* I. (1722) 1 All Bodies will persevere for ever in that state..in which they once are.

†**3.** *trans.* To maintain or support continuously; to cause to continue; to keep constant, preserve.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) III. iii. 152 Obstinates & perseuerynge theyr malyce. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1159/1 That the fauoure of God perseuered hym. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 13. viii. § 4 (1669) 143/2 Such want a principle of Divine life to draw strength from Christ to persevere them in their course.

Hence **Perseve·ring** (†**-e·vering**) *vbl. sb.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 117 Round and hool in good perseuerynge. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 70. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 639, I in thy persevering shall rejoyce.

Persevering (pəɹsɪvɪ·ərɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That perseveres: see the vb.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. v. 91 Such was his persevering beauty..that it lasted unto his old-age. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* Pref., Their persevering Impieties. 1798 ISABELLA WILSON *Diary* in *Mem.* (1825) 131 All glory be to God for persevering grace. 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* I. x, The persevering Spaniard girt it round. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* (L.), He trusted more to steady and persevering industry.

Hence **Perseve·ringly** *adv.*, in a persevering manner, steadfastly, persistently.

1611 COTGR., *Constamment*, constantly..persueringly. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 568 Promising..everlasting life to those who believe in Christ, and perseveringly obey him. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 4 Aug. 3/3 He..has perseveringly refused to answer any interrogatory. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xx. 229 The ambassadors..had found Henry perseveringly moderate. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 70.

Persew, Persewer, Perseyte, Perseyve, obs. ff. PURSUE, PERSEVERE, PERCEIT, PERCEIVE.

Persh, *sb.* (*a.*) *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 persche. [Origin unascertained.] A flexible twig; a withe.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxx[l]v. (Bodl. MS.), Persche hiȝt vimen viminis, and is a nesche ȝerde... Of persche beþ nedefulle bondes and knyttels made to binde vp vines and hopes..for tonnes. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss., Persh*, osier. 'Persh bed.'

b. As *adj.* Pliant; flexible.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxliii. (1495) T iv/2 Some wylowes ben..more smale and plyaunt than other: and..ben persh. And ben so plyaunt that they breke not.

Per-sheeting: see PER III. 2 b.

Persian (pəːɹʃăn), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 Percien, -sien, 5 -cynne, -syn, -sen; -san, -sante, 6– Persian, (7 -cian); *pl.* 6 -sience, -sianis. [orig. ME. *Persien*, a. F. *persien* = It. *persiano*:—L. type **Persiān-us*, f. *Persia*, name of the country, in Gr. Περσίς, OPers. *Pārsa*, mod.Pers. *Pārs*, Arab. *Fārs*. In 16th c. conformed to the Eng. type in -AN; sometimes also to F. *persan*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Persia, or its inhabitants or language.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2885 Þe pure propure name in percynne tonge. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xxii. (1877) I. 338 Our men are..become..through Persian delicacie crept in among vs altogither of straw. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vi. 85, I do not like the fashion of your garments. You will say they are Persian. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 265 Robes of Persian dye. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 287 In Persian poets..a long description of inanimate nature is rarely met with.

2. In the specific names of productions, natural or artificial, found in or imported from Persia, or attributed to that country or its people; e. g. *Persian carpet, cat, cyclamen, iris, jasmine, lilac, poplar, ranunculus*, etc.

Persian bed = DIVAN 3; **Persian berries**, the unripe fruit of *Rhamnus infectorius*, coming from Persia; also commercially applied to those of other species grown in Southern Europe; **Persian blinds** = PERSIENNES; **Persian cord**: see quot.; **Persian drill**, a hand drill operated by the movement of a nut backward and forward on the thread of a revolving screw, which carries the drill; **Persian earth** = *Indian red* (see INDIAN A. 4); **Persian fire**, *Path.* ANTHRAX 1 (*Persicus ignis*, in tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* 1693); †**Persian fruit** (in Sylvester), opium; **Persian insect-powder**, an insecticide made of the flowers of *Pyrethrum roseum*; **Persian lily**, a species of fritillary (*Fritillaria persica*); **Persian lynx** = CARACAL; **Persian morocco**, a kind of morocco leather, used in bookbinding, made from the skin of a hairy sheep called the Persian goat; **Persian silk** = B. 4; **Persian tick**, a parasitic mite, *Argas persicus*, found in houses in some parts of Persia; **Persian ware**, name given to a variety of glazed pottery; **Persian wheel**, a wheel for raising water: (*a*) a *bucket-wheel* (see BUCKET *sb.*¹ 5), a NORIA; (*b*) a wheel having chambers formed by curved or radial partitions, which lift up water as they are submerged and discharge it near the level of the axis.

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* IV. iii, Spread on the sheets Under a brace of your best *Persian carpets. 1894 LYDEKKER *Nat. Hist.* I. 428 The most celebrated of all the Asiatic breeds is the *Persian, or Angora cat. ..These cats are characterised by their large size, their long silky hair, ..and the thick bushy tail. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Persian cord, a material for women's dresses, resembling rep, made of cotton and wool. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1671/2 A hand-drill..sometimes known as the *Persian drill .. is frequently used for fine work and in dentistry. 1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* II. Kk v b, Indian-red, or *Persian-earth, is what we improperly call English-red. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 1303 That soft *Persian Fruit (so deer) Banefull at home, and little better here. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xcv. 152 This *Persian Lillie..is nowe made..a denizon in some fewe of our London gardens. 1696 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 34 There is one sort of Indian Silk more, called *Persian Silk, or Persian Taffety, which of all Silk that comes from the East Indies is of most use. 1704 *Dict. Rust. et Urb.*, **Persian-Wheel*..for overflowing of..Land lying on the borders or banks of Rivers or Streams. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. ii. 6 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.).

3. *Arch.* (See quots.)

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Persian*, or *Persic*,..a name common to all statues of men, serving instead of columns, to support entablatures. *Ibid.* s.v. *Order*, Persian Order, is that which has figures of Persian slaves, instead of columns, to support the entablature.

B. *sb.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Persia. (In ME. also PERSE.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. ii. 35 Þe kyng of perciens. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 27 Persiens gon under fote. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 502 He..smote vpon the persans and dommaged theim sore. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Dan.* vi. 8 The lawe of the Medes and Persians whiche altereth not. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* viii. (1788) I. 319 Zoroaster, the ancient prophet and philosopher of the Persians. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 77 The tale..was related to me by a Persian.

2. The native language of Persia.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 170, I adde a little of their language..the English and Persian explayning one the other. 1777–80 RICHARDSON *Persian Dict.* Diss. p. viii, In Hindostan..two thirds of the Persian..is pure Arabic.

3. *Arch.* A male figure dressed in the ancient Persian manner serving instead of a column or pilaster to support an entablature: cf. A. 3.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 590.

†**4.** A thin soft silk, used for linings. Also called *Persia* or *Persi in silk*. *Obs.*

1696 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 34 There is of those Persians several lengths. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3992/3 East-India Goods,..consisting of..Persians, Pudisways, Paunches. 1777 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 7 Apr., She had an exceeding pretty..dress, made of pink persian. 1876 PLANCHÉ *Cycl. Costume* I. 394 *Persian*, a thin silk, used principally for lining coats, gowns, and petticoats, in the seventeenth century. *attrib.* 1710 *Lond Gaz.* No. 4700/4 Stolen ..; A strip'd Persian riding Gown. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* x, Green persian lining.

5. = PERSIENNES.

Also pl. in Sp. form *persianas*, It. *persiane* (erron. *-ani*).

1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1823) 75 Through blinds of Persian, they perceived large soft eyes. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VII. 662 The closed persiani threw Their long-scored shadows on my villa-floor. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 222 With green persianas or shutters. 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Parting Lovers* ii, Did I undo The persian?

C. *Comb.* as *Persian-looking* adj.; **Persian-like** *a.* or *adv.*, like a Persian (in quot. a Parsee).

1679 *Confinement, a Poem* 54 He never..rising Sun, can Persian-like adore. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 1 Nov. 8/3 Persian-looking ribbon passementerie.

Hence **Persiana** (pəɹsiāːnă), a dress material: see quot. 1882; **Pe·rsianist**, a professed student of Persian, a Persian scholar; **Pe·rsianize** *v., trans.* to make Persian in customs, language, etc.; *intr.* to act like or play the Persian.

1827 *Perils & Captivity* (Constable's Misc.) 327 A velvet petticoat..of *Persiana. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Persiana*, a silk stuff decorated with large flowers. 1903 *Nation* (N. Y.) 12 Mar. 212/1 The Arabist, in the rarest of cases, has been a *Persianist. 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIX. 193 The Pythagoreans, as the *Persianizing Greeks were called. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 330 They are most of them half Persianized.

Pe·rsic, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Persic-us* Persian.]

A. *adj.* = PERSIAN *a.*

1606 B. JONSON *Masque Hymen* Wks. (Rtldg.) 558 On their heads they wore Persic crowns. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 179 Printed in the vulgar Latin, Hebrew, Greek,.. and Persick languages. 1771 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 354 *note*, The letters of the antient Persic alphabet. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* V. 187 Oh Persic Zoroaster, lord of stars!

B. *sb.* **1.** The Persian tongue: = PERSIAN *sb.* 2.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xlvii. 216 He could rēad and write persic. 1850 J. BROWN *Disc. our Lord* (1852) I. iv. 209 A word borrowed from the Persic.

†**2.** [L. *persicum.*] A peach. *Obs.* In quot. *attrib.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 141/2 Take Persick stones, and contund them to pouldre.

Hence **Pe·rsicize** *v. trans.*, to turn into Persian.

1881 SIR W. HUNTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 731/1 'India', ..derived..from the Persicized form of the Sanskrit *sindhu*, a 'river', pre-eminently the Indus.

‖ **Persicaria** (pəɹsikēːriă). *Herb.* [med. or mod. L. (also It.), f. L. *persicum* (*mālum*) peach: cf. med.L. *persicārius* peach-tree, and PEACH-WORT.] The plant *Polygonum Persicaria*, Dead Arsesmart, or Peachwort; also, with defining words, applied to other species of *Polygonum*; the garden species is *P. orientale*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cix. 361 Dead Arsmart is called *Persicaria*, or Peach-woort, of the likenesse that the leaues haue with those of the Peach tree. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 79 A Load of Persicaria or Arsmart, brought to him by some of the Country People. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 101 Buck-wheat,.. the delicate pink-white of the flower, a paler persicaria. 1883 *Good Words* 710 Orach and fleabane, the yellow toadflax and pink persicaria.

†**Pe·rsicary.** *Obs.* Anglicized form of prec.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 83 Þe ius of þe leeues of pechis,

or ellis persicarie. 1687 J. Clayton in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 146 They take the biting Persicary, and chew it.

Persico, persicot (pɔ̄ːsiko, -kō). [a. 17th c. F. *persico*, now *persicot*, a. It. *persico*, L. *persicum* peach.] A kind of cordial prepared by macerating the kernels of peaches, apricots, etc., in spirit.

1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* (ed. 2) I. 108 Tincture of Saffron, Barbadoes-Water, Persico. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 328 ¶ 1. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* 9 Powders and confects, cordials and persico. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Persicot.*

†**Persi·de**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *persidē-re* to continue sitting, f. Per- 1 + *sedēre* to sit.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Perside*, ..to sit by, to abide still.

Persie: see Perse, Parsee.

‖ **Persiennes** (pɔ̄ːsieˑnz, ‖ pɛrsyɛn), *sb. pl.* [Fr., pl. fem. of adj. *persien* Persian.] Outside window-shutters or blinds, made of light laths horizontally fastened in a frame, so as to be movable, like those of Venetian blinds.

1842 Louisa S. Costello *Pilgr. Auvergne* I. 90 Throwing the persiannes wide open. 1865 tr. *Erckmann-Chatrian's Waterloo* (1870) 24 The Jews and Lutherans behind their persiennes up above.

‖ **Persiflage** (pɛrsifla·ʒ). [Fr., f. *persifler* to banter or rally slightly: see -age.] Light banter or raillery; bantering, frivolous talk; a frivolous manner of treating any subject.

1757 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1774) IV. 103 Upon these delicate occasions you must practise the ministerial shrugs and persiflage. 1799 Han. More *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 15 The cold compound of irony, irreligion, selfishness, and sneer, which make up what the French..so well express by the term *persiflage*. 1814 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* II. 308. 1827 Scott *Jrnl.* 13 Jan., There is a turn for persiflage, a fear of ridicule among them. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xxi, All his smooth and shallow persiflage, even his shrewd satiric humour, had vanished. 1893 A. Dobson *H. Walpole* ix. 254 The element in which his easy persiflage delights to disport itself.

Persiflate (pɔ̄ːsifleit), *v. rare*⁻¹. [f. F. *persifler* to banter lightly: see -ate 3.] *intr.* To use or practise persiflage; to talk banteringly.

‖1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xiv, Osborne was quite savage. The little governess patronised him and *persifflé* him.] 1849 — *Let.* in *Scribner's Mag.* (1887) I. 551/1 We talked and persiflated all the way to London.

‖ **Persifleur** (pɛrsiflör). [Fr., agent-noun f. *persifler*: see prec.] One who is addicted to persiflage, who indulges in frivolous, quizzical talk.

1840 Carlyle *Heroes* i, They felt that if *persiflage* be the great thing, there never was such a *persifleur* [as Voltaire]. 1879 Hare *Baron Bunsen* I. v. 147 He would have been a consummate persifleur.

Persil, -sile, obs. forms of Parsley.

Persimmon (pəɹsi·mən). Forms: 7 putchamin, pessemmin, posimon, 8 pitchumon, pishamin, phishimon, porsimmon, 8–9 persimon, 9 -siman, -simmen, 8– persimmon. [Corruption of the native name in the Powhatan dialect (Algonkin of Virginia). The exact form of the first element is uncertain; the second is the suffix *-min*, common to many names of grains or small fruits in Algonkin dialects: cf. *mondamin*, *shahbomin*, in Longfellow's 'Hiawatha'. The stress was orig. not on the second syllable, *persimi·n* or *persimin* being earlier than *persi·mmon*.]

1. The plum-like fruit of the tree *Diospyros virginiana*; the American Date-plum, of yellowish orange colour, an inch or more in diameter, with from six to eight stony seeds; it is very astringent even when ripe, but becomes sweet and edible when softened by frost. Also, The large red fruit of the Chinese and Japanese species *D. Kaki*.

1612 Capt. Smith *Map Virginia* 12 The fruit like medlers; they call *Putchamins*, they cast vppon hurdles on a mat, and preserue them as Prunes. 1612 W. Strachey *Trav. Virginia* x. (Hakl. Soc.) 119 They have a plomb which they call pessemmins, like to a medler, in England, but of a deeper tawnie cullour. 1670 D. Denton *Descr. New York* (1845) 3 The Fruits natural to the Island are Mulberries, Posimons,..Huckelberries. 1705 Beverley *Hist. Virginia* II. iv. (1722) 112 Of stoned Fruits, I have met with three good Sorts, *viz.* Cherries, Plums, and Persimmons. 1731 Catesby *Nat. Hist. Carolina* I. p. x, Phishimons, whorts, and some other fruit. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 322-3 Persimon Plum,..Pishamin Plum, *Diospyros*. 1785 J. Belknap in *M. Cutler's Life*, etc. (1888) II. 235, I enclose you the seeds of the Persimmon, a fruit natural to Pennsylvania. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 1. 17 The [Chinese] persiman is like a large egg-plum, but containing half a dozen stones. 1863 Alcock *Capital Tycoon* I. 323 Apples, pears, plums, peaches, chestnuts, persimmons, oranges,..all are here. 1887 *Century Mag.* Oct. 859/2 Away! Away!..to where the purple and golden persimmons hang low from the boughs.

2. (More fully *persimmon-tree*.) The tree *Diospyros virginiana* (N.O. *Ebenaceæ*); a native of North America, which produces the fruit described in 1, and yields a fine hard wood valuable for turning. Also applied to other species, as Black or Mexican P., *D. Texana*, which has a small black insipid fruit, and Japanese P., *D. Kaki*.

1737 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) I. 62 In the moistest part of this land some porsimmon-trees grow. 1788 Rees *Chambers' Cycl.*, *Plum*, *Indian date*, pishamin, persimon, or pitchumon, *diospyros*,..a genus of the *polygamia dioecia* class. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* I. ii. 47 They brought..loaves made of the fruit of the persimmon. 1882 *Garden* 7 Jan. 1/2 There are..fruiting Japan Persimmons, American Persimmons.

3. In various phrases. U.S. *colloq.* and *slang*.

1827 De Quincey *Murder* Wks. 1854 IV. 50 Why or with what view, it passes my persimmon to tell you. 1889 Farmer *Americanisms* s.v., 'To rake up the persimmons.'—To pocket the stakes or spoils. *Ibid.*, 'The persimmon above one's huckleberry',..an avowal of disbelief in one's ability to perform..a given task or undertaking. 1896 *Daily News* 5 June 5/3 There is..in the Southern States, a proverb.. 'The longest pole knocks the persimmon', i. e. success falls to him who has the most advantages. 1901–2 Farmer & Henley *Slang* s.v., That's persimmon (or all persimmon) = 'That's fine'. 1903 Cutcliffe Hyne *M'Todd* 40 No use taking four bites at a persimmon.

4. *attrib.*, as *persimmon-beer*, *-wood*.

1643 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 250 Skowen's damms and Persimon Ponds. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Persimmon Beer*, a kind of domestic beer whose principal ingredient is persimmons. 1892 *Joseph Gardner & Sons' Monthly Circular* 1 Oct., Persimmon Wood, £3 to £3 10s. per ton.

Persism (pɔ̄ːsiz'm). [f. Gr. περσίζειν to speak Persian: see -ism.] A Persian idiom.

1760 Byrom *Jrnl. & Lit. Rem.* (1857) II. i. 619 The Arabisms, Persisms and Tyriasms that the learned observe in it [New Testament].

Persist (pəɹsi·st), *v.* [ad. L. *persist-ēre* to continue steadfastly, to persist, f. Per- 2 + *sistēre* to stand. Cf. F. *persister* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *intr.* To continue firmly or obstinately *in* a state, opinion, purpose, or course of action, esp. against opposition, or remonstrance. Formerly also with *infin.*

1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Consto*, to persyste or abyde in a thynge. *Ibid.*, *Obstino*, to be obstinate, or persist firme, in one sentence or purpose. 1555 Eden *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 53 To persist in frowarde stoobernesse. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 43 Whosoeuer persisteth in Gods truth to the ende, there is no cause why he shoulde feare the euerlasting death. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 186 Thus to persist In doing wrong, extenuates not wrong. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* 372 Farewel most learned Bartholine, And persist to love me. 1779 Sheridan *Monologue Garrick*, Can we persist to bid your sorrows flow? 1858 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 75 They persisted in going to the room last night.

b. To be insistent or urgent in a statement or question; to persist in saying or asserting.

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 389 The Droger..persists; What comfort can I reap from your disturbance? *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Hist. Greece* II. 256 [Callisthenes] persisted in his innocence to the last. 1838 Lytton *Alice* I. vi, 'Mr. Aubrey is not severe', persisted Evelyn.

†2. To remain or continue to be (something or of some quality). *Obs.* or merged in 1.

1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 The saide Indenture shall persiste continue and abide..in full strength and vertue. 1590 Marlowe *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* IV. i, I will persist a terror to the world. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 2 They persisted earnest suiters still for him. 1671 Milton *Samson* 249 But they persisted deaf, and would not seem To count them things worth notice. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* v. 78 [Matter] will always persist uniformly in its present state, either of rest or motion, if nothing stirs, diverts, accelerates, or stops it.

†3. To remain standing (against opposing force); to stop short (at some point). *Obs. rare.*

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 18 Those that hold that all things are governed by Fortune, had not erred, had they not persisted there. 1646 — *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xviii. 381 He was able to persist erect upon an oyled planke, and not to bee removed by the force..of three men.

4. To remain in existence; to last, endure.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* I. xi. (1765) 26 The Calyx..Persisting, till the Fruit is come to Maturity. 1866 Tate *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 147 Bulimus has persisted since the period of.. the Upper Eocene. 1898 A. C. Haddon *Study of Man* p. xxvii, Among the pigmy peoples..we find many infantile characters persisting in the adults.

Persistence (pəɹsi·stĕns). Also 6–9 -ance. [In 16th c. a. F. *persistance* (cf. *resistance*); subseq. changed to -ence after L. *persistentem*: cf. next.]

1. The action or fact of persisting; firm or obstinate continuance in a particular course in spite of opposition. Also, The quality of being persistent; = Persistency.

1546 Bale *1st Exam. Anne Askewe* 1 A faste membre of Christ by her myghtye persystence in hys veryte. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* Jer. xiii. 23 After so long and obstinate persistance in your wickednesse. 1786 Burke *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 156 Such further evils, as must have been consequent on a persistance therein. 1844 Marg. Fuller *Wom. 19th C.* (1862) 24 Persistence and courage are the most womanly no less than the most manly qualities. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 472 The refusal of supplies was met by persistence in the levy of Customs.

2. Continued existence in time or (*rarely*) in space; endurance; continuous occurrence.

1621 Rachel Speght *Frailty of Life*, Man is in sacred writ compar'd to grasse,..Of short persistance, like an Aprill showre. 1849 Murchison *Siluria* v. 103 A geological band of great persistence. 1879 H. George *Progr. & Pov.* Introd. (1881) 11 Political economy..does not explain the persistence of poverty amid advancing wealth. 1880 Carpenter in *19th Cent.* Apr. 599 The persistence of a..number of cretaceous types..through the whole of the Tertiary period.

b. spec. *Persistence of an impression*: the continuance of a sensible impression after the exciting cause is removed, esp. of a visual impression upon the retina of the eye, the cause of many phenomena in optics. *Persistence of force* or *energy*, *persistence of matter*, names for the two principles of the conservation of energy and the permanence of matter.

1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* II. viii. 251 *note*, I expressed to .. Prof. Huxley my dissatisfaction with the current expression—'Conservation of force'...Huxley suggested *persistence*. *Ibid.* (1867) 189 By the persistence of Force, we really mean the persistence of some Power which transcends our knowledge and conception...In other words, asserting the persistence of Force, is but another mode of asserting an Unconditioned Reality. 1869 Tyndall *Notes Lect. Light* 27 An electric spark is sensibly instantaneous; but the impression it makes upon the eye remains for some time after the spark has passed away...Wheatstone's Photometer is based on this persistence. 1883 A. Barratt *Phys. Metempiric* 81 The persistence of matter and energy, and the law..that events happen equally well in all parts of space where their conditions occur, prove that time and space have no real existence, but are only forms of arrangement of phenomena.

Persistency (pəɹsi·stĕnsi). [f. L. *persistentem*: see next and -ency; cf. prec.]

1. The quality of persisting or being persistent; firmness or obstinacy in adhering to a course, purpose, or opinion; also = Persistence 1.

1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, II. ii. 50 Thou think'st me as farre in the Diuels Booke..for obduracie and persistencie. *a* 1672 T. Horton *Serm., Ps.* cxxxiii. 1 (1679) 195 This is also pertaining to the love and concord of brethren, a perseverance and persistency in it. 1833 Sarah Austin *Charac. Goethe* II. 209 *note*, He did this with the more ardour and persistency. 1879 Trollope in *19th Cent.* Jan. 36 Clever young men, ambitious but idle and vacillating, are met every day, whereas the gift of persistency in a young man is uncommon.

2. The quality or condition of continuing in existence; = Persistence 2.

1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 331 Not to place implicit reliance on the alleged persistency of the same mineral characters in secondary rocks. 1866 Thirlwall *Rem.* (1878) III. 304 It has only undergone a series of transformations, which has not interrupted its persistency.

Persistent (pəɹsi·stĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *persistent-em*, pr. pple. of *persistĕre* to persist. In F. *persistant*; cf. Persistence.]

1. Persisting or continuing firmly in some action, course, or pursuit, esp. against opposition or remonstrance, or in spite of failure.

1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 81 Our resistance against the destruction of prejudices..of sense, is commonly more violent at first, but less persistent, than in the case of those of opinion. 1868 E. Edwards *Ralegh* I. xvi. 332 His greed, no less than his ambition, made him a persistent colonizer. 1888 F. Hume *Mme. Midas* I. i, Her suitors were numerous and persistent as those of Penelope.

2. Existing continuously in time; enduring.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxix. (1856) 360 There is a something about this persistent day antagonistic to sleep. 1864 *H.* Spencer *Biol.* I. III. viii. § 144. 404 This assumption of a persistent formative power, inherent in organisms, and making them unfold into higher forms. 1866 Tate *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 169 A marked and persistent variety. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* iv. (1894) 94 A persistent screen of stormy cloud drove up the valley.

b. Of an action or condition: Continued, continuous, constant; constantly repeated.

1857 *G. Bird's Urin. Deposits* 289 The persistent occurrence of deposits of the earthy phosphates in the urine. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* iv. 100 The persistent breathing of such air tends to lower all kinds of vital energy.

3. *spec.* a. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Of parts of animals and plants (as the horns, hair, leaves, calyces, etc.): Remaining after the period at which such parts in other cases fall off or wither; permanent; continuing; opp. to *deciduous* or *caducous*.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 344 *Persistent.* .. Legs which the insect has in all its states. Ex. The legs attached to the trunk. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 206 Crowned by the persistent lobes of the calyx. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 502 Lastly, come the Ruminants, whose horns are hollow and naked, but persistent. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 199 Called 'Everlastings' from their dry, scarious, persistent involucres. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* iii. (ed. 6) 86 Leaves..may be..persistent, when they remain through the cold season..during which vegetation is interrupted. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 348 In some Mammalia the teeth grow from persistent pulps.

b. *Geol.* Of a stratum: Extending continuously over the whole area occupied by the formation; not thinning out or disappearing.

1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 173 The individual strata are rarely persistent for a great distance. 1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst.* I. xxix. 372 The bed is persistent only for a few yards. 1865 Geikie *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* vi. 138 Even with such doubtful forms, the two main systems remain tolerably persistent.

Hence **Persi·stently** *adv.*, in a persistent manner, with persistence or continuously repeated action.

1859 Smiles *Self-Help* 323 Gentleness in society..pushes its way quietly and persistently. 1880 C. R Markham *Peruv. Bark* iii. 276 A fair recompense has been persistently refused.

Persi·ster. *rare.* [f. Persist *v.* + -er 1.] One who persists.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. viii. 44 Each of them tends to the exclusion of that ungenerous persister's visits.

Persi·sting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Persist; persistence.

a 1694 Tillotson *Serm., John* iii. 19 Wks. 1717 II. 602 Another usual concomitant of Infidelity, is .. pertinacious persisting in Error. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts* 22/1 Convinced that his persisting was to little purpose.

Persi·sting, *ppl.a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That persists, persistent; *spec.* = Persistent 3.

1552 Huloet, Persistyng, *constans, manens.* 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 902 It may make him..more confident and persisting then otherwise he would be. 1774 Curtis *Flora Lond.* i. (1777) 12 Pimpernel..Calyx persisting. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 484 Columns separated by the persisting collagenous tissue.

Hence **Persi·stingly** *adv.*, persistently.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 451 He..pursues persistingly an idea. 1885 L. Wingfield *Barbara Philpot* III. iv. 92 That the interesting schemer should so persistingly cling to a Cause that was hopeless.

Persi·stive, *a.* [f. Persist *v.* + -ive.] Characterized by persisting, tending to persist.

1605 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 21 The protractiue trials of great Ione, To finde persistiue constancie in men. 1757 Home *Douglas* II, For chance and fate are words: Persistive wisdom is the fate of man. 1896 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 354 The King's plan was of no effect against his persistive constancy.

Hence **Persi·stively** *adv.*, **Persi·stiveness.**

1847 J. Sheppard *Life J. Foster* II. 500 These evils ought to be boldly and persistively exposed. 1864 A. Leighton *Myst. Leg. Edinburgh* (1886) 238 Persistiveness draws, as it were, a power from the wearing out of resistiveness.

Persiueir, obs. Sc. form of Persevere.

Persive, obs. form of Piercive.

†**Perske,** obs. Sc. form of (?) Parch *v.*

1565 *Randolphes Phantasey* 784 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* i. The hills of highest hight are sonest perskt with sone; The Silver streames with somers drowght are letten oft to Rone.

Perske, obs. variant of Perse *a.*, blue, bluish.

Persley, -lie, -ly, persoley, -oly, obs. forms of Parsley. **Persnepe,** obs. f. Parsnip.

Persolution (pəːsolĭ·ʃən). *Chem.* [See Per- 5.] A solution of the highest strength.

1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 461 Solutions of tin may..come under the notice of the chemists as protosolutions and persolutions.

†**Perso·lve,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *persolv-ĕre* to release, discharge completely, f. Per- 2 + *solvĕre* to loosen, to pay.] *trans.* To pay in full; to fulfil or discharge completely.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 230 b, I.M. crounes, yerely to be persolued & paied within the toure of London. 1550 Bale *Apol.* 83 If all thynges muste be persolued, that hathe bene promysed in papisme.

Person (pəːsən, pəːrs'n), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3–4 persun, 3–6 persone, (4 persoyne), 4–5 persoon(e, (5 persown), 5–6 persoun e, personne, 4– person. *β.* 4 parsoun, 4–7 parson, 5–6 parsone, 6 parsonne. [a. OF. *persone* (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *personne*, a personage, a person, a man or woman, = Pr., It. *persona*:—L. *persōna* a mask used by a player, a character or personage acted (*dramatis persona*), one who plays or performs any part, a character, relation, or capacity in which one acts, a being having legal rights, a juridical person; in late use, a human being in general; also in Christian use (Tertullian *c* 200) a 'person' of the Trinity. Generally thought to be related to L. *personāre* to sound through; but the long *ō* makes a difficulty. The sense *mask* has not come down into Eng.; and the other senses did not arise here in logical order, the earliest being 1, 2, 4 b, and 7. See also Parson, a differentiated form of the same word.]

I. 1. A character sustained or assumed in a drama or the like, or in actual life; part played; hence function, office, capacity; guise, semblance; one of the characters in a play or story. (Now chiefly of the *dramatis personæ* or characters in a drama, and in phr. *in the person of* = in the character of, as representing.) †*To put on a person*, to assume a character (cf. Personage 7 b).

The strict dramatic use does not appear in Eng. so early as the transferred use: cf. quot. 1590.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 126 Þe pellican..is euer leane... Dauid efnede him þerto in ancre persone, and ine ancre stefne. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 333 In my paleys paradys in persone of an addre, Falseliche þow fettest þere þynge þat I loued. 1538 Cdl. Pole in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxiv. 219 Never heard of the like in Christendom, against ony that bear that person, that I do at this time. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 11 Whan as he speaketh vnder the parson of Phebus. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 107 They susteyne the persones of intercessours. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. i. 62 He comes to disfigure, or to present the person of Moone-shine. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 92 Well, in her person, I say I will not haue you. 1607 *Lingua* II. iv, Hee's bold to bring your person vpon the Stage. 1608 [see Personator]. 1653 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* I. xxi. 278 No man can long put on a person and act a part, but his evill manners will peep through the corners of the white robe. *a* 1656 Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 184 And put on a kind of surly and sullen Person, of Purpose to deter her. 1665 Lloyd *State Worthies* (1670) 14 To fit them by degrees for the person they are to sustain. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 542 ¶ I Had I always written in the person of the Spectator. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Lyttelton* Wks. IV. 313 The names of his [Lyttelton's] persons too often enable the reader to anticipate their conversation. 1803–6 Wordsw. *Intim. Immort.* vii, Filling..his 'humorous stage' With all the persons, down to palsied Age.

II. 2. An individual human being; a man, woman, or child. (In earliest use, The human being acting in some capacity, personal agent or actor, person concerned.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 316 Abuten sunne ligged six þinges þet hit helieþ..person, stude, time, manere, tale, cause. Persone, þe þet dude þeo sunne, oðer mid hwam me dude hire. 13.. *Cursor M.* 26684 (Cott.) To tell þe nam o þat person es na man halden wit resun. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3317 Fyftene persons in Acres toun, He gaff hem clothis gret foyson. *c* 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 11 The fifte comandement es þat thou slaa na man..And also here es forboden vn-ryghtwyse hurtynge of any persone. 1467 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 304 That this acte be not prejudicial ne hurt to no parson nor parsones. ?1507 *Communyc.* (W. de W.) A iij, In Noes tyme bycause of synne..Saue viij. persones drowned were all. 1611 Bible *Luke* xv. 7 Ninety and nine iust persons. 1727 Fielding *Love in Sev. Masques* III. x, There is a certain person in the world, who in a certain person's eye, is a more agreeable person than any person, amongst all the persons, whom persons think agreeable persons. 1827 Jarman *J. J. Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 337 The bequest did not spring from a parent or person standing in the place of a parent.

b. Emphatically, as distinguished from a thing, or from the lower animals. (Cf. 3.)

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. xiv. 43 Her [nature's] werke is alway hool..be it in persones or in bestes. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* IV. xi. (1848) 233 My Opinions, whether of Persons or things, I cannot in most cases command my self. *a* 1713 Strat (J.), A zeal for persons is far more easy to be perverted, than a zeal for things. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. ii. 16 The objects of dominion or property are things, as contradistinguished from persons. 1893 Patmore *Relig. Poet.* 107 In every person who has a right to be called a person, as distinguished from an animal, there are two distinct consciences.

c. A man or woman of distinction or importance; a personage. (Usually with qualifying word or words expressing this.)

(Outside English this was an earlier sense than 2.)

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3202 On hir heed she hadde a crown, Hir semede wel an high persoun. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 205 Johnne Cheisholme, comptrollar and secund persoun of the artaiyeinie. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. viii. 348 If it were a person of qualitie, they gave apparrell to all such as came to the interrement. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1649) 154 Charles Duke of Bourbon, whom I find so considerable a Person at this time. 1672 Dryden *Assignation* I. i, A man of my parts and talents, though he be but a *valet de chambre*, is a person. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, VI. Wks. 1813 VI. 81 Immediately the chief persons in the state assembled. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 22 The Bishop..whose great popularity at Tours..made him a person of much consideration.

d. Used contemptuously or slightingly of a man.

1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VI. i, Do you suppose a young lady..would want to take advantage of a person in trade? *Ibid.* ii, Miss Beverley, if this person wishes for a longer conference with you, I am sorry you did not appoint a more seasonable hour for your interview.

e. *Young person*: a young man or young woman (L. *juvenis*); now esp. used of the latter, when the speaker does not desire to specify her position as 'girl', 'woman', or 'lady'.

1535 Coverdale *Judith* vii. 12 Then came the men and women, yonge personnes and children all vnto Osias. 1743 J. Morris *Serm.* vii. 181 Highly criminal in young persons. 1759 Sarah Fielding *C'tess of Dellwyn* II. 217 This young Person had been left at her Parents' Death. 1793 W. Roberts *Looker-on* No. 72 (1794) III. 125 There lived a young person at Loudun from whom he could not resolve to be separated. 1801 *Lusignan* I. 21 Her daughter, a young person of seventeen. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xviii, There be some flashes of martial spirit about this young person [Halbert Glendinning]. 1885 W. S. Gilbert *Mikado* I, They are not young ladies, they are young persons. 1893 Mrs. F. H. Burnett *One I knew best of all* xv, The Small Person blushed, because she was of the Small Persons who are given to superfluous blushing.

3. In general philosophical sense: A self-conscious or rational being.

1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 436 All which words are nothing else but so many descriptions of a person, a person hearing, a person receiving, a person testifying. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* ii. (1884) 72 We can address God as a Person, and sustain..relations [with Him] such as are possible only between persons.

III. 4. The living body of a human being; either (*a*) the actual body as distinct from clothing, etc., or from the mind or soul, or (*b*) the body with its clothing and adornment as presented to the sight of others; bodily frame or figure. Usually with *of* or possessive.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 652 (701) Troylus persone She knew by sighte and ek hy gentillesse. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2139 To proffer our persons & our pure goodes, To venge of our velany and our vile harme. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 121 His highnes shall þan haue therfore a bounte his persone..lordes, knyghtes, and sqviers. 1526 Tindale *Col.* ii. 1 As many as have not sene my parson in the flesshe. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 202 For her owne Person, It beggerd all description. 1692 Dryden *St. Euremont's Ess.* 30 The Senate..sent to advise Pyrrhus to take care of his Person. 1732 Law *Serious C.* iv. (ed. 2) 61 It is very possible for a man that is proud of his estate..to disregard his dress and person. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxxi, It was her fortune, not her person, that induced me to wish for this match. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* I. iii, One of his advantages was a fine person.

b. (With qualifying adj.) A human (or quasi-human) being considered in reference to bodily figure or appearance; a man or woman of (such and such) a figure. ? *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14913 'Alas!' he sayde, 'so fair mankynde,..So fare persones, so bright of ble.' *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 17 A fair persone he was and fortunat. 1539 Bible (Great) *Gen.* xxxix. 6 And Joseph was a goodly persone, & a well fauored. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 416. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 110 Belial, in act more graceful and humane; A fairer person lost not Heav'n. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1775) II. 137 (*Maria*), I asked her if she remembered a pale thin person of a man. 1797–1805 S. & Ht. Lee *Canterb. T.* V. 27 'What person of a man?' 'Very handsome, if he was not so pale.'

5. The actual self or being of a man or woman; individual personality. With *of* or possessive: *his (own) person* = himself; *your person* = yourself, you personally. †Formerly often used by way of respect: e.g. *the king's person* for 'the king'.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. III. 172 Þou knowest Concience, I com not to chyde, Ne to depraue þi persone with a proud herte. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's T.* 305 Ffor gentillesse nys but renomee Of thyne auncestres,..Which is a strange thyng to thy persone. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. xxi. 67 Ye are the falsest lady of the world and the most traitresse vnto the kynges person. 1523 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 37, I am so extremely desyrows that the noble parson yf [*sic*: ?of] my saide Prynce showlde tarry withyn Hys Realme. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 5 Traian..was for his person not learned. 1643 in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1736) III. 35 The charge..shall..be either given to their persons, or left at their houses. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* I. 368 His circumstances may deserve that his character should be given, though his person did not. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. xxiii, Let me first..see your Majesty's sacred person, in such safety as can now be provided for it. 1853 Maurice *Proph. & Kings* ix. 148 Asserting the dignity of his own person, or at all events of his own office. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* iii. (ed. 2) 54 We observe..to begin with, that our bodies are not we,—not our proper persons.

fig. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xv. 75 Robbery and Violence, are Injuries to the Person of the Common-wealth.

†b. Expressing bodily presence or action; presence or action 'in person'. *Obs.* exc. as in 11.

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxliii. (1482) 289 Whan they were y wedded..the kyng his owne persone brought and ladde this worthy lady to the hisshops place of wynchestre. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxx. (Percy Soc.) 146 Up thán I went where as her person stode. 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* Divh, The President..without his person, shall no waightie matters be determined or agreed on. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. x. 86 [They] do wrastle before his person two and two. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* III. iv. 128 How say'st thou that Macduff denies his person At our great bidding? [1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. ix. 309, I hope to be of service..with my troops and person.]

IV. 6. *Law.* A human being (*natural person*) or body corporate or corporation (*artificial person*), having rights and duties recognized by the law.

1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 75/1 And þey [the Master & Brethren of the Hospital] by that same name mowe be persones able to purchase Londez and Tenementz of all manere persones. 1475 *Ibid.* VI. 150/1 Any persone Temporell, corporat or not corporat. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., A Writ that lies for Prebendaries, or other Spiritual Persons. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. i. 123 Natural persons are such as the God of nature formed us; artificial are such as are created and devised by human laws for the purposes of society and government; which are called corporations or bodies politic. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 188 A crowd is no distinct existence,..but if the same people be erected into a corporation, there is a new existence superadded; and they become a person in law capable to sue and be sued [etc.]. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV*, c. 74 § 1 The word 'Person' shall extend to a Body Politic, Corporate, or Collegiate, as well as an Individual.

V. 7. *Theol.* a. Applied to the three distinctions, or modes of the divine being, in the Godhead (Father, Son, and Holy Spirit) which together constitute the Trinity. (Cf. Essence *sb.* 4 b, Hypostasis 5, Substance.)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 55 For ðhre persones and on reed, On miȝt and on godfulhed. *c* 1315 Shoreham vii. 143 Wat may þe holy gost nou be? Persone þrydde in trynyte. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 14 The sam God..That woned ever in his godhede, And in thre persons and anhede. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 288 (Trin.) Þerfore he is þe trinite þat is o god and persones þre. 1529 More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 145/1 If y^t one beleued in all the thre parsones of the trinite, ye father ye sone & the holy gost. 1663–70 South *Serm.* (1727) IV. vii. 284 A Plurality of Persons, or Personal Subsistences in the Divine Nature, is a great Mystery, and soto be acknowledged by all who really are, and profess themselves Christians. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 188 The divine persons differ in another manner than human persons. 1833 J. H. Newman *Arians* II. ii. (1876) 155 The mysteriousness of the doctrine evidently lies in our inability to conceive a sense of the word *person*, such, as to be more than a mere character, yet less than an individual intelligent being. *Ibid.* V. i. 365 The word *Person* which we venture to use in speaking of those three distinct and real modes in which it has pleased Almighty God to reveal to us His being.

†b. Substance: = Hypostasis 3. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. I. 87 Semblable though the sayd body [of Christ] be presented in the bred, howbeit it is not become one person therwith.

c. The personality of Christ, esp. as uniting the two natures, divine and human; = Hypostasis 5 (*d*).

1562 *Articles of Religion* ii, Two whole and perfect Natures..were ioined together in one Person. 1855 Lynch *Lett. to Scattered* ii. 34 Christianity shows itself in immense breadths of time and life, which imply Profundity in the Person of Christ.

VI. 8. *Gram.* Each of the three classes of personal pronouns, and corresponding distinctions in verbs, denoting or indicating respectively the person speaking (*first person*), the person spoken to (*second person*), and the person or thing spoken of (*third person*); each of the different forms or inflexions expressing these distinctions.

[Gr. πρόσωπον in Dionysius Thrax; L. *persōna* in Varro.]

1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 8 b, Y^e verbe shal be ye fyrst persone. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 27 This tong hath thre parsones in bothe the nombres of theyr verbes. *Ibid.*, Euery substantyue is onely of the thyrde parson. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 97 The Quakers .. speak to one another in the second Person and singular Number. 1764 W. PRIMATT *Accentus Redivivi* 111 The Dorians penacuted verbs ending or,..that is, provided they were third persons plural. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 62/1 In many Languages the person is necessarily expressed by a pronoun. This is universally the case in the Chinese,.. the verb being alike in all the persons. *Mod.* The narrative is written in the third person.

VII. 9. *Zool.* Each individual of a compound or 'colonial' organism, having a more or less independent life, and often specialized in form or function; a zooid.

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 117 In the Pennatulidæ..some, and at times many, persons in a colony are less well-developed. *Ibid* 123 When the persons of a colony are dimorphic, those which are the more developed are at the same time those which are functionally sexual.

VIII. *Phrases* and *Comb.*

10. *In* one's (*own*) *person*, formerly also *in* (one's) *proper person* (= L. *in propriâ personâ*): †**a.** = in person (see 11). *Obs.* **b.** In one's own character (not as representing another): see sense 1.

a. [1292 BRITTON I. i. § 1 Pur ceo qe nous ne suffisums mie en nostre propre persone a oyer et terminer totes les quereles del poeple. *trans.* Inasmuch as we are not sufficient in our proper person to hear and determine all the complaints of our said people.] 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4958 For to sytte in dome in proper parsonn. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 443 Aftur þat a man deserves in his owne persoyne schal he be rewardid. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 5 The which noman in his persone Mai knowe. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 52/1 That the said John Myrfeld, Richard Ledys, and either of theym, in their propre persone and persones appere. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 13 He wolde be in his owne persone, the example of our hole iourney. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 375 They haue ofte intreated you, sometime by their Ambassadours, and somtime in their own persons.

b. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* M.'s Wks. 1738 I. 503 Not such as the Poet would speak, if he were to speak in his own person. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 266 The poet is speaking in his own person. [See sense 1.]

11. *In person*: with or by one's own action or bodily presence; personally; oneself.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 631 King Iames..then beyng there in person. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 127 (Quarto) You haue .. made her serue your vses both in pwrse and in person. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 851 Princes of my countrey came in person, Solicited, commanded, threatn'd, urg'd. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 205 To return him thanks in person. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 260 Charlemaigne excused the bishops from serving in person. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. ix. 319 Others crossed the sea in person.

12. *In the person of* (*in his* or *her person*).

a. In the character of, as the representative of, as personally representing. See sense 1.

b. Embodied or invested in; impersonated in; (as) personally represented by.

1582-3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 541 A power strange and unsufferabill to be in the persoun of ony inferior subject. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* Pref., Persecuting Horace and Virgil in the persons of their successours. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. vii. 60 The company still subsists in the person of the state. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 216, I will avenge this insult, noble Queen, Done in your maiden's person to yourself.

13. *To accept* (†*take*), *respect* (†*behold*, †*look on*) *persons*, or *the person of* any one: to look upon with favour, to favour, to show partiality, esp. on personal or improper grounds. (*Scriptural.*)

Person here represents L. *personam* of the Vulgate (which however has in some places *facient*), the Gr. being προσωπον 'face, countenance, person', usually in the comb. προσωποληπτειν 'to accept the face of', rendering Heb. נשא פנים *nāsā' pānīm* 'to lift up or accept the face' (prob. orig. to lift up the face of one prostrated in humility or supplication).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19944 (Cott.), I se he [Petre] said..þat godd, þat mad for us ransceun, Bihaldes noght mans persun. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xx. 21 Thou takist not persoone of man, but thou techist in treuth the wey of God. — *Rom.* ii. 11 For accepciouns of persoones [*gloss*, that is, to putte oon bifore another withoute desert] is not anentis God. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xxv. 35 Behold I haue herkened vnto thy voyce, and accepted thy personne [Vulg. *honoravi faciem tuam*]. — *Ps.* lxxxi. 2 How longe wil ye geue wronge iudgment & accepte the persounes of the vngodly? 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Acts* x. 34 There is no respecte of parsones wyth God [*Vulg.* Non est personarum acceptor Deus; 1382 WYCLIF not acceptour of persoones; *Rhem.* not an accepter..; 1526 TINDALE God is not parciall; 1611 God is no respecter of persones]. [See also ACCEPT *v.* 2, ACCEPTER, ACCEPTION 2, RESPECT *sb.* and *v.*, RESPECTER.]

14. *Comb.*

1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 132 When we are time-bound, place-bound, or person-bound. 1873 MISS M. BLIND tr. *Strauss' Old Faith & New* xlii. 169 The impersonal but person-shaping All.

†**Pe'rson,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.: cf. late L. *persōnāre* to represent.] = PERSONATE *v.* 5.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xiv, Or let us person him like some wretched itinerary Judge.

Person, obs. form of PARSON.

‖ **Persona** (pəɹsōᵘnă). The Latin word for PERSON, q. v., used in certain phrases:

1. Persona grata [late L.], an acceptable person or personage; originally applied to a diplomatic representative who is personally acceptable to the personage to whom he is accredited.

2. *In propria persona*: see IN *Lat. prep.*

Personable (pō·ɹsənăb'l), *a.* [f. PERSON *sb.* + -ABLE: cf. 16th c. F. *personnable.*]

1. Having a well-formed person or body; well-made, handsome; good-looking, comely, presentable. (Now chiefly in literary use.)

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1552 His bodie so personable and plesaunt, So feir and so wel y-wroght. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 102 One woman..hath manie children, of theym some be fayre and personable, some ill fauoured and croked. 1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 69 The most personable Creature that euer the Sunne saw. 1723 SWIFT *Cook Maid's Lett.* Wks. 1735 III. II. 205 My master is a personable man, and not a spindle-shank'd hoddy-doddy. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 79 She was..too personable and attractive a nymph to be without a swain. 1890 BESANT *Armorel of Lyonesse* I. vi, Certainly, he was a personable young man.

†**2.** *Law.* Having the status of a legal person (PERSON 6), and as such competent to maintain a plea in court, or to take anything granted or given. *Obs.*

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 68 Whan he is made abbot he is as a man personable [LITTLETON *edd.* 1481–1530 vn home ou person; *ed.* 1557 parsonable] in the lawe, alonly to purchase and to haue landes and tenementes .. to the vse of his house, & nat to his owne proper vse. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v., The tenent pleaded that the wife was an alien borne in Portingall. .. The plaintife saith: shee was made personable by Parlament, that is, as the Ciuilians would speake it, *habere personam standi in iudicio.* Personable is also as much, as to be of capacitie to take any thing graunted or giuen. *Ibid.* s. v. *Personal*, The demaundant was judged personable to maintaine this action. 1660 SHERINGHAM *King's Supremt.* vii. (1682) 68 All agreed that the King was Personable, and discharged from all attainder in the very act that he took the Kingdom upon him.

†**3.** = PERSONAL. *Obs.*

1632 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 172 Exempted from theire personable service in the warrs.

Hence **Pe'rsonableness,** personal handsomeness.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. iv. 223 An apt figure, and personablenes of body. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Iustine* I. 21 Darius besides his personableness and his vertue, was of neer relation in blood to the ancient Kings. *c* 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* iii, I know no other set of men but what lose something of their personableness when they cease to be quite young.

†**Pe'rsonably,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. Like a personage of importance; in grand style.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xix. (Arb.) 47 Vf ye had seen reynart how personably he wente wyth hys male and palster on his sholder [*Du* hoe persoenliken hi doe ghinc].

2. = PERSONALLY. [Cf. OF. *personablement* = *personnellement.*]

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 371 b/1 He myght not hym self entende personably vnto hys thynges. 1538 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* 125 Upon payn of forty pounds personably to appere before the kinge.

Personage (pō·ɹsənėdʒ). [a. OF. *personage*, *-ounage* (13th c. in Godef.), mod.F. *personnage* = Pr. *personatge*, It. *personaggio*, med.L. *persōnāticum* (1057 in Du Cange), *-āgium*, deriv. of *persōna* PERSON: see -AGE.]

†**1.** A representation or figure of a person; an image or effigy; a statue or portrait. *Obs.*

1483 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 6 There was a personage like to the symilitude of the king in habet royall crowned with the crown oon his hede. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 186 The gate was wrought of masons warke of stone..full of figures or personages. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VII. xxxviii, Alexander streightly forbad.. That no man should draw his pourtrait in colours but Apelles the painter: that none should engraue his personage but Pyrgoteles the grauer. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxix. 420 Upon this litter they set the personage of the idoll, appointed for the feast. 1607-12 BACON *Ess., Beauty* (Arb.) 210 Apelles, or Albert Durere,.. Whereof the one would make a Parsonage by Geometricall proporcions, the other, by takeing the best partes out of divers faces to make one excellent.

†**2.** The body of a person; chiefly with reference to appearance, stature, etc.; bodily frame, figure; personal appearance: = PERSON *sb.* 4. (In quot. 1785 humorously for the 'person' or 'body'.) *Obs.*

1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 463/1 The beaute of personage that it hath pleased Almyghty God to send You. *c* 1559 R. HALL *Life Fisher* in *Fisher's Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) II. p. lxiii, Doctor Ridley (who was a man of verie little and small personage). 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 32 Well borne, vertuous, chaste, of tall and comely personage, and well spoken. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 344 The Armenians are..of comely Personage. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 57 Of a Gentile Personage, and a very agreeable behaviour in conversation. 1785 COWPER *Let. to Lady Hesketh* 20–24 Dec., Half a dozen flannel waistcoats..to be worn..next my personage.

fig. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 103 His stile addeth fauour, and grace to beauty; and in a goodly Boddy representeth a puissant Soule. How few verses carry such a personage of state?

†**b.** A person of (such and such a) figure or appearance: = PERSON *sb.* 4 b. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 594 Hee being a tall and hardie personage. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth. Wars* III. 75 He was a beautifull personage, tall, and of the goodliest countenance that could be seen. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Personage*, the same with Person; as She was a comely Personage. 1807 WORDSW. *Wh. Doe* III. 145 The monumental pomp of age Was with this goodly Personage.

3. A person (man or woman) of high rank, distinction, consideration, or importance; a person of note. (Originally always with *great* or the like qualification, which in the 19th c. began to be implied in calling any one 'a personage'.)

1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 25 *Preamble*, Honorable personages to haue joint..power with the seid persones rehersed. 1532 SIR J. RUSSELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 301 As for the greate personages that be taken..none of them shalbe as yet put to no raunsome. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 42 The Councel of Spain was then full of many eminent personages. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 268 Her Majesty, is a Personage endowed with rare Perfections both of Mind and Body. 1813 LD. MILTON *Sp. Ho. Com.* 1 Dec., The Great Personage at the Head of the Government. 1845 D'ISRAELI *Sybil* viii, Sir John Warren bought another estate, and picked up another borough. He was fast becoming a personage. 1893 F. F. MOORE *I Forbid Banns* (1899) 120 Lady Ashenthorpe was a Personage. That she had become a Personage, proved that she possessed a large amount of tact.

b. In weakened or generalized sense: A person; a man or woman (whose status the speaker does not know, or does not desire to specify).

Sometimes applied ironically or laughingly to a self-important person, who considers himself 'a personage'; also with mixture of other senses.

a 1555 BRADFORD *Let. to Lady Vane* in FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 1648 Many whiche were in comparison of Peter, but rascall personages. 1668 LLOYD (*title*) Memoires of the Lives ..of those Personages who Suffered for the Protestant Religion. 1765 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxx, The personage whom we had long entertained as a harmless amusing companion. 1786 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscr.* II. 56 The Seraphic Miss Franklin, was, in his present opinion, a very disgusting personage. 1818 R. SHARP *Lett. & Ess.* (1834) 54 Your shrewd, sly, evil-speaking fellow is generally a shallow personage. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* ii. 23 No impassioned personage wishes he had been born in the age of Pitt. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 215 That ready-witted and helpful personage.

†**4.** The quality of being a person or persons; personality. *Obs. rare.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 198 b, For here is no consubstancialite nor personage, whiche is in ye deite.

†**5.** Personal identity, personality, individual self. *Our personages*, ourselves. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxv, Any thinge wherby our wittes may be amended and our personages be more apte to serue our publike weale. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 179 Acts of his personage and not of ours.

†**6.** The sort of person any one is, or is represented to be, in respect of character, rank, etc. *Obs.*

1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 43 Poetes iudge comly what soeu[e]r becometh a man by his personage. 1560 COLE *Lett. to Jewell* ii, The greater personage you beare, the lesse cause haue ye to be put to answer. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 242 Instruments wherewt he obteined estimation, and wonne worship conuenient for his proper personage. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. iv. 115 Many good parts ought to be in the parsonage of a Sergeant Maior.

7. One of the persons or characters of a drama (*dramatis personæ*), or of a dramatic poem, story, etc.; also one of the actors on the stage of history.

1573 in Cunningham *Acc. Revels Crt.* (Shaks. Soc. 1842) 32, Patternes for personages of Men & Women in strange attyer. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. to Harvey § 1 His [Spenser's] dewe obseruing of Decorum everye where, in personages, in seasons, in matter, in speach. 1594 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 33 There being in that Tragœdie sondry personages of greatest astate, to be represented in auncient princely attire. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 156 ₱ 6 Only three speaking personages should appear at once upon the stage. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. Pref. 7 The motives of the personages are sometimes as apparent as their actions. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xix, I intend that Madeline Staveley shall..be the most interesting personage in this story.

b. Hence, the impersonation or acting of such a character, the part (acted); in the phrases, *to take upon oneself, put on, play, assume the personage of*; also *fig.* and *transf.*, in *to represent the personage of.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) B ij, I will take upon me the personage of the last,..full of woundes, miserably mangled, with a pale countenaunce, and grisly looke. 1582 MULCASTER *1st Pt. Elem.* Pref., Her Majestie representeth the personage of the hole land. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 37 You haue hitherto represented the personage of one, whom you are not. 1641 LD. J. DIGBY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 21 Apr. 3 Judges wee are now, and must put on another personage. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 78 Every one of us played so well his personage in this Comedy. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* I. xix. (1877) I. 75 Whatsoever personage a man takes upon himself to perform, he ever mixes his own part with it. 1901 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Feb. 6/1 It is common for tragedians to shut themselves up in their dressing-rooms between the acts of a play, and to reassume their personage immediately on being called.

†**c.** Assumed or pretended character; acting; semblance. *Obs.*

1572 tr. *Buchanan's Detect. Q. Mary* M iv, At Setons sche threw away all hir disguisit personage of mourning.

8. Phrases. †*In one's own personage*, in person (PERSON 10), personally (*obs.*). *In the personage of*, †**a.** in the character of, as representing (*obs.*); **b.** as represented by; personified in; = *in the person of* (PERSON 12 a, b).

1534 CRANMER *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 291 In case I had so spoken the same unto you in my own personage. *Ibid.* 294 To examine in your own personage the said misdoers. 1553 KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 153 Spekying unto his Apostolis in the personage of the rest of the ministeris of the Kirk of God. 1888

J. Pavn *Prince of Blood* I. i. 30 'Circumstances over which she had no control', in the personage of her brother Ernest, were impelling her.

Personage, obs. form of Parsonage.

Personal (pɔ̄·ɪsŏnăl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 4–5 -el, etc., 6 **parsonal**(l. [a. OF. *personal* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *-el* (mod.F. *-onnel*), ad. L. *persōnāl-is* of or pertaining to a person (in Law or Gram.), f. *persōna* Person: see -al.]

1. Of, pertaining to, concerning, or affecting the individual person or self (as opposed, variously, to other persons, the general community, etc., or to one's office, rank, or other attributes); individual; private; one's own. Rarely in reference to an animal (quot. 1796).

Personal Equation, *personal* Identity; see these words.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 115 Seruius Tullius.. ordeyned first personal tribute [L. *censum*] to be Romayns. 1565 Calfhill *Answ. Treat. Cross* vi. 135 Examples be daungerous to be followed..bycause they be sometime but personall. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. i. 11, I know no personall cause, to spurne at him, But for the generall. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 236 Know no reason why they might not give their personal bills to such as would take them as money to pass. 1796 Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 79 Even the instincts of animals appear to be less adapted to their own personal utility, than to that of Man. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 182 Although dignities are now become little more than personal honours; yet they are still classed under the head of real property. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 18 It required all the personal influence of the king to check the turbulence of his irritated followers.

b. Const. *to* (cf. *proper to, peculiar to*).

a 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* I. iv. § 12. 58 The jurisdiction annexed to the principality is not heritable, but personal to the King's eldest son. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. ii. 61 The authority..was personal to Augustine, and not intended to descend from him to his successors. 1874 S. Wilberforce *Ess.* I. 376 This is personal to himself.

2. Done, made, performed, held, etc. in person; involving the actual or immediate presence or action of the individual person himself (as opposed to a substitute, deputy, messenger, etc.). Of a reciprocal action or relation, Carried on or subsisting between individual persons directly.

c 1388 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 493 þai sayne, þat no persone ne vicare ne prelate is excusud fro personele residense to be made in þer beneficys. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* II. an. 1407 (R.) With great dyffycultie he pacyfyed them agayn ..and brought them to personall communycacion. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* II. i. 32 Tell him, the daughter of the King of France..Importunes personall conference with his grace. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd & Commw.* 387 The one was their personall presence and travelling to the wars. 1733 C. Coote 13 Dec. in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 59 Your allowing me to some degree of personal acquaintance with you. 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* lxiv. VIII. 263 The wealthier citizens..bound by law to personal service in the cavalry. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* iv. 85 Pope..did not enjoy the honour of any personal interview with royalty.

†**b.** Present or engaged in person. *Obs.*

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 88 When hee was personall in the Irish Warre. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 152 Kings ought to be personall in their enterprises. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 211 None but we that are personall actors therein..can thorowly apprehend [etc.].

3. Of or pertaining to one's person, body, or figure; bodily: **a.** as an action or quality. †*Personal oath* (quot. 1577–87): = *bodily* or *corporal oath* (see Corporal *a.* 5 a).

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5142 A purtrayour..scho prays with þam to pas, And his personele proporcions in perchemen hire bring. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1 He tooke his personall oth before the altar of S. Peter at Westminster, to defend the holie church, and rulers of the same. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 8 Our Navie is addressed, our Power collected. ..Onely wee want a little personall Strength. 1620 Brathwait *Five Senses in Archaica* II. 82 It is..a personal comeliness, adds honour to our clothing. 1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 21 ¶ 3 A Princess whose Personal Charms..were now become the least part of her Character. 1865 Lubbock *Prch. Times* 21 The personal ornaments of the Bronze age consist principally of bracelets,..pins,..and rings.

b. as something affecting or having reference to one's person or body.

1591 Horsey *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 165 The Russ Emperor flies with bis .. personall guard of 20 thowsand gonnors, towards a stronge monesterie. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. i. 141 Three great and primary rights, of personal security, personal liberty, and private property. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VIII. iv, Turning their attention to her personal safety. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 228 Designed..for the purpose of personal defence. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. xvi, He shall have no personal ill-usage. 1861 Mill *Utilit.* (1862) 65 It is..considered unjust to deprive any one of his personal liberty.

4. Having an individual person as object; relating to a person in his individual capacity; directed to, aimed at, or referring to some particular person or to oneself personally, *spec.* in a disparaging or offensive sense or manner.

1614 T. Lorkin *Let.* in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 346 If they had..not proceeded to personal invectives, and mutinous and seditious speeches against his majesty,..his favourites, and..the Scots in general. *a* 1729 J. Rogers (J.), Publick reproofs of sin are general..; but in private conversations the application may be more personal. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 264 A dispute, which, by the conduct of my opponent, has degenerated into personal abuse. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xi, He asked him distinctly,..as a personal favour too,. not to play. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. iv. 19 Private Acts of Parliament are divided into those which are *personal* and those which are *local*. 1888 J. Inglis *Tent Life in Tigerland* 236, I seemed to take it as a personal insult that anybody..amid all the depressing surroundings, should dare to be cheerful.

b. Const. *to* (cf. *relative to*, etc.).

c 1680 Hickeringill *Hist. Whiggism* I. Wks. 1716 I. 56 The Earl of Arundel was restrained for a Misdemeanour, which was Personal to his Majesty. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xliii, He [the Prince] had a different and good natured motive, personal to our hero, for prolonging the conference.

c. Having oneself as object; directed to oneself.

1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* xxx, They have every one of them so copious a share of their own personal esteem. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. iv. 60 The strong personal vanity of the man.

d. *transf.* Making a personal remark, reflection, or attack; addicted to such remarks, etc.

1607 B. Jonson *Volpone* Ded., Where have I been particular? where personal? except to a mimic, cheater [etc.]. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. x. ii, And therefore splenetic, personal, base, A wounded thing with a rancorous cry. 1882 Peroby *Eng. Journalism* xxiii. 187 *Punch*..is racy, frank, and personal to a degree that often perplexes foreigners.

5. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a person or self-conscious being, as opposed to a thing or abstraction.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxiii. 206 If the Church be not one person, then it hath no authority at all,..nor has any will, reason nor voice: for all these qualities are personal. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 435 Grief is certainly a personal affection, of which a quality is not capable. 1835 Ure *Philos Manuf.* 5 At least double the amount of personal industry is engaged in the arts, manufactures, and trade, to what is engaged in agriculture. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* i. 26 This unity is not..possessed of what we call personality; incapable therefore of sustaining any personal relation to man.

b. Having the nature of a person; that is a person, not a thing or abstraction.

a 1860 J. A. Alexander *Gosp. Jesus Christ* xxxvi. (1861) 533 It is not before a mere abstraction that man trembles, but before a personal avenger. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph., Amos* v. 21 Worshipping 'nature', not a holy, Personal, God. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* I. 1 Imagining..a personal creator of themselves and of the universe.

6. *Law.* Opposed to *real*: †**a.** originally, in *personal action* (or *plea*), an action wherein the claim was not the restitution of a specific thing (since the thing might be destroyed, concealed, or transported beyond the reach of the law) but the recovery from the *person* concerned of compensation, i. e. of damages; distinguished from a *real action*, which claimed the restitution of the thing itself (being something indestructible and irremovable), and from a *mixed* action in which both restitution and damages were demanded. (This distinction is *Obs.*, real actions having fallen out of use early in 17th c., and been formally abolished in 1833. See Sweet *Dict. Eng. Law* 24.) Hence **b.** *personal property* (*estate*, etc.), things recoverable in the personalty or by a personal action, i. e. chattels and chattel interests in land, etc., as opposed to *real property* (*estate*, etc.), i. e. things recoverable in the realty, or by a real action; viz. land (in the legal sense: see Land 4 c), and rights attached to the possession of land. *Personal property* therefore includes generally all property except land and those interests in land which pass on the owner's death to his heir; corresponding in general (though not entirely) to the *movables* of Scotch, Continental, and Anglo-Indian law.

Personal and *real action* represent L. *actio in personam* and *actio in rem* of the Roman law, in which actions were distinguished by the nature of the right thereby asserted; the terms were taken by Bracton into English Law, but employed in a different way, to distinguish actions according to the process of execution obtained, that is, in reference not to the right asserted but to the relief afforded therein. The thing sought by Britton's *actio in rem* was restitution of a specific thing which the law was always able to lay hold of and hand over; this limited it to land and rights exercisable over or in respect of land. But land and its rights were hereditary possessions, descending to the owner's heirs, hence *real property* became coextensive with or equivalent to heritable property, and *personal property* came to include all other property; this again reacted upon the definition, inasmuch as the question whether any particular property was hereditary and passed to the heir, or was non-hereditary and passed to the executors or administrators, became the test whether the property or estate was real or personal; so that certain rights attached to land, came to be treated as *real* or *personal*, not according to the original application of these words, but according to the rule which had been established as to the descent of these rights severally. Thus leases, of whatever duration, as well as mortgages and securities for money affecting lands or heritable property, which in Scotland are themselves heritable and descend to the heir, in England go to the personal representative, and are classed as personal estate. (See T. Cyprian Williams in *Law Quarterly* IV. (1888); Pollock and Maitland *Hist. Eng. Law* II. 179–80, 568–70.)

a. [*c* 1250 Bracton III. iii. § 2 Personales vero actiones sunt quæ competunt contra aliquem ex contractu, vel quasi. 1292 Britton II. i. § 1 Personels pletz pledables par attachementz de cors ou destresces des biens moebles. *a* 1294 Hengham *Summa Parva* i. (1616) 81 Post defaltam in actione Reali, non competit in personali.] 1448 *Shillingford's Lett.* (Camden) App. 139 Any action real personall and myxte apon any person or persons. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 304 Released to them and pardoned all accions reals and personels of eny maner cause I-begonne. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* III. iv. 73 b, Also as to accyons personels, tenauntes in comon ought to haue suche accyons personels ioyntly in all theyr names. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. viii. 117 Personal actions are such whereby a man claims a debt, or personal duty, or damages in lieu thereof: and, likewise, whereby a man claims a satisfaction in damages for some injury done to his person or property. 1888 T. C. Williams in *Law Quarterly Rev.* IV. 401 Before the year 1832, the plaintiff in a personal action could never obtain final judgment against the defendant in default of appearance.

b. [*a* 1481 Littleton *Tenures* § 497 En mesme le manere est de choses personels. 1481 *Year-bk.* 21 *Edw. IV* (1599) 83 b, Cest annuitie est un chose personal.] 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* III. iv. 74 There be possessyons and propertyes of Chatell reall and Chatell parsonal. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 123 Jewels, household-stuff, stocks upon his grounds, and other personal estate exceeding great. 1650 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 226 The rest and residue of all my goods and personall estate whatsoeuer..I doe will vnto my executours towards the payment of my debts and legacies aforesaid. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. i. 13 In personal estates the father may succeed to his children; in landed property he never can be their immediate heir, by any the remotest possibility. *Ibid.* xxiv. 385 But things personal, by our law, do not only include things moveable, but also something more: the whole of which is comprehended under the general name of chattels. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 735 In the law of England, the distinction between real and personal property, is almost, but not entirely, the same as the distinction between heritable and movable property in the law of Scotland. 1844 Williams *Real Prop.* (1875) 8 Funded property is personal. 1888 [see Personalty]. 1895 Maitland *Bracton & Azo* (Selden Soc.) 173 It has been suggested that had Bracton looked a little deeper, we might have had no talk of 'real' and 'personal' property. 1895 Pollock & Maitland *Hist. Eng. Law* II. 180 When our orthodox doctrine has come to be that land is not owned, but that 'real actions' can be brought for it, while no 'real action' can be brought for just those things which are the subjects of 'absolute ownership', it is clear enough that the 'personalness' of 'personal property' is a superficial phenomenon.

c. *Personal contract, injury, law, representative*: see quots.

1882 C. Sweet *Dict. Eng. Law* 200 A personal contract is one which depends upon the existence, or the personal qualities, skill, or services of one of the parties: such as a contract of marriage, or a contract to paint a picture. It follows from the nature of a personal contract that it cannot be assigned, and that it is discharged by the death of the party on whose personality it is founded. *Ibid.* 602 A personal injury is an injury to the person of an individual, such as an assault, as opposed to an injury to his property, such as a trespass. *Ibid.*, A system of laws is said to be personal, when its operation is limited to one of several races inhabiting a state, as in the case of India. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* 725/1 An heir-at-law or devisee is a real representative; an executor or administrator is a personal representative. [But the executor has been made a 'real representative' for some purposes, by the Land Transfer Act, 1897 (Sir F. Pollock).]

d. *Personal diligence, personal execution* (Scots Law): (*a*) the process for enforcing performance of civil obligations by imprisonment of the debtor (opposed to diligence or execution against estate heritable or movable); now abolished, exc. in exceptional cases; (*b*) also used to include attachment of debtor's movables, as well as imprisonment (opposed to *real* diligence, i. e. against heritable estate).

a 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* IV. iii. § 24 The power of staying the execution of personal diligence might, if abused, greatly impair the right competent to creditors for the recovery of their debts. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 304 Personal diligence comprehends, 1st. Letters of Horning and of Caption..2d..the *meditatio fugæ* warrant..3d. The Border Warrant. 1861 *Ibid.* 287/2 The use of these letters [of Horning] is almost entirely superseded by the Personal Diligence Act, 1 and 2 Vict., c. 114, which authorizes warrant to charge, arrest, and poind to be inserted in extract decrees. 1886 Goudy *Law of Bankruptcy* 644 By the Debtors' Act, 1880, and the Civil Imprisonment Act, 1882, personal diligence has been, with a few unimportant exceptions, altogether abolished.

7. *Gram.* Of or pertaining to the three persons; denoting one of these: see Person *sb.* 8. *spec.* **a.** said of a verb that has inflexions for all three persons (opp. to *impersonal*: now *rare*); **b.** used as the distinctive appellation of those pronouns which denote the first, second, and third persons respectively, viz. (in English) *I, thou, he*, in their various genders, numbers, and cases.

1530 Palsgr. 4 Verbes..as well personall as *il prent*..as impersonall as *il couient*. 1590 Stockwood *Rules Construct.* 6 A verbe personal agreeth with his nominative case in number and person. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 305 The Personal Pronouns, and any of the rest being us'd Substantively, are capable of Number and Case. 1871 Roby *Lat. Gram.* II. xvii. § 562 In the perfect indicative the personal suffix has dropped off altogether. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 579 The needlessly frequent prominence of the first personal pronoun. 1889 Morfill *Gram. Russ. Lang.* III. 53 Sometimes personal verbs are used impersonally by an idiom in which all the Slavonic languages share, as мнѣ хо́чется, I wish, lit. it wishes itself to me.

†**8.** *Theol.* Of or pertaining to substance (see Person *sb.* 7 b): = Hypostatic 1. *Obs.*

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. I. 87 Soch..is the personal presence of christes godheade in hys manhode. 1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 168 When as by personal union with himselfe, he giveth to the same body a far higher and more inconceivable manner of being.

¶ 9. Often (by confusion) for PERSONABLE *a.* 1.

1658 *Topsell's Four-f. Beasts* 40 A goodly well proportioned and personal [*ed.* 1607 personable] Prince. *c* 1760 *Charlton Ho. Papers* in *Sussex Archæol. Collect.* X. 47, I am told that the lad is very personal, with his own hair. 1888 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Thro' Long Night* I. viii, She..made him out at last to be really quite personal and presentable.

B. *sb.* †1. A personal being; a person. *Obs.*

1678 C. Hatton 18 June in *H. Corr.* (Camden) I. 163 Soe y^t neither I nor any personells shall receive any prejudice by what I shall disclose to you.

2. *pl.* Things belonging to an individual person; personal matters or things. †*spec.* Personal goods or property, personalty.

1724 *Briton* No. 24. 106 The Personals of the Nation belong not to this Enquiry. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxi. 219 Shall my vanity extend only to personals? 1751 Eliza Heywood *Betsy Thoughtless* I. 13 All his personals, which were very considerable in the bank,..should be equally divided. 1824 Southey *Bk. of Ch.* vi. (1841) 57 The personals he distributed among the poor.

b. *pl.* Personal remarks or statements, 'personalities'.

1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 227 We are going into Personals again, Gentlemen and Ladies, said the Earl. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* II. iii, Must I go bonnet in hand and simper forth the sleek personals of the choice of her kith and house?

c. *U.S. pl.* Paragraphs in a newspaper relating to individual persons or to personal matters.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 22 June 14/1 What they call 'personals' across the ocean.

3. *Gram.* Short for *personal pronoun*: see A. 7. *rare.*

1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 234 These personals are superfluous 1845 Stoddart in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 45/1 It might, perhaps, have been better..if the words which we are now considering had been arranged in a class between the personals and the article.

4. = Personnel. *rare.* ? *Obs.*

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 159 The personal of the establishments to be under the joint direction of the founder [etc.]. 1833 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 308 The personal of the army or navy.

Personalism (pəːɹsənəliz'm). [f. prec. + -ism.] The quality or character of being personal: variously used to denote some theory, doctrine, principle, system, method, characteristic, etc. that is, or involves something that is, personal.

a 1846 *Q. Rev.* cited in Worcester. 1865 J. Grote *Explor. Philos.* I. 146 The idealism, personalism, or whatever it may be called, which lies at the root of all that I have said. 1887 W. M. Rossetti *Life Keats* 208 Personalism of a wilful and fitful kind pervades the mass of his handiwork. 1890 *Atlantic Monthly* June 770/2 Hampered by this impotent system of personalism..the party in possession of the executive power soon begins to drift helplessly upon a sea of troubles. 1901 Caldecott *Philos. & Relig.* xii. 81 Against the claim that Reason is the sole faculty of supersensible apprehension, Personalism opposes its assertion that here also Feeling and Will come into action.

So **Pe·rsonalist**, a. a writer of personal notes, anecdotes, etc.; b. a believer in or advocate of personalism (in any sense).

1876 *Nation* (N. Y.) 15 June 382 As a witty and slashing political personalist,..he was considered by friend and foe as without an equal. 1901 Caldecott *Philos. & Relig.* xii. 85 If, however, a Personalist is found .. secretly relying upon some peremptory intellectual or moral deliverances really universal in character, these must be brought to light, and he is passed from the school of pure Personalism to some other, accordingly.

Personality (pəːɹsənæ·lĭti). Also 4 -ite. [a. OF. *personalité* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), now *personn-*, ad. med. Schol. L. *persōnālitās*, f. *persōnāl-is* Personal: see -ity.]

1. The quality, character, or fact of being a person as distinct from a thing; that quality or principle which makes a being personal. Also in reference to a corporate body: see Person *sb.* 6.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 296 Al þe personalite of man stondiþ in þe spirit of him. 1655 H. More *Antid. Ath.* xii. § 5 App. (1662) 219 For a time he loses the sense of his own personality, and becomes a mere passive instrument of the deity. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* v. 152 We must be wary lest we ascribe any Personality to this Nature or Chance. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xxiii. (1819) 362 These capacities constitute personality, for they imply consciousness and thought. 1836 Emerson *Nature, Idealism* Wks. (Bohn) II. 164 Religion includes the personality of God; Ethics does not.

b. The condition ascribed to the Deity of consisting of distinct persons (see Person *sb.* 7).

1492 Ryman *Poems* xliii. 3 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXIX. 209 Ay thre in personalite, In deite but oon. 1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 173 If a perfect substance or nature (as was the humanity of Christ) could want the naturall personality and subsistence thereof, supplyed by the divine person and *hypostasis* of the Sonne of God. 1752 J. Gill *Trinity* iv. 81 Personality is the bare mode of subsisting. 1833 J. H. Newman *Arians* II. ii. (1876) 154 The apparent Personality ascribed to them [the Word, and the Spirit] in the Old Testament, is changed for a real Personality. 1870 — *Gram. Assent* I. v. 120 The Almighty God, instead of being One Person only, which is the teaching of Natural Religion, has three Personalities.

c. Personal existence, actual existence as a person; the fact of there being or having been such a person; personal identity.

1835 Thirlwall *Greece* I. viii. 337 This inference..would lead to other conclusions affecting the personality of Lycurgus. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* vi. § 2. 164 The age of Homer is surrounded with darkness, his very personality with doubt. 1870 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 673 There are others..whose personality can be identified in Domesday.

2. That quality or assemblage of qualities which makes a person what he is, as distinct from other persons; distinctive personal or individual character, esp. when of a marked or notable kind. Also *fig.* in reference to a thing.

1795 *Jemima* II. 167 Marmontel observes that even a French girl of sixteen, if she has but a little personality, is a Machiavel. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks (Bohn) I. 367 Mirabeau, with his overpowering personality, felt that these things, which his presence inspired, were as much his own, as if he had said them. 1882 Farrar in *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 807 The almost indescribable charm which his sermons derived from his personality.

†b. (with *pl.*) A personal quality or characteristic; an individual trait. *Obs rare.*

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II 138 In return [I] fall to praising those qualities and personalities in Lovelace, which the other never will have

3. A personal being, a person. (In first quot. applied to the distinct 'persons' in the Godhead: cf. Person *sb.* 7 a.)

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst* I. iv. 597 The Platonists thus distinguishing, betwixt οὐσία and ὑπόστασις, the Essence of the Godhead, and the Distinct Hypostases or Personalities thereof. *Ibid.* v. 750 Humane Souls, Minds, and Personalities, being unquestionably Substantial Things and Really Distinct from Matter. 1851 Hawthorne *Ho. Sev. Gables* xi, By its remoteness, it melts all the petty personalities, of which it is made up, into one broad mass of existence. 1895 W. H. Hudson *Spencer's Philos.* 209 We cannot think of an infinite personality. Personality implies limitation, or it means nothing at all.

4 Bodily parts collectively; body, person. Also in *pl.* in same sense. *rare.*

1842 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc* VI. 413 It might bait a rat-trap; though a well-fed rat would hardly risk his personalities for such a pittance. 1884 Malleson *Battle-fields Germany* vi. 161 Notwithstanding that he was the possessor, at the age of thirty-three, of little more than half of his original personality, he was as active, as daring, as efficient, as the strongest and soundest-limbed man in his army.

5. The fact of relating to an individual person, or to particular persons; *spec.* the quality of being directed to or aimed at an individual, esp. in the way of disparagement or unfriendly reference.

1772 *Ann. Reg.* 33/2 By specifying and applying their charges to individuals, to incur the censure of a mean and malicious personality 1786 Cumberland *Observer* No. 93 III. 325 There is yet another topic, which he has been no less studious to avoid, which is personality. 1814 D'Israeli *Quarrels Auth* (1867) 283 Personality in his satires, no doubt, accorded with the temper and the talent of Pope. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 41 He had attacked Wolsey himself with somewhat vulgar personality. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* v. 49 Never referring with clear personality to those who had been nearest to her when she had been a child.

b. (Usu. in *pl.*) A statement or remark aimed at or referring to an individual person, usually of a disparaging or offensive kind. (In quot. 1811 (*pl.*) used for 'personal attentions or compliments'.)

1769 Sir W. Draper in *Junius Lett.* xxvi. (1772) I. 187 Cannot political questions be discussed without descending to the most odious personalities? 1811 Miss L. M. Hawkins *Countess & Gertr.* (1812) III. lix. 262 When occupied at home, she put by his personalities, by trying to interest him in a plan of diligence. *a* 1850 Calhoun *Wks.* (1874) III. 250 The Senator resorted to personalities. 1891 C. Lowe in *19th Cent.* Dec. 859 The Court cannot and will not stand.. journalistic personalities about its members.

†c. The fact of being personal, or done by a person himself. *Obs.*

1648 Fairfax, etc. *2nd Remonstr.* 36 The King comes in with the reputation..of having long sought it [Peace] by a Personal Treaty:..the truth is, neither the Treaty, nor the Personality of it have advanced the businesse one jot.

6. *Law.* †a. = Personalty a. *Obs.* b. = Personalty b; *gen.* personal belongings. *rare*

1658 Phillips, *Personality*, (a Law-Term) an abstract of personal, as the action is in the personalty [1661 Blount personality; 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. Personality]; that is, brought against the right person. 1752 Dodson in *Phil. Trans* XLVII. 334 The interest or dividends of many personalities in the stocks. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II 72 Michael Angelo's..old slippers, and whatever other of his closest personalities are to be shown.

c. The quality of concerning persons (in phr. *personality of laws* = F. *personnalité des statuts*).

1834-46 J. Story *Confl. Laws* i. § 16 (1883) 19 By the personality of laws foreign jurists generally mean all laws which concern the condition, state, and capacity of persons; by the reality of laws, all laws which concern property or things; *quæ ad rem spectant.*

Personalization (pəːɹsənəlәizēi·ʃən). [f. next + -ation.] The action of personalizing; representation or embodiment in a person; personification; impersonation.

1880 Fairbairn *Stud. Life Christ* Introd. (1881) 27 He was the personalization of its genius, the heir of its work. 1884 *Pop. Sci. Mo.* XXV. 458. 1888 S. McComb in *Pulpit Treasury* (N. Y.) Mar. 696 Luther was the personalization of tendencies..that threatened the very life of the papacy.

Personalize (pəːɹsənəlәiz), *v.* [f. Personal *a.* + -ize: cf. mod.F. *personnaliser*.] *trans.* To render personal; to represent as personal, personify; to embody in a person, impersonate. Hence **Pe·rsonalized** *ppl. a.*; **Pe·rsonalizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Personifying*, or *Personalising*, the feigning a person; or attributing a person to an inanimate being 1747 Warburton *Notes Shaks., Hen. VIII*, I. iv, Danger is personalized as serving in the rebel army, and shaking the established government. 1754 A. Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No 82 The Poets are fond of personalizing both physical and moral Qualities. *a* 1834 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 430 The individual will or personalizing principle of free agency..is the factor. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 31 July 167/2 Imagination is here a general term, an abstraction,..a personalized abstraction of the most surprising character. 1893 Fairbairn *Christ in Mod Theol.* 1 ii. § 1. 48 What sort of religious ideal did He personalize?

Personally (pəːɹsənăli), *adv.* [f. Personal *a.* + -ly 2.] In a personal manner, capacity, etc.

1. In the way of personal presence or action; in person: = (by) himself, themselves, etc.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R* xiv. xxxv. (Bodl. MS.), Aboute þe foote of þis mounte þe Hebrues..were wonþi to see god in fuyre and in a cloude and to here hym speke personallich. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c. 7 That they appere personelly at the next general sessions of the peas. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 933 He personally toke his ship at Doner,..and sailed to Calice. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 576 Being very moderate, both in Sleep and Recreations, he did more Personally, than by his Servants and Ministers. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. xiv. (1793) 431 If the servant, going along the street with a torch, by negligence sets fire to a house,..he..must himself answer the damage personally. 1863 H. Cox *Institt.* III. vii. 632 The Treasurer acted personally at the Exchequer. 1900 F. H. Stoddard *Evol. Eng. Novel* 96 History in Scotland is edited, or I may say personally conducted, to this day by Walter Scott.

b. In objective sense, expressing the relation of an action, feeling, etc. to the actual person mentioned: = himself, themselves, etc. as object of some action, etc..

1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* II viij, He shold be punyssshed personaly vii fuld more. *a* 1562 G. Cavendish *Wolsey* (1593) 277 To se hyme personally deade. 1684 T. Hockin *God's Decrees* 342 This great truth is confirm'd and more personally applied in answer to S. Peters question. 1722 De Foe *Plague* 94 They had given me a great deal of ill Language too, I mean Personally. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 400/1 The amended writ ought to have been served on them personally.

2. As a person; in the form or character of an individual person.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lii. § 3 Christ is.. a person divine, because he is personallie the Sonne of God, humane, because he hath reallie the nature of the children of men. *Ibid.* liv. § 5 Christ..is man, but man with whome deitie is personally ioyned. *a* 1729 J. Rogers (J.), The converted man is personally the same he was before. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 128 As God the Word, when He took human nature, came into it personally, so that the fulness of the Godhead dwelt bodily in it. *Mod.* In Christian theology, God is conceived as personally existing and acting.

3. In one's personal capacity; as an individual person (as distinct from others); individually; in oneself; as regards oneself; *esp.* 'for myself', 'as far as I am concerned'.

1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 226 Howe had, like Baxter, been personally a gainer by the recent change of policy. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 128 None of the Tory leaders were personally popular. 1902 W. E. Norris *Credit of County* xxii, Personally I don't despair. 1903 R. Ellis *Lect. Commonit. Orientius* 17 To myself personally the work has a peculiar interest. *Mod.* Personally I am in favour of the change.

4. Comb. *Personally conducted*, conducted by some one in person: see sense 1.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 4/1 Where Mr. Cook has not yet led swarms of personally-conducted tourists. 1892 Dobson *18th C. Vignettes* 223 A flying visit of..an hour, with a miscellaneous and 'personally-conducted' party.

Pe·rsonalness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being personal.

1879 P. Brooks *Influence Jesus* iii. 194 It is this personalness of all His moral enthusiasms..that keeps us from ever feeling or fearing in Jesus any of that moral pedantry. 1895 [see Personal *a.* 6 b].

Personalty (pəːɹsŏnălti). *Law.* [ad. late AF. *personaltie* = med.L. *persōnālitās* Personality: cf. *reality, realty.*]

†a. See quots. 1607, 1888. b. Personal goods, personal estate: see Personal A. 6; also *gen.* personal belongings. c. = Personality 6 c. *rare.*

a 1481 Littleton *Tenures* § 315 III. iv. (1516) Dvb, Pur ceo qe laccion est en le personalte & nemye en le realte. 1544 *translation*, Bycause that the accyon is in the personalte and nat in the realte. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Personalty* (*Personalitas*), is an abstract of personall. The action is in the personalty,..that is to say, brought against the right person, or the person against whome in lawe it lieth. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxiv. 385 Our courts now regard a man's personalty in a light nearly, if not quite, equal to his realty: and have adopted a more enlarged and less technical mode of considering the one than the other. 1827 Jarman *J. J. Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 163 The intention to confine the word 'estate' to personalty was inferred by the subsequent specification. 1845 Stephen *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 167 Things personal, (otherwise called personalty,) consist of goods, money, and all other moveables, and of such rights and profits as relate to moveables. 1865 *Look Before You Leap* I. 12 His gay jacket, his horses, and a few personalties. 1880 Gladstone *Speech* 15 Mar., You will find that the duties on personalties of half a million or one million are comparatively insignificant; and so it is in regard to rates. 1888 T. C. Williams in *Law Quarterly Rev.* IV. 405 Actions were said to be or to sound *in the realty* or *in the personalty*, according to the nature of the relief afforded therein. Next

the terms, *the realty, the personalty* were applied to the things recoverable in real or personal actions respectively. Such things were then distinguished as real or personal things.

†**Personar,** obs. Sc. form of PARCENER.

1385 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 410/2 To prowe gif the fursayde personaris walde seke hym othir with tretys, grace, or lauch. 1489 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 146/1 William chancellare & marioune Inglis personaris of þe landis of Richertoune.

Personate (pɔ̄·ɪsŏnēt), *a.* [ad. L. *persōnāt-us* masked, feigned, f. *persōna* mask: see -ATE 2.]

†1. Personated, feigned, pretended, counterfeit. *Obs.*

1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat., Defiance to Envie* 103 Or whether list me sing so personate My striving selfe to conquer with my verse. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 483 A stranger,.. seeing the counterfeit personate asse-Lyon,..knewe it for an asse in a lion's skin. 1640 R. BAILLIE (*title*) Canterburians Self-conviction...With a Postscript to the Personat Jesuite Lysimachus Nicanor. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Decay of Beggars*, Under a personate father of a family, think..that thou hast relieved an indigent bachelor.

†2. Of the nature of a person, personal; embodied in a person, impersonated. *Obs.*

1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* 189 They held indeed but one personate nature to be in Christ, resulting of the union of two natures not personated. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 4 But if there be not always a personate devil, there is always a personal devil. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 314 A Pattern and instance of personate humble deference, Submission and Obedience.

3. *Bot.* Mask-like; applied to a two-lipped corolla having the opening between the lips closed by an upward projection of the lower lip, as in the snapdragon. (Distinguished from *ringent.*)

[1706 PHILLIPS, *Personati*, a Term us'd by some Herbalists for such Flowers as express the gaping Mouths of some living Creatures.] 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xvii. (1765) 107 Such as have a simple Stigma, and personate Corolla. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* iv. (1794) 42 Personate or masked flowers. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 261 Linaria, Toadflax..Corolla personate.

4. *Zool.* a. Having a masked or disguised form (as compared with the perfect form); larval. b. Having mask-like markings on the head.

Personate (pɔ̄·ɪsŏnēit), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *persōnāre* to represent, bear the character of (Boethius: *De Duab. Nat. Christi* IV, 'persona dicta a personando, circumflexa penultima'), f. *persōna* mask, etc.: see PERSON *sb.* Cf. It. *personare* 'to personate, to act or play the part of any person' (Florio 1598).]

1. *trans.* To act or play the part of (a character in a drama or the like); to act, play (a drama, etc.); to represent or exhibit dramatically.

1598 [see etym. above]. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* Induct., *Alb.* Whome doe you personate? *Pie.* PIETO, Duke of Venice. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vi. 2 They [i.e. Stage-players] can act to the life those whom they personate. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1775) II. 203 Profane characters were personated in our pageants, before the close of the fourteenth century. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 190 It was one of the chief actors of Marathon and Salamis who composed the Prometheus, and personated his own hero on the stage.

b. To assume the character of; to 'play'.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ix. 177 The Elder Brutus only personated the Fool and Madman, for the Good of the Publick. 1709 — *Proj. Adv. Relig.* Wks 1841 II. 177/1 The proudest man will personate humility. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 210 Upon the throne Let some one take his seat and personate My presence, while I mingle in the train.

c. *absol.* To play or act a part; to masquerade.

1642 R. WATSON *Serm. Schisme* 28 We pull off that false vizard wherein their real too often personates. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, III. 76 *margin* He wrote..sundry petty Comedies, and Enterludes, oftentimes personating with the Actors. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pard.* III. i. (1713) 251 Even those.. that had raised the tragedy personate so well as to take upon them to be his comforters. 1895 SIR H. IRVING in *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Aug. 3/3 The actor's first duty..is to be the man of his part—to represent the personage, to personate.

2. To assume or counterfeit the person of (another), usually for purposes of fraud; to pretend to be, pass oneself off as.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Personate*, to counterfait anothers person. 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 81 The Countess of Oxford personated the Queen and deceived the child. 1694 in Wood *Life* 10 July (O. H. S.) III. 460 A yong woman in man's apparel, or that personated a man. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. x. 128 By statute 4 W. & M. c. 4. to personate any other person before any commissioner authorized to take bail in the country is also felony. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. xiii. 141 Having with him the deposed King's confessor..to personate the King.

absol. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 245 He wandered..about Ireland and England, begging, stealing, cheating, personating, forging.

†b. *refl.* with complement: To feign oneself to be (some one). *Obs. rare.*

1708 SWIFT *Abolit. Chr.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 93 Instructions to personate themselves members of the several prevailing sects. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4759/4 Convicted for..personating her self the Widow of Thomas Smith.

†c. *transf.* To cause to personate; to put forward in a feigned character. *Obs. rare.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. III. iv. (1676) 302/2 I personated mine own servant to bring in a present from a Spanish Count..as if he had been the Counts servant.

†3. To feign, counterfeit (a quality). *Obs.*

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* III. ii, Tut, she dissembles; all is personated And counterfeit comes from her! 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* I. i, Hear him, madam; His sorrow is not personated.

†4. To imitate, mimic; to imitate the example of, follow. *Obs. rare.*

1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 73 [Children's] tongues are more flexible to personate any pronunciation. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* iv. 12 [To] personate and expresse him to the life, as Constantines Children..did their father.

†5. To represent (a person, etc.) in writing (as being of such and such a kind, or *esp.* as saying so and so); to describe; sometimes, to describe allegorically, indicate symbolically, symbolize. *Obs.*

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* Ded., Simple is the deuice, and the composition meane, yet carrieth some delight, euen the rather because of the simplicitie & meannesse thus personated. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Ad sect. xiii. 58 That false Shepheard..under whom the Poet lively personates our Prelates, whose whole life is a recantation of their pastorall vow. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 124 Jerusalem is personated to cry out,..'Is it nothing to you all yee that pass by?' 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* (1697) 3 Our Poet..brands ev'n the living, and personates them under dead mens Names.

6. To be or stand as an emblem or representative of; to stand for, represent, symbolize, typify, signify; to represent vicariously or officially, stand in the place of; to embody in a personal form, impersonate. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 454 The lofty Cedar, Royall Cymbeline Personates thee. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 74 These Elements, which personate and represent Christ's body. 1700 C. NESSE *Antid. Armin.* (1827) 81 On the behalf of those whom he personated on the CROSS 1850 T. M'CRIE *Mem. Sir H. Agnew* xiii. (1852) 196 Those rude and vulgar men..for a time personated religion in power.

†7. To represent as a person, personify. *rare.*

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* ii. 35 The fruitfull bedde of this Poole, thus personated asa Sea Nymph. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 323 Time seemed always personated in the imagination of our philosopher.

†8. To mention personally or by name; to name: = INDIVIDUALIZE 2. *Obs. rare.*

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Bolton* (1867) II. 344 In reproving sin he never personated any man to put him to shame. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 19. x. § 3 (1669) 507/1 The Minister is to reprove the sins of all, but to personate none.

Personated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Dramatically represented or acted; feigned, pretended; fictitious, imaginary: see the verb.

1606 B. JONSON *Masque Hymen* Wks. (Rtldg.) 553/1 Betwixt these a personated bride, supported, her hair flowing, and loose sprinkled with gray. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 92 ¶ 5 Whether or no they are real Husbands or personated ones I cannot tell. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 120 They could not bear even the hypothetical proposition of such wickedness in the mouth of a personated tyrant.

†2. ? Embodied in a person. *Obs. rare.*

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 62 They affirme two natures to be united in Christ:..one personated nature to be made of the two natures not personated, without mixtion or confusion.

Personately, *adv. rare.* [f. PERSONATE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a personate manner; in an assumed character, feignedly.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 56 If he wore this maske and disguise cleane through the Epistle, then he spoke personately, and dissemblingly. 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* iii. 303 Ouer great heat in pressing obiections, though but personately.

Personating, *vbl. sb.* [f. PERSONATE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PERSONATE, q. v.

Personating agent = Personation agent.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 35 It must be a personating of himselfe. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 365 The personating of a Christian and a Jew by way of dialogue. 1879 *Law Rep.* 4 C. P. D. 193 At the polling-station in which the respondent acted as personating agent.

Personating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That personates: see the verb.

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* i. A ij, In winding steps of personating fictions. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi W.* I. 30 Some personating Image, wherein woe Was wrapt in beauty from offending much.

Personation (pɔ̄ɪsŏnē·ʃən). [n. of action from PERSONATE *v.*] The action of personating.

1. The action of assuming the person of another, or of passing oneself off as some one else (usually for fraudulent purposes).

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 113 One of the strangest Examples of a Personation, that euer was in Elder or Later Times. 1856 DICKENS *Let. to W. Collins* 13 July, The admirable personation of the girl's identity.

2. The dramatic representation of a character.

1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1698) 119 Men will not be..consider'd by the Height of their Character, but for the Decency of Personation. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 542 He [Shakespeare] was fortunate in the personation of his characters.

3. *concr.* A person or thing that represents some other, dramatically or in the way of pretence.

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi W.* I. 47 'Tis easier to gaze long On personations, masks and effigies, Than to see live weak creatures crushed by strong

4. Representation or embodiment of some quality, etc. in a person; the person as embodying such quality, etc.; impersonation.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* v. Mr. Pickwick was the very personation of kindness and humanity. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* X. XXV, A very personation of the beauty and magnificence of careless, luxurious, pampered, egotistical wealth.

5. *attrib.*, as **personation agent,** an agent employed by a candidate at an election to detect attempted personation of voters.

1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 18 Dec. 10/4 Personation agents for the Nationalist Candidates. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 15 July 2/1 Had I been a personation agent I should most certainly have protested against every alternate voter.

Personative (pɔ̄·ɪsŏnē·ɪtiv), *a. rare.* [f. as PERSONATE *v.* + -IVE.] Having the quality of personating; involving dramatic representation.

1789 T. TWINING *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* (1812) I. 31 Immediate and obvious resemblance, we shall find..only in Dramatic—or to use a more general term—Personative Poetry. 1898 T. HAROY *Wessex Poems* p. viii, The pieces are in a large degree dramatic or personative in conception.

Personator (pɔ̄·ɪsŏnē·ɪtɔɪ). Also 7 -er. [agent-n. from PERSONATE *v.*: suffix orig. Eng., subseq. Latin.] One who personates (in various senses).

1608 B. JONSON *Hue & Cry Cupid* Pref., Expressing..a most reall affection in the personaters, to those, for whose sake they would sustayne these persons. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. xi. 144 Passions conterfieted long..have so alter'd the personaters. 1863 LYTTON *Caxtoniana* II. 160 In the drama William Tell is the personator of the Swiss liberties. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 187 Was he a personator of the betrayed Ætheling?

Persone, obs. form of PARSON, PERSON.

Personed (pɔ̄·ɪsənd), *a. rare.* [f. PERSON *sb.* + -ED 2.] †a. United in one person or substance. *Obs.* †b. Seated in or belonging to a person, personal, individual. *Obs.* c. In parasynthetic comb.: Having a person or bodily figure (of a specified kind).

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. i. 86 Soch a presence of Christes body in the bread, wherwyth they both shuld be unseverably personed and have al theyr condicions and properties common. 1565 HARDING in Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 632 The Pope..may erre by personed error, in his own priuate iudgement, as a man, and as a particular Doctor in his own opinion. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* x. 1. 456 This man, So goodly person'd, and so match'd with mind.

Personeity (pɔ̄ɪsŏnī·ɪti). *rare.* [Arbitrarily f. PERSON, app. after the etymologically formed *corporeity*: cf. also *hæcceity, ipseity.*] Used by Coleridge app. for a. That which constitutes a person; the being or essence of a person, personship. b. *concr.* A being of the nature of a person, a personal being. (App. intended in both uses to avoid some of the connotations of *personality*, as applied to a human being or to one of the persons of the Trinity.) Hence affected by some later writers in different senses of PERSONALITY and PERSONAGE.

1822 COLERIDGE *Lett. Convers.*, etc. II. 146 Our own wandering thoughts may be..the most effective viceroys, or substitutes of that dark and dim personëity, whose whispers and fiery darts holy men have supposed them to be. *a* 1834 — in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 2, I cannot meditate too often.. on the personeity of God, and his personality in the Word. *Ibid.* 166. *Ibid.* 232 Who can comprehend his own will; or his own personeity, that is, his I-ship (*Ichheit*)? 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 411 Σῶμα..expressing indifferently either personeity or corporeity. 1873 M. COLLINS *Miranda* I. 179 That illustrious personeity was nothing loth.

†**Personer,** obs. form of PARCENER.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. ii.

Personifiable (pəɪsɒ·nifəi,əb'l), *a. rare.* [f. PERSONIFY + -ABLE.] Capable of being personified.

1890 *Harper's Mag.* June 48/1 Outraged domesticity is not a personifiable quality.

Personifiant (pəɪsɒ·nifəi,ănt), *a. rare*—1. [ad. F. *personnifiant*, pr. pple. of *personnifier* to PERSONIFY: see -ANT.] Personifying.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. viii. § 6 A full third..of the works of Tintoret and Veronese..are entirely symbolical or personifiant.

Personification (pəɪsɒ·nifikē·ʃən). [n. of action f. PERSONIFY: so in mod.F. (1835 in *Dict. Acad.*).] The action of personifying, or something in which such action is embodied.

1. Attribution of personal form, nature, or characteristics; the representation of a thing or abstraction as a person: esp. as a rhetorical figure or species of metaphor. Also in art, the representation of a thing or abstraction by a human figure.

1755 JOHNSON, *Personification*, prosopopœia; the change of things to persons: as, 'Confusion heard his voice'. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* VI. 263 *note*, Poetry delights in Personification. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 11 Therefore comes in abstraction and personification..'Make your peace with France'. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* xi. 324 A personification of the phenomena of nature. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. p. xiv, The personifications of church and country as females.

b. An imaginary or ideal person conceived as representing a thing or abstraction.

1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* I. i. (1874) 22 The Stoic divinities are just a personification of the stern method of the Stoic character. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 321 Scylla, who is the personification of the whirlpool. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. iii. 44 Among the Aztecs..the bird-serpent, was a personification of the wind.

2. The embodiment of a quality, idea, or other abstraction, in a real person (or, by extension, in a concrete thing); usually applied to the actual person (or thing) as embodying the quality, etc., or exemplifying it in a striking manner or degree; an impersonation, 'incarnation' (*of* something).

1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* i. (1860) 20 A fair damsel, who looked for all the world like the personification of a rainbow. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* ii, The large-jointed heavy horses,.. which, placed by the side of those Eastern coursers, might have passed for a personification of substance and of shadow. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 76 He was popularly regarded as the personification of the Latitudinarian spirit.

3. A dramatic representation, or literary description, of a person or character. *rare.*

1814 D'Israeli *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 307 He was creating new dramatic existences in the exquisite personifications of his comic characters. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* liii, The beautiful and accomplished Mrs. Rawdon Crawley's admirable personifications.

So **Perso·nifica·tive** *a.*, having the quality of personifying; **Perso·nifica·tor** = Personifier.

1834 Southey *Doctor* xxxiii. (1862) 79 Michael Drayton,.. as determined a personificator as Darwin himself. 1864 *Press* 9 July 669 He is a perfect personificator of the travelling mountebank. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Personificative.*

Personified (pəɹsɒ·nifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. Personify + -ed 1.]

1. Represented, spoken of, or figured as a person.

1833 Ht. Martineau *Fr. Wines & Pol.* i. 16 Alms issuing from an English merchant's pocket .. in the name of a personified vineyard. 1870 Lubbock *Orig. Civiliz.* vii. (1875) 350 The worship of personified principles, such as Fear, Love, Hope, &c.

2. Made into a person; in human form. *rare.*

1851 Gallenga *Italy* I. ii. ii. 146 The poem of Dante was to Italy what the spark of the sun was to the personified clay of Prometheus. 1899 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 385 A fierce battle raged between the personified geese who hissed and the men who resented the offence.

Personifier (pəɹsɒ·nifəiəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who personifies: **a.** A speaker or writer who uses personification; **b.** One who personates or acts the part of another.

1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 464 As I am a great personifier, I have..addressed that virtue as a person. 1871 G. Meredith *Harry Richmond* xiii, Captain Welsh could not perceive in Temple the personifier of Alcibiades. 1900 R. J. Drummond *Apost. Teaching* vi. 235 He ventured on personification which became at times so vivid as to impose on the personifier himself.

Personify (pəɹsɒ·nifəi), *v.* [app. a. F. *personnifier* (in Boileau, 17th c.), f. L. type **persōnificāre*: see Person and -fy.]

1. *trans.* To figure or represent (a thing or abstraction) as a person; to attribute a personal nature or personal characteristics to, by way of metaphor, in thought, or esp. in speech or writing; in art, to symbolize by a figure in human form.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., The poets have personified all the passions; and made divinities of them. *Ibid.*, Personifying is essential to poetry, especially the epopœia. 1783 H. Blair *Lect.* viii. I. 147 We can personify any object that we chuse to introduce with dignity. 1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 1 It is in this latter sense..that we usually personify Nature. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 376 Like mythology, Greek philosophy has a tendency to personify ideas.

2. To embody (a quality, etc.) in one's person or self; to be an embodiment or concrete type of; to exemplify in a typical manner; to impersonate. Chiefly in *pa. pple.* = embodied, 'incarnate'.

1803 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) II. 404 The natives of this country are rashness personified. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 246 In this man the political immorality of his age was personified.

3. To make or turn into a person; to give a human form or nature to. (Cf. Personified 2.)

1768 [W. Donaldson] *Life Sir B. Sapskull* II. xxi. 174 Men possessed of that plastic virtue to personify, and even make gentlemen out of the most stubborn and clownish ingredients.

4. To assume the person of, to personate. *rare.*

1824 Hogg *Conf. Sinner* 257, I blessed myself, and asked whom it was his pleasure to personify to-night? 1851 Gallenga *Italy* i. 33 There were adroit men about him, who did not scruple to personify him.

Hence **Perso·nifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1886 *Athenæum* 27 Feb. 290/1 Full of that personifying tendency. 1898 Robertson *Poetry & Relig. Ps.* xi. 276 The personifying theorists.

Personize (pɔ̈·ɹsənəiz), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. Person or L. *persōna* + -ize.]

1. *intr.* To assume a character; to act a part.

1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 197 It was nothing with him [Dr. Perne] to Temporise *in genere*, or *in specie* .. that could so formally and featly Personise *in individuo.*

2. *trans.* To represent as a person, to personify.

1734 J. Richardson *On Milton's P. L.* II. 964 Milton has Personiz'd them and put them in the Court of Chaos. 1757 *Herald* No. 1 (1758) I. 3 If the purity of the Christian system admits not of her being personized and worshiped externally in shrines. 1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* lxx, If you would make Fortune your friend, or, to personize her no longer, if you desire, my son, to be rich.

Hence **Personiza·tion**, *rare*—0, the action of personizing; personification; impersonation.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Personne, obs. form of Parson, Person.

‖Personnel (pɛɹsɒnɛl, pɔ̈ɹsɒ̈ne·l). [mod.F., sb. use of *personnel* adj., personal, as contrasted with *matériel* material, e. g. *le matériel et le personnel d'une armée.* In earlier use anglicized: see Personal B. 4.] The body of persons engaged in any service or employment, esp. in a public institution, as an army, navy, hospital, etc.; the human as distinct from the *matériel* or material equipment (*of* an institution, undertaking, etc.).

In quot. 1834 used in the French sense of 'the sum of qualities which make up the character': but this can hardly be considered as more than an isolated use in Eng.

[1834 *Edin. Rev.* LIX. 329 In their hands..the *personnel* of the robbers [became] more truculent.]

1857 S. Osborn *Quedah* xv. 200 Captain Warren was favourably impressed with the *matériel* and *personnel* of the native army co-operating with us. 1861 Thackeray *Four Georges* 142 He knew the *personnel* of the Universities. 1863 P. Barry *Dockyard Econ.* 39 It is not here recommended that the *personnel* of the English dockyards should be remodelled on the French plan. 1886 Ld. Brassey *Nav. Annual* 3 From the *personnel* we pass to the *materiel* of the [English] fleet. 1886 Stubbs *Lect. Study Hist.* iv. 89 To study the drama in its plot and personnel. 1894 C. N. Robinson *Brit. Fleet* 315 The personnel—the body of men, that is, who themselves constitute our Navy.

Pe·rsonship. *rare.* [f. Person *sb.* + -ship.] Personality, individuality.

1645 Ussher *Body Div.* 78 Though one may communicate his nature with one, he can not communicate his person-ship with another. *Ibid.* 165 One naturall personship, which..in ordinary men maketh a perfect person.

Persoon(e, -oun(e, -own, obs. ff. Parson, Person. **Persour, persowr,** obs. ff. Piercer.

†Perspe·ction. *Obs.* [ad. L. *perspection-em*, n. of action from *perspicĕre* to look through, look closely into, view, behold, f. Per- 1 + *specĕre* to look.] A looking through, into, or at something; view, sight, inspection, contemplation; regard, respect; insight; outlook, look-out. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1549 *Compl. Scot.* viii. 72 O quhat vanhap..is this that.. hes blyndit 3our ene fra the perspectione of 3our extreme ruuyne? 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 177 Such perspection and contemplation of faith is not .. a vaine imagination. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 72 Not only made..for ornament unto the eye, but for perspection. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* i, Eye-gate was the place of perspection.

Perspective (pəɹspe·ktiv), *sb.* [ad. med.L. *perspectiva* (sc. *ars*), the science of optics, fem. of *perspectīvus*: see next; cf. F. *la perspective* (14th c.).]

I. †1. The science of sight; optics. (Also in *pl.*)

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 299 As tellin men of perspectif, þer ben þree maner of bodili siȝt. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 365 He [Aristotle] made .. problemys of perspective and of metbaphesik. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii. (Tollem. MS.), þe auctor of þe science of perspective [*scientiæ perspectivæ*], þat is þe science of þe sy3te. 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* B j, Perspective, is an Art Mathematicall, which demonstrateth the maner, and properties, of all Radiations Direct, Broken, and Reflected. 1577 Harrison *England* II. iii. (1877) I. 78 Skill in the perspectiues. 1625 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* I. vii. (1635) 177 The Angle of Vision, as we finde it taught in the Perspectiues. 1658 Phillips, *Perspective*,.. the art of advantaging the sight by the contrivance of glasses, being a branch of Opticks.

†2. An optical instrument for looking through or viewing objects with; a spy-glass, magnifying-glass, telescope, etc. Also *fig.*, esp. in such phrases as *to look through the wrong end of the perspective* = to look upon somcthing as smaller or of less consequence than it is. *Obs.*

In early use applied to various optical devices, as arrangements of mirrors, etc. for producing some special or fantastic effect, e. g. by distortion of images. (Cf. also 4 b.)

[In the Chaucer quotation, the word in all the ancient MSS. has the prefix contracted, the Hengwrt, Corpus, and Lansdowne having (according to the Six-text ed.) the contraction *ꝑ* for *per*, the Ellesmere, Cambridge, Petworth, and Harleian 7334, having that for *pro-*, which is also the form in the 16th c. printed edd. Notwithstanding this preponderance of MS. testimony, there can be little doubt that the correct reading is *perspective*, as shown by the history of the two words; *prospective*, as a genuine word, having arisen only *c* 1590.]

c 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 226 (Hengwrt MS.) They speke of Alocen and Vitulon Of Aristotle þat writen in hir lynes Of queynte Mirours and of perspectyues. *a* 1529 Skelton *Wks.* (1843) I. 25 Encleryd myrroure and perspectyue most bryght. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1045 The perspectif or glasse in the whiche the kindes [*printed* kindnes] and symilitudes of thynges ben shewed. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* v. iii. 48 Contempt his scornefull Perspectiue did lend me, Which warpt the line of euerie other fauour. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* Ded. A ij b, Like an ill-sighted man, who sees with Spectacles or Perspectives. 1634–5 Brereton *Trav.* (1844) 60 Wm. Daviseon offered to furnish me with a couple of these perspectives, which shew the new-found motion of the stars about Jupiter. 1646 Buck *Rich. III* Ded., To looke at other mens actions and memory by the wrong end of the perspective. 1668 Pepys *Diary* 13 July, To Reeves's; and there saw some [books], and bespoke a little perspective, and was mightily pleased with seeing objects in a dark room. 1692 Dryden *St. Euremont's Ess.* 280 By the means of Great Perspectives, which Invention becomes more perfect every Day, they discover new Planets. 1709 Steele & Addison *Tatler* No. 103 P 13, I..refused him a Licence for a Perspective, but allowed him a Pair of Spectacles. 1716 Cibber *Love's Last Shift* I. i, If we look thro' Reason's never-erring Perspective. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 195 By means of our perspectives..we saw an English flag hoisted. 1789 Burns *Let. to Mrs. Dunlop* 4 Mar., As a snail pushes out his horns, or as we draw out a perspective.

II. 3. The art of delineating solid objects upon a plane surface so that the drawing produces the same impression of apparent relative positions and magnitudes, or of distance, as do the actual objects when viewed from a particular point. (Formerly also *pl.* in same sense.) See also 6 b.

Without qualification, usually denoting *linear perspective*, an application of projective geometry, in which the drawing is such as would be made upon a transparent vertical plane (*plane of delineation*) interposed in the proper position between the eye and the object, by drawing straight lines from the position of the eye (*point of sight*) to the several points of the object, their intersections with the plane of delineation forming the corresponding points of the drawing.

Aerial *p.*, Isometric *p.*, Lineak *p.*, Parallel *p.*: see these words. *Angular perspective* = *oblique p. Conical p.*, that in which objects are delineated as if projected upon the surface of a vertical cone from a point in its axis, the surface being then unrolled into a plane: so *cylindrical p. Gauche p.*, that in which the surface of delineation is not a plane. *Oblique p.*, that in which neither side of the principal object is parallel to the plane of delineation, so that the horizontal lines meet at a vanishing point.

1598 R. Haydocke tr. *Lomazzo* Pref. 8 A Painter without the Perspectiues was like a Doctor without Grammer. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xxxv. xi. II. 547 So excellent he was in this perspective, that a man would say, his euen, plaine, and flat picture were embossed and raised work. 1694 Dryden *To Sir G. Kneller* 39 Yet perspective was lame, no distance true. But all came forward in one common view. 1702 Addison *Dial. Medals* iii, They have represented their buildings according to the rules of perspective. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Aerial Perspective* is a Proportionable Diminution of the Teints and Colours of a Picture, when the Objects are supposed to be very remote. 1783 Mason *Art of Painting* 163 Yet deem not, Youths, that Perspective can give Those charms complete by which your works shall live. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* II. 385 The method of drawing a building..in oblique perspective. 1859 Ruskin *Perspective* Introd. 3 Every picture drawn in true perspective may be considered as an upright piece of glass on which the objects seen through it have been thus drawn.

b. *transf.* The appearance presented by visible objects, in regard to relative position, apparent distance, etc.

1826 Faraday *Exp. Res.* xxxvii. (1859) 216 The convergence of the rays to one spot..was merely an effect of perspective. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxvii. (1849) 431 The stars, from the effects of perspective alone, would seem to diverge in the direction to which the solar system was going. 1881 Atkinson tr. *Helmholtz's Lect. Sci. Subjects* Ser. II. iii. i. 87 Aerial perspective. By this we understand the optical action of the light, which the illuminated masses of air, between the observer and distant objects, give.

c. *Mod. Geom.* = Homology 4.

1857 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* III. 5 Triangles are in perspective when the three lines joining the corresponding angles meet in a point, or, what is the same thing, when the three points of intersection of the corresponding sides lie in a line. 1881 Casey *Sequel to Euclid* 77 Triangles whose corresponding vertices lie on concurrent lines have received different names from Geometers.. Townshend and Clebsch call them triangles in *perspective*, and the point *O* and the line *XYZ* the *centre* and the *axis* of *perspective*. 1885 Leudesdorf *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* iv. 20.

d. *fig.* The relation or proportion in which the parts of a subject are viewed by the mind; the aspect of a matter or object of thought, as perceived from a particular mental 'point of view'.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 1 We have endeavoured in these our partitions to observe a kind of perspective, that one part may cast light upon another. 1613 Drumm. of Hawth. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 120 All, that we can set our eyes on in these intricate mazes of life, is but vain perspective and deceiving shadows, appearing far otherwise afar off, than when..gazed upon at a near distance. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* II. 250 The events Of old and wondrous times..were unfolded In just perspective to the view. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* iv. xxxv. 359 Clearly no method can be satisfactory but that which preserves the perspective of history true. 1894 H. Drummond *Ascent of Man* II Evolution..has thrown the universe into a fresh perspective.

4. *concr.* A drawing or picture in perspective; a 'view'; *spec.* a picture so contrived as seemingly to enlarge or extend the actual space, as in a stage scene, or to give the effect of distance.

1644 Evelyn *Diary* 27 Feb., In the upper walkes are two perspectives, seeming to enlarge the allys. *Ibid.* 1 Mar., A little Garden, which, tho' very narrow, by the addition of a well-painted perspective, is to appearance greatly enlarged. 1648 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 217, I give him alsoe my two perspectives of Saint Marke, hanging in the chamber of my laboritary. 1651 J. Jane (*title*) Εικων Ακλαστος. The Image Vnbroken. A Perspective of the Impudence, Falshood [etc.] in a Libell entitled Εικονοκλαστης against Εικων Βασιλικη. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 18 Outside Fallacies; like our Stage-scenes or Perspectives, that shew things inwards, when they are but superficial paintings. 1680 Aubrey in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 501, I have a curious designe of his to drawe a landskip or perspective. 1703 Oliver in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1404 A Perspective of the late King of Denmark's Family, the Queen's Face being in the middle, and eight Princes and Princesses round her. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 77 A vista of cypress-trees, which were indeed an illusory perspective, being painted in fresco. 1861 Thackeray *Four Georges* I. (1862) 60 Hogarth's lively perspective of Cheapside.

†b. A picture or figure constructed so as to produce some fantastic effect; e. g. appearing distorted or confused except from one particular point of view, or presenting totally different aspects from different points. *Obs.*

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 18 For sorrowes eye..Diuides one thing intire, to many obiects, Like perspectiues, which rightly gaz'd vpon Shew nothing but confusion, ey'd awry, Distinguish forme. 1601 — *Twel. N.* v. i. 224 One face, one voice, one habit, and two persons, A natural Perspective, that is, and is not. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* III. iv, Hee'll

shew a perspectiue, where on one side You shall behold the faces, and the persons Of all sufficient yong heires, in towne,..On th' other side, the marchants formes, and others That..will trust such parcels: In the third square, the verie street, and signe Where the commoditie dwels. [Cf. 1661 J. Powell *Hum. Industry* vi. 76; and 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* ix. § 100, where perspectives are described, but not named.]

†c. So, in similar senses, *piece of perspective*. (Sometimes = *peep-show*.) *Obs.*

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iv. iv, To view them (as you'ld doe a piece of Perspective) in at a key-hole. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. (1624) 233 Those excellent landskips and Dutch-workes,..such pleasant peeces of perspective. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 16 A Walking-Staff, Vermilion Gilt, in which was a piece of Perspective. 1676 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. v. § 8 To direct them in those excellent pieces of Perspective, wherein by the help of a Prophetick glass they might see the Son of God fully represented. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 151 Besides these upon the same Mountains some pieces of Perspective are elaborately and regularly cut, resembling the noblest sort of ancient structure. 1755 Young *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 262 As in some pieces of perspective, by the pressure of the eye..the magnificent prospect is opened, and aggrandized, still more and more.

5. A visible scene; a (real) view or prospect; *esp.* one extending in length away from the spectator and thus showing distance, a vista.

(In mod. use associated with sense 3.)

1620 Shelton *Quix.* III. xiv. 94 He saw the self-same Face,..the same Aspect, the same Physiognomy, the same Shape, the same Perspective of the Batchelor Samson Carrasco. 1652 Lovedav tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* III. 156 The frontispeece did discover it selfe in perspective through a long walk of goodly trees. 1686 Dryden *To Mem. Mrs. Anne Killigrew* 115 Of lofty trees, with sacred shades And perspectives of pleasant glades. 1712 *Spect.* No. 524 ¶ 5 At the end of the Perspective of every strait Path,..appeared a high Pillar. 1770 Grav *Let. to Wharton* 18 Apr., The lofty towers and long perspectives of the church. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* ii, Dark hills, whose outline appeared distinctly upon the vivid glow of the horizon, closed the perspective. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* ii. 21 Mysterious perspectives among pillars and arches.

b. *fig.* A mental view, outlook, or prospect, esp. through an imagined extent of time, past or (usually) future; hence sometimes = expectation, 'look-out'.

1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xxx, I saw a long perspective of felicity before me. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 438 This perspective of a divine felicity, here below, would throw us into a lethargic rapture. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* II. 255 The concluding words of this section..open a glorious perspective of ultimate hope for all whose hearts are sufficiently large and loving to accept it.

6. Phr. *In perspective.* a. In mental view; in prospect, looked for, expected: see 5 b. ? *Obs.*

(In quot. 1633 the sense is doubtful.)

1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Sinne* ii, Yet as in sleep we see foul death, and live: So devils are our sinnes in perspective. 1640 C. Harvey *Synagogue* xiv. *Bible*, 'Tis heaven in perspective, and the bliss Of glory here. 1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* xi, Take care of this future magistrate, this church-warden in perspective.

b. Drawn or viewed in accordance with the rules or principles of perspective; also *fig.*: see 3.

1655 Mrq. Worcester *Cent. Inv.* § 97 An instrument whereby an ignorant person may take any thing in Perspective, as justly, and more then the skilfullest Painter can do by his eye. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 10 My delineations.. together with one done by a friend in perspective. 1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing* v. 282 The tops of the trees..receding in perspective into the distance. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 16 July 3/2 The engraver said he must..'put it in proper perspective'.

c. *Mod. Geom.* = *In* Homology: see 3 c.

III. †7. The action of looking into something, close inspection; the faculty of seeing into a thing, insight, penetrativeness. *Obs.*

? *a* 1586 Q. Eliz. *Let. to Jas. VI* (Camden) 173, I haue not so smal a parspectiue in my neighbors actions, but I haue foresene some wicked euent to falowe a careles gouvernement. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 23 Doubting that there would bee too neare looking, and too much Perspective into his Disguise, if he should show it here in England; he..sailed with his scholar into Ireland. 1643 Milton *Divorce* II. xvii, And this also will be somewhat above his reach, but yet no lesse a truth for lack of his perspective. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 24 To me this world did once seem sweet and fair, While senses light minds perspective kept blind.

IV. 8. *attrib. Perspective shell* [in allusion to its markings], the depressed conical shell of the gastropod mollusc *Solarium perspectivum*; also called *sundial shell* and *staircase shell*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Hence **Perspe·ctived** *a.*, placed or drawn in perspective; **Perspe·ctiveless** *a.*, devoid of perspective, drawn without regard to perspective (in quot. *fig.*); †**Perspe·ctiver**, †**Perspecti·vian**, one who treats of perspective.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Sept. 2/1 Towers, battlements, cypresses, statues all *perspectived not merely for the eye but for the imagination. 1874 H. R. Reynolds *John Bapt.* vii. 420 Blended in one dazzling but *perspectiveless picture. 1598 R. Haydocke tr. *Lomazzo* II. 197 The *Perspectiuers call it, the Center, Marke, Point, Terme, and the Cone of the Pyramis. 1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 34 b, The Geometricians and *Perspectiuians.

Perspective (pəɹspe·ktiv), *a.* [ad. late L. *perspectīv-us* (Boeth.), f. *perspect-*, ppl. stem of *perspicĕre*: see Perspection and -ive; cf. F. *perspectif, -ive* (14th c.).]

I. †1. Relating to sight; optical. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 365 This saide Aristotill.. made..problemes perspective [*perspectiva problemata*] and metaphisicalle. 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 61 Science Perspective giveth great evidence, To all the Ministers of this Science. 1530 Palsgr. 320/2 Perspectyfe, beholdyng or regarding with the eye, *perspectif.* 1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* Pref. Archimedes..dyd also by arte perspectiue (whiche is a parte of geometrie) deuise such glasses within the towne of Syracusæ, that dyd bourne their enemies shyppes a great way from the towne. 1592a R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 27 The entrie, which was by my perspective iudgement twelve paces.

†2. Used for looking or viewing; serving to look through, or to assist the sight: applied to various optical instruments or devices. Also *fig.* *Obs.* Almost always in phr. *perspective glass* = prec. 2.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* B j, He may wonderfully helpe him selfe, by perspectiue Glasses. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* III. 6 A perspectiue Ring that will discouer all the Cards that are neere him that weareth it on his finger. 1613 Fletcher, etc. *Honest Man's Fort.* IV. i, This vizard wherewith thou wouldst hide thy spirit Is perspective to shew it plainlier. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I. vii. § 2 (1634) 85 A worthy Astrologer now living [Galileo] who by the helpe of perspective Glasses hath found in the Starres many things unknowne to the Ancients. *c* 1619 Wotton *Let. to Bacon* in *Reliq.* (1651) 414 He [Kepler] applies a long perspective-trunke, with the convexe glasse fitted to the said hole. *a* 1626 Bacon *New Atl.* (1650) 30 We have also Perspective-Houses, where we make Demonstrations of all Lights, and Radiations: And of all Colours. 1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 931/4 To be sold at the Sign of the Royal Exchange,.. all sorts of Perspective Glasses, as well Telescopes as Microscopes. 1727 Pope, etc. *Art of Sinking* II. v, His eyes should be like unto the wrong end of a perspective glass, by which all the objects of nature are lessened. 1729 Savage *Wanderer* I. 144 If tubes perspective hem the spot-less prize. [1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* v. (1857) I. 300 Observed by Galileo Galilei..by the assistance of a perspective glass.]

II. 3. Of or pertaining to perspective (see prec. 3); drawn according to perspective; showing the effect of distance, as a picture or actual scene (cf. prec. 4, 5). †*Perspective piece* = piece of perspective: see prec. 4 c (*obs.*).

1606 Dekker *Sev. Sinnes* I. (Arb.) 17 You may behold now in this Perspectiue piece which I haue drawne before you, how deadly and dangerous an enemy to the State this Politick Bankruptisme hath bin, and still is. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 84 The painting of the arched-roof, rare for perspective Art, and the chiefe of that kinde. 1628 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. 259 Brokes, riuers, trees .. with many pretty landskips, and perspectiue peices. 1731 W. Halfpenny *Perspective* 1 To find the Perspective Plan of a Square or Cube fixt above the Eye, whose Point of Sight is in a Right Line, with the Middle of the Object. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* III. xxviii, A fair arcade, In long perspective view display'd. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 99 (ed. 2) 67 The art of painting .. made such progress, especially in the perspective treatment of subjects, as enabled it to appear in great perfection at the very beginning of the next period. 1871 Mrs. Gatty *Parables fr. Nature* Ser. v. 67 That far-off visionary point where all perspective lines converge. 1871 J. R. Dicksee *Perspective* I. 1 Perspective drawing is so termed, because in the study of it, all objects are supposed to be seen through a transparent plane.

b. *Mod. Geom.* Belonging to perspective (prec. 3 c) or homology; homologous, homological.

1885 Leudesdorf *Cremona's Prof. Geom.* 3 We are said to project from a centre (or vertex) *S* a given figure *σ* upon a plane of projection *σ'*. The new figure *σ'* is called the perspective image or the central projection of the original one.

¶4. ? Misused for Prospective. (But cf. prec. 6a.)

1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* (1736) III. 274 My Hand, unable to support the Pen, drops in perspective Extasies. 1796 J. Bimlake in *New Ann. Reg.* 155 O blindness to the future! That kindly veils sharp pain's perspective ills.

Perspectively (pəɹspe·ktivli), *adv.* [f. Perspective *a.* + -ly 2.]

†1. Optically; as through an optical instrument. (Sometimes with allusion to those producing fantastic effects: see Perspective *sb.* 2.) *Obs.*

1552a Huloet, Perspectyuelye, *optice.* 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 347 Yes my lord, you see them perspectiuely: the Cities turn'd into a Maid; for they are all gyrdled with Maiden Walls.

†2. Clearly, evidently. (Cf. L. *perspecte*, adv.)

1598 R. Haydocke tr. *Lomazzo* II. 198 No otherwise than that which it seeth beholding it Perspectiuely. 1632a Lithgow *Trav.* v. 223 Which Houses haue stood on pillars..: the infinite number whereof, may as yet bee, (aboue and below the Sands) perspectiuely beheld.

3. According to perspective; in perspective (see Perspective *sb.* 3).

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 252 If more Fronts than one be shewn Perspectively in one Draught. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIV. 95 Atmospheric light .. perhaps not quite perspectively true to the actual distances.

b. *Mod. Geom.* So as to be 'in perspective' or homologous: see Perspective *sb.* 3 c, *adj.* 3 b.

1865 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* V. 480 Two triangles, *ABC*, *A'B'C'* which are such that the lines *AA'*, *BB'*, *CC'* meet in a point, are said to be in perspective..the triangle *A'B'C'* is said to be perspectively inscribed in the triangle *ABC*.

Perspectograph (pəɹspe·ktŏgrɑf). [f. L. *perspect-*, ppl. stem (see Perspective *a.*) + -graph.] 'An instrument for the mechanical drawing of objects in perspective' (Francis *Dict. Arts*, 1842).

1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 137 As a practical means of teaching perspective the perspectograph will be found a very handy instrument.

So **Pe·rspecto·graphy** (*rare*—⁰), the art or theory of drawing in perspective. 1864 in Webster.

†**Pe·rspicable,** *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *perspicābilis* that may easily be beheld (Ammianus, Augustine), f. **perspicārī* = *perspic-ĕre* to see through, look closely into, perceive, behold. Cf. L. *conspicābilis*, f. *conspicārī* beside *conspicĕre*.]

1. That can be seen through, transparent.

1615 T. Adams *Spir. Navigator* 5 This is 'mare vitreum' a sea of glasse more cleare perspicable and transparent.

2. Capable of being beheld; visible; in view.

1660 F. Broore tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 237 Eight parts, which are all perspicable from the middle station of the Town. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 142 There be but nineteen Pillars at this day extant, yet the fractures and bases of other one and twenty more are perspicable.

Perspicacious (pɑ̈spikē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *perspicāx, -cācem*, having the power of seeing through, sharp-sighted, f. *perspicĕre*: see Perspection and -acious. Cf. F. *perspicace* (1546 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of clear or penetrating sight; clear-sighted. (Often passing into 2.) *arch.*

1616-61 Holyoay *Persius* (1673) 327 And can'st thou with a perspicacious sight Discern the shew of truth from truth? 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 102 ¶ 4 An expanse of waters.. covered with so thick a mist, that the most perspicacious eye could see but a little way. 1879 Miss M. A. Sprague *Earnest Trifler* xi. (1880) 117 Like the brilliant perspicacious stare of the critical world.

2. Of persons, their faculties, etc.: Of clear or penetrating mental vision or discernment.

1640 Howell *Dodona's Gr.* (1645) 52 He was rarely quick and perspicacious. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xx. 59 [These] testify the man to be of a most perspicacious wit. 1873 H. Rogers *Orig. Bible* iii. 121 He was far too perspicacious to be imposed upon by any such false analogy.

¶3. *erron.* Clear, translucent, perspicuous. *rare.*

a 1820 Shelley *Pr. Wks.* (1888) I. 415 The genuine doctrine of 'political Justice', presented in one perspicacious and impressive river.

Hence **Perspica·ciously** *adv.*, with clear vision, clearly; **Perspica·ciousness.**

1727 in Bailey vol. II, *Perspicaciousness.* 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 43 ¶ 13 He that..too perspicaciously foresees obstacles. 1779-81 — *L. P., Denham* Wks. II. 78 The particulars of resemblance are so perspicaciously collected.

Perspicacity (pɑ̈spikæ·sĭti). [ad. L. *perspicācitās*, f. *perspicāx*: see prec. and -ity: cf. F. *perspicacité* (15–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Keenness of sight. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 493 From these fables of Lynceus came the opinion of the singular perspicacity of the beast Linx. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. ii. 5 Nor can there any thing escape the perspicacity of those eyes which were before light, and unto whose opticks there is no opacity. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. II. vii. 55 The barn-owl..watches in the dark, with the utmost perspicacity and perseverance.

2. Clearness of understanding or insight; penetration, discernment.

1548 Becon *Solace of Soule* Wks. (1560) II. 115 Thou shalte neuer hy the perspycacyte and quyckenes of thy owne reason perceyue how it maye be possible. 1663 Bp. Patrick *Parab. Pilgr.* xxviii. (1668) 323 The greatest wits want perspicacity in things that respect their own interest. 1779-81 Johnson *L. P., Blackmore* Wks. III. 173 [This] is the only reproach which all the perspicacity of malice..has ever fixed upon his private life. 1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 153 A masterpiece of perspicacity as well as perspicuity. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) III. xvi. 183 She showed the same perspicacity in the selection of her agents. 1876 Gladstone *Homeric Synchr.* 61 Lessing, in his Laocoon, has discussed with luminous perspicacity [etc.].

†**Pe·rspicacy.** *Obs.* [f. L. *perspicāc-em* Perspicacious: see -acy 1.] = prec.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. ii, Nay, lady, doe not scorne us, though you haue the gift of perspicacie aboue others. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xviii. 463 It was a very great mistake in the perspicacy [*ed.* 1646 perspicacity] of that Animal. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xliii. 355 In blunting the perspicacy of the Eyes of the Wise.

†**Perspi·cience.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *perspicientia*, f. *perspicient-em*, pr. pple. of *perspicĕre* to see through: see Perspection and -ence.] Keen or clear perception; insight.

1661 Feltham *Resolves* II. iii. (1677) 163 Though it [Faith] be set in a heighth, beyond our Humane Perspicience, I can believe it rather super-elevated, then contradictive to our Reason. 1721-90 in Bailey. 1768 [W. Donaldson] *Life Sir B. Sapskull* II. xx. 163 His conducting this perplexing affair with so much judgment and perspicience.

†**Pe·rspicil.** *Obs.* [ad. med. or mod. L. *perspicillum*, f. *perspic-ĕre* to see through + *-illum*, dim. and instrumental suffix: cf. *aspergillum*.] An optic glass; a lens; a telescope or microscope.

1614 Tomkis *Albumazar* I. iii, Sir, 'tis a perspicil..With this I'll read a leaf of that small Iliad..Twelve long miles off. 1625 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* I. iv. (1635) 87 It is manifest out of the experiment of the new Perspicils, that the bodies of the Sunne and Jupiter haue at least a double motion. 1661 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* 174 The Perspicil, as well as the Needle, hath enlarged the habitable World. 1680 *Counterplots* 29 There is no such mirrour so clear and true to look in, no such optick or perspicil to see with.

fig. 1621 S. Page *Commendatory Verses* in *Coryat's Crudities*, And give the world in one Synoptick quill Full proofe that he is Brittaine's Perspicill. 1675 Sir E. Sherburne tr. *Manilius* Pref. 2 That the Galaxie is a Congeries

of Numberless small stars was by the sole Perspicil of Reason discovered by the Ancients.

†**Perspi·cuate,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as next + -ATE².] Transparent: = PERSPICUOUS 1.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 64 Every cleere thinge perspicuate and fayre.

†**Perspi·cuate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *perspicu-us* PERSPICUOUS + -ATE³.] *trans.* To render perspicuous, clear, or transparent.

1634 *Simple Reasons* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 181 Our faith in God, and loyalty to the King, are..emblazoned, perspicuated, cognominated, propagated, and promulgated.

Perspicuity (pɔ̄ɹspikiū·ĭti). [ad. L. *perspicuitās*, f. *perspicu-us* (see below and -ITY): cf. F. *perspicuité* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

†**1.** Transparency, translucency. *Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 42 A goodly stone glittering with perspecuitie. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 4 Glasses through whose perspicuitie.. one may discern weekly in what plight they are. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 609 Pretious stones which are commended for their perspicuity and transparent clearenesse. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 122 The aqueous Humor of the Eye..hath the Perspicuity and Fluidity of common Water. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 35 To declare in what Manner Perspicuity or Opacity happens in Stones.

2. Clearness of statement or exposition; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; lucidity.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent* I. x, The perfection of an History resteth in matter and wordes ..The tenor of the wordes asketh a brief perspicuite. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 8 The translation of the Seuentie dissenteth from the Originall in many places, neither doeth it come neere it, for perspicuitie, grauitie, majestie 1711 STEELE *Spect* No. 2 ¶3 The Perspicuity of his Discourse gives the same Pleasure that Wit would in another Man. 1833–6 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. II. xii 295 Greek..is celebrated..for its perspicuity, and its reproductive power. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* lviii. (1862) 127 There is nothing more desirable in composition than perspicuity; and in perspicuity precision is included.

†**3.** Distinctness to the sight; conspicuousness. *Obs. rare.*

1609 B. JONSON *Masque of Queens* Wks. (Rtldg.) 575/2 After it, succeeded their third dance. ..Wherein, beside that principal grace of perspicuity, the motions were so even and apt [etc.]. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 88 A high imperious mountaine..eminent for height and perspicuitie.

¶**4.** *improp.* Discernment, insight, perspicacity.

1662 GAUDEN in Chr. Wordsw. *Doc. Suppl.* (1825) 37 There are no eyes I more justly dread than your's for the acuteness and perspicuity, yet none to which I more willingly present..myself, and what I do. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 458 When the Pupil can read the Alcoran with perspicuity. 1720 GORDON & TRENCHARD *Independ. Whig* (1728) 120 It may well be expected from Persons of their Penetration and Perspicuity. 1806 H. SIDDONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* III. 211 That worthy man could read hearts with great perspicuity. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr* I. xv, Mr. Wegg made a smiling demonstration of great perspicuity here.

†**Perspi·culative,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [irreg. f. L. *perspic-ĕre* to see through, see clearly.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Perspiculative*, which may be seen.

†**Perspi·culous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Erroneous formation from L. *perspicu-us* PERSPICUOUS.] Clear, lucid. Hence †**Perspi·culously** *adv.*

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 122 b, S. Basill..(whose pleasaunt perspiculous eloquence who haue read his workes in greke, can not but wonder at). 1662 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 6) 220 A thing most perspiculously evident this day.

Perspicuous (pəɹspi·kiu.ĕs), *a.* [f. L. *perspicu-us* transparent, clear, evident (f. *perspic-ĕre* to see through) + -OUS.]

†**1.** Transparent, translucent. *Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 64 Christall hath Water declyning toward Ayer, Wherefore it is cleere, perspicuous and faire. 1599 H. BUTTES *Diets Dry Dinner* P iv b, [Tabacco] of a tawny colour, somewhat inclining to red; most perspicuous and cleare. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvii. (1682) 158 Water turning from perspicuous to white. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 293 Represented to our sight through the perspicuous body of the Air. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 224 Sapphire is a Stone of a yellow or Skie-blue Colour, perspicuous like the most pure Azure.

2. Clear or easy to be understood; clearly expressed, lucid; evident.

1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV 190 Whereupon the Queene commaunded bim..he should make that intricate sentence more perspicuous. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 87 The proofe is so plaine, and his meaning so perspicuous. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 77 The reason is perspicuous, why no French plays, when translated, have, or ever can succeed on the English stage. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. viii. §6 Wheresoever he writes more obscurely, search out for some more perspicuous passages in the same writer. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1754 (1831) I. 243 The most perspicuous and energetick language. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* Introd. 13 Rules can be laid down for the perspicuous construction of paragraphs.

b. Of persons: Clear in statement or expression.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 10 Or if Dianaes Priest be commonly obscure..cannot it be, that hee should be perspicuous at anie one time? 1611 DEKKER *Roaring Girle* Wks. 1873 III. 211 Prethee maister Captaine lacke, be plaine and perspicuous with mee. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. iv. (1869) I. 30, I am always willing to run some hazard of being tedious in order to be sure that I am perspicuous. 1791 in Boswell *Johnson* Aug. an. 1783, He [Johnson] was always most perfectly clear and perspicuous.

3. Easily or distinctly seen, conspicuous. ? *Obs.*

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* II. 102 Set in the chiefe of the Coate, as in the most perspicuous place. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 22 The ruines that are now so perspicuous,..stand foure miles South-west from the aforesaid place. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 50 Ely-minster..so Lofty built y^t its perspicious above ye town. 1805 FOSTER *Ess* II. ii. 140 An exceedingly distinct and perspicuous aspect

b. *fig.* Eminent, distinguished, conspicuous.

1634 *Malory's Arthur* Pref., The never-dying fame of the illustrious Trojan Hector is perspicuous. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 274 The person of every Soveraign Prince, is too notorious and perspicuous to need any such demonstration.

¶**4.** *improperly.* Discerning, perspicacious. *rare.*

†b. Clear-sighted (*obs.*).

1584 R. SCOTT *Discov. Witches* Ep. Ded. to Sir R. Manwood, I know you to be perspicuous, and able to see downe into the depth and bottome of causes, &c. 1650 GENTILIS *Considerations* 224 That character..is not seene many times by the most perspicuous sight. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 9/1 From one of the summits or tops thereof, a man of perspicuous eyes may discern the Euxine on the one hand, and the Mediterranean on the other. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 221 The gods are heavy on me..and my perspicuous soul Darken with vision.

Perspi·cuously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. In a perspicuous manner; clearly, evidently, lucidly.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 3 It is of importance that they be known..by al, and that so perspicuously, that ..the meanest and simplest common soldier may thereby know euerie particular officer 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial., Procus & Puella* Wks. 1874 VI. 123 Thy minde by myne I see perspicuously. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 15 ¶4 He will express himself perspicuously. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* II. v. (1876) 225 Dionysius .. declares perspicuously the principle of the orthodox teaching.

¶**2.** *improperly.* With perspicacity. *rare.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 317 This doctrine [of the Jesuits] when princes and other men of learning, iudgement, and experience in such pragmatical platformes do perspicuously looke into: [they] perceiue [etc.].

Perspi·cuousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being perspicuous; perspicuity.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* II. To Rdr. 6 With any degree of accuracy and perspicuousness. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xli. 126 *note*, Nowhere else are his stories told with such vivacity and perspicuousness.

Perspirable (pəɹspəi·ɹrăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. PERSPIRE² + -ABLE. Cf. F. *perspirable* (in Paré 1561).]

1. Capable of perspiring; allowing the passage of perspiration; liable to perspire.

†*Perspirable veins*, an old name of the arteries, as the supposed channels of the 'vital spirits'.

1604 F. HERING *Mod. Defence* A iv b, Womens bodies being more soft, tender, and perspirable. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 158 The Bloud, as it..passes to and fro, through the perspirable Veins. 1690 BOYLE *Chr Virtuoso* I. 63 Who would believe that the Poyson..should be able.. to continue in the warm and still perspirable Body of the bitten person? 1744 tr. *Boerhaave's Inst.* III. 309 The whole Surface of the human Body..is perspirable. 1860–1 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 65 The skin absorbs the water and becomes softer and more perspirable.

†b. Capable of breathing forth or emitting an effluvium. *Obs. rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 79 For Electricks will not commonly attract, except they grow hot or become perspirable. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Perspirable*,..that may, or is able to breathe through.

c. Of, pertaining to, or attended with perspiration: *perspirable point*, point of perspiration.

1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 496 To bring down the animal heat to the perspirable point. 1822 *Examiner* 382/2 Her fan, which..he is essaying to pick up by a puffing and perspirable exertion.

†**2.** Liable to be blown through; exposed to air or the wind, airy. *Obs.*

c 1624 CHAPMAN *Homer's Epigr.* x, [Ida] Where every tree Beares up in aire such perspirable heights. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 57 Joyning this perspirable region with the celestial and intelligible. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 197 Let the Doors and Windows be stopp'd with Clay, that the House be not perspirable with Wind or Air.

3. a. Capable of being thrown off in perspiration (insensible or sensible). †b. Capable of being exhaled or emitted in vapour (*obs.*). †c. Allowing of the passage of perspiration (*obs.*).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* V. xxi. 270 The Amnios is a generall investment, containing the sudorous or thin serosity perspirable through the skin. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. i. (1738) 5 Porous for the passage of Sweat, or other perspirable Matter. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 88 Perspirable humours not discharged will stagnate and putrefy. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 9 Speculations concerning the perspirable Fluids of Human Bodies. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 417 A copious discharge of perspirable matter.

B. as *sb.* in *pl.* Perspirable matters.

1797 J. DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 30 A regular discharge, or secretion of perspirables.

Hence **Perspirabi·lity,** capability of perspiring; liability to perspire.

1744 MITCHELL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 145 On account of the Perspirability of their Bodies. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 529 A salutary relaxation and perspirability of the skin.

†**Perspirant.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *perspīrānt-em*, or F. *perspirant*, pr. pple. of L. *perspirāre* or F. *perspirer* to PERSPIRE: see -ANT.] A perspiring duet; a sweat-duct.

1745 FRANKLIN *Let. to Cadwal. Colden* Wks. 1887 II. 5 That they [i. e. absorbent ducts] should communicate with the veins, and the perspirants with the arteries only, seems natural enough.

Perspirate (pɔ̄ɹspiɹeit), *v. rare.* [f. L. *perspīrāt-*, ppl. stem of *perspīrāre*: see PERSPIRE and -ATE³. Perh. a back-formation from next.] = PERSPIRE. Hence **Pe·rspirating** *ppl. a.*

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* VI 504 The perspirating surface of the leaf. 1843 THACKERAY *Carmen Lilliense* III. i, The sun bursts out in furious blaze, I perspirate from head to heel.

Perspiration (pɔ̄ɹspiɹē·ʃən). [a. F. *perspiration* (in Paré 1561), n. of action from *perspirer*, ad. L. *perspīrāre*: see PERSPIRE.] The action of perspiring, in various senses.

†**1.** Breathing out or through. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Perspiration*, a perspiration, or breathing through. 1681 CHETHAM *Anglers Vade-m.* iii. § 16 (1689) 27 It's convenient to bore small holes in it for their better perspiration. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* III. *Adv. Author* i, He would find the Air perhaps more rarefy'd and suitable to the Perspiration requir'd, especially in the case of a Poetical Genius

†**2.** Evaporation, exhalation. *Obs.*

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* vii. 70 This Spaw water is strongest..in Winters frost, by reason of the earth being the more bound up, and the said spirits being thereby kept from perspiration. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II 325 Cover'd only with a loose Cover, that there may be a free Perspiration of the Volatile Spirit of your Must.

3. The excretion of moisture through the pores of the skin (originally applied to the insensible excretion, now also to the sensible); sweating.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 680 Much of the matter of hair in the other parts of the body [than the head] goeth forth by insensible perspiration. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Perspiration* is as it were a breathing or vaporing of the whole body through the skin. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* ii. Misc. (1711) 293 These [Caps] when moisten'd with Sweat, stop all Perspiration. 1740 BAYNARD *Health* (ed. 6) 21 For thro' a constant dilatation, The spirits spend by perspiration. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 180 His feet put into warm water in hopes of procuring perspiration. 1842 ARDY *Water Cure* (1843) 159 He returns to his bed, and drives out the enemy by renewed perspiration.

†b. The exhalation of vapour or moisture through the pores of plants. *Obs.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos* I. 29 That all Vegetables have a constant perspiration, the continual dispersion of their odour makes out. 1674 GREW *Veget. Trunks* II. § 7 Part of the Sap, remitted, in perspirations, back again into the Aer. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 673 The perspiration of vegetables of all kinds..fills the air with moisture.

4. *concr.* That which is perspired; sweat.

1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 72 It yields an Excrement call'd Perspiration, which is the last Digestion the Blood undergoes. 1759 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 211 Their covering was not thick enough to keep in their perspiration. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom Singer* I. 21 The next minute the perspiration stands on your forehead.

5. *Comb.*

1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 5 It is no holiday-work climbing that steep, craggy, perspiration-exciting..Pinnacle. 1899 *Westm Gaz.* 29 Nov. 2/1 His red-brown perspiration-bathed arms.

Perspirative (pəɹspəi·ɹrătiv, pɔ̄ɹspiɹeitiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *perspīrāt-*, ppl. stem of *perspīrāre* to PERSPIRE + -IVE.] Promoting or subservient to perspiration; = next.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio). *Perspirative*, of or pertaining to perspiration or breathing or exhaling through. 1755 JOHNSON, *Perspirative*, performing the act of perspiration [Hence in later dicts.] *a* 1776 R. JAMES *Diss. Fevers* (1778) 157 It is a very common error in practice,..to administer very heating and perspirative medicines, with an intent to drive out the measles as it is called.

Perspiratory (pəɹspəi·ɹrătəri), *a.* [f. L. *perspīrāt-* (see prec.) + -ORY².]

1. Subservient to, leading to, or producing perspiration.

1725 CHEYNE *Health & Long Life* 15 Besides the Air that gets through the perspiratory Ducts into the Blood, whenever we Eat, Drink, or Breath, we are taking into our Bodies such Air as is about us. 1732 J. B. tr. *Belloste's Hosp. Surg.* ii, Eliminate them out of the body by the perspiratory passages. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 294 Deposited .. in the very perspiratory pores of its bark. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. Notes 101 Concerning the use of the leaves of plants. Some have contended that they are perspiratory organs. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 428/2 Substances, which..will close the perspiratory pores. 1900 *Pilot* 17 Nov. 632/2 The temperature was distinctly perspiratory.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of perspiration.

1805 W. SAUNDERS *Mm. Waters* 501 This is fulfilled..by establishing the perspiratory excretion in the fullest manner. 1874 BLAGHE *Self-Cult.* 51 To stimulate the natural perspiratory action of the skin.

Perspire (pəɹspəi·ɹ), *v.* [ad. L. *perspīrā-re*, etymologically, to breathe through (f. PER- 1 + *spīrāre* to breathe), but in ancient L. used only in the senses 'to breathe', and 'to blow constantly (of the wind)'. This verb is not retained in the modern Romanic langs.]

†**1.** *intr.* Of the wind: To breathe or blow gently through. *Obs. rare.*

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Farewell Frost*, What gentle winds perspire! As if here Never had been the northern plunderer To strip the trees.

†**2.** *intr.* Of any volatile substance: To pass out or escape in the form of vapour through pores

(in the human body or any porous body or substance); to escape by evaporation; to evaporate; to exhale. *Obs.* (or *arch.*)

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 196 A man in the morning is lighter in the scale, because in sleep some pounds have perspired. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 29 The Effluvium's that continually perspire out of all Plants whatsoever. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 7 This *Spiritus Mundi*..in some places perspires more freely than in other, and causes that different verdant colour of the Grass in certain rings or circles, where the Country people fancy the Fairies dance. 1676 — *Cyder* (1691) 137 The cork being..porous, part of the spirits..perspire. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 161 [Heat] perspiring forth at the same Outlets with the Water. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 436 The water will perspire through the pores of the cup.

†b. *fig.* To transpire; to come ont, become public; to 'get wind'. *Obs. rare.*

1766 Entick *London* I. 142 It never perspired what the.. sum amounted unto. *Ibid* 265 The affair perspiring.

3. *intr.* Of a person (or the animal body): To give out watery fluid through the pores of the skin. Originally of insensible perspiration; later including sensible perspiration or sweating. (Now the ordinary sense.)

1725 N. Robinson *Th. Physick* 180 Dropsical People are generally observ'd to sweat much, but perspire little. 1736 Wesley *Serm.* 1 *Cor.* xiii. 9 During a night's sleep, a healthy man perspires one part in four less when he sweats, than when he does not. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 1099 It is well known that for some time past, neither man, woman nor child..has been subject to that gross kind of exudation which was formerly known by the name of *sweat*;..now every mortal, except carters, coal-heavers and Irish Chairmen..merely *perspires*. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 394 A child is much more liable to perspire than an adult. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 121 The heat causes him immediately to perspire profusely.

4. *trans.* †a. To breathe out; to exhale; to emit or give off (air, gas, vapour, fire). *Obs.* (or *fig.* of b.) b. To give off (liquid) through pores, either insensibly as vapour, or sensibly as moisture: said of organic bodies.

a. 1680 Morden *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 329 The Grotta..famous for those pestilential Vapors which it perspires. 1683-4 Robinson in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 483 The various Effluvia perspir'd out of our Globe. *a* 1711 Ken *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 54 To make Love infinite perspire Devouring Fire. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 39 The vapours perspired by the clove tree.

b. 1707 Flover *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 88 But when the great quantity of Chyle is perspir'd,..the Spirits are more increas'd, and the Blood is well rarify'd. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* III. xii. (1762) 385 To perspire off the crudities of the sap. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 141 The matter he perspired generally smelt sour. 1807 J. E. Smith *Phys. Bot.* 67 The liquor perspired becomes sensible to us by being collected from a branch introduced into any sufficiently capacious glass vessel. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 18 After the blossom unfolds it perspires a sweet honey-like fluid.

Hence **Perspired** (-aiəɹd) *ppl. a.*; **Perspi·ring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (whence **Perspi·ringly** *adv.*); **Perspi·ry** *a.* (*colloq.*), full of perspiration.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* III. xv. 503 An Atmosphere of perspired vapours. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* xiii. 392 Like the perspiring Bodies of living Creatures. 1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* ii. 19 *note*, As soon as the perspiring State returns. 1857 *G. Bird's Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 163 If..an organic acid..be an element of the perspired fluid. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 63. 302 Two seedy old women,..with black, perspiry old gloves. 1864 *Evening Standard* 26 May, A Jack-in-the-Green..disporting himself, perspiringly, for the sake of a hardly-earned copper. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 689 Conscientiously rolled in your blanket until the perspiring stage is well over. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 725 In health, an actively perspiring skin is usually a flushed skin.

†**Perspoi·l**, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. Per- 2 + Spoil *v.*] *trans.* To spoil or destroy completely.

1523 Surrey in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. I. I 234 To kepe theym togidder unto the tyme that I shall knowe the Duks army bee perspoiled.

Perssh(e, obs. forms of Perish, Pierce.

Perssouar, obs. Sc. form of Pursuer.

†**Persta·nd**, *v. Obs. rare.* [app. a confusion of *perceive* and *understand.*] *trans.* To understand.

a 1577 Gascoigne *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 44 First then you must perstand, I am no stranger I But English boy. in England borne. 1599 Peele *Sir Clyom.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 492/1 Say what is your will, that it I may perstand.

†**Persti·mulate**, *v. Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. ppl. stem of L. *perstimulāre*, f. Per- 2 + *stimulāre* to stimulate.] *trans.* To stimulate exceedingly.

1623 Cockeram, *Perstimulate*, to prouoke.

†**Perstinate**, *v. Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. ppl. stem of L. *perstinārе*, an erroneous reading of *præstināre* to buy, purchase.]

1623 Cockeram, *Perstinate*, to set price on a thing.

†**Perstre·perous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *perstrepĕre* to make much noise: cf. *obstreperous.*] Making much noise; noisy.

1628 Ford *Lover's Mel.* II. i, You're too perstreperous, sauce-box.

Perstriction (pəɹstri·kʃən). [ad. L. (post-class.) *perstrictiōn-em* a rubbing, friction, n. of action f. *perstringĕre*: see Perstringe.]

†1. The action of perstringing; sharp censure; criticism; stricture. *Obs. rare.*

1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 67 A free perstriction of the disorders observable in the Reformed Churches. *Ibid.* ii. 48 There is only a slight perstriction or brief intimation of them.

2. *Surg.* An operation for stopping hæmorrhage by compression or tightly drawn ligature of the artery.

1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

So †**Perstri·ctive** *a. Obs.*, of the nature of or tending to censure or reprimand.

1659 Gauden *Tears Ch.* III. xxi. 333 They..make no perstrictive or invective stroke against it.

Perstringe (pəɹstri·ndʒ), *v.* [ad. L. *perstring-ĕre* to bind tightly, draw together, graze, rub, blunt, make dull, touch slightly, glance at, touch or wound slightly with words, censure, reprimand; f. Per- 2 + *stringĕre* to tie, bind.]

†1. *trans.* To bind tightly; to constrain. *rare.*

1684 T. Goddard *Plato's Demon* 343 These proportionate arguments..whilst they perstringe the mind, do not constrain the body.

2. To censure; to take to task; to pass strictures upon; to criticize adversely, find fault with.

1549 in *Latimer's Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, ii. Pref. (Arb.) 54 He [Latimer] so frankely and liberallye taxed perstringed and openly rebuked..ye peculiar fauts of certayne of his auditours. 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* 168 So was I glad to find it [the lazy life of friars] justly perstring'd and taken notice of by a learned Person. 1831 De Quincey *Parr* Wks. 1857 VI. 113, I am endeavouring with the gentlest of knoutings quietly to 'perstringe' your errors. Sam Parr!..Perstringing, which was a favoured word of your own, was a no less favoured act. 1880 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 382 One of them, by name Marcellus, is lightly perstringed as 'praetenuis meriti'.

†3. To touch on; to glance at; to hint at. *Obs.*

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* (1622) Pref. 8 They passe ouer them so sleightly, and perstringe them so briefely, that all of them may be truly affirmed to haue beene..rather touched then handled. 1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* III. iii. (1713) 228 But that..these parts of Knowledge should be perstringed by Moses in this History, it seems to me not to have the least probability in it. 1697 Burghope *Disc. Relig. Assemb.* 114 To observe when our neighbour is perstring'd by such a doctrine. 1706 Phillips, To *Perstringe*, to touch lightly, or to glance at a thing in discourse. 1797 T. Green *Diary Lover of Lit.* (1810) 43 The prefaces and notes perstringe..whatever has, of late years, obtained celebrity in politics or literature.

†4. To blunt or dull (the eyes, or light); to dazzle; to dim. *Obs.*

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 644 The interrogations also and demaunds [ought to be] nothing darke or intricate: lest they doe perstringe and dazzle their eies, who are not quicke sighted. 1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi* Κοινη xxii. 216 The Sun..by his matchless light perstringeth and eclipseth all other starrs. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* I. I. vii. 21 The Golden splendour and magnificency of them did, it seems, so perstringe the eyes of the simple sort.

Hence **Perstri·nging** *vbl. sb.*; also **Perstri·ngement**, censure, stricture, criticism.

1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 88 A perstringing of the eyes might delude them. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Dec. 669/2 One more perstringement and we have done.

†**Perstru·ct**, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *perstruct-*, ppl. stem of *perstruĕre* to build up completely, f. Per- 2 + *struĕre* to build.] *trans.* To construct, put together, fashion.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* cclxxiv. 91 b, The mattere perstructed in dewe order and fashion.

Persuadable (pəɹswē·dăb'l), *a.* Also 6 **-yble.** [f. Persuade *v.* + -able; but in earlier form ad. L. type **persuādibilis*, f. *persuādēre*]

†1. Having the quality of persuading, persuasive: = Persuasible 1. *Obs.*

c 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 41 The ryght pleasaunt and persuadyble arte of Rhetoryke.

2. Of a person: Capable of being persuaded; easy to persuade: = Persuasible 2.

1598 Florio, *Suasibile*, perswadable, that may be perswaded. 1679 J. Goodman *Penit. Pard.* III. iii. (1713) 310 He requires a perswadable, counsellable temper. 1788 Clara Reeve *Exiles* III. 89, I was rejoiced to find him so rational and persuadable. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* x. 252 They had no easy or persuadable ruler in their new Prior.

†3. Of a thing: That may be recommended to acceptance: = Persuasible 3. *Obs. rare.*

1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* II. vii. 275 You confesse your selfe that it is persuadeable, but by inducements, namely what others haue obserued, found, and experienced.

Hence **Persuadabi·lity** (-ibi·lity), **Persua·dableness**; **Persua·dably** *adv.*

1797 Southey *Let. to J. May* 26 June in *Life* (1849) I. 317 There was a time when I believed in the *persuadibility of man, and had the mania of man-mending. 1871 Persuadability [see Persuasibility, quot. 1860]. 1889 J. M. Robertson *Ess. Crit. Method* 71 The impulse to the struggle is the notion of persuadibility. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 277 From what you intimate of Mr. H.'s Good Humour, and his *Persuadableness, if I may so say. 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 569 Extraordinary candour and persuadableness. 1611 Cotgr., *Persuasiblement*, *persuadeably. 1632 in Sherwood. [Hence 1818 in Todd, and in Mod. Dicts.]

Persuade (pəɹswē·d), *v.* Also 6-8 **perswade**, (6 *Sc.* **-swaid, -suaid, -suaed**). [ad. L. *persuādēre* to bring over by talking, induce, f. Per- 1 or 2 + *suādēre* to advise, recommend, urge as desirable: see Suade, Suasion; perh. immediately from F. *persuader*, in Oresme 14th c., but not in general use until 16th c.]

I. To persuade *a person.*

1. *trans.* To induce (a person) to believe something; to lead to accept a statement, doctrine, fact, etc.; to win to a belief or assurance. Const. *that* (a thing is so), formerly sometimes acc. and inf. (a thing *to be* so); *of* (a fact, etc.), rarely *into*, † *to*, *out of*, † *from* (a belief, etc.). Somewhat *arch.*

1513 More *Rich. III* Wks. 40 In youth,..which is lighte of beliefe and sone perswaded. 1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 29 Yf hyt [i. e. the will] be persuadyd that gud ys yl, and yl gud. *a* 1555 Ridley *Lament. Churche* (1566) B viij, They are perswaded it to be truth. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* vi. (1887) 41, I would take paines to perswade them by argumentes. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 156 These.. perswade women that they can foretell them their fortune. *c* 1637 A. Wright in *Hist. Papers* (Roxb.) I. Introd. 6 The villanous humour of Jago when he persuades Othello to his jealousy. 1647 Trapp *Comm.* 1 *Cor.* viii. 7 No mans speech ..shall ever perswade me from that opinion. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxv. 132 To perswade their Hearers of the Utility..of following their advise. 1691-8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 39 Men must oftentimes be persuaded out of their Senses, before they can be persuaded into Sense. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* III. iii, They'll persuade me presently I'm at Bengal. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. Pref. 31 He could not be persuaded that it actually was only the 24th of January. 1823 T. C. Grattan *Father's Curse* I, I could not have been persuaded to the contrary by a host of cynical philosophers. 1844 Lady G. C. Fullerton *Ellen Middleton* xi, We could persuade her out of those notions.

b. *refl.* To bring oneself to believe, convince oneself; to arrive at a certain or assured belief; to become or be sure.

1542 Uoall in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 4, I cannot persuad myself that your maistershipp hateth in me..any thyng excepte vices. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Heb.* vi. 9 We haue perswaded our selues better things of you [1611 Bible, Wee are perswaded better things of you]. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 223, I perswade my selfe, to speake the truth Shall nothing wrong him. *c* 1625 Milton *On Death of Fair Infant* v, Yet can I not perswade me thou art dead. 1718 J. Chamberlayne *Relig. Philos.* Pref. (1730) 28 Perswading themselves..that their own Hypotheses will serve them. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* ii, Persuading oneself that men and women are to be studied in that fashion.

c. *pa. pple.* Led to believe, brought to the belief; 'convinced', assured, certain, sure.

1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 24 The hole nacion is perswaded that they greatly excel all other men. *c* 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 9 Wee had sight of a saile..the which wee weare perswaded was one of our consorts. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 152, I have a Key..that will, I am persuaded, open any Lock in Doubting Castle. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 15 Fully perswaded of the truth of it themselves. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* Rom. I. 10 No one, I am persuaded, will suspect that this clause was put into St. Paul's defence. 1852 H. Rogers *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 282, I am thoroughly persuaded that the notion..is a fallacy.

d. *absol.* To convince, be convincing, carry conviction; to use persuasion.

1673 O. Walker *Educ.* (1677) 174 Such as perswade as well as delight. 1714 *Steele's Poet. Misc.* 29 The charming Youth Perswades with so much Eloquence and Truth. 1892 Stevenson & L. Osborne *Wrecker* 269 His strong sterling face progressively and silently persuaded of his full knowledge.

2. To induce or win over (a person) to an act or course of action; to draw the will of (another) to something, by inclining his judgement or desire to it; to prevail upon, or urge successfully, to do something. Const. *to* with *inf.* (formerly sometimes *that* with *subord. cl.*); *to*, *unto*, *into* (an action, etc.); also *from*, *out of* (= to dissuade successfully).

1513 More *Rich. III* Wks. 41 The Quene being in this wise perswaded, such woorde sente vnto her sonne, and vnto her brother. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xxvii. 20 The chefe preestes..had parswaded the people that they shulde axe Barrabas. 1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Familye of Loue* 6 Yet saw he not a reason to perswade him to let Israell go. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xii. 14 [He] vsed al the meanes he coulde to perswade me from it. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 70 To perswade him to the use thereof. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 218 He had accorded divers other conditions, which no other persons could have persuaded him unto. 1771 T. Hull *Sir W. Harrington* I. 121 To persuade the lady into a private marriage. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Hist. Greece* I. 381 To persuade the young and old against too much love for the body. 1857 Geo. Eliot *Scenes Clerical Life*, *Janet's Repentance* vii, Persuading my clients away from me. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, Be persuaded into being respectable and happy. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 128 The man was persuaded to open the door.

b. *absol.* (See also 8.)

1577 Earl of Leicester in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 373 We all do what we can, to persuade from any progress at all. 1602 Daniel *Civ. Wars* II. xxv, A sufficient motive to persuade. 1846 G. F. Graham *Eng. Synonyms* (1862) 216 In order to persuade, we address the feelings and the imagination. In order to convince, we address the reasoning faculty.

c. To get by or as by persuasion, to 'coax'. *nonce-use.*

1887 Nicolay & Hay *A. Lincoln* I. I. (1890) 25 It required .. earnest and intelligent industry to persuade a living out of those barren hillocks and weedy hollows.

†3. To seek to induce (a person) to (or from) a belief, a course of action, etc.; to assure, try to convince, 'impress upon' (one) *that*; to urge, plead with, advise or counsel strongly; with *from*, etc., to advise against a course, to dissuade. Const. as in 1 and 2. *Obs.*

1525 Abp. Warham in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 371 In caas they finde any maner of sticking or difficultie in thayme, not to wade verey far to persuade thayme. 1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 52 Men of gret wytt .. began to persuade the rest of the peple to forsake that rudnes and vncomly lyfe. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 6 They perswaded him with great vehemence, that it was verie meete and conuenient. 1675 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 332, I persuaded the society to set it above the arches, but I was not then heard. 1796 Coleridge *Lett., to T. Poole* (1895) 186 That I should find you earnestly and vehemently persuading me to prefer Acton to Stowey. 1801 — *to Southey* 362 Dr. Fenwick has earnestly persuaded me to try horse-exercise.

II. To persuade *a thing*.

†**4.** To induce belief of (a fact, statement, opinion, etc.); to lead one to think or believe; to prove, demonstrate. Const. with *simple obj.*, or *obj. cl.* (with *that*, or *acc.* and *inf.*); and with *to*, *unto*, or simple dative of person. *Obs.*

1528 G de Cassalis, etc. *Let. Wolsey* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxiii. 46 It was wel known and persuaded to the Kings Highnes and your Gr. of the gret zeal, love, and affection that his Holynes bearith towards them both. *Ibid.* 49 It hath been persuaded to the Pope, .. that there is no way to delyver Italy of war, but to commence it in some other place. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 225 We shall .. perswade theim the rather the truthe of our cause. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 292 b, Surely if Osorius can perswade that to be true, he shall beare the bell away. *a* 1643 Lo. Falkland, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 97 The grossest errours, if they .. be but new, may be perswaded to the multitude. 1685 tr. *Bossuet's Doctr. Cath. Ch.* ii. 3 This is what they endeavour to perswade.

5. To induce the doing or practice of (an act, course of action, etc.) by argument, entreaty, or the like; to lead one to do or practise; to urge successfully upon one; to induce or lead to by reasoning, etc. Const. *simple obj.*, rarely *obj. cl.*; with *to*, *unto*, or simple dative of person. *arch.*

1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 11 Perswadynge all truth, dysswadynge all iniury. 1542 Uoall *Erasm. Apoph.* 18 b, A philosophier .. persuadyng the contempte of golde & siluer. 1560 Whitehorne *Arte Warre* (1573) 65 To perswade or to diswade a thing vnto fewe is verye easie. 1593 Shaks. *3 Hen. VI*, III. iii. 176 Your King .. Sends me a Paper to perswade me Patience? 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lx. (1739) 118 The Taxes .. were rather perswaded than impo-ed upon them. *a* 1677 Barrow *Contentedness* (1714) 43 Rational considerations, apt .. to persuade Contentedness. 1753 L. M. *Accomplished Woman* II. 294 But what need .. of so many arguments to persuade that which is so conformable to their disposition? 1840 J. H. Newman *Ch. of Fathers* vii. 104 (tr. Let. of St. Basil), I know letters are but feeble instruments to persuade so great a thing.

†**6.** To commend (a statement, opinion, etc.) to acceptance, to urge as credible or true; to inculcate; to go to prove, make probable. Const. as in 4. *Obs.*

1537 tr. *Latimer's 1st Serm. bef. Convoc.* A vij, They haue a wonderfulle prety example, to perswade this thynge. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 234 Thei persuaded not to hym the thynge that were false. 1553 Kennedy *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 105 The Jewis perswaded circumcisioun to be necessare with Baptime. 1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 128 There was none that better coulde .. perswade with His Majestie the great importance of that ambassage. 1611 Bible *Acts* xix. 8 Disputing and perswading the things concerning the Kingdom of God. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. vi. 127 Evidences of probability strongly perswading the same Truth. 1687 Towerson *Baptism* 113 The former of these perswading Men's being under sin from some inward principle.

†**7.** To commend to adoption, advise, counsel, advocate, recommend (an act, course of action, etc.). Const. as in 5. *Obs.*

1525 Abp. Warham in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 371 Muche medling and persuading this Matier to come to effecte. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 584 Megabyses .. perswaded the oligarchicall government. 1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 44 Physicians perswade that .. the Artery shall be cut crosse asunder. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* Manual I. vi. 312 In Diseases of the Head (if the Circulation did not perswade the contrary) the opening of the Cephalick Vein would help a little more. 1781 Madan *Thelyph.* III. 326 He always perswades a public marriage.

III. 8. *intr.* To use persuasion; to plead, expostulate, use inducements to win over to some opinion or some course of action; to do this successfully, to succeed in bringing over or inducing.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 84 He wyll make other persones to couer his offence .. or perswade & entreate for hym. 1532 Becon *Pomaunder of Prayer* Wks. (1560) II. 215 The world perswaded vnto vanytyes. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 93 How I perswaded, how I praid, and kneel'd. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 176 Barber-Chirurgeons sometimes perswade to it. 1798 Landor *Gebir* I. 72 He went, nor slumber'd in the sultry noon When viands, couches, generous wines, persuade.

IV. *To persuade with.* †**9.** To use persuasion with, expostulate with, plead with; sometimes, to prevail with. *Obs.*

1581 Rich *Farewell* (1846) 179 Not doubtyng but .. that he hymself would so perswade with his brother, that she should bee heard to speake in her owne defence. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 2 Iesus, whom hee sent from Heauen to perswade with these Hus-band-men. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 283 The Magnificoes Of greatest port haue all perswaded with him. 1636 E. Dacres tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. 235 A good man may easily have the meanes to perswade with a licentious and tumultuous people, and so reduce them to reason. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 62 Whoever they could perswade with, they made so too.

†**b.** *fig.* Of a thing: To have influence or weight with; to prevail or avail with. *Obs.*

1618 *Let.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 10 You and I well know, that this stile most perswades with them. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 146, I saw .. that neither perswasions, nor protestations would perswade with her. 1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* xxxiv. 23 Profit perswades mightily with the multitude.

†**10.** a. with clause (with *that* or equivalent) in senses 4 and 6. *Obs.*

1535 Cranmer *Let. to Cromwell* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 304, I cannot persuade with myself that he so much tendereth the king's cause as he doth his own. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) Pref., These .. perswaded with them what was good, what was bad, and was gainfull for mankinde. 1651 R. Vaughan in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 561 This Evidence doth perswade with me, that Cadwalader went to Rome far before Anno 680.

†**b.** with obj. clause or infin. expressing purpose, in sense 7. *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 161 Quendreda .. wente abowte to persuade with her husbande that he should murthere Ethelbertus. 1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 59 S. Augustin persuadeth with him to leaue the Manichees. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 406 His friends perswaded with him that voluntarily, he would .. give over this violent and lordly rule. 1637 Heylin *Brief Answ. Burton* 61 His Doctors .. perswaded with him .. to vent that humour.

†**Persua'de,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.] An act of persuading; persuasion.

1590 T. Watson *Eglogue Death Walsingham* 421 Thy learnd persuades command my sorrow cease. 1626 *Faithful Friends* I. i, The king's entreats, Persuades of friends .. can [not] move him.

Persuaded (pəɹswē'dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.] Prevailed upon; convinced; having an assured opinion; †proved, demonstrated (*obs.*); induced by persuasion: see the verb. esp. 1 c.

1538 Elyot *Dict., Impulsus*, perswaded, prouoked, inforced. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. vii. § 5 Let this .. stand for a certainly persuaded truthe. 1638 Wilkins *New World* ix. (1707) 72 This Answer .. rather bewrays an obstinate, than a perswaded Will. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* II. 104 Thoroughly persuaded persons. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint* VIII. i. § 17 A persuaded or voluntarily yielded obedience.

Hence **Persua'dedly** *adv.*; **Persua'dedness.**

1638 Ford *Fancies* I. i, He's our, own; Surely, nay most persuadedly. 1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* i. (1700) 8 From Persuadedness that nothing can be a greater Happiness than her Favour.

Persuadend (pəɹswē'dend). *nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *persuādendus*, gerundive of *persuādēre* to Persuade.] A person who is to be persuaded.

1865 Grote *Plato* II. xxiv. 255 That the topics insisted on by the persuader shall be adapted to the feelings .. of the persuadend.

Persuader (pəɹswē'dəɹ). [f. Persuade *v.* + -er 1. Cf. obs. F. *persuadeur* (15–16th c.).] One who or that which persuades. Const. *of* a person, formerly also *of* an action, etc.: see the verb.

1538 Elyot *Dict., Persuasor*, a perswader or inducer to do a thynge. 1550 Bale *Apol.* 86 b, Neyther is S. Paule .. a persuader of vowes makynge. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 281 Blamit as the persuaderis of his Hienes in sindrie thingis. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 148 The cuill persuaders of rebellion preuailed with him. 1654 K. Codrington tr. *Justine* xxxviii. 458 His friend .. was both his Companion, and his perswader to undertake this journey. 1718 Rowe tr. *Lucan* vi. 94 The sweet Perswader speaks. 1838 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 35 The canoes .. are very inviting persuaders to this species of exercise.

b. *slang.* Something used to compel submission or obedience, as a weapon, spurs, etc.

1796 Grose *Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. 3), *Persuaders*, spurs. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xii. He never appeared on deck without his 'persuader', which was three rattans twisted into one, like a cable. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz* xxxiv, I didn't admire his carryin' them murderous little persuaders, and being so ready to use 'em. 1871 'M. Legrand' *Cambr. Freshm.* xiv, 'Don't you go in "persuaders"—spurs, you know?' Mr. Pokyr explained.

Persuadibility, variant of Persuadability.

Persua'ding, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Persuade; persuasion.

1530 Palsgr. 253/2 Persuadyng, *persuasion.* 1535 Coverdale *Acts* xix. 26 This Paul turneth awaye moch people with his persuadyng. *a* 1614 Donne *Biathanatos* (1644) 108 This perswading to his destruction. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xlii. 289 There was then no government by Coercion, but only by Doctrine, and Perswading.

Persua'ding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That persuades; persuasive.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 8 His Epistle is .. altogether of the perswading kinde. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 52 He was .. Exceeding wise, faire spoken, and perswading. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* iii. (1642) 173 An argument, and perswading motive. 1745 T. Randall in *Sc. Paraphr.* xi. vi, Though all men's eloquence adorn'd My sweet persuading tongue.

Hence **Persua'dingly** *adv.*, persuasively.

1552 Huloet Perswadynglye, *persuasibiliter.* 1614 J. Cooke *Tu Quoque* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* VII. 71 Some fitter time Shall bring me more persuadingly unto her.

Persuance, obs. form of Pursuance.

†**Persua'se.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *persuāsus* (-*u* stem), f. ppl. stem of *persuādēre.*] Persuasion.

1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingd.* v. K j, He may perswade as long as his perswase Is backt with reason and a right-full sute. *Ibid.* K ij, What say you vnto my perswase?

Persuasibility (pəɹswēsibi'liti). [f. next: see -ity.] The quality of being persuasible; capability of being, or readiness to be, persuaded.

1627 Donne *Serm.* v. 49 When thou shalt have .. infused a perswasibility into them and a perswasivenesse into me, by thy Spirit. 1842 W. Irving in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 236 Maria Christina miscalculated .. on the persuasibility, if I may use the term, of Espartero. 1860 Hawthorne *Marb. Faun* xxvii. II. 177 The young count's good-nature and easy persuasibility [*so ed.* 1865; *edd* 1871, '79, '84, *etc.*, persuadability] were among his best characteristics.

Persuasible (pəɹswē'sibl), *a.* [ad. L. *persuāsibil-is*, f. *persuās-*, ppl. stem of *persuādēre* to Persuade: see -ble.]

†**1.** Having the power to persuade; persuasive. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif 1 *Cor.* ii. 4 Not in persuable [*v.r.* persuasible, *Vulg.* persuasibilibus; 1388 suteli sturyng] wordis of mannis wysdom. 1532 More *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks 810/2 One .. hy hys persuasible wordes had turned the waueringe people. 1580 Harvey in *Spenser's Wks.* (Grosart) I. 39 The best and persuasiblest Eloquence. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Col.* xi. 4 With probable and persuasible speeches

2. Capable of being, or ready to be, persuaded; open to persuasion.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 278 That suche infante fereth & loueth god and were persuasyble. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 374 One that is rather perswasable by mens authoritie, then by reason. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 46 His wife being a persuasible woman, who will hear reason after all.

†**3.** Capable of being commended for acceptance; credible, plausible. *Obs.*

1628 Jackson *Creed* IX. xxxvi. § 2 The latter opinion is in itself persuasible. *a* 1643 Lo. Falkland, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 127 Nor [is] Mahumetisme at any time so perswasible as Christian religion.

Hence **Persua'sibleness,** persuasibility; **Persua'sibly** *adv.*, in a persuasible manner; †persuasively.

1555 in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1802 This man did .. speake .. earnestly and perswasibly, as euer I heard any. 1755 Johnson, *Persuasibleness*, the quality of being flexible by persuasion. [Hence 1818 in Todd; and in mod. Dicts.]

Persuasion (pəɹswē'zən). Also 6–8 persw-; 4 -cioun, 6 -cion, -tio(u)n. [ad. L. *persuāsion-em*, n. of action from *persuādēre* to persuade: perh. through F. *persuasion* (14th c. *persuacion* in Oresme, *persuacioun* in Gower).]

1. The action, or an act, of persuading or seeking to persuade; the presenting of inducements or winning arguments; the addressing of reasonings, appeals, or entreaties to a person in order to induce him to do or believe something.

1382 Wyclif *Gal.* v. 8 Forsoth this persuacioun, or softe mouynge, is not of hym that clepide you. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 133 Ther may no persuasions nor holsom counseil auaile. 1555 Eden *Decades* 24 Seduced by theyr perswasions and prouocations. 1595 Shaks. *John* V. v. 11 The English Lords By his perswasion, are againe falne off. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* I. iii. (1715) 10 These, he, by his Persuasions, appeas'd. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlv. (1869) II. 674 The arts of persuasion were tried without success. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 472 Promises and persuasions being unavailing, they tried threats. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 257 By force or persuasion, he gained over to his side the Princes of Aquitaine.

†**b.** Something tending or intended to induce belief or action; an argument or inducement. *Obs.*

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 364 How thenketh the my conclusyon .. A goode persuasion Quod he hyt is. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imit'atione* III. vii. 72 He wil not bileue þe wily persuasions of þe enemy. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 695/2 An other that serueth more honest, or that hath better perswasions, than he. 1598–9 [E. Forde] *Parismus* I (1661) 42 A sufficient perswasion to all that the Prince .. was murdered. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* III. 63 For his relation we gaue him many toyes, with perswasions to goe with vs.

c. Power of persuading, persuasiveness.

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 383 Ist possible that my deserts to you Can lacke perswasion? 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* I. xix, Persuasion hung upon his lips, and the elements of Logic and Rhetoric were so blended up in him. 1858 Lytton *What will he do* VIII. i. *note*, No printer's type can record his decorous grace, the persuasion of his silvery tongue. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* V. 166 For teaching there is required a persuasion as well as for advocacy, though of a different kind.

2. a. The fact or condition of being persuaded, convinced, or assured of something; conviction, assurance, full belief.

1534 More in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 51 The knowledge of your trew gracious persuasion in that behalfe. 1601 Dent *Pathw. Heaven* 242 In the verie Elect, and in those which are growen to the greatest perswasion. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 152 Perswasion in me grew That I was heard with favour. 1777 Priestley *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. Pref. 8 My doubts were .. converted into a full persuasion. 1855 Brewster *Newton* II. xx. 221 He intimated to Newton .. his persuasion of Flamsteed's fitness for the work.

b. With *pl.* That of which one is persuaded; what one is led to believe; a belief, conviction.

c 1510 More *Picus* Wks. 14/1 This is a very deadly & monstrous perswacion, which hath entred the mindes of men. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) Pref., Examin the following Perswasions, which I find too currant in the World. 1737 Waterland *Eucharist* 175 My Perswasion .. is, that the Passage relates not at all to the Eucharist. 1860 W. Collins *Wom. White* I. viii, It will always remain my private persuasion that [etc.].

3. *spec.* Religious belief or opinion; a form or system of religious belief, a creed. Rarely used for political opinion. Hence, b. A body of persons holding a particular religious belief; a sect, a denomination.

In *Hebrew* or *Jewish persuasion*, often loosely or humorously put for 'race'; hence app. the humorous use in c.

[1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 24 The said John Cant. hath many things in him, which enidently shew a catholike perswasion.] **1623** DONNE *Encænia* Ep. Ded., Any matter of Controuersie betweene vs and those of the Romane Perswasion. **1656** A. WRIGHT *Five Serm.* To Chr. Rdr., Those of the Episcopal perswasion. **1662** *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., All his Subjects of what perswasion soever. **1684** *Scanderbeg Rediv.* ii. 16 Their then received Religion (which was as still it is, the Lutheran Perswasion). **1687** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 404 Persons of the congregational perswasion in the city of Norwich. **1769** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. viii. 104 The Church of England.—The clergy of her Persuasion. **1779** SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, While we, You know, the Protestant persuasion hold. **1794** PALEY *Evid.* I. v. § 3 (1817) 93 The exertions of the Founder [of Christianity] and his followers in propagating the new persuasion. **1807–8** SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* ix, I detest that state of society which extends unequal degrees of protection to different creeds and persuasions. **1813** HOBHOUSE *Journey* (ed. 2) 622 Many of them, being of the Roman Catholic persuasion. **1862** TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiii, Nor at first sight would it probably have been discerned that he was of the Hebrew persuasion. **1879** M. ARNOLD *Irish Cath.* Mixed Ess. 101 Men of any religious persuasion might be appointed to teach anatomy or chemistry. **1888** SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit.* (1891) 184 His political satires would have galled Tories, .. and could hardly be read by persons of that persuasion with such complete enjoyment.

b. **1727** SWIFT *What passed in London* Wks. 1755 III. i. 190 All the different persuasions kept by themselves. **1844** S. WILBERFORCE *Hist. Prot. Episc. Ch. Amer.* (1846) 308 A field of battle on which each persuasion sought to obtain the mastery. **1863** WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* III. 11 These were the Essenes, a persuasion that reject pleasure as a positive evil.

c. *slang* or *burlesque*. Nationality; sex; kind; sort; description.

[**1863** ALFORD in *Gd. Words* 199 We constantly read of the 'Hebrew persuasion', or the 'Jewish persuasion'. I expect soon to see the term widened still more, and a man of colour described as 'an individual of the negro persuasion'.] **1864** *Daily Tel.* 1 Apr. 5 Brawny, vituperative-tongued females, of the Irish persuasion. **1885** 'F. ANSTEY' *Tinted Venus* vii. 78 She said she thought it was..a gentleman in the hair-cutting persuasion. **1890** *Amer. Naturalist* XXIV. 236, I have a canary of the feminine persuasion. **1902** R. HICHENS *Londoners* 33 A sinister moustache of the tooth-brush persuasion. **1903** B. HARRADEN *Kath Frensham* 28 A dark little man, evidently of French persuasion, came into the room. *Mod.* (*humorous.*) No one of the male persuasion was present.

Persuasive (pəɹswē·siv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7–8 persw-. [ad. med. Scholastic L. *persuāsīv-us*, f. L. *persuās-*, ppl. stem: see PERSUASIBLE and -IVE. Cf. F. *persuasif, -ive* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.; in Cotgr.), perh. the immediate source.]

A. *adj.* Having the power of persuading; tending or fitted to persuade; winning.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 22 With such perswasiue arguments Denocles appeased the distressed thoughtes of his doubtful countrimen. *a* **1639** SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1677) 385 A most persuasive Preacher. **1718** POPE *Iliad* XIV. 251 Persuasive speech, and more persuasive sighs, Silence that spoke, and eloquence of eyes. **1814** CARY *Dante's Inf.* II. 66 Thy eloquent persuasive tongue. **1884** W. J. COURTHOPE *Addison* v. 97 The most powerful and persuasive advocate of Virtue in fiction.

B. *sb.* Something adapted or intended to persuade; a motive or inducement presented.

1641 T. WARMSTRY *Blind Guide Forsaken* 45 A strong perswasive to carry us along to the throne of grace **1680** ALLEN (*title*) A Perswasive to Peace and Unity among Christians. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 175 ¶ 2 What are treatises of morality, but persuasives to the practice of duties? **1855** PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. i. iii. 40 Persuasives in the form of gold chains, gold crowns and other compliments.

Persuasively (pəɹswē·sivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a persuasive manner; with a persuasive air; so as to persuade.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 873 The Serpent wise .. with mee Perswasively hath so prevaild, that I Have also tasted. **1695** LD. PRESTON *Boeth., Life* 32 Sometimes perswasively gliding to that which is to follow. **1875** JOWETT *Plato, Apol.* (ed. 2) I. 349 They almost made me forget myself—so persuasively did they speak.

Persuasiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Persuasive quality; power of persuasion.

1611 FLORIO, *Persuasibilità*, perswasiuenesse. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. i. § 34 The best perswasiveness of his flattery, consisted in down-right arguments of gold and silver. **1715–20** POPE *Iliad* III. 271 *note*, Nestor's Eloquence..consisted in Softness and Persuasiveness. **1881** W. COLLINS *Bl. Robe* I. iv. 164 There was a tender persuasiveness in her tones.

Persuasory, *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *persuāsōri-us* (f. L. *persuāsor* persuader: see -ORY 2), whence also F. *persuasoire* (Ch. Estienne *Dict.* 1552).] = PERSUASIVE *a.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 431 *margin*, In this his persuasorie speach, he giueth a testimonie of the..affection which he did beare to the Vniuersitie of Cambridge. **1608–11** BP. HALL *Epist.* V. i, Their very silence is perswasorie. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 188 But neither is this [conceit] perswasory. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. XX. 142 The last persuasory effort that is to be attempted. **1838** SIR H. TAYLOR *Autobiog.* I. xv. 247 The persuasory and recommendatory process may appear more conciliatory.

†**Pe·rsue.** *Venery. Obs.* Also 6 parey, parsee, parsie, 7 pursue. [app. orig. **parcee*, **percee*, a. F. *percée* act of piercing (or *percé, -ée* pa. pple. pierced, struck by an arrow, etc.). After a series of corruptions, finally confused with *pursue*.] The track of blood left by a stricken deer or other wounded beast of the chase. *To draw parcy, by parsie*, etc., to follow the track of blood.

1530 PALSGR. 739/1, I stryke a dere or any other wylde beest as a huntar dothe whan he draweth parcy, *je enferre*. I have strykyn him, let go your blodhounde, *je lay enferré*, ..*laissez aller vostre limier*. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 28 By tract of blood, which she had freshly seene To haue besprinckled all the grassy greene: By the great persue which she there perceav'd Well hoped shee the beast engor'd had beene. **1592** WARNER *Alb. Eng* VII. XXXVI. (1612) 175 A fell fleet Dog, that hunts my Heart by parsee each-wheare found. *Ibid.* Prose Add. 345 Ascanius and his Companie drawing by Parsie after the Stagge. *a* **1619** FLETCHER *Bonduca* V. ii, Now h' as drawn pursue on me he hunts me like a devil. **1661** FELTHAM *Disc. Eccles.* ii. 11 Resolves, etc. (1677) 351 As pursue in a strucken Deer, they fall from us like bloud, and make us to be hunted to death.

Persue, Persuit, obs. ff. PURSUE, PURSUIT.

Persulphate (pəɹsʌ·lfēt). *Chem.* [PER- 5 b.] That sulphate which contains the greatest proportion of oxygen, or of the sulphuric acid radical SO_4; as *persulphate of iron*, now more systematically named *ferric sulphate*, $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$; *persulphate of mercury*, now *mercuric sulphate*, $HgSO_4$.

1813 T. THOMSON *Ann. Philos.* II. 452 If instead of the sulphate of iron we were to make choice of the persulphate of iron. **1880** GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 39 A mixed solution of sulphate and persulphate of iron. **1893** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Persulphate of mercury, mercuric sulphate.

Persulphide (pəɹsʌ·lfəid). *Chem.* [PER- 5.] That sulphide of any element or basic radical which contains the greatest proportion of sulphur. Originally called PERSULPHURET. Now usually more definitely named, as *trisulphide, pentasulphide*, etc.; e.g. *persulphide* or *persulphuret of arsenic*, or *arsenious sulphide* = *arsenic trisulphide*, As_2S_3.

1855 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* II. 585 Persulphide of Hydrogen (HS_3?)—In order to procure this compound it is usual to prepare first a persulphide of calcium (CaS_3), which may be formed by boiling equal weights of slacked lime and powdered sulphur in water.

Persulpho-: see PER- 5, 5 b and SULPHO-.

1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 658 *Persulphocyanuret of Iron* .. may be obtained in the form of a deliquescent uncrystallizable mass, of a red colour. **1880** *Nature* XXI. 363/1 On persulphocyanate of silver.

Persu·lphuret. *Chem.* = PERSULPHIDE.

1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 755 *Persulphuret of Arsenic*... When sulphuretted hydrogen is passed through a concentrated solution of arsenic acid, a yellow precipitate falls, which resembles orpiment in colour. **1853** W. GREGORY *Inorg Chem.* (ed. 3) 135 The formation of persulphuret of ammonium. **1854** J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 317 This process yields..persulphurets of the base radical.

So **Persulphu·ric** *a.* [PER- 5 a], in *persulphuric acid*, the acid $H_2S_2O_8$, containing the largest known proportion of oxygen in combination with sulphur; *persulphuric oxide*, the anhydride of this acid, S_2O_7, discovered by Berthelot in 1878.

†**Persu·lphurous** *a. Obs.* = HYPOSULPHUROUS.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 432 A peculiar acid, which he proposed to call the persulphurous, but afterwards changed the name to that of hyposulphurous acid. **1883** *Athenæum* 16 June 767/2 The formation of Berthelot's persulphuric acid.

Persulta·tion. *Path. rare*—°. [ad. L. *persultātio*, n. of action from *persultāre* to leap through.] An eruption of blood from an artery.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Persultation*, ..in Surgery..is taken for a bursting of Blood thru' the Vessels, occasion'd by their Thinness. [**1853** DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Persultatio.*]

Persun, obs. form of PARSON, PERSON.

Persure, Persute, obs. ff. PIERCER, PURSUIT.

†**Perswa·ge,** *v. Obs. rare.* [app. f. PER- 2 + SWAGE *v.*: cf. ASSUAGE.] *trans.* To assuage, lessen, diminish, dim.

[Cf. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 1977 *Rex.* A! we may syyn and wepyn also þat we have for-gon þis lady fre... *Regina.* Þat doth perswade [? perswage] all my ble þat swete sypresse þat she wold so.] **1503** HAWES *Examp. Virt.* VI. iii, Of cruell deth a dolfull ymage That all her beaute dyd perswage.

†**Persway'**, *v. Obs. rare.* In 7 perssway. App. = prec.

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. vi, The creeping venome of which subtill serpent,..neither the cutting of the perillous plant [tobacco] nor the drying of it, nor the lighting, or burning, can any way perssway or asswage.

Persyle, Persyuere, obs. ff. PARSLEY, PERSEVERE.

Pert (pɔ̄ɹt), *a.* (*sb., adv.*) Forms: *α.* 3– pert, 4–7 perte, (6 perth, *Sc.* pairt). *β.* 5–6 (9 *dial.*) peert, 5–7 (9 *dial.*) peart, 6 peirt(e, pearte, pierte, 6–7 (9 *dial.*) piert. [Aphetic f. APERT, and, like it and OF. *apert*, partly repr. L. *apertus*, partly = OF. *aspert, espert*, L. *expertus*.

From 15th c. evidenced with a long vowel, *peert*, later *peart, piert* (pi"ɹt, pɨrt), retained dialectally and in U.S., esp. in sense 6, as distinguished from the ordinary general English sense (4) of *pert*. Hence *peart* and *pert* are sometimes viewed as different words.]

I. †**1.** Open, unconcealed; manifest, evident; = APERT *a.* 1, 2. Often opposed to *privy*. *Obs.*

In quot. 1330, *aperte folie* ought perh. to be read, but the Petyt MS. has it as printed.

a. c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 216 Hardely dar I say he did a perte folie. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 4930 Þer come menskful messageres..from hire broþer partendo þat was hire pert broþer. **1387–8** T. USK *Test. Love* III. iii. (Skeat) I. 163 By no waie mate it be then through perte necessite. *c* **1460** ROS *La belle Dame* 174 (MS. Harl.) In hir failed nothyng..prive, or perte. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 162 Or prine or pert yf any bene, We han great Bandogs will teare their skinne.

β. **1529** in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 255 That no persons..from hensforth occupye eny maner Shavyng, priuy or peirt on the Sondayes.

†**b.** Open of countenance, frank. *Obs.*

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* xviii. F vj, Be perte, and cleare in countinaunce, Not malipert, and light.

†**2.** Of personal appearance. **a.** (in early use) Beautiful. **b.** (later) Smart, spruce, dapper. *Obs.*

a. c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 542, I haue pittye of your person & your pert face. *Ibid.* 14039 Pyrrus, the pert kyng put vnto dethe Pantasilia the prise qwene, pertest of ladies. **1684** OTWAY *Atheist* III. iii, He's so very little, pert and dapper.

β. **1596** COLSE *Penelope* (1880) 167 A thousand prettie damsels peart. **1608** DAY *Law Trickes* II. (1881) 28 What think you of this Lady? would she not make a prettie peart Dutches? **1611** COTGR., *Godinet*, prettie, dapper, feat, peart. ..*Godinette*, a prettie peart lasse.

II. †**3.** Expert, skilled; ready: = APERT 4. *Obs.*

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 3292 Dor quiles he weren in ðe desert, God taȝte hem weie, wis and pert. *c* **1330** *King of Tars* 18 Hire to seo was gret preyere Of princes pert in play. *c* **1500** *Melusine* XXXVIII. 303 But geffray, that was pert in armes, smote with hys clubbe suche a stroke vpon the flayel, that he made it to flee out of the geantis handes.

b. Quick to see and act, sharp, intelligent; adroit, clever. *Obs.* since 17th c. exc. in dial. form *peart*.

a. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 531 Ane william francass, Wicht and pert, viss and curtass. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 12044 Cassandra..Priams pure dughter, pertist of wit. **1484** CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* ad fin., The mayster that was perte and quyck was anone promoted to a benefyce. *c* **1500** *Melusine* XIX. 105 So pert & swyft they were. **1628** FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [I.] xcii, Thus we see for Morality, Nature still is something pert and vigorous. **1644** MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 71 The acutest, and the pertest operations of wit and suttlety.

β. **1585** J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 96/2 Perceiving that rough nets were not the fittest to take such peart birds. **1640** R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-convict.* ii. 12 Of so obscure and intricate a nature, that..our Assembly was to peart to make any determination about them. **1850** *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. II. 276/2 'I beant peart at making buttonholes', said a needle woman. **1852** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXI, She's such a peart young un, she won't take no lookin' arter.

III. **4.** Forward in speech and behaviour; unbecomingly ready to express an opinion or give a sharp reply; saucy, bordering upon 'cheeky'; malapert: = APERT 5. Said usually of children, young people, or persons in inferior position, such as are considered to be too 'uppish' or forward in their address. Now the ordinary sense.

a. c **1386** CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 30 (Corpus MS.), And sche was proud and pert as is a pye [so 4 MSS.; 3 peert]. *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* xiii. 18 Y saide y wolde not of her, for she was so pert and so light of maners. *a* **1529** SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 71 And sayde I was to blame To be so perte to prese so proudly uppe. **1530** PALSGR. 320/2 Perte saucy or homly, *malapert*. **1552** HULOET, Perte in makynge aunswere, *argutus et argutulus*. **1654** JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* iv. 73 S. Hierome reproving certain pert Deacons for insulting over Priests. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 36 Says Mrs. Jervis, Pamela, dont be pert to his Honour. **1826** DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xiv, As pert a genius as the applause of a common-room ever yet spuiled. **1835** SOUTHEY in *Corr. w. C. Bowles* (1881) 319 Mrs. Barbauld was cold as her creed: her niece .. pert as a pear-monger. **1858** TRENCH *Stud. Words* V, We have been obliged to make 'pert' do double duty, that of 'malapert' and its own. As some word is plainly wanting, not so strong as 'insolent', we have been led to employ 'pert' exclusively in an unfavourable sense.

β. a **1430** Peert [see quot. *c* 1386 in *α*]. **1515** BARCLAY *Eglogues* iii (1570) C ij b/2 Some be forgetfull, some peart, some insolent. **1593** DONNE *Sat.* i. Poems (1630) 325 Though a briske perfum'd piert Courtier Deigne with a nod, thy courtesie to answer. **1835** C. F. HOFFMAN *Winter in Far West* I 212 He looks so peert whenever he comes in.

b. Of behaviour, speech, etc.

1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* Pref., With a pert and pragmatique Insolence they censure all. **1702** *Eng. Theophrast.* 6 We admire the pert talk of children, because we expected nothing from them. **1835** LYTTON *Rienzi* IV. i, The grave officer could not refrain a smile at the pert..answer of the boy.

†**c.** As a vague expression of disfavour. *Obs.*

a **1704** T. BROWN *Imit. Persius' Sat.* i, Here a pert sot, with six months pain, brings forth A strange, misshapen, and ridiculous birth. **1711** SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 15 July, We had a sad pert dull parson at Kensington to-day. **1728** POPE *Dunc.* II. 39 With pert flat eyes she window'd well its head, A brain of feathers and a heart of lead. **1752** H. WALPOLE *Let. to R. Bentley* 5–12 Aug., The Fairfaxes have fitted up a pert bad apartment in the fore-part of the Castle.

5. Bold (esp. in a blameworthy sense); forward; audacious, presumptuous. *Obs.* (exc. as merged in 4.)

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 169 That none..Durst be so pert as to stryk with ane wapyn. *Ibid.* II. 15 That ony Pecht sould be so perth to pieve, To pas that wall without the legatis leve. **1590** MARLOWE *Edw. II*, I. iv, But this I scorne that one so basely borne Should by his soueraignes fauour grow so pert. **1673** CHAS. II in *Lauderdale P.* (1885) III. 2 Now they are not so perte on that subiect as they were.

β. **1535** LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2914 Ve are ever peart with sik maters to mell. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 211/15 Pearte, *audax, impudens*.

6. Lively; brisk, sprightly; in good spirits, cheerful, 'jolly'. Since 17th c. only *dial.*; often used of the state of an invalid: 'bright', 'perky',

'chirpy', as opposed to 'depressed', 'down' (esp. in form *peart*: see *β.*).

1581 NUCE *Seneca's Octavia* I. i, Syr Phœbus pert with spouting beame From dewy neast doth mount apace. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 13 Awake the pert and nimble spirit of mirth. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 118 And on the Tawny Sands and Shelves, Trip the pert Fairies and the dapper Elves. 1693 *Humours Town* 116 A young, pert, blooming Girl. 1696 *Verney Mem.* (1899) IV. 477, I watched last night with him and I thought him fine and pert in the morning but hee fell off again in the afternoone as hee doth most Daies. 1872 R. B. MARCY *Border Rem.* 252 Wa'al, now, straanger, ..I war middlin' sort o' pert yesterday, but .. I'ze powerful weak to-day.

β. dial. and *U. S.* (often viewed as a distinct word).

'No word in literary English precisely expresses the idea of *peart*; least of any does *pert*. *Peart* conveys the impression of sprightly liveliness, of a joyous, healthy, fresh, happy condition, in the person or animal to which it is applied.' F. T. Elworthy in *N. & Q.* 9th ser. IV. (1899) 525.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 10 He wes townysche, peirt, and gukit. 1578 GOSSON in *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) Notes 78 When he perceyues Don Cortes here so pearte. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 2 They are very peart in the new of the Moon, and sad in the conjunction. 1828 J. HALL *Lett. fr. West* 304 These little fixens..make a man feel right peart, when he is three or four hundred miles from any body or any place. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iii, And watched the hawks soaring, and the 'peert' bird. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* i, For which reason he [Tom] was as pert as a gamecock. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xlv, Quick she had always been and 'peart', as we say on Exmoor. 1889 HURST *Horsham, Gloss. Sussex Words* s.v., I'm sure the child is better to-day, she looks so peart.

b. Of plants: Fresh, flourishing, verdant.

1727 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gard.* II. xii. 95 Provided it [a melon] ripens well whilst the leaves and stalk are pert and green. 1883 in *Hampsh. Gloss.*

c. Of liquor: Brisk, pleasantly sharp to the taste.

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) I. 377 Oat-malt and barley-malt equally mixed..makes a very pretty, pert, smooth drink. [Cf. quot. *c* 1825 s. v. PERTISH.]

B. *sb.* (*absol.* use of the adj.) A pert person or thing: in various senses. † *In pert*, openly (*obs.*).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13725 Pirrus of þat pert was pristly enamurt *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 60 For schame of my schape in pert till appeir. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 145 No powdered pert, proficient in the art Of sounding an alarm, assaults these doors.

C. *adv.* or quasi-*adv.*: in various senses of the adj.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* IV. 88 Some parled as perte as prouyd well after. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2295 And Bedels & bailȝais he had a-none crye, Before hys peple so pert. 1485 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm.* App. v. 321 That..will goo among them prevy or peart for his propre besynes. 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 48 Moruver that no clarcke be so holde, Prevy or pearte with hym to holde. 1530 PALSGR. 841 Privy or perte, *en privé ou en apert*. 1795 COWPER *Pairing Time* 28 A last year's bird, who ne'er had tried What pairing means, thus pert replied. 1859 J. REDPATH *Roving Editor* 248 'Now hold up your head and walk pert. .. Quick—come—pert—only there already? pert!' jerked out the mulatto, to hasten the boy's steps.

† **Pert,** *v. Obs. rare.* [In sense 2, f. PERT *a.* 4; in 1, app. a phonetic variant of PERK *v.*; but the relation between these words is obscure.]

1. *trans.* with *up.* To raise briskly: = PERK *v.*1 3.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* I. i, Didst thou ever see a prettier child? How it behaves it selfe .. And speaks and looks, and pearts up the head?

2. *intr.* To behave pertly: = PERK *v.*1 1 b.

1637 POCKLINGTON *Altare Chr.* 158 If..allowed to pert upon the Canons of the Church, and crow over her authority. 1661 GAUDEN *Anti-Baal-Berith* 292 Hagar perted against Sarah, and lifted herself up against her superiours.

Pert, obs. form of PART.

Pertain (pəɹtē·n), *v.* Forms: 4-6 par-, pertene, -teyne, 5 -tyne, -tiene, -tine, 5-6 -teigne, -tayne, 6 partein, 6-7 pertaine, 4 -tein(e, 7 -tayn, 6- pertain. [ME. *par-, pertene, -teyne*, a. OF. *parten-ir* (3rd pres. Norman *parten-t, parten-ent*, subj. *partene, -teigne*: cf. CONTAIN) = Pr. *pertener*, It. *pertenere* to belong:—L. *pertinēre* to extend, stretch, tend (to), belong (to), f. PER- 1 + *tenēre* to hold.]

1. *intr.* To belong, be connected (in various ways); e.g. as a native or inhabitant, as part of a whole, as an appendage or accessory, as dependent. Const. *to.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1419 All þe grete, Of lordes & ladies þat to þat lond pertened. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 121 From þat tyme þe citee and þe see of Dorchestre perteyned and longede to þe prouince of Mercia. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 6 § 1 To euery of the same Feyres is of right perteynyng a court of Pepowders to mynystre to theim due Justice. 1532 FRITH *Mirror* i. Wks. (1829) 266 Whether they be outward gifts or inward, pertaining either to the body or soul. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 28 The samin [house] and landis pertenand thairto 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. iii. 113 If she pertaine to life, let her speake too. 1850 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 89, I have purposely avoided this subject, as pertaining to a department of science to which I have not devoted my attention. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* iii. 62 Scenes which pertain to an age happily passed away.

† **b.** *spec.* To belong as a possession, legal right, or privilege. *Obs*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 140 þe sheep perteynen not to him. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 293/1 Suche seivice as pertienneth of honeste to my said Lord. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xii. 17 Geve to Cesar that which belongeth to Cesar: and geve God that which perteyneth to God. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* VII. iii. (1714) 46 To create, to God alone pertains. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 11 The persewer may alledge the lands to perteine to him. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Arminn.* 144 The real intention, benefit, and application of his death..pertains not vnto all.

c. To belong as one's care or concern. *To pertain to*: to matter to, to concern. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* iv. 38 Maistre, perteneth it nat to thee, that we perishen? 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XVI. xi. 679 But thow wenest to rescowe a mayde whiche perteyneth no thynge to the. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 85 Thy syluer is drosse...What pertained that to Esay? *c* 1696 PRIOR *Love Disarmed* 27 To me pertains not, she replies, To know or care where Cupid flies. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. VI. 207 The cares of war Pertain to all men born in Troy.

d. To belong as an attribute, fitting adjunct, or duty; to be appropriate *to.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 728 In that tuelf moneth suld he Cum and clayme it, and thairfor do To the king that pertenyt thar-to. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cvii, Though it to me pertene In lufis lawe the septre to gouerne. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 44 Anne is as myche to seyn as grace .. worthyly thys appellacyoun To hyr pertenyth. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Order. Deacons*, It perteineth to thoffice of a Deacon..to assist the Prieste. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 2/2 Requiring at your hands the things which perteine to peace. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 321/1 There are.. these Tools and Instruments pertaining to the Iron Workers. 1773-83 HOOLE *Ord. Fur.* XIX. 522 Weapons that pertain to war. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 To keep an iron helmet and harness, and all arms pertaining to a complete furnishing for war.

2. To have reference or relation; to relate *to.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 152 Spicery and all maner of oþer gudez, and namely þat partenez to mannez lyfiade. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 417 William Malmesbur.. supposenge the writenge of that ston to perteyne to Marius the consul of Rome 1526 TINDALE 2 *Pet.* i. 3 All thynges that pertayne vnto lyfe. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 Specially if it pertaine to Religion. *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) III. iii 47 This law pertains, first to vows made to God himself and confirmed by an oath. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. i. 233 We..discoursed on matters pertaining to oor people.

† **3.** In both senses (1 and 2), formerly sometimes with an indirect (dative) object without *to.* Cf. BELONG *v.* 3. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI 52/1 Answere in and to all such Writte and Writtes, Bille and Billes,..perteynyng any of the premisses. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3354 My coattis, and my offrands, With all that dois perteine my benefice. 1553 in *Maitl. Cl. Misc.* (1840) I. 41 *note*, I, wyth all ffreindis pertening me. 1628 (*title of MS.*) Booke of the Land perteyninge the Famyly of the Twysdens in Kent.

† **4.** The 3rd pers. sing. impersonally, and the pres. pple. were used in the phrases *as pertains to, as pertaining to* = as regards, as concerns, in regard to, in relation to. *Obs.* (or *arch.*)

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* iv. 1 Abraham oure father, as pertayninge [so 1611; 1881 *R. V.* according] to the flesshe. — *Heb.* ix. 9 Gyftes and sacrifises are offered which cannot make them that minister parfect, as pertaynynge to [1881 *R. V.* as touching] the conscience. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Rom.* ix. 3 My kinsmen as parteyneth to the fleashe.

Hence **Pertai·ning** *vbl. sb.* (also pl. in concr. sense = 'belongings') and *ppl. a.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Pertinencia*, perteining. 1869 BUSHNELL *Wom. Suffrage* v. 90 These things are duly considered as pertainings of a woman's lot. 1889 *Electrical Rev.* 29 Nov. 607/1 Seven houses and their pertainings. 1898 E. PHILLPOTTS *Childr. of Mist* I. v, The pertaining farm already had a tenant.

Pertai·nment. *rare.* [f. prec. + -MENT.] A belonging, an appurtenance.

1897 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 415 [They] possess some of the finest pertainments of the human race.

Pertake, Pertane, Perte, Pertene, Pertener, obs. forms of PARTAKE, PARTAN (crab), PART, PERTAIN, PARTNER.

† **Perte·rebrate,** *v. Obs. rare*—0. [f. ppl. stem of L. *perterebrāre* to bore through, f. PER- 1 + *terebrāre* to bore.] *trans.* (See quots.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Perterebrate*, to wimble 1656 BLOUNT, *Perterebrate*, to peirce or bore thorow with a wimble.

So † **Perterebra·tion,** a boring through.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Perterebration*, a boring through with a wimble. [Hence in Bailey, Johnson, and mod. Dicts.]

† **Perte·rrify,** *v. Obs. rare*—0. [f. PER- 2 + TERRIFY, after L. *perterrefacĕre* to frighten thoroughly.] *trans.* To terrify thoroughly.

1623 COCKERAM, *Perterrifie*, to fright.

Perterych, obs. form of PARTRIDGE.

† **Perte·xed,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *pertext-us*, pa. pple. of *pertexĕre* to weave throughout.] 1623 COCKERAM, *Pertexed*, weaued out.

Perteyne, Perteyner, -or, obs. ff. PERTAIN, PARTNER.

Perthite (pɔ̈·ɹpəit). *Min.* [Named by T. Thomson (1832) after Perth, Ontario, where found: see -ITE 1.] (See quot. 1868.)

1832 C. U SHEPARD *Min.* 1 232 (Chester) 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 356 *Perthite*, a flesh-red aventurine feldspar, consisting of interlaminated albite and orthoclase.

Hence **Perthi·tic** *a.*, pertaining to, resembling, or containing perthite. In mod. Dicts.

Pertl, pertie, obs. forms of PARTY.

† **Pe·rtical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pertic̄al-is*, f. *pertica* pole, PERCH *sb.*2] Of, pertaining to, or done by means of the measuring-rod or surveyor's staff.

1625 NORDEN *England* Pref. Addr., For want of perticall demensuration, I have heene enforced to borrow the helpe.. of mine owne maps. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Vertical*, belonging to, or serving for a Perch or Pole.

Perticat, -e, Perticular, -er, Pertiliche, obs. ff. PARTICATE, PARTICULAR, PERTLY.

† **Pertinace,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 -nax. [a. OF. *pertinace*, also *pertinax* (14–15th c.), in It. *pertinace*, Sp. *pertinaz*, ad. L. *pertināx*, *-ācem* very tenacious, f. PER- 4 + *tenax* tenacious] = next.

14.. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 192 Olde maisteres war nost bisie ne pertinacez in sekyng and serchyng of this forsaide cure. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 301/1 Seeyng that he was pertynax & obstynate.

Hence † **Pertinacely** *adv.*, pertinaciously.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 224 Pertynacely expowndynge the holy scripture wrong, they fell in to heresyes.

Pertinacious (pɔ̈·ɹtinē·ʃəs), *a.* Also 7 -atious, 7-8 -aceous. [f. L. *pertināci-*, stem of *pertināx* (see PERTINACE) + -OUS.] Persistent or stubborn in holding to one's own opinion or design; resolute; obstinate. Chiefly as a bad quality.

1626 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 224 You will perceive my Lord Digby's pertinacious importunity to come to Parliament. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 21 Given to any violent or pertinatious dispute. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 43 To dispight them, who are..pertinacious worshippers of one God. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 191 Pertinacious bigotry may chuse to adhere to it. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. iv. 55 As pertinacious as ivy climbing a wall. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 16 Atterbury became the most factious and pertinacious of all the opponents of the government.

b. Obstinately or persistently continuing; *spec.* of disease, etc., not yielding to treatment.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 60 Put them into a pertinatious and constant state of ill. 1675 GREW *Disc. Tasts Plants* v. § 6 The Barque of the Root..impresseth a pertinaceous and diffusive Taste. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 279 The Flux..is sometimes so pertinacious, that it is impossible to stop it. *a* 1785 GLOVER *Athenaid* I, Recumbent, not reposing, there Consumes the hours in pertinacious woe, Which sheds no tear. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xlix, Its pertinacious hues Must fade.

Pertinaciously (pɔ̈·ɹtinē·ʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a pertinacious manner; resolutely; persistently; obstinately, stubbornly.

1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 58 The Assemblie condemnes this proposition as erroneous, false, and, if pertinaciouslie maintained, heretical. 1751 HUME *Princ. Morals* I. 1 Disputes with Persons, pertinaciously obstinate in their Principles, are, of all others, the most irksome. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. v. 66 He kept cautiously and pertinaciously to the laws. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* xi. 145 It returned and returned again so pertinaciously that he was glad to order his horses and ride to the factory.

Pertina·ciousness. [See -NESS.] = next.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* v. viii. (1719) 249 Fearing lest the pertinaciousness of her Mistress's Sorrows shou'd cause her Evil to revert, or her Shame to approach. *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 200 In a mistaken way With Pertinaciousness I stray. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xix, The pertinaciousness with which Mr. Levert adhered to his opinion.

Pertinacity (pɔ̈·ɹtinæ·sĭti). [a. F. *pertinacité* (1419 in Godef.), ad. L. type **pertinācitās* (perh. in med.L. for *pertinācia*), in mod.It. *pertinacità* (cf. L. *tenācia* and *tenācitās*), f. L. *pertināc-em*: see PERTINACE.] The quality of being pertinacious; resolute or stubborn adherence, as to an opinion, purpose, design, course of action, etc.; persistency; usually in a bad sense: perverse obstinacy or stubbornness; evil persistence.

1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. ix. 159 It is a synne of pertynacite & pryde. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 179 Thomas Becket..having by froward disobedience and stubborne pertinacitie, provoked King Henrie the Seconde to indignation against him. *c* 1620 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. v. iv. (1903) 482 The mere Irish..haue singular and obstinate pertinacity in retayning their old manners and Customes. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* II. 9 Constancy is but for good things, pertinacity for the bad. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 55 P 3, I have collected materials with indefatigable pertinacity. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Rev. of* 1688, Wks. 1846 II 87 The pertinacity of the heretic. 1845 SARAH AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* IV. i. II. 343 The imperialists carried on the siege of Marseilles with great pertinacity. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 118 The propriety of the term is shewn by the pertinacity with which the lines AA and CC cling to the water and avoid the land.

† **Pertinacy.** *Obs.* Also 7 -tenacy. [= Pr., It., Sp. *pertinacia*, ad. L. *pertinācia*, f. *pertināx*, *-ācem*: see PERTINACE. Cf. prec.] = PERTINACITY: being the earlier word; very common in 17th c. Mostly in an evil sense.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 330 Pertinacie is whan man deffendeth hise folies and trusteth to muchel in his owene wit. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. i. (Skeat) I. 46 Holy faders ..proved..her pertinacie to distroy. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xii. 71 The pertinacye and stubbernesse of the Iewes. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. i. (1877) I. 17 In cases of heresie, pertinacie, contempt, and such like. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* IV. ii, My breeding is not so coarse..to offend with pertinacy. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pertinacy*..sometimes..taken in the good part for perseverance, constancy. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. iii. 192 Justifying it self by the Pertinacy of the Constitution throughout all the Term. 1751 *Affect. Narr. of Wager* 96 Reflecting on..the Disgrace arising to himself, by his Ignorance and Pertinacy.

† **Pe·rtinate,** *a. Obs.* [An irreg. formation, perh. on the mistaken analogy of *intimate, intimacy,* and the like; or originating in a misreading of *pertinace.*] = PERTINACE, PERTINACIOUS.

c 1534 T. THEOBOLD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 128 This Friar..yn his symple opynnion somwhat pertynate. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* vi. 88 Oh how pertinate and styfe are the vngodly lawers and act makers. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5730 All pertinat wylfull Arratykis.

Hence † **Pe·rtinately** *adv.* = PERTINACIOUSLY.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 42 To defend þe contrary pertinatly is heresy, contrary to þe feiþ. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xii. 211 These abominacions when thei be defended pertinatly of the enemies of the gospel, then their stifnecked pertinacie inflammeth discordis.

Pertinence (pɔ̄·rtinĕns). Also 5–6 -tenaunce, 6 -tenance, -tynense. [In sense 1, a. OF. *partenance, partinance, pertinence,* f. *partenant,* pr. pple. of *partenir* to belong; cf. PURTENANCE; in 3, from PERTINENT: see -ENCE.]

† **1.** Something which belongs or is an appendage to another larger thing; = PURTENANCE, APPURTENANCE 1 and 2. *Obs.* a. *Law.* An adjunct to property: cf. PERTINENT *sb.* a.

1431–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 509, I, Henricus, duke.., clayme and take..the crowne of Ynglonde with the pertinence. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 320/1 The manoir of Whitgift, with the pertinences. 1525 TINDALE *Marg. Notes on Matt.* xiv. 1. Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 233 Jewry, with her pertenance, was then divided into four lordships.

† b. The offal of a carcase; = PURTENANCE 2.

1535 COVERDALE *Exod* xii. 9 His heade wt his fete and pertenaunce [*Eps'., Geneva,* 1611 purtenance].

† c. *pl.* Belongings, appendages, trimmings of a dress. *Obs.*

1552 *Inv. Ch. Surrey* (1869) 34, j vestement of blacke damaske with the pertynenses.

† **2.** The fact of pertaining or being attached *to. Obs. rare.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIV. 434 Wounding him in that part ..Betwixt the short ribs and the bones that to the triple gut Have pertinence.

3. The fact of being pertinent: = PERTINENCY 1.

1659 H. THORNDIKE *Wks* (1846) II. 665 The agreement of them with other copies, together with the..pertinence of sense. *a* 1693 SOUTH *1st Serm. on Eccles.* v. 2 Serm. 1737 II. 96 A due ordering of our words..; which is done by pertinence and brevity of expression. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. viii. § 8 Montucla calls him [Commandin] the model of commentators for the pertinence and sufficiency of his notes.

Pertinency (pɔ̄·rtinĕnsi). [f. L. *pertinĕnt-em* PERTINENT: see -ENCY.]

1. The quality of being pertinent or pertaining to the matter in hand; relevancy; appositeness.

1598 FLORIO, *Pertenenza,* pertinency. 1603 — *Montaigne* I. xxv. (1632) 73 Making choice of his reasons, loving pertinency, and by consequence brevitie. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. 316 Because of their pertinency and usefulness in the matter now in hand. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. vi. 320 The pertinency of it to our present concern. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* I. ii. II. i. (1817) 354 Still less is there of pertinency in Mr. Hume's eulogium. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XXI. vii. (1872) X. 128 Innumerable things, of no pertinency to us, are wearisomely told.

† b. With *pl.* An instance of this. *Obs.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 208 On occasion to draw out Pertinencies to some emergent. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* Preamble, Made forth explicitely in every Essential and Circumstantial pertinency thereof.

† **2.** = PERTINENCE 1, APPURTENANCE 1. *Obs.*

1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 105 Nor can a prescription be of those pertinencies whose principles have not a perpetuall and durable continuance. [1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 127 The thanage of Kintore which was made over in 1375 'saving the pertinencies [*pertinentiis*] and our kanes' by Robert II to John de Dunbar, Earl of Moray.]

Pertinent (pɔ̄·rtinĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 par-. [Ultimately from L. *pertinĕnt-em,* pr. pple. of *pertinēre* to PERTAIN; but in early use immed. a. OF. *partenant* (1246 in Godef.), *pertenant,* pr. pple. of OF. *partenir*; the latinized *pertinent* is cited by Hatz.-Darm. from Chr. de Pisan *c* 1400.]

A. *adj.* † **1.** Pertaining or belonging (*to*): a. as a possession, dependency, or appendage; b. as a part, constituent, or function. See PERTAIN *v.* 1.

[1278 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 11/1 Les autres terres, purtinauntz a Tillebury.] *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 5157 Any maner herbe fynde,..Greyn or gomme, rynde and roote, Pertinent vnto physike. 1412–20 — *Chron. Troy* I. vii. (1555), An yle to Grekes pertinent. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 32 Whatsoeuer is pertinent to fully. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* iv. § 2 (1643) 63 This was a work pertinent unto the third day.

† **2.** Appropriate, suitable in nature or character.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. iii. 51 Many peynes pertynent to dyuers synnes. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* CXXXVIII, Lat me se Gif thy remede be pertynent to me. 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII.* c. 5 A..beautifull and princely manour.. mete and partinent to his royall maiestie. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* A vj, Proper or pertinent to earths are many and sundrie kindes. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* III. xiii. 255 To apply pertinent remedies for such Symptomes. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV. xi (1715) 270 My Parents to the Match will not consent, Therefore desist, it is not pertinent.

3. Pertaining or relating to the matter in hand; relevant; to the point; apposite. Const. *to.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 13 þei..seiden, þat þei hadden no breed, how were it þanne pertinent to telle hem of sour doug? 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 608/2 Lettyng.. the remenant passe, as nowe not pertinent properlye to this matter. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. Ded. 9 Pertinent therefore to the present times are the Treatises following. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 309 A most pertinent instance of the Tyranny, and Injustice of that time. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 353 Books and Papers, pertinent to the case in Hand. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 131 He ..prefers a few good judges who make pertinent remarks on the case.

B. *sb.* Something which pertains, belongs, or forms an appendage, to another; a minor property, appurtenance. Usually in *pl.*

a. *Law.* (Chiefly *Sc.*) Anything belonging to an estate, the ownership of which it follows.

1396 in *Scott. Antiq.* (1900) XIV. 217 Al his landys of the Murtclauch..lyand within the schyrraydome of Banfe with the pertinents. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 35 The mylle of dudekesford, with the pertynentis. 1495 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 501/1 The Manours of Wodstock, Hanburgh and Stonefeld, of the Hundred of Wotton, with the pertinentes, in the Countie of Oxon'. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Ep.* Wks. (1711) 157 His said lands,..with houses, biggings, yards, parts, pendicles, and pertinents thereof. 1813 N. CARLISLE *Topog. Dict. Scot.* II. s. v. *Hassendean,* The Church of Hassendean, with its pertinents,..were granted to Walter, Earl of Buccleugh. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XV. XIV. IV. 211 Torgau and pertinents now his.

b. *generally.* Belongings; apparatus; dependencies. Now *Sc.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 103 Whiche tree he.. offreth..with all the fruytes & partynentes to the same. 1554 KNOX *Let.* in *Sel. Writ.* (1845) 337 Make not your members pertinents to sin. *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 111 Great ones love at such solemn troubles to have their servants presence signifie they have such pertinents. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 318 Boats with nets and other pertinents for fishing. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm* xxi. (1858) 468 As if its thinking part had no other vocation than simply to take care of the mouth and its pertinents.

Pe·rtinently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a pertinent manner; suitably, appropriately; appositely, to the point or purpose.

1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* iv. 103 And to be alwaies pertinently good, Followes not still the greatnesse of our Bloud. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 15 Nor yet will I touch what might pertinently be disputed. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor* (1731) 230 This Aristotle hath observed very pertinently to our Purpose. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 4 [They] expounded some parts of the Scripture..pertinently to the occasion. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1048/1 There is nothing new in this article, but the points are pertinently put.

So **Pe·rtinentness,** pertinence. *rare*—°.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. Hence in JOHNSON and later Dicts.

Pertiner, obs. form of PARTNER.

† **Perti·ngency.** *Obs.* [f. as PERTINGENT: see -ENCY.] The fact or condition of reaching to so as to touch.

1656 H. MORE *Enthus Tri.* (1712) 3 The Outward Senses, which upon the pertingency of the Object to the Sensitive Organ cannot fail to act. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pertingency,* (in Philos.) a reaching to.

† **Perti·ngent,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *pertingent-em,* pr. pple. of *pertingĕre* to stretch out, reach, extend, f. *per* through (see PER- 1) + *tangĕre* to touch; see -ENT.] Touching; in contact; reaching to.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pertingent,* extending, reaching or joyning near unto. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pertingent* lines in Heraldry, vide *Entire. Ibid., Entire pertingents,* are lines that run the longest way of the sheilds position, without touching the Center.

Pertisan, -ant, -en, -on, obs. ff. PARTISAN.

Pertish (pɔ̄·rtiʃ), *a.* [f. PERT *a.* + -ISH 1 3.] Somewhat pert, inclined to be pert; in quot. *c* 1825, rather brisk or sharp to the taste.

c 1825 *Houlston Tracts* II. xlviii 12 A sup of pertish beer. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* II. 287 A rather pertish, forward-looking young man.

Pertition, obs. form of PARTITION *sb.*

Pertlike (pɔ̄·rtlaik), *a.* and *adv.* [f. PERT *a.* + -LIKE 2 a and b.] † a. *adj.* Pert-looking, pert. *Obs.* b. *adv.* Pertly, briskly, cheerfully. *dial.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II (Arb.) 54 The pertlyke Greeks thee flamd citty with ruthlesse victorye ransack. 1756 in *Daily Chron.* (1905) 7 Jan. 3/2, I saw the Countess of Coventry at Ranelagh. I think she is a pert-like husy going about with her face up to the sky.

U. S. *dial.* 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* vii. 29 I've managed to pull through thus far tollable peart-like.

† **Pe·rtling.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PERT *a.* + -LING 1 2.] A pert or sharp child.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xlii. (1887) 257 What a pleasure would the maister take in such a perfit perteling?

Pertly (pɔ̄·rtli), *adv.* Forms: see PERT *a.*; also 5 **partly.** [f. PERT *a.* + -LY 2.] In a pert manner.

† **1.** Openly, without concealment; plainly; evidently, manifestly. (Opposed to *privily.*) *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 244 A payne þer-on put & pertly halden. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 97 Þere pried he in priuely and pertiliche biholdes. 1468 *Maldon Essex Liber B.* If. 13b (MS.), Noo ducheman ner other alion shall bere no manere wepyn of were, priuily ner pertly. 1533 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 406 He..shuld buy or bargayne for the same hides pertly or oppenlye. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 21 He began to kyth in Strathaven, and pertly and avowedly travelled through the country.

† **2.** Expertly, skilfully; cleverly, adroitly. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 355 Þis prophete so pertly proues his entent. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 753 The worme ys slayne, That hathe a knyȝt done hym selfe allone, Pertly be my fay. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-convict.* ii. 11 In Edinburgh Master Sydserfe did peartly play his part.

3. Smartly, sharply; briskly; promptly; readily; quickly. Now *dial.* and *U. S.* (chiefly in form *peartly*).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 23 How pertly afore þe poeple resoun gan to preche. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1033 To Pelleus pertly þen past he agayne. *c* 1450 *Cast. Persev.* 1598 Þerfor, spede now þy pace pertly to 3one precyouse place. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 58 Now come my Ariell, bring a Corolary, ..appear, and pertly.

β. 1515 *Scot. Field* 109 The King was glade of that golde,..And promised him full peertly, his part for to take. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 163 The Romanis persues peirtlie the flieris. 1856 G. D. BREWERTON *War in Kansas* 383 To 'get along' in a happy-go-lucky sort of way, which he calls 'a-doin'-right-peartly'. 1857 T. H. GLADSTONE *Englishman in Kansas* 46 I'll teach these.. Free-soilers a lesson right peartly.

4. In a forward saucy manner; boldly, audaciously; over-confidently.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 11215 He sat pertly bolde vp-right As man that hadde ben In his myght. 1523 COVERDALE *Old God & New* (1534) H, To se how pertely he percheth forth of his neste. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* II. xi. § 21 Any worde or dede of yᵉ childe, dooen lewdely,.. naughtily, wantonly or piertlye. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 219 Vonder wals that pertly front your Towne,...Must kisse their owne feet. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 31 To my surprize he answer'd me very pertly. *a* 1748 WATTS *Educ. Children* ix, The children of our age will pertly reply,..must we turn Puritans again? 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiii, The words were said lightly and pertly by the girl. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* iv. 68 They carry their heads so pertly.

† **Pe·rtly,** *a. Obs.* [f. PERT *a.* + -LY 1.] ? Experienced, skilled, expert.

1465 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 388 Lord fleming sal adwis the kyng at al his pertly power wythtthis gud cunsail. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 51 Translated by his toyle from the Parrish good man Webbe,.. to a pertly Gentleman in the Court. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 319 Duncan, King Malcolme his bastard sone, a man..stout, bauld and pertlie.

Pertness (pɔ̄·rtnĕs). [f. PERT *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being pert.

† **1.** Smartness or elegance of person; beauty.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9205 On what wise in this world wilne shuld I hir..Of Rent, & of Riches, rankir þan I, And passes of pertnes pure wemen all?

2. Briskness, liveliness, sprightliness, confidence.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 30 Ane spark of peirtnes in his breist than grew. 1616 *Rollock's Lect. Passion* Ep. Ded., He was dumb before the earthly judge that thou might have boldness and peartnesse in thy prayers. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. v, There is indeed amongst them a lively pertness, a parade of literature.

U. S. *dial.* 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 224 'That kinder tuck the peartness nout of us, so to speak'.

3. Forward boldness in behaviour or speech; sauciness; smartness bordering upon impudence: esp. in inferiors or young people.

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XII. Mm j, This peartnes Phegeus might not bide, nor pride of stomack bold. *a* 1658 J. DURHAM *Exp. Rev.* II. iii. (1680) 67 A symptom of that peartnesse and impudencie. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* xxiv, Provided she humble herself,..and is sorry for her pertness. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. viii. 103 Nothing is so disgusting in youth as pertness and self-conceit. 1881 RUSKIN *Love's Meinie* I. iii. § 82. 86 [The parrot] is mostly gay in plumage, often to vulgarity, and always to pertness.

† **4.** Pungency of taste. *Obs.*

1756 *Gentl. Mag.* 572 The Holy Well [at Malvern] drank on the spot leaves a pertness in the throat approaching the taste of brass or allum. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. iii, Spa-water..has all the pertness and flatulency of champagne, without its spirit.

† **Perto·lerate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *pertolerāre* to bear out: see PER- 2.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Pertolerate,* to endure to the end.

† **Pertra·ct,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pertract-āre* to feel over, handle, f. PER- 1, 2 + *tractāre* to handle, treat.] To treat *of* (in narration).

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xiii. (1870) 264, I wyl fyrst wryte & pertract of hen-egges. 1547 *Ibid.* Pref, The which doth pertract howe a man shuld order him selfe.

† **Pertra·ct,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pertract-*, ppl. stem of *pertrahĕre* to draw out or on, f. PER- 2 + *trahĕre* to draw, drag.] *trans.* To protract, prolong (time).

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 237 b, He..kepte with theim a long communicacion to pertracte the tyme.

† **Pertracta·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *pertractātiōn-em,* n. of action from *pertractāre*: see PERTRACT *v.*[1]] Handling, manipulation.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 46 b/1 The sharpe ossicles or bones..in the pertractatione of the same [limb] might pricke the Fleshe.

† **Pertra·nsible,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *pertransī-re* to pass through, cross (f. PER- 1 + *transīre* to go across) + -BLE.] Capable of being traversed or passed through; traversable.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 249/1 Infinite is that which is pertransible without end.

† **Pertra·nsient,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *pertransient-em,* pr. pple. of *pertransīre*: see prec.] Passing quite through, crossing from side to side.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Entire pertransient,* is in Heraldry a line which crosseth the middle of a shield, and runs diametrically the longest way of her position. *Ibid., Intersecants,* in Heraldry, are pertransient lines which crosse one another. 1706 *Ibid., Pertransient,* passing or striking through as a Colour does in a precious Stone. Hence 1721 in BAILEY; 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

So † **Pertransi·tion,** a passing through, traversing. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1653 R. G. tr. *Bacon's Hist. Winds* 359 Let the fifteenth Motion be the Motion of Pertransition, or the Motion according to the issues or holes by which the vertues of bodies are more or lesse hindred or forwarded.

Pertre, obs. f. PEARTREE. **Pertrek, -trich(e, -trick, -trige, -trik,** etc., obs. ff. PARTRIDGE.

† **Pertrou·ble,** *v. Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* In 5–6 **perturble, 6 -trubil, -troubil.** [a. OF. *per-, partroubler,* f. PER- 2 + *troubler* to TROUBLE. For the *-turble* form (L. type **perturbulāre*), cf. DISTURBLE.] *trans.* To perturb, trouble greatly.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXXV. iv. (MS Ashm. 34), Fortune ..whare men wolde ay leven in charyte Thou doste perturble [*v.r.* perturbe] wiþ mutabilyte. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 17 For this thyng I am noo thyng perturbled in my courage. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. vii. 16 That..scho suld perturble [*ed.* 1553 pertroubil] all the toun. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 38 But mair pertrubill'd was his case, Whan..They cam a' round him in a fluther.

So † **Pertroublance,** mental disturbance, perturbation. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xi. 119 As first the schadduis of pertrublans [*ed.* 1553 pertrublance] Was dryve away, and bys remembrans The lycht of ressoun has recouerit agane.

Pertryche, -trycke, -tryk(e, obs. ff. PARTRIDGE. **Pertuisan, -zan,** obs. ff. PARTISAN [2].

† **Pertund,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *pertund-ĕre,* f. PER- 2 + *tundĕre* to beat, hammer.] *trans.* To break through, perforate.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 206 A Pyrotick..breaks the impostume and pertunds the swellings.

Perturb (pəɹtɜ·ɹb), *v.* [a. OF. *per-, partourber, -turber* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *perturbare,* f. PER- 2 + *turbāre* to disturb, confuse.]

1. *trans.* To disturb greatly (physically or externally); to cause disorder or irregularity in; to unsettle, confuse, derange, throw into confusion.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 48 What folk been ye that at myn hom comynge Perturben [*v.rr.* perturbe, -tourbe(n; *Camb. MS.* disturblen] so my feste with crienge. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* i. 13 The force and strengthe of the troyians was thenne so perturbed by the pryckynge of fortune. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 69 Notyng in him arrogancy and wilfulnesse, in perturbyng and refusyng such an honest order of agreement. 1599 JAS. I *Bασιλ. Δωρον* To Rdr., Rash-headed Preachers, that thinke it their honour to contend with kinges and perturbe whole kingdomes. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vi. 295 Perturbing the Chaldean and Ægyptian Records with fabulous additions. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* iii. 96 To perturb the pacific order of society either by active agitation or speculative restlessness.

b. *Astron.* (Cf. PERTURBATION 2 b.)

1879 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways Sc.* iii. 68 The members of the sun's family perturb each other's motions in a degree corresponding with their relative mass. *Ibid.* 69 The earth plays ..but a small part in perturbing the planetary system.

2. To disturb greatly (mentally), to trouble; to disquiet, agitate, discompose.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 533 (561) Þit drede I moste hire herte to perturbe With vyulence Þif I do swych a game. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 16 No child be falce iniquité Purturbed never his felicité. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5034 Gretlye it doith perturbe my mynde. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* I. i, I do neuer feel myself perturb'd With any general words 'gainst my profes-ion. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* v, His childish imagination was perturbed at a phenomenon for which he could not account.

absol. c 1470 [see PERTROUBLE]. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* VI. R iij b, Thy greuous ghost, Perturbing in my dremes hath me compeld to see this coast.

Hence **Pertu·rbing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 546 Whan Þat þe weder is fair With-outen wynd, or perturbynge of Air. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 46 Distracted Nature calls for distracting Remedies; perturbing policies for disturbing cures. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* II. 464 A mean to conjure away this perturbing spirit. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. v. § 56 (1875) 182 The maintenance of a circular orbit by any celestial body, implies..that there are no perturbing bodies.

Pertu·rbable, *a.* [f. PERTURB *v.* + -ABLE: cf. OF. *perturbable* (14–15th c. in Godef.).] Liable to be perturbed. Hence **Pertu·rbabi·lity.**

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 599 The characteristic feature of the Russian constitution is the substitution of military rank, perturbable at the will of the prince, to hereditary or professional distinction. 1882 OGILVIE, *Perturbable, Perturbability.*

† **Pertu·rbance.** *Obs.* [a. OF. **perturbance,* f. *perturber* to PERTURB: see -ANCE.] The action of perturbing; the fact of being perturbed; great disturbance; molestation; perturbation.

c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 5326 And somme gaf perseueraunce Ageyn al maner perturbaunce. 1426 — *De Guil. Pilgr.* 21474 And whyl I lay thus in A trance, In gret Anoy and perturbaunce. 1575 R. B. *Appius & Virginia* in Hazl *Dodsley* IV. 133 No let, no stay, nor ought [of] perturbance. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XIX. xvii. (*title*), Peace which no perturbances can seclude from the law of nature. *a* 1714 Abp. SHARP *Serm.* Wks. (1754) III. ix. 158 Some sudden passion and perturbance of mind.

Pertu·rbancy. *rare.* [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] **a.** Perturbed or unsettled condition, disturbance. **b.** The action or quality of perturbing.

1654 Earl MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 216 By reason of the great perturbancie of the Confederate Provinces. 1880 W. ORD in *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 31 Jan. 156/1 Structures of equal—here, perhaps, of greater—power of perturbancy.

Pertu·rbant, *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *perturbānt-em,* pr. pple. of *perturbāre* to PERTURB.] **a.** *adj.* Disturbing. **b.** *sb.* A disturbing agent.

1875 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* (1893) 548 Open to the influence of many perturbants.

Perturbate (see next), *a.* [ad. L. *perturbātus,* pa. pple. of *perturbāre*: see PERTURB.]

1. Disturbed, put out of order; in *Math.* = INORDINATE 4 a.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. def. xix. 136 This kinde of proportionalitie is called inordinate or perturbate. 1773 HORSLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 232 By equi-distance perturbate, CB : *Cb* = C*c*. B*c*. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus Comm.* I. 106 The doctrine of perturbate proportions, which Apollonius has copiously handled. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 190 The perturbate mode of his operation in this field [chronology]. 1862 TOOHUNTER *Euclid* 280 In 19 he defines ordinate proportion, and in 20..perturbate proportion.

2. Perturbed.

1860 RUSSELL *Diary in India* I. 294 How dreary is a siege unless when the enemy are active and strong, and make one uneasily perturbate.

Perturbate, *v. rare.* (For pronunciation, see CONFISCATE, COMPENSATE.) [f. ppl. stem of L. *perturbāre* to PERTURB.] *trans.* = PERTURB. Hence **Perturbated, Perturbating** *ppl. adjs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* CXIX 45 The humour discendynge doth perturbate the hert. 1631 J. DONE *Polydoron* 5 Happy is hee whose Mind is not perturbated beyond his Reason. 1771 Mrs. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* I. 84 The distresses of my perturbated mind. 1790 WILDBORE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 528 This last-mentioned perturbating force vanishes. 1891 Sir R. BALL *Ice Age* 78 Unaltered in so far..as the more important class of perturbating effects are concerned.

Perturbation (pəɹtɜɹbē·ʃən). [a. OF. *perturbacion* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *perturbātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *perturbāre* to PERTURB.]

1. The action of perturbing; the fact or condition of being perturbed; disturbance, disorder, commotion; mental agitation or disquietude; trouble.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. v. 16 (Camb. MS.), Thilke passyuns Þat ben woxen hard in swellynge by perturbasyouns fflowyng in to thi thowht. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 401 Freris ben cause..of perturbacioun in Cristendom. 1460 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 382/2 Outrageous and vnmesurable perturbation and violence of the peas. 1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 500/1 Gif ony weimen or vtheris .. singand makis perturbatioun to the Quenis liegis in the passage throw Burrowis and vthers landwart townis. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III,* V. iii. 161 Richard, thy Wife,..Now fills thy sleepe with perturbations. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 113 Love was not in thir looks, .. but apparent guilt, And shame, and perturbation, and despaire. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xiii, The Perturbation of my Mind was very great. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* I. v. 105 These various perturbations of mind, which are characteristic of a bad conscience.

2. Disturbance of the regular order or course; irregular variation, disorder.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 10 Auaylable against diseases and consumption of the Splene, and other perturbations Melancholike. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. (1624) 11, I require a fauourable censure of all faults omitted..Perturbations of Tenses, numbers [etc.]. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 85 The magnificence of the world admits of some perturbations; not to say, requires some variety. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. iii. § 2 Perturbations of value during a period which cannot exceed the..time necessary for altering the supply. 1881 HUXLEY in *Nature* 11 Aug. 344/1 Disease .. is a perturbation of the normal activities of a living body.

b. *Astron.* The deviation of a heavenly body from its theoretically regular orbit, caused by the attraction of bodies other than its primary, or by the imperfectly spherical form of the latter.

1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xix. 216 The perturbation of the Earth caused by the attracting force of the Moon and planets. 1834 Mrs. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* iii. (1849) 25 Neptune produces a periodical perturbation in the motion of Uranus. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* iii. § 25 (1873) 114 The calculation of the planetary perturbations .. had then been brought to great perfection.

3. A cause or factor of disturbance or agitation.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* IV. v. 23 Why doth the Crowne lye there, vpon his Pillow, Being so troublesome a Bedfellow? O polish'd Perturbation! Golden Care! 1614 R. TAILOR *Hogge hath lost Pearle* v. G ij, Cressus royall selfe ..is not tortured there as Poets feine With molten Gold and sulphrie flames of fire Or any such molesting perturbation.

Perturba·tional, *a.* [t. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of perturbation.

1849 HERSCHEL *Astron.* Pref. 5 That very delicate and obscure part of the perturbational theory. 1881 *Athenæum* No. 2811. 343/1 A perturbational inequality of two hundred and forty years' period in the motions of the earth and Venus.

† **Perturba·tious,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PERTURBATION: see -IOUS.] Causing perturbation; characterized by disturbing.

1630 TAYLOR (Water P.) *Heauens Bless. & Earths Ioy* Wks. III. 116/1 And for the auoyding of the troublesnmenesse of Boats and Wherries, and other perturbatious multitudes there was a lists or bounds, made with Lighters, Hoyes, and other great Boates, to the number of 250 or thereabouts.

Perturbative (pəɹtɜ·ɹbătiv, pɜ·ɹtɜɹbē·tiv), *a.* [ad. late L. *perturbātīv-us,* f. ppl. stem of *perturbāre* to PERTURB: see -IVE.] Causing or apt to cause perturbation or disturbance. *Perturbative function* (Astron.), a function expressing the potential of the attractions which cause perturbation in the motion of a planet: see PERTURBATION 2 b.

1638 *Gen. Demands conc. Covenant* 7 All such bands are declared to be seditious, and perturbative of the publick peace. 1823 *Ann. Reg.* 176 Journals edited in a manner not less dangerous and perturbative. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* xi. 321 The perturbative effect in this case..is equal to the whole attraction of the moon on the earth. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 72 Development of the principal part of the perturbative function.

Perturbator (pɜ·ɹtɜɹbē·tə). Now *rare.* [a. late L. *perturbātor* (Ambrose, Sulpicius Severus'), agent-n. f. *perturbāre* to PERTURB: perh. through OF. *perturbateur* (1418 in Godef. *Compl.*).] A disturber, troubler; = PERTURBER.

1539 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 169 To be brutid suspected or noted as a perturbatour of peace. 1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 253 The no le perturbators of the quiet and beauty of that Christian charity. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 60/2 Perturbators of the public repose. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVII. 392 That perturbator of kingdoms..the terrible Palmerston.

Perturbatory (pəɹtɜ·ɹbătəɹi), *a. rare.* [t. prec., or L. *perturbāt-,* ppl. stem of *perturbāre* to PERTURB: see -ORY [2].] **a.** *adj.* Having the quality of perturbing; perturbative. **b.** *sb.* A name given to the alleged power of certain persons to deflect a divining-rod, or the like, by magnetic or other influence residing in their fingers.

1856 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 139 Not to continue perturbatory measures with a view to promote absorption too long. 1885 *Jrnl. Franklin Instit.* Feb. 112 The passive perturbatory is a high degree of expansive, and the .. tive perturbatory in like manner a powerful compressive.

Perturbatress. *rare.* [See -ESS.] A female perturbator or disturber. So **Perturba·trix** [a. L. *perturbātrix,* fem. of *perturbātor*].

1623 WODROEPHE *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 325/2 Beatrice .. the Perturbatresse of publicke Peace. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio) *Perturbatrix,* [a disturber, a troublesome person] in the female sex. 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Perturbatrix.*

Perturbed (pəɹtɜ·ɹbd, *poet.* -bĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. PERTURB *v.* + -ED [1].] Disquieted, agitated, restless; confused, deranged.

1512 *Hedyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 45 Matabruna was ful sorye and perturbed of these tidings. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 183 Rest, rest, perturbed Spirit. 1656 T. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 166 Whether the proportions in both orders be successively answerable to one another, which is called ordinate proportion, or not successively answerable, which is called perturbed proportion. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 283 The perturbed state of the strata. 1871 MACLEOD *Moy. Patmos* xii. 159 The perturbed spirit of the spectator is calmed.

Hence **Pertu·rbedly** (-ĕdli) *adv.*, in a perturbed manner, confusedly, distractedly.

1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* I. i, Music .. wanders perturbedly through the halls and galleries of the memory. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* I. iii, Perturbedly picking up the broken pieces of a teacup.

Perturber (pəɹtɜ·ɹbəɹ). [f. PERTURB *v.* + -ER [1].] A disturber, troubler.

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 295/1 Many evill doers, and perturbers of the pees. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Hh iij b, To put awaie the perturbers of peace. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 18 Perturbers, and enemies of the common wealth. *a* 1700 in Grant *Burgh Sch. Scot.* (1876) II. v. 195 [Forbidding them to be] perturbers, vaguers —[wandering from place to place]

Perturble, variant of PERTROUBLE *Obs.*

Pertu·rbment. *rare.* [f. PERTURB *v.* + -MENT. Cf. OF. *perturbement* (1300 in Godef.).] Perturbing, perturbation.

1901 H. S. MERRIMAN *Velvet Glove* v, He had travelled without perturbment.

Pertu·sate, *a. Bot. rare.* [f. as next + -ATE [2].] 'Pierced at the apex' (Webster 1879).

Pertuse (pəɹtiū·s), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pertūs-us,* pa. pple. of *pertundĕre* to punch or bore into a hole, f. PER- 1 + *tundĕre* to beat, hammer.]

1. (See quot.)

1721 BAILEY, *Pertuse,* beaten to Pieces, bored thro', having Holes.

2. *Bot.* Of a leaf: see quots.

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Pertuse, Pertused*..2. In botany, full of hollow dots on the surface, as a leaf. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Pertuse,* having slits or holes. 1887 in *Nicholson's Dict. Gardening.*

So **Pertu·sed** *a.* = prec.

1755 JOHNSON, *Pertused,* bored, punched, pierced with holes. *Dict.* [Cf. quot. 1721 in PERTUSE 1.] 1828–32 [see PERTUSE 2]. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pertusus,* .. *Bot.* applied to leaves that are pierced with large holes and distributed irregularly..: pertused.

† **Pertu·sion.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *pertūsiōn-em,* n. of action from *pertundĕre*: see prec.]

1. The action of punching or boring.

a 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), The manner of opening a vein in Hippocrates's time was by stabbing or pertusion, as it is performed in horses.

2. A hole punched or bored.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 470 And the better, if some few Pertusions be made in the Pot. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* III. 19 Not so much because of the pertusions or holes in the Pot.

Pertussal (pəɹtɜ·säl), *a.* [irreg. f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to pertussis or hooping-cough.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 25 Feb. 452 His work on Pertussal Glycosuria.

‖ **Pertussis** (pəɹtɜ·sis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. PER- 4 + *tussis* cough.] = HOOPING-COUGH.

[1772 T. KIRKLAND (*title*) Dissertatio Inaug. de Pertussi.] 1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict., Pertussis*, the hooping cough. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 361 Spasmodic coughs, as pertussis and asthma.

Perty, Pertycion, Pertyculer, Pertyner, obs. ff. PARTY, PARTITION, PARTICULAR, PARTNER.

Peruke (pĕrūˑk), *sb.* Forms: 6-7 **perruke**, 6-9 **perruque**, 7 **perruck, -ucke, perru'ke, perrueq**; 6 **perug**, 7 **perucke**, 6- **peruke, peruque.** See also other early forms under PERIWIG. [a. F. *perruque* (end of 15th c., in Diez and Littré), ad. It. *perrucca* or *parrucca*, of obscure origin. Cf. Romanian *parócę*, Sp. *peluca*, Pg. *peruca, -uqua*, in same sense; also Sardinian *pilucca*, Lomb. *peluch* shock, lock, or large tuft of hair, Piedm. *pluch*, Genoese *pellucco* hair, thread. Generally conjectured to be derived from L. *pilus*, It. *pelo*, OF. *pel* hair; but the phonetic difficulties are considerable: see Diez and Littré; Hatz.-Darm. say 'origin unknown'.

The earlier Eng. stress was *perruke*, found in verse down to 1812; but Cotton has *peru'ke* a 1659.]

†**1.** A natural head of hair. *Obs.* [So F. *perruque* in 16th c.]

1548 ELYOT *Dict., Capillamentum*..the heare of a mannes head..a perruke. 1590 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Antonie* 1284 Who..Is not amazed at Perruque gray Olde rustie Charon weareth.

2. (In early use, distinguished as a *false* or *artificial* peruke.) A skull-cap covered with hair so as to represent the natural hair of the head; a periwig or wig. (In quot. 1661–2 app. a 'heart-breaker'.)

(Fairholt makes the *peruke* 'a less cumbrous article' than the periwig, which 'came into fashion in the time of Charles II'; but the name is found 120 years earlier than that, and identical in sense with *periwig*.)

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Capillamentum*.., a false perioke. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxiv. (1887) 211 She..must needes haue an vnnaturall perug, to set forth her fauour, where her owne [hair] had been best. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 228 Wearing by reason of thin haire a perrucke [*margin*] Or counterfeit cap of false haire. 1613 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings* 281 When their owne hair failed, they set artificiall Perruques, with long locks upon their heades. 1645 *tr.* DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) II. 63 My Perru'ke is as neat An Equipage as might Become a wooer. *a* 1659 COTTON *Burlesque Gt. Frost* Poems (1689) 99 Perukes now stuck so firm and stedfast, They all were riveted to headfast. 1661–2 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Mar., By and by comes La Belle Pierce to see my wife, and to bring her a pair of peruques of hair. 1668 EVELYN *Corr.* 27 Aug., The use of their monstrous Perrucqs. 1757 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IX. 230 A fair peruke may adorn a weak head. 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* IV. (Chandos) 14 His chin well shaved, his peruke dressed. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. v, Periuques of different colours. *Ibid.* II. xv, The generals in their perukes made way for him. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* lxxx, If it be worthy praises or rebukes, My poem, from these Forty old perukes!

b. A (heraldic) representation of a peruke.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxv. (1611) 174 He beareth argent a chequer gules between three perukes sable.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *peruke-block, -man.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. xiii. 159 Mr. Barber..was a Perruke-man by profession. 1713 SWIFT *Freeuy J. Dennis* Wks. 1755 III. i. 145 Mr. John Dennis..snatched up a peruke-block that stood by the bedside.

Hence **Peru'keless** *a.*, without a peruke.

1875 DOWDEN *Shaks., His Mind & Art* vii. 346 That a most Christian king should each morning receive his peruke inserted upon a cane through an aperture of his bed-curtains is entirely correct; for the valet cannot retaiu faith in a perukeless grand monarch.

Peru'ke, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish with a peruke.

1669 *Address hopeful young Gentry Eng.* 32 Observe how fashion has prevail'd against nature to perruque all complexions with the fairest hair.

Peru'ked, *a.* [f. PERUKE *sb.* + -ED 2.] Wearing a peruke, having a peruke on.

1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon* I. ii, He has been all this morning In practice with a peruked gentleman-usher 1856 KAYE *Sir J. Malcolm* I. xiii. 343 Lord Lake in full uniform..powdered and peruqued 1858 CARLYLE *Frederk. Gt.* VI. vi. II. 97 The little peruked tribanded high gentleman.

Peru'ke-ma:ker. A wig-maker.

a 1697 AUBREY *Lives, Gregory* (1898) I. 274 Gregorie, famous peruq-maker, buryed at St. Clement Danes church. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vi. 31 A Roman general, dress'd by a modern tailor and peruke-maker for tragedy is a comic figure. 1817 tr. *Bombet's Haydn & Mozart* 225 Chance threw in his way a peruke-maker.

Perukier (perŭkiˑər). *rare.* [Anglicized form of PERRUQUIER.] A wig-maker. Hence **Perukier'ship** (*nonce-wd.*), the office or art of a wig-maker.

1822 PYNE *Wine & Walnuts* (1824) II. iv. 26 It certainly was a skilful piece of perukiership. 1892 W. B. SCOTT *Autobiog. Notes* I. 44 On one side was a perukier with an imposing assembly of law-wigs.

Perule (perˈūl). *Bot.* [a. F. *pérule*, ad. mod. L. *pĕrula*, dim. of *pĕra*, a. Gr. πήρα purse, wallet.] †**a.** The covering of a seed. *Obs.* **b.** Applied, after Mirbel and Zuccharini, to the scaly covering of a leaf-bud. **c.** Applied, after L. C. Richard, to a kind of sac formed by the adherent bases of the two lateral sepa's in certain Orchideæ.

1825 HAMILTON *Dict. Terms Art, Perule*, in *Botany*, the cover of a seed. 1856 HENSLOW *Bot. Dict.* 133 *Perula* (a little pouch), a sac formed in some Orchideæ by the prolonged and united bases of two of the segments of their perianth. The cap-like covering of buds, formed by the abortion of their outer leaves. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Perule*, the covering of a leaf-bud formed by scales; also a projection in the flower of the orchids formed by the enlargement of two lateral sepals.

Hence **Pe'rulate** *a.*, having a perule.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Perusable (pĕrūˑzăbˈl), *a.* [f. PERUSE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being perused.

1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* Advt. 9 In this way it [printed matter] is perusable by any number of persons at the same time. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 374 The Rosciad is..not now perusable without an accompanying feeling akin to contempt.

Perusal (pĕrūˑzăl). [f. PERUSE *v.* + -AL.]

1. Survey, examination, scrutiny. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. i. 90 He fals to such perusall of my face, As he would draw it. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. i. (1712) 9 Permitting a freer perusal of matters of Religion than in former Ages. 1710 ADDISON & STEELE *Tatler* No. 265 ₱2 The Jury, after a short Perusal of the Staff, declared..That the Substance was British Oak. 1845 JUDD *Margaret* II. vi, He..gave her a close perusal with his eye.

2. A reading through or over.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XXXVIII. If ought in me, Worthy perusal stand against thy sight. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 73 The book..being publisht to the world,..by him who both for his life and for his death deserves, that what advice he left be not laid by without perusall. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 27 ₱5 What could be observed of them from a Perusal of their private Letters. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* i. (1880) 12 To the thoughtful, the perusal of the Bible gave new views of life and death.

Peruse (pĕrūˑz), *v.* [Found first in 15th c. In sense 1, f. PER- 1 or 2 + USE *v.*; the connexion of the other senses with this is not very obvious, and there may have been two distinct formations; in the second, the sense of the *per-* element is prominent, the notion being generally that of 'go *through*' lit. or fig.; but the element *-use* is not so easy to account for.]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To use up; to wear out by use. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 18 Fees of bestes, and also fees of other stuffe perused, or otherwise occupied within the court, and towching it. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 57 Saile twyne..Spent & perused in a voiage into Lumbardye. 1536 in Strype *Cranmer* (1694) II. App. 26 Six and thirty old chysybils..some of them perused. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 195/6 To peruse, *peruti.*

II. To go through.

†**2.** *trans.* To go through (a series of things or persons) so as to deal with one after another; to handle, deal with, describe, or examine (a number of things) one by one. *Obs.*

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 414 The Maire, first..to name and gyve his voice..., and after hym the Shiref, and so all the house perusid in the same, euery man to gyve his voice as shall please him. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 40 Let the shepeherde..take those [sheep] that nede any handling, and put them into the lyttell folde. And thus peruse them all tyll he haue doone. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* ii. (1876) 63, I pray you peruse these sortes..one by one, and by course. 1669 RAY in *Philos. Lett.* (1718) 32. I have perused the dried Plants you sent me, and..added names to such as wanted. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VIII. iii. 76 Let us peruse the obligations that lay upon him [Adam] as a man.

†**b.** To go through by name; to name or recount in order. *Obs.*

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1154/1 It were a long worke to peruse euery comforte that a man maye well take of tribulacion. *c* 1550 *Disc. Common Weal* (1893) 47, I praie youe pervse those sortes..one by one and by cours.

c. To survey, inspect, examine, or consider in detail. *arch.* (now associated with 5).

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* Pref. (1539) 1 When I had eftsones perused that little fortresse. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xxiv. (1877) I. 361 If you should happen to peruse the thicknesse and maner of building of those wals and borowes. 1592 SHARS. *Rom. & Jul.* V. iii. 74 Let me peruse this face. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 267 My self I then perus'd, and Limb by Limb Survey'd. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XXI. 439 He..disdain'd reply; The bow perusing with exactest eye. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 54 At those high words, we, conscious of ourselves, Perused the matting. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 252 By this time I had perused his person, his dress, and his countenance.

d. To travel or journey through observingly or scrutinizingly. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 38, I have also well perused and vewed this towne and castell. 1549 PAGET in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1860) V. 182 Make a progress this hot weather, till you have perused all those shires that have offended. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 67 This prouince I perused in the companie of my deere friend Sidi Iehie. 1887 *Hereford Gloss., Peruse*, to explore the fields or woods.

3. *intr.* †To go from one to another of a series, to proceed, continue (*obs.*); to travel (*humorous*).

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 30 Let hym caste out the .x. shefe in the name of god, and so to pervse from lande to lande, tyll he haue trewely tythed all his corne. *Ibid* § 124. 1523 — *Surv.* xix. (1539) 40 To peruse from house to house till he come to saint Magnus churche. 1895 KIPLING in *Windsor Mag* 124 Unluckily, you cannot peruse about the Hugli without money.

†**4.** *trans.* To go over (a writing, etc.) again; to revise, reconsider. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 813 Wherfore hold me excused If I haue nat well perused Myne Englysshe balfe abused. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 42 The Printers shall Print nothinge but the same shall be fyrste perused. 1604 BACON *Apol.* Wks. 1879 I. 440 It was perused, weighed, censured, altered, and made almost a new writing. 1632 SHERWOOD, To peruse, *revoir, reveoir, revisiter.* Perused, *reveu, revisité.* A perusing, *reveué.*

†**b.** To go through (a book) critically; to review, criticize; also, to set forth or expound critically.

1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* I. i. Wks. 1039/2, I wyll good reader peruse the remanant of his booke after this first part answered. *Ibid.* II. i. 1078/1. 1551 GARDINER *Explic. Cath. Faith* 76 Thus hauinge perused the effecte of the thyrde booke, I will likewise peruse the fourth.

5. To read through or over; to read thoroughly or carefully; hence (loosely) to read.

1532 ELYOT *Let.* in *Gov.* (1883) Pref. 79 Thei..doo peruse every daye one chapitre of the New Testament. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, V. i. 1 Haue you perus'd the Letters from the Pope, The Emperor, and the Earle of Arminack? 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 7 Having carefully perused the Journals of both Houses. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 51 ₱5, I will show what to turn over unread and what to peruse. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xii. 99 H put the paper..into his hands, and waited..whilst he perused the case. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclogue* VI. 10 If any who love me there be This poor verse to peruse.

†**b.** Const. *over.* (Cf. *read over.*) *Obs.*

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 85 Let vs peruse ouer stories, and see if there be not such warres to be founde. 1579 in W. Wilkinson *Confut. Familye of Loue* Pref. Note *)b, Perusing ouer this little treatise. 1595 SHAKS. *John* V. ii. 5 Perusing ore these notes.

Hence **Peru'sed** *ppl. a.*, in quot. in sense 1, used up, worn out; **Peru'sing** *ppl. a.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 83 If they be perused clothes, so that with honestye they will noe longer serve. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* iv. 26 Our new neighbour is a strange deep perusing gentleman.

Peru'se, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] †**a.** Perusal; study; examination. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 1 The diligent peruse of this History of Bones. 1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* (1823) 120, I will pound these spices, and dwell a while in the peruse of thy resolute fervour. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 358 The onely peruse of his bookes.

b. *Sailors' colloq.* Exploration, a 'look round' ashore. 'Come for a bit of peruse, Jack'.

Peruser (pĕrūˑzəɹ). [f. PERUSE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who peruses (in various senses: see the verb).

1549 BALE *Leland's N. Years Gift* Dv, No lesse profytable to vs..than were Strabo, Pliny, Ptholome, and other Geographers to their perusers. 1622 R. PRESTON *Goodly Man's Inquis* Ep. Ded. 3 Be no seuere examiner, but a mild peruser 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Pref., It will be absolutely impossible for the candid peruser to go along with me in a great many bright passages. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 7 ₱8 The most eager peruser of news is tired. 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 199 Swift..was a peruser of rare books.

Peru'sing, *vbl. sb.* [f. PERUSE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PERUSE.

†**1.** A using up. *Obs.*

1488 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 6 Delineree perusing & other wyse demeanyng of the said shipps. *Ibid.* 35 Delineraunces perusynges & other wise demeaninges of the said Shipps. 1495 *Ibid.* 159.

†**2.** Inspection in succession or detail; examination, scrutiny: = PERUSAL 1. *Obs.*

1587 R. HOVENDEN in *Collect* (O. H. S.) I. 220 Upon the perusing, it received good liking. 1648–60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Een Overzieninge*, an Overseeing, a Per-using, or a Conferring.

3. Reading through: = PERUSAL 2.

1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 20, I was moued by the oft reading and perusing of them, with a restles and lofty desire. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 47 Arminius was perverted meerly by the perusing of a namelesse discours writt'n at Delf. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* Pref. 14 The perusing of Travels is to most people a very delightful kind of reading. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 85 [It] is well worth perusing, though some of the instructions are not new to the English reader.

Peruvian (pĕrūˑviăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. mod.L. *Perūvia*, Latinized name of the country + -AN.] Of, pertaining to, or native to Peru, in South America; in the names of natural productions of that country, as *Peruvian balsam* (= BALSAM of Peru), *bat, cinnamon, cotton, emerald, heliotrope, ipecacuanha, mastic tree, nutmegs, sheep,* etc.

Peruvian province, a zoogeographical subregion or province consisting of the coast of Peru and Chile with the island of Juan Fernandez.

1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 148 The Peruvian balsam is commonly used in fumigations only. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vi. 68 Vicunnas or Peruvian sheep. 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quad.* II. 554 Bat, Peruvian. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 89 The French or Peruvian heliotrope. 1819 *Pantologia, Peruvian Mastic Tree.* 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Peruvian balsam*, the produce of the *Myroxylon Peruvianum*.. It is obtained by boiling the twigs in water. 1847 CRAIG, *Peruvian mastic-tree*, or Molli, the tree Schinus molli, a native of Brazil and Peru. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Daffodil, Peruvian, *Ismene Amancaes.* 1866 *Ibid.* s. v. *Laurelia*, The aromatic seeds of the Chilian species, *L. sempervirens*, are used as a spice in Peru, and are often called Peruvian Nutmegs. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Heliotrope, H. Peruvianum*, the Peruvian heliotrope, has long been a favorite garden-plant, on account of the fragrance of its flowers.

b. Peruvian bark, the bark of the Cinchona tree: see BARK *sb.*1 7, CINCHONA.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. iii. 67 That Peruvian Bark, that now begins to be somewhat taken notice of, under the name of The Jesuits Powder. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm* 234 Peruvian bark is usually imported in packages, or serons, made of dried cow-hides.

B. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Peru. b. *pl.* Peruvian stocks, bonds, etc.

1776 Mickle tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* Introd. 30 *note*, He [Pizarro] massacred the Peruvians, he said, because they were barbarians. 1865 G. Meredith *Rhoda Fleming* iii. I. 47, I see bonds in all sorts of colours, ..Peruvians—orange, Mexicans—red as the British army.

Peruvin (pĕrū·vin). *Chem.* [f. Peruv-ian + -in 1.] An alcohol ($C_9H_{10}O$) distilled from the balsam of Peru; Styrylic alcohol, or Styrone.

1847 Craig, *Peruvine* 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem* III. 477 1866–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 381 *Peruvin.* Syn. with *Styrone* or *Cinnylic Alcohol.*

Pervade (pəɹvē·d), *v.* [ad. L. *pervādĕre* to go or come through, pass or spread through, f. Per- 1 + *vādĕre* to go, walk.]

1. *trans.* To pass through; to flow or extend through; to traverse. Now *rare.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pervade*, to go and enter over all, thorow or into; to escape or pass through or by. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xxiv. 18 So cowering fled the sable heaps of ghosts,..And now pervade the dusky land of dreams. 1775 R. Chandler *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 192 A cave in Paphlagonia...It was long and wide and pervaded by cold water, clear as crystal. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1871) II. 122 Mr. Powers and I pervaded the whole universe. 1892 A. K. H. Boyd 25 *Yrs. St. Andrews* II. xvii. 54, I pervaded Westminster Hall and looked into most of the Courts.

2. To extend or diffuse itself throughout; to spread through or into every part of; to permeate, saturate. (Of things material and immaterial.)

1659 H. More *Immort. Soul* II. xv. § 5. 274 There is a vitall Aire that pervades all this lower world. 1704 Newton *Optics* II. iii. iii. Substances soaked in such liquors as will intimately pervade their little pores, become by that means more transparent than otherwise. 1791 Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. Translator's Pref., An ardent spirit of enquiry pervaded .. Europe. 1876 Gladstone *Homeric Synchr.* 102 That powerful sentiment of nationality, which pervades the Poems.

b. *intr.* To diffuse itself, permeate. Now *rare.*

1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* (1662) 153 Here union pervades through all. 1796 Mrs. E. Parsons *Myst Warning* IV. 186 A general air of concern pervaded through the whole party. 1809 Pinkney *Trav. France* 105 In England, the manners, habits and dress of the capital, pervade to the remotest angle of the kingdom. 1889 Geikie in *Nature* 19 Sept. 492/1 We find certain well-defined principles, or one may term them natural laws, pervading everywhere.

Hence **Perva·dence,** the action of pervading; **Perva·der,** one who or that which pervades.

1838 G. S. Faber *Inquiry* 580 A pervadence of the world both universal and complete. 1883 Monier-Williams *Relig. Th. Ind.* ii. 39 Fire [according to Indian laws of thought] is the pervader, smoke the pervaded. *Ibid.* 46 Vishnu..his function is that of a divine Pervader, infusing his Essence.. into created things, animate and inanimate.

Perva·ding, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ing 2.] That pervades, or runs through.

1732 Pope *Ess. Man* I. 31 Of this frame the bearings [etc.] has thy pervading soul Look'd thro'? 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* iii. ix. 32 The preliminary and pervading assumption of these pages. 1871 Smiles *Charac.* ii. (1876) 40 A pervading atmosphere of cheerfulness, contentment, and peace.

Hence **Perva·dingly** *adv.*, in a pervading manner; **Perva·dingness.**

1851 Kitto *Bible Illustr.* (1858) III. 122 The Eastern mind is so pervadingly regal that to be without a sovereign is scarcely an intelligible state of things to an Oriental. 1872 Liddon *Elem. Relig.* ii. 64 An inner self into which..evil penetrates so constantly and so pervadingly. 1862 F. Hall *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 64 In the matter of omnipresence,—or, rather, all-pervadingness,—he possesses it indeed.

Pervagate (pə·ɹvăgēit), *v.* [f. L. *pervagāt-*, ppl. stem of *pervagārī* to wander about, f. Per- 1 + *vagārī* to wander.] *trans.* To wander through.

1871 M. Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* I. ii. 65 Lord Waynflete ..was in the habit of pervagating the neighbourhood. *a* 1876 — *Th. in Gard.* (1880) I. 42 To lose myself in it, to pervagate it, to find out its beauties without guidance.

So **Pervaga·tion,** wandering about.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pervagation*, a straying up and down, a wandring through or about. 1876 M. Collins *Midnight to Midn.* III. xi. 187 'The retort', said Albany, stopping in his polar bear pervagation, 'would be in the words of an old proverb'.

Pervasion (pəɹvē·ʒən). [ad. late L. *pervāsiōn-em*, n. of action from *pervādĕre* to Pervade.] The action of pervading; the condition of being pervaded; permeation; penetration.

1661 Boyle *Fluidity* xvii, Both those kinds or manners of fluidity..will appear to lie caused by the pervasion of a foreign body. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* vii. (1819) 74 Roots and stalks..hard and tough as they are, yield to its powerful pervasion. 1881 Cleland *Evolution* i. 4 The general, if not altogether universal pervasion of sexual distinction.

Pervasive (pəɹvē·siv), *a.* [f. L. *pervās-*, ppl. stem of *pervādĕre* to Pervade + -ive.] Having the quality or power of pervading; permeative.

c 1750 Shenstone *Economy* III. 107 The works of frost, Pervasive, radiant icicles. 1794 W. Roberts *Looker-on* No. 49 II. 224 A pervasive beauty without name, description, or place. 1886 Symonds *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) I. v. 235 In Italy the disintegrating process had been..far more subtle and pervasive.

Hence **Perva·sively** *adv.*, in a pervasive manner; **Perva·siveness,** quality of pervading.

1879 *Christian World* 14 Nov. 732/5 Seldom..have we read discourses more *pervasively and distinctively Christian. 1895 R. F. Horton *Teaching of Jesus* II. 240 He would Himself be pervasively present, working powerfully on the hearts of men. 1876 Gladstone *Homeric Synchr.* 253 The *pervasiveness of the idea of Sun-worship in Egypt. 1880 L. Oliphant *Gilead* xiv. 386 The oneness and pervasiveness of the Deity is the prominent feature of the Druse religion.

Pervay, erron. form of *prevay*, Privy *a.*

† **Perve·ne,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pervenīre* to arrive at, reach (a place), f. Per- 2 + *venīre* to come: cf. F. *parvenir* to arrive.] *intr.* To reach; to get *to*, get access *to.*

1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect* 227 Effluvia and spirits that are emitted from the one, and pervene to the other.

† **Perve·nient.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pervenient-em*, pr. pple. of *pervenīre*: see prec.] The number which comes as the result of multiplying one number by another; the product.

c 1400 *Art Nombrynge* 8 The .3. nombre, the whiche is clepide product or pervenient,.. as twyes .5 is .10., 5. the nombre to be multipliede, and .2. the multipliant, and 10. as before is come therof.

Pervenke, obs. form of Periwinkle 1.

Perverse (pəɹvə·ɹs), *sb. Geom.* [f. next: cf. Perversion 2 a.] A figure or image in which the right and left directions of the original are reversed: such are the impression taken from any figured surface, and the image of anything seen in a plane mirror.

1895 in *Funk's Standard Dict.*

Perverse (pəɹvə·ɹs), *a.* Also 4–6 peruers. [a. F. *pervers*, -*e*, ad. L. *perversus* turned the wrong way, awry, perverse, pa. pple. of *pervertĕre* to turn about, subvert, Pervert.]

1. Turned away from the right way or from what is right or good; perverted; wicked.

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 813 The false trayteresse peruerse [*v.r.* peruers]. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 13003 An hunte [Satan] stoode with his horne Off cheste and looke ryght peruers. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Aesop* I. ix, The deception and flaterye of the peruers and evyle folke. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xx. 30. 1568 Bible (Bishops') *Matt.* xvii. 17 O faythlesse and peruerse nation, howe long shal I be with you? *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* cxxxi. V. 352 It is the perversest assertion that God gives man temporall things to ensnare him. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VII. 866 Man's perverse, eternal War with Heav'n! 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xiii, A perverse fancy that you are different from the people you meet.

b. Not in accordance with the accepted standard or practice; incorrect; wrong.

a 1568 Ascham *Scholem* I (Arb.) 25 Peruerse iudgement, both of wordes and sentences. 1850 H. Rogers *Ess.* (1874) II. iv. 194 Perverse transfers of uncongenial idiom. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* Introd. (1858) 47 Massive walls and colonnades, irregular and perverse in all their proportions.

c. *spec.* Of a verdict: Against the weight of evidence or the direction of the judge on a point of law.

1854 Sir J. T. Coleridge in Ellis & Blackb. *Reports* (1855) III. 952 We shall grant a new trial if the verdict is perverse, but not if the evidence is merely conflicting. 1884 Sir J. Stephen in *Law Rep.* 12 Q. Bench Div. 285 If.. a jury in a criminal case give a perverse verdict, the law has provided no remedy.

2. Obstinate or persistent in what is wrong; selfwilled or stubborn (in error).

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 107 If women be not peruerse they shall reape profite. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Wisd.* xvi. 5 They were destroyed with the bytings of perverse serpents. 1641 Wilkins *Math. Magick* II. vi. (1648) 192 A blind and perverse incredulity. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 87 ¶ 2 Perverse neglect of the most salutary precepts. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Consid.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 423 The steady wrongheadedness of one perverse person irritates the best.

3. Untoward, froward; disposed to go counter to what is reasonable or required; hence, wayward, petulant, cross-grained, ill-tempered, peevish.

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. x. (1555). This lady [Fortune] wilfull and rechles As she that is froward and peruers. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 754 He was with mischarging of a speare, by fortunes perverse countenaunce pitifully slayne. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 96 He frowne and be perverse, and say thee nay. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 313, I married the most perverse woman in the world. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* IV. iv. 28, I touched first one hand, then the other, of the perverse baby with my lips. 1873 Hamerton *Intell. Life* x. v. (1875) 389 It is difficult for a man who feels cheerful and refreshed .. to write anything morbid or perverse.

absol. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 23, I expected that the dear perverse would begin with me with spirit and indignation.

† b. Of things or events: Adverse, unpropitious.

c 1440 *Partonope* 2377 So this batayle ys perversse. 1671 Milton *Samson* 737 Though the fact more evil drew In the perverse event then I foresaw. 1713 Swift *Cadenus & Vanessa* Wks. 1755 III. II 29 Though by one perverse event Pallas had cross'd her first intent.

† **Perve·rse,** *v. Obs.* [ad. obs. F. *perverser*, f. *pervers* adj.: see prec.] *trans.* To pervert; to turn away from that which is good, right, or true.

1574 Hellowes *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 339 Such are.. accursed of God, and hated of men, who .. confound iustice with tyrannie, peruerse equitie with iniquitie. 1653 T. Blake (*title*) Covenant of God entered with Man-kinde..; with the Scripture texts perversed by Mr. Tombes vindicated.

† **Perve·rsed,** *ppl. a.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 6–7 perverst. [f. L. *pervers-us*, pa. pple. with Eng. suffix -ed 1.] Perverted; = Perverse *a.* 1.

1508 Dunbar *Twa Mariit Wemen* 249 Sa, that my preching may pers your perverst hertis. *a* 1535 Fisher *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) II. 437 By the errour of false doctrines and of peruersed heresies. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 33 To fall into a perversit mynde. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 19 All the hypocriticall crew, of these perverst Iebusites

Hence † **Perve·rsedly** *adv.*, perversely; † **Perve·rsedness,** perverseness.

a 1535 Fisher *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) II. 444 To all them that be nat ouer peruersedly drowned in the heresies of Luther. 1568 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I. 624 Continewand in his formar perversednes. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VIII. 373 Hauing past the peruersitnesse of this calamity *Ibid.* X. 488 Whose empty Sculles.. your selues peruersitly vexe.

Perversely (pəɹvə·ɹsli), *adv.* [f. Perverse *a.* + -ly 2.] In a perverse manner; with perversity; in a way obstinately contrary to what is proper, true, or good; untowardly, vexatiously, crossly.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 180 b, In no wyse to doubt therof, nor peruersly to impugne it *c* 1559 R. Hall *Life Fisher* in *Fisher's Wks* (E. E. T. S.) II. p. lii, Had not he bene otherwise peversly bent. 1663 Cowley *Verses Sev. Occas., To Royal Soc.* iv, From Words, which are but Pictures of the Thought, (Tho' we our Thoughts from them perversely drew). 1727 Harte *Statius' Thebaid* VI. 1090 The chiefs perversely blind Neglect the sign, nor see th' event behind. 1847 Emerson *Poems* (1857) 91 Stream could not so perversely wind But corn of Guy's was there to grind.

Perverseness (pəɹvə·ɹsnĕs). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being perverse; the disposition or tendency to act in a manner contrary to what is right or reasonable; obstinate wrongheadedness; refractoriness; corruption, wickedness.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. 1 Our owne ignorance, ..weaknesse, perversenesse, and corruption. 1644 Milton *Judgm. Bucer* Wks. 1851 IV. 338 To enforce the innocent and faultles to endure the pain and misery of anothers perverseness. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* I. 36, I am likely to suffer in my Reputation by the Perverseness and Folly of this Girl. 1814 Cary *Dante. Paradise* xxvii. Argt., The perverseness of man, who places his will on..perishable things. 1880 E. White *Cert. Relig.* 60 Corruption..brought in.. through the interested perverseness of false teachers.

b. Contrariness, adverseness; unfavourableness.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 152 They were..delayed by the perverseness of the winds. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand., Portrait*, By fate's perverseness, she alone Would doubt our truth.

† **Perve·rser.** *Obs.* Also 5 -our. [app. orig. agent-noun in L. or AF. form from L. *pervertĕre* or obs. F. *perverser* to pervert; in form *perverse* referred to Perverse *v.*] One who perverts; a corrupter, perverter.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 60 Not beyng rectors and faders, but peruersours and destroyers of her sowlys. *a* 1564 Bacon *Demands Holy Script.* Pref., Such professors, or rather perversers of the gospel, are like to that son who promised his father to work.., and wrought nothing at all.

Perversion (pəɹvə·ɹʃən). [ad. L. *perversiōn-em*, n. of action f. *pervertĕre* to Pervert: cf. F. *perversion* (16th c. in Littré and Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of perverting or condition of being perverted; turning the wrong way; turning aside from truth or right; diversion to an improper use; corruption, distortion; *spec.* change to error in religious belief (opp. to Conversion 8); *transf.* a perverted or corrupted form *of* something.

1388 Wyclif *Prol.* 45 If the speche of holi writ seme to comaunde perversion of soule..it is figuratijf speche. 1563 Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1674 *Suffr* [*again*]. We seeke not thy bloud but thy conuersion. *Shefferden* Then shall you proue my peruersion first before you condemn me. 1619 Cornwallis *Let. to Digby* in *Select. Hart. Misc.* (1793) 362 Contrariwise, there might be great danger of the infanta's perversion. 1622 Bacon *Holy War* Wks. 1879 I. 528/2 Women to govern men,..slaves freemen,..being total violations and perversions of the laws of nature and nations. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* II. iii. 45 Miraculous Perversions of the Course of Nature. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 261 The perversion of history, by those, who, for the same nefarious purposes, have perverted every other part of learning. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 331 To what a painful perversion had Gothic theology arrived, that Swedenborg admitted no conversion for evil spirits. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xi, The statement was an audacious perversion of the truth. 1877 Roberts *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 11 Perversion of the functions of digestion, assimilation, and nutrition.

2. a. *Geom.* The formation of the perverse of a figure; the perverse itself.

1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* II. 415 They are geometrically alike in all respects, except that one is the perversion of the other, like its image in a looking glass. 1900 Larmor *Æther & Matter* 208 The change from a molecule to its enantiograph involves .. perversion of its orbital configuration.

b. *Med.* and *Surg.* See quots.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex., Perversion*, one of the four modifications of function in disease: the three others being augmentation, diminution, and abolition. The Humorists used the term also, to designate disorder or morbid change in the fluids. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 920/1 Diastremma, or distortion of a part: a perversion. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 693 A sensory perversion or defect.

† **Perve·rsionate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *perversiōn-em*, or F. or Eng. *perversion* + -ate 2. Cf. *affectionate*, *passionate.*] Affected with perversion; perverted.

c 1450 *Mankind* 187 in *Macro Plays* 8 Yf we wyll mortyfye owur carnall condycyon, Ande owur voluntarye dysyres, þat euer be perversionatt.

† **Perversio·se,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pervers-us* + -ose: perh. meant for **perversuose.*] Perverse.

c 1450 *Mankind* 744 in *Macro Plays* 27 Thys peruersyose ingratytude I can not rehers.

Perversity (pəɹvɜ·ɹsĭti). [a. F. *perversité* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *perversitās*, f. *pervers-us* PERVERSE *a.*] The quality or character of being perverse: = PERVERSENESS.

1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb.) 55 He hath falce farises and scrybes,..Full of fraudes and perversite. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Titus* iii. 31 b, An errour commynge onelye of the fraylenes of man, is remedied by one or two warnynges, but peruersitie is incurable and made worse by puttyng to of remedies. 1687 NORRIS *To Dr. Plot on Staffordsh.* i. What strange Perversity is this of Man! When 'twas a Crime to tast th' inlightning Tree He could not then his hand refrain. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iv, It is in this peculiarity .. that all these short-comings, over-shootings, and multiform perversities, take rise. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 2/2 The most flagrant instances of juratorial perversity. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* Pref. 9 The experiments of the Elizabethan writers [in classical metres] .. by that strange perversity which so often dominates literature, were as decidedly unsuccessful from an accentual, as the modern experiments from a quantitative point of view.

Perversive (pəɹvɜ·ɹsiv), *a.* [f. L. *pervers-*, ppl. stem of *pervertĕre* to PERVERT + -IVE.]

†1. Having the quality or tendency of turning awry or distorting. *Obs. rare.*

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxvi. 256 A perversive Witness and Convulsion of the Muscles.

2. Having the character or quality of perverting in nature, character, or use.

1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) I. 73 A Scheme of Pseudo-Theology characterised by inculcating a series of perversive and usurpative Messiahships 1818 in TODD. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* xxi. Wks. 1846 I. 126 An institution perversive of those on which the government of America is constructed. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* 171 Discourteously perversive of the obvious intention of the quotation.

Pervert (pəɹvɜ·ɹt), *v.* Also 6 par-, -wert, -vart. [ad. F. *pervert-ir* = Pr. and Sp. *pervertir*, Pg. *perverter*, It. *pervertire*, ad. L. *pervert-ĕre* to turn round or about, turn the wrong way, overturn, turn to error or ruin, undo, corrupt; f. PER- 2, 3 + *vertĕre* to turn: cf. *convert, divert*, etc.]

†1. *trans.* To turn upside down; to upset, overthrow; to subvert, ruin. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. i. 20 (Camb.) Fortune .. hath peruerted the clernesse and the estat of thi corage. *c* 1450 *Mankind* 379 in *Macro Plays*, All þe menys xuld be sought. To pervert me condycions, & bryng me to nought. 1543 JOYE *Conjut. Gardiner* 9 So setting the carte before the horse, and..like an vngodly gardener to peruert and turne the rotes of his plantes and herbes vpward. *c* 1550 A. SCOTI *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiv. 53 Your play [is] sone peruertit. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Peruert*, vuerthrowe, or turne up side downe. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

2. To turn aside from its right course, aim, etc.

a. To turn aside from justice, right order, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxvii. 19 Cursid [is he] that peruertith dom of comlynge, faderles child, and widewe. 1483 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 240/2 The ordre of all politique Rule was perverted. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xiii. 10 Thou ceasest not to pervert the strayght wayes off the lorde. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 297 If we pervert the order of Nature, as to sleep in the day and wake in the night. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 254 The Symetry whereof being causally [? casually] or purposely perverted. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 76 The peristaltic motion of the whole canal is disturbed or perverted. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. vii. 127 They perverted the course of justice.

b. To turn from the proper use, purpose, or meaning; to misapply, misconstrue, wrest the purport of.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 223 If thou do hem bountee they wol peruerten it in to wikkednesse. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) II. xliii. (1859) 49 They peruertyn hooly Scripture by fals vnderstandynge. 1542–5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 86 The Supper of the Lorde is peruerted and not vsed after Chtistes institucion. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 83 They peruert foundations, and will not bestow the Bequeathers free almes. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 118 It peruerts, it disanulls the very series, and substance of the Scripture. 1700 DRYDEN *Pref. Fables* Wks. (Globe) 506 He has perverted my meaning by his glosses. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 9 What I stated with reference to the great mass of the French people last year was perverted.

†c. To turn, divert. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 151 Let's follow him, and peruert the present wrath He hath against himselfe.

d. *intr.* for *refl.* To become perverted. *rare.*

1535 QUARLES *Emblems* I. i. 7 Blessings vnus'd pervert into a Wast, As well as Surfeits.

3. *trans.* To turn (a person, the mind, etc.) away from right opinion or action; to lead astray; to corrupt.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Agnes*) 237 Hir..þat þis wich-craftе has done, & perueitis thocht and wil Of al þat treuthi giffis hir til. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 318 Þei witen not how many men ben pervertid bi þer lore. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 113 He pervertis oure pepull. 1593 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 172 Seminarie Priests, Jhesuits.. sent hither to pervert such as are dutiefull and well inclyned. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 3 How He [Satan] in the Serpent had perverted Eve, Her Husband shee. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 111 ¶ 2 A Mind that is not perverted and depraved by wrong Notions. 1859 MILL *Liberty* ii, When we forbid men to pervert society by the propagation of opinions which we regard as false and pernicious.

b. *spec.* To turn (any one) aside from a right to a false or erroneous religious belief or system (i.e. to what the speaker or writer holds to be such).

13.. *S. Erkenwolde* 10 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 266 Þe Saxones..peruertyd alle þe pepul þat in þat place dwellide. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 38 b/2 He was perverted by the heresy of the Ariens. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Love, Brief Descr.*, To peruert and turne from the truth xii godly Christians which were martyred. 1666 E. MOUNTAGU in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 8 If the young Lord was a strict and a grounded Papist there was some danger my Lady Dorothy might bee perverted. 1770 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Kalm's Trav. N. Amer.* (1772) II. 106 It seems that they have been rather perverted than converted. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* vi. II. 87 Walker..with some fellows and undergraduates whom he had perverted, heard mass daily in his own apartments.

c. *intr.* To turn aside from the right course; to become a pervert.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. ix. (Skeat) I. 127 So that in nothinge thy kynde from his wil decline, ne from his nobley perverte. 14.. in *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 167 Then I wente to Rome, and from Rome to Rodes, and I perverted to the Sowden in feythe. 1890 *Graphic* 11 Oct. 420/3, 1593, the year when Henry perverted to Roman Catholicism.

4. *Geom. trans.* To reverse the right and left directions of; to form the perverse of (see PERVERSE *sb.*).

1900 LARMOR *Æther & Matter* 209 Enantiomorphy [of a molecule] reverses the signs of all its electrons and perverts their relative position.

Hence **Perve·rting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 386 Peruertynge of goddis ordynance. 1533 TINDALE *Suppos. of Lord* Wks. (1573) 460 A great tunne full of Mores mischief and pernicious peruertyng of Gods holy worde. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV xii. (1848) 241 Of so perverting a Nature, is so high a Station. 1680 HICKERINGILL *Merc.* 33 The Converting of a Turk has a better Reward than the perverting of one that is a Christian already. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 22 A perverting of the Statute.

†**Perve·rt,** *a. Obs.* [? shortened from *perverted*: cf. CONVERT *a.*] Perverted; perverse; wicked.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XLVII. v. (Ashm. MS. 31), Brytons .. Afore þat were paynims and also perverte. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1471 Fore thow to gode was frawart and perwert. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 *Preamble*, Abydyng in his seid indurat & pervart opynyons. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* xxviii. 3 Repute me not among the sort Of wicked and peruert. *c* 1550 R. WEVER *Lusty Juventus* B j, God which hath geuen me the knowledge To know his doctrine from the false and peruerte.

Pervert (pə̆ɹvɜɹt), *sb.* [app. absolute use of prec., with shifted stress: cf. CONVERT *sb.*] One who has been perverted; one who has forsaken a doctrine or system regarded as true for one esteemed false; an apostate.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Pervert*, one that is turned from good to evil; as Convert is the contrary. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 316 A Popish pervert and a Protestant convert are, indeed, two different provisionals. 1845 DE QUINCEY *Coleridge & Opium* Wks. 1862 XI. 95 Relapsing perverts (such is the modern slang). 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers* i. (1863) 4 That notorious 'pervert' Henry of Navarre and France 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 329 That this audacious pervert [Paul] should not only preach, but preach to the heathen..filled them with rage.

Perverted (pəɹvɜ·ɹtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. PERVERT *v.* + -ED^{1}.] Turned from the right way, from the proper use, from truth to error, etc.; wicked; distorted; misapplied.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 547 To dissolve Satan with his perverted World. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* vi, But own I must, in this perverted age, Who most deserve, can't always most engage. 1844 W. H. MILL *Serm. Tempt. Christ* v. 113 That perverted self-consciousness which constitutes pride. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxix. 693 Exhibitions of perverted intellectual activity.

Hence **Perve·rtedly** *adv.*; **Perve·rtedness.**

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 61 The idolatry.. was all borrowed *pervertedly from the Israelites. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 374 All perversitedly imitate Thee, who remove far from Thee. 1828 — *Hist. Enq.* I. p. ix, The shallowness and *pervertedness of [such] enquiries. 1881 M. A. LEWIS *Two Pretty G.* I. 209 Suffering from.. the pride of intellect and from voluntary pervertedness

Perverter (pəɹvɜ·ɹtəɹ), [f. PERVERT *v.* + -ER^{1}.] One who perverts, or turns from right to wrong; one who misinterprets or corrupts.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* VII. i. 131 The deuil, peruerter of all good thinges. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* i. 6 He is a soul perverter. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 98 Perverters of epistolary integrity. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. vi. 302 This story is retold by Buchanan, and by the other perverters of the Scottish history. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* xviii. 175 The crown which he had wrested..from the Popish perverter.

Pervertible (pəɹvɜ·ɹtibˈl), *a.* [f. L. type **pervertibilis*, f. *pervertĕre* (see -BLE); cf. obs. F. *pervertible* (16th c.).] Capable of being perverted.

1611 COTGR., *Corrompable*, corrumpable, corruptible, peruertable, deprauable. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* Pref. (1673) 15 Armies, if they were not pervertible by Faction, yet are to Commonwealths like Kings Physitians to poor Patients. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac., Moralists* I. iii, The Depravity of Minds..dependent on such pervertible Organs. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxiv. 473 New immigrants, politically incompetent, and therefore easily pervertible.

Hence **Pervertibi·lity,** capability of being perverted; **Perve·rtibly** *adv.*, in a pervertible manner.

1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. xiii, That part of human pervertibility is an awful fact and mystery. 1642 *Animadv. on Observator's Notes* 4 The Parliament is the Vniversall unerring and unpervertibly just body of the Kingdome.

Perve·rtive, *a. rare.* [f. PERVERT *v.* + -IVE.] = PERVERSIVE 2.

1901 H. MCINTOSH *Is Christ infallible*, etc. (1902) 153 Their whole conception..is based upon a false and pervertive subjectivity.

†**Perve·rtness.** *Obs.* [f. PERVERT *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being pervert; perversity.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 494 Not yᵗ there is anie frowardnesse or peruertnesse in God.

†**Perve·stigate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *pervestīgāt-*, ppl. stem of *pervestīgāre* to trace out, f. PER- 2 + *vestīgāre* to track, trace.] *trans.* To trace out, investigate diligently; to find out by research.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. iii. 4 It would be also peruestigated, whether it [the soil] be light, loose, softe, fatt. *Ibid.*, Observation to peruestigate the Pregnance wherewith the Earth is imbowelled. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 139/1 *Pervestigate*, to seek out, or diligently to observe.

†**Pervestiga·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *pervestīgātiōn-em*, noun of action from *pervestīgāre*: see prec.] The action of 'pervestigating'; diligent research or investigation.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. xi. 44 The peruestigation of the secrets of Agriculture. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 55. 74 The pervestigation of the true and genuine Text. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. xvii. 380 In the pervestigation of this curious Theory.

†**Pe·rviable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. rare L. *pervi-a re* (f. PER- 1 + *via* way) + -BLE.] Capable of being passed through; pervious.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. vi. 13 For woods, how peruiable, how penetrable, how enterlaced, as Timber with Tinsell, Coppice, or vnderwood.

†**Pe·rvial,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pervi-us* (see PERVIOUS) + -AL.] Pervious; hence, easily seen through, clear.

1595 CHAPMAN *Ovid's Banquet* Ded., That Poesie should be as peruial as oratory, and plainness her special ornament, were the plain way to barbarism. *c* 1611 — *Iliad* XIV. Comm. 199 Vet all peruiall enough (you may well say) when such a one as I comprehend them.

Hence †**Pe·rvially** *adv. Obs.*, clearly.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. Comm. 34 Since a man may peruially (or as he passeth) discerne all that is to be vnderstood. *Ibid.* XIII. 187 Imagining his vnderstanding Readers eyes more sharpe, then not to see peruially through them.

Perviance, -aunce, obs. forms of PURVEYANCE.

†**Pe·rviate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *pervi-us* (see PERVIOUS) + -ATE^{3}.] *trans.* To make a way through; to penetrate, perforate.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 392 [Galls] nodose, solid and perviated with no holes

Pervicacious (pəɹvikē·ʃəs), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *pervicāx, -ācĭ-em* stubborn, headstrong (f. root *pervic-* of *pervincĕre* to carry one's point, maintain one's opinion, f. PER- 1 + *vincĕre* to conquer, prevail against) + -IOUS.] Very obstinate or stubborn; headstrong, wilful; refractory.

1633 AMES *Agst Cerem.* II. 93 Pervicatious contending, without reason and measure. 1672 H. STUBBE *Justif. Dutch War* 66 The Dutch..grew more pervicacious in opposition to His Majesties Officers. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 167 One of the most pervicacious young creatures that ever was heard of. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* II. 174 The pursuit of pervicacious donkeys who diverged into the green barley.

Hence **Pervica·ciously** *adv.*; **Pervica·ciousness.**

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 83 The phansy of an Animal pervicaciously surviving death, is impressed not onely upon the blood: but also [etc.]. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vi, But if God hath actually created those intelligent substances ..'tis pervicaciousness to deny that he created matter also. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius, Golden Ass* II. xx. 35 This man being confused by the pervicaciousness of all those who were looking at him.

Pervicacity (pə̆ɹvikæ·sĭti). Now *rare.* [f. L. *pervicāc-em* (see prec.) + -ITY; cf. late L. *pervicācitās* (*Gloss. Philox.*) for ancient L. *pervicācia*: see next.] The quality or state of being pervicacious; obstinacy; wilfulness.

1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 175 Was heere constancy or pertinacity, perseuerance or peruicacity? 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VII. ix, Which constancy of theirs he calls *pervicaciam & inflexibilem obstinationem*, a Pervicacity and inflexible Obstinacy. 1825–9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* III. xx. 178, I never could account..for the strange pervicacity of his humour in rejecting every kind of refinement. 1837 C. LOFFT *Self-formation* I. 197 Every man by patience and pervicacity may frame himself intellectually to what he pleases.

†**Pervicacy** (pə̆ɹvikăsi). *Obs.* [ad. L. *pervicācia* steadfastness, stubbornness, obstinacy, It. *pervicacia*, f. L. *pervicāc-em*: see PERVICACIOUS.] = PERVICACITY (being the earlier word).

1537 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 87 This princely goodnes, myght haue brought that desperat rebell from his so stourdy malice, blyndnes and pervicacie. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 127 Least his peevish pervicacy should be more and more enkindled. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 113 Pharo and .. his people of Egypt..fatally payed for their pervicacy. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. vi. 31 If you persist in your pervicacy. Shall I be a pedant Miss for this word?

†**Pervigilate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. ppl. stem of L. *pervigilāre* to remain awake, watch all night, f. PER- 1 + *vigilāre* to watch.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Pervigilate*, to watch.

So †**Pervigila·tion** *Obs.* [L. *pervigilātio*], a watching through the night, keeping of vigil.

1623 COCKERAM *Pervigilation*, a watching. 1721 BAILEY.

Pervincle, -vink(e, -kle, obs. ff. PERIWINKLE[1].

Pervious (pə·rviəs), *a.* [f. L. *pervi-us* that has a way or passage through (f. PER- 1 + *via* way) + -OUS; in It. *pervio.*]

1. Allowing of passage through; passable; affording passage or entrance; lying open (*to*).

a 1631 DONNE *Obseq. Ld. Harrington's Bro.* 6 If looking up to God; or down to us, Thou finde that any way is pervious, 'Twixt heav'n and earth. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XI. (1701) 466/2 Every Country is pervious to a wise Man; for the whole World is the Country of a wise Soul. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 1056 The bolted Valves are pervious to her flight. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lviii. (1869) III. 445 So large a circuit must have yielded many pervious points. 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* iii. 172 A time when the Highlands were much less pervious..to Lowland tourists.

b. *esp.* Allowing of passage through its substance; permeable.

1627 MAY *Lucan* IV. (1631) 5 Make the strooke earth to deluge pervious. 1661 BOYLE *Examen* iii. (1682) 24 Glass also is pervious to the Air. 1779 COWPER *Pineapple & Bee* 10 The frame was tight, And only pervious to the light. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 22 A coarse urgillaceous gravel, pervious to water. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. ii. 40 Melloni..found crystals of sulphur to be highly pervious to radiant heat.

c. *fig.* (*a*) That can be penetrated by the mental sight; fully intelligible, 'transparent'. (*b*) Of a person or the mind: Accessible to influence or argument.

a 1614 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 98 In exposition of places of Scripture, which he alwaies makes so liquid, and pervious. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 307 Sees all things from top to bottom, as pervious and transparent. 1867 EMERSON *May-Day*, etc. Wks. (Bohn) III. 480 The solid, solid universe Is pervious to Love. 1902 *Scotsman* 17 Jan 4/6 The Boer mind..pervious to reason and the logic of facts.

d. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Open, patent, patulous: opposed to *impervious.*

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 14* Primula...*Cor.* throat pervious, tube cylindrical. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 373 The nostrils are very large and pervious, whereas those of the true Vultures are separated by an impervious septum.

2. Having the quality of passing through, penetrating, or permeating; pervasive. Now *rare.*

1684 *Contempl. St. Man* II. v. (1699) 180 They [bodies of saints] have an agility to move from place to place,..like light; to have their way free and pervious through all places, and can penetrate wheresoever they please. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 622 What is this little agile, pervious Fire, This flutt'ring motion, which we call the mind? *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* (1850) II. 344 His mortal clay Abolish'd quite, or blent with pervious air.

Pe·rviousness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being pervious; penetrability.

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 78 The Italians..make the Occluse Appulse, especially the Gingival, softer than we do, giving a little of perviousness. 1672 BOYLE *Disc Perviousness Glass* Exp. iii, The perviousness we above observed in glass. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. iii. 88 On account of its extreme perviousness to the visible rays. 1882 — in *Longman's Mag.* I. 39 The very meaning of transparency is perviousness to the luminous rays.

Pervise, obs. form of PARVIS.

[**Pervise** *v.*, editorial and dictionary error for *peruse*, PERUSE.

1549 *St. Paper* 18 May in *Bradford's Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 369 Clare Hall, the state whereof these two days we have thoroughly pervised [*orig. MS.* perused]. 1577 *Bk. Univ. Kirk Scotl.* (1839) 163 Their haill travells and work..sould be revysit and pervysit [*MS.* pervisit = peruisit, perused] be some brethren.]

Pervu·lgate, *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *pervulgāre*, f. PER- 2 + *vulgāre* to make known.] *trans.* To make public, make known.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* Ep. Ded., I did pervulgate the same treatise vnto some of my familiars and acquaintance.

Hence **Pervulga·tion,** the action of making public; advertisement. *rare.*

1832 I. TAYLOR *Saturday Even.* (1833) 79 Religious principles undergo a far more extended pervulgation than those of any secular science.

Perwanah, -wanna, etc., var. PURWANNAH.

Perwick(e, -wig, -wyke, obs. ff. PERIWIG.

Perwinckle, -winkle, -wyncle, -wynke, obs. ff. PERIWINKLE[1, 2].

Pery, -e, obs. ff. PERRIE, PERRY[1, 2], PIRRIE.

†**Peryng,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. *pere*, PEAR *v.* + -ING[2].] Appearing.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. M iv, A stalk half a cubit hyghe..about the whiche com furthe certayn furth peryng thynges ..which looke toward the roote. [*Ibid.*, Y^e^ thynges that appere out in ye stalk in..Horminum look downwarde.]

Peryngall, variant of PAREGAL *Obs.*

Peryr, variant of PERER *Obs.*, pear-tree.

Peryshing, obs. form of PARISHEN.

Perysshe, obs. form of PERISH, PIERCE.

Perywig, Perywinkle, etc., obs. forms of PERIWIG, PERIWINKLE.

‖ **Pes** (pīz). Pl. **pedes** (pe·dīz). [The L. word *pēs* foot, used technically in Comparative Anatomy, Botany, etc.]

1. *Comp. Anat.* The terminal segment of the hind limb of a vertebrate animal, corresponding to the human foot. Opposed to MANUS hand, applied to the corresponding part of the fore limb.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pes*, the inferior extremity of the abdominal member. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 161 Thickenings, or callosities, of the integument, however, occur beneath the joints of the digits, both in the pes und the manus.

2. *Bot.* A footlike part or organ; a base of support; a peduncle

3. *Pros.* A name for each of the two quatrains forming the first part of a sonnet.

1880 *Macm. Mag.* No. 253. 46 The sonnet .. we find that its volta occurs after the eighth line, that it has two pedes of four lines each, and a cauda of six.

Pes, obs. form of PEACE, PEASE, PIECE.

†**Pe·sable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *pesable*, f. *peser* to weigh, PEISE: see -ABLE.] Capable of being weighed; in quot., Weighed; evenly balanced.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 93 And a pesable right [L. *insticia ponderata*] and mesuryd ys, to byholde vpon statys by þe self vnderstondyng.

‖ **Pesade** (pəzā·d). [F. *pesade*, altered (under influence of *peser* to poise) from earlier *posade* (1579 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *posata*, lit. 'pause, resting', *posate* 'arests which a horse doth make in aduancing his forepart' (Florio 1598), f. *posare* to PAUSE, rest.] (See quot.)

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pesade*, or *Posate*, in the manage, that action taught a horse, wherein he rises with his fore feet, and bends them up to his body, without stirring the hind feet. The Pesade is the first lesson taught a horse, in order to bring him to curvetts, &c.

Pesage, variant of PEISAGE *Obs.*

‖ **Pesame** (pē·same). *Obs.* [Sp. phrase *pesa me* 'it grieves me', hence as sb. 'a compliment of condolence'.] An expression of condolence: in phrase *to give* or *receive the pesame.*

1676 LADY FANSHAWE *Mem.* (1830) 225, I waited upon the Queen to give her Majesty *pesame* of the King's death. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Pesame* (Sp.), a word often used by Travellers, and to give one the Pesame, is to condole with any one for his loss, or sorrow.

Pesan, -ane, obs. variant of PISANE.

†**Pesant.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pesant* (11th c. in Littré), pr. pple. of *peser* to weigh, PEISE; also as sb. 'weight'. Cf. PEISANT *a.*]

1. The amount that a thing weighs; weight.

c 1500 *Melusine* xxi. 142, I shall gyue hym hys pesaunt or weyght of syluer. *Ibid.* xxxvii. 300 Al gaf you to eyther of vs your pesaunt or weyght of fyn gold.

2. ? Name of a coin or weight. (Or ? BEZANT.)

1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* x. 35 That he should..giue 100000 pesants of golde [*pesantes de oro*] to paye the armie.

Pesant, obs. f. PEASANT; var. PEISANT *a. Obs.*

†**Pesanteur, -ture.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pesanteur* (12th c. in Littré), f. *pesant*: see prec.] Heaviness, weight.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. xii, For the weighte & pesanteur of the fruyt. 1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* viii. 61 The pesanture of a Stone of compass.

Pesaunt, var. PEISANT *Obs.*; obs. f. PEASANT.

Pesayne, obs. variant of PISANE.

Pescod, -code, -codde, obs. ff. PEASECOD.

Pese, obs. f. PEACE, PEASE, PIECE *sb.* and *v.*; var. PEISE, PECE *Obs.* **Pesen,** obs. var. PISANE; obs. pl. of PEASE. **Pesent,** obs. f. PEASANT.

‖ **Peseta** (pĕsē·tă). [Sp., dim. of *pesa* weight; cf. *peso* Spanish dollar.] A modern Spanish silver coin, equivalent to the French franc and Italian lira; now (since Oct. 1868) the unit of value in Spain. It is divided into 100 centimos.

1811 P. KELLY *Cambist* II. 188 Silver Coins..Spain.. Mexican Peceta (1774) [Value in Sterling] 1*s.* 0¾*d.* ..Peceta Provincial of two Reals of new plate (1775) .. 0*s.* 10*d.* 1860 *All Year Round* No. 45. 445 The honest burgher who.. climbed up from penury to affluence by maravedis and pesetas at a time. 1882 BITHELL *Counting-ho. Dict.* (1893) 225 The peseta of Peru is also ⅘ of the silver sol, and equal to the French franc. 1893 T. B. FOREMAN *Trip to Spain* 55 We have each to pay a peseta (10*d.*) for a cup of coffee.

‖ **Peshcush, -kash** (pē·ʃkvʃ). *E. Ind.* Forms: 7 pish-, piscash, 7-8 pishcush, 8 peiscush, 8-peshcush, 9 paish-, pescush, peshkash, peshkesh. [Pers. پیشکش *pēshkash* first drawn, first fruits, tribute, f. *pēsh* before, in front + *kash* drawing.] An offering; a present; tribute, quit-rent, fine.

1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 156 The Sultans and Chuns bestow Pishcashes, or gifts one on another. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. xiv. vii. 371 A peiscush, or present from an inferior to a superior. 1804 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* (1844) II. 1159 The payment of the peshcush and the pensions due at Hyderabad. 1811 KIRKPATRICK *Tippoo's Lett.* 9 The Paishcush, or tribute, which he was bound..to pay to the Government of Poonah. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. ii. xi. 491 A peshkash, or tribute, of seven lukhs of rupees a year had hitherto been paid to the Nizam by the Company, for the northern Circars.

Peshe, obs. form of PEACH.

‖ **Peshito** (pĕʃī·to), **Peshitta** (pĕʃī·tta), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8-9 Peschito, 9 Peshitto. [Syriac ܦܫܝܛܐ *p'shīṭā, -ṭô*, ܦܫܝܬܐ *p'shīṯā, -tô*, 'the Simple' or 'Plain'.] The name given to the principal version of the Old and New Testaments in the ancient Syriac tongue, sometimes styled the Syriac Vulgate.

The two Syriac forms are respectively masc. and fem. of the adj. in the emphatic state, the latter agreeing with *mappaqtā, -tô*, 'version'. (The final *ā* and *ô* represent the same vowel in Eastern and Western Syriac pronunciation respectively.) So far as is known the name appears first in Moses Bar Kepha, 813-903. The date of the Peshito has been variously put; the prevalent opinion is that the translation of the O.T. was made from Hebrew at an early date, and that the Peshito N.T. was a revision or recension made early in the 5th c. of a translation going back, in part at least, to the 2nd c., earlier forms of which are preserved in the Sinaitic and Curetonian MSS. Later versions, more verbally rendering the Greek, were the Philoxenian and Heraclean.

1793 H. MARSH tr. *Michaelis' Introd. N. T.* II. i. 5 It is called by the Syrians Peshito, that is the literal. 1821 T. H. HORNE *Introd. Crit. Study Holy Script.* II. 192 The most celebrated of them is the Peschito or Literal (versio Simplex). 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 477/2 The Peshito (*literal*) Version, also called 'The Old Syriac Version', is one of the most ancient and valuable translations of the Bible. 1903 F. C. BURKITT in *Encycl. Bibl.* 5001/1 To Rabbûla is due both the publication of the Peshitta and the suppression of the Diatessaron *Ibid.* 5025/1 In the OT. the Syriac Vulgate, commonly called Pĕshitta, is a translation made direct from the Hebrew. 1904 *Athenæum* 22 Oct. 543/2 It seems to be certain that the Syriac Vulgate, known by the name of Peshitta, dates, so far as the New Testament is concerned, from the earlier part of the fifth century, and that Rabbula, Bishop of Edessa from 411 to 435, is mainly responsible for its redaction.

‖ **Peshwa** (pē·ʃwā). Forms: 7 peshua, 8 paish-, 9 peish-, peesh-, peshwa'h. [Pers. پیشوا *pēshwā* chief.] The appellation of the chief minister of the Mahratta princes (from *c* 1660), who made himself in 1749 the hereditary sovereign of the Mahratta state.

The princes descended from *Sevajī* became *rois fainéants*, the administration being in the hands of the peshwa; in 1749 the holder of the office, Balajī Bishenāth, seized the sovereignty and, without changing his official title, made it hereditary in his family. In 1818 his descendant Bajerow surrendered his power to the British, and the government of the Peshwa came to an end.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 79 The English have audience of Sevaji. He referred our Business to Moro Pundit his Peshua, or Chancellour, to examine our Articles. 1782 *Ann. Reg.* 5 Assuming no other title or character than that of Paishwa, or prime minister. 1804 CASTLEREAGH in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 254 It appears hopeless to attempt to govern the Mahratta empire through a feeble and perhaps disaffected Peishwa. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., W. Hastings* (1837) 653 The Mahratta states..acknowledged, by words and ceremonies, the supremacy of the heir of Sevajee, a *roi fainéant*...and of his Peshwa, or mayor of the palace, a great hereditary magistrate 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. v. v. 399 The object of contest was the office of peishwa—in other words, the sovereign power.

Hence **Pe·shwaship,** the office or rule of a peshwa.

1782 *Ann. Reg.* 5 From this change, the empire of the Ram-Rajah has been distinguished only by the appellation of the Paishwaship, or otherwise the government of Poonah. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 291 The first collision with the English..arose from a disputed succession to the pēshwaship.

†**Peskan.** *Obs.* A French spelling of PEKAN.

1773 *Hist. Brit. Dom. in N. Amer.* 215 Other furs..martins,..sables;..peskans, or wild cats;..and musk-rats.

Peske, obs. form of PEACH.

Pesky (pe·ski), *a. U.S. colloq.* [Origin uncertain. (It has been conjectured to be an alteration of **pesty*, f. *pest* = plague, which suits the sense exactly.)] 'Plaguy', 'confounded'; annoying, disagreeable; hateful, abominable.

a 1848 DOWNING *May-day New York* 36 (Bartlett), I found [looking for houses] a pesky sight worse job than I expected. 1859 W. P. TOMLINSON *Kansas in* 1858, 207 At Fort Scott the ruffians have..a large telescope,..to prevent themselves from being surprised by the pesky 'abolitionists'. 1878 MRS. STOWE *Poganuc P.* xxiv. 214 'Taint nothin' but one o' these 'ere pesky spring colds she's got. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* i, To cuff him about the head for his pesky idleness. [In *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Oxf. and Bucks., etc., but app. only on the authority of late 19th c. novelists; not in any of the dialect glossaries.]

b. as *adv.* = PESKILY; 'plaguy'.

1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* 305 (Bartlett) So pesky slow, we shun't get through to-night. 1855 HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* II. ii. 64 Don't be so pesky starch.

Hence **Pe·skily** *adv.*, 'plaguily', 'confoundedly'.

1835 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 65 He looked so peskily vexed. 1855 — *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* I. v. 153 When a feller is so peskilly sleepy as I be.

Pesle mesle, obs. form of PELL-MELL.

‖ **Peso** (pē·so). Also 6 peaso, 7 pezo. [Sp. *peso* weight, a certain weight of precious metal, a coin of this weight:—L. *pensum*: see PEISE *sb.*] The name of a coin, either of gold (*peso de oro*) or silver (*peso de plata*), formerly current in Spain and its colonies; now, of a standard silver coin = 5 francs or 3*s.* 11½*d.*, used in most of the S. American republics. The Mexican silver peso = 5·43 francs, or 4*s.* 3½*d.*, is known as the *Mexican dollar.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 87 Those pieces of golde which they caule Pesos or golden Castellans. *Ibid.* 145 The weyght of eight thousand Pesos. 1595 *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 12 The whole..was yielded unto them for twenty-four thousand

peasos, five shillings and sixpence a peece, to be payde in pearles. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 399 They gave 1500. Pezos of Gold for a Horse. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. Pref., In mentioning sums of money, I have uniformly followed the Spanish method of computing by pesos. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. iv. 86 On some days articles of the value of thirty or forty thousand *pesos de oro* were brought in, and occasionally of the value of fifty or even sixty thousand *pesos*. 1901 *Scotsman* 11 Sept. 5/8 Colombia's financial straits are extreme, and the paper peso is worth less than three cents in gold.

†**Peson.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *peson*, a balance weight on a spindle, the balance knob on the end of a balance, a weighing instrument with fixed counterpoise and movable fulcrum; deriv. of OF. *peis* :—Rom. *pēso*, L. *pensum* weight.] A kind of weighing-machine: see quot. 1847, and cf. AUNCEL.

1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 474 In primis, a peson of gold, it fayleth v. balles, weiyng xxiij. unces gold. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Peson*, an instrument in the form of a staff, with balls or crockets, used for weighing before scales were employed.

Peson, -e, obs. ff. *peasen*, pl. of PEASE.

Pess. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Derivation obscure: cf. BASS *sb.*2 2, and PASSOCK.] A bassock or cushion to rest the feet on, or to kneel on, esp. in church.

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* I. iii, My gammer sat her downe on her pes, & bad me reach thy breches. 1623–4 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 96 Sixe pesses for the Chappell o i 4. 1633 AMES *Agst. Ceremon.* II. 182 A pesse, hassok, or cushin may be called holy, because it is used to kneel upon. 1702–3 in Willis [as above] 211 Mats and pesses in the Chappel. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pess*, a hassock to kneel on at church.

Pess, obs. Sc. f. PACE *sb.*2, PASCH; obs. f. PEASE, PIECE. **Pessant,** variant of PEISANT *Obs.*

Pessary (pe·sări). [ad. med.L. *pessārium*, f. L. *pess-um*, *-us*, a. Gr. *πεσσός* (pl. *πεσσά*, as if from *πεσσόν*, an oval stone used in playing a game like draughts; hence, a medicated plug, as here.]

†**1.** *Med.* A medicated plug of wool, lint, etc, to be inserted in the neck of the womb, or other aperture of the body, for the cure of various ailments; a suppository. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 339 A medicyn .. þat is putt in binebe wiþ a clisterie, ouþer wiþ a pessarie for to make clene a mannes lymes wiþinne. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 25 b, The floures of the wilde grape .. are good to put in pessaries to stanche blode. 1681 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 18, I thought I had sufficiently arm'd my Senses against it, .. my Ears with Cotton, my Nose with Pessaries, my mouth with Sponges, all dipt in Vinegars and Treacles. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 113 It is .. used outwardly in the Form of a Pessary. 1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* iii. 137 A very efficient medicated pessary.

2. *Surg.* An instrument of elastic or rigid material worn in the vagina to prevent or remedy various uterine displacements.

1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 418 Different kinds of pessaries .. of a triangular, quadrangular, oval, or circular shape. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 98 A case of Prolapsus Uteri, in which the sponge pessary seems to have a decided and manifest superiority. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 556 Pessaries..some..are called *vaginal pessaries*; the others, called *uterine pessaries*. 1861 HULME tr. *Mognin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 81 The manufacture of artificial teats, pessaries, and other surgical instruments.

†**Pesse.** *Med. Obs.* (?)

1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 280 Put it in a fayre clothe and wrynge owt the watyr therof into a pesse, and put it to the sore yhe and it shall make it hole. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 89 A stirryng stik may be made of them fit to prepare pesses and medicines to swage werines.

Pessen(e, obs. form of *peasen*, pl. of PEASE.

Pesshe, obs. form of PEACH.

Pesshoner, variant of PESSONER *Obs.*

Pessimism (pe·simiz'm). [mod. f. L. *pessimus* worst + -ISM, after *optimism*: in F. *pessimisme*.]

†**1.** The worst condition or degree possible or conceivable; the state of greatest deterioration: antithetical to OPTIMISM 2. *Obs.*

1794 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 115 'T is almost as bad as Lovell's 'Farmhouse', and that would be at least a thousand fathoms deep in the dead sea of pessimism. 1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 35 It is well to be acquainted with the boundaries of our nature on both sides; and to Mr. Fievée we are indebted for this valuable approach to pessimism. 1812 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 253 An age when public criticism is upon works of fine literature at the very point of pessimism.

2. The tendency or disposition to look at the worst aspect of things; the habit of taking the gloomiest view of circumstances: antithetical to OPTIMISM 3.

1815 *Q. Rev.* XIV. 230 This savours of pessimism. 1835 *Edin. Rev.* LX. 291 Violent extremes either way—optimism or pessimism..must be pernicious. 1889 *Times* 12 Apr. 5/1 There was a fear of the contagion of that moral evil which was visiting the end of the 19th century—namely pessimism.

3. The name given to the doctrine of Schopenhauer, Hartmann, and other earlier and later philosophers, that this world is the worst possible, or that everything naturally tends to evil: opp. to OPTIMISM 1. [=Ger. *pessimismus* (Schopenhauer 1819), F. *pessimisme* (Dict. Acad. 1878).]

1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 20 The pessimism of our own day aspires to be constructive. 1878 R. J. LLOYD (*title*) Pessimism, a study in contemporary Sociology. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atlantic Monthly* No. 268. 195 The established optimism is confronted by pessimism, which, by the mouths of Schopenhauer, Hartmann, and their school, proclaims that the world, the estate of man, and the powers from which they emanate, are evil. *Ibid.* 196 Pessimism, which affirms the definitive ascendency of evil. 1892 W. S. LILLY *Gl. Enigma* 32 Pessimism, in..its contemporary presentation, is irreconcileable with any form of the Theistic idea.

Pessimist (pe·simist), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. as prec. + -IST; cf. F. *pessimiste* (1835 in *Dict. Acad.*).] **a.** One who habitually takes the worst view of things; **b.** One who holds the metaphysical doctrine of pessimism. Antithetical to OPTIMIST.

1836 SMART, *Pessimist*, a complainer on all subjects, as opposed to an optimist. 1858 BAILEY *Age* 174 Holding God and man both pessimists. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data Ethics* iii. 27 The pessimist says that he condemns life because it results in more pain than pleasure. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atlantic Monthly* No. 268. 202 The writer of patriotic lyrics, however melancholy is their tone, can hardly have been a consistent pessimist.

B. *adj.* (the sb. used *attrib.*) Characterized by pessimism; pessimistic.

1861 *Times* 23 July, If the pessimist sentiments of hon. members who had spoken to-night [on the British Museum] were to be generally adopted. 1868 M. E. G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 9 [They] must have thought that I had taken a pessimist view of the situation. 1878 R. J. LLOYD *Pessimism* (1880) 9 At the hands of the Pessimist philosophy. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 2 Sept. 5/2 The amusements of the people are often the theme of pessimist laments.

Pessimistic (pesimi·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by pessimism; disposed to take the worst view of circumstances.

1868 *Chronicle* 4 Jan. 5 The press itself was at first sceptical, oppositional, and pessimistic with regard to Baron Beust's system. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atlantic Monthly* No. 268. 202 Arthur Schopenhauer, the originator of the pessimistic philosophy as distinguished from mere pessimistic sentiment. 1889 *Times* 13 Dec. 5/4 The feeling here ..is day by day becoming more pessimistic.

Pessimistical (pesimi·stikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] = prec. Hence **Pessimi·stically** *adv.*

1885 *American* X. 297 The pessimistical teaching of the English economists. 1888 *Spectator* 15 Sept. 1296/2 Dealing with what is the chief dread of Unionists pessimistically inclined. 1900 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 2/1 He..spoke pessimistically of our coast defences.

Pe·ssimize, *v. rare.* [f. L. *pessim-us* worst + -IZE, after *pessimism*.] *trans.* To make the worst of; to take the most unfavourable view of.

1862 *Daily Tel.* 5 Sept., The rabid rage of a losing cause precipitating and pessimising its own loss. *a* 1873 *Sat. Rev.* cited by F. Hall in *Mod. Eng.* 194.

†**Pe·ssomancy.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. *πεσσός* oval pebble + -MANCY.] Divination by means of pebbles.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II, whence in mod. Dicts.

†**Pe·ssoner.** *Obs.* Also 4 pesshoner. [app. repr. an AF. **pessoner*, *peiss-* = OF. *poissonnier* (13th c. in Littré), f. AF. *pessoun* (Britton) = OF. *peisson*, *poisson* = Pr. *peisso*, It. *pescione*:—pop.L. **pisciōn-em*, deriv. of *pisc-is* fish.] A fishmonger.

1310 (Jan. 13) in *Cal. Let. Bk. D Lond.* (1902) 45 [John Gerard de Leuesham] pesshoner [admitted]. 1415 in *York Myst.* Introd. 20 Pessoners [*glossed* Fysshmongers] and Mariners. Noe in Archa.

Pessular (pe·siŭlăr), *a.* [f. L. *pessul-us* (see next) + -AR.] Pertaining to or having the character of the pessulus. In mod. Dicts.

‖ **Pessulus** (pe·siŭlŭs). *Anat.* [L. *pessulus* a bolt.] **a.** A bolt-like bone: see quot. 1805. **b.** In some birds, the cartilaginous or bony bar extending vertically across the lower end of the windpipe, and forming part of the syrinx.

1805 A. CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 204 The stapes in these animals [guinea-pig, marmot] is formed with slender crura, constituting a rounded arch, through which an osseous bolt passes, so as to rivet it to its situation. This bolt I have named *pessulus*. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.* [in sense b]. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 983 Before the septum has been reduced to the pessulus marking the beginning of the bronchi.

†**Pessu·ndate,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *pessundat-*, ppl. stem of *pessundare* (*pessum dare*) to ruin, destroy, f. *pessum* adv. to the ground, to the bottom + *dare* to give, put.] *trans.* To ruin, cast down, destroy. Hence †**Pessunda·tion** *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pessundate*, to tread or cast under feet, to put down or to the worst. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pessundation*,..a putting to the worst, a casting under foot.

Pest (pest). [a. F. *peste* (R. Estienne 1539), ad. L. *pest-is* plague, pestilence, contagious disease.]

1. Any deadly epidemic disease; pestilence; *spec.* the bubonic plague: the common name of this in Sc. in the 16th–17th c. Now *rare*.

1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* A ij b, Ane pest is the corruption or infection of the Air. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 204 Moreover, within the Castell was the pest, (and diverse thairin dyed). *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Newes, Answ. Countrey Newes* Wks. (1856) 179 Living neere the churchyard, where many are buried of the pest. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 47. 83 In Latine *pestis* importeth as much, whence the Scots call this sicknesse the pest. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 468 After he had been but one yeare in Mr John Russell's house the pest came to Edinburgh. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* I. 192 Let fierce Achilles, dreadful in his rage, The god propitiate and the pest assuage. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 108 There came a dark infectious pest To break the hamlet's tranquil rest.

b. In imprecation: *Pest on* or *upon* = may a plague light upon. [= F. (*la*) *peste soit de .., peste de ...*]

1553 *Respublica* v. ii. in Collier *Illustr. O. E. Lit.* I. 54 *Res.* Yea, bothe Mercie and Verytee. *Avar.* A peste on them bothe, saving my charitee. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* IV. vi, 'Pest on these Burgundians', answered Clarence.

2. Any thing or person that is noxious, destructive, or troublesome; a bane, 'curse', 'plague': **a.** a thing.

1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 64 Tortured with particular passions, and diuerse diseases, and pestes of the minde. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 260, I would ..bane eaten of them; but the Friers forbade me, saying; they were the onely pest of Death vnto a stranger. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* Pref. (*ad fin.*), The great pest of speech is frequency of translation. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvii. (1862) 283 Putting down the pest of corruption.

b. a person or animal. (Now the more usual application.)

1609 JAMES I *Sp. at White-hall* Wks. (1616) 531 They that perswade them the contrary, are vipers, and pests, both against them and the Commonwealth. 1676 LISTER in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 125 This sort of men being the bane and pest of learning. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 135 ¶ 1 The Pests of Society, the Revilers of Humane Nature. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. xl. 340 Philippe IV, the pest of France. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vi. 152 To extirpate these destructive pests [cockroaches]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 867 Mosquitoes, harvest bugs, and similar pests.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pest-angel, place, spot, -worm*; †**pest-cart,** the cart to carry away the bodies of the dead during a plague or pestilence; †**pest-coach,** a vehicle used to convey the infected to the PEST-HOUSE; †**pest-man, †pest-master,** one in charge of the infected, or of the arrangements for getting rid of the plague; **pest-ship,** †(*a*) a ship for the reception of those suffering from the pest; (*b*) a ship having any infectious disease on board.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 216 In a generall pestilence they write..strange characters and wonderfull names, which (they say) are the names of *Pest-angels. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderful Year* Wks. (Grosart) I. 111 After the world had once run vpon the wheeles of the *Pest-cart. 1841 W. H. AINSWORTH *Old St. Paul's* II. 68 The doleful bell announcing the approach of the pest-cart. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 3 Aug., They got one of the *pest-coaches, and put her into it, to carry her to a pest-house. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1625) 181 Three *Pest-men, which were to oversee those that lay infected with any contagious sicknesse. 1642 *Forerunner Revenge* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 275 He hath conferred with the skilfullest *pest-masters..who visit the bodies of those that die of the venom of the pest. 1665 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Sept., A *pest-ship, to wait on our infected men. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 263 The horrors of the holds of the pest-ship. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 110, I believe in holy shrines as the *pest spots of the world. 1848 ELIZA COOK *My Own* xiv, Do we not see the *pest-worm steal The rose of Beauty to destroy?

Pestalozzian (pestălo·tsiăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. surname *Pestalozzi* + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the system of elementary education introduced by Jean Henri Pestalozzi (1746–1827), a Swiss educational reformer, who held the chief end of education to be the development of the faculties in natural order, the perceptive powers being the first to be developed. For this he made much use of object-lessons.

1826 C. MAYO *Mem. Pestalozzi* (1828) 22 Elementary education..on the Pestalozzian system..is an organic development of the human faculties, moral, intellectual, and physical. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Uses Gt. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 286 Is it a reply..to say society is a Pestalozzian school: all are teachers and pupils in turn? 1859 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVII. 479/1 The Pestalozzian arithmetic was introduced at a very early period, into the Dublin model schools.

B. *sb.* An adherent of the system of Pestalozzi.

1868 R. H. QUICK *Ess.* vii. 178 The scandals which arose out of the dissensions of the Pestalozzians.

Hence **Pestalo·zzianism,** the system of education instituted by Pestalozzi.

1859 H. BARNARD (*title*) Pestalozzi and Pestalozzianism.

Peste (pest), *v. rare.* [a. F. *pester* to utter the imprecation of *peste de*, f. *peste* PEST, as an imprecation.] *trans.* To invoke a plague or mischief upon; *intr.* to give vent to angry imprecations; to exclaim *pest!*

1815 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 9 So instead of pesting the ode (that French word is better than either our synonyme in c or in d), I set about it. 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1825) 280 In vain we clamour, curse, and peste, Our viands are like all the rest. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 24 In spite of all the pesteing and bedevilling of Tonish.

Pestelet, variant of PISTOLET *Obs.*

Pester (pe·stəɹ), *v.* Also 6–7 **pestre, pesture.** [app. short for EMPESTER, IMPESTER, or F. *empestrer*, with which it is synonymous in its first sense; used by Cotgrave to translate *empestrer*. In later use influenced by PEST; hence the sense 'plague'.

But several points in the history are obscure: *pester* itself is found much earlier than *empester* or *impester*; and the prefix *em-* was generally dropped through an intermediate *a-*, as in *em-, impair, a-, ap-air*, PAIR *v.*2, *em-, impeach, apeach*, PEACH *v.*; but no parallel series appears for *pester*.]

†**1.** *trans.* To clog, entangle, embarrass, obstruct the movements of; to encumber as by overloading or the like. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

c 1536 Sir J. Russell *Let. to Visct. Lisle* 29 Aug. in *L. Papers* VII. 36 (P. R. O.) You are daily pestered with business. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 159 That we maye not with to many thynges pestre & cloye the reader. 1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 25/1 The Romane soldiers were.. pestered with their heavie armour and weapons. 1608 Capt. Smith *True Relation* 28 The Indians seeing me pestred in the Oloose, called to me. 1611 Cotgr., *Empestrer*, to pester, intricate, intangle, trouble, incomber. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius, Persian Wars* I. 29 Seing him pestred in a narrow passage. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* xvi. 328 Cleobulus then pester'd in the throng By little Ajax taken was alive.

†2. To obstruct or encumber (a place) by crowding; to crowd to excess, overcrowd. *Obs.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 103 b, Whether also fled so many Englishemen, that the place was pestured, and..thei wer..likely to be famished. 1572 *Act* 14 *Eliz.* c. 5 The common gaoles..are like to bee greatly pestered with a more number of prisoners than heretofore hath beene. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 106 Some pester the commons, with iades and with geese. 1588 Lambarde *Eiren.* IV. xiii. 544 It is not my meaning to pester this Booke with Precedents. 1625 Sir J. Glanville *Voy. Cadiz* (Camden) 10 That noe parte of the Harbor might bee over pestred. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. ix, I shall not pester my Account..with Descriptions of Places. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. x. 246 Her hands.. are as few as is consistent with the safety of the ship, that she may be less pestered with the stowage of provisions.

†3. To crowd or huddle (persons or things *in* or *into*). *Obs.*

1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 22 They..whom Anthony admitted were expelled agayn, pestred in gallies and sent into Hellespont by Marcus Aurelius. 1634 Milton *Comus* 6 Men..Confin'd, and pester'd in this pin-fold here. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 154 With several great Trees pester'd one within another.

†b. *intr.* for *refl.* To crowd, press. *Obs.*

1610 E. Skory *Extr. Hist. Hen. IV of France* 15 This villaine..to that purpose pestered somewhat neere his Person.

4. To annoy, trouble, plague. a. Of noxious things, vermin, wild beasts, etc.: To infest. Now merged in b.

1562 *Burn. Paules Ch.*, Howe was this Realme pesterd with straunge rulers, straunge Gods..and howe is it now peaceablye ridde of theym all. 1625 A. Hatch in Purchas *Pilgrims* x. iii. 1701 The climate is..not much pestred with infectious or obnoxious ayres. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 20 These Vermin that pester the outside of Animals. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 4 There are no Inhabitants on those Islands, for they are so pestered with Tigers. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 559 [Malabar] is rich and fertile, but pestered with green adders.

b. To trouble with petty and reiterated vexations, as with questions or requests; to vex, annoy, trouble persistently, plague. (The current sense.)

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 63 You are pestered with some troubles. 1592 Wyrley *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 82 He was perplext and pestерd in his hed. 1600 Cтess Essex in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 57, I..had never ceased to pester you with my complaints. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xvii. ¶ 3 The hollow..pesters the Workman to get the Letter out of the Mold and Matrice. 1795 Jefferson *Writ.* IV. 124, I pestered him with questions. 1815 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* 179 You are pestered to death to find out the way to..get from place to place. 1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* ii, These gossips..will keep pestering me about being married. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* xiii. 349 The boys pester us to buy wretched half-dead chameleons.

Hence **Pe·stered** *ppl. a.*

1570 Fowler *Let. to Cecil* 25 Feb. in *Cal. St. Papers, For.* 192 The air is so evil in this pestered prison that [etc.]. 1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 71 In the city amongst the pestered habitations of artificers. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* v. ii. 23 Who then shall blame His pester'd Senses to recoyle, and start? 1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* 8 Very much crouded and pester'd ships.

Pester (pe·stəɹ), *sb.* Also 7 pesture. [f. Pester *v.*]

†1. Obstruction; encumbrance. *Obs.*

1585 J. Janes *Voy. J. Davies* in *Hakluyt's Voy.* III. 102 A very faire entrance or passage,..altogether void of any pester of ice. 1614 Raleigh *Hist World* v. ii. § 8 (1634) 604 Being without carriage, pester or other impediment.

2. Annoyance, trouble, bother; nuisance, plague.

1613-18 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 98 To the great pesture and disturbance of that people. 1873 Holland *A. Bonnic.* xii. 205 As likely as any way he was a plague and a pester.

†**Pe·sterable,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 **pestar-, -turable.** [f. Pester *v.* + -able.] Of such a nature as to obstruct or cumber; obstructing, cumbersome; troublesome. *Pesterable wares*: see quots.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 For the freight of euery tunne marchandises..(pesterable wares only excepted). 1560 in *Hakluyt's Voy* (1599) I. 306 It must goe either shaken and bounde vp or else emptie, which will bee pesterable. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 141 Pesterable wares which take a great deale of roome are excepted, and must be agreed for. [1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Pessurable*, or *Pestarable*, of our old statutes, implied such merchandise as take up much room in a ship.]

†**Pe·sterance.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 **pestreaunce.** [f. Pester *v.* + -ance.] a. Pestering, obstruction, overcrowding. b. Encumbrance.

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. 52 b, That a man while he teacheth the ghospell, maie stande quiete and safe from pestreaunce of the people, cloustreyng and throngyng together. *Ibid.* xvii. 134 b, Castyng awaie from hym al pestreaunce and heauie carriage.

Pesteration. *nonce-wd.* [f. Pester *v.* + -ation.] The action of pestering; that which pesters or troubles; 'botheration'.

1802 A. Wilson in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) I. 92 To banish every pedantic pesteration.

Pesterer (pe·stərəɹ). [f. Pester *v.* + -er 1.] One who pesters: see the verb.

1611 Cotgr., *Embarasseur*, an intricator, pesterer, comberer. 1733 Millner *Compend. Jrnl.* 182 To keep that Side of the Country clear of Pesterers. *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* V. 22 Of all pesterers .. he was the most insufferable. 1893 F. Adams *New Egypt* 20 He has seriously damaged his..walking-stick on the fore-arm of some street-pesterer.

Pe·stering, *vbl. sb.* [f. Pester *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Pester, in various senses.

1552 *Reg. Privy Council* in *Sussex Archæol. Collect.* X. 199 Without some hinderaunce to the cuntrie, and pestering of the trayne. *c* 1595 Capt. Wyatt *K. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 59 Makinge the decks..cleare of anie pesteringe or impediments. 1598 Manwood *Lawes Forest* x. (1615) 73 For that the pestring of the Forest with many houses, are noysome to the Forest. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xxviii, Clacking of pattens and pestering of sweepers.

Pe·stering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That pesters, in various senses of the verb.

1606 Birnie *Kirk-Buriall* B iv b, Our Kirk-courtes or yardes..being ordinarly bedunged by pestring and pasturing brute. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* 51 All the hell pestering rabble of Sumners and Apparitors. 1716 [see Pestiev]. 1868 Mrs. Whitney *P. Strong* xi. (1869) 125 Her raw girl and her pestering stove.

Hence **Pe·steringly** *adv.*, in a pestering way.

1805 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* II. 93 How pesteringly I can scribble when there is business to agitate. 1875 Tennyson *Q. Mary* v. i, Unalterably and pesteringly fond!

Pesterment (pe·stəɹmĕnt). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Pester *v.* + -ment.] The action of pestering or fact of being pestered, in various senses of the verb: †overcrowding (*obs.*); annoyance, worry.

1593 *Pass. Morrice* (1876) 51 An armie might have lodged therein without pesterment. 1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* VI. 124 How joyfull were they to see themselves rid of the pesterment of their Companions. 1729 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 26, I have all the trouble and pesterment of children, without the pleasure of calling them my own. 1828 *Craven Gloss., Pesterment*, embarrassment.

Pesterous (pe·stərəs), *a. rare.* Also 6 **pestreous.** [f. Pester *v.* or *sb.* + -ous.] Having the quality of pestering; cumbersome; troublesome.

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. 52 b, Removed from the pestreous throngyng of the multitude. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* (1596) 197 Pesterous wares..that is to say stone, timber, lime, bricke [etc.]. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 216 Gaoling of them,..which was chargeable, pesterous and of no open example. 1825 Hogg *Q. Hynde* 47 When petulant and pesterous Wene Kneel'd on the Sand.

†**Pe·stful,** *a. Obs.* [f. Pest + -ful.] Pestiferous, pestilential.

1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II iv. iv. *Schisme* 417 The Lybians pest-full and un-blest-full shore. 1794 Coleridge *Destiny of Nations*, Long and pestful calms, With slimy shapes, and miscreated life Poisoning the vast Pacific.

Pe·st-house. [f. Pest + House *sb.*] A hospital for persons suffering from any infectious disease, esp. the plague; a lazaretto. Also *attrib.*

1611 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 166 Helpinge such persons as come to the Pesthowse. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 73 They have a Pest house called *Lazaretto*, and two like houses for Lepers. 1665 Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 199. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1840) 37 Some people being removed to the pest-house beyond Bunhill fields. 1830 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 265 He..shunned ball-rooms and drawing-rooms as if they were pest-houses. 1890 *Times* 20 Jan. 9/2 [The prisons] were pesthouses in which gaol-fever annually claimed a multitude of victims.

fig. *a* 1613 Overbury *Charac., Prison* Wks. (1856) 155 It is an infected pest-house all the yeare long: the plague-sores of the law, are the diseases here wholely reigning. 1833 Carlyle *Misc. Ess., Cagliostro* (1840) IV. 352 A painful search, as through some spiritual pest-house. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* lxv, In all the crime..of the great pest-house of the capital, he stood alone.

†**Pe·stiduct.** *Obs.* [f. L. *pesti-s* plague + *duct-us* Duct.] A channel of the plague, or of any infectious epidemic.

1624 Donne *Devotions*, etc. (ed. 2) 89 They may be made instruments, and pestiducts, to the infection of others, by their comming. 1672 W. de Britaine *Interest Eng. Dutch War* 11 They begin to be look'd upon as the Pesti-ducts of Europe, the scorn and indignation of every good man.

†**Pestifere,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pestifère.*] = Pestiferous.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxvii. 95 Yf her moeuyng [*i.e.* of the course celestial] were irryted ayenste vs by pestyfere influences.

Pestiferous (pesti·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *pestifer, -fer-us* plague-bringing, f. *pesti-s* plague + *-fer*, stem of *fer-re* to bear, bring: see -ferous. In F. *pestifère.* In sense 3, f. F. *pestiféré.*]

I. 1. Bringing or producing pest or plague; destructive to health; noxious, deadly; of the nature of a pest, pestilent, pestilential.

1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xxvii. (1870) 289 An ordre to be vsed in the Pestyferous tyme. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 55 Sendynge amonge the shepe that pestiferous morreyn. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 183 Vexed at certain houres..with the pestiferous heats and shaking colds of the feuer. 1632 Lithgow *Trav* VI. 256 [No] Trees, or Bushes, grow neere to Sodome..such is the consumation of that pestiferous Gulfe. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 3/1 We affirm the Air to be pestiferous, where there is a continued Collection of thick Clouds and stinking Vapours. 1830 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 229 Having lost many children in the pestiferous climate of Barbadoes. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* I. iii. 56 Regions almost desolated by pestiferous exhalations.

b. Of animals: Hurtful; noxious.

c 1600 *Timon* III. iii, These women are a pestiferous kinde of animals. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 12 The depredations of Locusts, Palmer-worms, and other pestiferous vermin. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 27 Dec. 438/1 As pestiferous a creature as could be allowed to roam at large.

2. *fig.* Bearing moral contagion; hurtful to morals or society; mischievous; pernicious.

1458 in *Pecock's Repr.* (Rolls) I. Introd. 55 *note*, The damnable doctrine and pestiferous sect of Reynold Pecock exceedeth in malice and horribility all other heresies and sects of heretics. 1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 121 Moche bounde to Almyghty God, that the Popes Holynes is rid of so pestiferous a Counsailour. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 111 Done by the perswasions of the pestiferous Jesuites. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 2 One of the most pestiferous forms of calumny. 1824 *Hist. Gaming* 16 Those pestiferous hordes of gamblers, black-legs, and sharpers. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 July 5/3 They are said to pursue their pestiferous occupation unchecked.

II. 3. [= F. *pestiféré.*] Plague-stricken; smitten with a contagious disease.

1665 Evelyn *Diary* 11 Oct., I was environ'd with multitudes of poore pestiferous creatures begging almes. 1858 Faber tr. *Life Xavier* 369 A malady contracted in attending on the pestiferous.

Hence **Pesti·ferously** *adv.*, pestilentially, noxiously, 'plaguy'; **Pesti·ferousness.**

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Pestiferousness.* 1847 Webster, *Pestiferously.* 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xlv, Melema, you are a pestiferously clever fellow.

†**Pesti·fugous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pesti-s* plague + *-fug-*, stem of *fugĕre* to flee, *fugare* to put to flight + -ous.] Having the property of driving away or dispelling the plague.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 215 The business may be done by Pestifugous Alexitericks.

†**Pe·stify,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *pesti-s* plague + -fy.] To cause or produce a pest. Hence †Pe·stifying *ppl. a.*, plague-bringing.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Arianism* 30 Scatter them about with his wonted pestifying and pestring Air of Assurance.

Pestilence (pe·stilĕns), *sb.* (*adv.*) Also 4-6 **pestilens, -elence,** 5 **pestlens,** 5-6 **pestylens, -ylence,** 6 **-elens,** 6-7 **pestlenee.** [a. F. *pestilence*, ad. L. *pestilentia*, sb. of condition f. *pestilent-em* Pestilent: see -ence.]

1. Any fatal epidemic disease, affecting man or beast, and destroying many victims.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 1370 Yn Rome fyl a grete moreyne..A pestelens of men. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 97 Many kene sores. As pokkes and pestilences. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvii.* 360 (Add. MS.) In the Citee of Rome befille a grete pestilence of men and bestes. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iii. 83 Lyke as a pestylens..destroyth a grete nombur of the peipl wythout regard of any person had, or degre. 1539 Bible (Great) *Ps.* xc[i]. 6 The pestilence that walketh in darkness. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, From plage, pestilence, and famine..Good lorde deliuer us. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* VIII. 326 About an hundred yeeres ago, all the monks of this monasterie died of a pestilence. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 485 Should a pestilence come, and sweep off one half of the people. 1845 Budd *Dis. Liver* 394 In the winter of 1830-31..in some of the midland, eastern, and southern countries, where the pestilence was most rife, the existing race of sheep was almost entirely swept off. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* May 591 To be entitled to the name of pestilence, a disease must be unusually fatal, very rapid in its operation, and must destroy great numbers of victims.

b. *spec.* The bubonic plague, the plague *par excellence*; = Pest 1.

[1350-1 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 225/2 Et puis en cea ad il este destombe, primes per la dit Pestilence.] 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. x. 185 Mony peire sebben be pestilence han pliht hem togedere. 1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. 1. 50 Men and women and children 3onge and olde of other parissches than ther owne infecte in pestilence the which sekenes euery man escheweth. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 6 This yere was the iij. great pestelens. *Ibid.* 22 [Edw. IV] xvij°.. Thys yere..was..the terme deferrd from Ester to Mybylmas be cause of the grete pestelens. 1564 Bulleyn *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 8, I met with wagones..full laden with yong barnes, for fear of the blacke Pestilence. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 229 The infectioun and plague of the pistolence. 1706 Phillips, *Pestilence* or *Plague*, a Disease arising from an Infection in the Air, accompany'd with Blotches, Boils, and..other dreadful Symptoms. 1823 Mrs. Markham *Hist. Eng.* xviii. (1853) 160 During the great pestilence he bought a piece of ground, which he gave for a burying-ground for those who died in London of that dreadful disease.

2. *fig.* That which is morally pestilent or pernicious; moral plague or mischief, evil conduct, wickedness; that which is fatal to the public peace or well-being. Now *rare.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* I. 1 In þe chaiere of pestilens he noght sate. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. met. iii. 95 (Camb. MS.) Mercurie..hath vnbownded hym fro the pestelence of his oostesse [Circes]. 1406 Hoccleve *Misrule* 260 O flaterie! o lurkyng pestilence! 1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 97 Such players of enterludes..are so noysome a pestilence to infect a common wealth. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 362 If powre this pestilence into his eare. 1634 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 6 Clemens Alexandrinus, Tertullian, and Ste Chrisostome, call playe howses the state of pestilence. 1875 Manning *Mission H. Ghost* ix. 258 The fashions of the day, the pestilence of bad literature.

†3. That which plagues, injures, or troubles in any way; a cause of trouble or injury; a plague.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 8 (Camb. MS.), For þat the gouernementus of Citees..ne sholde nat bryngen in

pestelence and destruccion to goode fookk. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 3 [To] put this travailland warld in pes and rest that now is put in grete pestilence. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 106 In no cuntrey may be any grettur pestylens..then cyuyle warre. 1555 Eden *Decades* 274 [Norway] hath also a peculiar pestilence which they caule Leem or Lemmer..a lyttle foure footed beaste abowte the byggenesse of a ratte with a spotted skynne.

†**4.** As an imprecation: *A pestilence on* or *upon ...!* may a plague or mischief light upon ...! Cf. Pest 1 b, Devil 17, Plague. *The pestilence of* (a penny), not a penny: cf. Devil 21, Fiend 2 b. *With a pestilence*, with a vengeance, so as to plague or trouble, much more than one wishes. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 590 A verray pestilence vp-on yow falle. 1568 North *Gucuara's Diall Pr.* iv. viii. 129 The pestilens of penny he hath in his purse to blesse him with. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* F ij, He interpreted to vs with a pestilence. 1594 Greene & Lodge *Looking Glasse* G.'s Wks. (Rildg.) 120/1 We..clap a plaster to him, with a pestilence, that mends him with a very vengeance. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 196 A pestlence on him for a mad Rogue! 1611 Chapman *Widow's Tears* II. D j b, Has giuen me a Bane to tire on with a pestilence.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pestilence ill, planet, time*; *pestilence-bringer, -causer*; *pestilence-laden, -stricken* adjs.; pestilence-weed, Dr. Prior's name for Pestilence-wort.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 59 To piese with þis proude men seþþe pestilence tyme. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 801/30 *Hic saturnus*, a pestlens planyt. 1552 Huloet, Pestilence bringer or causer, *fatifer, pestifer.* 1819 Shelley *Ode West Wind* I. 5 Pestilence-stricken multitudes. 1899 *Mouth* Mar. 300 Striking across pestilence-laden swamps.

†**B.** as *adv.* 'Plaguy', 'pesky', 'tarnation'. *colloq.*

1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* II. i, The Fair's pestilence dead methinks. 1633 — *Tale of Tub* IV. ii, Diogenes. A mighty learned man, but pestilence poor.

†**Pe·stilence,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To make pestilent, infect with disease. Also *fig.*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 151 From our redolentest refined compositions, ayre pestilenzing stinkes..shall issue. 1598 Topte *Alba* (1880) 96 Loue (pestilenzing) doth infect my Soule.

†**Pe·stilence-wort.** *Herb. Obs.* Also 7– pestilent-wort. [ad. Ger. *pestilenzwurz, pestwurz*, from its repute against the Plague.] A book-name for the Butterbur, *Petasites vulgaris.*

α. [1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 61 Petasites is called in the South partes of Englande a Butter bur,..the duch cal it pestilentz kraute [1562 — *Herbal* II. 83 Pestilentz wurtz]. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xiii. 21 In Englishe Butter Burre: in high Douch *Pestilentz-wurtz*: in base Almaigne ..*Pestilentie wortel.*] 1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* Table 1742 Pestilence wort is the Butter Burre. 1841 W. H. Ainsworth *Old St. Paul's* I. 232 He likewise collected a number of herbs and simples, as Virginian snake weed, contrayerva, pestilence-wort, angelica, elicampane.

β. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* Table Eng. Names, Pestilent woorts, that is water Burre Docke. 1617 Minsheu *Doctor, Pestilent woorts*..i. herba pestilentialis: quia radix huius multum valet contra pestem. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 450 Butter-bur, or Pestilent-wort, resembles Colt's-foot in many respects; but the flowers are purple, and grow in a thyrse.

Pestilent (pe·stilĕnt), *a.* (*sb., adv.*) [ad. L. *pestilens, -ent-em*, a deriv. of participial form from *pestis* plague, or *pestilis* of the nature of a plague; also *pestilentus*: cf. *gracilentus, macilentus.*]

1. Destructive to life; fatal; deadly; poisonous.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 293 Socrates..was compellede to eite an herbe pestilente in the name of goddes, and he was dedde anoone. 1564 Golding *Justine* xix. (1570) 99 Hamilco..sodainly by the influence of a pestilent planet, lost all his men of warre. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 194 The next time I do fight Ile make death loue me: for I will contend Euen with his pestilent Sythe. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 494 A pestilent and most corrosive steam. 1880 *Our Nat. Responsibility for Opium Trade* 14 The English merchant empoisons China with pestilent opium.

2. Producing or tending to produce infectious disease; infectious as a disease or epidemic; pestilential. Now *rare.*

1613 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph., Pestilent*, contagious, hurtfull. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* II. i. (1668) 7 The Pestilent Feaver..a continual Sickness full of infection and mortality. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 695 Vapour, and Mist, and Exhalation hot, Corrupt and Pestilent. 1685 Temple *Ess. Gard.* Wks. 1731 I. 188 *The Lice of the Vine.* This is of all others the most pestilent Disease of the best Fruit-trees.

3. *fig.* Injurious or dangerous to religion, morals, or public peace; noxious; pernicious.

1513 More *Rich. III*, Wks. 39/1 Suche a pestilente serpente is ambicion and desyre of vaineglorye and soureraintye. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xxiv. 5 We have founde this man a pestilent felowe. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 208 There is one Mowbray if possible more pestilent of his tongue then euer. 1758 Jortin *Erasm.* I. 129 The works of Erasmus are reckoned amongst those pestilent books. 1823 Scott *Peveril* vii, 'The man, hating he is a pestilent Roundhead and Puritan, is no bad neighbour'. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. iv. i. 398 One [Corsair] distinguished..for the pestilent activity with which he pursued the Spaniards.

4. That pesters or annoys; troublesome; plaguy. Often used *humorously.*

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. v. 147 What a pestilent knaue is this same. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* iv. v, O that Ben Jonson is a pestilent fellow, he brought vp Horace giuing the Poets a pill. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. ii. 187 That old Woman, that Hagge, of a most pestilent Wit. 1798 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 409 All the servants agree that he is a pestilent man for a rhyme. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) I. Introd., I have some pestilent affairs upon my hands. 1873 T. W. Higginson *Oldport Days* I. 18 Now and then a man comes here..with a pestilent desire to do something.

†**B.** *sb.* A pestilent thing or person; a pestilence; an injurious person. *Obs.*

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 29 We have sene..this cancard pestilent Corrupting our realme to our great decaie, Ambition, I meane. 1583 Babington *Commandm.* vi. (1637) 53 The translation .. of the Hebrew word *Lezim*, mockers, into *pestilents*, pestilent fellows and hurtfull, for so they are indeed, even the plagues of a Common-weale.

†**C.** *adv.* Confoundedly; 'plaguy': = Pestilently 2.

1567 *Triall Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 273 By the mass, but Hugh Howlit is pestilent witty. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. i. 251 A pestilent compleat knaue, and the woman hath found him already. 1641 Suckling *Ballad on Wedding* Wks. (1709) 30 Amongst the rest, one Pest'lent fine. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pestilent-fine*, Tearing-fine.

†**Pe·stilent,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. adj.] *trans.* To infect fatally; to poison, corrupt.

1613 T. Milles tr. *Mexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* I. 27/2 So hurtfull are the Serpents teeth, they pestilent the blood.

Pestilential (pestile·nʃăl), *a.* Also 5–6 -cial. [ad. med.L. *pestilentiāl-is*; also in F. *pestilentiel* (1549 in Hatz.-Darm.), It. †*pestilenziale, -iale* (Florio), f. L. *pestilentia* Pestilence: see -al.]

1. Producing or tending to produce pestilence or epidemic; noxious to life or health; pestiferous.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xi. i. (Bodl. MS.), Nyȝnes of careyns and of mareis for hi corrupcion þereof aier is infecte and roted and ymade pestilencial. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 18/1 The matter beinge venomous or pestilentialle. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 119 Plagues or pestilentiall Atomes have beene conveyed in the ayre from different Regions. 1663 Cowley *Garden* v, All th Uncleanness which does drown In Pestilential Clouds a populous Town. 1727 Swift *What passed in London* Wks. 1755 III. i. 187 A pestilential malignancy in the air, occasioned by the comet. 1795 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 417 The Campagna di Roma..is now almost pestilential. 1882 'Ouida' *Maremma* I. 174 In the sultry pestilential mists of a summer day in Maremma.

†**b.** Said of pernicious animals. *Obs.*

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 636 Snakes..of pestilential Kind To Sheep and Oxen, and the painful Hind.

2. Of the nature of or pertaining to pestilence or infectious and deadly disease; *spec.* of the nature of or pertaining to bubonic plague. †*Pestilential fever*, old name of typhus fever (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1530 Palsgr. 157 *Vne charboncle*, a carboncle, a sore pestylenciall. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 26 In this sommer, the Pestilenciall plage .. infected the Citie of London and the countrei round about. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 76 Antimonium .. is good against pestilential fevers in their beginning. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 400 The Figs open the Lungs..ripen Pestilential tumours. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pestilential Fever*..differs from the Plague, as a Species or sort from the Genus or Kind; because a *Pestilence* may sometimes happen without a *Feaver*. 1706 Phillips, *Pestilential Bubo*, a Plague-sore, or Botch. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* lvi. (1869) III. 373 That camp was soon afflicted with a pestilential disease. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* xx. (1790) 195 Of the malignant, putrid, or spotted fever. This may be called the *pestilential fever* of Europe, as in many of its symptoms it bears a great resemblance to that dreadful disease the plague. 1807–26 S. Cooper *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 69 The carbuncle of the plague is called symptomatic or pestilential.

†**b.** Used as a specific against plague or pestilence. *Obs.*

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 24 Vse in þe dayes two or þre smale pelotis pestilenciales in oure 5 essencia.

†**c.** Infected with plague or pestilence; plague-stricken. *Obs.*

1568 Skeyne *The Pest* (1860) 32 Quhasoeuir findis thame selfis pestilenciall, incontinent tak ane iniectione.

3. Morally baneful or pernicious.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* III. vi, Corrupted with pestilenciall auarice or ambicion. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* I. iii. 34 So pestilential, so infectious a thing is sin, that it scatters the poison of its breath to all the neighbourhood. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* II. ix. 187 John..pronounced it to be a pestilential..doctrine. 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I. xiii. 725 Bossuet had been taught that Mohammedanism is a pestilential heresy.

†**4.** *Pestilential Doctors*, a humorous appellation of those Doctors of Divinity who were created at Oxford, without performance of Acts, during the visitation of the Plague. *Obs.*

After the appellation *Royal Doctors* with which those were dignified who were similarly created at the King's visit.

1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 42 If ever I took the Degree of Doctor [of Divinity], I would so do it, as that I would not be styled either a Royal, or a Pestilential Doctor; which by-names were in common speech given unto those that had taken that Degree, at either of those times.

Hence **Pestile·ntially** *adv.*, after the manner of a pestilence; **Pestile·ntialness** (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

1643 Tuckney *Balme of G.* 35 Englands present disease.. is grown pestilentially malignant. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 417 Useless, nay, pestilentially unclean.

†Pestilentious, *a. Obs.* [ad. F. *pestilencieux, †-tieux* (15th c. in Godef.) = It. *pestilenzioso, †-tioso* (Florio), ad. post-cl. L. *pestilentiōsus*, f. *pestilentia* Pestilence: see -ous.]

1. = Pestilential *a.* 1, 2.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* III. iii. (S. T. S.) I. 249 Þe ȝere [was] richt pestilentius haith to burgh & land, to na less mortalite of man þan beist. 1589 R. Bruce *Serm.* (1843) 164 The disease .. was a pestilentious boil. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 256 This contagious and pestilentious Lake [the Dead Sea]. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2948/2 The Pestilentious Distemper which had for a long while reigned in that Island. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* I. iv, The owner of a pestilentious, though very fertile and fat land.

2. Noxious, pernicious; = Pestilential 3.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. xxii. (S. T. S.) I. 125 Tarquinius sixtus..cõme armit on me þis last nycht, And has reft fra me..all my joy and solace to his pestilentius plesser. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 63 The pestilencious hereseis of Luther. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1622) 332 Such a pestilentious influence poysoned the time of my natiuitie. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* 45 Nothing..is given us of God .. more Pestilentious than a wicked King. 1748 H. Brooke *Last Speech J. Good* Poems & Plays 1789 II. 117 In the days of old there were Giants ...people of magnitude, ..of prodigious deeds, and of pestilentious atchievements.

Hence † **Pestile·ntiousness.**

1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 25 The Pestilentiousness of the Disease.

Pestilently (pe·stilĕntli), *adv.* [f. Pestilent *a.* + -ly 2.] In a pestilent manner.

1. Perniciously, noxiously, mischievously.

1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. (1573) 128 Would he spare..to alleage, and to wrest other doctors pestilently, which feareth not for to iugle wyth the holy scripture? 1563–83 Foxe *A. & M.* 56 Some..haue most pestilently abused the authoritie of the holy and auncient fathers. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* III. ix. § 7 The smell nevertheless encreased, and became above all measure pestilently noisome.

2. Annoyingly; intolerably; excessively, outrageously, 'plaguily'.

1567 *Trial Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 271 But sometime they cumber me pestilently. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 35 The pretence of making People sagacious, and pestilently witty. 1883 *Standard* 16 May 5/8 The most pestilently annoying bird in the world.

So **Pe·stilentness,** the character of being pestilent.

1727 in Bailey vol. II; and in mod. Dicts.

Pestilent-wort: see Pestilence-wort.

Pestilenze: see Pestilence *v.*

Pestilet, obs. form of Pistolet.

†**Pestili·lity.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pestilitās*, n. of quality f. *pestilis* pestilential (f. *pestis* plague): see -ity.] Pestilential visitation, pestilence, plague.

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 95/1 Latyn writers..making mencion of the sayde pestilitie, declare how the beginning thereof..came..out of Ethiope, and from the hot countries.

Pestill, -illation, var. Pistil, Pistillation.

Pestle (pe·s'l, pe·st'l), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **pestel,** 5 **-tylle,** 5–6 **-telle,** 5–7 **-tell, -til** (8–9 *dial.*), 6–7 **-till,** 7 **-sel(l, -teell,** 8 **pistil,** 5– **pestle.** [ME. a. OF. *pestel, -eil* = It. *pestello*:—L. *pistillum, -us* (med.L. also *pestillum*) pounder, pestle, dim. of **pistrum*, f. *pinsĕre, pist-um* to pound, bray, crush.]

1. An instrument (usually club-shaped) for bruising or pounding substances in a mortar. *Pestle and mortar*, esp. those used by the apothecary in triturating and compounding drugs; hence taken as the symbol of the profession.

Used by Wyclif (1 Chron. xxi. 23) also to render L. *tribula* threshing-instrument.

[1272 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 566/2 Mortar cum pestelello.] 1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xvi. 14 It [the manna] aperid in wildernes lassid, and as with a pestel pownyd, into the lyknes of an hoore frost vpon the erthe. 1388 — *Prov.* xxvii. 22 Thouȝ thou beetist a fool in a morter, as with a pestel smytynge aboue dried barli; his fuli schal not be don awei fro him. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 347 Make clene þe morter; & þan leie þeron camphore..þan do þerto oile, & grinde hem wel togidere wiþ þe pestel. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/1 Pestel, of stampynge, *pila, pistillus.* 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* (1636) 107 Beat them small in a woodden mortar, or marble, with a pestill of wood. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 52 ¶ 3 The renowned British Hippocrates of the Pestle and Mortar. 1850 W. Irving *Goldsmith* vi. 85 His medical science..could not gain him the management of a pestle and mortar.

fig. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D, Then haue I a pestle so to stampe his pistles, that Ile beate all his wit to powder. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) I. 282 Beat up by poetic pestle. 1849 D. G. Mitchell *Battle Summer* (1852) 232 He will pound their pamphlets with his pestle of a pen.

2. Applied to various mechanical appliances for pounding, stamping, pressing, etc.; e. g.

a. The vertically moving bar in a stamping-mill; a stamp. b. The beater or pounder in a fulling-mill. c. The stamper in an oil-mill. †d. The piston of a pump (*obs.*).

1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xiii. 247 The difference of these engins is, that some goe with sixe pestels, some with twelve, and others with foureteene. 1659 Leak *Waterwks.* 3 The Pestle A may be put therein, which shall be like to those which are used for Pumps and Forcers of water; and..well invironed with leather. 1678 Evelyn *Diary* 24 Aug., They stamp them [rags] in troughs to a papp with pestles or hammers like the powder-mills. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Fulling*, The principal parts of the Fulling-mill are..the pestles, or stampers. The pestles and troughs are of wood. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 213 Discontinuing the use of pestles in making gunpowder at his mills. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 234 Nitrate of potash, mixed with ..charcoal and..sulphur, forms gunpowder. These three substances are pounded by means of pestles or a grinding-stone. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 450 (Oil mill) When the workman wants to stop a pestle, he pulls at the rope 18, during the rise of the pestle. When this is at its greatest height, the detent is horizontal, and prevents the pestle from falling, by means of a pin projecting from the side of the pestle, which rests upon the detent.

3. The leg of certain animals, used for food, *esp.* the ham or haunch of the pig (occasionally, the foreleg); also, the human leg. Now *dial.*

(Cf. Ger. *keule* a club, pestle, leg of pork, mutton, etc.)

1326 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. II* 31/17 (MS.) Un pestel de pork, 3½*d.* ?*c*1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* 13 The fyletes buþ two, that huþ take oute of the pestels. 14.. *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 437 Take the pestelles of the chekyns and couche hom in dysshes. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/1 Pestelle, of flesche, *pestellus.* *a*1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 423 Her legges..were sturdy and stubbed Myghty pestels and clubbed. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* etc. *Cupido* (Arb.) 123 A Belye byg..and Pestels two, lyke Postes. 1568 WITHALS *Dict.* 48 b/2 A pestel of bacon, *perna tuilla.* 1611 COTGR., *Faucille*,..the bought..or pestle of the thigh [of a horse]. 1777 HOOLE *Comenius' Vis. World* (ed. 12) 71 He dresseth a swine with..scalding water, and maketh gamons, pistils, and flitches. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pestil*,..also the shank end of a ham or pork. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s.v., 'Pestle o' pork.' So called, when cooked fresh, instead of being salted for ham o' pork.

†b. Phr. *The pestle of a lark*: *fig.*, a trifle, something very small. So *a pestle of a portigue*, humorously used for a piece of gold. *Obs.*

1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. iv. 29 Yet can I set my Gallio's dieting, A pestle of a larke or plouers wing. 1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy.* I. iv, *Fran.* Oh I am hungry... *Tib.* Here's a pestle of a Portigue, Sir: Tis excellent meat with soure sauce: And here's two chaines, suppose 'em sausages. *a*1661 FULLER *Worthies, Rutland.* II. (1662) 346 Rutlandshire is.. called by Mr. Cambden *Angliæ Provinciola minima.* Indeed it is but the Pestel of a Lark, which is better than a quarter of some bigger bird, having the most cleanly profit in it. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 326 ₱ 5 Sometimes..a Wheat-Ear or the Pestle of a Lark were chearfully purchased.

†4. A constable's truncheon or club. *Obs. rare.*

1611 CHAPMAN *May-Day* IV. i, To trie whether this chopping knife or their pestels were the better weapons.

†5. *Bot.* Early form of PISTIL, q.v.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **pestle-frame**, the structure in a pestle-mill which supports the pestles and the machinery which operates them; †**pestle-head**, a blockhead; **pestle-mill**, a stamping-mill, a powder-mill; **pestle-pie** *dial.* (see quot.).

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 430 Profile of the *pestle-frame. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Majadero*, a pestill, a dolt, a *pestill head, a beetle head. 1773 *Act* 13 *Geo. III*, c. 13 An Act to enable certain persons..to continue to work a *Pestle Mill,..in making Battle Gunpowder, at Old Forge Farm, in the parish of Tonbridge. 1777 *Horæ Subsecivæ* 323 (E. D. D.) A '*pestle pye', a large standing pye, which contains a whole gammon, and sometimes a neat's tongue also, together with a couple of fowls, and if a turkey not the worse. A noted dish at country fairs and wakes, and sometimes a Xtmas treat.

Pe·stle, *v.* [a. OF. *pesteler* to bray, pound, f. *pestel*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To beat, pound, or triturate, with or as with a pestle. Also *fig.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. ii. 51 So were they.. cast in to the fire where they were with grete cheynes pesteled and beten. 1659 HOWELL *Lexicon, Fr. Prov.* 25 A morter, wherein Garlicke hath been pestelled in, cannot be so washed, but that it will still retain some smell thereof. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. I. xi, To pestle a poison'd poison. 1884 SALA *Journ. due South* I. xiv. (1887) 186 The black-eyebrowed assistant..[was] pestling something in a huge mortar. 1891 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 20 June 385/2 She has been put into a mortar and is being pestled into shape.

2. *intr.* To use or work with a pestle.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 336 His apprentice pestles away at their prescriptions. 1871 — *Wedd. Journ.* 62 The apothecary..gaily pestled away at a prescription.

Hence **Pe·stling** *ppl. a.*

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* III. iii, It will be such a pest'ling deuice,..It will pound all your enemies practises to poulder.

Pe·stoid, *a. rare.* [f. L. *pest-is* plague + -OID.] Resembling the pest or plague.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pestoid fever.

Pesture, obs. f. PESTER. **Pesyble**, obs. f. PEACEABLE. **Pesyn**, obs. f. *peasen*, pl. of PEASE.

Pet (pet), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **pette**, 8 **pett**. [Originally Sc. and north. Eng.; of unknown origin. Ir. *peat* and Gael. *peata* are from Sc.

From the history, app. not related in origin to PEAT *sb.*[2], though the words may at times have been confused.]

1. Any animal that is domesticated or tamed and kept as a favourite, or treated with indulgence and fondness; esp. applied to 'a lamb' (or kid) 'taken into the house, and brought up by hand, a cade lamb' (Johnson). (The latter is the ordinary literal sense in Sc. and north. Eng.)

1539 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* in Fitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *299 *Item*, to Thomas Melvillis Wiffe, in Falkland, at þe Kingis command, for keping of certane Pettis, and nurising of þe samyn. [*note.* These *Pets* consisted of Parroquets, monkeys, peacocks, swans, &c., &c.] 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Pet*, and *Pet-lamb*, a cade lamb. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 266 ₱ 2 The other has transferred the amorous Passions of her first Years to the Love of Cronies, Petts and Favourites [a dog, monkey, squirrel, parrot]. 1808 JAMIESON s.v. *Pet* vb., Pet..denotes..more generally, any creature that is fondled and much indulged 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Pet*, a domesticated lamb. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pet*, a cade or house lamb. [So 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*] 1830 [see CADE *sb.*[2] 2]. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 119 The animal is cleanly in its habits, and is reared in the houses rather as a pet.

b. Applied to a plant artificially reared.

1842 in J. Aiton *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 154 The pet having been brought to this its first state of existence, must be put in the window. At first it will be a stout thread, whitish, and covered with tiny scales; then the scales will expand a little, and the end will become greener.

2. a. An indulged (and, usually, spoiled) child.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 247 Herretyk, lunatyk, purspyk, carlingis pet. 17.. *Scotch Prov.*, He has fault of a wife who marries mam's pet. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Pet*, a child spoilt by improper indulgence. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 380 A *pet* is always a dangerous creature; thus, a child *petted* by its parents, plays the devil some day in the world; a sheep *petted* is apt to turn a *duncher* [= butter, one which butts].

b. Any person who is indulged, fondled, or treated with special kindness or favour; a darling, favourite. Also *transf.* of a thing.

[1755 JOHNSON, *Peat*, a little fondling; a darling; a dear play-thing. It is now commonly called *pet*.] 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Pet*,..a fond designation for a female favourite. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* IV. i, Patronise him! he is my political pet! 1833 T. CREEVEY in *C. Papers*, etc. (1904) II. 260 He made himself a real pet of mine. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* XXX, No place was so much the pet of fortune as the Blue Bell Inn. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. x, I was once the pet and plaything of ladies, a sort of lapdog. 1902 R. HICHENS *Londoners* II Vou are the pet of society.

c. = *Pet-day*, 'a day too fine to last': see 3 d.

1825 JAMIESON s. v., It is commonly said 'I fear this day will be a pet', Renfrew.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of an animal: Kept as a pet or favourite: orig. applied to a lamb brought up by hand, a CADE-*lamb*.

1584 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 99 One pette sheipe 4*s.* 1674–91 *Pet-lamb* [see 1] 1800 WORDSW. (*title of poem*) The Pet Lamb. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xi. 105 [He] may keep his pet-lamb safe from London wolves. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* I. 82 A favorite pet-bird of the Brazilians. 1890 D. G. MITCHELL *Lands, Lett., & Kings* iii. 124 [Herrick] kept a pet goose at the vicarage, also a pet pig. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 July 1/2 Threatening, abusive, and coaxing letters from pet-dog owners.

b. Of a person, or more usually *transf.* of a thing (material or immaterial): Specially cherished; for which one has a particular fondness or weakness; favourite. Also (jocularly or ironically) *pet aversion*, that which one specially dislikes.

1832 MANNING *Let.* in Purcell *Life* (1895) I. 97 My pet iron bed..I shall want at Merton. 1845 MIALL in *Nonconf.* V. 25 The success of his pet financial scheme. 1846 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) I. 192 Philosophers are apt to be blindly fond of their pet theories. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iii, The pet pupil of the Nuns' House is Miss Rosa Bud. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 242 This pet weakness of her sex is not to be scored against Olga. 1890 *Times* 14 Jan. 12/2 Prince Metternich was her pet aversion. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays* II. *Candida* 117 My own particular pet scrubbing brush has been used for blackleading.

c. Expressing fondness, endearing: chiefly in **pet name** (often hyphened), a name expressing fondness or familiarity, as the various abbreviated and altered forms, diminutives, etc., of Christian names; a hypocoristic name.

1829 LYTTON *Devereux* III. v, Call me only by those pretty pet words by which I know you will never call any one else. 1841 MRS. BROWNING *Sonn. fr. Portuguese* XXXIII, Yes, call me by my pet-name! let me hear The name I used to run at, when a child, From innocent play. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 359 A lover who uses these pet names. 1892 *Spectator* 5 Mar. 331/2 They invent pet-names [for their parents] usually tinged with a comic irreverence.

d. *Comb.*: **pet-day**: see quots.; **petland**, the realm of pets; **pet-lover**, a lover of domestic pets.

1823 GALT *Gilhaize* III. viii. 63 The lown of that time was as a *pet day in winter. 1882 W. MARRIOTT in *Standard* 26 Dec. 7/4 They are generally accompanied by weather 'too fine to last', or what in Scotland is known as a 'pet-day'. 1884 WOOD (*title*) *Petland Revisited. 1904 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 230 Pet lions were only one example of the aberrations of *pet-lovers in ancient Rome.

Pet (pet), *sb.*[2] Also 7–8 **pett**. [In use since end of 16th c., first app. in the phrase 'to take the pet'; origin obscure.

It has naturally been associated with PET *sb.*[1], as being a characteristic habit of a 'pet' or indulged and spoiled child; but the connexion of sense is not very clear or simple, esp. in the early phrase 'to take the pet'. It is also to be noted that in the 16th, 17th, and early 18th c., PET *sb.*[1] was still an exclusively northern word, while PET *sb.*[2] has been app. Southern English also from the first.]

Offence at being (or feeling) slighted or not made enough of; a fit of ill humour or peevishness from this cause: now usually implying one of a slight or childish kind. *To take* (*the*) *pet*, to take offence and become ill-humoured or sulky.

1590 LODGE *Euphues Gold. Leg.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 90 Some while they thought he had taken some word vnkindly, and had taken the pet. 1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* II. i, Fled backe as it came and went away in Pett. 1611 COTGR., *Se mescontenter de*, to take the pet, or pepper in the nose, at. 1621 LAUD *Serm. on Ps.* xxi. 6 When they may haue a blessing and will not, it is a sullen pet. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* I. ii, But what's this to your pet against my lady? 1640 SANDERSON *Serm. on Ps.* cxix. 75 § 10 Jonas took pet at the withering of the gourd. 1647 *Let. of Intelligence* 16 Aug. (Clarendon MSS. 2576), The Lords..in a pet did adjourn their House. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Dec., Which did vex me..and so I took occasion to go up and to bed in a pet. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 199 Who takes Pett at things that are lightly said. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii. song iii, The dawted bairn thus takes the pet, Nor eats tho' hunger crave. 1830 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 23 May, About a year ago I took the pet at my Diary, chiefly because I thought it made me abominably selfish. *c*1850 *Arab. Nts* (Rtldg.) 11 She went back to the house in a pet, shut herself up, and cried the whole night. 1894 R. H. ELLIOT *Gold*, etc. *Mysore* 102 They [tigers] take the pet in a case of failure and go off in disgust.

†**Pet**, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pet* (13th c. in Littré) = It. *petto*:—L. *pēdit-us*, in med.L. *pettus.*] A breaking wind; = FART *sb.*

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) C vj, Though all their cunning scantly be worth a pet.

Pet (pet), *v.*[1] [f. PET *sb.*[1]; in early use Sc.] *trans.* To make a pet of, treat as a pet; to indulge; to fondle.

1629 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* 324 Grosse euill thoghts fedde and petted with yeelding and consent. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Pet*, to indulge; to spoil by over-indulgence. 1818 TODD, *Pet*, to treat as a pet; to fondle: to indulge. 1824 [see PET *sb.*[1] 2a]. 1846 D JERROLD *Mrs. Caudle* XXXVI, Get another wife to study you and pet you up as I've done. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1861) I. 127 The truth is,..we cannot pet anything much without doing it mischief.

Hence **Pe·tting** *vbl. sb.*, indulgence, fondling.

1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* iii, The young man escaped a great deal of the ordinary consequences of this petting. 1883 BP. THIRLWALL *Yoke of Christ* (1884) 37 A little tender petting does her a great deal of good. 1889 *Athenæum* 27 Apr. 534/1 His fatherly affection for his children..takes the form of unreasonable petting.

Pet (pet), *v.*[2] [f. PET *sb.*[2]] *intr.* To be in a pet; to take offence at one's treatment; to sulk.

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 230 Jonas pets for his Gourd. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. ii, He sure is queasie stomack't, that must pet and puke at such a trivial circumstance. *c*1685 SIR P. HUME *Narr. Occurr.* (1809) 40 The Erle petting at it, forbare and stayed there. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. i, The loyal Right Side sat..as it were pouting and petting.

b. *trans.* To cause to take offence. *dial.*

1814 W. NICHOLSON *Peacock* IV. *Poems* 104 Shou'd some passage pet or pout them, They ken best if the bonnet suit them.

Pet, **Petach**, obs. forms of PEAT, PIT, PATACHE.

Petal (pe·tăl). [= F. *pétale*, Sp., It. *petalo*, ad. mod.L. *petal-um*, in Fabio Colonna 1649 (Hatz.-Darm.); in ancient L. in sense 'metal plate', a. Gr. *πέταλον* thin plate, lamina, leaf, neuter of *πέταλος* adj. outspread, f. root *πετ-* to spread.]

1. *Bot.* Each of the divisions (modified leaves) of the corolla of a flower (see COROLLA 2), esp. when separate. (Strictly, distinguished from the *sepals* or leaves of the calyx, but often including these when coloured or petaloid.) At first used in mod.L. form *petalum*, pl. *-a.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Petala*, is a Term in Botany, signifying those fine coloured Leaves that compose the Flowers of all Plants. 1726 *Flower Gard. Displ.* (ed. 2) Introd., *Petals*, Leaves of a Flower; so called to distinguish them from the Green Leaves of the Plant. 1776 WITHERING *British Plants* (1796) I. 18 [It] contains Blossoms of one Petal; and this Petal is fixed beneath the Germen. 1793 COLERIDGE *Rose* i, Within the petals of a rose A sleeping Love I spied. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 177 The petals are either distinct, and then the corolla is called *polypetalous*, or they are coherent more or less, and the corolla is *monopetalous* [or *gamopetalous*]. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i, Petals fell in a silent shower. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* 9 Mar. 143 The spring snowflake..has three sepals or calyx-pieces, and three petals or corolla-pieces; only..these two whorls exactly resemble one another.

fig. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* I. vii, Love opens all the petals of the soul. *a*1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 6 From the sweet delicious violets think out fresh petals of thought and colours, as it were, of soul.

2. *Zool.* In Echinoids: A petaloid ambulacrum, or the dilated end of one. (Oftener in L. form.)

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 557 In the *Cassidulidæ* the peristomial ends of the ambulacra dilate into petala or *phyllodes*, forming a figure known as *floscella.*

3. *Comb.*, as *petal-like* adj., *petal-wise* adv.

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Petal-shaped*, having the shape of a petal. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 145 The two coloured lateral petal-like bodies. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 238 Petal-like tentacles..furnished with cupping glasses. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest*, etc. (1892) 62 Doubtful as a dream that lies Folded within another, petal-wise. 1882 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 17 Aug. 374/1 The mere fact that the stamens are opposite to the lobes of the calyx,..in itself shows that a petal-whorl has been suppressed.

Petaled: see PETALLED.

Petaliferous (petăli·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. type **petalifer*, f. *petal-um* PETAL + *-fer-us* bearing: see -FEROUS.] Bearing petals.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 79 Tetramorphic flowers occur; petaliferous large. 1882 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 17 Aug. 374/1 *Scleranthus* or *Mercurialis*, known descendants of petaliferous forms.

Petaliform (petălifōm), *a. rare.* ?*Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *petaliform-is*, f. *petal-um* PETAL: see -FORM.] Having the form of a petal; petaloid.

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 3* Iris..alternate petals reflexed. *Stig.* petaliform. 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Petaline (pe·tălain, -lin), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *petalin-us*, f. L. *petal-um* PETAL: see -INE[1], [2].] Pertaining to a petal; situated on a petal; consisting of petals; resembling a petal, petaloid.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Petalinum nectarium*, a petaline nectary. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Petalinus*, *Bot.*, that which relates to a petal..petaline. 1879 G. ALLEN *Col-Sense* iv. 65 The corolla, or petaline whorl, forms in most flowers the main attractive organ.

Petalism (pe·tăliz'm). *Anc. Hist.* [ad. Gr. *πεταλισμός*, f. *πέταλον* leaf: see PETAL and -ISM. In mod.F. *pétalisme* (Littré).] A method of temporary banishment (for five years) practised in ancient Syracuse, in imitation of the OSTRACISM of Athens, but effected by writing the name of the person on an olive-leaf.

1612 *North's Plutarch, Dionysius* 1141 The other Lords made a law called Petalisme, to meete with this practise. *Ibid.*, By meanes of this Petalisme, the Lords banished one another, so that in the end, the people became Lord. 1768 HUME *Ess., Balance of Power* xxix. 199 The Ostracism of Athens and Petalism of Syracuse. 1900 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rulers of South* I. 99 For their own safety the Syracusans introduced the law of petalism corresponding almost exactly to the ostracism of the Athenians.

Petalite (pe·tăləit). *Min.* [mod. (d'Andrada, 1800) f. Gr. *πέταλον* leaf + -ITE.] A silicate of aluminium and lithium, occurring in whitish or greyish masses having leaf-like cleavage.

1808 T. ALLAN *Names of Min.* 51 Petalite .. a Swedish mineral named by Dandrada. 1818 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (ed. 3) Advt., Petalite .composed, in round numbers, of 80 parts of silex, 17 of alumine and 3 of lithion. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* xii. (ed. 2) 408 Minerals which are destitute of water..Petalite.

Petalled, petaled (pe·tăld), *a.* [f. PETAL + -ED 2.] Furnished or adorned with or as with petals; having petals.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot., Petalodes flos*, a petalled flower. 1823 BEDDOES *Romance of Lily* Poems 145 The other curls, and bends its bell Petalled inwards as it fell. 1845 T. COOPER *Purgatory of Suicides* (1877) 103 The purple eye petalled with snow. 1888 SWINBURNE in *19th Cent.* XXIII. 318 Fledged not as birds are, but petalled as flowers.

b. In parasynthetic compounds, as *crimson-petalled, large-petalled, six-petalled*, etc.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 160 Bloss. 2-petaled. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* I. 51 The ripe-cheeked fruits, the crimson-petalled flowers. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 44 Viola.. Flowers often dimorphic, the large-petalled flowering early.. ; the small-petalled or apetalous flower late.

Petalless (pe·tăl,lĕs), *a.* [f. PETAL + -LESS.] Destitute of petals; apetalous.

1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 83 Petalless Pomaderris, a shrub from New Holland. 1882 G. ALLEN in *Nature* XXVI. 373 It has tiny green petalless axillary flowers.

Petally (pe·tăli), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -Y.] Having or resembling petals.

1888 FENN *Man w. Shadow* III. iii. 30 It darted from her petally lips to the poisonous gum.

Petalocerous (pĕtălo·sĕrəs), *a. Entom.* [f. mod.L. *Petalocera*, neut. pl. of *petalocerus* (f. Gr. *πέταλον* leaf, plate + *-κερος*, *-ως* horned, f. *κέρας* horn) + -OUS. In F. *pétalocère.*] Having laminated antennæ, as the beetles of the division *Petalocera* or *Lamellicornes*; lamellicorn.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 568 Its *mesosternum* in its direction and appearance resembles that of many Petalocerous beetles *Ibid.* IV. xlvii. 398 [He] discovered that the thalerophagous and saprophagus Petalocerous beetles resolved themselves..into a circle.

Petalodont (pe·tălodɒnt), *a.* and *sb. Palæont.* [f. mod. L. *Petalodus* (*-odont-*), name of the typical genus, f. Gr. *πέταλον* leaf + *ὀδούς*, *ὀδοντ-* tooth.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the extinct family *Petalodontidæ* of sharks, having compressed teeth forming a pavement. b. *sb.* A shark of this family. So **Petalodo·ntid**; **Petalodo·ntoid** *a.* and *sb.*

1889 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* II. III. xlvii. 929 *Family Petalodontidæ.*—The Petalodonts form a family exclusively Carboniferous.

Petalody (pe·tălodi). *Bot.* [f. Gr. type **πεταλώδεια*, f. *πεταλώδης* leaf-like, f. *πέταλον* leaf: see -ODE.] The condition of having other organs or parts of the flower modified into the form of petals; e. g. the stamens in most 'double' flowers, or the calyx-lobes in some species of *Primula, Campanula*, etc.

1882 MASTERS in *Jrnl. Bot.* XI. 40 This specimen affords an instance of true doubling or petalody of the stamens.

Petaloid (pe·tăloid), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *petaloideus*, f. Gr. *πέταλον*, L. *petal-um* PETAL: see -OID: in mod.F. *pétaloïde.*]

1. *Bot.* Of the form of, or resembling, a petal: applied to parts or appendages of the flower when 'coloured' (i. e. not green) and of thin expanded form and delicate texture, like an ordinary petal.

1730 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 463 Where the Tube expanded itself, it divided into more than forty petaloid Segments. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 25 Flowers unsymmetrical, with 2 petaloid and 3 herbaceous sepals. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 470 The contrast of structure referred to is frequently wanting, both whorls being either sepaloid, as in Juncaceæ, or both petaloid, as in Lilium; in Helleborus, Aconitum, and some other species, the outer whorl or calyx alone is petaloid, the inner whorl or corolla being transformed into nectaries. 1882 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 27 July 300/2 All stamens show a great tendency easily to become petaloid.

b. Belonging to the *Petaloideæ*, a division of Monocotyledons having normally flowers with ordinary coloured petals or petaloid parts, as lilies, orchids, etc. (not spadiceous, as arums, nor glumaceous, as grasses and sedges).

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 248 Under the name of Asphodels he [Lobel] grouped the principal part of modern petaloid monocotyledons. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. v. 58 Monocotyledons .. with a perianth of petal-like leaves, hence called ..Petaloid (*Petaloideæ*).

2. *Zool.* Applied to the ambulacra of certain Echinoids, which have a dilated portion and a tapering extremity, suggesting petals of a flower.

1862 DANA *Elem. Geol.* 160 As this portion has..some resemblance to the petals of a flower, the ambulacra are then said to be *petaloid.* 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 558 Fascioles surrounding the petaloid ambulacra.

So **Petaloi·dal** *a.* (in quot. = sense 2); **Petaloi·deous** *a.* = sense 1 b.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 109 Ambulacra composed of simple pores, not petaloidal.

‖ **Petalon** (pe·tălɒn). [a. Gr. *πέταλον* leaf of metal, etc.] The plate of pure gold worn on the linen mitre of the Jewish high priest. Also in L. form *petalum.*

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Petalum*, a certain kind of ornament which Priests formerly used to wear on their heads. 1874 *Supernat. Relig.* II. III. ii. 406 The Apostle John wore the mitre and petalon of the High Priest. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. xviii. 363 The High Priest .. wearing the name Jehovah on the golden *petalon* upon his forehead.

Petalostichous (pĕtălɒ·stikəs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Petalosticha*, neut. pl. of *petalostichus* (f. Gr. *πέταλ-ον* leaf + *στίχος* row) + -OUS.] Having petaloid ambulacra; belonging to the division *Petalosticha* of Echinoids.

Petalous (pe·tăləs), *a. rare*—0. [f. L. *petal-um* PETAL + -OUS.] Having petals: the opposite of *apetalous.* Cf. *monopetalous, polypetalous*, etc.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Petalous*, having flower leaves. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Petalodes*, having, or full of leaves or petals;..petalous.

Petamar(e, variants of PATTAMAR.

Petance, obs. form of PITTANCE.

‖ **Petara·de.** *Obs.* [Fr., ad. Pr. *petarrada*, f. *petarra*, f. *petar*, F. *péter*, f. *pet* PET *sb.*3]

[1611 COTGR., *Petarrade*, gunshot of farting.] 1658 PHILLIPS, *Petarrade*, .. a yerking out of a horse behind, commonly accompanied with farting. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. v. 54 In discharging of their Postern Petarades.

Petard (pĭtā·ɹd, pĭtă·ɹ), *sb.* Also 7 petar, -arr(e, -arh, -arde, -arra, patar, pettar, pittar, -ard. [a. F. *pétard*, †*-art*, pl. *-ars* (1580 in Littré) (= It. *petardo* (Florio 1598); obs. Sp. *petar* 'a kinde of Artillery to batter, lately invented' (Minsheu 1599), mod.Sp. *petardo*), f. *péter* to break wind, f. *pet*: see PET *sb.*3 and -ARD.]

1. A small engine of war used to blow in a door or gate, or to make a breach in a wall, etc.; originally of metal and bell-shaped, later a cubical wooden box, charged with powder, and fired by a fuse. (Now nearly or quite out of use.)

1598 FLORIO, *Petardo*, a squib or petard of gun powder vsed to burst vp gates or doores with. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 207 (2nd Quarto) For tis the sport to haue the enginer Hoist with his owne petar. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. v, He has made a petarde of an old brasse pot, to force your dore 1611 COTGR., *Petart*, a Petard, or Petarre; an Engine (made like a Bell, or Morter) wherewith strong gates are burst open. 1614 CAMDEN *Rem.* (ed. 2) 241 Petronils, Pistoll, Dagge, &c. and Petarras of the same brood lately inuented. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* XXXVIII, The Engineer providing the Petar [*rimes* are, fat] To breake the strong Perculliee. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 511 The noblemen, with a pittard brake up the vtter gate of the Castle of Edinburgh. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* Table, Monterean Faut-Yonne taken by Petarr. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 113 By the help of a petard, we broke open the gate. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 322 A third had defended his old house till Fairfax had blown in the door with a petard.

b. *fig.* (See also HOISE *v.* 2 b.)

1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* I. i, Give but fire To this petard, it shall blow open, madam, The iron doors of a judge. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. ii. 364 His very name being a Petrard to make all the city-gates fly open. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 745 Eternal Noise and Scolding, The Conjugal Petard, that tears Down all Portcullices of Ears. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 133, I never saw such a petard of a man.

2. A kind of firework that explodes with a loud report; a cracker.

[1611 COTGR., *Petard*, as *Petart*; also, a Squib.] 1668 J. WHITE *Rich Cab.* (ed. 4) 111 Standing launces are commonly made with hollow wood, to contain sundry petards or rockets. 1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 25 July 4/2 Fusees, petards, and crackers, fired off unintermittingly .. form an indispensable accompaniment of a festive occasion in China.

† 3. ? Some kind of cheating at dice. *Obs.*

1662 J. WILSON *Cheats* IV. i. (1664) 46 Did not I..teach you..the use of Up-hills, Down-hills, and Petarrs?..And, generally, instructed you from Prick-penny, to Long Lawrence?

Peta·rd, *v.* Also 7 petar, -arre. [a. F. *pétarder* (1603 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *pétard* sb.: see prec.]

† 1. *trans.* To blow open, or make a breach in, with a petard. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. lvi. (1632) 176 To scale a Castle, .. to pettard a gate. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1307 They resolved to petarde the Castle. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. v. 201 To Petarre one of the Gates of the City.

† b. *transf. Obs.*

1654 Z. COKE *Logick* Pref., The prayers of the Saints ascending with you, will Petarr your entrances through heavens Portcullis.

2. *intr.* To fire off petards (sense 2). *rare.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. ix, A 'wicker Figure'..is promenaded .. then solemnly consumed by fire .. with such petarding and huzzaing.

Petardeer, -ier (pĕtăidī·ɹ). [a. F. *pétardier*, f. *pétard*: see -EER, -IER.] A soldier who manages and fires a petard.

1632 SHERWOOD, A Petardier, *petardier.* 1706 PHILLIPS, *Petardeer*, he that manages or applies a Petard. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Eng.* III. 656 Ordnance .. Mates to the Master-Gunner..Chief Petardier. 1715 *Jrnls. Ho. Comm.* 41 Wages to the..Fire-masters, Fire-workers, Petardiers, Bombardiers, &c. daily attendant and employed in the Office at the Tower [etc.].

† **Peta·rder.** *Obs.*. = prec.

1611 COTGR., *Petardier*, a Petarder; one that vses, or shoots off, a Petard.

Petarrero, obs. var. PEDRERO, a small gun.

Petary, variant of PEATERY, peat-bog.

† **Petasite.** *Herb. Obs.* [ad. Bot.L. *Petasītēs*, Gr. *πετασίτης*, f. *πέτασος* PETASUS.] The Butterbur or Pestilence-wort, *Petasites vulgaris.*

1771 *Gentl. Mag.* XLI. 521/1 The autumnal fevers..have gone off very easy this season, by the use of Petasite root.

‖ **Petasus** (pe·tăsŭs). [L., a. Gr. *πέτασος*, f. root *πετ-* spread out: cf. *petal.*] A low-crowned broad-brimmed hat worn by the ancient Greeks, and frequently represented as worn by the god Hermes or Mercury; hence, also, the winged hat which Hermes is represented as wearing in later art.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii, A *Petasus* or Mercuriall hat. 1601 — *Forest* x, Though he would steal his sisters' Pegasus, And rifle him; or pawn his petasus. 1842 J. YATES in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* (1854) I. 9 The dress..consists of boots, .. a scarf.., and a petasus tied under the chin. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xi. 350 A boy emerging into manhood leaves his petasos and strigil and chlamys to Hermes, the god of games.

Petaunce, etc., obs. forms of PITTANCE, etc.

Petaurine (pĭtɒ·ɹəin), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Petaurinæ* fem. pl., f. *Petaurus*: see next, 2.] a. *adj.* Belonging to or having the characters of the *Petaurinæ*: see next, 2. b. *sb.* One of the *Petaurinæ*; a petaurist.

Petaurist (pĭtɒ·ɹist). [ad. Gr. *πετουριστής* a performer on the *πέτουρον* or spring-board.]

† 1. An acrobat, tumbler, rope-dancer. *rare*—0.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Petaurist*, a Dancer on the Ropes, a Tumbler, a runner upon Lines. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

2. *Zool.* Any marsupial of the genus *Petaurista* or subfamily *Petaurinæ* (= the old genus *Petaurus*), most of which have a patagium or parachute by which they are enabled to take flying leaps; a flying phalanger, Australian flying-squirrel, flying-opossum, or opossum-mouse.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 159 The petaurists, or flying squirrels. 1839–47 TODD *Cyc. Anat.* III. 262/2. 1868 OWEN *Anat. Vertebr.* III. 416 In the Koala, which is, perhaps, a more strictly vegetable feeder than the Petaurists or Phalangers, the cæcum..is more than three times the length of the animal.

Hence **Petauri·stic** *a.*: see quot; **Petauri·stine** *a.* and *sb.* = PETAURINE; so also **Petau·rite** *a.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Petauristick*, tumbling, vaulting, running upon ropes. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Petauristine, Petaurite.*

Petchary (pe·tʃări). [Onomatopœic, from the bird's cry.] The grey king-bird or chicheree of the West Indies (*Tyrannus dominicensis* or *griseus*).

1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 17 Then the petchary, from the top of a tall cocoa-palm, cackled his three or four rapid notes, 'OP, PP, P, Q'.

Pet-cock. [app. f. PET *sb.*1 or ? *sb.*3 + COCK *sb.*1 12.] A small plug-cock fastened in a pipe or cylinder, as in a pump or a steam-engine, for purposes of draining or testing.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1672/2. 1888 HASLUCK *Model Engin. Handybk.* (1900) 107 The pet-cock often fixed to a feed pump barrel is used to test the action of the pump (to see whether it is drawing water), and to draw off confined steam or air.

Pete, obs. form of PEAT, PITY.

‖ **Petechia** (pĭtī·kiă); usually in pl. **petechiæ** (-ki,ī). *Path.* [mod.L., a. It. *petecchia* 'a specke, or freckle or spot in ones face', pl. *petecchie* 'the meazels or Gods markes' (Florio 1598); thence also F. *pétéchie* (1741 in Hatz.-Darm.). Ulterior history obscure: conjectures in Diez, Scheler, Littré; Hatz.-Darm. say 'd'origine inconnue'.] A small red or purple spot in the skin caused by extravasation of blood, occurring in certain fevers, etc.

[1582 HESTER *Secr. Phioravi* III xvii. 32 This is the true and perfect Unction, that helpeth Petecchie, a disease so called in the Italian.] 1794–6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 434 Hence the oozing of blood from every part of the body, and the *petechiæ* in those fevers which are termed putrid. 1891 C. CREIGHTON *Hist. Epidem. Brit.* 588 There were small spots or petechiæ like those often seen in the plague.

Petechial (pĭtī·kiăl), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *petechialis*, f. *petechia*: see prec.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, or characterized by petechiæ.

1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 129 In..petechial Fevers ..it is accounted destructive. 1842 Abby *Water Cure* (1843) 16 Attacked by spotted or petechial fever with violent epistaxis. 1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 1124 True petechiae are to be distinguished from the characteristic eruption of typhus fever, which is often called petechial.

Petechiate (pĭtī·kiĕt), *a.* [f. mod.L. *petēchia* + -ATE 1.] Marked or affected with petechiæ.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pete·chio-, combining form of Petechia, as in *petechio-erythematous* adj. (See quot.)

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 192 *Petechio-erythematous Rashes.*—These are formed as the name implies by a combination of petechial and erythematous eruptions.

†**Petecu·re, -cu·rie.** *Obs.* [AF. for OF. *petite keuerie* (see Cury); cf. *Petty Cury*, name of a street in Cambridge.] 'Small cookery', cookery on a small or simple scale.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 42 Of petecure I wylle preche; What falles þer to 3ow wylle I teche.

Peteekot, Peteet, obs. ff. Petticoat, Petit.

Petefull, obs. f. Pitiful. **Petegre, -greu,** etc., obs. ff. Pedigree. **Petelade:** see Pastelade.

†**Pe·tenlai:r.** *Obs.* [a. F. *pet-en-l'air* (petaⁿlɛ·r), f. *pet* Pet *sb.*3, *en l'air* in the air.] A jacket reaching down to the waist.

1753 A. Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 24 Two very ugly Monkeys, dressed out..with Paris Caps, and well chosen Petonlair and Petticoat. 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 25 (1774) I. 195 Hence it is, that sacks and petenlairs may be seen at Moorfields and White-chapel. 1761 Foote in *Brit. Mag.* II. 315 English cloths, Irish linens, and French petenlairs.

Peteous, obs. form of Piteous.

Peter (pī·təɹ), *sb.* Forms: 1–2 Petrus, 2– Peter; also 3–5 Petir, 4–5 Petre; 7– peeter (in senses 4–6). [In 12th c. *Peter*, ad. L. *Petrus*, a. Gr. Πέτρος, lit. 'Stone', translating Syriac ܟܐܦܐ *kēfā* (*Cephas*) 'stone', the surname conferred by Christ upon one of his disciples, Simon Peter, historically known as St. Peter, in honour of whom it subsequently became a noted Christian name, in many local forms, e.g. It. *Pietro, Pedro,* Sp. Pg. *Pedro,* Pr. *Peire,* OF. *Pierres,* in regimen *Pierre,* F. *Pierre,* AF. *Piers, Pers, Pierce*; OE. *Petrus,* gen. *Pet(e)res,* dat. *Pet(e)re,* acc. *Petrus, -um*; in Hatt. Gosp. nom. *Petrus, Peter,* dat. acc. *Petre,* ME. 3–5 *Petir,* 4–5 Wyclif *Petre.*]

A male Christian name; hence in many transferred uses, mostly referring directly or indirectly to St. Peter.

†**1.** As an exclamation or quasi-oath. *Obs.* (Cf. *Mary! Marry!* etc.)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 681 He wende ful witerly sche were in is armes: Ac peter! it nas but is puiuere. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. VI. 28 'Knowest þou ouht A Corseynt Men calleþ Seynt Treuþe'..'Peter!' quod a Plouȝ-Mon..'I knowe him as kuyndeliche, as Clerk doþ his bokes'.

2. Used in proverbial phrases in conjunction with *Paul*; esp. in *to rob* (†*borrow from,* †*unclothe*) *Peter to pay* (†*clothe*) *Paul,* to take away from one person, cause, etc. in order to pay, or confer something on, another; to discharge one debt by incurring another.

In quot. *c* 1400 we might think that there was a mere conjunction of two well-known alliterating names (cf. *Jack* and *Jill*); but something is prob. due to the association of St. Peter and St. Paul, as leading apostles and saints, and as fellow-martyrs at Rome. The phrase 'to rob Peter, etc.' may have no more specific origin; at least, the current explanation (quoted by Heylin in 1657–61) is in its details set aside by the chronology, as well as by the occurrence of the phrase in French also: cf. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Pol, Descouvrir S. Pierre pour couvrir S. Pol,* to build, or inrich one Church with the ruines, or reuenues of another; also in mod.F., *décoiffer Saint Pierre pour coiffer Saint Paul.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 331 Sum medicyne is for peter þat is not good for poul, for þe diuersite of complexioun. 1515 Barclay *Egloges* i, Fewe Princes geue that which to them selfe attayne..They robbe saint Peter therewith to cloth S. Powle. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 131 Rob Peter and pay Poule, thou sayst I do: But thou robst and poulst Peter and Poule too. 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 168 b, That in my iudgement is a shamefull thing..to uncloath Peter to cloath Paule. 1657–61 Heylin *Hist. Ref.* (1674) 121 The Lands of Westminster so dilapidated by Bishop Thirlby..the rest laid out for Reparation to the Church of St. Paul; pared almost to the very quick in those days of Rapine. From hence first came that significant By-word (as is said by some) of Robbing Peter to pay Paul. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* clxxvi. (1714) 215 Those that Rob Peter, as we say, to Pay Paul, and take the Bread out of their Masters Mouths to give it to Strangers. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. iii. 35 You may make a shift by borrowing from Peter to pay Paul.

†**3.** A name for the cowslip: = *Herb Peter* (see Herb *sb.* 7 b). *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 192 Peter or cowsloppe, *herba Petri.*

†**4.** A kind of wine: ? = Peter-see-me. *Obs.*

a 1625 Fletcher *Chances* v. iii. (*Song*) By old Claret I enlarge thee, By Canary thus I charge thee, By Britain, Mathewglin, and Peeter, Appear and answer me in meeter.

†**5.** 'Some kind of cosmetic' (Halliwell). *Obs.*

1689 *Disc. Van. Modish Women* iii. 43 Our fickle Ladies no less blush (I mean if their Peeter would give them leave). *Ibid.* xi. 175 Then her boxes of Peeter, and Patches, and all her Ornamental knacks and dresses.

6. *Thieves' Cant.* A portmanteau or trunk; a bundle or parcel of any kind.

1668 Head *Eng. Rogue* I. *Canting Vocab., Peter,* a Portmantua. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Flick the Peeter,* cut off the Cloak-bag or Port-manteau. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* II. 231 'Three peters cracked and frisked', made a frequent opening of the morning's log. 1894 A. Morrison *Mean Streets,* etc. 261 People sat defiantly on piles of luggage at the railway stations, and there was never a peter to touch for.

7. Blue Peter: see Blue *a.* 13 (also in *Whist* simply *Peter*).

1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 417 She has had Blue Peter's flag flying at the fore, as a signal..for sailing. 1885 Proctor in *Longm. Mag.* VI. 606 The signal or Peter consists in playing an unnecessarily high card to a trick.

8. *Comb.* **a.** †**Peter-corn:** see quot.; **Peter-fish** = *St. Peter's fish* (see b); †**petergras** (-grys), app. a name for wild thyme; **Peter Gunner,** 'an amateur gun' (Farmer *Slang*; but cf. *peter* = saltpetre); †**Peterlock** (?); **Peternet,** a kind of fishing net; **Peter-pastoral** *adj.*, derisive expansion of *pastoral.* Also in *Thieves' Cant* in sense 6, as *peter-claiming, -cutter, -hunting, -lay* (see quots.). See also Peter-boat, -man, -penny.

1894 A. Morrison *Mean Streets,* etc. 258 From this, he ventured on *peterclaiming, laying hands nonchalantly on unconsidered parcels and bags at railway stations. 1736 Drake *Eboracum* I. vii. 332 One thrave of corn out of every carucate of land..in the bishopric of York; which to this day is called *'Peter corn.* 1862 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* IV. 339 Some cracksmen have what is called a *petter-cutter, that is, a cutter for iron safes. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* iii. 99 The fish called..by some, a *Peter or Penny-fish.. having two remarkable round spots upon either side, these are conceived to be the marks of St. Peter's fingers. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 645/2 *Hoc sirpillum,* *petergrys. 1615 *Cold Yeare* 1614, Cij, It was a shame that poore harmelesse Birds could not be suffered in such pittifull cold weather to save them-selues under a Bush..but that euery paltrie *Peter-gunner must fart Fire and Brimstone at them. 1633 Shirley *Witty Fair One* II. ii, I smell powder,..this peter-gunner should have given fire. 1811 *Lexicon Balatr.*, *Peter Gunner,* who will kill all the birds that died last summer. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, **Peter-hunting,* traversing the streets or roads for the purpose of cutting away trunks, &c. from travelling carriages. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, **Peter-Lay,* Rogues who follow Petty Thefts, such as cutting Portmanteaus, &c. from behind Coaches. 1397–8 in 36*th Rep. Dep. Kpr.* (1875) App. II. 90 [Nine locks with nine keys, called] *petrelokes. 1584 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 63 Treat Nets, *Peter Nets, must be two Inches large in the Meish. 1880–4 Day *Fishes Gt. Brit. & Irel.* I. p. ci, *Peter-nets* have floats along the upper rope and weights along the foot-line, one end is attached on shore, and the other anchored out at sea on a right line with the coast. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 672 Water-gruel sonnets on the *peter-pastoral ruralities of the Serpentine.

b. Combinations with *Peter's:* †(St.) **Peter's barge, bark, boat, ship,** allusive names for the Christian or Catholic Church; †**St. Peter's corn,** the single-grained wheat, *Triticum monococcum* (Linn.); †**Peter's cress,** a name for Samphire: see quot.; (St.) **Peter's fish,** a name given to several fishes (as the John Dory, the haddock, etc.) having a mark on each side near the pectoral fin, affirmed in legend to have been made by St. Peter's thumb and finger when he caught the fish for the tribute-money (Matt. xvii. 27); **Peter's penny:** see Peter-penny.

c 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1214 Ye shal leden hem on-to *peteres barge. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. xlvii. § 1. 68 *Briza Monococos,* after L'Obelius; ..in English *Saint Peters Corne. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, St. Peter's Corn, *Triticum monococcum.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 347 **Cress, Peter's,* an old name for *Crithmum maritimum. *Ibid.* 348 Thus a herb properly enough called Rock-cress from its growing in the crevices of rocks, came to be known as Peter's cress. 1611 Cotgr., *Dorée,* the Dorce, or *Saint Peters fish. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 137 Doree, St. Peters fish. 1857 Wright *Dict.* II. 738/1 *Peter's-fish,* the haddock. Haddock has spots on either side, which are said to be marks of St. Peter's fingers, when he caught that fish for the tribute. 1678 *Donna Olimpia* 188 The only man judged capable of governing *St. Peter's Ship in so boisterous time.

c. St. Peter's wort (also **St. Peterwort, Peterwort**), a name for several plants: (*a*) the Cowslip, *Primula veris* (= Herb Peter); (*b*) certain species of *Hypericum* or St. John's wort, esp. *H. quadrangulum*; also of the kindred American genus *Ascyrum*; (*c*) Feverfew, *Pyrethrum Parthenium.*

?1516 *Grete Herball* cccl. Tv, Primula veris is called prymerolles. Some call it saynt peterworte. 1552 Elyot, *Ascyrum,*..of some is called Peter worte: other wolde haue it to be Tutson; some think it to be a kind of S. Iohns worte, and that is most lykely, and may be called square S. Iohns grasse. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xi. 19 It [Feverfew] is called..of some Whitewurte, also S. Peters wurt. *Ibid.* xlv 66 It is hoate and dry like S. Iohns grasse, or S. Peters wurte. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cli. 434. 1733 Miller *Gard. Dict., Ascyrum,* S. Peter's wort. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* XXV. (1794) 373 Another wild sort..growing in moist hedges and woods, and called Saint Peter's wort.

Hence **Pe·terkin, Pe·terling** *nonce-wds.* [dim. of *Peter*], a petty claimant to the spiritual position of St. Peter and his reputed successors the Popes.

c 1662 F. Kerby in *P. Heywood's Diaries,* etc. (1883) III. 30 Proud peter-lings vouchsafe the crown to bles. 1892 Huxley *Ess. Controverted Quest.* 15 Setting up Lutheran, Zwinglian, and other Peterkins, in the place of the actual claimant to the reversion of the spiritual wealth of the Galilean fisherman.

†**Peter,** *v.*1 [f. Peter *sb.* 5.] *trans.* To apply cosmetics to, to 'paint'.

1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* 161 My face is now so fresh and ruddy, because people have peter'd it, and coloured it with lakes.

Pe·ter, *v.*2 *slang* or *colloq.* [Origin unknown.]

1. *trans.* To cease, stop, leave off. *slang.*

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Peter that,* synonymous with *stow that.*

2. *intr. Peter out* (orig. *U.S. Mining colloq.*): To diminish gradually and cease; to run out and disappear (as a stream, a vein of ore); to die out, give out, fail, come to an end.

a 1865 A. Lincoln in M'Clure *Life* (1896) 133 The store in which he clerked was 'petering out'—to use his own expression. 1865 S. Bowles *Across Continent* 133 Humboldt River..runs west and south from three hundred to five hundred miles, and then finds ignominious end in a 'sink', or..quietly 'peters out'. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Peter* or *peter out,* to fail gradually in size, quantity, or quality. 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq.*, *Childr. Israel* i, But the luck had failed, the mines petered out. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Jan. 45/1 Human effort of all kinds tends..to 'peter out'.

Peter, variant of Petre, saltpetre, etc.

Peteraro, obs. var. Pedrero, a small gun.

Pe·ter-boat. [app. f. Peter *sb.* + Boat: cf. *Peterman.*] Local name (chiefly on the Thames and adjacent coasts) for a decked fishing-boat smaller than a smack or yawl; also for a dredgerman's double-ended boat, travelling equally well bow or stern foremost.

1540 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) I. 99, I.. being in a certeyn petyr boat comyng toward the towne of Lye. 1607 Dekker & Webster *Northw. Hoe* II. i. Wks. 1873 III. 20 If we haue but good draughts in my peterboate. 1769 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 69/1 Discovered by the people of a peterboat, on the shore somewhere below Gravesend. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 148 The boats of the dredgermen are of a peculiar shape. They have no stern, but are the same fore and aft. They are called Peter boats. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xii. 18 Model of 'Peterboat', used in the whitebait fishery.

Peterera, -ro, var. Pedrero, a small gun.

†**Pe·terish,** *a. Obs.* [f. Petre + -ish 1.] Containing saltpetre.

1690 in R. W. Cochran-Patrick *Med. Scotl.* iv. (1892) 65 When peterish earth shall be found, to dispose thereof for the convenience of the gun-powder factories.

Peterman (pī·təɹmăn). [app. f. Peter *sb.* (in allusion to the occupation of Simon Peter).]

1. A fisherman; formerly, app. one who practised a particular kind of fishing.

c 1400 *Act Comm. Council London* in C. Welch *Tower Bridge* (1894) 88 An Acte concernyng Petermen and other fysshing in the Thames [decrees that] none fish in the Thames with anglys nor other engines, but only with nets of assize and only at times seasonable, nor near any wharf of the bridge. 1500 *Acc., ibid.*, Fines of Petermen for fishing and rugging at the bridge, and with their nets and engines daily hurting the same contrary to divers acts thereof made. 1624 Heywood *Captives* IV. i, *Clowne.* But [resolve mee] feythefully. *Fisher.* As I am honest peeterman. 1629 H. Burton *Truth's Triumph* 230 The troubled sea, where Romes Peter-men finde the best fishing. 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 68 No Peter-men shall..fish or work with any Manner of Net upon the said Water. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Peterman,* a fisherman; a fellow-craftsman of the Apostle Peter. 1894 C. Welch *Tower Bridge* 73 Crowded with devout citizens, from the dignified Alderman to the rough-clad peterman. (*Historical.*)

†**2.** Some kind of beer. *Obs.*

1767 S. Paterson *Another Trav.* II. 51 To give him a dram, or a glass of peterman.

3. *Thieves' Cant.* [f. Peter *sb.* 6.] A thief who steals portmanteaus from vehicles.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 209 As good a cracksman or peter-man as any in the ring. 1863 *Story of Lanc. Thief* 9 (Farmer) Sometimes he'd turn peterman, and he had been generally lucky at it.

†**Pe·termas.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Peter *sb.* + Mass *sb.*1] The feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, Aug. 1. (Cf. next, quot. 1747.)

c 1000 Wulfstan *Hom.* I. 272 Romfeoh ȝelæste man æȝhwilce ȝeare be Peteres mæssan. 1548 *Aberdeen Regr.* XX. (Jam.), Petermas nixt cumis.

Petermorel, obs. var. *petty morel*: see Morel.

Pe·ter-pe·nny, Peter's penny. Usu. in pl. **Pe·ter-pe·nce, Peter's pence.** [f. Peter *sb.* (in reference to the claim of the see of Rome to the patrimony of St. Peter) + Penny.]

1. *Hist.* An annual tax or tribute of a penny from each householder having land of a certain value, paid before the Reformation to the papal see at Rome; also, a similar tribute paid by several northern lands.

The institution of Peter's pence has been attributed to Ine king of Wessex, 688–728, and to Offa king of Mercia, 755–94. It is mentioned as due by ancient law in a (Latin) letter of Canute in 1031. It was discontinued by statute in 1534.

c 1205 Lay. 31964 Inne wes þe normeste mon þe Peteres peni bigon. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 10139 Fram rome he broȝte an heste þat me here nome Petres peni of ech hous þat smoke out of come. [Cf. 9720 Peires panes þat me gadereþ manion.] *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 147 Antecrist makiþ hise [priests] knowen..

hi peterpens gederynge. *a* 1491 J. Rous *Hist. Reg. Angl.* (1716) 72 Denarius Petri, Anglice Petir pens, vel Romscot. 1535 Coverdale *Bible* Ded., I passe ouer his pestilent pykynge of Peter pens out of youre realme. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvi. (1739) 148 The Roman Tribute of Peter-pence was allowed by the Conqueror's Law to the Bishops Court. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 183 Every one who shall have thirty pence of current money in his house, of his own property .. shall pay a Peter-penny. 1747 Carte *Hist. Eng.* I. 274 Being paid at the rate of a penny by every family that had thirty pence annual rent in land, every year on the first of August, the feast of St. Peter ad vincula, [it] was thence called Peter-pence. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 668/1 Linköping .. it was at a council held in this town in 1153 that the payment of Peter's pence was agreed to at the instigation of Nicholas Breakspeare.

2. Applied to the voluntary contributions of Roman Catholic peoples to the papal treasury since 1860.

1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 12/1 The more ignorant believers who were asked to contribute to Peter's Pence. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 483/2 He [Antonelli, 1870] obtained from the Italians payment of the Peter's pence (5,000,000 lire) remaining in the papal exchequer.

†**Pe·ter-see-me**·. *Obs.* Also Peter-sa-meene, -se-mea, (?) -semine. [A corruption of *Pedro Ximenes*, the name of a celebrated Spanish grape, so called after its introducer: see quot. 1846, and Notes to Dekker in Pearson's ed. 1873.] A kind of Spanish wine.

1617 Brathwait *Law of Drinking* 80, I am phlegmaticke as may be, Peter see me must inure me. 1623 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Praise of Hempseed* 5 Peeter-se-mea, or headstrong Charnico, Sherry, nor Rob-o-Dany here could flowe. 1623 Middleton & Rowley *Sp. Gipsy* III. i. (1653) E j b, Peter see me shall wash thy nowle. 1630 Dekker *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 160 A pottle of Greeke wine, a pottle of Peter sa meene. 1631 Heywood *1st Pt. Fair Maid of West* III. Wks. 1874 II. 301 Peter-see-mee, Canary, or Charnico. [1846 Ford *Gatherings fr. Spain* 152 The *Pedro Ximenez*, or delicious sweet-tasted grape which is so celebrated, came originally from Madeira, and was planted on the Rhine, whence about two centuries ago one Peter Simon brought it to Malaga.]

Petersham (pī·təsjăm). [Named after Viscount Petersham, *c* 1812.] (*attrib.*, or *ellipt.* as *sb.*) **a.** Name for a kind of heavy overcoat or breeches formerly fashionable; also for the cloth of which such overcoats are made. **b.** Name for a thick kind of ribbon of ribbed or corded silk used for strengthening the waists of women's dresses, and for belts and hatbands.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 95 What crowding and jostling to get a side view Of my Petersham breeches and coat of sky-blue. 1819 *Hermit in London* III. 82 Put on my dowlas Petershams, half-stockings, and dicky. 1863 Gronow *Recollect.* II. 154 The Viscount [Petersham] was likewise a great Mæcenas among the tailors, and a particular kind of great-coat when I was a young man was called a Petersham. 1864 *Athenæum* 29 Oct. 558/3 We deal with less disputable matters when we come to Petersham coats, so called from the head of the 'Dandies' of half-a-century ago, who afterwards became Earl of Harrington. 1904 *Woollen Draper's Terms* in *Tailor & Cutt.* 4 Aug. 470/3 Petersham Cloth: A heavy woollen cloth having a round nap surface; used for heavy overcoats.

Peterwort: see Peter *sb.* 8 c.

Petewous, -wus, obs. forms of Piteous.

Pe·tful, *a. rare.* [f. Pet *sb.*[2] + -ful.] Pettish.

1861 Sala *Dutch Pict.* xx. 315 Sitting, with petful impatience, in the parlour.

Peth, Pether, dial. forms of Pith, Pedder.

†**Pethrow**, obs. corrupt form of Pedrero.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Brave Sea-fight* Wks. III. 42 Ordnance of whole Cannon, Demy-Cannon, Cannon Pethrow, whole Culuering, and Demy-Culuering.

Pethwind, variant of Bethwine.

Petiaguay, -augre, obs. corrupt ff. Piragua.

Peticoot, -cote, obs. forms of Petticoat.

Peti degree, petiegre, -grew: see Pedigree.

Petie, obs. form of Petty, Pity.

Petifactor: see Pettifactor.

†**Pe·tifoot**, *pl.* **petifeet.** *rare.* [For *petty feet*; rendering L. *pediculus*, dim. of *pes* foot.] Little foot: in quot. = peduncle or pedicle (of an apple).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 902 Let her petifeet downward be wende, And touche hem not vntil they schal be spende.

Petigre(e, -grue, etc., obs. forms of Pedigree.

†**Petigrew, pettigree.** *Obs.* Also 6 petygrew, petigrue, -gre(e. [f. Petit, Petty *a.* + Pr. *greù, agreù* holly (also *grevel, agreveu, agrafel, agrafuelh*, Mistral) = Gascon *agreu*, Cat. *grevol* (Körting):—L. *acrifolium* holly (f. *acri-s* sharp, piercing + *folium* leaf): cf. *aquifolium* (for **acui-, acifolium*) holly. *Petit greù* may itself occur in Pr., as the equivalent of F. *petit houx* 'little holly', synon. of *brusc*, butcher's broom.]

A name for Butcher's Broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*).

1538 Turner *Libellus, Ruscus*..Humile officinæ uocant bruscum, angli Butchers broome, & Petygrew. 1548 — *Names of Herbes* 69 Petigrue groweth in Kent wilde by hedge sydes. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cccxxiv. 760 It is called..in English Knecholme..and Petigree. 1611 Cotgr., *Petit houx*, Knecholme, Pettigree, Butchers Broome.

Pe·tillate, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. F. *pétiller* (dim. of *péter* to break wind): see -ate[3] 7.] *intr.* To crepitate, to effervesce (as an aerated liquid).

1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 622 Sparkling Hock and petillating Moselle.

†**Petilo·demenage.** *Obs. rare.* = Petty lodemanage: see Lodemanage.

1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 138 Primage, Petilodeminage, and sometimes Pilotage, according to the accustomed manner in the like Voyages.

Petimorel, obs. var. *petty morel*: see Morel.

Petinine (pe·tinəin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. πετειν-ός volatile + -ine[5].] A synonym of *Iso-butylamine*, $CH(CH_3)_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}NH_2$.

1853 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 134 The sulphates of..chinoline, picoline, petinine are..insoluble. 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 212. 1868–77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 737 Petinine, a volatile base obtained by Anderson from the most volatile portion of bone-oil, is..isomeric, or perhaps identical, with tetrylamine.

Petiola·ceous, *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *petiolus* Petiole + -aceous.] = Petiolate.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Petiolaceus*..petiolaceous.

Petiolar (pe·tiolăr), *a.* [f. L. *petiolus* Petiole + -ar.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of a petiole.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* III. xv. (1765) 204 Petiolar Buds. 1793 Martyn *Lang. Bot.*, *Petiolaris cirrus*, a petiolar tendril, proceeding from the petiole of a leaf. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 169 The genus Eriogonum in which there is no petiolar sheath. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 376 In the glandular ends of the petiolar appendages of Passifloræ.

Also **Pe·tiolary** *a.*, in same sense. *rare*—°.

1828 Webster, *Petiolar, Petiolary.*

Petiolate (pe·tiolĕt), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *petiolāt-us*, f. *petiol-us* Petiole: see -ate[1]. In F. *pétiolé*.] Having or furnished with a petiole; stalked; borne or growing upon a petiole or stalk. **a.** *Bot.*

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf, Petiolate Leaf*, one affixed to a plant by means of a peculiar pedicle. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 183 The lower ones [leaves] petiolate, the upper sessile. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (1870) 133 When a leaf arises from the stem by means of a petiole it is said to be stalked or petiolate.

b. *Zool.*: see Petiole 2; *spec.* in *Entom.* Belonging to the division *Petiolata* of hymenopterous insects, with a stalked abdomen, as bees, wasps, etc.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xliii. IV. 185 Insects that have a petiolate abdomen. 1856–8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 350 Abdomen always petiolate.

Also **Pe·tiolated** *a.*, in same senses.

1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 835 The leaves..of this species are constantly petiolated. 1856–8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 641 Branchiopoda.—Two eyes petiolated and a frontal ocellus sessile.

Petiole (pe·tiol). *Nat. Hist.* [= mod.F. *pétiole*, ad. L. *petiol-us* little foot, stem, stalk of fruit: specialized by Linnæus:

1751 Linnæus *Philos. Bot.* 41 *Petiolus, Pedunculus, Pediculus* antecessoribus Synonymi fuere, nobis autem minime. Petiolus promit folium, et Pedunculus Fructificationem.]

1. *Bot.* The footstalk of a leaf, by which it is attached to the stem; a leaf-stalk.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Petiole, petiolum*, among botanists, expresses that stalk which supports the leaves,.. as the peduncle does the fructifications. *Ibid.* s. v. *Leaf*, The oppositely pinnated .. folioles stand opposite to one another on the common petiole. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 250 Leaves,..gradually narrowed into long winged petioles.

2. *Zool.* Applied to a slender stalk-like structure supporting some part, as the eye-stalk in certain Crustacea, or the stalk connecting the abdomen and thorax in wasps, ants, and other insects.

1782 André in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 441 *note*, Crabs, whose eyes are placed on petioles, or stalks, and are moveable. 1856–8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 243 Filaments of branchiæ numerous, placed on a petiole twisted spirally.

Petioled (pe·tiōld), *a.* [f. prec. + -ed[2].] Furnished with a petiole; petiolate.

1793 Martyn *Lang. Bot.*, *Petiolatum folium*, a Petiolate or Petioled leaf. 1877–84 F. E. Hulme *Wild Fl.* p. xiii, Stem-leaves shortly petioled or sessile.

Petiolule (petiʘlĭul). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *petiolul-us*, dim. of *petiolus* Petiole; also in mod.F. (Littré).] A partial or secondary petiole; the footstalk of a leaflet in a compound leaf.

1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. 94 In all truly compound leaves the petiole is articulated with each petiolule. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (1870) 167 The divisions of the petiole.. are then called petiolules, stalklets, or partial petioles.

Hence **Petio·lular** *a.* [= F. *pétiolulaire*], pertaining to a petiolule; **Petio·lulate** *a.* [= F. *pétiolulé*], having, or borne upon, a petiolule.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Petiolular. 1881 Baker in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* 267 Leaflets 7,..alternate, petiolulate.

Petious, obs. form of Piteous.

Petipanik, *petty panic*: see Petty *a.* 5.

Petit (†pe·tit, ‖ pəti), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6 petyt, 7 pettit; β. 5–6 petyte, 5–8 -ite, 7 pettite; γ. 7 peteet, -e. [a. F. *petit*, fem. *petite* (11th c.) = Pr. and Cat. *petit*, Olt. *petitto, piletto* (both in Florio, 1611). Found in Anglo-Fr. phrases or combs. from 13th c., and as an Eng. adj. in 14th c.; but before 1400 written also *pety*, later *petty*, which became the proper English form; but, beside this, *petit* continued in use, being still common in the 17th c., though little used in the 18th c., exc. as retained in legal phrases, or as influenced by modern French (in some phrases from which it still occurs). While it was still a living Eng. word the final *t* was pronounced, as shown by the frequent 16–17th c. spelling *petite, -yte* (in Eng. only a spelling-variant, not distinctively fem. as in Fr.). The stress varied; the alliteration and rhythm in *Piers Plowman* shows *petit* (as does the surname *Pettit*); while the spellings *peteet, -eete*, show final stress.

The origin of F. *petit* is uncertain: 'the primitive type appears to have been **pittittum* or **pettittum*' (Darmest.), and as there is no such form in L., many scholars think it a derivative of a Celtic root *pett-* 'part, piece, bit', whence also It. *pezza*, F. *pièce*, Eng. *piece*. Cf. Diez s.v. *Pito*, Thurneysen *Keltoroman.* s.v. *Pezza*, Körting (1901), stem *pett-*, No. 7106.]

†**1.** Of small size, small; also occas. Few or small in number. *Obs.*

α. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 242 Pouerte nis but a petit þinge appereth nou3t to his naule. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46, 1 petit brase morter. 1569 T. Norton *To Q.'s deceived subjects N. C.* Diij, The number is great agaynste you, infinitely exceedyng your petit multitude. 1665 Needham *Med. Medicinæ* 193 That sort of petit Animals. 1671 F. Phillips *Reg. Access.* 356 Which declared the number of his Servants not to be small, petit, or inconsiderable. [1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* xv. (1858) 323 A really handsome man,..with..an erect though somewhat petit figure.]

β. 1567 Drant *Horace* To his Bk. R viij, Stamering age to petyte laddes in corners al wil reede thee. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 113 Kishmy a pettite castle not farre from Tasques. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* I. xii. 40 Many other petite tracts of ground. 1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* I. vii. § 16 As in cutting a petite and Infant-Bean, may be seen.

γ. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* I. i. 6 The fortuitous concourse of infinite peteet Atomes. 1675 Teonge *Diary* (1825) 114 At the south east corner of this peteete building.

†**2.** Of little importance or value; insignificant, trifling: = Petty *a.* 2. *Obs.*

α. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. viii. 60 His pardoun In purgatorie is petit, I trouwe. 1554 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. xvi. 139 It was not meet..that the Bishop [Bonner] should debase himself to such petit Functions of Preaching. 1599 Thynne *Animadv.* (1865) 52 But on these and suche petit matters, I will not nowe longe insiste. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1717) V. 492 Their grand Subject was Truth, and consequently above all petit Arts, and poor Additions. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) III. 275 His name..confined to some petit cycle in a musty genealogy. 1759 Dilworth *Pope* 99 [His] taste..was turned entirely towards the grand; he hated everything petit.

β. 1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 135, I passe by other petite faults. 1610 T. Abbott *Old Way* 25 By a petite reason [marg. *absurda ratiuncula*] of Pelagius he was driuen to speake absurdly thereof. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Underwoods*, *Eupheme* ix, In all her petite actions, so devote. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* (1817) III. 1203 In translating..and other petite employments.

†**3.** Subordinate, minor, on a small scale: = Petty *a.* 3. Sometimes as opposed to *grand. Obs.*

α. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. li. S v b, To scour the see of pyrates & petyt robbers of the sec. 1552 Huloet, Petit bryhar, *furcifer*... Petit bribarye, *latrocinium*. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Hereford.* II. (1662) 35 Milfred (a petit Prince of that Country). 1722 J. Richardson *Statues*, etc. *Italy* 273 The Stiff, Petit Style of Painting, the Remnant of Gothicism. 1724 Bp. Nicolson in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 335 All our pedlers and petit merchants are confederating..against the currency of them. [1897 *Genealog. Mag.* Oct. 365 In it [manor court of Teignmouth] were anciently tried all petit cases relating to the inhabitants.]

β. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 11 Kent was then divided into foure petite kingdomes. 1588 — *Eiren.* IV. xx. 619 To deliuer the gaoles of..idle poor folkes, petite theeues, and some others. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* III. ii. 196. 1641 Heylin *Help to Hist.* (1671) 4 Those inferiour and petite Kings, being in tract of time worn out.

†**b.** Hence *Petit-bribing* adj., practising 'petit bribery': cf. quot. 1552 in 3 α. *Obs.*

1634 Canne *Necess. Separ.* 143 The petitbribing Sumner rideth foorth laden with excommunications.

4. In special collocations (rarely hyphened), as an earlier form or variant of *petty*: **petit custom**: see Petty *a.* 5; **Petit Bag, canon, captain, officer**: see Petty Bag, Petty canon, Petty captain, Petty officer; also, **petit** Cape, Chapman, Constable, Juror, Jury, Larceny, Sergeanty, -try, Sessions, Treason.

‖ **5.** In some mod. French collocations adopted in English, as **petit baume**, a liquor distilled from *Croton balsamiferum* in the West Indies; **petit choux, petit point**: see quots.; **petit verre**, a glass of liqueur [*lit.* a small glass]. Also Petit-maître, Petit souper.

1858 Hogg *Veg. Kingd.* 658 The distilled plant furnishes the liquor called *eau de mantes*, or **petit baume*, in the West Indies. 1706 Phillips, **Petits Choux*, a sort of Paste for garnishing, made of fat Cheese, Flower, Eggs, Salt, etc. bak'd in a Pye-pan, and Ic'd over with fine Sugar. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework* 32/1 *Tent Stitch*, this stitch is also known as '*petit point' and 'perlenstich'. 1862 Thackeray *Philip* xix, He summoned the waiter, and paid for his **petit verre*. 1895 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 521 [He] sipped his *petit verre.*

B. *sb.* †**1.** A little boy in a grammar-school; a junior schoolboy. Also *transf. Obs.*

1460–70 *Ipswich Sch. Reg.* in *Trans. R. Hist. Soc.* (1902) XVI. 166 Petytis vocati Apeseyes and Song. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* III. xxv, Some..be as wbo sayeth petites and unethe lettered. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. xix. Wks. 1165/2 A teacher of children, (or as they call suche one in the grammer scoles) an vsher or a mayster of the petytes. 1571

Fulke *Confut. Popery* 127 You haue discouered such a solemne secret to the yong petits of Popery. 1691 tr. *Emiliaune's Observ. Journ. Naples* 19 They..count them [classes] backward; for that which receives the Petits at first, is called the seventh Classis.

†2. A variety of domestic pigeon. *Obs. rare.*

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pigeon*, Many sorts of Pigeons, such as Carriers, ..Barbs, Petits, owls, spots [etc.].

‖ **Petite** (pəti·t, pĕtī·t), *a.* [In sense 1, obs. var. of prec.; now only as Fr. fem. of *petit* adj.: see prec.]

†1. A variant of Petit, q. v. (used without reference to gender or sex). *Obs.*

2. Now, of a woman or girl: Little, of small stature or size, tiny.

1784 J. Barry in *Lect. Paint.* iii. (1848) 132 His [Raphael's] women in general are either charged and heavy..or dry and petite. 1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 51 Her person was petite and trivial. 1829 *Fng. Lady's Bk.* 290 The style of dress suitable to .. the pretty and petite. 1875 W. S. Hayward *Love agst. World* 48, I know that Florence's slender petite figure cannot compare with mine.

3. In certain French collocations often used in Eng., as **petite morale**, minor morals, the ethics of every-day details; **petite pièce**, a minor performance; in *pl.*, the minor writings of an author (formerly as Eng. *petite pieces*).

1712 Budgell *Spect.* No. 341 ¶ 9 [The French] always close their Tragick Entertainments with what they call a *Petite Piece*. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 155/2 The petite pieces of this eminent writer [Dryden]..are too numerous to specify here. 1825 Jeffrey *Ess.* (1844) I. 265 [They] composed a variety of petite pieces, and novels of polite gallantry. 1832 *Edin. Rev.* July 521 The duties, and decencies, and charities, which are, after all, the *petite morale* of a home. 1884 Seeley *H. Walpole* viii. 192 This country is..hardened against the *petite morale*.

Petit(e degree, obs. erron. form of Pedigree.

Petiteness (pĕtī·tnés). [f. Petite + -ness.]

†a. Smallness, small size (*obs.*). b. Finicking or dainty littleness; puniness (*contemptuous*).

a 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* iii. vi. 276 In respect of the smallness and petiteness of these little Animals. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 50, I could not manage their bow, (from its petiteness), so as to play with distinct fairness. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 18 June 11 A sombreness and roughness of dress and a petiteness of person about a number of them [Irish Members].

‖ **Petitio** (pĕti·ʃio, pĕtī·ti¸o). [L.: see next.] The Latin word for 'asking, begging, petitioning, petition', used in some phrases: esp.

‖ **Petitio induciarum**, *Law* = Imparlance 2.

1706 in Phillips. 1847 Craig s.v. *Petition*, *Petitio induciarum*, the same in the civil law as *imparlance* in the common law; namely, a motion made to the declaration of the plaintiff by the defendant, whereby he craves respite, or another day, to put in his answer.

‖ **Petitio principii** (pĕti·ʃio prinsi·pi¸əi) *Logic* [lit. begging or taking for granted of the beginning or of a principle], a logical fallacy which consists in taking for granted a premiss which is either equivalent to, or itself depends on, the conclusion, and requires proof; an instance of this; a 'begging the question'.

1531 Tindale *Expos. 1 John* v. 1–3 Wks. (1573) 420/1 Which kynde of disputyng schole men call *Petitio principii*, the prouyng of two certaine thynges, eche by the other, and is no prouyng at all. 1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* Wks. 1848 II. 339 This argument is called *petitio principii*, which is, when a thing is taken to make proof, that is doubtful, and standeth in question, and ought itself to be proved. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. iv. (1686) 11. 1668 Dryden *Def. Ess. Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 132 Here you see, instead of proof, or reason, there is only *petitio principii*. 1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IV. Introd., Had it not been for a *petitio principii*..the whole controversy had been settled at once. 1827 Whately *Logic* iii. § 3. 142. 1887 Fowler *Deduct. Logic* (ed. 9) viii. 145 The argument in a circle is the most important case of the fallacy called *Petitio Principii* (or, as it is more properly called, *Petitio Quæsiti*, begging the question).

Petition (pĕti·ʃən), *sb.* Also 4–7 -cion, 4–6 -cioun, -eyon, etc. [a. F. *pétition*, in OF. *peticiun* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *petītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *petĕre* to aim at, seek, lay claim to, ask, beg.]

1. The action of formally asking, begging, supplicating, or humbly requesting; esp. in phr. *to make petition*, to ask, supplicate, or formally beg.

1417 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 57 He was forced againste his will to make peticion to have yor Peace by indenture. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxxvi. (Percy Soc.) 187 We thought to her we made peticion. 1555 Eden *Decades* 169 The instant peticion of any other person. 1611 Bible *Esther* vii. 3 Let my life be giuen me at my petition. 1673 Temple *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 37 Petition signifying barely asking or demanding, tho' implying the Thing demanded to be wholly in the Right and Power of them that give. 1817 Cobbett *Addr. Men Bristol* Wks. XXXII. 64 Petition, peaceable petition, is the course. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 212 The company's charter could be renewed only on petition and payment of a fine.

†b. *Petition of the principle*: begging of the question; = Petitio *principii*. *Obs.*

1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 223 He must haue an easie aduersarie, or else he shall gaine litle by such petition of principles. 1618 Chapman *Hesiod* Ded., Or if the allusion (or petition of the Principle) begge with too broad a Licence in the Generall. 1829 Landor *Imag. Conv., Diogenes & Plato* Wks. 1853 I. 458/1 Those terms are puerile, and imply a petition of a principle.

2. A supplication or prayer; an entreaty; *esp.* a solemn and humble prayer to the Deity, or to a sovereign or superior; also, one of the clauses of a prayer, e. g. of the Lord's prayer.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 299 Nede behoued him grante to clerke & baroun, & hold þam þe conante of ilk peticioun. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 363 (MS. Gg. 4. 27) And here compleyntys & petycions. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VII. i. 214 Now syre this is my petycyon for thys feest, that ye wylle gyue me mete and drynke suffycyauntly for this twelue moneth. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Then shall the priest saye the Lordes prayer, the people repeating after him euery peticion. 1671 Milton *Samson* 650 This one prayer yet remains, might I be heard, No long petition, speedy death. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 733 What shou'd he do, who twice had lost his Love? What Notes invent, what new Petitions move? 1750 Gray *Long Story* 49 My Lady heard their joint petition. 1885 Ruskin *Pleas. Eng.* 136 Our petition in the Litany, against sudden death, was written originally to her [St. Barbara].

b. *transf.* The matter of the petition; the thing asked or entreated: as in *to have* or *receive one's petition*, *to grant a petition*.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxviii. 154 (Harl. MS.) Sithe I shall dye, I aske the law of yow, *scil.* þat I may haue iij. peticions or I deye. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 31 b/2 He sayde..he sholde haue somwhat of his petycyon. 1526 Tindale 1 *John* v. 15 We knowe thatt we shall haue the peticions that wee desyred of hym. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. i. 58 O Rome, I make thee promise, If the redresse will follow, thou receiuest Thy full Petition at the hand of Brutus.

3. A formally drawn up request or supplication; *esp.* a written supplication from an individual or body of inferiors to a superior, or to a person or body in authority (as a sovereign or legislature), soliciting some favour, privilege, right, or mercy, or the redress of some wrong or grievance.

[1314–15 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 297/1 La dite Prohibition, dount les transescryt est cosu a ceste petitioun.] 1450 *Ibid.* V. 186/1 Agreith to this Petition of Resumption, and the same accepteth. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 17 They haue none other remedy but to sue vnto the lorde by peticion. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* v. i. 19 That it will please you To giue this poore petition to the King. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 8 The petition of Philip Bushell, whose Father was unjustly condemned, soe is the title. 1736 Sheridan in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 161 Thus this great affair has ended like the Yorkshire petition, which has been the chief business of the house of commons this session. 1812 J. Smyth *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 386 Goods are said to be delivered by Petition, when they are returned for some legal purpose, and are allowed to be imported without the tedious form of an entry. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 550 They prepared a petition to the House against the Bill.

†b. *spec.* The form in which the Houses of Parliament formerly presented a measure for the king's granting: now represented by the passing of a bill for the royal assent. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1367 *Act* 36 *Edw. III*, c. 2 Sachiez nous avoir resceu la peticion baillez a nous par la commune de notre realme, en cest present parlement en la forme qui sensuyt.] 1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 22 Þe kyng of his grace especial grauntеþ þat fro hens forþ no þyng be enacted to þe Peticione of the Comune, þat be contrarie of hir askyng, wharby þey shuld be bounde wiþoute their assent. 1439 *Ibid.* V. 9/1 A Petition putte up to the Kyng in this Parlement, by the Communes of this londe. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 Everything..byfore rehersed declared and expressed in this bill of peticion. 1681 Nevile *Plato Rediv.* 111 Another Act..by which it was provided, That no Parliament should be dismist, till all the Petitions were answered; That is, in the Language of those times, till all the Bills..were finished. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 3 It became..fully established in the reign of Rich. III. that no award could be made on a private petition, without a formal and complete act of the whole legislature.

c. *Petition and Advice* (*Eng. Hist.*): the Remonstrance presented by Parliament to Cromwell on 4 Apr. 1657.

1657–76 Whitelock *Mem.* (1732) 655/2 A Writing which they stiled, The humble Petition and Advice of the Parliament of England, Scotland, and Ireland to his Highness. *Ibid.*, This Petition and Advice was presented to his Highness by the House. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 258, 266. 1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) IV. x. 245 This 'Remonstrance' of Pack's.., under the name 'Petition and Advice presented to his Highness,' became famous to the world in those spring months. 1884 C. H. Firth in Low & Pulling *Dict. Eng. Hist.* 818/1 On the whole the Petition and Advice established a far more workable distribution of political power than the instrument of government.

d. *Petition of Right*: the parliamentary declaration of the rights and liberties of the people, set forth in the form of a petition to King Charles I, which was finally assented to by the king in 1628. Although not a formal statute or ordinance, 'it has ever been accepted as having the full force of law'. (See also 4 a.)

1627 *Act* 3 *Chas. I* (*title*) The Peticion exhibited to His Majestie by the Lordes Spirituall and Temporall and Comons in this present Parliament assembled concerning divers Rightes and Liberties of the Subjectes. [Conclusion] All which they most humblie pray of your most Excellent Majestie as their Rightes and Liberties. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 8 Yet all these provocations and many other ..produced no other resentment than the Petition of Right. *a* 1676 Whitelock *Mem.* (1732) 10/2 The King gave another Answer to the Petition of Right,..which satisfy'd the Commons,..and so that excellent Law passed. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 134 This drew on a parliamentary enquiry, and produced the petition of right, 3 Car. I. 1824 Mackintosh *Sp. Ho. Com.* 1 June, The illustrious Judge on this occasion appeals to the Petition of Right. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vii. 391 The Petition of Right, as this statute is still called, from its not being drawn in the common form of an act of parliament. 1844 L.D. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xv. (1862) 228 The Petition of Right, whereby the Lords and Commons obliged the King to declare the illegality of requiring loans without Parliamentary sanction.

4. *Law.* a. *Petition of right*: an ancient Common Law remedy against the Crown for obtaining possession or restitution of real or personal property: in Law Fr. *pétition de droit*, L. *petitio justitiæ*. (*Encycl. Laws Eng.*)

1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 575/1 By Writte or Writtes, or by Petition or Petitions of right sued. 1473 *Ibid.* VI. 72/2 Any Castelles..or Enheritamentes..wherof any persone or persones have had restitution by auctorite of Parlement, or restitution by Travers, Petition of Right, Lyvere, or any Recovere by the cours of the commen lawe. 1658 tr. *Coke's Rep.* IV. 55 a (1826) II. 478. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xvii. 256. [1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 242/2 *Petition* ..is used for that remedy which the subject hath to help a wrong done by the king..: In which sense it is either general that the king do him right..: Or it is special, when the conclusion and indorsement are special, for this or that to be done, &c.] 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 34/1 In modern practice the petition of right is not resorted to, except in cases to which neither a traverse of office nor a monstraunce de droit applies, or after those remedies have failed..The Latin term 'petitio justitiæ' shows that the words are used in the sense of a 'petition *for right*'. 1898 *Encycl. Laws Eng.* s.v. *Petition of Right*, Stated in general terms, the only cases in which a petition of right is available are where the land or goods or money of a subject have found their way into the possession of the Crown.

b. A formal application in writing made to a court (*a*) for judicial action concerning the matter of a suit then pending before it (formerly called a *cause petition*); (*b*) for something which lies in the jurisdiction of the court without an action, as a writ of *habeas corpus*, an order in bankruptcy, etc.; (*c*) in some forms of procedure initiating a suit or its equivalent: see quot. 1872.

1737 Reclaiming Petition [see Reclaiming *vbl. sb.* b]. 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 366 Petition is the name given to the instrument by which, in cases of bankruptcy, claims are preferred to the Lord Chancellor sitting in a judicial capacity superordinate to that of the commissioners of bankruptcy. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 541 Lord Hardwicke..I did not think fit to determine the matter upon a petition, but thought it proper for a bill. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 735 In the judicial procedure of the Court of Session, a petition and complaint is the form in which certain matters of summary and extraordinary jurisdiction are brought under the cognisance of the Court. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 33/1 A petition is an application in writing, addressed to the lord chancellor, the master of the rolls, or to the Equity side of the Court of Exchequer, in which the petitioner states certain facts as the ground on which he prays for the order and direction of the court... A cause petition is a petition in a matter of which the court has already possession by virtue of there being a suit concerning the matter of the petition; and the petitioner is generally either a party to such suit, or he derives a title to some interest in the subject matter of the suit from a party to it. When there is no suit existing about the matter of the petition, it is called an *ex parte* petition. *Ibid.* 33/2 A petition may be presented for the appointment of guardians to infants, and for an allowance for their maintenance. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex.* 518/1 A petition is the proper mode of coming before the court for the relief of insolvent debtors. 1872 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 5) 729/2 Divorce and matrimonial suits, and suits instituted under the Legitimacy Declaration Act, are commenced by petition. *Ibid.*, Municipal Election Petitions are tried by a barrister under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882.

†5. *Math.* A postulate; an axiom. *Obs.*

1529 More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 149/1 These two thinges seme to me two as true pointes, and as plaine to a christen man, as any peticion of Euclidis geometry is to a resonable man. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. post. i. 6 After the definitions.. now follow petitions, which are the second kynd of principles. *Ibid.*, Petitions..are certain general sentences, so plain, and so perspicuous, that they are perceiued to be true as soone as they are vttered. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 37 Also certain petitions are commonly received into the number of principles; as, for example, that a straight line may be drawn between two points. 1709 J. Ward *Eng. Math. Guide* (1734) 11 Postulate or Petition. That any Number may be diminished..by taking another Number from it. 1795 Hutton *Math. Dict.* II. 270/1 *Postulate*, a demand, petition, or a problem of so obvious a nature as to need neither demonstration, nor explication, to render it more plain or certain.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *petition-form*, *-monger*, *-writer*; **petition crown**, a pattern crown-piece presented to Charles II by Thomas Simon, and bearing his request for its comparison with the work of John Roeter by whom he had been superseded at the mint.

1853 *Numismatic Chron.* XVI. 135 Simon's 'Trial Piece' ..There exist four varieties...that which has on the edge Simon's Petition to Charles II. to be employed on his new coinage, and which is consequently known by the name of the Petition Crown. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 6 Nov. 5/2 The Petition Crown piece, of which a specimen was sold on Wednesday for £310, was the famous Simon's protest against foreign labour. 1887 Bulloch *Pynours* v. 46 This brave document was inspired by some petition-monger. 1900 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 6/2 We have to bribe magistrates, clerks, and petition-writers to get a hearing.

Petition (pĕti·ʃən), *v.* [f. Petition *sb.*: cf. mod.F. *pétitionner* (1792 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To address or present a petition to; to make a humble request or supplication to;

spec. to address a formal written petition to (a sovereign, a legislative body, person in authority, or court).

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 187 You haue, I know, petition'd All the Gods for my prosperitie. 1637 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 72 Sondaie last the parishieners petitiond his Majestie that their church might not be pulld downe. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. i. 143 There still remains a fourth subordinate right, appertaining to every individual, namely, the right of petitioning the king, or either house of parliament, for the redress of grievances. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 161 Lord Pembroke petitioned the House of Lords for a bill to set aside an amendment made in a fine, levied in the Court of Great Sessions in Wales. 1845 SARAH AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 273 To petition the emperor to hold an ecclesiastical council in the German nation. 1857–8 SEARS *Athan.* II. ii. 186 They petition Pilate for a guard.

b. To solicit, ask, beg for (a thing).

1631 HEYLIN *St. George* 86 The picture of some state or Country, petitioning .. the ayde and helping-hand of so great a Saint. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* XVI. *Confidant*, All that I hope, petition, or expect.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To address or present a petition, to make petition, to make a humble request or entreaty, to ask humbly (*for* something).

1634 HEYWOOD *Maidenhead Lost* I. Wks. 1874 IV. 108 You petition heere For Men and Money! 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 25 Westminster Bridge was petitioned for. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 71 The method of gaining admission into this hospital is by petitioning to the committee. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* IV. v, The Colonel petitioned for three days consideration. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VI. 300 Then Violet .. Petition'd too for him.

Hence **Petitioned** (pĭti·ʃənd) *ppl. a.*

1894 H. HUNT in *Daily News* 11 June 8/2 That the petitioned should not misunderstand us.

Petitional (pĭti·ʃənăl), *a. rare.* [f. PETITION *sb.* + -AL. Cf. *conditional*, etc.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a petition.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 120 A very formall letter, petitionall or supplicatine. 1641 BURROUGHS *Sion's Joy* 37 A voice hath come from the Citie, a petitionall voice, graciously accepted by you. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. viii. (1861) 393 Working toward a grand petitional harmony with them.

Petitionarily, *adv. rare.* [f. next + -LY 2.] In a petitionary manner: (in quot. 1646) by way of *petitio principii* or unproved assumption.

1604 *Supplic. Masse Priests* § 1 Ever lowelie to solicite, yea petitionarily to importunate your Maiestie, for the happy grant of so manifold, farre-spreading .. a blessednesse. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 191 This doth but petitionarily inferre a dextrality in the heavens.

Petitionary (pĭti·ʃənări), *a.* [ad. med.L. *petitiōnāri-us*, f. *petitiōn-em* PETITION: see -ARY 1; cf. F. *pétitionnaire* (1792 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of the nature of, consisting of, containing or characteristic of a petition.

1579 J. STUBBES in *Harington's Nugæ Ant.* (ed. Park 1804) I. 162 These fewe petitionarye lynes. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. xlviii. § 2 Petitionarie prayer belongeth only to such as .. stand in need of reliefe from others. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* IV. i, It is our base petitionary breath That blows 'hem to this greatnesse. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 139 Dr. Gauden presented a Petitionary Remonstrance. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 113 Clasp hands and that petitionary grace Of sweet seventeen subdued me ere she spoke.

2. Of persons: Suppliant, entreating, petitioning. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. ii. 82, I .. coniure thee to pardon Rome, and thy petitionary Countrimen. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Two Races of Men*, To say no to a poor petitionary rogue.

†3. Containing an unproved assumption or *petitio principii. Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii. 227 From plaine and naturall principles, the doubt may be fairely salved, and not clapt up from petitionary foundations and principles unestablished.

†**Petitionate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *petitiōn-em* PETITION + -ATE 3: cf. *ambitionate*, etc.] **a.** *trans.* To address with petitions, supplicate, petition. b. *intr.* To make petition; to address or present a petition.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 120 Their more then probabilitie to prenaile in whatsoener they shall petitionate God for mee. 1625 in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) I. 76 It will be time enough to heare from you agayne, and in no case time to petitionate till something be don.

Petitionee (pĭti ʃənī·). *U.S., Law.* [f. PETITION *v.* + -EE.] The person or party against whom a petition is filed, and who is required to answer and defend.

1764 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1881) XII. 262 Unless the petitioner would .. execute notes of hand to the petitionee for the whole added together. 1767 *Ibid.* 618 Under the circumstances the petitioner ought not in equity to be holden to answer the same to the petitionee. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Petitionee*, a person cited to defend against a petition. 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Petitioner (pĭti·ʃənəɹ). [f. PETITION *sb.* + -ER 2: cf. *pensioner, commissioner*, etc., and med.L. *petitiōnārius* beggar, f. *petitiōn-em* PETITION.

In earlier use than PETITION *v.*, but, after the introduction of the latter, naturally viewed as its agent-n. in -ER 1.]

1. One who presents a petition; one who petitions.

For quot. 1414, cf. PETITION *sb.* 3 b.

1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 22 Consideringe that the Comune of youre lond .. hen as well Assentirs as Peticioners. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* Ep. A ij b, I shal be a continuall peticioner vnto almyghtye God for your preseruation. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 14, I would be understood .. an humble Petitioner, that ignorant and tender conscienced Anabaptists may have due time and means of conviction. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. viii. 182 The relief desired by the petitioners. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 714 Some petitioners asked to be heard by counsel.

b. *Hist.* One of those who signed the address, also called ADDRESSERS (cf. quot. 1681 s. v.) to Charles II in 1680, petitioning for the summoning of Parliament. Opposed to ABHORRER 2.

1757–1870 [see ABHORRER 2].

2. *Law.* a. A plaintiff in an action commenced by petition. b. A petitioning creditor.

1503 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 526/1 By whiche longe tracte of tyme, the said Sueters and Peticioners were and shulde be discomforted. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 26 Alas Sir, I am but a poore Petitioner of our whole Towneship. 1764–7 [see PETITIONEE]. 1845 POLSON *Eng. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 835/1 Praying his lordship to issue his fiat, authorizing the petitioner, as such creditor, to prosecute his complaint in her Majesty's Court of Bankruptcy. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. li. 286 The question as presented by Dunning was already decided in favor of the petitioners. *Mod. Rep. Divorce Crt.*, The judge pronounced a decree *nisi*, the petitioner to have the custody of the children.

Peti·tioning, *vbl. sb.* [f. PETITION *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of making or presenting a petition.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Declar.*, etc. Wks. (1711) 210 They could not be induced .. to acknowledge the smallest error, either in the matter of their petition or in the manner of their petitioning. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 147 Nearly related to this head of riots is the offence of tumultuous petitioning. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. II. 638 James .. had treated modest petitioning as a crime.

Peti·tioning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That petitions; supplicating, humbly begging.

Petitioning creditor, one who applies for an adjudication in bankruptcy against his debtor (*Wharton*).

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 111 This priuiledge and Knightly honour; Which hauing got by long petitioning suite. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* iv. Wks. 1851 III. 361 Unarm'd and Petitioning People 1845 POLSON *Eng. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 835/1 Proof being given before them [commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy] of the petitioning creditor's debt .. and of the act of bankruptcy, the trader is declared a bankrupt. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 4 A pony standing on his hind legs like a petitioning poodle.

Peti·tionist. *nonce-wd.* [See -IST.] One who makes a practice of petitioning; a professional or professed petitioner.

1822 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge*, I met a venerable old man, not a mendicant,—but thereabouts; a look-beggar, not a verbal petitionist.

‖ **Petit-maître** (pəti,mē·tr). [Fr., lit. little master.] An effeminate man; a dandy, fop, coxcomb.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 83 ₱5 All his Men were *Petits Maitres*, and all his Women *Coquets*. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. v. 88 Do you pretend, in such an age of petit maitres, to live single? 1820 T. MITCHELL *Comm. Aristoph.* I. p. cliii, A boon companion for the *petits-maitres* of the Ilyssus. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 37 The long and hanging sleeves of the loose coat he wore were .. one of the distinguishing marks of a petit maitre of that day.

attrib. 1744 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 22 July, A little, pert petit-maitre figure. 1880 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* XXXVIII. 537 He had .. the look of a petit maitre, and even, what is more contemptible still, of a petit-maitre priest.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Petit-mai·treship, Petit-mai·treism.** So ‖ **Petite-maitresse,** the female counterpart of a dandy, an *élégante*.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Fl. Macarthy* (1819) II. i. 68 (Stanf.) At the head of these pious petite maitresses stood Miss Crawley. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 110 None of the petit-maitreship of the art. 1824 *Ibid.* X. 518 We .. begin to give up our old ideas of their coxcombry, gaiety, and petit-maitreism. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* XXX, 'You stand excused, Master Empson', said the petite maitresse, sinking back on the downy couch. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 167/1 (*Pinkerton*) The Frenchified style of thinking and air of *petit-maitre-ship* affected by the quondam laborious antiquary.

‖ **Petit mal** (pəti mal). [Fr., = the little evil.] The milder or imperfectly developed form of epilepsy, when the fits are abortive or incomplete.

[1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 190 From consideration of the 'little attacks' (*petit mal*.)] 1891 *Daily News* 1 May 5/5 It is impossible in one examination to say whether a man suffers from petit mal. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 910 The attacks of petit mal which may accompany head-nodding. *Ibid.* VIII. 97 Paroxysmal vertigo in hysterical patients has been called hysterical petit-mal.

†**Peti·tor.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *petītor* a candidate, agent-n. from *petĕre* to seek.] A seeker; applicant, candidate.

1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1674) 144 The Roman Petitors or Suitors for bearing office. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* XI. ii. § 48 A very potent (I cannot say competitor, the Bishop himself being never a petitor for the place, but) desirer of this office.

Petitory (pe·titări), *a.* [ad. late L. *petītōri-us*, f. *petītor*: see prec. and -ORY.]

1. Characterized by asking, soliciting, or begging; petitionary, supplicatory. Now *rare.*

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 62, I suppose it needlesse extraordinarilye to procure any noblemans petitory or commendatorye letters in any such private respectes. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* iii. § 2 (1727) 63 The proper voices of sickness are expressly vocal and petitory in the ears of God. 1720 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 518 The opinion of friends at London, that no petitory clause for protection and favour should be in. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 299 As an equivalent to some petitory lines .. there were verses.

2. *Law.* Characterized by laying claim to something; in *petitory action*, etc., an action claiming title or right of ownership, as distinct from mere possession, in anything; b. *spec.* in *Sc. Law*; see quot. 1773.

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 48 In our Law it is held, that there is no diuersitie, where a man selleth land depending a writ petitorie of the same land, or doe giue it depending the writ. 1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* IV. i. § 47. 655 Petitory actions are so called, .. because some demand is made upon the defender, in consequence either of a right of property or credit in the pursuer. Thus, actions for restitution of moveables, actions of poinding, of forthcoming, and indeed all personal actions upon contracts, or *quasi* contracts, which the Romans called *condictiones*, are petitory. 1847 in Alton *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 339 The action should contain declaratory conclusions as well as petitory conclusions, adapted to bring out the Sheriff's views. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 92 The petitory formula is that in which the pursuer asserts that the thing in dispute is his. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Mar. 11/1 A petitory action by the .. Patents Company .. for payment of £1500.

3. That involves a *petitio principii. rare.*

1832 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 63 The fact of the external reality is not only petitory but improbable. 1836–7 — *Metaph.* (1877) II. xxvi. 142 Any hypothesis is probable in proportion as .. it involves nothing petitory, occult, supernatural.

‖ **Petit pâté.** Now only as Fr. (pəti pāte). Also 5 pety-petty, 7 petty-patty, pettit pasté, petipete, 8 petty patee. [F. *petit* little, and *pâté* pasty, pie.] A small patty or pie.

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 450 Payn puffe, and pety-pettys and cuspis and doucettes. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Women Pleased* II. vi, Shall I make petty patties of him? 1678 T. BAKER *Tunbridge Wells* 12 (Stanf.) A Treat of *pettit Pasté* and Brandy. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 84/1 *Petipetes* are Pies made of Carps and Eels, first roasted, and then minced, and with Spices made up in Pies. 1787 P. BECKFORD *Lett. Italy* (1805) I. 29 Mademoiselle G——, lost the heart of .. Lord W—— G——, by eating too many *petits patés*. Petits patés were at that time very much in fashion. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 163 Sausages are admitted with petit patés.

‖ **Petit souper** (pəti supe). [F. *petit* little, and *souper* supper.] A little supper; an unceremonious supper to which a few intimates are admitted; orig. in reference to the French court in the 18th century.

1765 *Ann. Reg.* II. 56 Those *petit-soupers* of which the king [of France] is so fond. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* V. i, Among the guests who often staid Till the Devil's petits-soupers. 1849 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 149 After the concert a petit-souper.

Pe·tkin, Pe·tling, nonce-diminutives of PET 1.

1863 HOLME LEE *Annie Warleigh* II. 2 She tried to nurse Katherine's tiny petkin. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 183 Be-scented and be-lioned petlings!

Petong, obs. form of PAKTONG.

Petous(e, petowiss, obs. Sc. forms of PITEOUS.

Petralogy, etc., erron. f. PETROLOGY, etc.

Petranel, obs. form of PETRONEL.

Petrarchal (pĭtrā·ɹkăl), *a.* [f. *Petrarch*, It. *Petrarca*, personal surname + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or in the style of the Italian poet Petrarca or Petrarch (1304–74). So **Petrarchan** *a.* (also as *sb.* = *Petrarchist*), **Petrarche·sque, Petrarchian** *adjs.*; **Petrarchism** (pĭtrɑ·ɹkizʼm), imitation of the style of Petrarch; **Petrarchist,** an imitator of Petrarch; **Petrarchi·stical** *a.*, imitative of Petrarch; **Petrarchize** *v. intr.*, to imitate Petrarch's style.

1818 KEATS *Let.* Wks. 1889 III. 159 Were it my choice, I would reject a *Petrarchal coronation. 1827 BEDDOES *Lel.* Apr., Poems (1851) p. lxix, The sonnets, &c. are much more to my taste than that *Petrarchan 'eau d'Hippocrène sucrée'. 1881 *Athenæum* 28 May 714/2 Conforming the structure of his sonnet to the Petrarchan type. 1904 *Q. Rev.* July 5 Wyatt .. leaned upon the forms of Italy—the porcelain sonnet of the Petrarchans, the satiric *terza rima* of the Alamanni. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. v. § 11 *note*, It is .. *Petrarchesque in a high degree. *a* 1801 R. GALL *Poems* (1819) 12 His sweet *Petrarchian lay. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 506/1 From this period [14th century] also dates that literary phenomenon known under the name of *Petrarchism. 1823 ROSCOE *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. xv. 438 He ridiculed both the pedants and *Petrarchists. 1897 W. P. KER *Epic & Rom.* 233 The ideal of Petrarch was formulated and abused by the Petrarchists. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. x. (1632) 228 Fantasticall, new fangled, Spagniolized, and *Petrarchisticall elevations. 1593 HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 93 All the noblest Italian, French, and Spanish Poets, haue in their seuerall Veines *Petrarchised. 1611 COTGR., *Petrarquiser*, to Petrarkise it, to write like a passionate loner. 1902 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 440 That was the direction in which he [Surrey] Petrarchised.

Petrary (pe·trări). Now only *Hist.* [ad. med.L. *petrāria* fem. (Du Cange), f. *petra* stone = OF. *perrière*. Cf. also It. *petriero* masc. (Florio) = Sp. *pedrero*, F. *pierrier*, all in same sense.] A mediæval military engine for discharging stones: = PEDRERO, PERRIER.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 400 On the East-side there was planted one Petrarie and two Mangonells. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 250 Charging with huge stones the murderous sling Or petrary. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 530 The trebuchet, the matafunda, the ribaudequin, and the petrary, were special machines for discharging .. rocks.

Petre (pī·təɹ). Also 7 peeter, 7–9 peter. [In sense 1, abbreviation of SALTPETRE; in sense 2, ad. L. *petra*, Gr. πέτρα rock.]

1. = SALTPETRE. (Now only *technical colloq.*)

1594 [see c below]. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 120 A Mixture of Petre and Sulphur without Coale. 1644 NVE *Gunnery* (1670) 6 Certainly if Gunpowder were only made of peter, that would be more strong than powder made of peter, Coal and Brimstone. 1667 T. HENSHAW in *Phil. Trans.* II. 470 To see whether it will shoot into Chrystals of Peeter. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* i, The fire of candle lays hold of the peter with a spluttering noise and a leaping.

† b. Also *petre-salt*. *Obs.*

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 78. 2/1 The Peter-salt is that which is chrystalliz'd last, is fix'd as Sea-salt. 1728 WOODWARD *Meth. Fossils* 36 *note*, Nitre, while..in its native State, is call'd Petre-Salt; when refin'd, Salt-Petre. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 53 To let the lye drain off from the petre-salt.

c. *attrib.*, as † **petre man**, a manufacturer of saltpetre (*obs.*).

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* i. 47 That salt, whereof the Peter men doo gather a bushell or two at the most, from thirty tunnes of earth.

† **2.** *Oil of petre*: rock-oil, petroleum. *Obs.*

1653 WALTON *Angler* viii. 172 A small piece of Scarlet.. soked in, or annointed with Oyl of Peter, called by some, Oyl of the Rock. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 544 There is likewise Distilled from this Stone, an Oil which may be used for Oil of Petre. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 58 Take red and unsophistical Oil of Petre, and anoint therewith.. the Part affected.

Petrean (pĭtrī·ăn), *a. rare.* ?*Obs.* [f. L. *petræ-us* (= F. *pétrée*, It. *petreo*, a. Gr. πετραῖος rocky, stony, f. πέτρα rock) + -AN. (Hence the name *Arabia Petræa*, Arabia the rocky.)] Rocky; of or pertaining to rocks or stones; of Arabia Petræa.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 210 Arabia Petrea..diuideth the true Syria from Canaan; this Petrean countrey it selfe, deualling euen downe to the limits of Iacobs bridge. 1803 G. S. FABER *Cabiri* II. 448 We have already found in that country the ancient petrean worship established.

Petreity (pĭtrī·ĭtĭ). [ad. med.Schol.L. *petræitās*, f. *petræ-us*: see prec. and -ITY. Cf. *paneity*.] The essential quality of being a stone, stoniness.

1711 tr. *Wereuelsius' Disc. Logomachys* vi. 101 Hæcceitys, Ecceitys, Petreitys, Quidditys, Identitys [*petreitates, quiditates, identitates*] .. and whole Cart-loads of Qualitys. 1902 M. H. DZIEWICKI *Wycliff's Misc. Philos.* I. p. lxxvii, What makes a stone to be a stone? Petreity. Therefore igneity, petreity, are substantial forms.

Petrel (pe·trĕl). Also 7 pitteral, 8 pittrel, petril, petteril, 8–9 peterel. [Occurs in 1676 as *pitteral*, in 1703 spelt *petrel* by Dampier, who says that the name was derived from that of St. Peter: see quot. If this was so, *petrel* may have been a formation analogous to *cockerel, dotterel, hoggerel, pickerel*; or might represent a Latin dim. of *Petrus* (e. g. *Petrillus, Petrellus*).

The name appears first in Eng.; it occurs in F. (*pétrel*) as a term of Ornithology in Brisson 1760; to Buffon 1782 it was app. an Eng. word requiring explanation. The Norwegian *Soren Peders*, and *Peders fugl* (Brunnich 1764), and Ger. *Peters vogel* are also later than the Eng. and app. suggested by it; they support Dampier's explanation. (But it is of course possible that the word had some other source, represented by *pitteral*, and that the association with *Peter* was due to popular etymology.)]

A small sea-bird, *Procellaria pelagica*, with black and white plumage and long wings; hence extended (with qualifications) to any species of the genus *Procellaria* (distinctively called Storm-Petrels or Stormy Petrels), or of the family *Procellariidæ*, or order *Tubinares*, esp. of the subfamily *Procellariinæ*. See quot. 1894.

1676 FLAWES *Jrnl. Voy. Nova Zembla* in *Acc. Voy.* I. (1694) 181 Saw many Pitterals about the Ship. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. i. 97 As they fly..they pat the Water alternately with their Feet, as if they walkt upon it; tho' still upon the Wing. And from hence the Seamen give them the name of Petrels, in allusion to St. Peter's walking upon the Lake of Gennesareth. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 166 The Pittrel or Storm-Fink. 1767 CARTERET in Hawkesworth *Voy.* (1773) I. 318 The peterels, to which sailors have given the name of Mother Carey's Chickens. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 431 The whole genus of Petrels have a peculiar faculty of spouting from their bills, to a considerable distance, a large quantity of pure oyl. 1776 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) II. 467 Stormy petrel. 1802 BARRINGTON *Hist. N. S. Wales* viii. 270 The sooty petrel had appropriated a certain grassy part of the island to herself. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* II. i. 85 When it blows a hard gale of wind, the stormy Petrel makes its appearance. 1838 POE *A. G. Pym* Wks. 1864 IV. 123 Mother Carey's geese, or the great peterel...The great peterel is as large as the common albatross and is carnivorous. 1843 YARRELL *Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 514 The Storm Petrel,..exhibiting the deep keel of a Swift, and possessing accordingly enduring powers of flight. *a* 1879 in *Poems Places, Br. America*, etc. 90 Pied petrels coursed about the sea. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* s.v., The true Petrels, *Procellariinæ*, in which..are combined forms so different..as the Diving-Petrels, *Pelecanoides* or *Halodroma*, the Storm-Petrels, *Procellaria*, the Flat-billed Petrels, *Prion*, the Fulmar, the Shearwaters and others...The common Storm-Petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*..Seamen hardly discriminate between this and others nearly resembling it.., such as Leach's or the Fork-tailed Petrel, *Cymochorea leucorrhoa*,.. and Wilson's Petrel, *Oceanites oceanicus*, the type of the Family *Oceanitidæ*...The Cape-Pigeon or Pintado Petrel, *Daption capensis*, is one that has long been well known.

fig. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 321 M. Hugo..is the petrel of literature, revelling in the storms of passion, and the conflict of the elements that determine human action.

b. Locally applied to the Kittiwake.

1770 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 26 [The] Kittiwake..inhabits the romantic cliffs of Flamborough head. [*Note*] Where it is called Petrel.

Petrel, var. PEITREL *Obs.* **Petrenall**, obs. f. PETRONEL. **Petreol**, obs. f. PETROL. **Petrera, -ro**, obs. var. PEDRERO, a small gun.

Petrescent (pĭtre·sĕnt), *a.* ?*Obs.* [f. L. *petra* rock, stone + -ESCENT.] Properly, Becoming converted into stone or petrified; but usually, Having the quality of petrifying, petrifactive. (In quot. 1757, Tending to form 'stone' or calculus.)

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 32 A Liquor abounding with petrescent parts may..turn Wood (as I have observ'd in a petrifying Spring) into a kind of Stone. 1676 HODGSON in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 766 Concerning petrescent Springs. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 216 The petrescent quality of his urine was..destroyed. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 216 He thought it possible to make oysters and mussels breed pearls by feeding them with a proper petrescent water. 1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* II. 456 Round the lapideous tuft,..petrescent tendrils curl.

So **Petre·scence, Petre·scency**, the process of petrifaction; formation of calculus.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 246 That which I have said..of the Disease of the Stone, concerning the stony seed, and so of petrescency or the manner of making in stones. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 33 None of the enumerated ways of Petrescency..deserves to be look'd upon as satisfactory. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 140 It proves..that petrifactions are carried on in appropriate circumstances in modern times, and the successive process of petrescence.

Petricolous (pĭtrĭ·kŏləs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. **petricola* (f. *petra* rock + *col-ĕre* to inhabit) + -OUS; in mod.F. *pétricole* (Littré).] Inhabiting rocks; saxicolous; lithodomous.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Petricolus*..shells found in more or less hard rocks which their animals pierce: petricolous.

Pétrie (pe·trĭ), *v. Massage.* [ad. F. *pétri-r* to knead, in OF. *pestrir*:—L. type **pistūrīre*, f. *pistūra* pounding.] *trans.* To knead in massage.

1887 D. MAGUIRE *Art Massage* iv. (ed. 4) 57 Grasping between his thumb and four fingers those of the patient, he pétries all the circumference for a few minutes. *Ibid.* 58 Presses strongly while he petries the centre of the hand.

Petrifaction (petrifæ·kʃən). Also 8–9 erron. petre-. [f. PETRIFY, after *satisfaction, stupefaction*, from *satisfy, stupefy*, L. *satisfacĕre, stupefacĕre*, etc., instead of the etymological form PETRIFICATION.]

1. The action of petrifying, or condition of being petrified; conversion into stone or stony substance; in *Path.* formation of 'stone' or calculus.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 91 That corall is soft under water, but waxeth hard as soon as it arriveth unto the ayre,..we have some reason to doubt,..from so sudden a petrifaction, and strange induration. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Petrifaction*, is properly the changing of a mix'd Body into a Stony Substance, when it had no such Nature before; and the Action by which this is performed, is called, *Petrification*. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 117 What are called petrifactions or the formation of stony substances by means of water. 1885 G. DENMAN in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 951 Pearson..[had made a] well for the convenient petrifaction of barristers' wigs and other interesting objects. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 195 Dead tissues lying in the midst of living tissues are prone to calcification and petrifaction.

b. *fig.*: cf. PETRIFY 2.

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat* vi. § 17 The principle of compassion .. broke through his petrifaction, and would shew that it could not totally be eradicated. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 253 This is making a petrefaction both of love and poetry. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 148 To my horror and petrifaction. 1874 DEUTSCH *Rem.* 172 The common assumption that Islam is identical with mental and religious petrifaction.

2. *concr.* Something petrified, or formed by conversion into stone; a stony concretion formed by the petrifying of an organic body, as in fossils, or by the deposition of mineral substance from solution in water or other liquid, as in stalactites and stalagmites.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 190 So far are these stones from being petrifactions. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. iv. (1732) 155 His curious Collection of Petrifactions. 1758 J. S. *Le Drau's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 259 A Disposition in the Blood to form Concretions and Petrefactions. 1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 142 There was discovered under the cliffs..the complete petrifaction of a crocodile, seventeen feet in length. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiii, Curling and twisting like a petrifaction of an arbour over the threshold. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 2 Fossils, or, as they are often termed, petrifactions. *fig.* 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* v. (1870) 128 He gives you the petrifaction of a sigh. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 449 The House of Loretto is the petrifaction, so to speak, of the 'Last Sigh of the Crusades'.

Petrifactive (petrifæ·ktĭv), *a.* [f. stem of *petrifact-ion* + -IVE: cf. *stupefactive*.] Having the quality of petrifying; causing petrifaction.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiii. 167 The Lapidescencies, and petrifactive mutations of hard bodies. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 103 The petrifactive quality of water. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* iii. 145 The famous fossil-man of Guadaloupe, locked up by the petrifactive agencies in a slab of limestone.

Petrifiable (pe·trĭfəi,əb'l), *a. rare*—°. [f. PETRIFY + -ABLE.] Capable of being petrified.

In mod. Dicts.

Petrific (pĭtrĭ·fĭk), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. med.L. *petrific-us*, f. *petra* rock, stone: see -FIC.]

1. Having the quality of petrifying; making something into stone, or as hard as stone; petrifactive, petrifying; in *Path.* causing the formation of 'stone' or calculus.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 293 The aggregated Soyle Death with his Mace petrific.. As with a Trident smote. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 136 Indued with a deopilative, and (if I may so say) antipetrifick property. 1695 CONGREVE *Taking of Namure* xi, Wing'd Perseus, with Petrifick shield Of Gorgon's head. 1746 SIMON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 308 Convinced of the petrific Quality in some Parts of the Lough. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXI. 448 The progress of petrific conversion may be traced to a considerable depth in contiguous..strata. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 44 Stiffened, as by the petrific touch of Death.

fig. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I. 56 [Winter's] Breath A nitrous Damp, that strikes petrific Death. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. ii, A look meant to be nothing less than petrific. 1837 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* IV. 69 No society is .. so cheerless and petrific in its influence upon others.

2. Loosely in passive sense: Petrified, stony.

1804 ANNA SEWARD *Mem. Darwin* 214 Marble and other petrific substances. 1888 F. P. NOBLE in *Chicago Advance* 10 May 299 In Heidelberg, Calvinism is plastic, Scriptural, dynamic; in Westminster, petrific, scholastic, dogmatic.

† **Petrificate**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. type **petrificāre* (It. *petrificare*, F. *pétrifier*): see -ATE 3.] = PETRIFY. So † **Petrificant** *a.*, petrifying.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxxvii. (1632) 437 There was some grettie or petrificant qualitie. 1647 J. HALL *Poems* II. 96 Though our hearts petrificated were, Yet causedst thou thy law be graven there.

Petrification pe·trĭfĭkē·ʃən). Now *rare.* [a. F. *pétrification* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) It. *petrificazione*, † *-ationе* Florio), L. type (prob. in mod.L.) **petrificātio*, n. of action from **petrificāre*, *pétrifier*, PETRIFY. For this the non-etymological *petrifaction* has been substituted.]

1. = PETRIFACTION 1.

1611 COTGR., *Petrification*, a petrification; a making stonie, a turning into stone. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 91 We have .. visible petrification of wood in many waters. 1665 6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 320 Much has been already said and written of Petrification. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 132 It is the Lime alone, that creates the Petrification. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* v. 611 The only true petrification .. consists in the abstraction of the organic substances, molecule by molecule, and in their replacement by precipitated mineral matter.

b. *fig.* = PETRIFACTION 1 b.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 1. 193 Mortification or petrification of the soul. 1681 H. HALLYWELL *Melampron.* Introd. B, This state and condition he terms..a Petrification or Mortification of the Mind. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. x, A widowed female glaring petrification at her fellow creatures. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 6/2 The misfortune was that the contagion of petrification had spread to the free churches.

2. *concr.* = PETRIFACTION 2.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* ii. § 26 Incrustations are petrifications, made by such waters as let fall their stony particles. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 579 Great numbers of petrifications, more particularly of marine shells and plants, are found among them. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 61 Flints never having been found to contain petrifications, or the marks of any organized body.

Petrified (pe·trĭfəid), *ppl. a.* [f. PETRIFY *v.*]

1. Changed into stone or stony substance.

1667 H. STUBBE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 499 Upon those other Plants with petrified roots there gathers a Lime-stone. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 40 Some of the Piers were much more petrified than others. *Ibid.* 52 We met with very large Cakes of the petrified Sand. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 442 Petrified fish have been discovered in solid rocks in the very attitude of seizing and swallowing their prey. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 649 The countless petrified remains known by the names of Hamites, Lituites, Orthoceratites, Cyrtoceratites.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Represented or embodied in stone.

1634 HAMINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 50 Spencer hath a Stone; and Draytons browes Stand petrified ith' wall, with Laurell bowes Yet girt about. 1889 HISSEY *Tour in Phaeton* 106 Our cathedrals, abbeys, and ancient churches are truly petrified poems.

2. *fig.* Hardened, stiffened, 'paralysed' with surprise, etc.: see PETRIFY 2.

1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xix. 533 Melt the Petrified Obduracy of this Harden'd Heart! 1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 210 How would the petrified enquirer be astonished. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxxvi, This petrified coldness was better than a passionate, futile opposition. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 67 A careful interpretation of the petrified language of ancient India and Greece.

Petrifier (pe·trĭfəi,əɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which petrifies.

1891 ABNOTT *Philomythus* Introd. 16 Almighty God, reported as a Petrifier of unlawfully dressed fowls.

Petrify (pe·trĭfəi), *v.* Also 7 erron. petrefie. [a. F. *pétrifi-er* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*) = It. *petrificare* 'to grow hard as a stone' (Florio), ad. L. type **petrificāre* (prob. in early mod.L.), f. *petra* rock, stone: see -FY.]

1. *trans.* To convert into stone or stony substance; *spec.* to turn (an organic body) into a stony concretion by replacing its original substance by a calcareous, siliceous, or other mineral deposit;

also, *loosely*, to encrust with such a deposit, as may be done by a stream of water holding the mineral in solution. Also *absol.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 22 Wood that is both metalized and petrified in clay groundes. 1611 FLORIO, *Insassire*, ..to enstone, to petrifie. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. of Quev.* (1708) 103 A Man would swear the whole Woman to be directly Petrify'd. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) I. 131 At the foot..runnes a fine cleare stream which petrifies. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 30 Albertus gives an account of a tree..with a nest and birds petrified. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 229 Wood is petrified with an earthy mineral, as in wood-stone and wood-opal. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 148 The eight caryatides..were supposed to have been petrified by..magic.

2. *fig.* To change as if into stone. **a.** To deprive of feeling, vitality, capacity of change or development, etc.; to harden, benumb, deaden, stiffen.

1626 DONNE *Serm., Luke* ii. 29 (1640) 34 Doe not petrifie and harden thy Conscience against these holy suggestions. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 82 All Hell let loose..to blind And petrify the unrelenting Mind. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 264 Full in the midst of Euclid dip at once, And petrify a Genius to a Dunce. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 57 It is..possible to petrify a doctrine into an outward formula.

b. To deprive of movement by a sudden emotion; to make motionless or rigid with astonishment, horror, or the like; to paralyse, stupefy, strike dumb, confound. (Chiefly *passive.*)

1771 GOLDSM. *Haunch of Venison* 108 With looks that quite petrified enter'd the maid. 1786 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 2 Aug., I was almost petrified with horror at the intelligence. 1814 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 96 Mr. Cudmore petrified the whole neighbourhood with his astonishing pianoforte playing. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* 287 She had stood petrified before him, as if affected by some wicked spell.

3. *intr.* (for *pass.*) To become converted into stone or stony substance; to undergo petrifaction.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 50 When wood and many other bodies doe petrifie..wee do not usually ascribe their induration to cold. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 272 Cement like that of the Ancients, which petrified. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 40 Those Piers did not petrify at all that lay on Beds that were not gravelly.

b. *fig.*: cf. 2.

1685 DRYDEN *Threnod. Augnst.* 8 Like Niobe we marble grow, And petrify with grief. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 12 (1754) 62 A director, or scull of a college..petrifies in fraud and shamelessness. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 29 The minds of men had petrified in certain forms of theological language.

Pe·trifying, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.] The action of PETRIFY *v.*; also *concr.* = PETRIFACTION 2.

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 214 Rock-Works, Congelations, Petrifyings, and Shell-Works.

Pe·trifying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That petrifies (see the verb); petrifactive.

1652 FRENCH (*title*) The Yorkshire Spaw..the Dropping, or Petrifying Well. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 21 Some is of a petrifying quality. 1705 J. TAYLOR *Journ. Edenborough* (1903) 48 The water is of a petrifying nature and as it falls turns the moss into stone. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 170 Such springs are vulgarly called *petrifying springs*..all that such springs are able to do is to simply cover the objects which receive the water with a crust of carbonate of lime.

b. *fig.*

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xvii. 76 A kind of petrifying crime, which induces that induration, to which the fearful expectation of wrath is consequent. 1808 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 112 She seemed..surprised to see Mrs. Mourtray, to whom, with petrifying civility, she made a few speeches on her recovery. 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* IV. 249 That petrifying horror which, by benumbing every faculty, renders them all incapable of useful exertion.

Petrine (pī·trəin), *a.* [f. L. *Petr-us* PETER + -INE: cf. PAULINE, also Gr. *πέτρινος* stony, rocky.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Apostle Peter. *Petrine liturgy*, the Roman liturgy traditionally ascribed to St. Peter.

Petrine claims, claims of the Popes, based on their traditional succession from St. Peter.

1846 S. DAVIDSON in *Eclectic Rev.* May 529 Another hypothesis is that of Baur..followed by Billroth, [that] there were, properly speaking, but two parties in the Corinthian church, the Pauline and the Petrine. 1853 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* (1858) 252 The 'Tübingen romance'..that the antagonism between the Petrine and Pauline, the Hebrew and the Hellenic Gospel..continued into the second century. 1865 LITTLEDALE *North Side of Altar* 5 The early Christian liturgies, inclusive of the Petrine or Roman family. 1885 tr. *Pfleiderer's Influence Paul* iii. 142 The moderate Jewish Christians (the Petrine section).

Hence **Petrinism** (pī·triniz'm), the doctrine of (or attributed to) St. Peter, Petrine theology or teaching; **Pe·trinize** *v. trans.*, to make Petrine, imbue with Petrinism.

1857 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) II. 230 The development of Christianity through the antagonism of Petrinism and Paulinism. 1883 SCHAFF *Hist. Ch.* I. III. xxii. 212 He has not..brought upon the stage either a Paulinised Peter, or a Petrinised Paul. 1902 J. SMITH *Integr. Script.* 78 Baur's tendency theory of a conflict between Petrinism and Paulinism in the primitive Church..no longer commands belief.

Petrist (pī·trist). [ad. L. *Petrista*, f. the personal name *Petrus*, PETER: see -IST.] A follower or disciple of Petrus Lombardus (Peter the Lombard), a schoolman of the Twelfth Century, called 'Master of the Sentences' (died 1164).

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 140 Petrists, Thomistes, Scotists, and other schoolemen.

Petro- (petro), properly combining form of Gr. *πέτρος* stone or *πέτρα* rock, as in PETROGLYPH, -GRAPH, etc. In *Anat.* used to form adjectives descriptive of parts connected with the petrous portion of the temporal bone and some other part indicated by the second element (most of which may also be used *ellipt.* as substantives): as

Petrohy·oid, Petroma·stoid, Petro-occi·pital (petroccipital), Petrophary·ngeal, Petrosphe·noid, -sphenoi·dal, Petro-squamo·sal, -squa·mous, Petrotympa·nic.

1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 243 The hyoid bone..from it a slip of muscle (*petrohyoid) will be seen passing up towards the occipital region of the skull. 1848 OWEN *Archetype & Homol. Vertebr. Skel.* 29 The coalescence of the primitively distinct mastoid with the ossifying capsule of the labyrinth is very speedy, ..and a composite '*petro-mastoid' bone is thus formed. *Ibid.* 31 In the walrus..the mastoid, or petromastoid, forms as large a proportion of the outer lateral walls of the cranium as does the squamosal. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 85 The first part of this line is named the *Petro-occipital suture. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Petro-sphenoid ligament. .. *Petro-sphenoidal suture. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Petro-sphenoidal. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 567 There was a small opening into the skull along the *petro-squamosal suture. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 240 A line of fracture..extended from left *petro-squamous junction backwards along the parieto-occipital suture as far as the sagittal suture. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Org. Nat.* I. 238 [In the giraffe] the *petrotympanic is a separate bone, as in all ruminants. 1877 BUCKNETT *Ear* 42 The petrotympanic fissure.

Petrobrusian (petrobrū·siăn). *Ch. Hist.* [ad. L. *Petrobrusiani* pl., f. name of Pierre de Bruys (*Petrus Brusianus*), f. Bruys (*Brusium*).] A member of a sect founded by Peter or Pierre de Bruys in the South of France early in the 12th century, who rejected infant baptism, transubstantiation, and the worship of the cross, and opposed the building of churches, the observance of fasts, sacred music, etc.

c 1559 R. HALL *Life Fisher* in *Fisher's Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 135 Petrus Clinacensis against the..Petrobrussians. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xv. 357 Petrus Cluniacensis..having understood of the Petrobrusians, that they had a communion but once a year, thus expostulates with them. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., F. Langlois objects manicheism to the Petrobrussians. 1889 W. B. CARPENTER *Perm. Elem. Relig.* iii. 116 The Petrobrusians, the Apostolical brethren, and the Waldenses have been recognised as possessing common aims.

Petrodrome (pe·trodrōm). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Petrodromus*, f. Gr. *πέτρος* stone + *-δρομος* runner.] An insectivorous animal of the genus *Petrodromus* of elephant-shrews, esp. *P. tetradactylus* of Mozambique.

Petrogeny (pĭtrŏ·dʒĭni). [f. Gr. *πέτρα* rock + -GENY.] (See quot.)

1888 TEALL *Petrography* Gloss. 448 *Petrogeny*, that department of geology which treats of the formation of rocks.

Petroglyph (pe·trŏglif). [ad. mod.F. *pétroglyphe*, f. Gr. *πέτρα* rock + *-γλυφή* carving.] A rock-carving (usually prehistoric).

1870 *Athenæum* 12 Feb. 233 The peculiar cup-shaped depressions and concentric rings rudely sculptured on certain stones in this locality. In addition to these petroglyphs there are menhirs, cairns, and duns, while crannoges occur in most of the lochs. 1883 IM THURN *Among Ind. Guiana* xix. 403 Richard Andrée..has described and figured a very large number of examples of 'petroglyphs', as he calls rock-drawings.

So **Petrogly·phic** *a.*, belonging to or of the nature of a petroglyph; **Petroglyphy** (pĭtrŏ·glifi), the art or process of carving upon rocks.

In mod. Dicts.

Petrograph (pe·trŏgraf). (*erron.* **petra-.**) [f. Gr. *πέτρα* rock + -GRAPH.] A writing (or what is supposed to be such) carved upon a rock; a rock-inscription.

1814 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 366 The rock-manuscript, Petragraph, or Ogham Inscription. 1888 *Science* 27 July 40/2 Mr. Cushing's party found on the rocks of neighbouring mountains petrographs, or crude etchings

Petrographer (pĭtrŏ·grăfəɹ). [f. as PETROGRAPHY + -ER.] One versed in petrography; one who scientifically describes or studies rocks.

1881 JUDD *Volcanoes* ix. 265 Some petrographers..have maintained the principle [etc.]. 1882 GEIKIE in *Nature* XXVII. 26/1 What is known to petrographers by the name of 'fluxion-structure'.

Petrographic (petrŏgræ·fik), *a.* [f. as PETROGRAPHY + -IC.] Of or pertaining to petrography.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 73 The petrographic character of the oolitic strata. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 22 Dec. 474/3 Neglect of petrographic methods by the members of the Pennsylvania Survey.

Petrogra·phical, *a.* Also 7 erron. **petra-.** [f. as next + -AL.] Relating to, engaged in, or dealing with petrography; also = petrographic.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 100 In their petragraphicall character of the qualities of it.[Bezoar-stone], they make many a voyage wide of the Æquator. 1845 NEWBOLD in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* XIV. 285 The petrographical characters of the Marhatta beds. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 287/1 To prepare his petrographical description of the Caucasian region. 1895 T. DWIGHT *Rep. Yale Univ.* 74 The rapidly increasing petrographical collections.

Hence **Petrogra·phically** *adv.*, in relation to petrography.

1845 NEWBOLD in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* XIV. 286 Petrographically speaking, the rock passes from a green chloritic schist. 1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* v. 96 The deposit..may be divided into about 40 petrographically distinguishable layers.

Petrography (pĭtrŏ·grăfi). (In 7 erron. **petra-.**) [mod. f. Gr. *πέτρα* rock + -GRAPHY.] The scientific description of the composition and formation of rocks; descriptive petrology.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 99 They who have written hitherto of this stone [Bezoar-stone], ..have steer'd by the compasse or Lant-skip only of others petragraphy and description. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Petrographia*, term for a history or description of rocks: petrography. 1885 J. J. H. TEALL in *Nature* XXXI. 444/2 Descriptive petrography..concerns itself with the chemical, mineralogical and physical characters of the individual rocks. 1888 — *Brit. Petrography* 5 It is necessary to remark that petrography is a branch of geology, and not merely a department of mineralogy.

Petrol (pe·trŏl, pĭtrō·ul). Also 7 **petroll, -eol, -iol**(1, 9 **-ole.** [a. F. *pétrole* (13th c., Hatz.-Darm.), *petrolle* (16th c.), f. med.L. PETROLEUM, q. v.]

†**1.** = PETROLEUM. *Obs.*

1596 LODGE *Margarite of America* (Hunter. Cl.) 52 As the clay petrol draweth fire, so the lookes do gather affection. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Petroll*, a substance strained out of the naturall Bitumen. ..It is for the most part white, and somtime black, and being once set on fire can hardly be quenched. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xiii. 85 These Ingredients being mingled with Oyl of Petriol. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Petreol*, a certain Liquor that falls from the Fields near Modena, like Oyl extracted out of a Rock. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 43 Petrol is evidently nothing else but Naphtha, altered by the action of the air. 1811 PINKERTON *Petralogy* II. 147 Naphtha, or pure rock oil, as fluid and transparent as water; petrol, which is less fluid and pure, when it is yet more impure it becomes mineral tar.

2. *Chem.* A hydrocarbon (C_6H_{10}) occurring in petroleum.

1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 381.

3. [Reintroduced from mod.Fr.] A name for refined petroleum as used in motor-cars, etc.

[1895 SIR D. SALOMONS *Horseless Carriage* 14 Benzine of a certain density, known in France under the name of *essence de pétrol*, ..is the material employed to run the engines.] 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 July 7/1 To prevent the sale in this country of a French preparation known as 'Petrol', the fumes of which are said to be extremely explosive and very easily ignited. *Ibid.* 26 July 5/1 The death by fire of a lady in a hairdresser's shop while having her hair dressed with a preparation known as petrole. *Ibid.* 24 Nov. 7/3 [The car] was worked on the Daimler principle, the motive power used being petrol, or refined petroleum. 1900 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 7/5 How largely petroleum spirit (familiarly known as 'petrol'), holds favour may be seen by stating that there were three steam cars, and but one driven by heavy oil. Eighty..were 'petrol' cars.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1895 *Times* 28 Nov. 11/5 The Germans had also attempted petrol cycles. Mr. Pennington of New York had invented a petrol bicycle. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 June 7/2 The 'Delahaye' four-wheel petrol-driven phaeton. 1900 BEAUMONT *Motor Vehicles & Motors* xiv. (*heading*), Light Petrol Motor Vehicles. *Ibid.* xv, Petrol Motor cycles. 1900 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 6/5 The two petrol omnibuses now running had taught them some valuable lessons. 1903 *Motoring Annual* 248 The power is derived from the Fischer petrol-electric combination in which a petrol engine works a dynamo and charges an accumulator.

Hence **Pe·trol** *v. trans.*, to supply with petrol; **Pe·trolage,** the pouring of petroleum in a thin film over stagnant water and puddles, in order to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.

1902 *Daily Mail* 23 Apr. 3/6 The [motor-] cars can be fed, groomed, and petrolled for a nominal charge. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 630 It seems to me that this method should take from the first this form—namely drainage—and that it is not wise to substitute for it petrolage. *Ibid.* 633 He is evidently sparing of oil for petrolage.

Petrol, obs. form of PATROL.

‖ **Petrola·tum.** *Pharm.* [mod.L., f. PETROL + *-ātum* in *acetatum, sulphatum*, etc.: see -ATE¹ c.] The official name in U. S. Pharm. for pure vaseline, called in the British Pharm. *paraffinum molle.*

1887 *Sci. Amer.* (N. Y.) 7 May 293/3 With a silk handkerchief apply petrolatum evenly. 1890 WEBSTER'S s.v., Petrolatum is the officinal name for the product. Cosmoline and vaseline are commercial names for substances essentially the same, but differing slightly in appearance and consistence or fusibility.

Petrolean (pĭtrŏu·liăn), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. PETROLE-UM + -AN.] Using petroleum (for incendiary purposes: see PÉTROLEUR).

1893 GOLDW. SMITH *Ess.* 2 Satanism manifests itself..under various forms and names, such as Nihilism, Intransigentism, Petrolean Communism.

Petrolene (pe·trŏlēn). *Chem.* [a. F. *pétrolène*, f. *pétrole* or PETROL-EUM + -ENE.] Boussingault's name for the oily volatile constituent of asphalt or compact bitumen.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 721 This name [Petrolene] has been given by M. Boussingault to a substance which he extracted from the bitumen of Bechelbronn... Petrolene, thus obtained, has a pale yellow colour, little taste, but a bituminous odour. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 426 According to Boussingault..asphalt or compact bitumen is a mixture of two definite substances, viz. *asphaltene*, which is fixed and soluble in alcohol, and *petrolene*, which is oily and volatile.

Petroleous (pĭtrōʊ·lĭəs), *a.* [f. PETROLE-UM + -OUS.] Abounding in or containing petroleum.

1762a tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 61 The petroleous wells of Saffo .. are observed to become very turbid. 1876 M. COLLINS *Midnight to Midnight* III. ix. 154 If he had been able to command more champagne, howsoever petroleous, .. he might have been happy.

Petroleum (pĭtrōʊ·lĭvm). Also 6–8 -ium. [a. med.L. *petroleum*, f. L. *petra* (Gr. *πέτρα*) rock + *oleum* oil.] A mineral oil, varying from light yellow to dark brown or black, occurring in rocks or on the surface of water in various parts of the world; in modern times of great economic importance, esp. as a source of oils for illumination and mechanical power; rock-oil.

Usually distinguished from the more limpid oils called *naphtha* and the more viscid called *maltha* or mineral tar, but sometimes used to include one or both of these.

[1348–9 *Accts. Exch., K. R.* Bundle 391. No. 15. m. 18 Domino Regi de precepto suo .. in Cameram suam apud Caleys..viij lb. de petroleum. 14.. *Sloane MS.* 5 lf. 10/2 Petroleum..oleum est factum de petra..G[allice] petroille.] 1526 *Grete Herball* xxvi. (1529) B v, Make a decoccyon in oyle petrolium. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* (Straunge Wds.), Petrolium is vsed for naphtha which droppeth out of a babilonyke lyme. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. cvii. 296 The garden Angelica..smelleth almost like to Petroleum. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxi. vii. II. 415 In Babylon .. is a certain liquid Bitumen or Petroleum, an oleous substance [*bitumen liquidum oleo simile*]. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 42 If you annoint..with the oile Petrolium. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 217 The Bitumen .. found floating in Form of an Oyl upon the Surface of the Water .. called by Naturalists Naphtha, and Petroleum. 1761 W. LEWIS *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 445 Fine petroleum catches fire on the approach of a flaming body. 1800 *Misc. Tracts in Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 320/2 This oil is a genuine petroleum, possessing all the properties of coal tar, being in fact the self-same thing. 1826 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* X. 5 The other [well] discharges..vast quantities of petroleum, or, as it is vulgarly called, 'Seneca oil'. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Petroleum*, a brown liquid bitumen, found in several parts of Europe, in Persia, and in the West Indies. 1861 *Times* 21 Jan. 7/6 In November 1859 in the State of Pennsylvania wells were sunk for the purpose of pumping petroleum or rock oil. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 331 This volatile hydrocarbon also exists in the light oils from American petroleum, as well as in coal oils.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *petroleum-burner*, *-car*, *-filter*, *-furnace*, *-lamp*, *-motor*, *-ointment*, *-spring*, *-still*, *-stove*, *-thrower* (cf. PÉTROLEUR), *-well*; *petroleum-driven* adj.; **petroleum-ether**, a volatile oil obtained from petroleum, also called *naphthalic ether*; **petroleum-oil** = petroleum; in mod. use *spec.* applied to those varieties whose vapour ignites or 'flashes' at higher temperatures, as distinguished from **petroleum-spirit**, whose vapour flashes at lower temperatures.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Petroleum-burner*, a burner contrived to vaporize and consume liquid petroleum fed to it from a reservoir. *Ibid.*, **Petroleum-car*, one for transporting petroleum in bulk. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xiii, And drank *petroleum-champagne at 4 dollars a bottle. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Feb. 9/2 *Petroleum drinking is on the increase in France. 1896 *Ibid.* 16 Nov. 9/1 In the *petroleum-driven cars there is an odour, which would be more acceptable if it were perfumed. 1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 51. 231 A volatile essential oil .. termed *petroleum ether. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 May 3/1 At a recent inquest the *petroleum inspector of the London County Council stated that within a fortnight there had been eleven sufferers from the use of low-flash oil! 1903 *Daily Chron.* 11 Dec. 6/6 The *petroleum motors .. show that a very distinct advance has been made during the twelve months. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 41 Mealed powder .. mixed with rock-oil, or *petroleum oil. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* (1875) 121 Within the last few years, lamps for burning paraffin and petroleum oils underground have been devised. 1898 *Daily News* 14 July 6/6 To adopt a flash point of 100 degrees (Abel close test) as the dividing line between petroleum oil and petroleum spirit. 1900 *Regulations Storage, etc., Petrol* 15 May (Home Office), The expression 'Petroleum spirit' shall mean the petroleum to which the Petroleum Act, 1871, applies. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1509 Artificial Turpentine-oil, *Petroleum-spirit, Polishing Oil: distillate between 120°–170°. 1900 *Daily News* 17 Apr. 7/4 Petroleum spirit still holds the field as a propelling force, both in the cars exhibited here and in those seen in London streets. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 21 Some ten years ago *petroleum-springs were discovered in California. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Petroleum-still*, a still for separating the hydrocarbon products from crude petroleum, etc., in the order of their volatility. 1800 *Misc. Tracts* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 315 An Account of the *Petroleum Wells, in the Burmah Dominions.

‖ **Pétroleur** (petrolör). [Fr. (in *Diet. Acad.* 1878), f. *pétrole* + *-eur*, ending of masc. agent-nouns.] A (male) incendiary who uses petroleum. Also ‖ **Pétroleuse** (petrolöz) [fem. of this], a female who does the same; esp. applied to the women who set fire to public buildings in Paris by means of petroleum, during the Commune in May 1871.

1871 *Standard* 7 Sept. 4 The judgment recorded against the five Petroleuses, or petroleum-throwers, tried this week. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* vii. (1896) I. 138 His daughter had made a petroleuse of herself. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 466 The petroleuse dragged like a chained beast through the scorching streets of Paris. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 13 May 6/6 His looks suggested the pétroleur more than the littérateur.

Petrolic (pĭtrɒ·lik), *a.* [f. PETROL + -IC.] Of or pertaining to petrol or petroleum; also, relating to the use of petrol motor-cars.

Petrolic ether, one of the four products into which crude petroleum is refined, being that which comes over at a temperature of 40° to 70° Fahr., and has a specific gravity of ·640 to ·650.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 497 *Recipe*, spirits of wine 200 grammes; petrolic ether, 5 grammes. 1902 *Autocar* 19 July 69/1 The Swiss War Office have..[provided] for the purchase of an automobile for the petrolic instruction of army officers.

Petroliferous (petrolĭ·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. PETROLEUM or PETROL + *-i-ferous*, -FEROUS, q. v.] Producing or yielding petroleum.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1898 *Nature* 5 May 20/2 Subterranean petroliferous strata. 1900 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Mar. 610 The new oil rock had proved petroliferous.

Petrolin (pe·trolin). Also *erron.* -ine. [f. PETROLEUM or PETROL + -IN.] Christison's name for a substance obtained by him from Rangoon petroleum, identical with *paraffin*. b. A trade name for an oil obtained from petroleum.

1831 SIR R. CHRISTISON in *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* (1836) XIII. 121, I find that the crystalline principle of petroleum differs materially from that of coal-tar,..and I shall therefore beg leave to denominate it *Petroline*. 1838 [see PARAFFIN 1]. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* etc., *Petroline*, a substance obtained by distilling the petroleum of Rangoon. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 77/2 Illuminating Oils, viz. Petroline or Crystal Oil.

Pe·trolist. [f. PETROL-EUM + -IST.] = PÉTROLEUR, PÉTROLEUSE.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1905 *Dundee Advertiser* 10 Jan. 8 It cannot be said that Louise Michel directly proposed the institution of the Petrolists.

Petrolize (pe·trolәiz), *v.* [f. PETROL, PETROLEUM + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To set on fire by means of petroleum: cf. PÉTROLEUR, PÉTROLEUSE.

a 1876 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) I. 130 The communists..petrolising clubs and palaces, upsetting columns.

2. To make like petroleum; to imbue with the character of petroleum. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* cites URE.

Petrology (pĭtrɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *πέτρα* rock + -OLOGY: orig. formed erron. as **petralogy**.] That branch of geology which deals with the origin, structure, and composition of rocks.

1811 PINKERTON (*title*) Petralogy, A Treatise on Rocks. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xx. 440 The whole petralogy of the period..is a thing taking place beneath and around us. 1876 *Academy* 21 Oct. 410/3 German monographs dealing with microscopic petrology. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 259 A valuable memoir on the petrology of Rodriguez by Mr. N. S. Maskelyne.

So **Petrolo·gic, Petrolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining or relating to petrology; **Petrolo·gically** *adv.*, in relation to petrology; **Petro·logist**, one versed in petrology; one who studies rocks scientifically.

1879 WEBSTER, Suppl., **Petrologic*, pertaining to petrology, or the science or investigation of rocks. 1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIII. 64 By reading through this *petralogical performance. 1864 J. B. JUKES in *Reader* IV. 678/2 The lithological composition and petrological structure of the rocks immediately beneath it. 1845 NEWBOLD in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* XIV. I. 283 The schists..of Kittoor resemble, *petrologically, the jaspideous schists of Bellary and Sondur. 1811 PINKERTON *Petralogy* I. p. xvii, This unavoidable uncertainty has been well illustrated by the greatest of *petralogists. 1874 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xxviii. 497 Rocks containing an excess of silica are termed by many Petrologists acid rocks.

Petro-mastoid: see PETRO-.

‖ **Petromyzon** (petrɒmə·izɒn). *Ichth.* [mod. L. (Linnæus, 1735), f. Gr. *πέτρο-ς* stone + *μύζων* 'sucking, sucker', pr. pple. of *μύζ-ειν* to suck, lit. 'stone-sucker', formed on the explanation of late or med. L. *lampetra*, from *lambĕre* to lick + *petra* stone: see LAMPREY.] Name of a genus of lampreys, now restricted to those of the northern hemisphere. Hence **Petromy·zont**, any member of the *Petromyzontidæ* or lamprey family; **Petromyzo·ntoid** *a.*, related to the lampreys; also *sb.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl., Petromyzon*, the stone-sucker, in the Linnæan system of zoology, the name of a genus of fishes of the chondropterygii order, comprehending the lamprey, &c. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 438. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 418 In Petromyzon two enlargements which contain the auditory organ are attached to the sides of this capsule.

† **Petron**, variant of PECTRON *Obs.*

1590 BARWICK *Breefe Dise. Weapons* xviii. K iv, There is ten to one armed more vpon the head then vpon the petron.

Petronel (pe·trɒnĕl). Now *Hist.* or *arch.* Also 6–7 -ell, (6 **petrenall, petranel**(l, **petternel**, 7 **petronil, pewternel**, *Sc.* **puitternell**). [a. F. *petrinal* (Paré 16th c.), dial. form of *poitrinal* (*poict-*, *pot-*, Godef.), sb. use of *poitrinal* adj. 'of or belonging to the breast or chest', f. *poitrine* breast, chest:—pop.L. **pectorīna*, f. *pectus*, pl. *pectora* breast. So called because in firing it, the butt end rested against the chest.] A kind of large pistol or carbine, used in the 16th and early 17th century, esp. by horse-soldiers.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Weedes* Wks. (1587) 186 Their peeces then are called Petronels. 1586 R. LANE *Let. to Ralegh* in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 263 Being by the way shot thwart the buttocks by mine Irish boy with my petronell. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 143 A Petrauell, or horsemans peece. 1602 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1848) II. 224 Hauing and vsing of ane pistoll and puitternell..and presenting the same, to hawe schott at Andro Hay. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 341 Most of the horsemen being well appointed with muskets or pewternels ready charged. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Petronel*, a horsemans peece,..which were always hanged at the Brest, ready to shoot, as they do now at the Horses Brest. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 787 But he with petronel upheaved, Instead of shield, the blow received. 1813 SCOTT *Kokeby* I. xix, 'Twas then I fired my petronel, And Mortham, steed and rider, fell. 1824 *Ann. Sporting* VI. 200 Another engine, called a petronel or poitrinal, which, according to Fauchet, was the medium between the harquebuss and the pistol. Nicot, however, says it was..when discharged..rested on the breast of the person who used it. 1838 *Hist. Rec. 4th Dragoon Guards* Introd. 2 The Cuirassiers were armed Cap-a-pie, and their Arms were a sword and a pair of large pistols, called petrenels. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 35 The German 'Ritters' were the first to employ 'petronels' or hand-bombardes, on horseback.

† b. *transf.* = next. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 142 The Petronell and Pistolier is..weaponed with a Petronell peece, which is with a snap-haunce. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. 160 There be neuer an ale-house in England, ..but sets forth some poets petternels or demilances to the paper warres in Paules Church-yard. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* III. i. § 5. 82 The third sort which are Carbines, are armed Petronels.

† **Petronellier.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *petrinalier* (also *poit-*, *poict-*, *pest-*, f. *pet-*, *poitrinal*: see prec. and -IER.] A soldier armed with a petronel.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Weedes* Wks. (1587) 186 Or of the stone wherwith the lock doth strike, Petronelliers, they called are by like. 1590 BARWICK *Breefe Dise. Weapons* G iv, Sir John Smith dooth commend the Long bowes and the Crosbowes, to serue on horseback, to be better wepons then either the Petronelliers or the Pistolliers [=s].

Petro-occipital, -pharyngeal: see PETRO-.

Petrosal (pĭtrōʊ·săl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [f. L. *petrōs-us* stony, rocky + -AL.] Applied to the petrous portion of the temporal bone (*petrosal bone*, med.L. *os petrōsum*), and parts belonging to or connected with it.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 118 A Vein..returns to the superior petrosal Sinus. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 739/2 The petrosal ridges form the sides of the triangle. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Org. Nat.* I. 192 It is excavated in front to lodge the petrosal cartilage. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* viii. 198 The essential organ of the sense of Hearing..[is] lodged in the midst of a dense and solid mass of bone (from its hardness called *petrosal*), forming a part of the temporal bone.

b. *absol.* as *sb.* = Petrosal bone.

1848 OWEN *Archetype & Homol. Vertebr. Skel.* 13, I have substituted for 'pars petrosa' or 'os petrosum' the substantive term 'petrosal'. ..'Petrosal' has appeared to me to be the best English equivalent of Cuvier's 'rocher'. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 458 In all Birds and Reptiles the petrosal (prootic) lies in front of the ex-occipital.

† **Petro·se**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *petrōs-us*, f. *petra* rock, stone: see -OSE.] Rocky, stony.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 232 Diphilus makes them equal to the guilt-head, if living in petrose places.

Petroseline (pe·trŏsĭlәin), *a.* [f. L. *petroselin-um*, a. Gr. *πετροσέλῖνον* rock-parsley, f. *πέτρα* rock + *σελῖνον* parsley.] Of or related to parsley.

1727 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gard.* VI. xlviii. 246 The *apium*, comprehending the whole of the petroseline family. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Petroseline Wortle, *Apium*.

Petrosilex (petrɒlsəi·leks). *Min.* [mod.L., f. *petr-us* stone or *petr-a* rock + *silex* flint, pebble; also in Fr. (1753 D'Holbach *Min. de Walerius* I. 176, in Hatz.-Darm.).] A hard rock; an early name for compact feldspar, now called Felsite; in Dana given as a synonym of albite and orthoclase.

1770 *Cronstedt's Min.* I. 68 Petro-silex, Lapis Corneus. The Hornstein of the Germans. 1791 BEDDOES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 63 It forms molten currents of petrosilex and flint exactly the same as our gun-flints. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 437 Porphyries, properly so called, and jaspers, but more ambiguously petro-silices and felt spar. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 463 Petrosilex, or Chert occurs most frequently in beds of limestone. 1855 LYALL *Man. Geol.* xxviii. (ed. 5) 476 Compact Felspar, which has also been called Petrosilex, ..is allied to clinkstone, but is harder, more compact, and translucent. It is a varying rock, of which the chemical composition is not well defined. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* iv. (1869) 77 The type of the felspathic extreme of the series of trap rocks is..petrosilex ..the average composition of which is 25 parts quartz and 75 felspar.

Petrosiliceous (pe·trosili·ʃəs), *a.* [f. prec. after *siliceous*.] Consisting of or containing petrosilex.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 174 Vast layers of porphyry..either argillaceous, or petrosiliceous. 1804 WATT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 298 A species of petrosilex is found..in Corsica, which contains radiated petrosiliceous glands, from half a line to an inch in diameter. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 60 Mineralogically, it is to be classed with petrosilicious felspar.

Petro-sphenoid, -squamous, etc.: see PETRO-.

Petrostearin (petrɒlstĭ·ărin). [f. PETRO- + STEARIN.] A name for ozocerite, a mineral resembling stearin.

1879 WEBSTER, Suppl., *Petro-stearine*..., a solid unctuous material of which certain kinds of candles are made. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Petro-tympanic: see PETRO-.

Petrouille, -ville, obs. forms of PATROL.

Petrous (pe·trəs), *a.* [f. L. *petrōs-us* stony, rocky: cf. F. *pétreux*, *-euse* (15th c. in Godef.).]

1. Of the nature of, or as hard as, stone or rock; stony, rocky: in *Anat.* spec. applied to a part of the temporal bone (in some animals a separate bone), remarkable for its density and hardness, and forming a protective case for the internal ear or labyrinth; med.L. *os petrosum*, F. *os pétreux* (Paré); also = PETROSAL.

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 110 þese boonys .. ben ful hard þere as þe hole of þe eere passiþ þoruȝ, & þei ben clepid petrosa.] 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* D iv b, The .v. and the .vj. be y^e bones [of the head] that are called Petrous, for they are harde as a stone. 1657 *Physical Dict., Petrous*, rocky. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 100 The inferior petrous Part is thick. 1800 SIR A. COOPER in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 154 The probe struck against the petrous portion of the temporal bone. 1869 HUXLEY *Phys.* viii. 228 The bony labyrinth, as this collection of cavities in the petrous bone is termed, is perfectly closed.

absol. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 596 Small abscess size of Barcelona nut found in petrous.

2. ? Pertaining to rock or stone; ? petrifying.

a 1851 MOIR *Miner of Peru* Poet. Wks. 1852 II. 172 By death unchanged So strong had been the power preservative, Mineral or petrous, of the charmed flood.

Pett, -e, obs. forms of PEAT, PET, PIT.

‖ **Pettah** (pe·tă). [ad. Tamil *pĕṭṭai* (Yule & Burnell).] A town or village lying outside of or around a fort, but itself sometimes partially fortified. Also *attrib.*

1763 R. ORME *Milit. Trans. Indostan* I. II. 151 The pagoda served as a citadel to a large pettah. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* II. 193 The Pettah wall was very lofty and defended by towers. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 383 The harbour is protected by a fort..encircling the town, and separated from the pettah, a part of Galle inhabited by natives and government servants, by an esplanade. 1876 JAS. GRANT *Hist. India* I. lxxi. 369/1 The pettah was taken on the 24th.

Pettaill, var. PEDAILE *Obs.* **Pettar-, Petteraro,** var. PEDRERO *Obs.*, a small gun. **Pette,** obs. f. PET, PIT.

Petted (pe·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. PET *v.*[1] + -ED [1].] Treated as a pet or favourite, made a pet of, made much of; indulged, spoiled by petting or indulgence.

In sense often approaching the next, since the indulged child is specially apt to take offence at supposed slights.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc., Bonny Bessie* iii, Petted things can nought but teez ye. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xii. (1850) 50 She began to cry and sob, like a petted bairn. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. vi, The wind was capricious and changeable as a petted beauty. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxx, We are but like petted children, who break and throw from them the toys they have wept themselves sick for. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* ii, Eliza had been brought up by her mistress, from girlhood, as a petted and indulged favourite. 1877 BRYANT *3rd November* 1861 ii, Tenderly the season..Spared the petted flowers that the old world gave the new. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 143 The petted hobby of two distinguished Ministers.

Petted (pe·tĕd), *a.* [f. PET *sb.*[2] + -ED [2].] In a pet; offended or sulky at feeling slighted or ill-used; piqued; given to taking pet, pettish.

1760 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 149, I was petted at their neglect of us during our long illness. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* I. 580 Poverty brought on a petted mood And a sore temper.

Hence **Pe·ttedly** *adv.*, pettishly; **Pe·ttedness.**

1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* lxiv. 287 Take off his nightcap! cried Jack, pulling pettedly at the strings of the hood. 1893 *Whitby Gaz.* 6 Oct. 3/5 Though I do not wish to show any pettedness I have now no alternative but to say that I have no proposition to make.

Pettegre, -grye, obs. forms of PEDIGREE.

Petter (pe·təɹ), *sb.* [f. PET *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who pets or indulges.

1863 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. III. 240 The author must..be a petter of all kinds of pets.

Petter (pe·təɹ), *v.* [Echoic: cf. PITTER.] To emit the sound natural to a grasshopper.

1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 106 The grasshopper was pettering his monotonous contralto.

Petternel, Pettestale, obs. ff. PETRONEL, PEDESTAL.

Pettiagua, -auger, etc., corrupt ff. PIRAGUA.

Pettichaps (pe·tiˌtʃæps). Also 7–9 **petty-chaps**; 9 *dial.* **pettichap.** [f. PETTY *a.* + ? CHAP *sb.*[2] or [3]. Locally used in Yorkshire and Lancashire: a specimen of the bird was sent from Sheffield to Willughby *c* 1670, under this name, which thus entered into ornithological nomenclature; but app. never in general Eng. use, and still chiefly a book-name.] A name of the Garden Warbler (*Sylvia hortensis*). Also applied to other species of warblers, as *Lesser Pettichaps*, the chiffchaff (*Phylloscopus rufus*); *dial.* the long-tailed titmouse (*rare*).

1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Eng. Birds* 86 Pettichaps: *Ficedula Septima* Aldrov. 1678 — *Willughby's Ornith.* 206 Mr. Jessop shot this bird in Yorkshire, and sent it us by the name of Pettychaps. 1785 *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 10 The male and female .. are both larger than the Pettychaps described by Willoughby. 1829 KNAPP *Jrnl. Nat.* 211 The quantities of cherries and raspberries that the blackcap and pettichaps will eat are surprising. 1833 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 20 The greater pettichaps (*Curruca hortensis*) and wood-wren..are considerably later. 1843 H. DOUBLEDAY in *Zoologist* I. 13 In the spring of 1841 the redstart..lesser pettychaps and garden warbler were very numerous. 1851 T. STERNBERG *Dial. & Folk-lore of Northants., Pettichap*, the long-tailed titmouse.

Petticoat (pe·tikōut), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: *α.* 5 **pety coote, 6 pety cote, 7 petty coat, pettie coat.** *β.* 5 **pettecote**; 5–7 **pety-, 6–7 peti-, pettycote**; 6 **peteekot**; **peticoot, petticoit(e**; 6–7 **petti-, pettycoate**; **pette-, peticoate**; 7 **peticoat, pettie-coat**, 7–8 **pettycoat, petty-coat**; 6– **petticoat.** [Orig. two words, *petty coat*, lit. little or small coat (cf. OF. *cote*, mod.F. *cotte* petticoat, *cotte simple* under-petticoat). From an early period written as one word, or less usually hyphened.]

1. † A small coat worn by men beneath the doublet; in quot. 1412–20 app. a short coat worn as armour. *Obs.* b. *dial.* (from 17th c.) A waistcoat.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii. (1555), The famous knyghtes arme them in ye place...A payre gussettes on a pety coote. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/1 Petycote, *tunicula*. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 872 Se that youre souerayne haue clene shurt & breche, A petycote, a dublett, a longe coote. 1474 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 26, j elne of skarlete for a petticote to the King..Ls. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 249 Next your sherte vse to were a petycote of skarlet.

b. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* (1691) 109 A *Petticoat*, is in some places used for a Mans Wastcoat. 1736 J. LEWIS *Isle Tenet* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Petty-coat*, a man or boy's waistcoat. [Hence in PEGGE *Kenticisms.*] 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 181. 1887 in *Kent. Gloss.*

2. *gen.* A garment worn by women, girls, and young children (perh. orig. a kind of tunic or chemise, but) usually a skirt dependent from the waist. Also used as the equivalent for some similar Greek or Roman female garment.

(Of the following early quots., several prob. belong to the specific senses a and b.)

1464 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 544 Item, for makenge of ij. petycotes for mastres Marget and m. Anne, iiij.*d.* 1520 SIR R. ELYOT *Will* in *Elyot's Gov.* (1883) I. App. A. 312 Every of their wifes a white petycote. 1530 PALSGR. 253/2 Petycote, *corset simple, cotte simple, chemise de blanchet*. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 906 The petycote, *la cotte simple*. 1558 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 309 For the wrangous reiffing and away taking fra hir of ane plyd, ane petticoitt [etc.]. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1629) 235 Sixe maides, all in one liuerie of scarlet peticotes, which were tucked vp almost to their knees. 1661 EVELYN *Tyrannus* 10 Those who sacrific'd to Ceres put on the pettycoat with much confidence. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 98 A statue of Minerva, with a petticoat of red porphyry.

spec. a. A skirt as distinguished from a bodice, worn either externally, or beneath the gown or frock as part of the costume, and trimmed or ornamented; an outer, upper, or show petticoat.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 39 The fringe of your sattin peticote is ript. *a* 1641 SUCKLING *Poems* (1646) 38 Her feet beneath her Petticoat Like little mice stole in and out. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 18 May, She was in her new suit of black sarcenet and yellow petticoate very pretty. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 129 ¶ 8 A Lady..entered..in..a hoop'd Petticoat. 1711 STEELE *ibid.* No. 145 ¶ 7 There is not one of us but has reduced our outward Petticoat to its ancient Sizable Circumference, tho' indeed we retain still a Quilted one underneath. 1712 *Spect.* No. 277 ¶ 13 The Puppet was dressed in a Cherry-coloured Gown and Petticoat. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 14 Sept., Their Whalebone petticoats outdo ours by several yards' circumference. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* II. 248 One of my Comerades in the Farmer's Wife's Russet Gown and Petticoat, like a Woman. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* viii, I hope you saw her petticoat, six inches deep in mud, ..and the gown which had been let down to hide it not doing its office. 1815 *Zeluca* I. 78 Her figure would best be displayed in the vandyke petticoat. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 109 Their boddices contrasted against their petticoats with the judgement of a painter. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. ix, A skirt, or upper petticoat, of camlet. 1881 *Truth* 19 May 686/2 One of her Court dresses has the bodice of sky-blue satin...The petticoat is of net, covered with silver lace.

b. An under-skirt of calico, flannel, or other material.

(In early quotations not easily separable from a.)

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 5 But for these other goods, Vnbinde my hands, Ile pull them off my selfe, Yea all my raiment, to my petticoate. 1625 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 201 She came out of her bedchamber in her petticoat. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 21 May, Saw the finest smocks and linnen petticoats of my Lady Castlemaine's. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 295 ¶ 10 He would..have presented her ..with the Sheering of his Sheep for her Under-Petticoats. 1812 *Poet. Sk. Scarborough* (ed. 2) 138 While Kate was like a crouching goddess, In only petticoat and boddice. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Mr. Watkins Tottle* i, I said, jokingly, that when I went to bed I should wrap my head in Fanny's flannel petticoat. 1844 MRS. SHERWOOD *Hist. Y. Marten* xv. 205 A good flannel petticoat ought to be little the worse for one year's wear. 1848 [cf. CRINOLINE 4].

†c. The skirt of a woman's riding-habit. *Obs.*

1663 PEPYS *Diary* 13 July, The..Queene..in..a white laced waistcoate and a crimson short pettycoate, ..mighty pretty; and the King rode hand in hand with her. 1666 *Ibid.* 12 June, The Ladies of Honour dressed in their riding garbs, with coats and doubtlets.., with perriwigs and with hats; so that, only for a long petticoat dragging under their men's coats, nobody could take them for women. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 104 ¶ 2. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. ix, A skirt, or upper petticoat, of camlet, like those worn [in 18th c.] by country ladies of moderate rank when on horseback.

d. Applied also to the rudimentary garment worn by women among primitive or uncivilized peoples, e. g. the 'grass petticoat' of the Papuan women.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 156 Over their Lower Parts a Pitticoat or Lungy, their Feet and Legs without Stockins. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Walk round London* (1709) 41 Our good Grandmother Eve might have sav'd her self a great deal of trouble in tacking together Primitive Green Petticoat and Wastcoat. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 336 The Women have short Petticoats made of Silk Grass.

3. *pl.* Skirts collectively, upper and under; also, skirts worn by children, including young boys: chiefly in phrase (said of a young boy) *in petticoats.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 15 They are but burs,..if we walke not in the trodden paths, our very petty-coates will catch them. 1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. (1664) 78 He commanded also that all women..shold tuck their petticoats somwhat high. 1727 SWIFT *Country Post* Wks. 1755 III. I. 176 A mouse .. took shelter under Dolly's petticoats. 1818 I. TAYLOR *Scenes Europe* (1821) § 67 A young Dutch [peasant] girl in her holiday suit,..with petticoats only half down the leg. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* iii. 85 The country was chalky, and whitened the hems of her petticoats. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* xiv, The old woman.. executed her parental authority as if he were still in petticoats. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 253, I have known him ever since he was in petticoats. 1887 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 5/1 Both in batting and bowling, however, petticoats are decidedly hindering, especially in windy weather. 1898 *Cycling* xii. 72 Petticoats, which only hamper the action of the knees, must absolutely be discarded.

4. (chiefly *pl.*) As the characteristic or typical feminine garment; hence as the symbol of the female sex or character. *To wear* or *be in petticoats*, to be a woman, to behave as befits a woman. *A Nero* (or other male) *in petticoats*, a female counterpart to Nero, or other man specified.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. v. 23 That you might still haue worne the Petticoat, And ne're haue stolne the Breech from Lancaster. 1702 ADDISON *Medals* ii. 'Misc. Wks. 1726 III. 36 It is a great compliment methinks to the sex,..that your Virtues are generally shown in petticoats. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I. (1724) 83 A saying that went of her [Lady Falconbridge], that those who wore breeches deserved petticoats better, but if those in petticoats had been in breeches, they would have held faster. 1766 CHESTERF. *Lett. to Godson* (1898) 210 Ignorance is only pardonable in petticoats. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi, Since she wears a petticoat .. I will answer for her protection as well as a single man may. 1853 KINGSLEY *Misc., Shelley & Byron* (1859) I. 321 Beatrice Cenci is really none other than Percy Bysshe Shelley himself in petticoats. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. 39 She was a sort of Wesley in petticoats.

b. (*sing.*) The wearer of a petticoat; a female; the female sex.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iv. 7 But I must comfort the weaker vessell, as doublet and hose ought to show it selfe coragious to petty-coate. *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 118 The *Maistre de Hostell* still keeps his state with the better sort of petticoats. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* V, Vain is the task to petticoats assign'd, If wanton language shews a naked mind. 1776 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 155 Rather than give up this, which would completely subject us to the despotism of the petticoat, I hope [etc.]. 1864 G. MEREDITH *Emilia* xxv, Must give up business to-day. Can't do business with a petticoat in the room. 1898 *Daily News* 1 Aug. 4/7 There was as much force as brutality in his [Bismarck's] exclamation that the Emperor Frederick's death would put an end to the rule of 'petticoats in politics'.

5. A wide outer garment, made of oilskins or rough canvas, worn by fishermen in warm weather, and reaching below the knee, often undivided: cf. *petticoat trousers* in 9. *U. S.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

b. Applied humorously or contemptuously to the skirts of a scholar's or clergyman's gown; also descriptively to the kilt of the Highlander or Highland regiments, the fustanella of the Greek, and similar male garments.

c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scot.* (1754) II. xxii. 189 That they [Highlanders] would not be so free to skip over the Rocks and Bogs with Breeches, as they are in the short Petticoat. 1849 MRS. MORTIMER *Near Home, Turkey* 357 It would astonish you to see how fast they [dancing dervishes] turn round in their full white petticoats. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. (1871) II. 34 Artists and actors represented Bruce and Douglas in striped petticoats.

6. *transf.* a. A toilet-table cover reaching down to the floor. b. A sheeting hung round a yacht while being launched, to hide its outlines. c. A projecting fringe-like part forming the foot of a tankard, etc. d. *Archery.* 'The ground of a target beyond the white'; the *spoon.* e. = *petticoat insulator*: see 9.

1864 WEBSTER, *Petticoat*, the outer space or surface of a target. [*Eng.*] 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 378/2 *Petticoat*, or *Spoon*, the ground of the target beyond the white. 1880 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* xii. (1884) 164 The dressing-table had a pink petticoat with gauze over it. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 June 7/2 Shamrock is to be launched 'in petticoats' on Monday. 1899 *Daily News* 27 June 7/3 A long curtain or 'petticoat' hung over the stern of the boat, and, reaching to the ground, effectually prevented any view of the keel and lower part of the yacht. 1903 P. MACQUOID in *Burlington Mag.* Apr., In about 1640..the tankard becomes plain and high with a so-called petticoat shooting out at the bottom..

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

7. *simple attrib.* Of a petticoat or petticoats.

1587 *Acc. Bk.* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 118, vj yeardes of petecote lace, xviij*d*. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 663/1, I would warrant every knave of them to kiss the hem of the petticoat-tail of the smallest member of the sacred conclave. 1844 Mrs. Sherwood *Hist. J. Marten* xv. 217 It was flannel petticoat time [i. e. for a clothing club distribution]. *a* 1844 Campbell *Ep. to Hor. Smith*, In his breeches of petticoat size..his garb is a fair compromise 'Twixt a kilt and a pair of small-clothes. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 664/2 To give you the horrors with, in petticoat days. 1886 Dr. Richardson in *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 6/2 A petticoated generation could never do the full work of a generation whose limbs were free of petticoat encumbrance.

8. *attrib.* (often = *adj.*). **a.** In petticoats, wearing petticoats; that is a woman, female; womanish. (Often hyphened.) Now *rare*.

1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* II. vi. 85 The ignorant Empiricke, the peticoate or woman-physitian. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 10 Many a Heccatomb of humble Prayers, does he offer to appease this Petticoat-Deity. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 305 ¶ 4 A Seminary of Petticoat Politicians, who are to be brought up at the Feet of Madam de Maintenon. 1725 Bailey *Erasm. Colloq.* (1878) I. 186 What does this Petticoat-Preacher [*concionatrix*] do here? 1797 Mrs. M. Robinson *Walsingham* II. 213 To ridicule the petticoat pedant. 1813 Moore *Post-bag* (1818) App. iv. 108 A Petticoat Pope in the Ninth Century.

b. Of, belonging, or relating to a woman or women, as the wearers of petticoats; executed, performed, wielded by a woman; female, feminine.

1660 Hickeringill *Jamaica* (1661) 30 The Petticoat Sex. 1690 Dryden *Amphitryon* I. i, Venus may know more than both of us, For 'tis some petticoat affair. 1800 *Proc. E. Ind. Ho.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 63/2 He thought this petticoat influence in the India Company, a most curious circumstance! 1806 *Francis Lett.* (1901) II. 638, I will not go to Petticoat Parties. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xi, He will obey you in making a weapon, or in wielding one, but he knows nothing of this petticoat service. 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* xxvii, The coarsest allusions to petticoat influence. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 May 4/2 Miss Gertrude Elliott has the only petticoat part [in a play].

9. Special combs.: **petticoat body**, a body attached to or worn with a petticoat; **petticoat breeches**, loose wide breeches with legs resembling skirts, fashionable during the earlier part of the reign of Charles II; **petticoat insulator**, an inverted cup-shaped insulator of porcelain or the like that supports a telegraph wire; **petticoat-maker**, a maker of petticoats, esp. of farthingales; † **petticoat-monger**, ? a whoremonger; **petticoat-pensioner**, a man paid by a woman, a woman's 'fancy-man'; **petticoat-pipe**, a bell-mouthed pipe in the chimney of a locomotive into which the exhaust-steam enters and which serves to equalize and strengthen the draught; **petticoat-trousers**, (*a*) a New England colloquial name for wide baggy trousers; (*b*) = 5; (*c*) the wide-seated trousers worn by Mohammedan women; **petticoat-wise** *adv.*, in the manner of a petticoat.

1862 *Eng. Wom. Dom. Mag.* IV. 238/2 Patterns of the newest and most fashionable under-linen, including .. petticoat band, *petticoat body. 1891 Flo. Marryat *There is no Death* xii. 116 She had not got on 'Rosie's' petticoat body. 1658 R. Holme in Fairholt *Costume in Eng.* (1860) 255 A short-waisted doublet and *petticoat-breeches, the lining lower than the breeches tied above the knee. 1860 Fairholt *Ibid.* Gloss. 399 Towards the end of the reign of Charles the petticoat breeches were discarded. 1552 Huloet, *Peticote maker, *indusiarius*. 1783 Ainsworth *Eng. Lat. Dict.* 1605 *Tryall Chev.* v. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 347 You pick-hatch Cavaliero *petticote-monger. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Pettycoat-Pensioner*, a Gallant, or one Maintain'd for secret Service. 1825 Knapp & Baldw. *Newgate Cal.* IV. 327/1 He became a petticoat-pensioner. 1864 Webster, **Petticoat pipe*, one of a series of short conical pipes, in a smoke-box, to equalize the draught. 1878 *Engineer* XLVI. 57/3 A good modification of the well-known American petticoat pipe. 1753 *N. Jersey Archives* XIX. 291 He took with him..two Pair of *Petticoat Trowsers. 1761 *Ibid.* XX. 597 Run away..an English servant lad...Had on ..long petticoat trowsers, much worn. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Petticoat trowsers*, a kind of kilt formerly worn by seamen in general, but latterly principally by fishermen. 1885 Burton *Arab. Nts.* II. 6 The strings of her petticoat-trowsers. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 31 Mar. 10/2 Overcoats slung round the loins, *petticoat-wise.

b. Petticoat government: (undue) rule or predominance of women in the home, or in politics. So **Petticoat-governed** *a.*, ruled by a woman, hen-pecked.

1702 J. Dunton (*title*) Petticoat-Government. *Ibid.* 70 By Petticoat-Government, I mean when Good Women Ascend the Throne, and Rule according to Law, as is the case of the present Queen. Again, by Petticoat-Government, I mean the discreet and housewifely Ruling of a House and Family. 1702 (*title*) The Prerogative of the Breeches: an answer to Petticoat-Government, written by a True-born English Man. 1731 Fielding *Grub-St. Op.* I. i, Petticoat-government is a very lamentable thing indeed. 1825 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 365 He, being under strict petticoat government..was compelled to get home that night. 1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Boarding-Ho.* i, Mr. Calton seized the hand of the petticoat-governed little man. 1884 *Chr. World* 19 June 453/1 This..would throw electoral power into the hands of women, and petticoat government would prevail.

Pe·tticoat, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] **a.** *trans.* To clothe in petticoats, put petticoats on; *fig.* to treat as a woman. **b.** *intr.* To wear, or posture in, petticoats. Hence **Pe·tticoating** *vbl. sb.*

1850 Browning *Christmas Eve* xxii, Let us hope That no worse blessing befall the Pope, Turned sick at last of to-day's buffoonery, Of posturings and petticoatings. 1895 J. Winsor *Mississ. Basin* 175 The Shawnees..were restless in being what was termed 'petticoated' by the Iroquois.

Petticoated (pe·tikōu-tėd), *a.* [f. Petticoat *sb.* + -ed 2.] Having or wearing petticoats; female.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 49, I will contrive to be the man, petticoated out, and vested in a gown and cassock. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 155 Days of every variety of falling weather..too bad to admit the possibility that any petticoated thing..should stir out. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xiv, Here, dame,..is a letter from your petticoated baron, the lord-priest yonder. 1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* II. iii. 22 A lady who..was the petticoated image of her admirable ancestor. 1871 — *H. Richmond* xliv, She ..was..in the squire's phrase, 'a petticoated parsimony'. 1871 M. Collins *Mcg. & Merch.* I. iv. 131 She wanted to make this .. School a petticoated Rugby. 1900 *Queen Cycling Bk.* 1 To see a petticoated woman [cyclist] struggling along on a windy day.

b. *transf.* Having a 'petticoat' or enclosing pendent fringe; see Petticoat *sb.* 6.

1858 Lytton *What will he do* I. xix, This petticoated divan suddenly closed round the painter. 1880 Baring-Gould *Mehalah* xii. (1884) 169 [His] gilt balcony and petticoated dressing-table.

c. (See *petticoat insulator*, Petticoat 9.)

1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 754/2 They are supported on strong porcelain insulators, triple-petticoated.

Petticoatery, -ie. *nonce-wd.* [f. Petticoat + -ery (with punning allusion to *coterie*).] A petticoated company or coterie; wearers of petticoats collectively.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 680 The whole coterie (which, in this instance, is an undiluted petticoatery) assembles for consultation. 1884 *Punch* 22 Nov. 252/1 Astounding both to the old-fashioned petticoaterie and the new-fangled divided skirtists.

Pe·tticoa tie. *Sc.* [dim.] A little petticoat.

1794 Burns *Coming through the Rye* i, She draigled a' her petticoatie, Coming through the rye.

Pe·tticoatless, *a.* [f. Petticoat *sb.* + -less.] Without a petticoat, not wearing petticoats.

1888 *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 306 The graceful curves of her slight, petticoatless figure. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Apr. 447/1 Men declare that the petticoatless female has unsexed herself and has left her modesty behind.

b. *fig.* Without female characters.

1892 *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 435 Mamie is perhaps the best petticoat among Mr. Stevenson's rather petticoatless tales.

Petticoat tails. *Sc.* [Origin uncertain: see quot. 1825.] 'The name given to a species of cake baked with butter, used as tea-bread' (Jamieson 1825).

? *a* 1800 *Collect. Receipts* 3 (Jam.) For Petticoat tails, take the same proportion of butter as for Short Bread. 1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* xxvi, Never had there been..such making of car-cakes and sweet scones, Selkirk bannocks, cookies, and petticoat-tails—delicacies little known to the present generation. 1825 Jamieson s. v., The general idea is, that this kind of cake is denominated from its resemblance to a section of a petticoat. For a circular cake, when a smaller circle has been taken out of the middle, is divided into eight quarters. But a literary friend has suggested that the term has probably a French origin, q. *petit gasteau*, a little cake. The old form of this word is *petit gastel*. 1870 Ramsay *Remin.* vi. (ed. 18) 247. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Dec. 5/2 Yorkshire Parkin, Simnel cake, and Scotch petticoat tails are to be found among a host of local delicacies.

Pe·tticoaty, *a.* [f. Petticoat *sb.* + -y.] Like or akin to a petticoat.

1883 G. H. Boughton in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 522/2 He wears a pair of baggy breeches..very voluminous and petticoaty. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 21 May 4 When men took to wearing a long, petticoaty style of coat..some of them took to wearing stays also.

† Pettifactor, petifactor. *Obs. rare.* [app. = *petty factor*: cf. Petty *a.* and Factor 3.] ? A legal agent who undertakes small cases. Cf. Pettifogger.

1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 92 Thereby, the number of pleaders and petifactors be so far increased that although the common-wealth is wonderfully torn with the litigiousnes of clyents notwithstanding their purchase is not worth their rent. 1633 T. Nash *Quaternio* 41 How difficult a thing it is for a petifactor to rayse himselfe, without a great deale of jugling and false-dealing.

Pettifog (pe·tifǫg), *v.* [app. a back-formation from Pettifogger: cf. Fog *v.*3 and Pettifogging.]

1. *intr.* To act as a pettifogger; to plead or conduct a petty case in a minor court of law; to practise legal chicanery; also *transf.*, to wrangle or quibble about small petty points.

1611 Cotgr., *Chicaner*, to wrangle, or pettifog it; to spoyle, or perplex a cause with craftie, or litigious pleading. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* VII. 738 And cogge, And lie, and prate of Law, and pettifogge As craftily (sometimes) as many a one Who divers yeares hath studied Littleton. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 165 He will..rather pettyfog and turn common Barreter, than be out of Employment. *c* 1867 Symonds in *Life* (1895) II. 133 They accepted the whole, and were not trafficking or pettifogging about a portion. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 June 1/3 'But what is this about a woman lifting up her voice in a law-court and pleading?'—'Oh, in America you can do that in a local police-court; in a mayor's court women may pettifog.'

2. *trans.* **a.** To plead (a case) with legal chicanery. † **b.** *loosely.* To take by petty larceny.

1759 D. Mallet *Wks.* I. 22 He pettyfogs a scrap from authors dead. 1858 *N. York Tribune* 23 Oct. 4/5 [He] saw fit..to address to the Editor..a letter pettifogging the hard case of his master.

† **Pe·ttifog,** *a.* and *sb.*1 *Obs.*

a. *adj.* = Pettifogging. **b.** *sb.* = Pettifogger.

1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* clxxxv. 821 That he shall have both the Civill and Common Lawyer and the pettifog Atturney against him. 1796 Charlotte Smith *Marchmont* III. 44 I wont do this time—you must try again, old pettifog.

† **Pe·ttifog,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* Used as a paronomasia on *petty fog* = mist, and *pettifogging*.

1641 Milton *Prel. Episc.* 19 And thus much for this cloud I cannot say rather then petty-fog of witnesses, with which Episcopall men would cast a mist before us.

Pettifogger (pe·tifǫgəɹ). Also 6 7 pety-, 6–9 petty-fogger; 6 petifoger, 7 *dial.* -voguer, petty foger. [Orig. sometimes as two words, *petty fogger*, and later often hyphened, *petti-fogger*, etc. First element Petty *adj.*, second obscure: cf. Fogger 1 (but this was perhaps only a shortening of *petty-fogger*). The general sense seems to be the same as in Pettifactor, of about the same age.]

1. A legal practitioner of inferior status, who gets up or conducts petty cases; *esp.* in an opprobrious sense, one who employs mean, sharp, cavilling practices; a 'rascally attorney'.

1564–78 Bullein *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 19, I knowe theim verie well; they are two Pettifoggers in the Lawe. 1576, 1577 Pettie fogger [see Fogger 1 1]. 1584 *Leycesters Commw.* (1641) 178 A most wicked Promoter, and wretched Petifoger, enriched himself by other mens ruines. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 6 Sergeant, Bencher, Counsailor, Atorney or petifoger. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 4 b, The worst conditioned and least cliented Petivoguers. 1612 Dekker *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 274 We must all turne pettifoggers, and instead of gilt rapiers, hang buckram bags at our girdles. 1645 Milton *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 363 A meer and arrant petti-fogger, who lately was so hardy, as to lay aside his buckram wallet, and make himself a fool in Print. 1746 H. Walpole *Corr.* (1840) II. 142 He behaved so like an attorney the first day, and so like a pettifogger the second. 1841 Macaulay *W. Hastings* Ess. (1851) 623 The ravenous pettifoggers who fattened on the misery and terror of an immense community. 1873 Longf. *Wayside Inn* III. *Rhyme Sir Christopher* 35 Morton of Merry Mount, That pettifogger from Furnival's Inn.

† **b.** Sometimes app. a professional name. *Obs.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 63/2 Officers of the Palatinate Courts in Chester. Assizes .. The Sollicitor. The Petty Fogers. Constable of the Castle [etc.]. 1721 *MS. Par. Reg. Campton, Beds.*, 5 Apr., Bur[ied] John Street of Shefford (Pettyfogger).

2. *transf.* A petty practitioner in any department; a tyro; an empiric, pretender.

1602 Herring tr. *Oberndoerffer's Anat.* 41 Laying open the Packe and Fardle of these circumferaneous Iugglers, and pedling Pettifoggers in Physicke. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 22 He had much better commit himself to an approved cobler or tinker,..than to be only a disesteemed pettifogger, or empyrick in divinity. 1711 Pickle *Club* 8 215. 41 That such petty-foggers and retailers of news and politicks ..should pretend to teach their rulers how to govern.

3. *Nailmaking.* See quot. and cf. Fogger 1 3.

1871 A. S. Harvey in *Gd. Words* 610 A large proportion of the trade is in the hands of middlemen, called 'foggers',—those who truck being known as 'pettifoggers',—each of whom employs a certain number of nailmakers.

4. A local name of a fish, the rockling.

1880–4 Day *Fishes Gt. Brit. & Irel.* I. 315 *Pettifogger* and *band* are said to have been two local names in Cornwall for some species of *Motella* [Rockling].

5. *Comb.*, as *pettifogger-like* adj.

1729 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* 205 It is saucy, impertinent, unmannerly, and pettyfogger-like, to be making comparisons that are odious.

Pettifoggery (pe·tifǫgəɹi). [f. prec. + -y.] Pettifogging practice; legal chicanery.

1653 Milton *Hirelings* 62 The last and lowest sort of thir arguments, that men purchas'd not thir tithe with thir land, and such like pettifoggerie, I omitt. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxvi. 306 Under-hand tricky..Cavilling, Pettifoggery. 1871 *Athenæum* 28 Jan. 83 Code-making ..is going on with vigour in South America: and this is not surprising, for the Spaniards left them a legacy of miscellaneous pettifoggery.

Pettifogging (pe·tifǫgiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as Pettifog *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of a pettifogger; legal trickery; chicanery, pettifoggery; quibbling.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Chicanerie*, petyfogging. 1611 Cotgr., *Chicanerie*, wrangling, pettifogging; litigious or craftie pleading. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 171 (France) This Chiquanery (Petti-fogging) and multiplicitie of Pleaders, came first from the Popes Court, when his seat was at Avignon, (as my Author saith). 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 129, I was forced to spend the greatest part of my goods in suites and pettifoggings, untill I was forced to leave my country. 1843 H. Rogers *Ess.* (1860) III. 80 Number Ninety [Tract for the Times], that singular monument of logical pettifogging.

Pettifogging (pe·tifǫgiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] Acting as a pettifogger or rascally attorney; mean, shifty, quibbling; also, pertaining to or characteristic of pettifoggers.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xxxvii, Petty-fogging Lawyer. 1604 T. Wright *Climact. Years* (ed. 2) 12 He was..a petty-fogging Phisitian as they be petty-fogging Lawyers thorow theyr owne costs, as they be petty-fogging Lawyers thorow theyr owne sutes. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* iv, To see some store of their Friends, and in the Roman, not the pettifogging sense, their Clients so neer about them. 1673 Dryden *Amboyna* I. i, This Fiscal, who was .. an ignorant Advocate in Rotterdam, such as in England we

call a Petty-fogging Rogue. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xl, The character of this last man, said Dr. Slop,..seems to have been taken from some pettifogging lawyer amongst you. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* liii, 'You are', continued Mr. Pickwick,..'a well-matched pair of mean, rascally, pettifogging robbers'. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. iv. 117 The pettifogging cunning which supposes the gossips of lobbies..to be the embodiment of statesmanship.

Pettifo·gulize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. PETTIFOGGER.] *intr.* To quibble. Hence **Pettifo·gulizer.**

1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 59 So far from seeking to 'pettifogulise'—i. e. to find evasions for any purpose in a trickster's minute tortuosities of construction. *Ibid.* 60, I showed so much scrupulosity about the exact value and position of his words, as finally to draw upon myself the vexatious reproach of being habitually a 'pettifoguliser'. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* I. i. 77 This 'pettifogulising'.

Pettigree, obs. form of PEDIGREE.

† Pettilashery, -lasserie, obs. corrupt forms of *petty* LARCENY: cf. LARCERY.

1591 GREENE *Connie Catch.* II. Wks. (Grosart) X. 118 Commonly..called pilfering or petulacerie. 1592 — *Black Book's Messenger* ibid. XI. 10 Filching, pettilashery, and such trifling toyes. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Pettilasserie*, stealing of things of no great value.

Pettiloon, colloq. perversion of PANTALOON.

1858 WHYTE MELVILLE *Tilbury Nogo* 174 Two pair of flannel 'pettiloons', as people call them now, thick winter trousers.

Pettily (pe·tili), *adv.* [f. PETTY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a petty, mean, paltry, or trivial way or manner.

1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 86 Nothing has been too grandly mischievous, or too pettily vexatious, for their doing. 1858 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) II. 18 We should rather endeavour a unity of doctrine and spirit among Christians than pettily insist on establishing certain ceremonies. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 62 They are ..pettily thievish, like the English gipsies.

Pettiness (pe·tinés). [f. PETTY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being petty; triviality, insignificance; little-mindedness; an instance of this, a petty trait; formerly, a petty or trivial object.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* ii. (1887) 6 A petie companion, I confesse, but till some better do deale, why may not my petinesse fullwell take place? 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 136 His ransome, which must proportion the losses we haue borne ..which in weight to re-answer, his pettinesse would bow vnder. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xv. 175 These pettinesses being below the Divine Majesty to catch at. 1845 BROWNING *Pictor Ignotus* ad fin., See their faces, listen to their prate, Partakers of their daily pettiness. 1872 STUBBS in *Mem. W. de Coventria* (Rolls) II. Pref. 15 A mean reproduction of all the vices and of the few pettinesses of his family.

Petting, *vbl. sb.*: see PET *v.*[1]

Pe·tting, *ppl. a.* [f. PET *v.*[1] + -ING 2.] That pets. Hence **Pe·ttingly** *adv.*, in a petting manner.

1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk.* 180 'Aowa! Aowa!' said Mowgli pettingly, 'I have killed one striped ape.'

Pettish (pe·tiʃ), *a.* [f. PET *sb.*[2] + -ISH [1].

But the earliest quots. precede our first example of the sb., and are not clearly connected with it in sense.]

Subject to 'pets' or fits of offended ill humour; in a pet; proceeding from, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pet; impatiently angry; peevish, ill-humoured, petulant; easily 'put out'.

[1552 HULOET, Petyshe, *impetuosus.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 145/44 Pétish, *effrænis, iracundus.*] *a* 1591 R. GREENHAM *Wks.* (1599) 12, I am pettish, I am vncomfortable and vnquiet with them, with whom I liue. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* iv. (1642) 272 He became pettish, wayward, frantick, blondy. 1653 SCLATER *Civ. Magistracy* 17 The pettish Israelites (a people seldom if ever, pleased with God's present Providencies) who murmured under Moses. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Aug., I checked her, which made her mighty pettish. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xii, She received the apology with the air of a pettish girl. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* III. vii. This was a very pettish speech in Evelyn. 1873 J. R. GREEN *Letters* (1901) I. 7, I was..too weak and pettish for the rougher horse-jokes of stronger boys.

† Pe·ttiship, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PETTY *a.* + -SHIP.] Littleness; pettiness.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVIII. (1887) 178 Some petie lowlinges .. will needes seeme like, where their petieship cannot light.

Pe·ttishly, *adv.* [f. PETTISH + -LY 2.] In a pettish manner; peevishly, petulantly.

a 1619 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* III. ii, Poorly, and pettishly, ridiculously To fling away your fortune? 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xxxiii, He kept his fore-finger in the chapter:—not pettishly,—for he shut the book slowly. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Clov. Foot* xii, 'Drip, drip, drip', cried Celia, pettishly, 'one of these odious Scotch mists'.

Pe·ttishness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being pettish; peevishness, petulance.

1645 BP. HALL *Remedy Discontents* xiv, To see his bounty contemned out of a childish pettishnesse. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* III. iii, Cecilia [was] offended at her pettishness and folly. 1806 *Edin. Rev.* VIII. 162 The..pettishness of disappointed selfishness. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* xxiii. (1879) 228 Her very little pettishnesses and vanities were like the spring breeze.

Pettit(e, obs. forms of PETIT.

Pettitoes (pe·titōz), *sb. pl.* Rarely in *sing.* Forms: *α. sing.* 6 pettytoe, petitoe, 8–9 pettitoe; *β. pl.* 6 pettie toes, petitose, 6–7 petitoes, 7 petti-, 7–8 petty-toes, pettytoes, 6– pettitoes. [Of uncertain origin; but before 1600 taken as PETTY *a.* and *toes*, pl. of TOE. See Note below.]

1. The feet of a pig, esp. as an article of food; pig's trotters; in earlier use the word seems to have included the heart, liver, lungs, etc., not only of the pig, but of calves, sheep, and other animals.

α. 1555 BRADFORD in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlv. 133 Vf ye haue..halfe a Loyn of lean mutton: a Pygges Pettytoe, with half a dossen of grene sallets. 1597 *Bk. Cookerie* 53 b, The first course at Supper. A Sallet, a Pigs Petitoe, powdered Beefe sliced. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pig's pettitoes*, Take Pettitoes..cut them into halves, and let every Pettitoe be tyed up together.

β. 1589 *W. Darrell's Exp.* in H. Hall *Eliz. Soc.* (1887) 218 For dressinge ye mutton, rabbettes and a pigges pettie toes. 1597 *2nd Pt. Gd. Hus-wives Iewell* B j b, For a Goose gihlutts and pigges petitose. 1598 FLORIO, *Peduccij*, all manner of feete, or petitoes drest to be eaten, as calues, sheepes, neates, or hogs feete, or pigs petitoes. 1607 BEAUMONT *Woman Hater* I. ii, Like the Table of a countrey Justice,..sprinkled over with all manner of cheap Sallads, sliced Beef, Giblets, and Petitoes. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 56 To giv the Pettitoes in alms wil not .. satisfi for stealing the Pig. 1793 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Pope* Wks. 1812 III. 203 Calves' Heads, Pigs Pettitoes, perform as well. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* x, We can send black puddings and pettitoes without giving them a flavour of our own egoism. *c* 1875 M. JEWRY *Model Cookery* 79/2 When pettitoes are fried they should be first boiled.

† b. *fig.* in expressions of contempt. *Obs.*

1644–7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 7 Brereton and Gell; two of Mars his Petty-toes, such snivelling Cowards, that it is a favour to call them so. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 26 Futilous womens phansies; which are the very pettitoes of infirmity, the gyblets of perquisquilian toyes. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* i. 17 Rather than this petty-toes of a Pope can erre an haires breadth.

2. The feet of a human being, esp. of a child; in quot. 1589 of an ape.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 7 The medling Ape..did wedge in his pettitoes, so fast between the two clefts that he stucke by the feete for a saie. 1592 LYLY *Midas* III. iii, And you, Cælia, that would fain trip on your petitoes. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 619. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1716) 146 His Grace..Stood therefore up on Petty-toes. 1884 SALA *Journ. due South* I. xxiv. (1887) 323 The osseous structure of the tiny creature is yet perfect, even to the bones of the pettitoes.

fig. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 109 Particular congregations; which are, but as the Pettitoes or little Fingers of the church.

Hence † **Pettitoe** *v. intr.* (with *it*) *Obs.*, to dance, move about on the toes.

1651 OGILBY *Æsop* (1665) 180 Not in prophaner Arts, like Popish Pigs, To pettitoe-it on the Organs Jigs.

[Note. *Petitoe, -toes*, was in 17th c. taken by some (e. g. Skinner, 1671) as = F. *petite oie* (lit. 'little goose') the giblets of a goose, which is thus given in Cotgrave: '*La petite oye*, the giblets of a Guose; also, the bellie, and inwards or intralls, of other edible creatures.' The extended sense in the second part of this definition is not mentioned by Littré (who has a number of transferred senses of a different kind), and it may really have been an English extension, and may show the actual way in which a word meaning the giblets of a goose was extended to the analogous parts cut off in dressing a pig or other animal. Among these were the feet, to which the pl. *petitoes* would seem naturally to point, and to which it may soon have been appropriated (cf. the quot. from Florio 1598). But if this is the history, it must have taken place within the space of a generation, since the first example of 'a pyges pettytoe' is of 1555, and *pettytoes* was evidently applied to toes or feet by 1589. It is to be noted that Cotgr. has also '*Petitose* [Fr.], the garbage of fowle (an old word)'; but this is not given by Godefroy, and may be some error. It may be worth inquiring whether *petitoe* was not orig. a simple adoption of Old. *petitto* little, petty, small (Florio), quasi 'petties', petty items.]

Pettle (pe·t'l), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [dim. or freq. of PET *v.*[1]: see -LE.]

1. *trans.* To pet, fondle, indulge.

1719 RAMSAY *Answ. to Hamilton* 10 July iv, Sae roos'd by ane of well-kend mettle, Nae sma' did my ambition pettle, My canker'd critics it will nettle. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Pettle*, to coax, play or toy with. 1808 JAMIESON, *Pet, Pettle*, to fondle, to indulge, to treat as a pet. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, They harle us to the correction-house in Leith Wynd, and pettle us up wi' bread and water, and siclike sunkets. 1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt Auld Reekie*, etc. 181 Auld Scotland's muse I've coaxed and pettled. 1889 NICHOLSON *Folk-Sp. E. Yorks.* 77.

2. *intr.* To nestle; to cuddle (see CUDDLE *v.* 2).

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, To *pettle*, to cling to the mother's bosom as a young child. 1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss.* s. v., Of a lamb and a sheep together, it will be said of the former, that 'it pettles with its head against the old one'.

Pettle, var. PATTLE *sb.*, a plough-staff.

‖ **Petto** (pe·tto). [It. *petto*:—L. *pectus* breast.] The breast: *in petto* (It.), in one's own breast or private intention; in contemplation; undisclosed.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *In Petto* (Ital.), in design, in the breast or thought, and not yet put in execution. 1679 J. SMITH *Narrat. Pop. Plot* 2 They reserved them in their *Petto*, to be made use of upon occasion. 1712 S. SEWALL *Diary* 29 Feb., I ask'd the Govr. to take a Copy of it: He said No, It should remain yet in Petto..and put it in his Pocket. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5015/1 There are Seven Cardinals still remaining in Petto, whose Names the Pope keeps Secret. 1772 *Hartford Mere., Suppl.* 18 Sept. 1/1 His Majesty nominated some new Counsellors and Senators, declaring..that he kept two in *petto*. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* IV. xiv, Great constitutional movements in petto.

Pettrel, variant of PEITREL *Obs.*

Petty (pe·ti), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 4–7 pety, petti, 6–7 pettie, petie, pittie, (6 peti, pyty), 6– petty. [In late ME. *pety*; phonetic spelling, after Fr. pronunciation, of PETIT, which finally took the place of the earlier form.]

† **1.** Small (in size or stature); below the ordinary or normal size. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 84 And pouerte is a pety [*B.* petit] þyng aperep nat to hus nauele. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 45 Go pety quaier, and war where thou appere. 1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 68 The Ale-wife vnles she nicke her Pots and Conny-catch her guestes with stone Pottes and petty Cannes, can hardly paye her Brewer.

2. Of small importance, inconsiderable, insignificant, trivial; little-minded, 'small'.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* Ep. Ded. (1887) 7, I know your Maiesties pacience to be exceeding great in verie petie argvments. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* Ep. Ded., In turning out this my pettie poore flocke vpon the open common of the wide world. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. i. 52 And I [was banished] for such like petty crimes as these. 1596 — *Merch. V.* I. i. 12 Your Argosies with portly saile..Do ouer-peere the pettie Traffiquers. 1597–8 BACON *Ess., Expence* (Arb.) 54 Commonly it is lesse dishonourable to abridge pettie charges then to stoupe to pettie gettings. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. ix. 124 Extirpate petty curiosities of apparell, lodging, diet. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* ccxiii, His birth perhaps some petty village hides. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 20 ₱ 3 Our petty animosities. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Denham* Wks. II. 81 Most of these petty faults are in his first productions. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 112 Those petty evils which make prosperous men miserable. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* i. 4 You of old did hold them Something worthy, the petty witty nothings. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* viii. 142 It is rather petty to link such an element to the name of an Italian doctor. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 149 General dealers in petty wares.

3. Of persons or things in expressed or implied comparison with others: Minor, inferior; of secondary rank or importance; subordinate; on a small scale.

Sometimes hyphened or combined with a sb. as *petyking, petifalconer, pettie-inne, petty-saint, petty-sphere*, etc. See esp. *petty bag, petty canon*, and the others mentioned in 5.

1523 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 328 The marchant cheapell of the pittie rode [crucifix] within the cathedrall chirch. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 22 The principall braunches, the vij gyftes of the holy goost; the iiij pety braunches, the iiij cardynall vertues. 1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xvi. 313 Suspicions men .. as shalbe thought to bee petie pickers. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 204/2 He [Edgar] being at Chester, viii. kinges (called in histories *Subreguli*) to wit, petykings, or vnderkings, came and did homage to him. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 112/7 Petie, *secundarius*. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 354 The petifalconers and novices which know not what it meaneth. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 284 Aden and Zibyth, two pettie Kingdomes in Arabia. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, CCXXXIV, Now the Machine moues on euery wheele, And Petty-Sphæres contribute to the whole. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 14 William Wickwane, Arch-Bishop of York .. esteemed a petty-saint in that Age. 1659 WOOD *Life* Mar. (O. H. S.) I. 273 An alehouse or pettie-inne for travellers, called The Chequer. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xvii. (1848) 268 Those petty Thefts for which Judges condemn Men. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 70 ₱ 4 The Barons, who were then so many petty Princes. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 392, I fly from petty tyrants to the throne. 1831 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 5 Apr., Petty shopkeepers and small farmers. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* viii. 70 Mithridates was once more a petty Asiatic prince existing upon sufferance.

† b. *Petty* (*petit, pety-*) *school*: a school for little boys [see B. 1]; a junior or preparatory school. So *petty* (*petty-*) *form*, the junior form.

1555–6 *Louth Rec.* (1891) 140 Item paide .. at suche tyme as the petie scole was in making, xls. [1580 FULKE *Martiall Conful.* IV. Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 163 Which .. he would not have done in his petite School at Winchester.] 1590 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1904) VI. 361 All private and pety-schooles. 1674 *Will J. Storie* (MS.), Poor children taught at a petty school..till they can go to Wakefield Free School. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* I. ii. 9 He was first put to a petty School. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 112 He was placed..near the Bottom of the Petty-Form. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 116 The career..from the petty form at Eton or Westminster, up to the examining Chaplain's study.

† **4.** repr. F. *petit*, in *petty master* = PETIT-MAÎTRE; *petty nephew, son* = great-nephew, grandson. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. § 32 One being Petty Nephew, the other Grand-child of Francis the first. 1625 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 124 Joktan, the double Pety-son of Sem, that is whose double grandfather Sem was. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 200 A sort of Petty Master, that thinks himself very Modish.

5. In special collocations, as **petty average**: see quots. and AVERAGE *sb.*[2] 2; † **petty boy**: see quot.; † **petty brain** = BRAINLET; † **petty budget**, a small bag; applied attrib. to a lawyer; cf. *petifactor, pettifogger*; **petty cash**, small cash items of receipt or expenditure; whence *petty cash-book*; † **petty coy** = *petty-cotton*: see COTTON *sb.* 7, and quot.; **petty custom, -s**, duty charged upon goods coming to market: see *parva custuma* in CUSTOM *sb.* 4; **petty dancers**, the Northern Lights; **petty exchange**: see quot.; † **petty farm**, the farming of the petty customs; † **petty gladen**, obs. name of Gladiolus; † **petty John**, a small point; **petty orders** = minor orders: see ORDER *sb.* 6; **petty pan**, a small pan (with various local definitions); † **petty panic**, Turner's name for Canary-grass, *Phalaris canariensis*; **petty-point** *Sc.*, some kind of stitch, ? = tent-stitch; **petty rice** = QUINOA; † **petty watch**, an old name of coast-guards; **petty weal**, a petty state, province, etc. [sug-

gested by *common weal*]; †**petty-world**, a microcosm. Also PETTY BAG, PETTY CANON, PETTY CAPTAIN, PETTY GOD, PETTY OFFICER, q. v. as Main words; and *petty* CAPE, CHAPMAN, -WOMAN, CONSTABLE, JUROR, JURY, LARCENY, SERGEANTY, -TRY, SESSION, SINGLES, TALLY, TITHE, TREASON, VIEW, and names of plants, as *petty* COTTON, MADDER, MOREL, MUGWORT, MULLEIN, SPURGE, WHIN: for which see these sbs.

1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* III. v. (1866) II. 829 Small charges occurring regularly in the usual course of the voyage..are called 'petty averages. 1865 [see AVERAGE *sb.*[2] 2]. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Petty average*, small charges borne partly by a ship, and partly by a cargo, such as expenses of towing, &c 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 292/1 A *Petty Boy, or a Shoomakers petty Boy..Instruments belonging to the Cordwiners Occupation: and are used generally for their burnishing and smoothing down the Stitches, and to pair pieces of Leather upon. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. Introd. 127 The contained [parts] are the Brain, the *Petty-brain, and the Marrow. *c*1550 *Wyll of Deuyll* (1825) B iv, To euery of these *Pety bouget men of law and Tearmers, a couple of Geldynges. 1834 J. BOWRING *Min. Mor., Perseverance* 139 Jonas kept what is called the *petty cash in the merchant's counting-house, that is, he was charged with the payment of all the small sums for the ordinary expenses of the business. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Petty Cash-book*, a book for entering small receipts and payments. 1736 AINSWORTH, *Petty coy* (herb), *Gnaphalium minus* [app. meaning *Filago minima*]. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 63/1 Your grete Customes and *petit Customes there. 1450 *Ibid.* 188/1, xl li. in the pety Custume of London. 1482 *Ibid.* VI. 203/2 Of oure petite Custume in oure Port of London. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6151/1 An Act..for discontinuing Payment of the Petty-Port Customs [at Edinburgh]. 1635 L. FOXE *Voy. N. West* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 313 At clocke 12, there was *Pettiedancers or henbanes (as some write them) North in the firmament, betokening a storme, to follow within 24 houres. 1888 A. H. MARKHAM in *Gd. Words* Feb. 118/2 These luminous patches occasionally seen with auroræ are, I think, the same so frequently alluded to by the old navigators as the 'pettie dancers'. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 2 This Exchange is two-fold, viz. An Exchanging of Monyes for Monyes, one Coyn or sort for another; and a giving of Money upon Exchange for a Bill, &c. The former of these is *Petty Exchange, the latter Real. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. III. 384 Commissioners..have the whole Charge and Management of all her Majesty's Customs, (the *Petty-farms excepted) in all the Ports in England. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 92 The *pety Gladen or Swordgrasse. *Ibid.* 99 In the range of these bulbous and onion-rooted plants, some place the root of Cyperus, that is to say, of Gladiolus (*i.* Petie-gladen, Flags, or Sword-wort). 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* II. iii, I have a many small jests, *petty Johns, as I call 'hem. 1644–7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.*, etc. Poems, etc. (1677) 104 It is a Maxim .. That the only way to win the Game is to play Petty Johns. 1679 V. ALSOP *Melius Inquirend.* II. v. 291 To call them [i. e. Christ's institutions] the Circumstantials, the Accidents, the minutes, the Punctilios, and, if need be, the Petty-Johns of Religion. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Orders*, The *petty, or minor Orders, are four: viz. those of door-keeper, exorcist, reader, and acolyth...Those in petty orders may marry without any dispensation. 1714 MRS. MANLEY *Adv. Rivella* 62 The Daughter of a poor *Petty-pan Merchant. 1825 JAMIESON, *Pettie-pan*, *s.* a white-iron mould for pastry. 1905 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* Suppl., *Petty pon*, a small, round, earthenware pan in which mince-pies and other tarts are baked. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 85, I haue as yet heard no English name of Phalaris, but for lak of a better name it may be called *peti panik, of the likenes that it hath with the ryght panic. 1632 in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. III. 235 Ane waistcott of grein taffitie, wroght with *pettie-point. 1825 JAMIESON, *Pettie-point*, a particular kind of sewing stitch. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Petty-rice*, a name in Peru for the white seeds of *Chenopodium quinoa*. 1372 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 314/2 De chescun Hundred des Countees sur la Mer sont trovez sur la garde de Mier pur Enemys aliens certeins gentz q'est appelle *Petti-Wacche. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 202 Should the Commonwealth herself oppose These corporations..it would scarce obtaine That pow'r which could these *Petty-weales restraine. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 7 A *pettie world within himselfe.

†**B.** *sb.* **1.** A little boy at school; a boy in a lower form; a junior schoolboy. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Martins Months minde* To Rdr. 7 Some of them..were the Petties and Punies of that schoole, whereof old Martin was the master. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. xliv. 117 There were the schooles for peties kept, of reading and writing. 1607 *Stat.* in *Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 71 This schole is not ordained for petties but for grammarians. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, A Petie in his crosse rowe..an ABC scholler. *a*1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 37 Mr. Lamb..came by holding fast to Fortune's middle finger, from a schoolmaster that taught petties, to a Proctor in Christian Courts. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* iv, A junior ensign being no more familiar with the Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards..than the newly-breeched infant in the Petties with a senior boy in a tailed-coat.

fig. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. xiv. § 8 The School of Christ, in which all in this life are but 'parvuli', petties or children. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 26 Euen of such petties amongst vs, Papists haue taken notice so farre, as by them to make our Church odious.

2. A privy or latrine; = *little-house* (LITTLE *a.* 13). Widely prevalent in familiar use.

Petty-auga, -auger, corrupt ff. PIRAGUA.

Petty Bag, petty-bag. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [See quot. 1658.] An office formerly belonging to the Common Law jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, for suits for and against solicitors and officers of that court, and for process and proceedings by extents on statutes, recognizances, *scire facias*, to repeal letters patent, etc.: see also CLERK 6 c.

1631 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 102 Some forty officers more of the same court, as cursitors, filazers, petty bags, hanaper, &c. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 440 Clarke of the Petit Bagge. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* I. 83 Mr. Puly the Petty-bag Office, besides 1000*l.* formerly given him. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 45 A Gentleman, one of the Petti-Bag, who pretended a Title. 1658 PHILLIPS s. v., Clerks of the Petit bag, three officers of Chancery who record the return of all inquisitions out of every Shire, all liveries granted in the Court of Wards, make all Patents of Customes, Gaugers, Controllers, etc., each record being put in a petit or little leather bag; whence they had the denomination of Clerks of the Petit bag. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 48 The specification of this bridge, as enrolled in the Petty bag office. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* i, Maces, or petty-bags, or privy-purses..all yawning. 1896 SCARGILL-BIRD *Guide Pub. Rec.* (ed. 2) Introd. 14 By Stat. 11 & 12 Vict., c. 94, the Clerks of the Petty Bag were reduced to a single Clerk, and the office was finally abolished in 1889.

†**Pe·tty ca·non, pe·ttica·non.** *Obs.* Also 6 **petichanon**, 7 **peticanon**, 8 **petit-canon.** A Minor Canon: see CANON[2] 2.

1530 PALSGR. 253/2 Pety cannon, *nicaire*. 1546 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 15, ix Chauntries..the Incumbentes wherof be bounde to be presente in the Quere of the saide Churche at all the service..and be named Petichanons. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 71 Thei..went in to the pettycannons, and fowte there. 1661 J. BARNARD *Praelat. Ch. Eng.* 25 That the Vicars, Peticanons, singing men and boyes, with the rest be turned into Schollers. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 136 One Dean, and seven Prebendaries..besides Petit-canons, Singing-men, and Choristers.

†**Pe·tty ca·ptain, pe·ttica·ptain.** *Obs.* Also 5 **pety-capteyne**, 6–7 **petit-capteyn**, etc.: see PETTY, PETIT, CAPTAIN. An officer below a captain; a lieutenant. Also formerly used to render various ancient titles, e.g. centurion.

*c*1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 635 As for pety capteyns many mo ther wase. *Ibid.* 1093 Whyle these pety-capteynes susteyned thus the feelde. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. ix. 185, I telle the that the pety captayne whiche is vndre the captayne principall may not godely dou this. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxvii. 54 When the pety Captayne..sawe the erth quake. 1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 160 Every captain to give yearely ij*li*; every petit-captein xij*li*. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* (1565) 30 The old beaten soldiors, and the peticapteynes [*centuriones*], and those that had the charge of the men of armes, were sore troubled. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 95/1 Holland, petit Captaine to the earle of Salisbury. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. i. 12 Two shillings by the day for a petty Captaine.

Pettycoite, -cote, obs. forms of PETTICOAT.

†**Petty-fi·dian.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PETTY *a.* + L. *fid-ēs* faith + -IAN.] One 'of little faith'.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* viii. 26 *O ye of little faith.* Ye petty-fidians; He calleth them not nullifidians. *Ibid.* xiv. 31 Thou petty-fidian, small-faith: Christ chides Peter, and yet helps him.

†**Pe·tty go·d, pe·ttigod.** *Obs.* Also 6 **petit God, petigod, petti-god**, etc. [f. PETTY *a.* + GOD.] A minor or inferior deity, a demigod. So †**Pe·ttygo·ddess.**

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 508 Renouncing the necessary helpes of pettygodds and pettygoddesses, intercession is made here onely vnto Christ. 1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* viii. 13 This man, whom the Samaritans counted a petit God. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* I. 39 They honour those doctours and priests,..as if they were petie-gods. 1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* xlv, The maiestie of Romish petti-gods..was long agone, with Mithra and Serapis, exposed to the laughter of the vulgar. *a*1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 504 Putting up Prayers to the Saints departed, as to a sort of petty Gods in Heaven.

Petty-oager, corruption of PIRAGUA.

Petty officer. [PETTY *a.* 3.]

1. *generally.* A minor or inferior officer.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 53/2 Petie officers to oversee and overrule the people. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. ii. 45 There be many petie officers vsed amongst vs. 1603 SHARS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 112.

2. *spec.* An officer in the navy corresponding in rank to a non-commissioned officer in the army.

1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 14, I need not describe to you the situation of a petit officer. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 28 It was very hard upon us petty officers. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xx. 60 He had been a petty officer on board the British frigate Dublin. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Petty officer*, a divisional seaman of the first class, ranking with a sergeant or corporal.

Petuis, obs. Sc. form of PITEOUS.

Petulacerie: see PETTILASHERY.

Petulance (pe·tiŭlăns). [a. F. *pétulance* (1529 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *petulantia*: see next and -ANCE. (In sense 2, influenced by *petted, pettish*, etc.)] The fact or quality of being petulant.

1. Wanton, pert, or insolent behaviour or speech; self-assertiveness; wantonness, immodesty; sauciness, insolence; rudeness. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Masque Oberon* 159 Satyrs, leave your petulance, And go frisk about and dance. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 243/1 Behave not your self towards Greece Tyrannically or Loosely, for one argues Petulance, the other Temerity. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* II. 105 But time his fervent petulance may cool; For tho' he is a wit, he is no fool. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1738 (1816) I. 94 The Petulance with which obscure Scribblers..treat men of the most respectable character and situation. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 196 To repel the petulance of hollow upstart pretension. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* x, With the petulance of youth she pursued her triumph over her prudent elder sister.

b. A petulant or saucy expression.

1741 in *Richardson's Pamela* (ed. 2) I. Introd. 26 Naughty contains, in one single significant petulance, twenty thousand inexpressible delicacies! 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. iii. (1872) 112 At times too he could crackle with his dexterous petulances, making the air all like needles round you.

2. Peevish or pettish impatience of opposition or restraint; peevishness, pettishness.

1784 COWPER *Task* I. 456 The spleen is seldom felt where Flora reigns; The low'ring eye, the petulance, the frown. 1820 W. IRVING *Sk. Bk.* I. 102 The same weakness of mind that indulges absurd expectations, produces petulance in disappointment. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 251 Charles X.'s appearance was tranquil,..but the sight of a bit of tricoloured ribbon, or a slight neglect of etiquette, was enough to excite his petulance. 1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* iv, Her face wore something of a disappointed child's wistfulness and petulance.

Petulancy (pe·tiŭlănsi). [ad. L. *petulantia*, n. of quality f. *petulānt-em* PETULANT: see -ANCY.]

†**1.** = PETULANCE 1. *Obs.*

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 38 So folishe (whether it sprong of petulancye, or ignorannce, I knowe not) as to affirme the Heauens to be flat. 1598 MERES *Pallad. Tamia* 275 b, Lasciuiousnesse and petulancie in poetrie mixt with profitable and pleasing matters is very pestilent. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Petulancie*, wantonnes, saucines. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 152 Pride and petulancy are inseparable companions of victory. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. ii. § 14 God..will not make acts of repeal to satisfie the petulancy of a few masterless women. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 528 P 1 A certain lascivious Manner which all our young Gentlemen use in Publick, and examine our Eyes with a Petulancy in their own, which is a downright Affront to Modesty. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) I. 350 The frequentation of Courts checks this petulancy of manners.

2. = PETULANCE 2. *rare.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 370 P 1 The Petulancy of a peevish old Fellow, who loves and hates he knows not why, is very excellently performed by..Mr. William Penkethman. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* I. iii, Thou goest beyond thyself in petulancy!

Petulant (pe·tiŭlănt), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7–8 erron. **petulent.** [a. F. *pétulant* (1350 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *petulānt-em*, pr. pple. of **petulāre*, dim. of *petĕre* to aim at, seek, quasi 'to aim at or assail in jest'. In sense 3, which is not found in L. or Fr., app. influenced by *petted, pettish*.]

1. Forward or immodest in speech or behaviour; wanton, lascivious. Now *rare.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. xi, Deride me not, though I seeme petulant To fall into thy chops. *a*1625 FLETCHER & MASS. *Laws Candy* II. i, I have been both nurs'd and train'd up to Her petulant humours, and been glad to bear them. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 277 Corrupted..amongst Lascivious and Petulent Men and Women, through various sorts of Vncleannesses, which are against God's Law. 1783 HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* ii. 20 Amongst the lively, petulant, and licentious inhabitants of Alexandria. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* III. v. 128 The air of petulant gallantry.

2. Pert; saucy; insolent; rude. Now *rare.*

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. ii, Look, see, these petulant things, How they have done this! *c*1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIX. 27 The petulent swarm Of flies. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 256 A kind of Back-biting mockery, proceeding from mans petulant wit and invention. 1693 DRYDEN *Disc. Orig. & Progr. Satire* Ess. (Ker) II. 23 The petulant scribblers of this age. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals*, etc. 124 Mr. Theobald is treated in so unhandsome, foolish, and petulant, a Manner, thro the Dunciad. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 175 He is..as fair a mark as factious animosity and petulant wit could desire.

3. Displaying peevish or pettish impatience and irritation, especially on slight occasion.

1755 JOHNSON, *Peevish*, petulant, waspish, easily offended. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. iii, He was grown so ill-humoured and petulant. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. v. 72 Laud was petulant, passionate, and impatient of contradiction. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 46 The Englishman is very petulant and precise about his accommodation at inns, and on the road. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 470 The address was met by a petulant scolding from James. 1888 HUME *Mme. Midas* I. iii, With a petulant gesture she hurled the rose out of the window.

B. *sb.* A petulant person (esp. in sense A. 3).

1682 SHADWELL *Lanc. Witches* I. Wks. 1720 III. 225 Come, good petulant, Mr. Chop-logick, pack up your few books.. And leave my house. 1755 *Man* No. 2. 4 Can satire be too sharp for such petulants? 1893 T. M. HEALY in *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Nov. 2/1 Hostile journalists..pursued Mr. Parnell at the outset of his Parliamentary career as a boie, a blunderer, and a petulant.

Pe·tulantly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a petulant manner; insolently, wantonly; pertly; with peevish or pettish impatience.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* I. i. (1620) 2 Those .. most petulantly insulting ouer Christs seruants. 1717 PARNELL *Homer's Batrachom.* II. Poems (1722) 88 My flow'ry Wreaths they petulantly spoil, And rob my chrystal Lamps of feeding Oil. 1838 EMERSON *Misc. Papers, Milton* Wks. (Bohn) III. 300 Johnson petulantly taunts Milton with 'great promise and small performance'. 1881 W. COLLINS *Bl. Robe* ii, I am sorry I spoke so petulantly and so unfairly.

†**Petu·lcous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *petulcus* butting, wanton, frisky (f. *petĕre* to aim at, assail, etc.: cf. *hiulcus* gaping, f. *hiāre* to gape) + -OUS.] Butting; wantonly aggressive.

1661 CANE *Fiat Lux* iii. § 13 (1665) 151 The Pape..whistles him and his fellow petulcous rams in order by charitable admonition.

So †**Petu·lcity,** offensive forwardness or temerity.

1628 T. MORTON *Let. to Bp. Hall* in H.'s Wks. 1837 IX. 408, I do, therefore, much blame the petulcity of whatsoever author, that should dare to impute a Popish affection to him.

‖**Petun** (pĭtu·n, pe·tun). *Obs.* Forms: 6-8 **petum, 7 pitum, 7– petun.** [a. F. *petun* (in 16th c. also *petum*), a. Guarani *petỹ* (nasalized *y*, nearly = F. *un*).] A native South American name of tobacco, formerly partially in English use.

[1547-55 tr. *Captivity H. Stade* II. xxii. (Hakl. Soc.) 147 The soothsayer..fumigates it with a herb which they call Bitún.] 1577 Frampton *Joyful Newes* II. 42 h, Many haue giuen it the name, *Petum*, whiche is in deede the proper name of the Hearbe, as they whiche haue traueiled that Countrey can tell. 1600-14 *Newe Metamorphosis* (N.), Petun [*erron.* Puten] .. Tobacco cald, most soveraigne herbe approved, And nowe of every gallant greatly loved. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 219 To make triall of this hearbe, caused the wound of a dogge to be rubbed with sublimate, and then presently after to be applied the juice of Petum, together with the substance and all. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* (1630) (N.), Whereas ..the hearb (alias weed) ycleped tobacco, (alias) trinidado, alias, petun, alias. necocianum, a long time hath been in continuall use and motion. 1763 tr. *Charlevoix' Acc. Voy. Canada* 239 (Stanf.) A sort of Petun, or wild tobacco, grows everywhere in this country. [1874 Burton in *Captivity H. Stade* (Hakl. Soc.) Introd. 65 In the Brazilian tongue the terminal -y was pronounced mostly like the Greek ypsilnn and the French U. Thus, Pity, tobacco, was phonetically written Betum and Pitun. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., When they [the Caribs] smoked it, they called it tabaco, and when they snuffed it, petun.]

Petu·ncle. *rare.* [a. F. *pétoncle* (1555 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pectuncul-us*, dim. of *pecten* a scallop.] A small scallop-shell.

1854 Badham *Halieut.* 42 The best nidus for all kinds of coquillages, oysters, scallops, the petuncles (whence we derive our purples).

Petune (pĭtiū·n), *v.* [a. F. *petuner* (1612 in Hatz.-Darm.) to smoke tobacco, f. *petun*: see Petun.] *trans.* To spray (tobacco) with a liquid intended to produce flavour or aroma.

1902 in Webster *Suppl.*

Petunia (pĭtiū·niă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Jussieu 1789), f. Petun: so called from its close botanical affinity to the tobacco plant.]

1. A genus of ornamental herbaceous plants (N.O. *Solanaceæ* or *Atropaceæ*) nearly allied to tobacco, natives of South America; they bear white, violet or purple, and variegated funnel-shaped flowers. Also, a plant or flower of this.

1825 *Curtis's Bot. Mag.* LII. 2552 *Petunia Nyctaginiflora.* Large-flowered Petunia. .. Found by Commerson on the shores of Rio de Plata. 1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* 621 Solanaceæ. ..Genera..ii. Petunia. 1861 Whyte Melville *Good for Nothing* II. 169 A splendid confusion of verbena, petunia, anemone, and calceolaria spangled with spots of gold. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 202/3 The Petunia, although a perennial, may also be successfully grown as an annual.

2. The dark violet or purple colour of the petunia. Also *attrib.*

1891 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 3/1 Woollen materials..in dark tones of red, russet,..violet, pansy, dahlia, petunia, &c. 1892 *Ibid.* 18 June 3/3 The yoke was of petunia velvet with a deep frill of lace. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 June 8/2 The Duchess wore a very rich costume of petunia and black.

‖**Petuntse** (petu·ntsĕ, pĭtu·ntsĕ). Also 8-9 **petunse, petuntze, 9 pehtuntse.** [Chinese (Mandarin) *pai-tun-tzŭ*, f. *pai* (dial. *peh, pe*) white, *tun* a mound, stone + *-tzŭ*, a formative ending. Also in F. *pétunsé*.] A white earth, prepared in China by pulverizing and levigating a partially decomposed granite, probably a mixture of kaolin with quartz and felspar; used in combination with kaolin in the manufacture of Chinese porcelain. The name has also been applied to similar earths prepared in other countries. Also *attrib.*

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Porcelain*, There are two kinds of earths..used in the composition of porcelain..the second, called petunse, is a plain white, but exceedingly fine, and soft to the touch. *Ibid.*, For the finer porcelains, they use equal quantities; four parts of kaulin to six of petunse for moderate ones; and never less than one of kaulin to three of petunse, for the coarsest. 1764 Croker *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s.v. *China-Ware*, The preparation of petunse is by pounding the stone till it be reduced to a very fine powder. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. xxix. 440 Felt spar, or petuntze, is generally opaque. 1858 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 475 The petuntze (peh-tun-tsz) of the Chinese..is a quartzose feldspathic rock, consisting largely of quartz. 1879 J. J. Young *Ceram. Art* 53 The manufacture of hard porcelain was begun at Sèvres in 1769, the quarries of St. Yrieix supplying both the kaolin and petuntse. 1883 *Binns' Guide Worc. Porcelain Wks.* 14 Petuntse is the decomposed granite rock found in Cornwall. Composed of quartz, felspar partially decomposed, and a talcose material.

Petuous, petwys, obs. forms of Piteous.

Petwood (pe·twud). [Corruption of Burmese name *hpet-wūn* or *pet-woon* (Watt *Dict. Econ. Prod. Ind.* 1889).] A large timber tree, *Berrya Ammonilla* or *mollis*, N. O. *Tiliaceæ*, found in Burma, Southern India, Ceylon, the Philippines; also its timber, called also *Trincomalee wood.*

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Petwood, *Berrya mollis.* [1902 J. S. Gamble *Man. Ind. Timbers* (ed. 2) 107 The Trincomali Wood. .. Petwūn, Burm.; Halmillila, halmilla, Cingh. [whence the specific name).]

Pety, Petyte, obs. forms of Petty, Petit.

Petycioun, -cyon, obs. forms of Petition.

Petygre, -grewe, -gru, obs. ff. Pedigree.

Petygree, butcher's broom: see Pettigree.

†**Petypernaunt, petyperny.** *Obs.* Usually in *pl.* Forms (pl.): 5 pety(peti) perna(u)ntes, perneis, perneux, perneys, pernollys, pernys. [Derivation of second element uncertain: perh. *pernant* = *prenant*, pr. pple. of *prendre* to take.] A kind of pastry, app. akin to *pain puff* (Pain *sb.*2).

The *n* has often been printed as *u* (*v*) by editors, etc.

c 1390 *Form of Cury* (1780) 89 The Pety Pernaunt [*printed* -nauut]. Take male Marow .. powdour of Gyngur,.. datis mynced, raisons of corance,..& loke þat þou make þy past with 30lkes of Ayren, & þat no water come þerto; and fourme þy coffyn, and make up þy past. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 50 *Pety Pernollys*...Take marow of bonys, to or .iij. gobettys, & cowche in þe cofynn; þan take pouder Gyngere, Sugre, Roysonys of coraunce, & caste a-boue [etc.]. *Ibid.* 51 Pety Pernauntes. *Ibid.* 58, 59 (Bills of fare) Pety perneux. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 74 *Auter peti pernantes.* Take and make thi Coffyns as hit is a-for said [etc.]. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 499 Kut of þe toppe of a payne puff..Also pety perneys be fayre and clene. *Ibid.* 748 Pety perneis may not be exiled. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 271 Gelly, creme of almondes,..petypernys, quynces bake.

Petzite (pe·tsəit). *Min.* [Named 1845 by W. Haidinger, after W. Petz, a chemist, who analysed it: see -ite¹ 2.] Telluride of silver, containing a variable amount of gold.

1849 J. Nicol *Min.* 477 The petzite of Haidinger is the same species. 1858 Dana *Min.* 51 Petzite. .. Differs from hessite in gold replacing much of the silver. ..Color between steel-gray and iron-black, sometimes with pavonine tarnish.

Peucedaneous (piūsĭdē·niəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Peucedaneæ*, f. *Peucedanum*, a. Gr. πευκέδανον the herb hog's fennel (f. πεύκη pine + ἔδανον eatable, food): see -eous.] Belonging to the *Peucedaneæ*, a suborder of *Umbelliferæ*, having the genus *Peucedanum* for type.

1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1866-77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 386 Umbelliferous plants of the peucedaneous tribe.

Peucedanin (piūse·dănin). *Chem.* [f. *Peucedan-um* (see prec.) + -in¹.] A neutral substance ($C_{12}H_{12}O_3$) contained in the root of masterwort, *Peucedanum* (*Imperatoria*) *Ostruthium*, and other umbelliferous plants; also called *imperatorin.*

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 51/1 *Peucedanin*, a peculiar principle obtained from the *peucedanum officinale*, or sea sulphur-wort. .. The name of peucedanin was given by Schlatter. 1866-77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 386 Peucedanin crystallises in light, transparent, colourless, shining prisms.

Peucyl (piū·sil). *Chem.* [f. Gr. πεύκη pine + -yl.] An oily hydrocarbon obtained from turpentine-oil: also called *terebilene.*

1857 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 442 The liquid hydrochlorate has been termed hydrochlorate of peucyl. 1866-77 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 387 *Peucyl*, syn. with *Terebilene.*

Peuish, Peule, obs. ff. Peevish, Pule.

‖**Peulvan, -ven** (pœlvaⁿ). *Archæol.* [Fr. *peulven* (1837 in Ernault, 1876 in *Compl. Dict. Acad.*), *peulven* or *peulvan* (1879 in *Dict. Acad.*), a. Breton *peûlvan* (Le Pelletier 1752), dial. Quiberon *palvèn* (Ernault), f. *peûl* stake, pillar (= Welsh *pawl*, L. *pālus*) + *van*, mutate of *man* appearance, figure, statue (Le Pelletier, Legonidec, etc.), or ? *ven*, mutate of *mèn* stone, or ? merely formative suffix (Loth, Ernault).] An upright long stone, an undressed stone pillar of prehistoric age; properly applied to those existing in Brittany.

1851 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. 469 When will Druidical archæologists be convinced that menzhir and peulven, cromlech and kistvaen tell us nothing? 1859 Jephson *Brittany* xi. 182 It would puzzle many an engineer of the present day to..balance a peulvan or rocking-stone. 1889 *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* XIX. 73 An 'inclined dolmen', and four peulvens, or small upright stones, 1 m. 45 to 3 m. high.

Peun, pe-une, obs. forms of Peon.

Peur(e, obs. forms of Poor, Pure.

Peutingerian (piūtindʒi·riăn), *a.* [f. proper name *Peutinger* (poi·tiŋĕr) + -ian.] Of or belonging to Peutinger: in *Peutingerian table*, a map on parchment of the military roads of the ancient Roman empire, supposed to be a copy of one constructed about A. D. 226.

This was found in the 15th c. in a library at Speyer, and came into the possession of Konrad Peutinger of Augsburg (1465-1547), in whose family it remained till 1714; it is now in the Imperial library at Vienna.

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 23 An ancient set of maps, called the Peutingerian Table or map [*note*, found by Conrad Celtes, and purchased by Conrad Peutinger a burgomaster of Augsburg, from whom it derives its name]. 1834 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) X. 391/2 The Peutingerian Table..forms a map of the world, constructed on the most singular principles. *Ibid.*, The Peutingerian Table serves as a specimen of what were called *Itineræ Picta*, the 'painted roads' of the ancients, intended for the clearer direction of the march of their armies.

Peutral, -il, variants of Peitrel *Obs.*

†**Pevera·de.** *Obs. Cookery.* Also 4-5 **-arde**; 4 **pevorat, pevrate.** [app. f. ONF. *peivre* pepper + -ade.] A sauce of which pepper was an important ingredient: cf. Poivrade.

c 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* 25 Pevorat for veel and venyson. 14.. *Anc. Cookery* ibid. 64 Pevrate sause. *Ibid.* 79 Boor in peverarde, or braune in peverarde. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 11 Brawn en Peuerade. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 71 Brawne in peuerjard.

Pevett, obs. form of Pivot.

Pew (piū), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4 **puwe,** 5 **pywe, peawe,** 5–7 **pewe,** 5-9 **pue,** 7 **piew(e,** 6– **pew.** [Late ME. *puwe, pywe, pewe,* app. orig. identical in form with OF. *puye, puie, poye* fem., parapet, balustrade, balcony:—L. *podia*, pl. of *podium* elevated place, height, also, balcony, parapet, balcony in the Roman theatre where the emperor sat, a. Gr. πόδιον base, pedestal, dim. of πούς, ποδ- foot. The Lat. sing. *podium* gave OF. *pui, poi, puz, pou, peu* height, hill, mount, hillock, mole-hill, mod.F. *puy* hill, mount. But there are gaps alike in the form-history and sense-history of the word: see *Note* below.]

†**1.** A raised standing-place, stall, or desk in a church, to enable a preacher, reader, or other officiant to be seen and heard by the congregation; often with defining word, as *minister's pew*, a pulpit, *prayer* or *praying pew, reading* or *reader's pew*, the desk at which the service is read, a lectern, *shriving pew*, a confessional seat, a *pew for penance*, etc. *Obs.*

Quot. 1470-85 is obscure; it has been suggested to mean a chantry chapel.

[1470-85 Malory *Arthur* XIV. iii. 644 He fonde a preest redy at the aulter, And on the ryght syde he sawe a pewe closyd with yron.] 1479 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 50 My body to be beryed in the pariche cherche of Euston be for the chaunsell dore by syde the pue. 1487-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 130 Item, for naylles for þe schryvyng peawe, ob. 1529 More *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 127 Vpon yᵉ sondaye at high masse time..for fulfillinge of hys penance, vp was the pore soule set in a pew, that yᵉ peple might wonder on him and hyre [sic] what he sayd. 1548 *Churchw. Acc. St. Michael, Cornhill* in Heales *Hist. Pews* I. 43 Payd to the Joyner for takynge downe the Shryuyng pew. 1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. 31 b, To laye stones of great wayghte vpon the rouſe beames of the temple ryght ouer hys prayenge pewe, and to lete them fall vpon hym to hys vtter destruccyon. 1568 *Churchw. Acc. St. Peter, Chepe* in Heales 38 Paid for ii matts for the pewe wherein Mr Parson saithe the service. 1640 Fuller *Joseph's Coat, Christning Serm.* 170 Passe from the Font to the Ministers Pue. 1640 C. Harvey *Synagogue* xii, I doubt their preaching is not alwaies true, Whose way to th' Pulpit's not the reading Pue. 1641-1848 [see Reading *vbl. sb.* 10 b]. 1646 Bp. Maxwell *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 264 Two always speak, the first from the Reader's Desk or Pew, the other in some other place distant from him. 1662 *Bk Com. Prayer, Commination*, The Priest shall, in the Reading-Pew or Pulpit, say: [1549-1604 shall go into the pulpit and say thus:]. 1692 Burnet *Sarum Visit. Art.* in Heales *Hist. Pews* I. 39 Have you in your said Church or Chappel a convenient seat or Pew for your minister to read Divine Service in?

2. A place (often enclosed), usually raised on a footpace, seated for and appropriated to certain of the worshippers, e.g. (in early use) for women only, for a great personage (*patron's, royal, lord's, squire's pew*) or for a family (*family pew*); in the latter case often a quadrangular enclosure or compartment containing a number of seats.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 144 Among wyues and wodewes ich am ywoned sitte Yparroked in puwes. 1427-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 67 For certeyne pavynge & mevynge of pewes in the cherche. 1453 *Will Wm. Wyntringham* (Lambeth), Et volo quod in muro ad sedile vocatum anglice *pewe* nuper dicte Katerine fiat scriptura sculpta in auricalco ex opposito sepulturam meam. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 917 Prynce or prelate .. or any oþer potestate, or he entur in to þe churche, be it erly or late, perceue all þynge for his pewe þat it be made preparate, boþe cosshyn, carpet, & curteyn, bedes & boke, forgete not that. 1479-81 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 100 For the makynge of a nywe pywe. 1494-5 *Ibid.* 215 For makyng of the pewes for the pore pepull, and j pew at the Northe dorre, and ij benches, and the pewes in Sent steven Chapell. 1496-7 *Ibid.* 225, xij foot of borde, elmyn, to knyel on In the pews. 1511 Fabyan *Will* in *Chron.* Pref. 3, I will that my Corps be buried atwene my pewe and the highe awter wyin the qwere of the parisshe churche of Alhalowen of Theydon Gardon. 1517-18 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* 59 For the pewys thys yere xs. vd. 1529 Wolsey in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 10 Goyng this day owt of my pue to sey masse, your lettres..wer delyueryd vnto me. 1540 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 6 Ffor whiche pewe the seide baylifes have awardede that the seide Richarde Langforde shalle content and paye to the Churche wardeyns.. the some of vis. viijd. 1572 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 369 My bodye to be buried within the parishe churche of thorneton in the strett in the closyd or pew wherin I vse to sitt. 1625 Bacon *Apophth.* Wks. 1879 I. 328/1 Sir Thomas More..did use, at mass, to sit in the chancel; and his lady in a pew. And because the pew stood out of sight, his gentleman-usher..came to the lady's pew, and said 'Madam, my lord is gone'. 1637 Pocklington *Altare Chr.* iv. 28 The prophanenesse that is, and may be, committed in close, exalted Pewes. 1644 Evelyn *Diary* 6 Mar., The rest of the congregation on formes and low stooles, but none in pewes as in our Churches, to their greate disgrace. 1663-4 Pepys *Diary* 28 Feb., St. Pauls..The Bishop of London..sat there in a pew made a' purpose for him by the pulpitt. *a* 1696 Aubrey *Lives* (1898) I. 273 Under the piewes (*alias* hoggsties) of the north side of the middle aisle. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxviii. 429 Pews in the church..may descend by custom immemorial (without any ecclesiastical concurrence) from the ancestor to the heir. 1842 F. E. Paget *Milf. Malv.* 211 Asking your consent to the removal of your pew, and the substitution of an open sitting in its place. 1845 G. A. Poole *Churches* vii. 74 A man has no right, because he is rich,.. to perch his coronet on the top of his canopied pue. *Ibid.* xiv. 143 The close-hearted worshipper in a canopied pue, with tables and a fire-place, behind crimson curtains. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* i, The squire was once more seen in the old family pew at church. 1904 Il. Littlehales in

Rec. St. Mary at Hill I. Introd. Note 22 As early as 1496 it was customary for certain parishioners to have pews allocated to them...There were special pews for the poor people,..pews for men,..and for women.

fig. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* 85 His Sheep oft-times sit the while to as little purpose of benefiting as the Sheep in thir Pues at Smithfield.

b. Now commonly applied to the fixed benches with backs, each seating a number of worshippers (usually four to six or eight), with which the area of a church or chapel is now usually filled, except for the passages affording access to these seats.

In most churches these have now superseded the earlier 'family pew' (see 2); but in the earlier quotations it is often uncertain which are meant.

Pew, as the place of a layman or member of the congregation, is often opposed to *pulpit*: cf. c.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 573 Dead bodies of the Nobilitie whose funerall trophies are wasted with deuouring time and..seates or Pewes for the Townesmen, made ouer their honorable remaines. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 139 You may take away the Pewes, where all are Pulpitarians. 1665-9 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* III. vi. (1848) 159 As if all that belongs to Ministers, and their Flocks, could be perform'd in the Pulpit, and the Pew. 1691 *Weesils* i. 5 The Neighboring Wives already slight me too, Justle to the Wall, and take the Upper Pew. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* II. ii, The Verger..Inducts me into the best Pue in the Church. 1868 DICKENS *Let. to Miss Dickens* 18 Jan., It was very odd to see the pews crammed full of people.

c. *transf.* The people who occupy the pews, the worshippers or congregation; the hearers as opposed to the preacher.

1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 74 How can we preach to a people unprepared to hear?—A prepared pulpit should be balanced by a prepared pew. 1901 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 323 As is the pew, so is the pulpit.

†**3.** A raised seat or bench, for persons sitting in an official capacity, as judges, lawyers, etc.; a rostrum used by public speakers or by academic disputants, etc.; an elevated station, 'stump', or stand for persons doing business in an exchange or public place; a 'box' in a theatre. *Obs.* exc. as transf. from 2.

1558 PHAER *Æneid* VII. T j, This was both minster, court and hall, Here stoode theyr offryng pewes, and many a slaughter downe did fall [Virgil VII. 175 Hoc illis curia templum, Hæ sacris sedes epulis]. *c* 1600 *Timon* II. iv, From whence doe yee hale him? from the pewes of most wicked iudges. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. lxiv. 132 Duillius then..caused the Consuls to be called into their owne pues and seates. 1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 15 Six other of their companions disputing three against three in two pewes one ouerthwart the other. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Feb., One side is full of pewes for the Clearkes of the Advocates, who swarme here [the Palais, Paris] (as ours at Westminster). *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* x. 187 But ne're Did silly lawyers hlood the pew besmear. 1668-9 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Feb., Did get into the play:..but I sat so far I could not hear well, nor was there any pretty woman that I did see, but my wife, who sat in my Lady Fox's pew with her. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 623 To this brave Man, the Knight repairs For Counsel, in his Law-affairs; And found him mounted, in his Pew. 1894 SALA *London up to Date* 80 In the seventeenth century ..there were shops inside the Hall [Westminster Hall] itself; and scriveners had their desks, and usurers their 'pews'.

†**b.** *transf.* Station, situation; allotted place.

c 1400 *Pety Job* 555 in 26 *Pol. Poems* 139 Ye lat me peyne here in a peynfull pewe, That ys a place of grete doloures. 1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* ix. (1842) 72 The Elisian Gardens...The very Pallace wher Happines her selfe maintaines her Court. .. Women! .. scarce one amongst fiue hundred has her pewe there. 1673 *Char. Quack-Astrologer* B iij b. And placing the Planets in their respective Pues.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pew-bench*, *-cushion*, *-desk*, *-door*, *-end*, *-holder*, *-keeper*, *-mate*, *-opener*, *-seat*, *-shutter*, *-woman*; **pew-chair**, †**pew-dish**: see quots.; **pew-gallery**, a gallery of pews; **pew-mate**, a fellow occupant of a pew, a 'pewfellow'. Also PEWFELLOW, -RENT, etc.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 June 4/2 The grave is nearly covered by a *pew bench. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pew-chair*, a seat affixed to the end of a pew so as to occupy a part of the aisle when seats in excess of the pew accommodation are required. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 260 Some idle boy had carved his initials on the *pew-desk. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 67 Pleading for the setled and immoveable Font..,which the Presbyterians, he saith, have brought to a moveable and unsettled *Pue-dish. 1491-2 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 173 For a peyre of henges for the *pewe dore; 1520 *Will G. Gough in Surrey Archæol. Jrnl.* 184 My body to be buried in erth at my pew dore within our Lady Chapell of my parish Church. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 65 P 1 Clattering the pewdoor after them. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 34 *note*, Fantastically-shaped *pew-ends. 1848 B. WEBB *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 173 There was a kind of *pew-gallery on each side of the chancel. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 257 The *pue-holder may lock up his pue and absent himself from Church. 1887 A. ABBOTT in Gladden *Parish Problems* 70 A double organization, the communicants or spiritual body..being one, and the congregation or pewholders..the other or secular body. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 233 Where..it might be more likely seen by the *Pew-keepers. 1596 COLSE *Penelope* (1880) 165 But if you needes will puling sit, A *pew-mate for you am I fit. 1782 Miss BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. v, To perform her promise with the *Pew Opener. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* I. vi, Seeing no beadle, or pew-opener..to direct him to a place. 1885 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 282 There was no beadle to lock me out of them [churches], or *pew-shutter to shut me in. 1810 S. GREEN *Reformist* II. 17 He..would have given the *pew-woman a shilling to have let him into a pew.

[*Note.* The phonological relation of *puwe*, *pywe*, *pewe*, to OF. *puye*, *puie*, offers difficulties. For the sense, cf. 16th c. Dutch (Brabantish) *puye* or *puyde* (which must have been taken from OF.). Plantin 1573 has '*een Puye*, vn lieu enleué au marché, ou contre l'hostel de la ville, pour proclamer arrests, ou publier ordonnances'; Kilian 1599, '*Puye*, *puyde*, podium, pulpitum, suggestus, suggestum, rostra, suggestus lapideus'; Hexham 1678, '*Puye*, a Pue, or place elevated in a Market, to Proclaim or to Cry of any thing'; cf. mod.Du. *de pui* the front of a town-hall or other building. Of the L. sing. *podium*, Du Cange gives one of the mediæval senses as 'Lectrum, analectrum in ecclesia, ad quod gradibus ascenditur', i.e. a lectern or reading-desk in a church, to which one ascends by steps; in Italian, Florio (1598) has '*poggio*, a hill or mounting side of a hill, a blocke to get vp on horsebacke'. (So occasionally in Eng. *horse-pew* = horse-block: see *N. & Q.* 10th s. IV. 27, 8 July 1905.) These point to the series of senses: base, or raised structure to mount or stand on; raised place to stand on in making a public speech or proclamation, 'stump', rostrum; esp. in a church, a raised lectern, reading-desk, pulpit, or the like; whence, generally, place elevated above the floor for any purpose; particularly, sitting place on a raised base. But it is not impossible that this last sense, which seems to be peculiar to Eng., may have originated in that of 'balcony, balustrade' (see the Etymology), esp. if the name was first applied to a range of seats raised against the wall.]

Pew, *sb.*[2] [a. OF. *peu*, var. of *pel*, pl. *peus*, mod.F. *pieu* a pointed stake, a large stick shod with iron.] A long-handled pointed prong, for handling fish, blubber, etc.

1861 L. DE BOILEAU *Recoll. Labrador Life* 29 The Fish are not taken out [of the seine] by hand, but by an instrument called 'a pew', which is a prong with one point. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 197 Fish forks and pews used in storing and handling the catch.

Pew, *sb.*[3] *Sc.* [Onomatopœic: partly echoic, partly expressive of the action: cf. PEW *v.*[2]]

†**1.** The thin cry of a bird, esp. of the kite. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* XIII. (*Frog & Mouse*) xix, The gled..pyipand with mony pew. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 125 The soir gled quhislis loud wyth mony ane pew. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 1451 Byrdis, with mony pietuous pew Afferitlye in the air thay flew.

2. A fine stream of breath forced through an aperture in the lips; a thin stream of air or smoke.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* (1876) 389 There's no a pue o' reek in a' the house. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* XVIII. 126 Sending up a heartsome pew of reek into the air, that told of the stir of breakfast. *Ibid.* XLIV. 312 With a pew of blue smoke, blowing from its chimney.

3. *To play pew*: to make the slightest sound, utterance, or exertion. (Always with negative expressed or implied.) Cf. PAW *sb.*[2]

1728 RAMSAY *Last Sp. Miser* XXIX, He never mair play'd pew. 1808-18 JAMIESON s. v., *He canna play pew*, he is unfit for any thing. 1819 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* XXIV, I couldna hae played pew upon a dry humlock.

Pew, *v.*[1] [f. PEW *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To furnish or fit up with pews.

1449 [see *pewing* below]. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 81 St. Nichol-church .. as neat pewed .. as any.. in England. 1686 in A. Laing *Lindores Abbey* XX. (1876) 242 It was agreed that the Kirk be pewed. 1766 *Hist. Pelham, Mass.* (1898) 119 The Town Has agreed on a Method to Pew or Repair the Meeting House. 1861 FREEMAN in *Life & Lett.* (1895) I. v. 321 The Normans are inferior to the Gascons in this, that they pew their churches and sometimes lock them. 1894 *Speaker* 12 May 524/2 The..benchers plastered it and pewed it and galleried it and whitewashed it [the Temple Church].

2. To shut up in or as in a pew.

1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (1857) 100 To pick a pocket, or pervert some honest man's wife he would on purpose be pued withall. 1831 *Examiner* 71/1 The same men who were as willingly pewed in the parish church as their sheep were in night folds. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 59 Order loftier than the mind of man Pews in its petty systems.

Hence **Pewed** *ppl. a.*; **Pew·ing** *vbl. sb.* (also *concr.* pews collectively).

1449 in Heales *Hist. Pews* I. 33 In..makyng of pleyn desques & of a pleyn Radeleft and in puying of the said chirch nouȝt curiously but pleynly. 1454 in *Test. Vetusta* 289 To the fabric of the churche of Herne, viz. to make seats called puyinge, x marks. 1848 B. WEBB *Contin. Ecclesiol.* 77 A most miserable pued and galleried preaching-room. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 32 The pewed part of the church. 1884 J. CURITT in *Contemp. Rev.* XLVI. 113 Nothing in his [Wren's] parish churches .. impresses common observers more unpleasantly than the pewing.

Pew, pue (piū), *v.*[2] [Echoic: cf. PEW *sb.*[3] I.] *intr.* To cry in a plaintive manner, as a bird.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. XXVI. (Tollem. MS.), The kyte..whan he hungreþ, he secheþ his mete pewynge [*ed.* 1535 wepynge] with voyce of pleynynge and of mone. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 698 We sall gar cheknis cheip, and geaslyngis pew. *Ibid.* 763, I maye nocht pew, my panes bene sa fell. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* VI. 39 The chekyns began to peu quhen the gled quhissillit. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 398 The birds likewise with chirps, and puing could Cackling, and chattering, that of foue beseech.

†**Pew,** *int. Obs.* Also peugh. An utterance of contempt or derision: = POOH, PHEW.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* III. i, Pew, nothing, the law Salicke cuts him off. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* II. i, Hang Dutch and French,..Christians and Turks. Pew-waw, all's one to me!

Pewage (piū·ĕdʒ). Also puage. [f. PEW *sb.*[1] + -AGE.] The arrangement or provision of pews; rent paid for a pew or pews.

1684 J. WADE in Nichols *Coll. Top. & Gen.* (1836) III. 317 For pewage, Sr Lionel Jenkin £1 5 0. 1836 NICHOLS *ibid.* 316 The presents or gratuities which he received in addition to the 'pewage money'. 1841 G. POULSON *Hist. Holderness* II. 288 The former pewage was very ancient; two pews bore the inscription 1590. 1842 *Ecclesiologist* Nov. 62 The puage of all these churches is exceeding bad. 1866 *Guardian* 27 Dec. 1327/1 The incumbent..objecting..that the services might damage his income, arising almost entirely from 'pewage'.

Pewdom (piū dəm). [f. as prec. + -DOM.] The system or prevalence of pews in churches; the condition or rank of being a pew.

1866 *Ch. & St. Rev.* 24 Aug. 530 Dilapidated chancels, shabby altars, dreary hebdomadal services, and general pewdom and beadledom. 1876 *Mr. Gray & Neighb.* I. 143 The seats..where the aged poor sat, had little doors to them, to make them as much like pews as was possible without giving them the full dignity of pewdom. 1888 E. J. PARR in *Ch. Times* 30 Nov. 1044/2 The crusade against Pewdom.

Pewee (pī·wī). *U.S.* and *Canada.* [Echoic: cf. PEWIT.] A name applied by some to small olivaceous fly-catchers of the Family *Tyrannidæ*, and so identified with PEWIT 3; by others restricted to the genus *Contopus*, as *Contopus virens*, the *Wood-pewee* of the United States and Canada.

1810 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) I. 199 A pewee had fixed her nest on a projecting shelf of the rock. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 19 The Pe-wit, or Pe-wee or Phœbe-bird; for he is called by each of these names, from a fancied resemblance to the sound of his monotonous note. 1869 J. BURROUGHS in *Galaxy Mag.* Aug., The common pewee excites..pleasant emotions, both on account of its plaintive note and its exquisite mossy nest. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 19 The pewee is the first bird to pipe up in the morning. 1874 S. F. BAIRD, etc. *N. Amer. Birds* II. 357 *Contopus virens*, Wood Pewee. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 120 The cuckoo and the peewee and the toucan were named from their notes. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 685/1 The wood pewee builds an exquisite nest.

†**Pewew·e.** *Obs.* [Echoic: cf. PEW *sb.*[3]] Imitation of the plaintive cry of some birds.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 642 The Pitill and the Pype Gled cryand pewewe.

†**Pew·fe·llow.** *Obs.* [f. PEW *sb.*[1] + FELLOW.] One who has a seat in the same pew; a fellow-worshipper; one of the same communion, persuasion, or sect; a companion, an associate.

c 1524 WOLSEY in J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1587) II. 85/1 It hath pleased some of your pufellows to report that I am a professed enimie to all nobilitie, & namelie to the Geraldines. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 948/2 The frere, that as he was preaching in the country, spyed a poore wyfe of the paryshe whyspering wyth her pewfellow. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Love* 44 b, Fayne would they their toyes were pewsefellowes with the sacred truth of God. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. iv. § 10 To please their pew-fellows, the disciples of Novatian. 1630 MASSINGER *Picture* III. iv, If you spend this way too much of your royal stock, Ere long we may be puefellows. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. § 48 These sit down to talk and laugh with their Pew-fellows [in church].

Pewful (piū·ful). [f. as prec. + -FUL.] As many persons as will fill a pew.

1641 E. UDALL *Commun. Comlinesse* 4 So many..as there be Pewfulls in the Church.

Pew-gaff (piū·gæf). [f. PEW *sb.*[2] + GAFF *sb.*[1]] 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Suppl., Pew-gaff* (Fishing), a hook on a staff, used in handling and pitching fish.

†**Pew-glede.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PEW *sb.*[3] + GLEDE.] The Kite: see GLEDE.

1615 MARKHAM *Pleas. Primes* V. (1635) 25 Made of a fine greene floxe, and the wings of..a Pew-glead.

Pewit, peewit (pī·wit, piū·it). Forms: α. 6 puwit, 6–7 puet, 6–9 puit, 7–8 puett. β. 6 pewitt, 7–8 pewet, 8 peevit, pievit, 6– pewit, 8– peewit. [Echoic, from the cry of the bird; cf. *pee-weep*, *peesweep*; also Flem. *pieuwit-voghel* (Kilian), Du. *kieviet* (*kievit* Kil.), MLG. *kivit*, LG. *kiwit*, Ger. *ki(e)bitz*, *kiwitz* (Grimm), MHG. *gîbitz*, etc.; all of echoic origin. The original Eng. type was prob. (pī·wĭt), whence by stress-shift (pī·wīt, pī·wit, piū·it). Parallel names with initial *t* (*teewit*, etc.) are also found both in England and on the Continent: cf. popular F. *dix-huit*, MLG. *tivit* (Grimm).]

1. A widely-diffused name of the Lapwing (*Vanellus vulgaris* or *cristatus*): the usual name in Scotland, and in Eng. Dial. Dict. cited as used from Northumberland to Berkshire.

a 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 430 The culuer, the stockdowue, With puwyt the lapwyng, The versycles shall syng. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 87/34 A Puet, *phalaris*. *Ibid.* 149/36 Puit, *phalaris*. 1612 in *Nauorth Heuseh. Bks.* (Surtees) 29 Sr George Dawlston's man bringing 20 puetts. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 254/2 A..Pewet..in the North of England..is called a Tewit, or Bastard Plover. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Spring*, The Snipe and Woodcock, Pewit, or the like. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scott.* (1818) I. 129 The green plover or pewit..is therein said to be the ungrateful bird. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 121 The startling peewits, as they pass, Scream joyons whirring overhead. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterfr.* 230 To come and go ..Returning like the pewit [*rime* cruet].

b. The thin wailing cry of this bird.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 106 The shrilly sounding cry of Pe-wit. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* xiii. (ed. 4) 260 You could now hear..the pleasant *peewit* of the Lapwing.

2. (In full **pewit gull.**) The black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus*): from its cry.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 347 The Pewit or Black-cap, called in some places, The Sea-Crow and Mire-Crow: *Larus cinereus*. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 231. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 426 The Pewit Gull..The notes of these gulls distinguish them from any others; being like a hoarse laugh. 1885 SWAINSON *Brit. Birds* 209 Puit or Peewit gull.

3. In *U. S.* A name given to various species of Tyrant Flycatchers, as the Common Pewit, *Sayornis fusca* or *S. phœbe*, and the Black Pewit, *S. nigricans*, small birds of 6 or 7 inches long.

1839–40 [see PEWEE]. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The common pewit abounds in eastern North America. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 711 The name Pewit..was given from the bird's cry, as it is in North America to one of the Tyrant-birds, *Sayornis fusca*, which is a general favourite there as a recognized harbinger of summer.

4. *Pewit's eggs*, a name for certain shells.

1776 DA COSTA *Conchology* 173 The sixth family is the Nuces seu Bullæ, commonly called the *Pewit's Eggs*.

5. *Comb.*, as *pewit-ground, -land* (poor undrained land), *pewit-pool*, etc. (where pewits breed); **pewit-gull** (see 2).

1586 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 231 At which Moss they continued about three years, and then removed to the old pewit pool again. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 710 The great Pewit-pool at Norbury in Staffordshire..had ceased to be occupied by the end of the last century.

Pewk(e, Pewl, obs. forms of PUKE, PULE.

Pewless (piūˑlĕs), *a.* [f. PEW *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without pews; having no pew.

a 1857 D. JERROLD *Pew opener* Wks. 1864 IV. 233 Glancing coldly at his pewless brother standing in the crowded aisle. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 29 The fashion for pewless churches. 1887 ANNA FORBES *Insulinde* 236 Farther back, in a pewless space, native dames in smothering veils [etc.].

Pewne, Pewpe, Pewre, obs. ff. PAWN *sb.*[1], POOP, PURE.

Pew-re·nt. The rent paid for a pew, or for sittings in a church. Hence **Pew-re·ntal, Pew-re·nter; Pew-re·nted, Pew-re·nting** *adjs.*

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 52/2 Pew-rents, under the church-building acts, are exceptions to the general law. 1843 *Ecclesiologist* II. 15 A fashionable pue-rented chapel. 1872 TALMAGE *Serm.* 105 The building is..untrammelled by the pew-rental system. *Ibid.* 168 Pew-renting churches and free churches. 1885 *Truth* 11 June 929/1 Let the plates go round To take the mites of affluent pew-renters.

Powtene, Sc. var. PUTAIN *Obs.*, a whore.

Pewter (piūˑtəɹ). Forms: 4–5 peutre, 4–6 pewtre, 4–8 peuter, 4– pewter (also 5 peautyr, pewtyr(e, 5–7 peauter, 6 pewtur, 6–7 puter, 7–8 pewther); 4 peudur, -yr, 5 -dre, peauder, 5–6 (–9 *dial.*) pewder. [ME. a. OF. *peutre, peautre, peaultre, pialtre*, etc. (from 12th c. in Godef.), repr. an earlier **peltre* = It. *peltro*, Sp. *peltre*. In later OF. also *espiautre, espeautre*; in Du. *piauter*, and *spiauter* (in Kilian, *peauter, speauter*), Ger. *spiauter*, LG. *spialter*. The mutual relations of these forms and the origin of the word are unascertained: see Diez (s. v. *peltro*), Körting (s. v. **peltrum*), Littré, Hatz.-Darm., Franck (s. v. *Piauter*), Skeat; and cf. SPELTER. The form with *d* (*pewder*) is still in dialect use.]

1. A grey alloy of tin and lead, usually containing one fifth of its weight of lead, for which other metals are sometimes substituted, partly or entirely, in the composition of different varieties.

[1292 BRITTON I. xvi. § 6 Qi mauveise chose vendent pur bone, sicum peutre pur argent ou latoun pur or.] 1370 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 1 In vasis de pewtre debil. iiijs. ijd. 1387 in *E. E. Wills* (E. E. T. S.) 2 The lauour of peuter with the basyn of led. 1388–9 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 57, j charg' de peudur. *c* 1425 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 311 Do thi licour in a vessel of peauder, or of leed, or of glas. *c* 1450 in *Cal. Let. Bk. D. City of Lond.* (1902) 202 Alle the pottis of peuter that ye synde not aselyd. 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 17 A cruett of puter. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods York*, etc. (Surtees No. 97) 18, ij crewettes of pewder. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 277 Whose head doth shine with bright hairs white as pewter. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. vi. 35 A chalice of gold, or silver, or at least of pewter. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* i. 9 The service of pewter made a grand display. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 932 The English tradesmen distinguish three sorts, which they call plate, trifle, and ley pewter; the first and hardest being used for plates and dishes; the second for beer-pots; and the third for larger wine measures. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 55 A small proportion of antimony combined with tin forms hard pewter.

b. Pewter utensils collectively; pewter ware.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 175 That pewter is neuer for mannerly feastes, That daily doth serue so vnmannerly beastes. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 357 Pewter and brasse, and all things that belongs To house or house-keeping. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 51 Fiue yeares: Berlady a long Lease for the clinking of Pewter. 1604 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 241 All the pewther as yt standes. 1717 RAMSAY *Elegy on Lucky Wood* iv, Her pewther glanc'd upo' your een Like siller plate. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* II. 72 We ate off pewter, a relic of old customs.

2. †a. Applied to armour: cf. *pewter coat* in 5.

1511 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iv, And every man trace to his home again, And hang his pewter up.

b. A pewter pot. Also *fig.*

a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 233 Now drinking from the pewter. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* II. 54 A huge glass mug with a handle, as big as a pewter. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xi, Stopping in the bar to lay hands on several pewters full of porter.

c. *slang.* A tankard or 'cup' given as a prize; prize-money; money.

1842 EGAN *Macheath, Fould Yeoman* v. (Farmer), Hand up the pewter, farmer, you shall have a share. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Pewter*,..the pots for which rowing men contend are often called pewters. 1888 *Academy* 24 Mar. 202/1 The anxiety for 'pewter' or prize money, which..animated our officers and men.

†3. A pale yellow alloy of gold and silver; = ELECTRE 1, ELECTRUM 2. *Obs.*

Perhaps only a traditional entry in successive vocabularies, founded orig. on some misunderstanding.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 653/12 *Hoc Electrum*, pewtyre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/2 Pewtyr, metalle, *electrum, secundum communem scolam.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 277/2 Pewdyr, *electrum.* 1552 HULOET, Pewter, *electrum*, or it is a kynde of mettall, halfe golde, halfe siluer, or parte.

4. A polishing medium used by marble-workers, made by the calcination of tin.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

5. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Made or consisting of pewter; also *humorously*, in **pewter coat** (quot. 1584), a cuirass, coat of mail; †**pewter language** (quot. 1615), pothouse talk.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 192 Leie it in a peuter disch. 1422–3 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 94, j pewderpot de potel. 1522 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 115 A grett pewter basen. 1525–6 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 331 A pewtur pott for watur for the preistes. 1584 LYLY *Campaspe* v. iii, These pewter coates canne neuer sitte so wel as satten dublets. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) I Mounsieur Bacchus,.. singuler Artist in pewter language. 1631–2 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1876) 316 A quarte and a pinte of pewter pottes. 1688 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 384 Two and twenty peauter Trencher plaits. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 272 Placing a large Pewter-platten under the Cluster of Bees. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* iv, With a pewter badge on the right arm. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii. A table decorated with a white cloth, bright pewter flagons. 1894 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 5/2 The old familiar pewter pot is disappearing from London public-houses, and its place is being taken by the Continental glass.

6. *Comb.*, as *pewter-maker, -making*; *pewter-buttoned, -like, -topped* adjs.; **pewter-carrier**, one who serves in an ale-house, a potman; **pewter-case**, a case for holding pewter utensils; **pewter-mill**, a lapidary's wheel made of pewter, used with rotten-stone and water for polishing gems of medium hardness (amethyst, agate, cornelian); **pewter-solder**, soft solder, of similar composition to pewter, but containing a greater proportion of lead. Also PEWTERWORT.

1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Dryden* III. 110 It haunts me worse than a *pewter-buttoned serjeant does a decayed cit. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* ii, I say, you *pewter-carrier, bring us another pint of ale. 1789 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 214/1 The fluid passed from the bell to the *pewter-case, and spent its force there. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ii. 38 Leggings formed of a *pewter-like metal. 1902 *Stirling Nat. Hist. & Archæol. Soc.* 22 Robert was a *pewter-maker. 1888 HASLUCK *Model Engin. Handybk.* 138 Using ordinary 'soft' or *pewter solder for uniting surfaces that are already tinned. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 2/2 Shouting and gesticulating, in front of the long, *pewter-topped barrier.

Pewterer (piūˑtərəɹ). Forms: 4 peautrer, 5 pewtrer(e, -terere, 5–6 peuterer, 6 pewtrer, peauterer, (7 peatterer), 8 *Sc.* peudrar, peutherer, 6– pewterer. [ME. *peautrer*, in AF. *peautrer* = OF. *peautrier* (1300 in Godef.), *peaultrier* = It. *peltraio, peltraro* (:—**peltrario*), f. OF. *peau(l)tre*, It. *peltro*, PEWTER.] A worker in pewter; one who makes pewter utensils.

1348 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 244 [Stephen Lestraunge and John Syward,] Peautrers. 1402 *Rolls of Parl.* III. 519/2 Peuterers. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/2 Pewtrere, *electuarius*, vel *stannarius.* 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 6 The Pewterers and Brasiers of the Cities of London and York. 1530 PALSGR. 253/2 Pewtrer, *pottier destain, peaultrier.* 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 281 Hee shall charge you, and discharge you, with the motion of a Pewterers Hammer. 1650 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xx. 146 We caus'd a skilful Pewterer..to close it up..with Soder. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 120 Bismuth, with tin, forms a compound more elastic and sonorous than the tin itself, and is therefore frequently added to it by the pewterers.

Pewternel, obs. variant of PETRONEL.

Pewterwort (piūˑtəɹwɒɹt). *Herb.* [f. PEWTER + WORT.] A name given to the plant *Equisetum hyemale* on account of its use in polishing pewter and other utensils.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxlii. 958 Italian rushie Horse taile...Women..scowre their pewter and wooden things of the kitchen therewith,..and thereupon some of our huswines do call it Pewterwoort. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xxxiii. 69 The rougher kind hereof, called in English Shavegrass,..hath been by some of them called Pewterwort. 1883 JEFFERIES in *Longm. Mag.* June 195 On the moist banks jointed pewterwort.

Pewtery (piūˑtəri), *sb. rare.* [f. PEWTER + -Y.] a. Pewter utensils collectively. b. An apartment in a house, in which the pewter is kept.

1645 *Inv. of Kimbolton* in Dk. Manchester *Crt. & Soc. Eliz. to Anne* (1864) I. 374 Pewtery. 1864 DK. MANCHESTER *Ibid.* I. 368 There is an array of pewtery which suggests an idea of a spectacle next in brilliancy to a silversmith's. *Ibid.* 373 Seven dozen of trenchers in the pantry, and the pewter chargers and dishes in the Pewtery.

Pewtery, *a.* [f. PEWTER + -Y.] Of the nature of, or characteristic of, pewter. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Pewtrell, variant of PETTREL *Obs.*

Pewy (piūˑi), *a. Hunting slang.* [f. PEW *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Of country: Divided into small enclosures by fences, as a church is into pews.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 359 The largest portion of our Eastern sportsmen..would prove cock-tails in a pewey and stiff country. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 11 Dec. (Farmer), Sixty or seventy years since the fences were stronger, the enclosures smaller, the country more pewy.

Pex, obs. variant of PAX: cf. *peax*, PEACE.

†**Pe·xity.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *pexitās*, f. *pex-us*, lit. combed, hence, having the nap on it.] 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pexity*, the roughnesse of the web.

†**Pey, Peyae**, obs. forms of PAY, PEAL.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 831 They call this Deuill Peyae, with whom the men haue often conference.

Peyce, variant of PEISE *Obs.*; obs. f. PIECE.

Peyckes, Peyer, obs. ff. PICKAX, PAIR *sb.*

Peyerian (pəiˌɪəˑriăn), *a. Anat.* [f. proper name *Peyer*: see below + -IAN.] Of, pertaining to, or named after the Swiss anatomist Johann Konrad Peyer (1653–1712): as the *Peyerian* (or *Peyer's*) *glands* or *patches*, groups of follicles in the wall of the small intestine.

1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict., Peyer's glands*, the glands of the intestines. See *Brunner's glands.* 1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 816/2 Peyerian glands. 1885 KLEIN *Micro-Organisms* 86 In the inflamed Peyer's glands, in the mesenteric glands, larynx, and lungs of patients dead of typhoid fever. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Peyerian.*

Peyet: see PIET. **Peyl(l**, obs. Sc. f. PEEL *sb.*[1]

Peyn(e, obs. f. PAIN. **Peyneyes**, obs. pl. of PENNY. **Peyni, Peynim, -yme**: see PAYENY, PAYNIM. **Peynt**, etc., obs. ff. PAINT, etc. **Peyr**, obs. f. PAIR, PEAR *sb.* and *v.*

Peys, obs. f. PEACE; obs. Sc. pl. of PEE *sb.*[1]

Peysan, -a(u)nt, obs. ff. PEASANT, PEISANT.

Peyse, peyss(e, obs. ff. PEISE, PEACE, PIECE.

Peyssant, var. PUSANE *Obs.*

Peytral, -el(le, variants of PEITREL *Obs.*

Peyvee, Peyze, obs. forms of PAVIE, PEISE.

Pezant, obs. form of PEASANT.

†**Peza·ntic**, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. *pezant*, PEASANT + -IC.] Of the character of a peasant; boorish, clownish.

1613 SIR E. HOBY *Countersnarle* 66 To defile my fingers with such a Pezantique Fugitiue, who is ashamed of his Fathers name.

†**Peze**, obs. form of PEISE *v.*, to weigh, balance.

1595 *Alcilia* (1879) 29 Twixt Hope, and Feare in doubtfull ballance pezed.

‖**Peziza** (pĭzəiˑzăˑ). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Dillenius); cf. L. *pezica* or *pezita*, f. Gr. *πέζις* a stalkless mushroom.] A large genus of discomycetous fungi, of cup-like or saucer-like shape, and often of brilliant colour, growing on the ground or on decaying wood, etc.; various species are called *cup-mushrooms, fairy-cups*, etc.

[1623 COCKERAM, *Pezite*, a Mushrompe. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pezica*, a sort of Mushroom.] 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 55 The yellow hairy sessile Peziza. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 126 This beautiful little peziza adheres by a claw at the base to the putrid stems of decayed plants in moist places near rills of water. *Ibid.* 361 In its young state it is truly Peziza-like, and very beautiful.

Hence **Pezi·ziform** (*erron.* -æform), **Pezi·zoid** *adjs.*, of the form of or resembling a Peziza.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 199 A pezizæform body figured by Greville. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 17 Pileus deflexed even from the first, not pezizoide.

Pezle mezle, obs. form of PELL-MELL.

Pezo, Pezzant, obs. forms of PESO, PEASANT.

Pfaffian (pfæˑfiăn), *a.* and *sb. Math.* [f. proper name *Pfaff* (see below) + -IAN.]

a. *adj.* Pertaining to, discussed by, or named after, the German mathematician Johann Friedrich Pfaff (1765–1825): applied to certain differential equations, etc. b. *sb.* Name given by Cayley to a species of function occurring in Pfaff's investigation of differential equations.

1852 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* II. 19 The permutants of this class (from their connexion with the researches of Pfaff on differential equations) I shall term 'Pfaffians'. 1860 *Ibid.* IV. 600 A skew symmetrical determinant of any even order is the square of a Pfaffian.

†**Pfalzgrave** = PALSGRAVE; hence †**Pfalzgraviate**, a (German) palatinate.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 197 The town..is the origin of the Pfalzgraviate of Swabia.

‖**Pfennig, -ing** (pfe·nig, -iŋ). Forms: 6 phenyng, penning, 6–7 phenning, 7–8 pfening, 8 phen(n)ig, 7– pfenning, 9 pfennig: see also FENNIN. [Ger. *pfennig*, OHG. *pfenning*:—WGer. **pani(n)g*, whence Eng. PENNY.] A small copper coin of Germany, formerly of varying value, now the hundredth part of a mark (see MARK *sb.*[2] 4 b), or about $\frac{1}{3}$ of an English penny.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xiv. (1870) 161 They haue Norkyns, Halardes, Phenyngs, Crocherds, Stiuers, and halfe styuers. 1575 *Brief Disc. Troubles Frankford* (1846) 157 Thirteene not Dalers but hallers or phenninges. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 287 At Nurnberg..two haller make one pfenning, fiue pfening make one finfer. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 196 A small copper-piece, whose real worth was scarce a pfening, went for a dollar silver-money, which is equal to half a German rix-dollar. 1897 OUIDA *Massarenes* xxxix, You haven't got a pfennig to spend.

PH, a consonantal digraph, having usually the phonetic value of F. It was the combination used by the Romans to represent the Greek letter Φ, φ or φ, named *Φῖ*, *Phī*. This letter, cognate with Skr. *bh* (and so with Germanic *b*), was in early Greek written ΠΗ, and was a real aspirated *p*; it was subsequently often written ΠΦ, *πφ*, and had then prob. nearly the same sound as German *pf*; but by the second century B. C. it had sunk into a simple sound, prob. the *bilabial* spirant (the sound made in blowing through the lips). As the Roman F was dentilabial, like mod. Eng. *f*, the Romans in earlier times represented the Greek Φ not by F, but by PH; in the time of the Emperor Severus, however, the two began to be confused, and from *c* 400 were treated as identical. Hence in late popular and mediæval Latin, and in the Romanic languages, *f* was often substituted, as it is now regularly in Italian and Spanish (e. g. *fantasia, filosofia, Filippo, fotografico*). This was also the case to a great extent in Old French, and in Old and early Middle English (see PHARISEE, PHILISTEE, PHANTOM, PHEASANT); but here, under the influence of the Latin forms, most words so written were subsequently altered back to *ph*, the preponderance of which is particularly notable in Gower. Exceptionally the *f* remains in mod. Eng., as in *fancy* (= *phantasy*), *fantastic*. In all modern words of Greek derivation (e. g. in *phano-, philo-, phospho-, photo-, phyto-*) *ph* is alone found.

One consequence of these conditions was that in the 15th, 16th, and 17th c., *ph* was frequently substituted for *f* in words not of Greek origin, esp. in words that were somewhat rare, the scribes apparently taking *ph* as a more learned, and thus presumably more correct, spelling. Many instances of this will be found under F, and among the cross-references given below, as in *phalucco, phan, phane, phang, pharman, philaser, philhorse, philimot*, etc. This spelling is often retained in *philabeg* = *filibeg*, and in certain interjections, *phew! pho! phoo!* where perhaps it may have been adopted to express the simple bi-labial ('lip-breath') consonant (the sound made in blowing) as distinct from the labio-dental *f*. Modern phonologists, e. g. Mr. A. J. Ellis in his 'Palæotype', have used *ph* as the symbol of the bi-labial sound. Greek had the initial combination *φθ-*, in Roman spelling *phth-*. This was difficult for the Romanic nations, and in the only early word of this class, *phthisicus*, was reduced to *pht, th*, or simple *t*. See PHTHISIC, etc. In mod.F. words in *phth* are now normally pronounced *ft-*; in Eng. the *ph* is generally mute and the *th* pronounced; but in scientific words many scholars pronounce ſþ-, a combination which is quite as easy as sf- in *sphere*.

Ph (pronounced f) is also used to represent Hebrew פ (without dagesh), and even initial פּ (according to the Masoretic pointing, with dagesh) in proper names which have come to us through a Greek form with Φ: see PHARAOH, PHILISTINE, SERAPH. In the Roman spelling of Indian languages *ph* represents the true aspirated *p* (फ of Sanskrit), and this is occasionally the origin of *ph* in alien words: cf. PHULKARI.

Phacellate (făse·lĕt), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *phacellus*, pl. *-ī*, ad. Gr. *φάκελος* bundle + -ATE 2.] Having *phacelli* or groups of filaments within the central gastric cavity, as certain Hydrozoa.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Phacochœre (fæ·kŏkĭəɪ). *Zool.* Also **-chere.** [= F. *phacochère* (Littré), ad. mod.L. *phacochærus*, f. Gr. *φακός* lentil, wart + *χοῖρος* pig.] A wart-hog.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 246/2 In the locomotive organs the true hogs and the Phacochœres bear the greatest resemblance to each other. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* III. 85 The range of the South African phacochœre, or Vlacke Vark, does not appear to be precisely determined.

So **Phacochœ·rid** (**-cher-**), an animal of the family *Phacochœridæ*; **Phacochœ·rine** (**-cher-**) *a.*, belonging to the family *Phacochœridæ*; **Phacochœ·roid** *a.* = *phacochœrine*; *sb.* = *phacochœrid*.

In modern Dictionaries.

Phacocyst (fæ·kŏsist). *Bot.* Also **phako-.** [ad. mod.L. *phacocystē*, f. Gr. *φακός* lentil + *κύστις* CYST.] The lenticular nucleus of a cell.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 234 Each cell contains two phakocysts. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Phacocyst.*

Phacoid (fæ·koid), *a. rare*—⁰. [ad. mod.L. *phacoïdēs* (applied by Vesalius to the crystalline lens), in F. *phacoïde*, f. Gr. *φακός* lentil: see -OID.] Lentil-shaped. Hence **Phacoi·doscope** = PHACOSCOPE.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Phacoides*..resembling a lentil in shape; phacoid. 1864 tr. *Donders' Anom. Accomm. Eye* Note 16, I have given to it in this form the name of phacoidoscope, which word fully expresses its object.

Phacolite (fæ·kŏlait). *Min.* Also **phako-.** [ad. Ger. *phakolit* (Breithaupt), f. Gr. *φακός* lentil + *λίθος* stone.] A colourless variety of CHABAZITE, occurring in crystals of lenticular form.

1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 219 Levyne (? Phakolite) occurs in double six-sided prisms. 1880 *Academy* 21 Aug. 139/1 The occurrence of the zeolites, phacolite, and phillipsite, in cavities of basaltic rocks containing liquid.

Phacometer (fækp·mĭtəɪ). In quots. **phako-.** [mod. f. Gr. *φακό-s* lentil, lens + -METER.] An instrument for measuring the power of lenses.

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 117. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Phakometer.*

Phacoscope (fæ·kŏskoʊp). Also **phako-.** [mod. f. as prec. + -SCOPE.] An apparatus for observing the changes in form of the crystalline lens of the eye in accommodation to objects at different distances.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Phæacian (fĭ|ē·ĭ·ján). [f. L. *Phæacia*, Gr. *Φαιακία*, the isle of Scheria (Corcyra) + -AN.] One of the inhabitants of Scheria, noted for their luxury; hence (= L. *Phæax*, Horace), a gourmand.

1788 LEMPRIÈRE *Classical Dict.* (1826) 510/2 The Phæacians ..were naturally dull, effeminate, and so affectatious, that the ancients gave them the name of parasites. 1899 *Speaker* 28 Oct. 85/1 He was a bon vivant, declined into a fat Phæacian..and latterly did nothing.

Phæism (fī·iz'm). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *φαι-ός* dusky + -ISM.] A dusky or dark variety of coloration, which falls short of melanism.

1891 *Athenæum* 12 Dec. 804/3 Mr. Jenner-Weir exhibited two dark specimens of *Zygæna minos*.. [he] expressed an opinion that the specimens were not representatives of complete melanism, and suggested that the word 'phæism' ..would be a correct word to apply to this and similar departures from the normal coloration of a species. 1899 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* VI. 337.

Phænigm, erron. spelling of PHŒNIGM *Obs.*

Phænocarpous (fĭnokā·rpəs), *a. Bot. rare*—⁰. [mod. f. Gr. *φαινο-* showing + *καρπός* fruit + -OUS.] 'Bearing a fruit which has no adhesion with surrounding parts' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Phænocarpus*..phenocarpous.

Phænogam, phe- (fī·nŏgæm). *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *phænogama*, sc. *vegetabilia* (Willdenow 1804), or *phænogamæ* (sc. *plantæ*), f. Gr. *φαινο-* showing + *γάμος* marriage, sexual union; in Ger. *phänogamen* sb. pl. (Rudolphi 1807).] A flowering plant; = PHANEROGAM. So **Phænoga·mian, Phænoga·mic** (**phe-**) *adjs.* = PHANEROGAMIC; **Phæno·gamous** *a.* (the earliest word of the group), producing flowers, flowering; = PHANEROGAMOUS.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* Pref. 17 The substitution of the words Monocotyledons,.. Cryptogams, *Phænogams, etc., for Monocotyledones,..Cryptogamæ, Phænogamæ, &c. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 8. 13 The word Phænogams is very generally used as a collective term for flowering plants. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Phenogamian*, having the essential organs of fructification visible. 1841 DOUGLAS in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 249 Additions to the *phenogamic Flora of the district. 1814 R. BROWN *Bot. Terra Austral.* 4 *Phænogamous plants. 1821 S. F. GRAY *Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl.* I. 43 Phenogamons..the sexual organs very distinct and visible. 1830 SIR W. HOOKER (*title*) British Flora, comprising the Phænogamous, or Flowering Plants, and Ferns. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 3 Division of the vegetable Kingdom .. into .. Phaenogamous (or Phanerogamons) or Flowering, and Cryptogamous or Flowerless Plants.

Phænology, Phænomenon: see PHENO-.

Phænozygous (fĭnp·zigəs), *a. Anthropol.* Also **pheno-.** [mod. f. Gr. *φαινο-* showing + *ζυγόνα* joining + -OUS.] Of a skull: Having the zygomatic arches visible from immediately above the centre; of a person: having such a skull.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. iii. 288 When the angle is positive, the zygomatic arches are called phenozygous. 1888 *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* Aug. 7 The male is distinctly phænozygous, but the female is not.

Phædarian (fĭ|ōdē·ə·riăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Phædāria* neut. pl. (Haeckel), f. *phædārium*, f. *phaios* dusky + *-odium* (see -ODE).]

a. *adj.* Belonging to the *Phædaria*, a division of Radiolarians characterized by a mass of dark pigment (*phædium*), containing rounded granules (*phædellæ*), surrounding the central capsule. **b.** *sb.* A radiolarian of this division.

[1880 *Nature* XXI. 450/1 The extra-capsular soft substance of all Phæodaria is distinguished by..the mass of Phæodella or 'dark pigment granules' which it contains.] 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 875 The spicules being..disposed..radially only in the Phaeodarian family *Aulocanthida*. 1900 *Jrnl. Quekett Micros. Club* Apr. 265 The central capsule is generally almost entirely imbedded in the phæodium.

Phæophyll (fī·ŏfil). *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *φαιός* dusky + *φύλλον* leaf: after CHLOROPHYLL.] Name proposed for the brown colouring-matter, composed of phycophæin and phycoxanthin, found in sea-weeds of the orders *Fucaceæ* and *Phæosporeæ*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Phæophyll*, the brown colouring-matter of the Fucoïdeæ; also called *Phyllophæin*.

Phaeton (fē·ĭtŏn, fē·ətən). [a. Gr. *φαέθων* shining, used in Gr. mythology as proper name of the son of Helios and Clymene, famous for his unlucky driving of the sun-chariot.]

†**1.** *allusively.* A rash or adventurous charioteer like Phaethon; any charioteer; something that, like Phaethon, sets the world on fire.

1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 242 That hee should talke of gnashing of teeth, yong Phaetons, yong Icari, yong Chorebi, young Babingtons. 1629 *Leather* 13 Enerie priuate Gentleman now is a *Phæton*, and must hurrie with his thundring Caroch along the Streetes. 1692 WATSON *Body of Div.* 862 Sin is the Phaeton that sets the World on Fire. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 94 If the hackneyman should grumble, I fear our Phaeton must tumble.

2. A species of four-wheeled open carriage, of light construction; usually drawn by a pair of horses, and with one or (now generally) two seats facing forward; but applied to carriages variously modified and distinguished as *Stanhope, Mail, Park, Dog-cart, Pony phaeton*, etc.

[1735 *Machines approuvées par l'Acad. Sc.* VI. 3 Chaise de Poste dont on peut faire un Phaeton.] 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 819 Like Nero,..drives his phaeton, in female guise. 1747 MISS TALBOT *Lett., to Miss Carter* 18 Aug. (1809) I. 201 A fashionable post chaise or phaeton. 1794 FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 68 The sizes and constructions of Phaetons are more various than any other description of carriages. 1844 *Act 7 & 8 Vict.* c. 91 Sched., Every horse..drawing any coach,..barouche, chaise, phaeton, vis-a-vis, calash. 1872 BLACK (*title*) Strange Adventures of a Phaeton. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* II. 16 Are you going to drive your phaeton this afternoon?

†**3.** A name for the planet Jupiter. (So in French.)

1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* II Jupiter is a bright Planet ..being neere the earth, of which he is called Phaeton.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* I. v. (1713) 125 Fancy gets the ascendant, and Phaeton-like, drives on furiously and inconsistently. 1883 *Standard* 7 Feb. 2/5 The carriage was described as a phaeton-wagonette.

Hence **Phaetonee·r** [cf. *charioteer*], the driver of a phaeton; **Phaet(h)o·nian** = sense 1; **Phaetho·nic, †Phaetho·nical, †Phaetho·ntal, Phaetho·ntic, †Phaetho·ntical** *adjs.*, belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling, Phaethon (see etymology above).

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Aug. 244/1 A merry time had our *phaetoneer. 1784 MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1812) I. 69 No female *Phaetonians then Surpassed the boldest of our men In gesture, look and straddle. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 7. 2/2 Or would'st with *Phaetonick Pride, Within the Solar Chariot Ride? *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 45 (1810) 52 Which *phaethonical fact of his deserves the name of Nody. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 37 Po burns no more with *Phaetontal fire. 1658 J. JONES tr. *Ovid's Ibis* 1st Ded., How *Phaetontick spirits break their necks. 1829 LAMB *Let. to Gilman* Dec., I fear their steed, bred out of the wind without father..hot, phaetontic. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 509 Achmat..is left at this present to manage the Horses of this *Phaëtonticall Chariot.

‖**Phagedæna, -ena** (fædʒĭdī·nă, fægĭ-). *Path.* Also 7 *erron.* **phagndena.** [L., a. Gr. *φαγέδαινα* an eating ulcer, cancer, f. *φαγεῖν* to eat, devour.] An eating sore; an ulcer that spreads and corrodes the neighbouring parts; spreading erosion occurring in an ulcer or sore.

1657 *Physical Dict., Phagadena*, a running canker or pock. 1676 WISEMAN *Surgery* II. x. 193 *Phagædæna*,..is an Ulcer with swelled Lips, that eats the Flesh and neighbouring Parts in the bottome and edges of the Ulcer. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 751 Formerly diseases peculiar to a hospital were the terror of the surgeon. Phagedæna attacked wounds even of the most trivial kind.

Phagedænic, -enic (fædʒĭdī·nik, -e·nik, fægĭ-), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *phagedænic-us*, Gr. *φαγεδαινικ-ός*, f. *φαγέδαινα*: see prec.]

1. *Path.* Of the nature of, characterized by, or affected with, phagedæna or spreading ulcer.

[1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 65 It..is approued in catynge vlcers called Phagedenica, &c.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Phagedenick.* 1754 GOOCH in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 815 He had an ulcer upon his leg, of the phagedenic kind. 1816 A. C. HUTCHISON *Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 194 On hospital gangrene, and the sloughing phagedenic ulcer, which occurs on board ships of war and in naval and military hospitals. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 618 The great prevalence there of phagedænic ulcers.

†**2.** *Med.* Applied to a corrosive liquid preparation used for destroying proud flesh, or for cleansing ulcers. Also *elliptical* as *sb. Obs.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Phagadenick Water*, is made by dissolving a Dram of Sublimate Corrosive in a Pound of Lime Water. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Phagedænic medicines..are used to eat off fungous, or proud flesh. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Pell-evil*, Some wash with the phagædenic water. 1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict., Phagedænics*, medicines that destroy fungous flesh.

So †**Phagedæ·nical** (**-den-**), **Phagedæ·nous** *a.*

1635 READ *Tumors & Ulcers* 273 A..phagedænicall and cancerous ulcer of the head. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Wounds*, It is called by Farriers..the Phagedenical Water. 1659 HICKMAN *Justif. Fathers* 15 Phagedænous and eating sores. 1895 *Times* 18 Feb. 13/5 The phagedenous ulcer has, by some miracle, become the source of nourishment.

Phagocyte (fæ·gŏsəit). *Physiol.* [mod. f. (Metschnikoff) Gr. *φαγο-* eating, devouring + -CYTE.] A leucocyte (white blood-corpuscle or lymph-corpuscle) which, under certain conditions, has the power of absorbing and destroying pathogenic microbes by a process of intracellular digestion, and thus of guarding the system against infection.

1884 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XXIV. 110 Amœboid cells were frequently budded off from the ectoderm to join the other devouring cells (phagocytes) in the body. 1889 E. R. LANKESTER *Adv. Sci.* (1890) II. App. A. 112 [Metschnikoff's] theory is that by accustoming these corpuscles, which he calls 'phagocytes', to tolerate a weak form of the poison produced by pathogenic Bacteria, we 'educate' them, so that they are able subsequently to resist and eventually to attack and destroy the same pathogenic Bacterium..in a stronger and deadly form. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* i. 26 This body [the flagellated organism of malaria] seems to have a powerful attraction for the phagocyte.

Hence **Phagocytal** (-səi·tăl), **Phagocytic** (-si·tik), **-ical** *adjs.*, pertaining to, or having the nature or function of, a phagocyte; **Phagocytism** (fæ·gosəi·tiz'm), **Phagocytosis** (fæ·gosəitōu·sis), the action of phagocytes; the absorption and destruction of pathogenic microbes by phagocytes; **Phagocy·toblast**, the embryonic form of a phagocyte.

1892 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLI. 631 Influences which are associated in aiding *phagocytic action. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 87 Inflammation is to be regarded, on the whole, as a phagocytic reaction of the organism against irritants. 1889 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Dec. 298 *note*, To attribute very direct *phagocytical properties to the outer layer of trophoblast cells. 1888 *Nature* 24 May 91/2 *Phagocitism'—that is, the intracellular digestive process. 1891 *Times* 13 Aug. 5/2 Dr. Metschnikoff had elaborated and supported by great research his theory of **phagocytosis*, according to which there was a veritable struggle for existence, a battle *à outrance* between the cells of the body and the invading micro-organisms.

Phagology (făgɒ·lŏdzi). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. φαγο- eating + -LOGY.] The subject of eating or feeding; dietetics.

1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 231 His having so accurately studied the phagology of robins.

-phagous, *suffix*, f. L. *-phag-us*, Gr. *-φαγ-ος* eating (in F. *-phage*) + -OUS: as *anthropophagous, ichthyophagous, phytophagous, sarcophagous*; also in humorous nonce-words. Also **-phagy**, sd. Gr. *-φαγία* eating (*sb.*); as *anthropophagy, ichthyophagy.*

† **Phagy·phany.** *Obs. rare* —1. [prob. repr. a med.L. **phagyphania*, f. Gr. φαγ-εῖν to eat, *-φαγ-ος* eating + *-φανια*, see -PHANY.] The festival of the miraculous feeding of the five thousand, celebrated on the fourth Sunday in Lent.

14.. *Ephyphanye* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 121 With loves v, ..Fyve thousand..he dyd fede; Of the whych myracle.. Thys day is named Phagyphanye, Lyke as hyt was fyrst called Ephyphanye. For thys word *phagy*.. Is seyd of fedyng or ellis refeccion.

Phah (fa), *int.* [Cf. PHO, PHOO, FAUGH.] An ejaculation expressing contempt or disgust.

1592–3 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 118, I wonder, his owne mouth can abide it without a phah.

Phaine, variant of PHANE.

† **Phairse, pheirs.** *Sc. Obs.* Also **phraisse, phrasse, frais.** [Variant forms of *fairss, fairce* = FARCE, partly with metathesis of *r*.] A farce, in earlier sense: = INTERLUDE 1.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 379 Great treumph and hlythnes of phrassis and playis maid to hir at hir hame comming.. Wpoun the eist syde thair was maid to her ane trieumphant frais [*MSS.* pheirs] be Schir Dawid Lyndsay of the Mont. *Ibid.* 381 Greit triumph, phraissis maid and playis wnto the queins grace. *Ibid.* II. 125 Singing playing dansing and pheirsis.

Phako: see PHACO-.

‖ **Phalæna** (fălī·nă). *Entom.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *φάλαινα*, prop. *φάλλαινα* a moth.] A moth: used by Linnæus as a generic name for all moths; afterwards for all below the *Sphingina*, or for the *Geometrina*; not now used with any entomological value.

1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 958 There are those that interpret this Phalaina to be the Cicindela or Glow-worm, but not rightly. *Ibid.* 1110 The Phalenæ that come from thence stick by the feet to the roofs of houses. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 77 The antennæ of the Phalæna are attenuated to the point.. The species of this genus are very numerous. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 5/2 The phalæna, a species of which is to be found in a treatise published in France on foreign butterflies.

Hence **Phalæ·nian** *a.*, of or pertaining to a phalæna; *sb.* one of the *Phalænæ*, a moth, esp. a geometrid moth; **Phalæ·noid** *a.*, akin to a phalæna; moth-like; *sb.* a moth-like insect.

1887 *Science* Apr. 318/2 Some of the Phalaenian larvae have 12 legs, and some even 14. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 928/1 Phalenuid.

Phalænopsid (fælī·nɒpsid). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *Phalænopsis*, f. Gr. *φάλαινα* moth + *ὄψις* appearance.] An orchid of the East Indian epiphytic genus *Phalænopsis*; a moth-orchid or moth-plant.

[1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 181 Order LII. Orchidaceæ.. Genera..iii. Vandeæ.. Phalænopsis.] 1880 BURBIDGE *Gard. Sun* iv. 54 The phalænopsids and other epiphytes are less ambitious. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 97/1 The Phalænopsids at Rendlesham are specially distinguished by the size and number of their leaves. *Ibid.*, Fine plants of Phalænopsis are in full bloom.

Phalangal (fălæ·ŋgăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *phalanx, phalang-*, PHALANX + -AL.] = PHALANGEAL. Also **Phala·ngar** *a.*

1848 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 5) I. 174 The last two phalangal bones of the little toe. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phalangar process* [in the organ of Corti]. *Ibid.*, The phalangar bar on the outside of the ring in which lies the head of the twin cell of Corti.

Phalange [1] (fæ·lændʒ). Also 6 **falange, fallange; phalangue, 7 phalang.** [a. Fr. *phalange*, in 13th c. *phalenge* (Hatz.-Darm.), = It. *falange*, ad. L. *phalange-m*, acc. of PHALANX.]

† **1.** = PHALANX 1. *Obs.*

1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* (1573) 29 b, Calld, of the Romanes, a Legion; of Greekes, a Fallange. 1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* II. xxxix. 90 He placed..the Elephantes.. before the Phalange or maine battail. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. iii. 73 The Macedonian Phalangue. 1689 PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander*, etc. 29/1 The Macedons still march'd in great Phalanges, And kept that order several Parasanges.

2. = PHALANX 3, 4.

1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* III. § 135 Here is a digit with its full number of phalanges, and there a digit, of which one phalange has been arrested in its growth. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 25 Feb., The delicate and taper finger of woman is plunged up to its topmost phalange into every politicaf pie. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phalange*...Also, in *Entomol.*, a joint of the tarsus in Insecta. Also, in *Bot.*, a mass of stamens partly joined together by their filaments.

Phalange [2]. Also 6 **phalanga, phalang.** [= F. *phalange*, It. *falangio*, ad. L. *phalangium*, a. Gr. *φαλάγγιον*, in same senses.]

† **1.** = PHALANGIUM 1. *Obs.*

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. D iv, Good against the bytinges of phalanges & scorpiones. 1587 GREENE *Carde of Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 112 He that is venomed by the *Phalanga*, feeleth such painefull passions, as he runneth mad. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 82 Other kinds of great Flies ..in these Islands, and which some call Phalanges. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxvii. (1737) 265 Phalangs, Sloe-worms, Horn-worms.

2. An arachnid of the genus PHALANGIUM, or family *Phalangidæ*; a phalangid.

1876 E. SCHUYLER *Turkistan* xi. II. 123 The phalange (*Solpuga araneoides* and *S. intrepida*) is of a yellowish or reddish brown, also with long hair, and when walking seems as large as one's two fists.

Phalangeal (fălæ·ndʒĭăl), *a. Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *phalange-us*, f. *phalanx, phalang-* + -AL.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a phalanx or phalanges (PHALANX 3).

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 159 The anterior or phalangeal extremity of this bone,..also named the head. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 179 The disease involves the last phalangeal joint or bone. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *P[halangeal] process*, the same as *Phalangar process.*

Also **Phala·ngean** *a. rare*—0.

1882 in OGILVIE. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Phalanger (fălæ·ndʒəi). *Zool.* [a. mod.L. (Buffon), also mod.F., f. Gr. *φαλάγγιον* 'spider's web', in reference to the webbed toes of the hind feet.] A quadruped of the genus *Phalangista*, or of the subfamily *Phalangistinæ*, Australian marsupials of arboreal habits, containing numerous genera and species, usually of small size, with thick woolly fur; the typical genera (Australian 'opossums') have prehensile tails; the *flying phalangers* (called also *flying-opossums, flying-squirrels*, or *petaurists*) have non-prehensile tails and a flying-membrane or parachute.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. VII. i. 515 The Phalanger, so-called by Mr. Buffon,..about the size of a rat, and has .. been called the Rat of Surinam. 1780 SMELLIE tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1785) VII. 175 We have called it the phalanger, because its phalanges are very singularly constructed. 1876 *Forest & Stream* 13 July 375/2 The native bear, the vulpine phalanger, the wombat. 1885 M. R. O. THOMAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 727/2 Buffon gave to a pair of cuscuses examined by him the name..'Phalanger', on account of the peculiar structure of the second and third toes of the hind feet, which are united in a common skin up to the nails. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* xxvii. 249 The rustle of the phalangers and the smaller marsupials.

Phala·ngial, *a. rare*—0. = PHALANGEAL.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Phalangian (fălæ·ndʒiăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [In sense 1, f. Gr. *φάλαγξ, φαλαγγ-* PHALANX; in 2, f. mod.L. (PHALANX 3) + -IAN; in 3, f. PHALANGIUM + -AN.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* Belonging to a (military) phalanx: see PHALANX 1.

1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 696 The long spear of the phalangian soldier.

2. *Anat.* = PHALANGEAL. *rare*—0.

1853 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

3. *Zool.* Belonging to the arachnid genus *Phalangium* or order *Phalangidea*; as *sb.* = PHALANGID.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xv. 39 Some [crabs] imitating spiders, and others phalangians.

Phalangic (fălæ·ndʒik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *φάλαγξ, φαλαγγ-* PHALANX + -IC.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a (military) phalanx.

1846 H. W. TORRENS *Rem. Milit. Hist.* 45 A modern tactician much given to prize the phalangic or columnar formation for troops.

2. *Anat.* = PHALANGEAL. *rare*—0.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phalangicus*..,of or belonging to the *phalanges*: phalangic. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phalangic*, belonging to the *Phalanges.*

Phalangid (fălæ·ndʒid). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Phalangidæ*, f. PHALANGIUM: see -ID 3.] An arachnid of the family *Phalangidæ* or order *Phalangidea* (typical genus *Phalangium*), related to the mites, but more resembling spiders, without spinnerets or poison-glands, and usually with very long and slender legs; the common species are known as *harvest-spiders* or *harvestmen*, and in U. S. as *daddy-long-legs.* So **Phala·ngidan; Phalangi·dean** *a.*, belonging to the *Phalangidea.*

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xix. 303 The Class consists of two Orders..Pseudo Scorpions and Phalangidans.

1875 CAMBRIDGE in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 278/2 Phalangids .. popularly known by the name of 'Harvest-men'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 528 A Scorpion has been found in Silurian strata, and a Phalangid in the Solenhofen slates (Mesozoic).

Phala·ngiform, *a. Bot.* and *Anat.* [f. PHALANX or PHALANGIUM + -FORM.] Having the form of a phalanx.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phalangiformis*..*Bot.*, applied by Nees von Esenbeck to vegetable hairs which are provided with transverse *septa* with a contraction at the outside of the *septa*, as in the *Tradescantia*: phalangiform. 1875 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 710/2 The rest of the second post-oral is reduced to .. an elegant ridged phalangiform basi-hyal.

Phala·ngigrade, *a. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Phalangigrad-us*, f. as prec. + L. *gradus* step; cf. DIGITIGRADE, PLANTIGRADE.] Walking on the phalanges; belonging to the (now disused) division *Phalangigrada*, comprising the camel and llama.

1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammals* ii. 50 Two forms, to which the terms 'phalangigrade' (as the Camel) and 'subplantigrade' (as in most Carnivora) are applied.

† **Phala·ngious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *phalangi-um* + -OUS.] Of the nature of a PHALANGIUM (sense 1).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxvii. 177 Red Phalangious spiders like Cantharides mentioned by Muffetus.

Phalangist (fălæ·ndʒist, fæ·lăndʒist). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Phalangista*, substituted by Cuvier 1800 for Buffon's term *Phalanger.*] = PHALANGER.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 159 The phalangists, or flying opossums. 1892 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 5/6 The Sooty Phalangist—the brown opossum from Tasmania.

So **Phala·ngistine** *a.*, belonging to the subfamily *Phalangistinæ*; *sb.* a marsupial of this subfamily, a phalangist.

Phalangite (fæ·lănd ʒəit). [ad. L. *phalangita* or *-ites*, a. Gr. *φαλαγγίτης*, f. *φάλαγξ* PHALANX: see -ITE.] A soldier belonging to a phalanx.

[1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVII. cxl. 967 Hee had of Macedonians sixteene thousand footemen, heavily armed after their manner, called *Phalangitæ*.] 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* xlviii. VI. 147 The phalangite soldier wore the usual defensive armour of the Greek heavy infantry. 1856 GROTE *Greece* II. xcii. XII. 77 The phalangites were drawn up in files generally of sixteen deep, each called a Lochus.

‖ **Phalangium** (fălæ·ndʒiŭm). Pl. **-ia.** [L., a. Gr. *φαλάγγιον* a kind of venomous spider, also a plant, spiderwort.]

† **1.** Name for venomous spiders of various kinds.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 360 These venomous spiders Phalangia, which the Greeks distinguish .. by the name of Lupus. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1061 Grievous symptomes follow the bitings of Pismire Phalangium. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3002 Whether the Tarantula be not a Phalangium (that is, a six-eyed skipping Spider)?

b. *Zool.* A genus of non-venomous arachnids having very long slender legs: see PHALANGID.

1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 292 This mite lives on the Phalangia..or long-legged spiders.

† **2.** A former name for various liliaceous and iridaceous plants. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 208 June .. Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting .. Phalangium Allobrogicum. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* 380 Asphodels, Phalangiums, Smilax.

† **Phala·ngy.** *Obs.* Anglicized form of PHALANGIUM (sense 1).

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 770 There be many sorts of Spiders found in very cold Countries, but no Phalangies at all. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XII. (1701) 480/2 Athenagoras..felt no Pain at the biting of Scorpions, or Phalangies.

† **Phalanque,** obs. form of PALANK.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2055/2 This day the Enemy have abandoned a Phalanque.

‖ **Phalanstère** (falanstę·r). [mod.F., arbitrarily composed of *phalanx* with the ending of *monastère* monastery.] = PHALANSTERY.

1844 HENNELL *Soc. Syst.* 203 Mr. Owen's community is to be located in a Parallelogram, Fourier's in a Phalanstère. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* IV. viii, Tracts which .. substituted in place thereof Monsieur Fourier's symmetrical phalanstere, or Mr Owen's architectural parallelogram.

Phalanste·rial, *a.* [f. as next + -AL.] = next, A.

1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 811 Should .. the Phalansterial system of Fourier preferably suit their taste, they will be entitled to enter into the 'phalanx of harmony'.

Phalansterian (fælănstĭə·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *phalanstérien*, f. *phalanstère*: see -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining or relating to a phalanstery, or the system of phalansteries.

1844 HENNELL *Soc. Syst.* 211 Two thousand colonists who intended to establish a Phalanstèrian Society at St. Catherine. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 186 Unless children are to be afterwards reared and educated like chickens in an Egyptian oven upon Phalansterian principles.

B. *sb.* a. A member of a phalanstery. b. An advocate of the system of phalansteries; a Fourierist.

1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 341 Members of secret societies, clubbists, phalansterians. 1895 LAYARD in *19th Cent.* June 1069 Now, we are not Phalansterians. Phalansteries have been tried and failed.

Hence **Phalanste·rianism,** the phalansterian system, Fourierism; so **Phalansterio** (-e·rik) *a.*, pertaining to or characterized by phalansteries; **Pha·lansteri·sm** = *phalansterianism*; **Pha·lansteri·st** = *phalansterian*, B. b.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 706 The world once fixed, and

*phalansterianism universally adopted, Fourier's first care is to pay the English national debt. 1884 G. Allen *Strange Stories* 320 The final outcome..of all our modern *phalansteric civilization. 1877 *Echo* 28 Sept. 1/4 *Phalansterism or Fourierism. 1882 *Standard* 2 Aug., Social *phalansterists, who look upon all forms of aristocracy as deplorable survivals of a dark age.

Phalanstery (fæ·lănstĕri). [Anglicized form of F. *phalanstère* (mod.L. type **phalansterium*).] In Fourier's scheme for the reorganization of society, A building or set of buildings occupied by a *phalanx* or socialistic community; hence, such a community itself, numbering about 1,800 persons, living together as one family, and holding property in common.

a 1850 Marg. Fuller *Life Without* (1860) 148 Visions of phalansteries in every park. 1852 Hawthorne *Blithedale Rom.* II. ii. 26 One of our purposes was to erect a Phalanstery.. after Fourier, .. where the great and general family should have its abiding-place. 1882 Brace *Gesta Christi* 415 Christianity..has no sympathy with Socialism.. in..its methods of dividing the returns from labour, or its phalansteries or communities.

attrib. 1884 G. Allen *Strange Stories* 301 They sat together in a corner of the beautiful phalanstery garden.

b. *transf.* Applied allusively to associations or groups of persons, or the places where they dwell.

1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* viii, Every room..held its family, or its group of families—a phalanstery of all the fiends. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Land* Wks. (Bohn) II. 15 England is a huge phalanstery, where all that man wants is provided within the precinct. 1883 Hyndman *Hist. Basis Socialism* xiii. 449 The tendency now exhibiting itself to turn workhouses into wholesome phalansteries.

Phalanx (fæ·lănks). Pl. pha·lanxes, ‖ pha·langes (fălæ·ndʒīz). Also 7 falanx. [a. L. *phalanx, -angem*, Gr. *φάλαγξ, -αγγα*.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* A line or array of battle; *spec.* a body of heavy-armed infantry drawn up in close order, with shields joined and long spears overlapping; especially famous in the Macedonian army. Hence b. sometimes applied to a compact body of troops in later times.

1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* iv. (1565) 95 The square (whiche the Macedons call phalanx). *a* 1619 Fletcher *Bonduca* II. iv, Youth and fire Like the fair breaking of a glorious day Guilded their Falanx. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* III. vi. II. 63 The Macedonians..; Their Phalanx is describ'd by Polybius to be a square Battail of Pike-men, consisting of sixteen in Flank, and five-hundred in Front. 1766 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* (1869) I. i. 26 The strength of the phalanx was unable to contend with the activity of the legion. 1838-42 Arnold *Hist. Rome* xxxvii. (1846) II. 491 The phalanx when once broken became wholly helpless. 1874 Reynolds *John Bapt.* vi. i. 367 Amid the serried phalanxes of Rome.

b. 1814 *Columbian Centinel* (Boston) 15 June 2/3 On Monday the Charlestown Warren Phalanx paraded. 1862 Grattan *Beaten Paths* I. 185 Noble veterans.., the remnant of those phalanxes which maintained the pride and power of England in so many a hard-fought field.

attrib. 1838 Arnold *Hist. Rome* I. 71 The phalanx order of battle was one of the earliest improvements in the art of war. 1851 Musgrave *Ry-Roads* 305 They massed them in phalanx form.

2. a. *transf.* A compact body of persons or animals (more rarely things) massed or ranged in order, as for attack, defence, united movement, etc.

1733 Pope *Ess. Man* III. 108 Who forms the phalanx [of migrating storks], and who points the way? 1785 Cowper *Needless Alarm* 48 The sheep..All huddling into phalanx, stood and gaz'd. 1837 W. H. Ainsworth *Crichton* I. 237 A dense phalanx of cavaliers and dames of every age and rank. 1891 'L. Falconer' *Mlle. Ixe* 25 Sheltered from the north by high red walls and a phalanx of elms.

b. *fig.* A number or set of persons, etc. banded together for a common purpose, esp. in support of or in opposition to some cause; a 'united front'; the union or combination of such (in phr. *in phalanx*, unitedly, in combination, 'solidly').

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 239 To encounter this Hispanised Camelion Parsons, with all his Africanian phalanges and Iesuiticall forces. 1772 *Pol. Reg.* XI. 168 The ministerial phalanx, it seems, is to be irreparably weakened by your loss. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* III. i. 32 On this occasion, the crown lawyers opposed in phalanx.

c. In Fourier's social organization, A community of persons living together in a Phalanstery, q. v.

1843 [see Phalansterial].

3. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Each of the bones, arranged in series or rows, forming the distal segment of the skeleton of each limb, beyond the metacarpus or metatarsus; each bone of the digits (fingers and toes, or homologous parts). Usu. in pl. *phalanges* (rarely *phalanxes*).

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Phalanx*, the Order and Rank, observed in the Finger-Bones. 1741 Monro *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 271 Their Articulations with the first *Phalanx* of the Fingers is by *Enarthrosis*. *Ibid.* 274 Three *Phalanges*. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 347 It was necessary to amputate the phalanges of the fingers. 1808 Barclay *Muscular Motions* 375 Certain animals can, without clavicles, lay hold of objects with the digital phalanxes. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* iv. 152 Each digit consists of three rather elongated bones termed phalanges.

b. *Entom.* Each joint of the tarsus of an insect.

c. *Anat.* Each of certain processes in the organ of Corti in the internal ear; a phalangar process.

4. *Bot.* A bundle of stamens united by their filaments.

1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 519 The stamina .. divided into five distinct phalanges, or bundles. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 3 (ed. 6) 205 Phalanges or united stamen-clusters.

5. *Taxonomy.* A group in classification, higher than a genus, but of no fixed grade.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 313 We should find it difficult .. to place many that lie at the out-skirts of this phalanx. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 209 These are of another phalanx, having five petals to the corolla.

† 6. = Phalangium 1. *Obs.*

1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 769 The Phalangium or Phalanx Spider. *Ibid.*, This kinde of Phalanx is often found among Spiders webs.

Hence **Pha·lanxed** (-ŋkst) *a.*, drawn up or ranged in a phalanx; also in *comb.*, as *close-phalanxed*.

1766 G. Canning *Anti-Lucretius* iv. 245 The close-phalanx'd order of its course. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. lxxx, Though now one phalanxed host should meet the foe. 1904 A. Austin in *Standard* 13 Oct. 2/5 A pall of smoke penetrated only by phalanxed chimneys.

† **Phala·ric.** *Rom. Antiq. Obs.* [a. F. *falarique*, ad. L. *phalāric-a*, erroneous spelling of *falārica* (in same sense', deriv. of *fala* (said to be Etruscan) a scaffolding from which missiles were thrown in sieges.] A javelin or dart wrapped in tow and pitch, set on fire, and thrown by the catapult or by hand, in order to set fire to a fortified place, a ship, etc.

1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. *Decay* 964 With Brakes and Slings, and Phalariks they play, To fire their Fortresse, and their Men to slay. [1685 Cotton tr. *Montaigne* I. xlviii. (1711) I. 440 They called a certain kind of *Javeline*..*Phalarica*.]

† **Phala·rical,** *a. Obs. rare.* erron. Phalerical. [f. *Phalaris* (see Phalarism) + -ical.] Like that of Phalaris; inhuman: cf. next.

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 245 How many millions of men, women, and children, they haue there murthered: and that with such inhumane barbarousnesse, and much more then Phalericall cruelty.

† **Pha·larism.** *Obs.* Also 7 phalerism. [ad. Gr. *φαλαρισμ-ός* cruelty like that of Phalaris, the tyrant of Agrigentum, who caused those condemned to death by him to be roasted alive in a brazen bull, the maker himself being the first victim.] Inhuman cruelty; pleasure in the infliction of torture.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 273 b, This so great slaughter and bootchery, .. so execrable Phalarisme and Tyranny. 1604 Parsons *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng., Relation Trial* 47 Two bookes of the Atheismes, and Phalerismes..of the ghospellers of our tymes. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* Pref. 41 There's a certain Temper of Mind, that Cicero calls *Phalarism*, a Spirit like Phalaris's.

Phalarope (fæ·lărəup). *Ornith.* [a. F. *phalarope* (Brisson 1760), irreg. ad. mod.L. *Phalaropus* (ibid.), f. Gr. *φαλαρίς* a coot (*φαλᾱpos* having a patch of white) + *πούς*, *ποδ-* foot, intended to render Edwards's designation *Coot-footed* Tringa (1741).] A name applied to several small wading and swimming birds of the family *Phalaropodidæ*, order *Limicolæ*, related to the snipes. They include the Grey or Red P., *Phalaropus fulicarius*, noted for its great seasonal changes of plumage, the Red-necked or Northern P., *P.* (*Lobipes*) *hyperboreus*, both occasional in Great Britain, and Wilson's P., *P.* (*Steganopus*) *Wilsoni*, of America.

1776 Pennant *Zool.* (ed. 4) II. 413 Phalarope [*ed.* 1 Grey scollop toed Sandpiper]. .. This is about the size of the common Purre, weighing one ounce. 1843 Yarrell *Hist. Birds* III. 48 In its habits the Red-necked Phalarope very closely agrees with the Grey Phalarope, but is..much more rare in England, and more common on the northern islands of Scotland. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds* 712 In the Phalaropes, as in the Dotterel and the Godwits, that sex [the male] undertakes the duty of incubation.

‖ **Phalera** (fæ·lĕrā). *Gr.* and *Rom. Antiq.* Also 7 **phaler.** [L. *phalera*, in pl. *phaleræ*, orig. *-a*, a. Gr. *φάλαρα* pl., in same sense.] A bright metal disk or boss worn on the breast as an ornament by men, or used to adorn the harness of horses.

1606 Holland *Sueton.* 193 Attended..with a multitude of Mazaces and Curreurs gaily set out with their bracelets and riche Phalers. 1886 *Athenæum* 31 July 148/3 Four large bronze phaleræ such as are usually supposed..to belong to horse-harness.

† **Pha·lerate,** *a. Obs.* In 8 **phalarate.** [ad. L. *phalerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *phalerāre* to adorn with trappings, f. *phaleræ*: see prec.] Ornamented, decorated. In quot. *fig.*

1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* iv. iv. (1852) 93 A sort of harangue finely laced and guilded with such phalarate stuff as plainly discovers the vanity of them that jingle with it.

So † **Pha·lerated** *a. Obs.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Phalerated*,..trapped, or dressed with Trappings, as horses use to be.

Phaleucian (fălū·siăn), *a.* Also 6 -sian. [f. L. *Phaleucius*, properly *Phalæci-us* (f. *Phalæcus*) + -an.] Of or pertaining to Phalæcus, an ancient Greek poet: applied to an ancient metre consisting of a spondee, a dactyl, and three trochees.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* vi. 1 As if a man woold terme it a Saphicke, or Phaleusian verse. 1639 Shirley *Maids Revenge* I. i. B iij b, I can..sting with Phaleucians [*printed* Phalenciums], whip with Saphicks. 1658 Phillips, *Phaleucian verse.* 1836 Landor *Pericles & Aspasia* Wks. 1846 II. 373, I think she has injured the phaleucian verse, by transposing one foot, and throwing it backward. 1903 *Scott. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 38 The fourth epitaph is described as in 'Phaleucian verse' that is in lines of eleven syllables.

So † **Phaleu·cic, -eu·sic, -eu·ciac** *a. Obs.*; = prec.; also absol. as *sb.*

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 228 [He] neuer left intreating her, til she had (taking a *Lyra Basilius* held for her) sung these Phaleuciakes. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Phaleusick Verse* (*phaleuceum carmen*).

‖ **Phallalgia** (fălæ·ldʒiă). *Path.* [f. Gr. *φαλλ-ός* penis + -algia.] (See quots.) Hence **Phalla·lgic** *a.*

1853 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Phallalgia*. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Phallalgia*..term for pain in the *membrum virile*: phallalgy. .. *Phallalgicus* .. of or belonging to *Phallalgia*: phallalgic.

Phallephoric (fælĭfo·rik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *φαλληφορία* the phallus-bearing (f. *φαλλός* + *-φόρος* bearing) + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the bearing of the phallic emblems.

1876 A. Wilder in *R. P. Knight's Symbolic Lang.* 55 *note*, Venus Erycina..worshipped by the Roman women, who every first of April made a phallephoric procession to her temple.

Phallic (fæ·lik), *a.* [mod. ad. Gr. *φαλλικός*, f. *φαλλός* penis: in F. *phallique* (*Dict. Acad.* 1878.)] Of or relating to the phallus or phallism; symbolical of the generative power in nature.

1789 Twining *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* 72 Those *Phallic* songs, which, in many cities, remain still in use. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lxvii. VIII. 446 The exuberant revelry of the phallic festival and procession. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* v. 118 The Phallic Hymn, from which comedy took its origin, was a mad outpouring of purely animal exultation. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* (1892) 368 Myriads of loose white flints in bulbous, cusped, and phallic shapes.

So **Pha·llical** *a.*

1900 W. Senior *Pike & Perch* 11 Among the fishes of fancy are..a phallical pike with golden fins; a pike begotten by the west wind.

Phallicism (fæ·lisiz'm). [f. prec. + -ism.] The worship of the phallus, or of the organs of sex, as symbols of the generative power in nature.

1884 H. Jennings *Phallicism* iii. 38 It expressed deified phallicism in perplexing but convincing forms. 1890 A. H. Lewis in *Outlook & Sabb. Quarterly* (U. S.) 145 Phallicism ..was the lowest phase of that cult [sun-worship].

So **Pha·llicist,** one who studies, or is versed in, phallicism.

Phallism (fæ·liz'm). [f. Gr. *φαλλ-ός* Phallus + -ism.] = Phallicism.

1879 McClintock & Strong *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* VIII. 55 The religion of Baal, openly denounced by the prophets, was a sort of phallism..which the Jews too often imitated.

So **Pha·llist** = Phallicist.

‖ **Phallitis** (făləi·tis). *Path.* [f. Phall-us + -itis.] (See quot.)

1853 in Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1867 C. A. Harris *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Phallitis*, inflammation of the penis.

Phalloid (fæ·loid), *a.* [f. Phallus + -oid.]

1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phalloid* .. resembling the penis in appearance.

‖ **Phallus** (fæ·lŏs). Pl. **-i.** [L. *phallus*, a. Gr. *φαλλός* penis: so in mod.F. (1835 in *Dict. Acad.*).]

1. An image of the male generative organ, symbolizing the generative power in nature, venerated in various religious systems; *spec.* that carried in solemn procession in the Dionysiac festivals in ancient Greece. In later times commonly worn as an amulet or protection against the evil eye.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 79 Two substantiall witnesses, besides others, affirming the same, namely two Phalli, or Priapi (huge Images of the priuie part of a man). *Ibid.* 579 This yard, which they called Phallus, was vsually made of Figge-tree. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 266/2 *Phallus*, among the Egyptians, was the emblem of fecundity. 1895 Elworthy *Evil Eye* 148 In compounded amulets the commonest of all objects was the phallus or some other suggesting the ideas conveyed by it.

2. *Bot.* A genus of gasteromycetous fungi, so called from their shape; of which one species, *F. impudicus*, is the common stink-horn.

1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* § 636 In *Phallus* the volva is more strikingly developed.

3. *Comb.*, as *phallus-worship*.

1880 Stallybrass tr. *Grimm's Teut. Mythol.* I. 213 *note*, Phallus-worship .. must have arisen out of an innocent veneration of the generative principle.

† **Phalucco,** obs. erroneous form of Felucca.

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 227 A Phalucco arriueth at the place.

† **Phan,** obs. erroneous spelling of Fan.

1539 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for a phan a[t] Baluerley ixd.

‖ **Phanar** (fæ·năa). [Turkish *fanar*, ad. Gr. *φανάριον* (mod.Gr. *φανάρι*) lighthouse, lantern (dim. of *φανός* torch, lamp, lantern).] A quarter of Constantinople (so called from a lighthouse on the Golden Horn), which became the chief Greek quarter after the Turkish Conquest; hence put for the Greek official class under the Turks, through whom the affairs of the Christian population in the Ottoman Empire have been largely administered.

1901 *Dundee Advertiser* 3 May 6 All candidates for the post who did not show Russophile tendencies have been eliminated. Whoever is appointed, he will be hostile to pretensions of the Phanar.

Hence **Phanariot** (fănæ·riɛt). [ad. mod.Gr. *φαναριώτης*: see prec. and -OT[2]], a resident in the Phanar quarter of Constantinople; one of the class of Greek officials residing there; also as *adj.*

1862 G. FINLAY in W. R. W. Stephens *Freeman's Life & Lett.* (1895) I. 281 If..phanariots and the nominees of diplomatists are not intruded. 1880 DONALDSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 125/2 Many of them were phanariots, accustomed to double dealing, ambitious and avaricious. 1899 in *Daily News* 20 July 6/4 A masterpiece of Phanariot perfidy.

Phanatic, -ik, -ique, etc., obs. ff. FANATIC, etc.

Phancie, -y, obs. forms of FANCY.

Phane, an early spelling of FANE *sb.*[1] 2 = VANE.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. i. (Skeat) I. 23 Some saine that loue shulde be in windy blastes, that stoundemele tourneth as a phane. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 6180 They turne nat as doth a phane With vnwar wynde. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 95 This fals failȝeand warld..That ever more flytis lyk ane phane. 1601–2 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* II. 629 For a phaine for the peremint of the Coundite.

Phane, obs. erron. form of FANE *sb.*[2]

†**Phanekill.** *Sc. Obs.* [dim. of FANE *sb.*[1] 1.] A little flag or vane.

1538 *Aberdeen Regr.* XVI. (Jam.), The ferd part of vj elnis of tapheit, quhilk wes maid ane phanekill of.

Phanelle, obs. form of FANNELL.

†**Pha·nerite,** *a. Geol. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *φανερ-ός* (see next) + -ITE[1].] (See quots.)

a 1857 J. FLEMING *Lithol. Ediub.* v. (1859) 51 The Phanerite series consists of deposits produced by causes in ordinary operation, and respecting the circumstances under which they have been produced little obscurity prevails. 1859–65 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Phanerite Series*..the uppermost stage of the modern epoch, as consisting of deposits.. whose origin is evident, as compared with the brick-clays and boulder-clays..which lie beneath.

Phanero- (fæ·nĕro), before a vowel **phaner-**, combining form of Gr. *φανερός* visible, evident (opposed to CRYPTO-): used in a few technical terms.

Phanerobra·nchiate *a.*, having evident *branchiæ* or gills; **Phaneroca·rpous** *a.* [Gr. *καρπός* fruit] (see quots.); **Pha·nerocodo·nic** *a.* [Gr. *κώδων* a bell], bell-shaped: said of the gonophores of hydrozoans, when possessing a developed umbrella; **Phanerocry·stalline** *a.*, of evident crystalline structure; **Phaneroglo·ssal, -glo·ssate, -glo·ssous** *adjs.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue], having a distinct tongue: used of a family of Frogs; **Phanero·merous** *a.* [Gr. *μέρος* part], **Pha·neropneu·monons** *a.* [Gr. *πνεύμων* lungs] (see quots.).

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Phanerocarpus*..applied by Eschenholtz to a section..of the Acalepha Discophora, comprehending those in which the reproductive corpuscles are perceived across the body: *phanerocarpous. 1871 ALLMAN *Gymnobl. Hydroids* 195 The *phanerocodonic and the adelocodonic gonophores. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 72 *Phanero-crystalline or distinctly crystalline. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Phaneroglossus*..*phaneroglossous. 1888 TEALE *Petrography* Gloss. 443 **Phaneromerous*..a term applied to coarse crystalline rocks. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Phanéropneumonus*..applied by Gray to an Order..of the *Gasteropodophora*, which corresponds..to the *Pulmonea Operculata* of Férussac: *phaneropneumonous.

Phanerogam (fæ·nĕrogæm). *Bot.* [a. F. *phanérogame* (*adj.* Ventenat 1799, De Candolle 1813; *sb.* Brongniart 1828), in mod.L. *phanerogam-us* adj. f. Gr. *φανερό-s*, PHANERO- + *γάμος* marriage, sexual union.] A phanerogamic or flowering plant. (Opposed to CRYPTOGAM.) Chiefly in plural.

In pl. *phanerogams* = mod.L. *Phanerogamæ, plantæ phanerogamæ* (Humboldt, *Nova Gen. et Sp. Plant.*, 1815).

1861 L. STEPHEN tr. *Berlepsch's Alps* 47 The weak soft cellular tissue of nearly all the other phanerogams. 1889 J. S. VAN CLEVE in *Literature* (N. Y.) 2 Feb. 261 The flora ..includes 1080 phanerogams and 1800 cryptogams.

‖**Phanerogamia** (fæ·nĕrogæ·miă). *Bot.* [mod. L., sing. fem. abstr. f. *phanerogam-us*: see prec.] A primary division of the vegetable kingdom, comprising plants having obvious reproductive organs, i. e. stamens and pistils; the sub-kingdom of flowering plants: opposed to CRYPTOGAMIA.

Actually a noun singular, but often erron. treated as pl., after such Zoological neuter plurals as *Mammalia*, = *phanerogams*: for this some have used a plural form *phanerogamiæ*; but the only L. plural is *phanerogamæ*: see prec.

1821 *Elem. Philos. Plants* (tr. De Candolle & Sprengel) 87 Plants whose parts of fructification are manifest, Phanerogamia. [1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* p. vi, The acknowledged division of plants into those with stamens and pistils, Phanerogamiæ, and those without, Cryptogamiæ. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* xv. (1872) 553 The gemmæ of Phanerogamia may be developed in connexion with the parent structure.] 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 395 The vegetable kingdom. Subkingdom I. Phanerogamia, or flowering plants.

Hence **Pha·nerogamic** *a.*, of or belonging to the division *Phanerogamia*: = next.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 123 In the continent of India.. the proportion of ferns to the phanerogamic plants is only as one to twenty-six. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. viii. (ed. 2) 198 These latter islands..show no essential difference in their phanerogamic flora. 1894 *Naturalist* 93.

Phanerogamous (fæ·nĕro·gămøs), *a. Bot.* [f. F. *phanérogame* adj. or mod.L. *phanerogam-us* (see PHANEROGAM) + -OUS.] Having stamens and pistils; flowering. (The earliest word of the group in Eng.: opposed to CRYPTOGAMOUS.)

1816 J. BIGELOW in *N. Eng. Jrnl. Med. & Surg.* V. 335 Humboldt affirms that .. the phanerogamous plants, which have been recognized as natives of the tropical regions of both continents, are extremely few. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 264/2 The phanerogamous Flora of Silesia.

Phanero·pterid, *a., sb. Zool.* a. *adj.* Belonging to the genus *Phaneroptera* [f. PHANERO- + Gr. *πτερόν* wing] or family *Phaneropteridæ* of grasshoppers. b. *sb.* A grasshopper of this family.

1895 *Camb. Nat. Hist.* V. xiii. 323 Two specimens of a little Phaneropterid..brought from the Soudan.

Phang, Phanged, obs. erron. ff. FANG, FANGED.

†**Phangle,** obs. erron. form of FANGLE *sb.*[1]

1648 E. SPARKE in *Shute's Sarah & Hagar* Pref. b j, Any new Paangles of these wilder times.

Phansie, -y, early forms of FANCY.

‖**Phansigar** (pʰā·nsigār). [Hindī *phānsigār* strangler, noose-man, f. *phānsi* noose.] An East Indian professional robber and assassin, one of a gang who strangled and robbed travellers and others; a thug.

1813 J. FORBES *Orient. Mem.* IV. xxxvii. 13 A tribe called *phanseegurs*, or stranglers. 1841 C. MACKAY *Mem. Pop. Delusions* I. 371 Murderers, who, under the name of Thugs, or Phansigars, have so long been the scourge of India.

Phantascope (fæ·ntăskoup). [irreg. f. Gr. *φαντ-ός* visible + -SCOPE: cf. PHANTOSCOPE.] A name independently given to different optical instruments.

1. A contrivance for exhibiting phenomena of binocular vision by an arrangement of slit cards, through which two figures seen at a certain distance converge into one combined image.

1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. II. 880/1 *Phantascope*, the name given by Professor Locke, of the United States, to an apparatus for enabling persons to converge the optical axis of the eyes, or to look cross-eyed, and thereby observe certain phenomena of binocular vision. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1677/2 *Phantascope*..A pair of objects on the base-board is viewed through the perforations of both cards, and by viewing the index the optical axes of the eyes are converged and the objects are reduplicated, and eventually a merged image appears in the central position.

2. = PHENAKISTOSCOPE.

1876 BERNSTEIN *Five Senses* 117 The persistence of these incidental images is the basis of..the phantascope or magic disc, on which various figures are seen in motion. 1881 *Oracle* 12 Nov. 306 The optical toy, which has been variously called Phantascope, Phantasmascope, and Phenakistoscope.

Phantasia, another form of FANTASIA.

Phantasiast (fæntē·ziăst). [ad. eccl. Gr. *Φαντασιασταί*, pl. of *φανταστής*, f. *φαντασία* appearance: see FANTASY.]

1. *Eccl. Hist.* A name given to those of the Docetæ (also called *Phantasiodocetæ*, *Φαντασιοδοκηταί*) who held that Christ's body was only a phantasm, not a material substance.

1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* xxxiv. 57 Phantasiasts. 1852 BP. FORBES *Nicene Cr.* 221 The Docetae, or Phantasiasts, and those who asserted our Lord was only in appearance dead. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* I. *Interlude* v. 51 The creed of the Phantasiasts, For whom..Christ [was but] a phantom crucified!

2. One who deals in or treats of phantasies.

1855 SMEDLEY, etc. *Occult Sc.* 88 Ben Jonson, who had some experience as a phantasiast, thus invokes the fairer creations of this power in his 'Vision of Delight'.

Hence **Phantasia·stic** *a.*, of or characteristic of the Phantasiasts; of the nature of a phantasm.

1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 102 *note*, The same line of argument is adopted by Tertullian against Marcion and his phantasiastic brethren. 1838 — *Inquiry* 176 The Manichæans..denied that Christ had any proper material body; the form, which was seen, having been purely phantasiastic.

†**Phantasim(e.** *rare.* [Cf. It. '*fantasima* or *fantasma*' (Florio 1611).] A fantastic being.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 101 This Armado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court A Phantasime, a Monarcho, and one that makes sport To the Prince and his Booke-mates. *Ibid.* v. i. 20, I abhor such phanaticall phantasims, such insociable and poynt deuise companions.

Pha·ntasist. *rare.* [f. *phantasy*, FANTASY; or a. F. *fantaisiste*, f. *fantaisie*.] = FANTAST 1.

1864 ALGER *Future Life* 660 The 'Vision of Annihilation' depicted by the vermicular, infested imagination of the great Teutonic phantasist.

Phantasm (fæ·ntăz'm). Forms: *α.* 3 **fantesme**, 5–7 **fantasme**, 7, 9 **fantasm**. *β.* 6– **phantasm**, (7–8 **phantasme**). [Orig. a. F. *fantasme* (OF. also *-esme*), ad. L. *phantasma*, a. Gr. *φάντασμα*: see next. From 16th c. gradually conformed to the Latin spelling with *ph-*.]

I. 1. a. *gen.* Illusion, deceptive appearance. Cf. PHANTOM 1. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 62 Louerd, seiȝ Dauid, wend awei mine eien vrom þe worldes dweole, & hire fantesme [cf. Ps. cxix. 37]. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1432 Wyth fantasme, and fayrye, Thus she bleredе hys yye. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 289/1 The deuylle appered to them in guyse of a maronner in a shippe of fantasme. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VIII. (1701) 303/1 Phantasm is that, to which we are attracted by that frustraneous attraction, which happens in Melancholy, or Mad persons. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Illusions* Wks. (Bohn) II. 446 'Tis all phantasm.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An illusion, an appearance that has no reality; a deception, a figment; an unreal or imaginary being, an unreality; a phantom.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10890 Yt are but fantasmes that ye speke. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 175 b/2 He [St. Germayn] dyd so many myracles that yf his merytes had not goon before they shold haue ben trowed fantasmes. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. xi. § 8 They beleeve, and they beleeve amisse, because they be but Phantasmes or Apparitions. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* 10 Or else it was a fantasm bred by the feaver which had then seis'd him. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. § 8. 68 The Minds of men strongly possess'd with Fear, especially in the Dark, raise up the Phantasms of Spectres, Bug-bears, or affrightful Apparitions to them. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) I. xxx. 156, I will not afflict you with the melancholy phantasms of my brain. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. i, Peopled with mere vaporous Fantasms. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 119 The allegorical phantasms of his religion, no doubt, gave a direction to the Aztec artist, in his delineation of the human figure.

c. An illusive likeness (*of* something), a 'ghost' or 'shadow'; a counterfeit.

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 113 It is fit to stay ones selfe upon the true vertue, and not to follow the vaine Phantasmes of holinesse. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxvi. (1700) 297 If these are no true Sacraments which they take for such, but only the Shadows and the Phantasms of them. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xlviii, There is only one Church and only one religion, all other forms and phrases are mere phantasms. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lviii, Every phantasm of a hope was quickly nullified by a more substantial obstacle.

†d. One who is not what he appears or pretends to be; a counterfeit, an impostor. *Obs.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 24 The People were in furie, entertayning this Airie bodie or phantasme [Lambert Simnel] with incredible affection. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 229 Farre from being a Plagiary, [he] refuseth that which is his own, and suffers a Phantasme, to receive those acclamations and praises which belong to himselfe. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* 23 Rather to make this phantasme an expounder, or indeed a depraver of Saint Paul, then Saint Paul an examiner, and discoverer of this impostorship.

2. An apparition, a spirit or supposed incorporeal being appearing to the eyes, a ghost. Now only *poet.* or *rhet.*

c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Myrr.* xxvii. (1510) II iij b, The discyples supposynge that it had ben a fantasme cryed for drede. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xiv. 26 His discipils seing him walking on ye see weer trobled saieng, y^t it was a phantasm. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 37 That those phantasms..do frequent Cemeteries, Charnel-houses, and Churches, it is because these are the dormitories of the dead. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 744 Why..thou call'st Me Father, and that Fantasm call'st my Son? 1863 P. S. WORSLEY *Poems & Transl.* 7 Like the erring phantasm of a man Slain traitorously and cast into the deep.

b. *Psychics.* The supposed vision or perception of an absent person, living or dead, presented to the senses or mind of another.

1884 *Proc. Soc. Psychical Research* I. v. 44 Phantasms, as we call them, in order to include under a term more general than phantoms, impressions which may be not visual only, but auditory, tactile, or purely mental in character. 1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* I. Introd. 35 We propose..to deal with all classes of cases where..the mind of one human being has affected the mind of another .. by other means than through the recognized channels of sense. 1887 C. L. MORGAN in *Mind* Apr. 281 Where..the phantasm includes details of dress or aspect which could not be supplied by the percipient's mind, Mr. Gurney thinks it may be attributed to a conscious or sub-conscious image of his own appearance..in the agent's mind, which is telepathically conveyed as such to the mind of the percipient.

II. 3. *Philos.* A mental image, appearance, or representation, considered as the immediate object of sense-perception: as distinct (*a*) from the external thing represented, or (*b*) in Platonic philosophy, from the true form or essence, perceptible by thought only and not by sense.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* iv. (1596) 38 Brute beasts with the temperature of their braine, and the fantasmes which enter thereinto by the fiue sences..partake those abilities. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 108 Memorie is a facultie of retaining well the phantasmes of things. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. i. 19 Homer, and Hesiod .. busied themselves about the phantasmes or pictures of Truth, but regarded not the Truth it self. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 221 It is then on these permanent phantasms that the human mind first works. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* I. i. 25 When they are objects of memory and of imagination, they get the name of phantasms. 1880 *Academy* 26 June 469 The phantasm or idea which awakens feeling in accordance with an appetence is not abstract but concrete and generally single.

†b. An idea, a concept. *Obs.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ii. § 8 (1622) 210 God is a fantasme, that can fill the fantasie.

†4. Imagination, fancy. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 82 She saw also, to her semynge, two sonnes shynynge one by another, that presente hemself by symulacyon wythin the fantasme of her entendement. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 252 Proceeding from a melancholic Phantasme. 1689 EVELYN *Let. to Pepys* 4 Oct., Y^e subject of my wild phantasme..naturally leading me to something which I lately mention'd.

b. An imagination, a fancy: now always with emphasis on its unreality (cf. 1 b).

1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 17 His Female Friends were irrationally curious so strictly to examine his Dreams, and in this low state to hope for the Fantasms of Health. 1738 H. BROOKE *Tasso* I. 60 Ambitious phantasms haunt his idle brain. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* I. Pref. 5 Is it well to recal from Limbo the phantasms of forgotten dreamers?

5. *attrib.*

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iii, Visible and tangible objects in this phantasm world. 1843 — *Past & Pr.* III. i, From highest Phantasm apex to lowest Enchanted basis. 1871

Morley *Carlyle* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 180 Why then should not the royalist assume..that the Protector was a usurper and a 'phantasm captain'?

Phantasma (fæntæ·zmă). Also 7 **fantasma**. Pl. **-as, -ata** (7 **-aes**). [a. It. *fantasma* = L. *phantasma*, a. Gr. *φάντασμα* appearance, mere appearance, phantom, image, f. *φαντάζ-ειν* to make visible, present to (or as to) the eye, f. *φαντ-ός* visible, f. stem *φαν-* of *φαίν-ειν* to show, appear, bring or come to light. See also PHANTASM and PHANTOM, which are forms of the same word through Fr.] **a.** An illusion, vision, dream; **b.** an apparition, a spectre: = PHANTASM 1 b and 2.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. III. *Colonies* 338 Round about the Desart Op, where oft By strange Phantasma's Passengers are scoft. 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* In Lect. prorsus indignos, Shall this Fantasma, this Colosse peruse And blast with stinking breath my budding Muse? 1607 — *What you Will* Introd., Wks. 1856 I. 221 Skru'd about With each slight touch of od phantasmatas. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 149 He shall see..strange phantasmaes. 1631 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Turn Fort. Wheel* Pref., Dreames and phantasmas full of contradictions. 1765 Goldsm. *Ess.* Misc. Wks. 1837 I. 227 All was a phantasma, and a hideous dream of incoherent absurdities. 1816 Scott *Antig.* x, At length these crude phantasmata arranged themselves into something more regular. 1849 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. IV. ix. (1876) 78 These were all an illusion and a phantasma, a thing that appeared, but did not really exist.

Phantasmagoria (fæntæzmăgō·riă). [f. Gr. *φάντασμα* PHANTASM + (?) *ἀγορά* assembly, place of assembly.

(But the inventor of the word prob. only wanted a mouth-filling and startling term, and may have fixed on *-agoria* without any reference to the Greek lexicon.)]

1. A name invented for an exhibition of optical illusions produced chiefly by means of the magic lantern, first exhibited in London in 1802. (Sometimes erroneously applied to the mechanism used.)

In Philipstal's 'phantasmagoria' the figures were made rapidly to increase and decrease in size, to advance and retreat, dissolve, vanish, and pass into each other, in a manner then considered marvellous.

1802 *Gentl. Mag.* June 544 Dark rooms, where spectres from the dead they raise—What's the Greek word for all this *Goblinstoria*? I have it pat—It is Phantasmagoria. *Ibid.* (end of vol.), An awful sound proclaims a spectre near, And full in sight behold it now appear..Such are the forms Phantasmagoria shows. 1805 Mrs. Creevey in *C. Papers*, etc. (1904) I. 67 The Baron is preparing a phantasmagoria at the Pavillion. 1831 Brewster *Nat. Magic* iv. 80 An exhibition depending on these principles was brought out by M. Philipstal in 1802, under the name of the Phantasmagoria...Spectres, skeletons, and terrific figures..suddenly advanced upon the spectators, becoming larger as they approached them, and finally vanished by appearing to sink into the ground. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 207 Philipstal gave a sensation to his magic lantern entertainment by lowering unperceived, between the audience and the stage, a sheet of gauze, upon which fell the vivid moving shadows of phantasmagoria.

b. Extended to similar optical exhibitions, ancient and modern.

1830 Scott *Demonol.* ii. 59 The Almighty substituted, for the phantasmagoria intended by the witch, the spirit of Samuel. 1832 Gell *Pompeiana* I. v. 98 Machines by which phantasmagoria and oracular prestiges were played off. 1834 Lytton *Pompeii* II. ix.

2. A shifting series or succession of phantasms or imaginary figures, as seen in a dream or fevered condition, as called up by the imagination, or as created by literary description.

[1803 *Europ. Mag.* XLIII. 186 'The Phantasmagoria' (title of a series of articles consisting of sketches of imaginary characters).] 1828 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 I. 345/2 The army seemed a phantasmagoria. 1835 W. Irving *Newstead Abbey* in *Crayon Misc.* (1863) 347 Such was the phantasmagoria that presented itself for a moment to my imagination. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* II. xii. (1878) 133 Milton's genius has filled the atmosphere with a brilliant phantasmagoria of contending angels.

3. *transf.* A shifting and changing external scene consisting of many elements.

1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. II. v. (1869) 121 A huddled phantasmagoria of feathers, spangles, etc. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* ix. (1856) 68 The wildest frolic of an opium-eater's revery is nothing to the phantasmagoria of the sky tonight. 1880 Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* xxiii, Without was a phantasmagoria of terrible bright colours, and within a mental chaos and disorder without a clue.

b. A phantasmagoric figure, or something compared thereto.

1821 Byron *Vis. Judgm.* lxxvii, The man was a phantasmagoria in Himself—he was so volatile and thin.

4. *attrib.*

1841 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. viii. 130 There was no background to form a phantasmagoria deception, since the part plainest to be seen was the figure as it rose and sank above the paling. 1873 E. Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 295/1 By the aid of a gas microscope attached to a powerful phantasmagoria lantern the image can be reflected on to a screen.

Hence †**Phantasmagoriacal** (-ɔi·ăkăl), **Phantasmago·rial** (whence **-ally** *adv.*), **Phantasmago·rian, Phantasmagoric** (-gŏ·rik), **Phantasmago·rical** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a phantasmagoria; hence, visionary, phantasmal; **Phanta·smago·rist**, one who produces or exhibits a phantasmagoria.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 537 Deucalion sees a *phantasmagoriacal shadow of what..forms the history of the ancient world. 1828 Scott *Jrnl.* 17 Apr., In this *phantasmagorial place [London], the objects of the day come and depart like shadows. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 86 A thousand other scenes..come up *phantasmagorially or panorama-wise before us. 1827 *Examiner* 212/2 The Will-o'-the-wisp is painted..with shadowy and *phantasmagorian power. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 180 It will ever elude his grasp like.. the phantasmagorian images on the canvas. 1818 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 139 All Rabelais' personages are *phantasmagoric allegories. 1883 Symonds *Shaks. Predec.* i. (1900) 5 The phantasmagoric brilliancy of shows at Court. 1852 Hawthorne *Blithedale Rom.* Pref. (1879) 6 To establish a theatre..where the creatures of his brain may play their *phantasmagorical antics. 1816 J. Lawrence in *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 298 Whether..it can possibly be worth while.. for our chemists, or rather for our *phantasmagorists to repeat any of the old palingenesian experiments? 1862 Lytton *Str. Story* lxxi, Those arch phantasmagorists, the philosophers who would leave nothing in the universe but their own delusions.

Phantasmagory (fæntæ·zmăgori). [Cf. F. *phantasmagorie*.] = PHANTASMAGORIA.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. I. iv, This dim Phantasmagory of the Pit. 1865 — *Fredk. Gt.* XXI. iii. (1872) IX. 304 The thing is reality; but it reads like a Phantasmagory produced by Lapland Witches. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 79 The phantasmagories of more prodigal and wild imaginations.

Phantasmal (fæntæ·zmăl), *a.* [f. PHANTASM or PHANTASMA + -AL.] Of the nature of a phantasm; spectral; having no material existence, unreal, imaginary; passing like a phantasm.

1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* VI. 192 All that checquers the phantasmal scene That floats before our eyes in wavering light. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* vii. (1882) 56 The phantasmal chaos of association. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 230 No confirmation has been found for the story, fathered on a certain phantasmal Mr. Buckley. 1880 Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* (1882) II. xvi. 320 With such phantasmal imaginations he filled Inglesant's ears.

b. *Psychics*: see PHANTASM 2 b.

1886 Gurney, etc. *Phantasms of Living* I. Introd. 65 Between the moment of death and the phantasmal announcement thereof to a distant friend.

Hence **Phantasma·lian** *a.*, relating to what is phantasmal; **Phantasma·lity**, the quality of being phantasmal.

1841 Lytton *Nt. & Morn.* III. viii, The idea grows up, a horrid phantasmalian monomania. 1875 Lewes *Probl. Life & Mind* II. II. ii. § 38. 45 Between the reality of our waking sensations, and the phantasmality of our dream perceptions ..the contrast is marked. 1903 *Critic* XLIII. 354/1 His is the spirit that cries for delivery from the tyranny of his senses, the phantasmality of the world.

Phanta·smally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a phantasmal manner or form; as a phantasm.

1855 Miss Corbe *Intuit. Mor.* 103 The belief that this causation descends into the sensible world, and takes place therein not phantasmally, but actually. 1886 Gurney, etc. *Phantasms of Living* II. 530 Persons are phantasmally seen or heard very soon before their actual appearance in the flesh.

Phantasmascope (fæntæ·zmăskōup). [irreg. f. PHANTASMA + -SCOPE.] = PHENAKISTOSCOPE.

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. App. 350 They appear as if..a hundred [legs] were revolving and so form a kind of natural Phantasmascope. 1844 Olmsted *Rud Nat. Philos.* viii. 558 The Phantasmascope consists of disks bearing on their margin a variety of figures, which are so related to each other, that each..figure shall afford a continuation of the preceding. *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 77/2.

Phantasma·tic, *sb. Eccl. Hist.* [f. Gr. *φαντασματ-* (see PHANTASMA) + -IC.] = PHANTASIAST.

1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 322 The Phantasmatick..who pretended that Christ had not a true Body.

Phantasma·tic, *a.* [as prec.] = next.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Phantasmaticus*.., of or belonging to Phantasma: phantasmatic.

†**Phantasma·tical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec.; see -ICAL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a phantasm; phantasmal. Hence †**Phantasma·tically** *adv.*

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* Notes Q ij, In our corporeall spirit: For that is the matter that the soul raiseth her phantasmaticall forms in. 1658 Bromhall *Treat. Specters* VII. 364 The Angels moving..with a locall motion, by the phantasmaticall body which they took [etc.]. *a* 1688 Cudworth *Immut. Mor.* IV. I. (1731) 143 So are the Cogitations that we have of Corporeal things usually both Noematical and Phantasmatical together, the one being as it were the Soul, and the other the Body of them. *Ibid.* 144 By a Rose considered thus Universally and Phantasmatically, we mean a Thing which so affects our Sense in respect of Figure and Colour.

Phanta·smato·graphy. *rare*—°. [f. as prec. + -(O)GRAPHY.] (See quot.)

1730-6 Bailey (folio) Pref., *Phantasmatógraphy*, .. a Treatise or Discourse of celestial Appearances, as the Rainbow. 1823 in Crabb *Technol. Dict.* 1864 in Webster.

Phantasmic (fæntæ·zmik), *a.* [f. PHANTASM or PHANTASMA + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a phantasm; unreal; imaginary. So **Phanta·smical** *a.*

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 185 His shadowy monarch is assailed by ideal conspirators, and their phantasmic high treason he will have atoned for by substantial flesh and blood. 1857-8 Sears *Athan.* vi. 49 The spectacle..was not phantasmic, but real. 1863 A. B. Davidson *Bibl. & Lit. Ess.* (1902) 16 A species of Doketism akin to giving Christ a phantasmical body.

Phanta·smist. *rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who maintains something to be a phantasm; a PHANTASIAST.

1823 Coleridge *Table-t.* 6 Jan., It was real blood,..and not a mere celestial ichor, as the Phantasmists allege.

Phanta·smoge·nesis. *rare.* [f. Gr. *φάντασμα* PHANTASM + GENESIS.] The causation or origination of phantasms.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

So **Phantasmogenetic** (fæntæ·zmoˌdʒĭne·tik) *a.*, producing phantasms or apparitions; *esp.* creating or producing a phantasm (sense 2 b). Hence **Phanta·smogene·tically** *adv.*

1886 Gurney, etc. *Phantasms of Living* II. 279 A Phantasmogenetic impulse conveyed directly from mind to mind. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Phantasmogenetically*. 1903 F. W. H. Myers *Hum. Personality* I. Gloss., *Phantasmogenetic centre*, a point in space so modified by the presence of a spirit that it becomes perceptible to persons materially present near it.

Phantasmo·gnomy. [f. as prec. + Gr. *γνώμη* means of knowing: cf. *physiognomy*.] (See quot.)

1855 Smedley, etc. *Occult Sc.* 296 Phantasmognomy .. teaches men to foresee and to foretell future or distant events from the images which fancy presents to the mind.

Phantasmo·logy. [f. as prec. + -LOGY.] The scientific study of phantasms. Hence **Phantasmo·logical** *a.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Phantast, -ic, -ical, etc., obs. or rare variants of FANTAST, -IC, -ICAL, etc.

Phantasy, variant of FANTASY (where see the Note, as to its frequent use in some senses).

†**Phantic, -iko.** *Obs. rare.* [? Syncopated for *phanatick*, FANATIC 2.] A possessed person.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. II. *Imposture* 234 So doth the Phantike (lifting vp his thought On Sathan's wing) tell with a tongue distraught Strange Oracles. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Phantick*.

Phantom (fæ·ntəm), *sb.* Forms: α. 4-7 fantosme, 4-8 -om(e, 4 -oum, -eme, -ime, -umme, -on, faintum, 4-5 fantum, 6 fantone). β. 6-8 phantome, (7 -ôm(e), 7-8 phantosme, 7- phantom. [ME. *fantosme, fantome*, a. OF. *fantosme* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr. *fantasma, -auma*, Cat. *fantarma*, Sp., It. *fantasma*:—L. *phantasma*, a. Gr. *φάντασμα*: see PHANTASMA. (The *o* of the Fr. (and Eng.) form has not been satisfactorily accounted for.)]

†**1.** Illusion, unreality; vanity; vain imagination; delusion, deception, falsity. *Obs.*

α 1300 *Cursor M.* 55 Hit neys bot fantum [*v.rr.* fanton, fantom] for to say, To day it is, to moru away. *Ibid.* 22160 Wiþ ugulori þai sal be wroght, And fantum [*v.rr.* faintum, fantom] be, and elles noght. α 1300 *E. E. Psalter* IV. 3 Whi love yhe fantom [L. *vanitatem*] and lighinge speke? *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* I. 493 (Fairf. MS.) Fro Fantome, and Illusion Me save. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 172 Josaphat was in gret doute, And hield fantosme al that he herde. *c* 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref., Copyed has þis Sauter ben of yuel men of lollardry:..Hur fantom hath made mony a fon. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xli. 311, I byleue it is but fantosme or spyryt werke of this woman. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* ccccxliv. (1714) 481 The whole Entertainment of his Life was Vision and Phantome

†**b.** With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; an illusion, a delusion; a deception; a figment, a lie. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1341 Honoured he not hym þat in heuen wonies, Bot fals fantummes of fendes, formed with handes. α 1340 Hampole *Psalter*, etc. 505 Þe deuyl sayd,.. i. sall take þaim wiþ snarys of sere temptaciouns, and many fald errours & fantoms. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* ii, This is no fantum, ne no fabulle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 122/2 A Fantum, *fantasma*. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* 155 The tricks And Fantosmes wherewithall our Schismaticks Abuse themselves and others. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 50 The Express which they assure us to have been dispatched ..is a meer Fantome.

2. Something that appears to the sight or other sense, but has no material substance; an apparition, a spectre; a spirit, a ghost.

1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xiv. 26 Thei, seeynge hym walkynge aboue the see, weren distourblid, seyinge, For it is a fantum. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xli. 311 It is som spyryt, som fantosme or Illusyon that thus hath abused me. 1621 Molle *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* IV. ii. 265 An Abbesse in Spaine, whose place a phantosme held in the Church.., while shee lay with a wicked spirit that maried her. 1693 Smallridge *Jul. Cæsar* in *Dryden's Plutarch* IV. 484 The Phantôm which appear'd to Brutus. 1746 Smollett *Tears Scot.* 31 The pale phantoms of the slain Glide nightly o'er the silent plain. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 1016 Hark the Phantom of the house That ever shrieks before a death. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* VI. 292 The phantoms are thin apparitions, clothed in a vain Semblance of form.

b. Something having the form or appearance, but not the substance, of some other thing; a (material or optical) image *of* something.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 325 When a Body is.. reduc'd into Ashes, we find again in the Salts, extracted from its Ashes, the Idea, the Image, and the Phantom of the same Body. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* VI. xxxiii. 5 As twin phantoms of one star that lies O'er a dim well, move, though the star reposes. 1819 — *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. 52 The forms Of which these are the phantoms. 1856 T. B. Butler *Philos. Weather* iv. 63 (Funk) The thirsty wanderer is deluded by the phantom of a moving, undulating, watery, surface. 1882 P. G. Tait in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 582/1 Another curious phenomenon..the phantoms which are seen when we look at two parallel sets of palisades or railings, one behind the other...The appearance..is that of a magnified set of bars..which appear to move rapidly as we slowly walk past.

c. *fig.* Applied to that which is a 'vain show', or to a person, institution, etc., that has the name and show of power but none of the substance, or to one which remains a 'ghost of his (or its) former self'; a cipher. Cf. GHOST *sb.* 9.

1661 EVELYN *Tyrannus* 23 Exorcising these Apparitions and Fantosm's of a Court and Country. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 75 The Husband is only a Fantom. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 260 The caprice of the Barbarians .. once more seated this Imperial phantom [Maximus] on the throne. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. vi. 131 They annihilated the phantom of authority which still lingered with the name of Khalif at Bagdad. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. §6. 530 'If I granted your demands', replied Charles, 'I should be no more than the mere phantom of a king'. 1901 C. B. MOUNT in *N. & Q.* 15 June 465 This little phantom of a village [Temple, Cornwall]..dwindled to nothing..in the eighteenth century.

3. A mental illusion; an image which appears in a dream, or which is formed or cherished in the mind; also, the thought or apprehension of anything that haunts the imagination.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 47 Who wondrous things concerning our welfare, And straunge phantomes doth lett us ofte foresee. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* II. i, Farewel sorrow, farewel fear, They're fantoms all! 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 32 ¶ 11 We suffer phantoms to rise up before us, and amuse ourselves with the dance of airy images. 1804 WORDSW. '*She was a Phantom*', She was a Phantom of delight When first she gleamed upon my sight. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail Coach* III. v, Sister unknown..a thousand times, amongst the phantoms of sleep, have I seen thee entering the gates of the golden dawn. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 127 There is the phantom of an implacable Fate behind all those dreadful deeds.

b. The mental image or concept of an external object (considered as having a merely subjective existence).

1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. (1682) 3 The notion they have of him is but a phantôme and conceit. 1842 EMERSON *Lect., Transcend.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 280 How easy it is to show him [the Materialist] that he also is a phantom walking and working amid phantoms. 1865 GROTE *Plato* II. xxv. 270 When you contemplate many similar objects, one and the same ideal phantom or Concept is suggested by all.

4. The visible representative, image, or figure of some incorporeal person or body politic.

1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. xiii. § 151 So [the supreme executor of the law] is to be consider'd as the Image, Phantom, or Representative of the Commonwealth.

5. Technical uses. a. A model of an infant used in obstetric demonstrations; cf. MANIKIN 2 c.

1882 in OGILVIE. 1902 *Rep. Gen. Med. Council on Exam. Univ. Durham* 17 Candidates were required to demonstrate on the 'phantom' the application of the forceps. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 605 A good description is given of the various forms of 'phantom'.

b. *Angling.* An artificial bait made to resemble live-bait.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 52 Patent Soleskin Phantoms, and Artificial Baits. 1892 G. R. LOWNDES *Camping Sk.* 181 The 'phantom' had still less effect. *Ibid.* 207 Of a phantom the boss had no opinion at all.

6. *appositive* or *adj.* That is a phantom; merely apparent, spectral, illusive. (Sometimes hyphened.)

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xviii. 2206 Syne þai herd, þat Makbeth aye In fantown Fretis had gret Fay. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1861 Þe fantom fyre it vanyst sone. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 478 To assert their phantosme or feigned soveraignty. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 233 The adverse host the phantom-warrior ey'd. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* xix. (1833) 344 Such phantom similes are mere witticisms. 1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. 1897 III. 284 Phantom cavalry careered, flying and pursuing. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* ii, Phantom ship to skim aërial waves Or desert mirage. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* ii. 47 That phantom-god who, as we are told, is only a pale reflection of human vanity.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib., as *phantom-land, -nation, -shape, -tribe, -warning*; b. similative, as *phantom-fair, -white* adjs.; also *phantom-like* adj. and adv.

1855 TENNYSON *Daisy* 65 *Phantom-fair Was Monte Rosa. *a* 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 42 Roams the *phantomland for ever. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Venice* 141 *Phantom-like, vanish with a dreadful scream. 1860 T. MARTIN *Horace* 55 Before thee evermore doth Fate Stalk phantomlike. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x. 627 The *Phantome-nations of the dead. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 70 Two *phantom-shapes were sitting side by side. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* VI. lxxix, Oberon, the silver-scepter'd fay, That rules his *phantom-tribes with gentle force. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcii, Tho' the months..Should prove the *phantom-warning true.

8. Special combinations and collocations: **phantom corn, phantom corpusole**: see quots.; **phantom-fish**, the transparent young of the common conger; **phantom flesh**: see quot.; **phantom-larva**, the transparent larva of a dipterous fly of the genus *Corethra*; **phantom minnow** (cf. 5 b); **phantom tumour**, a rounded abdominal swelling of temporary nature having the appearance of an actual tumour.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, **Fantome corn*, lank or light Corn...Phantosme Corn is Corn that has as little bulk or solidity in it as a Spirit or Spectre. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 258 They [i.e. red-blood corpuscles in urine] may retain their proper form, or they may appear as pale yellowish rings (*phantom corpuscles of Traube). 1879 *Bull. Essex Inst.* (Cent. Dict.), Conger eels and their curious transparent young—*phantom fish—are occasionally seen. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, **Fantome flesh*, when it hangs loose on the Bones. 1900 MIALL & HAMMOND *Harlequin Fly* ii. 78 The *phantom-larva (Corethra), which poises itself in the middle depths of clear water. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 212 Flexible Minnows..Caledonian Minnows..*Phantom Minnows. 1900 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 8/2 A bewildering 'eenstrument', as the Highland gillie called a phantom minnow. 1857 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. & Pract. Physic* (ed. 4) II. lxvii. 415 The tumour which she had presented to the notice of the surgeon was what has been called a *phantom tumour. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1137.

Hence (mostly *nonce-words*) **Phantom** *v. trans.*, to haunt as a phantom; **Phantomatic** [cf. *phantasmatic*] *a.*, phantom-like, unreal; **Phantomic, Phantomical** *adjs.*, of the nature of or resembling a phantom; **Phantomically** *adv.*, as or in the form of a phantom; **Phantomish** *a.*, akin to or suggestive of phantoms; **Phantomishly** *adv.* (in 5 fantomyaliche), in the manner of or by means of phantoms; **Phantomry**, phantoms collectively; **Phantomship**, the personality of a phantom.

1899 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 356, I had tried..the cure-all of hard work, but there was that ghost of the heart *phantoming everything sadly. 1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 177 The love of Adam and Eve in Paradise is..not *phantomatic, and yet removed from every thing degrading. 1877 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* (1878) 63 Their libraries of volumes..are but *phantomic. 1687 MRS. BEHN *Emperor of Moon* II. i, Whether they appear'd in solid bodies, or *fantomical, is yet a question. 1882 *Gd. Words* 602 Thus she appeared *phantomically [*fr.* -mimically] to her slumbering parents. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* May 803/1 The time was late, the place was *phantomish. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 1142 Þus visiones nere not *fantomysliche ydo. 1835 ANSTER tr. *2nd Pt. Faustus* III. (1887) 159 Did the anguish of my spirit Shape the wild *phantomry? 1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 22 Of her *Phantomship requested, To learn the Name of that close Dwelling. 1853 MISS E. S. SHEPPARD *Ch. Auchester* xvi. (1875) 68 This ghost of an aphorism stalked forth from my brain,..and to lay its phantomship, I am compelled to submit it to paper.

Phantomist. [f. prec. + -IST.] One who professes some doctrine or theory as to phantoms; in quot., one holding the Docetic theory of Christ's body, a phantasiast. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1895 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 212 The reality of Christ's sufferings, which those who held the phantomist theory denied.

Phantomize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans. lit.* To make a phantom of, reduce to a phantom; in quots. used polemically for, To explain away by interpreting in a 'spiritual' or figurative sense. Hence **Phantomizer.**

1860 WOLFF *Trav. & Adv.* I. xii. 377 The system of interpreting..unfulfilled prophecy in a phantomizing, or, what is commonly called spiritual manner. *Ibid.* 379 Against the spiritual interpreters, that is, the phantomizers, of the 3rd and 4th verses. *Ibid.* II. 121 Christians who phantomize the clear sense of prophecy.

[**Phantomnation,** error for *phantom nation*: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

†**Phantomy,** *sb. Obs.* In 5 **fantomye.** [f. PHANTOM + -Y: cf. *villainy*, etc.] Illusion; fantasy; the practice of illusion, deception.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xcii. 421 (Add. MS.) Now ye mow se the sothe, that it is false and vntrew, and fantomye.

Phantomy, *a. rare.* [f. PHANTOM + -Y.] Of the nature of or characteristic of a phantom; phantasmal; *dial.* thin, reduced to a 'shadow'.

1877 E. LEIGH *Cheshire Gloss.* (E. D. D.), Horses are very phantomy at this time of year. 1893 *Temple Bar Mag.* XCVII. 240 A phantomy pair of thick black brows.

Phantoscope (fæ·ntŏskōp). [f. Gr. *φαντός* visible + -SCOPE: cf. PHANTASCOPE.]

1. A modification of the kaleidoscope.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Sept. 8/1 This new invention, called the phantoscope, and patented by Mr. W. S. Simpson, differs from the traditional kaleidoscope as .. any object whatever can, through an aperture at the end, be placed within it—a bee, for instance, a butterfly, a spray of maiden-hair fern, or a sprig of heather, producing a complex vision of quite inconceivable beauty.

2. = PHANTASCOPE.

1902 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

†**Phanun,** obs. form of FANON.

c 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 755/27 *Hic Phano*, phanun.

-phany, repr. Gr. *-φανία, -φάνεια* appearance, manifestation, f. stem *φαν-* of *φαίν-ειν* to show, appear; as in *angelophany, epiphany, theophany.*

†**Phaometer** (fēi,ǫ·mĭtəɹ). *Obs.* [f. Gr. *φάος* light + -METER.] An apparatus for determining the intensity of light; a photometer.

1747 *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 495 M. de Buffon, being asked if it might be possible to invent a Phaometer, or Machine for measuring the Intensity of Light.

Pharaoh (fēə·ro). Forms: 1 **Pharaon,** 4 **Pharaone, Pharaoo, Farao,** 4-7 **Pharao,** 7 **Pharoh,** 8 **Pharoah,** 7- **Pharaoh.** [orig. ad. L. *Pharaŏ, Pharaōn-em* (whence F. *Pharaon*), a. Gr. *Φαραώ*, a. Heb. פַּרְעֹה *parʿōh*, ad. Egypt. *pr-ʿo* great house. The later Eng. spelling takes the final *h* from Heb.]

1. The generic appellation of the ancient Egyptian kings; an Egyptian king, *esp.* that one under whom Joseph flourished, and those in whose time the oppression and Exodus of Israel took place.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. iv. § 2 Hiora þeaw wære þæt hi calle hiora cyningas hetan Pharaon. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 150 Hit fel as þe Fader seide In Pharaones tyme. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xli. 1 After two 3eer Pharao [1388 Farao] sawe a sweuen. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 177 After that he came at the Red sea, Pharao with his power followed at his back. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 73 The Egyptian Kings in holy writ vntill Salomons time are all calld Pharaoh's. It was no proper name, but a title which euery one of them had. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xiv. 385 Rameses the Second..remains to this day the representative Pharaoh of a line of monarchs whose history covers a space of fifty centuries.

b. *fig.* Used as a name for any tyrant or task-master.

c 1630 SANDERSON *Serm. Prov.* xix. 21 § 34 Scattering such proud Pharaohs in the imagination of their hearts. 1846 MRS. GORE *Sk. Eng. Char.* (1852) 69 The Sundays..by permission of his Pharaoh of the mill, were usually spent in wandering with his sisters about the green lanes by Gadesbridge, or Gaddesden.

†2. (Also **Pharaon, Pharoan, Pharo.**) A gambling game played with cards: = FARO[1]. *Obs.*

1717 GAY *To Pulteney* 79 Nannette last night at tricking Pharaon play'd. 1739, 1748 [see FARO[1] 1]. 1782 [T. VAUGHAN] *Fashionable Follies* II. cclxii. 212 She..spent whole days, and even nights, at whist and pharoan. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes Import., Resignation* xii, Behold, a hundred coaches at her door, Where Pharo triumphs in his mad career.

attrib. 1721 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Artifice* 1, He belongs to a Pharaoh-table, I us'd to see him tally sometimes. 1729 GAY *Polly* II, For some time I kept a Pharaon bank with success. 1796 COLQUHOUN *Police of Metropolis* p. x, [Houses] where Pharo Banks are kept. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1849) IV. 416 A party were at the pharo-table.

†3. A kind of strong ale or beer; also known as 'Old Pharaoh', 'Stout Pharaoh'. Cf. FARO[2]. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1683 G. MERITON *Praise Yorks. Ale* (1685) 3 Lac'd Coffee, Twist, Old Pharoh, and Old Hoc, Juniper, Brandy and Wine de Langue-Dock. 1702 T. BROWN *Lett. fr. Dead* Wks. 1760 II. 286 A morning's draught of three-threads and old Pharoah. 1839 W. H. AINSWORTH *J. Sheppard* II. v, Don't muddle your brains with any more of that Pharaoh.

4. In names of animals, plants, etc.; as **Pharaoh's ant,** the little red ant (*Monomorium pharaonis*); **Pharoah's beans,** nummulites found in the rock of the pyramids, etc.; **Pharaoh's chicken,** the Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*); **Pharaoh's corn,** *Triticum compositum*, the grains of which have been found in mummy-cases; mummy-wheat; **Pharaoh's fig,** †(*a*) some species of the genus *Musa*; (*b*) *Sycomorus antiquorum*; **Pharaoh's hen** = *Pharaoh's chicken*; **Pharaoh's mouse, or rat,** the ichneumon; **Pharaoh's pence** = *Pharaoh's beans*; **Pharaoh's serpent** [cf. Exod. vii. 9], a chemical toy composed of sulpho-cyanide of mercury, which fuses in a serpentine form; **Pharaoh's worm** = GUINEA-WORM.

1884 *Leisure Hr.* 236/1 Those round discs .. known as *Nummulites*, and which Strabo was informed were petrified beans—'*Pharaoh's beans'. 1840 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 166 *Neophron percnopterus*, the white neophron. Egyptian vulture. *Pharaoh's chicken. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App., **Pharaoh's Fig*,..a genus of plants called by authors *musa*. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n., Sycomorus antiquorum*, Pharaoh's Fig. 1876 *Helps Study Bible, Birds* s. v. *Eagle*, The 'Egyptian vulture' or '*Pharaoh's hen', common in Asia and all parts of Africa. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 427 The Indian Mouse, or *Pharaohs Mouse (as some learned later Writers do write) is no other then the Ichneumon. 1598, 1886 *Pharaoh's rat* [see RAT *sb.*[1] 1 b]. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Nov. 5, I have found that one half of a *6d.* *Pharaoh's serpent is sufficient to poison a large sized rabbit.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Pharaoh-like* adj.

1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 84 That I may seasonably drown this Pharaoh-like procrastination in the sea of repentance. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Nov. 3/1 For a while he shows a Pharaoh stubbornness.

Hence † **Pharaonian** (fēəɹeĭō·niăn), **Pharaonic** (-ǫ·nik), † **Pharaonical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to, of the nature or character of, or like Pharaoh.

1673 PENN *The Chr. a Quaker* xviii. 577 *Pharaonian Task-Master. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 387 Barriers, grander and more massive than the *Pharaonic rubbish of the Ramesium. 1899 SAYCE *Early Israel* v. 149 The Pharaonic Egyptians are the Egyptians of history. *c* 1528 *Impeachm. Wolsey* in Furnivall *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 352 Where he dyd well, thowe doste Amys by thy *pharon[i]call mynde. 1632 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 266 It was a Pharaonicall thing to deny her choice of a midwife.

Pharbitin (fāɹbəi·tin). *Chem.* [f. Bot.L. *Pharbit-is* + -IN.] A purgative resin obtained from the KALADANA resin-plant *Pharbitis* (or *Ipomœa*) *Nil*; also called **Pharbitisin.**

1873 DRURY *Useful Plants Ind.* 337 Dr. G. Bidie prepared a resin from the seeds called *Pharbitisin*, which is a safe and efficient purgative. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 389. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pharbitin.*

Phare (fēəɹ). [a. F. *phare* (1553 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *phar-us*, a. Gr. *φάρος*: see PHAROS.]

1. A lighthouse; = PHAROS[1] 2. Also *fig.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Phare*,..a Tower or high place by the Sea coast, wherein were continually lights and fires, which served Seamen to see the Haven. 1668 SMITH *Voy. Constantinople* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 23 On the Sandy Banks stands the Phare or Watch-tower. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* v. 386 Sun !..what care I If lower mountains light their snowy phares At thine effulgence, yet acknowledge not The source of day? 1845 — *Lett.* (1899) I. 18 Like the

light in those crazy Mediterranean phares I have watched at sea.

†**2.** A strait or channel lighted by a pharos; the Strait of Messina: cf. FARE *sb.*[3] *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 246 The Phare of Messina (for so these streights are now called of the Lanterne that stands on the point of Pelorus). 1652 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* II. Proem, The flames thereof flew ore the Phare of Messina into Calabria. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6176/1 Near the Phare of Messina.

Phareis, pl. of *pharie*, obs. form of FAIRY.

†**Pharian** (fē·riăn), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *Phari-us* of Pharos, Egyptian.] Of or pertaining to the island of Pharos; *poet.* Egyptian, Nilotic. b. *sb.* An Egyptian.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 500 The Ephesian Temple and high Pharian Tower. 1624 MILTON *Paraphr. Ps.* cxiv, And past from Pharian fields to Canaan land. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* x. 778 He chears the drooping Pharians with success. *a* 1729 CONGREVE tr. *Ovid's Art of Love* III. Wks. 1773 III. 271 If pale, let her the crimson juice apply; If swarthy, to the Pharian varnish fly.

Pharisæan (færisē·ăn), *a.* Also **-ean.** [f. L. *Pharisæ-us* PHARISEE + **-AN.**] = next, 1.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 367 All of them Pharisæan disciples, and bred up in their Doctrin. 1891 CHEYNE *Orig. Psalter* viii. 415 The Second Book of Maccabees approaches much more closely to the Pharisæan theology.

Pharisaic (færisē·ik), *a.* [ad. L. *Pharisaïc-us* (Jerome), a. Gr. *φαρισαϊκ-ός*, f. *φαρισαῖ-ος*: see PHARISEE and **-IC.** Cf. F. *Pharisaïque* (Calvin).]

1. Of or belonging to the Pharisees.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. vi, He..removes the Pharisaick mists rais'd between the Law and the peoples eyes. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 4. 6 The Pharisaick Sect amongst the Jews. 1879 C. GEIKIE *Christ* 22 The bitterest persecutions of the Pharisaic party.

2. Resembling the Pharisees in being strict in doctrine and ritual, without the spirit of piety; laying great stress upon the external observances of religion and outward show of morality, and assuming superiority on that account; hypocritical; formal; self-righteous.

The particular connotation varies according as one or other of the aspects in which the Pharisees appear in the Gospels is emphasized; the present tendency being to emphasize that of self-righteousness.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Alls not gold* xxiv, Wee are so Punctuall and Precise In Doctrine (Pharisaik-wise). 1771 FLETCHER *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 13 He sets up pharisaic self, instead of Christ. 1795 SOUTHEY *Soldier's Funeral* 56 O my God! I thank thee, with no Pharisaic pride I thank thee, that I am not such as these. 1884 *Congregational Year Bk.* 86 There is something worse than Pharisaic respectability. There is Pharisaic vice.

Pharisaical (færisē·ikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + **-AL.**] †**1.** = PHARISAIC 1. *Obs.*

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1604 As Cayphas ones sayd in counsell pharysaycall. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 124 The want of which office Christ obiected to another of his Pharisaicall hostes. 1831 BURTON *Eccl. Hist.* viii. (1845) 189 The Pharisaical part of the Council declared him to be innocent.

2. = PHARISAIC 2.

1531 TINDALE *Exp. 1 John* ii. 3 (1537) 37 Our pharisaycall doctours haue no doctrine to knowe when a man is in the state of grace. 1625 BACON *Ess., Superstition* (Arb.) 347 The Causes of Superstition are:..Excesse of Outward and Pharisaicall Holinesse. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xx. 371 The pharisaical self-sufficiency of the modern infidel. 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. xi. 161 There are vast multitudes of Pharisaical hypocrites among baptized Christians.

Hence **Pharisa·ically** *adv.*; **Pharisa·icalness.**

1599 *Broughton's Let.* vii. 21 So farre houen with surquedrie and self-loue,..Pharisaically..to annihilate all others. 1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* xvii. 489 Their many kinds of Superstitions, and Pharisaicalness. 1884 *Bookseller* 6 Nov. 1177/2 He, pharisaically, in the interests of morality, gets the thief, whom he taught, committed to prison.

Pharisaism (fæ·risē,iz'm). [f. mod.L. *Pharisaïsm-us*, in 16th c. F. (Calvin) *Pharisaïsme*, f. Gr. *φαρισαῖ-ος* PHARISEE + **-ISM.**]

1. The doctrine and practice of the Pharisees; the fact of being a Pharisee.

1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* iv. 9 Paul was (*ἀφωρισμένος*) separated, which some would haue allude to his Pharisaisme. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Pharisee*, Pharisaism is still the prevailing doctrine in the Jewish religion. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 519 It was the desire to preserve that Law intact which..formed the nobler side of Pharisaism.

2. The character and spirit of the Pharisees; hypocrisy; formalism; self-righteousness.

1601 W. WATSON *Impart. Consid.* (1831) 27 You should not be seduced by Pharisaism, hypocrisy, and plausible persuasions. 1711 *Reflect. on Wall's Hist. Inf. Bapt.* 351 What at length, do you find, but a kind of men mad with Pharisaism, bewitching with traditions? 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 167 Of all the Pharisaisms of the day, our Churchgoing seems to me the masterpiece. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* iii. I. 46 When we speak of Pharisaism we mean obedience petrified into formalism, religion degraded into ritual, morals cankered by casuistry.

Pharisean: see PHARISÆAN, PHARISIAN.

Pharisee (fæ·risī), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1–2 **fari-, pharisеus,** 3 **pharisewus, farisew,** 4 **phariseu, -isew, -ysu, farizeu,** 5 **pharysew.** *β.* (3 **pharise**), 4 **far-,** 4–6 **pharise, -isey**; 4– **pharisee.** *γ. pl.* 5 **pharisen, -ysen.** [*α.* OE. *fari-, phariseus* (gen. sing. *-ees*, pl. *-eas*), in 13th c. *pharisewus*; thence ME. *farisew, pharisew, -eu*, etc. (cf. HEBREW). *β.* ME. *pharise, -ee*, a. OF. *pharise* (13th c. in Godef.). The OE. and OF. were both ad. L. *pharisæus, -ēus*, a. Gr. *φαρῑσαῖος*, pl. *-αῖοι*, ad. Aramaic פְּרִישָׁא *p'rīshayā* emph. pl. of פְּרִישׁ *p'rīsh* = Heb. פָּרוּשׁ *pārūsh*, separated, hence separatist.]

1. One of an ancient Jewish sect distinguished by their strict observance of the traditional and written law, and by their pretensions to superior sanctity.

α. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xlvii. 362 Da Fariseos geliefdon ðære æriste. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke vii. 37 He sæt on þæs fariseus [*c* 1160 *Hatton* farisees] huse. *Ibid.* xi. 43 Wa eow fariseum [*Hatt.* fariseen, xiv. 3 farisean]. *Ibid.* xviii. 11 Da stod se fariseus [*Hatt.* phariseus]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 16862 Forr Farisew bitacneþþ uss Shædning onn Enngliss spæche. *Ibid.* 19658 Þa laþe Farisewess. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 328 Nout ase was þe Pharisewus þet tolde his god deden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13588 Þaa phariseus [*v. rr.* -eseus, -aseus] þat war ful fell. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11647 Do nat as þe pharysu Preyde Gode aȝens hys pru. 1340 *Ayenb.* 175 Zuyche weren þe farizeus of þe godspelle. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxiii. 215 Herke, sere pharysew, and sere scrybe.

β. [*c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 365/27 A-mong men of pharise þat luþere weren, he cam.] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 223 Cunne we wel Goddis lawe, and loke wher Fariseis grounden hem in it. *Ibid.* II. 36 Essey, Saducey and Pharisey. 1382 — *Luke* xviii. 10 Oon a Pharise [1388 a Farisee] and the tothir a pupplican. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 14 The Scribe and ek the Pharisee. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* xiii. 117 (MS. 1607) To the pharisies these wordes say [*v. rr.* pharaseres, pharasittes]. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* vii. 36 He cam in to the pharises housse. 1590 GREENWOOD *Collect. Sclaund. Art.* E iv b, He was a Pharisey. *Ibid.* F iij b, Blynde Pharesies. 1673 MILTON *True Relig.* 6 The Pharisees and Saduces were two Sects. 1841 TRENCH *Parables, Two Debtors*, The true spirit of a Pharisee betrays itself.

γ. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6893 Upon the chaire of Moyses.. Sitte Scribes and Pharisen.

2. A person of Pharisaic spirit or disposition; a self-righteous person; a formalist; a hypocrite.

1589 G. HARVEY *Advt. Pappe Hatchet* Wks. (Grosart) II. 168 Reprobates,..tyrants, pharises, hypocrites, false prophets. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 193 Though he play the Pharisie neuer so in iustifying his owne innocence, theres none will beleeue him. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* ii. 8 Not the nation, but the affection makes a Pharisee. 1682 TATE *Abs. & Achit.* II. 788 Whom laws convict, and only they, shall bleed, Nor Pharisees by Pharisees be freed. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 59 The peacock, see—Mark what a sumptuous Pharisee is he! 1901 'LUCAS MALET' *Sir R. Calmady* II. iii, I was a self-righteous little Pharisee—forgive me.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1611 COTGR., *Pharisien*, hypocriticall, Pharisie-like. 1822 J. MACDONALD *Mem. J. Benson* 153 Did he Pharisee-like bless God that he was not as other men? 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 24 His may have been a respectable, decorous, Pharisee religion. 1900 G. SWIFT *Somerley* 25 Perhaps .. I did not mix the ingredients in their proper quantities: a little too much Pharisee-tincture, I expect.

†**Pha·risee,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To play the Pharisee; *refl.* to take credit to oneself for piety.

1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 51, I lone not I to pharisie, nor praise My selfe, for to her owne selfe I appeale. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* I. 30 Some of them .. acknowledge the Scripture, but .. only .. to Pharisee themselves, and Publican all the world besides.

Phariseeism (fæ·risī,iz'm). [f. PHARISEE + **-ISM.**] = PHARISAISM.

1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* xv. 7. 355 There remained no phariseisme in Paul. 1865 L. OLIPHANT *Piccadilly* VI. (1870) 221 The force and despotic power of the Phariseeism of the present day.

†**Pharisian.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **farisen, -ysen,** 6 **pharisean, -esian**(e, **-isan,** 6–7 **-isian**(e. [In earlier forms a. F. *pharisien* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); subseq. conformed to L. types *Pharisæān-us, -iānus*: see PHARISÆAN.] A Pharisee.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 486 He..founded hem on Farysens feyned for gode. *Ibid.* 547 Beþ nouȝt þise i-lyke Fully to þe Farisens in fele of þise poyntes? 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 108 Ye pharisеans and pyntid ypocritis quhilk vald mak thair selff richtwis throw thair anne varkis. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 63 The pridful Pharisiane. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 193 Wu be to ȝow, Pharesinnis, That Regnis ȝit lyke hie Capitanis.

†**Pha·rmacal,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *pharmac-um*, a. Gr. *φάρμακ-ον* poison, drug + **-AL.**] Of the nature of, or dealing with, drugs; pharmaceutical.

1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 22 Our pharmacall compositions. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 214 Brandy ..too often is used in its stead, by the Pharmacal Artist.

Pharmaceutic (fārmăsiū·tik, -kiū·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *pharmaceutic-us*, a. Gr. *φαρμακευτικ-ός*, f. *φαρμακευτής* = *φαρμακεύς* poisoner, druggist, f. *φάρμακ-ον* poison, drug, medicine.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining or relating to pharmacy; pharmaceutical. Now *rare.*

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 164 Medecine is of five kinds. Pharmaceutic, cureth diseases by application of Medecine. 1775 SIR E. BARRY *Observ. Wines* 356 The pharmaceutic cure of several diseases. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 403 A user of pharmaceutic enchantments.

B. *sb.* (Usually in pl. **Pharmaceutics.**) The science of pharmacy; that branch of medical science which relates to the use of medicinal drugs.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 A j b, The parties of the art of Medycyne (yᵗ is to wyt dyetityke, pharmaceutyke, and cyrurgery). 1670 H. STUBBE *Plus Ultra* 67 Whosoever shall enquire into the ill consequences of the two Pharmaceutics, will say, that..the Galenical..is always the most safe. 1869 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 442 General Pharmaceutics.

Pharmaceu·tical (see prec.), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + **-AL.**] Pertaining to or engaged in pharmacy; relating to the preparation, use, or sale of medicinal drugs.

1648 PETTY *Adv. Hartlib* 16 Some good pharmaceuticall, Botanick and Chymicall Institutions. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 108 Remarks on the concentration of vinegar, and on some pharmaceutical preparations formed from this acid. 1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 24 The foundations of chemical science are to be found in the medical and pharmaceutical writers of the sixteenth century. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 121 It shall be unlawful for any Person to..use the title 'Chemist and Druggist'..unless such Person shall be a Pharmaceutical Chemist. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 26 Feb. 9/6 The 'Pharmaceutical Journal', which is the official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

B. *sb.* A pharmaceutical preparation; a medicinal drug.

1881 B. S. PROCTOR in *Pharmaceut. Jrnl.* 219 The association of trade in pharmaceuticals from extraneous sources with the practice of pharmacy and trade in pharmaceuticals made at home is a matter of convenience both to the pharmacist and the public.

Hence **Pharmaceu·tically** *adv.*, in relation to, or from the point of view of, pharmacy.

1770 *New Dispens.* p. v, Many .. articles I have examined pharmaceutically. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 116 A solid mass is produced, rendering the combination pharmaceutically incompatible. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* LI. 100 No alcohol has been administered..either dietetically, pharmaceutically or medicinally.

Pharmaceu·tist (see above). [irreg. f. Gr. *φαρμακευτ-ής* (see PHARMACEUTIC) + **-IST**: ? after *chemic, chemist.*] A pharmaceutic practitioner; a pharmacist, druggist.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 193 M. Leroux, a pharmaceutist of Vitry-le-Français. *c* 1865 WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 20 2 This..has been taken advantage of by sugar-refiners and pharmaceutists.

†**Pharma·cian.** *Obs.* [f. late L. *pharmacīa* PHARMACY + **-AN**, app. after F. *pharmacien* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] = next.

1720 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 31 By the unanimous Consent of all Physicians and Pharmacians.

Pharmacist (fā·rmăsist). [f. PHARMACY + **-IST**: cf. *botanist.*] A person skilled or engaged in pharmacy; one who prepares or dispenses medicines; a druggist or pharmaceutical chemist.

1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. ii, Unskilful pharmacists! pleasure and study are not elements to be thus mixed together. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 437 He used two samples of the alkaloid prepared by different pharmacists. 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 29 The Pharmacopœia, generally a stickler in legality, speaks of 'pharmacists', which, strictly speaking, chemists and druggists are not.

†**Pha·rmacize,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + **-IZE.**] *trans.* To treat with drugs, to 'physic'.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 108 That Religion should bee Pharmacized with such Drugs.

†**Pha·rmack.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. obs. F. *pharmaque* (Cotgr.), ad. med.L. *pharmacum*, a. Gr. *φάρμακ-ον* drug, medical or poisonous.] A drug, a medicine.

1643 *Decl. Lords & Com., Reb. Irel.* 39 It is one sicknesse, and one Pharmack will suffice.

Pharmaco-, repr. Gr. *φαρμακο-*, comb. form of *φάρμακον* drug, medicine, poison, a formative of technical words, as in the following:

Pha·rmacodyna·mic *a.*, relating to the powers or effects of drugs (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); so **Pha·rmacodyna·mics** *sb. pl.*, the science or subject of the powers or effects of drugs. **Pharmacognosy** (fāmăkǫ·gnŏsi) (also in L. form **-gno·sia**, and less correctly **-gno·sis**), the knowledge of drugs, pharmacology; esp. as a branch of natural history relating to medicinal substances in their natural or unprepared state; so **Pharmacogno·stical** *a.*, pertaining to pharmacognosy (whence **Pharmacogno·stically** *adv.*); **Pharmacogno·stics** = *pharmacognosy.* **Pharmaco·graphy,** a description of drugs (Ogilvie 1882). **Pha·rmacoma·nia,** a mania or craze for using or trying drugs (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1853); so **Pha·rmacomani·acal** *a.*, madly or irrationally addicted to drugs (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). **Pharmaco·mathy** = *pharmacognosy* (Ogilvie 1882). **Pharmaco·meter,** a vessel or contrivance for measuring medicines. **Pharmacomo·rphic** *a.*; see quot.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pharmacodynamics,* a division of pharmacology, which considers the effects and uses of medicines. 1867 R. HUGHES (*title*) Manual of Pharmacodynamics. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pharmacognosia,* a division of pharmacology, which treats of simples or unprepared medicines. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 190 Special Botany, *pharmacognosis, inorganic botany. 1901 tr. Dieterich (*title*), Analysis of Resins, Balsams and Gum-resins: their Chemistry and Pharmacognosis. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pharmacognostical.* 1884 F. B. POWER (*title*) The Cinchona Barks *pharmacognostically considered. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pharmacognostica .. *pharmacognostics. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pharmacognosy.* 1901 *Chemist & Druggist* 7 Sept., Pharmacopedia is..a commentary on the

hotany, chemistry, pharmacognosy, and pharmacy of the medicines recognised by the British Pharmacopœia. [1874 Flückiger & Hanbury (*title*) *Pharmacographia: a History of the Principal Drugs of Vegetable Origin met with in Great Britain and British India.] 1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 516 Impossible to light upon proper *pharmacometers. 1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 326 **Pharmacomorphic*, pertaining to the form or appearance of drugs.

Pharmacolite (fɑːɹmăkŏləɪt). *Min.* [Named by Karsten 1800, f. Gr. *φάρμακο-ν* poison + -LITE.] Hydrous arsenate of calcium, occurring usually in silky fibres. *Magnesian pharmacolite*, a synonym of Berzeliite (Dana *Min.* (1844) 239).

1805 R. Jameson *Syst. Min.* II. 483 Pharmacolite..occurs as a coating. 1815 W. Phillips *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 27 Lime combined with the arsenic acid, forms a mineral called Pharmacolite. 1850 Dana *Min.* (ed. 4) 220 Picropharmacolite of Stromeyer..is probably impure pharmacolite.

Pharmacology (fɑːɹmăkɒ·lŏdʒi). [ad. mod. L. *pharmacologia* (W. Harris 1683): see Pharmaco- and -logy.] That branch of medical science which relates to drugs, their preparation, uses, and effects; the science or theory of pharmacy.

1721 Bailey, *Pharmacology*, a Treatise concerning the Art of preparing Medicines. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 576 This work..answers the requisites of a good practical Pharmacology. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 17 *Pharmacology* is the general term employed to embrace these three divisions [Pharmacy, Therapeutics, Materia Medica]. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 542/2 The knowledge of the action of remedies, or Pharmacology.

Hence **Pharmacolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining or relating to pharmacology (whence **Pharmacolo·gically** *adv.*); **Pharmaco·logist**, a person versed in pharmacology.

1851-9 Hooker in *Man. Sci. Enq.* 421 Upon *pharmacological subjects Lindley's *Flora Medica*..will be found valuable. 1873 J. W. Legg in *St. Barth. Hosp. Rep.* IX. 163 Operations..done in the pharmacological laboratory. 1900 *Lancet* 8 Dec. 1644/2 The aldehydes are *pharmacologically active. *a* 1728 Woodward *Fossils* (J.), The osteocolla is recommended by the *pharmacologists as an absorbent and conglutinator of broken bones. 1881 Huxley in *Nature* XXIV. 346/2 Sooner or later, the pharmacologist will supply the physician with the means of affecting, in any desired sense, the functions of any physiological element of the body.

Pharmacopedia (fɑːɹmăkɒpī·diă). Also in anglicized form **pharmacopedy** (-kɒ·pĭdi). [mod. f. Pharmaco- + Gr. *παιδεία* instruction: cf. *cyclopædia*. (Introduced in 1901–2 as a substitute for Materia medica in sense 2: see *Pharmaceut. Jrnl.* 29 Mar. 1902, p. 254.)] The art of imparting instruction or information about drugs, or a work containing such information; the sum of scientific knowledge concerning drugs and medicinal preparations. So **Pharmacope·dic** (-pī·dik) *a.*, relating to the study of drugs; **Pharmacope·dics** *sb. pl.*, the scientific study of drugs and medicinal preparations.

1901 E. White & J. Humphrey (*title*) Pharmacopedia. 1901 *Pharmaceut. Jrnl.* 28 Dec. 730/1 Pharmacopedics, as the scientific study of drugs and medicinal preparations may fitly be termed. *Ibid.*, A valuable addition to pharmacopedic literature. 1902 *Ibid.* 1 Mar. 177/2 Pharmacopedy (*materia medica*), galenic pharmacy, prescription reading, and dispensing. *Ibid.* 26 Apr. 346/2 Works on chemistry or pharmacopedy.

Pharmacopœia (fɑːɹmăkɒpī·ă). Also 7 -pea, (erron. -pæa, -pæia), 7–8 -pœa, 8–9 -peia. [mod. L., a. Gr. *φαρμακοποιία*, the art of a *φαρμακοποι-ός* or preparer of drugs, f. *φαρμακο-* Pharmaco- + *-ποιος* making, maker.]

1. A book containing a list of drugs, with directions for their preparation and identification; *spec.* such a book officially published by authority and revised at stated times.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. 1. i, That infinite variety of medicines which I find in every Pharmacopea. *Ibid.* II. v. 1. iii. 466 Our new London Pharmacopæa. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Life* (1886) 55 Pharmacopaeias or antidotaries of several countries. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 98 The medicine obtained a place in the Pharmacopeia of the Swedes. 1866 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.* II. 881/1 Previous to the year 1863, three Pharmacopœias were extant in Great Britain, viz. those of the Colleges of Physicians of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. In 1863 a British Pharmacopœia was compiled by the Medical Council of the kingdom, and sanctioned as a substitute for its predecessor. 1868 A. K. H. Boyd *Less. Mid. Age* 37 All the doctors in Britain and all the medicines in the pharmacopœia could make nothing of such a case.

2. A collection or stock of drugs. Also *fig.*

1721 Bailey, *Pharmacopœa*, a Dispensary or Collection of Medicines. 1807 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* xx. (ed. 5) II. 246 Then moistens her dewlaps With..each panacea From the Pharmacopeia. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xxiv, An opiate draught administered by the old Highlander from some decoction of herbs in his pharmacopœia. 1877 F. Heath *Fern W.* 42 Ferns have..a greater repute as items in the pharmacopoeia of the herbalist.

†**3.** A chemical laboratory. *Obs. rare*—⁰.

1864 in Webster. Hence in later Dicts.

Hence **Pharmacopœ·ist**, the compiler of a pharmacopœia.

1900 H. G. Graham *Soc. Life Scot. 18th C.* (1901) II. 480 The Pharmacopaeist of 1737 protests against the worthless farragoes made and sold in the shops.

Pharmacopœ·ial, *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] Pertaining to a pharmacopœia; *spec.* recognized in, or prepared, administered, etc. according to the directions of, the official Pharmacopœia.

1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1864 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 435 Two only..reached the standard of pharmacopœial strength. 1881 *Times* 14 Apr. 6/3 He was in the habit of treating his patients..with pharmacopœial remedies in ordinary pharmacopœial doses.

Pharmacopœian (-pī·ăn), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. as prec. + -an.]

A. *adj.* †**a.** Versed in the pharmacopœia; acquainted with the use of drugs. *Obs.* **b.** = prec.

1670 Maynwaring *Physician's Repos.* 77 The Pharmacopœian Physicians are but very few. 1890 *Daily News* 8 May 5/5 The spirit used in many of the pharmacopœian tinctures is rectified.

†**B.** *sb.* A person versed in the pharmacopœia.

1668 Maynwaring *Compl. Physician* 83 The most renowned Physitians..were Pharmacopœians..diligent and careful in the preparing of their own Medicines. 1671 — *Anc. & Mod. Pract. Physick* 25 He that is not a Pharmacopœian, is but half a Physician, and the worst half.

†**Pharmacopoie·tic**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Pharmaco- + Gr. *ποιητικός* making, productive.] Pertaining to the making or compounding of drugs. Also †**Pharmacopoie·tical** *a. Obs.*

1670 Maynwaring *Physician's Repos.* 86 Pharmacopoietick operations and tryals of Medicines. *Ibid.* 88 For want of knowledge in the Pharmacopoietical part.

†**Pharmacopo·le.** *Obs.* Also 8 -pol, and 6 in L. form -pola. [ad. L. *pharmacopōla*, a. Gr. *φαρμακοπώλης* dealer in drugs: see -pole. So in Fr. (Furetière 1690).] = Pharmacopolist.

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 A j b, With the apotycaries, wherof they haue y^e^ name of pharmacopoles. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. 241 The carle lyeth here, att the house of this Pharmacopola. 1790 E. Darwin *Lett.* (1879) 39 Thus have I emptied my quiver of the arts of the Pharmacopol.

So †**Pharmacopo·lic** (-pɒ·lik) *a.*, drug-selling; †**Pharmacopo·litan** [irreg. after *metropolitan*, etc.] = next.

1775 S. J. Pratt *Liberal Opin.* cxxxiii. (1783) IV. 207 With the assistance of our pharmacopolic friends. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 153 Something that neither the Pharmacopolitan's shops nor gardens afford.

Pharmacopolist (fɑːɹmăkɒ·pŏlist). Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ist.] A seller of drugs; an apothecary, a druggist.

1651 Biggs *New Disp* § 64 The family of Pharmacopolists. 1764 Foote *Mayor of G.* I. i, Not only a pharmacopolist, or vender of drugs, but likewise a chirurgeon. 1822 Scott *Nigel* ii. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 440 That self-sufficient air and tone of pedantry of which the pharmacopolists of Europe were formerly accused.

†**Pharmacopoly.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Pharmacopole + -y, as if from a F. **pharmacopolie*.] A place where drugs are sold; an apothecary's shop.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 498 Simple Syrup is made in every Pharmacopoly.

Pharmacosiderite (fɑːɹmăkōsəi·dĕrəit). *Min.* [Named by Hausmann, 1813, f. Gr. *φάρμακον* in sense 'poison' + *σίδηρ-os* iron + -ite.] Hydrous arsenate of iron, occurring in minute greenish or brownish crystals of cubic or tetrahedral form; also called *cube-ore*.

1835 C. U. Shepard *Min.* II. 102 Pharmacosiderite. (See Cube-Ore.) 1877 *Min. Mag.* I. 17 The pharmacosiderite occurs in the usual cubical forms.

‖**Pharmacothe·on.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. type **φαρμακοθεῖον* (f. *φάρμακον* medicine + *θεῖον* divine), in med. or mod.L. *pharmacothēum*, 'medicamentum divinum' (Jos. Laurentius *Amalthea Onomastica* 1640).] A divine medicine.

a 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 113 By a generall Pharmacotheon, when he gave his Body full of all these vertues in the Sacrament, to make his Sufferings ours.

Pharmacy (fɑːɹmăsi). Forms: 4–5 **fermacie**, -cye, 5 **farmasye**, (formacie), 7 **pharmacie**, 8– **pharmacy**. [a. OF. *farmacie* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *pharmacie* (16th c.), a. late L. *pharmacīa* (Cælius Aur., Isidore), a. Gr. *φαρμακεία* the practice of the *φαρμακεύς* or druggist.]

†**1.** A medicine or medicinal potion. *Obs. rare*—¹.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1855 Somme hadden salues and somme hadden charmes, Fermacies of herbes.

2. The use or administration of drugs or medicines. (Now chiefly *poet.* or *rhet.*, or as a vague extension of next sense.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 83 A walkynge vlcus is heelid wiþ fleobotomie & formacie [*v. r.* ffarmasye]. 1704 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* Pref., We ought not to be so eager after Courses of Pharmacy in all Cases. 1718 Pope *Iliad* xvi. 38 Their pain soft arts of pharmacy can ease. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* II. 40 They..did slowly..waste away for lack of pharmacy. 1895 Elworthy *Evil Eye* 445 Pharmacy consisted in divination by means of medicated drugs.

3. The art or practice of collecting, preparing, and dispensing drugs, esp. for medicinal purposes; the making or compounding of medicines; the occupation of a druggist or pharmaceutical chemist. (The leading current sense.)

[1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 1 b/1 *Pharmacia* instructed vs how to compownde our medicaments.] 1651 Wittie tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* I. xi. 40 A physician ought ..to be skilfull in Pharmacie, which consists in choice, preparation, and composition of simple Medicaments. 1717 Garth *Ovid's Met.* XIV. 275 So nice her Art in impious Pharmacy! 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 112 The vaunts of Paracelsus..and his open condemnation of the ancient pharmacy. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 76 A substance long known in pharmacy as 'red precipitate'.

attrib. 1882 *Chemist & Druggist* 1 Feb. 51/1 The Poison Schedule of the Pharmacy act.

4. A place where medicines are prepared or dispensed; a drug-store or dispensary.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 321 Attached to the church..is a pharmacy, where medicine is dispensed gratis. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 494 The 'Pharmacy' is large, airy, and well-filled with ancient blue and white jars. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 554 Bonjean's ergotin is that usually kept in our pharmacies.

†**Pharman, -maund, -mond,** carly forms of Firman.

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 115 The Pharmaund (or Charter) granted..from their Emperors. *Ibid.* 354 If the Petition be granted, he wears the Pharmond open in his Turbat.

Pharo, pharoan: see Pharaoh 2.

†**Pharol.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. It. *farolo*, 'the lanterne of a galley or ship; also a beacon' (Florio), dim. of *faro*, *pharo*, Pharos 1.] A ship's light (lantern or lamp).

1660 Howell *Parly of Beasts* 10 His ears are the two chief scuttles, his eyes are the pharols, the stowage is his mouth.

Pharology (fēəɹɒ·lŏdʒi). *erron.* **pharonology.** [f. Pharos 1 + -logy.] The art or science which treats of lighthouses and signal lights.

1847 A. G. Findlay in *Trans. Soc. Arts* LV. 262 The term Pharology was first introduced by the late Mr. Purdy. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pharonology* denotes the study of, and acquaintance with light-houses. 1879 Webster *Suppl.*, *Pharology*.

Pharos 1 (fēə·rɒs). Also 6–7 (9) **pharus**, 7 **pharo**, -oe, (faro); *pl.* 7 **phari**, 9 **-oses.** [a. L. *Pharos*, *-us*, a. Gr. Φάρος; It. *faro* (occas. in Eng.).]

1. The name of an island off Alexandria, on which stood a famous tower lighthouse, built by Ptolemy Philadelphus; hence the lighthouse itself.

1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 48 Az it wear the Egiptian Pharos relucent vntoo all the Alexandrian coast. 1601 Holland *Pliny* V. xxxi. I. 110 The second [island] is Pharus, which is joined to Alexandria by a bridge:..now by fires from a watch-tower saylers are directed in the night, along the coast of Ægypt. *Ibid.* XXXVI. xii. II. 578 A great name there is of a tower built by one of the kings of Ægypt within the Island Pharos, and it keepeth and commaundeth the haven of Alexandria. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 141 A most high Tower, like to the Pharo of Alexandria, out of which light was hung out by night, to direct the ships. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 52 We saw the Pharos of Alexandria.

2. Any lighthouse or beacon to direct mariners.

a 1552 Leland *Itin.* IV. 81 This Towre is a Pharos to all Partes about from the Hilles. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 70 Lanternes or light-towers standing by haven sides—commonly called Phari. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 4 Her high peak Teyda..serves as an excellent Pharoe, exceeding those at Cayro on the other side of Nylus. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) I. 177 Dover Castle is very large, and situated upon a Rock...But the greatest Curiosity is the Pharos, or Roman Watch-tower. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* IX. 13 Each high pharos double flames provides. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 296 (ed. 2) 333 The Harbours of the ancients,..with their moles, pharoses, outer bays and inner basins.

attrib. 1871 Farrar *Witn. Hist.* iv. 153 Like Pharos-lights which deceived and wrecked the vessels they were meant to save.

b. *fig.*

1596 Fitz-Geffray *Sir F. Drake* B ij b, Fames stately Pharus, map of dignitie. 1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Trophies* 894 Their eyes sweet splendor seems a Pharos bright. 1679 J. Goodman *Penit. Pard.* II. i. (1713) 140 Repentance is the Pharos or watch-tower, which gives light by night to those who are bewildered by their own vanity. 1795 Mrs. E. Parsons *Myst. Warn.* I. ix. 137 To be held up as a pharos to warn unthinking youth of the miseries attending a too hasty connexion. 1896 W. K. Leask *Boswell* i. 14 Henry Dundas,..that Pharos of Scotland, as Lord Cockburn calls him.

3. *transf.* Applied to any conspicuous light; a ship's lantern; a candelabrum; a lamp.

1759 Falconer *Descr. Ninety-gun Ship* 26 Her stern displays, And holds a Pharos of distinguish'd blaze. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vi. 244 *note*, The *pharus* was a contrivance for the suspension of lights in the church. 1862 J. Thrupp *Anglo-Sax. Home* vii. 212 Above [the altars] ..were suspended three rows of nine lamps in a pharus of the largest dimensions. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* (1886) 49, I could see these tiny pharoses..flash out.

‖**Pharos** 2 (fēə·rɒs). [a. Gr. *φᾶρος*.] A cloak.

1871 Browning *Balaust.* 685 Suppose a rider furls a cloak About a horse's head,..he goes his gait To journey's end; then pluck the pharos off!

Pharsang, obs. var. Farsano, Parasang.

Phary, obs. Sc. f. Fairy; variant of Fary *Obs.*

Pharyngal (fărĭ·ngăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. mod.L. *pharynx* Pharynx + -al.] = next. (Applied in quot. 1887 to those vowel sounds produced by resonance in the pharynx; hence as *sb.* = pharyngal vowel.)

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. x. 303 The wheel animals in which Ehrenberg detected pharyngal ganglions. 1867 A. J. Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. 71 The widening of the pharyngal aperture. 1887 Benson *Univ. Phonogr.* 11 The vowels [may be divided] into Five Pharyngals: Five

Orals: Five Diphthongs. *Ibid.* 12 The Pharyngals in Et, At, Aht, Ot, Ut, are heard. *Ibid.* 13 All these Pharyngal vowels are best uttered with the mouth quite open.

Pharyngalgia: see PHARYNGO-.

Pharyngeal (fărĭnˈdʒĭăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. mod.L. *pharynge-us* (f. *pharynx, pharyng-em*) + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with the pharynx.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 445 Maxillary front teeth conical, the pharyngeal blunt. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 70/2 The..pharyngeal muscles. 1884 F. J. NOTT in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 443/2 Nasal, pharyngeal, laryngeal, and bronchial catarrh.

B. *sb.* Short for *pharyngeal artery, bone,* etc.: esp. applied to the pharyngeal bones in fishes.

1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 210 The inferior pharyngeals strongly dentated. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 23 Fishes with the lower pharyngeals coalesced into one bone.

Pharyngectomy (færĭndʒeˈktŏmi). [f. Gr. *φάρυγξ, φαρυγγ-* PHARYNX + *ἐκτομή* cutting out.] Excision of the pharynx.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pharyngic (fărĭnˈdʒĭk), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of the pharynx; = PHARYNGEAL.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 110 Pharyngic quinsy.

‖**Pharyngitis** (færĭndʒəiˈtis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. as prec. + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the pharynx.

1814 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 451 Simple acute pharyngitis..is an affection of frequent occurrence.

Hence **Pharyngitic** (-iˈtik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with pharyngitis.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pharyngo- (fărĭˈngo), before a vowel sometimes **pharyng-**, combining form of PHARYNX, in various terms of anatomy, pathology, zoology, etc.

‖**Pharyngaˈlgia**, also **phaˈryngalgy** [Gr. *-αλγία* pain], pain in the pharynx; hence **Pharyngaˈlgic** *a.* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). **Pharyˈngobranch** (-brænk) *a.*, belonging to the *Pharyngobranchii* (or *Leptocardii*), the lowest group of vertebrates, characterized by the pharynx being perforated by the branchial slits; *sb.* an animal of this group, an *Amphioxus* or lancelet; so **Pharyngobraˈnchial** *a.*, (*a*) = prec. adj.; (*b*) see quot. 1846; **Pharyngobraˈnchiate** *a.* = *pharyngobranch* adj. **Pharyˈngocele** (-sīl) [Gr. *κήλη* tumour], an abnormal enlargement at the base of the pharynx or top of the œsophagus, in which food sometimes lodges. **Pharyˈngo-epiglotˈtic** *a.*, pertaining to the pharynx and epiglottis: applied to a fold of mucous membrane on each side of the epiglottis, continuous with the wall of the pharynx. **Pharyˈngo-gloˈssal** *a.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue], pertaining to the pharynx and the tongue; glossopharyngeal. **Pharyˈngognath** [Gr. *γνάθος* jaw] *a.*, belonging to the order *Pharyngognathi* of fishes, having the inferior pharyngeal bones ankylosed; *sb.* a fish belonging to this order; so **Pharyngognathous** (færĭŋgɒˈgnăþəs) *a.* **Pharyngography** (færĭŋgɒˈgrăfi) [-GRAPHY], a description of the pharynx; hence **Pharyngographic** (fărĭŋgogræˈfik) *a.*, pertaining to pharyngography (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Pharyngo-laryngeal** (-lărĭnˈdʒĭăl) *a.*, pertaining to the pharynx and larynx: applied to the lower cavity of the pharynx, below the soft palate. **Pharyngology** (færĭŋgɒˈlŏdʒi) [-LOGY], that part of physiology which treats of the pharynx; hence **Pharyngological** (fărĭˈngolɒˈdʒikăl) *a.*, pertaining to pharyngology (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Pharyˈngonaˈsal** (-nēˈzăl) *a.*, pertaining to the pharynx and nose: applied to the upper cavity of the pharynx (*nasopharynx*), above the soft palate. **Pharyˈngoœsophaˈgeal** *a.*, pertaining to the pharynx and œsophagus (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). ‖**Pharyˈngo-œsophagus**, a structure combining or representing pharynx and œsophagus. **Pharyˈngo-oˈral** *a.* [L. *ōs, ōr-is* mouth], pertaining to the pharynx and the mouth: applied to the middle cavity of the pharynx (*oropharynx*), into which the mouth opens. **Pharyˈngo-paˈlatine** *a.*, pertaining to the pharynx and the palate; palato-pharyngeal. **Pharyngoˈpathy** [-PATHY], disease of the pharynx. **Pharyˈngoplegy** [Gr. *πληγή* stroke], paralysis of the muscles of the pharynx; hence **Pharyˈngopleˈgic** *a.* **Pharyˈngopleuˈral** *a.* [see PLEURAL], pertaining to the pharynx and the lateral body-wall (of *Amphioxus*). **Pharyˈngopneuˈstal** *a.* [Gr. *-πνευστ-ος*, f. *πνέ-ειν* to blow, breathe], of or pertaining to the *Pharyngopneusta*, a group proposed by Huxley, comprising the ascidians and the *Enteropneusta*. **Pharyˈngo-rhinoˈscopy** [Gr. *ῥίς, ῥίν* nose, *σκοπεῖν* to view], 'visual examination, by means of a small mirror, of the posterior nares and upper part of the pharynx' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Pharyˈngoscope** [-SCOPE], an instrument for inspecting the pharynx; so **Pharyngoscopy** (færĭŋgɒˈskŏpi), inspection of the pharynx. **Pharyˈngospaˈsm**, spasm of the pharynx (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). **Pharyˈngotome** [Gr. *-τομος* cutting], an instrument for making an incision into the pharynx; so **Pharyngotomy** (færĭŋgɒˈtŏmi), incision into the pharynx. **Pharyˈngotyˈphoid** *a.*, applied to typhoid fever combined with an affection of the pharynx.

1846 OWEN *Comp. Anat. Vertebr.* 116 To the epi-branchial of the second and third arches is commonly attached a shorter and broader bone beset with teeth, the *pharyngo-branchial. 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pharyngocele.* 1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VIII. 57 It has been ..termed a hernia of the mucous membrane (pharyngocele). 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 51 From which is given off on either side a *pharyngo-epiglottic fold of mucous membrane. 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pharyngo-glossal.* 1865 *Nat. Hist. Rev.* 21 He [Günther]..omits..the soft-finned *Pharyngognaths of Müller. 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pharyngography*, anatomical description of the pharynx. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Pharyngo-laryngeal cavity.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 802 Tickling sensations..in the pharyngo-laryngeal region. 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pharyngology.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pharyngo-nasal cavity.* 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvii. 346 The arches of the palate hang very low down, the glosso-palatine higher than the *pbaryngo-palatioe. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 133 The pharyngo-palatine muscles. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pharyngopathia* ..*pharyngopathy. *Ibid.*, *Pharyngoplegia*..*pharyngoplegy. *Ibid.*, *Pharyngoplegicus* ..*pharyngoplegic. 1888 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 184/2 The fluted *pharyngo-pleural membrane. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xii. 679 The Tunicata and the Enteropneusta .. constitute the *Pharyngopneustal Series. 1870 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) IV. 516 Moura-Bourouillon describes, in his treatise on Laryngoscopy, an instrument which he names the '*Pharyngoscope'. 1863 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 297 Rhinoscopy and *Pharyngoscopy. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), **Pharyngotomy.* 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pharyngotomy*, some authors have used this word synonymously with œsophagotomy... It means, also, scarification of the tonsils, or an incision, made for opening abscesses there. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 840 Thyrotomy, or subhyoid pharyngotomy..offers the best chance of getting rid of the whole disease. 1896 *Ibid.* I. 833 *Pharyngo-typhoid, laryngo-typhoid..instances of mixed infection.

Pharynx (fæˈrinks). *Anat.* Also 8 **pharinx**. [a. mod.L. *pharynx, pharyng-em*, a. Gr. *φάρυγξ, φάρυγγ-α* throat, pharynx: cf. *φάραγξ* cleft, chasm. So F. *pharynx* (Paré 1560).] The cavity, with its enclosing muscles and mucous membrane, situated behind and communicating with the nose, mouth, and larynx, and continuous below with the œsophagus; forming a passage from the mouth for the food and drink, and from the nasal passages for the breath.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pharynx*, the upper part of the Gullet, consisting of Three pair of Muscles. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 100 This destroying of manhood..has a considerable influence..on the pharinx, the glands and muscles of the throat. 1794–6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1802) I. 49 When the pharinx is irritated by agreeable food, the muscles of deglutition are brought into action by association. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* iv. (1872) 176 The teeth of fishes are often set..upon the surface of the palate and even in the pharynx or swallow. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 50 The resonance of the air..in the cavity behind the tongue, comprehending the pharynx and larynx.

b. A more or less corresponding cavity in many invertebrates, forming a continuation of the mouth or beginning of the alimentary canal.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 359 *Pharynx*... The opening into the gullet. 1828 *Ibid.* xxxiv. 456 On the upper side of the tongue..is the pharynx, or aperture by which the food passes from the mouth to the œsophagus. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 103 The pharynx [of an Ascidian] has thus a respiratory function. *Ibid.* 633 (Rotifera) The mouth leads into an œsophagus, followed.. usually directly by a muscular pharynx or mastax.

Phasalle, obs. form of VASSAL.

‖**Phascogale** (fæskɒˈgălē), **phascologale** (fæskolɒˈgălē). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *φάσκωλ-ος* leathern bag, purse + *γαλῆ* weasel.] A genus of small insectivorous marsupials of the family *Dasyuridæ*, diffused over Australia and New Guinea, commonly known as pouched or kangaroo mice.

1836 WATERHOUSE in *Trans. Zool. Soc.* (1841) II. 152 The skull of *Myrmecobius*, however, differs in several points from that of *Phascogale*. 1852 J. WEST *Hist. Tasmania* I. 324 The Phascogales are small insectivorous animals, found on the mountains and in the dense forest parts of the island.

Phascolome (fæˈskolo͡um). *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *Phascolomys*, f. as prec. + Gr. *μῦς* mouse.] An animal of the marsupial genus *Phascolomys*, containing the three species of the WOMBAT.

1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVII. 705/2 The phascolome, a species of rat from Australia, which possesses an abdominal pouch. 1842 OWEN in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XI. 7 The largest fossil..indicating rather an extinct gigantic Phascolome.

Phase (fēz). [ad. mod.L. *phasis*, a. Gr. *φάσις*: see PHASIS; = F. *phase* (Furetière *a* 1688), Sp., It. *fase*, Pg. *phase*, Ger. *phase*. In Eng. originally used in L. form *phasis*, pl. *phasēs*. The English use of *phase* appears to have arisen in the 19th c. from taking mod.L. pl. *phasēs* (which was more in use than the sing.) for an Eng. plural, and deducing from this a sing. *phase*; which would be natural to any one who knew that the French forms are *phase, phases*.

It results from this that *phases* is the written pl. both of *phasis* and of *phase*, and that in many instances it is not possible to say to which singular it is meant to belong.]

1. Each of the aspects or appearances presented by the moon or any planetary body, according to the amount of its illumination: = PHASIS 1.

Thus the crescent moon, half moon, gibbous moon, and full moon, are phases; but the term is commonly applied to the points of new moon, first quarter, full moon, and last quarter.

1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxx. 295 The period of the Moon's phases. *Ibid.* xxxv. 350 To the greatest phase, that is, to the greatest quantity of the eclipsed disk. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* lxii. (ed. 4) 187 All those varieties of phase which characterize the changes of the moon. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iii. § 229 Let us now explain what are called the phases of the Moon.

2. Any one aspect of a thing of varying aspects; a state or stage of change or development; = PHASIS 2.

1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* I. x. 78 These clay-formed hills..are..subjected to continual phases, more or less, until ultimately their decomposition ceases. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* III. ii, He saw her in the most attractive phase of her character. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* III. iii. 190 Unfolding the successive phases of their mighty career. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 226 To enter into each successive phase of the discussion which turns up. 1883 LEIGHTON in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 54 Shakespeare has painted every phase of antagonism to the world.

3. *Physics.* A particular stage or point in a recurring sequence of movements or changes, e. g. a vibration or undulation.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1874 SPOTTISWOODE *Polaris. Lt.* iii. 32 The distance whereby one set of waves is in advance of another is called the difference of phase. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 101/2 Two particles which are in the same stage of vibration..and are moving in the same direction and with equal velocities, are said to be in the same phase. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 54 The Phase of a simple harmonic motion at any instant is the fraction of the whole period which has elapsed since the moving point last passed through its middle position in the positive direction. 1892 *Lightning* Spec. Suppl. 3 Mar. *Gloss. Electr. Terms* s.v., The phase of an alternating current or electro-motive force, is the proportion of the whole period which has elapsed since last alternating into the direction considered positive.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1898 *Daily News* 12 May 6/3 The features of Mr. Wood's phase reversal and silver zone plates. 1904 A. FINDLAY (*title*) The Phase Rule and its Applications. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 12/2 Roozeboom, who applied the phase doctrine to all kinds of equilibrium, is the founder of a new branch of physical chemistry.

Phase, obs. erron. form of PASCH, PACE *sb.*2; an error in various Dicts. (Webster 1828–64, etc.) for PRASE, *Min.*

Phase, erroneous spelling of FAZE *v.*, to discompose, disturb.

1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Crt. K. Arthur* (Tauchn.) II. 154 His spirit—why, it wasn't even phased. 1898 R. B. TOWNSHEND in *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Nov. 2/1 It don't seem to 'phase' him in the very slightest.

Phaˈseal, *a.* [irreg. f. PHASE + -AL.] = PHASIC.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 667/1 The law..is one of a phaseal quantitative degradation.

Phaseless (fēˈzlés), *a. rare.* [f. PHASE + -LESS.] Having no phases, of unchanging aspect.

a 1849 POE *Ragged Mount.* Wks. 1865 II. 311 A phaseless and unceasing gloom.

†**Phasels, phaselles, phasiols**, var. FASELS *Obs.*, kidney-beans.

1562 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* II. 13 Take .. Peason, Phasiols, Lintelles, and such like. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 5 b, All kindes of pulse as beanes, peasen, phaselles and ciches. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxix, Beans, Pease, Phasels or Long-peasen.

Phaseolite (fāsīˈolәit). *Palæont.* [ad. mod.L. *Phaseolites*, f. *phaseolus* kidney-bean: see -ITE¹ 2 a.] (See quot.)

[1859 PAGE *Geol. Terms* (1865), *Phaseolites*,..a genus of leguminous plants found in the Tertiary fresh-water formation of Aix.] 1882 OGILVIE, *Phaseolite.*

†**Phaseˈolous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *phaseol-us* (see prec.) + -OUS.] Related to the kidney-bean or scarlet runner.

1681 GREW *Museum* II. 233 It is neither of the Phaseolous, nor Fabaceous, but of the Peas-kind.

Phaseomannite (fēsiomæˈnәit). *Chem.* [f. *phaseo(lus* (see above) + MANNITE.] Another name of INOSITE.

1859 *Fownes' Man. Chem.* 355 *Inosite*..is identical with phaseomannite, which occurs in unripe beans (*Phaseolus*). 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 783.

Phaseometer (fēzi͡ɒˈmĭtәi). *Electr.* [f. Gr. *φάσις*, gen. *φάσε-ως* PHASE + -O)METER.] An instrument for indicating the phase of an electric current.

1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 142/2 A Direct Indicating Phaseometer..which resembles a double Watt-meter, with two movable bobbins.

Phasianic (fēsiæˈnik), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. *φασιαν-ός* pheasant + -IC.] Of or pertaining to pheasants.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 4/2 The formation of coverts, food and management, and all other points and details of phasianic economy.

So **Phasianid** (fēˈsiănid) *a.*, of or pertaining to

the *Phasianidæ* or pheasant family of gallinaceous birds; **Phasianine** (fēi·siănəin) *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Phasianinæ*, a sub-family of the *Phasianidæ*, including the pheasants proper; **Phasianoid** *a.*, allied in form to the pheasants, phasianid; **Phasianomorphic** (fēsiēi·nōɪmɔ̄·rfik) *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Phasianomorphæ* [Gr. μορφή form], in Sundevall's classification of birds, a cohort of *Gallinæ* containing some of the *Phasianidæ* with the *Turnicidæ* (*Hemipodii*).

1868 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 14 May 299 The great series of Galline, Pavonine, Phasianine, and Tetraonine birds.

Phasic (fēi·zik, -sik), *a.* [f. Gr. *φάσ-ις* PHASE + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a phase or phases; presenting phases.

1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 13 Sept. 588/2 It is not .. the mere phasic change of the moon that influences the weather. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 417 The number [of lymphocytes] in the blood undergoes phasic variation.

Phasio'ls: see PHASELS, FASELS.

‖ **Phasis** (fē·zis, fē·sis). Pl. **phases** (fē·zīz, fē·sīz). [mod.L., a. Gr. *φάσις* appearance, phase, f. root *φα-*, *φαν-* of *φαίν-ειν* to show, appear.

As *phases* is the plural both of *phasis* and *phase*, it is often impossible to allot it to its proper singular. But all instances before 19th c. necessarily belong to *phasis*.]

1. Each of the aspects presented by the moon or any planetary body, according to the extent of its illumination. Now usually *phase* (PHASE 1).

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxiii. 242 May vary according to..the phases of the Moon. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 69 This Author cannot conceive, how Saturn could..have no difference in its Phasis. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. vi. 341 The Figure that discovers the Phasis of the Moon. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Moon*, The earth will present all the same phases to the moon, as the moon does to the earth. *Ibid.* s. v. *Phases*, To determine the phasis of an Eclipse for any given time. 1792 SIBLY *Occult Sci.* I. 138 One phasis contains ten degrees, and every sign three phases.

b. The first appearance of the new moon.

1880 *Ch. Times* XVIII. 855 The phasis or reappearance of the moon after her conjunction with the sun takes place in about eighteen hours. 1899 *Expositor* Nov. 363 After the phasis, i. e. after the first appearance of the moon's disk.

2. The aspect presented by a person or thing; appearance; *esp.* any one aspect of a thing of varying appearances; a state or stage of change or development. Now usually *phase* (PHASE 2).

1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* Address 20 The Phasies of the Universe. *c* 1800 H. K. WHITE *Time* 406 Through every phasis still 'Tis shadowy and deceitful. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* (1835) 4 This agreeable scene assumed a new phasis at every turning. 1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 263 Some exercise, and consequently develope, perhaps, one faculty on a single phasis. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XI. i. (1872) IV. 15 A second and contemporaneous phasis of Friedrich's affairs. 1886 BLACKIE in *19th Cent.* Apr. 528 It is..only a new phasis of an old thing.

Phasm (fæ·z'm). [ad. L. *phasma*, a. Gr. *φάσμα* spectre, apparition, phantom, f. *φάω* I shine, give light, or *φαίν-ειν* to show, pass. to appear. At first in Gr.-L. form **phasma**, pl. **phasmata**.]

†**1.** An extraordinary appearance, esp. of brilliant light in the air; a meteor. *Obs.*

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 82 Fierie [Meteors]..such as onely seem to burn, which are therefore called Phasmata. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 253/2 Hence are also Phasmies, such as are called gulfs, chasmes, bloody colours, and the like. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xiv. 358 What have we to say of Phasmes and Apparitions in the Air?

2. Anything visionary or imaginary; a phantom, apparition. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxiii. 20 Splendid nothings, meer phasmes. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 374 After a small space the lights..extinguish, and .. the Phasma having assumed a bodily shape or other false representation accompanies her. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. § 18 Such phasmes, such apparitions are most of those excellencies which men applaud in themselves. 1822 W. TENNANT *Thane Fife* II. 64 Flinging their phasms fantastically high.

‖ **Phasma** (fæ·zmă). [See prec.]

1. Earlier form of PHASM, q. v.

2. *Zool.* A genus of cursorial orthopterous insects, typical of the family *Phasmidæ*, known from their appearance as Spectre-insects, or Walking-sticks. Hence **Pha·smid**, any insect of the *Phasmidæ*.

1872 DOMETT *Ranolf* xiii. 209 A span-long Phasmid then he knew, Stretching its fore-limbs like a branching twig. 1888 BELT *Nat. in Nicaragua* xxi. 382 Another insect..had a wonderful resemblance to a piece of moss... It is the larval stage of a species of *Phasma*. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 2/2 Another singular-looking group are the Phasmidæ, which bear a remarkable resemblance to vegetable structures. Some..look exactly like sticks or stems of grass; some might be mistaken for moss-grown twigs.

†**Pha·ssachate.** *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *phassachātēs*, f. Gr. *φάσσα* ring-dove, cushat + *ἀχάτης* agate.] The lead-coloured agate.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Phassachates*, in the natural history of the antients, the name of a species of agate.] 1828 WEBSTER, *Phassachate*. Hence in mod. Dicts.

†**Phat**(e, obs. erron. form of FAT *sb.*[1], vat.

1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1063 As the Brine runs from the Salt after it is laded out of the Phats.

†**Pha·tagin.** *Obs.* Also **phataguin.** [f. Gr. *φαττάγης* a beast mentioned by Ælian, supposed to be a species of *Manis* or pangolin.] The Short-tailed or Five-fingered Pangolin (*Manis brachyura*).

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. VI. iii. 469 Of this animal [the Pangolin] there is a variety which is called the Phatagin, much less than the former.

†**Phaune**, obs. erron. form of FAWN *v.*[1]

1562 BULLEYN *Bulwark, Sick Men* 75b, Thei will..phaune upon theim, waggyng their tailes.

Pheal (fī·ăl). Also **pheale, pheeal.** [Imitative.] The cry of the jackal when hunting.

1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 117 The peculiar cry of the jackal, which is generally called the 'pheale', so unlike the unearthly nightly howl of that animal. 1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk.* 176 It was what they call in the Jungle the Pheeal, a kind of shriek that the jackal gives when he is hunting behind a tiger.

Phear(e, var. FERE *sb.*[1], companion, mate.

†**Phearse**, var. FERS *Obs.*, the queen in chess.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 45 Prepare hymselfe to saue his pawne, or else to leese his phearse.

Pheasant (fe·zănt). Forms: α. 3, 6 fesaund, (4 *pl.* -auns), 4-6 -aunt, -e, 4-7 -ant, 5 -antt, -aunte, -awnt, -awante, -auntt, fasand, feisaunt, feysaund, -aunt, *pl.* -aunce, 5-6 fesande, -aund(e, -ante; 6 faysanne, -sant, feisant, fezant, feasaunt, -e, *Sc.* fasiane; 6-7 feasant, 7 feasan, 9 (*dial.*) fezen, fezzan. β. 4, 7-8 phesant, 6 phesaunt, -ante, 7 phasi-, phais-, pheis-, pheys-, pheazant, 6- pheasant. [ME. a. AF. *fesant, fesaunt*, OF. *fesan* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), F. *faisan* = Pr. and Sp. *faisan*, It. *fagiano*:—L. *phāsiān-us*, Gr. *φᾱσιᾱνός* (sc. *ὄρνις*) the Phasian bird, sb. use of *φᾱσιᾱν-ός* of or pertaining to *Φᾶσις*, the Phasis, a river of Colchis, whence the pheasant is said to have spread into the west. The final *-t* is found also in OHG., MHG. *fasant* (also *fasân*, Ger., Da., Sw. *fasan*), Du. *fazant*, all of Romanic origin.]

1. The name of a well-known game-bird, *Phasianus colchicus*, long naturalized in Britain and other parts of Europe; by extension, applied to all the species of *Phasianus*, and to some related genera. (See 2.)

[1059 *Inv. Santæ Crucis apud Waltham* (1861) 16 Unicuique canonico..ii. perdices aut unus phasianus.]

α. 1299 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) II. 498 In xxvj perdicibus et uno fesaund empt. *c* 1320 *Orfeo* 296 Of game they fonde grete haunt, Fesaunt, heron, and cormerant. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 183 Wiþ fesauns & feldfares and oþer foules grete. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 158 In a mornyng, Come four Fasandis full fair. ? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 322 With fesauntes fayre, theyr were no wane. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 124 Dyuerse pertryches and feysauntes. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* i. The crane, the fesant, the pecocke and curlewe. 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 370 It is a more goodly beinge..of a goodly Fesaund. 1543 TRAHERON tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. VI. vii. 75 Of chyckens, of hennes, of capones, of faysannes. 1588 KYD *Housch. Philos.* Wks. (1901) 246 For the desire of Feisants or Partrich. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 39 Sumthing les than the fasiane. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 321 Patridges and Feasants are common. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 122 None shall take Fesants or Partridges with Engins. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Fezzan*, a pheasant.

β. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 76 A Phesant cam before here yhe. 1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Phesaunt a byrde, *faisant*. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 268 The Phesant and Partridg. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 770, I haue no Pheazant, Cock nor Hen. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* I. Comm. 41 Figured like a Wood-hen or shee-pheasant. 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) II. 37 Fair as the Phasiant. *a* 1653 — *Idyll., Landskip* 5 Fame, a peircht Phaisant and the Quest of Kings, Keepes her at Bay. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 48 A wicked imp..Bewitch'd the children of the peasants,..And suck'd the eggs, and kill'd the pheasants. 1873 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *Wooing o't* xxvii, She enjoyed occasionally startling a pheasant as it rose with a sudden whirr.

b. Locally applied to various birds of other families, as the Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellata*) of the U. S.; the Mallee-bird (*Lipoa ocellata*) of Australia.

1637 T. MORTON *N. Eng. Canaan* (1883) 194 A kinde of fowles which are commonly called Pheisants, but whether they be pheysants or no, I will not take upon me to determine. 1766 W. STORK *Acc. East Florida* 51 The pheasant is in size like the European, its plumage like that of our partridge. 1805 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 31 Killed three prairie hens, and two pheasants. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* v. 20 He..Heard the pheasant, Bena, drumming. 1883 C. F. ADAMS in *T. Morton's N. Eng. Canaan* 194 *note*, The Pheasant of Morton and other early writers has been supposed by ornithologists to be the Prairie Hen or Pinnated Grouse (*Cupidonia cupido*). 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 541 Known in England as the Mallee-bird, but to the colonists as Lowan and 'Native Pheasant'—the *Lipoa ocellata*.

c. The bird or its flesh as an article of food.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 455 He fedde hem with no venysoun ne fesauntes ybake. 14.. *Chaucer's Dreme* 354 The second apple..You nourishes in pleasaunce, Better than partridge or fesaunce. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 29b, Fesaunt excedeth all fowles in swetenesse and holsomnesse. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 114 One past makes up the prince and peasan, Though one eat roots, the other feasan. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* II. 472 To what would he on Quail and Pheasant swell That even on tripe and carrion could rebel?

2. *Ornith.* With defining words, applied to particular species of the genus *Phasianus* and allied *Phasianinæ* (as *Thaumalea, Euplocamus*), and *Pavoninæ* (as *Polyplectron, Argus*); also to some other birds in some way resembling the pheasant.

(Lady) Amherst's P., of Szechuen, China, *Thaumalea amherstiæ*; **Argus P.**, *Argus giganteus*; see ARGUS 2; **Bar-tailed P.** = *Reeves's P.*; **Blood P.**, the Sanguine Partridge, *Ithaginis geoffroyi*; **Cheer P.**, of N. India, *Phasianus wallichii*; **Copper P.**, of Japan = *Sæmmering's P.*; **Eared P.**, of China and Tibet, any species of the genus *Crossoptilon*; **Elliot's P.**, of China, *Phasianus ellioti*; **Firebacked P.**, of the Malay archipelago, etc., *Euplocamus ignitus*; **Gold** or **Golden P.**, of China and Tibet, *Thaumalea picta* or *Chrysolophus pictus*; **Lyre-** or **Lyre-tailed P.**, of Australia = LYRE-BIRD; **Peacock-P.** or **Pea-P.**, any species of *Polyplectron*, akin to *Pavo*; **Reed-P.**, the bearded Titmouse, *Panurus panarmicus*; **Reeves's P.**, of N. China, *Phasianus* or *Syrmaticus reevesi*; **Ring-necked P.**, of China, *Phasianus torquatus*; **Siamese P.**, *Euplocamus prælatus*; **Silver P.**, of China, *Euplocamus nycthemerus*; **Snow P.** = *Eared P.*; **Sœmmering's P.**, of Japan, *Phasianus sœmmeringii*; **Swamp P.**, the Pheasant Coucal of New South Wales, *Centropus phasianus*; **Water P.**, the pheasant-tailed Jacana, *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*.

1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Phasianus*, *Argus pheasant... Inhabits Chinese Tartary, and is as large as a turkey. 1743 G. EDWARDS *Hist. Birds* 69, I have three Sorts of *Chinese Cock Pheasants, and the Hens of two of them. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 716 Two other species of Pheasant have been introduced to the coverts of England, *P. reevesi* from China, remarkable for its very long tail, white with black bars, and the *Copper Pheasant, *P. sœmmerringi*, from Japan. 1796 SIR G. L. STAUNTON *Macartney's Embassy China*, Plates, No. 13 The *Fire-backed Pheasant of Java. 1770 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 97 A *gold pheasant was sold for 20 guineas. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Phasianus*, The *golden pheasant of China, the most beautiful of this genus. 1885 'WANDERER' *Beauteous Terr.* 60 And have we no visions pleasant Of the playful *lyre-tailed pheasant? 1864 JERDON *Birds of India* II. II. 508 Near the Peafowl should be placed the genus *Polyplectron*, or *Pea-pheasants; often called Argus pheasants. 1770 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 98 A *peacock pheasant [was sold] for 40 guineas. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiv. 137 The species and sub-species of Polyplectron ..so far resemble this bird [peacock] that they are sometimes called peacock-pheasants. 1831-48 *Reed pheasant [see REED *sb.*[1] 14]. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 779 Reed-pheasant is the local name in East Anglia for the unhappily called Bearded Titmouse. 1834 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* II. 34 A second male specimen of the *Reeves's Pheasant, *Phasianus veneratus*, Temm., had also been sent to the Menagerie by John Reeves, Esq. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 610/1 The *ring-pheasant (*Ph. torquatus*), characterized by a more or less completed circle of white around the lower portion of the neck. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Phasianus*, *Ringed pheasant. Collar white. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 610/1 The gold and *silver pheasants of our aviaries. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 61/2 The rare and elegant *Sœmmering's Pheasant..a native of Japan. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* iii. 60 A Centropus phasianellus (the *Swamp pheasant of Moreton Bay) was shot.

b. **Sea Pheasant,** †(*a*) the Turbot; (*b*) the Pintail Duck, *Dafila acuta*.

1633 HART *Diet of Diseased* I. xxi. 89 Turbot..yeeldeth good and wholesome nourishment .. and is called therefore by some the Sea-phesant. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Water Fowl* 96 The Sea Pheasant: *Anas caudacuta*. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 180/1 *Dafila caudacuta*. The Pintail Duck. This is..the Sea Pheasant, or Cracker, of Willughby.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pheasant-colour, -driving, -mew, -poult, -rearer, -shooting; pheasant-plumed, -tailed* adjs.; **pheasant-cock**, the male pheasant; **pheasant-coucal, -cuckoo** = *Swamp Pheasant* (see 2); **pheasant-duck** = *Sea Pheasant* (*b*) (see 2 b); **pheasant-finch**, *Astrilda undulata*, of Africa; **pheasant-grouse**, ? a species of Sharp-tailed Grouse, *Pediœcetes phasianellus*; **pheasant-hen**, the female pheasant; **pheasant-Malay**, a variety of the domestic fowl; **pheasant-wood** = PARTRIDGE-WOOD 1.

?*c* 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 168 Partrich, fesaunt hen, and *fesant cocke. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 36 Þo fesaunt kok, but not þo henne. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 852 The Peacocke, and Phesant-Cocke, and Gold-Finch-Cocke, have glorious and fine Colours. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 42 The beauty of the breed is with the hens, which are of a *pheasant-color in all parts of the body, with a velvety-black neck. 1846 J. L. STOKES *Discov. Australia* I. vi. 125, I enjoyed some very fair sport; especially with the *pheasant-cuckoo. 1892 GREENER *Breech-Loader* 224 *Pheasant-driving is pursued .. for the object of obtaining sporting shots. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiv. 101 The black-cock, capercailzie, *pheasant-grouse .. are, as is believed, polygamists. ?*c* 1325 *Fesaunt hen [see *pheasant cock*]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* X. xlviii. I. 296 The Fesant hens of Colchis. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 28 The cross between the *pheasant-Malay and the Spanish produces a particularly handsome fowl. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 392 A county..which..has degenerated..into a mere hare-warren and *pheasant-mew. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 42 The dark *pheasant-plumed breed, both of Bantams and common poultry. 1575 E. HAKE *Newes out of Powles Ch-yd.* iv. D ij b, Fat *Pheasaunt Powt, and Plouer base for them that after come. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lix. (1737) 243 Phesants, and Phesant poots. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Pheasant-pouts*, young pheasants. 1889 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Jacana*, The *pheasant-tailed jacana of India, *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*..has a very long tail. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, **Pheasant-wood*, another name for Partridge-wood.

Pheasant-eye: see PHEASANT'S EYE 3.

Pheasant-eyed (fe·zănt,əi·d), *a.* [Parasynthetic f. *pheasant-eye* + -ED[2].] Marked like the eye of a pheasant: applied to certain flowers.

1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Caryophillus*, The Damask Pink,..Pheasant's ey'd Pink. 1754 *Catal. Seeds* in *Fam.*

Rose Kilravock (Spalding Cl.) 428 Annuals to be sowed in the open ground in the spring...Columbine. Sea ragwort. Pheasant-eyed Pink [etc.]. 1899 *Daily News* 19 May 5/2 The..pheasant-eyed narcissus.

Pheasantry (fe·zăntri). [f. PHEASANT + -RY.] A place where pheasants are reared or kept.

1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6360/2 His Majesty's Pheasantry in Bushy-Park. 1856 W. WHITE *On Foot thro' Tyrol* xiv. 300 There are pleasant woods behind the palace, and a pheasantry.

Pheasant's eye. A name of certain plants: cf. PHEASANT-EYED.

1. The common name of plants of the genus *Adonis*, esp. *A. autumnalis*: = ADONIS 2.

1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict., Adonis*, or *Flos Adonis*, Bird's-Eye, or Pheasant's-Eye. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 209 The pheasant's eye,..with its bright scarlet flowers.

2. The common white Narcissus (*N. poeticus*).

1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* May 362/2 The Pheasant's eye (*Narcissus poeticus*). 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Aug. 2/1 The 'pheasant's eye' narcissus grows wild upon these vine-covered hill-sides.

3. (also **pheasant-eye, pheasant's eye pink**): the ring-flowered variety of the Garden Pink (*Dianthus plumarius* var. *annulatus*).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, App., Pheasant's-eye Pink. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) 860 The pink is considered..to have proceeded from *D. deltoides*,..and the pheasant-eye pinks from *D. plumarius*. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Pink, Pheasant's-eye.

Pheasant-shell. A shell of the gastropod genus *Phasianella*, of the Australian seas; named from the brilliantly coloured and polished surface.

Pheal, variant of PHEAL.

Pheer, variant of FERE *sb.*[1], companion, mate.

Pheering, var. FEERING *vbl. sb.*, marking out of land for ploughing.

1812 SOUTER *Agric. Surv. Banffs.* App. 4 (Jam.) There ought to be a small interstice left between the two furrows, to facilitate the next pheering. 1896 J. LUMSDEN *Poems* 23 It stands as plain's a pheerin pole.

Pheese, pheeze, obs. forms of FEEZE *sb.*

Pheidiac, -an: see PHID-.

Pheirs, var. PHAIRS, obs. Sc. f. FARCE *sb.*[2]

† **Pheldifare**, obs. or dial. form of FIELDFARE.

1594 BARNFIELD *Affect. Sheph.* II. x, Pit-falls for the Larke and Pheldifare.

Phellandrene (felæ·ndrĭn). *Chem.* [f. Bot. L. *Phellandr(ium* + -ENE.] A terpene occurring in the seeds of the Water Hemlock, *Phellandrium aquaticum*, and other plants.

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Phellandrene*, name given by Pisci to a terpene occurring in Elemi, in the seeds of *Phellandrium aquaticum* [etc.]. 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 50.

Phello- (felo), combining form of Gr. φελλός cork. **Phe·llioderm** *Bot.* [Gr. δέρμα skin], a layer of parenchymatous cells containing chlorophyll, formed in the stems of some plants from the inner cells of the phellogen; hence **Phellode·rmal** *a.*, of or pertaining to the phelloderm. **Phe·llogen** *Bot.* [see -GEN], the layer of meristematic cells from which the cork-cells are formed, the cork-cambium; so **Phellogene·tic** *a.*, producing cork, of the nature of phellogen; **Phelloge·nic** *a.*, of the nature of or pertaining to phellogen.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 90–1 In some cases the phellogen of the periderm gives rise not only to cork-cells..but..[to] permanent parenchyma-cells containing chlorophyll..which Sanio terms the suberous cortical layer (Phelloderm)...In such cases the phellogen lies between the periderm and the phelloderm, the outer of its daughter-cells producing cork-cells, the inner phelloderm. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 545 The periderm consists of the phellogenetic meristem [= phellogen], and the tissues..derived from it, which..include a..stratum of Cork-cells..to which usually, but not always, phellogenic or peridermal parenchyma, the Phelloderm of Sanio, is added. *Ibid.* 549 The number of the phellodermal layers..is in most species very small, in comparison with the cork-layers which appear in the same space of time.

Phellopla·stic. [See prec. and PLASTIC.] A cork model or figure; the art of cutting figures or models in cork (also **Phellopla·stics**).

1802 W. TAYLOR *Lett.* 26 July in Robberds *Mem.* I. 416 In print, in copper-plate, in painting or in fello-plastic (you have seen the cork-model of Rome). 1848 RICHTER *Levana* 13 An intellectual imitation in cork (a *phelloplastic*, according to Böttiger's retranslation into Greek). 1864 WEBSTER, *Phelloplastics*, the art of forming models in cork.

Phen-, pheno-, formative element in *Chem.*, (for *phæn(o-)* f. Gr. φαινο- shining, φαίν-ειν to bring to light, cause to appear, show; φαίν-εσθαι to come to light, appear. First used by the French chemist Laurent, 1841, in 'hydrate de phényle' and 'acide phénique', names which he applied to the substance subsequently called PHENOL. These names referred to the fact that the substance was a coal-tar product, arising from the manufactnre of *illuminating* gas. Hence *phen-, pheno-* was gradually used as the basis of the names of all the bodies derived from benzene (i. e. phenyl hydride, which French chemists proposed to call *phène*). See PHENE, PHENIC, PHENOCOLL, PHENOL, PHENOMETHOL, PHENYL; also the following:

Phenacetin (fĭnæ·sĭtin), the acetyl derivative of phenetidin, the ethylic ether of paramidophenol, hence called also *para-acet-phenidin*, $C_6H_4{\cdot}OC_2H_5{\cdot}NH(CH_3CO)$; it occurs in white shining crystals, without taste or odour, and is used as an antipyretic. † **Phenamide** (fe·năməid), a synonym of phenylamide or aniline. † **Phena·mylol**: see quot. **Phena·nthraquino·ne**, a substance, $(C_6H_4{\cdot}CO)_2$, related to phenanthrene, crystallizing in shining orange yellow needles. **Phena·nthrene**, a solid hydrocarbon, $(C_6H_4{\cdot}CH)_2$, prepared from crude anthracene (with which it is isomeric), crystallizing in colourless shining laminæ. **Phe·nazine**, $C_6H_4{\cdot}N_2{\cdot}C_6H_4$, crystallizing in long yellowish needles. **Phe·nazon**, a febrifuge prepared from coal-tar, called also antipyrin. **Phene·tidin**, the ethyl derivative of amidophenol. **Phe·netol**, ethyl phenyl ether, or phenate of ethyl, $C_2H_5{\cdot}OC_6H_5$, a volatile aromatic-smelling liquid; hence *phenetol red* = COCCININ, $C_{14}H_{12}O_3$.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Apr. 3/1 The coal-tar 'analgesic'..*Phenacetin, a..white powder, which has direct action on..neuralgia, and which presumably is a narcotic. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 771. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 242 The newer analgesics—antipyrin, antifebrin, and phenacetin. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 570 Phenate of amyl, *Phenamylole. 1881 *Athenæum* 26 Mar. 433/1 On the Action of Aldehydes on *Phenanthraquinone in presence of Ammonia. 1882 *Ibid.* 16 Dec. 818/2 A new acid and a new compound,..the desoxybenzoin of *phenanthrene. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 751 Some of the synthetic analgesics—*phenazone or phenacetin—are of value. 1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 377 The probability..is enhanced by the production by the same chemist of '*Phenetidine', an epibase containing C_2H_2 more than Anisidine. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 401 The presence of phenetidin may be shown by changing it [the urine] into its diazo compound. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 570 Phenate of ethyl, or *Phenetole.

Phenacite (fe·năsəit), **-kite** (-kəit). *Min.* [Named, 1833, f. Gr. φέναξ, φένακ-α cheat (on account of its having been mistaken for quartz) + -ITE [1].] A silicate of glucinum, occurring in quartz-like transparent or translucent crystals, colourless, wine-yellow, or brown.

1834 *Phil. Mag.* Ser. III. V. 102 Phenakite, a new mineral from the Ural. 1861 H. W. BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 282 Phenacite..transparent to opaque. 1879 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III. 304 The precious stones in the 'Iron Pen' are a white Phenacite from Siberia, a yellow zircon from Ceylon, and a red Tourmaline from Maine. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 89/2 The rare mineral phenakite..sometimes used as a gem.

Phenakism (fe·năkiz'm). *rare.* [ad. Gr. φεναϰισμός deception, f. φενακίζειν: see next.] Deception, cheating, trickery; equivocation.

1818–60 WHATELY *Commpl. Bk.* (1864) 135 At least they regard phenakism as a peccadillo. *Ibid.* 170 Who avow and openly defend the system of what is called, in modern phraseology, phenakism, double-doctrine, economy, or reserve.

Phenakistoscope (fenăki·stŏskəup). [mod. f. Gr. φενακιστ-ής cheat, impostor, f. φενακίζ-ειν to cheat, trick + -SCOPE.] A scientific toy, consisting of a disk with figures upon it arranged radially, representing a moving object in successive positions; on turning it round rapidly, and viewing the figures through a fixed slit (or their reflexions in a mirror through radial slits in the disk itself), the persistence of the successive visual images produces the impression of actual motion.

1834 *Edin. Rev.* LIX. 160 The ingenious improver of that beautiful instrument called the Phenakistoscope. 1838 BREWSTER in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 512/2 The phenakistoscope..was, we believe originally invented by Dr. Roget, and improved by M. Plateau, at Brussels, and Mr. Faraday. 1882 *Life J. C. Maxwell* II. 36 A scientific toy..called by the names phenakistoscope, stroboscope or magic disc.

Phenate: see under PHENIC.

† **Phene** (fīn). *Chem. Obs.* [a. F. *phène*: see PHEN-.] An early name proposed for BENZENE. So **Phe·nene**, in same sense; **Phe·nenyl**, the radical C_6H_3 of phenylene compounds.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 564 Benzole; Benzine, or Phene. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 35 Here..we have the series of aromatic hydrocarbons:—C_6H_6 Phenene, C_7H_8 Benzoene. *Ibid.* 94 Both phenene C_6H_6, and phenol or carbolic acid C_6H_6O, are producible by transmitting the vapour of alcohol or fusel oil through red-hot tubes.

Phenetidin, Phenetol: see PHEN-.

Phengite (fe·ndʒəit). *Min.* Also 8 **fengite**; and in Gr.-L. form **phengites** (fendʒəi·tīz), also corruptly **fingites**. [ad. L. *phengītes*, a. Gr. φεγγίτης pengite, selenite, or crystallized gypsum, f. φέγγο-ς light, lustre, moonlight: see -ITE [1] 2 b.]

1. A transparent or translucent kind of stone known to the ancients; 'probably crystallized gypsum or modern selenite' (Dana *Min.* (1868) 640).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXVI. xxii. II. 592 In which regard (for that it is so resplendent) it hath found a name to be called Phengites: of this stone the said Emperour [Nero] caused the Temple of Fortune to be built called Seia. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 103 Fingites, is of a white Colour, hard as Marble, and transparent like Alabaster. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* lxiii, The gallery is illuminated with pieces of the transparent marble called Phengites, fixed in the wall in square compartments, and shedding a yellow light. 1828 WEBSTER, *Phengite*, a beautiful species of alabaster, superior in brightness to most marbles.

2. A modern name for muscovite, a strongly doubly-refractive species of mica.

1868 DANA *Min.* Index, Phengite, 309. [*Ibid.* 309 Muscovite. Common Mica; Potash Mica..Phengit *v. Kob.* Taf., 62, 1853.] 1882 OGILVIE, *Phengite*, same as *Muscovite*.

Phenic (fī·nik, fe·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. PHENE + -IC; in F. *phénique* (Laurent 1841).] Pertaining or related to phenyl or to benzene; = PHENYLIC. *Phenic acid*, another name of PHENOL or carbolic acid. Its salts are **Phe·nates**.

1852 *Chemical Gaz.* X. 136 St. Evre suspected a connexion between his acid and phenic acid (phenole, phenylous acid), $C_{12}H_6O_2$. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 564 Benzole..belongs to a group called the phenic series. *Ibid.* 570 Phenic, or carbolic acid..Phenate of methyl, or anisole. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxix. 336 Phenol..dissolves in the alkalies, forming a phenate. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 354 It is the first of the Phenic series. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 96/1 Phenate of Soda solution. An antiseptic application for burns, scalds, &c.

Phenicine, -in (fe·nisəin, -in. *Chem.* [Etymologically *phœnicin(e*, f. Gr. φοῖνιξ a purple-red, purple, or crimson, lit. a Phœnician (in reference to Tyrian purple) + -IN.] A colouring matter produced by the action of nitro-sulphuric acid on phenylic alcohol; indigo carmine.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. x. 282 From the property, possessed by this substance, of becoming purple coloured on the addition of certain salts, Mr. Crum terms it phenecin. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 379 Acids have no effect in preventing the precipitation of phenicin by salts. 1866–77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 388 Phenicine..dyes silk and wool without the intervention of a mordant.

Phenix, variant of PHŒNIX.

Phennig, -ing, obs. forms of PFENNIG.

Pheno-, formative element: see PHEN-.

Phenocoll (fī·nokŏl). *Chem.* [f. PHENO- + ending of GLYCOCOLL.] A derivative of phenacetin (= *amido-aceto-para-phenetidin*; in pharmacy, applied to the hydrochloride, as a febrifuge.

1891 *Lancet* 9 May 1060/2 A new antipyretic, hydrochlorate of phenocoll, a white crystalline powder which is readily soluble in water. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* vi. 121, I have never seen benefit in any way approaching that of quinine from..phenocol, parthenium,..or any of the many drugs..recommended in malaria.

Phenocryst (fī·nŏkrist). [ad. mod.F. *phénocryste*, irreg. f. Gr. φαίνειν to show + κρύστ(αλλος crystal.] Each of the large or conspicuous crystals in a porphyritic rock.

1893 GEIKIE *Textbk. Geol.* II. (ed. 3) 155 Two phases of consolidation..to be observed, the first (porphyritic) marked by the formation of large crystals (phenocrysts) which were often broken and corroded by mechanical and chemical action. 1903 H. B. GUPPY in *Daily Chron.* 7 Nov. 3/3 The pyroxene phenocrysts usually are represented by separate crystals of the monoclinic as well as the rhombic type.

Phenogam, etc., variants of PHENOGAM, etc.

Phenol (fī·nŏl). *Chem.* [f. Gr. φαινο- (see PHEN-) + -OL 1 (= alcohol).] A hydroxyl derivative of benzene, $C_6H_5(OH)$, commonly known as CARBOLIC *acid*, q. v. (also *phenic* or *phenylic acid*, *phenyl hydrate*).

1852 [see PHENIC]. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 568 Phenic, or Carbolic Acid..Phenole..is the most abundant acid product of the distillation of pit-coal. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 123 Castoreum..contains phenol, or coal-tar kreosote. 1878 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 338 If one atom of hydrogen [in benzene] be replaced by hydroxyl an alcohol-like substance termed phenol is obtained. *Ibid.* 341 Phenol is sometimes called phenyl-alcohol, but it differs from a true alcohol in several respects;..it is not readily oxidized and yields neither an aldehyde, a ketone, nor an acid. 1890 *Nature* 4 Sept., The important and universally-known antiseptic and disinfectant, carbolic acid, or phenol.

b. In pl. **phenols**, the hydroxyl derivatives of the aromatic or benzene series of hydrocarbons; also, applied to derivatives of phenol, in which one or more of the hydrogen atoms are replaced by other radicals, the names of which are usually prefixed; e. g. *bromophenols* or *bromophenic acids* (C_6H_3BrO, etc.), *chlorophenols*, *iodophenols*, *nitrophenols* ($C_6H_5(NO_2)O$, etc.), *diazo-nitrophenols* ($C_6H_3N_3O_3$), etc.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 568 The so-called phenols or alcohols derived from hydrocarbons of the benzene series by the displacement of an atom of hydrogen in the C_6 group by the group OH. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 477 These latter compounds, including the hydroxyl-derivatives of benzene, are called Phenols. *Ibid.* 478 Monatomic Phenols... The phenols exhibit acid as well as alcoholic characters. *Ibid.* 488 Eight-carbon Phenols.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 948 An antidote to phenol poisoning. *Ibid.* IV. 33 Phenol compounds. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vi. (ed. 4) 240 When the volatile fatty acids and phenol group have passed over in the process of distillation. *Ibid.* vii. 346 A considerable portion of phenol-forming substance.

d. In comb. with other chemical terms, denominating substances containing or derived from phenol, as *phenol-sulphuric* acid, $C_6H_5{\cdot}SO_4$, *phenol-sulphate* of potassium, $C_6H_5{\cdot}K{\cdot}SO_4$, *phenol-sulphonic* acid, $C_6H_4{\cdot}SO_3{\cdot}OH$, etc., *phenol-phthalein*, phenol combined with phthalein, forming a white or yellowish-white crystalline powder, or triclinic crystals, $C_6H_4{\cdot}(CO{-}C_6H_4{\cdot}OH)_2$.

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 977 Phenol-phthalein. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 356 Dry powder of phenol-sodium. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 237 Phenol-sulphuric acid. 1881 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* XLVI. 99 Phenol napbthaline changed color both with acids and alkalies. 1893 *Photogr. Ann.* 287 For testing the alkalinity of sulphites..The best [indicator] is phenol-phthalein in alcoholic solution.

Phenolic (fĭnǫ·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of the natnre of, or belonging to, phenol; carbolic.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 916 Phenolic ethers. 1880 FRISWELL in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 16 Apr. 446 A naphthol was substituted for the phenolic or amido portion of the molecule. 1898 *Naturalist* 183 Antiseptic tannic and phenolic bodies.

Phenological (fĭnolǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* Also phæn-. [f. *pheno-* (in *phenomenon*) + *-logical* (in *meteorological*, etc.): rendering Ger. *phänologisch*, used by Dr. C. Fritsch *in Jahrb. d. k. k. Central-Anstalt fur Meteorologie*, 1853, Vienna 1858.]

Of or pertaining to phenology or to the objects of its study. So **Phenology** (fĭnǫ·lŏdʒi), the study of the times of recurring natural phenomena (see quot. 1884), esp. in relation to climatic conditions; **Pheno·logist**, one who studies phenology.

1875 (*title*) Instructions for the Observation of Phenological Phenomena, published by the Council of the Meteorological Society. 1883 *Nature* 4 Jan. 234/2 The most important feature of the phenological year was the mild winter. 1884 *Ibid.* 9 Oct. 558/2 Phenology, the observation of the first flowering and fruiting of plants, the foliation and defoliation of trees, the arrival, nesting, and departure of birds, and such like, has attracted the attention of naturalists from time to time for nearly 150 years. 1894 *Naturalist* 241 Phenological notes and statistical tables of rainfall and temperature. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* I. 155 The study of the periodic phenomena of vegetation..is termed *phænology*.

† **Phe·nomen, -mene.** *Obs. rare.* Anglicized form of PHENOMENON [= F. *phénomène*].

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxxi. § 2. 271, I apply them to the seuerall Phoenomens which Mr. Hall shewed me. 1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 44 These fancies and phenomenes in their braine.

Phenomenal (fĭnǫ·mĕnăl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also phæn-. [f. PHENOMEN-ON + -AL: so mod.F. *phénoménal* (1875 in Littré).]

1. Of the nature of a phenomenon; consisting of phenomena; cognizable by the senses, or in the way of immediate experience; apparent, sensible, perceptible. (Opposed to *real, absolute*, etc., and in Philosophy to *noumenal*.) Also *absol., the phenomenal*, that which is cognizable by the senses.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 205 The Mosaic narrative thus interpreted gives a just and faithful exposition of the birth and parentage and successive movements of phenomenal sin (*peccatum phænomenon*; *crimen primarium et commune*). 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Idealism* Wks. (Bohn) II. 165 Seen in the light of thought, the world always is phenomenal. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. iii. § 7 All that we know is therefore phænomenal—phænomenal of the unknown. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 534 If a path of transit from the phenomenal to the noumenal world could be found..should we not then be quickly in possession of the truth? 1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. i, The ideal is the subjective, the phenomenal the objective. 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* II. iii. 120 The Phenomenal is the Real; there is no other real that we can distinguish from it. 1881 [see PHENOMENALIZATION]. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 3 When the positivist demands acceptance of the phenomenal as the ultimate, the position is felt to be inadmissible.

b. Of, relating to, or concerned with phenomena, esp. with the phenomena of any science.

1840 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sc.* x. ii. § 4. II. 103 Descriptive or Phenomenal geology. *Ibid.* § 7. 109 We must have a Phenomenal science preparatory to each Ætiological one. 1888 A. J. BALFOUR in *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 1/2 The belief in a future state is one of the most striking differences between phenomenal and supernatural religion.

c. as *sb. pl.* Things of the nature of phenomena.

1878 G. D. BOARDMAN *Creative Week* 289 (Cent.) In the matter of elementals, the new earth will be identical with the old; in the matter of phenomenals, the new earth will be different from the old.

2. Of the nature of a remarkable phenomenon (PHENOMENON 3); very notable or remarkable, extraordinary, exceptional; 'prodigious'.

a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 23 To afford a glimpse of the phenomenal fact that the bosom of the Church was indeed for a time the refuge of this shorn lamb [Cecco]. 1862 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abr.* Ser. II. II. ix. 190 Others have been found, showing that the tree is not phenomenal in its appearance. 1882 *Athenæum* 7 Jan. 19/2 The success of Miss Kate Greenaway's 'Birthday Book' was phenomenal.

Pheno·menali·sm. [f. prec. + -ISM.]

a. That manner of thinking which considers things from the point of view of phenomena only.

b. The metaphysical doctrine that phenomena are the only objects of knowledge, or the only realities; externalism.

1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. i, I shall call then by the name of 'phenomenalism' that notion of the various objects of knowledge which go to make up the universe which belongs to the point of view of physical science. 1865 *Reader* 8 July 29 It seems..to have no clear superiority over the law of gravity, or any other generalization of phenomenalism. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. ix. 402 Kant's Phenomenalism...The doctrine that the objects of our knowledge are merely phenomenal.

So **Pheno·menalist**, one who holds or advocates phenomenalism; hence **Phenomenali·stic** *a.*

1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* I. ii. § 1. 83 We must conclude that both the materialist and phenomenalist are wrong. 1880 T. C. MURRAY *Orig. & Growth Ps.* ix. 285 He [G. H. Lewis] differs from the modern phenomenalist alone in his result. 1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 92 A view more or less phenomenalistic is natural from the first to our manner of existence here.

Phenomena·lity. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being phenomenal; something that is phenomenal, a phenomenon.

1882 J. B. STALLO *Concepts & The. Mod. Physics* 201 Phenomenalities are the deliverances of sense. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 380 With respect to the Phenomenality of Space, I have argued..that the appearance both of Space itself and of the changes which take place in it, is to be referred to real events which do not take place in Space.

Pheno·menalize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render phenomenal; to conceive or represent as phenomenal. Hence **Pheno·menaliza·tion,** the action of phenomenalizing.

1870 J. C. SIMON in *Contemp. Rev.* XIII. 405 This doctrine [of Hegel] that the Whole of Being is phenomenal—consisting of the process which we commonly call Thought or Thinking, and which .. we may call Phenomenalization. 1881 FRASER *Berkeley* 73 Phenomenalisation not being possible in the absence of sense-conscious spirits, the world, it is argued, could not have existed before man .., if its reality is only phenomenal. *Ibid.* 112 Berkeley phenomenalises finite things, but not finite persons.

Phenomenally (fĭnǫ·mĕnăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a phenomenal manner or degree. a. In relation to phenomena. b. Extraordinarily, notably, surprisingly.

1826-7 DE QUINCEY *Lessing* Wks. 1859 XIII. 291 Fixed bodies..or individual things he [Homer] paints only phenomenally, or through their participation in these fluent actions. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 15 Mar. 5/4 Describing the weather as phenomenally severe for the season.

Phenomene: see PHENOMEN.

† **Phenome·nic,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also phæn-. [f. PHENOMEN-ON + -IC.] Of the nature of a phenomenon: = PHENOMENAL 1. So † **Phenome·nical** *a. Obs.*, relating to phenomena: = PHENOMENAL 1 b.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 497 The 'palpable' is not the 'real', but the 'actual',—the 'phænomenic', if you must needs have a big, vague Latin or Greek word for it. 1858 W. R. PIRIE *Inquiry Hum. Mind* ix. 503 The mind in sleep being directed rather to its phenomenical states..than to its own subjective existence.

Phenomenism (fĭnǫ·mĕniz'm). *Philos.* Also phæn-. [f. PHENOMEN-ON + -ISM.] = PHENOMENALISM b. So **Pheno·menist,** a holder or advocate of phenomenism; hence **Phenomeni·stic** *a.*

1830 J. DOUGLAS *Errors Relig.* 231 His philosophy was still phenomenism. 1852 BP. FORBES *Nicene Cr.* 107 Some have maintained a pure idealism, others a pure materialism, and a third party pure phænomenism. 1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 182 The notion of an unknowable noumenism with which phænomenism..is contrasted. 1871 W. G. WARD *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) I. 1 English philosophers ..may be divided into two sharply contrasted classes, whom we may call objectivists and phenomenists respectively. 1893 W. WARD *W. G. Ward & Cath. Revival* 328 We would thus..address some phenomenistic opponent.

Pheno·menize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make phenomenal or apparent to the senses or mind; to treat as a phenomenon.

1860 J. YOUNG *Prov. Reason* 33 The ego of consciousness is only the manifested, the phenomenized ego. *Ibid.* 245 Phenomena are phenomena of something actual behind them, which they phenomenize, and thereby reveal.

Phenomenology (fĭnǫmĕnǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. PHENOMENON + -LOGY.] a. The science of phenomena as distinct from that of being (ontology). b. That division of any science which describes and classifies its phenomena.

1797 J. ROBISON in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Philosophy* § 47 This part of philosophy may be called Phenomenology. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* vii. (1877) 121 If we consider the mind merely with the view of observing and generalising the various phænomena it reveals..we have one..department of mental science; and this we call the phænomenology of the mind..; we might call it phænomenal psychology. 1840 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sci.* x. ii. (1847) II. 464 Each Palætiological Science, when complete, must possess three members: the Phenomenology, the Ætiology, and the Theory. 1875 MANSEL *Gnostic Heresies* i. 3 Between the real and the apparent, between ontology and phenomenology.

Hence **Pheno·menolo·gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to phenomenology.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 26 Phenomenological, as opposed to ontological. 1891 tr. *De La Saussaye's Man. Sc. Relig.* i. 8 We proceed to treat the phenomenological facts.

Phenomenon (fĭnǫ·mĕnǫn). Pl. **-a.** Forms: *Sing.* 7 **phain-**, 7-9 **phæn-**, 7- **phenomenon**; (*β. erron.* 8-9 **-omena**). *Pl. α.* 7- **-omena**; *β.* 7-9 **-omenons**; *γ. erron.* 7-8 **-omenas** (**-a's**). [a. L. (post-cl.) *phænomenon*, pl. *-a*, a. Gr. *φαινόμενον*, pl. *-μενα* (absol. use of pr. pplc. passive of *φαίνειν* to show, pass. to be seen, to appear) appearing, apparent (to the senses or mind), hence *τὰ φαινόμενα* things that appear, appearances, phenomena. Cf. F. *phénomène* (1570 in Hatz.-Darm.), It., Sp. *fenomeno*, Pg. *phenomeno*; Ger. *phänomen*.]

1. In scientific and general use: A thing that appears, or is perceived or observed; an individual fact, occurrence, or change as perceived by any of the senses, or by the mind: applied chiefly to a fact or occurrence, the cause or explanation of which is in question.

a 1639 WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Relig.* (1651) 102 Somwhat I must note in this strange Phainomenon. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 203 The most considerable phænomenon belonging to terrestrial bodies is the general action of gravitation. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 45 Observing an unusual and surprising phenomenon, viz. a star at Noonday, moving in a particular orbit. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* 618 That every phænomenon must have a cause, was always taken for granted. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 63 Any phenomenon, the beginning or end of which is seen at the same instant by observers under different meridians, affords the means of determining the difference of longitude. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 75 Every one is familiar with the common phenomenon of a piece of metal being eaten away by rust.

β. (*erron.*) 1576 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* IV. 79 The landlady being so strange a phaenomena as to be Conscientious. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 285 A phenomena of pregnant importance.

b. Plural.

α. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ix. § 1 It is not repugnant to any of the *phainomena*. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. v, Those more large Phænomena of Day and Night, Winter and Summer. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iii. 104 The shifting phenomena of sensation.

β. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 55 The efficient Cause of the several Phænomenons. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 102. 2/1 The two Phænomenons, which you question. 1735 JOHNSON tr. *Lobo's Voy. Abyssinia* x. 105 How many empty Hypotheses and idle Reasonings, the Phænomenons of this River [Nile] have put Mankind to the expence of. 1865 [see 3].

γ. (*erron.*) 1635 (*title*) Atlas Cælestis, Containing the Systems and Theoryes of the Planets,..and other Phenomenas of the Heavens. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 17 In the Ascension of Water in Pumps, and in other Phænomena's of that kind. 1751 *Guide to Stage* 29 Phenomena's which have appear'd nowhere but upon our theatres. 1767 MRS S. PENNINGTON *Lett.* III. 13 All the phenominæ of Nature.

† c. Phr. *To save* (or *salve*) *the phenomena* (tr. Gr. *σώζειν τὰ φαινόμενα*): to reconcile the observed and admitted facts with some theory or doctrine with which they appear to disagree. *To solve a phenomenon*: to explain or account for an observed fact (so *solution of a phenomenon*). *Obs.*

1625 BACON *Ess.*; *Superstition* (Arb.) 345 Like Astronomers, which did faigne Eccentricks and Epicycles, and such Engines of Orbs, to save the Phenomena; though they knew, there were no such Things. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. i, To save the phenomenon of our Saviours answer to the Pharises. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii, Conceits of eminent use to salve magneticall Phenomena's. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 9 To solve the Phæaomena of nature. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 214 The Phenomena of Government cannot be salved. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ix. (1709) 105 An original solution of this phaenomenon. 1748 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 134 The solution of their phænomenon is obvious.

2. In philosophical use: That of which the senses or the mind directly takes note; an immediate object of perception (as distinguished from substance, or a thing in itself). Opposed to NOUMENON.)

1788 REID *Active Powers* I. vi. 43-7. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Idealism* Wks. (Bohn) II. 160 It is the uniform effect of culture in the human mind..to lead us to regard nature as phenomenon, not as substance. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iv. 184 Self, therefore, is not a phenomenon, nor yet a bundle of phenomena. 1895 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* Mar. 536 The doctrine that the subject-matter of knowledge is limited to phenomena..is common to all I have mentioned [Hume, Berkeley, Locke]. 1895 A. J. BALFOUR *Found. Belief* (ed. 2) 7 Its leading doctrines are that we may know 'phenomena' and the laws by which they are connected, but nothing more [etc.].

3. Something very notable or extraordinary; a highly exceptional or unaccountable fact or occurrence; *colloq.* a thing, person, or animal remarkable for some unusual quality; a prodigy.

1771 *Junius Lett.* lvii. (1772) II. 257 From whatever origin your influence in this country arises, it is a phænomenon in the history of human virtue. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 605 Here, such occurrences are considered as phenomena. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) II. 411 In short, the only conclusion to be drawn..is, that, the British Government in India is a phenomenon. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxiii, 'This, Sir', said Mr. Vincent Crummles, bringing the maiden forward, 'this is the infant phenomenon — Miss Ninetta Crummles'. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* May 631 People do not usually feel the same affection for phenomenons, however curious, that they do for perfectly commonplace human creatures. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* (1884) App. I. iii. § 8 *note*, The perversion of this word 'phenomenon' into the sense of 'prodigy'. Even educated people may be found speaking of a remarkable occurrence as 'Quite a phenomenon'.

† 4. That which appears or seems to a person to be the correct view; one's (own) notion, opinion, or theory. *Obs. rare.*

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 21 Self love produceth in us al a fond conceit of and regard unto our own phænomena and principles. *Ibid.* 22 Dogmatising opiniatretie, which makes men to abandon Truth for the preservation of their own Phænomena.

† **Phenome·nous,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. + -OUS.] = PHENOMENAL 2.

1754 FIELDING *J. Wild* II. xii, To account for many occurrences of the phænomenous kind.

† **Phenome·thol.** *Chem.* [f. PHENO- + METH(YL + -OL 1.] An obs. name of ANISOL.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 492 If anisic acid be distilled with an excess of caustic baryta, it yields a compound termed *anisole*, or *phenomethole*.

Phenose (fī·nōus). *Chem.* [f. PHEN- + -OSE².] A sweetish amorphous deliquescent compound formed by the action of hypochlorous acid on benzene, and having the general formula $C_6H_{12}O_6$ of the carbohydrates.

1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 402 Phenose, as this body is termed, is not fermentible, but if its production..be hereafterwards confirmed, it is of the greater importance, since it directly connects the so-called carbohydrates with the benzene series and with the fatty acid series. 1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 838 Phenose $C_6H_{12}O_6$. Formed by the action of aqueous ClOH on benzene in the dark,..also by the electrolysis of toluene mixed with alcohol and dilute H_2SO_4.

Phenozygous, variant of PHÆNOZYGOUS.

Phenyl (fī·nil, fe·nil). *Chem.* [f. PHEN- + -YL, lit. 'radical of benzene (*phene*).']

1. The monovalent organic radical C_6H_5 (also symbolized Ph), which exists in the free state as DIPHENYL, H_5C_6–C_6H_5, and enters as a radical into benzene (*phenyl hydride*), phenol (*phenyl hydroxyl*), aniline (*phenylamine*), and a very extensive series of organic compounds.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* viii. (ed. 2) 238 A compound radical called phenyle, a name given by Laurent to the supposed base of the volatile liquid, obtained by compressing oil gas, which was first examined by Faraday, and denominated by him benzole. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 563 Compounds .. have been formed, which appear to contain oxide of phenyl in combination with acids. 1862 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 441 On some applications of Carbolic Acid or Oxide of Phenyle. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 220 Phenyl .. wants but one atom of hydrogen to become benzene.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *phenyl acetate, carbonate, cyanide, ether, ketones, oxide, phosphate, sulphide*; *phenyl compounds, derivatives*, etc.; **phenyl-blue**, dimethyl-amido-phenylimide of quinone; **phenyl-brown**, a colouring matter, possessing explosive properties.

1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 123 This relationship of salicic and phenyl compounds. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 918 Phenyl carbonate. .. Phenyl phosphates [etc.]. 1875 *Ibid.* VII. 945 The explosive character of the phenyl-brown is.. due to the dinitrophenol. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 400 The exhibition of salol (phenyl-æther of salicylic acid).

b. Freely combined (hyphened or written connectedly) with other chemical terms, denominating compounds into which phenyl enters as a radical, often replacing hydrogen or other monovalent element or group; such are, e. g.

Phenyl-ace·tamide = ACETANILIDE. **Phenyl-ace·tic** *a.*: see quot. 1877. **Phenyl-ace·tylene**: see quot. 1872. **Phenyl-gly·col**, a diatomic alcohol, $C_6H_5{\cdot}CHOH.CH_2OH$. **Phenyl-hydra·zine**: see quot. 1902. **Phenyl-sulphu·ric** *a.*, sulpho-carbolic: see quot. 1880.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 418 *Phenyl-acetamide or Acetanilide..Produced by the action of aniline upon acetic anhydride or chloride of acetyl. 1885-8 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 205 Antifebrin (..phenyl-acetamide) is said to be more useful, more agreeable, and more safe than any. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 528 Alpha-toluic or *phenyl-acetic acid, $C_6H_5{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CO_2H$. 1885 KLEIN *Micro-Organisms* 73 Antiseptics, such as carbolic acid..strong solutions of phenyl-propionic acid and phenyl-acetic acid. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 920 *Phenyl-acetylene. Syn. with Acetenyl-benzene. 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) p. ix, Phenyl-acetylene and Derivatives. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 213 The property of *phenyl-hydrazin to form with grape-sugar a characteristic crystalline compound called phenyl-glucosagon. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 721/2 E. Fischer [in] 1884, made the all-important discovery of phenylhydrazine, $C_6H_5{\cdot}NH.NH_2$ or $Ph.NH.NH_2$. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 177 Sulphocarbolic or *phenylsulphuric acid is formed by the direct union of pure carbolic acid with sulphuric acid.

Hence **Phenyla·mic** *a.* = ANILIC. **Phe·nylami·de** = ANILIDE. **Phe·nylami·ne**, the systematic name of ANILINE (*monophenylamine*), $NH_2{\cdot}C_6H_5$, and of a large series of compounds of the same type, 'organic bases derived from ammonia by the substitution of one or more atoms of phenyl for an equivalent quantity of hydrogen' (Watts); e. g. *diphenylamine*, $NH(C_6H_5)_2$, *triphenylamine*, $N(C_6H_5)_3$; so *azophenylamine*, $NH_2{\cdot}C_6H_2N$, *bromophenylamine*, $NH_2{\cdot}C_6H_4Br$, *chloro-, iodo-, nitrophenylamine*, etc. **Phe·nylate**, a salt of phenylic acid. **Phe·nylene**, the hydrocarbon C_6H_4; hence *phenylene-diamine*, $C_6H_4(NH_2)_2$; etc. †**Pheny·lia**, obs. synonym of *phenylamine* (aniline). **Phenylic** (fīni·lik) *a.*, of or derived from phenyl; *phenylic acid, alcohol*, other names for Phenol or Carbolic acid; also formerly called **Phe·nylous** *acid*. **Phe·nylimi·de** (IMIDE): see quot. 1866. **Phenyl-u·rea** = CARBANILAMIDE.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 419 **Phenylamic acids*. Anilic acids. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 255 Aniline, Kyanol, *Phenylamide, Phenylia, Crystalline, or Benzidam ($C_{12}H_7N$)..This remarkable base may be prepared from several sources, and by a variety of reactions. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxix. 338 Aniline has been called *Phenylamine .. but it cannot be prepared like an amine. 1880 FRISWELL in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 16 Apr. 442/1 The earliest violets obtained by artificial means were those produced by the action of pure aniline, or phenylamine, on roseine. 1880 *Athenæum* 27 Nov. 713/1 The authors..have thus prepared aluminic methylate,..*phenylate, &c. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 480 *Phenylene. C_6H_4. A liquid having this composition and boiling at 91° was found by Church among the products of the distillation of phenylic chloride with sodium-amalgam. 1876 *Athenæum* 16 Dec. 806/1 'Phenylene-diamine' obtained from dinitro-benzene by the action of reducing agents. 1857 *Phenylia [see *phenylamide*]. 1858 THUDICHUM *Urine* 339 *Phenylic acid was discovered, by Runge, in tar obtained by the distillation of coal. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 944 Carbolic acid is obtained from phenic acid or phenylic alcohol, a product of coal-tar distillation. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 419 *Phenylimides or Anils, tertiary monamides .. which .. may be regarded as aniline in which 2 atoms of H[ydrogen] are replaced by a diatomic radicle: e. g. $C_6H_5{\cdot}(C_4H_4O_2)''{\cdot}N$, phenyl-succinimide. 1852 *Phenylous acid [see PHENIC]. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 616 *Phenyl-urea (carbanilamide).

Pheon (fī·ɛn). Also 5 feon. [Origin unknown. Identity has been suggested with OF. *foine, foene*, mod.F. *fouine*, a pitchfork, or trident for catching fish, etc., the regular Eng. repr. of which is FOIN; but the *pheon* is never a fork, and the *fouine* is not essentially barbed.]

1. *Her.* 'A charge representing a broad barbed arrow, or head of a javelin' (Fairholt). Either identical with the figure called the broad arrow, or differing only in being engrailed on the inner edge.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* Bv, Feons be calde in armys brode arow hedys. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 175 A Pheon Azure, whiche signifieth the hedd of a Darte. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. xiv. (1611) 228 The pheon is the head of an instrument of the missile sort which we call a dart. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* ix. 49 Unless the contrary be specified, the point of the Pheon is blazoned to the base.

2. As the name of an actual weapon: see quots.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumph.* IV. 599 Canst thou his Skin with barbed pheons pierce? [1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng.* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Pheon*, a barbed javelin, carried by sergeants-at-arms in the king's presence as early as Richard I's time.]

Phere, var. FERE *sb.*¹ companion, *sb.*² company.

Pherecratean (fe·rĭkrătī·ăn), *a.* (*sb.*) *Gr.* and *Lat. Pros.* [f. L. *Pherecratius*, a. Gr. *φερεκράτειος* (f. *Φερεκράτης* name of a Greek poet) + -AN.] Name of a logaœdic metre or verse consisting of three feet, normally a spondee, dactyl, and spondee (or trochee), but admitting of some variations. Also called **Pherecratian** (-krī·shăn), **Pherecratic** (-krætik).

1788 LEMPRIÈRE *Classical Dict.* (1826) 511/1 He [Pherecrates] invented a sort of verse, which from him has been called *Pherecratian*. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 456/2 Pherecrates .. was author of a kind of verse called, from his own name, *Pherecratick*...This verse of Horace (..*Quamvis pontica pinus*) is a Pherecratick verse. 1861 HADLEY *Greek Gram.* § 921 Pherecratean verses are sometimes combined in systems: but much more frequent are Glyconic systems closing with a Pherecratean.

†**Phe·retrer**, obs. form of FERETRAR.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. v. 77 Certaine Pheretrers, whose facultie it is to sette for the burialles.

†**Phese**, obs. form of FEEZE *v.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 215 And a be proud with me, ile phese his pride.

Phesike, obs. form of PHYSIC.

Phesycion, Phetonesse, Pheuterer, obs. ff. PHYSICIAN, PYTHONESS, FEWTERER.

Phew (fiū, fiu), *int.* (*v.*, *sb.*) Also 7 (pheut), pfew, 8 phu, 9 phugh: see also PHO, PHOO. [Representing the action of puffing or blowing away with the lips.] A vocal gesture expressing impatience, disgust, discomfort, or weariness.

1604 MARSTON & WEBSTER *Malcontent* I. iv, Pheut, I'll not shrink. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* IV. i, Phew, sir, do not stand upon that. 1727 VANBR. & CIB. *Journ. Lond.* I. i, Phu! a fig for his money. 1856 BOKER *Poems* (1857) II. 133 As for your share,—phew! 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i, Phew-ew! Jermyn manages the estate badly, then. 1892 H. HUTCHINSON *Fairw. Isl.* 16 'Phugh! and isn't it hot?'

b. (*nonce-uses*) as *vb. intr.* to utter the exclamation 'phew!'; as *sb.* an utterance of this.

1858 FARRAR *Eric* II. ii, Eric only 'phewed' again two or three times, and thought of Montagu. 1904 ADA CAMBRIDGE *Sisters* 70 Soon Rose heard sighs and phews, and sudden rustlings and slappings.

Phi-: see PHY-.

Phial (fəi·ăl), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4 fiol, 4–5 fyole, 5 fyoll(e, fialle, 6 fyol, 7 fiole. *β.* 4 phyall(e, 6 phiall, 7 phiole, phyal, 7– phial. See also VIAL. [ME. a. F. *fiole* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), also *phiole* (13th c. in Littré), in Cotgr. *fiole, phiole* = Pr. *fiola*, It. *fiala*, ad. late L. *phiola*, L. *phiala*, ad. Gr. *φιάλη* a broad flat vessel.]

A vessel for holding liquids, esp. drinks; formerly variously applied; now usually a small glass bottle, esp. for liquid medicine. †*Leyden phial* = Leyden jar: see LEYDEN. *Bologna phial*: see BOLOGNA.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1476 Fyoles fretted with flores & fleez of golde. 1382 WYCLIF *Num.* vii. 84 Silueren fiols [1388 viols] twelue, golden morters twelue. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 129/2 A Fialle, *ampulla, fiola*. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiii. 47 The fyole fulle of the holi libacion. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Amos* vi. 6 You..that drinke wine in phials [1611 bowls]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Phial*, a plain pot with a wide mouth, whereout a man might drink enough. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 12 A Glass Phial filled with Mercury. 1747 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1840 V. 194 Set the electrified phial on one, and then touch the wire. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 433 Very little of it will be lost, provided the phial be properly shaken. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 235 The phial was suddenly corked and inverted. 1846 JOYCE *Sci. Dial.* VII. vi. (1849) 461 We will describe what is usually called the Leyden phial. 1873 HALE *In His Name* iii. 16 What is the elixir in your phial?

b. *fig.* (See Rev. v. 8, XVI. 1.) Cf. VIAL.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. xi. 12 That my Prayers being..presented in the Phial of the Saints may ascend .. Where thy glory dwells. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 53 The Phial of thy Vengeance, pour'd On this devoted Head. *a* 1881 ROSSETTI *House of Life* xc, Wait the turning of the phials of wrath For certain years.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *phial-book, -glass*; *phial-like* adj.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxix. 81 Eggs..of a long phial-like form. 1851 *Blackw. Mag.* June 688 The homœopathist pulling out..his phial-book.

Hence **Phi·al** *v. trans.*, to store or keep in a phial, to bottle up; **Phi·alful**, as much as fills a phial.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Love & Hon.* 164 Full on my fenceless head its phial'd wrath May Fate exhaust. 1769 LANE in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 219 The liquor being shaken, and another phial-full taken up soon after.

Phialine (fəi·ălin, -əin), *a. rare.* [f. PHIAL *sb.* + -INE².] Resembling a phial or that of a phial.

1881 H. B. BRADY in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 62 A thin peripheral border, surmounted by a stout sessile phialine lip.

Phidiac (fə·idiæk), *a.* Also Pheidiac. [ad. L. *Phīdiac-us*, Gr. *Φειδιακός*, f. *Φειδίας*, Phīdias.] Of, pertaining to, or like the work of Phidias, the most famous sculptor of ancient Greece. So **Phidi·acan** *a.*; also **Phi·dian** (Phei·dian) *a.*

1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* liii, Let Aberdeen and Elgin .. Waste useless thousands on their Phidian freaks. 1823 — *Juan* XIII. cx, Phidian forms cut out of marble. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* xi. 271 Features that explain the Phidian sculpture. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 175 Throughout all the works of Pheidiac art which have come down to us. 1885 F. B. VAN VORST *Without a Compass* 8 He had endeavoured to breathe into that most refractory of all materials..Phidiacan forms.

Phife, obs form of FIFE.

Phil-, form of PHILO- used before a vowel or *h*.

-phil (fil), **-phile** (fəil), combining element repr. Gr. *φίλος* loving, dear. In Greek, found only in certain personal names, where it means 'dear, beloved', as *Διόφιλος* (dear to Zeus), *Θεόφιλος* (dear to God). In med. and mod.L. often used as a second element in form *-philus, -phila*, with sense 'lover, loving' (e. g. *botanophilus* (Linn.) lover of plants, amateur botanist, *Ammophila*, generic name). Hence in French words *-phile*, in Eng. *-phile* or later *-phil*, as *Anglophil(e, Russophil(e, Slavophil'e, Turcophil(e*, for which forms with the prefix PHILO- are more correct etymologically; so *conchophil(e* (shell-loving), *gastrophil'e, oxyphil(e*, etc. Hence also -PHILOUS, q. v.

Philabeg, erroneous form of FILIBEG, a kilt.

Philadelphian (filădel·fiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [In sense 1, f. Gr. *φιλαδελφία* brotherly love (f. *φιλάδελφος* loving one's brother or sister, f. PHILO- + *ἀδελφός* brother, *ἀδελφή* sister) + -AN; in sense 2 in part, and in 3, 4, f. Gr. *Φιλαδέλφεια, Philadelphia* (i. e. the city of Ptolemy Philadelphus).]

A. *adj.* 1. Brother-loving; loving the brethren.

1615 BYFIELD *Exp. Coloss.* i. 10 We must get that philanthropian love of men into our hearts, but especially philadelphian, the love of the brethren. 1868 *Sat. Rev.* 13 June 778/2 His unfortunate brother must..suffer for the blasphemous philadelphian piety of his profane advocate.

2. Of or pertaining to the Philadelphians: see B. 2, and cf. Rev. iii. 7–13.

1693 BEVERLEY *True St. Gosp. Truth* Pref. A ij, That Philadelphian State, to which Christ hath opened a Door, which none can shut. 1697 (*title*) *State of Philadelphian Society. Ibid.* 5 Where are these Pillars of the Philadelphian Temple? 1764 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1844) II. 282/2 A notion that her [Jane Leadley's] Philadelphian society was the true kingdom of Christ. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects*, etc. (1886) s.v., The Philadelphian Society contributed largely to the spread of that mystical piety which is so conspicuous in the works of..William Law, and which affected in no small degree the early stages of Methodism.

3. Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Philadelphia, to Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, or to any other place of the name.

4. Of or pertaining to Ptolemy Philadelphus.

B. *sb.* 1. (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Philadelphia*, a womans name, and signifies brotherly or sisterly love. And lovers of Brothers or Sisters, are stiled *Philadelphians*.

2. (*pl.*) A religious society or party organized in England towards the end of the 17th c. under the name of the *Philadelphian Society*.

The name appears to have combined a reference to the sense of the Gr. *φιλαδελφία* brotherly love, with one to the church of Philadelphia, Gr. *Φιλαδέλφεια*, in Rev. iii. 7–13.

1693 BEVERLEY *True St. Gosp. Truth* Pref. A ij, That .. none should take their Crown, who are true Philadelphians. 1697 *Princ. Philadelphians* 1 There has lately appeared in England..a Sect or certain number of People, who attribute to themselves an extraordinary Sanctity. .. They seem to derive themselves from a Sect long since started up .. the Family of Love, now stiling themselves Philadelphians, or the little Virgin Church of Philadelphia. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict.*

Cant. Crew, Philadelphians, a new Sect of Enthusiasts, pretenders to Brotherly Love. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 257 ₱ 10. 1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 654/2 A small body of Philadelphians existed for a short time also in Holland.

Hence **Philade·lphianism** (from sense 2).

1697 *State Philadelph. Soc.* 5 If You please to read the Charter of Philadelphianism in the Epistle to that Church.

Philadelphite (filădĕ·lfəit). *Min.* [Named 1880, from Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, near which it is found; see -ITE[1] 2 b.] A kind of vermiculite akin to jefferisite.

1880 H. C. LEWIS in *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad.* 313. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Min., Philadelphite*, a brownish-red, micaceous mineral, closely related to jefferisite.

†**Philade·lphy.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. φιλαδελφία: see above.] Brotherly love.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. x. 152 That charity, which in respect to others is called philanthropy..in regard to [Christians] is named philadelphy (or brotherly affection).

Philagrain, -green, -grin, obs. forms of FILIGRANE.

Philamort, -mot, obs. ff. FILEMOT.

Philander (filæ·ndəɹ), *sb.* [ad. Gr. φίλανδρος adj., loving or fond of men, (of a woman) loving her husband, f. φιλο-, PHILO- + ἀνήρ, ἄνδρ-α man, male, husband; hence used as a proper name in story, drama, dialogue; in later usc esp. for a lover (perh. misunderstoud as = a loving man).

Thus in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, Filandro was the youth beloved and ruined by the lustful Gabrina; and in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Laws of Candy*, one of the personages is 'Philander Prince of Cyprus, passionately in love with Erota'; but the name seems to have been more particularly matched with *Phillis*, as in quot. 1682. Cf. PHILLIS.]

†1. A lover; one given to making love. *Obs.*

[*a* 1682 (*title of Ballad*) The faithful Lovers Downfal: or, The Death of Fair Phillis Who Killed her self for loss of her Philander. *Ibid.*, Philander, ah Philander! still the bleeding Phillis cries, She wept awhile, And she forc't a Smile, then clos'd her eyes and dyes.] 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* v. i, I'll couple you! yes, I'll baste you together, you and your Philander. [1709 TATLER No. 13 ₱ 1 Enter'd Philander, who is the most skilful of all Men in an Address to Women.] 1794 C. PIGOT *Female Jockey Club* 99 Those philanders of former times once led Captivity Captive, too happy to be bound in her fetters. 1813 MOORE *Post-bag* viii, Bring thy best lace, thou gay Philander!

2. A name given to certain marsupial animals (also FILANDER).

[From the name of *Philander de Bruyn*, who saw in 1711 in the garden of the Dutch governor of Batavia the species named after him (in a), being the first member of the family known to Europeans. (Morris *Austral Eng.*)]

a. A small wallaby (*Macropus brunnii*) first described by Philander de Bruyn. b. A South American opossum (*Didelphys philander*). c. An Australian bandicoot (*Perameles lagotis*).

1737 [see FILANDER[2]]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Didelphis*, the name by which Linnæus calls the animal called philander by other writers. 1896 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* (ed. 9) 215 *Didelphys philander*, .. Philander Opossum.

†**Philander,** obs. f. FILANDER[1], intestinal worm in hawks.

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* D iv, You feare shee hath the philanders.

Phila·nder, *v.* Also 9 filander. [f. PHILANDER *sb.*; lit. 'to act or do the Philander'.]

1. *intr.* To make love, especially in a trifling manner; to flirt; to dangle after a woman.

1737 [implied in PHILANDERING]. 1788 *Disinterested Love* I. 53, I must disguise my sentiments, or I shall get none of the pretty fools to philander with. *a* 1805 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 92, I passed the day..between disputing with my landlord, and walking about and philandering with the ladies. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. i, The military M.P. fled to the drawing-room to philander with Mrs. Grey. 1875 MRS. RANDOLPH *W. Hyacinth* I. iii. 58 You surely don't expect me to go philandering about the woods playing Corydon to my cousin Phyllis. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* I. 191 [To] cure him of this incliuation to philander.

†2. *trans.* To pay court to, make love to. *Obs.*

1792 *Elvina* II. 61, I could have Philandered the daughter, and complimented the father.

Hence **Phila·ndering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1737 MRS. A. GRANVILLE in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* I. 597, I was extremely diverted with the philandering you gave me an account of..Bath is not a place to keep lovers a secret. 1860 THACKERAY *Four Georges* ii. (1876) 48 Henrietta Howard accepted the noble old earl's philandering. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 736/2 Sham piety and philandering religiousness.

Phila·nderer. [f. prec. + -ER[1].] One who philanders; a male flirt.

1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* I. v. 136 The imputation of being a dangler, a Philanderer. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* x. (1878) 80 Worse still, a philanderer—a professor of the fine art of flirtation.

†**Phila·nthropal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. φιλάνθρωπ-ος (see next) + -AL.] Beneficent or friendly to mankind.

1648 J. RAYMOND *Il Merc. Ital.* Introd. 21 A Rimarra is a Philanthropall creature in forme like a Lyzzard. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Philanthropal*, ful of love to mankind.

Philanthrope (fi·lănθrōap). [ad. Gr. φιλάνθρωπ-ος (adj.) loving mankind (said of gods, men, animals), humane, benign or useful to man, f. φιλο-, PHILO- + ἄνθρωπος man. Cf. F. *philanthrope* (in *Dicl. Acad.* 1762; Oresme *a* 1400, has *philantropos* pl.).] = PHILANTHROPIST.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 44 He had a goodness of nature..in so great a degree that he may be deservedly styled a philanthrope. 1810 BERESFORD *Bibliosophia*, &c. 22 Calling on the Philanthrope to counteract their halefulness. 1883 R. F. BURTON in *Academy* 26 May 366/3 If only we govern like men, not like philanthropes and humanitarians.

†**Philanthro·pian,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. (post cl.) *philanthrōpia* + -AN.] Of the nature of philanthropy; philanthropic.

1615 BYFIELD *Exp. Coloss.* i. 10 [see PHILADELPHIAN *a.* 1].

Philanthropic (filănθrŏ·pik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. F. *philanthropique* (Mirabeau, 18th c.), f. Gr. φιλάνθρωπ-ος (see PHILANTHROPE) + -IC (cf. Gr. ἀνθρωπικ-ός, f. ἄνθρωπος).] Characterized by philanthropy; actuated by love of one's fellow-men; benevolent; humane.

1789 (*title*) First Report of the Philanthropic Society instituted in London, Sept. 1788, for the prevention of Crimes. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 263 The philanthropic intentions of a man so zealous in the cause of humanity. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 507 The eloquent Burke.. in his eulogium of the philanthropic Howard. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. § 1. 716 The religious and philanthropic movement, which bears the name of Wesley.

B. *sb.* (*nonce-uses.*) A philanthropic person or practice; = PHILANTHROPIST, PHILANTHROPY.

a 1845 HOOD *Smithfield Market* xv, Great philanthropics! pray urge these topics! 1899 *Daily News* 11 Apr. 2/3 The Councils may be led astray in their philanthropics.

Philanthropical (filănθrŏ·pikăl), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Relating to or concerned with philanthropy; = PHILANTHROPIC *a.*

1818 in TODD. *a* 1845 HOOD *Black Job* iii, A knot of very charitable men Set up a Philanthropical Society. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* IV. 1016 Romney's school Of philanthropical self-sacrifice.

Philanthro·pically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a philanthropic manner; benevolently, humanely.

1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 29 *note*, The author is here philanthropically amiable. 1803 GODWIN *Chaucer* liv. II. 535 Philanthropically disposed.

Philanthropine (filæ·nθrŏpin). [ad. Ger. *Philanthropin* (latinized *-inon*, *-inum*), a. Gr. φιλανθρώπιν-ον, neuter of φιλανθρώπιν-ος adj., rare parallel form of φιλάνθρωπος philanthropic (after ἀνθρώπινος human).] Anglicized form of the name given to the school founded in 1774 by John Bernhard Basedow or Bassedau (1723–90) at Dessau, Germany, for the education of children by his 'natural system', in the principles of philanthropy, natural religion, and cosmopolitanism; also any similar institution.

1802 tr. *De Luc's Lett. conc. Educ. Infancy* in *Guardian of Educ.* 26 Establishments .. afterwards multiplied in Germany under the title of *Philanthropines*; a specious name. 1805 MRS. TRIMMER in Southey *Life A. Bell* (1844) II. 135 M. De Luc..gives there the history of the origin of the Philanthropines, which have done so much mischief. 1865 M. PATTISON *Ess., F. A. Wolf* 356 These reformers,.. setting up an institution of their own—the Philanthropinum at Dessau... Education was no longer to bear the stamp of the convent.

Hence **Philanthro·pinism** [ad. Ger. *philanthropinismus*], the educational system of the philanthropine. 1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc.

Philanthropinist (filănθrŏ·pinist), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. prec. + -IST.] An advocate of the 'natural system' of education of Basedow; also, a pupil at a philanthropine. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of or pertaining to philanthropinism.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 920/2 The influence of the labours of the Philanthropinists has undoubtedly entered largely into the modern system of education. 1865 M. PATTISON *Ess., F. A. Wolf* 358 Trapp was..himself one of the Philanthropinists. 1868 QUICK *Educ. Reformers* vi. 152 It would soon be seen what was the value of Philanthropinist Latin. *Ibid.* 156 Philanthropinists, when they left school, were not in all respects the superiors of their fellow-creatures.

Philanthropism (filæ·nθrŏpiz'm). [f. as next + -ISM.] The profession or practice of philanthropy; a philanthropic theory or system.

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 102 A time of Tithe Controversy, Encyclopedism, Catholic Rent, Philanthropism, and the Revolution of Three Days! 1849 CLOUGH *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 301 The more enlightened philanthropism of England resorts to the formation of charitable societies, to district-visiting, distribution of tracts, and teaching in charity schools. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. xci. 68 'Philanthropism' then is up again, and all Reformers are Philanthropists, and all Philanthropists Reformers.

Philanthropist (filæ·nθrŏpist). [f. PHILANTHROPY + -IST.] One who practises philanthropy; one who from love of his fellow-men exerts himself for their well-being. Formerly, with the more general sense of 'friend or lover of man', and so applied to the Deity, and also to friendly animals.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Philanthropist*,..a lover of mankind. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 602 Thou great Philanthropist! Father of Angels! but the Friend of Man! 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 49 The Dolphin..was celebrated in the earliest time for its fondness of the human race, was honored with the title of the Sacred Fish, and distinguished by those of Boy-loving and Philanthropist. 1797 *Anti-Jacobin* 11 Dec. (1852) 19 Tom Paine the philanthropist. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 209 The man of letters, philosopher, and philanthropist. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* vii. 178 The spirit that should actuate a Christian philanthropist. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 44 A great philanthropist has astonished the world by giving it large sums of money during his lifetime.

Hence **Philanthropi·stic** *a. rare*, pertaining to or characteristic of a philanthropist; of the nature of philanthropism.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. v, Mere darkness with philanthropistic phosphorescences, empty meteoric lights.

Philanthropize (filæ·nθrŏpəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To play or perform the part of the philanthropist; to practise philanthropy.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 464 Why do they not buy all the land in a single island, and missionize and philanthropize at their own expense? 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 71 Away she went philanthropising till nine in one place, playing three-card loo till twelve in another.

2. *trans.* To treat philanthropically; to make (persons) objects of philanthropy.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 563 A convention..met for the purpose of philanthropising the blacks. 1859 W. CHADWICK *De Foe* iv. 236 De Foe again returns to the attack upon Sir Humphrey Mackworth's hill for philanthropizing the poor by deceiving and robbing the rich. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 2/3 Till they get them [votes], we look jealously at these attempts to philanthropise woman *malgré lui*.

3. To make philanthropic in character, cause to become a philanthropist.

1891 B. E. MARTIN *Footpr. C. Lamb* 61 Basil Montagu, the philanthropized courtier.

†**Phila·nthropos.** *Herb. Obs.* [a. Gr. φιλάνθρωπος cleavers (from its sticking to men).] An old name of Cleavers (*Galium Aparine*); by some applied to Agrimony (*Agrimonia Eupatoria*).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 306 Das wyrt man phylantropos nemneþ, þæt ys on ure ȝeþeode menlufiȝende, forðy heo wyle hrædlice to ðam men ȝeclyfian. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CCXXX. 575 Agrimonie..Named..of some *Philanthropos*, of the cleauing qualitie of the seedes, hanging to mens garments. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 273 It is ready to catch hold of folkes clothes as they passe by, and to stick unto them [*Marg.*] Whereupon they cal it *Philanthropos*, i. a louer of man.

Philanthropy (filæ·nθrŏpi). Also 7 in L. form **philanthro·pia.** [ad. late L. *philanthrōpia* (in earlier Eng. use), a. Gr. φιλανθρωπία love to mankind, f. φιλάνθρωπος: see PHILANTHROPE. So F. *philanthropie* (1567 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Love to mankind; practical benevolence towards men in general; the disposition or active effort to promote the happiness and well-being of one's fellow-men.

a. [1607–12 BACON *Ess., Goodness* (Arb.) 198 The affecting of the Weale of Men: which is that the Græcians call Philanthropia.] 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 781, I should first begin with the commendation of their..*Philanthropia*. 1678 *Pug. Man's Call.* 133 That orient pearl, that Cyrus in his time so highly delighted in..to attain the study of a due philanthropia (for that was his own very word) toward all. *β.* 1623 COCKERAM, *Phylanthropie*, Humanitie. *c* 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Serm., Matt.* v. 20 Wks. 1831 III. 255 That godlike excellency, a philanthropy and love to all mankind. 1693 DRYDEN *Charac. Polybius* in Shears *Polyb.* I. Bv b, This Philanthropy (which we have not a proper word in English to express) is every where manifest in our Author. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Philanthropy*, is a generous Love for Mankind in General, or an Inclination to promote Publick Good. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. i, In friendship, in parental and filial affection, and indeed in general philanthropy, there is a great and exquisite delight. 1827 LYTTON *Falkland* I. 26 While I felt aversion for the few whom I knew, I glowed with philanthropy for the crowd which I knew not. 1849 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Holy Bapt.* (1850) 23 He first taught the lessons of universal Philanthropy.

†b. *spec.* The love of God to man. *Obs.*

[Cf. *Titus* iii. 4 ἡ χρηστότης καὶ ἡ φιλανθρωπία .. τοῦ σωτῆρος ἡμῶν θεοῦ, 1611 The kindenesse and loue of God our Sauiour toward man.]

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* i. 4 His Philanthropie and good will to Man, which our Sauiour Christ especially manifested. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xvi. 10 He is oft (out of his meer Philanthropie) found of them that sought him not. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 112 The blessed Three..In co-immense Philanthropy conspire.

c. *pl.* Philanthropic actions, movements, or agencies.

1884 R. R. BOWKER in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 776/1 To be.. the head of a great hospital and many philanthropies, demands .. devotion. 1890 *Spectator* 24 May, Tedious toil in connection with all manner of philanthropies.

Philarchaist, etc.: see PHILO-.

Philarea, obs. erron. form of PHILLYREA.

†**Phila·rgyry.** *Obs.* Also 7 **-gury.** [ad. Gr. φιλαργυρία, n. of quality from φιλάργυρ-ος fond of money, f. φιλ(ο-, PHIL(o- + ἄργυρος silver, money.] Love of money; avarice, covetousness.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 249 The Popes laboured more and more with this incurable disease of Philargyrie. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xviii. 320 That Philargury or love of money which is called Covetousnesse. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 212 In matter of philargyrie, or love of money.

So †**Phila·rgyrist,** a lover of money, a covetous person; †**Phila·rgyrous** (**-gurous**) *a.*, money-loving, covetous.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 18 If he did hoard up his knowledge, as a..philargyrist his coin, we might still be poor. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 138 They were thought Philargyrous, and over solicitous of filthy lucre. 1663 STILLINGFL. *Sacrinah* Ded., The progging attempts of an ambitious phylargyrist.

Philaser, obs. form of FILACER.

Philately (filæ·tĭli). [ad. F. *philatélie*, f. Gr. φιλ(ο-, PHILO- + *ἀτελής* free from tax or charge, *ἀτέλεια* exemption from payment (*ἐξ ἀτελείας* without payment, free, *franco*). Proposed by M. Herpin, a postage-stamp collector, in *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-poste* (15 Nov. 1864).

(When a letter was 'carriage-free' or carriage-prepaid by the sender, it was formerly in various countries stamped FREE, or FRANCO; the fact is now indicated by the letter bearing an impressed receipt stamp, or its substitute an adhesive label (commonly called a postage-stamp), for the amount; the Greek *ἀτελής*, being a passable equivalent of *free* or *franco*, has for the purpose of word-making been employed to express the *freimarke*, *franco-bollo*, franco-mark, frank-stamp, or 'postage-stamp', and so to supply the second element in *philatélie*.)]

The pursuit of collecting, arranging, and studying the stamped envelopes or covers, adhesive labels or 'postage-stamps', postcards, and other devices employed in different countries and at different times, in effecting the prepayment of letters or packets sent by post; stamp-collecting.

1865 *Stamp-Coll. Mag.* 1 Dec. 182/2 He [M. Herpin] proposes the word *philatélie*, which we anglicise into 'philately'...Twelve months have glided on..and the French terms *philatèle* and *philatélie*, as well as their English equivalents 'philately', 'philatelist', and 'philatelic'..have become household words in the postage-stamp collecting world. *Ibid.* Advts., The works of the Philatelic Society of France. 1867 *Philatelist* I. 37 A poser to the non-initiated in philately. 1881 *Athenæum* 1 Oct. 431/2 It is possibly a question whether the science should properly be called philately or timbrophily.

Hence **Philatelic** (filătelik) *a.*, relating to or engaged in philately; so **Philate·lical** *a.*; hence **Philate·lically** *adv.*; **Phila·telism**, philately; **Phila·telist**, a person devoted to philately, a stamp-collector (whence **Philateli·stic** *a.*); **Phila·teloma·niac**, one with whom stamp-collecting has become a mania.

1865 Philatelic, Philatelist [see above]. 1866 (*title*) The Philatelist: An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for Stamp Collectors. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Suppl. Apr. 7/1 A manuscript Philatelic Magazine. 1871 E. L. PEMBERTON in *Stamp-Coll. Mag.* IX. 130 The faults..incident to American philatelism. 1872 — (*title*) The Philatelical Journal. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Apr. 472/2 Many a parent .. will now hasten to provide him instead with the records of philatelism. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 26 July, It is valued at about $1000 by philatelomaniacs. 1890 *Times* 20 May 5 On May 19, 1890, an exhibition was opened of postage stamps collected by the London Philatelic Society. 1890 *Standard* 25 Apr. 5/6 The philatelistic scholar. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Oct. 3/1 Of the exhibition itself..we shall not attempt to speak..philatelically.

Philaterie, -ory, obs. ff. PHYLACTERY.

†Philau·ty. *Obs.* Also in Gr. form **philautia.** [ad. Gr. *φιλαυτία*, n. of state f. *φίλαυτος* loving oneself, f. φιλ(ο-, PHIL(o- + *αὐτόν* oneself.] Self-love; undue regard for oneself or one's own interests; self-conceit; selfishness.

c 1525 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Pref., Wks. (1573) 103 They will say yet more shamefully, that no man can vnderstand the Scriptures without Philautia, that is to say Philosophy. A man muste first bee well seene in Aristotle, yer he can vnderstand the Scripture, say they. 1564–5 LEDINGTON *Let. to Cecil* 28 Feb. in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 401 Phylautye which maketh us fancy too much our own conceptions. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807) II. 148 There we see philautie or selfe-love, which rageth in men so preposterouslie. *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, III. ii, Such as giue themselues to Philautia, as you do, maister. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 72 And will have philautie to be natures first-born. 1721 BAILEY s. v. *Geese*, This Proverb intimates that an inbred Philauty runs through the whole Race.

Philazer, obs. form of FILACER.

Philberd, -bert, -bud, obs. forms of FILBERT.

-phile : see -PHIL.

†Philed, obs. form of FILED.

1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery, Lover approv. Lady unkinde*, Your Phrases fine philed, did force mee agree.

Philemort, obs. f. FILEMOT = FEUILLEMORTE.

Philery, Philet(t, obs. ff. PHILLYREA, FILLET.

Philharmonic (filhaɪmɒ·nik), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *philharmonique* (1739), after It. *filarmonico*, f. Gr. φιλ(ο-, PHIL(o- + *ἁρμονικός* HARMONIC.]

A. *adj.* Loving harmony; fond of or devoted to music.

Philharmonic Society, name of various musical societies, *esp.* that founded in London in 1813 for the promotion of instrumental music; hence *Philharmonic concert*, one given by the Philharmonic Society.

1813 *Philharmonic Soc.* I. 1 Several Members of the Musical Profession have associated themselves, under the title of The Philharmonic Society; ..to procure the performance, in the most perfect manner possible, of the best and most approved Instrumental Music. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 127 The most philharmonic ear is at times deeply affected by a simple air. 1862 *Times* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 700/2 The successful completion of the 50th year of the Philharmonic Society. *Ibid.* 701/1 The forty-ninth series of the Philharmonic Concerts.

B. *sb.* a. A lover of harmony; a person devoted to music. b. *colloq.* Short for *Philharmonic Society, Philharmonic concert*: see above.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 86 The place in which the society or academy of the philharmonics assemble. 1843 Col. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 239 A Philharmonic of blackbirds and thrushes. 1862 *Times* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 701/1 Mr. Sterndale Bennett—an old member of the 'Philharmonic'. 1880 *Ibid.*, At the close of the season of 1866 Professor Bennett resigned the conductorship, and his place at the Philharmonic was filled by Mr. W. G. Cusins.

Philhellene (fi·lhelēn), *a.* and *sb.* Also **-en.** [ad. Gr. *φιλέλλην* adj., loving the Greeks, f. φιλ(ο-, PHIL(o- + "Ελλην HELLENE, Greek; so mod.F. *philellène*.] a. *adj.* = PHILHELLENIC. b. *sb.* = PHILHELLENIST. (In quot. 1827, A lover of Greek language or literature.)

c 1825 MOORE *Ghost Miltiades* 23 And, poor, dear ghost, how little he knew The jobs and the tricks of the Philhellene crew! 1827 J. SYMMONS in Barker *Parriana* (1828) I. 547 As a Philhellen, I was received, entertained, and introduced into the house. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 11/2 If nobody were to talk about Greece, there would be no philhellenes. 1882 *Athenæum* 5 Aug. 172/3 He is enthusiastically Philhellene as to the present inhabitants of the country.

Philhellenic (filhelī·nik, -e·nik), *a.* [f. as prec. + HELLENIC.] Loving, friendly to, or supporting the cause of, Greece or the Greeks (esp. in relation to national independence). So **Philhellenism** (filhe·lĭniz'm), the principle of supporting the Greeks; **Philhellenist** (filhelī·nist), a friend or supporter of Greece (also *attrib.*).

1830 MAUNDER *Dict.*, **Philhellenic.* 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxx. IX. 96 So emphatically did he [Klearchus] pledge himself for the good faith and philhellenic dispositions of the satrap. 1862 G. FINLAY in *Freeman's Life & Lett.* (1895) I. 281, I feel again a return of *philhellenism. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 304 The suggestion was .. decried as striking at the root of all Phil-hellenism. 1811 BYRON *Rem. on Romaic* Wks. (1846) 793/2 The reply of the *Philellenist I have not translated. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 98 But if by chance an Attic voice be wist, They grow softhearted straight, philhellenist.

Philhippic, -hymnic : see PHILO-.

Philhorse, obs. f. *fill-horse* : see FILL *sb.*[2]

Philiamort, philimot, var. FILEMOT. **Philibeg,** var. FILIBEG. **Philibert,** obs. f. FILBERT. **Philigrain, -grin,** obs. ff. FILIGRANE.

Philip (fi·lip). Also 5 phelipp, 6 phylyp, 7 phillip. [A personal name, in F. *Philippe*, L. *Philippus*, a. Gr. Φίλιππος, lit. lover of horses.]

1. A man's name: well known as that of the king of Macedon, father of Alexander, referred to in the expression 'to appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober': see quot., and cf. Valer. Max. VI. ii. [Cf. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 95, I am no traytoure, apele I woll certayne From dronken Alexander tyll he be sober agayne. 1568 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* IV. xviii. (1582) 439 After he had geuen iudgement..against a poore widow woman, she aunswered streight..I appeale to king Philip which is now drunk: yᵗ when hee is sober, he returne to geue sentence.] 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* I, Not even appealing from Philip drunk to Philip sober.

b. Philip, the Evangelist: see Acts viii. 26–40.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 299 God encrease the number of such Philips, and make vs all such as the eunuch was in this particular.

†2. Name of certain old French, Spanish, and Burgundian coins, of gold and silver, issued by kings or dukes of this name. *Obs.*

1482 *Cely Papers* (1900) 126 Item an phellypus..iij^{s} iiij^{d} fls. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 286 A Rhenish Gold Gulden .. the siluer Phillips Doller, was of the same value. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 454 Eleauen Philippoes or Ducatons. 1769 *Ann. Reg.* 135/2 The damage as yet is estimated at four millions of philippis.

3. A name formerly given to a sparrow: also PHIP (perh. in imitation of its chirp). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*: also *dial.* applied to the hedge-sparrow (Swainson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds*).

a 1529 SKELTON *Ph. Sparowe* 26 Nothynge it auayled To call Phylyp agayne, Whom Gyb our cat hath slayne. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 231 *Gour.* Good leaue good Philip. *Bast.* Philip, sparrow, Iames. 1612 *Pasquil's Night-Cap* (1877) 103 Let chirping Philip learne to catch a flie. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 36 The house-sparrow is still in many parts Skelton's 'Philip', the Philip of the Elizabethan dramatists, and of Cartwright.

†4. *Philip and Cheyney.* a. An expression for two (or more) men of the common people taken at random (cf. 'Tom, Dick, and Harry'). Also *Philip, Hob, and Cheyney. Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* II. *Pompeius* 280 It was not his entente to bryng vnto Silla philip and cheiny moo then a good meiny, but to bryng hable soudiours of manhood approued and well tryed. *a* 1563 BECON *Display Popishe Masse* Wks. III. 47 Ye praye for Philippe and Chenye, mo than a good meany, for the soules of your great grand Sir and of your olde Beldame Hurre. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* Ep. Ded. (1878) 8 Loiterers I kept so meanie, Both Philip, Hob, and Cheanie.

†b. Name for a kind of worsted or woollen stuff of common quality (erroneously *Phillipine, Cheny*): see CHEYNEY. *Obs.*

c 1614 FLETCHER, etc. *Wit at Sev. Weap.* II. i, Thirteene pound. ..'Twill put a Lady scarce in Philip and Cheyney, With three small Bugle Laces, like a Chamber-maid. 1633 in *Nayworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 298, 12 yeardes of Philip and cheyney..for a coate for Mrs. Marie Howard. 1641 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.), Peter Donnaing .. Phillipp and Chainey weaver. 1650 *Will of J. Brooke* (Somerset Ho.), My red bed of Phillipp and China. 1668 HEAD *Eng. Rogue* II. xii. (1671) 112 [To] muster up the names of their stuffs,..there's your Parragon, Burragon, Phillipine, Cheny, Grogrum, Mow-hair.

Philip, obs. f. FILLIP. **Philipende, Philipendula,** obs. erron. ff. VILIPEND, FILIPENDULA.

Philippic (fili·pik), *sb.* (*a.*) [ad. L. *Philippic-us*, a. Gr. *φιλιππικός*, f. *Φίλιππος* Philip (of Macedon). So mod.F. *philippique*.]

1. Name for the orations of Demosthenes against Philip king of Macedon in defence of Athenian liberty; hence applied to Cicero's orations against Antony, and *gen.* to any discourse of the nature of a bitter attack, invective, or denunciation.

1592 G. HARVEY *Foure Lett.* iii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 210 What honest Eloquence is not furnished with Catilinaries and Philippiques against Vice? 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* Explan. Wds., Invective orations made by Demosthenes .. against Philip king of Macedony, ..heereupon all invectives may be called Philippicke, as those were of M. Tullius Cicero against Antonie. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal's Sat.* x. (1697) 255, I rather won'd be Mævius..Than that Philippique fatally Divine, Which is inscrib'd the Second, should be mine. 1798 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 227 Mr. Harper and Mr. Pinckney pronounced bitter philippics against France. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) X. 443 Then follows the usual Philippic against England. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. i. 29 *note*, David North, sound asleep during one of Burke's philippics on him.

†2. Used to render Gr. *φιλίππειον*, 'a gold coin coined by Philip of Macedon, worth £1 3*s.* 5*d.* of our money' (Liddell & Scott). *Obs.*

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. viii. 99 Æsops picture was sold for two talents, when himself was made a slave at the price of two Philippicks. 1771 RAILE in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 462 Some..have supposed the Roman Aurens to have been heavier than the Greek Philippic.

B. *adj.* a. Of or pertaining to any person called Philip (in quot. 1650, Sir Philip Sidney); b. of Philippi; c. of the nature of a philippic or invective.

a 1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-deceiving* (ed. 8) 356 Though the Phillippick Preachers preached of enuy and vaine-glory, yet .. what was that to Paul? 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 16 She survived the Philippick Battaile sixty-four yeares. 1650 MILTON *Eikon.* i. (1770) 29 What I tell them for a truth, that this philippic prayer is no part of the Kings goodes. 1707 TOLAND (*title*) A Phillippick Oration to incite the English against the French.

Hence **Phili·ppicize** (-sɔiz) *v. intr.*, to utter a philippic or invective; also *trans.*, to bring or put *into* some condition by doing this.

1799 SOUTHEY *Let. to G. C. Bedford* 21 Dec. in *Life* (1850) II. 33 However, I need not philippicise, and it is too late to veer about. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 173 We have Philippicized ourselves into a perspiration.

†**Phili·ppical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or belonging to Philip (in quot. Devoted to Philip II of Spain).

1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* I. viii. 191 All loue of that king to her Maiestie, which this philippical parasite so much pretendeth, was altogether extinguished.

Philippina (filipī·nă), **philopœna.** Also **phillipina, philopena, philippine, fillipeen, philopœne.** [Understood to repr. Ger. *vielliebchen*, dim. of *vielliebe* much loved, very dear (cf. *liebchen* darling), altered into *Philippchen*, whence F. *Philippine*, Du. *filippine*, Da. *filipine*, Sw. *filipin*, Eng. *fillipeen, philippina*, etc.] A custom or game reputed to be of German origin: see quot. 1848. Also applied to the double nut or kernel, and to the present claimed or given, as mentioned.

The greeting in German is *Guten Morgen, Vielliebchen!* in F. *Bon jour, Philippine!* See Flügel, Muret-Sanders, Littré.

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Fillipeen* or *Phillipina*. There is a custom common in the Northern States at dinner or evening parties when almonds or other nuts are eaten, to reserve such as are double or contain two kernels, which are called fillipeens. If found by a lady, she gives one of the kernels to a gentleman, when both eat their respective kernels. When the parties again meet, each strives to be the first to exclaim, Fillipeen! for by so doing he or she is entitled to a present from the other. 1854 MARION HARLAND *Alone* ix, 'Miss Ida', said Charles Dana, across the table, 'Will you eat a philopœna with me?' [*a* 1857 Remembered in England with the form *Philippine*.] 1864 WEBSTER, *Philippine*, the same as *Philopœna*. 1879 G. F. PENTECOST *Vol. of the Book* x, Bibles which somebody gave you..for a philopoena present. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 14 Feb. 4/7 In those days Valentines were as expensive as philopœnes.

Philippist (fi·lipist). *Ch. Hist.* [f. PHILIP = Gr. Φίλιππ-ος + -IST.] A follower of Philip Melanchthon; one of the party of moderate Lutherans or ADIAPHORISTS. Also *attrib.*

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Philippists*, a sect or party among the Lutherans; the followers of Philip Melanchthon. 1764 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Ch. Hist.* (1844) II. 90/1 Matthew Flacius, the virulent enemy of Melancthon, and all the Philippists. 1873 MCCLINTOCK & STRONG *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* V. 670/1 In 1574 the Philippist party was overthrown in Electoral Saxony, and its heads imprisoned.

So **Phi·lippism,** the doctrine or practice of Melanchthon or the Philippists; **Philippi·stic** *a.*, like or pertaining to the Philippists.

1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1042/1 Hunnius..contributed much to suppress all Philippistic traditions [at Wittenberg]. *Ibid.* III. 1827 The elector did so, not from any preference for Philippism, but [etc.].

†**Phili·ppizate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. φιλιππίζειν (see next) + -ATE [3].] = next.

1612 *North's Plutarch* 1134 Demosthenes had it often in his mouth, that the Prophetes [Pythia] did Philippizate, to wit, fauoured Philips affaires.

Philippize (fi·lipəiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. *φιλιππίζειν* (Demosthenes), f. *Φίλιππος* Philip: see -IZE.] *intr.* To favour, or take the side of, Philip of Macedon (cf. PHILIPPIC); also *gen.* to speak or write as one is corruptly 'inspired' or influenced: see quots.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 40 What jugling there was therein, the Oratour plainely confessed, who .. could say that Pythia Phillippised. 1675 J. Smith *Chr. Relig. Appeal* I. 26 Demosthenes said Apollo's Priestess did Philippize: as .. if he had said, Philip had corrupted the Oracle, and put words into the Prophetesses mouth. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 13 Caballers..set him up as a sort of oracle; because, with the best intentions in the world, he naturally philippizes .. in exact unison with their designs. 1831 De Quincey *Whiggism & Lit.* Wks. 1857 V. 124 If the oracle at Hatton philippized, the oracle of Göttingen philippized no less. 1875 Helps *Ess., Advice* 46 The oracles will Philippize, as long as Philip is the master.

¶ Erron. used for: To utter a philippic; also *trans.* to utter a philippic against.

1804 D. Webster *Let.* 17 Sept., Priv. Corr. 1857 I. 179, I philippize against that employment now. 1837 *Tait's Mag.* IV. 163 What a certain set of young literateurs have been lately philippizing against me. 1845 S. Judd *Margaret* iii. (Cent.), He argued with us, philippized us, denounced us.

Hence **Phi·lippizing** *ppl. a.*; also **Phi·lippizer**, one who philippizes, a partisan of Philip.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 358 An Æschines, or a Midias, or the other Philippizers. 1853 Grote *Greece* II. lxxxviii. XI. 455 The philippising party in that city [Olynthus]. 1856 *Ibid.* xcvi. XII. 484 He acted with Æschines and the Philippizers.

Philippy: see PHILO-.

† **Philiser**, obs. form of FILACER.

1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 138/2 To be entrid ther of Recorde, by the Philiser of the Shire.

† **Philiste·an**, *a. Obs.* Also Phy-. [f. L. *Philist(h)æus* (see next) + -AN.] = PHILISTINE *a.*

1623 Cockeram, *Phylistean embrace*, is to picke ones purse, and cut his throat. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 1061 So rose .. Herculean Samson, from the Harlot-lap Of Philistean Dalilah, and wak'd Shorn of his strength.

† **Philistee.** *Obs.* Also 5 Phil-, **Filistei**, 6 Phylystee. [ad. L. *Philisthæ-us* (Vulg.), Gr. *Φιλισταῖος*: see PHILISTINE.] = PHILISTINE *sb.* 1.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Sam.* xvii. 3 And Philisteis [1388 Filisteis, Vulg. *Philisthiim*] stoden vpon the hil. *Ibid.* 23 That hastard man, Goliath by name, Philistee of Geth [Vulg. *Philisthæus*; 1388 a Filistei of Gath]. — 1 *Chron.* x. 1 Philisteis [1388 Filisteis] forsothe foujten aʒeinus Yrael. 1508 Fisher *Penit. Ps.* vi. Wks. (1876) 4 Whan Israhell sholde make batayle agaynst the phylystees.

‖ **Philister** (fili·stĕr). [The German word for Philistine, f. L. *Philistæus*, *-ēus* or Heb. *p'lishtī*.] A name applied by the students at German universities to the townsmen, or to all persons not students; an outsider; hence, an unenlightened uncultured person; = PHILISTINE *sb.* 3, 4.

Said to have originated at Jena in 1693, in a sermon from the text *Philister über dir, Simson!* 'The Philistines be upon thee, Samson!' preached by Pastor Götze at the funeral of one of the students, who had been killed by the townsmen in a quarrel between 'town and gown'. (See *Quarterly Rev.*, Apr. 1899, 438 note.)

1828 Carlyle *Let.* 7 Mar. in Froude *Biog.* I. xxii. 425 He went to Mill (the British India Philister). 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 658 Need is there that compassion should be had on the poor infatuated philister! 1859 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. II. (ed. 2) II. 136 If there were a stupid man amongst us, or what the Germans call a Philister.

Philistia (fili·stiă). In 6 **Philistea.** [med. L. *Philistia* = late L. *Philistæa* (*-thæa*) in Jerome = Gr. *Φιλισταία*, *-ιαῖα*; ult. repr. Heb. פְּלֶשֶׁת *p'lesheth*: see PHILISTINE.]

1. The country occupied by the Philistines, in the south-west of Palestine. Also, the people or nation of the Philistines.

1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lix. [lx.] 8 Philistea shal be glad of me. 1611 Bible *Ps.* lxxxvii. 4 Behold Philistia, and Tyre, with Ethiopia.

2. The class or community of 'Philistines', i.e. unenlightened or commonplace people; or the locality they inhabit. Cf. PHILISTINE *sb.* 4.

1857 Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* x, Yet have Philistia and Fogeydom neither right nor reason to consider him a despicable or merely ludicrous person. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 31 July 3/2 The homage paid by virtue to vice, or, rather, by Philistia to Bohemia. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 21 June 473/2 The requirements of a novel as understood hy literary Philistia.

Philistian (fili·stiăn), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 3–4 Philistien, 4– -an. [a. OF. *Philistien*, ad. med. L. *Philistiān-us*, f. PHILISTIA: see -AN.]

† **A.** *sb.* = PHILISTINE 1, 2. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7091 Vnder philistiens þan war þe Iuus halden, þat si-quar. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 7150 (Cott.) Agh i for to hane na wite, To do philistens [*other texts* -iens] despite. 1375 (MS. *c* 1487) Barbour *Bruce* IV. 753 Quhen saull abasit [wes] Of the philistianis [*MS. E.* (1489) felystynys] mycht. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Sam.* xvii. 4 A bastard man wente out fro the tentis of Philistiens [1388 Filisteis, *Vulg.* Philisthinorum]. *c* 1656 *Roxb. Ball.* VII. 492 'Tis neither Pagan, Turk, nor Jew, nor any proud Philistians [*rime* Christians].

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Philistia or the Philistines.

1671 Milton *Samson* 1371 But who constrains me to the Temple of Dagon, Not dragging? the Philistian Lords command. 1836 Keble in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 198 By proud Philistian hosts beset.

Philistine (fi·listəin, -tin, fili·stin), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *a.* 4 (**Philisten, Palisten, -estine**), 4–6 **Philistyne,** (5 **Felystyne,** 7 **Philistin**), 6– **Philistine.** *β.* 6–7 **Philistim** (*pl.* -im, -ims), 7 **-thiim, -time.** See also PHILISTEE, PHILISTIAN. [a. F. *Philistin*, ad. late L. *Philistīnus*, usually in pl. *Philistīnī* (*-thīnī, thiīm, Palæsthīnī*, all in Vulg.), ad. late Gr. *Φιλιστῖνοι, Παλαιστῖνοι* (both in Josephus); found beside L. *Philisthiīm* = Gr. *Φυ-, Φιλιστιείμ* (LXX in Hexateuch), ad. Heb. פְּלִשְׁתִּים *p'lishtīm* (or *-iīm*). Cognate with פְּלֶשֶׁת *p'lesheth*, PHILISTIA, Palestine, Assyrian *Palastu*, *Pilistu*. (The word has been very doubtfully explained as = 'wanderers, immigrants'; but was more probably a native name of the people, appearing in Egyptian as *Palusata* or *Purusati*.)

The Gr., L., Eng. forms in *-είμ, -im*, directly represent the Heb. pl.; with *Philistiims* cf. *Anakims, cherubims*, etc. Several other forms appear, e. g. late Gr. *Φιλισταῖοι* (Aquila), *Φυλ-* (Symm.), L. *Philistæi, -thæi, -tēi, Phyl.*, ME. Philistee; late L. *Philistiāni*, OF., ME. *Philistien*, Eng. PHILISTIAN. (The pronunciation fili·stin occurs chiefly in U. S.)]

A. *sb.* **1.** One of an alien warlike people, of uncertain origin, who occupied the southern seacoast of Palestine, and in early times constantly harassed the Israelites. Also *fig.*

[*c* 1340 Philisten; 1375–1489 Felystynys: see PHILISTIAN.] 1382 Wyclif *Amos* ix. 7 Wher Y made not Vrael for to stye vp of..Egypt, and Palistens of Capadocie [1388 Palestines; *Vulg.* Palæstinos; 1611 the Philistines from Caphtor]. — *Zech.* ix. 6 V shal distruye the pride of Philistynes [1388 Filisteis, *Vulg.* Philisthinorum]. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam.* xvii. 10 Am not I a Philistyne? 1611 Bible *ibid.* 26 Who is this vncircumcised Philistine? 1812 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) I. 40, I feel a little like 'The Philistines are upon thee, Samson'.

β. 1560 Bible (Genev.) 1 *Sam.* v. 1 Then the Philistims toke the Arke of God. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ecclus.* xlvii. 8 He..rooted out the Philisthijms. 1620 Bp. Hall *Hon. Mar. Clergy* II. § 9 Like a Philistim, he hath pulled out the eyes of this Samson. 1637 R. Ashley tr. *Malvezzi's David Persecuted* 217 The Philistimes pitch their tents in Shunem. 1642 Cudworth *Lord's Supper* i. (1676) 4 Concerning the Philistims when they had put out Sampson's eyes.

2. *fig.* Applied (humorously or otherwise) to persons regarded as 'the enemy', into whose hands one may fall, e. g. bailiffs, literary critics, etc.; formerly, also, to the debauched or drunken.

1600 Dekker *Gentle Craft* D iij b, Looke here Maggy help me Firk, apparel me Hodge, silke and satten you mad Philistines, silke and satten. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* II. 2 Times are mended well Since late among the Philistines you fell. 1688 Miege *Fr. Dict., Philistins*, for lewd (or drunken) people, *des Debauchez*. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Philistines*, Serjeants Bailiffs and their Crew; also Drunkards. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 14 They say, you went to Court last Night very drunk; Nay, I'm told for certain, you had been among Philistines. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* v. vi, If he had fallen into the hands of the Philistines (which is the name given by the faithful to bailiffs). 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* v. i, Above all, there is that blood thirsty Philistine, Sir Lucius O'Trigger. 1777 *N. Jersey Archives* Ser. II. I. 392 On Monday last we had a brush with the Philistines, killing three lighthorsemen, four Highlanders, and one Lieut. Colonel. 1847 Mrs. Gore *Castles in Air* I. 286 [To] be pinched and kicked, in order to afford sport for the Philistines.

3. = PHILISTER, applied by German students to one not a student at a university.

1824 J. Russell. *Tour Germ.* (1828) I. iii. 128 The citizens he denominates Philistines. 1826 Beddoes *Let.* Poems (1851) p. lix, A little inn with a tea-garden, whither students and Philistines (i.e. townsmen who are not students) resort on Sundays. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 757 The people read it with great interest, from the fiery youths to the cautious old Philistines. [1863 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit., Heine* (1865) 157 Efforts have been made to obtain in English some term equivalent to *Philister* or *épicier*: Mr. Carlyle has.. 'respectability with its thousand gigs'..well, the occupant of every one of those gigs is, Mr. Carlyle means, a *Philistine*.]

4. Hence: A person deficient in liberal culture and enlightenment, whose interests are chiefly bounded by material and commonplace things.

But often applied contemptuously by connoisseurs of any particular art or department of learning to one who has no knowledge or appreciation of it; sometimes a mere term of dislike for those whom the speaker considers 'bourgeois'.

1827 Carlyle *Misc. Ess.* (1872) I. 58 [The partisans of Illuminism] received the nickname of *Philistern* (Philistines) which the few scattered remnants of them still bear. 1827 *Examiner* 70/2 If Germans require that species of assistance, the obtuseness of a mere English Philistine we trust is pardonable. 1831 [see PHILISTINISM]. 1839 A. H. Everett *Addr. Germ. Lit. at Hanover, U.S.A.* 40 Released from the importunity of this Philistine [Wagner],—to use an expressive German term,—Faust relapses into his former gloom. 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* I. vii. (1872) 41 At other times, Philistines would enter, what we call bores, dullards, Children of Darkness. 1864 Froude *Short Stud., Sci. Hist.* 31 A professor at Oxford..spoke of Luther as a Philistine..meaning an .. enemy of men of culture or intelligence such as the professor himself. 1869 M. Arnold *Cult. & An.* 20 The people who believe most that our greatness and welfare are proved by our being very rich, and who most give their lives and thoughts to becoming rich, are just the very people whom we call the Philistines. 1879 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* III. 306 In common phraseology he [Macaulay] is a Philistine—a word which I understand properly to mean indifference to the higher intellectual interests. 1890 T. B. Saunders tr. *Schopenhauer's Wisd. Life* (1891) 44 A man who has no mental needs, because his intellect is of the narrow and normal amount, is, in the strict sense of the word, a philistine—..one who is not a son of the Muses.

B. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the people of Philistia.

1842 Longf. *Warning* 6 The Israelite..at last led forth to be A pander to Philistine revelry.

b. *transf.*

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 132 So did he by that Philistine Poem of *Parthenophill and Parthenope*, which to compare worse than it selfe, it would plunge all the wits of France, Spaine, or Italy.

2. Characteristic of, or of the nature of, the modern 'Philistine'; uncultured; commonplace; prosaic. (Of persons and things.)

1831 Carlyle *Germ. Poetry* in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) III. 241 To a German we might have compressed all this long description into a single word. Mr. Taylor is simply what they call a *Philister*; every fibre of him is Philistine. 1848 T. Sinclair *Mount* 57 The philistine division of our own critics. 1869 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 216 Byron.. had in him a cross of the true Philistine breed. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. Notes 235 Critics consider that he symbolizes the Philistine element in German life,—the hopelessly material, prosaic and commonplace.

C. *Comb.*

1817 Coleridge *Fire, Famine*, etc. Apol. Pref., Afterward this philistine-combatant went to London, and there perished of the plague. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Oct. 4/1 What purpose some of them serve would be but a Philistine-like question.

Hence **Phi·listinely** *adv.*, like or after the manner of a social Philistine. Also **Philistinian** (-ti·niăn) *a.* = B. 1; **Philistinic** (-li·nik) *a.* = B. 2; **Philistinish** (fi·listəiniʃ, -iniʃ) *a.* = B. 2.

1881 *Society* 1 June 9/2 A dress of black cashmere, *philistinely tight. 1773 J. Ross *Fratricide* I. 636 (MS.) The *Philistinean stride of him of Gath. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1829 The name of the Philistine harbor, Majuma, is entirely Egyptico-Philistinian. 1869 Black *In Silk Attire* I. 114 The audience .. applauding *Philistinic politics over their raw chops. 1883 *Gd. Words* Aug. 493/1 There are some among us, nowadays, who sneer at all common-sense as philistinic. 1881 *Standard* 30 Aug. 5/2 Unhappily, we live in *Philistinish times. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 407 His work sometimes lacks distinction..but it is never Philistinish.

Philistinism (fi·listiniz'm, fili·stiniz'm). [f. PHILISTINE + -ISM.] The opinions, aims, and habits of social Philistines (see prec. A. 4); the condition of being a social Philistine.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. v, One 'Philistine'; who even now, to the general weariness, was dominantly pouring-forth Philistinism (*Philistriositäten*). 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. 248 The Romanticists were..the sworn foes..of that low-minded, prosaic narrowness which Germany calls *Philistinism*. 1863 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit., Heine* (1865) 157 Philistinism! we have not the expression in English. Perhaps we have not the word because we have so much of the thing. 1890 *Spectator* 29 Nov. 760/2 British Philistinism is extremely overbearing. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 438 'Philistinism', after all, stands for two great habits, decency and order.

So **Philistinize** (fi·list-, fili·stinəiz) *v. trans.*, to render Philistine; to imbue with the tastes, habits, and opinions of those termed Philistines.

1880 G. Meredith *Tragic Com.* xvi. (1892) 224 Children.. are secretly Philistinizing the demagogue,..turning him into a slow-stepping Liberal. 1891 Zangwill *Bachelors' Club* 164 She has not been philistinised by a refined education.

Philizer, obs. form of FILACER.

Phillaber, obs. f. PILLOW-BERE. **Phillarea, phillerey:** see PHILLYREA. **Phillet,** obs. f. FILLET. **Phillibeg,** var. FILIBEG. **Philliberd,** obs. f. FILBERT.

† **Phillida,** variant of FILLADY *Obs.*

1620 J. Mason *Newfoundland* 4 The fowles are..Butters, blacke Birds with redd breastes, Phillidas.

Philligree, Phillip, obs. ff. FILIGREE, FILLIP.

Phillipine: see PHILIP 4 b.

Phillipsite (fi·lipsəit). *Min.* [Named 1825 after the English mineralogist, J. W. Phillips: see -ITE 1.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and potassium, found in crnciform twin crystals of a white colour.

1825 *T. Thomson's Ann. Philos.* Ser. II. X. 362, I propose the name of phillipsite in honor of Mr. J. W. Phillips. 1850 Dana *Min.* (ed. 3) 306 Phillipsite occurs in large translucent crystals.

Phillis (fi·lis), *sb.* Also 9 **Phyllis.** [a. L. *Phyllis*, a girl's name in Virgil, Horace, etc., a. Gr. *Φυλλίς* female name, lit. foliage of a tree, f. *φύλλον* leaf. The English spelling appears to be influenced by association with words in *phil-, philo-*.] A generic proper name in pastoral poetry for a comely rustic maiden, or for a sweetheart (cf. PHILANDER); also applied (after Milton) to a pretty or 'neat-handed' table-maid or waitress.

1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 86 Hearths, and other Country Messes, Which the neat-handed Phillis dresses. *a* 1700 Sedley *Song* Wks. 1778 I. 94 Phillis is my only joy, Faithless as the Winds or Seas. 1700 T. Brown *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 116 At the Bar the good Man always places a charming Phillis or two. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 574 Having perpetually filled their head with ideas of Strephons and Phillises. 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Black Mousquetaire* II, As his Patients came in, certain soft-handed Phyllises Were at once set to work on their legs, arms, and backs. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxiv, If you have any Phillis to console.

Hence † **Phi·llis** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to address in pastoral verses.

1699 Garth *Dispens.* I. 148 He pass'd his easie Hours, instead of Prayer, In Madrigals, and Phillising the Fair.

Phillosella, Philly, erron. ff. Filosella, Filly.

Phillygenin (filidʒĕnin). *Chem.* [f. Phillyrin with ending of *saligenin*.] A resinous crystallizable substance ($C_{21}H_{24}O_6$), polymeric with saligenin, obtained from phillyrin by boiling with hydrochloric acid, or by lactic fermentation.

1862 [see Phillyrin].

‖ **Phillyrea** (filirtiă, filirīă). *Bot.* Also 7 phillyrœa, phyl(l)area, phyleria, 7–8 phyllerea, philarea, 8 phyl(l)yrea, -rœa, phillarea, phyllirea, -ra, philyrœa, -rea; also *β.* in anglicized forms: 7–8 philery, phillerey, (8 fflleroy). [Bot. L. *phyllyrea* (Tournefort; Linnæus *Philos. Bot.* 175), erroneously for *philyrea*, a. Gr. φιλυρέα (Theophr.), app. a deriv. of φιλύρα linden tree. There are many erroneous spellings in *phyll-* and *phyl-*. Also F. *phillyrée* (1572 in Godef.); cf. Cotgr. '*phillyrée*, mocke-priuet; a shrub'; thence the *β*-forms.]

A genus of ornamental evergreen shrubs (N.O. *Oleaceæ*), natives of the Mediterranean region and the East, with opposite leaves and inconspicuous greenish-white flowers in axillary clusters; also called *jasmine-box* or *mock privet*. *P. latifolia* is considered to be the φιλυρέα of Dioscorides and Theophrastus.

Cape Phillyrea, a name for the S. African shrub *Cassine capensis* (N.O. *Celastraceæ*). (Treas. Bot. 1866.)

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* xxiv, All the Phillyreas are yet more hardy. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Philyræa*, see Privet. 1691 J. Gibson in *Archæol.* XII. 188 In his garden he has four large round philareas, smooth clipped. 1699 M. Lister *Journ. Paris* 210 Lentiscus's and Phylarea's in as great abundance, as Hazel or Thorn with us. 1706 J. Garuiner tr. *Rapin's Gardening* II. 89 Line The walls with Phylyrea fresh and fine. *c* 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 71 Cut box and fflleroy and Lawrell. 1720 Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. I. xx. 112 Against the stone walls are planted Phillereys. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 207 This shrub [Alaternus] is frequently confounded with Philyrea, from which it may be known at all times by the position of the leaves. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Phillyrea*, evergreen shrubs and trees introduced from the shores of the Mediterranean.

attrib. *c* 1665 Lady Mary Warwick in C. F. Smith *Life* (1901) 325 Upon the phyllerea hedge that grew before the great parlour door. 1683–4 Wood *Life* Jan.–Feb. (O.H.S.) III. 88 Frost .. killed laurel, bayes, philery hedges. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 107 Gargle often with Phyllyrea leaves boiled with a little Allum. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1749) III. xvii. 100 The rushing of a little dog..through the phyllerea hedge.

Phillyrin (filirin). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -in 1.] A white crystallizable bitter substance ($C_{27}H_{34}O_{11}$) obtained from the bark of *Phillyrea latifolia*.

1858 *Penny Cycl.* 2nd Suppl. 135/1 *Phillyrine* is a non-azotised compound, crystallising in silver scales and of a bitter taste. 1862 Miller *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 568 Phillyrin .. when submitted to lactic fermentation yields phillygenin and sugar, phillygenin containing the elements of 3 atoms of saligenin.

† **Philm**(e, obs. erron. form of Film.

1572 J. Jones *Bathes of Bath* II. 18 A skinne, pellicle, or philme. 1730 Burdon *Pocket Farrier* (1735) 48 A Philm grows over the Eye.

Philo- (filo), before a vowel (or *h*) usually **phil-** (fil), repr. Gr. φιλο-, φιλ-, combining form from root of φιλ-εῖν to love, φίλ-ος dear, friend (cf. μισο-, *miso-*, from μῑσ-εῖν to hate, μῖσ-ος hate, hatred). The number of compounds so formed in Greek was very great; usually they were adjs., having derived sbs. and other words, and capable themselves also of being used as sbs.; e. g. φιλόσοφος loving wisdom, a lover of wisdom, whence φιλοσοφία, φιλοσοφικός, φιλοσοφεῖν to philosophize, etc.; φίλορνις fond of birds, φιλορνῑθία fondness for birds, etc. Among these were some formed on national names, as φιλέλλην loving the Hellenes or Greeks, φιλολάκων loving the Lacedæmonians. Many of the Greek compounds have come down (frequently through Latin, and usually with formative suffixes) into English; and, on the model of these, *philo-* (*phil-*) has been employed to form new compounds, the second element of which is properly Greek, but often Latin, and even, esp. in nonce-words, English or in Eng. use. *Philo-* has thus become a living element, esp. with national names, as *philo-German*, *philo-Russian*, *philo-Turk*, and the like.

Examples are: *phil-aristocracy*, *-athletic* [cf. Gr. φιλαθλητής], *-hymnic* [Gr. φίλυμνος] (loving hymns), *-orthodox*; *philo-botanic*, *-botanist*, *-cathartic*, *-catholic*, *-dramatic*, *-dramatist*, *-felon*, *-garlic*, *-mathematic(al*, *-musical*, *-mystic*, *-mythology* (love of fables), *-mythy* [Gr. φιλομυθία love of talk], *-pagan*, *-peristeronic* (pigeon-fancying), *-pig*, *-poet*, *-publican*, *-radical*, *-tadpole*, *-theorist* [cf. Gr. φιλοθέωρος], etc. Among those formed on national names are *phil-African*, *-Arabian*, *-Arabic*, *philo-Athenian* [cf. Gr. φιλαθήναιος], *-French*, *-Gallic* (*-ism*), *-German* (*-ism*), *-Greek*, *-Hindoo*, *-Jew*, *-Laconian* [Gr. φιλολάκων], *-Peloponnesian*, *-Pole*, *-Polish*, *-Slav*, *-Teuton* (*-ism*), *-Turk* (*-ish*, *-ism*), *-Yankee* (*-ist*), *-Zionist*, etc. Among humorous nonce-words are *philo-destructiveness*, *-financitive*, *-foxhuntingness*, *-legislativeness*, in ridicule of the phrenological *philoprogenitiveness*. Also **Philarchaist** (-ā·ɹkeɪist) [see Archaist, and cf. Gr. φιλάρχαιος], a lover of what is ancient, an antiquary. **Philhi·ppic** *a.* [Gr. ἵππος horse: cf. Gr. φίλιππος], fond of or interested in horses; so **Phili·ppy** [after *philanthropy*: cf. Gr. φιλιππία], love for or kindness to a horse or horses. **Philobru·tist** *a.*, characterized by love of or kindness to the brutes or lower animals; so **Philobru·tist**, a lover of brutes. **Philocalist** (filɒ·kălist) [Gr. φιλόκαλος, f. καλός beautiful], a lover of beauty; so **Philo·caly**, love of beauty. **Philo·comal** *a.* [cf. Gr. φιλόκομος, f. κόμη hair], characterized by love of or attention to the hair. **Philo·cubist** [Gr. φιλόκυβος fond of dice (Aristophanes)], a lover of dice-play. **Philocynic** (-si·nik) [Gr. κύων, κυν- dog: see Cynic; after *philanthropic*] *a.*, loving dogs, fond of dogs; *sb.* a lover of dogs; so **Philocy·nical** *a.*; **Philo·cynism, Philo·cyny**, love of dogs. **Philodemic** (-de·mik) *a.* [Gr. φιλόδημος, f. δῆμος the people], loving the people. **Philode·ndrist** [cf. Gr. φιλόδενδρος tree-loving, f. δένδρον tree], a lover of trees. **Philoepiorcian** (-epiɹ·ɹsiăn) *a.* [Gr. ἐπιορκία false oath], loving false oaths. **Philofelist** (filɒfī·list) [L. *fēles*, *-is* cat], a lover of cats. **Philo·galist** [Gr. γαλέη, γαλῆ pole-cat, taken as = cat], = prec. **Philoga·stric** *a.* [Gr. γαστήρ belly], loving the stomach, indulging the appetite. **Philogenitive** (-dʒe·nitiv) *a.* [see Genitive], inclined to procreation, or to sexual indulgence; hence **Philoge·nitiveness.** **Philokle·ptic** *a.* [Gr. κλέπτης robber], fond of thieves or robbers. **Philome·lanist** [Gr. μελαν- black] a negrophile. **Philomuse** (fi·lǝmiūz) *a.* [Gr. φιλόμουσος], loving the Muses. **Philonoist** (filɒ·nǝɪist) [Gr. νόος, νοῦς mind, understanding], a lover of knowledge. † **Philoplu·tary** [cf. Gr. φιλόπλουτος], a lover of wealth; so † **Philopluto·nic** *a.* (erron. for **philoplutic*), loving wealth. **Philopo·gon** [Gr. πώγων beard], a lover of beards. **Philopole·mic** *a.* [cf. Gr. φιλοπόλεμος, f. πόλεμος war], fond of war or strife; so **Philopole·mical** *a.* **Philopo·rnist** [cf. Gr. φιλόπορνος, f. πόρνη harlot], a lover of harlots. **Philorchida·ceous** *a.*, fond of orchids. **Philornithic** (-ɹnɪ·þik) *a.* [cf. Gr. φίλορνις, f. ὄρνις, ὀρνῑθ- bird], fond of birds. **Philothaumaturgic** (-þɒ̄mătū·ɹdʒik) *a.* [see Thaumaturgic], loving works of wonder. **Philotheism** (fi·lǝþiizm) [cf. Gr. φιλόθεος, f. Θεός God], love of God; so **Phi·lotheist**, a lover of God; hence **Philothei·stic** *a.* † **Philoxygenous** (-ɒksi·dʒĕnǝs) *a.*, having an affinity for oxygen (*obs.*). **Philozoic** (-zō·ik) *a.* [Gr. ζῷον animal, after *philanthropic*], loving or showing kindness to animals; so **Philozo·ist** (erron. -zoonist), a lover of animals.

1897 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo, N. Y.) VII. 224 The *Phil-african Liberators' League is an association .. to work for the extinction of the African slave trade. 1750 *Student* I. 42 The *Phil-Arabians think that..theirs [Arabic]..may be made very instrumental in illustrating the present Hebrew text. 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 211 New Palestine, as the Kirkomanetiek *Philarchaists would have it [Scotland] called. 1820 *Examiner* No. 612. 1/1 Ready to put a grave panegyrical face on his elderly Odes and *philaristocracy. 1864 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 14 The *Philathletic club at Harrow. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Dec. 672/1 Every sport known to the philathletic Briton. 1886 *World* 24 Feb. 11 The state-carriage horses..excited much admiration in a very *philhippic population. 1861 *Longman's List* Oct., Hymnologia Christiana: Psalms and Hymns..Selected or Contributed by *Philhymnic Friends. 1799 E. Du Bois *Piece Family Biog.* II. 146 The old Welchman in pure *philippy, took his horse out of the road. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lxi. (1862) V. 343 The tone of feeling in Lesbos had been found to be decidedly *philo-Athenian. 1856 Delamer *Ft. Gard.* (1861) Pref., To volunteer as gate-opener to other fields of *Philobotanic Literature. 1824 Bentham *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 543, I am glad to hear your master has turned *Philo-Botanist at last. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 137 These days of *philo-brutish refinement. *Ibid.* XVII. 124 The *Philobrutists may carry their humanity too far. 1861 J. Brown *Horæ Subs.* (1862) 353 This poor..creature was a *philocalist: he had a singular love of flowers and of beautiful women. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Jan. 113/2 His '*philocaly' is..destitute of vigour. 1822 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) II. 2/1 If..the apothecary, the druggist, and the physician, all called upon him to abandon his *philocathartic propensities. 1893 Swinburne *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 108 The *philocatholic whiggery of Macaulay and Tom Moore. 1869 *Daily Tel.* 14 Jan. 5/4 To consider the present state of the *philocomal art. 1822 T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* II. 179 You Amynias there—hist!—A *philocubist?—Miss'd. 1815 Moore *Life Byron* (1833) III. 143 *note*, You, who are one of the *philocynic sect. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 21 May 730/2 The philanthropic and the philocynic zeal of Lord Harrowby and Lord Mount-Temple. *c* 1843 M. J. Higgins *Ess.* (1875) 87, I admired my ingenious friend's *philo-cynical treaty with Mr. William Sykes. 1865 *Spectator* 4 Mar. 240/2 Miss Baker's *philocynism rose into a passion for a particular bull-dog. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 478 Our *philocyny developed itself at the earliest possible period. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 44 This..does too much mischief to the trees for a *philodendrist to take unmixed pleasure in. 1841 J. T. Hewlett *Parish Clerk* I. 101 The organ of *philo-destructiveness would have been found strongly developed. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 42 James Smith may indeed be well called a *philo-dramatic poet. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* xxiii. (1882) 274 The enlightened and patriotic assemblage of *philodramatists. 1838 G. S. Faber *Inquiry* 239 They must have borrowed their *philoepiorcian maxim from some lurking remnant of the Priscillianists, who flourished in Spain in the time of Augustine. *a* 1843 Southey *Doctor*, *Fragm.* (1848) 681/2 The Laureate, Dr. Southey, who is known to be a *philofelist, and confers honours upon his Cats according to their services. *Ibid.* 684/2 He made himself acquainted with all the philofelists of the family. 1831 — in *Q. Rev.* XLIV. 277 A monument .. of Jeremy's philosophico-*philofelon philanthropy. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 743 Never having heard of a *philo-financitive bump, we fear it can be nothing better than acquisitiveness. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 271 An impression on the organ of *philo-foxhuntingness..not very easily to be effaced. 1894 in *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/6, I believe he is not so much *philo-French as Prussophobe. 1821 Southey *Lett.* (1856) III. 240 You, Grosvenor, who are a *philogalist, and therefore understand more of cat nature than has ever been attained by the most profound naturalists. 1870 *Daily News* 19 Nov., Mr. Carlyle's fierce philo-Germanism is as dangerous a sentiment as the blind *philo-Gallicism against which he lifts up his voice. 1847 De Quincey *Spanish Nun* ix, With these *philo-garlic men Kate took her departure. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 16 Dec. 7/3 The *philogastric propensities of boys. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. I. 255 If he be given to mystery, Or fond of individuality, Or *philogenitive, or whatsoe'er His passion be. 1823 Byron *Juan* XII. xxii, I say, methinks that '*Philo-genitiveness' Might meet from men a little more forgiveness. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 482 No sentimental *philo-Hindoo. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 22 June 9 What will the Italian Government say to such a *philokleptic proceeding on our part? 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lxi. (1862) V. 345 The active *philo-Laconian party. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 733 Sawing through your organ of *philolegislativeness. *c* 1670 Settle in Johnson *L. P., Dryden* (1781) II. 36 Poor Robin, or any other of the *philomathematicks, would have given him satisfaction in the point. 1700 Moxon *Math. Dict.* 67 The Philo-Mathematick Reader. 1734 Berkeley *Analyst* Query 55 Those *philomathematical physicians, anatomists, and dealers in the animal economy. 1833 De Quincey *Rev. Greece* Wks. 1862 X. 120 *note*, The original (or *Philomuse society).. adopted literature for its ostensible object. 1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), **Philomusical.* 1752 H. Walpole *Lett. to Montagu* I, A true born Englishman and *philomystic. 1612 T. Scot (*title*) *Philomythie, or *Philomythologie, wherein Outlandish Birds, Beasts, and Fishes, are Taught to Speake True English. 1804 Coleridge *Lett., to R. Sharp* (1895) 448 Philologists, *Philonoists, Physiophilists, keen hunters after knowledge and science. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lxi. (1862) V. 343 The *philo-Peloponnesian party. 1828 Southey *Epistle to A. Cunningham* 336 Who in all forms Of pork, baked, roasted, toasted, boil'd or broil'd, .. Profess myself a genuine *Philopig. *a* 1876 M. Collins *Pen Sk.* (1879) II. 72 He likes to outdo his *philoplutonic brethren in his wife's rank and silks, in the splendour of his house. 1720 Swift *Lett. Yng. Poet.* 1 Dec., Wks. 1841 II. 300/2 A multitude of poetasters, poetitoes, parcel-poets, poet-apes, and *philo-poets. 1875 R. F. Burton *Gorilla L.* (1876) I. 205 Whatever absurdity in hair may be demanded by the trichotomists and *philopogons of modern Europe. 1794 T. Taylor *Pausanias* III. 242 She [Minerva] is called .. *Philopolemic, as uniformly ruling over the opposing natures which the world contains. 1827 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) II. 127/2 The increasing arrogance of the Americans, and our own *philopolemical folly. 1893 Swinburne *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 122 To the mealy-mouthed modern *philopornist the homely and hardy method of the old poet ..may seem rough and brutal. 1896 A. B. Bruce in *Expositor* Sept. 225 They called Him a drunkard, a glutton and a *philo-publican. 1884 *World* 30 Apr. 6 A *philorchidaceous peer. 1862 *Ibis* July 289 The smart game-bags and neat bird-cages testify at least to the *philornithic taste of the natives in one direction or another. 1888 J. H. Overton & Eliz. Wordsw. *Chr. Wordsworth* 387 The love which you, so noble, so *philorthodox, so philhellenic, have displayed. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 2/2 We see the real cause..and realize some hidden dangers which have nothing to do with *Philo-Slavism or Slavo-philism. 1862 Lowell *Biglow P.* Ser. II. 80 The thing was done, the tails were cropped, And home each *philotadpole hopped. 1891 Abbott *Philomythus* ix. 235 Useless to the *philothaumaturgic soul. 1870 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 82 Baudelaire always kept in mind that Christianity..was not and could not be a creature of philanthropy or *philotheism, but of church and creed. 1829 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 I. 506/1 Polemics can never be philosophers or *philotheists. *a* 1843 Southey *Doctor* ccxiii. (1848) 577 The speculation, or conception (as the *Philotheistic philosopher himself called it) of Giordano Bruno. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1818) III. 176, I distinguish, first, those whom you indeed may call *Philotheorists, or Philotechnists, or Practicians, and secondly those whom alone you may rightly denominate Philosophers, as knowing what the science of all these branches of science is. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIV. 132 Mr. Urquhart..is a *philo-Turk. 1895 *Eclectic Mag.* Oct. 565 An anti-Russian and *philo-Turkish policy. 1799 Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 223 Should it be discovered that oxygen enters into their composition the terms *philoxygenous and misoxygenous must be changed. 1818 Syd. Smith in Lady Holland *Mem.* (1855) II. 166, I .. believe that I am to the full as much a *Philoyankeeist as you are. 1897 *19th Cent.* Oct. 628 The *Philo-Zionists recognise the mission: but they recognise the misery as well. 1868 *Daily News* 15 Oct., The Society..is animated by, as we cannot say philanthropic, let us say *philozoic

motives. 1887 Huxley *Ess., Progr. Sc.* I. 122 Unless the fanaticism of philozoic sentiment overpowers the voice of humanity. 1831 *Examiner* 219/2 That *philozoonist would certainly have introduced into his bill against 'cruelty to animals' a special clause. 1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* May 140 Inconsistent *philozoists.

Philobiblic (filǫbi·blik), *a.* [f. Gr. φιλό-βιβλος fond of books (f. φιλο- Philo- + βίβλος book) + -ic.] Fond of books; devoted to literature. Cf. *Philobiblon*, name of book by R. de Bury, 1344, and of a modern society. So **Philobi·blian** *a.*; **Philobi·blist**, a lover of books. (All more or less *nonce-wds.*)

1755 *Connoisseur* No. 86 ₱ 2 My method has since been to visit the Philobiblian libraries. 1824 J. Cole (*title*) Bibliographical .. Tour .. to the Library of a Philobiblist. 1845 Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) I. xiii. 200, I am rather surprised that a 'De Bury' club has not yet been established by Philobiblists. 1864 Bohn *Bibliogr Manual* (Lowndes) VI. 82 *Philobiblon Society.* Composed of Persons interested in the History, Collection, or Peculiarities, of Books. Instituted in London, 1853. 1885 *Spectator* 23 May 676 It has been known in philobiblic circles..for some years.

Philobi·blical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -al: in sense b, after *biblical.*] a. = prec. b. Devoted to the study of the Bible.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 475/1 [Hermann von der Hardt] had founded at Leipsic a philobiblical society, with the object of determining the sacred text. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 253 The philobiblical physician has always his favourite prescription.

Philobotanic to **-dendrist**: see Philo-.

‖ **Philodendron** (filǫde·ndrǫn). *Bot.* Also **-um.** [mod.L. (Schott 1830), a. Gr. φιλόδενδρον, neuter of φιλόδενδρος fond of trees (f. φιλο- Philo- + δένδρον tree), in reference to its climbing upon trees.] A genus of tropical American climbing shrubs (N. O. *Araceæ*), some species of which are cultivated as stove-plants.

1877 F. W. Burbidge *Propag. Cult. Pl.* 190 Some hybrid Philodendrons and Anthuriums. 1899 Rodway *Guiana Wilds* 28 Everywhere were long cords dangling from the rosettes of philodendrums, which had to be waved aside.

Philode·spot. *rare.* [ad. Gr. φιλοδέσποτ-ος adj., loving one's master, f. φιλο- Philo- + δεσπότης master; in b. directly f. Philo- + Despot.] †a. (See quot. 1656.) *Obs. rare*—°. b. One who favours despots or despotism (quot. 1796).

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Philodespot..*, he that loveth his Master. 1796 Coleridge in Mrs. Sandford *T. Poole & Friends* (1888) I. 140 As bad as the most..rampant Philodespot could wish in the moment of cursing.

Philodine (fi·lǫdəin). *Zool.* [f. Philo- + Gr. δῖνος whirling, rotation.] A rotifer of the genus *Philodina* or family *Philodinidæ*. So **Philodi·nid**; **Philodi·noid** *a.*, resembling this family.

1883 H. J. Slack in *Knowledge* 15 June 358/2 The Philodines, of which the common Rotifer, *R. vulgaris*, is the most abundant. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Philodinid.. Philodinoid.*

Philodox (fi·lǫdǫks). *rare.* [ad. Gr. φιλόδοξ-ος adj. (Plato), loving fame or glory, f. φιλο- Philo- + δόξα glory (also opinion, etc.).] Properly, One who loves fame or glory; but taken (after *orthodox*) as = One who loves his own opinion; an argumentative or dogmatic person. So **Philodo·xical** *a.*

1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 303 No people are lesse Philosophers..than Platoes Philodoxes, or lovers of their owne opinions. 1852 Davies & Vaughan tr. *Plato's Republic* v. (1866) 196 Philodoxical rather than philosophical, that is to say, lovers of opinion rather than lovers of wisdom. 1872 *Nonconf.* 27 Mar. 326/2 The lover of argument, the *philodox*—to revive an old word—..is less likely to listen to it.

Philo-dramatic to **-Germanism**: see Philo-.

Philogenesis, -genetic, etc. erron. ff. Phylo-.

Philograph (fi·lǫgraf). [f. Gr. φιλο- Philo- + -γραφος writing, writer, delineator.] A device for facilitating the production of an outline drawing.

1892 *Echo* 9 Feb. 2/4 By the use of an instrument called the 'Philograph', an absolutely correct representation can be obtained of any organic form. 1892 G. Hake *Mem. 80 Years* lxviii. 292 Photographs in my early days were not in use, so philographs must be produced in their stead. 1894 *Times* 1 Mar. 6/5 The philograph, in which an exact picture was sketched on glass or celluloid of the objects seen through it, was useful and accurate, and excellent in its perspective.

†**Philogro·bolise**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *philogroboliser.*] (See quot.)

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* II. x, All-to-be-dunced and philogrobolised in their braines.

Philogynist (filǫ·dʒinist). [f. Gr. φιλογύν-ης, in pl. -γύναικ-ες, fond of women, φιλογυνία love of women, f. φιλο- + γυνή woman.] A lover or admirer of women. So **Philogynæcic** (-ī·sik), **Philo·gynous** *adjs.*, fond of women; **Philo·gyny** (also irreg. **Philogyne·ity**), love of women.

1870 *Sat. Rev.* 2 July 24/2 The philanthropic or *philogynæcic brain of one of the most benevolent of mortals. 1884 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. X. 277, I would object to much of philanthropy, but I must say that such *philogyneity as this closely borders on the ridiculous. 1865 Huxley *Lay Serm.* (1870) 21 There are *philogynists as fanatical as any 'misogynists'. 1892 M. O'Connor Morris *Memini* p. xxxv, Dean Swift was most *philogynous. 1623 Cockeram, **Phylogynie*, a doating on women. 1754 Fielding *Jonathan Wild* I. x, We will..draw a curtain over this scene, from that philogyny which is in us. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Feb. 2/1 False demagoguy and sentimental philogyny.

Philo-Hindoo, Philokleptic, etc.: see Philo-.

Philologaster (filǫlogæ·stəɹ). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *philolog-us* (see below) + -aster.] A petty or would-be philologist. So **Philologa·stry**, petty or blundering philology.

1880 F. Hall in *19th Cent.* Sept. 442 The doings of American philologasters are, in truth, a curious study. 1893 — in *Nation* (N. Y.) 16 Feb., He is quite capable of such an enormity of philologastry.

Philologer (filǫ·lŏdʒəɹ). [f. Philology + -er: cf. *astrologer.*]

1. = Philologist 1. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1588 J. Harvey *Disc. Probl.* 63 Antiquaries, philologers, schoolemen, and other learned discoursers. 1659 Heylin *Examen Hist.* I. 129 John Selden, of the Inner Temple,.. that renown'd Humanitian and Philologer, sometime a Commoner of this House. 1706 Phillips, *Philologer*, an Humanist, a Man of Letters. 1847 J. W. Donaldson *Vind. Protest. Princ.* 96 All competently educated and impartial philologers would derive, from a careful examination of the whole Jewish and Christian Scriptures, the views which we have now set forth respecting the person of the Deity.

2. = Philologist 2.

1660 Howell *Lexicon* Pref. *heading*, To the tru Philologer, Touching the English (or Saxon) with the three Sororian Toungs, French, Italian, and Spanish. 1755 Johnson, *Philologer*, one whose chief study is language; a grammarian; a critick. 1840 Arnold *Let.* in Stanley *Life* (1858) II. 174 Donaldson, the author of the new Cratylus, and almost the only Englishman who promises, I think, to be a really good philologer. 1882 Freeman in *Longm. Mag.* I. 83 The word 'American', as applied to language, means, in the mouth of a comparative philologer, the native languages of the American Continent.

Philologian (filǫlōu·dʒiăn). [f. L. *philologia* Philology + -an.] = Philologist 2.

1830 Pusey *Hist. Enq.* II. x. 349 Philologians we have perhaps not a few, and not unlearned. 1844 J. Cairns *Let.* in *Life* viii. (1895) 165 The brothers Grimm, the philologians. 1869 Farrar *Fam. Speech* ii. (1873) 42 The researches of the philologian into dead and existing tongues.

Philologic (filǫlo·dʒik), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *philologic-us*, f. *philologia*: see -ic. Cf. F. *philologique* (1668 in Hatz.-Darm.).] = next.

1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. Introd. 2 Their choisest Notions and Contemplations, both Philologic and Philosophic. 1776 Burney *Hist. Mus.* I. 225 *note*, The common foundation of most modern philologic systems, etymologies. 1847 De Quincey *Secret Soc.* Suppl. Note, Wks. VI. 305 Depositaries of all the erudition—archæologic, historic, and philologic—by which a hidden clue could be sought.

Philological (filǫlo·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Of, pertaining to, concerned with, or devoted to the study of, philology (in the wider or, now usually, the restricted sense: see Philology).

1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 9 You are much vpon the by, to bring in your Philologicall obseruations. 1659 Bp. Walton *Consid. Considered* 230 Though the controversy [about the Hebrew points] be in itself grammatical, or philological, yet it had its rise from a question theological. 1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* I. xx. § 26 Those studies which are wont to be called philological, such as history, language, grammar, rhetoric, poesy, and criticism. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 486 The Philological Society, at Bath, for educating and placing out the sons of poor clergymen and mechanics (instituted in 1792). 1832 (*title*) Philological Museum [Contents of Vol. I] On the names of the Days of the Week. On the number of Dramas ascribed to Sophocles. On the early Ionic Philosophers. 1842 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 7 The author considered the adoption of an improved system of orthography by the Editors of the Philological Journal (Camb. 1832) an example worthy of imitation on the part of the Philological Society. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. i. 185 Philological relations traceable between Cymri and Gael.

Hence **Philolo·gically** *adv.*, in accordance with or in relation to philology.

1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* (1661) 263 See learned *Hieron-Mercurialis* in his books *De Arte Gymnastica*: where this matter is fully handled, both Physically..and Philologically. 1794 Mathias *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 332 There is no passage.. which will not at last admit of such an illustration or explanation, I mean philologically or critically, as may put to silence the ignorance of foolish men. 1884 H. D. Traill in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 442/1, I have never yet met a man.. who was philologically qualified for a seat on the bench.

Philologist (filǫ·lŏdʒist). [f. Philology (?or Gr. φιλόλογ-ος) + -ist.] A person versed in or devoted to philology.

1. One devoted to learning or literature; a lover of letters or scholarship; a learned or literary man; a scholar, *esp.* a classical scholar. Now *less usual* (cf. Philology 1).

1648 E. Sparke in *Shute's Sarah & Hagar* Pref. b j, For his Method, let no nice Philologist distaste it, as too Calvinistical. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts, Plants Script.* § 25 Why the Rods and Staffs of the Princes were chosen for this decision Philologists will consider. 1799 Mrs. J. West *Tale of Times* III. 388 Philologists dispute the revealed will of God. 1841 Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 125 This labour..is least irksome to the professed philologist, who, in the purity of the style and the bold structure of the versification, can forget the weary barrenness of the matter.

2. A person versed in the science of language; a student of language; a linguistic scholar.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Drama* 12 He pass'd for an Excelling Philologist, especially as to the Greek Roots. 1770 Baretti *Journ. fr. London* I. 160 Old Facciolati the philologist. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 15 We know so little about the origin of language, that even the greatest philologists are forced..to avoid the subject altogether. 1865 Max Müller *Chips* (1880) I. i. 21 The Comparative Philologist ignores altogether the division of languages according to their locality.

Philologize (filǫ·lŏdʒaiz), *v. rare.* [f. Gr. φιλόλογ-ος + -ize.] *intr.* To play the philologist; to deal in philology (i.e. either literary scholarship, or linguistic science). Also *trans.* to bring *into* some condition by philologizing.

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* III. vi, It is not here that I design to enlarge, as those who have philologiz'd on this occasion *de Sycophantis*, and other curious Criticismes. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VIII. 165 It cannot be criticized or philologized into nothingness, like written record. 1877 F. Hall *On -able and reliable* 25, I have spoken of the unscientific philologizing which has recently become so rife.

Philologue (fi·lǫlǫg). *rare.* Also 7 **-log, -loge.** [a. F. *philologue* (Rabelais 16th c.), ad. L. *philolog-us* man of letters, a. Gr. φιλόλογ-ος: see Philology.] = Philologist. Also *attrib.* or *adj.* (quot. 1611) = Philological.

1594 R. Ashley tr. *Loys le Roy* 110 b, Philologues or serchers of antiquitie, and proprietie of tongues. 1611 Chapman *Paneg. Verses to Coryat's Crudities*, To the Philologe Reader. 1646 Gillespie *Male Audis* A iij, Great philologs will tell him that *maledico* is taken in a good sense as well as in a bad. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* Prol. (Rtldg.) 17 Homer,..the paragon of all philologues. 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* I. iv. (1872) 29 One cannot..conceive of Sterling as a steady dictionary philologue. 1862 R. G. Latham *Elem. Comp. Philol.* II. i. 704 The effect of some philological force which it is the business of philologues to elucidate.

Philology (filǫ·lŏdʒi). [In Chaucer, ad. L. *philologia*; in 17th c. prob. a. F. *philologie*, ad. L. *philologia*, a. Gr. φιλολογία, abstr. sb. from φιλόλογος fond of speech, talkative; fond of discussion or argument; studious of words; fond of learning and literature, literary; f. φιλο- Philo- + λόγος word, speech, etc.]

1. Love of learning and literature; the study of literature, in a wide sense, including grammar, literary criticism and interpretation, the relation of literature and written records to history, etc.; literary or classical scholarship; polite learning. Now *rare* in *general* sense.

[*c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 490 Hoold thou thy pees thou poete Marcian That writest vs that ilke weddyng murie Of hire Philologie and hym Mercurie. (Martianus Capella, 5th cent. wrote 'De nuptiis Philologiæ et Mercurii'.)]

1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* Ded. A ij, This of Mine dealing with *Verum* chiefly, in matter of Storie and Philologie. 1637 Heylin *Antid. Lincoln.* II. 108 Your Grammer learning being showne, we must next take a turne in your Divine and Theological Philology. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* I. (1662) 26 Philology properly is Terse and Polite Learning, *melior literatura*...But we take it in the larger notion, as inclusive of all human liberal Studies. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. x. 50 Philologie, according to its original, and primitive import..implies an universal love, or respect to human Literature. 1776 G. Campbell *Philos Rhet.* I. II. v. 125 All the branches of philology, such as history, civil, ecclesiastic, and literary: grammar, languages, jurisprudence, and criticism. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* IX. ii, Philology, or the principles of good taste, degenerated through the prevalence of school-logic. 1892 *Athenæum* 25 June 816/1 The fact that philology is not a mere matter of grammar, but is in the largest sense a master-science, whose duty is to present to us the whole of ancient life, and to give archæology its just place by the side of literature.

†2. Rendering Gr. φιλολογία love of talk, speech, or argument (as opposed to φιλοσοφία love of wisdom, philosophy). *Obs.*

1623 Cockeram, *Phylologie*, love of much babling. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 195 Whereas hee [Seneca] complaineth Philosophy was turned into Philology; may not we too sadly complain, most of our Christianity is become Discoursive noise? 1678 R. L'Estrange *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 387 By which Means Philosophy is now turn'd to Philology.

3. *spec.* (in mod. use) The study of the structure and development of language; the science of language; linguistics. (Really one branch of sense 1.)

Comparative Philology: see Comparative 1 b.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 102 Harduin has there several erudite Remarks upon Philology: especially upon the Pronunciation and Dialects of the Greek Tongue. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. iii. 353 Philology, or the Knowledge of Words, and their Significations. 1838 Winning (*title*) Manual of Comparative Philology. 1843 H. H. Wilson in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 22 The publication of the grammar of the late Sir Charles Wilkins constitutes an important era in the annals of Sanskrit philology. 1852 Blackie *Stud. Lang.* 7 Philology unfolds the genesis of those laws of speech, which Grammar contemplates as a finished result.

Philomath (fi·lŏmæþ). Now *rare.* [ad. Gr. φιλομαθής fond of learning, f. φιλο- Philo- + μαθ-, root of μανθάν-ειν to learn: cf. Mathematic.] A lover of learning; a student, esp. of mathematics, natural philosophy, and the like; formerly popularly applied to an astrologer or prognosticator.

a 1643 W. Cartwright *Loves Convert* IV. ii, I hate a scholar:..I'm only a Philomath, sweet Lady. 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* II. v, An Entertainment for all the Philomaths, and Students in Physick and Astrology, in and about London. 1751 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1774) III. ccxii. 132 Ask my friend, L'Abbé Sallier, to recommend to you some meagre philomath to teach you a little geometry and astronomy. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 99 ₱ 1 Complete Ephemerides &c. drawn up by Partridge .. and the rest of the sagacious body of

Philomaths and Astrologers. 1873 Doran *Lady of last Cent.* vii. 192 The aged philomath might have been the original of the legendary mathematician.

So **Philoma·thic** [= F. *philomathique*], **Philoma·thical** *adjs.*, devoted to learning; of, pertaining to, or consisting of 'philomaths' (in quot. 1828, 'mathematical'); also, astrological; **Philomathy** (filǫ·măþi) [Gr. *φιλομάθεια, -μαθία*], love of or devotion to learning. (All now *rare.*)

1797 *Monthly Mag.* II. 462 Girod Chantrans read lately to the *Philomathic Society of Paris, an observation which he had made on the *conferva bullosa.* 1839 Lady Lytton *Chevelcy* (ed. 2) I. x. 221 His work .. was meant to be statistical, philological, .. philomathic, and political. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 11 P 5 Partridge..is dead and gone, who ..*Philomathical as he was, could not read his own Destiny. 1828 T. C. Croker *Fairy Leg. S. Ireland* II. 86 Too much whiskey .. might occasionally prevent his walking the chalked line with perfect philomathical accuracy. 1623 Cockeram, **Philomathie*, the loue of learning. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 17 Sept. 5/6 With a pure view to philomathy; I should much like some veracious 'average' husband to inform your readers what he does..to alleviate the insufferable monotony..of the 'average' domesticated wife.

Philomel (fi·lǫmel), **Philomela** (filǫmī·lă). *poet.* Forms: 5–6 phylomene, 6 Philumene; 6 Philomele, 7– Philomel; 6–Philomela. [a. F. *philomèle*, ad. L. *philomēla*, a. Gr. φιλομήλα the nightingale, supposed to be f. φιλο- Philo- + *μέλος* song, with vowel lengthened; but cf. φιλόμηλος fond of apples. The early form in *-mene* appears to have been due to some error.] A poetic name for the nightingale. (In later use always as proper name, with capital P, usually with reference to the ancient myth of Philomela metamorphosed into a nightingale. Hence properly feminine, and involving the error of attributing song to the hen bird.)

[*c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2274 That Philomene his wyfes suster myghte On Proigne hys wyfe but ones haue a syght. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 326 The ferst into a nyhtingale Was schape, and that was Philomene.] 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* cx, Vnlike the cukkow to the phylomene. 1576 Gascoigne *Philomene* 129 To vnderstande the notes of Phylomene (For so she hight, whom thou calst Nightingale). 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 141 And Philomele her song with teares doth steepe. 1591 — *Daphn.* 475 But I will wake and sorrow all the night With Philumene, my fortune to deplore. 1599 *Pass. Pilgr.* xv, While Philomela sits and sings. 1634 Milton *Il Pens.* 56. *a* 1639 Wotton *Descr. Spring* 12 The Groves already did rejoyce In Philomels triumphing voyce. *c* 1790 Cowper *Catharina* vi, By Philomel's annual note To measure the life that she leads. 1798 Coleridge *Nightingale* 39 O'er Philomela's pity-pleading strains.

Hence **† Philome·lian** *a. poet. Obs.*, pertaining to the nightingale.

1621 Quarles *Argalus & P.* (1708) 101 The winged choristers of night .. sweetly warbling out Their philomelian air.

Philomot, obs. erroneous form of Filemot.

Philomuse, Philomystic, etc.: see Philo-.

Philonian (fəilōu·niăn), *a.* [ad. L. *Philōniānus*, f. *Philo*, *-ōn-em*, ad. Gr. Φίλων, a man's name: see -an.] Of or pertaining to the Jewish philosopher Philo, who flourished at Alexandria about the beginning of the Christian era. So **Philonic** (fəilǫ·nik) *a.*, in same sense; **Philonism** (fəi·lənizm), the system of Philo; **Phi·lonist**, a follower of Philo; **Phi·lonize** *v. intr.*, to imitate Philo.

1874 *Supernat. Relig.* II. III. i. 288 The *Philonian Epistle to the Hebrews. 1892 E. P. Barrow *Regni Evang.* 51 Hebraic, Philonian or Gnostic teaching. 1854 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 214 Reverence .. claimed for it [the Bible] by the prestige of *philonic inspiration. 1900 R. T. Drummond *Apost. Teaching* vi. 224 The Philonic resolution of Old Testament personages, events and rites into philosophic abstractions. 1883 *Athenæum* 23 June 793/3 The Egyptian city where Platonism and *Philonism had imbued Christianity with a peculiar character. 1833 J. H. Newman *Arians* I. iv. (1876) 101 The discriminative view of heathen philosophy which the *Philonists had opened. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* XVII. xx. *Vives' note*, It was a proverbe, Philo either Platonired or Plato *Philonized. 1812 J. Adams *Wks.* (1856) X. 18 The opinions..appear to me to resemble the platonizing Philon, or the philonizing Plato, more than the genuine system of Judaism. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1832 Either Philo platonizes, or Plato philonizes, says Suidas.

† Philo·pater. *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. φιλοπάτωρ loving one's father, or *φιλόπατρις* loving one's fatherland.] A lover of one's father, or (*transf.*) of one's country.

1641 R. Harris *Abner's Funerall* 21 Wise, Learned, Pious, Philosopher, Philopater, and the like. 1643 Payne *Sov. Power Parl.* Ded. A ij, Eternally Renowned Senators, and most cordiall Philo-paters to Your bleeding, dying dearest Country. *Ibid.* I. Pref. (ed. 2) A ij b, The cordiallest Endevours, of a reall unmercenary Philo-pater.

Philoplutary to **-pornist**: see Philo-.

Philoprogene·ity. *rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. Philo- + L. *progeniēs* Progeny, with ending of *homogeneity.*] Love of progeny or offspring: cf. next.

1888 *Science* 14 Sept. 124/1 Sexual differentiation, including philoprogeneity, hybridity, etc.

Philoprogenitive (fi·lǫˌprǫdʒe·nitiv), *a.* [irreg. f. Philo- + L. *progenit-*, ppl. stem of *progignĕre* to beget + -ive.]

1. Inclined to production of offspring; prolific.

1865 tr. *Strauss' New Life Jesus* II. II. lvii. 41 To assimilate him to the philoprogenitive Gods of the heathen. 1884 *Public Opinion* 11 July 33/1 Its ['native' oyster's] place will be taken by the less philoprogenitive but not less delicate bivalve of Baltimore or of Portugal.

2. *Phrenol.* Loving one's offspring; of or pertaining to love of offspring.

1876 H. Spencer *Princ. Sociol.* III. xi. (1879) 767 Among brutes the philoprogenitive instinct is occasionally suppressed by the desire to kill, and even to devour, their young ones. 1894 D. C. Murray *Making of Novelist* 183 The pellet..hit him..on the philoprogenitive bump, and he swore audibly.

Phi·loproge·nitiveness. *Phrenol.* [f. as prec. + -ness: see quot. 1815.] Love of offspring; the instinct or faculty of love for one's children, or for children (and animals) in general. Its organ is located by phrenologists just above the middle of the cerebellum.

1815 J. G. Spurzheim *Physiogn. Syst.* Pref. 10, I am aware that the name..ought to indicate love of producing offspring. As however progeny means offspring; philoprogeny, love of offspring, and Philoprogenitiveness, the faculty of producing love of offspring, I have adopted that term. 1826 *Edin. Rev.* XLIV. 269 Why therefore should we not have a separate principle of Philoprogenitiveness? 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 425 The nurse was a kind-looking old negro woman, with, no doubt, philoprogenitiveness well developed.

Philorchidaceous, -ornithic, etc.: see Philo-.

Philosoph, -ophe (fi·lǫsǫf, -zǫf). *Obs.* or only as Fr. Forms: 1 philosoph; 4 filosofe, -zofe, -sophe; 8–9 philosoph(e. [In OE. ad. L. *philosoph-us*, a. Gr. φιλόσοφ-ος lover of wisdom, philosopher, f. φίλος loving + σοφός wise, a sage; in ME. a. OF. *filosofe, philosophe* ad. L.] = Philosopher 1; now often = Philosophist 2.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* III. vii. § 2 Þæm stro[n]gan cyninge & þæm gelæredestan philosophe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 77 Alle the wyse clerkes, and þe greate filosofes. *Ibid.* 126 Filosofes. *Ibid.* 164. 1721 Ramsay *Content* 404 Two Busbian philosophs put in their claims. 1827 Praed *Poems* (1865) II. 214, I danced with a female philosophe, Who was not quite a bore. 1868 W. Whitman *Poems* 87 See..superior judges, philosophs, Presidents, emerge, dressed in working dresses.

Hence **Philoso·phedom**, the domain or realm of philosophs.

1833 Carlyle *Misc., Diderot* (1857) III. 216 They entertain their special ambassador in Philosophedom, their lion's-provider to furnish spiritual Philosophe-provender.

† Philo·sophable, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *philosophable*, ad. med.L. type **philosophābilis*, f. *philosophārī*: see Philosophate.] Able to philosophize.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 96 Þanne comes to him a strengh shewahle, or Philosophable [*in Fr. transl.* force demostrahle ou philosophable], þat byholdys shappys vndirstandable.

Philosophaster (filǫsofæ·stəɹ). [a. L. *philosophaster*, in lt. *filo-, philosofastro*, f. 1.. *philosoph-us*: see -aster.] A shallow or pseudo-philosopher; a smatterer or pretender in philosophy.

1611 Florio, *Filosofastro*, a smatterer in Philosophy, a foolish, pedanticall Philosophaster. 1650 H. More *Observ.* in *Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 72 Superficiall Philosophasters. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 95 A Philosophaster, or Quack-Doctor. 1894 Huxley *Evolution & Ethics* 26 The philosophy of philosophasters and .. the moralizing of sentimentalists.

Hence **Philosopha·stering** *ppl. a.*, acting the philosopher, philosophizing pretentiously; **Philosopha·stry**, shallow or pseudo-philosophy.

1897 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 355 His philosophastering or martial strains are at best neutral. 1904 Saintsbury in *Daily Chron.* 22 Sept. 3/3 You cannot bridge the gulf that a God has set by any philosophastering theory. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 104 A little of the old leaven, pedantry and philosophastry. 1899 M. M. Snell in *Dublin Rev.* July 41 Victories over the philosophast[ry] of the Encyclopædia.

† Philo·sophate, *v. Obs.* Also 7 -phat. [f. L. *philosophāt-*, ppl. stem of *philosophārī* to do the philosopher, philosophize, f. *philosoph-us*: see Philosoph. Perh. immed. f. F. *philosopher* in Montaigne: see -ate^3 6.]

1. *intr.* To reason as a philosopher; to philosophize.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. iii. (1632) 193 If as some say, to philosophate be to doubt. 1649 H. Lawrence *Some Considerations* 15 These..perhaps could Philosophate as mysteriously as their neighbours. 1765 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* VII. XXXVIII, So I sat me down upon a bench by the door, philosophating upon my condition.

2. *trans.* To philosophize upon (a thing).

1649 H. Lawrence *Some Considerations* 34 These Sectaries ..even so Philosophating the Gospel, as they made it [etc.].

Hence **† Philo·sophating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **† Philosopha·tion**, philosophizing.

1644 G. Plattes in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 204 There need no other or further philosophation concerning the same. 1649 H. Lawrence *Some Considerations* 3 A carnall and vaine Philosophating about spirituall things. 1681 Glanvill *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 78 Our Philosophations touching an Incorporeal Being. 1802 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VI. 244 Johhing may be associated with [the ideas] of fame and honour in our philosophating age!

Philosopheme (filǫ·sǫfīm). [ad. late L. *philosophēma* (Boethius), a. Gr. φιλοσόφημα a demonstrative syllogism, philosophical doctrine or principle, f. φιλοσοφεῖν to love or pursue knowledge, philosophize, f. *φιλόσοφ-ος*: see Philosoph.] A philosophic conclusion or demonstration; a philosophical statement, theorem, or axiom.

1678 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 51 An evasion, which not only Reason and Scripture but even Pagan Philosophemes contradict. 1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* I. ix. § 2 Perhaps you may derive some useful philosophemes or theorems, for your own entertainment. 1804 W Taylor in *Crit. Rev.* Ser. III. III. 540 Only sagas and philosophemas, which .. contain no pure history. 1818 J. Brown *Psyche* 115 Without our running to extremes, Or deeming flights philosophemes. 1862 F. Hall *Hindu Philos. Syst.* (1897) 152 This passage bears upon more than one Hindu philosopheme.

Philosopher (filǫ·sǫfəɹ). Forms: *α.* 4 philosofre, -zofre, filosofre, -sophre, (philisophre), 4–5 philosophre, (5 phili-, philesofre, 6 phylosophre). *β.* 4 filosopher, philisipher, phylozopher, 4– philosopher, (4 fylesofer, 5 philosoffer, -sofer, -sofyr, -sophir, -sophyr, -saphir, phylosofer, -sophyr; phili-, fili-, fylysofer; philsophir, fylzofyr, 5–6 philosophier, 5–7 phylosophor, 6 -phar, philosephur). *γ.* 4 phylosy-, philysophere, 5 philosophere, philesofere, fillosophure, filis(o)phere. *δ.* 5 filo-, 5–6 phylosophour. [In 14th c. *philosophre, filo-, -sofre*, an Anglo-Fr. or OF. var. of *philosophe* Philosoph (cf. *legiste, legistre*, etc.), the ending being subseq. identified in Eng. with that of agent-nouns in -er; sometimes with those in *-our*, -or. The original stress was *philosǫ·fre*, which prevailed to the close of the ME. period, in which however there are also instances of the later stressing; *philosophour* is certain in Dunbar *c* 1500, and *philǫ·sopher* appears to have prevailed from the 16th c.]

1. A lover of wisdom; one who devotes himself to the search of fundamental truth; one versed in philosophy or engaged in its study; formerly in a wide sense, including men learned in physical science (physicists, scientists, naturalists), as well as those versed in the metaphysical and moral sciences, but now chiefly confined to the latter. Also with defining word, as *moral philosopher, political philosopher*; *natural philosopher* (= physicist).

c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 5 This philosofres us doth towyte, Ase we findeth ywryte. 1340 Hamiole *Pr. Conse.* 1901 Bot þe payn of dede þat al sal fele A philosopher þus discrived wele. *Ibid.* 7567 Als a gret philosiphir þat hyght Rabby Moyses telles ryght. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1070 In fablus of philozofrus olde. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*Johannes*) 89 A phylosyphere of gret renowne þat cratone hecht. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* xvii. 18 Forsothe summe Epicureis, and Stoycis, and philosofris [1388 filosofris] disputiden..with him. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxiii. 38 Filosofres for-soken welthe, for þei wolde be neody. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1484 Of his sonnes ..the fourth was a philosoffer, a fyne man of lore. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 272 And that I recorde of all philosophres That lytyll store of coyne kepe in her cofres. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1450 There was purtred in ston The fylesoferus everychon. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xl. 159 (Harl. MS.) Amonge the wiche was master Virgile, þe philosefere. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. iii. 14 Hethen philsophiris bi her studie in natural witt founden..alle hem to be doon. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 680/32 *Hic philosofus*, a fylysofer. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 2 The sayynges or dictis of the Philosophers. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 130/2 A Filosophur, *philosophus.* 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxiii. 5 Divinouris, rethoris, and philosophouris, Astrologis, artistis, and oratouris. 1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 4 The old and antique phylosopharys..applyd themselfys to the secrete studys and serchyng of nature. 1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1549) 136 Numa Pompilius.., beyng an excellent philosophier,..was chosen to be kyng. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 53, I feare hee will prone the weeping Phylosopher [Heraclitus] when he growes old. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 18 Without some such Mechanical Assistance, our best Philosophers will but prove empty Conjecturalists. 1728 Pemberton *Newton's Philos.* 2, I drew up the following papers, to give a general notion of our great philosopher's [Newton's] notions. 1734 Pope *Ess. Man* IV. 390 Thou wert my Guide, Philosopher, and Friend. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. i. (1869) I. 11 Philosophers or men of speculation, whose trade is not to do anything, but to observe everything. 1809 Coleridge *Friend* (1866) 290 Pythagoras..is said to have first named himself philosopher or lover of wisdom. 1827 Whately *Logic* IV. iii. § 2 The Philosopher's [business is] to combine and select known facts or principles, suitably for gaining from them conclusions which though implied in the Premises, were before unperceived. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* lxvii, A philosopher fallen to betting is hardly distinguishable from a Philistine under the same circumstances.

† b. *The Philosopher*, spec. applied to Aristotle.

[1340 *Ayenb.* 120 Huerof þe filosofe zayþ þet yefþe is yeuynge wyþoute ayen-yefþe.] *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W. Prol.* 381 This is the sentens of the philysophre, A kyng to kepe hise lygis in iustise. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. v, For the philsophir feelid bettir than so, seiyng that richessis ben instrumentis of vertu. 1672 Wilkins *Nat. Relig.* 41 It is laid down by the philosopher as the proper way of reasoning from authority, that what seems true to some wise men, may upon that account be esteemed somewhat probable. [*a* 1850 Rossetti *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 108 This the Philosopher says in the Second of the Metaphysics.]

† 2. An adept in occult science, as an alchemist, magician, diviner of dreams, weather-prophet, etc.

In ME. often not separable from sense 1, the notions being popularly identified.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 351 With clerkes also Han no beleue to þe lifte, ne to þe lore of philosofres. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 299 But al be that he was a Philosophre,

Yet hadde he but litel gold in cofre. — *Frankl. T.* 833 Allas that I bihighte Of pured gold a thousand pound of wighte Vn to this Philosophre [*v.r.* -ofre]. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* v. iv. 165 The kynge..was sore abasshed of this dreme And sente anone for a wyse philosopher commaundynge to telle hym the sygnyfycacion of his dreme. [1869 Lecky *Europ. Mor.* I. ii. 327 Many great families [in Rome] kept a philosopher.]

3. One who regulates his life by the light of philosophy and reason; one who speaks or behaves philosophically.

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. i. 35 For there was neuer yet Philosopher That could endure the tooth-ake patiently. 1700 Farquhar *Constant Couple* II. iii, I'll beat him with the temper of a philosopher. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. IV. ix, Be mine a philosopher's life in the quiet woodland ways. 1871 E. F. Burr *Ad Fidem* ix. 165 Most men are not philosophers. *Mod.* He was too great a philosopher to be disturbed by this incident, unexpected though it was.

†**4.** Phrases. *Egg* (or *eye*) *of philosophers* = Philosophers' stone: see also *philosophers' egg* in 5 b. *Oil of philosophers* = *brick oil* (Brick *sb.*[1] 3).

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 87 Of þe stoon, þe Eye of Philosophers. *Ibid.* 88 þe Eyrn, þat ys to say þe Eye of Philosophers. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* 20 To anoynt the stomake with the oyle of Philosophers, named in latin *Oleum philosophorum*. 1651 French *Distill.* iii. 81 Oil made out of Tile-stones called the Oile of Philosophers. 1706 Phillips, *Oil of Philosophers*, a Chymical Preparation of pieces of Brick heated red hot, soak'd in Oil of Olives, and afterwards distill'd in a Retort.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly appositive, as *philosopher-courtier*, *-king*, *-poet*, *-politician*; also *philosopher-like* adj. and adv.

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* III. vi. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 140 Than Phylosopher-lyke usyd ys hyt. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 44 To speake Laconian-like, was to be Philosopher-like. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* iv. vi. 508 The Gentleman Atheist or Philosopher Infidel. 1885 Pater *Marius* III. xv, Under the full sanction of the philosopher-pontiff.

b. Combinations with *philosophers'*, *-'s*: †philosophers' egg, a medicine used to cure the plague, compounded of yolk of egg and saffron; †philosophers' game (L. *ludus philosophorum*, *Arithmomachia*, *Rythmomachia*), an intricate game, played with men of three different forms, round, triangular, and square, each marked with a number, on a board resembling two chess-boards united; called also philosophers' table; †philosophers' tower, a chemical furnace in the form of a tower; †philosophers' tree = *Tree of Diana*: see Diana 2, Arbor 2; philosophers' vinegar (L. *acetum philosophorum*), the supposed universal solvent; †philosophers' wheel (*Wheel of Philosophy*, *of Elements*, etc.): see Wheel; †philosophers' wool (L. *lana philosophica*), oxide of zinc, deposited as a fine flocculent powder, during the combustion of the metal; †philosophers' work = Philosophers' stone.

c 1500 *MS. Sloane* 1592, lf. 151 b [154 b], A proved medicine againste the pestilence called A 'philosophres Egge. Take Firste an egge and breake a hole in one ende..and do out the white..take hole safron and fille the shelle therewith by the yolcke [etc.]. [Cf. 1653 C'tess of Kent *Choice Manual* (ed. 2) 139.] [*c* 1407 Lydgate *Reson & Sens.* 2414 The play he kan of Ryghtmathye (*margin* Rihtmachia est ludus philosophorum et consistit in arsmetrica et proporcionibus numerorum).] 1563 Fulke (*title*) The Most Ancient and learned Playe called the *Philosophers Game invented for the honest recreation of Students. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. i. IV. (1676) 172/2 The ordinary recreations which we have in Winter..are Cards, Tables and Dice, Shovelboord, Chess-play, the Philosophers game. 1787 Twiss *Chess* 65 The board of this Philosopher's game, is eight squares in breadth, and sixteen in height. There are twenty-four men on a side, represented as flat pieces of wood, cut in the form of circles, triangles, and squares. The king is a square on which is a triangle and a circle. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* XI. x. (1886) 159 A childish and ridiculous toie, and like unto childrens plaie at *Primus secundus*, or the game called The *philosophers table. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xx. (Roxb.) 228 The *Philosophers Tower,..a kind of Tower furnace, wherewith a man may distill both water and oyle with one only fire. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, **Philosophers Tree*, see *Diana's Tree.* 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Philosophers Tree*, a chymical preparation, called also *arbor dianæ*, *diana's tree.* *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 191/2 A flocky-white powder, which has been called '*philosophers' wool'. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. iii, *Sub.* ..Ha' you set the oile of Luna in kemia? *Fac.* Yes, sir. *Sub.* And the *philosophers vinegar? *Fac.* I. *Ibid.* I. i, Paines Would twise haue won me the *philosophers worke.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Philo'sophercraft** (-kraft), after *priestcraft*; **Philo'sopherling**, a young or embryo philosopher, a smatterer in philosophy.

1865 De Morgan *Budget of Paradoxes* (1872) 378 There is philosophercraft as well as priestcraft, both from one source, both of one spirit. 1833 Lytton *Eng. & Engl.* IV. x, He is Snap, the academical philosopherling. *Ibid.*, Nine times out of ten our philosopherling is the son of a merchant.

Philosopheress (filɒ'sŏfəres), **-phress** (-frĕs). [f. prec. + -ess [1].] A female philosopher; also, the wife of a philosopher; = Philosophess.

1631 Chapman *Cæsar & Pompey* v. i, She's a Philosophresse, Augure, and can turne Ill to good as well as you. 1797 D. Simpson *Plea Relig.* (1808) 27 The philosopher dies, and leaves the philosopheress his wife to the protection of a friend. 1851 Robertson in *Life & Lett.* (1882) II. 31 Thou meditatest, mighty philosopheress! on nitrogen and carbon.

Philosophership (filɒ'sŏfəʃip). [f. as prec. + -ship.] The office or function of a philosopher; also, the personality of a philosopher.

1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* D iv b, His too muche philosophership made hym odious and hatefull to the people. 1874 Huxley in *Daily News* 3 Aug. 2 He held the duties of his manhood and the duties of his citizenship to be vastly superior to those of his philosophership.

Philosophers' stone. [tr. med.L. *lapis philosophorum*, the stone of the philosophers (see Philosopher 2), also *lapis philosophicus*, *-icalis*; in F. *pierre philosophale*, Ger. *der Stein der Weisen*. See Note below.]

1. A reputed solid substance or preparation supposed by the alchemists to possess the property of changing other metals into gold or silver, the discovery of which was the supreme object of alchemy. Being identified with the Elixir, it had also, according to some, the power of prolonging life indefinitely, and of curing all wounds and diseases.

c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 309 The Philosophres stoon, Elixer clept, we sechen faste echoon. 1590 Nashe *Pasquil's Apol.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 219 The Philosophers stone to turne mettles into gold is yet to seeke. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 3 Men talke..of the Philosophers stone, that it turneth copper into gold. 1670 Pettus *Fodinæ Reg.* 44 Henry VI..did then grant 4 successive Patents and Commissions to several Knights..and Mass-priests..to find out the Philosophers stone. 1706 Phillips, *Transmutation of Metals*, among Alchymists, is what they call the Grand Operation or Secret of finding the Philosophers-Stone, which they give out to be so curious an Universal Seed of all Metals, That if any Metal be melted in a Crucible, and then a little of this Stone or *Powder of Projection*, be put into the melted Metal, 'twill immediately change it into Gold or Silver. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 79 How many profitable discoveries in chymistry have taken birth from that whimsical notion of finding the philosopher's stone? 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I. iii. 145 He was in search of the philosopher's stone.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* I. i, I will haue A booke, but barely reckoning thy impostures Shall proue a true philosophers stone, to printers. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 46, I am half of opinion that Antichrist is the Philosopher's Stone in Divinity. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. 94 [Behmen] declared that the true Philosopher's Stone .. was 'the new life in Christ Jesus'.

2. An artificial gem so called.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 310/1 France is clever at producing..shams, and a perfect thing called the *philosopher's-stone* which .. has a very beautiful and gem-like appearance, is imported from there.

[Note. *Lapis philosophorum* occurs in works attributed to Raymund Lully (1234–1315), and in those of Arnoldus de Villa Nova (1240–1314). Probably it was used earlier; it appears in various mediæval works of uncertain age or doubtful authenticity; e. g. in the *Clavis Majoris Sapientiæ* attributed to Artefius or Artesius, whose date has been put by some *c* 1130. In some of these also we find *lapis philosophicus*, *l. philosophicalis*. But the earlier works (e. g. the mediæval Latin *De Investigatione Perfecti Magisterii*), passing as translated from Geber (Abu Musa Ja'far al-Sufi), usually refer to it simply as *Lapis* 'the Stone', or *noster lapis* 'our stone'. Albertus Magnus (1205–82), who doubted the transmutation of metals, refers to it as *lapis quem philosophi laudant ubique*, 'the stone which the philosophers everywhere laud', and *lapis quem honorant philosophi*. It is thus possible that *philosophorum* originated later, as an identifying adjunct to *lapis*, as if 'the Stone, of which all the philosophers speak', 'the Stone of the philosophers', and that the descriptive phrase grew at length into a specific name or title. It will be seen that the correct form is not *Philosopher's*, but *Philosophers' stone*.]

Philosophess (filɒ'sŏfes). [a. F. *philosophesse* (*a* 1518 in Godef.), f. *philosophe*: see Philosoph and -ess.] = Philosopheress.

1668 St. Serfe *Taruga's Wiles* 23, I hope none..will be offended that my neighbour here Clubs his cloven Philosophess. 1821 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XCIV. 497 Remember me to my philosophess. 1875 M. Collins *Midnight to Midn.* II. ii. 222 There were peers and peeresses; there were philosophers and philosophesses.

†**Philosophiant.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *philosophiant*, pr. pple. of *philosophier* to practise philosophy; but perh. altered from OF. *philosophien* (L. type **philosophiān-us*) a philosopher.] = Philosopher 1.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 88 Oure fiader Hermogenes, þat ys full fayr in Philosophie and wel faire Philosophiant.

Philosophic (filɒsɒ'fik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. post-cl. L. *philosophic-us*, a. Gr. **φιλοσοφικ-ός* (implied in *φιλοσοφικῶς* adv.), f. *φιλοσοφία* Philosophy: see -ic. Cf. F. *philosophique* (*c* 1500 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of or pertaining to philosophers or philosophy: = Philosophical 1.

1644 Milton *Areop.* 24, I have sat among their lerned men, ..and bin counted happy to be born in such a place of Philosophic freedom as they suppos'd England was. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 415 They went to Megara, where Euclid who had been a Disciple of Socrates, had erected a Philosophick School. *a* 1734 North *Life Ld. Guildford* (1742) 284 This resignation to philosophic studies spoiled the lawyer. 1736 Butler *Anal.* Diss. I. 303 In the proper philosophick Sense of the Word *same*. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiv. 110 Questions, which he..imagined scarcely admitted of philosophic doubt. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 9 Philosophic candour and intelligence. 1879 A. J. Balfour (*title*) A Defence of Philosophic Doubt, being an Essay on the Foundations of Belief.

b. = Philosophical 1 b; scientific. Now *rare*. *Philosophic stone*, *wool*: see Philosophers' stone, *philosophers' wool* (Philosopher 5 b).

1686 W. Harris tr. *Lemery's Chym.* I. xiii. (ed. 3) 340 Antient Chymists have given the Epithete Philosophick to all preparations wherein they have used Brick. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* II. 113 Every saint has to himself alone The secret of this Philosophic stone. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 229 Philosophic Tube, That brings the planets home into the eye Of Observation. 1825 *Inscr. on statue of Jas. Watt in Westm. Abbey*, An original genius, early exercised in philosophic research. 1866 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sc.*, etc. II. 886/1 *Philosophic Wool.*

2. Of persons, etc.: = Philosophical 2.

1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 2 ¶6 He is a Clergyman, a very Philosophick Man, of general Learning. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 15 For the discovery..we are indebted to that celebrated philosophic artist Mr. Wedgewood. 1845 Graves *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 735/1 The history of legal systems is a subject of great interest to philosophic minds. 1890 E. R. Lankester *Adv. Sc.* 286 Speculations which have a historical value for the philosophic biologist.

3. = Philosophical 3.

a 1700 Dryden (J.), Among mankind so few there are, Who will conform to philosophick fare. 1700 W. King *Transactioneer* 34, I call him the Philosophick Sancho, and he me Don. 1781 Cowper *Retirement* 429 What early philosophic hours he keeps.

B. *sb.* (in *pl.*) Studies, works, or arguments pertaining to philosophy.

a 1734 North *Life Sir D. North* (1744) 200 So much Latin as to make him take pleasure in the best classics, especially in Tully's philosophics. 1867 'Ouida' *Idalia* xiv. 190 A woman had enthralled him, and his philosophics were dead.

Philosophical (filɒsɒ'fikăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. (perh. immediately from F. *philosophique*) + -al: see -ical.]

1. Of or pertaining to a philosopher or philosophy; of the nature of, consonant with, or proceeding from philosophy or learning; in earlier usage including 'scientific', but now restricted in the same way as Philosopher and Philosophy, q.v.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxv. 11 The naturall science philosophicall. 1530 Palsgr. 320/2 Phylosophycall, belongyng to a phylosopher, *philosophal*. 1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 21 Phylosophycal resonys out of nature drawne. 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* *iij, This most subtile and frutefull, Philosophicall Conclusion. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 32 In the valley ..towards the City [Heidelberg], is a pleasant walk, of the sweetnes called the Phylosophicall way. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 299 Capable of being stated and fixed according to a Philosophical method. 1728 Pemberton *Newton's Philos.* I The manner, in which Sir Isaac Newton has published his philosophical discoveries. 1736 Butler *Anal.* Diss. I. 303 A strict and philosophical Manner of Speech. 1775 Johnson *Western Isl.* Wks. X. 406 The cuddy is a fish of which I know not the philosophical name. 1830 Coleridge *Table-t.* 30 Apr., My mind is in a state of philosophical doubt as to animal magnetism. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV. lxvii. 537 He has treated history on a large scale and in the philosophical spirit.

b. Pertaining to, or used in the study of, natural philosophy, or some branch of physical science; physical, scientific. Now *Obs.* or *arch.*

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* Pref. iv. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 125 The second Water phylosophycall. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* II. 17 A philosophicall contrition of oiles. 1651 tr. *Glauber* (*title*) Description of New Philosophical Furnaces, or a New Art of Distilling. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* I. 110 This we must..call pure water; but even this is far short of the pure, unmixed, philosophical element. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 136/2 *note*, Young Watt..exhibiting a box of philosophical toys to the students .. at Glasgow. *Mod.* A Philosophical Instrument-maker.

2. Of persons, or their faculties, etc.: Skilled in or devoted to philosophy or learning (formerly including science); learned.

Formerly common, and still retained in the titles of scientific societies, institutions, journals, etc., e. g. the *Philosophical Transactions* (of the Royal Society), the *American Philosophical Society*, the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, a *Literary and Philosophical Institution*, etc.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1857 (Campsall MS.) O moral Gower, þis boke I directe To þe, and þe Philosophical Strode. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 8 The same to a philosophical head is apparent by suche ryches and presentes. 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* *iv b, Such as haue modest and earnest Philosophicall mindes. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. iii. 2 They say miracles are past, and we haue our Philosophicall persons, to make moderne and familiar things supernaturall and causelesse. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 12 Some of the wisest and most Philosophical men of Greece and Rome. 1798 (*title*) The Philosophical Magazine. *a* 1810 in *Sir J. Sinclair's Corr.* (1831) II. 43 Like our American Philosophical Society, it is voluntary, and unconnected with the public. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* i. (1814) 26 A philosophical chemist would probably make a very unprofitable business of farming. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* II. xii. 137 He also attacked several doctrines of his philosophical contemporaries or predecessors.

3. Characterized by practical philosophy or wisdom; befitting or characteristic of a philosopher; wise; calm; temperate; frugal.

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 203 His patience was more Philosophicall than his Intellect. 1717 Pope *Let. to Lady M. W. Montagu* June, What with ill-health and ill-fortune, I am grown so stupidly philosophical as to have no thought about me that deserves the name of warm or lively. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Charmed Sea* ii. 18 Alexander gazed with a grave countenance of philosophical curiosity.

4. In special collocations:

†*Philosophical candle* or *lamp*, a lighted jet of hydrogen; †*p. egg*, a kind of alembic or retort; †*p. oil* = *brick oil* (Brick *sb.*[1] 3); †*p. stone* = Philosophers' stone; †*p. tree* = Tree

of Diana: see DIANA 2, ARBOR 2; †*p. vinegar*=*philosophers' vinegar*: see PHILOSOPHER 5 b.

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 51 On this principle is constructed the *philosophical candle, which cannot be easily blown out. Fill with hydrogen gas, a bell glass, furnished with a capillary tube; compress the gas, .. apply a lighted taper to the upper extremity of the tube; the gas will take fire, and exhibit a candle, which will burn till all the gas is exhausted. [1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Philosophic candle.] [1611 COTGR. s.v. *Oeuf, Oeuf des Philosophes*, the vessell wherein Alchymists put the stuffe which they hope will yeeld the Philosophers stone.] 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xx. 144 A great Glass-bubble, with a long neck; (such as Chymists..call a *Philosophical Egg). 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 443 Oil, thus distilled, was formerly distinguished by the name of *philosophical oil. 1638 MARCOMBES in *Lismore Papers* (1888) Ser. II. III. 283 Every one thinks yt because I belong to my Lord of Corke I must haue y^e *Philosophical stone. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.*, *Six Follies Sc.*, The Quadrature of the Circle; the Multiplication of the Cube; the Perpetual Motion; the Philosophical Stone; Magic; and Judicial Astrology. 1706 PHILLIPS, **Philosophical Tree*. See Diana's Tree. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 568/2 That Vinegar which Quercetan calls in his Writings, *Philosophical Vinegar.

†**B.** *sb.* (in *pl.*) The subjects of study in a course of philosophy. Cf. LOGICALS. *Obs.*

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 10 John Colet .. spent seven years in Logicals and Philosophicals. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 328 He was educated in Grammaticals in Wikeham-School near Winchester, in Logicals and Philosophicals in New College Oxon.

Philoso·phically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a philosophic or philosophical manner; according to philosophical rules or principles; as befits a philosopher; from a philosophical point of view.

1580 G. HARVEY 3 *Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 64 Partly Philosophically, partly Theologically set downe. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 717 If I have written anything over-much philosophically that dissenteth from the true professed Religion. 1741-3 WESLEY *Extract of Jrnl.* (1749) 81 Who will either disprove this fact or philosophically account for it. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Milton* (1887) 12 But, though philosophically in the wrong, we cannot but believe that he was poetically in the right. 1888 *Daily News* 16 July 4/7 Philosophically indifferent as to the question of who are in power.

Philoso·phicalness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being philosophical.

1661 RUST *Origen* in *Phenix* I. 8 According to the Philosophicalness of his excellent Spirit. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 481 The Philosophicalness of this present Age.

Philosophica·tion. *nonce-wd.* [f. assumed **philosophicate* vb., f. *philosophic* (cf. *sophisticate*): see -ATION.] The action of philosophizing.

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 237 Philosophications meaningless as the melodious moanings of the Æolian harp.

Philosophicide (filɔsɒ·fisəid). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *philosoph-us* philosopher + -CIDE 1.] One who would put an end to philosophers or philosophy.

1804 COLERIDGE *Lett., to Southey* (1895) 465 This dim-headed prig of a philosophocide. 1812 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 149 Philosophists on one side..and..philosophicides on the other.

Philoso·phico-, combining adverbial form of Gr. *φιλοσοφικό-ς PHILOSOPHIC, PHILOSOPHICAL: = philosophically-, philosophical and ..; as in *philoso·phico-chorogra·phical* (pertaining to physical geography), *philosophico-histo·ric, -juri·stic, -le·gal, psychological* adjs.

1743 PACKE *Ancographia* (title-p.), The Origine .. Of all The Valleys, Hills, Brooks and Rivers of East-Kent, as an explanation Of a New Philosophico-Chorographical Chart. *a* 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* ix. (1870) 157 The Roman Stoic or philosophico-juristic notion of *jus*. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 406 Developed from a specially philosophico-psychological point of view. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 20 Mar. 3/2 The International Association of Academies has .. agreed to the admission of the association [British Academy] as a constituent Academy in the philosophico-historic section.

Philosophing: see PHILOSOPHYING.

Philosophism (filɔ·sɒfiz'm). [a. F. *philosophisme* (1690 in Littré), f. Gr. *φιλόσοφ-ος* (see PHILOSOPH): cf. *sophism*.] Philosophizing, or a philosophizing system; usually, in a hostile sense, affectation of philosophy; applied esp. to the system of the French Encyclopædists.

1792 R. VALPY *Progr. Morality* (1793) 47 *note*, Would the philologer .. be offended, if the term *Philosophism* were hazarded, to express the abuse, or the reverse, of Philosophy? 1799 KETT *Prophecy* (1805) II. 206 The power which trained in the Schools of Philosophism, assumed the dress of mildness, virtue, and religion. 1799 COLERIDGE *Lett., to Southey* (1895) 307 And so philosophisms fly to and fro, in series of imitated imitations. 1813 EUSTACE *Class. Tour* (1821) III. ix. 353 To replace the bullion of ancient wisdom by the tinsel of Gallic *philosophism*. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* IV. i, The Dryasdust Philosophisms and enlightened Scepticisms. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* I. ix. (1858) 62 His father had always held up Pope's Universal Prayer to him as a pattern specimen of shallow philosophism.

Philosophist (filɔ·sɒfist). Now *rare.* [In form, a deriv. of *philosophize*; but app. in sense 1, from L. *philosophia* or PHILOSOPHY + -IST: see -IST 2. In sense 2 = F. *philosophiste* (1760 in Littré).]

†**1.** = PHILOSOPHER 1. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. iv. (Arb.) 25 As they [Poets] were the first obserners of all naturall causes and effects.. they were the first Astronomers and Philosophists.

2. In depreciative use: One who philosophizes or speculates erroneously; applied polemically to the French Encyclopædists, and hence to rationalists and sceptics generally.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 529 With the rash ridicule of a French philosophist, who does not.. hesitate to extinguish hope, to withdraw consolation, or to abolish restraint. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 44 The same allurement .. which was employed by the first philosophist to the first sinner—Knowledge. 1829 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* I. *Godefridus* 9 Infidel philosophists and men of the new wisdom who know of nothing beyond the senses and their little reign. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 266 Let the Yankee-Gallico-philosophists work their will in the House of Commons and the Court of Chancery, they can hardly make them much worse than they have been.

†**Philo·sophister.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -ER, after earlier words in *-istre*, -ISTER.] = prec. 2.

1797 D. SIMPSON *Plea Relig.* (1808) 103 What would they have said to the Philosophisters of the present day? *Ibid.* 257 Mr. Paine, and our other vaunting Philosophisters.

Philosophistic (filɔsɒfi·stik), *a.* [f. PHILOSOPHIST + -IC; cf. *Calvinist-ic*, etc.] = next.

1828 in WEBSTER.

Philosophistical (filɔsɒfi·stikăl). *a. rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] Of the nature of or pertaining to philosophists; rationalistic, sceptical.

1805 T. HARRAL *Scenes of Life* I. 22 In the garden of Eden—if our philosophistical gentry will admit that such a place ever existed. 1812 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 80 Against this Goliath of the philosophistical Canaanites, Mr. Malthus stept forth. 1820 — *Wesley* II. xxvi. 401 He brought away a taint of that philosophistical infidelity which was then beginning to infect half-learned men.

Philosophistry (filɔ·sɒfistri). *nonce-wd.* [f. PHILOSOPHIST + -RY: cf. *sophist-ry, casuistry*.] The 'trade' or method of philosophists; shallow philosophy.

1880 W. M. TORRENS in *19th Cent.* Nov. 777 Whereupon philosophistry curls its official lip.

Philo-so·phistry. *nonce-wd.* [f. PHILO- + SOPHISTRY.] Love of sophistry.

1894 *Nat. Observer* 6 Jan. 199/1 Nor are Burton's notes.. always to be taken for genuine .. any more than his 'chaff' and his philo-sophistry.

Philosophization (filɔ·sɒfəizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION, after *civilization*, etc.] The action of philosophizing; philosophical treatment.

1800 BENTHAM *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 347 In the choice of the subject-matter of philosophization, the principle of utility..has been my guide. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 800/2 We..find her philosophization of Browning scanty.

Philosophize (filɔ·sɒfəiz), *v.* [f. Gr. *φιλόσοφ-ος* philosopher: see PHILOSOPH and -IZE 1.]

1. *intr.* To play the philosopher; to think, reason, or argue philosophically; to speculate, theorize; to moralize.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 27 To the end the reasonable soule may discourse and Philosophize. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xii. (1662) 125 My intent is not to Philosophize concerning the nature of Spirits, but onely to prove their Existence. 1690 BURNET *Th. Earth* III. 44 It is a great question whether..Moses did either philosophize or astronomize in that description. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* I. iii. 234 When men first began to Philosophize it was very natural for them to indulge conjecture. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* iv. (1859) I. 65 Man philosophises as he lives. He may philosophise well or ill, but philosophise he must. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 654 Bacon..presumed not to establish a philosophy, but to show how we should philosophize.

b. *trans.* To bring (*into*) by philosophizing.

1737 *Wks. of Learned* I. 67 He endeavoured to philosophize himself into a Belief, that Animals were mere Machines. 1844 *North Brit. Rev.* I. 71 To philosophize our starving operatives into a quiet endurance.

2. *trans.* To render philosophic; to conform to the principles of philosophy; to explain, treat, or construct philosophically.

1800 COLERIDGE in C. K. Paul *W. Godwin* (1876) II. 10, I wish you to philosophize Horne Tooke's system. 1806 FESSENDEN *Democr.* I. 72 To kill one half mankind were best, And then philosophize the rest. 1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 154 [Dante] philosophized the religion and Christianized the philosophy of Italy. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. III. iv. 77 This endeavour to philosophise superstition.

Hence **Philo·sophized** *ppl. a.*, **Philo·sophizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Philo·sophizer,** one who philosophizes.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 95 This manner of Philosophising will not sticke much in the soul. 1676 H. MORE *Remarks* Contents, The fond humour of the Philosophizers of this age. *Ibid.* xxxvii. 148 Nothing else but a certain modified massof Philosophizing matter. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 544 That philosophised orator who suspected [etc.]. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 250 Simplicity of expression in which these French philosophizers excel. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (1854) 27 This early form of..philosophized Christianity. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IX. viii. (1864) V. 380 No philosophising Christian ever organised or perpetuated a sect. 1856 MASSON *Ess.* 455 The philosophizings of a Spinoza.

†**Philosophling.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PHILOSOPH or F. *philosophe* + -LING.] A petty philosopher; a tyro in philosophy; = PHILOSOPHASTER.

1815 JAS. GILCHRIST *Labyrinth Demolished* 8 Bewildered bewildering Aristotelian philosophlings. *Ibid.* 24 If the intellectual philosophling trouble the world with any more of his familiar notions.

Philospho·bia. [f. Gr. *φιλόσοφ-ος* + -PHOBIA.] Dread of philosophy or philosophers.

1853 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* (1873) 235 The greatest sufferer from philosophobia.

Philospho·cracy. [f. as prec. + -CRACY.] Government by philosophers; the rule of philosophy.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 110 That philosophocracy, the live-long hope of the sage, and still the pursuit of the philanthropist.

Philosophress, variant of PHILOSOPHERESS.

Philosophu·ncule. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. type **philosophuncul-us*, dim. of *philosophus* philosopher: cf. *homuncle*, and see -UNCLE, -UNCULE.] A petty or insignificant philosopher. So **Philosophu·nculist.**

[1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 470 The sagacity of the sapient philosophunculi.] 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 588 The unsettled races of the north..are Scotch philosophunculists and Irish savages.

Philosophy (filɔ·sɒfi), *sb.* Forms: 3 philosofie, 4 -fye, 4-6 -sophye, 4-7 -sophie, 5-6 -sophi, 6-7 phylosophy(e, -sophie, 6- philosophy. β. 4 filosofie, -zofe, 5 -sofi, -sophi, -sofye, 5-6 filo-, fylosophye. [ME. a. OF. *filosofie* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *philosophie* (13th c.) = Fr., Pg. *philosophia*, Sp. *filosofia*, It. *filosofia* (also Du. *filozofie*, Ger. *philosophie*, Da., Sw. *filosofi*), ad. L. *philosophia*, a. Gr. *φιλοσοφία*, n. of condition f. *φιλόσοφ-os* philosopher: see PHILOSOPH.]

1. (In the original and widest sense.) The love, study, or pursuit of wisdom, or of knowledge of things and their causes, whether theoretical or practical.

The definition of Cicero, *De Officiis* II. ii. § 5, was considered authoritative: Nec quicquam aliud est philosophia, si interpretari velis, praeter studium sapientiae; sapientia autem est rerum divinarum et humanarum causarumque quibus eae res continentur scientia. Cf. quot. 1586.

1340 *Ayenb.* 126 Vor filozofé is ase moche worþ ase loue of wysdome. *Ibid.* 251 Þet is þe heȝeste wyt of man, wel to knawe his sseppere and him lonie mid al his herte. Vor wyþoute þise filosofie alle oþre wyttes ys folye. *Ibid.* 164 Filozofie. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 175 With philosophres speke of philosophie. 1483 *Cath. Angl.*, Filosophi, *philosophia*. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 38 Philosophie is a love or desire of wisedome: or otherwise, it is a profession, studie, and exercise of that wisedome, which is the knowledge of divine and humane things. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 804 Aristotle and Theophrastus, with the Peripateticks,..divide Philosophie in this maner; namely, into Contemplative and Active. 1607-12 BACON *Ess., Atheism* (Arb.) 330 Certainely a litle Philosophie inclineth to Atheisme, but depth in Philosophie bringeth Men about to Religion. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. x. 50 All human wisdome may be reduced to these two Heads of Philologie, and Philosophie. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 247 Philosophy, taking its name from the love of wisdom, and having for its end the investigation of truth, has an equal regard both to practice and speculation.

†**b.** Sometimes used especially of practical wisdom. *Obs.* Cf. 9.

From the time of the post-Aristotelian philosophy of the Stoics and Epicureans this had become a usual employment of the Gr. and L. word.

1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* III. I. 332 The chiefe of all philosophy consisteth to serve God, and not to offend men. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* I. viii. (1692) 37 Famous for her Virtue and Philosophy, when that word was understood not of vain Disputing but of Pious Living. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 750 The original meaning of the Word Philosophy was rightly applied to moral Wisdom.

2. That more advanced knowledge or study, to which, in the mediæval universities, the seven liberal arts were recognized as introductory; it included the three branches of *natural*, *moral*, and *metaphysical philosophy*, commonly called *the three philosophies*. Hence the degree of *Doctor of Philosophy*.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. i. (Skeat) I. 54 Philosophie is knowinge of deuinly and manly thinges ioyned with studie of good liuing...The firste spece of Philosophye is naturel...The seconde spece is morall, whiche in order of liuing maners techeth .. Prudence, Justice, Temperaunce, and strength...The thirde spece tourneth in to reason of vnderstanding, al thinges to be said soth and discussed, and that in two thinges is denided: one is art, another is rhetorique. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII. 115 Doctours of decree..That shoulde þe seuene ars conne .. Bote þei faille in fylosophye. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 2 Out of which several inquiries there do arise three knowledges, divine philosophy, natural philosophy, and human philosophy, or humanitie. 1895 RASHDALL *Univ. of Europe in Mid. Ages* II. 452 At Oxford..importance was attached to keeping up the theory that a University Arts course included the *Trivium* and *Quadrivium* of the earlier Middle Ages, as well as the 'three Philosophies' introduced by the rediscovery of Aristotle in the thirteenth century.

3. (= *natural philosophy.*) The knowledge or study of nature, or of natural objects and phenomena; 'natural knowledge': now usually called *science*. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2748 Þe clerkes sede þat it is in philosofie yfounde, þat þer beþ in þe eyr an hey ver fram þe grounde, As a maner gostes wiȝtes as it be. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* V. XXV. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 154 No Multeplyers but Phylosophers callyd wyll they be, Whych naturall Phylosophye dyd never rede nor see. 1681

Ray *Corr.* (1848) 130, I hope you [the naturalist Dr. Sloane] persist in your resolution of making your discoveries and observations public, for..the advancement of real philosophy. 1728 Pemberton *Newton's Philos.* 2 It is..to be wished, that the whole of his [Newton's] improvements in philosophy might be universally known. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 712 Where finds Philosophy her eagle eye [telescope], With which she gazes at yon burning disk Undazzled? 1813–26 (*title*) Annals of Philosophy; or Magazine of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Mechanics, Natural History, Agriculture and Arts.

†b. *spec.* (In early use) Magical or occult science; magic; alchemy. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 505, I wol yow teche pleynly the manere How I kan werken in Philosophie. ?*a* 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 406 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 298 Ane man of gret science,..Hes hrocht ws heir throw his knawlege in filosophie.

4. (= *moral philosophy.*) The knowledge or study of the principles of human action or conduct; ethics.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5664 In Boece of Consolacioun, Where it is maked mencioun Of our countree pleyn at the eye, By teching of philosophye. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* III. xii. 160 After cam Boece...And compiled..plente of fair volumes nourned of hye and noble philosophye. 1556 G. Colville (*title*) The boke of Boecius, called the comforte of philosophye, or wysedume. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 55 He giue thee Armour to keepe off that word, Aduersities sweete milke, Philosophie, To comfort thee, though thou art banished. 1634 Milton *Comus* 476 How charming is divine Philosophy! *a* 1751 Bolingbroke *Stud. & Use Hist.* ii. (1777) 25 History is Philosophy teaching by example. 1816 Shelley *Alastor* 71 The fountains of divine philosophy Fled not his thirsting lips.

5. (= *metaphysical philosophy.*) That department of knowledge or study which deals with ultimate reality, or with the most general causes and principles of things. (Now the most usual sense.)

1794 J. Hutton *Philos. Light*, etc. 121 Now, philosophy is that general knowledge by which the works of nature are understood in seeing the wisdom of design. 1852 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* 622 The Philosophical Society of Cambridge ought not, however, to be so entitled, if we take the word Philosophy in the meaning attached to it everywhere out of Britain. 1857 Fleming *Vocab. Philos.* 381 Underlying all our inquiries into any of these departments [God, nature, or man], there is a first philosophy, which seeks to ascertain the grounds or principles of knowledge, and the causes of all things. Hence philosophy has been defined to be the science of causes and principles. It is the investigation of those principles on which all knowledge and all being ultimately rest. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* § 37 Philosophy is completely-unified knowledge. 1865 J. Grote *Explor. Philos.* xi, Philosophy, by which I mean the study of thought and feeling..as we understand, think, feel them of ourselves and from within. 1880 J. Caird *Philos. Relig.* 2 Whatever is real is rational, and with all that is rational philosophy claims to deal... So far from resting in what is finite and relative, the peculiar domain of philosophy is absolute truth. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 95 That philosophy only means psychology and morals, or in the last resort metaphysics, is an idea slowly developed through the eighteenth century, owing to the victorious advances of science. 1891 Laog *Introd. Philos.* i. 27 Philosophy—we define to be—the progressive rational system of the principles presupposed and ascertained by the particular sciences, in their relation to ultimate Reality. 1902 H. Sidgwick *Philos.* 10, I regard Philosophy then..as the study which 'takes all knowledge for its province'.

6. Sometimes used especially of knowledge obtained by natural reason, in contrast with revealed knowledge.

(Cf. Ger. *Weltweisheit* opp. to *Gottesweisheit.*)

1388 Wyclif *Col.* ii. 8 That no man disseyue 3ou bi filosofie [1382 philosofye] and veyn fallace, aftir the tradicioun of men, aftir the elementis of the world and not aftir Crist. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. i. 7 Se 3e that no man bigile 3ou bi philosophi and veyn falsnes. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. vi. § 1 Concerning Divine Philosophie, or Naturall Theologie, It is that knowledge..concerning God, which may be obtained by the contemplation of his Creatures. 1640 Quarles *Enchirid.* IV. xci, Let Philosophy not be asham'd to be confuted. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* liii, Hold thou the good: define it well: For fear divine Philosophy Should push beyond her mark, and be Procuress to the Lords of Hell.

†b. *spec.* of the sceptical or rationalistic views current in France and elsewhere in the 18th c. *Obs.*

1749 Smollett *Gil Blas* IV. viii, Our mistress is also a little tainted with philosophy. 1790 Han. More *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 16 Philosophy..(as Unbelief..has lately been pleased to call itself) will not do nearly so much mischief to the present age, as its great apostles intended. 1795 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 308 He is certainly a man of parts; but one who has dealt too much in the philosophy of France.

7. With *of*: The study of the general principles *of* some particular branch of knowledge, experience, or activity; also, less properly, of those *of* any subject or phenomenon.

1713 Steele *Englishman* No. 7. 48 What Beau knows the Philosophy of the Perfume which emboldens him to appear amongst the Ladies? 1791 Burke *Let. to Member Fr. Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 32 The great professor .. of the philosophy of vanity [Rousseau]. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 385 The different problems which ought to be solved by a Philosophy of Nature. 1835 Ure (*title*) The Philosophy of Manufactures: or, an Exposition of the Scientific, Moral, and Commercial Economy of the Factory System. 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* v. 87, I believe I understand the philosophy of reform. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* II. v. 73 To trace the causes, whether for good or ill, that have made nations what they are is the true philosophy of history. 1880 J. Caird *Philos. Relig.* 1 A philosophy of religion starts with the presupposition that religion and religious ideas can be taken out of the domain of feeling or practical experience and made objects of scientific reflection.

8. A particular system of ideas relating to the general scheme of the universe; a philosophical system or theory. (With *a* and *pl.*)

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 48 Of Tholome thastronomie, Of Plato the Philosophie. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 10 Mi chefist propositions against Aristotles philosophi. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. v. 167 There are more things in Heauen and Earth, Horatio, Then are dream't of in our Philosophy. 1674 Grew *Disc. Mixture* § 1, I shall endeavour to conform to the Phylosophy, which this Society doth profess; which is, Reasoning grounded upon Experiment, and the Common Notions of Sense. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* I. 237 The Indian philosophy resembles that of the earlier rather than of the later Greeks. *a* 1866 J. Grote *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* xvi. (1870) 249 The special doctrines of other philosophies.

9. a. The system which a person forms for the conduct of life. **b.** The mental attitude or habit of a philosopher; serenity under disturbing influences or circumstances; resignation; calmness of temper.

1771 Chesterf. *Lett., to Bp. Waterford* 12 Aug., Philosophy, and confidence in the mercy of my Creator, mutually assist me in bearing my share of physical ills. 1774 J. Adams in *Fam. Lett.* 12 May, My own infirmities, the account of the return of yours, and the public news coming altogether have put my utmost philosophy to the trial. 1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* I. v, Philosophy has become another name for mental quietude. 1877 Sparrow *Serm.* ii. 26 And as to philosophy, alas! it may answer some of the lighter purposes of life, but can never pillow the soul in death.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *philosophy-dreamer, -hater*; †**philosophy-game**: see Philosopher 5 b.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. i. iv. 348 The like I may say of Cl. Bruxers Phylosophy game. *a* 1628 F. Grevil *Sidney* (1652) 18 To turn the barren Philosophy precepts into pregnant Images of life. 1653 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 19 This Gentleman..is desirous to have the place of Philosophy Professor at Breda. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* II. v. 236 Proceeding to publick Lectures, he became Philosophy Reader. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. 159 Here, methinks, the ridicule turns more against the philosophy-haters than the virtuosi or philosophers. 1796–1803 Coleridge *Let.* (in *Sotheby's Catal.* 20 Nov. (1899) 17), Your philosophy dreamers from Toth, the Egyptian, to Taylor the English Pagan.

Hence †**Philo·sophyship** *Obs.*, a mock title for a philosopher.

1798 Charlotte Smith *Yng. Philos.* III. 13 Is your philosophyship disinterested enough to give a letter of recommendation to your elder brother? *Ibid.* IV. 47, [I], of whose libertinism his philosophyship has such terrible ideas.

†Philosophy, *v. Obs.* Also 4 **philosofien.** [f. prec. sb.: cf. obs. F. *philosophier* (15–16th c. in Godef.).] *intr.* = Philosophize *v.* 1.

1382 Wyclif *Bible* Pref. Ep. vi. 67 Other..among 3ong wymmen philosofien of holi lettres [1388 talken as filosoferes of hooly lettris among 3onge wymmen]. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witcher.* xv. xxxiii. (1886) 383 Salomon did philosophie about all things. *a* 1614 Donne *Biathanatos* ii. § 2 (1644) 46 Ambrose Philosophying divinely in a contemplation of Bees. 1654 Flecknoe *Ten Years Trav.* 134 You see.. how I Philosophy on every thing.

Hence †**Philo·sophying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* 1113 Those townes by reason of 3^e^ Philosophying [L. *philosophantibus*; edd. 1587–92 Philosophing] Leuites, were called Leuitical. 1591 Sparry tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* Ep. Ded. A ij, By the philosophying upon the compilation, lines, and proportion of the handes. 1648 H. Gresby tr. *Balzac's Prince* 250 A most perfect manner of Philosophying.

†**Philostorgy** (fi·lŏstr̥ĭdʒi). *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. Gr. *φιλοστοργία* tender love, f. *φιλόστοργος* tenderly loving, f. *φιλο-* Philo- + *στοργή* affection.] Natural affection, such as that of parents and children.

1623 Cockeram, *Philostorgie*, parents loue towards their children. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*

Philotechnic (filŏte·knik), *a.* [f. Gr. *φιλότεχνος* fond of art, f. *φιλο-* Philo- + *τέχνη* art: so mod.F. *philotechnique* (*Dict. Acad.* 1835).] Fond of or devoted to the arts, esp. the industrial arts.

1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. I. 348/2 British Philotechnic Society. Proposals have been issued for the establishment of a society under the above title. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 11/1 Organization of popular education in the evenings in Paris:—III.—The Philotechnic Association.

So **Philote·chnical** *a.* (*rare*—°) = prec.; **Philote·chnist,** a lover of the practical arts.

1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1818) III. 176, I distinguish, first, those whom indeed you may call Philotheorists, or Philotechnists, or Practicians, and secondly those whom alone you may rightly denominate Philosophers. 1846 Worcester, *Philotechnic, Philotechnical*, fond of the arts; friendly to the arts.

Philothaumaturgic, etc.: see Philo-.

Phi·lo-theoso·phical, *a. rare.* [f. *philo-* (*sophical* + *theosophical.*] Relating to philosophy and theosophy.

1876 W. R. Cooper *Archaic Dict.* 10 *Abibaal.* King of Berytus (Beirout), to whom Sanchoniathon dedicated his philo-theosophical writings.

†**Philotimy.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. Gr. *φιλοτιμία*, n. of quality f. *φιλότιμος* loving honour, f. *φιλο-* Philo- + *τιμή* honour.] Love of honour or distinction; ambition.

1593 R. Harvey *Philad.* 24 These honourable Rulers approued their Princely Magnificence, and Philotimy in a braue maner. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*

Philo·xenist. [f. Gr. *φιλοξενίζειν* (f. *φιλόξενος* loving hospitality, f. *φιλο-* Philo- + *ξένος* stranger): see -ist.] A lover of hospitality to strangers.

1822 T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* II. 179 And Nicostratus trips, For I see that his lips To themselves are philoxenist framing.

So †**Phyloxeny,** -ie. *Obs. rare*—°.

1623 Cockeram, *Phyloxenie*, loue of hospitalitie.

Philoxygenous to **Philozoonist**: see Philo-.

Philter, obs. form of Filter: var. Philtre.

Phi·lterer. *rare.* [f. Philtre *sb.* or *v.* + -er¹.] One who makes or administers philtres.

1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 105 What more consonant to this Etymon, than a Poysoner, Philterer, Jugler, Cheater, or Deceiver. *Ibid.* 106.

Philtre, philter (fi·ltəɹ), *sb.* Also 7 filtre; 7–8 in L. form **philtrum** (pl. -a or -ums). [a. F. *philtre* (1568 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *philtrum*, a. Gr. *φίλτρον* love-charm, love-potion, f. *φιλ-*, stem of *φιλεῖν* to love, *φίλος* dear, loved, loving + *-τρον*, suffix of instrument.]

1. A potion or drug (rarely, a charm of other kind) supposed to be capable of exciting sexual love, esp. towards a particular person; a love-potion or love-charm. Sometimes *loosely*, a potion or drug to produce some magical effect, a magic potion. Also *fig.*

?1587 Newton *Tryall Man's owne selfe* (1602) 116 in Braud *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) III. 261 By any secret sleight or cunning, as Drinkes, Drugges, Medicines, charmed Potions, Amatorious Philters, Figures, Characters, or any such like paltering Instruments, Devises, or Practises. 1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* IV. i. (1620) 1, If I should make 'hem all in loue with thee afore Night! *Daup.* I would say thou had'st the hellish Philtre made of Stygian Wave. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Maydens Blush* 798 The hellish Philtree made of Stygian Wave. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. iii, They can make friends enemies, and enemies friends, by philters. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 347, I threw all over-board, for fear some trick or philter should have been play'd with them. 1868 Tennyson *Lucretius* 16 A witch Who brew'd the philtre.

β. c 1610 Ranuolph *Eclogue Two Doctors* Wks. 1875 II. 604 Love-sick Amyntas, get a philtrum here, To make thee lovely to thy truly dear. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* VI. § 25 That demons..assist in making philtrums and charms.

†**2.** See quots. *Obs.* [So It. *philtro* (Florio 1598), F. *philtre* (Cotgr. 1611).]

1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 278 A mole on the philtrum or hollow of the upper lip, under the nostrils. 1706 Phillips, *Philter* or *Philtrum*...Among some Anatomists, it is taken for the Hollow that divides the upper Lip.

3. Comb., as *philtre-bred, -charmed* adjs.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. II. *Imposture* 511 Not philtre-charm'd nor by Busiris prest. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* IV. xxxii. (heading), The philtre-bred passion of Tristan.

Phi·ltre, phi·lter, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To charm with a philtre or love-potion; *fig.* to bewitch.

1674 *Govt. Tongue* vi. § 34 Let [them] not..shew themselves philter'd and bewitch'd by this. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 378 Hearts philtred by Concupiscence impure. 1888 Lowell *Endymion* II. 32 Soon, like wine, Her eyes, in mine poured, frenzy-philtred mine.

2. *intr.* To prepare a philtre or magic potion.

1768 [W. Donaldson] *Life Sir B. Sapskull* II. xxv. 213, I thought my chymical chiromancers were philtering to charm the devil.

†**Philtrous** (fi·ltrəs), *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] Of the nature of a philtre.

1653 A. Wilson *Jas. I* 57 With Philtrous powders and such drugs he works upon their persons. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* II. I. xii. 276 *heading*, That it is a Philtrous Cup.

Philyrea: see Phillyrea.

‖ **Phimosis** (fəimō·sis). *Path.* Also 7 **phy-**. [mod.L., a. Gr. *φίμωσις* muzzling. So in Fr. (16th c. in Paré).] Contraction of the orifice of the prepuce, so that it cannot be retracted.

1674–7 J. Molins *Anat. Oss.* (1896) 22, I cut the Phymosis, and he did well. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 20 With the dysuria he had a complete phimosis. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 161 Phimosis is a congenital affection.

Hence **Phimosed** (fəimōuzd) *a.*, affected with phimosis; **Phimotic** (fəimɒ·tik) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of phimosis.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 837 The irritation of retained smegma beneath a phimosed prepuce. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 47 Phimotic Phlegmon.

Phinnock, phinoc, obs. ff. Finnoc *Sc.*, white trout. **Phioll,** variant of Filiole¹ *Obs.*

†**Phip.** *Obs.* An imitation of the chirp of a sparrow; hence formerly used as name for a sparrow. Also Philip.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 41 '3ee, farewel phippe [C. xii. 310 [yppe]!' quod fauntelte. *a* 1529 Skelton *Ph. Sparowe* 138 And whan I sayd, Phyp, Phyp, Than he wold lepe and skyp. *a* 1577 Gascoigne *Praise P. Sparrow* Wks. (1587) 285 As if you say but Fend cut Phip, Lord, how the peat will turne and skip.

Phiph(e, -er, obs. ff. Fife, Fifer. **Phirman, phirmaund,** var. Firman. **Phiscall,** obs. f. Fiscal. **Phisick, Phisician, -itian,** etc., obs. ff. Physic, Physician. **Phisionomy, phisnomy,** etc., obs. ff. Physiognomy.

Phit (fit). An imitation of various sounds, esp. that made by a rifle-bullet.

1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 420/1 He [a bear] gave a soft

'phit!' of startled recognition, pricked up his ears and turned his head askew. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 25 Aug. 3/5 The pert crack of the Lee-Metford, the 'phit' of whose bullet is lost in the whirr of a lead-coated stone from the Matabele arsonal. 1898 Doyle *Trag. Korosko* iv. 80 The air was full of the phit-phit-phit of the bullets.

Phiton, -es, etc., obs. ff. Python, -ess, etc.

Phiz (fiz). *humorous colloq.* Also 7 **phis,** 7–8 **phyz, phys,** 8 **phizz,** (fiz). [Colloq. abbreviation of *physnomy,* Physiognomy.] Face, countenance; expression or aspect of face.

1688 Shadwell *Sqr. Alsatia* v. i, In deed your magnanimous Phyz is somewhat disfigur'd by it, captain. 1691 *New Discov. Old Intreague* xxvii, Next Cousin Will,..With Aukward Phys. 1693 Congreve *Old Bach.* iv. viii, What a furious phiz I have! 1762 Churchill *Ghost* iv, Savour'd in talk, in dress, and phyz, More of another World than this. 1774 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 21 Grave phizes are grinned out of countenance. 1868 W. S. Gilbert *Bab Ballads, Only Dancing Girl,* And her painted, tainted Phiz.

b. *Comb.,* as *phiz-maker,* one who makes 'faces' or grimaces.

1742 J. Yarrow *Love at first Sight* Prol., Mass John the Phiz-Maker with zealous Cant.

Phiz, phizz, obs. ff. Fizz. **Phizitian, Phizonomye,** obs. ff. Physician, Physiognomy.

Phleam, obs. form of Fleam *sb.*[1]

Phleb-, before a consonant Phlebo-, combining form of Gr. *φλέψ, φλεβ-* vein, an element in terms of physiology, pathology, etc.

‖ **Phlebectasia** (flebekte·siă), ‖ **Phlebectasis** (flĭbe·ktăsis), **Phlebectasy** (flĭbe·ktăsi) [Gr. *ἔκτασις* extension], abnormal dilatation of a vein, varix. **Phlebectopy** (flĭbe·ktŏpi) [Gr. *ἐκ* out of, *τόπος* place], displacement or abnormal situation of a vein.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.,* **Phlebectasia,* dilatation of a vein, or portion of a vein. 1849–52 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1397/2 *Phlebectesis may conveniently be divided into several forms. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 938/2 *Phlebectasy ..*Phlebectopy.

Phlebenterate (flĭbe·ntĕrĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Phlebenterāta,* f. Gr. *φλέψ, φλεβ-* vein + *ἔντερον* intestine: see -ate[2] 2.] Belonging to the *Phlebenterata,* a former division of gastropod molluscs, characterized by processes of the alimentary canal extending into processes of the body-wall. b. *sb.* One of the *Phlebenterata.* So **Phlebenteric** (flebente·rik) *a.,* characterized by such processes as those of the *Phlebenterata*; **Phlebenterism** (flĭbe·ntĕriz'm), the condition of having processes of the alimentary canal extending into processes of the body-wall, as in the *Phlebenterata,* or into the legs, mandibles, etc., as in the *Pycnogonidæ*; the opinion that such processes have a circulatory function.

1857 E. C. Otté tr. *Quatrefages' Rambles Nat.* I. 351 Phlebenterism was declared to be entirely exploded, and characterised as a mere chimera.

‖ **Phlebitis** (flĭbəi·tis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *φλέψ, φλεβ-* vein: see -itis.] Inflammation of the walls of a vein.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 11 The inflammation of veins, by some writers called Phlebitis, has of late occupied more attention. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 425 Phlebitis is the chief evil to be feared from an injury to a vein.

Hence **Phlebitic** (flĭbi·tik) *a.,* pertaining to or affected with phlebitis.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 170 Paget..contended for the primarily phlebitic nature of thrombosis in gout.

Phlebo-, combining element: see Phleb-.

Phlebogram (fle·bŏgræm) [-gram], a diagram (sphygmogram) of the pulsations of a vein (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). **Phlebograph** (fle·bŏgrɑf) [-graph], an instrument (sphygmograph) for recording diagrammatically the pulsations of a vein. **Phlebography** (flĭbŏ·grăfi) [-graphy], a description of the veins; hence **Phlebographical** (flebŏgræ·fikăl) *a.,* pertaining to phlebography. **Phlebolite** (fle·bŏləit), **Phle·bolith** (-liþ) [Gr. *λίθος* stone: see -lite], a morbid calcareous concretion in a vein, a vein-stone; hence **Phlebolitic** (-li·tik), **-lithic** (-li·þik) *a.,* of the nature of, or pertaining to, a phlebolite. **Phlebology** (flĭbŏ·lŏdʒi) [-logy], that part of physiology or anatomy which treats of the veins; hence **Phlebolo·gical** *a.,* pertaining to phlebology. ‖ **Phlebometritis** (fle·bŏmĭtrəi·tis) [Gr. *μήτρα* womb: see -itis], inflammation of the veins of the womb (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). ‖ **Phleborrhagia** (flebŏrē·dʒiă), **Phleborrhage** (fle·bŏrĕdʒ) [Gr. *-ραγία,* from *ῥήγνυναι* to burst; cf. *hæmorrhage*], hæmorrhage from rupture of a vein. ‖ **Phleborrhexis** (flebŏre·ksis) [Gr. *ῥῆξις* bursting], rupture of a vein (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1842). ‖ **Phlebosclerosis** (fle·bŏsklĭrō·usis) [Gr. *σκλήρωσις* induration, f. *σκληρός* hard], morbid thickening and hardening of the wall of a vein; hence **Phlebosclerotic** (-ro·tik) *a.,* pertaining to phlebosclerosis. ‖ **Phlebostenosis** (fle bŏstĭnō·usis) [Gr. *στένωσις* contraction], abnormal contraction of a vein or veins (Dunglison 1853). ‖ **Phlebothrombo·sis,** thrombosis in a vein. Also Phlebotomy, etc.

1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 21 June 1571 Dr. J. Mackenzie will demonstrate his Clinical Polygraph and *Phlebograph. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.,* **Phlebographical,* belonging to Phlebography. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.,* **Phlebography,* description of the veins. *Ibid.,* **Phlebolite,* a loose concretion, varying in size from a currant to that of a pea, occasionally found in the veins. 1874 Van Buren *Dis. Genit. Org.* 217 Certain concretions found in the dilated veins..and known as phlebolites. 1847–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 89/2 *Phleboliths originate in clots in the interior of the vessels. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 939/2 *Phlebolithic, *Phlebolitic. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.,* **Phlebological,* belonging to Phlebology. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.,* **Phlebology,* the part of anatomy which treats of the veins. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), **Phleborragia,* the breaking of a Vein. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.,* *Phleborrhagia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 331 The sclerotic process may affect the veins also—**phlebo-sclerosis. *Ibid.* 220 *Phlebo-sclerotic thrombosis. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.,* **Phlebothrombosis,* venous thrombosis.

Phleboidal (flĭboi·dăl), *a.* [f. Phleb- + -oid + -al.] Resembling a vein or veins: see quot.

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 87/1 The tissue composed of these moniliform vessels has been denominated *phleboidal.*

† **Phlebo·tomer.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 -thomer. [f. Phlebotomy + -er.] = Phlebotomist.

1564–78 Bullein *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 26 Let vs..take our Phlebothomer with us to let hym bloud.

Phlebotomic (flebŏtɒ·mik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *φλεβοτομικός* (*φλεβοτομική* sb., the phlebotomic art), f. *φλεβοτομία* Phlebotomy.] Of or pertaining to phlebotomy. So **Phleboto·mical** *a.*; hence **Phleboto·mically** *adv.,* in relation to phlebotomy.

1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* III. 148 President of the phlebotomic college. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 940/2 Phlebotomical. 1869 E. C. Rye in *Student* II. 185 The 'mosquito' cannot be said to exist specifically, though phlebotomically it has an entity.

Phlebotomist (flĭbɒ·tŏmist). [f. Phlebotomy (or its source), see -ist: cf. F. *phlébotomiste* (1732 in *Dict. Trévoux*).] One who practises phlebotomy; a surgeon who bleeds patients; a blood-letter.

1657 G. Starkey *Helmont's Vind.* 256 A just reward for a butcherlike Phlebotomist. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* iii. (1818) I. 63 The cupping glasses of the phlebotomist.

Phlebo·tomiza·tion. [f. next + -ation]. The action of phlebotomizing; blood-letting.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 49/2 We may not, in Phlebotomizatione, be to timorouse and fearfull. 1837 Sir F. Palgrave *Merch. & Friar* v. (1844) 199 A general phlebotomization at stated and regular periods.

Phlebotomize (flĭbɒ·tŏməiz), *v.* Also 6 -thomize. [a. F. *phlébotomise-r* (16th c.), in med.L. *flebotomizāre* (Du Cange), f. *phlebotom-us,* Gr. *φλεβότομος*: see next and -ize.] a. *intr.* To practise phlebotomy; to let blood by opening a vein. b. *trans.* To bleed (a person, or a part of the body); also *transf.* and *fig.* c. *intr.* for *pass.* To undergo phlebotomy, to be bled (quot. 1652).

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* Ep. Ded., Wks. (Grosart) III. 12 Phlebothomize them, sting them, tutch them. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 27 b/1 To phlebotomize aright, is oftentimes a difficulte matter. 1644 Howell *England's Tears* in *Dodona's Gr.* etc. 160 Body politiques, ..as well as the frayle bodies of men..must have an evacuation for their corrupt humours, they must be phlebotomiz'd. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* xi. xxiv. 196 Post for physick's skill Phlebotomize he must, and take the vomit pill. 1796 J. Anstey *Pleader's Guide* Poet. Wks. 192 *Bother.* You took some blood, Sir, from him. *Ten. h.* Plenty—Phlebotomiz'd him ounces twenty. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* III. 135 The while I blister and phlebotomize! 1876 R. F. Burton *Gorilla L.* I. 131 At night the mosquitoes phlebotonized us.

Hence **Phlebo·tomized** *ppl. a.*; **-izing** *vbl. sb.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 2 b/2 Phlebotomisinge or blood-lettinge. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* v. 36 Yea, they would..make Bread and Cates of the Blood of their Phlebotomized bullockes. 1835 Anster tr. *Faust* (1887) 292 For spirits sinking, spirits rising The one cure is phebotomising. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Aug. 11 These phlebotomizing days are now, however, long gone by.

Phlebotomy (flĭbɒ·tŏmi). Forms: 5 fleobotomie, -ye, (flo-, flabotomye), 5–6 flebotomye, (9 -y), 6 fleubothomy(e, flebothomie, -y, phlebothomy, -tomye, 6–7 -tomie, (7 -thomie), 6– phlebotomy. [a. OF. *flebothomie* (13th c. in Godef.), mod.F. *phlébotomie,* It. *flebotomia,* ad. L. *phlebotomia,* a. Gr. *φλεβοτομία,* the opening of a vein, f. *φλεβότομος* that opens a vein, f. *φλεβο-* Phlebo- + *-τομος* -cutting, -cutter.]

1. The action or practice of cutting open a vein so as to let blood flow, as a medical or therapeutical operation; venesection, blood-letting, bleeding.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 83 A walkynge vlcus is heelid wiþ fleobotomie [*v. r.* flebotomye] & formacie. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxii. (1859) 24 The nature of thy maladye wyl aske sothely a flobotomye. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xxiii. (1870) 287 Clense it with stufes or by fleubothomye. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. v. I. ii. (1651) 384 Phlebotomy is promiscuously used before and after Physick. 1780 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 24 Aug., Gentle purges, and slight phlebotomies, are not my favourites; they are pop-gun batteries, which lose time and effect nothing. 1877 Khory *Princ. Medicine* 60 Marks of leech bites, and of phlebotomy.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* The drawing of blood in any way (*lit.* or *fig.*); *esp.* bloodshed (i. e. scourging, slaughter, etc.), or other violent or destructive means used for the cure of moral, social, or political disorder; 'bleeding' in purse or pocket.

1589 [? Nashe] *Almond for Parrat* 3 b, O it is a haire-brande whooresonne, and well scene in Phlebotomie. 1646 J. Hall *Horæ Vac.* 151 Warre is the Phlebotomy of the Body Politique. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 539 Fiscal Phlebotomy was unknown, as a science, to our ancestors.

† 3. An instrument for phlebotomy; a lancet. *Obs.* [Gr. *φλεβότομον.*]

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 33 Ypocras..holding in his honde a flabotomye of munycion for latyng blood.

‖ **Phlegethon** (fle·gl̥þŏn, fle·dʒ-). *Gr.* and *Lat. Myth.* Also 4 **Flegeton,** 6 **Phlegeton.** [a. Gr. *Φλεγέθων, -οντ* = lit. 'burning, blazing', hence as here.] Name of a fabled river of fire, one of the five rivers of Hades.

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 164 He wolde swere his commun oth, Be Lethen and be Flegeton. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vi. 50 Nor damned ghoste In flaming Phlegeton does not so felly roste. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 299 'Tis certain, that the Pagans, who first used the word Phlegethon, denoted by it not a River of the Elysian Fields ..but of Hell and the Place of Torments. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 391 No phlegethon could be found that would burn him.

Hence **Phlegetho·ntal, Phlegetho·ntic** *adjs.,* of or pertaining to Phlegethon; burning, fiery.

1600 Tourneur *Transf. Metam.* Prol., To feele the smart of Phlegetontike sight. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 34 Blaz'd with phlegethontal fires. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 121 Phlegetontal and direfull evils. 1821 Byron *Juan* IV. liii, Cogniac! Sweet Naiad of the Phlegethontic rill!

Phlegm (flem). Forms: see below. [ME. *fleem, fleume, fleme,* a. OF. *fleume, flemme* (13th c. in Littré), mod.F. *flegme* (dial. *fleume, flême, flume*) = Pr. *flegma, flemma,* Cat. *fleuma,* Sp. *flema,* It. *flemma*:—L. (post-cl.) *phlegma* clammy humour of the body, phlegm, a. Gr. *φλέγ-μα* inflammation, heat, morbid clammy humour (as the result of heat), f. *φλέγ-ειν* to burn, blaze. In 16–17th c. conformed in spelling to Gr.-L. original.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 4 6 fleume, flewme; 4 fleem, 5–7 fleme, 6 7 fleamo, fleam, 8 fle'me.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 147 Pey hadde moche fleem. 1390–1563 Fleume [see B. 1 a]. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IV. ix. (Add. MS. 27944), Flewme is an humour kyndeliche colde & moiste. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 245 Agarik Purgyth fleme and malencoly. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 91 Ane bag full of flewme. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 904 The fleame, *le flegme.* 1586 Bright *Melanch.* ii. 4 The second is fleume, next to bloud in quantitie. 1645 Milton *Colast.* 12 What if fleam and choler..come instead? 1650 Howell *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* 130 They answered prudently and with fleme. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 662 Our Critics..judge with fury, but they write with fle'me.

β. 6–7 flegme, floagm(e, 7 fleugme, 7–8 flegm.

1547–64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 44 The rest of him flegme & cholier. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* x. (1592) 141 Agarick purgeth Fleagme. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Sceptick* in *Rem.* (1651) 8 Abounding with Fleagm. 1621 Sanderson *3rd Serm.,* 1 *Kings* xxi. 29 § 26 Abundance of melancholy, tough flegm. 1659 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. II. 134 Hence are generated Choler and Flegme. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 24/2 The superfluous Flegm and Humidity.

γ. 6 phleume, phleugme; 6–7 phlegme, 7–phlegm; 7–8 phleam, phleme.

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terapeut.* 2 G iv, To purge ye humours coleryke or melancolyke, or els phleume. 1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Consisto, Cursus pituitae consistit,* the course of the phleugme is stayed. *a* 1592 Greene *Mamillia* II. Wks. (Grosart) II. 223 The naturall constitution of women is Phlegme, and of men Choller. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. vii. 29 A certaine watry elementary phleme. 1617 *Fanua Ling.* 100 Phleame expelleth choler. 1660– Phlegm [see B. 2]. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* 5 Phlegme distilled from Salt of Tartar. 1684 Earl Roscom. *Ess. Transl. Verse* (1709) 301 Write with Fury, but correct with Phleam.

‖ *δ.* 6 **flegma,** 7 **phlogma.**

1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* B vij, Onely the flegma of the grene herbes is dystylled. 1610 Phlegma [see B. 2]. 1657 *Physical Dict., Phlegma*..is used for any distilled water which hath no spirit, as rose-water.

B. Signification.

1. The thick viscid fluid or semifluid substance secreted by the mucous membranes, esp. of the respiratory passages; mucus.

a. In old physiology, regarded as one of the four bodily 'humours', described as cold and moist, and supposed when predominant to cause constitutional indolence or apathy.

1387 [see A. *α*]. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 99 The moiste fleume with his cold Hath in the lunges for his hold Ordeined him a propre stede. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxvii. 318 An armony..of the foure humours, that is to knowe of ye blode, of the colour, of the fleume, and of ye malancoly. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* I. i. (1541) 8 b, Natural fleume is a humour cold and moyst, whyte and swete, or without taste. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Rivers* lxvi, They turned theyr blud to melancholick fleume. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* I. 72 Fleame hath the predominancy in his complexion. 1731 Arbuthnot *Aliments* VI. vii. (1735) 188 Phlegm amongst the Ancients signified a cold viscous Humour, contrary to the Etymology of the Word. 1860 Whewell *Philos. Discov.* IV. vi. 35 The doctrine of the Four Humours (Blood, Phlegm, Yellow Bile and Black Bile).

b. In modern (or corresponding early) use; esp. when morbid or excessive, and discharged by cough, etc. Now chiefly in popular use, and no longer applied to the mucus of the nasal passages. So mod.F. *flegme* (dial. *fleume, flume*).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vj b, And makyth flewme fall owte of the brayne. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 274 Ane hair hogeart, that hostit out flewme. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67 Vsope, that is gude to purge congelit fleume. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 277 Wormwood..dischargeth the brest of tough fleagme. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments* 267 To dissolve viscid Phlegm, and excite a Cough. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xx. 229 The principal annoyance the patient suffers is in getting up the phlegm in the morning. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (1894) 400 The discharge of various substances, technically termed expectoration or *sputum*, and popularly known as phlegm.

†c. With *a* and *pl.* A collection or mass of phlegm, or of any mucous secretion. *Obs.*

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 15 If thou wilt..purge the head and breste..of all slymye fleumes and fylth. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* CXXXIV. (1636) 136 [It] doth take away Flewmes of the Eyes. 1688 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.* s.v. *Bring*, To bring up a phlegm, *cracher*. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 16 A phlegm sticking in my throat, I happened to hem pretty loud.

†d. In figurative use. *Obs.*

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 153 In danger to be choaked with the flegme & humour of his sins. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Church-porch* xvi, O England! full of sinne, but most of sloth; Spit out thy flegme, and fill thy brest with glorie. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* II. *Proffer* viii, Spit out their phlegm, And fill thy brest with home.

e. See SALSE-PHLEGM.

†2. *Old Chem.* One of the five 'principles' of bodies, also called *water*; any watery inodorous tasteless substance obtained by distillation. *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* III. iv. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 140 Fyrst wyth moyst Fyre and after wyth the dry: The flewme by Pacyence owt drawyng. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v, Rectifie your menstrue, from the phlegma. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 130 Seeds steeped.. in Spirit of Urine mixt with phlegm of Elder-berries. 1686 HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* 5 Water which is called Phlegm ..comes in distillation before the Spirits when they are fixt, or after them when they are volatile. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 335 Three Principles of which all things are form'd; that is to say, the Flegm, the Grease and the Ashes. The Flegm is the Mercury. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 9 Phlegm or Water, is the common Vehicle or Diluter of all solid Bodies. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. I. v. 78 The gall-nut yields, by distillation, a limpid phlegm. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 51 The attempts made to analyse vegetable substances previous to 1720 merely produced their resolution into the supposed elements of the chemists of those days—viz. salts, earths, phlegm and sulphur.

3. The character supposed to result from predominance of phlegm (sense 1 a) in the bodily constitution; phlegmatic temperament or disposition; want of excitability or enthusiasm; coldness, dullness, sluggishness, apathy; coolness, calmness, self-possession, evenness of temper.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 198 There are few nations of so much fleame or sufferance [as the Mexicans]. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 52 He that hath to deale with that Nation, must have good store of Phlegme and patience. 1668 TEMPLE *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 50 Monsieur de Wit defended their Cause..with great Phlegm, but great Steddiness. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. 223 A man of more phlegm, and not so sensibly touched. 1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 281 The mathematical genius requires much phlegm, moderation, attention and circumspection. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xvi, The patience of the people was creditable to their phlegm.

Phlegmagogue (fle·gmăgɒg). [a. F. *phlegmagogue*, OF. *fleumagogue* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *phlegmagōgus*, a. Gr. φλεγμαγωγός, f. φλέγμα PHLEGM + ἀγωγός drawing forth.] A medicine for expelling phlegm. Now *rare*.

[1657 *Physical Dict., Phlegmagogon*, purgers of flegm.] 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. ii. 570 Electuary of Jallap..is a good Phlegmagogue. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 248 Phlegmagogues or those [medicines] which draw off pitious Matter or Phlegm by Stool.

So **Phlegmagogal** (-gō·găl) *a.*, having the property of expelling phlegm; **Phlegmagogic** (-gɒ·dʒik), *a.* = prec.; *sb.* = *phlegmagogue*.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 115 Some are called Phlegmagogall which purge Phlegme. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* 144 Mercury..with..some phlegmagogick Extract.

‖Phlegmasia (flegmā·siă, -ziă). *Path.* Pl. **-æ.** [mod.L., a. Gr. φλεγμασία (Hippocr.) inflammation. Cf. F. *phlegmasie*.] Inflammation, *esp.* inflammation accompanied by fever.

Phlegmasia dolens, or *phlegmasia alba dolens*, inflammation of the veins of the leg, with severe pain, swelling, hardness, and whiteness, occurring in women after childbirth; also called *milk-leg* or *white-leg*.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Phlegmasia*, an Inflammation. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Phlegmasia*, a word used by some of the medical writers for an inflammation. 1800 J. HULL (*title*) An Essay on Phlegmasia Dolens. 1859 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 1 The mucous tissue..is also the seat of very different kinds of phlegmasiæ.

Phlegmatic (flegmæ·tik), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: see PHLEGM; also 4–6 flum-, 6–7 flugm-; 4–6 **-etyke, -ytyck(e, -ytek.** [ME. *fleumatike*, a. OF. *fleumatique* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *phlegmatic-us*, a. Gr. φλεγματικός, f. φλέγμα, φλεγματ-: see PHLEGM.]

1. Of the nature of or abounding in phlegm.

a. (In sense pertaining to PHLEGM 1.) Of the nature of the 'humour' or secretion called phlegm; mucous. Of the human body, its organs, etc.: Having a predominance of phlegm in the constitution or 'temperament' (see also 2). Of diseases, etc.: Characterized or caused by excess of phlegm. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 157 Þe dyevet .. asayleþ stranglakest þane colrik mid ire and mid discord .. þane fleumatike: mid glotonye and be sleauþe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. ix. (Tollem. MS.) A verry flewmatike man is in the body lustles, heuy and slow. *Ibid.* VII. lix. (Bodl. MS.), As þe brayne dischargeþ hym silfe of flewmatike humoures and of fumosite. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 86 If it be yn tokenynge flleumetyke. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Fij, To spette and putte oute the flegmatyke matter. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 245 A flemytycke man may slepe .ix. houres or more. 1562 BULLEYN *Bulwark, Bk. Simples* 3 b, It is good in the meates of them whiche be Flugmatike. 1563 T. GALE *Antid.* II. 84 In phlegmaticke bodyes they maye forbeare their supper. 1741 BETTERTON *Eng. Stage* v. 63 Persons of a flegmatic Constitution are slow in turning of their Eyes. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 22 The phlegmatic person is no more easily moved by medicinal than by other agencies.

†b. (In sense pertaining to PHLEGM 2.) Of the nature of the 'principle' called phlegm; watery and insipid. Of bodies in general: Abounding in 'phlegm'; and hence, producing phlegm (PHLEGM 1 a or b) when taken as food, etc. *Obs.*

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 172 For as mych as all fisshes aftir water ben flewmatike therfore they be better rost than soden. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 2 b, Where colde with moysture prenayleth, that body is called Fleumatike, wherein water hath preeminence. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 77 She [the Carp] is of very soft flesh and phlegmatike. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 5 Standing Waters..by reason of the constant waste of the Phlegmatique vapour that constantly rises from it. 1747 LANGRISH in *Phil. Trans.* (1748) XLIV. II. [4] The watery or phlegmatic Principle abounds so much as to be nearly $\frac{13}{18}$ Parts of the whole Mass.

2. Having or showing the mental character or disposition formerly supposed to result from predominance of phlegm among the bodily 'humours'; not easily excited to feeling or action; lacking enthusiasm; cold, dull, sluggish, apathetic; cool, calm, self-possessed.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* 30 The Numantines of their naturall condition, were more flegmatike than cholerike. 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* IV. i, Cold, phlegmatike bastard, th'art no brat of mine. 1756–82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. v. 276 Raphael never received a more flegmatic Eulogy. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* IV. i. (1879) 288 Cold and phlegmatic must he be who is not warmed into admiration by the surrounding scenery. 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* I. iv, Selina resumed her knitting in a most phlegmatic manner.

†B. *sb.* A phlegmatic person. *Obs. rare.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* M iij, The fleumatykes, & them that are wont to diseases of colde maladyes. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 120 He contemned Iulian, as an abject Fellow: and Niger as a dull Flegmaticke.

So †**Phlegma·tical** *a.* = *phlegmatic*; **Phlegma·tically, †Phlegma·ticly** *adv.*, in a phlegmatic manner; **Phlegma·ticness,** the quality of being phlegmatic.

1586 Q. ELIZ. in *Leycester Corresp.* (Camden) 243 What *flegmaticall reasons soever were made you. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 235 They that have a phlegmatical Ague. 1828–32 WEBSTER, **Phlegmatically.* 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. § 76 The most phlegmatically impudent of the whole school. 1870 *Daily News* 5 Oct., The videttes phlegmatically continued their circling. 1673 *S' too him Bayes* 56 This is..so hal'd in, and so *phlegmatickly apply'd. 1727 WARBURTON *Prodigies* 80 All the rest [of the story] is phlegmatickly past over. 1659 FELTHAM *Low-Countries* 42 Being full of humours, that is her cradle, which luls and rocks her to a dull *phlegmatickness.

Phle·gmatism. *rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Phlegmatic character. So †**Phle·gmatist** [-IST], a person of phlegmatic constitution.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* D vijb, Pistake Nuts... In cold weather, for flegmatists. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* 436 The phlegmatism of..Sir Robert Walpole's..conduct.

Phle·gmatous, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] 'Inflamed or much inflamed' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 133, I have already spoken of peripheral phlegmatous troubles.

Phlegme, erron. form of FLEAM *sb.*¹, lancet.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 11 Phlegmes..to launch and cut the gums. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 99/1 Before starting I gave Johannus my phlegme, and a hasty lesson in the art of bleeding.

†**Phlegmed** (flemd), *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. PHLEGM + -ED².] Imbued with 'phlegm' (sense 2).

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 503 This [oil of Vitriol] as highly phlegm'd..as any usually is.

Phlegmless (fle·mlĕs), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Devoid of or free from phlegm.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. vii. 175 One distillation..will bring it over from Wine it self, so pure and flegmless, as to burn all away. 1768 J. ROSS *Ode on loss of Friend* Wks. 224 (MS.) Philomel, Whose shrill harmonious note So swells her phlegmless throat.

Phlegmon (fle·gmɒn). *Path.* Also 4–7 **fleg-.** [ME. *flegmon*, a. L. *phlegmon* or *phlegmona* (Plin.), a. Gr. φλεγμονή inflammation, a boil, deriv. of φλέγ-ειν to burn: cf. OF. *fleugmon* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = mod.F. *phlegmon*.] An inflammatory tumour, a boil or carbuncle; inflammation, esp. of the cellular tissue, tending to or producing suppuration; an acute local inflammation with marked redness and swelling.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lix. (Bodl. MS.), Suche swellinge hatte Apostema, & somtyme it comeþ..of a semple humoure as of blood and hatte flegmone. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 B ij b, Yf ecchymosis, or vlcere, or erisipelas, or putryfaction, or phlegmone be in any parte. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 364/1 [A prescription] For the Flegmone or Felon of the Fingers. 1651 WITTIE *Primrose's Pop. Err.* II. 81 It may also be a phlegman, or erysipelas of some part. 1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* 14 These parts..may be subject to.. phlegmon. 1788 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* II. 191 The Phlegmon is the inflammation of the cellular membrane. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 256 This bacillus is identical with one subsequently found..in gaseous phlegmons.

Hence **Phlegmonic** (flegmɒ·nik), **Phle·gmonous** *adjs.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a phlegmon; **Phle·gmonoid** *a.*, resembling a phlegmon.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 170 A Man.. had a *Phlegmonick Erysipelas upon the Right Arm. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 185 In phlegmonic inflammation, pulsation has been felt, as from an aneurism. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 12 It appeared more like the erysipelatous than *phlegmonoide kind. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 455/2 External inflammation resembling phlegmonoid erysipelas. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xi. (1672) 31 It's..generated ..out of the dregs and remainder of a *Phlegmonous or Oedematick tumour. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 850/2 Phlegmonous inflammation of the areolar tissue.

Phlegmy (fle·mi), *a.* Forms: see PHLEGM. [f. PHLEGM + -Y.]

1. Of the nature of or consisting of phlegm, mucous; containing or characterized by phlegm.

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* 1 j, The stoppynges of the leuer that comethe of grosse and fleymy humors. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 57 It..breedeth a clammy, and fleamy nourishment. 1678 ANNE BRADSTREET *Poems* (1875) 16 The flegmy constitution I uphold. 1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 209 Now from thy Lungs hawk up the phlegmy Load. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 5/5 A cold, accompanied by a phlegmy cough.

†b. Watery; moist: cf. PHLEGM 2. *Obs.*

1599 H. BUTTES *Diets Drie Dinner* P iv, [The mid-air] spits out watry reums amaine, As phleamy snow, and haile, and sheerer raine. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 83 The gross phlegmy part of Grass.

2. Of mental disposition: = PHLEGMATIC 2.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. 25 Such as out of their flemye womanishnesse seeke for such secrets. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 362 Rather then spend words with this fleamy clodd of an Antagonist. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 1/2 Mild as milk, they hobnob with the phlegmy Saxon.

Phleme, variant of FLEAM *sb.*¹, lancet.

Phlobaphene (flɒ·băfēn). *Chem.* Also **-en.** [a. F. *phlobaphène*, f. Gr. φλό-ος = φλοι-ός bark + βαφή dye + -ENE.] Name for a class of brown or red colouring matters, of complex composition, occurring in the bark of various trees and shrubs.

1880 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1568 *Phlobaphene*,..name.. applied to certain red bodies, formed, together with glucose, when many tannins are heated with dilute sulphuric acid. 1887 *Athenæum* 10 Dec. 787/2 It [tannin] is decomposed into glucose, gallic acid, and a substance analogous to phlobaphen. 1895 *Naturalist* 23 It [the hawthorn] yields a phlobaphene with acids.

Phloem (flō·u·em). *Bot.* [mod. (Nägeli in Ger.) f. Gr. φλόος = φλοιός bark + -ημα, passive suffix.] Collective name for the cells, fibres, and vessels forming the softer portion of the fibrovascular tissue, as distinct from the *xylem* or woody portion; the bast with its associated tissues. Also *attrib.*, as *phloem-bundle, -layer, -sheath*, etc.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 94 The different forms of tissue of a differentiated fibro-vascular bundle may be classified into two groups, which Nägeli calls the *Phloëm-* (Bast) and *Xylem-* (Wood) portion of the bundle...In many bundles the phloëm is formed on one, the xylem on the other side of the procambium. *Ibid.* 95 These horizontal elements ..may be generally designated as rays; within the xylem they are called xylem-rays, within the phloëm, phloëm-rays. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 85/2 Found in the bast or phloëm layers of ordinary trees. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 440 [In Ferns] A single layer or several layers of cells may often be found at the periphery of the phloëm lying just inside the true bundle-sheath. Russow regards this structure as belonging ..to the ground tissue, and he terms it the phloëm-sheath.

Phlogistian (flɒ,dʒi·stiăn). [f. PHLOGISTON + -IAN.] A believer in the existence or theory of phlogiston.

1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 67 The phlogistians were obliged to consider all combustible bodies as combinations of different..substances with the undemonstrated phlogiston.

Phlogistic (flɒ,dʒi·stik, -ji·stik), *a.* (*sb.*) [In sense 1, mod. f. PHLOGISTON: cf. mod.L. *phlogisticus*, F. *phlogistique* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*); in senses 2, 3, immediately f. Gr. φλογιστ-ός inflammable, inflamed + -IC.]

I. 1. *Chem.* Of the nature of or consisting of phlogiston; †containing phlogiston, combustible (*obs.*); connected with or relating to phlogiston.

1733 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 63 [In Phosphorus] The Phlogistic Part is so slightly connected with the other Principles, that the least..Friction or Warmth, sets it on

fire. 1774 PRIESTLEY *Observ. Air* I. 188 Common air..deprived of its fixed air by phlogistic processes. *Ibid.* 50 Plants imbibing the phlogistic matter with which it is overloaded. 1789 HIGGINS (*title*) Comparative View of the phlogistic and antiphlogistic Theories. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 400 Bodies that are eminently luminous..contain a certain species of matter..this is called phlogistic inflammable or combustible matter. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* III. iv. 300 The phlogistic doctrines of Beccher and Stahl.

† b. as *sb.* A phlogistic principle or substance.

1733 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 61 This red Earth retains so much of an unctious Phlogistic, that [etc.].

II. 2. *Path.* Inflammatory.

1754-6 *Connoisseur* No. 53 ¶ 9 Blotches and breakings out ..owing to a kind of a phlogistic humour in her blood. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 71 Cases of acute or active inflammation preceded by what is called the phlogistic diathesis. 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (1875) 321 The phlogistic process in the pericardium.

†**3.** Burning, fiery, heated, inflamed (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.* (Chiefly in rhetorical use.)

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 1. 136 Ethereal Powers! you..Gem the bright Zodiac, stud the glowing pole, Or give the Sun's phlogistic orb to roll. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas' Trav.* (1812) I. 83 The phlogistic mountains of that neighbourhood. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 407 A sorry imitator of that wholesale dealer in phlogistic curses. 1855 SMEDLEY, etc. *Occult Sc.* 59 Much phlogistic correspondence was discovered.

Phlogi·sticate, *v. Chem. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. prec. + -ATE[3]: cf. F. *phlogistiquer.*] *trans.* To render phlogistic; to combine with phlogiston. Chiefly in **Phlogi·sticated** *ppl.a.* [F. *phlogistiqué.*]

†*Phlogisticated air* or *gas*, names for nitrogen in the phlogistic theory. †*Phlogisticated alkali*, name for prussiate (hydrocyanate) of potash.

1774 PRIESTLEY *Observ. Air* I. 178 *note*, It might not be amiss to call air that has been..made noxious by any of the processes above mentioned..by the common appellation of *phlogisticated air*. 1776 — in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 242 The nitrous air..lost a great proportion of its power of diminishing, that is, phlogisticating, common air. 1789 *Ibid.* LXXIX. 146 It is also natural to suppose, that..the dephlogisticating principle..[being] expelled, the phlogisticating principle should enter. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 160 Almost intirely phlogisticated air, or, as it is now termed, azotic gas. 1846 GROVE *Contrib. Sc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 325 Priestley..was led to believe that water was convertible into nitrogen (phlogisticated air).

So †**Phlogistica·tion** [also in Fr. 1777], combination with phlogiston: the name in the phlogistic theory for the process now called *deoxidation.*

1774 PRIESTLEY *Observ. Air* (1775) I. 189 This air..without any previous phlogistication, is purified by agitation in water. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 86 The power of the loadstone ..is increased by cooling, by a regeneration of iron, or phlogistication of its calx, and by the action of acids upon iron. 1801 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 432 In the precipitation of copper by silver, [we see] an instance of de-oxidation (or phlogistication) by negative electricity.

Phlogiston (flŏdʒi·stĕn, -gi·stŏn). *Chem.* [mod.L., a. Gr. φλογιστόν, neuter of φλογιστός burnt up, inflammable, vbl. adj. from φλογίζ-ειν to set on fire, f. φλόξ, φλογ- flame, ablaut deriv. of φλεγ-, root of φλέγ-ειν to burn.] A hypothetical substance or 'principle' formerly supposed to exist in combination in all combustible bodies, and to be disengaged in the process of combustion; the 'principle of inflammability'; the matter of fire, conceived as fixed in inflammable substances.

This use of the term and the theory connected with it were introduced by Stahl in 1702, in his ed. of Beccher's *Physica Subterranea* of 1669. The phrase '*esse* φλογιστὸν' had been used by Sennert (in 1619) in the sense of 'the being inflammable', inflammability or combustibility as a *quality* of some substances, but not regarded as a substance or principle. The existence of phlogiston was denied by Lavoisier in 1775, and though stoutly maintained by Priestley, the belief in it was generally abandoned by 1800.

[1619 SENNERTUS *De Chym. Consensu ac Dissensu* 283 At Colores, Odores, Sapores, esse φλογιστὸν & similia alia, mineralibus, metallis, gemmis lapidibus, plantis, animalibus insunt. 1702 STAHL *Spec. Beecherianum* I. 1. xvi. 19 in *B.'s Phys. Subterr.* (1732), Ad substantiam ipsam mixti, ut ingrediens..ut materiale principium, et pars totius compositi constitutiva, concurrit, materia et principium ignis, non ipse ignis: Ego Phlogiston appellare cœpi.]

[1730 GOUFREY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 288 By the Solution of crude Mercury united with the *Phlogiston Vini*, or other Vegetables.] 1733 A. G. HANCKEWITZ *ibid.* XXXVIII. 69 We produce the Phlogiston out of fat Substances, and from the Phlogiston a Fuligo, or Soot, and from the Fuligo an urinous Salt. 1750 *Elaboratory laid Open* Introd. 74 The sulphureous principle, or phlogiston, which is the proper essence of all oils. 1774 PRIESTLEY *Observ. Air* (1775) I. 65 Considering inflammable air as air united to or loaded with phlogiston. 1785—in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 280 Mr. Lavoisier is well known to maintain, that there is no such thing as what has been called phlogiston. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. ix. 360 Phlogiston..may be considered as a treasure..of light and heat, to be dispensed in the absence of the sun. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 12 There is truly in bodies a substance, which may be properly named phlogiston, as being the cause of that light and heat which accompany burning. 1800 PRIESTLEY (*title*) The Doctrine of Phlogiston established, and that of the Composition of Water refuted. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 98 The existence of phlogiston is no longer believed in. 1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* iv. 117 Jameson [left college 1802] had heard the last dying echoes of the battle between the partisans of the phlogiston and the antiphlogiston camp.

† b. *fig.* Energy, 'fire'. *Obs.*

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 171 Moni. Faujas pleases me much; the liveliness, vivacity, phlogiston of his character, do not run into pertness, foppery, or affectation.

Phlogogenetic (flŏ·gŏdʒĕne·tik), *a. Path.* [f. Gr. φλογο-, comb. f. φλόξ flame + -GENETIC.] Producing inflammation. Also **Phlogogenic** (-dʒe·nik), **Phlogo·genous** *adjs.* in same sense.

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phlogogenic .. Phlogogenous.* 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 156 There are several species [of bacteria] which are phlogogenetic. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 3 Dec. 1508 Certain species of bacteria..possess in their cell bodies a phlogogenic poison.

Phlogopite (flŏ·gŏpəit). *Min.* [Named 1841 (in Ger. *Phlogopit*), f. Gr. φλογωπός fiery (f. φλογ- flame + ὤψ, ὠπ- face, look) + -ITE[1].] A magnesia mica, found in crystalline limestone and serpentine, usually of a brownish-yellow or brownish-red colour, with pearly, often submetallic (coppery) lustre.

1850 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 359 It agrees in atomic proportions with the phlogopite. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 135 Phlogopite crystallises in the same system, and has the same cleavage as muscovite.

‖ **Phlogosis** (flŏgō·sis). *Path.* Pl. **-es** (-īz). [mod.L., a. Gr. φλόγωσις inflammation, f. φλόξ, φλογ- flame. In F. *phlogose.*] Inflammation.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Phlogosis*, the same that *Phlegmone.* 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 284 Sometimes..the Mercury..causeth a great Phlogosis..in the Part. 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 299 A circumstance which..characterizes the phlogoses.

Hence **Phlogosed** (-ōu·zd) *ppl.a.*, affected with phlogosis, inflamed; **Phlogosin** (-ōu·sin) *Chem.*, name for a product of cultures of certain bacteria, which produces acute local inflammation; **Phlogotic** (-ŏ·tik) *a.*, of the nature of or tending to phlogosis, inflammatory.

1872 GROSS *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 5) II. 884 The..*phlogosed condition of the penis. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 521 Leber obtained *phlogosin from the staphylococcus aureus. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 41 A mark of high entonic health, or a *phlogotic diathesis. *Ibid.* 50 Like the push [the boil] is found in persons of an entonic or phlogotic habit.

†**Phlome.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Bot.L. *Phlomis*, a. L. *phlomis, phlomos* (Plin.), a. Gr. φλομίς, φλόμος mullein.] A plant of the genus *Phlomis* (N. O. *Labiatæ*), comprising herbs and shrubs with wrinkled leaves, often thick and woolly.

(*Phlomis fruticosa* is Jerusalem Sage; *P. Lychnites* is Lamp-wick.)

[1706 PHILLIPS, *Phlomis*, a kind of Flower, which some take for a Primrose.] 1715 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 243 These Leaves differ from the Broad Phlome in being thicker.

Phloramine to **Phloretin**: see PHLORO-.

Phlorizin (flŏrə·izin, flŏ·rizin). *Chem.* Also †**phlori·dzin(e.** [f. Gr. φλό-ος, φλοι-ός bark + ῥίζα root + -IN.] A bitter substance ($C_{21}H_{24}O_{10}$), crystallizing in silky needles, obtained from the bark of the root of the apple, pear, plum, and cherry trees. Also formerly called †**Phlori·dzite.** Hence **Phlorizein** (flŏrə·izĭin), a bitter reddish-brown uncrystallizable solid ($C_{21}H_{30}N_2O_{13}$), a combination of oxygen and ammonia with phlorizin.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 714 The bark of apple-tree root..yields about 3 per cent. of phloridzite. *Ibid.*, Phloridzite thus obtained, has a dull white colour, with a shade of yellow, and is crystallized in silky needles. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 98/2 Phlorizin is by various processes, described by M. Stass, converted into phlorizein, phloretin, and phloretic acid. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 641 Phlorizin is a substance bearing a great likeness to salicin. 1895 *Naturalist* 26 There is no..phlorizin (the glucoside of the apple tree) in any part of the organism.

Phloro-, before a vowel **phlor-,** used in *Chem.*, to form names of substances connected with PHLORIZIN, as

Phloramine (flŏ·răməin) [AMINE], the amine ($C_6H_7NO_2 = C_6H_5O_2{\cdot}NH_2$) obtained in thin shining films by the action of ammonia on phloroglucin (Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 488). **Phloretin** (flŏo·rĭtin), a sweet crystalline substance ($C_{15}H_{14}O_5$) produced by the action of dilute acids on phlorizin; hence **Phloretic** (flore·tik) *a.*, applied to an *acid* ($C_9H_{10}O_3$) obtained from phloretin by the action of potash; also to ethers (*phloretic ethers*) in which an organic radical takes the place of 1 atom of hydrogen in phloretic acid (Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 491). Its salts are **Phlo·retates. Phloroglucin** (flŏroglū·sin) [Gr. γλυκ-ύς sweet + -IN[1]: cf. GLUCOSE], also **phloroglu·cinol, phloroglucol,** a colourless or yellowish crystalline, intensely sweet substance ($C_6H_6O_3$), obtained from phloretin, and occurring widely distributed in plants; also a derivative of this, as *nitrophloroglucin*, etc.; hence **Phloroglu·cic** *a.*, **Phloroglu·cide**: see quots. **Phlorol** (flŏ·rŏl), a phenol, an oily substance ($C_6H_{10}O$) obtained from salts of phloretic acid, or from creosote. **Phlorone** (flŏ·rōun), a yellow crystalline substance ($C_6H_8O_3$), homologous with quinone, obtained by distillation of beech-wood and coal-tar.

1840 *Phloretic, *Phloretin [see PHLORIZIN]. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 489 Phloretic acid [is] produced, together with phloroglucin, by the action of caustic potash on phloretin. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 511 Phloridzin, when boiled with weak acids, is decomposed into grape sugar, and a resinous matter termed *phloretin.* Phloretin crystallizes in microscopic almost insoluble plates. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1572 **Phloroglucic Anhydride*, or **Phloroglucide*, $C_{12}H_{10}O_5$..is obtained: 1. by the action of heat on phloroglucol. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 495 *Phloroglucin is sweeter than common sugar, .. permanent in the air at ordinary temperatures. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phloroglucin*..is found widely distributed in nature, mainly in combination as the complex body phlorogluride, but partly also in the free state. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1570 **Phloroglucol*, $C_6H_6O_3$.. *Phloroglucin.* 1895 *Naturalist* 24 A red-brown phlobaphene which fused with potass gives protocatechnic acid and phloroglucol. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 928 *Phlorol or phloryl alcohol..is one of the constituents of beech-tar creosote. 1873 — *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 798 Phlorol, an oily liquid obtained by the dry distillation of the barium salt of phloretic or oxethylbenzoic acid. 1881 — *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1572 *Phlorol.*.. This phenol, first noticed as a constituent of beech-tar creosote. 1866-77 *Ibid.* IV. 496 **Phlorone.* $C_9H_8O_2$. 1872 *Ibid.* VI. 928 Phlorone crystallises in golden-yellow oblique rhombic prisms, which when heated give off a pungent odour.

Phlox (flŏks). *Bot.* [a. L. *phlox* (Plin.), a. Gr. φλόξ a plant (prob. *Silene*), lit. flame. Taken into Bot. as a generic name by Dillenius.] A North American genus of herbaceous (rarely shrubby) plants (N.O. *Polemoniaceæ*), with clusters of salver-shaped flowers of various colours, usually showy; many cultivated forms are found in gardens.

[1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 92 The Panse, called in Latine Flammea, and in Greeke Phlox, I meane the wild kind onely.] 1706 PHILLIPS, *Phlox*,..a Flower of no Smell, but of a fine Flame-colour. 1788 REES *Chambers' Cycl.*, *Phlox*, lychnidea, or bastard lychnis, in Botany, a genus of the pentandria monogynia class. 1856 BRYANT *Maiden's Sorrow* iii, There, in the summer breezes, wave Crimson phlox and moccasin flower. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.* etc. II. 887/1 The garden Phloxes being all productions of the florist, and of a most ornamental character. 1895 MRS. H. WARD *Bessie Costrell* i. 8 Phloxes and marigolds grew untidily about their doorways.

b. *attrib.*, as **phlox family, phloxworts** (Lindley), names for the Natural Order *Polemoniaceæ*; **phlox-worm**, the larva of an American moth, *Heliothis phlogophagus*, which feeds upon phloxes.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 635 Order ccxliii. Polemoniaceæ, Phloxworts. 1863 J. H. BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 952 Polemoniaceæ, the Phlox family. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* II. xiii, Among the geraniums, phlox-beds, and French marigolds.

Phloxin (flŏ·ksin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. φλόξ flame + -IN[1].] A red coal-tar dye-stuff resembling eosin.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jakseh's Clin. Diagn.* vi. (ed. 4) 210 This observer recommends that the nutrient medium be stained with phloxin-red or benzo-purpurin.

Phlyaro·logist. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. φλύαρο-ς silly talk + -LOGY + -IST.] A talker of nonsense.

1867 *Athenæum* 12 Oct. 459/1, I would not meddle with such a phlyarologist.

‖ **Phlyctena, -æna** (flĭktī·nă). *Path.* [mod. L., a. Gr. φλύκταινα a blister (Hippocr.), f. φλύειν, φλύζ-ειν to swell.] An inflammatory vesicle, pimple, or blister upon the cuticle or the eye-ball.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Phlyctæna*, a Pimple in the Skin; also a little Ulcer in the corneous Tunick of the Eye. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 511 The cuticle often separates in some points from the skin, and the vesications termed phlyctenæ are formed. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 466 The vesication may be so..complete, as to rise from the skin like a pemphigus, bulla, or phlyctena.

Hence **Phlycte·nar, Phlycte·nous** (-æn-) *adjs.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a phlyctena; characterized by or affected with phlyctenæ; **Phlycte·noid** (-æn-) *a.*, resembling a phlyctena; **Phlycte·nophtha·lmy**, phlyctenular ophthalmia (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858); ‖ **Phlycte·nula** (-æn-), pl. **-æ** [mod.L. dim. of *phlyctena*], also in anglicized form **Phlycte·nule**, a small phlyctena, esp. upon the conjunctiva or cornea of the eye; whence **Phlycte·nular** (-æn-) *a.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by phlyctenules.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Phlyctenoid. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 107 An eruption..phlyctenoid in character. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 342 He adds to the two varieties of red and white miliaria a third, which he distinguishes by the name of *phlyctenous. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Phlyctænula.* 1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 33 One or more small phlyctenulæ close upon the margin of the cornea. 1843 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. & Pract. Physic* xix. I. 309 For relieving strumous or *phlyctenular ophthalmia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 746 Similar *phlyctenules appear on the mucous membrane of the mouth, tongue, and palate.

‖ **Phlyzacium** (flizē·ʃĭŏm, -siŏm). *Path.* Also **-ion**; pl. **-ia.** [mod.L., a. Gr. φλυζάκιον a little blister (Hippocr.), f. φλύζ-ειν to swell.] A red, usually large, pustule on a hard inflamed base and terminating in a dark scab; also = PHLYCTENA. Hence **Phlyzacious** (-ē·ʃəs) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a phlyzacium.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Phlysacium*, the same with *Phlyctæna.* 1818-20 E. THOMPSON tr. *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 330 An eruption of the inflamed pustules, termed phlyzacia. 1870 T. HOLMES *Surg.* (ed. 2) I. 704 The phlyzacious pustules induced by the external application of tartar emetic. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phlyzacion*,..was Willan's term for the largest of his four varieties of Pustules.

Pho, phoh (fō, fōh), *int. rare.* [A variant of PHEW, PHOO, representing the action of blowing away. See also FOH.] An exclamation expressing contemptuous rejection or making light of anything.

1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* IV. 166 *Sir Ed.* Daughter, giue mee your hand. With your consent I giue you to this gentleman. *Came.* Marie, phoh! Will you match me to a foole? 1738 G. LILLO *Marina* II. ii. 32 Pho! those are our best customers. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 56 Pho! pho! there is no fear of their knowing any thing of the matter.

† **Phob**, obs. erron. f. FOB *sb.*², small pocket.

a 1687 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 133 And brought his Gods away in 's Phob.

Phobanthropy (fǒbæ·nþrŏpi). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *φόβ-os* fear + *ἄνθρωπος* man: cf. *philanthropy*.] Morbid dread of mankind.

1848 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 164 The evil of Ireland..is her seven millions of a cottier population—and the phobanthrophy (to coin a word) of the other, not over-wise, noble lords.

-phobe, a. Fr. *-phobe*, ad. L. *-phob-us*, a. Gr. *-φόβος* -fearing, -dreading, adj. ending, f. *φόβος* fear; as in *ὑδροφόβ-ος, hydrophob-us, hydrophobe*, lit. 'one who has a horror of water'. Also in modern words formed in Fr. or Eng. by analogy, as *Anglophobe, Russophobe*.

-phobia, a. L. *-phobia*, a. Gr. *-φοβία*, forming abst. sbs. from the adjs. in *-φόβος* (see prec.) with sense 'dread, horror'; as in *ὑδροφοβία, hydrophobia* 'horror of water'. Also in modern words formed in Eng. by analogy, as *Anglophobia, Gallophobia, Germanophobia, Russophobia*, some of them imitating Fr. forms in *-phobie*. The following exemplify the uses to which *-phobia* has been put:

1547- [see HYDROPHOBIA]. 1803 Gallophobia [see *Gallo-in comb.*]. 1803 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 94 He is a very laconic personage, and has upon him the penphobia. 1824 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1849) I. 125 She laboured under a perpetual dustophobia; and a comical disease it was. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 245 That powerful..writer..depicts the same regiphobia as raging among the Parisian *Charlatanerie*. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* i. 41 The account given me by my correspondent of the Fife swinophobia is as follows. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Dec. 1/1 Confounding it with 'Germanophobia', 'Francophobia', or as many 'phobias' as you like! 1890 *Cent. Dict., Phobophobia*, morbid dread of being alarmed. 1895 tr. *Max Nordau's Degeneration* 242 It was unnecessary for Magnan to give a special name to each symptom of degeneration, and to draw up in array..the host of 'phobias' and 'manias'. *Agoraphobia* (fear of open space), *claustrophobia* (fear of enclosed space), *rupophobia* (fear of dirt) [etc.]. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 June 2/2 The cycling craze has produced the antagonistic disease of cyclophobia. 1902 *Ibid.* 21 Oct. 2/3 There were symptoms in the City attitude of a certain amount of L.C.C.-phobia [= dread of the London County Council].

Hence **-pho·bic** forming *adjs.*, **-pho·biac, -phobist** forming *sbs.*

1900 *Daily News* 15 Aug. 3/1 The professional Anglophobiac. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 13 Oct. 5/5 Several Anglophobic deputies have announced their intention of appearing in their official scarves.

Phobia (fō·biă). Also 9 **phoby.** [The prec. suffix used as a separate word.] Fear, horror, or aversion, esp. of a morbid character.

1801 COLERIDGE in *Sir H. Davy's Rem.* (1858) 92, I..have a perfect phobia of inns and coffee-houses. 1875 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 409 Against management by phobies, either Tory phobies or popular phobies. 1887, 1895 [see -PHOBIA]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 157 Specific means ..to dissipate the 'phobias' or the obsessions.

So **Pho·bist** *nonce-wd.*, one who has a horror of or morbid aversion to anything.

1883 *Church Quarterly* XV. 394 Men, who refuse to give up their liberty at the dictation of 'phobists' of any denomination.

‖ **Phoca** (fō·kă). *Zool.* Pl. **phocæ** (fō·sī), **phocas.** [L. *phōca*, a. Gr. *φώκη* seal: so It., Sp. *foca*, F. *phoque*.] A seal (chiefly in transl. from Latin or Greek); any aquatic mammal of the *Phocidæ*, or seal and walrus family of *Carnivora*; in modern zoology, restricted to the genus typified by the Common Seal, *P. vitulina*.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxii. (Bodl. MS.), þe fissche þat hatte Foca & þe fissche þat hiȝt Delphinus.] 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 57 Neptunes phocases that scard the horses of Hippolitus. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* I. i, Here monstrous phocæ panted on the shore. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* IV. 493 The Phocæ also rising from the waves. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 389 M. Riegels intends successively to treat ..on rats, the phocas, the mole, the frog and lizard. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXX, A *phoca* or seal lying asleep on the beach. — *Ibid.* XXXV, XXXVIII. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 429 The deepest tones are struck by animals that have the largest glottis, as the phoca, the ox, the *ardea stellaria*.

Hence **Phoca·cean** *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Phocidæ* or seal family; *sb.* a member of this family; **Phoca·ceous** *a.*, of the nature of a seal; phocacean; **Pho·cal** *a.*, of or pertaining to a seal.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* etc., *Phocaceans*,..the name of the family of carnivorous and amphibious Mammals of which the seal (Phoca) is the type. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Phocaceous. 1860 GOSSE *Romance Nat. Hist.* 351 This is ..in favour of a mammalian, and of a phocal nature.

Phocæne (fōsī·nən), *a. Zool.* [f. Zool. L. *Phōcæna* (a. Gr. *φώκαινα* porpoise, deriv. of *φώκη* seal) + -INE¹.] Of or pertaining to the *Phocænina*, a group of Cetacea containing the true porpoises; resembling a porpoise. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Phocenic (fōsī·nik, -se·nik), *a. Chem.* [For **phocænic*, f. Zool. L. *Phōcæna* (see prec.) + -IC.] Applied to an acid obtained by Chevreul in 1817, from porpoise- or dolphin-oil, originally called DELPHINIC, and subsequently identified with VALERIC acid, $(CH_3)_2.C_2H_3.CO_2H$. So **Pho·cenate,** a salt of phocenic acid; **Pho·cenil, Pho·cenin,** glyceryl valerate, or trivalerin, $C_3H_5(C_5H_9O_2)_3$ = DELPHIN *sb.* 2.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 234/2 When this oil is saponified, it yields..a peculiar volatile acid..termed phocenic acid. *Ibid.*, The phocenate of baryta forms efflorescent prismatic crystals. *Ibid.*, Phocenine is a peculiar fatty substance contained in the oil of certain species of porpoise. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 99/1 Many of the animal oils ..contain a volatile fat, which gives them their peculiar odour. In..whale and seal oils, this is called phocenine.

Phocic, Phocin, *Chem.*, = PHOCENIC, PHOCENIN.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 189 The oil of the porpoise ..contains..much more phocine. 1866 OOLING *Anim. Chem.* 36 Diatomic Fatty Acid Series. $C_8H_{10}O_3$ Phocic. *Ibid.* 120 Phocine.

Phocid (fōu·sid). *Zool.* [f. Zool. L. *Phōcidæ*, f. *phōca*: see -ID³.] Any member of the *Phocidæ* or seal family. So **Pho·ciform** *a.*, having the form or structure of a seal, phocoid; **Pho·cine** *a.*, pertaining to the sub-family *Phocinæ*, containing the seals proper; *sb.*, a member of this sub-family; **Pho·coid** *a.*, allied in structure to the seals.

1846 WORCESTER, *Phocine* (citing *Penny Cycl.*).

Phocodont (fōu·kŏdǫnt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. Gr. *φώκη* seal + *ὀδούς, ὀδοντ-* tooth.] Of or pertaining to the *Phocodontia*, an extinct sub-order of *Cetacea*, furnishing connecting links with the *Phocidæ* or seals. b. *sb.* Any member of the *Phocodontia*. So **Phocodo·ntic** *a.* = PHOCODONT *a.*

Phocomele (fōu·kǫmīl). *Teratology.* [mod. f. Gr. *φώκη* seal + *μέλος* limb. So in Fr. (Littré).] A monster having limbs so short as to resemble or suggest the flappers of a seal.

1861 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 404.

Hence **Phocome·lous** *a.*

1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 15 Mar. 672 Whether the Harpy owes its origin to the occurrence of a phocomelous fetus.

‖ **Phœbades** (fī·bădīz), *sb. pl.* [L. pl. of *Phœbas*, a. Gr. *Φοιβάς*, pl. *-βαδες*, priestess of Phœbus.] Priestesses of Phœbus or Apollo; persons possessed by a spirit of divination.

1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* xvi. 16. 394 They said that those who wer possessed wer inspired with the spirit of Python, and peradventure they wer thervpon called Phœbades in honor of Apollo. 1613 CHAPMAN *Maske Inns Court, Description*, Attir'd like Virginean Priests, by whom the Sun is there ador'd; and therfore called the Phœbades.

Phœbe¹ (fī·bi). *poet.* [a. L. *Phœbe*, a. Gr. *Φοίβη*, fem. of *φοῖβος* bright, radiant: cf. PHŒBUS.] The name of Artemis or Diana as goddess of the moon; the moon personified.

[1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 110 Thus this lusti Cephalus Preide unto Phebe and to Phebus The nyht in lengthe forto drawe.] 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 209 To morrow night, when Phœbe doth behold Her siluer visage, in the watry glasse. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* 28 Nor yet does Phœbe with her silver horns..Push into crowded tides the frighted waves.

Phœbe² (fī·bi). [A name imitative of the bird's call, but accommodated in spelling to prec.] A small bird (*Sayornis phœbe* or *fuscus*) common in the eastern U.S. Also *Phœbe-bird*. Also called PEWIT (3), PEWEE.

1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 19 Another of our feathered visitors..is the Pe-wit, or Pe-wee, or Phœbe-bird; for he is called by each of these names, from a fancied resemblance to the sound of his monotonous note..They arrive early in the spring...Their first chirp spreads gladness through the house. 'The Phœbe-birds have come!' is heard on all sides. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 765/2 Plain, dull-colored peewee or phœbe, sitting on the housegable or on a dead branch..catching insects, or reiterating his own name, 'phœbe, phœbe'.

Phœbean (fībī·ăn), *a.* Also 7 **-ian.** [f. L. *Phœbēus*, a. Gr. *Φοίβειος* adj., f. *Φοῖβος* Phœbus + -AN.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Phœbus or Apollo as the god of poetry.

a 1621 B. JONSON *Leges Convivales* Wks. (Rtldg.) 727/2 'Tis the true Phœbian liquor, Cheers the brains, makes wit the quicker. 1632 SHIRLEY *Changes* Prol., Able to distinguish straines that are Cleare, and Phebean, from the popular. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* Ser. I. ii. (1877) 43 His long Phœbean locks.

Phœbus (fī·bŏs). Forms: 4–9 **Phebus,** 6– **Phœbus.** [a. L. *Phœbus*, a. Gr. *Φοῖβος*, lit. bright, shining, radiant.] A name of Apollo as the Sun-god; the sun personified. Chiefly *poet.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's Prol.* 11 By the shadwe he took his wit That Phebus which þat shoon so clere and brighte Degrees was fyue and fourty clombe on highte. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* lxxii, Till phebus endit had his bemes bryght. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 54 Phebus with his golden beames. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 15 Phœbus arise, And paint the sable skies With azure, white, and red. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 30 With riper beams when Phœbus warms the day. 1742 GRAY *Death of West*, Redd'ning Phœbus lifts his golden fire.

b. Apollo as the god of poetry and music, presiding over the Muses: hence, the genius of poetry.

1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) II. 63 The figure which the French Phebus is capable of making in an English dress.

Phœnicean (fĭnĭ·sĭăn, -ĭ·shăn), *a.* [f. L. *phœnīce-us* (Plin.) (a. Gr. *φοινίκεος* adj., f. *φοῖνιξ* purple-red, crimson: see PHŒNICIAN) + -AN.] = next.

1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 579 The wings are of a phoenicean colour, that is to say, reddish verging upon fulvous.

Phœniceous (fĭnĭ·shəs), *a.* Also **phenicious.** [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Applied to a bright red.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. XXV. (1495) 877 Colour that highte *Pheniceus*: therwyth the cheyf and pryncypall letters of bokes ben writen.] 1866 *Treas. Bot., Phœniceous*, pure lively red, with a mixture of carmine and scarlet.

Phœnician (fĭnĭ·shăn), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4 **Feniceonne, Phenicien,** 7– **Phœnician,** 9 **Phenician.** [a. F. *phénicien*, f. L. *Phœnīcia* (sc. *terra*), synon. with L. *Phœnīcē*, Gr. *Φοινίκη* the country, f. *Φοῖνιξ, Φοίνικ-*, *sb.* and *a.* Phœnician: see -AN.

Gr. *φοῖνιξ* also meant 'purple-red or crimson' (*a.* and *sb.*), the PHŒNIX, and the date (fruit and tree). It is generally held that these are all senses of the same word; but their mutual relations and the primary sense are uncertain. Some start with *Φοῖνιξ*, Phœnician, as a foreign ethnic name; others take the primary sense as 'red', and see in *φοινίκη* 'the red land', perh. the land of the sunrise, or in *Φοῖνιξ* 'a red man'. *Phœnicia* could hardly be (as some have suggested) 'the land of the date'.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Phœnicia, an ancient country consisting of a narrow strip of land on the coast of Syria, to the north-west of Palestine, which contained the two famous cities of Tyre and Sidon; also of any Phœnician colony (of which there were many on the shores of the Mediterranean).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 129 For Pheniciens were þe firste fynderes of lettres, ȝit we writeþ capital lettres wiþ reed colour. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* ibid., Phenix the sonne of Agenoris toke to these Feniceonnes somme redde letters. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vii. 65 Let th' Egyptians And the Phœnicians go a ducking. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 438 Astoreth, whom the Phœnicians call'd Astarte, Queen of Heav'n. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 40 Cadmus was a Phœnician, but went from his own country and settled in Greece, where, as they say, he built the city of Thebes,..having brought 16 letters of the Greek alphabet among them. 1808 MITFORD *Hist. Greece* X. § 1 Britain, .. excepting the Phenicians, unknown among civilized nations. 1843 THIRLWALL *Greece* IIII, Many..costly and useful productions of India..were very early known in the west, chiefly..through the commercial activity of the Phœnicians.

2. The language spoken by this people.

1836 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIII. 83/1 The Phœnician is only known from a few coins and inscriptions found chiefly in Cyprus and Malta.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to ancient Phœnicia, or its inhabitants or colonists; hence, Punic, Carthaginian.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 100 All that sea yet, which beateth vpon that coast, beareth the name of the Phœnician sea. 1808 MITFORD *Hist. Greece* X. § 1 The large projection of Africa, over-against Sicily, could not fail..to fix the attention of the Phœnician navigators. 1878 GLADSTONE *Homer* (*Primer*) vii. 96 It appears that the Phœnician name in Homer stands to a great extent for that of foreigner in general.

Hence **Phœni·cianism; also Phœnicize** (phen-) *v.*, to make Phœnician in language, nationality, etc.

1878 GLADSTONE *Homer* (*Primer*) vii. 96 There is in Homer a very general and pervading association between a group of marks of which a portion are Phœnicianism [etc.]. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. xviii. 453 Strabo describes these towns..as altogether phenicised.

Phœnicine, *Chem.*, variant of PHENICINE.

Phœnicistic (fĭnĭsi·stik), *a. Path.* [f. mod. L. *phœnicismus*, name given by Plouquet to Rubeola or measles (f. Gr. *φοῖνιξ* purple-red, crimson): see -ISM, -ISTIC.] Of or pertaining to measles.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Phenicistic. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Phœnicistic.*

Phœnicity (fĭnĭ·sĭti). [ad. med. Schol. L. *phœnīcitās* (in Wyclif *fēnīcitās*), f. *phœnix, phœnīc-em* PHŒNIX: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being a phœnix.

1901 DZIEWICKI in *Wyclif's Repl. de Univers.* 136 *margin*, Suppose there is but one phoenix in the world; there are the universal and the singular phoenicities, the former naturally prior to the latter, which is neither Phoenicity in itself nor not. For if it were, then it would be the same as the Universal on which it depends; and if it were not, there would be more than one phoenicity, which contradicts the hypothesis.

Phœnicle. *rare*⁻¹. [ad. med. or mod. L. *phœniculus*.] Contemptuous dim. of PHŒNIX.

1710 tr. *Werenfels's Disc. Logom.* 140 He introduces Heinsiolus (as he ridiculously calls..the great Heinsius) as the Phœnicle (not the Phœnix..) of the Age.

Phœnicochroite (fĭnĭkǫ·krǫɪəit). *Min.* [Named 1839, f. Gr. *φοῖνιξ, φοινικο-* purple-red, crimson + *-χροος* -coloured + -ITE¹.] Basic chromate of lead, found in deep red tabular crystals.

1849 J. NICOL *Min.* 388 Phoenikochroite..occurs in veins in limestone. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 630 As the color is red,..Glocker changed it [the name] to Phœnicochroite.

Phœnicopter (fĭnĭkǫ·ptɔɪ). *Ornith.* [ad. F. *phœnicoptère* (Rabelais) or ad. L. *phœnīcopterus*

(Plin.), a. Gr. *φοινικόπτερος* flamingo, lit. red-feathered, f. *φοῖνιξ*, *φοινικ-* crimson + *πτέρον* feather, wing.] Adapted form of the Greek and Latin name of the flamingo of Southern Europe (*Phœnicopterus roseus* or *antiquorum*).

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 83/2 Some daies his [Heliogabalus'] companye was serued at meale with..a straunge fowle called Phenocapterie. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 388 The fowle which they [Romans] specially hunted and most delighted in were phœnicopters, peacockes, thrushes, and pigeons. [1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xii. 136 The luxurious Emperour..had at his table many a Phœnicopterus.] 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xxxvii, Flamans, which are phœnicopters or crimson-winged sea-fowles. 1692 South *Serm., Prov.* i. 32 (1718) IV. 79 Their Lucrinian oysters, their phœnicopters, and the like. 1875 Merivale *Gen. Hist. Rome* lvi. (1877) 452 It was for their rarity only that peacocks and nightingales and the tongues and brains of phœnicopters (possibly flamingoes) could be regarded as delicacies.

Hence **Phœnico·pterid** *Ornith.*, any bird of the *Phœnicopteridæ* or flamingo family; **Phœnico·pteroid** *a.*, resembling the flamingo in structure; **Phœnico·pterous** *a.*, related to the flamingoes; also in *Entom.*, having red wings (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858).

Phœnicu·rous, *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *φοινίκουρος* red-tailed, spec. the redstart.] Having a red tail.

1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

†Phœnigm. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *phœnigmus*, a. Gr. *φοινιγμός* irritation of the skin by rubefacients, f. *φοινίσσειν* to redden, f. *φοῖνιξ* crimson: cf. F. *phénigme.*] Reddening of the skin; also, a medicinal application causing this.

[1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 109 Which Topically applied become a Phœnigmus or Rubifying medicine.] 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 203 It is called a Phœnigm, that is, a rubrifying medicament. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. xii. 71 The Ancients frequently used Phœnigms and Sinapisms. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 359 It is a.. Phaenigm which the Antients used much. [1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Phœnigmus.*]

Phœnix[1], **phenix** (fī·niks). Forms: 1, 4–6 **fenix**, 4–6 **fenyx**, 5 **phenes**, 6 **phenex**, **-yx**, **fenyce**, 6– **phœnix**, **phenix**, (7 **phœnix**). [OE. and OF. *fenix*, a. med.L. *phēnix*, L. *phœnix*, a. Gr. *φοῖνιξ* the mythical bird, identical with *φοῖνιξ* Phœnician, purple-red, crimson: see Note below. In OF. also *fenis*, *fenisces*; Sp. *fenix*, It. *fenice*; Du. *feniks*, MLG. *fenix*, Ger. *phönix*, Da., Sw. *fønix*. The Eng. spelling was in 16th c. assimilated to the L. (*fenyce* was after It.).]

1. A mythical bird, of gorgeous plumage, fabled to be the only one of its kind, and to live five or six hundred years in the Arabian desert, after which it burnt itself to ashes on a funeral pile of aromatic twigs ignited by the sun and fanned by its own wings, but only to emerge from its ashes with renewed youth, to live through another cycle of years.

(Variations of the myth were that the phœnix burnt itself on the altar of the temple at Heliopolis: and that a worm emerged from the ashes and became the young phœnix. See also Phœnix 2.)

a 900 *Phœnix* 86 in *Exeter Bk.*, Đone wudu weardaþ wundrum fæger fuzel feþrum se is fenix haten. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 70 *Hic Fenix* (swa hatte an fuzel on arabiscre ðeode, se leofað fif hund ȝeara and æfter deaðe eft arist ȝeedcucod). 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xv. (Bodl. MS.), þis brid Fenix is a brid wiþoute make and leueþ þre hundred oþer fyue hundred yere. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vii. 25 A fewle þat men calles Fenix; and þer es bot ane..þis fewle liffes fyue hundreth ȝere; and at þe fyue hundreth ȝere end he commes to þe forsaid temple and apon þe awter he brynnes him self all to powder. 14.. *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 702/17 *Hic phenix*, a phenes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 202 b, There is one byrde called a Fenyce, & but onely one of that kynde in the worlde. 1555 Eden *Decades* 216 The Phenyx the which I knowe no man that euer hath seene. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 35 My ashes, as the Phœnix, may bring forth A Bird, that will reuenge vpon you all. 1601 Holland *Pliny* XIII. iv. I. 387 The bird Phœnix, which is supposed to haue taken that name of this Date tree (called in Greeke *φοῖνιξ*) for it was assured to me, that the said bird died with that tree, and reuiued of it selfe as the tree sprung againe. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* III. iii. 23 A liuing Drolerie: now I will beleeue That..in Arabia There is one Tree, the Phœnix throne, one Phœnix At this houre reigning there. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Birds..the fabulous are, the gryphin, harpie,..phœnix, cinnamologus. *a* 1700 Dryden *Ovid's Metam.* XV. 527 All these receive their Birth from other Things; But from himself the Phœnix only springs: Self-born, begotten by the Parent Flame In which he burn'd, Another and the Same. 1809 Byron *Eng. Bards & Scotch Rev.* 961 And glory, like the phœnix 'midst her fires, Exhales her odours, blaze, and expires. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 103 He [Clemens Romanus] illustrates [the] possibility [of the Resurrection] by natural analogies, especially by the existence and history of the Phœnix! 1885 Bible (R.V.) *Job* xxix. 18 Then I said, I shall die in my nest, and I shall multiply my days as the sand [*margin*, Or, the phœnix].

2. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** A person (or thing) of unique excellence or of matchless beauty; a paragon.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 430 Now for synglerte o hyr dousour We calle hyr fenyx of Arraby. *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 982 Trewly she was to myn eye, The Soleyn Fenix of Arabye. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. V* 33 b, This Prince [Henry V] was almost the Arabicall Phenix. 1549 Latimer *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 42 For goddes loue, let not him be a Phenix, let him not be alone. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) Ded., Her late sacred Majestie, ..the rare Phœnix of her sex, who now resteth in glorie. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* VI. iii. 128 The Phœnix of Astronomy Ticho-Braghe. 1775 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) IV. 50 He seems to think himself a mere Phenix. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. I. iii. § 96. 209 Picus of Mirandola.. so justly called the phœnix of his age.

b. That which rises from the ashes of its predecessor.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 93 From their ashes shal be reard A Phœnix that shall make all France affear'd. 1632 Heywood *1st Pt. Iron Age* I. Ep. Ded., Out of her ashes hath risen two the rarest Phœnixes in Europe, namely London and Rome. 1867 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* XVI. (1870) 329 The phœnix of new institutions can only arise out of the conflagration and ashes of the old.

3. The figure of the phœnix in Heraldry, or as an ornament.

Heraldically represented as rising in the midst of flames.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 810 A fenyx on hys helme stood. So forthe gan he fare. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 13/2 The button is surrounded by seven gold phœnixes, of which each is inlaid with seven large and twenty-one small pearls and a cat's eye.

4. *Astr.* One of the southern constellations.

1674 Moxon *Tutor Astron.* I. iii. § 10 (ed. 3) 19 Twelve Constellations .. added by Frederico Houtmanno .. who.. named them as follows, 1 The Crane, 2 The Phenix, 3 The Indian [etc.]. 1774 M. Mackenzie *Maritime Surv.* I. v. 51 When it appears in a horizontal Line with the Foot of the Cross, or the Head of the Phenix. 1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 335.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: (*a*) simple attrib. (of the phœnix), as *phœnix life*, *nest*, *plume*, *pride*, *wing*; (*b*) appositive (that is a phœnix: sense 2) passing into adj. (= phœnix-like), as *phœnix bride*, *family*, *grace*, *mercy*, *opinion*, *parson*, *queen*, *sect*, *she*; (*c*) parasynthetic, as *phœnix-feathered* adj.; also **phœnix-like** *a.* and *adv.*, like or after the manner of a phœnix; **†Phœnix-man**, a fireman in the employ of the old Phœnix Insurance Office (founded 1681: see quot. 1700, also Phillips, ed. Kersey 1706).

1814 Mrs. J. West *Alicia de Lacy* II. 289 The Earl..was too austere, cold, and misanthropic to be a meet companion for his *Phœnix bride. 1805 Surr *Winter in Lond.* (1806) II. 141 That *phœnix family the Rosevilles—alias the Dickenses. 1596 Fitz-Geffray *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 21 Into whose soule sweete Sidney did infuse The essence of his *Phœnix-feather'd Muse. 1671 Flavel *Fount. of Life* ii. 32 Faith is the *Phenix-Grace, as Christ is the Phenix-Mercy. 1612 *Two Noble K.* I. iii, *Phenix like They dide in perfume. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 544 Abraham saw..a Phœnix-like Resurrection of his Son, as possible with God. 1865 H. Phillips *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 11 When from the ruins of a State, Phœnix-like, a new one arises. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Phenix-men*, the same as *Fire-drakes*. [*Fire-drakes*, men with a Phenix for their Badge, in Livery, and Pay from the Insurance-Office, to extinguish Fires.] 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 62 Her high exalted sunne beames haue set the *phenix neast of my breast on fire. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 113 The Pope himselfe shall gratifie him with a *Phenix plume. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 8 Such a vertuous Ladie and *Phenix Queene. *a* 1720 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1729) 132 That *Phenix-She deserves to be beloved. 1657 Evelyn *Diary* 17 Sept., Habits of curiously-colour'd and wrought feathers, one from the *phœnix wing as tradition goes.

Hence **Phœnixity**, *nonce-wd.*, the quality of being a phœnix or unique.

1886 G. B. Shaw *Cashel Byron* (1889) 268 She, poor girl! cannot appreciate even her own phœnixity.

[*Note.* The relation of *Phœnix* to other senses of Gr. *φοῖνιξ* is obscure: see note to Phœnician. It could hardly be 'the Phœnician bird', since it was at Heliopolis in Egypt, where the cult of the phœnix (in Egypt. *bennu*) was coeval with the city, that Herodotus learned the legend about it. It might perh. be 'the red', with reference to the prevailing colour of its body (*τὰ μὲν χρυσόκομα τῶν πτερῶν, τὰ δὲ ἐρυθρὰ ἐς τὰ μάλιστα*, Herod. II. 73), or, as some think, as an emblem of the sun in its perpetual setting and rising again. See Roscher *Lexikon d. griech. u. röm. Mythologie*, s. v.]

‖ **Phœnix**[2] (fī·niks). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus), a. Gr. *φοῖνιξ* the date palm, a date: see Phœnician.

Various speculations connecting the date-tree with the mythical bird, Phœnix[1], were current from the time of Pliny or earlier: see quots. here, also 1601 in Phœnix[1] 1, and the Latin *Carmen de Phœnice*, attributed to Lactantius (*a* 325). 'Some have supposed a much earlier connexion: the Egyptian name of the phœnix was *bennu*, that of the date (fruit and tree) *benr* or *benra*, whence Coptic *benne*. But Egyptologers hold the two words to be unconnected. Some would explain *φοῖνιξ* the date, as 'the red fruit'.]

The name of a genus of palms, distinguished by their pinnate leaves; the most important species is *P. dactylifera*, the Date Palm.

[*a* 900 *Phœnix* 174 in *Exeter Bk.*, Beam..þone hatað men fenix on foldan of þæs fuzles noman. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* (Bodl. MS.) XVII. cxvi, For he [*palma*] dureþ & is grene .. longe tyme, þerfore bi liknes of þe brid Fenix þat lyueþ longe tyme þere, hatte Fenix amonge þe Grees. *Ibid.* (1495) 679 In the south countree is a manere palme that is alone in that kynde: and none other sprongeth ne comyth therof: but whan this palme is so olde that it fayleth all for nege: thenne ofte it quyknyth and sprongyth ayen of itself; therfore men trowe that Fenix that is a byrde of Arabia hath the name of this palme of Arabin, for he dieth and quiketh efte as the foreseide palme dothe, as Plinius seith. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., Hence the Phœnicians gave the name *phœnix* to the palm-tree, by reason when burnt down to the very root, it rises again fairer than ever.] 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Apr. 1/3 To sit under the waving feathers of the date and phœnix palms.

Pholad (fō·lăd). *Zool.* [Anglicized form of Pholas.] A mollusc of the *Pholas* family, *Pholadidæ*. So **Phola·dean**, **Pho·ladid**, one of the *Pholadidæ*; **†Pho·ladite**, a fossil pholad or the like; **Pho·ladoid** *a.*, resembling the genus *Pholas*.

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. viii. 245 The *Pholads or stone-borers. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc., **Pholadeans*, ..the family of Lamellibranchiate Bivalves of which the genus Pholas is the type. 1828–32 Webster, **Pholadite*, a petrified shell of the genus Pholas. *Jameson.*

‖ **Pholas** (fō·lăs). Pl. **pholades** (fō·lădēz). *Zool.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *φωλάς*, *φωλαδ-* adj. lurking in a hole (*φωλεός*), hence, a mollusc inhabiting holes in stone.] A genus of boring bivalve molluscs; an animal of this genus, a piddock.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 241 Pholas..They are pleasant to the pallate, but of evil juyce...They live in hollow places, and so amongst stones, that they can hardly be perceived. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 68 Thus immured, the pholas lives in darkness, indolence, and plenty. 1802 Playfair *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 452 The marble columns of the temple of Serapis..are..perforated by pholades, to the height of sixteen feet above ground. 1868 Wood *Homes without H.* V. 101 One of the British species, the Paper Pholas..has a peculiarly thin and delicate shell.

Pholcid (fǫ·lsid). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Pholcidæ*, f. *Pholcus*, a. Gr. *φολκός* bandy-legged.] A spider of the family *Pholcidæ* (typical genus *Pholcus*), having long legs, and inhabiting dark places. So **Pholcoid** (fǫ·lkoid) *a.*, allied to the genus *Pholcus*.

Pholerite (fǫ·lĕrəit). *Min.* [a. F. *pholérite* (named 1825), irreg. f. Gr. *φολίς*, *φολιδ-*, horny scale: see **-ITE**[1].] A hydrous silicate of aluminium closely allied to or identical with Kaolinite, occurring in minute scales with a pearly lustre.

1826 *Q. Jrnl. Lit.*, etc. XXI. 406 Pholerite or silicate of Alumina. 1892 Dana *Min.* (ed. 6) 686 Pholerite has been separated..but there can be little doubt of its identity with kaolinite.

Pholidolite (fǫlidǫləit). *Min.* [Named 1890, f. Gr. *φολίς*, *-ιδ-* scale + **-LITE**.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium, magnesium, and potassium, occurring in minute scales.

1890 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XLIV. 335 Pholidolite, a mineral allied to the chlorites.

‖ **Pholidosis** (fǫlidō·sis). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *φολίς*, *φολιδ-* scale + **-OSIS**.] Arrangement of the scales, esp. in *Reptilia*.

1884 *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Aug. 117 The classifications ..founded to a great extent on characters of pholidosis and physiognomy.

Pholidote (fǫ·lidōt), *a. Zool. rare*—°. [ad. Gr. *φολιδωτ-ός*, f. *φολίς*, *φολιδ-* scale.] Covered with scales, scaly. Also **Pholido·tous** *a.*

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 945/2 Pholidotous. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pholidote.*

Pholque (fǫlk). *Zool. rare.* [= F. *pholque*, ad. mod. Zool. L. *Pholcus* (Walckenaer 1805), a. Gr. *φολκός* bandy-legged.] A spider of the genus *Pholcus*: see Pholcid.

1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 201/2 The thorax of a pholque.

Phonal (fō·năl), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *φωνή* voice + **-AL**.] Pertaining to vocal sound; phonetic.

1868 Max Müller *Stratif. Lang.* 42 The Tibetan is near [the Chinese] in phonal structure as being tonic and monosyllabic. 1883 D. H. Wheeler *By-Ways of Lit.* xi. 227 Family life requires a minimum of phonal breath.

Phonascetics (fō·năsĕ·tiks), *sb. pl. rare*—°. [f. Gr. *φωνασκητ-ής* one who exercises the voice, f. *φωνασκεῖν* to exercise the voice, f. *φωνή* voice + *ἀσκεῖν*: see Ascetic.] (See quots.)

1864 Webster, *Phonascetics*, a method of treatment for restoring the voice. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Phonascetics*, systematic practice for strengthening the voice; treatment for improving or restoring the voice.

Phonate (fō·nēt), *v. Physiol.* [f. Gr. *φωνή* voice + **-ATE**[3].] *intr.* To utter vocal sound; to produce the tone which constitutes voice by vibration of the vocal cords; *trans.* to sound vocally.

1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 475 Undue expenditure of breath during forcible expiration, as when the patient attempts to phonate or coughs. 1894 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 26 May 81/2 The patient could phonate, but not articulate. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 783 On phonating 'eh! eh!' the vocal cords should come into symmetrical apposition in the middle line.

Phonation (fǫnē·ʃǫn). *Physiol.* [f. Gr. *φωνή* voice + **-ATION**: in mod.L. *phonātio*, F. *phonation* (Littré).] The production or utterance of vocal sound: usually, as distinguished from *articulation*, or the division of the tone so produced into the elements of speech by the other vocal organs; sometimes *gen.* vocal utterance, voice-production.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Phonation*, the physiology of the voice. 1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 285 Movements concerned in phonation. 1879 Lewes *Study Psychol.* 29 Aphasia may be due to a defect of Phonation. 1892 R. L. Garner *Speech Monkeys* iv. 41 The phonation of a species is generally uniform.

Phonatory (fō·nătəri), *a.* [f. Phonate: see **-ORY**.] Pertaining or relating to phonation.

1895 Wolfenden tr. *Joal's Respiration in Singing* 137 These two muscular groups..in their phonatory functions. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 814 Both vocal cords are very apt to become fixed more or less in the phonatory position.

Phonautograph (fonō·tŏgraf). [=F. *phonautographe* (1855), f. Gr. *φωνή* voice + *αὐτο-* self + -GRAPH -writer (i. e. recorder).] An apparatus for antomatically recording the vibrations of sound, by means of a membrane set in vibration by the sound-waves, and having a point attached which makes a tracing upon a revolving cylinder.

1859 *Times* 22 Sept. 9/2 (Brit. Assoc.) Section A. Phonautograph [*misprr.* -anto-], or Apparatus for the Self-Registering of the Vibrations of Sound. By Messrs. Scott and Kœnig... These splendid results of the powers of the phonautograph were never seen before the Aberdeen meeting. 1879 tr. *Du Moncel's Telephone* 11 This telephone..is based on the vibrating membrane of which Mr. L. Scott made use in his phonautograph, in 1855. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 67 For some time I carried on experiments with the manometric capsule of Kœnig and the phonautograph of Léon Scott. 1894 DICKSON *Edison* 124 The phonautograph, a machine used for the delineations of the sound waves.

Hence **Phonau·togram** [cf. *telegram*], a record or tracing made by a phonautograph; **Phonautogra·phic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a phonautograph; **Phonautogra·phically** *adv.*, by means of a phonautograph.

1877 *Nature* 3 May 12/2 The capabilities of various membranes of taking impressions from vocal sounds for phonautographic purposes. 1888 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* Jan. 53 The method .. of reproducing sounds recorded phonautographically. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Phonautogram.*

Phone (fōun), *sb.*[1] *Phonetics.* [ad. Gr. *φωνή* voice.] An elementary sound of spoken language; a simple vowel or consonant sound.

In quot. 1892 used for one of the sounds uttered by monkeys, supposed by the writer to express certain idens (corresponding to *words* in human speech).

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1892 R. L. GARNER *Speech Monkeys* xiii. 137 There is a difference in the phones of all different genera. 1896 R. J. LLOYD in *Jrnl. Anat. & Physiol.* XXXI. 233 The movable units of which the sounds called words are composed may be called phones...A phone which either by itself constitutes a syllable or is the strongest phone in a syllable is called a vowel. The weaker connective phones are called consonants. 1899 — *North. Eng.* § 2 A logical alphabet has one letter for each phone and one phone for each letter.

Phone, *sb.*[2] and *v.* Colloq. abbreviation of TELEPHONE *sb.* and *v.*

1884 *Sci. Amer.* 19 July 43/2, I made a telephone as shown in the *Scientific American*, Supplement, No. 142. The phones are made of ebony, and are perfect. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Apr. 2/1 The receiver of this 'phone' consisted of a horizontal cylinder divided vertically by a diaphragm which projected several inches beyond the front orifice. 1900 *N. B. Daily Mail* 3 Jan. 6 In the matter of calling up the Exchange and ringing off, the Postmaster General says these should be done by taking off and hanging up the phone. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Sept. 8 (Advt.) Wire, phone, or write Publisher, 'Westminster Gazette', Tudor House, Tudor Street, E.C. 1901 *Ibid.* 4 Sept. 4/2 Mr. Higgins was promptly 'phoned'. 1903 *Architect* 24 Apr. Suppl. 28/2 'Jersey City is on the 'phone'.

Phoneidoscope (fonəi·dŏskōup). [f. Gr. *φωνή* voice + *εἶδο-s* form, figure + -SCOPE. Cf. *kaleidoscope.*] An instrument for exhibiting the colour-figures produced by the action of sound-vibrations upon a thin film, e. g. of soap-solution.

1878 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* 576/1 By means of a recently constructed instrument known as the Phoneidoscope. 1893 *Athenæum* 4 Feb. 159/1 Prof. Sedley Taylor..produced an instrument he unhappily named the 'Phoneidoscope', which was contrived to exhibit the 'crispations' of a soap film set in vibration by a vocal sound.

Hence **Phoneidoscopic** (-skŏ·pik) *a.*

1880 *Nature* 8 Jan. 243/1 M. Guébhard..proceeded to show that..the fleeting films condensed from the breath may exhibit phoneidoscopic properties.

†**Phonel,** obs. erron. form of FUNNEL.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 12988 He me gaff..Thys sak also, and thys phonel Wyth wych my wynes I vp tonne.

Phoneme (fonī·m). *rare.* [=F. *phonème*, ad. Gr. *φώνημα* a sound, f. *φωνεῖν* to sound.] = PHONE *sb.*[1]

1894 G. DUNN in *Classical Rev.* Mar. 95/1 The problem remains to determine whether there are any Phonemes which may be regarded as the representatives of these hypothetical and analogically deduced long sonants.

Phonendoscope (fonendŏskōup). [f. Gr. *φωνή* voice + *ἔνδον* within + -SCOPE.] An apparatus for rendering small sounds in the human body, or in solid bodies in general, more distinctly audible.

1895 *Specif. Patent* No. 10223 (p. 1, l. 35) If this 'phonendoscope' be brought into contact with any solid body..the tone-vibrations in that solid body will communicate themselves to the point of contact. 1897 L. ROBINSON *Wild Traits in Tame Anim.* 262, I took my phonendoscope (..a form of stethoscope somewhat on the microphone principle).

‖ **Phonesis** (fonī·sis). [a. Gr. *φώνησις* a sounding, f. *φωνεῖν* to sound.] Utterance of vocal sounds.

1878 LATHAM *Outl. Philol.* 55 Accent underlies the Monosyllabic system, and belongs to Phonesis. 1883 D. H. WHEELER *By-Ways of Lit.* xi. 221 The same principles involve consonantal phonesis in a perpetual diversity.

Phonetic (fone·tik), *a.* [nd. mod.L. *phōnētic-us* (Zoega 1797), a. Gr. *φωνητικός* adj., f. *φωνητός* to be spoken, f. *φωνεῖν* to utter voice, speak. In F. *phonétique* (Dict. Acad. 1878).]

1. Representing vocal sounds: applied to signs or characters which represent the sounds, esp. the individual or elementary sounds, of speech, or which express the pronunciation of words.

Applied *spec.* a. to characters in ancient writing (orig. Egyptian) representing sounds, opposed to the *ideographic* or *pictorial*; and b. to systems of spelling in which each letter represents invariably the same spoken sound, e. g. to systems proposed for reform of English spelling, as opposed to the traditional (*historical* or *etymological*) method.

a. [1797 G. ZOEGA *De Origine et Usu Obeliscorum* 454 Superest quinta classis notarum phoneticarum, quem ad aenigmaticam referri posse jam monui.] 1826 *Edin. Rev.* XLV. 104 The picture-writers, seeking for the first time to express sounds, and so to render their work Phonetic. 1831 M. RUSSELL *Egypt* xi. (1853) 434 To George Zoega also belongs the merit of employing (1797) the term phonetic. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. iv. 285 The derivation of..phonetic symbols from a primitive system of pictorial writing. 1879 RENOUF *Orig. Relig.* 16 The key to hieroglyphic decipherment [consists] in the knowledge of the simultaneous use of both phonetic and ideographic signs.

b. 1848 A. J. ELLIS (*title*) A Plea for Phonetic Spelling. 1848 — *Esenfalz ov Fonetics* p. ii, Key to the Phonetic spelling employed in this work...A copious account of the English phonetic alphabet is furnished..pp. 87–105. 1854 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* II. iii. 108 A new system of 'Brief Writing and True Spelling', best known under the name of the *Phonetic Reform.* 1864 *Soc. Sci. Rev.* 223 The Phonetic alphabet..consists of thirty-four letters, twenty-two being consonants and twelve vowels. These .. fairly represent every important sound in our language.

2. Of, pertaining or relating to the sounds of spoken language; consisting of vocal sounds.

1851 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* I. ii. 40 Two processes which should be carefully distinguished...—1. Dialectical Regeneration. 2. Phonetic Decay. 1867 MISS BROUGHTON *As a Flower* xiii. 125 A whistle, from which unfeminine phonetic exercise she however refrained. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 53 This..is itself an example of phonetic change. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 183 Advanced languages are 'evolved' chiefly by plagiarism and by phonetic corruption.

b. Involving vibration of the vocal cords (as opp. to mere breath or whisper). Cf. PHONATE.

1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 443 His voice was weak, but phonetic.

†3. *Entom.* Applied to the collar or prothorax of hymenopterous insects when its posterior angles cover the mesothoracic or so-called vocal spiracles.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 331 Collar..5. Phonetic.. When its posterior angles approaching the wings, cover the vocal spiracles. Ex. *Hymenoptera.*

Hence **Phone·tical** *a.* (*rare*), phonetic; **Phone·tically** *adv.*, in a phonetic manner; in relation to vocal sound; according to sound or pronunciation; **Phonetician** (fōunĭti·shăn), one versed in speech-sounds, a phonetist; **Phoneticism** (fone·tisiz'm), phonetic quality, or the phonetic system, of writing or spelling; **Phone·ticist** (-sist), an advocate of phonetic spelling; **Phone·ticize** (-sɔiz) *v. trans.*, to render phonetic, to write phonetically.

1845 ELLIS *Plea Phonotypy & Phonography* 4 *note*, In this pamphlet, we only recommend Phonography upon the score of its giving a correct *phonetical representation of the English language. 1867 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* (1873) I. v. 188 By a distinct phonetical and grammatical pedigree. 1826 *Edin. Rev.* XLV. 120 Characters employed by the Egyptians..*phonetically in representing foreign combinations of sound. 1876 T. HILL *Order Studies* 108 Bad spelling .. usually arises from an attempt to spell phonetically with the common alphabet 1848 A. J. ELLIS *Esenfalz ov Fonetics* 88 A practist *fonetifan. 1859 A. HOLBROOK *Normal Meth.* 34 The most approved views of Phoneticians have been made subservient. 1877 SWEET *Handbk. Phonetics* 20 The first and indispensable qualification of the phonetician is a thorough practical knowledge of the formation of the vowels. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 423 To the consistent *phoneticist, we need only observe that the new code .. would be as arbitrary as the old. 1848 A. J. ELLIS *Esenfalz ov Fonetics* Pref., Mr. Isaac Pitman first propounded the idea .. of *phoneticizing the English language. 1881 J. FRYER in *Nature* XXIV. 54/2 [To] phoneticise the foreign term, using the sounds of the Mandarin dialect.

Phonetico- (fone·tiko), combining form (on Greek analogy) of PHONETIC, as in **Phone·tico-grammatical** *a.*, relating to the phonetic part of grammar; **Phone·tico-hierogly·phic** *a.*, of or belonging to hieroglyphics with a phonetic value.

1879 WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram.* p. x, A number of phonetico-grammatical treatises. 1826 *Edin. Rev.* XLV. 141 The high antiquity of the phonetico-hieroglyphic system in Egypt.

Phonetics (fone·tiks), *sb. pl.* [See PHONETIC and -ICS.] That department of linguistic science which treats of the sounds of speech; phonology; the phonetic phenomena (of a language or dialect).

1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* II. ii. 113 Phonetics..determines (amongst other things) the systematic relation of Articulate Sounds..Between sounds like *b* and *v*, *s* and *z*, there is a connexion in Phonetics. 1848 A. J. ELLIS (*title*) Esenfalz ov Fonetics [=Essentials of Phonetics]. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 138 Provincial phonetics go still further, and call a gown *gownd.* 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 60 Phonetics, as a branch of linguistic science.

Phonetism (fōu·nĕtiz'm). [f. Gr. *φωνητός* (see PHONETIC) + -ISM.] Phonetic representation; reduction to a phonetic system of writing or spelling.

1879 RENOUF *Orig. Relig.* 16 *note*, Champollion strongly insists upon the necessity of phonetism, for otherwise how could foreign names, for which no symbolism existed, be expressed in writing? 1880 *Address Philol. Soc.* 38 They had no scruple in sacrificing exact phonetism, if they could thereby express their sense more distinctly. 1891 A. B. EDWARDS *Pharaoh's Fellahs* 241 Pictorial phonetism registers the second stage in the art of writing.

Phonetist (fōu·nĕtist). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. A person versed in phonetics; one who studies the sounds of speech; a phonologist.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 73 The phonetist is never able to put himself in an 'à priori' position. 1896 *Voice* (N. Y.) 20 Aug., The phonetists of to-day make a careful distinction.

2. An advocate or user of phonetic spelling; a phoneticist.

1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 475 We do not remember ever to have seen the case of the phonetists so happily and strongly put. 1878 J. A. H. MURRAY in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 396/1 The author of the *Ormulum* was a phonetist, and employed a special spelling of his own to represent not only the quality but the quantities of vowels and consonants.

Pho·netize, *v. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To write or spell (a word) phonetically.

1875 LOWELL *Spenser* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 347 *note*, Just as one would spell it who wished to phonetize its sound in rural New England.

Hence **Phonetiza·tion,** the representation of vocal sounds by phonetic characters.

1860 WORCESTER cites *The Athenæum.*

Phonic (fŏu·nik, fo·nik), *a.* (*sb.*). [f. Gr. *φωνή* voice + -IC. Cf. F. *phonique* (Dict. Acad. 1835).]

1. Of or pertaining to sound in general; acoustic.

1823 WHEATSTONE in *Ann. Philos.* Aug. 81 On the Phonic Molecular Vibrations. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Phonic*, of or belonging to sound or the voice...The point where is found either the person who speaks, or the body which emits the sound is called the *phonic* centre. 1878 *Smithsonian Inst. Rep.* 492 The axis of the phonic ray will be deflected upwards. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Phonic Apparatus.*

2. Of or pertaining to vocal sounds: = PHONETIC 2.

1843 (*title*) The First Phonic Reader. *Ibid.* 101 Under the phonic method, the sound of each letter is taught by means of an object in which that sound occurs. 1844 CROKER in *Q. Rev.* June 38 With no other guide than Dr. Kay Shuttleworth's 'Phonic Lessons', we are perfectly satisfied that no child could ever learn at all. 1875 T. HILL *True Order Stud.* 104 Pronounce the phonic elements ..separately. 1896 R. J. LLOYD in *Jrnl. Anat. & Physiol.* XXXI. 234 The usefulness of a vowel depends also upon its distinct phonic character.

b. *Physiol.* (*a*) Applied to a nerve-centre which excites the organs of speech. (*b*) Produced or accompanied by vibration of the vocal cords: = PHONETIC 2 b.

1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 650 This reflex centre .. we shall term the basial phonic centre. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 851 The cough and sometimes the laugh are phonic.

†**B.** *sb.* A body that emits sound, a sonorous body. *Obs.*

1823 C. WHEATSTONE in *Ann. Philos.* Aug. 81 Bodies, which, being properly excited, make those sensible oscillations, which have been thought to be the proximate causes of all the phenomena of sound. These bodies .. I have termed Phonics. *Ibid.* 82 The points of division in linear phonics are called nodes. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 565/1 The body by which the sound is produced, denominated by Professor Wheatstone a *phonic*, occasions in the surrounding air vibrations or oscillations, corresponding in number and extent to those which exist in itself.

Phonics (fŏu·niks, fo·niks), *sb. pl.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ICS.]

1. The science of sonnd in general; acoustics.

1683–4 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 473 Three parts of our Doctrine of Acousticks; which are yet nameless, unless we call them Acousticks, Diacousticks, and Catacousticks, or (in another sence, but to as good purpose) Phonicks, Diaphonicks, and Cataphonicks. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vii. 191 We are neither giving a treatise of optics or phonics, but a history of our own perceptions. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. s.v., The science [of]direct, reflected, and refracted sound. In allusion to the corresponding branches of optics, these have been denominated phonics, catnphonics, and diaphonics.

2. The science of spoken sounds; phonetics.

1844 CROKER in *Q. Rev.* June 26 (*title of article*) Shuttleworth's Phonics. 1870 C. G. SMITH tr. *Domesday Bk.* p. xlvii, Their knowledge of phonics must have guided them in spelling.

†3. 'The art of combining musical sounds' (Busby *Dict. Mus.* 1811). *Obs.*

Phono- (fŏunŏ), before a vowel **phon-**, combining form of Gr. *φωνή* voice, sound, used as a word-element in Gr., as in *φωνασκός* 'one who exercises the voice', *φωνόμῡμος* 'that imitates voice or voices', and extensively employed in recent technical terms, as PHONOGRAPH, PHONOLOGY, etc.; also in the following:

Phonody·namograph [cf. DYNAMOGRAPH] (see quot.). †**Pho·nomime** [cf. Gr. *φωνόμῑμος* adj., imitating voice], a musical instrument imitating a chorus of voices; so **Phonomi·mic** *a.* [*F. phonomimique*], applied to a system of teaching in which each of the elementary sounds of speech is associated with an appropriate onomatopœic gesture. **Phonomo·tor** [MOTOR], a scientific toy in which the force of sound-vibrations, acting throngh a diaphragm and spring, is caused to drive a wheel. **Pho·nophote** [Gr. *φώς, φωτ-* light], an electrical apparatus by which sound-vibrations are converted into light. ‖ **Phono·rganon, phono·rganum** [mod.L., f. Gr. *ὄργανον*: see ORGAN], an instrument imitating the sounds of the voice, a speaking-machine.

1882 *Nature* XXVI. 331/1 Mr. W. B. Cooper has lately brought before the Franklin Institute a device for increasing the dynamic effect of the vibrations of diaphragms..called a *phonodynamograph. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 389 A very singular musical instrument has been lately invented by a mechanic at Vienna. This instrument..is called a *phonomime..the inventor has found a method, by means of numerous pipes and machinery, to cause it to emit the sound of a fine chorus of male voices. 1835 *Musical Library* Suppl. II. 19 The phonomime and performers were placed in a room adjoining...Every one thought that the piece was sung by an excellent choral band. 1884 J. C. Gordon in *Amer. Ann. Deaf & Dumb* Apr. (1885) 135 Each of the 32 sounds of the French language is associated with an appropriate gesture...This process for teaching children to read was called by Mr. Grosselin [the inventor] the *Phonomimic method. 1888 Payne tr. *Compayre's Hist. Pedagogy* (1888) § 146. 135 Is not this already the very essence of the phonomimic processes brought into fashion in these last years? 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Supp., *Phonomotor, *Phonophote. 1892 Ogilvie (Annandale), *Phonorganon.

Phonocamptic (fōunōˌkæˈmptik), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. Phono- + Gr. *καμπτ-ός*, *-ικ-ός*, f. *κάμπτειν* to bend: see -ic. In F. *phonocamptique* (Littré).] Having the property of reflecting sound, or producing an echo; relating to the reflexion of sound, cataphonic. Hence **Phonoca·mptics**, that part of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds; cataphonics, catacoustics.

1668 Evelyn *Let. to Dr. Beale* 27 Aug., Besides what the Masters of the Catoptrics, Phonocamptics, Otacoustics, &c., have don. 1694 R. Burthogge *Ess. Reason*, etc. 155 In the Phonocamptick Center. 1857 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 946/1 The phonocamptic centre is the situation where is placed the ear destined to receive reflected sounds. *Ibid.*, *Phonocamptica..a branch of Physics which treats of the phænomena of the reflection of sound: phonocamptics.

Phonogram (fōˈnŏgræm). [f. Phono- + -gram; in sense 2, after *telegram.*]

1. A written character or symbol representing a spoken sound; *spec.* a letter or symbol of (Pitman's) Phonography.

1860 I. Pitman *Man. Phonography* (ed. 10) § 17. 21 *Phonogram*, a written letter or mark, indicating a certain sound, or modification of sound; as —*k*, ·*ah*. 1883 I. Taylor *Alphabet* I. i. 22 It is probable that the..step by which the advance was made from ideograms to phonograms arose out of the necessity of expressing proper names. 1895 Hoffman *Beginn. Writ.* 173 A phonogram is the graphic representation of a sound. An alphabetic character is a phonogram.

2. The sound-record or tracing made by a phonograph, or the sounds reproduced or reported by means of it; a phonographic record or message.

1884 *Jrnl. Educ.* XIX. 267 Dr. Zintgraff..will use the instrument to obtain foil phonograms of the speech and melodies of the natives [of Africa]. 1887 *Spectator* 22 Oct. 1407 The phonograph reports music with absolute exactness, and..the phonogram will keep for a hundred years.

Hence **Phonogramic** (-græˈmik) *a.* [irreg. f. prec. + -ic], of the nature of a phonogram, or consisting of phonograms (sense 2); **Phonogra·mically** *adv.*, by means of phonograms; **Phonogramma·tic** *a.*, consisting of phonograms (sense 1) = Phonographic 1.

1861 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* VIII. 279 A phonogrammatic system of telegraphic symbols. 1888 *Times* 27 June 12/1 In the several long phonogramic communications. 1888 *Standard* 17 Sept. 2/7 All new music worthy of reproduction will be thus phonogramically published.

Phonograph (fōˈnŏgrɑf), *sb.* [f. Gr. *φωνή* voice (see Phono-) + (in sense 1) -(*ό*)*γραφος* written, (in sense 2) *-γράφος* writing, writer: see -graph.]

†1. A character representing a sound: = Phonogram 1. *Obs. rare.*

1835-40 Hincks *On Hieroglyphics* (MS. B.M., Egypt. Antiq., 19 *e*), Hieroglyphic characters are either ideographs, that is, representations of ideas, or phonographs, that is, representations of sounds. 1845-57 Pitman *Man. Phonogr.* 19 *Phonograph*, a written letter, or mark, indicating a certain sound, or modification of a sound; as, ·*e*, —*k*. [Later called *phonogram.*]

†2. Another name for the Phonautograph. *Obs.*

b. *Electro-magnetic phonograph*: see quot.

1863 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 16 Oct. 747/1 *Electro-magnetic phonograph.* This machine is capable of being attached to pianofortes, organs, and other keyed musical instruments, by means of which they are rendered melographic, that is, capable of writing down any music..played upon them.

3. (spec. *talking phonograph.*) An instrument, invented by Thomas A. Edison in 1877 (patented 30 July), by which sounds are automatically recorded and reproduced.

The aerial sound-vibrations enter a mouth-piece, and cause vibration in a thin metal diaphragm having attached to it a steel point, which makes tracings (as in the Phonautograph) upon a sheet of soft metal or hard wax fixed upon a revolving cylinder; by means of these tracings the diaphragm, whose vibrations originally produced them, may be caused (by again turning the cylinder) to repeat these vibrations, and thus reproduce (more or less perfectly) the original sounds.

1877 *Sci. Amer.* 17 Nov. 304 Whoever may speak into the mouthpiece of the phonograph. 1877 Edison *Specif. U. S. Patent* 24 Dec., Improvement in phonograph or speaking machines. 1878 *Examiner* 2 Mar. 283/1 The Phonograph is now in England; all doubts as to the reality of the invention are at an end. The instrument has spoken in our hearing. 1879 G. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* 306 The talking phonograph is a natural outcome of the telephone. 1885 F. Harrison *Choice Bks.* (1886) 178 The old man's laugh.. comes up to us as out of a phonograph.

b. *fig.* Applied to a person or thing that exactly reproduces the utterances of some other.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Apr. 1/2 All those whose humble office it is to act as phonographs of the tittle-tattle which forms the staple of the ordinary conversation of Society. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* (1899) 29/2, I heard it all in memory's wondrous phonograph.

c. *Comb.*

1891 F. M. Wilson *Primer on Browning* 214 That phonograph-like conservation of force, heredity.

Hence **Pho·nograph** *v. trans.* a. to report in (Pitman's) phonography; b. to record or reproduce by or as by a phonograph.

1857 J. H. Gihon *Geary & Kansas* 219 It is a great loss to the world that their speeches were not phonographed and preserved for future generations. 1883 G. Rogers in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxxix. 2-4 Whether it be so or not, they are phonographed in the mind of God.

Phonographer (fonǫˈgrăfəɹ). [f. Phonography + -er 1.]

1. One who writes according to sound, i. e. spells phonetically; a phonetist. *rare*—1.

1851 Trench *Study Words* vii. 215 The word 'temps'; from which the phonographers eject the *p* as superfluous.

2. *spec.* One who uses phonography (sense 2); a shorthand writer (in Pitman's system).

1845 I. Pitman *Man. Phonogr.* 49 Phonographers who wish to become reporters, should, from the commencement, cherish reporting habits. 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 99 The ..phonographers that reported its deliberations were sworn to secrecy.

3. 'One who uses or is skilled in the use of the phonograph' (*Cent. Dict.*). *rare.*

Phonographic (fōunogræˈfik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ic: see -graphic.]

1. Representing, or consisting of characters representing, spoken sounds; phonetic.

1847 Webster, *Phonographic, phonographical*, descriptive of the sounds of the voice. 1866 *Reader* No. 164. 177/1 Chinese phonographic devices. 1883 I. Taylor *Alphabet* I. i. 6 Although our own writing has reached the alphabetic stage, yet we still continue to employ a considerable number of phonographic and ideographic signs.

2. Of, pertaining to, or using phonography (Pitman's system of phonetic shorthand).

1840 I. Pitman *Phonography* 6 The Phonographic signs for the simple articulations. 1842 — *Man. Phonogr.* 5 The pupil should first learn the Phonographic Letters, taking them in the natural order of pronunciation. 1853 — (*title*) Phonographic Reporter's Companion.

3. Of, pertaining to, or produced by a phonograph. Also *fig.*

1878 T. A. Edison in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 532 They are required to do no more by the phonographic method. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 May 2/3 The Vienna Academy of Sciences is..going to set up phonographic archives. There are to be three sections of phonograms.

So **Phonogra·phical** *a. rare*—0.

1846 Worcester, *Phonographic, Phonographical.*

Phonogra·phically, *adv.* [f. Phonographic: see -ically.] In a phonographic manner.

1. According to or by means of phonography (Pitman's system of shorthand).

1845 I. Pitman *Man. Phonogr.* 42 If we write phonographically, we must, at least, name our letters phonetically.

2. By means of the phonograph. Also *fig.*

1879 *Sat. Mus. Rev.* 6 Sept. 568/2 Mr. Sankey's voice in 'Hold the Fort', phonographically preserved on a sheet of tinfoil. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1446 A volume of his sermons, phonographically reported.

Phonographist (fonǫˈgrăfist). [f. next + -ist.] = Phonographer 2.

[1847 Webster, *Phonographist*, one who explains the laws of the voice.] 1864 *Ibid.*, *Phonographist*, one who is versed in phonography; a phonographer. 1897 *Daily News* 20 Feb. 10/6 Young lady seeks Engagement as Typist and Phonographist, Remington or Caligraph. Speed 60 and 100.

Phonography (fonǫˈgrăfi). [f. Gr. *φωνή* voice (see Phono-) + -graphy.]

1. The art or practice of writing according to sound, or so as to represent the actual pronunciation; phonetic spelling. ? *Obs.*

1701 J. Jones (*title*) Practical Phonography: or, the new Art of Rightly Spelling and Writing Words By the Sound thereof, and of Rightly Sounding and Reading Words By the Sight thereof. 1851 Trench *Study Words* vii. 215 The same attempt to introduce phonography has been several times made.

2. *spec.* The system of phonetic shorthand invented by Isaac Pitman in 1837: so named by him in 1840; Pitman's shorthand.

1840 I. Pitman (*title*) Phonography, or writing by sound; being a natural method of writing, applicable to all languages, and a complete system of short hand. 1847 — *Hist. Shorthand* in *Man. Phonography* § 15 (1889) 8 Phonography is not adapted to the wants of the reporter alone, but is ..well suited for letter-writing and general composition.

3. The automatic recording of sounds, as by the Phonautograph, or the recording and reproduction of them by the Phonograph; the construction and use of phonographs.

1861 Whyte Melville *Mkt. Harb.* xxi. 247 Savage.. was explaining to Sawyer..a new discovery termed phonography, by which sounds or vibrations of air are to be taken down, as they arise, upon the principle of the photograph. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict., Phonography*...3. The art of using, or registering by means of, the phonograph; the construction of phonographs.

†4. The scientific description of sound, or of the voice; = Phonology. *Obs. rare*—0.

1847 in Webster. 1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Phonolite (fōuˈnŏlɔit). *Min.* Also -lyte (Dana). [f. Phono- + -lite; in F. *phonolithe* (1812 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Name for various volcanic rocks which ring when struck; clinkstone.

1828-32 Webster, *Phonolite*, sounding stone; a name proposed as a substitute for *klingstein* (jingling stone). 1832 De la Beche *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 251 Rolled masses of trachyte, phonolite, basalt, or volcanic cinders. 1868-80 Dana *Min.* 359 *Phonolyte* (or clinkstone), a compact grayish rock, often containing crystals of glassy feldspar, and having a zeolite in the base along with orthoclase.

Hence **Phonolitic** (fōunoliˈtik) *a.*, pertaining to or consisting of phonolite.

1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 99 The phonolitic ejections of the Peak of Teneriffe. 1875 A. Smith *New Hist. Aberdeen.* I. 644 Clinkstone or phonolitic felspar.

Phonology (fonǫˈlŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *φωνή* voice (see Phono-) + -logy. So F. *phonologie* (Littré).] The science of vocal sounds (= Phonetics), esp. of the sounds of a particular language; the study of pronunciation; *transf.* the system of sounds in a language.

1799 E. Fry *Pantographia* (title-p.), Specimens of all well-authenticated oral languages; forming a comprehensive digest of phonology. 1828 in Webster. 1845 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IV. 168 Observations on General Phonology and alphabetical notation. 1862 Marsh *Eng. Lang.* 64 In our enquiries into extinct phonologies we have no such guide. 1879 *Addr. Philol. Soc.* 1 Contributions to Old English Phonology and Etymology.

Hence **Phono·loger** (*rare*—0) = *phonologist*; **Phonolo·gic, Phonolo·gical** *adjs.*, of, pertaining or relating to phonology, phonetic; **Phonolo·gically** *adv.*, in respect of phonology, phonetically; **Phono·logist**, one learned in phonology, a phonetist.

1864 Webster, **Phonologer*, one versed in phonology; a phonologist. 1846 Worcester, **Phonologic*. 1875 A. J. Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* xi. 1336 Indian Phonologic Alphabet. 1828 Webster, **Phonological*, pertaining to phonology. 1880 E. L. Brandreth in *Academy* 19 June 459/2 The Prakrits..are separated from Sanskrit by very important phonological and other changes. 1888 *Athenæum* 26 May 657/3 Modern Kentish..is strikingly different *phonologically from the language of the same district as written in the fourteenth century. 1846 Worcester, **Phonologist*. 1880 R. G. White *Every-Day Eng.* 137 Alexander Ellis, whose preeminence as a phonologist is questioned by no one.

Phonometer (fonǫˈmĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. *φωνή* sound (see Phono-) + *μέτρον* measure. Cf. F. *phonomètre* (Dict. Acad. 1878).] An instrument for measuring or automatically recording the number or force of sound-waves.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 20 We should not be surprised to see this uncertainty brought, in time, under mathematical controul, by the invention of a musical Phonometer, to indicate the precise strength of sound. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) V. 268 [Mentioned..among the inventions of Edison]. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 6 June, The Ministry are the most perfect phonometer in the world. Their decisions faithfully record the comparative strength of the noise that can be made by either of two conflicting sections.

So **Phonometric** (fōunoˈmetrik) *a.*, pertaining to a phonometer, or to the measurement of sound.

Phonophore (fōuˈnŏfoəɹ). *Physiol.* [f. Phono- + -phore.] Name for the small bones of the ear, or auditory ossicles, as transmitting the vibrations of sound to the labyrinth or internal ear.

1882 Coues in *Amer. Jrnl. Otology* IV. 19.

So **Phonophorous** (fonǫˈfŏrəs) *a.*, transmitting sound-vibrations, as the auditory ossicles.

Phonopore (fōuˈnŏpoəɹ). [f. Phono- + Gr. *πόρος* passage.] Name of an apparatus by means of which electrical impulses produced by induction, as in a telephone, may be used to transmit messages along a telegraph wire, without interfering with the current by which ordinary messages are simultaneously transmitted.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 May 3/1 The phonopore, the principle of which consists in employing the electrical 'induction noises' as motive power to work telegraph instruments, or transmit the voice, or do both at once, is far more remarkable. 1891 C. Langdon-Davies *Explan. Phonopore* 14, I..called the cable coil instrument a Phonopore (or sound passage). 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Apr. 7/2 By means of the phonopore,..the carrying capacity of the existing telegraph wires can be..increased tenfold.

Hence **Phonoporic** (-poˈrik) *a.*, of or pertaining to the phonopore.

1886 *Manch. Exam.* 31 May 5/5 So completely is the phonoporic current under control. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Mar. 5/2 Phonoporic messages can be transmitted and received through an ordinary line wire by the phonopore [*printed* -phoric, -phore]. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Apr. 7/2 The phonoporic system is as applicable to telephony as it is to telegraphy. By its means a phonopore telephone service may be established on any existing telegraph wire on which ordinary telegraph instruments are already at work, without the two systems in any way interfering with one another.

Phonoscope (fōuˈnŏskoup). [f. Phono- + -scope.]

1. An apparatus for testing the quality of musical strings, shown by M. Koenig at the International Exhibition, in 1862.

2. Name for various instruments or devices by means of which sound-vibrations are indicated or represented in a visible form.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Phonoscope*, an instrument invented by Henry Edmunds for producing figures of light from vibrations of sound. It consists essentially of three parts, an induction coil, an interrupter, and a rotary vacuum tube. 1888 *Amer. Ann. Deaf* Jan. 84 *Forchhammer's Phonoscope.* Mr. E. Walther..says that it solves the problem of the optical representation of the pitch of the voice in the simplest and clearest manner. The instrument is of service in correcting the unnatural pitch of the voice in which some pupils speak. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Phonoscope*, a machine for recording music as it is played or sung.

3. = MICROPHONE.

Phonotype (fōu·nŏtəip), *sb.* [f. PHONO- + TYPE.] A character or letter of a phonetic alphabet adapted for printing; (without *a* or *pl.*), phonetic print or type. Hence **Pho·notype** *v. trans.* to print in phonotype; **Phonotyper** = *phonotypist*; **Phonotypic** (-ti·pik), **-ical** *adjs.*, pertaining or relating to phonotype or phonotypy (whence **Phonoty·pically** *adv.*); **Pho·notypist** (-təipist), an advocate or user of phonotype; **Pho·notypy** (-təipi), a method or system of phonetic printing.

1844 *Phonotypic Jrnl.* III. 2 Aspirate *h*, as in *heap*; *Phonotype—H. 1845 I. PITMAN *Man. Phonogr.* 19 *Phonotype*, a printed letter, or sign, indicative of a particular sound, or modification of sound. 1848 A. J. ELLIS *Essent. Fonetics* 241 Pica phonotypes. 1881 *Kansas Hist. Coll.* II. 162 Phonotype was with him both a theory and a practice. 1850 *Fonetic Jrnl.* 133/2 The only way to preserve the language from further arbitrary changes is to *phonotype it. 1845 A. J. ELLIS *Plea Phonot.* 28 The *phonotyper ..having acquired a habit of reading phonotypy..will soon be able to read heterotypy with ease. 1843 (*title*) The *Phonotypic Journal. 1858 *N. Y. Tribune* 2 July 3/2 Many of those who are interested in the Phonotypic 'movement' advocate the entire abandonment of the old orthography. 1845 A. J. ELLIS *Plea Phonot.* 5 The *phonotypical representation of the sounds. 1875 — *E. E. Pronunc.* 1182 *note*, Phonetic Essays which I published in [the Phonotypic] Journal .. 1846 (all printed *phonotypically). 1850 *Fonetic Jrnl.* 74/1 The Spelling Reform which Phonographers and *Phonotypists are endeavouring to effect, would confer incalculable benefits on society. 1844 ELLIS in *Phonotypic Jrnl.*, A Key to *Phonotypy or printing by sound. 1880 *Academy* 9 Oct. 255 It is printed in semi-phonotypy—in a system of spelling intended to bridge over the transition.

Phoo (fū, *fu*), *int.* [Another form of PHEW, PHO.] A vocal gesture expressing contemptuous rejection.

1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* IV. i. (Arb.) 105 Phoo! that is to raise the character of Drawcansir. — *Chances* v. iv. (1682) 61 Phoo! y' are always abusing me. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 20 Phoo! reply'd a Friend of the Transprosers.

Phooka, the same as POOKA.

‖ **Phoolwa**, variant spelling of FULWA.

c 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 95/1 Similar fats are obtained from the seeds of *Bassia latifolia*,..and *Bassia butyracea*, ..the latter [is named] *Phoolwa*, or *vegetable butter.*

Phoonghie, -gyee, etc.: see POONGHIE.

-phore (fəʊɪ), in F. *-phore*, mod.L. *-phorus*, *-phorum*, a. Gr. *-φόρος*, *-ον* bearing, bearer, f. *φέρ-ειν* to bear. A formative of various technical and scientific words, as *carpophore*, *semaphore*, *gonophore*, *phonophore*. Hence **-PHOROUS**, q. v.

‖ **Phorminx** (fō·ɹminks). [mod.L., a. Gr. *φόρμιγξ*.] A stringed instrument of the harp class; a kind of cithara or lyre used by the ancient Greeks as an accompaniment to the voice.

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. 344 The cithara may in ancient times have been thought inferior to the *phorminx*, as the modern guitar is esteemed at present a trivial and effeminate instrument, when compared with the double harp. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 979 We beat the phorminx till we hurt our thumbs.

‖ **Phormium** (fō·ɹmiŏm). *Bot.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *φορμίον* a species of plant.] A genus of liliaceous plants (suborder *Hemerocalleæ*), comprising a single variable species, *P. tenax*, the New Zealand flax; see FLAX *sb.* 2 b.

1852 DE BOW *South. & West. States* I. 84 The phormium would doubtless succeed in the rich bottoms of the Mississippi Valley.

Phorone (fɔrōu·n). *Chem.* [Shortened (by Gerhardt) from CAMPHORONE.] †**a.** A substance, $C_9H_{14}O$, obtained by distilling calcium camphorate; now called *camphor-phorone*; **b.** An isomer of this substance, *diisopropylidene acetone*, a colourless oil with aromatic odour.

1859 FOWNES *Man. Chem.* 527 *Phorone* contains $C_{18}H_{14}O_2$. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 733 *Camphorone*, Phorone (Gerhardt) .. $C_9H_{14}O$ .. a colourless or yellowish oil, very mobile, lighter than water.

Hence **Phoro·nic** *acid*, $C_{11}H_{18}O_5$, a crystallizable acid obtained from camphic acid.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1574.

Phoronomy (fɔrɒ·nŏmi). *Physics.* [ad. mod.L. *phoronomia* (Hermann 1716) = Ger., F. *phoronomie*, f. Gr. *φορά* motion (f. *φέρ-ειν* to bear, carry) + *-nomia*: cf. *astronomia* ASTRONOMY.] The purely geometrical theory of motion; the branch of mechanics that treats of the motion of bodies considered absolutely; kinematics.

[1716 HERMANN (*title*) *Phoronomia*, seu de Viribus et Motibus Corporum solidorum et liquidorum.] 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xii. 489 Matter quantitatively defined, is the moveable in space. In this point of view it is the object of a science we may call 'Phoronomy'. 1892 *Nature* 24 Mar. 486/2 The letter of Dr. Besant..suggests strong reasons for employing the word phoronomy in the place of kinematics.

Hence **Phorono·mic** *a.*, of or belonging to phoronomy, kinematic; **Phorono·mics** *sb.* = *phoronomy*; **Phorono·mically** *adv.*, in respect of or in relation to phoronomy; kinematically.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* etc., *Phoronomia* or *Phoronomics*, a term sometimes used to denote the science of motion. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 946/2 Phoronomic. 1893 MCCORMACK tr. *Mach's Sc. Mechanics* 166 Phoronomically similar structures.

Phoroscope (fɒ·rŏskōup). [f. Gr. *φορό-s* adj. bearing + *σκόπος* view, sight.] An instrument for reproducing a visual image at a distance by means of electricity. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

-phorous (fŏrəs), combining element, f. mod.L. *-phor-us*, Gr. *-φόρ-ος*, F. *-phore* + *-ous*, forming adjs. related to sbs. in **-PHORE**, with the sense '-bearing'; synonymous with **-FEROUS**, but properly used only in words derived from Gr., e. g. *carpophorous*, *cladophorous*, *oophorous*, *phonophorous*, *phragmophorous*, etc.

Phorozo·oid. *Zool.* [f. Gr. *φορό-s* bearing + ZOOID.] One of the 'foster forms' in the sexual generation of Ascidians of the order *Thaliacea*.

1888 HERDMAN in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 615/2 Foster forms (phorozooids), which .. do not become sexually mature, but ..are set free as cask-shaped bodies with eight muscle bands and a ventral outgrowth..formed of the stalk by which the body was formerly united to the nurse.

† **Phos-.** *Chem. Obs.* [a. Gr. *φῶς* light.] Used by Sir H. Davy, to form names of chemical compounds, into which he considered light to enter as an element. Such were **phosa·cid**, **phosmu·riate**, **phosmuria·tic** *a.*, **phosni·tric** *a.*, **phoso·xyd**, **phoso·xydable** *a.*, **phoso·xydate** *v.*, **phoso·xygen**, **phoso·xygenate** *v.*, etc.: see the quots.

1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 89 All the combinations of phosoxygen that have acid properties are denoted by the names of phosacids. *Ibid.* 90 The different quantities of phosoxygen entering into the composition of the phosoxyds and phosacids. *Ibid.* 96 It is evident..that phosnitric acid is a compound of light, oxygen and nitrogen. *Ibid.* 108 Phosmuriate of Potash is compounded of phosmuriatic acid and potash. *Ibid.* 71 The phosoxydable base remains pure. *Ibid.* 116 Gold becomes phosoxydated by attracting light and oxygen from the muriatic phosacid. *Ibid.* 109 Muriatic acid is never phosoxygenated. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 314/2 'Phosoxygen' (such was the name he [Davy] put upon the ordinary oxygen of the atmosphere).

Phos, phoss, also **phos.**, **foss**, slang or colloq. abbreviation of PHOSPHORUS: now esp. applied to phosphorus necrosis: see PHOSSY.

1811 *Lex Balatr.*, *Phos bottle*, a bottle of phosphorus: used by housebreakers to light their lanthorns. *Ding the phos*; throw away the bottle of phosphorus. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Foss* or *phos*, a phosphorus bottle used by cracksmen to obtain a light.

1892 *Star* 18 Jan. 2/5 The manager denied she had 'got the phos.' and refused any money.

Phosgene (fɒ·sɪdʒīn). *Chem.* Also **-gen** (-dʒen). [f. Gr. *φῶς* light + *-gene*, -GEN (in *hydrogen(e*, etc.). In F. *phosgène*.] A name for the gas carbon oxychloride, $COCl_2$, originally obtained by exposing equal volumes of chlorine and carbonic oxide to the sun's rays. Also called *phosgene gas*.

1812 J. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* 6 Feb. 151 It will be necessary to designate it by some simple name. I venture to propose that of phosgene, or phosgene gas; from *φως*, light, and *γινομαι*, to produce, which signifies formed by light. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 362 Being produced by the agency of light, it was called by Dr. [John] Davy phosgene gas, but as it exhibits distinctly acid properties, it has since been better termed *chloro-carbonic acid*. 1898 G. MCGOWAN tr. *Meyer's Hist. Chem.* 425 Carbon oxychloride or phosgene..was first prepared by Davy in 1811.

Phosgenite (fɒ·sdʒīnəit). *Min.* [Named 1820; f. prec. + **-ITE** 1.] A mineral consisting of nearly equal parts of carbonate and chloride of lead, occurring in tetragonal crystals.

1849 NICOL *Min.* 379 Phosgenite, Breithaupt; Corneous lead, Jameson. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 703 Phosgenite.. Dissolves with effervescence in nitric acid. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Min.*, *Phosgenite*, chloro-carbonate of lead, occurring in brilliant, white or yellow crystals.

Phosmuriate to **Phosoxygen**: see PHOS-.

Phosph- = PHOSPHO-, combining form of PHOSPHORUS in Chem.; hence *phospham*, *-ate*, *-ide*, *-ine*, *-ite*, *-onium*, *-ure*, *-uret*, *-yl*, etc.

Phospham (fɒ·sfæm). *Chem.* [f. PHOSPH- + AM(MONIA).] The nitril of phosphoric acid (PHN_2); a white, reddish, or yellowish-red powder.

1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 497 Phospham .. is a bulky powder, white if moisture has been carefully excluded during its preparation, reddish in the contrary case.

Phosphate (fɒ·sfēt). *Chem.* Also 8-9 **phosphat.** [a. F. *phosphate* (G. de Morveau *Nomencl. Ch.* 1787), f. PHOSPH- + **-ATE** 4.] A salt of phosphoric acid.

1795 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 335 The siderite of Bergman; which is now believed to be phosphate of iron. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 280 The phosphat of mercury has long been known as a chemical preparation. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 590 Phosphate of lime derives importance from its being the principal ingredient of animal bones, of which it constitutes about 86 per cent. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 219 Calcium phosphate, or bone phosphate.

b. In *pl.* applied esp. to the phosphates of lime or iron and alumina, as constituents of cereals, etc.

1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 32 One great source of the value of guano,..and many artificial manures, is the phosphates they supply to the soil. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 37 Soils derived from rocks devoid of phosphates cannot produce cereals. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phosphates, saccharated wheat*,..the organic phosphates and cerealin dissolved out of bran, and mixed with milk-sugar.

Phosphated (fɒ·sfēted), *a. Min.* [f. prec. + **-ED** 1.] Converted into a phosphate; combined with or containing phosphoric acid.

1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 551 Sulphat and sulphite...I should propose to render these terms into the adjectives sulphated and sulphitous; [so] phosphat and phosphite will form phosphated and phosphitous. 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1888 *Nature* 20 Dec. 192/1 On the phosphated deposits of Montay and Forest. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phosphated*, .. applied in Mineralogy to a base that has become converted into a phosphate by combining with phosphoric acid.

Phosphatic (fɒsfæ·tik), *a.* [f. PHOSPHATE (or mod.L. *phōsphāt-um*) + **-IC.**]

1. Of the nature of, characterized by the presence of, or containing a phosphate.

P. diathesis, a bodily condition predisposing to the excretion of phosphates in the urine; cf. PHOSPHATURIA. *P. nodules*, hard rounded lumps containing phosphate of lime, of fossil origin, found in certain strata, now used as manure.

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* IV. 50 Certain derangements of the urinary functions, such as the phosphatic and lithic diatheses. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 83/2 The tonsils are not unfrequently the seat of phosphatic deposit. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* x. (1878) 287 The presence of phosphatic nodules..in some of the lowest azoic rocks, probably indicates life at these periods. 1866 *Reader* 7 July 635 The dark phosphatic nodules are usually named coprolites.

†**2.** *Phosphatic acid*, 'a name applied to the syrupy mixture of phosphoric and phosphorous acids, produced by the slow combustion of phosphorus in moist air', formerly supposed to be a distinct acid; also called *hypophosphoric acid*. *Obs.*

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 370 The acid thus obtained is a mixture of phosphorous and phosphoric acids, &c. Dulong..believes it to be a distinct compound, for which he has proposed the name of phosphatic acid. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 489. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 499.

Phosphatize (fɒ·sfātəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + **-IZE.**] *trans.* To reduce to the form or condition of a phosphate; to treat with phosphates.

1883 *Nature* XXVIII. 433/2 The majority of the Jurassic fossils are not phosphatised at all. 1884 *Science* 16 May 587/1 These fossils are phosphatized more or less completely.

Hence **Phosphatiza·tion**, the action of phosphatizing; the fact or condition of being phosphatized.

1883 *Nature* XXVIII. 433/2 That the phosphatisation of the Upware coprolites was effected at some distance from their present hillet.

‖ **Phosphaturia** (fɒsfātiū·riă). *Path.* [f. PHOSPHATE (or mod.L. *phōsphāt-um*) + *-ūria*, f. Gr. *οὖρον* urine.] A morbid state evidenced by the excess of phosphates in the urine. Hence **Phosphatu·ric** *a.*

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 92 Hydrochloric acid may be used in phosphaturia. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 254 Much the same symptoms as the polyuric and phosphaturic classes. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 378 A phospbatic sediment does not imply phosphaturia.

Phosphene (fɒ·sfīn). [mod. (F. *phosphène*) irreg. f. Gr. *φῶς* light + *φαίν-ειν* to make to appear.] An appearance of rings of light produced by pressure on the eyeball, due to irritation of the retina.

1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. 222 Pressure on any part of the retina produces a luminous image, which lasts as long as the pressure, and is called a phosphene. 1881 LE CONTE *Sight* I. iv. 67 Press the finger into the internal corner of the eye; you perceive a brilliant colored spectrum in the field of view on the opposite or external side,..[having] a deep-steel-blue center, with a brilliant yellow border...These colored spectra have been called phosphenes.

Phospher, obs. form of PHOSPHOR.

Phosphethyl (fɒ·sfe:bil). *Chem.* [f. PHOSPH- + ETHYL.] A compound of phosphorus and ethyl. Hence **Phosphethy·lic** *a.*

1859 *Fownes' Man. Chem.* 387 Phosphethyl.—The compounds of ethyl and phosphorus. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 147 On decomposing this salt cautiously by the addition of sulphuric acid, the phosphethylic acid is liberated. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 589 Ethylphosphoric Acid, also called *Phosphethylic* or *Phosphovinic acid*, $C_2H_7PO_4$.

Phosphide (fɒ·sfəid). *Chem.* [f. PHOSPH- + **-IDE.**] A combination of phosphorus with another element or a radical. (Earlier name *phosphuret.*)

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 65 *Phosphides.*—Compounds of phosphorus with the other elements are very numerous. *c* 1865 WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 371/2 It may be.. prepared from the phosphide of calcium. 1881 *Metal World* No. 12. 186 The phosphide of iron only begins to be decomposed after all silicon and carbon is gone.

Phosphine (fɒ·sfəin). *Chem.* [f. PHOSPH- + **-INE** 5, used to form a term analogous to AMINE.]

1. A name for phosphuretted hydrogen gas, PH_3 (as an analogue of ammonia, NH_3).

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed 11) 225 Phosphine is analogous in some of its chemical relations to ammoniacal gas.

2. A phosphorus ammonia; a compound having the structure of an *amine*, with phosphorus in place of nitrogen: e.g. *monoethyl phosphine*, $C_2H_5{\cdot}PH_2$, *diethyl phosphine* $(C_2H_5)_2{\cdot}PH$, *triethyl phosphine* $(C_2H_5)_3P$, etc.

1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxi. 340 The following table shows the similarity between amines and phosphines. *Ibid.*, Phosphine iodide, $PC_2H_5H_3I$. 1898 G. MCGOWAN tr. *Meyer's Hist. Chem.* 469 The phosphines and phosphonium bases first became known through the classical and comprehensive researches of A. W. Hofmann.

Hence **Phosphi·nic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or derived from phosphine; in *phosphinic acid*, any one of various acids formed from the primary and secondary phosphines by fixation of 3 and 2 atoms of oxygen respectively.

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 956 *Phosphinic acids*. 1881 *Ibid.* VIII. II. 1581 The phosphinic acids of the fatty series have already been described.

Phosphite (fŏ·sfəit). *Chem.* [a. F. *phosphite* (G. de Morveau *Nomencl. Ch.* 1787), f. PHOSPH- + -ITE 1.] A salt of phosphorous acid.

1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Phosphites*,..salts formed by the combination of the phosphorous acid with different bases; thus, *aluminous phosphite*, *ammoniacal phosphite*, &c. 1808 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 88 In one case sulphurets, and sulphites, and in the other phosphurets, and phosphites of potash, are generated. 1808 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (ed. 5) 203 The phosphites differ considerably in their characters from phosphates. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 133 Phosphorous acid, or hydric phosphite, H_2PO_3.

Phospho- (fŏ·sfo), before a vowel PHOSPH-, combining form, shortened from PHOSPHORUS.

Phosphocha·lcite *Min.*, = PHOSPHOROCHALCITE; **Phosphogly·cerate**, a salt of phosphoglyceric acid = *glycerophosphate*; **Phosphoglyce·ric** *acid* = *glycerophosphoric acid* (see GLYCERO-); **Phospho·lite**, synonym of **Phosphomoly·bdate**, a salt of phosphomolybdic acid; **Phosphomoly·bdic** *acid*, or *permolybdic phosphate* $(2P_2O_5{\cdot}48MoO_3{\cdot}6H_2O)$, a lemon-yellow salt produced by the action of molybdic trioxide on phosphoric acid; **Phospho·tu·ngstic** *acid*, an acid of the form $P_2O_5{\cdot}xWO_3{\cdot}yH_2O$; †**Phosphovi·nic** *acid*, old synonym of *ethylphosphoric acid*, $(C_2H_5)H_2PO_4$, a colourless, inodorous, viscid oil, with a biting sour taste, produced by the action of phosphoric acid on alcohol or ether.

Phospho-wolfra·mic *a.* = *phosphotungstic*.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Jan. 7/2 Aged patients..dosed with glycerophosphate of sodium and *phosphoglycerate of lime and other chemical combinations. 1857 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 378 *Phosphoglyceric acid exists ready formed in the yolk of the egg. 1856 *Ibid.* II. 783 The *Phosphomolybdate of Soda is an extremely delicate test for the presence of salt of ammonium in solution. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 207 A mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids with *phosphomolybdic acid. 1884 *Athenæum* 26 Apr. 584/3 With regard to strychnine..*phosphotungstic acid will give a distinct precipitate with one-two-hundred-thousandth of a grain. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 369 Kreatinin is a base which forms highly characteristic compounds with acids, such as phosphotungstic and phosphomolybdic. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 186 Phosphovinate of barytes was the salt which M. Pelouze chiefly studied, and by means of which, he determined the composition of *phosphovinic acid. 1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 589 Ethylphosphoric Acid, also called *Phosphethylic* or *Phosphovinic acid*. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 276 By precipitation of its hydrochloric acid solution with *phosphowolframic acid.

Phosphonium (fŏsfō·niŭm). *Chem.* [f. PHOSPH(ORUS + ending of AMMONIUM.] A combination of hydrogen and phosphorus, PH_4, analogous to ammonium, entering as a monovalent radical into many compounds, as *phosphonium iodide*, PH_4I; also applied to compounds in which the hydrogen is replaced by organic radicals, as *tetramethylphosphonium*, $P(CH_3)_4$, *tetrethylphosphonium*, $P(C_2H_5)_4$, *methyltriethylphosphonium*, $P(CH_3)(C_2H_5)_3$, etc.

1866-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 607 Monophosphoniums, of the type R_4PI, analogous to iodide of tetrethylammonium. *Ibid.* 615 (*heading*) Ethylphosphoniums. *Ibid.* 620 Diphosphoniums. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxi. 339 Obtained..by acting upon phosphonium iodide, PH_4I, with ethyl iodide in presence of zinc oxide.

Hence **Phospho·nic** *a.* [cf. *sulphonic*], in *phosphonic acid*, any one of several compounds derived from phosphoric acid by the replacement of hydroxyl (OH) by a hydrocarbon group: e.g. *benzene phosphonic acid*, $C_6H_5{\cdot}P(OH)_2O$. Sometimes called *phosphinic*, or *phosphenilic* acid.

Phosphor (fŏ·sfə(r), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 7 -pher, -fer, 8 -phore. [ad. L. *phōsphor-us* PHOSPHORUS. Cf. F. *phosphore* (1680 in Hatz.-Darm.), Ger. *phosphor*.]

1. (With capital P.) The morning star; the planet Venus when appearing before sunrise; Lucifer. Also *fig.* Now only *poet.*

1635-56 COWLEY *Davideis* II. 763 They saw this Phosphors infant-light, and knew It bravely usher'd in a Sun as New. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 178/1 *Plato's Epigram on Aster*, A Phospher 'mongst the Living, late wert thou, But Shin'st among the Dead a Hesper now.

1734 WATTS *Reliq. Juv.* (1789) 257 Still Phosphor glitters, and still Syrius burns. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CXXI, Bright Phosphor, fresher for the night. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* I. x. 309 That which men have seen in early skies, Ere Phosphor in the abyss of perfect purple dies.

†**2.** Anything that phosphoresces, or emits light without sensible heat: = PHOSPHORUS 2. *Obs.*

1705 HAUKSBEE in *Phil. Trans.* XXIV. 2131 Shewing that it requires not so thin a Medium, as..in the Torricillian Experiment, to produce the Mercurial Phosphore. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 288 No Light was there but what the Phosphors raise. 1819 KEATS *Lamia* 152 Her eyes in torture fix'd, and anguish drear,.. Flashed phosphor and sharp sparks.

3. = PHOSPHORUS (sense 3); esp. in *phosphor-bronze*, *-copper*, *-tin*, *-zinc*, alloys of phosphorus with the metals named: see BRONZE, etc.

†**B.** as *adj.* Light-bearing, light-giving; phosphorescent. *Obs.* (Also *hyphened.*)

1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations*, etc. I. 127 Steady and clear thy phosphor brilliance burns. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 185 Some gleams of phosphor-light it shews. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy*, *Como* 21 And now appear as on a phosphor-sea Numberless barks.

†**Pho·sphorami·de.** *Chem. Obs.* = PHOSPHAMIDE.

1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 17 If we replace them by amidogen we obtain phosphoramide.

†**Phospho·ra·na.** *Chem. Obs.* Term applied by Davy to a combination of one part of phosphorus with two of chlorine (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*). So † **Phosphorane**, a compound of one part of phosphorus with one of chlorine.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 111 Phosphorus burnt in chlorine in excess, forms a white volatile substance, which I have named *phosphorana*. 1815 W. HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) II. xv. 14 Both these compounds were discovered by Sir H. Davy, who has termed the latter *phosphorane* and the former *phosphorana*.

†**Pho·sphorate,** *sb. Chem. Obs.* = PHOSPHATE. *c* 1865 in *Circ. Sc.* I. 334/2 We find in this liquid..phosphorates..of the alkalies.

Phosphorate (fŏ·sfŏrēt), *v. Chem.* [f. PHOSPHOR-US + -ATE 3.] Orig. and chiefly in *ppl. a.* **Pho·sphorated** (= F. *phosphoré*).

1. *trans.* To combine or impregnate with phosphorus.

1789 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 210 The frigorific mixture..composed of phosphorated natron and nitrated ammonia dissolved in the diluted nitrous acid. 1791 PEARSON *ibid.* LXXXI. 334 The liquid..seemed to contain a little phosphorated lime. 1836 SMART, *Phosphorate* v. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phosphorated*, ..having or imbued with phosphorus. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. To render phosphorescent.

1827 *Perils & Captivity* (Constable's Misc.) 59 Aware that the sea is sometimes phosphorated.

Phosphoreal (fŏsfō··riăl), *a.* Also 9 (less correctly) **-ial.** [f. (doubtful) L. *phōsphore-us* (f. *phōsphor-us*) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to phosphorus; resembling that of phosphorus. Also *fig.*

1745 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 479 The kindling the phosphoreal Fire in them. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlix. 331 Its smell is strongly phosphoreal or sulphureous. 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLI. 329 Phosphorial lustre beaming from their hair. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* xix, Delphica's phosphorial enthusiasm for our galaxy of British Poets.

Phosphorent (fŏ·sfŏrĕnt), *a. rare.* [f. PHOSPHOR-US + -ENT.] = PHOSPHORESCENT *a.*

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 25 Where, shining as brightly as phosphorent ling, The forefinger flashes the Fisherman's ring.

Phospho·reous, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of the nature of phosphorus; resembling that of phosphorus; phosphorescent.

1777 PENNANT *Zool.* (ed. 4) IV. 26 The Mollusca..by their phosphoreous quality illuminate the dark abyss, reflecting lights to the heavens. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 187 Their phosphoreous effulgence..drew our admiration.

Phosphoresce (fŏsfŏre·s), *v.* [f. PHOSPHOR-US + L. *-ēscĕre*, formative of inceptive vbs.: perh. inferred from *phosphorescent*, found earlier.] *intr.* To emit luminosity without combustion (or by gentle combustion without sensible heat); to exhibit phosphorescence; to shine in the dark.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 546 Fluats.. when heated, phosphoresce. 1848 E. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusæ* 76 When the *Pelagia* phosphoresces, it seems like a great globe of fire in the water. 1879 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 58 When powdered and thrown on a shovel heated nearly to redness, it phosphoresces brightly.

fig. 1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVIII. 182 Luminous trains of idea which kindle and phosphoresce along its track. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. vii. I. 618 Mines of native Darkness and Human Stupidity, capable of being made to phosphoresce and effervesce.

Hence **Phosphore·scing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 79 It has not the phosphorescing quality. 1895 *Times* 21 Jan. 15/1 Able to dissipate..luminosity of a phosphorescing body.

Phosphorescence (fŏsfŏre·sĕns). [f. next: see -ENCE. Cf. F. *phosphorescence* (in Buffon, *a* 1788; *Dict. Acad.* 1835).] The condition or quality of being phosphorescent; the action of phosphorescing or shining in the dark without combustion or sensible heat.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 27 [Internal characters of earths and stones:] Phosphorescence. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* x. 125 All the meteors left luminous traces,..the phosphorescence of which lasted seven or eight seconds. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 627 When two pieces of sugar are rubbed against each other in the dark, a strong phosphorescence is visible. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 303 A large proportion of the lower classes of aquatic animals possess the property of luminosity...The phosphorescence of the sea..is due to this cause. 1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 192 This power of shining in the dark after having been exposed to light is termed phosphorescence.

Phosphorescent (fŏsfŏre·sĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. PHOSPHOR-US: see -ESCENT. So in Fr. (*Dict. Acad.* 1835).] Having the property of shining in the dark; luminous without combustion or without sensible heat; self-luminous.

1766 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 39 It detonates with small phosphorescent sparks. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 313 Fluor-spar, when heated, becomes phosphorescent, or occasionally exhibits this property after having been exposed to the sun's rays. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvi. (1859) 421 The sea in our neighbourhood was strongly phosphorescent. 1881 SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* 13 Oct. 571/1 Certain parts of the interior surface of the tube become luminous with phosphorescent light.

fig. 1855 I. TAYLOR *Restor. Belief* 19 A man sits surrounded with the books of all ages; among these he has passed the best years of his life..the books are phosphorescent in the view of their possessor. 1859 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* I. 194 Dim, phosphorescent, frightful superstitions.

B. *sb.* A phosphorescent substance.

1863 ATKINSON tr. *Ganot's Physics* VII. vii. 465 The best phosphorescents are .. diamonds .. fluorspar [etc.]. 1889 *Philos. Mag.* Ser. v. XXVIII. 428 All of them fusible at the temperatures at which the phosphorescents are prepared.

Hence **Phosphore·scently** *adv.*

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* i, The buttons sparkled phosphorescently in the feeble rays. 1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VIII. 308/2 Content with such political and judicial lights as gleam, as it were phosphorescently, from the decayed and rotten *caput mortuum* of eight centuries ago.

Phosphoret, -etted *Chem.*, obs. var. PHOSPHURET, -ETTED.

Phosphoretic (fŏsfŏre·tik), *a. rare.* [f. PHOSPHORET or mod.L. *phosphorēt-um* + -IC.]

†**1.** = PHOSPHORESCENT *a. Obs.*

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 395 Oyster-shells possessed the phosphoretic quality. *Ibid.* 396 A phosphoretic appearance, produced by putrefied materials from fish and vegetables.

2. Of the nature of a phosphuret; combined with phosphorus.

1883 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 3/2 Adapting the phosphoretic Cleveland ores to the making of steel.

Phosphorgummite (fŏsfŏrgu·məit). *Min.* [Named 1859, f. Ger. *phosphor* phosphorus + *gummit* GUMMITE.] A gummite or hydrate of uranium containing phosphorus.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) Index, *Phosphorgummite*, 179. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Min.*, *Phosphorgummite*.

Phosphorial: see PHOSPHOREAL.

Phosphoric (fŏsfŏ·rik), *a.* [ad. F. *phosphorique*: see PHOSPHOR and -IC.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a phosphorus (sense 2); phosphorescent. [F. *phosphorique* 1765.]

1784 MORGAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 209 Phosphoric bodies are very different..a shell may be made to lose all its light by exposure to heat. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 110 Those phosphoric meteors that glimmer by night in places of interment. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 292 They [violet snails] are vividly phosphoric in the night. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lvii, A phosphoric light glittered in her Hellenic eyes.

fig. 1830 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 56 A thousand phosphoric sparks of poetry leaping about in my mind. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr.* ii. (1857) 27 The phosphoric light of genius. 1900 *Pilot* 16 June 497/1 That phosphoric brilliance of decay which brightened the court of the second Charles.

2. *Chem.* Of or pertaining to the element phosphorus; *spec.* applied to compounds in which phosphorus has its higher valency (pentavalent), as opp. to PHOSPHOROUS; esp. in *phosphoric acid* = trihydrogen phosphate, $H_3PO_4 = P(OH)_3O$, a colourless, inodorous, intensely bitter acid [F. *acide phosphorique*, *Nomencl. Chimique*, 1787].

Phosphoric anhydride = phosphorus pentoxide, P_2O_5, a white amorphous powder. *Phosphoric chloride* = phosphorus pentachloride, PCl_5, a yellowish solid substance. *Phosphoric glass*; see quot. 1807.

1791 TENNANT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 182 When phosphoric acid is combined with calcareous earth, it cannot be decomposed by distillation with charcoal. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 65 Nitrous gas almost always detects some hundredth parts of oxygen contained in the residuum of the phosphoric eudiometer. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 181 At a red heat it assumes the form of a transparent liquid, and when cooled resembles the purest crystal. In this state it is known by the name of phosphoric glass. This glass is merely phosphoric acid totally deprived of water. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 64 Phosphoric anhydride may be readily obtained by burning phosphorus in dry air or oxygen. 1881 LOCKYER in *Nature* 25 Aug. 397 Complex groups..like phosphoric chloride.

† **Phospho·rical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Light-bearing.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Column*, *Phosphorical column*, a light-house; or a hollow column, built on a rock, ..or other eminence, to serve as a lantern to a port.

Phosphoriferous (fŏsfŏri·fĕrŏs), *a. rare.* [f. PHOSPHOR-US + -(I)FEROUS.] Yielding or containing phosphorus.

1861 *Metal World* No. 12. 186 After the removal of the phosphoriferous cinder, spiegeleisen was..added, in order to reduce any oxide of iron..dissolved in the fluid metal.

Phosphorism (fɒ'sfŏrĭz'm). [a. F. *phosphorisme* (Buffon, *a* 1788): see -ISM.]

†1. = PHOSPHORESCENCE. *Obs.*

1790 *Monthly Rev.* III. 547 (Mem. Phil. Soc., Lausanne) On the Phosphorism of Fossil Substances, excited by Friction. 1792 in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 28 From this time I find nothing relative to the phosphorism of bodies, till the beginning of the sixteenth century.

2. *Path.* A diseased state of the system caused by phosphorus; chronic phosphorus poisoning.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 921 Phosphorus poisoning may be acute or chronic. The latter malady, known as *phosphorism*, is principally met with in those who are engaged in the manufacture of matches. *Ibid.* 924 Children of parents engaged in the manufacture of matches and tainted with phosphorism.

Phosphorist (fɒ'sfŏrĭst). [ad. Sw. *fosforist*, f. Sw. *fosforos* PHOSPHORUS + -IST: see quot.] One of a school of poetic, idealistic, and romantic Swedish writers at the beginning of the 19th century.

1887 GOSSE in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 757/1 These young men had at first to endure bitter opposition..but they..answered back in their magazines '*Polysfem*' and '*Fosforos*' (1810–13). They were named 'Fosforisterna' (Phosphorists) from the latter. ..Among the Phosphorists, Atterbom was the man of most genius.

Phosphorite (fɒ'sfŏrəit). *Min.* [Named 1796, f. PHOSPHOR-US + -ITE[1].] A name originally applied by Kirwan to APATITE, or native phosphate of lime; now restricted to a non-crystallized variety from Estremadura, Spain, and elsewhere.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* I. 129 1st Family. Phosphorite, Apatite of Werner. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Org. Nat.* I. 43 The phosphate of lime exists .. under two forms —namely, apatite and phosphorite. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xi. 296 The system yields..phosphorite containing 45 to 64 per cent phosphate of lime. 1882 *Academy* 27 May 382/1 Mammalian remains found in the phosphorite deposits of Quercy.

Hence **Phosphori'tic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of phosphorite. 1858 in MAYNE.

Phosphorize (fɒ'sfŏrəiz), *v.* [a. F. *phosphoriser* (Lavoisier), f. PHOSPHOR-US: see -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To combine or impregnate with phosphorus; orig. and chiefly in *ppl.a.* **Pho'sphorized.**

1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 143 The luminous appearance .. which Lavoisier supposed to be occasioned by phosphorised hydrogen. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 393 This phosphorized alcohol exhales the odour of phosphureted hydrogen gas. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 185 He has..seen benefit derived from frictions with phosphorized ointment. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 June 7/1, I had just come from the bedside of a girl .. whose breath was phosphorised and so offensive as to prevent her family living in the same room.

2. To make phosphorescent; to cause to phosphoresce. Hence **Pho'sphorizing** *vbl. sb.*

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 59 He did not, like Sterne, bid the 'lights of science' phosphorize corruption. 1895 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 2/3 Experiments to prove the phosphorising of non-phosphorescent materials by immersion in liquid air at low temperature were made in the dark.

Phosphoro-, combining form of PHOSPHORUS, entering into the formation of chemical and other terms: e. g. **Phosphorochalcite** (fɒ sfŏrəkæ'lsəit) *Min.* [Gr. χαλκ-ός copper], hydrous phosphate of copper, closely related to Dihydrite and Ehlite. **Phosphorogenic** (-dʒe'nik), *a.*, causing phosphorescence; *spec.* applied to those rays of the spectrum which excite phosphorescence in certain objects. **Phosphorograph** (fɒ'sfŏrəgrɑ:f) [-GRAPH], an evanescent picture obtained by projecting a luminous image upon a phosphorescent surface; used in particular to obtain an impression of the invisible rays of the spectrum; hence **Phosphogra'phic** *a.*; **Phosphoro'graphy**, the process of making phosphorographs.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 569 Pseudomalachite of Hausmann is the earliest of the names of this species, and is as short and as good as the later *Phosphorochalcite of Glocker. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 96 The *phosphorogenic rays of an electric spark..are intercepted by glass. 1863 ATKINSON *Ganot's Physics* VII. iv. 408 The phosphorogenic rays..have the property of rendering certain objects self-luminous in the dark after they have been exposed for some time to the light. 1881 *Smithsonian Inst. Rep.* 368 J. W. Draper has obtained what he calls a *phosphorograph of the solar spectrum, and has compared it with a photograph of the same spectrum. 1886 *Nature* 4 Mar. 431/2 *Phosphorographic studies for the photographic reproduction of the stars. 1886 *Athenæum* 18 Sept. 375/2 Mr. Ch. V. Zenger brought before the Academy of Sciences on August 30th a paper entitled '*Phosphorography applied to the Photography of the Invisible'.

Phosphoroscope (fɒ'sfŏrŏskōup). [-SCOPE.] a. An apparatus for observing and measuring the duration of phosphorescence in such substances as emit light for a very short period; b. A scientific toy consisting of an arrangement of glass tubes containing various phosphorescent substances, each of which glows with a different coloured light.

1860 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) I. 152 An ingenious instrument has been devised by E. Becquerel for the purpose of observing phosphorescence of very brief duration. .. This *phosphoroscope*, as he terms it. 1869 *Academy* 11 Dec. 77/2 M. Becquerel has modified his phosphoroscope in order to examine the phosphorescence caused by rays of various refrangibility. 1881 J. E. H. GORDON *Electr. & Magn.* II. 116 Alumina..glowing with a rich red colour in the phosphoroscope.

Phosphorous (fɒ'sfŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. *phōsphorus* PHOSPHORUS + -OUS; in sense 2, ad. F. *phosphoreux* (*Nomencl. Chimique* 1787): see -OUS c.]

1. = PHOSPHORESCENT *a.*

1777 PENNANT *Zool.* (ed. 4) IV. 50 Their phosphorous quality is well known; nor was it overlooked by the antients. 1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 185/2 MM. Edoux and Soulezet collected some of the phosphorous substance.

2. *Chem.* Abounding in phosphorus; *spec.* applied to compounds into which phosphorus enters in its lower valency (trivalent), as opp. to PHOSPHORIC; esp. in *phosphorous acid* = trihydrogen phosphite, H_3PO_3 = $P(OH)_3$, obtained from phosphorus, usually in the form of a thick uncrystallizable syrup, but also in crystalline form.

Phosphorous anhydride = phosphorus trioxide, P_2O_3, a white non-crystalline powder, produced by the slow combustion of phosphorus in the air; *phosphorous chloride* = p. trichloride, PCl_3, a colourless strongly fuming liquid.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 259 All urine contains some animal earth, or lime combined with phosphorous acid. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 440 The spontaneous combustion of phosphorus at the temperature of the atmosphere, forms, in the first instance, phosphorous acid, which contains less oxygen than the phosphoric; but as phosphorous acid acquires an additional quantity of oxygen from the atmosphere, it is speedily converted into the phosphoric. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* XV. 133 Phosphorous Anhydride..forms a white non-crystalline powder which combines with great energy with water, forming thereby phosphorous acid.

‖ **Phosphoruria** (fɒsfŏrū'riə). *Path.* [mod. L., f. PHOSPHOR-US + *-uria*, f. Gr. οὖρον urine.] a. = PHOSPHATURIA. b. A morbid condition of the urine, which is phosphorescent on emission.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Phosphoruria*,..term for the presence of phosphorus in the urine. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Phosphoruria*...1. Photuria. 2. Phosphaturia.

Phosphorus (fɒ'sfŏrŏs). Also 7–8 -os. [a. L. *phōsphorus* the morning star (Mart.), a. Gr. φωσφόρος adj. (f. φῶς light + -φόρος bringing); hence as sb. (sc. ἀστήρ) the morning star. Sense 2 was taken independently from the Gr. adj., and thence sense 3.]

I. 1. (with capital P): The morning star: = PHOSPHOR 1. Also *fig.* Now *rare.*

1629 T. ADAMS *Medit. Creed* Wks. (1630) 1209 John Baptist was that Phosphorus or Morning Starre, to signifie the Sunnes approching. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 7 Though it be not the sun, yet it is the Phosphorus to it. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* II. i, He wants nothing but a blue ribbon and a star to make him shine the very phosphorus of our human sphere. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 39 Throughout the whole Protestant Reformation, whereof he [Erasmus] was the brightest Phosphoros. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. iii. 290 It [Venus] was known to the ancients by the names of Hesperus and Phosphorus.

2. Any substance or organism that phosphoresces or shines of itself (naturally, or when heated, etc.); *esp.* (in later use) a substance that absorbs sunlight, and shines in the dark. Pl. †**phosphoruses**, †**-'s**, **phosphori**. Now *rare.*

Baldwin's phosphorus, calcium nitrate that has been strongly heated: discovered by Baldwin in 1674. *Bolognian* or *Bononian phosphorus*, *Montalbano's phosphorus*, barium sulphide or heavy spar from Monte Paterno, which becomes phosphorescent by calcination; its property was discovered in 1602 by Casciolorus, a shoemaker of Bologna. *Canton's phosphorus*, calcium sulphide that has been strongly heated; its phosphorescence was discovered by Marggraf in 1750, who obtained it by calcining gypsum with combustible matter; Canton prepared it in 1768 by igniting oyster shells with sulphur. *Homberg's phosphorus*, calcium chloride that has been fused; its property was discovered by Homberg in 1693. *Mercurial phosphorus*: see quot. 1710.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* May, Dr. Montalbano .. he who invented or found out the composition of the *lapis illuminabilis*, or phosphorus. He shew'd me their property..being to retain the light of the sun for some competent time, by a kind of imbibition, by a particular way of calcination. 1680 BOYLE *Aerial Noctiluca* Wks. 1772 IV. 380 Phosphoruses may well be distinguished into two sorts; those that may be stiled natural, as glow-worms, some sorts of rotten wood and fishes .. and those that are properly artificial. 1705 HAUKSBEE in *Phil. Trans.* XXIV. 2129 Several Experiments on the Mercurial Phosphorus, made before the Royal Society. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Mercurial Phosphorus*, is a Light arising from the shaking of Mercury in *Vacuo*. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Natural Phosphori* are matters which become luminous at certain times. 1753 — *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., There is a vast variety of *phosphori* in the animal kingdom. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 406 A kind of amethysts, which may be used as a phosphorus, if laid on a hot stove: and I do not question, but that, with a suitable process, a sort of Bononian stone may be made of them. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 396 Phosphori .. may be considered as bodies giving light; though more properly they are those bodies which give a faint light, visible only in the dark. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 52 Bodies, gifted with this property [of absorbing the rays of light in their totality] are called *solar phosphori*. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. iii. 533 When thus reduced to a submuriate, it has the property of shining in the dark, as Homberg first observed: hence it has been called the phosphorus of Homberg. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxviii. (1849) 326 Sulphuret of calcium, known as Canton's phosphorus. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.* etc. II. 139 *Homberg's Phosphorus.* 1898 SIR W. CROOKES *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* 23 The energy thus absorbed reappears in the form of light, and the body is said to phosphoresce...The best known *phosphori* belong to certain well-defined classes, such as the sulphides of the alkaline-earthy metals, and some of the so-called rare earths.

3. *Chem.* One of the non-metallic elements, a yellowish translucent substance resembling wax, widely distributed in nature in combination with other elements; it is extremely inflammable, undergoing slow combustion at ordinary temperatures, and hence appearing luminous in the dark. (Chemical symbol P.)

Accidentally obtained from urine in 1669 by Brandt, an alchemist of Hamburg, in the course of his search for the philosophers' stone. He communicated his discovery and method of obtaining it to the chemist Kunkel; hence the early name *Kunkel's phosphorus*, the substance being classed with the phosphorescent bodies in sense 2. The method of its production was not made public till 1737. About 1750 it began to be named *phosphorus* par excellence.

1680 BOYLE *Aerial Noctiluca* Wks. 1772 IV. 381 This substance [shown by Mr. Daniel Kraft, a German chemist] ..was at least as yielding as bees-wax in summer..On the score of its uninterrupted action, it is called by some in Germany, the constant noctiluca; which title it does not ill deserve, since this phosphorus is much the noblest we have yet seen. 1681 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 9 Concerning the Noctiluca or Phosphoros of Dr. Kunkelius. 1685 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Dec., This matter or phosphorus was made out of human blood and urine, elucidating the vital flame or heate in animal bodys. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I. 34 From the Marine Acid combined with a Phlogiston results a kind of Sulphur..that..takes fire of itself upon being exposed to the open air. This combination is called English Phosphorus, Phosphorus of Urine, because it is generally prepared from urine, or, only Phosphorus. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 175 In the dark they send forth a kind of shining light resembling that of phosphorus. [1787 DE MORVEAU *Nomencl. Chimique* 131 Nom ancien, *Phosphore de Kunkel*: Nom nouveau *Phosphore*.] 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 173 Sulphur and phosphorus merely attract oxygen; they form in this combination peculiar acids, and thereby disengage..heat and light which appear in the form of flame. 1827 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem.* II. 224 It is remarkable that the slow combustion of phosphorus does not take place in pure oxygen, unless its temperature be about 80° F. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 2 Phosphorus abounds more in the brain than in any other tissue. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.* etc. II. 890/2 As a result of exposure to heat or light, phosphorus sometimes acquires a red colour, and this red substance is allotropic or amorphous phosphorus. Schrötter made the discovery of this variety of phosphorus in 1848. 1876 BRISTOWE *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 529 Fatty degeneration..is sometimes observed..in poisoning by phosphorus.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *phosphorus cachexia*, *liver*, *matches*, *poison*, *poisoning*; in Chem. = of phosphorus, as *phosphorus oxychloride*, *pentachloride*, *trichloride*, *trihydride*; *phosphorus-containing* adj.; **phosphorus-bottle**, †(*a*) a bottle containing phosphorus, used for igniting sulphur matches; (*b*) a bottle containing a small quantity of phosphorus dissolved in olive oil, which emits light on being uncorked in the dark; †**phosphorus box**, a box containing matches tipped with chlorate of potash, with phosphorus on which to ignite them; †**phosphorus-lamp** = *phosphorus-bottle* b; **phosphorus necrosis**, gangrene of some part of the jaw-bone, due to the fumes of phosphorus, a disease affecting persons engaged in the manufacture of lucifer matches; **phosphorus paste**, a paste containing phosphorus, used to kill vermin.

1814 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 324 Brimstoned matches, and *phosphorus boxes were fireworks. 1881 G. W. CABLE *Mme. Delphine* xi. 62 She softly laid the phosphorus-box out of her hands. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 930 So long as profound *phosphorus cachexia remains. 1896 *Ibid.* I. 165 Certain *phosphorus-containing substances in the body. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 118 Acting upon *phosphorus iodide with water. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jakseh's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 396 The typical *phosphorus-liver leads to alimentary glycosuria. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 July 3/3 If the manufacture of yellow *phosphorus matches can be proved to be fatal, nay, even injurious to human life,..then let the Government take action. *Ibid.* 3 June 4/3 Forty-seven cases of *phosphorus necrosis have developed among our workpeople. 1860 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) III. 439 *Phosphorus paste, for the destruction of rats and mice. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 227 *Phosphorus Pentachloride or Phosphoric Chloride, is formed when phosphorus is burned in excess of chlorine. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 539 Necrosis of the jaws, as a result of the *phosphorus poison, is now rarely seen. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Mar. 9/2 Death was due to phosphorus poison. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 923 In Pardieu's second form of *phosphorus poisoning the symptoms are referable from the outset to the nervous system. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 225 *Phosphorus Trihydride is analogous in some of its chemical relations to ammoniacal gas.

Phosphosiderite (fɒsfo,si'dĕrəit). *Min.* [Named 1890, f. PHOSPHO- + SIDERITE.] Hydrous ferric phosphate, found in transparent red prismatic crystals.

1890 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XL. 336 Phosphosiderite ..is orthorhombic and occurs in prismatic crystals.

Phosphuranylite (fɒsfiurænĭləit). *Min.* [f. PHOSPH(O- + URANYL + -ITE.] Hydrous phosphate of uranium, occurring as a yellow pulverulent incrustation.

1879 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XVIII. 153 A new species

called by the describer phosphuranylite. 1892 DANA *Min.* 859 Phosphuranylite..occurs as a pulverulent incrustation.

†**Pho·sphure.** *Chem. Obs.* Also 8 **phosphur.** [a. F. *phosphure* (*Nomencl. Chimique* 1787), f. PHOSPH(O-: see -URE.] = PHOSPHIDE: cf. next.

[1787 DE MORVEAU, etc. *Nomencl. Chimique* 205 Phosphure, *Phosphoretum*: combinaison de phosphore non oxigéné, avec différentes bases.] 1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 304 This compound..some of my chemical friends have called fulminating hepar of phosphorus...In the new system of chemistry it will be called *phosphur of lime*. 1799 W. CLAYFIELD in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 438 Both barytes and strontian combine with phosphorus and exhibit similar appearances to the phosphure of lime. 1801 *Monthly Rev.* XXXV. 527 Bertrand Pelletier..made several experiments on metallic phosphures.

†**Phosphuret** (fɒ·sfiŭret). *Chem. Obs.* Also -oret. [ad. mod.L. *phosphorētum*; altered to *phosphuret* after F. *phosphure*: see prec. and -URET.] = PHOSPHIDE.

1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict., Phosphurets*.., combinations of phosphorus, not oxygenated, with different bases, as *phosphuret of copper, phosphuret of iron*, &c. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 49 Phosphuret of cadmium has a grey colour and a feeble metallic lustre. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Phosphoret*, old term for *Phosphide*.

Phosphuretted, -eted (fɒ·sfiŭretĕd), *a. Chem.* Also **phosphor-**. [f. prec. + -ED.] Combined chemically with phosphorus.

Phosphuretted hydrogen = PHOSPHINE, phosphorus trihydride, PH_3, a poisonous gas of disgusting smell, produced by the decomposition of animal substances. When arising from water, it contains traces of the vapour of a liquid hydride, and is then spontaneously inflammable, giving rise (it is believed) to the phenomenon known as *ignis fatuus* or *Will o' the wisp*.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 41 Phosphureted hydrogen gas is emitted, which takes fire as soon as it comes to the surface of the water. 1808 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (ed. 5) 205 Phosphuretted hydrogen gas. 1826 — *Elem. Chem.* II. 510 No mixture..of oxygen, nitrous oxide, or chlorine with phosphureted hydrogen. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 32 During the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances, they enter into combination with hydrogen, forming sulphuretted and phosphuretted hydrogen.

β. 1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 200 Spontaneously inflammable phosphoretted hydrogen. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* ii. 28 These tissues..are composed, in the main, of water, of phosphoretted fats, and of protein compounds.

‖ **Phosphu·ria.** *Path.* = PHOSPHORURIA.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Phosphuria*, see *Phosphoruria*. 1885 W. H. DICKINSON *Renal & Urinary Affect.* III. xxi. 1233 (Running title) Phosphuria.

Phosphyl (fɒ·sfil). *Chem.* [f. PHOSPH- + -YL.] The univalent radical PO_2.

1898 G. MCGOWAN tr. *Meyer's Hist. Chem.* 462 Organic compounds containing the group phosphyl (PO_2) were also prepared a few years ago.

Phossy (fɒ·si), *a. colloq.* Also **fossy.** [f. PHOS, colloq. abbreviation of *phosphorus* + -Y.] Characterized or affected by the presence of phosphorus; in **phossy jaw**, the popular name of the disease phosphorus necrosis of the jaw.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 2/3 The public knows nothing of the 'fossy jaw' which is one of the familiar dangers of life to the East-end match girl. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 1 Apr. 706/1 The match girls' 'leprosy' and phossy jaw demand our attention. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 928 The work people suffer from necrosis of the bone, sometimes called in this country 'phossy jaw' and in France 'mal chimique'...The 'mixers' and 'dippers' are particularly liable to suffer from 'phossy jaw'.

‖ **Phota.** *Obs.* Also 7 **foota.** [a. Pers. ﻓﻮﻃﻪ *fūtah* loin-band, bathing-cloth.] An East Indian fabric, included in lists of piece-goods; cf. LUNGI.

1616 B. FARIE *Let.* in *E. Ind. Comp. Rec.* (1900) IV. 306 If you have..lunges and footaes..ship them away for this place [Ayuthia (Siam)]. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6388/2 The following Goods, viz...Herba Taffaties,..Photaes. 1813 MILBURN *Orient. Comm.* II. xxi. 221 Piece goods form the staple commodity of Bengal...The following are the kinds imported...Percaulahs, Photaes, Pulicat handkerchiefs.

Photal (fō·tăl), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. φῶς, φωτ- light + -AL.] = PHOTIC.

1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iii. (1884) 121 Physical forces—gravitation, cohesion, molecular vibration, photal vibration, and so forth.

Photelectric: see PHOTO-ELECTRIC.

Photic (fō·tik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. φῶς, φωτ- light + -IC.] Pertaining or relating to light (in quot. applied to a supposed 'fluid' constituting the matter of light; cf. *electric fluid*). So †**Pho·ticated** *a. Obs.*, ? impregnated with 'photic fluid'; **Pho·tics** *sb. pl.*, (*a*) the science of light and its intrinsic properties (sometimes used instead of *optics*, which properly denotes the science of sight); (*b*) see quot. 1875.

1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVIII. 47 The photic fluid may be regarded as the base of all other traversing fluids. *Ibid.* 6 The photicated ether..I presume to pervade all nature. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Photica*, term for the doctrine of the nature and appearance of light: photics. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Photics*...the term originated in the United States Patent Office, and is there applied to that class of mechanical inventions embracing lamps, gas-light arrangements, and illuminating apparatus generally.

Photinian (fōti·niăn), *a.* and *sb. Ch. Hist.* [ad. late L. *Photiniāni* (pl.), Isidore 5th c., f. *Photīnus*, in Gr. Φωτεινός, a man's name (from φωτεινός shining, bright, luminous).] a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Photinus, Bishop of Sirmium, who held that Jesus Christ was not essentially divine, but became so by a divine emanation which descended upon him: his doctrines were condemned by various councils between 336 and 351. b. *sb.* A follower of Photinus.

1648 OWEN *Toleration* Wks. 1851 VIII. 179 [Grotianus] granted liberty to all sects but Manichees, Photinians and Eunomians. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 9 A celebrated Writer abroad, has openly espoused this Photinian Notion. 1853 M. KELLY tr. *Gosselin's Power Pope in Mid. Ages* I. 79 In this edict he condemns by name the Photinians, Arians, and Eunomians. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* vi. (1889) 82 It was becoming more and more alienated from the West by the Photinian schism. 1884 EDNA LYALL *We Two* xxiv, A few years ago he was an atheist, now he's a mere Photinian.

Hence **Photi·nianism,** the doctrine or heresy of the Photinians.

1655 OWEN *Vind. Evang.* Wks. (1853) XII. 8 Of the Socinian religion there are two main parts: the first is Photinianism, the latter Pelagianism. 1865 *Union Rev.* III. 440 Socinus, the reviver of a modified Arianism or rather Photinianism in the West.

Photism (fō·tiz'm). *Psychics.* [ad. Gr. φωτισμός illumination, f. φωτίζειν to shine, illuminate, f. φῶς, φωτ- light.] A hallucinatory sensation or vision of light.

1902 *Athenæum* 19 July 82/3 The alleged accompanying vision of a great light, a 'photism' Mr. James calls the phenomenon. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. Gloss. s.v. *Secondary Sensations*, With some persons every sensation of one type is accompanied by a sensation of another type; as, for instance, a special sound may be accompanied by a special sensation of colour or light (*chromatisms* or *photisms*). 1903 A. LANG *Valet's Trag.* 205 Her [Jeanne d'Arc's] thoughts .. presented themselves in visual forms .. attended by an hallucinatory brightness of light (a 'photism').

Photi·stic, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. Gr. φωτιστικ-ός enlightening, f. φωτιστής an enlightener, f. φωτίζειν: see prec.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of illumination.

1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* II. II. i. 356 When, from the dull sense..the photistic thrill disengages itself as something different from the rest, it will not be denied that this is a perceptive gain, i.e. an accession not only to the creature's sensory store, but to his life-relations with reality.

Photo (fō·tō).

1. Colloquial abbreviation of PHOTOGRAPH.

A. *sb.*

1870 Miss BRIDGMAN *Ro. Lynne* II. x. 215, I should like her photo. 1877 PRINCESS ALICE in *Mem.* (1884) 357, I send you the last photos done of the children. 1893 ROMANES in *Life* 313 The photos..make me realise what splendid work the buildings are.

Comb. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Housek. Managem.* 27 Odds and ends in the way of photo-stands [etc.]. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 5 Sept., Fancy leather and photo-frame work.

B. *vb.*

1870 CARLYLE *Let. Anderson* 20 Mar., No mask that has it not..can be accepted to engrave from or be thought worth photoing. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* xviii. 291 We had no objection to being photo'd full-length.

2. Colloquial (technical) abbreviation for PHOTOGRAPHIC: see also PHOTO- 2.

1889 *Nature* 31 Oct. 647/2 Corrected for photo work. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 271, I have written so often to the various year books and photo papers on this subject.

Photo- (fōtō), before a vowel properly **phot-** (but often in full form *photo-* in Eng. compounds), repr. Gr. φωτο-, combining form of φῶς, φωτ- light.

1. Words in which *photo-* simply denotes 'light'.

Photo-æsthe·tic *a.* [see ÆSTHETIC], perceptive of light. ‖ **Photobacte·rium,** a phosphorescent bacterium. **Photobiotic** (-bəiɒ·tik) *a.* [see BIOTIC], *Bot.*, 'living in the light; an epithet for certain vegetable cells' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Photoderma·tic** *a.* [Gr. δέρμα skin], having a skin sensitive to light. **Pho·todrome** [Gr. -δρομος -running, -runner, f. δρόμος running], an instrument for producing optical effects by flashes of light thrown upon revolving disks bearing figures or devices (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Supp. 1884). **Pho·todyna·mic, -dyna·mical** *adjs.* [see DYNAMIC], pertaining or relating to the energy of light; so **Pho·todyna·mics,** that part of physics which deals with the energy of light, esp. in relation to growth or movement in plants. **Photo-e·pinasty** *Bot.*, 'epinasty consequent upon exposure to bright light' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Pho·to-epina·stic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of photo-epinasty; **Pho·to-epina·stically** *adv.* **Pho·to-equili·brium,** state of equilibrium in regard to the vibrations of light. **Photo-hy·ponasty** *Bot.*, 'hyponasty consequent upon exposure to intense light following upon an arrest of growth' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Pho·to-hypona·stic** *a.*, **Pho·to-hypona·stically** *adv.* ‖ **Photolysis** (fɒtɒ·lisis) *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. λύσις loosening: cf. *electrolysis*], general term for the movements of protoplasm (esp. that containing chlorophyll-granules) under the influence of light, distinguished as APOSTROPHE and EPISTROPHE. **Pho·tomagne·tic** *a.*, applied to certain rays of the spectrum having, or supposed to have, a magnetic influence; so **Photoma·gnetism,** photomagnetic property or character; that branch of physics which deals with the relations between light and magnetism. **Photo·pathy** [Gr. -πάθεια, πάθος suffering], the behaviour of an organism towards light, in moving towards or away from an illuminated region; hence **Photopa·thic** *a.* **Photoperi·meter** = PERIMETER 2. **Pho·tophil** *a.* [-PHIL], loving light, tending towards a lighted region. **Photophob, -e** *a.* [-PHOBE], having an aversion to light, given to retreating into the darkness. **Pho·tophosphore·scent** *a.*, 'becoming phosphorescent from the action of light' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Photophy·sical** *a.*, belonging to the physical effect of light (opp. to PHOTOCHEMICAL). **Pho·topile,** an apparatus, resembling a thermopile, sensitive to light, as the sensitive selenium cells in the receiver of a photophone. **Pho·topolari·meter,** a special form of polarimeter invented by Cornu in 1885. ‖ **Pho·topsia, pho·topsy** [Gr. ὄψις vision], 'a subjective sensation of light' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Pho·totacho·meter** (-tăkɒ·mĭtəɹ) [Gr. τάχος swiftness, ταχύς swift: see -METER], an apparatus for determining the velocity of light; so **Pho·totachome·tric, -ical** (also -tachy-) *adjs.*, relating to the measurement of the velocity of light; **Pho·totacho·metry,** the measurement of the velocity of light. **Pho·totele·graphy,** 'electric reproduction of pictures, writings, etc., at a distance; telephotography' (Funk *Stand. Dict.*). **Phototе·lephone** = PHOTOPHONE. **Pho·totherapeu·tic** *a.* [see THERAPEUTIC], pertaining to **Pho·totherapeu·tics** or **Photothe·rapy,** a system of treatment of certain skin diseases by exposure to particular light-rays, introduced by N. R. Finsen of Copenhagen. **Photothe·rmic** *a.* [Gr. θέρμος heat], pertaining to the heating effect of light-rays. **Pho·tovolta·ic** *a.*, relating to a voltaic current as affected by light.

1880 ALLMAN in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc., Zool.* XV. 137 Ascribing to the marginal bodies of the Hydroid Medusae a *photo-æsthetic function. 1900 *Lancet* 13 Oct. 1087/1 The peculiar greenish glow seen upon stale haddocks and other sea fishes is produced by this remarkable *photobacterium...By protracted exposure they [photobacteria] may be photographed by their own light. 1889 *Nature* 15 Aug. 384/2 Although these mollusks possess no eyes, they display extreme sensibility to light...It also appears that the *photodermatic (receptive) function is stimulated by luminous vibrations from without. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Photodynamic*, belonging to the energy of light-rays. 1890 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *Sachs' Hist. Bot.* III. iii. 535 The movements of swarm-spores..must be ranked with these *photodynamical phenomena. *Ibid.* 554 [Normal growth and the movements of protoplasm] two phenomena which also fall within the province of *photodynamics. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Photo-epinastic. ..*Photo-epinastically. ..*Photo-epinasty.* 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 948/2 **Photomagnetic.* 1864 WEBSTER, **Photomagnetism*, the relation of magnetism to light. *Faraday.* 1897 C. B. DAVENPORT *Exper. Morphol.* I. 185 A phototactic or *photopathic response has not hitherto been certainly observed in this group. 1897 *Ibid.* 180 Control of the Direction of Locomotion by Light—Phototaxis and *Photopathy. [*Note.*] The second includes the wandering of organisms into a more or less intensely illuminated region. *Ibid.* 181 According as the migration is towards or from the more intensely illuminated area, we can distinguish positive (+) and negative (−) photopathy; and correspondingly we..speak of the organisms themselves as *photophil or *photophob. In this nomenclature I follow Graber. *Ibid.* 194 Among Echinodermata, Asteracanthion rubens..appears to be photophil, and Asterina gibbosa..to be photophob. 1888 MELDOLA *Chem. Photogr.* I. (1889) 8 *Photo-physical changes requiring more or less time for their completion. 1889 *Athenæum* 26 Oct. 562/3 The author discriminates between photo-physical changes, that is, those in which the chemical composition of the substance exposed to light is in no way altered, and photo-chemical changes. 1884 C. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 180/1 The resistance of the whole *photopile is reduced to a minimum. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Supp. 675 (title of Fig. 1908) Bell's Photopile of Receiver. 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Photopsia.* 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 649/1 Photopsy. 1889 *Lancet* 28 Dec. 1331/1 In the optic nerve these conditions cause photopsia or flashes of light, flames, sparks, and stars. 1886 *Athenæum* 3 July 21/1 An account of Prof. Newcomb's determination..of the velocity of light. The apparatus employed, to which the name of '*phototachometer' was given. 1882 HARKNESS in *Nature* 30 Nov. 117/2 The solar parallax..cannot be regarded as exactly known until the results obtained from trigonometrical,..and *phototachymetrical methods are in perfect harmony. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 26 Sept. 5/5 Further experiments in *phototherapeutics dealt with the bactericidal effects of concentrated violet rays in cases of lupus. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 796 The latest addition to our practical resources is the '*phototherapy' of Finsen of Copenhagen. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 June 9/1 The new cure of lupus by phototherapy has been most successful. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 359 The *photothermic energy in the luminous spectrum.

2. Words in which *photo-* indicates connexion with photography, or some photographic process; being sometimes (esp. in *nonce-wds.*) practically equivalent to PHOTOGRAPHIC, as in *photo-chart, -cyclist, -equipment, -miniature, -process, -revolver, -survey, -tracing, -transfer.*

Photo-a·quatint: see quots. **Pho·to-biblio·graphy**, description of books by the aid of photography. **Pho·to-cera·mic** *a.*, ceramic (work) decorated by photographic processes; also as *sb.* (*pl.*); hence **Photo-ce·ramist**, an artist in photoceramic work. **Photo-co·llotype**: see quot. **Photo-cray·on** *a.*, produced by a photographic process giving the effect of crayons, or by crayon-work on a photographic groundwork: see quot. **Pho·to-ele·ctrotype**: see quot.; so **Pho·to-ele·ctrotyping**. **Photo-e·tch** *v. trans.*, to etch by a photographic process, as in photogravure; so **Photo-e·tching**. **Photo-fi·ligrane**: see quot. **Photoga·stroscope**, 'an arrangement for photographing the inside of the stomach' (Woodbury *Encycl. Phot.* 1892). **Photo-ge·latin** *a.*, applied to any photographic process in which gelatin is used. **Photogra·photype**, a method of producing blocks for letter-press printing by the aid of photography and electrotyping. **Photo-hy·alotype** = HYALOTYPE. **Pho·to-i·nk** *a.*, produced by photography so as to be printed in ink. **Pho·to-inta·glio** (-a·l^{yo}), a design in intaglio produced by a photographic process; also *attrib.* **Photo-li·thotype**, a picture produced by photolithography. **Photo-ma·pping**, the mapping (of the stars, etc.) by photography; so **Photo-ma·pper**, an instrument for this. **Pho·to-meta·llograph**, a photozincograph or analogous engraving; so **Pho·to-metallo·graphy**. **Photo-me·zzotype** (also abbrev. **photo-mezzo**), a photomechanical printing process similar to collotype; a print produced by this. **Photo-ne·phograph** [Gr. *νέφος* cloud: see -GRAPH], an apparatus for taking a succession of simultaneous photographs of a cloud from two points at some distance apart, in order to ascertain the height and movement of the cloud; also called **Photo-ne·phoscope**. **Pho·to-papy·rograph**, a plate or print made by **Pho·to-papyro·graphy**, a modification of photolithography, in which paper is used as the support, instead of a stone or a metal plate. **Pho·tophane**: see quot. **Pho·to-pri·nt**, a print produced by a photo-mechanical process; so **Pho·to-pri·nting**. **Pho·to-relie·f**, an image in relief produced by a photographic process; also *attrib.* **Photo-ro·cket**: see quot. **Photo-scu·lpture** *sb.*, a process in which the subject is photographed simultaneously from a number of different points of view all round, and the photographs are used to trace successive outlines on a block of modelling clay, which is afterwards finished by hand; hence **Photo-scu·lptural** *a.*, pertaining to or produced by photo-sculpture; **Photo-scu·lpture** *v. trans.*, to produce by photo-sculpture. **Pho·to-spectro·scopy**, the application of photography to spectroscopy; so **Pho·to-spectrosco·pic** *a.*, pertaining to photo-spectroscopy. **Photo-te·lescope**, a telescope with photographic apparatus, used for photographing stars or other heavenly bodies. **Pho·to-theo·dolite**, an instrument for the performance of triangulation by means of photographs. **Pho·to-tint**, a photo-mechanical printing process similar to collotype, used *c*1875 (Woodbury *Encycl. Phot.*). **Photo-vi·trotype** [L. *vitrum* glass: see TYPE], a photograph printed on glass. **Photo-xylography** (-zəil^{o}·grăfi) [XYLOGRAPHY], a process of employing photography in the preparation of wood blocks for printing from.

1892 WOODBURY *Encycl. Phot.* 503 **Photo-Aquatint*, a process for printing pictures from intaglio copperplates. 1897 *Daily News* 4 Oct. 6/4 The bichromate process, to which has been given the name 'Photo-Aquatint' because there is practically nothing used but pure water-colour fixed by the effect of light acting through a negative. 1878 H. STEVENS (*title*) *Photo-Bibliography, or a Word on Printed Card Catalogues of Old, Rare, Beautiful and Costly Books, etc., with reduced facsimiles of some famous Works issued during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. 1891 *Athenæum* 10 Jan. 53/2 The subject of photo-bibliography was one of his [H. Stevens's] pet hobbies. 1895 *Daily News* 9 May 3/6 The Princess of Wales has consented to lend her Collection of *Photo-Ceramics to the Exhibition of Photography. 1894 *Amer. Ann. Photog.* 143 A *photo-ceramist of no ordinary merit. 1894 *Athenæum* 4 Aug. 165/3 Comparing the present *photo-charts [of stars] with others obtained by the same processes after the lapse of several years. 1881 ABNEY *Photogr.* 186 By a *photo-collotype process is meant a 'surface printing' process, by which prints are obtained from the surface of a film of gelatine, or other kindred substance. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 270/1 *Photo-Crayon Portraits. 1892 WOODBURY *Encycl. Phot.* 503 *Photo Crayon Process*, a photographic transparency on glass..[was] afterwards backed up with white paper, on which a number of lines, hatchings, or stippling were lithographed, giving the portrait the appearance of a crayon work. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 July 8/1 A *photo-decorated tile company in Staffordshire. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Photo-electrotype*, a process in which a photographic picture is produced in relief so as to afford, by electro-deposition, a matrix for a cast, from which impressions in ink may be obtained. 1865 in *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Photogr.* (1872) 118 An improved *photo-electrotyping process. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 427 A dozen African explorers could be fitted out with the now indispensable *photo-equipment. 1889 *Photo-etch [see PHOTO-ENGRAVING]. 1900 *Athenæum* 21 July 92/1 The plates..have been photo-etched from the author's drawings. 1896 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 3/5 A skilful *photo-etching ..after the picture of 'The Ferry'. 1883 *Athenæum* 27 Jan. 124/2 A new process..named '*photo-filigrane', for producing the water-mark in paper by a photographic process. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Photo-gelatine Process*, one in which gelatine, prepared chemically, usually by the bichromate of potash, is made to receive a photographic image. 1874 (*title*) Specimens of *Photo-Graphotype Engraving. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Photo-hyalotype*. 1888 *Athenæum* 14 July 69 Reproduced, with no remarkable success, by the *photo-ink process. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Photo-intaglio Engraving*, a process in which, by photographic means, lines are etched in a plate to be subsequently filled with ink and printed by the copperplate printing-press. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 181 An early photo-intaglio process. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Feb. 243/1 A process well worth attention..its result may be called a *Photo-litho-type. 1870 H. M. PARKHURST *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. XLIX. 38 The motion of the diaphragm may be produced..by the star-key of my star-mapper; and this constitutes the *Photo-mapper. *Ibid.* 39 In *photo-mapping I place the prism always in the meridian. 1899 *Daily News* 6 June 8/4 The photo-mapping of the heavens by the Astrographic Equatorial. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Photo-metallograph*, see *Photo-zincograph*. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Feb. 242/2 *Photo-metallography. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 6/2 A *photomezzotype of Mrs. General Booth. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 428 That perfected form of collotype which the company has christened 'photomezzotype'. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 13 July 34/1 The ..photomezzotype plates give us pictures of the Great Barrier Reef .. of the greatest beauty. 1890 *Athenæum* 29 Mar. 408/2 Reference was..made to Mr. J. B. Jordan's form of sunshine recorder, and to Capt. Abney's *photo-nephograph. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. XIV. 53 Plans reduced by photography, photozincographs, and *photopapyrographs. 1862 SCOTT & JAMES *Photo-zincography* Pref. 6 The discovery of the art of *Photo-papyrography was the result of an accident. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 427 *Photophane is a photo-mechanical process allied (but superior) to collotype. 1888 LD. R. GOWER (*title*) 'Bric-a-brac', or some *Photoprints illustrating Art Objects at Gower Lodge, Windsor. 1889 *Athenæum* 20 July 91/2 The book is embellished with six photoprint illustrations. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Supp., **Photo-printing Process*. 1875 *Ibid.*, **Photo-processes*. 1897 *Daily News* 1 Apr. 5/4 Photo-process classes for the instruction of all comers actually engaged in any branch of the photo-mechanical, photographic, designing, lithographic, engraving, and printing crafts. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xv. 230 The Production of *Photo-Reliefs. 1881 ABNEY *Photogr.* XXVII. 186 Mr. Dallas..has produced photo-relief blocks for the reproduction of half-tone prints. 1892 WOODBURY *Encycl. Phot.* 538 The Woodbury process is often termed a photo-relief one. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 10/1 Instantaneous photographs of Russian life, taken by the *photo-revolver invented by K. Brandil, photographer to the Warsaw Imperial University. 1889 *Ibid.* 11 Jan. 6/2 A curious photographic apparatus, in which a camera is raised by a rocket and lowered by a parachute...For securing bird's-eye views the *photo-rocket offers several important advantages over balloon photography. 1883 *Ibid.* 6 Dec. 5/1 Comparing some of the originals with the *photosculptural copies. 1863 in *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Photogr.* (1872) 70 [This invention (of François Willèms) relates to] *photo-sculpture. 1864 *Round Table* 18 June 12/2 Busts and figures in clay, modeled by a new process called Photosculpture, exhibiting a new and charming development of heliographic art. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xv. 231 This photo-sculpture, as it is called, can only be carried out imperfectly. 1881 ABNEY *Photogr.* 282 The spectroscope and camera are rigidly connected one with another. .. This completes the *photo-spectroscopic arrangement. *Ibid.* 263 *Photo-spectroscopy ..has two aspects: in one it is the study as to the sensitiveness of compounds to the influence of different portions of the spectrum; in the other, the study of the spectrum itself. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 236 Join a society which has undertaken the '*photo-survey' of its district, and do your part. 1893 FICHEL in *Chautauquan* XIII. 318 The photo-connecting lens of 33 inch diameter being placed over the 36 inch telescope, thus turning it into a *phototelescope. 1894 *Athenæum* 10 Feb. 183/2 The Compton 8-inch photo-telescope has been used for photographing stars suspected of variation. 1892 *Ibid.* 5 Mar. 311/3 A *photo-theodolite, an instrument equally well adapted for geodetic and astronomical measurements, and invaluable for taking panoramic views of mountain regions. 1892 WOODBURY *Encycl. Phot.* 531 A little *photo-transfer ink is mixed with turpentine. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Photo-vitrotype*. 1865 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 510/1 **Photo-Xylography*, is the application of photography to wood-engraving.

3. Prefixed to the names of chemical salts, etc., and of chemical processes, to express the effect of light in changing the molecular constitution of the salt, etc. (by virtue of which it is capable of being employed in photography). Thus: **Pho·to-sa·lt**, a general term for any salt so modified by light; so **photo-bromide, photo-chloride, photo-iodide; photo-sulphate**, etc. **Pho·to-decomposi·tion**, decomposition due to the action of light; so **photo-oxida·tion, photo-redu·ction**, etc.

1887 CAREY LEA in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* 352 As these substances have been hitherto seen only in the impure form in which they are produced by the continued action of light on the normal salts, it might be convenient to call them photosalts, photochloride, photobromide, and photoiodide, instead of red or coloured chloride, etc. 1888 MELDOLA *Chem. Photogr.* (1889) 24 Photo-reduction may mean either a liberation of oxygen or of some other negative element, such as chlorine. *Ibid.* 52 It is known that moisture accelerates the photo-decomposition. *Ibid.* 269 The photo-oxidation of lead compounds, of mercurous oxide,..and of sulphides, proceeds more rapidly in the red than in the violet rays. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 395 Photo-sulphate of iron solution was for a long time the only developer used.

Photo-æsthetic to -biotic: see PHOTO- 1.

Photochemical (fō^{o}·to$_{1}$ke·mikăl), *a.* [f. PHOTO- + CHEMICAL.] Of or pertaining to the chemical action of light.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Feb. 242/1 The use of that bichromate of potassium to which we alluded before as the foundation of so many of these ingenious combinations of photochemical changes and mechanical inventions. 1888 MELDOLA *Chem. Photogr.* I. (1889) 7 By a photo-chemical action must be understood a chemical change produced by the action of light.

Hence **Photoche·mically** *adv.* So also **Photoche·mist**, one versed in photochemistry; **Photoche·mistry**, that part of chemistry which deals with the chemical action of light.

1867 M. CAREY LEA in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. 2. XLIV. 71 The nature of the action of light upon iodid of silver,.. the most important..of all the facts of photochemistry. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 5/6 It works photo-chemically.

Photo-chloride: see PHOTO- 3.

Photochromatic (fō^{o}·to$_{1}$krōmæ·tik), *a.* [f. PHOTO- + CHROMATIC.] Of or pertaining to the chromatic or colouring action of light; pertaining to or produced by photochromy.

1888 MELDOLA *Chem. Photogr.* viii. (1889) 322 Other investigators..have confirmed the general result that silver chloride can be made susceptible of *photochromatic impressions. *Ibid.* 324 The photochromatic property apparently belongs to the reduction product, which we now have good reasons for believing to be an oxychloride.

So **Pho·tochrome**, name for a coloured photograph; **Pho·tochromo·graphy**, a method of colouring photographs, or of producing photochromes; **Pho·to-chromoli·thograph**, a chromolithograph in the production of which photographic processes have been used; **Photochro·moscope**, an optical apparatus by which photographic or stereoscopic views are exhibited in their natural colours; **Photo-chro·motype** *sb.*, a picture in colours printed from plates prepared by a photo-relief process; also = *photo-chromotypy*; whence **Photo-chro·motype** *v. trans.*, to reproduce in photo-chromotype; **Photo-chro·motypy**, the art or process of producing pictures in this way; **Pho·tochromy**, (*a*) the art or process of colouring photographs; (*b*) the art of photographing objects in their natural colours; colour-photography.

1880 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 Jan. 82/1 The new invention of *photo-chrome will cause a revolution in the art of portrait-taking. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Jan. 3/1 Judging by a series of photochromis sent to us..it is now possible to reproduce, photographically, all the most striking tints in a landscape. 18.. M.C.C. *Photo-Chromography* 4 *Photo-Chromography .. will .. maintain the foremost place amongst the various modes of painting photographs. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 14 Jan. 428/2 Mr. Griggs has..applied photo-lithography successfully to the production of *photo-chromolithographs. 1881 *Eng. Mechanic* 27 May 294/3 Five-guinea *Photochromoscope,..adds Nature's beauteous tints to any glass transparency. 1893 *Brit. Journ. Photogr.* XL. 798 Which could be used like the stereoscope or the photo-chromoscope. 1895 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo) V. 963 By means of an instrument to which has been given the name 'photochromoscope', a stereoscopic effect is produced in which the original tints stand out faithfully. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* 24 July 49/3 [They] produce by a new process colored prints, so-called '*photo-chromotypes', which are made in the printing press. 1896 *Idler* Mar. 239/1 A design for a Christmas annual, which is to be reproduced in 'photochromotype'. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. 53 *Photo-chromotypy is in its experimental stage, but no doubt there is a great future before it. 1888 MELDOLA *Chem. Photogr.* (1889) 326 To deal with the chemical principles of *photochromy. 1891 *Daily News* 15 May 7/1 An exhibition illustrative of photochromy, or the science of producing colour in combination with photography.

Photochronograph (fō^{o}·to$_{1}$krŏ·nŏgrɑf). [f. PHOTO- + CHRONOGRAPH, or (in a.) from the Gr. elements of this.] **a.** An instrument for taking a series of instantaneous photographs at regular short intervals of time; also, each of the photographs so taken. **b.** An instrument by which a beam of light is caused to produce a photographic image at some precise instant of time, e. g. so as to show the exact time at which a star crosses the meridian. So **Pho·tochronogra·phic** *a.*, pertaining to photochronography; **Pho·tochronogra·phically** *adv.*, by means of photochronography; **Pho·tochronography** (-krŏnŏ·grăfi), the art or process of taking instantaneous photographs at regular intervals (see a. above).

1887 *Nature* 15 Sept. 480/1 Photochronography applied to the dynamic problem of the flight of birds, by M. Marey. *Ibid.*, On the photochronograph are measured all the displacements of the mass of the bird on the wing, together with the velocity of these movements. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 13 July 6/3 The photo-chronograph..causes a star to record the time of its own transit across the meridian. 1892 *Ibid.* 14 Oct. 5/1 The Jesuit Father Fargis,..the inventor of the photochronograph for measuring star transits. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 May 6/2 At the receiving end the polarising photo-chronograph of Lieutenant Squier and Professor Crehore completes the work, allowing a beam of light to register itself on a rapidly revolving sensitive plate.

Photo-collotype to -dynamics: see PHOTO-.

Pho·to-ele·ctric, *a.* Also photelectric. [f. PHOTO- + ELECTRIC.] †**a.** = PHOTO-GALVANIC. *Obs.* **b.** Pertaining to, furnishing, or employing electric light. **c.** Of or pertaining to photo-electricity (see below); producing an electric effect by means of light. **d.** Used for taking photographs by electric light.

a. 1863 *Boston Commw.* (U.S.) 30 Oct., A specimen of what is called the 'Photelectric engraving', according to a new art called 'the Dallas process'. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 14 Mar. 3/7 The early photo-electric engravings by the Pretsch process are not half a century old.

b. 1863 ATKINSON *Ganot's Physics* VII. v. 441 Photoelectric Microscope. This is nothing more than the solar microscope,..illuminated by the electric light. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1679/1 *Photo-electric Lamp*, a name for the electric lamp.

c. 1880 *Athenæum* 20 Nov. 679/1 Prof. Minchin showed by experiment the photo-electric current set up by a beam of light falling on a sheet of tinfoil immersed in a solution of acid carbonate of calcium. 1903 A. R. WALLACE *Man's Place in Universe* 290 Experiments on the Electrical Measurement of Starlight by means of a photo-electric cell.

So **Pho·to-ele·ctrical** *a.* = *photo-electric* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **Pho·to-electri·city,** electricity generated or affected by light.

1877 *Nature* 25 Oct. 558/2 Some interesting experiments on the photo-electricity of fluorspar.

Photo-electrotype: see PHOTO- 2.

Pho·to-engra·ving. [f. PHOTO- + ENGRAVING.] A common name for processes in which, by the action of photography, a matrix is obtained from which prints in ink can be taken; also, a print or engraving so made. (Usually restricted to those cases in which the matrix is in relief, as distinguished from PHOTOGRAVURE, in which it is usually in intaglio.) Also *attrib.* So **Photo-engra·ve** *v. trans.*; **Photo-engra·ver,** one who practises photo-engraving.

1872 *Nature* 8 Feb. v. 285/2 Some results of early photo-engraving. 1881 *Times* 4 Jan. 3/6 The very first true photographic process discovered by Niépce .. is again practised for photo-engraving. 1881 *Athenæum* 19 Mar. 401/3 A photo-engraving..enlarged from a photograph.., which is a fine example of photo-engraving. 1889 *MacKellar's Amer. Printer* (ed. 17) 37 Three distinct methods of photo-engraving are employed in the United States; namely, swelled gelatine, photo-etching, and wash-out. 1892 WOODBURY *Encycl. Phot.* 506 Producing photo-engraved plates by the bitumen process. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 24 Mar. 3/4 Her drawings should give the photo-engraver no trouble.

Photo-epinastic to **-filigrane**: see PHOTO- 1, 2.

Pho·to-galva·nic, *a.* [f. PHOTO- 2 + GALVANIC.] = PHOTO-GALVANOGRAPHIC; cf. PHOTO-ELECTRIC a.

1852 JOUBERT in *Journal Soc. Arts* 26 Nov. in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) I. 241/1 This process will be found extremely valuable..for photogalvanic plates.

Pho·to-galvano·graphy. [f. PHOTO- 2 + GALVANOGRAPHY.] A process of obtaining from a positive photograph on glass or paper, or a drawing on translucent paper, by means of a gutta-percha impression from a relief negative in bichromated gelatine, an electrotype plate capable of being used as in copper-plate printing.

See *The Engineer* 25 Apr. 1856, 227; *Art Jrnl.* VIII. 215. The name was given by Mr. D. C. Dallas, by whom the process, invented by Mr. Paul Pretsch of Vienna, was perfected in 1855.

Hence **Pho·to-galva·nograph,** a print thus formed; **Pho·to-galvanogra·phic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or produced by photo-galvanography.

1855 (*title*) The Patent Photo-galvanographic Company. 1856 P. PRETSCH *Paper before Soc. Arts* 23 Apr., The name of 'photo-galvanography, or engraving by light and electricity' has been given to the new art by Mr. Duncan Campbell Dallas. *Ibid.*, The impressions from the photo-galvanographic plates. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 7 Jan. 405/3 Previous to the invention of the photo-galvanographic process by Herr Paul Pretsch, no satisfactory permanent prints in carbon from plates had been obtained by means of photography. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1679/2 *Photogalvanograph.*

Photogastroscope, -gelatin: see PHOTO- 2.

Photogen (fōu·tŏdʒĕn). [f. Gr. *φῶς, φωτ-* light (PHOTO- 1) + -GEN, used as = 'producing'. In mod.F. *photogène.*]

1. Name for a kind of paraffin oil; kerosene.

a 1864 GESNER *Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 93 Wagenman applied himself to the oils derivable from turf, Crown coal, and bituminous slate, from which he obtained photogen, solar oil, and paraffin. 1880 *Pall Mall G.* 10 May 12/1 The American raw petroleum gave about two-thirds of its weight of photogen, while the Russian only gives about one-third photogen, but a greater proportion of fatty oils.

2. See quot.

1858 *Soc. Arts Jrnl.* VI. App. I. Catalogue 10th exhibit. inventions 31, No. 166 Patent Photogen, or Light Generator, to be used for taking Photographs at Night.

3. A light-producing organ in an animal.

1896 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* II. 296 In *Tomopteris* there is.. a brightly-coloured spherical organ, which for a long time was regarded as an eye, but from its structure appears to be a 'photogen'.

Photogene (fōu·tŏdʒēn). [mod. f. Gr. type **φωτογενης* light-produced: see PHOTO- 1, -GEN 2.]

1. *Physiol.* A visual impression (usually negative, i. e. having the complementary colours and shades) continuing after the withdrawal of the object which produced it; an after-image.

1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* § 62 In youth, the visual apparatus is so quickly restored to its state of integrity, that many of these photogenes, as they are called, cannot be perceived.

†**2.** A 'photogenic drawing', photograph. *Obs.*

1851 CRABB *Techn. Dict.* 541/2 *Photograph*, .. also called *photogene*, ..signifying what is generated or delineated by the help of light.

Photogenetic (fōu·tŏdʒĭne·tik), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. PHOTO- 1 + GENETIC.] Having the property of producing or emitting light, luminiferous.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 530 The phosphorescence observed on the surface of sea-water, or on decomposing meat or fish, is due to photogenetic bacteria.

Photogenic (fōu·tŏdʒe·nik), *a.* [f. as PHOTOGENE + -IC: in F. *photogénique* (Talbot in *Comptes Rendus* VIII. 341, 4 Mar. 1839). (In sense 3, not etymologically used.)]

1. Produced or caused by light. *rare.*

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* III. iv. 310 The darkening of the skin caused by long exposure to sunshine... In transparent and semi-transparent creatures any such photogenic effect must pervade the whole body.

†**2.** *spec.* Produced by, or pertaining to, the chemical action of light on a sensitized surface; an earlier word for *photographic. Obs.*

Photogenic drawing, the term originally used by W. H. Fox Talbot for photography, or for a photograph; *spec.* a photograph of a flat translucent object (as a drawing on translucent paper, a leaf, etc.), obtained by placing it under glass in contact with a sensitive film. (Hence F. *photogénique.*)

1839 (Jan. 31) TALBOT in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* IV. 120 (*title*) Some account of the Art of Photogenic Drawing, or the Process by which Natural Objects may be made to delineate themselves without the aid of the Artist's Pencil. 1839 *Athenæum* 2 Feb. 96/2 Mr. Talbot proposes for this new art the name of Photogenic Drawing. 1839 TALBOT in *Lond. & Edin. Philos. Mag.* Mar. 1839 This paper, if properly made, is very useful for all ordinary photogenic purposes. 1839 *Proc. Scot. Soc. Arts* 27 Mar. in *Edin. New Phil. Jrnl.* XXVII. 418 Dr. Fyfe V. P. described Mr. Talbot's process of Photogenic Drawing. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 113 *Photogenic drawings*, facsimile representations of objects produced according to the recent discovery of M. Daguerre. 1841 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 200 Many improvements in these photogenic drawings, as they have been termed, have been effected more especially by Mr. Fox Talbot, Sir John Herschel, and Mr. Alfred Taylor. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 388 They were having their portraits taken by the photogenic process. 1849 FROUDE *Nemesis of Faith* 124 Like the prepared mirror of the photogenic draughtsman. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 157 On this screen is placed a sheet of photogenic paper.

3. = PHOTOGENETIC.

1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 310 There are Grecian and Gothic lighthouses,..but even then we forget these absurdities in contemplating the beauty and perfection of their photogenic arrangements. 1865 *Spectator* 14 Jan. 49 A surrounding envelope of photogenic matter. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 711 Those portions of the Moon's surface which are illumined by a very oblique ray from the Sun possess so little photogenic power that [etc.]. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 440 According to Schulze the males of *Lampyris splendidula* possess two photogenic organs.

Hence **Photoge·nically** *adv.*; also †**Pho·togenize** *v. trans.* = PHOTOGRAPH *v.* (*obs.*); **Photogenous** (fōtǫ·dʒĭnəs) *a.* = PHOTOGENETIC; †**Photo·geny** = PHOTOGRAPHY (*obs. rare*).

1839 MEMES tr. *Daguerre's Photogenic Drawing* (ed. 3) 53 It was I [Daguerre] who first pointed out iodine .. as the sensitive coating upon which the image was to be created photogenically. 1841 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 297, I found grouped..upon the grass before the house, Kit Talbot, Lady E. Fielding, Lady Charlotte and Mrs. Talbot, for the purpose of being *photogenized by Henry Talbot, who was busy preparing his apparatus. 1888 *Nature* 20 Sept. 512/2 To reconcile their theory of *photogenous fermentation with the hypothesis of the oxidation of a phosphorated substance. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 113/1 *Photogenic Drawings*, facsimile representations of objects produced according to the recent discovery of M. Daguerre...Such apparatus is named after its inventor the Daguerreotype, and the process itself either *photogeny, photography, or heliography (sun-drawing).

Photoglyph (fōu·tŏglif). [f. PHOTO- 2 + Gr. γλυφή: see GLYPH.] An engraved plate, such as can be printed from, produced by the action of light. So **Photogly·phic, Photogly·ptic** *adjs.*; **Pho·toglypho·graphy, Pho·toglyphy,** the art or process of engraving by means of the action of light and certain chemical processes; the production of photoglyphic plates and photoglyphs or photogravures.

1852 TALBOT in *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 444 The liquid [solution of perchloride of iron] penetrates the gelatine wherever the light has not acted on it, but it refuses to penetrate those parts upon which the light has sufficiently acted. It is upon this remarkable fact that the art of photoglyphic engraving is mainly founded. 1856 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 511/1 Photo-Glyphography is a process, invented by Mr. Fox Talbot, for etching a photograph into a steel plate. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Jan. 97/2 (*title*) Phototypes and Photoglyphs. *Ibid.* 98/1 To review the points in which these various processes of photoglyphy and phototypy concur. *Ibid.* 26 Feb. 242/1. 1892 WOODBURY *Encycl. Phot.* 517 Photoglyphic Engraving, a process of photo-etching invented by Fox-Talbot [1852].

Photogram (fōu·tŏgrăm). Now *rare.* [f. PHOTO- 2 + -GRAM (as in *telegram*): see etym. note to PHOTOGRAPH *sb.*] = PHOTOGRAPH.

1859 LUARD in *Archæol. Cantiana* II. 4 A lithographic drawing, from a photogram. 1859 (*title*) Photograms of an Eastern Tour, including Greece, Palestine, Egypt. 1874 H. T. GRIFFITH in *Cowper's Poems* I. Introd. 15 Not reproduced with the mechanical and soulless exactitude of the photogram. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. 144/2 Portraits like these, such perfect photograms.

Photogrammeter (fōutǫgræ·mĭtə). [f. prec. + -METER.] A photographic camera combined with a theodolite, for use in surveying, or for taking pictures for use in map-making; a photo-theodolite.

1891 *Nature* 3 Sept. 426/2 One other instrument, quite recently added to the apparatus of the surveyor, is the photographic camera, converted for his especial benefit into a photogrammeter. 1893 *Athenæum* 25 Nov. 737/3 With respect to [lunar distances] the camera or photogrammeter yields more trustworthy results than does the sextant. 1898 *Nature* 14 Apr. 563/1 In the earliest form of surveying camera or photogrammeter,..the instrument consisted of little more than an ordinary bellows camera, set on a horizontal circle, and moving about a vertical axis.

So **Photogra·mmetry,** the art of surveying or mapping with the help of photography or a photogrammeter; hence **Photogramme·trical** *a.*, of or pertaining to photogrammetry.

1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xiv. 170 All these circumstances militate against the application of photogrammetry, as this mode of measurement has been called by Meyenbauer. 1891 *Athenæum* 11 July 67/1 He maintains that every explorer should provide himself with a photogrammetrical apparatus. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. 55 Balloon photogrammetry.

Photograph (fōu·tŏgrɑf), *sb.* [f. Gr. *φῶς, φωτ-* light (PHOTO- 1) + *-γραφος* written, delineated (cf. AUTOGRAPH, PARAGRAPH): as to origin, see PHOTOGRAPHY. Cf. Ger. *photograph*, F. *photographe*, photographer, f. Gr. *-γράφος* writer, delineator: see -GRAPH.

English has also in *telegraph* (from Fr.) and its likes, examples of *-graph* (Gr. *-γραφος*) in the agent sense, which have been complemented by forms in *-gram* (e.g. *telegram*) in the passive or resultant sense; influenced by which, some have used PHOTOGRAM, after *telegram*, instead of *photograph*; but this has not found general acceptance.]

A picture, likeness, or facsimile obtained by photography.

1839 (Mar. 14) SIR J. HERSCHEL in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* IV. 132 Pure water will fix the photograph by washing out the nitrate of silver. [*Note*, Twenty-three specimens of photographs, made by Sir John Herschel, accompany this paper; one a sketch of his telescope at Slough fixed from the image in a lens.] 1840 (Mar. 5) *Ibid.* 207 Hence are deduced..secondly, the possibility of the future production of naturally coloured photographs. 1841 TALBOT *Specif. Patent* No. 8842. 4 It is possible to strengthen and revive photographs. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 238 As evanescent as a photograph, which grows faint and fainter in tint the longer it remains exposed to the sun and air. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xiv. 158 A photograph taken from a photograph is never so fine as an original picture. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 649/1 The first man to obtain a permanent photograph, in the modern sense of the word, was Nicephore Niepce, a Frenchman, who died in 1833.

b. *fig.* A picture, *esp.* a mental or verbal image or delineation; a description having the exact detail of a photograph.

1852 BAILEY *Festus* XX. (ed. 5) 336 A photograph of pre-existent light Or Paradisal sun. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* x. 94 [In the gospels] you have four photographs of Our Lord in different postures. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 403 While Domesday gives us a photograph, the compilers of codes give us an artistic picture.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *photograph album, book, camera, frame*; *photograph-like* adj.

1858 *N. Y. Tribune* 4 Nov. 1/2 The first number of *The Photograph News* appeared last Friday. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Sept. 3/2 The inimitable sketches of life in that little country town were at once recognised for their photograph-like fidelity. 1900 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 7/1 The photograph camera can be the biggest liar on the face of the earth.

Photograph (fōu·tŏgrɑf), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To take a photograph of.

1839 SIR J. HERSCHEL *MS. Mems.* (on 2 Negatives) 'Photographed Feb. 17 /39. Hyp. Sod.'—'Hyp. So., Hy. Su.; J. F. W. H. Photogr. Feb. 17 /39'. *a* 1846 *Monthly Rev.* cited in WORCESTER. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 25 Mons. Souquet has photographed it. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 201 When a distant landscape is photographed, a large number of rays of light are concentrated upon the film. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* I. vi, One Raxton fair-day I induced Winnie to be photographed.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To practise photography, take photographs. (*fig.* in quot.)

1861 CARLYLE *Let.* in *Trench's Lett. & Mem.* (1888) I. 332 That charming bit of 'Diary'...It is..faithful as a picture by the sun; ..*photographing* for us in that manner.

c. *intr.* (for *passive*). To undergo being photographed; to 'take' (well or badly).

1893 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 28 Oct. 676/1, I do not photograph at all well.

2. *trans. fig.* To portray vividly in words; to fix or impress on the mind or memory.

1862 LADY MORGAN *Mem.* I. 21 These wild, incredible, and apparently fabulous scenes..are indelibly photographed on a memory from which few things..have been effaced. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. v. 296 In the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew He photographs the transaction in a scene of judgment.

Hence **Pho·tographed** *ppl. a.*, **Pho·tographing** *vbl. sb.*

1864 *Daily Tel.* 14 June, Who are all these photographed people? *c*1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 140/2 All attempts at photographing must..fail. *Ibid.* 157/2 The contrast of light and shade, on which depends the beauty of all photographed productions. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 241/2 Albums of photographed hands are fashionable. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 149 Photographing, or 'Light drawing' is both a physical and a chemical process.

Photographable (fōu·tŏgrafăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being photographed.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 July 2/3 When Thought is photographable! 1897 O. North in *Strand Mag.* XIV. 513 It would not have been photographable.

Photographee (fōu·tŏgrafē'). [f. as prec. + -EE: correl. to next.] The person who is photographed.

1859 *All Year Round* No. 30. 79 Picking up sorry crumbs as photographees, sitting as models. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 21 When there is a contract between the photographer and the photographee.

Photographer (fətŏ·grăfəɹ). [f. PHOTOGRAPHY + -ER[1]: cf. *geographer*, etc.] One who takes photographs; *esp.* one who practises photography as a profession or business. Also *attrib.*

1847 [J. E.] *Photography* 43 Photographers have seldom operated therewith for portraits. 1860 B. Taylor *Home & Abr.* Ser. II. 387 A photographer on board took two or three views. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 1 To train a special body of men as photographers. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 4/2 There is no training-school for the photographer-journalist.

Photographic (fōu·tŏgræ·fik), *a.* [f. as PHOTOGRAPHY + -IC: see -GRAPHIC. (As to origin, see PHOTOGRAPHY.)] Of, pertaining to, used in, or produced by photography; engaged or skilled in photography.

1839 (Mar. 14) Herschel in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* IV. 131 His attention was first called to the subject of M. Daguerre's concealed photographic process, by a note dated the 22nd of January last. 1839 (April 10) A. Fyfe in *Edin. New Phil. Jrnl.* XXVII. 147 The use of the camera obscura for Photographic purposes. 1841 Talbot *Specif. Patent* No. 8842. 4 It should be taken on common photographic paper. *a* 1845 Hood *Daguerr. Portrait* i, Her nose, and her mouth, with the smile that is there, Truly caught by the Art Photographic! 1859 Jephson *Brittany* vi. 74 He insisted on my photographic friends..dining with him. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 39 It is gradually formed in the Photographic Nitrate Bath.

b. *fig.* Accurately portraying life or nature; minutely accurate; mechanically imitative.

1864 *Reader* 26 Nov. 665/3 Amongst novels of the photographic order we should assign a very high place to 'Broken to Harness'. 1883 Ruskin *Art of Eng.* 30 Ouida's photographic story of 'A Village Commune'. 1890 *Chicago Advance* 24 July, Not..to be taken as pragmatical, photographic prose.

Photographical (fōutogræ·fikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Dealing with or relating to photography.

1846 in Worcester. 1871 Proctor *Light Sc.* 291 At a recent meeting of the Photographical Society.

Photographically (fōu·tŏgræ·fikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a photographic manner; by means of or in reference to photography; from a photographic point of view.

1847 [J. E.] *Photography* 45 The object..photographically pictured. 1856 *Engineer* 25 Apr. 227/2 The possibility of producing photographically..a printing surface of relievo and intaglio parts. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 118 The solution which renders the ivory photographically sensitive. 1888 Young *Sun* 262 Violet rays, which are photographically the most active.

fig. 1862 M. B. Edwards *John & I* xx. (1876) 159 This afternoon I have seen my life photographically, as it were. 1869 T. W. Wood in *Student* II. 83 The chrysalides of butterflies.., their shells being photographically sensitive for a short time after the caterpillars' skins have been shed, so that each individual assumes the colour most prevalent in its immediate vicinity.

Photographist (fətŏ·grăfist). Now *rare.* [f. PHOTOGRAPHY + -IST: cf. *geologist, botanist*, etc.] = PHOTOGRAPHER.

1843 W. H. T. *Photogr. Manip.* 3 One of the chief endeavours of the Photographist. 1848 *Art-Union Jrnl.* Jan. 18 The greatest difficulty the photographist has to contend with. 1872 Talmage *Serm.* 71 There are some faces so mobile that photographists cannot take them. *fig.* 1851 E. Hitchcock *Relig. Geol.* xii. 393 What if it should turn out that sable night..is an unerring photographist!

Photographize (fətŏ·grăfəiz), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* = PHOTOGRAPH *v.*

1860 Kingsley *Misc.* II. 8 Nothing is possible but to photographize everybody and everything.

Photographometer (fōu·tŏgrăfŏ·mĭtəɹ). [f. as PHOTOGRAPH + -(O)METER, -METER.]

1. An instrument for ascertaining the degree of sensitiveness of photographic films to the chemical action of light; an actinometer.

1849 *Art Jrnl.* 96 With the photographometer of Mr. Claudet this is easily ascertained. 1853 R. Hunt *Man. Photogr.* 149 M. Claudet turned his attention to contrive an apparatus by which he could test at the same time the sensitiveness of the daguerreotype plate and the intensity of light. This instrument he called a Photographometer.

2. A photographic apparatus for automatically recording the angular position of objects around a given point.

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 673/2.

Photographophone (fōutogræ·fŏfōun). [f. as PHOTOGRAPH + Gr. *φωνή* sound, voice, *-φωνος* sounding.] An instrument for recording and reproducing sounds by means of kinematographic photographs of a sensitive flame which are caused to affect a selenium cell, with telephones attached.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 June, Dr. Ruhmer, of Berlin, has invented what he calls a 'photographone', a new scientific marvel, with which he expects to be able to record a series of sounds of the human voice. 1902 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 498 Another invention..known as the photographophone.

Photographotype: see PHOTO- 2.

Photography (fətŏ·grăfi). [f. Gr. *φῶς* light, PHOTO- + *-γραφία* writing, delineation: see -GRAPHY.

So far as is known, *photography* was introduced, along with *photographic* and *photograph*, by Sir John Herschel, in a paper read before the Royal Society on 14 March 1839. (They may have suggested themselves to him as combining the approved elements of Talbot's *photo*genic and Niepce's *héliographie*, and as being more suitable than either.) They gradually took their place as the general terms: in French, *art photographique* appears in the *Comptes Rendus* of the *Académie des Sciences*, VIII. 714, 6 May 1839; *photographie* and *photographique* were the terms used, for the subject generally, by Arago, in his *Rapport* to the Chamber of Deputies on the project of Daguerre's pension, 3 July 1839; they are in common use in tome IX of the *Comptes Rendus* (July to Dec. 1839); see the Table des Matières.]

The process or art of producing pictures by means of the chemical action of light on a sensitive film on a basis of paper, glass, metal, etc.; the business of producing and printing such pictures.

1839 (Mar. 14) Herschel in *Proc. R. Soc.* IV. 131 Note on the Art of Photography, or the application of the Chemical Rays of Light to the purpose of Pictorial Representation. 1839 (Mar. 27) A. Fyfe in *Proc. Scot. Soc. Arts* 419 Paper smeared with the solution [of lunar caustic] is darkened.. Hence the process of photogenic drawing [as pub. in May, in *Edin. New Phil. Jrnl.* XXVII. 145, altered to Hence the art of *Photography*]. 1839 *Ed. N. P. J.* XXVII. 156 (*Article*) Notes on Daguerre's Photography. By Sir John Robison. [Word not used in article.] 1840 (Mar. 5) Herschel (as above) IV. 206 A method of precipitating on glass a coating possessing photographic properties, and of accomplishing a new and curious extension of the art of photography. 1841 Talbot *Specif. Patent* No. 8842. 7 For the purposes of economy in the processes of photography. 1864 H. Spencer *Biol.* I. i. § 13 Light.. which works those chemical changes utilized in Photography. 1872 Proctor *Ess. Astron.* xxxiii. 395 Within the last few years solar photography has made a progress which is very promising.. as an aid to exact astronomy. 1893 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XL. 796 Just now a great deal of attention is being given to chromo-photography, in which transparent colours are necessary.

Photograver (fōu·togrēi·vəɹ). [f. PHOTO- 2 + GRAVER.] A photo-engraver; an artist in photogravure.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Dec. 3/1 The Typographic Etching Company,..the photogravers of these and many other choice volumes.

Photogravure (fōu·to,grăviūə·ɹ), *sb.* [a. F. *photogravure*, f. PHOTO- + *gravure* engraving.] Photo-engraving; *esp.* the process of preparing a plate or matrix by transferring a photographic negative of a drawing, painting, or object to a metal plate, and then etching it in; a picture produced by this process. Also *attrib.*

1879 *Daily Tel.* 28 July 2/4 Photogravure reproductions in course of publication. 1880 A. S. Murray in *Academy* 4 Dec. 411 The perfection of photogravure with which the plates have been executed. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Nov. 3/2 Several photogravures of the graceful recent pictures of Sir Frederick Leighton. 1890 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 19 Dec. 72 Both painter and public.. must prefer a photogravure to the hard, formal..character of the line engraving.

Hence **Photogravu·re** *v. trans.*, to reproduce by photogravure; **Photogravu·rist**, an artist or operator in photogravure.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Nov. 9/1 The work will be taken to Paris to be photogravured. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 251 A lithographer, or photogravurist, steps in and robs me of the result of my thought, skill and labor, without saying 'by your leave'.

Photoheliograph (fōu·to,hī·liogrɑf). [f. PHOTO- + Gr. *ἥλιος* sun + -GRAPH: cf. HELIOGRAPH.] A photographic telescope adapted for taking photographs of the sun: = HELIOGRAPH 2.

1861 W. Fairbairn *Address Brit. Assoc.*, The careful registering of the appearances of the sun by the photo-heliograph of Sir John Herschel. 1884 *Brit. Almanac*, Comp. 20 The great photoheliograph with which Mr. De la Rue took sun-pictures during the eclipse in Spain in 1860. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Aug. 8/2 This novel instrument will be practically a horizontal photo-heliograph, giving images of the moon exceeding a foot in diameter.

So **Pho·toheliogra·phic** *a.*, pertaining to a photo-heliograph or to **Pho·tohelio·graphy**, the art or process of taking photographs of the sun; **Photohe·lioscope** [see -SCOPE] = *photoheliograph.*

1865 *Reader* No. 141. 292/1 Perfection attained in photo-heliography. 1871 Herschel *Outl. Astron.* (ed. 11) 261 Photographic representations of the spots have been made.. with a 'photohelioscope' at Kew. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Photoheliographic.* 1905 *Athenæum* 29 Apr. 535/1 The volume of 'Greenwich Observations' for the year 1902..together with..'Magnetical and Meteorological Observations', and 'Photoheliographic Results'.

Photo-hyalotype to **-iodide**: see PHOTO-.

Photolith, Photolitho, abbreviations of PHOTOLITHOGRAPHIC *a.*

1864 *Autographic Mirror, Shaks. No.*, A Photo-Litho Portrait of Shakspeare, taken from the print by Martin Droeshout. 1870 *Holbein Soc. Publ.* (*title*) The Mirrovr of Maiestie, or Badges of Honovr Conceitedly Emblazoned, a photo-lith facsimile reprint from the only perfect copy in existence..A.D. 1618.

Photolithograph (fōutoli·þŏgrɑf), *sb.* [f. PHOTO- 2 + LITHOGRAPH.] A print produced by photolithography.

1855 *Civil Engineer & Architects Jrnl.* 390 Prof. Ramsay ..described a process by which Mr. Robert Macpherson, of Rome, had succeeded in obtaining beautiful photo-lithographs. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 14 Jan. 428/2 Much has been done..to aid the production..of photo-lithographs. 1877 *Archæol. Journal* XXXIII. 305 The greatly reduced scale of the photolithograph.

Hence **Photoli·thograph** *v. trans.*, to produce or copy by photolithography.

1864 (*title*) Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing, 1600. Photo-lithographed by R. Preston. 1872 Proctor *Ess. Astron.* xxviii. 346 This chart is now completed..with photolithographed keymaps. 1874 Max Müller *Addr. Congress of Orientalists* Sel. Ess. II. 30 Three valuable MSS...have been photolithographed at the expense of the Indian Government.

Photolithographer (fōu·to,liþŏ·grăfəɹ). [f. PHOTOLITHOGRAPHY, after LITHOGRAPHER.] One who practises photolithography.

1857 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XIII. 514/2 Specimens which we have seen by photo-lithographers in Paris, Munich, and Rome. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xix. 281 We see very few heliographers and photolithographers.

Photolithographic (fōu·to,liþŏ·grăfik), *a.* [f. as prec., after LITHOGRAPHIC.] Pertaining to or produced by photolithography.

1867 Murchison *Siluria* xi. (ed. 4) 251 *note*, I received.. photolithographic representations. 1873 E. Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 289/1 A photo-lithographic impression of a negative. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 358 A reduced photolithographic reproduction of Tunstall's 'Ornithologia Britannica'. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* 24 July 49/3 From the original or negative ..a photo-lithographic plate is taken.

Photolithography (fōu·to,liþŏ·grăfi). [f. PHOTO- 2 + LITHOGRAPHY.] The art or process of producing, by photography, designs upon lithographic stone (or a similar substance), from which prints may be taken as in ordinary lithography.

1856 W. A. Miller *Elem. Chem.* II. Index, Photolithography. 1858 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* VI. 328 Specimens of photo-lithography executed by Mr. Rehn of Philadelphia. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xv. 251 Photography..entered into competition with lithography. It was Poitevin who allied the two by inventing photo-lithography.

Photo-lithotype: see PHOTO- 2.

Photology (fətŏ·lŏdʒi). *rare.* [f. Gr. *φῶς* light, PHOTO- 1 + -LOGY.] The science of light; optics. Hence **Photolo·gic, Photolo·gical** *adjs.*, pertaining to photology, optical; **Photo·logist**, one versed in photology.

1828 Webster, *Photologic, Photological..Photology* (citing Mitchill). 1833 Herschel *Absorption of Light* in *Fam. Lect. Sc.* (1866) 477 The phœnomena of absorption..have always appeared to me to constitute a branch of photology *sui generis*. *Ibid.* 479 The question 'What becomes of light?' which appears to have been agitated among the photologists of the last century. *a* 1866 — *Light* ibid. 265 The painter should never forget that his notion of colour (as compared with that of the photologist) is a negative one. 1865 *All the Year Round* II. Mar. 149/1 Photological phenomena are made known to us by..the sense of sight.

Photolysis to **-magnetism**: see PHOTO- 1.

Pho·to-magnetograph (-mægnī·tŏgrɑf). [f. PHOTO- 2 + MAGNETOGRAPH.] An instrument by which records of the fluctuations of the magnetic needle are obtained photographically.

1893 Sir R. Ball *Story of Sun* 228 Facts of magnetic perturbations taken from the photo-magnetographs of the United States Naval Observatory. *Ibid.* 230 A magnetic storm described as very strong was also recorded by the photomagnetographs.

Photo-mapper to **Photo-metallography**: see PHOTO- 2.

Pho·to-mecha·nical, *a.* [PHOTO- 2.] Combining a photographic and a mechanical process.

1889 [see *Photophane*, PHOTO- 2]. 1892 Woodbury *Encycl. Phot.* 533 The term photo-mechanical is applied to all processes in which the action of light upon chemical substances becomes the means of preparing printing surfaces from which many impressions can be made without any further assistance of light.

Photometer (fətŏ·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. *φῶς* light, PHOTO- + -METER: in mod.L. *photometrum*, 1760.] The name of instruments (of many kinds) for measuring the intensity of light, or for comparing the relative intensities of light from different sources.

[1760: see PHOTOMETRY.] 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 487 We wish for an Hygrometer, an Electrometer, a Photometer. 1793 Rumford *ibid.* LXXXIV. 73, I have now brought the principal instrument to such a degree of perfection, that, if I might without being suspected of affectation, I should dignify it with a name, and call it a photometer. *c* 1865 Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 92/2 Leslie and Wheatstone have also invented photometers. 1893 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XL. 811 Very many different patterns of photometers have been introduced and used during the last thirty years.

Photometric (fōtome·trik), *a.* [f. PHOTOMETRY + -IC.] Of or pertaining to photometry.

1849 *Lit. Gaz.* 24 Feb. 132/1 He [Grove] had tested by the photometric method of equality of shadows the intensity of the light as compared with a common wax candle. 1869 Dunkin *Midn. Sky* 175 Interesting photometric experi-

ments..on the relative light of the principal stars. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 663.

So **Photome·trical** *a.*, dealing with photometry; made or measured by a photometer; = **Photome·trically** *adv.*, according to photometry, by means of a photometer; **Photometrician** (-i·ʃăn), **Photometrist** (-ɔ·mètrist), one who practises photometry.

1833 Herschel *Astron.* xii. 375 A numerical estimate, grounded on precise *photometrical experiments, of the apparent brightness of each star. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 16 Sept., The photometrical standard [of gas-light] is more than twice as high in many other places than it is in London. 1854 Brewster *More Worlds* v. 95 In measuring *photometrically the light of these three different structures. 1883 *Athenæum* 16 June 766/2 Method of determining the magnitudes of stars photometrically. 1870 Proctor *Other Worlds* v. 143 The estimates of Zöllner, the eminent *photometrician, serve to show..that Jupiter sends more light to us..than a planet of equal size and constituted like Mars, the moon, or the earth, could possibly reflect to us if placed where Jupiter is. 1867 W. R. Bowditch *Coal Gas* iii. 67 The best way for a *photometrist to be certain of his instruments is to test them himself.

Photometry (fōtɔ·mètri). [ad. mod.L. *phōtometria* (1760), f. Gr. *φῶς, φωτο-* light, Photo- + *-μετρία* measuring, -metry.] Measurement of light; comparison of the intensity of light from different sources; the use of a photometer.

[1760 Lambert *Photometria* 7 Optandum certe esset, ut excogitaretur Photometrum thermometro analogum, quod lumini expositum ejus intensitatem atque claritatem indicaret.] 1824 R. Watt *Biblioth. Brit.* s.v. *J. H. Lambert*, Photometry. 1830 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) *Prelim. Dissert.* 637/2 The eighteenth century created a new branch of optical science, destined to measure or compare the intensities of different lights, and therefore termed Photometry. 1855 *Daily Tel.* 24 Nov. 4/6 So far as photometry is concerned, the metropolitan [gas] companies have usually complied with the law. 1876 G. F. Chambers *Astron.* vi. i. 480 The subject of the photometry of stars..has received but little attention from practical astronomers.

Photo-mezzotype: see Photo- 2.

Photomicrograph (fōtoˌməi·krŏgrɑi). [f. Photo- 2 + Gr. *μικρό-ς* small, Micro- + -graph: cf. Micrograph.] A photograph of a microscopic object on a magnified scale. So **Photomi·crogram** in same sense; **Photomicro·grapher,** one who takes photomicrographs; **Pho·tomicrogra·phic** *a.*, pertaining to photomicrography; used for taking photomicrographs; **Pho·tomicro·graphy,** the art of obtaining photographs of microscopic objects on a magnified scale.

1858 G. Shadbolt in *Sutton's Photogr. Notes* III. 208 The word microphotograph originated, I believe, with myself, and is applied, I think correctly, to very small photographs, not to photographs of small objects, which would more correctly be photomicrographs. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xiv. 53 A photo-micrographic camera..for taking photographs of.. microscopic objects. 1865 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 510/2 Photo-Micrography consists in the enlargement of microscopic objects, by means of the microscope, and the projection of the enlarged image on a sensitive collodion film. 1866 J. J. Woodward *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. XLII. 190 The paper..is illustrated by photomicrographs reproduced by photolitbography. 1870 R. J. Fowler in *Eng. Mech.* 4 Feb. 501/3 By uniting the photomicrographic object glass..with the eyepiece .., the apparatus becomes a dioptric compound microscope. 1889 *Authony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 156 The admitted advantage which Photomicrography offers to the microscopist for recording the images seen under the microscope. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 26 Aug. 487 Illustrated by..photomicrographs of affected nerves. 1896 *Nature* 24 Sept. 490/1 Excellent stained preparations of bacteria, taken by..well-known photomicrographers. 1903 *Nation* [N. Y.] 21 May 417/1 It would have been better..to keep the photomicrograms and the delineations of the trunk-bark separate.

Pho·tomicrosco·pic, *a.* [Photo- 2.] Produced on a microscopic scale by photography.

1870 *Daily News* 7 Dec., The thousands..of private photomicroscopic telegrams from all parts of the country brought in [to Paris] by pigeon post.

Photo-nephograph to **Photophobe**: see Photo- 1, 2.

‖ **Photophobia** (fōtɔfōu·biă). *Path.* Also anglicized **-phoby.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *φῶς* light, Photo- + -phobia.] Dread of or shrinking from light, esp. as a symptom of diseases of the eyes.

1799 Hooper *Dict. Med., Photophobia*, such an intolerance of light, that the eye, or rather the retina, can scarcely bear it's irritating rays. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Photophobia*, ..photophoby. 1869 G. Lawson *Dis. Eye* (1874) 15 The lids are then red, swollen, and spasmodically closed, from the excessive photophobia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 708 The retina [in albinos] is unprotected, and there is consequent photophobia.

Hence **Photophobic** (-fɔ·bik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with photophobia; dreading light; ‖ **Pho·tophobophthalmia** (-fɔbɔfθæ·lmiă) [mod. L.], ophthalmia attended with photophobia.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, Photophobophthalmia. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Photophobicus*, of or belonging to Photophobia: photophobic. *Ibid.*, Ophthalmy, with excessive intolerance of the light: photophohophthalmy. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 89 The affection is attended with photophobic pain about the orbit and sclerotic injection.

Photophone (fōu·tɔfōun). [f. Gr. *φῶς* light, Photo- + *-φωνος* sounding, sounder, *φωνή* voice, sound.] Any apparatus in which sounds are transmitted by light; *esp.* that invented by A. Graham Bell and Sumner Tainter in 1880, by means of which sound-vibrations are conveyed to a distance by means of a beam of light reflected from a mirror and received upon a sensitive selenium cell by means of which the sounds are reproduced. See Radiophone.

1880 A. Graham Bell in *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* CX. 246 We have named the apparatus for the production and reproduction of sound in this way 'The Photophone', because an ordinary beam of light contains the rays which are operative. 1880 *Athenæum* 25 Sept. 405/2 The sensibility of the metal selenium to the action of the solar spectrum recommends it as the most favourable substance for use in the 'photophone', as the new instrument is called. 1889 Preece & Maier *Telephone* 104 Bell and Sumner Tainter have constructed an apparatus, to which they gave the name of 'photophone', which enabled them to reproduce words at a distance by the aid of luminous rays.

Hence **Photophonic** (-fɔ·nik) *a.*, pertaining to or produced by the photophone; **Photophony** (fotɔ·fŏni), the use of the photophone; the conveyance of sound-vibrations by means of light.

1880 A. Graham Bell in *Athenæum* 4 Dec. 747/3 (*title of paper*) On Methods of preparing Selenium and other Substances for Photophonic Experiments. 1881 S. P. Thompson in *Nature* 17 Feb. 366/2 An elegant series of researches in photophony. 1882 *Nature* 16 Feb. 377/1 Yielding radiophonic and photophonic sounds when illuminated by intermittent beams of different kinds.

Photophore (fōu·tɔfoəɹ). [mod.ad.Gr. *φωτοφόρος* light-bearing or -bringing: see Photo- and -phore.]

1. An apparatus with an electric light, used for examination of internal organs of the body and for other purposes.

1885 *Athenæum* 12 Dec. 773/3 Mr. J. Mayall, jun., exhibited the Helot-Trouvé electric photophore, which had been recommended as an excellent illuminant for microscopical purposes. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Photophore*, the name for an electric light for use in laryngoscopy, adapted to a forehead-band, so as to be reflected by the laryngoscopic mirror into the mouth and throat under examination.

2. A luminiferous organ in certain animals.

1898 *Nature* 23 June LVIII. 192/1 The new bathybial fish from Lord Howe Island, ...*Æthoprora perspicillata*, ..distinguished..by the presence of a pair of supernumerary photophores between the upper angle of the eye and the ante-orbital.

Photophosphorescent to **-salt**: see Photo-.

Photoscope (fōu·tɔskoup). [f. Photo- + -scope.] a. A means of examining light, e. g. for purposes of analysis. b. An instrument for measuring the intensity of light by means of the varying electrical resistance of some substance sensitive to light, such as selenium. c. (See quot. 1896.) d. [with *photo-* taken as = *photograph.*] A lens or apparatus with lenses, through which photographs are viewed.

1872 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* xli. 230 The solar spectrum is the most perfect photoscope that in the present state of science can be imagined. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1690/1 *Photoscope*, an instrument or apparatus for exhibiting photographs. 1896 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo) VI. 16 An instrument called a 'photoscope ..to examine certain internal parts of the human body..with the aid of sunlight only.

Photoscopic (-skɔ·pik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ic.] a. Pertaining to the examination of light. b. Belonging to a photoscope.

1872 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* xli. 230, I..recommend to the scientific investigator a camera obscura specially adapted to these photoscopic observations.

Photo-sculptural to **-spectroscopy**: see Photo- 2.

Photosphere (fōu·tɔsfiəɹ). [f. Photo- + Gr. *σφαῖρα* ball, Sphere.]

1. A sphere or orb of light, radiance, or glory. (In mod. use only as *fig.* from 2.)

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* iii. § 15. 503 Though .. Christ be surrounded with Gleams and Raies of inaccessible Light and Glory, which envelop his Body, ..yet if any mortal could get within this so refulgent Photosphere (as I may so call it) or Orb of glory and brightness [etc.]. 1878 Symonds *Shelley* v. 97 The central motive of *Laon and Cythna* is surrounded by so radiant a photosphere of imagery and eloquence that it is difficult to fix our gaze upon it. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* II. xiv, Her hopes mingled with the sunshine in an ideal photosphere which surrounded her as she bounded along the soft south wind.

2. *Astron.* The luminous envelope of the sun (or a star), from which its light and heat radiate.

1848 Herschel *Ess.* (1857) 287 A self-luminous nebulous matter, of a vaporous or gaseous nature, of which these photospheres, and, perhaps, some entire nebulæ, may consist. 1861 W. Fairbairn *Addr. Brit. Assoc.*, The remarkable discoveries of Kirchoff and Bunsen require us to believe that a solid or liquid photosphere is seen through an atmosphere containing iron, sodium, lithium, and other metals in a vaporous condition. 1893 Sir R. Ball *Story of Sun* 137 That envelope of glowing clouds surrounding the Sun which we call the photosphere.

Photospheric (fōutosfe·rik), *a. Astron.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the photosphere.

1865 *Reader* 7 Jan. 16/3 Photospberic clouds affecting forms reminding one of the flocculent mass of an incandescent metal, in suspension in a liquid. 1878 Newcomb *Pop. Astron.* III. ii. 266 Above the photospheric layer [of the sun] lies an atmosphere of a very complex nature. 1893 Sir R. Ball *Story of Sun* 196 The selective absorption of photospheric light.

Photo-sulphate to **-tachometry**: see Photo-.

Phototactic (fōutotæ·ktik), *a. Biol.* [f. Gr. *φῶς* light, Photo- 1 + *τακτικός* fit for ordering or arranging.] Of cells or organisms: Characterized by arranging themselves in some particular way under the influence of light.

1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 62/1 Protoplasmic masses which respond to the directive action of light are said to be 'phototactic'. 1901 G. N. Calkins *Protozoa* 296 The most phototactic forms are the flagellated cells.

So ‖ **Photota·xis** *Biol.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *τάξις* arrangement], spontaneous arrangement of cells or small organisms under the influence of light.

1893 in *Athenæum* 16 Sept. 375/3. 1901 G. N. Calkins *Protozoa* 296 Light as well as heat rays frequently have a similar directive effect upon Protozoa, a phenomenon called *phototaxis* by Strasburger. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 4 May 1070 The phototaxis of certain algæ.

Phototelegraphy to **-tint**: see Photo-.

‖ **Phototonus** (fotɔ·tŏnŭs). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *φῶς, φωτο-* light (see Photo-) + *τόνος* tension, Tone.] Name given by Sachs to the normal condition of sensitiveness to light in leaves and other organs, maintained by continued exposure to light, as opposed to the rigidity induced by long exposure to darkness. Hence **Phototonic** (fōutɔ·nik) *a.*, exhibiting phototonus; sensitive to light.

1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 678 The power of movement in plants is lost when they have remained in the dark for a considerable time..; in other words, they become rigid by long exposure to darkness..; the exposure to light must continue for a considerable time..before the motile condition which I have termed 'Phototonus' is restored. *Ibid.* 790 Changes in the intensity of the light produce the same effect as irritants, but only on healthy phototonic plants; leaves which have become rigid from exposure to the dark show no irritability to variations in its intensity until they have again become phototonic from long-continued exposure to light.

Photo-trichroma·tic, *a.* [f. Photo- 2 + Trichromatic.] Of or pertaining to three colours used in colour-photography, or to colour-photography in which three colours are used.

1896 C. G. Zander (*title*) Photo-trichromatic printing. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 May 9/3 The photo-trichromatic inks of commerce are not optically the true complements of the red, violet, and green, which are the primary colour sensations.

Phototropic (fōutotɔ·pik), *a. Bot.* [f. Photo- + Gr. *-τρόπος* turning + -ic: cf. Gr. *τροπικός* of or pertaining to turning.] Bending or turning under the influence of light: a more accurate substitute for Heliotropic. So **Phototro·pically** *adv.*, **Photo·tropism.**

1899 C. B. Davenport *Exper. Morphol.* II. 437 Effect of Light upon the Direction of Growth—Phototropism. [*Note.*] On some accounts it is unfortunate to accept this word rather than the older, more familiar term 'heliotropism'; but..the latter is obviously unfitted to our broader view of the subject. *Ibid.* 438 Aquatic plants..are only very slightly phototropic. *Ibid.* 440 Etiolated willow shoots, upon which ..the more strongly refractive rays only act phototropically. 1900 *Nature* 4 Jan. 219/1 The comparative effects of flash light and steady light in producing phototropism in seedling plants.

Phototype (fōu·tɔtəip), *sb.* [f. Gr. *φῶς* light, Photo- + -type.] A plate or block for printing from, produced by a photographic process, or by a combination of photography with etching or some mechanical process; also, the process by which such a plate is produced, or a picture, etc., printed from it. Formerly, name of a process of carbon printing invented by M. Joubert. Also *attrib.*

1859 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Feb. 242/1 The term Phototypes being reserved for such as yield impressions that may be taken off from a flat surface by a mechanical method of printing, analogous to that of the lithographer or of the anastatic printer. 1867 *Athenæum* 20 July 90/1 The process generally employed has been that of lithography from the phototype. 1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXII. 441 A phototype portrait of the late Thomas A. Scott. 1888 *Academy* 16 June 405/1 The phototypes are frequently too dark and sombre. 1902 Wall *Dict. Photogr.* 503 *Phototype*, a mechanical printing process in which a gelatine film itself is used to print from.

Hence **Pho·totype** *v. trans.*, to reproduce (a picture, MS., etc.) by means of phototypy; **Phototypic** (-ti·pik) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a phototype; **Phototy·pically** *adv.*, by means of a phototype; **Pho·totypist,** a maker of phototypes; **Pho·totypy,** the art or process of making phototypes.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Jan. 98/1 Each of the phototypic methods at present before the world..seeks to attain this object by acting upon one and the same fundamental chemical fact. *Ibid.*, Various processes of photoglyphy and phototypy. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 17 Dec. 385/1 A combined albumen and asphalt process of phototypy. 1888 *Athenæum* 11 Aug. 198/3 May Prof. Brunn and his editor, his phototypist and his subscribers, live for ever. 1891 *Chicago Advance* 16 July, Phototypically. *Mod.* The MS. is being phototyped.

Phototypography (fōu·tɔtəipɔ·grăfi). [f. Photo- + Typography.] Printing from an engraving in relief produced by a photo-mechanical process. Hence **Phototypographic** (fōutoˌtipɔgræ·fik) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of phototypography.

1890 *Cent. Dict., Phototypographic.* 1892 Woodbury *Encycl. Phot.* 540 Phototype..is now applied to a method

of Collotype or Albertype printing and to blocks produced by any photo-typographic process. *Ibid.*, *Photo-typography*, a general term applied .. to a large number of processes in which printing surfaces are made by the aid of light.

Photovitrotype to **-xylography**: see PHOTO-.

Photozinco (fōu·tozinj̇k), **Photozi·ncо**, abbrev. of PHOTOZINCOGRAPHIC *a.*

1884 *Athenæum* 19 Jan. 88/3 From the Ordnance Survey photozinc facsimile of the original charter. 1892 WOODBURY *Encycl. Phot.* 540 Photo-zinco Engraving = Photo-zincography.

Photozincography (fōu·tǫ̇zinj̇kǫ·grăfi). [f. PHOTO- + ZINC + -GRAPHY.] The art or process of producing by photographic methods a design on a zinc plate from which prints can be taken (analogous to PHOTOLITHOGRAPHY). Hence **Photozi·ncograph** *sb.*, a plate, or a picture or facsimile, produced by photozincography; **Photozi·ncograph** *v. trans.*, to produce or copy by photozincography; **Pho·tozincogra·phic, -ical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to, of the nature of, or produced by photozincography.

1860 (Feb. 4) SIR H. JAMES *Rep. Progr. Ordnance Survey* 6 (Parl. Papers XXIII. 400) We have also tried a method.. by which the reduced print is in a state to be at once transferred to stone or zinc, from which any number of copies can be taken, as in ordinary lithographic or zincographic printing. ..I have called this new method Photo-zincography. 1860 — *Photo-zincography* 5 By the term Photo-Zincography is meant .. the art of producing a photographic facsimile of any subject, such as a manuscript, a map, or line engraving, and transferring the photograph to zinc, thereby obtaining the power of multiplying copies in the same manner as is done from a drawing on a lithographic stone, or on a zinc plate. 1861 (*title*) Domesday Book: Cornwall. Photo-Zincographed .. at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton. 1862 SCOTT & JAMES *Photo-zincography* Pref. 4 This was the first Photo-zincograph ever taken here or elsewhere. *Ibid.* 1 The Photo-zincographic and Analogous Processes practised at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 11/1 With large photo-zincographical plates prepared at Southampton under the superintendence of Sir Henry James. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* III. 520 The reproduction of facsimiles by the photo-zincographic process. 1877 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. Introd. 50 The process of photozincography is available. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 56 The sheets..are photozincographed.

Photozi·ncotype. [f. PHOTO- + ZINCOTYPE.] A plate for printing from, produced by photo-zincography. So **Photozincotypy** (-zi·ŋkǫtəipi), printing from photozincotypes; photozincography.

1886 *Sci. Amer.* 24 July 49/2 (*heading*) Photo-zincotypy and other Photographic Printing Methods for the Printing Press...In place of wood cuts, photo-zincotypes are very often used.

‖ **Photuria** (fǫtiūə·riă) *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *φῶς, φωτ-* light + *οὖρον* urine.] Phosphorescence of the urine (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1853).

‖ **Photuris** (fǫtiūə·ris). *Entom.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *φῶς, φωτ-* light + *οὐρά* tail.] A genus of American coleopterous fire-flies of the *Lampyridæ* or glowworm family; *esp.* the common firefly or lightning-bug of the eastern United States (*P. pennsylvanica*).

1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 190/2 In the foliage..the brilliant green light of the photuris appears.

‖ **Phragma** (fræ·gmă). *Nat. Hist.* Pl. **-ata.** Rarely anglicized as **phragm.** [mod.L., a. Gr. *φράγμα, -ματ-* fence; in mod.F. *phragme* (Littré).] A partition, septum: *spec.* a. *Entom.* A transverse partition separating the prothorax from the mesothorax, found in some insects, as the Mole-cricket.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 368 Phragma (the Phragm). The Septum that closes the posterior orifice of the Prothorax in Gryllotalpa. *Ibid.* xxxv. 582 The phragm, or septum of the prothorax is most conspicuous in the mole-cricket (Gryllotalpa), in which it is a hairy ligament attached to the inside of the upper and lateral margins of the base of that part: inclining inwards, it forms the cavity which receives the mesothorax.

b. *Bot.* See quot. 1866.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 136 Tribulus has the fruit separating into spiny nuts, with transverse phragmata. 1863 J. H. BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 447. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Phragma*, a spurious dissepiment in fruits, i.e. one which is not formed by the sides of carpels; a partition, of whatever kind.

Hence **Phragma·tic** *a.* (see quot.).

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phragmaticus*, .. applied to cattle, etc., which suffer from colic or obstruction of the bowels: phragmatic.

Phra·gmocone. *Zool.* Also *erron.* **phragma-.** [f. Gr. *φραγμό-s* fence (or *φραγμο-* = *φραγματο-*: see prec., and cf. *σπερμο-*) + *κῶνος* CONE.] The conical chambered internal skeleton of a fossil belemnite; also, by extension, the corresponding spiral or otherwise-shaped part in other fossil cephalopods.

1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 141 (*Actinocamax*) The species..had no true alveolar cavity or phragmacone. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 48 Its phragmocone is but the representative of the calcareous axis (or splanchno-skeleton) of a coral. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 451 [In Belemnites] a small chambered cone, called the phragmocone..which has a siphuncle. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 457 The chambered shell ..known in *Belemnitidae* as 'phragmacone'.

Hence **Phragmoco·nic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the phragmocone of a belemnite.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Phragmo·phorous, *a. Zool.* [ult. f. Gr. *φραγμο-* (see prec.) + *-φόρος* bearing + -OUS.] Having a phragmocone; belonging to the *Phragmophora*, a section of decacerous cephalopods, having a phragmocone. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Phraisse, var. PHAIRS, obs. Sc. f. FARCE *sb.*²

Phrampell, obs. form of FRAMPOLD.

Phrantic, -ick, obs. forms of FRANTIC.

Phrasal (frē·zăl), *a.* [f. PHRASE + -AL.] Of the nature of or consisting of a phrase.

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 445 Often we see that we are obliged to translate a flexional Greek adverb by a phrasal English one. *Ibid.* § 529 A third series .. are the phrasal prepositions, consisting of more than one word.

Phrase (frēz), *sb.* Also 6 in form **phrasis**; 6 **phraze, phrais**; *Sc.* (chiefly in sense 4) 7–9 **frase,** 8–9 **fraise,** 8 **fraze.** [ad. late L. *phrasis*, a. Gr. *φράσις* speech, way of speaking, phraseology, f. *φράζ-ειν* to point out, indicate, declare, tell; possibly through F. *phrase* (which however is not cited before Montaigne *c*1575), also *frase*; so It., Sp. *frase*, OSp., Pg. *phrase*; Du., Ger. *phrase*.]

1. Manner or style of expression, esp. that peculiar to a language, author, literary work, etc.; characteristic mode of expression; diction, phraseology, language.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 39 Of the differences of phrasys betwene our tong and the frenche tong. .. The phrasys of our tong and theyrs differeth chefely in thre thynges. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 38 Yt is the comon phrase of scripture to saye *spiritus sanctificationis pro spiritu sancto* [etc.]. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* Pref. (1556) 3 Conforme the stile thereof with the Phrase of our Englishe. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 207 From Paules I went, to Eaton sent, To learn streight waies the latin phraies. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 137 So I would have abiect and base phrase eschewed. 1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* iv. 19 These men..press into the learned troop With filed Phraze to dignifie their Name. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xliv, 3it, as I dar, my deutie sall be done With more affectione nor with formall phrais. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 20 The Bible is rather translated into English Words, than into English Phrase. The Hebraisms are kept, and the Phrase of that Language is kept. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* vi. (1840) II. 6 Adam Davie writes in a less intelligible phrase than many .. antient bards. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle Palms* iv. 619 Her Mary tells in simple phrase Of wildest perils in former days. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* vii. 205 The supreme felicity of phrase in which he has no equal.

2. A small group or collocation of words expressing a single notion, or entering with some degree of unity into the structure of a sentence; an expression; esp. one in some way peculiar to or characteristic of a language, dialect, author, book, etc.; an idiomatic expression.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 42 The table of verbes where all suche phrasys be set out at the length. *Ibid.* 814/2 Whan all is doone and sayd, *pour tout potaige*, a phrasis. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 64 b, By the mistaking of wordes, or by false vnderstanding of phrases. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. xi. (1614) 59 The liquid pitch floateth on the top of the water, like clouted creame, to vse his owne phrase. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., Some words or phrases of ancient usage. 1697 W. POPE *Bp. S. Ward* 104 My lord, I might bear you in hand; a western frase, signifying to delay or keep in expectation. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 13 This phrase, *a priori*, is in common most grossly misunderstood. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Advice* 50 'If I were you' is a phrase often on our lips. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 334 The phrase 'it would have been', is a dangerous phrase to use in the study of history.

† b. Applied to a single word. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 79 Accommodated, it comes of *Accommodo*: very good, a good Phrase. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 33 Conuay: the wise it call: Steale? foh: a fico for the phrase. 1699 COTES tr. *Dupin's Hist. O. & N. Test.* I. I. i. 3 St. Jerom is one of the first who absolutely us'd the Phrase of *Canon* to denote the Catalogue of the Sacred Books.

c. *Grammatical Analysis*: see quot. 1865.

1852 MORELL *Anal. Sent.* § 17 The predicate may be extended in various ways:—1. By an adverb, or an adverbial phrase. 1865 DALGLEISH *Gram. Anal.* 15 A phrase is a combination of words without a predicate; a clause is a term of a sentence containing a predicate within itself, as *Phrase*, spring returning; *Clause*, when spring returns. 1904 C. T. ONIONS *Adv. Eng. Syntax* 13 Adverb-equivalents: (1) A Phrase formed with a Preposition—He hunts *in the woods*. ..(4) A Clause—*When you come*, I will tell you. *Ibid.* 15 Two or more Sentences, Clauses, Phrases, or Single Words, linked together by one of the Conjunctions *and, but, or, nor, for*, are called co-ordinate .. [as] A youth *to fortune* and *to fame* unknown; *To be* or *not to be*—that is the question.

3. A peculiar or characteristic combination of words used to express an idea, sentiment, or the like in an effective manner; a short, pithy, or telling expression; sometimes, a meaningless, trite, or high-sounding form of words.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue* 1 b, These be their sweete and amiable wordes, and lovely phrases. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 166 A man in all the worlds new fashion planted, That hath a mint of phrases in his braine. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 19 Thus man degrades himselfe, and (according to the phrase, *Apoc.* 19. 20) receives ..the mark of the beast. 1780 COWPER *Let. to Hill* 16 Mar., To use the phrase of all who ever wrote upon the state of Europe, the political horizon is dark indeed. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* ii, Greyhounds .. who were wont, in his own phrase, to fear neither dog nor devil. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 578 The phrase was tossed about till it bore no certain meaning. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xii. 164 He called him, in the Senate, 'the saviour of the world'. Cicero was delighted with the phrase. 1899 *Daily News* 20 July 6/4 Humanity is the slave of phrase, and the phrase, 'Integrity of the Turkish Empire', is as much a matter of course to the English as 'Britannia rules the waves'.

4. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Exclamatory or exaggerated talk; an outburst of words, whether in wonder, admiration, boastfulness, praise, or flattery; 'gush'; esp. in *to make* (*a*) *phrase*, to express one's feelings in an exclamatory way, to 'gush', to make much ado about a person or thing (sometimes implying mere talk); *to make muckle* or *little phrase about*, to talk or express one's feelings much or little about.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, He may indeed, for ten or fifteen days Mak muckle o' ye, with an unco fraise. *Ibid.* v. iii, I ne'er was good at speaking a' my days, Or ever lov'd to make o'er great a frase. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* III. 105 Gin that's the gate, we need na mak gryte fraze. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxiv, An honest lad that likit you weel, though he made little phrase about it. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *House w. Green Shutters* 175 He made a great phrase with me.

5. *Mus.* Any (comparatively) short passage, forming a more or less independent member of a longer passage or 'sentence', or of a whole piece or movement.

1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* IV. 27 More forms or phrases of musical recitation still in use, may be found in Peri and Caccini, than in Monteverde. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* iii. 82 A phrase extends over about two bars, and usually contains two or more motives, but sometimes only one. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. Notes 228 In the overture to *Don Giovanni* a certain musical phrase occurs which is not repeated till the finale. 1880 SIR C. H. PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 706/1 The complete divisions are generally called periods, and the lesser divisions phrases. The word is not and can hardly be used with much exactness and uniformity.

6. *Fencing.* A continuous passage in an assault without any cessation of attack and defence.

Common in mod. French, and occasionally used by recent Eng. writers on Fencing. (Sir F. Pollock.)

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *phrase-coiner, -composition, -compound, -Latin, -repeater, -type*; **phrase-book,** a book containing a collection of idiomatic phrases used in a language, with their explanation or translation; also *attrib.*; † **phrase-like** *adv.*, phrase by phrase; **phrase-maker,** a maker of telling or fine-sounding phrases; **phrase-mark,** a sign in musical notation to indicate the proper phrasing: see sense 5; **phrase-monger,** one who deals in or is addicted to fine-sounding phrases; so **phrase-mongering, -mongery.** Also PHRASEMAN.

1600 NASHE *Summer's last Will* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 149 Hang copies, flye out *phrase books, let pennes be turnd to picktooths. 1723 [see *phrase-Latin*]. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Oct. 2/1 You must have a phrase-book knowledge of the language. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 17 May 3/2 Professional *phrase-coiners. 1902 GREENOUGH & KITTREDGE *Words* 70 *Phrase-composition..is alike active in slang and in law-abiding speech. *Ibid.* 188 Native *phrase-compounds are *beside, ..betimes, ..undershot, overlord* [etc.]. 1723 S. MORLAND *Spec. Dict. Eng. & Lat.* 5 There have..been some Phrase Books put out into the World, and esteemed as a Supplement to Dictionarys..'Twas my Father's Opinion, that to these we owe the Introduction of a thing call'd *Phrase-Latin. 1549 W. BALDWIN (*title*) The Canticles or Balades of Salomon, *phraselyke declared in Englysh Metres. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 291 This *phrase-maker Hath ta'en thy very senses. 1901 *Academy* 23 Mar. 247 All the characters are phrase-makers and epigrammatists. 1815 *Zeluca* III. 149 The ineffable little old *phrase-monger. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 122 If Robespierre had been a statesman instead of a phrase-monger, he had a clear course. 1879 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* iii. (1886) 73 The jackanapes *phrasemongering of some Osric of the day. 1830 *Examiner* 598/2 We have commenced with his *phrase-mongery, and from it we shall proceed to some specimens of his philosophy.

Phrase, *v.* Also 6–7 **frase.** [f. prec. sb. Cf. F. *phraser* (1755 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *intr.* To employ a phrase or phrases.

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* III. 475 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 439 Thoughe ye glose and frase Till your eyes dase. 1888 [see PHRASING *ppl. a.*].

2. *trans.* To put into words; to find expression for; to express in words or a phrase, esp. in a peculiar, distinctive, or telling phraseology; to word, express. *To phrase it*, to express the thing, to 'put it'.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 55/2 Clement .. who .. was adioyned with Paule .. dyd phrase them ['Epistle to the Hebrues'] in his style, and maner. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* 64 So Ezechiel phraseth it. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 295 The Seventy..have much varied the manner of phrasing things from the original. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* III. ii, Nor can I phrase my speech in apt Expression, To tell how much I love and honour you. 1771 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 7 July, He has had, as he phrased it, 'a matter of four wives'. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* X. v. (1883) 388 The free spirit of the Mosaic law.. inspired their poets with strains that yet phrase the highest exaltations of thought.

3. To describe (a person or thing) by a name, designation, or descriptive phrase; to call, designate; † to signify.

1585–7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (Parker Soc.) 230 The papists.. phrase the preachers to be uncircumcised Philistines. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 34 When these Sunnes (For so they phrase 'em). 1614 CAMDEN *Rem.* (ed. 2) 205 To poore man ne

to priest the penny frases nothing. Men giue God aie the least, they feast him with a farthing. 1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* 36 The Scripture..never phrasing him a Bishop, nor giving him that Title. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* iv. (1864) 105 Phrasing the conduct and doings of men. 1902 KIPLING in Monkshood & Gamble *Life* 49 He is supremely original: which makes it quite difficult to phrase him comparatively.

4. with *adv.* To do (a thing) *away*, do (a person) *out of*, etc., by phrases or talk.

a 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 471 If People will be phrased out of their Religion they may. 1830 *Examiner* 81/1 The Monarch is not permitted to phrase away his people's troubles.

5. *intr. Sc.* To 'make a phrase' (prec. 4), to talk exaggeratedly or 'gushingly', esp. in appreciation or praise. Also *trans.* To make much of in words.

1786 BURNS *Ep. to G. Hamilton* 3 May, To phrase you and praise you, Ye ken your laureate scorns. 1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* IV, In vain his heralds fleech'd and phrased.

6. *trans. Mus.* To divide or mark off into phrases, esp. in execution; to perform according to the phrases. Also *absol.* (See also PHRASING *vbl. sb.* 2.)

1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 332 The air should be phrased and symmetric. 1896 *Peterson Mag.* VI. 279/1 She phrases naturally and her intonation is admirable.

Phrased (frēzd), *a.* [f. PHRASE *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Expressed in phrases, worded; characterized by phrases (of a specified kind).

1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* Prol. A ij b, Suche, so straunge, and high phrased was the matter whiche he talked of. 1886 A. W. TUER in *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 2/2 The quaintly phrased advertisements are genuine.

Phra·seless, *a.* [f. PHRASE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a phrase or phrases; in quot. app. 'which there is no phrase to describe'; but cf. 'his speechless hand' in *Coriol.* v. i. 67 (Schmidt).

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 225 O, then, aduance of yours that phraseles hand, Whose white weighes downe the airy scale of praise.

Phraseman (frēˈzmăn). [f. PHRASE *sb.* + MAN.] A man successful in making or using telling phrases; a phrase-monger.

1798 COLERIDGE *Fears in Solitude* 111 The poor wretch.. Becomes a fluent phraseman. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* VIII. 153 Ye..of the fluent phraseman make your King.

Phraseogram (frēˈziŏgræm). [irreg. f. Gr. *φράσις* + -GRAM: see PHRASEOLOGY.] A written character or symbol representing a phrase; *spec.* in phonography or other shorthand system, a conventional combination of signs or letters standing for a phrase.

1847 I. PITMAN *Man. Phonogr.* (ed. 8) 63 An extensive list of phraseograms is given in the 'Reporter'. 1868 *Ibid.* 15 *Phraseogram*, a combination of shorthand letters representing a phrase or sentence. 1895 W. E. A. AXON in W. Andrews *Curious Ch. Customs* 251 There are phraseograms for 'in the name of the Lord', 'wherefore said the psalmist', etc.

Phraseograph (frēˈziŏgraf). *Shorthand.* [f. as prec. + -GRAPH.] A phrase for which there is a phraseogram. So **Phraseogra·phic** *a.*, of the nature of a phraseogram, written in phraseography. **Phraseo·graphy** [see -GRAPHY], **a.** the representation of phrases or sentences by abbreviated characters in writing, esp. in systems of shorthand; **b.** written phraseology.

1845 I. PITMAN *Man. Phonogr.* 52 Phraseography. To promote expedition..the advanced phonographer may join two or more words together, and thus sometimes express a phrase without removing the pen. 1847 *Ibid.* (ed. 8) 64 It is not safe to write the phrase, *I cannot*, as a phraseograph. 1881 — *Phonographic Phrase Bk.* Pref., With very little practice..the phraseographic combinations are found to be quite as legible as the ordinary Phonography. 1888 — *Man. Phonogr.* 11 *Phraseograph*, a phrase that is written without lifting the pen. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Feb. 198 The..task of rendering it [the chorography] into modern phraseography.

Phraseolo·gic, *a. rare.* [f. PHRASEOLOGY (or its mod.L. orig.) + -IC.] = next, 2.

1828-32 in WEBSTER.

Phraseological (frēˌziˌolǒˈdʒikăl), *a.* Also 8 phrasio-. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Using phrases or peculiar expressions; expressed in a special phrase or phrases.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* To Rdr., A Rude, uncivil, uncharitable, phraseological Form of railing against such Things or Persons as are..Sacred. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. lxxxi. 344 He said, in his phraseological way, that one story was good till another was heard. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* viii, Her father professed an elaborate phraseological love for her.

2. Of or pertaining to phraseology; dealing with phrases, or with the phraseology of a language, etc., or that peculiar to an author or work.

1664 GOULDMAN (*title*) A Copious Dictionary.. With .. Etymological Derivations, Philological Observations, and Phraseological Explications. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3037/4 Phraseological Books..published. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 3 Jacobus Billius's Greek Phrasiological Collection. 1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* viii. 157 The correction of a barbarism or phraseological vice. 1899 H. G. GRAHAM *Soc. Life Scot. in 18th C.* (1901) VIII. i. 26 *note*, A phraseological peculiarity of these tracts.

Phraseolo·gically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a phraseological way; with the use of a phrase.

1867 *Nation* (N. Y.) 3 Jan. 9/1 When the verb *faire* is used phraseologically with a substantive. 1884 *W. Chester* (Pa.) *Local News* XII. No. 44. 3 Phraseologically speaking, it is a 'cold day' when our Justices of the Peace don't have a scene at their offices.

Phraseologist (frēˌziˌǒˈlŏdʒist). [f. next + -IST.] **a.** One who treats of phraseology. **b.** A maker or user of phrases; one who uses striking or sounding phrases, esp. in an indiscriminate manner; a phrase-monger.

1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 39 ? 14 The author..is but a mere phraseologist. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Phraseologist*, an Explainer of elegant Expressions in a Language. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* IV. i. (1849) 201 To borrow a favorite .. appellation of modern phraseologists. 1899 in *Westm. Gaz.* 18 May 3/2 There is something..which in time perverts its advocate into a mere phraseologist.

Phraseology (frēˌziˌǒˈlŏdʒi). [ad. mod.L. *phraseologia*, Gr. *φρασεολογία*, erroneously formed by M. Neander (see quot.) from Gr. *φράσις* + *-λογια*, -LOGY; the correct Gr. form (used in mod. Gr.) is *φρασιολογία* **phrasiology*: cf. *φυσιολογία* physiology, etc.

Neander appears to have had in his mind the genitive case *φράσεως*; and the erroneous form has perh. been perpetuated in Eng. under the influence of *phrase*.]

†**1.** A collection or handbook of the phrases or idioms of a language; a phrase-book. *Obs.*

[1558 M. NEANDER (*title*) ΦΡΑΣΕΟΛΟΓΙΑ ΙΣΟΚΡΑΤΙΚΗ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΛΑΤΙΝΗ. Phraseologia Isocratis Græcolatina: id est, Phraseon siue locutionum, elegantiarumue Isocraticarum Loci, seu Indices. 1681 W. ROBERTSON (*title*) Phraseologia generalis...A Full, Large, and General Phrase Book.] 1776 BARETTI (*title*) Easy Phraseology, for the use of young Ladies who intend to learn the colloquial part of the Italian Language.

2. The choice or arrangement of words and phrases in the expression of ideas; manner or style of expression; the particular form of speech or diction which characterizes a writer, literary production, language, etc.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* iv. §6 The Conclusions or Phraseologies of the School-Divines touching this Point. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. x. 96 Such is the incomparable Majestie of the Scripture stile, and Phraseologie. 1714 *Spectator* No. 616 ? 1 That ridiculous Phraseology, which is so much in Fashion among the Pretenders to Humour and Pleasantry. 1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 254 Men, according to their habits and professions, have a phraseology of their own. 1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* 6 Religious phraseologies from which religious ideas have been expunged. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* IV. 130 Parmenides..is the founder..in modern phraseology, of metaphysics and logic.

†**3.** (See quots.) *Obs. rare*—0.

1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Phraseology*, a speaking of Phrases, or of the proper form of Speech. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Phraseology*, (Greek) a Discourse of Phrases, or an uttering of Phrases in common Speech.

†**4.** *Mus.* Arrangement of phrases. *Obs.*

1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* IV. 571 The want of symmetry in the phraseology of his melodies.

Phraser (frēˈzəɹ). [f. PHRASE *v.* + -ER 1. Cf. F. *phraseur* (18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] One who uses phrases, or expresses himself in a peculiar or striking manner; a phrase-monger.

1637 J. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* 212 According to this English Phraser. 1878 J. THOMSON *Plenip. Key* 19 And though he speaketh much,—beyond demur, No phraser, but a trusty messenger. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* V, Like all rapid phrasers, Mrs. Mountstuart detested the analysis of her sentence.

†**Phra·sical,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Gr. *φράσ-ις* PHRASE *sb.* + -ICAL.] Of the nature of a phrase; idiomatic.

1615 T. ADAMS *Eng. Sickn.* Wks. 1861 I. 395 'Daughter of my people'..This is an abstractive phrase..Here it is phrasical, and therefore not to be forced.

†**Phra·sify,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *phrasi-s* PHRASE *sb.*: see -FY.] *intr.* To use a phrase.

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 267 That which the Def. neglected, the Rejoynder taketh to supplie, *least we should bragge*, as it pleaseth him to phrasifie. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 191 To disgrace the Calvinists, by calling them Gospellers; For thus he phrasifieth.

Phra·siness. *colloq.* [f. PHRASY + -NESS.] The quality of being of the nature of a phrase: see PHRASE *sb.* 3; proneness to use phrases.

1892 *Review of Rev.* 14 Apr. 376/1 The Germans are heartily sick of the phrasiness of their ruler. 1896 W. W. PEYTON in *Contemp. Rev.* June 837, I use the word 'communication' of design to release the idea of communion from religious phrasiness.

Phrasing (frēˈziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PHRASE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. PHRASE; manner or style of verbal expression; phraseology, wording.

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 11 Wee haue not tyed ourselues to an vniformitie of phrasing, or to an identity of words. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. iv. 238 He says, in his usual way of phrasing, that he'll make it as easy to you as a glove. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* ix. (1890) 325 Milton .. mixes the extremest vernacular with the most exquisite and scholarly phrasing.

2. *Mus.* The rendering of musical phrases. Also *attrib.* as *phrasing slur*, a slur indicating the proper phrasing.

1880 SIR H. PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 706/2 Just as the intelligent reading of a literary composition depends upon two things, accentuation and punctuation, so does musical phrasing depend on the relative strength of the sounds, and upon their connection with or separation from each other. 1886 *Academy* 17 July 48/3 He aroused the sympathy and interest of his audience by his soft and liquid tone, his neat playing, and by his delicate and finished phrasing. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec. 3/2 Where it has seemed desirable, phrasing slurs have been added.

Phra·sing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That phrases; using phrases; in *Sc.*, loudly or exaggeratedly expressing one's feelings or sentiments.

1785 BURNS *To W. Simpson* ii, In sic phraisin terms ye've penn'd it, I scarce excuse ye. 1888 STEVENSON *Across the Plains, Beggars* iv. (1892) 268 A..tale of some worthless, phrasing Frenchman.

Phrasy (frēˈzi), *a. colloq.* Also erron. phrasey. [f. PHRASE + -Y.] Abounding in phrases; characterized by great use of phrases.

1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 125 They resemble what is familiarly known as a piece of phrasy Latin. 1871 *Daily News* 11 Mar., The document smacks overmuch of the phrasey, and is less redolent of the vigorous than of the lachrymose.

Phrator (frēˈtǝɹ). [a. Gr. *φρᾶτωρ*, another form of *φράτηρ* clansman: cognate with Skr. *bhrātā*, Zend *bhrātar*, L. *frāter*, Goth. *brôþar* BROTHER.] A member of a Grecian phratry; also *transf.* a fellow-clansman.

1847 GROTE *Greece* II. x. III. 87 If a man was murdered, first his near relations, next his gennêtes and phrators, were both allowed and required to prosecute the crime at law. 1881 L. H. MORGAN *N. Amer. Ethnol.* IV. 11 To preserve some degree of equality in the number of phrators in each.

Phratriac (frēˈtriăk), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *φρᾱτριακ-ός*, f. *φρᾱτρία* PHRATRY: see -AC.] = next.

1884 *Athenæum* 21 June 795/3 In Attica there were also two great organizations, one based originally on locality, and another whose sole qualification was that of birth—the demotic and the phratriac.

Phratric (frēˈtrik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *φρᾱτρικ-ός*, f. *φρᾱτρ-α* = *φρᾱτρία* PHRATRY + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a phratry or clan; consisting of phratries.

1847 GROTE *Greece* II. x. III. 75 The phratric union, binding together several gentes, was less intimate [than the gentile union]. 1881 L. H. MORGAN *Contrib. N. Amer. Ethnol.* IV. 11 The phratric organization has existed among the Iroquois from time immemorial.

Phratry (frēˈtri). [ad. Gr. *φρᾱτρία*, f. *φράτηρ*: see PHRATOR. In F. *phratrie* (Littré).]

1. *Ancient Gr. Hist.* A politico-religious division of the people, which took its first rise from the ties of blood and kinship; in Athens, each of the three subdivisions into which the phyle was divided; a clan.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Phratriarchus*, among the Athenians, a magistrate that presided over the phratria, or third part of a tribe. He had the same power over the phratria, that the phylarchus had over the tribe.] 1833 THIRLWALL in *Philol. Museum* II. 307 The desire of the higher classes to keep aloof from the rustics .., who had been admitted into the phratries. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 231 A family Zeus, and a Zeus guardian of the phratry. [1884 *Athenæum* 21 June 795/3 No deme coincided with a phratria or with any subdivision of a phratria.]

2. *transf.* Applied to tribal or kinship divisions existing among primitive races, as the Indians of North America, aborigines of Australia, etc.

1876 L. H. MORGAN in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 65 It is.. ..probable..that the Mound-Builders were organized in gentes, phratries, and tribes. 1882 H. SPENCER *Pol. Inst.* 549 Not only where descent in the male line has been established, but also where the system of descent through females continues, this development of the family into *gens*, phratry, and tribe is found. 1891 WESTERMARCK *Hist. Hum. Marriage* (1894) 298 The Seneca tribe of the Iroquois was divided into two 'phratries', or divisions intermediate between the tribe and the clan.

† **Phrayes,** obs. illit. form of FROISE, FRAISE.

1685 *Oldbury Parish Reg.* in *Blakeway MS.* (Bodl.) 3. 72, 2 gamon of Bacon and phrayes made of ye egges.

Phreatic (frĭæˈtik), *a.* [f. Gr. *φρέαρ, φρέατ-* well, cistern + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a well: applied to water from deep wells.

1892-3 *14th Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv.* II. 16 'Phreatic water'. [*Note*] This term was coined by Hay, in the course of the recent artesian and underflow investigation .., as a convenient designation for 'underground waters which can be, or which it is hoped may be, reached by wells or other subground works'.

‖ **Phren** (frĕn). Pl. **phrenes** (frĭˈnīz). [mod. L., a. Gr. *φρήν* midriff, in pl. *φρένες* parts about the heart, breast; heart, mind, will.]

1. *Anat.* The diaphragm; the upper part of the abdomen: anciently supposed to be the seat of the mind.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Phrenes*,..the Membranes about the Heart; also the Diaphragm or Midriff. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Phren*,.. the diaphragm; also, the epigastrium.

2. *Philos.* The seat of the intellect, feelings, and will; the mind.

Phrenalgia: see PHRENO-.

† **Phrene·siac,** *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *φρένησις* (see next), taken as = *φρενησία* (cf. It. *frenesia*) + -AC.] = PHRENETIC *a.* 1.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xliii, Like an hypochondriac person, or, as Burton's Anatomia hath it, a phrenesiac or lethargic patient.

‖ **Phrenesis** (frĕnˈĭsis). *Path.* [L. *phrenēsis* delirium, a. late Gr. *φρένησις*, f. *φρήν, φρεν-*: see next, and cf. FRENZY.] = PHRENITIS.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* lvii. 26 In the head may be many infirmities, as the Apoplexie, the Scotomy, the Megrym, the Sood, the Phremyses [1598 phrenises]. 1551 Ascham *Let.* 18 May, Wks. 1865 I. ii. 288 The prince of Spain..is this day fallen sore sick of a phrenesis. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apothec.* 5 An apostemacion in the braynes of some litle skinnes, that enniron the braynes, the same are called Phrenesis. 1800 Lama *Let. to Manning* 27 Dec., At last George Dyer's phrenesis has come to a crisis; he is raging and furiously mad.

Phrenetic (frĭne·tik), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: α. 4 frenetyk, 4–6 -ike; 5 frena-, 6 frenetyke, -ik, 6–7 -ick, 7 frenitick, 9 frenetic. β. 6 phrenetike, 6–7 -ique, 7 -icke, 7–8 -ick, 9 -itic, 7– phrenetic. [a. OF. *frenetike* (*Dial. S. Greg.* 12–13th c.), ad. L. *phrenēticus*, a. late Gr. φρενητικός (Epict.), for φρενῖτικός afflicted with φρενῖτις delirium, f. φρήν, φρεν- heart, mind. Formerly stressed *phre·netic*, whence Phrentic, Frantic.]

†1. Of persons: Delirious; mentally deranged; insane; crazy: = Frantic *a.* 1. *Obs.*

α. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 206 (Camps.) And in his þrowes frenetyk [*v. r.* frentyk] and madde He cursssed Ione, Appollo, and ek Cupide. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 6 To flatereres or to folis þat frantyk [*v.r.* frenetike] ben of wittes. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 193/1 Suynt marcial heled one that was frenatyke. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* viii. 84 Donald and quha with him appeiret frenetik.

β. 1558 Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 11 The foolishe, madde and phrenetike shal gouerne the discrete. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* iii. xxxiv. 215 Those that became Phrenetique, Lunatique, or Epileptique. 1751 Lavington *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* iii. (1754) 139 They [Persons bit by the Tarantula] are Phrenetic and delirious. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 206 All that survived..were to the highest degree phrenetic and outrageous.

2. *transf.* Affected with excessive excitement or enthusiasm, esp. in religious matters; furious; frantic; fanatic. Cf. Frantic *a.* 2.

a. c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 109 This..restrained the rude raginge of the frenetick Scotts. 1657 Hawke *Killing is M.* 40 The foolish dictates of such frenetick Impostor. 1819 Wiffen *Aonian Hours* (1820) 109 Frenetic zealots. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 1 Some of the more frenetic of the franc-tireurs of Liberalism.

fig. 1872 Browning *Fifine* v, How the pennon from its dome, Frenetic to be free, makes one red stretch for home!

β. 1565 Calfhill *Answ. Treat. Crosse* 23 It is to be feared greately, least their arise some phrenetike persons, which will bragge and boast..that they be Prophetes. 1660 Ingelo *Bentiv. & Ur.* v. 138 He esteems Prophetick Visions only as Dreams of phrenetick men. 1858 *Times* 4 Nov. 6/4 The chivalrous and phrenetic Monthar, whose name was a cry to hush infants. 1878 J. P. Newman in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 321 When inspired, their individuality was intact. They [sacred writers] were never..phrenetic.

3. †a. Of a disease: Consisting of or attended by delirium or temporary madness: = Frantic *a.* 3 a. *Obs.* b. Of actions, etc.: Insane; erratic; passionate: = Frantic *a.* 3 b.

a. a 1529 Skelton *Agst. ven. Tongues* viii. 10 Ye are so full of vertibilite, And of frenetyke folabilite. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* ii. iii. 50 Sometimes he shuts up [the man] as in frenetick, or infectious diseases. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) I. 198 [Of Mohammedanism] Its frenetic might, enthusiasm, too, evaporating in the diffusion of conquest. 1895 Marie Corelli *Sorrows Satan* 378 They run up the gamut of baffled passion to the pitch of frenetic hysteria.

β. 1595 Daniel *Civ. Wars* iv. v, Impotent, By means of his Phreneticque maladie. 1615 H. Crooke *Body of Man* 139 Rending the membranes, cause all our motions to be head-strong and giddy, our sensations phrenetick and mad. 1754 O. in *Connoisseur* No. 28. ¶ 1 Tom Dare-Devil..was carried off last week by a phrenetic fever. 1815 Mary A. Schimmelpenninck *Demolit. Monast. Port Royal* III. 268 He struck every one who approached him, with the most phrenitic violence. 1860 T. Martin *Horace, Odes* I. xvi, Clashing again And again their wild cymbals, such fervour phrenetic.

¶ 4. *Catachrestic* for Phrenic *a.* 1.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Phrenetick Nerves*, are those which are called also *Stomachick*.. These descend between the Membranes of the *Mediastinum*, and send forth Branches into them. 1706 in Phillips.

B. as *sb.* A madman: = Frantic *sb.*

α. 1693–4 Molineux *Let.* 17 Feb. in *Locke's Lett.* (1708) 75 How comes it to pass that want of consciousness cannot be proved for a drunkard as well as for a frenitick? 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. I. iv, All men's minds may go mad, and 'believe him', as the frenetic will do, 'because it is impossible'.

β. [1607 Marston *What you will* ii. i, A company of odd phreneteci Did ente my youth.] 1612 Selden *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* xvii, [They] made this poore King..euen as a Phrenetique, comit what posterity receiues now amongst the worst actions..of Princes. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* ii. (1723) 99 A common Fold of Phreneticks and Bedlams. 1881 W. R. Smith *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* x. 281 The visions of poor phrenetics.

Hence **Phrene·ticness**, madness (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

†**Phrene·tical**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 phræ-, 6–7 fre-. [f. as prec. + -al.]

1. = Phrenetic *a.* 1 and 2.

1588 J. Harvey *Disc. Probl.* 34 Do they not..proceede from some odde vaine phantasticall, or phreneticall braines? 1663 Bp. Patrick *Parab. Pilgr.* (1673) 122 Dæmoniacks and phrenetical people. 1674 Owen *Holy Spirit* (1693) 195 Some Persons Phrenetical and Enthusiastical, whose Madness is manifest to all.

2. = Phrenetic *a.* 3.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 65 b, Thether came Isabell, the Frenche Quene, because the kyng her husband was fallen into his old freneticall desease. 1602 T. Fitzherbert *Apol.* 62 The phantastical or rather phrenetical opinions of these new fangled fellowes. 1696 Bp. Patrick *Comm. Exod.* x. 170 Another raving fit or phrenetical symptom.

Phrenetically (frĭne·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a frenzy; frantically.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. ii. ii, If all mobs are properly frenzies, and work frenetically with mad fits of hot and of cold. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Jan. 3/1 We welcome his sober prose and phrenetically applaud his common sense.

Phreniatric (frenəi,æ·trik), *a.* [f. Gr. φρήν, φρεν- mind + Iatric.] Of or pertaining to the treatment of mental disease. In mod. Dicts.

Phrenic (fre·nik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. mod.L. *phrenicus* or a. F. *phrénique* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. Gr. φρήν, φρεν- diaphragm, mind: see -ic.]

1. *Anat.* and *Path.* Of, pertaining to, or affecting the diaphragm; diaphragmatic.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Phrenick Vessels*, are the Veins and Arteries that run through the Diaphragm, Mediastinum, and Pericardium. 1741 Monro *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 19 Press one or both the phrenic Nerves. 1832 J. Thomson *W. Cullen* I. 441 The Phrenic or Epigastric Centre. 1842 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* 350 The Phrenic veins return the blood from the ramifications of the phrenic arteries. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 649 Phrenic neuritis.

†2. Of or relating to the mind; mental. *Obs.*

1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 126/2 The nerves of animal, or, better, of phrenic life. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 27 The Theosophs were right in separating entirely the mind from the soul, in considering them..as different principles, as the physic and the phrenic. 1847 Medwin *Shelley* I. 149 Two sorts of dreams, the Phrenic and the Psychic.

B. *sb.* (absolute use of A.)

1. *Anat.* Short for *phrenic nerve.*

1776 Cruikshank in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 187 The possibility of having divided only one of the phrenics. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 209 It gives off a long and very slender branch, called the superior phrenic.

2. *Med.* A remedy or medicine for mental disease.

1853 Dunglison *Med. Lex., Phrenica*, diseases affecting the intellect..Also remedies that affect the mental faculties —Phrenics.

3. *pl.* Phrenics: That branch of science which relates to the mind; psychology.

1841 R. Park *Pantology* ii. iii. (1847) 82 We would apply the term Phrenics to Mental Philosophy; or to that branch of knowledge, which treats of the faculties of the human mind, and their laws of action. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Phrenics* ..also metaphysics.

‖ **Phreni·cula.** *Path.* [mod.L., f. as prec. + dim. suffix: see -cule.]

1799 M. Underwood *Dis. Children* (ed. 4) I. 282 What he [i.e. Dr. Paterson] calls a phrenicula, or diminutive species of phrenitis. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Phrenicula*, term used by Rust for Brain-fever.

Phrenism (fre·niz'm). [f. Gr. φρήν, φρεν- mind + -ism.] Thought-force: see quot.

1871 Cope *Origin of Fittest* v. (1887) 205, I discard the use of the term 'Vital Force', what was originally understood by that term being a complex of distinct ideas. The *Vital forces* are (nerve-force) *Neurism*, (growth-force) *Bathmism*, and (thought-force) *Phrenism.*

Phrenitic (frĭni·tik), *a. Path.* [ad. Gr. φρενῖτικ-ός, f. φρενῖτ-ις Phrenitis: see -ic.] Affected with or suffering from phrenitis; subject to fits of delirium or madness.

1771 T. Percival *Ess.* (1777) I. 24 He indulged his phrenitic patients in the use of wine. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVII. 453/2 *Phrenitic*, a term used to denote those who, without being absolutely mad, are subject to such strong sallies of imagination as in some measure pervert their judgment. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Phrenitic*, belonging to phrenitis.

†**Phreni·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. Phrenitis.] Frenzy; rage.

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* i. iii. viii, The fourth of furious fashion Phrenition hight, fraught with impatienceies.

‖ **Phrenitis** (frĭnəi·tis). *Path.* [Late L. *phrenītis*, a. Gr. φρενῖτις delirium, f. φρήν, φρεν- mind + -itis. Cf. F. *phrénite.*] Inflammation of the brain or of its membranes, attended with delirium and fever; brain fever.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. i. iv, *Phrenitis*,..is a disease of the mind, with a continual madness or dotage,..or else an inflammation of the brain. 1684 Boyle *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* iii. 28 Oftentimes the matter,..being discharged upon some internal parts of the Head, produces a Delirium or Phrenitis. 1841 Brewster *Mart. Sc.* iii. ii. (1856) 187 His wife was seized with fever, epilepsy and phrenitis.

Phreno-, before a vowel **phren-,** a. Gr. φρενο- (combining form of φρήν, stem φρεν-, midriff, mind), an element of Greek compounds, and of modern scientific and technical words, usually in sense of 'the mind, mental faculties'.

Phrena·lgia [Gr. ἄλγος pain], acute mental distress; psychalgia; melancholia. **Phrenoco·lic** *a.* [Gr. κόλον Colon 1], pertaining to both the diaphragm and the colon, as in *phrenocolic* (also *pleurocolic*) *ligament* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893). **Phrenoga·stric** *a. Anat.* as in *phrenogastric ligament*, = Gastrophrenic *a.* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858, *Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Phre·nogram,** the curve or tracing made by the phrenograph (Webster 1902). **Phre·nograph,** (*a*) an instrument for recording the movements of the diaphragm in respiration; (*b*) a phrenological description or 'chart' of a person's mental characteristics. **Phreno·graphy,** the observation and description of phenomena in comparative psychology. **Phrenohy·pnotism** (see quot. and Hypnotism). **Phrenoma·gnetism,** the excitation of the phrenological organs by magnetic influence; hence **Phrenomagne·tic** *a.* **Phreno-me·smerism,** the excitation of the powers of the brain by mesmeric influence. **Phrenonarco·sis** [Gr. νάρκωσις a benumbing], Schultz's term for a dulling of the senses or intellect; a state of stupor (Mayne, *Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Phreno·nomy** [Gr. -νομια distribution, management], the deductive and predictive part of comparative psychology. **Phrenopara·lysis** = *phrenoplegy* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Phreno·pathy** [-pathy] disease of the mind; so **Phrenopa·thic** *a.* **Phrenophysio·gnomist,** one skilled in phrenophysiognomy. **Phrenophysio·gnomy,** a combination of phrenology and physiognomy. **Phre·noplegy** [Gr. φρενοπλήξ, -πληγ- stricken in mind, f. πληγή stroke], sudden failing of the mind; disturbance of mental balance (Mayne, *Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Phrenosple·nic** *a. Anat.*, of or pertaining to the diaphragm and the spleen (Mayne, *Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Phrenalgia.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 361 Melancholia and Hypochondriasis, Syn[onyms]—In the older English writers Lypemania and Phrenalgia. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Phrenograph*..Rosenthal's lever..he used it to demonstrate the stoppage of those movements produced by faradisation of the cut end of the vagus nerve. 1896 *Voice* (N.Y.) 13 Feb. 6/6 A phrenograph of a famous French actress, lately in this city. 1881 *Smithson. Inst. Rep.* 501 Observing and descriptive stage...*Phrenography...Inductive and classifying stage...Phrenology... Deductive and predictive stage... Phrenonomy. 1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 368/2 Adding to the magnetizer's equipment the extravagant doctrine of *phreno-hypnotism: the excitation of the phrenological organs by pressing various points on the heads of hypnotized subjects. 1845 G. Moore *Power of Soul over Body* (1846) 161 Assuming all that is related of *phreno-magnetism and neurypnology to be true. 1854 Huxley *Lay Serm.* v. (1870) 99 The simple physiological phænomena known as spirit-rapping, table-turning, phrenomagnetism. 1855 Smedley, etc. *Occult Sc.* 240 *note*, It was not necessary to resort to *phreno-mesmerism. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Phreno-Magnetism, Phreno-Mesmerism*, terms for a combination of two assumed branches of science embracing the rationalities of Phrenology and more questionable pretensions of Mesmerism. 1881 *Phrenonomy [see *phrenography*]. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Phrenopathia*, ..*phrenopathy. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 197 The various types and classes of the phrenopathies. 1892 Miss A. J. Oppenheim in *Daily News* 4 Aug. 6/6 A scientific *phreno-physiognomist...To explain *phreno-physiognomy from a scientific point of view.

†**Phreno·loger.** *Obs.* [f. Phrenolog-y + -er 1.] One who practises phrenology, a phrenologist.

1846 in Worcester (citing *Phren. Jrnl.*). 1849 H. Miller *Footpr. Creat.* xiv. (1874) 265 Low-minded materialists and shallow phrenologers.

Phrenologic (frenolo·dʒik), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ic. In mod.F. *phrénologique.*] Of or belonging to phrenology.

1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 12 For learned Phrenologic lore Were needful such a man t' explore. *a* 1845 Hood *Craniology* iii, These men I say, make quick appliance And close, to phrenologic science.

Phrenological (frenolo·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to phrenology; connected with or relating to phrenology.

1823 (*title*) Phrenological Journal. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* I. App. ii, When I publish the results [of my enquiry] they will disprove a hundred times over all the phrenological assertions in regard to the cerebellum. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* xvii, As to the phrenological formation of the backs of their heads.

Hence **Phrenolo·gically** *adv.*

1838 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 44 Phrenologically speaking, he must be fully and equally furnished with the bumps of ideality and causality. 1846 Poe *G. Bush* Wks. 1864 III. 23 The forehead, phrenologically, indicates causality and comparison, with deficient ideality.

Phrenologist (frĭnɒ·lŏdʒist). [f. Phrenolog-y + -ist. In mod.F. *phrénologiste* (1875 in Littré).] One skilled in phrenology.

1815 T. Forster in *Pamphleteer* V. 222 The Phrenologist admits an arrangement of certain organs, which gives us free-will. 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* i, Call it..conformation of the brain..if you are..a phrenologist. 1876 C. M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* 33 A collection of heads that would have delighted a phrenologist.

Phrenologize (frĭnɒ·lŏdʒəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ize.]

1. *trans.* To treat or locate phrenologically. b. *humorous.* To produce 'bumps' or protuberances (on the head) by blows.

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 262 You emerged with a broken hat, and a head phrenologised by a blacking bottle. 1858 J. W. Donaldson *Lit. Greece* III. 13 He not only made the soul a mere function of the body, but even phrenologized it by placing it in the forehead.

2. To examine or analyse phrenologically.

1860 O. W. Holmes *Prof. Breakf.-t.* viii, It only remained to be phrenologized. 1895 *Daily News* 22 Nov. 4/7 Burns's skull was phrenologised.

Phrenology (frĭnǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *φρήν*, *φρεν-* mind + -LOGY; lit. 'mental science'; in F. *phrénologie* (Gall 1818, Hatz.-Darm.), Ger. *phrenologie*.] The scientific study or theory of the mental faculties (quots. 1815, 1881); *spec.* (and in ordinary use), the theory originated by Gall and Spurzheim, that the mental powers of the individual consist of separate faculties, each of which has its organ and location in a definite region of the surface of the brain, the size or development of which is commensurate with the development of the particular faculty; hence, the study of the external conformation of the cranium as an index to the development and position of these organs, and thus of the degree of development of the various faculties.

1815 T. FORSTER (*title pamph.* in *Pamphleteer* V. 219), Sketch of the new Anatomy and Physiology of the Brain and Nervous System of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, considered as comprehending a complete system of Phrenology. *Ibid.* 222 The objection therefore falls to the ground, which accuses the new Phrenology of supporting the doctrine of Fatalism. [When reprinted in the same year, 'Phrenology' was altered to 'Zoonomy'.] 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 367 The word Craniology is an invention of Spurzheim's enemies. It is not of the bone he treats, but of the manifestations of the mind as dependent on organization. Phrenology would be a more appropriate word. 1819 G. COMBE *Ess. Phrenol.* Introd., The real subject of the system is the Human Mind: I have therefore adopted the term 'Phrenology'..as the most appropriate, and that which Dr. Spurzheim has for some years employed. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Nature* Wks. (Bohn) I. 228 Astronomy to the selfish becomes astrology;..and anatomy and physiology become phrenology and palmistry. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.*, etc. II. 896/1 By forcing the inductive method of enquiry into mental philosophy, phrenology has laid the foundations of a true mental science. 1881 *Smithsonian Inst. Rep.* (1883) 499 Again, we find this being [man] endowed with a set of faculties called intellectual, allied in certain particulars to those of the lower animals, but so far transcending them as to form a separate branch of study, requiring totally diverse methods and machinery of observation, and enlisting an entirely different set of investigators. To all these studies we have given the name of Comparative Psychology or Phrenology.

Phre·nosin. *Chem.* [f. Gr. *φρήν*, *φρεν-* mind + -OSE + -IN[1] (after *myosin*).] A substance ($C_{34}H_{67}NO_8$) obtained from the brain.

1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* xv. 305 To the first of these Thudichum reserves the name of cerebrine, the second he terms phrenosine, and the third kerasine.

Phrensical, Phrensy, -zy, etc., var. of FRENZICAL, FRENZY.

†**Phrentic,** -ick(e, obs. syncopated f. PHRENETIC = FRANTIC *a.* and *sb.*

a. 1547–94 [see FRANTIC *a.*]. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 121 To moue his phrenticke passions to remorse. 1702 FLOYER *Cold Bathing* I. iv. (1709) 143 A Phrentick Fever..cured by Bathing the Head with Cold Water. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Arianism* 56 When this Phrentick Arian had published his Original Evidence.

b. 1565–1695 [see FRANTIC *sb.*]. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 109 The Pulse of the Phrentic is small.

‖ **Phronesis** (frǫnī·sis). [a. Gr. *φρόνησις* thinking, understanding, intelligence, perception, practical sense, etc., f. *φρονεῖν* to think, be in one's senses, etc., f. *φρον-*, ablaut of *φρεν-*, stem of *φρήν* mind.] Understanding, practical judgement.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Phrone·tal, *a. Biol.* [mod. f. Gr. type **φρονητής* thinker (f. *φρονεῖν* to think: see prec.) + -AL.] (See quot.)

1904 J. MCCABE tr. *Haeckel's Wonders of Life* 14, I propose to call the sensory-cells or sense-centres *æsthetal cells*, and the thought-cells or thought-centres *phronetal cells*.

Phrontist (frǫ·ntist). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *φροντιστής* a deep thinker (Aristoph. *Nub.* 267), f. *φροντίζειν* to be thoughtful, f. *φροντίς* thought.] One who is devoted to meditation and study; a deep thinker: by Aristophanes ironically applied to Socrates.

1812 T. MITCHELL *Comm. Aristoph.* II. 18 Wieland is led to conclude, that before Aristophanes applied the term *phrontist* to Socrates and his friends, the word itself was not in common use.

Phrontistery (frǫntistĕri). Often in Gr. or Latinized forms **phrontiste·rion, phrontiste·rium** (7 fron-). [ad. Gr. *φροντιστήριον*, f. *φροντιστής*: see prec.] A place for thinking or studying; a 'thinking-shop': a term applied by Aristophanes in ridicule to the school of Socrates; hence applied to modern educational institutions.

1614 TOMKIS *Albumazar* I. iii. B iij b, 'Tis the learn'd Phrontisterion Of most Divine Albumazar. 1624 BP. HALL *Gt. Impostor* Wks. 501, I know where I am; in one of the famous Phrontisteries of Law, and Iustice. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses' Looking-Gl.* III. i, 'Twill be the great Gymnasium of the realme, The Frontisterium of Great Britany. 1672 D. T. *Answ. Eachard's Cont. Clergy* 136 England's grand Phrontisteries, Seminaries and Seed-plots of Learning..Oxford and Cambridge. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 583/1 The maps and geometrical instruments which the old Athenian found in the phrontisterium. 1881 CHURCH *MS. Let.* 12 May, In the first brilliant days of Oriel..it used to be called half in compliment and half in sneer the *φροντιστήριον*. 1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* IX. 344 As to the scenery [in the old Greek comedies], he holds that the inside of the phrontistery is never seen.

‖ **Phryganea** (frigē·niă). *Entom.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *φρυγανίς* or *φρύγανον* a dry stick, in reference to the stick-like appearance of the larva-cases.] A genus of neuropterous insects, typical of the family *Phryganeidæ* or caddis-flies.

1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* 159 As the caddis-baits appear at the top of the water as alder-flies and sedge-flies (*Phryganeæ*).

Hence **Phryganeid** (frigănī·id) *a.*, of or pertaining to the caddis-flies; *sb.*, any member of the *Phryganeidæ*; **Phryga·neoid** *a.*, resembling or akin to the *Phryganeidæ*.

Phrygian (fri·dʒiăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *Phrygiān-us*, f. *Phrygia*: see -AN.] Of or pertaining to Phrygia, an ancient country of Asia Minor, or its inhabitants.

Phrygian Mode (*Mus.*): (*a*) One of the ancient Greek modes, of a warlike character, supposed to have been derived from the ancient Phrygians; (*b*) The second of the 'authentic' ecclesiastical modes, having its 'final' on E and 'dominant' on C.

1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 27 The.. Musitian playd the Phrygian melodie. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. 59 The Phrygian Mood was a more warlike and couragious kind of Musick, expressing the Musick of Trumpets and other Instruments of old, exciting to Arms. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. xxiii. 534 In music.. there were four principal τρόποι or modes; the Phrygian, the Lydian, the Doric, and the Ionic...The Phrygian mode was religious. 1816 ELMES *Dict. Fine Arts, Phrygian Marble*, called likewise Synnadique, was either white or red. *Phrygian Stone*, a substance..employed..in the process of dyeing.

b. Applied to a conical cap or bonnet with the peak bent or turned over in front, worn by the ancient Phrygians, and in modern times identified with the 'cap of liberty'.

1796 STRUTT *Dresses & Habits of Eng.* I. i. i. 12 The cap, most commonly worn by the Saxons..bears no distant resemblance to the ancient Phrygian bonnet. 1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume* (1860) 50 Figure 2 gives us the Phrygian-shaped cap, borrowed from classic costume. *Ibid.* 487 A head of Paris in the Phrygian cap has been copied.

B. *sb.* a. A native or inhabitant of Phrygia. b. One of a Christian sect of the second century, a CATAPHRYGIAN.

1585–7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (Parker Soc.) 158 This truth is gainsaid by the Phrygians. 1837 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XV. 426/2 *Montanists*..are sometimes styled Phrygians and Cataphrygians.

Phrygianize (fri·dʒiănəiz), *v.* [f. prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make Phrygian in character.

1893 W. M. RAMSAY *Ch. Rom. Emp.* xvii. 438 The natural tendency of the Phrygians to Phrygianise their beliefs.

2. *fig.* To frizzle.

1836 LANDOR *Pericles & Aspasia* liii. Wks. 1846 II. 376/1 But whenever an obvious and natural thought presents itself, they either reject it for coming without imagination, or they *phrygianize* it with such biting and hot curling-irons, that it rolls itself up impenetrably. 1869 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* (1890) 182 He [Landor] never Phrygianized (to borrow his own word) an obvious and natural thought.

†**Phryˑgic,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. assumed L. **Phrygic-us* for *Phrygius* PHRYGIAN.] = PHRYGIAN.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 125 The Bells, brasse Cimbals, kettle musick and whistles, storming such a Phrygick discord.

Phthalic (fthæ·lik), *a. Chem.* [Abbreviated from NAPHTHALIC.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from naphthalene, as *phthalic anhydride*, etc. *Phthalic acid*, a white crystalline compound ($C_8H_6O_4$) produced by the action of nitric acid on naphthalene, alizarin, purpurin, etc. Also called ALIZARIC *acid*.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 575 Phthalic or Naphthalic Acid..is produced by the long-continued action of nitric acid upon naphthalin. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 766 The xylenes are converted into Phthalic acids. 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) 244 We may select either the three xylenes or the three phthalic acids.

So, from base **Phthal-: Phthalamic** (fthălæ·mik) *a.* [see AMIC], derived from or containing phthalic acid and ammonia: in *Phthalamic acid*, a crystalline acid ($C_8H_7NO_3$) produced by the action of aqueous ammonia on phthalic anhydride. **Phtha·late,** a salt of phthalic acid. **Phthalein** (fthæ·lĭin) [see -IN[1]], one of a series of organic dyes produced by combining phthalic anhydride with the phenols, with elimination of water. **Phthalide** (fthæ·ləid) [-IDE, here short for *anhydride*], the anhydrous form of phthalic acid, a white crystalline substance, $C_8H_4O_3 = C_6H_4(CO)_2O$, obtained by distilling the acid. **Phtha·limide** [see IMIDE], a derivative of ammonia in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by phthalyl; a colourless crystalline inodorous and tasteless body, $C_8H_4O_2·NH$. **Phthalin** (fthæ·lin) [see -IN[1]], a colourless crystalline substance obtained from phthalein (see quot.). **Phthalyl** (fthæ·lil) [see -YL], the radical of phthalic acid ($C_8H_4O_2$).

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 231 *Phthalamic acid (amidated phthalic acid). 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 627 *Phthalamic acid*.. crystallizes in a mass of fine flexible needles, forming an acid solution with water. *Ibid.* 628 **Phthalates*, Phthalic acid is dibasic, forming acid salts, $C_8H_5MO_4$, and neutral salts, $C_8H_4M_2O_4$. 1875 *Ibid.* VII. 977 Potassium phthalate is easily decomposed [by an electric current]. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 499 **Phthaleins*..compounds formed, with elimination of water, by the combination of phenols with phthalic anhydride. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 20 Jan. 3/6 Aniline blues and violets were followed by phthaleine and the great group of azo and cotton dyes. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 231 *Phthalimide, $HN.C_{16}H_4O_4$. 1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 977 By the action of nascent hydrogen the phthaleins are converted into colourless compounds called *phthalins, which by oxidation in the air, are reconverted into phthaleins. 1866 *Ibid.* IV. 633 Chloride of *phthalyl.

Phthanite (fthæ·nəit). *Min.* [a. F. *phthanite*: named by Haüy 1822 (*phtanite*), f. Gr. *φθάν-ειν* to anticipate + -ITE[1], 'because its thick schistoid texture and argillaceous character seem to announce beforehand its passage into schist' (*Traité de Mineral* (ed. 2) IV. 546). Dana spells it *-yte*, as being the name not of a mineral but of a rock.] A hard compact rock, consisting essentially of cryptocrystalline silica.

1868 DANA *Min.* 195 Cryptocrystalline Varieties [of Quartz] ..13. *Basanite, Lydian Stone* or *Touchstone*, a velvety black siliceous stone..passes into a compact fissile, siliceous, or flinty rock, of grayish and other colors, called siliceous slate, and also Phthanyte.

†**Phtha·rtic,** *a. Med. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *phthartic-us*, a. Gr. *φθαρτικ-ός* destructive, f. *φθείρειν* to destroy.] Destructive, deadly.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phthartic*, deadly, deleterious. Formerly applied to poisons.

Phthinode (fθi·nōəd). *Path.* [ad. Gr. *φθινώδης* consumptive, f. *φθινο-* wasting, decaying: see -ODE.] One subject to or suffering from phthisis. So **Phthi·noid** *a.*, of or pertaining to phthinodes.

1870 S. GEE *Auscult. & Percuss.* I. ii. 14 The thorax of phthinodes (persons predisposed to phthisis) is, as Galen says, narrow and shallow. *Ibid.* 16 The phthinoid chests are natural deformities.

Phthinoplasm (fθi·nǫplæz'm). *Path.* [f. Gr. *φθινο-* wasting, decaying + -PLASM.] (See quot.)

1871 C. J. WILLIAMS *Pulmon. Consumpt.* i. 6 All are due to the presence of various kinds of *phthinoplasm*, a withering or decaying modification of the proper plasma or formative material of the body. [*Note*] I have found it necessary to coin this word, ..to give expression to one of the leading ideas of this book, and to avoid the common use of the word *tubercle*.

‖ **Phthiriasis** (fθ-, θəiri,ē·sis). *Path.* Also 9 **phtheir-.** [L., a. Gr. *φθειρίασις* lousiness, morbus pedicularis, f. *φθειρᾶν* to be lousy.] A morbid condition of the body in which lice multiply excessively, causing extreme irritation; pediculosis.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 507 But with the griefs that charge our outward places Shall I account the loathsome Phthiriasis? *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 245 Calisthenes .. fell there sick of the Phthiriasis, or lowsie disease. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. I. iv. 458 The Phthiriasis. .. Herod, Antiochus Epiphanes, .. Cassander, Callisthenes, and Sylla, all died of this disorder. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. VI. i. 295 Lice of Sick Persons —Pediculus Tabescentium...This name has been proposed for a louse which gives rise to a disease termed Phthiriasis.

Phthirophagous (fθ-, θəirǫ·făgəs), *a.* Also **phtheiro-,** *erron.* **phthirio-.** [f. mod.L. *phthirophagus* sb., f. Gr. *φθείρ* louse + *-φόγος* eating: see -PHAGOUS; in F. *phthirophage*.] Louse-eating.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 951/1 Phthiriophagous. 1886 GUILLEMARD *Cruise Marchesa* II. 263 These Alfuros were phtheirophagous, going over the dense mat adorning their heads with the most praiseworthy perseverance. 1899 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 4 Nov. 1278 Lice..caused little inconvenience and afforded employment to the phtheirophagous natives.

Phthisic (ti·zik), *sb.* and *a.* Now *rare.* Forms: *a.* 4–5 **tysyk, tisyk,** -ik(e, 5 **tyseke,** -ik, 6 **tysyc,** -ike, **tisicke, tissike,** 7 **tissick**(e, -ique, **tisick, tizzick, tysick**(e, **thisicke.** *β.* 5 **ptisike,** 6 **ptisique, ptysyke,** 6–7 **ptisicke,** 7 **ptysick, pthysic**(k, **-isicke,** 7–8 **ptisick,** 8 **ptysic.** *γ.* 6 **phthisik**(e,-icke,6–8 **-ick,** 7 **-ysique, phtisique, -ick,** 8 **phthysick,** 8– **phthisic.** [ME. *tisik*(*e* sb., a. OF. *tisike, -ique*, later *ptisique, thisique* = It., Sp. *tisica* consumption, phthisis, repr. a Romanic *phthisica, thisica* sb. fem., absolute use of *phthisicus, -a, -um* adj., a. Gr. *φθισικ-ός* consumptive, f. *φθίσις* PHTHISIS. OF. had also the adj. *tisike, tesike* (11th c. in Littré, 13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *ptisique*, mod.F. *phtisique, phthisique*; the F. sb. is now *phthisie*. The current pronunciation has come down from the ME. *tisik*.]

A. *sb.* 1. A wasting disease of the lungs; pulmonary consumption.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 701 Many yvels..Als fevyr, dropsy, and launys, Tysyk, goute and other maladys. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 164 Men þat ben hurt in þe lungis fallib in þe tisik. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Fiv b, It is also good for the tysyc. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 536 The milk of a sow..is also good against the bloudy flux and tissick. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* 41 Hectick Feavers and Tissicks. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 44 But count all Reprobate .. Whom he, when Gout or Tissick Rage, shall curse.

β. *c* 1450 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxxi. (Bodl. MS.), Ptisike is consumcioun and wasting of kinde humours of þe bodie. Euerich þat hab tisike hab etike. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* Pref. 2 Some with Ptisique, Stone, Strangurie [etc.]. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 297 The Northwind..is injurious to the Cough, Ptisick, and Gout. 1762–71

H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 225 Being troubled with a ptysic, he retired tu Marybone.

γ. 1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 58 The Phthisick or Sore in the Lunges with a Consumption of all the bodie. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 1002 Of the various Kinds and Causes of the Phthisick. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 367 A variety of pulmonic phthisics. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 199 If he left off without having thrown himself into a phthisic.

†2. Loosely applied to various lung or throat affections; a severe cough; asthma. *Obs.*

?*a* 1412 Lydg. *Two Merch.* 315 Drye tisyk is withal partable. *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 51 A drye tysik makith old men ful feynt. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 287 Herode Ascalonite..was vexede..with vermyn commenge from his secrete membres, with a stynche intollerable, and with a violente tisike. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* 8 When liberty of speaking..was girded and straight lac't almost to a broken-winded tizzick. *a* 1741 Chalkley *Wks.* (1766) 286 A sore Fit of the Asthma or Phthysick.

B. *adj.* = Phthisical *a.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxii. (Bodl. MS.), Tisike men alwey cowȝeþ for þe boch of þe lunges. 1587 Mascall *Govt. Cattle, Hogges* (1627) 263 They wil haue the disease of the lights, which is, to bee pursie and ptisicke. 1610 Barrough *Meth. Physick* II. xii. (1639) 90 You must prescribe to those that be ptisick, a conveuient diet. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 280 In Hectick, Phthisick, and Asthmatick cases. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 372 His colleague's accordion is suspended in the midst of a phthisic wheeze.

Phthisical (tiˑzikăl), *a.* Forms: 7 tizicall, ptisical(l, phthysical, 7–8 tissical, 7– phthisical, 8 pht-, pthisical. [f. prec. + -al.] Of the natnre of or pertaining to phthisis.

1611 Cotgr., *Phtisique*, Tysicall. 1658 R. White tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 40 Half of them who dye in London, dye of phthisicall and pulmonicall distempers. 1659 T. Pecke *Parnassi Puerp.* 174 When Tissical distempers stopt my Breath. 1793 Beddoes *Consumpt.* 135 The phthisical inflammation may so alter the structure of the lungs. 1839 Ramadge *Curab. Consumpt.* (1861) 52 There was old phthisical disease in the summit of both lungs.

b. Of persons: Affected with or having a tendency to phthisis; consumptive. Of a house: where phthisis exists.

1651 French *Distill.* ii. 50 This Water..is very good for those that are ptisicall. 1709–10 Addison *Tatler* No. 121 ꝑ 1 Poor Cupid..has always been Phtisical, and .. we are afraid it will end in a Consumption. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxiii. 283 You will frequently find that he will die phthisical. 1899 *Times* 14 Jan. 8/6 The visitation of phthisical houses was not only practicable, but was of as great importance to the public weal as similar visits in houses where fever or enteric fever had occurred.

c. *fig.*

1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* iii. 28 He will bestow on us a pretty modell of himselfe: and sobs me out halfe a dozen tizicall mottoes where ever he had them. *a* 1849 H. Coleridge *Poems* (1850) II. 254 His wasp-stung wits were grown so quaint and phthisical. 1887 *Fortn. Rev.* Sept. 427 That phthisical Idealism which claimed the empire in despite of Nature.

Phthisicky (tiˑziki), *a.* [f. Phthisic + -y.] Phthisical, consumptive; asthmatic; wheezy.

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3322/4 Stolen by a Ptisicky middle-sized Man. 1722 *Ibid.* No. 6119/3 He..has a Ptysicky Cough. 1777 Lightfoot *Flora Scot.* I. 382 Found successful in pthisicky complaints. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 594/1 Diminutive and phthisicky mules, wheezing for breath.

Phthisiology (fθ-, ˌpiziˑɒlŏdʒi). *Med.* [f. Phthisi-s + -(o)logy.] The science or study of phthisis, or a treatise thereon.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Phthisiology*, a treatise on phthisis. 1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phthisiology*, the scientific study of Phthisis.

‖ **Phthisis** (θəiˑsis, fθiˑsis). *Path.* Also 6 ptisys, -is, 7–8 pthisis, 8 phthysis. [L. (Celsus), a. Gr. *φθίσις* wasting, consumption, f. *φθίνειν* (root *φθι-*) to decay, wasle away. In mod.F. *phthisie*.] A progressive wasting disease; *spec.* pulmonary consumption: see quot. 1873.

1525 tr. *Brunswyke's Surg.* L iij b/2 Dothe the parsone falle in ptisym and to outdryeng of the naturall moystnes. 1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* D j, Ptisim, that is a brethe comynge of the longues.] 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 448 Phthisis, in greke signifieth wasting.. a consumption as we call it. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 728 Another kind of disease with which birds are troubled, is called the subtle disease, Pthisis. 1793 Beddoes *Consumption* 130 The inconsiderable number of sailors who die of phthisis. 1873 T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 300 By pulmonary phthisis is understood a disease of the lungs which is characterized by progressive consolidation of the pulmonary texture, and by the subsequent softening and disintegration of the consolidated tissue.

attrib 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* V. 157 In several towns the phthisis death-rate had undergone a notable decrease since the introduction of an improved system of sewerage. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Aug. 2/1 A number of phthisis patients.

b. With defining word, applied to tuberculosis of various organs.

1846 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 92, I made an analysis of pus which was discharged with the urine in a case of] phthisis vesicæ. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Abdominal Phthisis*..1. Intestinal tuberculosis..2. Peritoneal tuberculosis. *Ibid.*, *Dust Phthisis*, a variety of fibroid phthisis set up by..dust..in certain industries.

c. *fig.*

1881 J. Martineau *Ess.*, etc. (1891) IV. 302 The delirium of passion, the grasp of cupidity, the phthisis of romance.

Phthisozoics (fθəisozōuˑiks). *rare.* [erron. for *phthirozoics*, f. Gr. *φθείρ-ειν* to destroy + *ζῷον* animal.] The art of destroying noxious animals.

1816 Bentham *Chrestom.* 50 *Phthisozoics*,..the art of destroying such of the inferior animals, as, in the character of natural enemies, threaten destruction, or damage, to himself, or to animals [useful to him]. *a* 1843 Southey *Doctor* (1847) VII. ccxxviii. 325 A science which Jeremy the thrice illustrious Bentham calls Phthisozoics.

Phthongal (fθ-, ɒˑŋgăl), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *φθόγγ-ος* a sound, the voice + -al.] Of or pertaining to a sound; consisting of a sound; vocal.

1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* iv. 62 These are their sonant (or vocal, phthongal, intonated) counterparts.

Phthongo·meter. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -meter.] A measurer of the intensity of vowel sounds.

1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 266 We may ..consider this instrument as a phthongometer, or measure of vowel quality. 1848 in Smart *Supp.*, and in later Dicts.

†**Phthore.** *Obs. Chem.* [a. F. *phthore*, ad. Gr. *φθορά* destruction, f. *φθείρ-ειν* to destroy, corrupt.] Old name for the element Fluorine, because of the corrosive action of hydrofluoric acid. Hence †**Phthoˑric** *a.*, fluoric; †**Phthoˑrine**, fluorine.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Phthoricus*. .. applied by Guibourt to..binary compounds, in which..fluor, or fluorine, performs the part of a negative element: phthoric. *Ibid.*, *Phthorina*, *Chem.*, term for the presumed base of fluoric acid..: phthorine. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Phtor.*

†**Phu.** *Obs.* [a. F. *phu*, a. L. *phū* (Plin.), a. Gr. *φοῦ* valerian.] The Garden Valerian or Cretan Spikenard, *Valeriana Phu*.

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 86 Phu, which som call also wild Spiknard, groweth in Pontus, and it hath a lefe lyke vnto.. Alexander. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 81 The herb Valerian (commonly called Phu). *Ibid.* 532 Mingle..these hearbs following, Agrimony, Rue, Phu, Scabious, Betony. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Phu*, in botany, a name by which some authors call the great garden valerian.

‖ **Phulkari** (pʰūˑlkari). *East Ind.* [a. Hindī *phūlkarī* a tissued flower on cloth, etc., f. *phūl* a flower + *-kār*, suffix of agent.] A kind of flower embroidery; a cloth or shawl so embroidered.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1896 Youngson *Yrs. Punjab Mission* ii. 11 Phulkaries, or shawls of coarse cloth tastefully adorned with silk by the women, are worn.

Phulwara: see Fulwa. **Phusee, phusy**, obs. erron. ff. Fusee 2, wheel of a watch.

Phut (fʊt). [Echoic: cf. Phit.] An imitation of a sound: see quot.

1898 Steevens *With Kitchener to Khartum* 143 Thud! went the first gun, and phutt! came faintly back, as its shell burst on the zariba. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* July 57/2.

†**Phuz**, erron. f. Fuzz, loose volatile matter.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Arianism* 60 One continu'd Phuz of Canting Contradictions and sad Aspersions.

Phy, obs. erron. form of Fie *int.*

Phycic (fəiˑsik), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. *φῦκ-ος* fucus, seaweed + -ic.] In *phycic acid*, a crystalline body extracted from *Protococcus vulgaris* by alcohol, colourless, somewhat unctuous to the touch, tasteless, inodorous, and permanent in the air.

1864–8 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 504 The mother-liquor of the phycic acid which is deposited on cooling, separates. 1866–8 *Ibid.* IV. 633 Phycic acid dissolves in strong sulphuric acid, and is reprecipitated by water.

Phycite (fəiˑsəit). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -ite[1] 4.] A sweet-tasting crystalline substance ($C_4H_{10}O_4$) extracted from *Protococcus vulgaris*; also called *erythromannite*. Hence in extended sense (see quot. 1866–8).

1864–8 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 504 The substance from *Protococcus vulgaris* was originally called phycite. 1866–8 *Ibid.* IV. 633 The term phycite has lately been extended by Carius to the series of tetratomic alcohols..homologous with natural phycite.

Phyco- (fəiˑko), combining form of Gr. *φῦκος* (L. *fucus*) seaweed, used in the formation of modern scientific terms relating to seaweeds or algæ.

Phycochrom (fəiˑkōkrǫm), a species or individual of the order *Phycochromaceæ* or *Cryptophyceæ* of *Algæ* or seaweeds; so **Phycochromaˑceous** *a.*, of or pertaining to this order. **Phycochrome** (fəiˑkōkrōm), the bluish-green colouring matter of some algæ, being chlorophyll modified by an admixture of phycocyanin. **Phycocyan** (fəiˑkoısəiˑăn), **Phycocyˑanin, Phycocyaˑnogen**, the blue colouring matter which is combined with chlorophyll in certain algæ, as *Phycochromaceæ*, and gives to them their bluish-green colour. **Phyˑco-eˑrythrin**, the red colouring matter found similarly in *Florideæ*, and giving to them their reddish colour. **Phycoˑgraphy** [-graphy], systematic description of seaweeds (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1886). **Phycohæˑmatin** (see quot.). **Phycoˑlogy** [-logy], the branch of botany treating of seaweeds or algæ; algology; so **Phycoˑlogist**, a student of phycology; an algologist. **Phycomater** (fəikɒmēiˑtəɹ): see quots. **Phycomycetous** (fəiˑkoıməisīˑtəs) *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Phycomyceteæ*, a division of Fungi, mostly parasitic, of which the genus *Phycomyces* is the type. **Phycophæˑin** [Gr. *φαιός* dnsky], a reddish-brown pigment found in the olive-brown seaweeds, as the *Fucaceæ* and *Phæosporeæ*. **Phycoxaˑnthin** [Xanthin], a yellow colouring-matter, = Diatomin.

1888 *Amer. Naturalist* Aug. 671 The *Phycochroms never reach as great a size as do members of each of the other sections. 1873 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* 221 The cultivation of *phycochromaceous gonidia obtained from lichens of a different nature. 1880 *Nature* 26 Feb. 391/1 Desmideæ, Diatomaceæ, and phycochromaceous forms furnish no less than 600 out of the total of 794 species. 1874 Cooke *Fungi* 12 The green matter originally arises within the primary chlorophyll- or *phycochrom-bearing cellule. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 273 Certain parasitic Ascomycetes penetrate them [certain Algæ]..and often form an intimate attachment with those..cells which contain phycochrome (as *Plectospora*, *Omphalaria*). 1866–8 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 633 **Phycocyan*, and *Phycoerythrin*, these names are applied by Kützing to a blue and red colouring matter, apparently of the same composition, existing in several red sea-weeds. 1873 H. C. Sorby in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XXI. 464 Phycocyan gives a spectrum with a well-marked absorption-band in the orange, and has a very intense red fluorescence. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 216 The *phycocyanine is diffused from dead or ruptured cells, and thus produces, for example, the blue stains on the paper round herbarium specimens of *Oscillatoriæ*. 1881 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1637 *True *Phycocyanogen*, with a distinct absorption-band in the orange, and a narrow one in the red, imparting to the solution a very intense red fluorescence. 1873 H. C. Sorby in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XXI. 464 **Phycoerythrine Group*..I..call one pink phycoerythrine and the other red phycoerythrine. Neither are fluorescent, and both are soluble in water. 1866–8 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 633 **Phycohæmatin*, a red colouring matter, obtained by Kützing from *Rytiplæa tinctoria*. It is extracted from the fresh alga. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Phycologist*. 1901 *Nature* 14 Feb. 377/1 The great Swedish phycologist. 1879 Webster Suppl., **Phycology*. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 10 Nov. 360/3 *Algology*, another hybrid, is honored with a definition..while *Phycology*, the preferable word linguistically, is given only as a synonym. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc., **Phycomater*, the gelatine in which the sporules of Algaceous plants first vegetate. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Phycomater*, term for a single cell resting on semi-liquid substance, possessing the power of producing other cells similar to itself in form and composition out of the organic substances in which it grows. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Phycomycetous*. 1900 *Nature* 27 Sept. 540/1 The phycomycetous Fungi, and the siphonaceous Algæ ..the vegetative body of which does not consist of cells. 1885 Goodale *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 295 Analogous pigments extracted by water from algae of colors other than red have received the following names,—*phycophæine (brownish), phycocyanine (bluish), phycoxanthine (yellowish-brown). 1898 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* 330 The cells of the Phæophyceæ ..contain a brown pigment, phycophæin. 1873 H. C. Sorby in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XXI. 457 *Phycoxanthine. This name was first proposed by Kraus for a substance he obtained from *Oscillatoriæ*. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 216 The peculiar bluish-or brownish-green colour which the Nostocaceæ share with the Chroococcaceæ, is caused by a mixture of true chlorophyll with phycoxanthine and phycocyanine.

Phygogalactic (fiˑgoıgălæˑktik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *φυγο-* shunning (*φεύγειν* to flee, shun) + *γαλακτ-* milk: see Galactic.] **a.** *adj.* Preventing the secretion of milk, and promoting the reabsorption of milk already secreted. **b.** *sb.* A substance or drug having these qualities.

In mod. Dicts.

†**Phyˑlacist.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *phylacista* (Plaut.), ad. Gr. *φυλακιστής* jailer, f. *φυλακή* prison.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Phylacist*, the keeper of a prison.

†**Phylaˑcter.** *Obs.* [a. Gr. *φυλακτήρ* guard: cf. F. *phylactère*: see next.] = Phylactery.

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 225 Their Phylacters.. serving as Locall memories of the Law. 1604 Drayton *Owl* 621 Then of his knowledge in the cabalist,..Then of Philacters what their vertue be. 1647 Cleveland *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 44 Who place Religion in their Velam-eares; As in their Phylacters the Iewes did theirs. 1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* II. ii. 27 Ensigned with a Mytre,..and the Phylacters. [See Phylactery 4.]

Hence †**Phylaˑctered** *ppl. a.*, furnished with a phylactery; in quot. *fig.*

1738 Matt. Green *Spleen* 19 Who for the spirit hug the spleen, Phylacter'd throughout all their mien.

Phylacterian (filäkliˑəriăn). [f. L. *phylactēri-um*: see next + -an.] (See quot.) So **Phylacteric** (-eˑrik), **-ical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to phylacteries; **Phylaˑcterize** *v.* [ad. late Gr. *φυλακτηρίζειν*], *trans.* to guard or protect with a phylactery.

1616 T. Godwin *Moses & Aaron* I. x. (1625) 54 In the yeere of our Lord, 692. certaine Sorcerers were condemned for the like kind of Magick ['hanging the beginning of Saint Iohns Gospell about their necks'] by the name of *φυλακτήριοι*, that is, Phylacterians. 1698 L. Addison *Chr. Sacr.* 128 (R.) In their private or phylacterical prayers, it [Amen] was omitted. *a* 1641 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* vii. (1642) 406 Ἑαυτοὺς φυλακτηρίζουσιν, ἵνα τῶν δαιμόνων αὐδεὶς ἐφάψηται, They phylacterize, or blesse and defend themselves that no ill Spirit or Divell annoy them.

Phylactery (filæˑktĕri). Forms: 4 fil-, philaterie, 6 -eri, -ery, -ory, phylatorye, philacterie, 6–7 philactery, 7– phylactery (6–7 -ie). Also in med.L. forms philateria, -um, phil-, phylacterium. [ME. ad. L. *fyl-*, *phylactērium* (Vulg.), a. Gr. *φυλακτήριον* a watchman's post, a safeguard, an amulet, f. *φυλάκτήρ* a guard, f. stem *φυλακ-* of *φυλάσσειν* to guard. Cf. OF. *filatiere* (12th c.), mod.F. *phylactère*.]

1. A small leathern box containing four texts of Scriptnre, Deut. vi. 4–9, xi. 13–21, Ex. xiii. 1–10, 11–16, written in Hebrew letters on vellum and, by a literal interpretation of the passages, worn by

Jews during morning prayer on all days except the sabbath, as a reminder of the obligation to keep the law. Cf. Deut. xi. 18 'Ye shall bind them [my words] for a sign upon your hand, and they shall be for frontlets between your eyes.'

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 61 In stede of philateries men maken gret volyms of newe lawes. 1382 — *Matt.* xxiii. 5 Thei alargen her filateries [*gloss* that ben smale scrowis]. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 325 Þey bere scrowes in her forhedes and in hir lift armes and cleped þe scrowes philateria; in þe scrowes were þe ten hestes. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xxiii. 5 They sett abroade there philateris. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxiii. 5 They walke vp and doune bearyng about brode Philacteries. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. Notes* 823 They ware in their foreheads scrowles of parchment, wherein were written the tenne commaundements giuen by God to Moses, which they called Philaterias. 1616 T. Godwin *Moses & Aaron* I. (1641) 42 There were.. Phylacteries for the head, or frontlets, reaching from one ear to the other, and tied behind with a thong; and Phylacteries for the hand fastned upon the left arme above the elbow on the inside, that it might be neer the heart. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xxx, A broad girdle inscribed with characters like the phylacteries of the Hebrews. 1879 C. Geikie *Christ* xv. 156 Pharisees, with broad phylacteries.

b. *fig.* A reminder; a religious observance or profession of faith; an ostentatious or hypocritical display of piety or rectitude, a mark of Pharisaism; a burdensome traditional observance. Phrase: *to make broad the phylactery* (from Matt. xxiii. 5), to vaunt one's righteousness.

1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Introd. Addr. Parlt., I send him back again for a phylactery to stitch upon his arrogance. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* I. § 21 Trust not to thy Remembrance in things which need Phylacteries. *Ibid.* III. § 10 To thoughtful Observators the whole World is a Phylactery, and every thing we see an Item of the Wisdom .. of God. Happy are they who..make their Phylacteries speak in their Lives. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* I. 399 And Fathers, Counsels, Church, and Church's head, Were on her reverend Phylacteries read. 1847 Lo. Cockburn *Jrnl.* II. 189 Five statutes.., each of which tends in its way to disentangle us of the phylacteries of the feudal system. 1893 Morley in *Daily News* 3 Mar. 5/5 Mr. Russell..has worn his broadest phylacteries, used his most pharisaical language.

c. Erroneously applied to the fringe or the blue ribbon, which the Israelites were commanded to wear as a remembrancer (Num. xv. 38, 39); hence extended to a fringe or border generally.

1576 N. T. (Tomson) *Matt.* xxiii. 5 *note*, Phylacteries.—It was a thread, or ribband of blewe silke in the frioge of a corner, the beholding whereof made them to remember the Lawes and ordinances of God: and therefore was it called a phylacterie, as you would say, a keper. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. II. xiv. 97 The Flames had rambled to the Borders and the Phylacteries (as it were) of this Obelisk. 1878 B. Taylor *Deukalion* III. iii. 112 She walks, And droops her loosed phylacteries in the dust.

2. An amulet worn upon the person, as a preservative against disease, etc.; also *fig.* a charm, safeguard.

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Phylacterium*, a sort of Amulet, for the cure of Venomous Diseases.] 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* x. vii. (Rtldg.) 355 Very good books,..a never-failing phylactery against the blue devils (F. *une ressource assurée contre l'ennui*). 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 436 (ed. 2) 628 The figure of Serapis was a customary phylacterion. 1852 Hook *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 585 Phylactery..properly denotes a preservative, such as pagans carried about to preserve them from evils, diseases, and dangers; for example, stones or pieces of metal engraved under certain aspects of the planets. 1860 — *Lives Abps.* I. v. 223 The bishops..were required..to put down pagan observances, auguries, phylacteries, and incantations.

3. A vessel or case containing a holy relic.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxviii. (Add. MS. 27944) Philaterium is a litel vessel of glas oþer of Cristal in þe whiche holy relikes ben ikepte. 1520 in *Archæologia* LIII. 14 One phylatorye silver and gylte..contenyng w'yn a bone of saynt Stephen. 1536 in *Antiq. Sarisb.* (1771) 194 One Philatory, long, ornate with silver,..standing on four feet,..and containing a tooth of St. Macarius. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. App. 686 Harold is shown swearing between two chests or phylacteries.

4. In mediæval art, The inscribed scroll proceeding from a person's mouth or held by him, to indicate his words; *fig.* a record, a roll. Also, the label or infula of a mitre.

1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* ii. 74 The legends painted upon the phylacteries in painted glass. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 423 Here is the phylactery of his vices—wily, wary, cold, calculating, indirect, faithless.

Hence **Phyla·cteried** *a.*, furnished with phylacteries; also *fig.*

1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 277 Without any phylacteried display of Independence and Non-intrusion oratory.

† **Phyla·ctic.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *φυλακτικός* adj., having the quality of guarding, f. stem *φυλακ-* (see prec.).] A preservative; a prophylactic.

1706 Cary (*title*) A Physician's Phylactic, Against a Lawyer's Venefic: or, An Answer to a Book, abusively Entitled, *The Rights of the Christian Church, Asserted.*

Phyla·ctocarp. *Zool.* [f. Gr. *φυλακτός*, vbl. adj. f. *φυλάσσειν* to guard + *καρπός* fruit.] A 'fruit-case'; a receptacle in certain hydroids protecting the gonothecæ. Hence **Phylactoca·rpal** *a.*

1883 Allman in *Challenger Rep.* VII. III. 10 The term phylactocarp may be used as a .. general expression for the various forms under which the apparatus destined for the protection of the gonangia shows itself in the phylactocarpal Plumularidæ... The commonest and longest known form of phylactocarp is the corbula of *Aglaophenia*. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 759.

Phylactolæ·matous, *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Phylactolæmata* (f. Gr. *φυλακτο-*, f. *φυλάσσειν* to guard + *λαιμός* throat + L. *-āta* (pa. pple)) + -ous.] Belonging to the *Phylactolæmata*, an order of Polyzoa, having the lophophore bilateral, and the mouth overhung by a small ciliated mobile lobe, the epistome.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 461 Between the bases of the arms there is a rounded or pentagonal disk with raised and ciliated edges, which occupies the place of the epistoma in the phylactolaematous Polyzoa.

Phylarch (fəi·lāɹk). Also 7–8 **phil-.** [ad. L. *phȳlarchus*, a. Gr. *φύλαρχος* chief of a tribe, f. *φυλή* tribe + *-αρχος*, f. *ἄρχειν* to rule. Cf. F. *phylarque.*]

1. The chief or ruler of a phyle or tribe in ancient Greece; hence, a tribal chief generally.

1656 J. Harrington *Oceana* (1658) 56 Moses chose able men .., and made them heads over the people; (Tribunes ..or Phylarches, that is) Princes of the Tribes. 1659 — *Lawgiving* II. ii. (1700) 400 These Degrees were of two sorts; first, Phylarchs or Princes of Tribes; and secondly, Patriarchs, or Princes of Familys. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* I. iii. 32 One of the Numidian petty Princes, called by Greek Authors Philarchs, and by the Arabs &c. Sheikhs. 1861 W. Muir *Mahomet* Introd. 183 The Romans recognized as kings or Phylarchs of the Syrian Arabs the chiefs of the Bani Salih.

2. In ancient Attica, An officer elected to command the cavalry of each of the ten phylæ.

1830 tr. *Aristoph., Birds* 214 Diitrephes, with only wicker wings, was chosen Phylarch,—next, Hipparch. 1846 Grote *Greece* II. viii. II. 607 The tribe appears to have been the only military classification known to Athens, and the taxiarch the only tribe officer for infantry, as the phylarch was for cavalry, under the general-in-chief.

3. The title given to certain magistrates in the ideal commonwealths of Plato, More, etc.; in Harrington's *Oceana* given to the magisterial body.

1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utopia* II. iii. (1895) 135 Euery thyrty families or fermes chewse them yearlye an offycer, whyche in their olde language is called the Syphograunte, and by a newer name the Phylarche (*phylarchum*). 1656 J. Harrington *Oceana* (1658) 76 All and every one of these Magistrates, together with the Justices of Peace: and the Jury-men of the Hundreds, .. are the Prerogative Troop or Phylarch of the Tribe. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 407 During twenty years the chief employment of busy and ingenious men had been to frame constitutions .. All the nomenclature .. of the imaginary government was fully set forth,..Phylarchs, Tribes [etc.].

Hence **Phyla·rchic, -a·rchical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to phylarchs or to tribal government; consisting in the rule of great families; **Phy·larchy**, the office of a phylarch, tribal government.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 640 Feelings of decent reverence for the old *phylarchic aristocracies of England. 1861 W. Muir *Mahomet* I. Introd. 146 The national tradition and poetry of the Arabs,..with respect to genealogical and *phylarchical events. 1728 Earbery tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* II. 56 The twelve Apostles and the twelve patriarchs joined together, or the *phylarchies of the Jews. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 9 July 11 A Bedawin phylarchy, in which the chief is the political and religious ruler of the nation.

‖ **Phyle** (fəi·lī). Pl. **-æ.** *Ancient Gr. Hist.* [a. Gr. *φῦλή* tribe.] In ancient Greece, a clan or tribe, based on supposed kinship; in Attica, after the reforms of Clisthenes, a political, administrative, and military unit, the division of the people into ten phylæ being mainly geographical; also the cavalry brigade furnished by an Attic tribe.

1863 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 290 The Greek Eupatrid or the Roman Patrician, who had to court the votes of his Phyle or of his clients. 1868 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* (ed. 7) 389 The tribes or phylæ [of Attica] were divided ..each into three phratriæ. *Ibid.* 390 All foreigners admitted to the citizenship were registered in a phyle.

Phylembryo (fəile·mbrio). *Biol.* [f. Phyl-um + Embryo.] The ancestral embryo form of a race of animals or plants. Hence **Phylembryo·nic** *a.*

1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* 464 The ancestral form of this group, the phylemhryo, has been found in Paterina, whose adult represents the youngest stage, the beak of the shell, of other Brachiopods. 1902 Webster *Suppl.* s.v. *Phylo-*, Phylembryonic.

Phyletic (fəile·tik), *a. Biol.* [ad. Gr. *φυλετικός*, f. *φυλέτης* a tribesman, f. *φῦλή* a tribe.] Of or pertaining to a phylum or race; racial.

1881 *Science Gossip* No. 203. 249 Presenting a picture..of phyletic development (that is, the changes through which the species has passed in its development). 1892 Mivart *Ess. & Crit.* 457 The growth of the species, or phyletic growth. 1893 tr. *Weismann's Germ-Plasm* I. i. 56 The entire phyletic transformation of a species does not by any means alone depend on its intra-cellular variation.

Hence **Phyle·tically** *adv.*, as regards the phylum, racially.

1893 tr. *Weismann's Germ-Plasm* ii. 115 Salamanders..are much younger phyletically, and much more highly organised.

Phyllarea, -erea, obs. erron. ff. Phillyrea.

Phyllary (fi·lări). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *phyllārium*, a. Gr. *φυλλάριον*, dim. of *φύλλον* leaf.] Each of the small leaves or bracts constituting the involucre of a Composite flower.

1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 122 In the Compositae..the bracts form an involucre the parts of which are sometimes called phyllaries. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (1870) 182.

† **Phyllet,** obs. erron. form of Fillet.

1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22339, I haue knyues, phyllettys, callys.

Phyllidiobranchiate (fili·diobræ·ŋkiĕt), *a. Zool.* [f. next + L. *branchia*: see Branchiate.] Belonging to or having the characters of the *Phyllidiobranchia*, a division of gastropod molluscs, in which the ctenidia are replaced by lamellæ (the *phyllidia*) within the fold of the mantle.

1883 Lankester in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 656/1 Dorsal and ventral view of *Pleurophyllidia lineata* (Otto), one of the Phyllidiobranchiate Palliate Opisthobranchs.

‖ **Phyllidium** (fili·diŏm). *Biol.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *φύλλ-ον* leaf + *-ιδιον* dim. suffix.] One of the rudimentary ctenidia or *lamellæ* of certain gastropod molluscs, called by E. R. Lankester *capitopedal bodies.*

Phylliform (fi·lifōɹm), *a. rare.* [irreg. f. Gr. *φύλλον* leaf + -form.] Leaf-shaped, leaf-like.

1848 E. Forbes *Naked-eyed Medusæ* 37 Four phylliform ovaries.

Phyllirea, obs. erron. variant of Phillyrea.

‖ **Phyllirhoe** (fili·roi). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *φυλλορρόος* shedding leaves, f. *φύλλ-ον* leaf + *-ροος*, from *ῥοή* flow.] A genus of degenerate gastropod molluscs, having no cerata nor ctenidium, and of thin translucent body, without shell, gills, or foot, the general surface being respiratory in function; usually called from their appearance ocean-slugs.

The species *P. bucephalus* is highly phosphorescent.

1878 Bell tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 339 These gills are atrophied in many Opisthobranchiata, when the whole of the integument takes on the respiratory function (Phyllirhoe).

Hence **Phyllirhoid** (fi·liroid) *a.* and *sb. Zool.*; **a.** *adj.*, akin to the genus *Phyllirhoë*; having the characters of the family *Phyllirhoidæ*; **b.** *sb.*, a mollusc of this family, an ocean-slug.

Phyllis: see Phillis.

Phyllite (fi·ləit). [f. Gr. *φύλλον* a leaf + -ite[1].]

1. *Min.* **a.** A species of magnesia-mica, occurring in small scales in argillaceous schist or slate. **b.** A rock consisting of an argillaceous schist or slate containing scales or flakes of mica.

See A. R. Hunt *Notes on Petrolog. Nomencl.* in *Geol. Mag.* Jan. 1896, 31–35.

a. 1828 Thomson in *Ann. N. Y. Lyceum Nat. Hist.* III. 47 Phyllite .. will probably constitute a new species. 1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* vi. 77 The ottrelite has been called phyllite. 1892 — *Min.* (ed. 6) 642.

b. 1881 *Rep. Geol. Expl. N. Zealand* 128 A series of less altered rocks (phyllites) form the northern part of the Eyrie Mountains. 1886 Geikie *Class-bk. Geol.* 223 By increase of its mica-flakes a clay-slate passes into a phyllite. 1892 Teall in *Proc. Somerset Archæol. Soc.* 211 A schistose rock intermediate between a phyllite and a mica-schist.

2. *Geol.* A general name for a fossil leaf. ? *Obs.*

1843 Humble *Dict. Geol. & Min.*, *Phyllite*, a petrified leaf.

Hence **Phyllitic** (fili·tik) *a.*, consisting of or having the character of phyllite.

1888 *Nature* 8 Nov. 31/1 Generally the slates are schistose, phyllitic, and chiastolitic.

Phyllo- (filo-), repr. Gr. *φυλλο-*, combining form of *φύλλον* leaf, in various scientific terms.

Phyllochromogen (-krōu·mŏdʒen) *Chem.* [see Chromogen], a constituent of chlorophyll, supposed by Liebermann to give rise, by oxidation or reduction, to the various colouring-matters of flowers. **Phyllocyanic** (-səi,æ·nik) *a. Chem.* [see Cyanic 2], in *phyllocyanic acid* = next. **Phyllocyanin** (-səi·ănin) *Chem.* [see Cyanin], a blue or bluish-green substance supposed by Frémy to be a constituent of chlorophyll (see *phylloxanthin* below). **Phy·llocyst** (-sist) *Zool.*, a cyst or cavity in the hydrophyllium (see Hydro-) of certain Hydrozoa; hence **Phyllocy·stic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a phyllocyst. **Phyllogen** (fi·lŏdʒen) [-gen] = *phyllophore.* **Phyllogenetic** (-dʒĭne·tik) *a.* [-genetic], pertaining to the production of leaves. **Phyllogenous** (filo·dʒĭnəs) *a.* [-gen 2 + -ous], growing upon leaves. ‖ **Phyllomania** *Bot.* [mod.L.: cf. Gr. *φυλλομανεῖν* to run wildly to leaf], an abnormal development of leaves. **Phyllomorphic** (-mɔ̄·ufik) *a.* [Gr. *μορφή* form], leaf-shaped; in quot., characterized by imitation of the forms of leaves; so **Phyllomo·rphous** *a.*, leaf-shaped; **Phy·llomorphy**, metamorphosis of other organs into leaves (= Phyllody). **Phyllophæin** (-fī·in) *Chem.* [Gr. *φαιός* dusky: see -in[1]] = Phæophyll. **Phy·llophore** (-fo·ɹ) *Bot.* [Gr. *φυλλοφόρος* leaf-bearing], the growing-point or terminal bud from which the leaves arise, esp. in palms; so **Phyllophorous** (-p·fŏrəs) *a.*, leaf-bearing; in *Zool.*, bearing parts resembling leaves, as the nose-leaf of certain bats. **Phylloporphyrin** (-pɔ̄·ufirin) *Chem.* [Gr. *πορφύρα* purple dye], a black substance obtained by decomposition of chlorophyll; its aqueous solution is purple (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*, citing Geissler and Möller). **Phylloxanthin** (filǫksæ·nþin) *Chem.* [a. F. *phylloxanthine*

(Frémy), f. Gr. *ξανθός* yellow], a yellow constituent of chlorophyll, also called XANTHOPHYLL.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 452 The basic component [of chlorophyll], *phyllochromogen, is capable of assuming the most various colours under the influence of oxidising and reducing agents. 1881 *Ibid.* 1637 Chlorophyll .. When digested with hydrochloric acid .. splits up into phylloxanthin, a brown substance,..and Frémy's *phyllocyanic acid, an olive-green substance. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 744 M. Frémy..has ascertained that it [chlorophyll] is composed of two colouring principles,—one a yellow, which he has termed *phylloxanthine*; and the other a blue, which he has called **phyllocyanine*. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 291 Frémy's later researches have led him to regard the so-called phyllocyanin as really an acid (*phyllocyanic*). 1859 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 14 They always contain a diverticulum of the somatic cavity, or *phyllocyst. 1877 — *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 139 Phyllocyst or cavity of hydrophyllium with its process. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Phyllogen.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1898 *Nature* 26 May 74/2 Theories of *phyllogenetic development. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phyllogenus*,..that which grows upon leaves..: *phyllogenous. 1670 E. TONGE in *Phil. Trans.* V. 2073 Whether the delay of Sap, staying Fruit and Blossoms, as is supposed, by tying, will cure the *Phyllo-mania, as Cross-hacking? 1856 GRINDON *Life* viii. (1875) 97 No plant can suffer from phyllomania and be fruitful at the same moment. 1882 *Academy* 4 Feb. 76 It [Celtic art] was zoomorphic, but not *phyllomorphic. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 669 Classified under the head of the Walking Leaf, or *Phyllomorphous insects. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, **Phyllomorphy*, the same as *Phyllody*. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 954/1 The dusky or brown colouring matter of the leaves of plants: *phyllophein. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Phæophyll*, the brown colouring-matter of the Fucoideæ; also called *Phyllophæin*. 1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) I. 227 The growing point, or **phyllophore* [of Mirbel]. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 132 That portion of a palm-stem which lies above the lowest active leaves..is of a conical shape..often much elongated, and carries all the new and forming leaves. It is known as the *Phyllophore*. 1828 WEBSTER, **Phyllophorous*. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 954/2 The yellow colouring matter of the leaf of a plant: *phylloxanthin. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 745 The experiments of M. Frémy show, that the yellow leaves of autumn contain no phyllocyanine, and hence that their colour is entirely due to the phylloxanthine, either in its original condition or in an altered state.

‖ **Phyllobranchia** (filəbræ·ŋkiă). *Zool.* Pl. **-æ**. [mod.L., f. Gr. *φύλλον* leaf + *βράγχια* gills.] Each of the leaf-like, foliaceous, or lamellar gills of certain crustaceans. **Phyllobra·nchial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a phyllobranchia; **Phyllobra·nchiate** *a.*, having phyllobranchiæ.

1878 HUXLEY in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 4 June 782 The structure ..which obtains in *Gebia* and *Callianassa*, which are truly phyllobranchiate. 1880 — *Crayfish* v. 271 The prawn's gills are..phyllobranchiæ;..the central stem of the branchia ..bears only two rows of broad flat lamellæ. 1880 E. R. LANKESTER in *Nature* XXI. 355/2 Crayfishes..differ from prawns..in..being 'trichobranchiate' in place of 'phyllobranchiate'.

Phyllocla·dioid *a.* [-OID], resembling a phylloclade (in quot. misused as if = having phylloclades); **Phyllo·cladous** *a.* [-OUS], having phylloclades.

1883 *Jrnl. Linn. Soc., Bot.* XX. 249 A phyllocladioid Exocarpus..an oblanceolate thick rigid phylloclade. 1895 KERNER & OLIVER *Nat. Hist. Plants* I. 334 The most striking forms of phylloclados plants.

Phyllode (fi·lōud). Also in L. form *phyllo·dium*. [a. F. *phyllode*, ad. mod.L. **phyllōdium** (filōu·diŏm), also in Eng. use, f. Gr. *φυλλώδης* leaf-like, f. *φύλλον* leaf: see -ODE.]

1. *Bot.* A petiole or leaf-stalk of an expanded and (usually) flattened form, resembling and having the functions of a leaf, the true leaf-blade being absent or much reduced in size, as in many Acacias.

1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) I. 297 The curious transformation undergone by the petiole when it becomes a phyllode. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1870) 175 To such a petiole the name of phyllodium or phyllode has been applied. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 347 All the eight species of this genus [Sarracenia] have hollowed *phyllodia*, which form slender pitchers or urns.

2. *Zool.* = PETAL 2.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 557 In the *Cassidulidae* the peristomial ends of the ambulacra dilate into petala or phyllodes, forming a figure known as *floscella*.

Hence **Phyllo·dial** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a phyllode; **Phyllodi·neous, Phyllo·dinous** *a.* [irreg.], bearing phyllodes; also = prec.; **Phyllodinia·tion**, formation of phyllodes.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phyllodialis*, applied to the cup of an ascidiated leaf..when it is formed by the *phyllodium*, or the petiole enlarged in the form of a leaf, as in the *Saracenia purpurea*: *phyllodial. 1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) II. 307 Among the *phyllodineous Acacias. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 307 Australian affinities are shewn..by a *phyllodinous Acacia. *a* 1850 R. BROWN cited in Cassell for **Phyllodiniation*.

Phyllody (fi·lədi). *Bot.* [f. prec. + -Y.] **a.** The condition in which certain organs, esp. parts of the flower, are metamorphosed into ordinary leaves. **b.** The condition in which the leaf-stalk is metamorphosed into a phyllode.

1888 HENSLOW *Orig. Floral Struct.* xxx. 302 Phyllody of the Carpels and Ovules.

Phylloid (fi·loid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *phylloīdēs*, f. Gr. *φύλλ-ον* leaf: see -OID.] **a.** *adj.* Resembling a leaf; foliaceous. **b.** *sb.* A part in lower plants, analogous to or resembling a leaf.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phylloides*,..applied by Mirbel to parts which have the form of leaves, that is, which are flattened and herbaceous, as the stem of the *Cactus phyllanthus*: phylloid. *Ibid.* s.v. *Phyllosoma*, A crustaceous animal with phylloid or bladder-like sacs attached to the hinder part of the body. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 211 For the sake of finding an expression for these relationships in Algæ..the leaf-like appendages might be termed Phylloids, the root-like appendages Rhizoids.

So **Phylloi·dal, Phylloi·deous** *adjs.* = prec. a.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Phylloideous*, the same as Foliaceous. 1888 HENSLOW *Orig. Floral Struct.* xxx. 302 The ovules then undergo phylloidal changes of different degrees.

Phyllome (fi·lōum). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *phyllōma*, f. Gr. *φύλλωμα* foliage, clothing of leaves, f. *φυλλοῦν* to clothe with leaves, f. *φύλλον* leaf. (But *-ome* has here rather the mod. sense of 'formation' as in *caulome, rhizome*.) So in mod.F.]

1. The general name for a leaf or any organ homologous with a leaf, or regarded as a modified leaf (as a sepal, petal, stamen, carpel, bract, etc.).

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 130 If now we accept ..Thallome, Stem (Caulome), Leaf (Phyllome), and Hair (Trichome), in the senses indicated. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 6 *note*, The German botanists use..*Phyllome* in this sense.

2. (See quot.) *rare*—0.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phylloma*. Herschel terms thus..the whole of the germs destined to produce the leaves which come from the bud..when it is developed; a phyllome.

Hence **Phyllomic** (filō·mik) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a phyllome.

1886 *Nature* 6 May 17/2 Even on this explanation the true stamen is phyllomic.

Phyllophagan (filɒ·făgăn). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *phyllophaga* pl., a. Gr. type **φυλλοφάγα*, f. *φύλλον* leaf + *-φάγος* eating.] A member of the *Phyllophaga*, a name applied in different classifications to various gronps of animals which feed on leaves: viz. (*a*) a tribe of marsupials, including the phalangers; (*b*) a gronp of edentates, comprising the sloths; (*c*) a group of lamellicorn beetles, including the chafers; (*d*) of hymenopterons insects, including the saw-flies. So **Phyllo·phagous** *a.*, leaf-eating; belonging to the *Phyllophaga*.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., **Phyllophagans, Phyllophaga*, the name of a tribe of Marsupials, including the Phalangers, Petaurists, and Koala; also of a tribe of beetles, including those which live by suction of the tender parts of vegetables, as the leaves and succulent sprouts. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, s.v. 1868 OWEN *Anat. Vertebr.* § 332 III. 451 The thick epithelium continued over the inner surface of that part in the Phyllophagous species.

Phyllopod (fi·lɒpɒd), *sb.* and *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Phyllopoda* pl., f. Gr. *φύλλο-ν* leaf + *πούς, ποδ-* foot.] **a.** *sb.* A member of the *Phyllopoda*, a gronp of entomostracous crustaceans, having lamellate or foliaceous swimming feet; a leaf-footed crnstacean. **b.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Phyllopoda*; leaf-footed.

1863 RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* v. (1878) 63 Also a phyllopod crustacean. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1983. 571/2 The little modest ostracods and phyllopods. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 239 The form of the Phyllopod foot.

So **Phyllopodal** (filɒ·pŏdăl), **Phyllo·podan, Phyllo·podous** *adjs.* = prec. b; **Phyllopodiform** (filɒpɒ·difōrm) *a.*, having the form of a phyllopod.

1878 tr. *Claus* in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 650/2 *note*, The maxilla of the Decapod larva is a sort of *Phyllopodal foot. 1869 W. S. DALLAS tr. *F. Müller's Facts for Darwin* 84 A *Phyllopodiform Decapod. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 14 These *Phyllopodous species seem..to be recent representatives of ancient forms, the Trilobites.

Phyllopode (fi·lŏpoud). *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *φύλλο-ν* leaf + *πούς, ποδ-* foot.] Name for the dilated sheathing-base of the leaf in *Isoëtes*, analogous to a petiole in Phanerogams.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 420 The structure of the leaves of Isoëtes varies according as the species grow submerged in water, in marshes, or on dry ground...In the third case..the basal portions of the dead leaves (phyllopodes) form a firm black coat of mail round the stem.

Phyllorhine (fi·lŏrəin), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Phyllorhīn-us*, f. Gr. *φύλλο-ν* leaf + *ῥίς, ῥιν-* nose.] **a.** *adj.* Of a bat: Having a nose-leaf, or leaf-like appendage to the nose; leaf-nosed; *spec.* belonging to the *Phyllorhininæ*, a subfamily of the *Rhinolophidæ* or horseshoe-bats. **b.** *sb.* A leaf-nosed bat; *spec.* one of the *Phyllorhininæ*. Also **Phyllorhi·nine** *a.* and *sb.*

Phylloscopine (filɒ·skŏpəin), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *Phylloscop-us* (f. Gr. *φύλλο-ν* leaf + *-σκοπός* viewing) + -INE¹.] Of or related to the genus *Phylloscopus* containing the chiffchaff and warblers.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* cites H. SEEBOHM.

Phyllosome (fi·lŏsōum). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Phyllosōma*, f. Gr. *φύλλο-ν* leaf + *σῶμα* body: see qnot. 1858.] The larval form of certain macrnrous crustaceans (formerly supposed to be adult forms constitnting a separate gronp); a glass-crab.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xv. 59 The most remarkable animals belonging to the order [Stomapods] are the Phyllosomes of Dr. Leach. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phyllosoma*, name of a crustaceous animal with phylloid or bladder-like sacs attached to the hinder part of the body: a phyllosome.

Phyllostome (fi·lostoum). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Phyllostoma*, f. Gr. *φύλλο-ν* leaf + *στόμα, στοματ-* mouth.] A bat of the genus *Phyllostoma* or family *Phyllostomatidæ*, having a nose-leaf or other appendage of the snout. Also **Phyllosto·matid, Phyllo·stomid.** So **Phyllosto·matoid, Phyllosto·matous, Phyllo·stomine, Phyllo·stomoid, Phyllo·stomous** *adjs.*, belonging to or having the characters of the *Phyllostomatidæ*.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Phyllostomatus, Phyllostomus*, applied by Goldfuss, Gray [etc.] to a Family (*Phyllostomata*) of the *Cheiroptera*, having the nose or mouth encumbered with a simple leaf: phyllostomatous: phyllostomous. 1866 *Athenæum* No. 2002. 339/1 Genera of phyllostomine or leaf-nosed bats.

‖ **Phyllotaxis** (filətæ·ksis). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *φύλλο-ν* leaf + *τάξις* arrangement.] The arrangement or order of leaves (or other lateral members, e.g. scales of a pine-cone, florets of a composite flower, etc.) upon an axis or stem; the geometrical principles of snch arrangement. Also **Phy·llotaxy.**

The principal kinds of phyllotaxis are (1) the *cyclical* or *verticillate*, in which a number of leaves (two or more) stand at the same level, forming a pair or whorl; and (2) the *spiral* or *alternate*, in which each leaf stands singly, their points of insertion forming a spiral (the *genetic spiral*) round the stem; in the latter case the phyllotaxis is expressed by a fraction denoting the angle (or portion of one turn of the spiral) between two successive leaves; thus in a $\frac{2}{5}$ phyllotaxis there are 5 leaves in every 2 turns of the spiral.

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 60 A particular study of those laws has been pursued, under the name of Phyllotaxy. 1863 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 51 Do you remember telling me that I ought to study Phyllotaxy? 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 173 In a $\frac{2}{5}$ phyllotaxis..the 6th member stands over the 1st, the 7th over the 2nd, and so on.

Hence **Phyllota·ctic, Phyllota·ctical** *adjs.*, belonging or relating to phyllotaxis.

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 140 [In the Flower] the leaves, arranged according to the general phyllotactic laws, are more or less changed in form and texture. 1888 HENSLOW *Orig. Floral Struct.* xxxii. 339 From phyllotactical reasons, it is clear that the origin and arrangements of the floral members are entirely foliar.

‖ **Phylloxera** (filɒksī·eră). *Entom.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *φύλλο-ν* leaf + *ξηρός* dry.] A genus of *Aphidiæ* or plant-lice; *esp.* the species *P. vastatrix*, also called *vine-pest*, which is very destructive to the European grape-vine, infesting the roots and leaves, and causing the death of the plant.

The genus *Phylloxera* was named in 1834 to include a plant-louse which was observed to dry up the leaves of the oak in Provence; in 1868 Planchon showed that the vine disease was caused by a new species, which was constantly found on the roots of affected vines, and which he named *P. vastatrix*. (See *Comptes Rendus* 1868 II. 588.)

1868 *Gard. Chron.* 31 Oct. 1138. 1869 *Ibid.* 30 Jan. 109 M. Signoret .. considered that the insect belongs to the genus Phylloxera. 1880 *Athenæum* 11 Sept. 340/3 All the vineyards within reach flooded during winter, as a protection against the ravages of the phylloxera. 1886 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 367 In 1865 the first appearance of the phylloxera in France occurred in the plateau of Pujant, near Roquemaure, on the right bank of the Rhone. 1888 A. E. SHIPLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 239/1 The Phylloxera has spread to Corsica; it has appeared here and there amongst the vineyards of the Rhine and Switzerland.

fig. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 May 1/3 Spite of his rosy cheeks, '*la maladie des désabusés*', that phylloxera of the mental vineyard, holds him in its deadly grip.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *phylloxera outbreak, visitation*; **phylloxera-mite**, a minnte acarid, *Tyroglyphus phylloxeræ*, which infests the phylloxera.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Jan. 8/1 The stocks..being larger than they have been at any time since the phylloxera visitation. 1902 *Ibid.* 7 Jan. 2/3 The failure of the vines, due to the phylloxera outbreak in the sixties.

Hence **Phylloxeral** (-ī·erăl), **Phylloxeric** (-e·rik) *adjs.*, pertaining or relating to the phylloxera; **Phyllo·xerated, Phyllo·xerized** *ppl. adjs.*, infested with the phylloxera.

1881 *Nature* 6 Oct. 552/1 Treatment of phylloxerised vines by the use of sulphide of carbon and sulpho-carbonate of potassium. 1882 *St. James' Gaz.* 6 Apr. 4/2 Getting rid of the few phylloxerated spots which appeared there six years ago. 1886 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 378 The inspector of the phylloxeric service reports that unless energetic measures are taken the vineyards of Portugal will be ruined. 1902 *Speaker* 20 Sept. 646/2 Thanks to the beneficent influence of the phylloxeral crisis.

‖ **Phyllula** (fi·lūlă). *Bot.* Also **phyllule.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *φύλλ-ον* leaf + *οὐλή* scar.] The scar left on a branch by the fall of a leaf.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Phyllula*,..term by Zuccarini for the cicatrix which, after its fall, each leaf leaves upon the bark at the place of its insertion: the phyllule. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Phyllyræa, -rea, obs. erron. ff. Phillyrea.

Phylo-, before a vowel **phyl-**, combining form of Gr. *φῦλον*, *φυλή* a tribe (see Phyle, Phylum), used in mod. scientific terms, mostly of biology. **Phy·locycle**, the cycle or whole course of the development of a phylum; hence **Phylocy·clic** *a.* **Phylogero·ntic** [Gerontic] *a.*, of or pertaining to the old age or stage of decay of a race or type of organisms. **Phylonepio·nic** *a.* [Gr. *νήπιος* infant], of or pertaining to the nepionic stage of phylogenesis, or that following the embryonic (cf. Phylembryonic). **Phylo·pterous** *a.* [Gr. *πτερόν* wing], of or pertaining to the *Phyloptera*, in some classifications a superorder of insects, containing the *Neuroptera*, *Pseudoneuroptera*, *Orthoptera*, and *Dermaptera*.

1893 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXVI. 109 It is proposed to use .. *phylocycle or phylocyclon for [the cycle] of the phylum. *Ibid.* 124 Possibility of the simultaneous origin of phylocycles discussed. *Ibid.* 90 The oldest stages of different individuals of a species, and the corresponding *phylogerontic types of different groups arising from the same common ancestor, resemble each other. 1902 Webster *Suppl.* s. v. *Phylo-*, *Phylonepionic.

Phylo·genal, *a. rare.* [irreg. f. Phylogeny + -al.] = Phylogenetic.

1890 *Nature* 6 Feb. 316/2 He has..confounded ontogenal steps of growth with phylogenal phases of plan.

Phylogenesis (fəilo,dʒe·nĭsis). *Biol.* [mod. f. Phylo- + -genesis.] The genesis or evolution of the tribe or race; the evolution of any organ or feature in the race; = Phylogeny 1.

1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 217 The families within which we have as yet been able to compare Ontogenesis with Phylogenesis, constantly approximate in their origin. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 7 Phylogenesis is the mechanical cause of Ontogenesis: The Evolution of the Tribe..effects all the..Evolution of the Germ or Embryo. 1881 S. V. Clevenger in *Amer. Nat.* July 513 Certain aspects in the phylogenesis of the spinal cord.

Phylogenetic (fəi·lo,dʒĭne·tik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -genetic.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of phylogenesis or phylogeny; relating to the race history of an organism or organisms.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* Introd. 41 The validity of phylogenetic conclusions, deduced from the facts of embryology alone. 1885 W. A. Herdman (*title*) A Phylogenetic Classification of Animals (for the Use of Students). 1897 *19th Cent.* May 793 From these ontogenetic details to see what deductions may be drawn in regard to the phylogenetic origin of Languages.

So **Phy·logene·tical** *a. rare.* Hence **Phy·logene·tically** *adv.*, with reference to phylogenesis; in or as regards the evolution of the race.

1872 Elsberg in *Microsc. Jrnl.* July 185 A chain of gradations .. through which higher organisms have passed phylogenetically, and do pass ontogenetically. 1878 Bell tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 413 The earliest characters of the embryonic head, or of its equivalent in all Vertebrata, point to its being phylogenetically, the most ancient portion of the body. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. vii. 150 First, observe the facts of Ontogeny and then attach their phylogenetical significance to them. 1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXIII. 479 The morphological and phylogenetical study of the higher plants.

Phylogenic (fəilo,dʒe·nik), *a.* [f. as next + -ic.] Of or pertaining to phylogeny; phylogenetic.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xii. 669 *note*, A great variety of surprising phylogenic speculations. 1878 Foster *Phys.* IV. v. 556 This .. has a morphological or phylogenic, as well as a physiological or teleological, significance.

Phylogenist (fəilo·dʒĭnist). [f. next + -ist.] One versed or skilled in phylogeny.

1881 *Gardeners' Chron.* 17 Sept. 364/3 Phylogenists have agreed on a few main points. 1885 *Athenæum* 18 Apr. 507/1 The principle of archaic forms..started by the father of phylogenists.

Phylogeny (fəilo·dʒĭni). *Biol.* [ad. mod.Ger. *phylogenie* (Haeckel 1866), f. Gr. *φῦλον* race, phylum + *-γενεια* birth, origin.]

1. The genesis and evolution of the phylum, tribe, or species; ancestral or racial evolution of an animal or plant type (as distinguished from *ontogenesis*, the evolution of the individual).

1872 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* (ed. 5) xiv, Professor Häckel in his Generelle Morphologie..has recently brought his great knowledge and abilities to bear on what he calls Phylogeny, or the lines of descent of all organic beings. 1872 [see Ontogeny]. 1878 Bell tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 451 The phylogeny..of a few of the cephalic bones is as yet unknown. 1903 C. W. Salesby in *Academy* 13 June 594/1 Von Baer's law may be stated thus: 'Ontogeny is the recapitulation of phylogeny'.

2. The history or science of evolution or genealogical development in the phylum, tribe, or species; the race history of an animal or vegetable type; tribal history.

1875 Dawson *Dawn of Life* viii. 218 Science fails to inform us, but conjectural 'phylogeny' steps in. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* Introd. 41 A special branch of biological speculation termed phylogeny. 1894 Drummond *Ascent of Man* 77 Phylogeny—the history of the race.

3. A pedigree or genealogical table showing the racial evolution of a type of organisms.

1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* p. xxv, 'Phylogenies', or hypothetical genealogical pedigrees, reaching far out of modern periods, are likely to remain in the very highest degree arbitrary and problematical. 1888 Dawson *Geol. Hist. Plants* 269 It is easy to construct a theoretical phylogeny of the derivation of the willows from a supposed ancestral source. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 27 Oct. 325/3 The phylogenies given by the different authors are usually regarded by students as subjects for all sorts of changes and revisions.

Phylological (fəilolo·dʒikăl), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Phylo- + -logical: after *philological*.] Of or pertaining to the history of the evolution of races.

1891 G. J. Romanes in *Monist* Oct. 67 For, archaic though they be in a philological sense, in a phylological sense they are things of yesterday.

‖ **Phylum** (fəi·lŏm). *Biol.* Pl. **-la.** [mod.L., a. Gr. *φῦλον* race, stock.] A tribe or race of organisms, related by descent from a common ancestral form; a series of animals or plants genetically related; a primary division or subkingdom of animals or plants supposed to be so related.

1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creation* II. xvi. 42 By *tribe*, or *phylum*, we understand all those organisms of whose blood-relationship and descent from a common primary form there can be no doubt, or whose relationship, at least, is most probable from anatomical reasons, as well as from reasons founded on historical development. 1878 Bell tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* p. xvii, I have arranged the chief phyla first of all in the form of a genealogical tree. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 578 The classes..collectively termed Vermes do not constitute a phylum..comparable..to the phyla Mollusca or Echinodermata.

‖ **Phyma** (fəi·mă). *Path.* Pl. **-ata.** [L. *phȳma* (Cels.), a. Gr. *φῦμα*, *φῦματ-* swelling, tumour.] An inflamed swelling, of various kinds; an external tubercle; in nosological systems variously applied to orders or genera of diseases.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Phyma*, a Swelling: There are Five sorts. 1739 Huxham in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 668 An exceeding painful Phyma near the Verge of the Anus. 1799 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, *Phyma*, tubercles in any part of the body. 1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Phyma·tic** *a.*, of or pertaining to phyma; **Phy·matoid** *a.*, resembling phyma.

Phy·matin. *Chem.* [f. Gr. *φῦμα*, *φῦματ-*, Phyma + -in 1. Cf. F. *phymatine*.] An organic substance obtained from tubercle.

1847–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 107/1 Phymatin is described as a peculiar extractive matter.

Phymosis, erron. form of Phimosis.

†**Phynx.** *Obs. rare.* [var. of Sphinx: cf. Bœotian *Φίξ phix*.] = Sphinx.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 9/1 Pallas [is drawn] with an Helmet..and..on her Helmet a Phynx or Cock. *Ibid.* 201/2 The Phynx, or Sphynga, or Sphynx .. are .. in the shape of Women.

‖ **Phyogemmarium** (fəi·o,dʒemē·riŏm). *Zool.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *φύ-ειν* to produce + L. *gemmārius* adj., f. *gemma* a bud.] A small reproductive bud, in certain Hydrozoa.

1861 J. R. Greene *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cælent.* 105 Numerous small gonoblastidia, which resemble polypites, and are termed 'phyogemmaria'. 1870 Nicholson *Man. Zool.* 83 The limb is traversed by .. canals, which..communicate with the cavities of the phyogemmaria.

‖ **Physa** (fəi·să). *Zool.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *φῦσα* bellows.] A small freshwater gastropod.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Physa*, a genus of freshwater snails; so called from the thinness and inflated appearance of the shell. 1855 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* xx, Freshwater strata .. filled .. with Valvata, Paludina, Planorbis, Limnæus, Physa, and Cyclas. 1902 Cornish *Naturalist Thames* 16 Tiny physas and succineas, no larger than shot.

Physagogue (fəi·săgŏg), *a.* (*sb.*) *Med.* [f. Gr. *φῦσα* flatulence + *ἀγωγός* drawing forth.] Expelling flatus. b. *sb.* A medicine having this effect.

1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Physalia** (fəisē·liă). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *φῦσαλέος* inflated with wind, *φυσαλλίς* bladder, bubble.] A genus of oceanic hydrozoa; the Portuguese man-of-war: see Man-of-war 4. Hence **Physa·lian** *a.*, belonging to this genus; also *sb.*, a species of Physalia.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Physalis*, or *Physalia*, the name of a hydrostatic Acalephan, commonly called the Portuguese man-of-war. 1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. v. iii. 521 Oceanic Hydrozoa which .. have long pendant tentacles, such as Physalia. 1861 Hartwig *Sea & Wond.* xv, The *Physalia caravella* or Portuguese man-of-war, is the mariner's admiration. On a large float-bladder ..rises a vertical comb [etc.].

Physalin (fəi·sălin). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *Physalis* (ad. Gr. *φῦσαλλίς* bladder) + -in 1.] A yellow bitter amorphous substance ($C_{14}H_6O_5$), the active principle of the winter cherry, *Physalis Alkekengi*.

1863 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 457 All parts of the plant [*Physalis Alkekengi*] possess a strong bitter taste which is probably due to a crystalline principle, named physaline. 1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 634.

Physaliphore (fəisæ·lifo·ɪ). *Biol.* [ad. Ger. *physaliphor* (Virchow), f. Gr. *φυσαλλίς* a bladder + *-φόρος* bearing: see -phore.] A cell containing vesicles (*physalides*) which produce daughter-cells.

1876 Bristowe *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 73 They not unfrequently become vacuolated, or hollowed out here and there into globular cavities, which are termed by Virchow 'physaliphores', and are regarded by him as reproductive cavities.

Physalite (fi·sălait). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *physalith* (Werner 1817), shortened from *pyrophysalith* Pyrophysalite.] A variety of topaz: see quots.

1819 W. Phillips *Min.* (ed. 2) 69 Pyrophysalite, physalite. 1821 R. Jameson *Man. Min.* 190 Physalite, or Pyrophysalite. .. Colours greenish-white and mountain-green. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 377 Physalite or pyrophysalite is a coarse nearly opaque variety [of topaz] in yellowish-white large crystals from Finbo; it intumesces when heated, and hence its name.

†**Phy·sbuttocke.** [f. Fise, Fizz + Buttock: cf. Fizgig.] A contemptuous term for a coxcomb.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 159/6 Physbuttocke, *trossulus*.

Physcony (fi·skŏni). *Path.* [ad. mod.L. *physconia*, f. Gr. *φύσκων* pot-belly, f. *φύσκη* sausage, f. *φῦσᾶν* to blow up. Cf. F. *physconie*.] A tumour or swelling of the abdomen; parabysma.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 5 Those vast formations of pus which are sometimes found in parabysmic tumours or physconies. *Ibid.* IV. 53 A physcony of the abdomen, accompanied with peculiar feelings.

Hence **Physco·nic** *a.* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858).

Physem (fəi·sem). *Phonetics.* [ad. Gr. *φύσημα* the action or product of blowing, f. *φυσᾶν* to blow.] A name applied by A. J. Ellis to elements of speech produced by 'the bellows-action of the lungs'; comprehending the ordinary aspirate (*h*) in its varieties, and the 'wheeze', Arabic ح, 'arising from suddenly forcing breath through the cartilaginous glottis'.

1887 A. J. Ellis in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 382/2. *Ibid.* 386/2 [In Palæotype] (h) when no letter, and, at most, some sign precedes, [is] used for the unanalysed physem.

Physemarian (fəisimē·riăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Phȳsēmāria* pl., f. Gr. *φύσημα* bubble.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the *Physemaria*, a name applied by Haeckel to a group of Metazoa; now abandoned. b. *sb.* One of the *Physemaria*.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xii. 678 The spheroidal, free-swimming monad aggregates..are in many respects comparable to Physemarian or Poriferan embryos. *Ibid.* 681 That common form, when the special characters.. are eliminated..would be exceedingly similar to a Physemarian.

Physeter (fəisī·təɹ). [a. L. *phȳsēter* a cachalot (Plin.), a. Gr. *φῦσητήρ* a blower, a whale, f. *φῦσᾶν* to blow.]

†1. A large blowing whale. *Obs.*

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 109 When on the surges I perceine from far Th' Ork, Whirlpoole, Whale, or puffing Physeter. 1706 Phillips, *Physeter*, the Whirl-pool, puffing or spouting Whale. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 444 These bones belonged to physeteres or respiring fishes.

2. *Zool.* The generic name of the cachalots or larger sperm-whales.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The physeter with the upper jaw longer than the under one..The head of this fish is so large, that it is half as long as the body, and thicker than the thickest part of it. 1806 Home in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 100 The oil of the physeter, which crystallizes into spermaceti. 1833 Sir C. Bell *Hand* (1834) 298 The Physeter or cachelot whale..is remarkable for having teeth.

3. A filter acting by air-pressure.

1842 Francis *Dict. Arts*, etc., *Physeter*, a filtering machine, consisting of a tub, with an air-tight perforated stage half-way up. The feculent liquid to be filtered is put above the stage, and a syringe, by withdrawing the air from below the stage, occasions the clear part of the liquid to pass through, owing to the pressure of the atmosphere above it.

Hence **Physe·terine, Physe·teroid** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the sperm-whales; *sbs.* A member of this group.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 393/2 Almost all the other members of the suborder range themselves under the two principal heads of Ziphioids (or Physeteroids) and Delphinoids.

Physetoleic (fəisītōlī·ik), *a. Chem.* [f. Physet-er 2 + Oleic.] In *physetoleic acid*, an unsaturated fatty acid ($C_{16}H_{30}O_2$), obtained by saponification of spermaceti; isomeric, if not identical, with hypogæic acid.

1857 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 419 *Physetoleic acid* was obtained from the oil of the ordinary sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*). 1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 635 Physetoleic acid crystallises in stellate groups of colourless needles.

Phys-harmonica (fəis-, fis,haɹmo·nikă). [f. Gr. *φῦσα* bellows + Harmonica.] A primitive form of harmonium, in which metal springs are set in vibration by a current of air; invented by Häckel of Vienna in 1818, and originally made to be attached to a piano. b. A kind of reed-stop on the organ, imitating the tone of this.

1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVII. 476/2 *Physharmonica*, a musical instrument, in which the immediate sonorous bodies are springs of steel or of brass, thrown into vibration by a current of air impelled against them. 1852 Seidel *Organ* 101 Phys-harmonica is a newly-invented reed-register, with a soft, agreeable tone. 1881 Broadhouse *Mus. Aconstics* 176 Musical tones of this description are those of..phys-harmonica (harmonium, concertina, accordion) [etc.].

Physia·nthropy. [f. Gr. *φύσις* nature + *-ανθρωπία*, f. *ἄνθρωπ-os* man.] (See quots.)

1828–32 Webster, *Physianthropy*, the philosophy of human

life, or the doctrine of the constitution and diseases of man, and the remedies. 1885 Mrs. C. L. Wallace (*title*) Physianthropy, or the Home Cure and Eradication of Disease.

Physiatric (fizi,æ·trik). [a. Ger. *physiatrik*, f. Gr. *φύσις* nature + Iatric.] The doctrine or system of nature-cure (Ger. *naturheilkunde*); the application of natural agencies in medicine. Also **Physia·trics.** Hence **Physia·trical** *a.*

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 956/1 Physiatrics..Physiatrical. 1901 Bilz *Nat. Meth. Healing* 5, I now come to speak of physiatric (Science of nature cure).

Physic (fi·zik), *sb.* Forms: α. 3–4 fisyke, 4 fisyk, fizike, 4–5 fisik(e, fysik, fysyk(e, 5 fisykke, fesike, 5–6 fesyk. β. 4 phisek, phesike, 4–6 phisik(e, -yk(e, 4–7 phisique, 5 phisikke, phesyk, 5–6 phisyque, physyk(e, 5–7 phisick(e, -ik(e, 6 -ycke, 6–7 physike, 6–8 -ick(e, 7 -iq(ue, 7– physic. [ME. *fisike*, a. OF. *fisique* (12th c.), ad. L. *physica*, a. Gr. *φυσική* (*ἐπιστήμη*) the knowledge of nature: see Physic *a.*]

1. Natural science, the knowledge of the phenomenal world; = Physics 1. Now *rare.*

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 186 And eke alle the seven ars. The first so was grammarie..Rettorike, and ek fisike. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 89 Phisique..Thurgh which the philosophre hath founde To techen sondri knowlechinges Upon the bodiliche thinges, Of man, of beste, of herbe, of ston. 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 57 But it is not so in the Phisick of Mines. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 72 Physike, which is the studie of naturall things: metaphysike, which is of supernaturall things. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* 1 Cor. ii, True Physick is the Knowledge of the knowable Works of God, and God in them. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 645 Physic of Metaphysic begs defence, And Metaphysic calls for aid on Sense! 1883 A. Barratt *Phys. Metempiric* 171 This is the only form in which the question of mind and matter has any meaning to Physic, for Physic knows nothing of either mind or matter except as objects and physical phenomena.

2. The knowledge of the human body; *esp.* the theory of diseases and their treatment; medical science, medicine. *arch.*

[1125 W. Malmesb. *De Gestis Regum Angl.* II. Prol., Physicam quæ medetur corporis valetudini.] *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 411 Wib vs ther was a Doctour of Phisik, In al this world ne was ther noon hym lik To speke of phisik and of Surgerye. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 23 For in Phisique this I finde, Usage is the seconde kinde. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 62 Of phisike it is the properte To ayde the body in every sekenes. 1542 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 40 The science of phisicke dothe comprehend, include, and conteyne, the knowledge of surgery as a speciall membre and parte of the same. 1662–3 Pepys *Diary* 27 Feb., To Chyrurgeon's Hall..where..we had a fine dinner and good learned company, many Doctors of Phisique. 1758 Blackstone *Study of Law* I. in *Comm.* (1765) I. 14 The gentleman of the faculty of physic. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 468 To admit 'certificates from schools of physic may prevent the possibility of ascertaining a regular education'.

3. The art or practice of healing; the healing art; the medical profession.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3162 Suþ þe monekes abit on him he let do, And nom wiþ him spicerie þat to fisyke drou. 1340 *Ayenb.* 54 Hit inalþ ofte þet þe ilke þet be fisike leueþ be fizike sterfþ. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. xii. 38 Phisyke..is a mestier or a crafte that entendeth to the helthe of mannes body. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 3 Suffred to excercyse or practyse in Physyk. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 4 Any service suitable to my profession, which was Physick. 1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* Introd., The practice of Medicine has long been divided into two departments, Physic and Surgery. 1871 Sir T. Watson *Princ. & Pract. Physic* Introd. Lect., This art of Physic..needs to be begun under the protecting eye..of a master in the craft.

b. The medical faculty personified; physicians.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 256, I dar legge bope myn Eres, þat Fisyk schal his Forred hod for his foode sulle. 1576 Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* 984 That Phisicke thriue not ouer fast by murder. 1672 Sir T. Browne *Let. Friend* § 20 Amply satisfied that his Disease should dye with himself, nor revive in a Posterity to puzzle Physick. 1764 Gray *The Candidate* 5 'Lord, sister', says Physic to Law, 'I declare [etc.]'.

†c. Medical treatment or regimen. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1902 Ffarewel Phisik; go ber the man to chirche. 1471 J. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 7 My leche crafte and fesyk..hathe cost me sythe Estern Day more then v *li.* 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 36 § 1 The same Sir William..lay both at Surgery and Fesyk..hy the space of ii yeres and more. 1568 Bible (Bishops') *Ecclus.* xviii. 18 Goe to phisicke or euer thou be sicke. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IX. § 83 The Lord Goring being not then well, but engaged in a course of Physick. 1700 Prioeaux *Lett.* (Camden) 194 An end will soon be made beyond y^e^ remedy of physic and repentance.

4. = Medicine *sb.*[1] 2. (Now chiefly *colloq.*)

1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* Pref., Tasso..likeneth Poetrie to the Phisicke that men giue vnto little children when they are sick. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* v. iii. 47 Throw Physicke to the Dogs, Ile none of it. 1696 Tate & Brady *Ps.* civ. 14 Herbs, for Man's use, of various Pow'r, That either Food or Physick yield. 1730 Wesley *Wks.* (1830) I. 11 A little money, food or physic. 1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hallib.* II. vi, And, Janey, you'll take the physic, like a precious lamb: and heaps of nice things you shall have after it, to drive the taste out. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* x, As bad as the wrong physic,—nasty to take, and sure to disagree.

b. *spec.* A cathartic or purge.

1617 Abp. Abbot *Descr. World* (1634) 303 The people..doe vse it [Tobacco] as Physicke to purge themselues of humours. 1624 Donne *Serm.* xvii. (1640) 170 Affliction is my Physick; that purges, that cleanses me. 1831 Youatt *Horse* iv. 56 The spring grass is the best physic that can possibly be administered to the horse. It carries off every humour which may be lurking about the animal.

†5. *fig.* Wholesome or curative regimen or habit.

c 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 18 Atempree diett was al hir phisik. 14.. in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* etc. 49 Erly to ryse is fysyke fyne. 1591 Greene *Farew. to Follie* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 239 Dinner being done, counting it Phisicke to sit a while, the old Countesse [etc.]. 1699 Dryden *To J. Driden* 116 Who, nature to repair, Draws physic from the fields in draughts of vital air.

†b. Mental, moral, or spiritual remedy. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 349 The wofull peine of loves maladie, Ayein the which mai no phisique availe. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 6876 If I here kyssid, I think, so god me save, It were the best fisykke that I cowde haue. 1561 T. Norto *Calvin's Inst.* II. vii. (1634) 160 To crave the Phisicke of grace that is in Christ. 1656 *Burton's Diary* 16 Dec. (1828) I. 150 He is a madman. It is good physic to whip him. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Matt. v. 4 Sorrow for sin is physick on earth, but it is food in hell.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as †*physic-craft*, †*-god*, †*-rack*, †*-word*; *physic-taking* adj.; **physic-ball**, medicine in the form of a ball or bolus for administration to a horse, dog, etc.; †**physic-bill**, a medical prescription; also a medical advertisement; **physic-box**, a medicine-chest; †**physic-finger** = Physician *finger*; †**physic-school**, a medical school. Also Physic garden. (In some of these, *physic* may have originally been the adj.: see Physic *a.* 2 for similar uses.)

1831 Youatt *Horse* xxiii. 398 The most effectual and safest *physic ball. 1845 — *Dog* vi. 118 A physic-ball was given him in the evening, and on the following morning. 1614 T. Adams *Divell's Banket* 19 It is..a *physick-bill of hell, that they must not wash till they have drunk. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac., Misc.* v. iii. (1737) III. 340 To..be scrupulous in our choice, and (as the current physick-bills admonish us) beware of counterfeits. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* ii. 23 No babes they leave behind. Big Lyde's *physick-box can this ne're gain. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 217 The incorporated bands of the *physic-craft that call themselves the college of physicians. 1621 Molle *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* v. ii. 321 The Ring-finger or *Physicke-finger. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 93 Hee was their Æsculapius or *Physicke-god. 1706 Baynard in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. 280 Brought to the *Physick-Rack, viz. Bleedings,..Diet-drinks, Oyntments. 1677–8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 24 The *Physick schooles. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 371 A man, who was executed, and dissected in the physic-schools. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 165 The valetudinary, consumptive, and *physic-taking .. fall victims of the ship's motion. 1843 Miall in *Nonconf.* III. 637 That definition which makes man 'a physic-taking animal'. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Gen. Poems*, &c. (1677) 164 'Ελλείπεσθαι is a *Physick-word, and signifies the Labour of a Disease.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) †**Phy·siclike** *adv.*, medicinally; †**Phy·sicship**, humorous title of a medical authority; †**Phy·sicster**, contemptuous term for a medicinal practitioner.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xi. (1887) 60 Musick..was vsed in the olde time Physicklike, to stay mourning and greife. 1689 G. Harvey *Curing Dis. by Expect.* xviii. 137 The description..ought to be razed by their Physickships out of their Pharmaceutic Records. *Ibid.* xvii. 128 If any young Physickster has an itch to experiment.

Physic (fi·zik), *a.* Now *rare.* [a. F. *physique*, ad. L. *physic-us*, a. Gr. *φυσικός* natural, f. *φύσις* nature, f. *φύειν* to produce.]

1. Physical, natural.

1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 23 A phisicke experiment of Democritus. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. ii. 14 Some Physic Contemplations of Job. *Ibid.* II. viii. 99 There are three Kinds of Theologie; the first is called Mythic..another Physic. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* IV. 455 O'er great, o'er small extends his physic laws. *c* 1811 Fuseli in *Lect. Paint.* iv. (1848) 439 Invisible physic and metaphysic ideas.

b. Belonging to physics or natural philosophy.

1883 J. B. Thomas in *Homilet. Monthly* (N. Y.) 8 Jan. 204 Sensitive, nutritive, physic, and chemic phenomena.

†2. Medical; medicinal. *Obs.* (= Physic *sb. attrib.*, Physical *a.* 4, 5.)

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 144 Libral Sciencis..as gramer, arte fisike, astronomye, and otheris. *c* 1440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 217, I axst a mayster of fysyke lore, what wold hym drye and dryve away? 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. vi. (1895) 216 My companion..caried with him phisick bokes, certein smal woorkes of Hippocrates, and Galenes Microtechne. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 52 b, When you haue seuered..your Physicke Hearbes by themselues, and your Potte hearbes and Sallets in another place. 1577 Mountain *Gardener's Labyrinth* Title-p., The physick benefit of each herb, plant, and flower. *a* 1617 Hieron *Wks.* I. 25 The physick potion..is cleane against the stomacke. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* ii. 28 Red wine is..good for physicke vses, to stop cholericke vomitings. 1704 Ray *Creation* II. 252 The chief Physick Herbs. 1736 *N. Jersey Archives* XI. 446 A Root call'd Physick Root, filarie or five leaf'd Physick.

Physic (fi·zik), *v.* Inflexions **physicked, physicking.** [f. Physic *sb.* 3–5.]

1. *trans.* To dose or treat with physic or medicine, esp. with a purgative. Now *colloq.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 321, I may wel suffre..That frere flaterer be fette and phisike [C. xxiii. 323 fysyke] 30w syke. 1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 279 The Italians order of phisicking his hawke. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 92, I will physicke your rankenesse. 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* I. vi. § 2 (1734) 50 The Animals..are physick'd almost out of their Lives. 1831 Youatt *Horse* xxiii. 382 In physicking a horse, whatever is to be done, should be done at once. 1876 Fox Bourne *Locke* II. xii. 258 Locke laid down the rule ..that children ought to be physicked as little as possible.

b. *fig.* To treat with remedies, relieve, alleviate.

1589 Nashe *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 7, I wold perswade them to phisicke their faculties of seeing and hearing. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* II. iii. 55 The labour we delight in, Physicks pane. 1641 Milton *Reform.* I. (1851) 12 Then was the Liturgie given to a number of moderate Divines, and Sir Tho. Smith a Statesman to bee purg'd, and Physick't. 1763 Churchill *Duellist* I. 34 Vice, within the guilty breast, Could not be physic'd into rest. 1819 Byron *Juan* II. xix, A mind diseased no remedy can physic.

2. *slang.* To punish in purse or pocket.

1821 Egan *Life Lond.* II. v. (Farmer), You may be most preciously physicked in your clie. 1823 Bee *Dict. Turf* 134 Winning a man's blunt at cards, or other wagers, is 'giving him a physicking'. 'The physicking system' was put in force at the Doncaster St. Leger, 1822.

3. *Metallurgy.* To treat (molten iron, etc.) with an oxidizing body, which combines with and eliminates phosphorus and sulphur.

1876 Heeley in *Ure Dict. Arts* (1878) IV. 475 If with their present plants they could not effectually eliminate sulphur by puddling, ought they not to try to do so by physicking?

Hence **Phy·sicking** *vbl. sb.*; also **Phy·sicker**, one who administers physic.

1658 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* verse 16. ii. (1669) 187/1 He hath undertook the physicking of his Saints. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 415 Dr. Tubh..bleeder, shaver, and physicker of man and beast. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* viii, 'Now', said Squeers, ..'is that physicking over?'

Physical (fi·zikăl), *a.* Also 5–7 phis-, 6 phus-; 5 -ycal, -ichal, 6–7 -icall. [ad. med.L. *physicālis*, f. *physica*, Physic *sb.*: see -al.]

I. 1. Of or pertaining to material nature, or to the phenomenal universe perceived by the senses; pertaining to or connected with matter; material; opposed to *psychical, mental, spiritual.*

Often in such collocations as *physical cause, energy, power; physical possibility, impossibility*, etc.: see also 7.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvii. § 4 Sacraments..are not physicall but morall instruments of saluation. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. viii. 99 In naturall and phisicall things, we must not seeke out infallible and mathematicall rules, but that which is ordinary and tried by experience. 1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 7 Whether or no the Shape can by Physicall Agents be altered. 1695 Alingham *Geom. Epit.* 86 If..the line E.. be moved parallel to it self, through every phisical point in the line A, it will produce the rectangle AE. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. xxi. 215 As to physical causes, I am inclined to doubt altogether of their operation in this particular. 1832–4 De Quincey *Cæsars* Wks. 1859 X. 14 Everything physical is measurable by weight, motion, and resistance. *c* 1860 Faraday *Forces Nat.* i. 16 Some of the more elementary, and, what we call, physical powers. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* i. 2 The physical structure of the earth and stars. 1885 *Lyell's Elem. Geol.* 100 There may be a physical break—unconformity—and also a palæontological break, between two successive groups of strata.

absol. 1836 Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) I. 36 The dreamy days of boyhood, when I knew and worshipped nothing but the physical. 1883 Edersheim *Life Jesus* II. 200 An attempt to shift the argument from the moral to the physical.

b. Belonging or relating to Natural Philosophy or Natural Science; of, pertaining or relating to, or in accordance with, the regular processes or laws of nature.

1580 G. Harvey *Three Proper Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 48 With great Physicall, and Naturall Reason. 1587 Greene *Euphues to Philautus* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 204 Neyther can fishermen tell the Phusicall reasons of the motions of the Sea. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 497 Of some general laws of nature...We shall divide these Laws into Laws physical and Laws moral. 1808 J. Webster *Nat. Philos.* 7 It is an object worthy of attention to instruct the youthful mind in physical knowledge. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. ii. 98 The law of gravitation is a physical axiom. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 304 The most interesting feature in the physical history of the Calabrias, is the frequency of their earthquakes. 1865 Mozley *Mirac.* (ed. 2) Pref. 11 None of them are or profess to be physical explanations of miracles, i. e. reductions of them to laws of nature in the scientific sense of that term.

c. Of persons: Dealing with or devoted to natural science (in quot. 1768, materialistic).

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 391 Out of whom, according to the Physical Empedocles, proceed all things that were, are, and shall be, viz. Plants, Men, Beasts and Gods. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 5 (*Calais*) Every power which sustained life, perform'd it with so little friction, that 'twould have confounded the most Physical *precieuse* in France: with all her materialism, she could scarce have called me a machine. 1898 *Harper's Mag.* XCVI. 623 The foremost physical philosophers of the time came to the aid of the best opticians.

2. Belonging to the forces of nature and properties of bodies, other than chemical and vital; belonging to the science of physics: see Physics 2.

1734 *Keill's Exam. The. Earth* 267 His excellent Observations, both Astronomical and Physical. 1805–17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 2 Physical characters are those physical phenomena which are exhibited by the mutual action of minerals and other bodies; such as magnetic properties [etc.]. 1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 47 The internal and external parts will vary both in their physical and chemical properties. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 104 The physical properties of matter may be altered without affecting its deeper chemical constitution.

3. Of the body, and bodily members or faculties (as distinct from the mind); bodily, corporeal.

1780 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* xiv. § 3 Suppose for example the physical desire has for its object the satisfying of hunger. 1820 Hazlitt *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 259 Milton has got rid of the horns and tail, the vulgar and physical insignia of the

devil. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xii. 358 Physical or natural persons..In this instance 'physical' or 'natural'.. denotes a person not fictitious or legal. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 104 The man gave me the impression of physical strength. 1885 E. GARRETT *At any Cost* I. 10 Mrs. Sinclair .. had long parted from the last bloom of physical youth. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 108 We take no physical exercise, except riding. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 May 5/1 The lads..went through a course of physical drill with wonderful precision.

b. as *sb.* (*pl.*) = physical powers. *colloq. rare.*

1824 *Examiner* 26/2 He lacks physicals for swagger. 1842 G. A. MCCALL *Lett. fr. Frontiers* (1868) 394 Disease, and the wear and tear incidental to the exposure of the physicals in such a country as this.

II. 4. Of or belonging to medicine; medical. Now *rare*. † *Physical garden* = PHYSIC GARDEN.

c 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 1803 Sleep .. ffrom these seknessys the boody doth Recure, Which previd is by phisichal prudence. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 225 He shall learne to be skilfull in the art Geometrical, Arithmeticall, Musicall, Cheyrurgicall, Physical. 1679 *Trials of Wakeman*, etc. 49 There is only that part of it which is the Physical Prescriptions. 1739 JOHNSON *L. P., Boerhaave* Wks. IV. 343 His profession of botany made it part of his duty to superintend the physical garden. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. *Cambr.* 94 Furnishing a Physical Hospital. 1799 (*title*) The Medical and Physical Journal. 1826 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 311 Physical books being the most dangerous that any person can take to perusing—except metaphysical ones.

† b. Of persons: Practising medicine; medical.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xlv. 296 These cursed physical folks can find out nothing to do us good, but what would poison the devil. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Bl.* II. iv. ¶ 2, I resumed my physical dress, and..visited several patients. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 44 Which their..Friends, the top of the Physical Faculty can verify. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* IV. 274 The physical men who attend her seem to think not.

† c. *Physical finger* = PHYSICIAN *finger*. *Obs.*

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* I. v. 49 To this Physicall finger a veine answereth.

† 5. Used in medicine, medicinal. *Obs.*

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Demetrius* (1895) V. 391 Phisicall herbes, as Helleborum, Lingewort and Beares foote. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* II. I. v. (1635) 22 The red Rose is not..so tender as the Damaske, yet it is much more Phisicall, and oftner used in medicine. 1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 86 Medea was the first that invented Physical baths. 1692 TRYON *Good House-w.* xxvi. (ed. 2) 208 This sort of drink [coffee] ought not to be used, but in a Physical way. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 412 Angelica .. is one of their physical greens. 1828 WALKER *Dict., Guaiacum*, a physical wood.

† b. Beneficial to health; curative, remedial; restorative to the body, good (*for* one's health). Also *fig. Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxh.) 13, I cowde as weel bothe forge and fyle As cowd Boyce in hys phisycal consolacyoun. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 261 Is Brutus sicke? and is it Physicall To walke vnbraced, and sucke vp the humours Of the danke Morning? 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xl. 318 They say moreover, that this wooll..is phisicall for other indispositions, as for the gowt. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 2212 With mediocrity..To take Tobacco thus were phisicall. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 113 A physicall Banket for our Soules.

† c. Of the nature of or like medicine (in taste, smell, etc.); as bad as medicine. *Obs.*

a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 63 All other herbs..give it a physical taste. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 5 The Tree hath a pretty Physical smell like an Apothecaries Shop. 1706 T. BAKER *Tunbr. Walks* II. i, Wretched hatchet-fac'd things that are physical to look at 'em.

† 6. In need of medical treatment, sick; under medical treatment. *Obs.*

1633 SHIRLEY *Witty Fair One* III. iv, What meanes this Apothecaries shop about thee, art Physicall? — *Bird in Cage* III. ii, Thou lookst dull and Phisicall me thinkes. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 388 In the latter [hospital] are near 300 physical patients, and about 60 chirurgical ones.

7. In special phrases and collocations.

Physical astronomy, that branch of astronomy which treats of the motions, masses, positions, light, heat, etc. of the heavenly bodies. **Physical atom**: see quot. **Physical chemistry**, that branch of chemistry which deals with the structure of molecules. **Physical force**, material as opposed to moral force; in politics, the use of armed power, to effect or repress political changes; also *attrib.* **Physical geography**, that branch of geography which deals with the natural features of the earth's surface, as distinct from its political divisions, commercial or historical relations, etc. **Physical geology**, the study of the formation and history of strata and eruptive rocks, apart from palæontology. **Physical horizon**: see HORIZON 1. **Physical laboratory**, a laboratory for experiments in physical science. **Physical mineralogy**, that which treats of the physical properties of minerals, apart from their chemical composition. **Physical optics**, that branch of optics which deals with the properties of light itself (as distinguished from the function of sight); sometimes restricted to that part which relates to the undulatory theory and the phenomena specially explained by it, as interference, etc. **Physical point**, a point conceived as infinitely small, and yet a portion of matter. **Physical science** or **philosophy** = PHYSICS. **Physical sciences**, the sciences that treat of inanimate matter, and of energy apart from vitality: opposed to the biological or to the moral sciences. **Physical sign**, a symptom of health or disease ascertainable by bodily examination. **Physical theology**: see THEOLOGY.

1903 AGNES M. CLERKE *Astrophysics* 1 Kepler first speculated on the causes of celestial movements, and introduced the term '*physical astronomy'. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* v. (ed. 2) 147 [Dumas] proposes to designate that description of molecular groups into which bodies are resolved by heat, *physical atoms. 1902 *Fortn. Rev.* June 1014 A mechanism of the atoms, or, as it has come to be called in Germany, a *physical chemistry, was developing. 1817 COBBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 362 It was a combat of argument, and they have taken shelter under the shield of *physical force. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 165, I do wish our physical-force men would hire a steamer and take a trip up the Rhine. 1897 J. MCCARTHY in *Daily News* 27 May 6/1 He was entirely opposed to any attempt at rebellion by physical force, because he held..that there was no chance for a physical-force struggle. [1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. i. (1635) 4 The object in *Geographie is for the most part Physicall, consisting of the parts whereof the Spheare is composed.] 1852 A. K. JOHNSTON (*title*) Atlas of Physical Geography. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.*, etc. II. 898/1 *Physical geography is the history of the earth in its material organisation. 1897 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 2/5 To find funds for the foundation and maintenance of a national *physical laboratory. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vii. 66 *Physical Optics is that branch of the science which treats of the physical properties of light. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. vii. 343 The business of *physical philosophy is, to explain external phenomena with a view to their prediction. 1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 60/1 That part of Grammar..is evidently Physical, and of course follows the common laws of *Physical Science. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 212 In the course of a few years Sir Isaac Newton changed the surface of physical science. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 107 The *physical signs pointed to fluid at the left base, and to enlargement of the right lobe of the liver.

Hence **Phy·sicalist**: see quots.; **Physica·lity**, physical condition; also † *humorously* as a title for a medical man; **Phy·sicalness**, the quality of being physical.

1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* i. (1864) 23 *Physicalists, who, without pretending to deny Christianity, value themselves on finding all the laws of obligation..in the laws of the body and the world. 1864 WEBSTER, *Physicalist*, one who holds that human thoughts and acts are determined by the physical organization of man. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 241 Receiue some notes as touching his *phisicallity deceased. He had his Grace to be Doctor ere he died. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. IX. 131 When we followed that Medicinal way..we could never (by that kind of Physicallity)..perceive any thing well founded. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Physicalness*, Naturalness, also Medicinalness. 1857 J. HINTON *Let.* in *Life* vii. (1878) 133 The inertness, the evil, that is added by our physicalness.

Physically (fi·zikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a physical manner or way.

1. According to nature or the material laws of nature; materially; according to physics or natural philosophy or science; not intellectually, morally, or spiritually. *Physically impossible*, impossible from the nature or laws of material things.

1581 E. CAMPION in *Confer.* III. (1584) V iv, You reason physically: but we must not be led by senses in these misteries. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 7 It is Physically impossible that it [matter] should be devoid of some Bulk or other, and some determinate Shape or other. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 48 It is not deni'd Physically, but Morally. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 417 The swelling of the ocean, by the joint attraction of the sun and the moon, is less physically intelligible, than the periodical effusions of the polar ices. 1855 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 3) 182 An atom or molecule physically indivisible. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 217 It would be physically impossible for many of them to surrender themselves in time. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. ix. 264 It is physically impossible that any permanent rise in wages should take place without a corresponding diminution of profits. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* ii. 13 Nothing can physically exist corresponding to a general notion.

† b. Naturally, essentially, intrinsically. *Obs.*

1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 58 Justification..the forme whereof is relatiue and not physically inherent in vs. 1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 200 The will is physically ours, and the deed is also ours, but 'tis morally Gods. 1793 D. STEWART *Outl. Mor. Philos.* II. ii. I. § 322 Not to demonstrate that the soul is physically and necessarily immortal.

† c. Practically. *Obs.*

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 450 It is a Body, though Physically Round, yet full of uneven Asperities. 1757 AKENSIDE in *Phil. Trans.* L. 324 The velocity of the fluids, in the remoter series of vessels, will be, physically, nothing.

2. As regards the body; in body; in bodily constitution; corporeally.

c 1600 *Timon* V. iv. (Shaks. Soc.) 87 Hee's an asse logically and capitally, not phisikallie and animallie. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 179 It may be the child's Action Morally, and in Law-sence, when it is only the Father's Action Physically. 1846 J. E. RYLAND in *J. Foster's Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 107 Unless physically disabled. 1877 A. B. BRUCE *Training Twelve* XXV. 425 Not till I become invisible physically shall I be visible to you spiritually. 1882 MRS. PITMAN *Mission L. Greece & Pal.* 194 These fellaheen are physically adapted to the climate.

† 3. Medically; medicinally; by medical rules.

1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* III. CXV. 139 Then shall be finished the solution of Iron Phisically, the whiche thou maiest giue safely. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 208 To make it a Proverb, *Qui Medicè vivit, miserè vivit*, (i.e.) He that lives Physically, lives miserably. 1712 M. HENRY *Sober-mindedness* Wks. 1853 I. 70 Then it [mirth] must be used like a medicine,—must be taken physically.

† **Phy·sicary**. *Obs. rare.* [f. PHYSIC *sb.* + -ARY B. 2.] Medicinal preparations; materia medica.

1620 tr. *Boccaccio's Decameron* 109 A Quacksalver..one that deales in drugges and physicarie.

† **Physic garden**. *Obs.* [See PHYSIC *sb.* 6, *a.* 2: cf. F. *jardin de pharmacie*.] A garden for the cultivation of medicinal plants; hence, a botanic garden; also *physical garden*, PHYSICAL 4.

1637 *Lease fr. Magd. Coll. to Univ. Oxford* 17 Apr., [Ground] for a Physicke Garden. [Referred to in a petition of 5 July 1626 as 'the Phisitions Garden'.] 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Oct., Pisa.—We went to the Colledge...To this the Physiq Garden lyes. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 63 Rare and non-descript Plants, .. cultivated either in publick Physick-Gardens, or those of private curious Persons. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 314 A very curious physic-garden, which contains the choicest exotics. 1814 *Hist. Univ. Oxford* II. 241 In 1715, John Robinson .. presented many curious exotic plants to the Physic Garden. 1879 *Handbk. Univ. Oxford* 59 The Botanic Garden, formerly known as the Physic Garden, was founded in the year 1622.

Physician (fizi·ʃăn), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 3–5 **fisicien**, 4–5 **-ian(e**, 4 **fiscician**, **-en**, **fyciscien**, 5 **fis-**, **fic-**, **fys-**, **-isian**, **-issyan**, **-isycn**, **-esyen**, 5–6 **fysician**, **visicion**; *β.* 4–5 **fesician(e**, 5 **-isyan**, (**-en**), **-sessian**, 6 **-ycien**, **-ysyan**, 5 **phesicyen**, 6–7 **-ycion**, **-icion**; *γ.* 4–6 **phisicien(e**, 5 **-ycien**, 5–7 **-ician**, 6 **-icyon**, 6–7 **-itian**, (**-on**), **-icion**, 7 **phizitian**, 4–5 **physicyen**, 5 **-icien**, 5–6 **-icion**, 6 **-ycyen**, (**phycyssyon**), 6–7 **physitian**, **-ycyan**, (**-on**), 6– **physician**. [ME. *fisicien*, a. OF. *fisicien* (Wace 12th c.), f. L. *physic-a*, F. *physique*: see PHYSIC and -ICIAN.]

† 1. A student of natural science or of physics.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4363 Ne folose we na fiesyens, ne philisophour scolis, As sophistri & slik thing, to sott with þe pepill. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 30 Naturall and humane dreames, the interpretation whereof belongeth vnto physicians and philosophers. [1833 J. MARTINEAU *Misc.* (1852) 6 An analysis of Dr. Priestley's character as a theologian, a *physicien*, a metaphysician.]

2. One who practises the healing art, including medicine and surgery.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 370 Auh, monie ancren,..þet schulden one lecnen hore soule mid heorte bireousunge & flesshes pinunge, uorwurðeð fisiciens & licomes leches. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1552 His fisicians he clupede & suor is oþ anon Bote hii made him mid childe he wolde hom sle echon. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 60 Man may spende al þat he hab aboute oþir fisicians. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXIII. 176 A fisician with a forrede hod. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. ii, I am a leche, and with al a good phesycyen. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* iv. 23 Visicion heale thy silfe. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 40 Forasmuche as the science of phisicke dothe comprehend..the knowledge of surgery as a speciall membre and parte of the same, therefore be it enacted that anny of the said company or felawiship of Phisitions..may ..exercise the said science of Phisick in all and every his membres and partes. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 278 b, The physicians dooe not fall to cuttyng, except all other meanes and wayes afore proved. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* V. i. 82 More needs she the Diuine, then the Physitian. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 17 ¶ 7 The anatomical novice .. styles himself physician, prepares himself by familiar cruelty ..to extend his arts of torture..which he has hitherto tried upon cats and dogs. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* III. lxxii. 128 Physician is the title of all medical practitioners in the United States. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 28 Physicians to cure the disorders of which luxury is the source.

b. One legally qualified to practise the healing art as above; *esp.* as distinguished from one qualified as a surgeon only.

In the United Kingdom, every medical practitioner is now required to have a qualification as Physician and also as Surgeon; so that a general practitioner usually describes himself as 'Physician and Surgeon'. The use of 'Physician' or 'Surgeon' alone usually implies that the person so styled is in practice a specialist in that branch. So especially with the designation 'Consulting Physician'.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 298 O lord, whi is it so greet difference bitwixe a cirurgian & a phisician. 1508 DUNBAR *Lament for Makaris* 42 In medicyne the most practicianis, Lechis, surrigianis & phisicianis. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 9 The physicians of the bodyes haue practicioners and poticaries that dooe ministre their art vnder them. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Pref. (1639) B j, The more learned sort are justly stiled by the title of Physicians, and the more experienced sort are called Chirurgions or Surgeons. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 27 Your President of the Colledge of Phisitians..himself is no more than a Doctor of Physick. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Eng.* III. 550 Physicians in Ordinary to her Majesty's Person...Apothecaries..Chirurgeons. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* Introd. 15 It is from the separation produced by these two decrees [issued by Pope Boniface the Sixth, and Clement the Fifth, at Avignon], that we ought, I conceive, to date the true origin of the distinction between physician and surgeon, such as it has existed in modern times; a distinction unknown in the practice of the ancients. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xviii, To obscure the limit between his own rank as a general practitioner, and that of the physicians, who, in the interest of the profession, felt bound to maintain its various grades. 1895 W. MUNK *Life Sir H. Halford* 135 The appointment of physician-extraordinary to the king.

c. *Proverbs.*

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* II. vii. (1867) 67 Feed hy measure, and defie the physicion. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton., Tiberius* lxviii. *Annot.*, Whereupon might arise our English proverbe, A foole or a physition. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 254 We see the Prouerbe to be true, That the vnknowne disease putteth out the Physitians eye. 1721 [see FOOL *sb.*1 1 d].

3. *transf.* and *fig.* A healer; one who cures moral, spiritual, or political maladies or infirmities.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 61 Efterwardes he was a phisiciene of saules. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 8 b, Woordes and talke is the physician of a mynde beeyng diseased and sicke. 1687 NORRIS *Hymn*, '*Long have I viewed*' ii, I'll trust my great Physician's skill. 1805 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (1806) III. 262 Time must be her physician. 1868 LYNCH *Rivulet* CXL. vi, That thorny cares may yield sweet fruits, And comforts be physicians.

4. *Comb.*, as *physician-accoucheur, -author, -founder*; †**physician finger**, the third or ring-finger; = LEECH-FINGER: cf. FINGER 1.

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* I. v. 48 Rings of gold are worne by noble persons on the medicinall finger of the left hand called by the Latines *Digitus medicus*...Aulus Gellius, ..declareth, that a small and subtile arterie..proceedeth from the heart, to beate on this Physition finger. 1828 D. LE MARCHANT *Rep. Claims to Barony of Gardner* 71, I have been physician-accoucheur since 1817. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 6 Dec. 4/4 The regulations which the physician-founder drew up.

Hence **Physi·cian** *v.*, *trans.* (*a*) to make into a physician; (*b*) to put under the care of a physician; **Physi·cianary** *a.*, of or pertaining to a physician; **Physi·ciancy**, the office or position of physician; **Physi·cianed** *a.*, qualified or licensed to act as a physician; **Physi·cianer** *dial.* = PHYSICIAN 2; **Physi·cianess**, a female physician: also *fig.*; **Physi·cianless** *a.*, without a physician; **Physi·cianly** *a.*, befitting a physician; **Physi·cianship** = *physiciancy*; also the personality of a physician.

1839 G. WILSON *Let.* in *Life* (1860) iv. 205 The mystic medicating cap has not yet *physicianed me. 1896 D. SLADEN in *Dominion Illustr.* Christmas No., The travellers bestormed were straight put to bed and physicianed. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men* i, He..has a somewhat family-*physicianary way of putting things. 1881 *Times* 13 Jan. 11/3 The *Physiciancy to the Queen in Ireland. 1891 N. MOORE in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXV. 94/2 His assistant discharged the duties of the physiciancy till his formal election as physician..on..14 Oct. 1609. 1758 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 10 Feb., Dr. Lucas, a *physicianed apothecary. 1815 MRS. PILKINGTON *Celebrity* I. 78 *Physicioners were sent for. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xi, A man of much skill and little substance, who practised the trade of a physicianer. 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph. Clouds* I. iv, Brave Thurian prophets, physicianers rare. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 171 If nature the *Physitianesse of her self, can overcome diseases by her own goodnesse. 1786 H. WALPOLE *Let. to H. More* 9 Feb., I might send for you as my physicianess. 1888 TALMAGE in *Voice* (N. Y.) 6 Sept., He died *physicianless. 1888 J. CLIFFORD in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 503 Real knowledge of man and of men,..is indescribably rich in *physicianly force. 1732 FIELDING *Mock Doctor* viii, I shall bind his *physicianship over to his good behaviour. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 251/2 A promise of succeeding on the first vacancy to the physicianship in ordinary. 1888 T. WATTS in *Athenæum* 17 Mar. 340/2 Latham..was..elected to the physicianship of the St. George's and St. James's Dispensary.

Physicism (fi·zisiz'm). [f. PHYSIC *sb.* + -ISM.] A doctrine of physical phenomena; *esp.* one which refers all the phenomena of the universe, including life itself, to physical or material forces; materialism.

1869 HUXLEY *Lay Serm., Sci. Aspects Positivism* (1877) 163 In the progress of the species from savagery to advanced civilization anthropomorphism grows into theology, and physicism (if I may so call it) developes into Science. 1879 ESCOTT *England* II. 391 Physicism, in its present shape, can scarcely hope to supplant religion. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atlantic Monthly* No. 268. 204 A probability..which physicism, in its hour of triumph, will do well to take with it in its car.

Physicist (fi·zisist). [f. PHYSIC *sb.* + -IST.]

†**1.** One versed in medical science. *Obs. rare.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 12 Anatomists, Naturalists, Physicists, Medicinists.

2. A student of physics (PHYSICS 2).

1840 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sci.* Pref. 71 We might perhaps still use physician as the equivalent of the French *physicien*..but probably it would be better to coin a new word. Thus we may say that..the Physicist proceeds upon the ideas of force, matter, and the properties of matter. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 524 The word *physicists*, where four sibilant consonants fizz like a squib. 1869 PHIPSON tr. *Guillemin's Sun* (1870) 146 The method known to physicists as 'spectral analysis'.

b. A student of nature or natural science in general (cf. PHYSICS 1).

1858 KINGSLEY *Lett.* 24 Dec., This Christmas night is the one of all the year which sets a physicist, as I am, on facing the fact of miracle. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 23 There remained then for the English physicist the honour of depicting by an admirable generalization the true features of the African interior.

3. One who holds the theory of a purely physical or material origin of vital phenomena; a believer in physicism: opposed to *vitalist*.

1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 229 The excessive pretensions and unwarranted certitudes of the physicist. 1872 NICHOLSON *Introd. Study Biol.* i. 16 No physicist has hitherto succeeded in explaining any fundamental vital phenomenon upon purely physical and chemical principles.

Physicky (fi·ziki), *a.* [f. PHYSIC *sb.* 4 + -Y.] Having the taste, smell, or other qualities of physic or medicine; influenced by physic.

1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* I. 520 *note*, The flowers have a physicky smell. 1849 GEO. ELIOT in Cross *Life* (1885) I. 242 Dear Sara's letter is very charming—not at all physicky. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 533 The cheeses from France, in Pliny's day, had a physicky flavour. 1886 FENN *Devon Boys* xxx. 263 'I rather like it', said Bob, with a rather physicky face.

Phy·sic-nut. [f. PHYSIC *sb.* 4 + NUT.] The fruit of the euphorbiaceous shrub *Jatropha Curcas* L. (*Curcas purgans*), of tropical America, used as a purgative; the Barbadoes- or purging-nut; also the plant itself, more fully *physic-nut bush* or *tree*.

Sometimes applied to species of the allied genus *Croton*. *French Physic-nut*, the species *Jatropha multifida*.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbados* 67 They gathered all the physick nuts they could. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. I. 71 *Physick-Nuts* as Seamen call them are called here *Pineon*. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 348 French Physic Nut. The plant is much raised in Jamaica, and forms no small ornament of their flower-gardens. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xvi, The French Physic-nut, with its hemp-like leaves, and a little hunch of red coral in the midst.

attrib. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 115 The physic-nut-tree. This is generally a knotty shrubby tree. 1792 MAR. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 88 The *croton lacciferum*, or physic nut hush, bears a seed which..acts as a powerful emetic. 1865 F. SAYER in *Fortn. Rev.* No. 5. 617 Even the street lamps [in Madeira] are lighted with physic-nut oil.

Physico- (fi·ziko), combining form of Gr. *φυσικός* natural, physical, used generally as an adverbial or adjectival qualification of the second element, 'physically', 'physical' (see -O 1); also, sometimes expressing any relation, as simple combination or contact of the things or notions named in the two elements (see -O 2). The following are among the less important combinations:

Phy·sico-astrono·mical *a.*, of or pertaining to physical astronomy: see PHYSICAL 7. **Phy·sico-geogra·phical** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or dealing with physical geography. **Phy·sico-intelle·ctual** *a.*, combining the physical with the intellectual. **Phy·sico-lo·gic**, logic illustrated by physics; hence **Phy·sico-lo·gical** *a.* †**Phy·sico-me·dical** *a.*, physical and medical. **Phy·sico-me·ntal** *a.*, pertaining to both body and mind, or physical and mental phenomena. **Phy·sico-mira·culous** *a.*, of the nature of a natural miracle. **Phy·sico-mo·rphic** *a.* (opposed to *anthropomorphic*), having the form of or embodied in material nature; so **Phy·sico-mo·rphism.** **Phy·sico-philo·sophy**, the philosophy of nature, natural philosophy; hence **Phy·sico-philoso·phical** *a.* **Phy·sico-physiolo·gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to the physics of physiology. **Phy·sico-psy·chical** *a.*, combining or intermediate to the domain of psychology and of physics. †**Phy·sico-theoso·phical** *a.*, belonging at once to natural science and to theosophy. Also PHYSICO-CHEMICAL, etc.

1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Hist. Astron* xvi. 82/2 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The *physico-astronomical system of Descartes. 1865 *Nat. Hist. Rev.* 385 An excellent *physicogeographical monograph of the island of Cyprus. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 July 3/1 Long isolation..brought about partly by physico-geographical, partly by political causes. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* Wks. 1862 X. 162 At the head of the *physico-intellectual pleasures, we find a second reason for quarrelling with the civilisation of our country. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Introd., Wks. 1760 I. 27 This *physico-logical scheme of oratorial receptacles or machines contains a great mystery. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2468/4 A *Physico-medical Essay concerning the late frequency of Appoplexies. *a* 1849 POE *Cockton* Wks. 1864 III. 461 A tingling *physico-mental exhilaration. 1870–9 SIR R. CHRISTISON in *Life* (1885) I. 91 The physico-mental gratification experienced in piercing the thin clear air of a Highland mountain. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Mod. Superstit.* Wks. 1862 III. 295 The faith in this order of the *physico-miraculous is open alike to the sceptical and the non-sceptical. 1886 A.B. BRUCE *Mirac. Elem. Gosp.* I. 29 The Agnostic..sets up in his room a *physico-morphic divinity. *Ibid.* 28 The charge of anthropomorphism is met by a counter-charge of *physico-morphism. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 511 In the pieces of neurons usually employed for *physico-physiological study, the wave of disturbance..is propagated without alteration in height, length and speed. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* Wks. 1843 VIII. 144 Purely Psychical or Thelematic; and mixed *Physico-psychical, Anthropophysiurgic or Psychothelematic. Under one or other of these heads will all original sources of motion ..be found to be comprehended. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial., Schol.* (1713) 565 The Mercava of Ezekiel [bears a triple meaning], viz. Ethico-political, *Physico-theosophical, and Literal.

Physico-chemical (fiziko,ke·mikăl), *a.* [See PHYSICO-.] Of or belonging to physical chemistry; of or pertaining to physics and chemistry.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 65 These several Physico-Chymical operations. 1731 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 252 It appears with all the Parade of a Physico-Chemical Experiment. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 124/1 The general physico-chemical laws that dominate the rest of the universe. 1851 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 420/2 Sir John Herschel proposed the epithet of Actino-Chemistry for this new branch of physico-chemical science.

So **Phy·sico-che·mist**, one skilled in physics and chemistry, or in physical chemistry.

1866 *Athenæum* No. 1999. 236/1 The physico-chemist with his prism.

Phy·sico-mathema·tical, *a.* [See PHYSICO-.] Of or pertaining to the application of mathematics to physics or mixed mathematics.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3070 The Experiments and the Reasons thence deduced for the Substantiality of light, approach very near to a Physico-Mathematical evidence. 1802 HELLINS in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 449 Mathematical and physico-mathematical problems. 1852 J. DAVIDSON *Pract. Math.* (ed. 5) Introd. 1 The Mixed [Mathematics] consist of physical subjects investigated and explained by mathematical reasoning, comprehend Mechanics, Astronomy, Optics, &c. These are sometimes styled the Physico-Mathematical sciences.

Phy·sico-mecha·nical, *a.* [See PHYSICO-.] Of or pertaining to the dynamics of natural forces, or the mechanical branch of natural philosophy.

1661 BOYLE (*title*) New Experiments Physico-Mechanical, touching the Spring of the Air, and its effects. 1674 — *Excell. Theol.* II. iv. 171 The physico-mechanical instruments of working on nature's and art's productions being happily invented. 1709 HAUKSBEE (*title*) Physico-Mechanical Experiments on various subjects, containing an account of surprizing Phenomena touching Light and Electricity. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) v. § 271 The immense physico-mechanical power of this agent called heat.

Phy·sico-theo·logy. [See PHYSICO-.] A theology founded upon the facts of nature, and the evidences of design there found; natural theology.

1712 DERHAM (*title*) Physico-Theology: or, a Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God from His Works of Creation. 1776 PENNANT *Zool.* (ed. 4) II. 603 This is a mixed species of study (when considered as physico-theology). 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 333, I more than fear the prevailing taste for books of natural theology, physico-theology, demonstrations of God from Nature, evidences of Christianity, and the like. 1855 BADEN POWELL *Ess.* 309 A physico-theology supplies no such idea of the Deity as can offer any antecedent contradiction to the representations of his nature and attributes.

So **Phy·sico-theolo·gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to natural theology; **Phy·sico-theo·logist**, one versed in natural theology.

1675 BOYLE *Reconcileablen. Reason & Relig.* ii, Some Physico-Theological Considerations about the Possibility of the Resurrection. 1688 — *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 111. 1825 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) II. 341 The Saturnian χρόνοι ὑπερχρόνιοι .. to which the elder physico-theologists attributed a self-polarizing power. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xviii. 633 The Physico-theological argument, the argument from design.

Phy·sics. [Plural of PHYSIC *a.* used *subst.*, rendering L. *physica* neut. pl., a. Gr. τὰ φυσικά lit. 'natural things', the collective title of Aristotle's physical treatises; as an Eng. word, plural in origin and form, but now construed as a singular: cf. *dynamics*, *mathematics*, etc.]

1. Natural science in general; in the older writers *esp.* the Aristotelian system of natural science; hence, natural philosophy in the wider sense. Also, a treatise on natural science, as *Aristotle's Physics*.

The application of the term has tended continually to be narrowed. It originally (from Arist.) included the study of the whole of nature (organic and inorganic); Locke even included spirits (God, angels, etc.) among its objects. In the course of the 18th cent. it became limited to inorganic nature, and then, by excluding chemistry, it acquired its present meaning: see 2.

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 37 Neither is there almost any poeticall fygment wherein there is not some thing comprehended, taken out..of the Physicks or Ethicks. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. Ixxv. (1612) 313 Nor wanted thear..that did relye On Physickes and on Ethickes, and..a God deny. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 56 Whereof some are contemplatiue, as Mathematikes, Physikes, Metaphysikes. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 388, I have given to this part the title of *Physics*, or the *Phenomena of Nature*. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. iv. 170 That great Restorer of Physicks, the illustrious Verulam. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Physicks*, or Natural Philosophy, is the Speculative Knowledge of all Natural Bodies (and Mr. Lock thinks, That God, Angels, Spirits &c. which usually are accounted as the Subject of Metaphysicks, should come into this Science), and of their proper Natures, Constitutions, Powers, and Operations. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* I. i. 1756–82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* iii. § 38 [Aristotle's] Physicks contain many useful observations, particularly his history of animals. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 181 If we consider medicine as a science, or as a system of rules, it..forms a principal department of physics, or experimental philosophy. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 645/1 Then arose.. Roger Bacon, and mathematics, chemistry, and physics generally became as much the studies of Christians as they had already been of the Mahometans. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Physics*, term for that science which treats of the nature of the qualities which beings derive from birth, in contradistinction to those acquired from art—of the whole mass of beings comprising the universe—and of the laws which govern those beings; natural philosophy.

2. In current usage, restricted to The science, or group of sciences, treating of the properties of matter and energy, or of the action of the different forms of energy on matter in general (excluding Chemistry, which deals specifically with the different forms of matter, and Biology, which deals with vital energy). See quots. 1900.

Physics is divided into *general physics*, dealing with the general phenomena of inorganic nature (dynamics, molecular physics, physics of the ether, etc.), and *applied physics*, dealing with special phenomena (astronomy, meteorology, terrestrial magnetism, etc.). There is a tendency now to restrict the word to the former group.

1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. Auth. Pref. 2 The Celestial Physics, or Physical Astronomy, hath..the preference in Dignity of all Enquiries into Nature whatever. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connexion Phys. Sc.* xxxii. (1849) 361 These motions come under the same laws of dynamics and analysis as any other branch of physics. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. ix. 272 M. Agassiz is a naturalist, and he appears to have devoted but little attention to the study of physics. 1892 G. F. BARKER *Physics* I. § 8. 6 Physics regards matter solely as the vehicle of energy..physics may be regarded as the science of energy, precisely as chemistry may be regarded as the science of matter. 1900 J. B. STALLO *Concepts & The. Mod. Physics* (ed. 4) 27 The science of physics, in addition to the general laws of dynamics and their application to the interaction of solid, liquid, and gaseous bodies, embraces the theory of those agents which were formerly designated as imponderables—light, heat, electricity, magnetism, etc.; and all these are now treated as forms of motion, as different

manifestations of the same fundamental energy. 1900 W. Watson *Textbk. Physics* 2 We are led to define Physics in its most general aspect as a discussion of the properties of matter and energy. It is, however, usual..to exclude the discussion of those properties of matter which depend simply on the nature of the different forms of matter (Chemistry), as also the properties of matter and energy as related to living things (Biology). The line of demarcation separating Physics and Chemistry has never been very clear, and of late years has practically vanished.

†**3.** The science of, or a treatise on, medicine. *Obs. rare.*

1626 R. Harris *Hezekiah's Recovery* (1630) 33 For the second, Health: great Salomon hath written a Physicks for us. 1785 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) I. 467 When college education is done with..he must cast his eyes (for America) either on Law or Physics.

Physiform (fəi·sifɔm), *a. Zool.* [f. Physa + -form.] Having the form of the gastropod Physa.

†**Physiner**, a corrupt or erroneous form of Physicianer: cf. Physion.

1616 Sir R. Boyle in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 100 Lent Mr. Shea of Kilkenny the phisiner iiij[li] x[s].

Physio- (fi·zio), combining element, representing Gr. *φυσιο-*, f. *φύσις* nature, as in *φυσιογνώμων* 'judging of a man's nature', *φυσιολόγος* discoursing upon nature, *φυσιοσκοπεῖν* to observe nature; used as a formative with the sense 'natnre' or 'natural', as in Physiocracy, Physiognomy, Physiography, Physiology, etc.; also in the following less important compounds (in some of which it is treated as an abbreviation of *physiology* or *physiological*):

Phy·sio-che·mical *a.*, pertaining to physiological chemistry. †**Phy·siogly·phic** [after *hieroglyphic*] (see quot.). **Phy·siogno·stic, Physio·gnosy** [Gr. *γνῶσις* knowledge] (see quots.). **Phy·siome·dicalism**, the system of 'natural' medicine which uses vegetable drugs, only discarding those which are poisonous (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); so **Phy·siome·dical** *a.*; **Phy·siome·dicalist. Phy·siopa·thic** *a.*, of or pertaining to physiopathy. **Phy·siopatholo·gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to a pathological state influenced by physiology. **Physio·pathy** [Gr. *-παθεια*, f. *πάθος* suffering] (see quot.). **Physio·philist** [Gr. *φιλεῖν* to love], a lover or student of nature. **Phy·siophy·ly** [see Phylum] (see quot.). **Phy·siopla·stic** *a.*, formed by nature. **Phy·sioscope** [Gr. *-σκόπος* viewing] (see quot. 1846). **Physio·scopy**, the rendering of the physical appearances and conditions in a painting. **Phy·sio-sociolo·gical** *a.*, combining physiology and sociology. **Physio·sophy** [Gr. *σοφία* wisdom], an assumption of knowledge of nature; hence **Phy·sioso·phic** *a.* **Phy·siotype**, a process for taking an impression direct from a flat object, on prepared paper; also an image made by such process. **Phy·sioty·py**, printing from plates made by various processes direct from natural objects; nature-printing.

1887 A. M. Brown *Anim. Alkal.* 5 The presence of the alkaloid might be owing to *physio-chemical action after death. 1844 Upton *Physioglyphics* 101 In a literal hieroglyphic, therefore, or what I shall now more aptly term a *physioglyphic, no name must be involved. 1635 Person *Varieties* II. 60 The Meteorologians answer not so fully satisfactorie as theirs, who treate of spirits, whom I may well call *Physiognosticks. 1811–31 Bentham *Logic* App., Wks. 1843 VIII. 284 Natural History..which..may more aptly and expressively, it should seem, be designated by the term *Physiognosy. 1880 C. A. Cutter *Classif. Nat. Sc.* in *Library Jrnl.* June, A similar word, Fysiognosy..supplies a name which was wanted for the natural sciences collectively. 1885 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 226 It should consist of three parts or sections, first Statical Geognosy or Physiognosy. 1800 Coleridge in C. K. Paul *W. Godwin* (1876) II. 3 Your poetic and *Physiopathic feelings. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 777 We cannot even say if it..be of a *physio-pathological character, or a specific germ. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Dis.* xxvi. 413 Certain physio-pathological qualities predisposing to the disease may be inherited. 1797–1803 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 212 What may be called *physiopathy, a faculty of pervading all nature with one's own being. 1804 Coleridge *Lett., to R. Sharp* (1895) 448, I have met with several genuine Philologists, Philonoists, *Physiophilists, keen hunters after knowledge and science. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 24 *Physiophyly. The tribal history of the functions, or the history of the palæontological development of vital activities. 1811–31 Bentham *Logic* App., Wks. 1843 VIII. 284/1 In their *physioplastic state, in the state in which, fashioned by the hand of nature, they [bodies] are found in the bosom of nature. 1846 Joyce *Sci. Dial., Optics* xxii. 332 What is the opaque microscope?..Very much the same sort of thing as the magic lantern; except that the light, instead of passing through the object, shines upon it, and is reflected off through the lenses, and so onward to the screen...The *physioscope is the same instrument, employed to depict 'the human face'.. in colossal dimensions upon the screen. *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 64/2 The physioscope is a modification of the magic lantern. 1886–94 H. Spencer *Autobiog.* II. xlvi. 193 *note*, Under '*physioscopy' I propose to include the rendering of the phenomena of linear perspective, of aerial perspective, of light and shade, and of colour in so far as it is determined not by artistic choice, but by natural conditions. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 June 2/1 The average medical man cannot afford the leisure for the systematic study of the *physio-sociological problems that lie in his path. 1886 Günther in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 437/1 Morphological facts are entirely superseded by fanciful ideas of the vaguest kind of *physiosophy. 1904 *Daily News* 23 June 11 A remarkable invention is..called 'The *Physiotype'. A leaf, piece of lace, or other flat object is pressed upon a piece of prepared paper, but there is no visible mark made; the paper then has a powder..brushed over it, and the structure of the leaf or the pattern of the lace immediately appears in black.

Physiocracy (fizip·krăsi). [ad. F. *physiocratie* (1767 in Hatz.-Darm.): see Physio- and -cracy.] Government according to natural order; *spec.* the doctrine of the physiocrats.

1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 882 The doctrine that all wealth is formed out of the materials of the globe may be called Physiocracy. 1895 L. F. Ward in *Forum* (N. Y.) Nov. 304 If we had a pure physiocracy or government of nature, such as prevails among wild animals.

Physiocrat (fi·ziǫkrӕt). Also in Fr. form **-crate.** [a. F. *physiocrate*, f. *physiocratie*: see prec. and -crat.] One of a school of political economists founded by François Quesnay in France in the 18th c.; they maintained that society should be governed according to an inherent natural order, that the soil is the sole source of wealth and the only proper object of taxation, and that security of property and freedom of industry and exchange are essential: = Economist 4 c.

1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* V. 352 About the year 1774, the philosophic sect of Physiocrates was already organized into a political body. 1804 in *Crit. Rev.* Ser. III. I. 21 The only merit of the *economistes*, or physiocrates, consists in arguing well against legal interference, and legal restraint. 1896 *Athenæum* 19 Sept. 390 Questions..as to the relation of Adam Smith to the physiocrats.

Physiocratic (fi·ziokrӕ·tik), *a.* [f. as Physiocrat + -ic.] Of or pertaining to physiocracy or the physiocrats.

1804 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* II. 324 Much is said of the theory of the physiocratic sect. 1888 W. L. Courtney *J. S. Mill* 96 The physiocratic theory begins with the idea of a *Jus Naturæ*, a simple..and beneficial code established by Nature.

So † **Physiocra·tical** *a. Obs. rare*[−1].

1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 141 The *œconomistes*, in their writings, speak much of an experiment he made in their Physiocratical rubbish.

Physiocratism (fizip·krătiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ism.] **1.** = Physiocracy. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. In Kant's use, The doctrine that all causality is dependent on nature.

Physiog, humorous colloquial abbreviation of Physiognomy (sense 3).

1865 E. C. Clayton *Cruel Fortune* I. 145 Glad to behold your distinguished physiog.

Physioge·nesis. *Biol.* [f. as next + Gr. *γένεσις* Genesis.] = next, b.

1887 Cope *Primary Factors Org. Evol.* 488 Changes may be effected in the weight, colour, and in functional capacity by temperature, humidity, food, &c., thus exhibiting physiogenesis.

Hence **Phy·siogene·tic** *a.*, of or pertaining to physiogenesis.

Physiogeny (fizip·dʒĭni). [ad. mod.L. *physiogenia*, f. Gr. *φυσιο-* Physio- + *-γένεια* -geny. Cf. Ger. *physiogenie.*] †**a.** The genesis of natural bodies. *Obs.* **b.** *Biol.* The genesis of vital functions; the development or evolution of the functions of living organisms, which are the province of physiology; the science or history of this.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Physiogenia*, term for the operations of nature, according to Rumpf, of the formation of bodies from original elements; physiogeny. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 24 *Physiogeny*, the germ-history of the functions, or the history of the development of vital activities in the individual. *Ibid.* II. 461 So will Physiogeny..make a true recognition of functions possible, by discovering their historic evolution.

Hence **Physiogenic** (-dʒe·nik) *a.*, of the nature of physiogeny.

†**Physio·gnomer.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 fisnomier, phisnamour, phisiognomier, -yer, 7- physiognomer. [f. Physiognomy + -er[1]: cf. *astronomy, astronomer.*] = Physiognomist.

a 1500 P. Johnston *Thre Deid Pollis* 42 This questioun quha can obsolue, lat see, Quhat phisnamour, or perfyt palmester. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 19, I beleue nat the reders of dremes and fisnomiers. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* Table X ij b, Arte and profession of Phisiognomyers. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 55 When a Phisiognomer by chance.. came into the forum of Athens, he declared by the view of diuers mens faces, the diuersity of their conditions. 1656 H. More *Enthus. Tri.* 35 That Sanguine was the Complexion of David George, the foregoing description of his person will probably intimate to any Physiognomer. 1706 Phillips, *Physiognomer* or *Physiognomist.*

Physiognomic (fiziogno·mik, fi zionǫ·mik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *physiognōmic-us* (Fulgentius, *c* 550), corruption of Gr. *φυσιογνωμονικ-ός*, f. *φυσιογνωμονία*: see Physiognomy and -ic. In OF. *physionomique* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), in mod. F. *physiognomonique* (*Dict. Trévoux* 1732).]

1. Of the nature of physiognomy; relating to the face or form as indicating character; characteristic.

1755 Johnson, *Physiognomic*, drawn from the contemplation of the face. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* II. xxii. 166 The very spirit which gives the physiognomic expression to all the works of nature. 1856 Kingsley *Lett.* 26 Feb., It is sad to see how much faults of character seem to depend on physiognomic defects. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* IX. 75 Currents of thought and feeling which are physiognomic of the atmosphere he lives in.

2. Of, pertaining to, or skilled in physiognomy; 'conversant in contemplation of the face' (J.).

1755 in Johnson. 1818 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 146 There is great physiognomic tact in Sterne. 1885 Coupland *Spirit Goethe's Faust* i. 11 Such physiognomic science [is] lighter than a water-bug.

B. *sb.* (in *pl.*) See quots.

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Physiognomica*, Signs whereby we conjecture something by the Countenance.] 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Physiognomicks*,..a Term used by some Physicians and Naturalists for such Signs as are taken from the Countenance of Persons, to judge of their Dispositions and Temper. 1727–41 in Chambers *Cycl.* 1828 in Webster, and in later Dicts.

Physiogno·mical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.]

1. Pertaining to, dealing with, or skilled in physiognomy; indicative of character.

1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* I. viii. 43 b, Divers physionomicall conjectures, as that of Martiall. *Crine ruber, niger ore, brevis pede.* 1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* 72 Hence Physiognomicall Philosophers..doe easily discerne the differences. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. vi. 113 Had the physiognomical predicter examined the two portraits .. he might have augured a happier fate. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iii. (1858) 264 All that a man does is physiognomical of him.

2. Of or pertaining to the face or form (properly) as an index of character, but often used simply in reference to personal appearance. (In quot. 1815 earlier term for *phrenological.*)

1811 Lamb *Danger Confound. Mor. w. Personal Deformity*, To distinguish between that physiognomical deformity which I am willing to grant always accompanies crime, and mere physical ugliness. 1812 R. H. in *Examiner* 28 Dec. 828/1 The analogy..that appears between the physiognomical and intellectual .. character. 1815 (*title*) The Physiognomical System of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, founded on an ..Examination of the Nervous System in general, and of the Brain in particular. [transl. of French ed. 1810.] 1861 *Times* 16 Oct., Certain original physiognomical types peculiar to himself.

Hence **Physiogno·mically** *adv.*, in a physiognomical manner; according to the rules of physiognomy; as regards characteristic features.

1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 640 The one and other are thus Physiognomically described by the Poet. 1797 Coleridge *Wks.* (1893) p. xxxiv. *note*, My eyes, eyebrows, and forehead are physiognomically good. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 521 County differed from county physiognomically. 1882 *Academy* 14 Jan. 24/3 A charmingly etched and evidently characteristic portrait .. confirms physiognomically the popular estimate of his character.

Physiognomist (fizip·gnŏmist, -p·nŏmist). [a. OF. *physionomiste* (1557 in Godef. *Compl.*), f. *physionomie*: see -ist.] One skilled in physiognomy; one who reads character or disposition (or, formerly, professed to foretell destiny) from the face.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* c iv, The Anatomistes will restore to you, some part: The Physiognomistes, some. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xxxv. x. 539 A certaine Physiognomist or teller of fortune. 1788 Reid *Active Powers* II. iii. 540 The physiognomist saw, in the features of Socrates, the signatures of many bad dispositions. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. xv. 123 By no means a good physiognomist, much less a good judge of character. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. ix, Her remarkable powers as a physiognomist.

Hence † **Physiognomi·stic, -ical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to a physiognomist; † **Physio·gnomistry**, the art or trade of the physiognomist.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* § 98 To be seen with Physiognomisticall corporall eyes. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 66. 2/1 We may include Palmistry, Physiognomistry, etc.

Physio·gnomize, *v.* [f. Physiognomy + -ize.]

1. *trans.* To examine or study physiognomically; to deduce the character of from physiognomy.

1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 372/1 Before he had physiognomized the man what he were. 1796 Southey *Let. to G. C. Bedford* 24 Feb. in *Life* (1849) I. 269, I defy you or Mr. Shandy to physiognomise that man's name rightly. 1809 — *Lett.* (1856) II. 173 That good lady who, as you remember, physiognomised me so luckily for 'a man of sorrow and acquainted with woe'.

†**2.** To assume the physiognomy or characteristic appearance of. *Obs. rare.*

1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* b j b, Archangel physiognomising the fingers. *Ibid.* b ij, Divers plants physiognomize the horns of Beasts, as Cornop, Plaintain.

Physiognomonic (fizip·gnomǫ·nik), *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [ad. med.L. *physiognōmonic-us*, a. Gr. *φυσιογνωμονικός* adj., f. *φυσιογνωμονία*: see Physiognomy and -ic. In F. *physiognomonique.*] The etymologically correct form for Physiognomic.

1755 Johnson, *Physiognomonick* adj. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* IV. 118 The chapter is concluded by the physiognomonic doctrine of the nose. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Physiognōmonica*,..physiognomonics. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Physiognomonical (fizip·gnomǫ·nikăl), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Etymological form for Physiognomical.

1668 G. C. in *H. More's Div. Dial.* Pref. (1713) 6 In the Character of which Person the Dramatist seems to have been judicious even to Physiognomonical Curiosity. 1737 Fielding *Tom Thumb* (ed. 3) Pref., Affirmed by our English Physiognominical writers. 1805 T. Holcroft *Bryan Perdue* II. 114 Not having yet completed my course of physiognomonical experiments. 1814 *Phil. Mag.* XLIV. 305 Demonstrative Course of Lectures on Drs. Gall and Spurzheim's Physiognomonical System.

Physiognomy (fiziɒ·gnŏmi, -ɒ·nŏmi). Forms: see below. [ME. *fisnomye, fis-, phisonomye*, etc., a. OF. (13th c.) *fiz-, phis-, phizonomie, -anomie*, in mod.F. *physionomie* = Pr. *phizonomia*, Sp. *fisonomía*, Pg. *physionomia*, It. *fisio-, fisonomia*, ad. med.L. *phisonomia, physionomia, *physiognōmia*, ad. Gr. *φυσιογνωμονία* the judging of a man's nature (by his features), f. *φύσις* nature (PHYSIO-) + *γνώμων, γνωμον-* judge, interpreter: wrongly written *φυσιογνωμία* in Stob. Ecl. (Liddell and Scott), whence the med.L. form. As will be seen, the word shows contraction in all the Romanic langs., and still more in Eng., where in vulgar use it has even been abridged to *physiog., phizog.*, and *phiz*. The pronunciation (fiziɒ·nŏmi) which formerly prevailed (see A. γ, quots. 1783, 1840) is now somewhat old-fashioned.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 4–5 fysnomye, -namye, fyss-, 5–6 fisnamy, phis-, physnomie, 5–7 -nomy. 6 phis-, phys-, fis-, fys, flz-, -nomy, -namy (-ye, -ie), phisnami, (-nom, physnome), 6–7 (9) visnomy, -ie, 7 fisnomie.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1114 He feyed his fysnamye with his foule hondez. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 38 The mervelous science of ffysnomye. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* xiii. (*Frog & Mouse*) viii, Ane thrawart will, ane thrawin phisnomy. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 2765 His fysnamy restaured to his kynde agayne. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* ix. 3 His face, whiche before seemed not to differe from the common phisnami of others, shone as brighte as the sunne. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 490 With flirting and flyring, their physnome they flype. *a* 1652 BROME *Love-sick Court* v. i, I can read guilty lines Palpably on this villans visnomy. 1660 J. S. *Andromana* iv. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 253 If he have not rogue writ in great letters in's face, I have no physnomy. [1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Distant Corr.* (1823) 245 A pun is reflected from a friend's face as from a mirror. Who would consult his sweet visnomy, if the polished surface were two or three minutes..in giving back its copy?]

β. 4–6 phisonomie, 5 phiso-, phizo-, physonomye, (physynomye, fysenamye), 6 vysonamy, visenomy, 6–7 phisognomie, -y, 7 -gminy.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 5 Thou scholdest be Phisonomie Be schapen tu that maladie Of lovedrunke. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1072 The childe couthe of fysenamye That he saw evyl with hys eye. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. x. 27 By the phizonomye of ye yongmen..they knowe whiche were moost able. 1532 TINDALE *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 127 The false prophets do well to paint God after the likeness of their own visenomy. *a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 33 A dosyn of other maskers,..with visors of good proporcion of vysonamy. 1642 S. W. *Parl. Vind. agst. Pr. Rupert* 3 Not new in Phisognomy. 1678 W. STROTHER in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III. xciii. 161 We think Welsh was amongst them, by the discription of his phisogminy.

γ. 6– physiognomy, (6 phisionomie, visionogmi, 6–7 phisio-, physiognomie, 6–8 phisio-, 7 visiognomy).

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 50 b, Physiognomie..doth presume that shee is able to finde out..by vewing of the whole bodie, the dispositions of the minde and body. 1650 *A. Durer Revived* 2 The Visiognomy or Circumference of a Face. 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 Oct., Physiognomy, as it is a Greek word, ought to sound the G; but..G, I think, is sounded in formal, and sunk in familiar language. 1840 A. R. WEBSTER *Oxf. Songs, Town & Gown*, You'll find it had economy To carry home a tattered gown and battered physiognomy.

B. Signification.

I. **1.** The art of judging character and disposition from the features of the face or the form and lineaments of the body generally.

1390 [see A. β]. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 219 One lyght manere and general of Phisnomye is to deme vertues and maneris of man aftyr the conpleccion. *c* 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 2467 The excellent science..I mene phisonomye, Be which thou shalt..knowe disposicion in ech degree and signe, Of al thy peple. 1591 GREENE *Farew. Follie* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 327, I haue not..such assured sight in Phisognomie, as I dare auouch it for truth. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 19 The reputation of my skill in Physnomie and Prognosticating. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 60 An illustrious exception to all the common rules of Physiognomy. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* vii. (1876) 60, I want your opinion. We know your skill in physiognomy...Read that countenance.

† **b.** *transf.* A judging of the form of a living body from the skeleton. *Obs.*

1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* ii. 30 Since Bones afford .. Figure unto the Body, it is no impossible Physiognomy to conjecture at Fleshy Appendencies.

† **2.** The foretelling of destiny or future fortune from the features and lines of the face, etc.; the fortune so foretold: *loosely*, fortune foretold (or character divined) by astrology. *Obs.*

1531 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 4 Physyke, Physnamye, Palmestrye or other craftye scyences wherby they beare the people in hande that they can tell theire destenyes deceases & fortunes. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. x. (1877) I. 220 Roges..practisers of physiognomie and palmestrie, tellers of fortunes [etc.]. 1589 NASHE *Martins Months Mind* Ep. Ded., Wks. (Grosart) I. 146 For that it seemeth you have some skill in Astrologie,..let vs haue a glimpse at the least of the fooles phisnomies. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 242 According to my little skill in Physiognomy, I hope he may live yet many a yeer.

II. **3.** The face or countenance, especially viewed as an index to the mind and character; expression of face; also, the general cast of features, type of face (of a race); vulgarly, the face or countenance (formerly very common, esp. in the *a* form, now rare).

c 1400 *Beryn* 3196, I knowe wele by thy fisnamy, thy kynd it were to stele. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. iv. 39 Dyuers peoples of sondry phisonomy and shape. 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 98 Eies glauncinge, fisnamy smirkinge. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. I. ii. (1651) 605 She did abhorre her husbands phisnomy. 1623–33 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Night-Walker* v. i, I haue seen that physiognomy: Were you never in prison? *a* 1718 ROWE *Biter* II. i, That Blow upon your Forehead has decompos'd your Phisiognomy strangely. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. ii. 8 The grace which that people call *Physiognomy*, and we may call Expression. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 21 Each religious sect has its physiognomy. The Methodists have acquired a face; the Quakers, a face; the nuns, a face. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 305 The distinctive Greek physiognomy was no longer to be found.

† **b.** A representation of a face; a portrait. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 339/2 Oure lord..toke fro the paynttour a lynnen clothe and set it upon his vysage and enprynted the very physonomye of his vysage therin. 1587 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 52 *note*, One little Flower of gold with a frogg thereon, and therein Monnsier his phisnamye. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 130 Apelles would not loose a day without shadowing a phisnomie.

4. *transf.* The general appearance or external features of anything material; e. g. the contour or configuration of a country.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 7 Efestides [a kind of stone] is in colour and Phisiognomie verie shamefast and childish. 1819 SHELLEY *Let.* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 294 Its physiognomy indicates it to be a city, which..yet possesses most amiable qualities. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 362 The most grand and original feature in the physiognomy of Etna. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 159 The old highways..adapted themselves..to the physiognomy of the country.

5. *fig.* The ideal, mental, moral, or political aspect of anything as an indication of its character; characteristic aspect.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 494 There is a Kind of Physiognomy in the Titles of Books, no less than in the Faces of Men, by which a skilful Observer will as well know what to expect from the one as the other. *c* 1796 T. TWINING *Trav. Amer.* (1894) 91 The moral physiognomy of certain sections of the United States. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* iii. (1878) 93 You may discover the physiognomy, that is in speech, as well as in face. 1879 *Echo* No. 3374. 2 The utter change in the political physiognomy of the new Landtag.

Physio·gnotype. [f. PHYSIOGN(OMY + Gr. *τύπος* impress, print, model.] 'A machine for taking casts and imprints of human faces or countenances' (Worcester).

a 1846 WORCESTER cites *Observer*. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. iii. 296 A craniograph, which must have been suggested by the physio[g]notype of Huschke, and reminds one of the circular band used by hatters.

Physiogony (fiziɒ·gŏni). [f. Gr. *φύσις* nature (see PHYSIO-) + *-γονία* begetting, production.] The generation or production of nature.

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 158 Their physiology imbrangled with an inapplicable logic and a misgrowth of..substantiated abstractions; and their physiogony a blank or dream of tradition. 1840 J. H. GREEN *Vital Dynamics* 103 The distinctive..aim..of physiogony is to present the history of Nature as preface and portion of the history of man.

Physiographer (fiziɒ·grăfəɹ). [f. PHYSIOGRAPH-Y + ER 1.] One versed in physiography; a physical geographer.

1885 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XXX. 261 The same eminent..physiographer, in his paper on the Ocean, remarks [etc.]. 1902 C. LENNOX *J. Chalmers* vi, A belt of very shallow water suggesting to the physiographer that it had once formed part of the continent.

Physiographic (fiːziɒgræ·fik), *a.* [f. mod.L. *physiographia* PHYSIOGRAPHY + -IC.] Of or belonging to physiography; cf. next.

1840 J. H. GREEN *Vital Dynamics* 104 The physiographic details which form the main body of these lectures. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 7 Physiographic Geology,—a general survey of the earth's surface-features.

Physiographical (fiːziɒgræ·fikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Dealing with or treating of physiography; pertaining to physiography.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 56 Other literary societies are formed at Upsala, Gottenburg, &c., and a physiographical one at Lund. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* VII. 910 The branch of geological enquiry which deals with the evolution of the existing contours of the dry land is termed Physiographical Geology. 1890 *Q. Rev.* July 88 The Vosges interested him profoundly, but from a purely physiographical point of view.

Physiography (fiziɒ·grăfi). [mod. f. Gr. *φύσις* nature + *-γραφία* description, -GRAPHY: cf. F. *physiographie* (1812).]

1. A description of nature, or of natural phenomena or productions generally.

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Physiography*, a description of nature, or the science of natural objects. *Journ. of Science.* *a* 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 158 The ignorance of natural science, their physiography scant in fact, and stuffed out with fables. 1840 J. H. GREEN *Vital Dynamics* 101 The office of..Physiography is to enumerate and delineate the effects and products of nature as they appear. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* Pref. 6, I undertook to deliver twelve lectures on natural phenomena in general; and I borrowed the title of 'Physiography'..for my subject, inasmuch as I wished to draw a clear line of demarcation, both as to matter and method, between it and what is commonly understood by Physical Geography. 1891 E. HULL (*title*) Physiography: an introduction to the Study of Nature.

2. A description of the nature of a particular class of objects (in quot., of minerals).

[1873 ROSENBUSCH (*title*) Mikroskopische Physiographie der petrographisch wichtigen Mineralien.] 1888 J. P. IDDINGS (*title*) Microscopical Physiography of the Rock-making Minerals:..By H. Rosenbusch. Translated and abridged.

3. Physical geography.

1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* xiii. 176 To restore the physiography of the land during successive stages of the glacial epoch. 1877 — *Elem. Lessons in Phys. Geog.* 3 *note*, This term [physical geography] as here used is synonymous with Physiography, which has been proposed in its stead. 1895 *Educat. Rev.* Nov. 353 Physiography on the other hand treats of the science of earth-sculpture, viewed in the light of systematic processes.

Physiolater (fiziɒ·lătəɹ). [f. as prec. + Gr. *-λατρης* worshipper.] A worshipper of nature. So **Physio·latry** [-LATRY], nature-worship.

1860 MAX MÜLLER *Hist. Sanskrit Lit.* (ed. 2) Introd. 32 The primæval physiolatry which was common to all the members of the Aryan family. 1879 *Scribner's Mag.* May 145 Physiolatry, or the worship of natural objects of awe, such as rivers, mountains, etc. 1882 L. F. WARD in *Internat. Rev.* May, These modern physiolaters are among the most eminent teachers of science and philosophy.

Physiologer (fiziɒ·lŏdʒəɹ). Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 7 phis-. [f. PHYSIOLOGY (or L. *physiolog-us*, a. Gr. *φυσιολόγος*, one who discourses on nature, f. *φύσις* nature + *-λόγος* -speaking) + -ER 1.]

1. A student or teacher of natural science; *spec.* a philosopher of the Ionic sect.

1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* II. 199 Astrologers, Physiologers, Optickes, Paynters. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Physiologer*, he that searcheth out, or disputes of Natural things, a Natural Philosopher. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 9 Democritus and most of the Physiologers here commit a very great Absurdity, in that they make all Sense to be Touch. *a* 1688 — *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 105 The very same with that which Aristotle imputes to the antient Physiologers as a Paradox, that Black and White were not without the Sight. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 145 The famous Bacon, and several Physiologers assure, that 'tis easy to have Roses so backward, as not to blow till towards the End of Autumn. 1867 MAURICE *Patriarchs & Lawg.* ii (1877) 53 The belief which a very large body of physiologers, not believers in the Bible, resolutely maintain.

2. = PHYSIOLOGIST 2.

1680 J. AUBREY in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 620 His head was of a mallet forme, approved by the physiologers. 1831 W. GODWIN *Thoughts Man* 8 An important remark, suggested to me many years ago by an eminent physiologer and anatomist. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. viii. § 36 Willis, a physician at Oxford,..his bold systems have given him a distinguished place among physiologers.

† **Physio·loget.** *Obs.* In 3 fisiologet. [dim. (perh. in OF.) f. PHYSIOLOG-US + -ET. Cf. PAMPHLET.] A diminutive or pet appellation for a physiologus or book on natural history.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 307 Dus it is on boke set ðat man clepeð fisiloget.

Physiologian (fiːziɒlō·dʒĭăn). *rare*−1. [f. L. *physiologia* PHYSIOLOGY + -AN: cf. *theologian*.] = PHYSIOLOGIST 2.

1825 BEDDOES *Let.* Sept., Poems (1851) p. xlvii, Blumenbach,..is, I fancy, of the first rank as mineralogist, physiologian, geologist, botanist, natural-historian, and physician.

Physiologic (fiːziɒlɒ·dʒik), *a.* [ad. L. *physiologic-us*, a. Gr. *φυσιολογικός* adj., f. *φυσιολόγος*: see PHYSIOLOGER and -IC. Cf. F. *physiologique* (G. Budé, 16th c.).]

† **1.** Of or belonging to natural science. *Obs. rare.*

1659 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. Introd. 3 Thales..informed himself touching..the Chaos, and other Physiologic Contemplations. 1677 *Ibid.* II. III. 32 Our Gospel..has availed more to the Knowledge of God than all their Physiologic Contemplations. 1736–44 H. COVENTRY *Lett. Phil. to Hyd.* v. (T.), It may ascertain the true era of physiologic allegory.

2. = PHYSIOLOGICAL 2.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1838 MILLIGEN *Curios. Med. Exp.* (1839) 565 To elucidate obscure parts of physiologic enquiry. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 553 No method is more alluring, in physiologic studies, than this of accurate measurement and description. 1884 J. W. POWELL in *Science* IV. 472/2 In early society, incest laws do not recognize physiologic conditions, but only social conditions.

Physiological (fiːziɒlɒ·dʒikăl), *a.* Also 7 phi-. [f. as prec. + -AL: see -ICAL.]

† **1.** Relating to the material universe or to natural science, physical; belonging to the Physiologers as students of nature. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *Vives' Comm. St. Aug. Citie of God* v. ix. (1620) 196 This opinion is Physiologicall and imbraced by Alexander, one of Aristotles interpreters. 1662 H. MORE *Def. Philos. Cabbala* App. i. (1712) 114 The Mosaical Philosophy, in the Physiological part thereof, is the same with the Cartesian. 1673 RAY (*title*) Observations Topographical, Moral, and Phisiological, made in a Journey through part of the Low Countries, Germany, Italy, and France. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 348 The laws of gravitation, attraction, and impulse, and other objects of physiological science. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* II. x. (1818) III. 188 With these secret schools of physiological theology the mythical poets were doubtless in connection.

2. Pertaining or relating to physiology; relating to the functions and properties of living bodies.

1814 D. STEWART *Philos. Mind* II. iv. VI. 465 One of the

most noted physiological works which have lately appeared on the Continent. 1845 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 100 The General Physiological Chemistry of the Blood. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (1870) 1 Physiological Botany treats of plants, and their organs, in a state of life or action. 1873 Ralfe *Phys. Chem.* Introd. 13 The term Physiological Chemistry is generally limited to the study of the chemical phenomena attendant upon the life of Animals. 1880 Richardson in *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* 70 The physiological action of alcohol.

Physiologically (fiziǫlǫ·dʒikăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a physiological manner; according to the principles of physiology; from a physiological point of view.

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* VI. viii. 246 But these things, say they, are all to be interpreted naturally and Phisiologically..as though we..sought Nature, and set God aside. 1775 Hunter in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 395 This animal may be considered, both anatomically and physiologically, as divided into two parts. 1874 P. Bayne in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 697 The child..was physiologically a wreck,—damaged irretrievably in body and mind.

Physiologist (fiziǫ·lŏdʒist). [f. Physiology + -ist. Cf. F. *physiologiste* (1757 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

†**1.** A natural philosopher; a naturalist; = Physiologer 1. *Obs.*

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 72 The Physiologist also may gather something from the former Observations, touching the nature of Colours. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 31 Socrates..perceiving how much his Predeces-ors, Thales &c. (who were generally Physiologists) had abused Physics. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 50 Priestley, Black, Cavendish, and Macbride, had opened to physiologists a sort of new creation. 1827 R. P. Ward *De Vere* viii. (ed. 2) 145 Questions..which as they seem to depend upon a particular sort of air, we must leave to physiologists.

2. One versed in animal (or vegetable) physiology; a student or teacher of the science of the functions and properties of organic bodies.

1778 A. Reid *Inquiry Suppress. Urine* (M.), The most skilful anatomist and physiologist. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* XXV. 312 This distinguished surgeon and physiologist has done more than all who preceded him to illustrate his subject. 1881 Burdon-Sanderson in *Nature* 8 Sept. 440/2 The subjects of experiment used by the two last-mentioned physiologists were themselves; the work done was the mountain ascent from Interlaken to the summit of the Faulhorn.

Physio·logize (-dʒəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

†**1.** *intr.* To speculate or reason on nature; to inquire into natural causes and phenomena. *Obs.*

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 7 Divers of the Italicks, and particularly Empedocles—before Democritus—physiologized atomically. *Ibid.* I. iii. 120 They who first theologized, did physiologize after this manner. 1730–6 Bailey (folio) Pref., *Physiologize*, to Study, Discourse or Reason on the Nature of Things.

†**2.** *trans.* To explain in accordance with physical or natural science. *Obs.*

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 450 Unless we would rather with Macrobius, Physiologize them all Three, and make Minerva to be the Higher Heaven, Jupiter the Middle Ether, and Juno the Lower Air and Earth, all Animated; that is, One God, as acting differently in these Three Regions of the world. 1819 G. S. Faber *Dispensations* (1823) I. 234 Much the same remark is made by Eusebius on the humour of physiologising the religious system of the Egyptians.

3. *intr.* To act the physiologist; to form physiological conclusions or theories. *rare.*

1866 Owen *Vertebr. Anim.* (L.), The somewhat capricious appearance of the gall-bladder in vegetarian mammals discourages such attempts to physiologize.

Hence **Physio·logizing** *vbl. sb.*

1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. i. 17 Al which Poetic Physiologisings were but corrupt imitations of.. Moses's description of the Creation.

‖ **Physiologus** (fiziǫ·lŏgŭs). [L., a. Gr. φυσιολόγος, natural philosopher (see Physiologer): used by Epiphanius as the name of his work on Natural History with moral and theological applications, whence the mediæval use.] A Bestiary: see quot.

1898 Stopford Brooke *Eng. Lit.* xiii. 203 The three first [Old Eng. poems, the *Whale*, the *Panther*, and the *Partridge*] must be taken together, and form part.. of an English *Physiologus*. A *Physiologus* in the literature of the Middle Ages was a collection of descriptions of beasts, birds, or fishes, of their life and habits..each..followed by a religious or moral allegory based on this description.

Physiology (fiziǫ·lŏdʒi). Also 6–7 phi-. [ad. L. *physiologia*, a. Gr. φυσιολογία (Arist.), natural philosophy, natural science, f. φυσιολόγ-ος: see Physiologer, and -logy; perh. immed. a. F. *physiologie* (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

†**1.** The study and description of natural objects; natural science or natural philosophy; also, a particular system or doctrine of natural science. *Obs.*

1564 *Bauldwin's Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) II. i. 73 That it may be knowen what they beleued of god, of themselues, and of his woorkes, all which they them selues call Phisiologie. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1346 Certeine Epicureans..standing much upon this their goodly and beautifull Physiologie forsooth (as they terme it). 1662 H. More *Def. Philos. Cabbala* App. i. (1712) 113 Whence there must be no small affinity betwixt this ancient Moschical, or rather Mosaical Physiology, and the Cartesian Philosophy. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Physiology, Physicks*, or Natural Philosophy, is the Science of Natural Bodies. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 18/1 Re-action, in physiology, the resistance made by all bodies to the action or impulse of others that endeavour to change its state whether of motion or rest.

2. The science of the normal functions and phenomena of living things.

It comprises the two divisions of *animal* and *vegetable physiology*; that part of the former which refers specially to the vital functions in man is called *human physiology*.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 1 b/1 *Physiologia* handclethe and treatethe of the structure and situatione of mans bodye. 1611 Cotgr., *Physiologie*,..also..that part of Phisicke which treats of the composition, or structure of mans bodie.] 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 289 Amongst the new writers Fernelius the best learned Physitian of them all, in the 7. book of his Phisiologie, proueth that this bloud is not Alimentarie. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Physiology*, is by some also accounted a Part of Physick, that teaches the Constitution of the Body so far as it is sound, or in its Natural State; and endeavours to find Reasons for its Functions and Operations, by the Help of Anatomy and Natural Philosophy. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man.* I. iv. Concl. 511, I..bring some Arguments from Physiology and Pathology. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 244 The anatomy and physiology of the nervous system. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. vi, A Peasant unacquainted with botanical Physiology. 1831 Brewster *Optics* XXXV. 293 This important truth in the physiology of vision. 1860 Huxley *Lay Serm.* xii. 284 That part of biological science which deals with form and structure is called Morphology—that which concerns itself with function, Physiology. 1871 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* ix. 482 Hales, whose beautiful experiments laid the foundation of vegetable physiology.

fig. 1876 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 26 As a contribution to the physiology of genius no other book is to be compared with the *Vita Nuova*. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 June 3/2 The amateur statistician may know something of the anatomy of commerce, but he knows nothing of what I may call its physiology—its circulating..and..digestive system[s].

†**Physion, phision,** corrupt or erron. forms of Physician (perh. only typographical errors).

c 1580 Lodge *Repl. Gosson's Sch. Abuse* (Hunter. Cl.) 5 That they like good Phisions: should so frame their potions. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 3 The Scripture is..a Physions-shop (Saint Basill calleth it).

Physionomy, obs. spelling of Physiognomy.

Phy·sio,philo·sophy. [transl. of Ger. *Naturphilosophie*, i. e. philosophy of nature, in the title of Oken's *Lehrbuch der Naturphilosophie* 1808–11, called in the Eng. transl. 'Elements of Physiophilosophy'.] A name for the philosophic system of nature of Oken, who 'aimed at constructing all knowledge *a priori*, and thus setting forth the system of nature in its universal relations'.

1847 Tulk tr. *Oken (title)* Elements of Physiophilosophy. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. 254 He [Oken] imagined that he wrote his *Physio-philosophy* in a kind of inspiration. 1887 Cope *Orig. Fittest* 8 The disfavour in which physiophilosophy was held secured to evolution a cold welcome.

Hence **Phy·siophi·losoph, Phy·siophilo·sopher** [= Ger. *Naturphilosoph*], an adherent of the system of Oken; **Phy·siophiloso·phic, -ical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to this system.

1887 Cope *Orig. Fittest* 8 The *physiophilosophs became extravagant and mistook superficial appearances for realities. 1861 G. Moore *Lost Tribes* 127 Here..it is that the *physio-philosophers have supposed mankind to have originated. 1865 tr. *Strauss' Life Jesus* I. I. XXX. 247 The allegorical interpretation..applied to Homer and Hesiod in order to extract *physiophilosophical ideas out of the Gods and their histories.

Physique (fizī·k). [a. F. *physique* sb. masc., absolute use of *physique* physical, i. e. that which is physical.] The physical or bodily structure, organization, and development; the characteristic appearance or physical powers (of an individual or a race).

1826 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) I. 384 You must allow that this describes his physique admirably. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 47 So much had the fine physique and the personal vigour of this robust race worked on my imagination. 1864 R. F. Burton *Dahome* II. 64 The masculine physique of the women enabling them to compete with men in enduring toil, hardships, and privations. 1881 A. G. C. Liddell in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 478/2 They..had tremendous physiques, though rather fleshy.

Physique, obs. form of Physic.

Physitheism (fizi|þi·izʼm). [f. Gr. φύσι-ς nature + θεός God + -ism: cf. *polytheism*.] The deification of the powers or phenomena of nature. So **Phy·sithei·stic** *a.*

1891 J. W. Powell in *Chautauquan* Dec. 291 (Funk) Physitheism is the theology and religion of the barbaric world. In this religion the weather-producing agents and the phenomena of the weather are personified and deified. 1889 G. Mallery in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXVI. 208 The prophets tried to pull the Israelites too rapidly through the zoötheistic and physitheistic stages into monotheism.

Phy·sitism. *rare.* [f. Gr. φύσι-ς nature + -ite + -ism.] A system of nature-worship.

1885 Duns in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* XIX. 396.

Physiurgic (fizi|ŭ·rdʒik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. φύσι-ς nature + ἔργον work + -ic: cf. *theurgic*.] Produced or acted upon solely by nature.

1816 Bentham *Chrestom.* 187 Applied to bodies..in their natural, or say physiurgic, state—human art—or say elaboration by human art—has two distinguishable objects. 1843 Bowring *Introd. Bentham's Wks.* I. 16/2 Natural History and Natural Philosophy are respectively represented by Physiurgic Somatology, and Anthropurgic Somatology.

So **Physiurgosco·pic** *a. rare.*

1816 Bentham *Chrestom.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 86 Division of Somatology, or Somatics at large, into *Physiurgic* (Physiurgoscopic) and *Anthropurgic* (Anthropurgoscopic).

Physnamy, -nomy, obs. ff. Physiognomy.

Physo- (fəiso), repr. Gr. φῦσο-, combining form of Gr. φῦσα bellows, bladder, bubble, in a few Gr. compounds, and in many modern scientific terms.

Physocarpous *a. Bot.* [Gr. καρπός fruit], having an inflated or bladder-like fruit (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). **Phy·socele** (-sīl), *Path.* [Gr. κήλη tumour], a tumour or hernia distended with gas. **Physograde** (fəi·sŏgrēd), *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Physograda*, f. *-gradus* going]. **a.** *adj.* moving by means of a hollow vesicular float or buoy; of or pertaining to the *Physograda*, a group of oceanic hydrozoa furnished with such floating organs; **b.** *sb.* a member of this group; hence **Physo·gradous** *a.* ‖ **Physometra** (fəisomī·tră), *Path.* [Gr. μήτρα womb], the presence of gas in the uterus, uterine tympanites. **Physonect** (fəi·sŏnekt), *Zool.* [Gr. νήκτης a swimmer, f. νήκειν to swim], a member of the *Physonectæ*, a suborder of siphonanthous siphonophores; hence **Physone·ctous** *a.* **Physopod** (fəi·sŏpŏd) [Gr. ποῦς, ποδ- foot], a mollusc of the section *Physopoda* or *Thysanoptera*, rhipidoglossate gastropods, with a sort of sucker on the foot.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, **Physocele*, a word used by many authors to express a wind-rupture. 1811 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, *Physocele*, a species of hernia, whose contents are distended with wind. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1835 6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 37/1 The principal organ of locomotion in the *physograda is the air-filled vesicle or bladder. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 957/2 Animals..characterized by their body being provided with an aeriform dilatation of the intestinal canal, serving for a swimming organ; *physogradous. 1822 Good *Study Med.* IV. 434 Emphysema uteri. Inflation of the Womb..This is the *physometra of Sauvages and later nosologists. 1875 Jones & Siev. *Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 2) 759 Physometra is sometimes observed after severe labours. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Physopod.

Physoclist (fəi·sŏklist), *a.* and *sb. Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Physoclisti* (pl.), f. Gr. φῦσα bladder + -κλειστ-ος shut, closed.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Physoclisti*, a group of teleost fishes having the duct between the air-bladder and the intestine closed: cf. Physostome. **b.** *sb.* A member of this group. So **Physocli·stic, Physocli·stous** *adjs.*, having the air-bladder so closed or cut off.

1887 Heilprin *Distrib. Anim.* 303 Both the *physoclist and physostome types appear..very nearly simultaneously in the same deposits. *Ibid.*, The severance of the bladder in the physoclists being the result of the disuse of parts. 1883 Lankester in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 671/1 The parallel cases [of the secretion of gas] ranging from the Protozoon Arcella to the *Physoclistic Fishes. 1887 Cope *Orig. Fittest* 327 The descent of the *Physoclystous fishes has probably been from Holostean ancestors, both with and without the intervention of Physostomous forms.

Physodin (fəi·sŏdin). *Chem.* [f. specific name *phȳsōd-ēs* (cf. Gr. φῡσοειδής bladder-like) + -in¹.] A neutral substance ($C_{12}H_{12}O_8$), a white loosely-coherent mass, occurring in a lichen, *Parmelia ceratophylla* or *physodes*.

1866–8 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 635 Physodin behaves to water like a resin, not being wetted thereby.

‖ **Physophora** (fəisǫ·fŏră). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. φῦσα bladder + -φορος bearing, borne.] A genus of oceanic hydrozoa, the species of which float by means of numerous vesicular organs. So ‖ **Physophoræ** *pl.* (sometimes **Physophora**), a suborder or division of *Siphonophora* (an order of *Hydrozoa Craspedota*), having the proximal end modified into a pneumatophore or float; **Physo·phoran** *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Physophoræ*; *sb.*, a member of this division; also **Physophore** (fəi·sŏfōəɹ). ‖ **Physopho·ridæ** *pl.*, the family containing the genus *Physophora*; **Physophorous** (fəisǫ·fŏrəs) *a.*, of the nature of the *Physophoræ*, having pneumatophores or swimming-bells (Mayne 1858).

1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 13 At other times it is owing to.. the *Physophora, trailing their tresses all spangled with stars like those of Berenice in the firmament. 1870 Hartwig *Sea & Wond.* xv, The Hydrostatic Acalephæ, or *Physophoræ..were formerly supposed to be a special class of animals, but have been proved by Sars and other naturalists to be merely alternating generations of the bell-shaped Acalephæ. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 774 In the *Physophores *Forskalia* and *Agalma* the single ovum is arrested in the endoderm, and surrounded by the spadix. 1860 H. Spencer in *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 103 In the *Physophoridæ, a variety of organs similarly arise by transformation of the budding polypes. 1878 tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 97 The greater development of these bladders, which in most Physophoridæ are rather small.

‖ **Physostigma** (fəisŏsti·gmă). [mod.L., f. Gr. φῦσα bladder + στίγμα Stigma.] *Bot.* A genus of leguminous plants, the flower of which has a spiral keel, and a bent style continued into an oblique hood above the stigma; the only species is *P. venenosum*, producing the highly poisonous Calabar bean. Hence, The Calabar bean or its extract as a drug.

1864 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 428 Dr. Fraser has used the physostigma internally in cases of erysipelas. 1878 A. Hamilton *Nerv. Dis.* 118 Physostigma, aconite, and other

cardiac sedatives may be mentioned as other anæmiants. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 322 The..administration of an appropriate dose of physostigma.

Hence **† Physosti·gmia, Physosti·gmine** *Chem.*, the alkaloid $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2$, constituting the active principle of the Calabar bean.

1865 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 447 Jobst and Hesse.. have succeeded in isolating the active principle of the Calabar bean, to which they give the name physostigmin. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 228 It is in this way that strychnine and physostigmine respectively stimulate and depress the spinal cord.

Physostome (fəi·sŏstōum), *a.* and *sb. Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Physostomi*, f. Gr. *φῦσα* bladder + *στόμα* mouth, *-στομος* -mouthed.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Physostomi*, a group of teleost fishes, in which the air-bladder is connected with the alimentary canal by an air-duct: cf. PHYSOCLIST. **b.** *sb.* A member of this group. So **Physosto·matous, Physo·stomous** *a.*, having the air-bladder opening into an air-duct.

1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 199 [In] the Cretaceous group.. Physostomes and Plectognaths are likewise well represented. 1887 Physostome, Physostomous [see PHYSOCLIST, PHYSOCLISTOUS].

† **Physy**, obs. f. FUSEE [2], wheel of a watch.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. § 39 Some Watches..are made with four Wheels..some have Strings and Physies, and others none.

Physyk, obs. form of PHYSIC.

Phyt- (fəit, fit), combining form used before a vowel for PHYTO-.

Phytalbu·min, vegetable albumin. **Phyta·lbumose**, a form of albumen occurring in plants. **Phyteco·nomy**, vegetable economy. **Phytœco·logy** [Gr. *οἶκος* abode: see -LOGY], the science which treats of plants in relation to their environment or habitat; so **Phytœco·logist.**

1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* viii. (ed. 4) 405 The products of bacterial life, toxines, and *phytalbumins appear also to play an important part in the process of suppuration. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Phytalbumose. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 520 Ricin and abrin, phytalbumoses obtained from the seed of the castor-oil plant. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2154. 920 The action of some of the phytalbumoses. 1898 *Naturalist* 180 If soils are a factor in its *phytoeconomy. 1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 99 One of the general views of *phytoecology is that the forms of plants are modified to adapt them to the conditions under which they exist. 104 The phytoecologist to-day watches his subject as it grows.

-phyte, a terminal element representing Gr. *φῦτόν* a plant, and denoting a vegetable organism, as *microphyte, protophyte, saprophyte.* See also ZOOPHYTE (= animal plant).

Phytiform (fəi·tifōrm, fi·ti-), *a. rare.* [irreg. f. Gr. *φυτόν* plant + -FORM.] Plant-like, phytoid.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Phytiphagan, -ous, incorrect forms of PHYTOPHAGAN, -OUS.

Phytivorous (fəiti·vŏrəs, fit-), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [irreg. f. Gr. *φυτόν* plant + -VOROUS.] Feeding on plants or vegetable substances.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 4. 144 Birds may be distinguished by .. their food .. into .. Carnivorous; feeding chiefly on Flesh. Phytivorous; feeding on Vegetables. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 851 All which last are Herbivorous or Phytivorous Animals. 1798 *Ibid.* LXXXVIII. 46, I have not found the uric oxide in the urinary concretions of any phytivorous animal. 1833 MANTELL *Geol. S. E. Eng.* 394 The teeth and jaws of two other phytivorous saurians.

Phyto- (fəi·to, fi·to), combining form of Gr. *φῦτόν* a plant, lit. that which has grown, f. *φύειν* to produce, pass. and intr. to grow; used in forming scientific words, chiefly botanical.

As the *υ* in Gr. *φυτόν* is a short vowel, the etymological pronunciation of *phyt-* in all the following words is (fit); but the general tendency in English to view *y* as a long *ī*, as in *my, cry*, etc., has made the (etymologically erroneous) pronunciation (fəit) all but universal; it is adopted in all the pronouncing dictionaries from Walker onward.

Phytobio·logy, the biology of plants; hence **Phytobiolo·gical** *a.* **Phytobranchiate** (-brænjkiĕt) *a. Zool.* [see BRANCHIATE], of a group of isopodous crustaceans: having leaf-like gills. **Phytoche·mistry,** the chemistry of plants; so **Phytoche·mical** *a.* **† Phyto·chimy** [F. *chimie* chemistry] = *phytochemistry* (Webster 1847). **Phy·tochlore** [Gr. *χλωρός* green] = CHLOROPHYLL. **Phy·tochrome** [see CHROME]: see quots. **Phytoco·llite** *Min.* [Gr. *κόλλα* glue + -ITE [1]], name proposed for certain jelly-like hydrocarbons found in peat. **Phytogelin** (-dʒe·lin) [GEL(ATIN) + -IN [1]], the gelatinous matter of Algæ (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Phytoglyphy** (fəitǫ·glifi, fit-) [Gr. *γλυφή*: see GLYPH], nature-printing, as originally used for plants; hence **Phytogly·phic** *a.* **Phytoma·nia** *nonce-wd.*, a mania for collecting plants. **Phytomelin** (-me·lin) [Gr. *μέλι*, L. *mel* honey (in reference to its colour and appearance)] = RUTIN. **Phyto·nomy** [see -NOMY], the science of the laws of plant-growth. **Phy·to|palæonto·logy,** vegetable palæontology, study of fossil plants; hence **Phy·to|palæonto·logist.** **Phy·topatho·logy,** (*a*) the study of the pathology or diseases of plants; (*b*) the pathology of diseases due to vegetable organisms, as fungi; mycology; hence **Phy·to|patholo·gical** *a.*; **Phytopatho·logist,** one versed in phytopathology (a). **Phyto·philous** *a.* [Gr. *φίλος* friendly], plant-loving: esp. of insects. **Phytophthirian** *Entom.* (-fəi·thiăn) [Gr. *φθείρ* louse] **a.** *adj.*, pertaining to the *Phytophthiria* or plant-lice; **b.** *sb.*, a member of this group, a plant-louse. **Phy·to|phylogene·tic** *a.*, relating to the phylogeny of plants. **Phy·tophysio·logy,** vegetable physiology. **Phytosco·pic** *a.* [Gr. *σκοπεῖν* to view], caused by sight of plants: said of the effect of surrounding vegetation on the colour of a larva. **† Phyto·scopy:** see quot. **Phyto·sophy,** knowledge of plants; botany (Oken). **Phyto·sterin** [Gr. *στερεός* solid]: see quot. 1881. **Phy·totaxy** [Gr. *τάξις* arrangement], systematic botany. **Phy·toterato·logy,** vegetable teratology. **Phy·tovite·llin** [L. *vitell-us* yolk], a globulin occurring in many seeds, and agreeing in all its reactions with vitellin from egg-yolk.

1887 *Athenæum* 26 Feb. 292/3 Sir J. Lubbock read the second part of his *phytobiological observations. 1890 *Ibid.* 1 Mar. 278/3 There remains a large collection of memoirs on general botany and *phyto-biology. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 959/1 *Phytochemical. 1846 WORCESTER, **Phytochemistry*, vegetable chemistry. *Philos. Mag.* 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 636 Phytochemistry, the Chemistry of Plants. The most comprehensive treatise on this subject is that of Rochleder, published at Leipzig in 1854. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, **Phytochlore*, green colouring matter; chlorophyll. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Phytochrome*, a name for chlorophyll. 1902 WEBSTER Suppl., *Phytochrome*, yellow pigment of plants. 1881 H. C. LEWIS in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XX. 117 *Phytocollite. 1864 WEBSTER, **Phytoglyphic*, .. relating to phytoglyphy. **Phytoglyphy*, .. the art of printing from nature, by taking impressions from plants, or other objects. 1855 E. R. LANKESTER *Macgillivray's Nat. Hist. Dee Side & Braemar* 63 This risk incurred for the mere chance of finding a few rare plants..one can hardly designate it by any other name than *Phytomania. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 636 **Phytomelin* or *Plant-yellow.* A name proposed by W. Stein for rutin, on account of its wide diffusion in the vegetable kingdom. 1864 WEBSTER, *Phytonomy. 1883 *Science* 6 Apr. 252 The nature of some impressions described by *phytopaleontologists as remains of fossil Algæ. *Ibid.* 253 The evidence..renders great service to *phytopaleontology. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Phytopathologist. 1893 ELEANOR ORMEROD in *Autobiog. & Corr.* xx. (1904) 218 One of our leading European Phytopathologists. 1864 WEBSTER, **Phytopathology*, .. an account of diseases to which plants are liable. 1880 *Nature* 12 Feb. 364/1 On the method and data of *phyto-phylogenetic research. 1854 H. SPENCER in *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 115 Biology, Organosophy, Phytogeny, *Phyto-physiology, Phytology. 1892 POULTON in *Trans. Entom. Soc.* X. 294 The effect cannot be phytophagic in the strict sense of the word, but rather *phytoscopic, inasmuch as the colour of the surface of the leaf rather than its substance acts as the stimulus. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), **Phytoscopy*, ..a viewing and contemplating or considering plants. 1854 H. SPENCER in *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 115 He [Oken] says..'Biology, therefore, divides into Organogeny, *Phytosophy, Zoosophy'. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. II. 1624 *Phytosterin, $C_{26}H_{44}O$... A neutral substance, identical or homologous with cholesterin, obtained from Calabar beans by extraction with petroleum-ether. 1897 *Naturalist* 47 Various higher alcohols and phytosterin being present therein as bases. 1883 L. F. WARD *Dynamic Sociol.* I. 120 *Phytotaxy. 1898 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* I. 154 The study of the abnormal development of plants is called *Phytoteratology.

Phytobiology to **-gelin:** see above.

Phytogenesis (fəitǫ|dʒe·nĭsis, fitǫ-). [f. PHYTO- + -GENESIS.] The generation or ovolution of plants. So **Phytogene·tic, Phytogene·tical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to phytogenesis; **Phytogene·tically** *adv.*; also **Phyto·geny** = *phytogenesis.*

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Phytogenesis*, term by Dupetit-Thouars for germination..phytogenesy. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 904 In the latter case we have the end, in the former the beginning of *phytogenetic series. 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* 27 Oct. 607/1 Minute, but *phytogenetically important forms of plant-life. 1854 H. SPENCER in *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 115 Biology, Organosophy, *Phytogeny.

Phytogenic (fəitǫ|dʒe·nik, fitǫ-), *a. Geol.* and *Min. rare.* [f. Gr. *φυτόν* plant + -GEN 2 + -IC.] Of vegetable origin. So **Phyto·genous** *a. rare.*

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 959/2 Under the name of *phytogenous substances*, Hañy has formed an Appendix to the *Combustibilia*, comprehending those of which the origin is evidently vegetable. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 352 Phytogenic deposits are such as consist chiefly of vegetable substances.

Phy·togeography. [f. PHYTO- + GEOGRAPHY.] The geographical distribution of plants.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1881 *Nature* 13 Oct. 556/1 The numerous writings on phytogeography of the late Prof. A. Grisebach. 1896 J. THOMSON *African Explorer* xiv. 343 The phytogeography of Central Africa.

Hence **Phy·togeo·grapher,** one who is versed in phytogeography; **Phy·togeogra·phic, -gra·phical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to phytogeography, dealing with the geographical distribution of plants.

1889 *Nature* 30 May 98/1 Apart from the value of the work to the systematist and *phytogeographer, it possesses an interest for a wide circle. 1885 W. B. HEMSLEY in *Challenger Rep., Bot.* I. 6 For *phyto-geographical purposes Insular Floras may be divided into three categories based upon their endemic element. 1883 THISELTON DYER in *Nature* 4 Jan. 224/2 A right understanding of the phyto-geographical facts of the north temperate flora. 1886 *Athenæum* 5 June 750/2 Phyto-geographical Map of Europe.

Phytoglyphic, -glyphy: see PHYTO-.

† Phyto·gnomy. *Obs.* [Formed on the analogy of *physiognomy*, after the mod.L. *Phytognomonica* of J. Baptista Porta (1583): see PHYTO- and GNOMIC.] The alleged art of discovering the qualities of a plant from its appearance; vegetable physiognomy. Hence **† Phytogno·mical** *a.*

[1583 PORTA (*title*) Phytognomonica..in quibus nova facillimaque affertur methodus, qua plantarum..ex prima extimæ faciei inspectione quivis abditas vires assequatur.] 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 2, I hold moreover that there is a Phytognomy, or Physiognomy, not onely of men, but of Plants, and Vegetables. 1646 — *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 93 Whoever shall peruse the signatures of Crollius, or rather the Phytognomy of Porta. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* b ij, In Phytognomical Physiognomie we may observe certain plants resembling the heads of Animals.

Phytography (fəitǫ·grăfi, fit-). [ad. mod.L. *phytographia*: see PHYTO- and -GRAPHY.]

1. Description of plants; descriptive botany.

[1692 PLUKENET (*title*) Phytographia, seu Stirpium illustrium et minus cognitarum Icones.] 1696 RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 202, I shall..put down what I find in.. Plukenet's Phytography. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio) Pref., *Phytography*,..a Treatise or Physiological Description of Plants and Vegetables. 1836 HENSLOW *Phys. Bot.* Introd. 3 A third..department is styled 'Phytography', in which a full description of plants themselves is given. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 3 Phytography or Descriptive Botany.

2. = PHYTOGLYPHY.

Hence **Phyto·grapher,** an expert in or writer on phytography; **Phytogra·phic, Phytogra·phical** *adjs.*, pertaining to phytography.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Phytographer. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 618 A new Set of *Phytographic Tables. 1888 *Nature* 5 July 220/1 The introductory narrative..enables a phytographic botanist to apprehend the nature of the country [Afghanistan] and climate. 1828-32 WEBSTER, **Phytographical*, pertaining to the description of plants.

Phytoid (fəi·toid, fit-), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. Gr. *φυτ-όν* plant + -OID. Cf. Gr. *φυτώδ-ης* plant-like.]

A. *adj.* Plant-like; esp. in *Zool.* of an animal.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

B. *sb. Bot.* (See quot.)

1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 397 In order to distinguish between the separated buds of plants and animals, those of the former have been called phytoids, and the latter zooids.

‖ **Phytolacca** (fəitǫ-, fitǫlæ·kă). [mod.L. (Tournefort 1700), f. Gr. *φυτόν* plant + mod.L. *lacca* crimson lake.] *Bot.* The genus of plants including the Pocan, Virginian Poke, Pokeweed, or Red-ink plant (*P. decandra*), and several other tropical or sub-tropical species, chiefly American; also various preparations of the Poke used medicinally. Hence **Phytolaccin** (-læ·ksin) *Chem.*, a neutral crystalline compound obtained from the Virginian Poke.

1753 *Scots Mag.* June 283/2 Give purges..with the phytolacca decoction. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 179/3 Several other Phytolaccas are widely distributed throughout the Tropics. 1864 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 441 The dose of the concentrated preparation (phytolaccin).

† Phy·tolite, phy·tolith. *Obs.* [f. PHYTO- + -LITE, -LITH. In F. *phytolithe.*] A fossil plant.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 175 The former are called zoophytes; the latter phytolites. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xvi. 402 The so-called 'transition' and 'grauwacke' phytolites described by various German authors.

Hence **† Phy·tolitho·logy,** vegetable palæontology; **† Phy·tolitho·logist,** a writer on this subject. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Phytological (fəitǫlǫ·dʒikăl, fitǫ-), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. as PHYTOLOGY: see -LOGICAL. Cf. F. *phytologique.*] Relating to the study of plants; botanical.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. iii. 79 Priapus..the greatest Herbalist in the World;..This Phytologicall Deitie. 1673 GREW *Anat. Roots* Ep. Ded., The promotion of Phytological Science is one Part of Your Work. 1673 — (*title*) An Idea of a Phytological History propounded. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 332 The zoological and phytological characters of the same formations were far more persistent than their mineral peculiarities.

Phytologist (fəitǫ·lŏdʒist, fit-). Now *rare.* [f. PHYTOLOGY + -IST.] One versed in phytology; a botanist.

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 138 Charles Hatton Esq. to whom all our Phytologists and Lovers of Horticulture are oblig'd. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Phytologist*, a Botanist, one who treats of Plants. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* Pref. (1828) 5 If he be a Phytologist of research, or, still more, a Planter of experience. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* ii. 34 There was a botanical garden for the phytologist.

Phytology (fəitǫ·lŏdʒi, fit-). Now *rare.* [ad. mod.L. *phytologia*, f. Gr. *φυτόν* plant + *-λογία*: see -LOGY. Cf. F. *phytologie* (d'Holbach 1753).] The science of plants; botany.

[1647 G. DUVAL (*title*) Phytologia; sive, Philosophia Plantarum.] 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Ep. Ded. to N. Bacon, We pretend not to multiply vegetable divisions by Quincuncial and Reticulate plants; or erect a new Phytology. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Phytology*, that part of Natural History which treats on plants. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* xiv. (1874) 264 He calls into court Astronomy, Geology, Phytology and Zoology.

Phytomania, -melin: see PHYTO-.

Phytomer (fəi·təmə, fi·t-). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *phytomeron*, pl. *-a*, f. Gr. *φυτό-ν* plant + *μέρος* part.] = PHYTON.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 7 *Phytomera*,..equivalent to plant-parts...In English, the singular may be shortened to Phytomer. *Ibid.* 9 The plant begins as a single phytomer.

Phyton (fəi·tɒn, fi·tɒn). *Bot.* [a. F. *phyton*, a. Gr. *φυτόν* a plant, f. *φύειν* to produce.] A plant-unit; = prec.: see quot. 1898.

1848 E. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusæ* 88 The several phytons comprising the first bud or plumule. 1854 BALFOUR *Outl. Bot.* I. iii. 267 The dicotyledonous embryo then is composed of two leaves or two unifoliar phytons..united together so as to form one axis. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 7 These ultimate similar parts..which are endowed with or may produce all the fundamental organs of vegetation, were by Gaudichaud called *Phytons*. 1898 BAILEY *Plant Lessons* lxxiii. 380 The propagation-unit in vegetative multiplication is the smallest part of root, stem or leaf which will grow when severed from the parent (although this is not a morphological or structural unit in the plant-body); and, for the purpose of terminology, this part may be called a phyton.

Phytonisse, obs. form of PYTHONESS.

Phytonomy to **Phytopathology**: see PHYTO-.

Phyto·phagan, *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Phytophaga* (see PHYTOPHAGOUS) + -AN.] a. *adj.* Of or belonging to the *Phytophaga* in any sense. b. *sb.* A member of the *Phytophaga*, a vegetable-feeding animal of any class or order. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Phytophagic (fəitofæ·dʒik, fito-), *a. Zool.* [f. as next + -IC.] Of or pertaining to phytophagy; derived from or caused by phytophagy: said of variation of the colouring of insect larvæ attributed to the plants on which they feed.

1866 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ii. (ed. 4) 55 These cases he [B. D. Walsh] has fully described under the terms of Phytophagic varieties and Phytophagic species. 1885 POULTON in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XXXVIII. 313 Such effects are entirely inexplicable by the simple theory of phytophagic influence,.. it would be wiser to abandon the term 'phytophagic', at any rate in the sense of producing these changes. The term still holds good for the broad fact that pigments derived from the food-plant play a most important part in larval coloration. 1887 J. T. GULICK in *Linn. Soc. Jrnl., Zool.* (1890) XX. 226 The innumerable cases where phytophagic varieties..of insects exist.

Phytophagous (fəitɒ·făgəs, fit-), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *φυτό-ν* plant + *-φάγ-ος* eating + -OUS (see -PHAGOUS): cf. mod.L. *Phytophaga*, *-phagi*.] a. Feeding on plants or vegetable substances: chiefly said of insects, molluscs, and the like. b. Belonging to the *Phytophaga*, a name given to various groups and divisions of animals, e. g. (*a*) leaf-beetles and their allies, (*b*) sawflies and horntails, (*c*) certain cyprinoid fishes, (*d*) the plant-eating edentates, (*e*) the plant-eating placental mammals.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlix. IV. 479 Out of a list of ..8000 British insects..3724 [might be called] phytiphagous. *Note.* We employ this term, because the more common one, 'herbivorous', does not properly include devourers of timber, fungi, etc. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 143 It may deprive a large number of phytophagous animals of their food. 1876 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* (ed. 3) I. xv. 374 This phytophagous cetacean [the Manatee]..is found only in tropical waters. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 371 Some of the true slugs are carnivorous instead of phytophagous.

Phytophagy (fəitɒ·fădʒi, fit-). [f. Gr. *φυτόν* plant + *-φαγία* eating.] The habit of feeding on plants or vegetable matter. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Phytophilous to **Phytoteratology**: see PHYTO-.

Phyto·tomist. [f. PHYTOTOM-Y + -IST.] One who is versed in vegetable anatomy.

1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) I. 16 This admirable phytotomist.

Phyto·tomous, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *φυτό-ν* plant + *-τόμος* cutting + -OUS.] Plant-cutting, leaf cutting, as an insect or bird. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Phytotomy (fəitɒ·tŏmi, fit-). [f. Gr. *φυτό-ν* plant + *-τομία* a cutting.] The dissection of plants; vegetable anatomy.

1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s. v. *Anatomy, Phytotomy* is the anatomy of vegetables. 1875 SIR W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 799/1 Vegetable Anatomy or Phytotomy. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) Introd. 2 *Phytotomy*, or *Vegetable Anatomy*, the study of the minute structure of vegetables as revealed by the microscope.

Phytovitellin: see PHYTO-.

‖ **Phytozoon** (fəitozōu·ɒn, fito-). Also **phytozo·um**. Pl. **-zo·a**. [f. Gr. *φυτό-ν* plant + *ζῷον* animal; lit. 'plant-animal'; cf. *zoophyte*.]

1. *Zool.* A plant-like animal or zoophyte; a single polyp in a zoophyte. (The pl. *Phytozoa* has been variously applied in different classifications to animals supposed to be plant-like in some way, but is not a term of modern Zoology.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Phytozoons, Phytozoa*,..this term is applied by various naturalists to different sections of the sub-kingdom *Zoophyta* of Cuvier. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* i. (1848) 7 *note*, Ehrenberg has proposed to substitute *phytozoa*, derived from the same roots [as Zoophyte]..and phytozoum refers only to a single polyp. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Phytozoum*, applied by Eichwald to a type of the animal kingdom comprehending animals in which (*Polypi, Hydræ, Corallia*) the inorganic texture gives place to that of vegetables, the exterior only presenting the character of animality in the homogeneous mass which constitutes it. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes fr. Nat.* 31 This granular matter..is resolved into a mass of apparently living animalcules called *phytozoa*.

2. *Bot.* A male generative cell, a spermatozoid.

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 370 Minute cells called spermcells,..in which are developed spiral ciliated filaments,.. termed spermatozoids or phytozoa.

Phyz, variant of PHIZ, face.

P[I] (pəi), *sb.* The name of the Greek letter *π* (in Gr. *πῖ*, *pī*): used in *Math.* to express the ratio of the circumference or periphery (*περιφέρεια*) of a circle to its diameter: see P (the letter) II.

[1748 EULER *Introd. in Anal. Infinit.* I. viii. (1797) I. 93 Satis liquet Peripheriam hujus Circuli in numeris rationalibus exacte exprimi non posse, per approximationes autem inventa est .. esse = 3,14159 [etc., to 128 places], pro quo numero, brevitatis ergo, scribam *π*, ita ut sit *π* = Semicircumferentiæ Circuli, cujus Radius = 1, seu *π* erit longitudo Arcus 180 graduum. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 186/1 This number *π* must be the same for all circles *Ibid.* 186/2 This measure of Archimedes gives 3·14286 for the approximate value of *π*, the ratio of the circumference to the diameter.]

Pi (pəi), *a.* (*sb.*) *Public School* and *Univ. slang.* [abbrev. of PIOUS.] Pious, religious, sanctimonious. Also *absol.* = a pious person; and as *sb.* = pious exhortation, etc.

c 1870 [at Eton], 'What did your tutor say to you?' 'Oh, he gave me a pi; asked me how I could reconcile my behaviour with my duty to God and my parents'. 1891 WRENCH *Winchester Word-bk., Pi*, virtuous, sanctimonious. He's very pi now, he mugs all day. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Sept. 8/1 The man who regularly affects the 'pi' and who 'plays up', with ready catholicity of spirit, the 'special missions' of every religious denomination in turn.

Pi, variant of PIE *sb.*[4] and *v.*[2] (disordered type, etc.); also of PIE *sb.*[5] (Indian copper coin).

Pia[1] (pəi·ă). *Anat.* Short for PIA MATER.

1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 111 The successive coverings of the brain, hairy scalp, periosteum, calva, dura (ental periosteum), arachnoid, and pia. *Ibid.*, The ental surface of the pia. 1901 W. OSLER *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 4) 28 The most intense congestion of the cerebral and spinal pia.

‖ **Pia**[2]. Also **pya**. A Polynesian name for species of the monocotyledonous genus *Tacca*, some of which, esp. *T. pinnatifida* and *T. maculata*, are cultivated for their tubers, from which South-sea or Tahiti arrowroot is produced.

1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 765 *Tacca oceanica*, a native of the Sandwich Islands, yields a similar product [arrowroot] and is there called pya. [1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* 254/1 *Tacca pinnatifida*, Otaheita Salep-plant, Pi-plant, South-Sea-Arrow-root-plant.]

Pia-arachnoid, piarachnoid. *Anat.* [f. PIA[1] + ARACHNOID.] The pia mater and the arachnoid, considered as one structure. Also *attrib.*

1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 111 The presence on the ental surface of the piarachnoid of a pial fold, the *ruga*. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 662 Acute inflammation of the pia-arachnoid. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 20 Aug. 371 An increase of pia-arachnoid fluid.

‖ **Piaba** (pi|ā·bă). [Tupi *piaba*, also *piav'*, *piau*.] A small fresh-water fish of the size of a minnow, found in Brazilian rivers.

[1648 MARCGRAVE *Hist. Nat. Brasil.* 170 Piaba Brasiliensibus; magnitudine nostratis Eldrize .. pisciculus 2 aut 3 digitos longus.] 1686 RAY & WILLOUGHBY *Hist. Pisc.* 269. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Piaba*,..the name of a small fresh-water fish .. in the Brasils .., a well-tasted fish, and much esteemed by the Natives. 1846 G. GARDNER *Trav. Brazil* 126. 1869 R. F. BURTON *Highl. Brazil* II. 13 They can catch half-a-dozen sprat-like 'piabas' or 'pians' by heaving up a calabash full of water.

Piaçaba: see PIASSABA.

‖ **Piache** (pia·tʃe). Also 6-7 piace. [Tamanac (on the Orinoco) *piache*, in Accaway *pialsan* = Carib *piai* PEAI; in Sp. *piache*.] A medicine-man or witch-doctor among the Indians of Central and South America; a PEAI-*man*.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 181 The professours of this secte were called Piaces. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 826 They call their Priests Piaces. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 248 A resin very much sought after by the Piaches, or Indian sorcerers. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* xxiv, The Piache from whines rose to screams and gesticulations, and then to violent convulsions.

Piacle (pəi·ăk'l). Now *rare.* [a. OF. *piacle* or ad. L. *piaculum*, f. *piāre* to appease: see -CULE.]

† 1. Expiation; expiatory offering. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 103 Telle her .. that she brynge wyth her..the shepe..wyth the other pynacles [F. orig. *pinacles*] dedycated to the sacryfice. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xvi. (S. T. S.) I. 194 We..mycht nocht haue purgit ws þarof bot alanerlie be þe sacrifice of piacle [orig. *piaculum*]. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Iustine* VIII. 126 A Piacle for the sin committed. 1711 G. HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 164 The LXX..called the scape-goat.. the piacular goat, because he was offered to be a piacle.

2. A wicked action which calls for expiation; a sin, crime, offence.

1644 HOWELL *Eng. Teares* 178 To glut themselves with one another's bloud..can there be a greater piacle against nature? 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 77 Any Crime, Villany, or Piacle whatever. 1880 F. HALL *Doctor Indoctus* 52 Talk of regicide, of cannibalism..or any other patibulary piacle.

† b. Offence, guilt. *Obs.*

1619 BP. J. KING *Serm.* 11 *Apr.* 52 May I without piacle forget..what hee then did? *a* 1657 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 213 One proclaims it piacle to be sad.

Piacular (pəiæ·kiŭlă), *a.* [ad. L. *piāculār-is* expiatory, f. *piāculum* PIACLE: see -AR[1]. Cf. F. *piaculaire* (1752).]

1. Making expiation or atonement; expiatory.

1647 OWEN *Death of Death* Wks. 1852 X. 267 He made his Soul an offering for sin—a piacular sacrifice. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Matt. xx. 28 Their piacular victims were ransoms for the life of the offender. 1818 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mosaicæ* II. 239 *note*, [They] do not seem..to have sufficiently attended to the distinction between *eucharistic* and *piacular* sacrifices. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xi. 143 The great brazen altar of burnt-offering, where piacular or bloody offerings were alone presented.

2. Requiring or calling for expiation; sinful, wicked, culpable.

1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* 79 If it were not piacular for you to reade ought of his. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινή* xx. 175 They held it piacular to eat with sinners. 1728 R. NORTH *Mem. Music* (1846) 16 To add to or alter the instruments, or modes, was almost piacular. 1857 DE QUINCEY *Whiggism* Wks. VI. 53 He..left no stone unturned to cleanse his little..fold from its piacular pollution.

Hence **Piacula·rity**, the quality of being piacular: (*a*) expiatory character, (*b*) criminality; **Pia·cularly** *adv.*, as an expiatory or atoning sacrifice; **Pia·cularness** = *piacularity*.

1702a H. DODWELL *Apol.* § 16 in S. Parker *Cicero's De Finibus*, That Philosopher makes the Piacularness of a violent Death to consist in its being without the consent of the Guardian Genius. 1818 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mosaicæ* I. 260 The goat..was devoted as a sin-offering..by its being piacularly slain. *Ibid.* 268 The essence of its being a sacrifice does not consist in the outward act of burning; but in the piacularity of the intention. 1864 WEBSTER, *Piacularity*, ..criminality, badness. *De Quincey.*

† **Pia·culary**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *piāculār-is*: see -ARY[2].] a. *adj.* = PIACULAR. b. *sb.* = PIACLE.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655 59 Enjoyning her Majesty..to make a progresse to Tyburn, there to present her devotions: A most impious piaculary. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 102 This was his Piaculary Heresie.

† **Pia·culous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *piācul-um* PIACLE + -OUS.] = PIACULAR 2.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxi. 266 For piaculous it was unto the Romanes to pare their nayles upon the nundinæ. 1658 *Ibid.* III. xxv. 211 Unto the ancient Britains it was piaculous to tast a Goose. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* xv. 139 We think it so piaculous, to go beyond the Ancients.

‖ **Pia·culum.** *Obs.* [L. *piāculum*.] = PIACLE.

1601 A. COPLEY *Answ. Let. Jesuited Gent.* 107 Their martyrdomes being to them as a *præmium* for the one, and ..a sufficient *Piaculum* for the other. 1646 J. BENBRIGGE *Usuræ Accom.* 21 These .. count it a *Piaculum* to live in seiled houses of their owne, whilest the Lords house lies wast. 1678 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 422 'Tis a grand piaculum not to beleive the worst of reports.

Piaffe (piæf), *v. Horsemanship.* [a. F. *piaffer* (16th c.) to strut, make a show. Cf. *piaffe* sb., ostentation. Ulterior origin uncertain.]

intr. To advance the diagonally opposite legs (e.g. the right fore leg and the left hind leg) simultaneously, placing them on the ground and resting momentarily while the other two legs are advanced with the same movement; to move with the same step as in the trot, but more slowly.

1761 EARL PEMBROKE *Equitation* (1778) 72 To piaffe in backing is rather too much to be expected in the hurry which [etc.]. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lviii, He *piaffed* away..to the head of Fergus's regiment. 1820 — *Monast.* xv, Pressing and checking his gay courser, forcing him to piaffe, to caracole, to passage. 1884 *Jaunt in a Junk* xi. 180 Our seafarers saw Neptune's white horses piaffing..around them.

Hence **Pia·ffe** *sb.*, an act of piaffing.

1899 P. ROBINSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 800 It [a rabbit] diverts itself with queer sidelong cavorts, piaffes, jinklings, and somersaults.

Piaffer (piæ·fəɹ), *sb. Horsemanship.* [f. F. *piaffer* to piaffe, infin. taken sbst.] The action of piaffing; a movement in which the feet are lifted in the same succession as in the trot, but more slowly.

1862 K. GARRARD *Nolan's Syst. Train. Cav. Horses* 65 The slow 'piaffer' is obtained by the slow and alternate pressure of the rider's legs. The quick 'piaffer' by quickening the alternate pressure of the leg. 1884 E. L. ANDERSON *Mod. Horseman.* II. xvii. 147 In the piaffer the horse should move the diagonal legs together and in perfect unison. *Ibid.* 148 A very slow passage to the front, side, or rear is often called the piaffer: but if there is any movement out of place it is not the piaffer.

† **Pia·ffer**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *piaffer* pres. inf.: see PIAFFE *v.*] *intr.* = PIAFFE *v.*

1761 EARL PEMBROKE *Equitation* (1778) 51 To piaffer.. advancing gently, and well into the corners, is a very good lesson. 1785 R. CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 84 III. 232 Paeing and piaffering with every body's eyes upon him.

Piage, variant of PEAGE *Obs.*, pedage.

Pial (pəi·ăl), *a.* [f. PIA[1] (*pia mater*) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the pia mater.

1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 111/1 [see PIA-ARACHNOID]. *Ibid.* 524/1 In some cases also the appropriate adjectives are employed, e. g. pial, dural. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 502 In general paralysis the invasion is always from the pial surface and vascular tracts. *Ibid.* VII. 246 Nerve-fibres ramifying over the pial vessels.

‖ **Pia mater** (pəi·ă mēi·tər). *Anat.* [med.L.; a somewhat incorrect rendering of the Arabic name أم رقيقة *umm raqīqah* 'thin or tender mother (Ibn Duraid, A.D. 933): cf. names of other investing membranes in *umm* mother, esp. DURA MATER. (Fanciful explanations of the name are frequent in western writers: cf. quot. 1548.)]

A delicate fibrous and very vascular membrane which forms the innermost of the three *meninges* enveloping the brain and spinal cord; the other two being the *arachnoid* and the *dura mater*. In quots. 1593, 1606 *transf.* = brain.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 112 Pia mater enuyrounneþ al þe brayn, & departiþ him into iij celoles þat ben chaumbris. 1525 [see DURA MATER]. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* iv, It is called Piamater..for because it is so softe and tender ouer the brayne, that it nourisheth the brayne and feedeth it, as doth a louing mother vnto her tender childe. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 272 Thou turmoilst thy pia mater to prove base births better than the ofspring of many discents. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 78 His Piamater is not worth the ninth part of a Sparrow. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 116 An inflammation of the pia mater, which had produced a most furious delirium. 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (1875) 232 The arachnoid is entirely dependent for its supply of blood upon the pia mater.

fig. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 35 It becomes the very ligament and sinews of Government, a pia mater to the sacredness of Authority.

Hence **Pia-ma·tral** *a.*, of or pertaining to the pia mater; = PIAL.

1887 *H. Gray's Anat.* (ed. 11) 805 Between the pia-matral and the arachnoid sheath.

Pian (pi,æ·n, ‖ pyan). Also **epian**, and in pl. **pians**. [= Sp., Pg. *epian* and *pian*, F. *pian*, a. Galibi (Rio de Janeiro) *pian* (Roulin in Littré, suppl.). Cf. Guarani *pia* 'bubas, granos' (Montoya). Cf. Jas. Platt in *N. & Q.* 10th Ser. I. 5.]

A contagious tropical skin disease, occurring among negroes, the same as FRAMBŒSIA or YAWS, q. v. (The names *pians* and *yaws* have occasionally been applied to two alleged forms of *Frambœsia*. See quots.) Hence **Pia·nic** *a.*

[1768 F. B. DE SAUVAGES *Nosol. Method.* II. 554 Frambæsia; Yaw Guineensium; Epian vel Pian Americanorum.] 1803 T. WINTERBOTTOM *Sierra Leone* II. viii. 139 The Yaws..is called by the Portuguese on the Coast Boba and by the French Pianes. *Ibid.* 145 Professor Sprengel has..made a similar division of this disease into Yaws and Pians. 1874 T. H. BURGESS *Man. Dis. Skin* 233 The American disease called *Pian* or *Epian* seems to be identical with that denominated yaws in New Guinea. 1828 *Lancet* 15 Mar. 876/1 The pianic ulcers..furnish an acrid matter.

Piane, obs. form of PEONY.

Pianet, variant of PIANNET, magpie.

Pianette (pi,ănē·t). [f. PIANO *sb.*[2] + -ETTE.] 'A very low pianino or upright pianoforte' (Grove); orig. applied to a form introduced into England in 1857; subsequently to other small forms.

1879 WEBSTER Suppl., *Pianette*, a small piano-forte. 1887 MISS E. MONEY *Dutch Maiden* (1888) 89 'I can play any accompaniment you like —glancing at the piannette in the corner. 1894 FLORA A. STEEL *Potter's Thumb* I. 127 The pianette at which Rose sang her Scotch songs.

Pianino (pi,ăni·no). [a. It. *pianino*, dim. of *piano*: see PIANO[2].] A name originally given to an upright pianoforte, as being smaller than the grand; now esp. applied to a small upright or cottage piano.

1862 *Illustr. Catal. Intern. Exh.* II. 99 A Pianino, or Small Cottage Pianoforte..an example of the cheapest upright instrument. 1880 MRS. RIDDELL *Myst. Palace Gard.* ii. (1881) 19 Get a little pianino and stand it against the wall.

Pianism (pi·ănĭz'm). [f. PIANO[2] + -ISM.] The art of pianoforte playing, especially in its technical aspect; execution on the piano.

1844 H. F. CHORLEY *Music & Manners* III. 52 Will M. Liszt found a college of poetical pianism? 1883 *American* VII. 158 The reverent student of Beethoven, who would never for a moment subordinate the musical idea to mere 'pianism'. 1889 *Athenæum* 26 Oct. 569/1 A link between the pianism of the Hummel school and that of Franz Liszt.

‖ **Pianissimo** (pyanĭ·sĭmo, pi,ănĭ·sĭmo), *a.* (*adv.*) *sb. Mus.* [It.:—L. *plānissim-us*, superl. of *plānus*: see PIANO.] **a.** *adj.* Very soft. **b.** *adv.* Very softly. **c.** *sb.* A very soft passage. Abbrev. *pp.* or *ppp.*

1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*, *Pianissimo*, or *PPP*, is extream Soft or Low. 1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* I. 36 Suffer me with a voice (*piano*) of the gentlest humility, to beg your opinion—but for pity's sake (*pianissimo*) let it be compassionate. 1867 J. HATTON *Tallants of B.* vi, In *pianissimo* passages of solo or chorus. 1883 ANNA K. GREEN *Hand & Ring* x, The last note of the song was dying away in a quivering *pianissimo*. 1890 'L. FALCONER' *Mlle. Ixc* i. (1891) 21 She played something which was rather monotonous, and never rose above pianissimo. 1901 *Scotsman* 8 Mar. 7/1 All gradations of tone from loudest forte to tenderest pianissimo.

Pianist (pi·ănist). [ad. F. *pianiste*, It. *pianista*: see PIANO[2] and -IST.] A player on the pianoforte.

1839 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 336 Hear that Schlesinger, the great pianist in New York, is dead. 1842 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Vis. Italy* I. xx. 333 Talberg, the Paganini of pianists. 1887 *Academy* 7 May 333/3 The pianist..proving himself a good executant and a sound musician.

b. *Pianist's cramp*, hyperkinesis of the forearm, due to excessive piano-playing.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 539 The so-called 'Professional hyperkineses' (writer's cramp, histrionic spasm, pianist's cramp, telegraphist's cramp &c.) admit of a similar explanation.

‖ **Pianiste** (pi,ani·st). [Fr.] = prec.; but often used in Eng. as if the feminine form.

1841 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. xxii. 409 A delightful musician here,—a Miss Sloman,—a pianiste of great talent. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 3/3 This gifted pianiste is never so happy as when interpreting the music of his famous compatriot. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* III. 58 Improving herself as a singer and a pianiste. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* xviii, I wish some pianiste of the thundering school would attack the piano now.

Pianistic (pi,ănĭ·stĭk), *a.* [f. PIANIST + -IC.] Of, belonging to, or characteristic of, a pianist.

1881 *London Figaro* 2 July 7/2 [She] has shared with M. Rubinstein the pianistic honors of this very prolific season. 1893 *Athenæum* 10 June 743/1 Scholastic contrapuntal devices..combined with the most modern pianistic treatment.

Piannet, pianet (pəi·ănet). Now *dial.* Forms: 6-7 pieannet, pi-, pyannet, 6-9 pianot, 7 pie-annit, py-annot, pye-annat, pyanit; *dial.* 8 pianet, pynot, 9 pie-annet, piannot, pianet, pianate, pienet, etc. [The first element is PIE *sb.*[1]; the second, in early examples, appears to be treated as orig. a distinct word, as if *Annet* or *Annette*, dim. of *Ann*; cf. the dial. synonym *pie-nanny*, and the etym. of *maggot-pie, magpie*, also from female names; but in mod. dial. use it is reduced to a mere suffix (pəi·ənet, pəi·nət), with which cf. F. *pionet* the spotted woodpecker (where *-on-et* is double dim. suffix). See also PIENET.

(*Annet* alone occurs as a local name of the common gull, and of the kittiwake.)]

1. A local name of the magpie.

1599 CHAPMAN *Hum. Dayes Myrth* Plays 1873 I. 76 Nor would I haue..men..looke a snuffe like a piannets taile, for nothing but their tailes and formall lockes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 285 There haue been seen Pyannets with long tailes, party coloured and flacked. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. II. v. (1635) 139 From the annoyance of Pye-annats, and such like great birds. 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 99 The Pie-annit, the braning and chattering laye. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 249/2 A Mag-Pye..is termed a Pye and a Pye-Annat, from its cry or chattering note. *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 50, I know Pynots ar os cunning Eawls os wawk'n oth' Yeorth. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 171 Pianet. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Pyannet, Pynet*, a magpie. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pianot*, a magpie.

b. *fig.* Applied to a person: A chatterer.

1594 W. PERCY *Sonn. Cœlia* v, Ho, Muses blab you? Not a word Pieannets, or I will gag you.

c. *Comb.*

1600 *Look About You* vi. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 408 Your pianot-chattering humour.

† **2.** Applied to the lesser spotted woodpecker [F. *pionet*]. *Obs.* (Perh. an error of Phillips.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Pianuet*, the lesser Wood-pecker, a Bird speckled with Black and White on the Wings.

‖ **Piano** (pyā·no), *a.* (*adv.*) *sb.*[1] [It. *piano*:—L. *plān-us* flat, in later L. of sound, soft, low.]

I. *Mus.* **1. a.** *adj.* Of the expression: Soft, low (also *fig.* gentle, mild, weak). **b.** *adv.* Softly, in a low tone or voice. Abbrev. *p.*

1683 PURCELL *Sonnatas in 3 Parts* Pref., The English Practitioner..will find a few terms of Art perhaps unusual to him, the chief of which are..*Piano.* 1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*, *Piano*, or the Letter *P*, signifies Soft or Low. 1762 COLMAN *Musical Lady* I. 11 O Piano, my dear Lady Scrape, Piano. 1856 MRS. C. CLARKE tr. *Berlioz' Instrument.* 5 Chords of three or four notes..produce rather a bad effect when played *piano.* 1884 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 782/2 The cry for peace will probably become very piano 1886 BYNNER *A. Surriage* xiv. 157 The music lapsed from *piano* to *pianissimo.*

2. *sb.* A passage or series of notes sung or played softly; a soft or gentle tone.

1730 in Rimbault *Hist. Pianoforte* (1860) 149 An harpsichord, on which..may be performed..either in the *forte* or *piano.* 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xix, That soft and irresistible piano of voice. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. xcvii. 83 A musical performer, who filled his composition with *pianos.*

II. 3. *sb.* A flat or floor in an Italian dwelling-house, hotel, etc.

1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* v, He ascended from story to story,..until the glories of the first piano were exchanged ..for a sort of Alpine region. *Ibid.* vii, At the Palazzo Cenci, third piano.

Piano (pi,æ·no), *sb.*[2] [a. It. *piano*, shortened from PIANOFORTE or FORTEPIANO. So in Fr., Sp., Pg., Du., Da., and Sw.]

1. A musical instrument, the PIANOFORTE.

1803 E. S. BOWNE in *Scribner's Mag.* II. 175/2 There is scarcely a house..without a Piano-forte; the Post Master has an elegant grand Piano. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 172 To hear a lady give lectures on the piano. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* ii, The notes of pianos and harps float in the evening time round the head of the mournful statue. 1880 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 718/2 Erard..in 1796..accomplished the making of a grand piano. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Feb. 2/1 The first piano brought to England was made at Rome, and belonged to Fanny Burney's friend Samuel Crispe.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *piano-case, -cover, -key, -keyboard, -leg, -lesson, -master, -music, -packing-case, -rack, -stool*; **b.** objective and obj. genitive, as *piano-buying, -maker, -player* (person or instrument), *-playing, -pounder, -strumming, -tuner*; *piano-playing* adj.; **c.** instrumental, etc., as *piano-distracted, piano-practising* adjs.; **d.** special combs.: **piano-action**, the mechanism by which the impulse of the fingers upon the keys is communicated to the strings; **piano-failure**, pianist's cramp; **piano-monitor**, a bar of metal placed a few inches above and before the keys of a piano, on which to rest the wrists of learners; **piano-school**, a school for the teaching of piano-playing; also, a method of instruction on the piano.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Aug. 2/3 Probably more neighbours are *piano-distracted than annoyed by marital disagreements. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 12 In cases of *piano-failure, I always examine carefully the extensors of the wrist and fingers. 1863 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 16 Oct. 747/2 The mere motion of a *piano key, without any alteration in the touch required. 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 151 Their hands have not lost their cunning on the piano-keys. 1898 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 3/1 Shooting rapidly from one end of the *piano-keyboard .. to the other. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xvi, Devoted to her mamma and her *piano-lesson. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc., *Piano-Monitor. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 12 Cases of break down in *piano-players. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xxi, Speaking of her *piano-playing. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 6 Perfection in any complicated manipulations such as writing, knitting, or piano-playing. 1883 HOWELLS *Register* ii, Some *piano-pounder is there. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXI. 273/1 On the *piano-rack stood the song she had taught him.

Hence **Pia·no** *v. nonce-wd.*, to play the piano.

1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* xli. 284 She pianos and I do a little in a mild way on the flute.

Pianoforte (pi,æ·no,fō·ate, -fō·ĭt). [a. It. *pianoforte*, earlier *piano e forte* (*pian e forte*) 'soft and strong', occurring in 1598 as the name of a musical instrument of unknown action, and afterwards used by Cristofori in the descriptive name '*gravecembalo col* (or *di*) *piano e forte*', i.e. harpsichord with soft and loud, expressing the gradation of tone which it enables the performer to produce, as contrasted with the unvarying tone of the ordinary harpsichord. So F. *pianoforte.* Formerly also called (in It., Fr., and Eng.) FORTEPIANO, and now generally PIANO[2].] A musical instrument producing tones by means of hammers, operated by levers from a keyboard, which strike metal strings, the vibrations being stopped by dampers; it is commonly furnished with pedals for regulating the volume of sound (see PEDAL *sb.* 1 b). The pianoforte (the invention of which is usually ascribed to B. Cristofori of Padua *c* 1710) is essentially a dulcimer provided with keys and dampers, but in other respects imitates the harpsichord and clavichord, of which it has taken the place.

Grand pianoforte or *piano*, a large pianoforte, harp-shaped like the harpsichord, and having the strings horizontal and at right angles to the keyboard. *Square p.*, rectangular like the clavichord, having the strings horizontal, but parallel to the keyboard. *Upright* or *Cabinet p.*, rectangular upon edge, having the strings vertical. *Oblique, Boudoir*, or *Cottage p.*, upright but lower, having the strings ascending obliquely or diagonally.

1767 *Play-bill of Theatre Royal* Covt. Gard. 16 May, At the end of Act I., Miss Brickler will sing a favourite song from 'Judith', accompanied by Mr. Dibdin, on a new instrument, called Piano Forte. 1767 STERNE *Lett.* lxxxv. Wks. (1839) 770/1 Your pianoforte must be tuned from the brass middle string of your guitar, which is C. 1768 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* Aug., He asked papa if he play'd much on piano fortes. 1774 *Specif. Jo. Merlin's Patent* No. 1081 The kind of harpsicord called piano forte. 1799 YOUNG in *Phil Trans.* XC. 135 Take one of the lowest strings of a square piano forte. 1802 ROFF in *Naval Chron.* VIII. 169 He had been employed..to make a grand piano forte. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 73 When the hammers of a dulcimer are connected with levers called 'keys', we call it a pianoforte.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pianoforte-maker, -making, -manufactory, -player, -playing, -tuner.*

1780 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 13 Apr., A lady whose pianoforte-playing I have heard extolled by all here. 1783 *Specif. J. Broadwood's Patent* No. 1379 John Broadwood, of Great Pulteney Street..piano forte maker. *a* 1814 *Last Act* II. ii. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 386 A pianoforte-playing lady. 1862 *Illustr. Catal. Intern. Exh.* XVI. 89 Patent pianoforte hammer-rails, keys, actions, mouldings, fret carvings, etc. 1876 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XI. 352 Piano-forte player's spasm is of no uncommon occurrence.

Hence **Pianofo·rting** *vbl. sb. nonce-wd.*, playing on the pianoforte.

1822 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers., &c.* II. 159 Piano-forting, which meets one now with Jack-o'-lantern ubiquity in every first and second story in every street.

Pianofo·rtist. *rare.* [f. prec. + -IST.] One who plays on the pianoforte; a pianist.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 400 [This] prevented any debate on the part of the pianofortist. 1893 T. FOWLER in

Class. Rev. VII. 371 He was an accomplished pianofortist and much interested in the history and theory of music.

Pia·nograph. [f. PIANO^2 + -GRAPH.] An instrument which automatically records the notes played on a piano; a form of melograph or music-recorder. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Pianola (pĭˌănō^{u}·lă). [app. intended as a dim. of PIANO *sb.*^{2}] Proprietary name of a mechanical contrivance which when attached to a piano can be made to play tunes upon it: see quot.

1901 *Scotsman* 5 Mar. 7/1 The pianola..is..a mechanical attachment to the piano..a small cabinet..easily adjustable to the keyboard of the piano and, being fed by a perforated roll of paper, and furnished with wind-power by means of bellows, can play the most difficult music without the performer..touching the keyboard. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 11 Oct. 1/5 The word Pianola is a Registered Trade Mark.

Pia·no-o·rgan. A mechanical piano constructed in the manner of a barrel-organ.

1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* (1856) I. vi. 47 Jack had hired..a piano-organ. 1882 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* I. i. 2 The new piano-organs are grinding away mercilessly at the corner of every street. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Oct. 8/2 The communal administration of Ixelles, near Brussels, has decided to lease the right of piano organ-grinding in the streets.

‖ **Pia·no pia·no, pianpiano,** *adv. Obs.* [It., softly, softly.] Softly, gently, in a quiet leisurely manner, little by little.

1601 A. COPLEY *Answ. Let. Jesuited Gent.* 116 Our good men must goe as they may, *pean, peano*, and beare their quips the while. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* 39 That Tyger of a Man being come down *Pian Piano.* 1741-70 ELIZ. CARTER *Lett.* (1808) 5, I go on piano piano with my history of the Incas.

Pianot: see PIANNET, magpie.

‖ **Pia·no-violi·n.** [A combination in which the two elements are arranged in French order, *violin* qualifying *piano*.] A keyed instrument, like the harmonichord, producing tones resembling those of the violin: see quot.

1880 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 746/1 Chladni much favoured the idea of a piano violin, and under his auspices one was made in 1795 by von Mayer of Görlitz... At last, in 1865, Hubert Cyrille Baudet introduced one in Paris capable of rapid articulation,..patenting it in England as 'Piano-Violin'...The strings are of wire..and attached to a nodal, or nearly nodal, point of each, is a piece of stiff catgut.

Piarachnoid: see PIA-ARACHNOID.

Piarist (pəiˈărist). [f. mod.L. title *patres scholarum piarum* fathers of the religious schools, the Piarists being the regular clerks of the *Scuole Pie* or religious schools.] A member of a Roman Catholic secular order, founded at Rome by St. Joseph Calasanctius shortly before 1600. They devote themselves to the gratuitous instruction of the young.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Piarists* (Patres Scholarum Piarum). They still continue to superintend a great number of schools in Hungary, Poland, Bohemia, etc. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 661 The Piarists appear to have never entered ..any country outside the limits of Europe. 1901 *N. Y. Even. Post* 7 May 4/3 One of the large religious communities in Hungary, the Piarists, has just refused to admit Jesuit teachers within any of its colleges.

‖ **Piarrhæmia** (pəiărĭˈmiă). [mod.L., f. Gr. πίαρ fat + αἷμα blood.] The presence of fat in the blood, as a normal or as a pathological condition.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Piarhæmia. 1860 C. T. COOTE in *Lancet* 15 Sept. 259/2 Piarrhæmia consists in an excess of saponifiable fat in the blood, not in the mere liberation of fat from its combinations. 1875 T. H. TANNER *Pract. Med.* I. 24 Piarhæmia is also a physiological result of digestion, pregnancy, lactation, and hybernation.

‖ **Piassaba** (pĭˌăsă·bă). Also **piassava, piaçaba.** [a. Pg. *piassa·ba, piassa·va, piassá* (Michaelis *Pg. Dict.* 1893), a. Tupi *piaçába* (Martius *Dict. Tupi* 1867). (Wrongly stressed in many dictionaries as *pia·ssaba*, which is impossible in Tupi.)] A stout woody fibre obtained from the leaf-stalks of two Brazilian palm-trees, *Attalea funifera* and *Leopoldinia Piassaba*, and imported for the manufacture of coarse brooms, brushes, etc. (Also *piassaba fibre.*) Sometimes applied to the tree.

[1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 54/1 *Attalea funifera*, called by the natives piaçaba...The best cordage in America, for naval purposes, is manufactured from the fibres of the leaf-stalks and other parts.] 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 394 The bristle-like Piassaba fibres, used for brooms, are from *Leopoldinia Piassaba.* 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 759 That fibre, resembling whalebone,..called in commerce Piassaba fibre, Monkey Grass, or Para Grass. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Para piassaba*, a finer and more valuable kind of Piassaba, obtained from *Leopoldinia Piassaba.*

‖ **Piast** (pyast). [Polish, after *Piast*, the name of the good peasant (reputed to have lived in the 9th c.) from whom the Polish kings were said to be descended.] A native Pole of regal or ducal rank; hence, a man of genuine Polish descent.

[1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iv. 59 He Advised them rather wholly to lay aside those Foreign pretensions, and chuse a *Piasti*, that is, some Nobleman of their own Countrey.] 1781 JUSTAMOND *Priv. Life Lewis XV*, I. 2 None but Piasts, or Polish Noblemen, born of Catholic fathers and mothers, could pretend to the crown. *c* 1830 TENNYSON *Sonn.* in J. C. Collins *Early Poems* 307 O for those days of Piast, ere the Czar Grew to this strength among his deserts cold. 1847 MRS. A. KERR tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* i. 11 Poland had, under the last Piasts, allied itself more closely to the Western States, in order to obtain protection from a similar subjugation.

attrib. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* xvii. (1847) V. 14 The kings of the Piast race made frequent and able efforts to create a gradation of rank in the midst of that democracy.

Piastre, piaster (pi$_{ă}$·stəɹ). Forms: 7 (piastra, -o), pyaster, 7– piaster, piastre. [a. F. *piastre* (1611 Cotgr.), ad. It. *piastra* 'any kind of plate or leafe of mettall' (Florio); as applied to a coin, short for *piastra d'argento* 'plate of silver', applied to the Spanish silver *peso*, whence also to the Turkish coin derived from it.

Piastra represents a late Lat. or Romanic **plastra* for L. *emplastra* (Gell.), by-form of *emplastrum* plaster (cf. It. *piastro* plaster), a. Gr. ἔμπλαστρον (Galen), var. of ἔμπλαστον plaster, f. ἐμπλάσσειν to daub on.]

1. A name, of Italian origin, for the Spanish *peso duro*, piece of eight, or dollar, and its representatives in Spanish America and other countries.

[1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 291 At Venice..the Spanish piastro of siluer is giuen for sixe lires.] 1630 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* iii. 5 Pyasters, Chicqueenes and Sultanies, which is gold and silver. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Piaster*, a Coyn in Italy, about the value of our Crown. 1776 *Ann. Reg.* 119 At Lisbon..the king..immediately ordered her 20,000 piastres. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 650 The happiness of a people is not to be estimated by the piastres of their traders. 1882 BITHELL *Counting-ho. Dict.* (1893) 227 The Spanish Piastre is synonymous with the dollar or duro, sterling value 49·478*d. Ibid.* 228 The Spanish Piastre for exchange purposes is an imaginary coin of 5 pesetas or francs = 47·578 pence. *Ibid.*, The Piastre or Mocha Dollar is the unit of value in Arabia, and is worth nearly 3*s* 5*d*.

2. The English (French, German, etc.) name (It., Sp. *piastra*) of a small Turkish coin, called in Turkish *ghürüsh*, $\frac{1}{100}$ of a Turkish pound, having in Turkey, in 1900, a circulating value of about 2*d.*, in Egypt about 2½*d.*, and in Tunis about 6*d*.

Originally the Spanish dollar, introduced into the Levant by the Venetians, but rapidly depreciated, being worth in 1618, 5*s*; in 1775, 2*s*. 6*d*.; in 1818, 9½*d*.; in 1877, 2½*d*.; in 1903, 2*d*.

1611 COTGR., *Piastre*, a Turkish Coyne worth about iiij*s.* sterl. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 276 In Turkey..The coynes.. most esteemed..are the siluer ryals of Spaine (which the Italians call *Pezzi d'otto*, and *Pezzi di quattro*, pieces of eight, and pieces of foure, and the Turks call piastri, and halfe piastri). 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia Minor* v. 16 A piaster is about half a crown English. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. CXXV, The sole of many masters Of an ill-gotten million of piastres. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* ix. 241 Two silver piastres, or about fivepence English. 1899 J. AIRD in *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Mar. 7/2 At Assouan..They get between three and four piastres a day, amounting to about a penny an hour, or five shillings a week.

Piat, variant spelling of PIET, magpie.

Piation (pəiˌēi·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *piātiōn-em*, n. of action from *piāre* to appease.] Expiation, atonement.

1623 COCKERAM, *Piation*, a purging by sacrifice. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Piation*,.. a sacrificing or purging by Sacrifice. 1824 J. SYMMONS tr. *Æschylus' Agam.* 22 The first piation of the wind-bound fleet.

Piaya (pĭˌāˑyă): see PEAI.

1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* IV. (1783) II. 180 The Piayas, the..diviners and charmers in other parts of America.

Piazza (pĭˌæˑzǎ). Also 6–7 **piazzo,** 7 **piaza, piatza, piatzza, piatzo,** (8 **piadza**). [a. It. *piazza* (pya·ttsa) square, market-place (= Sp. *plaza*, Pg. *praça*, F. *place*, Eng. PLACE):—Com. Rom. type **platĭa*, for *platia*, L. *platea* broad street, later courtyard, a. Gr. πλατεῖα (ὁδός) broad street.]

1. A public square or market-place: originally, and still usually, one in an Italian town; but in 16th to 18th c. often applied more widely to any open space surrounded by buildings, as the parade ground in a fort or the like.

1583 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 4) 1786/2 Wolfe came to Chalenors chamber [at Ratisbon], and prayed him familiarly to go walke with him abroad to ye Piazza or marketstead: which he gladly graunting so did. 1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 131 Place the Ensignes with their garde of Halberdes..in the Piazza or void place, where the Ensigne is to be managed. 1599 SIR J. HARINGTON in *Nugæ Ant.* (1804) I. 284 For the syte, it is so overtopped by a imminent height, not distant from it more than 150 paces, that no mann can stande firme in the piazza of the forte. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 246 There are two very faire and spacious Piazzaes or market places in the Citie. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 218 Forum Romanum: the Roman piatza, where.. they had their exchange, courts of justice [etc.]. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. viii. (1715) 39 The Περιστύλιον, or Piazza, which was a large Place Square, or sometimes oblong in the middle of the Gymnasium. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 202 The Length of the Area or Piazza taken within the Walls, which circumscribe it. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* ii. (1883) 33 A figure such as may often be encountered in the streets and piazzas of Rome. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* iv. 46 Of all the open spaces in the city, that before the Church of St. Mark alone bears the name of Piazza. 1875 H. JAMES *R. Hudson* xi. 402 The Villa..stood directly upon a small grass-grown piazza, on the top of a hill.

attrib. 1820 *Gentl. Mag.* XC. I. 161 But lurking guilt midst Rome's piazza gloom, Now lowers with death.

fig. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 40 Sometimes 5 Imprimatürs are seen together dialogue-wise in the Piatza of one Title page.

2. Erroneously applied to a colonnade or covered gallery or walk surrounding an open square or piazza proper, and hence to a single colonnade in front of a building; an ambulatory with a roof supported on the open side by pillars. Now *rare.*

This arose from the Italian custom of constructing colonnades round open squares or courts, and appears to have begun with the vulgar misapplication of the name to the arcade built after the designs of Inigo Jones on the north and east sides of Covent Garden, London, instead of to the open market-place or area.

[1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 127 The Buzzar is also a gallant fabrick;..tis cover'd atop, archt, and (in piazza sort) a kinde of Burse.] 1642 *London Apprentices Declar.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 571/2 Desiring all the Subscribers to meet at the Piazza's in Covent-Garden. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., The close walks in Covent-Garden are not so properly the Piazza, as the ground which is inclosed within the Rails. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1777/4 Mr. Ralph Smith, Bookseller, at the Bible in the Piazza of the Royal-Exchange. 1686 BURNET *Trav.* iii. (1750) 163 The Houses are built as at Padua and Bern, so that one walks all the Town over cover'd under Piazzas. 1695 in *Miscellanea* (Surtees, No. 37) 54 They live in one of the Piazzas in Covent Garden. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Nottingham*, The sessions and courts..are kept in the town-hall, which is a grand fabric on piazzas. 1861 MUSGRAVE *Ey-roads* 201 All four sides of the area display continuous rows of open arcades; in England termed piazzas. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 21 Nov., You may ask why I do not at once call this colonnade by its universally recognised name of a 'piazza'. I humbly submit that the term 'piazza', as English people and Americans usually apply it, is entirely a misnomer.

fig. a 1657 LOVELACE *To Chloris* v, Each humble princesse then did dwell In the Piazza of her hair.

b. (Chiefly in U.S.) The verandah of a house.

1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 225 A large, well-built house, with a piazza extending the whole length of the front. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xviii. 55 When he makes his appearance under the piazza of his house. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Leg. Sleepy Hollow* (1865) 429 One of those spacious farmhouses..the low projecting eaves forming a piazza along the front, capable of being closed up in bad weather. 1838-9 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 20, I was summoned into the wooden porch or piazza. 1867 MOTLEY *Let. to Wife* 20 Aug., He has put a broad verandah (what we so comically call a piazza) all around the house. 1884 H. P. SPOFFORD in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 187/2 He enjoys..resting on the piazza of the hotel.

Hence **Pia·zzaed** (-ăd) *a.*, having a piazza or piazzas; **Pia·zzaless** *a.*, having no piazza; ‖ **Piazzetta** (pyattse·tta) [It. dim.], a little piazza or square (in Italy); **Pia·zzian** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a piazza.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 74 Towards the Market appears a State-house *Piatzed, where the Governour convocates the Fidalgos. 1714 MACKY *Journ. thro' Eng.* (1724) II. ii. 12 He..hath an open Gallery piazza'd from his House to the End of his Garden. 1775 JEKYLL *Corr.* 12 Apr. (1894) 9 The Place Royal...a square piazz'd all round, with an equestrian statue. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 362 Bologna; a piazzaed town; cold, dull, and monastic. 1903 MARY E. WILKINS *Wind in Rose-bush* 9 Now the cottage was transformed by..a bay window on the *piazzaless side. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* v. iv, The Piazza and *Piazzetta of Saint Mark's. 1819 KEATS *Lam.* I. 212 Where in Pluto's gardens palatine Mulciber's columns gleam in far *piazzian line.

Pibald, obs. variant of PIEBALD.

Pibbil, -ble, pible, obs. forms of PEBBLE.

‖ **Pi·bcorn.** *Obs.* [app. for Welsh *pib gorn* horn-pipe (Owen Pugh), lit. 'pipe of horn'; but the compound *pibgorn* would mean 'horn with a pipe', pipe-horn. The name appears to be a rendering of Eng. *hornpipe.*] A form of the horn-pipe formerly used in Wales: see quots.

(Never really an Eng. word, but admitted into Dictionaries from Crabb.)

1770 DAINES BARRINGTON *Mus. Instrum. Wales* in *Archæol.* III. (1775) viii. 33 Another very rude musical instrument..scarcely used in any other part of North Wales, except the island of Anglesey, where it is called a Pib-corn, and where Mr. Wynn of Penhescedd gives an annual prize for the best performer. ..The name of it signifies the *hornpipe* (*Note.* Literally the *Pipe-horn*). 1794 E. JONES *Rel. Welsh Bards* 116 Pib-gorn!. 1815 ROBERTS *Cambrian Pop. Antiq.* 145, I suppose the Scotch Pipe, like the Welsh Pibgorn, had but six finger-holes. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Pib-corn*, (*Mus.*) the Hornpipe. 1852 W. WICKENDEN *Hunchback's Chest* 214 Here and there a shepherd was seated on a grassy knoll playing his pigborn [*error for* pibgorn]. 1870 *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. VI. 512.

[**Pibling,** error in Nares for *pipling*: see PIPPLE *v.*]

Pibroch (pī·brŏx). Also 8–9 **pibrach.** [ad. Gael. *piobaireachd* the art of playing the bagpipe, f. *piobair* a piper (f. *piob* a pipe, a. E. *pipe*) + *-achd*, suffix of function, quality, etc.] In the Scotch Highlands, a series of variations for the bagpipe, founded on a theme called the *urlar.* They are generally of a martial character, but include dirges.

1719 *Hardyknute* in Maidment *Scott. Ball.* (1868) I. 19 While playand pibrochs, minstralls meit Afore him statly strade. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 3 Sept., The pipers playing a pibroch all the time. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 275 A certain species of this wind music, called pibrachs, rouzes the native Highlander in the same way that the sound of the trumpet does the war-horse. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xv, Some pipe of war Sends the bold pibroch from afar. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* III. ix. iv. 636 They cheered and charged with the bayonet, the pipes sounding the pibroch.

fig. 1860 C. Sangster *Hesperus*, etc. 81 The storm..shouts its mighty pibroch o'er some shipwrecked vessel's grave.

¶ It has been erroneously used as if = bagpipe.

‖ **Pic**[1]. *Obs.* [=F. *pic* or ad. Sp. *pico* a peak. See Peak *sb.*[2], Pike *sb.*[3]] A peak. (Orig. in *Pic of Teneriffe*.)

a 1667 Cowley *Ess., Greatness* Wks. (1688) 124 When it is got up to the very top of the Pic of Tenariff, it is in very great danger of breaking its neck downwards. 1669 Boyle *New Exp. Spring Air* xxiii. App., Navigators and travellers ..do almost unanimously agree that the pic of Teneriff is the highest mountain hitherto known in the world. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 229 The signal was at first erected on the highest summit of Pichincha; but afterwards removed to another station at the foot of the pic. 1784 Cook *Voy.* I. iii, The Pic of Teneriffe, one of the most noted points of land with Geographers. 1817 J. Bradbury *Trav. Amer.* 133 Near the centre there rises a pic, very steep, which seems to be elevated at least 100 feet above the hill on which it stands.

‖ **Pic**[2], **pike** (pīk). Also 7 **pick**, 8 **peek**, 9 **pik**. [=F. *pic*, a. Turk. *pik*, ad. Gr. *πῆχυς* ell, cubit.] A measure of length, used for cloth, etc., in the Turkish Empire and in the Levant generally, and varying from about 18 to 28 inches, there being a long and a short standard.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 249 Nineteene and a halfe pikes of cloth, which cost in London twenty shillings the pike. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 158 The Pic is a Measure of six Hands breadth. 1687 B. Randolph *Archipelago* 39 A pettycoat..that had above 40 pikes of dimity, which is about 30 yards; some have above 60 pikes. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Pike*, is also the name of an Ægyptian measure, of which there are two kinds, the large and the small. The larger pike, called also the pike of Constantinople, is 27·92 English inches. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 602 The daily increase [of the Nile] continues to be proclaimed, till it has attained the height of 16 peeks. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Pic, Pik*, a variable Turkish cloth-measure, ranging from twenty-eight inches the long pic, to eighteen inches the short pic. 1880 *Times* 21 Sept. 8/1 A full Nile is represented by from 23 to 24 pics. 1893 *Whitaker's Almanac* 674/2, 1 Pike Nili = 21·237 inches.

Pic, obs. form of Pick, Pike, Pitch.

Pica[1] (pəi·kă). [med. (Anglo-) L. *pica* (cf. *pīca* Pie, magpie), found in sense 1, beside the Eng. *pye*, Pie, from end of 15th c. It does not appear which of these was a rendering of the other; but the equation of *pica* with *pie* shows that the name was commonly identified with that of the bird. Sense 2 is generally supposed to have been derived from sense 1 (cf. *brevier, canon*), although no edition of the *pica* or *pie* in 'pica' type appears to be known.]

†**1.** A collection of rules showing how to deal with the concurrence of religious offices resulting from the variability of Easter and other movable feasts; = Pie *sb.*[3] 1, q. v. *Obs.*

1497 Pynson *Directorium Sacerdotum* (incipit), Liber presens, directorium sacerdotum, quem pica Sarum vulgo vocitat clerus. 1555 *Breviary of Sarum* in Rowe Meres *Eng. Founders* 23, Incipit ordo breviarij seu portiforij secundum morem & consuetudinem ecclesie Sarum Anglicane: vna cum ordinali suo quod vsitato vocabulo dicitur Pica sive directorium sacerdotum in tempore paschali.

†**b.** = Pie *sb.*[3] 2. *Obs. rare.* (Only in Dicts.)

1847 Webster, *Pica, pye*, or *pie*...also, an alphabetical catalogue of names and things in rolls and records. [Hence in later Dicts.]

2. *Typogr.* (also 7 **pique**). A size of type, next below English, and between Cicéro and St. Augustin in French type sizes, of about 6 lines to the inch, or 12 American points = 11·33 Didot. Used also as a unit of measurement for large type, leads, borders, etc. *Small pica*, a size of about 11 points, between long primer and pica. Also *attrib.*

This is Pica type.

This is Small Pica type.

Two-line pica, the size of type having a body equal to two lines of pica. *Double pica* (prop. *double small pica*), a size of type equal to two lines of small pica.

1588 in *Udall's St. Ch. Eng.* (Arb.) Introd. 13 A presse with twoo paire of cases, with certaine Pica Romane, and Pica Italian letters. 1612 Sturtevant *Metallica* xiii. 89 The Long-primer, the Pica, the Italica. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Nice Valour* iv. i, Let him put all the Thumps in Pica Roman And with great Tees. 1629 C. Butler *Oratoria* A iv b, Genera literarum varia sunt: quæ corporum proceritate distinguuntur: Primier, Pique, English; & supra hæc, Great Primier, Double Pique, Double English; atque quod omnium maximum est, Canon. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Pica Letter*, a term among Printers being the Sixth Character in order of magnitude from Pareil, Small Pica being a degree less, and Double Pica a third degree beyond it. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* ii. P 2 Most Printing-Houses have .. Pearl, Nomparel, Brevier, Long-Primmer, Pica, English, Great-Primmer, Double-Pica, Two-Lin'd-English. 1755 *Flyleaf* in *Whole Duty of Man*, A Large Quarto Bible, printed on a new Pica Letter and Royal Paper. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Printing* 226 The difference betwixt Two Lines Pica and Double Pica as well in Face, as Body, is but inconsiderable. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. 26 The number of each sort cast to a bill of Pica, Roman and Italic. 1850 W. Irving *Goldsmith* 232 Eight volumes, each containing upwards of four hundred pages, in pica. 1888 Jacobi *Printer's Vocab., Pica*,..the body usually taken as a standard for leads, width of measures, etc.—it is equal to two Nonpareils in body.

‖ **Pica**[2] (pəi·kă). *Path.* [mod. or med.L. *pica*, a. L. *pīca* magpie, probably rendering Gr. *κίσσα, κίττα* magpie, jay, also false appetite (the magpie being a miscellaneous feeder). So F. *pica* (Paré 16th c.).] A perverted craving for substances unfit for food, as chalk, etc., symptomatic of certain diseases, and also occurring during pregnancy.

1563 T. Gale *Treat. Gonneshotte* 4 That sickenesse whiche is called Pica. 1584 Fenner *Def. Ministers* (1587) 49 When one is oppressed with the disease Pica, so that hee can not eate anie thing but pitche. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6152 The cause of the pica or unnatural appetite in young women, and others. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 115. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1043 Perverted appetite —pica or geophagy, as it is sometimes called—is a common occurrence in this as in other forms of intestinal helminthiasis. *fig. a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* i. (1693) 218 Suppose then one that is sick, should miss this Pica, and long to be Annoiled? Why might not a Lay-Friend Annoil, as well as Baptize?

Hence **Pi·cal, Pi·cary** *adjs.*, belonging to or of the nature of pica; depraved, vitiated (in appetite).

1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 123 They helpe their picarie affections. 1660 Hickeringill *Jamaica* (1661) 40 Through the depravement of their canine and pical Appetites.

Pica, variant of Pika, a small rodent.

‖ **Picador** (pikădō·r). [Sp., lit. 'pricker', f. *picar* to prick, pierce.] In a bull-fight, A mounted man, who opens the game by provoking the bull with a lance.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 771/2 The bull..has to contend first against the picadores, combatants on horseback, who, dressed according to the ancient Spanish manner.. wait for him, each being armed with a long lance. 1865 F. Sayer in *Fortn. Rev.* No. 5. 616 Miserable hacks..that a picador would be ashamed to ride in a bull ring. 1892 E. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 257 The picador prods the bull in the back to weaken him while he is goring the horse.

b. *fig.* An agile debater, one who engages in a skirmish of wit.

1876 J. Weiss *Wit, Hum. & Shaks.* iii. 86 Then there is that picador of a clown, who plants in Malvolio's thin skin a perfect quick-set of barbed quips. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Dec. 19/1 He steps hither and thither..like a literary picador amid a troop of huge, blundering cattle.

Picage, variant of Pickage.

Pical: see Pica 2.

Picamar (pi·kămăi). *Chem.* [mod. (Reichenbach) f. L. *pix, pic-em* pitch + *amārus* bitter.] An intensely bitter thick transparent oil, obtained in the distillation of wood-tar.

1836 J. M. Gully *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 202 The last product is creosote unalloyed by eupione, picamare, water, or other matters. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 143/2 Picamar. *a* 1864 Gesner *Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 90 Picamar was discovered by Reichenbach, with creosote, in the heavy oil of tar.

Pican, obs. form of Pisang.

Picaninny: see Piccaninny.

†**Picard, pickard, piker.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **pyker, pycar**, 4–6 **picarde**, 5 **piccarde, pycard, pykkert**, 6 **picarte, pickard(e, pyckarde, pekart, pycker**, (7 **piker**). [app. from Fr.: origin and etymological form unascertained.

The form agrees with *Picard*, a native of Picardy; also with OF. *picart, pik-, pick-, piccart, pikar, picquar, piccar*, sharp, pointed, *sb.* a kind of nail; but connexion with either of these is as yet unproved.]

A large sailing-boat or barge formerly used for coast or river traffic.

1357 *Act* 31 *Edw. III*, Stat. II. c. 2 Et qe nul vessel, appelle Pyker de Londres, ne de nulle part aillours, nentre deinz le dit haven [Jernemuth] pour encherer la feyre. 1483 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 364 All manner of men that occupieth shippes, piccardes, scaffes, and lighteres, in and unto the haven of the cite of Dyvelyn. 1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 378 In the Towne of Air, giffin for vj dosan of burdis .. to be grath to the Lord Kennydeis pykkert. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 1 Picardes and other greate botes with fore mastes of the burden of xv. toon and so to xxxvj toonne. *Ibid.* § 2 That no persone or persones ..shall enbote or lade..any Wheate..in any picarde bote or other Vessell at any creke pille banke or elswhere upon the Severne streme betwene the Keye of the Citie of Gloucestre, and the saide Citie or Towne of Bristoll. *a* 1552 Leland *Itin.* II. 105 Picartes and other smaul Vessels cum up by a Gut out of the Haven to the other Bridge on the Causey at Plymtun Townes Ende. 1565 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 108 With the said Captain and his company many fine trim and tall pickards from Liverpool and the coast. 1571 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 11 Uppon payne to forfaite theyr Catch Monger Pycker or Vessel, with the Tackle and al the Fysh in the same. 1599 in *Stirling Nat. Hist. & Arch. Soc. Trans.* (1902) 29 To ye pekart at ye controllar command 1 lib bouter.

Picaree, variant of Peccary.

Picaresque (pikăre·sk), *a.* Also **pickaresque**. [ad. Sp. *picaresco* roguish, knavish, f. Picaro: see -esque; so in mod.F. (Littré).] Belonging or relating to rogues or knaves: applied esp. to a style of literary fiction dealing with the adventures of rogues, chiefly of Spanish origin.

[1810 J. Ballantyne *Life De Foe* in *De Foe's Wks.*, Works of fiction in the style termed by the Spaniards *Gusto Picaresco*]. *Ibid.*, We could select from these *picaresque* romances a good deal that is not a little amusing. 1829 Scott *Jrnl.* 28 Feb., *Memoirs of Vidocq*..a pickaresque tale..a romance of roguery. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. viii. § 48 This [the Lazarillo de Tormes by Mendoza] is the first known specimen in Spain of the picaresque, or rogue style. 1895 H. B. M. Watson in *Bookman* Oct. 19/2 He exalts Disraeli. ..He loves a trickster; the picaresque amuses him.

Picarian (pəikē·riăn), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *Picāri-æ* (f. *pīcus* woodpecker) + -an.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the *Picariæ*, an order of non-passerine land-birds, formed by Nitsch (1820) for the reception of the woodpeckers, cuckoos, parrots, etc., but now to a great extent discarded.

†**Picari·ni.** *Obs.* A bird, the Avocet.

1770 Pennant *Zool.* IV. 69 Avosettas .. are found..near Foss-dyke wash in Lincolnshire, called there Velpers, on account of their noise; and sometimes Picarinis. [Hence 1833 *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* (ed. Rennie), *Picarani.*]

‖ **Pi·caro.** *Obs.* [Sp. *picaro* roguish, knavish, a rogue, knave, sharper = It. *piccaro* rascal, beggar: of doubtful etymology; perh. related to Sp. *picar*, It. *piccare* to prick: cf. It. *piccante* sharp. See Diez s. v. *Picco.*] A rogue, knave, vagabond.

1623 Middleton *Span. Gipsy* II. i. (1653) Cij, Basenes! the arts of Cocoquismo, and Germania us'd by our Spanish Pickeroes (I meane Filching, Foysting, Niming, Jilting. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon.* I. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 12 That word heard By any lowsy Spanish Picardo [*sic*] Were worth our two neckes. 1626 Shirley *Brothers* v. iii. (1652) 62, I am become the talk Of every Picaro and Ladron. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* II. 227 Poets, Pimps, Prentices, and poor Picros [*sic*].

Picaroon (pikărū·n), *sb.*[1] Also 7– **pick-**, 7 (**pich-**), **picqu-, piqu-**, 8– **picc-**; 7 **-aroone, -aroune, -eroone, -eron**, 7–8 **-eroon**. [a. Sp. *picaron*, augm. of Picaro, rogue.]

1. A rogue, a knave; a thief; a brigand. (Sometimes playfully as a term of endearment: cf. *rogue.*)

1629 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* viii. 85, I answered, that he looked like a Picheron. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 164 Your diamond hat-band which the Picaroon snatched from you in the coach. 1684 Otway *Atheist* II. i, Are you there indeed, my little Picaroon? 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xxiii. 127 Thou who art worse than a pickeroon in love. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xx, I see in thy countenance something of the pedlar—something of the picaroon.

2. A pirate, sea-robber, corsair. Also *fig.*

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* v. 184 Meeting a French Piccaroune .. hee .. tooke from them what hee liked. *c* 1681 Hickeringill *Trimmer* Wks. 1716 I. 355 A Letter of Mart against the Common-Piqueroon of all good Mens Reputations. 1700 tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 191 The Streight of Sunda was very much infested with Pickaroons. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* II. 242 Somewhat of a trader, something more of a smuggler, with a considerable dash of the pickaroon. 1881 W. Wallace in *Academy* 15 Oct. 289 A crew of social picaroons.

3. A small pirate ship; a privateer or corsair.

1625 *Impeachm. Dk. Buckhm.* (Camden) 11 Theis Picaroones..will ever lye hankering upon our coaste. 1658 R. Haddock in *Camden Soc. Misc.* (1881) 5 Heere escaped out a small pickeron of 4 or 6 guns. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pickaroon*, a very small Privateer. 1775 Jefferson *Let.* Writ. 1892 I. 496 Montgomery had proceeded in quest of Carleton and his small fleet of 11 pickeroons. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 21 May 5/3 Strong exception is taken by the advocates of privateering to such words as corsair, picaroon, and the like being applied to a vessel armed with the authority of a letter of marque.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1667 Pepys *Diary* 28 Dec., The very Ostend little pickaroon men-of-war do offer violence to our merchant-men. 1858 *Athenæum* 1 May 556 What was the end of this picaroon woman? 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* 224 That lean, rakish, long-sparred, picaroon-like craft.

Picaroo·n, *sb.*[2] *Canada.* [?F. *piqueron* a little pike, a javelin, dart, prick, goad (Cotgr.), f. *pique* pike, *piquer* to prick.] An instrument like a boat-hook, used in mooring timber.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Picaroon (pikărū·n), *v.* [f. Picaroon *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To play the pirate or brigand; to cruise about, skirmish, or keep watch for a prize. Also *fig.*

1675 Crowne *Country Wit* III. i, These Night-corsairs and Algerines call'd the Watch, that pickaroon up and down in the streets. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Pickeroon*,..to skirmish as light horsemen do, before the main battle begins. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 71. 492 The gates were strictly guarded, the spies pickarooning at every corner. 1894 Ralph in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 337 Some of these raiders called their peculiar work by the name of 'picarooning'.

2. *trans.* To act piratically towards; to prey upon, pillage; in quot. *fig.*

1681 Hickeringill *Char. Sham Plotter* Wks. 1716 I. 212 He is the Land-Pirate, that Pickaroons Men's Lives and Estates, by putting out false Colours.

Hence **Picaroo·ning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1625 *Impeachm. Dk. Buckhm.* (Camden) 220 The Admirall of France .. is only ruld and led by these picqueroning Captaines. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Pickering, Pickerooning*,.. going a plundering; also Skirmishing. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Picqueering, Pickeering*, or *Pickerooning*, a little flying war, or skirmish, which the soldiers make when detached from their bodies, for pillage, or before a main battle begins. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* July 36/1 A summer's picarooning off Flores.

Picary, *a.*: see Pica 2.

Picary, Picas(e, obs. ff. Peccary, Pickax.

†**Pica·tion.** *Med. Obs.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *picātio*, n. of action f. L. *picāre* to bedaub with pitch, f. *pic-em* pitch; cf. obs. F. *pication* 'a pitching, or bepitching' (Cotgr.).] The application of warm pitch to the skin.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIV. 473 If..Sulphureous Bathes..do not succeed, we must proceed to Pication.

Picayune (pikăyū·n), *sb.* and *a. U.S.* [In Louisiana, a. Pr. *picaioun*, mod.F. *picaillon* (1750 in Hatz.-Darm.), name of an old copper coin of

Piedmont, now in Fr. 'halfpence, cash, money': of uncertain origin (Haltz.-Darm.).]

A. *sb.* The name formerly given in Louisiana, Florida, etc., to the Spanish half-real, value 6¼ cents or 3 pence; now to the U. S. 5-cent piece or other coin of small value; hence *colloq.*, a person or thing considered small, mean, or insignificant.

1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xx, From him she got many a stray picayune, which she laid out in nuts and candies. *Ibid.* xxxix, Our chance wouldn't be worth a picayune. 1903 *Scribner's Mag.* XXXIII. 508 A pack of jealous picayunes, who bickered while the army starved.

B. *adj.* Mean, contemptible, paltry. *colloq.*

1856 H. Greeley in *Greeley or Lincoln* 127 The infernal picayune spirit in which it is published has broken my heart. *a* 1859 *New York Herald* (Bartlett), There is nothing picayune about the members of St. George's [Cricket] Club. 1892 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 8 Nov. 4/3 Do you want another picayune Congress with all its stupidity and folly?

Picayunish (pikăyū·nĭʃ), *a. U. S. colloq.* [f. prec. + -ish [1].] Of little value or account, insignificant, paltry, mean. Hence **Picayu·nishness.**

a 1859 *Blackw. Mag.* (Notes on Canada) (in Bartlett), That boat..belongs to that darn picayunish old coon, Jim Mason, and he'll run her till she sinks or busts up. 1887 *Springfield Republican* (U. S.) 14 Oct., A sad commentary on the political picayuneishness that allows [etc.]. 1889 *Chicago Advance* 4 Apr. 267 Mr. Jos. Chamberlain's turn came, and then the occasion became literally and truly picayunish.

† Pi·ccadill, pi·ckadill. *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 7 **pickadel(l, picadell; picca-, pica-, pickadil, -dill(e; pickedaille; pecca-, pecadill, -dile; pacadile; pickar-, picardil(l).** *β.* 7 **picca-, picka-, peccadillo.** *γ.* 7 **picka-, picca-, pecca-, pickydilly.** [a. F. *pica-, piccadilles* (*a* 1589 in Godef.) 'the seuerall diuisions or peeces fastened together about the brimme of the collar of a doublet' (Cotgr. 1611), app. answering to a Sp. **picadillo*, dim. of *picado* pricked, pierced, punctured, slashed, minced (cf. *picada* a puncture, *picadillo* minced meat, hash, *picadura* ornamental gusset); cf. Du. (with dim. *-ken*) *pickedillekens* 'laciniæ' (Kilian).

Generally understood to be the origin of the name (originally a popular nickname) 'Pickadilly Hall', given before 1622 to a house in the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, London, and now perpetuated in the street called Piccadilly. As to the connexion of 'Pickadilly Hall' with this word, various conjectures were current already in the time of Blount, 1656, who mentions two: either 'because it was then the outmost or *skirt* house of the Suburbs that way', or 'from this, that one Higgins a Tailor, who built it, got most of his Estate by Pickadilles, which in the last age [= generation] were much worn in England'. See full account in *Athenæum*, 27 July 1901, pp. 125-7.]

1. a. A border of cut work or vandyking inserted on the edge of an article of dress, esp. on a collar or ruff. **b.** The name was app. transferred to the expansive collar fashionable in the early part of the 17th c., which usually had a broad laced or perforated border.

a. 1607 Dekker *Northw. Hoe* III. i. Wks. 1873 III. 37 A short Dutch waist with a round Catherine-wheel fardingale, a close sleeue with a cartoose collour and a pickadell. *c* 1614 Drayton *Moon Calf* in *Agincourt*, etc. (1627) 165 In euery thing she must be monstrous: Her Picadell aboue her crowne vp-beares; Her Fardingale is set aboue her eares. 1614 in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 253 A pickadell of white Sattin xxx^{s}. 1616 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) 144 Buittis, schone, pantenes, and pickedaillis. 16.. B. Jonson *Underwoods* xxxii. Wks. (Rtldg.) 698/2 Ready to cast at one whose band sits ill, And then leap mad on a neat picardill. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* [from Cotgr.], *Pickadil*, the round hem, or the several divisions set together about the skirt of a Garment, or other thing; also a kinde of stiff collar, made in fashion of a Band. 1658 Phillips, *Pickadil*, (from the Dutch word Pickedillekens) the hem about the skirt of a garment, also the extremity or utmost part of any thing.

β. 1648-60 Hexham, *Pickedillekens*, Pickadilloes, or small Edges. *attrib.* 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xi, Wayland Smith's flesh would mind Pinniewinks's awl no more than a cambric ruff minds a hot piccadilloe needle.

γ. 1611 Rich *Honest. Age* (1615) 20 He that some forty or fifty yeares sithens, should haue asked after a Pickadilly, I wonder who could haue vnderstood him. 1653 A. Wilson *Jas. I* 59 Great Cutwork Bands and Piccadillies (a thing that hath since lost the name) crouded in and flourished among us. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* VI. 15 Taking two Eggs.. which he did th[r]ow at his face, and spoiled his worshipfull Pickadilly, which was set forth like a Peacocks tail. 1695 Thoresby *Diary* (ed. Hunter) I. 289 To..view hls..curiosities; he presented me with his grandfather's pickadilly.

2. A stiff band or collar of linen-covered pasteboard or wire, worn in the 17th c. to support the wide collar or ruff. [Cf. obs. F. *piccadille* 'porterabat' (Godef.).]

1611 Cotgr., *Carte*,..also, a Pickadill, or supporter, of Pasteboord couered with linnen. 1611 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 91 [No apprentice to wear] any piccadilly or other support in, with, about the collar of his doublett. 1619 Purchas *Microcosmus* xxvii. 265 Larger Fall's borne vp with a Pickadillo; or scarsly Peeping out ouer the Doublet Coller. 1670 Lassels *Voy. Italy* II. 191 The other half [of his band] was made of coarse lawne startched blew and standing out upon a pickydilly of wyer. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 95/2 A *Pacadile*, a thing put about Man or Womans Neck to support and bear up the Band, or Gorget. *Ibid.* 237/2 Their Gorget standing up being supported by Wyers and a kind of Roll which they called a Pecadile.

3. *transf.* Applied humorously to a halter, etc.

1615 Sir E. Hoby *Curry-Combe* v. 237 Wee must beleeue..

that Thomas Becket furnished our Kentishmen with the like Pickadillies, for cutting off his horse tail. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* 34/1 One that at the Gallowes made her will Late choaked with the Hangman's Pickadill. 1698 Butler *Hud.* III. i. 1454 Which when they're prov'd in open Court, Wear wooden Peccadillo's for't.

Piccadillo, obs. f. Peccadillo: see also prec.

Piccage, variant of Pickage.

Piccalilli (pi·kălili). In 8 **piccalillo, pacolilla.** [Origin unascertained; ? a trade term fancifully made on *pickle*.] A pickle composed of a mixture of chopped vegetables and hot spices; also formerly called *Indian pickle*.

1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 357 To make Indian Pickle or Piccalillo. 1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xix. 307 To make Paco-lilla, or Indian Pickle. 1845 Bregion & Miller *Pract. Cook* 285 Piccalilli consists of all kinds of pickles. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Mar. 2/1 Because of our meagre liver-action, piccalilli and black walnuts are falling out of favour.

Piccaninny, pickaninny (pi·kănini), *sb.*, (*a.*). Also 7 **pickaninnie, picko-,** 8 **pickaniny, piga-,** 9 **pica-, pickininny; piccaniny, pick'ny;** (in S. Africa) **piccanini, piccanin, picannin.** [A West Indian Negro deriv. of Sp. *pequeño* or Pg. *pequeno* little, small (prob. a diminutive: cf. esp. Pg. *pequenino* very little, tiny), which has been carried by Europeans to other parts of the world. See Note below.]

A little one, a child: commonly applied in the West Indies and America to negro and coloured children; in South Africa to the children of Kafirs, Mashonas, etc.; in Australia to those of the aborigines; in the latter cases introduced by Europeans, but often adopted by the natives themselves. Also *attrib.*

a. In the West Indies and America.

1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* 48 When the child is borne, (which she calls her Pickaninnie) she [a neighbour] helps to make a little fire nere her feet..In a fortnight, this woman is at worke with her Pickaninny at her back. 1681 *Will of Jas. Vaughan* (of Antigua) in *Misc. Gen. & Her.* Ser. II. IV. 255 To my sister Mrs. Hannah Bell, four negroes and one Pickoniny [*printed* Pickoning] boy. 1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I. p. lii, Their children call'd *Piganinnies* or rather *Pequenos Ninnos*, go naked till they are fit to be put to clean paths, bring firewood [etc.]. 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* 93 The pickeniny gang consisted of the children who were taken to the field. 1833 Hood *Doves & Crows* iii, Bring all your woolly pickaninnies dear. 1867 Lydia M. Child *Rom. Repub.* ii. 16 The negroes at their work, and their black picaninnies rolling about on the ground.

b. In Australia, and South and Central Africa.

1830 R. Dawson *Australia* 12 (Morris) 'I tumble down pickaninny here',..meaning that he was born there. 1847 Leichhardt *Jrnl.* xv. 520 Bilge introduced several old warriors..adding always the number of piccaninies, that each of them had. 1889 Mrs. C. Praed *Rom. of Station* 16 Three or four half-naked gins, with their picaninnies slung on their tattooed backs. 1893 *Voice* (N. Y.) 14 Dec., Even the pickaninnies and pygmies of the Congo valley are.. entitled to protection from drink. 1900 S. Chambers *Rhodesians* 50 Attended by a sable piccanin.

c. *humorously.* A child, in general. (Also *fig.*)

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulgar T., Pickaniny*, a young child, an infant; negroe term. 1817 Scott *Fam. Lett.* May (1894) I. xiii. 425 The little pickaninny has my kindest wishes. 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* lxviii, A little box at Richmond or Kew, and a half-score of little picaninnies. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Dec. 12/1 She's Britannia's Picaninny, If she isn't very big! She's a Daughter of the Empire,..Natal!

B. *adj.* Very small; tiny, baby.

[1796 Stedman *Surinam* (1813) II. xxvi. 268 Small, *peekeen*—Very small, *peekeeneenee*. 1849 Pichardo *Diccion. Prov. Voces Cubanas, Piquinini*..una persona ó cosa pequeña. 1896 J. T. Bent *Ruined Cities Mashonaland* 58 Anything small, whether it be a child, or to indicate that the price paid for anything is insufficient, they [Kaffirs] term *piccanini*.] 1876 J. R. Green *Lett.* (1901) 439 A series which begins in the thirteenth century is a very young and pickaninny series. 1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 353/1, I soon discovered a pickaninny, or baby walrus. 1903 R. Bedford *True Eyes* lxi, By pickaninny daylight the mounted men were in motion.

[*Note.* Our earliest examples (17th c.), being from the formerly Spanish West Indies, with the existing Cuban Spanish *piquintini* (Pichardo *Dicc. Voces Cubanas*, 1849), suggest Spanish derivation; on the other hand, the Surinam form is more naturally derived from Portuguese, which moreover has the recognized dim. *pequenino*, not used in Spanish. Stedman gives *peekeen, peekeeneenee* in Eng. phonetic spelling; the Dutch of Surinam is '*pikien*, klein, weinig, jong; kind, jong, kroost' (Focke, *Neger-Engelsch Wbk.* 1855). But, wherever first used, the word was prob. soon carried from one colony to another; it may even have arisen in the Portuguese possessions in Guinea, and have been carried by slaves to various parts of America; witness the readiness with which it has been adopted by natives in Africa and Australia, in the 19th c. The Cape Dutch form *pikanini* may have been brought from the Dutch West Indies, or acquired from English, or from Portuguese (to which also some attribute the Rhodesian use). Some have suggested that the word is not a dimin., but a combination, = Sp. *pequeño niño* little child, or Pg. *pequeno negro*, now in Surinam *pikien-ningre* 'negerkinderen, kreolen' (Focke). But the word is not confined to children, being essentially an adj. meaning 'very little, tiny'.]

Piccant, obs. form of Piquant.

† Picche, *v. Obs. rare.* App. a by-form of Pick *v.*[1]

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 105 My plow-fote shal be my pyk-staf [*A.* pyk, *B.* pikid staf], and picche atwo þe rotes [so 1393 C. IX. 641 A. VII. 96 and posshen atte [*v. rr.* putte at þe; picche vp þe; to posse at þe] Rootes]. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 387 þey wolde somtyme wiþ scharpe egged tool picche and kerue here owne bodies, and make þeron dyuers figures and schappes.

Picche, obs. form of Pitch *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] and 2.

Piccolo (pi·kŏlo). [a. It. *piccolo* small; hence absol., a small flute.]

1. (orig. *piccolo flute.*) A small flute, an octave higher in pitch than the ordinary flute; also called the *octave flute*.

1856 Mrs. C. Clarke tr. *Berlioz' Instrument.* 121 Piccolo flutes are strangely abused now-a-days. 1864 Leech in J. Brown *Horæ Subsecivæ* (1882) 45 Thackeray..playing on the piccolo. 1900 *Chr. Progress* Mar. 44 When in the great orchestra the little piccolo did not do its part in the rehearsal.

2. An organ stop having the tone of the piccolo.

1875 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* (1898) 360/2 *Piccolo*, an organ stop of 2 ft. length—the pipes are of wood, the tone bright and piercing.

3. (for *piccolo piano.*) A small upright pianoforte.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Piccolo*, a small pianoforte. 1880 Hipkins in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 751/1 The 'piccolo' was finished to stand out in the room away from the wall.

Hence **Pi·ccolo,ist,** one who plays on the piccolo.

1881 *Pennsylv. Sch. Jrnl.* XXX. 125, I was his successor as picoloist.

‖ **Pice** (pais). Also 7 **pise, peise, peyse,** 8 **pyce,** 9 **pyse.** [ad. Hindī *paisā* (in all the Gaudian langs.), a copper coin, the fourth part of an *ānā*: supposed by some to be a deriv. of *pā'ī* or *pa'ī*:—Skr. *pad, padī*, quarter. See also Pie *sb.*[5]] A small East Indian copper coin equal in value to one-fourth of an anna.

1615 W. Peyton in Purchas *Pilgrims* I. 530 Pice, which is a Copper Coyne; twelve drammes make one Pice. 1616 Terry *ibid.* II. 1471 Brasse money, which they call Pices, whereof three or thereabouts counteruaile a Peny. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 205 The Company's Accounts are kept in Book-rate Pice,..80 Pice to the Rupee. *c* 1813 Mrs. Sherwood *Stories Ch. Catech.* XV. 125 Every pice that I could lay hold of went for liquor. 1862 Beveridge *Hist. India* II. IV. ii. 76 If by so doing they can gain a few pice.

Hence **Pi·ceworth,** as much as a pice purchases.

1832 Morton *Bengali & Sanscrit Prov.* 127 A thousand crows crowding about a pice-worth of sauce. 1904 *Nineteenth Cent.* Aug. 289 A piceworth of your horse's grain.

† Picea·ster. *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *piceastre* 'the wild Pitch tree' (Cotgr.), f. L. *picea* the pitch-pine: see -aster.] The pitch-pine.

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 55 The Piceaster (a wilder sort of Pine) out of which the Pitch is boil'd.

Piceo-, combining form of L. *piceus*, Piceous, pitchy, pitch-, as in **piceo-ferru·ginous** *a.*, of a colour between reddish-black and rust-coloured; **piceo-testa·ceous** *a.*, of a colour between piceous and dull brick-red.

1847 Hardy in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 239 Antennæ black, the apex piceo-ferruginous. *Ibid.* 243 The joints and tarsi piceo-testaceous, or..tinged with yellow and piceous.

Piceous (pi·si,əs), *a.* [f. L. *pice-us* pitchy (f. *pix, pic-em* Pitch *sb.*[1]) + -ous.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling pitch: **a.** Inflammable, combustible; **b.** Pitch-black; brownish or reddish black.

1646 J. Hall *Horæ Vac.* 100 Comets, which blaze as long as their piceous substance remaines, and then vanish. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 282 *Piceous*..shining reddish black. The colour of pitch. 1847 Hardy in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 236 Antennæ black, piceous towards the apex.

Picescent (pise·sĕnt), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -escent.] Approximating to piceous in colour.

1847 Hardy in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 245 Anterior coxæ picescent.

Piche, obs. form of Pitch, Pike, Pyche.

Picher, Pichet, obs. forms of Pitcher, Piquet.

‖ **Pichey** (pi·tʃi). Also **pichiy, pichy.** [Local name in the Spanish of Argentina: app. the native name in Guarani.] The Little Armadillo, *Dasypus minutus*, of La Plata.

1827 Griffith tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* III. 293 The pichiy of D'Azara is more like the hairy armadillo than any other species. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 196 The pichy..often tries to escape notice by squatting close to the ground. 1864 Wood *Nat. Hist.* I. 770 The little Pichey Armadillo is only fourteen inches in length.

‖ **Pichiciago** (pitʃi,siyā·go). [ad. Sp. *pichiciego*, f. (?) Guarani *pichey* (see prec.) + Sp. *ciego* (:—L. *cæcus*) blind.] A small burrowing edentate animal of Chili, *Chlamyphorus truncatus*, allied to the Armadillos; its back and head are covered with a hard leather-like shell attached only along the spine, and dipping abruptly over the haunches.

1825 R. Harlan in *Ann. Lyceum N. York* 235 The animal is a native of Mendoza, and in the Indian language is named Pichiciago. 1893 Mivart *Types Anim. Life* (1894) 259 A small, very rare, and peculiar kind is the pichiciago.

Picht, obs. form of Pict, Pight, Pitched, Pith.

Pichuric (pitʃū·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. next + -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from pichurim beans. *Pichuric acid*, a synonym of Lauric *acid*.

1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 636 *Pichuric acid*,..Lauric Acid. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) VIII. 716 Lauric acid, also called..pichuric acid,..first described by Maisson in 1842,..in the solid fat and volatile oil of pichurim beans.

‖ **Pichurim** (pi·tʃŭrim). The native name of

a lauraceous South American tree, *Nectandra Puchury* (*Laurus Pichurim* of Richard).

Hence *Pichurim bean*, the aromatic cotyledon of the seed of this tree, used in cookery and medicinally; *pichurim camphor*, see quot.; *pichurim oil*, a yellowish-green odorous oil obtained from pichurim beans.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Pichurim bean*, an oblong heavy seed brought from Brazil, and used medicinally in the cure of colic. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 636 *Pichurim-oil*. Pichurim beans,..yield by distillation with water, a yellow oil, smelling like hay and sassafras oil. *Ibid.* 637 *Pichurim-camphor*..Pichurim-oil is resolved by cold alcohol into a strong-smelling elæoptene and a nearly inodorous camphor.

Piciform (pi·sifōrm), *a.*[1] *rare.* [ad. mod.L. type**piciformis*, f. *pix*, *pic-em* PITCH *sb.*[1]; see -FORM.] Of the nature of or resembling pitch; pitchlike.

1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xx. 423 According to its texture and composition as fibrous, papyraceous, earthy, and piciform.

Piciform (pəi·sifōrm), *a.*[2] [ad. mod. Ornith. L. *piciformis*, f. *pīc-us* woodpecker: see -FORM.] Having the form or structure of, or resembling, a woodpecker; of or pertaining to the *Piciformes*, a group of picarian birds.

1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 476 The nearest relatives of the Piciform Birds are the Capitonidæ or Scansorial Barbets.

Picine (pəi·sain), *a. Ornith.* [f. L. *pīc-us* woodpecker + -INE[1].] Of, pertaining to, or allied to the woodpeckers.

1890 *Ibis* Jan. 31 In comparison with the Galline arrangement of the plantars and its modifications, the Picine arrangement appears to be quite distinct.

Pick (pik), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 pikk, 4–6 pyk(k, 4–8 pic, 5 pikke, pykke, 6 pict, pycke, 6–7 picke, 7 pik, 6– pick. [app. a collateral form, with short vowel, of PIKE *sb.*[1] (Cf. the collateral forms *pick* and *pike* in PICK *v.*[1]) *Pick* is the form in general English use in senses 1, 1 b; in other senses it is either obs., or only in local use in names of tools or implements. In senses 1, 1 b, 4 a, a dial. variant is *peck* (PECK *sb.*[2]).]

I. 1. A tool consisting of an iron bar, usually curved, steel-tipped, tapering squarely to a point at one end, and a chisel-edge or point at the other (but sometimes blunt at one end), attached through an eye in the centre to a wooden handle placed perpendicularly to its concave side; a pickax, mandril, mattock, 'slitter': used for loosening and breaking up stiff or hard ground or gravel, splitting up compact masses of rock, and the like. The pick and spade are the ordinary excavating or mining tools.

(= PIKE *sb.*[1] 1, PECK *sb.*[2] 1, which still exist as dial. forms.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 108 Þanne nymþ he his pic and his spade and beginþ to delue and to myny. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 541 Then war the wiffys thyrland the wall With pikkis. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 726/30 *Hec liga, vel mera*, a pyk. 1496 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 291 For mendyng of ij. pykkes to digg down gravell. 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* (1863) IV. 45 A pick and a spade to make graves with. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 360 Ane hundrith schulis, xl pickis and mattokis. 1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 207 (E. D. S.) No miners..Pick.. May be removed from their ground. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 42 [It] would be Dangerous for two persons to Work together, least they should strike their Coal-Pics into one another. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xxvi. 128 The arm that wields a pick or drives a spike. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., In salt-mining the picks used are of a somewhat special construction,..the head is straight but tapering at each end, with sharp steel points.

b. A pointed or edged hammer used for dressing millstones (also formerly stone shot); a mill-pick; also a pointed hammer for stone-cutting and for breaking coal.

(= PIKE *sb.*[1] 1, PECK *sb.*[2] 1, which occur as dial. forms.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 278/1 A Pykke of A Milnere. 16za DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxvi. (1748) 372 The mill-stones from the quarr with sharpen'd picks could get. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* (1806) IV. 407 [In splitting blocks of granite] they..dig a row of little oblong grooves..by means of a weighty tool like a hammer, drawn to a blunt point at both ends, and highly tempered at the point. This they call a pick. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc., *Pick*, a hammer for dressing the stones of a flour mill. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Pick*,..a sharp-pointed mason's tool for facing limestone. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss., Pick*, or *Peck*,..a pointed hammer for breaking coal.

II. †2. A spike, a sharp point, as the pointed or piked end of a staff, a hedgehog's prickle or spine, or the like; the spike in the middle of a buckler: = PIKE *sb.*[1] 2. *Obs.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxii, The yrchyn..his skynne is closyd abowte wyth pickys [*MSS.* pikes] and pryckes. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 318, I had..then come in with a cross blow, and over the pick of his buckler two ells long, it would have cried twang, twang, metal, metal. 1612 BEAUM. & FL. *Cupid's Rev.* IV. iii, Take down my Buckler, and sweep the Cobwebs off; and grind the pick ont. 1614–15 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 296 Item for guilding the Iron pickes in the greate posts xv[s]. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* I. xiv. § 10 (1670) 55 The reason of man hath many visages: it is a two-edged Sword, a Staff with two picks. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 313/1 A strong thick Staff..Hooped with Iron at both ends; into one is fastned a long Pin or Iron pick.

†3. A pikestaff: = PIKE *sb.*[1] 3. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 2241 And to þe gate Beues 3ode..pyk and skrippe be is side. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 192 Though he tip them the piks, they nap him agen.

4. The name of various pointed or pronged instruments: **†a.** for cutting or gathering peas, beans, etc. = PECK *sb.*[2] (quots. 1784–1813). [Cf. obs. Du. *picke* falx frumentaria, messoria, falx qua frumentum inciditur (Kilian).] *Obs.*

1423 in Rogers *Agric. & Pr.* III. 548, 2 Pikkys for hacking peas.

b. A pitchfork, a hay-fork (= PIKE *sb.*[1] 3 b); a fork-rake for collecting sea-weed. *dial.*

[1410, 1472: see PIKE *sb.*[1] 3 b.] 1777 in *Horæ Subsec.* 325 (E. D. D.). 1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* (1811) 263 *Prong or pick*, a fork for the stable, or for haymaking. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Pick* or *Pikle*, a hay-fork. 1895 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 33 He [the kelper] is armed with a 'pick', an implement resembling a very strong hay fork, but with prongs set, like those of a rake, at right angles to the handle. With this pick..he grapples the tumbling sea-weed and drags it up to the beach.

c. 'A sort of Tool us'd by Carvers' (Phillips 1706). (See PIKE *sb.*[1] 2 c.)

d. *Fishing.* A kind of gaff; an eel-spear; an instrument for detaching limpets. *dial.*

1875 G. C. DAVIES *Rambles Sch. Field-Club* xxxv. 262 'Stand by with the pick, it is a big 'un', and a fine codling was hauled in. The 'pick' was a rude kind of gaff. 1883 — *Norfolk Broads* xxxi. (1884) 244 The [eel-spear] in use on the Yare and Bure is the 'pick', formed of four broad serrated blades or tines, spread out like a fan; and the eels get wedged between these. 1898 *Shetland News* 22 Jan., He took his cuddie an' pick an' guid i' da lempit ebb.

5. An instrument for picking: chiefly in Comb., as EAR-PICK, TOOTHPICK, etc. **b.** Also short for (*a*) TOOTHPICK; (*b*) PICKLOCK (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1619 FLETCHER *Mons. Thomas* I. ii, Undone without Redemption; he eats with picks. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pick*,.. a toothpick. *colloq.*

III. †6. (See quot. 1688.) *Obs.* (= PIKE *sb.*[1] 5.)

1585 *Rec. Leicester* (1905) III. 217, xi lands viz. viii in the midle of the furlong, ii picks of the south side, and on hadland. [*Ibid.*, 4 lands 23 pikes lying south upon Knighton Mere.] 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 137/1 *Pick of land*, is a parcel of Land that runs into a corner. 1775 ASH, *Pick*,.. a small parcel of land, an odd bit of land.

IV. 7. The diamond in playing-cards. Also *transf.*: see quot. 1828. Now *north. dial.*

1598 FLORIO, *Quadri*, squares, those that we call diamonds or picts vpon playing cardes. 1611 COTGR., *Quarreau*,..a Diamond, or Picke, at Cardes. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Oberon's Palace* 48 Those picks or diamonds in the card, With peeps of harts, of club and spade. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 16 The common people, in a great part of Yorkshire, invariably call diamonds, *picks*. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Picks*, the suit of diamonds at cards. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Pick*, 'Picks and hearts', red spots on the shins occasioned by sitting too near the fire.

V. 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pick-carrier*, *-handle*, *-shaft*, *-sharpener*, *-sharper*, *-shop*, *-work*; *pick-bearing*, *-nosed* adjs.; **pick-dressing**, in masonry, a pitted facing produced by a pointed tool, broached hewn-work; **pick-hammer**, (*a*) 'a pointed hammer for dressing granite' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); (*b*) 'a hammer with a point, used in cobbing' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881); **pick-hole**: see quot.; **pick-money, -pence**: see quot.

1891 KIPLING *City Dreadf. Nt.* 86 The grimy, sweating, cardigan-jacketed, ammunition-booted, *pick-bearing ruffian turns into a well-kept English gentleman. 1888 W. E. NICHOLSON *Gloss. Coal-Trade Terms Northumbld.*, *Pick-carrier. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v. *Pick* sb.[1], *Pick-carrier*, a boy employed to carry the blunt 'picks' to the pick-shop to be sharpened. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, **Pick-dressing*, a tooling of the face of a stone with a sharp pick or hammer. 1894 HESLOP *Northumbld. Wds.*, **Pick-hole*, a wound made by the point of a pick. A miner's term. *Ibid.*, **Pick-money*, *pick-pence*, the money paid by the hewer to the 'pick sharper'. 1888 W. E. NICHOLSON *Gloss. Coal-Trade Terms*, *Pick-pence. 1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 349 Item, giffin to ane hors to bere *pykschaftis, spadis, and sic stuf.. vs. xjd. 1887 P. M'NEILL *Blawearie* 86 [He was] batted out by the men with their pickshafts. 1892 in A. E. Lee *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) II. 825 He obtained employment..as a *pick-sharpener. 1888 GREENWELL *Coal Trade Gloss.* 61 The colliery smith (called the *pick sharper). 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 112 When the ground requires some *pick-work..it costs more. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Terms Coal-mining, Pickwork*, cutting coal with a pick.

†Pick, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 picke, *pl.* pykkis. A collateral form, chiefly *Sc.*, of PIKE *sb.*[5], F. *pique*, the military weapon.

Push and pick: hand to hand combat, hand-grips. *To pass the picks* = to pass the pikes: see PIKE *sb.*[5] 2.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. iii. 24 All the rowtis of Awsonyanis,.. Furth thryngis it the portis full attonis, With lancis lang and pykkis for the nonis. 1515 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 12 The dichting and heding of my lord governouris speris and pikkis. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Chron.* 220 b, Being kept backe with pickes and lavelyns. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 150 Offering their liues to the push and picke of present death. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Elstride* I, How I past the pickes of painfull woe. 1639 BAILLIE in *Z. Boyd's Zion's Flowers* (1855) Introd. 45, I furnished to half-a-dozen..fellows, musquets and picks.

Pick, *sb.*[3] [f. PICK *v.*[1], in various detached uses.]

1. An act of picking; a stroke with something pointed.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. ix. 64 The auld waiklie..A dart did cast, quhilk, with a pik, can stynt On his harnys. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. i, I'll..take a pick at your head with the bont-hook. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss., Pick or Bang*, a way of deciding which side is to go in first in any game. A stick is thrown up, and if it falls upright it is *pick*, and *bang* if it falls flatling.

2. The picking *of* a quarrel.

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 38 He understood this expostulation to be nothing but the pick of a Quarrel to assist the French.

3. An act of choosing or selecting; *transf.* that which is selected; the best or choicest portion or example of anything; the choicest product or contents.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 58, I might have my pick and choice of all the..dukes in the nation. 1826 D. ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 2) 44 (E. D. D.) Purchase goods at Lon'on town Whare he wad get his pick an' wale. 1829 DARWIN in *Life* I. (1887) 177 Letting —— have first pick of the beetles. 1855 BROWNING *Up at a Villa* ix, You get the pick of the news. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 421 The chiefs are the pick and flower of the whole Greek array. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xi, Mamma—I wish you would not say 'the pick of them'..it is rather a vulgar expression. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 6. 90 Customers had to wait..till the buyers of the Abbot had had the pick of the market. 1874 [see BASKET *sb.* 1 d]. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* iv. 117 These young men..were the very pick of the parish. 1896 GRAHAM *Red Scaur* 23 The lad..he's the pick of the basket.

4. The taking of a bit or mouthful of food; a slender or sparing meal. Now *dial.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 253/1 He [the cock] is to be fed..Every meal having 12 picks, or Corns of Barley. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 30 See, here's my dish, come tak' a pick o't, But, deed, I fear there's scarce a lick o't. 1835 J. D. CARRICK *Laird of Logan* 275 (E. D. D.) There were few in our house could tak ony dinner that day; I took my ordinar pick. 1890 P. H. EMERSON *Wild Life* 96 (E. D. D.) I'm gettin' scrannish [hungry] and could do a pick. 1899 MACMANUS *Chimney Corners* 99 Won't ye sit down and have a pick of dinner with us?

5. The quantity or portion of any crop (as hops, peas, etc.) picked or gathered at one time or turn; a gathering.

1887 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 2/4 American and Californian hops are being gradually cleared off the market,..the second pick is now selling at proportionate value.

6. *Painting.* See quot. and PICK *v.*[1] 17 a.

1836 SMART, *Pick*,..that which is picked in, either by a point or by a pointed pencil. 1882 in OGILVIE; and in later Dicts.

7. *Printing.* **a.** A speck of hardened ink or dirt that gets into the hollows of types in forme and causes a blot on the printed page. **b.** An intrusive bit of metal on an electrotype or stereotype plate.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 387 When..pieces of the..Film that grows on Inck with standing by, or any dirt, get into the Hollows of the Face of the Letter, that Film or Dirt will fill or choak up the Face of the Letter, and Print Black; and is called a Pick; because the Press-man with the Point of a Needle, picks it out. 1731 BAILEY (ed. 5), *A Pick* (among Printers), a Blot occasioned by Dirt on the Letters. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 352 It will be a Pick, and print black, and deface the work. 1882 J. SOUTHWARD *Pract. Printing* (1884) 14 Foreign matter that adheres to the face of a type..causes a blotch in the impression. This is called pick. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict., Pick*,..little drops of metal on stereotype plates.

†8. Each of the spots on dice; = PIP *sb.*[2] 1. *Obs. rare.*

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. xii. 222 The square, which alwaies falleth right howsouer it be cast, is the Emblеme of Constancy, but the vncertainety of the Picks, is the very Type of inconstancy, and mutability.

9. A local name of the bar-tailed godwit.

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 198 Bar-tailed Godwit..Pick (Norfolk), Prine (Essex). From its habit of probing the mud for food.

Pick, *sb.*[4] *north. dial.* [f. PICK *v.*[2]]

1. An act of throwing or pitching, a cast, throw; a push or thrust; = PITCH *sb.*[2]

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 423 He adventured four hundred thousand Sesterces upon every pick of the dice. 1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss.* s.v., He gave him a pick, and over he went..'Give him a pick-ower'. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Pick*, a sudden push.

2. *Weaving.* A cast or throw of the shuttle; the stroke that drives the shuttle: taken as a unit of measurement in reckoning the speed of the loom.

1851 I. D. B. GORDON in *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal.* p. viii**/2 The new looms can be driven at 220 picks per minute. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1696/2 The pick is the blow which drives the shuttle, and is delivered upon the armed head of the shuttle by the *picker-head* on the end of the oscillating *picker-staff*. 1894 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 194 Our Lancashire weaver attends on an average 3.9 looms running 240 picks a minute.

b. *transf.* In textiles, A single thread of the weft (produced by one pick of the shuttle): esp. used in reference to the number of threads in the inch, as determining the fineness of the fabric.

Double pick loom, a loom in which two shots or picks of weft are inserted together into the shed or opening of the warp.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3) s.v., The relative quality of cotton cloth is denoted by the number of picks it has to the inch. 1876 HOLDSWORTH (*title*) Ready Reckoner for Hanks in Worsted Pieces, being Tables giving the net yarn in hanks required in pieces from five to fifty picks per quarter inch. 1878 A. BARLOW *Weaving* xxxi. 318 The warp is eight of black and four of white, the filling is pick and pick, black and white. 1898 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 2/1 Most classes of goods have hitherto been made with a

change of shed for each pick of weft put in by the shuttle. The weft in this double Pick Loom is carried on two bobbins placed in a shuttle of the same length as the ordinary one, and such is the nature of the arrangement that the weft is carried through the shed, and one end laid behind the other with the greatest ease.

3. That which is pitched or thrown, as a flat stone in the game of PICKIE. *dial.*

1898 ALICE B. GOMME *Games* II. 451 The pick (a small flat stone) is pitched into No. 1 bed..The player must hop and use the foot on the ground to strike 'pick'.

4. An emetic. *dial.*

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pick*, an emetic. 1880 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. I. 344 The doctor gave him a pick.

Pick, *sb.*[6] *north. dial.* [ad. F. *pique* spade in cards, prop. 'pike'.] The spade in playing-cards.

1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Picks*, spades; from piques, French. *N. Pick-Ace*, the ace of spades. *N.* 1819 J. BURNESS *Tales* 286 (Jam.) He then laid out the ace o' picks. 1825 JAMIESON, *Picks*, the suit of cards called spades. *Mearns, Aberd.*

Pick, *sb.*[6], northern form of PITCH *sb.*[1]

Pick, *sb.*[7], obs. form of PIKE, mountain peak.

Pick, *sb.*[8], obs. and Sc. variant of PIQUE.

Pick, *sb.*[9], obs. form of PIC[2], the measure.

Pick, *a. colloq.* [attrib. use of PICK *sb.*[3] 3.] Picked, chosen, best.

1819 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 302 We had the pick and choice singers of the two great operas. 1899 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 6/4 It is the pick week of the season.

Pick (pik), *v.*[1] Forms: α. 1? pic(i)an, 4 pyken (5 -yn), piken, 4–9 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* pike, pyke. β. (?4–6 pik), 5–7 picke, 6 pycke, picque, *Sc.* pyk, pikk, 6– pick. [This vb. is found with long and short *i*, *pīkcn*, *pik(k)en*, *pike*, *pick*, of which the former is app. the earlier, but the latter the surviving form in Standard Eng., though *pike* (pəik) survives in the same senses in northern and some midland dialects. The earliest known trace of the word is in the vbl. sb. *picung* (? *ī* or *ĭ*), a gloss on L. *stigmata*, in Corpus Gloss. *c* 725, implying a vb. *pician* (*ī* or *i*) or *plcan* to puncture. MS. F. of the OE. Chronicle has, anno 796, a verb uncertainly read *pycan* or *pytan*, more prob. the latter. Otherwise no examples have yet been found before 1300. In sense 1 there is evident connexion with PICK *sb.*[1] 1, PIKE *sb.*[1] 1, and (esp. in 1 b) some agreement of sense with F. *piquer* (which is similarly related to *pic*); but the sense-development in Eng. is very different from that of F. *piquer* and the cognate Pr., Sp., Pg. *picar* and It. *piccare*, which adhere always more or less closely to the sense 'puncture, pierce, prick, sting', a notion which in Eng. barely enters into sense 2, and is entirely absent from the other senses. On the other hand, verbs akin in form and meaning occur in the Middle and Modern stages of the Teutonic langs.: cf. late ON. (13th c.) *pikka, þjakka* 'to peck, prick' (Vigf.), Norw. *pikka*, Sw. *picka*, Da. *pikke* to pick, peck, pierce with pointed tool, also to beat, palpitate, throb; MLG., LG., E.Fris. *pikken* to pick, peck, MDu. *picken* to pick, peck as a bird, pierce or strike with beak, cut with sickle or scythe (Kilian); Du. *pikken* to pick, peck; mod.Ger. (from LG.) *picken* to peck as a bird, pick or punctnre with a sharp tool (also *pīken*, *picken*). Compare also Welsh *pigo*, Corn. *piga* 'to prick, sting, pick, peck' (said e.g. of a pin, a thorn, a bird), which goes with *pig* sb. fem. 'anything pointed, sharp point, beak, bill, neb', with similar forms in Breton, and a large family of derivatives and connected words, from the root *pik-*. All these words in the various languages go back to earlier forms in *pīk-*, *pik-*, *pikk-*; but the question of their ulterior history and relations is involved in obscurity and conflicting difficulties. The Romanic verbs point to an original form **piccāre*, related to **pīccus*, Sp. *pico*, F. *pic*, for conjectures as to the origin of which see PIKE *sb.*[1], note. In OE., *plcung* is supported by the sb. *piic*, *plc*, PIKE; but there are no cognate words in the other Teutonic languages in their early stage. In Welsh and Cornish, however, *pīgo*, *pīga*, appear to be native words; going back, with the cognate sb. *pīg*, to a Brythonic root *pīk-*, corresponding perhaps to a proto-Celtic **qīk-* (see PIKE *sb.*[1], note). The modern Irish and Gaelic *pic*, *pioc*, and their derivatives are, of course, from English.

The two forms *pick* and *pike* might have been treated as separate words, as in the sbs. PICK[1], PIKE[1]. But in the inflected forms of the vb. in early quots., the length of the *i* is often doubtful, so that the separation would be difficult; and in modern times, *pike* exists only as a dialect form of *pick*. It is therefore most convenient to combine the two under the current literary form *pick*, separating the examples, where possible, under α and β, and stating in what senses *pike* continues in dialect use. Sometimes there is differentiation: in S. E. Scotch, *pike* is distinct from *pick*, and used only in senses 2, 2 b, 3, b, c; but in other Sc. and Eng. dialects, and in earlier Sc., *pike* is used in other senses also.]

I. 1. *trans.* To pierce, penetrate, indent, dig into, or break the surface of (anything) by striking it with something sharp or pointed, as to break up (ground, a road, etc.) with a pick, to indent the surface of (a millstone); †rarely, to hoe. Also *absol.*, to ply the pick, mattock, pickax, etc.

α. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 272 Pikit him, & dikit him, on scorne said he, He pikes & dikes in length, as him likes, how best it may be. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 17 And..hath þe londe to ferme..to pyken it and to weden it. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 424/1 To whome the..bysshop gafe of his wode as moche as he myght pyke & delue & throwe doun with hys owne handes.

β. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus minor*) 754 He saw a wal wes fow thyke; & his mynowris þare gert he pyke, In entent to caste it done [*for* thyk, pyk, *or* thykke, pykke]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 168, I grapit graithly the gyll, Every modywart hyll, Bot I mycht pyk thair my fyll Or penny com out. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 135 A Mill-stone, though it be lifted vp to be picked and beaten..remaineth parcell of the Mill. 1756 J. LLOYD in W. Thompson *N. N. Advoc.* (1757) 51, I have often desired the Grinder not to pick his Mill so often with the sharp Pikes. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 369 There is an immense body of ore in sight which can be easily picked and shoveled up. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Terms Coal-mining*, *Pick* .., to dress with a pick the sides of a shaft or other excavation. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Pick the flint*, formerly, to freshen the striking surface of a gun-flint to insure ignition; now used figuratively; as, to pick one's flint and try again. 1898 MACMANUS *Bend of Road* 40 The same lad..can see as far through a millstone as the man picked it. *Mod.* The ground is so hard, that it will be necessary to pick it.

†**b.** Of a bird: To pierce or strike with the bill, to peck; of an insect: to puncture. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 53 Isopes frogges to whom ..Iupiter sent a hearon to picke them in the hedes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. viii. 41 b, Small..wormes, which with their billes and stinges picking the other figs, sodaynely after they are picked, they come to..perfect ripenesse. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Picar*, to picke or pecke... Also to pricke or picke as with a pin or needle. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 107 Shall a silly bird picke her owne brest to nourish her yong ones? 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 45 Or like the Falcon, knit Vnto the Perch..I picke my lesses; and assay For Libertie, in everie way.

c. To make or form by picking: in phrase *to pick a hole* or *holes in* something. *To pick a hole in a person's coat*: see HOLE *sb.* 9.

1648–1898 [see HOLE *sb.* 9]. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* 1. 6 Saint Hierom was the first that ever pickt a hole in the Scriptures. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* XXIX. 503 The most envious and observing eyes..could not pick a hole..in any of his words or actions. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 314 We of the civilized countries have still so much of the savage left in us, that we fall..picking holes in characters, manners, and sentiments. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Pike*, Thou s ollas piking a hole i my coat. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* ix, Not being able to pick a hole in poor Miss Fotheringay's reputation.

2. To probe or penetrate with a pointed instrument, or the like (e. g. with the finger-nail, or a bird with its beak, etc.), so as to remove any extraneous matter: e. g. *to pick the teeth, the nose, the ear, the nails.*

α. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Stans Puer* 12 in *Babees Bk.* 27 Pike not þi nose; & moost in especial..to-fore þi souereyn cratche ne picke þee noust. *Ibid.* 42 Þi teeþ also at þe table picke with no knyf [*v.r.* ne pike not with thi knyff]. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 204 Have yee not seene one..sitting..where yee sitt, pyke his nailes, and pull doun his bonnet over his eyes, when..vices were rehooked?

β. *c* 1430 (see α). 1607 TOPSELL *Hist. Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 239 It is good toward night to pick, cleanse, and open his hoofs, with some artificial instrument. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* iii. 36 Like the bold bird upon the banks of Nile, That picks the teeth of the dire crocodile. 1768 LADY M. COKE *Jrnl.* 13 Aug. (1889) II. 336 He picked his Nose, which you know is neither graceful or royal. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 627 He picks clean teeth, and, busy as he seems With an old tavern quill, is hungry yet. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* XXXIV, The Portuguese picked their teeth with their forks.

b. Applied to using the finger-nails to remove or relieve a pimple, scab, or sore place.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* II. x. 193 An *Herpes exedens*..being heated by scratching or picking with their Nails will terminate corrosive. 1854 *Hooper's Physician's Vade Mecum* (ed. 4) 590. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 837 An itching or tingling which induces the patient to pick or scratch the part.

II. 3. To clear or cleanse (a thing), with the fingers or the like, of any extraneous or refuse substance, as to pick a fowl (of its feathers), to pick fruit, as currants, strawberries, etc. (of their stalks, calyx leaves, etc.); to cleanse (anything) by removal of refuse, dirt, or unsnitable parts. *A crow to pick* (properly *pluck*): see CROW *sb.*[1] 3 b.

α. *c* 1325 *W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 153 Eschuvet flatour [*gl.* losenjour] ke seet flater, Trop seet ben espeluker [*gloss* piken]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 162 He satte him thanne doun and pyketh, And wyssh his herbes in the flod. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 397/2 Pykyn, or clensyn, or cullyn owte the on-clene, *purgo*. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 428 Take flesh of a Roo and pyke hit clene. 1530 PALSGR. 657/1, I pyke or make clene, *je nettoye*... I prye you, pyke my combe. *Ibid.*, I pyke saffrone or any floure or corne, whan I sorte one parte of them from another.

β. 1764 ELIZ. MOXON *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 154 Gather your gooseberries..pick and bottle them. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 226 Put in three sets of goose giblets well picked. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 179/1 To say nothing of all the crows which he finds to pick with his author on his own account. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* May 273 There was only one thing he could really do properly, and that was, pick birds. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Terms Coal-mining*, *Pick*..3. To remove shale, dirt, &c., from coals.

b. *To pick a bone*, to clear it of all adherent flesh (which in this case is the valuable part); so *to pick a carcass*, etc.: with various constructions. Hence, *fig.* to strip or rob *a person* of all he has, to reduce to starvation or indigence. *To have a bone to pick with any one*: see BONE *sb.* 6 c.

α. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 278/1 To Pike A bane, *opisare*, *opicare*. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* XXIII, Sum thanes thair tennants pykt and squeist. 1737 — *Scot. Prov.* (1776) 33 He's unco fou in his ain house that canna pike a bane in his neighbour's. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorks. Dial.*, You can pike that bone.

β. 1579 [see BONE *sb.* 6 c]. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 37, I wrong the Devil, should I pick their bones. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* XII. (1848) 462 Pick a bishop to the bones, he'll soon gather flesh and blood again. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 33 The Cannibal Man-catchers..that..pick the Bones of all the Paupers that fall into their Clutches. 1730 SWIFT *Death & Daphne* 34 Pare, like a carcase pickt by crows. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 110 [Vultures] pour down upon the carcass; and, in an instant, pick its bones as bare and clean as if they had been scraped by a knife. 1799 SOUTHEY *God's Judgem. Wicked Bishop* XIX, They have whetted their teeth against the stones, And now they pick the Bishop's bones. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* I, He could pick the wing of a fowl. 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* IV. 35 A leg of mutton..fit for the most delicate lady in Ireland 'to pick'. 1884 RIDER HAGGARD *Dawn* IV, I consider that I have got a bone to pick with Providence about that nose.

c. *intr. Sc.*

c 1550 R. BIESTON *Bayte Fortune* A ij, And cast thee forth a bone to pike vpon. 1565 [see BONE *sb.* 6 c]. 1794 BURNS *Amang the Trees* II, The hungry bike did scrape and pike Til we were wae and weary, O.

†**4.** To cleanse, make trim or neat, trick out, prank; to deck, adorn; of a bird: to preen (its feathers). Also *absol. Obs.* (Cf. APYKE *v.*)

α. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11191 Þenne come chamberleyns & squiers, Riche robes of mani maners, To folde, to presse, & to pyke [*rime* strike]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 2011 He kembeth hym, he preyneth hym and pyketh. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lv. 237 (Harl. MS.), She lovide ande pikide, fedde, ande tawȝte this childe. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 189 b/2 Saynt loye..made clene theyr heedes & wysshe them and them that were lowsy and ful of vermyne he hym self wold pyke and make them clene. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B vij b, Then after when she [an hawke] begynnyth to penne, and plumyth, and spalchith and pikith her selfe. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* v. 27 Though she was disteyned before tyme..he clensed her, he pyked her, and made her perfectly trimme in euery poynt. 1552 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Como*, to kembe or decke the busshe:.. to trymme, to attyre, to pyke. [*arch.* *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II. ii. (1651) B vij b, Cembeth thy self, and pyketh now thy self; Slecketh thy self.]

β. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 243 But the woman..decked and picked herselfe in the hartiest manner. 1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* I. i. (1668) 12 Hounds love naturally to stretch them, and pick themselves in the Sun. 1657 J. WATTS *Dipper Sprinkled* 31 A common pond..wherein..Geese, Ducks, do daily duck and pick themselves. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 989 To pick or prain, as a bird doth herself. [*a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* ii. *Garlands*, The Ægyptians.. beside the bravery of their garlands, had little birds to peck their heads and brows.]

III. 5. To detach and take, esp. with the fingers, (anything) from the place in which it grows or adheres, or from that which contains it; to pluck, gather, cull (growing flowers, fruit, etc.); said also of a bird, with its beak. See also 18, 19.

α. *c* 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 156 Antre foyze le lyn eslyse3 flax [*gl.* pik thi flax]. *c* 1380 [see *Pick away*, 16]. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. A iv, Arnold bishop of Metis .. at layser made the king to go pike a salet. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, To *Pike*, to pick or take up, to gather.

β. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 23 That the moldywarpe-hilles be spredde, and the styckes cleane pycked out of the medowe. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 89 b, Hole nuttes lately pikked from the trees. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. x. 9 Wherefore on a Bricke wall haue I climb'd into this Garden, to see if I can eate Grasse, or picke a Sallet another while. 1601 — *All's Well* IV. v. 15 Wee may picke a thousand sallets ere wee light on such another herbe. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 229 Pick the female barberries clean from the stalks. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 33 As the gardener's hand Picks from the colewort a green caterpillar. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* I. 12 Tom..longed..to get over a gate, and pick buttercups. 1875–81 To pick hops [see HOP[1] 1, HOP-PICKER]. 1896 H. FREDERIC *Illumination* 117 She picked some of these [pinks] for him.

fig. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 246 The women there are wise, the men craftie: they will gather lone by thy lookes, and picke thy minde out of thy hands. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 48 And how much honor [would then be] Pickt from the chaffe and ruine of the times, To be new varnisht. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (J.), Hope, that he should out of these his enemies distresses pick some fit occasion of advantage. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 130 He picks a living out of others gaines. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1751 Full seldom doth a man repent, or use Both grace and will to pick the vicious quitch Of blood and custom wholly out of him.

†**b.** *fig.* To 'gather' or 'draw' with the mind; to infer, deduce, make out. *Obs.*

1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (Parker Soc.) 104 And truly, if we mark the place itself, much better doctrine may be pyked of it, than to prefigurate I wot not what manner

of Cross nnto us. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 100 Trust me sweete, Out of this silence yet, I pickt a welcome. 1593 — *Lucr.* 100 But she that never coped with stranger eyes, Could pick no meaning from their parling looks. 1621 Quarles *Div. Poems, Esther* (1717) 104 'Twas not the sharpness of thy wandring eye, (Great King Assuerus) to pick Majesty From out the sadness of a Captive face.

6. Of birds, and some beasts: To take up (grains or small bits of food) with bill or teeth; also, of persons, to bite or eat in small bits or delicately; *colloq.* to eat. Cf. Peck *v.*[1] 4.

1430-40 Lydg. *Bochas* ix. i. (1558) 20 b, Milke white doues which that piked greine. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 717 Lay before her flies, or little wormes, which by their crauling will stir vp the bird to picke them. 1728 Vanbr. & Cib. *Prov. Husb.* iv. iv, I'd fain pick a bit with you. 1786 Capt. T. Morris *Songs, Lyra Urban.* (1848) I. 80-2 (Farmer), I hope from their budget they'll pick out a song, While I'll pick a little more dinner. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxv, 'I think, young woman', said Mrs. Gamp,..'that I could pick a little bit of pickled salmon'. 1862 Borrow *Wild Wales* xlviii. (1901) 154/1 A few miserable sheep picking the wretched herbage. 1879 Stevenson *Trav. Cevennes* 167, I picked a meal in fear and trembling. 1893 — *Catriona* 22 We'll pick a bit of dinner.

b. *intr.* To eat with pecking or small bites; of a person, 'to eat slowly and by small morsels' (J.), to eat fastidiously or daintily; *slang* or *colloq.* to take food, to eat. Cf. Peck *v.*[1] 4.

1584 Cogan *Haven Health* ccxiii. (1636) 222 For (as it is said) children and chicken, would bee alwayes picking. 1648-78 Hexham, *Picken als de vogels*, to Pick as Birds doe. 1693 Dryden *Persius' Sat.* iii. 231 Why stand'st thou picking? Is thy Pallat sore? 1786 Capt. T. Morris *Songs, Lyra Urban.* (1848) I. 80-82 (Farmer) For me I protest, if it wasn't for shame, I could pick till to-morrow at dinner. 1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourtray Fam.* I. 178 Rather picking than eating any thing, because she affected ill health. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* iii. 18, I could never do mair than pyke at food. 1895 Mrs. B. M. Croker *Village Tales* (1896) 74 The milch goats were browsing, and the poultry picking about.

IV. 7. To choose out, select carefully, cull; cf. *pick out*, 19 b. Now chiefly in *to pick one's men, one's words*, etc.

a. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 296 Rathere, if it mihte hir like, The beste wordes wolde I pike. *Ibid.* II. 90 How that men schal the wordes pike After the forme of eloquence. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* iii. (1622) 402 Let us pike our good from out much bad. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. l. 505 He either wholly omitted Nowel's sayings..[or] here and there piked what he thought good. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss., Pike*, v., to pick, to select, to chuse. Dut. *picken*.

β. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* I. 188 [They] purged the olde and corrupt lawes, and picked out of them a certain..most profitable for the commons. 1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 243 From thence the best Poets ordinarily pick their comparisons to pourtraite the rarest beauties. 1689 I. Mather in *Andros Tracts* II. 6 They have caused Juries to be pick'd of Men who are not of the Vicinity. 1735 Pope *Ep. Lady* 273 Heav'n..Picks from each sex, to make the Fav'rite blest, Your love of Pleasure, our desire of Rest. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. II. i. (1869) 29 You can pick your society no where but in London. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 1028 Geraint, dismounting, pick'd the lance That pleased him best. 1897 *Evesham Jrnl.* 25 Sept. (E. D. D.), This player was not picked at the committee meeting.

b. Phr. *To pick one's way, steps*: to choose a way carefully through dirty or dangerous ground, in order to avoid its difficulties, etc.

1714 Gay *Trivia* I. 239 Deep through a miry lane she pick'd her way, Above her ancle rose the chalky clay. 1781 Crabbe *Library* 294 While judgment slowly picks his sober way. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* lxii, A treacherous place to pick one's steps in. 1849 Clough *Dipsychus* II. iv. 93 The dashing stream Stays not to pick his steps among the rocks. 1883 F. M. Peard *Contrad.* xxxii, She..picked her way between the heather and bracken.

†c. To search through (a place). *Obs. rare.*

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 38, I picke hell, you shall not find such reasons.

d. *intr.* To search with some selection.

1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* xli, A vast collection of letters, ..amongst which she picked for some time..for the missive in question. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 7/1 A bran tub.. from which they will pick for a present.

e. *To pick and choose* (or †*cull*), to select fastidiously or nicely. Often *absol.* or *intr.*

a. *c* 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 6032 Noght but golde and stonys Chose and piked for the nonys.

β. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. vii. 80 [They] are 300...chosen and picked out of the most.. excellent archers amongst the Ianissaries. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 37 So little was the resistance he found as he had the liberty to pick and choose. 1666 W. Boghurst *Loimographia* (1894) 90 Out of which you may pick and choose which you like best. 1705 Addison *Prol. to Steele's Tend. Husb.* 17 Our Modern Wits are forc'd to pick and cull, And here and there by Chance glean up a Fool. 1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 171 ₱ 3, I shall always pick and cull the Pantry for him. 1718 Hickes & Nelson *J. Kettlewell* III. lxvi. 351 If Men were at Liberty to pick and chuse what they please in the Offices of the Church. 1862 Goulburn *Pers. Relig.* iv. v. (1873) 290 Picking and choosing the words which are used. *Mod.* Take them as they come: you must not pick and choose.

8. To seek and find an occasion of; as *to pick a quarrel with* (†*against, at, to, unto*) a person, †also formerly *to pick fault, to pick* (*an*) *occasion of* (offence, etc.) or *occasion to do* (something), etc.

a. *c* 1449 *Paston Lett.* I. 87 The seyde parsone..hathe pekyd a qwarell to on Mastyr Recheforthe. *c* 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* x. (*Fox & Wolf*) xxix, Anc wickit man.. pykis at thame all quarrellis that he can. 1513 More *Rich. III* (1883) 17 In his presence they piked a quarrell to the Lorde Richard Graye. 1530 Palsgr. 657/1, I pyke a quarell, or fynde maters to fall out with one for. 1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* III vi. (1541) 138 b, They medle with other folkes busines..exhort and giue preceptes, rebuke and correcte, pyke fautes. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 156 b, From whence doth he pike this quarell? 1584 Hudson *Du Bartas' Judith* iv, Yet some will quarrell pike, And common bruit will deem them all alike.

β. *a* 1529 Skelton *Bowge of Courte* 314 Fyrste pycke a quarell, and fall oute with hym then. 1530 Palsgr. 656/2, I pycke no mater, or I pycke no quarrell to one. *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 270 Then is there a causeless quarrel picked against the Popes. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 811 Neyther the Lion, nor the Bore shall picke any matter at anye thing here spoken. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 132 Every day some quarrelling matter or other was pickt against him. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. ii. 111, I sall quit you with gud lene, as I may pick occasion. 1610 Willet *Hexapla Dan.* 182 They..picke what matter they can against him. 1623 Laud in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 242 They..have picked all the occacions they could to detract from mee. 1674 Allen *Danger Enthusiasm* 29 [They] raised Cavils and pickt Quarrels against it. 1697 J. Sergeant *Solid Philos.* 367 He will..doubtless, pick new Quarrels at the Definition. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. lvii. 581 These did too often (where they could pick occasion) use rigor towards such as more sincerely and earnestly served God. 1785 Jefferson *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 449 The question is..with whom the Emperor will pick the next quarrel. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* v. xiv. 325 Some of the men began to pick quarrels.

†b. Phrase. *To pick a thank* (*thanks*) *of* (*with*) (a person): to curry favour with, as by sycophancy or tale-bearing; also *absol.*, to play the sycophant or tale-bearer. Cf. Pickthank.

a. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 3048 A þank to pike, His lordys wil and witte he instifieth. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. 2 Pet.* 17 False prophetes..whiche eyther to pyke a thanke at yᵉ princes hande or elles..for hatred of other, prophecied the thinge, whiche the spirite of God spake not. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* Pref. 5 b, Manye of those wryters seke to pike a thanke.

β. 1560 Pilkington *Expos. Aggeus* (1562) 347 Thinkinge therehy too picke a thanke, and get a rewarde of David. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 55 Least I should seeme either to picke a thanke with men, or a quarel with women. 1600 Holland *Livy* VI. xxvi. 235, I will not..pick my selfe a privat thanke for a publike benefit. 1611 Cotgr., *Escornifler*, ..to pick a thanke or carry tales for victuals. 1627 Sanderson *Serm., Ad Mag.* ii. (1657) 134 Doeg to pick a thank with his Master,..told tales of David and Abimelech. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 481 Some..that would now perchance pick them thank without desert. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 989 To pick thanks, *sycophantari*.

†c. *To pick* (*acquaintance* or *chat with*): to seek occasion of, cultivate, make gradually. *Obs.*

1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xviii, The doctor was made the first to pick acquaintance. 1770 J. Adams *Diary* 19 Aug., Mr. Royal Tyler began to pick chat with me.

V. 9. To rob, plunder (a person or place); to rifle the contents of (anything); †to take by robbery, to steal (goods, etc.). Now only in phr. *To pick* a person's *pocket* or *purse*, also *fig.*, his *brains*.

a. *c* 1300 *Song of Husbandman* 25 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 150 Thus me pileth the pore and pyketh ful clene. 1301 [see Piker[1] 1]. *c* 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 178 He [Death] comeþ so baldely, to pike his pray. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2467 *Phillis*, [He] pikid of hire al the good he myghte. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 367 He..thoghte he wolde be som weie The tresor pyke and stele aweie. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1371 The Grekes..Prayen and pyken mony priuey chambur. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 66 Ther we piken but seely pans Thi secte pikith poundis. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxviii. 335 Thi close [clothes] so can [= gan] thai fro the pyke. *a* 1476 *5th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 530/1 If ony be founde..pikeyng purses or other smale thynges. 1530 Lyndesay *Test. Pap.* 678, I did persaue, quhen preuelye ȝe did pyke Ane chekin frome ane hen, vnder ane dyke. 1612 Jas. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. III. 106 To cause youre Officers..pyke shillings from poore Skottismen. [1865 G. Macdonald *A. Forbes* 19 An' min' and no pyke the things i' the chop (= shop).]

β. 1531 Tindale *Expos. 1 John* (1537) 8 He were a foole which wolde trust hym..that hath pycked his purse before his face. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle of Facions* App. 338 Lette him that shall haue picqued either Golde or Siluer paye the double. 1591 Greene *Maidens Dreame* x, Delaying law, that picks the client's purse. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, III. iii. 94 Shall I not take mine ease at mine Inne, but I shall haue my Pocket pick'd? 1612 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Trav.* Wks. (1872) 35 One of them held the good wife with a tale, the whilst another was picking her chest. 1727 Gay *Begg. Op.* I. vi, He hath as fine a hand at picking a pocket as a woman. 1838 Lytton *Alice* VII. v, His success in picking the brain of Mr. Onslow of a secret encouraged him. 1879 Spurgeon *Serm.* XXV. 112 A person may very readily pick my pocket of my purse. 1885 T. A. Guthrie *Tinted Venus* 89 Want to pick my brains?

b. *intr.* or *absol.* In later use felt as a kind of euphemism for: To practise petty theft, to pick up 'unconsidered trifles', to appropriate small things or portions of things such as it is thought will not be noticed; to pilfer, to filch. Chiefly in phr. *pick and steal*, familiar from the Church Catechism, and now app. associated with sense 5.

a. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 351 This proverbe is evere newe, That stronge lokes maken trewe Of hem that wolden stele and pyke [*v.r.* pile]. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Owen Glendour* iii, The suttle Fox doth pyke.

β. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Catech.*, To kepe my handes from picking and stealing. 1552 Latimer *Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 87 Many folks.. exhort themselves to do wickedly, to steal, to pick, and to do all lewdness. 1552 Huloet, Picke craftelye, *Manticulor* [printed *Mantiscinor*]. [1565-73 Cooper, *Mantiscinor, aris*, to steale craftily.]

10. To open (a lock) with a pointed instrument, a skeleton key, or the like; to open clandestinely. (Usually with implication of intended robbery.)

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 81 She mynded..To picke the..locke. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 576 Were beauty under twenty locks kept fast, Yet love breaks through and picks them all at last. 1757 R. Lloyd *Ep.* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 101 If chests he breaks, if locks he picks. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxi, O'Brien pulled out his picklocks to pick it. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* xiv, The lock of resolution which neither Time nor Temptation has..picked. 1881 Young *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1494 When a key is lost, and the door happens to be locked, a smith will pick it, as it is technically called, with a piece of bent wire.

transf. 1883 D. H. Wheeler *By-ways Lit.* viii. 150 (Funk) Cassius..picks Brutus open as easily as he would an oyster.

VI. 11. To separate by picking, to pull or comb asunder: usually with defining adv. or phrase: as *pick to pieces* (also *fig.*); but simply in *pick oakum, pick cotton* or *wool*.

1536 [*implied in* wulpiker: see Picker[1] 1 f]. 1538 Elyot *Lat. Dict., Carminarii*, they that do pike [*ed.* 1545 picke] or make clene wulle, or carde. 1565-78 Cooper *Thesaurus, Carminatio*, the picking or carding of wull..He or she that picketh or cardeth wull. 1683 in *New Mills Cloth Manuf.* (S. H. S.) 55 For piking scribbling and oyll. 1690 Child *Disc. Trade* (1694) 105 The girls may be employed in mending the clothes of the aged...The boys in picking okam. 1733 P. Lindsay *Interest Scot.* 23 Easy Labour at first, such as picking of Wool or Cotton, teasing of Ockam. 1859 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. iv. 83 Power of picking what I say to pieces. 1869 Trollope *He Knew*, etc. lxxxi. (1878) 449 They'll pick you to pieces a little among themselves. 1874 *Punch* 14 Mar. 110/1 Picking oakum in penal servitude.

b. *intr.* for *pass.* To admit of being picked.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 62 The yarn..will pick into oakum.

12. To pluck the strings of a musical instrument, as the banjo. *U. S.*

1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3) s. v., In the South, to pick the banjo or guitar, means to play upon these instruments. Comp. the French *pincer*. 1891 *Century Mag.* Nov. 52 He could pick the banjo in a way no one had ever heard it picked before. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXIV. 485/1 The strings [of a Polynesian instrument] are strummed, rather than picked.

13. Short for *pick out*, 19 g.

1892 *Cath. News* 23 Jan. 3/2 Picturesque green sashes, picked with black crape.

VII. Intransitive uses with prepositions.

14. *To pick at* —: a. To aim at picking, make a motion to pick (in various prec. senses).

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. xlii. 131 This byrde sawe hymselfe so well fethered..he began to waxe prowde, and.. pycked and spurred at them. 1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 17 Some curious hend..may pick at a Moate, and ask me two or three questions out of this Narration. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 143 Muscular tremors, picking at the bed-clothes..appear in bad cases [of scarlatina].

b. *fig.* To find fault with, gird at, nag at; to carp or cavil at. Now only *dial.* and *U. S.*

a 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 9 The second thing calld culpable in him, but was not, was pick'd at by the cross humours of some in the end of Q. Elizabeth's reign. 1786 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) I. 605 The Emperor, the Empress, and the Venetians seem all to be picking at the Turks. 1822 Galt *Provost* xxiii, The rising generation began to pick and dah at him. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Pick at*, v. to quarrel with. 'They're always picking at teean t'other', at each other. 1884 Roe *Nat. Ser. Story* ii, When the papers have nothing else to find fault with, they pick at West Point. 1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 430/2 I'm always being picked at. I wish I was dead.

15. *To pick on, upon* —: = prec. b. Now *U. S. dial.*

c 1370 *Robert Cicyle* 269 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 215/2 Alle men on him gon pike, For he rod oþer vnlike. 1890 Mary E. Wilkins *Mod. Dragon* in *Humble Romance*, etc. (1891) 100, I don't see..what makes you girls for ever pick on each other. 1899 B. W. Green *Virginia Word-bk., Pick upon*, to annoy; the other boys always *pick upon* this one.

VIII. In combination with adverbs.

16. **Pick away**: see senses 1 and 5, and Away.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 103 Þe fendis may..pike awey þe seed. 1618 Brathwait *Descr. Death* viii, Fleshie He was, but it is pickt away. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 508 When the membrane had been picked away the optic thalami could be made out.

17. **Pick in.** a. To work in or fill in, in a painting or drawing.

1836 [see Pick *sb.*[3] 6]. 1859 Sala *Gaslight & D.* ii. 24 Then the shadows are 'picked in' by assistants.

b. *dial.* To pick or take hold of and bring in.

1891 Quiller Couch *Noughts & Crosses* 251 My landlady was out in the garden, 'picking in' her week's washing from the thorn hedge. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 20 June 3/4 The man..who gets his boat broadside across the lock's entrance, and is superciliously 'picked' in by the..assistant.

18. **Pick off.** a. See sense 5 and Off.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1466 Þay prudly hade piked of pom-garnades. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 19 These..just pick'd off from a Taylor's Shop-board. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 588 When the scales are picked off, the apertures of the hair-sacs are seen to be dilated.

b. To shoot with deliberate selection and aim, to shoot one by one. Also *fig.*

1810 *Vandeleur's Lett.* 1 Nov. (1894) 17 Our men are capital shots. I could see them pick the fellows off one at a time just as day began to appear. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 316 The corps of political riflemen..employed in picking off

place after place, however important or serviceable. 1885 *Scribner's Mag.* XXX. 396/1 Partisan rangers..picking off an English officer with as little ruth as they felt in shooting a stag.

19. Pick out. a. To extract by picking (senses 1, 2, 5); to dig out, peck out. Also *fig.* In quot. 1843, to undo by extracting the stitches one by one.

a. *c*1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 401 ȝif þin ize sclaundre þee, pyke it out. *c*1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 28 Ye must.. diligently clodde it, pyke out stones. 1530 Palsgr. 657/1, I pyke out, as a ravyn dothe a deed beestes eye. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* Pref., The like..Allegories I could pike out of other Poeticall fictions. 1861 Ramsay *Remin.* Ser. II. 74 Corbies winna pike out corbies' een.

β. 1388 Wyclif *Prov.* xxx. 17 Crowis of the stronde picke [1382 pecken] out thilke ize, that scorneth the fadir. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. iii. 276 Go too sir, you were beaten in Italy for picking a kernell out of a Pomgranat. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 824 They shewed them the vse..to pick out thornes in their feet. 1725 B. Higgons *Rem. Burnet* Hist. Wks. 1736 II. II. 120 To breed up young Presbyterians with the Money of the Church of England, to pick out her Eyes. *a*1756 Mrs. Haywood *New Present* (1771) 64 Pick the mussels out from the shells. 1843 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 246 Picking out her sewing has been such sorrowful work. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 555 Small plugs of horny epidermis can be picked out, leaving pits behind.

b. To select, to choose out with care or deliberation; in recent use said also of natural agents, as diseases.

1530 Palsgr. 657/1, I can pyke out the best and I were blyndefelde. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 122 The most general thyngys..wych among inſynyte other, I haue pykyd out. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 403 Could the World picke thee out three such Enemyes agnine? 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 291 ¶ 10 He then bid him pick out the Chaff from among the Corn. *a*1758 Ramsay *Fables* xvii. 20 Take the cannest gate to ease, And pike out joys by twas and threes. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) iv. II. 316 A guide..can almost always pick out at a glance the most practicable line of assault. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 710 These fibres in the peripheral nerves which when picked out by disease give rise to incoordination of movement.

† c. To extract or gain with effort, to acquire; = *pick up*, 20 c. *Obs.*

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 174 The good husband by cherishing of them [Bees], picketh out many times a good peece of his liuing. 1607 Dekker & Webster *Westw. Hoe* II. Wks. 1873 II. 295, I picke out a poore liuing amongst em: and I am thankefull for it.

d. To distinguish from surrounding objects, etc., with the senses.

1552 Latimer *Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 30 He will not forget us, for he seeth us in every corner; he can pick us out, when it is his will and pleasure. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* Ind. i. 24 Why Belman is as good as he my Lord, He ..twice to day pick'd out the dullest sent. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xv, Now and then Bell picked out the call of a thrush or a blackbird. 1873 — *Pr. Thule* i, An eye accustomed to pick out objects far at sea.

e. To make out or gather (sense or meaning); to piece out and ascertain (facts) by combining separate fragments or items of information.

1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) A iij, Because euerye body shall picke out the ways of liuing out of these mens authoritie. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 198 We dissemble againe..when we speake by way of riddle (Enigma) of which the sence can hardly be picked out. 1607 Beaumont *Woman Hater* I. iii, He brings me informations, pick'd out of broken words, in men's common talk. 1678 (ed. 2) Bunyan *Pilgr.* (1847) 129 Hopeful ..called to Christinn (for he was learned) to see if he could pick out the meaning..'Remember Lot's Wife.' 1882 M. Arnold *Speech at Eton* in *Irish Ess.* 185 Goethe..did not know Greek well and had to pick out its meaning by the help of a Latin translation.

f. To identify the notes of (a tune) and so play it by ear.

1893 Stevenson *Catriona* v. 55 She picked it out upon the keyboard, and..enriched the same with well-sounding chords. 1901 H. Harland *Com. & Errors* 97 If I were to pick it out for you on the piano, you would scoff at it.

g. To deck out, to adorn; now *spec.* to lighten or relieve the ground colour of (anything) by lines or spots of a contrasted colour following the outlines, mouldings, etc.

*c*1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 621 Thay had graces of whilk thaire pride thai myght pike out. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) I. 193 The picking out to a carriage is the ornamenting the ground with various contrasted colours, which is to lighten the appearance, and shew the mouldings to advantage. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* VIII. v, The ceiling.. was richly gilt and picked out in violet. 1882 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 257 A few are 'picked out', as a coach painter might say, with bright scarlet. 1897 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 2/2 Every arch and capital..was outlined, and as the expression is 'picked out' by holly, ivy, laurustinus, &c.

20. Pick up.

a. To break up (ground) with a pick; to extract from the ground by picking; to take up.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 104 And summe, to plese perkyn, pykeden [B. VI. 113 piked] vp þe weodes. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 37 A pike for to pike them [fitchis] vp handsom to drie. 1894 *Times* 21 May 4/4 A gang of men was sent..to pick up and relay the part of Onslow-gardens.

b. To take up with the fingers or beak; to lay hold of and take up (esp. a small object) from the ground or any low position; to lift lightly, smartly, or neatly; in *Knitting*, to take up (stitches) with a knitting-needle or wire. *To pick oneself up*, to recover oneself smartly from a fall, etc.

*c*1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 237 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 334 He doth the wif sethe a chapoun and piece beof,..The best he piketh up himself, and maketh his mawe touht. *a*1704 Locke (J.), The acorns he picked up under an oak in the wood. 1711 Budgell *Spect.* No. 77 ¶ 1 Will. had picked up a small Pebble. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 338 Its common food should be mixed with ants, so that when the bird goes to pick the ants it may pick up some of that also. 1809 Roland *Fencing* 99 Pick up his foil and deliver it politely to him. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii, Tom picked himself up, and settled himself on his bench again. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* xxi, Picks up her feet nicely, doesn't she? 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 32 Pick up the side loops for right-hand gusset, cast on the same number of loops as were on the needle before the heel began to be turned (28), and pick up the loops for the left-hand gusset. 1898 *Spectator* 3 Dec. 837 The broken cable of 1865 was picked up and repaired.

transf. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 258/1 The condenser..framed with the view of picking up the greatest number of rays from the source of light.

c. To acquire, attain, gain, earn, collect, gather, or get possession of as chance or opportunity offers; to come upon and possess oneself of; to make (a livelihood) by occasional opportunity.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. Prol. 35 This text is full of storyis euery deill, Realmes and landis, quharof I haue na feill..To pike thame wp perchance ȝour eene suld reill. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* IV. ii. 36 If in our youths we could pick up some pretty estate, 'twere not amiss to keep our doors hatched. 1693 J. Edwards *Author. O. & N. Test.* 102 This ridiculous fable which Plato had pick'd up. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. i. 167 By this Trade the Freemen of Malacca pick up a good livelihood. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 159 ¶ 1 When I was at Grand Cairo, I picked up several Oriental Manuscripts. 1750 H. Walpole *Let. to Mann* 10 Jan., If you can pick me up any fragments of old painted glass.. I shall be excessively obliged to you. 1788 Franklin *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 209 Exhibiting them in every capital town, he picked up some money. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* (1850) I. 227 During his residence in Cuba [he] had picked up some acquaintance with the Castilian. 1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* IV, He spoke but little..but listened to pick up their characters. 1884 G. Allen *Philistia* I. 80, I picked it up for a song. 1886 J. R. Rees *Pleas. Bk.-Worm* 1, 'I picked it up' has become a recognised phrase in all kinds of collecting manias. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* ii. 84 There were many ways of picking up a livelihood by these gentlemen. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 673 The white child..is not so quick in picking up parlour tricks.

d. To seize, snap up, capture (a vessel), as on a cruise; to capture in detail. Now *rare.*

1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 110 The Christian Corsairs pick up several of them [vessels] now and then. 1779 F. Hervey *Nav. Hist.* II. 148 Blake was very active in the Channel, in picking up their merchantmen. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 265 A fishing boat, which..had been picked up by the French for the sake of intelligence. 1885 U. S. Grant *Personal Mem.* xxii. I. 309 He had.. scattered the little army..so that the most of it could be picked up in detail.

e. To take (a person or thing overtaken or fallen in with) along with one, into one's company, or into a vessel or vehicle; also said of a vehicle, a ship, etc.

1698 Vanbrugh *Prov. Wife* IV. iii; So—now, Mr. Constable, shall you and I go pick up a whore together? 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5474/4 Whoever has pickt her [a lost bitch] up,.. shall receive 10s. Reward. 1820 J. W. Croker *Diary* 10 Mar., Lord Yarmouth..came over to pick me up on our way to town. 1834 Pringle *Afr. Sk.* vi. 200 Picked up in their boats by a vessel homeward bound. 1839 W. Chambers *Tour Belgium* 73/1 One of the many omnibusses which drive round to pick up passengers from the hotels. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xiii, He was picked up by a gentleman ..in a wherry, holding on to the wool of a sheep which.. was swimming. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* (1900) 139/1 To walk to the first station onward, and let the train pick him up there. *Mod.* (Trnin) Stops to pick up passengers for London.

f. To come upon, find (a path, etc.), *esp.* to recover, regain (a track, trail, etc. lost or departed from); to catch sight of (a light, signal, etc.). *To pick up a wind*: see quot. 1867. *To pick up the range* (of a rifle or gun).

1857 Dufferin *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 210 It was now time to run down West and pick up the land. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 30 No stranger should attempt to pick up the..Light in thick weather, nor enter the port at night. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Pick up a wind*,..to run from one trade or prevalent wind to another, with as little intervening calm as possible. 1876 G. F. Chambers *Astron.* 658 Suppose that the observer suddenly picks up an unknown comet. 1880 Sutherland *Tales Goldfields* 58 He was fortunate enough to pick up the track. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 209 The advance guard could ..pick up the trail on more favourable ground. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 June 10/1 If the fireman as well as the driver had been picking up the Slough signals there would have been no accident. 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Feb. 5/6 They considered that their system was just as useful, if not better, for picking up the range.

g. Phrases: *To pick up one's crumbs*: see Crumb *sb.* 4. *To pick up flesh*: to regain flesh, put on flesh again. *To pick up (one's) spirit, courage*, etc.: to 'pluck up' heart; also *transf.* of restoratives, etc.: to restore to health or energy. *To pick up a room* (U. S.): see quot. 1889.

*c*1645–1888 [see Crumb *sb.* 4]. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *To Pick up One's Crums*, to gather strength. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 79 He has pick'd up his Flesh, and promises to enjoy a good Habit of Body. 1790 J. Bruce *Source of Nile* I. 195, I picked up courage, and..said..without trepidation, 'What men are these before?' 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* iii, She had so far picked up her spirits. 1872 *Punch* 29 June 269/1 The process of pulling myself together and picking myself up. 1889 'R. Bolorewood' *Robbery under Arms* xlii, I suppose a decent dinner will pick me up. 1889 Farmer *Dict. Amer.* s.v. *Pick, To pick up a room*, is a New England phrase for putting it in order.

h. *intr.* To recover health, strength, or energy after an illness; to grow well again; to recover, improve, 'look up', after any check or depression.

1741 Richardson *Pamela* I. 237 Now this Woman sees me pick up so fast, she uses me worse. 1751 Gray *Lett., to Wharton* 10 Oct., His College, which had much declined for some time, is picking up again. 1804 Scott in Lockhart *Life* 21 Aug., He was sent down here..in a half-starved state, but begins to pick up a little. 1849 C. Sturt *Exp. Centr. Australia* I. 262 The fact of the natives having crossed the plain confirmed my impression that the creek picked up [*i.e.* recovered itself] beyond it. 1864 Geo. Eliot in Cross *Life* II. 389 He is wonderful for the rapidity with which he 'picks up' after looking alarmingly feeble. 1896 *Indianap. Typogr. Jrnl.* 16 Nov. 404 Business in our trade is rapidly picking up.

i. To enter into conversation, make acquaintance or companionship *with* (some one casually met).

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Aug. 3 On the railway to Cologne he had picked up with Jones. 1884 G. Allen *Philistia* I. 13 Herbert..had picked up at once with a Polish exile in a corner. *Ibid.* 45 So you've let your Polly go and pick up with some young man from town.

Pick (pik), *v.*2 Also 4 pykko, pik(ke, 6–7 picke, 6 pycke. Now only *dial.* or *techn.* [A collateral form of Pitch *v.*1

In ME. known only in Petyt MS. of R. Brunne (exc. l. 9939, where *pykke* may be Pick *v.*3).]

†1. *trans.* To fix, stick, plant (something pointed) in the ground, etc.; to pitch (a tent or the like). *Obs. rare.*

*c*1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4645–6 Þey..pyght [*Petyt MS.* piked] þeym pauylons & tente. Right als þey picched [*Petyt* piked] þer pauylons, Cam Cassibolan. [*Ibid.* 9939 He dide hewe tres & pykke, & pnlysed hit aboute ful pykke.] *Ibid.* 12512 His pauilons, his penceles, þykke Nought fer fro þenne hnd þey don wyk [*Petyt MS.* pikke]. *a*1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 106 [They] picked stakes before every Archer, to breke the force of the horsemen. 1597–1602 *Transcr. W. Riding Sessions Rolls* (Yorks. Archæol. Assoc.) 118 Sett in the Stocks..with feathers picked in his apparaile.

2. To thrust, drive; to pitch, hurl; to throw. Now *dial.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. clxiii. 201 The frenche squyer dyd pycke his swerde at hym, and by happe strake hym through both the thyes. ?15.. *Flodden F.* 316 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 332 He..keeped me within his woone till I was able of my selfe both to shoote & picke the stone. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 184 Seeking to ouerthrowe him & to picke him on his nose. *Ibid.*, To catch him vpon the hip, and to pick him on his neck. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* I. i. 204 As high As I could picke my Lance. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 989 To pick or throw, *projicere*. 1762 Comyns *Digest Laws Eng.* (1780) I. 190 I'll have thee picked over the Bar [cf. Bar *sb.*1 24]. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v., He tried to pick me down. 1870 Axon *Folk Song Lanc.* 15 Hoo pick'd him o' th' hillock. [In many northern and north-midl. dial. glossaries.]

b. *spec.* To throw (hay or corn) with a pitchfork (upon a cart or stack). *dial.*

1880 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Pick*,..to lift up sheaves of corn to the stack.

3. *intr.* To throw, cast; *spec.* (also *pick over*) to throw the shuttle across the loom. Cf. Pick *sb.*4 2.

1530 Palsgr. 657/2, I pycke with an arrowe, *je darde*... I holde a grote I pycke as farre with an arowe as you. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 120/28 To Pick, *iaculari*. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 333 To Picke, or cast. 1848 Mrs. Gaskell *M. Barton* iv, He ne'er picked ower i' his loife. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersfield Gloss.* s.v., To pick also means to throw the shuttle, and the thread thus laid is called a 'pick'...'To pick a pick' is to throw the shuttle once across.

4. *intr.* To pitch or fall forward, as in † *to pick over the perch*: cf. Peak *v.*1 1 b.

1591 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 95 If anie pearch higher than in dutie they ought, I would they might sodenly picke over the pearch for me. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Terms Coal-mining, Pick away*, to *dip* rapidly.

5. *trans.* Of animals: To bring forth prematurely (= Cast *v.* 21). Common in *dial.* and rustic use.

1790 Mrs. Wheeler *Westmld. Dial.* 55 We bed twon Kaws pickt Coaf. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 191 Lord Strathmore's Heroine..picked twins by Remembrancer, a short time since. 1849 Stephens *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 221/2 Ewes in lamb..kept in a wet lair, will pick lamb, that is, suffer abortion. 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 326 Two of my cows picked calf.

6. (Chiefly *pick up.*) To vomit, 'cast up', 'throw up'; † formerly also *intr.* to come up, be vomited. Now only *north. dial.*

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 1704/1 His meate woulde not go downe, but rise & picke vp agayne. 1566 Drant *Wail. Hierim.* K iv, My lyver pyckte up, through great force, tremblyng on grounde dyd tumble. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pick*, to vomit. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *To Pick up*, to vomit or pitch up.

7. *Pick on*, to pitch upon, fix upon, choose. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* (1876) 267 The first twa that he picked on War Rab and Jock the Tar. 1883 Mrs. F. Mann *Parish of Hilby* xi. 135 She .. picks upon the most beautiful thing she knows, and shapes her angels accordingly. 1894 W. G. Stevenson *Puddin* iii. 52 He picked on one of the porters waiting at the gate for a job.

Pick, *v.*3, north. dial. form of Pitch *v.*2

Pick, picke, obs. forms of Pique.

Pick- in *Comb.* Mostly the stem or imperative of Pick *v.*[1] with an object, forming sbs.

Pick-a-bud *dial.*, the bullfinch; **pick-cheese** *dial.*, the great and blue tits; the fruit or cheese of the mallow; †**pick-fault** *sb.*, a fault-finder; *adj.* fault-finding; †**pick-harness**, one who strips the slain of their armour; †**pick-mote**, one who draws attention to trivial faults in others; †**pick-penny**, one who greedily collects or steals money; †**pick-point**, some obsolete game for children; **pick-shelf**, a pilferer of provisions; †**pick-straw**, a trifler: cf. *to pick straw* s. v. Straw *sb.*; **pick-thong** *dial.*, a kind of apple. Also †**pick-free** *a.*, safe from picking or plundering. See also Pick-a-tree, Picklock, Pickpocket, Pickthank, etc.

1852 *P. Parley's Ann.* 182 The bullfinch has got a very bad character, and gardeners have a great dislike to what they call the '*Pick-a-bud'. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, **Pick-cheese*, the tit-mouse. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2186 *Parus major* and *cærulcus* are both known by the name of 'pick-cheese'. 1863 Atkinson *Stanton Grange* (1864) 229 They was mostlings thae blue-caps or pick-cheeses. 1895 Emerson *Birds* 64 Tree-mallows or 'pick-cheese trees', as they are locally called. 1546 Phaer *Bk. Childr.* (1553) A ij, I neuer intended nor yet doo entende to satisfie yᵉ mindes of any suche *pikefantes. 1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 120 The Manichees, busy pickefault heretikes of that age. *a* 1652 Brome *Court Beggar* Epil., You wil secure their Purses cut-free, and their pockts *pick-free. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 261 Alle other in bataille ben yholde bribours, Pilours and *pykehernois [1393 C. xxiii. 263 pyke-herneys]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 37 How! pike-harnes, how! com heder belife! 1549 Latimer *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 80 Kinges haue clawe backes and docter *pyke mote and his fellowe aboute them. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 397/1 *Pykepeny, *cupidinarius*. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* ix. 143 [The Pope] sending out..his hungry Pick-peny's throughout the whole Pastorage of the Empire. 1801 Strutt *Sp. & Past.* iv. iv. § 16 *Pick-point, Venter-point, Blow-point, and Gregory, occur in a description of the children's games in the sixteenth century. 1861 L. L. Noble *Icebergs* 295 The ship's cat..an incorrigible thief and *pick-shelf, and bent on making the most of us while we last. 1580 G. Harvey *Let. Spenser* Wks. (Grosart) I. 72, I know what peace and quietnes hath done with some melancholy *pickstrawes in the world. 1871 T. Hardy *Desperate Remedies* I. viii. 274 We are only just grinden down the early *pick-thongs.

Pi·ck-a-back, *adv. phr.* (*a.*, *sb.*) Forms: *α.* 6–7 a pick back, 6–9 pickback, 8– a pick-a-back, pick-a-back (*dial.* 9 pack-a-back, picki-, picky-back). *β.* 6–7 on pick-pack(e, 7 a pick-pack, a pick-a-pack, 7–9 *dial.* pick-pack, pick-a-pack. *γ.* 8 on pig back, 9 *dial.* pig-aback, pigga-back, pig-back, piggy-back. [Origin and form uncertain; the earliest examples have *back*, but the usual 17th c. forms had *pack*, which still occurs in some dialects; the primitive form was perh. either *a pick back* or *a pick pack*, whence, by dropping *a*, the later *pick-*, *pick-a-*, *pig-*, *pig-a-*, etc. The evidence does not show whether the expression originally referred to a *pack picked* (pitched) on the back or shoulders, or to the *back* on which it is pitched; nor does it appear whether *a pick* answered to the F. *à pic* 'vertically, perpendicularly', was due to reduplication as in *tip-top*, etc., or had some other source. Cf. Ger. *huckepack* in same sense, found in Low and Middle Ger. from 18th c., which Schambach refers to *pack* the bundle carried (see Grimm s. v.). Whatever the origin, it is evident that popular etymology analysed it in various ways from a very early date.]

On the shoulders or back like a pack or bundle: said in reference to a person (or animal) carried in this way.

α. 1565 Calfhill *Answ. Treat. Crosse* 42 b, To easy..is that way to heauen, whereto we may be caried a pickbacke on a Roode. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1218/1 [The pope] being caried pickbacke on mens shoulders. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 72 For as our modern Wits behold, Mounted a Pick-back on the Old. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 1185 One of the leopards was carried by his keeper a pick-a-back. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxviii, If I find it necessary to carry you away, pick-a-back. 1884 M. G. Humphreys in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 842/2 They..bring the men pick-back triumphantly to shore. 1896 E. A. King *Ital. Highways* 114 Pulcinello..travels pick-a-back on the shoulders of a lean old woman.

β. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* xxxix. xlvii, Now Brandimart ..leaps behind, a pick pack, on his backe, And holds his armes. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* ii. vi, By this light, I'le carry you away o' my backe [*Stage-direction.* He gets him vp on pick-packe]. 1655 *Verney Mem.* (1894) III. 222 'Tis now the new fashion for Maydens in toun to ride a Pick Pack. 1677 W. Hughes *Man of Sin* iii. iii. 75 St. Christopher carried Christ a Pick-pack over an Arm of the Sea. 1682 tr. *Selden's Eng. Janus* Auth. Pref., Such creatures as carry the Goddess Nemesis on pickpack. 1694 R. L'Estrange *Fables* ccxlviii. (1714) 263 Ina Hurry..carries the Other a Pick-a-Pack upon her Shoulders. 1858 Mayhew *Upper Rhine* iv. § 2 (1860) 205 Like a cottage perched pick-a-pack on a church roof. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 438/2 [In China] we overtook a beggar and his wife traveling pick-a-pack along the stone road.

γ. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (ed. Morell) s. v. *Back*, To carry on pig back, *humeris..ferre*. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pig-back*, on the back. 1888 *Voice* (N. Y.) 31 May, To see us perched 'piggy-back' crossing the stream.

b. quasi-*adj.* and *sb.*

(With quot. *c* 1590 cf. Back *sb.* 23 d.)

c 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* ii. 89 Mary sir, hee'le straight bee on your pickpacke to know whether the feminine or the masculine gender be most worthy. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. ii. *New Year's Coming of Age*, E'en whipt him over his shoulders pick-a-back fashion. 1864 Knight *Passages Work. Life* I. ii. 89 A pickaback ride through the surf in a dirty fellow's grasp.

Pi·ckable, *a.* [f. Pick *v.*[1] + -able.] Capable of being picked.

1895 *Naturalist Mag.* No. 241. 225 The Journal..furnishes the key to this lock hardly pickable by the general.

Pick-a-bud: see Pick-. **Pickadevant,-aunt, pick-a-divant,** var. Picke-devant *Obs.*

Pickadil, -adilly, -ardil, var. ff. Piccadill.

Pickage, piccage (pi·kėdʒ). Forms: 4 pyk-, 5 pyck-, 7–8 pic-, 7– pick-, piccage. [f. Pick *v.*[1] + -age. In AF. *picage* (Calais 1376), med.(Anglo-) L. *picāgium* (Du Cange), f. F. *piquer*: cf. Pick *v.*[1]] A toll paid for breaking the ground in setting up booths, stalls, tents, etc. at fairs.

1364 in *Cal. Letters City Lond.* (1885) 105 [They are and ought to be quit of] pykage. [1376 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 359/1 (Reply to Burgesses of Calais) Lastallage..et auxint le picage en la Marche.] *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 29 To paye toll, pyckage, murage, or grondage. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* III. iv. 70 Immunities and Exemptions from .. Pontage, Picage, Murage. 1627 F. Little *Mon. Chr. Munif.* (1871) 31 The pickage, stallage and tolls usually paid by buyers and sellers to the lord of the fair. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Hitchin*, Paying piccage and stallage to the lordship of the manor. 1864 *Leeds Mercury* 30 May, On Saturday, the pickage and stallage of the Wigan market were let by tender for twelve months, for the sum of £560. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 246 All tolls, dues, piccage, stallage, and other profits..to such market..belonging.

Pickande, -ant, -ante, obs. ff. Piquant.

Pickaninny, variant of Piccaninny.

†**Pi·ckard.** *Obs.* [For *pick-card*, f. Pick *sb.*[1] 2 + Card *sb.*[1]] A card with iron spikes or teeth, for raising a nap on cloth, as distinguished from a green or thistle-card (of teasel).

1549 *Act 3 & 4 Edw. VI*, c. 2 § 1 Noe person shall..occupye anye yeron cardes or pyckardes in rowninge of anye sett Clothe..upon payne to forfeyte..the saide Yeron cardes or pickardes. 1619 Dalton *Countrey Just.* xl (1630) 43. 1801 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 456 For a machine..for dressing or dubbing cloths, either wet or dry, otherwise than by green cards and pickards.

Pickard, Pickaroon, var. Picard, Picaroon.

Pickaternie, var. Pictarnie, the common tern.

Pickatevant, var. Picke-devant *Obs.*

Pick-a-tree, pickatree. Chiefly *north.* Also 7 picktree, pictree. [f. Pick- in comb. + Tree.] The great green woodpecker.

1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 134 A nimble Squirrell or a picke-a-tree. 1647 J. Hall *Poems* I. *Satire* 62 Pictrees feed the devil nine times a day. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 276/1 A Wood-pecker, or Wood-spite,.. in the North of England Pickatrees. 1831 *G. Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 372 *Pick-a-tree*, a name for the Popinjay. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 100.

Pickax, pickaxe (pi·kæks), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4 pyk-, pycoys(e, pykois(e, 4–5 picois, pikoys, 5 pikoise, pic(k)oys, -oss, pycos(s, pykoys, pecoyse, pyquoys, pycows. *β.* 4–5 pykeys, 5 pikeys, pykeis, -as, picas, peyckes, 6 pykes. *γ.* 5 pek-ex, picaxse, 5–7 pykax, pykeaxe, 6 pikeax, 6–7 pickeax(e, 7– pickax, 8– pickaxe. [ME. *pikoys*, *picois*, a. OF. *picois* pickax (11th c.), med. L. *picosi-um*, connected with OF. *pic*: see Pike *sb.*[1] The later form arose from confounding the suffix with Ax *sb.* *Pickis*, *peckis* survive in s.w. dial.]

A tool consisting of a curved iron bar with two sharp points at the ends and a handle set at right angles in the middle, used for digging or breaking up hard ground, stones, etc.; a miner's, quarryman's, or digger's pick: = Pick *sb.*[1] 1. In early use often identified with a mattock.

[1157-8 *Grt. Rolls of Pipe* 2–4 *Hen. II* (1844) 168 In Picosiis .xiii. s. & .v. d. 1292 in J. Stevenson *Histor. Doc., Scotl.* (1870) 344, iiij testes de pykoys.]

α. 1329-30 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 17, j pykoys.. emend. pykoss' molendini. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. iii. 307 Eche man to pleye with a plow, pykoys or spade. 1382 Wyclif *Joel* iii. 10 Bete .. 3our plowis in to swerdis, and 3our pikoysis [*gloss* or mattokis] in to speris. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1153 Yit toles moo The mattok, twyble, picoys forth to goo. 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 627/20 *Ligo*, pycows. 1458 in Leland *Itin.* (1769) VII. 80 The peple preved her power with the pecoyse [*rume* noyse]. 1481 Caxton *Godeffroy* xcii. 142 Grete plente of pyquoys. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 31 A Byll or A pickoss, *fossorium*, *ligo*. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. xiv. 37 Pycosis, sawes, axes, nayles.

β. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 941 Mattok is a pykeys, Or a pyke, as sum men says. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 387 Every man Shulde withe Pikeys or with bille The Wallis over throwe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 397/1 Pykeys, mattokke, *ligo*, *marra*. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxxv. 31 b/1 He founde neyther pykeys ne shouel for to make a pytt or graue. 1495 in I. S. Leadam *Star Chamb. Cases* 54 Item j peyckes iiij*d*. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 150 A pykas & ij pyles shoue weying xiij lb. 1497 *Ibid.* 84 Picases..Shovills..Scopes. *a* 1529 Skelton *Poems agst. Garnesche* Wks. 1843 I. 122 A pykes or a twybyll. 1842 Pulman *Rustic Sketches, E. Devon* (1853) 18 (E.D.D.) Wi' shoulder'd shule and peckiss. 1887 Dawson *Lp. Hannington* vi, At 7 a.m. we all turned out with pickisses, two-bills, crowbars and spades.

γ. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 266 Of þe howe or a pek-ex wherwyth 3e muste stubbe out þe graue. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxviii. 581 We shall take eche of vs a pykeaxe.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* iv. lxix. 48 With a Pykax or Mattoke, with his owne hande, breke the grounde. *Ibid.* vii. 497 With longe pycaxses and sharpe, approched them vnto the wallys. 1530 Palsgr. 254/1 Picke axe, *picq*, *hoiau*, *pique de fer*. 1578 T. N. *Cong. W. India* 332 Twelve labourers with pikeaxes and shovels. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit., Irel.* II. 151 An yron toole, to wit, a Pykax. 1611 Cotgr., *Picquois*, a Pickax. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 43 ¶ 10 A single stroke of the pick-ax. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 138 Solid rock, so hard and so thick, as to bid defiance to the pick-axes and the mattocks of our labourers. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 354 The weapons by which the Highlanders could be most effectually subdued were the pickaxe and the spade.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **Pickax team,** a pair of horses with a third horse in front, a unicorn team.

1878 in J. Philipson *Harness* (1882) 51, I have driven pick-axe teams..but although safer than a tandem, I cannot say I like that single leader. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVII. 25 The pickaxe-beaked starling. 1895 Kipling *2nd Jungle Bk.* 108 The things his pick-axe beak might steal. 1899 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 7/1 Her jaw has a pickaxe-like motion.

Pi·ckax, pi·ckaxe, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] **a.** *trans.* To break with a pickax. **b.** *intr.* To work with or use a pickax.

1887 Frith *Autobiog.* II. 83 The workmen..pickaxing away the lava and ashes. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 417 The cliff has been blasted and pickaxed away.

Pickback, variant of Pick-a-back.

Pick-cheese: see Pick- *in comb.*

Picked (pi·kėd), *a.* [f. Pick *sb.*[1] 2 + -ed[2].]

1. Having a pike or sharp point; acuminated, pointed, spiked; = Peaked *a.* 1, Piked *a.* 1. Now *arch.* or *dial.*

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 61 Harpe & giterne þere may y leere, And pickid staffe & buckelere, þere-wiþ to plawe. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 3 They have for the mark and stamp of their Money, the three picked Mace, which is the sign of Neptune. 1628 *World Encomp. by Sir F. Drake* 25 Picked rockes like towers. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 70 The shield is to be made picked at both ends. 1686 tr. *Livy* I. xliii. 25 But their Arms were changed..a Javelin, and a picked Dart like a Spit. 1709 Hearne *Collect.* 30 Nov. (O. H. S.) II. 316 Twas triangular, but picked & sharp at top. 1763 Gray *Let.* in W. Mason *Mem.* (1807) II. 184 The tall picked arches, the light clustered columns. *a* 1845 Hood *Lost Heir* 84 To..be poked up behind with a picked pointed pole, when the soot has ketch'd, and the chimbly's red hot. 1863 Prior *Pop. Names Brit. Plants* (1879) 90 Gad is still used in our Western counties for a picked stick. 1863 J. R. Wise *New Forest* Gloss. 284 'A picked piece' means a field with one or more sharp angular corners. 1887 S. H. A. Heavey *Wedmore Chron.* I. 327 (E. D. D.) Children still use 'picked' of a pencil with a good point to it.

b. In names of animals, etc.: Having prickles or spines, spiny; as *the picked dog-fish* (*Spinax acanthius*): cf. Piked *a.* 1 b.

1758 *Descr. Thames* 235 Fins, on..which are placed two Spines or Thorns, from whence he is called the Picked Dog-Fish. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 1975 Picked Dog, Spear Dog, *Spinax acanthius*. 1862 Wood *Reptiles, Fishes*, etc. 74 The Picked Dog-fish derives its name from the powerful.. weapons with which it is armed..the word Picked is a dissyllable, and must be pronounced Pick-ed.

†**2.** Peaked, tapering to a thin end. *Obs.*

1552 Huloet, Pycked head, whiche is sharpe about lyke a suger lofe, *argutum caput*. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 63 Yellow or red slip-shooes, picked at the toe. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 156 Sorrel has a..three-square seed, which is picked at both ends. 1666 J. Davies *Hist. Caribby Isles* 25 The top of this Mountain seems to be very picked. 1683 Evelyn *Diary* 7 Dec., Dragoons..habited after the Polish manner, with long picked caps. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3237/4 John Symons, Maltman.., with a picked Chin. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 150 The head of a man, with a hat and picked beard.

Picked (pikt, *formerly* and *poet.* pi·kėd), *ppl. a.* Forms: *α.* 4, 6–7 pyked, 5 i-pikid, *Sc.* pykit, 5–7 piked. *β.* 5–6 pycked, 6– picked; 6–7 pickt, 7 pict, 7–8 pick'd; *Sc.* 6 pickit, 8 -et. [f. Pick *v.*[1] + -ed[1].]

1. Cleaned or cleared with a pick or toothpick; made bare or bald by picking; cleared of stalks, husks, or refuse parts. See Pick *v.*[1]

a 1400 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xliii, Hym nedeth to haue whyte teeth & sharpe & well pycked that sholde byte of this ghostly brede. 1508 Kennedy *Flyting w. Dunbar* 548 Hangit, mangit, eddir-strangit, stryndie stultorum .. Pickit, wickit, conuickit, lamp Lollardorum. 1637 Heywood *Dialogues* ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 120 Thin his haire,..his crowne Picked. 1790 A. Shirrefs *Poems* 358 Nae doubt his hoose is thacket, But..I think it unco poor and picket, And far frae honny. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 2 Nov. 1/1 For sale..Riga picked flax. 1806 A. Hunter *Culina* (ed. 3) 178 A gill of picked shrimps.

†**2.** Adorned, ornate, trimmed; exquisitely fashioned or apparelled, spruce, refined, exquisite, nice, finical, particular, fastidious. *Obs.*

The exact sense is often doubtful.

a. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1035 Vch pane of þat place had þre 3atez,..þe portalez pyked of rych platez. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1734 The Ches was al of yvery, the meyne fressh & newe I-pulsshid, & I-pikid, of white, asure, & blewe. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* vii, In his faire latyne tong, So full of fruyte, and rethorikly pykit. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 19 Piked he was, and handsome in his weede. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 148 Contemning the milder and more piked kinde of writing. 1613 W. Browne *Sheph. Pipe* I. xviii, Gay, fresh and piked was she.

β. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 349 A more curious and picked style, *accuratius & exquisitius dicendi genus*. 1592 Greene *Def. Conny Catch.* (1859) 33 Certayne quaint, pickt, and

neate companions, attyred..*alla mode de Fraunce.* 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 151 The Age is growne so picked, that the toe of the Pesant comes so neere the heeles of our Courtier, that hee galls his Kibe. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* v. iv, 'Tis such a picked fellow, not a haire About his whole Bulke, but it stands in print. 1635 LAUD in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 377 In this nice and picked Age, you have ended all things canonically. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 759/1 When the words are proper and apt, their sound sweet, and the phrase neat and picked. [1892 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 5/1 Words .. somewhat blunter in expression than our 'picked' age .. would care to entertain.]

3. Chosen out, selected, esp. for special excellence or efficiency, or for a definite purpose.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 89 b, For feare of hym, or his picked armie. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Corpus, Delecta Corpora,*..chosen and pyked men. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 157/1 The best & pikedst thyngs chosen out of many churches. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 247 At pickt leisure..I'le resolue you,..of euery These happend accidents. 1626 G. HAKEWILL *Comparison,* etc. 27 The pict choice men of the land. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 209 As pick'd a man as could have been..found out in a whole Kingdome. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 538 Picked ewes from the Ochill flocks. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 8 Only a few picked craftsmen can manage it. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 250 The highest assay made from picked rock yielded $1,560.41 per ton.

† **b.** *Cricket.* Chosen from outside. *Obs.*

1772 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) 88, Sept. 28 was played at Egerton, a match at wicket..Egerton had two picked men on their side. 1773 *Ibid.* 98 The gentlemen of that place and one picked man.

† **4.** Contrived, provoked, designedly brought about; as, *a picked quarrel. Obs.*

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* XII. (*Wolf & Lamb*) xix, Syne vexis him..With pykit querrellis, for to mak him faue To flit. 1679 OATES *Narr. Popish Plot* 68 Poysoning and Assassinating by pickt Quarrels or otherwise.

5. With adv. *out, up*: see PICK *v.*[1] 19, 20.

1771 J. ADAMS *Diary* 9 June, We had a picked up dinner. 1889 MIVART *Orig. Hum. Reason* 80 Groups of picked-up straws. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 22 Aug. 3/2 Native seamen yelling and singing..coiling the picked-up cable.

Hence **Pi·ckedly** *adv.* (also 6 **pykedly**), †neatly, trimly, elegantly, daintily, fastidiously (*obs.*); **Pi·ckednesa** (also 7 **pikednesse**), † adornment, elegance, trimness, spruceness (*obs.*).

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* I. xvi. (1557) 57 b, Maids..goodly and *pykedly araied. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Cura, Curiose loqui,* to speake curiously, or pykedly. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 154 Their houses, so pickedly and neately must be trickt vp,..as if..they were to receiue Angels. 1578 TIMME *Caluine on Gen.,* Heauenly and secret wisdom,..which..can[not] neede the *picked-nes and entisement of wordes. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 74 Negligent though hee were in all manner of pikednesse, for combing and trimming of his head so carelesse. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* III. xl. § 1 (1670) 517 Neither affected uncleannesse, nor exquisite pickednesse [in dress]. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov., De Mollibus* Wks. (1692) 706 Too much pickedness is not manly.

† **Picke-devant, pique devant.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 **pique de vant, pickede vaunt, picker-devant, (pickenovant)**; 6–7 **pike-devant, picka-devaunt, -devant, -ante,** 7 **picadevant, picka-dlvant, pickatevant, pickitiva(u)nt, picky-devant, peake devant,** 7–8 **picke-devant.** [A phrase app. made up of Fr. words, but itself unknown in Fr., and found only in Eng. (from *c* 1587 to 1630 or later). App. either for *pique* (or ? *pic*) *devant,* meant for 'peak in front', or for *piqué devant,* 'peaked in front'. The various spellings *pickede, picka-, picker-, picki-, picky-, pick-a-* seem to suit the latter, though the forms in *pick, pike,* and *peake* app. imply the sb. (Cf. also F. *pique* a spade at cards.) *Pickenovant* might be meant for *pique en avant.*]

A short beard trimmed to a point; a peaked or Vandyke beard: fashionable in England in the latter part of the 16th and earlier part of the 17th c.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. vii. (1877) I. 169 Our varietie of beards, of which some are shauen from the chin..; some made round like a rubbing brush, other with a *pique de vant* (O fine fashion !), or now and then suffered to grow long. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 28 Take away this beard, and giue me a pickede vaunt. 1592 LYLY *Midas* v. ii, And here I vow by my conceald beard, if euer it chaunce to be discouered to the worlde, that it maye make a pike deuant. 1594 *Taming of Shrew* (1844) 22 You haue many boies with such Pickadenantes. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 5 Twice double his patrimonie hath he spent in carefull cherishing and preserving his pickerdeuant. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXV. vi. 270 Wearing his beard..with a sharpe peake devant. 1618 *Owles Almanacke* 49 The picky-deuant..will be the cutt. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. IV. i. 619 To turne vp bis Munshato's, and curle his head, prune his Pickitivant. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 108 Hee consists wholly of a Pickedevant and two Mustachoes. [1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 391/1 The Pick-a-devant Beard..ends in a point under the chin. 1709 *Poor Robin* (N.), Entreaties upon such an account, are as ridiculous as pickedevant beards, or trunck-breeches.]

β. 1594 *2nd Rep. Dr. Faustus* xvii. G iv, He takes the greate slaue by the tip of his pickenouant.

b. *transf.* A man with a picke-devant.

1636 HEYWOOD *Challenge* v. i. Wks. 1874 V. 68 Point me out the man. That Picke-devant that elbowes next the Queene.

Hence † **Pickedevanted** *a. Obs.,* having a picke-devant.

1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XLI. 349 *note,* Seldome goeth denotion with youth, be it spoken without offence of our Peckedeuaunted Ministers. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. II. iv. 578 A young pickitiuanted [*ed.* 1676 pittivanted], trim-bearded fellow saith Hierome, will come with a company of complements.

† **Picked-hatch.** *Obs.* Also pickt-, pict-, pick-hatch. [f. PICKED *a.* + HATCH *sb.*[1]] *lit.* A hatch or half door, surmounted by a row of pikes or spikes, to prevent climbing over; *spec.* a brothel; as proper name, see quot. 1832.

[Cf. 1616 E. S. *Cupid's Whirligig* F iij, Set some pickes vpon your hatch, and I pray professe to keepe a Bawdy-house.]

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 19 Goe..to your Mannor of Pickt-hatch. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. xi, Did euer any man ere heare him talke But of Pick-hatch, or of some Shoreditch baulke? 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i, The decay'd Vestalls of Pickt-hatch..That keepe the fire a-liue, there. 1616 — *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. ii, From the Burdello it might come as well, The Spittle: or Pict-hatch. 1832 TOONE *Gloss., Pickt hatch,* this was a cant word, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, for a part of the town, supposed to be Turnmill Street, Clerkenwell, then noted for houses of ill fame...The term was derived from the hatch or half door, in houses of this description, being guarded with iron spikes, as the houses of sheriffs officers are at this time.

attrib. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. C vj, His old Cynick Dad Hath forc'd him cleane forsake his Pickhatch drab. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 89 These bee your picke-hatch curtesan wits. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses' Looking-gl.* IV. iii. (1638) 72 My Pick-hatch grange, And Shoreditch farme, and other premises Adjoyning.

Pickeer (pikī·ɹ), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: *a.* 7–8 **picke·re, picquee·r,** (7 **pickeo·re, pique·re, pickquee·r, pickea·r, pckee·r**), 7– **pickee·r,** (8 **piquie·r, pickuee·r,** 8–9 **piqueer**; *β.* 7 **pickquer, picquer,** 7–8 **picker.** [Derivation obscure: perh. an unexplained alteration of F. *picorer* (16th c.) to forage, maraud, pillage, plunder, pilfer, f. *picorée* foraging, marauding; according to Hatz.-Darm., ad. Sp. *pecoréa,* vbl. sb. from *pecorear* to steal or carry off cattle, f. L. *pecus,* pl. *pecora* cattle: cf. med. or mod.L. *pecorare,* pr. pple. *pecorantes* 'pillagers of cattle', cited by Littré, and *pecoria* ('duo prædia, quæ secundum linguæ snæ (Flandricæ) consuetudinem *pecorias* appellant' *Chron. Afflegemiense* c. xx), in Du Cange.

The chief difficulty in thus accounting for the word is the final stress, proved by rimes, and by the spellings *-eer, -eere, -ere, -ear, -ier.* The occasional later *picqueer'd, pickering* suggest indeed the pronunciation *pi·cker*; but *pickering* in D'Urfey 1719 is *picke·ring* from *picke·re.* Moreover, the Fr. word is not cited in the maritime sense; nor have we much evidence for the Eng. vb. in the sense 'to forage'.]

† **1.** *intr.* To maraud, pillage, plunder; to practise privateering or piracy. *Obs.*

[*c* 1645 T. TULLY *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 12 The restlesse spirits, weary of rest, went out a pickquering every day, and seldome returned without pray or prisoner.] 1651 OGILBY *Æsop* (1665) 18 A rush Candle purchas'd by pickeering. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Hants.* II. (1662) 10 Our Coasts were much infested with French-piracies. There was a Knight of Malta..who liv'd by pickeering, and undoing many English Merchants. 1678 E. SMITH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 51 The French Ambassador .. said they were a fine company of men for picqueering and forrageing. 1718 OZELL tr. *Tournefort's Voy.* I. 111 Your Lordship has forbid pickeering from island to island for plunder.

2. *trans.* To skirmish, reconnoitre, scout (in war); to bicker (*with* the enemy).

c 1645 T. TULLY *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 6 The scot[c]h hors Picquering a while close by the wals on the east, drew of, after they had faild in snapping Col. Grayes small regement of hors at Stanwick. *Ibid.* 20 Ve Scots sent out 6 or 7 horse to pickere with the other three scouts. 1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 290 The Garrison of Simancas,..went almost every daie Pickering to the gates of Valladolid. *a* 1657 LOVELACE *Lucasta* II. Poems (1864) 203 So within shot she doth pickear, Now galls the flank, and now the rear. 1658 PHILLIPS, To *Pickear* (French *piquer*), is when particular persons fight between two Armies before the main Battle is begun. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Pickeer* (from the Ital. *Picare*), to skirmish, as Light-horsemen do. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2686/3 Several of our young Gentlemen passed over towards the Enemies Camp, and picquer'd with some of the French. 1705 SIR E. WALKER *Hist. Dise.* I. 65 Every Day to see ours and their Parties piquier from their Guards. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 141 When bold Dragoons have been pickering there. 1728 GORDON *Tacitus, Annals* XIII. 335 Tiridates, on his side, pickeer'd about, yet never approach'd within the throw of a dart. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIII. xii. (1872) V. 122 South of us..are the Enemy, camped or pickeering about.

3. *fig.* **a.** To reconnoitre, to scout.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV* lvi, Soe..may wee see A Flea pickeere vpon a Lady's hand. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) II. I. 82 The Pharisees who were always pickering for occasions of finding fault. 1878 STEVENSON *Edinburgh* (1889) 65 Slinking..and pickeering among the closes. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Mar. 345/1 The Front Opposition Bench had sent out the Irresponsibles to 'piquer', as an agreeable word in classical English has it.

† **b.** To skirmish playfully or amorously; to dally, flirt. *Obs.*

1651 CLEVELAND *Senses Festival* vi, Two souls pickearing in a kiss. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* V. Wks. 1720 I. 403 There's a Lady hovering about you, and longs to pickeer with you. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* I. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 272 There was never such an open and general war made on virtue; young ones at thirteen will pickeere at it. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) IV. 120 She at first designed Pickueering for Adoration, only to please her Lord.

† **c.** To wrangle; to bicker in verbal strife. *Obs.*

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 448 No sooner could a hint appear, But up he started to pickere [18th c. *edd.* piqueer, picqueer]. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) II. 25 He said to me, he had often picqueered out (that was his word) on Sheldon and some other bishops. 1717 *Entertainer* No. 6. 32 Pamphlets pickering and pecking at one another from the Press.

Hence † **Pickee·r** *sb.,* a military skirmish.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. xi. § 3. 276 Skirmishing, Fray, Velitation, pickeer. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xix. (Roxb.) 187/1 Pickeering or firing in Picceer: is a kind of fighting betweene small parties..which is by fireing one at another in their galloping in and out.

Pickeerer (pikī·rəɹ). *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. prec. vb. + -ER[1].] A skirmisher; *fig.* one who provokes assault; a contentious or cavilling person.

a 1658 CLEVELAND *London Lady* 20 The Club Pickeerer, the robust Church Warden Of Lincolne's Inn back-corner. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. i. § 19 What the end will be of these piqueerers in impudence, who thus put their vertu on the forlorn hope. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 145 He is now a Picquerer, relates Nothing but by Way of Cavil.

Pickee·ring, *vbl. sb. Obs.* or *arch.* [-ING[1].]

1. Skirmishing: see quot. 1894.

1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* VII. 76 The Prince of Orange..being entertained with some pickeering (for Alva was resolved not to venture a battaile). 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* I. (1747) 15 Still running over.. Mines, Counter-mines, Pickeering, Pioneers, Centinels, Patrols, and others. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVII. vi. IV. 579 All hitherto has been pickeering. [1894 LD. WOLSELEY *Life Marlborough* II. LXX. 237 What our soldiers called 'pickeering'..the practice common amongst the volunteers and other gentlemen who followed both head-quarters, of riding out in front to fire their pistols at one another.]

2. *fig.* Wordy, playful, or amorous skirmishing; wrangling, bickering, petty quarrelling.

1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 137 His particular temptations to sin are but inconsiderable, less successful picqueerings in comparison. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 2 Salmon's Pickeerings with the Colledge of Physicians. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) II. v. 139 At last, after all their piqueering, Jesus was pleased to ask them a question. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIII. ii. (1872) V. 30 Mere pickeerings and beatings about the bush.

So **Pickee·ring** *ppl. a.*

1661 OGILBY *Relat. Entertainm.* 18 Give Fire, Bounce, Bounce, Pickeering Villains trounce.

† **Pickehorn.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. ? corrupt form of BYCORNE.

c 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* III. iii. 71 in *Archiv Stud. Neu. Spr.* (1897), Hermafrodites, pickehornes, and lestrigoni.

Pickel, var. PIKEL. **Pickell,** obs. f. PICKLE, PIGHTLE. **Pickenovant:** see PICKE-DEVANT.

Picker[1] (pi·kəɹ). [f. PICK *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. *generally.* A person who picks.

a. One who picks, plucks off, or gathers (fruit, flowers, roots, hops, cotton, potatoes, etc.); one who picks up or collects (rags, refuse, etc.). Also a second element in numerous combinations, as *fruit-, hop-, potato-, rag-, rag-and-bone-picker,* etc.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 152 A Shed..which will both defend your Pickers from the Sun, and your Hops. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. lx. 256 Pickers ready to gather up the roots as fast as they are thrown up by the spade. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 630 Such potatoes as may have escaped the pickers. 1861 *Illustr. Times* 5 Oct 221 The festoons [of hops]..already destined to the picker's bin. 1884 *Cassell's Family Mag.* Feb. 156/2 The pickers, who are mostly Italians, gather £150,000 worth [of rags] yearly in the streets and roads. 1893 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 5/6 Forty-five thousand men and women..subsisting on pickings from household rubbish...There are pickers and pickers, grades, aristocrats and plebeians in this profession as in every other.

b. One who steals, esp. small things that may be readily picked up. *Pickers and stealers* (see PICK *v.*[1] 9 b, PICKING *vbl. sb.*[1] 2), *allusively,* hands.

[1301–1549: see PIKER[1].] 1526 TINDALE *Tit.* ii. 10 The servauntes exhorte to be obedient .. nether be pickers. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 21 Shall we call you pickers or hid theeves? 1552 HULOET, Pycker or prinye stealer, *furax, cis.* 1580 *Orders for Orphanes* A iv, If any womanchilde .. be a common Picker. 1591 *Art. conc. Admiralty* 21 July § 42 Petite transgressors, or pickers, which haue stollen..Anchors, Cables,..girdles, Shirts, Breeches, or other small things whatsoeuer. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 343 So I do still, by these pickers and stealers. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* x. I. 108 Their pickers and stealers were at liberty, to secrete certain portable moveables. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* Introd. Epistle, These unhappy pickers and stealers.

c. One who seeks occasion, as *a picker of quarrels.*

d. One who chooses out or selects. **e.** One who picks a lock: see PICK *v.*[1] 10.

1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 92 He is a comyn pyker of quarrells. 1564 RASTELL *Confut. Jewell's Serm.* 107 b, Peekers of quarells are abrode. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor,* A Picker of quarrels, *qui omnem captat litigandi ansam, & venatur.* 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. I. 216 It [the coffee-berry] is then winnoed, and goes into the hands of the pickers. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* I. 64 One who was no picker of paths. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. I. 17 There are pickers and choosers of God's word. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* XXI, The law..is, moreover, itself a picker of locks.

f. In various trades and occupations, a person who picks, in technical senses: e. g. (*a*) a wool-carder, a wool-picker; (*b*) one who touches up or removes slight defects in electrotypes; (*c*) a

quarryman who uses a pick; (*d*) a fisherman who catches eels with a pick: see PICK *sb.*[1] 4 d.

(*a*) [1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 1 Weavers, tokers, spynners, diers, and wulpikers haue bene..without worke.] 1552 HULOET, Pickers or toosars of wolle, *carminarij*. (*b*) 1882 J. SOUTHWARD *Pract. Print.* (1884) 600 The pickers are those who have the work of touching up electros. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 216/2 The picker's first duty is to chip down the 'whites' of the plate, so that they shall not take the ink in printing. (*c*) 1883 *Stonemason* Jan., The face of the rock is first disturbed by a 'picker' who, standing on a stage, clears away by blows from a pick delivered horizontally, a space..about 5 feet through. (*d*) 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Nov. 673/1 The Norfolkmen mostly use 'picks' formed of four broad blades .. mounted on long slender poles to enable them to be thrust into the mud. The 'picker' notices the..bubbles.

2. A tool or instrument for picking.

a. In agriculture: (*a*) A sort of mattock or pickax; (*b*) a tool for taking up turnips; (*c*) the part of a potato-digging and picking-machine which separates the potatoes from the soil; (*d*) a machine for gathering cotton in the field. Often in *comb.* as *potato-picker, turnip-picker.*

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 192 Having with an Iron Picker cleared away all the Earth out of the Hills, so as to make the Stock bare to the principal Roots [of the hops]. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 750 A tool which has the title of a picker. 1884 *Cassell's Family Mag.* Feb. 189/2 The shaker or picker separates the tubers from the soil and delivers them to the rear of the machine. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 69 A handy turnip hoe or picker, for picking up the shells of the roots.

b. In the textile industries: (*a*) A machine for separating and cleaning the fibres of cotton, wool, and the like; (*b*) an implement for burling cloth.

1795 *Edin. Advert.* 6 Jan. 15/3 Five common carding engines, one waste engine, four pickers. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 379 The first machine..for the further clearing of the particles [of cotton] is called a picker. 1879 TIMBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* VIII. 128/2 The separate materials are first passed through a machine called a picker and blower.

c. In *Mining* and *Metallurgy*: in Cornwall, a miner's hand-chisel; a miner's needle for picking out the tamping of an unexploded charge. In *Founding*, a light pointed steel rod, used for lifting small patterns from the sand into which they have been rammed; a tool for piercing a mould.

1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* (1875) 62 The pickers used in the Western mines are longer and narrower. They are used, as the name implies, to pick out the small fragments of loose rock which wedge in larger portions in some situations. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Picker* or *Poker*, a hand chisel for *dzhuing*, held in one hand and struck with a hammer.

d. The name of various tools: e. g.

A toothpick; a tool for picking stones from a horse's foot; a tool for clearing out small openings, as in a lamp or a powder-flask; a priming-wire for clearing the vent of a gun; a tool for scraping clod-salt from the bottom of a salt-pan; in brick-making, one of two spike-toothed horizontal shafts which revolve in opposite directions, and disintegrate the raw clay; a picklock; a needle for making anglers' flies; a tool, like a graver, used in touching up electrotypes.

1624 *Harington's Schoole Salerne* II. xi. 44 After meat taken ..clense the teeth either with luory..or some picker of pure siluer or gold. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* To Rdr. 208 Euery hand Of accident doth with a Picker stand, To scale the wards of Life. 1678 J. COLLINS in *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1063 Clod-Salt, which grows to the bottoms of the Phats..is digged up with a picker (..made like a Masons Trowel, pointed with Steel and put upon a short staff). *c* 1785 in *Daily Chron.* 9 Dec. (1904) 4/6 Two of us..when alone would with pickers pick the mortar out of the bricks till we had opened a hole big enough to go in. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 837 The rubbish is withdrawn as it accumulates, at the bottom of the hole, by means of a picker. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 221 Mane-comb, picker.

3. A young cod, too small to swallow bait. *Sc.* and local *U. S.*

1895 MRS. F. A. STEEL *Red Rowans* x. 153, I believe.. pickers or suckers is really only the local name [Sc.] for young codlings, lythe, or cuddies. In fact for all young fish.

4. With adv. as **picker-up**, one who picks up or gathers; a man employed to collect the game shot by a shooting party; in Australia, the man who gathers the fleece when it is shorn from a sheep.

1857 BORROW *Rom. Rye* I. x. 140, I dislike a picker-up of old words worse than a picker-up of old rags. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xvi. 217 A mere picker-up of trifles. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 20 Sept. 13/7 As the fleece drops off, a soft woolly whole, the 'picker up', of whom there is one to about eight shearers,..gathers it up with the 'locks' and 'pieces'.

5. *Comb.* **Picker-bar**, a toothed bar for discharging the ashes and cinders from the grate in a mechanical stoker.

Picker[2] (pi·kəɹ). *Weaving.* [f. PICK *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] In a loom, the small instrument which travels backwards and forwards in the shuttle-box and drives the shuttle to and fro through the warp.

[1831: see PECKER 2 c.] 1841 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 824/2 The two ends of this shuttle-race are closed up at the sides, so as to form short troughs, in which two moveable pieces of wood, called pickers, or peckers, traverse along pieces of wire. *Ibid.*, Formerly the shuttle was thrown by the hand, but about one hundred years ago, the picker, or fly-shuttle, was invented by one John Kay of Bury, in Lancashire. 1865 *Public Opinion* 4 Feb. 132 The principle upon which the new loom acts is that of discharging a jet of compressed air from the valves of the shuttle-box, upon the end of the shuttle, at each pick or stroke, and thus substituting for the imperfect motion of the 'picker' the pneumatic principle, simply applied. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1697 *Picker*..the upper or striking portion of a picker-staff, which comes against the end of the shuttle and impels it through the shed of the warp. 1886 HARRIS *Techn. Dict. Fire Insurance, Pickers*, made of buffalo hide, and used for throwing the shuttles backwards and forwards in cotton-weaving.

b. *Comb.*, as *picker-cord, -maker, -manufacturer, -strap*; **picker-bend** (see quot. 1858); **picker-motion**, the mechanism involved in impelling the shuttle to and fro; **picker-staff**, the oscillating bar which imparts motion to the shuttle.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Picker-bends*, pieces of buffalo hide..imported for the use of power-loom weavers, who attach them to the shuttle. 1864 *Times* 12 Mar., O. & S., Halifax, picker makers. 1878 BARLOW *Weaving* v. 81 The two pickers are connected together by a slack cord to the centre of which the 'picking stick' is attached. Two short cords are connected to the picker cord to keep it suspended and free to work. *Ibid.* XXV. 271 The pickers are fixed upon the ends of the sticks. In this plan the picker stmps and spindles are dispensed with.

Picker[3], anglicized f. PIQUEUR, huntsman.

1863 LD. LYTTON *King Amasis* II. II. II. viii. 100 He turned round to take the horn and the hunting-knife from the picker.

Picker *v.*: see PICKEER *v.*

Pickerdeuant, variant of PICKE-DEVANT *Obs.*

Pickerel[1] (pi·kərĕl). Forms: 4-6 pyk-, 4-7 pikerel(l(e, 5 pykrelle, pyckerylle, 5-6 pekerell(e, 6 pykarelle, 6-7 pikrel(l, 6-8 pickrel(l, -crell, 6- pickerel, (7 -il, pikrill, 9 pickarel). [dim. of PIKE *sb.*[1], either of Anglo-Fr. origin, or formed in ME. on OF. analogies: cf. COCKEREL and -REL. (Fr. has *picarel*, 16th c. in Godef., as a local name for a salt-water fish on the Mediterranean coast.)] A young pike, especially at a certain stage of its growth: cf. quot. 1587.

1338 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 35 In quatuor pykerells empt. ixd. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 175 Bet is..a pyk than a pykerel. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 641/25 *Hic lucellus*, pyckerylle. 1462 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 562 My master put in the said pond in smale pekerelles, xx. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 12 *Lu*[*c*]*es, becques, becquets*, luses, pikes, pikerellis. 1579 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 402 No pickerell is lawfull eyther to be taken or solde not beinge in length tenne ynches fishe. 1587 HARRISON *England* III. iii. (1878) II. 18 The pike as he ageth, receiueth diuerse names, as from a frie to a gilthed, from a gilthed to a pod, from a pod to a iacke, from a iacke to a pickerell, from a pickerell to a pike, and last of all to a luce. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 671 To sundry fishes..as to the Tench, Pike or Pikerel. 1767 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 281 A small pickerel..contained no fewer than 25,800 eggs. 1891 E. FIELD *West. Verse, Long Ago* 196, I knew the rushes near the mill Where pickerel lay that weighed a pound.

b. In U. S. and Canada, The name of several species of *Esox*, esp. the smaller species; about the Great Lakes, the true pike; also the pike-perch, wall-eye, or glass-eye (*Stizostedion vitreum*).

1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. v. 465 Pickrel, bream, pearch, and other freshwater fish. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* 50 [They] used to go and fish through the ice for pickerel every winter. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 512 The principal catch is pickerel, which can be taken even by an unskilful fisherman. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 435/2 What we termed 'pickerel' (wall-eyed pike) were better table-fish.

Pi·ckerel[2]. [? dim. f. PICK. Cf. DOTTEREL.] A bird: the common name in Scotland of the dunlin (*Tringa alpina*).

1831 *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 144 Dunlin .. *Provincial.* Purre, Least Snipe..Pickerel. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 193 Dunlin..Pickerel (Scotland generally). A name applied to all small waders.

Pi·ckerel-weed. [f. PICKEREL[1] + WEED.] 1. A name locally applied to certain weeds, found in still waters, amongst which pikes breed, and which formerly were popularly supposed to breed them; most commonly to species of *Potamogeton* or Pondweed.

1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 148 His feeding is..sometime a weed of his owne, called *Pikrel-weed*, of which..some think some Pikes are bred. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words, Pickarel-weed* is..well known in Suffolk and Cambridge—and the idea that the sun's heat helps the breeding of pike in it, is common. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 250 The Pickerell-weeds throw out their oval or elliptical leaves that float so lightly on the surface.

2. In N. America, Any species of *Pontederia*, lacustrine plants, with sagittate leaves, and spikes of blue flowers. Also *Pickerel-flower.*

1836 EMERSON *Nature, Beauty* Wks. (Bohn) II. 146 In July, the blue pontederia or pickerel-weed blooms in large beds in the shallow parts of our pleasant river. 1867 — *May-Day*, etc., ibid. III. 419 Through gold-moth-haunted beds of pickerel-flower. 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 21 This in the books, is called Pickerel Weed (*Pontederia cordata*..), but the guides call it moose-head.

Pickeridge (pi·kəridʒ). [f. PICK *v.*[1] + RIDGE, back.] 'One of the varieties of warbles; a swelling occurring on the backs of cattle' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1882 in OGILVIE; and in later Dicts.

Pickering. *Obs.* exc. *U. S.* = PICKEREL[1].

1528 in T. D. Whitaker *Hist. Craven* (1812) 307 Item, in great pike, & pickering, 6 score. 8. l.

Pi·ckeringite. *Min.* [Named 1844 after John Pickering, President of the American Academy: see -ITE[1].] A hydrous sulphate of aluminium and magnesium, found in Peru and Nova Scotia, in masses of silky white fibres, and as acicular crystals.

1844 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XLVI. 360 Pickeringite a native magnesian alum.

Pickeroon, variant of PICAROON.

Pickery[1] (pi·kəri). Also 6 **pikry, pikery, pykery, picory**, *Sc.* **pikary**, 6-7 **pykrie, -ry.** [f. PICKER[1], PIKER[1]: see -ERY.] Petty theft. Still a term of Scotch law.

1508 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *53 [Convicted of common Theft and] Pikry. 1522 in Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 683 Prevy picory. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 107 He conquest bis leving on thift and pikary. 1553 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1598) I. 266 For pickerie ducked at yardes arme, and so discharged. 1613-17 in R. M. Fergusson *Alex. Hume* (1899) 200 For..preventing of the grite stewthe and pykrie that daylie incressis. *a* 1765 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1773) IV. iv. § 59 The stealing of trifles, which in our law-language is styled *pickery*, has never been punished by the usage of Scotland, but with imprisonment, scourging, or other corporal punishment. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlii, A trifle stolen in the street is termed mere pickery. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot., Pickery*, is the stealing of trifles, which has never been punished in any other way than by an arbitrary punishment.

† **Pickery**[2], obs. form of PECCARY.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Pickery*, an American Beast like a Hog.

Picket (pi·kĕt), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 7 **picquett**, 8 **piquett**, 8- **picquet, piquet**; β. 7- **picket.** [a. F. *piquet* pointed stake, also in other senses, f. *piquer* to prick, pierce, with dim. suffix: see -ET.]

I. 1. A pointed stake, post, or peg, driven into the ground; used for various purposes, e. g.

a. in the construction of a stockade or fence (fence picket = pale); b. to hold in position gabions, fascines, and other means of fortification; c. to mark positions in surveying, etc.; d. to fasten a rope or string to, esp. in order to tether a horse or other animal, also to secure a tent; e. sharpened also at the upper end, as a defence against cavalry or other assailants.

1702 *Military Dict., Picket*, or *Piquet*, is a Stake sharp at the end, which serves to mark out the Ground, and Angles of a Fortification, when the Ingenier is laying down the Plan. They are commonly pointed with Iron. There are also large *Piquets*, which are drove into the Earth, to hold together the Fascines, or Faggots, in any Work cast up in haste. *Pickets* are also Stakes drove into the Ground, by the Tents of the Horse in the Field to tye their Horses to. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4871/2 Most of the Horses..breaking loose from their Pickets..some were taken. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xxi. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 487 One end of the cable must be..fixed to a picket or to any thing firm. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 57 Sometimes pickets, or staves with flags, are set up as marks or objects of direction. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 88 The small branches cut from an abatis may be rendered useful by making pickets of them. 1838 *Civ. Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 96/1 Marking the middle line, or axis of the road, by stakes or pickets, placed at equal intervals apart. *Ibid.* 98/1 The fascines are laid in alternate layers crosswise and lengthwise, and the layers..connected by pickets. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 218 Each horse standing at picket. 1869 PARKMAN *Discov. Gt. West* (1883) 20 A square fort of cedar pickets. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* iv. 63 A lurking thief had cut the pickets of the horses. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 208/2 Fence posts are made .. and after these the rough split fence pickets so commonly used in this part of the State.

f. A stockade. *rare.*

1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* I. xi. 81 The piquet is composed of timbers..eighteen feet high set firmly in the ground at sufficient distances from each other to admit of guns and other missiles to be fired between them.

2. A stake with pointed top, used in a military punishment in vogue in the 17th and 18th c.: see quot. 1706. Hence, a name for this punishment, and for similar forms of torture.

1690 *Royal Proclam.* in Starke *Obs. Milit. Punishm.* (1901) 5 If a trooper he shall stand three several times on the Picquett. 1702 *Military Dict.* s. v. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Stand upon the Picket*, is when a Horseman for some Offence, is sentenc'd to have one Hand ty'd up as high as it can reach, and then to stand on the Point of a Stake with the Toe of his opposite Foot; so that he can neither stand, nor hang well, nor ease himself by changing Feet. 1806 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Leonora* xlv, If I put a poor fellow on the picket. 1843 R. R. MADDEN *United Irishmen* Ser. II. II. xvi. 353 The tortures of the lash, the picquet and the knotted cord. 1862 LD. STANHOPE *Pitt* III. 116 Many of these unhappy men underwent the military punishments of the lash and the picket—this last consisting in being made to stand with one foot upon a pointed stake.

† **3.** A peg, pin, plug. *Obs. rare.*

1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. on Munitions War* 14 (Boxer ammunition), The bullet has a picket of wood running through its centre half-way from the apex of the cone towards the base. *Ibid.* 16 The bullet, as in the Boxer, has the wooden picket through half its longer axis, and the clay plug in the base for expansion.

II. 4. *Mil.* A small detached body of troops, sent out to watch for the approach of the enemy or his scouts (*outlying picket*), or held in quarters in readiness for such service (*inlying picket*); also applied to a single soldier so employed. In the Army Regulations spelt *piquet.*

1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 105 A vanguard, composed of the piquets, which were formed into battalions and squadrons, for securing the head of their cantonments. 1781 in Simes *Milit. Guide* (ed. 3) 8 [The Adjutant-general] may..visit them at their posts, and always see that the piquets are in

good order. 1799 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 22 The advanced picquets of the British army were attacked by the enemy. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 1 If an Officer's Tour of Duty happen when he is on the Inlying Piquet,..his Tour upon the Piquet is to pass him. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 384 The village of Yuva..was guarded by a strong picquet of cavalry and infantry. 1861 MRS. E. BEERS *All Quiet along the Potomac*, Now and then a stray picket Is shot as he walks on his beat to and fro. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 26 July 126/2, 600 Chasseurs of the Imperial Guard.. attacked our picquets, but were repulsed.

b. A camp-guard, sent out to bring in men who have exceeded their leave.

1787 *Gentl. Mag.* LVII. II. 1199/2 The piquets and double patroles abandoned their officers, and joined their mutinous comrades. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* iv. 135 A sergeant and piquet of soldiers entered the room. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Oct. 9/1 A serious military riot..occurred in the streets of Aldershot..last evening...The military police and pickets had to be reinforced.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* A party of watchers or sentinels, an outpost; an outlying post.

1847–8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xiv. (1857) 228 Two insulated outliers, that..form the outer piquets of the newer and higher system. 1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour* 173 There, two miles off, are lying deer,..pickets of keen eyed and keener scented hinds thrown out in every direction. 1866 NEALE *Seq. & Hymns* 52 The picquets of the Spirit-host.

5. (usually *pl.*) Applied to men acting in a body or singly who are stationed by a trades-union or the like, to watch men going to work during a strike or in non-union workshops, and to endeavour to dissuade or deter them.

1867 *Times* 22 Aug. 8/3 The pickets kept their places from early morning till night; they reviled the workmen who went in and out; they forced women to call upon the police for protection; they threatened that those who took work..should have none when the Union was triumphant. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Aug. 1 We will assume .. that they issue positive orders to the pickets to resort to nothing in the shape of coercion. 1885 *Even. Standard* 19 Dec., The strikers have posted pickets at all stations. 1886 *Globe* 2 Feb. 6/3 In connection with a strike, the defendant acting as a 'picket'. 1891 *Newcastle Even. Chron.* 17 Jan. 4/1 To..prevent the pickets of the strikers from indulging in demonstrations against the loyal men.

III. 6. An elongated rifle bullet, with a conoidal front; a cylindro-conoidal bullet.

(Said in E. S. Farrow, *American Small Arms* (1904) 56, to have been 'made for Col. Pickett, the well-known grizzly bear killer'.)

1858 DEANE *Hist. & Sc. Fire-arms* 263 A form of conical projectile used and called a 'picket' in the United States, and also used in several of the German states. 1859 J. SCOFFERN *Projectile Weapons* (ed. 4) 219 *note*, The Americans term the new elongated projectile conoids 'pickets'; and a very good term it is. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 402/1. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 177 The regulation Martini-Henry rifling would send a long-range picket clean through an elephant. 1901 T. F. FREMANTLE *Bk. Rifle* 38 The pointed bullet with a flat base, known as a 'flat-ended picket'.

IV. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *picket-fence, -gate, -machine, -pin, -rope, -strap*; (senses 4, 5) *picket duty, system, trench*; **picket-boat, -launch, -ship,** a vessel employed for reconnoitring, or scouting in advance of the fleet, or on a river in military operations; **picket-clamp,** a clamp for holding fence-pickets while being pointed; **picket-guard,** an inlying picket, also a picket protecting a position; **picket-header, -pointer,** a machine for pointing fence-pickets; **picket-house,** in a garrison, the building where a picket is stationed; **picket-launch**: see *picket-boat*; **picket-line,** (*a*) a tether; (*b*) a line held by pickets; **picket-ship**: see *picket-boat*.

1885 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 6/2 He will have with him [on the Nile] the *picket boats commanded by Lieutenants Montgomerie and Tyler. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 2/1 The large steam-launches known in the navy as 'picket-boats' are perfectly adapted for the purpose. 1867 *Times* 23 Aug. 9/2 Flood and nearly all the rest of the prisoners did *picket duty there. 1871 *Daily News* 18 Jan., This extra piquet duty from other companies forms a separate roster. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* ix. 207 Cottages .. surrounded by either stone walls or bamboo *picket fences. *Ibid.* xiv. 317 The streets of Hakodadi .. are subdivided into various wards by means of *picket-gates. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3923/2 Our *Piquet Guard was..ordered out to attack them. 1866 LONGF. *Killed at Ford* ii, As we rode along.. To visit the picket-guard at the ford. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 208/2 Planers, shingle machines, *picket headers. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Mar. 6/1 A draft of about fifty men..in Guernsey..attacked the *picquet house on the pier at St. Peter's Port. 1867 LATHAM *Black & White* 105 The opposing lines were not more than two hundred yards apart, and between these were the *picket lines, about one hundred yards from one another. 1899 *Scribner's Mag.* XXV. 19/1 It was no easy matter to handle them on the picket-lines, and to provide for feeding and watering. 1867 *Times* 23 Aug. 9/2 Many of the *picket men had behaved illegally. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* iv. 28 The *picket-pins [were] driven home. 1859 MARCY *Prairie Trav.* iii. 91 The picket-pins, of iron, fifteen inches long, with ring and swivel at top. 1898 *Daily News* 9 May 6/3 It is supposed ..that the Spanish fleet was probably following its *picket ship. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* x. 165 Each horse was furnished with..a long leathern thong as a *picket strap. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 20 July 59 The victims of the *picket system are..men who are outside the pale of the Trades Unions.

Pioket, *sb.*[2] A local name of the tern: cf. PICTARNE.

1831 *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 508 Tern..*Provincial.* Pirr. ..Kirmew. Picket.

Picket (pi·kĕt), *v.* [f. PICKET *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To enclose or secure with pickets or stakes; to palisade; to fix *down* by means of pickets.

1745 *Jrnl. Siege Louisburg* in W. Shirley *Let.* (1746) 18 A Blockhouse..picketted without, and defended by eight Cannon. 1847 *Nation. Cycl.* I. 10 The trees are picketed to the ground. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. II. 55 The hides are laid on the ground and picketed firmly down; the sandbags are then built up..to such a height as to allow each hide to be drawn well over the top row and round the ends, which are then picketed into the parapet.

b. To tether (a horse, etc.) to a picket or peg fixed in the ground.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlvi, Their horses, saddled and picqueted behind them. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* vii. 138 The goat is picketed to a stake in the bottom [of a pit]. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* § 872 The guards of the Cavalry will be mounted, and the horses picketed.

2. To punish or torture with the picket. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 252 Others..act the part of their own tormentors: they even picquet themselves, and call it amusement. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xxi, I would be picquetted to death, cried the corporal,..before I would suffer the woman to come to any harm. 1839–1860 [see PICKETING].

3. *Mil.* To post as a picket. **b.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To post oneself as a picket; to act on picket duty.

1775 J. BROWN in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 462 They have intrenched and picketed out some distance from their other works. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 154 To encamp and picket expeditiously. 1880 DIXON *Windsor* IV. xxii. 201 These men were picketed in the town.

4. In a labour dispute: **a.** *intr.* To act as a picket; **b.** *trans.* To beset or molest with pickets. See PICKET *sb.*[1] 5 and PICKETING b.

1867 *Times* 22 Aug. 11/1 His employer's shop was picketed by about two or three men in the morning. *Ibid.*, He recognized the defendants..in company with others, picketing daily. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 21 Oct. (Cassell), They picketed the men coming to and going from Mr. R.'s shops.

Hence **Pi·cketed** *ppl. a.*; **Pi·cketer,** a man engaged in picketing during a strike.

1818 SCOTT *Rob R.* xxxii, The appearance of the *picqueted horses, feeding in this little vale. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vi. 121 There is a great deal of enchantment in a chestnut rail or picketed pine boards. 1885 *Even. Standard* 4 Nov. (Cassell), The old picketed and bastioned forts are disappearing. 1867 *Times* 23 Aug. 9/1 Even if all the gaols of the country were filled with *picketers the system must be continued. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Sept. 4/1 A stronger contingent of picketers arrived on the spot to relieve the sandwich-men.

Picket, pickette, obs. forms of PIQUET.

† Picket-beard. [See PICKED[1] 2, PIKED *a.* 2.]

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 73 A great dispute.. betwixt a certain Picket-beard (as they call them in Italy) or Protestant,..and a Catholick.

Picketee, obs. form of PICOTEE.

Picketing (pi·kĕtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [See -ING[1].] The action of the vb. PICKET; **a.** see PICKET *v.* 2; *spec.* **b.** in a labour dispute, the posting of men to intercept non-strikers on their way to work and prevail upon them to desist.

a. 1753 Miss COLLIER *Art Torment.* 15 Punishments for faults, such as whipping and picketing amongst the soldiers. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 306 The commanding-officer .. replied, that he would be hung up by his thumbs till he fainted—a variety of piquetting. 1842 R. R. MADDEN *United Irishmen* I. xi. 335 The picketings and half-hangings, and other modes and instruments of torture. 1860 H. GOUGER *Imprisonment in Burmah* xiii. 141 On this button the culprit stood with bared foot at the manifest risk of being lamed for life. This torture was called picketting.

b. 1867 *Times* 22 Aug. 8/3 Baron Bramwell said..that if picketing were done in such a way as to excite no reasonable alarm or not to annoy or coerce those who were the subjects of it, it would be no offence in law... The picketing which Mr. Druitt and his friends organized .. was intimidation, and nothing less. 1891 *Guardian* 11 Mar. 377/2 In theory picketing is merely the use of fair argument to dissuade men from becoming 'blacklegs'. In practice the force of the argument is found to depend very largely on the numbers and demeanour of those who employ it.

Pick-fault: see PICK- in *Comb.*

Pi·ckfork. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 3 pic-, 5 pykk-, pik-, pyke-, 5–6 pyk-, 6 picke-, 6 (9 *dial.*) pike-, **pick-fork.** [Origin of the first element obscure: occurring as *pie, pik, pyke*, it appears to be identical with PICK *sb.*[1], PIKE *sb.*[1], as if 'a fork with pikes or sharp points'; but the word, with its variant PITCHFORK, seems to have been at length associated with the vb. PICK [2], PITCH [1], from the use of the implement in pitching sheaves, etc.] = PITCHFORK. (The sense in the quot. from Layamon is doubtful.)

c 1205 LAY. 21597 Wið heose pic-forcken, Heo ualden heom to grunde. 1410 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 546/2, 3 pyk forkes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 397/1 Pykkforke, *merga*. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 95 The men of the village cam out..with flaylis and pikforkes. 1485 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 246 Paid..to a smyth for makyng of a grete pykefork.. þat was broken with þe ice. ij d. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 25 If the grasse be very thycke, it wolde be shaken with handes, or with a short pykforke. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) 1 *Sam.* xiii. 21 Yet they had a file for the shares, and for the mattockes, and for the pickeforkes [1535 COVERD. forckes, 1539 (Great) dong forckes] & for the axes. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* II. 31 Clods must alwaies broken be with pick-forks turnd therein. *a* 1600 *Flodden F.* ii. (1664) 11 Some made long pikes and lances light, Some Pike-forks for to joyn and thrust. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* K iij, One of the Horse-keepers..did..belabour him with a Pikefork. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Pick-fork*, a hay fork. 1885 WESTALL *Old Factory* xxi. (E. D. D.), Chaps..as I wouldn't touch with a pikefork.

Pick-goose, corrupt f. PEAK-GOOSE *Obs.* **Pick-harness**: see PICK-. **Pickhill**: see PIGHTLE.

† Pickieman. *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 peckeaman. [f. PICK *v.*[1] + MAN.] A miller's assistant, whose duty was to pick the millstone: cf. PIKEMAN [2] 2.

1604 *Court Bk. Barony Urie* (1892) 3 Sum tennentis..wald nocht content thame selffis with the serwice of the Peckeaman. 1808 JAMIESON, *Pickie-man*, the name formerly given to a miller's servant, from his work of keeping the mill in order. 1825 *Ibid.*, *Pikman, Pikeman, Pikieman*, the same as *Pickie-man*, and pron. as three syllables.

Pickietar, dial. f. PICTARNE, the common tern.

Pickill, obs. f. PICKLE *sb.*[2], a grain, corn.

Picking (pi·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] Also piking, etc.: see PICK *v.*[1] [f. PICK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of PICK *v.*[1] in various senses.

a. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 273, & þou has for þi pikyng, mykille ille likyng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 397/2 Pykynge, or clensynge, *purgacio*. 1531 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 100 Conspiryces.., and pykyn of quarells day by day.

β. 1548 ELYOT *Lat. Dict., Carminatio*..the pickyng or cardynge of woull. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 234 Without any such picking and chusing amongst them, as may bend the laws to make them suitable to our own interests. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 80 Picking or culling of Fruits. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* i. 25 This opening of the matted cotton is first partially effected by the process of 'picking'..Women and children partially disentangle the cotton. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 174 The inspiriting picking of the banjo.

b. With adverbs. Also *attrib.*

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 606 The stopping and picking-out tools are made of polished steel. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 7/2 A grapnel was lowered over the bows by means of a long rope, the end of which was taken under the dynamometer to the picking-up drum. 1904 H. BLACK *Fract. Self Culture* iv. 105 The picking up of crumbs of knowledge is not in itself education.

2. *spec.* **a.** Stealing, theft; in later use, petty theft, pilfering; esp. in *picking and stealing*: see PICK *v.*[1] 9 b.

a. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 66 That almes is pykyng, y fynde it in thi boke. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* III. (*Cock & Fox*) iv, In pyking of pultrie baith day and nycht. 1535 COVERDALE *Bible* Ded., His pestilent pykynge of Peter pens out of youre realme.

β. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Catech.*, To kepe my handes from picking and stealing. 1753 *Scots Mag.* May 260/2 He had been in a continual practice of picking and stealing. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* III. 437 Sheep.. carried away, if above the number seven..[M'Gregor] styled lifting; if below seven, he only considered it as a picking.

b. *Weaving.* A finishing process of cloth-making: see quot. 1875. **c.** *Metallurgy.* Rough sorting of ores. **d.** The finishing of an electrotype plate by removing picks or defects. **e.** *Masonry.* Dabbing: see DAB *v.*[1] 1, quot. 1876.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 812 The mechanical preparation of ores, including picking, stamping, and different modes of washing. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1698/1 *Picking Cloth*... It is subjected to a strong light, and all blemishes removed from its surface by tweezers. Spots which have escaped the action of the dye are touched with dye by a camel's-hair brush. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Piking*. See *Cobbing*. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Picking*..6. Removing picks..in electrotype plates with the tools of an electrotype-finisher.

3. *concr.* **† a.** A mark produced by pricking; a prick. (Only OE.)

This is the earliest known trace of a verb corresp. to *pike* or *pick* in OE.; see etymology of PICK *v.*[1]

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) S. 572 *Stigmata*, picung.

b. That which is or may be picked, or picked up; the produce of picking, the amount picked; a scraping, a scrap; *pl.* gleanings of fruit, remaining scraps of food, or portions of anything worth picking up or appropriating.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* xii. Wks. 1851 III. 321 The Vulturs had then but small pickings. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 531 Then reason began to open; and we gathered by little pickings the ideas of good and mischievous, of right and wrong. 1808 H. HOLLAND *Cheshire* 62 These pickings [from salt pans] were analysed...He found 480 parts..to contain 40 of muriate of soda, 60 of carbonate, and 380 of sulphate of lime. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xi, The scanty pickings I had now and then been able to glean at Lowood. 1892 WALSH *Tea* (Philad.) 115 At 4 o'clock each evening the day's 'picking' is carried to the factory. 1893 [see PICKER[1] 1a]. *Mod.* (Kent) The boy was sent to jail for stealing apples, but they were only a few peekings.

c. Chiefly *pl.* Perquisites privately picked up, or dishonestly come by; pilferings.

1765 FOOTE *Commissary* 1. Wks. 1799 II. 10 Rich as an Indian governor. Heaven knows how he came by it... Pretty pickings, I warrant, abroad. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. i. P 12 The pretty pickings to be made out of this juggle. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* Introd., But heir or no heir, Lawyer Jermyn had had his picking out of the estate. 1893 W. P. COURTNEY in *Academy* 13 May 423/1 It must be confessed that the pickings of the office [of Paymaster-General] were enormous.

4. a. (See quot.) b. *pl.* 'Pounded oyster shells for gravel walks' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

c 1858 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* II. 140/1 The same sort of brick if burnt a little harder, is called a *paver*, and if rather softer than it ought to be, and of pale colour, a *picking*.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *picking-season*, *-table*, *-time*, etc.; **picking-bed**, a bed in a quarry that is picked away; **picking-ground**, ground capable of being pickcd; **picking salt**: see quot.

1883 *Stonemason* Jan., Of this the top 12 inches is used as a *picking-bed, so that blocks 6½ feet deep can always be obtained when required. . 1874 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 514 The removal in blasting-ground of 200 cubic feet, and in soft *picking-ground .. of 800 cubic feet. 1884 *Chester Gloss.*, **Picking salt*.., the first salt made after a pan has been 'picked', that is, has had the scale taken off the bottom. 1874 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Cotton*, From the date of blooming to the close of the *picking season, warm dry weather is essential. 1901 *Scotsman* 15 Oct. 4/8 After being thoroughly screened, the lump coal is carried on to *picking tables. 1682 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* II. 418 He was too warm on *Picking-work to dwell.

Pi·cking, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Pick *v.*[2] + -ing[1].] The action of Pick *v.*[2]

1. *Weaving.* The driving of the shuttle to and fro in a loom; esp. *attrib.* as in †*picking peg* (obs.) = Picker[2]; *picking cord, lever, motion, shaft, staff, stick*, names of parts employed in this action: cf. Picker[2] b.

1827 *Edin. Rev.* XLVI. 4 Mechanical contrivance technically denominated a picking peg. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1285 He lays hold of the picking-peg in his right hand, and, with a smart jerk of his wrist, drives the fly-shuttle swiftly from one side of the loom to the other... The plan of throwing the shuttle by the picking peg and cord is a great improvement upon the old way of throwing it by hand. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1698/1 In one form of hand-loom, the picking-peg is drawn by a cord. In the power-loom the driver is on a vibrating staff. *Ibid.*, *Picking-stick* (*Weaving*), the picker-staff for driving the shuttle of a power-loom. 1878 Barlow *Weaving* xxv. 269 (*heading*), Shuttles and picking motions. *Ibid.* 271 This plan was to affix inclined planes to the peripheries of fly-wheels—one at each end of the crank shaft, so as to strike against a stud fixed upon a picking-shaft connected to each picking-stick. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Jan. 7/2 For shafts he has used a lot of the hickory picking staffs used in power looms.

2. *Spinning.* 'The travelling of the bobbin up and down the spindle in the process of being filled, so that it may be equally full all over' (McLaren).

1884 W. S. B. McLaren *Spinning* (ed. 2) 152 The spool ..requires a triple motion; a very short one at first filling the lower end, during which time the bobbin only moves a little way up and down, and then a longer 'picking'..up and down, with the constantly lowering motion the same as for the tube.

3. The action of pitching or throwing sheaves, etc. Also *attrib.*, as **picking-fork**, a hay-fork, pitchfork; **picking-hole**, a window or door aloft in a barn or hayloft, through which hay or sheaves are pitched; a pitch-hole. *north. dial.*

1847–78 Halliwell, *Picking-hole*. 1854 'Tom Treddlehoyle' *Bairnsla Foak's Ann.* 25 Made it into hay, an thrawn it throo t' pickin-hoyle. 1873 Cordeaux *Birds of Humber* 14 One of the picking-holes at the north end of the barn.

Picking (pi·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* Also 6 **pyking**, *Sc.* **-and**. [f. Pick *v.*[1] + -ing[2].]

1. That picks, in the senses of the verb; *spec.* thievish.

1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 2657 Sic pykand peggrall theifis ar hangit. 1550 Lever *Serm.* (Arb.) 38 Pickinge theft, is lesse than murtheryng robrye. 1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* IV. (1577) T viij, The ouerwealthy .. waxe stiffe necked and recklesse, the poore, desperate and pyking. 1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Dixtarij*, picking fellowes looking into chambers or parlours..onely of purpose to steale. 1894 Kipling *Jungle Bk.* 52 Nothing but foolish words and little picking thievish hands.

†2. Dainty; fastidious; trifling, nice. *Obs.* Perb. *vbl. sb.* nsed *attrib.*

1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 3 If thy mill stones be not worne too bluat, for want of pecking, there is picking meat for thee. 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. i. 198 The King is wearie Of daintie, and such picking Grieuances. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* Auth. Apol. (ed. 2) 227 Dost thou love picking meat?

Pickitivant, corrupt f. Picke-devant, *Obs.*

Pickle (pi·k'l), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **pekille, pykyl, pikkyll, pykulle**, 6 (**pegyll, pigell**), **pyccle, pikle, pykle**, 6–7 **pickel(l**, 6– **pickle**. [app. a. MDu. *pekel(e, peeckel* (*a* 1473 in *Teuthonista*) or MLG. *pēkel*, LG., Du. *pekel*, E.Fris. *pekel, pākel*, mod.Ger. *pökel* brine, pickle. Ulterior origin obscure.

(Verdam suggests that Du. *pekel* was a deriv. of verbal root *pik-, pek-*, in sense 'that which pricks or is piquant'.)]

1. A salt or acid liquor (usually brine or vinegar, sometimes with spices) in which flesh, vegetables, etc., are preserved. (In early use, also applied to certain sauces eaten with flesh as a relish.)

a 1440 *Morte Arth.* 1027 Sevene knave childre, Choppid in a chargour of chalke whytt sylver, With pekille and powdyre of precious spycez. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 397/2 Pykyl, sawce, *picula*. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 77 Pikkyll pour le Mallard. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 189 To make a Pigell to kepe freshe Sturgen in. 1530 Palsgr. 254/1 Pyccle sauce, *savlmure*. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 29 Keping it in a certayne pickle. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* II. li. 349 A pickle..made of two parts of vineger, and one of salt brine. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 66 Thou shalt be whipt with Wyer, and stew'd in brine, Smarting in lingring pickle. 1728 E. Smith *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 2) 63 Make a Pickle of Vinegar, Salt, whole Pepper, Cloves, Mace, and boil it, and pour it on the Mangoes. 1809 Kendall *Trav.* II. xlvi. 132 The strength of the water being now such as to constitute it a brine or pickle.

fig. 1649 *Woodstock Scuffle* xi. in Scott *Woodst.* App. I, Nothing else is history But pickle of antiquity. 1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* (1677) 62 He was in the sea o'r head and ears: At last he rais'd his head above the pickle.

b. *In pickle* (*fig.*), kept in preparation for use; esp. in phr. *a rod in pickle*, a punishment in reserve, ready to be inflicted on occasion: see Rod.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* E j b, I but he hath..arguments that haue been these twentie yeres in pickle. 1625 B. Spenser *Vox Civitatis* 26, I feare God hath worse rods in pickell for you. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v., This is a threatening admonition for an idle or truant boy. 'There's a stick i pickle for thee my lad'. 1881 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Rebel of Family* II. vii. It was only after the last good word of glad tidings had been said that the rod was taken out of the pickle. 1885 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/2 He will return to the tranquil enjoyment of his 1,000,000 dollars now in pickle, it is said, in the English funds.

2. Some article of food preserved in pickle; usually (*pl.*) Vegetables (as cabbage, cauliflower, onions, cucumbers, walnuts, mangoes, etc.) pickled, and eaten as a relish.

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 26 The Keys of the Ash are a good Pickle while young and tender; and when near ripe. 1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 255 ¶ 2 Conserves [are] of a much colder Nature than your common Pickles. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 33 ¶ 24 Received a present of pickles from Miss Pilcocks. 1853 Soyer *Pantroph.* 64 Mallows.. occupied one of the first ranks among pickles.

3. An acid solution, or other chemical preparation, used for cleansing metal or wood, or for other purposes.

1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 38 Filtre it through paper; keep it in a bottle closely corked, and call it the pickle. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 860 These plates, while still warm, are rubbed over with a dilute acid or pickle. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 299/2 A dipper had .. left a quantity of work all night in the 'pickle' or cleansing solution.

4. *fig.* A condition or situation, usually disagreeable; a sorry plight or predicament. (Usually with defining word.) Now *colloq.*

[Cf. Du. *in de pekel zitten, iemand in de pekel laten zitten.*]

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 157 Freilties pickell. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 125 Reape barlie with sickle, that lies in ill pickle. 1585 Foxe *Serm. on 2 Cor.* v. 21 In this pickle lyeth man by nature, that is, all wee that be Adams children. *a* 1620 J. Dyke *Worthy Commun.* (1645) 382 Who could have..embraced a person in so filthy a pickle? 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 77, I warrant, added she, he was in a sweet pickle! 1823 Byron *Juan* VIII. xliii, The Turkish batteries thrash'd them like a flail, Or a good boxer, into a sad pickle. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* 291, I could see no way out of the pickle I was in.

b. *gen.* Condition, trim, guise. *rare.*

1706 Phillips, *Accoutrement*, Dress, Garb, Pickle. 1846 Hawthorne *Mosses* I. ix. 190 It is difficult to conceive how he keeps himself in any decent pickle.

5. A person, usually a boy, who is always causing trouble: cf. Pickled[1] 2 b; a troublesome or mischievous child; †a wild young fellow. *colloq.*

1788 *Hist. Schoolboy* 72 He told Master Blotch he was a pickle, and dismissed him to his cricket. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* I. xvii. ¶ 6 If the little gentleman is a pickle, they will lay all the blame on your bad management. 1811 *Lex. Balatron.*, *Pickle*, an arch waggish fellow. 1828 J. W. Croker *Diary* 23 Apr. in *C. Papers* (1884) I. 416 The Duke of Cumberland was there, and his son Prince George. This little pickle is about nine. 1837 Miss Mitford *Country Stories* (1850) 55 Young Sam Tyler, Jem's eldest hope, a thorough Pickle. 1885 [see Picklesome].

†b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = Pickled *ppl. a.*[1] 2 b.

1797 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 278 His son, a pickle young dog.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pickle-barrel, -boiler, -bottle, -dealer, -farm, -jar, -pot, -room, -shop*; **pickle-cured** *a.*, cured or preserved in pickle; **pickle-leaf**, an ornamental dish, in the form of a leaf, for pickles, etc.; **pickleman**, one who makes or sells pickles; **pickle-worm** *U. S.*, the caterpillar of a moth (*Phacellura nitidalis*), which destroys young cucumbers, etc.; **pickle-yard**, the yard in which meat is pickled for the navy.

1757 W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* 14 A Cooper and a *Pickle-Boiler being two distinct Employments. 1879 Mrs. A. E. James *Ind. Housek. Managem.* 21 A wide-mouthed *pickle-bottle, with air-tight cork. 1791–3 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) I. 116 A *Pickle-dealer and an Italian Fidler. 1890 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 3/1 A *pickle-farm at the present time of year, with its peeling and brining processes, is an interesting sight. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 13 A man whose work consisted of covering *pickle-jars with bladder. 1859 Smiles *Self-Help* ii. (1860) 41 Melon table-plates, green *pickle-leaves, and such like articles. 1731 *Lond. Even. Post* 9 Nov., John Potts, *Pickleman in Gracious Street. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 43 Put them into *pickle pots; when the liquor is cold pour it upon the oysters. 1809 Kendall *Trav.* II. xlvi. 132 From the water-rooms, it is drawn into a second range of vats or rooms, called *pickle-rooms. 1773 Goldsmith 13 Apr. in Boswell *Johnson*, The very next shop to Northumberland-house is a *pickle-shop. 1752 W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* 22, 1..was..made inspecting Cooper of the *Pickle-yard.

Pickle (pi·k'l), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Origin nnknown.

The two senses are not generally felt to be the same word in Scotch; but cf. the use of *grain* in 'I hae-na a grain o' saut i' the hoose'; 'A man without a grain o' sense'.]

1. A single grain or corn of wheat, barley, or oats, e. g. a *barley-pickle*, a barley-corn. b. Formerly, also, a single grain or particle (of sand, dust, etc.).

1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 204 As breid is maid of mony pickillis of corne. 17.. *Song, O gin my Love* ii, O gin my love were a pickle of wheat, Awa' wi' that pickle o' wheat I wad flee. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 557 The ears are found to have alternately a plump well-filled *pickle* and an empty husk. 1868 Atkinson *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Pickle*, a single grain or kernel; of corn, rice, or the like.

b. 1632 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. xxii. 87 Ye shall run out your glass even to the last pickle of sand. 1656 Jeanes *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 150 Rotten, and dissolved into innumerable pickles of dust.

2. A small quantity or amount (of fluid, powder, or anything quantitative); a little. (Followed by sb. without *of*.)

a 1724 in *Ramsay's Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 9 Sick's I ha'e ye's get a pickle. 1724 Ramsay *I have a Green Purse* i, I have a green purse, and a wee pickle gowd. *a* 1810 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 16 I've spun a pickle yarn. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xl, I wad get my pickle meal and my soup milk. 1822 Galt *Provost* xxxviii. (1868) 110 A pickle tea and sugar. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* 75 Ye'll have.. to think a wee pickle less of your dainty self.

Pickle (pi·k'l), *v.*[1] [f. Pickle *sb.*[1] Cf. MDu. (*a* 1479), Du., MLG. *pekelen*, Ger. *pökeln*.]

1. *trans.* To put into or steep in pickle; to preserve in pickle. (Sometimes, To preserve with salt, to salt, as butter.)

1552 [see Pickled[1] 1]. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 122/1 To Pickle flesh, *condire, salire*. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 110 They vse to pickle them with vineger and salt. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 220 Salmon... If pickled it's like Sturgian. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* VI. § 14 A physician, who, having pickled half a dozen embryos [etc.]. 1768 Cowper *Let. to J. Hill* 3 May, Mrs. Rebecca Cowper's receipt to pickle cabbage. 1893 Kate Sanborn *Truthf. Wom. S. California* 28 The processes of pickling olives.

b. To fill (a vessel) with pickle or brine for preserving meat.

1757 Wood in W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* 12 The Casks to be always drove and pickled in Time.

2. *Naut.* To rub salt, or salt and vinegar, on the back after whipping or flogging: formerly practised as a punishment.

1706 *Inq. Naval Miscarriages* in *Harl. Misc.* (Park) I. 574 The whipping and pickling of seamen (a barbarous practice which has been much used of late) has likewise been a great hindrance to the manning of our fleet. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 90 Pickling, that is to say, throwing salt and vinegar on the back after the whipping. 1887 J. K. Laughton in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XII. 205/1 It was acknowledged that [in Corbet's ship, *c* 1808] the number of men flogged was very great;..and that the backs of the sufferers were habitually pickled.

3. To steep in or treat with some acid, or other chemical preparation, for cleansing or other purpose, in various manufactures, etc.

1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 503 Seed-wheat should be *pickled*, that is, subjected to a preparation in a certain kind of liquor, before it is sown. 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 219 'Pickled' is the term also used to describe the process, which is simply eating away the softer metals from around the steel or harder material. 1868 Joynson *Metals* 103 The sheets to be galvanised are pickled, scoured, and cleaned. 1887 Gumming *Electricity* 213 The objects are first 'pickled' in a bath of mixed dilute nitric and sulphuric acids. 1889 *Standard* 22 Oct. 2 The ordinary dressings with which seed-corn is 'pickled', to prevent bunt or smu.

b. 'To prepare, as an imitation, and sell as genuine; said of copies or imitations of paintings by the old masters. *Art Jour.*' (Webster 1864).

4. *transf.* and *fig.* in various applications.

c 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 18 For this our eyes are pickled up with teares, That are most brinie. 1651 Cleveland *Elegy on Abp. Canterbury* 36 Not to repent, but pickle up their Sin. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 47 A theory, pickled in the preserving juices of pulpit eloquence. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 1 Sept. 8/2, I think you are pickling a rod for your own back.

Pi·ckle, *v.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* [dim. or freq. of Pick *v.*[1]]

†1. (?) To pick clean, cleanse by minute picking.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 397/1 Pykelynge, *purgulacio*. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. vi. 286 The Wren..Into his [the crocodile's] mouth he skips, his teeth he pickles Cleanseth his palate.

2. *trans.* and *intr.* To pick in a small way, or a little at a time; to peck, nibble; to eat sparingly or delicately. Also *fig.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *dial.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. Prol. 158 Phebus red fowle.. Pykland his meyt in alleis quhar he went. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 122/2 To Pickle, eat nicely, *edere minutim*. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* i. 6 Whensoeuer we haue..but pickled vpoo the doctrine without suffering it to work any true liuelinesse in vs. *a* 1585 Polwart *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 727 Lick where I laid, and pickle of that pye. 1793 T. Scott *Poems* 325 (Jam.) Robin Routh and Marion Mickle, Wha baith contentitlie did pickle Out o' ae pocke. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxviii, Aweel, lass,..then thou must pickle in thine ain poke-nook, and buckle thy girdle thine ain gate. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Pickle*,..to eat or pick but a small quantity at a time, as sickly cattle are said only to pickle a bit out of the hand at once.

b. To deal with in a minute way, to PIDDLE (*obs.*); see also quot. *a* 1825.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 158 To busie my selfe in pickling about these small pointes of Grammer. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Pickle, v.* to glean a field a second time, when, of course, very little can be found.

Pickle, obs. var. PIGHTLE; local var. of PIKEL.

Pickled (pi·k'ld), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. PICKLE *v.*[1]]

1. Preserved in pickle; steeped in some chemical preparation: see PICKLE *v.*[1] 1, 3.

1552 HULOET, Pykled or bryned, *muriaticus.* 1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* I. ii, My wife..longs For nothing but pickled cucumbers. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 9 Pickled, unpickled, and undrained Casks rolled away together. 1876 SCHULTZ *Leather Manuf.* 19 Pickled hides should be kept separate from Salted. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 7/2 The vessel was loaded with pickled sleepers.

b. *Pickled herring*: see PICKLE-HERRING.

2. *fig.*: see PICKLE *v.*[1] 4.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VI. lxiii, With lips confession and with pickled cries. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. xii, My pickled eyes did vent Full streames of briny teares. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Christ's Hosp.*, In lieu of our half-pickled Sundays. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* XXV, The poor pickled electors were driven back to their inn in dudgeon.

†b. Of a person: Thoroughly 'imbued' with mischief; mischievous, roguish. *Obs.*

1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 343 Most impudent and pickel'd youths. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* V. vii, His poor boy Jack was..a pickled dog, I shall never forget him. 1804 COLLINS *Scrip-scrap, Epit. on Foote* 3 Here a pickled rogue lies, whom we could not preserve, Though his pickle was true Attic Salt.

†Pi·ckled, *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5 pykeled. [? Early variant of PECKLED.] Variegated, speckled.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 593/15 *Liridus, i. diversi coloris,* pykeled. *Ibid.* 610/23 *Dicitur gallina lirida scou,* pykeled hen show. *c* 1620 W. LAUSON in Arb. *Garner* I. 194 Wings of a feather of a mallard, teal, or pickled hen's wing.

Pi·ckle-he:rring. Now *rare.* [Found first as *pickled herring*, f. PICKLED *ppl. a.*; somewhat later *pickle-herring*, after MD. or early mod.Du. *peeckel-haringk* (1567 Junius *Nomenclator*), MLG. *pekel-herink* (Lübben-Walther), both in sense 1, mod.Du. *pekel-haring*, mod.G. *pickelhäring.*]

†1. *lit.* A pickled herring. *Obs.*

a. c 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 75 For feare of meeting with a pickled hearing And mountaynes made of matters frivolous. 1598 MERES *Pallad. Tamia* II. 286 b, Robert Greene died of a surfet taken at Pickeld Herrings, & Rhenish wine. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 260 Those which are caught far to the North, known, in Holland, by the name of pickled herrings.

β. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* H 405 A pickle Herring, *halec conditanea.* 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* vi. 77 Taken with a Pickle-herring or two, As Flemmings at Saint Katherines vse to do. 1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 76 Hee had..shortened his dayes by keeping company with pickle herrings.

2. A clown, a buffoon, a merry-andrew.

This application of the term originated in German. It appears in 1620 in *Engelische Comedien vnd Tragedien .. sampt dem Pickelhering*, where it is the name of a humorous character in one of the plays, and of the chief actor in a series of 'Pickelhärings-spiele' and 'Singspiele' (= JIG *sb.* 4). One of the latter is a version of R. Cox's *Singing Simpkin*, and a Dutch version of this, from the German, as *Singende klught van Pekelharingh in de Kist*, 1643, is the first known evidence of the use in Dutch, to which Addison attributed it in 1711—the first mention in English. (Grimm's Dictionary is in error in ascribing to it an English origin.)

α. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 47 ¶6 A Set of merry Drolls.. whom every Nation calls by the Name of that Dish of Meat which it loves best. In Holland they are termed Pickled Herrings; in France, Jean Pottages; in Italy, Maccaronies; and in Great Britain, Jack Puddings. 1726 ARBUTHNOT *Diss. Dumpling* (ed. 5) 8 Content your selves with being Zanies, Pickled-Herrings, Punchionellos.

β. 1716–20 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) I. 81 Pickle-Herring was then in the Heighth of his Archness, Activity, and Grimaces. 1790 *Bystander* 134 Making a Merry-Andrew of himself, in imitation of the other Pickle-herring. 1849 tr. *Meinhold's Sidonia the Sorceress* II. 232 People think it must be pickelherring, or some such strolling mummers come to exhibit to the folk during the evening.

attrib. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to eight Cats* ix, She mounteth with a pickle-herring spring, Without th'assistance of a rope. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. ix, Their high State Tragedy..becomes a Pickleherring-Farce to weep at, which is the worst kind of Farce.

Pickler[1] (pi·klə1). ? *Obs.* [f. PICKLE *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] a. One who picks a little at a time, or who eats sparingly. b. See quot. 1718.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 46 The diet..must be small, as nature is a pickler, and requires but small pittaunce. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 14. 90 A pernicious Sect of Animals called Picklers; who take upon themselves .. to ridicule every Thing that does not square with their own Humours.

Pi·ckler[2]. [f. PICKLE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. A vegetable (cucumber, onion, etc.) grown for pickling.

1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* IV. 166 The latter crop of cucumbers, commonly called picklers. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 174 In Essex..onions are grown largely in field culture... Picklers are grown upon poor, light ground, to keep them small.

2. A person or thing that pickles (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1865 SIR P. WALLIS in Brighton *Life* (1892) 265 The Droitwich saline baths..powerful picklers indeed they are. 1883 *Daily News* 29 May 8/3 To Picklers, Laundrymen, and Others.—Convenient Premises to Let.

Picklesome (pi·k'lsŏm), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. PICKLE *sb.*[1] + -SOME.] Of the character of a 'pickle' (PICKLE *sb.*[1] 5); inclined to mischief.

1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 380/2 Violet Carmine was a pickle... A residence of five months in .. New York had not by any means tended to make her less picklesome.

Picklet, obs. variant of PIKELET 1.

Pi·ckling, pi·cklin, *sb. dial.* Also 6 pyglyng. [Origin doubtful.] See quots. 1825, 1868.

1545 *Rates of Customs* c j b, Pyglyng the C. elles conteyxii score elles xxs. 1583 *Ibid.* D vij, Pickling the c, contayning xii, xx. elles iiid. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Picklin*, a sort of very coarse linen, of which seedsmen make their bags, dairy maids their aprons, etc. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Pickling*, a kind of fine canvas, used for covering meat-safes, and other like objects.

Pickling (pi·klin), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PICKLE *v.*[1]] The action of PICKLE *v.*[1], in various senses.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. ix, The Dutch way of Pickling of Herrings. 1734 BERKELEY *Let. to T. Prior* 30 Apr., Wks. 1871 IV. 227 A good cook, and understands pickling and preserving. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 220/1 Cabbages for Pickling are now coming to heart. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Pickling*, a mode of salting naval timber .. to insure its durability. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Pickling*, cleaning sheet-iron or wire by immersion in acid.

b. *attrib.* Used for pickling; of vegetables, grown for pickling, intended to be pickled.

1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 326 Wheat must have as much lime put upon it, as soon as it comes out of the pickling tub, as will dry it quickly. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 23 Dec. 3/6 Half a dozen pickling-jars. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 37 To obtain small pickling onions.

Pickling, *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.*: see PICKLE *v.*[2] 1.

Picklock (pi·klɒk), *sb.*[1] and *a.*[1] [f. PICK *v.*[1] + LOCK *sb.*[2]: see PICK-.]

A. *sb.* 1. A person who picks a lock; *spec.* a thief who opens a door by picking the lock.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 76 b, I haue one..to whom there is no cofer lockt, nor dore shut.., meanyng that he was a picklock, and a false verlet. 1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* II. (1668) 9 Locking the door behind him, with as little noise as a Pick-lock. 1889 *Daily News* 3 Dec. 7/2 She called him a 'picklock' and a 'Paul Pry'.

fig. 1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* III. v, Talke with some crafty fellow, some picklocke o' the Law! 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 37 Sir Thomas Bolen..was called the Pick-lock of Princes.

2. An instrument for picking locks.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Ganzua*, a false keye, a pickelocke. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 18 We take him to be a Theefe..for wee haue found vpon him..a strange Picklock. 1683 CROWNE *City Politiques* V. i, I have a picklock in my pocket. 1828 W. SEWELL *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 63 A vile Laconian lock, with three stout wards, Which no picklock or nail can reach to open. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 244/1 The..most ingenious picklock ever seen.

fig. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 393 b, By which picklockes they locke fast the gates of hell, and open the gates of heaven to whom they list. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 72 Money is the very pick-lock that opens the way into all Cabinets and Councils.

B. *adj.* Used for picking a lock; *esp.* in *picklock key* = A. 2. Also *fig.*

1607 ROWLANDS *Guy Warw.* 75 Hell's picklock powder was unknown to men. 1670 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 446/4 A bunch of picklock keys. 1693 C. DRYDEN in *Dryden's Juvenal* vii. (1697) 174 The well-lung'd Civilian .. opens first the Cause, Then with a Pick-lock Tongue perverts the Laws. 1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 32 He thought it would be impossible to pick them..by any picklock keys.

Picklock, *sb.*[2] and *a.*[2] *Wool Manuf.* [f. PICK *a.* or *v.*[1] 7 + LOCK *sb.*[1]] Name for the highest quality of English wool.

1794 FOOT *Agric.* 61 (E.D.D.) The dearest class of wool, called 'picklock', is estimated at thirty-two pence a pound. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 114, I have .. divided them [wools] into six classes, ..1st class—the pick-lock and prime. 2nd class—the choice and super. ..5th class—livery and short coarse. 6th class—pick-lock, grey, &c. &c. 1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 17 In the woollen trade the following names are common for English wool:—picklock, which, as the name implies, is the choicest of all; prime, which is very similar; choice, a very little stronger; super, from the shoulders [etc.].

Pickman. [In sense 1, f. PICK *sb.*[1] + MAN.]

1. A labourer who works with a pick; e. g. a miner or collier who uses a pick, a hewer.

1856 *Househ. Words* XIII. 544 Miners from Cornwall,.. Muckshifters, Pickmen [etc.]. 1878 URE *Dict. Arts* IV. 631 (*Ozokerite*), Five or more gangs work at a time, each consisting of four or five men, one pickman cutting the ground, one for drawing stuff to the shaft bottom, two at the windlass.

2. A raker who rakes the hay into rows. *dial.*

1863 BARNES *Dorset Dial.* Gloss. s. v. *Haymeaken*, In raking grass into double rollers, or pushing hay up into weals, the fore raker or pickman is said to *rake in* or *push in*, or *row* or *roo*, and the other to *close.*

3. = PICKMAW. *dial.*

1899 PREVOST *Cumberland Gloss., Pickman*, the tern.

Pickman, obs. form of PIKEMAN[1].

Pickmaw[1]. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 9 *Northumb.* pieki-maw. [Second element MAW[3], gull; first uncertain (some conjecture *pick*, PITCH).] A common name in Scotland of the Black-headed Gull, *Larus ridibundus*: see GULL *sb.*[1]

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 183 Parfytlye thir Pikmawis, as for priouris, With thar party habitis present tham thar. 1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 224 The lav'rock, the peasweep, an' skirlin pickmaw. 1818 SCOTT *Bir. Lamm.* XXV, The very pick-maws and solan-geese out-by yonder at the Bass hae ten times their sense! 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.* 529 Peewit Gull..also called *sea crow*, and *pick-i'-ma* [on p. 533 erron. *picima*].

Pi·ck-me-up. *colloq.* [A phrase used as *sb.*: see PICK *v.*[1] 20, and PICK-.] *orig.* A stimulating drink serving to restore vigour after exhaustion; extended to beverages, medicinal preparations, etc., supposed to have restorative and tonic qualities.

1867 LATHAM *Black & White* 80 Who could induce the American loafer to drink home-brewed ale..instead of pick-me-ups. 1871 *Standard* 13 Feb., A good trade in 'foaming pick-me-ups', .. was done at the various American bars. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 4/1 The land of cocktails and pick-me-ups. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Feb. 5/2 Incautious use of a pick-me-up in which strychnine was an ingredient.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything serving to restore strength or vigour, or having a bracing effect.

1876 'OUIDA' *Winter City* vii. 217 To Society the Père Hilarion was only a sort of mental liqueur, as Jenny Lea was an American 'pick-me-up'. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 278 Dr. Doseman's lively wrath proved a pick-me-up to his. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 102 The pick-me-up we saw administered was a small dose of spiegeleisen from a furnace close by. 1891 M. O'RELL *Frenchm. in Amer.* 43 This man is in constant need of moral support and pick-me-up.

[**Pickmire,** an erroneous book-name for the PICKMAW: prob. a copyist's or printer's error.

Appears in Bewick's *Brit. Birds*, 1808, vol. II (not by Bewick) 226, whence in Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* 1812, Swainson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* (E. D. S.), who erroneously locates it in Roxburghshire (where *pick-maw* is the name).]

Picknick, -er, -ing: see PICNIC, etc.

Pickoss, -oys, obs. forms of PICKAX.

Pickpack: see PICK-A-BACK; **Pickpenny,** *Obs.*: see PICK-.

Pickpocket (pi·kpɒkĕt), *sb.* [f. PICK *v.*[1] 9 + POCKET: see PICK-.]

1. One who steals from or 'picks' pockets; a thief who follows the practice of stealing things from the pockets of others.

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* Pref. (1592) 2 The picke-pockets and cut-purses, are nothing so dangerous to meete, as these coosning Cunny-catchers. 1668 ROLLE *Abridgm., Action sur Case* XX. 73 Si home dit de A. He was a Pick-pocket, and he picked my pocket, and took 12*s.* of money out of my pocket. Nul Action gist. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 78 ¶4 It was only a Pickpocket, who during his Kissing her stole away all his Money. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* I. iv, He did not wish to..turn shoeblack or pickpocket.

transf. and *fig.* 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 272 The pickthanke of vanity, the pickpocket of foolery, the pickpurse of all the palteries, and knaueries in Print. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Old Margate Hoy*, The nibbling pick-pockets of your patience.

attrib. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 29, I do not mean the auricular pick-pocket confession of the Papists. 1764 GRAY *Candidate* 6 Such a sheep-biting look, such a pick-pocket air! 1823 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 12/2 His mission to the fifth or pickpocket quarter of the globe.

2. *dial.* Given as a name to various weeds which impoverish the land, as Shepherd's Purse, Corn Spurrey, etc.: cf. next 2 and see Eng. Dial. Dict.

1875 *Sussex Gloss., Pickpockets*, Shepherd's purse.

Hence **Pi·ckpo·cket** *v.*, usually as *vbl. sb.*; **Pi·ck-po·cketing,** stealing from pockets; **Pick-po·cket-ism,** the practice of picking pockets; also *transf.*; **Pickpo·cketry** = prec.: in quot. 'plagiarism'.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 5 They will dextrously *pick pocket. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* XIII, A *pick-pocketing case, your worship. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 4/1 Pickpocketing is merely another form of gambling. 1830 *Examiner* 612/1 The *pick-pocketism above alluded to cannot be defended. 1803 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 238 The crime of pedantry, stupidity, jackassness, and *pickpocketry.

†Pi·ckpurse. *Obs.* [See PICK-.]

1. One who steals purses or from purses; a pick-pocket.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 1140 Ther saugh I first. ..The pykepurs [*v. r.* pykpurs]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 370 A dosen harlotes Of portours and of pykeporses. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 121 b, The pikepurses and stealers of apparell. 1543 in *Lett. & Papers Hen. VIII*, XVIII. II. 316 All pickpurses' ears are not set on the pillory as yet. 1615 T. ADAMS *White Devill* 47 The pick-purse .. doth not so much hurt as this general robber. 1727 SWIFT *Dreams* Wks. 1755 III. II. 234 His fellow pick-purse..Fancies his fingers in the cully's fob.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* lxxiv, I am no pick-purse of anothers wit. *a* 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Conse.* (1619) 332 Inordinate and affected care is commonly a great pickpurse. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Argent*, Good cheape commodities are notable picke-purses.

c. *attrib.*

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 114 Pynit pykpuirs pelour. *c* 1550 *Dice-Play* B v, Hyghe law [signifieth] robbery, Figginge lawe, picke purse crefte. 1612 *Pasquil's Night-Cap* (1877) 8 To see a pilfring and a pick-purse knaue,..Diue to the bottome of a true mans purse.

d. *Purgatory pickpurse, pickpurse purgatory*: a dyslogistic term of 16th c. controversy, used orig. app. by Latimer, in reference to the use made of the doctrine of purgatory to obtain payments for masses for departed souls, etc.

1537 tr. *Latimer's Serm. bef. Convoc.* Dij, They that begotte and brought forth, that one old ancient purgatorie pycke pourse. *c* 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 63 Your pardons, your bulles, your purgatory pyckepurse. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 81 b, That most gayneful fornace of the popes pikepurce Purgatorie. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Arrow agst. Ath.*

(1622) 60 It may be well and justly called Purgatorie Pick-purse;..wealth and great riches of the clergy, was the only mark they aimed at. 1712 M. Henry *Popery* Wks. 1853 II. 346/2 'Purgatory pick-purse', so it has been called.

2. A name of Shepherd's Purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, from its impoverishing the land. Also of Corn Spurrey, *Spergula arvensis*. Cf. prec. 2.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. xxiii. § 2. 215 Shepheardes purse is called..in the North part..Pickepurse, and Caseweede. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, *Pickepurse* an hearbe so called. .. *Shepheards purse* or *Shepheards Pouch*. 1787 W. Marshall *E. Norfolk* Gloss., *Pickpurse*, or *Sandweed*, *spergula arvensis*, common spurrey.

†Pi·ck-quarrel. *Obs.* [See Pick-.]

1. One given to picking quarrels; a quarrelsome person.

1530 Tindale *Pract. Prelates* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 264 He hath been all his life a pick-quarrel. 1532 *Ibid.* 27 Cursed be the peace-breakers, pick-quarrels, whisperers, backbiters. 1588 E. Aggas tr. *Pres. Estate France* 56 All the pickquarrels, all the porters of Paris..are at thy becke.

2. An occasion of quarrel; a cause of dispute.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. § 54 If all these pretences and demands were cancelled, and Callis forgotten, which hath beene the continuall picke-quarrell betwixt these two Realmes.

Pickquet, Pickrel, Pickroon, obs. ff. Piquet, Pickerel, Picaroon.

Picksome (pi·ksŭm), *a.* [f. Pick *v.*[1] + -some.] Choice, fastidious, dainty; particular.

1867 F. Francis *Angling* vi. (1880) 190 Trouts are picksome and hard to please. 1888 Besant *Fifty Yrs. ago* viii. 136 We were not quite so picksome in the matter of company as we are now. 1899 *19th Cent.* 608 The Committee should be very picksome and particular. [Halliwell's sense 'Hungry, peckish' was app. a mistake.]

Hence **Pi·cksomeness,** daintiness.

1881 Besant & Rice *Captain's Room* i, Cucumber readily adapts itself to all palates save those set on edge with pick-someness.

Pickstaff, obs. form of Pikestaff.

Pickthank (pi·kθæŋk), *sb.* and *a. arch.* and *dial.* [f. the phrase *to pick a thank* or *thanks*: see Pick *v.*[1] 8 b, and Pick-.]

A. *sb.* One who 'picks a thank', i. e. curries favour with another, esp. by informing against some one else; a flatterer, sycophant; a tale-bearer, tell-tale.

1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xxii. 43 To be a pykthank I wald preif. 1551 *Gray's N.-Y. Gift to Somerset* 86 in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 423 Refuse those pikethanckes that Imagyn lyes! 1565-73 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Delător*,..a secrete accusour or complayner: a tell tale: a picke thanke. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 25. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 289 These speeches that pick-thank reported to Antipater, with exaggerations of his own to make them more odious. 1710 L. Milbourne *Resist. Higher Powers* 24 When other pick-thanks might be ready to inform against them. 1820 Scott *Abbot* vi, I had been called *pickthank* and *tale-pyet*. 1879 Sala *Paris herself again* (1880) I. xvii. 279 What a pickthank..that simple party of English people might have thought me.

B. *adj.* (attrib. use of *sb.*) Given to 'picking thanks'; flattering, sycophantic; tale-bearing; basely officious.

1561 Awdelay *Frat. Vacab.* 14 This is a pickthanke knaue, that would make his Maister beleue that the Cowe is woode. 1600 Dekker *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 15 He sets more discord in a noble house, By one daies broching of his pick-thanke tales, Than can be salved ngain in twentie yeares. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Josephus, Antiq.* XVI. xvi. (1733) 446 He..never fail'd of some pick-thank Story or other to carry away with him. 1850 L. Hunt *Autobiog.* xii. (1860) 200 An effeminate parader of phrases of endearment and pickthank adulation.

Hence **†Pi·ckthankly** *a.*, of the character of a pickthank; **†Pi·ckthankness,** the quality or character of being a pickthank.

1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* III. II. xiii. (1852) 410 The Arch-Bishop, instead of being offended as the pick-thankly reporter hoped he would have been, fell a laughing heartily. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 284 But for the pickthankness of some of the Clergy, who will alwayes presume to have the thanks and honour of it.

Pi·ckthank, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To play the pickthank, curry favour *with* (a person); *†trans.* to obtain by sycophancy (*obs.*). Hence **Pi·ckthanking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

Sometimes app. misused for to *pick faults, pick holes.*

1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 43 While he did credit pickthanking Counsellors. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 308 Many there bee who..to flatter and pickethanke with their Masters..do great things. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* II. iv. § 95 (1740) 278 He did it to pick-thank an Opportunity of getting more Money. [1830 *Examiner* 132/2 The most fastidious and pick-thanking critic. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* v. 131 How constantly Shakespeare releases himself from the pick-thanking of his critics.]

Picktooth (pi·kˌtūθ), *sb.* and *a.* Now *rare.* Pl. **picktooths**; sometimes erron. **pickteeth.** [f. Pick *v.*[1] 2 + Tooth: see Pick-.]

A. *sb.* 1. An instrument for picking the teeth; a toothpick.

1542 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *321 For ane Pennare of silver to keip Pyke-teithe in, to þe Kingis grace. 1572 Gascoigne *Whs.*, *Hearbes, Weedes*, etc. (1587) 154 As with a piketooth byting on your lippe. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* III. 73 Small Iuniper stickes, with sharpe points like picketoothes. 1685 Lloyd in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) I. 29 Now he gave him his case of pick-teeth. 1755 H. Walpole *Let. to Montagu* 20 Dec., I was afraid you would think I had sent you a bundle of pick-tooths, insted of pines and firs. 1812 W. Tennant *Anster F.* VI. XXXII, Guest and hostess backward leaning, all Their picktooths now were plying.

2. The umbelliferous plant *Ammi Visnaga*, also called Toothpick Bishopweed; so called from the use made of the dry stalks of the umbels.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Pick-tooth, *Daucus*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Picktooth, *Ammi Visnaga*. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Pick-tooth, *Daucus Visnaga*.

3. *attrib.*, as *picktooth case*.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2068/4 A Pick-Tooth Case wrought. 1711 Puckle *Club* (1817) 74 Accoutred with a large muff .. snuff-box, diamond-ring, pick-tooth-case, silk handkerchief. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* II. 237 His milk-white hand Could pick tooth case and box for snuff command.

B. *adj.* Idle, indolent, easy, leisurely (like a person resting and picking his teeth after a meal).

1728 Vanbr. & Cib. *Prov. Husb.* II. i, My Lord and I, after..dinner, sat down by the fire-side, in an idle, indolent, pick-tooth way. 1767 Mrs. S. Pennington *Lett.* III. 39 We breakfast..with Aristotle, and pass our pick-tooth hours with Orpheus. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* IV. ix. P 3 The pick-tooth carelessness of a lounger. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 29 May 1 That easy, picktooth air of fashion, with which the noble Marquis is good enough to transact the business of the nation.

Pickueer, obs. form of Pickeer.

Pick-up, *sb.* (*a.*) [f. the phr. *to pick up*: see Pick *v.*[1] 20.]

a. The act of picking up; *spec.* in Cricket, the picking up of the ball, in order to return it. b. That which picks up, as a railway-train. c. That which is picked up, as a pick-np meal (see B); one who is picked up, a chance passenger, acquaintance, etc. d. An informal game between sides picked on the spot. e. *Printing.* 'Standing matter that comes into use and is counted as new matter'.

a. 1886 *Daily News* 27 July 3/2 [A cricketer] conspicuous for the quickness of his pick-up and the accuracy of his return. 1891 W. G. Grace *Cricket* 262 Pick-up and return must be one action, or the batsman will steal a sharp run.

b. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., The last train at night which runs..from Sheffield to New Holland, is called the Pick up. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 6/2 The experiments for Mr. Edison's new electric tramcar were conducted at his laboratory at West Orange, New Jersey. .. His chief feature is the 'pickups' which take the current from one line of rails. 1898 *Tit-Bits* 18 June 220/3 Those [lights] of slow goods trains and 'pick-ups' are distinguished by a single green light..placed over the left-hand buffer.

c. 1860 [see B]. 1890 W. A. Wallace *Only a Sister* 311 She..will be a grand pick-up for somebody when he goes. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.* s. v. *Pick* vb., *Pick-up*, (Slang) a woman whose acquaintance is made on the street; especially, a street-walker. 1898 Wollocombe *Morn till Eve* ii. 15 Each driver was anxious to get the first chance of pick-ups on the road.

B. *attrib.* or as *adj.* a. = that picks up or is used in picking up, as in *pick-up apparatus, circuit, water-trough*, etc.; b. = picked up for the nonce, as in *pick-up crew, dinner, game, team.*

a 1859 *Maj. Downing in London* (Bartlett), They had only a pick-up dinner. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), A *pick-up dinner*, called also simply a *pick-up*, is a dinner made up of such fragments of cold meats as remain from former meals. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 274 The faulty section of the through wire is thrown out until the fault is removed. In its place is substituted the section co of the 'pick-up' circuit. Communication is thus preserved between A and E. 1889 G. Findlay *Eng. Railway* 106 The tenders attached to the engines have a 'pick up' apparatus, provided with a scoop, which can be lowered into the trough while the train is passing over it at full speed, and the trucks are filled with water in a few seconds. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Jan. 5/1 A pick-up goods train driver and fireman experienced a shock as if the locomotive had struck some hard substance lying on the rails.

Pickwick[1] (pi·kwik). [See Pickwickian.] Trade name for a cheap kind of cigar.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 441 The last time I sold Pickwicks and Cubers a penny apiece with lights for nothing, was at Greenwich Fair. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 15 July 79/1 Smoking his pipe or his pickwick where he will. 1871 M. Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* I. ii. 92 By your Lordship's leave I'll smoke a pickwick.

Pi·ckwick[2]. [See Pick-.] A pointed instrument for pulling up the wick of an oil-lamp.

1864 in Webster.

Pickwickian (pikwi·kiăn), *a.* [f. *Pickwick*, surname in Dickens's *Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club* (1837).] Of or pertaining to Mr. Pickwick, or the Pickwick Club; chiefly *humorous* in phr. *in* (*a*) *Pickwickian sense, language*, in a technical, constructive, or conveniently idiosyncratic or esoteric sense; usually in reference to language 'unparliamentary' or compromising in its natural sense.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* i, The Chairman felt it his imperative duty to demand..whether he had used the expression.. in a common sense. Mr. Blotton had no hesitation in saying that he had not—he had used the word in its Pickwickian sense. 1866 Felton *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. i. vi. 100 Out it comes..with no mincing of phrase, and no Pickwickian or Congressional explanations afterwards. 1902 Chamberlain *Sp. B'ham* 17 Nov., In every case it had only a political, perhaps I might say a Pickwickian, meaning.

Hence **Pickwi·ckianism,** a statement made in a Pickwickian sense; **Pickwi·ckianly** *adv.*, in a Pickwickian sense.

1887 *Chicago Advance* 14 Apr. 229/1 Dr. Arthur Little discussed almost convincingly, albeit somewhat pickwickianly, 'the Advantages of Presbyterianism'. 1894 *Ibid.* 28 June, This author does not mean his assertions to be taken as facts, but only as hits of critical pickwickianisms.

Picky, Sc. and north. dial. var. Pitchy.

Pickydeuant, variant of Picke-devant *Obs.*

Pickydilly, Picle: see Piccadill, Pightle.

Picnic (pi·knik), *sb.* Also 8-9 **pique-nique, pick-nick, pic-nic, pic nic.** [Occurs (in reference to foreign countries) from 1748, but app. not before *c* 1800 as an English institution; ad. F. *pique-nique*, stated by Ménage *Dict. Etymol.* (1692) to be of recent introduction; in *Dict. Acad.* 1740. In use in Germany *a* 1748, in Sweden *a* 1788 (Widegren's *Dict.*). See Note below.]

1. Originally, A fashionable social entertainment in which each person present contributed a share of the provisions; now, A pleasure party including an excursion to some spot in the country where all partake of a repast out of doors: the participants may bring with them individually the viands and means of entertainment, or the whole may be provided by some one who 'gives the picnic'.

The intermediate stage is seen in quot. 1868. The essential feature was formerly the individual contribution; now, it is the *al fresco* form of the repast.

1748 Chesterf. *Let. to Son* (in Germany, app. Berlin) 29 Oct., I like the description of your *Pic-nic*; where, I take it for granted, that your cards are only to break the formality of a circle. 1763 Lady M. Coke *Lett., to Lady Strafford* 23 Sept. (1889) I. 7, I was last night at a Subscription Ball which is called here [Hanover] Picquenic. *c* 1800 Miss Knight *Autobiog.* I. 45 We stayed here [at Toulon] till the 17th [Feb. 1777] and on the previous day went to a 'pique-nique' at a little country house not far from the town. 1802 *Ann. Reg.* 169 The rich have their sports, their balls, their parties of pleasure, and their *pic nics*. 1806-7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xv. Introd., She's so full of Fête and Pic-nic and Opera. 1826 [J. R. Best] *Four Yrs. France* 289 Parties..establish a pic-nic, and pass the day together. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* III. iv, Nature had intended the spot for pic-nics. 1866 Miss Braddon *Lady's Mile* iii. 35 They held impromptu pic-nics on breezy heights above the level of the sea. 1868 Latham *Johnson's Dict., Picnic*, open air party, in which a meal, to which each guest contributes a portion of the viands, is the essential characteristic. 1873 *Hobgoblins* 39 After the picnic had been eaten, a dance was improvised. 1886 Mrs. Ewing *Mary's Meadow* 21 We had a most delightful picnic there.

†b. *By picnic*: by contributions from each member. *Obs.* [Cf. F. 'l'ancienne tournure adverbiale *à pique-nique*' (Genin in Scheler).]

1832 *Examiner* 324/2 A sort of *pasticcio*, made up apparently by picnic from the portmanteaus of the performers.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1887 L. J. Beauchamp in *Voice* (N. Y.) 28 Apr. 3/2 For that length of time the dogs had a picnic. 1900 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 5/7 We go about and keep the Boers on the run..I think everything points to the end of this picnic.

†2. A member of the Picnic Society: see 3. *Obs.*

1802 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VI. 197 One famous *Pic-Nic* indeed..came forward and said, they were 'a harmless and inoffensive society of persons of fashion'. *Ibid.* 198 Nor was the public amazement lessened, when they were informed, that Pic-Nics were men who acted plays and wrote plays for their own amusement. 1830 H. Angelo *Remin.* II. 5 General A...was the most prominent pic-nic of our dramatis personæ. 1878 W. H. Husk in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 82 A fashionable association termed the Pic-nics, who had burlettas, vaudevilles and ballets on a small scale performed there.

3. *attrib.* Pertaining to, or of the nature or character of, a picnic; in earlier use with reference to contributions made by each member of a party or company, as at a 'picnic' in the original sense.

†*Picnic Society*, name of a society of people of fashion in London about the beginning of the 19th c., for social entertainments, private theatricals, etc., to which each member contributed his share. †*Picnic supper*: see first quot. [cf. F. *souper à pique-nique* (Genin in Scheler)].

1802 *Times* 16 Mar., A Pic-Nic Supper consists of a variety of dishes. The Subscribers to the entertainment have a bill of fare presented to them, with a number against each dish. The lot which he draws obliges him to furnish the dish marked against it, which he either takes with him in his carriage, or sends by a servant. 1802 Pic-nic Society [see Picknickian]. 1802 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VI. 200 Fat capons, prize-beef, ham and chickens,..Ye Gods, what pretty Pic-Nic pickings! 1802 *Ann. Reg.* 376 This season has been marked by a new species of entertainment, common to the fashionable world, called a Pic Nic supper. Of the derivation of the word, or who was the inventor, we profess ourselves ignorant, but the nature of it..is [etc.]. 1807 *Director* I. 267 A pic-nic conversation, where each contributes in his turn from his stores of reading and observation. 1815 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* (1876) IV. lxiv. 305 We boarded and lodged by pic-nic contract with the Princesse. 1818 Bentham *Ch. Eng., Catech. Exam.* 81 [The history] of the pic-nic formation of this Creed by its putative fathers the Apostles, may be found in their proper places. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 225 A pack of hounds..got together..in a sort of pick-nick manner by a few gentlemen in London. 1851 W. W. Collins *Rambles beyond Railw.* ix. (1852) 183 The girls and young men of the pic-nic party are dancing merrily. 1889 Henty *With Lee in Virginia* (1890) 129 The whole party sat down to a picnic meal on the ground.

†4. as *adv.* In the way of a picnic; by contributions from each person. *Obs.*

1803 J. Davis *Trav. U. S.* 176 A sum that may enable him to ask a friend to dine with him pic nic.

[*Note.* The chronology of the word in French and English, with the fact that our earliest instances refer to the Continent, and are sometimes in the French form *pique-nique*, show that the word came from French (although some French scholars, in ignorance of these facts, have, in view of the obscurity of its derivation, conjectured that the French word was from Eng.). Hatzfeld-Darmesteter merely say 'Origin unknown: the Eng. *picnic* appears to be borrowed from French'. Scheler mentions several conjectures, amongst others that of Boniface (18..) 'repas où chacun *pique* au plat pour sa *nique* (*nique* taken in the sense of "small coin")'. Others think it merely a riming combination formed on one of its elements. In Foote's *Nabob* (1772) Act 1, one of the characters uses *nick-nack* for *pick-nick*; intended perhaps to show that *pick-nick* was still a little-known word, liable to be confounded or associated with better known native words or combinations, such as *knick-knack*. But cf. Picknickery quot. 1803, 'pick-nickery and nick-nackery'.]

Picnic (pi·knik), *v.* Inflexions **picnicked, picnicking.** [f. prec.

(As to the spelling of the inflexions, and of the following words, see remarks under C nnd K.)]

1. *intr.* To hold, or take part in, a picnic.

1842 Tennyson *Audley Court* 2 Let us picnic there At Audley Court. **1861** J. H. Bennet *Winter Medit.* I. viii. (1875) 212 Lay..musing on the beach, or pic-niced among the ruins of the Castle. **1861** Thornbury *Turner* (1862) I. 371 He has drawn people riding and pic-nicking. **1871** L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* iv. III. 238 We picnicked on the grass outside the monastery.

†2. *trans.* To furnish (provisions) by contributions from each person, as at a picnic. *Obs.*

1821 Moore *Mem.* (1853) III. 268 The Villamils and I picnicked our provender.

3. To entertain (a person) with picnics.

1884 H. Collingwood *Under Meteor Flag* 77 We were balled, fêted, picnic ed, and generally made much of.

Hence **Pi·cnicking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1842 Mrs. F. Trollope *Visit Italy* I. xix. 312 The description of one of the pic-nicing days. **1864** *Daily Tel.* 6 Apr., Yet can green, picnicking Simla ever wrest the crown away from Calcutta? **1883** H. P. Spofford in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 578/2 Mr. Claxton suggested their picnicking. **1888** W. R. Carles *Life in Corea* iii. 25 The hill is used as a lounge and picnicking place.

Picnicker (pi·knikəɹ). [f. Picnic *v.* + -er1.] One who picnics, or takes part in a picnic.

1857 De Quincey *R. Bentley* Wks. VII. 171 *note*, He will not be able without a glass to see the gay party of pic-nickers. **1865** Miss Braddon *Sir Jasper* xxiv, The kind of day that all picnickers would demand of Providence. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 19 July 7/1 The samovar (the tea-urn) enabled the picnicers to turn out a delicious cup of tea.

Picni·ckery. [f. Picnic *sb.* + -ery.] †a. See quot. 1803: apparently alluding to the dramatic performances of the original Picnic Society: cf. quots. in Picnic *sb.* 2. †b. A collection of things contributed from various sources, like the provisions at a picnic. c. *pl.* The requisites for a picnic.

1803 *Times* 4 Jan., We are induced to contend against any thing so contemptible as the pick-nickery and nick-nackery—the pert affectation, and subaltern vanity of rehearsing to an audience that cannot understand, in a language one cannot pronounce. **1822** Mrs. E. Nathan *Langreath* III. 66 The pick-nickery of sea stock brought on board by the different passengers. **1830** H. Angelo *Remin.* I. 290 Gillray let fly..with his double-barrelled gun, charged at pic-nickery, with his crayon and etching tool. **1852** *Aquatic Notes Camb.* 4, 2 kettles, 9 plates, 4 dishes, a charcoal bag, with a host of other picnicceries.

†**Picni·ckian.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ian.] †a. A member of the Picnic Society (see Picnic 3). b. One who takes part in a picnic.

1802 Cutspear *Dram. Rights*, etc. 45, I am not of the Pic-nic Society, therefore not a *Pic-nickian*. I only wish to prove that, if the Pic-nickians choose to have a Pic-nic supper, they have an undoubted right to do so. **1853** Reade *Chr. Johnstone* 166 The other discontented Pic-nician was Christie Johnstone.

Picnicky (pi·kniki), *a. colloq.* [f. as prec. + -y.] Belonging to or characteristic of a picnic.

1870 *Standard* 26 Nov., Occupied in a pleasant pic-nicky way in getting ready their breakfast before the start. **1885** *Fortnt. in Waggonette* 2 To do everything in such an entirely rustic and picnicky fashion.

Picnid, Picnometer, bad spellings of Pycn-.

‖**Pico** (pī·ko). *Obs.* [Sp. *pico*: see Peak *sb.*2 II.] A peak, the pointed top of a mountain; a conical mountain. (Originally applied to the Peak of Teneriffe: see Peak *sb.*2 5, Pic1, Pike *sb.*3)

1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 4 This high Pico rises from the middle part of the Isle [Teneriffe]. *a* **1691** Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 171 An exact relation of the Pico Teneriff. *Ibid.*, These calcined rocks lie for three or four miles almost round the bottom of the Pico. **1692** Bentley *Boyle Lect.* viii. 290 As high as the Pico of Teneriff. **1742** *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 206 Yet there is one of them [Cheviot Hills] a great deal higher than the rest, which, at a Distance, looks like the Pico-Teneriffe, in the Canaries.

Picoid (pai·koid), *a. Ornith.* [f. L. *pīcus* woodpecker + -oid.] Resembling the *Picidæ* or Woodpeckers in form.

Picoideous (pəikoi·dɪəs), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod. L. *picoide-us* Picoid + -ous.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the *Picoideæ*, a suborder of birds including Woodpeckers, Honey-guides, Barbets, Toucans, Jacamars, and Puff-birds. So **Picoi·dean**, a member of the *Picoideæ*.

Picoise, obs. f. Pickax. **Picol:** see Picul.

Picoline (pi·kŏlɪn). *Chem.* [mod. f. L. *pix, pic-em* pitch + *ol-eum* oil + -ine5: so in mod.F.] A colourless liquid compound (C_6H_7N) obtained from bone-oil, coal-naphtha, tar, peat, etc., having an intensely powerful smell.

1853 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 134 The sulphates of..picoline, petinine are..insoluble. **1857** Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 260. **1865** Mansfield *Salts* 263 The double series of isomeric compounds, of which Aniline and Picoline are respectively members: both of these bodies have the composition $C_{12}H_7N$.

Pico-passerine (pəiko$_4$pæ·sĕrəin), *a. Ornith.* [f. L. *pīc-us* woodpecker + *passer* sparrow + -ine1.] Of or belonging to the *Pici-* or *Pico-passeres*, an order proposed by Seebohm to include Picine and Passerine birds.

1890 *Ibis* Jan. 33 Each of these six characters appears in every Pico-Passerine bird..but the combination of the six ..never..outside the limits of the Pico-Passeres.

†**Pi·cory.** *Obs.* Also -ie, -ee. [ad. F. *picorée* (16th c. in Littré) marauding, ad. Sp. *pecorea*: see Pickeer.] Plundering or pillage by armed force; foraging, marauding; looting.

[1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 9 b, In stead of pay haue suffered them to goe *alla picoree*, that was, to robbe and spoyle the Boores their friends.] **1591** *Garrard's Art Warre* 13 If otherwise they be not prouided by forrage or Picorée. **1594** R. Ashley tr. *Loys le Roy* 45 He chastised such as failed, or were giuen to picory. **1596** Raleigh *Discov. Guiana* Ep. Ded. 4 It became not the former fortune in which I once liued, to goe iourneys of picorie. [**1903** *Blackw. Mag.* July 29/1 Smith alone having saved by cure in picory some moneys.]

‖**Picot** (pi·ko). [F. *picot*, dim. of *pic* peak, point, prick.] A small loop of twisted thread, larger than the pearl or purl, one of a series forming an ornamental edging to lace, ribbon, or braid; also, in embroidery, a raised knot similarly formed to represent a leaf, petal, ear of corn, etc.

1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework* 391/1 *Picots*.. are little Loops or Bobs that ornament Needle-made Laces of all kinds, and that are often introduced into Embroidery. **1891** *Weldon's Pract. Needlework* VI. No. 69. 14/1 The term 'worms'..is..not nearly so euphonious as the time-worn appellations of 'twisted stitch' or 'bullion', 'roll picot'..all different names for the same stitch. **1893** *Ibid.* VIII. No. 90. 11/1 The raised picots of which this leaf is composed are worked something after the manner of French knots.

b. *attrib.*, as *picot-edge, ribbon, stitch.*

1886 *St. Stephen's Rev.* 13 Mar. 14/1 A bow of yellow picot ribbon. **1887** *Daily News* 11 Jan. 3/1 Some ingenious manufacturer conceived the happy idea of embellishing the edges of the ribbon with a small loop of silk. The idea was developed, and ribbons with a *picot* edge became the order of the day. **1891** *Weldon's Pract. Needlework* VI. No. 69. 3/1 The daisy loops—which also are known as leaf-stitch and picot stitch.

‖**Picotah, picottah** (pikǫ·tă). Also pa-, **picota, paecottah.** [Hindī, etc., a. Pg. *picota* a pump-brake (in a ship).] The name applied in parts of India to a device for raising water, consisting of a beam, resting on an upright support, which is weighted at one end and has a bucket suspended from the other; the operator stands upon it and uses his own weight to dip and raise the bucket; the same as the Shadoof of the Nile.

1807 F. Buchanan *Journ. Mysore* I. 15 In one place I saw people employed in watering a rice field with the *Yatam*, or *Pacota*, as it is called by the English. **1885** C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 91/2 Termed a *paecottah* or *picota* in Bengal.

‖**Picoté** (pi·kote), *a.* [F., pa. pple. of *picoter* to peck, etc.: see Picotee.] a. *Her.* Spotted, speckled. b. Furnished with picots: see Picot.

c **1828** Berry *Encycl. Herald.* I. Gloss., *Picoté*, a French term, which signifies speckled.

Picotee (pikŏtī·), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 8 **picketee, -ttee, -tty, 9 piquoté, piccotee.** [a. F. *picoté, -ée*, pa. pple. of *picoter* to prick often, mark with pricks or points, f. *picot*: see Picot.] A florists' variety of the carnation (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*), the flowers of which have a light ground, the petals being marked or edged with a darker colour.

The early variety had a white ground marked with specks of colour.

1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Carnation*, Each of those Tribes are very numerous, but chiefly the Picketees, of which, he says, he had seen above an hundred different Sorts in one Garden. **1808** Sir J. E. Smith in *Mem.* (1832) I. 565 Your Piquoté (I never knew before how to spell that word, neither do I know its etymology now) pink is a curious plant. **1843** *Tait's Mag.* X. 617 By what process gooseberries may be made gigantic, and piccotees enriched with piedness. **1887** *G. Nicholson's Dict. Gardening* III. 123 Picotees are only distinguished from Carnations by the markings of their flowers. The petals of..the Picotee have a ground colour, and are edged with a second colour.

B. *adj.* Applied to colours resembling those of the flowers or leaves of the picotee.

1899 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 8/6 Fine late tulips. Picotee, white, with picotee red edge. *c* **1900** *Needlecraft* Ser. I. No. 34. 9/2 The shading and grass upon the bank,..work in dark picotee greens.

Picotite (pi·kŏtəit). *Min.* [a. mod.F., named 1812 after Picot, Baron de la Peyrouse (1744–1818), who described it: see -ite1.] A black variety of spinel containing chromium, occurring in minute grains and crystals in lherzolite.

1814 T. Allan *Min. Nomencl.* 37. **1832** C. U. Shepard *Min.* I. 246 Picotite. **1879** Rutley *Study Rocks* xiii. 264 The picotite appears, under the microscope, in very irregular brown, or .. deep olive-green, patches or grains. **1892** Dana *Min.* (ed. 6) 221 Picotite or chrom-spinel.

Picoys, obs. f. Pickax. **Picquancy, Picquant,** etc.: see Piq-. **Picque,** obs. f. Pick *v.*1 **Picqué:** see Piqué.

Picqueer, picquerer, Picqueroon, Picquet: see Pickeer, Picaroon, Picket, Piquet.

Picqueter (pi·kètəɹ). [f. F. *piquet* (*de fleurs*) bunch (of artificial flowers, for hats) + -er1.] One who arranges artificial flowers in bunches.

1898 *Daily Chron.* 24 Sept. 10/6 Artificial flower mounters, picqueters, jet hands, wanted. **1901** *Ibid.* 9 Apr. 10/4 Artificial Flower Picqueters.—Improvers wanted.

Picquier, obs. form of Pickeer, Piquier.

Picquois, obs. form of Pickax.

‖**Picra** (pi·kră). *Pharmacy.* [Short for Hiera picra (Gr. *πικρά* bitter).] A bitter cathartic powder or paste: = Hiera picra.

1860 Bushnell in *Life* xxi. (1880) 439, I used to have a certain pride in taking picra without crying.

Picrate (pi·krēt). *Chem.* [f. as Picric + -ate1.] A salt of picric acid: used as an explosive.

1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 403 The metallic picrates are mostly crystallisable, bitter, and of yellow colour. They explode when strongly heated. **1870** *Daily News* 27 July 6 The entrances east and west are closed by *torpilles* charged with picrate of potass.

Hence **Picra·ted** *ppl. a.*, containing or partly composed of a picrate: applied to certain fireworks.

Picric (pi·krik). *a. Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. *πικρ-ός* bitter + -ic.] In *Picric acid*, also called *trinitro-carbolic* or *carbazotic acid, artificial indigo-bitter*, a yellow intensely bitter substance ($C_6H_2N_3O_7 - C_6H_3(NO^2)^3O$), crystallizing in yellow shining prisms or laminæ, first observed by Hausmann in 1788, used in dyeing and more recently in the manufacture of explosives.

1852 *Chemical Gaz.* X. 137 Thus picric acid is phenylous acid..in which a substitution of 3 equivs. NO_4 for 3 equivs. H has taken place...Picric acid is consequently trinitrophenylous acid. **1860** O'Neill *Chem. Calico Print.* 256 *Picric Acid.*—This is only lately introduced as a dyeing material for silks and woollens: it has no affinity for cotton. **1890** *Nature* 4 Sept. 444 The relative value of violent explosive agents, like picric acid or wet gun-cotton.

Picrite (pi·krəit). *Min.* Also -yte. [mod. f. Gr. *πικρ-ός* bitter + -ite1.] A dark grey-green rock consisting mainly of chrysolite (see quots.).

1814 T. Allan *Min. Nomencl.* 9 Crystallized muricalcite, bitterspath, picrite. **1879** Rutley *Study Rocks* xiii. 265 Picrite is a blackish-green crystalline rock with a compact, black matrix, containing porphyritic crystals and grains of olivine. **1896** Chester *Dict. Names Min.*, *Picrite*, an obs. syn. of dolomite, bitter-spar.

Picro- (pi·krǫ), before a vowel sometimes **picr-**, combining form of Gr. *πικρός* bitter, used to form scientific terms, (*a*) in the sense 'having a bitter taste or smell', esp. in the names of magnesium minerals, because magnesium salts have often a bitter taste; (*b*) in names of derivatives of Picric acid, as *picramic acid, picramine, picrammonium, picro-acetate of lead, picro-carbonate of ammonia.*

Among these are **Picroca·rmine,** a red staining fluid used in histologic microscopy; picro-carbonate of ammonia. **Picroery·thrin** *Chem.* [Erythrin] (see quot. 1866). **Picrogly·cion** *Chem.* [Gr. *γλυκύς* sweet], a crystalline substance obtained from the bitterssweet; = Dulcamarin. **Pi·crolite** *Min.* [Gr. *λίθος* stone] (see quots.). **Pi·cromel** [Gr. *μέλι* honey], a bitter-sweet substance obtained from bile. **Picro·merite** *Min.* [Gr. *μερίς, μεριδ-* a part], sulphate of magnesium and potassium found in white crystals and crystalline crusts. **Picroni·trate** *Chem.* = Picrate. **Picropha·rmacolite** *Min.* (named by Stromeyer, 1819), a mineral resembling pharmacolite, but containing magnesium. **Pi·crophyll** *Min.* [Gr. *φύλλον* a leaf], a massive, fibrous, or foliated greenish-grey variety of pyroxene. **Picrophy·llite** = prec. (Webster 1864). **Picro·smine** *Min.* [Ger. *picrosmin*, named by Haidinger, 1824, f. Gr. *ὀσμή* odour], a greenish-white, dark-green, or greyish fibrous hydrous silicate of magnesium, which emits a bitter and argillaceous odour when moistened. **Pi·crotin** *Chem.* [f. *picrotoxin*], a bitter crystalline substance existing with picrotoxin in the *Cocculus indicus*. **Picroto·xic** *a. Chem.* [f. next: see -ic], of, pertaining to, contained in, or derived from picrotoxin. **Picroto·xin** *Chem.* [cf. Toxin], formerly **picrotoxia,** the bitter poisonous principle ($C_{12}H_{14}O_5$) of the seeds of the *Cocculus indicus.*

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 406 *Picramic [or] Dinitrophenamic..Acid..Produced by the action of sulphide of ammonium or of ferrous salts on picric acid. *Ibid.* 640 *Picramine, or hydrate of *picrammonium, cannot be isolated on account of its ready oxidability. *Ibid.* 404 A *picro-acetate of lead..is deposited..when a boiling mixture of potassic picrate and an excess of lead-acetate is left to cool. 1880 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XX. 230 By using osmic acid, followed by *picrocarmine, it is easy to preserve the ectoderm with its clothing of cilia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 551 The picrocarmine reaction shows that decalcification is taking place. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 541 *Picro-erythrin .. is a colourless substance...It has a very bitter taste. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 641 *Picroerythrin ($C_{12}H_{16}O_7$), a body produced, together with orsellinic ether, by the action of boiling water on erythrin. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Picroglycion, Picroglycium*...Name by Pfaff for a particular substance first obtained by him from the *Solanum dulcamara*. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 642 *Picroglycion. Dulcamarin. 1816 R. JAMESON *Min.* (ed. 2) I. 536 *Picrolite. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 642 *Picrolite*, a fibrous dark-green variety of serpentine, somewhat resembling asbestos; found in Silesia [etc.]. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Names Min., Picrolite*, .. a fibrous or columnar var. of serpentine. 1815 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) II. 332 *Picromel. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 307 Picromel is obtained from bile. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 2 Thenard.. obtained a body which he named picromel from its taste. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 642 **Picromerite*, potassio-magnesic sulphate..crystallised from solutions of saline crusts. 1868 DANA *Min.* 642. 1875 *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* III. 642 Picric acid in the form of *piconitrate of potassa and soda. 1823 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* (ed. 3) 178 The analysis..of *picropharmacolite has been published. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 387 Picropharmacolite from Riechelsdorf .. is probably pharmacolite having the lime partly replaced by magnesia. *Ibid.* 643 **Picrophyll*,..from Sala in Sweden... It is perhaps an altered augite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 406 Pyrallolite..Picrophyll...These are names of pyroxene in different stages of alteration, between true pyroxene and either serpentine or steatite. 1825 HAIDINGER tr. *Mohs's Min.* III. 137 *Picrosmine. 1852 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* (ed. 3) 148 Picrosmine..[occurs] at the Greiner in Tyrol. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Picrotoxin*..can be split up into the two bodies *Picrotoxinin* and **Picrotin*. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 305 **Picrotoxia*,..name given to the acrid narcotic principle residing in the cocculus indicus. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 643 **Picrotoxic acid*, the name given by Pelletier and Couerbe to picrotoxin, because it unites with metallic oxides. 1815 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) II. 254 *Picrotoxine. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 147/1 Picrotoxin..is intensely bitter. 1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 813 The first and most important step in the treatment of picrotoxin-poisoning.

Picryl (pi·kril). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *πικρ-ός* bitter, or immed. f. PICR-IC + -YL.] (See quot.)

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 644 *Picryl* or *Cripin*, a substance formed, together with others, by submitting to dry distillation the crude product of the action of sulphydrate of ammonium on bitter-almond oil... Picryl is also used as synonymous with trinitrophenyl, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3$, the radicle of picric acid.

Pict (pikt), *sb.* Forms: α. 1 *pl.* Peohtas, Pehtas, Pih-, Pyhtas, 4 Peghttes, 5 *sing.* Pegh(e, *pl.* (*Sc.*) Peychtis Pightis, 6 *sing.* Peight, 6- Pecht, (8 Peht, 9 Peght, Piht). β. 4–6 *pl.* Pictes, -is, 5 Pyctes, 7- *sing.* Pict. [In late L. *Picti*, identical in form with *pictī* painted or tattooed people, which may be the meaning; but the L. may be merely an assimilated form of a native name: cf. *Pictavi*, *Pictones* in Gaul. The OE. *Peohtas* represents an earlier *Pihtas*, which would answer to a foreign *Pict-* (cf. *Wiht* for L. *Vectis*); its direct descendant is the Scottish *Pecht*; *Pict* is from L.]

1. One of an ancient people of disputed origin and ethnological affinities, who formerly inhabited parts of north Britain. According to the chroniclers the Pictish kingdom was united with the Scottish under Kenneth MacAlpine in 843, and the name of the Picts as a distinct people gradually disappeared.

In Scottish folk-lore, the *Pechts* are often represented as a dark pygmy race, or an underground people; and sometimes identified with elves, brownies, or fairies.

Picts' houses, the name given to underground structures attributed to the Picts, found on the east coast of Scotland and in Orkney. *Picts' wall*: see quot. 1753 in β.

α. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. i. (1890) 28 Da ferdon Peohtas in Breotone, & ongunnon eardigan þa norðdælas þysses ealondes...Mid þy Peohtas wif næfdon. *Ibid.*, Þridde cynn Scotta Breotone onfeng on Pehta dæle. *a* 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 449 (Parker MS.) Se cing het hi feohtan agien Pihtas, & hi swa dydan. *c* 1122 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.), Heo þa fuhton wið Pyhtas. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4126 Peghttes and paynymes .. disspoylles our knyghttes. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. xix. 1757 A company Out of þe kynrik of Sithi Coyme of Peychtis [*Wemyss MS.* Pightis] in Irlande. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 272/2 A Peghte (*A.* A Pecht or Pigmei), *pigmeus*. 1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* iii. 129 The forrain inuasions of the Scottes and Peightes or Redshankes. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. 198 The Pechtes..called a counsel. 1789 PINKERTON *Enquiry* I. III. x. 367 The common denomination among the people of Scotland, from the Pehts Wall in Northumberland to the Pehts houses in Ross-shire, and up to the Orkneys, is Pehts. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* ii. *note*, The ancient Picts, or, as [the inhabitants of the Orkneys] call them with the usual strong guttural, Peghts. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 415/2 He [Arthur] received intelligence of the revolt of Modred, who had allied himself with the Saxons, Scots, and Pihts. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 398 A stranger..whom the most knowing man ..pronounced to be a 'Pecht', for he was small and black and had all the characteristics of the traditional 'Pecht'.

β. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* II. 147 Þei beeþ i-cleped Pictes by cause of peyntynge. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 48 Pictis, and Scottys, and Hyrysshe also. 1753 J. WARBURTON (*title*) Vallum Romanum; or, the History and Antiquities of the Roman Wall, Commonly called the Picts Wall, in Cumberland and Northumberland, Built by Hadrian and Severus.. Seventy Miles in Length, to keep out the..Picts and Scots. 1813 J. GRANT *Orig. Gael* (1814) 292 The Picts of Albinn.. inhabited the whole range of low country from the Frith of Forth, northward. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxvii, One of those dens which are called Burghs and Picts-houses in Zetland. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. iv. 116 These structures, for which—we retain the popular name of Picts houses..are erected on the natural surface of the soil and have been buried by an artificial mound heaped over them. *attrib.* *a* 1856 in G. Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* 8 Grisly Dræda sat alane By the cairn and Pech stane. 1897 H. TENNYSON *Mem. Ld. Tennyson* II. xiv. 280 We had a drive of ten miles to Maeshowe, a Pict burial-mound.

† 2. *humorous.* One who paints the face. *Obs.*

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 41 ¶ 4, I have..distinguished those of our Women who wear their own, from those in borrowed Complexions, by the Picts and the British. 1892 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 5/1 Men must be tolerant of 'Picts', as the old 'Spectator' calls them, or Picts would not be so prevalent.

Pict, *v. rare.* [f. L. *pict-*, ppl. stem of *ping-ĕre* to paint.] *trans.* To paint; to depict, represent. Hence **Pi·cted** *ppl. a.*, painted.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431 b/1 They ne shold fro thens forthon pourtrayne nor pycte the forme or fygure of the crosse. 1866 J. B. ROSE *Virg. Ecl. & Georg.* 79 Races .. From picted Gelon to Arabian. 1866 — tr. *Ovid's Fasti* VI. 428 In picted vestments and in open hall.

Pict, obs. f. PICK *sb.*[1] 7; obs. var. PICK *v.*[2]

Pictareen, erroneous form of PISTAREEN.

Pictarne. *Sc.* ? *Obs.* Also 9 **pickietar.** [Of uncertain origin: but cf. PICKMAW and TERN.] = next.

1710 SIBBALD *Hist. Fife* II. iii. 46 *Hirundo Marina, Sterna Turneri*: Our People call it the *Pictarne*. 1771 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1769. 65 Great Terns, called here *Pictarnes*. 1851 T. EDWARDS in *Zoologist* IX. 3080, I observed several parties of pickietars busily employed in fishing in the Firth.

Pictarnie piktā·rni). *Sc.* Also 9 **pic-, picketarney, pickaternie,** (**piccatarrie**). [dim. of prec.: see -IE.] The common tern, *Sterna fluviatilis*. Also locally, the Arctic tern, *S. macrura*.

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 508 Common Tern ..Provincial, Pirr..Tarney or Pictarney. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxix, 'It's but a sea-maw.' 'It's a pictarnie, sir', said Edie. 1835 D. SMITH *Emigrant's Farew.* 17 Wild ducks and pictarnies may play on the stream. 1899 *Shetl. News* 14 Jan. (E. D. D.), The graceful and elegant tern, the 'piccatarrie' of our beaches and lochs.

Pictel, obs. form of PIGHTLE.

Picthatch, variant of PICKED-HATCH.

Pictish (pi·ktiʃ), *a.* [f. PICT *sb.* + -ISH.] Of or pertaining to the Picts.

1762 BP. FORBES *Jrnl.* (1886) 140 Abernethie, where is a Church and Steeple, reckoned to be Pictish work. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 274 The old fortress..is supposed to have belonged to the Pictish Kings.

Pictland (pi·ktˌlænd). [f. PICT + LAND.] The land of the Picts: a name for Scotland north of the Forth.

[1701 J. BRAND (*title*) A Brief Description of Orkney, Zetland, Pightland-Frith, and Caithness.] 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 225 The inhabitants of this district, the Caledonians of Tacitus, were afterwards known by the name of Picts; and from them the country was for some centuries called Pictland. *Ibid.* 425 In the third century, the terms Picts and Pictland began to be substituted for Caledonians and Caledonia. 1860 SHAIRP *Sk.* (1887) 36 To convert Pictland and plant the Church there.

Pictograph (pi·ktŏgrɑf). [mod. f. L. *pict-us* painted + -GRAPH.] A pictorial symbol or sign; a writing or record consisting of pictorial symbols (the most primitive form of records).

1851 SCHOOLCRAFT *Ind. Tribes* I. 416 Plate 60 Pictograph A. Chippewa Petition to the President of the United States. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 277 We know enough of the Indian pictographs, to guess how a fancy..came into the poor excited creature's mind. 1894 A. J. EVANS in *Academy* 25 Aug. 136/2 Some of them..belonged to that interesting class of pictographs which is rooted in primitive gesture language. 1900 SAYCE *Babylonians & Assyrians* x. 209 In Egypt the hieratic or running-hand of the scribe developed out of the primitive pictographs.

Hence **Pictogra·phic** *a.*, of, belonging to, or of the nature of, picture-writing; **Picto·graphy,** picture-writing; the recording of ideas or events by pictorial symbols.

1851 SCHOOLCRAFT *Ind. Tribes* I. 333 Indian Pictography. *Ibid.*, The Pictographic Method of Communicating Ideas by Symbolic and Representative Devices of the North American Indians. 1862 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. xiv. 316 Genuine specimens of American pictography. 1896 A. J. EVANS in *Academy* 18 July 53/3 A beautiful 'pictographic' seal of red cornelian.

Pictoresque, obs. form of PICTURESQUE.

Pictorial (piktō·riăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. late L. *pictōri-us* (f. *pictor* a painter) + -AL. (Used by Sir T. Browne (in sense 1), but not in general use before 1800.)]

1. Of, belonging to, or produced by the painter; of or pertaining to painting or drawing. Now *rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiv. 170 Sea-horses.. are but Crotesco deliniations which fill up empty spaces in Maps, and meere pictoriall inventions, not any Physicall shapes. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pictorial*, produced by a painter. [Quotes Browne, and remarks] 'A word not adopted by other writers, but elegant and useful.' 1810 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* XIV. 205 Royal Academy Dinner. A pictorial vision. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* II. IV. Comm. p. xii, Attention to the laws of perspective, which is, in fact, but a pictorial optic, will instruct the reader. 1833 J. MARTINEAU *Misc.* (1852) 32 Conception..is emphatically the pictorial faculty needed by the illustrating artist. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xii, 'Far be it from me to say that the pictorial calling is not honourable', says Uncle Charles.

2. Consisting of, expressed in, or of the nature of, a picture or pictures.

1807 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 329 Not the wealthy ..who exhibit in their boudoirs and drawing rooms, new publications in the luxury of pictorial ornaments. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* ix. (1869) 305 Pictorial communications are probably the chief sources of religious instruction imparted to the..Russian peasantry. 1876 BIRCH *Egypt* 8 The hieroglyphs or pictorial forms were used..above one thousand years after they ceased to represent the vernacular or spoken language of Egypt.

3. Containing or illustrated by a picture or pictures; illustrated.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. i, Taught at home on the new system, by a pictorial alphabet. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 49 Its features being such as are common on the pictorial Dutch tiles. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* II. xii. 253 At the beginning of 1836, the first number of 'The Pictorial Bible' was issued. In hitting upon the word 'Pictorial' I felt that I was rather daring in the employment of a term which the Dictionaries pronounced as 'not in use'.

4. *fig.* Like a picture; representing as if by a picture; picturesque, graphic.

1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Marvel & Ep. Parker* Wks. 1853 II. 116/2 He has given us such a description of Eve's beauty as appears to me somewhat too pictorial, too luxuriant. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 477 Of all poets Spenser excelled in the pictorial faculty. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 262 If God is spoken of as having hands, arms, feet, and so on, those, he says, must be simply looked upon as pictorial phrases.

B. as *sb.* A journal of which pictures are the main feature.

1880 (*title of periodical*) The Lady's Pictorial. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Aug. 10/1 In the case of magazine articles, pamphlets, &c.,..and of periodicals and 'pictorials'.

Hence **Picto·rialism,** the practice of a pictorial style (*lit.* and *fig.*), the use of pictorial representation; **Picto·rialist,** one who practises a pictorial style; **Picto·rialize** *v.*, to represent in, or as in, a picture; to illustrate with pictures; hence **Picto·rializa·tion; Picto·rialness,** pictorial quality, graphic character.

1869 *Pennsylv. School Jrnl.* Feb. 218 Sensationalism and *pictorialism, and the imaginings of sensuousness and sentimentality. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 4 Feb. 3/5 Unfaithful to the traditions of pictorialism. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 530 Not by the minute pencilling of the *pictorialists. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 36 The impulse towards the *pictorialisation of nature. 1870 *Daily News* 20 Dec., We have been eulogised and *pictorialised to an extent almost incredible. 1888 CAVE *Inspiration O. Test.* vi. 309 There is no pictorializing, there is no idolizing of deity. 1876 EDERSHEIM *Jew. Life Days Christ* vii. 103 The multiplicity and *pictorialness of the expressions. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 148 This group adds immensely to the pictorialness of the picture.

Pictorially (piktō·riăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a pictorial manner.

1. By means of a picture or pictures.

1843 tr. *Custine's Empire of Czar* II. 257 Russia is less known than India: it has been less often described and pictorially illustrated. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* ii. (1875) 44 It is indeed but a step to record pictorially some particular hunt.

2. In the manner of a picture; as a picture, or as the subject of a picture.

1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (1879) I. v. 50 That partial light which..is the just requisite towards seeing objects pictorially. 1883 T. HARDY in *Longm. Mag.* July 259 Like the men, the women are, pictorially, less interesting than they used to be.

Picto·ric, *a. rare.* [f. L. *pictor* painter + -IC: cf. ORATORIC.] Of painting or drawing; pictorial.

1902 B. KIDD *Western Civiliz.* vi. 187 The standard of taste in the plastic and pictoric arts.

Picto·rical, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] Concerned with painters or painting; pictorial. Hence **Picto·rically** *adv.*, in the manner of a painter, from the point of view of painting.

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 20 Since this travel we have been both poetical and I musical and pictorical. 1656 [see PICTURAL]. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. v, He must have redden'd, pictorically and scientintically speaking, six whole tints and a half..above his natural colour. 1883 SCHAFF *Hist. Ch.* II. XII. lxxxi. 637 He is fond of the historical present..of pictorical participles and of affectionate diminutives.

Pictour(e, obs. form of PICTURE.

‖ **Pictura** (piktiŭ·ră). *Zool.* [L. *pictūra* painting.] The arrangement and effect of coloration of an animal.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., Pictura differs from coloration in noting the disposition and effect of coloring, not the color itself.

Picturable (pi·ktiŭrăb'l), *a.* [f. PICTURE *v.* + -ABLE.] Suitable for representation in a picture, capable of being painted or pictured.

1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* II. 72 A fine..view of the Estuary and its banks: broad, but grand, and picturable.

1801 *Monthly Rev.* XXXV. 275 The rich..[might build] small picturable habitations for their labourers. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. iv. 79 He..stalked,..in the most melancholic manner picturable, to his cabin.

Hence **Pi·cturableness.**

1883 MOMERIE *Personality* ii. (1886) 60 *Picturableness* is not necessary to the existence of a concept.

Pi·ctural, *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [f. L. *pictūra* PICTURE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to pictures; pictorial.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pictorical, Pictorian, Pictural*, of or belonging to a Picture; garnished, painted, gaily or trimly set forth. *Dr. Br.* 1799 T. GREEN *Diary Lover of Lit.* (1810) 177 Writing, he deduces, from pictural representations, through hieroglyphics .. to arbitrary marks .. like the Chinese characters and Arabic numerals. 1828 *Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 304 Horace Walpole..has traced the history of gardening, in a pictural sense, from the mere art of horticulture to the creation of scenery.

†**B.** *sb.* A picture, a pictorial representation. *Obs. rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 53 Whose wals Were painted faire with memorable gestes Of famous Wisards; and with picturals Of Magistrates.

Picture (pi·ktiŭ, -tʃəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 pict-, pyctour(e, pycture, 5– picture, (6 pyghtur, 6–7 pictor, -ur). [ad. L. *pictūra* painting, f. *pict-*, ppl. stem of *pingĕre* to paint. Cf. It. *pittura*.]

†**1.** The action or process of painting or drawing; the fact or condition of being painted or pictorially represented; the art of painting; pictorial representation. *Obs.*

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1767 The furst behynde the yn pycture ys pronydyd. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 352 There were the armes of Lusynen wel shewed and knowen in pycture. 1606 PEACHAM *Art of Drawing* 3 Certain Festival dayes were yearly appointed at Corinth for the exercise of Picture. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (1692) 707 Picture took her feigning from Poetry. 1693 DRYDEN *To Sir G. Kneller* 36 By slow degrees the godlike art advanced; As man grew polished, picture was enhanced. 1744 COLLINS *Epist. to Sir T. Hanmer* 108 O might some verse with happiest skill persuade Expressive Picture to adopt thine aid! 1844 L. HUNT *Imag. & Fancy* (1846) 104 That subtler spirit of the art [poetry], which picture cannot express.

2. The concrete result of this process. †**a.** Pictorial representations collectively; painting.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1865 The pycture also yeueth clere intellygence Therof. *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 120 The riche is shitte with the colours and picture, To hide his careyne stuffid withe foule ardure. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 338 Picture, worke of wood, stone, or mettall finelie set in diuers colours, as in chesse boords and tables.

b. An individual painting, drawing, or other representation on a surface, of an object or objects; *esp.* such a representation as a work of art. (Now the prevailing sense.)

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* IV. xv, A pyctour, where as a man had vyctory ouer a lyon. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xl. (1870) 302 To holde a crosse or a pyctour of the passyon of Cryste before the eyes of the sycke person. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 23 Pictures are curtaind from the vulgar eyes. 1653 WALTON *Angler* To Rdr. 2 He that likes not the discourse, should like the pictures of the Trout and other fish. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Pref., Accounts of Pictures, Statues and Buildings. 1839 *Sat. Mag.* 13 Apr. 139/2 The photogenic picture being formed, requires fixing. 1852 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 71 Every noble picture is a manuscript book, of which only one copy exists, or ever can exist. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. 88 This means of taking actinic pictures. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 June 3/2 A picture, using the word as language is ordinarily used, is a picture of something, and it is rather important to the artist that it should be a picture of something he can paint.

c. *spec.* The portrait or likeness of a person. Now *rare.*

1505 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 271 In case that the said yonge quyn were here ye shuld have the pictor of hir with yow. 1538 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 120 To thentent he might..visite and see his daughter and also take her picture. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 228 Heere, weare this Iewell for me, tis my picture. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 3 May, At the goldsmith's, took my picture in little..home with me. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 328* ¶ 1 She..draws all her Relations Pictures in Miniature. 1790 COWPER (*title*) On the receipt of my Mother's Picture out of Norfolk.

†**d.** By extension, An artistic (in quot. 1771 natural) representation in the solid, esp. a statue or a monumental effigy; an image. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Cov. Corpus Chr. Plays* 40/227 O Lorde! thogh that I be nothynge worthe To see the fassion of thi most presseose pyctore. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* i. (Percy Soc.) 6 This goodly picture was in altitude Nyne fote and more, of fayre marble stone. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 49 He.. did erect vnto them pictures of Alabaster. 1590 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. ii. 192 Thow art accusit for the making of twa pictouris of clay. 1608 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucrece* v. vi, Thy noble picture shall be carv'd in brass, And fix'd.. In our high Capitol. 1682 R. BURTON *Admirable Curios.* (1684) 132 But K. Henry 7. afterward caused a Tomb to be set over the Place, with his Picture in Alabaster. 1771 LANGHORNE *Fables of Flora* ix, I sought the living Bee to find, And found the picture of a Bee.

e. A group of persons, generally motionless, picturesquely arranged and posed, representing a scene, or mimicking an action; a tableau; *spec.* in the drama, at the end of an act or play. Also *living picture* (F. *tableau vivant*).

1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 59 Imitation of actions, or 'pictures in the air'. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 9 Dec. 8/5 The great excitement comes when four of the girls are called upon to practise the 'picture'. In this language of the dance a 'picture' means the moment when the dance is stopped, and the dancers get into a most uncomfortable attitude and pretend to enjoy it.

f. A visible image *of* something formed by physical means, as by a lens.

1668 HOOKE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 741 A Contrivance to make the Picture of any thing appear on a Wall, ..or within a Picture-frame, &c. in the midst of a Light room. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* ii. 15 The image of any object is a picture of it formed either in the air, or in the bottom of the eye, or upon a white ground, such as a sheet of paper.

g. A person so strongly resembling another as to seem a likeness or imitation of him or her; = IMAGE *sb.* 4. Const. *of.*

1712 *Spect.* No. 520 ¶ 1 My daughter, who is the picture of what her mother was. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. v. (1841) I. 109 The sons are the very picture of their father. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 258 'Lydy', says his lordship, 'it [a boy] is your picture to the utmost resemblance'.

h. *fig. colloq.* A very beautiful or picturesque object.

Mod. The little girl is a picture. Her hat is itself a picture.

3. *transf.* A scene; the total visual impression produced by something; hence extended to a vivid impression received by the other senses, or produced by intellectual perception; a mental image, a visualized conception: = IDEA 8.

Clinical picture: the total impression or apprehension of a diseased condition, formed by the physician.

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 6 In her brest Imprinted stack his wordes, a pictures forme. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Ballot* Wks. 1859 II. 316/1, I have often drawn a picture in my own mind of a Balloto-Grotical family voting and promising under the new system. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. iv. § 12 (1864) 603 A botanist can readily form to himself the picture of a new plant from the botanical description. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 179 The vigorous imaginatinn of the north..creating a stately dreamland, where it strove to blend, in a grand world picture,..the influences which sustained both the physical and moral system of its universe. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 771 In such cases the disease of the liver may be dominant in the clinical picture.

4. *fig.* A graphic description, written or spoken, capable of suggesting a mental image, or of imparting a notion, of the object described; also *abstr.* word-painting, figurative language.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 38, I am compar'd to twenty thousand fairs. O he hath drawne my picture in his letter. 1677 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 44 Two of your acquaintances have their picture drawne in it [*Hudibras*]..to the lyfe. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. (1874) 31 To afford the poets very apt allusions to the flowers of the field in their pictures of the frailty of our present life. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* Introd. § 6 Chaucer says [etc.] The picture is perfect, when referred to his own time. 1819 STARK (*title*) The Picture of Edinburgh. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. xi. 139 The details of the miracles contain many interesting pictures of old English life.

5. A symbol, type, figure; the concrete representation of an abstraction; an illustration.

1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 49 Mans soule is Gods temple, and picture. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Butler* Wks. II. 190 Of the ancient Puritans...Our grandfathers knew the picture from the life. 1792 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 182 The best picture I can give of the French nation is that of cattle before a thunder storm. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. vii. 246, I had before me daily..a beautiful picture of the life of the Greek grand seigneur on his native island.

b. With *of* and abstract sb.: An object, esp. a person, possessing a quality in so high a degree as to be a symbol or realization of that quality.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 312 Behold England, wher Camilla was borne, the flower of courtesie, the picture of comelynesse. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. ii, Upon these words, Jones became in a moment a greater picture of horror than Partridge himself. 1871 *Punch* 15 July 17/2 He looks the picture of health. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. iii. 331 Those rooms were the very picture of disorder.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attrib. Concerned in the painting, disposal, etc. of pictures, as *picture-art, -craft, -critic, -knowledge, -merchant, -ring, -shop*, etc.; consisting of or expressed in a picture or pictures, as *picture-dialect, -language, -poem, -puzzle, -story, -word*; adorned or illustrated with a picture or pictures, pictorial, as *picture-cover, -paper, -sheet, -sign, -table, -tile*; having a character resembling a picture or suitable for one, as *picture dress, house, sleeve.* **b.** Objective and objective gen., as *picture-borrowing, -buying, -cleaning, -dealing, -hanging, -making, -painting, -taking, -viewing* sbs. and adjs.; *picture-cleaner, -dealer, -drawer, -gazer, -keeper, -maker, -restorer, -seller*, etc. **c.** Instrumental, as *picture-broidered, -hung, -pasted* adjs., *-lesson, -thinking.*

1879 N. MICHELL *Palenque* in *Poems Places, Br. Amer.*, etc. 149 Their gorgeous buildings..Their *picture-art, and creeds of gloom and fear. 1904 T. S. MOORE *Ode to Leda* etc. p. x, Thy *picture-broidered train might be a book. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xx, To instruct you in the art of *picture-buying at Paris. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 36 Canada Balsam..much used by *Picture-cleaners for their Varnishes. 1894 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* xii. (1902) 146 He won't get the colouring from the *picture-cover [of a book] in his mouth. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 207 *note*, An adept in all the arts of *picture-craft. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 8 If the *picture-critics would only write their verdicts after dinner, many a poor victim would find his dinner prospects brighter. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. lvi, There was a *picture-dealer. 1805 M. A. SHEE *Rhymes Art* (1806) 83 And patronage in *picture-dealing dies! *Ibid.* 93 *note*, By some ingenious picture-dealing anecdote. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 14 Dec. 8/1 With this *picture-dialect at your command, why trouble to learn Sicilian? 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Feb. 5/2 These are '*picture dresses', called so..on account of the fact that their salient features are copied from the paintings of Lawrence, Reynolds, Gainsborough, and other masters of the last century. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 24 Painted Nigrina with the *picture face. 1880 CARNEGIE *Pract. Trap.* 12 The nooses..should be made of *picture-hanging wire. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 72 What a dear old *picture house! 1684 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* I. (ed. 15) 181 One *Picture-keeper, Mr. Henry Norris. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. v. 180, I had advanced in *picture knowledge since the Roman days. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note E. 69 They are figures (as in what is plainly *picture-language). 1857–8 SEARS *Athan.* III. vi. 305 The natural world..is taken up and framed into a picture-language, and thus made to represent the things which are invisible. 1882 R. W. DALE in *Gd. Words* Apr. 262 It was the gospel..taught in *picture-lessons. 1589–90 *Rec. Borough Leicester* (1905) III. 263 Affabell Watson of Markefyld *picture maker. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* II. ii, Where dwells the picture-maker? 1755 JOHNSON, *Limner*, a painter; a picture-maker. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 118 Any one who has a glimmering of the science of *picture-making. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 June 8/2 The value of bromide paper as a picture-making medium. 1760 D. WEBB *Beauties of Painting* Pref. 11 An idle art more useful to a *picture-merchant, than becoming a man of taste. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Apr. 3/2 It would be interesting to make..a *picture-painting artist out of a creative milliner or dress-maker. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 9 Scandalous *picture-papers. 1894 S. FISKE *Holiday Stories* (1900) 183 An artist of the picture-paper school. 1887 T. N. PAGE *Ole Virginia* (1893) 144 The *picture-pasted walls of her house. 1893 W. B. WORSFOLD in *19th Cent.* Apr. 290 We have at least learnt to be grateful for Rossetti's *picture-poems and poem-pictures. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 6/3 We believe that this is the right word for this kind of *picture-puzzle. 1831 *Edin. Rev.* 166 The rude hands of *picture-restorers. 1885 H. PEARSON *Browning* 13 Only the position of the *picture-rings determines whether the thing shall be hung upside, downside, or endwise. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 20 June, Thence to Faythorne, the *picture-seller's. 1732 SAVAGE *Author to be let* Wks. 1775 II. 268, I wish my portrait might shine in a mezzotinto through the glass windows of *picture-shops. 1899 *Daily News* 19 Aug. 7/7 On the other side of the highway..is the *picture-sign of the house. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Oct. 5/3 *Picture sleeves, finished with a flounce of silk and chiffon. 1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk.* (Tauchn.) 208 He left the *picture-story with Kadlu, who lost it in the shingle. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 10 An artificiall indented *picture-table. 1879 A. B. BRUCE in *Expositor* X. 143 We have before us..*picture-thinking in which these nations are used symbolically. 1896 *Daily News* 30 July 2/3 Furnishing and decorating with *picture tiles a ward which is now being added to this hospital. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note F. 63 Passages..in which the words 'Door' and 'Husbandman' are figurative, metaphorical, *picture-words.

d. Special combs.: **picture-board**, a decoration consisting of a plank shaped and painted to resemble some object; employed especially in the 18th c.; **picture-book**, a book consisting wholly or partly of pictures, esp. for children; **picture-card**, a court-card in a pack of cards (see also PICTURED 2 b); also short for *picture postcard*; **picture-coffin**, a name suggested for leaden coffins of early 17th c. date, somewhat resembling in shape the outer case of an Egyptian mummy, and bearing a mask of the deceased; **picture-documents**, *Anthrop.*, records wholly or (in later times) partly in picture-writing, such as were used by the ancient Mexicans, and continued in use for certain purposes long after the Spanish conquest; **picture-frame**, a frame (see FRAME *sb.* 12), often of an ornamental character, forming a border round a picture; also *attrib.*; **picture gallery**, a hall or building containing a collection of pictures; the collection itself; **picture hat**, a lady's wide-brimmed hat, generally black and adorned with ostrich-feathers, after a fashion celebrated in the paintings of Reynolds and Gainsborough; **picture-lens**, a large double-convex lens of long focus, mounted in a frame, and used for viewing pictures; **picture-miniature**, a miniature the subject of which is other than a portrait, e. g. genre; **picture-mosaic**, mosaic consisting of pictures instead of geometrical designs, as Roman mosaic and the styles derived from it; **picture-moulding**, a horizontal wooden moulding, parallel to the ceiling of a room, for hanging pictures; **picture-nail**, a strong nail for picture-hanging, having an ornamental head, which is attached after the nail is in position; **picture postcard**, a postcard having on the back a picture (esp. a view) printed, photographed, or otherwise produced; **picture-rail, -rod**, a rod occupying the position and serving the purpose of a *picture-moulding*; **picture-tree**: see quot. Also PICTURE-DRAWER, -WRITING.

1854 (*title*) *Picture Book for a Noah's Ark: Description of 200 Animals. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 148 A man's action is only a picture-book of his creed. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* XXV, He.. offered to cut any gentleman..for the first *picture-card, at a shilling a time. 1884 E. PEACOCK in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. IX.

218/2, I suggested at the time, and still think, that it may have been part of a *picture-coffin. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* v. 96 It is to this transition-period that we owe many .. of the *picture-documents still preserved. 1668 *Picture-frame [see PICTURE *sb.* 2 f]. *a* 1790 POTTER *New Dict. Cant., Picture frame*, the gallows, or pillory. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 16/2 In a..picture-frame waistcoat, i. e. .. trimmed with broad gold lace. 1817 LADY MORGAN *France* v. 29 Arranged along their walls in their perri-wigs and picture-frames. 1761 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 11 May, One side of it is a *picture gallery. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 85 At this moment, almost every great house has its sumptuous picture-gallery. 1887 *Daily News* 20 July 6/1 A large '*picture' hat in black velvet is to be worn with an all-white dress and black gloves. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 June 3 It seems not improbable that the wearing of picture hats with evening frocks..may get its chance. 1903 *Ibid.* 16 Apr. 10/2 A private view of *picture-miniatures painted by Mr. Charles Sainton. 1899 *Daily News* 18 July 5/1 Every method has been placed in the service of the *picture post-card industry, and much has been produced which in its artistic execution may lay claim to lasting value. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Sept. 10/1 The exhibition of picture postcards..opened in the Rue Bonaparte at Paris contains no fewer than 150,000 examples from all parts of the world. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 15 Apr. 4/7 There has been some discussion of late as to who invented the picture postcard, and the fad has been traced back to a German..it is said, in 1872. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 145 One variety [of Euphorbiaceæ] which bears green leaves, and yellow and white markings, is called the 'geographical-tree', or sometimes the '*picture-tree'.

Hence **Pi·ctureful** *a.*, full of pictures; **Pi·ctureless** *a.*, without a picture or pictures; **Pi·cturely** *a.*, like a picture; so **Pi·ctury** *a.* (depreciative).

1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* II. 255 My recollections seem to take very *pictureful forms. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Mrs. Battle on Whist*, With their naked names upon the drab pasteboard, the game might go on very well, *picture-less. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Sept. 293/1 Empty niches are as meaningless decorations as pictureless frames. 1832 W. BARNES in *Gentl. Mag.* CII. 216/2 To preserve so interesting and *picturely an object. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 175 That *pictury-looking glare and freshness which distinguishes the scenery at our theatres.

Picture (pi·ktiŭr, -tʃəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. It. *pitturare.*]

1. *trans.* To represent in a picture, or in pictorial form; to draw, paint, depict; *transf.* to reflect as a mirror. Also with *out*.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxv. 512 Margarys.. bare in his armes a dragon pyctured wyth an horryble figure. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XIX. XXXVII. JJ v/2 He that pictureth ymages and lyknesse of thynges is callyd a payntour. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 274 We haue seene and eaten of many more [fowl], which for want of leasure..could not be pictured. 1608 D. T[UVIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 23 b, Hee was pictur'd out in the religious garment of a Monke. 1632 MASSINGER *Emperor East* I. ii, A cunning painter thus..would picture Justice. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 61 On the ceiling..he has pictured Antony earl of Shaftsbury, in the character of Faction, dispersing libels. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 64 Its pure, still glass Pictures all earth-scenes as they pass.

b. To figure, to represent symbolically or by sensible signs.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 49 b, What these graces be, it is more playnly pictured & set forth in this tree folowyng. 1782 Miss BURNEY *Cecilia* VII. vi, The anxiety of his mind was strongly pictured upon his face. 1857 PUSEY *Real Presence* ii. (1869) 232 When the people were so much taught by the eye, it pictured to them the mysteries of the Redemption.

2. To describe graphically, depict in words. Also with *out, forth.*

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* To Gent. of Inner Temple, She pictureth out their base and seruile conditions. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 98 Horace in his art of Poetrie doth pensill and picture out an old man in this manner. 1787 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 Feb., I think this last sentence pictures him exactly. 1838 CARLYLE *Misc., Scott* (1869) V. 217 To picture-forth the life of Scott. 1894 BESANT *Equal Woman* 122 Such a woman as you have pictured is rare indeed.

3. To resemble as a picture or image.

1850 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Petticoat Govt.* 138 Never, perhaps, did a child more accurately picture a parent, than Judith did her mother.

4. To form a mental picture of, to imagine. Often *to picture to one's self.*

1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* II. 182 Imagination pictures all the scenes. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* VIII. 101 He had pictured to himself the settlement. 1835 JAMES *Gipsy* I, He seemed to doubt the very love, the happiness of which he pictured so brightly. 1869 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opinion* 28 Apr. 487/1 Kant pictures to himself the universe as once an infinite expansion of formless and diffused matter. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VIII. § 1. 449 We must not..picture the early Puritan as a gloomy fanatic. *Mod.* Picture to yourself the predicament in which I found myself.

Pictured (pi·ktiŭd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Represented or depicted in or as in a picture; painted, drawn.

1738 GRAY *Propertius* II. 50 Pictured horrour and poëtic woes. 1854 MARION HARLAND *Alone* XII, The examination of the artist's pictured treasures. 1894 F. N. RAGG *Quorsum* XIII. 139 They downwards gazed to see the pictured heaven, And pictured light, which dark-hued waters hold.

2. Adorned or illustrated with a picture or pictures, or *fig.* with word-painting.

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 866 A pictured and wrought coate. 1754 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* 109 Bright ey'd Fancy, hovering o'er, Scatters from her pictured urn Thoughts that breathe, and words that burn. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* I. x, The pictured roof and marble floor. 1818 — *Ch. Har.* IV. lxxxii, Alas for Tully's voice, and Virgil's lay, And Livy's pictur'd page!

b. *Pictured card*, a card bearing a picture, a court-card or pictnre-card; the king, queen, or knave. *Devil's pictured books*, a hostile name for playing-cards.

1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 226 They..Pore owre the devil's pictur'd beuks. 1812 BUCHAN in Singer *Hist. Cards* (1816) 361 Each honour, or pictured card, is considered as equivalent in value to ten. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xiii. 442 A pack contains 52 cards, divided into four equal suits, into 12 pictured and 40 plain cards.

Pi·cture-draw·er. One who draws a picture; in 17th and early 18th c., the regular word for *portrait-painter.*

1586–7 in Jeaffreson *Middlesex County Rec.* (1886) I. 173 Edmund Barton picture drawer. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 115 The Philosophers (humanities picture-drawers) have indeede drawne many pictures. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 24 Sir Anthony Vandike, the famous picture drawer. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 280 One Mr. Blemwell, a picture-drawer.

So **Picture-drawing.**

1625 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1726) XVIII. 111 Wee, haveing experience of the Facultie and Skill of Daniel Mittens in the Art of Picture draweing, of Our especiall Grace..have given [etc.].

Pi·cturer. Now *rare.* [f. PICTURE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who pictures; a painter of pictures; a painter.

1608–9 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1897) XII. 446 Benedickt Horsley, a picturer and painter. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. iv. (1650) 200 Not meerly a pictoriall contrivance or invention of the Picturer, but an ancient tradition and conceived reality. 1690 WOOD *Life* 30 Jan. III. 323 'An illustrator', or 'picturer of great letters in books'.

Picturesque (piktiŭre·sk), *a.* Also 8 **pittor-, pictoresque, picturesk.** [ad. F. *pittoresque*, ad. It. *pittoresco* (F. Redi *a* 1664), f. *pittore*:—L. *pictōr-em* painter: see -ESQUE; prop. 'in the style of a painter' (cf. quot. 1810 in sense 1); but in Eng. assimilated to *picture*, giving the sense 'in the style of a picture'. *Pittoresque* appears to have been in French early in 18th c. (cf. quot. 1712 from Pope), but the earliest evidence in Hatzfeld-Darmesteter is for *pittoresquement* in 1732.]

1. Like or having the elements of a picture; fit to be the subject of a striking or effective picture; possessing pleasing and interesting qualities of form and colour (but not implying the highest beauty or sublimity): said of landscape, buildings, costume, scenes of diversified action, etc., also of circumstances, situations, fancies, ideas, and the like.

1703 STEELE *Tender Husb.* IV. (1723) 141 That Circumstance may be very Picturesque. 1712 POPE *Let. to Caryll*, Mr. Philips has two lines, which seem to me what the French call very *picturesque*. 1717 — *Iliad* X. Note liv, The marshy Spot of Ground,..the Tamarisk.., the Reeds that are heap'd together to mark the Place, are Circumstances the most Picturesque imaginable. 1749 U. RHYS *Tour Spain & Port.* 86 The Ends of their Veils .. tied in so pretty a Manner, as to render their Figures extremely pittoresque. 1768 W. GILPIN (*title*) An Essay upon Prints: containing remarks upon the principles of picturesque beauty. 1773 LADY MARY COKE *Jrnl.* 8 July (1896) IV. 186 The *Cours* was a very picturesk scene. 1810 D. STEWART *Philos. Ess.* II. I. V. 273 Picturesque properly means what is done in the style, and with the spirit of a painter. 1864 BAGEHOT *Lit. Studies* (1879) II. 341 Susceptible observers..say of a scene 'How picturesque'—meaning by this a quality distinct from that of beauty, or sublimity, or grandeur; meaning to speak..of its fitness for imitation by art. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* II, Most girls become acquainted at some time or other with a little picturesque misery.

b. *Picturesque gardening*, the arrangement of a garden so as to make it a pretty picture; the romantic style of gardening, aiming at irregular and rugged beauty.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* iii, Mr. Milestone was a picturesque landscape gardener of the first celebrity. 1843 *Gray's Corr.* 191 *note*, That Johnson should have no conception of the value or merit of what is now called picturesque gardening we cannot wonder, as he was so extremely short-sighted, that he never saw a rural landscape in his life.

2. Of language, narrative, etc.: Strikingly graphic or vivid; sometimes implying disregard of fact in the effort for effect.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* Pref. (1740) 7 He goes on in the same pittoresque Vein. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 483 An account of a conversation with Longolius, which is picturesque. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iii. 128 Picturesque accounts have often been repeated of a scene where Douglas .. brought the Admiral to an elevated spot. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 401 Picturesque history is seldom to be trusted. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* i. 63 The highly picturesque language of the primitive Aryan people.

†**3.** Marked as if with pictures. *Obs. rare.*

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 41 Others [marbles] .. are Picturesque, or marked with all manner of figures, &c. *Ibid.* 42 *Oculus mundi*..by polishing receives a beautiful lustre, and is partly spotted or striped, partly picturesque.

†**4.** Having a perception of or taste for picturesqueness. *Obs.*

1795 R. ANDERSON *Johnson* 7 Had he not possessed a very picturesque imagination. 1818 RHODES *Peak Scen.* I. 5 To the picturesque traveller they are therefore comparatively of but little value. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* iii. (1887) 39 They came round to the side of the camp where the picturesque gentleman was sketching.

5. *absol.* as *sb. The picturesque*, that which is picturesque; the picturesque principle, element, or quality; picturesqueness.

1794 U. PRICE (*title*) An Essay on the Picturesque, as compared with the Sublime and the Beautiful. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* I, No, no; stay where you are. You are charmingly grouped...The picturesque would be spoilt by admitting a fourth. 1812 COMBE (*title*) Dr. Syntax's Tour in Search of the Picturesque. 1832–4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1859 X. 79 The ancients, whether Greeks or Romans, had no eye for the picturesque.

Hence **Picture·squish** *a.*, somewhat picturesque; also (rare and jocular nonce-words) **Picturesquie·scity**, growing picturesqueness; **Picturesquifica·tion**, a making picturesque; **Picture·squize** *v.*, to 'do' or pnrsue the picturesque.

1812 COMBE *Picturesque* XVI. 176 Nor had the way one object brought That wak'd a picturesquish thought. 1815 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 455 The engineer..is not to lose his time in zoologizing, entomologizing, botanizing and picturesquizing. 1828 ELMES *Metrop. Improv.* 89 The master mark of currency among the people of picturesquiescity. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 233 From the pages of Rousseau ..Leman, Uri, and Zurich have undergone their sentence of picturesquification.

Picture·sque, *v. rare.* [f. prec.] a. *trans.* To make or render picturesque. b. *intr.* To pose picturesquely. c. *To picturesque it*, to practise or pursue the picturesque.

1795 C. MARSHALL *Review Landscape* 45 If..he plant trees of size round the building to be pictureskcd. 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* I. 130 I'll prose it here, I'll verse it there, And picturesque it ev'ry where. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 733/1 His parents..sometimes dream of Dick as standing behind my lady's chair, in the suit of blue and silver, &c., picturesquing. 1892 *Punch* 6 Aug. 49/1 With out-of-fashion toilet sets..She picturesques her cabinet's Quaint heterodoxies.

Picture·squely, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a picturesque manner.

1796 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Lett.*, etc. 139 In a recess of the rocks was a clump of pines, amongst which a steeple rose picturesquely beautiful. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* iv. 41 Alive with the picturesquely attired peasantry. 1881 Miss BRADDON *Asph.* II. 86 The shallow streamlet came tumbling picturesquely over gray stones.

Picturesqueness (piktiŭre·sknès). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being picturesque.

1794 U. PRICE *Ess. Picturesque* I. 38 Grandeur and beauty have been pointed out and illustrated by painting as well as picturesqueness. [*Note*] I have ventured to make use of this word, which I believe does not occur in any writer. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 13 Picturesqueness is that quality in objects which fits them for making a good picture. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* II. 64 There is little or nothing, however, of poetry or picturesqueness in Feltham's writing. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* I. 136 A bridge that surpasses even that of Prague in picturesqueness.

Pi·cture-wri·ting.

1. The method of recording events or expressing ideas by pictures or drawings which literally or figuratively represent the things and actions; *concr.* a writing or inscription consisting of pictorial symbols.

Such were the picture-writing of the Mexicans and the hieroglyphs of the Egyptians in their earliest form.

1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* IV. iv. II. 67 The first Essay towards Writing was a mere Picture. We see this remarkably verified in the Case of the Mexicans, whose only Method of recording their Laws and History, was by this Picture-Writing. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 300 If we suppose Picture-writing to be of divine Original. 1862 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. xiv. 316 The little that is known of the picture-writing of the Indian tribes. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 232 Chinese writing is picture-writing, with the pictures degenerated into dashes.

2. *transf.* Any expression of notions by pictures, as in a comic or satirical paper.

1896 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 4/7 Forain is the jester of a society in its old age...His work is the picture-writing of sordid cynicism, and it robs life of all joy by robbing it of all ideal.

Pi·cturing, *vbl. sb.* [f. PICTURE *v.* + -ING 1.] The making of a picture; depicting; also *concr.* a pictorial representation, a picture.

1559 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 66 They labour..by incantation, magic, sorcery and witchcraft, to consume, kill, and destroy the Lord's anointed by picturing, &c. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. iii. § 90. 184 Things.., which Christians in S. Austins time held abominable, (as the picturing of God). 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 185 They can be friends with..picturings by pencill, or embroyderies. 1836 F. MAHONY *Rel. Father Prout, Songs France* iii. (1859) 270 The painter David..whose glorious picturings of 'The Passage of the Alps by Bonaparte' [etc.] shed such radiance on his native land.

b. Picturesque description in words; formation or expression of a mental picture; imagining to oneself or describing to others.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* XLIX. III. 262 We here close our picturings of the Rocky mountains and their wild inhabitants. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* XXXVIII, It was akin to the boy's and girl's picturing of the future beloved.

Pi·cturing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That pictures (in any sense of the verb).

1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 503 The grave melodious stanza and the picturing invention of Spenser.

Picucule (pi·kiukiŭl). *Ornith.* Also erron. **piculule.** [a. F. *picucule* (D'Aubenton, *a* 1780, Plate 621 in Buffon (etc.) *Oiseaux*), name given to

a bird of the genus *Dendrocolaptes*, f. L. *picus* woodpecker + *cuculus* cuckoo.] (See quots.)

1829 Griffiths *Cavier's Anim. Kingd., Aves* II. 350 Picucule Creeper, Climbing Grackle. *Lath.* 1875 Newton in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 743/2 The Picucules [*misspelt* Piculules] (*Dendrocolaptidæ*) with as many genera, and over 200 species. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds*, *Picucule*, a name.. adopted for want of a better, as that of the large Family of *Tracheophonæ*, *Dendrocolaptidæ*, which is so highly characteristic of the Neotropical Region.

‖ **Picul** (pi·kŭl). Forms: 6 pyco, 6–7 pico, 7 picull, peecull, 7–8 pecul, 7–9 picul, picol, 8–9 pekul, 9 pikul. [Malay-Javanese *pikul* a man's load (Yule); in Sp. *pico*.] A measure of weight used in China and the East generally, equal to 100 catties, i. e. about 133⅓ lbs. avoirdupois.

1588 Paake tr *Mendoza's Hist. China* 367 One pyco of rice. 1598 W. Phillip *Linschoten* I. (Hakl. Soc.) I. 149 Every Pico is 66⅔ Caetes. 1618 R. Cocks *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 3. 30 pico silk..30 picull of silk. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* I. 369 The Peecull, which is one hundred Cattees, making one hundred thirtie pound English subtill. *Ibid.* 390 Foure Peeculls. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* II. (1669) 106 A hundred Picols of black Lacque, at ten Thails the Picol. 1771 J. R. Forster tr. *Osbeck's Voy.* I. 262 A Pekul or Idaam as the Chinese call it. 1838 Capt. P. P. King in *Penny Cycl.* XII. 271/1 If each vessel returns with 100 picols of trepang, her cargo will be worth 5000 dollars. 1862 St. John *Forests Far East* II. 31 Obtained two pikuls more of sago. 1888 Little *Yangtse Gorges* 279 The coal is sold for 130 cash..per picul of 133 pounds.

Picule (pi·kiul). *rare*–°. [dim. f. L. *picus* woodpecker.] = next. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Piculet (pi·kiulĕt). *Ornith.* [f. as prec. + -ET dim.] A bird of the subfamily *Picumninæ*; a small soft-tailed woodpecker.

1849 G. R. Gray *Genera Birds* II. 432 *Picumninæ* or *Piculets* have the Bill short, straight; the sides compressed towards the tip [etc.]. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds* 720.

[**Pi·cy** (in *Piquet*): see Pique *sb.*²]

Piddle (pi·d'l), *v.* [Origin obscure. The form is that of a dim. or freq. vb. Cf. the synonymous Peddle *v.* 3, Paddle *v.*¹ 2, 3, Pittle *v.* Of these the first two seem to be corruptions of *piddle*, erroneously confused with *peddle*, *paddle* in their proper senses. *Pittle* was an inconsiderable variant. (It is questionable if sense 2 here and in Pittle *v.* are the same word as 1.)

Words corresponding in form and sense are used in some German dial: viz. Hessian *piddeln* (v. Pfister *Nachtr. z. Vilmar's Idiotikon v. Hessen*, 1886, p. 204); Westerwald *putteln*, *pütteln* (Schmidt *Westerwäld. Idiot.* 1800, p. 138); Jülich and Berg *pötteln* (*ibid.*). The first two, if old, may go back to an orig. **puddlian* or **puddilōn*, which would also give an OE. **pyddlan* and Eng. *piddle*; but the late appearance of the Eng. word, with absence of evidence as to the age of the Ger. dial. forms, leaves their relation doubtful. Even if related, the ulterior etymology (of root **pudd-*) is unknown.]

1. *intr.* To work or act in a trifling, paltry, petty, or insignificant way; to trifle, toy, dally; = Peddle *v.* 3. (Always depreciatory.) Now *rare*.

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 117 Neuer ceasynge piddelynge about your bowe and shaftes wban they be well. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 182 Such as I haue marked to be good practitioners, do all piddle somewhat in the art of versifying, and raise not vp their contemplation verie high. 1602 — *Cornwall* 65 b, Very few among them make use of that opportunity..for building of shipping, and trafficking in grosse: yet some of the Eastern townes piddle that way. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* II. i. (Bullen *O. Pl.*), My head must devise something, while my feet are pidling thus. *a* 1619 Fletcher *Wit without M.* I. ii, She .. begins to piddle with Philosophie. 1752 H. Walpole *Lett. Mann* (1834) III. 15, I am always piddling about ornaments and improvements for Strawberry-Hill. 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 7 ₱ 2 During our cooversation he was .. piddling with her fingers, tapping her cheek, or playing with her hair. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* IV. vii. (1869) II. 205 Instead of piddling for the little prizes..they might then hope..to draw some of the great prizes. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Piddle*, to be employed in trifles or to do things ineffectually; to take short steps in walking. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* lxxxviii, Fussily feeble, harmless..Piddling at so-called satire.

b. Said of a bird: To move the bill about, feeling for food in a hole, heap of refuse, etc.

1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 225 As he [Mahomet] was preaching..there commeth a Dove flying towards him, and alighteth upon his shoulder, and pidleth in his eare looking for meate, having used her before to feede in his eare for the same purpose. 1651 Ogilby *Æsop* (1665) 63 This [Stork] piddles with his bill While young Sir Reynard did whole Rivers swill. 1799 J. Struthers *To Blackbird* vii, Beware in that caff heap to piddle.

c. To trifle or toy with one's food; to pick at one's food instead of eating heartily.

a 1620 J. Dyke *Sel. Serm.* (1640) 292 Diseases..that make them eate nothing at all, or else they doe but piddle and trifle. 1660 Swinnock *Door Salv. Op.* 177 If thou shouldst sit at table and see a man pidling at his meat, picking and chusing. *a* 1761 Cawthorn *Poems* (1771) 112 Is there a saint that would not laugh to see The good man pidling with his fricassee? 1785 Mas. Montagu in Doran *Lady of last Cent.* xiii. (1873) 330 The lovers sigh'd and look d..and piddled a little on a gooseberry tart. 1824 Byron *Juan* xv. lxvi, And 'entremets' to piddle with at hand.

d. *trans. Piddle away*, to trifle away.

1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* (1822) I. 143 A house where she used to piddle away her leisure hours.

2. *intr.* To make water, urinate. *colloq.* or in childish use.

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. 3), *To Piddle*, to make water: a childish expression. 1836 Smart *Walker's Dict.* (ed. 3), *Piddle*,..this word is now scarcely used except as a child's word in the sense of to make water.

fig. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. iv. i. 232 Fountain jets .. There grandly shooting upwards from the middle, While round the sides a thousand spirt and piddle.

Piddle, variant of Pightle.

Piddler (pi·dləɹ). [f. Piddle *v.* + -er¹.] One who piddles; a poor ineffectual worker; a dabbler, toyer, trifler: see the verb.

1602 Middleton *Blurt, Master-Constable* II. ii. 129 These flaxen-haired men are such pulers, and such piddlers. *a* 1625 Fletcher & Massinger *Elder Bro.* IV. iv, I'm but a pidler, A little will serve my turn. 1646 N. B[arnet] *Regenerate Man's Growth Grace* 42 We are but Pidlers in his service, we can do nothing to any purpose. 1779 J. Lovell in *J. Adams's Wks* (1854) IX. 490 If this was not the piddler, it might be the oddity of Virginia. 1800 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* IV. 360 He was a mere piddler compared to me.

Piddling (pi·dlĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing¹.] The action of Piddle *v.*; trifling, toying, etc.

1573 Tusser *Husb* (1878) 127 If hops looke browne, go gather them downe. But not in the deaw, for piddling with feaw. 1655 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 37 The French Ambassadour makes a pidling still. 1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* (1822) I. 87 This dissipated pidling soon gave way to the serious business of the evening. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xii, No piddling .. but that steady and persevering exercise of the jaws which is best learnt by early morning hours.

Pi·ddling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².] Trifling, insignificant, petty, paltry.

1559 Aylmer *Harborowe* Q ij b, You haue the pidlyng Scottes, whiche are alwayes Frenche for their lyues. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 14 Pidlinge and dribblinge Confuters, that sitt all day buzzing vpon a blunt point, or two. 1675 Prideaux *Lett.* (Camd.) 41 We have two or three small pidleing things printeing here. 1735 Pope *Prol. Sat.* 164 Yet ne'er one sprig of laurel grac'd these ribalds, From slashing Bently down to pidling Tibalds. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 342 The man of business has not time for such piddling work. 1827 Scott *Chron. Canongate* Introd. i, For the piddling concern of a few shillings. 1866 A. L. Perry *Elem. Pol. Econ.* (1873) 524 The country is too large for the petty, piddling processes of 'protection'.

Piddock (pi·dŏk). Also piddick. [Origin unascertained. It has the form of a dim. in *-ock*.] A bivalve mollusc of the genus *Pholas* or family *Pholadidæ*, which burrow in soft rock, wood, etc.; *esp.* one of the common species, such as *P. dactylus*, with a long ovate shell, which are used for bait.

1851 *Zoologist* IX. 3175 Notes on the Pholas dactylus, or Sussex Piddick. 1868 Woon *Homes without H.* v. 99 Our next example of the burrowing molluscs is the well known Pholas, popularly called the piddock (*Pholas dactylus*).

Pide, Pidgeon, obs. forms of Pied, Pigeon.

Pidgin, pigeon (pi·dʒin, -ən). Also pidjin, pidjun, pidgeon. A Chinese corruption of Eng. *business*, used widely for any action, occupation, or affair. Hence **Pidgin-English**, the jargon, consisting chiefly of English words, often corrupted in pronunciation, and arranged according to Chinese idiom, used for intercommunication between the Chinese and Europeans at seaports, etc. in China, the Straits Settlements, etc.; also *transf.* (quot. 1891).

1850 Berncastle *Voy. China* II. 65 The Chinese not being able to pronounce the word 'business', called it 'bigeon', which has degenerated into 'pigeon', so that this word is in constant use. 1859 *All Year Round* I. 20 '*Piece of China*', A-tye will row you out, because she can speak pigeon English. 1872 A. D. Carlisle *Round World* x. 106 The dialect..current between Englishmen and Chinamen..goes by the name of Pigeon-English. 1873 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 45 [Article]. 1876 Leland *Pidgin English Sing Song* 3 Pidgin is with great ingenuity made expressive of every variety of calling, occupation, or affair. 1876 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* xlv, He had a ghost story of his own—an original one in pigeon English. 1891 *Argus* (Melbourne) 7 Nov. 13/4 That ridiculous pigeon-English which the whites have used ..throughout Queensland..as their medium of communication with the blacks. 1901 A. Lang *Magic & Relig.* 37 His rude *lingua franca*, or pidgin English. (See also *N. & Q.* 10th s. V 90/2.)

Pid-pad. [Echoic: cf. Pad *sb.*⁵; the two different vowels suggesting alternation, as in *zigzag*. Cf. Pit-pat.] Imitation of the dull sound of footsteps.

1900 'Headon Hill' *Plunder Ship* iii. 31, I..heard the pid-pad of bare feet. *Ibid.* xxiii. 214 There was..a pid-pad of sandals on the deck.

Pidrero, variant of Pedrero, a small gun.

Pie (pəi), *sb.*¹ Also 4–8 pye, 5–6 py, (6 pee). [a. OF. *pie* (13th c. in Littré) = Pr. *piga*, It. *pica*:—L. *pīca* magpie.]

1. The bird now more usually called Magpie.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 126 Þat pie and crowe hit todrowe. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 355 Beleue nouȝt yn þe pyys cheteryng. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 165 It is a foul þing þat prestis speken as pies. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XII. i. (Bodl. MS.), Alle foules of rauen kinde as chogghes crowes rokes rauens and pies. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 22 Ther was a woman that had a pie in a cage. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 47 (text of Copland *c* 1550), The woodwale, The pee, and the Popiniaye. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 85 Pies will chatter and Mice will pepe. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) N iv, The Fox descrye the crowes and chateryng Pyen. 1646 J. Hall *Poems* 4 Pies Do ever love to pick at witches eyes. 1713 Swift *Salamander* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 75 Pyes and daws are often stil'd With christian nick-names like a child. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 219 Birds of the Pie Kind. 1853 C. Brontë *Villette* xiii, Chattering like a pie to the best gentleman in Christendom.

2. *fig.* Applied to † *a.* a cunning or wily person: esp. in phr. *wily pie* (*obs.*); b. a chattering or saucy person, a 'chatter-pie' (= Magpie 2).

[*c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 478 (527) Dredles it clere was in the wynd From euery pye and euery lette game.] 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 321 b, One Accius..a wylie pye, and a felow full of shiftes. *c* 1554 *Interlude of Youth* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 22 Ye be a little pretty pye! i-wis, ye go full gingerly. 1563 B. Googe *Eglogs* viii. (Arb.) 60 Than cowrt you them for chatring Pies Whose tongs must alwayes walke. 1579 Fulke *Heskins's Parl.* 47 Maister Heskins like a wilie Pye, obiecteth this article of the resurrection. 1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* M.'s Wks. 1738 I. 523 Salmasius, that French chatt ring Pye. 1886 Mrs. Lynn Linton *P. Carew* xl, 'She was no more a hussy than you, you bold pie!' said Patty in a fume.

3. With defining words, applied locally to various other birds, usually having black-and-white ('pied') plumage: see quots. (See also Sea-pie.)

1883 *List Anim. Zool. Soc* (ed. 8) 283 *Dendrocitta vagabunda*, Wandering Tree-Pie..*D. sinensis*, Chinese Tree-Pie. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 30 Dipper.. The white breast and blackish upper plumage have caused it to be called..River pie (Ireland). *Ibid.* 31 British Long-tailed Titmouse..Long-tailed pie. *Ibid* 47 Great Grey Shrike..Murdering pie. *Ibid.* 209 Black-headed Gull.. Scoulton pie, or Scoulton peewit. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., The smoky pie, *Psilorhinus morio*.

b. *French pie, rain-pie, wood-pie*: applied to various species of woodpecker. [Here perh. = OF. *pi* (mod.F. *pic*, but *pivert*, *pi vert* great green woodpecker, :—L. *pīc-us* woodpecker; if so, really a distinct word. But *French Pie* in quot. 1677 may be the Shrike or Butcher-bird, F. *pie cruelle*, *pie grièche grise*; cf. *murdering pie* above.]

1677 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* II. (ed. 2) 161 Of the Short-winged Hawks there are these:..The Sparrow-hawk and Musket, Two sorts of the French Pie. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (ed. Morell) II. *Picus*..a woodpecker, a speckt, a hickway, or heighhould; a French pie, a whitwall. 1837–40 Macgillivray *Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 80 Greater spotted woodpecker..wood-pie, French-pie. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 98 Great Spotted Woodpecker..Wood pie (Staffordshire: Hants)...Lesser Spotted Woodpecker.. Little wood pie (Hants). *Ibid.* 99 Green Woodpecker.. Wood pie (Somerset). *Ibid.* 100 The constant iteration of its cry before rain..gives it the names Rain bird; Rain pie.

4. Applied to a pied or parti-coloured animal (cf. F. *pie* = *cheval pie*, Littré); in quot. to a pied hound. Cf. 5 b.

1869 *Daily News* 7 Aug., A couple of those beautiful lemon pyes, Nosegay and Novelty..just beat the flower of the Brocklesby 'lady pack'.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. In compounds relating to the bird, as *pie-pecked* adj.; † pie-maggot, a magpie (= Maggot 2).

1597 J. King *On Jonas* Ep. Ded. (1618) ₱ iij b, We all write, learned and vnlearned, crow-poets and py-poetesses. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 296 *margin*, The Deuill take thee, or, the Rauens peck out thine eies, or I had rather see thee Pie pekt. 1602 *Contention Liberality & Prodigality* IV. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 366 O thou vile, ill-favoured, crow-trodden, pye-pecked rout! 1628 Layton *Syons Plea* (ed. 2) 21 [The bishops are] Rauens and Pye-Maggots to prey upon the State. *a* 1652 Brome *Queenes Exchange* v. i. Wks. 1873 III. 537 What are thou..thus Piepickt, Crow-trod, or Sparrow blasted?

b. In compounds denoting 'parti-coloured', 'of various colours' (like the black-and-white plumage of the magpie: cf. Pied 1), as *pie-coated*, *-coloured* adjs. See also Piebald.

1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 11 To display thy pie-coloured flag of vanity. 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* 291 The pye-duck sought the depth of the main. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* ii, The liveries of these pie-coated retainers.

c. *Friars of the Pie*: see *Pied friars*, Pied *a.*

Pie (pəi), *sb.*² Also 4–9 pye, 6 py, (7 paye). [Occurs (in Latin context) in 1303; evidently a well-known popular word in 1362. No related word known outside Eng. (exc. Gaelic *pighe*, from Eng. or Lowland Sc.). Being in form identical with Pie *sb.*¹ (known half a century earlier), it is held by many to have been in some way derived from or connected with that word. See Note below.]

1. A dish composed of meat, fowl, fish, fruit, or vegetables, etc., enclosed in or covered with a layer of paste and baked.

The *pie* appears to have been (*a*) at first of meat or fish; doubtful or undefined uses (*b*) appear in 16th c.; *fruit pies* (also called, esp. in the north of England and Ireland, in Scotland, and often in U. S., *tarts*) appear (*c*) before 1600, the earliest being Apple-pie, q.v.

(*a*) 1303 *Bolton Priory Compotus* ll. 68 b, Frumentum expenditum..In pane..pro Priore Celerario et aliis..et in pyis et pastellis per annum 9 qr. 1 bus. di. 1304 *Ibid.* ll. 82 In pane furnato .. et in pyes et pastellis, 33 qr. 2 bus. di. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* Prol. 104 Cookes and heore knaues cryen 'hote pies, hote! Goode gees and grys, Gowe dyne, Gowe!' *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 384 He koude rooste and sethe and boille [*v.r.* broille] and frye, Maken Mortreux and wel bake a pye. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 662/26 *Hec artocria* [Gr. ἀρτόκρεας bread and meat], a pie *de pundio*. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 53 Pyez de parez [p. 75 of Parys].—Take and smyte fayre buttys of Porke, and buttys of Vele, to-gederys [etc.]..; þan caste þer-to 3olkys of Eyroun [etc.]..; þen make fayre past, and cofynnys, & do þer-on; kyuer it, & let bake, & serue forth. *c* 1440 *Promp.*

Parv. 395/2 Pye, pasty, *artocrea, pastillulus.* 1511 FABYAN *Will* in *Chron.* (1811) Pref. 9 If it happen the saide obite to fall in Lent, than..for the peces of beeff abovesaid..be ordeyned pyes of elys, or som other goode fysh mete. *a* 1568 *Nyne Ordour of Knavis* 66 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 448 He tbrawis and be puttis fast at bis vly pyiss. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IX. 444 Burnt alive, for killing young infants and salting their flesh and putting them into pyes. 1784 COOK *Third Voy.* IV. xi. II. 495 A pye made in the form of a loaf..inclosed some salmon, highly seasoned with pepper. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* vii, It's a pity to cut the pie if you're not hungry..Will you try a bit of the beef?

(*b*) 1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Pye a pasty, *pasté.* *a* 1568 '*In somer quhen flouris will smell*' 35 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 400 It is lyk that ye had eitin pyiss, Ye are so sweit. 1577 WHETSTONE *Life Gascoigne* xviii, Spight foule Enuies poysoned pye. 1694 CROWNE *Regulus* II. 12 A man all vertue, like a pye all spice, will not please. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 242 He weares a great Velvet cap.. like a Turbant or great bowle in forme of a great open pye. 1765 GRAY *Shakespeare* 24 Glorious puddings and immortal pies. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 58 And lords made love,—and ladies, pies. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 284 All pass away whether they be temples, columns, pyramids, or pies.

(*c*) 1590–1861 [see APPLE-PIE]. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pie*, a well known Dish of Meat, or Fruit bak'd in Paste. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 18 Aug., There it is; pumpkin pie, blackberry pie, whortleberry pie, huckleberry pie—pie of all kinds.

b. With defining word, usually denoting the essential ingredient, as *apple-pie, eel-pie, game-pie, meat-pie, mince-pie, pigeon-pie, plum-pie, pork-pie, rhubarb-pie, venison-pie*, etc. (see these words); also *Christmas pie* (see CHRISTMAS 4), *French pie* (see quot. 1611), *Périgord pie* (see PÉRIGORD).

1602 *2nd Pt. Ret fr. Parnass.* v. ii. (Arb.) 66 A black Iack of Beere, and a Christmas Pye. 1611 FLORIO, *Carne ne tegami*, meate stewed between two dishes, which some call a French pie. 1698 in Warrender *Marchmont* (1894) 184 Could pigeon paye. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Superstitious-Pies*, Minc'd, or Christmas-Pies, so Nick-nam'd by the Puritans, or Precisians. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 155 Send it up hot without a lid, the same way as the French pye. 1798 FRERE & CANNING in *Anti-Jacobin* No. 23. 120 Youthful Horner..Cull'd the dark plum from out his Christmas pye. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cix. (1848) 266/2 The great goose-pye, which in the Christmas week was always dispatched by the York coach to Bishopsgate Street. 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly Leaves* (1881) 21 But I shrink from thee Arab! Thou eat'st eel-pie.

c. Phr. *To have a finger (†hand) in the pie*: to have a part or share in the doing of something (often implying officious intermeddling). *Cold pie*: see COLD *a.* 19. See also HUMBLE PIE.

1553 *Respublica* (Brandl) I. iii. 105 Bring me in credyte, that my hande be in the pye. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 171 My hand was in the Pye, my Lord, I confesse it. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 52 The diuill speed him: No mans Pye is freed From his Ambitious finger. 1649 *Man in Moon* No. 33. 262 We heare Jermyn and the Lord Culpepper had a finger in the pye. 1659, 1886 [see FINGER *sb.* 3c]. *a* 1845 MOORE *Fragm. Character* xi, Whatever was the best pye going, In that Ned..had his finger.

2. Applied to something resembling a pie. *Bran-pie*, a tub full of bran with small articles hidden in it to be drawn out at random, at Christmas festivities, etc. See also CLAY-*pie*, DIRT-PIE, MUD-*pie*.

1842 ORDERSON *Creol.* ii. 14 The Jews..still withheld their unleavened pie..a simple crust covering a pretty round sum. 1873 GARDNER *Hist. Jamaica* 199 The governor's purse was called a pie. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 27 Feb. 3/2 The bran-pie..is the receptacle of second-rate presents: gifts not quite showy enough to be displayed upon a Christmas tree.

3. Applied to a collection of things made up into a heap; *spec.* a shallow pit, or heap of potatoes or other roots, covered with straw, earth, etc. for storing and protection from frost; also, a heap of manure stacked for maturing. *local.*

1526 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 227 Item, that the Pye of Coales be abridged to the one halfe that theretofore had been served. 1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. 42 [The potatoes] were taken up, and a large pye made of them, which is laying them in a heap and covering them with straw. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX II. 514 Mangolds .. stored 'in pies' on the level surface. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., Potatoes or other roots placed in a hole,..against the winter,..are said to be 'pied down' or..'in pie'. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 4 Apr. 2 Making 'pies' of the green fodder just as dung pies are made.

4. *fig.* Something to be eagerly appropriated; a prize, a treat; a bribe. *U. S. slang.*

1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 436/1 Green dogs are pie for him [the racoon]. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 June 3/1 Sometimes he is 'pie' for the cartoonist to an unfortunate extent.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pie-baker, -eater, -feast, -gaudy* (GAUDY *sb.* 5), *-maker, -meat, -pan, -paste, -plate, -shop, -tin*; **pie-board**, a board on which pies are made, baked, or carried; **pie-dish**, the deep dish in which a pie is made; **pie-house**, a house at which pies are sold, a pie-shop; **pie-lass**, a girl who sells pies; **pie-plant**, any plant yielding fruit, etc. used for pies; *spec.* (*U. S.*) garden rhubarb; also locally applied to the wild *Rumex hymenosepalus*, which is similarly used (*Cent. Dict.*); †**pie-wife**, **pie-woman**, a woman who sells pies. See also PIE-CRUST, PIEMAN.

1379 in Riley *Memorials* (1868) 432 *Pie bakere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/2 Pye baker, *cereagius.* 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 28 b, Prepared and dressed by Cookes and pybakers. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 70. 3/2 The Puny Author who supplies still The Cooks, and on their *Pye-boards lies still. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxix, She tripped downstairs into the kitchen for the flour, then for the pie-board. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* iv. 38 Scanty ablutions of the morning in my *pie-dish. 1864 *Soc. Science Rev.* 37 A pie-dish and decanter take the place of jug and bason at the washing stand. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 12 Sept. 4/6 New Englanders, those champion *pie-eaters of the world. *c* 1550 *Lusty Juventus* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 78 Will you go to the *pie-feast? 1659 HEYLIN *Certamen Epist.* 136 The suppressing of so many Gaudies, and *Pie-Gaudies, to the destruction of the hospitality and charity of the noble foundation. 1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* 1087 A *pie house, *artocrearium.* 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Knights* III. i, Why, that he'll seize on the *pie-lass, And rob her and render her pieless. *c* 1450 *Dict. Garlande* in Wright *Voc.* 127 *Pastillarii* [gloss] *pye-makyers. 1598 *Epulario* C ij b, Mince it ..like *Pie meat. 1847 WEBSTER, **Pie-plant, Pie-rhubarb*, the garden rhubarb, used as a substitute for apples in making pies. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav., Cambridge*, His pie plants..blanched under barrels, each in his little hermitage, a vegetable Certosa. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. (ed. 3) 105 Cover your Bason with a *Pye-plate. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 283 To .. cosen poore victuallers and *pie-wines of Doctours cheese and puddinges. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 343 An old *Pie-woman carried them provisions, but never saw them.

[*Note.* Prof. Skeat suggests 'from the miscellaneous nature of its (i. e. the dish's) contents' which might recall the black and white or piebald appearance of the bird; others have thought of the habit which the magpie has of picking up and forming accumulations of miscellaneous articles. In this connexion, the similarity between the forms of the words HAGGIS and HAGGESS (F. *agace, agasse*) magpie, has also been pointed out. The quotations for the word afford no light, exc. that in one place in a late 14th c. L. poem *Modus cenandi* (Furnivall, *Babees Book*, II. 36) l. 51, 'sint inter fercula pice, Pastilli cum fartulis', appears to mean, 'let there be served between the dishes, pies, pasties' as if the writer identified *pie*, the dish, with *pica* the *pie* or magpie. On the other hand, in two early 14th c. quotations the Eng. word is used in Latin context, as if not identified with *pica*.]

Pie, pye, *sb.*[3] Now only *Hist.* [The Eng. word answering to med.L. *pica*; thus both in L. and Eng. identical in form with the name of the bird: see PIE[1], and PICA[1].]

1. A collection of rules, adopted in the pre-Reformation Church, to show how to deal (under each of the 35 possible variations in the date of Easter) with the concurrence of more than one office on the same day, accurately indicating the manner of commemorating, or of putting off till another time, the Saints' days, etc., occurring in the ever-changing times of Lent, Easter, Whitsuntide, and the Octave of the Trinity. (Cf. Blades *Caxton*, 1882, 240.)

c 1477 CAXTON *Advertisement* (*Broadside*), If it plese ony man spirituel or temporel to bye ony pyes of two and thre comemoracions of salisburi vse enpryntid after the forme of this present lettre whiche ben wel and truly correct, late hym come to westmonester in to the almonesrye at the reed pale and he shal haue them good chepe. 1498 *Will of Thomson* (Somerset Ho.), My boke callid a pie. 1507 *Vatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 129 Payd for a Masboke and a pye..xj*s.* vi*d.* 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., The nombre and hardnes of the rules called the pie, and the manifolde chaunginges of the seruice, was the cause, y^t^ to turne the boke onlye, was so hard and intricate a matter, that many times, there was more busines to fynd out what should be read, then to read it when it was founde out. 1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 10 § 1 All Books called..Manuals, Legends, Pies, Portuasses, Primers..shall be..abolished. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 136 If he..could turne his Portresse and pie readilie. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 585 The pie was the table used before the Reformation to find out the service for the day. It may be referred to the Greek *πίναξ* or *πινακίδιον*. But the Latin word is *pica*, which perhaps came from the ignorance of the friars, who have thrust many barbarous words into the liturgies. 1879 MARQUIS OF BUTE tr. *Roman Breviary* I. p. xii, As to anything else, see the Chapters of the Pye treating specially of each detail.

b. Hence app. COCK AND PIE, q.v.

†2. (Usually **pye book.**) An alphabetical index to rolls and records. *Obs.*

There are 'Pye Books' to Indictments extending as far back as 1660; but there is nothing to show when the term first came into use. It was in use in the Court of King's Bench early in the 18th century. It was also pretty generally used in the Courts of the Palatinate of Lancaster, the Indexes to the Affidavits, Declarations, and Sessional Papers being each styled 'Pye Books' (J. J. Cartwright, Sec. Publ. Rec. Office).

1788 *Chambers' Cycl.* (ed. Rees) s.v., In much the same sense the term was used by officers of civil courts, who called the calendars or alphabetical catalogues directing to the names and things contained in the rolls and records of their courts the Pyes.

Pie (pəi), *sb.*[4] *Printing.* Also 7 **py**, 7–9 **pye**, (*U. S.*) **pi.** [Origin obscure: supposed by some to be a transferred use of PIE *sb.*[2], in reference to its miscellaneous contents; others think of PIE *sb.*[3], and the unreadable aspect of a page of the pie.] A mass of type mingled indiscriminately or in confusion, such as results from the breaking down of a forme of type.

1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* li. (Printing terms), A Corrector, a proof, a revise,..pye all sorts of letter mixed, *Correctore*, &c. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 370 Breaking the orderly Succession the Letters stood in, in a Line, Page, or Form, &c. and mingling the Letters together, which mingled Letters is called *Fy.* 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1887 I. 144 Having impos'd my forms..one of them by accident broke, and two pages reduced to pi, I immediately distributed and compos'd it over again before I went to bed. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* I. Introd. ii. 12 This same Dictionary ..gone to pie, as we may call it. 1847 WEBSTER, *Pi* [app. after Franklin]. 1882 J. SOUTHWARD *Pract. Print.* (1884) 80 If composed matter gets..into a state of confusion, it is 'pie'.

b. *transf.* A disintegrated and confused mass; a jumble, medley, confusion, chaos; a 'mess'.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. II. iv, Your..Arrangement going all (as the Typographers say of set types, in a similar case) rapidly to pie! 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* II. xli. 53 We were thrown into 'pie' (as printers would say) in an instant of the most appalling alarm. 1870 *Daily News* 30 Nov., It was the merest luck..that the bones of the kings were not made inextricable 'pie' of. 1888 MRS. LYNN LINTON in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 532 Witness the 'pie' he made of his finances. 1897 *Spectator* 30 Jan. 162/2 To make pie of the European arrangements for securing peace.

‖ **Pie** (pəi), *sb.*[5] Also **pai, pi.** [a. Hindī, Marāṭhī, etc. *pāʾī*, from Skr. *pad, padī*, quarter, being 'originally, it would seem, the fourth part of an anna, and in fact identical with *pice*' (Yule).] The smallest current Anglo-Indian copper coin, the twelfth part of an anna; before the depreciation of the rupee, about one-eighth of a penny.

1859 LANG *Wand. India* 69 He would tell you the interest due on such sums as three rupees, five annas, and seven pie, for twenty-one days, at forty-one three-fourth per cent. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 49 The copper coins—1 anna = 4 pice. 1 pice = 3 pie. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* xii. 261 Several coins, both rupees and pais. 1904 *Mission Field* June 64 The charge of a small fee, six pies (one cent) for the first prescription.

Pie, variant of PEE *Obs.*, kind of coat or jacket.

†**Pie,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *pie*, fem. of OF. *pi, pis, pit, pif*:—L. *pi-us* PIOUS.] Pious.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 786 Sho was ouer craft to telle humble pie [*v. r.* mercifull] and devoute.

†**Pie,** *v.*[1] *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PIE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To repeat like a magpie.

1657 J. WATTS *Dipper Sprinkled* 74 Yea, to Pie and Parrat out our Tongues, Degrees, and Learning of the University.

Pie, *v.*[2] *local.* Also **pye**; *vbl. sb.* **pying.** [f. PIE *sb.*[2] 3.] *trans.* To put (potatoes, etc.) in a pit or heap and cover them with straw and earth, for storing and protection from frost.

1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. 44 Weeding potatoes, getting them up, and pyeing them. 1817–18 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 164 He may pie them [potatoes] in the garden..but he must not open the pie in frosty weather. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. II. 326 This system of pyeing turnips is a very common one in Norfolk. 1886 [see PIE *sb.*[2] 3].

Pie, *v.*[3] *Printing.* [f. PIE *sb.*[4]] *trans.* To make (type) into 'pie'; to mix or jumble up indiscriminately.

1870 [see PIED[2]]. 1889 *Daily News* 17 June 7 (Advt.), The ..delay..in printing offices, caused by what is technically called 'pyeing'. 1893 *Linotype Company's Prospectus*, In the economy of this machine...To pye matter is impossible. 1903 *Brit. & Col. Printer* 19 Nov. 15/4 Nearly all the cases are empty and those that have anything in are pied.

Pie-annet: see PIANNET.

Piebald (pəi-bɔ̄ld), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 6 **pibald, pibauld,** 6–7 **py(-)bald,** 6– **pie(-)bald,** 7 **pye(-)bald, pyedball,** 7–8 **pye-balled (-ball'd),** 8– **pye(-)ball.** [f. PIE *sb.*[1] + BALD *a.* 5: cf. BALL *sb.*[3]] Of two different colours, esp. white and black or other dark colour (like the plumage of a magpie), usually arranged in more or less irregular patches; pied: usually of animals, esp. horses. Loosely used of other colours (cf. SKEWBALD) or of three or more colours; parti-coloured.

1594 BARNFIELD *Aff. Sheph.* I. xxviii, I haue a pie-bald Curre to hunt the Hare. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. x. 26 His colour is either a milke white, a yellow dun, a kiteglewd or a pyedball. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 328 Signified by the Pybald horse whereon hee was mounted. 1626 *Faithful Friends* I. i, Millions..lavished in excessive sports, And piebald pageantry. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1135/4 A white Gelding..having pye-bald marks on both flanks of bluish colour. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 20 [At Naples]. Yesterday..shewed me what I knew not had existed—a skew-ball or pyeballed ass. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 97 There are Negroes, (Albinoes) born white, some are party coloured or pie-bald. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 542 Individuals thus motley coloured are commonly called piebald negroes, or are said to have piebald skins. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xi. (1852) 233 Dusky woods, piebald with snow. 1871 — *Desc. Man* II. xvi. 230 Piebald birds..for instance, the black-necked swan, certain terns, and the common magpie.

b. *fig.* Composed of parts or elements of dissimilar or incongruous kinds; of mixed characters or qualities (always in bad sense); motley, mongrel.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 13 Leaue thrumming thy Pibauld lestes with Scripture. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 96 A Babylonish Dialect, Which learned Pedants much affect. It was a Parti-colour'd Dress Of patch'd and Pye-ball'd Languages. 1763–5 CHURCHILL *Candidate* 716 Shall hurl his piebald Latin at thy head. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 58 *note*, To produce such a pyebald style of composition. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* ii. 27 In the piebald character of the man.

B. *sb.* A piebald animal, esp. horse. b. *fig.* A person or thing of mixed character, a 'mongrel'.

1765 FOOTE *Commissary* II. Wks. 1799 II. 26 The right honourable Peer..calls me..Plebeian, and says if we have any children, they will turn out very little better than pye-balls. 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to Mail* 104 As quaint a four-in-hand As you shall see—three pyebalds and a roan.

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 53 Strabo..had an idea that Spanish piebalds..changed colour if taken out of Spain.

Hence **Pie·balding**, becoming piebald, development of patches of different colours; **Pie·baldism, Pie·baldness**, the quality of being piebald; **Pie·baldly** *adv.*, in a piebald manner, with patches of different colours.

1886 ROMANES in *Life & Lett.* (1896) III. 175 The young ones show no signs of *piebalding. 1881 *Standard* 8 Sept. 5/3 Domestication tends to produce irregular colour, or what is commonly called *piebaldism. 1613 CAMPION *Relat. Entertainm. Ld. Knowles*, A strawn hat, *piebaldly drest with flowers. 1893 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Apr. 375/2 Glaring *piebaldness. 1899 E. PHILLPOTTS *Human Boy* 120 The piebaldness of the rat was the great feature.

Piece (pīs), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 pece (3–5 pees, 4 pise, 4–5 pice, peis, 5 pes, peyce, peese, 5–6 pes(s, pesse); 5– piece, (5 pyece, 5–8 peace, 6 pease, peise, peyss, (*Sc.* peax), pysse, 6–7 peece, 6–8 peice). Plural in ME. sometimes the same as the sing. [ME. *pece*, in 15th c. *piece*, a. OF. *pece* (1241 in Godef.), *piece* (Roland, 11th c.), mod.F. *pièce* = Pr. *peza, pessa*, Sp. *pieza*, Pg. *peça*, It. *pezza* piece of cloth, rag, beside *pezzo* 'piece' in other senses. The Romanic forms point to late L. types **pettia*, **pettium*: cf. early med.L. *pecia, petia*, also *pecium, petium*, 'broken piece, fragment', also 'piece of land'. Ulterior origin obscure: see Note below. The sense-development is in many points uncertain, though most of the senses occur also in French: the following arrangement is to a great extent provisional.]

I. In general sense; or followed by *of*.

1. A separate or detached portion, part, bit, or fragment of anything; one of the distinct portions of which anything is composed.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 122 Þe scourgen [were] smerte & kene; Bi peces þe flesch orn adoun, þe bones were isene. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1086 His swerd brak in þe fist And in moraunte brain Bileued a pece brist. *a* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 601/11 *Pecia*, a pece, or lytyl part of a thyng. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 25 That day..is roosted a whole Oxe.. a piece whereof is serued to the Empẽrours table. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 48/15 A Peece, *pars, partis*. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 189 In delivering of livery and seisin a peece of the earth is taken. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 108, I think the best [rods] are of two pieces. 1713 M. HENRY *Catech. Youth* Wks. 1853 II. 169/1 Gave them a piece of a honeycomb to eat. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 603 The tegumentary skeleton of Insects, that is to say, the hard skin of these animals... We see in it a great number of pieces, which are sometimes soldered (as it were) together; whilst in other instances they are united by soft portions of the skin. *Ibid.* § 605 The head is formed only by a single piece.

fig. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Imperfect Sympathies*, They are content with fragments and scattered pieces of Truth.

b. *In pieces*: broken, divided, disintegrated, in fragments: *fig.* divided, at variance. *In, into, †on, †a pieces*: into fragments, asunder. *To take in pieces*: to separate the parts of, to analyse.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 375 Is scolle to brec in peces manion. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1456 Eft þat spere tok he;..It brast on peces þre. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2999 A-two peces he hadde him gurd. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5591 Þe stede ful doun on peces tweye. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 244 He kut it into pieces twelve. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 62 *note*, The wal of þe temple to-cleef euene a two peces. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 10305 Hir heer was rent & torne In pes. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) x. 38 Men..paynd þam to breke þe stane in pecez. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xxiii. 71 But the swerd of the kayght smote kyng arthurs sweid in two pyeces. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXIV. 227 Ther man myght see hir baners displayed hakked in to pyeces. 1562 PILKINGTON *Expos. Abdias* Pref. 9 The forther that the bowe is drawen, the sooner it flies in peices. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 133 The butchers cut their flesh a peeces, and sell it by weight. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 480 This takes in pieces your whole form. *c* 1680 HICKERINGILL *Hist. Whiggism* Wks. 1716 I. II. 154 If we offer to tear them apieces. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 169 A fair large Church.. where..the Body of St. Catherine is in pieces. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. iv. 21 We are all in pieces: we were in the midst of a feud, when you arrived. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxi. 566 The instrument of government was taken in pieces, and examined, article by article. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Virginia* 264 Must I be torn in pieces? 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 193 When they submitted, their army..at once fell in pieces.

c. *To pieces*: into fragments, asunder; also *fig.* *To go* or *come to pieces*: to break up, dissolve, lose cohesion. *To take to pieces*: to separate into its parts. *To hit, huff, puzzle, vex*, etc., *to pieces*: to bring by such action to a state of distraction, disorganization, confusion, or rout.

By omission of *come, gone, torn*, or other pple., *to pieces* is sometimes = 'in pieces': see quots. 1622, 1690.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 46/24 And to-brak it al to smale peces. 13.. *Cursor M.* 6542 (Cott.) To pees [*Gött. etc.* in pecis] he þam brak right þar. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8386, I schal 3ow hewe al to pece. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* CXVII. 419 Our shyp brast all to pecys. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virgin Martyr* II. iii, The smock of her charity is now all to pieces. 1661 BOYLE *Exam.* ii. (1682) 6, I thus take Mr. Hobbs his Argument to pieces. 1690 J. WILSON *Belphegor* IV. i, They [friends] 're all to pieces. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 253 Pulling the Building to pieces after it is begun. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 73 The flat-bottomed boat..he had taken to-pieces. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 144 She has huffed poor Mr. Williams all to-pieces. 1765 COWPER *Wks.* (1837) XV. I, I am puzzled to pieces about it.

1832 FR. A. KEMBLE *Jrnl.* in *Rec. of Girlhood* (1878) III. 215, I thought I should have come to pieces in his hands, as the housemaids say of what they break. 1883 R. BUCHANAN *Love me for Ever* I. ii. 28 A large ship had gone to pieces on the Wantle reef. 1890 *Daily News* 11 July 3/6 The Oxonians went all to pieces after passing the post. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 7 Aug. 3/6 To analyse anything implies..the taking it to pieces in a chemical sense.

†2. A part *of* a whole, marked off, ideally separated, or considered as distinct; a portion *of* an immaterial thing. (Now superseded by *part, portion*.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 48 Þanne was it a pece of þe pater-noster, fiat voluntas tua. 1534 MORE *Passion* Wks. 1303/1 That he might steale a peece of the pryce. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 24 In the fourthe peise [= paragraph] of his pistle. 1562 *Child-Marriages* 116 Roberte Rile the younger neuer promysid her any pease of the lease of the house where her husband nowe dwellis, nor nothinge els. *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1651) 438 One of the most fastidious pieces of my life, as I account,..the week of our Annuall Election of Scholers. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 182 Now in a word, for the other peece of the question. 1699 WANLEY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 292 For other Saxon books, I have copied large pieces of them. 1755 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 161 After waiting a day and piece in Winchester.

b. A limited portion *of* land, enclosed, marked off by bounds, or viewed as distinct. (An early sense of med.L. *petia, petium*.)

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 88 A man that was called Nabot, the whiche had a good pece of wyne. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 31 There is vij acres lond lying..not ferre from Herdwyk wich vij acres lieth in ij pecys. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xxiv. 32 The bones of Ioseph..buried they at Sichem, in the pece of the londe, yᵗ Iacob boughte of the children of Hemor. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xiv. 18, I haue bought a piece of ground. 1772 *MS. Award, Winterton, Lincs.*, All that other peice or parcel of Ground. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* (1813) II. xxix. 367 The planting ground ..is divided into large square pieces. 1808 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 13, I went into a piece of potatoes..without a dog. 1897 J. W. CLARK *Barnwell* Introd. 10 A list of the different pieces of property, with their yearly values.

c. A portion *of* a road, rope, line, linear distance.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. K ij b, Accompaninge the Pope a peece of the way. *Mod.* A weak piece in a rope. A piece of the road is now under repair.

d. Phrase. *A piece of one's mind*: something of what one thinks; one's candid opinion; a rebuke, scolding. Cf. BIT *sb.*² 4.

1572 SANDYS in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 24 Thus am I bolde to unfolde a peece of my mynde. 1667 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* II. i, I have told her a piece of my mind already. 1861 MRS. H. WOOD *East Lynne* II. xiii. (1888) 233 The justice was giving her a 'piece of his mind'.

†e. *fig. A piece of (a scholar, logician, surgeon, philosopher*, etc.): somewhat of; 'a bit' of; one who partakes to some extent of the character mentioned. *Obs.* Cf. BIT *sb.*² 4.

[1552 ELYOT *Dict., Frustum hominis*, a litle pretie felow, that semeth to be but a peece of a man. Plaut. *Petit bout d'homme: moitié de homme.*] 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 19 If I had not beene a peece of a Logician before I came to him. 1633 J. CLARKE *Second Praxis* 12 Hoo! would you faine he thought a piece of an Astronomer now? *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 57 Being a good piece of a Schollar. 1743 in Howell *State Trials* (1813) XVII. 1172 He is a piece of a surgeon. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 101 If I am a piece of a philosopher.

3. A portion or quantity *of* any substance or kind of matter, forming a single (usually small) body or mass; a bit; as 'a piece of lead, granite, ice, bread, dough, cloth, paper'; also, *piece of water*, a small detached sheet of water, a small lake.

Such a 'piece' is, in fact, often a portion of a larger mass, but this is not thought of in the use of the word, the notion being rather that of so much of the substance or material in question forming one body of finite dimensions, which may be either a small or a large piece. It is a separate part or portion of the whole existing stock of the substance.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 297 Mai no peny Ale hem paye, ne no pece of Bacun. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 272/2 A Pece of leder..or of clathe. 1530 PALSGR. 252/2 Pece of steele. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* ii. 36 For a syluer peny and for a pece of bred. *c* 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 26 Our Generall caused our Queenes armes to be drawne on a peece of lead. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 43 A hard peece of wood. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 224 Like a red-hot piece of Iron upon an Anvil. 1769 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 24 Aug., Pieces of water that surround it. 1831 MACAULAY *Civ. Disabilities Jews* Ess. 146 The scrawl of the Jew on the back of a piece of paper.

b. In this sense *piece* is commonly used in *Sc.* without *of* (cf. Ger. *ein Stück Brod*). Cf. BIT *sb.*² 9.

1580 J. HAYE in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 59 That we adore ane peace bread for God. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 106 There a piece of beef, there a piece cheese lyes. 1787 [BEATTIE] *Scoticisms* 73 A piece cheese, bread, &c. 1876 WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1894) 205 (E.D.D.) She had a piece bread and cheese in her pouch. *Mod.* Give me a small piece paper.

c. *Piece of money, of gold, of silver*: A coin.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* XXVI. 15 And they apoynted vnto hym [Judas] thyrty peces of syluer [WYCLIF 1382 thritti platis of seluer, 1388 thretti pans of siluer]. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* XLIII. 143 To pay these .iiii. peses of golde yerly. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 A piece of flemmishe money called an Englyshe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 57 b, His Purse..chatcheth vp the other thinkyng to haue a pece of money. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* 302 Look, as the worth and value of many pieces of Silver, is to be found in one piece of Gold. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. ii, My purse with nine large pieces of gold. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* III. 6, I..amassed three thousand pieces of silver.

d. *Piece of flesh*, applied to a living person, a human being; *piece of goods*, applied humorously or contemptuously to a woman or child. Now *dial.*

1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 30 Oh, she is a tall peece of flesh. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 127 Why should we be tender, To let an arrogant peece of flesh threat vs? *a* 1759 SIR C. H. WILLIAMS *Song* VII. in Locker *Lyra Eleg.* (1867) 163 This beautiful piece Of Eve's flesh is my niece. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. II. P 6 She seemed a pretty piece of goods enough. 1895 PINNOCK *Black Country Ann.* (E. D. D.), Her's a nice piece o' goods to be a skule guvness.

e. Of something non-material, as *a piece of poetry, of prose, of music*.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 2 Giue me some Musick..that peece of song, That old and Anticke song we heard last night. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* XLV, Here doth lye Ben Jonson his best piece of poetrie. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XVI, He sat down to the piano, and rattled a lively piece of music. *Mod.* A piece of nervous prose.

4. A (more or less) definite quantity in which various industrial products are made or put up for sale or use.

a. A length (varying according to the material) in which cloth or other textile fabric is woven; also, a length *of* wall-paper as made (in England, generally 12 yards). Often used *absolutely*: cf. 15 c.

A piece of muslin is 10 yards; of calico, 28 yards; of Irish linen, 25 yards; of Hanoverian linen, 100 double ells, or 123 yards. (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858.)

1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 7 Every peace of Worstede Sayes or Stamyns to be made within any of the said Townes. 1588 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 54 Item j pece tawnye buffing xxs. Item ij pece blacke buffing, xxiiijs. 1622 E. MISSELDEN *Free Trade* ed. 2 19 Ther they goe at Twelve Gilders eight stivers the piece. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Piece*,.. a certain Number of Ells or Yards of Cloth, Stuff, Silk, etc. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1737) II. 200 Some of those rich stuffs..with such irregular work, and contrary colours, as look'd ill in the pattern, but mighty natural and well in the piece. 1810 J. T. in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* p. XXVI, The .. trade took off..about 35,000 pieces, each piece containing 26 yards. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* II. 48 A 'piece' of cotton cloth varies from twenty-four to forty-seven yards in length, and from twenty-eight to forty inches in width. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1639 A 'piece' of English paper is 12 yards long and a piece of French paper about 9½ yards.

b. A half-pig *of* lead.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 63 Blocks of lead..called pigs.. being found too heavy to be easily managed, as they weighed three hundred weight..are now commonly made in Derbyshire into two pieces. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 81 The pieces, or half-pigs of lead are not of any certain weight, though the smelter endeavours..to approach as near to 176½ lbs. as he can.

5. A cask *of* wine or brandy, varying in capacity according to the locality, but generally equivalent to the butt, or to two hogsheads. [Fr. *pièce*.]

c 1490 *Paston Lett.* III. 364, I sen my lady a lytyll pes of Renysch wyne of the best, of x. gallons. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclii. 238 They wanne the good town of Athyen..and there they founde mo than a hundred peces of wyne. 1619 FLETCHER *Mons. Thomas* VIII. x, Home, Launce, and strike a fresh piece of wine; the town's ours. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2223/4, 76 Pieces of Conyack Brandy in 32 Lotts. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4089/3 One hundred and eighty Pipes or Pieces, of double Spanish Brandy. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 4 There are tuns which can contain from 12 to 15 pieces of wine. 1840 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summer in Brittany* II. 281 A 'piece'..of the best brandy, consisting of four hundred bottles, may be purchased at Bordeaux for two hundred and fifty francs. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Apr. 3/2 Forty to fifty basketfuls [of grapes] are put upon the press at one time, and yield from ten to twelve pieces of wine.

¶ For the sense 'cup, wine-cup', see PECE *Obs.*

6. A single object or individual forming a unit of a class or collective group, as *a piece of furniture, of plate, of artillery* or *ordnance, of luggage*; †a head of cattle or game (*Sc. obs.*). See also 18.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9504 Syluer and Sarrigold sadly þai grippet,..Pesis of plates plentius mekyll. 1473 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 102, I most have myn instrumentes hydder, whyche..I praye yow and Berney..to trusse in a pedde, and sende them me hyddre in hast, and a byll ther in how many peces. 1523 EARL SURREY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 216 Dyvers other good peces of ordynaunce for the feld. 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 237 Ane brasin pece of artailyerie, ten irn pecis. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5336/2 A Piece of Plate of the value of 100 Ducats. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* 12/2 A statue or a piece of plate require inscriptions very different from a monument. 1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 319 A regiment..succeeded in taking two pieces of cannon. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 62, I can almost always see the shot of a piece of ordnance when I fire it myself. 1886 MARY LINSKILL *Haven under Hill* I. XV. 201 It was a handsome piece of furniture. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 May 10/1 It handled last year 6,214,447,000 pieces of mail matter. 1899 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 7/5 It had at our ports been deemed sufficient to take about one 'piece' of luggage in five for examination. But when the dynamiters came..the inexorable order went forth that every 'piece' was to be searched.

7. *Piece of work*: **a.** A product of work, a production, a (concrete) work. **b.** A task, difficult business; *fig.* a commotion, ado (*colloq.*).

a. *c* 1540 HEYWOOD *Four P. P.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 363 Here is an eye-tooth of the Great Turk. Whose eyes be once set on this piece of work, May happily lese part of his eyesight. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 941 The Kings Chapell at Westminster,..one of the most excellent peeces of worke, wrought in stone, that is in Christendome. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 315 What a piece of worke is a man! how Noble in Reason! how infinite in faculty! in forme and

mouing how expresse and admirable! 1638 USSHER *Incarnation* (1649) 2 Most admirable peeces of work.

b. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 103 It were an infinit peece of worke. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 462 It would be a tedious Piece of Work to take out the two component Parts with their Signs. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 76 It would be a long peece of work. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 262 He kept jawing us, and making a piece of work all the time. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxx, What are you making all this piece of work for? 1872 'OUIDA' *Fitz's Election* (ed. Tauchn.) 194 How do you expect to get along..when it's such a piece of work to make you shake hands?

8. An individual instance, exemplification, specimen, or example, *of* any form of action or activity, function, abstract quality, etc.

a. Applied to a concrete thing.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 104 The conference of these two places, conteinyng so excellent a peece of learning, as this is. 1657 SIR W. MURE *Hist.* Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 235, I have adventured to offer this small peace of labour to posteritie. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 58 These puny automata, and exsanguineous pieces of Nature. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 398 A..delicate Piece of Architecture. 1705 J. TAYLOR *Journ. Edinb.* (1903) 71 A noble Monument of its former Grandeur, being one of the finest pieces of ruin in the Kingdom. 1723 T. THOMAS in *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 74, I think it is the worst piece of portrait that ever in my life I saw. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* Pref. 7 A piece of religious literature.

b. Applied to an abstract thing.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2279/1 What a peece of Gods tender prouidence was shewed of late vpon our English brethren and countrey men. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1622) 51 Making a peece of reverence unto him. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 211 They want the use of footmen, to whom these peeces of service doe properly belong. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxv. (1674) 84 It being an hateful piece of petulancy to envy great Princes. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 112 Eminent pieces of Self-denial. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 407 It would have been a piece of imprudence. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* xiii. 123 Some fresh piece of bad news. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* I. iii. 139 A rare piece of luck. 1884 SIR F. NORTH in *Law Times Rep.* 22 Mar. 122/2 Another piece of carelessness on the part of the auctioneer.

† c. Applied to a person in whom some quality is exemplified or realized. *Obs.*

1623 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* III. v, The master of this little piece of mischief. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 38 Sir Nicholas Bacon, An arch-piece of Wit and Wisdom. 1648 GOODWIN in Jenkyn *Blind Guide* i. 6 Green-head, young peece of presumption, Prelaticall peece of Presbytery,..swelling peece of vanity. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. i, One of your affected curt'sying pieces of formality. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) II. xxx. 182 As to the little Louisa, tis such a pretty piece of languor.

II. Absolute uses (elliptical, contextual, or conventional), without *of* and specification of the substance, etc.

9. A person, a personage, an individual. *arch.* and *dial.* a. Applied to a man.

In early use often = One of a multitude, army, or company; in 17th c. tending to be dyslogistic; cf. b.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7314 He at stod vpe þe brugge mid an ax alone,..A stalwarde pece þat was, nou god cuþe is soule loue. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11058 Til Ion were born, a wel god pece. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 156 In his buke has Dares demed, Both of Troie & of Grece, whatkyns schappe was ilka pece. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 4446 That fel faire for men of Grece, Thei hadde elles dyed euery pece. 1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* I. iv, Hee is another manner of peece then you think for. 1651 ISAACKSON in *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Andrewes* (1867) II. 161 King James ..selecting him as his choicest piece, to vindicate his regality. 1673 KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* 171 She having so untoward a piece to her Husband, was undone by him. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 179 Say & Sele was a seriously subtil piece. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 346 Bancroft.. was, as the historian calls him, a sturdy Piece. 1746 in *Leisure Hour* (1880) 117 An old nasty grunting bishop.. who plagues me out of my life, he is such a formal piece.

b. Applied to a woman or girl.

Now mostly with depreciatory attribute.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 192 A precios pyece in perlez pyȝt. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 157 b, Faire Helena, that passing peece. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 441 Stately, proude, and disdainefull peeces. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. v. 27 All Princely Graces That mould vp such a mighty Piece as this is [Queen Elizabeth]. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. i. (1651) 143 A waspish cholerick slut, a crazed peece. 1668 SEDLEY *Mulb. Gard.* III. ii, She is a tender Piece. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life Æsop* 5 Xanthus having a kind of a Nice froward Piece to his wife. 1783 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes to Roy. Acad.* vi, Think of the Sage, who wanted a fine piece. *Mod. dial.* She is a forward piece.

10. a. A piece of armour; † esp. in the phrase *armed at (of) all pieces*, at all points, completely [F. *armé de toutes pièces*] (*obs.*). Also in comb., as *head-piece, shoulder-piece, thigh-piece*, etc.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 181 Knightes, Armyt at all peses, able to were. *Ibid.* 12878 Armet at all pes. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 248 Thenne toke he his armures & armed hym of al pieces. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXI. 799 The regiment of the footmen .. came but slowly forward, by reason they were heauily armed at all peeces. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 157 Deadora..arming herself at all peics, ranne to the prore.

† b. A fortified place, fortress, stronghold. *Obs.*

1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 160 The demaundes made by Monsr. de Buren for the Duchie of Burgon, and diverse other gret peaces in Fraunce. 1527 *Ibid.* 187 With the revocacion of tharmye, and rendicion of Genes, and other peces, whiche the Frenche King shulde rendre. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 83 He receyued againe all the holdes and peeces which his father had lost. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 136 They set wide open their gates, and made a sudden salie out of the peece. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lviii. (1612) 254 This Guise bereft vs Calice, and in France our Peeces all. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 3 Ostend..is most regularly and exactly fortified, so that it seemed to us one of the strongest Pieces in all the Low-Countries. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. ii. v. 288 A commission..to repair..to the town of Calais and to certain other pieces on that side of the seas.

† c. A sailing or rowing vessel. *Obs.*

1545 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 809 Capitaynes and leaders of His Highnes rowyng peces. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1004/1 To go and see the Royal James,..and several other pieces built by Commissioner Deane.

11. A weapon for shooting, fire-arm. a. A piece of artillery; a cannon, gun.

a 1550 *Sir A. Barton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 68 He hath three-score peece on ether side. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 360 To mak bullettis for small pecis. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxiv. 65 b, Diuers great and little peeces aswell of brasse as of yron. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IX. liv, So from a piece two chained bullets flie. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 67 To know what Shot and Powder is meet for every Piece. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pieces*, (in Warlike Affairs) signify Cannon or great Guns, as Battering-Pieces which are us'd at Sieges..: Field-pieces. 1875 CLERY *Min. Tactics* x. (1877) 123 Part of the attacking force should be directed against the covering party and part against the pieces.

b. A portable fire-arm, hand-gun; as a musket, carbine, pistol, fowling-piece.

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discip.* I. 44 Such must haue..a good and sufficient peece, flaske, touch bore, pouder, shot, &c. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 42 *margin*, The inuention of artillery, powder, shot, and small peeces of fire was not first in Germanie. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (Hakl. Soc.) 76 The stocke of his piece is not made caliever wise but..somewhat like a fowling piece. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 332 Taught to handle all manner of weapons, but especially the bow, the peece, and the Scimetar. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4044/3 Our Grenadiers .. put their Bayonets in the Muzzles of their Pieces. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. lx. 475 Considering how many arrows might he drawn before one piece could have been loaded and discharged. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 674 Five hundred grenadiers rushed..to the counterscarp, fired their pieces, and threw their grenades. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralph Skirl.* III. 254 He knelt on one knee, and levelled his piece direct at William's head.

† c. A crossbow. *Obs.*

1590 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 60 Quod dictus Fabianus non sagittabit in aliquo le peece ad aliquam rem vivam. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* (1606) T iv b, The Crossebowe... Once in a yere, there is in each city a shooting with the Peeces at a Popingay of wood. *Ibid.* T v, By this practise.. he groweth more ready and perfit in the vse of his Peece.

12. Each of the pieces of wood, ivory, etc., also called 'men', with which chess is played; technically restricted to the superior 'men' ('pieces of honour', 'dignified pieces'), as distinguished from the pawns. Also extended to those with which draughts, backgammon, etc., are played. [So It. *pezzo*, Sp. *pieza*, F. *pièce*.]

In the Continental use of the word, traces of its restriction in chess to the eight superior 'men' are found already in the 16th c.

[1497 LUCENA *Arte de Axedres* A jb, Sabiendo como juega cada pieza. *c* 1570 *B. M. Add. MS.* 28710 lf. 360 a, Todas las pieças y peones salvo el Rey.] 1562 ROWBOTHUM *Play Cheasts* A iv, The principle is to knowe the pieces, to wit, the name, the number, and the seat of euery one. As for the fashion of the pieces, that is according to the fantasie of the workman. 1591 FLORIO *Sec. Fruites* 262 *A*. Doth it pleese you then to play at the chesse..? *S.* Order your peeces. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Epist.* Wks. (1711) 146 In this case they [pawns] are surrogated in those void rooms of the pieces of honour, which, because they suffered themselves to be taken, were removed off the board. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 67/1 What peice or man soeuer of your owne you touch or lift from its place, you must play it for that draught where you can. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 139 If..you find a Prospect of Success, rush on boldly and sacrifice a Piece or two. 1788 *Chambers' Cycl.* (ed. Rees) s. v. *Chess*, In this game each player had eight dignified pieces..and also eight pawns...These pieces are distinguished by being painted in white and black colours. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Chess*, In order to begin the game, the pawns must be moved before the pieces. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle, Chess* 37 Eight pieces of different denominations and powers, and eight Pawns, are allotted to each competitor... The pieces are named..King, Queen, Bishop, Knight, Rook. *Ibid., Draughts* 139 The antagonist can insist on this being done or huff the piece. 1898 CULIN *Chess & Playing Cards* 836 Set of thirty-two domino pieces of teak wood. *Ibid.* 841 *Jeu de l'Oie*..the pieces are moved according to the throw.

13. A piece of money (see 3 c); a coin. Often with defining word, as *seven-shilling piece, crown piece, threepenny piece, twopenny piece, penny piece, five-franc piece*, etc.

1575 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 455 To be payit all in half merk pecis. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 289 They coyne any peece, of which they can make gayne. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 106 He must be a foole who really can satisfie himselfe in counters as if they were peeces. 1658 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 241 A peice of p(ope) Jo(hn) the 23, and also a French peice. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4748/4 A Queen Elizabeth Piece of 35s. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 102 The Gold Piece found in St. Gyles's Field. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. xvi. 134 These pieces were not called *farthings*, but *farthing tokens*. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 5 The value .. of any individual piece is very uncertain.

† b. *spec.* Popularly applied to an English gold coin; orig. to the *unite* of James I, and afterwards to the sovereign, and guinea, as the one or other was the current coin. Hence *half-piece. Obs.*

The *Unite* was issued in 1604 as = 20 shillings; but was raised in 1612 to 22 sbillings.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* I. i. 5 I'll warrant you for halfe a piece. *Ibid.* III. iii. 83 What is't? a hundred pound? ..No, th' Harpey, now, stands on a hundred pieces. 1618 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xxxii. (1636) 426 All our crownes and soveraines, and pieces, and halfe pieces, and duckatts and double duckatts are currant but to the brim of the grave. 1659-60 PEPYS *Diary* 14 Mar., Here I got half-a-piece of a person of Mr. Wright's recommending to my Lord to be Preacher of the Speaker frigate. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Job*, a Guinea, Twenty Shillings, or a Piece. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* III. i. 34 Fifty Pieces are 50 Pound, 50 Shillings, and 50 Six-pences: I know what they are well enough, and you too. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Coin*, Guinea, or piece.

c. *Piece of eight*, the Spanish dollar, or *peso*, of the value of 8 *reals*, or about 4*s*. 6*d*. It was marked with the figure 8.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. iii. 15 Round trunkes, Furnish'd with pistolets, and pieces of eight. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 97 The Spaniards..paid for what things they bought in good Pillar pieces of Eight. 1679 OLDHAM *Sat. upon Jesuits* ii, Strange!..What charity pieces of eight produce. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Piece of Eight* or *Piece of eight Ryals*, a Spanish Coin; of which there are several sorts. 1748 *Earthquake of Peru* I. 9 His annual Allowance is 7,000 Pieces of Eight. 1882 ARBER *Garner* V. 227 *note*, *Peso*..was the monetary Unit of Central America; afterwards known as the Piece of Eight, and is the Mexican dollar of the present day.

14. A portion of time or space. Now *dial.*

a. A portion or space of time; *esp.* a short space of time; a while.

(Occurs in OF. in 13th c., and in AF. in Britton II. iii. § 12 Cum il avera esté graunt pece en seisine.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7063 þe wer lasted sa lang a pece. 14.. in *Fol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 245 About þis a pece I wyl spede, þat I myth þis lettrys rede. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Piece*, a little while. 'Stay a piece and then aw will'. *c* 1825 in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. III. 330 A piece back, three tides came up the Trent on one day.

† b. Here probably belongs *o pece, opece, opese* (*a peace*), in *still opece* (erron. *still a peace*), continually, continuously, constantly: see STILL *adv. Obs.*

c 1440 *Generydes* 1385 He wold not leve, butt stille alway opece Dede all that he cowde to hurt Generydes. *Ibid.* 3391 And euer more in prayours still opese, Vnto the tyme she knew it shuld goo. *Ibid.* 5254 Haue here a ryng and kepe it still opece, To the tyme that ye come onto Clarionas. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 294 How she from thre yeres of age .. remained ther [in the temple] seruing God stil a peace.

c. A portion of the way or distance between two points; a short distance. *dial.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 230 By practice, euery day going a piece, and oft reading ouer and ouer, they will grow very much, to your great ioy. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 151 He told us we must go west a piece..and then incline to the north. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 59 Then I would run a piece off,..and again I would delay, and stop. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 231 I'll make my brother Adam carry it piece about with you. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii, I've walked quite a piece to-day, in hopes to get to the ferry.

15. A (small) portion of some specific substance.

a. A small portion, scrap, or cutting, of cloth, leather, or the like; esp. as used to repair a hole or tear: a patch. Cf. PIECE *v.* 1.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 41 Þei may pese hem [clopis] aȝen or cloute hem of sacchis & opere pecis. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 452/1 The same Clothe to be sold for a remenaunt, or for a pece and nat for a Clothe. [1526 TINDALE *Matt.* ix. 16 Noo man peceth an olde garment with a pece [ἐπίβλημα, *commissuram*, WYCL. medlynge, clout] off newe cloothe.]

b. Short for 'piece of bread' (with or without butter, etc.); *spec.* such a piece eaten by itself, not as part of a regular meal. *Sc.* and *Eng. dial.* (Northumb. to Shropsh., and Cornwall).

1787 A. SHIRREFS *Bess & Jamie* IV. i, Neither tak' her siller nor a piece. 1881 GREGOR *Folk-Lore* 93 Pieces, however, were ordinarily given. 1883 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 2/6 On one occasion defendant gave her a bit of bridescake, on another a jelly piece. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* xvi. 185, I..took the road again on foot, with the piece in my hand and munching as I went. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Dec. 2/1 When they get off at mid-day to eat their 'piece', there is talking and laughing among the field workers. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Diet.* (Wigtown), A dry piece is plain loaf bread or oat cake, without butter, jam, or treacle. *Ibid.* (Cornwall), If a child tells you she had 'nothing but a piece all day', you know she means bread and butter.

c. A length of cloth, wall-paper, etc.: see 4 a.

d. *Whaling.* A section or chunk of blubber, more fully called *blanket-piece*.

e. *Bookbinding.* A tablet of leather which fills a panel on the back of a book, and receives the title (*lettering-piece*).

f. *Malting.* A quantity of grain steeped and spread out at one time: = FLOOR *sb.*[1] 6 b.

1832 W. CHAMPION *Maltster's Guide* 43 The turning of his floors or pieces. 1876 WYLLIE in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 268/2 It is of importance to the maltster that the law allows him to sprinkle water over the 'pieces' on the floor.

g. pl. *pieces.* An inferior quality of crystallized sugar obtained in the manufacture of crystals and crushed sugar.

1867 *Produce Markets Rev.* 13 July 161/1 The character of the Pieces Sugar made in London retrogrades rather than improves as a whole. 1875 *Ure's Diet. Arts* III. 948 The first crystallisation is called 'crushed' and the second 'pieces', the drainage from which goes by the name of 'syrup'. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 4 Sept. 6/5 Sugar .. London pieces, rather quiet, steady.

16. A separate article or item of baggage or property in transit. (Chiefly *U. S.*)

1809 A. Henry *Trav.* 15 The freight of a canoe..consists in sixty pieces, or packages, of merchandize, of the weight of from ninety to a hundred pounds each. *Ibid.* 24 The method of carrying the packages, or pieces, as they are called, is the same with that of the Indian women. 1890 Cooley, etc. *Railways Amer.* 253 The cases in which pieces go astray are astonishingly rare. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 May 10/1 The postal establishment of the United States..handles more pieces, employs more men, spends more money..than any other human organisation, public or private.

17. A production, specimen of handicraft, work of art; a contrivance; = *piece of work* (7 a). *Obs.* in general sense. See also Masterpiece.

1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. viii. 349 They buried with them much wealth, as golde, silver, stones, ..bracelets of gold, and other rich peeces. 1626 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* v. i, It were a piece Worthy my night-cap, and the Gowne I weare, A Picklockes name in Law. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 15 Ruder heads stand amazed at those prodigious pieces of Nature, Whales, Elephants, Dromidaries and Camels. 1650 Baxter *Saints' R.* I. vii. (1662) 121 Surely were it not for Eternity, I should think man a silly piece. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 517 He busied himself in making a Chest..he was as proud of it as if it had been the rarest piece in the World. 1698 A. Brand *Emb. Muscovy to China* 71 Several rare pieces made at Augsburgh, that moved by the help of Clock-work.

b. A painting, a picture; † a portrait.

1574 *Appius & Virginia* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 125 O fond Apelles, prattling fool, why boasteth thou so much, The famous't piece thou mad'st in Greece? 1594 Plat *Jewell-Ho.* III. 51 To refresh the colours of olde peeces that bee wrought in oyle. 1662–3 Pepys *Diary* 27 Feb., There is also a very excellent piece of the King, done by Holbein. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 173, I was all alone in my apartment, busie in painting a small Piece. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 183/1 The painter valued himself upon the celerity and ease with which he dispatched his pieces. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* I. xii, The walls..were thickly covered, chiefly with family pictures:..now and then some Dutch fair, or battle-piece. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 Among the portraits which hung above were two allegorical pieces by Master Hans Holbein.

† **c.** A piece of statuary or sculpture. *Obs.*

1579 Fulke *Confut. Sanders* 634, I do so honour auncient images, that I make as great account of a peece of Nero,.. as I do of Constantius. 1629 Maxwell tr. *Herodian* (1635) 61 Most of the fairest Peeces in all the Citie, perisht in these flames.

d. A literary composition, in prose or verse, generally short.

1533 More *Debell. Salem* Pref., Wks. 930/1 Vnto one little piece, one greate cunning man had made a long aunswere, of twelue whole shetes of paper. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 20 That Villain and Secretary of Hell, that composed that miscreant piece *Of the Three Impostors*. 1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 32 There is a Posthumous piece extant, imputed to Cartes. 1710 Shaftesb. *Advice Author* iii, That exteriour Proportion and Symmetry of Composition, which constitutes a legitimate Piece. 1775 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 22 May, I am not sorry that you read Boswell's journal. Is it not a merry piece? 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* I. 529 He printed most of Archbishop Cranmer's pieces. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* xxix, A poet also, author of a piece Printed and published.

e. A drama, a play.

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 47 In the last scene, all the Actors must enter to compleat and make up the Catastrophe of this great peece. 1779 Sheridan *Critic* I. i, On the first night of a new piece they always fill the house with orders to support it. 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* v. (1876) 315 To supply himself with [money]..he began to write theatrical pieces. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 252 Arnulf, as usual, appears as the villain of the piece. 1885 *Bath Herald* 17 Jan. 3/2 The usage was to engage stars for the run of the piece.

f. A musical composition, usually short, either independent or forming an individual part of a larger work.

1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 95 Nobody can bear to hear a favourite piece over and over again the same night. 1856 *Amy Carlton* 208 Amy..played the piece that she was learning. 1880 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 751 *Piece.* This word .. has since the end of the last century been applied to instrumental musical compositions as a general and untechnical term.

III. Phrases. (See also 1 b, c, 2 d, 10 a, 14 b.)

18. *A piece, the piece, each* (Sc. *ilk*) or *every piece*: each piece of a number of pieces; each unit of a number, set, or company; each of them or these: esp. in stating the share or price of each unit or individual member (see sense 6). Hence, *adverbially*, Apiece, q.v., *the piece, per piece.* [F. *la pièce.*]

Apiece can still be said of persons as well as things (so *the piece* in Sc. and north dial.).

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5474 Lamprays of wex Twa hundreth pond ay a pece. *c* 1483 Caxton *Dialogues* 47 The good candelmaker Gyueth foure talow candellis For one peny the pece [F. *le piece*]. 1489 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 131/1, xiij. horss and meris, price of þe pece xl.s. 1529 in *Wills Doctors Commons* (Camden) 18, xiij^{xx} peerles at iiij*d.* the peace. 1530 Tindale *Answ. More* Wks. (1573) 267/1 The Pope .. set vp in Rome a stewes of xx. or xxx. thousand whores, taking of euery pece tribute yearly. 1533 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 35, xij*d.* a peice. 1553 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 150 Thai had payit ane grott for the heid off ilk peax [of cattle] for thair poindlaw. 1566 *Ibid.* 493 The soum of ten markis for ilk pece of xxv. oxin. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* VII. 289 Horses..sold againe for fortie and sometimes for fiftie ducates a piece. 1637 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 169, I giue .. John Mount and John Muske *xs.* peece, Margaret Texall *xxs.* 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 4 Sched. s.v. *Bowes*, Bowes, vocat. stone-bowes of steel, the piece *x.s.* *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 81 The bischopis had cansit imprint thir bookis..and sould haue gottin fra ilk minister four pundis for the peice. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 355 Sold for five hunder'd Crowns a piece. *a* 1692 Pollexfen *Disc. Trade* (1697) A vij b, Fat Oxen were often sold at 6*s.* per piece. 1797 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIX. 48 A fine of a cow the piece [=each person]. *Mod. Sc.* He gae them twa shillin' the piece for helpin' him.

19. *By the piece*: at a rate of so much for a definite amount or quantity; according to the amount done. *On the piece*: at piece-work.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 23 These Posts are..made by the Piece, viz. 1*d.*..per Post. 1807 Southey in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* II. 209, I think such work is good enough to be paid by the piece. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* iii. 23, I could not ascertain whether they worked by the day or by the piece. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* xxix. 40 An employer is not bound to provide constant work for a man on the piece. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Oct. 4/2 Most pottery workers are paid by 'piece'.

20. *In* or *of one piece*: consisting of a single or undivided piece or mass.

[1535 Coverdale *Exod.* xxxvii. 22 The knoppes & braunches ..were all one pece of fyne beaten golde.] 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xvi. 50 [An] obelisquie of coloured stone all of one peece 50. cubits high. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 317 The whole is cast in one piece in bell-metal. 1864 Longf. in *Life* (1891) III. 32 Finished to-day the revision and copying..the translation of the *Purgatorio*, so as to have it all of one piece with the rest. 1885 Bible (R.V.) *Exod.* xxxvii. 8 Of one piece with the mercy-seat made he the cherubim at the two ends thereof.

21. *Of a piece*: of one piece, in one mass (= 20); often *fig.* of one and the same kind or quality; uniform, consistent; in agreement, harmony, or keeping. [F. *tout d'une pièce.*]

1632 Massinger *City Madam* I. iii, I have seen and heard all..and wish heartily You were all of a piece. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Wom.* II. 23 Those Nations who make their Doublet and Shirt all of a peece. 1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* xii. § 3. 102 To moue all of a piece. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 448 He and his Horse were of a Piece, One Spirit did inform them both. 1700 Dryden *Pref. Fables* Wks. (Globe) 503 He writes not always of a piece, but sometimes mingles trivial things with those of greater moment. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* I. ii, One of them was covered, and seemed all of a-piece. 1809 Mar. Edgeworth *Absentee* vi, After all, things were not of a piece. 1812 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 51 The harness..second-hand, one horse in plated, another in brass harness, and, in short, all of a piece.

b. *Of a piece with.*

1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* iv. ii. (1848) 176 None appear'd more of a piece with the Earth than he. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 256 ¶ 3 It is not of a Piece with the rest of his Character. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 233 All their proceedings were of a piece with this demand.

† **c.** *O pece, opece, opese*: see 14 b.

22. *Piece by piece* († *piece and piece*, Sc. obs.): one piece or part after another in succession; a piece at a time, piecemeal, little by little, gradually. [F. *pièce à pièce.*]

1560 Bible (Genev.) *Ezek.* xxiv. 6 Bring it out piece by piece. 1621 Quarles *Argalus & P.* (1678) 115 Peece by peece they dropt upon the ground. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. 65 Had the calm Weather held I should have brought away the whole Ship Piece by Piece. 1877 Spurgeon *Serm.* XXIII. 208 The great architect unrolls his drawings piece by piece.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* III. iii. (S. T. S.) I. 252 Fra thens þe pepill began Ilk day pece & pece to convaless in þare bodyis fra all maledyis. *a* 1584 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 273, I felt My hart within my bosome melt, And pece and pece decay. 1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 121 Then piece and piece they dropt away, As ripe plumbs in a rainy day. 1721 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 550 Piece and piece as your leisure allows, pray send me what hath been remarkable as to religion and learning this last year.

IV. 23. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **piece-compositor**, a compositor who is paid by the piece; **piece-dyed** *a.*, of cloth, dyed after it is woven; so **piece-dyeing**; **piece-fraction**, in *Typog.* (see quot.); **piece-hall**, an exchange where cloth is sold by the piece; **piece-knife** (see quot.); **piece-labour**, labour paid by the piece; **piece-looker**, an inspector of cloth woven in definite lengths; **piece-maker**, **-man** = Piece-worker; **piece-market**, the market for cloth sold by the piece; **piece-master**, a middleman who acts between the employer and the employed in the giving out of piece-work; † **piece-money**, money distributed to recipients at so much apiece; **piece-mould**, in *Sculpture*, a plaster-of-Paris mould, removed in pieces, and then fitted together; also, a mould consisting of separate pieces of metal, etc., which are fitted and beaten together upon the model; **piece-patch**, a piece inserted as a patch; **piece-patched** *a.*, patched up; **piece-payment**, payment by the piece; **piece-price**, a price paid for piece-work; **piece-rate**, rate of payment for piece-work; **piece-stuff**, lumber or timber in pieces; **piece-trade**, the trade in pieces of cloth; **piece-velvet**, velvet made in the piece of various widths (as distinguished from narrow ribbon-velvet, etc.); **piece-wage**, a wage paid by the piece of work. See also Piece-broker, -goods, etc.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 July 10/1 It took time, and time to the piece compositor..means bread. 1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* iii. 97 The wool being always dyed either in the state of wool, before spinning, or after being woven. This gives rise to the distinction between 'wool-dyed' cloth and '*piece-dyed' cloth. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Dec. 8/1 The Bradford *piece-dyeing trade. 1900 De Vinne *Print. Typogr.* 174 *Piece fractions, or split fractions in two pieces, or on two bodies, are not proper parts of the font, and are sold in separate fonts at higher rates. 1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* iv. 119 Instead of having a cloth-hall or a *piece-hall of its own, its productions are sent to one or other of those two towns for sale at the piece-halls. 1849 C. Brontë *Shirley* iv, The tradesman in the Piece Hall, i. e. the Cloth Exchange. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 17 The *piece-knives, or sportsmans' knives, as those complex articles containing saws, lancets, phlemes, gun-screw, punches, large and small blades, &c. used to be called. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xv. 252 For the most part day labour. The other two are *piece labour. 1867 *Address to J. Bright* in *Morn. Star* 28 Jan., J. Moloney, *piece looker. 1895 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 3/1 To obtain a piecework statement to be based upon a *piecemaker's average. *Ibid.* 11 Mar. 3/3 The Union notice to the *piece-men being circulated. 1883 *Ibid.* 28 Sept. 2/7 The *piece market is without material alteration. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 256 The abolition of the middleman, whether 'sweater', '*piece-master', 'lumper' or what not, coming between the employer and employed. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Mar. 7/1 The present sweating piece-master system. 1610 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Item payd in *pesse mony xvijs. vjd. 1642 *Ibid.*, Payed to 38 brothers and sisters for peesmoney xixs. 1895 *Daily News* 20 June 6/3 A *piece-mould is made upon the statue itself, and from this a hollow wax statue is cast. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 27 A straight stitch 6 or 8 threads deep on each *piece-patch and material. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Bloody Bro.* II. i, This *piece-patcht friendship, This rear'd-up reconcilement on a hillow. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 11 July 3/7 London daily newspapers are..produced on a *piece payment system. 1895 *Il estim. Gaz.* 21 Mar. 2/2 The question which underlies all surface disputes is that of fixing *piece-prices for the new machinery which is being introduced into the trade. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 27 July 1/2 A reduction in the *piece-rates per ton at certain furnaces. 1881 *Chicago Times* 14 May, The cargo .. consisting of short length *piece-stuff. 1891 *Times* 5 Oct. 4/3 There is no change to note in the *piece trade. 1872 Howells *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 246 The *piece-velvets and the linens smote her to the heart. 1879 Mrs. A. E. James *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 17 Buy also some piece-velvet, silk, ribbon, flowers, feathers, net,..bonnet and cap wire. 1900 *Fabian News* Sept. 28/2 This 'log'..is 'a remarkable effort to adjust a *piece-wage rate on a time-wage basis'.

24. *Piece* is often the second element in a combination, in various senses, e. g. *back-piece, base-piece, bodice-piece, breech-piece, catch-piece, ear-piece, eye-piece, franc-piece, head-piece, penny-piece*, etc. See the first element.

Hence (*rare* or *nonce-wds.*) **Pie·celess** *a.*, without pieces or parts; **Pie·cely** *adv.*, in pieces; **Pie·cewise** *adv.*, by pieces.

a 1631 Donne *To C'tess Bedford* Poems (1650) 181 In those poore types of God (round circles) so Religions types the peecelesse centers flow. 1552 Huloet, Piecelye, or in pieces, *concise, frustatim.* 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 107 Whether wholewise or piece-wise?

[*Note.* L. *Pecia*, in sense of 'fragment', occurs in the Salic Law (*a* 596. MSS. 5 and 6, *c* 800) lx, Ibi iiii Fustes alninos super caput suum frangere debet et illos in quattuor pecias [*earlier and later recensions* partes] per quattuor angulos iactare debet); *petia, petium*, in sense 'piece of land', appear in Muratori *Ant. Ital.* A.D. 730 'et alia petia', 757 'uno petio de terra' (Diez); see also many later med.L. instances in Du Cange. The ulterior source has been the subject of much research; see Diez s.v. *Pezza*; Scheler, Littré, Hatz.-Darm. s.v. *Pièce*; Körting s.v. *petit* (7106); Thurneysen s.v. *Pezza*. The prevalent opinion is that late pop.L. **petitia, -ium*, were derived from a Brythonic stem *petit(i-*, represented by Breton *pez* a piece, Welsh and Cornish *peth* a part, cognate with proto-Celtic **quett(i-*, whence **cotti-*, in Olr. *cuit*, genitive *cota*, mod. Gaelic *cuid* part, sbare; but there are many difficulties. A very frequent early sense in OF. was that of 'portion or space of time' (see Godef.) = 14 above. The sense 'person', found so early in Eng., is not met with in French till late in 16th c.]

Piece (pīs), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

I. 1. *trans.* To mend, repair, make whole, or complete by adding a piece or pieces; to patch.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 41 Þei may pese hem aȝen or cloute hem of sacchis & oþere pecis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 388/2 Pecyn, or set pecys to a thynge, or clowtyn, *repecio, sarcio, reficio.* 1530 Palsgr. 655/1, I pece a thyng, I sette on a pece.. If it be broken it muste be peced, *sil est rompu il le fault piecer.* 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 63 Petruchio is comming .. with .. one girth sixe times peec'd, and a womans Crupper..heere and there peec'd with pack-thred. 1601 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 135 For picing a bell clapper that brake when Andrew Hawkins was buried, xij*d.* 1775 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary* 28 Feb., She was piecing a blue and white tissue with a large patch of black silk! 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 306 It's nothin' but play, piecin' quilts.

b. *fig.*

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* I. v. 45, I will peece Her opulent Throne, with Kingdomes. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* I. i, To paint the world, and piece the length'ning day.

2. To join, unite or put together, so as to form one piece; to mend (something broken) by joining the pieces; also *absol.* in spinning, to join or piece up threads, to work as a Piecer.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 272/2 To Pece, *assuere.* 1559 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 90 Payd for a rope to pysse the

lytteſle helle rope. 1637 SUCKLING *Aglaura* v. i, There is no piecing Tulips to their stalks When they are once divorc'd by a rude hand. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 138, I found the seamen..employed in piecing the ground cable, which..had again parted. 1819 *Evidence Jr. Rep. Committee Ho. Lords*, 'How do they get their breakfast and afternoon meal?'..When the machinery is moving, they eat it as they are piecing'. 1859 MRS. GASKELL *Round the Sofa* 35, I cannot piece the leg as the doctor can.

b. *fig.* To put together, join, unite; *refl.* to join oneself *to*, unite *with*.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue* Ep. Ded. *iij b, To peece vnto themselues this their broken Religion. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* III. i, *Item.* I heard they were out. *Nee.* But they are pieced, and put together again. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 5/2 This Prusias, when the Romans became so considerable..pieced himself with them. 1656 — *Surv. France* 214 She hath peeced her self to the strongest side of the State. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* I. 661 His judgment yet his memory did excel, Which pieced his wondrous evidence so well. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xxiv, Piecing fragments of empty signification.

†3. *intr.* To unite, come together, assemble; to come to an agreement, agree; to join on. *Obs.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 23 It pieced better and followed more close and handsomely vpon the bruit of Plantagenet's escape. 1625 — *Ess., Innovations* (Arb.) 526 New Things peece not so well. 1636 SIR H. WOTTON in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) III. 260 Owre Schoole Annually breaketh vp two weekes before Whitsontyde and peeceth agayne a fortnight after. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq.* XVI. viii. (1733) 434 Telling him..that things would mend in Time, and Friends piece again, if they could but come to.. a fair Understanding.

II. In combination with adverbs.

4. **Piece in.** a. *trans.* To join in, add by insertion; †b. *intr.* to join in (in action), unite (*obs.*).

a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* I. (1673) 247 He that can comply, and peice in with all occasions, and make an easie forfeiture of his honesty. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* II. 187 The.. Officers..pieced in some Troops with those Regiments.

5. **Piece on.** *trans.* and *intr.* To fit on (as the corresponding piece).

1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* iv. (1874) 45 The superoccipital bone..pieces on to the superior frontal. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 218 It is so hard to fix the date of the event, or to piece it on in any way to the undoubted facts of the history, that [etc.].

6. **Piece out.** *trans.* To complete, eke out, extend, or enlarge by the addition of a piece.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xiv. (Arb.) 138 Ye may note..how much better some hissillable becommeth to peece out an other longer foote then another word doth. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xxix. (1840) 232 Like a cordial given to a dying man, which doth piece out his life. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 18 He..pieces out the defect of one by the excess of the other. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* V. 436 The motion of her lips, and meaning eye, Piece out the idea her faint words deny. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* I. 133 The old Pons Emilius..has recently been pieced out by connecting a suspension bridge with the old piers.

7. **Piece together.** *trans.* To join together, combine (pieces or fragments) into a whole; to make up of pieces so combined.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. ix. (Arb.) 168 To peece many words together to make of them one entire, much more significatiue than the single word. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 235 Himselfe..peeceth together no lesse an army than the former mad-man. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 134 Cut out of the natural Rock..though it seem to be of five Stones pieced together one upon another. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiii. 65 Our account of his exploits..must be..pieced imperfectly together.

8. **Piece up.** *trans.* To make up (esp. that which is broken); to repair by uniting the pieces, parts, or parties; to patch up.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 75 Let these..constraine thee..whilst there is yet but one craze..in the touchstone of thy reputation, piece it vp & new flourish again by a great excellency. 1615 BACON *Ess., Unity Relig.* (Arb.) 429 When it is peeced vp, vpon a direct Admission of Contraries. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 368 All being now piec't up betweene them. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. IV. xx. (1650) 124 'Tis thought the French King will peece him up again with new recruits. 1794 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 213 They will of course endeavour to piece up their own broken connexions in England. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Nov. 3/2 Arranging, disposing, and piecing up these fragments.

b. *intr.* To make up matters, come to an arrangement.

1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 212 By all means it was necessary to piece up with Alanson.

‖ **Pièce** (pyęs). The French for 'piece'; occurring in French phrases, more or less in current Eng. use.

a. A document used as evidence; esp. in *pièce justificative*, a document serving as proof of an allegation; a justification of an assertion.

1789 HAN. MORE in W. Roberts *Mem.* (1834) II. III. iv. 160 You will think me a great brute and savage..till you have read my *pièce justificative*.

b. *Pièce de résistance* (pyęs də rezistāns): the most substantial dish in a repast; also *fig.* the chief item in a collection, group, or series; in quot. 1860, used for 'a means of resistance'.

[1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 7 Our appetite demands a *piece of resistance*.] 1839 LOCKHART *Scott* xix. III. 214 *note*, In answer to her host's apology for his *piece de resistance*. 1840 THACKERAY *Misc. Ess., Pict. Rhapsody* (1885) 184 To supply the picture-lover with the *pièces de résistance* of the feast. 1860 JOWETT in *Essays & Reviews* 335 This authorized text is a *pièce de résistance* against innovation. 1893 *Outing* (U. S.) XXII. 149/2 The *pièce de résistance* of the entire ride lies between Poughkeepsie and Yonkers.

Piece-broker. (See quot. 1756.)

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3304/3 One Gawen Hardy.., Piece-Broker, was..Indicted for Felony..,for paying and putting off Counterfeit Milled Money. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* II. IV. vii. 118/2 Hollowel Street ..a Place inhabited by divers Salesmen and Piece-Brokers. 1756 ROLT *Dict. Trade, Piece-broker*, is a shopkeeper in London, who buys the shreds and remnants of all materials that go through the hands of the taylor, and sells them again to such persons as want them for mending cloaths; being generally decayed taylors, or some cunning men who have crept into the secrets of the trade. 1770 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 143/2 Mr. Muzere, aged 90, many years an eminent piece-broker, who never trusted any money out at interest, but put it into an iron chest. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Piece-broker* [as in Rolt].

Pieced (pīst), *ppl. a.* [f. PIECE *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Composed or made up of pieces joined together.

1420 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 42 To Rnbard Leget my pesid Bowe. [*Ibid.*, A Bowe wyth-owte pecis.] 1569 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 305 Also I gyue to ffrancis walker my peaced bowe. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. XXVII. (1631) 21 A pieced stuffe of divers colours of divers ragges. 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* II. vi, To descend..down a pieced ladder, appeared..terrible. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. viii. § 11 A larger number of solid and perfect small shafts, or a less number of pieced and cemented large ones.

2. Mended, patched, made up. Also *fig.*

1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 6 b, Is Christ a peced God, or a patched Redeamer? 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* I. i, A poxe of her autumnall face, her pece'd beautie. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 4 Three Marble pillars..one of them is peeced for one foot.

3. With adverbs: see PIECE *v.* II.

1635-56 COWLEY *Davideis* I. 313 The infected King..started back at piec'd up shapes, which fear And his distracted Fancy painted there. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 16 Oct. 3/3 A mere pieced-together book.

Piece-goods, *sb. pl.* Textile fabrics, such as calico, shirtings, mull, etc., woven in recognized lengths (see PIECE *sb.* 4 a) for sale; a term formerly applied to Indian and other Oriental fabrics exported to Europe, but now chiefly applied to Lancashire cotton goods exported to the East.

1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 12/1 A Fregat of the Eastern Squadron, hath sent in a Vessel laden with Wax, Pitch, Tar, and Piece-goods. 1722 *Ibid.* No. 6045/9 All Piece Goods, as Bays, Cloaths, Stuffs, or any other Manufactury. 1785 in Seton-Karr *Select. Calcutta Gaz.* (1864) I. 82 That the Captains and Officers of all ships that shall sail from any part of India, after receiving notice hereof, shall be allowed to bring eight thousand pieces of piece-goods, and no more. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. I. iii. 45 *note*, Piece goods is the term..chiefly employed by the Company and their agents to denote the muslins and wove goods of India and China in general. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* i. 36 The cotton yarn is woven into piece-goods either by the hand-loom or the power-loom. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* s. v., Lancashire .. has recently procured the abolition of the small import duty on English piece-goods in India. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Oct. 6/3 Combination of the worsted piece-goods dyers.

Pie·ce-lace. Lace made in broad pieces, which can be cut and used like cloth.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3806/8 A new Piece-Lace Head.., and a loop'd Flanders Lace Head. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Mar. 3/1 Some amazingly good imitations of Irish lace—..being but a few shillings per yard—for piece lace, that is. 1901 *Ibid.* 12 July 3/1 These coats are made mainly from piece laces with lace flouncing rippling round the edge.

Piecemeal (pīˑsmīl), *adv.* (*sb., a.*) Forms: see PIECE *sb.* and MEAL *sb.*2 [ME. f. *pece*, PIECE + *-mêle*, -MEAL. Taking the place of OE. *stycce-mælum*; *pece-mêle* being a later word has not the OE. form in *-mælum*, nor an early ME. in *-mêlen*. The later amplification *by pece-mele* follows other words in *-mele* with *be, by* (e. g. DROPMEAL, FLOCKMEAL, FOOTMEAL, HEAPMEAL), and introduces the quasi-sb. use B. The example in *-s* (1 β) was prob. due to the plural notion rather than an instance of the adverbial genitive.]

1. One part or piece at a time; piece by piece, gradually, by degrees; separately, by pieces.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5624 Þat folc to drou Þat traytour, ech lime pece mele. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 151 Þei etyn a man noȝt al hole, but pece-mele. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 85 Miles Forest at sainct Martens pecemele [*a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 28 by pece meale] rotted awaye. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 125/1 Now it remaineth that we looke peecemeale vnto these wordes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 5 The stone couering him is compassed with a grate, least it should bee broken and carried away peece-meale by Passengers. 1773 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 423 The business will be done covertly and piecemeal. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xvii, He means to conquer England piece-meal. 1885 SIR J. PEARSON in *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 453 A party is not allowed to bring his case before the Court piecemeal.

β. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 424 To have taken him Piecemeals, Paragraph by Paragraph, and to have consider'd every single Objection distinctly.

b. With *by* (rarely *in*). (Transitional to B.)

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 100 Lette it be cut out by pese mele. 1566 DRANT *Horace* To Rdr. 3, I..haue dispatched it by piece meale, or inche meale. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* Pref., Wks. 1851 VIII. 5, I am forced to write by piece-meal, and break off almost every hour. 1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* xix. 114 They that can bear Pedantry in Piece-meal, will be even sick when they peruse his Masse of it. 1796 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 130 It is better to do the whole work once for all, than to be recurring to it by piece-meal. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. viii. 129 After previous alienations by piecemeal.

†c. *In piecemeal*: piece by piece, in detail. (Cf. B.) *Obs.*

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* III. (1577) R v, To reason thus in peecemeale of these rules..were a taking of an infinite matter in hand. *Ibid.* IV. Viij b, [To] vnderstand in peecemeale whatsoener belongeth to hys people.

2. Piece from piece; into or in pieces or fragments: with *break, tear, cut*, etc.

1570 GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* I. (1880) 7 Who rather will be peecemeale torne than once their prince forsake. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* II. 21 Bruse Thou shalt and peecemeale breake These men like potshards weake. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 751 I'll be torn piece-meal by a Horse, E'er I'll take you for better or worse. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 75 Hewing them Piece-meal, and delighting in their Blood. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* viii, To be now pulled asunder, broken piecemeal and reduced.

†b. With *in. Obs.* (Cf. B.)

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1808) VI. 40 The fishmongers were forced to hacke it in gobbets, and so to carrie it in peecemeale throughout the countrie. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* xiii. 69 Revolt, or I'll in piece-meal tear thy flesh. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ix. 178 Is any Student tearing his Straw in piece-meal, Swearing and Blaspheming?

†B. quasi-*sb.* (with *pl.*) A small piece, portion, or fragment; chiefly in phrase *by piecemeals*, also *at, in, into piecemeals. Obs.*

1577 WHETSTONE *Life Gascoigne* XXVIII, By peece meales care so wrought me vnder foot. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 268 *Buccellatio* is dividing into gobbets, or by peece-meals. 1616 J. MAITLAND in *Scot. Hist. Soc. Misc.* (1904) 171 He choosit rather to blame, tax and charge my father..in hidlings and at peece-male. 1642 T. GOODWIN *Zerubbabels Enc.* 17 That..perfection of light which the Apostolicall times had..by piece-meals and degrees. 1651 R. VAUGHAN in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 562 To register any thing to the purpose..that I could come by, (some few piecemeals excepted). 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 294 Being torn into piece-meales. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. iii, Those are falling..by piece-meals to decay.

C. *adj.* (*attrib.* use of the adv.). Consisting or done in pieces or by instalments; done bit by bit.

1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* vi. 75 A pox of peecemeale drinking. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* To Rdr., None..have done it otherwise than in a transient, piecemeal Manner. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 640 What tortures and piecemeal executions have not been practised by tyrants and persecutors. 1831 J. W. CROKER in *Croker Papers* 9 Oct., Giving no opinion on piecemeal reform. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 184 Our history just at this time has to be put together in so piecemeal a way.

Pie·cemeal, *v.* Now *rare.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To divide or distribute piecemeal; to dismember. Hence **Pie·cemealing** *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Emmenuiser*, to make small, to peecemeale, to reduce into little parcels, or peeces. *Ibid., Parcelé*, peecemealed; cut, or made, into parcels. 1632 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Iron Age* v. i. Wks. 1874 III. 338 My seuen-fold Targe With thousand gashes peece-meald from mine arme. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 20 The glory of the work shall not be crumbled, and piece-mealed out, some to God, and some to the Creature. *a* 1700 *Oxford Laureat* in Johnson *L. P., Valden*, Had he ta'en the whole ode, as he took it piece-mealing, They had fin'd him but ten-pence at most. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 21. 144 The Piece-meal'd Quarters..exposed to the four Corners of the Earth. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. i, The heavy, unread, folio lump, which long had dozed on the dusty shelf, piece-mealed into numbers, runs nimbly through the nation. 1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 259 The division, the piece-mealing of Germany, is the strength of Russia.

†**Pie·cemealwise,** *adv. Obs. rare*−1. [See -WISE.] = PIECEMEAL 1.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 78 The Christians force peecemale-wise to impair.

Piecen (pīˑs'n), *v. local* or *techn.* [f. PIECE *sb.* + -EN 6 2.] *trans.* To join, to piece; chiefly, to join broken threads or ends in spinning.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 180 The children have..to piecen their slubbing ends with double rapidity. *Ibid.* 223 With the covers has been also introduced a new method of piecening or joining on any end.., namely, by splicing it to the adjoining roving. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* i. 18 The plan of 'piecening', by which time is saved in spinning cotton. 1887 *19th Cent.* Dec. 820 The building..has been piecened and enlarged from time to time.

Piecener (pīˑs'nəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who pieces or piecens; a piecer; *spec.*, a child or young person employed in a spinning-mill to keep the frames filled with rovings, and to join together the ends of threads which break while being spun or wound; formerly, also, to join the cardings or slivers for the slubber, a work now done by machinery: see PIECER 2.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 178 The cardings..are taken up by the children, called piecners, from the nature of their work, being to piece or join those porous rolls together, to fit them for being drawn into a continuous thread. 1839 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *M. Armstrong* I. viii. 191 *note*, The children whose duty it is to walk backwards and forwards before the reels, on which the cotton, silk, or worsted is wound, for the purpose of joining the threads when they break, are called piecers, or piecners. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 552/1 A child, called a 'piecener', takes the cardings from the carding machine..The pieceners are employed and paid by the slubber.

Piecer (pīˑsəɹ). [f. PIECE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. *generally.* One who pieces; a patcher.

1836 L. HUNT in *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 70 Fancy's the wealth of wealth, the toiler's hope, The poor man's

piecer-out. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 155 The English are blunderers here, piecers and patch-workers. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 46 The piecers, who say that there were originally a number of Iliadic or Odyssean songs, afterwards made up into the poems such as we now have them.

2. *spec.* In a spinning-mill: see PIECENER.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 384 The pieces are joined by children, called piecers, who are in attendance on each mule, to join any yarn that may be broken in the act of stretching or twisting. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* i. 3 You earn as much as a piecer as some do at a hand-loom. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* Introd. 3, I was put into the factory as a 'piecer'. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Piecers*, assistants to the mule spinner or minder, with the special duty of keeping the frames filled with 'rovings'. They derive their name from their work of piecing up the broken threads.

Piece-work (pīˑsɪwɹk). Work done and paid for by the piece: see PIECE *sb.* 19.

1795 WASHINGTON *Let.* Writ. 1892 XIII. 58 The new have gone more into the execution of it by contracts, and piece work. 1830 *Cumb. Farm Rep.* 60 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Labourers are easily obtained here, either for piece-work or by the day. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* viii. 74 Some trades-unions endeavour to prevent their members from earning wages by piece-work.

attrib. 1890 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 3/2 This is one of the last of the piece-work jobs in Victoria Dock under the agreement of last November.

Hence **Pieˑce-woˑrker**, a workman who does piece-work, or is paid according to the amount done.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 625/1 With a piece-worker, time is literally money. 1891 *Times* 7 Oct. 4/6 Piece-workers are supposed to earn, on the average, from one-fourth to one-third more than their rating.

Piecing (pīˑsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PIECE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PIECE; patching, mending or completing by joining pieces.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 168 Ffor þei ffor þe pesinge paieth pens ten duble That þe clobe costened. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 127 Peecynge of a shafte with brasell and holie..is to make the ende compasse heauy. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Conse.* IV. ii. Wks. 1863 VII. 374 The piecing up of these domestick breaches betwixt husband and wife. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 303 Rhime is like Lace, that serves excellently well to hide the Piecing and Coarseness of a bad Stuff. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 281 Piecing of Rules is often attended with considerable trouble. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 312 The pieceing is soon over, as the carriage does not stop an instant at the frame. 1884 *Athenæum* 1 Nov. 562/3 An infinite piecing of minute facts.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1545 *Rates of Customs* c iij, Pesing threde the dossen pound xiis. iiiid. 1594 *Acc.-Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 347, i*lb.* pecinge thred, iis. vjd. 1640 in Entick *London* (1766) II. 170 Whited brown or piecing thread. 1881 JACOBI *Printer's Vocab.* 100 *Piecing leads*, in wide measures of type the leads required are usually pieced.

Piecrust (pəiˑkɪɹst). [f. PIE *sb.*2 + CRUST.] The baked paste forming the crust of a pie.

1582 HESTER *Secr. Phioraν.* III. liii. 75 Ye shall not eate.. Butter, Milke, Cheese, or Pie crustes, or suche like thynges. 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* II. i, One that..preserues himselfe, Like an old hoary Rat, with mouldy pye-crust. 1817 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* (1837) IV. 98 The posts, which are as cross as pye-crust, have occasioned some delay. 1869 *Hazlitt's Eng. Prov.* 320 Promises are like pie-crust, made to be broken.

b. *fig.* (in reference to hardness or dryness).

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xlii, I will work it out by myself, you pie-crusts. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xviii. 322 The dry season baked it into a pie-crust.

c. *attrib.*; proverbially and humorously of promises lightly broken (see quot. 1869 above), as *piecrust pledge, promise*; of the colour of piecrust, as *piecrust hair, straw.*

1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 162 Then all the Vengeance of the Gods invoke, In Case this Pye-crust Promise should be broke. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec. 11/1 Having laid to Mr. Smith's charges another piecrust pledge. 1889 W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy*, etc. (1892) 98 The pie-crust hair had not been placed in mourning.

Pied (pəid), *ppl. a.*1 Also 6–7 pide, 6–8 pyed, 7 py'd, pyde, (6 *Sc.* pyet). [As if pa. pple. of a verb *pie*, f. PIE *sb.*1: see -ED.] Parti-coloured; originally, black and white like a magpie; hence, of any two colours, esp. of white blotched with another colour; also of three or more colours in patches or blotches. Also, wearing a parti-coloured dress.

1382 [see c]. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxix. (Percy Soc.) 134 With a hood, a bell,..and a bagge; In a pyed cote he rode brygge a bragge. 1575 *Brieff Disc. Troubles Frankford* (1846) 203 To weare the pied coate off a foole. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 904 Dasies pied, and Violets blew, And Cuckow-buds of yellow hew. 1596 — *Merch. V.* I. iii. 80 That all the eanelings which were Streakt and pied Should fall as Iacobs hier. 1611 COTGR., *Pecile*, a pide, or skude colour of a horse. 1627 DRAYTON *Nymphidia* xviii, The wing of a pyde Butterflee. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 366 In a town within the territories of Brunswick, they had hired a pyed piper to conjure away all the rats and mice, that much infested him. [Cf. quot. *c* 1645 in f.] 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 16 Zebræ or Pide-horses. 1774 LAMBERT in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 493 The bullock is pyed, white and red. 1839 YOUATT *Horse* 376 The pied horse is one that has distinct spots or patches of different colours, but almost invariably of white with some other colour. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* II. xli. 58 Others [horses] were pied, containing a variety of colours on the same animal.

b. Construed as *pa. pple.* = variegated.

1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 75 Meadows trim with Daisies pide, Shallow Brooks, and Rivers wide. 1671 MARTEN in *Acc. Sev. late Voy.* II. (1694) 79 In the middle, they are white pyed with black. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 122 A garment pied with daisies, and buttercups, and dandelions. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* v. 566 A Thracian courser with white all dappled and pied.

† c. *Pied Friars, Friars of the Pie*: orig. name of a small order of friars: see quot. 1904; in *P. Pl. Crede* app. applied to the Carmelites or White Friars (whose dress was a brown tunic and a white cloak): see Skeat *Student's Pastime* § 53. *Pied Monk*, a Bernardine or Cistercian, from their white tunic and large black scapular. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1382 in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 262 With an O and an I, fuerunt pyed freres; Quomodo mutati sunt rogo dicat Pers. [*c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 65 Sikerli y can nouȝt fynden, who hem first founded, But þe foles foundeden hem-self, freres of the Pye. *c* 1440 WALSINGHAM *Hist. Angl.* (Rolls) I. 182 Cadaver..in quodam veteri cœmeterio, quod fuerat quondam Fratrum quos 'Freres Pyes' veteres appellabant,..projecerunt.] 1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Pyed monke, *barnardin*. 1537 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 63 An Abbott condam of Fountens, of the order of pyed monkes. 1904 GASQUET *Eng. Monast. Life* xi. 242 Pied Friars, or Fratres de Pica, ..had hut one house in England, at Norwich, and..were obliged by the Council of Lyons [1245] to join one or other of the four great mendicant Orders.

d. In the specific names of many birds and other animals characterized by variegated colouring; as **Pied antelope** = BONTEBOK; **pied blackbird**, any Asiatic thrush of the genus *Turdulus* (Webster 1890); **pied brant** = HARLEQUIN *brant*; **pied duck**, the extinct *Somateria labradoria*; **pied finch**, the chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs*: cf. PIEFINCH; **pied flycatcher** (*Muscicapa atricapilla*); **pied goose** = MAGPIE *goose*; **pied grallina**, the Magpie Lark of Australia (*Grallina australis* or *picata*); **pied hyena**, the spotted hyena (*H. crocuta*); **pied hornbill**, species of *Anthracoceros*; **pied kingfisher**, *Ceryle rudis*, a native of India and Africa; **pied seal**, the Mediterranean Seal (*Monachus albiventer*); **pied starling**, an extinct starling of Réunion (*Fregilupus varius*); **pied wagtail**, the common Wagtail (*Motacilla lugubris*); **pied wigeon**, (*a*) the Garganey (*Anas querquedula*); (*b*) the Golden-eye (*Clangula glaucion*); (*c*) the Goosander (*Mergus merganser*) (Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 1885); **pied wolf**, a pied variety of the American wolf.

1899 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* IX. 119 The extinct ''Pied Duck''..was black, with white head, neck, chest [etc.]. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng., Magpie-Goose*..called also *Swan-goose*, and **Pied-goose*. 1865 W. BOYD *Swartzen* 72 Robes of striped or *pied hyena. 1901 *Nature* 10 Jan. 254/2 A notable loss is the handsome crested *pied starling..which is believed to have become extinct about the middle of the [19th] century. 1837 GOULD in *Mag. Nat. Hist.* N. S. I. 460, I was..surprised to find that the sprightly and *pied wagtail..could not be referred to any described species.

e. *fig.*

1600 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Misc. P.* xxiii, Not wearing moods, as gallants do a fashion, In these pied times. 1635 [GLAPTHORNE] *Lady Mother* I. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 120 Noe speeld serpent weares More spotts than her pide honor. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* II. Pref. (1673) K v, Py'd and contaminated constructions. *Ibid.* 166 This pied Goddess [Fortune].

f. *Comb.* (parasynthetic), as *pied-billed, -coated, -coloured, -faced, -winged*, etc.

1595 CHAPMAN *Coronet Mistr. Philos.* vi, The Protean rages Of pied-faced fashion. 1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 276 These pide-winged Butterflyes. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. vi. xlix. (1650) 241 The said Town of Hamelen was annoyed with Rats and Mice; and it chanc'd, that a Pied-coated Piper came thither. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxiii. 236 Eighteen great horses, all of them pyed coloured. 1888 TRUMBULL *Bird Names* 82 *note*, The Pied-billed Grebe..familiar to us all.

Pied (pəid), *ppl. a.*2 *rare.* [f. PIE *v.*3 + -ED 1.] Converted into printers' pie; mixed up, confused.

1870 *Daily News* 2 Oct., Since then matters stand as above described, in a curiously pied condition.

Piedestal(l, -istal, piedstal, -stoole, obs. ff. PEDESTAL.

Piedly (pəiˑdlɪ), *adv. rare.* [f. PIED *a.*1 + -LY 2.] In a pied manner; in clothes of divers colours.

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xxiv. (1874) 70 How pyedly goo thei lyke mommers, disgysed from the common peple.

Piedment, obs. form of PEDIMENT.

Piedmontite (pīˑdmɒntəit, pyēˑm-). *Min.* [Named 1853, f. *Piedmont* (It. *Piemonte*, lit. Mountain-foot), its locality + -ITE 2 b.] A brownish red or reddish black silicate of aluminium, iron, manganese, and calcium, resembling epidote; often called manganese epidote.

1854 DANA *Min.* Index, Piedmontite. 1894 *Min. Mag.* X. 261 In the rhyolites the manganese-epidote, Piedmontite, is widely distributed.

Piedness (pəiˑdnēs). [f. PIED *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being pied; or parti-coloured.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy* III. 269 For their likenesse and vniformity in roundnesse, orientnesse, and pidenesse of many excellent colours. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* III. 142 Superfluous Fare and Pydenesse in Attyre. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 617 By what process goose-berries may be made gigantic, and piccotees enriched with piedness.

Pie-dog: see PYE-DOG.

‖ **Piedouche** (pyēdūˑʃ). [F. *piédouche*, ad. It. *pieduccio*, dim. of *piede* foot.] A small pedestal.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Piedouche*, in Architecture, is a little Square Base smoothed, and wrought with Mouldings, which serves to support a Bust or Statue drawn half way, or any small Figure in Relief. 1727–41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, and in mod. Dicts.

‖ **Piedra** (pyeˑdră). *Path.* [Sp. *piedra* stone:—L. *petra.*] An epiphytic affection of the hair, prevalent in certain parts of Colombia, in S. America.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 8/1 Dr. Unna recognised the disease as 'piedra', which is chiefly met with in Colombia. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxvii. 587 Piedra is supposed by some to be induced by the mucilaginous hair applications in vogue among the Colombians.

‖ **Piedroit** (pyedrwa). *Arch.* [F. *pied droit*, lit. 'straight foot', the vertical wall supporting an arch, also as below.] A square pier or pillar attached to a wall, which differs from a pilaster in having neither base nor capital.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Piedroit* [*ed.* 1706 *Pied-droit*], a square Pillar, that is partly within the Wall. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pied-droit*, in Architecture, is a Square Pillar, differing from a Pillaster in this respect, that it hath no Base nor Capital: It is taken also for part of the Jaumbs of a Door or Window. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 38 Cornices which terminate the Piedroits of Portico's.

Piefinch (pəiˑfinʃ). [f. PIE *sb.*1 5 b + FINCH.] A local name of the chaffinch.

1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2191 In Warwickshire, as elsewhere,.. the chaffinch [is] a 'piefinch'.

Piejamah, variant of PYJAMA.

Piel (pīl). *Sc.* 'An iron wedge for boring stones' (Jamieson, 1808). (North of Scotl.)

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* Hence 1864 in WEBSTER, etc.

Piel, Pielage, Pieled, Pieler, pieller, obs. ff. PEEL, PILLAGE, PILED, PEELED, PEELER 1.

Pieless (pəiˑlĕs), *a.* [f. PIE *sb.*2 + -LESS.] Without a pie; having no pies.

1836–48 WALSH *Aristoph., Knights* III. i, Why, that he'll seize on the pie-lass, And rob her and render her pieless. 1901 *Daily News* 9 Mar. 5/1 We think we would sooner pay our money..and go pieless.

Pielet (pəiˑlĕt). [See -LET.] A small pie.

1881 WILMINGTON in *Delaware Morn. News* IV. No. 44. 2 It..was too much like a dinner in tarts and pielets. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Dec. 2/3 Extend to it the caution you bestow on pielets of mince and puddings of plums.

† **Pielf,** variant of PELF *v. Obs.*, to pilfer.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 105 A poore sely folle that hath percase pielfed away tenne grotes. *Ibid.* 126 The one partie had pielfed, or embesleed awaye a thyng of the others.

Piemag (pəiˑmæg). [f. PIE *sb.*1 + MAG *sb.*2] A local name of the Magpie.

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 75-6 Magpie .. Pye Mag (Hundred of Lonsdale). Pie nanny, do.

Pieman (pəiˑmăn). A man who makes pies for sale; a vendor of pies.

c 1820 *Nursery Rime*, Simple Simon Met a Pyeman, Going to the Fair; Says Simple Simon To the Pyeman, Let me taste your ware. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 508 The flying pieman ceases his call. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Aug. 204/2 Beware of cheap cook-shops and itinerant piemen.

Piement, -mento, var. of PIMENT, PIMENTO.

Piend (pēnd). *Arch. local.* [Origin unascertained.] The edge or angle formed by the meeting of two surfaces. Also *attrib.*, as *piend check, joint, rafter, stone, tree.*

1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Piend*, an arris; a salient angle; a hip. It is a northern appellation. *Ibid.*, *Piend Check*, the rebate formed on the piend or angle at the bottom of the riser of a stone step of a stair, to catch upon the angle formed at the top of the under step. 1881 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Pien, Peind* or *Piend*, a term used in the south-west districts of Scotland, being the hip rafter of a roof. It is sometimes called 'pien-tree'. *Pien stone*, the stone covering the rafter in continuation of the ridge stones.

Piend, dial. form of PEEN *sb.*

1882 in OGILVIE.

Pienet (pəiˑnĕt). *local.* [A deriv. of PIE *sb.*1: perh. the same as PIANNET.]

1. A name of the sea-pie or oyster-catcher.

1833 *G. Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 351 Oyster-catcher .. provincial, Pienet, Olive. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 188 Pienet.

2. A local form of Piannet, the magpie.

1900 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v. *Pianet*, Pienet, *W. Yorksh.*

Piep, obs. form of PEEP *v.*1

Piepowder (pəiˑpaudəɹ), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 3 (*adj.*) pepoudrous, -rus, *Sc.* piepowdrous, pipouderous, -rus, pipuderous, 5 pypoudrus; (*sb.*) 4 pipoudre, 5–6 pepowder, 5–9 pipowder, 6 pipoulder, 6–8 pye(-)powder, 7 pye-poulder, -pouldre, pi-, pie-, pypouder, pypoudre, 7–8 py(-)powder, 7– pie(-)powder, 8– pie(-)poudre. [Anglo-Fr. had in 13th c. *piepuldrus, -pouldrous, -poudrous* = F. *pied-poudreux* adj., sing. and pl., = med.(Anglo-)L. *pede-pulverōsus* dusty of foot, dusty-footed, also as sb., a dusty-footed man, a DUSTYFOOT, a wayfarer, itinerant merchant, etc.; found also in 15th c. English, and in 15–16th c. Scottish versions of the Burgh Laws. ME. had *pie-poudres, pie-powders* sb. pl., wayfarers, esp. in the designation *Court of Piepowders* = Court of wayfarers or travelling traders, whence through the attrib. use in *Piepowder Court* came the less correct *Court of Piepowder.*]

1. (*Piepoudrous*, etc.) *adj.* 'Dusty-footed'; wayfaring, itinerant; *absol.* as *sb. sing.* and *pl.* = 2.

1220-1 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 67 Terminare querelas transeuntium per villam qui moram non poterunt facere, qui dicuntur *pepoudrous*. *a* 1267 BRACTON v. I. vi. § 6 (Rolls) 126-7 Propter personas qui celerem habere debent justitiam, sicut sunt mercatores quibus exibetur justitia pepoudrous [*v. r.* pepoudrus]. *a* 1300 *Leges Burg.* xxix. in *Stat. Scott.* I. App. v. 361 De placito inter piepoudrous [*Skene*, pede pulverosum et alios]. Si quis extraneus mercator..vagans qui vocatur piepowdrous [*Skene*, piepouldreux] hoc est anglice dustifute [tr. *a* 1500 Ony stranger man merchand .. beand vagabund in þe contre þe quhilk is callit pipouderus]. *Ibid.* xxxi. *ibid.* 362 Burgenses qui sunt mercatores et pedepulverosi [*tr.* Burges or merchandis or pipouderous]. *a* 1436 *Domesday Ipswich* in *Black Bk. Admir.* (Rolls) II. 23 The plees be twixe straunge folk that men clepeth pypoudrus, shuldene ben pleted from day to day. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Burrow Lawes* 136 Ane stranger merchand..vaigand fra ane place to ane other, quha therefore is called *piedpulâreux*, or dustifute.

†**2.** (*Piepowder*) *sb.* A travelling man, a wayfarer, *esp.* an itinerant merchant or trader. Chiefly used in *Court of Piepowders*, a summary court formerly held at fairs and markets to administer justice among itinerant dealers and others temporarily present.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 319 To hen of conceill ffor causis þat in þe court hangid, And pledid pipoudris alle manere pleyntis. 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 187 To iche of the same Feyres is of right perteynyng a Court of Pepowders. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* I. vii. (1638) 13 To every fair and market is incident..a Court of Pipowders. 1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* II. i, Many are the yeerely enormities of this Fayre, in whose Courts of Pye-pouldres I haue had the honour during the three dayes sometimes to sit as Iudge. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Piepouders Court* [*ed.* 1678 *Pie-Powders* Court; 1706 *Pie-Powder Court*]. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. xvi, Dost think, that John Bull will be tried by Piepowders?

b. *attrib.* and *sb. sing.* esp. in *Piepowder Court, Court of Piepowder* = *Court of Piepowders* (in 2).

1574 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 335 That the citie, by auncient usage have a Pipoulder Courte, commonly called the Courte of Delyverannce, for thexpedition of strangers. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Pedlar* 138 His pypouder court is his onely terror. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. II. 306 To..Have its Proceedings disallow'd, or Allow'd, at fancy of Py-powder. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 180 The Steward of the Sheriffs Turn, or a Leet, or of a Court of Piepowder. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. iv. 32 The lowest, and at the same time the most expeditious, court of justice known to the law of England is the court of *piepoudre, curia pedis pulverizati*. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Geo. II* (1847) II. iii. 113 Such poor little shifts and evasions might do in a pie-poudre court. 1881 *Newcastle Proclam. of Fair* in *Antiquary* Oct. 180/2 Notice is Hereby Further Given, That a Court of Piepowder will be holden during the time of this Fair, that is to say, one in the forenoon, another in the afternoon. 1896 *Daily News* 21 July 8/3 The government of the town [Hemel Hempstead] at present ostensibly rests in a Bailiff, Bailiff's Committee, and Court of Pie Poudre, though in reality in the Parish and District Councils.

†**Pier** [1]. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *piere, pierre* stone :—L. *petra*, Gr. πέτρα rock.] A stone: in *fraunche pier*, F. *franche pierre*, FREESTONE; *precious pier*, F. *pierre précieuse*, precious stone.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4356 Ne nouthire housing we haue, ay quils we here duell Bot at is fetid of flesch & of na fraunche piers. *Ibid.* 5270 Onycles & orfrays & orient perles ..with þire precious piers of paradise stremes.

Pier [2] (pīəɹ). Forms: 2-4 per, 4-8 pere, 5-8 peer, (6 piere, pyre, pyerre), 6-7 peere, peir, pire, (8 peor), 6- pier. [In 12th c. *per*, rendering med.L. *pera* (prob. *pēra*), of unknown origin.

It was suggested by Lambard. Spelman, and Du Cange, that *pera* was derived from OF. *piere* or L. *petra* stone, but this satisfies neither the phonetics nor the signification. There is an OF. (Picard and Flamand) word *pire* (rarely *piere* Godef.), meaning a breakwater or barricade of piles, a weir on a river, a boom defending a harbour, which might perh. have given the sense, but it is difficult to equate the form with *pēra* and *pēr*.]

1. One of the supports of the spans of a bridge, whether arched or otherwise formed.

(Appears in 12th c. and then not till end of 14th; examples not numerous till 17th c.)

c 1150 *Rochester Bridge-bote Charter* in Birch *Cart. Sax.* III. 657 Primum ejusdem civitatis episcopus incipit operari in orientali brachio [pontis] primam peram de terra: deinde tres virgatas planeas ponere, & tres sulinas .i. tres magnas trabes supponere... Secunda pera pertinet ad gillingeham & de cætham [etc.]. *Ibid.* 659 [*OE. version*] Ærest þære burge biscop fæhð on þone earm to wercene þa land peran & þreo gyrda to þillianne, & iii sylla to lyccanne... Ðonne seo oþer per gebyrað to gyllingeham & to Cætham [etc.; nine examples of *per*]. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1682 Sixty pers [*error for* arches, F. *xxx ars*] þar buþ þar-on þat buth grete & rounde. *Ibid.* 1684 Oppon ech pere þar stent a tour [F. *x bretesques y a, chascune sor piler*] enbataild wyþ queynte engynne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 394/1 Pere, or pyle of a brygge, or other fundament. *pila*. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1651) 238 Pilasters must not be..too Dwarfish and grosse, lest they imitate the Piles and Peers of Bridges. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* IV. 24 A stable Bridge runs cross from Side to Side,.. And jutting Peers the wint'ry Floods abide. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav* (1760) III. 133 The harbour of Puzzuolo .. is formed by fourteen piers, or pilasters, rising above the surface of the water, which were anciently joined together by arches. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 333 Tuesday, June 23. The first stone of the first pier of Black-Friars bridge, was laid. *a* 1842 ARNOLD *Later Hist. Rome* (1846) II. xii. 419 The emperor Hadrianus..took away all the upper part of the bridge, and left merely the piers standing. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.* II. 902/2 An abutment pier in a bridge is that next the shore; and, generally, this is made of a greater mass than the intermediate piers.

2. A solid structure of stone, or of earth faced with piles, extending into the sea or a tidal river to protect or partially enclose a harbour and form a landing-place for vessels; a breakwater, a mole; in modern times, also of iron or wood, open beneath and supported on columns or piles, forming a pleasure promenade and place of resort, or combining this purpose with that of a landing-place; also, a projecting landing-stage or jetty on the bank of a river or lake, as the piers on the Thames in London.

[1390 *Pat. Roll* 14 *Rich. II*, II. m. 44 Concessimus vobis in auxilium construccionis cuiusdam pere per vos iam nouiter pro saluacione et defensione nauium et batellorum in Conuerso vocato Crowemere.] 1453 in W. Rye *Cromer* (1889) 56 *note*, [Will of John Bound, leaving] sustentacioni fretisfragii alias vocati le pere viij.s. 1487 *Ibid.*, [Will of Rich. Fenne] emend' le peer [3s 4d]. 1511 *Regist. Mag. Sig. Reg. Scot.* (1882) 764/1 Rex..concessit preposito [etc.] burgi de Edinburgh..le Newhavin..libertate, et spatio, ad edificandum et prolungandum munitionem, viz. le pere et bulwark ejusdem. 1515 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) 94 To the reparatioun and biggin of thar common peir and key. 1530 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 300 (*Will of J. Ledum, Whitby*) Also to the peir, if it go furthwardes, xls. 1530-1 in *Chron. Calais* (Camden) 123 Also the pere that standeth in the Fishers gapp, must be new made. 1545 *Act* 37 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 (Preamble) Shippes Bootes and Vesselles..within the Key or Peere in the Haven of Scardburghe. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 39 To pass to the mercat croces of Edinburgh .. Quenisferrie, pere and schore of Leith, Dunde,.. and uthair places neidfull. 1551 in W. Rye *Cromer* (1889) 57 The same Inhabytantes hathe..defended the same by makyng of grete peeres. 1559 *Acts Privy Council* (1893) VII. 82 Sent to Dovour to vieu..the state of the blacke Bulwerke and pyerre there. 1559 *Contn. Fabyan's Chron.* VII. 706 The toune of Lithe also, and the hauen and pire destroied. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 65 The mole or pere whiche Alexander the grent had caused to bee made agaynste the citie of Tyre. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. x. 26 b, There is a certain Piere or recife wheron the sea doth beat. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. iii, Our Castle, our cinque-Port, Our Douer pire. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 658 Timber..some are best for..Peers, that are sometimes Wet and some-times dry. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Peere*,..seems properly to be a Fortress made against the force of the Sea. 1677 OTWAY *Cheats of Scapin* II. i, We went to walk upon the Pier. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 52 There wants a Peor, as at Whithy and Burlington. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 33 He then resolv'd to square and compleat his Jetties, or Peers. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 121 To carry out a Pier into the Sea in order to fortifie a Port. 1823 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 239, I have been all the morning on the Chain Pier [Brighton], which is delicious. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 160 They..offered to land us at any pier we liked. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 119 The boats to be at the pier at noon.

transf. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 161 This [heaver] dam, or pier, is often four score or an hundred feet long, and ten or twelve feet thick at the base. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorks.* iv. 143 Nature has run out immoveable piers of hard lias shale with a long deep channel between them.

†**b.** *transf.* A haven. *Obs.*

a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1711) II. 60 [This] makith the Fascion of an Havenet, or Pere, whither Shippelettes sumtime resorte for socour. *Ibid.* III. 9 The Pere [at Pendinas] is sore chokid with Sande. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVIII. vi. 671 It maketh a shew of a double peere or haven [*portus*], opening upon two divers mouths, but in very truth, ther is not..a worse harborogh, & a more daungerous rode for ships. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 239 The cittie .. hath also a pere in itselfe for small harkes; at full sea it may have some sixe or seaven foote water, but at low water it is drie. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 110 Preventing the rolling of the Beach from choaking up the Entrance into the Peer. *Ibid.* 114 Scowering away the Beach from the Mouth of the Peer.

3. *Arch.* and *Building.* A solid support of masonry or the like designed to sustain vertical pressure: **a.** A square pillar or pilaster; **b.** The solid masonry between doors, windows, or other openings in a wall; **c.** Each of the pillars from which an arch springs; **d.** Each of the pillars or posts of a gate or door; **e.** A solid structure of masonry or ironwork supporting a telescope or other large instrument.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 44 So must well proportioned window-cases be,..that the peeres of Brick or Stone between them, will fall to be of a fit width. 1666 *Act* 18 & 19 *Chas. II*, c. 8 § 6 That there shall be Partie walls and Partie peeres sett out equally on each Builders ground. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey') *Peer*..also a solid Wall between two Doors or Windows; also a sort of square Pillar. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. *Peers*, in Architecture, are a kind of Pilasters or Buttresses for Support, Strength, and sometimes Ornament. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Greenhouse*, The Front [of a greenhouse] towards the South should be all of Glass,.. there ought to be no Peers of Brick-work, or Timber in the glaz'd Part, for they cast more Shade into the House. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 291 The mode, now commonly adopted, of constructing arches between piers of stone. 1836 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (1845) I. 283 *Pier*,..this name is often given to the pillars in Norman and Gothic architecture, but not very correctly. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* § 2734 The composition..of gates and their piers. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 140 The Saxon [tower] lay in ruins, save the piers. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. iii. 135 The piers destined to bear several arches divide themselves into as many columns as there are arches. 1883 *Knowledge* 15 June 357/2 To mount to the top of the pier and lubricate..the joints of the giant [telescope].

f. *transf.* and *fig.*

1611 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 113 By the King's summons to the parliament..as piers and strong rocks in the commonwealth. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Women* xxii. (ed. 4) 188 It lies between the posterior pier of a labium and the adjoining tuber ischii.

†**4.** Short for PIER-GLASS. *Obs. rare.*

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 49, I dashed the piers and jars to shivers.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 2) *pier-crane, -fishing, -man, -master, -shed, -warden*; (in sense 3) *pier-mullion, -order, -stone*; *pier-supported* adj.; **pier-arch**, an arch springing from piers; so **pier-arcade**; **pier-cap**, the cap of a gate-pier; **pier-looking-glass, -mirror** = PIER-GLASS; †**pier-reeve**, the officer in charge of a pier, a pier-master; **pier-table**, a low table or bracket occupying the space between two windows, often under a pier-glass.

1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 117 The triforium was united with the *pier-arcade. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., **Pier Arch*, an arch springing from a pier. 1843 *Ecclesiologist* II. 51 A single arch of the same breadth as the pier-arch. 1897 *Daily News* 3 June 3/3 Charged..with wilfully damaging a *pier-cap. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Oct. 5/3 At South Shields the *pier-crane was washed away. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxii. (1841) I. 207 Two large *pier looking-glasses, and one chimney-glass are in the shop. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Nov. 5/2 One *pierman.. declared..that last night was the highest tide he had known. 1901 P. M. JOHNSON in *Archæol. Jrnl.* Mar. 64 The east window consists of two broad lancets divided by a wide *pier-mullion. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 76 An arch-order may be moulded or otherwise decorated, while the corresponding *pier-order may remain square. 1591 *Replication* in Rye *Cromer* (1889) p. lviii, He was lately *Pereive of the said Peire. *Ibid.* p. lix, Perereves. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 68 *Peer-stones on both sides the Building, fronting high and principal Streets. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Pier-table. 1856 MRS. HAWTHORNE in *N. Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) II. 90 In front of a golden pier-table over which hung a vast mirror. 1657 in *Sussex Archæol. Coll.* (1862) XIV. 96 That all persons..bring the same [timbers, etc.] unto the *Peere Wardens.

Pierage (pīəɹ-rēdʒ). [f. PIER [2] + -AGE.] †**a.** The use of, or privilege of using, a pier or wharf (*obs.*). **b.** The toll or fee paid for this; wharfage.

c 1599 in J. J. Cartwright *Chapters Hist. Yorks.* (1872) 273 The fees due for anchorage and perage. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Peerage*, which word may also signifie an Imposition for maintenance of a Sea-peer. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 134 *Pierage*, money paid for the use of a pier or wharf. 1894 *Manch. Even. News* 7 Nov. 2/7 Vessels entering the port..will only be charged a moderate pierage.

Pierce (pīəɹs), *v.* Forms: *a.* 3-6 perce, (4 parse), 4-6 perse, *Sc.* perss(e, 5 peerce, peerse, 6 *Sc.* peirs(e, pers, pairse, 6-7 pearce, pearse, pierse, 6-8 peirce, 6- pierce. *β.* 4-5 persche, perssche, perisse, -ische, perisshe, -issche, 4-6 perch(e, perish(e, 5 pershe, peresche, 5-6 perysshe, 6-7 (9 *dial.*) pearch. [a. OF. *percer*, earlier *percier* (11-12th c., also *persier* 13th c.), ONF. *perchier*, mod. Picard *percher*; ulterior etymology uncertain.

Ménage, Diez, Burguy, Hatz.-Darm. take *percer* as :—L. type **pertusiāre*, deriv. of L. *pertundĕre* to thrust or bore through (pa.pple. *pertūsus*, n. of action *pertūsio*), although the contraction *pertusier, pert'sier, percier* is violent, and there are the full forms F. *pertuiser*, Pr. *pertusar*, It. *pertugiare*. For other conjectures see Littré and Scheler. The *β*-forms appear to have been confused with those of *perish* v.]

1. *trans.* To penetrate, or run through or into (a substance), as a sharp-pointed instrument does; of an agent: to thrust (anything) through *with* such an instrument; to stab, prick, puncture.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9019 Þei it ne percede noȝt þat yre þat blod vaste adoun drou. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* (E.E.T.S.) i. 2209 Þo hand and fet and al hys lymes I-persed were ine payne. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 292 Scottis men ..perssit thar armyng. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XVI. viii. 675 Thenne they came to gyders with suche a raundon that they perced their sheldes and their hauberkes. 1526 TINDALE *John* xix. 37 They shall loke on hym, whom they pearsed. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 43 They perst both plate and maile. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. iii. 59 If Percy be aliue, Ile pierce him: if he do come in my way. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Piercing*, among farriers.—*To pierce a horse's shoe lean*, is to pierce it too near the edge of the iron.—*To pierce it fat* is to pierce it further in. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 201 Pierce my vein, Take of the crimson stream meand'ring there, And catechise it well. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ix. 62 The mighty Aiguilles piercing the sea of air. *Ibid.* II. xi. 290, I pierced the ice with the auger, drove in the stake, and descended.

β. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 189 Were þe myddel of myn honde ymaymed or yperssbed [*v. rr.* ypersed, I-perisshed]. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5301 Þe nayles three, & þe croune, þat perschede cryst on ys passyoune. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 94 So þat þe bark be perched; and þan commez oute a licour thikk. *c* 1500 *Joseph Arim.* (W. de W.) 31 His.. handes & feet perysshed with the spere & nayles.

absol. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 288 Men stable in bileue ben a þick walle to turnen aȝen þis þondir þat it persiþ noȝt. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 118 It is..as commendable to pearce to the bone, as to pare the skinne.

fig. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 256 b, It myght not swage the malyce of the iewes, ne..pearse theyr pryde. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 1 *Tim.* vi. 10 They erred from the faith, and perced them selues throwe with many sorowes.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*; *spec.* said of the penetrating action of cold, etc.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 294, I telle him schent, If he mai perce him with his tunge. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Induct.* 4 With chilling cold had pearst the tender green. 1697

Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 673 A scabby Tetter on their Pelts will stick, When the raw Rain has pierc'd them to the quick. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ireland* iii. 44 Gusts of wind..piercing her with cold through her scanty raiment.

absol. 1562 Bulleyn *Bulwark, Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 2 Colde weather draweth nere,..Borias perseth.

c. With various constructions and extensions.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3675 Þe thinnest was a nynche thicke quen þai ware þirle persed. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9477 Paris ..Waited the wegh in his wit ouer, In what plase of his person to perse of his wede. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 99 I shall not spare..with sharpe sword to perse them all bare. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Kings* xviii. 21 This broken staffe of rede ..whicb who leaneth vpon, it shall go in to his bande, & pearse it thorow. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xix. II. 153 His only son..was pierced through the heart by a javelin. 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* VII. lvii. 216 Neoptolemus..pierced him in the groin. 1859 Tennyson *Geraint & Enid* 104 Could I so stand by And see my dear lord..pierced to death?

2. To make a hole, opening, or tunnel into or through (something); to bore through, perforate; to broach (a cask, etc.).

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1148 In a thousand stede he let the tonne perce. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 3 The moder of thin Astrelabie is þe thikkeste plate, perced with a large hole. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 160 This must be doon by persyng the mountayn The water so to lede into the playn. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 231 Marcus pereschenge the walle of the cite [Trevisa, made an hole þorwe þe wall]. 1579 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 429 Any suche butte or hogsed..pearched or drawin. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 211/2 Whensoever he pierced a Vessel of Wine, it was sowred before he spent it. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 200 A neat Brazen Door..pierced through to let in light from above. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 14 Apr. 2/4 Le Ceres, French ship privateer pierced for 14 guns. 1849 Curzon *Visits Monast.* (1897) 140 The mountain of Quarantina..is pierced all over with the caves excavated by the ancient anchorites. 1853 Hobbs & Tomlinson *Locks* xi. 159 The process of piercing the key consists in making the pipe or barrel.

b. To make (a hole, etc.) by piercing.

c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 127 Yitte may we, by the persed holes well,..Behalde and see, that [etc.]. 1538 Elyot, *Foro*..to perce or boore a hole. 1703 [see Piercer 4]. 1859 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 281 Narrow loopholes, pierced through the immensely thick wall. 1884 Bagshawe in *Law Times* 14 June 120/2 Valliant .. pierced a doorway between the forge and the adjacent cottage.

3. To force one's way through or into; to succeed in penetrating; to break through or into; to break (an enemy's line). Also *fig.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 391 Corineus .. made is wey bi eiþer side & percede þe route. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 302 Suche lewide iottis Percen wiþ a pater noster þe paleis of heuene. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 95 Alexander persynge the costes of Vnde in xij. yere. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 136 Nature..made the rayne droppes rounde for quicke percynge the ayer. *Ibid.* 138 These [arrow] heades be good..to perche a wynde wythal. 1555 Eden *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 51 Neyther dydde any of his shyppes..perce the Ocean. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. Prol. 11 Steed threatens Steed, in high and boastfull Neighs Piercing the Nights dull Eare. 1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 84 His magnificence and liberality..pierced the eyes of the people, and made bim commendable. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 356 Where the migbt of Gabriel fought, And with fierce Ensignes pierc'd the deep array Of Moloc furious King. 1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 83 Some of them.. had pierc'd the country several ways by command. 1878 H. M. Stanley *Dark Cont.* II. xii. 334 The wide wild land which, by means of the greatest river of Africa, we have pierced.

4. To reach or penetrate with the sight or the mind; to see thoroughly into, discern. (Not now used with a personal or concrete obj. as in q. 1640.)

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5537 Þat he miȝt..with bis seȝt persee Ane & otbire & all þing. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 318 Ernes..Quhilk in the firmament..Perses the sone, with thar sicht selcouth to herd. 1563 T. Gale *Antidot.* Pref. 2 The hard names of medicines by oft reding will be persed. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. (1634) 374 [This] is wide of Saint Paul's meaning, so farre as my weak understanding can pierce it. 1640 *Prerog. Parl. in Eng.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 244 My lord, learn of me, that there is none of you all, that can pierce the king. 1748 Johnson *Van. Hum. Wishes* 64 Attentive..to..pierce each scene with philosophick eye! 1814 Cary *Dante, Paradise* XXVIII. liii, Contemplating, I fail to pierce the cause. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. iii. (1872) 36 He pierced the mysteries of nature.

†**b.** To 'go into' (a matter), to examine. *Obs.*

1640 Yorke *Union Hon., Battels* 12 Presently a Parliament was called at London, where matters being pierced againe, the King's side grew stronger dayly.

5. To penetrate with pain, grief, or other emotion; to wound or affect keenly; to touch or move deeply. In *pierce the heart*, the notion is often more or less physical.

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* Prol. 8 Rude wordes and boystous percen the herte of the herer to the inrest point. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5158 It miȝt a persid any hert to here how scho wepid. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xix. (Percy Soc.) 88 O lady clere! that perste me at the rote. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 126 Can no prayers pierce thee? 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* III. (1634) 27 Cyrus being pierc't with Crœsus answer. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* XI. 323 While pierc'd with grief the much-lov'd youth he view'd. 1833 Tennyson *Fatima* v, My heart, pierced thro' with fierce delight.

6. *intr.* To enter, penetrate, or pass, as something sharp-pointed, *into* or *through*; †to make one's (or its) way *into, to, through*; *transf.* to project or jut sharply, have direction. Also *fig.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 85 Som of þe Iewes parsed among obere and come with ynne þe paleys gate.

c 1440 *Generydes* 2965 Thorough owt ye harnes persid ye spere. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* ii. 35 Yea and a sword shal pearce through thy soule. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 9 They haue not pearst into the maine lande. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 242 So high a hope, that euen Ambition cannot pierce a winke beyond. 1629 R. Hill *Pathw. Piety* (ed. Pickering) I. Pref. 4 True prayer .. pierceth thither, whither flesh cannot come. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* III. xiii. (1840) 137 King Richard..intended to pierce through Germany by land, the nearest way home. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 99 Where wounds of deadly hate have peirc'd so deep. 1698 Keill *Exam. The. Earth* (1734) 241 It is suppos'd .. that .. the heat of the Sun must have pierced thro' the Crust of the Earth, and reached the Abyss. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 89 My lord Craven..pierced in with us, fighting gallantly in the breach. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* XXI, Narrow promontories, piercing out into the water.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To penetrate with the mind or the sight *into* (anything); to see *into*.

1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* 15 Ye cleaue to the litterall meanyng onely, and pearce not to the spiritual sence therof. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 242 So farre foorth as my dimme and darke eyesight is able to pearce into the view of his vertues. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 68, I cannot tell What Heauen hath giuen him: let some Grauer eye Pierce into that. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. iii. 66 There was no piercing with the eye..into the plantation. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. I. xvi. (1866) 269 It was reserved for One to pierce with the glance of intuition.

Pierce, *sb. rare.* [f. prec.] The act or process of piercing; a hole made by piercing.

1613 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Perforation*, hole, or pierce through. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. iii. 89/2 *Pearses*.., the holes in the [horse] shooe. 1819 Keats *Isabella* XXXIV, Like a lance, Waking an Indian from his cloudy hall With cruel pierce.

†**Pierce,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Pierce *v.*; in quot. perh. with punning allusion to the name *Percy*.] Piercing, sharp, keen, fierce.

1593 B. Barnes *Parthenophil & Parthenophe* Sonn. xliv. in Arb. *Eng. Garner* V. 365 That Saints divine, are known Saints by their mercy! And Saint-like beauty should not rage with pierce eye! *Ibid.* xlvi. *ibid.* 366 Ah, pierce-eye piercing eye, and blazing light!

Pierce-, the verb-stem or sb. in comb., as in **pierce-free** *a.*, free from perforations, or wounds made by piercing; **pierce-work**, work (in metal, etc.) done by piercing or perforation.

1628 Gaule *Pract. The.* (1629) 176 Men neyther shrinke, nor shrike, that their Cloathes are beaten, or rent, when they perceiue their Bodies pierce-free, or paine-free. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 195 In the production of ordinary pierce-work.

Pierceable (pīə·rsăb'l), *a.* [f. Pierce *v.* + -able.] That may be pierced; penetrable.

1552 Huloet, Perceable or penetrable, or whyche may be perced, *penetra[bi]lis*. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 7 Loftie trees .. Not perceable with power of any starr. 1615 Daniel *Hymen's Tri.* IV. iii. 58 The woman .. hauing veynes of nature, could not bee But peircible. 1859 Lewes in *Cornh. Mag.* I. 72 Between the segments of the insect's armour, a soft and pierceable spot is found.

Pierced (pīəst, *poet.* pīə·rsĕd), *ppl. a.* Forms: see Pierce *v.* [f. Pierce *v.* + -ed 1.] Punctured, perforated, penetrated, etc.: see the verb.

c 1400 *Sege Jerusalem* 703 So was he pyned fram prime with persched sides, Tolle þe sonne doun soust. 1552 Huloet, Perced, *fossus, foratus*. 1693 in *Dryden's Juvenal* IV. (1697) 87 Mark the pointed Spears That from thy Hand on his pierc'd Back he wears! 1835 J. Coldstream in J. H. Balfour *Biog.* III. (1865) 103 Soothing and cheering the agitated and pierced mind. 1848 Rickman *Archit.* App. 43 Plain parapets are common, and perhaps pierced parapets.. still more so. 1858 C. F. Alexander *Hymn*, '*When wounded sore*' i, One only hand, a pierced hand, Can salve the sinner's wound.

b. *spec.* in *Her.* (*a*) Said of a charge represented as perforated with a hole (of different shape from the charge itself: cf. Voided), so that the tincture of the field appears through. (*b*) Said of an animal used as a charge, represented as having an arrow, spear, etc., fixed in its body but not passing through it (cf. Transfixed).

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* II. vii. 70 He beareth Sable, a Crosse couped, Pierced, by the name of Grill. 1658 Phillips, *Pierced*,.. in Heraldry, as a crosse pierced, i. e. bored in the middle. 1725 Coats *New Dict. Her.* s. v., If a Cross have a square Hole, or Perforation in the Center, it is blazon'd, *Square pierced*...When the Hole, or Perforation is round, it must be express'd, *Round pierced*. 1823 Rutter *Fonthill* p. xxi, Three Cinque-foils, Ermine, pierced of the field. 1881 Cussans *Her.* iv. 63 If only that part [of a cross] where the limbs are conjoined be removed, it is termed Quarterly-pierced...A Cross with a square aperture in its centre, smaller than the last, is Quarter-pierced.

Piercel (pīə·rsĕl). *dial. rare*—°. [f. Pierce *v.* + -el 2.] = Piercer 2.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade Prod.*, *Piercel*, *Piercer*, a kind of awl or gimlet for giving vent to casks of liquor.

Pierceless (pīə·rslĕs), *a. rare.* [f. Pierce *v.* + -less; cf. *dauntless, quenchless*, etc.] Incapable of being pierced; impenetrable. So **Pie·rcelessness**, impenetrability.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 108 We cannot tear from it piercelessness or impenetrability, which is the closest sticker to a body. 1755 J. G. Cooper *Tomb Shakspeare* Sel. Poems (1762) 149 Sharp spears in pierceless phalanx reared.

Pie·rcent, *a. rare.* = Perceant.

1829 *Examiner* 470/2 The spiked gauntlet of indignation, and the piercent spear of invective are both seen and felt.

Piercer (pīə·rsəɹ). Forms: 5–6 persour, percer, (5 persor, -orc, -owre, -owyr, -ure, -ere, parsoure, perescher), 6 perser, -ar, parser, pearser, pierser, 6–7 pearcer, 7– piercer. [Orig. a. Anglo-F. *perceour, persour* = F. *perceur*, f. *percer* to pierce: see -er 1 2.]

1. *gen.* One who or that which pierces. Also *fig.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 357 This myghty Hercules was the tamer of the worlde, the victor of þe Amazones, the perescher of Vnde [Higden *Indie penetrator*]. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 578 Vnneth any creature could holde either hand close, or purse shut, such a strong percer is monie. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. xxvii. (1590) 223 b, Basilius,.. not the sharpest pearcer into masked minds. 1777 Pennant *Zool.* (ed. 4) IV. 128 Teredo. Piercer .. Penetrates into the stoutest oak plant, and effects their destruction. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xix, 'It must be a piercer, if it finds its way through your heart', said Mr. Sikes.

b. *colloq.* or *slang.* Applied to an eye having a keen, piercing, or penetrating glance.

1752 Foote *Taste* I. Wks. 1799 I. 11 She had but one eye, indeed, but that was a piercer. ?1782 H. Walpole *Lett. to Mason* (1846) VI. 164 How much more execution a fine woman could do with two pair of piercers! 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 743 Her eyes were piercers.

2. An instrument or tool for piercing or boring holes, as an auger, awl, gimlet, stiletto, etc.

1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 399, j persour. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/1 Persowre (or wymbyl), *terebellum*. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* vi. 120 With this axe that I beare, This percer, and this nawger,.. I have wonne my meate. 1533 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For persars iijd. ob. 1541 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 687 Such tooles as persers, augers, sawes, and suche other. 1573 Baret *Alv.* P 213 Pearcer; 310 Pierser. 1602 R. T. 5 *Godlie Serm.* 185 Except the Lord beare our eares with the piercer of his spirit. 1616 Surflet & Markh. *Country Farme* 610 Hee must pearce it .. with a pearcer. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 19 The Sand will set upon your Piercer or Augie. 1886 C. Scott *Sheep-Farming* 48 The man.. provided with a 'gavelock' or 'piercer'—a strong iron bar rounded and sharpened at the heavy end—makes holes at intervals of eight or ten feet for the reception of the stakes.

b. A bodily organ (in an insect, or the like) used in piercing, as a sting or an ovipositor.

1691 Ray *Creation* II. (1692) 78 The hollow Instrument (*terebra*, he calls it, and we may English it piercer) wherewith many Flies are provided. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. VI. i. 294 Rostrum [of the Head-louse]..*c*, piercer, formed of four capillary threads.

3. A person employed or skilled in perforated wood or metal work.

1736 Byrom *Jrnl. & Lit. Rem.* (1856) II. i. 43 Went to Mr. Joyce's the piercer..he had made a specimen or two of etching and piercing. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 24 Sept 10/6 Saw Piercer wanted, one used to leaf work. 1902 *Ibid.* 20 Feb. 8/7 Silver Piercer.—Young lady requires Situation.

4. *attrib.* or *Comb.* (in sense 2, as *piercer-bit, -blade, -iron*.

1421–2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 228 Et in persouryrnes et ij fenestris vitreis pro parvo celario de Wytton, xiv*d*. 1530 Palsgr. 253/2 Percerblade, *estoc*. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 155 They Pierce holes, with a Piercer-Bit.

†**Pi·erce-stone.** *Obs.* [f. Pierce *v.* + Stone *sb.*] A name for the herb Samphire.

1600 Surflet *Countrey Farme* I. xvi. 223 (*heading*) Of.. pearcestone [Fr. *perce-pierre ou christe-marine*] (*margin*) Pearce stone or sampier [Fr. *Christe-marine*]. 1688 R. Holme *Armory* II. vi. 100/1 *Sampire*, or *Rock-Sampire*, the stalk is tender and green...It is called *Pearcestone*.

Piercing (pīə·rsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Pierce *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Pierce; perforation, boring, penetration, etc.: see the verb.

c 1386 Chaucer *Sir Thopas* 151 Ouer that an haubergeon ffor percynge of his herte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 393/2 Peercynge, or borynge,..*perforacio*. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* II. vii. 70 Piercing is a Penetration or Perforation of things that are of solid substance: and it is threefold: That is to say Round, Losengwaies, Quadrate. 1611 Bible *Prov.* xii. 18 Tbere is that speaketh like the pearcings of a sword. 1685 Dryden *Hor. Odes* III. xxix. 4 Make haste to meet the generous wine, Whose piercing is for thee delay'd. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 17 Borings or Piercings into the Bed of the River. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 3/3 The piercing of the bed of coal at the Shirebrook Colliery.

b. A hole or perforation.

1887 E. Peacock in *Athenæum* 9 July 54/2 These ornamental piercings..were like church windows. 1894 Blackmore *Perlycross* 4 The tower was famous..for..height, and proportion, and piercings.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1792 Osbaldistone *Brit. Sportsm., Farriery* 255 Make the nails..answerable to the piercing holes. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 195 The plate..having been prepared by rolling and planishing .. is brought to the piercing-shop. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1699/2 *Piercing-file*, a sharp and narrow file to enlarge a narrow drilled hole. *Piercing-saw*, a thin blade fastened by screw-clamps in a light frame, and used for piercing gold and silver smiths' works.

Piercing (pīə·rsiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That pierces in various senses: see the verb.

1. Perforating, penetrating, as a sharp-pointed instrument or weapon.

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. vi. (MS. Digby 230) If. 42/2 Harded with stele trenchaunt or percinge. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 157 Their Armour made full of sharp pricks or piercing piked Nailes. 1742 Gray *Eton* 70 Sorrow's piercing dart.

b. Having a physical effect resembling or suggesting the action of a pointed instrument; sharp, keen and penetrating; *esp.* of cold and sound.

1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* ciii, With the stremes of 3our percyng

Compositors are jocosely called mokes or donkeys, and pressmen pigs. These nicknames..were well understood in the early part of the last century.

II. Technical uses.

7. An oblong mass of metal, as obtained from the smelting-furnace; an ingot.

In this connexion *sow* is found earlier: viz. of lead 1481, of silver 1590, of iron 1612; *sow-iron* 1608, *sow-metal* 1674. The original differentiation of *sow* and *pig* (if there was any) was prob. in the size, the smaller masses being called *pigs*. The modern explanation, i.e. that the *sow* comes from the main channel, and the *pigs* from derivative channels into which the liquid metal is run from the furnace (applicable only to iron) is a later adaptation of the terms to the development of the iron-industry, of which the earliest indication is in quot. 1686 in d, where however 'sow' and 'piggs' may in themselves refer merely to size.

a. Generally. (Not now of gold or silver.)

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Praise of Hempseed* Wks. III. 65/1 Ships..That bring gold, siluer, many a Sow and Pig. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1873/3, 150 Piggs of Silver. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 312 We return'd for what we had of him some bales of coarse broad cloth,..some piggs of copper. 1836-41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 820 Cast into oblong pieces called pigs, which are broken up, roasted, and melted with a portion of charcoal... Malleability is here conferred upon the copper..by stirring [etc.]. 1868 G. Stephens *Runic Mon.* I. 372 This Pig of Tin is well known and has often been engraved. 1894 *Times* 16 Aug. 6/4 Zinc in blocks or pigs, one cent per pound.

b. Of lead (the earliest use): now usually of a definite weight; see quot. 1823.

1589 J. White in Capt. Smith *Virginia* (1624) 15 We found ..many barres of Iron, two pigs of Lead,..and such like heauie things throwne here and there. *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Scornful Lady* v. ii, Lusty Boys to throw the Sledge, and lift at Pigs of Lead. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 260/2 A Pig or Sow of Lead, is generally about three hundred Pounds apiece. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* I iv, Amongst Lead Merchants it [a Fodder] is nine Pieces or Piggs of Lead. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 405 The moulds..take a charge of metal equal to one hundred and fifty-four pounds; these are called in commerce, pigs, or pigs of lead. 1865 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvi. 206 Inscriptions on pigs of lead, &c. refer to the reigns of Claudius.

c. Of iron (now the chief use): see quots. Also, in mod. use (without *a* or plural), short for *pig-iron*. *Pig of ballast*, a pig of iron (rarely of lead) used as ballast.

1674 Ray *Words, Iron Work* 126 The lesser pieces of 1000 pound or under they call Pigs. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 934 From these Furnaces, they bring their Sows and Pigs of Iron (as they call them) to their Forges. 1769 Gray *Let. to Nicholls* 24 June, The iron is brought in pigs to Milthrop by sea from Scotland, &c. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 218 Pigs of ballast, to sink the lower part. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 82 A pig of iron is three feet and a half in length, and of one hundred pounds weight. 1837 Marryat *Dog-fiend* liv, Get up a pig of ballast. 1866 *Reader* 8 Sept. 278 The changes which have to be effected in the crude cast-iron, called pig, in order to convert it into malleable or bar-iron. 1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.* I. 149 White pig is made with a slag ranging from 40 to 48 per cent. 1883 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 2/6 Metals... Scotch pigs quiet, closing at 47s. for m.n. warrants.

d. Applied to the moulds or channels in the pig-bed.

[1685 Plot *Staffordsh.* 162 They make one larger furrow than the rest,..which is for the Sow, from whence they draw two or three and twenty others (like the labells of a file in Heraldry) for the piggs.] 1805 [see Pig-iron 1]. 1856 Richardson *Suppl.* s. v., When the lead is tapped from the smelting furnace, it runs down a straight channel, technically called the *sow*, from which branch off on each side some smaller channels, called *pigs*. 1858 Joynson *Metals* 23 The iron..is..run into rough moulds or channels made in sand, and to which the name of 'pig' is given.

8. In various technical and local uses: **a.** A bundle of hemp-fibre of about 2½ lb. weight. **b.** A block or cube of salt. **c.** A segment of an orange or apple. **d.** See quots. *a* 1843, 1902.

c 1825 Choyce *Log Jack Tar* (1891) 33 This [rock salt] they cut out into square pigs weighing about sixty pounds which they send to Guncho on mules. *a* 1843 in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1851) IV. 417 Your man beat his antagonist by a pig and an apple-pie. *Note.* A pig is still a provincial term for an apple puff. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 57 It [hemp] is then weighed into small parcels called 'pigs', weighing about 2½ lbs. each. 1870 Verney *Lettice Lisle* vi. 75 'What beautiful fruit', said he, beginning to eat the 'pigs' into which she was cutting it [an apple]. 1877 *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. VII. 134/1. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 11 Oct. 8/4 'Pigs in Blankets' the Americans call oysters wrapped in bacon. We..term them 'Angels on Horseback'.

9. In the names of various games.

Pigs in clover, a game which consists in rolling a number of marbles into a recess or pocket in a board by tilting the board itself. *Placing* (or *chalking*) *the pig's eye, putting on the pig's tail*: see quot. 1903.

1898 *Daily News* 3 May 6/2 Those games and pastimes by which the patrons of the Peninsular and Oriental Company are wont to beguile time. Of such are the 'Game of Buckets', 'Playing Bull', 'Placing the Pig's Eye', and the 'Cigarette Race'. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 June 2/2 All those who have played 'Pigs in Clover' will know the exasperating way in which, when you have safely wriggled one pig into position another immediately wriggles itself out. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 4 Feb. 5/1 'Putting on the pig's tail' is a familiar game on board ship. A tailless pig is drawn in chalk upon the deck. Each passenger is blindfolded, turned round three times, and then proceeds to put the tail on the pig—usually yards away from the animal.

III. Proverbial phrases.

10. †**a.** *When the pig is offered, to hold open the poke*: to seize upon one's opportunities. (And variants of this.) **b.** *To buy* (or *sell*) *a pig in a poke* (or *bag*): to buy anything without seeing it or knowing its value. †**c.** *To give any one a pig of his own* (or *another's*) *sow*: (*a*) to give any one a part of his own (or another's) property; (*b*) to pay any one back in his own coin, treat him as he has treated others. **d.** *Please the pigs*: please the fates; if circumstances permit; if all's well. [Here some have suggested a corruption of *pyx* or of *pixies*, but without any historical evidence.] **e.** *To carry pigs to market*: to try to do business or attain to results. *To drive* (or *bring*) *one's pigs to a fine, pretty*, etc. *market*: (usually ironical) to be disappointed or unsuccessful in a venture.

a. c 1530 R. Hilles *Common-pl. Bk.* (1858) 140 When ye proffer the pigge open the poke. 1616 *Withals' Dict.* 579 *Quod datur accipe*, when the pig is offered, hold ope the poake. *a* 1620 Sir T. Throckmorton *Life & Death Sir N. Throckmorton* xci, To profferd Pig each man doth ope his Poke. *b.* 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 139, I will neuer bye the pyg in the poke. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* 201 Buying, as they say, a Pig in a Bag. 1785 *Rolliad* 74 Except, indeed, when he essays to joke; And then his wit is truly pig-in-poke. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cxxxvi. 108 The reason the parliamentary jobber hates the Ballot, is because he does not like buying a pig in a poke. *c.* 1553 Bale *Gardiner's De vera Obed.* G iij, I thought it not mete..to make men thinke I had geuen them a pigge of another mannes sowe. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 155 Syr ye gyue me a pyg of myne owne sowe. 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Chemise*, To giue one a pig of his owne sow; to affoord him helpe out of his owne meanes. 1731 Fielding *Grub St. Op.* III. xiv, If you come to my house I will treat you With a pig of your own sow. *d.* 1702 T. Brown *Lett. fr. Dead* Wks. 1760 II. 198 I'll have one of the wigs to carry into the country with me, an't [*printed* and] please the pigs. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 115 The expression I mean is, *An't please the pigs*, in which .. *pigs* is most assuredly a corruption of *Pyx*. 1800 Southey *Let. to Lieut. Southey* 15 June in *Life* (1850) II. 83. 1825 T. Hook *Say. & Doings* Ser. II. I. 183, I know what I will do, and that is, please the Pix, I'll marry Louisa to her cousin George. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* June 819/1 There I'll be, please the pigs, on Thursday night. *e.* 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xv, Strap.. observed that we had brought our pigs to a fine market. 1771 — *Humph. Cl.* 19 May, Let. ii, Roger may carry his pigs to another market. 1873 *Punch* 21 June 262/2 Government finds that in producing the competition Wallah, it has driven its pigs to a pretty market.

11. In various other phrases and locutions.

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 84 Who that hath either of these pygs in vre, He hath a pyg of the woorse panier sure. 1670 Ray *Prov.* 209 Like Goodyers pig, never well but when he is doing mischief. *Chesh.* 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 62. 3/2 Whom all the Town follow, Like so many St. Anthony's Pigs. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 440 You'd have sworn he had got the wrong pig by the ear. 1808 Scott *Let. to Ellis* 23 Dec. in *Lockhart*, I believe.., that when he [Sir A. Wellesley] found himself superseded [after Vimeiro], he suffered the pigs to run through the business. 1823 Byron *Juan* VII. lxxxiv, Ask the pig who sees the wind! 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v., 'To drive pigs', to snore. 1837 Disraeli *Corr. w. Sister* 21 Nov., Gibson Craig.. rose, stared like a stuck pig, and said nothing. 1845 Mrs. Carlyle *New Lett., to Carlyle* 20 Aug., I 'did intend' that you should have had plenty of Letter to-day, but the pigs have run through it—and be hanged to them. *c* 1860 *Proverb*, Pigs may fly; but they are very unlikely birds. 1903 S. Hedin *Centr. Asia* II. 318 The sleeping men .. went on driving their pigs to market for all they were worth.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (Cf. those in Hog *sb.*[1] VI.)

12. **a.** attributive, as *pig-belly*, *-boy*, *-broth*, *-butcher*, *-eye*, *-feast*, *-hutch*, *-leather*, *-life*, *-man*, *-meat*, *-merchant*, *-pen*, *-philosophy*, *-swill*, *-trough*, *-tub*, *-yard*; from sense **7**, *pig ballast*, *trade*, etc.

1797 S. James *Voy. Arabia* 201 The boat..full of *pig ballast..was always half full of water. 1622 Fletcher & Massinger *Span. Curate* II. i, No man would think a stranger such as I am Should reap any great commodity from his *pigbelly. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* Induct., The language some where sauours of Smithfield, the Booth, and the *Pigbroath, or of prophaneness. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5274/11 A little swarthy Woman, hath small *Pig Eyes. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 520 The mallet-pate, pig-eye Chinese. 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* iv. 127 He lodges to his mind in any *pighutch or doghutch. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 304 His legs..in strong *pig-leather boots. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 666/1 The *pigman ..had caught the five piglings. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 743 It prevented the preservation of meat, and especially of *pig meat. 1895 *N. & Q.* 10th Ser. IV. 512 [In Hants] The spare-rib and griskin of a bacon hog or sow are called pig-meat, whether large or small. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 790 In most cases the infected food has been pig meat. 1853 Hickie tr. *Aristoph.* (1887) I. 33 A *pig-merchant of Megara. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxvii, There are two cow-pens between the main-deck guns.. converted into *pig-pens. 1874 Lisle Carr *Jud. Gwynne* I. i. 8 The *pig-philosophy of 'rest and be thankful'. 1889 A. Sidgwick in *Jrnl. Educ.* Feb. 117 We began with Delectus—an awful institution, no more reading than a *pigtub is food.

b. objective and obj. genitive, as *pig-buyer*, *-dealer*, *-driver*, *-eater*, *-feeder*, *-jobber*, *-killer*, *-stealer*, *-taker*; *pig-breeding*, *-dealing*, *-driving*, *-eating*, *-feeding*, *-keeping*, sbs. and adjs.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Dec. 2/1 Ballybricken is..chiefly remarkable as the place of residence of the *pig-buyers. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 359/2, I also entered into the *pig-dealing line. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* II. v. 57 Like Bartholemew Faire *pig-dressers. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2234/4 John Williams a Welshman, a *Pig driver. 1608 Middleton *Trick to Catch Old One* IV. i, Convey my little *pig-eater out. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 109 Industrious peasants pursuing their morning labours—some milking—some *pig-feeding. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 250 Breadman had been a great *pig-stealer in his day.

c. instrumental, parasynthetic, etc., as *pig-bribed*, *-haunted*; *pig-backed*, *-chested*, *-eyed*, *-footed*, *-haired*, *-jawed*; *pig-fat*, *-proof*, *-tight*, adjs.

1880 Zaehnsdorf *Bookbinding* xi. 42 Nothing can be more annoying than to see books lop-sided, *pig-backed. 1880 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 16/2 The latter animal [a goat] is slightly pig-backed. 1613 Beaum. & Fl. *Coxcomb* v. iii, Why kneel you to such a *pig-bribed fellow? 1895 *Review of Rev.* Aug. 162 A sickly boy, '*pig-chested'. 1835 Booth *Analyt. Dict.* 228 **Pig-eyed* is a rude epithet when speaking of eyes that are small and deeply seated in the head. 1864 Kingsley *Rom. & Teut.* iii. 74 Pig-eyed hideous beings. 1897 *Cavalry Tactics* ii. 8 Not..that the troop horse is useless if he is not *pig fat. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Apr. 272/1 The *pig-footed bandicot is another curious variety seen here. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 12/2 The immense number of wild pigs makes cultivation impracticable without *pig proof fences.

13. Special Comb. (cf. Hog *sb.*[1] 13): **pig brass**, brass as it is cast after the first fusion; **pig-cheer**, viands made from the flesh or viscera of swine; **pig-dog**, a dog used in hunting wild pigs in Australia; **pig-hole**, an aperture in a steel furnace through which fresh supplies of pig-iron may be introduced; **pig-hull**, *dial.* = Pigsty; **pig-lifter**, one employed in moving pig-iron: see quot.; **pig-louse**, the wood-louse or Hog-louse, *Oniscus*; **pig-maker**, a manufacturer of pig-iron; **pig-market**, (*a*) a market held for the purchase and sale of swine; (*b*) a name vulgarly given to the Proscholium or ante-chamber of the Divinity School at Oxford: see quot. 1681; **pig-mould**, one of the channels in a pig-bed; **pig-plate** = Pig-iron 2; **pig-potato**, a small potato used to feed swine = *hog-potato* (Hog *sb.*[1] 13); also *fig.*; **pig-ring**, a ring or strip of metal fixed in the snout of a hog to prevent it from grubbing, a hog-ring; **pig-root** *v.*, to root or grub in the earth like swine; **pig-stone**, a concretion occurring in the intestines of the wild boar; **pig-trotter**, the foot of a pig, as an article of food; †**pig-woman**, a woman who sold roast pig at fairs, etc.; **pig-wool**, the finer hair of the swine, used in making flies for anglers; **pig-yoke**, (*a*) = Hog-yoke; (*b*) a sextant or quadrant (*slang*). See also Pig-bed, etc.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 938 Those who remelt the *pig brass, and are called 'founders'. 1871 *Archæologia* (1873) XLIV. 208 Christmas was formerly, as now, the principal season for '*pig-cheer'. 1845 E. J. Wakefield *Adv. in N. Zealand* II. i. 6 The *pig-dogs are of rather a mongrel breed. 1877 Gillies in *Trans. N. Z. Inst.* X. 321 A pig-dog of the bull-terrier breed. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), **Pighul*, a pig cote or stye. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, **Pig-lifters*, also called 'metal-carriers'.. those who take the pig-iron out of the troughs of sand into which it has been placed to cool, and stack it on the trucks used in conveying it away for sale. 1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 111 It is commonly called *Pig-louse, Wood-louse, Millepede. 1891 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 2/7 *Pigmakers are complaining of the exceedingly high prices of coke. 1681 Wood *Life* 11 Feb. (O. H. S.) II. 517 Note that the Divinity Schoole hath been seldome used since altered and changed (but before 'twas a *pig-market). 1853 E. Bradley *Verd. Green* v, They made their way to the classic 'Pig-market', to wait the arrival of the Vice-Chancellor. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 754 The smelter runs off the lead into the *pig-moulds. 1787 J. Farley *Lond. Art Cookery* (ed. 4) 35 Having spitted your pig, sew it up, and lay it down to a brisk, clear fire, with a *pig-plate hung in the middle of it. 1796 Stedman *Surinam* II. xxvi. 244 These roots are tuberous, flattish, small,..not unlike *pig-potatoes. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xxviii, Not very big or fine, but a second size—a pig-potato, like. 1862 Wilde *Catal. Antiq. in R. Irish Acad.* 18 A small portion had been cut out..to make a *pig-ring. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* xix, *Pig-rooting a man's very prospecting claim, as if it was 'old ground'. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 18/2 The..*pig-trotter women will give you notice when the time is come. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* II. vi, Smoak'd like the back-side of the *Pig-woman's Booth, here. 1892 *Gentlewomen's Bk. Sports* I. 20 His fly-book of silk-bodied, *pig-wool, red or orange feathered flies. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xiv, Old Smallsole could not do better with his '*pig-yoke' and compasses. 1885 *Athenæum* 10 Oct. 468 The pig yoke was a wooden frame which was fastened around the necks of pigs to hinder them from forcing a way through hedges.

b. In names of animals and plants: as **pig-cony**, the guinea-pig; **pig-deer**, the Babiroussa; **pig-face**, **pig's face**, a plant: see quot. 1846; **pig-fish**, a popular name in America and Australia of various fishes; **pig-lily**, a popular name in S. Africa of the Arum lily, *Richardia æthiopica*, the root of which is eaten by porcupines; **pig-mouse**, the water-shrew; **pig-pea**, a variety of field pea. (Cf. Hog *sb.*[1] 13 c, d.)

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 88 Indian little *Pig-cony. I received the picture of this beast from a certain Noble-man. 1834 Ross *Van Diemen's Land Ann.* 133 (Morris) *Pig faces; called by the aborigines..canagong. 1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* 526 The natives of Australia eat the fruit of *M[esembryanthemum] æquilaterale* (Pig-faces, or Canagong). 1898 Morris *Austral Eng.*, Pig-face, Pig-faces, and Pig's face, or Pig's-faces. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Sea-robin*, From the croaking or grunting noise it makes when caught, it is sometimes called *Pig-Fish. 1898 Morris *Austral Eng.*, *Pig-fish*, name given to the fish *Agriopus leucopæcilus*,..in Dunedin; called also

the Leather-jacket...In Sydney it is *Cossyphus unimaculatus*,..a Wrasse, closely related to the Blue-groper. In Victoria, *Heterodontus phillipi*,..the Port Jackson Shark. 1880 *Silver & Co.'s S. Africa* (ed. 3) 148 Associated by name with the Lilies is what is known as the *Pig Lily. 1887 Rider Haggard *Jess* 44 Thousands of white arum lilies,—pig-lilies they call them there. 1905 *Standard* 8 Feb. 2/5 The '*pig mouse' of the cress farmer is the water shrew. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Pease*, The common white pea, the gray pea, the *pig pea, and some other large winter peas.

c. Combinations with *pig's*: as *pig's cheek, cote, eye, fry, hair*; **pig's face**: see *pig-face* in b; **pig's foot**, † (*a*) a dipping-pail used in brewing, and also for carrying dry articles; (*b*) a kind of crowbar; **pig's meat**, food for swine; also *fig.*; **pig's whisper**, (*a*) a very brief space of time (*slang*); (*b*) a low whisper (*dial.*); **pig's whistle**, *U. S. slang* = *pig's whisper* (*a*). Also Pig's-wash.

1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 242 The heads should be cut off one after the other, and eaten as green *pig's-cheek. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xix, With a sleek pale face, small *pig's eyes, and an enormous turban. 1848 Westgartit *Australia Felix* ix. 132 The *pig's face is an extremely common production of the Australian soil. 1467 *Patton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 120 Payd for a *pyggsfote to bare cols, j*. 1790 Pennant *London* (1813) 322 That resistless species of crow, well known to housebreakers by the name of the Pig's-foot. 1894 Du Maurier *Trilby* (1895) 105 His twiddling little footle *pig's-hair brush. 1896 Crockett *Grey Man* xxxv. 233 A pail of *pigs' meat in her hand. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxii, You'll find yourself in bed, in something less than a *pig's whisper. 1883 *Gd. Words* 84 He confided his secret, wrapped up in a pig's whisper to the earth. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3) s.v., 'I'll do so in less than a *pig's whistle'.

Pig (pig), *sb.*[2] Now *Sc.* and *Northumbld.* Forms: 5 **pygg**, 6 **pyg, pigge**, 9 **pigg**, 6- **pig.** [Origin unknown; see also Piggin.]

1. An earthenware pot, pitcher, jar, or other vessel; especially one that has no specific name; a crock. Rarely a vessel of tin or wood (*obs.*).

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 340 Euerilk day .. was broght vnto hym a lofe of bread and a pygg with wyne & a light candyll. 1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 79 Deliuerit be Dene Robert Hog, channoune of Halirudhous, to the Thesaurare, tauld in presens of the Chancellare, Lord Lile..in a pyne pig of tyn. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. xiv. 25 Furth of ane payntit pyg, quhair as he stude, A gret river defundand or a flude. 1588 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II 312, j litle wood coup, j paer of muster quernes of wood, j litle wood pigge, iiij wood dishes, j earthen panne. 1673 *Wedderburn's Vocab.* 13 (Jam.) *Urna*, a pitcher or pig. 1724 in Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 181 A pig, a pot, and a kirn there ben. 1818 Miss Ferrier *Marriage* II. 187, I would send him one of our hams, and a nice little pig of butter. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xlix, It wad be better laid out on yon bonny grassholms, than lying useless here in this auld pigg. 1862 Hislop *Prov. Scot.* 170 She that gangs to the well wi' an ill-will, either the pig breaks or the water will spill.

† b. Applied to a cinerary urn. *Obs.*

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 244 Syne all his bodie brint wes untill ass..Syne in ane pig wounderfullie wes wrocht, Tha war put in and to the tempill brocht. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 346 Ane pig craftely ingravin, in quhilk was found certane bonis wound in silk.

c. A chimney-pot (of earthenware). *rare.*

1822 Galt *Provost* xxiv. 177 Pigs from the lum-heads came rattling down like thunder-claps.

d. Earthenware as a material; also, a pot-sherd or fragment of earthenware such as children use in some games. *Sc. dial.*

1808-18 in Jamieson. *Mod. Sc.* Made o' common pig, not o' cheenie. The wee lassie was playan' wi' her pigs on the grund.

e. *Pigs and whistles*, fragments; trivialities; *to go to pigs and whistles*, to be ruined.

1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 161 Discoursing of their Pigs and whistles, And strange experiments of Muscles [*note*, Pigs and whistles, *Gimcraks*]. 1786 *Hav'st Rig* xlviii. (1801) 18 So he to pigs and whistles went And left the land. 1862 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 125 Curious what a curative effect a railway journey has on me always, while you it makes pigs and whistles of!

2. *Comb.* (all *Sc.*): **pig-ass**, an ass which draws a **pig-cart**, a cart filled with crockery for sale, a mugger's cart; **pig-man**, a seller of crockery, a mugger; **pig-shop**, a crockery shop; **pig-wife**, a female vendor of crockery.

1787 W. Taylor *Poems* 79 Frae Phoebus' beams ye apes retire, Wi' your *Pig-asses. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Oct. 2/1 Sometimes the clanging of a '*pig-cart' bell is heard far down the street. 1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 120 Wallace, Who in a *pig-man's weed, at Bigger Espied all the English league. 1896 'Ian Maclaren' *Kate Carnegie* 226 His father keepit a *pig chop [=shop]. 1787 W. Taylor *Poems* 79 *note*, Some ape Poets may be said rather to lead *Pig Wives' cripple Asses. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 423 Already has the 'Pig Wife's' early care Mark'd out a station, for her crockery ware.

Pig, *v.* [f. Pig *sb.*[1]]

1. Of a sow: To bring forth pigs; to farrow. (Cf. *to child, kid, lamb, foal*, etc.) Also *transf.* and *fig.* a. *intr.*

c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 952 To pygge as a sowe, *pourceler*. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 532 A Sow which hath once pigged. 1660 *Peters Last Will* in *Harl. Misc.* (Park) VII. 135 The bed that Pope Joan pigged in. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 698 A sow..about to pig ..will carry straw in her mouth, and collect it in a heap in some retired corner of a shed.

b. *trans.*

1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 150 When his dame dothe pigge him, [the bore] hath as many teeth as euer he will haue whyles he liueth. 1593 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 199 This is not halfe the littour of inckehornisme, that those foure pages haue pigd. 1699 E. Tyson in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 432 This Monster was pigged alive. 1760 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 117/1 A large sow..has pigged 21 pigs at one litter. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 1194 The litters which are pigged in June..should always be reared.

2. *intr.* To huddle together in a disorderly, dirty, or irregular manner; to herd, lodge, or sleep together, like pigs; to sleep in a place like a pigsty. Also *to pig it.*

1675 Cotton *Scoffer Scoft* 52 When I pig'd with mine own Dad. 1697 Vanbrugh *Provok'd Wife* v. ii. 65 So, now you being as dirty and as nasty as myself, we may go pig together. 1806-7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xiv. i, The only hole in which you can pig for the night. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), 'To *pig* together', to lie, like pigs, two or three together. 1857 *Ecclesiologist* XVIII. 312 The six-and-thirty Irish families who pig in the adjoining alley. 1889 G. Allen *Tents of Shem* ii, You'd have to pig it with the goats and the cattle.

b. *trans.* To crowd (persons) together like pigs.

1882 Schouler *Hist. U. S.* II. 276 Pigging travellers together in the same chamber if not in the same bed. 1882 *Daily News* 20 May 2/2 Women and children were often found in them 'pigged' into small rooms.

† 3. *Glove-making.* To hang many skins together.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 86/2 *Pigging* is hanging of many skins together. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Wet-glover.*

Hence Pi·gging *vbl. sb.*, farrowing; huddling.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 518 An easie and safe pigging. 1898 B. Burleigh *Sirdar & Khalifa* xii. 191 The 'pigging' in Soudan dirt and heat.

Pigage, erron. obs. form of Pygarg.

Pig-back, dial. form of Pick-a-back.

Pi·g-bed. [f. Pig *sb.*[1] + Bed *sb.*]

1. A place where a pig lies, a pigsty, a pig's lair.

1821 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1825) 17 Their dwellings are little better than pig-beds.

2. The bed of sand in which pigs of iron are cast.

1884 Lock *Workshop Rec.* Ser. III. 254/2 The first 2 or 3 cwt. of iron..sometimes will have to be poured into a pig-bed. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 99 On another pig-bed we see the next operation in progress; the men are with sledge-hammers breaking apart the pigs from the sows, and knocking them into separate existence.

3. *Comb.*, as **pig-bedman**: see quot.

1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Pig-bedmen*, term synonymous with 'pig-lifters'.

Pi·g-cote. Also **pigs-cote.** [f. Pig *sb.*[1] + Cote *sb.*[1]] A pig's house or pigsty.

1600 Heywood *2nd Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 94, I will not leane S. Paul or Burgundy A bare pigs-cote to shroud them in. 1605 in Halliwell *Shaks.* (1887) II. 142 Warning to Henry Smyth to plucke downe his pigges-cote which is built nere the chapple wall. 1810 *Hull Improv. Act* 53 Any hogstie or pigscote. 1888 C. Kerry in *Jrnl. Derby Archæol. Soc.* X. 20 A stone from this wall formerly decorated the gable-end of a pig-cote.

attrib. 1865 B. Brierley *Irkdale* I. 144 Throwing his arms upon the pig-cote wall.

Pigdom (pi·gdəm). *nonce-wd.* [f. Pig *sb.*[1] + -dom.] The condition of a pig; the realm of pigs.

1879 Sala *Paris Herself Again* I. iii. 41 Every phase of human hoggishness developed by excess into an unmitigated pigdom is there illustrated. 1884 G. Allen *Philistia* I. 301 No doubt a very refined and cultivated specimen of pigdom.

Pigell, obs. form of Pickle.

Pigeon (pi·dʒən), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 **pejon**, 5-**oun, pegion, -geon, -gon, pyjon**, 5-6 **pygeon**, (6 **pegyn, -gyon**, 6 **pigin, -gen, -gion, pygion, -gon**), 7 **pidgion, pydgion**, (**pigeing**), 7-9 **pidgeon**, 5- **pigeon.** [ME. *pyjon, pejon*, a. OF. *pijon* (13th c.), *pyjoun* young bird, esp. young dove, dove, mod.F. *pigeon* (whence the mod.Eng. spelling), = Pr. *pijon*, Sp. *pichon*, It. *piccione*:—late L. (3rd c.) *pīpiōn-em* (*pīpio*) a young cheeping bird, squab, f. *pīpīre* to chirp, cheep.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

?*c* 1390 *Form of Cury* xlviii. (1780) 29 Peions ystewed. Take peions and stop hem with garlec ypylled and with gode erbes ihewe. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* (E. E. T. S.) 58 Pyionys. *Ibid.* 109 Mynce þe rostid peiouns. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 68 Peions rosted. 1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 399 Item, [my mastyr spent] in vij.[xx] peyre pegones, xj.*s.* viij.*d.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 277/2 A Pigeon, *pipio*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A iv, The mawe of a pegeon. *Ibid.* C viij, The gut of a pegion. 1502 *Will of Moore* (Somerset Ho.), A Welsh pygon. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 911 The pygions, *les pigeons*. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* II. xli. (1541) 31 Pygeons be easily digested. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 68 For kecheynge of pegyns in the nyght. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 168 For breeding of Pigions. 1587 Mascall *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 273 Pigins dung, and hennes or poultry dung. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 5 O ten times faster Venus Pidgions flye. 1663 Pidgeon [see B. 2]. 1808 A. Parsons *Trav.* v. 137 In shooting wild pidgeons.

B. Signification.

I. † 1. A young dove. *Obs.*

(Cf. Suff. dial. *pigeon-gull* = a young gull.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 396/1 Pyione, yonge dove, *columbella*. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 128 A pejon as law doth devyse Sche schuld eke offur as for hur trespace. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 58 Had goten two pygeons [Flemish orig. *twee ionghe duuen*] as they cam first out of her neste. 1530 Palsgr. 254/1 Pygion a byrde, *pigon, colombette*. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 165/34 A Pigion, *pipio*. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 171 Turtle Doues..the olde ones be not so good, as neither the Pigion is. 1601 Holland *Pliny* x. xxxiv. 290 As well the male as the female be carefull of their young pigeons and love them alike.

2. A bird of the family *Columbidæ*, a dove, either wild or domesticated.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 445, vi. peions for a peny, a fatte goos for .ii.*d.*, a pygge for a peny. 1526 Tindale *Luke* ii. 24 A payre off turtle doues or ij yonge pigions [*νεοσσοὺς περιστερων*, pullos columbarum, Wyclif twey culuere briddis]. 1570 B. Googe *Pop. Kingd.* IV. (1880) 53 b, On Whitsunday, whyte Pigeons tame, in strings from heauen flie. 1592 Davies *Immort. Soul* xxxii. xlvii, As Noah's Pigeon, which returned no more. 1663 Pepys *Diary* 19 Oct., The Queene ..was so ill as to be shaved, and pidgeons put to her feet, and to have the extreme unction given her by the priests. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 306 At Modena..pigeons are taught to carry letters to a place appointed, and bring back answers. 1790 *Bystander* 376 The doctor was putting the pigeons to the feet of an old miser. 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1858) I. ix. 578 No Frenchman..could keep pigeons, unless he were a noble.

b. Many varieties and breeds are distinguished, the pigeon being a noted object of fancy breeding; as *Barb* or *Barbary pigeon*, Carrier-pigeon, *homing pigeon, nun pigeon, pouter pigeon, tumbler pigeon*, etc.: among the distinct species are the **bronze-, bronzed-**, or **gold-winged p., crown, crowned**, or **goura p., fruit p., ground p., nutmeg p., partridge p.**, Passenger-p., **rock p., tooth-billed p., wild p., wood-pigeon**: for the more important of which see the qualifying word; cf. also Dove *sb.* 1. Applied also with defining word to other birds, as **Cape, Hill**, or **Mountain pigeon**, a small species of petrel, *Procellaria* or *Daption capensis*, abundant at the Cape of Good Hope; **Diving** or **Sea pigeon**, the Black Guillemot or Dovekie.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 84 The first Diving Pigeon I got..at Spitzbergen. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* I. 261 Pigeons or Doves are of several sorts,..as Wood-pigeons, Rock-pigeons, Stock or Ring-doves, Turtle-doves, Dove-coat-pigeons. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. 89, I found a kind of wild Pidgeons, who built not as Wood Pidgeons in a Tree, but rather as House Pidgeons, in the Holes of the Rocks. 1731 Medley *Kolben's C. G. Hope* II. 158 Call'd at the Cape the Hill or Mount Pigeon. 1819 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* XI. I. 11 Red-Crowned Pigeon (*Columba rubricapilla*)..Native of Antiqua in the Isle of Panay. 1832 J. Bischoff *Van Diemen's Land* II. 31 By far the most beautiful birds in the island..are called bronze-winged pigeons. 1884 'R. Boldrewood' *Melb. Mem.* II The lovely bronze-wing pigeons were plentiful then amid the wild forest tracks of Newtown. 1898 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 2 Chequered blue dragon pigeons.

3. *fig.* † a. A young woman, a girl; a sweetheart; also, a coward. *Obs.*

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 80 *Antaphrasis*, when a word scornefully deliuered, is vnderstood by his contrary, as..of a blacke Moore woman to say: Will yee see a faire pigeon? 1592 Greene *Disput.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 223 [When] they had spent vpon her what they had..then forsooth, she and her yoong Pigion [her daughter] turne them out of doores like prodigall children. 1604 Dekker *Honest Wh.* I. i. Wks. 1873 II. 20 Sure hee's a pigeon, for he has no gall. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 13 He had left her in the Lurch..And under colour of Religion Courted another pretty Pigeon.

b. *slang.* One who lets himself be swindled, esp. in gaming; a simpleton, dupe, gull; esp. in phrase *to pluck a pigeon*, to 'fleece' a person. [= F. *pigeon* in same sense, in allusion to its harmlessness, and to pigeon-catching.]

1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 245 As wily a pigeon, as the cunning Goldsmith, that accused his neighbour, and condemned himselfe. 1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 112 This pigeon being not of full age, could not contract it without the consent of his mother. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* 187 Nor is Sancho behind him for a Pigeon; both deluded commit equall errors. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 47, I was instantly looked up to as an impending pigeon..and every preparation was made for the plucking. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* IV. vii. P 4 A flatterer may play what game he likes against the pigeons of high life! 1862 Thackeray *Four Georges* iv, He was a famous pigeon for the play-men; they lived upon him.

† c. A sharper of a particular kind: see quot. *Obs.* [Allusion to *carrier-pigeon.*]

1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 101 *Pigeons.*—Sharpers who, during the drawing of the lottery, wait ready mounted, near Guildhall, and as soon as the first two or three numbers are drawn, which they receive from a confederate..ride with them..to some distant insurance office..where there is another of the gang, commonly a decent looking woman.. to her he secretly gives the numbers, which she insures for a considerable sum.

4. A flying target, used as a substitute for a real pigeon; also, a toy consisting of an imitation propeller which is made to fly in the air.

Clay pigeon, a saucer of baked clay thrown into the air from a trap, as a mark at shooting-matches.

b. *To fly the blue pigeon* (*Naut. slang*): to heave the deep-sea lead.

1897 Kipling *Captains Courageous* 77 'I'll learn you how to fly the Blue Pigeon. Shooo!'..The lead sang a deep droning song as Tom Platt whirled it round and round.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.* 5. a. attributive, in sense 'of a pigeon', 'of pigeons', as *pigeon-dung, -egg, -gun, -louse, -racing*; 'for, used by, or inhabited by pigeons', as *pigeon-basket, -box, -cote, -hutch, -loft, -room, -roost, -tower*; 'containing or made of pigeons', as *pigeon-pie*; b. objective and obj.

Compositors are jocosely called mokes or donkeys, and pressmen pigs. These nicknames..were well understood in the early part of the last century.

II. Technical uses.

7. An oblong mass of metal, as obtained from the smelting-furnace; an ingot.

In this connexion *sow* is found earlier: viz. of lead 1481, of silver 1590, of iron 1612; *sow-iron* 1608, *sow-metal* 1674. The original differentiation of *sow* and *pig* (if there was any) was prob. in the size, the smaller masses being called *pigs*. The modern explanation, i.e. that the *sow* comes from the main channel, and the *pigs* from derivative channels into which the liquid metal is run from the furnace (applicable only to iron) is a later adaptation of the terms to the development of the iron-industry, of which the earliest indication is in quot. 1686 in d, where however 'sow' and 'piggs' may in themselves refer merely to size.

a. Generally. (Not now of gold or silver.)

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Praise of Hempseed* Wks. III. 65/1 Ships..That bring gold, siluer, many a Sow and Pig. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1873/3, 150 Piggs of Silver. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 312 We return'd for what we had of him some bales of coarse broad cloth,..some piggs of copper. 1836-41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 820 Cast into oblong pieces called pigs, which are broken up, roasted, and melted with a portion of charcoal... Malleability is here conferred upon the copper..by stirring [etc.]. 1868 G. Stephens *Runic Mon.* I. 372 This Pig of Tin is well known and has often been engraved. 1894 *Times* 16 Aug. 6/4 Zinc in blocks or pigs, one cent per pound.

b. Of lead (the earliest use): now usually of a definite weight; see quot. 1823.

1589 J. White in Capt. Smith *Virginia* (1624) 15 We found ..many barres of Iron, two pigs of Lead,..and such like heauie things throwne here and there. *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Scornful Lady* v. ii, Lusty Boys to throw the Sledge, and lift at Pigs of Lead. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 260/2 A Pig or Sow of Lead, is generally about three hundred Pounds apiece. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* I iv, Amongst Lead Merchants it [a Fodder] is nine Pieces or Piggs of Lead. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 405 The moulds..take a charge of metal equal to one hundred and fifty-four pounds; these are called in commerce, pigs, or pigs of lead. 1865 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvi. 206 Inscriptions on pigs of lead, &c. refer to the reigns of Claudius.

c. Of iron (now the chief use): see quots. Also, in mod. use (without *a* or plural), short for *pig-iron*. *Pig of ballast*, a pig of iron (rarely of lead) used as ballast.

1674 Ray *Words, Iron Work* 126 The lesser pieces of 1000 pound or under they call Pigs. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 934 From these Furnaces, they bring their Sows and Pigs of Iron (as they call them) to their Forges. 1769 Gray *Let. to Nicholls* 24 June, The iron is brought in pigs to Milthrop by sea from Scotland, &c. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 218 Pigs of ballast, to sink the lower part. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 82 A pig of iron is three feet and a half in length, and of one hundred pounds weight. 1837 Marryat *Dog-fiend* liv, Get up a pig of ballast. 1866 *Reader* 8 Sept. 278 The changes which have to be effected in the crude cast-iron, called pig, in order to convert it into malleable or bar-iron. 1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.* I. 149 White pig is made with a slag ranging from 40 to 48 per cent. 1883 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 2/6 Metals... Scotch pigs quiet, closing at 47*s.* for m.n. warrants.

d. Applied to the moulds or channels in the pig-bed.

[1685 Plot *Staffordsh.* 162 They make one larger furrow than the rest,..which is for the Sow, from whence they draw two or three and twenty others (like the labells of a file in Heraldry) for the piggs.] 1805 [see Pig-iron 1]. 1856 Richardson *Suppl.* s. v., When the lead is tapped from the smelting furnace, it runs down a straight channel, technically called the *sow*, from which branch off on each side some smaller channels, called *pigs*. 1868 Jovnson *Metals* 23 The iron..is..run into rough moulds or channels made in sand, and to which the name of 'pig' is given.

8. In various technical and local uses: **a.** A bundle of hemp-fibre of about 2½ lb. weight. **b.** A block or cube of salt. **c.** A segment of an orange or apple. **d.** See quots. *a* 1843, 1902.

c 1825 Choyce *Log Jack Tar* (1891) 33 This [rock salt] they cut out into square pigs weighing about sixty pounds which they send to Guacho on mules. *a* 1843 in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1851) IV. 417 Your man beat his antagonist by a pig and an apple-pie. *Note.* A pig is still a provincial term for an apple puff. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 57 It [hemp] is then weighed into small parcels called 'pigs', weighing about 2½ lbs. each. 1870 Verney *Lettice Lisle* vi. 75 'What beautiful fruit', said he, beginning to eat the 'pigs' into which she was cutting it [an apple]. 1877 *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. VII. 134/1. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 11 Oct. 8/4 'Pigs in Blankets' the Americans call oysters wrapped in bacon. We..term them 'Angels on Horseback'.

9. In the names of various games.

Pigs in clover, a game which consists in rolling a number of marbles into a recess or pocket in a board by tilting the board itself. *Placing* (or *chalking*) *the pig's eye, putting on the pig's tail*: see quot. 1903.

1898 *Daily News* 3 May 6/2 Those games and pastimes by which the patrons of the Peninsular and Oriental Company are wont to beguile time. Of such are the 'Game of Buckets', 'Playing Bull', 'Placing the Pig's Eye', and the 'Cigarette Race'. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 June 2/2 All those who have played 'Pigs in Clover' will know the exasperating way in which, when you have safely wriggled one pig into position another immediately wriggles itself out. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 4 Feb. 5/1 'Putting on the pig's tail' is a familiar game on board ship. A tailless pig is drawn in chalk upon the deck. Each passenger is blindfolded, turned round three times, and then proceeds to put the tail on the pig—usually yards away from the animal.

III. Proverbial phrases.

10. †**a.** *When the pig is offered, to hold open the poke*: to seize upon one's opportunities. (And variants of this.) **b.** *To buy* (or *sell*) *a pig in a poke* (or *bag*): to buy anything without seeing it or knowing its value. †**c.** *To give any one a pig of his own* (or *another's*) *sow*: (*a*) to give any one a part of his own (or another's) property; (*b*) to pay any one back in his own coin, treat him as he has treated others. **d.** *Please the pigs*: please the fates; if circumstances permit; if all's well. [Here some have suggested a corruption of *pyx* or of *pixies*, but without any historical evidence.] **e.** *To carry pigs to market*: to try to do business or attain to results. *To drive* (or *bring*) *one's pigs to a fine, pretty*, etc. *market*: (usually ironical) to be disappointed or unsuccessful in a venture.

a. *c* 1530 R. Hilles *Common-pl. Bk.* (1858) 140 When ye proffer the pigge open the poke. 1616 *Withals' Dict.* 579 *Quod datur accipe*, when the pig is offered, hold ope the poake. *a* 1620 Sir T. Throckmorton *Life & Death Sir N. Throckmorton* xci, To profferd Pig each man doth ope his Poke. *b.* 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 139, I will neuer bye the pyg in the poke. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boaystuan's Theat. World* 201 Buying, as they say, a Pig in a Bag. 1785 *Rolliad* 74 Except, indeed, when he essays to joke; And then his wit is truly pig-in-poke. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cxxxvi. 108 The reason the parliamentary jobber hates the Ballot, is because he does not like buying a pig in a poke. *c.* 1553 Bale *Gardiner's De vera Obed.* G iij, I thought it not mete..to make men thinke I had geuen them a pigge of another mannes sowe. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 155 Syr ye gyue me a pyg of myne owne sowe. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Chemise*, To giue one a pig of his owne sow; to affoord him helpe out of his owne meanes. 1731 Fielding *Grub St. Op.* III. xiv, If you come to my house I will treat you With a pig of your own sow. *d.* 1702 T. Brown *Lett. fr. Dead* Wks. 1760 II. 198 I'll have one of the wigs to carry into the country with me, an't [*printed* and] please the pigs. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 115 The expression I mean is, *An't please the pigs*, in which .. *pigs* is most assuredly a corruption of *Pyx*. 1800 Southey *Let. to Lieut. Southey* 15 June in *Life* (1850) II. 83. 1825 T. Hook *Say. & Doings* Ser. II. I. 183, I know what I will do, and that is, please the Pix, I'll marry Louisa to her cousin George. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* June 819/1 There I'll be, please the pigs, on Thursday night. *e.* 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xv, Strap.. observed that we had brought our pigs to a fine market. 1771 — *Humph. Cl.* 19 May, Let. ii, Roger may carry his pigs to another market. 1873 *Punch* 21 June 202/2 Government finds that in producing the competition Wallah, it has driven its pigs to a pretty market.

11. In various other phrases and locutions.

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 84 Who that hath either of these pygs in vre, He hath a pyg of the woorse panier sure. 1670 Ray *Prov.* 209 Like Goodyers pig, never well but when he is doing mischief. *Chesh.* 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 62. 3/2 Whom all the Town follow, Like so many St. Anthony's Pigs. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 440 You'd have sworn he had got the wrong pig by the ear. 1808 Scott *Let. to Ellis* 23 Dec. in *Lockhart*, I believe.., that when he [Sir A. Wellesley] found himself superseded [after Vimeiro], he suffered the pigs to run through the business. 1823 Byron *Juan* VII. lxxxiv, Ask the pig who sees the wind! 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v., 'To drive pigs', to snore. 1837 Disraeli *Corr. w. Sister* 21 Nov., Gibson Craig .. rose, stared like a stuck pig, and said nothing. 1845 Mrs. Carlyle *New Lett., to Carlyle* 20 Aug., I 'did intend' that you should have had plenty of Letter to-day, but the pigs have run through it—and be hanged to them. *c* 1860 *Proverb*, Pigs may fly; but they are very unlikely birds. 1903 S. Hedin *Centr. Asia* II. 318 The sleeping men .. went on driving their pigs to market for all they were worth.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (Cf. those in Hog *sb.*[1] VI.)

12. **a.** attributive, as *pig-belly*, *-boy*, *-broth*, *-butcher*, *-eye*, *-feast*, *-hutch*, *-leather*, *-life*, *-man*, *-meat*, *-merchant*, *-pen*, *-philosophy*, *-swill*, *-trough*, *-tub*, *-yard*; from sense **7**, *pig ballast*, *trade*, etc.

1797 S. James *Voy. Arabia* 201 The boat..full of *pig ballast..was always half full of water. 1622 Fletcher & Massinger *Span. Curate* II. i, No man would think a stranger such as I am Should reap any great commodity from his *pigbelly. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* Induct., The language some where saiours of Smithfield, the Booth, and the *Pighroath, or of prophaneness. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5274/11 A little swarthy Woman, hath small *Pig Eyes. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 520 The mallet-pate, pig-eye Chinese. 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* iv. 127 He lodges to his mind in any *pighutch or doghutch. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 304 His legs..in strong *pig-leather boots. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 666/1 The *pigman ..had caught the five piglings. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 743 It prevented the preservation of meat, and especially of *pig meat. 1895 *N. & Q.* 10th Ser. IV. 512 [In Hants] The spare-rib and griskin of a bacon hog or sow are called pig-meat, whether large or small. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 790 In most cases the infected food has been pig meat. 1853 Hickie tr. *Aristoph.* (1887) I. 33 A *pig-merchant of Megara. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxvii, There are two cow-pens between the main-deck guns..converted into *pig-pens. 1874 Lisle Carr *Jud. Gwynne* I. i. 8 The *pig-philosophy of 'rest and be thankful'. 1889 A. Sidgwick in *Jrnl. Educ.* Feb. 117 We began with Delectus—an awful institution, no more reading than a *pigtub is food.

b. objective and obj. genitive, as *pig-buyer*, *-dealer*, *-driver*, *-eater*, *-feeder*, *-jobber*, *-killer*, *-stealer*, *-taker*; *pig-breeding*, *-dealing*, *-driving*, *-eating*, *-feeding*, *-keeping*, sbs. and adjs.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Dec. 2/1 Ballybricken is..chiefly remarkable as the place of residence of the *pig-buyers. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 359/2, I also entered into the *pig-dealing line. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* II. v. 57 Like Bartholemew Faire *pig-dressers. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2234/4 John Williams a Welshman, a *Pig driver. 1608 Middleton *Trick to Catch Old One* IV. i, Convey my little *pig-eater out. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 109 Industrious peasants pursuing their morning labours—some milking—some *pig-feeding. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 250 Breadman had been a great *pig-stealer in his day.

c. instrumental, parasynthetic, etc., as *pig-bribed*, *-haunted*; *pig-backed*, *-chested*, *-eyed*, *-footed*, *-haired*, *-jawed*; *pig-fat*, *-proof*, *-tight*, adjs.

1880 Zaehnsdorf *Bookbinding* xi. 42 Nothing can be more annoying than to see books lop-sided, *pig-backed. 1880 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 16/2 The latter animal [a goat] is slightly pig-backed. 1613 Beaum. & Fl. *Coxcomb* v. iii, Why kneel you to such a *pig-bribed fellow? 1895 *Review of Rev.* Aug. 162 A sickly boy, ''pig-chested'. 1835 Booth *Analyt. Dict.* 228 **Pig-eyed* is a rude epithet when speaking of eyes that are small and deeply seated in the head. 1864 Kingsley *Rom. & Teut.* iii. 74 Pig-eyed hideous beings. 1897 *Cavalry Tactics* ii. 8 Not..that the troop horse is useless if he is not *pig fat. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Apr. 272/1 The *pig-footed bandicot is another curious variety seen here. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 12/2 The immense number of wild pigs makes cultivation impracticable without *pig proof fences.

13. Special Comb. (cf. Hog *sb.*[1] 13): **pig brass**, brass as it is cast after the first fusion; **pig-cheer**, viands made from the flesh or viscera of swine; **pig-dog**, a dog used in hunting wild pigs in Australia; **pig-hole**, an aperture in a steel furnace through which fresh supplies of pig-iron may be introduced; **pig-hull**, *dial.* = Pigsty; **pig-lifter**, one employed in moving pig-iron: see quot.; **pig-louse**, the wood-louse or Hog-louse, *Oniscus*; **pig-maker**, a manufacturer of pig-iron; **pig-market**, (*a*) a market held for the purchase and sale of swine; (*b*) a name vulgarly given to the Proscholium or ante-chamber of the Divinity School at Oxford: see quot. 1681; **pig-mould**, one of the channels in a pig-bed; **pig-plate** = Pig-iron 2; **pig-potato**, a small potato used to feed swine = *hog-potato* (Hog *sb.*[1] 13); also *fig.*; **pig-ring**, a ring or strip of metal fixed in the snout of a hog to prevent it from grubbing, a hog-ring; **pig-root** *v.*, to root or grub in the earth like swine; **pig-stone**, a concretion occurring in the intestines of the wild boar; **pig-trotter**, the foot of a pig, as an article of food; † **pig-woman**, a woman who sold roast pig at fairs, etc.; **pig-wool**, the finer hair of the swine, used in making flies for anglers; **pig-yoke**, (*a*) = Hog-yoke; (*b*) a sextant or quadrant (*slang*). See also Pig-bed, etc.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 938 Those who remelt the *pig brass, and are called 'founders'. 1871 *Archæologia* (1873) XLIV. 208 Christmas was formerly, as now, the principal season for '*pig-cheer'. 1845 E. J. Wakefield *Adv. in N. Zealand* II. i. 6 The *pig-dogs are of rather a mongrel breed. 1877 Cillies in *Trans. N. Z. Inst.* X. 321 A pig-dog of the bull-terrier breed. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), **Pighul*, a pig cote or stye. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, **Pig-lifters*, also called 'metal-carriers'.. those who take the pig-iron out of the troughs of sand into which it has been placed to cool, and stack it on the trucks used in conveying it away for sale. 1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 111 It is commonly called *Pig-louse, Wood-louse, Millepede. 1891 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 2/7 *Pigmakers are complaining of the exceedingly high prices of coke. 1681 Wood *Life* 11 Feb. (O. H. S.) II. 517 Note that the Divinity Schoole hath been seldome used since altered and changed (but before 'twas a *pig-market). 1853 E. Bradley *Verd. Green* v, They made their way to the classic 'Pig-market', to wait the arrival of the Vice-Chancellor. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 754 The smelter runs off the lead into the *pig-moulds. 1787 J. Farley *Lond. Art Cookery* (ed. 4) 35 Having spitted your pig, sew it up, and lay it down to a brisk, clear fire, with a *pig-plate hung in the middle of it. 1796 Stedman *Surinam* II. xxvi. 244 These roots are tuberous, flattish, small,..not unlike *pig-potatoes. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xxviii, Not very big or fine, but a second size—a pig-potato, like. 1862 Wilde *Catal. Antiq. in R. Irish Acad.* 18 A small portion had been cut out..to make a *pig-ring. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* xix, *Pig-rooting a man's very prospecting claim, as if it was 'old ground'. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 18/2 The..*pig-trotter women will give you notice when the time is come. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* II. vi, Smoak'd like the back-side of the *Pig-woman's Booth, here. 1892 *Gentlewomen's Bk. Sports* I. 20 His fly-book of silk-bodied, *pig-wool, red or orange feathered flies. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xiv, Old Smallsole could not do better with his '*pig-yoke' and compasses. 1885 *Athenæum* 10 Oct. 468 The pig yoke was a wooden frame which was fastened around the necks of pigs to hinder them from forcing a way through hedges.

b. In names of animals and plants: as **pig-cony**, the guinea-pig; **pig-deer**, the Babiroussa; **pig-face**, **pig's face**, a plant: see quot. 1846; **pig-fish**, a popular name in America and Australia of various fishes; **pig-lily**, a popular name in S. Africa of the Arum lily, *Richardia æthiopica*, the root of which is eaten by porcupines; **pig-mouse**, the water-shrew; **pig-pea**, a variety of field pea. (Cf. Hog *sb.*[1] 13 c, d.)

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 88 Indian little *Pig-cony. I received the picture of this beast from a certain Noble-man. 1834 Ross *Van Diemen's Land Ann.* 133 (Morris) *Pig faces; called by the aborigines..canagong. 1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* 526 The natives of Australia eat the fruit of *M[esembryanthemum] æquilaterale* (Pig-faces, or Canagong). 1898 Morris *Austral Eng.*, Pig-face, Pig-faces, and Pig's face, or Pig's-faces. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Sea-robin*, From the croaking or grunting noise it makes when caught, it is sometimes called *Pig-Fish. 1898 Morris *Austral Eng.*, *Pig-fish*, name given to the fish *Agriopus leucopœcilus*,..in Dunedin; called also

the Leather-jacket...In Sydney it is *Cossyphus unimaculatus*,..a Wrasse, closely related to the Blue-groper. In Victoria, *Heterodontus phillipi*,..the Port Jackson Shark. 1880 *Silver & Co.'s S. Africa* (ed. 3) 148 Associated by name with the Lilies is what is known as the *Pig Lily. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* 44 Thousands of white arum lilies,—pig-lilies they call them there. 1905 *Standard* 8 Feb. 2/5 The '*pig mouse' of the cress farmer is the water shrew. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Pease*, The common white pea, the gray pea, the *pig pea, and some other large winter peas.

c. Combinations with *pig's*: as *pig's cheek, cote, eye, fry, hair*; **pig's face**: see *pig-face* in b; **pig's foot**, †(*a*) a dipping-pail used in brewing, and also for carrying dry articles; (*b*) a kind of crow-bar; **pig's meat**, food for swine; also *fig.*; **pig's whisper**, (*a*) a very brief space of time (*slang*); (*b*) a low whisper (*dial.*); **pig's whistle**, *U. S. slang* = *pig's whisper* (*a*). Also PIG'S-WASH.

1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 242 The heads should be cut off one after the other, and eaten as green *pig's-cheek. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xix, With a sleek pale face, small *pig's eyes, and an enormous turban. 1848 WESTGARTH *Australia Felix* ix. 132 The *pig's face is an extremely common production of the Australian soil. 1467 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 120 Payd for a *pyggsfote to bare cols, j^d. 1790 PENNANT *London* (1813) 322 That resistless species of crow, well known to housebreakers by the name of the Pig's-foot. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* (1895) 105 His twiddling little footle *pig's-hair brush. 1896 CROCKETT *Grey Man* xxxv. 233 A pail of *pigs' meat in her hand. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxii, You'll find yourself in bed, in something less than a *pig's whisper. 1883 *Gd. Words* 84 He confided his secret, wrapped up in a pig's whisper to the earth. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3) s. v., 'I'll do so in less than a *pig's whistle'.

Pig (pig), *sb.*[2] Now *Sc.* and *Northumbld.* Forms: 5 **pygg**, 6 **pyg, pigge**, 9 **pigg**, 6– **pig**. [Origin unknown; see also PIGGIN.]

1. An earthenware pot, pitcher, jar, or other vessel; especially one that has no specific name; a crock. Rarely a vessel of tin or wood (*obs.*).

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 340 Euerilk day .. was broght vnto hym a lofe of bread and a pygg with wyne & a light candyll. 1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 79 Deliuerit be Dene Robert Hog, channoune of Halirudhous, to the Thesaurare, tauld in presens of the Chancellare, Lord Lile..in a pyne pig of tyn. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xiv. 25 Furth of ane payntit pyg, quhair as he stude, A gret river defundand or a flude. 1588 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II 312, j litle wood coup, j paer of muster quernes of wood, j litle wood pigge, iiij wood dishes, j earthen panne. 1673 *Wedderburn's Vocab.* 13 (Jam.) *Urna*, a pitcher or pig. 1724 in Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 181 A pig, a pot, and a kirn there ben. 1818 Miss FERRIER *Marriage* II. 187, I would send him one of our hams, and a nice little pig of butter. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlix, It wad be better laid out on yon bonny grass-holms, than lying useless here in this auld pigg. 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 170 She that gangs to the well wi' an ill-will, either the pig breaks or the water will spill.

†b. Applied to a cinerary urn. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 244 Syne all his bodie brint wes untill ass..Syne in ane pig wounderfullie wes wrocht, Tha war put in and to the tempill brocht. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 346 Ane pig craftely ingravin, in quhilk was found certane bonis wound in silk.

c. A chimney-pot (of earthenware). *rare.*

1822 GALT *Provost* xxiv. 177 Pigs from the lum-heads came rattling down like thunder-claps.

d. Earthenware as a material; also, a pot-sherd or fragment of earthenware such as children use in some games. *Sc. dial.*

1808–18 in JAMIESON. *Mod. Sc.* Made o' common pig, not o' cheenie. The wee lassie was playan' wi' her pigs on the grund.

e. *Pigs and whistles*, fragments; trivialities; *to go to pigs and whistles*, to be ruined.

1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 161 Discoursing of their Pigs and whistles, And strange experiments of Museles [*note*, Pigs and whistles, *Gimcraks*]. 1786 *Har'st Rig* xlviii. (1801) 18 So be to pigs and whistles went And left the land. 1862 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 125 Curious what a curative effect a railway journey has on me always, while you it makes pigs and whistles of!

2. *Comb.* (all *Sc.*): **pig-ass**, an ass which draws a **pig-cart**, a cart filled with crockery for sale, a mugger's cart; **pig-man**, a seller of crockery, a mugger; **pig-shop**, a crockery shop; **pig-wife**, a female vendor of crockery.

1787 W. TAYLOR *Poems* 79 Frae Phoebus' beams ye apes retire, Wi' your *Pig-asses. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Oct. 2/1 Sometimes the clanging of a '*pig-cart' bell is heard far down the street. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 120 Wallace, Who in a *pig-man's weed, at Bigger Espied all the English leagure. 1896 'IAN MACLAREN' *Kate Carnegie* 226 His father keepit a *pig chop [=shop]. 1787 W. TAYLOR *Poems* 79 *note*, Some ape Poets may be said rather to lead *Pig Wives' cripple Asses. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 423 Already has the 'Pig Wife's' early care Mark'd out a station, for her crockery ware.

Pig, *v.* [f. PIG *sb.*[1]]

1. Of a sow: To bring forth pigs; to farrow. (Cf. *to child, kid, lamb, foal*, etc.) Also *transf.* and *fig.* a. *intr.*

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 952 To pygge as a sowe, *pourceler.* 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 532 A Sow which hath once pigged. 1660 *Peters Last Will* in *Harl. Misc.* (Park) VII. 135 The bed that Pope Joan pigged in. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 698 A sow..about to pig ..will carry straw in her mouth, and collect it in a heap in some retired corner of a shed.

b. *trans.*

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 150 When his dame dothe pigge him, [the bore] hath as many teeth as euer he will haue whyles he liueth. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 199 This is not halfe the littour of inckehornisme, that those foure pages haue pigd. 1699 E. TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 432 This Monster was pigged alive. 1760 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 117/1 A large sow..has pigged 21 pigs at one litter. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1194 The litters which are pigged in June..should always be reared.

2. *intr.* To huddle together in a disorderly, dirty, or irregular manner; to herd, lodge, or sleep together, like pigs; to sleep in a place like a pigsty. Also *to pig it.*

1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 52 When I pig'd with mine own Dad. 1697 VANBRUGH *Provok'd Wife* v. ii. 65 So, now you being as dirty and as nasty as myself, we may go pig together. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xiv. i, The only hole in which you can pig for the night. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), 'To *pig* together', to lie, like pigs, two or three together. 1857 *Ecclesiologist* XVIII. 312 The six-and-thirty Irish families who pig in the adjoining alley. 1889 G. ALLEN *Tents of Shem* ii, You'd have to pig it with the goats and the cattle.

b. *trans.* To crowd (persons) together like pigs.

1882 SCHOULER *Hist. U. S.* II. 276 Pigging travellers together in the same chamber if not in the same bed. 1882 *Daily News* 20 May 2/2 Women and children were often found in them 'pigged' into small rooms.

†3. *Glove-making.* To hang many skins together.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 86/2 *Pigging* is hanging of many skins together. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* s. v. *Wet-glover.*

Hence **Pi·gging** *vbl. sb.*, farrowing; huddling.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 518 An easie and safe pigging. 1898 B. BURLEIGH *Sirdar & Khalifa* xii. 191 The 'pigging' in Soudan dirt and heat.

Pigage, erron. obs. form of PYGARG.

Pig-back, dial. form of PICK-A-BACK.

Pi·g-bed. [f. PIG *sb.*[1] + BED *sb.*]

1. A place where a pig lies, a pigsty, a pig's lair.

1821 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1825) 17 Their dwellings are little better than pig-beds.

2. The bed of sand in which pigs of iron are cast.

1884 LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. III. 254/2 The first 2 or 3 cwt. of iron..sometimes will have to be poured into a pig-bed. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 99 On another pig-bed we see the next operation in progress; the men are with sledge-hammers breaking apart the pigs from the sows, and knocking them into separate existence.

3. *Comb.*, as **pig-bedman**: see quot.

1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Pig-bedmen*, term synonymous with 'pig-lifters'.

Pi·g-cote. Also **pigs-cote.** [f. PIG *sb.*[1] + COTE *sb.*[1]] A pig's house or pigsty.

1600 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 94, I will not leaue S. Paul or Burgundy A bare pigs-cote to shroud them in. 1605 in Halliwell *Shaks.* (1887) II. 142 Warning to Henry Smyth to plucke downe his pigges-cote which is built nere the chapple wall. 1810 *Hull Improv. Act* 53 Any hogstie or pigscote. 1888 C. KERRY in *Trnl. Derby Archæol. Soc.* X. 20 A stone from this wall formerly decorated the gable-end of a pig-cote.

attrib. 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 144 Throwing his arms upon the pig-cote wall.

Pigdom (pi·gdəm). *nonce-wd.* [f. PIG *sb.*[1] + -DOM.] The condition of a pig; the realm of pigs.

1879 SALA *Paris Herself Again* I. iii. 41 Every phase of human hoggishness developed by excess into an unmitigated pigdom is there illustrated. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 301 No doubt a very refined and cultivated specimen of pigdom.

Pigell, obs. form of PICKLE.

Pigeon (pi·dʒən), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **pejon**, 5-**oun, pegion, -geon, -gon, pyjon**, 5–6 **pygeon**, (6 **pegyn, -gyon**, 6 **pigin, -gen, -gion, pygion, -gon**), 7 **pidgion, pydgion, (pigeing)**, 7–9 **pidgeon**, 5– **pigeon**. [ME. *pyjon, pejon*, a. OF. *pijon* (13th c.), *pyjoun* young bird, esp. young dove, dove, mod.F. *pigeon* (whence the mod.Eng. spelling), =Pr. *pijon*, Sp. *pichon*, It. *piccione*:—late L. (3rd c.) *pīpiōn-em* (*pīpio*) a young cheeping bird, squab, f. *pīpīre* to chirp, cheep.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

?*c* 1390 *Form of Cury* xlviii. (1780) 29 Peions ystewed. Take peions and stop hem with garlee ypylled and with gode erbes ihewe. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* (E. E. T. S.) 58 Pyionys. *Ibid.* 109 Mynce þe rostid peiouns. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 68 Peions rosted. 1467 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 399 Item, [my mastyr spent] in vij.[xx] peyre pegones, xj.*s.* viij.*d.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 277/2 A Pigeon, *pipio.* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A iv, The mawe of a pegeon. *Ibid.* C viij, The gut of a pegion. 1502 *Will of Moore* (Somerset Ho.), A Welsh pygon. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 911 The pygions, *les pigeons.* 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. xli. (1541) 31 Pygeons be easily digested. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 68 For kecheynge of pegyns in the nyght. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 168 For breeding of Pigions. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 273 Pigins dung, and hennes or poultry dung. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 5 O ten times faster Venus Pidgions flye. 1663 Pidgeon [see B. 2]. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* v. 137 In shooting wild pidgeons.

B. Signification.

I. †1. A young dove. *Obs.*

(Cf. Suff. dial. *pigeon-gull* = a young gull.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 396/1 Pyione, yonge dove, *columbella.* 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 128 A pejon as law doth devyse Sche schuld eke offur as for hur trespace. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 58 Had goten two pygeons [Flemish orig. *twee ionghe duuen*] as they cam first out of her neste. 1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Pygion a byrde, *pigon, colombette.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 165/34 A Pigion, *pipio.* 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 171 Turtle Doues..the olde ones be not so good, as neither the Pigion is. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* X. XXXIV. 290 As well the male as the female be carefull of their young pigeons and love them alike.

2. A bird of the family *Columbidæ*, a dove, either wild or domesticated.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 445, vi. peions for a peny, a fatte goos for .ii.*d.*, a pygge for a peny. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* ii. 24 A payre off turtle doues or ij yonge pigions [*νεοσσοὺς περιστερῶν*, pullos columbarum, WYCLIF twey culuere briddis]. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* IV. (1880) 53 b, On Whitsunday, whyte Pigeons tame, in strings from heauen flie. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* XXXII. xlvii, As Noah's Pigeon, which returned no more. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 19 Oct., The Queene ..was so ill as to be shaved, and pidgeons put to her feet, and to have the extreme unction given her by the priests. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 306 At Modena..pigeons are taught to carry letters to a place appointed, and bring back answers. 1790 *Bystander* 376 The doctor was putting the pigeons to the feet of an old miser. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1858) I. ix. 578 No Frenchman..could keep pigeons, unless he were a noble.

b. Many varieties and breeds are distinguished, the pigeon being a noted object of fancy breeding; as *Barb* or *Barbary pigeon*, CARRIER-PIGEON, *homing pigeon, nun pigeon, pouter pigeon, tumbler pigeon*, etc.: among the distinct species are the **bronze-, bronzed-**, or **gold-winged p.**, **crown, crowned**, or **goura p.**, **fruit p.**, **ground p.**, **nutmeg p.**, **partridge p.**, PASSENGER-P., **rock p.**, **tooth-billed p.**, **wild p.**, **wood-pigeon**: for the more important of which see the qualifying word; cf. also DOVE *sb.* 1. Applied also with defining word to other birds, as **Cape, Hill**, or **Mountain pigeon**, a small species of petrel, *Procellaria* or *Daption capensis*, abundant at the Cape of Good Hope; **Diving** or **Sea pigeon**, the Black Guillemot or DOVEKIE.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 84 The first Diving Pigeon I got..at Spitzbergen. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* I. 261 Pigeons or Doves are of several sorts,..as Wood-pigeons, Rock-pigeons, Stock or Ring-doves, Turtle-doves, Dove-coat-pigeons. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 89, I found a kind of wild Pidgeons, who built not as Wood Pidgeons in a Tree, but rather as House Pidgeons, in the Holes of the Rocks. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's C. G. Hope* II. 158 Call'd at the Cape the Hill or Mount Pigeon. 1819 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* XI. I. 17 Red-Crowned Pigeon (*Columba rubricapilla*)..Native of Antiqua in the Isle of Panay. 1832 J. BISCHOFF *Van Diemen's Land* II. 31 By far the most beautiful birds in the island..are called bronze-winged pigeons. 1884 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Melb. Mem.* II The lovely bronze-wing pigeons were plentiful then amid the wild forest tracks of Newtown. 1898 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 2 Chequered blue dragon pigeons.

3. *fig.* †a. A young woman, a girl; a sweetheart; also, a coward. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 80 *Antaphrasis*, when a word scornefully deliuered, is vnderstood by his contrary, as..of a blacke Moore woman to say: Will yee see a faire pigeon? 1592 GREENE *Disput.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 223 [When] they had spent vpon her what they had..then forsooth, she and her yoong Pigion [her daughter] turne them out of doores like prodigall children. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* I. i. Wks. 1873 II. 20 Sure hee's a pigeon, for he has no gall. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 13 He had left her in the Lurch..And under colour of Religion Courted another pretty Pigeon.

b. *slang.* One who lets himself be swindled, esp. in gaming; a simpleton, dupe, gull; esp. in phrase *to pluck a pigeon*, to 'fleece' a person. [= F. *pigeon* in same sense, in allusion to its harmlessness, and to pigeon-catching.]

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 245 As wily a pigeon, as the cunning Goldsmith, that accused his neighbour, and condemned himselfe. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 112 This pigeon being not of full age, could not contract it without the consent of his mother. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* 187 Nor is Sancho behind him for a Pigeon; both deluded commit equall errors. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 47, I was instantly looked up to as an impending pigeon..and every preparation was made for the plucking. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IV. vii. P 4 A flatterer may play what game he likes against the pigeons of high life! 1862 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iv, He was a famous pigeon for the play-men; they lived upon him.

†c. A sharper of a particular kind: see quot. *Obs.* [Allusion to *carrier-pigeon.*]

1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 101 *Pigeons.*—Sharpers who, during the drawing of the lottery, wait ready mounted, near Guildhall, and as soon as the first two or three numbers are drawn, which they receive from a confederate..ride with them..to some distant insurance office..where there is another of the gang, commonly a decent looking woman.. to her he secretly gives the numbers, which she insures for a considerable sum.

4. A flying target, used as a substitute for a real pigeon; also, a toy consisting of an imitation propeller which is made to fly in the air.

Clay pigeon, a saucer of baked clay thrown into the air from a trap, as a mark at shooting-matches.

b. *To fly the blue pigeon* (*Naut. slang*): to heave the deep-sea lead.

1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 77 'I'll learn you how to fly the Blue Pigeon. Shooo!'..The lead sang a deep droning song as Tom Platt whirled it round and round.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.* 5. a. attributive, in sense 'of a pigeon', 'of pigeons', as *pigeon-dung, -egg, -gun, -louse, -racing*; 'for, used by, or inhabited by pigeons', as *pigeon-basket, -box, -cote, -hutch, -loft, -room, -roost, -tower*; 'containing or made of pigeons', as *pigeon-pie*; b. objective and obj.

gen., as *pigeon-eating, -feeder, -keeper, -killer, -shooter, -shooting*; **c.** instrumental, as *pigeon-haunted* adj.; **d.** similative, as *pigeon-tinted* adj.

1750 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1887 II. 206, I had .. nailed against the wall of my house a *pigeon-box that would hold six pair. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 402 There was Wheat, steeped in Water..mixed with *Pigeon-Dung. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 77 Thou balfpenny purse of wit, thou *Pidgeon-egge of discretion. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 258 The *pigeon-feeder fills his own mouth with a watery mixture of canary-seeds and vetch seeds. 1892 GREENER *Breech-Loader* 131 Nor is it assumed that they alone can make good shooting *pigeon-guns. 1842 SIR A. DE VERE *Song of Faith* 207 *Pigeon-haunted chestnuts musical. 1844 *Zoologist* II. 453 A *pigeon-hutch fastened against one of the walls. 1879 L. WRIGHT (*title*) Practical *Pigeon Keeper. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XV. 220 Thus from th' Idæan height, Like air's swift *pigeon-killer, stoop'd the far-shot God of light. 1735 J. MOORE *Columbarium* 3 A *Pigeon Loft ought to be built to the South or South-west. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 41 (1754) 217 Built in the form of *pidgeon-pye, A house there is for rooks to lie And roost in. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 May 10/1 We gather that *pigeon-racing is now almost a national sport. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 29 Like to a martyr'd Abbeys courser doom, Devoutly alter'd to a *Pigeon room. 1793 *Sporting Mag.* Feb. 251 *Pigeon-shooting. Embellished with a beautiful Representation of a Pigeon Shooting Match. 1892 GREENER *Breech-Loader* ix. 234 Pigeon-shooting, against the practice of which many sportsmen protest..is of lowly origin. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 269 Dechney..abounds in *pigeon-towers.

6. Special Combs.: **pigeon-cherry** = *pin-cherry* (PIN *sb.* 13); †**pigeon-diver**, the Black Guillemot or Dovekie; **pigeon-express** = *pigeon-post*; **pigeon-fancier**, one who keeps and breeds fancy pigeons; so **pigeon-fancy**, **-fancying**; **pigeon-fieldfare**, the fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*, or a variety of it; **pigeon-flyer**, one who lets homing pigeons fly, or takes part in pigeon-races; so **pigeon-flying**; †**pigeon-foot** = *pigeon's foot*: see b; **pigeon-goose**, an Australian goose, *Cereopsis novæ hollandiæ*, having a remarkably large cere; the Cape-Barren Goose; **pigeon-grass**, (*U. S.*) a name of the grass *Setaria glauca*; **pigeon-guillemot**, *Cepphus columba*, a sea-fowl of the North Pacific; **pigeon-hearted** *a.*, faint-hearted, timid, chicken-hearted; †**pigeon-livered** *a.*, meek, gentle; **pigeon man**, see quot.; **pigeon marl**, dove-coloured marl, columbine marl; **pigeon-match**, a match at shooting pigeons released from traps at a fixed distance from the competitors; **pigeon-pair**, boy and girl twins; also, a family consisting of a son and daughter only; so called from a pigeon's brood, which usually consists of a male and female; **pigeon-post**, the conveyance of letters or dispatches by homing pigeons; **pigeon-poult**, the young of a pigeon; **pigeon ruby** = *pigeon's blood* (see b); **pigeon salt**, see quot.; **pigeon-shot**, one skilled in pigeon-shooting; **pigeon-tail**, an American name of the pintail duck (*Dafila acuta*); **pigeon-tick**, see quot.; **pigeon-woodpecker**, (*U. S.*) = FLICKER.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 83 The *Pigeon-diver.. one of the beautifullest birds of Spitzbergen. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxxii, You were quite a *pigeon-fancier. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Sept. 7/3 A well-known homer pigeon-fancier. 1879 L. WRIGHT *Pract. Pigeon Keeper* v, It is almost impossible to make any real mark in the *pigeon-fancy without exhibiting in some form. *Ibid.* ix, The almond Tumbler..has done more to raise the tone of pigeon-fancy than any other breed. *a* 1845 BABHAM *Cousin Nicholas* xxiv, A flight of *pigeon-fieldfares .. alighted among the berries of the shrubbery. 1879 FABRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 124 For membership of the Sanhedrim..a man must not be a dicer, usurer, *pigeon-flyer, or dealer in the produce of the Sabbatical year. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 2/3 [Places] in which *pigeon-flying is a sport more honoured in the breach than the observance. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, *Pigeon foot (an herb), *Geranium, pes columbinus*. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Cereopsis*, There is but one species..called the *pigeon-goose. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* III. iv, I never saw such *pigeon-hearted people! 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxii, This fellow is pigeon-hearted, and light-headed. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 603 But I am *Pigeon-Liuer'd, and lacke Gall To make oppression bitter. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Dec. 12/2 Those London Stock Exchange celebrities of the thirties, the '*pigeon men'. They established a service of pigeons between London and Paris. 1601 *Pigeon marle [see COLUMBINE *a.* 3]. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 32 Columbine or Pidgeon Marle lies in lumpes and cloddes. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 377 The auger brought up marle..some of it mixed with blue veins (which I will here call pigeon marle). 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 140 A *pigeon match for a stake of 200 guineas. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Pigeon-pair. 1900 in *Eng. Dial. Diet.* 1873 LYTTON *Parisians* XII. xv, We learnt that through a *pigeon-post. 1892 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 5/5 The Caliphs made the pigeon post a regular institution in the Nile delta. *Ibid.*, There were six pigeon-posts between Cairo and Damascus, and ten between the latter city and Bchnessa. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Nov. 7/2 In the pigeon-post message of Friday no reference to the use of infantry is made. 1885 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* II. 50 On the night of the consummation they cut the throat of a *pigeon-poult. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 6/2 Colour shades ranging from..pale rose to intense *pigeon ruby red. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1063 A fift sort is *Pigeon Salt, which is nothing but the Brine running out through the crack of a Phat, and hardens to a clod on the outside over the fire. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Nov. 3/1 A sportsman of renown in many branches, especially as a '*pigeon-shot'. 1902 WEBSTER Suppl., *Pigeon-tick, (*a*) A parasitic mite (*Argas reflexus*) found on pigeons. (*b*) The common bird mite.

b. Combs. with *pigeon's*: **pigeon's blood**, *attrib.* (of a ruby) dark red, rather lighter than beef's blood; **pigeon's egg**, a bead of Venetian glass, of the shape and size of the egg of a pigeon; **pigeon's-foot** (= F. *pied de pigeon*), dove's-foot (*Geranium columbinum*, *G. molle*); **pigeon's grass** [cf. Gr. *περιστερεών*, a kind of verbena, f. *περιστερά* dove], the common vervain; **pigeon's throat**, see quot.; **pigeon's wing**, (*a*) see quot.; (*b*) = PIGEON-WING 3 (q. v. for quot.).

1894 *Daily News* 13 Apr. 6/6 If this were a real *pigeon's blood ruby it might command a price of £700 a carat. 1894 *Times* 14 Apr. 15/5 The stone..was made up to resemble a pigeon's blood stone. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxli. 793 Commonly called in Latin *Pes Columbinus*:..it may be called ..in English Doues foote, and *Pigeons foote. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pigeon's-Foot*. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* 199 *Geranium columbinum*, Pigeon's-foot Crane's-bill. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxxv. 581 Veruain is called .. in English .. of some *Pigeons grasse, or Columbine, because Pigeons are delighted to be amongst it, as also to eate thereof, as Apulcius writeth. 1884 in MILLER *Plant-n.* 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 698/2 The newest colour for this purpose is '*pigeon's throat', a pretty blue-green shade. 1884 *Ibid.* Apr. 312/1 Such delicate mixtures as *pigeon's-wing—blue, grey, and pink blended—will be used in some of the best dresses.

Pigeon, *v.* [f. PIGEON *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To treat as a pigeon, make a pigeon of (see PIGEON *sb.* 3b); to gull, cheat, delude, swindle; esp. at cards or any kind of gaming.

1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 2 Of Lies, and Fables, which did Pigeon The Rabble into false Religion. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apology* VI. 69 They have pigeoned me out of my money. 1805 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (1806) II. 252 They mean to pigeon him, as their phrase is. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* II. 60 Having one night been pigeoned of a vast property. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xlvi, You sit down with him in private to cards, and pigeon him.

2. To send (a message) by a pigeon.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov. 5 Gambetta has 'pigeoned' a message to-day..that ought to be very reassuring.

Hence **Pi·geoned** *ppl. a.*, **Pi·geoning** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. 1873 = subsisting on pigeons). Also **Pi·geonable** *a.*, easily cheated, gullible; **Pi·geoner**, a swindler, a sharper.

1844 TUPPER *Heart* vi. 58 Patron of two or three *pigeonable city sparks. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 450 A knowledge of human nature under its more credulous and pigeonable aspect. 1777 *Gamblers* 45 *Pigeon'd Jockies curse thy deeper wit. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* 110 You might divide them into two parties—the *pigeoners and the pigeoned. 1808 ELEANOR SLEATH *Bristol Heiress* III. 222 She was not worth *pigeoning. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sk. Bk.* 70 He married the lady who put him up to pigeoning.

Pigeon (English): see PIDGIN.

Pi·geon-berry. [f. PIGEON *sb.* + BERRY *sb.*] In N. America, The Poke-weed, *Phytolacca decandra*; also its berry; in Bermuda *Duranta Plumieri*; in Australia, The native mulberry, *Litsæa ferruginea*, N.O. *Laurineæ* (Morris 1898).

1775 A. BURNABY *Trav.* 7 The pigeon-berry and rattle-snake-root, so esteemed in all ulcerous and pleuretical complaints. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 134 About the second or third year, another weed, called pigeon-berry, succeeds the fireweed. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 425.

Pi·geon-breast. *Path.* A deformed human chest, laterally constricted, so that the sternum is thrust forward, as in a pigeon.

1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1039/2 It was observed that he had the 'pigeon breast' form of chest. 1879 KHORY *Princ. Med.* 46 The pigeon-breast is produced by pressure on their ribs at their angles when they are young and yielding.

So **Pi·geon-brea·sted** *a.*, having a breast narrow and projecting like a pigeon's.

1815 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* July 509 The French cuirass is made pigeon-breasted, so that unless a musket ball be fired very near it is turned off. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 300 Madame la duchesse, in her..long-waisted, pigeon-breasted gown. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxviii, All the [waxwork] gentlemen were very pigeon-breasted. 1872 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 67 Of rather lanky appearance and pigeon-breasted.

Pi·geongram. [f. PIGEON *sb.*, after *telegram*.] A message transmitted by a homing pigeon.

1885 *Times* 7 Apr. 4 On Sunday a message was sent by pigeons from Brighton to Dover..A telegram in reply said—'Your pigeongram .. caused much rejoicing.' 1887 *Ibid.* 11 Apr. 11/2 Pigeongrams were freely used in the course of Saturday, and with success. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Nov. 12/1 The need is being supplied by the Great Barrier Pigeongram Agency of Picton-street, Auckland. *Ibid.*, The edges are fastened by sticking on a pigeongram postage stamp, a copy of which we reproduce.

Pi·geon-hawk. A hawk that preys on pigeons: a name given in England to the sparrow-hawk, and sometimes to the goshawk; in U. S. to the American merlin (*Falco columbarius*) and related species, also sometimes to the sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter velox*).

1871 J. BURROUGHS *Wake-Robin, Adirondac* (1884) 106 A pigeon-hawk came prowling by our camp. 1884 CODES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 528 *Accipiter fuscus*, Sharp-shinned Hawk, 'Pigeon' Hawk, so-called, but not to be confounded with *Falco columbarius*. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 136 Sparrow-Hawk..also called..Pigeon hawk.

Pi·geon-hole, *sb.* [f. PIGEON *sb.* + HOLE *sb.*]

1. A hole (usually one of several) in a wall or door for the passage of pigeons; hence *transf.*, *esp.* one of a series of holes for the passage of liquids, escape of gases, etc.

1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* II. 569 Two doors, the one at the bottom with a 'Pidgeon' hole in it. 1858 DICKENS *Lett.* 25 Aug., To see him and John sitting in pay-boxes, and surveying Ireland out of pigeon-holes. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pigeon-hole*,..one of a series of holes in an arch of a furnace through which the gases of combustion pass..One of a series of holes in the block at the bottom of a keir through which its liquid contents can be discharged.

2. A small recess or hole (usually one of a series) for domestic pigeons to nest in; hence any small hole, recess, or room for sitting or staying in.

[1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 171 To feede and fatte them [turtle doves] in little darke roomes like Pigions holes.] 1622 *Chapel Warden's Acc. Bks.* in D. Lysons *Environs Lond.* (1795) II. 221 Paid for making a new payre of pigeing-holes, 2s. 6d. 1820 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* July (1894) II. xvi. 89 We have plenty of little pigeon holes of bedrooms. 1852 MUNDY *Antipodes* (1857) 212 There was..a single dormitory for four-hundred men!..Each pigeon-hole is six feet and a half long, by two feet in width.

†**3.** A cant name for the stocks; also for the similar instrument in which the hands of culprits were confined, when being flogged. *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Disput.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 233, I dare scarce speake of Bridewell because my shoulders tremble at the name of it,..yet looke but in there, and you shall heare poore men with their handes in their Piggen hoales crye, Oh fie vpon whoores, when Fouler giues them the terrible lash. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* IV. iv, Downe with him, and carry him away, to the pigeon-holes. 1694 ECHARD *Plautus* 193 He'll be stock'd into the Pigeon Holes, where I'm afraid the poor Devil must make his Nest tonight.

†**4.** *pl.* An old out-door game, the particulars of which are doubtful: cf. quot. 1847–78. *Obs.*

1608 *Great Frost* in Arb. *Garner* I. 97 Then had they other games of 'nine holes' and 'pigeon holes' in great numbers. 1632 ROWLEY *New Wonder* II. i. 17 What wate deale you in? Cards, Dice, Bowls, or Pigeon-holes? 1684 *Ballads illustr. Gt. Frost* (Percy Soc.) 7 In several places there was nine-pins plaid, And pidgeon holes for to beget a trade. 1699 *Poor Robin* (N.), The boys are by themselves in sholes, At nine-pins or at pigeon-holes. [1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Pigeon-holes*, a game like our modern bagatelle, where there was a machine with arches for the balls to run through, resembling the cavities made for pigeons in a dove-house.]

5. *Printing.* An excessively wide space between two words. Now not common.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xxii. P 4 These wide Whites are by Compositers (in way of Scandal) call'd Pidgeon-holes. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 396 [Too] many Blanks of ni-quadrats will be contemptuously called *Pigeon-holes*. *Ibid.* 398 Doubles..are conspicuous by the Pigeon-holes which are made to drive out what was doubled. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1140. 1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 590. 1900 POWELL *Practical Printing* 174.

†**6.** A seat in the top row of the gallery of a theatre. *Obs.*

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 22/1 All tickets to be stampt *pro rata*..; a first gallery ticket for the play, one six-penny stamp: an upper gallery- or pigeon hole, or upper seat ticket for the play, to have one three penny stamp. 1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 254 On his benefit-night Brandon may be seen in one of the pigeon-holes, counting the house. *Ibid.* II. 104 But in the pigeon-holes!..you lean over—you hear the undistinguishable joke that sets every body else laughing.

7. One of a series of compartments or cells, in a cabinet, writing-table, or range of shelves, open in front, and used for the keeping (with ready accessibility) of documents or papers of any kind, also of wares in a shop.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 156, I put the papers.. into a pigeon hole in a cabinet. 1796 BURKE *Let. to Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 58 Abbé Sieyes has whole nests of pigeon-holes full of constitutions ready made, ticketed, sorted, and numbered. 1862 SALA *Ship-Chandler* iii. 48 Pigeon-holes full of samples of sugar, of rice, tobacco, coffee, and the like. 1879 J. A. H. MURRAY *Addr. Philol. Soc.* 8 This has been fitted with blocks of pigeon-holes, 1029 in number, for the reception of the alphabetically arranged slips.

b. *fig.* One of a series of ideal 'compartments' for the classification of facts or objects of thought.

[1847 FR. A. KEMBLE *Later Life* III. 305 People whose minds are parcelled out into distinct divisions—pigeon-holes, as it were.] 1879 FABRAR *St. Paul* II. 189 Without attempting to arrange in the pigeon-holes of our logical formulæ the incomprehensible mysteries encircling that part of it. 1902 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biog.* III. iii. 90 He was incapable of arranging his thoughts in orderly symmetrical pigeon-holes.

8. *attrib.* Consisting of, like, or having pigeon-holes or small apertures.

1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 403 When the fire-place is separated from the ore compartment by pigeon-hole walls. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 31 Large fronts pierced by small pigeon-hole windows. 1899 *Academy* 30 Sept. 329/1 Mr. Saintsbury has the pigeon-hole form of mind..collecting any quantity of conclusions and facts, and after tying them up and labelling them, putting them away for future use in the pigeon-holes of memory.

Pi·geon-hole, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To deposit in a pigeon-hole (7); to put away in the proper place for later reference; hence, to put aside (a matter) for (or on pretence of) future consideration, to shelve for the present.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 20 July 67 We do not doubt that Lord Lyveden, by duly pigeon-holing the complaint, added another to the long list of his public services in that line. 1872 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (ed. 2) II. VII. XVIII. 485 Duly arranged and, as it were, pigeon-holed for future use. 1889 PEMBERTON *E. A. Sothern* 69 Robertson's original adaptation..was, for a period of eight years, 'pigeon-holed'.

2. To assign to a definite place in the memory, or in an ordered group of ideas; to place or label mentally; to classify or analyse exhaustively.

1870 H. Stevens *Bibl. Geogr. & Historica* Introd. 4 The writer has thought it well to pigeon-hole the facts. 1880 *Times* 2 Oct. 11/3 Text-books should be merely used as means for..pigeon-holing knowledge previously acquired. 1889 *Athenæum* 16 Mar. 338/1 [Bacon admonishes] against.. wilful rejection of facts that we are unable to pigeon-hole.

3. To furnish with or divide into a set of pigeon-holes; also *fig.*

1848 [see Pigeon-holed below]. 1879 J. A. H. Murray *Addr. Philol. Soc.*, I had proposed to pigeon-hole the walls of the drawing-room for the reception of the dictionary material. 1883 J. Payn *Thicker than Water* xiii, A huge sandbank..pigeonholed by sand-martins. 1895 *Amer. Ann. of Deaf* Apr. 132 The mind will have been pigeon-holed, and the knowledge classified.

4. To deposit (a corpse) in a columbarium. *rare.*

1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* I. 117 Decently pigeon-holed in a Roman tomb.

Hence **Pi·geon-holed** *ppl. a.*, **Pi·geon-holing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Pi·geon-holer.**

1848 *Bachelor of Albany* 192 It was a pigeon-holed, alphabeted mind. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 63 He obtained a formal list of the 'pigeon-holed' treaties. 1884 *Q. Rev.* July 23 The lover of uniformity and pigeon-holed schemes. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 120 A dozen large, clumsy-looking desks, with a variety of pigeon-holed shelves. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pigeon-holed*, formed with pigeonholes for the escape of gases of combustion..or for the discharge of liquids. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 754 That terrible pigeonholer of freight schedules at Washington. 1904 G. Meredith in *Daily Chron.* 5 July 3/2 Most women have a special talent for pigeon-holing.

Pi·geon-house. A building or structure in which pigeons are kept; a columbarium, dovecote.

1537-8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 592 The windows of the pigeon-house. 1644 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) 63 They sought every place in my howse for me, and my pydgion howse and all my out-howses. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Pigeon*, Any lord of a manor may build a pigeon-house on his land, but a tenant cannot do it without the lord's licence. 1840 *Cottager's Man.* 26 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, The perspective elevation shows the bee-house, with pigeon-house over.

transf. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 263 A cage or pigeon house, romthsome enough to comprehend her and..her nurse.

Pi·geon-pea. [= F. *pois-pigeon*, in sense 1.]

1. The seed of a leguminous shrub, *Cajanus indicus*, native of the E. Indies, and cultivated in many tropical countries; also, the plant itself.

1725 Sloane *Jamaica* II. 31 Pigeon-pease..their chief use is to feed pigeons, whence the name. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 196 Pigeon or Angola Peas. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Pigeon Pea, *Cytisus*. 1858 Hogg *Veg. Kingd.* 279 In Jamaica..the plant has been called *Pigeon Pea*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 189 In the West Indies they [the two varieties of *Cajanus indicus*] are called Pigeon peas.

2. The Black Bitter-vetch, *Ervum Ervilia.*

1884 in Miller *Plant-n.*

Pi·geon-plum.

1. A tree of the W. Indies and Florida, *Coccoloba Floridana*, N.O. *Polygonaceæ*, the wood of which is used in cabinet-making; also, its edible grape-like fruit.

1747 Catesby in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 604 *Cerasus latiore folio*...The Pidgeon-Plum. The Fruit is ripe in December, is pleasant-tasted, and is the Food of Pidgeons, and many wild Animals. 1884 in Miller *Plant-n.*

2. A W. African tree of the genus *Chrysobalanus*, N.O. *Rosaceæ*; also, its succulent edible fruit.

1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Pigeon Plum-tree, Sierra Leone. *Chrysobalanus ellipticus* and *C. luteus.*

Pi·geonry. [f. Pigeon *sb.* + -ry.] A place where pigeons are kept; a pigeon-house.

1840 *Cottager's Man.* 24 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, The pigeonry over the porch. 1894 Baring-Gould *Deserts S. France* I. 21 Well-built farmhouses, with their pigeonries like towers.

Pigeon's milk. Also 8 **pigeon milk.**

1. The partly-digested food with which pigeons feed their young.

1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 53 The young [of the pigeon]..are fed with the so-called 'pigeon's milk' regurgitated by the parent bird into the mouth of the young.

2. An imaginary article for which children are sent on a fool's errand.

1777 Brand *Antiq.* 398 Sending Persons on what are called sleeveless Errands..for Pigeon Milk, with similar ridiculous Absurdities. 1811 *Lex. Balatr.* s.v., Boys and novices are frequently sent on the first of April to buy pigeons milk. 1828 in *Craven Gloss.* 1872 *Punch* 3 Feb. 46/2.

Pi·geon-toed, *a.*

1. *Ornith.* Having the toes arranged on a level as in pigeons; peristeropod.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., The pigeon-toed fowl are the mound-birds or *Megapodidæ* of the Old World and the curassows or *Cracidæ* of America.

2. Of persons or horses: Turning the toes or feet inwards; in-toed.

1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 119 When the horse is pigeon-toed, that is turns his toes inwards. 1805 T. Harral *Scenes of Life* III. 66 She stooped, and was pigeon-toed. 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Dead Drummer*, The pigeon-toed step, and the rollicking motion Bespoke them two genuine sons of the Ocean.

So **Pi·geon-toe·s** *sb. pl.*, feet which turn inwards.

1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v. *Pigeon-toed*, Bow-legs and pigeon-toes usually go together.

Pi·geon-wing, *sb.*

1. A wing belonging to, or like that of, a pigeon.

1781 Cowper *Conversation* 576 Like angel heads in stone with pigeon-wings.

2. A mode of dressing the side hair, fashionable with men towards the end of the 18th c.; also, a wig of the same form.

1889 G. W. Cable *Stories of Louisiana* xiii. 94 It was impossible for us to work up a [hair] club and pigeon wings like those I saw on the two young Du Clozels.

3. A particular fancy step in dancing; also, a fancy figure in skating. *U. S.*

1807-8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 78 [He] is famous at the *pirouet* and the pigeon-wing. [1849 J. P. Morier *M. Toutrond* 166 Camille was very skilful at cutting capers..I shone in making pigeon's wings, and I made plenty of room for myself among the islanders.] 1854 W. Irving in *Life* 6 Apr., The scene brought my old dancing-school days back again, and I felt very much like cutting a pigeon-wing.

Hence **Pi·geon-wing** *v.* (see 3 above).

1826 F. Cooper *Mohicans* (1829) II. iv. 59 The toes are squared, as though one of the French dancers had been in, pigeon-winging his tribe!

Pigeon-wood (pi·dʒənwud). A name given to the wood of various tropical or sub-tropical trees or shrubs, mostly used in cabinet-work, so called from the marking or colouring; also, the trees themselves. Among these are

a. *Connarus guianensis*, the Zebra-wood of S. America and the W. Indies; b. *Diospyros tetrasperma*, a W. Indian ebony shrub; c. *Dipholis salicifolia*, a large fragrant W. Indian tree, of the star-apple kind; d. *Guettarda speciosa*, a small evergreen, growing in the tropics of both hemispheres; e. *Pisonia obtusata*, the beefwood, corkwood, or porkwood of the W. Indies and Florida; f. species of *Coccoloba* (Pigeon-plum); Long-leaved P., *C. diversifolia*; Small-leaved P., *C. punctata*, *C. leoganensis.*

1745 H. Walpole *Let. to G. Montagu* 13 July, My lady Hervey..is charmed with the hopes of these new shoes, and has already bespoke herself a pair of pigeon wood. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 368 Pigeon Wood. This shrubby tree is greatly esteemed on account of its wood. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 887 Pigeon-wood, Zebra-wood, of which there are several kinds. Jamaica P., *Guettarda speciosa.*

Pi·g-faced, *a.* Having a face resembling that of a pig.

Pig-faced lady or *woman* (earlier *hog-faced gentlewoman*), a reputed woman of rank or wealth, with a pig's face, for whom a husband was supposed to be wanted; the subject of much delusion among the credulous, from the 17th c. onwards. See Chambers' *Book of Days* II. 255.

[Cf. 1640 *hog-faced*: Hog *sb.*1 12e.] 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 17/1 The original invention of the pig-faced woman, about the year 1764. 1858 Lytton *What will he do* I. i. 1 Farther on..rose the more pretending fabrics which lodged the attractive forms of the Mermaid, the Norfolk Giant, the Pig-faced Lady, the Spotted Boy, and the Calf with Two Heads. 1864 R. Chambers *Bk. Days* II. 255/1 There can be few that have not heard of the celebrated pig-faced lady, whose mythical story is common to several European languages. *Ibid.* 257/2 The 'pig-faced lady' is not unfrequently exhibited..by showmen at fairs, etc...represented by a bear having its head carefully shaved, and adorned with cap, bonnet, ringlets, etc.

Pi·gful. [f. Pig *sb.*2 + -ful.] As much as fills a pig or earthen pot.

1590 in *Law's Memorials* (1818) Pref. 28 Sending a pigfull of poyson to the house where young Foullis was. 1665 Ld. Fountainhall *Jrnl.* (1900) 92 A pigful of holy water wt a spung in it.

Pi·gfully, *adv. humorous nonce-wd.* [After *manfully.*] In a manner befitting a pig.

1891 Atkinson *Last Giant Killers* 68 And..didn't the two little pigs concerned play their parts pigfully!

Piggard: see Pig-herd. **Piggeis:** see Peggy-mast. **Piggen,** obs. form of Piggin.

Piggery [1] (pi·gəri). [f. Pig *sb.*1 + -ery.]

1. A place where pigs are kept; a pig-breeding establishment; a pigsty. Also *fig.*

1804-6 Syd. Smith *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 195 Go to the Duke of Bedford's piggery at Woburn. 1841-54 J. L. Stephens *Centr. Amer.* 110 The interior was a perfect piggery full of fleas and children. 1867 J. Hatton *Tallants of B.* iii, There were model cow-houses, cattle-sheds, piggeries. 1868 Ruskin *Time & Tide* (1872) 193 Here we are in a piggery, mainly by our own fault, hungry enough, and for ourselves, anything but respectable.

2. Piggish condition; piggishness.

1867 Macgregor *Voy. Alone* ii. (1868) 65 Is the positive piggery of the lowest stratum of our fellows part of the price we pay for glorious freedom? 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Feb. 238/1 They prefer piggery to decency.

3. Pigs collectively.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 633 That sackful of rebellious piggery heaving and struggling.

Pi·ggery [2]. *Sc.* [f. Pig *sb.*2 + -ery.] A place where pots and vessels of earthenware are made or sold; a pottery; a crockery-shop; also, earthenware, crockery. 1825 in Jamieson.

Piggicide (pi·gisəid). *nonce-wd.* [f. Pig *sb.*1 + -cide 1.] One who kills pigs.

1834-5 S. R. Maitland *Voluntary Syst.* (1837) 345 Of course these piggicides were as much obliged to pay [etc.].

Piggin (pi·gin). Chiefly *dial.* Also 7 **-an**, 7-9 **-en**, **-on**, 9 **-ing**; β. 6 **pickein.** [perh. a deriv. of Pig *sb.*2; but the history is obscure. The Gaelic *pigean* is dim. of *pige*, *pigeadh*, app. ad. Lowl. Sc. *pig.* Ir. *pigin* and W. *picyn* are app. from Eng.] A small pail or cylindrical vessel, esp. a wooden one with one stave longer than the rest serving as a handle; a milking pail; a vessel to drink out of.

The word is recorded in the *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Northumberland to Hampshire, also from Shetland; but it is not prevalent in Scotland. It is applied very variously in different localities; in Northumberland it may denote an earthenware pitcher, and sometimes, a small iron kailpot (Heslop); in W. Yorksh. 'a tin receptacle, a deep tin tureen' (E. D. D.); but it is generally described as of wood. Its size varies according to purpose: it is described as 'holding near a pint', 'containing about a quart', 'holding from one to two gallons' (Eng. Dial. Dict.).

1554 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) 113, ij hutter trowghis xiij^{d}.—iiij piggins iiij^{d}. 1572 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 152, xiij stannis and barels vj^{s} viij^{d}, iij skelis, ij collockis, ij. pickeins, ij^{s}. 1611 Cotgr., *Traiot*, a milking Pale, or Piggin. 1647 Herrick *Noble Numbers, His Wish to God*, A little piggin and a pipkin by, To hold things fitting my necessity. 1659-60 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) II. 245, 1 wooden piggon. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 37 *A Piggin*, a little pail or tub with an erect handle. 1764 Harmer *Observ.* xiv. ii. 71 Three or four piggins, or great wooden bowls. 1803 R. Anderson *Cumberld. Ball.* 74 A three-quart piggen full o' keale, He'll sup, the greedy sinner. 1827 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 177/2 A piggin, or small pail, out of which the animal fed. 1841 S. C. Hall *Ireland* I. 83 The usual drink is buttermilk..; which drink goes round in a small piggin, a sort of miniature of the English pail. 1863 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* 52 A very small cedar pail—a piggin as they termed it. 1887 *Strathearn Mag.* Feb. 15 So cease your useless jigging, And bring the can and pigging, To hold the luscious buttermilk That will be ready soon.

Pigging, *vbl. sb.*1; see Pig *v.*

Pigging (pi·gin), *vbl. sb.*2 *Sc.* [f. Pig *sb.*2] The purchasing of pigs or crockery.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 432 Around this gay temptation, wives are prigging, And even maidens go sometimes 'a pigging'.

Piggish (pi·giʃ), *a.* [f. Pig *sb.*1 + -ish 1.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a pig; piglike; hoggish; stubborn; selfish, mean; unclean, vile.

1792 [implied in Piggishly]. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk., Rip Van Winkle* § 18 One had..small piggish eyes. 1829 Southey *O. Newman* II. 124 He hath not left His native country in that piggish mood Which neither will be led nor driven. 1873 J. R. Green *Lett.* (1901) 364, I don't like to be piggish and cantankerous. 1891 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. XII. 511/2 He did not mean they were piggish or coarse.

Hence **Pi·ggishly** *adv.*; **Pi·ggishness.**

1792 Coleridge *Lett., to Mrs. Evans* (1895) 38 Mr. Hague who played on the violin most piggishly. 1804 Charlotte Smith *Conversations*, etc. I. 86 She is very piggishly brought up, indeed. 1858 Mayhew *Upper Rhine* v. § 3 (1860) 277 Our friend..was fairly taken aback by the piggishness.

Piggy, piggie (pi·gi), *sb.*1 [f. Pig *sb.*1 + -y.]

1. A little pig, or animal so called; also playfully applied, with various connotations, to a child.

1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* III. 25 Go to the forest, piggy, and deplore The miserable lot of savage swine. 1890 *Spectator* 10 May, If the worm objected to come out of the hole, 'piggy' [a hedgehog], with his head on one side, gently scratched away the grass with his right fore-paw and extracted him.

2. The game of tip-cat; the 'cat' or piece of wood used in this game.

1867 *Standard* 11 June, The game which is played by the street boys of London under the name of 'tip-cat'..is, it appears, called 'piggie' in the north. 1884 *Manch. Guard.* 22 Sept. 8/4 'Piggy' (which some members..recognise under the name of 'tip-cat') [was] among the features he described as objectionable in our street life.

Pi·ggy, *sb.*2 *dial.* [dim. of Pig *sb.*2] A little pot.

16.. *Country Lass* in Whitelaw *Bk. Scot. Song* (1844) 304/1 My Paisley piggy, corked with sage Contains my drink but thin, O.

Pi·ggy, *a.* [f. Pig *sb.*1 + -y.] Piglike; resembling that of a pig.

a 1845 Hood *Literary & Literal* xii, Miss Ikey, Whose whole pronunciation was so piggy. 1874 Burnand *My time* xxii. 198 He was fresh-coloured, with little piggy eyes.

Piggy-back: see Pick-a-back.

Pi·ggy-wi·ggy. Also **piggy-wig.** A childish riming extension of *piggy*, little pig; also applied playfully to a child.

1862 Miss Yonge *Stokesley Secret* i. (ed. 2) 15 There's plenty for piggy-wiggy. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. iv, 'Well, Piggywiggies', said R. W., 'how de do to-night.' 1870 Lear *Nonsense Songs, The Owl and the Pussy-cat* ii, And there in a wood a Piggy-wig stood, With a ring at the end of his nose.

Pig-head (pi·ghed). [f. Pig *sb.*1 + Head *sb.*, after next.] An obstinate stupid head.

1889 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 3/1 It took..years to drive the notion of a steam roller into the pig-heads of our vestries.

Pigheaded (pi·ghe·dèd), *a.* [Parasynthetic deriv. of Pig *sb.*1 + Head *sb.* + -ed 2.] Having a head like that of a pig; usually *fig.*, having the mental qualities ascribed to a pig; obstinate; stupid; perverse.

1620 B. Jonson *News fr. New World*, You should be some dull tradesman by your pig-headed sconce now. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. VI. iii. 471 The pig-headed Armadillo, with nine bands. 1811 *Lex. Balatron.*, *Pig-headed*, obstinate. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xiii, A nasty, ungrateful, pig-headed,.. obstinate, sneaking dog. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* III. 99 My brother Will is as obstinate as he is pigheaded.

Hence **Pi·ghea·dedly** *adv.*; **Pi·ghea·dedness.**

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 July 6/1 To the credit of his instructors..he has learned his lesson pigheadedly and well. 1803 Mar. Edgeworth *Belinda* I. iv. 79 With true English pigheadedness..they went and polled for an independent

candidate of their own choosing. 1865 Masson *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iii. 225 A kind of pigheadedness, or indifference to ideas.

Pig-herd (pi·ghəːd). Also 7 ?piggard. [f. Pig *sb.*[1] + Herd *sb.*[2] The form *piggard* prob. belongs here, but may be :—*pigward*.] A keeper of a herd of pigs: cf. Hogherd, Swineherd.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Porquero*, a pigheard. *a* 1697 Aubrey *Brief Lives* (1898) II. 304 He sent for all his servants, even the piggard-boy, to come and heare his palinode. 1820 Shelley *Œdipus Tyr.* ii. i. 136 Squabbling makes pigherds hungry, and they dine On bacon, and whip sucking-pigs the more. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 213 Magyar.. cattle-drivers, Bulgarian pig-herds,..Wallachian shepherds.

Pighill, obs. var. Pightle. **Pig-hole:** see Pig.

Pight, arch. pa. t. and pa. pple. of Pitch *v.*[1]: see also Pitched *pp. a.*[1]

Pight (pəit), *v.* [The pa. t. and pa. pple. of Pitch *v.*[1] erroneously used as a present tense.] *trans.* To pitch.

[1459 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 348/2 It was nyghe evynne or ye ..raungede youre Batailles, pightede youre tentes.] 1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* II. vii. (1589) 23 And haning in their sight The threatned Citie of the Foe, his Tents did Affer pight. 1594 *2nd Rep. Doctor Faustus* in Thoms *E. E. Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 348 Two most beautiful places to pight tapers on. 1866 J. B. Rose tr. *Ovid's Met.* 48 There doth he pight his net and pitch his snare. 1867 — tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 325 Behold the pighted foe and battle-field.

Pightle (pəi·t'l). *local.* Forms: α. 3 pichtel, pichtil, pictel, pigtel, 5 pyghtell, 5–6 pytell, 6–7 pightell, putell, 6–9 pightel, pitle, 8 pightal, 7– pightle, (8–9 *corruptly* pigtail). Also β. 3 pichel, pychel, pichil, pughull, 6–8 pighill, 7–8 peighill; 6 pykkyll, 7 pickhill, pickell, 7–8 pickle. γ. 7–9 picle. δ. 7–8 piddle. See also Pingle *sb.*[2] [Origin obscure; the form seems to be diminutive.

The two types *pightel* and *pighel* (*pichel*) are both found soon after 1200; the former was midl. and southern; in E. Anglia and Essex it became before 1500 *pitel*; *pichel* was northern, and appears to have given the hardened form *pickel*; *picle* was app. a phonetic variant of *pitle*, whence perh. also *piddle* through **pittle*. Cf. also Pingle *sb.*[2]

A small field or enclosure; a close or croft.

α. 1210 *Fines in Cur. Dom. Reg., Bucks* (1835) I. 247 Croftam ..que vocatur Leuernues pigtel. 12.. *Deed* in *N. & Q.* 10th ser. V. 26/2 Totam croftam illam que vocatur Wlstones pictel que jacet sub Bosco. 1250–60 *Furness Coucher* (Chetham Soc., new ser. XI. 444), Totam terram..in loco qui vocatur Pichtil cum una acra ad caput Pichil. 1403 *Court-roll Gt. Waltham Manor, Essex*, Idem dominus habet unum fossatum non scuratum erga Chalf-pyghtell. 1494 in T. Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* (1754) 52 My Pytell lyinge in the Parische of All Seints within the said Town. 1541 in Wigram *Elstow* (1885) 161 One messuage, and one pightell, with appurtenances. 1562 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 55 Wood of ye pytell called thorley wyk. 1650 *Brasenose Coll. Doc.* E[2] 19 A little close or pasture called Pightle about 1 rood in area. 1730 in *Rep. Comm. Inq. Charities* (1837) XXXI. 141 (Cambs.) Two pightals in Bottisham, and a dolver in Braddyls. 1819 Rees *Cycl., Pig-Tail*,..a provincial term sometimes applied to a small strip of ground generally in the state of grass. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. 53 Never had that novelty in manure whitened the crofts and pightles of Court-Farm. *a* 1843 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1851) IV. 430 The pigtail of the field, a small strip in grass. 1854 Knight *Once upon a Time* II. 117 There was one meadow..called the Pitle (still a Norfolk word). 1893 J. C. Jeaffreson *Bk. Recollect.* (1894) I. i. 15 The paddocks and pightels about the town of my birth.

β. *c* 1220 *Selby Chartul.* II. 15 Unum essartum .. quod vocatur Pichel. 1254–80 *Ibid.* 81 Cum uno pychel prati in Ower Seleby. *c* 1275 *Whalley Coucher* (Chetham Soc., Old Ser. XVI. 688), Partem cujusdam terræ..quod vocatur Mikel pughull et Litel pughull. 1503 *Will of Wyne* (Somerset Ho.), Pykkyll otherwise called crofte. 1651 *MS. Indenture* (co. Derby), One land called the Pickell land. 1688 *MS. Indenture*, Close called .. the Peighill. 1699 *MS. Indenture*, Also the Pickbills [*elsewhere* Pickills] in Brampton [co. York]. 1711 in *Rep. Comm. Inq. Charities* (1822) VIII. 721 (Yorks.) [J. S. charged] a pighill next but three to his close [with 5*s.* yearly to the poor]. 1737 *Court Roll, Wakefield*, Close called..Peighill. 1737 *MS. Indenture* (Rolleston, co. Stafford), A piece of meadow..lying near to an inclosure called Pickle Meer.

γ. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 219 *Picle* or *pitle* .. signifies with us a little small close or inclosure. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Pitle, Picle*, a small piece of inclosed ground, generally pronounced in the first, but not unfrequently in the second form.

δ. 1638 *Brasenose Coll. Mun., Covt. Burwaldescote*, A piddle of pasture grownde of half an acre. *a* 1693 Ashmole *Antiq. Berks.* (1723) I. Introd. 39 Two Houses, and a Piddle of Land belonging to them.

Pig-hull, -hutch, etc.: see Pig[1] IV.

Pig-iron. [f. Pig *sb.*[1] 7: cf. Sow-iron.]

1. Cast iron in pigs or ingots, as first reduced from the ore.

1665 D. Dudley *Mettallum Martis* (1851) 49 Some Furnaces make Twenty Tuns of Pig Iron *per* Week. 1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* (1806) III. 104 The lateral moulds or channels are called pigs, and hence cast-iron receives the appellation of pig-iron. 1872 Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 325 The finest English pig-iron is from Cumberland hæmatite. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.* s.v., Mine-pig is pig-iron made from ores only; cinder-pig, from ores with admixture of some forge or mill-cinder.

attrib. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 31 May 9/2 The pig-iron market opened with little doing at 47*s.* 2½*d.* cash.

2. *Cookery.* An iron plate hung between the meat and the fire when the latter is too hot.

a 1756 Mrs. Haywood *New Present* (1771) 105 If it [the fire] should be too fierce in the middle, you must make use of a pig-iron. 1847–78 in Halliwell.

Pi·g-jump, *v.* app. orig. *Australian slang.* [f. Pig *sb.*[1] + Jump *v.*] *intr.* To jump in a frolicsome way from all four legs, without bringing them together as in buck-jumping. Hence **Pi·g-jumper,** a horse which pig-jumps.

1892 *Daily News* 7 May 5/4 The vice of some of these pig-jumpers and buckers in the arena is very directly a matter of original sin. 1893 Mrs. C. Praed *Outlaw & Lawm.* I. xi. 241, I don't mind what I sit, short of a regular buck-jumper. I can even manage a little mild pig-jumping. *Ibid.* 242 This horse won't even pig-jump.

†**Pi·gle.** *Obs.* [According to *Alphita*, = med. L. *pigula*, F. *pigle*, of which nothing further is known. It was perh. another form of the word Paigle, though in ME. applied to an entirely different plant, and app. only in 16th c. identified with *paigle* the cowslip. (In the *Supplement* to Gerarde, 1597, *Pagle* is given as '*stichwort*'.)]

1. The Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea* (apparently).

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 27 *Lingua avis*, i. stichewort i. pigle. *Ibid.* 34 *Pigle*, i. stichewort. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (ibid.) 103 *Lingua auis*, pigula idem, florem habet album. *gallice* pigule. *anglice* stichenurt. *Ibid.* 146 *Pigula*, lingua avis. [Cf. *Brit. Mus. Add. MSS.* 15236, '*Lingua avis*, gallice pigle, latine vero pigla'.]

2. = Paigle, the cowslip (apparently).

1570 Levins *Manip.* 129/35 Note, that ofttimes *le* is written for *lil*,..*gle* for *gil* [etc.]...Pigle [*misprr.* Pigil], for pigil, *verbasculum*.

Pig-lead. Lead in the form of pigs, as it comes from the smelting-furnace.

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 360 The methods by which pig-lead is manufactured into sheet-lead. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xviii. (ed. 3) 166 The price of Pig-Lead was £1 15. per cwt.

Pi·gless, *a.* [f. Pig *sb.*[1] + -less.] Without a pig or pigs; having no pigs.

1895 *Daily News* 28 June 2/4 The National Pig Breeders met at a pigless show for the second time.

Piglet (pi·glèt). [f. Pig *sb.*[1] + -let.] A little pig.

1883 Miss Broughton *Belinda* I. I. iv. 66 The little piglets ..toddle sweetly about. 1895 C. Scott *Apple Orchards* 73 The black and white piglets, not yet weaned.

Piglike (pi·gˌlèik), *a.* and *adv.* [f. as prec. + -like 1.] Like, or like that of, a pig.

1612 *Two Noble K.* v. iv, Pig-like he [a restive horse] whines At the sharp rowel. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 138 Their voice, a pig-like grunt. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 195, I can see the pink, pig-like hippo, whose colour has been soaked out by the water, lying on the lower deck.

Pig-lily: see Pig *sb.*[1] 13 b.

Pigling (pi·glin). In 8 piglin. [f. as prec. + -ling 1.] A little or young pig; a sucking-pig.

1713 C'tess Winchelsea *Misc. Poems* 212 Then every Piglin she commends, And likens them to all their swinish Friends. 1833 Sir F. B. Head *Bubbles of Brunnen* (1834) 96 Tiny, light-hearted, brisk, petulant piglings. 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* vii. 218 She tends the poultry,..she looks after the piglings [etc.].

Hence **Pi·glinghood,** the condition of a pigling.

1885 A. Stewart *Twixt Ben Nevis & Glencoe* 153 The stye which from early piglinghood had been its home.

Pi·gly, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Pig *sb.*[1] + -ly 1.] Of, pertaining to, or befitting a pig.

1859 Trollope *W. Indies* ii. (1860) 19, I believe that pigly grace consists in plumpness and comparative shortness.

Pigmæan, pigmean, variants of Pygmæan.

Pig-maker, -market: see Pig[1] IV.

Pigmeater (pi·gmīt-əɹ). *Australian slang.* [f. Pig *sb.*[1] + Meat *sb.* 1 + -er 1.] A bullock which does not fatten; a beast only fit for pigs' food.

1884 'R. Boldrewood' *Melb. Mem.* xiv. 105 Bullocks, which declined with fiendish obstinacy to fatten. They were what are known by the stock-riders as 'ragers' or 'pig-meaters'. 1890 — *Col. Reformer* xvi. (1891) 195 The last camp..contained an unusual number of 'pigmeaters'.

Pigmen, erron. variant of Pygmy.

Pigment (pi·gmĕnt). [ad. L. *pigmentum*, f. *pig-*, *ping-ĕre* to paint. So OF. *pigment* (12–13th c.). *Pyhment* occurs in late OE. in sense 2. Cf. Piment.]

1. A colouring matter or substance.

a. Any substance (usually artificially prepared) used for colouring or painting; a paint, dye, 'colour'; in technical use, a dry substance, usually in the form of powder or easily pulverized, which, when mixed with oil, water, or other liquid vehicle, constitutes a 'paint'.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xxvi. (Bodl. MS.), Minium is a red coloure..: In Spayne is more suche pigment þan in oþer londes. 1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos., Pigment*, a painting. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. III. iii. (1651) 469 Artificial inticements and provocations of Gestures, Cloaths, Jewels, Pigments. 1663 Boyle *Exp. Hist. Colours* III. xii. Wks. 1772 I. 735 Allow me,..for the avoiding of ambiguity, to employ the word pigments to signify such prepared materials (as cochineal, vermilion, orpiment) as painters, dyers, and other artificers make use of. 1684–5 — *Min. Waters* iv. Wks. IV. 806 *Balaustium*, logwood, brasil, and other astringent vegetable pigments. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 312 A beautiful white pigment called ceruse. 1883 Ruskin *Art Eng.* 11 The harmonies possible with material pigments.

b. *Nat. Hist.*, etc. Any organic substance occurring in and colouring any part of an animal or plant; the natural colouring-matter of a tissue.

[1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 3*/1 During pregnancy an increased secretion of pigmentum is said to take place.] 1842 Prichard *Nat. Hist. Man* (ed. 2) 89 The discoloration depended on the presence of cells filled with pigment. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 68 Grains of chlorophyll and allied pigments.

†2. = Piment 1. *Obs.* (in Scott, *arch.*)

[1150–1200 in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 136 Nim hwyt cudu & gyngyfere & recels .. of oþþrum þymentum ane sticcan fulne. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. lix. (Bodl. MS.), *Pigmentum* haþ þat name as it were pilis mentum, quod scilicet in pila est contumsum [sic] þat is ibete in a mortere; of þe whiche spicery by pigmentary crafte he makeþ likinge drinke and electuaries.] *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 167 To sauour..with puttyng to pygment, Or pepur, or sum other condyment. 1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* XI. ii. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 181 As musk in Pygments. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* iii, Place the best mead,.. the most odoriferous pigments, upon the board.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (usually in sense 1 b), as *pigment-cell, -grain, -granule, -molecule, -particle, -speck, -spot*; *pigment-bearing, -forming, -laden* adjs.

1842 Prichard *Nat. Hist. Man* (ed. 2) 89 Description of the pigment-cells in the negro. 1859 J. R. Greene *Protozoa* 65 A bright coloured particle (usually red), termed the.. 'pigment spot', is found in the bodies of many *Infusoria*. 1875 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* I. 248 The pigment bacteria, which cannot be distinguished from one another microscopically. *Ibid.* II. 625 Cells and flakes containing pigment granules. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* ii. 14 A layer of flat, dark brown, or nearly black, pigment cells..also covers the posterior surface of the iris. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* iii. 73 For the most part these pigment grains are enclosed in leucocyte-like bodies. *Ibid.* 81 The tendency the pigment-laden leucocytes exhibit to carry their burden to the spleen. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 916 The etiology of pigment-bearing new growth.

b. Special combs.: **pigment colour** (see quot.); **pigment-printing,** (*a*) a method of printing calicoes, etc. with pigments attached to the cloth by an albuminous substance; (*b*) the printing of permanent photographs with carbon or other pigments.

1862 O'Neill *Dict. Calico Printing & Dyeing* 168 *Pigment colours*, this name has been given to those colours which are in the state of powder, and insoluble in the vehicle by which they are applied to the fabric. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 339 Carbon, or pigment printing [in Photography]. 1897 J. Nicol in *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 496/2 The carbon or pigment printing method gives the very highest class of positives.

Pigmental (pigme·ntăl), *a.* [f. L. *pigmentum* (see prec.) + -al.] = Pigmentary *a.* 2. Hence **Pigme·ntally** *adv.*

1842 Prichard *Nat. Hist. Man* (ed. 2) 83 The mucous or pigmental membrane. 1886 *Belgravia Mag.* LIX. 353 Over-coloured, pigmentally and orally. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 114 Atrophy and pigmental degeneration (as apart from pigmental infiltration).

Pigmentary (pi·gmĕntări), *sb.* and *a.* Also 4 pymentarie, -ye, 5 pygmentarie. [ad. L. *pigmentāri-us* adj., of or belonging to paints or unguents; sb. a dealer in these, in med. L. esp. in scents, spices, and aromatic confections, f. *pigment-um*: see Pigment and -ary 1.]

†**A.** *sb.* a. A maker or seller of ointments, drugs, etc.; an apothecary. b. (In quot. 1474) app. an aromatic confection. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xxxvii. 29 Ensence of moost clene swete smellynge spices, with the werk of pymentarye [*Vulg.* opere pigmentarii; 1388 a makere of oynement; 1609 Bible (Douay) pigmentarie]. — *Song Sol.* v. 13 The chekes of hym as litle flores of swote spicis, plaunted of pymentaries. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* III. v. 101 Makers of pygmentaries, spicers and apotiquaries.

B. *adj.* †1. Pertaining to an apothecary or maker of aromatic confections. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Song Sol.* iii. 6 Smoke of the swote spices, of myrre, and of encens, and of alle pymentarie poudre [1388 al poudur of an oynement makere]. 1398 [see Pigment 2].

2. Of, pertaining or belonging to, or consisting of pigment; producing or containing pigment or colouring-matter; in *Path.* characterized by the formation or presence of pigment.

1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 590 To reflect the light that reaches the interior of the eye, when .. not prevented from doing so by the interposition of the pigmentary layer. 1851 Wright *Richardson's Introd. Geol.* xii. 385 The ink, though fossilised, retaining its pigmentary property. 1860 O. W. Holmes *Prof. Breakf.-t.* iv, The purple-black of the..whiskers is constitutional and not pigmentary. 1876 Bristowe *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 84 The deposition of yellow, red, and brown pigmentary granules.

Pigmentation (pigmĕntē·ʃən). *Biol. Nat. Hist.* and *Path.* [mod. f. L. *pigmentātus* painted (f. *pigmentum* paint) + -ion; see -ation. So F. *pigmentation*.] Coloration or discoloration by formation or deposition of pigment in the tissues.

1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 59 Pigmentation is not in itself a morbid process of much importance. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 315 Pigmentation of the skin affects either the rete Malpighii or the corium.

Pigmented (pi·gmĕntĕd), *a.* [f. Pigment + -ed 2.] Charged or coloured with pigment.

1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 246 These atrophic lungs are usually deeply pigmented. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 347 The pigmented tissue should be of that kind which has a minimum of Gelatine and a maximum of colouring matter.

Pi·gmentless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -less.] Destitute of pigment. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pi·gmentose, *a.* [f. as next + -OSE.] = next.

Pigmentous (pigme·ntəs), *a.* [f. L. *pigment-um* PIGMENT + -OUS.] Characterized by the presence of pigment; pigmentary.

1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 961/1 The exterior surface of the retina being covered by a dark pigmentous membrane.

Pi·g-me·tal. [f. PIG *sb.*[1] 7 + METAL: cf. SOW-METAL.] Metal, usually iron, in the form of pigs.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 167 [He] proposes with Pit-coal Fire to make Bar Iron from Pig-metal. 1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 73/1 His new invented method of making malleable iron from pig or sow metal. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 27 *Sow metal*, or *pig metal*, epithets..referring to the blocks as they may have been run in the main or the collateral gutters, the former being called *sows*, and the latter *pigs*, respectively.

Pigmy: see PYGMY.

Pigne, obs. form of PINE.

Pignerate, -ation: see PIGNORATE, -ATION.

† Pi·gnolate, pi·niolate. *Obs.* [a. F. *pignolat*, 'the preserued kernell of a Pine-apple, or conserue of Pine-kernells' (Cotgr.); cf. It. *pignolo* 'a kinde of meate of pine-apples' (Florio 1598), also PIGNON[1], and -ATE[1].] A conserve or confection made of pignons or pine-kernels.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1560) D j, All swete thynges are verye good as apples sodden with suger..pignolate, penedies, whyte pylles, suger candy, and the iuice of likorice. *Ibid.* (1553) Div b, Pignolate, and swete almondes. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 171 Another kind of paste..which the Neotericks call Piniolate or Pignolate because its made of Pine kernells.

‖ Pignon[1]. *?Obs.* [F. *pignon* (piɲõ) a pine-kernel = Sp. *piñon*, Pg. *pinhão*:— late L. type **pīniōn-em*, f. *pīnea* pine-cone. Cf. PINION *sb.*[5], PIÑON.]

1. A pine-kernel; the edible seed of the stone-pine (*Pinus Pinea*) of the south of Europe, or of other species of pine.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxx. 292 There are great pine trees in New Spaine, though..they beare no pignons or kernells, but empty apples. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pignon*, or *Pinone*, the edible seed of the cones of various pines, as those of *Pinus Pinea*, ..eaten in Italy.

† 2. The Physic-nut of S. America: = Pg. *pinhão*, PINION *sb.*[5] 1. *Obs.*

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxix. 289 There are a thousand of these simples fit to purge, as.. pignons of Punua..and many other things.

‖ Pignon[2] (piɲõn). *Arch.* [F. *pignon* a gable-end = It. *pignone* (Littré), Romanic augmentative of L. *pinna* pinnacle; see PINION *sb.*[2]] A gable.

1875 F. I. SCUDAMORE *Day Dreams* 38 Rich in houses with gables and pignons.

Pignorate (pi·gnŏrēt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *pignerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *pignerāre*: see next.] a. Given or taken in pledge; pledged, pawned. b. Relating to things pledged, pignerātitious.

16.. *Corshill Baron-Court Bk.* in *Ayr & Wigton Arch. Coll.* IV. 115 The said William Glen pursued the said Robert for the said pistoll for what the same wes pignorat. 1886 MUIRHEAD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 690/2 Pignorate and hypothecary rights were unknown as rights protected by action at the time now being dealt with.

Pignorate (pi·gnŏrēt), *v.* Also **pignerate.** [ad. L. *pignerāre* (in med. spelling *pignorāre*) to give as a pledge, f. *pignus* (*pigner-*, *-or-*) pledge: see -ATE[3].] *trans.* To give or take as a pledge; to pledge, pawn. Hence **Pi·gnorated** *ppl. a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Pignerate*, to pawne. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pignerate*, to lay a gage, or mortgage; also to take in pawn. 1842 *W. Smith's Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq.* 760/1 If the pledger sold a movable thing that was pignerated. 1878 *Ibid.* 1037/1 A man could not acquire possession by means of a pignorated slave.

Pignoration (pignŏrē·ʃən). Also **pigner-.** [ad. L. *pignerātiōn-em* pledging, f. *pignerāre*: see prec.] The action of pledging or pawning.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pignoration*, a pawning or morgaging. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pignoration* [*ed.* 1678 *Pignoration*], a gaging or laying to pawn. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ix. 270 The Pignoration of the Continental Teutonic Law is more archaic than the Distress with which we are familiar in England.

Pignoratitious (pignŏrăti·ʃəs), *a. rare.* Also **pigner-.** [f. L. *pignerālīcius* adj., belonging to a pledge: see PIGNORATE *ppl. a.* and -ITIOUS.] Relating to things given in pledge or pawned.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pigneratitious*, that which is laid in pledge, or pertaining to gage. 1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 57 Questions arising on pigneratitious contracts.

Pi·gnorative, *a.* [ad. F. *pignoratif* (1567), f. L. *pignorāre*: see PIGNORATE and -ATIVE.] That gives in pledge; pledging, pawning.

1611 COTGR., *Pignoratif*, pignorative, impledging, ingaging by suretiship, or with a pawne. Hence 1616–63 BULLOKAR *Expositor*, *Pignorative*, impledging, ingaging by suretiship, or with a pawn. 1818 in TODD. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Dict.*

Pi·g-nut. [f. PIG *sb.*[1] + NUT.]

1. The tuber of *Bunium flexuosum*; = EARTH-NUT 1.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 172, I with my long nayles will digge thee pig-nuts. 1693 ROBINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 826 The Roots..commonly call'd Kepper-Nuts, Pignuts and Gernuts in the North, lie very deep, and fatten Hogs. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 P 5 No Fruit grows Originally among us, besides Hips and Haws, Acorns and Pig-Nutts.

1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* (1886) 277 Dig away, boys,.. you'll find some pig-nuts.

† 2. Applied to an acorn (with reference to *Don Quixote* ch. xi). *Obs. nonce-use.*

1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 373 At length the Don in Pensive Mood His Golden Pignuts [*i.e.* acorns, as eaten in the Golden Age] gravely view'd.

3. The pear-shaped fruit of a N. American tree, the brown hickory (*Carya glabra* or *porcina*); also the tree itself; = HOG-NUT 1.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Pig Nut, *Juglans*. 1829, 1866 [see HOG-NUT 1]. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Pig-nut, American, *Carya porcina*.

Pi·g-rat. [transl. of Telugu *pandikokku*, BANDICOOT.] The large bandicoot rat of India.

1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* (1860) I. 150 Another favourite article of food with the coolies is the pig-rat or Bandicoot. 1865 *Reader* 14 Jan. 43/3 Bandicoot is..intended to represent the Telugu *pandi-kokku*, literally, '*pig-rat*'.

‖ Pigri·tia. *Obs.* [L., = sloth, slothfulness.] A former name of the sloths of South America.

[1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. iv. 256 The beast in Brasil, which the Spaniards call *Pigritia*, which goes no farther in a fortnight then a man will cast a stone.] 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pigritia*, Slothfulness. ..Also an American Beast call'd a Sloth. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 417 Nearly related to the South-American animal *Pigritia*, that makes two or three days journey in going up a tree.

† **Pigri·tious,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *pigritia* sloth (f. *piger* slothful) + -OUS.] Slothful. So † **Pi·gritude** [f. L. type **pigritūdo*], † **Pi·grity** [ad. L. *pigritās*], slothfulness (*obs. rare*—[0]).

1623 COCKERAM, *Pigritie*, *Pigritude*, slothfulnes. 1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* Pref. 8 Pigritious and impudent persons. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pigritude*.

Pig's in *Comb.*: see PIG[1] 13 c.

Pig-sconce (pi·gskɒns). [See SCONCE.] A pig-headed fellow; a pig-head.

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* III. i, *Ding.* He is No pig-sconce, mistress. *Secret.* He has an excellent head-piece. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. 78 These representatives of the pig-sconces of the population judged by circumstances.

Pi·gskin. [f. PIG *sb.*[1] + SKIN.] The skin of the pig or hog (called in 18th c. HOGSKIN); leather made of this. Hence in *Sporting slang*, a saddle.

1855 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 1531 The Major..sees more things in pigskin and whipcord than are found in most men's philosophy. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* ii, The best servant who ever put his leg across pig-skin. 1894 J. K. FOWLER *Recollect. O. Country Life* vi. 44 He was not particularly noted in the pigskin. 1899 MACKAIL *Life Morris* II. 326 The white pigskin binding with silver clasps.

b. The skin of a hog used as a bottle.

1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 37 Water-carriers loaded with pig-skins were conspicuous among the throng.

Pigsney, -ny. *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: *α.* 4 piggesneyȝe, 4–5 piggesnye, 6 pyggysny, pygges nye, pigges-ny, pygs(-)nie, pygsnye, pigesnie, 6–8 pigs(-)nye, 7 pigsneye, pignie, 8 pig-nye, 6– pigsny, pigs(-)nie, pigs(-)ney; *β.* 6 pigseie, 9 (*dial.*) pigsy. [ME. f. *pigges* pig's + *neyȝe*, var. of *eyȝe*, *eye* with prosthetic *n*, app. derived from *an eye*, *min eye*; prob. originating in children's talk and the fond prattle of nurses.

The eye of the pig (as that of a bird in BIRD'S-NIE) is taken as a familiar type of a small eye; the expression is thus equivalent to *pinke* or *pinkie nye*, PINKENY, 'tiny eye', which was used in the same way as a term of endearment; but early examples showing *pigges nye* applied to the eye itself (sense 2) have not yet been found.]

1. One specially cherished; a darling, pet; commonly used as an endearing form of address. a. Chiefly applied to a girl or woman; in *mod. dial.* often opprobrious.

α. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 82 She was a prymerole a piggesnye ffor any lord to leggen in his bedde. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Womanhod*, etc. 20 What prate ye, praty pyggysny? 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* F ij, Another fall in love with some yonge pygsnie. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. iv. (Arb.) 27 Then ist mine owne pygs nie, and blessing on my hart. 1589 *Triumphs Love & Fort.* F ij b, Then will I make my loving song upon mine owne pigsnye. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* II. i, If thou art, As I believe, the pigsney of his heart, Know he's in health. 1667 DRYDEN *Tempest* IV. iii, How does my Pigs-nye? 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* I. i, And the little pigsny has mamma's mouth. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 11 Never think I shall long survive thee, pigsnye. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* liv. (1848) 121/2 When pigsnie arrives and the purchaser opens the close sedan chair in which she has been conveyed to his house. 1876 MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* I. v. 102 She began to pour forth.. insinuations relative to a certain 'Trapseing, hautecking, kerping, pigsnie'.

β. 1553 BALE tr. *Gardiner's De vera Obed.* K j b, How doth my sweteheart, what saith now pigges eye? 1869 J. P. MORRIS *Gloss. Words Furness* 71 *Pigsy*, a term of endearment, as 'Thow lile pigsy'.

† b. More rarely applied to a man or boy. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 68 b, And your sweet piggesnye Emanuel will smoyle close in his sleave. *a* 1588 TARLTON *Jests* (1844) Introd. 21 The player fooles deare darling pigsnie He calles himselfe his brother. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 68. 2/2 You, ven once they have your Money, No more their Pigsnies are nor Honey.

† 2. An eye; a 'dear little eye'. *Obs.*

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 560 And shine upon me but benignly, With that one, and that other Pigsneye. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 11. 3/1, I rise, And rub my Pigs Nyes. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 10 The hostess received such a blow on her little pig-nyes, that she saw a hundred thousand lights at the same time.

Pigsticking (pi·gstikiŋ). [f. PIG *sb.*[1] + STICKING *vbl. sb.*] 1. The hunting of the wild boar with a spear.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lx, Describing the sport of pigsticking..with great humour and eloquence. 1881 J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. iii. 32 The dinner-gong..recalled his thoughts from pig-sticking and Central India.

2. The butchering of swine by sticking a knife into the heart or aorta.

1884 M. ARNOLD in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 797/2, I would not go to see the pig-sticking at the stock-yards.

Hence **Pi·gstick** *v. intr.*, to hunt the wild boar; **Pi·gsticker,** (*a*) one who follows the sport of pigsticking; (*b*) a horse trained to this sport.

1891 KIPLING *City Dreadf. Nt.* 74 Animals who stand on one hind leg and beckon with all the rest, or try to pigstick in harness. 1866 TREVELYAN in *Fraser's Mag.* LXXIII. 387, I may be a young pig-sticker, but I am too old a sportsman to make such a mistake as that. 1889 *Athenæum* 24 Aug. 255/1 The courage, horsemanship, and skill with his spear required in the pigsticker. 1900 SIR J. FAYRER *Recollect.* iii. 62, I bought a horse, a well-known pig-sticker.

Pig-stone, -swill, etc.: see PIG[1] IV.

Pigsty (pi·gstəi). A sty or pen for pigs, including a shed or covered enclosure.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Cahorda*, a pigges stie, *Hara*. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* IV. ii, 'Slight! 'tis a prison, or a pig-sty! 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 163 P 1 What Wash is drank up in so many Hours in the Parlour and the Pigsty. 1853 H. WHARTON *Digest Cases Pennsylv.* 473 A pigstye in a city is per se a nuisance.

b. *transf.* Applied to a dwelling only fit for a pig; a miserable or dirty hovel.

1820 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 311 All degrees of all nations begin with living in pigstyes. 1884 LABOUCHERE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 219 The poor in our great towns are condemned to live in pig-styes, and to pay excessive rents for this accommodation.

Pi·g's wash, pigwash. The swill of a brewery or kitchen given to pigs; = HOGWASH. Also applied contemptuously to weak inferior liquor, and in other abusive senses.

1630 *Tinker of Turvey* A iij, These comming as farre short of his, as Bragget goes beyond the Pigs wash or small Beere. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph., Jesuitism* 29 Moral evil is unattainability of Pig's wash. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* V. If I had not seen that..pig-wash, even if I could have got plenty of it, was a poor sort of thing, I should never have looked life fairly in the face. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 284 [I was] content in my dog's chain, and with my pig's-wash, in spite of Carlyle.

Pi·gtail. [So called from resemblance to the tail of a pig.]

1. a. Tobacco twisted into a thin rope or roll.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xxii. (Roxb.) 274/1 Pig taile, is a very small wreath or roll tobacco. 1740 SWIFT *Will* Wks. 1745 VIII. 384, I bequeath to Mr. John Grattan..my silver box..in which I desire the said John to keep the tobacco he usually cheweth, called pigtail. 1760 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 7 May, He..took some pigtail tobacco out of his pocket. 1839 'J. FUME' *Paper on Tobacco* 120 Pig-tail when smoked is equally as strong as shag.

b. A farthing candle. *dial.*

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v., The watching of the pig-tail was a superstitious ceremony observed in Craven..on the Eve of St. Mark. On that evening, a party of males or females..place on the floor a lighted pig-tail, for so a small or farthing candle is denominated. 1867 HARLAND & W. *Lanc. Folk-lore* 140 On the fast of St. Agnes she watches a small candle called a 'pig-tail', to see the passing image of her future husband.

c. *Naut.* A short length of rope; a rope's end.

1894 *Daily Tel.* 18 Oct. 6/5 Hit..with a 'pigtail', a piece of thick rope.

2. A plait or queue of hair hanging down from the back of the head; applied *spec.* to that worn by soldiers and sailors in the latter part of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century, and still frequently by young girls, and now *esp.* to that customary among the Chinese.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. xciii. 428 They observe an uniformity about their heads by wearing pigtails. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 595 The French carpenter cannot saw his boards, without a long pig-tail and ruffled shirt. 1822 W. IRVING *Bracceb. Hall* (1849) 52 A soldier of the old school, with powdered head, side locks, and pigtail. 1830 *Examiner* 801/1 Trousers came in with the French Revolution, pigtails went out with Lord Liverpool. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xiv, [Mrs. Kenwigs' girls] had flaxen hair, tied with blue ribbons, hanging in luxuriant pigtails down their backs. 1874 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Ramble* I. xii. 193 Chinamen..with their black caps, and equally black pig-tails. 1885 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng.* (ed. 3) II. 321 Pig-tails in the army were reduced in 1804 to seven inches in length and in 1808 cut off. *c* 1890 *F. Wilson's Fate* 75 He ..wiped his grizzled moustache and twisted its extremities into pig-tails. 1895 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 66, I was still a rather troublesome schoolgirl in short frocks and a pig-tail.

b. *transf.* The wearer of a pigtail; a Chinese.

1886 *Cornh. Mag.* July 55 Sweetmeats .. being great favourites with the 'pigtails'.

† 3. A pigtailed monkey. *Obs.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 215 The Maimon of Buffon, which Edwards calls the Pigtail, is the last of the baboons, and..no larger than a cat. [Cf. PIGTAILED *a.* 1.]

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly from 2). a. in sense 'of, pertaining to, wearing a pigtail'; *colloq.* Chinese: as *pigtail brigade, land, party*; b. in sense 'characteristic of the period when pigtails were worn', old-fashioned, pedantic, absurdly

formal (cf. Ger. *zopf*), as *pigtail drill, period, professor, tory*; **c.** = PIGTAILED 1, as *pigtail macaque*; also *pigtail tobacco* (see 1 a); *pigtailwise* adv.

1817 COBBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 114 Do the Pig tail Order suppose, that such means will be resorted to now? 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 186 How I should have liked to witness the old pigtail operas and ballets performed at the Pantheon. 1865 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 348 Heyne was essentially a dull, wooden man,—a pigtail professor after all. 1867 WOOD *Pop. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* 16 Bruh or Pig-tail Macaque.—*Macacus nemestrinus.* 1885 *Leisure Hour* Jan. 32/1 Emancipation from the 'pigtail drill'. 1887 ASHBY-STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 199 Her ample tresses one descries Are closely plaited, pig-tail-wise. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb. 7/2 These same monkeys, the so called pig-tail variety, are taught by the Malays to pick fruit for them in the forests. 1898 *Athenæum* 19 Mar. 366/1 He was a typical 'pigtail Tory'. 1899 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 2/1 Mr. Verburgh, the leader of what was known last Session as 'the Pigtail Party' in the House of Commons, is contemplating a journey to China.

Pigtail, corrupt form of PIGTLE.

Pigtailed (pi·gtēⁱld), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.]

1. Having a tail like a pig's.

1758 EDWARDS *Glean. Nat. Hist.* I. 8 The Pig-tailed Monkey, from the Island of Sumatra, in the Indian Sea. 1864 ATKINSON *List Provinc. Names Birds,* Pig-tailed Winder, Prov. name for Pintail Duck. 1896 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* (ed. 9) 24 *Macacus nemestrinus* .. Pig-tailed Monkey...East Indies.

2. Having a pigtail; tied up or plaited into a pigtail.

1754 SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I. 189 Hair..powder'd and pig-tail'd. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* II. iv, All the pigtailed lawyers and bagwigged attorneys. 1791-3 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) I. 67 A pig-tailed periwig. 1892 *Spectator* 27 Feb. 305/1 To wonder at pig-tailed China.

Pi·gtaily, *a. nonce-wd.* Of or pertaining to the pigtail period; old-fashioned.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 300 Old fashioned, out of date, rococo, and pigtaily.

† **Pi·g-taker.** *Obs.* A purveyor of pigs: formerly an office in the Royal Household.

1455 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 421 Th' office of the Catery .. 1 Grome Piggetaker. 1538 *Ibid.* 218 Allowance to be given .. unto Thomas Playfoote, Yeoman-Pigtaker for every Veale, being fatt and good,..that he shall send into the Larder.

Pig-trotter, -trough, -tub, etc.: see PIG 1.

Pi·gweed. A name given to various herbs devoured by swine (some of them also eaten by men under stress of hunger), as the Goosefoots, *Chenopodium album* and *rubrum*; Cow-parsnip; Knotgrass; Comfrey; in N. America, the green Amaranth, *Amarantus retroflexus. Winged pigweed,* a coarse branching herb, *Cycloloma platyphyllum,* of the Western U.S.

1844 H. HUTCHINSON *Pract. Drainage Land* 159 The roots of a weed called pig weed. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* vii. (1886) 159 That's Roman wormwood,—that's pigweed,—that's sorrel,—that's piper-grass. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 7 Nov. 5/1 The tiny islets being covered with pig-weed, large earwigs, and land crabs. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 601/2 Here we find..pig-weed six inches in stem, and wearing a huge flower like a hat. 1892 *Ch. Times* 15 Jan. 43/1 [Famine in Russia] Those who have bread are compelled to adulterate it with pigweed [*Chenopodium rubrum*], which, taken in quantities, is a bitter emetic. 1893 J. A. BARRY *S. Brown's Bunyip,* etc. 146 We..lived for months at a time on damper, bullock and pigweed in a bark humpy.

† **Pigwi·dgin, -wi·dgeon.** *Obs.* Also **pig wigeon.** Of obscure origin and meaning: see quots. 1730–1785.

Some have identified it with *Pigwiggen, -wiggin,* used by Greene and Nashe as a *quasi*-proper name, and by Drayton as the name of a fairy knight favoured by Queen Mab the wife of Oberon, also by Davenant. In Cotton it is apparently a term of contempt, and rimes with *biggin,* cap or hood. *Pig-widgin* (-widʒin) appears in Cleveland *attrib.* as a contemptuous or hostile epithet for the Scotch; spelt by Bailey *-wigeon,* by Johnson *-widgeon,* app. after the name of the bird. Its connexion with *Pigwiggin* is not proved.

[*a* 1592 GREENE *Selimus* 1909 Now will I be as stately to them as if I were maister Pigwiggen our constable. 1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 191 No more will I of his calling me Captaine of the boyes, and Sir Kilprick; which is a name fitter for his Piggen de wiggen, or gentlewoman. 1599 — *Lenten Stuffe* To Rdr., If it were so, goodman Pig-wiggen, were not that honest dealing? 1627 DRAYTON *Nymphidia* xii, Pigwiggen was this Fairy Knight, One wond'rous gracious in the sight Of fair Queen Mab, which day and night He amorously observed. 1629 DAVENANT *Albovine* II. i. D ij, *Albo.* Is not your name Pigwiggin? *Cuny.* Pigwiggin! your Grace was wont to call me Cunymond: I am no Faery. 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 68 What such a nazardly Pigwiggin, A little Hangstrings in a Biggin?]

1687 *Cleveland's Wks., Rebel Scot* 12 To see his Country sick of Pym's disease; By Scotch Invasion to be made a prey To such Pig-Widgin Myrmidons as they. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Pig Wigeon* (*with the Vulgar*) a silly fellow. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pigwidgeon*...is a kind of cant word for anything petty or small. [Quotes Cleveland.] 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* s. v. *Pig, Pig-widgeon,* a simpleton.

Hence **Pigwi·dgin, -wi·dgeon** *v.*

1852 M. W. SAVAGE *Reuben Medlicott* I. III. Argt. 214 In short the Medlicotts were Pigwidgeoned, and we are not to pity them, for they brought the Pigwidgeoning on themselves. Pigwidgeoning will prove to be a social usage, nearly akin to spunging.

Pig-woman, -wool, etc.: see PIG 1 13.

† **Pi·gwort.** *Herb. Obs.* = PIGWEED.

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 73 Pigwort, woodbynd, birche and such like, whereof they croppe the toppes.

Pik, obs. form of PICK *v.*1, PIKE *sb.*1, PITCH.

‖ **Pika** (pəi·kă). [ad. *piika,* native name in Tunguse of Siberia (Pallas *a* 1800).] A small rodent quadruped, *Lagomys alpinus,* allied to the guinea-pig, inhabiting boreal and alpine regions of Europe and Asia. By extension, any of the species of *Lagomys,* called from their reiterated squeaking cries *calling-hares* or *crying-hares.*

1827 GRIFFITH *Cuvier's Anim. K.* III. 223 The pika is an inhabitant of the highest mountains of the extreme North of Europe and Asia. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 163 The most obvious peculiarity of these pikas is their voice, from which they have acquired their trivial name.

b. *Comb.* **Pika-squirrel,** a name suggested by Coues for the chinchilla.

1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* V. 86.

† **Pikanie·r.** *Obs. rare.* [a. Ger. *piekenier,* f. *pieke, pike* PIKE *sb.*5: cf. OF. *piquenaire* pikeman.] A soldier armed with a pike; a pikeman.

1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. 1. 213/1 They were first raised as pikaniers, and behaved gallantly in the Turkish campaigns.

Pikar, obs. Sc. f. PIKER, thief. **Pikary,** obs. f. PICKERY. **Pikaxe,** obs. f. PICKAX.

Pike (pəik), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 **piic,** 1, 3 **pic,** 3–4 **pike,** 3–6 **pyk,** 4–7 (9) **pyke,** 4– **pike.** [Found in OE. as *piic* (8th c.), *pic,* in ME. *pīk* (pl. *pīkes*), later *pȳke, pīke*; beside which there existed from 14th c., in same senses, a collateral form with short vowel, *pic, pik, pykk,* now PICK *sb.*1 Cf. PICK *v.*1, with its collateral form *pike.* In mod.Eng., in sense 1, *pike* is now local or dial., *pick* being in general use; but senses 2 and 3 are in general Eng. *pike,* while *pick* is obs. or dial.; sense 4 is now generally *peak*; sense 5 is dial. or local. OE. and ME. *pic, pic* agree in form and sense with F. *pic* (of which, however, examples are known only from the 12th c.). In the earliest instances, both in OE. and OF., *pic* was applied to a pick, pickax, or pick-hammer, with handle at right angles to the head; but, in both, the word was soon applied to a straight instrument or tool pointed at one end, or to the sharp point of such (cf. OE. *hornpic* a pinnacle, in *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 5), as in Fr. to a poker, a glass-blower's tool, the end of a ship's yard, etc. The Eng. uses are not the same, but the development is on the whole parallel. See Note below.]

I. 1. A pickax; a pick used in digging, breaking up ground, etc., also for picking a millstone. *Obs.* except as *dial.* form of PICK *sb.*1

(It seems certain that the OE. examples belong here. In Goetz *Corpus Gloss. Lat.* VI. 17, *Acisculum* is glossed as 'σκάφιον ἤτοι ὄρυξ κηπουρική'; malliolum structorium; quod habent structores, quasi malleolus est ad cædendos lapides; μυλοκόπον'.)

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (O. E. T.) 49 *Aciseulum,* piic. *c* 1000 *Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 109/4 *Aciseulum,* pic. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 941 Mattok is a pykeys, Or a pyke, as sum men seys. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1253 'Tak a pike, To-night thou schalt with me strike'..An hole thai bregen, all with ginne [etc.]. 1756 LLOYD in W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 51, I have..desired the Grinder not to pick his Mill so often with the sharp Pikes, or to keep it so rough. 1877 E. LEIGH *Gloss. Dial. Chesh., Pike,* an iron instrument sharp on the one side and like a hammer on the other, used for splitting and breaking coals. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 323 *Pike*..3. A pick. [E.D.D. has it also from S. Staffordsh.] 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Pike.* See *Pick.*

II. 2. A sharp point, the pointed tip of anything, a spike; as the pointed metal tip of a staff or of an arrow or spear, the spike in the centre of a buckler: = PICK *sb.*1 2.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1923 Swa þet te pikes & te irnene preones se scharpe & se starke borien þurh & beoren forð feor on þet oðer half. *c* 1275 *AI Pains of Hell* 70 in *O. E. Misc.* 149 A hwel of stele is furþer mo...A þusend spoken beoþ þer-on, And þeos ouer al idon. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 205/170 Þis knizt heo bounden honden and fet and a-midde þe fuyre him caste, With Irene Ovles and pikes heo todrowen him wel faste. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 3856 Here bordones were imaked wel Wiþ longe pikes of wel gode stel. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 88 Dobest..Bereþ a Busschopes cros, Is hoket atte ende,..to holden hem in good lyf. A pyk is in þe potent to punge adoun þe wikkede [1393 C. XI. 94 With þe pyk putte adoune *preuaricatores legis*]. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4648 And þe walles were of Marbreston. Wyþ pykes of yre y-set þer-on, Oppon þe crest ful þykke. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 396/2 Pyke, of a staffe, or oþer lyke, *cuspis, stiga. Ibid.,* Pyke, or tyynde of yryne (or prekyl), *carnica.* 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXIII. 220 He fonde in a chambre aboute v honderd of grete staues of fyne oke with longe pykes of yren and of stele. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 107 b, The lord Scales had a gray courser, on whose schaffron was a long and a sharpe pyke of stele. 1565-6 *Roy. Proclam. as to Apparel* 12 Feb., Any buckler with any poynt or pyke aboue two ynches in length. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* IV. xi. (1622) 107 Contrarily the Romaine souldier..thrust them backe with the pikes of their bucklers. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 80 All ice beginning, maketh jagged pikes, after the fashion of a Nettleleafe. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* I, The front-stall of the bridle was a steel plate,..having in the midst a short, sharp pike. *Ibid.* VI, In the tilt-yard..spears are tipped with trenchers of wood, instead of steel pikes. *Mod. Sc.* The pike has come out of the peery (= peg-top).

† **b.** A prickle, a thorn; a hedgehog's prickle or spine; = PICK *sb.*1 2. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1305 *St. Edmund King* 47 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 88 As ful as an illespyl is of pikes al aboute As ful he stikede of arewen wiþ-inne & wiþoute. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxii, Herenacius is an Irchoun .. & his skyn is closid all a boute with pykes and prickis. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Orpheus & Eurydice* 292 (Bann. MS.), Syne our a mvre, with thornis thik and scherp, ..he went, And had nocht bene throw suffrage of his harp, With fell pikis he had bene schorne and schent. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxii. 23 [The] Thirsill .. Quhois pykis throw me so reuthles ran. 1508 — *Tua Mariit Wemen* 15 Throw pykis of the plet thorne I presandlie luikit. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 148 He vas crounit vitht ane palme of gold, be rason that the palme tre hes schearp broddis and pikis. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 122/23 A pike, pricke, *aculeus.* 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 61 So is the little Hiricion with his sharpe pykes almoste the leaste of all other beastes. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* (S. T. S.) xl. 46 Sen peircing pyks ar kyndlie with the rose. 1789 ROSS *Helenore* 26 A hail hauf mile she had at least to gang, Thro' birns and pikes [*cd.* 1768 pits] and scrahs, and heather lang.

c. *Turning.* The spike or pin in a lathe upon which one end of the object to be turned is fixed.

1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* x. 180 Upon the points of this Screw and Pike the Centers of the Work are pitcht. *Ibid.* XIII. 220 Having prepared the Work fit for the Lathe ..they pitch it between the Pikes.

† **d.** *fig.* A horn of a dilemma: = HORN *sb.* 26.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xix. 94 They propose a question with two pykes. *Ibid.* xxi. 102 A question with two pikes.

† **e.** An ear-pick; = PICK *sb.*1 5. *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 122/26 A Pike, for the ear, *scalprum.*

3. A staff having an iron point or spike, a pike-staff (now *dial.*); † *spec.* a pilgrim's staff (*obs.*): = PICK *sb.*1 3.

To tip (a person) *the pikes,* to give (him) the slip: cf. PICK *sb.*1 3, quot. 1673.

c 1205 LAY. 30731 Þa imette he enne pilegrim pic har an honde [Wace *bordon à pelerin*]. *Ibid.* 30745 Brien .. saide þat he wes pelegrim ah pic nefden he nan mid him. *Ibid.* 30848 His pic he nom an honden & helede hine under capen. 13.. *Coer de L.* 611 They were redy for to wende, With pyke and with sclavyn, As palmers were in Paynym. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 257 (MS. T) Þat Penitencia his pike [1377 B. v. 482 pyke] he shulde pulsshe newe. *Ibid.* VI. 26 Sauh I neuere Palmere with pyk [1377 B. v. 542 pike] ne with scrippe. 1724 J. SHIRLEY *Triumph Wit* (ed. 8) 171 Tho' he tips [*printed* rips] them the Pikes they nig him again. 1869 G. TICKELL *Life Marg. Mary Hallahan* (1870) 165 Mother Margaret could not venture as far as the post-office without the aid of a pike.

b. A pitchfork, a hay-fork: = PICK *sb.*1 4 b. Now *dial.*

1410 in Rogers *Agric. & Pr.* III. 546/2, 3 dung pykes. 1472 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 245 Item j Pyke pro feno extrahendo. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 37 A rake for to hale vp the fitchis that lie, A pike for to pike them vp handsom to drie. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pike* .. In Husbandry, a Prong, or Iron-fork. 1766 *Compl. Farmer, Pike,* a name given in some counties to what is generally called a fork, used for carrying straw, &c. 1825 in HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 854 Pitchforks, or *pikes,* as in Cornwall they are..called. 1870 *Anct. Catal.* [Shropshire] (E.D.D.), Pikes and rakes.

c. In *Salt-making.* (See quot.)

1884 R. HOLLAND *Chesh. Gloss., Pike, s.* salt-making term; a one-pronged instrument (one can hardly call it a fork, seeing it has but one prong) used for lifting and handling lumps of salt.

d. Applied to a tent-pole or its pointed end.

1827 *Perils & Captivity* (Constable's Misc.) 303 It is the women..who lift the pikes of the tents, when their husbands are resolved to move their camp.

III. 4. An extremity tapering to a point; a PEAK. **a.** The long point or peak of a shoe, such as was fashionable in 14th–15th c.; a poulaine. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 124 Men deformen hor body by hor foule atyre, as pikes of schoone. 1432–50 tr. *Higden, Harl. Contin.* (Rolls) VIII. 497 But mony abusions comme from Boemia into Englonde with this qwene, and specially schoone with longe pykes. 1463-4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 505/1 Eny Shoes or Boteux, havyng pykes passyng the length of ii ynches. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 6 b, Bootes with pykes turned vp. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvii. (1623) 870 The pikes in the Toes were turned vpward and with siluer chaines, or silke laces tied to the knee. [1723 THORESBY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 345 In Stow's Chronicle, *ad An.* 1465, we read of a Proclamation against the Beaks or Pikes of Shoone, or Boots, that they should not pass two Inches. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 202 No one under the estate of a lord was permitted to wear pikes or poleines to his shoes..exceeding two inches in length.]

b. The pointed end, 'beak', or 'horn' of an anvil. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 3 A Black Smiths Anvil..is sometimes made with a Pike, or Bickern, or Beak-iron at one end of it. 1680 *Ibid.* X. 179 A strong Iron Pike, but its point is made of tempered Steel. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 300/2 *Pike*..that as comes out of one end of [an Anvil].

5. *dial.* A narrow pointed piece of land at the side of a field of irregular shape; = GORE *sb.*2 1 b, PICK *sb.*1 6.

1585 *Rec. Leicester* (1905) III. 217, 4 lands, 23 pikes, lying south upon Knighton Mere. 1724 *MS. Indenture* (co. Derby), Together with all mounds, fences, .. pikes, balkes, land ends. 1737 *MS. Indenture, Estate at Rolleston, Staff.,* Pikes, sellions or butts of arable land in a field called Crowthorn field. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Pikes,* short butts which fill up the irregularity caused by hedges not running parallel. 1898 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. I. 454/1 Hereabouts [Worcestershire] 'pikes' [of ploughed land] are the 'peaked' bits.

IV. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: †**pike-bolt**, a sharp-pointed bolt; **pike-pole**, *U. S.*, a pole provided with a spike and a hook, used by lumbermen in driving logs, also as a boat-hook; **piketail**, *U. S.*, the pintail duck; **pike-wall**, *dial.*, a gable-wall; **pike-wise** *adv.*, in peaked or cuneiform formation.

1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 206 Many..have teft the use of them and of sundry other preventions as of sherehookes,..*pike bolts in their wales and divers other engines of antiquitie. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 397/1 *Pykewalle.. *murus conalis, piramis, vel piramidalis.* 1556–7 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 455 The pyke wall in tholde Hall. 1513 in *Three 15th Cent. Chron.* (Camden) 87 The Kyng of Scottes armye was devyded in to fyue batelles,..part of them were quadrant, some *pykewyse.

[*Note.* The etymology of *pike*, with the related Pick *sb.*[1], Peak *sb.*[1], and the vbs. Pike[1], Pick[1], Peck, presents many difficulties. OE. *pīc*, ME. *pic*, seem to be the same word as OF. and mod.F. *pic*, corresp. to Prov. *pic*, Sp., Pg. *pico*, alt applied to something sharp-pointed, and having a cognate vb., F. *piquer*, Pr., Sp., Pg. *picar*, It. *piccare*, to pierce, prick, sting, etc. The origin of this Romanic family is disputed. Diez referred it to L. *pīc-us* the woodpecker, in reference to the action of the long and powerful beak with which that bird hammers, picks, and pierces the bark of trees. The phonetic difficulty that the *c* of L. *pīc-us* and a derived **pīcā-re* would not remain in the mod. langs., but be lost in F. (*pi*, **pier*), and elsewhere become *g*, has been met by the suggestion that the group, being of echoic origin, retained the *c* or *k* unchanged, or that late L. had, beside *pīc-us*, the popular forms **pīcc-us* and **pīcc-āre* (perh. due to echoic modification), which would phonetically give the modern forms. Celtic origin or influence has also been suggested. Welsh *pig* anything pointed, pointed end, point, pike, beak, hill, with its cognate vb. *pigo*, Cornish *piga* to prick, sting, pick, peck (said of a thorn, a bird, etc.), and a large group of connected words in Welsh, Cornish, and Breton, point to an original *pīk-*, the Brythonic cognate of Olr. *cich* (Proto-Celtic **qīk-*), found on the Olr. gloss *cich* i. *ger* (i. e. 'sharp') from the *Book of Lecan*, printed by Stokes in *Archiv für Celtische Lexicographie* I. 59 (note on 73). In the Teutonic langs. OE. *pic* appears to stand alone in the early period. ON. had *pīk*, app. as a personal nickname (*Hakon pīk*) in 12th c., and as a common noun *pīk* a pikestaff *c* 1330; in same sense MSw. had *pīk*, and 13th c. Norw. had *pīkstafr*; mod Sw. and Norw. *pik*, M.Da. *pīig*, Da. *pig* pike, point, prickle. The probability appears to be that these were adopted from the same source as Eng. *pike*. See also Pick *v.*]

Pike (pəik), *sb.*[2] *north. Eng.* Also 3, 7 pik, 6 pyke. [app. either a local application of Pike *sb.*[1], or of Norse origin: cf. West Norw. dial. *pīk* a pointed mountain, *pīktind* a peaked summit.]

1. A northern English name for a pointed or peaked summit, or a mountain or hill with a pointed summit; entering extensively into the nomenclature of mountains and hills in and around the English Lake district.

The names in *Pike* have their centre in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire-above-the-sands, where are Scawfell Pike, Langdale Pikes, Pike o' Stickle, Causey Pike, Grisedale Pike, Red Pike, White Pike, Wansfell Pike, etc.; they gradually thin off in the surrounding counties, examples being Rivington Pike in mid-Lancashire; Backden Pike, Pinnar Pike, Haw Pike, in Yorkshire; Pontop Pike, West Pike, in Durham; Glanton Pike, East Pike, West Pike, Three Pikes, in Northumberland; Hartshorn Pike, The Pike in Roxburghshire, The Pike in Selkirkshire, etc. It is notable that the *pikes* are localized in the district of England characterized by Norse topographical names, the country of the *becks, fells, forces, ghylls, hows, riggs, scaurs, screes, thwaites*, and *tarns*, that the name is ancient, as old as sense 2 of Pike[1], and that *pīk* is used in precisely the same way in West Norwegian dialect.

c 1250 *Lanc. Charters* No. 1974 (Brit. Mus. MS. Add. 32107 lf. 280 b), Et sic sequendo dictum diuisum forrestæ et metæ de Rothington se diuidunt vsque ad Winterhold pike et sic sequendo altitudinem del Egges vsque in Romesclogh heued. 1277–90 *Grant by Cecilia widow of Wm. of Rivington* (MSS. of W. H. Lever), Et sic sequendo altam viam ultra Roinpik [=Rivington Pike] vsque Stondandestan. 1322 *Close Roll* 15 Edw. II., memb. 2 *dorso* (P. R. O.), Et sic vsque ad altum de Yowberg et sic vsque le Mikeldor de Yowberg, et exinde vsque le Rede Pike [Wast Water]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4818 þai labourde vp agayn þe lift an elleuen dais, & quen þai couert to þe crest, þen clerid þe welkyn .. þan past þai doun fra þat pike in-to a playn launde. *a* 1552 Leland *Itin.* (1744) V. 90 But communely the People therabout caullith hit Riven-pike. 1588 in E. Baines *Hist. Lancs.* (1889) III. 229 *note*, The hundreth of Sallford is to paie for the watchinge of [the] Beacon of Rivington Pyke [from 10 July to 30 September]. 1604 *Surv. Debat. Lands, Bound. Eng. & Scot.*, From the head of Blakeup the boundes extendeth to Bell's Rigg, and so to Blakeley Pike. 1664 *Acc. Bk. D. Fleming, Rydal Hall, Westmld.* 26 Sept., It. for walling one day at ye Low-pike. 1673 Blome *Britanniæ* 132 Amongst which Hills these are of chief note, viz. Furness Fells, Riving Pike, and Pendle Hill. 1738 S. Fearon & J. Eyes *Sea Coast Eng. & Wales* 18 Keep away about S.S.E. 'til the Westermost of the two fair Houses at Banks be in a line with Rivington Pike. *Ibid.*, Keep so' til Wharton Chappel comes in a line with Porlock Pike. 1793 Wordsw. *Descript. Sk.* 482 Pikes, of darkness named and fears and storms, Uplift in quiet their illumined forms. 1819 Shelley *Peter Bell the Third* I. xii, Then there came down from Langdale Pike A cloud, with lightning, wind, and hail. 1865 Bellew *Blount Tempest* I. 70 On the East, the moors and pikes of Yorkshire .. descend and slope towards the sea. 1872 Jenkinson *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 73 Pike O'Stickle .. looks like a huge petrified haycock. 1888 Mrs. H. Ward *R. Elsmere* I. vii, Masses of broken crag rising at the very head of the valley into a fine pike.

b. A cairn or pillar of stones erected on the highest point of a mountain or hill; also, a beacon, tower, or pile on an eminence.

Many of the natural pikes (e.g. Rivington Pike) were beacon hills; hence the name appears to have been sometimes associated with a beacon.

1751 in E. Baines *Hist. Lancs.* (1888) II. 333 [Inscription on a conical pillar on the summit of Hartshead Hill, 8 miles ENE. of Manchester.] This Pike was rebuilt by Publick Contributions, Anno Do. 1751. *a* 1815 in *Pennecuik's Wks.* (1815) 49 *note*, These piles of stones are often termed Cairn, Pike, Currough, Cross, &c. 1856 T. T. Wilkinson in *Lanc. & Chesh. Hist. Soc. Trans.* 4 Dec., Pikelaw [near Burnley, Lancs.] has much the appearance of a large tumulus, but as its name indicates, it has long been used for the purposes of a beacon.

2. A pointed or peaked stack of hay, made up (of a number of hay-cocks) temporarily in the hayfield, until it can be carted to the farm-yard; also, a stack of corn, circular in form, pointed, and of no great size. (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 37 A stacke is made allwayes after the manner of a longe square, having a ridge like the ridge of an howse; and a pyke, rownde, and sharpe att the toppe. 1796 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIV. 193 Employing every hand in making it into large cocks (or pikes). 1832 *Scorcby Farm Rep.* 12 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Ten or twelve cocks may be formed into a 'pike', containing about a ton of hay. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Nov. 3/1 The habit of allowing hay to remain in the fields in 'pikes', as they are called in the north, ..is one of the customs of the country.

†**Pike** (pəik), *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 6–7 pick(e, 7 pique: see also Pic[1], Pico. [ad. Sp. *pico* beak, bill, nib, peak, Pg. *pico* summit, top; cf. also mod. F. *pic* in same sense. Distinct from Pike *sb.*[2], as being of much later introduction, and of general, not local, use, and as having at length passed into *peak*, while the northern Eng. word remains *pike*.]

1. The earlier form of Peak *sb.*[2] (sense 5), the conical summit of a mountain; hence in the name of certain mountains of conical form. Used first in the name *Pike (Picke) of Teneriffe*; also in other geographical names, as *Adam's Pike*, *Pike of Daman*, etc., in all of which Peak has now taken its place.

The name *Pike of Teneriffe* appears in Eden 1555 (as *picke*), and was prevalent during 16–17th c.; the modern equivalent Peak appears in 1634, and prevailed after 1700, though the older *pike* occurs as late as 1776. In French, Thevenot used in 1663 the Spanish form *pico* (see Peak *sb.*[2] 5, quot. 1687). *Pic* occurs first in 1690 in Furetière, 'mot..qui se dit en cette phrase, Pic de Teneriffe..ce mot vient de l'espagnol *pico*, qui signifie montagne'; it is not in Richelet 1680, but appears in ed. 1693; it was admitted into the Dict. Acad. in 1740, with the instances 'pic de Teneriffe, pic d'Adam, pic du Midi'. But locally, *pic* was used in the Pyrenees, and is found in Provençal in 14th c.

1555 Eden *Decades* 351 Teneriffa is a hygh lande and a greate hyghe picke like a suger lofe. .. By reason of that picke, it may be knowen aboue all other Ilandes. 1613 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. v, That sky-scaling Pike of Tenerife. 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (Hakl. Soc.) xii, The pike of Tenerifa..is the highest land..that I haue seene. .. Going up to the pike, the cold is so great that it is insufferable. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* I. viii, Higher than Ten'riff's Pique he flies. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys.-Mech., Digress.* 358 The top of the Pike of Tenariff. 1697 Dampier *Voy. round World* (1699) 42, I am of opinion that it is higher than the Pike of Tenariff. 1715 J. Edens in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 317 We saw the Pike with a white Cloud covering the Top of it like a Cap. *c* 1765 T. Ellwood *Tartar. T.* (1785) 14 A mountain..was called Adam's Pike. 1776 R. Twiss *Tour Irel.* 118 The Pike of Teneriffe.

b. By extension, Any mountain peak; *esp.* a volcanic cone.

Quot. *a* 1697 is placed here, as not belonging to Pike *sb.*[2] (*Abergavenny's Pike* and *Cam's Pike* (in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) are not local names, the former being called *the Sugar Loaf* and the latter *Cam Peak* or locally *Cam Pick.*)

1604 E. G[rimstone] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xxiv. 193 Ordinarily these Volcans be rockes or pikes of most high mountaines. 1676 F. Vernon in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 581 The Pique of Parnassus. 1692 Ray *Disc.* II. ii. (1732) 104 The highest Pikes and Summits of those Mountains. *a* 1697 Aubrey *Wilts.* (Roy. Soc. MS.) 71 (Halliw.) Not far from Warminster is Clay-hill, and Coprip..; they are pikes or vulcanos. 1775 R. Chandler *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 29 The pikes both of Athos and of Tenedos suggest the idea that their mountains have burned. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 311 Snow..of a dazzling whiteness..on the highest pikes.

2. In the nautical phrase *on* (*the*) *pike*, in a vertical position, vertically, straight up and down: see the later form Apeak, and Peak *v.*[3]

[French has also *à pic* in the same sense, cited before 1600, and it is a question in which language the phrase arose. But it is probable that in the phrases *on the pike, on pike, a-pike*, later *a-peak*, we have the same word as in sense 1, with its later form Peak *sb.*[2] 5, the connexion between *pike* = summit, and *a-pike*, being analogous to that between *vertex* and *vertical, -ally.*]

1594 Greene & Lodge *Looking-glass* Wks. (Rtldg.) 129/2 Our yards across, our anchors on the pike, What, shall we hence, and take this merry gale? 1628 Le Grys tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 306 Setting their Oares on pike expected what those which were coming would command.

Pike (pəik), *sb.*[4] Also 4 pik, 4–5 pyk, 5–8 pyke, 6 pycke, (7 pick). [app. short for *pike-fish*, from Pike *sb.*[1], in reference to its pointed beak; cf. Ged[1], and F. *brochet* pike (fish), f. *broche* a spit.]

1. A large, extremely voracious, freshwater fish of the northern temperate zone, *Esox lucius*, with a long slender snout; a jack, luce; among anglers the name is sometimes restricted to a specimen of a particular age or size (see quot. 1840–70, and Pickerel[1] quot. 1587). Hence, by extension, any fish of the genus *Esox* or of the family *Esocidæ*.

Among N. American species are the Federation Pike, *Esox americanus*, Great Pike, *E. nobilior*, Hump-backed Pike, *E. cyphо.*

1314 in *Wardr. Acc. Edw. II* 21/12 Dars roches et pik. 1337–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 33, j pyk. 1347–8 *Ibid.* 546 Willelmo..piscando in Mordon Kerr pro pikes capiend. xx*d.* *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 10 On a fyssday take Pyke or Elys, Codlyng or Haddok. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 396/1 Pyke, fysche, *deutrix*, ..*lucius*, ..*lupus*. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 395/2 As lollardes dyd of late, that put a pygge into ye water on good fryday, & sayd goe in pygge, and come oute pyke. 1655 Muffet & Bennet *Health's Impr.* (1746) 279 Pikes or River-wolves are greatly commended by Gesner and divers learned Authors for a wholesome Meat. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 334/2 It [Water of Leith] abounds with trout, and contains a few pike. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III. 100 What ponds he empty'd and what pikes he sold. 1840–70 Blaine *Encycl. Rur. Sports* 1101 When the fish does not exceed 4 lbs. or 5 lbs. in weight it is called in England 'a jack', and above that weight 'a pike'. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* V. 49 He ..Saw the pike, the Maskenozha. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. I. 167 And watch the long pike basking lie Outside the shadow of the weed.

2. Applied in U. S. and the colonies to various fishes resembling, in their slender body or sharp snout, the pikes proper: e. g. two cyprinoid fishes, *Ptychochilus lucius* and *Gila grandis*, of California, and species of *Sphyræna* of Australia.

1871 Kingsley *At Last* vi, These barracoutas—Sphyrænas as the learned, or 'pike' as the sailors, call them, though they are no kin to our pike at home. 1880 *Rep. Fish. N. S. Wales* 21 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.), *Sphyræna novæ hollandiæ* and *obtusata* and *Neosphyræna multiradiata*, all of them named, from the elongate muzzle and strong teeth, 'pike', though in no way related to the well-known European fish of that name.

b. With distinctive adjuncts:

Bald P., a ganoid fish of N. America, *Amia calva*; **Blue, Grey, Green, Yellow P.**, names of a species of the pike-perch, *Stizostedion vitreum*; **Bony P.**, a gar-fish of the family *Lepidosteidæ*; **Brazilian P.**, a fish of the genus *Hemirhamphus* (Pennant); **Glass-eyed, Goggle eyed, Wall-eyed P.**, the pike-perch, *Stizostedion americanum* (or *S. vitreum*); **Ground p., Mud-p., Sand-p.**, the sanger (*S. canadense*); **Sand-p.**, also the Lizard-fish, *Synodus foetens*; **Sea P.**, the common gar-fish or gar-pike, *Belone vulgaris*: see also Gar-pike.

1810 P. Neill *List of Fishes* 16, *Esox Lucius*, Sea-pike; Gar-pike. 1847 Ansted *Anc. World* iv. 61 The sturgeon, the *Siluridæ* or Cat-fish, the bony pike of the North American Lakes.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pike-fish, -fisher, -fishing, -haunt, -leister, -monger, -pool, -slayer, -trap, -trolling*; *pike-eyed, -gray, -snouted* adjs.; †**pike-monger**, a dealer in pike and other freshwater fish; **piko-perch**, a percoid fish of the genus *Stizostedion*, with jaws like those of a pike, species of which are found in European and N. American rivers; esp. *S. americanum* and *S. vitreum*; **pike-sucker**, a fish of the family *Gobiesocidæ*, characterized by a long snout like that of a pike and a ventral sucker like that of a goby; **pike-whale**, = *piked whale*: see Piked *a.* 2 b.

1897 Rhoscomyl *White Rose Arno* 60 By getting out here I shall avoid that *pike-eyed porter at the entrance. 1494 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 280 In *pykeffyssh *xs. ijd.* 1633 *Naworth Housek. Bks.* (Surtees) 306, 5 pick fishes, xv^d^. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Aug. 478 With this tackle the *pike-fisher can go forth. 1862 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. vi. (1872) III. 57 He..puts off the *pike gray coat. 1895 Suffling *Land of Broads* 61 The reaches about Bramerton are noted *pike haunts. 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 252 Payd for a pyke and an ele that my mastyr owt the *pykemonger before, xx*d.* *c* 1610 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 15 Every Pikemonger, that bringeth fresh fish to this Fair to sell, as Pike, Tench, Roche, Perch, Eel. 1854 Badham *Halieut.* 114 The German sandre, *pike perch, one of the best flavored of the family. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 104 Stuffed Specimen of a 'Pike-Perch'.. from the Danube. 1884 Mather in *Cent. Mag.* Apr. 908/1 The pike-perch becomes a 'salmon' in the Susquehanna, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers. 1884 Harris in *Littell's Living Age* CLXI. 90 Your..*pike-snouted Chinese porker. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 366 *Pike Trap with funnel-shaped inlet. *Ibid.* 375 The *Pike Whale..from the coast of Bohuslän.

Pike (pəik), *sb.*[5] Also 6 pique, pyke; and see Pick *sb.*[2] [Found first in 16th c.: a. F. *pique* sb. fem. (in Flanders 1376, Hatz.-Darm.), a military term = Pr. *piqua*, Sp., Pg. *pica*, It. *picca* (with doubled *c*); from the same root as F. *piquer* to pierce, puncture, and F. *pic*, Pike *sb.*[1] (Ger. *Pike*, Du. *piek*, Da. and Sw. *pik*, are all from F. *pique.*)]

1. A weapon consisting of a long wooden shaft with a pointed head of iron or steel; formerly the chief weapon of a large part of the infantry; in the 18th c. superseded by the bayonet. †(*To sell*) *under the pike* (L. *sub hasta*), by auction; cf. Spear. *To trail a pike*: see Trail *v.*

In later times the simple form of the pike was sometimes modified, as by the addition of a lateral hook; and the name has been also loosely applied to forms of the halberd and to the half-pike or spontoon, formerly carried by infantry officers.

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 28/1 There wepyns is lange pykes & stones. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 96 He stood at pike against the greatest and mightiest persons that bare the sway and government. 1590 Sir J.

Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 12 b, With piques, and half piques, swords and targets. 1594 Kyd *Cornelia* v. 444 See the wealth that Pompey gain'd in warre, Sold at a pike. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* I. i. 4 For the plaine field, neither.. Halhard, nor Partizan comparable to the Pike. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 40 Tray'st thou the puissant Pyke? 1626 Gouge *Serm. Dignity Chivalry* § 11 Such men are more fit..to lift a pitchforke then to tosse a pike. 1706 Phillips, *Pike*,..a Weapon for a Foot-Soldier, from 14 to 16 Foot long, arm'd at the end with a sharp Iron-spear. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., The pike continues the weapon of foot-officers, who fight pike in hand, salute with the pike. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ireland* v. 85 The searchers re-appeared, bringing with them a dozen pikes, a blunderbuss, and three braces of pistols. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 610 He had been seen on foot, pike in hand, encouraging his infantry by voice and by example.

†**2.** Phrases. **a.** *To pass* (*pass through*) *the pikes* [= F. *passer par les piques, passer les piques*, It. *passar per le picche*], in quot. 1654 *lit.* to run the gauntlet; but usually *fig.* to pass through difficulties or dangers, *esp.* to come through successfully; to run the gauntlet *of*. Similarly *to run through*, (*to be*) *past, the pikes*, etc. *Obs.*

1555 Bradford in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 289 Of al temptations this is the greatest, that god hath forgotten or will not helpe vs throughe the pykes, as they say. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 20 So mutch the harder it is like to go with me when..I must run thorouh the pikes. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 39 Thou arte heere amiddest the pykes betweene Scylla and Caiybdis. 1621 Sanderson *Serm.* I. 24 Neither Johns mourning, nor Christs piping can pass the pikes: but the one hath a devil, the other is a glutton and a wine-bibber. 1654 Earl Monm. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 121 It [the squadron]..making those who according to their laws have deserved it, sometimes pass the pikes [*passar per le picche*], and sometimes be shot to death. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xix. (Roxb.) 218/2 To run the pikes (of some termed running the gauntlett), that is to be slashed and whipt throwe two files of men, 60 or 100 deepe. 1712 M Henry *Life P. Henry* Wks. 1857 II. 720/1 None of them [had] past the pikes of that perilous distemper. 1785 Cowper *Let. to Lady Hesketh* 30 Nov., Wks. 1836 V. 187 So far, therefore, I have passed the pikes. The Monthly Critics have not yet noticed me.

†**b.** *To run* (*push, cast oneself*, etc.) *upon the pikes*: (*fig.*) to expose oneself to peril, rush to destruction. *Obs.*

a 1555 Philpot *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 16 But now I can not shew you my mind, but I must run upon the pikes, in danger of my life therefor. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 390 Of a couragious harted man, of his owne accorde, to pushe vpon the pykes of death. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 2 He casteth himselfe headlong vpon pikes, to be gored by euery sharp tongue. 1671 Crowne *Juliana* III. 23 For this I..run on the pikes of my great Father's anger.

†**c.** *Push of pike*, close combat, fighting at close quarters; also *fig. Obs.*

1596 Nashe *Saffron-Walden* Wks (Grosart) III. 154 To trie it out at the push of the pike. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* 167 Nor so easie to come to the push of the pike, as to pen out a Lawing plea. [1682 Bunyan *Holy War* 54 Half afraid that when they and we shall come to push a pike, I shall find you want courage to stand it out any longer.] 1699 in Somers *Tracts* Ser. IV. (1751) III. 157 By that Time the Blue Regiment was got within Push of Pike. 1707 [N. Ward] *Hudibras Rediv.* II. vii. vii. 10 But when at Push a Pike we play With Beauty, who shall win the Day? 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* II. xii, The French battalions never waiting to exchange push of pike or bayonet with ours.

†**3.** *transf.* = Pikeman [1]. *Obs.*

1557 Q. Mary in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 222 One fourth parte to be argabusiers or archers, one oother fourth parte pikes, and the rest hilles. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 13 b, Backed with some squadrons of Piques. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* II. xv. (1821) 381 Sent some three-score Shott and Pike to the foot of the hill. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 91 The French could not spare so many men..but they gave him three thousand pikes, and one thousand launces.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pike-handle, -length, -point*; **pike-hammer** = *hammer-pike*: see Hammer *sb.* 7. See also Pike-head, Pikeman [1], etc.

1585-6 Earl Leycester *Corr.* (Camden) 428 First clime the brech, a pike-length before and aboue anie person that followed him. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 23 Feb. 3/1 One fine young wood..had been cut down for pike-handles. 1834 T. Singleton in J. Raine *Mem. J. Hodgson* (1858) II. 350 Before this parish had a hearse..the bodies of deceased parishioners were carried to the grave on poles resting on men's shoulders; these poles were the perquisite of the rector, and were called 'pikehandles', a custom rising rather from the nature of his residence in a fortalice in an unquiet country than from any ecclesiastical claim. 1891 Atkinson *Last Giant Killers* 128 That some among those..pike-points might penetrate between his rings.

Pike, *sb.*[6] *dial.* or *local colloq.* and *U. S.* [Short for Turnpike: first prob. in combinations: see 3.] **1.** A bar or gate on a road at which toll is collected; a toll-bar or toll-gate.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxii. *Ibid.* lvi, I dewote the remainder of my days to a pike. 1840 Haliburton *Clockm.* Ser. III. xi. 145 S'pose any gentleman that keeps a pike was to give you a bad shillin' in change. 1896 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 66 The man at the pike..ran to open the gate.

b. *transf.* The toll paid at a turnpike-gate.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* lii, She [Mrs. Weller] paid the last pike [*i. e.* died] at twenty minutes afore six o'clock yesterday evenin. 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lvii. 323 He wouldn't haggle about the pikes. 1894 Blackmore *Perlycross* 330 Oh, you have paid the pike for me.

2. A turnpike road, 'turnpike', highway.

1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* vii, The road..had formerly been a thoroughfare to the river, but abandoned for many years after the laying of the new pike. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 385/1 There were ruts and gulleys in it.., and yet they called it a pike and collected toll.

3. *Comb.*, as *pike-keeper, -road.* Also Pikeman 3.

1817 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1372 Sellers of cattle.., with the *pike* tickets in their hats. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxii, 'What do you mean by a pike-keeper?' inquired Mr. Peter Magnus. 'The old 'un means a turnpike keeper, gen'lm'n', observed Mr. Weller, in explanation. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 132/2 We found greater comfort in the well-kept pike-road, with ridable grades, and lined in places with pleasant shade trees.

Pike, *sb.*[7], obs. variant of Pique, grudge.

Pike, *sb.*[8], obs. form of Pitch *sb.*[1]

Pike, *sb.*[9], variant of Pic [2], measure of cloth.

†**Pike,** *a. Obs.* [Origin and meaning obscure: ? related to F. *piqué* turned sour (of wine), *piquant* pungent, spiced (of sauce, etc.).] (?) Hot, biting, seasoned, spiced: esp. in *pike sauce*, also *fig.* sarcasm, pungent wit.

1519 Horman *Vulg.* 160 Let us haue chekyns in pyke sauce [*in oxigaro*]. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* E b, I but he hath sillogismes in pike sauce, and arguments that haue been these twentie yeres in pickle. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 228 Now the fiercest Gunpouder, and the rankest pike sawce, are the brauest figures of Rhetorique *in esse*. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Egg*, Bread 'em [eggs] with Crums..cover 'em with a Pike-hash and some scraped Cheese, and bring them to a fine Colour.

Pike, *v.*[1], collateral form of Pick *v.*[1] (q. v. for examples), still in dialectal use in various senses. To this app. belongs the obs. expression *to pike* or *pick a bow*, the exact meaning of which is uncertain: ? to trim: = Pick *v.*[1] 4 (or ? to point; cf. Pike *v.*[2]).

1463 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 235 Item, payd for pesynge off bowys and ovyr-drawynge off bowis, and ffor pykynge off bowys, xxj.*d.* 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 116 In dressing and pikyng it [the stave] vp for a bow. *Ibid.* 120 For thys purpose must your bowe be well trymmed and piked of a conning man that it may come rounde in trew compasse euery where. *Ibid.* 120–1 Pike the places about the pinches, to make them somewhat weker, and as well commynge as where it pinched, and so the pinches shall dye. 1579 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 403 Hit ys also agreed..that Nicholas Gosson [Bowmaker] shall frome henceforth be free of this Cytie, ffor the wch he shall ..[*inter alia*] newe scoure and fether all suche arrowes as the twone howsse nowe hathe, and newe pycke all theire bowes wch have nede to be done.

Pike (pəik), *v.*[2] Now *rare*. Also 5–6 pyke, 6 pycke, 6–7 pick. [f. Pike *sb.*[1] 2.] *trans.* To furnish with a pike, spike, or iron) point.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 45 Þere þe Affres closed hym in a streit tree þat was picke pikede wiþ ynne wiþ longe and scharpe nayles. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 397/2 Pykynge, of a staffe, or oþer lyke, *cuspidacio*. 1530 Palsgr. 657/1, I pycke a staff with pykes of yron, *je enquantelle*. 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Enquantelé, Baston bien enquantelé de fer*, a staffe well piked, or well grained, with yron.

Pike, *v.*[3] Also 5–6 pyke, 6 picke, pycke. [Orig. refl. *to pike oneself*, perh. = to furnish oneself with a pike or pilgrim's staff (cf. *to cut one's stick*): see Pike *sb.*[1] 3. Cf. Old Da. *pikke*, Da. *pigge af* to hasten off, Sw. dial. *pikka åstad* to make off. Another conjectural derivation is from F. *piquer* to spur.]

†**1.** *refl.* To make off with oneself, go away quickly, be off. Also with *away*. *Obs.*

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1348 Then Reson hym commaundyd pyke hym thens lyghily. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IX. xliv. 411 And thenne anone that damoysel pyked her away pryuely. *a* 1530 *Parl. Fyrdes* 254 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 180 When his fethers are pluked he may him go pike. 1530 Palsgr. 656/2, I pycke me forth out of a place, or I pycke me hence, *je me tyre auant*..Come of, pycke you hence and your heles hytherwarde. *Ibid.* 770/2 Walke, pyke you hence, *tire avant*. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Sam.* xix. 3 A people that is put to shame, pycketh them selues awaye. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* IV. iii. (Arb.) 64 Auaunt lozell, picke thee hence. 1562 J Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 111 Into what place so euer H. may pike him, Where euer thou finde ache, thou shalt not like him. *c* 1570 *Ane Ballat of Matrymonie* 71 in Laing *Pop. Poet. Scot.* II. 77 He bad them then go pyke them home.

2. *intr.* To depart; also with *off*; *fig.* to die. Also *to pike it*. Now *slang* or *colloq.*

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 957, I bade hym pyke out of the gate. 15.. *Jack Juggler* (Roxb.) 16 Pike and walke, a knaue, here a waye is no passage. 1697 Dampier *Voy. round World* (1699) 526 When..forced to lye down, they made their Wills, and piked off in 2 or 3 Days. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pike*, to run away, flee, quit..the Place; also to Die. 1724 Shirley *Triumph Wit* (ed. 8) 154 We file off with his Cole, as he pikes along the Street. *c* 1789 Parker *Sandman's Wedding* in Farmer *Musa Pedestris* (1896) 65 Into a booze-ken they pike it. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Pike off* begone!

†**Pike,** *v.*[4] *Obs. rare.* App. ad. F. *piquer*, in phrase *to pike on the wind* = F. *piquer au vent*, to sail close to the wind, to hug the wind.

1584 James Melvill *Autobiog. & Diary* (Wodrow Soc. 1842) 169 Finding us contrare our course..he cust about and pykit on the wind, halding hathe the helme and scheit.

b. *To pike up*: (*trans.*), ? to sail close to.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. v. 18 And wp we pike the coist of Epirus, And landit thair at port Chaonyus. *Ibid.* x. 99 The dangerus schaldis and coist vp pykit we.

Pike (pəik), *v.*[5] [f. Pike *sb.*[6]] *trans.* To thrust through or kill with a pike.

1798 *Hull Advertiser* 22 Sept. 4/2 Many prisoners were taken out..and being carried to the camp were piked. The manner of piking was by two of the rebels pushing their pikes into the front of the victim. 1803 Wellington *Let.* in Gurw. *Desp.* II. 327, I lost two horses, one shot and the other piked. 1874 Froude *English in Ire.* III. x. i. 433 The day after the battle of New Ross a batch of [Protestant] prisoners was carried out from Wexford Gaol to Vinegar Hill, and piked in front of the windmill.

fig. 1866 Fitz-patrick *Sham Sqr.* 243 Giffard sought to stab with his pen, and pike with his tongue every friend to national progress.

Pike, *v.*[6] [f. Pike *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To lift with a pike.

1850 Scoresby *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* xii. 162 Others piking the pieces from one tub to another.

Pike, *v.*[7] *dial.* [f. Pike *sb.*[2] 2.] *trans.* To heap or pile up (hay) into pikes.

1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 970 The reason that hay should be piked if stacked all in one day. 1896 P. A. Graham *Red Scaur* v. 80 Tumbling among the cocks when hay was being 'piked'. 1896 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 575 Come, let's be off; they'll be done piking directly.

Pike, obs. form of Peek *v.*[1], to pry; Peak *v.*[3], to top a yard, etc.

Piked (pəi·kĕd, pəikt), *a.* Also 4–6 pyked, 5 pykyd, -id, 6 *Sc.* pykit, pikit: see also Picked *a.* [f. Pike *sb.*[1] or *v.*[2] + -ed.]

1. Furnished with a pike, spike, or sharp point; fashioned with a sharp point (or points); sharp-pointed; = Picked *a.* 1.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 328 With piked staues grete, beten salle he be. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 769 A park al aboute, With a pyked palays, pyned ful pik. *c* 1447 in *Jarrow & Wearm.* (Surtees) 241 He and his fellows..wt lang pykid staves and lang dagers mad a asawte to yᵉ said kepper. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. xiii. 62 Casting dartis or macis wyth pykyt heidis. 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 83 b, He put me as a piked Arrow, he hydde mee in hys quever. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 298 The enemies ships armed with piked beake-heads. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. 1851 V. 70 The Batavians..running in upon them..with their piked Targets bearing them down. 1695 J. Edwards *Perfect. Script.* 211 Some of them [spears] were piked or pointed at both ends. 1805 Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 7 Perhaps the Hertfordshire wheel-plough, which has a piked share, may be the most suitable implement. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* v. v, The good old priest..Took his piked staff and sandall'd shoon.

b. Of animals, plants, etc.: Furnished with a pike or sharp point, or with spines or prickles, as in *piked dogfish*; = Picked *a.* 1 b.

1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1626) 73 Inuiron'd with no marish-louing Reeds, Nor piked Bull-rushes. 1875 *Trans. Devon Assoc.* VII. 145 Piked Dog-fish. 1896 J. H. Campbell *Wild Life Scot.* 99 The piked dog-fish owes his common name to the pikes or spikes, standing up like detached rays, in front of the dorsal fins.

2. Tapering to a point or peak; pointed, peaked.

1538 Elyot *Lat. Dict.* Addit. Gg vj b, *Argutum caput*, a sharpe or pikyd hedde lyke a sugar lofe. 1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Compono*, *Aciem per cuneos componere*, to set in pyked fronts. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 45 b, When it [hay] is dryed, we..make it vp in Cockes, and after that in Moowes, which must be sharp and piked in the toppe. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 515 A little piked hill cast up. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 42 Messapus for his high steepe piked rocks to he wondred at. 1775 R. Chandler *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 11 The cape named Tænarum, now Matapan, which is the extremity of a mountain sloping to a point, having before it a piked rock. 1800 D. Lysons *Environs London* Suppl. 159 Sir Edward is represented in armour, with piked beard and whiskers.

b. Piked horn, a tall conical headdress worn by ladies in the 14th and 15th c.; **piked shoe,** a shoe with a long peak at the toes, as was the fashion towards the end of the 14th c., and later; a crakow, poulaine; **piked whale,** the lesser rorqual, or pike headed whale, *Balænoptera rostrata*.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 218 Proude prestes come with hym moo þan a thousand In paltokes and pyked shoes. *a* 1450 Myrc 43 Cuttede clothes and pyked schone. 1580 Stow *Annals* (1601) 471 Noble women vsed high attire on their heads, piked like hornes. 1587 Harrison *England* II. i. (1877) I. 33 They went..with their shooes piked. 1698 J. Crull *Muscovy* 137 Their Boots..are piked towards the Toes. 1747 Verue in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 575 Piked Shoes appear in several Reigns from Ed. III. to Rich. III. in England. 1748 H. Walpole *Let. to G. Montagu* 11 Aug., Anne of Bohemia..introduced the fashion of *piked horns*, or high heads. 1787 Hunter in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 418 The *Balæna rostrata* of Fabricius or Piked Whale. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 577/2 The subclavian artery in the Piked Whale. 1892 C. R. B. Barrett *Essex Highways*, etc. 71 The curious headdress of piked-horns.

Piked, obs. variant of Picked *ppl. a.*

Pike-devant, variant of Picke-devant.

Pikefork, obs. and dial. variant of Pickfork.

Pike-head (pəi·kˌhed). [f. Pike *sb.*[4,6] + Head.]

1. The metal head of a Pike (*sb.*[6]).

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. vii. 27 He..therein left the pike-head of his speare. 1659 Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. 464 The Enemy holds upon their Pike-heads mutton, capons, turkies, &c. to let the English see they had no want. 1841 Lever *C. O'Malley* lxxxi, The Cossacks with the red beards..and long poles with pike-heads on them.

2. A fish of the family *Luciocephalidæ*.

So **Pike-headed** *a.*, having a head with long snout and jaws, like those of the Pike (*sb.*[4]); as *pike-headed alligator, anolis*; *pike-headed whale*, the piked whale: see Piked 2 b.

1769 Pennant *Zool.* III. 40 Pike-headed whale..this species takes its name from the shape of its nose, which is narrower and sharper pointed than that of other whales. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* VI. 193 The Pike-headed Whale. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., *Pike-headed alligator*, the common Mississippi alligator..*Alligator lucius*.

Pikeir, variant of PIQUIER *Obs.*, a pikeman.

Pikel, pikle (pəi·k'l). *dial.* Also locally **pickel, pickle, pikehil, poikel, -kle.** [f. PIKE *sb.*[1] 3 b; prob. with *-el, -le*, instrumental, as in *handle, spindle, shovel.*] A hay-fork, pitchfork. (Common in local use, in the Midland and Western Counties from Lancashire southwards.)

1602 J. BRUEN in Hinde *Life* xlvi (1641) 147 One casting a pikell .. one being behind him, the two greins of the pikell ran on both sides of his leg, and hurt him not. 1681 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 307 From ye lower Hay-bay..they pitcht it and carry'd it on Pikehils to ye Carts. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 73/1 Take..a Pikell of Hay, as much as hangs together on the points or grains of a Pikell. *a* 1874 'B. CORNWALL' *Manch. Streets* 87 Her Majesty..had seen the threatening clouds 'rain poikels' as Lancashire alone can rain them. 1879 *Eddowes' Shrewsbury Jrnl.* 3 Sept., Charge of stabbing with a pikel.

Pikelet[1] (pəi·klĕt). *local.* Forms: 8 **pyclet**, 8– **pikelet, picklet** (*dial.* **piklet, pyklet, piclate, pifelet, pyflet**, etc.). [Shortened from BARA-PICKLET.] A Western and Midland name for a small round tea-cake, made of fine flour; a crumpet, or, in some districts, a muffin.

1790 *Bystander* 382 They were not muffins the chevalier hawked about, when a boy, but pyclets. 1797 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 15 That doughty son of Themis..crumpled up his broad face like an half-toasted pikelet. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Picklet*, or *Pikelet*, a small round light cake—a sort of muffin. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. i. 152 Janey..revelled in an early tea and pikelets. 1904 *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 260/1 A silver-covered dish containing hot pikelets. [Mod. dial. forms: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

Pikelet[2] (pəi·klĕt). [f. PIKE *sb.*[4] + -LET.] A small or young pike.

1892 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 2 July 604/1 A diminutive pikelet. 1896 GEDNEY *Angling Holidays* 83 When killed, this hungry pikelet had in his pouch a trout nearly one quarter of a pound weight!

Pikeman[1] (pəi·kmăn). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. PIKE *sb.*[5] + MAN *sb.*[1]] A soldier armed with a pike.

15.. *Sir A. Barton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 66 Yea, pick-men more, and bowmen both, This worthye Howard tooke to the sea. 1566 PARTRIDGE *Plasidas* 993 The pike-men, they on walles doe stande their towne for to defende. 1627 *Maldon, Essex, Documents* (Bundle 201 No. 40), Further that every pickman come full armed. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 199 The Pikemen had fasten'd to the tops of their pikes..printed Papers of the Protestation. 1885 *Spectator* 30 May 715/2 The Swiss pikemen at Morgarten ..brought this ascendency to the ground.

Pikeman[2] (pəi·kmăn). Also (in sense 1) **pikesman.** [f. PIKE *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*[1]]

1. A man who wields a pick; a pickman; a miner; one who hews the coal with a pickax.

1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* VI. vi, 'My missus told it me at the pit-head when she brought me my hrenkfast', said a pike-man. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 26 Oct., It is stated the best miners, known as pikesmen, can hew a stent and a half in a day. 1880 *Ibid.* 28 Oct., The pikeman's recumbent position and the easy strokes he appears to take at the coal.

2. A man who picks the mill-stones and keeps them in order; hence, the tenant or man in charge of a thirlage, baronial, or burghal mill. (*Sc.*)

15.. *Aberdeen Regr.* (Jam.), Pikeman of the townis millis. 1576 *Rec. Sheriff Crt. Aberdeensh.* (1904) 242 Alex. Williamsone..pikeman of the Milu..and uptaker of the multur and knaifschipe of the tounes and lands of the Miltoun of Auchnagat. 1877 G. FRASER *Wigtown* 60 The Clerk..and Jamie the Pikeman [had] a mutual dislike and dread of each other.

Pi·keman[3]. [f. PIKE *sb.*[6] + MAN *sb.*[1]] The keeper of a turnpike.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iv, The cheery toot of the guard's horn, to warn some drowsy pikeman or the ostler at the next change. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 1 Nov. 4/6 On certain roads you may travel for leagues without being interrupted by the 'pike-man'.

Pi·ke-pole. *U. S.* [PIKE *sb.*[1] 2.] A lumberer's tool; a pole having a spike at the end and a hook near it, used for driving and guiding floating logs.

1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 147 The running and rafting implements, pike-poles, etc., are made ready. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 206, I..was at once put to work pushing logs down a long channel with a pike pole.

Pi·ker[1]. Now *dial.* Also 4–6 **pyker**, 5–6 **-ar.** [f. *pike*, var. of PICK *v.*[1] + -ER[1]: see PICKER[1].]

†**1.** A robber, a thief; in later use, a petty thief, pilferer; = PICKER[1] 1 b. *Obs.*

1301 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 66 But if alwey pikers, lak, thou wolt us maken, ther we piken but seely pans, the secte pikith poundis. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 17 Kepe my corn in my croft fro pykers and peeues. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/2 Pykare, lytylle theef, *furculus*. 1503 *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c. 6 § 1 Knowyng theves and other pikars. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Philem.* 31 He reconsileth vnto the Maister [Philemon] his seruaunt that had bene both a runneagnte and a piker. 1549 *Records of Elgin* I. 98 Blasfemyng of Jhone Gadderar, eldar..calland him auld pikar theyf carll.

2. An instrument to 'pike' or pick out dust, dirt, or obstructions; a picker. *Sc.*

1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xii, The piker for clearing the motion-hole.

†**Piker**[2], **piquer.** *Obs.* [f. *pique*, PIKE *sb.*[5] + -ER[1], or ad. F. *piquier*: see PIQUIER.] A soldier armed with a pike, a pikeman.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 7 b, Their old soldiers Piquers with their piques. *Ibid.* 2 b, Their footmen piquers, they doo allowe for verie well armed. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 35 The piker his armings and weapon.

Pi·ker[3], *slang* or *dial.* [app. f. PIKE *sb.*[6] turnpike: cf. also dial. *pikey* in same sense.] A vagrant, a tramp; a gipsy.

1838 HOLLOWAY *Dict. Provinc.* 23/2 Cadgers and pikers are tramps. *E. Suss.* 1874 BORROW *Wordbk. Eng. Gypsy Lang.* 215 The people called in Acts of Parliament sturdy beggars and vagrants, in the old cant language Abraham men, and in the modern *Pikers*.

Piker, var. PICARD *Obs.*, large sailing-boat.

Pikerel, Pikery, obs. ff. PICKEREL, PICKERY.

Pi·kess. *nonce-wd.* A female pike (fish).

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 302 The spawning season occupies from two to three months; the young pikesses of three years taking the lead.

Pikestaff (pəi·k|stăf). [In senses 1 and 2, f. PIKE *sb.*[1] 1, 2 + STAFF: cf. ON. *pikstafr* (13th c.), mod.Norw. *pikstav*, MSw. *pikstaff*; in sense 3, f. PIKE *sb.*[5] Hence two distinct words, but often not capable of separation, esp. in the phrases in 4.]

1. A staff or walking-stick with a metal point at the lower end like an alpenstock. Now only *Sc.* Sometimes app. the wooden handle of a pick.

1356 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 284 (Lett.-Bk. G. lf. 45), Pikstef. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 105 My plow-fote shal be my pyk-staf [*MS. B* pikid staf; *A.* VII. 96 pyk, *MS. U* pykstaf, *MS. H* pilgrimstaf] and picche atwo þe rotes. 1393 *Ibid.* C. VII. 329 Penaunce hus pyk-staf [*A.* V. 257 pike, piked staf] he wolde polische newe. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* XI. (*Wolf & Sheep*) iii, With pykestaff and with scrip to fair of toun. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 212 He stands sollemnlie leaning on his pike staffe. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* I. (1704) 228/1 The Weapon is a Pike-Staff, such as Keepers and Warreners use for the guard of the Game. *a* 1776 in Herd *Scot. Songs* (1902) 109 Fare ye weel, my pyke-staff. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* iv, Setting his pike-staff before him.

†**2.** Part of a wagon or cart: app. the same as PIKESTOWER. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 5 The crosse somer, the keys and pikstaues.

3. The wooden shaft of a pike (the weapon).

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Zagaye*, is a staffe longer and more slender than a pike staffe, otherwise called *Azagaye*. 1642 CHAS. I *Answ. Declar. Both Houses* 1 July 24 Gisarms (which were Pikestaves). 1904 SIR H. MAXWELL in *Blackw. Mag.* June 754/2 Ash was the proper wood for pike-staves.

4. In proverbial phrases. *As plain as a pikestaff*, an alteration of the earlier phrase *as plain as a* PACKSTAFF (in reference to its plain surface). Also *As stiff as a pikestaff. To call a pikestaff a pikestaff* = to call a spade a spade.

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) 4 A new game .. that hath no policie nor knauerie, but plaine as a pikestaffe. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 22 When a Reason's as plain as a Pike-staff. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xvii, When will you acknowledge that two and two make four, and call a pike-staff a pikestaff? 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* iv. 30 Sat up in bed stiff as a pike-staff. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xlii. 367 The evidence against him was as plain as a pike-staff.

†**Pi·kestower.** *Obs.* [f. PIKE *sb.*[1] + *stower* dial. stake, post, rung.] Part of a wagon or cart; explained as 'The iron bar or standard fixed in the "ear-breed" of a cart, strengthening the sides'.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 48 The foreman is to bee forewarned that he seeke out three or fower pikestowers aforehande, and some keyes and false shelvinges.

Pikeys, Pikfault, obs. ff. PICKAX, PICKFAULT.

Pi·kish, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. PIKE *sb.*[4], [5] + -ISH[1].] **a.** ?Of or pertaining to pikes (weapons). **b.** Of or proper to pike (fish); voracious.

1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* III. 163 Liberty..in pikish majesty she'll rise. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 5/2 An undoubted instance of pikeish voracity.

Pikit, obs. Sc. form of PIKED, PITCHED.

Pikk, obs. variant of PICK, PIKE, PITCH.

Pikke, Pikky, obs. forms of PITCH, PITCHY.

Pikle, variant of PIKEL, pitchfork.

†**Pik-moyane.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. *pik*, of uncertain meaning + F. *moyen* middle, middle-sized. Cf. *culverin moyen* in CULVERIN.] A kind of culverin: explained as 'one of the smallest size'.

1513 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 517 Item, the first culvering pikmoyane drawin with xvj oxin of the kingis.

Pikoise, obs. form of PICKAX.

Pikrolite, variant of PICROLITE.

Piky (pəi·ki), *a.*[1] *rare.* [f. PIKE *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Having pikes or sharp points; spiky; pointed.

1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. i. 87 (E. D. S.) Long piky roots.

Piky, *a.*[2] erron. **pikey.** [f. PIKE *sb.*[4] + -Y.] Of, of the nature of, or abounding in pike (fish).

1877 G. MACDONALD *Marquis of Lossie* II. xi. 120 A lake of deep fresh water,..the pikey multitude within. 1902 B. GRUNDY *Thames Camp* 90 He is a long way from other gudgeon, in a deep pikey hole.

Piky, obs. form of PITCHY.

Piladex (pi·lădeks). Also **pilla-.** [f. L. *pila* ball + *dex-* in L. *dextra*, Gr. δεξιά right hand.] Proprietary name of a parlour game consisting in keeping an inflated ball or bag in the air by striking it to and fro over a line on a table with the back of the hand.

1897 in *Army & Navy Stores List* 1658. 1901 *Speaker* 9 Feb. 505/2 That rather unmeaning phrase..will be thrown into the political air and buffeted like a pilladex by the fists of opposing champions. 1901 *Daily News* 27 July 8/6 Parlour Games. .. Blowing Games, such as puff billiards, piladex, and a feather on a sheet.

Pilaf, -aff, variants of PILAU.

Pilage (pəi·lēdʒ). Also 9 **pileage.** [f. PILE *sb.*[5] 1 + -AGE.] The hair, wool, or especially fur, with which an animal is covered; = PELAGE.

a 1825 tr. *Bacon's De Calore et Frigore* in Wks. (1825) I. 334 Cold maketh the pilage of beasts more thick and long. 1867 A. L. ADAMS *Wand. Nat. India* 214 In winter..the fur becomes dense from the woolly pileage, which gives a lighter color to the coat than during midsummer and autumn, when ..the fur is short and brown. *Ibid.* 234 During Winter the ibex is thickly clad with hair and woolly pileage.

Pilao, variant of PILAU.

Pilar (pəi·lăr), *a. rare.* [f. mod.L. *pilār-is*, f. *pilus* hair: see -AR[1].]

1. Of or pertaining to hair.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pilāris*, .. Zool. pertaining to hair; hairy; pilar. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Pilar muscles, *arrectores pilorum* [muscles that cause the hair to bristle].

2. Downy. *rare.*

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 196 Most of the men and almost all the women remove the eyelashes, and pilar hair rarely appears to grow.

So **Pilary** (pəi·lări), *a.* = PILAR 1.

1888 *Med. News* LIII. 411 She had never suffered from any pilary loss [or] cutaneous affection. 1893 *Syd. Soc. L.*

Pilaster (pilæ·stəɹ), *Arch.* Also 6 **-ster, 7 pyl(l-, (pilley-stair).** [a. F. *pilastre* (1545 in Hatz.-Darm.), a. It. *pilastro*, in med.L. *pilastrum* (1341), f. *pīla* a pillar: see -ASTER.]

1. A square or rectangular column or pillar; *spec.* such a pillar engaged in a wall, from which it projects with its capital and base a third, fourth, or other portion of its breadth; an engaged pillar; an anta; formerly applied also to the square pier of an arch, abutment of a bridge, or similar structure.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 50 Vpon a base a too foot square, ..a square pilaster rizing pyramidally, of a fyfteen foote hy. 1598 FLORIO, *Pilastro*, any kinde of piller or pilaster. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* VI. xxxi, A Roome prepar'd with Pilasters,..That to the Roofe their slender Poynts did reare. 16.. *Lindesay's Chron. Scot., Contin.* (1728) 233 A square low Gallery, some four Foot from the Ground, set round about with Pilley-stairs. 1613–39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 103 The Pilaster is the Basement against the Bank of the River. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 238 Pylasters must not be too tall and slender, lest they resemble Pillars, nor too Dwarfish and grosse, lest they imitate the Piles or Peeres of Bridges. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 87 An house adorned without with various Pillars, and Pillasters of several Orders. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 36 The Jambs or Pilasters of the Doors. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 11 The Piles or Pilasters, which are fixed in the River; the Arches which these Pilasters support. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Beauty* Wks. (Bohn) II. 433 Our taste in building ..refuses pilasters and columns that support nothing.

transf. 1875 *Wonders Phys. World* I. i. 39 Piles or pilasters of ground ice which supported the superficial crust.

†**2.** A pillar-like or cylindrical shape or figure.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi. (Arb.) 110 The Piller, Pillaster or Cillinder. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 613 They delight to cut their Berils into long rolls or pillastres in manner of cylindres [L. *cylindros ex eis malunt facere*].

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pilaster block, buttress, capital, pier, pinnacle*; *pilaster-like* adj.; *pilaster-fashion, -wise* adv.; **pilaster-strip**: see quot. 1874.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 277 Fashion your battlements of what shape soeuer you please to haue them; whether made plaine, or pyllaster-wise [etc.]. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 224 Revailed or Pilaster-peers, from 10 to 14 Pounds a pair. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Brick, Pilaster*, or *buttress bricks*,..are of the same dimensions with the great bricks, only they have a notch at one end, half the breadth of the brick; their use is to bind the work at the pilasters of fence-walls, which are built of great bricks. 1773 NOORTHOUCK *Hist. Lond.* 599 These buttresses run up pilaster fashion. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* Gloss. 326 *Pilaster Strips*, a term used to describe the vertical projecting parts of the towers supposed to be Saxon. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 49 Flat, pilaster-like buttresses.

Pilastered (pilæ·stəɪd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Furnished with or supported on pilasters.

a 1687 COTTON *Entertainm. to Phillis* 16 The polish'd Walls of Marble be Pillaster'd round with porphyry. *a* 1774 W. HARTE *Charitable Mason* Poems (1810) 383/1 Pillaster'd jas'mines 'twixt the windows grew. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 706 Pilastered galleries.

Pilastrade (pilăstrē·d). *Arch.* [ad. It. *pilastrata* (f. *pilastrare* to adorn with pilasters): see -ADE.] A row or range of pilasters.

[1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 222 The Pilastrata or Range of Pilasters, which support the Arch.] 1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 635/1 A pilastrade of two columns. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 103 A regular Ionic pilastrade.

Hence **Pilastra·ded** *a.*, having a pilastrade.

1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 644 A pilastraded ordinance, forming a species of attic.

†**Pi·lastrel.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. It. *pilastrello*, dim. of *pilastro* PILASTER.] A small pilaster.

c 1620 ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 351 The leauy pillastrells were neatly shorne; The grassy seats, ye eyes to slumber wed.

Pilat, -e, obs. forms of PILOT.

Pilate (pəi·lăt). [a. F. *Pilate*, ad. L. *Pilātus*, proper name.] The name (Pontius Pilate) of the Roman procurator of Judæa concerned in the

crucifixion of Jesus Christ; hence allusively as a term of reproach. Also, the character of Pilate in the mystery plays; hence † *Pilate's voice*, a loud magisterial voice (*obs.*)

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 56 Prelats not preching are raþer pilats þan prelatis. 1530 PALSGR. 837 In a paynes voyce, *a haulte voyx*. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 382 He heard a certain oratour speaking out of measure loude and high, and altogether in Pilate's voice. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 559 Indeed in Rome there diuers be, That beare the name of prelacie: Better we Pilates may them call, Seeking the churches funerall. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 7/2 Pontius Pilates, who washed their hands of what might happen to France provided they could continue to exploit her.

‖ **Pilau, pilaw** (pilaʊ', pilɔ̄', pilɑ̄ʊ'), **pilaff** (pilɑ'f). Forms: 7– pilau, pillau, pilaw, pillaw, pilao, pelaw; also 7 pilo, -oe, pillow(e, peloo, palau, pullow, 7–8 pelo (pleo), 8 pillou, pilloe, pellow, pilow, 9 pillao, pulao, pullao, pi(l)laf(f. [a. Pers. پلاو *pilāw* (in Turkish *pilāw*, *pilāv* (or *pilāf*), Urdū *pilāo*, *palāo*) boiled rice and meat (occurs in Bus-ḥaq of Shíráz, ob. 1426). So F. *pilau*, It. *pilao*, mod. Gr. πιλάφι, Russ. пилавъ *pilavŭ* (= *pilaff*). Appears in Eng. in many forms, according to the language or locality whence the writer has adopted it; the earlier examples, from 17th c. Turkish, are identical with Persian. *Pilaff* represents modern Turkish pronunciation.]

An Oriental dish, consisting of rice boiled with fowl, meat, or fish, and spices, raisins, etc.

1612 *Trav. Four Englishm.* 55 The most common dish [amongst the Turks] is Pilaw..made of Rice and small morsels of Mutton boiled therein. 1612 CORYAT *Jrnl.* in Purchas *Pilgrims* x. xii. (1625) 1828 The vse of this Butter is verie frequent, by reason of the abundance of *Pillaue* that is eaten in Constantinople. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 97 (Persia) A dish of Pelo, which is Rice boyled with Hens, Mutton, Butter, Almonds and Turmerack. *Ibid.* 173 Boyld Rice, *Peloe*. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 367 The Turk when he hath his tripe full of pelaw, or of mutton and rice, will go to nature's cellar. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 95 Their boiled meat consists in *Pilao* or *Schilao*. 1696 OVINGTON *Voy. Suratt* 397 Palau, that is Rice boil'd ..with Spices intermixt, and a boil'd Fowl in the middle. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 399 The most admired Dainty, wherewith they stuff themselves, is Pullow. 1711 C. LOCKYER *Trade India* viii. 231 They cannot often go to the Price of a Pilloe, or boil'd Fowl and Rice. 1782 COLMAN *Prose on Several Occas.* (1787) III. 235 Methinks I hear some Alderman, all hurry, Cry, where's the Pellow? Bring me out the Curry! 1811 KIRKPATRICK tr. *Sel. Lett. Tippoo Sultan* App. p. xlii, All the Musulman officers .. shall be entertained..with a public repast, to consist of *Pullão* of the first sort. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* II. ii, Removed the banquet, and the last pilaff—Forbidden draughts, 'tis said, he dared to quaff. 1821 — *Juan* v. xlvii, A genial savour Of certain stews, and roast meats, and pilaus, .. Made Juan in his harsh intentions pause. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlii, The Colonel was famous for pillaus and curries. 1860 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* I. 393 The plat de resistance was, as usual, the pillaw, or, as it is here called, pulao. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxi. 666 The pilaff which followed is always the last dish served at an Egyptian or Turkish dinner. 1883 ALIPH CHEEM *Lays of Ind* (ed. 7) 2 From rice and pillaos To truffles and grouse.

Hence **Pilaued** (pilaʊ'd) *a.*, made into pilau.

1897 LD. ROBERTS *41 Yrs. in India* xlvi. (1898) 353, I took my first lesson in eating roast kid and pillaued chicken.

Pilch (piltʃ), *sb.* Forms: 1 pyl(e)ce, 3–6 pilche, 4 pilchche, 4–6 pylche, 6– pilch. [OE. *pylece*, ad. med.L. *pellicea* a furred garment, fem. of L. *pelliceus* adj., made of skins, f. *pellis* a skin. Cf. PELISSE.]

† **1.** An outer garment made of skin dressed with the hair; in later use, a leathern or coarse woollen outer garment. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Alcuin's Interrog. Segewulfi* in *Anglia* (1883) VII. 30 Hwi worhte god pylcan adame & euan æfter þam gylte? *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 328/11 *Pellicie*, pylece. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 362 He is of þe te-tore uolke, þet to-tereð his olde kurtel, & to-rendeð þe olde pilche of his deadliche uelle. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 377 Two pilches weren ður3 engeles wro3t, And to adam and to eue bro3t. *a* 1300 *Siria* 225 Warme pilce and warme shon, With that min hernde be wel don. *c* 1390 CHAUCER *Proverbs* 4 Affter heet komeþe colde, No man caste his pilchche away. 1416 *Will of Holt* (Somerset Ho.), Pelche de foxe. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 366 Ther is also made of sheepis skyn, Pilchis & glovis to dryve awey the cold. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 397/2 Pylche, *pellicium, pellicia*. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* vii. 85 Clothed in a pilche of a camels hyde. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1613/1 Some wandred to and fro in sheepes pilches, in goates pilches, forsaken, oppressed, afflicted. 1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* Wks. 1873 I. 231 Ile beate five pound out of his leather pilch. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Pilch*..., a woollen or fur garment [*obs.*]. 1853 STEVENSON *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* 127 Of costly pilches, and of grey skins. 1901 *Archæol. Jrnl.* Mar. 4 Every canon had..a pilch or cassock (*pellicea*).

2. † **a.** A rug or pad laid over a saddle. *Obs.* **b.** A light frameless saddle for children: = PAD *sb.*3 2.

1552 HULOET, Pilche for a saddle, *instratum*. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1895/4 Taken away..., a Pye-bald Gelding,...with a Pannel and Pilch on his Back. *a* 1728 KENNETT *Lansd. MS.* 1033 lf. 297 A course shagged piece of rug laid over a Saddle for Ease of a Rider is in our midland parts calld a *pilch*. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 397 Take also with you a light saddle without a tree, commonly called a pilch. 1900 *List Civil Serv. Supply Assoc.*, Saddles..Child's Pilch, all over quilted hogskin, for boy or girl.

3. A triangular flannel wrapper for an infant, worn over the diaper or napkin.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Pilch*..now used for a flannel cloth to wrap about the lower part of young children. *a* 1728 KENNETT *Lansd. MS.* 1033 lf. 297 A piece of flannel or other woolen put under a child next the clout is in Kent calld a *Pilch*. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Treat. Dis. Childr.* III. 91 *note*, An error worthy of remark .., is, that of wearing a pilch (as it is called), an old fashion still too much in use. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pilch*, a flannel wrapper for an infant. 1861–80 MRS. BEETON *Bk. Househ. Managem.* § 2626 Baby-linen..4 pilches,..2 waterproof pilches,..4 dozen napkins.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pilch-clout*, *-maker*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 212 Þe deoflen schulen pleien mid ham ..& dysten ase enne pilcheclut, euchon touward oðer. 13.. *Coer de L.* 6736 Here armure no more I ne doute, Thenne I doo a pylche-cloute. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 14 Wauburge the pilchemaker Formaketh a pylche well.

Pilch (piltʃ), *v.* Now *dial.* Forms: 3 pileken, pilken, 6– pilch, 9 *Sc.* pilk. [Origin uncertain. Cf. LGer. *pül(e)ken*, *pölken* to pick (*up den knaken pülken* to pick a bone); Norw. and Færöese *pilka* to pick, scrape, prick. Cf. also OF. *peluchier*, OPicard *pelukier*, *plusquier* (mod.Picard *pluquer*) to pick, clean, peck: see PLUCK *v.*] *intr.* To pick, pluck; to pilfer; to rob.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 3et wolde he teteren & pileken [*v.rr.* pilewin, picken], mid his hile, roted stinkinde fleshs, as is reafnes kunde. *Ibid.* 86 Uor euere me schal þene cheorl pilken [*v.r.* plokin] & peolien, uor he is ase þe wiði þet sprutteð ut þe betere þet me hine ofte cropped. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 130/10 Pilch, miche, *suffurari*. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 33 Some steale, some pilch, some all away filch. 1665 JAS. FRASER *Polichronicon* (S. H. S. 1905) 163 The country was free from all manner of thift and pilching. 1808 JAMIESON, *To Pilk*,..1. To shell peas,..also, to pick periwinkles out of the shell;..2. To pilfer ..as 'She has pilkit his pouch'. 1900 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Pilch*, to pilfer, filch (S. Worcester, Glouc.).

Pilchard (pi·ltʃɑrd). Forms: *α.* 6–8 pilcher, (6 piltcher, 6–7 pilchar(e, pylcher); *β.* 6– pilchard, (6 pylcherd(e, pilcharde, 7 -erd). [Origin obscure. The *d* is excrescent. (Cf. Ir. *pilseir* from Eng.)

Skeat compares Norw. *pilk* an artificial bait, whence Dan. dial. *pilke*, Swed. dial. *pilka* to fish in a particular manner. Cf. also Sc. dial. *pilch* a short fat person, anything thick or gross, a tough skinny piece of meat.]

A small sea fish, *Clupea pilchardus*, closely allied to the herring, but smaller, and rounder in form; it is taken in large numbers on the coasts of Cornwall and Devon, and forms a considerable article of trade; in U. S. and Eng. Colonies locally applied to other fishes of the herring kind, e. g. the *C. sagax* of the Pacific, the *Harengula macrophthalma* of Bermuda; also to the young menhaden.

† *To take sturgeons with pilchards*, to get large returns from a small outlay (*obs.*).

1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Pylcher a fysshe, *sardine*. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxx. (1870) 293 He must not eate..fresshe heryng, pylcherdes, etc. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 30/35 Pilcharde, *gerres, halecula*. *Ibid.* 74/37 Pylcher, fish, *mena, æ*. *c* 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 22 The..recheste fishing is of the leaste fishe which is called a pilcharde. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 39 Fooles are as like husbands, as Pilchers are to Herrings. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xlviii. (1674) 63 They have built commodious Inns to take Sturgeons with Pilcherds. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4941/2 Pilchers for the Streights. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 263 The continuation and direction of these two bands, the pilchers of the South, and the herrings of the North, are nearly of the same length. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 288 The refuse pilchards in Cornwall are used..as a Manure. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* v, Savoury was the smell of fried pilchard.

attrib. 1685 PETTY *Last Will* p. vi, I set up iron-works and pilchard-fishing in Kerry. 1824 HITCHINS & DREW *Cornwall* II. 471 The pilchard fishery furnishes the staple commodity of the place.

† **Pilcher**[1]. *Obs.* A term of abuse, frequent at the beginning of the 17th c. It has been conjecturally explained as meaning 'One who wears a pilch or leathern jerkin or doublet', or 'One who pilches, a thief'; in two instances it is either fig. from *pilcher*, PILCHARD, the fish, or punningly associated with that word.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. iv, Whither doe you dragge the gent'man? you mungrels, you curres, you ban-dogs, wee are Captaine Tucca, that talke to you, you inhumane pilchers. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt, Master-Constable* I. ii, Pilcher, thou'rt a most pitiful dried one. *a* 1619 FLETCHER *Wit without M.* III. iv, Uphraid me with your benefits, you pilchers. *a* 1625 — *Women Pleas'd* II. iv, Hang him, Pilcher, There's nothing loves him: his owne Cat cannot endure him. *a* 1640 DAY *Parl. Bees* iv, Smoaked Pilcher vanish!

† **Pilcher**[2]. *Obs. rare.* [? Extended from PILCH.]

1. = PILCH *sb.* 1.

1635 EARL OF CORK *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) IV. 104, I haue..written to Mr Ned Boyle to furnish him with pilchers.

2. A scabbard. (Apparently *contemptuous*.)

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 84 Will you pluck your Sword out of his Pilcher by the eares?

Pi·lcorn. [For *pildcorn*, f. PILLED *ppl. a.* 1 b + CORN.] A variety of the cultivated Oat, considered by Linnæus a species (*Avena nuda*), in which the glumes or husks do not adhere to the grain, but leave it bare. Also called *pilled oats*, † *pillotes*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xiii. 467 There is an other kinde of Otes, whiche is not so inclosed in his huskes as y° other is, but is bare, and without huske whan it is threshed...The seconde kinde may he called in Englishe, Pilcorne, or pylde Otes. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 155 And had also Drage, pilcorne, mixtilion, brotcorne..words I professe, not well to vnderstand. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* iii. 71 The *Avena sativa*..has several varieties. The most remarkable..are the black or long-bearded oat..and the naked oat, or pilcorn. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Pillcorn, or Pilcorn.

Pilcrow (pi·l,krōu). *arch.* Forms: 5 pylcraft(e, pilecrafte, 6 pilcrowe, (7 pilkrow, pill-crow, peelcrow, pilgrow), 6– pilcrow. [App. for *pilled crow*: cf. *pilcorn*, *pilgarlic*, etc. The application of the word, with the form *pylcraft*, has suggested that it originated in a perversion of PARAGRAPH, through *pargrafte*, **parcrafte*, etc.: cf. quots. *c* 1460 and 1617. But the history of the word is obscure, and evidence is wanting.] = PARAGRAPH *sb.* 1.

[1500 *Ortus Voc., Paragraphus*, Anglice, a pargrafte in writing.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 398/1 Pylcrafte, yn a booke ..*asteriscus, paragraphus*. *c* 1460 *Medulla* in Way *Promp. Parv.* 398 *note*, *Paragrapha*, pylcraft in wry[t]lynge. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 2 In husbandrie matters, where Pilcrowe ye finde That verse appertaineth to Huswiferie Kinde. 1602 R. T. *Five Godlie Serm.* 18 To stand as a Cypher in Augrim, or as a pilcrow in a latine Primmer. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor, Pilkrow*, contractum videtur corruptumque ex paragrapho. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* IV. i, But why a Peel-crow here?..A Scar-crow had been better. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pilcrow*, an old Word for a Paragraph. 1897 S. S. SPRIGGE *T. Wakley* XV. 141 The leading article.. calling attention to them with interjections..and all sorts of verbal pilcrows.

Pild, obs. form of *pilled*: see PILL *v.*[1]

Pile (pəil), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 pil, 4– pile, (4–8 pyle, 6 pyll, 7 peil). [OE. *pil* masc. = OLG. **pīl* (MLG., MDu. *pīl*, Du. *pijl* dart, arrow, also ON. *píla* fem., arrow, Da., Sw. *pil*, from LG.), OHG., MHG. *pfīl*, Ger. *pfeil* dart, arrow, shaft, West Ger. *pīl*, a. L. *pīl-um* the heavy javelin of the Roman foot-soldier, orig. 'pestle'.

The L. *pilum* was no doubt adopted by the Germans in the L. sense 'javelin', which passed on the continent into that of 'dart', and hence 'arrow', in which latter sense it superseded the native word. In OE. the sense 'javelin' passed into those of 'dart' and 'pointed stake' (= L. *sudis*): but the former is known only in a few poetic compounds, *flīze-pīl* flying-dart, *hylde-pīl* battle-dart, and the earliest examples of the simple word in this sense are ME.; if applied to an arrow, it was only as subsidiary to native names.]

† **1.** A dart; a shaft; (?) an arrow. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Be Manncs Mod* 26 Bið þæt æfþonca eal gefylled feondes flizepilum. — *Riddles* xviii. 6 Frea þæt bihealdeð hu me of hrife fleogað hyldepilas. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3490 Schetep wip piles & 3if hem dep wounde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6976 Þen Paris..with a pile sharp, Rut hym in thurgh þe rybbis with a roid wond.

† **b.** The pointed metal head of a dart, lance, or arrow. *Obs.*

1592 CONSTABLE *Sonn.* I. v, Thine eye the pyle is of a murdring dart. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 545 Through both his temples struck the dart, the wood of one side show'd, The pile out of the other look'd. 1627 DRAYTON *Court of Fairy* Wks. (1748) 166 His spear—a bent both stiff and strong,..The pile was of a horse-fly's tongue. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. x. (1840) 63 Like an arrow well feathered, but with a blunt pile; he flew swift, but did not sink deep. 1700 HICKES *Let.* in *Pepys' Corr.* 19 June, Elf arrows..are of a triangular form, somewhat like the beard or pile of our old English arrows of war. [1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 103 Fletcher, he that trimmed arrows by adding the feathers; Arrowsmith, he that made the piles.]

c. Used to render L. *pīlum*, the heavy javelin of the ancient Roman foot-soldier.

c 1620 FLETCHER & MASS. *False One* I. i, How the Roman Peils..drew Roman blood. 1627 MAY *Lucan* I. 8 Knowne Ensignes Ensignes doe defie, Piles against Piles, 'gainst Eagles Eagles fly. (*Note*. If any man quarrell at the word *Pile*, as thinking it scarse English, I desire them to give a better word.) 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 161 That was but civil war, an equal set, Where piles with piles, and eagles eagles met. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 89/1 The Germans came so violently vpon the Romans that the souldiers cast away their piles, and betooke them to their swords. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* I. 7 Piles against piles oppos'd in impious fight, And Eagles against Eagles bending flight. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. vi. 273 The Romans threw their piles, and rushed headlong upon the unwieldy mass.

† **2.** A spike, a nail; a spine (of a prickly plant, in ME. of a hedgehog); the pointer of a sun-dial.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* v. 388 He gehæfte [hi] on anum micclum stocce, and mid isenum pilum heora ilas ġefæstnode and cwæð þæt hi sceoldon swa standan on þam pilum. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 304 Heo [sea-holly) hafað stelan hwitne..on ðæs heahnysse ufeweardre beoð acennede scearpe and þyrnyhte pilas. *a* 1100 *O. E. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 337/6 *Gnomon* dæġmæles pil. *a* 1200 *Fragm. Ælfric's Gram.* (ed. Phillips 1838), Prikiende so piles on ile. *c* 1225, 1387 [see *ilespiles* s. v. IL]. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 179/50 Heo stikeden al-so þicke on him, so yrichon deth of piles. *Ibid.* 298/49 Ase ful ase is an Irchepil of piles al-a-boute.

b. A (pointed) blade (of grass). [Cf. Da. dial. *pile, græspile*, Fl. *pijl, graspijl*.]

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 25 At euery pilis point and cornis croppis The techrys stude, as lemand beriall droppis. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 153 More sinnes then there bee grasse piles vpon the earth. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 291 There shall not a pile of Grass be left within his

Kingdom. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. xxviii. 122 Appearance of red clover, where not a pile of this grass had before been known. 1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 372 The grass was..smaller in the pile, and more luxuriant in its growth. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss-Hags* xxi, Every pile of the grass that springs so sweetly in the meadows.

c. A single glume or pale (of chaff). *Sc.*

1786 Burns *Address to Unco Guid* heading, The cleanest corn..May hae some pyles o' caff in.

3. A pointed stake or post; *spec.* in later use, a large and heavy beam of timber or trunk of a tree, usually sharpened at the lower end, of which a number are driven into the bed of a river, or into marshy or uncertain ground for the support of some superstructure, as a bridge, pier, quay, wall, the foundation of a house, etc. Also extended to cylindrical or other hollow iron pillars, used for the same purposes.

In prehistoric times villages or settlements were built upon wooden piles in lakes: see *pile-dwelling*, etc. in 5.

?*a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) Introd. (from Bæda), Ða genamon þa Walas, and adrifon sumre ea ford ealne mid scearpum pilum [Bæda sudibus, *D.* stængum: cf. Wr.-Wülcker 509/14 *sudibus* stengum] greatum innan þam welere sy ea hatte Temese. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4611 Longe pyles & grete dide þey [Britons] make; Faste yn Temese dide þey hem stake. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 23 Þe tree..With þre pyles was it vnder-pigte. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. v. (Skeat) I. 116 If the pyles ben trewe, the gravel and sand wol abyde. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxlviii. (1482) 316 The duk hym self with ij or thre lepe vpon the pyles, and so were saued with helpe of men that were aboue the bridge. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 171 The brekyng vp of the dokke hede at Portesmouth weyng vt of the piles & shorys. 1530 Palsgr. 254/1 Pyle to be set in a fauty grounde, *pilot.* 1555 Eden *Decades* 226 Theyr houses .. are .. buylded aboue the grownde vppon proppes & pyles. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 356 Two walles, the one of Turffe, and the other of Pyles and Tymber strongly and artificially interposed. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 405 Like the houses of Amsterdam, which are reported to stand upon piles driven deep into the quagmire. 1863 Lyell *Antig. Man* ii. (ed. 3) 17 Habitations ..constructed on platforms raised above the lake, and resting on piles.

fig. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. xii. 416 Drive down the oaken pile of a principle.

b. With various qualifications expressing purpose or nature: e. g.

Bearing p., *bridge p.*, *foundation p.*, *guide p.*, *hollow p.*, *sheathing p.*, *short p.*, *weir p.*, etc. *Close pile*, a timber pile forming one of many set close together; *false pile*, a pile to which additional length is given after driving; *filling pile*, one of those filling up the space between gauge piles; *hydraulic pile*, a pile sunk in sand by means of a powerful jet of water led either inside or outside of it. Also Fender *p.*, Gauge *p.*, Guard *p.*, Guide *p.*, Pneumatic *p.*, Screw *p.*, Sheet or Sheeting *p.*, Stay *p.*, for which see these words.

1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* I. xvii. 266 The Magnetic Youth leaned round to note his proximity to the weir-piles. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* II. 1700/2 A hollow pile is a cylinder which is sunk by excavation proceeding inside. 1877 *Ibid.* III, *Short-pile*..driven as closely as possible without causing the driving of one pile to raise the adjacent ones. They are used to compress and consolidate ground for foundations.

†c. A stake or post fixed in the ground, at which swordsmen practised their strokes. *Obs. rare.*

c 1480 *Knyghthode & Batayle* (MS. Cott. Titus A. xxiii. lf. 6 b), Nooman..is seyn prevayle, In feeld..That with the pile, nathe firste grete exercise.

4. *Her.* A charge, regarded by some as an ordinary, by others as a sub-ordinary, consisting of a figure formed by two lines meeting in an acute angle (generally assumed to represent an arrow-head), issuing, when not otherwise stated, from the chief or top of the escutcheon, with the point downwards. *In pile*: arranged in the form of a pile. *Party per pile*: divided by lines in the form of a pile.

[App. a special use of sense 1 b, or directly from L. *pilum*. Not known in OF.: Littré has it as a neologism, *pile* masc., and refers it to L. *pilum*; but it may have been taken directly from Eng. heraldry.]

1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her.* Ev b, Certan armys in the wich iij. pilis mete to gedyr in oon coone. ..He berith golde iij. pilis of sable. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxxxvii. 337 The baner..was of sylver a sharpe pyle goules. 1562 Leigh *Armorie* 46 The eight particion, which is to be blased on thys sorte. Party per pile in pointe, Or and Sable. *Ibid.* 143 He beareth Ermin, a Pile in pointe Gueules. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* II. vi. (1611) 62 He beareth Argent a Triple Pile, Flory on the tops, issuing out of the Sinister base, in Bend towards the Dexter corner, Sable. This sort of bearing of the Pile, hath a resemblance of so many Piles driuen into some water-worke, and..incorporated at their heads. *Ibid.* II. vi. (1660) 73 A Pile is an Ordinary consisting of a two-fold line formed after the manner of a Wedge; that is to say broad at the upper end, and..meeting together at the lower end in an Acute-angle. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pile*, in Heraldry,..probably something like the Figure of the Roman *Pilum*, which was a tapering Dart, about five Foot long, and sharpened at the Point with Steel. 1766–87 Porny *Heraldry* (ed. 4) 135 The sixteenth is Argent, three piles meeting near the point of the base Azure. *c* 1828 Berry *Encycl. Her.* I. Gloss., *Pile*, triple, or triple-pointed, in base, bendwise,..by Ferne, termed a pile, naisant, in bend, triple-flory. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* ix. (ed. 3) 50 Sa., three Swords in pile arg. 1872 Ruskin *Eagle's N.* § 235 The Pile, a wedge-shaped space of colour with the point downwards, represents what we still call a pile; a piece of timber driven into moist ground.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from 3). a. attrib. Of a pile, as *pile-head*, *-wood*; formed of piles, as *pile-breakwater*, *-dam*, *-planking*, *-structure*; supported on piles, as *pile-bridge*, *-habitation*, *-lighthouse*, *-pier*, *-road*, *-settlement*, *-village*; used as a pile, as *pile-plank*. b. obj. and obj. gen., as *pile-fixer*, *-screwing*. c. instrumental, as *pile-supported* adj. d. Special Comb.: **pile-building**, a building erected on piles, esp. one of such dwellings of certain pre-historic and primitive peoples; so also **pile-builder**, **pile-built** *a.*; **pile-cap**, a cap or plate for the head of a pile; also, a beam connecting the heads of piles; **pile-drawer**, a machine for extracting piles; **pile-dwelling**, a dwelling built on piles, especially in shallow water, as a lake, but sometimes on dry ground; hence **pile-dweller**; **pile-engine** = Pile-driver; **pile-hoop**, a hoop or band round the head of a pile to keep it from splitting; **pile-house**, a house built on piles, a pile-dwelling; **pile-saw**, a saw for cutting off piles below the surface of the water; hence **pile-sawing**; **pile-shoe**, an iron point fixed to the lower end of a pile; **pile-worm**, the teredo, or other worm or animal which bores into piles. See also Pile-driver, Pileways, Pile-work.

1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 445/1 Under the protection of two huge *pile-breakwaters. 1884 *Nature* 19 June 169/1 There are good reasons for believing these *pile-builders are the direct descendants of the pre-Aryan aboriginals. 1865 Lubbock *Prch. Times* v. 127 The Lake-dwellers followed two different systems ..which he distinguishes as ..*Pile-buildings, and .. Crannoges. 1886 *Athenæum* 24 Apr. 556/1 The pile-buildings of the Swiss lakes. 1903 Kipling 5 *Nations* 41 Do you know the *pile-built village where the sago-dealers trade? 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 5 Apr. 1/3 The constructing of a *pile dam opposite to the clough. 1880 Dawkins *Early Man* 302 The *pile-dwellers possessed vegetables not traccable to wild stocks now growing in Switzerland. 1863 Lyell *Antig. Man* 29 It relates to the earliest age of *pile-dwelling. 1874 Sayce *Compar. Philol.* iii. 114 Their [the Etruscans'] predecessors of the Neolithic age whose pile-dwellings ..have yielded wheat and coral, evidences of Eastern intercourse. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 36 The Platform of the *Pile-engine. 1853 Sir H. Douglas *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 154 The piles were driven by pile-engines..constructed on the boats of the country. 1886 A. Winchell *Walks Geol. Field* 283 Jars of dried apples and wheat .. have been yielded from the *pile-habitations. 1875 W. McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 45 Dowalton Loch..celebrated by the discovery there of *pile-houses. 1884 *Nature* 19 June 169/2 The races who now build these pile-houses, often on hill-tops. 1895 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 5/4 Unlike the old *pile piers, it is a substantial structure of masonry. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Builder* 590 **Pile-planks*, planks of which the ends are sharpened, so as to enter into the bottom of a canal. 1838 *Civ. Eng. & Archit. Jrnl.* I. 150/1 A scaffold was erected, upon which the pile drivers were placed for driving the sheet piles (pile planks)..of the best North Carolina heart pine. 1793 R. Mylne *Rep. Thames* 24 A Jettee of *Pile-planking ..should be run a little way down from the Point. 1860 Weale *Dict. Terms* s. v., As a considerable length of the Utica and Syracuse railroad passes through a deep swamp, a foundation of great permanency was required: this gave rise to a modification of the superstructure, and formed that which is known as *pile-road. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1703/1 Vogler's *pile-sawing attachment for boats. 1897 R. Munro *Preh. Problems* 304 A *pile-settlement of the Bronze Age. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 150 A pykas and ij *pyles shone. 1844 *Mech. Mag.* XL. 54 Improvement in the formation of pile-shoes. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 340 Along this line [Barmston and Skipsea Drain] five or six other *pile-structures have been found. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 389 An old *pile-supported pier. 1879 *Athenæum* 6 Sept. 312/1 *Pile-villages have been found on the shores of Gmunden. 1894 C. Welch *Tower Bridge* 133 Snuff-boxes and other memorials..turned from the *pile wood. 1733 tr. *Rousset* (*title*) Observations on the Sea or *Pile Worms discover'd in Pile or Woodworks in Holland.

†**Pile**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 pyle, 5 pyl, pyll, pylle, 5–8 pile. [Of doubtful origin.

Evidently distinct historically from Pile *sb.*[1], sense 4. It may, however, be an earlier adoption of the same Fr. word. In sense it agrees exactly with Peel *sb.*[1], senses 3 and 4; and in the 16th c. the Border *peels* usually appear in the English State papers as *pyles* or *piles*. Yet the words cannot be doublets, for in *pile* the final *e* is evidently original.]

A small castle, tower, or stronghold; = Peel *sb.*[1] 3.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 685 þe ryȝtwys man also sertayn Aproche he schal þat proper pyle [*rime* gyle]. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 360 That holy-cherche stode in vnite As it a pyle were. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xxii. 366 Holy churche stod in holynesse as hit were a pile. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 45 Þanne y councellid eroud with-inne a while..Þat alle men children in towne & pile To slee þem, þat ihesus myght with hem die. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 573 Vf I dwelle in my pylle of ston. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xii. 349 It [Castle of Valachim] was On of the Strengest pyl, That Euere Man Sawgh in Ony Exyl. 14.. *Coventry Corp. Chr. Pl.* (E.E.T.S.) 16 Yett do I marvell In whatt pyle or castell These herdmen dyd hym see. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 222 b, The grekes wer besieged in a litle preatie pyle or castle. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 866 They sayled into Englande.., and landed ..at the pyle of Fowdrey within lytle of Lancaster [called in 1423 *Act 2 Hen. VI*, c. 5 le Peele de Foddray en le Counte de Lancastre]. 1602 in Moryson *Itin.* II. III. i. (1617) 270 To build little piles of Stone in such Garrisons [in Ireland] as shall be thought fittest to be continuall bridles vpon the people. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xiv. viii. 18 Arabia,..a rich land,..replenished also with strong castles and piles [*castris oppleta nalidis et castellis*]. [1679 Blount *Anc. Tenures* 20 *Pele* or *Pile*, is a Fort built for defence of any place. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Pille of Foddray*, or *Pile of Fouldrey*,..called *pille*, by the idiom of the county, for a *pile*, or fort.]

b. *spec.* Applied to the Peels on the Scottish border: = Peel *sb.*[1] 4.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 512 The which..threwe downe certayne pylys and other strengthis, and a parte of the Castell of Beawmount. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 203 The kyng entended..to make new diuers Pyles and stoppes to let the Scottysh men from their inuasions. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 831/1 He ouerthrew certeine castels, piles, and small holds, till he came through the dales to Iedworth. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 91 Thomas earl of Surrey,..had burnt many towns, and overthrown castles and piles. 1774 Lambe *Battle of Flodden* cxliv, Where piles be pulled down apace.

Pile (pail), *sb.*[3] Forms: 5– pile, (5–7 pyle, 6 pyele). [a. F. *pile* heap, pyramid, mass of masonry, pier of a bridge (1340 in Godef.) = It. *pila* mole, pier, pillar, Sp. *pila*, Pg. *pilha* pile, heap:—L. *pila* pillar, pier, or mole of stone.]

†1. A pillar; a pier, esp. of a bridge. *Obs.*

(Not to be confused with Pile *sb.*[1] 3.)

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1089 Pilis maad of tilis must ascende Too feet and half. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 398/1 Pyle, of a bryggys fote, or oþer byggynge.., *pila*. *a* 1577 Gascoigne *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 59 Then waues of euil doe worke so fast my piles are ouerrun. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 115 Of this Bridge thirteene piles of bricke may bee seene neere the shore at Pozzoli. 1702 Echard *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 434 This bridge consisted of twenty piles, each 60 foot in thickness, and 150 in height, besides the foundation. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 219 Of the Stones.., one of them is still seen in the middle Pile of the Bridge *delle Navi*.

†b. *fig.* Applied to the neck, leg, etc.

1584 Lodge *Alarum agst. Usurers* (Hunter. Cl.) 72 Her stately necke where nature did acquite Her selfe so well,.. For in this pile was fancie painted faire. *Ibid.* 73 The stately thies, Like two faire compast marble pillers rise .. Next which the knees..This stately pyles with gladsome honour greete. 1589 — *Scillaes Met.* (Hunter. Cl.) 41 Now Nature stands amazd her selfe to looke on Beauties feete, ..So small a pile so great a waight, like Atlas to vphold The bodie.

†2. A mole or pier in the sea. *Obs.*

c 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 334 (1810) 345 There is a harbour for ships, by means of a pile built. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 87 But if no man sustain damage, hee is to bee defended who build's upon the shore, or cast's a Pile into the Sea.

3. A heap of things (of some height) laid or lying one upon another in a more or less regular manner; also *fig.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 398/1 Pyle, or heep, where of hyt be, *cumulus*. *Ibid.*, Pyle of clothys .. on a presse, *pannilicium*. 1530 Palsgr. 254/1 Pyle of clothes or any other heape, *pille*. 1653 Milton *Hirelings* Wks. 1738 I. 579 To how little purpose are all those piles of Sermons, Notes, and Comments on all parts of the Bible. *a* 1656 Br. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 53 You are called out to see piles of dead carcasses. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1707) 15 A rude pile of Stones erected .. for an Altar. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 13 Such heaps or piles of wood were sometimes a hundred and eighty cubits round. 1812 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* II. 363 Behold yon pile of clouds, Like a city, round the sun. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 231 The sheet printed on both sides is delivered upon the board, .. and laid upon the pile. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I. 310 A large pile of letters and packages.

b. A series of weights fitting one within or upon another, so as to form a solid cone or other figure. (So F. *pile*.)

This sense is certain for quots. 1611, 1690; but quot. 1440 is doubtful. The attrib. use in *pile weight* apparently belongs here.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 398/1 Pyle, of weyynge, *libramentum*, *libra*. 1585 Sir F. Knollys *Abstr. syzinge Troye weyghte* (MS. Rawl. D. 23 lf. 18), They argve that the gowlde smythes pyle weyghte is muche tooe heavy, to be the trewe Troy weyghte. 1611 Cotgr., *Pile*,..also, the pile, or whole masse, of weights vsed by Goldsmithes, etc. 1647 in Cochran-Patrick *Rec. Coinage Scotl.* (1876) I. Introd. 80 Compared the forsaid round brasse stone weight..with a new brasse stone pyle weight in the coinychouse, and I found the said new pyle weight havier by almost halfe one oz. *Ibid.*, The new 4 lb pyle marked with a fleure de lyce boght from J. Falconar Warden from Holland. *Ibid.* 81 Having examined the French pyle marked with the fleure de lyce amongst the weights now used. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 4 Sched. s. v. *Brass*, Brass of Pile weights the pound, j.s. 1690 Boyle *Medicina Hydrostat.* Wks. 1772 V. (Plate at end), The Explication of the Figure..*g*. the Pile of Weights.

†c. A large group, clump, or collection of things, without reference to height; a 'lot'. *Obs.*

1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 47 Of these ilands are two pyles: the one of them..little frequented; the other.. containeth six in number, to wit: Saint Iago, Fuego, Mayo, Bonavisto, Sal, and Bravo. 1864 Emily Dickinson *Lett.* (1894) II. 253 Father has built a new road round the pile of trees between our house and Mr. S——'s.

d. *spec.* A heap of combustibles on which a dead body is burnt (*funeral pile*).

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* I. 83 Laying them vpon their backs on beds, they conueyed them vnto the funerall pile .. on beares. 1699 Garth *Dispens.* III. 30 And with Prescriptions lights the solemn Pyle. 1700 Dryden *Palamon & Arc.* III. 990 Full bowls of wine, of honey, milk, and blood, Were poured upon the pile of burning wood. 1878 Maclear *Celts* ii. (1879) 19 Some even voluntarily came forward to share the pile with an honoured person deceased. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xviii. 305 Made a pile of chairs and benches and tables, and burnt all that remained of Clodius.

e. A heap of wood or faggots on which a sacrifice or a person is burnt.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 64 Isaac was layde on the pile of wood to bee offered up in sacrifice. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Maidens Blush* 1783 The Father makes the

Pile: Hereon he layes His bond-led, blind-led Son. 1848 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 331 Then the people kindled the pile; but though the flame was exceedingly large it did not touch her. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 July 1/3 'It is disgraceful', said the curate, who was all for the pile of faggots.

f. *Mil.* A stack of arms regularly built up.

1608 D. T[uvil] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 122 b, Germanicus.., caused a pyle of weapons to be raised. 1887 Bowen *Æneid* I. 296 Sinful Rebellion .. Piling her fiendish weapons, shall sit firm bound on the pile.

g. An oblong rectangular mass of cut lengths of puddled iron-bars, laid upon each other in rows, for the purpose of being rolled after being raised to a welding temperature in a reheating furnace; a 'faggot'.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 707 Four rows of these [iron bars] are usually laid over each other into a heap or pile which is placed in the re-heating furnace..and exposed to a free circulation of heat, one pile being set crosswise over another. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Pile*, the fagot or bundle of flat pieces of iron prepared to be heated to welding-heat and then rolled.

h. *ellipt.* (for *pile of wealth, money, dollars*, etc.) A heap of money; a fortune accumulated or heaped up. Chiefly in colloq. phr. *to make one's pile.*

[1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 107 What piles of wealth hath he accumulated To his owne portion? 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* VI. 233 It seems to have been one of the state maxims..to draw as little as possible from this pile of wealth. 1876 Holland *Sev. Oaks* xxiii. 324 Yes, and I've made piles of money on them.]

1741 Franklin in *Poor Rich. Alm.* Apr. (Bartlett), Rash mortals, ere you take a wife, Contrive your pile to last for life. 1852 F. Marryat *Gold Quartz Mining* 8 On the old Californian principle of 'making a "pile" and vamosing the ranché'. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* July 27 Every partisan blackleg bets his 'pile' upon his favourite. 1864 Eliz. A. Murray *E. Norman* III. 182 The hope which cheers .. so many [Australian diggers]. .. 'We may make our pile yet, and go home'. 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* vii. 196 Capitalists who had made their pile were consumed by a desire to walk over their own broad acres.

4. A lofty mass of buildings; a large building or edifice.

1607 J. Norden *Surv. Dial.* III. 84 If this loftie Pyle hee not equalized by the estate and reuenewes of the builder, it is as if Paules steeple should serue Pancras Church for a Belfry. 1663 Cowley *Verses Sev. Occas., Queen's Repairing Somerset-Ho.*, Two of the best and stateliest Piles which e're Man's liberal Piety of old did rear. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 28 Over against the middle of the Bridge, ..there is a great square pile of building in the Water. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* 21 Sept. an. 1773, There is a very large unfinished pile, four stories high. 1823 Scott *Peveril* xxx, This antiquated and almost ruinous pile occupied a part of the site of the public offices in the Strand..commonly called Somerset House. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. i. vii. 102 Philip testified his joy..by raising the magnificent pile of the Escorial. 1870 H. Smart *Race for Wife* ii, Glinn was a large pile of brickwork.

b. *fig.*

1671 Milton *Samson* 1069 His look Haughty as is his pile high-built and proud. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 89/2 The beautiful pile of justice which he had reared presently fell to the ground. 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* I. 39 Afraid of raising a great pile of conjecture on a very slender basis of facts.

5. A series of plates of two dissimilar metals, such as copper and zinc, laid one above the other alternately, with cloth or paper moistened with an acid solution placed between each pair, for producing an electric current (*galvanic* or *voltaic pile*). Also extended to other arrangements of such plates: cf. Battery.

Dry pile, a voltaic pile in which no liquid is used, and which generates a feeble but very permanent current.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 119 When they used the order of silver, card, zinc, &c. ..This pile gave us the shock as before described. *Ibid.*, The plate A was connected with the top of the electrometer and the silver end of the pile. 1849 Noad *Electricity* 198 The chemical power of the voltaic pile was discovered and described by Messrs. Nicholson and Carlisle, in the year 1800. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xiv. 381 Behind the screen..was an excellent thermo-electric pile. 1894 Bottone *Electr. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) 146 This pile was used with a large paraffin burner having an iron chimney nearly touching the interior ends of elements. [*Ibid.*, Fig. 56 is reproduced from a photograph of the identical thermopile.]

Pile (pəil), *sb.*[4] *arch.* Also 4 pyl, 6 pyle, pyll, pyell. [a. OF. *pile* (12th c. in Littré), also in med.L. *pīla*. In Fr. opposed to *croix*, as in Eng. to 'cross', also in mod.F. to *face*, in *à pile ou face*.

F. *pile*, L. *pīla*, in this sense was app. the same word as in prec., the *pile* or under iron of the *coin* (Coin *sb.* 4) being a small upright iron pillar, on the flat top of which the piece of metal was laid to be stamped: see sense 1.]

†1. The under iron of the minting apparatus with which money was struck; its surface bore the die of which the impression was made on the reverse or pile side of the piece. Opposed to *trussell* or *tursall*, F. *trousseau* (Cotgr.): see quot. 1876. *Obs.*

[1293 *Memoranda K. R.* 20 & 21 Edw. I, m. 35 b *cedule*, Inuente sunt inter bona illa due pecie quarum vna vocatur pila et alia crosse que vocantur cuneus ad monetam Regis cudendam. 1300 (Nov. 10) *Ibid.* 28 & 29 Edw. I. 61 De cuneis Cambii Dunelmensis. ..Vous enueyames del dit Eschekier..deux peire de Cuyns noueaux en .vj. peces. E puis..vne peire noue en treis peces, cest a sauoir a chescone peire vne pile e ij Trusseux.]

1562-3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 227 Ane pile and ane tursall maid for cunyeing of certane pecis of gold and silvir, the pile havand sunkin thairin foure lettris. 1587-8 *Ibid.* IV. 265 To grave, sink and mak countaris of lattoun, with sic pyles and tursallis as may serve to that effect. 1605 *Ibid.* VII. 54 To ressave the pyllis and tursellis laitlie send hame from England, and the puncheons for making of ma pyllis and tursellis. 1611 Cotgr., *Pile*.., also, the pile, or under-yron of the stampe wherein money is stamped. 1876 Cochran-Patrick *Rec. Coinage Scotl.* I. Introd. 49 Each moneyer had two irons or puncheons, one of which was called the 'pile', and the other the 'trussell'. The 'pile' was from seven to eight inches long, and was firmly fixed in a block of wood (called '*ceppeau*' in the French Ordonnances). On the 'pile' was engraved one side of the coin, and on the 'trussell' the other.

2. Hence, The side of a coin opposite to the 'cross' or face; the reverse. *arch. Cross and (or) pile*, in phrases: see Cross *sb.* 21 b–e.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 172 Whos tunge neither pyl ne crouche Mai hyre. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 51 Of crosse nor pile there is no recluse, Prynte nor impressioun in all thy seyntwarye. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cliv. 185 The frenche kyng made newe money of fyne golde, called florence of ye lambe, for in the pyell there was grauyn a lambe. [Cf. *Chron. de S. Den.*, B. N. 2813, lf. 396 Appellez florins a l'aignel pour ce que en la pile avoit un aignel.] 1530 Palsgr. 254/1 Pyle of a coyne, the syde havyng no crosse, *pile*. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. iii. 688 That you as sure, may Pick and Choose, As Cross I win, and Pile you lose. 1706 Phillips, *Pile*,..the backside of a piece of Money. 1843 Mill *Logic* III. xviii. § 1 Why, in tossing up a halfpenny, do we reckon it equally probable that we shall throw cross or pile?

Pile (pəil), *sb.*[5] Also 5–6 pyle. [ad. L *pīlus* hair. (Not through OF., which had *peil, poil.*)]

1. Hair, *esp.* fine soft hair, down; *rarely*, a single hair of this kind; the fine short hair of cattle, deer, etc.; the wool of sheep; in *Entom.* fine hairs on an insect.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iij b, All that berith greece and piles ther vppon Euer shalle be strypte when thay be vndoon. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. iv. 16 Four 3oung stottis ..blak of pyle. *Ibid.* VIII. iii. 150 My grene 3outh that tym, wyth pylis 3ing, Fyrst cleyd my chyn, or beird begouth to spring. 1762 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* V. i, He has no whiskers, ..not a pile. 1805 Luccock *Nat. Wool* 18 The native.. wraps himself in sheep skins, and blesses that hand which made their pile thick, warm and ponderous. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 306 Some Hymenoptera..have the upper lip of the male clothed with silver pile. 1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 318 The East African is by no means a hairy man. Little pile appears upon the body. 1893 Lydekker *Horns & Hoofs* 159 In order to withstand the intense cold of a Tibetan winter, the chiru is clothed with a thick and close woolly pile.

b. *transf.* Applied to the downy plumage of a bird, or the downy part of a feather.

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 814 Of his grounden gras, þe wus can hee take, Þeron hee brynges þe brid, & bathes his pilus. 1847 *Whistlebinkie* (1890) II. 147, I can my falcon bring Without a pile of feather wrong on body, breast or wing.

2. A nap upon cloth; now *esp.* the downy nap or shag of velvet, plush, and similar fabrics, produced by an accessary or secondary warp the loops of which are cut so as to form a nap; also, loops in a carpet similarly produced and forming a nap.

Double pile, pile upon pile, two-pile, three-pile, attrib. phr.: having the pile of double or treble closeness: see *pile-warp* in 3.

1568 R. Sempill *Ballads* (1872) xxxviii. 238 With the sleik stanis..for the nanis They raise the pyle I mak 3ow plane. 1591 Greene *Art Conny Catch.* II. (1592) 22 He cals to see a boul of Saten, veluet,..and not liking the pile, culler, or bracke, he cals for more. 1605 Rowlands *Hell's Broke Loose* 39 Rich Taffata and Veluet of three pile, Must serue our vse to swagger in a while. 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Poil, Velours à deux poils*, two-pile Velvet. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 11 Satin smooth, Or velvet soft, or plush with shaggy pile. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1701/2 In Brussels carpet..the wires are simply withdrawn and the loops left standing..In the Imperial Brussels the figure is raised above the ground and its pile is cut, but the ground is uncut. In the Royal Wilton the pile is raised higher than in the common Wilton, and is also cut. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 17 Jan. 59/1 Persian carpets..take front rank..for general excellence, softness of pile, and harmony of colouring.

b. Each of the fine hair-like fibres of velvet, flannel, wool, or cotton.

1787 Hunter in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 395 Like coarse velvet, each pile standing firm in its place. 1802 Beddoes *Hygëia* V. 84 Flannel..is more likely to be hurtful..by the stimulating effect of its piles. 1805 Luccock *Nat. Wool* 13 The 'hair' of this wool, i.e. the fineness or coarseness of the pile, the first object of a stapler's concern.

c. A fabric with a pile or nap, *esp.* velvet.

1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* IV. v, It is not often that these roads witness riders in silk and pile.

d. *transf.* The burr on a plate in etching.

1885 S. Haden in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 233/2 Rembrandt employed the etching-needle..in such a way as to throw up with its point as much of the pile, or 'burr', as he required.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from sense 2). Having a pile, as *pile-carpet, -fabric*; belonging to or forming the pile, as *pile-thread*; **pile-beam**, a separate warp-beam, upon which the pile-warp is wound and carried; **pile-warp**, the secondary warp, which furnishes the substance of the pile, also called *nap-warp*; it may consist of one, two, or three threads in the loop, producing *single-, double-*, or *three-pile* velvet; **pile-weaving**, the weaving of fabrics with a pile or nap, by means of the pile-warp, which, by being passed over the pile-wires, forms loops, which are afterwards cut, or, in some cases, left standing; **pile-wire**, one of a number of wires used in pile-weaving; in the case of cut-pile fabrics, grooved on the upper side to facilitate cutting.

1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* vi. 204 Striped velvets..owe their peculiar appearance to some of the *pile-threads being left uncut. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Pile-warp*, a warp which is woven in loops on the face to form a nap. *Ibid.* 1701/2 In *pile-weaving, in addition to the usual warp and weft threads, a third thread is introduced.., and is thrown into loops by being woven over wires of the breadth of the cloth. *Ibid.*, **Pile-wire*, the wire around which the warp-threads are looped to make a pile-fabric.

Pile (pəil), *sb.*6 *Path.* Usually *pl.* piles. Also 5–6 pyle, (6 pylle). A disease characterized by tumours of the veins of the lower rectum; hæmorrhoids. Rarely *sing.* A hæmorrhoid.

a 1400–50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 15 A good medic[i]ne for the pylys & for the emerawdys. 1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* B iv, Sores and pyles on the fondament lyke wrattes. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 61 b, Of hemoroides or pylles. 1608 Middleton *Fam. Love* IV. iv, A pile on ye, won't you! 1715 S. Sewall *Diary* 29 Sept., Mr. Pemberton was very sick of the Piles. 1811 Hooper *Med. Dict.* s. v. *Hæmorrhois*, A small pile, that has been painful for some days, may cease to be so, and dry up. 1869 Claridge *Cold Water-Cure* 176 Persons subject to piles should especially avoid all heating and stimulating drinks.

b. *Comb.*, as *pile-clamp, -supporter.*

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Pile-clamp*, an instrument for removing hemorrhoids. *Ibid.*, *Pile-supporter*, a suppository for preventing protrusion of the rectum. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pile-clamp*, an instrument..for crushing the base of the pile before cutting off, or for holding and compressing the pile.

Pile, *sb.*[7], obs. form of Pillow.

Pile (pəil), *v.*[1] [f. Pile *sb.*[1] in sense 3.]

1. *trans.* To furnish, strengthen, or support with piles (esp. of timber); to drive piles into.

c 1440 [see Piling *vbl. sb.*[1] 1]. *a* 1552 Leland *Itin.* II. 31 Toward the North End of this Bridge stondith a fair old Chapelle of Stone.., pilid in the Foundation for the rage of the Streame of the Tamise. 1661 *Brasenose Coll. Mun.* 30. 20 They had in some cases to pile an arch to build on. 1716–17 E. Rud in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 646 Part of the north ditch piled and planked. 1747 *Gentl. Mag., Hist. Chron.* Sept. 445 Mr. King first carpenter to the [Westminster] Bridge protested against it without piling the foundation. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 96 It [a wall] was planked and piled internally. 1881 *Chicago Times* 14 May, Heavy oak pieces, twenty-five feet in length, will be used for piling the 'coolies' on Yellowstone division.

†2. To fix, drive in (as a stake or pile). *Obs.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccciii. 701 The flemynges had pyled in the ryuer of Lescalt great pyles of great tymbre, so that no shyppe coulde come fro Tourney to Andewarpe. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 695 These were piled in the earth, and vpon them were set the skulls of dead men, which they had slaine in the warres.

Pile, *v.*[2] [f. Pile *sb.*[3]]

1. *trans.* To form into a pile or heap; to heap up. Often with *up, on.*

c 1358 [see Piling *vbl. sb.*[2]]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 903 The 3epe knight..Pight hom into ploghe, pilde vp the vrthe, Braid vp bygly all a brode feld. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 372 What enormities be there, but ignoraunce, doth (as it were) pile them vp one vpon another. 1607 Rowlands *Diog. Lanth.* 6 He..got wealth, and pylde vp golde euen as they pyle vp stockfish in Island. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 135 Upon many of these Mosques the Storks have pyld their nests. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 46 The Labourers..ought to take the bricks out of the Carts and pile them. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 3 ¶ 5 A prodigious Heap of Bags of Mony,.. piled upon one another. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 17 Like Pelion and Ossa piled one upon the other. 1832 Tennyson *Lady of Shalott* I. iv, The reaper weary, Piling sheaves in uplands airy. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 304 Many a feast high-pil'd, did load each table about them. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I. 341 The refuse was piled in heaps.

b. *Mil. To pile arms*: to place muskets or rifles (usually three) in a position in which their butts rest on the ground and their muzzles come together, so as to form a pyramidal figure: a mode of disposing of them so as to be readily available when wanted, practised by soldiers, etc., while resting during a march or other military operation; to stack arms. Also *fig.*

c 1778 *Conquerors* 65 Thus each griev'd soldier pil'd his arms and wept. 1862 Beveridge *Hist. India* III. IX. ii. 573 The sepoys .. at once obeyed the order to pile their arms. 1865 T. Hughes in *Morn. Star* 5 Dec., The statesmen of our own country had piled arms with the view of seeing how liberal institutions would succeed in America. 1879 *Martini-Henry Rifle Exerc.* 37 The squad will be taught to pile arms as follows.

c. *Metall.* = Faggot *v.* 2: cf. Pile *sb.*[3] 3 g.

1891 R. R. Guains (*title*) A New System of Hot-Charging and Hot-Piling Puddle Bars.

d. *Leather-making.* See Piling *vbl. sb.*[1] 1 b.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To amass, accumulate.

1844 Mrs. Browning *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 19 Shall I..here assume To mend the justice of the perfect God, By piling up a curse upon His curse Against thee. 1870 *Athenæum* 15 Oct. 489 Cowley often excels in piling his effects. 1886 W. Hooper *Sk. fr. Academic Life* 49 A man who on every occasion piles up the titles which he possesses ..sins against good taste. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* ii. 54 Included in the estate slowly piled up by the Yelvertons.

b. *To pile up* (or *on*) *the agony* (*colloq.*), to prolong and intensify to a climax the effect of anything painful by adding fresh elements or details.

1835–40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 444, I was actilly in a

piled-up-agony. 1839 Marryat *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 235, I do think he piled the agony up a little too high in that last scene. 1852 C. Brontë in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* (1857) II. xi. 267, I doubt whether the regular novel-reader will consider the 'agony piled sufficiently high' (as the Americans say). 1892 *Even. Echo* 23 Jan. 2/2 Airing their eloquence and piling up the agonies on their respective opponents.

3. *intr.* for *refl.* or *pass.*

1613–16 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. iv, The hart-like leaves oft each with other pyle As doe the hard scales of the Crocodyle. 1785 Burns *Winter Night* 80 Chill o'er his slumbers, piles the drifty heap! 1860 Sir W. E. Logan in *Borthwick's Brit. Amer. Rdr.* 149 The ice in the St. Lawrence piles up over every obstacle. 1897 *Bookman* Jan. 125/1 Money..continues to pile up and up at the bankers of a good lady.

4. *trans.* To cover or load *with* things heaped on.

1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 632 Tables are set, and on a sudden pil'd With Angels Food. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* II. vii. (1849) 120 By degrees a fleet of boats and canoes were piled up with all kinds of household articles. 1817 Coleridge *Sibyl. Leaves* Poems (1862) 268 Gay thy grassy altar piled with fruits. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 552 Its floor Piled with provender for cattle.

Pile, obs. f. Pill *sb.*[1], and Pill *v.*[1], to rob, etc.

Pileage: see Pilage.

Pileate (pəi·lɪ,ĕt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *pīleāt-us* (better *pilleatus*) capped, f. *pil(l)eus*: see Pileus.] Having a pileus or cap.

1828–32 in Webster. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pileatus, Bot.* applied by Fries to an Order .. of the *Hymenomycetes* ..pileate. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* [see Pileiform]. 1874 Cooke *Fungi* 56 The Discomycetes are of two kinds, the pileate and the cup-shaped.

Pileated (pəi·lɪ,ētĕd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ed.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* = prec.; *spec.* applied to certain Echini or sea-urchins; also, to certain birds having the feathers of the pileum very conspicuous, as the *Pileated Woodpecker* (*Picus pileatus*) of N. America, the male of which has a scarlet pileum.

a 1728 Woodward *Fossils* II. (1729) 70 A pileated Echinus, taken up, with different Shells of several kinds. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 146, I have seen some Specimens of the common pileated and galeated Echinites. 1782 Latham *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. 554 Pileated Woodpecker. 1884 J. Burroughs in *Century Mag.* Dec. 222/2 The log-cock, or pileated woodpecker..I have never heard drum.

2. Wearing the *pileus* (see Pileus 1).

1856 W. H. Smyth *Catal. Coins Dk. Northumbld.* 233 Two pileated but otherwise naked men standing with spears.

Piled (pəild), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Pile *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1]]

†**1.** *Her.* Of arms: Charged with piles: see Pile *sb.*[1] 4. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* E v b, Off pilit armys now here it shall be shewyt.

†**2.** Of a javelin or lance: Having a pile or head: see Pile *sb.*[1] 1 b. *Obs.*

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XV. 211 At Dolops, Meges threw A speare well pilde. 1615 — *Odyss.* XX. 201 Took to his hand his sharp-piled lance.

3. Built on piles.

1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 340/2 To pole up stream past piled village and fertile rice-flats.

Piled, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Pile *v.*[2] + -ed[1].] Laid or reared in a pile or piles, heaped. Also with *up*.

1613 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. v. (1616) 98 While the piled stones Re-eccoed her lamentable grones. 1630 Milton *On Shakes.*, What needs my Shakspear for his honour'd Bones, The labour of an age in piled Stones? 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* XXIII. 207 Achilles cover'd with their fat the dead, And the pil'd victims round the body spread. 1791 Charlotte Smith *Celestina* (ed. 2) III. 64 Behind those piled-up stones against which you leaned. 1848 C. A. Johns *Week at Lizard* 264 The piled appearance of the rocks. 1880 Browning *Dram. Idylls, Pan & Luna* 37.

Piled, *ppl. a.*[3] [f. Pile *sb.*[5] + -ed[2].]

1. Covered with pile, hair, or fur.

1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 13703 Off look and cher ryht monstrous, Pyled and seynt as any kaat, And moosy-heryd as a raat.

2. Having a pile or long nap, as velvet.

Double-piled, three-piled, etc.; see Pile *sb.*[5] 2.

1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 20 My plain speeches may haue as much wooll..as is in your double pild veluet. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 33–5 Thuur't a three pild-piece I warrant thee; I had as liefe be a Lyst of an English Kersey, as be pil'd, as thou art pil'd, for a French Velvet. 1808 Scott *Marm.* V. viii, His cloak, of crimson velvet piled, Trimmed with the fur of marten wild. 1881 Morris in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 55, I don't say that any flat-woven stuff can stand sunlight as well as a piled material.

Pi·le-dri·ver. A machine for driving piles (Pile *sb.*[1] 3) into the ground, usually consisting of a heavy block of iron, suspended in a frame between two vertical guide-posts, and alternately let fall upon the pile-head, and raised by steam, manual, or other power; some, working with steam, act on the principle of the steam-hammer.

1772 Hutton *Bridges* 99 *Pile Driver*, an engine for driving down the piles. 1862 Smiles *Engineers* III. 412 In the case of the steam pile-driver..the whole weight of a heavy mass is delivered rapidly upon a driving-block of several tons weight placed directly over the head of the pile. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 80 A pile-driver consists of vertical guide-bars, between which a weight called the 'monkey' is drawn up..and is suddenly released.

b. A man who drives piles into the ground.

1882 in Ogilvie (Annandale)

So **Pi·le-dri·ven** *a.*, **Pi·le-dri·ving** *sb.* and *a.*

1809 *Phil. Trans.* Abr. XIV. 498 On the Theory of Pile-Driving. 1818 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVIII. II. 398 Built on what the Dutch call pile-driven bases, on a marshy and unstable soil. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 305 Requiring no machine beyond a pile-driving engine.

Pileiform (pəi·lɪ,ifōɪm), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *pīleiformis*: see Pileus and -form.] Having the form of a pileus or cap.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pileiformis*,..pileiform. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pileate, Pileiform*, having the form of a cap; or having a pileus.

†**Pi·lement.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Pile *v.*[2] + -ment.] The action or product of piling; a piled heap.

1597–8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* III. ii. 16 Costly pilements of some curious stone.

Pileole (pəi·lɪ,ōl). *Bot.* [ad. L. *pileolus*: see next. Cf. F. *pileole*.] = next; *spec.* in Grasses, etc. (see quots.).

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pileola*..name given by Mirbel to a perfectly close primordial leaf, having the form of a funnel, and which covers and hides the other leaves of the gemmule, as in the *Scirpus*: a pileole. 1880 C. & F. Darwin *Movem. Pl.* 62 With the Gramineæ the part which first rises above the ground has been called by some the pileole.

‖ **Pileolus** (pilī·ŏlŭs). *Bot.* [L. *pileolus* (better *pill-*), dim. of Pileus.] A little pileus; as the small cap-like receptacle of certain fungi.

1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pileolus*, a little cap or cap-like body..; the receptacle of certain fungals.

‖ **Pileorhiza** (pəilɪ,ərəi·zə). *Bot.* Also pileorrhiza; and in anglicized form pi·leorhi·ze. [mod. L., f. L. *pileus* cap + Gr. *ῥίζα* root. Cf. Coleorhiza.] The mass of tissue which covers and protects the growing-point of a root; the root-cap.

1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 771 The conical hood upon the apex of the root, called the *pileorrhiza*. *Ibid.*, The focus of development of the root is within the *pileorrhiza*, which is pushed forward by the continual development of cells just behind the apex. 1857 Berkeley *Cryptog. Bot.* § 49 There is the same highly-developed pileorhize, which is no special organ, but the same thing with the pileorhize in more complicated plants. 1870 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 113.

Pileous (pəi·lɪəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. type **pile-us* (f. *pil-us* hair) + -ous: cf. *osseous, carneous*.] Pertaining to or consisting of hair, hairy.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Pileous*, that which relates to the hair. 1872 T. G. Thomas *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 700 When the predominating element of the mass is hair, these tumors are called pileous or piliferous. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pileous system*, Bichat's term for the arrangement of hair on the body.

Pi·ler. [f. Pile *v.*[2] + -er[1].] One who piles.

1611 Cotgr., *Accumulateur*,..a heaper, or piler; a hoorder. 1835 Browning *Paracelsus* V. 292 The sacred fire may flicker..And die, for want of a wood-piler's help.

Piler, Pilery, obs. forms of Pillar, Pillory.

Piles, hæmorrhoids: see Pile *sb.*[6]

Pilet, variant of Pellet *sb.*[2] 2, *Obs.*, pelt.

‖ **Pileum** (pəi·lɪ,ŏm). *Ornith.* [L. *pileum* (better *pilleum*), collat. form of *pīleus* (*pilleus*): see next.] The whole of the top of the head of a bird, comprising the *frons*, *corona* or *vertex*, and *occiput*.

1874 Coues *Birds N. W.* 457 A broad, transverse, coronal, black bar of varying width (sometimes occupying half the pileum, sometimes a mere line). *Ibid.* 665 Crown and long occipital crest deep glossy greenish-black. This pileum extends..to a level with the lower border of the eye.

‖ **Pileus** (pəi·lɪ,ŏs). Pl. **pilei** (pəi·lɪ,əi). [L. *pīleus* (better *pilleus*, but *pīleus* is the form in late MSS.) a felt cap. Cf. Gr. *πῖλος* in same sense.]

1. *Antiq.* A felt cap without a brim, worn by the ancient Greeks and Romans. (Cf. Petasus.)

1776 J. Adams *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 210 For the seal, he proposes..on one side..Liberty with her pileus. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 404 (ed. 2) 542 On coins of Nicaea Pan stands with a pileus. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 134/1 The pileus of the former [the most ancient Greeks] being nearly the same as the modern fez.

2. *Bot.* A cap-like formation in various Fungi; *esp.* the cap-like or umbrella-like structure at the top of the stipes, bearing the hymenium on its under surface, in the *Hymenomycetes* (mushrooms, etc.); also called *cap* (see Cap *sb.*[1] 10 a).

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* II. xxxi. (1765) 154 *Agaricus*, with the Pileus on a Stipes. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 376 The Gills are the flat, thin substances, found underneath the Pileus. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 249 The naked pilei are originally gymnocarpous.

3. *Ornith.* = Pileum.

Pilew(e, obs. form of Pillow.

†**Pi·leways,** *adv. Her. Obs. rare.* [f. Pile *sb.*[1] 4 + -ways.] In the manner of a pile or piles.

1572 Bossewell *Arm.* II. 122 The Arrowes standing pilewaies in poincte, is one of ye honorable ordinaries general.

†**Pilewhey.** *Obs.* [Obscure: the second element appears to be *whey*: see Skeat *Gloss.* to *P. Pl.*] ? Some kind of whey, or ? perry.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 134 Peni Ale and piriwhit [*v. rr.* pile-whey; pilewhew; pilwhay; *B* and *C* podyng ale] heo pourede to-gedere.

Pi·le-work. [f. Pile *sb.*[1] 3 + Work *sb.*]

1. Work constructed or consisting of piles.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3781/3 A new Pile-work is run out about 80 Foot from the Peer-head of Minehead. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 72/2 Make the pile-work deep and broad every way. 1896 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 2/2 In its fall it smashed the wooden pile work.

2. A prehistoric structure of piles in a lake.

1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* 28 The pile-works of Chamblon, which are of the bronze period, must be at the least 3300 years old. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* V. 169 The age of the Swiss Pileworks was at an end.

[**Pile-worn,** in Jodrell and some later Dicts., erroneous alteration of *plimworth*, Plymouth, in Massinger.]

Pilewort (pəi·lwʊɹt). [f. Pile *sb.*[6] + Wort, from its reputed efficacy against piles, after the med.L. name *ficaria*: cf. Figwort.] The Lesser Celandine or Figwort (*Ranunculus Ficaria* or *Ficaria verna*), an early spring-flowering plant allied to the buttercups, with bright yellow starry flowers. Also extended to the whole genus or sub-genus *Ficaria*.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xx. 31 The lesser [Celandine] is called..in English Pyle worte, or Figworte. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cclxxix. 669. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 363 Violets, Dazies, double Pilewort. 1832 *Vег. Subst. Food* 186 The young leaves of Pilewort..are boiled and used as an edible by the Swedish peasantry.

†b. Formerly applied with qualifications to species of *Scrophularia*: cf. Figwort b.

1640 Parkinson *Theatr. Bot.* 612 *Scrophularia major*.. we in English [call it] great Figgewort, and great Pilewort. *Ibid.* 1616 *Guacatane*, Indian Pilewort.

Pilfer (pi·lfəɹ), *sb.* Now *rare.* Forms: 5 pilfre, pelfyr, -fere, 5–6 pylfre, 7– pilfer. [In earlier form app. a. OF. *pelfre* spoil (11th c. in Godef.): see Pelf *sb.* In 17th c. use, perh. viewed as formed immediately on Pilfer *v.*] That which is pilfered or plundered; spoil, plunder, booty; in early use also = Pilfery 1.

c 1400 *Mandeville's Trav.* (E. E. T. S.) 13 All þat other pylfre he ȝaf vn-to other folk of þe ost. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xxvii. (MS. Digby 230 lf. 133/2), Nor swiche pilfre spoilinge nor roberie Appartene nat to worthy chiualrie. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 391/1 Pelfyr, *spolium*. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* VII. i. 277/1 Open theft is whan the theef is taken with his pelfere. 1539 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* III. 155 The ..Scottys fled, and left mych corne, butters, and other pylfre. 1607 R. C[arew] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 85 Peaceably to enjoy their pilfer and pray. 1791 W. Gilpin *Forest Scenery* II. 40 Too many..depend on the precarious supply of forest pilfer.

Pilfer (pi·lfəɹ), *v.* Also 6 pelfer, pylfer. [app. a. OF. or AF. *pelfre-r* to pillage, rob (11th c. in Godef.): see Pelf *v.*; but (from its late appearance) perh. an Eng. formation on *pelfer*, Pilfer *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To plunder, steal; *spec.* (in later use) to steal in small quantities, to filch, peculate.

1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. 28 He taught hym how to recouer agayne the possessyons and landes pelfered awaye by the kynges from hys archebyshopryck. 1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 135 If during the time of their play, any thing he pilfered or stollen out of his house, hee shall haue no lawe at all for it. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Submission* iii, Pilfring what I once did give. 1756 Mitchell in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 376 Happening to meet a waggon..he thought there might be something to pilfer. 1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Black Veil*, Old palings..mended with stakes pilfered from the neighbouring hedges.

fig. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Greatness of Kingd.* (Arb.) 473 The Commanders..wish him, to set vpon them by Night; But hee answered, He would not pilfer the Victory. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 131 And not a year but pilfers as he goes Some youthful grace that age would gladly keep. 1807 8 W. Irving *Salmag.* xix. (1860) 441 Old time..is a knave who.. From the fairest of beauties will pilfer their youth.

b. To plunder or rob (a person or place). *rare.*

1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. vii. 314 The Egyptians, whom it was a merit to deceive and pilfer. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. lxvii. 520 In some States the treasury was pilfered.

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To pillage, plunder; *spec.* (in later use), to commit petty theft.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 204 b, And when the Turkes saw the Cristen men styll pylfer (as the vsage of Souldiers is) they issued out of their holde. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Rem.* (1664) 90 As many of your Lordships as have pilfered from the Crown. 1726–31 Tindal *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* XVII. (1743) II. 121 An Englishman being taken pilfering raised a quarrel. 1879 H. Spencer *Data of Ethics* XV. § 102. 264 A servant who..pilfers, may have to suffer pain from being discharged.

Hence **Pi·lfered, Pi·lfering** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Pi·lferingly** *adv.*

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 142 To defend Our in-land from the pilfering Borderers. 1611 Cotgr., *Subreptivement*, pilferingly, by stealth, by false meanes. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 73 Mistaking me for pilfering boy. 1878 B. Taylor *Deukalion* I. v, My pilfered strength shall of itself return.

Pilferage (pi·lfərēdʒ). [f. prec. + -age.] The action or practice of pilfering; petty theft; in first quot., the product of pilfering, stolen goods.

c 1626 *Dick of Devon.* II. iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 40 Your horse and weapons I will take, but no pilferage. 1811 in J. Smyth *Pract. Customs* (1812) 271 If any pilferage, or other misdemeanor, be detected at the said wharf, whereby the revenue may be prejudiced. 1862 Smiles *Engineers* I. v. viii. 426 Conveyed..at great risk of breakage and pilferage.

Pilferer (pi·lfərəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er[1].] One who pilfers; a petty thief.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Desrobbeur & pilleur*, a theef, a robber, a picker, a pilferer. 1587 Harrison *England* III. xv. (1878) II. 101 [Small fairs] are oft prejudiciall to such as dwell neere hand..by pilferers that resort vnto the same. 1634 Wither *Emblemes* 167 The poore and petty pilferers you see On wheeles, on gibbets and the gallow tree. 1728 Young *Love Fame* III. 90 Thieves of

renown, and pilferers of fame. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* (1854) 533/2 The whole crew of pilferers and oppressors from whom he had rescued Bengal.

Pi·lfering, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. PILFER. †a. Pillaging, plundering, robbery (*obs.*). b. Stealing or thieving in small quantities; petty theft.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 66 b, The Englishmen durst not..ones deuide them selues or fal to pilfryng. *Ibid., Hen. VII* 57 b, The people .. cryed to God dayly for an ende of their pilfrynge. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 38 Licentious persons..liuing vpon pilfering and stealing. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. (1635) 17 Some whose offences are pilfring under twelve pence value, they judge to be whipped. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 464 There had..been..much less waste and pilfering in the dockyards than formerly.

attrib. 1624 CAPT. J. SMITH *Virginia* III. vii. 70 This businesse..thus abused by such pilfring occasions. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xiv, Sneaking in and out among the shipping..in a pilfering way.

Pi·lferment. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Pilfering, petty theft; something pilfered.

1823 CHALMERS *Serm.* I. 174 [They]number such pilferments as can pass unnoticed among the perquisites of their office.

† **Pi·lfery.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 pylfry, 6–7 pilfry, -rie, pilfery, -erie, 7 pilfrey. [app. in origin a variant of *pelferie*, PELFRY (a. OF. **pelferie, peuferie*); but from the first denoting the action of F. *pelfrer* 'to pillage, plunder, rob', rather than the concrete 'booty, spoil', and afterwards associated with the special sense of PILFER *v.*]

1. The action of plundering or pillaging; robbery.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 630 To vacabondys..that lokyd for pylfry & ryfflynge. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. x. (1877) I. 219 What notable roberies, pilferies [etc.] I need not to rehearse.

2. Petty theft, pilfering, peculation.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 17 To folow profit earnestlie but meddle not with pilferie. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 1069 Lucius Pella..was accused and conuicted of robbery, and pilferie in his office. 1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 148 A seruant had done a pilfery; he fled and was pursued by his master. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* I. II. ii. 10/1 For the restraining of which Naughtiness and Pilferies, the said John had again purchased it.

attrib. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 228 To excuse a fault..as to say of a great robbery, that it was but a pilfry matter.

3. The produce of plundering or pilfering; stolen or pilfered property.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 17 b, You slowe spirited Saturnists, that haue nothing but the pilfries of your penne. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 301 As one should pull a pilfry out of a theeues coffer.

Pilgarlic (pilgā·rlik). Also 6 pyllyd, 7 pild-, peeled garlic(k; 7–9 peel-garlic. [f. PILLED, PEELED *ppl. a.* + GARLIC; cf. PILCORN, PILLEDOW, PILPATE.] An appellation given first to a 'pilled' or bald head, ludicrously likened to a peeled head of garlic (see *garlic-head*, GARLIC 3), and then to a bald-headed man, sometimes with insinuation as to an alleged cause (quots. 1619, 1671); from the 17th c. applied in a ludicrously contemptuous or mock-pitiful way: 'poor creature'. Now *dial.* in various shades of meaning. Also *attrib.*

a. a 1529 SKELTON *Poems agst. Garnesche* Wks. 1843 I. 122 Ye loste hyr fauyr quyt; Your pyllyd garleke hed Cowde hocupy there no stede; She callyd yow Syr Gy of Gaunt. ?*a* 1605 (? STOW (Farmer), He will soon be a peeled garlic like myself. 1619 J. T. (*title*) The Hunting of the Pox: a pleasant Discourse betweene the Authour and Pild-Garlike, wherein is declared the Nature of the Disease, how it came, and how it may be cured. *Ibid.* i, I ouertooke Pild-Garlike on the way. *Ibid.* ii, He had of Spanish Buttons store vpon his forehead mixt; And where that they were falne away, there Stooles in place were fixt. 1671 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl.*, *Pill'd* or *Peel'd Garlick*, cui Cutis (hoc est Pellis) vel Pili omnes ex morbo aliquo, præsertim Lue Veneren, defluxerunt.

β. a 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieut.* II. ii, And there got he a knocke and down goes pilgarlike, Commends his soule to his she-saint and exit. 1667 DENHAM *Direct. Painter* II. viii. 28 Poor Peel-Garlick George. 1699 BOYER *Dict. Franc.-Ang.* I. s.v. *Sangler*, The poor pilgarlick was soundly horsewhipped. 1824 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) I. xiv. 247 The strange pilgarlic figures that I saw breakfasting over a few expiring embers on roasted apples. 1843 J. BALLANTINE *Gaberl. W., Wee Raggit Laddie* iv, Our gentry's wee peel-garlic getts Feed on bear meal an' sma' ale swats. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Peel garlick*, a yellow person; a person dressed shabbily or fantastically. 1888–90 *Sheffield Gloss., Pillgarlic, sb.* a poor, ill-dressed person; an object of pity or contempt. 1894 *Punch* 21 Apr. 186 No! 'tis Bull is pilgarlic and martyr.

b. Used by the speaker of himself as a *quasi*-proper name; commonly *poor Pilgarlic* = poor I, poor me. *dial.* and *U. S. colloq.* or *slang.*

1694 ECHARD *Plautus* 116 They cou'dn't save poor Pilgarlick from going to Pot. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 75 They went all to the opera; and so poor Pilgarlick came home alone. 1793 BURNS *Lett., to G. Thomson* Sept., A ballad is my hobby-horse,..that..is sure to run poor pilgarlick, the bedlam jockey, quite beyond any useful point or post in the common race of men. 1884 H. COLLINGWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* 173 Little Summers and I—poor Pilgarlic—were so entirely consumed with disgust. 1889 FARMER *Dict. Amer., Pilgarlic*.., one's self. Thus a thief will inform a pal that pilgarlic was engaged in any given undertaking.

Hence **Pilga·rlicky** *a.*, pitiable, poor-spirited.

1893 E. GOSSE *Crit. Kit-Kats* (1896) 96 It is a pilgarlicky mind that is satisfied with saying, 'I like you, Dr. Fell, the reason why I cannot tell'.

† **Pilgate, pilget, pilȝet.** *Sc. Obs.* app. = PILLION 1.

1511 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 221 Item, to Robert Spetele, for reformyng and lyning of ane pilȝet to hir. 1537 *Ibid.* VI. 356 Deliverit be the said Patrik ane pair of girthis to ane pilgate..ijs. 1619 in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. III. 46 For blak clothe..to the Lady Dudope hir womans pilget, and for making it.

Pi·lger. *dial.* [perh. f. PILE *sb.*^{1} + *gar*, GARE *sb.*^{1}: cf. ELGER.] A fish- or eel-spear.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Pilger*, a fish-spear. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Pilger*, a three-pronged eel-spear. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Feb. 5/2 He was using a pilger, and brought up an eel 6lb. 2 oz., and measuring 4ft. 4in.

Pilgrim (pi·lgrim), *sb.* Forms: 2–4 pilegrim, 3 pele-, pillegrim, 4 pylegrym, pylgrime, pilgerim, *Sc.* pilgram, pilgerame, 4–6 pilgrym(e, -grame, pylgrim, 4–7 pilgrime, 5–6 pylgreme, -grym(e, 6 pyl-, pilgrem, pilgrum, 4– pilgrim. *β.* 4 pilegrin, 6 pilgrin, *Sc.* -gren. [Early ME. *pelegrim, pilegrim*, repr. OF. **pelegrin*, antecedent form to *pèlerin* (11th c. in Littré) = Pr. *pelegrin*, Cat. *pelegri, peregri*, It. *pellegrino*, Sp. *peregrino*:—L. *peregrīn-um* one that comes from foreign parts, a stranger, f. *peregrē* adv., from abroad, abroad, *pereger* that is abroad or on a journey, f. *per* through + *ager* field, country, land: see PEREGRINE. In Romanic, *peregrino* became, by dissimilation of *r . . . r*, *pelegrino, pelegrin*, whence F. *pèlerin*. In Eng. (rarely in OF.), final *n* became *m*, making *pelegrim, pilegrim, pilgrim* (cf. OHG. *piligrīm*), also *pelrimage*: see PILGRIMAGE. (Gower has also the later Fr. form, PELERIN.)]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. c 1200 Pilegrim [see B. 1]. *c* 1205 LAY. 30736 þe pillegrim hine talde Al þat he wolde. *Ibid.* 30744 Brien ..saide þet he wes pelegrim Ah pic nefden he nan mid him. 13.. *Cursor M.* 17288+ 339 (Cott.) Art þou not a pilgrim þat walkes here in land? *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 1001 Thane come a pylgrime sodanly. — 1056 Quhen þe pilgram had herd þis. *Ibid.* xxvii. (*Machor*) 1218 He as pilgerame thocht at Rome to be. 1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* xi. 13 For thei ben pilgrymes [1388 pilgryms], and herborid men vpon the erthe. — 1 *Pet.* ii. 11, I beseche you, as comelynges and pilgrimes [1388 pilgrymys]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 398/2 Pylgreme..*peregrinus*. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxiii. 9 Walk furth, pilgrame. 1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Pylgryme, *pellerin*. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* xvi. 40 Be euen as pylgrems vpon earth. 1563 WINȝET *Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 16 It apperis to me, the Pilgrum.

β. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 110 Two pilegrins of so gret age. *a* 1600 BUREL *Pilgr.* in J. Watson *Collect.* (1709) II. 22 Bot I who wes ane pure Pilgren And half an Stronimeir.

B. Signification.

1. One who travels from place to place; a person on a journey; a wayfarer, a traveller; a wanderer; a sojourner. (Now *poet.* or *rhet.* in general sense.)

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 35 Swa doð pilegrimes ðe lateþ her awen eard, and fareð in to oðre lande. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6835 (Cott.) To pilgrime and to vncuth þou ber þe wit þi dedis cuth. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15066 ȝe are of so fer contre, And als pylegryms. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxiv. 18 Thou aloone ert a pilgrym of Jerusalem. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 278/1 A Pilgrame, *peregrinus,..extraneus, exoticus*. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 17 Lyke wandring pilgrim too famosed Italie trudging. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 964 A suffocating wind the pilgrim smites With instant death. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 197 And haply too some pilgrim, thither led, With many a tale repays the nightly bed. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xv, The two pilgrims..pursued their way in silence. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circle* I. (1874) 106 Any man may be called a pilgrim who leaveth the place of his birth.

2. *spec.* One who journeys (usually a long distance) to some sacred place, as an act of religious devotion; one who makes a pilgrimage. (The prevailing sense.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 350 Oðre pilegrimes goð mid swinke uorte sechen one holie monnes bones, ase Sein James oðer Sein Giles. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* Prol. 46 Pilgrimes and Palmers .. For to seche Seint Ieme and seintes at Roome; Wenten forþ in heore wey. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 26 Pilgrimes were they alle That toward Caunterbury wolden ryde. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 238 All pilgrymes to quhat voyage that ever thai pas in the service of God and his sanctis, thay ar all in the protectioun and salvegarde of the pape. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 341 b, At the same time were very manye Pilgrimes at Rome, .. to thentent they might..receiue cleane remission and forgeuenes of theyr sinnes. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 140 There are Pilgrimes going to Canterbury with rich Offerings, and Traders riding to London with fat Purses. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 205 Pilgrims were licensed to wander, and beg by the way, to render their devotions at the shrines of dead men. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 26 Pilgrims returning from the holy places bring water of Zemzem, dust from the Prophet's tomb.

3. *fig.* (chiefly in allegorical religious use: cf. PILGRIMAGE *sb.* 1 c).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 350 Þeo pilegrimes þet goð touward heouene, heo goð forte beon isonted, & forte inimden God sulf. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 983 For erþe is nouht our eritage .. But we ben pore pilegrimus put in þis worde. 1382 [see A. *a*]. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 122 To erthely pilgrymes that passen to and froo, Fortune shewithe..How this world is a thurghefare ful of woo. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* xi. 13 They..confessed that they were straungers and pilgrems [WYCLIF pilgrymes and herborid men] on the erthe. 1678 BUNYAN (*title*) The Pilgrim's Progress from this World to That which is to come. *Ibid.* I. 90, I was a Pilgrim, going to the Cœlestial City. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* i. (ed. 2) 8 To live as Pilgrims in Spiritual Watching. 1838 EMERSON *Addr., Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 206 A divine pilgrim in nature, all things attend his steps.

4. *Amer. Hist.* Name given in later times to those English Puritans who founded the colony of Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620. Now usually **Pilgrim Fathers.**

Governor Bradford in 1630 wrote of his company as 'pilgrims' in the spiritual sense (sense 3) referring to Heb. xi. 13. The same phraseology was repeated by Cotton Mather and others, and became familiar in New England. In 1798 a Feast of the 'Sons' or 'Heirs of the Pilgrims' was held at Boston on 22 Dec., at which the memory of 'the Fathers' was celebrated. With the frequent juxtaposition of the names *Pilgrims, Fathers, Heirs* or *Sons of the Pilgrims*, and the like, at these anniversary feasts, 'Pilgrim Fathers' naturally arose as a rhetorical phrase, and gradually grew to be a historical designation.

[1630 BRADFORD *Hist. Plymouth Colony* 36 They knew they were but pilgrimes, & looked not much on those things; but lift vp their eyes to ye heauens, their dearest cuntrie. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wond.-w. Prov.* 216 Yet were these pilgrim people minded of the suddain forgetfulness of those worthies that died not long before. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I. i. § 4 They took their leave of the pleasant City [Leyden], where they had been Pilgrims and Strangers now for Eleven Years. *Ibid.* II. i. § 1 They found..a New World..in which they found that they must live like Strangers and Pilgrims. 1793 C. ROBBINS *Serm.* 29 But they knew they were pilgrimes.] 1798 *Columbian Centinel* 26 Dec. 2/4 The Feast of the 'Sons of the Pilgrims'. *Ibid.* 29 Dec. 2/4 'The Heirs of the Pilgrims' Celebrated on Saturday Dec. 22, the 177th Anniversary of the landing of their Forefathers at Plymouth Rock..the day of the nativity of New-England. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 21 Apr., What shall we say to the descendants of the Pilgrims, and the Signers,..who are happy and content under his [Croker's] sway?

1799 *Columbian Centinel* 25 Dec. 3 An Ode [by Samuel Davis], in honor of the Fathers, was sung..by the company to the tune of Old Hundred...It concluded with the following verse:—Hail Pilgrim Fathers of our race, With grateful hearts your toils we trace, Oft as this votive Day returns, We'll pay due honors to your urns. 1801 *Ibid.* 23 Dec. 2/4 'Sons of the Pilgrims.' Yesterday, the anniversary of the landing of our Pilgrim Fathers, at Plymouth, in 1620, was celebrated. 1813 J. DAVIS *Disc.* 3 To look back to the origin of our state, and to revive..the transactions and the toils of our pilgrim fathers, who, at such a season, first landed on these shores. 1820 J. THACHER *Hist. Plymouth* (1832) 246 The present year closes the second century since the pilgrim fathers first landed on our shores. 1828 MRS. HEMANS (*title*) The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in New England. 1841 ALEX. YOUNG (*title*) Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers of the Colony of Plymouth, from 1602 to 1625. 1853 MARSOEN *Early Purit.* 295 The May-flower and the Speedwell..in which the exiles of Leyden, the pilgrim fathers, embarked upon their voyage.

5. *U. S.* and *Colonial.* An original settler; a newcomer, a recent immigrant (also said of animals).

1851 in W. Pratt *Colonial Experiences* 234 (Morris) [In the 'Dream of a Shagroon', which bore the date..April 1851,.. the term] 'pilgrim' [was first applied to the settlers]. 1865 LADY BARKER *Station Life N. Zealand* iii. (1874) 20 Fifteen years ago a few sheds received the 'Pilgrims', as the first comers are always called. 1887 L. SWINBURNE in *Scribner's Mag.* II. 508/1 'Pilgrim' and 'tenderfoot' were formerly applied almost exclusively to newly imported cattle,..they are usually used to designate all new-comers, tourists, and business-men. 1888 *Century Mag.* Feb. 509/1 Those herds consisting of pilgrims,..animals driven up on to the range from the South, and therefore in poor condition. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 30 Mar. 5/2 Sir John Hall..was one of the original 'Canterbury pilgrims', as the first settlers in the New Zealand province founded under the auspices of the Church of England were styled.

6. A peregrine falcon: see PEREGRINE A. 4.

1866 *Morn. Star* 4 Aug., Sparrow hawks, gerfalcons, hobbies, pilgrims, vultures, and merlins.

7. 'A term given about 1765 to an appendage of silk, fixed to the back of a lady's bonnet, by way of covering the neck, when walking' (Fairholt *Costume in Eng.* (1860) Gloss.): cf. PELERINE.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. *attrib.* (sometimes quasi-*adj.*) That is a pilgrim; going on pilgrimage; consisting of pilgrims; of, pertaining or relating to a pilgrim or pilgrims: as *pilgrim chief, city, foot, garland, life, man, monk, poet, sheet, soul, spirit, state, step, throng, trade, traffic, train, warrior, weed*; *pilgrim-cloak, -staff* (*-stave*), *-tax*. Also *pilgrim-like* adj. and adv., *pilgrim-monger, pilgrim-wise* adv., *pilgrim-worn* adj.

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. xxviii, When *pilgrim-chiefs, in sad array, Sought Melrose' holy shrine. 1823 MRS. HEMANS *Vespers Palermo* I. i, He folds around him His *pilgrim-cloak. 1382 WYCLIF *Zeph.* i. 8 Clothid wiþ *pilgrim [*gloss* or straunge] clothing [L. *veste peregrina*]. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 325 Sward my *pilgrim-foot can prize. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 591 Their *pilgrim-life from the passage of the Red Sea. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* Epist. 7 Dwelling (*Pylgrymlike) in the bodies of all men, women, and fourfooted beastes. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 284 As the *Pilgrim-Monger Mr. Medcalf undauntedly own'd in 1712. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Vis. Poets* CCXXVII, He our *pilgrim-poet. 1618 BRATHWAIT *Descr. Death* xvi, *Pilgrim-remouer that depriues vs sence. 1768 BARETTI *Acc. Italy* I. 25 That he might not lie..in beggarly *pilgrim sheets. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Runaway Slave at Pilgrim's Point* ii, O *pilgrim-souls, I speak to you! 1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* Poems (1839) 41 Oh, had ye vowed with *pilgrim-staff to roam. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 427 Till morning fair Came forth with *Pilgrim steps in amice gray. 1839 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 252 Do you know that Government has abolished the *pilgrim-tax? 1824 MONTGOMERY *Hymn,*

'Sing we the song of those who stand' iii, Toil, trial, suffering, still await On earth, the *pilgrim-throng. 1700 DRYDEN *Charac. Good Parson* 1 A parish-priest was of the *pilgrim-train. *c*1610 *Pilgrim's Song* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 110, I am a *pilgrim-warriour bound to fight Under the red crosse, 'gainst my rebell will. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 277 His modyr graithit hir in *pilgrame weid. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 485 In earth, man wanders, *pilgrim-wise. 1899 *Academy* 15 July 56/2 Thine [Shakspere's] the shrine more *pilgrim-worn than all The shrines of singers.

b. Special Comb. (often with the possessive *pilgrim's*): **pilgrim-bottle, pilgrim's bottle**, a flat bottle with a ring on each side of the neck for the insertion of cords by which it may be hung and carried (= COSTREL [1]); **Pilgrim Fathers** (*Amer. Hist.*): see sense 4; hence **pilgrim-fatherly** *a. nonce-wd.* (after *fatherly*), characteristic of the Pilgrim Fathers; **pilgrim's pouch**, a variety of *pilgrim's sign* (q. v.), consisting of a piece of lead or other material in the form of a small pouch; **pilgrim's ring, pilgrim-ring** (see quot.); †**pilgrim-salve, pilgrim's salve**, 'an old ointment, made chiefly of swine's grease and isinglass' (Halliw.); in quot. 1670 euphemism for 'ordure, filth'; **pilgrim's shell**, a cockle- or scallop-shell carried by a pilgrim as a sign of having visited the shrine of St. James of Compostella or some sacred place; also an artificial carved imitation of such a shell; **pilgrim's sign**, a medal or other small object presented to a pilgrim at a shrine or other sacred place as a sign of his having visited it; **pilgrim's vase**, a flat vase made in imitation of a *pilgrim's bottle*.

1874 *Archæol. Jrnl.* Dec. 431 Mrs. Baily sent for exhibition two costrels, or *pilgrims' bottles. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 27 This grooved condition .. has been spoken of as the 'pilgrim's bottle liver'. 1883 FREEMAN *Impress. U. S.* vii. 64 It sounds, so to speak, '*pilgrim-fatherly'. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 181 The '*pilgrim-ring' of Edward the Confessor .. was in after times preserved with great care. *Ibid.* 266 One of the rings given to tourists to the holy city, as a certificate of their visit, and called .. pilgrims' rings. *c* 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* I. iii. 90 in *Archiv Stud. Neu. Spr.* (1897) XCVIII. 313 A drane of *pylgrim salve to clap to hiss nosse. 1670 *Mod. Acc. Scot.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Park) VI. 137 The whole pavement is pilgrim-salve. 1672 [H. STUBBE] *Rosemary & Bayes* 18 Cutaneous pustules, for which the pilgrims salve will be necessary.

Pi·lgrim, *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. OF. *peleriner*, Ger. *pilgern.*] *intr.* To be, or act as becomes, a pilgrim; to make a pilgrimage, go on pilgrimage; to travel or wander like a pilgrim. Also *to pilgrim it.* Hence **Pi·lgriming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

[1561 *Chaucer's Wks.* 285 b (*Test. Love* I. Prol.), Whan I pilgramed [*ed.* 1532 pilgrymaged] out of my kithe in wintere.] 1681 GREW *Musæum* I. 176 The Palmer-worm, *Ambulo* .. pilgrims up and down every where, feeding upon all sorts of Plants. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 154 He pilgrimed to his old sporting-places. 1831 — *Sart. Res.* II. vii, His mad Pilgrimings, and general solution into aimless Discontinuity. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. ii. 184 With my staff in my hand I pilgrim'd it away all alone.

Pilgrimage (pi·lgrimēdʒ), *sb.* Forms: 3 **pelrimage, pilegrim-**, 4 **pilgrin-, pylgryn-**, 4–**pilgrimage**, (4–6 **pylgrym-, pylgrim-, pilgrym-, pilgrem-, pylgrem-, pelgrymage**, 5–6 **pil-, pylgramage**). [ME. *pelrim-* (rarely *pelrin-*)*age*, a. OF. *pelrim-, pelryn-, pelerinage*, also *pel(l)egrin-, peligrinage* (Godef.), f. *peleriner* (etc.) vb., to go as a pilgrim: see PILGRIM *v.* and -AGE. In ME. nearly always with *m* for original *n*, and conformed to the contemporary spelling of *pilgrim*. But Gower has the French form *pelrinage* (see PELERINAGE), and MSS. of *c* 1400 have *pilgrin-, pylgrynage*, with *n.*]

1. A journey made by a pilgrim; a journey (usually of considerable duration) made to some sacred place, as an act of religious devotion; the action of taking such a journey. Phr. *to go on* (†*in*, †*a*) *pilgrimage.*

c 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 28 Si Mirre signefiet[h] nastinge for þo luue of gode..go ine pelrimage .. and to do alle þe gode þet me may do for godes luue. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 40/200 A gret pilegrimage it is i-holde.. To sechen þat ilke holie stude þare seint Iemes bones beoth þ. *Ibid.* 473/391 To don þis pelrimage 3wy raddest thou me? *c* 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1028 Pelgrymage and beddyng hard, Flesch fram lykynge to arere. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 54, I mac mi vaiage Til sain Jam in pilgrimage. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 21 In Southwerk at the Tabard as I lay, Redy to wenden on my pilgrymage To Caunterbury with ful deuout corage. *c* 1400 *Titus & Vespasian* (Roxb.) 837 Þus bygan her pilgrinage [*v.r.* pylgrynage]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2022 When þai hade..Perfourmet þere pilgramage, prayers and all. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiii. 31 Þey þat gon muche a pilgrymage are but seldom þe holier. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 177 All Englande reioyseth that Pilgrimage is banished, and Idolatrie for euer abolished. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 202 To this new shrined Martyr, people .. flocked in pilgrimage. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 1 It was to my purpose to undertake this Pilgrimage. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. iii. v. 215 After a visit to Calcutta, and a pilgrimage to Mecca, ..Syed Ahmed returned..to the Upper Provinces.

b. *transf.* or *gen.* A journey; a travelling about, peregrination; sojourning. Now with allusion to prec. sense: A journey undertaken for some pious purpose, or to visit a place held in honour from association with some person or event.

13.. *Cursor M.* 2659 (Cott.) Þat þou has had in pelrimage [*Fairf.* pilgrimage] þine sal it haue in heritage, Al þe kyngrike o þis land. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 287 Oon axede of Socrates why pilgremages [L. *peregrinationes*] stood hym to no profit. 1483 CAXTON (*title*) The Pylgremage of the sowle. (*Colophon*) Here endeth the dreme of pylgremage of the soule. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 63 Thow must with surges bee hanged and pilgrimage yrcksoom. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 120 Tel me now, what Lady is the same To whom you swore a secret Pilgrimage. 1694 SCOTTOW *Plant. Mass. Col.* Mass. Hist. Coll. (1858) IV. 306 Thus far of the Light and white side of the Pillar, which attended us in this our Wilderness Pilgrimage. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, Theirs seem a pilgrimage of pleasure. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 337 The library, the museum, the aviary, and the botanical garden of Sir Thomas Browne, were thought by Fellows of the Royal Society well worthy of a long pilgrimage.

c. *fig.* The course of mortal life figured as a journey, or a 'sojourn in the flesh', esp. as a journey to a future state of rest or blessedness.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxiv. 1 Haly saules þat turnys fra pilgrymage of þis life til endles gladnes. 1340 — *Pr. Consc.* 1395 Þis world es þe way and passage, Þurgh whilk lyes our pilgrimage. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 101 Gyven to man here in oure pilgremage. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 This treatyse called the pilgrymage of perfeccion, is..diuyded in to thre bokes. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Pet.* i. 17 Se that ye passe the tyme off your pilgremage [παροικίας, WYCL. pilgrimage, *Geneva* dwelling, *Rhem.* peregrination, 1611 soiourning] in feare. 1736–7 DODDRIDGE *Hymn*, 'Oh God of Bethel' i, Who thro' this weary Pilgrimage Hast all our Fathers led. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* iv, That his mother might be..comforted by his presence all the days of her pilgrimage.

d. *Pilgrimage of* (†*for*) *Grace*, in *Eng. Hist.*, the name assumed for their movement by those who rose in the North of England in 1536 in opposition to the dissolution of the monasteries and other features of the Reformation.

1536 *Lett. & Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 304 By all the whole consent of the herdmen of this our pilgrimage for grace. [*Ibid.* 305 Crist crucifyid, For thy woundes wide, Us commons guyde, Which pilgrimes be Thrughe Godes grace.] *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 230 b, They named this there sedicious and traiterous voiage, an holye and blessed Pilgrimage. 1601 STOW *Ann.* 967 (*marg.* Oth of the rebels in Yorke-shire.) Yee shall not enter into this your pilgrimage of grace for the common wealth onely, but for the loue that you do beare to Gods faith and the church militant [etc.]. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 331 Their enterprise was quaintly termed the pilgrimage of grace: on their banners were painted the image of Christ crucified, and the chalice and host.

2. *transf.* A place to which a pilgrimage is made.

1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 56 Som visited pylgrymages. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 145/1 To..doo honour to their reliques, & visit pilgrimages. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., Germany* (1685) 125 Seckavar..a Bishops See and Cell are of the greatest Pilgrimages in the Austrian Territory. 1864 NEALE in *Ecclesiologist* XXV. 102 The chapel of S. Odele in Auvergne, a great pilgrimage.

3. *attrib.*

1719 J. T. PHILIPPS tr. *Thirty-four Confer.* 92 How long they had lead that Pilgrimage State of Life? 1773 J. CONDER *Let.* in *Evang. Mag.* (1813) XXI. 92 In your pilgrimage-course live above, and live on Him who lives above. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 6/2 It [Kano] is on the pilgrimage route.

Pi·lgrimage, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

†1. *intr.* To sojourn, to live among strangers.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* viii. 2 And gooynge with hyre hous [she] pylgrymagid in the lond of Philisteis many dayes. — *Jer.* xxxv. 7 That 3ee lyue manye dayes vpon the face of the lond, in which 3ee pilgrimagen. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. Prol., in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1532), As they me betiden whan I pilgrymaged out of my kyth in wynter. 1669 PENN *No Cross* Wks. 1782 II. 356 [Moses] chuses rather to sojourn and pilgrimage with the despised afflicted, tormented Israelites in the wilderness.

2. *intr.* To make a pilgrimage; to go on pilgrimage. Also *to pilgrimage it.*

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 496 It is arbitrary..vnto what Shrine..they will giue: vnto whom they will pilgrimage it. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* VI. 555 T' Egypt she'll pilgrimage, at Meroe fill Warme drops to sprinkle Isis Temple. 1829 LAMB *Let. to B. Barton* 25 Mar., Who .. of us that never pilgrimaged to Rome? 1883 G. STEPHENS *Bugge's Stud. N. Mythol.* 56 Christians in the West early pilgrimaged to the Holy Land.

Hence **Pi·lgrimaging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pi·lgrimager,** one who pilgrimages, a pilgrim.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xiv. 195 The seid pilgrimaging. 1591 in ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 142 Sayers and hearers of mass, pilgrimagers, papisticall magistrats. 1693 tr. *Emilianne's Hist. Monast. Ord.* III. 274 The Women who went thither a Pilgrimaging. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 321 A late Edict of the French King to forbid Pilgrimaging. *a* 1819 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* (1830) 186 (D.) Like pilgrimaging rats, Unawed by mortals, and unscared by cats. 1898 M. P. SHIEL *Yellow Danger* 266 Each of these pilgrimaging masses of men was in itself a nation.

Pilgrima·tic, -a·tical, *adjs. nonce-wds.* Of or proper to a pilgrim or pilgrims. **Pi·lgrimdom.** *nonce-wd.* Pilgrim state or domain.

1772 *Birmingham Counterfeit* I. xviii. 257 We set out, in order to make the usual pilgrimatical tour. 1838 STRUTHERS *Poetic Tales* 25 On its pilgrimatic way.

1887 *Home Missionary* (N. Y.) Oct. 252 Soon Arkansas will be annexed to Pilgrimdom, fully under the dominion of the Lord Christ's regnant will.

Pi·lgrimer. *rare.* Also 6 *Sc.* **-ar,** 7 *Sc.* **pil-gramer.** [f. PILGRIM *v.* (or *sb.*) + -ER [1].] One who 'pilgrims' or goes on pilgrimage; a pilgrim.

a 1581 in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* 297 In this lyfe we are but travellauris, pilgrimaris and strangearis. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. Dav. II* 39 All pilgrameris, quha for salvation of their saules, will visie the places of halie Saints. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xv, I was .. a matron of no vulgar name; now I am Magdalen, a poor pilgrimer, for the sake of Holy Kirk. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* IV. 290 The quaint, fitful, and most dainty story of *The Foolish Pilgrimers.*

Pi·lgrimess. *rare.* A female pilgrim.

1611 COTGR., *Pelerine*, a pilgrimesse; a woman that goes on Pilgrimage. 1696 (*title*) The Light of the World: A most True Relation of a Pilgrimess, M. Antonia Bourignon, Travelling towards Eternity. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 475 The young pilgrimesses..glided gently to the table.

Pi·lgrimism. *rare.* Pi grim condition or practice.

1886 *Amer. Missionary* Dec. 360 The A. M. A. has reproduced in the South the pilgrimism of colonial life.

Pilgrimize (pi·lgriməiz), *v.* [See -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To play the pilgrim, travel as a pilgrim, go on pilgrimage. Also *to pilgrimize it.*

1598–9 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* II. iv, I'll bear thy charges, an thou wilt but pilgrimize it along with me to the land of Utopia. 1789 COXE *Trav. Switz.* I. vii. 56 All the world pilgrimises to his bones. 1835 R. CHAMBERS in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 70 Thou shalt pilgrimize through life, unfriended and alone. 1891 BESANT *London* (1894) 43 Rahere..pilgrimised to Rome.

2. *trans.* To make into a pilgrim.

1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 140 Tell me who has pilgrimised thee; and wherefore hast thou dared to return to Spain?

Hence **Pi·lgrimizing** *vbl. sb.*

1818 C. MILLS *Crusades* (1822) I. i. 15 No causes..gave such strength to the spirit of pilgrimising as the opinion.. that the reign of Christ, or the Millennium was at hand. 1858 R. CHAMBERS *Dom. Ann. Scot.* I. 3 The king himself sought for his highest religious comfort in pilgrimising to St. Duthac's shrine in Ross-shire.

Pili, pl. of PILUS, hair, down.

Pilicock, variant of PILLICOCK *Obs.*

‖**Pilidium** (pəili·diŭm). *Nat. Hist.* [mod.L., a. Gr. πιλίδιον little cap, dim. of πῖλος a felt cap.]

1. *Zool.* A name given to the cap-shaped larvæ of some species of Nemertean worms, formerly considered as a distinct genus.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xi. 651 The production of the Nemertid larva within its pilidium. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 640 *note*, The *larvæ of Desor* is probably not so primitive a form as the *Pilidium.*

b. A genus of limpets of the family *Acmeidæ.*

2. *Bot.* The hemispherical apothecium of certain lichens. 1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* etc.

†**Pilidod,** obs. variant of *peridod*, PERIDOT.

1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 394, j annulus Pontificalis cum j pilidod.

Piliferous (pəili·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *pilus* hair + -FEROUS.] Bearing or having hair; *spec.* in *Bot.*, bearing hairs or tipped with a hair.

a 1846 LOUDON is cited by Worcester. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 307 The oblique piliferous crest. 1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 45 The sebaceous and piliferous follicles are exceedingly numerous. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 108 The piliferous layer has no intercellular spaces.

Piliform (pəi·lifŏm), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *piliform-is*, f. *pilus* hair: see -FORM.] Having the form of a hair; hair-like.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 649 In most of them the scales of the primary wings are piliform. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 44 Two long tentacula, covered with piliform filaments.

Piligerous (pəili·dʒĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *pilus* hair + -GEROUS.] Bearing hair, clothed with hair.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* (1852) II. 112 The various piligerous, plumigerous, pennigerous, and squamigerous animals. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Piligerous*, piliferous.

Pilimiction (pəilimi·kʃən). [ad. mod.L. *pilimictio*, f. *pilus* hair + late L. *mictio*, f. *mingĕre* to make water.] A diseased state in which piliform or hair-like bodies are passed in the urine.

1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 142/2 Cases of..pilimiction are..to be received with distrust. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 255 Cysts sometimes..constitute nuclei for stone, or give rise to pilimiction.

Piline (pəi·lin), *sb.* Short for SPONGIOPILINE.

1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 209 Spirits of Camphor..lightly sprinkled on impermeable piline.

Piline (pəi·ləin), *a.* [f. L. *pil-us* hair + -INE [1].] Of the nature of hair, hairy.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 12 July 13/2 Darwin tells us we have shed the piline pelt which was the clothing of that ancestral ape.

Piling (pəi·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PILE *v.*[1] + -ING [1].]

1. The action of PILE *v.*[1]; the driving of piles; the forming of a foundation or defence with piles.

c 1440 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 143 In mundacione de langmerdyk cum le pylyng ibidem fact. *c* 1582 T. DIGGES in *Archæol.* XI. 226 Yt is..doubtfull..whether they shall euer with any pyling reach so deepe as to make a sure foundation. 1739 LABELYE *Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 55 The Grounds which most require piling are a loose Sand, soft Clays, and..fenny Places. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 336 The piling of this foundation was finished.

2. A mass of piles; a structure composed of piles; pilework; wood for piles.

1488 *Maldon, Essex, Liber B.* lf. 39 (MS.) The Brygge in Maldon..was so in decaye bothe in stone werke and also in wodyng and pylyng. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Pilotis*, a pyling with timber in water workes. 1772 HUTTON

Bridges 99 A border of piling to secure the foundation. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 422 Seven hundred feet of piling were driven.

3. *attrib.*, as *piling-engine.*

1863 *Daily Tel.* 6 Apr., Instructed to collect timber, piling engines, staff, &c. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 91 The timber..is chiefly for piling purposes and spars.

Piling (pəi·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. PILE *v.*[2] + -ING [1].]

1. The action of forming into a pile or piles; heaping up, building up in a regular pile.

c 1358 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 561 Will'o Randman pro pilyng et sortyng lane. 1435–6 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 418 Paid for costis, ffreight, cariage, wharvage, & pilyng up of ii shippes of waloill. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Entassement*, heaping, a piling. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 262 Of the Piling of Balls and Shells. 1857 BARRY *Sir C. Barry* ii. 50 This piling of house upon house. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Piling* (*Metallurgy*), building up pieces of sheared or scrap iron into a pack suitable for heating in a balling or reheating furnace. 1884 PHIN *Dict. Apiculture, Piling*, placing hives one above the other; storyfying.

b. *Leather-making.* The putting of hides in a pile or heap in order to sweat them and cause the hair to come off; also including other processes (such as hanging them up in a stove) by which the result is expedited. *U. S.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* II. 1703/2 *Piling*, .. (Leather) unhairing hides by piling [i. e. heaping] or hanging up in a stove, so called. 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Leather* vii. (1897) 126 Piling is nothing more nor less than a slow inward sweating.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *piling furnace, swivel.*

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 176 The piling action of storms. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 121 The pieces [of scrap iron] ..being piled or faggotted into convenient sized masses..are placed in a reheating or piling furnace. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Dec. 7/2 A cut-off..—with a piling swivel subsequently asked for—is fitted to all naval rifles.

Piliol, penny-royal, etc.: see PULIOL.

Pilion, pilioun, obs. forms of PILLION.

Pilk, pilken: see PILCH *v.*

Pilkoc, variant of PILLICOCK *Obs.*

Pill (pil), *sb.*[1] Now *dial.* Forms: 4 pile, 5 pylle, 6 pille, pyl(l, 6–7 pil, 6–8 (9 *dial.*) pill. See also PEEL *sb.*[3] [app. related to PILL *v.*[1] as the collateral form PEEL *sb.*[3] is to PEEL *v.*[1]]

The covering or integument of a fruit; the shell, husk, rind, or skin; the bark, or any layer of the bark, of wood; the epiderm of hemp or flax; *esp.* the thin rind or peel of fruits, tuberous or bulbous roots, and the like; = PEEL *sb.*[3]

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xvii. 19 As driynge barli with the pile takun a wey [1382 as driynge pild barli, *Vulg.* siccans ptisanas]. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 218 By me I do ley a quantyte of small palmes of the whiche I pare the pylles & therof I make mattes. 1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Pyll of fruyte, *pellevre*. *Ibid.*, Pyll of hempe, *til* [mod.F. *tille*]. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeut.* 2 Ij ij, The huske or pyl of the pomgarnet. 1558–68 WARDE tr. *Alexis Secr.* 42 Take..a piece of the pille of a Citron confiete. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Calyx*, .. the pill of a nutte or almon. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 360 The pill of wood betweene the barke and tree. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IX iv. 841 Boughes tied together with the pills of trees. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxi. (1663) 123 Boats likewise laden with dried orange pils. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* III. x. 80 You must set the bud of a Rose into the bark or pill thereof. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 350 An Onion with many Pills or Skins. ?18.. *Harvest Song* (L.), Broom .. bears a little yellow flower, Just like the lemon pill. 1896 *Warwicks. Gloss.*, Orange-pill, tater-pill. 1898 G. MILLER *Gloss. Warwicks.*, Taking the pill off the oziers. [In E. D. D. cited from Midland Counties.]

† b. The shell of crustaceans; the hard integument of other invertebrates. *Obs.*

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Crusta*.., pilles of certaine fishes, as of crauishes, &c. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 242 Some be couered ouer with crusts or hard pills, as the locusts: others haue..sharpe prickles, as the vrchins. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 784 Aristotle is of opinion that the matter is outward, as it were a certain shell or pill.

† c. The skin and other refuse of a hawk's prey: cf. PELT *sb.*[1] 6. *Obs.*

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) Words Art expl., *Pill*, and pelfe of a fowle, is that refuse and broken remains which are left after the Hawke hath been relieued. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Pelf*, or *Pill* of a Fowl.

† d. Used for PELL *sb.* 1 b: see quot. 1575, s. v.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Fraying*, ..[of] Deer, .. their rubbing and pushing their Horns against Trees, to cause the Pills of their new Horns to come off.

Pill (pil), *sb.*[2] Forms: 5–7 pylle, pille, 6 pyll, 6–7 pil, 7 piele, 6– pill. [Formerly also *pil*, in 15–17th c. *pille*: cf. Du. *pil*, formerly *pille* (Hexham 1678), MDu., MLG. *pille*, Ger. *pille*, MHG. *pillele*, F. *pilule* (in 1507 *pillule*, Hatz.-Darm.), It. *pillola*, also (Florio) *pillula*, ad. L. *pilula*, dim. of *pila* ball. Franck refers to a med.L. *pilla* (? syncopated from *pilula*, or from the mod. langs.) which might be the direct source of *pille*; but cf. OF. *pile* (13th c.) in same sense, app. ad. L. *pila*.]

1. A small ball or globular mass of medicinal substance, made up of a size convenient to be swallowed whole.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* x, A phisycyen .. had a seruaunt..whiche made pylles. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 123/22 A Pil, ..*catapotium, i.* 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 292 If it be in Winter, purge him with these pils. *c* 1696 PRIOR *Remedy Worse than Disease* i, He felt my pulse, prescrib'd his pill. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 436 The cannon-shot, and doctor's pill With equal aim are sure to kill. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 685 The ingredients which enter the composition of pills are generally so contrived, that one pill of an ordinary size may contain about five grains of the compound. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 580 Aloes..is usually administered in pills.

b. In figurative expressions; esp. something disagreeable that has to be 'swallowed' or endured.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* iv. 47 Yet cannot they abide to swallowe down the holsome pille of the veritie beeyng bittur in their mouthes. 1595 GOODWINE *Blanchardine* II. I iv b, Learne by me to digest the hard and harsh pilles of vnhappie fortune. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. i. 79 Selenissa had privately guilded those pills of suspicion, which shee gave the King against Timoclea. 1674–1857 [see GILD *v.*[1] 1 b]. 1779 H. WALPOLE *Last Jrnls.* (1859) II. 338 It was a bitter pill for the King and Lord Mansfield to swallow. 1893 *Times* 30 May 9/3 He must make up his mind to swallow the bitter pill without delay.

2. Any small globular or pill-like body; a pellet.

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 228 Giue her..a pyll as bygge as a nut of Butter washt seuen or eyght tymes in freshe water. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 511 After that the little balls or pills (which be the fruit thereof) be gathered, they are laid in the Sun to dry. 1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* I. S v ij, Mix these two powders well, .. make little pills of them with common water [in diamond-making]. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 1059 Let the mixture boil, until..it will roll into hard pills.

b. A cannon-ball; a bullet. *humorous.*

c 1626 *Dick of Devon* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 26, I have halfe a score pills for my Spanyards—better then purging comfitts. 1758 Capt. TYRREL in *Naval Chron.* X. 359, I gave him a few of my lower-deck pills. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VIII. xii, Thirty thousand muskets flung their pills Like hail. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Nov. 15/4 They will commit suicide without the pills.

c. in *pl.* = BILLIARDS. *slang.*

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Oct. 1/3 We can play pills then till lunch, you know. 1905 *Athenæum* 18 Feb. 202/1 After 'ball' (*i. e.*, dinner) the blood will perhaps play 'pills', which are billiards, for a while.

3. An objectionable person; a bore. *slang.*

1897 MAUGHAM *Liza of Lambeth* iii. 41 Well, you are a pill! 1897 FLANDRAU *Harvard Episodes* 98 In the patois of her locality, she was called a 'pill'; a girl whom Harvard men carefully avoid until it is rumoured that her family shortly intends to 'give something' in the paternal pill-box.

4. (Also *Pills.*) Nickname for a physician. *slang.*

1860 *Slang Dict., Pill*, a doctor—*Military.* 1890 M. WILLIAMS *Leaves of a Life* I. iii. 30 The 'pill' of the regiment..had come out to inspect the men. 1899 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Afr. Stud.* iii. 86 Pills, are they all mad on board that vessel or merely drunk as usual?

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pill-gilder, -maker, -man, -monger, -roller*; *pill-boasting, -dispensing, -gilding, -rolling, -shaped, -taking* adjs.; **pill-beetle**, a small beetle of the genus *Byrrhus*, which, when it feigns death, contracts itself into a ball; **pill-chafer**, a pilulary or tumble-dung beetle, *Ateuchus pilularius*, which forms pills of dung about its eggs, and rolls these into a hole; **pill-coater**: see quot.; **pill-crab** = *pea-crab*: see PEA *sb.*[1] 7; **pill-gilded** *a.*, *fig.* gilded like a pill; **pill-machine**: see quot.; **pill-masser**, a machine for compounding the mass out of which pills are made; **pill-milleped**, a milleped that rolls itself up into a small ball; **pill-nettle**, the Roman nettle (*Urtica pilulifera*); **pill slab, pill-tile**: see quots.; **pill-worm**, a pill-milleped or the like. PILL-BOX, etc.

1816 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* xxi. (1818) II. 234 Another genus of insects .. the *pill-beetles (*Byrrhus* ..), have recourse to a method the reverse of this. 1628 VENNER *Baths of Bathe* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 119 A *pill-boasting surgeon. 1804 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* 245 In its habits of life the *Pill Chafer is one of the most remarkable of the Beetle tribe. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Pill-coater*, a machine..in which pills are coated with sugar. 1872 *Daily News* 23 Aug., All flotsam and jetsam in connection with the sprat, the mussel, or the soft *pill-crab is welcome to the hungry gull. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. xvi. (Rtldg.) 7, I had taken..a dislike..to the *pill-dispensing tribe. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 237 Such *pill-gilded superfine speeches. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxii, To tell how the poor mediciner, the *pill-gilder, the mortar-pounder, the poison-vender, met his fate. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. i. 6 *Pill-gilding puppy! 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pill machine*,.. an instrument used for rolling and cutting up a pill mass. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 26 Feb. 4/5 The *pill-maker has a morbid secretiveness as to the soap and bread wherewith he binds his wares. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 112/2 *Pill Massers [and] Powder Mixers for druggists. 1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. 392 This Pulp-pated *Pill-monger. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. i. 7 An impudent pill-monger, who has dar'd to scandalize the whole body of the bench. 1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 35 Roman or *Pill Nettle. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 56 *Erica laxa*, *pill-shaped purple flowers. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pill slab*, a slab for rolling pills upon. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pill-tile*, a corrugated metallic slip for rolling pills on.

Pill (pil), *sb.*[3] Forms: 1 pyll, 6 pille, 7 pile, 6– pill, (9 pyll). [In 16th c. *pille, pill*, app.:—OE. *pyll*, var. of *pull, pul* 'pool, creek' (Bosw.-Toller): cf. OE. *pól*, Welsh *pwll* pool.] A local name, on both sides of the Bristol Channel, on the lower course of the Severn, and in Cornwall, for a tidal creek on the coast, or a pool in a creek or at the confluence of a tributary stream.

All the examples of *pull* and *pyll* in the charters in Kemble's *Cod. Dipl.*, refer to the Severn estuary or valley; so that, although no ME. instances have yet been found, the identity of the OE. and 16th c. word seems certain.

a 1000 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 449 [Rodden and Langley, Somerset] Andlang dice west on pull; of pylle on ford..eft on gerihte innan mycela pyll; andlang pylles. *Ibid.*, On ða dic innan holapyll; andlang holapylles. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 1 Dwellers next vnto the streme of Seuerne, & vnto the crikes & pilles of the same. *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* III. 34 From Fowey Towend hy North in the Haven is Chagha Mille Pille a litle uppeward on the same side. *Ibid.*, From Lantiant Pille to Bloughan Pille or Creke nere a Mile, it crekith up but a litle. 1577–87 HARRISON *England* I. xii. in *Holinshed*, In like maner from Saint Justes pill or créeke (for both signifie the same thing). 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 66 At the Mouthe of Millford havon..at a place called west pill: where the one side of the pill you shall perceave the lyme-stone. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 272 (1810) 282 Whereby the sea shooteth up with many branches, men call them piles, very commodious for mills. 1832 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will. IV*, c. 64 Sched. O. 23 Along the river Usk to the point at which the same is joined by a pill opposite the castle. 1840 *Archæol.* XXVIII. 19 The term Pyll is still used, and means a Creek subject to the tide. The *pylls* are the channels through which the drainings of the marshes enter the river. 1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss., Pill*, a pool in a creek.

Pill (pil), *v.*[1] Forms: *a.* 2 pylian, 3 pilien, 3–5 pile(n, 4–5 pyle. *β.* 4–6 pille, pylle, 4–7 pil, (6 pyl, pyll), 4– pill. [Found in late OE. (12th c. MS.) in inflected form *pyleð*, in early 13th c. as *peolien, pilien*, 1300–1450 *pilen*, forms which point to an OE. **pilian, pylian*, varying with **piolian, peolian*: cf. *clipian, clyp-, cliop-, cleop-*. *Pile*, with single *l* (usually *pile*), is found down to *c* 1450, when it was displaced by *pill* and *pele*, both of which had appeared in R. Brunne (1303–30). *Pill* and *pele* (now PEEL *v.*[1]) continued as synonyms in all senses down to 17th c., when *peel* became the general Eng. form in branch II, *pill* now surviving only as a literary archaism, chiefly in sense 1; but, in the dialects, *pill* is widely used in the sense 'peel' (decorticate). No cognate words are found in Teutonic. OE. *pilian* was prob. ad. L. *pilāre* to make bare of hair, and (prob.) of skin: cf. the compound *depilāre* to make bald of hair or feathers, also to strip of the skin, to peel (Vulg., Ezek. xxix. 18), fig. to pluck, plunder, fleece, cheat; also OF. *peler* to make bald, to peel or skin (the latter sense now usually referred to OF. *pel*, L. *pell-em*), It. *pelare* to make bald, skin, fleece, flay. With OE. *pilian*, from L. *pilāre*, cf. OE. *plantian* from L. *plantāre*, etc.

The early ME. *pile* (usually *pīle*, but R. Brunne rimes *begīled, pīled*) regularly represented OE. *pilian*, but *peolian* naturally gave *pele* (cf. *cleopian*, CLEPE), which was probably identified with F. *peler*. The later *pill* (for *pile*) was prob. influenced by F. *piller* (= Pr., Sp. *pillar*, Pg. *pilhar*):—late L. *pillāre*, found in med.L. (Du Cange) for L. *pilāre* to pillage, plunder. But no differentiation of sense between *pile, pill, pele*, is found in ME., nor between *pill* and *peel* in early mod.Eng. and existing Eng. dialects. It is possible however that the influence of F. *piller* and *peler* is to be seen in the tendency since 17th c. to differentiate *pill* and *peel* (so far as *pill* has survived) in literary use.]

I. To pillage, rob: = PEEL *v.*[1] I.

1. *trans.* To plunder, rifle, pillage, spoil; to commit depredation or extortion upon; to despoil (a person or country) *of* (anything). Now *arch.*

a. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 86 Uor euere me schal þene cheorl pilken & peolien [*MS. C.* plokin & pilien]. *c* 1300 *Song Husbandman* 19 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 150 Thus me pileth the pore that is of lute pris. *Ibid.* 25. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 320 ibid. 338 Ac were the king wel avised, and wolde worche hi skile, Litel nede sholde he have swiche pore to pile. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 42 Þat non in alle þe cuntre more suld be piled Bot euer was Eilred fouly begiled. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1282 Naburzardan.. pyled þat precious place & pakked þose godes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 64 He wolde..somne hem to the chapitre bothe two And pile [*v.rr.* pil, pille] the man and lete the wenche go. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 301 Spiritualte and temporalte was alway i-pyled. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 202 For thanne schal the king be piled [*rime* his londes tiled]. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxvii. 556 Thei cessed neuer to robbe and pile oure londes.

β. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5450 Þat he shulde haue on hem mercy, And pylle hem nat but mesurly. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ii. 9 Þou sall noght be tyraunt til þaim to pil þaim & spoile þaim. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Esdras* i. 36 He pilde the folc of an hundrid talentus of siluer. *c* 1425 *Castell Persev.* 450 Þis man, with woo schal be pylt..for hys folye schal make hym spylt. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7717 Many pepill þai robbid and pild [*rime* kyld]. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 19 The Scottis had brent and wasted, and pilled the countrey about. 1530 PALSGR. 657/2, I pyll, I robbe, *je pille*...He hath pylled me of all that ever I have. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 246 The Commons hath he pil'd with greeuous taxes. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* 1. liii, Having pill'd a book which no man buyes Thou wert content the authors name to lose. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vii. 149 Unless to be unjustly treated, pilled, and abused can be happiness. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 250 The fields Ausonian they have held and pilled.

† b. To exhaust, impoverish (soil); = PEEL *v.*[1] 1 b. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 51 Flax, whose seede..doth most burne, and pill the ground. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ix. 23 Wilde Oates pestering and pilling of Tilthes.

† 2. *absol.* To commit depredation, rapine, pillage, or extortion; to rob, plunder. *Obs.*

a. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6282 Þey..pylede & robbed at ilka cost. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 695 They ne stynte neuere to pile. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 191 For thei hadde so piled and robbed thourgh the contrey and the portes where the shippes were a-ryved.

β. 1513 More *Rich. III* (1883) 6 For whiche hee was fain to pil and spoyle in other places. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 7 He..suffered them to robbe and pill without correction or reprefe. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* iv. i. 12 Large-handed Robbers your graue Masters are, And pill by Law. 1678 Shadwell *Timon* iv. ii, They govern for themselves and not the people, They rob and pill from them.

†3. *trans.* To take by violence, force, or extortion; to make a prey of. *Obs.*

a. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1270 Þenne ran þay to þe relykes as robbors wylde, & pyled alle þe appareiment þat pented to þe kyrke. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 17 What Schep that is full of wulle Upon his back, thei toose and pulle, Whil ther is eny thing to pile [*rime* skile].

β. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2282 In enpayryng of our persons, & pyllyng our goodes. 1513 More *Rich. III*, Wks. 62/1 So that there was dayly pilled fro good men & honest, gret substaunce of goodes. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 159 You wrangling Pyrates, that fall out, In sharing that which you haue pill'd from me. 1618 Wither *Motto, Nec Habeo* Juvenilia (1633) 521, I have no Lands that from the Church were pild.

†4. To pluck, pull, tear. *Obs.*

c 1533 Latimer *Let. to Morice* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1570) 1911/2 Who can pill Pilgrimages from Idolatry? 1566 T. Stapleton *Ret. Untr. to Jewel* Epist., Your Borrowed Fethers pilled awaye. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 261 In spite of his hairie tuft or loue-locke, he leaues on the top of his crowne, to be pilld vp, or pullied vp to heauen by. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 235 Such which in Ordinaries..will pill and pull them by their wordes..as it were by the beards.

II. To decorticate: = Peel *v.*[1] II.

5. *trans.* To strip of the skin, rind, or integument, as an orange, apple, potato, garlic, etc., a tree of its bark, etc.; to remove the peel of. Rarely const. *of* (that which is stript off): = Peel *v.*[1] 3. Now *arch.* (in Bible of 1611), and *dial.*

a. [*a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Þeonne is þe figer bipiled, & te rinde irend of.] 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxx. 37 And riendis drawun awey; in thilke that weren pilde semede whytnes [1388 and whanne the ryndis weren drawun awei, whitnesse apperide in these that weren maad bare]. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. x. 81 To rubbe and to rely russhes to pilie [*v.r.* pil].

β. *c* 1420 [see Pilled 1]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 399/1 Pyllyn, or schalyn nottys, or garlyk, *vellifico*. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 134 Yf there be any okes..fell them and pyll them and sell the barke. 1530 Palsgr. 657/2 Pyll these oignons whyle I skumme the potte. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xxx. 38 The staues that he had pilled [1611 *ibid.* the rods which he had pilled, 1885 *R. V.* peeled]. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 85 The skilfull shepheard pil'd me certaine wands, And..stacke them vp before the fulsome Ewes. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxvi. 101 We met with three men that were pilling flax. 1678 Ray *Prov.* (ed. 2) 53 Pill a fig for your friend, and a peach for your enemy. 1721 Bailey, To *peel*, to pill or take off the rind. 1745 *MS. Indenture* (Sheffield), The burgesses may pill and fell timber trees. 1865 T. F. Knox tr. *Suso's Life* 226 The sisters went..to pill the flax which they had gathered. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v., They'n al'ays got a stick to pill. [In E.D.D. from Yorksh. to Somerset.]

b. To strip off (bark, skin, etc.); to pare off: = Peel *v.*[1] 3 b. Often with *off*. Also *fig.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 399/1 Pyllyn, or pylle bark, or oþer lyke, *decortico*. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 436 Take hom [chickens] up and pylle of the skynne. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xxi. (1870) 283 If the pyth or skyn be pylled of. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1167 Ay me, the Barke pild from the lofties Pine, His leaues will wither. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 264 Cinamon..is pilled from fine young trees. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xxiv. 278 This fruite is most vsuall in Mexico, having a thinne skinne, which may be pilled like an apple. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 81 If you do but pill the Bark off him he deceases immediately. [1887 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* 405, I seed 'em pillin' bark e' Mr. Nelthorpe woods..to-daay.]

†c. To make or form by peeling. *Obs. rare.*

1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xxx. 37 But Iacob toke staues of grene wyllies,..and pylled [1611 pilled, 1885 *R. V.* peeled] whyte strekes in them.

6. *intr.* Of skin, bark, etc.: To become detached, come off, scale or peel *off*. (The earliest recorded sense.) b. Of animal bodies, trees, etc.: To become bare of skin or bark; also, to admit of being peeled or barked. = Peel *v.*[1] 4. Now *dial.*

c 1100 (MS. *a* 1200) *Sax. Leechd.* III. 114 Þis lace cræft sceal to þan handan þe þæt fell of pyleþ. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 199 Al his fleisch wole pile & alle hise heeris wolen falle awei. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 134 To fall..all okes as sone as they wyll pyll. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* I. ii. (1634) 19 The which thin skin..skaleth or pilleth off the hands. 1611 Bible *Tobit* xi. 13 The whitenesse pilled away from..his eyes. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* xcv. IV. 238, I have seen Marble buildings, and..a face of Marble hath pilled off and I see brick bowels within. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* vi. 46 Neither doth the Tree wither so long as the sap is found at the roote, though the barke pill, the flowers fall. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., They'll not cut them [oaks] while [till] the bark'll pill.

†7. *trans.* To make bare of hair, remove the hair from, make bald; to remove (hair). *Obs.* [Cf. F. *peler* 'to bauld or pull the haire off' (Cotgr.).]

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 186 Þou schalt anoynte his heed wiþ þe oynement þat wole pile awei þe heeris. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Þat one is cleped quyc maniewes, þe whiche pileth [*Douce MS.* pilleth, *Royal MS.* pelyth] þe houndes and breketh hyr skynnes in many places. 1591 Percival *Sp. Dict.*, *Pelar*, to pill, to make balde, to make bare, *depilare*, *deglabrare*. 1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* I. iv. § 16. 265 Tell him that I will pill his beard, hair by hair. 1648 Herrick *Hesper.*, *Duty to Tyrants*, Doe they first pill thee, next pluck off thy skin?

†b. *intr.* To lose hair, become bald. *Obs.*

c 1386– [see Pilled *ppl. a.* 2]. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* xli. (1539) 58 b, Those beastis in the house haue short here and thynne, and towarde Marche they wyll pylle and be bare. 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* II. vii. (1668) 75 The Closh or Clowse which causeth a Beast to pill and loose the hair from his Neck.

8. *trans.* To bare (land) by eating or shaving off, or cutting down crops, etc., close to the ground. [Cf. F. *peler la terre*, 'enlever le gazon' (Littré).]

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* App. 347 Pille ye not the countrie, cutting doune the trees. 1615 W. Lawson *Orch. & Gard.* (1623) 12 Whosoeuer makes such Walls, must not pill the ground in the Orchard, for getting earth. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Pill*..2 To graze land very closely. *Som.* I put some sheep in to pill the field.

III. 9. Phrase. *To pill* (*peel*) *and poll*, also *poll and pill* (*lit.* to make bare of hair and skin too): to ruin by depredations or extortions; to rifle, strip bare, pillage; also *absol.*; rarely, to plunder or rob *of* something. *Obs.* or *arch.* (Common in 16–17th c. See also Poll *v.*)

1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* Prol., Wks. (1573) 103 They haue no such authoritie of God so to pylle and polle as they do. 1545 Brinklow *Compl.* ii. (1874) 14 The officers robbe his grace, and polle and pylle his leage subiectys in his name. 1550 Crowley *Epigr.* 278 Thus pore men are pold and pyld to the bare. *c* 1557 Abp. Parker *Ps.* liv, They haue no God before theyr eyes, they me both pill and powle. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 30 No man ought to poole and pill his brother. *a* 1652 Brome *City Wit* iv. i, Churches poule the People, Princes pill the Church. 1675 Crowne *Country Wit* II. i, 'Tis a rare thing to be an absolute prince, and have rich subjects; Oh, how one may pill 'em and poll 'em. 1844 Browning *Colombe's Birthday* I, We tax and tithe them, pill and poll, They wince and fret enough, but pay they must.

a 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 27 His Father dying in ignominie, and at the Gallows, his Estate confiscate, and that for peeling and polling. 1687 tr. *Sallust*, *Life* 3 By Peeling and Polling the Country, he so well lin'd his Coffers. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xxx, Us..whom he hath polled and peeled till we are [etc.].

Pill (pil), *v.*[2] [f. Pill *sb.*[2] Cf. *to dose.*]

1. *trans.* To dose with pills.

1736 Fielding *Pasquin* iv. i, Handle her pulse, potion and pill her well. 1775 J. Adams in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 58, I found Dr. Young here, who..has pilled and electuaried me into pretty good order. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 345 The ..patient is again pilled and purged.

b. *fig.* (see Pill *sb.*[2] 2 b).

1900 *Daily News* 14 May 3/2 Our fellows will probably pill you with their rifle fire.

2. To make or form into pills. *rare.*

1882 in Ogilvie (Annandale).

3. To reject by ballot; to blackball. *slang.*

1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* xxx, He was coming on for election at Bays', and was as nearly pilled as any man I ever knew in my life. 1883 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 412 (*Reading*) On being 'Pilled'. 1894 Sala *London up to Date* v. 68 A practically accurate opinion as to how many candidates will be elected..and how many will be 'pilled'.

Hence **Pilling** *vbl. sb.*

1882 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Mar. 324 The pastime of 'pilling' seems to have begun at a large non-political club. 1883 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 412 The 'pilling'..is the delicate expression in club circles for black-balling.

Pilla, obs. f. Pillow. **Pillaf,** f, var. Pilau.

Pillage (pi·lédʒ), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 pilage, 5 pyl-, pel-, peillage (*Sc.*), 5–6 pyllage, 6 pielage, pilladge, 5– pillage. [a. F. *pillage* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *piller* to plunder (Pill *v.*[1]).]

1. The action of plundering or taking as spoil; spoliation, plunder: chiefly that practised in war; but also in extended sense, extensive or wholesale robbery or extortion. Also *fig.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 153 Thilke folk, that were unsauhte Toward here king for his pilage. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. lxxxvii. 64 [He] shall sette his mynde all to Pyllage and Rauyne. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 48 They desyre to be deliuered from the pillage..of the Bishoppe of Rome. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 278 With such furious outrage..pilladge & polladge. 1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 87 Exposing his reputation to the pillage of every mans tongue. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxxvi. (1869) II. 313 The pillage lasted fourteen days and nights. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* ii. 34 Beroalde has furnished subjects of pillage to a great number of authors. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* Introd. 27 Pecuniary losses suffered by pillage and embezzlements. 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 176 He gave it up to pillage for three days, and then set fire to it. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 190 The object of the incursion being pillage, not fighting.

†2. Goods forcibly taken from another, esp. from an enemy in war; booty, spoil, plunder. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 102 (Ps. cxix. 162) He þat fyndeth manye pilages. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 121 All suld be at his will—prisonaris and pillagis, to part at his will. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. cxlvii. 133 He commandyd all the pyllage to be brought to one place. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. ix. 4 That robbed all the countrie there about, And brought the pillage home, whence none could get it out. 1623–33 Fletcher & Shirley *Night-Walker* I. ii, I know this wedding Will yield me lusty pillage. 1750 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 7 Nations greedy of blood and pillage.

†3. Some kind of impost or tax; cf. Peage, Pedage, Pickage. *Obs.*

1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* II. 1782 All theyr tenauntes and seruauntes haue fre passage Within all chesshire without tolle and pillage. 1591 *Canterbury Cath. MS.*, All the other profits..of all the Pillage, Stallage, Toll and other advantages belonging unto the said Dean and Chapter within the said market and fair.

Pillage (pi·lédʒ), *v.* [f. Pillage *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To rob, plunder, sack (a person, place, etc.): esp. as practised in war; to rifle.

c 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* v. iv, To feast my train Within a town of war so lately pillaged, Which will be too costly, and too troublesome. 1634 Massinger *Very Woman* v. v, We were boarded, pillaged to the skin, and after Twice sold for slaves. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxi. 136 He pillaged many Spanish towns, and took rich prizes. 1765 Goldsm. *Ess.* Pref., Our modern compilers..think it their undoubted right to pillage the dead. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* (Walter Scott Libr.) 292 They pillaged the crown of its ornaments, the churches of their plate, and the people of their personal decorations. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iii. § 5. 140 His armed retainers pillaged the markets.

2. To take possession of or carry off as booty; to make a spoil of; to appropriate wrongfully.

1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 196, I..tooke away from our men whatsoeuer they had pillaged, and gaue it .. to the owners. 1670 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Ess.* II Those four wayes of imbibitions..are pillag'd out of Dr. French his book. 1789 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) III. 98 Hoping to pillage something in the wreck of their country. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 55 Every thing that was given to others seemed to him to be pillaged from himself.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* To take booty; to plunder; to rob with open violence.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 140 Eyther to hang at Tyborne, or pillage and reprizall where he may. 1811 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* VIII. 7, I will not allow the soldiers to pillage. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 417 They were suffered to pillage wherever they went.

Hence **Pi·llaged** *ppl. a.*, **Pi·llaging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pi·llageable** *a.*, that may be pillaged; **Pillagee·** [see -ee], one who is pillaged.

1895 Saintsbury *Corrected Impress.* xvii. 188 Authorities quotable and *pillageable. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 152 ¶ 3 The Devastation of Countries, the Misery of Inhabitants, the Cries of the *Pillaged. 1800 *Miscell. Tracts* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 150/2 A man who had come to his pillaged hut. 1856 De Quincey in *Titan Mag.* July 93/2 He urged his friend by marrying to enrol himself as a *pillagee elect. 1629 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* 8 For feare hee should loose the *pillaging of the other. 1870 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 5 The pillaging of provision waggons by MacMahon's own troops. *c* 1670 Wood *Life* Apr. an. 1645, This is that captaine Bunce, who shot the *pillaging Scot cal'd major Jeremiah Abercromy. 1875 C. Gordon *Let.* 1 Nov. in *More about G.* (1894) 152 A pillaging horde of brigands.

Pillager (pi·lédʒəɹ). [f. Pillage *v.* + -er[1].] One who pillages; a plunderer.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* IV. 146 Joves seed the pillager, Stood close before, and slackt the force the arrow did confer. 1715 Pope *Iliad* x. 408 Some.. nightly pillager that strips the slain. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1818) I. 122 The power of transporting mediately the pillagers of his hedges and copses. 1882 Serjt. Ballantine *Exper.* iii. 37 These pillagers of the public had to submit to be pillaged themselves.

Pillao, variant of Pilau.

Pillar (pi·lăɹ), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3–6 piler, (3–5 -ere, 4 pelyr, -ar, 4–5 -er, pylere, 4–6 pyler, pylar, 5 pelare, -ere, -our, pylour, -eer, 6 pylard). β. 4–5 pillare, (4 -yre), 4–6 pyllar, (5 pillere, pyllare), 5–6 pyller, (pillour, peller), 5–7 piller, (6 -or), 6– pillar. [a. OF. *piler* (mod.F. *pilier*) = Pr., Sp. *pilar*:—late pop.L. *pīlāre* (in med.L. also *pīlārium*, *-us*), deriv. of L. *pīla* pillar, pier, mass.]

1. *Arch.* A detached vertical structure of stone, brick, wood, metal, or other solid material, slender or narrow in proportion to its height, and of any shape in section, used either as a vertical support of some superstructure, as a stable point of attachment for something heavy and oscillatory, or standing alone as a conspicuous monument or ornament; also, a natural pillar-shaped stone, etc. A word of wider application than Column (which is properly a pillar of particular shape and proportions), and applicable to a structure composed of several columns or shafts, engaged in a central core.

Pillar of flagellation, that to which Christ was supposed to have been bound when scourged; hence, 'the pillar' was one of the Symbols of the Passion. Cf. Flagellation, Passion-flower.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 188 His swete bodi ibunden naked to þe herde pilere. 13.. *Coer de L.* 2600 A gret cheyne..Ovyr the havene..festnyd to two pelers. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1140 A pelyr of marbyl. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 206 Þare of glas twa mykil pelaris ware. *Ibid.* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 779 In myddis wes a pillare, þat þe charge of þe kirk suld bere. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxiii. (1495) 710 To vndersette bemes and gyestys wyth postes or pylars. *a* 1400 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 6 *Torques*, a pillyre. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 310 Tow pyllers he [Hercules] pight..Vppon Gades grounde. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxvi, The marchand wente tille one pillere. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 722/3 *Hic stilus*, a peller. 14.. *Sir Beues* 1133 (MS. M.) Pelouris and durris were all of brasse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 398/2 Pylere, *columpna*. *a* 1450 *Cursor M.* 16433 (Land MS.) To a pillour [*Trin.* piler] they hym bond. *c* 1450 Lydg. *Secrees* 705 Reysed in a pyleer. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 278/1 A Pyllare, *columpna*. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxii. 34 Till ane pillar thai him band. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1068 His precious body was tyed to the pylar by Pilate. *Ibid.*, The pylard and the crosse. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xix. 26 His wife..was turned in to a pillar of salt. — *Judg.* xvi.

26 They set him between two pilers. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 76/2 A Pillor, *columna*. 1579 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 189 Posterne Brygg .. in decay for wante of a pillar. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. iii. 28 Like two faire marble pillours .. Which doe the temple of the Gods support. 1644 Evelyn *Diary* 12 Nov., [In the Church of S. Praxedeis, Rome] is the Pillar or Stump at which they relate our Bl. Saviour was scourged. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 112 All the bones..may be compared to a pillar supporting a building. 1780 Von Troil *Iceland* 20 The most remarkable are Oransay and Columskill, on account of their antiquities;..and Staffa, on account of its natural pillars. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. vii. 71 All good architecture adapted to vertical support is made up of pillars. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. viii. 265 As the surface [of the glacier] sinks, it leaves behind a pillar of ice, on which the block is elevated.

† b. A whipping-post. † c. A platform or stand on which women publicly appeared as a penance.

1530 Palsgr. 254/1 Pyller to do justyce, *estache*. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 78 Was sett up at the standerde in Cheppe a pyller new made of a good lengthe from the grownde, and too yonge servanddes tayed un-to yt..and to bettyn with roddes soore on their backes. *Ibid.* 95 The same man..was betten with whyppes at the peller in Chepe at the standert. *c* 1580 in *Jyl of Brentford's Test.*, etc. (1871) 40 Ye vold taiken it ill to me..and mad me sit on the pillar of repentance. 1646 in Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 42/1 That women who appear on the pillar with plaids, and holds not down their plaids from their heads, it shall not be esteemed a day of their appearance. 1647 *Ibid.*, Pillars and a place of public repentance to be made in the New Kirk and Blackfriars.

d. *Manège.* (See quot.)

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl., Pillar*, in the manage, signifies the centre of the volta, ring, or manage-ground, round which a horse turns; whether there be a wooden pillar placed therein, or not. 1819 *Pantologia* s. v., Most..riding-schools have pillars fixed in the middle of the manage ground.

e. = Pillar-box.

1865 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 255 Should it [the letter] be put in the pillar to-night? 1884 Edna Lyall *We Two* xxxvii, Just drop that in the pillar on your way home.

2. In wider sense: Any plain or ornamental vertical support to any structure; a post, a pedestal; e.g., one of the four posts of a bedstead; one of the posts in a framed truss in a roof; a vertical post of timber or iron supporting a horizontal deck-beam; the single central support or pedestal of a table, a machine, etc.; also *attrib.*, as *pillar (and claw) table, stand*, etc., having a pillar (and claws: see Claw *sb.* 5).

1360-1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 384 Rogero Turnour pro pylers pro eisdem lectis. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxx. 136 Þe pilers þat beres þe tablez er of þe same maner of precious stanes. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 24 Fyrst take the pylere out of thyne ye, Or one me thou put anny defaute. 1607 in W. H. Hale *Prec. in Causes of Office* (1841) 7 To provide a new comunion table with turned pillers before Easter. 1657 Wood *Life* 14 Aug. (O. H. S.) I. 225 All curiously cut in stone in the pillars of the window. 1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 88 Making every brace bear up its pillar, and every pillar the cross beam. 1744 Warrick in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 487 A middle sized pillar and claw tea-table. 1774 M. Mackenzie *Maritime Surv.* 47 How to adjust Bird's twelve-inch Quadrant... The Pillar is to be set perpendicular to the Horizon. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict., Pillars* (Mar.), pieces of wood or iron fitted under the beams of the decks, in order to support them. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 302 The lever..is ten feet long, nine feet from the smaller end to the axis of suspension in the pillar M, and one foot from the latter point to the eye of the descending rod. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 137 *Pillars*, the square or turned pieces of timber erected perpendicularly under the middle of the beams for the support of the decks. 1867-77 G. F. Chambers *Astron.* VII. ii. 637 Telescope mounted on a Pillar-and-Claw Stand. 1881 Young *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 768 A round table is generally described as having 'pillars and claws'.

b. The upright post in the frame of a harp.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 52/2 Its form [Irish harp] is not unlike that of the modern instrument, but the pillar is curved outwards. 1880 A. J. Hipkins in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 685/1 The pillar is hollow to include the rods working the mechanism.

3. *fig.* a. An imaginary or ideal prop or support on which the heavens or the earth is poetically represented as resting.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5388 Þe pylers of heven bright. 1382 Wyclif *Job* xxvi. 11 The pileris of heuene togidere quaken. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxxiv. [lxxv.] 3 The earth is weake & all that is therein, but I beare vp hir pilers. 1707 Watts *Hymn*, '*Praise, everlasting praise*' vii, Then, should the earth's old pillars shake [etc.].

b. A person who is a main supporter of a church, state, institution, or principle.

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 39 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 325 Seint Thomas..a piler ariht to holden up holi churche. 1382 Wyclif *Gal.* ii. 9 James, and Cephas or Petre, and John, the whiche weren seyn to be pileris. 1485 Caxton *Charles the Grete* 31 The patryarke of Ihenusalem .. sente to hym [Charles] the standart of the fayth as to the pyler of crystente. 1590 Spenser *To Ld. Grey of Wilton*, Most Noble Lord, the pillor of my life. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* D iij b, What age will not praise immortal Sir Philip Sidney..Sir Nicholas Bacon..and merry sir Thomas Moore, for the chiefe pillers of our Eenglish speeche. 1594 *Contention* I. i. 75 Brane Peeres of England, pillers of the State. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* x. § 110 The Earl of Manchester, and the Earl of Warwick, were the two Pillars of the Presbyterian Party. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxvii. III. 22 The scourge of Arianism, and the pillar of the orthodox faith. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxiv, Some divinely gifted man..The pillar of a people's hope.

c. A fact or principle which is a main support or stay of something.

1578 Timme *Caluine on Gen.* 324 To the end the new promise may lean upon a better piller. 1640 Quarles *Enchirid.* I. xlvi, A Kingdome..whose two maine Supporters are the Government of the State, and the Government of the Church: It is the part of a wise Master to keepe those Pillars in their first posture. 1654 Jer. Taylor *Real Pres.* 67 The pillar and ground of Transubstantiation is supplanted. *a* 1720 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. 30 The church was the pillar and ground of truth, made up of living stones. 1900 Morley *Cromwell* 46 Free Inquiry and Free Conscience, the twin pillars of Protestantism.

4. *transf.* An upright pillar-like mass or 'column' of air, vapour, water, sand, etc.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3293 A fair piler son hem on o niȝt, And a skie euere on daiȝes liȝt. 1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xiii. 21 The Lord..wente beforn hem..bi day in the pilere of a clowde, and bi nyȝt in a piler of fier. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxxviii. vi, A flaming piller glitt'ring in the skies. 1611 Bible *Joel* ii. 30 Blood, and fire, and pillars of smoke. 1702 Savery *Miner's Friend* 62 Such an immense Weight as a Pillar of Water a thousand foot high. 1755 Young *Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 125 The Scripture, like the cloudy pillar.. is light to the true Israelite, but darkness to the Egyptians. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 50 The same appearance of moving pillars of sand again presented themselves.

b. *transf.* Pressure resulting from or indicated by a column of liquid.

1843 *Budd's Patent Specif.* No. 9495 A blast of atmospheric air..maintained at a pressure or pillar of upwards of 2½ lbs. on the square inch. 1857 S. B. Rogers *Iron Metall.* 94.

† **5.** A portable pillar borne as an ensign of dignity or office. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

Two of these, of silver gilt, were borne by pillar-bearers before Cardinal Wolsey and Cardinal Pole. They are not recorded otherwise, and appear to have been substituted by Wolsey for the silver mace or stick with a silver (or gold) head, to which a cardinal had a right, and to have been retained by Pole. Representations of Wolsey's pillars, sometimes borne by griffins, sometimes crossed in saltire with an archbishop's cross between, occur in the decorations of Christ Church, Oxford. Those of Pole are represented in the illumination on the first page of his Register of Wills at Somerset House; they are figured as Corinthian columns with capital and base, about the size of Roman fasces, 3½ to 4 ft. long.

1518 Wriothesley *Chron.* (Camden) I. 12 He havinge borne before him 2 pillers of sylver and guylt. *c* 1525 Barnes *Cause of Condemnation* Wks. (1572) 215/1 Then sayd hee [Wolsey], .. were it better for me..to coyne my pyllers, and pollaxes, and to geue the money to .v. or vj. beggers?..To this I did aunswere, that .. the pyllers and pollaxes came with him, and should also goe away with him. *c* 1525 Skelton *Speke Parrot* 510 Suche pollaxis and pyllers, suche mvlys trapte with gold. 1528 *Rede me* (Arb.) 56 After theym folowe two laye men secular, And eache of theym holdynge a pillar In their hondes, steade of a mace. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 57 h, He [Wolsey] receaued the habite, hat and piller and other vaynglorious tryfles, apperteygnyng to the ordre of a Cardinall. 1599 Thynne *Animadv.* 63 Euery Cardinall had, for parte of his honorable ensignes borne before hym, certeine silner pillers; as had cardinall Wolsey..and Cardinall Poole, in my memory. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. (*Stage direct.*).

† **6.** A column of letterpress or figures; = Column *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1557 Recorde *Whetst.* K j, A table..where in the firste columpne you se the rootes set, and in the seconde piller, right against eche roote, there is set his square. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 104 The pages divided into pillars and columns.

7. *Mining.* A solid mass of coal or other mineral, of rectangular area and varying extent, left to support the roof of the working.

Pillar and stall, also *pillar and room, board and pillar*, a method of working coal and other minerals in which pillars are left during the first stage of excavation; *rib and pillar*, a modification of this system.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 43 The Remainder of four Yards is left for a Pillar to support the Roof and Weight of the Earth above. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 975 Working coal-mines..with pillars and rooms, styled post and stall. 1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 38 Pillars vary from 20 to 40 yards in length, and from 2 to 20 yards in thickness. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining, Rib and Pillar..*, a system upon which the Thick coal seam was formerly..mined. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 24 Sept. 8/4 Most of the coal in America is mined on what is called the pillar-and-stall system.

8. In various technical uses in particular trades; e.g. in *Watch-making* (see quots.).

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1991/4 Another Watch a Spelter Box and Case all in one..with a round Pillar going 18 hours. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1703/2 *Pillar..[inter alia]* The nipple of a fire-arm. A frame on which the tobacco-pipes rest in a kiln. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 193 The pillars of a watch are the three or four short pieces of brass which serve to keep the two plates of the movements in their proper relative positions.

9. *Anat.* and *Phys.* Applied to certain bodily structures in reference to their form or function: as *pillars of the abdominal ring, of the brain, of the fauces, of the diaphragm*: see quots.

1807-26 S. Cooper *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 463 The abdominal ring..which is rather of a triangular shape, the os pubis forming the base of the triangle; the two fasciculi, or, as they are termed, pillars, its sides. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 81 The pillars of the fauces were immovable. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pillars of external abdominal ring*, the free borders of the divided aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle, which bound the external abdominal ring. *Ibid., Pillars of fauces*, two arching folds of mucous membrane containing muscular fibres, which pass from the base of the uvula outwards and downwards, on either side. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 74 The posterior mediastinum between the pillars of the diaphragm.

10. *Conch.* The central axis of a spiral shell; the modiolus or columella.

1841 Johnston in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 269 Throat of the aperture brown, the pillar pale. 1843 Humble *Dict. Geol. & Min., Pillar*, in Conchology, the columella, or perpendicular centre, which extends from the base to the apex, in most of the spiral shells.

11. Phrase. *From pillar to post*, originally *from post to pillar*: from one party or place of appeal or resource to another; hither and thither, to and fro: implying repulse and harassment. Orig. a figure drawn from the tennis-court, and used chiefly with *toss*; also with *bang, bounce, bandy, drive*; later with *chase, hunt, drag, flee, run*, etc.

The later order appears to have been first used to rime with *tost, tossed.*

a. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1147 Thus fro poost to pylour he was made to daunce. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshne.* (Percy) 67 From poste unto piller tossed shalt thou be. 1549 Latimer *7th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arber) 199 He was tost from post to piller, one whyle to hys father.. anothe whyle, to hys frendes, and founde no comfort at them. *a* 1569 Kingesmyll *Comf. Afflict.* (1585) E ij, The prophet Ely, being persecuted..fledde from post to pillar. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arber) 104 From thee poast toe piler with thoght his rackt wyt be tosseth. 1631 Heywood *Eng. Eliz.* (1641) 79 Hurried from one place to an other, from post to pillar. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. xv. (1737) 63 They had been..toss'd about from Post to Pillar. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* iv. 37 Dragged about from post to pillar.

b. *a* 1550 *Vox Populi* 185 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 274 From piller vnto post The powr man he was tost. 1598 Tofte *Alba* (1880) 70 And though from piller tost he be to poste. *a* 1602 *Liberality & Prodigality* II. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 349 Every minute tost, Like to a tennis-ball, from pillar to post. *a* 1624 Breton *Charac. Eliz.* Wks. (Grosart) 5/1 In the tyme of her sister Queene Maries raigne, how was shee handled? tost from piller to post, imprisoned, sought to be put to death. 1664 Cotton *Scarron.* I. 6 A Trojan true.. Who..Was packt, and wrackt, and lost, and tost, And bounc'd from Pillar unto Post. 1807 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 91 If the several courts could bandy him from pillar to post. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Homes Abr.* v. 63 We could not have borne to be..driven from pillar to post. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* I, Here I have been knocking about..from pillar to post.

attrib. 1886 Saintsbury *Ess. Eng. Lit.* (1891) 241 The inveterate habit of pillar-to-post joking. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Aug. 2/2 The pillar-to-post travels from one official to another.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pillar-bearer* (sense 5), *-cap, -head, -orphrey, -pin* (sense 8), *-punishment, -row*; *pillar-shaped, -strong, -wise* adjs.; *pillar-like* adj. and adv.; **pillar apostle**, a chief apostle (a name given to Peter, James, and John, in allusion to Gal. ii. 9); **pillar bracket**, *Mech.*, a support for a bearing raised on a pedestal or pillar: opposed to *pendent bracket*; **pillar-brick**, one of the bricks placed on end in building a clamp; **pillar-buoy**, ? a cylindrical or pillar-shaped buoy; **pillar-compass**: see quot.; **pillar-cross**, a pillar with cruciform summit; **pillar-deity**, a deity worshipped under the symbol of a phallic pillar; **pillar-dollar**: see Dollar 5; **pillar-file**: see quots.; **pillar-hermit** = Pillarist 1; **pillar-lip**, *Conch.*, the inner lip of a spiral shell; **pillar-monk, -percher** = Pillarist 1; **pillar-plait**, *Conch.*, a columellar fold; **pillar plate**, the plate of a watch movement next behind the dial; **pillar-post** = Pillar-box; **pillar-road**, *Coal-mining*: see quot.; **pillar rose**, a climbing rose suitable for training on a pillar; **pillar-saint** = Pillarist 1; **pillar-stone**, (*a*) a stone set up as a monument; (*b*) a foundation-stone, corner-stone; **pillar-symbol**, a pillar erected in honour of a phallic deity, or with some kindred signification; **pillar-wall**, *Coal-mining* = sense 7; **pillar-working**, driving a working through the pillars: see sense 7.

1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1814 Later he [Peter] was one of the three *pillar-apostles. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Apr. 4/2 St. Paul had seen two of those called the pillar Apostles shortly after the Master's death. *a* 1562 Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 25 He had ii crosberers & ii *piller berers. 1887 Low *Machine Draw.* 34 End elevation of a *pillar bracket for carrying a pillow block. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 285 A Black *Pillar Buoy bearing a bell, with perch and ball. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Pillar-compass*, a pair of dividers, the legs of which are so arranged that the lower part may be taken out, forming, respectively, a bow-pen and bow-pencil. 1849 J. D. Chambers in *Ecclesiologist* IX. 89 The Scotch *pillar-crosses we must assign to Danish times. 1874 Westropp & Wake *Anc. Symbol Worship* 61 The peculiar titles given to these *pillar-deities..led to their original phallic character being somewhat overlooked. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xiii. ¶ 3 A small Flat-File, called a *Pillar-File. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 193 A pillar file is generally understood to mean one three inches and a half long from the point to the end of the cut. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 278/1 A *Pillare bede.., *abacus, epistilium.* 1682 Creech *Lucretius* (1683) 199 Dark and heavy Clouds ..*Pillar-like descend and reach the Seas. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 304 Placed in a whirl round the pillar-like receptacle. 1776 Da Costa *Conchol.* x. 218 Umbilicated Whelks, or those that have a perpendicular hollow or navel aside the columella or *pillar-lip. 1843 Humble *Dict. Geol. & Min., Pillar-lip*, ..a continuation of the glossy process with which the aperture of shells is lined, expanded on the columella. *a* 1638 Mede *Apostasy Later Times* 130 Peter à Metra, a famous Stylite, or *Pillar-Monk. 1888 F. G. Lee in *Archæol.* LI. 362 An

inscription runs down the *pillar-orphrey of the chasuble. 1791 G. Wakefield *Enquiry* 15 The perseverance of Simeon the *pillar-percher. 1885 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 327/1 Push out the *pillar pins, and remove the top plate. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 504 This pinion drives the wheel *x* round a stud on the *pillar-plate. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 199 The chief plate called the pillar plate lies underneath the dial. 1881 H. James *Portr. Lady* xv, The big red *pillar-post on the south-east corner. 1842 Tennyson *St. Sim. Styl.* 59 Not alone this *pillar-punishment. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining*, **Pillar Roads*, working-roads or inclines in pillars having a range of long-wall faces on either side. 1882 *Garden* 27 May 368/3 *Pillar Roses..are often overlooked as regards watering. 1776 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 392 *Cylindrica*, *pillar-shaped. 1827 G. Higgins *Celtic Druids* 218 *note*, Our columns and *pillar-stones. 1832 G. Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 164 A rude pillar-stone here marks the spot where, in 1444, the burgomaster Stussi fell. 1854 *Ecclesiologist* XV. 361 A word that has lately become popular in the *Ecclesiastical Gazette* and elsewhere—for what we used to know as the 'first' or corner stone of a church—I mean '*pillar stone*'. 1657 R. Carpenter *Astrology* 1 The Reason is *Pillar-strong. 1874 Westropp & Wake *Anc. Symbol Worship* 51 Another instance of the use of the *pillar-symbol. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 980 Taking out all the coal, either on the Shropshire system, or with *pillar-walls and rooms. 1857 Dufferin *Lett. High Lat.* vii. 160 The brass carronades set on end, *pillar-wise. 1882 *Standard* 19 Aug. 3/5 Constituting 'an especial danger' in *pillar working or in the long-wall face.

Pillar (pi·lăr), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To support, buttress, or strengthen with or as with pillars. Also *fig.*

1607 [see *pillaring* below]. 1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 40 Pillaring of Beams is to a Ship as Bracing to a Drum. 1839 J. Rogers *Antipopopr.* xvi. iv. 333 Five particular plans for pillaring up the priesthood. 1880 *Mem. J. Legge* iv. 46 It needs the props of truth to pillar it.

b. *intr.* To rest on or be supported by a pillar.

1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 36 So order the Beams, that they may pillar on the Floor-riders.

2. *trans.* To embody in the form of a pillar; to display in the figure of a pillar. *rare.*

1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. vii, Yet strength was pillared in each massy aisle. 1846 Tennyson in Ld. Tennyson *Mem.* (1897) I. xi. 231 Hotel full of light.., pillaring its lights in the quiet water. 1890 H. Hayman in *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 424 The inward and outward wholeness of sincerity..pillars itself aloft over their heads.

3. *To pillar and post* (*nonce-phr.*), to drive from pillar to post: see Pillar *sb.* 11.

1901 Gwendoline Keats *Tales Dunstable Weir* 62 He must have been pillared and posted a deal in his bit of life.

Hence **Pi·llaring** *vbl. sb.*

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 66 Scarce any thing else is thought on, then the pillering vp of ceremonies. 1874 Thearle *Naval Archit.* 116 The pillaring of a frame adds ..to its strength, by acting both as a strut and a tie.

Pillar, variant of Pillor *v. Obs.*, to pillory.

Pillar-block, a corruption of Pillow-*block* (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Pi·llar-box. A hollow pillar about five feet high, erected in a public place, containing a letter-box or receptacle for posting letters.

1858 *Brit. Postal Guide* 146 A collection is made from the Pillar Boxes at 5 A.M. for the morning mails. 1871 M. Collins *Mrg. & Merch.* I. ix. 300 I've a..letter to write, which you must send to a pillar-box.

†**Pi·llard.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 pillyarde. [a. F. *pillard* (in 14th c. *pillart*), f. *piller* to rob, pillage: see -ard.] A plunderer, a robber.

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 233 [They] suld be erar callit cruell and pillarde, no worthy men of armes. *Ibid.* 243 Pillardis that never wald have pes na concorde in this warlde amang cristyn folk. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. v. 10 Grete foyson of theues and pillyardes.

Hence †**Pi·llardise** [f. F. type **pillardise*: see -ice], robbery, extortion.

1598 Florio *Ital. Dict.* To Rdr. a vj b, Men..whose communication is Atheisme, contention, detraction, or pillardise.

Pillared (pi·lărd), *ppl. a.* [f. Pillar + -ed.]

1. Having, supported on or by, or furnished with a pillar or pillars. Also *fig.*

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 192 Þanne kam I to þat cloister & gaped abouten Whouȝ it was pilered and peynt & portred well clene. 1634 Milton *Comus* 598 If this fail, The pillar'd firmament is rott'nness, And earths base built on stubble. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* xvii. 36 He props his spear against the pillar'd wall. 1814 Wordsw. *Excursion* viii. 471 The pillared porch, elaborately embossed.

b. Borne on stalks, stalked.

1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* I. x. 341 In one of the Ephemeræ, namely Chloëon, the male has great pillared eyes.

2. Fashioned into or like a pillar or pillars.

1698 Molyneux in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 221 A sort of Pillard Stone in Misnia near Dresden. 1738 H. Brooke *Tasso's Jerus. Del.* III. 16 Where the fair Head and pillar'd Neck were knit. 1808 Scott *Marm.* v. xxv, Dun-Edin's cross, a pillar'd stone, Rose on a turret octagon. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 21 Oct. 3/3 A background of..pillared basalt.

Pillaret (pi·lăret). [f. Pillar *sb.* + -et. Cf. OF. *pileret*, dim. of *piler.*] A small pillar.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Wilts.* (1662) 144 The Pillars and Pillarets of Fusill Marble. 1790 *Archæol.* (1792) X. 188 [A font] at Ancaster with interlaced arches on long pillarets. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. III. 186 There you see pillars, pillarets, arches great and small.

Pillarie, -ary, obs. forms of Pillory.

Pillarist (pi·lărist). [f. Pillar *sb.* + -ist.]

1. An ascetic who passes his life on a pillar; a pillar-saint, a stylite.

a 1638 Mede *Apostasy Later Times* (1641) 109 Holy Simeon, surnamed Stylita or the Pillarist. 1871 R. B. Vaughan *Life S. Tho. of Aquin* II. 265 *note*, The *Stylitæ* or Pillarists, lived on pillars.

2. One who is in favour of a pillar (e. g. as a monument). *nonce-use.*

1814 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* (1884) I. iii. 58, I quite agree with the Committee in its predilection for a pillar [as a monument to Wellington]. I was one of the pillarists in the Nelson case.

Pillarize (pi·lărəiz), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Pillar *sb.* + -ize, after *penalize.*] *trans.* To inscribe on or commemorate by a pillar.

1827 Lamb *Lett.* (1837) II. xvi. 218 To pillarize a man's good feelings in his lifetime is not to my taste.

Pi·llarlet. *rare.* [see -let.] = Pillaret.

1828 Carlyle *Misc.* (1872) I. 155 Ye arches, archlets, pillars, pillarlets.

Pi·llary, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Pillar *sb.* + -y.] Of the nature of a pillar. (*Pillary cloud* put for *cloudy pillar.*)

1864 Neale *Seaton. Poems* 109 The pillary cloud went on.

Pillas (pi·lăs). *Cornish dial.* Also pilez, pillez, pillis, -us, pellas. The Naked Oat or Pilcorn.

(In quot. 1837 applied to the Naked or Pilled Barley.)

1815 G. B. Worgan *View Agric. Cornwall* 66 The *Avena Nuda*, provincially called Pilez, or Pillas..One gallon of Pilez. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 31/2 Amongst the varieties of grain raised in Cornwall, we may notice the naked barley, which is there called *Pillez.* 1846 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Pellas.* 1847-78 Halliwell, *Pelles*, a kind of oats. *Cornw.* 1882 Jago *Cornw. Gloss.*, *Pillas, Pillis*, or *Pellas*, naked oats, bald, bare, or naked oats without husks.

Pillaster, -trell, obs. ff. Pilaster, -trel.

Pill-box (pi·lˌbŏks). [f. Pill *sb.*[2] + Box *sb.*[2]] A box for holding pills; a shallow cylindrical box of cardboard for this purpose.

1737 Knight in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 706 The hairy Substance, or fine *Capillamenta*, inclosed in the Pill-box, were discharged. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* I. 3, I seal it up in one of the little Pill boxes which my Lady had. 1872 Ruskin *Fors Clavig.* II. xxiv. 4 The first shilling I ever got in my life I put in a pill-box and put it under my pillow, and couldn't sleep all night for satisfaction.

b. Ludicrously applied to various boxes, closed vehicles, or enclosures of narrow dimensions.

1835-40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 402 Packed up in a snug pill-box in the same grave-yard. 1855 Dickens *Dorrit* I. xxxiii, A one-horse carriage, irreverently called, at that period of English history, a pill-box. 1871 Kingsley *At Last* x, Getting up to preach in a sort of pill-box on a long stalk. 1883 *Congregationalist* May 374 'Pill-boxes', as pulpits are sometimes appropriately called. 1893 Vizetelly *Glances Back* I. xxi. 410 The select assemblage, crammed into the little pill-box called a town-hall. 1903 *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 289 The 'pill-box', as Lady Mary irreverently named the vicar's covered waggonette.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Like a pill-box in shape or size, as *pill-box cap, hat, house*; also *pill-box maker*; **pill-box hydatid** (see quot. 1893).

1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 117/2 Pill-box Hydatid of Hunter. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119/3 (Occupations of People) Pill-box maker. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 284/1 One of those little wooden pill-box houses you see about seaport towns. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pill-box hydatid*, a sterile hydatid or *Acephalocyst.* 1902 *Daily Chron.* 29 Nov. 8/4 The sketch suggests the round pill-box hat.

Pill-crow, variant of Pilcrow *Obs.*

Pille, obs. form of Pillow.

Pilled (pild), *ppl. a. arch.* and *dial.* Forms: *α.* 4-5 piled, pyled. *β.* 4-7 pild, 5 pyllyd, pillid, 5- pilled, (6 pyld(e, pylled, pield, 6-7 pilde, pild). [f. Pill *v.*[1] + -ed[1].]

1. Stripped of skin, bark, rind, etc.; decorticated, excoriated; = Peeled 4. *Obs.* or *dial.*

Pilled barley, decorticated, hulled, or pot barley (quot. 1382); but see another sense in b.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Sam.* xvii. 19 Driynge pild barli [Vulg. *quasi siccans ptisanas*; 1388 with the pile takun a-wey]. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 14 Take pilled garlek and herbys anon. 1573-80 Baret *Alv.* P 360 Pilled, *decorticatus.* 1634 Canne *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 21 Some there are that beg more craftily.. and.. offer pilled rods to passengers, to get a piece of money therewith. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* s. v. *Okeley*, The poor people..draw pill'd rushes thro' melted grease, to save the expence of candles. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pilled*, pared, stripped.

b. *Pilled barley, pilled oats*, varieties of these cereals in which the grain is free from the husk or glumes; naked barley, naked oats: cf. Pilcorn.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* IV. xiii. 467 The seconde kinde may be called in Englishe Pilcorne, or pylde Otes. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 565 Mixt prouander..will be verie good if it be sowne with pilde barley.

2. Deprived or bereft of hair, feathers, etc.; bald, shaven, tonsured: = Peeled 2. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 15 As piled as an Ape was his skulle. *Ibid.* 386 She..smoot the Millere on the pyled skulle [*v. rr.* piled, pylede, pilede, pilled]. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 22 Euer after, whanne the pie sawe a balled or a pilled man. 1533 J. Heywood *Merry Play* (1830) 15 A very myschyefe Lyght on the pylde preest. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 41 The ostriches..their..legs..are pilled and bare. 1611 Cotgr., *Pelé*, pild, haireless, bauld. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 88 A round white pil'd or smooth Chin. 1665 Brathwait *Comment Two Tales* 13 His eyes so effeminately pilled, his shooes artificially carved. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 198 To make bald or pilled, *depilare.* 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pilled*, to be made bald.

†3. Bare; bare of nap, threadbare; bare of pasture; poor; miserable: = Peeled 3. *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 143 One..bad go pisse him with his plouh, pillede [*B.* for-pyned] screwe! *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 40 Appareled in a pilled blacke cloke. 1556 Withals *Dict.* (1568) 10 b/2 Pilled or bare (grounde), as vnfertile grounde. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 631 Bloud is a slippery foundation, and pillage a pill'd wall.

†b. *fig.* Beggarly, meagre, bald. *Obs.*

1526 Tindale *Parable Wicked Mammon* (1528) H iij h, The vayne disputyng of them that ascrybe so hye a place in heuen vnto theyr pylde merytes. 1553 Becon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 163 A pylde and beggarly ceremony. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. i, I am no such pild Cinike to beleeue, That beggery is the onely happinesse. 1605 M. Sutcliffe *Brief Exam.* 58 *note*, They laugh at this pild prologue that would threape kindnesse upon them.

4. [f. Pill *v.*[1] I.] Plundered, robbed, pillaged: = Peeled 1. *arch.* or *dial.*

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 34 The temples pylled dothe bytterly complayne. 1535 Coverdale *Isa.* xviii. 2 To a fearful people,..to a desperate and pylled folke. [Cf. Peeled 5.] 1611 Cotgr., *Pillé*, pilled, ranaged, ransacked, robbed, despoyled, or bereaued of all. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pilled*, robbed.

5. *Comb.* (from 2), as *pilled-pated, -skinned*, etc.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 227 b, The pield pated Theodore of Tharsus was a briber and a theefe. 1563 Becon *Displ. Popish Mass* Wks. III. 44 That thing which ye pilde-pate Priest holdeth vp in his handes. 1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 232 For these..persons are of body ill-fauoured, leane, dry, lanke, pilde-skinned, and without haire.

Hence **Pi·lledness,** baldness, bareness, threadbareness.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. iii. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 48/2 But somme for oþer skallednes oþer pilledness lene and beþ isene alwaye þerafter. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. cxvi. 310 Euphorbium .. cureth .. pyldenesse, causing the heare to renewe and growe againe. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 211 Some scorned the pildnesse of his [Columbus's] garments. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* ¶ 304. 83 Pilledness, baldness, hoaryness, arise from the want of radical moisture.

†**Pi·lledow.** *Sc. Obs.* [For *pilled daw*: see Pilled, and cf. Caddow.] A plucked or bald daw; *fig.* a tonsured priest.

1603 *Proph. of Merlin* (Bannatyne Cl.) 12 Their shal a Galyart gayt with a gilten horne A Pilledow with a tode, sic a prime holde. 1603 *Proph. of Waldhaue* (ibid.) 33 A proude powne in a preis Lordly shal light With Piotes and Pilledowes pulled [= pilled] in the crowne.

Pilleis, obs. Sc. pl. of *pillie*, Pulley.

Pillen, obs. form of Pillion[1].

Piller (pi·lər). *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: *α.* 4-6 pylour, 4-5 piloure, 4-7 -our. *β.* 4-6 pillour, 5 pylowre, 5-7 piller, (5-6 pyllar, 6 -er). See also Peeler[1]. [ME. *pilour*, f. Pill *v.*[1], prob. after OF. *pilleur* (1345 in Hatz.-Darm.) in same sense (f. *piller* to plunder), with later suffix-change: see -er[2] 3.]

†1. A robber, despoiler, plunderer; a thief; = Peeler[1] 1. *Obs.*

a. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6682 Ffor ay þey [Britons] lyue wyþ pylours in drede. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knight's T.* 149 To ransake in the taas of the bodyes dede..The pilours diden bisynesse and cure. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 422/1 Pilours, Robbours, Oppressours. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 399/1 Pylowre, or he þat pelythe oþer menne, as catchepollys, & oþer lyke, *pilator.* 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VIII. xvii. 344/2 Theues, pylours, extorcyoners.

β. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III. 303 To preson þe pillourz þat ouere þe pore renneth. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* XXI. iv, Pyllars and robbers were comen in to the felde. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 31 Suche..oughte rather be clepid pilleris, robberis,..than men of armes chevalerous. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 219 Pillers and pollers of all commonweales. 1596 Z. I. tr. *Lavardin's Hist. Scanderbeg* VIII. 324 Two most notable pillers and not pillours of the common wealth. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* I. (1662) 42 The Land then swarmed with Pilours, Robbers, Oppressors of the People. 1674 Staveley *Rom. Horseleach* (1769) 164 That pillar and poller and filcher of our money.

b. Applied to a plant that exhausts the soil.

1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1623) 8 Trees are the greatest suckers and pillers of earth.

2. One who peels; an instrument for peeling; = Peeler[1] 2. Now *dial.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 279/1 A Pillar (*A.* A Pyllare), *vellicator.* 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pillers*, persons, also instruments, for peeling oak trees, &c.

Piller, obs. f. Pillar; var. Pillor *v. Obs.*

Pillerie, -ery, obs. forms of Pillory.

†**Pi·llery.** *Obs.* [a. F. *pillerie* (1345 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *piller* to pillage, *pilleur* pillager: see -ery.] The action of plundering; plunder, pillage, robbery; an instance of this.

1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 147/2 Open Robberyes, Oppressions and Pilleries withoute nombre. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 268 False pletynges, exaccyons, pylleryes, and other dyuers inuencyons. 1609 Daniel *Civ. Wars* IV. lxxv, And then concussion, rapine, pilleries. *a* 1627 Hayward *Edw. VI* (1630) 66 They did palliat these pillaries with the faire pretence of authority and of law.

†**Pillet,** obs. form of Pellet *sb.*[1]

a 1400-50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 113 For to makyn pillettis. 1561 Hollyaush *Hom. Apoth.* 3 Seth the same together and make pillets thereof the bigness of a haselnut or filberte.

Pilletorie, obs. f. Pellitory. **Pillew,** obs. f. Pillow. **Pillez,** var. Pillas. **Pillfer,** obs. f. Pilfer. **Pilliall,** obs. f. Puliol, pennyroyal.

†**Pi·llicock.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 pilkoc, 6 (pillok, -ock) pilicock, 6- pillicock, (7 peli-). [f. *pill*,

also *pillie* and *pilluck*, all north. dial., = Norw. dial. *pill* (Aasen) penis: cf. Cock *sb.*[1] 20.]

1. The penis (*vulgar*).

1300–25 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 211 Mi pilkoc pisseth on mi schone. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 4410 My pillok. 1598 Florio, *Dolcemelle*..also pilicock. [See also s. vv. *Pinco*, *Pinchino*, *Rozzone*.] 1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. iv. 78. 1719 D'Urfey *Wit & Mirth* Song, Pillicock.

2. 'A flattering word for a young boy'; = 'my pretty knave' (Cotgr.).

1598 Florio, *Zugo*,..a pillicocke, a darling, or a wanton, or a minion. 1611 Cotgr., *Mistigouri*, my pillicocke, my prettie rogue. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xli, By my faith ..I cannot tell (my Pillicock), but thou art more worth then gold.

Pillie, pl. **pilleis**, obs. Sc. form of Pulley.

Pilliewinkes: see Pilliwinks.

Pi·lling, *vbl. sb. arch.* or *dial.* [f. Pill *v.*[1] + -ing [1].] The action of Pill *v.*[1] in its various senses.

†**1.** Plundering, robbing, spoliation; extortion.

a. c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 417 A prest shulde nabere.. suffere deþ or he assentide..to siche piling of pore men. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 369 þat hopede to blende his pylyng and hys robborie hy þe sympilnesse of Wolston.

β. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* I. 13 By pillynge of 3oure peple 3oure prynces to plese. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. viii. 206/1 They be..full of crueltee in pyllynge of the poore people. 1556 Olde *Antichrist* 73 b, The pilling and rauine, that they vse openly. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 990 All began prowdly to plot unto themselves nothing but sackings, pillings, taking of prisoners. 1627 Speed *England*, etc. *Irel.* iv. § 7 Certaine .. oppressed the poore people a long time with extorting, pilling, and spoiling.

b. *Pilling* (*peeling*) *and polling*: see Pill *v.*[1] 9.

1547 *Homilies* I. *Agst. Adultery* II. (1859) 125 Doth not the adulterer give his mind..to polling and pilling of other? 1607 Dekker *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 58 Heers worse pilling and polling then amongst my countrey-men the vsurers. 1658 J. Harrington *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* II. ii. (1700) 332 The pilling and polling of her Provinces, which happen'd through the Avarice, and Luxury of her Nobility. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Berks.* (1662) 90 Vexed at his polling and peeling of the English people.

†**2.** The removal or falling off of hair; depilation.

1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. II, The pilling of the browes and forehead. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. lxv. 90 The ashes of this Bulbe .. cureth the pilling or falling of the haire in spots. 1611 Cotgr., *Pelement*, a pilling; a pulling off the haire. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* vi. § 4 (1643) 248 The ashes..cure the pilling of the hair from the head.

3. Removal of the skin, bark, etc.: = Peeling *vbl. sb.* 1 b. Now *dial.*

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Escorcement*, a barking of trees, a pilling, a rinding. 1618 in *N. Riding Rec. Soc.* (1884) II. 175 A Gillinge man for pilling of the barke. 1742 *MS. Agreement* (co. Derby), [Lessee to have] authority for pilling, cutting down..wood. 1794 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XII. 138 Pilling [of osiers], per load.

†b. The coming off of bark, skin, etc.: = Peeling *vbl. sb.* 1 c. *Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 141 A faire medicine to cure..the scailing and pilling of the face. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 113 It helps the pilling of the skin about the nails.

4. *concr.* That which is peeled or peels off: = Peeling *vbl. sb.* 2. Now *dial.*

c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1265 He sett þe lawes of Cristyantee Nott at a pillynge of a tree. 1418 Page *Siege of Rouen* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 18 Oynonnys, lykys, bothe in fere Was to hem a mete fulle dere;..Welle was hym that myght gete a pyllynge. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 136 Bastes or pyllynge of wythy or elme to bynde them with. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 31 That part of the Hempe which is next to the rind or pilling..is worst. 1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* vi. § 2 The Pilling [of an Apple] is but the Continuation of the utmost part of the Barque. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v., Potatoe pillings. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Pillins*, sb. pl., the skins of onions, potatoes, &c., after removal. [So in many dialects: see Eng. Dial. Dict.]

5. *attrib.*, as *pilling-knife*, *-iron*.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 350/2 The Pilling Knife, of some called a Pilling Iron,..takes off all the Hair of the Hide; being a four square Iron set in two Handles, Hooped.

Pi·lling, *ppl. a.* [f. Pill *v.*[1] + -ing [2].] That pills. **a.** Plundering, rifling, thieving. *arch.*

1586 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. iii. 250 The galleys and those pilling brigandines, That..hover in the Straits for Christians' wrack. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Paradox* Wks. (Grosart) II. 56 To guard from souldiers pilling hands. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* ccliv. (1714) 271 Suppose Pilling and Polling Officers, as Busie upon the People as these Flies were upon the Fox.

b. That peels. Now *dial.*

[1483 *Cath. Angl.* 279/1 Pillynge .. Pyllynge, *vellicans*.] 1681 Cotton *Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 42 Neighbours .. Must needs perceive the pilling Cliff retire.

Pillion[1] (pi·lyən). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6 *Sc.* pil3ane, pyllyon, pyllen, 7 pillen, -ian, 8 pilion. Cf. also Pilgate. [app. of Celtic origin: in Irish *pillín*, Gaelic *pillin*, *-ean*, in same sense, dim. of *pell* (*peall*), gen. s. and nom. pl. *pill*, couch, pallet, cushion (a. L. *pellis* skin, pelt, felt).

Pill occurs in the *Boramha* of the Bk. of Leinster, *c* 1160–1170 (*pill cuilcthe cluimhe* 'pallet with downy coverlet'). *Pillin* was prob. adopted in Lowl. Sc. from Gaelic, in Eng. from Irish: cf. quot. *a* 1620. The Guernsey *pillon* cited by Moisy *Gloss. Anglo-Normand* from Métivier, may be from English, no such word occurring in French.]

A kind of saddle, *esp.* a woman's light saddle. Also, a pad or cushion attached to the hinder part of an ordinary saddle, on which a second person (usually a woman) may ride; also used for resting a mail or piece of luggage in transport: see *mail pillion*, s. v. Mail *sb.*[3] 4.

1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 214 Item, for v elne claith of gold to be ane pil3ane to the Quene, quhen hir ann wes brint in Dalketh. 1530 Palsgr. 254/1 Pyllyon for a woman to ryde on, *housse à femme*. 1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 361, ij owld chystes ij*s.* vj*d.*—ij bodgett, on capcase & ij male piniors [? pillions] xij*d.*—ij armones j*l.* *a* 1620 Moryson *Itin.* IV. II. v. (1903) 235 The Irish..vse no sadles, but either long narrow pillions bumbasted, or bare boardes of that fashion. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* II. 1774 To get her neighbors footstoole, and her pillian. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 397/2 In former times the Side sadle bad only a Pillen fastned upon the Tree of the Sadle .. over which Pillen and Tree was cast a Sadle-cloth. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* x, Next, the straps of my wife's pillion broke down. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk., Leg. Sleepy Hollow* § 54 Some of the damsels mounted on pillions behind their favourite swains. 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Fr.* xii. (1880) 207 De Bostaquet rode first, with his sister behind him on a pillion.

b. *attrib.*, as *pillion gelding*, *mail*, *seat*.

1539–40 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV. 289 To Poppes man for bryngyng of on pyllen gyldyng for my Lady, xx *d.* 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xli, That trunk is mine, and that there band-box, and that pillion mail, and those seven bundles, and the paper bag. 1878 *Cumberland Gloss., Pillion seat*, a seat to fix behind the saddle for a female to ride on. Out of use since about 1830.

†**Pillion**[2]. *Obs.* Forms: 4 pylion, 4–6 pilioun, 5 pylyon, pelyone, pillyon, 5–6 pillion(e, pyllyon. [app. a derivative of L. *pileus*, *pilleus* cap (see Pileus), which word it was used by Trevisa to render. No corresponding form has been found in other langs.] A hat or cap, esp. of a priest or doctor of divinity.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 217 Þei myste nouȝt in þe holy day suffre on hire pilioun and here cappes for hete [*L.* Quando non poterant præ calvitate diebus festivis pileum deferre]. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1577 Gregory and Ierome, Austyn and Ambrose, With pylyons on her hedys, stood lyke doctours. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xvi. 88 Summe werers of pilioun3 in scole of dyuynyte han scantli be worthi for to be in the same scole a good scoler. *c* 1500 in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* App. A. p. lii, The Bedell shall gether of every Doctour Comensar..a Grote for hys Pylyon. 1515 Barclay *Egloges* iv. (1570) C iv b/1 Mercury shall gine thee giftes manyfolde, His pillion, scepter, his winges and his harpe. *a* 1562 Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 30 Uppon hys [Wolsey's] hed a round pyllion with a nekke of blake velvett set to the same in the inner side.

attrib. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3461 Thane rysez the riche kynge...And one he henttis..A pavys pillione hatt, þat pighte was fulle faire With perry of þe oryent.

Hence †**Pi·llioned** *a.*, wearing a pillion. *Obs.*

1553 Bale *Vocacyon* 10 No mete mynisters..though they be neuer so gorgyously mytered, coped, and typpeted, or neuer so fynely forced, pylyoned and scarletted.

†**Pillion**[3]. *Obs.* (See quots.)

1778 Pryce *Min. Cornub.* v. iii. 283 The pillion in the first and second of the stampings is separated from the scoria in the same manner as Copper Ore from its waste. *Ibid.* Gloss. 325 *Pillion*, the Tin which remains in the scoria or slags after it is first smelted, which must be separated and remelted. 1882 Jago *Cornish Dial.* [from Pryce].

Pillitore, obs. form of Pellitory.

Pi·lliver. Now *north. dial.* Forms: 1 pylewer, 2 pulewar, 4 peloware, pylwere, 6–7 (9 *dial.*) pilliver, 7 pillover. [app. f. OE. *pyle*, Pillow + ON. *ver* case, cover: cf. ON. *koddaver* pillow-case = Codware [2]. (But the element *-war*, *-ware* may have a different origin; with the forms in *-ver* cf. *pillowber*, Pillow-bere.)]

A pillow-case. (In the early quots., down to 1440, the meaning seems to be 'pillow'.)

a 1100 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* 222/16 *Cervical*, pylewer. *a* 1200 in *MS. Bodley* 730 lf. 144 b, Hoc auriculare et hic pulvillus idem sunt .s. oreiler .i. pulewar. et hoc cervical. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 742/24 *Hoc cervical*, a peloware. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 243 Sche..leyde hym in here bed, & a softe pylwere vnder his heuyd. 1581–2 in Best *Rur. Econ.* (Surtees) 172, 5 pillivers of lininge. 1599 in *Antiquary* XXXII. 243 Item iiij pillivers & one table clothe, iij*s.* viij*d.* 1611 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) II. 20, iij pillovers. 1655 *Ibid.* 207, 3 pillovers. 1869 Gibson *Folk-speech Cumberland* 31 He laid back on his pilliver. 1898 B. Kirkby *Lakeland Words* (E. D. D.), An' a pilliver tuck't inta t' sma' ov his back.

Pilliwinks (pi·liˌwiŋks). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4 pyrwykes, 5 pyrewinkes; *Sc.* 6–7 pilli(e)winkes, -is, 8 -winks, -wincks, 6 pinniwinkis, 8 pinniewinks; 8–9 pilni(e)winks. (Also 9 (erroneously) pilliwinkies, pennywinkis, pinnywinkles, pilniwinky, pilni(e)winkies, pirliewinkles.) [In English use, *c* 1400, *pyrwykes*, *pyrewinkes*. In Scottish use, *c* 1600, *pilliwinkes* and *pinniwinkis*; corrupted by later historical or antiquarian writers, novelists, journalists, etc. to *pilniewinks*, *pinnywinkles*, *pirliewinkles*, etc. Origin unknown: the 15th c. Eng. *pyrewinkes* coincides with a contemporary spelling of *periwinkle* (the flower); but there is no obvious connexion of sense. The early forms do not agree (as has sometimes been thought) with those of *periwinkle* the shell-fish, the forms in *-winkle* being merely later corruptions after the word had become obsolete soon after 1600.] An instrument of torture for squeezing the fingers; supposed to resemble the thumbkins or thumb-screw.

1397 in W. P. Baildon *Sel. Cas. Chanc.* (1896) 30 Johan Skypwyth .. adonqes esteant viscont de Nicole [= Lincoln], par colour de son office aresta le dit Johan .. et lui mist en ceppes..et sur sez mayns vne paire de pyrwykes. ? 1401 *Cartular. Abbatiæ S. Edmundi* (MS.) lf. 341 (in Cowell's Interpr. (1701) Ss ij b), Quendam Robertum Smyth de Bury ..Ceperunt..et ipsum..in ferro posuerunt—et cum cordis ligaverunt, et super pollices ipsius Roberti quoddam instrumentum vocatum *Pyrewinkes* ita strictè et durè posuerunt, quod sanguis exivit de digitis illius. 1591 *Newes from Scotland* (in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. II. 215), Her maister ..did with the help of others torment her with the torture of the pilliwinkes vpon her fingers. 1596 *Ibid.* 376 The dochter, being sewin yeir auld, put in the pinniwinkis [*so MS. Record*; in Maclaurin, 1774, pilniewinks]. *Ibid.* 377 Hir sone tortourit in þe Bnitis, and hir dochtir put in þe Pilliewinkis. 1680–1700 in *Maclaurin's Crim. Cases* Introd. 37 Lord Roystoun observes:..'Anciently I find other torturing instruments were used, as pinniewinks or pilliwinks, and caspitaws or caspicaws [*misreading of* cashilaws; in Pitcairn I. 275, caschielawis], in the Master of Orkney's case, 24th June 1596...But what these instruments were, I know not'. 1774 *Ibid.* 36 It was pleaded for Alaster Grant, who was indicted for theft and robbery 3rd August 1632, that he cannot pass to the knowledge of an assize, in respect he was twice put to the torture, first in the boots, and next in the pilliewinks or pinniewinks. [1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* xxiii, They prick us and they pine us, and they pit us on the pinnywinkles for witches. 1830 — *Demonol.* ix. 310 His finger bones were slintered in the pilniewinks. 1865 Lecky *Ration.* I. i. 142 The three principal [tortures]..were the pennywinkis, the boots, and the caschielawis. 1890 *Spectator* 31 May 768 The 'pirliewinkles', a form of thumb-screw ingeniously constructed for the express purpose of crushing all the fingers of one hand.]

Pill-machine, **Pill-nettle**, etc.: see Pill [2] 4.

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Pillorize (pi·lŏrəiz), *v.* [f. Pillory *sb.* + -ize: or a. OF. *pil-*, *pilloriser* (14–16th c. in Godef.), f. *pilori*.] *trans.* To put in the pillory; = Pillory *v.*

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A contrivance for the punishment of offenders, consisting usually of a wooden framework erected on a post or pillar, and formed, like the stocks, of two movable boards which, when brought together at their edges, leave holes through which the head and hands of an offender were thrust, in which state he was exposed to public ridicule, insult, and molestation. In other forms, the culprit was fastened to a stake by a ring round his neck and wrists. (In quot. *a* 1380, the name is applied to the cross.) The Chinese *cangue* is a species of portable pillory.

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þe pullery. *a* 1380 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* lii. 15 Chyld, whi artou not a-schamed On a pillori to ben I-piled? [See also PIN *v.*¹ 1.] 14.. in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 60 þe sayd Burgese sall..ordan a pelory and a thew, lawfull and strang. 1444 *Maldon, Essex Liber A.* lf. 32 b (MS.), If eny baker or brewer be ateynt of fals weght or of fals mesure, he shall be twyes amerced and at the thirde tyme he shall be sette in the pilery. 1511–12 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 1 Upon payn to be sett upon the pillorie or the Cukkyngstole, Man or Woman as the case shall requyre. 1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Pyllary to punysshe men at, *pilory*. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 49 Another prest this yere was sett on the pyllere in Chepe. 1575 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 157 The rog that was set on the pylery. 1628 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. III. 276 Being whipt from the Fleet to Westminster palace, where he stood in the pillory, had one ear nailed and cutt of close to his head and..his nostrils also slit. 1678 MARVELL *Def. J. Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 236 [He] erects another pair of columns..betwixt which Mr. Howe is to look as through a pillary. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3936/3 London, July 31. On the 29th Instant Daniel Foe, alias de Foe, stood in the Pillory before the Royal Exchange in Cornhill. 1778 JOHNSON 18 Apr. in *Boswell*, They should set him in the pillory, that he may be punished in a way that would disgrace him. 1837 *Act* 7 *Will. IV*, & 1 *Vict.* c. 23 (*title*) An Act to abolish the Punishment of the Pillory. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xliii, Then your reward would be the pillory for every coward ..to have his fling at you.

fig. 1838 DISRAELI *Corr. w. Sister* 1 Mar., Standing like a culprit before several hundred individuals sitting. After all, it is a moral pillory. 1876 'OUIDA' *Winter City* iv. 82 What Molière would have fastened for all time in his pillory.

b. *Finger-pillory*: a similar contrivance by which the fingers were held with the first joint bent to a right angle.

1851 *N. & Q.* 25 Oct., Amongst the old-time relics at Littlecote Hall, an ancient Wiltshire mansion, may still be seen a finger-pillory. 1899 W. ANDREWS *Bygone Punishments* 171 Finger pillories or stocks..were probably frequently employed in the old manorial halls of England.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pillory-bird* (cf. GALLOWS-BIRD), *-hole*, *-house*; *pillory-faced*, *-like* adjs.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 698 Tyburne coloppys, and pursekytters, Pylary knyghtes, double tollyng myllers. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 361 Boyes..wolde haue made me Freer Tucke, To preche out of the pylery hole. 1562 *Jack Juggler* (ROXB.) 23 Wine shakin, pilorye peepours, of lice not without a pecke. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 75 Two boords, amid them both a pillery-like hole for the prisoners necke. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. lxxviii. (1674) 230 Danger of being discovered to be a Pillory-bird. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* III. 45 That old pillory faced blood-hound. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 5 Apr. 6/2 They had not, as before the Revolution, the pillory-house to live in.

[*Note.* Numerous forms of this word occur in med.L. (of France): Du Cange has *pilorium*, *pillaurium*, *spilorium* (Bordeaux), *pellerinum*, also *pilaricum*, *pil-*, *pill-*, *pelloricum*, *pellericum* (Aragon), most of which, if not all, appear to be formed on French or other vernacular forms. The forms in *pil-* suggest derivation from L. *pīla*, or its deriv. *pīlāre*, F. *piler*, *pilier*, pillar; but for those in *pill-*, *pell-*, this is phonologically unsuitable. The F. *pilori* is identified through Gascon *espilori* (*Coutumes de Gontaud* xlvii, *a* 1305) with Pr. *espitlori* 'pillory', which some connect with Cat. *espitllera* 'little window, peep-hole', with supposed reference to the hole through which the head was thrust in the pillory.]

Pillory, *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. F. *pilorier* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] *trans.* To set in the pillory; to punish by exposure in the pillory.

?*a* 1600 *Collier of Croydon* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 409, I have been five times pilloried, my coals given to the poor, and my sacks burnt before my face. 1685 EVELYN *Mem.* 16 May, Titus Oates was sentenced to be whipped and pilloried with the utmost severity. 1714 B. MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) I. 8 Tho' some, first pillory'd for cheating, Were hang'd in hemp of their own beating. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 89 The government was able, through their instrumentality, to fine, imprison, pillory and mutilate without restraint. *transf.* 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 15 A..bust of General Jackson, pilloried in a military collar which rose above his ears.

b. *fig.* To expose to public ridicule or abuse.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 18 He has Pillouried himself for't in Print, as long as that Book shall last. 1863 EMERSON *Misc. Papers, Thoreau* Wks. (Bohn) III. 326 He wanted a fallacy to expose, a blunder to pillory.

Hence **Pi·lloried** *ppl. a.*, **Pi·llorying** *vbl. sb.*

1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 167 A worse than Pilloried note of Ingratitude. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 224 Cropping of Ears, Pillorying, Gaoling. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances Back* I. i. 10 The rough handling that usually befel pilloried culprits.

†Pillotes. *Obs.* = *Pill oats*, *pilled oats*: see PILLED *ppl. a.* 1 b: cf. PILCORN.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. E vj, Ther is an other kinde of otes, called pillotes, which growe in Sussex: it hath no husk abydyng vpon it, after that it is threshed, & is lyke otemele.

Pillou, obs. var. PILAU. **Pillour**, var. PELLUBE *Obs.*; obs. f. PILLER. **Pillover**, obs. f. PILLIVER.

Pillow (pi·lō), *sb.* Forms: see below. [OE. *pyle*, *pylu* :– **pulwi* = MDu. *pōluwe* (*puluwe*), *pēluwe* neut., ? fem., Du. *peluw*, *peuluw* fem.; MLG. *pōle*, LG. *pöl* masc.; OHG. *pfuliwi* neut., *pfulwo* masc., MHG. *pfülwe* neut., *pfulwe* masc., Oberd. *pfulbe*, *pfulwe*, Ger. *pfühl* masc., neut. These forms represent a WG. **pulwī(n*, a. L. *pulvīn-us* cushion, which, from the phonology, must have been adopted by the Germani as early as the 2nd or 3rd c.

The normal development in OE. would be nom. **pulwi*, *puli*, *pyle*, gen. **pulwes*, *pylwes*. Form-levelling gave from *pylwes* a new nom. *pylu*, whence ME. *pilwe*, mod. *pillow*; *pyle* was inflected *pyles*, and remained as ME. *pyle*, *pile*, *pele*, mod. dial. *pill*, *peel*. (See Napier in *Mod. Lang. Quarterly* 1897 Nov. 52.)]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 1–6 pyle, 4–5 pile, pule, 9 *dial.* pill.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* v. xi. § 1 Mon..dyde ælces consules setl ane pyle hierre þonne hit ær wæs. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 38 *Cervical*, pyle. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 421 Under his pelewe [*MS. B.* pile; γ. pule; *Caxton* pyle]. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 65 For making of a pyle cloth. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s. v. *Pill*, I never can't zhape way a soft pill.

β. 4 pele, 6 pelle, 8–9 peel.

13.. *S. Eng. Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in Herrig *Archiv* LXXXII. 318/454 Nold he non oþer pele to legge his heued vppon. 1553 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* (1863) IV. 45 Itm. ij stolles, v fannes, xij pelles, ij chesables. 1746 *Exmoor Courtship* 428 (E. D. S.) Darning up of old blonkets, and rearting tha Peels. 1825 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.* 170 Tha..gee me stra vor bed an peel!

γ. 1 pylu, 4–5 pilewe, pilwe, 5 pylwe, pilowe, -ow, (pilwo, pilve, pyliwe, pilou, pilu), 5–6 pylow(e, pyllow(e, pillowe, (pillo(e, pilo, 6–7 pilla), 6– pillow.

a 1100 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* 198/4 *Cerutical*, pylu. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 395 (444) He tornede on his pylwes [*v. rr.* pilwis, pilous] ofte. *Ibid.* v. 224 Saue a pilwe [*v. r.* pilwo] I fynde nought tenbrace. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* iv. 38 He was..slepynge on a pilewe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 760 Vnder his pilwe [*v. rr.* piluwe, pylow]. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 12 To rowne with a pylow me semyd best tryacle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 399/1 Pylwe (*P.* pyllowe), *pulvinar*. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXX. 290 On sich pilus I me set. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 23 A greet pilve and a small pilve. 1482 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 322, v. pillois cum uno bolster. 1500 *Ibid.* III. 74, iij pillowes valent vjd. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Liv, Called plumeceaulx or pylowes of fethers in frenche. 1573 etc. Pillow [see B. 1 b].

δ. 4–5 pelewe, 5 pelouhe, 5–6 pelowe, pelow, pelloe, 6 pellow, pelo.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 254 (MS. Fairf.) Many a pelowe [*v. r.* pilow] and euery bere Of clothe of raynes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 421 Under his pelewe [1432–50 tr. *Higden* pelowe]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12613 Pres it to þe pelow. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 29 Thus may thi man at thi pelouhe appere. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Cl.) 18 Thy lusty pellois. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* iv. 38 A slepe on a pelowe. 1532 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 34 A blankett, a boulster, a pellow. 1536 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 135 A coverlet, pelloe, and tester. *a* 1544 *Lanc. Wills* (1860) II. 152, ij pelo berys. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 14 b, Take a heade pelow.

B. Signification.

1. A support for the head in sleeping or reclining; *spec.* a cushion or case made of linen or the like, stuffed with feathers, down, or other soft material; especially as forming part of a bed.

Also applied to the bamboo or rattan frame, the block of wood with a concave or crescent-shaped top, etc., used by the natives of various countries, and to any object improvised for the same purpose.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xix. 143 Wa ðæm þe willað under ælcne elnbogan lecgean pyle & bolster under ælcne hneccan. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 226 Lege him, nytendum, under his pyle. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 103 Upon a fethrebed alofte He lith with many a pilwe of doun. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 21 She put in a pelowe of fethers a serteyn somme of money. 1480 — *Chron. Eng.* v. (1520) 67/1 They put on his mouth a pilowe and stopped his breth. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. V* 2 b, He caused hym self to bee raised vp with pillowes. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 55 That hath laid Knines vnder his Pillow. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* XXVIII. 18 And Iacob..tooke the stone that hee had put for his pillowes [COVERD. that he had layed vnder his heade] and set it vp for a pillar. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xiii, In that chair the Kings of England were crowned; you see also a stone underneath, and that stone is Jacob's pillow. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Earl of Hertford* 7 Apr., They flung pillows upon the question, and stifled it. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 619 It will be very difficult to get a man from his pillow..if he has nothing to do when he is up. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 318 The limb being supported by pillows in a relaxed position. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 71 Placing my bag for a pillow, he lay down. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 64 Coleridge..slept with the *Observations on Man* under his pillow. 1884 SIR H. JOHNSTON *River Congo* xvi. 432 Many pretty little things are carved in wood:—pillows or headrests are made, much like those used by the ancient Egyptians.

b. Phrase. *To take counsel of*, or *consult with, one's pillow*, etc.: to take a night to consider a matter of importance; to 'sleep upon' it.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 21 You counsel me to take counsel of mi pillow. 1633 *Battle of Lutzen* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 197 [The Polonians] took counsel of the pillow, and..concluded to come to a treaty. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 60 P 1 [He] frequently consulted his Pillow to know how to behave himself on such important Occasions. 1800 *Proc. E. Ind. Ho.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 68/2 They contained surmises and circumstances of such a nature, that he should carry it with him to his pillow.

c. In various figurative uses.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 114 Slowthe makyth þe þe restyng place of þe deuyl, for þou art þe feendys pylwe. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 163 [He] Sung thee asleepe, his Louing Brest, thy Pillow. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 38 That soft pillow of creature-delights on which thou restedst before. 1771 *Junius Lett.* I. (1820) 261 You are the pillow upon which I am determined to rest all my resentments. 1817 WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore* v, As we..smoothed down his lonely pillow. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Apr. 414/2 He took it for granted that nobles and gentlemen who lived about the Court should one day lay their heads upon a bloody pillow.

d. Phrase. *To sew pillows under people's elbows* (etc.): to give a sense of false security.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xiii. 18 Woo to hem that sewen to gidre cusshens vndir eche cubit of hoond, and maken pilewis vnder the heed of eche age, for to take soulis. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *ibid.*, Woe vnto the women that sowe pillowes vnder all arme holes. 1572 in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1732) I. 285 'Tis no time to blanch or sew pillars under mens elbows. 1620 J. KING *Serm.* 24 *Mar.* 45 When I come to reprove sinne, I shall sowe no pillowes. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* I. i, No, Mrs. Joyner, you cannot sew pillows under folks' elbows;..you cannot tickle a trout to take him.

†2. A cushion. *Obs.*

c 1440 [see A. γ]. 1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. I. 42 Item j pyllow of rede whyte and yollowe clothe of sylke wt ymages and birdes. 1522 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 115 To the chyrche of Pakenham a pelow of blew sylke. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 118 Item one litle pillowe which was accustomed to be laid vpon the altare. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 374 A pillowe, or cushin, *pulvinar*.

3. Applied to something padded; a pad.

a. The pad of a saddle; a pillion.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 258 When you haue placed ..both your knees hard and firme vnder each of the fore-Pillowes of the Saddle. 1651 *Miller of Mansf.* 15 With pillows and Pannells.

b. A padded or stuffed support or ground upon which bone-lace is made.

1781 COWPER *Truth* 318 Yon cottager, who weaves at her own door, Pillow and bobbins all her little store. 1864 *Spectator* 1446 The manner of making pillow lace...The 'pillow' is a round or oval board, stuffed so as to form a cushion, and placed upon the knees of the workwoman.

c. *U. S. slang.* A boxing-glove.

1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 443/1 Piled on a little table were four as dirty and badly-stained 'pillows' as I had ever set eyes on.

4. In various technical applications: A block or support resembling a pillow in form or use: *spec.*

a. *Naut.* The block of timber on which the inner end of a bowsprit rests. **b.** The 'truck' or circular piece of wood or metal fixed on the head of a pole or mast. **c.** *Arch.* (See quots.) **d.** A cross-piece of wood which supports the beam of a plough or the bed of a wagon: cf. BOLSTER *sb.* 3 a, e. **e.** *Mech.* A bearing of brass or bronze for the journal of a shaft. **f.** The socket of a pivot (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1446 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 84 It. payd for fellyng of a brasen pelewe for worspryng. 1474–5 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 20 It' in castynge of pelewes for the iij grettyst bellys xis.

a. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 12 The boule spret, the pillow, the sturrop, the spret sayle. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* iii. 16. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (ROXB.) 36/2 The Pillow is that tymber on which the bolt-sprit beares at the coming out of the hull called the pillow of the bolt-sprit. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Couche*, the pillow of a stay, or the piece of wood upon which it rests. **b.** 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 154 Then hoysing him vp to the pillow or top of the tree, they let the rope flee loose, whence downe he falles. **c.** 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 128 The Return [of the Volute] or Pillow betwixt the Abacus and Echinus resembles the side-plaited tresses of Women's haire. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v. *Voluta*, These Voluta's are more especially remarkable in the Ionick Capital, representing a kind of Pillow or Cushion laid between the Abacus and the Echinus. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Volute*, a spiral scroll which forms the principal feature of the capital of the Ionic order...The returns or sides are called *pulvinata* or pillows. **d.** 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxi. 301 Two Rows of Holes, whereby to raise or sink the Beam, by pinning up or down the Pillow..to increase or diminish the Depth of the Furrow. 1764 *Museum Rust.* I. cxiii. 479 A pin..through the fore bed, about one foot behind the upper pillow,..the other through the under pillow. 1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* Gloss. 263 Parts of a Waggon..; Peel, the pillow over the axle. **e.** 1814 R. BUCHANAN *Millwork* (1823) 547 The bearings on which gudgeons and journals rest and revolve, are sometimes termed pillows and frequently brasses.

5. A kind of plain fustian.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 537 The common fustian..is known by the name of pillow. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pillow*,.. a kind of fustian having a four-leaved twill.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pillow-habit*, *-linen*, *-making*, *-rest*; *pillow-nestling* adj.; **pillow-bar**: see quot.; **pillow-block**, a cradle or bearing to hold the boxes or brasses forming the journal-bearing of a shaft or roller; **†pillow-coat**, **-cote** = PILLOW-CASE; **pillow-counsel**: cf. 1 b; **pillow-cup**, a cup or drink taken before going to bed, a 'night-cap'; **pillow-fight**, a fight with pillows (in a bedroom); **pillow-lace**, lace worked on a pillow (sense 3 b); **pillow-pipe**, a pipe smoked before going to bed; **pillow-sham**: see quot. 1879; **pillow-slip**, **-tie** = PILLOW-CASE; **pillow-word** (in Japanese verse): see quot. 1880.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pillow-bar*, the ground or filling of pillow-lace, consisting of irregular threads or groups of threads drawn from one part of the pattern to another. These bars may either be plain or have a minute pearl-edge. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 534 The axle of these wheels is 1¼ inch diameter,..and is in two lengths supported in *pillow-blocks bolted to the lower edge of the bars. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 586 Pillow blocks for mining machinery shafts. 1534 *Inv.* in *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, LXXXIII. lf. 117 b (P.R.O.), A bedstedyll' with a Fetherbed: ..One pillowe with a *pillocote. 1600 in W. F. Shaw *Mem. Eastry* (1870) 226 Forty payer of sheetes..viij payer of pillow coates six payer of pillowes. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 21, I am aferd al the *pillow counsel in Walden is scarc able to counsel to so hard a case. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* xix, To hand round to the company a sleeping-drink or *pillow-cup, of distilled water, mingled with spices. 1904 LLOYD GEORGE in *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Jan. 9/2 It was too much of a *pillow-fight...There was a great show of effort and of striking without very much damage done. 1858

Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Pillow-lace*, lace worked by hand on a small cushion or pillow. 1869 Mrs. Palliser *Lace* vii. (ed. 2) 87 That pillow lace was first made in the Low Countries, we have the evidence of contemporary paintings. 1832 L. Hunt *Ariadne Waking* 8 Her *pillow-nestling cheek. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* III. ii, I sat with him, whilst he smoaked his *pillow pipe, as the phrase is. 1871 Napheys *Prev. & Cure Dis.* II. ii. 429 There should be in every sick-room two *pillow-rests. 1879 Webster Suppl., **Pillow-sham*, a covering, usually of embroidered linen, laid over the pillow of a bed when it is not in use. 1889 *Century Mag.* XXXVII. 786 Pillow-shams..neatly folded out of the way. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), **Pillow-slip*, *Pillow-bear*, the cover or case of a pillow. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 648 The wife will rise..and with pillow-slip in hand will gather the mushrooms that have grown with the night. 1847-78 Halliwell, *Pillowbere*, a pillow-case...Also called a pillow-slip or *pillow-tie. 1877 B. H. Chamberlain in *Trans. Asiat. Soc. Japan* V. 80 A '*Pillow-Word'. 1880 — *Classic. Poetry Japanese* Introd. 5 There are..some usual additions to the means at the Japanese versifier's command. They are three in number, and altogether original, viz., what are styled 'Pillow-words', 'Prefaces', and 'Pivots'. The 'Pillow-words' are meaningless expressions which are prefixed to other words merely for the sake of euphony. Almost every word of note has some 'Pillow-word' on which it may, so to speak, rest its head. 1899 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Apr. 225 The rhymeless metre..is eked out by pillow-words.

Pi·llow, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To rest or place (the head, etc.) on or as on a pillow; to lay down on a pillow. Also *fig.*

1629 Milton *On Nativity* 231 So when the Sun in bed,.. Pillows his chin upon an Orient wave. 1796 Southey *Rudiger* xxii, And Rudiger upon his arm Pillow'd the little child. *c* 1830 E. Irving in *Gd. Words* Jan. (1884) 46/2 Pillowing their hopes upon something else than the sanctification..which the Gospel hath wrought. 1832 R. & J. Landor *Exped. Niger* I. i. 7 He appeared in deep reflection, ..pillowing his head on his hand.

b. Of a thing: To serve as a pillow for.

1801 Southey *Thalaba* IV. xii, Wrapt in his mantle Thalaba reposed, His loose right arm pillowing his easy head. 1819 Byron *Juan* II. cxiv, And her transparent cheek, all pale and warm, Pillow'd his death-like forehead.

c. In *pa. pple.* Laid on, or as on, a pillow.

1794 Coleridge *Lines on Friend who died of Frenzy Fever* 50 'Mid fitful starts I nod, And fain would sleep, though pillowed on a clod! 1818 Mrs. Iliff *Poems Sev. Occas.* (ed. 2) 29 Languor and pain confess thy charm, When pillow'd on thy friendly arm.

2. *intr.* To rest the head on or as on a pillow.

1800 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 890 Like him, I pillow on the cheek, And nestle near the languid eye. *a* 1820 J. R. Drake *Culprit Fay* 55 Thou shalt pillow on my breast While heavenly breathings float around.

3. *trans.* To support or prop *up* with pillows.

1839 Sir J. Paget in *Mem. & Lett.* v. 106 On my arm he came, and breakfasted with me in his sitting-room, blanketted and pillowed. 1850 *Life H. Heugh* xxvii. (1852) 486 He wished to be pillowed-up more.

Hence **Pi·llowed** (-oud) *ppl. a.* (also in *Arch.* [f. Pillow *sb.*] = Cushioned 3); **Pi·llowing** *ppl. a.*

1832 L. Hunt *To T. L. H.* 9 Thy sidelong pillowed meekness. *a* 1851 Moir *Unknown Grave* x, With pillowing daisies for his bed. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* xii, An effort to regain the pillowing arm. 1882 Ogilvie (Annandale), *Pillowed*..2. In *arch.* a term applied to a rounded frieze. Called also *Pulvinated*.

Pillow, -e, obs. variants of Pilau.

Pillow-bere (pi·lo,bīəɹ). *arch.* Forms: first element: see Pillow; second, 4– -beer, 6-8 bear, (6–7 -beare), 6– -ber, -bier, (6 -beier), 5– -bere: see Bear *sb.*[4] (Also 7 **phillaber**, 8 **pillyber**.) [f. Pillow *sb.* + Bear *sb.*[4]] = Pillow-case.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 694 Ne was ther swich another Pardoner For in his male he hadde a pilwe beer, Which þat he seyde, was oure lady veyl. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 131 Pilowe beres off fustian unstuffed iiij. 1503 in *Calr. Doc. rel. Scotl.* (1888) IV. 341 [For the Queen of Scots..] 2 'pilloberes' [of an ell long, at 2s. an ell]. 1519 *Maldon, Essex, Liber B.* lf. 160 (MS.), iiij pillows, iiij pillowbers, ij coverletts. 1558 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) I. 176 Sixteyne pillew beares. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 25 Putte thys into a softe sack or pilow bier. 1564 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 219 A pilleber having Iesus sued vpon ytt. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 81 A crosse crosse (*sic*) clothe, a pillowe beier, were sold the yeare 1560. 1598 Marston *Pygmal.* viii. 125 And makes him wish for such a Pillow-beare [*rime* appear]. 1640 in McDowall *Hist. Dumfries* (1867) 405 Hollond shirts and phillabers..damask table-cloths. 1683 in *Bedfordshire N. & Q.* (1889) II. 236, I giue to my goddaughter a pair of fine pillowbears. 1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 366 Numbers of Pillows, each with its Pillow-bier. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 2 Apr. Let. iii, Take care of.. the pillyber. 1776 Anstey *Election Ball* Wks. (1808) 222 An obstinate bolster Which I think I have seen you attempting, my dear, In vain to cram into a small pillowbeer. 1885 Edna Lyall *In Golden Days* II. x. 211 A pillow-beer—friend of many a weary journey—lay hard by.

Pi·llow-case. The washable case or covering, usually of white linen or cotton cloth, which is drawn over a pillow.

a 1745 Swift *Direct. Servants* viii, When you put a clean pillow-case on your lady's pillow. 1857 Wood *Com. Obj. Sea Shore* 57 The general shape of the egg [of the dog-fish] has been aptly compared to a pillow-case, with strings tied to the corners. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 496 The use of bedding (pillows and pillow-cases).

Pi·llowless, *a.* [See -less.] Without a pillow.

a 1847 Eliza Cook *Song of Beggars* vi, We On our pillowless couch sleep as soundly as he.

Pillowy (pi·loui), *a.* [f. Pillow *sb.* + -y.] Having the quality of, or resembling, a pillow; soft; yielding.

1798 Sotheby tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 181 Soft on the pillowy moss he seats his bride. 1821 Southey *Vis. Judgem.* i. 12 The clouds had gather'd above them High in the middle air, huge, purple, pillowy masses. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 88 Pure from a maiden's couch, from a mother's pillowy bosom.

Pillulary, Pillule: see Pilulary, Pilule.

Pillwort (pi·lwɹt). [f. Pill *sb.*[2] + Wort: so called from its small globular involucres.] Any plant of the cryptogamous genus *Pilularia*, esp. the British species *P. globulifera*.

1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* VI. 156 Pill-wort. Capsules globular, 4-celled, each cell containing two different kinds of bodies. 1864 T. Moore *Brit. Ferns*, etc. 105 The pillwort or pepper-grass..is a small creeping plant with grassy leaves, growing usually in the shallow margins of lakes and pools where it is occasionally overflowed; but sometimes occurring entirely submerged.

Pillyber, Pillycane, Pillyon, obs. forms of Pillow-bere, Pelican, Pillion[2].

† **Pilmall**, obs. (erroneous) var. of Pall-mall.

1672 W. Ramsey *Gentlem. Comp.* IV. 133 Exercises which are used abroad that may befit a Gentleman..are Pilmall, Gauff, these by striking the Ball exercise the whole Man.

Pilo, obs. form of Pillow.

Pilo, piloe, obs. variants of Pilau.

Pilo- (pəi·lo), combining form of L. *pilus* hair, as in **Pilocy·stic** *a.*: see quot.; **Pilo-fa·tty** *a.*, in *pilo-fatty cyst* = pilocystic tumour; **Pilomo·tor** *a.*, applied to those nerves which produce movement of the hairs; **Piloni·dal** *a.* [L. *nīd-us* nest]: see quot.; **Pilo-seba·ceous** *a.*, applied to sebaceous glands that open into hair-follicles.

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pilocystic tumour*, a dermoid cyst, so called because of its often containing hairs. 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 142/2 Teeth are frequently found in *pilo-fatty cysts. 1893 *Athenæum* 18 Feb. 223/2 Observations upon *Pilomotor Nerves. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 86 There are the waves of goose-skin passing over the body due to stimulation of the pilo-motor nerves. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pilonidal sinus*, a sinus occasionally found in the human subject as an abnormality, opening near the tip of the coccyx, and containing hair. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 880 The orifices of the *pilo-sebaceous glands.

Pilocarpine (pəilokā·ɹpəin). *Chem.* [f. mod. L. *Pilocarpus*, generic name in Bot. (f. Gr. πῖλος wool, felt + καρπ-ός fruit) + -ine[5].] A white crystalline or amorphous alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2$, obtained from the leaves of Jaborandi, *Pilocarpus pinnatifolius* (or other species), used in pharmacy. So **Piloca·rpene**, a volatile oil, and **Piloca·rpidine**, an alkaloid, from the same source.

1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 517 Pilocarpin is superior to jaborandi in the certainty of its action. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VIII. 201 According to Hardy the oil consists of a hydrocarbon, *pilocarpene*. 1881 Watts *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. s.v. *Jaborandi*. 1887 *Athenæum* 8 Oct. 473/2 The synthetical pilocarpidine thus obtained..is converted into pilocarpine. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Pilocarpus*, The leaflets contain a volatile oil, and the alkaloids, pilocarpine, jaborine, pilocarpidine, and jaboridine.

† **Pi·lole.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Pill *sb.*[2] + *-ole*, dim. suff. Cf. F. *pilule*, It. *pillola*.] A small ball, a pill.

14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 25 Mele it well and mak ther of small piloles.

Pilolite (pəi·loləit). *Min.* [f. Gr. πῖλος felt + -lite.] A name under which Heddle has included much of the Mountain-leather and Mountain-cork formerly referred to asbestos.

1878 M. F. Hedole in *Min. Mag.* II. 206.

‖ **Pilori** (pilō·ri). [Abbreviation of the specific name.] More fully *pilori-rat*, the Cuban hutia-conga, *Capromys pilorides*.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. VI. i. 454 The Pilori is a native of the West India Islands: and has a short tail, as thick at one end as the other. 1836 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIV. 133/1 One of the largest and most destructive rats..is the *pilori*, or musk-rat of the Antilles (*Mus pilorides*).

Pilory, obs. form of Pillory.

Pilose (pəi·lōus), *a.* [ad. L. *pilōs-us* hairy, f. *pilus* hair.] Covered with hair, esp. with soft flexible hair; hairy; pilous.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Pilose Leaf*, one whose surface is furnished with hairs so large and long, as to be distinguishable by the eye separately. 1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 150 Pilose antennæ. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxx. 175 Of the pilose larvæ some..have a few scattered hairs. 1877 Coues & Allen *N. Amer. Rod.* 865 The soles..in some specimens densely pilose, and in others nearly naked.

b. *Comb.* **pilose-hispid** *a.*, rough with hairs; **pilose-setaceous** *a.*, having pilose setæ.

1847 W. E. Steele *Field Bot.* 129 *Echium violaceum*. Stem erect, branched, diffuse, pilose-hispid. *Ibid.* 13 *Centauridæ*...Pappus..; second row longest, pilose-setaceous.

‖ **Pilose·lla.** *Obs.* [mod. or med.L., dim. of *pilōsa*, fem. of *pilōsus* hairy.] A name given by the herbalists to two Composite plants with pilose or woolly leaves, viz. Great Pilosella, the Mouse-ear Hawkweed, *Hieracium Pilosella*, and Small Pilosella, *Gnaphalium dioicum*.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lx. 87 The great is now called in Latine *Pilosella maior*: in English also Great Pilosella. 1640 Bp. Hall *Chr. Moder.* II. xvi. 170 It is not for Christians to be like unto Thistles, or Teazels, which a man cannot touch without pricking his fingers; but rather to Pitosella [*sic*], or Mouse-eare,..which is soft and silken.

Pilosity (pəilo·sĭti). [f. L. type **pilōsitās*, f. *pilōsus* hairy, Pilose: see -ity.] The quality or state of being pilose; hairiness.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 7 That pilositie is incident to orifices of moisture. 1626 — *Sylva* § 680 Beasts are more Hairie than Men;..And the Plumage of Birds exceedeth the Pilositie of Beasts. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 466, I allude to the pilosity of chin. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* II. II. xx. 378 *note*, Observations were .. made on the pilosity of 2129 black and coloured soldiers, whilst they were bathing.

Pilo·so-, used as combining form of L. *pilōsus* hairy, Pilose, as in **Piloso-fi·mbriate** *a.*, fringed with soft hairs; **Piloso-hi·spid** *a.*, having somewhat stiff hairs.

1806 Galpine *Brit. Bot.* 17 Viola. L[eaves] cordate, piloso-hispid. 1887 W. Phillips *Brit. Discomycetes* 252 *Lachnella acutipila*...Margin piloso-fimbriate.

Pilot (pəi·lət), *sb.* Also 6 **pilotte, pylotte, -lett, -late**, 6–7 **pilote, pylot**(e, 6-8 **pilate**, 7 **pilat**. [a. early mod.F. *pillotte* (1529 in Hatz.-Darm.), *pillot, pilot* (1530), mod.F. *pilote*, ad. It. *pilota, -to* (so Sp., Pg. *piloto*, med.L. *pilōtus*, 1486 in Rymer XII. 300), supposed to be altered, perh. by popular etymology, from It. *pedota* (Florio), *pedotta* (Du Cange), in OF. *pedot* (*Geste des Chiprois* *c* 1500). Cf. It. *pedoto, pedotto* rudder, steersman, beacon. (Brensing (*Niederdeutsches Jahrb.* V.) suggests ad. late Gr. **πηδώτης* steersman, f. πηδόν an oar, in pl. rudder.)

Du. *piloot*, in 16–17th c. *pijlloot* (Kilian), *pijloot* (Hexham), mod.Ger. *pilot*, are from Fr.]

1. One who steers or directs the course of a ship; a steersman, helmsman; *spec.* a person duly qualified to steer ships into and out of a harbour, or wherever the navigation requires local knowledge.

1530 Palsgr. 254/1 Pylotte that governeth a shippe, *pilot*. 1549 Thomas *Hist. Italie* 74 When any shippe cometh in, she taketh fyist pilottes to sounde the waie. *a* 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvi. 3 Quhat pylett takis my schip in chairge. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 4 His pilote was not expert in that nauigation. 1581 W. Stafford *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 26 What Ship can bee longe safe from wracke, where euery man will take vpon him to bee a Pylate? 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* I. 1 King Henry the eight..made him [S. Cabot] grand Pilate of England. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. xxvii. (1650) 44 Ther are Pylots, that in small Shallops, are ready to steer all ships that passe. *a* 1694 Tillotson *Serm.* lii. (1742) IV. 490 An experienced pilate and seaman. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. i. 8, I was like a ship without a pilot, that could only run before the wind. 1847 James *Convict* ii, A large shaggy great coat commonly at that time used by pilots.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* One who or that which serves as a guide through some unknown place or through a dangerous or difficult course of affairs; a guide; a leader in the hunting-field.

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 279 Desire my Pilot is, Beautie my prise. 1653 A. Wilson *Jas. I* 161 The Pilots of the Commonwealth had an eye to the dangers that lay in the way. 1800–24 Campbell *To Sir F. Burdett* i, For forty years the pilot of reform! 1802 G. Canning *Song* in *Lyra Elegant.* (1867) No. 199 Here's to the pilot [i.e. Pitt] that weather'd the storm! 1883 Mrs. Kennard *Right Sort* ix, To take compassion upon an unprotected female, and constitute himself her pilot for a few days. 1887 Miss Braddon *Like & Unlike* xi, He was my pilot through some of our best runs.

c. Short for *pilot boat, car, engine.*

1896 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 4/3 It was..ten minutes past one when Mr. Lawson, in his pilot, came in, having repaired on the way. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Sept. 3/1 Uncertainty..as to whether the pilot was going through with the train or intending to pass to the siding.

2. = *pilot-cloth* (see sense 6).

1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* iii. 110 Each buyer is invited..to look at some 'olives', or 'browns', or 'pilots'. 1887 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 2/6 Heavy tweeds, unions, meltons, pilots, and other cheap fabrics.

3. = Cow-catcher. *U.S.*

1864 Webster, *Pilot*...3. The cow-catcher of a locomotive. (*U.S.*) 1883 E. Ingersoll in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 198/2 There is no cab,..no pilot, head-light, or any other appurtenances of an ordinary locomotive. 1891 C. Roberts *Adrift Amer.* 247 Most English people know the wedge-shaped pilot in front of the American engine well enough by repute to recognise it.

4. a. The copperhead = *pilot-snake* (*c*). b. = Pilot-fish 1. c. The black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*.

1782 Crevecœur *Lett.* 236 The most dangerous one is the pilot, or copperhead:..it bears the first name because it always precedes the rattle-snake; that is, quits its state of torpidity in the spring a week before the other. 1835 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XII. 185 *note*, The pilot swims constantly in front of the shark...When the sea-angel neared the ship, the pilot swam close to the snout, or near one of the breast fins of the animal. 1888 G. Trumbull *Names & Portr. Birds* 192 On the coast of Virginia..the name of Pilot has been given, as it is always seen leading the large flights of birds which the rising tides drive from the shoals and oyster rocks.

5. An instrument for correcting the error of a compass. 1892 in Webster.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, Of or pertaining to a pilot or pilots, as *pilot-brig, -coble, -craft, -cutter, -ground, -launch, -schooner, -sloop, -tower, -vessel*; that acts as a pilot or in any way as a guide, as *pilot-balloon, -engine, -star, -train, -tunnel, -wheel*; **pilot-bread, pilot-cloth**: see quots.; **pilot-coat** =

Pea-jacket; **pilot-flag** = *pilot-jack*; **pilot-flame** = *pilot-light*; **pilot-frame**, a low truck supporting the fore-part of a locomotive engine: = Bogie 2; **pilot-house**, an enclosed place on the deck of a ship, sheltering the steering-gear and the helmsman; the wheel-house; **pilot-jack**: see quots.; **pilot-jacket** = Pea-jacket; **pilot-light**, a minute gas-light kept burning beside a large burner, so as automatically to light the latter when the flow through it is turned on; †**pilot-major**, a chief pilot; also, an honorary title conferred on distinguished discoverers and sailors; **pilot's anchor**: see quot.; **pilot-snake**, (*a*) a large N. American snake, *Coluber obsoletus*; (*b*) the pine-snake, *Pituophis melanoleucus*; (*c*) the copperhead; **pilot-water** (also **pilot's water**), a piece of water in which the service of a pilot is obligatory; **pilot-weed**, the compass-plant, *Silphium laciniatum*; **pilot-whale**, the round-headed porpoise or ca'ing whale. Also Pilot-bird, -boat, -fish.

1846 Mrs. Gore *Sk. Eng. Char.* (1852) 155 To..send up.. such a *pilot-balloon as might fore-arm and forewarn his patron of the object of their mission. 1858 Simmonns *Dict. Trade*, *Pilot-balloon*, a small balloon sent up to try the wind. *Ibid.*, **Pilot-bread*, a name in the West Indies for hard or ship biscuit. 1868 Lossing *Hudson* 28 A sufficient stock of Boston crackers, pilot-bread, or common loaf bread. 1844 J. Tomlin *Mission. Jrnls.* 368 We met with another *pilot brig going up to Calcutta. 1851 H. Melville *Whale* xvi. 78 Rolled up in blue *pilot-cloth. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Pilot-cloth*, an indigo blue woollen cloth, used for great coats, and for the clothing of mariners and others. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Pilot cutter*, a very handy sharp built sea-boat used by pilots. 1838 *Chr. in Ann. Reg.* 40/1 His engine came into collision with another *pilot engine. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Pilot-light*..called also *pilot-flame. 1843 J. Weale *Ensamples Railway Making* p. xx, Engines having..what is termed a truck or *pilot frame. 1854 J. L. Stephens *Centr. Amer.* I Avoiding altogether the regular *pilot-ground, at midnight [we] reached St. George's Bay. 1883 *American* VI. 40 A seaman might rise from the forward deck to the *pilot-house and the master's quarters. 1900 *Everybody's Mag.* III. 529 The pilot-house, a wrought-iron structure situated well forward near the bow, and projecting 4 ft. above the deck. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Pilot-jack*. 1894 C. N. Robinson *Brit. Fleet* 96 When surrounded by a white border it [the 'jack']..is a signal for a pilot, and..it is known as a 'Pilot jack'. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xxxviii, The..men..had lain down in their gregos and *pilot-jackets. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pilot-light. *Mod.* The gas lamps in the streets of Oxford are now furnished with incandescent burners and pilot-lights. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xi. 155 Cape de Vert, from whence the *Pilote maior returned to Peru. 1820 W. Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 72 Richard Chancellor, pilot-major of the fleet. 1894 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 6/1 Vespucci..was finally appointed Pilot-Major to the King of Spain. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Pilot's anchor*, a kedge used for dropping a vessel in a stream or tide-way. 1896 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 5/7 The *pilot-sloop, with half a dozen Exmouth pilots, put off to assist the vessel and get her off. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pilot-snake*, a harmless snake of the United States, *Coluber obsoletus*. 1890 *Century Mag.* Aug. 615/2, I killed two large snakes called the 'pilot-snake', from the fact that they are generally found in the vicinity of rattlesnakes. 1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. 156 High in air..Shone the bright lamp, the *pilot star of Love. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 1155 Enid, the pilot star of my lone life, Enid, my early and my only love. 1900 *Daily News* 19 May 2/1 The shelling of the armoured *pilot-train on its return journey. 1825 *Act 6 Geo. IV*, c. 125 § 3 An Apprenticeship of Five Years to some *Pilot Vessel. 1788 *Chambers' Cycl.* (ed. Rees) s. v. *Pilot*, A pilot, when conducting one of his majesty's ships in *pilot-water, shall have the sole charge and command of the ship. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pilot's Fairway*, or *Pilot's Water*, a channel wherein, according to usage, a pilot must be employed. 1885 *Girl's Own Paper* Jan. 171/1 The compass plant—variously known, also, as the *pilot weed, polar plant, and turpentine weed—is a vigorous perennial. 1867 *Athenæum* 21 Sept. 373/1 The *pilot whale, *Globiocephalus Svinevaly.*

Hence **Pi·lotess**, a female pilot; **Pi·lotless** *a.*, without a pilot.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 108 Our fair pilotess has not suffered shipwreck. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 168 Though Rudder-lesse, not Pilot-lesse this Boat. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 441/2 The pilotless narrows which lead to Fiddler's Green, where all good sailors go.

Pi·lot, *v.* [f. Pilot *sb.*, or a. F. *pilote-r* (1530 in Palsgr.); cf. *pilotier* 'to play the Pilot' (Cotgr.).]

1. *trans.* To conduct as a pilot; to direct the course of (a vessel) through difficult or dangerous waters; to steer, guide.

1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 152 One Chetworth.. pilotted in the French privateers that burnt the lord Widdringtons house 2 years since. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Pilot*, Pilots..having done their parts in piloting the vessel, return to shoar where they reside. 1805 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VI. 471 [He] very cheerfully offered his services to pilot the Fleet. 1879 H. George *Progr. & Pov.* v. ii. 256 He..can pilot himself by the sun or the stars.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To guide or conduct through unknown, intricate, or dangerous paths or places, or through a difficult course of affairs; to conduct as a 'pilot' in the hunting-field.

1649 J. Eliot in *Early Rec. Lancaster, Mass.* (1884) 16, I therefore hired a..man of Nashaway..to mark trees so that he may Pilot me thither in the spring. 1761 Wesley *Jrnl.* 18 Apr., He piloted us over the next mountain. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxi, The big footman..piloted them in perfect safety to the street-door. 1877 Tennyson *Harold* I. i. 148 Go—the Saints Pilot and prosper all thy wandering out And homeward. 1881 Mrs. Power O'Donoghue *Ladies on Horseback* III. vi. 94 Any man who will not take this trouble is unfit to pilot a lady.

3. To act as pilot on (a course or way), in or over (an extent of water, etc.).

1725 Pope *Odyss.* IV. 880 Mentor, Captain of the lordly crew, Safe from the secret rock and adverse storm Pilots the course. 1846 *Mech. Mag.* July 20 [They] piloted the way with the Number 1 engine of the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company. 1871 Browning *Hervé Riel* vi, Morn and eve, night and day, Have I piloted your bay.

Hence **Pi·loting** *vbl. sb.*

1716 B. Church *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 126 By their Piloting, he soon came..to the top of the great Tree which the Enemy had fallen a-cross the River. 1766 J. S. Speer (*title*) The West India Pilot, containing Piloting Directions for Port Royal Harbour in Jamaica. 1891 S. Mostyn *Curatica* 148 Never mind, I'll do the piloting. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* May 655/2 Piloting, that is the placing of two engines ..at the head of a train, is common upon almost all our lines.

Pilotage (pəi·lətéd͡ʒ). [a. F. *pilotage* (1540 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *piloter*: see prec. and -age.]

1. The action or practice of piloting; the function or office of a pilot; pilotship.

Compulsory pilotage, compulsory employment of a pilot within certain limits, according to local law.

a 1618 Raleigh *Apol.* 55 Otherwise we must for ever abandon the Indies, and loose all our knowledge, and our Pylotage of that part of the world. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* III. x. 325 At the other end of this Iland [Innisherkan] (with good pilotage) a ship of two hundred Tunne by day may safely come in. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pilotage* or *Pilotism*, the office or art of a Pilot. 1786–7 Bonnycastle *Astron.* I. 14 They have paid the utmost attention to pilotage. 1819 Scott *Leg. Montrose* xiv, I shall never save the ship by my own pilotage. 1868 *Morn. Star* 28 Mar., Mr. Candlish did good service .. by proposing the abolition of compulsory pilotage.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (cf. Pilot *v.* 2).

1726 S. Sewall *Diary* 16 May, By the pilotage of the Lt. Governour's Servant .. Went the way by Mr. Prescott's Meetinghouse. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* vi, He left the room under the pilotage of Mrs. Chick. 1887 Sir R. H. Roberts *In the Shires* II. 22 A chosen lot..look to him for pilotage through the line of gates.

2. The cost or charge for piloting; pilotage dues.

1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 141 The Merchant likewise doth couenant to pay Pilotage, if a Pilot be vsed to bring the ship into the harbor. 1825 *Act 6 Geo. IV*, c. 125 § 38 Every Pilot so taken to Sea..shall, over and above his pilotage, have and receive Ten Shillings and Sixpence *per Diem*. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xxviii, I've got all my pilotage too, so I'm a rich man.

3. An association, authority, or establishment for supervising a body of pilots.

1881 *Times* 17 Jan. 12/4 If frost persists and ice increases, the pilotage will probably refuse pilots to sailing vessels, unless they are assisted by tugs.

4. *attrib.*, as *pilotage certificate*, *dues*, *signal*, etc.

1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 230 Many Swedish officers of the pilotage establishment declared .. in favour of this opinion. 1873 in Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iii. (1875) 68 The International Code Pilotage Signal indicated by P. T. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Apr. 7/2 At the time of the accident the ship was in pilotage waters.

Pilotaxitic (pəi lo,tæksi·tik), *a. Min.* [As if f. **pilotaxite* (f. Gr. *πίλο-ς* felt + *τάξις* arrangement + -ite) + -ic.] (See quot.)

1888 F. H. Hatch in Teall *Brit. Petrogr.* Gloss., *Pilotaxitic*, the name given by Rosenbusch..to a holocrystalline structure especially characteristic of certain porphyrites and basalts. The groundmass of these rocks consists essentially of slender laths and microlites of felspar in felted aggregation, and often presents fluxion phenomena.

Pi·lot-bird. [f. Pilot *sb.* + Bird.] A name applied to various birds: †a. A sea-bird of the W. Indies (*obs.*); b. An Australian bird, *Pycnoptilus floccosus*; c. ? An albatross (quot. 1888).

1678 Phillips (ed. 4), The *Pilot Bird*, a certain Bird about the Caribe Islands, which gives notice to Ships that sail that way, when they come near any of those Islands. [Hence in Bailey, Crabbe *Technol. Dict.*, and later Dicts.] 1888 R. L. Stevenson *Diary* in G. Balfour *Life* (1901) II. 43 Some attendant pilot birds, silent, brown-suited, quakerish fellows, infinitely graceful on the wing. 1893 *Argus* (Melbourne) 25 Mar. 4/6 (Morris) Here, close together, are eggs of the lyre-bird and the pilot-bird—the last very rare, and only found quite lately in the Dandenong Ranges. 1903 North (of Sydney, N. S. W.) *Let. to Prof. A. Newton*, Relative to the name of 'Pilot-bird' for *Pycnoptilus floccosus*, this species has been so labelled in the National Museum, Melbourne, for the past twenty-five years. The name is probably derived from its loud and distinct notes quite unlike those of any other species.

Pi·lot-boat. A boat in which pilots cruise off shore in order to meet incoming vessels.

1588 T. Hickock tr. *Frederick's Voy.* 14 Like to our little pilot boats. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4632/3 He came not to Anchor, only spoke with a Pilot-Boat. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* II, A..note sent on shore by a pilot-boat.

Pilotee (pəilətē·). [f. Pilot *v.* + -ee.] A person who is piloted, e. g. in the hunting-field.

1883 Mrs. Kennard *Right Sort* ix, The pilotee can always see what he [the 'pilot'] is doing, how hard he rides, how well he goes.

†**Pilotee·r.** *Obs.* [f. Pilot *v.* + -eer.] One who pilots (a ship); a pilot or steersman.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) III. 8 As to the Pole the lilly bends In a sea-compas .. Wherby the wandring piloteer His cours in gloomy nights doth steer.

Pi·lot-fish. [f. Pilot *sb.* + Fish *sb.*]

1. A small carangoid fish of warm seas, *Naucrates ductor*, reputed to act as a pilot or guide to the shark; it is of a silvery blue colour, with dark vertical bars upon the back.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 5 Sharkes..are alwayes directed by a little specled fish, called a pilot fish, by guiding their Monster-masters to a prey. 1712 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 27 Pilot-Fishes, which the Shark, tho' never so hungry, does not devour. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xii, When you meet the pilot-fish, the shark arn't far off, you know. 1835 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XII. 185/1 *Naucrates ductor*, the famous pilot-fish of navigators.., so named from its habit of keeping company with ships at sea, and frequently swimming beneath their bows.

2. Applied to other fishes: a. A general term for the *Carangidæ*, as the amber-fish (*Seriola dorsalis*), or the rudder-fish (*Seriola zonata*); b. The remora or sucking-fish (*Echeneis*); c. The round-fish (*Coregonus quadrilateralis*).

1792 Mar. Riddell *Voy. Madeira* 69 The pilot or rudder fish. [1835 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XII. 186/1 The name of *pilot* has been bestowed on various other fishes, and the genus Naucrates itself contains several species.]

Pilotism (pəi·lətiz'm). [f. Pilot *sb.* + -ism.] The practice of a pilot; pilotage.

1611 Cotgr., *Pilotage*, Pilotisme; th'office, or Art of a Pilot. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 24/1 Petrus de Medina..and Johannes Aurigarius..chief Writers in the Art of Pilotism. 1776 S. J. Pratt *Pupil of Pleas.* II. 32, I am between a Scylla and a Charybdis, and uncommonly skilful must be my pilotism, or I must split upon the rocks.

Pi·lotry. *rare.* [f. Pilot *sb.* + -ry.] = Pilotage.

1744 Harris *Three Treat.* Notes (1765) 278 As a Ship is the End of Ship-building, or Navigating the End of Pilotry. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 318 Under such skilful pilotry did I pass days and nights in the prosecution of my one great purpose.

Pi·lotship. *rare.* [f. Pilot *sb.* + -ship.] The discharge of the office or function of a pilot.

1664 in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 705 The pylott-ship..bringing up and carrying down, and in and out, of all such ships. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2814/3 They committed the Pilotship to the 5 Dutch Men. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charact.* (1737) III. 158 Whither bound? On what business? Under whose pilotship, government, or protection?

†**Pilo·tte**, obs. form of Pellet *sb.*[1]

14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 92 Mak it in pilottes as gret as plomes.

†**Pilotty, piloty.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *pilotis*, f. *piloter* to drive piles, f. *pilot* a pile, augm. of *pile* pile.] A foundation of piles driven into the sea, upon which a building is erected.

1688 Burnet *Lett.* (1708) 129 To see so vast a City [Venice] situated thus in the Sea..the Pilotty supplying the want of Earth to build on. *Ibid.* 299 Unless the Foundation go very Deep, or that it be laid upon Piloty.

Pilou, Pilour(e, obs. ff. Pillow, Piller.

Pilous (pəi·ləs), *a.* [ad. L. *pilōsus* hairy (in F. *pileux*): see -ous, and cf. Pilose.] Characterized by or abounding in hair; of the nature or consisting of hair; hairy, pilose, pileous.

1658 J. Robinson *Endoxa*, etc. 124 The excrements of voracious doggs, which is seen to be very pilous. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The eares are..pilous in the rat. 1776 J. Lee *Introa. Bot.* Explan. Terms 385 *Pilosum*, pilous, covered with long Hairs that appear distinctly. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 380/1 No pilous system.. exists in any of the Gasteropods. 1842 Montagu in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 33 It is covered with a rough pilous epidermis. 1874 Coues *Birds N. W.* 291 The face lacking the crimson velvety pilous area.

Pilow(e, obs. form of Pillow.

†**Pilpate.** *Obs. rare.* Also **pyl-**. Short for *pilled pate* tonsured head, i. e. priest (with allusion to *prelate*): see Pilled 2.

1530 Tindale *Pract. Prelates* I vij, If it had bene as greatlye vnto the profyte of the pope and his pilpates, I wold saye prelates, as it were to the honoure of god. 1560 Becon *New Catech.* Wks. (1564) 496 These smeared Pylpates, I would saye, Prelates, first of all accused hym.

Pi·lpulist. *Rabbinism.* [f. Heb. *pilpul* (f. פלפל *pilpēl* to debate hotly, referred by some to *pilpel* pepper) + -ist.] A subtle or keen disputant, esp. in rabbinical argumentation. Hence **Pilpuli·stic** *a.*

1859 P. Beaton *Jews in East* II. iii. 93 There is not among them a talmudist or pilpulist of any reputation. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 90 To exercise the understanding in pilpulistic tournaments. 1898 Zangwill *Dreamers Ghetto* 237 We passed by the village Beth-Hamidrash, whence loud sounds of 'pilpulistic' (wire-drawn) argument issued.

†**Pi·lsenite.** *Min. Obs.* [a. Ger. *pilsenit* (Kenngott, 1853), f. Deutsch-Pilsen, Hungary, where found.] An obsolete synonym of Weibrlite.

1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) Index.

†**Pilser.** *Obs. rare*—°. (See quots.)

1736 Ainsworth, A pilser, *musca luminibus advolitans.* 1755 Johnson, *Pilser*, the moth or fly that runs into a candle flame. *Ainsworth.* [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

†**Pilt, pult,** *v. Obs.* Forms: α. 2–4 pulte(n; β. 2–5 pilte(n, 3–4 pylte; γ. 4–5 pelte. *Pa. t.* α. 3–4 pulte, 4–5 pult; β. 3–4 pylte, pilte, 5 pylt; γ. 4–5 pelt(e. *Pa. pple.* α. 2–3 i-, y-pult, 3–4 pult; β. 3–5 pilt, 4 pylt, 4–5 pylte; γ. 5 pelt. [ME. *piilten, pylten, pilten*, repr. an unrecorded OE. **pyltan*.

App. ad. L. *pultare* to beat, strike, knock; cf. OE. *tyrnan*, ad. L. *tornare*. No examples of *pult, pylt, pilt*, in sense 1 or 2, are known after 1400, nor of sense 3 after *c* 1430 (when *pult* in this sense was generally succeeded by *put*). Instances of *pelt* occur somewhat later in a Northern text; but it is doubtful whether this is the mod. Eng. verb Pelt.]

1. *trans.* To thrust, push; to thrust away or out.

a. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Heo weren ipult ut of paradise. *c* 1275 LAY. 7527 Nemnius pulte vp [*c* 1205 hæf vp] his scelde. *Ibid.* 10839 Bruttes þane hroc Galli cleopede, For þat Liuius Gallus was þar on i-pult þus. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 56/73 Huy harleden him wel faste, And smiten and pulten here and þere. *Ibid.* 328/189 Darstþov þine moder pulte? 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) App. EE. 22 Hit was þe spere..þat was ypult to his herte. *c* 1305 *St. Andrew* 72 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 100 In to þe vrþe hi pulte faste þe tuei endes of þe Rode. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 207 Out of his heritage he is pult For synne and for his owne gult. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VIII. 96 A pyke is on þat potente to pulte [*v. rr.* pelte, pilte, putte; *A.* punge, *C.* pulte, putte] adown þe wikked. *a* 1380 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* lii. 92 Mi mouþ I pulte, my sweore I streiȝt To cusse his feet. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 774 [He] pulte is bowels in ageyn.

β. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 þe neddre..hire oðer eare pilteð hire tail þer inne. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1296 Ho-so curseþ wiþoutyn gylt Hyt shal on hys hede be pylt. ?*c* 1370 *Robt. Cicyle* § 89 And so hath he done for my gylte: Now am y of my lande pylte.

γ. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4086 Þat heued þai han on a spere y-seit:..Mani on pelt her finger þer-to. *a* 1400 *Octavian* 595 The lyonesse..on the schyp sche gan to clym..The schypmen..ofte her pelte ynto the see. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 234 Yit wold I gif of my gold yond tratoure to pelt [*rimes* swelt, belt, felt] ffor euer.

b. *fig.* To impel, drive, force.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 871 Mid mine songe ich hine pulte þat he groni for his gulte.

2. To put forcibly. *Pilt out*, to put or take out by force.

a. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7713 Wo so..slou hert oþer hind. Me ssolde pulte [*v. r.* putte] out boþe is eye & makye him pur blind. 13.. *Verses for Palm Sunday* xxii. in *Rel. Ant.* II. 244 To dethe a wolde hym pulte.

β. a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 56 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 14 Fort godis sone in rode was pilt. *a* 1300 *Ten Commandm.* 12 *Ibid.* 16 Whan ȝe swerið gret oþis in rode þou piltist him apan. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4219 Neuer-more for no man mowe [þei] be deliuered, ne pult out [of] prison. *Ibid.* 4593 He bar doun vs alle, & pult vs in prison.

γ. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4550 þe paynyms to dede war pelt..whils þai [cristen men] dede dyntes delt.

3. To put, place, set; to apply. *Pilt out*, to put forth, publish, exhibit, display.

a. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9550 So þat it was uorþ ipult þat þe king and heo So sihbe were þat hii ne miȝte leng to gadere heo. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1316 He nele bileve nevere mo, Bote ȝe pulte ȝoure hond therto to hringe ous out of wo. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. I. 125 Ac lucifer lowest lith of hem alle; For pryde þat he pult [*v. rr.* pelt, putte, put, puttede] out.

β. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2214 Do breðere seckes haøen he filt, And in euerile ðe siluer pilt. *a* 1300 *Fall & Passion* 29 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 13 Womman mai turne man-is wille whare ȝho wol pilt hir to. *c* 1325 *Lai le Freine* 136 With a lace of silke therin pilt. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 894 Sitthen in gode office þe kyng hath alle them pilt. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 21 Take þin þombe & pylt þer-on, & ȝif it cleuey, let it boyle.

γ. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1520 His mouþe opened þai And pelt treacle in þat man.

4. *intr.* To thrust oneself, push; to impinge with force; *pulten azean*, to rebound.

a. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 366 Hwar se muchel dunt is, hit pulteð up azean o þeo þet þer neih stondeð. Sikerliche, hwose is neih him þet ikepte þe heuie duntes, hit wule pulten [*v. r.* butten, bulen] on him.

β, γ. a 1300 *K. Horn* (Harl.) 1433 Ffykenild azeyn hire pylte [*Laud* 1415 pulte, *Camb.* 1470 pelte] mid his suerdes hylte.

Hence †**Pilting, pulting** *vbl. sb.*, pushing, thrusting, impact.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 366 Þe pultunge is ful liht to þolien uor his loue þet underueng so heuie duntes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4313 Þer was pultinge & ssouinge & stroc monyon.

†**Pilt, pult,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] A thrust; a push.

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 3466 Damme, for-ȝene me þis gilt, I ne ȝaf þe noþer dent ne pilt! *a* 1350 *Childh. Jesus* 422 He ful a doun ded for is gult, Ne hadde he noþur dunt ne pult.

Piltock (pi·ltək). *dial.* Also 9 **piltack, -tik.** [Of unascertained etymology; app. a diminutive.] The name in Shetland, Orkney, and Caithness of the coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius*, in its second year.

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* V. 190 Piltocks, sillocks, haddocks, mackarels, and flounders, are got immediately upon the shore. 1822 HIBBERT *Descr. Shetl. Isl.* 119 About the month of May ensuing, they are found to have grown from 8 to 15 inches, acquiring during this period of their growth the name of Piltocks. 1883 J. SANDS in *Standard* 12 Oct. 6/5 A boat that was fishing for piltocks, or saithe.

attrib. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 211 Blue-eyed fishermen with their circular piltock nets over their shoulders.

Pilu, obs. form of PILLOW.

Pilular (pi·liŭlăr), *a.* [f. L. type **pilulār-is*, f. *pilula* PILL *sb.*2: see -AR.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a pill; of the nature of a pill or pills.

1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 48 This preparation .. may be exhibited in a pilular form. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 16 Pilular productions of the pestle. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 231/1 Evaporate the alcoholic tincture to a pilular consistence.

†**Pi·lulary,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *pilulārius*, f. *pilula* PILL *sb.*2: see -ARY 1. Cf. F. *pilulaire.*] Applied to a beetle which rolls up dung into small balls: cf. *dung-beetle* (DUNG *sb.* 5 c).

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The pilularie beetle and spanish flies. 1765 *Universal Mag.* XXXVII. 130/1 The worm that is transformed into the pillulary and stercorary beetle.

Pilule (pi·liul). Also 6–9 pillule. [a. F. *pilule*, ad. L. *pilula*: see PILL *sb.*2] A pill; a small pill.

1543 TRAHERON tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.* xv. 25 b/2 The dose or geuynge of these pillules is [etc.] according to ye strength of ye patient. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Pilules*, pillules, or as we call them pilles. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Dec. 3/1 The Bible..is apt to pall when served up, as Mr. Ruskin says, in pilules.

Hence **Pi·lulist,** a dealer in pills.

1807 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 66 Is he refreshed by immediate fees like the accomplished pillulist?

Piluli·ferous, *a.* [f. L. *pilula* PILL *sb.*2 + -FEROUS.] Pill-bearing, bearing globular bodies.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Piluliferous*, bearing or producing round berries or fruit like pills. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Urtica piluliferа* is so named because of its fruits, which, by their union, form a globulous mass: piluliferous.

Pilulous (pi·liŭləs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Resembling a pill; pill-like in size, minute.

1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* ii, Has any one ever pinched into its pilulous smallness the cobweb of pre-matrimonial acquaintanceship? 1905 *Athenæum* 1 July 7/2 Literature is made to descend on them in a gracious rain of pilulous duodecimos.

Pilve, pilwe, pilwo, obs. forms of PILLOW.

†**Pi·lwater.** *Obs. rare.* The Manx shearwater.

1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 131 The Countrie yeeldeth allso diuerse other fowle, as wild geese,..both sorts of dyvers or dippers, the pilwater, the Wigion.

Pily (pəi·li), *a.*1 *Her.* [f. PILE *sb.*1 4 + -Y: cf. PALY, etc.] Divided into a number of piles, the number and direction being usually indicated.

1638 GUILLIM *Heraldry* v. iv. (ed. 3) 376 He beareth Barry pily of eight peeces, Gules and Or. *c* 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I. Gloss., *Pily of eight*, traverse in point to the sinister fesse. *Ibid.*, *Pily bendy* merely differs from *pily barry* by throwing the piles bendways..instead of barways.

Pily (pəi·li), *a.*2 [f. PILE *sb.*6 2 + -Y.] Having a pile or nap (as velvet); of the nature of a pile.

1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* (1905) VI. 80 To be the King ane ryding galcoit, vj quarteris pylie franche gray. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 101/1 The coat should be what is called 'pily',—a mixture of hard and soft hair. 1889 'G. STABLES' *Dog Owners' Kennel Comp.* v. § 4. 54 The coat [of the Dandie Dinmont] is pily, or mixture of about two-thirds hardish hair and one-third linty—i. e. soft, but not silky. 1894 M. H. HAYES *Men & Horses* xiii. (ed. 2) 190 That few, if any,..knew much about the virtues of thick 'pily' coir matting and strait-jackets for horses.

†**Pi·lyie,** *v. Sc. Obs.* Also pil3ie. [ad. F. *piller* = Pr. *pilhar*, Sp. *pillar*, Pg. *pilhar* to pillage, It. *pigliare* (to take): repr. a late L. type **piliāre*, **pileāre*, for L. *pilāre* to deprive of hair, make bare, f. *pilus* hair.] *trans.* To pillage, plunder.

15.. *Aberdeen Regr.* XV. (Jam.), Pilyeit in the streme be menn of wair or serevaris, or ony guddis cassin be storme of wedder. *c* 1575 in *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 635 To tak and pilȝie that quhilk thay may of the said prize. 1598 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 190/2 Samekle of the said armour as salbe pilleit or lost by sey.

Pimaric (pimæ·rik, pəi-), *a. Chem.* [mod. f. *Pi(nus) mar(itima)* + -IC; in F. *pimarique.*] In *pimaric acid*, 'an acid resin ($C_{20}H_{30}O_1$) occurring in the turpentine of *Pinus maritima*' (Watts).

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 502 White resin or *galipot* is obtained from Bordeaux turpentine, furnished by the *Pinus maritima*, and consists almost entirely of an acid resin, the *pimaric*. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 364 The Resin consists of three isomeric acids, Pimaric, Pinic, and Sylvic, differing in their solubility in alcohol. Pinic acid is soluble in cold alcohol; sylvic in warm alcohol; pimaric requires boiling spirit; the formula..is $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$.

†**Pimble-stone, pimple-stone,** obs. nasalized var. of PEBBLE-STONE.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* II. (1596) 73 Pure Pimple stones of a brooke or Riuer. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 491 To lay little pimble stones vnder their tongue, to eleuate the same.

†**Pime.** *Obs. rare*—1. [? Imitative.] A plaintive cry, a wail or whine.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VIII. (*Preach. Swallow*) xxiv, The swallow swyth put furth ane pietious pyme, Said, 'Wo is him can not be war in tyme'.

Pimelic (pime·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. πῖμελή fat + -IC.] In *Pimelic acid*, an acid ($C_7H_{12}O_4$) obtained in small crystalline grains by the action of nitric acid on various fatty substances. Hence **Pimelate** (pi·mĕlāt), a salt of pimelic acid.

1838 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Ann.* 349 Pimelic acid..was obtained by Laurent from the mother liquor. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 422 Pimelic acid. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 646 Pimelate of methyl.

Pimelite (pi·mĕləit). *Min.* [Named by Karsten, 1800, f. Gr. πῖμελή fat: see -ITE 1.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium, iron, nickel, and magnesium, of apple-green colour, greasy in appearance and to the touch.

1808 T. ALLAN *Names Min.* 49 The name of pimelite has been given by Karsten. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 510 Pimelite gives water in the closed tube.

Pimelode (pi·mēlōəd). *Ichthyol.* [ad. mod.L. *Pimelōdus*, a generic name, f. Gr. πῖμελώδης like fat, fatty, f. πῖμελή fat: see -ODE.] A cat-fish of the genus *Pimelodus*. So **Pi·melodine** *a.*, belonging to the *Pīmelōdinæ*, a subfamily of cat-fishes of the family *Siluridæ*, typified by the genus *Pimelodus*; *sb.* a cat-fish of this subfamily.

†**Pime·nt.** *Obs.* Also 3–5 (8) **piement,** 4 **pimente,** 4–6 **pyement,** 4–6 (8) **pyment,** 5–6 **pymente.** [a. OF. *piment*, earlier *piument* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr. *piment, pigment*, Sp. *pimiento*:—L. *pigmentum*, orig. pigment, paint, also (scented) unguent; in med.L. scented or spiced confection, spiced drink (Du Cange). See also next.]

1. A drink composed of wine sweetened with honey and flavoured with spices.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 404 Loke hwu heo ȝuldeo him! uor piment of swete hnni luue, eisil of sur niȝ. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1728 Pyment to drinke, and god clare. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. met. v. 35 (Camb. MS.), They cowde make no pyment nor clarree. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 12 That on [tonne] is full of such piment Which passeth all entendement. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. Lowe Degre* 760 Wyne of Greke, & muscadell, Both clare, pyment, and rochell. 1530 PALSGR. 254/1 Pyment, *piment.* 1725 C. W. FORBES *Let.* 6 Apr. in Burton *Life*, Drink pyment to your meat dashed with strong wine. 1824 HENDERSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 16 The varieties of piment most frequently mentioned are the Hippocras and Clarry.

2. A scented or perfumed unguent.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 466/130 Min heued..with no-manere Oynement Ne smeordest, with none salue ne with nopiement. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3702 (Cott.) Þe odor o þi uestement It smelles als o piement. 1382 WYCLIF *Esther* ii. 12 Sixe monethis..thei shulden vse maner pimentis and swote spice. — *Isa.* lvii. 9 Thou .. enournedest thee with kingus oynement, and multepliedest thi pymentus.

3. = PIMENTO 1, Cayenne pepper. (F. *piment.*)

1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* xvi. 305 The last sort of Pepper called here Piement, and in Europe Spanish Pepper, grows here in abundance.

Pimento (pime·nto). [ad. Sp. *pimienta*, Pg. *pimenta* pepper (generally), repr. L. *pigmentum*, in med.L. spiced drink, hence spice, pepper (generally). Sp. *pimiento*, F. *piment* are applied to Cayenne or Guinea pepper, capsicum; in Eng. the name has passed to allspice or Jamaica pepper, Pg. *pimenta da Jamaica*, F. *piment de Jamaïque.*]

†**1.** Formerly, Cayenne or Guinea pepper. *Obs.*

[1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 494 They [Spaniards] delight much in *Pimentone*, i. e. Guiny pepper.] 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 241 They perswade me to eat some of a Fruit they call Pimento, which is as long as ones Finger, but as hot as Pepper.

2. Now, The dried aromatic berries of the tree *Eugenia Pimenta* (see 3); also called *Jamaica pepper* or *allspice* (F. *piment de Jamaïque*, Pg. *pimenta da Jamaica*).

1690 *Hist. Acc. W. Indies* in *Harl. Misc.* (ed. Park) II. 371 Piemento is another natural production of..Jamaica; from whence many call it Jamaica pepper. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 84 Pimento, is call'd by the common People All-Spice. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* VI. 332 These berries .. turn brown and acquire a spicy smell, which in England hath given the name of all spice to this pimento. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 364 Pimento combines the flavour and properties of many of the orientalspices.

3. The tree which yields this spice, *Eugenia Pimenta* or *Pimenta officinalis* (N.O. *Myrtaceæ*), an evergreen, native of the West Indies, and much cultivated in Jamaica; also, the wood of this tree.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 247 Pimento, or All-spice. ..The berries of this tree have an agreeable aromatic and subastringent taste. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 104 Pimento, a small tree, yielding a strong aromatic spice. 1892 *Joseph Gardner & Sons' Monthly Circular* 1 Oct., Pimento, £5 per ton. 1893 MCCARTHY *Red Diamonds* II. 43 The dried seeds of pimento.

4. *attrib.*, as **pimento myrtle, tree, wood** = 3; **pimento walk,** a plantation of pimento trees; **pimento water,** a cordial made from pimento.

1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 126 He built two Huts with Piemento trees. *Ibid.*, The Piemento Wood .. served him both for Firing and Candle, and refresh'd him with its fragrant Smell. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. I. 216 The Pimento-tree grows to the height of 30 or 40 feet, with a very straight trunk. *Ibid.*, A Pimento walk, when in full blossom, is a very delightful object. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 371 The pimento-myrtle is produced in the woods. 1847 E. J. SEYMOUR *Severe Dis.* I. 2 Rhubarb and peppermint, or nitre and soda in pimento water enable the stomach to bear its load.

†**Pimge·net.** *slang* or *dial. Obs.* Forms: 7 **pimpgenet, pimginnit,** 7–8 **-ginit,** 8 **-ginet, -gennet,** 9 **pimgenet.** [Origin unknown. For Forby's conjecture in quot. *a* 1825, evidence is wanting; the alleged sense 'pomegranate' is not recorded in Eng. Dial. Dict.] A pimple: see quots.

1693 tr. *Cowley's Plants* I. in *C.'s Wks.* 22 My conquering hand Pimpgenets cannot shun, Nor blackish, yellow spots the Face o'er-run. 1694 *Dunton's Ladies Dict.* (N.), To stand ..parching his pimginits, carbuncles, and buboes. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pimginnit*, a large, red, angry Pimple. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 314 The Lass with a Wainscot Face, and from Pim-ginets free. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pimgenet.* 1. A very delicate and mincing diminutive of *piemgenet* for *pomegranate.* 2. A small red pimple. Possibly a hyperbolically figurative application of the first sense. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Pimgenet*, a small red pimple. 'Nine pimgenets make a pock royal', Old Saying.

†**Pi·mlico** 1. *Obs.* [app. a place-name or personal surname.]

1. Name of a place of resort (perh. from the name of its proprietor) at Hogsdon (now Hoxton), a suburb of London, formerly celebrated for its ale, cakes, etc.; also, ale named after this place.

[1598 *Newes from Hogsdon* (N.), Hey for old Ben Pimlico's nut-browne.] 1609 (*title*) Pimlyco, or Runne Red Cap. 'Tis a Mad World at Hogsdon. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* v. ii, Gallants..seene to flock here..as to a second Hogs-den, In dayes of Pimlico and Eye-bright! 1614 J. Cooke *Greene's Tu Quoque* in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 233, I have sent my daughter this morning as far as Pimlico, to fetch a draught of Derby ale. 1670 in J. Nichols *Coll. Poems* (1780) III. 263 Or stout March-beer, or Windsor-ale, .. Or Pimlico, whose too great sale Did marr it.

2. A drinking-vessel of some kind.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. vi. 103 No small service nor miser glasses will doe the businesse here, nor Pimlicos discharg'd to the round io the middle.

3. Some white dress fabric.

1687 *Hist. Sir J. Hawkwood* ii. 23 The laughing Fellow, dressed up in Pimlico, as Painters..Picture..the shadow of a Ghost. 1760 *Life Cotton* in *Walton's Angler* II. p. xx, To bedizen them out in Pimlico, or bloat them up with torgid bombast.

Pimlico [2] (pimliko). [Echoic, from the cry of the bird.] †**a.** Variant of Pemblico. *Obs.* **b.** The Australian friar-bird: see Friar *sb.* 6.

1848 J. Gould *Birds Australia* IV. pl. 58 From the fancied resemblance of its notes to these words, it has obtained from the Colonists the various names of 'Poor Soldier', 'Pimlico', 'Four o'clock', etc.

Pimp (pimp), *sb.*[1] [Origin obscure.

Generally thought to be in some way related to 16th c. F. *pimper* vb., pr.pple. *pimpant* alluring or seducing in outward appearance or dress, *pimpesonée* a pretentious woman (Hatz.-Darm.). F. *pimper* is taken as = Pr. *pimpar, pipar* to render elegant (Littré). But these leave much to be explained in the history of the word before 1600.]

One who provides means and opportunities for unlawful sexual intercourse; a pander, procurer.

1607 Middleton *Five Gallants* II. i. 36 *First Courtezan.*—Our pimp's grown proud. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 10 June, The Duke of York is wholly given up to his new mistress... Mr. Brouncker, it seems, was the pimp to bring it about. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 51 ¶ 6 He has been used as a Pimp to ravishing Tyrants, or successful Rakes. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 51 The honest soldier had refused to become his pimp.

attrib. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. xi. 135 A fitter woman ne'er was made To ply the pimp and gypsey trade.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* One who ministers to anything evil, esp. to base appetites or vices.

a 1704 T. Brown *Sat. on Quack* Wks. 1730 I. 63 Thou churchyard pimp, and pander to the grave. 1789 Wolcott (P Pindar) *Inuit. Hor.* I. xii. 8 That sends to counties, boroughtowns, his crimps, Alias his vote-seducing pimps. 1843 Miall in *Nonconf.* III. 441 The most abandoned pimp of the literary world. 1866 Felton *Anc. & Mod. Greece* II. I. ii. 32 [The slave] is the pimp and pander to all the vices of the young.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pimp-errant, pimp-like* adj., *pimp-master, -tenure*; †**pimp-whisk, -whiskin** (**-ing**) *obs. slang* = Pimp.

1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* III. v, I never saw a young *Pimpe errant, and his Squire better match'd. 1681 Otway *Soldiers Fort.* IV. i, His undoubted Right to be *Pimp-Master-General of London and Middlesex. 1684 Southerne *Disappointment* II. i, Now thou art Pimp-master in Ordinary to my family. 1701 *Cowell's Interpr.* (White Kennett) N ij/2 [quotes *Assize Roll, No.* 48, m. 28*d*, of 12 Edw. I (1284), 'Willelmus Hoppeshort, tenet dimidiam virgatam terre [in Bokhampton] de domino rege, per servitium custodiendi domino regi sex damisellas, scil. meretrices, ad custum domini regis, and adds] *i.e.* by *Pimp Tenure. 1874 Hazlitt *Tenures of Land*, etc. 30. 1707 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 350 Such..Sayings are a Discredit to your self..As for Instance,..a *Pimp whisk; a Tatterdemallion; Tittle tattle. 1638 Ford *Fancies* I. ii, 'Tis a gallant life to be an old lord's *pimp-whiskin.

Pimp, *sb.*[2] *local.* [Origin uncertain. Cf. Pimping *a.*] A name in London and the southern counties for a small faggot or bundle of firewood.

1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 129 Those small light Bavins which are used in Taverns in London to light their Faggots, and are called in the Taverns a Brush, and by the Wood-men Pimps. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. T., Pimp,..* also a small faggot used about London for lighting fires, named from introducing the fire to the coals. 1862 Mrs. Grote *Collected Papers* 157 Buying wood in the copses.. and cutting it up at home in little faggots, called 'pimps'. 1889 *Official Advertisement* 17 Jan., The Commissioners of H.M. Works &c. are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of brushwood fagots (pimps) to the royal palaces, government offices, &c.

Pimp, *v.* [f. Pimp *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To act as pimp or pander; to pander.

1636 Massinger *Bashf. Lover* v. i, Hence, and pimp To your rams and ewes. 1673 Dryden *Evening's Love* Pref., His friend, Mr. Truewit..is not ashamed to pimp for him. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 213 *note*, A creature noletter'd, who .. pimpeth to the pleasures of such vain, braggart, puft Nobility. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* LXIX, He was well known to have pimped for three generations of the nobility.

b. *fig.* or in generalized sense.

1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 81 The careful Devil..providently pimps for ill desires. 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* II. iv. (1734) 331, I had never pimp'd to the Vices or Infidelity of any. 1813 Shelley *Notes to Q. Mab* Poet. Wks. (1891) 65/2 How much longer will man continue to pimp for the gluttony of Death?

2. *trans.* To bring *together* as a pimp. *nonce-use.*

1673 Crowne *City Politiques* v. (1683) 72 Sirrah .. where ha' you pimp'd this couple together?

Hence **Pi·mping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1640 H. Mill *Nights Search* 27 A pimping theife, his life and death. 1668 R. L'Estrange *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 5 The Poets do us many a good turn, both by Pimping and otherwise. 1682 *Roxb. Ball* (1882) IV. 269 What Pimping Whig shall dare controule, or check the Lawful Heir [James Duke of York]? *a* 1704 T. Brown *Pleas. Love* Wks. 1730 I. 111 And pimping darkness shut out day. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 50 He succeeded in acquiring..partly by gambling, and partly by pimping, an estate of three thousand pounds a year.

Pimpel, variant of Pipple *v.*

†**Pi·mper,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* or *dial.* In 6 pym-. [Attenuated from *pamper.*] *trans.* To pamper, coddle.

1537 Latimer *Let. Cromwell* 8 Nov. in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 148 Butt I have a good nursshe..wych.. hath fachyd me hoom to here owne howsse, and doth pymper me upe with all dylygence. [Cf. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Pimper* 2. To bring up children over-delicately; to over-indulge them in the matter of food, &c. Derby.]

†**Pi·mper,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [Cf. early mod.Du. *pimp-ooghen* to blink, look through half-shut eyes (Kilian).] *intr.* (?) To blink.

1600 J. Lane *Tom Tel-troth* 620 But when the drinke doth worke within her head, She rowles and reekes, and pimpers with the eyes.

Pimpernel (pi·mpənel). Forms: *a.* 5 pimpernelle, -nolle, 5–6 pymper- (-ir-, -yr-), -nol, -nel, -nele, -nell(e, -nyll, 6–7 pimpernell, 6– pimpernel, (6–8 pempernell, 7 pimpernill). *β.* 6 (in senses 1, 2) pimpinell, 9 -el. [a. OF. *pimprenele, pimpernelle*, earlier *piprenelle* (12th c.), also *pimpi-, pimpenelle* (Godef., mod.F. *pimprenelle* = It., Pg. *pimpinella*, Sp. *pimpinela*, med. L. *pipinella* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), all in our sense 1. Diez concludes that *pipinella* was a corruption of *bipinnella*, dim. of *bipinnula*, dim. deriv. of *bipennis* 'two-winged' (perhaps referring to the pinnate or bipinnatifid leaves); and, in fact, the Burnet appears in the herbals and vocabularies of the 16th c. generally, as *bipinnella* or *bipenella*, sometimes *bipennula*. Cf. also Ger. *libernelle*, MHG. *bibenelle*. The word has undergone much change of form, app. under the influence of 'popular etymology', as well as change of sense.

Before 1500, the L. name *Pimpinella* was transferred on the Continent, by 'the Poticaries', to an umbelliferous plant resembling the Burnets in its leaves, and hence called Burnet Saxifrage, to which also in 1763 Adanson appropriated the botanical name *Pimpinella Saxifraga*. In Eng. this appears in the *Great Herball* of 1516 as *pimpernel*, and in Turner as *pimpinell* after the L., while he gives *pympernell* for *Anagallis*, to which it had already been applied in 15th c. vocabularies. No explanation of this last transference of the name appears.]

†**1.** Originally (as still in the Romanic languages) applied to Great Burnet, *Sanguisorba officinalis*, and Salad Burnet, *Poterium Sanguisorba*. (According to some, properly to the latter.) *Obs.*

The first quot. is doubtful; but Godefroy identifies F. *pimpre* with *pimprenelle*, which in Fr. has only this sense.

[*c* 1265 *Voc. Names Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 557/35 *Pinpernele, i.* pinpre, *i.* briddestunge.] 14.. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* ibid. 603/7 *Piponella* anglice Pympernele. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 146 Pimpinella assimilatur saxifragi[a]e in foliis et in stipite, sed differunt in radicibus..g^r. et a^a. pympernele [*v.r.* pimpernelle]. 1545 Elyot, *Bipennella*, an herbe callyd Pympernell. 1548 *Ibid.*, *Bipinnella*, called commonly *Pympinella*, of some *Pampinula*, and *Bipennula*, an herbe called Pimpernell. 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* H j b, Bipennella or bipennula Italica is called in English Burnet. The Poticaries cal it Pimpinellam. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 57/27 Pimpernel, *bipenella*. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xcvi. 137 Of Burnet, or Pimpinell. Pimpinell is of two sortes, the great and wilde; and the small garden Pimpinell. [Figs. of Sanguisorba officinalis and Poterium Sanguisorba.] *Ibid.* 138 Pimpinell is..in Latine *Pimpinella, Bipennula, Pampinula*, and of some *Sanguisorba*, .. in English Burnet, and Pimpinell. 1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Italian pimpinel*, common name for *Sanguisorba officinalis*.

†**2.** Burnet Saxifrage (*Pimpinella Saxifraga*, N.O. *Umbelliferæ*). *Obs.*

1516 *Grete Herball* cccIv, The pimpinella. Self heale or pympyrnell. Pimpernel is an herbe that groweth in sandy places at ye fote of hylles. It is good to resowdre wounds yf the powder .. be often layde therto. 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* H j b, Bipennula Germanica, is Saxifragia Italorum, and it is called in englishe Pimpinel, the duche cal it Bibinellen. 1551 — *Herbal* I. O iv, Pimpinell doth..agre wyth the secunde kynde of daucus in descryptyon, and also in vertues. 1587 *In Commend. Gascoigne* in *G. s Wks., Herbs*, etc., Pinks please some, and pempernell doth serve to stanch the blood.

3. Now, The common name of *Anagallis arvensis* (N.O. *Primulaceæ*), a small decumbent annual found in cornfields and waste ground, with smooth ovate opposite leaves, and bright scarlet flowers (varying with blue, and, more rarely, flesh-coloured or white) which close in cloudy or rainy weather (whence its rustic names *Poor Man's Weatherglass, Shepherd's Glass*, etc.): distinctively called *Field* or *Scarlet Pimpernel*. Hence extended to the whole genus.

Male Pimpernel, an old distinctive name for the common red-flowered variety; the blue-flowered, by some considered a distinct species (*A. cærulea*), being called *Female Pimpernel*.

?14.. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 563/43 *Anagallus*, pympernele. 1538 Turner *Libellus, Anagallis* .. dicitur anglice Pympernell. 1551 — *Herbal* I. C iij b, Pympernell is of ij kyndes: it that hath the blewe floure, is called the female, but it that hath ye cremesine is called ye male. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xxxvii. 54. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 234 The herbe Pimpernell, some call Anagallis, others Corchoros. Of it be found two kindes; the male with a red floure, the female with a blew. 1744 J. Claridge *Sheph. Banbury's Rules* 38 The pimpernel..shuts itself up..close against rainy weather. 1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 115 Whole patches are radiant with the pimpernel. Except the corn poppy, this is said to be the only scarlet flower we have. 1865 Thoreau *Cape Cod* viii. 154 Prettiest of all, the scarlet pimpernel, or poor-man's weather-glass.

b. With defining words, applied to other species of *Anagallis*, consisting of small trailing herbs with rotate flowers of various colours, chiefly red or blue; also to plants naturally allied or having some resemblance to this genus.

Bastard or **False Pimpernel,** (*a*) Chaffweed, *Centunculus minimus*; (*b*) 'an American name for *Ilysanthes gratioloides*' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866, Miller *Plant-n.* 1884). **Bog Pimpernel,** *Anagallis tenella*, a creeping plant with delicate pink flowers. †**Female Pimpernel** (see 3). **Italian Pimpernel,** (*a*) *Anagallis Monelli*, a species with large blue flowers; (*b*) *Sanguisorba officinalis* (see 1). †**Male, Red, Scarlet Pimpernel** (see 3). **Round(-leaved) Pimpernel,** Brookweed. **Sea** or **Seaside Pimpernel,** *Honkenya peploides*. **Water Pimpernel,** (*a*) the greater and lesser Brooklime, *Veronica Beccabunga* and *V. Anagallis*, called by the herbalists *Anagallis aquatica*; (*b*) Brookweed, *Samolus Valerandi* or other species. **Wood** or **Yellow Pimpernel,** *Lysimachia nemorum.*

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. clxxxiv. 495 Of Brookelyme, or water Pimpernell. ..There be fower sorts of Water herbes comprehended vnder the name *Anagallis aquatica*, or water Pimpernell, or water Chicken weede. 1633 *Ibid.* cxcvi. 622 Anthyllis lentifolia, sine Alsine cruciata marina. ..I haue Englished it Sea Pimpernell, because the leaues in shape are as like those of Pimpernel as of any other Plant. 1756 J. Hill *Brit. Herb.* 66 Genus VII. Round Pimpernell, *Samolus*. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Pimpernel, Yellow of the Woods, *Lysimachia*. *Ibid.*, Round-leaved Water Pimpernel, *Samolus*. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* IV. 245 Small Chaffweed, or Bastard Pimpernel. 1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 47 The bog-pimpernel..was profusely strewn over the spongy moors. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 59 *Anagallis*, .. Pimpernels, by which name the species are popularly known. ..Every one is familiar with the common red Pimpernel (*A. arvensis*). The *A. indica*, with blue flowers, scarcely differs from it, except in colour and the larger size of its blossoms. ..The Italian Pimpernel (*A. Monelli*), with still larger flowers. *Ibid.* 704 *Lysimachia nemorum* .. approaches in size and habit the scarlet pimpernel, but has bright yellow flowers; from this resemblance it is often called Wood Pimpernel.

4. *attrib.*, as *Pimpernel Chaffweed, Pimpernel Rose, pimpernel water*: see quots.

1776–96 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 199 Bastard Pimpernel. Pimpernel Chaffweed. 1886 Britten & Holland *Eng. Plant-n., Pimpernel Rose*, a book-name for *Rosa spinosissima*, suggested by its synonym, *R. pimpinellifolia*, and referring, like *Burnet Rose*, to the form of its leaves. 1837 E. Howard *Old Commodore* ii. 43 If she'd only .. use my pimpernel water, for she has one monstrous freckle on her forehead.

†**Pimpernol.** *Obs.* [= OF. *pimpernel, -neau*, 'a broad-nosed variety of the common eel' (G. A. Boulanger), 'a grig, scaffling, spitchcocke, fowson Eele' (Cotgr.).] A small kind of eel.

1251 *Liberate Roll* 35 *Hen. III*, 15 Sept. (P. R. O.), Rex vicecomiti Cantebrigie salutem. Precipimus tibi quod in halliva tua emas ad opus nostrum x milia anguillarum que vocantur Pimpernoll. 1392–3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 215 Pro piscibus recentibus..item pro xxvj pimpernol, xvj s.

Pimpillo, -owe, var. Pinpillow *Obs.*, pincushion, also prickly pear.

Pimpinel *l*, obs. form of Pimpernel.

Pi·mping, *a.* [Of uncertain origin; dialectally *pimpy* is found in same sense. Cf. Pimp *sb.*[2], and Cornish dial. *pimpey* weak watery cider; also Du. *pimpel* weak little man, Ger. *pimpelig* effeminate, sickly, puling, which imply a stem *pimp-*.] Small, trifling, insignificant, peddling, paltry, petty, mean; in poor health or condition, sickly.

1687 T. Brown *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 77 Out of a little pimping corner of Britain. *a* 1704 — *Charac. Dutch Women* Wks. 1711 IV. 315, I am quarter'd in a little pimping Village on the Frontier of Flanders. 1762 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* v. i, To go sneaking on at this pitiful,—pimping,—pettifogging rate. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 27 Apr. an. 1775 This pimping patch of two acres and a quarter. 1824 Lamb *Lett.* (1837) II. 166 She writes such a pimping, mean, detestable hand. 1845 S. Judd *Margaret* iv, 'Was I so little?' asked Margaret. 'Yes, and pimpin' enough.' 1878 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* xxv. 23 If the narrow, pimping fractions in general use had been retained. [See also Eng. Dial. Dict.]

Pimping, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see Pimp *v.*

Pimple (pi·mp'l), *sb.* Also 5 **pinple,** 6 **pymple, pimpel,** 6–7 (9 *dial.*) **pumple.** [Origin unknown: connexion with L. *papula* or *papilla* has been conjectured; but evidence is wanting. Cf. OE. *pipligende* shingly, affected with herpes, in *Sax. Leechd.* I. 266.]

1. A small solid rounded tumour of the skin, usually inflammatory, without, or rarely with, suppuration; a papule or pustule.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 248 Scabies is whanne þe ije liddis ben reed & to-swolle, & ful of reed pinplis. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 49 The pockes appere .. lyke reed pymples, as brode as a farthynge. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lix. 86 The distilled water..is good against the freckles, spottes, and pimpels of the face. 1633 T. James *Voy.* 87 Our faces were swolne hard out in pumples. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Sat. Fr. King* Wks. 1730 I. 60 My very pimples bilk my face. 1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 253 The pimple which results from syphilitic inoculation.

2. *fig.* A small rounded swelling, as a bud, etc.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* Ded. (Arb.) 6, I should bee thoght ouer curious, by prying owt a pimple in a bent.

1784 COWPER *Task* III. 528 He pinches from the second stalk A pimple, that portends a future sprout. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 103 The pimples daily grow bigger and bigger...They grow into buttons, which spread into mushrooms. 1881 DARWIN *Veg. Mould* vi. 286 On poor pasture land,..the whole surface is sometimes dotted with little pimples,..and these pimples consist of old worm-castings.

b. *slang.* The head.

1818 *Sporting Mag.* I. 298 Scroggins..planted many clumsy hits upon his adversary's pimple. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Pimple*, the head. It must be a diminutive as well as a feeble head which is denominated. 18.. *Racing Song* in Baumann *Londinismen* (1887) 138/1 Sharp brains in my noble pimple.

† 3. 'A boon companion' (Farmer). *Obs. slang.*

1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. x, The sun's a good Pimple, an honest Soaker.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pimple eruption, face, spot*; *pimple-faced, -like, -nosed, -spangled* adjs.; **pimple copper, pimple metal**, the product of one of the successive operations in copper-smelting, containing abont 75 per cent. or more of copper, and having pimples on the surface from the escape of bubbles of sulphurous acid; **pimple-mite**, a minute acarid (*Demodex folliculorum*) which infests the sebaceous follicles of the face (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 104 The same..taketh away pimple-spots out of the face. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 16 Of a crabbed nature, pimple-faced, and a creple. 1758-65 GOLDSM. *Ess.* i, The pimple-nosed Spirit at the president's right elbow. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 98 The copper—in its form known..as 'pimple' copper—is put into the furnace. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 380 Treatment of the pimple metal. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xviii. 298 Minute pimple-like abscesses.

Pi·mple, *v.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. sb.] a. *trans.* To raise pimples upon; to spot or deface with pimples (in quot. *fig.*). b. *intr.* To become pimply. Hence **Pi·mpling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 253/1 An excellent oyle of Tartar, agaynste all pimplinge of the Face. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* in *Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 40 You will pimple your souls with oaths, till you make them as well-favoured as your faces. 1638 VENNER *Via Recta, A Censure* (1650) 379 Such as have..red pimpling Faces, and adusted Humours. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 12 July, A rose touching his skin..would make it rise and pimple.

Pimpled (pi·mp'ld), *a.* [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ED.] Having, or characterized by, pimples.

1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virgin Mart.* II. i, The Armado of pimpled, deep scarletted, rubified, and carbuncled faces. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Brief Lives* (1898) I. 141 A gentleman with a red, ugly, pumpled face. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 317 It is called pimpled measles, when the pustules are big and elevated. 1870 J. ROSKELL in *Eng. Mech.* 18 Feb. 547/2 This copper is termed 'blistered' or 'pimpled' copper, according to its quality.

Comb. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlix, Men..of a red-nosed, pimpled-faced, convivial look.

Pimple-stone: see PIMBLE-. † **Pimpling:** see PIPPLING *ppl. a.* **Pimploe:** see PINPILLOW.

Pimply (pi·mpli), *a.* [f. PIMPLE *sb.* + -Y.] Full of pimples; covered or spotted with pimples.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxi. 227 Belton's [face] so pert and so pimply. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 7 The Toad, ..the back flat, and covered with a pimply dusky hide. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxx, A handsome face, only a little pimply as though with drinking.

Comb. 1873 *Routledge's Yng. Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 174/2 A short..pimply-faced youth.

Hence **Pi·mpliness.**

1893 *Strand Mag.* VII. 35 A pimpliness of countenance.

[**Pimprint,** error for PRIMPRINT, privet.]

Pimpship (pi·mpʃip). [f. PIMP *sb.* + -SHIP.] The personality of a pimp: used as a mock title.

1682 OLDHAM *Juvenal's Sat.* iii. Poems (1684) 203 Saving your reverend Pimpship, where d'ye ply? 1693 *Bacchan. Sess.* 14 What precious intreigues could my Pimpship discover.

Pin (pin), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 pinn, 4-7 pynne, pinne, 5-6 pyn, (5 pene, pyne, 6 pynn, pine), 6-8 pinn, 6- pin. [Late OE. *pinn*, a common Low Ger. word: MLG., LG. *pinne, pin*, LG. also *penne, pen* (*Brem. Wbch.*), MDu. *pinne* ('pinna, spiculum, cuspis, veruculum, aculens, scopus, clavus ligneus' Kilian), Du. *pin* pin, peg (in Hexham *pinne*, 'also the pinnacle of a steeple'); MHG. (rare) *phinne* nail, plug. Ger. *pinne* and *pin*: late ON. *pinni* (14th c.), Norw., Sw. *pinne*, Da. *pind*; generally held to be ad. L. *pinna*, in the Vulgate, Luke iv. 9 = 'pinnacle', 'applied to points of various kinds, battlements, cutting edge of an ax' (Walde *Lat. Etym. Wbch.*, where it is distinguished from *penna* feather, also often spelt *pinna*).]

I. Primary sense: = *peg.*

1. A small piece of wood, metal, or other solid substance, of cylindrical or similar shape, often tapering or pointed, used for some one of various purposes, as to fasten or hold together parts of a structure, to hang something upon, to stop up a hole, or as a part of mechanism to convey or check motion; a peg, a bolt.

a 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 265 Ne sceolde he nan þing forzyman..ne musfellan, ne, þæt git læsse is, to hæpsan pinn. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 167 E par deuz hietes [*gloss* the ax-tre pinnes] se tenent owel. *Ibid.* 168 Devaunt les braceroles sount biletz [*gloss* pinnes]. [1329 *Wardr. Acc.* (*Acc. Exch. K. R.* Bd. 383. No. 9) m. 1 Pro .. pynnis ac cathenis pro leporariis ligandis.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 119 And turne ayeyn with writhyng of a pyn. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1104 And vp is broken, lok, hasp, barre & pyn. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 399/2 Pynne, of tymbyr (or pegge..), *cavilla. Ibid.*, Pynne, of metalle, as yryne,..*spintrum.* 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* VI. viii, [The kat] hynge hym self by his two feet bebynd at a pynne of yron whiche was styked at a balke. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* II. xxiv. 138 Pinnes of wode to ioine the palys. 1527 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 31 For lathes, nayles,..tile pynnes for the new hous. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 56 This tent had seauen cart lode of pynz perteining too it. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* III. 125 As if a man should build a house, without pinne or nayle. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 427 Not the least wheele or pinne or notch. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 27 Oak is excellent for..pinns and peggs for tyling, &c. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 98 The Keys were hung upon a Pin in the Hall. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 158 The lower frame-work..is connected by means of the pins or wedges. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Pin...*3. The axis of a sheave. An axis of a joint, as of the gimbal or compass-joint. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 51 A..cylinder studded with pins for lifting the hammers is a chiming train. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. Bench Div. 316 A catch..at the end of an iron pin, which prevented the pin, when passed through a slit, from repassing.

fig. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let. to J. Gordon* 16 June, See that there be not a loose pin in the work of your salvation. 1711 *Country-Man's Let. to Curat* 34 The old Politick, that 'tis Dangerous to innovate or loose a Pinn.

b. An indicator of a long or pointed shape: as † the hand of a clock; † the gnomon of a sundial; † the index or tongue of a balance (*obs.*).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 399/2 Pynne, of an orlage,..schowynge þe owrys of the day. 1639 G. DANIEL *Vervic.* 568 Number will prevaile, And turne the pin of bright Astrea's Skale. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VI. iii. 123 The Pin or Gnomon..being 37 parts, and the shadow..28.

† c. A peg, nail, or stud fixed in the centre of a target. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 138 Now be my trowthe 3e hitte the pynne. 1584 W. ELDERTON in Halliw. *Yorks. Authol.* (1851) 6 Walmsley did the vpshot win, With both his shafts so near the pin. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 15 The very pinne of his heart, cleft with the blind Boweboyes but-shaft. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xvii. 426 To cleave the pinne and do the deed.

d. In a stringed musical instrument: Each of the pegs round which the strings are fastened at one end, and by turning which they are tuned; a tuning-pin, tuning-peg: = PEG *sb.*[1] 2 a. Also *fig.*: cf. 16.

1587 GREENE *Tritameron* II. Wks. (Grosart) III. 121 Fearing if he wrested not the pin to a right key, his melody would be marred. 1592 — *Philomela* ibid. XI. 126 Giouanni hearing hir harpe on that string [love] strained it a pin higher thus. 1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* V. iii, He looses his rosen, that his fiddle goes cush, cush..his mouth so drie that he hath not spittle for his pinne. 1607-12 BACON *Ess., Empire* (Arb.) 298 Nero could touch and tune the Harp well, But in gouernement sometymes he vsed to wynd the pynnes to highe, sometymes to let them downe to lowe. *a* 1800 *Bonny Bows o' London* in *Buchan's Ballads* (1828) II. 130 Ye'll take a lith o' my little finger bane, And ye'll make a pin to your fiddle then. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 285/2 As the pins and wires of pianos become worn, it is necessary to renew them.

† e. A peg, nail, etc. fixed in a surface, to mark a place, or for ornament or other purpose. *Obs.*

1648-78 HEXHAM, *Pen of de Trock-Tafel*, the Pin upon a Billyard table. *c* 1650 *Robin Hood his death* 44 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 53 When they came to Merry church lees they knoc[k]ed vpon a pin. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2429/4 A Silver Box and a pinn'd Case, many of the Pins being come out, so that the Brass was seen.

f. One of a set of pegs fixed on the inside of a large drinking-vessel, dividing it into equal parts, said by some to indicate the limit of each drinker's draught: = PEG *sb.*[1] 2 b.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 23 King Edgar..caused certaine iron cups to be chained..at euery Vintners doore, with iron pins in them, to stint euery man how much he should drinke: and he that went beyond one of those pins forfeited a penny for euery draught. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. ii. § 3 That Priests should not go to Publick Drinkings, *nec ad pinnas bibant*, nor drink at Pins. This was a Dutch trick..of Artificial Drunkenness, out of a Cup marked with certain Pins, and he accounted the Man, who could nick the Pin, drinking even unto it. 1673 *Holborn Drollery* 76 Edgar away with pins i' th' Cup To spoil our drinking whole ones up. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Nick it*,..to Drink to the pin or button. 1850 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* I. *Court-yard of Castle* 17 No jovial din Of drinking wassail to the pin.

g. The cylindrical part in a lock on which the pipe or hollow stem of the key fits. Also, that part of a key which enters the lock (esp. if solid instead of hollow).

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 25 If you have a Pin to the Lock,..the Pin is rivetted into the Plate. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Pin...*9. The part of a key-stem which enters the lock.

h. *Naut.* (*a*) A peg fixed in the side of a rowing-boat as a fulcrum for the oar; a thole-pin. (*b*) Applied to various pegs or bolts used in a ship, e. g. to make fast the rigging (BELAYING-*pins*), to keep the capstan-bars in place, etc.

1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar.* ii. 32 How are you to row? The pins are out that should fix your oars. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* XXVI, Holding on by the belaying pin. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 137 *Pins*, short iron rods fixed occasionally in the drum-heads of capstans, and through the ends of the bars, to prevent their unshipping. *Ibid., Pins of boats*, pins of iron or wood fixed along the gunwales of some boats (instead of rowlocks) whose oars are confined by grommets. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 161 *Capstan-bars*..are..held in their places in the drumhead holes, by little iron bolts called capstan or safety pins.

i. *Carpentry.* The projecting part or 'tenon' of a dovetail joint, which fits into the 'mortise'.

1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 88 The projecting piece..is called the pin of the dovetail; and the aperture into which it is fitted..is called the socket. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 64 Cabinet-makers..do not often make broad dovetails, as they make the pins narrower and further apart in general than joiners.

j. *Quoits.* The peg or 'hob' at which the quoit is aimed.

[1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. ii. § 9 Quoits...To play at this game, an iron pin, called a hob, is driven into the ground [etc.].] 1857 *Chambers' Inform. People* II. 704/2 The quoit being delivered..with a steady aim at the pin. 1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* xviii, His first quoit fell within three inches of the pin.

k. *Golf.* An iron rod bearing a small flag, used to mark the position of a hole.

1901 *Scotsman* 5 Sept. 7/3 His magnificent approach to within a yard of the pin. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Aug. 5/1 Had a perfect mashie shot and lay three yards off the pin.

l. ? The latch or handle of a door: see Eng. Dial. Dict. s. v. *Pin* 4 and *Tirl* 2. *dial.*

?17.. *Clerk Saunders* iv. in Scott *Minstr. Scot. Bord.* (1869) 377 Then take the sword from my scabbard, And slowly lift the pin; And you may swear, and safe your aith, Ye never let Clerk Saunders in. — *Prince Robert* ix. *ibid.* 381 O he has run to Darlinton, And tirled at the pin. 1804 R. COUPER *Poetry* I. 232 (E. D. D.) Your fingers numb Will hardly turn the pin. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xl, Murder tirl'd at the door-pin. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 39 There knocking, was he bidden in, And heedfully he raised the pin, And entering stood.

2. *fig.* (from 1). † a. That on which something 'hangs' or depends. *Obs.* (Cf. PEG *sb.*[1] 5.)

c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 2952 They hangen by another pyn. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 164 A grete parte of thys mater hangyth apon one pine. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* xxiv. 236 A great part of whose piety hung upon that popular pin of rayling against, and contemning the Government and Liturgy of this Church. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. 116 That Point, being settled, becomes a capital Pin, upon which all the Pagan Chronology depends.

II. = ME. and Sc. PREEN, F. *épingle.*

3. A slender piece of wire (now usually of brass or iron, tinned), formed with a sharp tapered point at one end and a flattened round head at the other, commonly used to fasten together parts of dress, loose papers, etc., for mounting entomological specimens, and for various purposes. Also applied to larger articles of the same kind made of steel, gold, silver, etc., often more or less ornamental, and used for securing the hair, a hat, shawl, scarf, etc., or merely for ornament. See also DRAWING-*pin*, HAIRPIN, HAT-*pin*, SAFETY *pin*, SCARF *pin*, etc. (The most frequent use.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 12 Þei becomen pedderis berynge knyues, pursis, pynnys and girdlis [etc.] for wymmen. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 64 She was atyred with highe longe pynnes lyke a iebet, and so..[they] saide she hare a galous on her hede. 1480 *Maldon, Essex, Crt. Rolls* Bundle 51 No. 3, xvi nedeles, xii dressyng pynnes. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. vii. 285 Yf childern in ther youth stele pynnes or apples or ony other smale thynges. *Ibid.* xii. 295 A lady..can pynne her hode ayenst the wynde with a smale pynne of laton .xii. for a peny. 1545 *Rates of Customs* C ij, Pynnes the dossen thousande iis. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. iv, A silver pin Headed with a pearl worth three-pence. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Jan., He that will not stoop for a pin will never be worth a pound. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 295 ¶ 4 A Pin a Day, says our frugal Proverb, is a Groat a Year. 1801 BLOOMFIELD *Rural T., Rich. & Kate* xxii, As like him, ay, as pin to pin. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. vi. 475 The contents of the tumuli include bone pins, needles [etc.]. 1870 MISS MULOCK *Fair France* iv. (1871) 145 As the phrase is, 'you might have heard a pin fall'.

b. As a type of something very small, or of very slight value or significance: esp. in phr. *not worth a pin, not to care a pin*, etc.

13.. *K. Alis.* 6146 (Bodl. MS.) He nolde 3iue a pynne Bot he miȝth þise wynne. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* III. 364 Thi felowship set I not at a pyn. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Magnif* 1028 With a pere my loue you may wynne, And ye may lese it for a pynne. *c* 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 420 in *Babees Bk.* 93 Yet he is not worth a pin. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 634, I would so esteeme them,..but not a pinne the more. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 4 Who not a pin Does care for looke of living creatures eye. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 31 A pinne for povertye! 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Sceptic in Relig.* (Arb.) 67 He chuses this, not as better, but because there is not a pin to choose. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand* III. i, 'Tis evident you never cared a pin for me. 1785 *European Mag.* VIII. 96 Your robe is not a pin the worse. 1887 [see CHOOSE *v.* 12]. 1900 POLLOK & THOM *Sports Burma* II. 43 One of my elephants..did not care two pins for a tiger.

c. *Pin's head, pin's point*: in literal sense, or allusive as in b; also *attrib.* (cf. *pin matter* in 18).

1415-40 DK. OF ORLEANS *Poems* (1827) 8 And if she wolde ..But graunt me loo liche to a pynnys hed Part of hiris. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 It is not so moche as a pynnes poynt, compared to ye hole erth. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 63 It had not beene a Pinspoynt matter: I should haue set light by it. 1698 *Christ Exalted* § 78. 61 Man's Law will not hang a Man for stealing a Pins head. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 301 The eggs are no larger than pins points. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 76 We did not lose the value

of a pin's head. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 5 A pin's-head perforation in the sigmoid flexure.

d. *Pins and needles*: popular name for a pricking or tingling sensation, as that which accompanies the recovery of feeling in a limb after numbness. *On pins and needles*: in a state of excessive uneasiness.

1844 J. T. Hewlett *Parsons & W.* vi, The pins and needles sensations which followed. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 640 He had enough pins and needles in his feet to stock a haberdasher's shop. 1885 T. A. Guthrie *Tinted Venus* 40 The shock ran up to his elbow and gave him acute 'pins and needles'. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Aug. 530 He was plainly on pins and needles, did not know whether to take or to refuse a cigar. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 64 Subjective sensations such as heat and cold, pins and needles,..may persist during the intervals.

4. *transf.* **†a.** A thorn or prickle. *Obs.* **b.** The incipient bur or blossom of the hop.

1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* xiii. 6 There are pins in all the worlds roses. 1900 *Daily News* 23 July 2/4 The hop plant has grown well this week, and the bine is already putting out pin for burr.

III. (Cf. med.L. *pinna*, Du. *pinne* pinnacle.)

†5. A point, peak, apex. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 208 Up to this pynnacle now go we, I xal the sett on the hyest pynne. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* vi. (1827) 184 The sun was cockin' now upon The vera pin o' Mid-day's cone. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 57/2 The most prominent object (in Connamara) is a group of conical mountains called the Twelve Pins. 1892 Jane Barlow *Irish Idylls* i. 2 Those twelve towering Connemarese peaks, which in Saxon speech have dwindled into Pins.

6. The projecting bone of the hip, esp. in horses and cattle: cf. *pin-bone*, *-buttock* in 18. Now *dial.*

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3886/4 A grey Nag,..gall'd upon the near Pin. 1726 *Brice's Weekly Jrnl.* 25 Mar. 3 A Brown Bay Nag..thin behind, the Pins standing a little out. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 327 Line of the back straight ..lying completely on a level with the pin or huckles. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., A cow 'high in the pins'.

IV. Transferred uses (chiefly from I).

7. A leg; usually in *pl. colloq.* or *dial.*

c 1530 *Hickscorner* D iij, Than wolde I renne thyder on my pynnes As fast as I might go. 1628 Earle *Microcosm.*, *Downe-r. Scholar* (Arb.) 41 His body is not set vpon nice Pinnes. 1781 Burgoyne *Ld. of Manor* III. iv, I never saw a fellow better set upon his pins. *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *Ld. Thoulouse* 275 Who ventures this road need be firm on his pins! 1883 *Standard* 8 Jan. 2/4 Iroquois [a race-horse] has been very 'dickey' on his pins. 1888 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* i, Wonderfully strong and quick on his pins.

8. A skittle; in *pl.* the game of skittles. See also Ninepins, Tenpins.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Quilles*, as *iouër aux quilles*, to play at nine pins. 1600 Rowlands *Lett. Humours Blood* iv. 64 To play at..nine holes, or ten pinnes. 1694 S. Johnson *Notes Past. Let. Bp. Burnet* i. 39 A cleaverer Tip..than taking out the Middle Pin and throwing down none of the rest. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 516 When all the pins [in American bowls] are knocked down by one ball. 1881 Young *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 86 The large pins used in skittle playing.

†9. a. A knot in wood (looking like a peg driven in). *Obs.*

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 115 The boughe commonlye is verye knotty, and full of pinnes. 1585 Higins tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 144/1 The pinne or hard corne of a knot in timber, which hurteth sawes.

b. A hard spot occurring in steel during the process of manufacture.

1831 Brewster *Nat. Magic* v. (1833) 116 When the steel has hard portions called *pins* by the workmen. 1884 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 279/2 Free from those hard bright spots which workmen call 'pins'.

†10. A hard swelling on the sole of a hawk's foot; a disease characterized by such swellings (also called *pin-gout*: see 18). *Obs.*

1575 Turbery. *Falconrie* 260 Of the Pin in the Hawkes foote, a disease much like the corne in the foote of a man. *Ibid.*, The Pynne is a swelling disease, that doth resemble sharpe nayles, rysing vp in the bottome or palme of the Hawkes foote. 1615 Latham *Falconry* (1633) 134 With a sharpe knife search and pare out the pinne, or core, or corne. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 237/2 The Pynne.

†b. A corn on the toe or foot. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Frouelle*, an agnell, pinne, or warnell in the toe.

†11. *Pin and web*: name for a disease of the eye (? characterized by a spot or excrescence like a pin's head, and a film covering the general surface: according to Dr. S. B. Atkinson, 'phlyctenular ulcer with conjunctivitis'). *Obs.*

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 79 By these destillations or reumes hapneth many diseases..as..pynne and webe in the eyes. 1575 Turbery. *Falconrie* 300 This disease of the Pinne & webbe, is of some men called the Veroll. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. iv. 122 This is the foule Flibbertigibbet;.. Hee gines the Web and the Pin, squints the eye, and makes the Hare-lippe. 1672 Josselyn *New Eng. Rarities* 96 To take off a Pin and Web, or any kind of Filme growing over the Eye. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.*, *Pearl*, a Disease in an Horse's Eye, under which Head we shall comprehend Pins, Spots, Webs, &c. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pin and Web*, an old popular name for an opacity of the cornea.

12. A small cask or keg holding half a firkin, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 341, iij pynnes for caryage of drenk a feld. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pin*, a small Vessel containing Four Gallons and a half, or the Eighth part of a Barrel. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 293 Powder one of the Balls and put it into a Pin or Half a Firkin. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 112 He used to have a pin of beer. *c* 1900 *Advertisement*, Beer in Cask. Discount for Cash on or before Delivery, 3d. Pin; 6d. Firkin; 1s. Kilderkin.

†13. A piece at chess; also, at the game of merels. In the latter referring app. to actual pegs; in chess extended either from these, or from the shape of Tudor chessmen, which were not unlike ninepins. *Obs.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 66/1 The King is the first and highest of all the chesse pins. *Ibid.*, The Queene is the next pin in height to the King. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 271 At the chequer'd board..with a hand Trembling, as if eternity were hung In balance on his conduct of a pin.

14. a. *Cookery.* Short for Rolling-pin.

1894 *Cassell's Univ. Cookery Bk.* 740 Keep the board and pin well floured.

b. Short for Knitting-*pin*, knitting-needle.

1897 *Tit Bits* 4 Dec. 175/3 As the old lady put down her pins, the Princess took them up, and finished the stocking-heel.

V. Phraseological uses.

15. In the phrase *on* or *upon a merry pin*, esp. *to set the heart on a merry pin*, *to have the heart hanging on a jolly pin*, whence also *upon the peevish pin*, *on another pin*, etc.; later, *in a merry pin*, in a merry humour, disposition, or frame of mind. *arch.* or *dial.*

The origin is obscure. In later use sometimes (cf. quot. 1658) associated with the musical tuning-peg, as in next.

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 272 By my fader kyn Youre herte hangeth on a ioly pyn. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 5552 Youre hert ys on another pynne. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. 492, I wyll sett my soule on a mery pynne. 1530 Palsgr. 844/1 Upon a mery pynne, *de hayt.* 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 578 King Charles heart by gettyng of Paris, was set vpon a merye Pinne. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1015/2 The commons hauing now their willes, were set vpon a pin, that the game was theirs. 1658 Osborn *Adv. Son* i. (1896) 24 Success doth often wind him up to a jovial pin. 1666 J. Sergeant *Let. Thanks* 42 You cannot for your heart yet wean your self of that merry pin of Fancy. 1676 Shadwell *Virtuoso* I. i, I never was on a better pin in my life. 1694 L'Estrange *Fables* cccii. (1714) 316 The Woman was One day upon the Peevish Pin. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 559 To express the Condition of an Honest Fellow and no Flincher under the Effects of Good Fellowship, he is said to be.. On a merry pin. 1779 T. Hutchinson *Diary* 6 Oct., Dined at Amen Corner..Sir John upon a merry pin. [*Intended 18th c. lang.* 1855 Anne Manning *O. Chelsea Bun-ho.* iv. 64 As for the Doctor, he was quite on the merry Pin.)

1661 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 2) s.v., He is in a merry Pin. 1782 Cowper *Gilpin* 178 Right glad to find His friend in merry pin. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 407 Were I in the pin. 1887 A. Riley *Athos* 210 Our prelate was in merry pin.

†16. Pitch; degree; step: esp. with *higher*, *lower*, *utmost*, *raise*, *take down*. *Obs.* (Cf. Peg *sb.*[1] 3.)

Originally, a figure taken from a musical tuning-peg (see 1 d); in quot. 1617 perh. referring to the rack.

1584 Greene *Myrr. Modestie* Wks. (Grosart) III. 24 The Iudges..seeing she had infringed their reasons, by the power of the law thought to wrest hir vpon a higher pin. 1617 Hieron *Wks.* II. 141 The prodigal sonne..sets his course euen vpon the racke, and stretcheth it out to the vtmost pinne. *a* 1624 Bp. M. Smith *Serm.* (1632) 188 They..went more roundly and roughly to worke with them, taking them downe a pinne or two lower. *a* 1643 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* II. iii, He's but one pin above a natural. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. vii. (1739) 41 To raise the price of their Cloaths to their own covetous pin. 1669 R. Montagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 452, I am confident we shall bring them a pin lower. 1731 W. Bowman *Serm.* xxix, To set our selves on the same pin With Paul and Peter. 1776 C. Keith *Farmer's Ha'*, They mak a loud and joyfu' din, For ilka heart is raised a pin.

17. Phrase. *To put in the pin* (*colloq.* or *slang*), to put a check or stop to some course; to call a halt; *esp.* to give up drinking. So *to keep in the pin*, to keep from drinking; *to let loose a pin.* (Eng. Dial. Dict.)

Supposed by some to have reference to the pins in a drinking-cup (1 f); but it may refer more generally to the use of a pin or peg in stopping motion or making fast, and of letting loose by taking out the pin.

1832–53 *Whistle-binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. III. 112, I ance was persuaded to 'put in the pin', But foul fa' the bit o't ava wad bide in, For whisky's a thing so bewitchingly stout, The first time I smelt it, the pin it lap out. 1835 J. Monteath *Dunblane Tradit.* (1887) 89 (E.D.D.) He had religiously abstained from drinking during the twelvemonths he had himself determined to keep in the pin. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 345/1 He had two or three times resolved to better himself, and had 'put in the pin', meaning he had made a vow to refrain from drinking. 1856 *Deil's Hallowe'en* 14 (E.D.D.) The Deil that e'en was ettlin' to let loose a pin.

VI. 18. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pin-box*, *-dot*, *-hook*, *-manufactory*, *-mark*, *-seller*, *-snatcher*, *-sticking*, *-thrusting*. **†pin-auger**, an auger for boring holes for pins or pegs; **pin-bit** = *pin-drill*; **pin-block**, (*a*) a block of wood in which pins or pegs are fixed; (*b*) a block of wood to be shaped into a pin or peg (*Cent. Dict.*): **†pin-bole, pinboll**, ? some contrivance for floating a fishing-net; **pin-bone**, the hip-bone, esp. of a horse (see 6); **pin-borer**, a Canadian beetle (*Xyleborus dispar*) which makes small round punctures like pinholes in the bark of pear-trees; **†pin-bouke** [see Bowk], some kind of vessel for liquids; **pin-bush**, 'a fine reaming- or polishing-tool for delicate metal-work' (*Cent. Dict.*); **pin-buttock**, a narrow or sharp buttock; hence **pin-buttocked** *a.*; **pin-cherry**, the N. American wild red cherry (*Prunus pennsylvanica*); **pin-cloth**, a pinafore (? *obs.*); **pin-clover**, name in California (from the shape of the seed-vessel) for the European stork's-bill (*Erodium cicutarium*), widely naturalized there; **pin connexion**, a connexion of the parts of an iron or steel bridge by pins (instead of rivets, etc.; cf. *pin-joint*); **pin-cop** [Cop *sb.*[2] 3], a pear-shaped 'cop' or roll of yarn, used for the weft in a power-loom; also *attrib.*; **pin-curl**, an artificial curl of hair held in place by a hairpin; **pin-drill**, a drill with a projecting central pin surrounded by a cutting face, used for countersinking, etc.; **pin-drop** *a.* (of silence) in which one could 'hear a pin drop'; **pin-fish**, name for two N. American elongated sparoid fishes (*Lagodon rhomboides*, *Diplodus holbrooki*); also a small sun-fish, *Lepomis pallidus*; **pin-flat**, a flat pin-cushion formed of two disks of cardboard lined and covered with some textile material, so that pins can be stuck into the edge (*U. S.*); **pin-footed** *a.* = *fin-footed*: see Fin *sb.* 6; **†pin-gout**, a disease in a hawk's foot (see 10); **pin-grass** = *pin-clover*; **pin ground**, a *pin-spot* ground upon a textile; **pin-hold**, 'a place at which a pin holds or makes fast' (Smart, 1836); **†pin-hood**, 'the hood attached to a cloak, and fitted to be drawn over the hat or bonnet of the wearer' (Jam.); **pin-joint**, a form of joint in which two parts are connected by a pin passing through an eye in each; **pin-machine**, a machine for making pins; **pin-man**, a man who sells, or manipulates, pins; **pin-mandrel** (see quot.); **†pin matter**, the matter of a pin, that which matters a pin; *not a pin matter*, something that matters not a pin: cf. Matter *sb.* 18; **pin-mill** = Pin-wheel 3; **pin-necked** *a.*, having tufts of feathers on the neck, as the pinnated grouse or prairie-hen; **pin-oak**, a species of oak (*Quercus palustris*) found in swampy places in N. America; so called from the persistent dead branches, which resemble pins or pegs fixed in the trunk; **pin pallet** (see quot.); **pin-paper**, a paper of pins (Paper *sb.* 6 b); *fig.* a collection of samples; **pin-patch** (*dial.*), a periwinkle (? because extracted from its shell with a pin); **pin-poppet** (*dial.*), a cylindrical case for pins; **†pin-powder** = Pin-dust; **pin-prod** = Pin-prick; **†pin-purse**, ? a pin-case, or a pin-cushion; **pin-rack** *Naut.*, a rack or frame on the deck of a ship, in which belaying-pins are fixed; **pin-rail**, a rail or bar in which pins or pegs are fixed; **pin-rib**, 'a delicate cord or rib woven in the substance of fine muslin' (*Cent. Dict.*); **pin-rod**, 'in a locomotive, a tie-rod connecting the brake-shoes on opposite sides' (*Cent. Dict.*); **pin-spot**, each of a number of small round spots like pins' heads forming a pattern upon a textile fabric; hence **pin-spotted** *a.*; **pin-striped** *a.*, having a narrow ornamental stripe of the thickness of a pin; **pin switch** (*Telegr.*), a switch in which electric connexion is made by pins passing through holes in metal plates; **pin's-worth**, the worth of a pin, an extremely small amount; **pin-tongs** *sb. pl.*, a kind of tongs or pliers for holding pins or other small objects; **pin-tool**, a tubular cutting-tool for making cylindrical wooden pins (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **pin-tooth**, (*a*) each of the (sharp-pointed) teeth of the escapement-wheel in a clock or watch; (*b*) a canine tooth; **†pin-trace**, some part of horse-harness; **pin-vice** (see quots.); **pin-weed**, a plant of the N. American genus *Lechea* (N.O. *Cistaceæ*); **pin-winged** *a.*, having the first primary feather of the wing attenuated, as in some American *Columbidæ*; **pin-wire**, wire of which pins are made; **pin-wood**, wood fit for pins or pegs; **pin-worm**, a small thread-worm, *Oxyuris vermicularis*, which infests the rectum, especially in children. See also Pin-basket, Pin-case, Pincushion, etc. and *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 5 An axe, a hachet, a hedgyngebyll, a *pyn awgur, a rest awgur, a flayle. 1873 E. Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 134/2 With a..*pin-bit, bore a hole about a ¼ of an inch deep. 1880 A. J. Hipkins in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 722/1 The tuning-pin screws..into the thick metal wrestpin-piece, and through it into the wooden wrestplank or *pinblock. 1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 625 Cork *pynboles or buyes belonging to those nets. *Ibid.* 631 For every two nets, there must be a Pynboll or Bwy hooped..Each Pynboll or Bwy must have a rope of a yard long, to fasten it to the War-rope. 1640 Carew in *Doidge's W. Country Ann.* (1882) 211 It..strake Roger Nise on the *pinbone. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4849/4 The Hair rubb'd off the near Pinbone. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXV. 226 Joint steaks, pinbone-steaks, sausages. 1593 Drayton *Moses* III. Wks. (1748) 480/2 Pails, kits, dishes,

basons, *pinboukes, bowls. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade Products*, **Pin-box*, *Pin-case*, a small fancy box for holding pins. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Pin Bush*, a reaming or polishing tool for pin holes. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. ii. 18 It is like a Barbers chaire that fits all buttockes, the *pin buttocke, the quatch-buttocke, the brawn buttocke, or any buttocke. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rules buying horse*, The narrow pin Buttock, the Hog or Swine-Rump,.. are full of Deformity. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 370 They are sharp rumped and *pin buttockt. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1810/4 A Gelding,.. Pin-Buttockt or narrow. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 964 One of the..children..approached so near the fire that the flames caught his *pin-cloth. 1846, 1854 [see Pinner² 2]. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Pin-grass, or *Pin-clover, of California, *Erodium cicutarium*. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 503 Varns..wound upon what is called a '*pin cop bobbin'. 1896 *Daily News* 27 Nov. 5/2 Our English great-grandmothers called 'coques' 'comb-curls' or '*pin-curls', because they were..stiffly arranged and held in their place with small side combs or hairpins. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 7 Oct. 8/5 She buys a 'pin-curl' and attaches it to her cycling hat! 1891 Kipling *Light that Failed* (1900) 172 There were only weaving circles and floating *pin-dots before his eyes. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Pin-drill*, a drill for countersinking. 1816 L. Hunt *Rimini* I. 244 A *pin-drop silence strikes o'er all the place. 1864 Webster, **Pin-footed*, having the toes bordered by a skin. 1575 Turbervy. *Falconrie* 346 Of the swelling in a Hawkes foote, which we tearme the pin, or *pin Goute. *Ibid.* 346 Make plaisters thereof, and bestowe them on the pinnegoute. 1825 Cobden in Morley *Life* i. (1902) 8 Black and purple and *pin grounds. 1491 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 187 Item, ij elne sattin to lyne the cap of that cloyke, and to be a *pyn hwd. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 439 This fish ranks among the first victims of *pin-hook wiles. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Pin Machine*. *c* 1680 *Crys of London* 36 in *Bagford Ball.* I. 116 Here's your old *Pin Man, a coming agen. 1878 J. Inglis *Sport & W.* iv. 34 The pinmen are busy sorting their pins. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 189 *Pin-Mandrels ..are made with a..Shank, to fit stiff into a round hole that is made in the Work that is to be Turned. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 304 The hardships which children have to endure in *pin-manufactories. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Passer*, *Passe sans flux*, not a *pinne matter. 1679 *Trials of White*, etc. 36 Is it a pin matter whether there was such a Bill or no? 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Surveying*, It is not a pin matter how rude or false the lines or angles be. 1885 C. T. Davis *Leather* xxiii. (1897) 331 From the 'soaks' the skins are removed,..and placed..in the '*pin-mill'. 1874 J. W. Long *Amer. Wild-fowl* xvi. 197 *Pin-oaks, whose tiny acorns are greedily sought for by mallards and sprig-tails. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 516/1 [Mallards] gather in the timbered sloughs and low swales bordering on the Mississippi, where the pin-oak and willow abound. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 194 [The] *Pin Pallet Escapement..used mostly in French Clocks, in which it is often placed in front of the dial. The pallets are formed of semi-circular jewels. 1673 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* II. 170 His Sermon is extant..some Heads and Points of it I gave you..as a *Pinne-paper of your modern Orthodoxy. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 209 The pin-papers, and stay-tapes, which might have been among the wares of his pack. 1694 Echard *Plautus* 164 Whole beds o' crabs, lobsters, oysters, *pinpatches, coral, muscles, and cockles. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pin-patches, Pin-paunches*, the small shell fish called periwinkles...They are commonly drawn out of their shells with a pin. 1866 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 642 Driven into the '*pin-poppet', the old name by which these curious cases were best known. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 27 Item for *pyn powdre xij d. 1893 E. Crowe *With Thackeray in Amer.* i. 11 Reflection made him think the onslaught harmless, and the sting in it only of the *pin-prod order. 1608 T. Cocks *Diary* (1901) 35 Payde for a *pynne purse for my va[lentine] vs. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Pin-rack*,..a frame placed on the deck of a vessel, and containing sheaves around which ropes may be worked, and belaying-pins around which they may be secured. 1877 Stainer *Organ* II. § 24 Under the keys a series of pins are arranged on a piece of wood forming a *pin-rail. These pins fit easily into holes in the keys and prevent them from oscillating. 1608 H. Clapham *Errour Right Hand* 39 Tom Lace-seller and Ahraham *Pin-seller. 1900 *Echo* 12 June 3/4 Pick-pockets and *pin-snatchers reaped a rich harvest. 1894 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 6/5 Single flowers scattered over a '*pin-spot ground. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Feb. 4/2 Many of them spotted, but with a regular pin-spot. 1900 *Daily News* 14 July 4/7 The little bolero coat is faced with white linen, *pin-spotted with cornflower blue. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 118/1 A *Pin-sticking Machine, for sticking pins on paper. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 3/2 *Pin-striped serge, a material that in navy blue with a white line makes a very smart costume. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Pin Switch*...The connections are made with pins or plugs, which give a rubbing or frictional contact when thrust into the holes on the board. 1562 Bulleyn *Bulwark, Sicke Men* 70 b, Did me neuer a *pinsworthe of pleasure. 1853 Byrne *Artisan's Handbk.* 81 For cutting the facets, they are held in small hand-vises or *pin-tongs. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 521 That part of the stone pallets upon which the *pin teeth act. 1886 *Standard* 15 Jan. 2/5 Its 'pin', or pointed, teeth had not developed. 1440–41 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 627 Pro j *pyntrase. 1536–7 *Ibid.* 697, iij par. pyntracez. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Pin-vise*,..a hand-vise for grasping small arbors and pins. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 196 Pin Vice..chiefly used as a holder for pins and small pieces of work while they are being filed. 1854 Thoreau *Walden* xvii. (1886) 307 Golden-rods, *pinweeds, and graceful wild grasses. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, The *pin-winged doves are pigeons of the genus *Æchmophila*..of Texas and Mexico. 1896 A. Morrison *Child of the Jago* 165 Her wedding-ring, worn to *pin-wire. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* xvii. (1878) 38 And seasoned timber for *pinwood to haue.

Pin, *sb.*² *local.* [Origin obscure: perh. connected with Pin *v.* II.] The middle place in a tandem team of three horses. Hence **pin-horse**: see quots.

1877 *N. W. Line. Gloss.*, *Pin-horse*, the middle horse in a team. 1881 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Pin*, the middle place for a horse, between the shafter and the leader in a team of three. *Pin-horse*. 1886 Elworthy *W. Som. Word-bk.*, Pin, Pin-horse. [Widely prevalent in rural use. In E.D.D. from N. Yorksh. to Somerset.]

Pin, *sb.*³ *Chess.* [f. Pin *v.*¹ 5 b.] The act of pinning, the fact of being pinned.

1868 Selkirk *Bk. Chess* 72 Removing his Queen to obviate the 'pin'.

Pin (pin), *v.*¹ Forms: see the sb. [In branch I., f. Pin *sb.*¹ In branch II., perh. worn down from Pind *v.*, but blending with I. In the sense 'fasten': cf also Pen *v.*¹ 1 and 2.]

I. To transfix, fix, attach, confine, with a pin.

1. *trans.* To fasten (things or parts of a thing *together*, or one thing *to* another) with one or more pins, pegs, or bolts (see Pin *sb.*¹ 1); to construct or repair by thus fastening the parts together; to make fast with a bolt, to bolt (a door, etc.). † *To pin the basket*: see Basket *sb.* 1 d.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 769 With a pyked palays, pyned ful pik. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 296 Conscience..made pees porter to pynne [*MS. B.* penne] þe 3ates Of alle taletellers and tyterers in ydel. *a* 1380 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* lii. 6 Cros, þou dost no trouþe, On a pillori my fruit to pinne. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxxvii. 409 (Add. MS.), I shall haspe the dore, and pynne it with a pynne. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cxvi. 411 No shyppe can depart hens without it be pynnyd with nayles of woode and not of Iron. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1595) 750 Rafters or great peeces of tymber pinned together. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 43 They pin down a planck. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 123 They pin it up with wooden Pins. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 104 The mortices cut quite through and pinned with oak or ash pins. 1883 Gilmour *Mongols* xxv. 301 The long rope, which is pinned down to the ground. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 143 The lever is pinned to the pallets.

fig. 1727 Swift *State Irel.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 164 An act of navigation, to which we never consented, pinned down upon us. 1820 Hazlitt *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 317 He is pinned down in more than one Review..as an exemplary warning.

2. To fasten with a pin (see Pin *sb.*¹ 3), or with a brooch, hairpin, or hat-pin; to attach with a pin or similar sharp-pointed instrument; to transfix with a pin; also with a lance or the like.

1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* clxxx, At my beddis hed.. I haue it faire pynnit vp. *c* 1480 Henryson *Test. Cres.* 423 Thy plesand lawn pinnit with goldin prene. 1530 Palsgr. 658/1 Pynne your jacket togyther for taking of colde. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ix. 36 His garment, nought but many ragged clouts, With thornes together pind and patched was. 1594 *Contention* viii. Stage-direction, Enter Dame Elnor Cobham bare-foote,..with a waxe candle in her hand, and verses written on her backe and pind on. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 168 Gownes made with long traines, which are pinned vp in the house. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3725/4 Lost.., 3 Sheets of Paper made up in 3 Books, and pin'd in the middle. 1787 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 8 Nov., The wardrobe woman was pinning up the Queen's hair. 1838 James *Robber* vi, She had a shawl of fine white lace pinned across her shoulders. 1852 Stainton *Entom. Comp.* 74 The first object is to pin the insect. 1893 Earl Dunmore *Pamirs* II. 1 Pinning out his entomological specimens.

b. Used with a person as object, in respect of clothes. Chiefly *pass.*

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* C vij, Shall not this lady this day be pynned. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* I. i, You went pinn'd vp. *Mod.* Come and I'll pin you.

3. *Building.* † a. Formerly sometimes = Underpin. † b. To face with stone, marble, etc. c. To fill in the joints of masonry with chips of stone; to fill up the interstices with small stones: cf. Pinning *vbl. sb.* 2 a.

1427 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 65, ij masouns to pynne þe same hous. 1499–1500 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 656 *Reparaciones*. In pynnyng, Rakyng, et poyntyng. 1546 Langley *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. v. 71 Mamurra a Knight that was Master of July Caesar's woorkes in Fraunce pinned first the Walles of his house wyth broken marble. 1589 Rider *Bibl. Schol.*, To Pin an house under the grounsile, *substruo*. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* (1876) 191 He didna batter, line, and pin, To please the e'e.

4. *fig.* To attach firmly *to* a person, or ostentatiously *to* or *on* his Sleeve; to make absolutely dependent or contingent *on* a person or thing; also, to fasten or fix (anything objectionable) *on* a person; to append, affix, tack on. Now *rare.*

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 109 Alas, fond foole, art thou so pinned to their sleenes, yat thou regardest more their babble then thine owne blisse? 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* cxxxi. 803 Was God pinned on Balaams sleene? Was he bounde to him? 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 321 This Gallant pins his Wenches on his sleeue. 1590 Greene *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 33 What is it for mee to pinne a fayre meacocke and a witty milkesop on my sleeue? 1626 Middleton *Women Beware Wom.* III. i. 297 You were pleas'd of late to pin an error on me. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 35 Pinn'd to the mutability of popular Faction. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* II. xxv. (1840) 81 He made himself absolute master of all orders, pinning them on himself by an immediate dependence. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 97 They wholly pin themselves upon the advice of those Magitians. 1710 *Tatler* No. 219 ¶ 1 A Couple of professed Wits, who..hnd thought fit to pin themselves upon a Gentleman. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* I. iii. 16 You seem too light of heart..To act the deeds that rumour pins on you. 1841 Lytton *Nt. & Morn.* II. iv, I might pin my fate to yours.

b. In phrases *to pin one's salvation, soul, hope, knowledge, reputation*, or the like, *upon, on, to* (a thing or person); now esp. *to pin one's faith upon, on* (a thing, or person, or his Sleeve), to place entire or openly professed trust or belief in.

1583 Babington *Commandm.* iv. (1637) 35, I would..never pin my everlasting estate in paine and blisse, upon so slender ..perswasions. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 149, I never intended to pinne my soule to another mans sleeve. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 318 It is not good..to pin a mans knowledge vpon any particular mans sleene. 1649 Bp. Reynolds *Hosea* vii. 139 No man is to pinne his own soule and salvation..upon the words of a man who may mislead him. 1651 Cleveland *Poems* 44 I'le pin my faith on the Diurnalls sleeve. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 22 Mr. Jones..much less expected, that any Man should pin his Belief upon his [Jones's] Shoulders. 1677 W. Hughes *Man of Sin* II. i. 11 Tradition..deserveth rather nailing to the Pillory, than pinning Faith upon it. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *To pin one's Faith on another's Sleeve*, or to take all upon Trust, for Gospel that he saies. 1712, 1812, 1885 [see Faith *sb.* 2]. 1828 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) II. 19, I now pin my hopes on a meeting at Dieppe. 1857 Mrs. Mathews *Tea-Table Talk* I. 92 She pinned her faith upon a horseshoe nailed upon the outer gate. 1885 S. Cox *Expositions* I. 4 Men who think for themselves, and pin their faith to no neighbour's sleeve.

5. *transf.* To hold fast (a man or animal) in a spot so that he cannot get away; to hold *down* or *against* something by force; to seize and hold fast.

1814 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 95 [The buck] could only reach the third field, where Tiger pinned him in the hedgerow. 1816 Scott *Antig.* xliii, Forth bolts the operative brother to pin like a bull-dog. 1840–70 Blaine *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 437 The dog will not only seize him [a bull] by the nose, but will cling to his hold till the bull stands still; and this is termed *pinning the bull*. 1859 Reeve *Brittany* 238 While I pinned his arms from behind, Mr. Taylor seized his whip. 1888 Burgon *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. v. 66 He caught me by my elbows, and pinned me up against the wall..so that I could not stir.

b. *Chess.* To confine a piece to a spot, to prevent it from being moved, absolutely, or without serious loss of material.

1745 Stamma *Chess* 112 Look first whether your Adversary cannot pin that Piece down. 1841 Walker *Chess* 15 The Bishop is able in certain cases to confine and pin the Knight, until the King or some other piece comes up and takes him. 1868 Selkirk *Bk. Chess* 73 White would then pin the Rook by Queen to Queen's 3rd.

c. *slang.* To seize.

1768 Earl of Carlisle in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) II. 340, I am sure they intended to pin my money.

6. *fig.* To hold or bind (a person) strictly *to* a promise, course of action, etc.: often with *down*.

1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* ii. 74 The Law of God..doth not absolutely pin us down to the manner of doing it. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* xxvi, One of those pestilent fellows that pin a man down to facts. 1894 Tyndall in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 507, I am pinned this year by the meeting of the British Association at Liverpool.

7. To set or stud with pins for ornament

1688 [see Pinned *ppl. a.* 2]. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5155/4 The out-side Case Shagreen,..pinn'd with Gold Pins.

8. To make a small hole as with a pin. a. *Sc.* To break (a pane of glass) by throwing a stone so as to make a small hole. b. To drill (a hole).

1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* let. i, And who taught me to smoke a cobbler, pin a losen, head a hicker..? 1897 *Daily News* 7 June 2/3 Drills shrieking shrill accompaniment to the hum of whirring machinery as they pinned rivet-holes in metal plates.

9. To clog (a file): said of particles adhering so firmly to the teeth of a file that they have to be picked out with a piece of steel wire.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

II. To confine within bounds: cf. Pind *v.*

10. To enclose by or as by means of bolts or bars; to confine within a space or enclosure; to hem in, to shut *up*; *spec.* to put in a pinfold, impound (a beast).

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 127, I..Putte hem in a pressour and pinnede hem þer-Inne. 1423 *Coventry Leet-bk.* 43 Þer schall noo beestys be pynnyd at the comen pynfold by the comien seriante. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 400/1 Pynnyn, or put yn a pynfold, *intrudo*. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 2632 To be pynned and punysshed for theyr trespace. 1590 Webbe *Trav.* (Arb.) 27, I found two thousand Christians pind vp in ston wals lockt fast in yron chaines. 1630 L. Rowzee *Queenes Welles* iii. (1632) 16 To contract and pin up the Sea into narrower limits, by..dikes [etc.]. 1674–91 Ray *Collect. Words* 17 A *Coop* is generally used for a Vessel or place to pin up or enclose any thing. 1824 Byron *Juan* xv. xxvi, Pinn'd like a flock, and fleeced too in their fold.

b. *Draughts* (and similar games). See quots.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 68/1 The play is, by so many geese to pinne the fox, that he cannot stirre one hole further. 1870 Hardy *Mod. Hoyle*, *Draughts* 107 The object..is to capture all your adversary's men, or to 'pin them, or hem them in so that they cannot be moved.

† 11. *fig.* To 'shut *up*', confine, restrict. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 Lydg. *Chorle & Birde* 89 To be shette vp and pynned vnder drede, No thyng acordeth vnto my nature. 1584 Fenner *Def. Ministers* (1587) 9 Howe hath he.. pinned vp her authoritie, when he sought to enlarge it? 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 314 To have his phantasie pinned up within the narrow compass of a poor..invention.

III. 12. *Comb.*, as **pin-faith** *a.*, that 'pins one's faith' on something (see 4 b), implicitly believing or credulous; **pin-up** *a.*, adapted for being pinned up.

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1245/4 One black Sarsenet Pin-up-Petticoat. 1800 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) V. 316 The pin-faith multitude, which never thinks for itself.

Pin, *v.*² (U.S.), variant form of Peen *v.*

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Pin*...11. To swage by striking with the peen of a hammer; as splaying an edge of an iron hoop to give it the flare corresponding to that of the cask.

‖ **Piña** (pī·nʲă). Also 6 **pinna**, 6– **pina**. [S. Amer. Sp. *piña* (formerly *pinna*), Pg. *pinha* pine-apple, orig. pine-cone, pine-nut (ad. L. *pinea*).]

†1. (Spelt *pina*, *pinna*, *pinia*.) The pine-apple.

1577 Frampton *Joyfull Newes* 90 The Pinnas are a fruite whiche bee moste sette of in all the Indias. 1596 Raleigh *Discov. Guiana* 61 Great abundance of Pinas, the princesse of fruits that grow under the sun. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. iii. (1676) 46 In America .. their meat Palmitos, Pinas, Potatos, &c., and such fruits. 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 93 Our boats returned loaden with plantynes, pinias, potatoes, sugar-canes.

2. Pine-apple leaf fibres (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); a fine fabric made of these, more fully called **piña-cloth, piña-muslin**, *pine-apple cloth*.

1858 Hogg *Veg. Kingd.* 765 Pine-apple cloth, ..sometimes known by the name of Pina Muslin. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Pina-cloth*, an expensive fabric made by the natives of the Philippines from the fibres of the pine-apple leaf. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Piña, Piña-cloth.

3. The spongy cone of amalgam left behind after part of the mercury has been eliminated: also anglicized **pinne**. (See also quot. 1875.)

1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xii. 245 They put all the mettall into a cloth, which they straine out very forcibly, so as all the quicke-silver passeth out..and the rest remaines as a loafe of silver, like to a marke of almonds pressed to draw oyle. And being thus pressed, the remainder containes but the sixt part in silver, and five in mercurie...Of these markes they makes pinnes, (as they call them,) like pine apples, or sugar loaves, hollow within, the which they commonly make of a hundred pound weight. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Pina* (*Spanish*), amalgamated silver. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Pina* (Spanish), the pile of wedges or bricks of hard silver amalgam placed under a *capellina* and subjected to heat, for the expulsion of the mercury. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Piña.

Pinace, obs. form of Pinnace.

Pinaceous (pəinē·ʃəs), *a. rare.* [f. mod.Bot. L. *Pināceæ* the pine family (f. L. *pin-us* pine): see -aceous.] Of or pertaining to the pine tribe.

1874 Sir R. Christison in *Trans. Bot. Soc. Edin.* (1876) XII. 167 A Pinaceous Fossil..found in Redhall Quarry.

†**Pina·che.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [Derivation unknown: the quot. corresponds notably with the first under Piquet *sb.*¹] Some game at cards.

1641 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlem.* 126 In games at Cards, the Maw requires a quicke conceit..the Cribbage a recollected fancy; the Pinache quick and vn-enforced dexterity. [Not in ed. 1630.]

†**Pinacle,** *v. Obs.* Also **pinn-**. [Origin obscure: cf. *pinion* vb. and *manacle*.] *trans.* To pinion.

1614 Budden tr. *Aerodius' Disc. Parents Hon.* (1616) 22 Like a prisoner with his armes fast pinacled. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 98 They pinnacle them, and deliver them up to the fury of the children.

Pinaole, obs. form of Pinnacle.

Pinacocyte (pi·năkōsəit). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *πίναξ*, *πινακ-* tablet + -cyte.] Each of the flat plate-like cells (constituting *pavement-epithelium*) forming the ectoderm and part of the endoderm in sponges.

1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 418/2 The ectoderm usually consists of simple pavement epithelial cells (*pinnacocytes*). 1900 E. R. Lankester *Zool.* II. *Sponges* 44.

Hence **Pi:nacocy·tal** *a.*

1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 427/1 The pinnacocytal layer.

Pinacoid, pinakoid (pi·năkoid), *a.* and *sb. Cryst.* [f. Gr. *πίναξ*, *πινακ-* slab: see -oid.]

A. *adj.* Applied to any plane, in a crystallographic system, intersecting one of the axes of co-ordinates and parallel to the other two. Opposed to *octahedrid* and *prismatoid*.

1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* ii. § 18.

B. *sb.* A pinacoid plane, or a group of such planes constituting a 'form'.

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* § 3470 A Polyhedron of Calcite, cut .. so as to represent the optical characters .. in directions perpendicular to the pinakoid. 1885 Bauerman *Text-bk. Syst. Min.* 198 The octahedron, or unit pyramid, is always the largest, and the cube rectangular prism, or pinakoid, the smallest of the constituent forms. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* vii. § 303 The poles of the pinakoids form the angular points of the systematic triangles.

Hence **Pinacoi·dal** *a.*, of the nature of or characteristic of a pinacoid.

1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* xiii. 245 A structural condition of pinakoidal separation.

Pinacolin (pinæ·kŏlin). *Chem.* [f. next + -ol + -in¹.] A colourless oily liquid ($C_6H_{12}O$), having an odour of peppermint, variously produced from pinacone. Hence **Pinaco·lic** *a.*

1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 647 *Pinacolin*,..an oily body produced by the dehydration of pinacone. 1875 *Ibid.* VII. 982 *Pinacolic alcohol*, $C_6H_{11}O$..is produced by treating pinacolin with sodium in presence of water.

Pinacone (pi·năkoun). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *πίναξ* tablet + -one.] A white crystalline substance ($C_6H_{14}O_2$), crystallizing in large tablets, produced by the action of sodium or sodium-amalgam on aqueous acetone.

1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 648 Liquid pinacone is a colourless syrup. 1877 — *Fownes' Chem.* II. 177 Pinacone, when heated with acids, is converted into pinacolin.

‖ **Pinacotheca** (pi năkoʊpī·kă). Also anglicized as **pi·nacothe:k** (-þek). [L. *pinacothēca* (Varro), a. Gr. *πινακοθήκη* a picture-gallery (Strabo), f. *πίναξ*, *πινακ-* tablet, picture + *θήκη* repository. So It. *pinacoteca*, F. *pinacothèque*, Ger. *pinakothek*.] A place for the keeping and exhibition of pictures and other works of art.

[1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 63 The..parlours, bathes, librarie and pinacloth, where coat Armors escuchions, painted tables, and counterfeates of strangers were kept.] 1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1651) 207 Pinacothecia..by which he intendeth .. certain Repositories for Works of Rarity in Picture or other Arts. 1766 Smollett *Trav.* 288 The pinacotheca of this building was a complete Museum of all the Curiosities of Art and Nature. 1834 Lytton *Pompeii* I. iii, A picture-saloon, or *pinacotheca*. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 315/1 Our walks through halls of art and pinacothecks.

Pinafore (pi·năfoəɹ), *sb.* [f. Pin *v.*¹ + Afore, because originally pinned upon the dress in front.] A covering of washable material worn by children, and by factory girls or others, over the frock or gown, to protect it from being soiled.

The article so called was prob. originally a piece of washing material pinned on for the occasion; in Webster, 1847, it is defined as 'an apron for the front part of the body', in Latham's Johnson, 1868, as 'a small apron or bib for children'; as now used, it differs from an apron in meeting and being fastened at the back above the waist, and in having armholes; a little girl's pinafore is often an article of ordinary house dress, and may be more ornamental than the frock which it covers. See also Brat, Overall.

1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VI. viii, A pin-a-fore for Master Mortimer Delvile, lest he should daub his pappy when he is feeding him. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 234 She is still pretty, but not so elegant as when she wore frocks and pin-a-fores. 1863 Miss Braddon *J. Marchmont* I. i. 7 To teach children their A B C, and mend their frocks and make their pinafores. 1882 — *Mt. Royal* II. iv. 80 When you were in pinafores.

fig. 1845 *Athenæum* 4 Jan. 17 Exhibiting perhaps a smart architectural 'pinafore' in front, which turns out to be a mere 'coverslut' intended to hide meanness and deformity. 1849 D. J. Browne *Amer. Poultry Yard* (1855) 28 The chicks are large,..entirely shining black, except a pinafore of white on the breast.

b. *transf.* The wearer of a pinafore; *esp.* a child or little girl.

1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* III. 153 The pinafores were gone to bed.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1871 M. Collins *Mrg. & Merch.* I. x. 307 Younger folk..in the pinafore stage of existence. 1894 Eliz. L. Banks *Camp. Curiosity* 181 Skill in pinafore-ironing. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Apr. 3/2 A navy blue serge frock..one of the pinafore build to slip over shirts.

Pi·nafore, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To attire in a pinafore.

1857 Geo. Eliot *Sc. Cler. Life*, *Janet's Repent.* viii. She was duly bonneted and pinafored, and then they turned out.

2. To put into the skirt of one's pinafore (cf. *to pocket*). *nonce-use.*

1893 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 2/2 There were hundreds..feeding as one, and pinaforing the fragments that remained.

Pinafored (pi·năfoəɹd), *a.* [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ed.] Attired in a pinafore.

1847 Mrs. Gore *Castles* xxvii, The smallest dame-school that turns out its pinafored urchins on a village green. 1859 Sala *Gas-light & D.* xv. 167 Pinafored children..playing in the gutters.

Pinakiolite (pinæ·kiolait). *Min.* [mod.(Flink, 1890) f. Gr. *πινάκιον*, dim. of *πίναξ* tablet + -lite.] Borate of manganese and magnesium, found in brilliant black tabular crystals.

1891 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XLI. 251 Pinakiolite is a new borate of manganese and magnesium.

Pinakoid, -al, variants of Pinacoid, -al.

†**Pi·nal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pīn-us* pine-tree + -al.] Of the nature of or allied to the pine.

1791 Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 150 Oaks, and other trees ..more difficult to be raised in northern and alpine climates than their pinal predecessors.

Pinalic (pinæ·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. Pina(co)l-in + -ic.] Derived from or contained in pinacolin, as *pinalic acid*, $C_5H_{10}O_2$.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

‖ **Pinang** (pinæ·ŋ). Also 7 **-e**, 9 **penang**. [Malay *pinang* betel nut, areca. Also in Du., etc.] The areca tree (*Areca Catechu*), or its fruit, the areca nut (*pinang nut*): see Areca.

1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 148 The Portuguez call the tree that bears it *Arre quero*..and the Malayans *Pinang*. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 365 Their ordinary food..is Rice, Wheat, Pinange, Betele. 1771 J. R. Forster tr. *Osbeck's Voy.* I. 257 Pinang..is a fruit which looks like a nutmeg in the inside. 1883 Mrs. Bishop in *Leisure Hr.* 202/2 Pinang (from the *pinang*, or areca-palm) is the proper name of the island.

Pinary, Pinasse, obs. ff. Pinery, Pinnace.

Pinaster (pəinæ·stəɹ). *Bot.* [a. L. *pīnaster* (Plin.) wild pine, f. *pīnus* pine: see -aster. So F. *pinastre*, It., Sp. *pinastro*.] A species of pine (*Pinus Pinaster*) indigenous to south-western Europe; also called *Cluster-* or *Star-pine*.

(The *Pinaster* or Wild Pine of the ancients is thought by Daubeny to have been *P. maritima* of modern botanists.)

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 88 Pinaster is nothyng ellis but a wilde pyne tre of a meruelus hyght. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 462 The Pine and the Pinaster cary leaues thin and slender..long also and sharp pointed. 1731–3 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Pinus*, *Pinus sylvestris*..the Pinaster or wild Pine.

1770–4 A. Hunter *Georg. Ess.* (1804) II. 21 The Pinaster is a variety of the Scotch Fir. 1842 Selby *Brit. Forest Trees* 437 The introduction of the Pinaster into England by Gerard..A.D. 1596. 1887 Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 6 The principal timber tree of [St. Helena] is the pinaster.

Pinate (pəi·nĕt). *Chem.* [f. Pin-ic + -ate⁴.] A salt of pinic acid.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 506 The pinates.. may be obtained by digesting an ethereal solution of pinic acid over the alkaline carbonates. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 166/1 The pinates of ammonia, potash, and soda are soluble in water, but those of other bases are mostly insoluble in it.

‖ **Pinax** (pi·næks). Pl. **pinaces** (pi·năsīz); also 9 **pinakes**. [L. *pinax*, a. Gr. *πίναξ* board, plank, tablet, picture.]

1. A tablet; hence a list, register, or the like inscribed on a tablet: a catalogue, index. ? *Obs.*

1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* I. § 1 Consider whereabout thou art in Cebes's Fable, or that old Philosophical *Pinax* of the Life of Man. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 434 This.. may..serve instead of a Pinax, or General *Index Psalmorum*. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* Introd. (1794) 7 This pinax..is still the guide to all those who study this subject.

2. *Antiq.* A plate, platter, or dish; *esp.* one with anything painted or engraved on it.

1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 286 The pinax or dish with a tall foot. *Ibid.* 296 Pinakes or plates, are also found at this period.

Pin-ball (pi·nˌbǭl). *U.S.* [f. Pin *sb.*¹ + Ball *sb.*¹]

1. A pincushion.

1894 Sarah M. H. Gardner *Quaker Idyls* vi, I gave him the pinball.

2. *Pinball-sight* = bead-sight: see Bead *sb.* 5 d.

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Pin-ball Sight*, (*Rifle*, another name for the *bead sight*; also called pin-head sight.

Pinbank, variant form of Pinebank *Obs.*

Pi·n-ba:sket. *local.* A large ornamental pincushion, with pins of various lengths artistically inserted, so as to resemble a basket; formerly, in some places, presented to the mother of a family on the birth of each child. Hence, the youngest child in a family (in quot. 1794 of an animal).

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Pin-basket*, the last child a woman bears. 17.. Sir J. Marriot in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* (1782) IV. 304 Oft be your second race survey'd And oft a new pin-basket made. 1780 *Gentl. Mag.* L. 77 No less natural is it that the pin-basket of the lawful wife should have the greatest share of the father's affections. 1794 J. Williams *Shrove Tuesday*, etc. 4 My gay Chanticleer..The pin-basket of my Sultana hen. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pin-basket*, the youngest child in a family.

Pin-before (pi·nbĭfōəɹ). *rare.* [f. Pin *v.*¹ + Before.] = Pinafore.

1824 Southey in *Corr. w. C. Bowles* (1881) 71 During dinner he lifts up his pin-before to look at the buttons. 1830 *Examiner* 801/1 Young gentlemen in pinbefores 1863 Mrs. Mapsh *Heathside Farm* II 33 Her stiff black silk protected by an ample holland pinbefore, she was engaged in superintending hot cakes and pikelets.

Pi·n-case. A case for holding pins; also, a pincushion (? *obs.* exc. *dial.*).

1515 *Will of R. Symson* (Somerset Ho.), A pyncase of tysyn saten. 1530 Palsgr. 254/2 Pyncase, *esplinguette*, *esplinguiere*. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* III. i, What do you lack, gentlemen? fine purses, pouches, pin-cases, pipes? 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pin-cass*, a pin cushion, a corruption of *pin-case*.

†**Pince.** *Obs.* [Variant of Pinch *sb.*; perh. immed. a. F. *pince*.] A galled or sore place on a horse.

1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. xli. 281 The swelling, pince, wringing or gall, either vpon the withers or any parte of the backe of a horse.

Pince, obs. occasional variant of Pinch *sb.* and *v.*

Pincel, -eller, obs. ff. Pencil, Penciller.

‖ **Pince-nez** (pæ̃sˌne). [F. *pince-nez*, lit. pinch-nose, nip-nose.] A pair of eyeglasses kept in position by a spring which clips the nose.

1880 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Aug. 235 It is amusing to meet a person whom one has been accustomed to see in regular spectacles wearing a *pince-nez* for the first time. 1888 J. Payn *Myst. Mirbridge* vii, The lady, putting up her pince-nez, with a show of interest. 1894 H. Drummond *Ascent of Man* 132 Man, when he sees with difficulty, does not now improve his Eye; he puts on a pince-nez.

Pinceoun, variant of Pinson ¹ *Obs.*

Pincer (pi·nsəɹ), *v.* [f. Pincers.] *trans.* To compress with or as with pincers; to torture or wring with or as with pincers.

1703 Parker *Eusebius* VIII. 147 The Judge..gave in Order that she should be Pincer'd worse than ever any Body yet had been. 1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XVI. i, Face, not pincered together. 1897 Rhoscomyl *White Rose Arno* 188 The pain of his wound racked and pincered his nerves.

†**Pincern.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. late and med.L. *pincerna*, a. late Gr. *πιγκέρνης* cup-bearer, prop. a wine-mixer, f. *πίνειν* to drink + *κεράννυναι* to mix: cf. OF. *pincerne* a butler.] A cup-bearer.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiii. (1623) 729 [The] Lord Maior in his office of chiefe Pincern or Cup-waiter. [1848 Lytton *Harold* III. iii, There were to be seen [by the throne] *camararius* and *pincerna*, chamberlain and cupbearer.]

Pincers (pi·nsəɹz), *sb. pl.* Rarely (exc. in comb.) in sing. form **pincer**. Forms: 4 **pynceours**, 4–5 **pinsours**, 4–7 **-sers**, 5 **pynsors**, **-sours**, 6 **-cors**, **-sores**; **pinsars**, 6–7 **-sors**, 6– **pincers**. [In ME. *pinsour(s*, *pynsour(s*, *-or(s*, *pynceour(s*, app. AF. agent-n. from *pincer* vb.: see

PINCH; cf. OF. *pinchure* pincers, tongs, *pinçoir* a clip used as a book-mark; mod.F. *pince* (Cotgr. *pinces*) pincers. See also PINSON [1].]

1. A tool for tightly grasping or nipping anything, consisting of two limbs pivoted together, forming a pair of jaws with a pair of handles or levers by which they can be pressed tightly together. (Commonly *a pair of pincers*; rarely *a pincers*.)

1338 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 376, j par de Pynceours de ferro. 1371 *Ibid.* 129, j par de pinsers. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Kut ye a litell of her clees with pynsors. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 187 Two mouthes lyke vnto a paire of smaule pinsers. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* v. viii. (1886) 86 S. Dunstan lead the divell about the house by the nose with a paire of pinsors or tongs. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 16 A paire of Pincers in his hand he had, With which he pinched people to the hart. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 11 A Wood-Louse..hath two pointers also before, like a pair of pincers. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* v. ii, The flesh will quiver, where the pincers tear. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 201 A pointed instrument to raise the wick, a small pincers to prune it. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 188/2 The flask is then removed from the fire by wooden pincers.

sing. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 570/18 *Capana*, a pynsour. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 280/2 A paire of Pynsours (*A.* A Pynsoure). 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 76/3 Pincer, *forpeculæ*.

fig. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. ii. § 33 (1864) 524 He [Newton] has always his mind ready to seize it with the mathematical pincers.

2. An organ (or pair of organs), in various animals, resembling pincers, and used for grasping or tearing; as the chelæ of crustaceans, the incisor teeth of a horse, etc.

1658 ROWLAND *Monfet's Theat. Ins.* Ep. Ded., Their [green locusts'] pincers..are as sharp as keen rasors. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 156 ₱7 Every Ant brings a small particle of that earth in her pincers. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 554 The feet of animals which scramble among rocks are provided with pincers. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iii. 95 A living crayfish is able to perform very varied movements with its pincers.

3. *Comb.*, as *pincer-grip*; *pincer-like* adj.

1611 COTGR., *Louve de fer*..the (pinser-like) hooke of a Crane, &c. 1860 CARLYLE *Let. to Ruskin* 29 Oct., in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 105, I marvel in parts..at the pincer-grip .. you take of certain bloated cheeks and blown-up bellies. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 142 Two terminal processes which make up a pincer-like organ.

‖ **Pincette** (pɛ̃sɛ̍t) Also 6 pyncet(te, 6–7 pincot. [F. *pincette* small pincers, dim. of *pince* a pair of pincers.] A small pair of pincers; tweezers, forceps. (Also in *pl.*)

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 908 The pyncettes, *les tenailles*. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* If. xvi b/2 Purify the wounde internallye with the pincet. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 9 Some to draw away, as tenals incisiue, pincets, tirbals. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* ix. 75 Various instruments, such as the tourmaline pincette, the dichroscope. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Dec. 10/2 The piece of lead was at last extracted by a pincette expressly constructed for the purpose.

Pinch (pin[t]ʃ), *sb.* Forms: see next. [f. PINCH *v.*]

I. 1. An act of pinching; a firm compression between the finger and thumb or any two opposing surfaces; a nip, a squeeze; †a seizure with the teeth, a bite (*obs.*).

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 49 If we be English Deere be then in blood, Not Rascall-like to fall downe with a pinch. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* vi. 75 He will never flinch, To giue a full quart pot the empty pinch. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 298 If thou, and Nature can so gently part, The stroke of death is as a Louers pinch. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat* 118 Mr. Neverout's Wit begins to run low, for I vow, he said this before: Pray, Colonel, give him a Pinch. 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. The. Another Life* 238 Feeling the pinch of a tight shoe, ..the pinch of a tight hat.

†**b.** *fig.* An ill-natured thrust; stricture, censure.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xliii. (1887) 271 Those generall pinches, which repining people do vse then most, when they are best vsed.

2. *fig.* Pressure, stress (usually of want, misfortune, or the like); difficulty, hardship.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 214 Necessities sharpe pinch. 1678 TEMPLE *Let. to Ld. Treasurer* Wks. 1731 II. 469, I am so tired out with this cruel Pinch of Business. 1688 MORE in Norris *Theory Love* 176 This pinch of time that I am in, has made me but huddle up things together. 1851 *Times* 22 Aug., So much money having been spent. .. All classes felt the pinch. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 279 Those who were rendered keener by the pinch of hunger. 1892 JESSOPP *Studies Recluse* Pref. (1893) 17 He never knew what the pinch of poverty was.

†**3.** The pain or pang caused by the grip of death, or of remorse, shame, etc. *Obs.*

1567 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 93 Ne at this present pinch of death am I dismay'd. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 77 Sebastian (Whose inward pinches therefore are most strong) Would heere haue kill'd your King. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 608 No pinch of penalty is comparable to pinch of conscience. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxvi. 451 Have these convictions .. brought you to a great pinch, and inward distress of soul?

4. A case, occasion, or time of special stress or need; a critical juncture; a strait, exigency, extremity. Now, usually, in phr. *at (on) a pinch.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xviii. 53 Corageously at a pynche [he] shal renne vpon hem. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 164/2 What would ye than haue done? Quod he ye put me nowe to a pynche. 1574 J. DEE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 39 Any notable benefit..bestowed uppon me now in the very pynch and opportunytie. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* B iij b, If I had thought they would driue me to suche pinches, I would not haue medled with them. *a* 1659 BP. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) I. iii. 40 The Israelites..send to hire the King of Egypt..to help at a pinch. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 264 But that Apprehension appeared Groundless when it came to the pinch. 1789 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 89 [We are] without our cook, but the dairy-maid is not a bad hand at a pinch. 1847 LD. G. BENTINCK in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxv. 146, I think on a pinch my father could still walk ten miles in a day. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* 56 Each of them could at a pinch stand in the shoes of the other. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIX. v. (1872) VIII. 183 Fighting fellows all,..but uncertain as to loyalty in a case of pinch. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 339 She could..drive a team on a pinch.

b. The critical or crucial point of a matter.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. v. (1840) 54 The chief pinch of the cause lieth on the patriarch's proof, that the lands.. formerly belonged to his predecessors. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* Pref. 40 Here indeed lies the very Pinch of the Argument. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. vi. 11. 457 Those two attributes which form the real mark and pinch of Spartan legislation, viz., the military discipline and the rigorous private training.

5. The critical (highest or lowest) point of the tide, the turn of the tide. Cf. PINCH *v.* 13. and *pinch-water* in PINCH-. ? *Obs. rare.*

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 260, I took an opportunity at pinch of low water to view the works upon the rock.

6. *local.* The game of hustle-cap: see quots.

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pinch*, the game of pitch-half-penny or pitch and hustle. It is played by two or more antagonists, who pitch or cast a halfpenny each, at a mark. ..When they hustle, all the half-pence..are thrown into a hat held by the player who claims the first chance. After shaking them together, he hits the crown of the hat a smart blow with his fist, which causes them to jerk out, and as many as lie with the..head upwards belong to him. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s. v., Some colliers were lately fined .. for playing at pinch on Sunday.

II. A place or part at which something is (or appears to be) pinched.

†**7.** *Archery.* A weakened place in a bow or stick at which it tends to bend in an angle as if pinched at this point. (See PINCH *v.* 1 c.) *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 114 If you..fynde a bowe that is..not marred with..freate or pynche, bye that bowe. *Ibid.* 120 Freates be fyrst little pinchese, the whych when you perceaue, pike the places about the pinches, to make them somewhat weker, and as well commynge as where it pinched.

†**8.** A pleat or gather, in a skirt, etc.; an accordion-pleat. **b.** A bend or fold in the brim of a hat; a cock. (See COCK *sb.*[6] 3.) *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 146 It is not your pinches, your purles, your floury iaggings, superfluous enterlacings, and puffings vp, that can any way offend God. 1595 GOSSON *Pl. Quippes* 87 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 254 This cloth of price, all cut in ragges, ..These buttons, pinches, fringes, jagges. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 432 ₱ 2 Hats moulded into different Cocks and Pinches. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *W. Wirt* I. i. 20 This picture may remind us of Hogarth's 'Politician', with 'the pinch' so far projecting that the candle burns a hole through it.

9. A steep or difficult part of a road. Now *dial.*

1754 WASHINGTON *Let.* Writ. 1889 I. 63 Wagons may travel now with 1500 or 1800 weight on them, by doubling the teams at one or two pinches only. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 401 Making the road thirty feet wide, and the principal pinches twenty. 1893 MRS. C. PRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* II. 4 Stony pinches and deep gulleys.

10. *Mining.* A point at which a mineral vein is narrowed in or compressed by the walls of rock.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 234 The north shoot seems to be divided by a vertical pinch.

III. 11. As much of something (esp. snuff) as may be taken up with the tips of the finger and thumb; hence *fig.* a very small quantity.

1583 GREENE *Mamilla* Wks. (Grosart) II. 81 For a pince of pleasure we receiue a gallon of sorow. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 344 ₱2 Flavilla .. asked the Churchwarden if he would take a Pinch [of Snuff]. 1724 THOMSON *Let.* 11 Dec. (in *Sotheby's Catal.* 19–22 Feb. (1896) 86), Had I been taught to cut a caper, to hum a tune, to take a pinch and lisp nonsense with all the grace of fashionable stupidity. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Old Age*, Two Pinches of the Tops of Rosemary, a Pinch of Laurel Leaves, two Pinches of Hysop. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* v. 61 Rowe took a long pinch of snuff. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxvi, A little more hot water, and a pinch of fresh tea.

IV. 12. An iron lever with a beak or point, used for moving heavy bodies, loosening coal, etc., by leverage or prizing; a crow-bar; a pinch-bar.

1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* ix, Pinches or forehammers will never pick upon't, .. ye might as weel batter at it wi' pipe-staples. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 190 Here scores their pinches and their picks Atween the ashlar stanes did fix. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Pinch*, a kind of crowbar used in breaking down coal.

13. *dial.* A close-fisted person; a 'screw'.

a 1825 FOAAV *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pinch*, a very parsimonious economist.

Pinch (pin[t]ʃ), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **pinche**(n, **pynche**(n, (4–5 **pinnche**, 6 **pyntche**, **pynshe**, **pench**(e, *Sc.* **pinsche**), 6–7 **pynch**, 6– **pinch**. β. (*rarely*) 6 **pinse**, 7–8 **pince**. [a. ONF. **pinchier* (in mod. Normand *pincher*), 3 sing. pr. *pinche*, = OF. *pincier*, mod.F. *pincer*; ulterior origin obscure.

The Fr. vb. was perh. nasalized from an earlier form repr. by Walloon *pissî*: cf. obs. It. *picciare*, Venet. dial. *pizzare*, mod.It. *pizzicare* to pinch, Sp. *pizca* a pinch; also early mod. Du. *pitsen*, Flem. *pinssen* (Kilian), Ger. *pfetzen* to pinch.]

I. In literal and closely connected senses.

1. *trans.* To compress between the tips of the finger and thumb, with the teeth, etc., or with any instrument having two jaws or parts between which something may be grasped; to nip, squeeze. (The principal literal sense.) Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 751 But bochours ben þei echon, 3our body to dismembre, & euerich pinchen his part. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxviii. (W. de W.) 153 Yf the mete pytchyth and pryckyth, the stomake is pynchyd and prycked and compellyth it to passe out. 1530 PALSGR. 657/2, I pynche a thynge with my fyngar and my thombe. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xliii. (1887) 272 To pinch the heele where they pricke at the head. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Saint's Daily Exerc.* (1629) 119 A swine that is pinched .. will cry exceeding loud. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 59 They..Rummage his Mother, pinch his Aunt. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 44 The creature was scarcely able to withdraw its legs when the toes were pinched. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iv. 115 If the legs be pinched..the muscles are made to contract.

β. 1799 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* (1830) II. 65 That blacksmith, Who on his wall had drawn the arch-devil's picture, And us'd to pince at it with glowing tongs.

b. Said of a tight shoe, etc. which presses painfully upon the part which it covers; esp. in the proverbial phrase *to know where the shoe pinches*, i. e. to know (by direct experience) the disadvantages of any situation, or the cause of a trouble or difficulty. (Usually *absol.* or *intr.*)

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 8253 Thys glouys byndē me so sore, That I may weryn hem no more, With her pynchyng to be bounde, Myn handys ben so tendre. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 377 My shooe..pincheth my foote. *a* 1580 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 85 Subtle enemyes, that knowe..where the shooe pinchith us most. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dialogues* ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 121 When you pull on your shoo you best may tel In what part it doth chiefely pinch you. 1658 A. FOX *Würtz' Surg.* II. xxv. 163 Fit the splinters well .. that they pinch not the Patient any where. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Phillis's Age* ii, Stiff in brocade, and pinch'd in stays. 1856 READE *Never too late* lv, Oh, is that where the shoe pinches?

†**c.** *intr.* for *refl.* Of a bow: To receive a pinch: see PINCH *sb.* 7. *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 116 Take your bow in to the feeld,..looke where he commethe moost, prouyde for that place betymes, leste it pinche and so freate. *Ibid.* 121.

d. *pass.* To be jammed or compressed forcibly between two solid objects so as to be crushed.

1896 J. E. JEAFFRESON in *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Aug. 5/1 We have lost our walrus boat..She was pinched on shore in the land water on July 16,..by the heavy pack ice. 1899 *Ibid.* 29 Mar. 5/3 The chap that had it before me got pinched between the coupling hooks .. he only lived a few hours. 1899 *Daily News* 11 Oct. 8/3 He was pinched between the train and the platform.

2. With *adv.* or *compl.* To bring or get into some state or position by pinching (in first two quots., by squeezing or pressing).

13.. *S. Erkenwolde* 70 in Horstm. *Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 267 Wyȝt werkemen..Putten prises þer to, pinchid one vnder. *a* 1425 *Langland's P. Pl.* A. IX. 88 A pyk is in þe potent to punge [*Univ. Coll. MS.* pynche] a-doun þe wikkede. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 241/1 Let them keepe straite, and pinch in their shoulders. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 194 They'll sucke our breath, or pinch vs blacke and blew. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 23 Pinch me into the remembrance of my promises. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 106 The ordinary Rack..is for men to pinch off the Flesh with hot Pinsers. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* (ed. 6) I. 28 Pinch their ends close. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 676 The skin cannot now be pinched up.

b. *Hort.* To nip off part of (a shoot). Also to nip *out*; to shorten *back* or *down* by nipping.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 16 When the Branch so Pinch'd proves obstinate in shooting thick again, the same Operation of Pinching must be perform'd again. 1850 *Beck's Florist* May 129 When the shoots have grown three or four inches..I again pinch out their tops, in order to make them bushy. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxi. (ed. 2) 490 As soon as six leaves were developed on any shoot they were pinched down to three. 1890 *Farmer's Gaz.* 4 Jan. 7/1 When [the shoots] are three or four inches long they are pinched back to three buds.

c. To force out by compression, squeeze out; in quots. *fig.* to extract, extort, wring, 'squeeze' (money) *from* or *out of* a person.

1770 MASSIE *Reas. agst. Tax on Malt* 10 The Money..must be pinched from the bellies and backs of labouring Families. 1822 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 13 Apr. 69 The immense sums, thus pinched from the millions, and put into the hands of thousands. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xiii, He had always pinched the full interest out of himself with punctual pinches.

d. To put in or add by pinches (PINCH *sb.* 11); *pinch empty*, to empty by removing the contents by pinches.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 84 The old dames..pinch the snuff-box empty by degrees. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 608 Pinch a murderous dust into her drink.

†**3.** *trans.* To pleat, gather in, or flute the surface of (a garment, etc.); to crimp or crinkle the edge of (a pie-crust). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 151 Ffulsemyly hir wympul pynched was. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 410 So wyde a gowne..as is þin, So smal I-pynchid. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 41 Kover hit [the chopped-up pork, etc.] with lyddes, and pynche hit fayre, Korven in þe myddes two loyseyns a payr. 1509–10 [see PINCHED *ppl. a.* 3].

†**4.** To seize, compress, or snap with the teeth. Often *absol.* *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxv, Who pyncheth firste and goth þerwith to þe deth, he shall haue þe skynne. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 16 As a Beare encompass'd round with Dogges: Who hauing pincht a few, and made them cry, The rest stand all aloofe. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 462 Like a sort of dogs that at a lion bay, And entertain no spirit to pinch. 1700 DRYDEN *Theodore & Hon.* 115 Two mastiffs..came up and pinch'd her tender side.

†5. Said of actions causing a painful bodily sensation: To hurt, pain, torture, torment. (In first two quots. applied to the torture of the rack.) *Obs.*

1536 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 30 Not sparing for the knowleage hereof to pynche him with paynes to the declaracion of it. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1371/1 They were constreined to commit him to such as are vsuallie appointed in the Tower to handle the racke, by whome he was laied vpon the same, and somewhat pinched, although not much. 1597 J. T. *Serm. Paules C.* 11 Which pincheth man with three great wounds. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 364 If it [a Dart] pinch them further, and draw bloud, they increase their punishment.

6. Said of the painful action of cold, hunger, exhaustion, or wasting disease: including the physical effects (to contract, make thin or shrunken), the painful physical sensations, and often the mental affliction or social injury. Also, in reference to plants: to nip, to cause to shrivel or wither up.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 48 If famine had not pinched them, or colde wether had not nipped them. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longman) 30 Let fastynges forepine the body,.. let labour pinche it. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 913 If he be a little pinched with pouertie & aduersitie. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 160 The ayre hath .. pinch'd the lilly-tincture of her face. 1652 A. ROSS *Hist. World* I. iii. 13 His army being pinched with thirst. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Glouc.* (1662) 349 The most generous and vigorous land will..be imbarrened, when always pinched with the Plough. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 22 A most severe cold which pinched our men exceedingly. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* II. Wks. 1799 II. 303 The polyanthuses were a little pinched by the easterly winds. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 2 The labouring classes .. have been pinched .. by hard times, by increased expenses, and by loss of wages.

absol. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 43. 260 When a famine begins to pinch. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 548 The winter pinches, and with cold I die.

II. In non-physical and figurative senses.

7. To press upon, straiten, reduce to straits or distress; to bring into difficulties or trouble; to afflict, harass. *Obs.* exc. as consciously *fig.* from 1 or 6.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* XIV. 127 To the ende they myght hee worse pynched at the herte roote. 1577 *F. de L'isle's Legendarie* H ij, The proposition of the lord Bretagne..did chiefly pinch them. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 515 That no conscientious man may be pinched thereby. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 215 The king finding his affairs pinch him at home. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* I. xii, His compact with me pinches The Emperor. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. ix, Debt pinches the mind, more than hunger pinches the body.

β. 1630 M. GODWYN tr. *Bp. Hereford's Ann. Eng.* I. 49 Need began at length to pince him.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII. 278 Huge grief, for Hector's slaughter'd friend, pinch'd in his mighty mind. 1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 20 Apr. in *Carlyle*, Another thing which doth a little pinch upon me. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iii, *Don Diego.* Pray tell me, how you came to employ this Sir Roger..and not think of your old friend Diego? *Mrs. Bull.* So, so, there it pinches!

†8. *intr.* To press narrowly or closely *on*: a. to encroach *on*; b. to put stress *upon*. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* xvi. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 155 Hail be 3e bakers with 3ur louis smale..3e pincheþ on þe riȝt white aȝen goddes law. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 371 3if I ȝede to þe plow, I pynched so narwe [*C.* on hus half acre] þat a fote londe or a forwe, fecchen I wolde, Of my nexte neighbore. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogation Week* IV. (1859) 498 It is a shame to behold .. how men pinch at such hierbalks, which by long use and custom ought to be inviolably kept. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* xliv. 375 The Visions indeed at last pinch closest upon the Roman Hierarchy. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 47 (1740) 457, I should haue pinched hard upon this Practice, if it had not been a Push-pin Game.

†9. a. *intr.* To carp or cavil *at*; to find fault, object. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 347 We mai not pynche at þis lawe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 326 Ther koude no wight pynchen at his writynge. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* III. v. (1554) 74 b, If any man pyntche at their outrage. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 140 Euerye waye thys offyce of preachynge is pyncht at.

†b. *trans.* To find fault with, blame, reproach, reprove. *Obs.*

1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 218 So as he .. blot them [not] with stain or infamy, but pinch them and reprove them only with suspicion of their own conscience. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. xiii. § 9 The Corinthians hee pincheth with this demand.

10. †a. *intr.* To give or spend very sparingly and narrowly; to be close-fisted, meanly parsimonious, or miserly; to drive hard bargains. *Obs.*

13.. *Scuyn Sag.* (W.) 1243 That on was..Lef to give, an lef to spende; And that other lef to pinche, Bothe he was scars, and chinche. 1406 HOCCLEVE *Misrule* 181, I pynchid nat at hem in myn acate, But paied hem as þat they axe wolde. 1530 PALSGR. 657/2 He pyncheth as though he were nat worthe a grote. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 3 Ane hes that micht ane hundreith weill susteine and livis in vo and pinschis at his tabill. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* I. 217 They pinch with the Lord, as Ananias.

b. *trans.* To limit or restrict narrowly the supply of (anything); to stint, to give barely or with short measure or weight; to give sparingly or grudgingly. Now *dial.*

1530 *Proper Dyalogue* in *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 169 Let him ones begynne to pynche Or withdrawe their tithinge an ynche. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* II. i, If nature and the Goddes had pinched so Their flowing bountie and their noble giftes..from you. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xiii. 305 If ever she affordeth fine ware, she alwayes pincheth it in the measure. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* XI. 332 Do not pinch your Gift. 1695 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 320 They are not to pinch the water from the saw-well. *Mod. Sc.* Ye needna hae pincht the water; it's cheap aneuch ony way. Dinna pinch the elbow-grease.

c. To straiten or stint (a person, etc.) *in.* in respect *of, for* (something), or in means generally; to subject (any one) to short measure.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 220 Yet will I not pinch you of that pastime. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) 25 She cald in her neighbors..that..had also been pincht in their coles, and shewed them the cosenage. 1596 BP. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* ii. 78 Couetousnes pinching their Tables and almes. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 199 Those in the Frigat were already pinched with spare allowance. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 121 Either pinch them of a great part, or give them that which is nastie. 1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 10 You are pinched for room. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 8 Was I not pinched in Time, the regular way would be to have begun with the Circumstantials of Religion. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* vii, My wife..insisted on entertaining them all; for which..our family was pinched for three weeks after. 1784 COWPER *Let. to J. Newton* Feb., I am at this moment pinched for time. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 19 The error of pinching children in their food is more hurtful than the other extreme. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* II. xiv. 223 She wasn't used to be pinched for money herself. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* I. ii. 211 Some debts..he had to pay, Which pinched us for a while.

d. *intr.* in *refl.* or *pass.* sense. To pinch oneself or be pinched; to be straitened in means; to suffer from penury.

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 35 When yee see decay of victuals, the rich pinch, the poore famish. 1634 HEYWOOD *Maidenhead Lost* II. i. Wks. 1874 IV. 121, I told you, you were so prodigall we should pinch for't. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 184 I'm forc'd to pinch, for the Times are hard. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 11/2 Made merry..the whole week through, to pinch for it a fortnight after.

11. *trans.* To compress, confine, or restrict narrowly. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* div b, No more than we may pinche in the Definitions of Wisedome or Honestie. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Decay* iii, Thou dost thy self immure ..In some one corner of a feeble heart: Where yet both Sinne and Satan .. Do pinch and straiten thee. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 23 That doctrine which pincheth our liberty within so narrow bounds. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Cockayne* Wks. (Bohn) II. 65 The same insular limitation pinches his foreign politics.

b. To reduce to straits (in argument, etc.); to bring into a difficulty or 'fix'; to 'put in a tight place'. Now *rare.*

1692 RAY *Disc.* I. iv. (1693) 59 When we are at a loss, and pinch't with an Argument. 1752 G. BROWN in *Scots Mag.* Nov. (1753) 559/2 The prosecutors are pinched in point of argument. *a* 1832 SCOTT in Smiles *Self-Help* iii. (1860) 60, I have felt pinched and hampered by my own ignorance.

c. *To pinch courtesy*: see COURTESY 1 c.

III. In technical and slang uses.

12. a. *Racing.* To urge or press (a horse); to exhaust by urging.

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 148 It is the vulgar Opinion, that a Horse has not been pinch'd, or pinn'd down, in a Heat when he does not sweat out. *Ibid.* 149 If a Horse's Tail shake and tremble after any Heat, it is a Sign he is hard pinch'd. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 10 June, He declined to make any effort when 'pinched' by his jockey.

b. *Naut.* To sail (a vessel) close-hauled.

1895 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 5/5 Defender had to be pinched to make the mark before she started on the stern chase. *Ibid.*, Captain Cranfield was pinching Valkyrie hard, but she..was..unable to keep as close into the wind as her rival. 1898 *Ibid.* 19 Sept. 3/5 While the Maid was pinched right through Irex had to make no less than three boards.

13. *intr.* Of the tide: To pass its highest or lowest level. (Cf. PINCH *sb.* 5.) *rare.* ? *Obs.*

1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 532 As soon as the tide pinched, the ebb came down at once.

14. *intr. Mining.* Of a vein or deposit of ore: To contract in volume, become narrow or thin; with *out*, to come to an end, 'run out'.

1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 307 The vein is 5 or 6 feet wide, on an average, but expanding sometimes to 15 or 20 feet, and pinching up in places to a few inches. *Ibid.*, The body of rich ore worked last year..was exhausted, the ledge pinching out. 1890 *Goldfields Victoria* 27 The characteristic of this district..is for the auriferous surface quartz to pinch or run out. 1891 M. COLE *Cy Ross* 93 The vein began suddenly to pinch last week..the vein is steadily pinching narrower and narrower as we advance.

15. *trans.* a. To steal, to purloin (a thing); to rob (a person). *slang.*

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 191 The fifth is a Glasier, who when he creeps in: To pinch all the Lurry, he thinks it no sin. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pinch*, to Steal, or Slily convey any thing away. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s. v., I pinch'd him for a fawney, signifies I purloined a ring from him; Did you pinch anything in that crib? did you succeed in secreting any thing in that shop? 1869 *Daily News* 10 Aug., Brown was .. alleged, in sporting phrase, to have 'pinched' the defendant out of 6*l.* 10*s.*

b. To arrest, take into custody. [So F. *pincer* 'arrêter, saisir' (Littré).]

1860 *Slang Dict., Pinch*..to catch, or apprehend. 1862 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1865) III. 397 He got acquitted for that there note after he had me 'pinched'. 1882 *Five Yrs.' Penal Servitude* iii. 109 The blooming crushers were precious glad when they 'pinched' him.

16. To move (a heavy body, as a loaded truck, a large cask) by a succession of small heaves with a pointed iron bar or 'pinch': see PINCH *sb.* 12.

1859 (see PINCHING *vbl. sb.* c]. 1888 *Whitby Gaz.* 28 Apr. 4/4, I was engaged in pinching a bogie which was loaded with a ball of slag. 1895 T. PINSOCK *Black Country Ann.* (E. D. D.), Gie me the bar, I'll pinch it forrat a bit while yo' restin'.

Pinch- in Comb.: [chiefly the imperative or verb-stem with the second element in objective relation to it; sometimes the sb.]

Pinch-back, one who pinches his own or another's back, by stinting it of proper clothing; also *attrib.*; **pinch-bar** = PINCH *sb.* 12: see quot.; **pinch-belly**, one who denies himself or others sufficient food; also *attrib.*; **pinch-cock** *Mech.*, a clamp used to compress a flexible or elastic tube so as to regulate the flow of liquid, etc.; **pinch-commons**, one who stints the supply of food for himself or others; †**pinch-crust** = prec.; **pinch-eyed** *a.* (see quot.); †**pinch-fart**, a niggard, miser (in quot. *attrib.*); **pinch-fist**, a 'close-fisted' person, a niggard, miser; so **pinchfisted** *a.*, mean, miserly; **pinch-plane** *Math.* (see quot.); **pinch-plum**, one who would divide a plum; a close, grasping person; **pinch-point** *Math.* (see quot.); **pinch-spotted** *a.*, discoloured with marks of pinches; **pinch-water**, high or low water; **pinch-weed**, dial. name for *Polygonum Persicaria* (see quot.). Also PINCH-GUT, PINCHPENNY.

1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 76 Christmas, ..a *pinchback, cutthroat churl. 1837 *Civ. Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 74/1 The application of a lever or *pinch-bar. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Pinch-bar*, a lever with a fulcrum-foot and projecting snout: applied beneath a heavy body to move it by successive small raising and shiftings. 1648-60 HEXHAM, *Een Spaer-back*, ..a Sparer, .. or a *Pinch-belly. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* App. (1754) 318, I am against all extremes, and especially on the pinch-belly side. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 103 This flask is fitted with a bulb tube, filled with dilute nitric acid, which is prevented from flowing into the mixture by means of a *pinchcock. 1881 TYNDALL *Floating Matter of Air* 171 A pinchcock nipped the india-rubber tube at its centre. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* vi, The crazed projector and the niggardly *pinch-commons by which it is inhabited. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* (Hunter. Cl.) 9 A young Gentleman, Merchant, or old *pinchcrust. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons, Carrier* 83 The eye..ought to be broad, round, and of an equal thickness; for if one part of the eye be thinner than the rest, it is said to be *pinch-ey'd, which is deemed a very great imperfection. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 25 My *pinch-fart penie-father. *c* 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* I. ii. 61 in *Archiv Stud. Neu. Spr.* (1897) XCVIII. 308 Our *pinchefist the old vecchio. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 990 A pinch-fist, *avarus.* 1867 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Oct. 636 As hearty and liberal as they were once cold and *pinchfisted. 1869 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* VI. 336 The *pinch-plane, or reciprocal singularity $j'=1$, is in fact a torsal plane touching the surface along a line, or meeting it in the line twice and in a residual curve..Considering..the reciprocal figure, the reciprocal of the pinch-plane is..a point of the nodal curve, and is a pinch-point. 1892 *Daily News* 25 April 5/7 The most beggarly-spirited *pinch-plum economy. 1868 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* VI. 123 A surface having a nodal line has in general on this nodal line points where the two tangent planes coincide, or as I propose to term them "*pinch-points". 1611 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 261 Shorten vp their sinewes With aged Cramps, & more *pinch-spotted make them, Then Pard, or Cat o'Mountaine. 1681 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 103 After great Rains,..or strong westerly Winds,..then the *Pinch-water will be found earlier..by about half an hour. 1883 *Academy* 11 Aug. 92 Every leaf has a dark spot in the centre, just as though it had been pinched, on which account it goes by the name of *pinch-weed.

†**Pi'nchbeck, -beke**, *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. PINCH- + ? BEAK.] A miserly, close-fisted person.

1545 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Aridus homo*, a drye felowe, of whom nothyng may be gotten, som do call hym a pelt, or a pynchebeke. 1552 HULOET, Pynchebecke.

Pinchbeck (pi'nʧbek), *sb.*[2] (*a.*) [Named after the inventor Christopher Pinchbeck, a watch- and toy-maker in Fleet Street, London (died 1732); orig. a place-name; there is a village so named near Spalding. Hence F. *peinchebec* (Littré).

1732 *Daily Post* 27 Nov. (*Advt.*), That the toys made of the late ingenious Mr. Pinchbeck's curious metal..are now sold only by his son and sole executor, Mr. Edward Pinchbeck. 1755 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bute* 22 Sept., In the next box, put up..three of Pinchbec's watches, shagrine cases, and enamelled dial-plates. 1776 'M. MACGREGOR' [W. Mason] *Ode to C. Pinchbeck* (the Younger), For thy sake Of Pinchbeck's own mixt-metal make A huge Extinguisher.)

1. An alloy of about five parts of copper with one of zinc, resembling gold: used in clock-making, cheap jewellery, etc.

1734 FIELDING *Intrig. Chamberm.* I. vii, He said,..that the nobility and gentry run so much into Pinchbeck, that he had not dispos'd of two gold watches this month. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 419 United to zinc, copper produced

Dutch gold, Rupert's metal and pinchbeck—from a third to a twelfth of zinc is used, the paler the alloy required the larger the quantity of zinc. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 708 *Pinchbeck*.—No. 1. 5 oz. of pure copper, and 1 oz. of zinc...Some use only half this quantity of zinc, in which proportion the alloy is more easily worked, especially in the making of jewellery. 1885 R. Buchanan *Annan Water* xxv, He wore a massive chain of gold or pinchbeck.

2. *fig.* Contemptuously, as a type of what is counterfeit or spurious.

1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* xxii, Those golden locks were only pinchbeck. 1887 Lowell *Old Eng. Dram.* (1892) 128 The greater part of what I once took on trust as precious is really paste and pinchbeck. 1890 *Spectator* 24 May, Is it necessary..that the pinchbeck as well as the gold left behind him by this voluminous writer, should be preserved?

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* **a.** Made of pinchbeck.

1746 Cooke in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. iv. liv. 248 Gold, silver and pinchbeck snuff-boxes. 1849 C. Brontë *Shirley* ii, He has a sort of pinchbeck watch; ditto, ring.

b. Of deceptive appearance and small value; spurious; simulating the genuine article; sham.

1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* iv. (1872) 113 Eloquent high-lacquered pinchbeck specimens. 1877 Symonds *Renaiss. Italy. Reviv. Learn.* viii. 505 A pinchbeck age of poetry. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 304 Overt State action against this pinch-beck Pretender may be..defended.

4. *Comb.*

1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* x. 119 The colour is..brownish-green, or pinchbeck-brown.

Pinche (pin(t)ʃ. Also 8 **pinch.** [a. F. *pinche*, ad. Sp. *pincho* (also in Eng. use).] A South American species of marmoset (*Midas œdipus*). Also *attrib.*

[1745 La Condamine *Relat. Voy. Amer. Mérid.* 165 On les nomme Pinchés à Maynas, & à Cayenne, Tamarins.]

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 237 The fifth is called the Pinch; with the face of a beautiful black, and white hair that descends on each side of the face, like that of man. 1780 Smellie tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1791) VIII. 211 The Pinche, or Red-tailed Monkey, .. though very small, is larger than either the ouistiti or the tamarin. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pincho. 1895 *List Anim. Zool. Soc. Lond.* (ed. 9) 45 *Midas œdipus* (Linn.) Pinche Monkey. Hab. Colombia.

Pinched (pin(t)ʃt , *ppl. a.* [f. Pinch *v.* + -ed 1.]

1. Compressed between the finger and thumb, or two opposing bodies; nipped, squeezed; shaped as if compressed; contracted at one part. Also with *up*.

c 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 53 Thersites, with croked and penched shulders. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* I. i, Like the father of hunger,..with your pinch'd-horne-nose. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. i. 51 He ha's discouer'd my Designe, and I Remaine a pinch'd Thing; yea, a very Trick For them to play at will. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 955/4 A Black Gelding,..a shorn Mane, pinch'd Buttock. 1836-9 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Th. about People*, Scanty grey trousers, little pinched-up gaiters.

b. ? Castrated by ligature.

1514 *Will of Busby* (Somerset Ho.), A pynched oxe.

c. Of a ship: Much curved inward above the line of her extreme breadth; also *pinched-in*.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v. *Housed*, She is Housed-in, or Pinched-in too much. 1857 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Housing in*, She is said to be housed in, or pinched.

d. Of oysters: Long and narrow in form.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. Said in reference to the physical effects of cold, hunger, pain, or old age. Also with *up*, and parasynthetic, as *pinched-faced*, etc.

1614 D. Dyke *Myst. Self-Deceiuing* (1630) 83 Pinched with famine. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* II. 193 Pinched are her looks, as one who pines for bread. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxxii, Pale and pinched-up faces hovered about the windows. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 22 Oct. 4/5 Pinched-faced children whose under-feeding is caused by this kind of malnutrition.

†**3.** Gathered, pleated (cf. Pinch *v.* 3). *Obs.*

1509-10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 § 1 No manne undre the degree of a Knyght [shall] were any garded or pynshed Sherte or pynched partelet of Lynnen clothe.

4. Straitened in extent; small, narrow, scanty.

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cclxi, Narrower Fames In a pinch't Canvace. 1691 tr. *Emiliaune's Frauds Romish Monks* (ed. 3) 34 Their Cells..being too mean and..too much pinch'd of room. 1894 N. Brooks *Tales Maine Coast* 94 A little pinched-up flower-garden lay between the house and the..river.

5. Straitened in means or circumstances.

1716 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 159 Yet he is not pinch'd, being very rich as well as very stingy. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xlv, Do you know how pinched and destitute I am? 1891 Baring-Gould *In Troubadour-Land* xx, They lived..in very pinched circumstances.

6. Suffering from a pang, distressed.

1900 Mrs. Craigie *R. Orange* xxii, With a pinched heart she went up the great staircase.

Hence **Pi·nchedly** *adv.*; **Pi·nchedness.**

1883 Miss Broughton *Belinda* I. ii, The pear-tree..was pinchedly struggling into flower. 1871 *Daily News* 11 Apr. 6, I saw both boaters and bathers..and the like for pinchedness, blueness, and overwhelming misery, may I never see again. 1877 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 276 The pinchedness of the real world about them.

Pinchem (pi·n(t)ʃəm). [Echoic: from the bird's note.] A local name of the Blue Titmouse.

1809 T. Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* 140 *Pinchem*, a tom-tit, whose note resembles this name. 1885 in Swainson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 34.

Pincher (pi·n(t)ʃəɹ). [f. Pinch *v.* + -er 1.]

1. One who or that which pinches; *fig.* one who saves in a miserly manner; a miser; a haggler.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 399/2 Pynchar, or nyggarde. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Regaton*, a pedler, a broaker, a pincher in buying, a hucster. 1887 Gissing *Thyrza* III. iii. 62 Cold-blooded pinchers and parers.

2. One who uses a pinch or crow-bar.

1882 in Ogilvie.

3. An instrument for pinching or grasping something; in pl. *pinchers* often = Pincers (for which it is widely used in the dialects).

1575 Turbery. *Venerie* 182 Take out the Foxe or Badgerde with the clampes or pinchers. 1589 Nashe *Pasquil's Ret.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 115 They take the word by the nose with a paire of Pinchers. 1655 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* xi. 37 The..persecutors..plucked off..his flesh with red hot pinchers. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. Supernum. No. 2. 2/2 [A tooth] which I can't pull out with a Pincher. 1868 Key *Philol. Ess.* 191 Thus *forcipes*, as 'a pair of pinchers' for the extraction of teeth, is used by Lucilius. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Pincher*, .. a nipping tool fitting the inside and outside of a bottle, in order to shape the mouth.

Pinch-eyed to **Pinch-fisted**: see Pinch-.

Pi·nch-gut, *sb.* (*a.*) Now *Obs.* or *vulgar.* [f. Pinch- + Gut.]

1. One who stints himself or others of food: = *pinch-belly* (Pinch-).

a 1659 *Lady Alimony* II. ii, A Mundungo's Monopolist, a paltry-penurious-pecking pinchgut. 1699 T. Brown in R. L'Estrange *Erasm. Colloq.* (1711) 356 Did old Pinch-gut devour all his grey-pease by himself? 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pinch-gut*, a covetous person, who will neither fill his own belly nor suffer his dependants to do so. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pinch-gut*, a miserly purser.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* **a.** That pinches the stomach; niggardly or scanty in respect of food; in quot. 1682, characterized by scarcity of food. **b.** *Pinch-gut money* (*Naut. slang*): money allowed to sailors in compensation for short allowance of food.

1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 35 A pinch-gut Miser fell extreamely sicke. 1660 in *7th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 141 John Price..complains that Richard Hutchinson has wronged him by paying £16, besides Pinchgutt mony, to a wrong person. 1682 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 65 (1713) II. 156 'Twas .. promised, that the poor Prisoners should have Amends..for that pinch-gut Year they had. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pinch-gut-money*, allow'd by the King to the Seamen,..on Bord the Navy..; when their Provision falls Short. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pinch-gut pay*, the short allowance money.

So † **Pi·nch-gutted** *a.*, pinched in the stomach, famished.

1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* III. 349 To satisfie so many hungry, ravenous,..pinch-gutted Fellows.

Pinching (pi·n(t)ʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Pinch *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb, in various senses.

1. Compression between the tips of the finger and thumb or other opposing surfaces; nipping, squeezing, pressure; *spec.* in the manège (see quot. 1727-41); in *Hort.* (see Pinch *v.* 2 b).

1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 10 Besides the Pruning..we sometimes perform another Operation which we call Pinching or Breaking..: The Effect of this Pinching is to hinder the Branches from growing too thick..as also from growing too long. 1706 London & Wise *Retir'd Gard.* I. II. v, The pinching of Peach-trees is a sort of Pruning, which is done by the Nails to Three or Four Eyes upon a new tender Shoot. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Pinching*, in the manage, is when, the horse standing, the rider holds him fast with the bridle-hand, and applies the spurs just to the hairs of his sides, without pricking him. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 113 Repeated pinchings, left the patient in comparative ease. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 5/3 They [railway employés]..were..disposed to make light of risks..invariably referred to the horrible death between the buffers as 'pinching'.

b. *concr. pl.* What is pinched or nipped *off*.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 89/2 Twitchings, ends of Horse-shooe Nails cut off, Pinchings, because pinched and writhen off from the out side of the hoof with the Pincers.

2. The sensation caused by pinching or gripping; the pressure of pain. Also *fig.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxiii. (W. de W.) iv b/2 A lityl pryckyng other pinching in þe brest within is more sore than a grete wounde in þe arme. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1588/2 That other needfull vittels shall.. grow to excessiue prices, to the pinching of the poorer sort. 1790 J. C. Smyth in *Med. Commun.* II. 518 Patients have complained of slight griping, or pinching in their bowels.

†**3.** The action of cavilling or finding fault. *Obs.*

c 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 51 By pynchynge and blamynge of our aduersarie.

4. Stinting as from straitened means; parsimony.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 400/1 Pynchynge (or nyggardshepe). 1531 Elyot *Gov.* III. xxii, Moche pinchyng and nygardshyppe of meate and drinke. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. iv. 23 There should be no want nor pinching for any thing. 1863 Miss Yonge *C'tess Kate* ii, There would not be so much pinching in the housekeeping.

5. In various other senses: see the verb.

1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 110 Pinching is the operation of moving a gun or mortar by small heaves of the handspike. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 June 9/1 The pinching out of the reef in the Chicago level.

6. *Comb.*: **pinching-bar** = *pinch-bar* (Pinch-); †**pinching-iron,** (*a*) *sing.* and *pl.*, pincers, tweezers; (*b*) *pl.* curling-tongs; **pinching-nut** = *jam nut* (Jam *sb.*1); **pinching-pin,** in the steam-engine, a pin which keeps the slide-valve tightened on its seating; †**pinching-post,** in coursing deer in a paddock, the post marking the point which the deer had to pass before a victory could be claimed for either dog; **pinching-screw,** a screw which adjusts or fixes parts of a mechanism by compression; **pinching-tongs** (see quot.).

1519 Horman *Vulg.* 169 b, They..plucke out theyr hearis with *pynchynge yrons. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 277 Heating the pinching-irons to curl my hair. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Pinching-nut*, a jam-nut screwed down upon another nut, to hold it in position. 1839 R. S. Robinson *Naut. Steam Eng.* 105 The cap and *pinching pin, by which the clutch is secured to it. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 309 The third the Half Mile Post: The fourth the *Pinching Post. 1840 Blaine *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (1870) § 1953 If the deer swerved before he got to the pinching-post..it was deemed no match. 1837 Goring & Pritchard *Microgr.* 9 A spring tube travelling on a slide, with a *pinching screw underneath, by which it is adjusted at a proper distance from the object. 1884 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 89/2 Nickel-plated caps, split and held by pinching screws to the carbon and zinc rods. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Pinching-tongs* (Glass-making), used for making chandelier drops, etc. Each jaw of the tongs carries a die, between which a lump of glass heated to plasticity is compressed.

Pinching (pi·n(t)ʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* (*adv.*) [f. Pinch *v.* + -ing 2.] That pinches, in senses of the verb.

1. Compressing between two surfaces; squeezing.

1883 *Daily News* 10 May 5/1 Their narrow waists, their pinching shoes.

2. Causing pain or distress, physical or mental (likened to the effect of pressure); pressing severely or painfully; reducing to straits; distressing.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Aculeus*, The pinchyng cares and griefe of minde. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 18 Ys loue such pinching payne? 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 52 They applie..gnawing corrosiues, and pinching plaistures. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 691 Pinching cold and scorching heate. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 222 These circumstances are so pinching against the pannel, upon the capital point now in issue. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 276 Severe and pinching hunger. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* I. ii, One January morning,..a pinching, frosty morning.

3. Characterized by or involving stinting or parsimony, straitened; niggardly, parsimonious, grudging; restrained, very sparing.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 49, I was more pinching and sparing in my writing concerning them. 1583 Babington *Commandm.* viii. (1637) 80 Of malice and spite, or by a pinching minde. 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vicillard* 73 Sometimes shee is all for belly cheare and banquettings,..then shee is niggardly and pinching againe. 1724 Swift *Reas. agst. Exam. Drugs* 76 Persons in pinching circumstances with numerous families of children. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* I. 447 Sparing, not pinching, mindful, though not mean.

4. Contracted, compressed, narrow; *spec.* in *Mining* (see Pinch *v.* 14).

a 1617 Hieron *Wks.* I. 7 It is a great eye-sore, to see a little, low, and pinching entry to a large and spacious dwelling. 1793 Wollaston in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 146 To..make the angle less pinching. 1898 M. Davitt *Life & Progr. Australia* I. iii. 13 That these fields were of the 'pocket' and pinching-out character.

†**5.** *Mus.* ? Applied to higher notes (harmonics) produced on a wind instrument by stronger pressure of breath. *Obs. rare.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 161/1 Wind Musick *Pinching Notes* or *higher Notes*, are sounds that ascend 8 Notes higher than the plain notes.

B. as *adv.* = Pinchingly.

1620 Venner *Via Recta* (1650) 225 When the weather is pinching cold. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 295 It is pinching Cold, from January to the middle of February.

Hence **Pi·nchingly** *adv.*, in a pinching manner.

1574 T. Cartwright *Full Declar.* 113 We ought not to deale with them sparingly, couetouslye, and pinchingly. 1690 Sharp *Wks.* (1754) I. Serm. vii. 190 Giving stingily and pinchingly, now and then a little pocket-money or so. 1825 R. Ward *Tremaine* III. xiii. 233, I have felt that case .. as pinchingly as .. you would have me. 1859 Ruskin *Arrows of Chace* I. 202 Our colleges .. are .. richly built, never pinchingly.

†**Pi·nchpenny** (pi·n(t)ʃpe:ni). *Obs.* Pl. **-pennies,** also 6 **-pence.** [f. Pinch- + Penny.] A niggardly person; a skinflint, a miser. Also *attrib.*

c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 4095 (MS. Reg. 17 D vi) Thou pynchepeny, there ay mote thou slepe. 1569 Newton *Cicero's Olde Age* 48 Myserable nygardes and penchpenies. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 288 Let our wealthie pinchpence .. leaue their .. insatiable couetousnesse. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 29 Pigmalions riches was shipt, that pinchepeny boucher. 1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* 179 A close-fisted niggard,.. an old pinch-penny. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. iv. 45 None will be..a Pinch-penny.

Pinch-plane to **Pinch-point**: see Pinch-.

Pinck: see Pink. **Pincon,** var. Pinson 1 *Obs.*

Pinc-pinc (pi·ŋkipiŋk). [Echoic, from the bird's note.] A name given to a South-African warbler (*Drymœca* or *Cisticola textrix*), to which has been erroneously attributed the building of the remarkable double nest of the Cotton-bird (*Ægithalus capensis*).

1868 Wood *Homes without H.* xii. 217 The Pinc-pinc of Africa..has a similar custom, constructing a supplementary roosting-place upon the nest. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds*, *Pinc-pinc* (or rather 'Tinc-tinc'), the name which a South-African bird..has given itself from its ringing metallic cry.

Pincushion (pi·ŋ,ku·ʃən).

1. A small cushion used for sticking pins in, to keep them ready for use.

1632 Sherwood, A pinne-case, pinne-pillow, or pinne-cushion. 1658 A. Fox *Würtz' Surg.* II. xv. 121 One leaning on a Pin-cushion, a needle run into his Finger, and a piece of it

broke off. 1729 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 209, I have got her pincushion to stick for her. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* II. i, A little pincushion, a little housewife, a little hook, a little workbox.

2. Local name for plants of the genus *Scabiosa*; also for the Guelder Rose and other plants: from the appearance of the flower-heads.

1886 in Britten & Holland *Eng. Plant-n.*

3. *Sea pincushion*: a large kind of starfish.

1863 G. S. Brady in *Intell. Observ.* IV. 253 *Goniaster equestris*, the Sea-pincushion, as it is called by our northern fishermen .. the large fleshy mass of the animal is covered thickly with round bosses or tubercles of the size of a large pin's head.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pincushion-box*, *-flower* (= sense 2), *-maker*.

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4206/4 Stolen .., a Pincushion-Box. 1758–65 Golosm. *Ess.*, *Adv. Strolling Player*, He to sell his puppets to the pincushion-makers in Rosemary Lane. 1856 Delamer *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 103 *Scabiosa atro-purpurea* .. Pincushion Flower.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pi·ncu·shioned** *a.* or *pa. pple.*, pierced, like a pincushion with pins; **Pi·ncu·shiony** *a.*, resembling a pincushion.

1860 Thackeray *Lovel the Widower* iv, Her heart was pincushioned with his filial crimes. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xiii, A little, short, round, pincushiony woman stood at the door.

Pind, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 (ge)pyndan, 3 punde (*ii*), puinde, 5–6 pynd(e, 5, 9 *dial.* pind. [OE. (*ge*)*pyndan* (cf. also *forpyndan* to exclude, bar), f. **pund*: see Pound *sb.*², Pond. Cf. ON. *pynda* to extort, torment (considered by Vigf. to be from OE.).]

†**1.** *trans.* To shut up, enclose; to dam up (water). *Obs.* in *gen.* sense.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xxxviii. 276 Dæt wæter, ðonne hit bið gepynd, hit miclað & uppað...Ac gif sio pynding wierð onpennad .. ðonne toflewð hit eall. [*a* 900 Cynewulf *Crist* 97 Pæt is euan scyld eal for-pynded.] *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 72 Þe water, hwon me punt [*T.* puindes] hit, & stoppeð. *Ibid.* 128 Nout ase swin ipünd ine sti norte uetten. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5487 Gogg and magogg þe grete he with þir gomes pyndis. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 280/1 To Pynde, *jncludere*, *trudere*.

b. *spec.* To put (beasts) in a pound, to impound.

c 1290 *St. Eustas* 214 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 215 Weddes nimen and orf to puinde. 1441–2 in *Finchale Priory* (Surtees) 120 Ughtred .. pynded the catell. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 783 The pundar..Had pyndit all his pryss horss. 1533 *Presentm. Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 34 To pynd no mans cattell frome hensfurth.

†**2.** To distrain: = Poind *v. Sc. Obs.*

1478 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 59/2 Þt he sall..desist fra pinding of his said landis in tyme to cum. 1480 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 60/2 þe saide Johne maxwell grantis þt þe said horse was Ridden efter he was pyndit. 1587 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 162 Like as the personis foirsaidis .. pyndis thair bestiall and guidis by all ordour of law.

Hence **Pi·nded** *ppl. a.*, **Pi·nding** *vbl. sb.* (*spec.* in local use, in reference to sucking lambs: see quot. 1641).

c 897 Pynding [see sense 1]. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 123 *marg.*, Pinding. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 11 Theire excremente .. berke together theire tayles and hinder partes, and soe stoppe theire fundament; the sheapheardes phraise is that such lambes are pinded, and that they must bee sette att liberty. 1804 in *Trans. Highl. Soc. Scotl.* (1807) III. 350 Pinding is another disease exclusively confined to sucking lambs.

Pind, obs. pa. t. and pple. of Pin *v.*, Pine *v.*

‖ Pinda, pindar, pinder. Also pindal. [ad. Pg. *pinda*, in Du. *piendel*, ad. Congo *mpinda*, Mpongwe *mbenda*: carried by negroes to America.] Name in the West Indies and Southern U. S. for the ground-nut or pea-nut (*Arachis hypogæa*).

1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I. p. lxxiii, I was assured that the Negroes feed on Pindals or Indian Earth-nuts, a sort of pea or bean producing its pods under ground. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 295 Pindars or Ground Nuts. 1796 Stedman *Surinam* II. xx. 115 The pistachio or pinda nuts they also convert into butter. 1814 tr. *Proyart's Loango* in Pinkerton *Voy.* XVI. 551 There is nothing which the Negroes cultivate with more care than the Pinda. 1875 R. F. Burton *Gorilla L.* (1876) I. 158 The ground-nut or pea-nut,..the Pindar of the United States,..is eaten roasted. *attrib.* 1879 *Louisville* (U. S.) *Home & Farm* 15 Apr., My bogs ..had..the run of potato, pinder and pea fields.

‖ Pindari (pindā·ri), *sb.* (*a.*) [a. Hindustānī *pindārī*, *pindāra*, for Marāthī *pendhārī*, a member of a band of plunderers called *pendhār* or *pendhārā*, of disputed origin: perh. from a place-name *Pandhār*: see *Indian Antiquary* XXIX. 140, May 1900.]

1. One of a body of mounted marauders who appear to have arisen in Central India in the 17th c., and in the 18th c. were frequently employed by contending princes as irregular cavalry to pillage the country and massacre the subjects of their enemies. They were crushed in 1817 by the Marquess of Hastings, when Governor-General of India. Also as *adj.*

1788 *Indian Voc.* 19 *Bindarra*,..who receive no pay, but.. give a certain monthly sum to the commander in chief, for permission to maraud or plunder under the sanction of his banners. *Ibid.* 104 *Pindarries*, a set of plunderers who accompany a Maratta army. 1794 Scott tr. *Firishta's Ho. Deccan* II. 122 (Y.) The Pinderrebs took Velore. 1803 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1844) I. 369 He has had 3000 pindarries in his service, to whom he gave no pay, and who subsisted by plundering the Rajah of Kolapoor. 1856 J. W. Kaye *Sir J. Malcolm* I. vi. 102 Some band of Pindarees. 1889 G. Smith *Stephen Hislop* ii. 33 Central India was overrun by Pindari brigands.

2. The dialect of these and their descendants.

1901 *Census India*, *Classified List of Lang.* No. 81 Pendhārī or Kākari a jargon based on Dakhinī, which is used by Musalman Pendhārās and Kākars in Dharwar (Bombay).

Pindaric (pindæ·rik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Pindaricus*, a. Gr. Πινδαρικός, f. Πίνδαρος, name of a famous ancient Greek lyric poet. Cf. F. *Pindarique*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the poet Pindar; written, writing, etc. in a style resembling or supposed to resemble that of Pindar.

1640 *Ben Jonson's Execration agst. Vulcan* D j b (*title*), Ode Pindarick On the Death of Sir Hen. Morison. 1656 Cowley (*title*) Pindarique Odes. 1668 Dryden *Dram. Poesie* Ess. (Ker) I. 97 We may use the benefit of the Pindaric way..where the numbers vary, and the rhyme is disposed carelessly. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 58 ▸13 Those admirable English Authors who call themselves Pindarick Writers. 1765 Beattie *To Churchill* 34 He soars Pindaric heights. 1869 Rogers *Hist. Gleanings* I. 19 He..built up Pindaric odes to the day of his death.

B. *sb.* An ode or other poem, or a metre or form of verse, in imitation or supposed imitation of Pindar. (Formerly sometimes applied to an Alexandrine: see quot. 1697.) Chiefly in *pl.*

1685 Mrs. Behn (*title*) A Pindarick on the Death of Our Late Sovereign. 1697 Dryden *Æneis* Ded., Ess. (Ker) II. 218 His Alexandrine line, which we call, though improperly, the Pindaric, because Mr. Cowley has often employed it in his Odes. *Ibid.* 229, I generally..make the last verse of the triplet a Pindaric. 1706 Congreve *Disc. Pindarique Ode* A j, The Character of these late Pindariques, is a Bundle of rambling incoherent Thoughts, express'd in a like parcel of irregular Stanza's. 1876 L. Stephen *Eng. Th. in 18th C.* I. 131 Wollaston..had turned the Book of Ecclesiastes into 'Pindarics' in order to give vent to his feelings.

So †**Pinda·rical** *a. Obs.* = Pindaric A.; **Pi·ndarism** [cf. F. *pindarisme*], Pindaric style, imitation or supposed imitation of Pindar; **Pi·ndarist**, an imitator of Pindar, a writer of Pindaric verses; **Pi·ndarize** *v.* [ad. F. *pindariser* (O. de St. Gelais, *c* 1500)] *intr.* (or with *it*), to imitate Pindar, to write in Pindaric style; *trans.*, to make Pindaric.

1656 Cowley *Pindar. Odes, Resurrection* (*Note*), This Ode is truly *Pindarical, falling from one thing into another, after his Enthusiastical manner. 1697 Watts *Horæ Lyr.* II. *Freedom* iii, Thus my bold harp profusely play'd Pindarical. 1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 141 ▸6 Sometimes she made me foam at the mouth..and act a sort of madness which the Atheniens call the *Pindarism. 1867 M. Arnold *Celtic Lit.* 144 [Celtic poetry] has all through it a sort of intoxication of style,—a Pindarism, to use a word formed on the name of the poet, on whom, above all other poets, the power of style seems to have exercised an inspiring and intoxicating effect. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 117 Perhaps the like return might properly be made to a modern *Pindarist. 1607 R C[arew] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 43 To vse the phrase of our descanting and *Pindarizing Poets. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xviii. (1737) 81 Water's good, saith a Poet, let 'em Pindarise upon it.

Pinde, obs. pa. t. and pple. of Pine *v.*

Pinder (pi·ndəɹ). Forms: 5 pyndere, -are, 5–6 pynder, (7–8 pindar), 7– pinder. [f. Pind *v.* + -er 1.] An officer of a manor, having the duty of impounding stray beasts. (See also Pinner 2.)

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 688/25 *Inclusor*, a pynder. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 400/1 Pyndare of beestys (*Pynson* pynnar), *inclusor*. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 148 Than cometh the pynder & taketh hym & putteth hym in the pynfolde. 1632 (*title*) The Pinder of Wakefield: Being the merry History of George a Greene the lusty Pinder of the North. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 63 [At Nottingham] they have..two more [officers] called Pinders, one for the Fields, and the other for the Meadows. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 88 While pinders, that such chances look, Drive his rambling cows to pound. 1890 *Herts Mercury* 4 Jan., To continue the directions to the pinder not to allow any cattle beyond those belonging to the inhabitants of the old prescriptive borough to be depastured in Hartham.

Pinder: see Pinda.

†**Pi·ndfool.** *Obs.* Sarcastic perversion of Pinfold, with play on *fool*.

1550 Hooper *Serm. on Jonas* v. 132 Then beganne the pyndfooles and cloisters to be made in the churches.

Pi·ndling, *a. dial.* and *U.S.* [? for *pingling*, or *piddling*.] **a.** *dial.* Fretful, out of humour. **b.** *U.S.* Sickly, puny, delicate.

1861 Mrs. Stowe *Pearl Orr's Isl.* iv. 25 I'm a-thinkin'.. whether or no cows' milk an't goin' to be too hearty for it, it's such a pindling little thing. 1890 Mary E. Wilkins *Humble Rom., Brakes & White Violets* (1891) 169 Leviny's lookin' kinder pindlin', ain't she? 1895 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Apr. 333/2, I niver seed sech peevish, pindlin, fractious ways.

Pin-drill, Pin-drop: see Pin *sb.*¹ 18.

Pi·n-dust. Dust formed of filings of brass or other metal produced in the manufacture of pins.

1552 Huloet, Pynne dust, *peripsema*, *psegma*. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 239 Him that can bray the Asse-drumme in a morter; and stampe his lewes-trumpe to Pindust. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* 58 A claie sand so mingled with yeallow spangles as it had beene halfe pindust. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* III. xxxiii. (1713) 268 Those little fix'd Stars that shew but as scattered Pin-dust in a frosty night. 1827 Hor. Smith *Tor Hill* (1838) II. 283 Pindust, and fine gilt paper.

Pine (pəin), *sb.*¹ *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 2– pine; also 3–5 pyn, 3–6 pyne, 4 pin. [Early ME. *pine*:—OE. **pin*, a. L. *pœna* punishment, pain (see Pogatscher § 130–134). Cf. OS. *pîna*, (MD. *pine*, Du. *pijne*, *pijn*), OHG. *pîna* (MHG. *pîne*, *pîn*, Ger. *pein*), ON. *pína* (Sw. *pina*, Da. *pine*); also OIr. *pían* (Ir. Gael. *pian*): all from Latin. App. introduced into Teut. and Celtic with Christianity, and in Eng. applied first to the pains of hell. It is notable that the sb. has not yet been found in OE., where the derived vb. *pînian* was common from an early period.]

†**1.** Punishment; suffering inflicted as punishment, torment, torture; *spec.* the penal sufferings of hell or of purgatory; = Pain *sb.*¹ 1, 2 b. *Obs.*

c 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 46 And þanne fareð hyo on ece pine [*Ags. Gosp.* susle, *Lindisf.* tintergo]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Heo bið wunienде inne þisse pine. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 7 De pine of helle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 497 Þar pin [*v. rr.* pyne, pine] þai bere opon þam ai. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* v. 29 To take twey staues, And fette hom Felice from wynene pyne (i. e. the cucking-stool). *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 472 Alle in purgatory pyne. *c* 1384 Chaucer *Ho. Fame* III. 422 Of Proserpyne That quene ys of the derke pyne. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VI. xii. 132 Dire Tyrandis tuk þis haly man, And held him lang in-til herd pyne. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. 54 To stire vp..ill men to flie vice throuch the pines that thay see Ill men pinet with. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* XVI. lvii. 4 The victor..pardons her, that merits death and pine.

†**2.** Suffering, affliction, distress, trouble. a. Physical suffering; = Pain *sb.*¹ 3. (In ME. often applied to the passion of Christ.) *Obs.*

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137, I ne can..tellen..alle þe pines ðæt hi diden wreece men on þis land. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 1 Efter ure lauerdes pine ant his passiun ant his deð on rode. *c* 1275 *Orison of our Lord* 20 in *O. E. Misc.* 139 Cryst..þat for vs þoledest so swiþe muchel pyn. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 723 þe pyne, he suffred for þy gode. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 820 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 251 God wotte hys belly [had] greate pyne. *c* 1600 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 1350 Be medicíner to the man, And schaw sic cunning as ze can, To put him out of pyne.

b. Mental suffering; grief, sorrow, trouble or distress of mind; anguish; = Pain *sb.*¹ 4. (In quot. *a* 1600, Grievous or intense longing *for* something: cf. Pine *v.* 6.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1205 Lay. 2515 Ofte heo hæfde seorwe & pine. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 330 My precios perle dotz me gret pyne. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 13 And it lyke you to take the worchip uppon you..to the pyne and dyscomfort of all your ille wyllers. 1568 T. Howell *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 57 My pleasure, pine, and pain. *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Misc. P.* xxxvii. 6 Sen nane bot I hes for thy persone pyne. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* XIX. civ. That high crie..Pierst through her hart with sorrow, griefe, and pine. 1721 Ramsay *Richy & Sandy* 30 [He] sung on aeten reed the lover's pine. 1868 Isa Craig-Knox *Ballad of Brides of Quair* ix, More than one hath lived in pine, And more than one hath died of care.

†**3.** Trouble taken or undergone in accomplishing anything; labour, toil, exertion, effort, pains; difficulty: = Pain *sb.*¹ 5, 6. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1136 Wit pine it sal þe ȝeild þi fode. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1934 Þey ascaped wiþ mykel pyn. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1206 Þus ȝede þai furthe..And slike a prai þam aprened as pyne were to reken. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* IV. xi. (S. T. S.) II. 84, I will tak pyne..to do sic thingis for defence of public liberte. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 37 It's Pine to tell; it is difficult to tell.

†**4.** Suffering caused by hunger or want of food; the condition of pining for food; famine; want; starvation. (Cf. Pine *v.* 4, 5.) Also *fig. Obs.*

1567 Drant *Horace, Epist.* xviii. F iv, Greedie thirst and knawinge pyne of siluer, and of goulde. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* V. v. 22 Forst, through penurie and pyne,..For nought was given them to sup or dyne. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XV. 367 On all their weary ways wait care and pain, And pine and penury.

b. A disease of sheep: = Pining *vbl. sb.* 2 b.

1804 in *Trans. Highl. Soc. Scot.* (1807) III. 405 In the pine,..the condition of the animal is too high, its blood too thick, and its pasture too arid.

5. Complaint, repining. *rare*—¹.

1804 *Something Odd* III. 179 To give way to unavailing pines.

6. *Comb.*, as †*pine-stall* (*pynstal*), place of punishment. See also Pinebank.

c 1420 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.*, *York Hours* 43 Þai..gerte hym bere on his bak þe cros to þe pynstal.

Pine (pəin), *sb.*² Forms: 1 pīn, 4– pine; also 4 pigne, 4–5 pyne, 5 (7 *Sc.*) pyn. [OE. *pîn*, ad. L. *pinus* a pine-tree, in ME. a. F. *pin*:—L. *pīn-us*. Gower's form *pigne*, is not easy to explain: F. *pigne* = It. *pigna*, L. *pînea* is cited only of 1528 in Godef.]

1. A tree of the genus *Pinus*, or of various allied coniferous genera; comprising trees, mostly of large size, with evergreen needle-shaped leaves, of which many species afford valuable timber, tar, and turpentine, and some have edible seeds.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Th.) II. 508 Se halga..wolde aheawan ænne heahne pin-beam. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1377 Þai sal be cedre, ciprese, and pine. *Ibid.* 1384 Þe pine [*v. r.* pyne]. *c* 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 70 Þe secund [wand] sal be of cypres, And þe þrid of pine sal be. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 161 Enclosed with the tres of Pigne [*rime* Nonarcigne]. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 357 b/1 Ther was a tree of a pyn which

was dedyed to the deuylle. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 42 He [the sun] fires the prowd tops of the Easterne Pines. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 292 His Spear, to equal which the tallest Pine, Hewn on Norwegian hills,..were but a wand. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* iv, Mountains covered ..nearly to their summits with forests of gloomy pine. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VI. ix. § 4 Let the pine find only a ledge of vertical precipice to cling to, it will nevertheless grow straight.

b. The wood of these trees: = PINE-WOOD 1.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 118 (Add. MS.) 3if þe hed be smyten with a lyȝt dreyȝe staff, as of salwe oþere ellys pyne [*Ashm. MS.* pinee]. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, House*, Rafters of immortal pine. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 79 The stalls are oaken, the sittings generally being of pine.

2. With qualifying words, applied to various species of *Pinus* or other coniferous genera (or to their wood): as

Aleppo Pine, *Pinus Halepensis*; **Amboyna Pine** = *Dammar-pine*; **Austrian Pine,** *Pinus austriaca*; **Baltic Pine,** a variety of the timber of *Pinus sylvestris*; **Bhotan Pine,** *Pinus excelsa* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **Bishop's Pine,** *P. muricata*; **Black Pine,** *Pinus austriaca*; also *P. Murrayana* and *P. Jeffreyi* of N. America, and species of *Podocarpus* of New Zealand and *Frencla* of Australia; **Brazilian Pine,** *Araucaria brasiliensis*; **Broom-pine** = *Long-leaved Pine*; **Bull-pine,** *Pinus Jeffreyi, P. Sabiniana, P. mitis*, and *P. ponderosa*, all of N. America; **Candlewood Pine,** the Mexican pitch-pine or torch-pine, *Pinus Zeocote*; **Cedar-pine,** *Pinus glabra*, of Southern U. S.; **Celery Pine** (also *Celery-leaved P., Celery-top(ped) P.*), the genus *Phyllocladus*, of Australia, New Zealand, etc. (Miller *Plant-names*); **Cembra Pine,** the Italian Stone-pine; **Chilian Pine,** *Araucaria imbricata*; **Cluster-pine** (see CLUSTER *sb.* 4); **Corsican Pine** = *Larch-pine*; **Cypress Pine,** species of *Frenela* (Morris *Austral Eng.*); **Dammar-pine,** *Dammara orientalis* of the Moluccas, which yields the resin called DAMMAR (Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* (1857) § 600); **Digger-pine** (see DIGGER 6); **Dwarf Pine,** *Pinus Mughus* of S. Europe, and *P. Pumilio* of Austria, etc.; **Dye pine** = *King-pine*; **Foxtail-pine,** *Pinus Balfouriana* and *P. serotina*; **Frankincense-pine** (see FRANKINCENSE 3); **Giant Pine** = *Sugar-pine*; **Ginger-pine,** the Port Orford White Cedar, a species of cypress, *Chamæcyparis Lawsoniana*; **Golden Pine,** *Pinus Kæmpferi* (Miller *Plant-names* 1884); **Grey Pine,** *Pinus Banksiana*, of the northern parts of N. America; **Hard Pine** = *Long-leaved Pine*; **Heavy Pine** (see HEAVY *a.* 30); **Hickory Pine** (see HICKORY 4 b); **Highland Pine,** a variety of the Scotch pine with horizontal branches; **Himalayan Pine** (see HIMALAYAN 1); **Hoop-pine** (see HOOP *sb.*[1] 13 b); **Hudson's Bay Pine** = *Grey Pine*; **Huon Pine** (see HUON PINE); **Jersey Pine,** *Pinus inops*, a small species of the eastern U. S.; **Kauri Pine** (see KAURI b); **King-pine** (see KING *sb.* 13 c); **Knee-pine** (see KNEE *sb.* 13); **Labrador Pine** = *Grey Pine*; **Lace-bark Pine,** *Pinus Bungeana* of China, which sheds its outer bark every year (Nicholson *Dict. Gard.* 1887); **Larch Pine,** *Pinus Laricio* of S. Europe; **Loblolly Pine** (see LOBLOLLY 4); **Lodge-pole Pine** (U. S.) = *Ridge-pole pine*; **Long-leaved Pine,** *Pinus australis* (*P. palustris*), the Pitch-pine of the Southern U. S.; **Mahogany Pine,** *Podocarpus Totara* of New Zealand; **Maritime Pine** = *Sea-pine*; **Meadow-pine,** *P. cubensis* of the southern U. S.; **Mountain Pine,** (*a*) *Pinus monticola* of the western U. S.; (*b*) = *Dwarf Pine*; **Norfolk Island Pine,** *Araucaria excelsa*; **Norway Pine,** (*a*) the Spruce Fir, *Abies* (*Picea*) *excelsa*; (*b*) (in U. S.) the N. American Red Pine, *Pinus resinosa*; (*c*) a variety of the timber of *Pinus sylvestris*; **Nut-pine** (see NUT); **Old-field Pine** (see OLD-FIELD b); **Oyster Bay Pine,** *Callitris* (*Frenela*) *australis*, of Australia (Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* 1857); **Parasol-pine** (see PARASOL *sb.* 3); **Pitch-pine** (see PITCH-PINE); **Pond Pine,** *Pinus serotina*; **Prince's Pine** (see PRINCE); **Red Pine,** (*a*) *P. resinosa* of N. America; (*b*) (of Australia) *Frenela Endlicheri*; (*c*) (of New Zealand) *Dacrydium cupressinum*; also the timber = *Riga pine*; (see RED *a.* 17 d); **Ridge-pole Pine** (U. S.), *Pinus Murrayana*; **Riga Pine,** a variety of the timber of *Pinus sylvestris*; **Rosemary-pine** = *Frankincense-pine*; *Pinus sylvestris*; **Sap-pine,** *Pinus rigida*; **Scotch Pine,** *Pinus sylvestris*, commonly called *Scotch* FIR; **Scrub-pine,** (in U. S) (*a*) = *Grey Pine*; (*b*) = *Jersey Pine*; (*c*) (of Australia) = *Red Pine* b; **Sea-pine, Seaside Pine,** *Pinus Pinaster* or *P. maritima*; **Short-leaved Pine,** *Pinus mitis* of N. America; **Silver Pine,** (*a*) = *Heavy Pine*; (*b*) *Pinus Picea*; (*c*) the Silver Fir, *Abies* (*Picea*) *pectinata*; (*d*) (in New Zealand) *Dacrydium colensoi* (Morris *Austral Eng.*); **Spruce-pine** (see SPRUCE *sb.*); **Star-pine** = *Cluster-pine*; **Stone-pine** (see STONE-PINE); **Sugar-pine,** *Pinus Lambertiana* of California, which yields a sweet resin used for sugar; **Swamp-pine,** (*a*) = *Frankincense-pine*; (*b*) = *Long-leaved Pine*; **Torch-pine** = *Candlewood-pine*; **Umbrella-pine** = PARASOL-*fir*; **Virginian Pine** = *Long-leaved Pine*; **Water-pine,** *Glyptostrobus heterophyllus* (*Taxodium heterophyllum*) of China; **Wax-pine,** the genus *Dammara*; **Weymouth Pine,** the common American white pine, *Pinus Strobus*, largely planted by Lord Weymouth when introduced into England; **White Pine,** various species with light-coloured wood, esp. the Norway pine or Spruce, *Pinus Strobus* of N. America, and species of *Frencla* and *Podocarpus* of Australia, etc.; **Wild Pine** = *Scotch Pine* (see also 5 b); **Yellow Pine,** various species with yellow or yellowish wood, as the *Long-leaved Pine*, the *Short-leaved Pine*, the *Heavy Pine*, etc.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 382 *D*[*ammara*] *orientalis*, the *Amboyna Pine, is a tree of the Moluccas, 100 feet high. *Ibid.* 891 *Baltic, Riga, Norway, Red, or Memel Pine is the timber of *Pinus sylvestris* as grown in the north of Europe. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xliv, The pine, both *black and white. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 890 Black Pine, *Pinus austriaca. —, of New Zealand, *Podocarpus ferrugineus*. 1827 in Bischoff *Van Diemen's Land* (1832) 180 The Green Forest.. comprises myrtle, sassafras, *celery-top pine. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 881 *P*[*hyllocladus*] *rhomboidalis*, the Celery-topped Pine, is in cultivation as an ornamental tree. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. (1794) 444 The *Cembra Pine has five leaves in a sheath. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 600 *Araucaria* includes the enormous *Chilian Pine, *A. imbricata*. *Ibid.*, *P*[*inus*] *Pinaster*, the *Cluster-pine. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. (1794) 444 *Frankincense Pine has three leaves coming out of the same sheath. 1890 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 3 Nov. (*Advt.*), A valuable tract of *hard-pine timber-land. 1848 *Jersey Pine [see *Scrub Pine*]. 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* v. 89 Resembling the Altingia, or *Norfolk Island pine. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* etc. (1821) II. 158 Here, for the first time, we saw the *Norway pine. 1866 [see *Baltic Pine*]. 1861 MRS. MEREDITH *Over the Straits* i. 16 Groups of our beautiful *Oyster Bay Pine. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. (1794) 443 The most known [pine] among us is the *Scotch Pine, or, as it is vulgarly called, Scotch Fir: this has two leaves in a sheath. 1848 GRAY *Bot. U. S.* 439 Jersey or *Scrub Pine .. Barrens and sterile hills, New Jersey and southward. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 891 Scrub Pine, *Pinus Banksiana*. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Pinus Banksiana*, Gray, or Northern, Scrub-Pine-tree...— *inops*, New Jersey Scrub Pine. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 26 Oct. 4/4 He drained the soil,..and planted bent and the *sea-pine over sixteen hundred acres of windy sand. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque, Ordered South*, The troubled, busy-looking groups of sea-pines. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* s.v. *Pinus*, *P. Lambertiana*. *Sugar Pine...California, etc. 1827. This, one of the tallest of all Pines, has an enormous girth. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 600 *P*[*inus*] *palustris*, the *Swamp-pine of Virginia. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 537 *G*[*lyptostrobus*] *heterophyllus*, a small tree eight to ten feet high, is the Chinese *Water Pine, planted along the margins of rice-fields near Canton. 1755 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Montagu* 8 Nov., A dozen of the New England, or Lord *Weymouth's pine. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. (1794) 445 Weymouth Pine...In North America it is called *White Pine, and is excellent for masts. 1855 R. TAYLOR *Te Ika a Maui* 439 (*Podocarpus excelsus.*) This tree is generally called the white pine, from the color of its wood. 1888 *Cassell's Picturesque Australasia* III. 210 (Morris). 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 697/1 The white-pine supply of this country stands in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* s.v., White P[ine]—(In Australia) *Frenela robusta*,.. *Podocarpus elata*. (In New Zealand) *P. dacryoides*. 1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build., Home Handicr.* ix. 78 The material for a drawing-board that is..most satisfactory in use, is white pine. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 298 The *Wild Pine, or Scotch Fir. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 229 White and *yellow pines, similar to those of Canada, are brought from Allegany river.

b. Also applied to plants of other orders, resembling the true pines in foliage or some other respect: e. g. certain species of *Lycopodium* or Club-moss (Festoon Pine, *L. rupestre*; Moon-fruit Pine, *L. lucidulum*; Running Pine, *L. clavatum*) see also GROUND-PINE, PRINCE'S *pine*, SCREW-PINE, and senses 5, 5 b.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 Stinking Ground Pine, *Camphorosma*.

3. *transf.* Something made of pine-wood: e. g. a torch, a ship, a mast. Chiefly *poet.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 78 *Synecdoche*..as to say, the lofty Pine did scowre the Seas; for the Shippe made of the Pine tree. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Ladies Priviledge* IV. Plays 1874 II. 148 Hymen light thy Pine. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *On Dk. Ormond's Recov.* Wks. 1730 I. 50 E'er.. floating pines were steered by daring man. 1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 917 Fast by the fated pine bold Rodmond stands.

†4. *pl.* The edible seeds of the stone-pine (*Pinus Pinea*) or other species. *Obs.* [app. from L. *pīnea*.]

1335–6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 527, j li. et di. de pynes. 1340 *Ibid.* 37 Maces, pynes, et galanga. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 15 Mynced Datys, Pynys and Roysonys of Corauns. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 95 Resons of corance, Pynes, Clowes, Maces. 1583 *Rates of Customs* D vij, Pine the pound, v*jd.*

5. = PINE-APPLE 2: cf. PIÑA 1.

1661 EVELYN *Diary* 9 Aug., The famous Queen Pine brought from Barbados..; the first that were ever seen in England were those sent to Cromwell foure years since. *a* 1683 — *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 29 The royal pine—a compendium of all that is delicious to the taste and smell. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. xxxi. 142 It will produce about one hundred and fifty pines a year. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 490/1 In the island of Penang .. there is a sort [of pine-apple] all the flowers of which always change into branches, each of which bears a pine, terminated by a crown, so that a great cluster of pine-apples is produced by a single stem; specimens of this sort are called double pines. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Conscience* II. xv, Two of the choicest pines had been cut for dessert.

b. *Wild Pine*: name in the West Indies, etc. for species of *Tillandsia* (allied to *Ananassa*), epiphytes growing upon trees.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 189 The Wild Pine is a plant so called because it somewhat resembles the bush that bears the pine [i. e. pine-apple]. 1829 *Nat. Phil., Prelim. Treat.* 39 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) In the West Indies..a kind of plant called the *Wild-pine* grows upon the branches of the trees.

c. A liqueur made from the pine-apple fruit.

1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 285 Three glasses of pine and one of Curaçoa.

6. A figure of a pine-apple or a pine-cone.

1790 W. WRIGHTE *Grotesque Archit.* 13 On the top is a pine, which should be double gilt.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pine bark, board, bough, fire, forest, grove, plain, plantation, splint, stem, stump, thicket, timber, tract*, etc.; (sense 5) *pine-frame, -pit, -plant*; *pine-bearing, -bordered, -built, -capt, -clad, -covered, -creeping, -crested, -crowned, -dotted, -encircled, -fringed, -shaded*, etc. adjs.; **pine-beauty,** a moth, *Trachea piniperda*, whose larva feeds on pine-trees; **pine-beetle** (also *pine-bark beetle*), any one of various small beetles destructive to the bark or wood of pines; **pine bird's-nest** = *pine-sap*; **pine-blight,** a blight or disease of pine-bark caused by an aphis, as *Chermes pinicorticis*, which secretes a coating of white filaments; also the insect itself; **pine-bluff,** a bluff or precipitous cliff crowned with pine-trees; **pine-bud moth,** the Tortricine, *Orthotænia turionana*; **pine-bullfinch** = *pine-grosbeak*; **pine carpet,** a species of carpet-moth, as *Thera firmata*, whose larva feeds on pine-trees; **pine-chafer,** a N. American beetle, *Anomala pinicola*, which feeds on pine-leaves; **pine-cloth** = PINE-APPLE *cloth*; **pine-cone,** the cone or fruit of the pine-tree; **pine-drops,** the N. American plant *Pterospora andromedea* (N.O. *Monotropaceæ*), parasitic on the roots of pine-trees (cf. *beech-drops*); **pine-finch,** (*a*) = *pine-grosbeak*; (*b*) = *pine-siskin*; † **pine-glandule** = PINEAL *gland*; **pine goldfinch** = *pine-siskin*; **pine grosbeak,** a large finch, *Pinicola enucleator*, inhabiting pine-woods in Europe and North America; **pine grouse** = *dusky grouse* (see GROUSE *sb.* 1); **pine gum,** a resin resembling sandarach, obtained from Australian trees of the genus *Callitris* or *Frenela*; **pine hawk-moth,** a species of hawk-moth, *Sphinx pinastri*, whose larva feeds on the pine-tree; **pine-house** = PINERY 1; **pine-kernel,** (*a*) the seed of any pine-tree, esp. when edible; † (*b*) the pineal gland; **pine knot** (*U. S.*), a knot (KNOT *sb.*[1] 14) of pine-wood, used as fuel; **pine-land,** land on which pine-trees grow or are grown; **pine-linnet** = *pine-siskin*; **pine-lizard,** the common brown lizard of N. America, *Sceloporus undulatus*; **pine-marten** (see MARTEN 2); **pine-mast,** pine-cones collectively (see MAST *sb.*[2]); **pine-mouse,** a N. American meadow-mouse, *Arvicola* (*Pitymys*) *pinetorum*, usually inhabiting pine-barrens; **pine-needle,** the needle-shaped leaf of the pine (hence *pine-needle wool* = *pine-wool*); **pine-oil,** name for various oils obtained from the leaves, twigs, wood, or resin of pine-trees; † **pine-ploughed** *a.*, ploughed by 'pines', i. e. ships (cf. 3); **pine-sap,** a reddish fleshy plant, *Monotropa Hypopitys* (*Hypopitys multiflora*), formerly supposed to be parasitic on the roots of pine-trees; also, the allied *Schweinitzia odorata* (*Sweet Pine-sap*); **pine-sawfly,** any sawfly whose larvæ feed on pine-trees, esp. *Lophyrus pini*; **pine-siskin,** a small N. American siskin or finch, *Chrysomitris* (*Carduelis*, or *Spinus*) *pinus*, found in pine-woods; **pine-snake,** a large harmless snake of the N. American genus *Pityophis*, found in pine-woods; **pine-stove** = PINERY 1; **pine-strawberry** (see STRAWBERRY); **pine-thistle,** a species of thistle, *Atractylis* (*Carlina*) *gummifera*, the root of which contains a gummy substance; **pine-torch,** a torch made of pine-wood; **pine-warbler,** a small N. American warbler, *Dendræca pinus*, inhabiting pine-woods; **pine-weed,** a small N. American plant, *Hypericum Sarothra* or *nudicaule*, with wiry branches and small scale-like leaves; also called orange-grass (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **pine-weevil,** any weevil which infests pine-trees, as *Hylobius abietis* and species of *Pissodes* (*Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* 1887); **pine-wool,** a wool-like material made from the spun fibres of pine-leaves, used in some countries for garments (Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* (1861) 166); **pine-worm,** the larva of the *pine-sawfly*. See also PINE-APPLE, PINE-BARREN, etc.

1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.*, **Pine Bark Beetles*, numerous species of small beetles..live below the bark of Fir-trees and other Conifers. *c* 1614 Sir W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* II. 475 Aged Atlas, whose *pyn-bearing browes..Nor haile..nor wind..eschewes. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* s. v. *Pinus*, The *Pine Beauty, *Trachea piniperda*. 1892 *Garden* 27 Aug. 200 The Scotch Fir shoots..have been tunnelled by the *Pine beetle. 1766 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 18 Jan. in W. Stork *Acc. E. Florida* 41 We rowed..by some oak and *pine-bluffs. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. I. 6 Lumber, such as *pine-boards and scantling. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 292 Vast plains and *pine-bordered sandhills. 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 29 She crowned her head with *pine-boughes. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 48 The pine boughs are singing Old songs with new gladness. 1881 MISS ORMEROD *Injur. Insects* (1890) 246 The caterpillars of the *Pine-bud Moth are injurious to the Scotch Fir, Silver Fir, and various species of Pine. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. Introd. 10 His low and *pine-built hall. *a* 1811 R. CUMBERLAND in T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* (1822) II. 42 O'er the mountain's *pine-capt brow. 1786 R. P. JODRELL *Pers. Heroine* II. ix. 23 His *pine-clad head Old Athos bow'd. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xii. 90 At the other side was the pine-clad slope. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 81 Nuts, *Pine-Cones, and the like. 1866 W. M. ROSSETTI in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* p. xlii, A gilt bronze pine-cone, hollowed, and 11 feet in height, used once to be at the summit of the Sepulchre or Mole of Hadrian. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Farming* Wks. (Bohn) III. 60 Nature drops a pine-cone in Mariposa, and it lives fifteen centuries. 1884 G. A. TOWNSEND in *Century Mag.* XXVII. 824 *Pine-covered hills. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xiii. 248 The *Pine-Creeping Warbler (*Sylvia pinus*). 1777 ELIZ. RYVES *Poems* 36 Up the *pine-crown'd hill. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 141 Neath the *pine-dotted slopes of

Tivoli. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, **Pine-drops*, an American name for *Pterospora*. 1894 R. B. Sharpe *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 61 The *Pine-finch, *Pinicola enucleator*. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xii. 86 After dinner we gathered round the *pine-fire. 1822 Shelley *To Jane—the Recollect.* 1 We wandered to the *Pine Forest. 1657 Thornley tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 92 They crowned him [a goat] with *pine-garlands. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 468 The backeside of the *Pine-glandule. 1772 Forster in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 402 *Pine Grosbeak. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 619/1 One of our most beautiful and interesting winter visitants is the pine grosbeak. 1859 W. S. Coleman *Woodlands* (1862) 36 It will change first into a brown chrysalis, then into a large and pretty moth—the *Pine-hawk Moth. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* s. v. *Pine-apple*, Provision should be made, in *Pine-houses or pits, for applying a thin shading for a few hours on bright summer days. 1598 *Epulario* H iv b, Some dry Figges, and two ounces of *Pine kernels. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* I. xi. (1712) 33 That particular piece of the Brain they call the *Conarion* or Pine-kernel. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 144 The Indian Pine Kernels are little Almonds of a yellowish white Colour. 1791 W. Bartram *Carolina* 387 To collect a great quantity of wood and *Pine knots to feed our fires. 1765 J. Bartram *Jrnl.* 26 Dec. in W. Stork *Acc. E. Florida* (1766) 8 We encamped on a bluff in the *pine-land. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 421 *S[celoporus] undulatus*.. prefers the more sandy localities covered with pine, and is often called the '*pine lizard'. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 34/2 A pine lizard ran up the trunk of a cedar tree. 1772 Forster in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 372 *Pine Marten. 1884 Jefferies *Red Deer* ix. 169 A reddish-brown marten-cat, or pine-marten. 1866 in *Higginson's Harvard Mem. Biog., Whittemore* I. 410 The dry leaves and *pine-needles are as luxurious to lie on. 1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 649 **Pine-oil* or *Fir-oil*,..names..applied to certain oils resembling oil of turpentine, obtained in various ways from pine and fir-trees. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 39 Scrambling over the *pine-pit, he sheered off. 1837 *Civ. Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 24/2 The iron-roofed vinery..with a pine pit in the middle. *a* 1817 T. Dwight *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 158 The lands.. are either *pine-plains, or intervals. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Pine-apple*, Generally..*pine plants..brought from the West-Indies, have a white insect adhering to them. 1775 G. White *Selborne* xlii. 108 The *pine-plantations of that nobleman are very grand. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. III. *Colonies* 186 The *Pine-plough'd Sea. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 185 The unbarked *pine-posts of the rude verandah. 1857 Gray *First Lessons Bot.* (1866) 35 Other parasitic plants, like the Beech-drops and *Pine-sap, fasten their roots under ground upon the roots of neighboring plants. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gardening* s. v., *Lophyrus Pini* is the one generally denoted by the name of *Pine Sawfly. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 344 The *pine-shipping season is..a period of great activity in the Bahamas. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) XI. 720 *Pine snake, *Pituophis melanoleucus*. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 39/2 A pine snake, bloated and glistening, wriggles across the road. *a* 1843 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 660/1 Candles made of the *Pine-splints. 1894 *Home Missionary* (N. Y.) Oct. 328 This *pine-stump land..is proving to be the best potato land in the world. 1867 H. Latham *Black & White* 38 They always had to ride off at night six or seven miles, up into the *pine-thickets, to sleep. 1842 P. J. Selay *Brit. Forest Trees* 410 The durability of *Pine timber..is considered to be scarcely inferior to that of the oak. 1857 Mayne *Exp. Lex.*, *Pine-thistle. 1832 G. Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 99 The Valley of Grindelwald, interspersed with verdant lawns and sable *pine-tracts. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 42/2 *Pine Wool Anti-rheumatic Underclothing.

Pine (pəin), *v.* Forms: 1–2 **pinian**, 3–7 **pyne**, 3– **pine**. [OE. *pínian*, f. *pín*, Pine *sb.*[1]: cf. MDu., MLG. *pînen*, Du. *pijnen*, OHG. *pînôn* (MHG. *pînen*, Ger. *peinen*), ON. *pína* to torment, punish (Sw. *pina*, Da. *pine* to torment); cf. also OIr., Ir., Gael. *pian* to torment, f. *pian* sb. Cf. later Eng. *peine-n*, Pain, from OF.]

†**1.** *trans.* To afflict with pain or suffering; to cause to suffer; to torment, trouble, distress. Also *absol. Obs.* (Cf. Pain *v.* 2.)

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* II. iii. § 4 Da pineden hie hiene mid ðæm ðæt hie his hand forbærndon. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 29 Ða cnome hider ær tid to pinenne [*Ags. G.* þreagenne] usih. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 [Hi] pineden him alle þe ilce pining ðat ure Drihten was pined. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 He was ipinet ermiliche to deðe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 404 Neuer er nu nes ich ful pined. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* iv. 5 Doand penaunce & pynand 30w for 30wre synnes. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* I. cxxii. 99 He was taken in suspeccion, and so turmentyd and pyned yt he confessyd. 1569 T. Underdown *Ovid agst. Ibis* K vj b, Aristophanes was by publike authoritie pyned to death. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* v. I. iii. 246 O tell him..how my soule is pin'd. 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc., Scots Cantata*, Hence frae my breast, contentious care, Ye've tint the power to pine. [1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiii. 285 Truly might the Chronicler say..that never were martyrs so pined as they were.]

†**2.** *intr.* To suffer, to undergo pain. *Obs. rare.* (In later use merged in 5.)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Ic walde fein pinian and sitten on forste and on snawe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 773 (Harl. MS.) To synne and to pyne of þe deþ þat is pardurable.

†**3.** *trans.* To put to labour; *refl.* to take pains, exert oneself, labour, toil (= Pain *v.* 4). *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 5914 Mychel he hym pyned er al þis londe He haueþ ywonne. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 150 A hole þat shal be kild..is not pyned ne traveilid wiþ oþer beestis. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* xcvii. 100 His fadyr and his modir pyned hem to lere hym som craft. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11558 All grauntid the gome to þe gay qwene, For to proker hir pes, & pyne hym þerfore.

4. To exhaust or consume (a person, animal, etc.) by suffering of body or mind, esp. by want of food or by wasting disease; to cause to languish; to wear out, waste away, reduce to leanness, emaciate; to deprive or stint of food, to starve. Also with *away*, *to death*, etc. Now *rare* exc. *dial.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9230 Þis hissop was ney to grounde ibroȝt Mid honger..He wep & cride on is men þat hii ssolde on him rewe þat he nere to deþe ipined. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 155 Þei pynen hem hi þe worste hungir. 1549 Cheke *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 23 Seeing yee so unpitifully vex men,..pine them with famine. 1563 Ld. J. Gray in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 279 The thought and care she takethe..pines her awaye. 1596 Barrough *Meth. Physick* (ed. 3) 372 Phisitions keepe their patients in darkenes, pining them euen vnto bones. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 111 When as shee was fully determined to pine her selfe to death: hee caused her mouth perforce to bee opened, and meate to be crammed into her throate. *c* 1646 in *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. (1829) App. 67 [Wingfield Manor] was a place that could not be otherwise taken, without they were pined out. 1731–3 Miller *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Crocus*, The Bulb seem'd..to be pin'd and emaciated. 1759 Sarah Fielding *C'tess of Dellwyn* I. 223 He fattened on Flattery, and pined himself away. *a* 1845 Hood *Lamia* iv, I'd pine him to a ghost for want of rest. 1848 Buckley *Iliad* 17 But he pined away his great heart, remaining there. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss., Pine*, to starve, kill by starvation. 'They besieged the town in hope to pine 'em'. 1885–94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* June iii, If she there had died of hunger pined.

absol. *c* 1613 Rowlands *Paire of Spy-Knaves* 19 Thou do'st onely pinch, and pine, and spare, To hord vp money.

5. *intr.* To become wasted or feeble, from suffering (bodily or mental), esp. from intense grief, etc., wasting disease, or want of sustenance; to lose vitality or vigour; to languish, waste away.

c 1440 *Bocius* (Laud MS. 559 lf. 10 b), That he shulde other dayes nyne In prison leve and there pyne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 400/1 Pynyn, or languryn in sekenesse, ..*langueo, clanguco*. 1548 Latimer *Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 So doeth the soule pyne a way for default of goostly meate. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 392 His wife, whiche pined to deathe for sorowe. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1115 He ten times pines, that pines beholding food. *c* 1665 Mrs. Hutchinson *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 266 Pining with spite and envy. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 18 They generally pine away..and die in a short time. 1782 Johnson *Let. to Boswell* 28 Mar. in *Life*, You must get a place, or pine in penury. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* viii. 14 But thou'lt be mourning thus to pine unask'd alway.

b. *transf.* Of things: To lose bulk, vigour, or intensity; to languish.

1727 Pope, etc. *Art of Sinking* 112 The sparkling flames raise water to a smile, Yet the pleas'd liquor pines, and lessens all the while. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Lay Brown Rosary* II. 107 Ah me, the sun! the dreamlight 'gins to pine. 1887 Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 173 In the Canary Islands, where the tobacco industry had to be resorted to after the cochineal pined.

c. *trans.* with *away* or *out*: To consume or spend (life, health, etc.) in pining.

1725 Pope *Odyss.* XV. 383 She..for Ulysses lost Pined out her bloom, and vanish'd to a ghost. 1775 S. J. Pratt *Liberal Opin.* xxxiv. (1783) I. 208 Many..pining away existence under the lashes..of reproach. 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* vi, Barristers pining a hungry life out in chambers.

6. *intr.* To be consumed with longing; to languish with intense desire, to hunger after something; to long eagerly. Const. *for*, *after*, or *inf.*

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 236 The new-made Bridegroome..For whom (and not for Tybalt) Iuliet pinde. 1596 Tate & Brady *Ps.* xlii. 2 For thee, my God,..My thirsty Soul doth pine. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 312 Who died there pining for their native home. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* II. vii, We pine for sympathy. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* III. 258 Harry Temple was wise enough to give up pining after what he could not get.

7. *intr.* To repine, complain, fret.

1687 Norris *Hymn*, '*Long have I view'd*' ii, No longer will I grieve or pine. 1838 Lytton *Leila* II. ii, The eager and ardent spirits that pined at the..inactivity of Ferdinand's.. campaign. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Bagman's Dog*, Scratching and whining, And moaning and pining.

b. *trans.* To repine at, lament, mourn. *arch.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 848 Abasht the Devil stood..and saw Vertue in her shape how lovly, saw, and pin'd His loss. 1872 Swinburne *Under Microscope* 8 We..see, and pine our loss.

8. a. *trans.* To cause (fish) to shrink, in the process of curing; to dry by exposure to the weather.

1560 *Aberdeen Regr.* XXIV. (Jam.), The fische wes nocht pynit nor rypit aneuch. 1641 S. Smith *Herring Buss Trade* 10 The Pickle..doth so pine and overcome the nature of the Herring, that it makes it stiffe. 1705 *Sc. Acts Anne* (1824) XI. 293/1 That all the herring or white fish..shall be pined cured and packed from the bottom to the top with forreign salt allennarly. 1814 Shirreff *Agric. Surv. Shetl.* 91 When the body of the fish is all equally dried, here called *pined*, which is known by the salt appearing on the surface in a white efflorescence, here called *bloom*.

b. *intr.* Of fish: To shrink or 'render', as in the process of curing.

1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 21 (1689) 53 Some expert Anglers preserve Salmon Spawn, from pining, with Salt.

Pineal (pi·nĭăl, pəi·nĭăl), *a. Anat.* [a. F. *pinéal*, f. L. *pînea* a pine-cone; see -al.] Resembling a pine-cone in shape: applied to a small somewhat conical body (the *pineal body* or *pineal gland*), of unknown function, situated behind the third ventricle of the brain, and containing sand-like particles.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., Pineal kirnel in the brain, in form of a pine-apple, called also *conarium*. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Pineal Kernel*, is a Glandule seated between the Two Beds of the Optick Nerves, and the Prominencies which grow to the upper part of the Marrowy substance. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 275 P 4 The Pineal Gland, which many of our Modern Philosophers suppose to be the Seat of the Soul. 1785 Reid *Intell. Powers* II. iv. 99 Des Cartes, observing that the pineal gland is the only part of the brain that is single, was determined by this to make that gland the soul's habitation. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I. x, How, without Clothes, could we possess the master-organ, soul's seat, and true pineal gland of the Body Social: I mean, a Purse? 1840 G. V. Ellis *Anat.* 44 The upper part of each lateral boundary is the optic thalamus, with the peduncles of the pineal body extending along it. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 343 The pineal gland.. has been supposed to represent either the region of closure of the neural folds, or else, an unpaired eye.

b. Pertaining to or connected with the pineal body, as *pineal eye*, *peduncle*, *ventricle*: see quots.

1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* Index, Pineal eye. [*Ibid.* 343 *note*, Recent researches have shown that in *Lacertilia* the apex of the pineal gland is transformed into an azygos eye.] 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pineal peduncles*, the peduncles of the pineal gland... *P. ventricle*, a hollow in the pineal gland, a fœtal survival.

Pine-apple, pineapple (pəi·nˌæp'l). Forms: see Pine *sb.*[2] and Apple; also 6 **pineable**, **pyneable**. [f. Pine *sb.*[2] + Apple.]

1. The fruit of the pine-tree; a pine-cone. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Formerly also applied to the edible seeds or 'kernels' (*pine-nuts*).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxii. (Tollem. MS.), Pinea, þe pinappel, is þe frute of þe pine tre..þe pinappel is þe moste gret note and conteyneþ in it selfe many curneles, closid in ful harde schales. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 82 On peren and pynappel þei ioyken in pees. 1548–77 Vicary *Anat.* vii. (1888) 57 The Harte hath the shape and forme of a Pyneapple. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 63 The Hartichoch..the fruit of it something resembleth the Pineable. 1665 G. Havers *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 69 To outward view it [Ananas] seems, when it is whole, to resemble our Pine-Apple. 1712 J. James *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 147 The Pine is a Tree very different from the Fir..Its Fruit is call'd the Pine-Apple.

b. A figure or image of a pine-cone, used as an ornament or decoration.

1483 *Wardr. Acc.* in Grose *Antiq. Rep.* I. 29 Blue clothe of gold, wroght with nett and pyne appels. 1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* III. vii. 77 [Some] take the leaves of this coat to be pine-apples. 1779 Swinburne *Trav. Spain* xliv. 417 A slender square minaret terminating in a ball or pine-apple.

2. The juicy edible fruit of the Ananas, *Ananassa sativa*, a large collective fruit developed from a conical spike of flowers, and surmounted by a crown of small leaves; so called from its resemblance to a pine-cone: see quot. 1665 in 1; = Pine *sb.*[2] 5. b. The plant which bears this, *Ananassa sativa* (N.O. *Bromeliaceæ*), a native of tropical South America, widely cultivated in tropical countries generally, and in hot-houses also in temperate climates.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* 83 Pine-apples, Moly, Persian Jasmine. 1666 J. Davies *Hist. Caribby Isles* 58 The Ananas or Pine-Apple is accounted the most delicious fruit ..of all America. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 277 The *Kapa-Tsiakka* or *Ananas*, called by our American planters, The *Pine-Apple*. 1746 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 188, I had.. given a guinea for two pine-apples. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 186 Vessels can now bring ripe pine-apples from the West Indies to England in pretty good condition.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* †**a.** in sense 1, as **pine-apple kernel**, **seed**, a seed of the pine-cone, esp. as used for food; **pine-apple nut**, a pine-cone; **pine-apple tree**, a pine-tree, esp. *Pinus Pinea* (all *Obs.*).

1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 93 b, *Pyne apple kirnels. 1725 Bradley *Family Dict.* s. v. *Syrup*, Add the Pine-Apple Kernel, Pistachees, and bruised Seeds. 1568 Turner *Herbal* III. Pref., The kernelles of the *Pineaple nut. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 686 *Pynappul seed is sow. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxx. (Tollem. MS.), The *pinapel tree is calde boþe 'pinus' and 'pinea'. 1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 153 Things which are green all Winter; As Juniper..Pine-Apple-trees, Eugh.

b. in sense 2, as *pine-apple culture*, *garden*, *plant*; **pine-apple cloth**, a thin translucent cloth made from pine-apple fibre; = Piña 2; **pine-apple fibre**, the fibre of the leaves of the pine-apple; **pine-apple flower**, a flower, or plant, of the S. African genus *Eucomis* (N.O. *Liliaceæ*), in which the cluster of flowers is surmounted by a tuft of bracts like that of the pine-apple; **pine-apple potato** (see quot.); **pine-apple rum**, rum flavoured with pine-apple; **pine-apple shawl**, a shawl made of pine-apple cloth; **pine-apple strawberry** = *pine-strawberry* (see Strawberry).

1858 Hogg *Veg. Kingd.* 765 *Bromelia pigna*, a native of Manilla, yields fine hair-like fibres, with which the celebrated *pine-apple cloth of the Philippines is made. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) III. 578 Pine-apple yarn and cloth. 1883 Moloney *W. African Fisheries* 24 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) Dragnets..made of *pine-apple or other fibre. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 266 The same pine-apple-fibre bag which he wore slung across his shoulder. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, *Eucomis*, *Pine-apple-flower. 1845 Thackeray *Pimlico Pavilion* iii, The *pine-apple gardens of sweet Pimlico. 1779 Cowper *Let. to J. Hill* 2 Oct., Arrival of the Jamaica fleet. I hope it imports some *pine-apple plants for me. 1835 Henslow *Phys. Bot.* § 64 In one peculiar variety of this tuber, termed the '*pine-apple potato'..each [bud] is subtended by a swollen projection which represents the base of the leaf-stalk, in whose axil we may consider it to have been formed.

1883 G. MACDONALD *Donal Grant* I. 102 A waistcoat of *pine-apple shawl stuff. 1886 *All Year Round* No. 63. 307 A dish of the light-red *pine-apple strawberries.

†Pi·neate, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *pineātus*, f. L. *pīnea* pine-cone: see -ATE².] Of the shape of a pine-cone, conical. (Cf. PINEAL.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 113 Þe myddel part of Þe hrayn ys lasse Þen eny..oÞere..& here forme ys pyneat, brod towarde Þe furÞere syde of Þe hed and scharpere towarde Þe hyndor syde.

†Pi·nebank. *Obs.* Also 6 **pyne-bank**(e, pin-. [=MDu. *pijnbanck*, MHG., Ger. *peinbank*: cf. PINE *sb.*¹, and BANK².] An old name of the rack.

(Sometimes erroneously explained as 'a bank or row of *pins* or spikes'. Also often erroneously printed *-bauk*.)

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. xviii. Wks. 1162/1 Than must he leane his outwarde worship .. and lye pantyng in his bedde as it were on a pine bank. 1542 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 422/2 Seand vÞeris of perfite aige and stark of persoune put on Þe said pynebankis [*printed* baukis]. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* (1877) 123 Seven dayes stretched on a pyne hank. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1028/1 Then was he thrise put to the pyne-banke, tormented most miserably, to vtter his setters on. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Bailler la question..*, to put one on the racke or pinbanke. [1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 406 The witnesses [were], as was usual in this cruel age [1537]..examined under the rack, or pynebaukis.]

Pi·ne-ba·rren. *U. S.* [f. PINE *sb.*² + BARREN *sb.*³] A level sandy tract of land, covered scantily with pine-trees: chiefly in the Southern States.

1737 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 2 Dec. (1872) I. 62 (*Georgia*) The land is of four sorts,—pine-barren, oak-land, swamp, and marsh. 1765 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 27 Dec. in W. Stork *Acc. E. Florida* (1766) 10 At Johnson's Bluff..for a mile the sandy pine-barren comes close or near the shore. 1883 J. FISKE in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 418/2 Huge pine-barrens near the coast hindered the first efforts of the planter.

b. *attrib.*, as **pine-barren beauty**, a small creeping evergreen, *Pyxidanthera barbulata* (N. O. *Diapensiaceæ*); **pine-barren scorpion**, a large scorpion found in pine-barrens; **pine-barren terrapin**, a turtle of the family *Clemmyidæ*.

1782 CREVECOEUR *Lett.* 236 Scorpions, from the smallest size, up to the pine barren, the largest species known here. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Pine-barren Beauty.

Pine-beauty to **Pine-cone**: see PINE *sb.*²

Pined (pəind), *ppl. a.* [f. PINE *v.* + -ED¹.] Exhausted or wasted by suffering or hunger.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 170 Thy lang lene craig, Thy pure pynit thrott. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 139 Stifned limmes become vnweldie supporters of his pined corps. 1658 COKAINE *Obstinate Lady* I. ii, The pin'd man Whom Poets phantasies have plac'd in Hell With fruit before him. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. v, A man with a pined leg (..from some ailment in the foot). 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 897 The stress lies heavy upon the pined body.

†Pi·neful, *a. Obs.* [f. PINE *sb.*¹ + -FUL.] Full of 'pine' or suffering; painful, distressing.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 2 Al hire passiun ant hire pinful deð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18223 Sathan, Þat pinful prince, he laght And vnder might of hell him taght. *c* 1450 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. F.) 214 A pyneful dede. 1562 WINJET *Cert. Tract.* iii. Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 23 The..office..is to thaim..wonderous pynefull and almaist importable. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* v. ii. 82 With long constraint of pinefull penurie.

‖ Pinenchyma (pine·ŋkimă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (contracted) f. Gr. *πίναξ* tablet + *ἔγχυμα* infusion, after PARENCHYMA.] Tissue consisting of thin flat cells; tabular parenchyma. Hence **Pinenchymatous** (pineŋki·mătəs), *a.*, belonging to or of the nature of pinenchyma.

1840 *Ann. Nat. Hist.* IV. 392 A cuticle with pinenchymatous cells, that is to say tabular-shaped.

Pi·ne-nut. ? *Obs.* Forms: 1 **pinhnytu**, 4 **pinnote**, 5 **pynote**, 6– **pine-nut.** [f. PINE *sb.*² + NUT.] A pine-cone, esp. one containing edible seeds; *rarely*, the edible seed or kernel.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 180 ȝenim of pinhnyte .xx. ȝeclænsodra cyrnela. *Ibid.* III. 258 Seo eorðe stent on ȝelicnysse anre pinnhnyte. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 34 Take kyrnelys of Pynotys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 400/2 Pynote, frute, *Pinum*. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 422 In the cottages.. we found many pine-nuts opened. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 354 Dividing amongst them some..filberds, and pine-nuts. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* v. i. 276 Faggots, pine-nuts, and wither'd leaves.

attrib. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 544 Als dede the pinnote tre Of his ympe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 131 With Cucumber seed and Pine-nut kernils.

Piner¹. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5–6 **pynour**, 6 **pinor**, **poyner**, **pyner**, **-ir**, **-or**, **-owr**, 6– **piner**, 6–9 **poiner**, 7 **pynnour**. [= MDu. *piner*, *pijner* (13th c.), f. *pinen*, *pijnen* to labour, toil: cf. PINE *v.* 3, *sb.*¹ 3.]

1. A labourer; now in N. E. Scottish dialects applied to a man who cuts peat, turf, etc.

c 1420 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. 559 Þe Egiptis for invy Anoyit Þaim [Israelites] dispitously, And in all werkis Þaim pynouris maid. *Ibid.* 1154 And mak Þai men Þar lauboraris, Masons, wrychtis and pynowraris. 1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 348 Giffin to pynouris to bere the treis to be Mons new cradil to hir. 1503 *Ibid.* II. 392 Payit to..James to cartaris and pynouris, for carying of beddis, clathes..fra the Castell to the Abbay. 1543 *Aberdeen Regr.* XVIII. (Jam.), The pynouris to help to dycht & cleynge the calsais, euery pynour his day abowtt. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1848 II. 160 Sa scho wes lappit in a cope of leid, and keipit..unto the nyntene of October, quhen scho by pynouris wes caryed to a schip, and sa caryed to France. 1601 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 493, I ley down at your feit my Commission as the pynnour does his burding. 1759 *Fountainhall's Decisions* I. 236 Forcing them to employ the common Piners in the Town, and exacting money for it. 1806 *Case, Duff of Muirtown*, &c. (Jam.), The people she saw..were poiners or carters from Inverness, who used to come there for materials. 1887 BULLOCH *Pynours* v. 41 The pynour-fishermen pursuing their proper calling on the vasty deep.

2. = PIONEER 1, 2.

1587 *Mirr. Mag., Aurel. Anton.* xxv, My piners eke were prest with showle and spade T'interre the dead. *Ibid., Sir N. Burdet* lxx, Hee pyners set to trenche, and vnder mine amayne. 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* II. 122 There are to be placed thy piners who are to bee garded with .500. shot of each wing.

Piner² (pəi·nəɹ). [f. PINE *v.* + -ER¹.]

†1. A tormentor. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 34 Hlaferd his ȝesalde hine ðæm pinerum. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. 46 The rest of his body;..the pynouris raue with an yrne tangs, meruellous artificiouslie, to his dolour and langsum pane.

2. One who or that which pines; *spec.* an animal suffering from a wasting disease.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 26 July 4/2 A large proportion of the grouse have the appearance of having died from starvation. ..The keepers..call the emaciated birds 'piners'. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Feb. 10/2 It seemed as if the bull would have to be killed as a 'piner'.

Piner³. *local.* [f. PINE *sb.*² + -ER¹.]

a. *Tasmania.* A man employed in hewing pine-trees. b. *U. S. local.* An inhabitant of a region where pine-trees abound.

1891 W. TILLEY *Wild West Tasmania* 43 (Morris) The King River is only navigable for small craft...Piners' boats sometimes get in. 1894 RALPH in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 337 The term 'piners' is synonymous with the term 'poor whites' in the South.

Pinery (pəi·nəri). [f. PINE *sb.*² + -ERY.]

1. A place in which pine-apples are grown.

1758 J. RALPH *Authors by Profession* 41 All must have their Fooleries as well as their Pinaries. 1787 *Olla Podrida* No. 42 (1788) 425 The Pleasure of seeing Green-houses and Pineries arise. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 207/1 Separate vineries, forcing-houses, pineries, and hot-pits.

2. A plantation or grove of pine-trees.

1831 JANE PORTER *Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* II. 160 Our pines in the dell formed an infant pinery. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 12/1 When the timber shall have been stripped from the pineries of Maine.

Pine-sap to **Pine-torch**: see PINE *sb.*²

Pine-tree. = PINE *sb.*² 1.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 216 Pintreowes Þa grenan twigu nfeweard ȝegnid. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6326 Þar sagh he stand Wexen o cipres, a wand;..An-oÞer he sagh o cedre tre;.. O pine tre Þe thrid he fand. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 279/2 A Pyne tre (*A.* A Pyne Appyltre), *pinus*. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvii. 390 He toke on his waye for to goo to the pintre of mountalban. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 87 The Pyne tre bryngeth furth very litle rosin. 1710 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 669 The bill for preserving white pyne trees in our plantations for ships masts. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 168 Barricaded by fallen pine-trees and tremendous precipices.

b. *attrib.*, as *pine-tree bole*, etc.; **pine-tree money**, name for the silver coins (shilling, sixpence, and threepence) bearing the figure of a pine-tree, struck in Massachusetts in the latter half of the 17th century, being the first money coined in a British colony. **Pine-tree State**, Maine, U.S., so called from its extensive pine-forests.

a 1848 CLOUGH *Early Poems* xvi. 88 The pine-tree boles are dimmer, And the stars bedimmed above. 1864 WEBSTER *Dict., Names Fiction*, Pine-Tree State. 1870 *Eng. Mechanic* 7 Jan. 416/1 These coins, now very rare.., are called 'Pine Tree Money'. 1888 *Boston Transcript* (Farmer), The good old Pine-tree State is pretty well represented in this locality. 1893 ELIZ. B. CUSTER *Tenting* 88 The most venomous of snakes, called the pine-tree rattlesnake. 1893 GOLDW. SMITH *United States* 28 She [Massachusetts] coined her own money, the pine-tree shilling. 1896 *Peterson's Mag.* (U. S.) VI. 288/2 These vessels all sailed under the pine-tree flag. This flag was of white bunting, on which was painted a green pine-tree, and upon the reverse..: 'Appeal to Heaven'.

‖ Pinetum (pəinī·tŭm). Pl. **-a, -ums.** [L. *pīnētum* pine-grove, f. *pīnus* PINE *sb.*²] A plantation or collection of pine-trees of various species, for scientific or ornamental purposes.

1842 P. J. SELBY *Brit. Forest Trees* 392 In Northumberland, the first established and richest Pinetum is that of Sir C. L. M. Monck. 1881 VEITCH *Coniferæ* III. 320 The Pinetum, in its comprehensive sense, is a complete collection of living specimens of all the Coniferous trees and shrubs known. *Ibid.* 321 The planting of Pineta originated in the beginning of the present century.

Pi·ne-wood. [f. PINE *sb.*² + WOOD *sb.*]

1. The wood of the pine-tree. Also *attrib.*

1815 *Tweddell's Rem.* lxx. 315 *note*, A small bundle of splinters of pine-wood. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U.S.* II. 32 Holding..large blazing torches of pine-wood. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 164 The smoke of pinewood fires.

2. A wood or forest of pines.

1813 W. S. WALKER *Poems* 144 (Jod.) No breezes waved the pine-wood tall. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Theseus* II. 215 All cold above the black pine-woods. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* iv. (1870) 70 The destruction of the grand pine-woods that once clothed the Apennines.

Piney (pəi·ni), **pinnay** (pi·nei). Also **piny.** [ad. Tamil *pinnai* or *punnai*, in Skr. *punnāga*.] The name of two East Indian resinous trees, *Calophyllum inophyllum* (N.O. *Clusiaceæ*), called also **piney-tree**, and *Vateria indica* (N.O. *Dipteraceæ*); used *attrib.*, as in **piney dammar, resin, varnish**, the resin obtained from *Vateria indica*, also called *white dammar, Indian* or *Malabar copal*, or *gum animé*; **piney oil, piney tallow** (Tamil *punnaitailam*), a fatty or waxy substance from the fruit of the same tree, used for making candles.

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 424 *Vateria indica* affords the Piney resin or Piney Dammar of India, sometimes called Indian Copal or gum Animi. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 95/1 An oil named *Piney tallow* is expressed from the fruit of the panoe tree. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 891 *Piney-varnish*, the resin or dammar obtained from *Vateria indica*. *Piney-tree*, *Calophyllum angustifolium*.

Piney, erron. form of PINY *a.*

Pin-eyed (pi·nˌəid), *a.* [f. PIN *sb.*¹ + EYED *ppl. a.*] Having an 'eye' with a 'pin'; applied by florists to the long-styled form of a flower (esp. *Primula*), which shows the stigma, resembling a pin's head, at the top of the corolla-tube (opp. to *thrum-eyed* or *rose-eyed*, applied to the short-styled form, which shows the anthers at the top).

1810 CRABBE *Borough* VIII, This is no shaded, run-off, pin-eyed thing, A king of flowers. 1861 DARWIN in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* VI. 77 Florists who cultivate the Polyanthus and Auricula..call those which display the globular stigma at the mouth of the corolla 'pin-headed' or 'pin-eyed'. 1877 — in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 295 Some plants yield nothing but pin-eyed flowers in which the style..is long.

Pi·n-fa·llow, *sb. Agric.* [f. (?) PIN *sb.* + FALLOW *sb.*] 'Winter-fallow; a fallow in which no crop is lost' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*). Hence **Pin-fallow** *v.*, to winter-fallow: see quots.

1668 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 334/1 Pin Fallow is a Plowing twice for Peas, first in Christmas, then in March. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* (1796) I. 191 Pin fallow..the origin of this term I have not learnt; it appears to be synonymous with winter fallow or barley fallow. 1794 BILLINGSLEY *Agric. Survey Som.* 159 Pin fallow..ploughing after vetches, clover, or beans, two or three times, to prepare for a succeeding crop of wheat. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s. v., When lea-land is fallowed about July or August, ready to be ploughed again for the crop, it is said to be pin-fallowed.

Pin-feather (pi·nˌfe·ðəɹ), *sb.* [f. PIN *sb.*¹ + FEATHER.] An ungrown feather, before the vanes have expanded, and while the barrel is full of a dark serous fluid; any young feather from the time that it first pierces the skin, much in the form of a pin, until it bursts its confining sheath and expands its vanes: = PEN-FEATHER 2.

1775 ASH, *Pinfeather*, a feather just as it begins to shoot. 1839 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* V. 520 The nest ..still contained three young Cuckoos, all of different sizes,..the largest, covered with pin-feathers, would have been able to leave the nest in about a week. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xviii, Shelling peas, peeling potatoes, picking pin-feathers out of fowls. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & Wild Honey* (1884) 59 When nearly grown they [cuckoos] are covered with long blue pin-feathers.., without a bit of plumage on them. *attrib.* 1901 *Longm. Mag.* May 21 The young birds were in the early pinfeather stage.

Hence **Pi·n-fea·ther** *v. trans.*, to pluck out the pin-feathers from; whence **Pin-fea·therer** [see -ER¹]; **Pi·n-fea·thery** *a.*, full of or abounding in pin-feathers.

1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wildfowl* xxii. 231 Skins of birds killed in spring are more valuable than those of fall birds, which are usually 'pin-feathery'. 1893 MRS. CARTWRIGHT in *Voice* (N.Y.) 30 Nov., Mrs. Piper was pin-feathering the noble bird. 18.. J. S. JOHNSON *Poultry Raising Guide* (Boston U.S.) 38 Pass her over to the pin-featherers, keeping three or four of these busy removing pin-feathers [etc.].

Pin-feathered (pi·nˌfe·ðəɹd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED², or f. PIN *sb.* + FEATHERED.] Having immature feathers, half-fledged (as a young bird, or an adult bird when moulting); also *fig.*: = PEN-FEATHERED 1.

1641 BRATHWAIT *Mercurius Brit.* II. B ij, Thou beganst to flutter with the lapwing before thou wert pinfeathered. 1647 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 1 A Diurnall is a puny Chronicle, scarce pin-feather'd with the Wings of time. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius' Sat.* i. (1697) 411 Hourly we see, some raw pin-feather'd thing Attempt to mount, and Fights and Heroes sing.

Pi·n-fire, *a.* (*sb.*) [f. PIN *sb.*¹ + FIRE *v.*] Applied to a form of cartridge for breech-loading guns, invented by Lefaucheux in 1836, fitted with a pin which, on being struck by the hammer of the lock, is thrust into the fulminate and explodes it. Also applied to a gun in which such a cartridge is used. b. *sb.* (or *ellipt.*) A pin-fire cartridge or gun.

[1854 *Restell's Patent Specif.* No. 2530. 8–9 The hammer in this gun strikes downwards on a loose stud or pin inserted on the edge of the cartridge rim.) 1870 *U. S. Patent Specif.* No. 99721 A cross-section of an ordinary 'pin-fire cartridge'. 1875 GREENER *Breech-loaders* (ed. 2) 27 We..make a hundred central-fire guns to one pin-fire. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1274/1, 6 chamber self action pinfire revolver. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 4/1 About that date [1866] breech-loaders began to make their appearance—all pin-fires and on the Lefaucheux principle. 1888 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 7/1 A revolver...The weapon is a pin-fire, and has six chambers.

Pin-fish to **Pin-footed**: see PIN *sb.*¹ 18.

Pinfold (pi·nˌfōʷld), *sb.* Forms: a. 2 **pund fald**, (3 *L.* **punfaudum**), 4 **ponfold**(e, **pondfolde**, **poundfalde**, 5 **pundfald** *Sc.*, 6 **punfolde**, **pun-**

fauld *Sc.*, 9 (*dial.*) **punfaud**. *β.* 4–7 **pynfold**, 5 **-fald**, **pynd(e)fold(e**, 5–6 **pynfolde**, 6 **pinnefolde**, **pynfoalde**, 6–7 **pinfolde**, **-fould**, 8 (*dial.*) **pinfald**, **pindfold**, 9 (*dial.*) **pinfaud**, **pinfowd**, **-fowt**, 6– **pinfold**. [Late OE. *pundfald* (in 12th c. MS., but doubtless earlier), f. **pund*, POUND *sb.*[2] + *fald*, FOLD *sb.*[2]; thence the ME. forms in *pun(d-*, *pound-*, *pond-*, retained in Sc. to 16th c. and in north. Eng. dial. to 19th c. But from *c* 1400 the first element was associated with the verb *pyndan*, PIND, and perhaps with PIN *v.* Cf. also PENFOLD.]

1. A place for confining stray or distrained cattle, horses, sheep, etc.; a pound; in later use, sometimes, a fold for sheep, cattle, etc.

a. ?*a* 1200 *Spurious Charter of Edgar* (dated 961) in Birch *Cart. Sax.* III. 309 Of þam putte on hacan pund fold, of hacan pund falde oþ eft on þæt efer fearn. 1235–52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 191 Et facit punfaudum. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 783 The pundar .. Had pyndit all his pryss horss in a pundfald. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 417 Putting of the saidis gudis in ane unlauchfull punfauld. 1579 *Mem. St. Giles, Durham* (Surtees) 1 Payde to Rycharde Rohinson one day for maykyn clene the punfolde. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Pun-faud* or *pin-faud*.

β. 1408 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 64 Willelmus Whytehals pro fractione pynfold. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 590/12 *Interclusorium*, a pyndefolde. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 148 Yf thy horse breake his tedure..than cometh the pynder & taketh hym & putteth hym in the pynfolde. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* E j b, I thinke them woorth..for their scabbednes to bee thrust from the pinfolde. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 47 b, He that distraines anything that hath life, must impound them..in a pinfold. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. II. 200 But to confine the Bad and Sinful, Like Moral Cattle, in a Pinfold. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 439 They resort to the caves..where they sleep in crowds like sheep in a pinfold. 1899 A. WHITE *Mod. Jew* Introd. 10 In the..ten provinces of Poland..the Jews are confined as in a pinfold. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Pinfold*..2. An enclosure for sheep, a sheepfold. [Leicester to Suffolk.]

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A place of confinement; a pen; a trap; a spiritual 'fold'.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 633 Heo hath hulpe a þousande oute of þe deueles ponfolde [*v. rr.* pond-, pun-, pounfolde, pynfold]. *Ibid.* XVI. 264 Oute of þe poukes pondfolde [*v.rr.* ponfold, pynfold; *C.* poundfalde, pynfold] no meynprise may vs feeche. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 99 Thai hed the romans in that pundfald, quhar thai culd nothir fecht nor fle. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 7 Confin'd, and pester'd in this pin-fold here. *c* 1750 J. NELSON *Jrnl.* 41 You are gone out of the highway of holiness, and have now got into the devil's pinfold. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* viii. 211 The restraining of all dissentients within their own pinfold.

Pinfold (pinfōuld), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To shut up or enclose in a pinfold; to pound; hence *fig.* to confine within narrow limits.

1605 T. HUTTON *Reasons for Refusal* 61 Take heede, howe they pinfold the worde (*faith*) in this or that sense after their owne private imagination. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 124 They exercise a petty royalty in pinfolding cattle. 1785 [W. HUTTON] *Bran New Wark* 38 If our neibbour's stot or stirk break into'th fog, let us net pinfald it. 1836 LANDOR *Pericles & Asp.* Wks. 1846 II. 394/2 My name..is a difficult..one to pinfold in a tombstone.

Ping (piŋ), *sb.* Also reduplicated. [Echoic.] An abrupt ringing sound, such as that made by a rifle bullet in flying through the air, by a mosquito, the ringing of an electric bell, etc.

1856 *Sebastopol* I. xi. 132 The sharp 'ping' of a Minié bullet. 1861 W. B. BROOKE *Out w. Garibaldi* iii. 24 The 'ping, ping' of rifle bullets whizzing over one's head. 1880 GILL *River Gold. S.* II. vii. 258 The ping of the mosquitoes which was heard for the first time for many a long day. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 132 Mosquitoes..With a wild ping of joy..made for me.

Ping (piŋ), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **pyngan**, **pingan**, 3 **pungen** (*ii*), (pa. t. **puinde**), 4 **punge**, **pyngen**, **pingen**, 9 *dial.* **ping**. [OE. *pyngan* :—**pungian*, ad. L. *pungĕre* to prick.

(The mod. dial. vb. has strong and mixed forms of pa. t. and pa. pple., *pung*, *pung'd*.)]

trans. and *intr.* To prick; to poke, push, urge.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xl. 297 He wærlice hine pynge mid sumum wordum ðæt he on ðæm onzietan mæge [etc.]. *c* 1205 LAY. 23933 Arður ut mid his sweorde.. and puinden [*c* 1275 pungde] uppen Frolle. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 779 He pingde his stede wiþ spores kene. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 83 A pyk is in þe poteot to punge a-doun þe wikkede. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1248 Þe prisoun dore than wend heo ner & putte hure staf an vnder As sche wolde þe dore to-breke sche gan þo hebbe & pynge. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xii. 18 Ther is that behoteth, and as with a swerd is pungid to the conscience. 1746 *Exmoor Scold.* 255 (E. D. S.) Tha wud'st ha' borst en to Shivers, nif chad net a vung en, and pung'd en back agen. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Ping*, to push. 1876 MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* II. iii, I wish they'd gie thy cat ter th' butcher, ter naup and ping loose ower the moor-yavils out there.

Ping (piŋ), *v.*[2] [Echoic: cf. PING *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To make an abrupt ringing sound like that of a rifle bullet; to fly with such a sound.

1855 *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 Sept. 326/1 Rifle-bullets .. 'pinging' over their heads. 1878 W. C. SMITH *Hilda among Broken Gods* (1879) 242 Balls from the rifle-pits ping about.

2. *trans.* To cause to make such a sound.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Apr. 2/1 Automobiles that pinged their warning gongs.

Hence **Pi·nging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1865 *Daily Tel.* 29 May, The visit of pinging balls and cracking shells. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 6/5 Pinging of harps, tootling of flutes.

Pinge (pindʒ), *sb.* and *v.* [Echoic: cf. PING *sb.*] A variant of PING *sb.* and *v.*[2]

1860 TRISTRAM *Gt. Sahara* ix. 138, I felt the pinge of a ball past my eyes. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Sept. 11/1 With bullets pingeing and singing close over his head.

Pingle (piˑŋg'l), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* [f. PINGLE *v.*]

1. A keen contest or struggle.

1543 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, V. 237 *note*, [They made at each other, so that] with long pyngle with dagger [Somerset was slain]. 1719 HAMILTON in *Ramsay's Fam. Epist.* I. iv, 'Twad be a pingle, Whilk o' you three wad gar words sound And best to jingle. 1816 SIR A. BOSWELL *Skeldon Haughs* Wks. (1871) 167 Now is the pingle, hand to hand. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 153 Papists and faes in dreidfu' pingle.

2. Struggle with difficulties; strenuous exertion.

1728 RAMSAY *To R. Yarde* 9 Skelping o'er frozen hags with pingle. 1786 *Har'st Rig* lxx, He's in a pingle. 1871 P. H. WADDELL *Ps. in Scottis* xxxiii. 16 Nae mighty man [is] redd by his mighty pingle.

Pingle (piˑŋg'l), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Of uncertain origin: cf. PIGHTLE.] A small enclosed piece of land; a paddock, a close.

1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) I. 154 Roger Blythe for one pyngle with..a gate thrugh the same. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 275 The Academie, a little pingle or plot of ground,..was the habitation of Plato, Xenocrates, and Polemon. 1633 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 43 They thrust and pen up the whole flock of Christ in a far narrower pingle than ever the Donatists did. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 37 A *Pingle*, a small croft or Picle. *a* 1864 J. CLARE *MS. Poems* (E. D. D.), Meadow and close, and pingle; where suns cling And shine on earliest flowers.

Pingle (piˑŋg'l), *sb.*[3] *Sc.* [Origin unknown.] A small pan or cooking-pot of tinned iron, having a long handle. Also *pingle-pan*.

1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 6 The pingle-pan Is on the ingle set. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 429 You want a pingle, lassie [*note*, A small tin-made goblet, used in Scotland for preparing children's food]. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pingle-pan*, in Scotland, a small tin goblet with a long handle. 1863 J. L. W. *By-gone Days* 192 Supplying the 'gudewife' with pitchers, or repairing her 'pingle pans'.

Pingle (piˑŋg'l, *north. dial.* piˑŋ'l), *v.* Also 6 **pingil(l**, **pingyl**, **pyngle**. [Origin obscure. Perhaps branches I and II are different words, I being only Sc. With II cf. Sw. dial. *pyngla* to be busy about small matters, to work in a trifling way (Rietz).]

I. †**1.** *intr.* To strive, contend, vie. *Sc. Obs.*

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 114 Bettir thow ganis to leid ane doig to skomer..than with thy maister pingill. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iv. 14 To se the hewis on ather hand is wondir, For hicht that semis pingill with the hevin. 1635 D. DICKSON *Pract. Wks.* (1845) I. 27 They stood out long, pingling with God. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 36 How brithers pingled at their brochan, And made a din.

2. *trans.* †**a.** To press hard in a contest, to run (any one) hard, to vie with (*obs.*). **b.** To trouble, worry. *Sc.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. iv. 122 Quhan finally to pursew he adrest, And pinglis hir [the ship] onto the vtirmest. *c* 1587 MONTGOMERIE *Soun.* xv. 14, I pingle thame all perfytlie in that parte [poverty]. *a* 1600 *Ibid.* xliv. 12 Let Mercure language to me len,..To pingill Apelles pynsell with my pen. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxiv, To be pingled wi' mickle speaking.

3. *intr.* To struggle against difficulties; to work hard, labour, toil, exert oneself; to struggle or toil for a livelihood. *Sc.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. v. 14 Beselie our folkis gan to pingill and strife. *Ibid.* v. iv. 75 With all thar force than at the vtermest, Thai pinglit ayris [= oars] wp to bend, and haill. *a* 1598 ROLLOCK *Lect. Passion* ix. Wks. (Wodrow Soc.) II. 109 To get that spirit to pingle out, and get the victory against this canker in the heart. 1836 M. MACKINTOSH *Cottager's Dau.* 66 She'll hae to pingle through the hard.

II. 4. *intr.* To work in a trifling or ineffectual way; to meddle or have to do *with* in a petty way; to piddle or peddle; to trifle or dally. Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* (1578) 35 Suffer them not to pyngle in pycking [hops] one hy one, but let them speedily strip them into Baskets. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* C vij, King Phillip, for al those dominions & mines of treasures, was content to be pingling with our purses: made Queene Mary to aske..frequent subsides. *a* 1598 ROLLOCK *Lect. Passion* xxxii. Wks. (Wodrow Soc.) II. 392 We may pingle with them a while here, but we remit them to that great day that the Judge appear. 1632 I. L. *Women's Rights* 152 If he doe but pingle, as suffer himselfe to be outlawed..this was neuer any forfeiture of franke tenement. 1871 P. H. WADDELL *Ps. in Scottis* xxxviii. 12 Wha ettle me ill speak a' mischieff an' pingle on lies the hail day.

5. *intr.* To pick at or trifle with food; to eat with little appetite, nibble. Now *dial.*

1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will & Test.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 27 Neither did he pingle, when it was set on the board. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 75 If wee knewe of any banke-sides that lay against the sunne .. wee tooke them [the hoggs] .. to them, and lette pingle aboute. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 33 Great drinkers .. do (as we say) but pingle at their meat and eat little. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pingle*, *v.* to pick one's food; to eat squeamishly. [In *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, from Yorksh. to Herts and Essex.]

b. *trans. dial.*

1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v., (Herts.) She just sits and pingles her victuals. (Essex) The child is not well, she pingles her food.

Hence **Pi·ngling** *vbl. sb.*, (*a*) struggling, striving, exertion; (*b*) trifling with food or drink; **Pi·ngling** *ppl. a.*, whence **Pi·nglingly** *adv.*, in a pingling way, with little appetite.

a 1578 LINDESAY *Chron. Scot.* XXI. XXXVIII, They were all Borderers and could ryde and prick well, and held the Scottishmen in pingling [*so* 2 *MSS.*] be their pricking and skirmishing. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 43 Wi' my teeth I gnew the raips in twa, And wi' sair pingling wan at last awa'.

(*b*) 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 79 As long as they haue eyther oyle or wine, this plague feeds but pinglingly vpon them. 1602 ROWLANDS *'Tis Merrie when Gossips meete* 17 Nay fill your Cup, Wee'le haue no pingling now we are alone.

Pi·ngler. *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. prec. II + -ER[1].]

1. A trifler, dallier, dabbler. (In quot. opposed to *courser*, runner, one who runs in a race.)

[Conjectured by Nares to mean 'a labouring horse kept by a farmer in his homestead', from PINGLE *sb.*[2] Hence Ogilvie (and *Century Dict.*) 'a cart-horse, a work-horse'.]

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 109 Judging all to be clownes which be no courtiers, and al to be pinglers that be not coursers.

2. One who 'pingles' with food or drink.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 48 If I cannot drinke it downe .. let me be counted nobody, a pingler. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 412 He filleth his mouth well, and is no pingler at his meat. 1657 M. LAWRENCE *Use & Pract. Faith* 206 Men that are..declining ..are but pinglers at their meat.

Pin-gout, etc.: see PIN *sb.*[1] 18.

Ping-pong (piˑŋpɒˑŋ), *sb.* [Echoic. Cf. PING *sb.*] A parlour game resembling lawn-tennis, played on a table with bats, usually of parchment stretched on a wooden frame, and celluloid balls; so called from the sharp 'ping' emitted by the bat when striking; table-tennis. Also *attrib.*

1900 *Daily Chron.* 8 May 6/6 Our correspondent seems to hope that the unclean, playing Ping-Pong with the clean, will become unpleasantly conscious of his uncleanness and reform. 1901 *Ibid.* 2 May 3/2 The inventor of Ping-Pong has been discovered, it was Mr. James Gibb, an old Cambridge athlete, now living at Croydon. *Ibid.* 31 Dec. 5/1 Playtime's too short for us, bedtime too long, Since we have taken to playing Ping Pong.

Hence **Pi·ng-po·ng** *v. intr.*, to play ping-pong; **Ping-pongist** (piˑŋpɒˑŋist), a ping-pong player or enthusiast.

1901 *Times* 1 June 8/5 [He] is only required to be agreeable and to ping-pong. 1901 *Morn. Leader* 18 Dec. 3/3 The ping-ponging, however, has not yet started. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 27 Dec. 6/3 The competitors were presumably the pick of 'Ping-Pongists' in London.

Pin-grass, -ground: see PIN *sb.*[1] 18.

Pingster: see PINKSTER.

Pinguecula, incorrect form of PINGUICULA.

Pinguedinous (piŋgwe·dinəs), *a.* Also 9 erron. **-idinous**. [f. L. *pinguēdin-em* fatness (f. *pingui-s* fat) + -OUS.] Of the nature of or resembling fat; fatty, greasy.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 63/1 Take an inveterate Oyle canne, which as yet is pinguedinous internallye. 1740 MALFALGUERAT in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 366 This Excrescence..was for the most part of a pinguedinous Substance. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* (1832) 161, I have..found a crassitude, a pinguedinous gravity in the meat.

So † **Pingue·dinize** *v. Obs. rare*—[0]. = PINGUEFY.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pinguefie*..to make fat or gross; some have used Pinguedinize in the same sense.

† **Pinguefa·ction.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [n. of action f. L. *pinguefac-ĕre* to fatten: see PINGUEFY and -TION.] The action of pinguefying; *concr.* an application for this purpose.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 36/1 We must then, with warme infusions and pingvefactions, soften..and make supple the same.

Pinguefy (piˑŋgwĭfəi), *v.* Now *rare.* Also 6–9 erron. **pinguify**. [ad. L. *pinguefacĕre* to fatten, f. stem of **pinguēre*, *pinguēscĕre* to grow fat + *facĕre* to make: see PINGUESCENT and -FY.]

1. *trans.* To cause to become fat; to fatten; to make greasy; to saturate with grease; also, to make (soil) rich or fertile.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 41/2 Pinguefye heerin a little linnen cloute, and applye the same on the Foreheade. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1158 The oile or ointment wherewith women..annoint the haire of their head..hath a certaine propertie in it to pinguifie withall. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 24 It pinguifies the soyle. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 810 The..Fumes, and Nidours of Sacrifices; wherewith their Corporeal and Spirituous Part, is as it were Pinguified. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pinguefy*,..to make fat.

2. *intr.* To become fat. ? *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 52 b/2 Those partes doe increace and pingvifye. 1655 in *Narr. Gen. Venables* (1900) 141, I need not dr. Amie to keep me from pinguifying. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 72 Buttocks pinguifying on their own steaks.

Hence **Pi·nguefying** *ppl. a.*, fattening.

1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xv. 201 The Pinguifying Virtue of this Medica Hay. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 375 His object being to restrain the pinguifying impulses of hunger. 1857 MUSGRAVE *Pilgr. Dauphiné* I. xi. 245 The graziers' pinguifying processes.

Pinguescence (piŋgwe·sĕns). *rare.* [f. as next: see -ENCE.] The process of becoming or growing fat; *loosely*, fatness, obesity.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 222 A standard

weight of healthy pinguescence. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 607 The sexual relations of pinguescence.

Pinguescent (piŋgwe·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *pinguēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *pinguēscĕre* to grow fat, f. *pinguis* fat: see -ESCE.] Becoming or growing fat, fattening; flourishing.

1797 SOUTHEY in Cottle *Remin.* 211 A very brown-looking man, of most pinguescent, and fullmoon cheeks. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 716 Haggis...is unctuously pinguescent. 1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 622 There are hundreds of noble and self-denying men in the ranks of the Church Pinguescent.

Pinguetude, -tudinous, erron. ff. PINGUI-.

‖ **Pinguicula** (piŋgwi·kiŭlă). Also 9 erron. (in sense 2) **pinguecula**, and in anglicized form **pinguecule.** [L. fem. (sc. *planta*) of *pinguicul-us* fattish, dim. f. *pingui-s* fat. Introduced as a botanical name by Gesner, 1541, to represent Ger. *fettkraut* or *butterwurz* butterwort.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of small stemless insectivorous bog plants (N. O. *Lentibulariaceæ*) characterized by thick yellowish-green greasy leaves and slender single-flowered scapes; butterwort.

1597 [see BUTTERWORT]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pinguicula*, butterwort .. the name of a genus of plants ..: the flower consists of one leaf. 1885 *St. James' Gaz.* 17 Aug. 6/2 On its slopes grow the insect-capturing pinguicula [etc.].

2. *Path.* A small blotch or growth of the conjunctiva, usually situated near the cdge of the cornea.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pinguecula*,..a pinguecule. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 351 Pinguiculæ are small yellowish growths situated beneath the conjunctiva, generally near the outer and inner margins of the cornea.

Pinguid (piŋgwid), *a.* Also 8 **pingued.** Now usually *humorous* or *affected.* [f. L. *pingui-s* adj., fat, or stem of **pinguĕ-re* (whence *pinguēsc-ĕre*: see PINGUESCENT) + -ID: cf. *gravid, languid, torpid*, etc.).] Of the nature of, resembling, or abounding in fat; unctuous, greasy, oily; of soil: rich, fertile.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 168 Hot and drie exhalations void of pinguid matter. 1769 R. GRAVES *Euphrosyne* (1776) I. 119 [He] snuffs the pinguid haunch's sav'ry steam. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 111 A mighty mass of pinguid bronze, with a fat lisp.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 643 A pinguid, turgid style, as Tully calls the Asiatic rhetoric. 1893 J. W. PALMER in *Century Mag.* Dec. 258/1 The eyes of the Talbot swine stuck out with pinguid complacency.

Pinguidity (piŋgwi·dĭti). Also 6 erron. **-edity.** [f. prec. + -ITY.] Fatness; fatty matter.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 23/1 Without applyinge any pinguiditye or oyles. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physick* 28/2 Take a good Capone,..disciде therof all his pinguedity. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Goose* Wks. I. 103 The pinguidity or fecundious fat of the Gooses axungia (vulgarly called greace). 1858 *Chamb. Jrnl.* X. 235/1 His cheeks!—I never saw such bags of pinguidity.

† **Pinguie,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *pingui-s* fat.] Of the nature of fat, fatty.

1637 VENNER *Via Recta*, etc., *Tobacco* 355 It eliquateth the pinguie substance of the kidnies.

Pinguiferous (piŋgwi·fĕrəs), *a. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pingui-s* fat + -FEROUS.] Bearing or producing fat.

1855 *Tait's Mag.* XXII. 145 The pinguiferous slice from the salted swine.

Pinguify, erron. form of PINGUEFY.

Pinguin (piŋgwin). Also **penguin, penquin** (pinquin). [Origin unascertained.] A West Indian plant (*Bromelia Pinguin*) allied to the pine-apple, or its fruit; used in fevers and as an anthelmintic.

It is not clear that Dampier's *penguin* was a Bromelia.

1696 PLUKENET *Almagesta* II. 29 Ananas Americana sylvestris altera minor Barbados et Insulæ Jamaica nostratibus colonis *Pinguin* dicta. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 263 There is a sort of fruit growing on these Islands [Chamerly], called Penguins: and 'tis all the fruit they have. The Penguin fruit is of two sorts, the yellow and the red. 1711 in A. Duncan *Mariner's Chron.* (1803) III. 316 We..then attempted to get over the hill, but found it impossible to force a way through the penguins, bryars, and other prickly plants which grew there. 1792 MAR. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 85 The *bromelia karatas*, or *pinguin*, is a fruit resembling a small cucumber in shape. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* i, On one side of the path a hedge of Pinguin.

attrib. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 147 This plant .. found climbing upon all the pinguin fences. 1894 ALICE SPINNER *Study in Colour* 16 On the other side of the red pinquin spears she saw a flash of crimson.

Pinguin, erron. form of PENGUIN.

Pingui-nitescent (piŋgwiˌnəite·sĕnt), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pingui-s* fat + NITESCENT.] Having a greasy lustre; shining with grease.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* x. (1882) 82 The lank, black, twine-like hair, pingui-nitescent.

† **Pi·nguious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *pingui-s* fat + -OUS.] Of the nature of fat; fatty, oily.

1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 104 These glands being compressed, emit a pinguious substance. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 558 Oil, or other pinguious Substances. 1764 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 145/1 Heat sufficient for sending off the pinguious [*printed* pinguinous] and alkaline parts.

Pinguipedine (piŋgwi·pĭdəin), *a.* (*sb.*) *Ichth.* [f. mod.L. *Pinguipedinæ*, f. *Pinguipēs*, f. *pingui-s* fat + *pēs, ped-* foot: see -INE¹.] Of or pertaining to the *Pinguipedinæ*, a subfamily of spiny-finned tropical fishes of which the genus *Pinguipes* is the type. b. *sb.* A fish of this family.

Pinguite (pi·ŋgwəit). *Min.* [Named (Ger. *pinguit*) by A. Breithaupt, 1829, f. L. *pinguis* fat: see -ITE¹.] An oil-green hydrated silicate of iron, of a soapy consistency; a variety of CHLOROPAL.

1831 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XX. 197 Pinguite, a new argillaceous mineral. 1837 DANA *Min.* 224 Closely allied to this species [Nontronite], is the Pinguite of Leonhard...Color siskin and oil-green...Extremely soft, resembling new-made soap. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* xii. (ed. 2) 410 Silicates that contain water..in which the water is simply united to the silicic combination...Example: Pinguite.

Pinguitude (pi·ŋgwitiūd). *rare.* [ad. L. *pinguitūdo* fatness, f. *pinguis* adj., fat.] Fatness. Also *fig.* Openness or wideness of a sound.

1623 COCKERAM II, Fatnes, *pinguitude.* 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 676 Juniper..will demit its oleaginous pinguetude. 1822 LAMB *Gentle Giantess* Misc. Wks. (1871) 363 To her mighty bone, she hath a pinguitude withal. 1871 R. ELLIS in *Academy* 1 Apr. 208 The pinguitude of the first letter will be found..to stand in the way of refining the second.

Hence **Pinguitu·dinous** *a. rare*⁻⁰.

1870 C. J. SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms* s.v. *Adipose*, Sebaceous. Pinguetudinous.

† **Pi·nguity.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. type **pinguitās*, f. *pingui-s* fat: see -TY.] Fatness.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pinguitie*, fatnesse.

Pin-head (pi·nˌhed). [f. PIN *sb.* + HEAD *sb.*]

1. The head of a pin, a pin's head. Used as a type of something of very small size or value; and applied to things resembling a pin's head, as small grains, etc.

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 86. 116 No more then a pin-head, and not a great one neither, but about one quarter of a grain. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v., It is not worth a pin-head. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 99 Round spots of the size of a pin-head or lentil. 1892 WALSH *Tea* (Philad.) 74 The product of the first crop [of Gunpowder tea] is sometimes known as 'Pinhead', from its extremely small, globular and granulated appearance. 1894 *Daily News* 11 June 6/2 To the majority..it matters not a pin-head whether the Poems were the work of Ossian, the son of Fingal,..or of a James MacPherson. 1904 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 185 There can be no joy in always making the same pinhead by machinery.

b. *attrib.* Resembling a pin's head; very small and of rounded form; also *fig.*

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 23 The other seldom knows anything beyond the pin-head sphere of his daily task. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* iii. (1885) 77 His sharp-nose and pin-head eyes. 1880 *Bookseller* 3 Feb. 236 Most of the covers so much admired for the 'pin-head' grain were really seal-skin and not morocco.

2. A part of a plough: see quot., and cf. quot. 1727 s. v. PIN-HOLE 1.

1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. Plate vii. 40 Pin head for regulating share, so as to form drains at different depths.

3. The top of the pin or peg at quoits.

1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* xviii, Shouts of triumph as the guide-paper was snatched from the pin-head and buried deep in the clay.

Hence **Pi·n-hea·ded** *a.*, having a head like that of a pin; *spec.* of a flower = PIN-EYED; **Pi·n-hea·ding,** the occupation of fitting the heads on pins (as formerly done, when the heads were made separately).

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 361 Three trades..pin-heading, fustian-cutting, and factory work. 1861 Pin-headed [see PIN-EYED].

Pinhoen: see PINION *sb.*5 **Pin-hold, Pin-hood, Pin-hook,** etc.: see PIN *sb.*¹ 18.

Pin-hole (pi·nhōul).

1. A hole into which a pin or peg fits.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 19 The inside of the Hinge below the Pin-hole of the Joynt. *Ibid.* 26 If your Key is to have a Pin-hole, drill the hole in the middle of the end of the shank. 1727 BRADLEY *Compl. Body Husb.* 43 The pin-holes in the beam, the use of which is to make this plough cut more or less deep, by fixing the wheels nearer to or farther from the paring-plate. 1880 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 721/2 Single plates of metal, allowing room for the pin-holes [for the tuning-pins in a pianoforte] in the wooden block. 1891 P. G. STONE *Archit. Antiq. Isle of Wight* 112 The slates..were thick, and still retained the original pin-holes.

2. A hole made by a pin; any very small aperture or perforation resembling a pin-prick.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* I. iv. 28 The Breast had at first broke..in a small pin-hole. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 233 We can easily see through a small pin-hole in a piece of paper. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 330 The sensitizing solution should be constantly watched to avoid pinholes, surface markings, *et le reste.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 880 The orifice of the appendix..may be a mere pinhole.

3. *attrib.* (in sense 2). Pertaining to, involving, or of the nature of a pinhole or very small aperture; of the size of a pin-prick.

a 1853 PEREIRA *Polarised Light* (1854) 296 If we look at a pin or needle through a pin-hole aperture in a card. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 288 'Pinhole' wound leading to fracture on tibia. *Ibid.* 419 A pinhole perforation was found in the sigmoid flexure.

Hence **Pin-holed** (pi·nhōuld) *a.* or *pa. pple.*, perforated with or as with pin-prick.

1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 69 Palace-panes Pin-holed athwart their windowed filagree By twinklings sobered from the sun outside.

Pinia: see PIÑA 1, pine-apple.

Pinic (pəi·nik), *a. Chem.* [ad. F. *pinique*, f. L. *pīnus* PINE *sb.*²: see -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from the pine-tree; spec. in *Pinic acid*, an acid ($C_{36}H_{36}O_8$) obtained from pine resin.

1831 T. THOMSON *Chem. Inorg. Bodies* II. 145 In the year 1826 M. Banp inserted a notice in a periodical work that he had discovered *pinic acid* in the resin called *colophon.* 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 166/1 When pinic acid is washed and boiled in water, it forms on cooling a hard brittle substance, which becomes brown by fusing. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 650 Pinic acid is an amorphous resin, exactly like colophony.

Pinicill, obs. variant of PENCIL.

Pinicoline (pəini·kŏlain, -lin), *a. Zool. rare.* [f. L. type **pīnicola* (f. *pīn-us* pine + *-cola* inhabitant) + -INE¹.] That inhabits pine-woods.

1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 418 Habits..alpine and subboreal, pinicoline and pinivorous.

Pinicolous (pəini·kŏləs), *a. Nat. Hist. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Living or growing on pine-trees, or in pine-woods.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pinicolus*,..that which lives or grows on the pine,..pinicolous.

† **Pini·ferous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *pinifer*, f. *pīn-us* pine: see -FEROUS.] Bearing or producing pine-trees.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Piniform (pəi·nifōrm), *a.* [f. L. type **pīniform-is*, f. *pīn-us* pine: see -FORM.] Having the form or shape of a pine-cone. *Piniform decussation*: see quots.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Piniform decussation*, decussation of the pyramids, superior; interolivary layer. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *P(iniform) decussation*, name for the decussation of the superior pyramids of the medulla oblongata.

Pining (pəi·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PINE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb PINE.

† **1.** The infliction or undergoing of pain (bodily or mental); torment, torture; affliction, suffering.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Hi neren aferede of nane licamliche pinunge. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* I. 1110 3yf hys saule after hys dethe Soffrey harde pynynge. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 499 My sawll is heuy agans the deth and the sore pynyng. 1530 PALSGR. 254/2 Pynyng of a man in prisone to confesse the trouthe, *torture.*

2. Exhaustion or wasting away by suffering, disease, or want of food; starvation; languishing; intense longing (*for* something).

a 1400 *Sir Beues* 86/1645+8 (MS. E.) Sende me mete & drynk..þou woost alle þyng, Al my nede and my pynyng. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 48 With mourning pyne I, you with pyning mourne. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 99 Consumptions, or pynings away of the bodie. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* I. (1673) 245 One of them ..resolved to die, by pining and abstaining from..sustenance. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. iii. (1861) 286 The bitter pains and pinings of unsatisfied hunger. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 479 In pining..we note loss of water, loss of plasma, and loss of red corpuscles.

b. *spec.* A disease of sheep, characterized by a wasting away of the body.

1804 in *Trans. Highl. Soc. Scot.* (1807) III. 404 Pining..is ..most severe upon young sheep. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 372 Two exterminating diseases, the pining and the foot-rot, neither of which was known in that district till the extermination of the moles.

c. *concr. pl.* Results of pining or withering (in quot., withered or withering leaves).

1849 M. ARNOLD *Dream*, On the wet umbrage of their glossy tops On the red pinings of their forest floor. [Cf. WORDSW. *Yew-Trees* (1803) 22 A pillared shade, Upon whose grassless floor of red-brown hue, By sheddings from the pining umbrage tinged Perennially.]

3. *attrib.* † **Pining-stool,** a stool for punishment, a cucking-stool; **pi·ning-house, -lair,** a place where animals for slaughter are previously shut up to fast; = *hunger-house* (HUNGER *sb.* 4 c).

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 35 Þe care azain þi pinunge þrahen binimeð þe nihtes slepes. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* I. 2202 He by-held hyne þer a set, Ry3t atte hys pynyng stake. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 69 To punisschen on pillories or on pynnyng stoles [B. III. 78 pynynge stoles] Brewesters, Bakers, Bochers and Cookes. 1802 *Hull Advertiser* 4 Dec. 2/2 Pining-house. 1875 *Gainsburgh News* 25 Sept., To be let..butcher's shop, with slaughter-house, pining-house, and every convenience. 1893 *Whitby Gaz.* 3 Nov. 3/6 In two instances the pining-lairs or hunger-houses are within the [butchers'] shops or open directly into them.

Pi·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That pines (see the verb); †tormenting, afflicting (*obs.*); consuming, wasting; languishing.

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 269 Al þat pinende pik ne walde ham punche bote a softe bekinde bað. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. vi. (Skeat) I. 77 To dwelle in this pynande prison. 1583 *Middlesex County Rec.* I. 137 [Visitation of a certain infirmity called] the pining siknes. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* XXXVIII. 12 He will cut mee off with pining sicknesse. 1742 GRAY *Eton* 65 Pining Love shall waste their youth. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyll. Leaves, On revisiting Seashore* iii, Fashion's pining Sons and Daughters.

Hence **Pi·ningly** *adv.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 3 When the dull hardnesse, which ye wicked do desirously labor to get to despise God withal, doth lie piningly in their hartes. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 56 Small the wage he gains That many a child most piningly maintains.

Piniolate, variant of PIGNOLATE *Obs.*

Pinion (pi·nyən), *sb.*¹ Forms: 5 **pynyon,** 6 **pynnyon, -nion, pinnyan,** 6-7 **pynion, pin-**

(n)eon, (-oun), -nion, 7 pyneon, 6– pinion. [a. OF. *pignon*, in Froissart *c* 1400 in pl. 'wing-feathers, wings, pinions', a collateral form of OF. *penon*, *pennon* (also 'feather of an arrow', and 'streamer, pennon') = It. *pennone*, orig. plume (cf. *pennoncello* little plume or feather), also streamer, pennon; a Romanic augmentative of L. *penna* (also written *pinna*) feather, wing-feather, wing (PEN *sb.*2). (See Godef. *pennon* 2, the same word as his *penon*.) *Pinion* thus preserves the lit. sense of Romanic *pennōne*, while PENNON has the transferred sense of 'streamer'.]

1. The distal or terminal segment of a bird's wing; hence (chiefly *poet.* or *rhet.*), a wing, esp. of a bird (always with reference to its use for flight).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 400/2 Pynyon, of a wynge, *pennula*. 1530 PALSGR. 254/2 Pynnyon of a wyng, *bout de lesle*. 1538 ELYOT, *Armus*,..the pynion of a fowle. 1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* v. 58 With nimble Pineons shall direct her flight. 1594 — *Idea* 780 To prove the Pynions, it ascends the Skyes. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 255 How oft do they [Angels] with golden Pinions cleave The flitting skies like flying Pursevant? 1755 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* III. iii, Nor the pride, nor ample pinion, That the Theban Eagle bear Sailing with supreme dominion Thro' the azure deep of air. 1821 MONTGOMERY *Hymn*, '*Hail to the Lord's Anointed*', Far as the eagle's pinion Or dove's light wing can soar. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* XIX, First a speck, and then a vulture, Till the air is dark with pinions. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxi. 426 One [weaver-bird] glides with quivering pinions to the centre of the open space.

b. In carving, The part of a wing corresponding to the fore-arm. Formerly applied to the wing as a whole.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* (1746) 203 The Pinions of Geese, Hens, Capons and Chickens, are of good Nourishment. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 180, I will help thee to a pinion, or breast, or anything. 1875 *Beeton's Everyday Cookery* 507 Run a skewer through the pinion and thigh into the body to the pinion and thigh on the other side. *Mod.* 'Shall I give you a wing?' 'Yes: but take off the pinion.'

† **c.** The shoulder-blade of a quadruped. *Obs.*

1545 ELYOT, *Ala* is also the pinion of the shulder of a beast.

d. The human arm. (*humorous.*)

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs, Club Snobs* i, The *Standard* under his left arm, the *Globe* under the other pinion.

2. *fig.* (In reference to things poetically represented as having wings.)

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. v, The gloomie wing of night begins to stretch His lasie pinion over all the ayre. 1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 166 To league is imperiously to command their king and sovereign to cut short his pinions, and strive to be more than his equal. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 91 Hope humbly then; with trembling pinions soar. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 110 When light clouds on airy pinions sail. 1850 NEALE *Hymn*, '*The strain upraise of joy and praise*', Ye winds on pinions light!

3. The outermost feather, or any flight-feather, of a bird's wing; a pinion-feather.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 131 The seconde fether in some place is better than the pinion in other some. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xii. 4 An argument that he is pluckt, when hither He sends so poore a Pinnion of his Wing. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pinion*,..the quills from the joint farthest from the body of the wing of the goose or swan, used for making pens.

† **b.** The shaft of a feather; a quill. *Obs. rare*—1.

1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 4 Our Beds..being stuck with Feathers whose Pinions ran into our sides.

†**4.** Applied to some kind of embellishment worn on the shoulders or sleeves of women's dresses in the 16th and 17th c. Cf. PINIONING *sb.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 73 The Women..haue dublets and Ierkins,..made with wings, welts, and pinions on the shoulder points. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* IV. 78 The pinnions of their sleeves, which they call wings, are laid with silk fringe of divers colours.

5. The anterior border of an insect's wing; esp. in *comb.* in collectors' names of moths, e. g. *Pinion-spotted Pug* (*Eupithecia consignata*), *Pinion-spotted Yellow* (*Venilia quadrimaculata*).

1720 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Eng. Insects* Pl. XCV. *text*, A yellowish moth with brown clouds towards the pinions of the upper wings. 1775 MOSES HARRIS *Engl. Lepidoptera* 39 No. 275 Pinion, white spotted,.. on elm trees in hanging wood. No. 276 Pinion, double spotted,..brown, having two white spots on the sector edge. 1832 RENNIE *Butterflies & Moths* 135, 145. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths.* 118/2 The Pinion-spotted Pug.

†**6.** *Her.* Applied to the saltire and the chevron.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B v b, Ther be in armys calde ij. pynyonys, Oon is Whan the feeld his a sawtri. .. The secunde pynyon is called cheffrounce.

†**7.** See quot. *Obs.* (? error, from PINION *v.*)

1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, Pinions, or manicles for the hands, *manicæ*. Pinions, or fetters for the feet, *compedes*. [Whence 1755 in JOHNSON.]

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pinion-feather*; **pinion-bones**, the bones of the manus or distal joint of a wing; **pinion-claw**, a horny claw borne by the index or pollex of certain birds.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B j, The federis that sum call the pynyon feder. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 300 The pinion feathers blacke, the vpper plume reddish. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 300 The Sarcel is the extreme pinion feather in a Hawk's wing. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls, Pietro* 156 The eaglet callow Needs a parent's pinion-push to quit the eyrie's edge. 1884 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 295 The Australian bush-turkeys have also the rudiment or last relic of a primitive pinion-claw.

Pinion (pi·nyən), *sb.*2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 3 **pynun**, 4 **pynoun**. [a. OF. *penon*, *pinun* (Godef.), mod.F. *pignon* in same sense, Romanic augmentative of L. *pinna* battlement, pinnacle.] A battlement, pinnacle, or gable; = PIGNON 2. *Pinion-end*, dial. *pinning-end*, a gable-end.

[1278 *Bursar's Rolls, Merton* in *Archæol. Jrnl.* II. 142 Item ijs. *vd.* liberat. predicto Nicholao pro xiij pedibus de pynun table.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12958 (Cott.) Þe warlau.. sett him on þe hei pinion [*Gött.* pingnion, *Fairf.* pynoun] O þe temple o þe tun. 1882 T. HARDY *Two on a Tower* II. ii. 23 The wind have blown down the chimley..and the pinning-end with it. 1888 E. LAWS *Little Eng. beyond Wales* 421 *Pinion* or *Pine-end*, the gable end of a house; French *pignon*, a gable.

Pinion (pi·nyən), *sb.*3 *Mech.* [ad. mod.F. *pignon* in same sense (Paré 16th c.), Sp. *piñon* tooth of a wheel, pinion, a spec. application of OF. *pignon* battlement (see prec.), the teeth of a wheel being compared to the crenellations of battlements.] A small cog-wheel the teeth of which engage with those of a larger one; also a spindle, arbor, or axle, having cogs or teeth which engage with the teeth of a wheel. (The teeth or cogs of a pinion are distinctively called *leaves*.) *Pinion and rack*, also *rack and pinion*: see RACK *sb.*2 6.

1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 9 If the Wheel A be turned by the Pinion C of 10. Teeth. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pinion of Report*, is that Pinion in a Watch which is commonly fixed on the Arbor of the Great Wheel..; it driveth the Dial Wheel, and carrieth about the Hand. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 358 If the teeth of wheels and the leaves of pinions consisted of materials perfectly hard, and were accurately formed..they would act on each other not only with uniform force, but also without friction. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. i. 9 Capable of various adjustments, and regulated by a pinion and rack.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pinion-flank, -shaft, -work*; **pinion-bottoming-file, pinion-file**, fine knife-edged files used in watch-making; **pinion-gauge**, fine callipers used by watch-makers; **pinion-jack** (see quot.); **pinion-leaf**, each of the cogs or teeth of a pinion (LEAF *sb.* 13); **pinion-wire**: see quot. 1884.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 242 A file cutting only on the edge is more generally called a safe sided lever notch file, or a *pinion bottoming file. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pinion-file* (Watch-making), a knife-file employed by watchmakers. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 288 The *pinion flanks should be hypocycloidal in form. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pinion-gage*. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 193 [A] Pinion Guage..[is] a guage used by watchmakers for taking the height of pinion shoulders and other measurements. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Pinion Jack* (*Milling*), a jack for raising the stone pinion out of gear. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 37 The tendency of *pinion leaves to butt the wheel teeth. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 137 These plummer-blocks are bolted down to the top-rails of the frame, to which also the separate bearings of the *pinion-shafts are..bolted. 1795 J. AIKIN *Manchester* 311 The drawing of *pinion wire originated here. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 194 Pinion wire..steel wire drawn with corrugations resembling pinion leaves, from which pinions are made. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Mechanics* II. vii. 28 (U. Kn. Soc.), A system of tooth and *pinion-work.

†**Pi·nion**, *sb.*4 *Obs.* [Perh. a use of PINION *sb.*1] Name of an obsolete card-game.

c 1554 *Interlude of Youth* (1849) 38 At the cardes I can teche you to play, At the..Post, pinion, and also aumsase.

Pinion, *sb.*5

1. Anglicized form of Sp. *piñon*, Pg. *pinhão*, pl. *pinhões* (sometimes written *pinhoens*), in full *pinhões do Brasil*, kernels of Brazil, the seed of *Jatropha Curcas*, the Physic-nut of South America. See also PIGNON 1 2.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* I. (1596) 22 They doe bryng from the newe Spayne certeyne Pinions or Carnels, wherwith the Indians dyd purge themselues: they bee like to our Pinions, which do growe out of our Trees. [1648 W. PISO *Hist. Nat. Brasil.* IV. xl. 83 De *Munduy-guacu*, Lusitanis *Pinhoes do Brasil*, ejusque usu in Medicina. 1648 MARCGRAVE *Hist. Rerum Nat. Brasil.* III. iii. 96 *Mmdvbigwacv* Brasiliensibus, *Pinhones* Lusitanis, mihi *Nux cathartica*. 1822 SARA H. COLERIDGE tr. *Acc. Abipones* II. 261 In the Northern part of Paraguay there grows a nut called *Piñon del Paraguay* by the Spaniards, and by physicians *nux Cathartica*. 1884 DYMOCK *Mat. Med. W. India* IV. 573 *Jatropha multifida*...The seeds are powerfully purgative and emetic. In Brazil an oil called 'Pinhoen' is extracted from them and is used as an emetic.]

2. Anglicized spelling of PIÑON, the American Nut-pine.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Pinion* (Span. *piñon*), a species of pine-tree, growing on the head waters of the Arkansas.

Pi·nion, *sb.*6 *Woollen Manuf.* [erron. ad. F. *peignon* combings, f. *peigner* to comb.] (*pl.*) The short refuse wool remaining after the combing process; 'noils'.

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* II. 18 To each stone there is one pound and three quarters of pinions of short wool that comes out in the combing. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Pinions*, refuse wool. *Somerset.* 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Pinions*...This word..is thoroughly West Country. In other parts this regular article of commerce is called 'noils'.

Pinion (pi·nyən), *v.* [f. PINION *sb.*1]

1. *trans.* To cut off the pinion of one wing, or otherwise disable or bind the wings, in order to prevent a bird from flying. (With the bird, or the wing, as obj.)

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 169 They that meane to fatte Pigions..some..do softly tie their Legges:.. some vse onely to pinion them. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 123 The swanners gette up the young swannes about Midsummer..and then doe they allsoe pinnion them, cuttinge a joynte of theire right winges. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Ess. Verse & Prose, Shortness of Life*, Suppose, thou Fortune couldst to Tameness bring, And clip or pinion her wing. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 67 The two old ducks.. being pinioned, could not fly away. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 242 They..should have been pinioned at the first joint of the wing.

2. To bind the arms of any one, so as to deprive him of their use; to disable by so binding; to shackle. (With the person, or the arms, as obj.)

1558 PHAER *Æneid* II. C iv, The shepeherdes..a yongman haue ycaught, And pynyond with his handes behind onto the kyng him brought. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXI. 31 All their hands he pinnioned behinde With their owne girdles. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 84 He carries his elbows backward, as if he were pinioned like a trust-up Fowl. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i, Finding us all prostrate upon our faces..they pinioned us with strong ropes. 1851 *Wilson's Tales Borders* XX. 54 The sailors attempted to pinion Peter's arms.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 70 Feare inuades them, and pynions them vp. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* iii. Wks. 1851 III. 210 Laying before us universall propositions, and then thinks..to pinion them with a limitation. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 133 Von ancient prude .. Her elbows pinioned close upon her hips.

c. To bind fast *to* something, or together.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* V. 135 Those dismal apprehensions which pinion the souls of men to mortality. *a* 1690 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 131 The Prisoners..being pinion'd two and two together by the Arms. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 134 And while on Fame's triumphal Car they ride, Some Slave of mine be pinion'd to their side. 1764 CHURCHILL *Gotham* II. 164 Let me..praise their heav'n, tho' pinion'd down to earth. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* xviii, Mr. Toogood..contrived to slip a ponderous coat of mail over his shoulders, which pinioned his arms to his sides.

Hence **Pi·nioning** *vbl. sb.*

1828 in P. L. Sclater *Rec. Progr. Zool. Soc.* (1901) 150, 11 wild ducks..caught for the purpose of pinioning. *attrib.* 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 21 Sept., Calcraft with his pinioning straps. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 7/2 The convict..quietly submitted to the pinioning operations.

† **Pinionade.** *Obs.* In 4 pynyon-, pyn(n)on-, 4–5 pynenade. [app. f. some form of Romanic *pinion* (cf. PIGNON 1, PINION *sb.*5), f. L. *pīnea* pine-nut + -ADE. (Prob. in OF. or AF.)] A comfit or conserve of which pine-nuts formed a characteristic ingredient.

1329 *Acc. Exch. K. R.* Bd. 383 No. 9 m. 4 Pro..cccl.xxxj lb. qr. gingebr'et Pynonad .v. lb. gariofilorum. 1353–4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 554 In duabus copulis de Pynyonade et de Gyngebrede, cum duabus libris de anys confyt xviiis. viiid. *c* 1390 *Form of Cury* li. (1780) 31 Pynnonade. Take Almandes iblanched and drawe hem sumdell thicke with gode broth.. set on the fire and seeþ it,..take Pynes yfryed in oyle oþer in greece and þerto white Powdour douce. 1390–1 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 19 Pro iiij lb. pynenade ad xiiij d., iiij s. viij d. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 450 At the seconde course jussett, pynenade to potage.

Pinioned (pi·nyənd), *a.* [f. PINION *sb.*1 + -ED 2.] Having pinions or wings; winged. Also in parasynthetic comb., as *strong-pinioned, swift-pinioned*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 400/2 Pynyonyd, *pennulatus*. 1552 HULOET, Pynnioned, *armatus, pennulatus*. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IX. 36 Thy Name, O Varus..The Wings of Swans, and stronger pinion'd Rhyme, Shall raise aloft. 1765 J. BROWN *Chr. Jrnl.* (1814) 204 What pinioned notions come and go! 1792 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 12 The cherub choir ..bend their pinioned heads to hear.

Pi·nioned, *ppl. a.* [f. PINION *v.* + -ED 1.] In senses of the verb. **a.** Of a bird: Having the wings maimed or confined. **b.** Having the arms bound so as not to be moved; shackled.

1567 DRANT *Horace, Epist.* II. i. G vj, Captiue kinges.. with pinnyand armes behinde. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 181 Least on us they fall, And to the barre their pinneon'd masters call. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 319 A miserable little pinion'd Captive. 1892 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 5/1 A pair of pinioned wild duck..that is, whose wings had been so cut that they were unable to fly.

† **Pi·nioning,** *sb. Obs.* [f. PINION *sb.*1 + -ING 1.] = PINION *sb.*1 4.

1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. vii. 41 His sleeues halfe hid with elbow-pineonings, As if he ment to flie with linnen wings.

† **Pi·nionist.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PINION *sb.*1 + -IST.] A winged creature.

1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv, The flitting pinnionists of ayre.

Pi·nionless, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without pinions; wingless.

1894 *Temple Bar Mag.* CI. 514 The pinionless fosterer of one's immaturity.

Pinipicrin (pəinipi·krin). *Chem.* [f. L. *pīn-us* pine + Gr. *πικρ-ός* bitter + -IN.] A bitter substance ($C_{22}H_{36}O_{11}$) obtained from the needles and bark of Scotch fir (*Pinus sylvestris*), and the leaves of the American Arbor-vitæ (*Thuja occidentalis*).

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 651 The needles, after exhaustion with alcohol, still retain a little pinipicrin...Pinipicrin is a bright yellow powder, which..becomes..transparent and mobile at 100°, and solidifies on cooling to a

brownish-yellow..mass. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pinipicrin*,.. a brown, bitter, amorphous glucoside.

Pinite[1] (pai·n-, pəi·nəit). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *pinit* (Karsten, 1800), from its locality, the Pini mine, Schneeberg, Saxony: see -ITE[1] 2 b.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium and potassium, occurring in various crystalline forms.

1805 R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* II. 552 Pinite..occurs seldom massive. 1811 PINKERTON *Petralogy* I. 217 Pinite, with gold pyrites and native gold. 1859 PAGE *Geol. Terms* (1865) 360 *Pinite*, a variety or sub-species of iolite.

Pinite[2] (pəi·nəit). *Chem.* [a. F. *pinite*, f. L. *pīnus* PINE *sb.*[2]: see -ITE[1] 4.] A crystallizable saccharine substance ($C_6H_{12}O_{10}$) obtained from the sap of two species of pine-tree, *Pinus lambertiana* and *P. sabiniana*.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 70 A modification of mannite ($C_6H_6O_3$), to which the name of *pinite* has been given, has been found by Berthelot in the juice of the *Pinus Lambertiana*. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 629.

Pinivorous (pəini·vŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. *pīn-us* pine + -VOROUS.] That feeds on pine-kernels.

1884 [see PINICOLINE].

‖ **Pinjane** (pi·nˌdʒēn). Also **pinjeen**. [Manx = Gael. *binndean*, Ir. *binidean* rennet.] 'Curds and whey' (E. D. D.).

1887 T. E. BROWN *Doctor*, etc. 152 A man can't live upon pin-jane. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 306 A spoonful of cold pinjane, Nancy.

Pink (piŋk), *sb.*[1] Now chiefly *Hist.* Forms: 5–7 **pinck**, 6 **pyncke**, 6–7 **pin(e)ke**, 7 **pynke**, 6– **pink**. [app. n. MDu. *pincke*, *pinke*, name of a small sea-going ship, also a fishing-boat (1477–8 in Verw. & Verdam), in Kilian *pinck*, mod.Du. *pink*; in MLG., LG., and mod.Ger. *pinke*; also F. *pinque* (1690 in Furetière, *pinquet* 1634 in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *pinco*: ulterior origin unknown (Jal).] A sailing vessel; orig. one of small size used for coasting and fishing, described as flat-bottomed and having bulging sides; in the 17th and 18th c. applied to ships of considerable size, esp. war-ships; see also quot. 1794. A common characteristic in later times appears to have been a narrow stern: cf. *pink-stern*, *-sterned* in b.

The description of the Dutch pinks and that of the pinks of the Mediterranean differ considerably: see the quots.

† *Sword pink*, one provided with lee-boards [Du. *zwaard* (*zwecrd* Kilian) a lee-board].

1471 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 100/2 Þat certain lordes ..& hurowis ger mak or get Schippis huschis & vþer gret pynk botes with nettes & al abilȝementes ganing þarfor to fysching. 1545 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 792 They mete also three Flemishe pynckes, laden with pouderd codde. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 153 In Winter and rough wether, small bootes and lytle pinkes forsake the seas. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 380 A Pinke, a little ship. 1601 J. REYMOR *Obs. Dutch Fishing* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 228 Above 1000 Sail of Pinks, Welboats, Dogger boats take Cod, Ling, and other Fish there. 1616 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. New Eng.* 12 The poore Hollanders..hauing 2 or 3000 Busses, Flat bottomes, Sword pinks, Todes, and such like. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2352/3 The Pink lost her Top-mast and Sprit-sail, had her Main-Yard broke, and her Hull and Rigging very much torn. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v., The Bends and Ribs compassing so as that her Sides buldge out very much; wherefore these Pinks are difficult to be boarded. They are often used for Store-Ships, and Hospital-Ships, in the Fleet. 1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* II. xvii, The villains..put me, a man, and a boy, into a little bad pink, in which..we at last made Falmouth. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. ii. 14 The two Victuallers were Pinks,..of about four hundred, and..two hundred tons burthen. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Pink*, a name given to a ship with a very narrow stern; whence all vessels..whose sterns are fashioned in this manner, are called *pink-sterned*. 1787 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* II. 367, I have determined to dispatch a pink from Scheveling. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 236 *Pinks* are mediterranean-vessels, and differ from the Xebec only in being more lofty, and not sharp in the bottom, as they are vessels of burthen. They have long narrow sterns, and three masts, carrying latteen-sails. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xviii, Suppose me..detained in harbour by a revenue pink. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pink*, a ship with a very narrow stern, having a small square part above. The shape is of old date, but continued, esp. by the Danes, for the advantage of the quarter-guns, by the ship's being contracted abaft.

fig. a 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* II. vi, This pinck, this painted foist, this cockle-boat, To hang her fights out, and defie me, friends, A well known man of war.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pink-boat* (see quot. 1471 above), *pink-rigged* adj.; **pink-snow**, a snow resembling a pink in build; **pink-stern**, a stern like that of a pink; hence, a small vessel having a narrow stern; so **pink-sterned** *a.* (cf. 1769 above).

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 60 For round or pink-stern'd Ships. 1722 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 100 A small Pink-Snow, called the *Richard and Elizabeth*. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 64/2 A French privateer..fell in with an English brig, pink-stern about 100 tons burthen. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* viii. 169 The galliote which the Eagle had taken..is built forward like a London wherry, with a pink or lute stern. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 77 A pink-sterned schooner, of only sixty-five tons. *Ibid.* 89 At eight o'clock, our brave little pink-stern was lying at anchor in her haven. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Flute*, or *Fluyt*, a pink-rigged fly-boat. *Ibid.*, *Pinkstern*, a very narrow boat on the Severn. 1890 in Haswell *Maister* (1895) 112 In 1833.. I sailed in the well-known old *Liberty and Property*—a collier with 'pink' stern; the last of her race, I believe.

Pink (piŋk), *sb.*[2], **penk** (peŋk). Forms: *α.* 5– **penk**, 7 **penck**, **penke**; also 8–9 **pank**. *β.* 7 **pinck**, 7– **pink**. [Origin obscure: cf. dial. Ger. *pink(e* fem., (1) minnow, (2) small salmon, (3) a kind of eel. The historical Eng. form was *penk*, for which *pink* began to appear in 17th c., and has been adopted in fishery statutes in sense 2.

It has no connexion with *pink* the flower, nor with *pink* the colour, as erroneously assumed by some.]

1. A minnow. Now *dial.*

α. *a* 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (1778) 358 Yn Wye-water sunt..penkys. 1651–3 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* 4 The angling with a Menow, called in some places Pencks [*ed.* 1820, Pincks]. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 93 With a Worm, or a Minnow (which some call a Penke). 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Pank*, or *Pink*, a minnow. N. 1828 C. CROKER *Fairy Leg.* II. 57 Penk or Pink [is] the name of the little fish more commonly called in England minnow. 1891 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 446 An artificial penk.

β. *a* 1687 COTTON *Angler's Ballad* ii. Poems (1689) 76 And full well you may think, If you troll with a Pink, One [fishing-rod] too weak will be apt to miscarry. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pink*..6. A fish; the minnow. 1787, 1828 [see *α*]. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Pink*,.. the Minnow. [E. D. D. cites it also from Sheffield, Derbysh., Leicester, Notts, Cheshire, & Warwicksh.]

2. A young salmon before it becomes a smolt; a samlet, parr.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 26 There are a great number of samlets or pinks. 1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict.* c. 109 § 4 All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names..salmon..parr, spawn, pink, last spring, hepper, last-brood,..or by any other local name. 1886 *St. Nicholas* Aug. 740/2 Presently the alevin grows into the fry, or pink, which is an absurd little fish about an inch long, goggle-eyed, and with dark bars on its sides.

Pink (piŋk), *sb.*[3] [f. PINK *v.*[1], q. v. for Forms.]

† **1.** A hole or eyelet punched in a garment for decorative purposes; also, scalloping done for the same purpose: cf. PINKING *vbl. sb.*[1], *pinking-iron*.

1512 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 215 Item,..for iiiiᵉ powdringis and pinkis to the sam goune,..xij s. 1598 FLORIO, *Tagliuzzi*, small pinks, cuts or iagges in clothes. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iv, Is this pinke of equall proportion to this cut? 1632 — *Magn. Lady* III. iv, You had rather have An ulcer in your body, than a pink More in your clothes.

† **2.** A stab with a poniard, rapier, etc. *Obs.*

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* C j, At a great word she will her poynard draw, Looke for the pincke if once thou giue the lye. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* III. i, The fellow's a shrewd fellow at a pink.

b. A shot-wound.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 4/1 He is spotted with marks of stabs and revolver 'pinks', and he takes all his wounds quite as matter of course.

Pink, *sb.*[4] and *a.*[1] Forms: 6 **pynke**, 6–7 **pinck**(e, **pinke**, 7– **pink**. [Etymology obscure. By some conjectured to be named from its 'pinked' or jagged petals; but there is no evidence that PINK *v.* had the sense 'to cut or scallop the edges (of garments)' in the 16th c., or indeed before the 19th c. Others would connect the name with *pink eye*, small eye, comparing the Fr. name *œillet*, dim. of *œil* eye, and med.L. *Ocellus*, dim. of *oculus* eye.]

A. *sb.* **I. 1.** The general name of various species of *Dianthus* (N. O. *Caryophyllaceæ*), esp. of *D. plumarius*, a favourite garden plant, a native of Eastern Europe, with very numerous varieties having pure white, pink, crimson, and variegated sweet-smelling flowers.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 96 Herbes, branches, and flowers, ..Pinkes of all sorts. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. vii. 155 The Pynkes, and small feathered Gillofers, are like to the double or cloane Gillofers,..sauing they be single and a great deale smaller. *Ibid.* 156 Called in Englishe by diuers names, as Pynkes, Soppes in wine, feathered Gillofers, and small Honesties. 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 272 I'le lay me downe vpon a banke of Pinkes. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 29 May, To the old Spring Garden,..the wenches gathered pinks. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, Sweet-william and sweet marjoram—and all The tribe of single and of double pinks. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. ix. 159 A highly respectable individual..clean as a pink, and dull as a pike-staff. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 559 Starry pinks for garlands meet.

transf. 1885 T. MOZLEY *Remin. Towns*, etc. II. 339 Those blue eyes and that mixture of pinks and lilies that men, and women too, admire or quiz, as they are disposed.

b. Applied with qualifying words to other species of *Dianthus*, and to other plants allied to or resembling the pink; e. g.

Carolina Pink = PINKROOT: cf. CAROLINA; **China** or **Chinese Pink**, *Dianthus chinensis*: see CHINA *sb.* 2 b; **Clove Pink**, *D. Caryophyllus*: see CLOVE *sb.*[2] 6; **Deptford Pink**, *D. Armeria*; **Fire** or **Ground Pink**, *Silene virginica*; see FIRE *sb.* II. 5 b; **Indian Pink** = *China pink*; also applied to some West Indian and N. American species of *Ipomœa*; also = PINKROOT; † **Jagged Pink**, Ragged Robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*; **Maiden, Maidenly**, or **Meadow Pink**, *Dianthus deltoides*: see MAIDEN *sb.* 10 b; **Maryland Pink** = *Carolina pink*; **Old maid's Pink**, Soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **Pheasant's eye Pink** = PHEASANT'S EYE 3; **Sea-Pink**, (*a*) Thrift, *Statice Armeria*; † (*b*) *Cerastium repens*; **Spanish Pink**, *D. hispanicus*; **Swamp Pink**, *Azalea viscosa*; **Wild Pink**, any wild species of *Dianthus*; in U. S. applied to *Silene pennsylvanica* and *S. virginica* (= *Ground Pink*).

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Pink Root*,..also known as the *Carolina Pink. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 361 The little Blue, the *China or Indian Pink. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 9/1 The Chinensis, *Chinese, or Indian pink. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 475/2 *D*[*ianthus*] *Caryophyllus*, or the *Clove Pink. 1866 MOORE in Brande & Cox *Dict. Sc.*, etc. II. 906/2 What is called a Clove Pink is *Dianthus caryophyllus*, the source of the Carnation and Picotee. [1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxiii. 476 A Wilde creeping Pinke, which groweth in our pastures neere about London..but especially in the great field next to Detford, by the path side as you go from Redriffe to Greenewich.] 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 205 *May*...Span. Pinks, *Deptford Pinks. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 447 *Ground pink. *Silene virginiana*. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 219 *September*...*Indian Pinks, Æthiopick Apples. 1741–97 [see *China, Chinese Pink* above]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Spigelia*, The Pink-root, Worm-grass, or Indian-pink of the shops is the produce of *S. marilandica*. 1573 BARET *Alv.* P 349 The *iagged Pinkes, *Vetonica Altilis minor*..Dodon. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The little creeping pink, with one flower on every stalk, called by many the *maiden-pink. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxiii. 477 *Caryophyllus Virgineus*, *Maidenly Pinkes. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 891 Maiden or *Meadow Pink. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Statice*, Thrift or *Sea Pink. 1759 *Ibid.* s. v. *Cerastium*, Hoary creeping Mouse-ear, by some called Sea Pink. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xviii. (1858) 397 Beds of thrift, with its gay flowers the sea-pinks. 1892 H. HUTCHINSON *Fairway Isl.* 97 Here and there a bunch of dead sea-pink. 1664 *Spanish Pink [see *Deptford Pink* above]. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Spanish Pink, *Dianthus hispanicus*. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. 499/1 The familiar sweet-scented white azalea.., the '*swamp pink' of my boyhood. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The wild sweet-william, or common *wild pink. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* VI. Poems (1888) 497/2 The wild pink crowns the garden-wall. 1882 *Garden* 28 Oct. 375/2 S. pennsylvanica, or Wild Pink, as it is popularly called, with pink flowers.

c. Locally applied to the Cuckoo-flower or Lady's Smock, *Cardamine pratensis*.

1818 HOGG *Brownie of B.* xi, Enough to make the pinks an' ewe gowan blush to the very lip.

2. *fig.* The 'flower', or finest example of excellence; the embodied perfection (*of* some good quality).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 61 *Mer.* Nay, I am the very pinck of curtesie. *Rom.* Pinke for flower. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* I. ii, This is the prettiest pilgrim—The pinck of pilgrims. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 140 ¶ 10 Ladies, ..the very Pinks of Good-breeding. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. i, Setting off her pretty monster as the very pink of perfection. 1813 MOORE *Post-bag* viii. 4 Come to our Fête, and show again That pea-green coat, thou pink of men! 1825–9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* III. xxii. 398, I have been admiring your cupboards; they are the very pink of elegance. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack Z.* i. 20 The pink and paragon of propriety.

b. The most perfect condition or degree *of* something; the height, extreme.

1767 G. S. CAREY *Hills of Hybla* 20 Behold her sailing in the pink of taste, Trump'd up with powder, frippery and paste. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 173 In the very pink of the mode. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances Back* I. xiii. 255 [He] got himself up in the very pink of fashion.

c. A beauty; an exquisite, a smart person, one of the élite. ? *Obs.*

1602 BRETON *Merry Wonders* B iij, He had a pretty pincke to his own wedded wife. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 27 A new white upper tog, that would have given a sporting appearance to a pink of Regent-street. 1827 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) I. 55 His Vice runs into the contrary extreme. He is a Pink, an Exquisite.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Exquisite; smart, 'swell'. Now only *U. S. colloq.* or *slang*.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* iii. 149 For to perfume her rare perfection With some sweet-smelling pincke Epitheton. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 42 It was Lady Cork's 'Pink night', the rendezvous of the fashionable exclusives.

4. *Comb.* (in sense 1), as *pink-growing* sb., *pink-like* adj.; **pink-coloured** *a.*, of the colour of the pink; having a pink colour.

1681 T. JORDAN *London's Joy* Biv, A Mantle of pink colour'd sarsnet, fringed with Gold. 17.. MOORE *Trav.* II. xc. (Jod.), The dancers..were dressed in white silk flounced with pink-coloured ribbands. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 412 Little pink-like plants. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 244 Lending his willing aid in waiting and entertaining on fair-days and market-days, at pink-feasts and melon-feasts. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* Sept. 186 The reminiscences of pink-growing are always most interesting to us.

II. sb. use of B.

5. A light or pale red colour with a slight purple tinge. (See also PINK *sb.*[5])

[1828 WEBSTER, *Pink*,..a color used by painters; from the color of the flower.] 1846 WORCESTER, *Pink*,.. the usual color of the flower; a light crimson. 1874 A. O'SHAUGHNESSY *Music & Moonlight*, *Ode to New Age* 183 Nay, by yon pink of slowly parting lips, A long rim near the dawn. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 289/2 Wild rose..falling in close exquisite veils of pink and green down to the daisied grass.

b. With defining word prefixed to denote a particular shade: see B. 1 b.

1893 F. F. MOORE *I Forbid Banns* (1899) 88 The mellow crimson faded into shell-pink. 1900 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 6/6 A little prawn-pink is introduced under the embroidery. 1900 G. SWIFT *Somerley* 101 Soft cheeks with a sort of sunrise-pink on them—not that unhealthy, doll-like shell-pink.

6. Scarlet when worn by fox-hunters; a scarlet hunting-coat, or the cloth of which it is made.

1834 DISRAELI *Corr. w. Sister* 15 Feb., Although not in pink, [I] was the best mounted man in the field. 1860 R. E. WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* I. (1883) 143 A sect..Who blindly follow, clad in coats of pink, A beast whose nature is to run and stink. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i, They are the hunting set, and come in with pea-coats over

their pinks. 1889 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 5/2 Scarlet, conventionally known as 'pink', will, be trusts, last as long as fox-hunting. 1900 *Ibid.* 24 Feb. 6/7 A short coat in hunting pink.

b. *transf.* A man in 'pink'; a fox-hunter.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 323 Even in the strictest College a pink could unmolested walk across the Court. 1840 Shairp in W. Knight *Shairp & Friends* (1888) 44, I see the pinks flocking out to the 'meets'. 1869 E. Farmer *Scrap Bk.* (ed. 6) 91 Pinks call for their second [horse] to finish the run.

B. *adj.* [orig. attrib. use of sense 1 of the sb.]

1. Of the colour of the pink (sense 1) in its single natural state; of a pale or light red colour, slightly inclining towards purple; of a pale rose-colour.

1720 Mrs. Manley *Power of Love* (1741) I. 16 A Veil of Pink Colour. 1733–4 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* 431 Lady Dysart's clothes were pink armazine trimmed with silver. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 58 The pustule was small... Its base was of a light red or pink colour. 1821–30 Ld. Cockburn *Mem.* vii. (1874) 350 He .. could not be looked at without his face becoming pink. 1875 Princess Alice in *Mem.* 14 Feb. (1884) 336 She looks pink and smiling.

b. With prefixed word expressing the particular shade, as *light-, deep-, dull-, pale pink*; *arbutus-, coral-, currant-, old-, orange-, prawn-, purple-, raspberry-, shell-pink*, etc. See also Rose-*pink*, Salmon-*pink*.

1882 *Garden* 14 Oct. 347/1 A small flower with pale pink florets. 1887 *Daily News* 20 July 6/1 A coral-pink embroidered dress. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 374/3 Some old pink rosebuds near the face. 1901 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 6/7 A band of prawn-pink velvet.

2. Applied to the colour of a hunting-coat: see A. 6.

1857 Trollope *Barchester T.* xxii, He..could not be persuaded to take his pink coat out of the press, or his hunters out of his stable.

C. Combinations (chiefly of the adj.). a. Qualifying other adjs. of colour, as *pink-pearl, -violet, -white*; also *pink-and-white*, etc.

1845 D. Jerrold *Time Works Wonders* I. 2 *Jug.* I've some beautiful bacon, sir, Such pink and white! Streaked, sir, like a carnation. 1897 Hall Caine *Christian* x, The pretty dark girl with the pink and white cheeks like a doll. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 389 Some zoophyte of an exquisite bright mauve or pink-violet colour. 1900 *Daily News* 3 July 3/4 The crowds that give life to these wide pink-white streets present a bewildering display of colour.

b. Parasynthetic and instrumental, as *pink-blossomed, -bound, -breasted, -checked, -coated, -faced, -flowered, -leaved, -lipped, -ribbed, -shaded, -striped, -tinted, -veined* adjs. *Pink-coloured*: see A. 4.

1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 373 The baby, adorned in a pink-checked frock, a blue spotted pinafore, and a little white cap. 1840 Mrs. Norton *Dream* 29 And pink-lipp'd shells, and many-colour'd weeds. 1844 Thackeray *Box of Novels* Wks. 1900 XIII. 403 Those pink-bound volumes are to be found in every garrison. 1873 Morris in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 293 Abundance of pink-blossomed leafless peach and almond trees. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* (1899) 156/2 Built of pale, pink-veined, creamy free-stone. 1892 Greener *Breech-Loader* 174 Pink-edged, pink-faced, .. and thick cardboard wads, cloth wads, and black wads, are used for special purposes.

c. Special combinations and collocations: **pink-ash** (see quot.); **pink bed**, one of the beds of sandstone in the Swanage quarries; **pink-cheek**, a fish of New South Wales, *Upeneichthys porosus* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **pink-fever** = Pink-eye 2 (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893); **pink-fish**, a S. Californian pinkish-coloured gobioid fish, *Typhlogobius californensis*, which lives attached to the underside of stones (Webster 1902); **pink-foot** *a. poet.* = next; **pink-footed** *a.*, having pink feet: *spec.* applied to the Pink-footed Goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*); **pink gilding, pink gold**, gilding having a pink tinge resulting from a combination of gold, silver, and copper; **pink-grass**, an agricultural name for species of sedge, esp. *Carex glauca* and *C. præcox*, found in pastures; **pink salt**, the ammonium salt of tetrachloride of tin, $2NH_4Cl.SnCl_4$, used in calico-printing; **pink saucer**, a saucer containing a pigment used to give a pink tint to the skin, or to garments; *transf.* the pigment itself.

1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.* s.v. *Coal*, Anthracite is divided in the United States according to the color of the ash after burning, into *white-ash, red-ash*, and **pink-ash coal*. 1858 A. C. Ramsay, etc. *Rock Spec.* (1862) 142 (E. D. D.) The '*Pink Bed', which forms a part of the Freestone Series. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. i. 404 The *pink-foot doves Still told their weary tale unto their loves. 1881 Hepburn in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 505 The Bean and the *Pinkfooted Goose, almost daily visitors .. during spring. 1873 E. Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 197/1 *Pink gilding,.. should present at the same time, the red, yellow, and white shades, in such a manner that a practised eye will distinguish them. *Ibid.* 196/2 *Pink gold [results] from the combination of gold, silver, and copper. 1856 Miller *Elem. Chem.* II. 936 A similar constitution holds in the corresponding ammoniacal salt $NH_4Cl, SnCl_2$, which is the *pink salt of the dyer. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 810 It is used in calico-printing under the name of *pink salt*, for the production of red colours. 1864 Webster, **Pink-saucer*. 1888 *New York World* 22 July (Farmer *Amer.*), Flesh tights.. colored with what we call pink saucer in the profession, a kind of stuff you buy at the druggists.

Pink, *sb.*5 [Origin unknown: it appears to be a distinct word from prec.] A yellowish or greenish-yellow pigment or 'lake' obtained by the combination of a vegetable colouring matter with some white base, as a metallic oxide. Also *pink-yellow* = yellow lake.

Brown pink and *French pink* are derived from Persian or Avignon berries (*Rhamnus infectoria*); *Dutch, English*, and *Italian pink* from quercitron bark (*Quercus tinctoria*).

1634 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xxiii. 75 Your principall yellow be these—Orpiment, Masticot, Saffron, Pinke Yellow, Oker de Luce, Umber. *Ibid.* xxvi. 90 For yellowish garments, thinne Pinke, and deepned with pinke and greene. 1658 Phillips, *Pink*, a kinde of yellow colour used in painting. 1676 Beale in H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) III. i. 78, I gave Mr. Manby two ounces of very good lake of my making, and one ounce and half of pink. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 148/2 Pinke, a kind of yellowish green. 1703 T. S. *Art's Improv.* I. 39 English Pink, grind it with common Size. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* III/1 The colouring used..is supposed to be Dutch pink, which will make bohea tee of a fine green. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, *Pink*,..a sort of yellow colour. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* I. 67 To the juices of this yellow weed [*Reseda luteola*] the artist owes the colour called Dutch pink. 1862 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict., French pink*, a pigment made of Troyes (i. e. Spanish) white with Avignon or French berries. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 895 Brown-pink, and others of the same class are also evanescent in their layers.

Pink (piŋk), *sb.*6 [Echoic.]

1. An imitation of the note of the chaffinch (often reduplicated, *pink-pink*); hence *transf.*, a local name of the bird itself.

[1809 Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* 140 *Pint*, a chaffinch (a Nottinghamshire word).] 1829 J. L. Knapp *Jrnl. Nat.* 165 In Gloucestershire..from the constant repetition of one note, when alarmed or in danger, they have acquired the name of 'twinks', and 'pinks'. 1832 Howitt *Seasons* (1837) 106 The weet-weet and pink-pink of the chaffinch. 1864 R. Chambers *Bk. of Days* II. 4/2. 1894 R. B. Sharpe *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 36 The Chaffinch..Its familiar note, 'pink, pink', is heard everywhere in the spring.

† 2. A sea-bird of some kind. *Obs.*

1670 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 81 Other such Sea-Fowls, as Pinks and Sea-mews.

Pink, *a.*1: see Pink *sb.*4 A. 3, B.

Pink, *a.*2 and *sb.*7 *Obs.* or *dial.* [Of obscure history; as adj. used chiefly in *pink eye*, †*pink nye*, where it seems to be related to Du. *pink ooghen*: see Pink *v.*2; the sb. is used more widely in Sc.: cf. Du. *pink* the little finger, also a young bullock, a steer; pointing to an original sense 'something small'.]

A. *adj.* Small, contracted, diminutive; in the obs. or arch. phrase *pink eye*, †*pink nye*, a small eye, a winking or half-shut eye: see Pinkeny.

1575 [see Pinkeny 1]. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 121 Come thou Monarch of the Vine, Plumpie Bacchus, with pinke eyne. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 661 The third sort [of Cantharides]..are of a rusty colour, and their small pink eyes as black as Jet. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss., Pink*, small. 'Aw never saw sic a Pink-eed body'.

B. *sb. Sc.* Something very small: †a. A diminutive specimen or creature; brat, elf (*obs.*); b. A very small hole or spot, a small peep of light.

a 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 119 On sike as thysell, little pratling pinke, Could thou not ware inke, thy tratling to tell? 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* (1876) 382 A small mind, with only a pink, or small gleam of light in it. 1866 Gregor *Banffsh. Gloss.* 126 *Pink*, a very small hole; a very small spot.

Pink (piŋk), *v.*1 Forms: 4–6 **pynke**, 6 **pynk, pyncke**, 6–7 **pinke, pincke**, 6–8 **pinck**, 6– **pink**. [Cf. LG. *pinken* to strike, peck ('schlagen, picken', Doornk.-Koolman s. v. *pinke*), suggested to be a nasalized modification of *picken*, Pick *v.*1 The sense is more or less that of F. *piquer*, Pr., Sp. *picar*. (Some evidence (from Sp., Pg., Cat.) is adduced by Körting, No. 7163, for a Romanic stem *pinc-* prick, sting.) Cf. also the OE. Gloss *on pincan* = L. *in puncto* (Napier *OE. Glosses* No. 3683), which is however perh. a scribal error.]

1. *intr.* To make holes; to prick, thrust, stab. Now *rare* (or only as absol. use of 2 or 3).

The meaning of the first quot. is uncertain.

a 1307 *Sat. Consistory Courts* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 156 Heo pynkes with heore penne on heore parchemyn. 1530 Palsgr. 658/1, I pynke. [No Fr.] 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, To *Pink*,.. to stab, as, between casks, to detect men stowed away.

2. *trans.* To pierce, prick, or stab with any pointed weapon or instrument. Also *fig.*

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. ii, By my hand, I will pinck your flesh, full of holes, with my rapier for this. 1671 Foulis *Hist. of Rom. Treas.* (1681) 281 Cutting and pinking his Body with their Swords. 1716 Addison *Drummer* IV. i, One of them pink'd the other in a duel. 1823 Scott *Peveril* xlii, I would I had pinked one of the knaves at least. 1893 Vizetelly *Glances Back* II. xxxi. 190 [He] pinked his sarcastic adversary in the arm.

† b. To pierce with a bullet. *Obs.*

1661 Ogilby *King's Coronation* 19 With Bullets pink Their Quarters untill they sink.

c. *fig.* (with play on sense 3). *To pink one's jacket or doublet*, to pierce, hit, 'pepper', 'dress'.

1684 *Voy. Capt. Sharp* 45 But as soon as we began to pink some of their Jackets for them with our Fuzees, they got out of our reach. 1724 Swift *Wood's Exec.* Wks. 1814 VII. 297, *3rd Taylor*. I'll pink his doublet.

d. *Pugilistic slang.* To strike with the fist with visible effect.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 44 Hall was without science, and Ballard pinked his head. 1816 *Ibid.* XLVIII. 180 The face of his opponent seemed a little pinked. 1821 *Ibid.* N. S. VII. 274 Hudson was pinked all over.

3. To ornament (cloth, leather, or the like) by cutting or punching eyelet-holes, figures, letters, etc. (usually in order to display a rich lining or under-garment of contrasting colour); to perforate; also, in modern use, to decorate the raw edge of silk, etc., by scalloping and punching out a pattern on it. Also *to pink out*.

1503 *Acc. L.d. High Treas. Scot.* II. 221 Item, for making of the said goun..*xxs.* Item, for pynking of the sleffis of it..*vs. xd.* 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 37 They [skins of leather] must be stitched finelie, pincked, cutte, karued. 1596 Nashe *Saffron-Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 141 A sute made of..white canuas pinkt vpon cotton. 1600 Dekker *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 16 Here take this paire of Shooes cut out by Hodge,..seam'd by my selfe, Made up and pinckt, with letters for thy name. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xx. 207 The Turks did use to wonder much at our English men for pinking or cutting their clothes, counting them little better then mad for their pains to make holes in whole cloth. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 15 Oct., A long cassocke..of black cloth, and pinked with white silke under it. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) IV. 5 His skin did look like Satin pinck'd, With Gashes many a score. 1768 J. Byron *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 225 Their shoes are pinked and cut. *c* 1800 Miss Knight *Autobiog.* I. 16 His father kept a shop, and he was obliged to pink shrouds. 1893 *Lady* 17 Aug. 172/3 The edge may be pinked-out in the simple notches known as the 'saw' pattern. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 30 May 8/4 Such silk can be bought ready 'pinked' at the edges.

fig. 1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 43 Their bodies pinked full of scabs.

† 4. To cut or puncture the skin as an adornment; to tattoo. Also *intr. Obs.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. vii. 38 Their cutting, pinking, and pouncing of their flesh with garnishments..of sundry shapes and fashions. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 236 They of Sierra Leona..both men and women, race and pink over all their bodies. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* xxx. 221 The Tunguses have the Skin of their Foreheads and Cheeks pink'd in the manner of Embroidery. 1781 [see Pinked 1].

5. To adorn, beautify, deck.

1558 Phaer *Æneid.* IV. I iv b, This pranking Paris fyne with mates of beardles kynde..With grekishe wymple pynkyd womanlyke. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1650) 89 Is it seemly for a prophet to pinck and gingerly to set forth himself? 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Lily*, The Flowers .. are..crooked, purpled, and pink'd with certain red Spots, they smell sweatly and please the Sight. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Apr. 539 April..pink'd the earth with flowers. 1896 [C. Rogers] *Bairnsla' Foak's Ann.* 20 (E. D. D.) T' windas wor pinked aht wi a touch a gas leet inside.

Pink (piŋk), *v.*2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6 **pynke**, 6–7 **pinck, pinke**, 7– **pink**. [= Du. *pinken* to shut the eyes (Hexham, 1678), to wink, to leer, MDu. *pincken*, Du. *pinken* to blink, to glimmer, MHG. *pinken*. Kilian has also *pinck ooghen* 'connivere, nictare, oculis semiclausis intueri, oculos contrahere et aliquo modo claudere' (cf. mod.Du. *knipoogen* to blink, leer); also *pincke* sb. '(*vetus*) lumen, oculus'. History unknown.]

1. *intr.* a. Of the eyes: To be half shut, to blink; to peer, peep. Now *dial.* b. Of a person: To peep or peer with half-closed eyes; to blink or wink in a sleepy or sly manner; to look slyly. Now *dial.* †c. *transf.* Of a candle, etc.: To shine with a peep of light, to peep; to twinkle, to shine faintly (*obs.*).

a. *c* 1540 J. Heywood *Four P. P.* B ij, And vpon drinkyng, myne eyes wyll be pinkynge. [Cf. *c* 1554 *Interl. of Youth* C iij, Yet I can tel you more and ye wyll con me thanke Pinke and drinke and also at the blanke And many sportes mo.] 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lxix. 55 Though his iye on vs therat pleasantlie pinke, Yet will he thinke, that we saie not as we thinke. 1681 *Roxb. Ball.* V. 86 When our senses are drown'd, and our eyes they do pink. 1733–4 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* I. 426, I can't brag much of my eye. I find it still weak .. though it went pinking and blinking to court last night.

b. 1587 Harrison *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 160 They..sit still pinking with their narrow eies as halfe sleeping. *a* 1591 H. Smith *Serm.* (1866) I. 395 They stand aloof from religion, pinking and winking. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 711 Thou dost pinke vpon mee with thine eyen. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) V. xix. 211 Mrs. Bevis presently returned with an answer (winking and pinking at me) that the lady would follow her down. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) *Post. Groans* xxxv, Pinking and blinking with his up-and-down-goggles full at me.

c. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D iv b, Martin with a wit worn into the socket, twinkling and pinking like the snuffe of a candle. 1616 Breton *Good & Badde* 38 He is but the snuffe of a Candle, that pinke it never so long, 'it will out at last'. *a* 1674 Herrick *Epithalamium* Poems (1869) 454 You starres, Begin to pinke.

2. *Pink in* (of daylight, etc.): To close in, diminish, 'draw in'. *dial.*

1886 T. Hardy *Mayor of Casterbridge* II. vi. 87 It being now what the people called the 'pinking in' of the day, that is, the quarter-hour just before dusk. 1888 — *Wessex Tales* (1889) 36 The evening is pinking in a'ready.

Pink (piŋk), *v.*3 *Sc.* [app. echoic.] *intr.* To trickle, drip; also, to make a tinkling sound in dripping. Hence **Pink** *sb.*8 a drop, also the sound made by a drop (*Jamieson's Dict.* 1880).

1768 Ross *Helenore* 23 An' a' the time the tears ran down her cheek, An' pinked o'er her chin upon her keek. *a* 1812 W. Ingram *Dream* in Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 368 The soot draps pinkin frae the riggin'. 1815 *West Briton* 14 Apr. (Jam.), O'er crystall'd roof and sparry wall, Where pinking drops perpetual fall.

†Pinkaninny. *Obs.* ?A variant of PINKENY assimilated in the ending to *piccaninny*.

1696 D'URFEY *Quix.* III. IV. 41 Dear Pinkaninny, If half a Guiny, To love will win ye, I lay it here down.

†Pi·nkardine. *Obs.* Some precious stone.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1472 Penitotes, & pynkardines, ay perles bitwene.

Pink bed to **Pink-cheek**: see PINK *sb.*⁴ C.

Pinked (piŋkt), *ppl. a.* [f. PINK *v.*¹ + -ED¹.]

1. Pierced, pricked, wounded; also, tattooed.

1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* IV. iii, I like a whole skinne better then a pinkt one. 1781 COWPER *Expostulation* 486 Taught thee to clothe thy pinked and painted hide.

2. Of cloth, leather, etc.: Ornamented with perforations, or (later) cut edges; slashed, scalloped.

1598 FLORIO, *Trine*, cuts, iags, snips, or such cutting or pinching, pinckt worke in garments. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 50 There was a Habberdashers Wife..that rail'd vpon me, till her pinck'd porrenger fell off her head. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 14/2 Pinked or raised Shooes, have the over leathers grain part cut into Roses, or other devices. 1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* IV. Wks. 1720 IV. 462 I'll make thee fuller of Holes, then e'er pink't Satin was. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 347 Verses fine Round the pink'd rims of crisped Valentine. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ii, A sorry-coloured, pinked doublet.

b. Of flounces, frills, ribbons, etc.: Having the raw edge of the material stamped or cut into scallops, jags, or narrow points. Often *pinked out*.

1884 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 6/1 The skirt..edged with a very thick ruche of pinked-out silk in the two colours. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 378/2 A most becoming little bonnet in pinked-out cloth and velvet. 1893 *Ibid.* 17 Aug. 172/3 The bretelle frill is straight at the pinked edge.

Pinkeen (piŋkī·n). *Anglo-Irish.* [f. PINK *sb.*² + *-een*, Ir. *-ín*, dim. suffix.] A little minnow; *fig.* a very diminutive or insignificant person.

1831 S. LOVER *Leg. Irel.* iv. 39 I'll turn you into a pinkeen. 1892 JANE BARLOW *Irish Idylls* 169 Fishing for pinkeens along by the river. 1892 EMILY LAWLESS *Grania* II. III. vi. 89 Just a poor little pinkeen of a fellow.

Pinken (piŋkən), *v. rare.* [f. PINK *a.*¹ + -EN⁵.] *intr.* To become pink.

1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 867/2 Its spotless tip first pinkening like the point of some wondrous bud.

†Pi·nkeny, pi·nkany. *Obs.* (exc. *dial.* in sense 3). Forms: 6 **pink nye, pinky ney, pinckeny, -anie, -any, pinkany,** 7 **pink-an-eye, pinken eye.** See also PINK *a.*², PINKIE *a.* [orig. *pink nye* (pl. *nyes, neyne*), i.e. PINK *a.*² small, narrow + *nye* = *ye*, EYE, with prosthetic *n* (cf. PIGSNEY). Cf. early mod.Du. *pinck ooghen* vb., *pincke* sb. (Kilian 1599: see PINK *v.*²). Prob. *pink nye*, *pinkie nye*, was orig. child's language, fondly imitated by nurses, and so became an expression of endearment.]

1. A small, narrow, blinking, or peering eye; a tiny or dear little eye.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 17 To see the bear with hiz pink nyez leering after hiz enmiez approoch. 1593 RICH *Greenes Newes* D iv, The one of her eyes was bleard..the other was a pretty narrowe pinckeny, looking euer as though she smylde. 1594 LODGE *Wounds Civ. War* (Hunter. Cl.) 54 O most surpassing wine..Thou makest some to stumble, and many mo to fumble: And me haue pinkie nine. 1612 N. FIELD *Woman a Weathercock* IV. ii. Hj, Those Pinkanies of thine, For I shall ne're be blest to call them mine.

2. *transf.* Applied to a person, usually as a term of endearment: Darling, pet; = PIGSNEY.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 42 The other..was Hero,..she was a pretty pinckany and Venus priest. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 68 *Mal.* Tis I! who I? ..A Christ crosse rowe I? *Phil.* No, sweete pinckanie. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* II. i. Wks. 1873 IV. 23 That pink-an-eye jack-an-apes boy, her page.

3. *Pinkeny John*, also *pinken-eyed John* (corr. *pink-o'-my-John*), a popular name of the pansy or heart's-ease, widely current in the midland counties.

1879 PRIOR *Brit. Plants* s. v. *Pansy*, Pink of my John. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.*, Pink-o'-my-John, *Viola tricolor*...Other forms of the name are Pinken-eyed John..and Pink-eyed John..: also Pinkenny-John.

Pinker (piŋkəɹ), *sb.* [f. PINK *v.*¹ + -ER¹.] One who pinks.

a. One who stabs; a stabber.

a 1529 SKELTON *Mann. World* 113 So many pinkers..Sawe I neuer.

b. One who punches designs in cloth, leather, etc.

1598 FLORIO, *Tagliuzzatore*, a slicer, a cutter, a pinker or iagger. 1611 COTGR., *Eschiffeur*, a Cutter or Pinker. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pinker*, one who stabs or cuts out flounces and borders, &c. with a machine, for ladies' dresses.

Pinker (piŋkəɹ), *v. dial.* [freq. of PINK *v.*²: see -ER⁵.] *intr.* To peer with half-shut eyes.

1754 W. WHITEHEAD in *World* No. 58 ¶6 They cannot even see with their eyes, but at most pinker through the lashes of them. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Pinker*, v. with *about*: to go about with half-shut eyes; to potter. (Worc.)

Pinkerton (piŋkəɹtən). [From the name of Allan Pinkerton, who organized a body of detectives in the U. S. in 1850.] a. *attrib.* Applied to the semi-official detective force originally organized and controlled by Allan Pinkerton; as *Pinkerton agency, man, method.* b. *sb.* An officer or member of this force; an officer employed by any similar detective agency; an armed detective. So **Pi·nkertonism**, the employment of Pinkertons.

1888 *Philadelphia Inquirer* 22 Feb. (Farmer), Employed under the protection of Pinkerton men and special policemen. 1889 FARMER *Dict. Amer., Pinkerton agency*, a well-known semi-official detective agency. 1891 *Voice* (N. Y.) 26 Feb., You can't make men moral by law and Pinkertonism. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Aug. 5/2 We have seen what evil may come from the employment of Pinkertons and similar arguments for law and order.

Pink-eye. [f. PINK *a.*¹ + EYE *sb.*¹]

1. (Also *pink-eye potato.*) A variety of potato having pink eyes or buds.

1795 W. MACRITCHIE *Diary Tour Eng.* in *Antiquary* Apr. (1896) 111/2 The Pink-eye potatoe, as it is here called, is becoming the fashionable potatoe of this country. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 602 The pink-eyes and copper-plates are of a hardy nature. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pinkneys*, pink-eyes, a particular species of potatoe with red eyes or ends. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*

2. A contagious fever or influenza in the horse, so called from the colour of the inflamed conjunctiva. b. A contagious form of ophthalmia in man, marked by redness of the eyeball.

1882 *Field* 28 Jan. 130/3 The American term, 'pink-eye',.. is commonly given to the disease. 1883 *Times* 21 Feb. 8/4 Pink-eye is excessively prevalent among all classes of horses, particularly work horses in Sheffield. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 120 Clement Dukes believes that suffusion of the conjunctiva—pink-eye—may be the only symptom of an attack of rubella.

3. An Australian species of duck (see quot.).

1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 842 Apparently allied to the genus *Spatula* is *Malacorhynchus membranaceus*, the 'Pink-eye' of Australians, so called from a spot of that colour.. just behind the eye in the drakes.

Pink-eyed (pi·ŋkɪəid), *a.*¹ *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6 **pinkyied, pynk iyde, pinke-eyed, pinky-ey'd,** 7 **pin(e)k-ey'd,** 6- **pink-eyed.** [Parasynthetic f. *pink* or *pinkie eye* + -ED².]

1. Having small, narrow, or half-closed eyes; also, squint-eyed.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 30 b, Some haue mighty yies, and some be pinkyied [*quidam peti*]. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 626 Sum were made peuysshe, poriisshly pynk iyde, That euer more after by it they were aspyid. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XI. 335 [Maids] that were pinke-eied and had verie small eies, they tearmed *Ocellæ*. 1675 DUFFETT *Mock Tempest* I. ii, I see thou grow'st pinck-ey'd, go in and let the Nurse lay thee to sleep. 1867 *Country Words* 26 Jan. 208/2 *Pink-eyed* is small-eyed.

2. *Pink-eyed John*, a popular name of the pansy.

1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* 1886 [see PINKENY 3].

Pink-eyed, *a.*² [f. PINK *a.*¹ + EYE *sb.*¹ + -ED².] Having a pink or light red eye or eyes.

1830 JENNER *Signs of Rain* 10 Closed is the pink-eyed pimpernel.

Pink-fever to **Pink-grass**: see PINK *sb.*⁴ C.

Pinkie, pinky (pi·ŋki), *sb.*¹ [f. PINK *sb.*¹ + -IE, -Y, dim. suffix; or ?ad. MDu. *pinke*.] A narrow-sterned fishing-boat; = PINK *sb.*¹

1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. viii. 339 The Scheveningen fisherman..forgot the cracks of his pinkie. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXIV. 350 These pinkies are highly picturesque and seaworthy. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Pinkie*, a fishing vessel with a high, narrow-pointed stern. Used in the cod and coast fisheries.

Pinkie, pinky (pi·ŋki), *a., sb.*² Chiefly *Sc.* [Either f. PINK *a.*², or the orig. form of that word.]

A. *adj.* Small, diminutive, tiny: in general sense, a childish word. *Sc. Pinkie een*, 'eyes that are narrow and long, and that seem half-closed' (Jam.). Cf. PINK *a.*², PINKENY 1.

1594 [see PINKENY 1]. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. vii, Meg Wallet wi' her pinky een Gart Lawrie's heart-strings dirle. 1808 JAMIESON, *Pinkie*, small in a general sense: 'There's a wee pinkie hole in that stocking'. 1818 W. MIDFORD *Collect. Songs* 31 A bussy-tailed pinkey wee Frenchman. 1896 BARRIE *Sent. Tommy* ii. 16 Never again should his pinkie finger go through that warm hole.

b. Comb. *Pinkie-eyed, pinky-eyed*, having small eyes. *Pinky-eyed John* = *Pinkeny John*, the pansy.

1824 Miss FERRIER *Inher.* viii, A long-chinned pinky-eyed female.

B. *sb.* Anything small; *spec.* the little finger (Du. *pink*).

1808 JAMIESON, *Pinkie*, the little finger; a term mostly used by children, or in talking to them. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* i. 12 His pinkie was hacked off by a dragoon. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Pinky* (Dutch *pink*), the little finger. 1898 J. PATON *Castlebraes* IX. 297 Raither .. than lift yae wee pinkie tae save that Deevilish man.

Pinkily (pi·ŋkili), *adv.* [f. PINKY *a.* + -LY².] In a 'pinky' way; with a tinge of pink. So **Pi·nkiness**, the quality of being 'pinky'; a slight degree of pinkness.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 99 A clear-skinned complexion of face, inclining to pinkiness. 1882 G. ALLEN *Col. Clout's Cal.* viii, The almost accidental pinkiness of the rays in a daisy. 1890 *Daily News* 15 Aug. 5/4 A variety of white raspberry, large, conical, and pinkily cream-coloured in tint.

Pinking (pi·ŋkiŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. PINK *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of PINK *v.*¹; the operation of decorating cloth, leather, etc., with holes, or (later) scalloped edges; *concr.* work so treated.

1503 [see PINK *v.*¹ 3]. 1611 COTGR., *Deschiquetement*,..a iagging,..a pinking, or small, and thicke cutting. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Oct., The King says the pinking upon whites makes them look too much like magpyes, and therefore hath bespoke one [vest] of plain velvet. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 359/1 The Pinking of a Shooe, when the grain of the Leather is raised by a sharp pointed Tool, that the inner part is seen. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iv, These rufflings, and pinkings, and patchings, will only make us hated by all the wives of our neighbours. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng.* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Pinking*, an ornamental edging cut to silk dresses by a machine that makes a semi-circular jagged indent, something after the fashion of the ancient leaf-borders. 1883 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 3/3 The mode of finishing the edges..known as 'pinking-out', continues to be followed. 1884 *Girl's Own Mag.* 29 Mar. 409/1 Undertakers are the people who advertise to perform pinking.

b. *Comb.*, as **pinking-iron**, a sharp instrument for cutting out pinked borders; also *humorously*, a sword.

1780 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 227/2 The lightning had perforated a round hole in the lower part of his wig behind, which..looked as if it had been cut with a pinking iron. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pinking-iron*, a cutting instrument for scolloping the edges of ribbons, flounces, paper for coffin trimmings, &c. 1884 *Girl's Own Mag.* 29 Mar. 409/1 The shape of the pinking-irons used are more elaborate than they formerly were.

Pinking (pi·ŋkiŋ), *vbl. sb.*² *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. PINK *v.*² + -ING¹.] The action of PINK *v.*²

1667 DRYDEN *Sir M. Mar-all* IV. i, Leave off your winking and your pinking.

Pinking (pi·ŋkiŋ), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. PINK *v.*¹ + -ING².] That pinks; stabbing, murderous.

1644 LAUD *Wks.* (1854) IV. 343 His fellow, Wadsworth,.. called him pinking knave.

Pinking (pi·ŋkiŋ), *ppl. a.*² *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. PINK *v.*² + -ING².] Of the eye: That pinks; small, narrow; peering; blinking.

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* iii. B iv b, The sonne he squynts, the father saythe he hath a pincking eye. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 145 The littlenes of the Eye called *Atrophia* or *Macies oculi* commeth by nature, and is called the pigs Eye, or pincking-Eye. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XI. XXXVII. I. 334 Some have great glaring eies; others againe as little and as pinking. *a* 1722 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Love at Venture* IV, Those pinking ogles of thine. 1826 *Ass* I Apr. 2 You there with the pinking eyes and the fish-knife nose.

Pinkish (pi·ŋkiʃ), *a.* [f. PINK *a.*¹ + -ISH¹.] Somewhat pink; having a tinge of pink. Also in comb. as *pinkish-red, pinkish-white.*

1784 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 338 Its outer surface is of a darkish brown colour; its inner of a pinkish white. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 92 The chalk is of a pinkish hue. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 439 Panicle pale green or pinkish. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 105 The series .. varies between a purplish- or pinkish-red, and stone-grey ground-colour.

Pinkly (pi·ŋkli), *adv.* [f. PINK *a.*¹ + -LY².] With a pink hue.

1836 FABER in *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 662 From its pinkly-clustered boughs A fragrance mild the hawthorn throws. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 176 Pinkly and faintly the sun..Fell upon cornice and frieze.

†Pi·nk-needle. *Herb. Obs.* [f. PINK *v.*¹ + NEEDLE.] A name given to the Stork's-bill (*Erodium moschatum*, or *E. cicutarium*), from the long tapering beaks of the seed-vessels.

(Erroneously taken as a name of *Scandix Pecten* by Halliwell, etc., through misunderstanding quot. 1562.)

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 39 Geranium..one kynde is called Pinke nedle or Cranes byl. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 130 Scandix is supposed of som to be ye herbe which is called in English Pinke nedle, or Storkes bill. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. XXXII. 47 The first kinde [of Geranium] is called.. in English Storkesbyll, Pinkeneedell. 1611 COTGR., *Aiguille musquée*, musked Pinkneedle..or Cranes-bill. *Ibid.*, *Teste de grue*, Pinkneedle, Shepheards bodkin, Storks bill.

Pinkness (pi·ŋknės). [f. PINK *a.*¹ + -NESS.] The quality or state of being pink; pink colour.

1883 G. ALLEN in *Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 322 It [honeysuckle] still retains some memory of its original pinkness 1894 *Daily News* 8 June 7/1 Glad to step down from the carriages and restore pinkness to their pretty cheeks.

Pinkney, pink nye: see PINKENY.

Pinkroot (pi·ŋkɹūt). [f. PINK *sb.*⁴ + ROOT.] a. The root of *Spigelia marilandica*, or of *S. Anthelmia*, used as vermifuges and purgatives. b. The herb *Spigelia marilandica* (N.O. *Loganiaceæ*), a native of the Southern U. S., having showy funnel-shaped flowers, red outside and yellow within, called *Carolina Pink, Indian Pink*, or *Worm-grass*; also, the allied species *S. Anthelmia*, of the W. Indies and S. America (*Demerara Pinkroot*).

1763 *Ann. Reg.* 54/1 Produce of South Carolina..Pink-root, 1 cask. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 681 Snakeroot, pink-root, and a variety of medicinal herbs grow spontaneously. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 600 Pinkroot possesses decided narcotic powers. 1889 FARMER *Dict. Amer.* s.v. *Carolina pink*, The Pink Root of Maryland which, further South, is popularly known as the Carolina pink..bears beautiful flowers.

Pink-salt, -saucer: see PINK *sb.*⁴ C.

‖ Pinkster (pi·ŋkstəɹ). *U. S.* (N. Y.) Also **pingster, pinxter.** [Du. *pinkster* (now *pinxteren* dat. pl.) = OS. *pincostôn*, MHG., Ger. *pfingsten*:— OHG.**pfinkustin* (dat. pl.), all prob. through Gothic *paintékustê*, a. Gr. *πεντηκοστή* Pentecost.] Whitsuntide; usually in *attrib.* use: see quots.

1821 J. F. COOPER *Spy* (1823) III. v. 127 Upon my word you'd pass well at a pinkster frolic. 1845 — *Satanstoe* I. vi. 162 Pinkster fields, and Pinkster frolicks, are no novelties to us, sir, as they occur every season. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v., On Pinxter Monday the Dutch negroes .. con-

sider themselves especially privileged to get as drunk as they can. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pinxter-flower*, an American name for *Azalea nudiflora*.

Pink-stern, -sterned: see PINK *sb.*[1] b.

Pink-weed. ? *Obs.* [f. PINK *sb.*[4] or *a.*[1] + WEED *sb.*] Knotgrass, *Polygonum aviculare*.

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* ccxxi. 348 It is called .. in English *Knot-Grasse*..: some also call it *Pink-Weed*, and some *Nine Joynts* of its great number of Joynts. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Pink-weed, *Polygonum aviculare*.

Pinkwood (pi·ŋkˌwud). [f. PINK *sb.*[4] or *a.*[1] + WOOD *sb.*] Name for the ornamental wood of various trees, or for the trees themselves: a. *Dicypellium caryophyllatum* (*Persea caryophyllata*), N.O. *Lauraceæ*, of Brazil, having a scent like that of carnations; b. *Physocalymma floribundum*, N.O. *Lythraceæ*, also of Brazil, having striped rose-coloured wood, also called Tulip-wood; c. *Beyeria viscosa*, N.O. *Euphorbiaceæ*, the Wallaby-bush, of Australia; d. *Eucryphia billardieri*, N.O. *Hypericaceæ*, of Tasmania.

1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Pink-wood-tree, *Persea caryophyllata*.—Brazilian, *Physocalymma floridum*. 1893 *Spon's Mechanic's Own Bk.* (ed. 4) 166 Pinkwood (*Beyeria viscosa*). ..Used for sheaves of blocks and for turnery. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.*, *Pinkwood*, a name for a Tasmanian wood of a pale reddish mahogany colour, *Eucryphia billardieri*,.. and for the Wallaby-bush, *Beyera viscosa*, Miq., N.O. *Euphorbiaceæ*, common to all the colonies of Australasia.

Pinky (pi·ŋki), *a.*[1] [f. PINK *sb.*[4] or *a.*[1] + -Y: cf. *rosy*, *creamy*, etc.] Tinged with or inclining to pink. a. Qualifying other adjs. or sbs. of colour.

1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 225 Pileus and stem pinky white. 1817 COLERIDGE *Picture* Poems 1829 I. 177 Sketched on a strip of pinky-silver skin. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *Ho.w. Green Shutters* 101 A piece of pinkey-brown paper in his hand..was the first telegram ever seen in Barbie.

b. Qualifying sbs. in gen. Chiefly *poet.* or *rhet.*

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 208 The wild-thyme's pinky bells. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 340 The urine ..sometimes deposits a pinky sediment. 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly Leaves*, *Lovers & a Reflection*, Or rosy as pinks, or as roses pinky.

c. Comb., as *pinky-coloured* adj.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xvi. (1882) 160 *note*, Two engravings, the one a pinky-coloured plate of the day, the other a masterly etching by Salvator Rosa.

Pinky, *a.*[2] and *sb.*: see PINKIE.

Pi·nless, *a.* [-LESS.] Without a pin or pins.

1881 E. J. WORBOISE *Sissie* xxii, There was the tawdry pincushion—quite pinless now, however—which she had left behind her. 1892 LD. LYTTON *King Poppy* xii. 12 My lady's pincushion..pinless proves.

†Pi·nlock[1]. *Obs.* [app. for **pindlock*, f. PIND *v.* + LOCK *sb.*[2]] A poundmaster's fee for pinding or impounding beasts.

c 1700 KENNETT *MS. Lansd.* 1033 lf. 307 b/1 In these midland parts the money..given to the Hayward or to any Person who locks and unlocks the pound gate is called *Pinne-Lock*, *Pyn-Lock*. 1884 REDSTONE in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. (1884) X. 197/2 The pinlock, or pinder's fee, is regulated by an Act of Philip and Mary at fourpence for any number of cattle impounded, which custom has made into one of fourpence for each head.

Pi·n-lo·ck[2]. [f. PIN *sb.*[1] 1 g + LOCK *sb.*[2]] A lock having a pin, upon which the pipe of the key fits.

1884 *Athenæum* 16 Aug. 216/1 It is doubtful if the so-called 'pin-lock' was used by the very ancient Egyptians.

Pin-machine to **Pin-mill**: see PIN *sb.*[1] 18.

Pinmaker (pi·nˌmēːkəɹ). One whose business or work is to make pins.

1530 PALSGR. 254/2 Pynne maker, *esplinguier*. 1644 *Canterbury Marr. Licences* (MS.), Thomas Lashford, pinnmaker. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 170 A paltry, praying, pitiful pin-maker! 1883 GOLDW. SMITH in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 807 Poet and pinmaker alike may aspire to the Christian Ideal.

So **Pi·n-ma·king** *sb.*; also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 288 Trades in which young persons are engaged in numbers, such as sewing, pin-making, or coal-mining. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 184 Doctor Kinsley .. invented a pin-making machine.

Pin-money (pi·nˌmʌni). [f. PIN *sb.*[1] sense 3 + MONEY: see quots. 1542–1640. (Cf. F. *épingles*, in Littré, sense 4.)] An annual sum allotted to a woman for personal expenses in dress, etc.; *esp.* such an allowance settled upon a wife for her private expenditure.

[1542 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 160, I give my said doughter Margarett my lease of the parsonadge of Kirkdall Churche ..to by her pynnes withal. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. IV. i. (1651) 540 Caligula gave an 100000 sesterces to his Curtisan..to buy her pins. 1640 EARL OF CORK in *Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) V. 160 Which Rent I haue bestowed on my daughter Mary to buy her pins.] 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* V. v, *Hoyden*...He told me I should have two hundred a year to buy pins...*Nurse.* Ah, my dearest,.. These Londoners have got a gibberidge with 'em would confound a gipsy. That which they call pin-money is to buy their wives everything in the varsal world. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 295 P 2 The Doctrine of Pin-money is of a very late Date, unknown to our Great Grandmothers, and not yet received by many of our Modern Ladies. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxxii. 498 If she has any pinmoney or separate maintenance, it is said she may dispose of her savings thereout by testament, without the control of her husband. 1809 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Manœuvering* ix, The point was, whether a wife should or should not have pin-money. 1897 *Tit-Bits* 16 Oct. 48/1 A wealthy man..who allows her £50 a year for pin money.

‖ **Pinna**[1] (pi·nă). *Zool.* [L. *pinna*, variant of *pīna* (Cic., Plin.), a. Gr. *πῖνα* (also *πίννα*, *πίννη*), in same sense.] A genus of bivalve molluscs, having a large silky byssus or 'beard'.

c 1520 ANDREW *Noble Lyfe* lxx, Pinna is a fisshe that layeth alwaye in the mudde,..& it is in a shell lyke a muscle. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 113 The shelfish called *Pinna* is ever ingendred in muddy waters. 1759 B. STILLINGFL. tr. *Biberg's Econ. Nat.* in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 111 There is a very large shell-fish in the Mediterranean called the *pinna*,.. furnished with very strong calcareous valves. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 11 The mussel and *pinna* spin a byssus.

b. *attrib.*, as *pinna shell*; pinna-guardian, rendering of *Pinnoteres*: see PINNOTHERE; pinna-wool, the byssus of the pinna as a textile.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 264 A little crab which nestles in the mantle and gills of the Pinna,..received the name of Pinna-guardian (*Pinnoteres*) from Aristotle. 1884 J. T. BENT in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 427/1 Bright red pinna shells. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pinna wool.

‖ **Pinna**[2]. Pl. **-æ** (formerly also **-as**). [mod.L. uses of L. *pinna* = *penna*, in senses feather, wing, fin.]

1. *Anat.* The 'wing' of the ear, the broad upper part of the external ear; also applied to the whole external ear. (Cf. CONCHA 4 a.)

[1693 *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pinna Auris*, the upper and broader part of the Ear, called the Wing.] 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 194 The nerve..gives branches to supply the anterior part of the tragus and the pinna above the meatus. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ix. (1873) 396 The external ear, or pinna, may be entirely wanting, as in the whales and crocodiles.

b. Each lateral cartilage of the nose; = ALA 1.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. x. 150 The lateral..parts are termed *Pterugia Alæ*, *Pinnæ*. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pinna*,..another term for the *ala*, or lower cartilage of either side of the nose.

2. *Bot.* Each primary division (leaflet, petiole with leaflets, or lobe) of a pinnate or pinnatifid leaf, esp. in ferns.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. (1794) 490 Common Polypody has pinnatifid fronds, the pinnas or lobes oblong. 1851 MOORE *Brit. Ferns & Allies* (1864) 10 The fronds are sometimes divided down to the rachis,..when this occurs, the frond is said to be pinnate; and in this case, each of the distinct leaf-like divisions is called a *pinna*. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4 (ed. 6) 104 *Pinnæ* is a convenient name for the partial petioles of a bipinnate leaf, taken together with the leaflets that belong to them.

3. *Zool.* a. The fin of a fish; any fin-like structure, as the flipper of a seal or cetacean. b. A wing-like expansion or branch in certain polyps or other invertebrates. c. *Entom.* A small oblique ridge forming one of the parallel lines of a pinnate surface, as in the leg of a grasshopper: see PINNATE *a.* 1 b.

1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 21 If one of the wing-like expansions or pinnæ of the Virgularia is injured, the rest shrink as if all were hurt. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pinna*... *Ichthyol.* a fin. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Cælent.* 149 The pinnæ are very contractile, so as to vary in form from mere lobes or tubercles to long filiform fringes.

Pinna, early spelling of PIÑA, pine-apple.

Pinnace (pi·nˌsĕs). Forms: 6 **pennis, pinase, -esse, pinnes, pynice, -asse, pynneis, -esse,** 6–7 **pynn-, pinace, pinnesse, -is(e, -as(e, -ass(e,** 7 **pinise, pinnaisso, pynnis, pynace, -esse,** 6– **pinnace**; (*Sc.* 6 **pinag, pynnage, pynnege,** 6–7 **pinnage**). [a. F. *pinasse, pinace* = Sp. *pinaça* (1252–84 in Jal), Pg. *pinaça* (1326 in Jal), It. *pinaccia, -azza* (Florio). The earlier form in Eng. and Fr. was ME. 15th c. SPINACE, *spinas, spynes*, OF. *espinace* (1451), *espinasse* = med. (Anglo-) L. *spinachium* (1338 Knighton).

F. *pinasse* and its Romanic cognates are by Diez and others taken as derived from *pin-us*, *pino*, *pin* pine-tree (cf. Cotgrave '*pinasse* the Pitch tree; also a Pinnace'), L. type **pinācea*. But this leaves the form in *esp-*, *sp-*, unexplained.]

1. A small light vessel, generally two-masted, and schooner-rigged; often in attendance on a larger vessel as a tender, scout, etc., whence probably the use in 2. Since *c* 1700 only *Hist.* and *poet.*

[1321–7 *Anc. Corr.* (P. R. O.) LVIII. 8 Kaunt ioe departi de Portismuth one le espynasse le vent fust en countre.]

1546 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) I. 138 In dictis navibus vocatis pynneis. *c* 1550 *Sir A. Barton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 68 His pennis hath ninescorre men and more. *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 23 The old Toun was brent by the Pinesses of the Spaniardes. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 143 Pincke, Pynice, Gally, or what so euer name they haue. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Catascopium*, a spiall ship: a brigantine or pinneise [1548–52 spinner]. 1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sicul.* III. xi. 120 The Shippes.. were haled out by the Gallies and other small pynnaces rowed with ores. 1591 in Henth *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 85 That six shippes of war and one pynasse sbould be furnyshed and set forth by the Cittie. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. *Eden* 27 Thou canst safely steer My ventrous Pinnasse to her wished Peer. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* X. ii. 352 The soldiors were transported in lighter barkes and small pinnaces. 1612 S. MOUNTAGU in *Bucceluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 243 This afternoon hath been the sea fight with some 15 or 16 pynesses and half a score galleys. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 170 We..gave the bigger shippe to the Spaniards againe, and the lesser wee kept, with purpose to make her our pinnas. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 5 Full of flats and shoulds that our Pinnasse could not passe. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 83 He entered into a Pinnace, and went up the River Nilus. 1666 *Despaut. Gram. Inst.* (Jam.), *Phaselus*, a Barge or Pinnage. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Pinnace*,..a small Vessel, with a Square Stern, going with Sails and Oars, and carrying three Masts;..used as a Scout for Intelligence, and for Landing of Men. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 187 The winged Pinnace shot along the sea. 1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 247 A fairy pinnace to glide and float for aye!

fig. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxix. (1612) 144, I will .. toogh the Pinnesse of my thoughts to kenning of your Eyes. 1610 BOYS *Exp. Epist. & Gosp.* Wks. (1629) 165 First, we must be shipt with Christ in baptisme; After saile with him in the Pinnesse of the Church.

2. A double-banked boat (usually eight-oared) forming part of the equipment of a man-of-war; also applied to other small boats.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2054/3 The *Larks* Boat being Commanded by Captain Leightons Brother, the *Bonadventures* Pinnace by Mr. Harrises,..and the Vaule by Mr. Brisbane. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 55 We mann'd and arm'd our Barge, Pinnace, and the *Trial's* Pinnace. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) F iv, Pinnaces exactly resemble barges, only that they are somewhat smaller, and never row more than eight oars. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 68 There were five boats belonging to the ship—launch, pinnace, jolly-boat, larboard quarter-boat, and gig.

† 3. Applied in figurative context to a woman; also *spec.* a mistress; a prostitute. *Obs.*

a 1568 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 1080 Now, gossop, I must neidis he gon, And leive my prettie pinnage to your guyde. 1568 SEMPILL *Margret Fleming* viii, Now is my pretty pynnege reddy. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* V. D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 78 If I like her personage..He stand thrumming of Caps no longer, but board your Pynnis whilst 'tis hotte. 1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* II. ii. Shee hath beene before mee, Punke, Pinnace and Bawd any time these two and twenty yeeres. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bachelor* V. vii, A goodly pinnace, richly laden .. Twelve thousand pounds, and all her rigging.

† **Pinna·ceous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PINNA[1] + -ACEOUS.] Related to the pinna (bivalve).

1684 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 702 Some large fish of the pinnaceous kind.

Pinnach, obs. form of PANACHE.

Pinnacle (pi·năk'l), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **pynakle,** 4–7 **pynnele,** 4–8 **pinacle,** 5–6 **pynnacle,** 4– **pinnacle** (also 5 **penakull, pinnakyl, pynakell, -kill, pynnakel, -kylle,** 6 **pinakle, pinnakil, pynne-, pynnokill,** 7 **penacle,** 7–8 **pinnicle**). [ME. *pinacle*, a. OF. *pinacle* (1261), *pinnacle*, F. *pinacle*, ad. late L. *pinnāculum* (Tertull., Vulg. Matt. iv. 5), dim. of *pinna* wing, pinnacle, point.

In the Vulgate, Matt. iv. 5, *pinnāculum* renders Gr. *πτερύγιον*, dim. of *πτερύξ* wing, and was thus evidently meant as a dim. of *pinna* in sense 'wing': cf. the parallel *pinna* in Luke iv. 9. But in later times *pinnāculum* appears to have been viewed as belonging to L. *pinna* in the sense 'point, edge, battlement', which Walde separates from *pinna*, variant of *penna* feather: see PIN *sb.*[1] The Old Latin version in its earliest form had in Matt. iv. 5 and Luke iv. 9 *fastigium* top or apex of a gable.]

1. A small ornamental turret, usually terminating in a pyramid or cone, crowning a buttress, or rising above the roof or coping of a building. (In early use sometimes applied to a battlement.)

c 1330 *Owayn Miles* 38 Arches y-bent with charbukel ston Knottes of rede gold..And pinacles of cristal. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 110 Þe fend..putte him above þe pynacle of þe temple; þat sum men seyen weren þe aleis. 1382 — *Matt.* iv. 5 Thanne the deuyl..sette hym on the pynacle of the temple. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 369 Þey took oure lady smok..and sette þe smok uppon þe pinacles [*super propugnacula sua exposuerunt*] as it were a baner. 1448 HEN. VI *Will* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 355 A grete square Tour..in..height with the batelment and the pynacles .C.xl. fete. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 59 The violence of the wynde had blowen doune an Egle of brasse..from a pynnacle or spire of Paules Church. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 69 Upon the top of this turret is built a certaine spire or pinnacle rising sharpe in forme of a sugar-loafe. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 75 He..slew ..their Ring-leader, whose head he sent to Amadabat, and ..commanded that it should be set upon a Pinacle. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Pinnacle*, the highest Top of any Spire. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. III. 241 They fancied these to be cities adorned with towers and pinacles. 1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* s. v., Pinnacle..consists of a shaft and top; this last is generally in the form of a small spire, surmounted with a finial and often crocketed at the angles, and is sometimes called a finial. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xv. 165 If there had been no other place for pinnacles, the Gothic builders would have put them on the tops of their arches..rather than not have had them.

† b. *transf.* A vertical pointed structure resembling the above; a pyramid. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1463 Þe coperounes of þe canacles þat on þe cuppe reres, Wer fetysely formed out in fylyoles longe; Pinnacles pyȝt þer apert þat profert bitwene. *?a* 1400 LYDG. *Chorle & Birde* in *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 183 Thowe my cage forged were with golde, And the pynacles of hirrale and cristale. *c* 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 328 Item vj Sponnes gilte withe Pynnacles of thends. 1535 *Aberdeen Regr.* XV. 587 (Jam.) Twa pynnokillis of skynnis. 15.. *Ibid.* XVI. 524 Ane pynnekill of skynnis, contenand ix score and six. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 104 There was a Pinacle reared vpon the Walles of the Fort with their bare sculs. *a* 1674 MILTON *Moscovia* v, At Dinner he sat bareheaded, his Crown and rich Cap standing on a Pinacle by. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 2 Pedestals upon..a Pediment to support Statues..may properly be called Pinacles.

2. Any natural peaked formation; *esp.* a lofty rock or stone pointed at the top; a peak. (In first two quots. perh. applied to a point projecting into the sea.)

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1719 At a pinacle bi þe se Gij seye a man of rewly ble Go in pilgrims wede. 14.. *Sir Beues* 1283+94 (MS. C.) He kepeth him in a castel..Closed with þe salt flood, In a penakull of the see. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 19 Shee..his carcasse on rockish pinnacle banged. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* VIII. 115 The brows Of all steepe hils and pinnacles. 1795 Anderson *Brit. Embassy China* XV. 167 An immense pillar, or column of solid rock.. situated on the pinnacle of a large mountain. 1878 H. S. Wilson *Alp. Ascents* I. 7 The pure-white pinnacle of the.. Weisshorn.

3. *fig.* A high or lofty place or situation; the highest point or pitch; the culmination or point of perfection; the acme, climax. (Sometimes applied to a person.)

14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 141 Seyde tho virgyn with-owttyn vice..That holy pynakell preued of price. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 240 He ys a chosen wessell,.. A very pynacle of the fayth. 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 92 Being ascended to the top and pynacle of true knowledge. *a* 1659 Osborn *Charac.*, etc. Wks. (1673) 634 The highest Pinnacle of my Ambition. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 254 To have reached the pinnacle of perfection. 1869 W. P. Mackay *Grace & Truth* (1875) 167 How can I reach the pinnacle of earthly fame? 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 267 This was the pinnacle of Hannibal's success, and a pinnacle indeed it was.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1594 Nashe *Terrors of Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 263 Nere those pinacle rocks called the Needles. 1837 *Civ. Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 57/2 The archway..is flanked with columns, niches, pediments, and crocketed pinnacle finials. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Pinnacle-work*, in *arch.* and *decoration*, ornamental projections, especially at the top of any object. 1901 *Wide World Mag.* VIII. 132/1 Jagged, pinnacle-like rocks.

Pi·nnacle, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To set on or as on a pinnacle; in quot. 1816, to rear as a pinnacle.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 15 To stand..pinacled on the highest point of the Temple, ready for precipitation. 1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III. lxii, The Alps, The palaces of Nature, whose vast walls Have pinnacled in clouds their snowy scalps. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* xxiii, Such a mighty moment of success As pinnacled him..in full display, For the whole world to worship.

2. To form the pinnacle of, to crown. Also *fig.*

1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. cix, This mountain, whose obliterated plan The pyramid of empires pinnacled. 1840 R. C. Horne *Gregory VII*, I. i. (ed. 2) 6 It pinnacles all crimes..Touching God's footstool with a sharp assault!

Pinnacled (pi·năk'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. Pinnacle *sb.* and *v.* + -ed.]

1. Having a pinnacle or pinnacles; furnished with pinnacles or peaks.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 207 A pyȝt coroune..Hiȝe pynakled of cler quyt perle. *c* 1503 in *Chron. Lond.* (ed. Kingsford, 1905) 250 The coveryng [of a Chapell]..paynted w^t Azur, and pynacled w^t Corven werk paynted and gilt. 1782 Warton *Hist. Kiddington* 8 The pediment of the southern Transept is pinnacled..with a flourished Cross. 1829 D. Conway *Norway* 61 The rocks rose in pinnacled confusion. 1849 Freeman *Archit.* II. I. xii. 239 The use of the embattled and pinnacled tower is..one of our many insular peculiarities.

2. Elevated on or as on a pinnacle.

1863 W. M. Rossetti in *Reader*, His pinnacled supremncy as the poet and autocrat of landscape-painting. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Oct. 2/1 Because of this pinnacled position, they assimilate like lightning.

Pi·nnaclet. *rare*^−1. [See -et.] A small pinnacle.

1905 *Archæol. Jrnl.* LXII. 111 The pinnaclets supported on brackets thrown outward from the angles.

Pinnacocytal, -cyte: see Pinacocytal, etc.

Pinnadiform (pinæ·difɔm), *a. Ichth.* [irreg. f. L. *pinna* in sense 'fin' + -form.] (See quot.)

1884 T. N. Gill in *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.* VII. 357 In the Chætodontids, an apparent expansion is manifested by the encroachment of the skin and scales on the soft dorsal and anal fins, and they may be distinguished as *pinnadiform.*

Pinnæ, plural of Pinna.

†Pi·nnage. *Obs.* [f. Pin *v.* (in a = Pind) + -age.] a. The action of impounding cattle. b. The action of fastening with a pin or peg.

1552 Huloet, Pynnage of cattell or powndage, *inclusio.* 1611 Cotgr., *Chevillage*, a pegging, or pinning; peggage, pinnage.

Pinnage, obs. Sc. form of Pinnace.

Pinnal (pi·năl), *a. Anat.* [f. Pinna^2 + -al.] Pertaining to the pinna of the ear or nose.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 202 Cartilage (Meckel's or pinnal).

Pinnaped, variant of Pinniped.

Pinnate (pi·nāt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *pinnāt-us* feathered, winged, f. *pinna* feather, wing: see Pinna^2 and -ate^2.]

1. Resembling a feather; having lateral parts or branches on each side of a common axis, like the vanes of a feather. a. *Bot.* Applied to a compound leaf having a scrics of (sessile or stalked) leaflets arranged on each side of a common petiole, the leaflets being usually opposite, sometimes alternate (*alterni-pinnate*); also to more complex leaves of the same kind, in which the leaflets, thus arranged, are borne on secondary, tertiary, etc. petioles which are themselves similarly arranged (*bipinnate, tripinnate*, etc.).

Interruptedly pinnate: see quot. 1861.

[1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pinnata Folia*, in Botany.] 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Pinnate*, deeply jagged or indented (spoken of the Leaves of Plants) resembling Feathers. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* II. xxxi. (1765) 152 *Asplenium*, with pinnate Leaves. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 169 It is interruptedly pinnate..when the leaflets are of different sizes, so that small pinnæ are..intermixed with larger ones, as in the Potato and Silver Weed. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* I. vii. 77 Compound leaves are either of the *pinnate* type, as Rose, or of the *digitate* type, as Horse Chestnut.

b. *Zool.* Having branches, tentacles, or other lateral parts arranged on each side of an axis; in *Entom.* applied to a surface (as in the legs of grasshoppers) marked with minute parallel lines on each side of a central ridge.

1846 Dana *Zooph.* iv. (1848) 73 The budding polyps are sometimes confined to two opposite sides of a branch, and pinnate forms result. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* II. 191 Gills pinnate, placed round the dorsal vent. 1858 Lewes *Sea-side Stud.* 87 The tentacular filaments..are numerous, each forming a little tree with pinnate branches. 1875 C. C. Blake *Zool.* 200 The tail is pinnate at the point.

2. *Zool.* Having feathers, wings, fins, or similar parts. *rare*^−0. (Cf. next, 2.) 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pinnated (pi·nētĕd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ed^1.]

1. = prec. 1. Chiefly *Bot.* and *Zool.*

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf, Pinnated*, or *pennated Leaf*..composed of two ranges or series of folioles, annexed to the two sides of one common oblong petiole. 1777 Lightfoot *Flora Scot.* I. 327 The leaves are pinnated with about 20 pair of long *Pinnæ*, which are again semi-pinnate with short indented *Pinnulæ*. 1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* viii. (1818) I. 235 [They] prey upon timber, feeding between the bark and the wood, and..excavating curious pinnated labyrinths. 1846 Patterson *Zool.* 47 The species ..has five pair of beautifully pinnated arms.

2. *Zool.* Having parts like wings, or like fins. *Pinnated Grouse*, any bird of the genus *Cupidonia*, having wing-like tufts of feathers on the neck, as the prairie-hen of N. America, *C. cupido.*

1776 Pennant *Zool.* (ed. 4) I. 119 Pinnated Quadrupeds, With fin-like feet. 1831 A. Wilson & Bonaparte *Amer. Ornith.* II. 322 Pinnated Grouse. 1874 Coues *Birds N. W.* 158 There is a stray pinnated Grouse now and then.

Hence **Pi·nnatedly** *adv.* = next.

Pinnately (pi·nătli), *adv.* [f. Pinnate + -ly^2.] In a pinnate manner or form: see Pinnate 1.

1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 159 Feather-veined or pinnately veined leaves. 1883 [see Pinnati-].

Pinnati- (pinē·ti, pinæ·ti), combining form of L. *pinnātus* Pinnate: chiefly in botanical terms relating to leaves (cf. Pinnatifid): **Pinna·tilo·bate, Pinna·tilobed** (-ĕlti-) *adjs.*, pinnately divided with rounded divisions or lobes; **Pinna·tipa·rtite** (-ē·ti-) *a.* [L. *partītus* divided: see Partite], pinnately divided nearly to the midrib; **Pinna·tisect, Pinna·tise·cted** (-ĕkti-) *adjs.* [L. *sectus* cut: see -sect], pinnately divided quite to the midrib, but not articulated so as to form separate leaflets. See also Pinnatiped.

1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 93 We..take the prefix *pinnati-*.. and subjoin to this a word indicating the degree or kind of division, thus: *pinnatifid*..if the broad notches between the lobes extend from the margin to about half-way between this and the midrib; *pinnatisect*, if the notches extend on nearly to the midrib; *pinnatipartite*, if the separate lobes are almost free, and merely connected by a narrow strip of parenchyma. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (1870) 153 [Leaves] pinnatipartite, or pinnatisected, according to their depth. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pinnatilobed, Pinnatilobate*, when the lobes of a pinnatifid leaf are divided to an uncertain depth. 1883 G. Allen in *Nature* 8 Mar. 441 Steps by which a regularly pinnately-veined leaf, such as that of the common olive, may pass into a pinnatifid and pinnatisect form by non-development of the mainly cellular tracts.

Pinnatifid (pinæ·tifid), *a. Nat. Hist.* (chiefly *Bot.*) [ad. mod.L. *pinnātifidus*, f. *pinnāt-us* Pinnate + *findere, fid-* to cleave, split. So F. *pinnatifide, pennatifide.*] Of a leaf, etc.: Pinnately cleft or divided at least half-way to the middle.

[1751 Linnæus *Philos. Bot.* 43 Folium..pinnatifidum est transversim divisum laciniis horizontalibus oblongis.] 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf, Pinnatifid Leaf* expresses one divided into several parts in form of alæ. 1777 Lightfoot *Flora Scot.* I. 500 *Centaurea scabiosa*...Great Knapweed or Matfellon..the leaves are..all pinnatifid. 1857, 1883 [see Pinnati-]. 1877–84 F. E. Hulme *Wild Fl.* p. viii.

Hence **Pinna·tifidly** *adv.*, in a pinnatifid manner.

1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 16 Leaves entire, pinnate, or pinnatifidly lobed. 1881 Horne *Fiji* 86 The leaf..is handsome and pinnatifidly divided.

Pinnation (pinē·ɪ·ʃən). *Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *pinnāt-us* Pinnate: see -ation.] Pinnate condition or formation; division into pinnæ (Pinna 2).

1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 350 When the pinnation is compound. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 212 The pinnation, like the formation of lobes, may be repeated.

Pinnatiped (pinæ·tiped), *a.* and *sb. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *pinnātipēs, -pedem*, f. *pinnātus* winged + *pēs* foot.] a. *adj.* Having the toes furnished with lobes; lobiped, fin-footed. b. *sb.* A pinnatiped bird; a bird of the group *Pinnatipedes*, having this character.

1828 Webster, *Pinnatiped*, fin-footed; having the toes bordered by membranes. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Pinnatipeds*, a term applied by Temminck to an order of birds comprehending those which have the digits bordered by membranes. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Pinnatipes*...applied by Schæffer and Temminck to an Order (*Pinnatipedes*); by C. Bonaparte to a Family..: pinnatipede.

Pinnato- (pinē·to), occasional advb. combining form of L. *pinnātus* Pinnate (cf. Pinnati-). **Pinna·to-de·ntate** *a.* [Dentate], pinnate, with toothed leaflets; **Pinna·to-pe·ctinate** *a.* [Pectinate], having lateral projections like the teeth of a comb, arranged pinnately.

1806 Galpine *Brit. Bot.* 58 L[eaf] linear, pinnato-dentate. 1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 578 Branches pinnato-pectinate.

Pinnatulate (pinæ·tiŭlĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *pinnāt-us* pinnate + *-ul-* dim. + -ate.] = Pinnulate.

1882 in Ogilvie.

†Pinned, *a. Obs.* [Variant of Penned *a.*] Of a feather: a. Grown, formed. b. Undeveloped, rudimentary: see Pin-feathered.

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* II. 148 Tyll her ffre ffedris be ffulliche y-pynned, þat þey heue wynge. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* xxxv. 165 An unripe or pinn'd Feather.

Pinned (pind), *ppl.a.* [f. Pin *sb.*^1 and *v.*^1 + -ed.]

†1. Enclosed, confined, shut up. *Obs.*

c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 4543 O, þy bagges vnsele; Opne hem;..Thy pyned stuf many a man destroyeth.

2. Furnished, fitted, or adorned with pins; †*spec.* covered or studded with pins: cf. Pin *v.*^1 7 (*obs.*).

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2408/4 A Silver Minute Pendulum Clock, in a pinn'd Case, the Shagreen a very fine grain. 1689 [see Pin *sb.*^1 1 e]. 1871 Sala in *Belgravia* XIV. 430 [He] was highly..chained, pinned, and locketed.

3. Fastened with a pin or pins.

1901 *J. Black's Illustr. Carp. & Build., Scaffolding* 35 We have never seen a pinned ladder come apart.

4. = *Pinded* (see Pind *v.*).

1802 C. Findlater *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 389 *note*, When the mothers have little milk, the lambs are rarely pinned.

5. In *pinned straits* and *pinned whites*, names of some kind of cloth. (Meaning unascertained.)

1552–3 *Act 7 Edw. VI*, c. 9 § 1 Euery piece of the sayd Clothes called whyte pynned Streightes .. being readye dressed to put to sale shall conteine in Lengthe xj Vardes at the least. 1584–5 *Act 27 Eliz.* c. 18 § 2. *a* 1600 T. Smith *Let. to Ld. Treasurer* in Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xix. 401/2 Also of Pyndewhites and Playnes, made in the West Country. [1642 *Rates of Merchandize* 133 Dorset and Somerset dozens rudge washt, Cardinals, Pinwhites, Straites..shall goe and be accompted for a short cloth.]

Pinnel (pi·nĕl). *local.* [? Connected with Pin *v.*^1 3 c, as if stuff useful for pinning.]

1. Coarse gravel; sandstone conglomerate.

1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 153 If I find .. any gravel, sand, soft rock, pinnel, or other porous substance, I begin the good work immediately. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scot.* (1790) II. 30 Two strata, one of pinnel or coarse gravel.

2. *Geol.* (See quot.)

1876 H. B. Woodward *Geol. Eng. & Wales* Gloss. 440 *Pinnel*, local name given to the Lower Boulder Drift in the north-west of England and Wales. Rammel and Sammel are local names similarly applied.

†Pinner^1 (pi·nəɹ). *Obs.* Also 5–7 **pynner,** (5 -ar). [f. Pin *sb.*^1 + -er^1.] A pinmaker.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1591 Parnters, painters, pynners also. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 12 § 1 Artificers of the said Realm .. Pointmakers, Pinners, Pursers, Glovers. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 9 Pynners, nedelers, and glasyers. 1611 Florio, *Agucchiarúolo*, ..a pinner or pinmaker. 1720 Strype *Stow's Surv.* II. v. xv. 241/1 Pinners and Needlers. Foreign Pins and Needles being brought in about the Year 1597, did much prejudice these Callings. [1890 Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 209 Pewterers, smiths, pinners, barbers.]

Pinner^2. Now *local.* [Another form of Pinder, f. Pin *v.*^1 10 = Pind *v.*] An officer whose duty it is to impound stray beasts: = Pinder.

1499 *Promp. Parv.* (ed. Pynson), Pynnar of beestys. 1552 Huloet, Pynner or empounder of cattell, *inclusor.* *a* 1592 Greene *George-a-Greene* Wks. (Rtldg.) 255/1 George-a-Greene Hight Pinner of merry Wakefield town. 1664 Gouldman *Dict.*, A pinner or pounder of cattel, *includor.* 1871 *Standard* 4 Oct. 3 The town pinner,..[of] Stafford, left the town on Saturday afternoon to serve an execution for debt at a small farm near Stamdon Bridge.

Pinner^3. [f. Pin *v.*^1 + -er^1.] One who or that which pins.

1. A coif with two long flaps, one on each side, pinned on and hanging down, and sometimes fastened at the breast; worn by women, esp. of rank, in the 17th and 18th centuries. Sometimes applied to the flaps as an adjunct of the coif. Now only *Hist.*

1652 *N. Riding Rec.* V. 103 [Bill ignored against a woman for stealing a] pynner. 1664 Pepys *Diary* 18 Apr., I saw.. my Lady Castlemaine in a coach by herself, in yellow satin and a pinner on. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 465/1 Some term this sort of long eared Quoif by the name of a Pinner, or Laced Pinner. 1701 Farquhar *Sir H. Wildair* I. i, The pinners are double ruffled with twelve plaits of a side. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 212 ₱ 3 A Treatise concerning Pinners, which I have some Hopes will contribute to the Amendment of the present Head-dresses. *c* 1720 Dk. of Montagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 367 The women.. wear four pinners with great ribbons between, and eight lappets hanging down behind. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 128 ₱ 9 A pinner, the pride of Brussels, may be torn by a careless washer. 1816 Scott *Bl. Dwarf* iii, The venerable old dame,..dressed in her coif and pinners.

2. *dial.* A pinafore or apron with a bib.

[Perh. erroneous spelling of *pinna*, short for *pinafore.*]

1846 Fairholt *Costume in Eng.* Gloss. 582 *Pinner*, an apron with a bib pinned in front of the dress. Its more modern name is pincloth and pinafore. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* II. 116 *Pinner*, a pinafore. *Pincloth*, a child's pinafore. Called also Pintidy and Pinner. 1876

T. Hardy *Ethelberta* (1890) 363 Honest travelling have been so rascally abused since I was a boy in pinners. 1891 — *Tess* xvii, He wore the ordinary white pinner..of a dairy-farmer when milking.

3. One who pins, fastens, or transfixes with a pin. 1828 in Webster. 1845 Mrs. Browning *Lett.* (1899) I. 137 All that roughness and rudeness of the sin of the boar-pinner. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 272/1 The 'pinners-up'.. are the men and women..who sell songs which they have 'pinned' to a sort of screen or large board, or..to a blank wall.

Pinnet (pi·nĕt). ?*Sc. rare.* [In sense 2, app. a corruption of *pennant*, with which it agrees in sense; in sense 1, perh. a mistaken use of the same, associated with med.L. *pinna* in sense 'pinnacle', or ? an independent dim. formation from the latter.]

1. A pinnacle. *rare*—[1].

1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* VI. xxiii, Blazed battlement and pinnet high, Blazed every rose-carved buttress fair.

2. A streamer, pennant.

1822 Galt *Provost* xviii, Laces and ribands of all colours, hanging down in front [of the booths], and twirling like pinnets in the wind. 1834 H. Miller *Scenes & Leg.* xxviii. (1857) 422 A miniature mast..bearing atop a gaudy pinnet.

Pinni- (pi·ni), combining form of L. *pinna*, *penna* wing, fin (cf. ancient L. *pennifer*, *pinniger*, etc.). Hence **Pinni·ferous** [-FEROUS], **Pinni·gerous** [-GEROUS] *adjs.*, bearing or having fins. (Cf. Penniferous, Pennigerous.) **Pinnine·rvate**, **Pinninerved** *adjs. Bot.*, pinnately veined (= Penninervate). **Pinnise·cted** *a. Bot.* = Pinnatifid, or ? *pinnatisect* (see Pinnati-). **Pinnita·rsal** *a.* [Tarsal], 'having pinnate feet, as a swimming-crab'. **Pinnitenta·culate** *a.* [Tentaculate], 'having pinnate tentacles, as a polyp'. See also Pinniform, -grade, -ped.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pinniferus*, having or bearing fins: *pinniferous. 1556 Blount *Glossogr.*, **Pinnigerous*,.. that hath fins; finned like a fish. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pinninervate*, see *Penninervate. *Ibid.*, **Pinnisected*, the same as *Pinnatifid.*

Pinniewinks: see Pilliwinks.

Pinniform (pi·nifōrm), *a.* Also incorrectly pinnæform. [f. Pinni- + -form, where see note.]

a. Having the form of, or resembling, a fin. b. Having the form of, or resembling, a feather: = Penniform. c. Of a pinnate form. d. Resembling the mollusc called *Pinna* (Pinna [1]).

1752 J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 313 The Balæna, with .. a pinniform tuberosity on the back. 1821 W. P. C. Barton *Flora N. Amer.* I. 43 Leaves..often inclining to be pinnatifid; the pinnæform segments arcuate. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pinniformis*, *Ornithol.*, applied to wings in the form of fins that are covered by thickly laid up feathers, ..and which serve only as organs of natation: pinniform.

Pinnigrade (pi·nigrād), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. Pinni- + L. *-gradus* walking.] a. *adj.* Walking by means of fin-like organs or flippers, as the pinniped Carnivora. b. *sb.* A pinnigrade animal.

1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 914/2. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 297 In the pinnigrade.. family of carnivores, we find the teeth .. more numerous. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) XI. 723 The pinnigrades include three families, the eareless seals,..the eared seals,.. and the walruses.

Pinning (pi·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Pin *v.*[1] + -ing [1].]

1. The action of the verb Pin.

a. The action of fastening, constructing, or repairing with pins; the supporting of a wall or foundation with pins or wedges; cf. *under-pinning.*

1427–8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 67 For ij masons ij dayes for pynnynge of þe new pewes & leyeng of þe same tyle. 1533 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, To John Bryght for tyllyng and dabyng & outher pynyng xs. 1552 Huloet, Pynnynge of houses, *substructio.* *a* 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 279 Like a Shepheards Tent that falls to the ground for want of pinning, cording, and sowing. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. v. § 37 Some Devise used by him about pinning and propping of the Room. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Pinning*, in building, the fastening of tyles together, with pins of heart of oak; for the covering of a house, etc. 1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Pinning up*, in underpinning, the driving the wedges under the upper work so as to bring it fully to bear upon the work below.

b. The action of fastening (dress, etc.) with a (brass) pin or pins. Also with adv. as *pinning up* (in quot. 1676 *attrib.* = for pinning up).

1549 Sir T. Hoby *Trav.* (1902) 23 By the pinninge uppe of the hanging. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 71 b, How you [Ladies] torture poore olde Time with spunging, pynning and pounsing. 1601 Dent *Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 35 They haue spent a good part of the day in..pricking and pinning. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1106/4 Two black pinning-up Petticoats, one being of Sarcenet, the other of Alamode. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 381 To be fixed by pinning or lacing, on the side opposite to the wound.

c. The action of shutting up, inclosing, or hemming in; also, impounding (see Pind 1 b).

1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 385 A Pinning, or pounding of cattell. Vide Pownde. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 May 3/3, I have composed for your irresistible museum of chess freaks an example of pinning *ad absurdum.*

d. = *Pinding* (see under Pind *v.*).

1802 C. Findlater *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 389 Diarrhœa, or Looseness. This disorder is commonly called, by the shepherds, pinning.

2. *concr.* a. *pl.* Small stones used for filling the interstices of masonry (cf. Pin *v.*[1] 3 c). b. A pin, peg, or bolt, used for fastening.

1663 Blair *Autobiog.* ii. (1848) 50 As pinnings laid in to be foundations. 1742 J. Willison *Balm of Gilead* xii. (1800) 136 Not a stone moved, nor a pinning in it moved. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 114 Persons who understand the building of dry stone-walls properly, find a bed for the larger stones, not by means of pinnings..but by resting them firmly upon one another; and afterwards they close up the interstices with pinnings to ornament the wall. No part of the weight lies on the smaller stones. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pinning*, the low masonry which supports a frame of stud-work.

c. A fastening with pins (cf. 1 b).

1882 Rosa Mulholland *Four Little Mischiefs* viii, 'We must stand with our faces to the people always, or they might see the pinning', said Kitty.

3. *attrib.*, as *pinning iron, stone, -fee.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 265/2 *Pinning Iron*, to widen the hole in the Slate to put the Pin in. 1708 S. Molyneux in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 37 Part of the Plaister and Pinning Stones of the adjoyning Wall, was also broken off and loosened. 1892 J. S. Fletcher *When Chas. I was K.* (1896) 55 The pinder .. made answer .. that the horses..should not go thence until the pinning-fee were paid.

Pinning-end = *pinion-end*: see Pinion *sb.*[2]

Pinnion, obs. form of Pinion.

Pinniped (pi·niped), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* Also pinnipede, pinnaped. [ad. mod.L. *Pinnipēs* (neut. pl. *Pinnipedia*), L. *pinnapēs*, *pennipēs* wing-footed (of Perseus), but used in Zool. in the sense 'fin-footed'; f. L. *pinna* in sense 'fin' + *pes*, *ped-* foot.] a. *adj.* Having feet resembling fins, fin-footed; *spec.* belonging to a suborder (*Pinnipedia*) of *Carnivora*, comprising the seals and walruses, which have fin-like limbs or flippers; also, belonging to other divisions of animals having limbs or organs resembling fins and adapted for swimming, e g. the fin-footed or lobe-footed birds (cf. Pinnatiped), certain decapod crustaceans or crabs, the pteropod molluscs, etc. b. *sb.* A pinniped mammal; a seal or walrus.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Pinnipeds*, the name of a section of crabs..that have the last pair of feet..terminated by a flattened joint fitted for swimming. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pinnipes*, adj. *Zool.*..pinnipede. 1866 T. N. Gill (*title*) Prodrome of a Monograph of Pinnipeds. 1881 *Athenæum* 17 Dec. 807/3 The various species of Hæmatopinus with which the seals, like the other pinnipeds, are annoyed. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 194 Charts shewing distribution of the pinnapeds of the world.

So **Pinnipedian** (-pī di·ăn) *a.* = prec. a.

1880 *Standard* 20 May 3 It is doubtful whether the close-time agreement..will have any great effect on the longevity of the pinnipedian race.

Pinnisected to **Pinnitentaculate**: see Pinni-.

† **Pinno**, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. = Pinion *v.* 2.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. iv. 22 He saw a Knight, With both his hands behinde him pinnoed hard.

Pinnock [1] (pi·nək). Now *local.* Forms: 3 **pynnuc**, **pinnuc**, 5 **pynok**, 6 **pynnock**, 6–7 **pinnocke**, 8– **pinnock**. [prob. echoic, from the bird's note; but the ending simulates -ock, dim. suffix.] A name for the hedge-sparrow or dunnock; also for the blue titmouse, and, locally, for some other birds: cf. Dunnock, and *Pinnick* [2] in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1130 Pynnuc [*v.r.* pinnuc] goldfynch rok ne crowe Ne dar neuer cumen ihende. 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 625/3 *Lirifa*, pynok. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 158/46 A Pinnocke, hedge sparrow. 1706 Phillips, *Pinnock*, a sort of Bird. 1833 *G. Montagu's Ornith. Dict.*, *Pinnock*, a name for the Tomtit. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 29 Hedge Sparrow (*Accentor modularis*)... From its short piping note it is called Titlene (North), Pinnock.

Pinnock [2], *local.* Also **pennock**, **pinnold**. [Derivation unascertained; the ending seems to be -ock, dim suffix.] A small bridge over a ditch or runnel; a brick or wooden drain under a road or across a gateway, a culvert; also, a structure composed of three boards in which a hare when hard-pressed in coursing can take refuge as in a small drain or culvert: used in Romney Marshes.

1838 Holloway *Dict. Provincialisms*, *Pinnold*, a small bridge. *Sussex.* 1846 Worcester, *Pinnock* .. a tunnel under a road to carry off the water; a culvert..(Local, Eng.). 1847–78 Halliwell, *Pennock*, a little bridge over a water-course. *Sussex.* 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Pennock*, a little bridge over a water-course; a brick or wooden tunnel under a road to carry off the water. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.*, *Pinnock*, a wooden drain through a gateway.

Pinnock [3], *local.* [Origin obscure. Cf. Pinny *a.*] In Kent, a name for a particular kind of land: see quot. Hence **Pi·nnocky** *a.*

1796 J. Boys *Agric. Kent* 78 *Pinnock*..is a sticky red clay, mixed with small stones, but although it is deemed poor for cultivation of grain, &c. yet it produces very fine chesnut wood; and filberts likewise grow well upon it. 1881 Whitehead *Hops* 52 The planter notices..a small patch of yellowing plants in pinnocky or unkindly soil.

Pinnoite (pi·nǫɨt). *Min.* [a. Ger. *pinnoit*, named by Staute 1884 in honour of Oberbergrath Pinno: see -ite [1].] A hydrous borate of magnesium, occurring in yellow or greenish fibrous masses or tetragonal crystals.

1885 *Amer. Nat.* 708 Pinnoite. 1892 Dana *Min.* (ed. 6) 885 Pinnoite [occurs] in the upper kainite layers.

Pinnote, obs. form of Pine-nut.

Pinnothere (pi·nǫþī·ɹ), **pinnotere** (pi·nǫtī·ɹ). Also 7 -ter, 9 -teer. [ad. L. *pinno*, *pīnotĕrēs* (*-thĕrēs*), a. Gr. *πιννοτήρης* (Aristoph. *Wasps* 1510), f. *πῖνα*, *πίννα* Pinna [1] + *τηρεῖν* to guard. The L. variant *pinothērēs*, as if f. Gr. *θηρᾶν* to hunt, was adopted as the generic name by Latreille 1807, whence F. *pinnotère*, *pinnothère*] Any of the small crabs of the genus *Pinnotheres*, which commensally inhabit the shells of various bivalves, as oysters and mussels; a pea-crab

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 252 The least of all these kind of Crabs is called Pinnotheres (or Pinnoteres) and for his smalnesse most subiect and exposed to iniurie. 1651 *Ralegh's Ghost* 113 The Pinnoter..giving him notice thereof by a little touch, the Pinna doth kill al the fishes with a hard and violent compression of them; so feeding himself.. and giving part of them to his fellow. 1822 T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* II. 317 Nay, pinnoteer (I think) might better suit him—'Tis a most dwarfish breed. (*Note*) The pinnoteer is the smallest of crabs, and here serves to designate Xenocles, the tragedian. [1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. viii. 253 Pliny says it [the Pinna] is always accompanied by a companion, the *Pinnotheres*.]

So **Pinnothe·rian** *a.*, of the genus *Pinnotheres* or family *Pinnotheriidæ*; *sb.* a pinnothere.

Pinnule (pi·niul). Also (in sense 1) 6–8 **pinule**; (in senses 2 and 3) in Lat. form **pinnula** (pl. -æ). [ad. L. *pinnula*, dim. of *pinna* plume, wing: see Pinna [2].]

1. Each of the two sights (consisting of a small square metal plate, pierced with holes, and turning on a hinge) at the ends of the 'alidade' or index of an astrolabe, quadrant, or similar instrument.

1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* VI. Introd. (1636) 628 Which Diopter is made with two Pinules or square Tablets. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 528 Out of two stations by the pinnules of the radius..they collect the quantity of the lines of a greater triangle, which is made between the two stations and the thing seen. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 171 He has joined pinules to his barometer, which by this means furnishes him with an instrument for levelling. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Hist. Astron.* xiii. 67/1 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) A radius, moveable on the centre of the circle, carried the pinnules, and traced out with its extremity..the arc it was wished to measure. 1879 Newcomb & Holden *Astron.* 59.

2. *Bot.* Each of the secondary or ultimate divisions of a pinnate leaf; a subdivision of a pinna (branchlet, leaflet, or lobe): esp. in ferns.

1776–96 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 873 Distinct from *J. trilobata*, the pinnules of which are eared and the leafits smaller. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 95 In the Ferns the primary divisions of the leaf are called *pinnæ*, the secondary pinnules, and the tertiary lobes or segments. 1877 *Academy* 3 Nov. 434/1 A long central rachis, carrying sub-sessile pinnules.

3. *Zool.* A part or organ resembling a small wing or fin, or a barb of a feather; *spec.* a. A small fin-like appendage, or short detached fin-ray, in certain fishes, as the mackerel. b. Each of the lateral branches of the arms in crinoids

1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. i. 89 The rhomboidal Pinnulæ in the abdominal Muscles of a living Frog, when under Contraction. 1752 J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 244 The Scomber, with five pinnules at the extremity of the back. 1877 W. Thomson *Voy. Challenger* II. ii. 97 The pinnules arising from either side of the arm alternately.

Hence **Pi·nnular** *a.*, of or pertaining to a pinnule; **Pi·nnulate**, **Pi·nnulated** *adjs.*, having pinnules; **Pi·nnulet** [-et], a small or subordinate pinnule; ‖ **Pi·nnulus**, a form of 6-rayed spicule in sponges.

1828–32 Webster, A *Pinnulate* leaf is one in which each pinna is subdivided. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 582 Pedicels .. continued throughout the brachial and pinnular grooves. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 685 The pinnæ, pinnules, and alternate pinnulets are all stalked. 1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/1 The suppression of the proximal ray and the development of spines projecting forwards on the distal ray produce the *pinnulus*. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pinnulated.

Pinny (pi·ni), *sb.* Nursery and colloquial name for Pinafore.

1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* xx, Now, then, Totty, hold out your pinny. 1884 Blackmore *Tommy Upm.* II. 240 All the children..with their pinnies full of sugar-plums.

Pinny (pi·ni), *a. dial.* and *techn.* [? f. Pin *sb.* or *v.* + -y.] Applied in various ways: e. g. a. to soil that is rough, hard, or stiff, and so not easily worked (cf. Pinnocky); b. to steel full of rough hard spots (cf. Pin *sb.*[1] 9 b); c. to wool that is clogged or matted together; d. to a file that is clogged or choked with small particles (cf. Pin *v.*[1] 9).

1692 Ray *Disc.* II. iv. (1732) 131 A Bed of a bluish sort of Clay very hard brittle and rugged: they call it a pinny Clay. 1795 Pearson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 324 Notwithstanding this uneven and pinny appearance of the filed surface, a polish was produced. 1831 *Sutherland Farm Rep.* 81 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Husb.* III, What is open in the staple, or inclined to be pinny in the fleece, are haifed below the double shepherd's house. 1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 261 He used the technical term already quoted from Dr. Pearson, observing that it was *pinny*. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pinny*, pinned, clogged choked, as, a pinny file. 1893 *Wiltshire Gloss.*, *Pinny-land*, arable land where the chalk comes close to the surface, as opposed to the deeper clay land.

Pinnywinkles: see Pilliwinks.

Pinocle (pi·nǫk'l). *U.S.* Also penuchle, penuckle, pinochle, binocle. [Origin unascer-

tained.] A game of cards resembling bezique; also, the occurrence of the queen of spades and knave of diamonds together in this game (cf. BEZIQUE).

1890 *Cent. Dict., Penuchle.* 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 26 Sept. 3/2 He likes to play poker and pinochle, but never for high stakes. 1894 S. FISKE *Holiday Stories* (1900) 37 Let's get up a game of pinocle. *Ibid.* 38 'Oh, don't bother!' cried the pinocle players. 1897 *Foster's Compl. Hoyle* 363 A player has melded and scored four kings, and on winning another trick he melds binocle.

Pinol (pəi·nɒl). *Chem.* [f. L. *pīnus* PINE *sb.*2 + -OL 3.]

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pinol*, a name for *Oleum pini pumilionis.* 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 45 Members of the turpentine group—terebene, pinol, cresol, eucalyptol, creosote tar, carbolic acid, iodine and the like.

Pinole (pĭnō·lē). *U. S.* Also **pino·la, pinol** (pinō·l). [a. Amer. Sp. *pinole*, ad. Aztec *pinolli.*] A meal made from parched corn-flour (more rarely wheat-flour) usually mixed with the sweet flour of mesquit-beans or sometimes with sugar and spice; a common article of food on the borders of Mexico and California.

1853 COL. BENTON *Sp.* 7 May (Farmer *Amer.*), It is a small party..and goes unencumbered with superfluities: no wheels, two or three mules apiece, and pinole, pemmican, and beef-dodgers for their principal support. 1854 BARTLETT *Mex. Boundary* I. xi. 269 The daily ration consisting of two pounds of pinole [etc.]. 1856 *Rep. Explor. & Surveys U. S. A.* III. 115 (Stanf.) Its flavor is similar to that of pinole. 1893 KATE SANBORN *Truthf. Wom. S. California* 125 Pinola is parched corn ground fine between stones, eaten with milk. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIII. 355/1 Tortillas of pinol are far better than the best hoecakes of the Southern States.

b. A mixture of vanilla and other aromatic powders used to flavour chocolate.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.*

Pinoleum (pinō·lĭ·ŭm). [f. L. *pīnus* PINE *sb.*2 + *oleum* OIL *sb.*] A material for sun-blinds, composed of very slender slips or rods of pine-wood coated with oil-paint and threaded close to each other so as to form a flexible sheet which can be rolled up.

1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 348 The Brussells carpets, the massive silken or woollen curtains, and the pinoleum blinds. 1905 *Civ. Serv. Supply Catal.* 432 Pinoleum or Tropical Sun Blinds, in a variety of new patterns.

‖ **Piñon** (pinyō·n, pi·nyən). Also **pinion, (pinon)**. [Sp. (*piñ*ō·n): etymologically the same as PIGNON 1, q. v.] The American nut-pine, *Pinus edulis*, also the species *P. monophylla, P. Parryana*; the fruit or nut of these.

a. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxvi, Our faces partially screened by the foliage of the piñon trees. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 333 The only woods worth mentioning are piñon and cedar. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 455/1 The background of spruce and piñon.

β. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3). *Pinion* (Span., *piñon*), a species of pine-tree, growing on the head waters of the Arkansas...Wild turkeys frequent groves of these trees for the sake of their nuts, which are sweet and palatable. 1890 H. TALLICHET *Span. & Mexican Wds. used in Texas, Piñón*, a species of pine tree, also the fruit or nuts of the tree...This is the Texas form of Spanish *piñon.*

† **Pinous**, *a. Obs.* By-form of PAINOUS. Hence † **Pinously, pynously** *adv. Obs.*, painfully, in a painful manner.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2884 Whilk soeffred his oone son for oure lufe to dye thus pynously.

Pin-pallet to **Pin-patch**: see PIN *sb.*1 18.

Pinpillow. Also 6 **pynpyllowe**, 7 **pimpillowe**, 8 **pimpillo, pimploe**, 9 **pimplo**. [f. PIN *sb.*1 3 + PILLOW: cf. the synon. *pin-bolster.*]

† **1.** A pincushion. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 254/2 Pynpyllowe to styeke pynnes on. 1583 *Rates of Customs* D vij, Pinpillowes of cloth for Children. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 131 We made thereof..purses, pimpillowes, sleeues for little children. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* vii. 91 They of S. Christophers stick Pins on their Noses, making their Noses serve for Pin-pillows.

2. The Prickly Pear: so called from its thick stems beset with spines.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 26 By the force of the wind.. thrown into a prickly Pimploe hedge. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Pimpillo, *Cactus.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Pin-pillow, *Opuntia curassavica.* 1889 FARMER *Dict. Amer., Pimplo*, a Barbadian term for the prickly pear..a corruption of 'pin-pillow'.

Pin-point. The point of a pin: usually *fig.* as a type of something extremely small or sharp (cf. PIN *sb.*1 3 c). Also *attrib.*

1849 HARE *Par. Serm.* II. 234 At this very moment..even at this one little pinpoint of time. 1850 BROWNING *Chr. Eve* v, Man, therefore, stands on his own stock Of love and power as a pin-point rock. 1879 MISS BIRD *Rocky Mount.* 267 Snow as stinging as pinpoints beating on my hand. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 114 The pupils..so small as to deserve the name of 'pin-point pupils'. 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* III. i. 359 She was on pin-points till she saw her lover.

Pi·n-prick, *sb.* [f. PIN *sb.*1 3 + PRICK *sb.*]

1. The prick of a pin; a minute puncture such as that made by a pin-point.

1862 *John & I*, II. 70, I would never move..to cause you the pain of a pin-prick. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 520 When ankle-clonus has disappeared..a pin-prick of the plantar skin will restore it. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* XI. No. 41. 33 The nails themselves showed..numerous minute pin-pricks.

2. *fig.* A petty annoyance, a minute irritation.

Policy of pin-pricks, a course of petty hostile acts maintained as a national or party policy: applied first in Nov. 1898 to the policy attributed to France in reference to the conflicting colonial interests of France and Great Britain.

The French use of a corresponding phrase *coup d'épingle*, 'pin-stroke', goes back some centuries; in Eng. 'pin-pricks' is found in political use in 1885. On 8 Nov. 1898 the French journal *Le Matin* deprecated a 'politique des niches à l'Angleterre', and 'de continuelles piqûres d'épingle': on 16 Nov. *The Times*, referring to this article, used the words 'a policy of "pinpricks"'; *Le Temps* of 19 Nov. (publ. evening of 18th) had an article denying on the part of France the existence of a 'politique de *coups d'épingle*', *The Times* of 19 Nov. quoted this as a 'policy of pin-pricks' (see quot.), which forthwith became a political phrase.

1885 *Public Opinion* 9 Jan. 29/2 Petty pin-pricks on the coast of Africa had rather irritated than roused public opinion. 1887 ROSA N. CAREY *Uncle Max* xxviii, It is strange how painfully these little pin-pricks to our vanity affect us. 1887 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 518/1 Wherever the French Government can give the British Government a sharp pin-prick, it gives it. 1898 *Times* 16 Nov. 9/3 Such a policy of 'pinpricks' is beginning to be recognized by sensible Frenchmen as a grievous error. *Ibid.* 19 Nov. 7/2 The *Temps* to-night contains a long article, entitled 'The Policy of Pin-pricks'. *Ibid.* 11/3 According to the *Temps* there has never been any policy of pin-pricks. 1898 *Globe* 6 Dec. 1/2 Disposed to bring the pin-prick policy to bear upon British interests in the Far East. 1901 *Daily Tel.* 22 Mar. 9/5 Russian provocation is at present but a policy of pin-pricks. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Apr. 2/3 The extra penny stamp on cheques..may be a pin-prick, but the prospect is causing a good deal of irritation.

So **Pi·n-prick** *v.*, **Pi·n-pricked** *ppl. a.*, **Pi·n-pri·cking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 272 A dish of twitches, pinches, and pin-prickings. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* II. 270 Small slight, pinpricking insults. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. No. 36. 374 Dry and cracked finger-ends, with pin-pricked finger-nails. 1899 *Ibid.* X. No. 38. 147 A peculiar form of local erosion..in which little pits form as if the nail had been pinched..'the pin-pricked nail'. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Feb. 2/3 A Committee to pin-prick them on the subject.

Pin-prod to **Pin-rod**: see PIN *sb.*1 18.

Pinsal(l, Pinsel(e: see PENCEL, PENCIL.

Pinsche, obs. form of PINCH.

† **Pinse,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Etymology obscure: seems to be distinct from PINCH *v.*; in Ancr. R. varies with PINE *v.* to torment, torture, of which it may be a derived form: cf. *clean, cleanse.*] *trans.* To pain, put to pain or suffering, torture.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 368 þet..bitocneð bittre swinkes, & flesches pinunge [T. pinsinge, Ca., Cl., Cp. pinsunge]. *a* 1300 *Fall & Passion* 89 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 15 In þis manere he was ipinsed as his swet wil hit was: an deþ for mankyn suffred, þe þrid dai vp he ros. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 89 Wanhoply shal hys pynsynge be.

† **Pinsnet.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PINSON 2 + -ET.] = PINSON 2.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 57 They haue corked shooes, pinsnets, and fine pantofles. *Ibid.* 77. [Erroneously in Planché, Fairholt (S. v. Boots), Ogilvie, *puisnet*; in Fairholt, Ogilvie and Cent. D. *pisnet.*]

† **Pi·nson** 1. *Obs.* In use always in pl. **pinsons.** Forms: 4 **pinceoun**, 4–5 **pynsoun**, 4–6 **pynson**(e, 6 **pynsen, pincon, pyncheon**, 6–7 **pinson.** [a. OF. *pinçon* (Picard *pinchons* 1423) deriv. of *pince* pincers.] (*pl.*) Pincers, forceps.

1356 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 283–4 (Lett.-Bk. G. lf. 45) Pynsouns, pynsons. ?*c* 1357 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 560 Stanaxes, Hakkes, pikkes, chesels, et pinceouns. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 15827 In the tother hand she held A peyre off pynsouns. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 400/2 Pynsone, to drawe owt tethe, *dentaria.* 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 4 All the instrumentes of [Christ's] passyon, the spere, crowne, scourges, nayles, hamer, pynsons and the garlonde of thornes. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 85/1 His Nose with sharp Pinsons was violently pluckt from his Face. 1595 *Alcilia* (1879) 34 Sometime with pincons of despaire to wring it [the heart]. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 23 His fleshe by gobbets was nipt of with burnynge pyncheons. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. xcvi. 383 Grope the hoofe with a paire of pinsons.

† **Pinson** 2. *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **pynson**, (5 **-one**, **pyncon**), 5–7 **pinson**, (6 **-one**, 7 **pinsen**). [app. related in some way to prec. or to F. *pincer* to pinch: cf. OF. *pinchon* (1423), F. *pinçon* toe-piece of a horse-shoe, f. *pince* toe of a hoof.] A thin shoe of some kind; a slipper or pump.

The *pinsons* appear to have become obsolete soon after 1600. No contemporary description of them is known: Kersey (Phillips) in 1706 suggested 'a sort of shoe without heels'; Halliwell has 'thin-soled shoes'; Way *Promp. Parv.* (note) suggests 'possibly, high and unsoled shoes of thin leather, worn with pattens'.

1390–1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 91 Pro furracione j pair pynsons. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 15 His furrid pynsons. 1503 in *Calr. Doc. rel. Scotl.* (1888) 341 [Six pair of slippers with] pynsons [to same]. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Calx, Calceo*, to put on shoes, sockes or pynsons. 1599 MINSHEU, *Xervilla*, a pumpe or pinsen to weare in pantofles. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 147 Now and then was he also seene shod with womens pumps [*margin*] or pinsones. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pinson* or *Pump*, or a sort of Shoe without Heels. [1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Feb. 10/1 A Regent Master..was bound..to wear heelless shoes, called 'pynsons'.]

Pin-spot to **Pin's-worth**: see PIN *sb.*1 18.

† **Pinstocke,** obs. form of PENSTOCK 1.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1543/2 Herin..was laid first a pinstocke, and afterwards a sluse of great charge, the streame whereof meeting with the course of the great sluse increaseth the force thereof.

Pinswell (pi·nzwĕl). Now *dial.* Also 8 **pinswill**, 9 *dial.* **penswell, -swoll, pinsweal, -swil, -sole, pinsel, -zel, pensil.** [Origin uncertain.] 'A boil, an abscess, ulcer; a pimple; a large blister'. Now only *s. w. dial.*: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* s.v. *Venenos*, Pinswels in the handes, *pustulæ.* *c* 1730 J. HAYNES *Dorset Vocab.* in *N. & Q.* 6th ser. VIII. 45/1 A pinswill, a boil. 1877 *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* IX. 96 Creeping under an Arched Bramble.. To cure blackheads, or pinsoles.

Pint (pəint). Forms: 4–6 **pynt(e**, 5 **pintte, pynte**, 5–7 **pinte**, 6 *Sc.* **point, poynt(t**, 7 *Sc.* **pinet**, 6– **pint.** [ME. *pynte*, a. F. *pinte* a liquid measure (13th c.) = It., Sp., Pg. *pinta*; so OFries. *pint*, MDu., MLG., MHG. *pinte.* Ulterior source uncertain. Diez inclined to think it the same word as Sp. *pinta* spot, coloured mark:—late L. *pincta* for *picta*, something painted or coloured. If so, the Fr. *pinte* must have been adopted from Sp. (or It.) *pinta*, since the native Fr. repr. of L. *pincta* is *pointe*; but the early history of the measure is as yet unknown. Med.L. *pinta* found in 14th c. is from the mod. langs.]

A measure of capacity for liquids (also for corn and other dry substances of powdery or granular nature), equal to half a quart or $\frac{1}{8}$ of a gallon; of varying content at different times and places.

The imperial pint, since 1826 the legal measure in Britain, is equal to 34·66 cubic inches, or ·57 of a litre; in U. S. the standard pint is that of the old wine measure, equal to 28$\frac{1}{2}$ cubic inches, or ·47 of a litre. The old Scotch pint was equal to about 3 imperial pints (104·2 cubic inches). In local use also a weight, e. g. of butter in East Anglia = 1$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

1384 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* III. 107 De..iiij^{c} vj^{xx} iij lagenis et j pynt vini. 1432 in *Muniment. Magd. Coll. Oxf.* (1882) 11, ij botellos de corio, unde j de quarte et j de pynte. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 611/15 *Semiquarta*, a pynte. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 201 A pinte of red swynes grece. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 58 Let hym blede the mountenaunce of a pynte. 1543 *Aberdeen Regr.* XVIII. (Jam.), Was sald ..in Dundy for viij.d. the poyntt. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 628 Spare at the brimme, lest whilest thou shouldest poure out a pint, there run forth a pottle. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 207 The rate of no kinde of food is raised, nor the plenty of their markets one pinte of butter rebated. 1618 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) 586/1 Twentie ane pinets and ane mutchkin of just Sterline Jug and measure. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 64, I suppose a pint of Oatmeal equal to half a pint of Rice. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 229 The pint [of lead ore] contains forty-eight cubic inches. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xviii, Fetch me a pint of warm ale.

b. A vessel containing a pint; a pint-pot.

c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 7 Cannes of two stope Pintes and half-pintes. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 264/1 Put them in a pinte till it be fulle..then close the mouth of the pinte with a cloth verye close. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II* xli, The Rebells enter, and the Apron Men Bid welcome, with their Pints. 1892 J. HARTLEY *Yorksh. Ditties* Ser. II. 133 It's time for sombdy to stand sumwait, for all th' pints is empty.

c. *elliptical.* A pint of ale or beer, or other liquor.

1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* II. 209 'Ere I had finished my pint. *Mod. colloq.* Give us the price of a pint!

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pint-bottle, -cup, -glass, -measure, -stoup, -vessel.* See also PINT-POT.

1502 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 295 For ane lyn quart and ane poynt stopes. 1633 *Fife Witch Trial* in *Statist. Acc. Scot.* (1796) XVIII. App. 660 His hand swelled as great as a pint-stoup. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 Aug. Let. i, Mr. Fraser called for pint-glasses. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 56 Clouded pint-horn with its copper rim. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* III. ix, I have no sympathy left for those who creep into the pint-bottle, or swallow the naked sword. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 54 If a pint vessel be exactly filled with boiling water, it will be something less than full when it becomes cold. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xi, We sat beneath the shade of a huge Bamboo clump, cut ourselves pint-stoups out of the joints.

‖ **Pinta** (pi·ntă). [a. Sp. *pinta*, prop. coloured spot, a. late L. *pincta* for *picta* sb. from fem. pa. pple. of *pingĕre* to paint.] A skin-disease prevalent in Mexico, characterized by roughness, blotches, and ulceration of the skin.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxvii. 586 Pinta is contagious and attacks both sexes and any age. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 853 *Pinta*..the spotted sickness of tropical America.

Pintado (pintā·do). Also 7 **pinthado, payntatha, pentado, pintade, (pantado)**, 8–9 **pintada.** [a. Pg. (and Sp.) *pintado* literally 'painted', also (in Pg.) a guinea-fowl, pa. pple. of *pintar* to paint:—late L. **pinctare*, frequent. of *pingere* to paint, from late pa. pple. **pinct-us* for *pictus.*]

† **1.** A kind of Eastern cotton cloth painted or printed in colours; chintz. Also *attrib. Obs.*

1602 in Birdwood *First Lett. Bk. E. Ind. Co.* (1893) 34, 60 ffardells..of blewes and checkered stuffes, some fine Pinthadoes. *c* 1605 SCOT *Disc. Java* in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) I. 165 About their loynes a faire Pintadoe. 1628 *World Encomp. by Sir F. Drake* 90 With cloth of diuerse colours, not much vnlike our vsuall pentadoes. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 138 Upon the carpets were spread fine coloured pintado Table cloaths. 1665 EVELYN *Diary*

30 Dec., I supped at my lady Mordaunt's..where was a roome hung with Pintado, full of figures..prettily representing sundry trades and occupations of the Indians. 1727 W. Mather *Yng. Man's Comp.* 409 They Import .. Cotton, Yarn, Callicoes, Pintadoes.

2. A species of petrel, *Daption capensis*, also called Cape Pigeon. Now *pintado bird, petrel.*

1611 in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) I. 275 Sea-fowles, to wit Penguins, Guls, Pentados, which are spotted blacke and white. 1614 *Ibid.* 528 Wee saw many Pintados, Mangareludas and other fowles. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 19 The Pantado birds (like layes in colours) who about these remote seas are ever flying. 1703 Dampier *Voy.* III. i. 95 Pintado Birds, as big as Ducks. 1767 *Byron's Voy. round World* in *Hawkesworth's Voy.* I. 9 Large flocks of pintadoes, which are somewhat larger than a pigeon, and spotted with black and white. 1844 J. Tomlin *Missionary Jrnls.* 3 A few of the pintado birds, or Cape pigeons, joined us. 1894 Pintado petrel [see Petrel].

3. The Guinea-fowl.

1666 J. Davies *Hist. Caribby Isles* 89 A kind of Pheasants, which are called Pintadoes, because they are as it were painted in colours. 1698 Froger *Voy.* 10 The Island [Gorea] affords great variety of Game: Turtle-Doves, Pintades, Pigeons and Partridges. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* V. 192 The Pintada [*ed.* 1862 pintado] or Guinea-Hen:..in some measure unites the characteristics of the pheasant and the turkey. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 249 The four species of Pintado hitherto known are all natives of Africa. 1824 Burchell *Trav.* I. 364 The missionaries have a few domestic fowls, ducks, geese, and Guinea hens or Pintadoes.

4. 'The West Indian mackerel, *Scomberomorus regalis*' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Pintail (pi·nˌtēl). [f. Pin *sb.*[1] + Tail.]

†**1.** An alleged name of the hare. *Obs. rare*—[1].

a 1325 *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 134 In the worshipe of the hare..The go-bi-grounde, the sittest-ille [sic: ?sittestille], The pintail, the toure-hohulle.

2. (In full *pintail duck.*) A widely-distributed species of duck (*Dafila acuta*), of which the male has the tail of a pointed shape, the two middle feathers being longer than the rest. (Also applied locally in U.S. to the ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*, which has stiff narrow pointed tail-feathers.)

1768 Pennant *Zool.* II. 468 Pintail duck .. Mr. Hartlib.. tells us that those birds are found in great abundance in Connaught in Ireland, in the month of February only. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* VI. 130 The Pintail, with the two middle feathers of the tail three inches longer than the rest. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* II. xiii. 84 The male pintail-duck .. loses his plumage for .. six weeks or two months. 1873 Tristram *Moab* xii. 217 Flocks of mallard and pintail feeding among the stunted scrub.

3. A species of grouse having a pointed tail, as the pintailed sand-grouse (*Pterocles setarius*) of the Old World, and the pintailed or sharp-tailed grouse (*Pediœcetes phasianellus*) of N. America (also called *pintail chicken*).

1879 Conder *Tentwork Pal.* II. 99 We also saw large coveys of the sand-grouse or pintail. 1894 J. S. Crane in *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 385/2 We found the pin-tails more frequently on the sides of hills, about the coolies in the rolling prairie.

4. Ironically applied to a woman.

1792 *Elvina* II. 135 They are powdered, painted, and perfumed.—I wish I could catch such a pin-tail in my house. 1882 Jago *Cornw. Gloss., Pin-tail*, a person who is very small and narrow in the hips. 1897 Phillpotts *Lying Prophets* 271 (E.D.D.) A pin-tail built lass.

So **Pi·ntailed** *a.*, having a pointed tail; also = Pin-buttocked *a.*: see Pin *sb.*[1] 18.

1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* I. I. viii. § 1. 111 The pintailed duck is also occasionally found. 1900 Phillpotts *Sons Morning* 105 (E.D.D.) A poor pin-tailed wench.

Pintail, erron. variant of Pintle 2 b.

Pintle (pi·ntˈl). Forms: 1–7 **pintel,** 4–5 **pyntyl,** 5 **-ell(e, pentill,** 5–6 **pyntil, -ill, -yll, pintil,** 6–7 **-ill,** 7–8 **-ell,** (7–9 **pintail**); 6– **pintle.** [OE. *pintel* (*-el* perh. dim.: see -le). Cf. OFris. *pint, penth,* Dan. dial. *pint, pintel,* LGer., Du., Ger. *pint* penis; also Cuckoo-pint. Ulterior history uncertain.

(Kilian has †*Pint. j. punt.* Punctus, cuspis: & Mentula.)]

1. The penis. Now *dial.* or *vulgar.*

a 1100 *Agr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 292/16 *Virilius,* pintel. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlviii. (Bodl. MS.), Amonge þe genitals oone hatte þe pintel. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xiii, A litell pyntell and a litell hangynge, smale ballokes [etc.]. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* x. 363 Dame, shew me the child here, He must hopp upon my spere, And if it any pintle beare, I must teach him a play. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* K j, Questyons vpon the Anathomy of the pyntyll. *c* 1550 Lloyd *Treas. Health* B iij, The pintle and splene of an Asse.

2. A pin or bolt, in various mechanical contrivances; *esp.* one on which some other part turns, as in a hinge. Among these are:

a. *Naut.* A pin forming part of the hinge of a rudder, usually fixed erect in the stern-post and receiving the brace of the rudder, sometimes (in small boats) fixed on the rudder and fitting into a ring on the stern-post. **b.** *Gunnery.* (*a*) An iron pin to prevent the recoil of a cannon; (*b*) the bolt on which a chassis oscillates in traversing; (*c*) 'the iron pin in the axletree of a limber, to which the trail-eye of the gun-carriage is attached for travel' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); (also corruptly *pin-tail*). **c.** The king-bolt upon which the axle of a carriage turns in rounding a curve.

1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 15 A pyntell & a gogeon for the Rother. 1611 Cotgr., *Masles,* the pintles of a sterne; the yron pinnes that enter into the rings, or gudgeons thereof. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 11 The holes wherein the pintels of the murderers or fowlers goe into. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pintles* in a Ship, are those Hooks by which the Rudder hangs to the Stern-post. 1706 Phillips, *Pintel* or *Pintle,* (in Gunnery) an Iron-pin that serves to keep the Gun from recoiling. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) Cc iv, The pintle..serves as an axis to the bed; so that the mortar may be turned about horizontally. 1828 J. M. Spearman *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 177 Number 1 orders 'Halt Limber Up':..2, 3, and 6 lift the trail and place it on the pintail. 1843 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 17 June 176/3 The pintle upon which a looking-glass swings is commonly a piece of iron wire, having a screw-thread turned at each end. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 112 The pintail of the dismounted limber. 1869 Sir E. J. Reed *Shipbuild.* iv. 60 The rudder post, with its lugs for the pintles.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pintle-end*; †**pintle-fish,** some kind of edible fish, so called from its shape (according to Jamieson, app. either a pipe-fish or the launce or sand-eel); **pintle-hook,** the hook on the pintle of a limber to which the eye of the gun-carriage is attached (see 2 b (*c*)).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 281/1 A Pyntelle cnde, *prepucium.* *c* 1549 D. Monroe *W. Isles Scot.* (1774) 34 In this ile [Eriskeray] ther is daylie gottin aboundance of verey grate pintill fishe at ebbe seas. 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Impr.* xviii. 174 Dr. Wotton termeth it grosly the *Pintle fish.*

‖**Pinto** (pi·ntō), *a.* and *sb. S. Western U.S.* [Sp. *pinto* painted, mottled:—late L. **pinctus* for *pictus,* pa. pple. of *pingĕre* to paint.] **a.** *adj.* Of a horse, etc.: Mottled, piebald. **b.** *sb.* A piebald horse.

1885 B. Harte *Maruja* iii, It was you, Pereo, who took me before you on your pinto horse. 1902 R. Connor *Sky Pilot* ix, A most beautiful pinto pony. *Ibid.,* She sprung upon her pinto and set off down the trail.

Pin-tongs to **Pin-truce:** see Pin *sb.*[1] 18.

Pint-pot. A pot containing a pint; *esp.* a pewter pot of this size for beer.

[1522 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 115 A thre pynt pott of pewter.] 1622 Rowlands *Good Newes & Bad N.* 45 Tom Tempest .. fel'd him with a pintpot from a forme. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* lxi, Another officer .. came up with a pint-pot of porter.

b. As a nickname for a seller of beer.

1563 Becon *Display. Popish Mass* Wks. II. iii. 47 b, Ye praye for..the soules of good man Rynse-pytcher and good wyfe Pyntepot. 1596 Shaks 1 *Hen. IV,* II. iv. 438 Peace good Pint-pot, peace good Tickle-braine.

Pintre, obs. form of Pine-tree.

†**Pin-tree.** *Obs.* [f. Pin *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1] + Tree, wood.] A wooden bar or barrier; ?a pinfold

1530 Palsgr. 254/2 Pynne tree, *parquet.*

Pinule, obs. form of Pinnule.

Pin-vioe, -weed, -wire, etc.: see Pin *sb.*[1] 18.

Pin-wheel, *sb.* [f. Pin *sb.*[1] + Wheel.]

1. a. 'A wheel in the striking train of a clock in which pins are fixed to lift the hammer' (F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockmakers' Handbk.* 196). **b.** 'A contrate wheel in which the cogs are pins set into the disk' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v. *Striking-wheel,* In 16 Days Clocks, the first or great Wheel is usually the Pin-wheel; but in Pieces that go 8 Days, the second Wheel is the Pin-wheel or Striking-wheel. *c* 1790 Imison *Sch. Art* I. 276 This wheel, thus with pins, is called the striking-wheel, or pin-wheel. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 496 This single wheel serves the purpose of count-wheel, pin-wheel, detent wheel, and the fly-wheel. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 196 The escape wheel of a Pin Wheel Escapement.

2. A firework in which the composition is contained in a long case wound spirally about a disk, which is supported upon a pin, and revolves like a wheel on being ignited; a small catherine-wheel.

1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 629 The pretty little catherine-wheel, or pin-wheel. 1869 Aldrich *Story of Bad Boy* 92 The smaller sort of fireworks, such as pin-wheels, serpents, double-headers.

3. A revolving circular wooden box or drum, with wooden pins projecting from the inner surface, in which hides are washed or softened in warm water or other liquid; also called *pin-mill.*

1885 Newhall in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 275/2 The hides next pass into a queer-looking contrivance known as a 'pin-wheel', a stout circular wooden box, in which they are churned about in warmish water, dropping upon stout wooden pins attached to the circumference.

Hence **Pi·n-wheel** *v. trans.,* to subject (hides) to the action of a pin-wheel (sense 3).

1885 Newhall in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 276/2 Hides..,after having been..pin-wheeled,..are put under a 'scourer'.

Pinwhites: see Pinned *ppl. a.* 5.

Pin-winged to **Pinworm:** see Pin *sb.*[1] 18.

Pi·n-work, *sb.* [f. Pin + Work.] The small fine raised parts of a design in needle-point lace.

Pi·n-work, *v.* [f. Pin *sb.*[1] + Work *v.*] *trans.* To work (flax-yarn) on a stout wooden pin, by jerking and twisting, so as to make it supple.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 450 In order to give the yarns that soft and mellow feel so agreeable and characteristic of flax yarns, the hanks when brought from the drying are what is called slaken down and pin-worked.

Pinxter, variant of Pinkster.

Piny (pəi·ni), *a.* [f. Pine *sb.*[2] + -y. Cf. *briny, spiny.*] Abounding in, covered with, or consisting of pine-trees; of or pertaining to a pine-tree.

1627 May *Lucan* I. 419 The loud blast of Thracian Boreas On piny Ossa. *a* 1700 Dryden *Ovid's Met.* I. 282, I..Then cross'd Cyllene, and the piny shade. 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 1304 The piny top Of Ida. 1751 J. Bartram *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.,* etc. 72 We rode over some stony poor land, then piney, white oak, and some middling land. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* vi. § 1. 162 The rise of the long low lines of piny hills. 1863 Longf. *Birds Killingw.* xiii, The green steeples of the piny wood. 1882 Mrs. B. M. Croker *Proper Pride* II. v. 88 She liked their aromatic piny smell.

Piny, obs. and dial. variant of Peony.

1616 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. iii, They did dispose The ruddy Piny with the lighter Rose. 1887 *Kentish Gloss., Pinies* (pəi·niz), *sb. pl.* Peonies.

Piny resin, etc.: see Piney.

‖**Piolet** (pyole·). [F., prop. Savoy dial. *piolet,* dim. of *piolo,* app. cognate with F. *pioche, pic.* Cf. med.L. *piola,* rabot, plane, scraper; also a kind of sword (Du Cange).] An ice-ax used by Alpine climbers.

1868 T. G. Bonney *Alpine Regions* xii. 323 If you intend to wander much on the glaciers without guides,..a *piolet* is preferable [to the alpenstock]. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 11/2 The old guides..stood at ease leaning on their piolets. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 19 Aug. 5 7 All three .. had barely time to plant their piolets in the ice and fasten the cord before they were carried to the brink of a precipice.

†**Pi·on,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *pion-er, pionner* intr. to pick, dig, trench, excavate (1469 in Godef.), f. *pion* a foot-soldier: see Peon, Pioneer.] *trans.* and *intr.* To dig, trench, excavate; to do the work of a pioneer. Hence **Pi·oning** *vbl. sb.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. x. 63 With painefull pyonings From sea to sea he heapt a mightie mound. 1609 Bp. W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 13 To remoone the Crime from the Iesuites, the Principall Instigators of the Pioning Traitors to the Act. 1643 T. Goodwin *Van. Thoughts* 27 He'll digge and fall a pioning, with his thoughts, his engins, in the night. 1656 Sir T. Browne *Let. to Dugdale* 10 Nov., Wks. (Bohn) III. 465 The clearing of woods and making of passages, [and] all kind of pyoning and slavish labour.

Pion, obs. form of Peon.

†**Pionade.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 pionad, pyonad. [?f. ME. *pione,* Peony + -ade.] Some kind of confection. (Perh. containing or flavoured with peony-seeds: see Peony.)

1302–3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 504 In iiij pixidibus de pionad, xij s. 1310 *Acc. Exors. T. Bp. of Exeter* (Camden) 9 De iij pixidibus de gengebrad et pyonad venditis.

Pione, pionee, obs. forms of Peony.

†**Pi·oned,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [?f. Pion *v.*] ?Dug, excavated, trenched.

The meaning of *pioned* in the Shaks. passage has been much disputed: see Aldis Wright in Clarendon Pr. ed. 'Tempest'. (The conjecture 'overgrown with marsh marigold', offered in *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 1872, 363, and adopted by Schmidt, etc., is not supported by any sense of *peony,* known to Britten and Holland *Eng. Plant names,* or to *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) Bulwer's fig. use in quot. 1650, rendering *demissos* 'sloping down, low', is also obscure.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 64 Thy bankes with pioned, and twilled brims Which spungie Aprill at thy best betrims. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 163 Terence in the description of a handsome slender woman, makes her to have *demissos humeros,* as it were Pion'd shoulders.

Pioneer (pəi,ŏnī·ə(r)), *sb.* Forms: 6 pianer, *Sc.* peau-, pyonar, 6–7 pion(n)er, pyoner, -eer, 7 pionor, -ier, pyonier, *Sc.* -eir, 6– pioneer. [a. F. *pionnier,* OF. *paonier* (11th c.), also *peon-(n)ier, pion(n)ier,* orig. foot-soldier, later pioneer, f. OF. *peon, pion*: see Peon, Pawn, and -ier. So Prov. *pezonier, pessonier,* f. *pezon* foot-soldier.]

1. *Mil.* One of a body of foot-soldiers who march with or in advance of an army or regiment, having spades, pickaxes, etc. to dig trenches, repair roads, and perform other labours in clearing and preparing the way for the main body.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccxlviii. 555 The erle..sent great nombre of pioners and men of armes to assyste them. 1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 160 Item, to xxiiij peanaris to pas with the artaillzerie. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 56 b, Withal diligence the pyoners cast trenches. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 259, I wold first ..bring ye pionners to cast down their trenches. 1590 Nashe *Pasquil's Apol.* I. D iij b, He cals out his Pianers, and sets Martin and Penrie a worke to vndermine it. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 115 Our Pioners had been busied in fortifying and building a new Fort at Blackwater. 1626 *Proclamation* § 8 in *Maldon Essex Borough Deeds* (Bundle 118 No. 13), To euery thousand Souldiers, there be allotted one hundred pioners, to be prouided with Pickaxes, Shouels, Hatchets, Bills and the like. 1768 Simes *Mil. Medley* (ed. 2), *Pioneers* are soldiers armed with firelock..saw and hatchet. ..They are employed in cutting down trees, and making the roads..for the army to march. 1803 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 533 My pioneers are at work upon the Bhore Ghaut. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 70 The brigade halted, while the pioneers were busily employed in rendering the ascent practicable for laden cattle, and stores, and ammunition.

†**2.** *gen.* One who digs a trench, pit, etc.; a digger, excavator; a miner. *Obs.*

1572 R. H. tr. *Lauaterus' Ghostes* 73 Pioners or diggers for mettal. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 469 An inhibition, that the publicanes who fermed that mine of the city, should not keepe aboue fiue thousand pioners together at worke there. 1640 D. Whistler in *Horti Carol., Rosa altera,* So when a Mine's discover'd,..It cheeres the Pioner.

b. A labourer (app. confused with Piner [1]).

a 1651 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 316 The queene caused his corps to be careid by some pyoners in the night, ..and to be layed beside the sepulchre of David Rizio.

3. *fig.* One who goes before to prepare or open up the way for others to follow; one who begins, or takes part in beginning, some enterprise, course of action, etc.; an original investigator, explorer, or worker, in any department of knowledge or aclivity; an originator, initiator (*of* some action, scheme, etc.); a forerunner (in such action, etc.).

In 17th c. usually a fig. use of 'miner' or 'underminer'.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 1 To make two professions or occupations of Naturall Philosophers, some to bee Pioners, and some Smythes. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* 22 The other pioner,..which by secret undermining makes way for this opinion of the Worlds decay, is an excessive admiration of Antiquitie. 1700 Blackmore *Paraphr. Isa.* xl. 33 Ye Pioneers of Heav'n, prepare a Road. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 541 Come then,..Philology, pioneer of the abstruser sciences, to prepare the way for their passage. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* III. 262 As one wave of emigration after another rolls into the vast regions of the west,..the eager eyes of our pioneers will pry beyond. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii. 300 The great pioneer of Arctic travel, Sir Edward Parry. 1866 Dk. Argyll *Reign Law* ii. (ed. 4) 111 The great pioneers in new paths of discovery. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 147 He made the acquaintance of more than one silver-haired pioneer.

4. *attrib.* (usually appositive, in sense 3).

1611 Cotgr., *Pionnier*: m., *ere*: f., made by, or belonging to, a Pioner; Pioner-like. 1840 J. Buel *Farmer's Comp.* 153 The pioneer-marks of improved husbandry in our own land. 1869 J. McBride (*title*) Pioneer Biography, Sketches of the Lives of some of the Early Settlers of Butler County, Ohio. 1877 J. A. Allen *Amer. Bison* 566 The buffaloes .. have also often been invaluable to the pioneer settler. 1885 *Public Opinion* 9 Jan. 27/2 The pioneer boats of General Earle's expedition. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 202 The pioneer-squatter's humble woolshed.

Pioneer, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To act as pioneer; to prepare the way as a pioneer. Also *to pioneer it.* (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1780 S. J. Pratt *Emma Corbett* (ed. 4) II. 46 The veteran Carbines,..having platooned and pioneered it for a number of years. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 199 The tutor .. pushes him along the road, to pioneer for their common information. 1846 Worcester, *Pioneer*, *v. n.* to act as pioneer; to clear the way. *Qu. Rev.*

2. *trans.* To prepare, clear, open up (a way, road, etc.) as a pioneer. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1794 Burke tr. *Pref. to Brissot's Address* Wks. VII. 314 Crimes had pioneered and made smooth the way for the march of the virtues. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* I. 318 Artificers..to pioneer the path for the procession. 1898 S. Evans *Holy Graal* 189 In pioneering the way for future research.

3. To act as a pioneer to, be the pioneer of; to prepare the way for; to go before, lead (a person or persons in some course); to lead the way in, initiate (a course of action, etc.). Sometimes *loosely* = conduct, guide, 'pilot'.

1819 Keats *Otho* IV. ii. 28 Or thro' the air thou pioneerest me. 1833 Coleridge *Table T.* 17 Aug., High and passionate rhetoric, not introduced and pioneered by calm and clear logic. 1878 A. H. Markham *Gt. Frozen Sea* iv. 49 Our pilot, getting into his kayak, offered to pioneer us into a little bay. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 764 Those who have pioneered abdominal surgery to its present position. 1886 D. C. Murray *First Pers. Singular* xvii. 132 She trusted to him to pioneer her about the deck. 1897 *Daily News* 10 July 4/3 My firm pioneered the nine hours movement in Scotland.

Hence **Pioneering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1816 Bentham *Chrestom.* 239 By successive labourers of this pioneering class, the road is made gradually smoother. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 6 The axe is..the pioneering instrument and most faithful ally of man in founding himself a home. 1899 Cheyne in *Expositor* Apr. 257 Pioneering critics ought not to be unaware of the results of their predecessors.

Pioneership (-ʃip). [f. as prec. + -ship.] The function or action of a pioneer.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 172 His fine genius was..employed in a kind of pioneership for our present admirable rulers.

† **Pionery.** *Obs.* Also 6 -arie. [a. OF. *pionnerie, pionerie* (1332 in Godef.), f. *pion(n)ier* Pioneer.] a. The work or business of a (military) pioneer. b. The tools collectively of a pioneer. Also *fig.* or *allusively.*

1562 Leigh *Armorie* 14 The significations of this colour Sable..with Or, honor with long lyfe..with Sanguine, prosperous in Pionarie. 1650 W. Brough *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 228 The art is his pionery to undermine gluttony. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* II. i. 33 Chirurgions..with..tooth-pick-axes, tooth-mattocks, and all manner of mouth-Pionery.

Pioney, -ie, -y, obs. forms of Peony.

Pioscope (pəi·ɒskəup). [irreg. f. Gr. πίον (sc. γάλα) rich milk (neut. of πίων fat) + -scope.] A form of lactometer invented by Heeren, in which the purity of milk is tested by comparing its colour, as seen through the uncoloured part of a plate of glass, with the colours of sectors of the plate painted in various shades from whitish-grey to deep blnish-grey.

1884 in Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pioscope*, a form of *Lactometer.*

Piot, variant of Piet, magpie, etc. **Pioted, Piotty,** *a. Sc.*, pied (in colour), piebald.

1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxvii, Wi' the lad in the pioted coat.

Pious (pəi·əs), *a.* [f. L. *pi-us* dutiful, pious + -ous: cf. mod.F. *pieux, -euse* (R. Estienne 1539), which may have been the model.]

1. 'Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God' (J.); characterized by or showing reverence and obedience to God (or the gods); faithful to religious duties and observances; devout, godly, religious. a. Of persons.

Pious founder, the founder of a college or other endowment for the glory of God and the good of his fellow-men.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. iii. 16 Now (pious Sir) You will demand of me, why I do this. 1605 — *Mach.* III. vi. 27. 1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos.*, *Pious*, godly, vertuous. 1627 Balcanqual *Stat. Heriot's Hosp. Edinb.* ii, The bountiefull mantenance which they living thair receave from the charitie of thair pious founder. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* 8 For we doe reade, that Kings who piously were Had wicked subjects. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) IV. 47 Mackay ..was the piousest man I ever knew. 1746 Warton *Progr. Discontent* 120 And din'd untax'd, untroubled, under The portrait of our pious founder. 1763 Johnson 1 July in *Boswell*, Campbell is a good man, a pious man .. he never passes a church without pulling off his hat. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* iv, I asked one of your references, and he said you were pious. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 321 What pious men in the parlour will vote for what reprobates at the polls!

b. Of actions, things, etc.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. i. 48 'Tis too much prou'd, that with Deuotions visage, And pious Action, we do sugre o're The diuell himselfe. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* 200 Those thy gifts that cary The piousst showes have scarce been voluntary. 1678 Marvell *Growth Popery* Wks. (Gros.) IV. 257 That so great a part of the land should be alienated..to, as they call it, *Pious Uses.* 1781 Crabbe *Library* 502 Old pious tracts, and Bibles bound in wood. 1874 J. Sully *Sensation & Intuition* 116 Pious attempts to coerce belief.

c. Of fraud or the like: Practised for the sake of religion or for a good object, or 'under the appearance of religion' (J.): sec also Fraud *sb.* 3 c.

1637 R. Humphrey tr. *St. Ambrose* II. 43 He sought the presence of his deare brother Benjamin by a pious kind of fraud. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. x. 512 Which are .. Pious Frauds (as they speak) useful to very advantageous effects. 1678– [see Fraud *sb.* 3c]. 1813 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 9/2 The necessity under which judges and juries so frequently laboured, of committing what had been called pious perjuries.

2. Faithful to the duties naturally owed to parents, relatives, friends, superiors, etc.; characterized by loyal affection, esp. to parents; dutiful, duteous. Of persons (also of birds), or actions, etc. Now *rare* or *arch.*

1626 Massinger *Rom. Actor* II. i, May it succeed well, Since my intents are pious! 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 59 White marble Pillars, a top of which now inhabit the pious Stoikes. 1703 Rowe *Ulyss.* II. i. 765 Love and willing Friendship Employ their pious Offices in Vain. 1819 Keats *St. Agnes* xxii, With..pious care She..the aged gossip led.

Piously (pəi·əsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a pious manner; with pious motive or intention; devoutly, religiously; loyally, dutifully (*arch.*).

1611 Cotgr., *Pieusement*, piously. religiously, deuoutly, holily. 1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) 207 You are piously to believe divers sots to be sufficient men, since the world will have it so. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. viii. 180 She was most affectionately and piously observant of her Father. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. (1846) V. 19 A royal captive was piously slaughtered by the prince of the Saracens, the ally and soldier of the emperor Justinian. 1887 Ruskin *Præter.* II. 126 If you do a foolish thing, you suffer for it exactly the same, whether you do it piously or not. *Comb.* 1697 Burghope *Disc. Relig. Assemb.* 13 The piously-inclin'd may be directed in so great a duty. 1870 J. H. Newman *Gram. Assent* I. iv. 55 The mass of piously-minded..people in all ranks.

Piousness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or character of being pious; piety.

1623 Sir E. Digby *Sp.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1859) I. 133 Heaven be pleased to crown his Actions with success, as the piousness of his Intentions deserves. 1660 Bonde *Scut. Reg.* 347 No wonder if the Malignant Cavaleers do reproach and vilifie our piousness.

Pip (pip), *sb.*1 Forms: 5–6 pyppe, 5–7 pippe, 6 pype, 6–7 pipe, pipp, 6– pip. [app. a. MDu. *pippe* (*pipse*), Du. *pip* = MLG., EFris. *pip*, LG. *pipp*, Ger. *pips*, *pipps* from LG., formerly *pfipps*, *pfipfs*, OHG., MHG. *pfiffiz*, *pfiffiz*, *pfipfiz* = WG. type **pipil*, a. pop.Lat. *pipīla*, *pipīta*, whence also Sard. *pibida*, Cat. *pebida*, Rhæt. *pivida*, Lomb. *pevida*, *puvida*, *piiida*, Pg. *pivide*, *pevide*, and (of learned or semi-popular origin), It. *pipita*, Sp. *pepita*, Pr. *pepida*, F. *pepie*, *pépie*. Pop.L. *pipīta* appears to have been an unexplained alteration of *pituīta* in same sense.] A disease of poultry and other birds, characterized by the secretion of a thick mucus in the mouth and throat, often with the formation of a white scale on the tip of the tongue (hence sometimes applied to this scale itself). Also, a similar disease of hawks.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 589 Other while an hen wul ha the pippe, A whit pilet that wul the tonge enrounde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 401/1 Pyppe, sekenesse, *pituita*. 1530 Palsgr. 254/2 Pyppe a sickenesse, *pépye*. *Ibid.* 658/1 [see Pip *v.*1]. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. B v, Garlyke..is also good for the pype or roupe of hennes and cockes, as Pliny wryteth. 1575 Turberv. *Falconrie* 294 Sometimes also the pip in their tungs. 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 141 The Pippe is a white thin scale, growing on the tippe of the tongue, and will make Poultrie they cannot feede. 1781 Cowper *Conversation* 356 Faint as a chicken's note that has the pip. 1859 Tennyson *Geraint & Enid* 274 A thousand pips eat up your sparrow-hawk!

b. Applied vaguely (usually more or less humorously) to various diseases in human beings.

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 525, I haue a master: I wolld he had ye pyppe. 1553 *Respublica* III. iii. 742 Bee thei gone? fare well theye, god sende them bothe the pippe. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 78 *margin*, Beware the Spanish pip. 1591 Greene *Art Conny Catch.* II. (1592) 17 Sometimes they catch such a spanish pip, that they haue no more hair on their heads, then on their nailes. 1697 Vanbrugh *Relapse* III. ii. 302 I'll let you know enough to prevent any wise woman's dying of the pip. 1708 Mrs. Centlivre *Busie Body* IV. iv, No, no, Hussy; you have the Green-Pip already, I'll have no more Apothecary's Bills. 1862 Thackeray *Philip* xxvii, The children ill with the pip, or some confounded thing. 1864 Huxley in *Life* (1900) I. xviii. 250 We are all well, barring..various forms of infantile pip.

Pip, *sb.*2 Forms: 6–7 peepe, 7 (9 *dial.*) peep, 7– pip. [Originally *peep*, which is still widely used in midland dialects; with the shortening of *peep* to *pip*, cf. the dial. *ship* for *sheep*. Origin of *peep* unknown. (Not from Pip *sb.*3 in sense 'seed of apple, etc.', which is not known till late in 18th c.)]

1. Each of the spots on playing-cards, dice, or dominoes.

a. 1604 Middleton *Father Hubburd's T.* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 84 Like a blank die—the one having no black peeps. 1648 Herrick *Hesper.*, *Oberon's Palace* 49 Those picks or diamonds in the card; With peeps of harts, of club and spade, Are here most neatly inter-laid.

β. 1674 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* xii. 121 At Fench-Ruff.. the King is the highest Card..and all other Cards follow in preheminency according to the number of the Pips. 1755 in *Connoisseur* No. 60. 357 A gamester's mind is a mere pack of cards, and has no impressions beyond the pips and the Four Honours. 1865 *Compl. Domino-Player* 12 When one has played all his dominoes out, he counts the number of pips in the other's hand. 1880 Browning *Dram. Idylls, Pietro* 438 Fling..Golden dice..Note what sum the pips present!

† b. *fig.* In allusive phrases: A step, degree. *Two and thirty, a pip* (*peep*) *out*: an allusion to the game of cards called 'one-and-thirty'. (In quot. 1652, A very small piece, a 'scrap'.) *Obs.*

a. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 33 Was it fit for a seruant to vse his master so, being perhaps .two and thirty, a peepe out? 1620 Middleton *Chaste Maid* I. ii. 63 He's but one peep above a serving-man. 1632 Massinger & Field *Fatal Dowry* II. ii. D iij b, You thinke, because you serue my Ladyes mother, are 32 yeeres old which is a peepe out, you know. 1652 Howell *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* II. 11 One who had stolen but a peepe of Sausage. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 409 How many are above one and thirty, (a Peep out) in their Estates, before they come to their one and twenty in yeares? 1693 *Humours Town* 96 The Alderman is a Peep higher.

2. A spot or speck; *spec.* a small spot on the skin; a spot on a spotted dress fabric; *pl.* specks appearing to dance before the eye. Now *dial.*

1676 Worlidge *Cyder* 157 Pippins..taking their name from the small spots or pips that..appear on the sides of the Apple. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Pips*,..the spots on playing cards, dominoes, and women's dresses. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.*, *Pips*, small spots on the skin. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, Pips.

3. *Gardening.* Each single blossom of a clustered inflorescence (usually, the corolla only), esp. in the cowslip and polyanthus; also *dial.* a small blossom in general.

1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* iv. 23 The pips, as the gardiners call them. 1764 Eliz. Moxon *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 147 To make Cowslip Wine. Take two pecks of peeps, and four gallons of water, put [etc.]. 1772 Foote *Nabob* II. Wks. 1799 II. 303 The polyanthuses .. for pip, colour, and eye, I defy the whole parish..to mateh 'em. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 125 Bees in every peep did try. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Peeps*, the flowers of cowslips detached from the calix. 1847 Mrs. Loudon *Amateur Gard.* 93/2 The heads and pips of flowers should be large and smooth. 1854 S. Thomson *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 307 A tea being made of the dried flowers or 'pips' [of the cowslip].

b. Trade-name for the central part of an artificial flower.

4. Each of the rhomboidal segments of the surface of a pine-apple, corresponding to one blossom of the compound inflorescence from which the fruit is developed.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 490/1 The Pine Apple..what gardeners call the pips, that is to say, the rhomboidal spaces into which the surface is divided. 1840 *Ibid.* XVIII. 164/2 In the Malay Archipelago it .. sports into a variety called the double pine-apple, each pip of its fruit growing into a branch bearing a new pine-apple. 1858 Hogg *Veg. Kingd.* 764 The pine-apple is not .. one fruit, but a collection of many, what are called the pips being the true fruit.

Pip, *sb.*3 [app. a shortened form of Pippin; in sense 2, perhaps associated with Pip *sb.*2 Not in Johnson, Ash, Walker, Webster 1828. In Todd 1818, as a children's word; but in use with fruit-growers in 1797. (The Sc. *paip*, *pape*, of earlier use, is not applied to the seeds of apples or oranges.)]

† 1. Short for Pippin, the apple. *Obs.*

In quots. attributed as a cry to Irish costermongers.

1598 E. Gilpin *Skial.* (1878) 25 He cries oh rare, to heare the Irishmen Cry pippe, fine pippe, with a shrill accent. 1600 Dekker *Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 152 (Cry of Irish costermonger) Buy any Apples, feene Apples of Tamasco, feene Tamasco peepins: peeps feene. 1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 339 Hee whose throat squeakes like a treble Organ, and speakes as smal and shril, as the Irish-men crie pip, fine pip.

2. The common name for the seeds of fleshy fruits, as the apple, pear, orange, etc. Cf. Pippin 1.

1797 Billingsley *Agric. Somerset* ix. 124 The favourite apple..is the *Court of Wick Pippin*; taking its name from the spot where it was first produced. It originated from the pip or seed of the golden pippin. 1808 Vancouver *Agric. Devon.* 236 By the end of the sixth year from the time of sowing the pips. 1818 Todd, *Pip*..a kernel in an apple. So children call kernels. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* VII. Poems (1857) 302 We divide This apple of life, and cut it through the pips. 1876 *World* V. No. 120. 13 The Queen of Navarre gave the original orange pip to her gardener in 1421. 1883 *Evang. Mag.* Oct. 461 In Blackberry and Raspberry..the 'endocarp' in both cases is the hard centre, commonly called the 'pip', and ignorantly the 'seed'.

†**Pip**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6 pyppe, 7 pipp. [f. Pip *sb.*[1]] *trans.* a. To remove the 'pip' or scale from the tongue of (a fowl): see Pip *sb.*[1] b. To affect with the pip.

1530 Palsgr. 658/1, I pyppe a henne or a capon, I take the pyppe from them, *je prens la pepie dune geline* or *dung chapon*. Your hennes shall never waxe faste tyll they be pypped. 1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* v. xxiii. 102 From which their tunes but pip their tungs and then they hang the wing.

Pip, *v.*[2] [In sense 1, app. var. of Peep with shortened vowel: cf. dial. *ship*, *kip*, etc. Sense 2 is perhaps a distinct word and onomatopœic: cf. *chip.*]

1. *intr.* To chirp as a young bird: = Peep *v.*[1]

1659 Hoole *Comenius' Vis. World* (1777) 4 The chicken pippeth. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech., Digress.* 374 To hear the Chick Pip or Cry in the Egg, before the Shell be broken. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. vii, Wherefore, like a coward, dost thou forever pip and whimper?

2. *trans.* To crack (the shell of the egg), as a young bird when hatched.

1879 Tourgee *Fool's Err.* (1883) 233 If one ever pipped the shell. 1886 P. S. Robinson *Valley Teet. Trees* 30 It is all very well for .. the vernal pullet to be impudent because it pipped its shell when the crocuses were abloom.

Pip, *v.*[3] *colloq.* or *slang.* [f. Pip *sb.*[2] (or 3), taken *fig.* as = small ball: cf. Pill *v.*[2]] *trans.* To blackball; to defeat, beat; to hit with a shot.

1880 A. H. Huth *Buckle* I. v. 252 If Buckle were pipped [at the Club election], they would do the same for every clergyman put up. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Oct. 1/1 Cycling.. an exciting struggle at top speed resulted in A. C. Edwards just pipping A. T. Mole for first place. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Mar. 2/2 Pipped, by Jove! At 9.25 as we were advancing I got a bullet through the leg.

Pip, obs. Sc. variant of Pipe *sb.*[2]

‖ **Pipa** (pipă·, pəi·pă). Also 8–9 pipal, (8 piwal). [a. Surinam negro *pipál* masc., *pipá* fem. Prob. a native African name, the Indian (Carib) name being *curucú*. Cf.

1734 Seba *Thes. Rer. Nat.* I. 121 Les Surinamois .. apellent *pipa* les femelles de ces animaux et les mâles *pipal*.]

The Surinam toad (noted for its peculiar manner of hatching its young: see quot. 1838); hence in *Zool.* the name of the genus of tailless batrachians of which this is the only species.

a. 1718 J. Chamberlayne *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xxii. § 9 An American Animal, called the Pipal, like a Toad, which produces its young ones out of its Back. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 280 A species of toads called piwal, or pipal, the female of which deposits her eggs in *valvulæ* or little cells on the back of the male, so that when the young are hatched they seem to grow out of the body of the male. Others suppose that to be the female that seems to produce the young. 1802 *Eng. Encycl.* VIII. 730/1 The pipal, or Surinam toad, is more ugly than even the common one.

β. 1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 148 The pipa is a large venomous toad peculiar to Guiana. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 493/1 The male *Pipa*, or Surinam toad, as soon as the eggs are laid, places them on the back of the female, and fecundates them..The skin of her back..forms cellules, in which the eggs are hatched, and where the young pass their tadpole state. 1894 Mivart *Types Anim. Life* 113 Like the Pipa toad it brings forth its young in the adult condition.

Pipage (pəi·pėdʒ). Also pipeage. [f. Pipe *sb.*[1] + -age.] The conveyance or distribution of water, gas, petroleum, etc. by means of pipes; the construction or laying down of pipes for this purpose; such pipes collectively.

1612 Sturtevant *Metallica* 92 Pipeage .. is .. the making of earthen pipes, for the conducting..of fresh waters, for the..vse of houses. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 334/1 Paying twenty cents a barrel as the pipage charge, and a storage charge of fifty cents per day per thousand barrels. 1897 W. R. Paterson *Tormentor* 100 Strange vermin course, much like water-rats, through the veins and pipage of men's lives!

Pipal, variant of Peepul, Pipa.

†**Pipa·tion**. *Obs. rare*—[o]. [ad. L. *pīpātiōn-em* a piping, chirping, whimpering, n. of action f. *pīpāre*: see Pipe *v.*[1]]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pipation*, (lat.) a kinde of shrill crying, or weeping. 1775 in Ash.

Pipe (pəip), *sb.*[1] Also 4–7 pype, 6 pyppe. [OE. *pípe* fem. = OFris., MDu., MLG., LG. *pīpe* (EFris. *pīpe*, *pīp*, Du. *pijp*), OHG. *pfīfa* (MHG. *pfīfe*, Ger. *pfeife*), ON. *pípa* (Sw. *pipa*, Da. *pibe*) :–OLG. type **pīpa*, a. late L. **pīpa*, f. *pīpāre* to peep, pipe, chirp (also *pipiāre*). From L. *pīpa* with usual phonetic evolution came It. *piva*; an assumed popular form **pīppa* gave It., Sp., Roum. *pipa*, F. *pipe*, Pr. *pimpa*; Ir. and Gael. *piob*, W. *pib* are from L. or Eng.]

I. A musical tube.

1. A musical wind-instrument consisting of a single tube of reed, straw, or (now usually) wood, blown by the mouth, such as a flageolet, flute, or oboe. (*Double pipe*, an instrument formed with two such tubes.) Now chiefly *arch.* or *Hist.*

a 1000 [see Pipe *v.*[1] 1]. *a* 1023 Wulfstan *Hom.* vi. (Napier) 46 Hearpe and pipe and mistliczigamen dremað eow on beorsele. *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 311/22 *Musa*, pipe oððe hwistle. *c* 1205 Lay. 3635 Þer wes bemene song, þer þeden [?weren] pipen among. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15011 Wit harp and pipe, and horn and trump. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* vii. 32 We han soungun to 3ou with pipis, and 3e han not daunsid. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 761 The lilt pype, and the lute. 1535 Coverdale *Job* xxx. 30 My harpe is turned to sorow, & my pipe to wepinge. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 124 Their lean and flashy songs Grate on their scrannel Pipes of wretched straw. 1799 Wordsw. *Ruth* ii, She had made a pipe of straw, And music from that pipe could draw. 1864 Engel *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 57 The double pipe .. was well known to the Greeks and Romans. 1877 J. Northcote *Catacombs* I. v. 72 The pastoral reed or tuneful pipe.

b. Each of the tubes (of wood or metal, and of construction similar to that of the simple instrument) by which the sounds are produced in an organ: see Organ-pipe.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 401/1 Pype, of orgonys, *ydraula*. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* (1863) IV. 47 A pere of orgaynes, one pype of brasse. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Dite. Weapons* 4 b, Of diuerse lengths like Organe pipes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 709 As in an Organ from one blast of wind To many a row of Pipes the sound-board breaths. 1795 Mason *Ch. Mus.* i 39 The pipes formed only of brass, must have been so shrill and piercing that [etc.]. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* II. 450 While the great organ almost burst his pipes..rolling thro the court A long melodious thunder.

c. *Naut.* The boatswain's whistle; the sounding of this as a call to the crew (cf. Pipe *v.*[1] 6).

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 30 The whistler with his iron Pipe encouraging the Marriners. 1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* xxxviii, The pipe of the boatswain re-echoed as the captain ascended the side. 1873 *Routledge's Eng. Gentl. Mag.* July 489/2 The pipe went for all hands to 'scrub and wash clothes'.

d. *pl.* = *Bagpipes* (cf. Bagpipe 1 b). Also *poet.* in *sing.*

a 1706 R. Semple *Piper of Kilbarchan* vii, At Horse Races many a day .. He gart his pipe, when he did play, Baith skirl and skreed. 1790 Burns *Tam O Shanter* 123 He screw'd the pipes, and gart them skirl, Till roof and rafters a' did dirl. 1810, 1862 [see Pibroch]. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* IV. vi, The pipes resumed their clamorous strain. 1874 G. Macdonald *Malcolm* xix, Duncan strode along in front, and Malcolm followed, carrying the pipes.

e. In *fig.* or allusive use: esp. in phr. †*to put* (*pack*) *up one's pipes*, to cease from action, speaking, etc., desist, 'shut up' (*obs.*).

1556 Olde *Antichrist* 148 Than maye the B[ishop] of Rome put up his pypes. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 12 He could haue found in his hart to haue packt vp hys pipes, and to haue gone to heauen. *a* 1758 Ramsay *Eagle & Robin* 49 Poke up your pypes, be nae mair sene At court. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* II. i, To make herself the pipe and ballad-monger of a circle! 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 16 None..had more pipes blown about in his ironic praise [*note*, *Pipes*, a colonial term for pasquinades and squibs, personal and political].

2. *transf.* The voice, esp. as used in singing; the song or note of a bird, etc. Formerly also in *pl.* †*To set up one's pipes*, to cry aloud, shout, yell (*obs.*); *to tune one's pipes*, to begin to cry, i.e. weep (*Sc.*).

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 278 Where vnder a sweete Arbour..be hyrdes recording theyr sweete notes, hee also strayned his olde pype. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 188 A straunge orator straining his pipes, to perswade straunge people. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. iv. 32 Thy small pipe Is as the maidens organ, shrill, and sound. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 381 They did not speak softly, but set up their pipes aloud. 1721 Bradley *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 81 The Bullfinch and Robin-Red-Breast speak in a Treble Tone or Pipe. 1749 Smollett *Gil Bl.* I. v. I. 23 Setting up my pipes, as if he had flead me. 1785 Trusler *Mod. Times* II. 185 She was a very pretty woman..and had a very sweet pipe. 1843 Thackeray *Mr. & Mrs. F. Berry* ii, He..will occasionally lift up his little pipe in a glee. 1889 Jefferies *Field & Hedg.* 229 The thin pipe of the gnat heard at night.

b. ? *Sc.* phr. *to take a pipe*, to weep, cry. (Cf. Pipe *v.*[1] 5 d, 7, Piping *vbl. sb.*[1] 3.)

1818 Hogg *Brownie of B.* II. 155 He's takin a pipe to himsel at the house-end..his heart..is as saft as a snaw-ba'.

II. A cylindrical tube or stick for other purposes.

3. A hollow cylinder of wood, metal, or other substance, for the conveyance of water, gas, vapour, etc., or for other purposes; a tube.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 126 Monnes heafod ban bærn to ahsan, do mid pipan on. 1396 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 123 In pypys emp. pro campanis, *ad.* 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. i. (Tollem. MS.), Yf a welle spryngeþ in þe coppe of an hyll, ofte by pipes þe water is ledde to þe same hyȝnesse in to a noþer hyll. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxii. 100 Þam behoues souke it with a rede or a pype. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. xi. (1555), Many gargoyle .. With spoutes thorough & pipes. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 35 The saide water hath bene conueied vnder erth in pypes of leade. 1662 Merrett tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* 364 The Pipes are the hollow Irons to blow the Glass. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* III. iv, Water, to be conveyed up by pipes and engines. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 304 The barometer..is composed of a glass tube or pipe..closed up at one end. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 408 The Sucking-pump consists of two pipes, the barrel and suction-pipe. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 200 Pipes, containing either hot water or steam. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 62/2 An inspector..tested the drain, when he found that the joints of the pipes were not properly cemented.

b. *To lay pipe* or *pipes*, i.e. for the supply of water or gas; *fig.* in U. S. political slang: see quots. and cf. Pipe-laying.

1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* s. v. *Pipe-laying*, To *lay pipe* means to bring up voters not legally qualified. 1861 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Feb. 169 The gentlemen who succeed in appropriating these small measures will be laying down very good 'pipe' for Leeds, Southampton, &c. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* July 28 To charge him, in the technical language of his party, with 'pulling wires', and 'laying pipes' for the Presidency.

4. Applied to various specific tubular or cylindrical objects or contrivances.

†a. Some part of horse-harness; prob. a leather tube through which the traces were passed to prevent chafing against the horse's sides. *Obs.* (Cf. Piping *vbl. sb.*[2] 5.)

? 1309 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 568 (Mariscall.) In..iij paribus de pipes. ? 1333–4 *Ibid.* 523 viij pipes pro tractubus. [1418 in Rymer *Fœdera* 1709. IX. 543/1 Cum..Stuffura rationabili de Pipis, Rigebundes, Bellibondes..pro Equis.]

†b. A tubular handle or staff in which a banner or cross was fitted, to be carried in procession. *Obs.*

1397 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 445 Quinque pipes de argento cum cruce argentia et deaurata..pro vexillo S'ci Cuthberti. 1466 in *Archæologia* (1827) L. 142 Item j staf for to set on the pypys for the crosse. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods* (Surtees) 104, ij coper crosses..pypes belongyng to them. 1593 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees 1903) 22 A goodly and sumptuous banner..with pippes of siluer..with a deuice to taike of and on ye said pipes.

†c. A tube or roll on which thread was wound, and on which a definite length was bought. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Paston Lett.* I. 29, I prey yow do byen for me ij. pypys of gold [i. e. gold thread].

†d. in *pl.* A form in which gold and silver were used to trim dresses, etc. *Obs.*

1533 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 26 A gyrdell of pyppes of silver. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 7 On their heades skayus and wrappers of Damaske golde with flatte pypes. 1556 *Inv. Ch. Goods* (Surtees) 110 [Vestments] one chekeryd with grene velvet and litle silver pipes. 1600 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 502 One Frenche gowne of blacke vellat, with an edge of purle, and pipes of gold.

e. Name for the large round cell in a honeycomb inhabited by the queen bee. *dial.*

1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 104–5 The Queen's cells are built single. ..In fashion they are round..The common people..call them Pipes, or Taps. 1847–78 Halliw., *Pipe*, a large round cell in a beehive used by the queen bee. *West.*

f. An underground passage, a burrow.

1738 [G. Smith] *Curious Relations* II. 453 The old Beavers harbour the whole Winter in the Pipes, to which they remove in the beginning of November. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss., Pipe*, a branch or side-run in a rabbit-warren.

g. *pl.* (*slang.*) Top-boots.

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Pipes*, boots. 1834 H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* III. v, Jist twig his swell kicksey and pipes [*note*, Breeches and boots].

h. A piece of confectionery, etc. of a tubular or cylindrical form. (Cf. Piping *vbl. sb.*[2] 8.)

a 1851 Pereira in Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 204/1 Sugar constitutes the base of..hard confectionary, sold under the names of lozenges, brilliants, pipe, rock, comfits, nonpareils, &c. 1883 R. Haldane *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 175/1 Roll it [the liquorice] into pipes or cylinders of convenient lengths. *Ibid.* 355/1 Isinglass..under the names of 'leaf', 'staple', 'book', 'pipe', ..according to its form.

i. 'One of the curved flutings of a frill or ruff'; also, a pin used for piping or fluting' (*Cent. D.*).

j. In hair-dressing: see quot. 1860.

1765 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* VIII. xxviii, I ll put your white Ramallie-wig fresh into pipes. 1860 Fairholt *Costume* Gloss., *Pipes*, small articles made of pipe-clay used for keeping the large periwigs in curl.

k. A tubular part of something, e. g. of a key.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 99 Draw the ramrod out of the barrel, and return it into the pipe. 1849 E. E. Napier *Excurs. S. Africa* I. 161 The holsters should be sufficiently capacious to carry in one pipe the..double barrelled pistol: in the other, a brandy-flask. 1853 Hobbs & Tomlinson *Locks* xi. 159 The process of piercing the key consists in making the pipe or barrel. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 29 A stop for the pipe of the detent. *Ibid.* 101 The pipe that carries the minute hand.

5. †a. The account of a sheriff or other minister of the Crown, as sent in and enrolled at the Exchequer: cf. Pipe-roll. *Obs.*

[The origin of this use of *pipe* is doubtful: some would explain it from the pipe-like form of a thin roll, or? from its being transmitted in a cylindrical case. Bacon saw in it a metaphor: see quot. 1598 in b., and cf. sense 8; but we have no evidence that that sense was in use early in the 14th c.]

[1323 *Red Book of the Exchequer* (1896) 858 Soient desore annuelement tutes les pipes de tutz les accomptes renduz en lan [all the pipes of all the accounts sent in in the year] bien et pleynement examioez, avant qe eles soient mises ensemble et roule fait de eles, a la fyn del an. *Ibid.* 860 Et face il, en fyn del an, les pipes des accomptes foreyns mettre par eux, et les autres pipes des acomptes des viscountes [pipes of the accounts of the sheriffs] par eux.]

fig. 1565 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 126 Are such Monuments laid vp only in the Roles and Pipes of your memorie?

b. The department of the Exchequer that drew up the 'pipes', or enrolled accounts, of sheriffs and others, abolished in England by Act 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 99 § 41 (= *pipe-office*: see 11 b).

[1338 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 101/1 Brief des somons hors de la Pipe.] 1455 *Ibid.* V. 342/2 The Office of the Clerk of the

Pipe. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 18 § 3 The same accomptes ..to be taken & fylled uppe in the pype theyr to remayne of recorde. 1598 Bacon *Office of Alienations* Wks. 1879 I. 588 That office of her Majesty's exchequer, which we, by a metaphor, do call the pipe, .. because the whole receipt is finally conveyed into it by the means of divers small pipes or quills. 1658 Phillips, Clerk of the *Pipe*, an Officer in the Exchequer, who having all accounts and debts due unto the King, drawn out of the remembrancers Office, chargeth them down into the great Roll. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5298/3 The Right Honourable William Lord Cheyne .. to be Clerk of the Pipe in the Exchequer. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Exchcq.* ii. 18 The Summons of the Pipe got in the Tallages. 1834 *Act 4 & 5 Will. IV*, c. 16 § 1 The Office of Recorder of the Great Roll or Clerk of the Pipe in the Exchequer in Scotland shall cease and determine.

6. A tubular organ, passage, canal, or vessel in an animal body: applied to the veins and arteries, the alimentary canal, and now *esp.* to the respiratory passages (windpipe, bronchi, and tubules of the lungs). Almost always in *pl.* (See also *pipe-opener* in 11 b.)

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1894 The pipes of his longes gonne to swelle. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 8 Take Pypis, Hertys, Nerys, Myltys, an Rybbys of the Swyne. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 21 His feete ware ful coolde... No mouing of his pypys might be knowen long tyme. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 394 The meate Pipe, *gula* .. λαιμὸς. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 57 The nauill..is appointed to be the pipe to conuey both [breath and meat] vnto him before he be borne. 1633 Ford *Broken H.* v. ii, I am well skill'd in letting blood. Bind fast This arm, that so the pipes may from their conduits Convey a full stream. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 269 ₱ 3 He loves to clear his Pipes in good Air (to make use of his own Phrase). 1883 E. Pennell-Elmhirst *Cream Leicestersh.* 4 Depth of girth he [the horse] must have, or his pipes and heart have no room to play.

7. Applied to various tubular or cylindrical natural formations, as the stem of a plant, etc.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 70 Lowe places, and all the holowe bunnes and pypes that growe therin. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xliii. 202 This kinde of Lillie beareth..amongst his leaues as it were certayne pypes or clysters. 1753 Franklin *Lett.*, etc. Wks. 1840 VI. 155 When the whirling pipe of air was filled with..vapor. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 74 The strongest wheat-straw..laid on upon the building in whole pipes, unbruised by the flail.

†**b.** An icicle. *Obs.*

1556–68 Withals *Dict.* 3/1 The iseicles or pypes hangynge vppon the eaues of a house. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 46 To thow the pypes and schokles of yce, frosin vpon thame.

c. *Mining* and *Geol.* (*a*) A vein of ore of a more or less cylindrical form, usually following the direction of the strata; also called *pipe-vein* (see 11 b), Pipe-work. (*b*) A vertical cylindrical hollow filled with sand or gravel, occurring in a stratum of chalk; also called *sand-pipe* or *sand-gall*. (*c*) The vertical eruptive channel which opens into the crater of a volcano. (*d*) Each of the vertical cylindrical masses of blue rock (of eruptive origin) in which diamonds are found imbedded in S. Africa (see Kimberlite).

1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 5 If there be any rakes or pipes of Lead or Tin Oar. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* Liv b, Lidd [is] the Cover that lies over the Tops of Veins sometimes, but over Pipes always. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 832 The pipe does not in general cut the strata across like the rake vein, but insinuates itself between them; so that if the plane of the strata be nearly horizontal, the bearing of the pipe vein will be conformable. 1860 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* II. 332 You used to be interested about the 'pipes' in the chalk. 1873 E. J. Dunn in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* (1874) XXX. 54 The contents of these 'pipes' in the shale are the same in all cases, and show distinctly that they are of igneous origin. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 189 At the month of the volcanic pipe, there is usually a funnel-shaped opening known as the crater. 1889 *Chambers' Cycl.* s.v. *Diamond.* 1903 *Daily Chron.* 2 June 2/3 Diamonds .. only appear at the surface in places where they have shared in a volcanic upheaval. Hence they are found in what are technically known as pipes.

d. Each of the numerous hollow jets of flame which occur in a particular process of the manufacture of black-ash (Ash *sb.*[2] 2).

1880 Lomas *Alkali Trade* 175 Just as the pipes begin to disappear, the bright hot mass is raked out quickly. *Ibid.* 176 Bright jets of carbonic oxide, burning with a sodium yellow, and usually called 'pipes', should be visible all over the ball.

e. *Metallurgy.* A funnel-shaped cavity at the top of an ingot of steel, caused by the escape of gas during cooling.

8. †**a.** The channel of a small stream. *Obs. rare.*

1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 199 Divers other smal pipes of water .. minister secondarie helpes to this navigable river. *Ibid.* 260 The greater ryvers..have their increase from many smal Wels (or springs) the which .. bee conveied in sleader quilles, then afterwarde (meeting together in course) doe growe by little and little into bigger pipes.

b. Each of the channels of a decoy for wild fowl; see Decoy *sb.*[2] 1.

1634–5 Breereton *Trav.* (1844) 171 There are five pipes in this coy as in mine. 1768 Pennant *Zool.* II. 464 There are several pipes (as they are called) which lead up a narrow ditch, that closes at last with a funnel net. Over these pipes..is a continued arch of netting... It is necessary to have a pipe or ditch for almost every wind that can blow. 1887 Fenn *Dick o' Fens* (1888) 112 Quite a hundred followed their leaders up the pipe in happy ignorance of the meaning of a net.

†**9.** A name for the Mock Orange or Syringa (*Philadelphus coronarius*); also, for the Lilac (Blue Pipe), rendering the med.L. name *Syringa*. *Obs. rare.* (See Pipe-tree.)

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* III. lvii. 1214 The later Phisitions call the first *Syringa*,..that is to say, a Pipe, bicause the stalks and branches thereof, when the pith is taken out, are hollow like a Pipe. It is also..surnamed *Candida* or white, or *Syringa candido flore*, or Pipe with a white flower.. Lillach..is sometimes named *Syringa cærulea*, or blue Pipe.

III. A pipe for smoking.

10. A narrow tube of clay, wood, or other material, with a bowl at one end, for drawing in the smoke of tobacco (or other narcotic or medicinal substance). Often used as including the contained tobacco, etc., as in *to light one's pipe, to smoke a pipe*; also for a quantity which fills the bowl and is smoked at one time, a pipeful. (See also Tobacco-pipe.)

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* I. 29 Wee..will not vouchsafe one pipe of Tabacco vpon her. 1599 H. Buttes *Dyets drie Dinner* P v b, The fume taken in a Pipe, is good against Rumes, Catarrhs, hoarsenesse. 1611 Rich *Honest. Age* (Percy Soc.) 37 He must haue his pipe of Tobacco. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 205 Because of the long pipes, the smoake is exceeding cold in their swallowing throates. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 168 Now every Plow-man has his Pipe to himself. 1736 I. H. Browne *Pipe Tobacco* Poems (1768) 116 Happy mortal! he who knows Pleasure which a Pipe bestows. 1766 Amory *Buncle* (1825) II. 1, I smoked a pipe after supper. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* III. 247 The guns were laid down, and the pipe was lighted. 1902 Buchan *Watcher by Threshold* 7, I lit a pipe to cheer me.

b. *Pipe of peace*: the Calumet, or peace-pipe of the American Indians. Also used allusively.

1722 R. Beverley *Hist. Virginia* Tab. vi. 144–5 Pipe of peace wch I have seen. 1762 Foote *Lyar* I. (1786) 17, I had the first honour of smoaking the pipe of peace with the little Carpenter. 1812 Brackenridge *Views Louisiana* (1814) 91 The chiefs approached with pipes of peace. 1870 Miss Bridgman *Rob. Lynne* II. xii. 261 They had better smoke the pipe of peace.

c. *Queen's* (*King's*) *Pipe*: humorous name for a furnace at the London Docks, used formerly for burning contraband tobacco, now for burning tobacco-sweepings and other refuse.

[1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 17/2 The damaged tobacco..is consumed in a furnace..jocularly termed the 'queen's tobacco-pipe'.] 1871 *Echo* 25 Jan., If the sale is not brisk, then her Majesty's tobacco-pipe, which smokes tobacco by the ton, is likely soon to be well filled. This 'pipe', or furnace, is at the London Docks, and in it vast quantities of tobacco.. that have failed to sell in the Government sales, are burnt. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Aug. 3/2 The rubbish which had got packed with the leaf..goes to fill the Queen's pipe—is, in fact, burned. 1904 *Daily News* 28 June 6 'The King's Pipe'...The disorderly heaps of fuel included 'heads' of American tobacco.., Turkish leaves strung on a string, fragments of packing cases, and general litter.

d. In allusive phrases.

To put one's pipe out, to put a stop to one's success, take the 'shine' out of, extinguish. *Put that in your pipe and smoke it*, digest or put up with that if you can.

1720 Ramsay *Wealth* 78 Upmost to-day, the morn their pipe's put out. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *St. Odille*, Put that in your pipe, my lord Otto, and smoke it! 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxiv. *heading*, James Crawley's Pipe is put out. 1863 Reade *Hard Cash* xli, I'll give you something to put in both your pipes. 1884 W. E. Norris *Thirlby Hall* xxv, It don't do to let them get the whip-hand of you, according to my experience. Put that in your pipe and smoke it, Master Charley. 1884 Florence Marryat *Under Lilies & Roses* xxx, You're jealous of the girl, and want me to put her pipe out.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

11. a. Obvious combinations, as *pipe-like* adj.; (in sense 1 or 1 d) *pipe-clang*, *-music*, *-playing* (playing on a pipe, or with a tobacco-pipe); (in sense 3) *pipe-casting*, *-founding*, *-manufacturing*, *-track*; (in sense 10) *pipe-bowl*, *-champer*, *-fill*, *-lover*, *-shank*, *-smoker*, *-smoking*, *-stem*, *-whiff*; *pipe-drawn*, *-puffed* adjs.

1886 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 2/3 The Plumbers' Company... The examinations included *pipe bending, joint making, the formation of roof gutters, cisterns, &c. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* i. 9 Red clay *pipe-bowls of all sizes and prices. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 9/5 Foundry iron—which is being used mainly for *pipe casting. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 431 ₱ 3 These craving Damsels .. *Pipe-champers, Chalk-lickers, Wax-nibblers [etc.]. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* VI. xx, *Pipe-clang and bugle sound. 1761 Churchill *Rosciad* 870 Thus sportive boys, around some bason's brim, Behold the *pipe-drawn bladders circling swim. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 786/1 Some Notes on *Pipe Founding. E. Kebler. Read before the Foundry-men's Assn., England. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 355 The *pipe-like barke. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 12/1 The pipelike passage leading to the chamber underneath the caisson. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 May 8/1 At one time in Skye there were two schools, or colleges, for *pipe music—one at Borreraig..and the other at Peingowan. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Tobacco Battered* 70 *Pipe-playing, dallying. *Ibid.* 710 Through his *Pipe-puft Nose more Smoake they wave, Then all the Chimnies their great Houses have. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* I. 21 [He] Took a long reed for a *pipe-stem. *Mod.* We ascended Table Mountain in 1905 by the *Pipe-track and the Tunnel Gorge. 1846 Browning *Lett.* 29 June, Between two huge *pipe-whiffs.

b. Special Combinations: **Pipe-bag**, the leathern bag of the bagpipe; **pipe-bearer**, an attendant who bears the pipe (of an American Indian chief, an Oriental ruler or official, etc.); **pipe-beetle**, one of the *Curculionidæ*, so called from their long proboscis; **pipe-bender**, a machine or device for bending a metal pipe; **pipe-box**, (*a*) ? a box for containing tobacco-pipes; (*b*) the box of the hub of a wheel, in which the arm of the axle is inserted (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **pipe-case**, a case for a tobacco-pipe or its bowl; **pipe-clamp** = *pipe-vice*; †**pipe-coal**, powdered coal or coal-dust formed into tubular briquettes; **pipe-coral**, ? = organ-pipe coral (see Coral *sb.*[1] 1 b); **pipe-coupling**, a coupling for joining two pipes so as to form a continuous channel, or for attaching a pipe to something else; **pipe-cutter**, a tool or machine for cutting off pipes; **pipe-dance**, a dance resembling the sword-dance, in which long clay pipes are used instead of swords; **pipe-die**, (*a*) a ring-shaped die for moulding earthenware pipes; (*b*) a female screw or nut, or other device, for cutting a screw-thread on a pipe; **pipe-driver** (see quot.); **pipe-ear**, a projecting part at the side of the top of a pipe; **pipe-foot**, the lower part of a flue-pipe in an organ; †**pipe gled** *Sc. Obs.*, ? the kite (Glede); **pipe-grab**, a clutching-tool for lifting a well-pipe; **pipe-head**, (*a*) the bowl of a pipe for smoking; (*b*) the top of a water-pipe; **pipe-holder**, a perforated board in an organ, through which some of the pipes pass; **pipe-insect** (see quot.); **pipe-joint** = *pipe-coupling*; **pipe-key**, a key with a pipe or hollow barrel which fits on a pintle in the lock, a piped key; **pipe-lee**, tobacco half smoked to ashes in a pipe; **pipe-light**, a strip of paper folded or twisted for lighting a pipe, a spill; **pipe-loop** (see quot.); **pipe-macaroni**, macaroni made in the form of pipes or tubes; **pipe-major**, the chief player of a band of bagpipe-players; **pipe-maker**, a maker of pipes (in various senses); **pipe-metal**, an alloy of tin and lead, with or without zinc, used for organ-pipes; †**pipe-money**, money given to a piper, or for playing a pipe; **pipe-note**, a note or sound made by a pipe; a note like that of a pipe, a piping note; **pipe-office**, the office of the Clerk of the Pipe in the Exchequer (see 5); in quot. 1609 humorously used for the mouth (with allusion to sense 10); **pipe-opener** (*colloq.*), a spell of exercise taken to clear the respiratory passages and replenish the lungs with fresh air, a 'breather'; **pipe-ore** (see quot.); **pipe-organ**, an organ with pipes (= Organ *sb.*[1] 2), esp. as distinguished from a *reed-organ*; **pipe oven** (see quot.); **pipe-privet**, a name for the lilac; = Pipe-tree (Miller *Plant-names* 1884); **pipe-prover**, an apparatus for testing the strength and soundness of steam- or water-pipes by hydraulic pressure; **pipe-rack**, (*a*) in an organ, a wooden shelf with perforations by which the pipes are supported; (*b*) a rack for tobacco-pipes; **pipe-reducer**, a pipe-coupling larger at one end than at the other to unite pipes differing in diameter; **pipe-skill**, skill in playing the bagpipe; **pipe-stand**, a stand or frame for supporting a pipe or pipes (in any sense); **pipe-stay** (see quot.); **pipe-stick**, a hollow wooden tube used as the stem of a tobacco-pipe; **pipe-stop**, (*a*) a plug or stop-valve in a pipe; (*b*) an organ-stop composed of mouth-pipes (as distinguished from a *reed-stop*), a flue-stop; **pipe-stopper**, a small plug for compressing the tobacco in the bowl of a pipe; **pipe-tongs**, tongs made to grasp a pipe or rod; **pipe-twister** = *pipe-wrench*; **pipe vein** (*Mining*): see quots. and 7 c (*a*); **pipe-vice** (-vise), a vice for grasping a pipe or rod; **pipe-vine**, a name for the N. American plant *Aristolochia Sipho*, from the shape of the flowers and the twining growth (also called *Dutchman's Pipe*); **pipe-wood**, name for *Leucothoe* (*Andromeda*) *acuminata*, a shrub of the southern U. S., the wood of which is used for tobacco-pipes; **pipe-worm**, a *Sabella*, *Serpula*, or allied tube-worm; **pipe-wrench**, a tool with one jaw fixed on a shank and the other movable on a pivot, so shaped as to grip a pipe when turned in one direction round it. See also Pipe-clay, Pipe-fish, etc.

1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 93 Pipe could he not.. His *pipe-bagge torn, no wind it could keepe in. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* I. 315 The *pipebearer stepped within the circle, lighted the pipe .. then .. handed it to the principal chief. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* xxi. 602 The turbaned official who comes, attended by his secretary and pipe-bearer, to pay you a visit of ceremony. 1721 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 344 One of the largest kind of Curculio or *Pipe-Beetles yet seen. 1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Shops & their Tenants*, Lounging about, on round tubs and *pipe-boxes. 1612 Sturtevant *Metallica* xiv. 98 Tempering, stamping, and comixing of sea-cole, or stone-cole, that a kinde of substance being there made of them like vnto past or tempered clay, the Presse-mould may forme and trans-

figure that clay-like substance into hollow *pipe-cole as it doth earthen pipes. 1832 R. & J. Lander *Exped. Niger* II. viii. 4 Small pieces of *pipe coral were stuck in the lobe of each ear. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 12/2 Sometimes they do the '*pipe-dance'. For this a number of tobacco-pipes ..are laid close together on the floor, and the dancer places the toe of his boot between the different pipes. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Pipe-driver*, an implement of the general form of a pile-driver, used for forcing into the ground pipes for what are known as 'driven wells'. 1905 *Athenæum* 29 Apr. 534/1 The fronts of pipe-heads and the *pipe ears were often heraldically treated. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 642 The Pitill and the *Pype Gled cryand pewewe. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Pipe-grab*, a tool to let down into a well-pipe to enable it to be hoisted to the surface. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* I. 18 From the red stone of the quarry With his hand he broke a fragment, Moulded it into a *pipe-head. 1905 [see *pipe-ear*]. 1852 Seidel *Organ* 56 These small pipes go first through the holes of the *pipe-holders. 1805 Priscilla Wakefield *Dom. Recreat.* vi. (1806) 93 Animalcules..living in small tubes, or cases of sandy matter, united like pieces of coral; from which..they are called the *pipe insect. 1540 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for a *pype key ijd. 1860 Sala *Baddington Peerage* II. xix. 23 Half-smoked *pipe-lees. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xxi, Mr. George..twists it [the document] up for a *pipe-light. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Pipe-loop* (*Harness*), a long narrow loop for holding the end of a buckled strap. 1787 J. Farley *Art Cookery* (ed. 4) 157 Take half a pound of small *pipe-maccaroni. 1893 Forbes-Mitchell *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 48 Sir Colin complimented the *pipe-major on the way he had played. 1896 Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (ed. 2) 97 Cleg marched along like the pipe-major in the Black Watch. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 616/22 *Tibiarius*, a *Pypemaker. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 10 Pype makers, wode mongers, and orgyn makers. 1765 Spry in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 84 Had I..rendered the tube flexible..and turned it on a stick of pipe-maker's clay. 1901 *Scott. N. & Q.* May 170/2 He commissioned a well-known Glasgow pipe-maker to furnisb him witb a set of bag-pipes. 1852 Seidel *Organ* 75 The pipes..are composed of wood, pewter, or what is called *pipe-metal. 1621 B. Jonson *Gipsies Metamorph.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 623/2 Call Cheeks upon the bagpipe, and Tom Tickle-foot with his tabor. Clod, will you gather the *pipe-money? 1592 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xxxvi, His apish toyes, His Pedlarie, and *pype-notes. 1854 Bushnan in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) I. 293/1 When the male [bird] is alone, its most significant note is the pipe-note *witt*. 1609 Dekker *Gvlls Horne-bk.* 18 Till your *pipe offices smoke with your pitifully-stinking girds shot out against me. 1647 Haward *Crown Rev.* 5 Clerke in the Pipe office. 1738 Birch *Life Milton* in *M.'s Wks.* (1738) I. 77 One Mr. Francis Boyton, a Norfolk Gentleman, who had a place in the Pipe-Office. 1879 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 3/1 The crew..indulge in a short paddle to the point and back by way of a '*pipe-opener'. 1898 *Cycling* 89 He should ride for half an hour, in sufficient clothing, simply as a pipe-opener. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, **Pipe-ore*, iron ore (limonite) in vertical pillars, sometimes of conical, sometimes of hour-glass form, imbedded in clay. 1895-6 *Cal. Univ. Nebraska* 214 The..course..in instrumental music, either piano-forte, *pipe-organ or violin. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Pipe Oven*, a hot blast oven in which the air passes through pipes exposed to the heat of the furnace. In contra-distinction to a fire-brick oven. 1855 E. J. Hopkins *Organ* 39 The *pipe-racks. The greater number of the pipes stand on the upperboards..a framework, therefore, is used to keep them in an erect position. 1892 W. B. Scott *Autobiog. Notes* I. 162 A pipe-rack like those in the artist clubs in Munich. *a* 1780 Shirreffs *Poems* (1790) 213 John o' *pipe-skill wasna scant. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Pipe Stand*, a frame to support radiator pipes. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 270 From his pipe-stand he reached down a long Hungarian pipe and a long Turkish chibouc. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Pipe Stay*, a device to hold a pipe in place; or to hang a pipe. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 307 With the stroke of a whip or a *pipe-stick. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 321 Not so thick as your Highness' *pipe-stopper. 1831 Trelawny *Adv. Younger Son* I. 244 Using his probe with the same sort of indifference as a man does a pipe-stopper. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Pipe-tongs. 1899 *Academy* 11 Feb. 183/1 A pair of pipe-tongs wherewith the New Englander lifted an outlying coal to light his pipe. 1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 281 The *pipe vein is a variety of the flat vein having the sides closed or twitched in, so as to form a tube or cavity of irregular shape. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 832 The pipe vein resembles in many respects a huge irregular cavern. 1857 Gray *First Lessons Bot.* (1866) 26 The Aristolochia or *Pipe-Vine. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 91 *A[ristolochia] Sipho*, a native of the Alleghany mountains..has..received the name of Pipe-vine, from a resemblance in the form of the flowers to that of a tobacco-pipe. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 48 *Pipe-worms and other little animals fix their habitation to the oyster's sides.

Pipe, *sb.*[2] [a. OF., F. *pipe*, a cask for wine, etc., also a measure. So Sp., Pg. *pipa*, It. *pippa*. In origin, the same word as Pipe *sb.*[1], in special sense of a cylindrical vessel.]

1. A large cask, of more or less definite capacity (see 2), used for wine, and formerly also for other liquids and provisions (as eggs, meat, fish, etc.), or other goods. *Obs.* or merged in 2.

1392-3 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 156 Pro iij doliis j pipe. 1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, j tubbe et j barell vjd; dimidium pype, vijd.; j parvum fatte iijd. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. xvii. 49 Bridgis .. made vpon pipes bounden togider and wel teyed with ropys. *c* 1559 R. Hall *Fisher* xxii. (1655) 186 His Library, which they found so replenished ..with .. Books, .. with which they trussed up, and filled 32. great fats, or pipes. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* III. xi. R iv, Sundrie kindes of wine vessels, as the tunne, the pipe, the punshion, hogsheads, buttes, harrels. 1842 Tennyson *Will Waterproof* x, The pint, you brought me, was the best That ever came from pipe.

2. Such a cask with its contents (wine, beer, cider, beef, fish, etc.), or as a measure of capacity, equivalent to half a tun, or 2 hogsheads, or 4 barrels, i. e. containing usually 105 imperial gallons (= 126 old wine-gallons), but varying for different commodities, and still for different kinds of wine. Sometimes identified with Butt *sb.*[2] 1.

[1376 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 328/2 De chescun Pype ou Vessel de tiel Vyn douce.] 1406 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 13 Y wyt to Iohan Whyte the yongger, and to hys wyfe, a pipe of wyne, pris of xl*s*. 1439 *Act* 18 *Hen. VI*, *c.* 17 Pour ceo qe come toutz les tonels, pipes, tercians & hoggeshedes de Vin Oyle & Mele .. doient .. conteiner un certein mesure .. chescun pipe vj[xx], vj galons. [*tr. a.* 1550 Forasmuch as all the Tunnes, Pipes, Tercians, and Hogsheads of Wine, Oyle, and Honie..ought..to conteine a certaine measure..euerie Pipe six score and six gallons.] 1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 37/2, ii pipes of Syder. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 166 A pipe of salte bieff redie dressed xl*s*. 1526 in Dillon *Calais & Pale* (1892) 81 A pype of redd Herring. 1670 R. Coke *Disc. Trade* 6 The Canary Wines yearly Imported are about 13000 Pipes. 1802 *Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s.v. *Reus*, About 20,000 pipes of brandy are annually exported. 1903 *Whitaker's Almanack* 453 Of wines imported in casks the following are the usual measurements: Pipe of Port or Masdeu = 115 gallons, of Teneriffe = 100 g., of Marsala = 93 g., of Madeira and Cape = 92 g., of Sherry and Tent = 108 g.

3. *Comb.* **Pipe-board, pipe-hoop, pipe-stave,** a board, hoop, or stave used for making pipes or casks (*pipe-board* in strict use connoting a certain size or thickness: see quots.); †**pipe-merry** *a.*, merry from drinking wine (*obs.*); †**pipe-wine**, wine drawn directly from the pipe or 'wood'.

1596 Danett tr. *Comines* (1614) 19 He caried also with him..great store of *pipehoorde, meaning therewith to make a bridge ouer the riuer of Seine. 1812 J. Smyth *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 303 Pipe Boards, viz. above 5 feet 3 inches in length, and not exceeding 8 feet, and under 8 inches square. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 56 Table s.v. *Wood*. 1510 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 394 Three *pipe hopis for a pennye. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 141 Wyne deliuereth the herte from all care..when a bodye is *pipe merye. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. ii. 122 Ships..laden with hoopes, gallyoares, *pipe-staues, & other prouisions of the king of Spaine. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 45/1 Four Vessels laden with Pipestaves from Hamburgh, for the use of the Navy. 1783 Justamond tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* VII. 438 Ireland, which afforded an advantageous mart for corn, flax, and pipe-staves, has been shut against them [colonists] by an act of parliament. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. ii. 90 *Host*..I will to my honest Knight Falstaffe, and drinke Canarie with him. *Ford*. I thinke I shall drinke in *Pipe-wine first with him, He make him dance. [With play upon the musical *pipe* and *canary* the dance.]

Pipe (pəip), *v.*[1] Also 4-6 pype. [In branch I, OE. *pīpian* to blow the pipe (Napier *Contrib. OE. Lexic.*), ad. L. *pīpāre* in late or med. sense 'to blow a pipe', f. *pīpa* in OE. *pipe* Pipe *sb.*[1]: cf. Du. *pijpen*, MDu. *pīpen*, LG., MLG. *pīpen*, Ger. *pfeifen*, MHG. *pfīfen*; also Sw., Norw. *pipa*, Da. *pibe*, to blow the pipe, to whistle. In branch II, ME. *pipen*, corresponds to OF. *piper* (12th c., of a mouse, a chicken, etc.) = It. *pipare* 'to pipe, to cackle or clucke as a hen, to pule as a hawke' (Florio):—L. *pīpāre* (and ?**pippāre*) to peep, cheep, chirp. In the literal sense, this is now expressed by Peep *v.*[1], and in a special sense by Pip *v.*[2]

L. *pīpāre*, beside *pīpiāre*, *pīpire* (all app. in same sense), was evidently echoic, imitating the voice of chickens and little birds; similar forms could arise independently in any lang. Thus, beside the forms above, MDu., MLG., Du., LG., mod.Ger. have a weak vb. *piepen*, pijpen, *fleuter*, *fistulare*, *tibia canere*, piepen als vogels, *piper comme les petits poulsins*, *pipire*, Plantijn 1573), It. has *pipire* 'to peepe as a chickin' (Florio), Fr. has *pipier*, *pépier* in same sense, Eng. Peep *v.*[1], Pip *v.*[2] App. the tendency in all the langs. to associate the orig. vb. with the sound of the musical instrument (cf. F. *piper* in Godef. *Compl.*) led to the use of forms more directly imitating the weak cheep of the chicken, etc., for the expression of the original L. sense.]

I. To blow or play on a pipe.

1. *intr.* To play on a pipe, to blow a pipe (see Pipe *sb.*[1] 1, 1 d). †Phrase *To pipe in* or *with an ivy-leaf*: see Ivy-leaf (*obs.*).

a 1000 *B. M. MS. Tib. A. III* lf. 102 (*Zeitsch. f. deutsch. Alt.* XXXIV. 234) An stan .. þæs ansyne is, swilce an man pipize mid nigon pipan & an man hearpize. *c* 1275, 13.. [see Piping *vbl. sb.*[1] 1]. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 92 Mynstralles myzte pipe. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Sege Thebes* 1791 Lete his brother blowen in an horn..or pypen in a red. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* VI. vii, Whanne I pyped and played of my muse or bag pype ye dayned, ne wold not daunce. 1526 Tindale *Luke* vii. 32 We have pyped vnto you, and ye have nott daunsed. 1586 in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1732) I. 480 The service of God is grievously abused by piping with organs. 1634 Milton *Comus* 823 The soothest Shepherd that ere pip't on plains. 1765 Gray *Shakespeare* 15 When thou hear'st the organ piping shrill. 1789 [see 5]. 1872 Besant & Rice *Ready-Money Mort.* iv, The Arcadian shepherd piped upon the mountain. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* ii. 21 I'm Hieland born, and when the clan pipes, who but me has to dance?

b. To whistle, as the wind, a man, a bird, etc.: see 5 a, b.

2. *trans.* To play (a tune, music) upon a pipe.

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 113 With that his Pype on honde he hente, And gan to pipe in his manere Thing which was slepi forto hiere. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* iii. (Percy Soc.) 15 Wyth goodly pypes in their mouthes i-tuned..they pyped a daunce, I-clipped Amour de la hault plesaunce. 1526 Tindale 1 *Cor.* xiv. 7 Except they make a distinccion in the soundes: howe shall it be knowen what is pyped or harped? 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. ix. 8 The lustie shepheard swaynes ..did pype and sing her prayses dew. 1789 Blake *Songs Innoc.* Introd. 2 Piping down the valleys wild, Piping songs of pleasant glee. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk., Royal Poet*, (1859) 68 Those witching airs still piped among the wild mountains and lonely glens of Scotland. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiii. 22 On a curved oat the Phrygian deep pipeth a melody. 1898 G. Meredith *Odes Fr. Hist.* 11 She piped her sons the frontier march.

b. *transf.* To bring into some place or condition by playing on a pipe; to lead by the sound of a pipe; to entice or decoy, as wild fowl; also *fig.* †*To pipe up* (quot. *c* 1546), to exalt or worship with pipes, i. e. organ-music (*obs.*).

c 1546 Joye in Gardiner *Declar. Art. Joye* 93 They pipe him [God] vp with orgaynes. 1673 Dryden *Amboyna* I. i, We must put on a seeming Kindness, ..pipe 'em within the Danger of our Net, and then we'll draw it o'er 'em. 1689 T. R. *View Govt. Europe* 67 A lightness of humour, by the which they are easily piped into a new mode of Government. 1842 Browning *Pied Piper* ad fin., Whether they pipe us free from rats or from mice. 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 616 He pipes them homewards, and they trot along..as if they liked the music.

3. *Naut.* To summon, as a boatswain the crew, to some duty, or to a meal, by sounding the pipe or whistle. (*trans.*, and *intr.*) Also *transf. To pipe away, down*, to dismiss by sounding the pipe.

1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 102 Whensoever the Boatswain pipes to Dinner. 1789 G. Keate *Pelew Isl.* 92 The boatswain..piped all out to their separate departments. 1790 C. Dibdin *Song*, '*Tom Bowling*' v, When He who all commands Shall give..The word to pipe all hands. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* v. ii, P 2 All hands were piped to make the necessary arrangements. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* viii, I..was ready at the gangway a quarter of an hour before the men were piped away. *Ibid.* xi, The hammocks were piped down..and the ship was once more quiet. 1837 — *Peg-o'-ind* x, Jemmy piped the hands up. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Pipe down!* The order to dismiss the men from the deck when a duty has been performed on board ship. 1884 H. Collingwood *Under Meteor Flag* 15 The hands had just been piped to breakfast.

II. To utter a shrill and, originally, weak sound.

†**4.** *intr.* To utter a shrill and weak sound; to cheep, squeak, peep. Said of chickens, small birds, mice, etc., and contemptuously of persons. *Obs.*, and replaced by Peep *v.*[1]

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 503 Ne myht þu leng a word iquebe Ac [þu] pipest al so doþ a mose. *c* 1350 *Nominale Gall.-Angl.* 759 (E. E. T. S.) *Kayne gaillic*, Frogge pipith. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 401/2 Pyppyn, or 3yppe, as henn byrdys,.. *pipio*, *pipulo*. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 208 Whi, who is that hoh ouer the wall? we! who was that that piped so small? *Ibid.* xiii. 105 Who is that pypys so poore? 1481 Caxton *Reynard* x. (Arb.) 21 Ye shal catche myes by grete heepis, herke how they pype [orig. *pipen*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 281/1 To Pipe as a byrde, *pipiare*.

5. The following appear to have begun as varieties of sense 4, but to have been influenced by sense 1, or by association with Pipe *sb.*[1], so as to express a louder shrill sound.

a. To whistle: said of the wind (in later use, sometimes, to howl), of the human voice, a marmot; also to hum or buzz shrilly as a winged insect; to whistle or whizz as a bullet.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. viii. 48 At our desyre, The seasonable air pipis vp fair and schire. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 162 His bigge manly voice, Turning againe toward childish trebble pipes, And whistles in his sound. 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 126 While rocking Winds are Piping loud. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* III. xviii, The favouring breeze, when loud It pipes upon the galley's shroud. 1824 Longf. *Woods in Winter* vi, Gathering winds..Amid the vocal reeds pipe loud. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. ii. 22 The frightened marmots piped incessantly from the rocks. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., With the anchor over the bow, and the wind piping through the rigging. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* 136 We heard the bullets piping all around them.

b. To whistle or sing as a bird.

a 1591 H. Smith in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxxvi. 1 Like a bird that is taught to pipe. *a* 1771 Gray *Birds* 1 There pipes the woodlark. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* I. vi. 51 The thrush piped from the hawthorn. 1828 [see Piping *vbl. sb.*[1] 1]. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 61 O throstle softly piping High on the topmost bough.

c. To speak or talk loudly and shrilly.

1784 R. Bage *Barham Downs* II. 268 My mother was the best scold in all Ballyshannon, and if she did not pipe it away two or three hours every day, she [etc.]. 1792 Charlotte Smith *Desmond* III. 177 He goes piping about, and talks of unequal representation, and the weight of taxes. 1866 Chr. Rossetti *Prince's Progr.*, etc. 3 Voices piped on the gale.

d. To weep, to cry. *colloq.* or *slang*. (Cf. *to pipe one's eye*, 7.)

1797 Mrs. M. Robinson *Walsingham* III. 310 She has been piping all the way down to Bath. *a* 1814 Dibdin *Song, True Courage* i, 'Tis nonsense for trifles, I own, to be piping. 1824 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) I. 283 The organ ..is the finest thing I ever heard. The three or four first chords made me pipe. 1901 Farmer *Slang, Pipe*..(1) to talk; and (2) to cry; also *to pipe up*, *to take a pipe*, *to tune one's pipes*, and *to pipe one's eye*.

6. *trans.* To utter **a.** in a peeping or cheeping voice, as a mouse; **b.** in a loud shrill or clear voice, as a song-bird, a singer, or speaker.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 406 Thanne piped pees of poysye a note, *Clarior est solito post maxima nebula phebus*. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 277 How every..noyse, or sovne..Thogh hyt were piped of a mouse Mote nede come to Fames house. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 223 One pipes out his woordes so small, through defaulte of his wynde pipe, that ye would thinke he whisteled. 1567 *Gude*

& Godlie B. (S. T. S.) 208 Sa sall they pipe a merie fit. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 97 The same old Song .. which they have pip'd to each other these many Years. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 103 Oft as the woodlark piped her farewell song. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* i, The boys piped out an hurrah. 1842 TENNYSON *Launcelot & G.* ii, Sometimes the linnet piped his song. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* i, Italian soprani piped their Latin rhymes in place of the hymns. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi. 153 Love can angrily pipe adieu.

7. *To pipe one's eye* or *eyes* (orig. *Naut. slang*): to shed tears, weep, cry.

1789 C. DIBDIN *Song, Poor Jack* iii, What argufies sniv'ling and piping your eye? *a* 1814 *Sailor's Ret.* II. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 337 Lucy and he must have piped their eyes enough by this time. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxii, He was very frail and tearful .. his own peculiar mission was to pipe his eye. 1897 'OUIDA' *Massarenes* xxxii, 'One don't pipe one's eye when one comes into a fortun'', said the wheelwright.

III. 8. *Pugilistic slang.* (*intr.*) To breathe hard, pant from violent exertion or exhaustion.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 72 Painter at length fell from weakness, and both were at this time piping. 1826 *Ibid.* XVII. 283 Bob was piping a little, but said 'nothing was the matter'. 1827 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. 1862 IV. 33 The baker came up piping.

IV. 9. Pipe up. **a.** *trans.* To blow up, commence to play or sing, strike up. Also *absol.*

c 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 457 (*Stage direct.*) Pipe vp music. *c* 1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* iv. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 372 Pipe us up a galliard, minstrel. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* II. v. ibid. III. 211 In the meantime fellows, pipe up your fiddles. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* I. iii, Once he piped up to a different air, a kind of country love-song.

b. *intr.* To raise the voice, speak up in a piping voice; to rise or increase, as the wind.

1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Crt. K. Arthur* (ed. Tauchn.) I. 167 As the guard laid a hand upon me, she piped up with the tranquilest confidence. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 14 May 8/7 The wind had piped up to half a gale overnight.

Pipe (pəip), *v.*[2] [f. PIPE *sb.*[1], senses 3–5.]

I. †1. *trans.* ? To draw through pipes or taps; to drink. *Obs. rare.*

1575 LANFHAM *Lett.* (1871) 45 In lyttl more then a three dayz space, 72 tunn of Ale & Beer waz pyept vp quite.

†2. *intr.* ? To flow or be conveyed as through a pipe. *Obs.*

1656 R. SHORT *Drinking Water* Pref. A ij b, We see so many kickshaws in all sciences .. and new Paradoxes in Physick, piping out of the Novelists Braines.

II. 3. *trans. Gardening.* To propagate (pinks, etc.) by cuttings or slips taken off at a joint of the stem; see quot. 1856, and PIPING *vbl. sb.*[2] 2.

1788 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mrs. H. More* 4 July, No botanist am I; nor wished to learn from you..that piping has a new signification. I had rather that you handled an oaten pipe than a carnation one. 1856 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 78 Carnations may..be increased, after blooming, by 'pipings', i. e. the ends of the shoots broken off at a joint..so as to form a short pipe-like cutting... The pipings then are made to strike root...Pinks are more generally piped, Carnations layered. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 194/1 Carnations..when all the shoots that are long enough are layered, those which are too short may be piped like pinks.

b. *intr.* Of certain herbs: To develop a tubular stem, to become pipy.

1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 78 It [celery] has a greater tendency to 'pipe', or run up to seed. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict., Pipe* ..Of onions: to run to seed-stalks but not to seed. (Bedfordsh.)

III. 4. a. *Dressmaking*, etc. To trim or ornament with piping (see PIPING *vbl. sb.*[2] 4).

1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* lxviii, Her blue satin piped with scarlet. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* 29 Nov. 138/2 The edges of the newest bodices are now piped, as they were some time ago. 1906 *Myra's Jrnl.* 1 Apr. 10/3 If satin is used the seams should be piped instead of being lapped.

b. *Confectionery.* To ornament (a cake, etc.), or to form (an ornamental design) with sugar piping (see PIPING *vbl. sb.*[2] 8).

1883-4 [see PIPING *vbl. sb.*[1] 8]. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Dec. 4/3 The lower portion of the cake contains panels delicately piped in sugar. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 4 Dec. 9/2 Wanted a man..to ice and pipe Christmas cakes.

IV. 5. *trans.* To furnish or supply with pipes; to lay (a place) with pipes (for gas, water, etc.).

1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* Jan., A special town meeting.. to hear the report of the committee with reference to piping the town. The committee will recommend that the town take its water of Lynn. 1902 GREENOUGH & KITTREDGE *Words* 192 Any noun can become a verb...Thus we have to cudgel, to powder, to oil, to pipe (for gas), to wall in.

6. To convey (water, gas, oil, etc.) through or by means of pipes.

1889 *Whitby Gaz.* 27 Sept. 3/2 A large Philadelphia syndicate has secured the gas rights in Indiana..and will pipe the natural gas to Chicago. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 31 May 7/1 Fuel oil from the wells in Beaumont can be piped to Port Arthur.

7. *Mining.* To direct a jet of water from a pipe upon (gravel, etc.): see HYDRAULIC *a.* 1; to supply with water for this purpose.

1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 629 The length of the season..will depend upon the water available,..some of the smaller claims are not piped more than one hundred to one hundred and fifty days per year. At the large mines piping goes on night and day.

Pipe, *v.*[3] [f. PIPE *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To put (liquor, etc.) in a pipe or cask.

1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 185 Reschard Felaw hathe .. serten befe serten bere and serten flower pyped. 1513-14 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 16 Thoffice of packyng of Wolleyn clothes .. and of oder merchaundises to be pakked tonned piped barellid or otherwise enclosid. 1766 ENTICK *London* (1776) I. 410.

Pi·pe-clay, *sb.* A fine white kind of clay, which forms a ductile paste with water; used for making tobacco-pipes, and also (esp. by soldiers) for cleaning white trousers, etc. Hence *allusively*, excessive attention to the minutiæ of dress and appearance in the management of regiments.

[1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 198 This lute is composed of a very fine cretaceous earth, called tobacco-pipe clay, moistened with..oil of lint-seed, and a varnish made of amber and gum copal.] 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 290 Limestone is abundant, and there is a great quantity of what is called pipe-clay. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxiii, He [the soldier] had got tired of pork and pipe-clay. 1858 W. JOHNSON *Ionica* 49 Yet bright gleams the pipe-clay below the red breast, And in slate-coloured trowsers the line look their best. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. 299 Hampered by conditions largely partaking of red tape and pipeclay. 1898 E. J. HARDY in *United Service Mag.* Mar. 650 He spends all his time cleaning his things, and would be like a fish out of water if pipeclay were abolished.

attrib. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 165 A remarkable rock..of a pipe clay colour, with a few bushes atop. 1835 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) III. 259 Not altogether perhaps what may be called 'in pipe-clay order'. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 5 There was not often time for the pipe-clay observances of the 'regulations'.

Hence **Pi·pe-clay** *v. trans.*, to whiten with pipe-clay; *fig.* to put into spick and span order; whence Pi·pe-clayed *ppl. a.*, **Pi·pe-claying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Pi·pe-clayey, Pi·pe-clayish** *adjs.*, covered with pipe-clay; addicted to the use of pipe-clay.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* ii, They [midshipmen] *pipe-clays their weekly accounts, and walks up and down with their hands in their pockets. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* I. 59 Our Volunteer .. had to pipe-clay his white breeches and gaiters. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xxx, Their well *pipeclayed belts. 1890 *Golden South* 167 His mate, very gruff and *pipe-clayey. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 645 In these piping, and *pipe-claying, times of peace. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 34. 183 They are too soldier-like, too *pipe-clayish.

Piped (pəipt), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. PIPE *sb.*[1] and *v.*[2]]

1. Furnished with a pipe or pipes; having the form of a pipe, tubular. *Piped key* = pipe-key: see PIPE *sb.*[1] 11 b.

c 1520 in *5th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 126 A pypyd key for the wyket domus matris mee. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* 34 The adders hurte none but with thrusting in theyr small piped toothe. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxxi. 637 The wylde Garlyke hath no leaues, but..long, rounde, small, holowe, pyped blades. 1705 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1956 It's externally piped towards the Mouth. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 137 The ragged-robin ..With its pip'd stem.

2. Formed into, or ornamented with, piping: see PIPE *v.*[2] 4.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* '*Extra*' 24 July 2/1 A large vase is made of piped sugar. 1899 *Daily News* 28 Oct. 7/3 The line of piped red cloth.

3. Conveyed by pipes.

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Piped Air*, ventilation carried into the working places in pipes. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 77 If piped water cannot be had.

Piped, *ppl. a.*[2] [repr. F. *pipé*, f. *piper* to deceive, prop. to decoy birds by whistling. Cf. Cotgrave '*Pipé*, deceiued, cousened..gulled, beguiled. *Cartes pipées, & Des pipez*, false cards or dice'.] In phr. *piped dice*: see etymology.

1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 275 You must think me.. ready to play against you with piped dice.

Pi·pe-fish. [f. PIPE *sb.*[1] + FISH.] A fish of the genus *Syngnathus* or family *Syngnathidæ*, having a long slender body and a long snout.

1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 107 As we want a generical name in our language for this genus [*Syngnathus*], we call it the *Pipe Fish*, from its slender body. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 289 The body of the Pipe Fish, in the thickest part, is not thicker than a swan-quill, while it is above sixteen inches long. 1846 EMBLETON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 168 A male specimen of the Little Pipe Fish (*Syngnathus ophidion*), with the eggs of the female in its abdominal pouches, was also exhibited.

Pipeful (pəi·pful). [f. PIPE *sb.*[1] and 2 + -FUL.]

1. [f. PIPE *sb.*[2]] A quantity (of liquor, etc.) sufficient to fill a pipe or large cask. *rare.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 167 It doth..heate..a whole pipeful of cold water.

2. [f. PIPE *sb.*[1]] A quantity (of tobacco, etc.) sufficient to fill the bowl of a pipe.

c 1613 ROWLANDS *Paire Spy-Knaves* 20 Who takes his pipefull vp, And smokes it off, with *puffe 'tis gone.* 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* (1845) 202 Poor indeed is the man in these climes who cannot command a pipeful of tobacco.

Pipe-layer (pəi·pˌlēːəɹ). [f. PIPE *sb.*[1] + LAYER *sb.* 1.] **a.** A workman who lays pipes for the conveyance of water, gas, etc. **b.** *U. S. political slang.* One who schemes to procure corrupt votes. (See quot. *a* 1882, and next.)

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1865) II. 510/2 Rubbish-carters, or pipe-layers, or ground-workers. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 8 July, You might take them to be pipe-layers, or log-rollers, or lobbyers, or members of a municipal 'ring'. *a* 1882 T. WEED *Autobiog.* xlviii. (1883) 493 A letter in which he said that the men..were to be employed in laying the pipes for the introduction of Croton water. The Whig leaders were immediately stigmatized as 'pipe layers', a term persistently applied to them for several years.

So **Pi·pe-laying,** (*a*) the laying of pipes for water, gas, etc.; (*b*) in *U. S. political slang*, a form of political corruption: see quot. 1850.

1848 *N. Y. Tribune* 30 Oct. (Bartlett) The result .. would not be..doubtful, if we could be assured of fair play and no pipe-laying. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 6 Fifty or sixty Irish labourers..were conciliated for some years by employment in the Croton waterworks, so that 'pipe-laying' became the slang term for this kind of bribery. 1864 WEBSTER, *Pipe-laying*, the laying down of pipes, as for gas, water, etc. 1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXII. 280 He would begin his pipe-laying at a greater distance,.. and fortify his combinations by many more devices.

Pipeless (pəi·plės), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS] Without a pipe; having no pipe.

1870 *Athenæum* 19 Nov. 653 All the tobacconists' shops.. were closed, and Ned arrived at his habitation pipeless and weedless. 1900 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 5/6 A native house, heated by a Chinese pipeless stove.

Pipelet (pəi·plėt). *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -LET.] A small pipe; in quot. a weak piping voice (PIPE *sb.*[1] 2).

1885 L. B. WALFORD *Nan & other Stories* I. 237 The above remark was uttered in a soft treble pipe, and at last half-a-dozen other pipelets, equally soft, responded.

Pi·pe-li·ne, *sb.* A continuous line of pipes; a conduit of iron pipes for conveying petroleum from the oil-wells to the market or refinery, or for supplying water to a town or district. Also *attrib.* Hence **Pi·pe-line** *v. trans.*, to provide with, or convey by, a line of pipes.

1883 *Century Mag.* July 332/2 When the tank at a well is nearly full, notice is sent to the nearest agency of the pipe lines. *Ibid.* 334/2 The pipe line system was a thing of small beginnings and slow growth. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Oct. 2/2 Russia has the finest oil-field in the world in the Transcaucasus, which she is now 'pipe-lining' down to the Black Sea. 1891 *Daily News* 3 June 5/6 A temporary pipe line has been laid across the bed of the Mersey,..and now the water is being discharged on the Lancashire side.

Pipe-major, -maker, etc.: see PIPE *sb.*[1] 11.

Pipeman (pəi·pmăn). [f. PIPE *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*]

1. A man who smokes a pipe. *nonce-use.*

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 155 Particular pipemen, and solitary cigrarers, no doubt, always existed.

2. A workman who attends to a pipe, e. g. in hydraulic mining.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 11 Gravel-miners and pipemen. 1898 *Century Mag.* Feb. 490/2 The lieutenant ..tried to pull this unhappy pipe-man with him.

Pipemouth (pəi·pmauþ). A fish of the genus *Fistularia* or family *Fistulariidæ*, characterized by a long pipe-like snout. So **Pi·pe-mouthed** (-mauðd, -mauþt) *a.*, having such a snout.

Piper[1] (pəi·pəɹ). [OE. *pipere*, f. *pipe*, PIPE *sb.*[1] + *-ere*, -ER[1].]

1. One who plays on a pipe (*esp.* a strolling musician); in Scotland *spec.* one who plays on the bagpipe.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 23 Þa cwom se hælend in hus þas aldor-monnes & þa gesæh piperas [*Ags. Gosp.* hwistleras] & menigu ruxlende. *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 311/21 *Tibicen*, pipere. 11.. *Ibid.* 539/23 *Tibicen*, pipare. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *House F.* III. 144 Pipers of alle Duche tonge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 401/1 Pypare, *fistulator.* 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xiii. (1634) 621 As the common people say, he is an evill piper but a good fidler. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 418 Edmond Broun, ane Hieland pyper. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* V. iv. 131 Let's haue a dance. ..Strike vp Pipers. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 97 There is 6*d.* allowed to a piper for playing to the clippers all the day. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 7 ₱3 At their convivial assemblies..to hear a piper. 1842 BROWNING (*title of poem*) The Pied Piper of Hamelin.

attrib. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 693/8 *Hec fistilatrix*, a piper wyfe. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* II. xlv, No paltry vagrant piper-carle is he.

b. Phrases. † *Piper's cheeks*: swollen or inflated cheeks, as of one blowing a pipe. † *Drunk as a piper*: quite drunk. *Piper's news* (*Sc.*): news already well known. *To pay the piper*: i. e. for piping to lead the dance; hence, to defray the cost, or bear the expense or loss, incident to some undertaking or proceeding.

1602 WITHAL *Dict.* 286/1 That hath bigge or great cheekes, as they tearme them, pipers cheekes, *bucculentus.* 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XLI. 560 As drunk as a Piper. 1772 R. GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* x. xxix, Jerry..proceeded so long in recommending sobriety, and in tossing off horns of ale, that he became as drunk as a piper. 1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* I. ii. 29, 'I came expressly to inform you'—'Came with piper's news', said the lady, 'which the fiddler has told before you'. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 29 (1713) I. 190 After all this Dance he has led the Nation, he must at last come to pay the Piper himself. 1753 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) IV. 39 The other Powers cannot well dance, when neither France nor the maritime Powers can..pay the piper. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. vii. ₱23 We will make Doctor Oloroso pay the piper to our dancing. 1895 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 9/1 Londoners had paid the piper, and should choose the tune.

†c. Applied to a tree that furnishes wood for pipes. *Obs. nonce-use.* In quot. *appositive.*

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 178 The byldere ok, and ek the hardy asshe, The pilere elm,..The boxtre pipere,..The saylynge fyr,..The shetere Ew.

2. Popular name of several kinds of fish. a. A species of gurnard, *Trigla lyra*; so called from the sound it makes when caught. † b. In quot. 1674, = Angel-fish. *Obs.* c. In New Zealand, the garfish, *Hemirhamphus intermedius*.

1601 Chester *Love's Marl., Dial.* lxxxiii, The Piper good for to be eaten. *a* 1672 Willughby *Ichthyogr.* (1686) Tab. S. 1, *Lyra* Rond., The Piper. 1674 Ray *Collect. Words, (Sea) Fishes* 99 The Piper, *Raio-squatina* Rondel.. . The Cornish men call another Fish, viz. a sort of Cuculus or Gurnard by the name of Piper. 1766 [C. Anstey] *Bath Guide* iv. 63 She has order'd for Dinner a Piper and Dory. 1769 Pennant *Zool.* III. 234 The Piper... *Trigla Lyra*.. esteemed an excellent fish. 1871 *Field* 25 Nov. 457/1, I look on the Piper as the float fish of New Zealand. *Ibid.*, I do not think that the New Zealand piper is as perfect in flavour as the Melbourne one.

attrib. 1611 Cotgr., *Aiguille*,..a Horne-backe, Piper-fish, Gane-fish, or Horne-fish. 1812 *Pennant's Zool.* 374 The piper gurnard is frequently taken on the western coasts. 1837 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* II. 185 The piper gurnard, ..when taken from the water emits a singular sound.

3. a. A young pigeon, a squab. b. A sandpiper (*Cent. Dict.*).

1885 Newton *Dict. Birds* (1894), *Pigeon*, French *Pigeon*, Italian *Piccione* and *Pipione*, Latin *Pipio*, literally a nestling-bird that pipes or cries out, a 'Piper'—the very name now in use among Pigeon-fanciers.

4. a. A name given to beetles of the *Curculionidæ*, with a long proboscis. b. A sea-urchin, *Cidaris papillata*, with club-shaped spines, fancied to resemble a bagpipe (also called *piper-urchin*).

1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 352 Small English Pipers, or long-snouted Beetles. 1809 Edmonstone *Zetland Isl.* II. 320 E[chinus] Cidaris, found in deep water, *Piper*.

5. A broken-winded horse: see quots.; cf. *roarer*.

1831 Youatt *Horse* x. 196 Some horses make a shrill noise when in quick action; they are said to be Pipers. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 227 There are many degrees of broken wind, which receive appellations according to the noise emitted by the horse; and on this account he is called a piper, trumpeter.

6. (See quot. and cf. Piping *vbl. sb.*[1] 2, quot. 1884.)

1884 Phin *Dict. Apiculture* 53 *Piper*, an after-swarm having a virgin queen.

Piper[2] (pəi·pəɹ). [f. Pipe *sb.*[1] or *v.*[2] + -er [1].]

†1. (?) A workman who lays or repairs pipes; a plumber. *Obs.*

1456 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 291 The feys that the pyperys had befor thys tym for har wachyng about the town,..he yreryt and payet to the makinge of the pypys of the sayd cytte for a yer. 1469 *Ibid.* 332 [Admissions to franchise..Richard Bennet,] piper; [John Welles,] packer. [John Talbot,] pyper.

2. One who smokes tobacco in a pipe. Now *rare*.

1632 D. Lupton *London & C. Carbonadoed* 85 He is for the most part a potter and piper. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 41 Pipers and Potters, to sit in Tavernes. 1897 *19th Cent.* May 821 The early 'piper' loses his growth, becomes hoarse, effete, lazy, and stunted.

3. Name for a kind of caddis-worm (also *piper caddis*), which forms a pipe or tube.

1653 Walton *Angler* xii. 231–2 One Cadis called a Piper, whose husk or case is a piece of reed about an inch long or longer...There is also a lesser Cadis-worm, called a Cock-spur..it is much less than the Piper Cadis.

4. A dog used to lure wild fowl into the pipe of a decoy; a decoy-dog.

1865 W. White *E. Eng.* I. 111 If given to barking or to frolic, or to take fright without occasion,..such a dog will never do for a 'piper'. 1886 *Athenæum* 21 Aug. 231/1 A clever arrangement of screens over which a bushy-tailed dog not unlike a fox—the 'piper', as it is called—is taught to leap at the word of command.

5. A fissure in the coal in a mine, from which gas escapes: = Blower [1] 4.

1883 *Standard* 8 Nov. 5/8 [The explosion] was caused by what is known as a 'piper', or air-hole in the coal. 1883 in Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining*.

6. *Confectionery*. One who ornaments cakes, etc. with sugar piping: see Pipe *v.*[2] 4 b.

1904 *Daily Chron.* 20 June 11/7 Pastrycook and Confectioner..good piper.

Piperaceous (pipĕrē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *piper* Pepper + -aceous, or f. Bot. L. *Piperace-æ* + -ous.]

†a. Of the nature of peppèr; pungent. *Obs.*

b. *Bot.* Belonging to the Natural Order *Piperaceæ*, the pepper tribe (typical genus *Piper*; see Pepper).

1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 5 Being, if I may so speak, piperaceous and biting. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 272/1 *Matica* or *Matico*..an astringent plant..from Peru...Douhts exist as to the botanical origin of the plant, some ascribing it to a Labiate plant..while others refer it to a piperaceous plant.

†**Pi·perate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *piperāt-us* peppered, pungent, adj. f. *piper* Pepper: see -ate [2].] Containing pepper, peppered; peppery, pungent.

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 168 Hot and piperate Antidotes. 1693 *Ibid.* XVII. 872 A..hot piperate and Spicy Plant.

Piperate (pi·pĕrĕt), *sb. Chem.* [f. Piper-ic + -ate [4].] A salt of piperic acid.

1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 827 The piperates are sparingly soluble in water.

Piperazine (pi·pĕrăzəin). *Pharm.* [f. L. *piper* (see next) + Az(o- + -ine [5].] A compound allied to Spermine; chemically *di-ethylenediamine* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Also called **Pipera·zidine.**

1891 *Lancet* 18 Apr. 897 It is stated..that piperazidine dissolves uric acid more readily than any other substance of a basic nature. 1894 Muir & Morley *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 277 Piperazine. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 173 Piperazine, whether in the free state or as chloride, was not found to exercise any influence on the advent of precipitation. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2092 Epit. Med. Lit. 20 Piperazine is the best drug for the underlying morbid condition.

Piperic (pipe·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *piper* pepper + -ic.] Pertaining to or derived from pepper; in *piperic acid*, an acid ($C_{12}H_{10}O_4$) obtained by boiling piperine with potash.

1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 653 Piperic acid forms yellowish capillary needles; in the moist state, a sulphur-yellow jelly which shrinks on drying. 1876 [see Piperidine].

Piperidge, variant of Pipperidge.

Piperidine (pipe·ridəin). *Chem.* [mod. f. L. *piper* pepper + -ide + -ine [5].] 'A volatile base ($C_5H_{11}N$) produced by the action of alkalis on piperine' (Watts). Formerly also *piperidia*.

1857 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 286 Piperidine...This is a remarkable oily base, with a pungent odour, recalling both that of ammonia, and that of pepper. 1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 656. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 434 Nitric acid decomposes it into piperic acid and piperidia. 1888 Remsen *Org. Chem.* 355 Piperidine.

Piperine (pi·pĕrəin), *sb.* [f. as prec. + -ine [5].]

1. *Chem.* An alkaloid ($C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$) obtained from species of pepper (*Piper nigrum* and *P. longum*), crystallizing in colourless prisms, and melting when heated to a pale yellow limpid oil.

1820 *Q. Jrnl. Sci. Lit. & Art* IX. 402 Piperine is obtained from pepper, by digesting it in alcohol. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 760 M. Orstedt first announced, in 1819, the existence of a peculiar principle in the fruit of *piper nigrum*, or *black pepper*, to which he gave the name of *piperin*. 1874 Garrod & Baxter *Mat. Med.* (1880) 349 A nitrogenized feeble base, Piperine..in rhomboidal prisms, white, almost tasteless, and inodorous.

2. = Peperino, late L. *piperinus* (Isidore). *rare*—°.

1882 Ogilvie, *Piperin, Piperine*. 1. A concretion of volcanic ashes.

Pi·perine, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *piper* pepper + -ine [2].] Peppery.

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 720 We naturally, with piperine heat, re-affirm our dictum.

Piperine, -ino, var. Peperine, -ino.

Piperitious (pipĕri·ʃəs), *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *piper* pepper + -itious [1]: cf. *cinerilitious*.] Resembling pepper, pungent: = Piperaceous a.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Piperivorous (pipĕri·vŏrəs), *a. rare*—°. [f. mod. L. *piperivor-us* (f. *piper* pepper + *-vorus* devouring) + -ous.] Feeding on pepper, as a bird.

1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Piperly (pəi·pəɹli), *a.* [f. Piper [1] + -ly [1].] Resembling, or befitting, a piper; paltry, trashy, beggarly, despicable.

1588 J. Harvey *Disc. Probl.* 65 Their piperly versicles, and other beggerly trumperie. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* Pref., Shame..that..those Piperly-Dizzards should not be..detected. 1822 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 107, I don't care a tester for that piperly poet of green Erin. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 542/2 This is some of the piperly stuff of your snivelling poets.

Piperno, variant of Peperino.

Pi·pe-ro·ll. [f. Pipe *sb.*[1] 5 + Roll. *sb.*] The Great Roll of the Exchequer, comprising the various 'pipes', or enrolled accounts, of sheriffs and others for a financial year.

1612 Davies *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 20 In all the ancient pipe-rolls in the times of Henry the Third, Edward the First, Edward the Second, and Edward the Third..there is this entry: *In Thesauro nihil*. 1698 Wanley in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 258 The Pipe Roll; with the black and red Books of the Exchequer. 1711 Madox *Hist. Exchequer, Explanation of Breviatures*: Magnus Rotulus, The Great Roll of the Exchequer commonly called the Pipe Roll. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. iv. 222 There are traces of it's payment..in the book of domesday and in the great pipe-roll of Henry the first. 1891 *Guide to Public Record Office* 293 The Pipe Rolls or Great Rolls of the Exchequer contained the yearly charge against the Sheriffs of the several counties.

Pipery (pi·pĕri). Also 9 **pippiree.** [a. F. *piperie* (Froger, 1698), perh. = Sp. **piperia*: cf. Sp. *pipero* cooper, f. *pipa* barrel.] A native raft or float in the West Indies and S. America, of the same nature as a catamaran.

1698 Froger *Voy.* 102 We..saw all along the [Argentine] Coast..the Negro's *Piperies* [*orig.* de Piperies des nègres], as they are called, being no other than three or four pieces of Wood made fast together, whereon two men go out a fishing. 1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I. 216 We cut and made Piperies or Floats of four or five of these trunes, being light and floating;..they being tied together..two or three or more of them, according to the bigness of the Pipery. 1847 Roberts *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 151 The Buccaniers..descended the river in floats or pippirees to the Atlantic.

Pi·pe-sta·pple. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also -staple, -stopple. [f. Pipe *sb.*[1] + Stapple, Stopple, MDu. *stapel* stem, stalk.]

1. The stem of a tobacco-pipe.

1816 Scott *Bl. Dwarf* ix, Pinches or forehammers will never pick upon 't [the tower],..ye might as weel batter at it wi' pipe-staples. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 237 Not worth the notice of a pipe-stapple. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss., Pipestoppel*, a fragment of the shank of a tobacco-pipe.

2. (See quots.)

1825 Jamieson, *Pipe-stapple*...Used as synon. with *Windlestrae*, for smooth-crested grass, Loth. 1886 Britten & Holland *Eng. Plant-n.*, Pipe-stapple. .. *Cynosurus cristatus*. The stiff stalks are used for cleaning pipes.

Pi·pe-stone. [f. Pipe *sb.*[1] + Stone.]

1. A hard red clay or soft stone used by the American Indians for tobacco-pipes: = Catlinite.

1809 A. Henry *Trav.* 24 The Portage du Grand Calumet, ..which name is derived from the *pierre à calumet*, or pipe-stone, which here interrupts the river. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* I. xxix. 234 The bowls..are generally made of the red steatite or 'pipe-stone'. *Ibid.* II. lv. 206 *note*, 'Pipe-stone'..is harder than gypsum and softer than carbonate of lime. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* I. 2 On the great Red Pipe-stone Quarry.

2. *Lead Manuf.* A piece of cast iron (? originally a stone), having a groove through which the tuyère or blast-pipe passes, in a smelting furnace.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 756 The posterior ledge of the sole.. supports another piece of cast iron..called *pipe-stone*, scooped out at its under part..for the passage of the *tuyère*.

Pi·pe-tree. [f. Pipe *sb.*[1] 9 + Tree.] A name used in the seventeenth century to English Lat. *Syringa* in its then wide sense, including (*a*) the Common Syringa, Mock Orange, or Orange-blossom (F. *séringat*), *Philadelphus coronarius*, the 'white Pipe-tree'; (*b*) the Lilac, *Syringa vulgaris* Linn., the 'blew Pipe-tree'. Also the 'double (white) Pipe-tree', *Jasminum Sambac*. (See Pipe *sb.*[1] 9.)

1629 Parkinson *Paradisi* cvii. 407 The blew Pipe tree riseth sometimes to be a great tree. *Ibid.* 408 The single white Pipe tree or bush, neuer commeth to that height of the former...The flowers..are of a strong, full, or heady sent, not pleasing to a great many. *Ibid.* 410 The double white Pipe tree is much used in Egypt to help women in their trauailes of childbirth. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 71/2 The double Pipe-tree, or Jasmine of Arabia, hath the Flowers double. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 185 Lilac, or Pipe-Tree, ..affords fine scented Flowers in April or May. 1756–66 Amory *Buncle* (1825) III. 226 A liquor of a beautiful colour, like that of the lilach or pipe-tree blossom.

b. *Pudding Pipe-tree*: see Pudding.

Pipette (pipe·t), *sb.* [a. F. *pipette*, dim. of *pipe* Pipe *sb.*[1]: see -ette.]

1. A pipe or tube of small calibre, and of various forms, used (esp. in chemistry or in scientific experiments) to transfer or measure small quantities of a liquid or gas.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 68 We readily obtain a volume of 100 cubic centimetres by means of a pipette. 1860 F. W. Griffin in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* VIII. 324/1 By means of a graduated pipette I took a thousandth part containing..one thousandth of a grain of arsenious acid. 1884 *Times* 27 Oct. 4/2 A 'pipette' is..a glass tube with a..swelling about one-third up from its lower end. It is used..in laboratories..for sucking up small quantities..of poisons,..or objectionable liquids.

attrib. 1881 Tyndall *Floating Matter of Air* 139 *note*, I have called them 'pipette-bulbs' because they are formed by hermetically sealing one shank of a pipette. *Ibid.* 173 If..the india-rubber tube failed to clasp with sufficient tightness the pipette-shank. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 437 Distilled water is then added, drop by drop, from the pipette stopper of a bottle supplied for that purpose.

2. *Pottery Manuf.* A can or pot fitted with a narrow tube through which slip or barbotine is poured upon the ware for decoration.

Hence **Pipe·tte** *v. trans.*, to pour, convey, or draw (*off, out*) by means of a pipette.

18.. *Amer. Chem. Jrnl.* IX. 177 (Cent.) The solution of arsenic acid was pipetted into the bottle. 1899 Cagney tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* iv. (ed. 4) 138 The æther is pipetted or siphoned off.

Pipe-work. [f. Pipe *sb.*[1] + Work *sb.*]

1. *Mining.* A pipe vein of ore; = Pipe *sb.*[1] 7 c (*a*).

1653 Manlove *Lead Mines* 264 Primgaps, Roof-works, Flat-works, Pipe-works, Shifts. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 65 Pipe-works lie between two rocks or strata, yet seldom follow any regular inclination, but fill up fissures.

2. Pipes in the mass, or as part of a structure.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Organ*, The pipework includes a great variety of different kinds of pipes.

Pipewort (pəi·pɪwɔ̄ɹt). [f. Pipe *sb.*[1] 3 + Wort.] Any plant of the genus *Eriocaulon*; extended by Lindley to the whole of the N.O. *Eriocaulaceæ*, comprising aquatic or marsh herbs allied to grasses, with a membranous tube surrounding the ovary.

1806 Galpine *Brit. Bot.* § 391 *Eriocaulon*. Pipewort. 1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* 122 The presence, among the Pipeworts, of a membranous tube.

Pipey, erron. form of Pipy.

†**Piphre.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. 16th c. F. *pifre* (= mod.F. *fifre*), ad. It. *pifero, piffero* Fife.] A fife or other wind instrument.

a 1603 Jas. I. *Chorus Venetus* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 3 Praise him with trumpet, piphre, and drumme, With lutes and organes fine.

‖ **Pipi**[1] (pī·pī). [Tupi *pipai*.] Name of the astringent pods of a Brazilian leguminous plant, *Cæsalpinia Pipai*, sometimes imported together with divi-divi for tanning. Also, the plant itself.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 188 C[æsalpinia] *Pipai* produces pods which possess some astringency, and are called Pipi pods. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pi-pi*, the astringent legumes of the *Cæsalpinia papai*.

‖ **Pipi**[2] (pi·pi). Also **peppy, pippy.** [Maori.] 'Maori name of a shell-fish, sometimes (erroneously)

called the cockle, *Mesodesma novæ-zelandiæ* (Morris *Austral Eng.*).

[1820 *Gramm. & Vocab. Lang. N. Zealand* 193 (Morris) *Pipi*, a cockle.] 1852 Mundy *Our Antipodes* (1857) 116 Piles of white shells of the 'pipi', or cockle, brought from the seashore for food. 1881 J. L. Campbell *Poenamo* 204 (Morris) Fern-root, flavoured with fish and pippies. 1882 T. H. Potts *Out in Open* 25 (ibid.) Each female is busily employed in scraping the potatoes thoroughly with pipi-shells. 1892 E. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 115 Sea-gulls ..loath to leave their breakfast of pipis dug out of the sand.

†**Pi·pient,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pīpient-em*, pr. pple. of *pīpīre* to checp; cf. F. *pipiant, pépiant.*] Piping or chirping like a chicken or young bird.

1607 Collins *Serm.* (1608) 18 Like Anacreons fonde doues, some perfect, some pipient, some hatcht, some half hatcht. 1615 T. Adams *Spir. Navig.* 54 Hypocrites, a pipient broode, cackling their owne ripeness.

Piping (pəi·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Pipe *v.*[1] + -ing [1].] The action of Pipe *v.*[1]

1. Playing on a pipe; the music of pipes or wind-instruments.

c 1275 Lay. 5110 Þar was gleomenne songe, þar was piping among. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1042 (Bodl. MS.) At þe fest was harpyng And pipyng & tabournyng. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* xl. 21 Pypinge and harpinge make a swete noyse. 1641 Hinde *J. Bruen* iii. 12 The holy Sabbaths .. were wholly spent..in Maypoles and Maygames, Pipings and Dancings. *a* 1706 R. Semple *Piper of Kilbarchan* xiv, We need not look for Piping mair, Sen Habbie's dead. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 308 Unto their piping must all people dance.

2. The utterance of a shrill sound, or the sound itself (with the varieties of sense indicated in Pipe *v.*[1] 4–6); cheeping, chirping, whistling; singing or speaking in a shrill tone.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 567 Bo þi piping over-go, Ne boþ on þe craftes na mo. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxxix. (Bodl. MS.), The reremous..is a beeste iliche to a mous..wiþ voice & pipinge wiþ crye. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 401/2 Pypynge, crye of yonge bryddys, *pipulatus.* 1552 Huloet, Pipynge or piepynge of byrdes or fowles. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Piping*, the musical signal of bees preparatory to their swarming or casting a second time. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Manch. Strike* i, The shrill piping of a bullfinch was heard. 1839–40 W. Irving *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 19 Between the frosty pipings of the breeze. 1884 Phin *Dict. Apiculture, Piping of Queens*, a sound made by young queens when there is also in the hive a matnre queen, but one not yet emerged from her cell.

3. Weeping, crying. *slang* or *colloq.*

1779 Seward in *Mme. D'Arblay's Diary* 16 June, No more piping, pray. 1837 Marryat *Dog-fiend* ix, What's the use of piping, boys, I never yet could larn.

4. *attrib.*

a 1711 Ken *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 319 Mirth, Song, Dance, or Piping-match. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. 127 The unmanly disfiguration of their..countenance, which this piping-work produc'd.

Pi·ping, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Pipe *v.*[2] and *sb.*[1] + -ing [1].]

†1. The smoking of a pipe, tobacco-smoking.

1660 T. Hall *Funebria Floræ* (1661) 13 Christmas revels, with dancing, drinking, .. potting, piping, gaming. 1670 J. Dawtry in *St. Papers, Dom.* 458 Too much piping and potting will be an enemy to him.

2. *Gardening.* The propagation of pinks, etc. by cuttings (see Pipe *v.*[2] 3); *concr.* a cutting or slip of a pink or other plant taken off at a joint.

1788 [see Pipe *v.*[2] 3]. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 310 Trimming off the leaves, except those at the extremity, which only require their ends shortened, as directed for pipings. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 192 Pinks. Continue to put out the rooted pipings, and prepare the beds for the next season's bloomers. 1856 [see Pipe *v.*[2] 3].

3. a. The action of furnishing with pipes or tubes. b. *concr.* Pipes collectively.

1846 *Athenæum* 14 Feb. 178 Professor Brande concluded his communication by exhibiting zinced iron piping. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 4 Deluged with a strong jet of cold water administered through a piping. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Feb. 5/4 To supplement the supply .. by .. an expensive system of piping from Peterborough.

4. *Dressmaking*, etc. a. The trimming or ornamenting of the edge of stuff or the seams of a garment, by means of a fine cord enclosed in a pipe-like fold of the edge or of a distinct strip of stuff; *concr.*, the tubular kind of trimming thus formed. b. Fluting: cf. Pipe *sb.*[1] 4 i. Also *attrib.*

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Piping*, a kind of cord trimming or fluting for ladies' dresses. *Piping-irons*, fluting-irons. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 100 Of late years, the act of piping has been introduced into under-linen to save trouble; a cord covered with material cut on the bias is inserted. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 4/1 The Princess.. wearing a..dark blue serge yachting costume, the coat and skirt outlined with a piping of white. 1894 C. N. Robinson *Brit. Fleet* 502 The lieutenant's undress coat..had a white edging or piping. 1895 A. Morrison *Chron. M. Hewitt* v. 256 A man in a blue coat, with dull red piping [in the seams] and brass buttons.

5. In harness, A tubular leather covering for a trace-chain, or such coverings collectively. (Cf. Pipe *sb.*[1] 4 a.)

1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

†6. A mode of dressing the hair by curling it around little cylinders or roulettes of wood or baked pipe-clay: cf. Pipe *sb.*[1] 4 j. *Obs.*

7. In jewellery, Lengths of gold (or other) tubing, fixed to the back of a thin plate of metal to strengthen it.

1881 G. Wallis in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 676/2 Another smaller diadem found in another tomb..is of gold plate, so thick as to require no 'piping' at the back to sustain it.

8. *Confectionery.* The action or art of ornamenting cakes, etc. with cord-like lines or twists of sugar; *concr.* the lines or twists so used.

1883 R. Haldane *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 154/1 When dry, ornament with piping, orange-blossom, ribbon, &c. 1884 *Birmingham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/6 Well up in iceing and piping.

9. *Mining.* = Hydraulicking: see Pipe *v.*[2] 7.

1881 Raymond *Gloss. Mining, Piping.* 1. See *Hydraulicking.* 1895 J. W. Anderson *Prospector's Handbk.* (ed. 6) 163 *Piping*, washing gold deposits by means of a hose.

10. *Metallurgy.* = Pipe *sb.*[1] 7 e; the formation of such a pipe.

1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Piping*...2. The tubular depression caused by contraction during cooling, on the top of iron or steel ingots.

Pi·ping, *ppl. a.* [f. Pipe *v.*[1] + -ing [2].] That pipes; characterized by piping.

1. Playing on a pipe.

1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 297 A most lively description of a piping satyr. *a* 1745 Swift *On Shadow in Glass* 36 Lowing herds, and piping swains. 1836–48 B. D. Walsh *Aristoph. Acharnians* II. v, Garlands, sprats, piping-women and black-eyes.

b. Characterized by piping, i. e. the music of the pastoral pipe (as distinguished from the martial fife, trumpet, etc.): in the Shaksperian phr. *piping time(s) of peace.*

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. i. 24 In this weake piping time of Peace. 1793 Dr. Burney *Let. to Mme. D'Arblay* 31 Jan., The laws [are] more strictly executed against treason..than in the piping times of peace. 1883 Anp. Forbes in *19th Cent.* Oct. 730 In piping times of peace, the national debts of the Australian colonies loom large.

2. Sounding shrilly; whistling; shrill-toned.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. i. 17 The pyping wynd blew in thair taill at nycht. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. iv. 1404 To him shall thy piping poetry..be directed. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. lii. 82 With piping acclamations. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk., Rip Van Winkle*, An old man replied in a thin piping voice. 1872 Darwin *Emotions* iv. 88 Dogs, when a little impatient, often make a high piping note through their noses. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 358/2 There was a piping breeze from the southwest.

b. In names of particular kinds of birds or other animals having a piping note or cry: as **piping crow**, the Australian genus *Gymnorhina*; **piping guan**, the genus *Pipile*, of S. America and Trinidad; **piping hare**, the pika or calling hare, *Lagomys*; **piping plover**, *Ægialites melodus*, of N. America. Also **piping bullfinch**, a bullfinch trained to 'pipe' or whistle a tune.

1773 Barrington in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 267 Well known by the common instances of piping Bullfinches. 1845 *Voy. to Port Philip*, etc. 53 The warbling melops and the piping crow. 1895 C. Dixon in *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 643 The Gymnorhinæ or piping crows of Australia.

3. quasi-*adv.* in phr. **piping hot**, so hot as to make a piping or hissing sound, as a simmering liquid, or a dish freshly cooked; hissing hot; hence *gen.* very hot.

c 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 193 Wafres pipyng hoot out of the gleede. ? *a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 377 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 297 Ane pair of cunyngis, fat and het pypand. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 141 Beanes..fried all whole as they be, and so cast piping hot into sharp vineger. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 10 When we had climed.. Being painfully and pipeing hot. 1707 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 234 A Mutton-Pye,..piping hot out of the Oven. 1888 Burgon *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. xi. 316 The day having been piping hot.

b. *fig.* Fresh, quite new, just come out.

1607 Middleton *Your Five Gallants* II. i. 57 *Gol.* Whence comes he, sir? *Pur.* Piping hot from the university. 1641 Milton *Reform.* 1. Wks. 1851 III. 6 The Booke..in defence of Bishops, which came out piping hot much about the time. 1733 *Revolution Politicks* VII. 8 A Report is come pipeing hot from Ireland. 1855 Baowning *Up at a Villa* ix, At the post-office such a scene-picture—the new play, piping hot!

Pipistrelle, -el (pipistre·l). [a. F. *pipistrelle*, ad. It. *pipistrello* bat, variants of which are *vipistrello, vispi-, vespistrello*, from *vispertello, vespertillo*, repr. late L. **vespertillus* for L. *vespertilio* (*-ōnem*) bat, f. *vesper* evening. See Diez (ed. 4) 390.] A small species of bat, *Vesperugo pipistrellus*, common in Britain and Europe generally.

1781 Pennant *Hist. Quad.* II. 561 Bat, Pipistrelle. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 66 The pipistrelle, or common bat of Britain. 1862 G. Kearley *Links in Chain* (1863) 245 No less than fifteen or sixteen species of Bats are found in Britain...The little Pipistrelle..is..the most abundant..of the number.

Pipit (pi·pit). Also 8 **pippet, -it**, 9 **pipet.** [prob. imitative of the bird's 'short and feeble note' (Swainson). Cf. Pip *v.*[2], and the dial. names *titling, tietick, cheeper, peep*, etc. So F. *pipit, pitpit.*] Any bird of the genus *Anthus* or several allied genera of the family *Motacillidæ*, widely distributed over most parts of the world, and having a general resemblance to larks. The common British species are the Meadow Pipit or Titlark, *A. pratensis*; the Tree Pipit or Pipit-lark, *A. trivialis* (*A. arboreus*); and the Rock Pipit, Rock-lark, or Shore-lark, *A. obscurus.*

1768 Pennant *Zool.* II. 241 A species [of lark] taken in the neighborhood of London called by the bird-catchers a pippit. 1832 Selby in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 1. 18 The rock or shore pipit (*Anthus aquaticus*)...In size it exceeds..the common and the tree pipet (*A. pratensis* and *arboreus*). 1882 Hardy *Ibid.* IX. No. 3. 453 Larks and pipit-larks arise at intervals. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds* s.v., Pipits, of which over 30 species have been described..occur in almost all parts of the world.

Pipkin (pi·pkin). Also 6 **pypkin**, 6–7 **pipken.** [Origin doubtful. The form suggests a dim., f. Pipe *sb.*[2] + -kin; cf. Sp. *pipote* keg, and Pg. *pipote* small cask or vessel, f. *pipa* Pipe *sb.*[2] But there is no evidence that the pipkin was at first a small cask or staved vessel.]

1. A small earthenware pot or pan, used chiefly in cookery. (Formerly in wider sense, including metal pots. Now local; in Eng. Dial. Dict. from Warw. to Lincoln and Suff.)

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Ollula*..a little potte: a pipken. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xlii. 201 Boyled with vinegar and hony in a brasen pipken or skillet. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 79 Put them together into a cleane pipkin or leaded pot,..let them stand ouer the fire one houre. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. iii. 1160 Free from a crack or flaw of sinning, As Men try Pipkins by the ringing. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 279 Put the Sea-salt..into an unglazed earthen pipkin, and set it amidst live coals. 1808 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *One more Peep at R. Acad.* Wks. 1812 V. 355 A pipkin of brown crockery. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss., Pipkin* or *Pidkin*, a small earthen vessel with a handle. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* xiii. (1860) 139/1 The unglazed earthen pipkin, fashioned by the hand, without the assistance of the potter's wheel, is held to belong to the 'bronze and stone periods' of the antiquary.

2. *U. S.* and (?) *dial.* A small wooden tub having a vertical handle formed by the prolongation of one of the staves, a piggin.

1855 Whittier *Flowers in Winter* ix, A wizard of the Merrimac, .. Could call green leaf and blossom back To frosted stem and spray...The beechen platter sprouted wild, The pipkin wore its old-time green. 18.. T. A. Hill *MS. Collect. Nottingham Words* (E. D. D.).

Hence **Pi·pkinet** (*nonce-wd.*), a small pipkin.

1647 Herrick *Noble Numb.* Wks. (1869) 404 Thou my pipkinnet shalt see, Give a wave-offring unto Thee.

Pipless (pi·plĕs), *a.* [f. Pip *sb.*[3] + -less.] Having no pips; seedless.

1869 C. R. Weld *Notes Burgundy* 115 The Corinthian Grape..possesses the great recommendation of being pipless. 1900 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 7/3 Pipless oranges are among the novelties hailing from California.

Pipling, var. Pippling. **Pipouder, -poulder,** etc., var. Piepowder. **Pippal,** var. Peepul.

†**Pi·ppane.** *Sc. Obs.* Also **pypane, pyppane.** (Origin and meaning uncertain.)

1491 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 189 Item, for v vnce of reid pyppane sylk to he beltis to the King. 1505 *Ibid.* III. 40 Item, for ij pypanes blak silk,..*vd.* 1506 *Ibid.* 351 Tua pippanes rede silk for the Kingis scarlet hos.

†**Pipped,** ? *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 7 **pipt.** [In form, pa. pple. of Pip *v.*[2] sense 2, but the latter is not known so early.] Cracked, as a nut.

1545 Elyot *Dict., Cassa nux*, a pypped nutte. 1552 Huloet, Pipped nutte, *cassa nux.* 1640 Brome *Sparagus Gard.* v. ii, A pipt Nutshell and a Maggot in't.

Pipped (pipt), *a.* [f. Pip *sb.*[1] (or *v.*[1]) + -ed.] Affected with the pip.

1797 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 284 There's poor Horace sick in his hammock, and the admiral croaking like a piped hen. 1845 James *A. Neil* ii, You have no more stomach than a pipped hen.

Pipperidge (pi·pəridʒ). Also 6 **pypryge, piprige,** 8–9 **piperidge,** (9 *dial.* **piprage, piprick**). Cf. Pepperidge. [Derivation obscure. Cf. AF. *piperounge* a hip, in W. de Bibbesworth (Prof. Skeat).]

1. A local name of the Barberry, fruit or shrub; the latter usually *pipperidge-bush.*

1538 Turner *Libellus, Oxiacantha*,..ab officinis & nulgo berberis dicitur, aliquibus Pypryge nocatur. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 146 The berbery tre, otherwyse called a pipridge tre. 1674 Ray *S. & E. C. Words* 74 *Pipperidges*, Barberries, *Ess. Suff.* 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict., Barbery*, or pipperidge-bush,..grows naturally in the hedges in many parts of England. 1886 Britten & Holland *Eng. Plant-n.* 382 Piperidge, Pipperidges, Piprage, Pepperidge, Piperidge Tree, or Piperidge Bush.

2. = Pepperidge 2.

1828 Webster s.v. *Piperidge*, The piperidge of New England is the *Nyssa villosa*, a large tree with very tough wood.

Pippet, -it, obs. forms of Pipit.

Pippian (pi·piăn). *Math.* [See quot.] = Cayleyan.

1853 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* II. 381, I propose (in analogy with the form Hessian) to call the two curves in question [previously denoted by P and Q] the Pippian and Quippian respectively.

Pippin (pi·pin). Forms: 4–6 **pepyn(e**, 4–7 **pipin**, 4–8 **pepin**, 5 **pipyn**, 5–6 **pypyn(e**, 6 **peppin, pippyn, pyppen**, 6– **pippin**, (6–8 **pippen, -ing**, 7 **-ine**). [ME. a. OF. *pepin* (13th c.) seed of a fleshy fruit, mod.F. *pepin, pépin* pip; in Norm. dial. also seedling apple-tree: cf. sense 2. Cf. It. *pippolo* kernel, grape-stone. Origin obscure.

Connexion with L. *pĕpo, -ōnem*, a. Gr. *πέπων, -ονα* 'pumpkin', is doubtful: in Sp. and Pg. *pepino* is 'cucumber', *pepita* 'kernel or pip', also 'pip' in fowls (Pip *sb.*[1]), which in Walloon is *pepin.* It. *pipita* is 'sprout' or 'shoot', and also 'pip' in fowls. The relations between these are obscure.]

1. The seed of certain fruits, including those now called *pips*, and others: cf. PIP *sb.*3 *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1366 (Cott.) Pepins [so *Gött.*; *Fairf.* cornys; *Trin.* curnels] þen he gaue him thrin, þe quilk a þe appel tre he nam. *Ibid.* 1417 þe pipins war don vnder his tung, þar ras o þam thre wandes yong. 1348–9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 549 In duabus libr. de Resyns sanz pepyn. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxxix. (Bodl. MS.), Huoles and pipyns leueþ whan þe wyne is clene wronge oute. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 401/2 Pypyne, of vyne, or grape.., *acinus*. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 166 Yf thou wyll haue many rooses..thou muste take the harde pepyns of the same rooses that bee right rype and sowe hem. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xlii. 712 In the middle of the fruite [pear] there is a coare with kernels or peppins. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 447 The inner stones or pepins, which in some grapes are but single, or one alone. 1613 [see 1c]. 1764 ELIZ. MOXON *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 155 Cut them [oranges] in quarters and take out all the pippens. 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Pippin*, the seed of an apple. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Pippin*, the pip or seed of the apple and like fruits.

† **b.** Applied to the germ of a pea, or the like.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 32 [Pesyn] wyl alle to-falle with a lytil boylynge, to pereye, saue þe whyte Pepyn is þer-in.

† **c.** Rendering Sp. *pepita* a grain of gold. *Obs.*

1604 E. G[IRMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. iv. 213 They finde little of this golde in pippin. *Ibid.*, They call them pippins, for that commonly they are like to pippins or seeds of melons. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. ii. 607 Their golde is found either in Graines which they call the Pippins because they are like..Seedes of Melons..or in powder.

2. The name of numerous varieties of apple, raised from seed.

c 1432 LYDG. *On Entry of Hen. VI into London* (MS. Harl. 565 lf. 121), Pypyns, quynces blaundrellys to disport And þe Pom cedre corageus to recomfort. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 605. 1530 PALSGR. 154 Names of frutes..as well generall as *pomme*, an apple, and *póyre*, a peare, as particuler, as *carpendy*, a pippyn; *estrangvillon*, a choke peare. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 120 The sower Crabbe.. as well as the sweet Pippin. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. iii. 2 We will eate a last yeares Pippin of my owne graffing. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi* 587 This is a pretty way to haue Pippins, Pomewaters, or any other sorts of Apples growing low. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 202 Pippins..take their name from the small spots or pips that usually appear on the sides of the Apple. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 253 The pippins.. were so called because the trees were raised from pips or seeds. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 945 Some [apples] of English origin have acquired almost universal celebrity; for instance, the Golden Pippin, Ribston Pippin, ..Blenheim Pippin, etc.; and recently Cox's Orange Pippin has been brought into notice.

3. Applied to a person. *slang.*

1664 COTTON *Scarron.* IV. Wks. (1725) 95 Thou'rt a precious Pepin, To think to steal so slily from me. 1885 *Punch* 3 Jan. 4/1 The Reform Bill won't do it, my Pippin.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pippin cider, jelly, pie, trade*; *pippin-grower, -monger, -pelting, -squeezer*; **pippin-face**, a red round face; so *pippin-faced* adj.; † **pippin-fruit**, a fruit containing 'pippins' or pips (*obs.*); **pippin-hearted** *a.*, faint-hearted, timid; † **pippin-squire** = APPLE-SQUIRE (*obs.*); † **pippin-tea**, ? an infusion of pippins (*obs.*).

1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Cyder*, They..found their 'pepin cyder not so pleasant as their moyle or red streak cyder. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* Sat. iii. 150 He neuer durst vnto these Ladies show His *pippin face. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vi, The hard-headed man with the pippin-face. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* vi, This old shepherd, with his withered pippin face. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vi, A little hard-headed, Ripstone-*pippin-faced man. 1675 COTTON (*title*) The Planters Manual: being instructions for the Raising, Planting, and Cultivating all sorts of Fruit-Trees, whether Stone-fruits or *Pepin-fruits. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* i, If I were to turn pippin-monger instead of *pippin-grower. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 171 They might have been the meekest, most *pippin-hearted little men in the world. 1718 MRS. EALES *Receipts* 51 Take *Pippin-Jelly. 1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde* Wks. 1874 II. 57 You are a *pippinmonger to call me Russetting or apple-john. 1835 *Edin. Rev.* LXI. 406 Hissing, hooting, *pippin-pelting, and driving them from the boards. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* 5 A *pipping Pye that cost in the Market foure pence. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* xxxiii. 39 A Dogges yeoman, or some *pippin Squier. 1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. 323 For his constant Drink.. *Pippin-Thea,..with Syrup of Rasberries. 1745 *Pippin trade [see PIPPINER].

Hence † **Pi·ppined** *a.*, having pips; † **Pi·ppiner**, a ship engaged in the 'pippin trade' (see quot.).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 72 Grapis feire and greete, Pypened hard [L. *grani callosi*] and drie. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* iii. (1841) I. 19 If a merchant comes to me to hire a small ship of me, and tells me it is for the pippin-trade; or to buy a vessel, and tells me he intends to make a pippiner of her; the meaning is, that she is to run to Seville for oranges, or to Malaga for lemons.

† **Pi·pple**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 pypple (pimpel). [App. dim. or frequent. of PIPE *v.*1] *intr.* To blow with a gentle sonnd; to pipe or whistle softly, as the wind; to murmur or ripple, as a stream. Hence † **Pi·ppling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* Wks. 1843 I. 207 Yong scolers .. enbolned with the flyblowen blast of the moche vayne glorious pipplyng wynde. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 164 Thei haue twoo sommers, softe pimpelyng windes, a milde aier. 1558 PHAER *Æneid.* III. F iv, Whan the..wind with pipling sweete Is out at sowth, and to the seas to saill doth call the fleete. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 66, I Now shiuer at shaddows, eeche pipling puf doth amaze me. 1592a R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 75 b, Small streames of water, pyppling and slyding downe vpon the Amber grauell. [1862 G. MACDONALD *D. Elginbrod* II. ix, They sat down to enjoy the 'soft pipling cold' which swung all the leaves about.]

b. ? *transf.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 95 Had not I such daliaunce, such pipling hedgle renounced.

Pipple, -stone: see PEBBLE, -STONE.

Pip-pop. [Echoic.] A representation of the report of a Mauser rifle, etc.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Nov. 1/3 Once outside the outposts of the base town and the fun begins. Pip-pop—pip-pop—the Yeomanry in advance have been fired upon. 1902 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 392 The sound still rings in my ears of the metallic pip-pop of the Mauser.

Pippy (pi·pi), *a.* [f. PIP *sb.*3 and ? *sb.*1 + -Y.]

1. Full of pips.

1892 *Sat. Rev.* 25 June 728/1 A bitter, pippy lemon.

2. *Stock Exchange slang.* (?) Sickly, shaky.

1892 *Scott. Leader* 19 Feb., On 'change... Mexican rails also look 'pippy' to-day.

Pipridge, obs. form of PIPPERIDGE.

‖ **Pipsissewa** (pipsi·sɪ̈wä). [ad. N. Amer. Ind. (? Algonkin) name *sip-si-sewa*; it is not clear whether the form in *pip-* occurred in some native dial., or was a white man's corruption.] A name for *Chimaphila umbellata* (N.O. *Ericaceæ* or *Pyrolaceæ*), also called Prince's pine, a low creeping evergreen with whitish flowers, found in Europe, northern Asia, and N. America. Also, the leaves of this used as a diuretic and tonic.

[1814 PURSH *Flor. Amer. Sept.* 300 *Chimaphila*..is in high esteem for its medicinal qualities. They call it *Sip-si-sewa*.] 1818 EATON *Man. Bot.* 203 General Varnum says the umbellata is the Sipsisewa or Pipsisewa and is highly efficacious in the Cure of cancers. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 499 Pipsissewa is probably about equivalent to uva ursi in its therapeutic value. 1880 *New Virginians* I. iv. 131 Those woodland darlings, the wild pansy, the pipsissewa [*misprr.* pipsewissa], and the partridge-berry. 1884 MILLSPAUGH *Amer. Med. Plants* 104 Chimaphila umbellata... Common names pipsissewa, winter green, princes pine, bitter winter green, ground holly.

Pipul, variant of PEEPUL, E. Indian tree.

Pipy (pəi·pi), *a.* (erron. -ey.) [f. PIPE *sb.*1 + -Y.]

1. Containing pipes, tubes, or tubular formations; of the form of a pipe, tubular, cylindrical.

1724 SWITZER *Pract. Gard.* XI. lxxviii. 406 When once sellery is whitened it must be eaten, otherwise it will soon grow pipey or rot. 1757 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* L. 193 A white pipy and stony coral. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 241 Where dank moisture breeds The pipy hemlock to strange overgrowth. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. I. 288 A soft blue 'pipy' clay, *i.e.* containing pipes of red rusty matter. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iv. 121 The crust formed over the lava is remarkably pipy as well as cellular.

2. Piping, shrill. (Cf. PIPE *sb.*1 2.)

1877 W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy* (1892) 14 'Cheer up, Mr. Foggerty', said a pipy little voice.

3. Given to 'piping the eye' or crying. *colloq.*

1861 MISS YONGE *Stokesley Secret* xii. (1862) 179 'Christabel', said a little voice,..'I shall never be pipy again'.

Piquable (pī·kăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. PIQUE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being or inclined to be piqued.

1860 TENNYSON *Let. Dk. Argyle* in *Mem.* (1897) I. xxi. 458 Had I been a piquable man I should have been piqued.

Piquance (pī·kăns). *rare.* [See -ANCE.] = next.

1883 *American* VII. 10 A certain mingling of smoothness and piquance is not wanting.

Piquancy (pī·kănsi). Also 7 picq-. [f. PIQUANT: see -ANCY.]

† **1.** Sharpness, severity. *Obs.*

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. xiv. 204 Satyrical taunts do owe their seeming piquancy, not to the speaker,..but to the subject, and the hearers. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* 16 That the reader may..judge, with what Meekness and Decency, tho with some measure of Picquancy, I treat them.

2. Of food, etc.: Stimulating pungency or tartness; appetizing flavour.

1664 EVELYN *Pomona* iv. 13 To salute our Palats with a more agreeable piquancy and tartness. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. ii. 83 Imparting piquancy to the food. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah* Prol. 17 First, food—then, piquancy.

3. *fig.* Of manner, speech, etc.: The quality of being PIQUANT (in sense 3); racy quality.

In quot. 1683 said of the impression made upon the mind.

1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Ambrose* 419 His style..leaves a picquancy and quick relish in the Readers mind. 1685 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* II. 129 Give a relish and picquancy to our Conversation. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 305 There was a tasteful smartness in her dress,..with a *gentillesse* in her air, and a piquancy of expression. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Lang.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 151 It is this which gives that piquancy to the conversation of a strong-natured farmer or backwoodsman. 1851 D. G. MITCHELL *Dream Life* (1852) 147 Her conversation delights you by its piquancy and grace.

Piquant (pī·kănt), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 6 pickande, -ante, 6–7 pickant, 7 picque-, piccant, 7–8 picqu-, 7– piquant, 9 picqu-, piquante. [a. F. *piquant* († *picquant*), pr. pple. of *piquer* to prick, sting: see PICK *v.*1, PIQUE *v.*1 The form *piccant* was ad. It. *piccante*. In 19th c. authors, *piquante* (pī·kănt) usually represents the Fr. fem. *piquante* (pīkā·nt).]

1. That pierces or stings; *esp.* sharp or stinging to the feelings; keen, trenchant; severe, bitter. Chiefly *fig.* *Obs.* or *arch.*

1521 WOLSEY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 43 Notwithstanding the pickande wordes conteigned in th Emperours letters. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* M iij, Who is he so blunt and restiue, that could not with theyr pickant spurres be quickened? 1591 CONINGSBY *Siege Rouen* in *Camden Misc.* (1847) I. 29 This daie the marshall wrote a letter..a lytle pickante. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 32 By some picquant words or arguteness to put them into choler. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 6 The pangs of the Gout are so sharpe and picquant. 1789 E. DARWIN *Let.* in *Life* (1879) 37 Never to make any piquant or angry answer. 1868 LANIER *Jacquerie* I. 131 Urged him on With piquant spur.

† **b.** Sharp-pointed, peaked. *Obs. rare.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 261 When sharp piquant Toes were altogether in request.

2. Agreeably pungent or sharp of taste; sharp, stinging, biting; stimulating or whetting to the appetite; appetizing.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. xxxviii, [A cook] excellent for a pickant sawce and the haugou. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. II. 78 The differences of Sapours are seven; sweet, sharp, sowre, picqueant, salt, acid, bitter. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 301 As piquant to the Tongue as Salt it self. 1827 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. xiii, As piquant as an anchovy toast. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 227 A piquant sauce for supper.

3. *fig.* That acts upon the mind as a piquant sauce, or the like, upon the palate; that stimulates or excites keen interest or curiosity; pleasantly stimulating or disquieting.

1695 *Whether Parlt. be not in Law dissolved*, etc. 47 It falls below being piquant, and keeps within the Limits and Precincts of Modesty. 1706 *Art of Painting* 319 He [Rembrandt] design'd an infinite Number of Thoughts, that were as sensible and as *Picquant* as the Productions of the best Masters. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* iv. 144 Their husbands..leave home to seek for a more agreeable —may I be allowed to use a significant French word?—*piquant* society. 1819 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 24 Aug., Your notices of literary works should be short, light, and piquant. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* vi, She disapproved entirely of the piquant neatness of Caroline's costume. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* xxxv. 235 These charms combined to render her an exceedingly piquant and charming maiden. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* xv, This lovely girl had not Wanda's piquant, pretty face.

‖ **b.** After F. *piquante* fem.

1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxxix, The monkey has a turn for satire, too, by all that is *piquante*. 1850 SMEDLEY *F. Fairleigh* (1894) 52 Lucy's..what you call piquante. 1873 SMILES *Huguenots Fr.* I. i. (1881) 3 That picquante letter-writer, Madame de Sévigné. 1898 RIDER HAGGARD *Dr. Therne* I. 15 The face of a rather piquante and pretty girl.

B. *sb. rare.* That which is piquant. **a.** A hedgehog's prickle; **b.** A piquant dish; a whet.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. Anim.* II. xvii. 213 The two most remarkable animals in the insectivorous tribe..are the mole, and the hedgehog,.. the latter for its piquants, and the former for its hand turned outwards. 1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 239 He pined for the piquants—he had dreams of the savouries.

Hence **Pi·quantly** *adv.*, in a piquant manner; **Pi·quantness** (*rare*), piquancy.

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. xxvi. (1715) 158 If an Orator ..hath been piquantly Censorious. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 17 Claret loseth much of its Briskness and Picquantness. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Piquantness*,..sharpness, bitingness. 1882 W. H. BISHOP in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 54/2 The village is piquantly foreign

Pique (pīk), *sb.*1 Forms: 6 pyke, peake, 6–7 picke, pike, 7 pieque, 7–8 picque, 7–8 (9 *dial.*) pick, peek, 7–9 peak, 8 pyck, 7– pique. [a. F. *pique*, n. of action f. *piquer* to prick, pierce, sting: see PIQUE *v.*1]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1532 Pyke [see B. 1]. 1543 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IX. 339 Wherby occasion of sum picke might be taken awaye. 1592 Peake [see B. 2]. 1596 in A. Collins *Lett. & Mem. State* (1746) II. 21 They are in Picke against these. 1597 *Carew MSS.* (1869) 272 [These two Scottish septs are] at pike [one with the other]. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* II. 131 It is treason to moue any pick, grudge, or querrell. 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (1672) 29 The like picques and quarrelling pretences of the Parliament. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 1082 If any Member there dislike His Face, or to his Beard have Pike. 1664 *Ibid.* II. i. 545 'Tis no Fantastick pique I have to love, nor coy dislike. 1667 TEMPLE *Let. to Sir J. Temple* Wks. 1731 II. 43 The Duke of Albemarle had long had a Peek to their Country. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 104 Another Pick in which they agreed not. 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoffd* Wks. (1725) 146 You must not take a Picque, If he.. speak plain and gleek. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 318 Out of a puritanical peak. 1706 PHILLIPS s. v., There is a Peek between them. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* Suppl. (1714) 431 Upon a Pick he took against the People called Quakers. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 61 That we should behave well to our friends out of love, and to our enemies out of picque. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 83, I did not learn..what was the pick that the Black Smugglers had taken at the Maxwells.

B. Signification.

1. A personal quarrel or fit of ill-feeling between two or more persons; ill-feeling, animosity, enmity.

1532 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 349 Which Edmond Knightley hathe..trauayled..to sett pyke betwene the sayd ladye and the executors. 1540 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VIII. 464 There were some that wolde be right gladde to here Your Majestie and He were in picke togythers. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xliii. (ed. 8), Between entirest friends,..sometimes little peeks of coldness may appear. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 92 Because of a Pique that had been between the Abbots and Bishop Laud. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Elegy Mad Dog* v, This dog and man at first were friends; But when a pique began, The dog..Went mad, and bit the man.

2. A feeling of anger, resentment, or ill-will, resulting from some slight or injury, esp. such as wounds one's pride or vanity; offence taken.

1591 NASHE *Four Lett. Conf.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 215 You take the graue peake vppon you too much. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth. Wars* I. 15 This Optaris had a pique against Theodatus. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* II. i, Pray, my Lord, take no picque at it. 1663-67 Pique to [see A.]. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* Hivb, He..bore a great pique at Alexander, for having been preferr'd before him to the See of Alexandria. 1766 [C. ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* xi. 181 Poor Stephen went suddenly forth in a Pique, And push'd off his Boat for the Stygian Creek. 1832 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 12 May, He acquiesced ..with an air of pique and disappointment. 1877 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. ix. 414 *note*, A Bishop who had turned monk in a momentary fit of pique.

†3. *Pique of honour*, a point in which honour is pricked or affected. *Obs.*

1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 522 There can be no Interfering upon a Pique of Honour. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 401 Add long prescription of established laws, And picque of honour to maintain a cause.

Pique (pīk), *sb.*[2] Also 7 picq(ue, pickque. [a. F. *pic*, in same sense, of uncertain origin. (Taken by Hatz.-Darm. as a sense of *pic*, pick, pike, (mountain) peak; Littré takes it as a distinct word.)] In *Piquet*, The winning of thirty points on cards and play, before one's opponent begins to count, entitling the player to begin his score at sixty. Cf. REPIQUE.

1668 TEMPLE *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 93 In their Audiences .. the Cards commonly run high, and all is Picque and Repicque between them. 1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* vi. 81 The youngers Blank shall bar the former and hinder his Picq and Repicq [*printed* Picy and Repicy]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 73/2 A Picy in the game of Picket. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Piquet*, If he can make up thirty, part in hand, and part play, ere the other has told any thing, he reckons for them sixty.—And this is called a *pique*. Whence the name of the game. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 137.

†**Pique**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [a. F. or quasi-F., ad. L. *pica*.] = PICA [2], depraved appetite.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 809 Though it have the Pique, and long, 'Tis still for something in the wrong; As Women long.

Pique (pēke, pīk), *sb.*[4] Also 7 pico. [a. Sp. Amer. *pique*, ad. Quichua *piqui* (Gonzalez Holguin 1608), *piki* (Tschudi) flea, chigoe.]

1. = CHIGOE.

1748 *Earthquake of Peru* iii. 216 A .. little Insect, call'd Pico which gets insensibly into the Feet. 1758 ADAMS tr. *Ulloa's Voy.* in Pinkerton (1808) XIV. 349 The insect .. called nigua and in Peru pique, is shaped like a flea. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* iv. (1818) I. 103, I am speaking of the celebrated Chigoe or Jiggers, called also.. Pique.

2. 'A name for *Argas nigra*, a blind tick which sometimes causes sores on men or animals' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895).

Pique, *sb.*[5] Erron. form of PEAK *sb.*[2]

1826 P. POUNDEN *France & Italy* 5 A close-bound cap which dwindles nearly to a pique. 1845 BROWNING *How they brought Gd. News* ii, I turned in my saddle and made its girths tight, Then shortened each stirrup, and set the pique right.

Pique, obs. form of PIKE *sb.*[3] and 6.

Pique (pīk), *v.*[1] Also 7–8 picque, (9 peak). [a. F. *piquer* to prick, sting, stimulate, irritate, excite; *se piquer*, to take offence.]

1. *trans.* To prick the feelings of; to excite to anger, resentment, or enmity; to irritate; to offend by wounding pride or vanity.

1671 R. MACWARD *True Nonconf.* 103 You think you picque him wittily, when you say, 'any thing in Scripture that makes for you, call it ordinary; and what doth not plense, is extraordinary'. 1673 W. PERWICH *Dispatches* (Roy. Hist. Soc.) 264 The gentry..are malcontents..being all piqued against the C. de Monterei. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 349 The Dev'l was piqu'd, such saintship to behold. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. ii. 76 She .. piques our pride, and offends our judgment. 1796 ELIZA HAMILTON *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* (1811) I. 233 A little picqued by the excess of his mirth. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. iii. 182 Piqued at this opposition to his wishes. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* viii. iii. (1873) 221 This moment our vanity is piqued. 1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss.* s. v. *Peak*, 'He's peaked about somewhat'.

2. *trans.* To stimulate or excite to action or activity; to instigate or provoke, esp. by arousing envy, rivalry, jealousy, or other passion; to arouse, awake (curiosity, interest). †b. *refl.* To excite or arouse oneself, put oneself on one's mettle (*obs.*).

1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* I. i, My husband's barbarous usage piques me to revenge. 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot.* (1749) 18 Fortune maintains a kind of rivalship with wisdom, and piques herself often in favour of fools as well as knaves. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 67 Her vanity..prompted her to pique the Prince's attention. 1793 *Minstrel* I. 192 Taunting messages were reiterated to pique him to come forth. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. iv, Peaking himself into flame of irritancy. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* i, You have piqued my woman's curiosity.

†3. *absol.* or *intr.* To arouse a feeling of pique; to stimulate. *Obs.*

1664 J. WILSON *Cheats* Epil., If you must lash out, and think you can't Be wits yourselves unless you pique and rant. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 163 P 5 Every Verse hath something in it that piques.

†4. *intr. To pique at*: to strive or vie with (another) through envy or jealousy. *Obs. rare.*

1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* IV. i, Women of the playhouse, still piquing at each other, who shall go the best dressed.

5. *refl.* (rarely *intr.*). To take pride *in*, plume oneself *on*. Const. *on*, *upon*; rarely *at*, *in*. (=F. *se piquer de*.)

1705 POPE *Lett.* (1736) V. 10 Men who are thought to pique themselves upon their wit. 1773 BOSWELL *Tour Hebr.* 10 Sept., We..piqued ourselves at not being outdone at the nightly ball by our less active friends. 1787 *Generous Attachment* II. 113 Sir Jeffry..piques himself much in the nursery of the young woodlands. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 1 A powerful baron who piqued himself upon his skill in his weapons. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 24 June 1/3 Temperance reformers who are wont to pique on the progress of the cause in the colonies.

Hence **Pi·quing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1794 C. PIGOT *Female Jockey Club* 22 To entice unhappy victims into her net, and then abandon them to all the piquing severity of ridicule. 1808 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 105 One piquing thing said, draws on another. 1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* iv, A piquing of our self-love.

Pique, *v.*[2] [f. PIQUE *sb.*[2]] In *Piquet*: a. *trans.* To win a pique from, score a pique against (one's opponent). b. *intr.* To score a pique.

1659 *Shuffling, Cutting & Deal.* 8, I was Pickquet the last, but am now repickqt. 1668 [see PIQUET[1]]. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 278 He piqu'd and repiqu'd so oft. 1830 'EIDRAH TREBOR' *Hoyle Made Fam.* 49 It also piques and repiques the adversary. 1895 SNAITH *Dorothy Marvin* vi, The mysteries..of piqueing, repiqueing and capotting.

†**Pique**, *v.*[3], obs. f. PEAK *v.*[2], to taper to a peak.

1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 307 Above that they had a brow-band, which came piquing down before, betwixt their eye-brows.

‖**Piqué** (pīke), *sb.* (*a.*) [F. *piqué*, pa. pple. of *piquer* (see PIQUE *v.*[1]) to prick, pierce, backstitch as in quilting; hence as sb. quilted work, quilting.] A rather stiff cotton fabric woven in a strongly ribbed or raised pattern; quilting.

[1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1871) III. IV. vii. 168 Marie-Antoinette was brought out. She had on an undress of *piqué blanc*.] 1852 *Rep. Juries Exhib.* 1851, 376/1 A new fabric called *piqué*. 1873 'SUSAN COOLIDGE' *What Katy did at Sch.* IX. 143 Lilly had dressed her hair and donned a fresh white piqué. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Piqué*, a cotton goods, figured or plain, and with a crimped surface resembling cordings. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 20 Two white skirts.., hunting-cord or white piqué. *attrib.* 1871 'M. LEGRAND' *Cambr. Freshm.* xi. 189 The hostess .. looked .. charming in her white and blue piqué morning gown.

b. The raised pattern of such a fabric (orig. such a pattern formed by regular rows of stitching, as in quilting). 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

B. *ppl. a.* Inlaid (with little points of gold, etc.). Also as sb. = *Piqué work* b: see C.

1882 *Hamilton Palace Collect.* No. 1986 Bonbonniere of tortoise shell, inlaid with scrolls of gold piqué. 1897 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 4/7 [Snuff-boxes] in tortoiseshell piqué with gold.

C. *Comb.* **Piqué work**: a. A kind of decorative needlework in which a pattern is formed by stitching; b. Ornamental work in tortoise-shell or the like, formed by means of minute inlaid designs traced in points of gold, etc.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Piqué-work*, a minute kind of buhl-work; inlaying metals in metals, usually.

Piqued, obs. or arch. form of PEAKED *a.*

a 1672 WILKINS in H. Rogers *Life J. Howe* iv. (1863) 106 While you..are for setting the top on the piqued end downwards, you won't be able to keep it up any longer than you continue whipping and scourging. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) V. 278 A fair House..where the piqued Turret is. 1793 *Minstrel* II. 140 Shoes sharply piqued at the toes.

Piqued (pīkt), *ppl. a.* [f. PIQUE *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Offended, irritated; excited: see the vb.

1689 tr. *Jurieu's Past. Lett.* Transl. Epist., The same learned Man .. hath written sundry piqued Books with hitterness and gall enough against the Reformed. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 840 On his Wiles a piqu'd and jealous Spy. 1851 WARDLAW *Zechariah* vii. (1869) 132 Those piqued and jealous enemies. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Ray & V.* I. 19, 'I am delighted..', says Lord Charles in a piqued tone. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 29 Apr. 7/1 One after another gratified a piqued curiosity and raised the cloth and peeped.

Pique devant, var. of PICKE-DEVANT *Obs.*

Piquer, Piquere, obs. ff. PIKER, PICKEER.

Piquet[1] (pike·t, pi·kėt). Also 7 pickquet, 7–9 picket, picquet, 8 picquette, picquette, 8–9 piquette. [a. F. *piquet*, obs. *picquet* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), of uncertain origin.

The Fr. form is diminutive (-ET), and the radical part has been variously sought in F. *pic*, a term used in this game (see PIQUE *sb.*[2]); *pique*, a pike (weapon), a spade (in cards); *pique* quarrel; or *piquer* to prick, pierce, sting.]

A card-game played by two persons with a pack of 32 cards (the low cards from the two to the six being excluded), in which points are scored on various groups or combinations of cards, and on tricks: see CAPOT, CARTE BLANCHE, PIQUE, POINT, REPIQUE, QUATORZE, QUINT.

1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* x. 150 For Cardes..a mans fancy would be sum'd up in cribbidge; Glecke requires a vigilant memory; Maw a pregnant agility; Picket [*printed* Pichet] a various invention. 1651 (*title*) The Royall and delightfull Game of Picquet. 1668 DRYDEN *Sir M. Mar-all* I. i, If I go to Picquet, though it be but with a Novice in't, he will picque and repicque, and capot me twenty times together. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 946 Than Gamesters, when they play a Set With greatest cunning at Piquet. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 290 Some..confound a child s fortune at ombre, picket, and hazard. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 198 P 1 She admits a Male Visitant to her Bed-side, plays with him a whole Afternoon at Pickette. 1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 85 His pride is in Piquette, Newmarket-fame, and judgment at a Bett. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxi, The major..was sitting down to play picquet with her. 1905 *19th Cent.* Sept. 423 She and the King often spent the evening playing piquet or chess. *attrib.* 1708 ROWE *Royal Convert* Prol. 12 Not to forget Your Piquet Parties, and your dear Basset. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Epil. to Phædra* 39 The Picquet-Friend dismiss'd, the coast all clear, And spouse alone impatient for her dear. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 272 A Piquet pack now consists of thirty-two cards only.

Hence **Pi·quetist**, a piquet player.

1899 *Speaker* 25 Mar. 339/1 David Gregorie, a noted piquetist.

†**Pique·t**[2]. *Obs.* Also **piquette**. [? Akin to PICOTEE.] The name of a variety of carnation.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 Piquets, *Dianthus*. 1775 ASH, *Piquette*,..a beautiful kind of carnation.

Piquet(t, obs. form of PICKET.

‖**Piquette** (pike·t). Also 7 piquet, 8 picquette. [F., f. *piquer* to prick, sting; in reference to its tart taste.] (See quots.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xx. (Roxb.) 249/2 Piquet, wine from the Huske of Grapes and water. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Picquette*, (Fr.) a tart sort of Wine us'd in some Parts of France, by the meaner Sort of People. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Piquette*, sour acid wine;..made..by pouring water on the husks of grapes.

‖**Piqueur** (pikō·r). Also anglicized as PICKER[3]. [F., agent-n. from *piquer* to prick: see Hatz.-Darm.] In France, or on the Continent, An attendant who directs the hounds during a hunt, or runs before a carriage to clear the road.

1835 H. GREVILLE *Diary* (1883) 59, I followed a *piqueur*, who appeared to me to know his *métier*, and by keeping close to his heels I contrived to see the stag taken. 1837 J. F. COOPER *Europe* II. vii. 155 The *piqueur* scouring along the road in advance, like a rocket. 1864 M. J. HIGGINS *Ess.* 204 The postilions and *piqueurs* all wore round glazed hats.

‖**Piqui, piquia**: see PEKEA.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Piquia-oil*, a sweet concrete food-oil derived from the fruit of *Caryocar Brasiliense*.

†**Piquier, pikeir** (pikī·ə·1). *Obs.* [a. F. *piquier*, f. *pique* PIKE *sb.*[5]] A soldier armed with a pike, a pikeman; = PIKER [2].

1596 J. SMYTHE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 91 A hundreth at the most Pikeirs and Archers. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 36 The Picquier, either armed or unarmed is to be shewed and taught the carriage and vse of his pike. *Ibid.* 37 The good Picquier ought to learne to tosse his pike well.

Piquier, obs. form of PICKEER.

‖**Piquillin.** [Argentine Sp. *piquillin* (pīki-lī·n), ultimately from some Indian dialect.] A South American bush, *Condalia microphylla* (N.O. *Rhamnaceæ*), having an edible drupaceous fruit.

1884 in MILLER *Plant-n.*

Piquoté, obs. form of PICOTEE.

†**Piquy**, obs. (? erron.) var. of *pique*, PICA [1] 2.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. *Character*, The Printers Characters..are, 1. Pearl...2. Non-Pareil. 3. Breviar. 4. Long Primer. 5. Piquy [1674 or Pica]. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Piquy*, a Term in printing, see Pareil.

‖**Pir** (pī·ə). Also 7 pire, peor, 9 peer. [Pers. پیر *pīr* old man, chief of a sect: a title of honour (Hopkins).] A Mohammedan saint or holy man; also *transf.* the tomb or shrine of a saint.

1672 tr. *Bernier's Empire Gt. Mogol* IV. 113 The Mullahs, who with great conveniency and delight spend their life there, under the shadow of the miraculous Sanctity of this Pire. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 240 Hard by this is a Peor, or Burying-place of one of their Prophets. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 121 He forthwith seeks out some Pir, or Holy Man, to whose wives he entrusts his child. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 73 Here was a pīr, or holy spot, on which Kuli reverently deposited a handful of wretched dates. 1900 MARY CARUS-WILSON *Irene Petrie* vi. 116 In calamity he turns to his pir to help him.

Pir, obs. form of PIRR.

†**Pirace**, *v. Obs. rare.* [Abnormal formation f. PIRACY.] a. *intr.* To practise piracy: = PIRATE *v.* 2. b. *trans.* To obtain by piracy: = PIRATE *v.* 1. Hence †**Pi·raced** *ppl. a.*

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus*, *Ann.* XI. vi. 147 A fugitiue with light vessels robbing and piracing. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 64 Leaving his other ship with all his pirac'd riches to the mercy of the water.

Piracy (pəi·ərăsi). Also 6–8 pyr-; 6–7 -cye, -cie, -sie. [ad. med.L. *pīrātīa*, a. Gr. πειρᾱτεία piracy, f. πειρᾱτής PIRATE: see -ACY.] The action or practice of a pirate.

1. The practice or crime of robbery and depredation on the sea or navigable rivers, etc., or by descent from the sea upon the coast, by persons not holding a commission from an established civilized state; with *a* and *pl.*, a single act or crime of this kind.

[1419 *Charta Hen. V* in Rymer *Fœdera* IX. 754/2 Per modum Piratiæ.] *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* III. 33 Partely by Feates of Warre, partely by Pyracie. 1556 *Acts Privy*

Council (1892) V. 358 He complained of a pyracie doone upon him by certain Englishe pirates. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1359/1 Fleeing first out of England for notable pirasies, and out of Ireland for trecheries not pardonable. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 224 On those coasts he rather exerciseth Pyracie, than Dominion. 1702 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 198 Condemned by the court of admiralty for 4 several pyracies. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 5 Those Portugueze .. betook themselves to Piracy among the Islands, at the Mouth of Ganges. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. i. 213 The Vikings confined their odious piracies to the Baltic. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 241 The total suppression of piracy by Pompey had rendered the Mediterranean safe.

fig. 1897 MARQ. SALISBURY *Sp. in Ho. Lords* 16 July, It was feared..that under the appearance of educational reform a scheme of what he might call theological piracy would spring up.

2. *fig.* The appropriation and reproduction of an invention or work of another for one's own profit, without authority; infringement of the rights conferred by a patent or copyright.

1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 76 They..would suffer by this act of piracy, since it was likely to prove a very bad edition. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 520 He is charged with 'Literary Piracy', and an 'unprincipled suppression of the source from whence he drew his information'. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* I. iv. 71 With the view of securing his invention of the telescope from foreign piracy.

Piragua (pirægwă), **periagua** (periæ·gwă). Forms: α. 7– piragua; 7 piragoua, 8 pirogua, peragua, peraouger, 9 peroqua. β. 7 periago(e, -yago, -eago, -aqua, perriaguer, 8 perriagua, -ago, periaguay, -auger, perriaugre, -awger, 8–9 periagua, -aga. γ. 8 petty-oager, pettiagua, -augua, -awga, -auger, -augre, petiaguay, -augre, pettie augre, 9 petty-auga, -auger, petiaugua. See also PIROGUE. [orig. a. Sp. *piragua*, a. Carib *piragua* a dug-out; subseq. much corrupted, esp. by popular reference of the initial part to *peri-* and *petty*.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. [1535 OVIEDO (1851) I. 171 Llamanlas los Caribes piraguas.] 1609 *Virginia richly valued* 41 A piragua or ferrie bote. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 343 They.. betake themselves to their Canoes, or Piragoua. 1684 B. SHARP *Voy.* (1729) 54 They took one Peragua which they found at anchor. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 127 Maj. Church and his Forces were coming against them..with 24 Peraougers, meaning Whale-boats. 1792 tr. *Rochon's Madagascar* in Pinkerton *Voy.* (1814) XVI. 797 And because the canvas .. is impenetrable to water, the hammock becomes a real pirogua. 1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* xxvii, The peroqua rapidly approached. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 164 As soon as the prow of the piragua grounded.

β. 1672 SIR W. TALBOT *Discov. J. Lederer* 18 People, whom they..force away..in Periago's. 1691 *Proc. agst. French* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 474 Making their escape in their swift periaquas. 1696 *S. Carolina Stat.* (1837) II. 105 Any boat, perriaguer or canoe. 1697 Pereago [see B. 1]. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. App. (1852) 171 The periaga kept busking to and again. 1719 Periagua [see B. 1]. 1733 *N. Jersey Arch.* XI. 311 A large new Perriagua, of about 31 Foot in length. 1736 *Ibid.* 452 The Owners of the other two Boats and Periauger. 1738 *Ibid.* 532 Chased by three Periagoes. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 5 Coming hither..in their small canoes, or Perriawgers. 1765 in F. B. Hough *Siege of Detroit* (1860) 115 Three Battoes and two Perriaugres. 1778 J. CARVER *Trav. N. Amer.* 498 The French traders..make of them periaguays. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U. S.* 74 Two boats (periagas) were detached from Detroit. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xiv. (1873) 294 The periagua is a strange rough boat.

γ. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) III, Our Craft was but Canoes and Petty-Oagers. 1736 *N. Jersey Arch.* XI. 451 He recover'd himself and seized .. a Pettiauger of Alderman Romer. 1736 Pettiawga [see B. 2]. 1739 WHITEFIELD in *Life & Jrnls.* (1756) 306 We went in a Pettiagua over the Sound. 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* 298 A Petiaguay and Half-Galley. 1776 N. GREENE in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 301 Our people ran the petiaugres ashore.

B. Signification.

1. A long narrow canoe hollowed from the trunk of a single tree, and sometimes deepened by the addition of planks along the sides, or widened by being built of two curved sections with a flat bottom inserted between them.

1609 [see A. α]. 1630 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* 52 There were six Peryagoes, which are huge great trees formed as your Canowes, but so laid out on the sides with boords, they will seeme like a little Gally. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1699) 29 *Pereago's* and *Canoa's*..are nothing but the Tree it self made hollow Boat wise, and the Canoa generally sharp at both ends, the Pereago at one only, with the other end flat. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. ix. (1840) 149 To make myself a canoe or periagua. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 242 *Periaguas*..double and single canoes, used by the natives of..islands in the south seas. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* VI. v. (1864) 367 The canoes and piraguas of the enemy.

2. An open flat-bottomed schooner-rigged vessel; a sort of two-masted sailing barge, used in America and the W. Indies.

1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 126/4 A small Vessel of ours called a Periagoe, .. chasing and taking his Shallop laden with Provisions. 1736 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 4 Apr., I set out for Frederica in a pettiawga—a sort of flat-bottomed barge. 1744 F. MOORE *Voy. Georgia* 49 These Periaguas are long flat-bottom'd Boats, carrying from 25 to 30 Tons. They have a kind of a Forecastle and a Cabbin; but the rest open, and no Deck. They have two Masts..and Sails like Schooners. They row generally with two Oars only. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XI. 456 A *Petiàugua*, a two-mast Boat used by the Caribs.

Pirai, variant of PERAI, S. American fish.

Pirameter, variant spelling of PEIRAMETER.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1714/1.

Piramid, Piramis, etc., obs. ff. PYRAMID, etc.

Piramidig (pirămidig). [Echoic, after the bird's call.] A name given in the W. Indies to a night-hawk, *Chordiles virginianus* or *C. minor*.

1847 GOSSE *Birds Jamaica* 33 We hear a loud, abrupt, and rapid repetition of four or five syllables in the air above our heads, resembling the sounds, *piramidig*, or *gi' me a bit*, or perhaps still more, *witta-wittawit*. *Ibid.* 37 Whither the Piramidig retires after its twilight evolutions are performed, or where it dwells by day, I have little evidence. 1859 *Zoologist* XVIII. 6976 The peculiarity of flight in the piramidig. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 727 *Piramidig*, a Creole name,..*C[hordiles] minor* (Nightjar), being an imitation of its cry uttered during its remarkable flight.

‖ **Piranha** (pirā·nyă). [Pg., from Tupi *pira·nya*, var. of *pira'ya*, scissors, also this fish.] A voracious South American fish: = PERAI.

1869 R. F. BURTON *Brazil* II. 33 The poor almost live upon the..dreadful Piranha. 1904 G. A. BOULENGER *Let. to Editor*, The ferocious S. American fish .. *Serrasalmo piraya*, is known in English books of natural history as the Piranha or Caribe, or Cariba.

Pirastic(k, variant of PEIRASTIC.

Pirate (pəi·rĕt), *sb.* Also 5–8 pyrat(e, 6 pyraotte, pirotte, -atte, 6–7 pyrote, pirat, 7 pyratt. [ad. L. *pīrāta*, a. Gr. *πειρᾱτής*, f. *πειρᾶν* to attempt, attack, assault. Cf. F. *pirate* (1448 in Hatz.-Darm.), Sp., Pg., It. *pirata*, Du. *piraat*, Ger., Sw., Da. *pirat*.]

1. One who robs and plunders on the sea, navigable rivers, etc., or cruises about for that purpose; one who practises piracy; a sea-robber.

[1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 415 þe see þeves of Danes [L. *Dani piratæ*.] 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 23963, I mene pyratys of the Se, Which bryngе folk in pouerte. 1430–40 — *Bochas* I. xxi. (1554) 38 This word pirate of Pirrhus toke the name. 1522 J. CLERK in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 312 Pirats, Mores, and other infidels. 1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII*, c. 15 *title*, An acte for punishement of pyrotes and robbers on the sea. 1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* Pref. ¶ j, Pilotes (I saie) not Pirottes, Rulers, not Rouers. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 72 Notable Pyrate, thou salt-water Theefe. 1692 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 360 For the resisting..of all enemies, pyratts, and rebells. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 12 We have secured the Navigation of our Subjects, against all other Pyrats. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* x. I. 285 Cilicia, formerly the nest of those daring pyrates. 1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 315 River Pirates..ply upon the Thames during the night. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* II. iii. 32 A traitor on land, and a pirate at sea. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 192 In the mouths of..plain-spoken enemies his people [the Normans in France] are only the Pirates, and himself the Chief of the Pirates, down to the end of the [10th] century.

fig. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xviii. (1852) 261 Oh, Love's a bold pirate—the son of the sea! 1902 *Daily Chron.* 18 Apr. 3/2 Four..eggs were captured by rats or other water pirates.

2. *transf.* A vessel employed in piracy or manned by pirates; a pirate-ship.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIX. XXXVI. 875 Scouring the coast ..with his pyrats and men of warre. 1649 EVELYN *Diary* 12 July, We had a good passage, tho' chas'd for some houres by a pyrate. 1726–31 WALDRON *Descr. Isle of Man* (1865) 9 A stately pirate that was steering her course into this harbour. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xvii, That's as much as to say that she's a pirate.

3. Any one who roves about in quest of plunder; one who robs with violence; a marauder, plunderer, despoiler. Also *fig.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 180 b, Yᵉ great pirat and olde thefe the deuyll. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* III. 226 It has been always a custom among the Soldiers in France to extort Money from the Country..These Pyrates had plunder'd, kill'd and made the Country pay all they could get from them. 1802 SAMPSON *Surv. Londonderry* 129 No clover sown, on account of promiscuous flocks of sheep, which are emphatically called pirates. 1846 LANDOR *Heroic Idylls, Thrasymedes & Eunöe* 80 Pirate of virgin and of princely hearts! 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* I. 155 Pirates of the desert.

4. *fig.* One who appropriates or reproduces without leave, for his own benefit, a literary, artistic, or musical composition, or an idea or invention of another, or, more generally, anything that he has no right to; esp. one who infringes on the copyright of another.

[1668 J. HANCOCK *Brooks' String of Pearls* (Notice at end), Some dishonest Booksellers, called Land-Pirats, who make it their practise to steal Impressions of other mens Copies.] 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* Explan. Pref. (1703) 6 Its being Printed again and again by Pyrates. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 101 ¶ 1 These Miscreants are a Set of Wretches we Authors call Pirates, who print any Book,..as soon as it appears.., in a smaller Volume, and sell it (as all other Thieves do stolen Goods) at a cheaper Rate. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* lvii. (1839) VII. 117 A recent alarm about one of Ballantyne's workmen .. transmitting proof sheets of Peveril while at press to some American pirate. 1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Address Brit. Assoc.*, There are abuses in the working of the patent law.., and protection is often granted to pirates and impostors, to the detriment of real inventors. 1887 *Shakespeariana* VI. 105 In 1599 two of them [Shakspere's Sonnets] were printed by the pirate Jaggard.

5. An omnibus which infringes on the recognized routes and snaps up the regular custom of other omnibuses, or which overcharges and otherwise preys upon passengers. Now often applied to any omnibus owned by a private firm or person. Also *transf.* The driver of such an omnibus.

1889 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 3/1 The 'pirate omnibus man', who..had no fixed routes or stated hours...The pirate pulls his horses to pieces. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Oct. 3/3 'The 'bus was a pirate', said the witness. *Ibid.*, Even in conversation with an elderly lady..a private 'bus is a 'pirate' and nothing else. 1894 *Times* 1 Mar. 11/4 This was evidenced by the number of persons being carried by 'pirates', many of which were running at the old fares.

6. Applied to animals the habits of which suggest piracy, as **a.** A species of hermit crab; **b.** A small fresh-water fish of voracious habits (*Aphredoderus sayanus*), common in the eastern U.S.; also called *pirate-perch*.

1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* vi. 136 One of the most abounding [Crustacea] is that which is commonly known as the 'pirate'...The pirate has no home of its own, but appropriates..that which belongs to others. It has a..preference for the shells of the buccina, murex, and bulla.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** appositive, that is a pirate, as *pirate-bird, -filibuster, -guest*; **b.** of, belonging to, or inhabited by pirates, as *pirate-brig, -coast, -frigate, -hoard, -schooner, -ship, -town, -vessel, work*; **c.** *pirate-like, -ridden* adjs.; **d.** pirate-blue *a.*, of a vivid shade of blue; pirate 'bus, omnibus (see 5); pirate-fish, local name of the glutinous hag, *Myxine glutinosa*; pirate-perch (see 6 b); pirate publisher (see 4); pirate spider, *Lycosa piratica* (see quot.).

1842 MACGILLIVRAY *Man. Brit. Ornith.* II. 255 *Cataractes Skua*, Brown or Skua *Pirate-Bird. 1896 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 6/5 A gown in '*pirate-blue' cloth, rather a vivid shade, by the way. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 24 Dec. 5/1 In these days the *pirate-bus has turned itself into a more or less honest tramp steamer. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 86 We had..great treasure in the *pirate-frigate. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* III. v. 17 Report speaks largely of his *pirate-hoard. 1611 COTGR., *Piratique*, Piraticall, *Pirat-like. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Dec. 5/3 In 1832 it was noticed that .. conductors of the new 'buses .. overcharged passengers, and met..protests with..abuse...These were the first *pirate omnibuses. 1905 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 365 This *pirate-ridden and fish-eating land. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxxi. 598 The *Pirate Spider (*Lycosa piratica*)..has similar habits, chasing its prey on the water and descending as well below the surface. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 77/2 The *pirate-towns of Barbary. 1900 *Morn. Chron.* 23 Jan. 3/4 All *pirate work,..mostly from the United States.

Hence **Pi·ratess**, a female pirate.

1862 RUSSELL *Diary North & S.* I. xv. 163 The pirates and piratesses had control of both. 1879 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV. xxx. 327 The 'Sea Queen' or piratess.

Pirate (pəi·rĕt), *v.* [f. PIRATE *sb.*; cf. F. *pirater* (c 1600 in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *piratare* 'to rob by Sea' (Florio 1598), Sp. *piratear* intr. to pirate.]

1. *trans.* To practise piracy upon; to plunder piratically; to make booty of as a pirate; to rob, to plunder.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 329 A puissant Pirat named Abenchapeta, passed from Asia into Africa, .. he pilled and pirated such as he met with all by Seas. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* Wks. 1851 VIII. 265 An afflicted and..misus'd virgin, born of honest Parents, but pyrated out of her Native Country. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 373 It was pirated out of his house, and he could never find who had it. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xviii, Their rivals in trade ..might have encroached upon their bounds for the purpose of pirating their wood. 1900 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 5/7 One of the ferry launches running between Hong Kong and Yau-ma-ti..had been pirated while still in the harbour.

2. *intr.* To play the pirate, practise piracy.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2054/3 To suspect .. that she was going to Pyrate in the Indies. 1710 WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* (1758) 141 These vessels are now pirating in the Baltick. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. 261 [To] put it out of the Power of both France and Spain..to pirate upon us again. 1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XV. 302 France perpetually..pirating against the homeward bound fleets. 1887 BESANT *The World went*, etc. xlv, They proposed to go a-pirating among the Spanish settlements.

3. *fig. trans.* To appropriate or reproduce (the work or invention of another) without authority, for one's own profit.

1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* Pref. 42 Gentlemen-Booksellers, that threatned to Pyrate it, as they call it, viz. Reprint it, and Sell it for half a Crown. 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 38 ¶ 6 To prevent his design being pirated, he intends petitioning the Parliament. 1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 36 He had no right to pirate a peculiar trade mark. 1884 *American* VII. 318 The injustice done by American publishers in pirating English works.

Hence **Pirated** *ppl. a.*; **Pirating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1697 tr. *C'tess D'Auney's Trav.* (1706) 77 One day, as Meluza came from Pyrating, he brought [etc.]. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xii. 140 The English went to burn that Village and their pirating Vessels. 1731 GAY *Let. to Swift* 1 Dec., I have had an injunction for me against pirating-booksellers. 1737 BYRON *Jrnl. & Lit. Rem.* (1856) II. I. 133 To put out a pirated edition. 1883 *American* VI. 44 A pirated extract from a paper published some fifteen years ago. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 18 Dec. 3/2 The pirating of woodcuts in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

†Pi·rately, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PIRATE *sb.* + -LY¹: cf. *soldierly*.] Of the nature of a pirate; piratical.

1625 *Impeachm. Dk. Buckhm.* (Camden) 220 A kennell of rancke pirately roages.

Piratery (pəi·rătri). *rare.* Also **piratry**. [ad. F. *piraterie*, f. PIRATE *sb.* + *-erie*: see -ERY.

(Cf. L. *pīrātērium*, a. Gr. πειρᾱτήριον a gang of pirates.)] = PIRACY 1.

[1756 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 25 Jan., Monsieur Bonac ..complaining in harsh terms of our *brigandages* and *pirateries*.] 1903 KIPLING 5 *Nations* Ded., Ere rivers league against the land In piratry of flood.

Piratic (pəiræ·tik), *a.* [ad. L. *pīrāticus*, a. Gr. πειρᾱτικός, f. πειρᾱτής pirate: see -IC. So F. *piratique*.] Of or pertaining to a pirate or pirates; like a pirate. *Piratic war*, that waged by Pompey against the pirates in the Mediterranean.

a 1640 DAY *Parl. Bees* i. (1881) 13 [He] Out-law-like doth challenge as his owne Your Highnes due; nay, Pyratick detaines The waxen fleet, sailing upon your plaines. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* v. M.'s Wks. 1851 VIII. 137 Nor must Pompey have undertaken the Piratick War. 1783 WATSON *Philip III*, IV. (1839) 201 The piratic states of Barbary. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxv. 395 The Algerines were now sweeping with their piratic crafts the Mediterranean.

Piratical (pəiræ·tikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] 1. Of or pertaining to a pirate or piracy; of the nature of, characterized by, given to, or engaged in piracy; pirate-like.

1579–80 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 255 Thair piratical and weikit deidis. 1622 BACON *Holy War* Wks. 1879 I. 528/1 The piratical war which was achieved by Pompey the Great. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 107 Capt. Sharp's Pyratical Voyage to the South Sea. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* x. I. 245 The gold which the Scandinavians had acquired in their pyratical adventures. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 103 These would apprize their relatives, the piratical Sioux of the Missouri, of the approach of a band of white traders. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 365 The Moors established the piratical states of Algiers and Tunis.

b. *fig.* Given to literary piracy, etc.

1737 POPE *Lett.* Pref., Errors of the press .. multiply'd in so many repeated editions, by the Avarice and Negligence of pyratical Printers. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 87 The piratical Curl had .. advertised the letters of Messieurs Prior and Addison. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* i. 12 Piratical publishers tried in some dishonest way to come at the manuscript.

2. Obtained by piracy; pirated; produced by literary piracy.

1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 336 Ony of the said piraticall gudis. *Ibid.* 337 Personis that avaricioulie ressettis the piraticall gudis. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Sayler* 88 In hope to become sharer in a pyraticall treasure. 1838 A. B. GRANVILLE *Spas Germ.* 245 Two legal editions—two piratical ones.

Piratically (pəiræ·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a piratical manner; by piracy.

1549 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. *Collect. Rec.* 162 Order hath been taken..that certain Goods, piratically taken upon the Seas..should be restored to the true Owners. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* II. (1704) 250/2 The People.. were Pyratically given. 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* IV. 38 It had been officiously and pyratically printed by others. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. iii. 48 Its flag had been insulted, its maritime rights disregarded, .. its property piratically seized and confiscated.

Pi·ratism. *rare.* [f. PIRATE *sb.* + -ISM: cf. It. *piratismo* 'Piracie or robbing by Sea' (Florio 1611).]

1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. iv. 67 To check the piratism of the Turcoman maritime populations.

† **Pi·ratize,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To subject to piracy.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 334 Nor cease the Ilanders to rob and piratize the Chyneses.

† **Pira·tously,** *adv. Obs. rare.* Also 6 -tuosly. [f. as prec. + -OUS + -LY 2.] = PIRATICALLY.

1538 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) I. 73 One Walter Soly..with certain maryners..came feloniously and piratuosly upon borde. 1549 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. *Collect. Rec.* 162 Divers Merchants .. have had their goods piratously robbed and taken.

Piraya, variant of PERAI, PIRANHA.

Pirck, obs. form of PERK *v.*[1]

Pire, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 9 pyre. [ME. *piren*, identical in form and sense with LG. (in Brem. Wbch.) and EFris. *pīren*, of unknown origin.

The same sense is expressed in mod. Eng. by PEER *v.*, which is not known before 1590. Their phonetic relation is difficult to understand; but cf. the pairs *kike, keek, pike, peek, pipe, peep, pile, peel*, also *pike* sb., *peek*, now *peak*, which present similar problems. Some have suggested that LG. *pīren* was a variant of *plīren, plūren*, with similar sense; but this is unlikely.)

intr. To look narrowly, esp. in order to discern something indistinct or difficult to make out; to peer.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 29 Riht so doth he, whan that he pireth [*rime* tireth] And toteth on hire wommanhiede. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 48 Thanne cometh .. Anoper proud partriche .. And preuyliche pirith till þe dame passe. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 552 Go vp..& loke, & in the asshis pire. *Ibid.* 1412 They herd all his compleynt, þat petouse was to here, ffawnus in-to the Chirch pryuelych gan pire. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Pyring*..Always used in combination with peeping, as, 'peeping and pyring about'. 'Peeping and pyring into every body's business'.

Pire, var. PERRY[1], *Obs.*, pear-tree; obs. f. PIER.

Pirene, Pirenean, Piretheum, Pirethrum: see PYR-.

Piriawe, obs. corrupt form of PARIAH.

Pirie, variant of PERRY[1], *Obs.*, PIRRIE.

Piriform, variant (etymologically correct) of PYRIFORM. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

‖ **Piri-piri** (pī·riˌpī·ri). A Maori name applied to several plants, esp. to *Haloragis micrantha*, a shrubby plant found in India, south-eastern Asia, Australia, and New Zealand; also to *Acæna Sanguisorba*, used as tea and as a medicine, called by the colonists by corruption *biddy-biddy*.

(In the former sense misprinted *piri-jiri* (see A. Cunningham in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* (1839) III. 30), an error repeated in some dictionaries.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 567 s. v. *Haloragis* (Piri-jiri). 1880 *N. Z. Country Jrnl.* XII. 195 (Morris s. v. *Biddy-biddy*), Piri-piri .. by the settlers has been..corrupted into *biddy-biddy*... These tenacious burrs of the piri-piri. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Piri-jiri-shrub.

Pirk(e, obs. form of PERK *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Pirl (pɔ̄ɹl, *Sc.* pir'l), *v. arch., Sc.*, and *dial.* Also 6 **pirle, pyrl,** 6–9 **purl.** [Origin not ascertained; perh. onomatopœic: cf. PURL *v.*]

1. *trans.* To twist, wind, or spin (threads, fibres, or hairs) into a cord; in early use *esp.* to twist or spin (gold or silver wire) into cord or 'lace'; now *esp. dial.* to twist (horsehair) into fishing-lines, etc.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 796 Sum pirlyng of golde theyr work to encrease With fingers smale, and handis whyte as mylk. 1530 PALSGR. 658/1, I pyrle wyer of golde or syluer, I wynde it upon a whele as sylke women do. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xci. 39 But copwebs vpon copwebs: pirld in ech coste: All parts of windows to be so enboste: That no flie can passe. 1825 JAMIESON, *Pirl*..2. To twist, twine, curl; as to twist horse-hair into a fishing-line; Roxb., Clydes. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xxvi, A bit daigh, half an ounse weight, pirled round wi' the knuckles into a case. 1892 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 2/2 The car of the Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers Company,.. men and women in the costume of James I. were engaged in wire-drawing, flatting, and spinning thread, purling bullion, weaving lace, embroidering, and lace-making. 1894 *Northumb. Gloss., Purl*, to twist between finger and thumb. Horsehair is purled thus in making snares for bird-catching in winter.

2. To cause to revolve, to spin; to throw or toss with spinning motion. Also *intr.* To move with such motion, to revolve rapidly, to spin.

1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 273 (E. D. D.) Cranreuch snow blaws pirlin' on the plain. 1805 J. NICOL *Poems* I. 25 (Jam.) Cauld December's pirlin drift Maks Winter fierce an' snell come. 1808 JAMIESON, *Pirl*, v. n. to whirl. 1880 *Ibid.* (new ed.) s. v., Pirl up the pennies. [1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Pirdle*, to cause to spin. 'Let me pirdle the top, I'll show thee how to make'n go.')

3. *intr.* To curl; 'to ripple as the surface of a body of water under a slight wind'. (Jamieson 1808.)

Hence **Pirled** *ppl. a.*, twisted, twined, spun into a thread or lace.

c 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* (Brandl) 763 Then yt cryspeth and shyneth as bryght as any pyrled gold. 1520 in *Archæologia* LIII. 17 A corporax case and the corporax of gold pyrlled and crymyssynn velvet. 1583 *Rates of Customs* D vij, Pirled lace called cantelet lace of thred the groce iis. *vid.* 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 71 Some with purled lace so cloyd.

Pirl, *sb. Sc.* [f. prec. vb.] a. A twist, curl. b. A fine curl or ripple on the surface of water.

1825 JAMIESON s. v., 'There's a pirl on the water.' 1838 HOGG *Tales* (1866) 150 (E. D. D.) Wi' the pirl bein' awa', the pool was as clear as crystal. 1880 JAMIESON, *Pirl*..2. Twist, twine, curl; as 'That line has na the richt pirl,' Clydes.

Pirl, obs. or dial. form of PURL *sb.* and *v.*

Pirlicue, pirlie-, variants of PURLICUE.

Pirliewinkles: see PILLIWINKS.

† **Pirn,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare*—1. [perh. metathesis of *prin, prene*, PREEN, a pin.] ? A pointed twig or branch; ? a thorn or spine.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4981 Þai fande a ferly faire tre quare-on na frute groued, Was void of all hire verdure & vacant of lenes,..With-outen bark oubir hast full of bare pirnes.

Pirn (pɔ̄ɹn, *Sc.* pirn), *sb.*[2] Now *Sc.* and *dial.* Forms: 5–6 **pirne, pyrne,** 8 **pyrn,** 6– **pirn,** (9 *dial.* **pirm**). [Origin uncertain.

Jamieson points out that in sense 1 'it is sometimes called a broach' (cf. BROACH *sb.* 4), and may thus be, like PIRN *sb.*[1], a metathetic form of *prin*, PREEN; but the latter has existed in Sc. since 14th c. as *prene, prein, preen*, and there is no evidence of any contact or confusion between the two words.]

1. A small cylinder on which thread or yarn is wound, formerly made of a hollow reed or quill, but now usually of turned wood or iron, with an axial bore for mounting on a spindle when winding; a weaver's bobbin, spool, or reel.

(Cf. the synonym SPOOL, the orig. sense of which appears to have been *quill* or *hollow reed*.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Pyrne, of a webstarys loome, *panus* [an error reproduced by Palsgrave]. 1474 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 25 Item viij pirnis of gold for the sammyn harnessing, price of the pirne xs.; summa iiij li. 1502 *Ibid.* II. 289 Item..for xv pirn of gold. 1700 SIR A. BALFOUR *Lett.* 210 In the Highest Storie there are Innumerable Pirns of Silk. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* II. 510 Fit..to earn their bread at home, the women by spinning, and the men by filling pirns, (rolling up yarn upon lake reeds, cut in small pieces for the shuttle). 1829 E. IRVING *Times of Martyrs* in *Anniversary* 283 Her spinning wheel ..having no heck, but a moveable eye which was carried along the pirn by a heart-motion. 1831 W. PATRICK *Plants* 82 The stalks [of *Arundo Phragmites*] were formerly used for making weaver's pirns. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vii. 217. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 175 A load of hirchwood to be transformed into bobbins and pirns.

b. Phrases. (Sc.)

To wind any one a pirn, to plan trouble for or injury to one, get one into difficulty; *to wind (oneself) a bonny (queer) pirn*, to get into a difficulty or entanglement; *an ill-favoured (-winded) pirn*, a troublesome or complicated business; *to ravel one's pirns*, to cause one trouble or anxiety; *to redd (unwind) a ravelled pirn*, to clear up a tangled matter or difficulty, to get clear of an entanglement; *to wind (up) one's pirn*, to make an end, have done.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 201 Throw sic displesour he hes wynd him ane pirne. 1638 in Lang *Hist. Scot.* (1904) III. ii. 48 [Argyll is said to have advised Charles to keep him [Lorne] in England or else he would wind him a pirn]. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xv, Ise wind ye a pirn, To reel some day. 17.. *Sc. Haggis* 161 (E. D. D.) I'll just wind up my pirn, and hae done with a remark or sae. 1787 SHIRREFS *Jamie & Bess* II. ii, Ere ye get loose, ye'll redd a ravell'd pirn. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiii, Ye'll spin and wind yoursell a bonny pirn. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* xxv, By the Thane's Cross, man,..this is an ill-favoured pirn to wind. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* xxiii. 282, I shall have a fine ravelled pirn to unwind.

c. A reel of sewing cotton, a bobbin or spool. (A common name in Sc.)

1820 [Known to be in use in Hawick]. 1887 D. GRANT *Scotch Stories* 64 Gin a customer ca'd for a penny pirn.

† 2. *transf.* The yarn wound upon the pirn (ready for the shuttle); also, as much as a pirn holds, a pirnful. ? *Obs. rare.*

[Cf. 1474, 1502 in 1.] 1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. Douglas' Æneis* s. v. *Pyrnit*, The Women and Weavers [of Scotland] call a small parcel of yarn put on a broach (as they name it), or as much as is put into the shuttle at once, a Pyrn, but most commonly the stick on which it is put passes under that name. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Pirn*, the wound yarn that is on a weaver's shuttle.

3. Any device or machine resembling a reel, or used for winding; *esp.* a fishing-reel.

1782 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Sc. Dial.* 159 A pirn (for angling), a wheel. 1793 FORDYCE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 17 The curvature of the wire, acquired by its being wound round a pirn, was not entirely unfolded for some months. 1833 J. S. SANDS *Poems* Ser. I. 78 (E. D. D.) Auld Jacob's staff and fishing pirn. 1839 T. C. HOFLAND *Brit. Angler's Man.* i. (1841) 6 A winch or reel, is used for running-tackle, and is generally made of brass, but I have seen them in Scotland made of wood, where they are called pirns. *c* 1850 W. GRAHAM in R. Ford *Harp Perth.* (1893) 149, I wauken'd bricht, To my pirn wildly skirlin'. 1900 C. MURRAY *Hamewith* 3 Hear the whirr o' the miller's pirn. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Apr. 2/2 A primitive contrivance of a hand-wheel, three pirns—a man, a woman, and two boys twisting green rushes into ropes.

† 4. An unevenness or 'cockle' in the surface of a piece of cloth, caused by difference in the yarns composing it. *Obs. rare.*

['They still say in Angus, that a web is all pirned, when woven with unequal yarn' (Jamieson).]

1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 166 We should have no more bad Cloth, nor any Cloth disliklied by Bars, Strips, or Pirns, occasioned by putting different Kinds of Yarn..in the same piece.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pirn-winder, -winding*; **pirn-cage** (see quot.); **pirn-cap,** a wooden bowl used by weavers to hold their quills (Jamieson); **pirn-girnel,** a box for holding pirns while they are being filled; **pirn-house,** a weaving shed; **pirn-stick,** a wooden spit or spindle on which the quill (pirn) is placed while the yarn put on it in spinning is reeled off; **pirn-wheel,** a wheel for winding thread on bobbins; **pirn-wife,** a woman who fills pirns with yarn.

1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, **Pirn cage*, an arrangement of pins standing up from a square frame, in which 'pirns' or bobbins are stuck—used in power-loom factories. 1867 ELLEN JOHNSTON *Poems* 129 Nae mair in oor *pirn-house Ye'll hunt the rats, nor catch a moose. 1894 [W. D. LATTO] *Tam Bodkin* xxi. 216 My legs .. they're like *pirn-sticks buskit in breeks. 1896 G. SETOUN *R. Urquhart* xxii. 226 Women discussed it at their *pirn-wheels. 1895 A. PHILIP *Parish of Longforgan* x. 276 A good canny *pirn-winder... Her average wage from *pirn-winding was not more than two shillings a week. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Feb. 2/1 'Pirn-winding', an accessory trade to hand-loom weaving, will, no doubt, die with the present workers.

Pirn, *sb.*[3] *dial.* Also **purn.** A twitch for horses, etc.: see quots.

1846 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Purn*, the same as Twitch... *Twitch*, an instrument applied to the nose of a vicious horse, to make it stand still during..shoeing. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Pirn*, a stick with a loop of cord for twisting on the nose of a refractory horse. *Pirns*, a kind of ring for a vicious cow's nose. 1873 *Swaledale Gloss., Pirn*, a stick with a noose at the end to hold an unruly horse.

Pirn (pɔ̄ɹn), *v. Sc.* [app. f. PIRN *sb.*[2]] Found only in pa. pple. and ppl. adj. **Pirned,** interwoven with threads of different colours; striped; brocaded.

1494 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 224 Crammacy sattin pirnit wyth gold. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vii. 26 Riche wedis, Figurit and prynnit [ed. 1553 pyrnyt] al with goldin thredis. *Ibid.* VIII. iii. 168 Ane..knychtly weyd, Pirnit and wovin full of fyn gold threyd. 1539 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 33 Ane gowne of crammasy velvot..lynit with pyrnit satyne. 1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. Douglas' Æneis, Pyrnit*, striped, woven with different colours. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 22 He..Tucks up his pyrnit tunic bra.

Pirnie, pirny (pɔ̄·ɹni), *a.* and *sb.*[1] *Sc.* [app. related to prec. vb. and to PIRN *sb.*[2] sense 4.]

A. *adj.* Of cloth: Striped with different colours.

[1511 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 253 The Kingis gounne of pyrne satyne of gold lynit with Romany buge.] 1697 CLELAND *Poems* 12 With Brognes, and Trues, and pirnie Plaides, With good blew Bonnets on their Heads. 1721 RAMSAY *Elegy on Patie Birnie*, The famous fiddler of Kinghorn..Tho' baith his weeds and mirth were pirny. [*Note.* When a piece of stuff is wrought unequally, part coarse, and part fine, of yarn of different colours, we call

it pirny, from the pirn.] 1865 JANET HAMILTON *Poems* 192 Crossing his 'pirnie' plaid over his shoulders and chest.

B. *sb.* A conical woollen nightcap, usually striped with different colours.

'Generally applied to those manufactured at Kilmarnock' (Jamieson).

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* s. v., A monkey .. leaped on to his shoulder, and plucked off his pirnie. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pirnie*, a woollen nightcap made in Kilmarnock, of different colours or stripes. 1895 CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle & Peat* 206 Tibbie was knitting at a reid pirnie for her father.

Pirnie, pirny (pɔ̄·rnɪ), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* Diminutive of PIRN *sb.*[2]

1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* 5 The auld gudewife the pirney reels Wi' tenty hand. 1879 J. WHITE *Jottings* 192 (E. D. D.) Doon to the Leap I'll aften rin, Richt glad to hear my pirnie spin.

Pirogue (pirō·g). Also 7 pyrage, pyrogue, 8–9 perioque, 9 perogue, periogue, piroque, peroque. See also PIRAGUA. [a. F. *pirogue* (pīro·g), prob. from Galibi, the Carib dialect of Cayenne.] Another form of PIRAGUA: still used in the same senses, but more widely diffused, and extended (under French influence) to the native canoes of various regions, and to kinds of open boats, with or without sails, locally used.

[1665 C. DE ROCHEFORT *Hist. des Antilles* 86 Grandes chaloupes qu'ils appellent pyrauges.] 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 39 The Caribbians will of one trunk make those long shallops called pyrages. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 66 Pyrogues..large Canoos, very long and made of one single tree, hollowed. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1796) II. IV. 161 Their pirogues or war boats are so large as to carry forty or fifty men. 1792 MAR. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 85 This tree supplies the Caribs with wood for building their perioques or canoes, which they cut out of the trunk. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 12 The expedition was embarked on board a batteau and two periogues. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* I. 8 Met two peroques full of Indians. 1828 WEBSTER, *Pirogue*. ..In modern usage in America, a narrow ferry-boat carrying two masts and a lee-board. 1838 J. HALL *Notes West. States* 218 The earliest improvement upon the canoe, was the Pirogue, an invention of the whites..the pirogue has greater width and capacity, and is composed of several pieces of timber—as if the canoe was sawed in two equal sections, and a broad flat piece of timber inserted in the middle. 1860 DOMENECH *Deserts N. Amer.* II. 276 Canoes are of three sorts: piroques, made of the stem of a single tree; small boats lined with buffalo hide..; and lastly the canoe properly so called. 1886 tr. *de Brazza* in *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 6/2 It was impossible..to ascend the Ogowai without the aid of the natives to pilot our pirogues in the rapids. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 851/1 She is what they call a pirogue here [West Indies]..., she has a long narrow hull, two masts, no deck: she has usually a crew of five, and can carry thirty barrels of tafia. 1893 J. FOGERTY *Juanita* I. 96 A number of black canvas-covered canoes, locally [W. coast of Ireland] called 'pirogues'.

† **Pirot.** *Obs.* [a. F. *pirot* (Cotgr.): cf. PIDDOCK.] 1611 COTGR., *Pirot*, the Pirot, or Hag-fish; a kind of long shell-fish. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 250 A sort of Solenes (which the Venetians call *Cape longe*, and the English Pirot)..a kind of Shell-fish deep bedded in a solid rock.

Pirotte, obs. form of PIRATE.

Pirouette (pirŭe·t), *sb.* Also 8 pi-, pyroet. [a. F. *pirouette* spinning top, child's windmill or whirligig, teetotum, pirouette in dancing or riding (15th c. in Littré); in OF. also in masc. form *piroet, pirouet* (15th c.), whence *piroet* in Bailey. A parallel dim. is Burgundian *pirouelle* teetotum (Littré); Guernsey has the simpler form *piroue* a whirligig or little wheel (Métivier). Evidently from same source as It. *piruolo, pirolo* 'top, gig, twirle', also 'a woodden peg or pinne for an instrument of musike' (Florio), cf. *pirla, pirlo* 'a childes top, gig, or twirle' (Fl.).

The It. *piruolo, pirolo* is in form a dim. of a form **piro*: cf. Roman dial. *piro* a plug (Diez), whence the It. augmentative *pirone* 'a pin or peg of iron' (Fl.). If such was the origin, the sense 'pin or peg' app. gave that of 'peg-top' and 'teetotum', as in Fr., from the idea of the motion of which arose the other senses.]

1. The act of spinning round on one foot, or on the point of the toe, as performed by ballet-dancers.

1706 P. SIRIS *Art of Dancing* 42 A Table of Pirouettes. [*Ibid.* Fig. 13, To *Pirouetter*, or Whirl about on the two Points of the Toes half-round.] 1813 JEFFREY *Ess.* (1844) I. 333 Making *pirouettes* round his chamber, or indulging in other feats of activity. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. xii. 277 A Columbine practising a pirouette in sober sadness. 1846 PATTRASON *Zool.* 34 A rotation which would put to shame the most finished pirouettes of the opera-dancer. 1875 JAS. GRANT *One of the* '600' I. vi. 89 Berkeley..made a species of pirouette on the brass heels of his glazed boots.

2. In the manège: see quots.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pirouette, Pyroet*, in the manage, a turn or circumvolution which a horse makes, without changing his ground. *Pirouettes* are either of one tread or *piste*, or of two. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), Piroet. 1775 in ASH: and in mod. Dicts. 1847 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 20 He is rather skittish also, and has laid my coachman in the dust by one of his pirouettes.

Pirouette (pirŭe·t), *v.* [a. F. *pirouetter*, f. *pirouette*: see prec.] *intr.* To dance a pirouette, spin or whirl on the point of the toe; to move with a whirling motion. Also *fig.*

[1706: see prec. 1.] 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 318 See, the king of the shell-fish advancing,..pirouetting and dancing! 1834 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VI. 504 Volting demi-volting, pirouetting, parrying with and opposing the left hand, are manœuvres now totally disused in fencing. 1868 *Morn. Star* 28 Mar., To pirouette in combustible gauze before the footlights. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 133 After pirouetting in several strong whirlpools..we at length arrived. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Queen of L.* I. 8 To..pirouette at the apex of his loftiest elocution.

Hence **Pirouetting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pirouetter,** one who pirouettes; **Pirouettism, Pirouettiveness,** *nonce-wds.*, disposition for or habit of pirouetting.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 533 A bitterness seldom exercised towards the pirouettism of a lawyer. 1844 *Ibid.* LV. 295/1 A professor's chair for the improvement of pirouetters. *Ibid.* 297 The boss of pirouettiveness is strangely wanting in human conformation. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Witches' Frolic*, Such lofty curvetting, And grand pirouetting. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* I. viii. 286 His slovenly dress, his pirouetting walk. 1878 T. HARDY *Return of Native* IV. iii, She began to envy those pirouetters.

Pirr (pir), *sb.*[1] *Sc. dial.* Also 7 pir, 9 pirrhe. [app. onomatopœic: cf. PIRRIE.] A ruffling breeze of wind.

1665 SIR J. LAUDER *Jrnl.* (S. H. S.) 19 A little pir of wind that rose. 1825 JAMIESON s.v., 'There's a fine pirr of wind.' 1894 J. GEDDIE *Fringes of Fife* 134 To sigh..in vain for a 'pirrhe' of wind.

b. A state of agitation or excitement; a flurry.

1856 G. HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* 127 When one is in a pirr about things which do not go well.

Pirr, *sb.*[2] Also pirre, purre. [Onomatopœic, imitating the hoarse cry of the birds.] a. A local name of the Tern: see PIRR-MAW. b. The Black-headed Gull (*Larus rudibundus*). *rare.*

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* (1876) 383 *Pirr*, ..is also a sea-fowl with a long tail and black head, ..whenever it sees any small fish or fry, dives down .. on them, crying 'pirr!' 1875 LANDSBOROUGH *Arran* 401 The numerous Cumbrae pirres have been destroyed or driven away. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Purre*, two sea birds, the tern and the black-headed gull. 1898 MACMANUS *Bend of Road* 195 The centre of the lake where the many hundred white pirrs now circled, and called.

Pirr, *v. Sc.* [Onomatopœic: goes with PIRR *sb.*[1]] *intr.* a. Of the wind: To blow as a steady breeze. b. Of persons or animals: To drive, ride, or run rapidly; cf. *whirr.* Hence **Pirring** *ppl. a.*

1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 62 Careerin' on the pirrin' breeze, A greedy gled. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 171 Nothing could be more pleasant than so pirring through quiet roads [in a gig]. *Ibid.* 172 We bowed to each other..and I pirred on.

† **Pirre.** *Obs. rare.* [app. from the accompanying sound.] Difficulty in breathing; asthma.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. XV. (Tollem. MS.), As in hem þat haue þe pirre and styfflles and ben pursyf and þikke breþid [L. *ut patet in asthmaticis et anhelosis*].

Pirre, var. PERRIE *Obs.*, jewellery; var. PIRR *sb.*[2]

Pirre, pirrey, obs. ff. PERRY [2] (the beverage).

Pirrhick, Pirrite, obs. ff. PYRRHIC, PYRITE.

Pirrie, pirry (pi·ri). Now only *dial.* Forms: 5–6 pyry, pyrie, 5–7 pery, 6 pyrry, -ye, -ie, pirie, pierie, pierrie, perrye, -ie, 6–7 pirrie, pirry, perry; 9 *n.* and *e. dial.* perry; also *n.* parry, -ey. [app. onomatopœic.

Cf. PIRR *sb.*[1], also the later BERRY *sb.*[4], and its suggested relationship to BIRR. All these words are apparently natural oral expressions of the action of such a wind. Gael. *piorradh* (pi·rră), genitive *piorraidh* (pi·rrai) 'a squall or blast' is app. a parallel formation; it appears to have no root in Celtic, and could scarcely have originated the Eng. word, of which the earliest examples belong to East Anglia, where it is still in native use.]

A blast of wind; a squall; a sudden storm of wind, 'half a gale'. In mod. dial. use also, A sudden scudding rain.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 126 With a sodeyn pyry, he lappyd hem in care. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 401/2 Pyry, or storme, *nimbus*. ? *c* 1500 *Cov. Corp. Christi Plays* 8/226 E! fryndis, ther cam a pyrie of wynd with a myst suddenly. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xvii, Aferde of pirries or great stormes. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* Pref. 5 In sayling, thou shalt not .. feare Peries and great windes. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 307 Hee .. was with a contrary pirrie carried violently into Normandie. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 315 (1810) 328 It suffered a kind of inundation..at a spring tide, driven by a very strong perry. 1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* I. 92 'If we cu'd only hev a perry wind', says the Captain...A perry wind is half a gale.

b. *fig.* A 'breeze' or storm in the social or political atmosphere.

1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 312 He pratith, and is so proude, ..that he can not fayll to perisb bimself in the pyry. 1565 *Satir. Poems Reform.* I. 178 Nor Hamilton cold have no hope to hold his seate, Nor yett Argile to abide the court; the pirrye was to greate. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 126 There arose such a huffing perrie against me.

Pirrie, obs. form of PERRY [2] (beverage).

Pirr-maw (pɔ̄·rɹmɔ̄). Also 8–9 pyr-, 9 purre-. [f. PIRR *sb.*[2] + MAW *sb.*[3]] A local name of the Common Tern (*Sterna fluviatilis*) and of the Roseate Tern (*S. dougalli*).

1744 C. SMITH *County Down* 131 Sea Fowl, as the Gull and Pyrmaw, who build in the Rocks. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Pirre-maw*, the tern. *Ibid.*, *Pyrmaw*, a sea bird, probably the tern or 'purre'. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 203 Roseate tern,..Purre maw (Carrickfergus). From their hoarse cry.

Pirrosyn, variant of PERROSIN *Obs.*

Pirry, variant of PERRY [1] *Obs.*, pear-tree.

† **Pirwike, -wycke,** obs. ff. PERUKE, PERIWIG.

1538 ELYOT, *Galerus*, ..a pirwike. 1552 HULOET, Pirwycke, *galerus*.

Pirwyncle, obs. f. PERIWINKLE [2] (the mollusc).

Piry(e, var. PEERY, PERRY [1]; obs. f. PERRY [2].

Pisa (pī·zä). Name of a city in Italy. In quot. applied to a Pisan dagger or poniard (*obs.*).

a 1625 FLETCHER & MASS. *Cust. Country* II. iii, The difference between a Spanish rapier And your pure *pisa*.

‖ **Pis aller** (*pizale*). [F., lit. 'go worst'.] The worst that can be, or can happen; what one would do, take, choose, etc., in the event of things coming to the worst; what one accepts when one can do no better; a do-no-better, a last resource.

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i, Dorimant, when did you see your *pis-aller*, as you call her, Mrs. Loveit? 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1832) II. XXV. 153 She was incapable of the meanness of retaining a lover as a *pis-aller*. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 438 A balance of trade paid in the precious metals, is the *pis-aller* of foreign commerce. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* I. i, As a pis aller one might put up with him. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* ii. 63 To me the history of mankind is a huge *pis-aller*..a prodigious wasteful experiment.

† **Pisane.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 pe-, pusen, pysan, 4–5 pe-, pusane, 5 pesayn, pys-, puisane, pyssan, pisan, pissand, 5–6 pesan, pissan(e. [a. OF. *pisainne, pisane* adj. fem. of *pisain, pizain* Pisan, qualifying *gorgerette, helme*, etc. Cf. *basinettum Pisanum* (Du Cange).] A piece of armour to protect the upper part of the chest and neck.

13.. *K. Alis.* 3697 Indiens, and Emaniens, With swordes, lances, and pesens [*v. r.* pensels]. 13.. *Coer de L.* 321 He bare away halfe hys schelde Hys pusen therwith gan gon. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 204 Ne no pysan, ne no plate þat pented to armes. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1722 He hitt hym evene one the nekk-bane Thurgh ventale and pesane. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy-Bk.* 4429 He brast his Pisan and his coloret. *Ibid.* 12603 At him he schet And hitte him In his gorget, That it ȝede thorow his pesayn. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xlv, He girdus to Syr Gauane, Throȝe ventaylle and pusane [*v. r.* pesayne]. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 111 The thrid he straik throuch his pissand of maile. *Ibid.* IX. 1104 Throu pissanis stuff in sondyr strak the swyr. 1537 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 336 Deliverit to the Kingis grace,..ane pissane of mailȝe and ane hudskule.

‖ **Pisang** (pisa·ŋ). Also 7 piçan, pissan, pysangh. [Malay فيسڠ *pīsang*.] The Malay name of the Banana, formerly also in English use. *Wild pisang*, the name given to a S. African allied plant, *Strelitzia augusta*.

1652 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 134 The Country abounds .. specially in Fruits,.. Pissans, Oranges and Lemmons. 1671 NARBOROUGH in *Acc. Sev. late Voy.* I. (1694) 141, 6000 Coco-Nuts and 100 Bundles of Pysanghs. 1812 ANNE PLUMTRE tr. *Lichtenstein's S. Africa* I. II. XV. 204 The Pisang river..has this name from the profusion of wild Pisang, .. *strelitzia alba*, that grows upon its banks.

† b. *attrib.* **Pisang fig,** a banana; **pisang-tree.**

1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 31 Little Vessels.. brought..Coco's, Pisang Figgs, which are a long kind of Figg. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 291 Much hath already been written concerning the Pisang-tree. 1745 P. THOMAS *Anson's Voy.* 333 Those most admired are the Pisang Figs.

Pisanite (pi·zănəit). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *pisanit*, named 1860, after F. Pisani, who described it: see -ITE [1].] A hydrous sulphate of iron and copper, found in Turkey, in bright blue concretions.

1861 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XXXI. 366 Pisanite .. a cupreous variety of copperas from Turkey. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 646 Pisanite, ..occurs with chalcopyrite at a copper mine in the interior of Turkey.

Pisasphalt, erron. form of PISSASPHALT.

† **Piscage.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. med.L. *piscāgium* (for **piscāticum*), f. *piscāre* to fish, after OF. *peschage* fishing, f. *peschier* to fish; see -AGE.] Right of fishing.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* III. iv. 70 Wrecks, Swannage, Warrenage, Commonage, Piscage.

Piscary [1] (pi·skări). (Also 7 pisehary.) [ad. med.L. *piscāriæ* fishing rights, neut. pl. of L. *piscārius* adj., belonging to fishing, f. *piscis* fish.]

1. The right of fishing (as a thing owned). Now usually in phr. *common of piscary*: see quot. 1880.

1474 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 166/2 Markettes, Warens, Piscaries, Fre Customes. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Piscarie* (*piscaria*), ..signifieth in our common lawe, a libertie of fishing in an other mans waters. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xvi. 261 That the eyotts or little islands, arising in any part of the river, shall be the property of him who owneth the piscary and the soil. 1837 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Bacon* (1887) 377 That the most profound thinker..of the age..confounded the right of free fisbery with that of common of piscary. 1880 WILLIAMS *Rights of Common* 259 Common of piscary is a liberty of fishing in another man's water, in common with the owner of the soil, and perhaps also with others, who may be entitled to the same right.

2. A place where fish may be caught; a fishing-ground, fishery.

a 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 136 There is no distresse but vpon Land in demesne, neither could a distresse be taken vpon a Piscary, but that it containeth land and demesnes. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 198 Breaking their Closes, .. cutting their woods, .. fisbing in tbeir Pischary [*Fr.* piscbarie]. 1714 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* (ed. 3) 161 If a Copyholder convert Part of the Land into a Piscary it's a Forfeiture. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 610 Fishermen licensed to angle or net parts of the piscary.

† b. A fish-market. *Obs. rare*—°.

[1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* v. iv, The small tenement .. By the Piscaria.] 1706 Phillips, *Piscary*, a Place where Fish is kept or sold, a Fish-market.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of or pertaining to piscaries or to fishing.

1869 *Daily News* 23 July, When the humbler tenants of presumed piscary properties were being impoverished. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 273 The piscary laws and customs were severe.

† **Piscary**[2]. *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *piscārius*: see prec.] A fisherman; a fishmonger.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Piscary* (*piscarius*), a fisher, or one that sels small fish.

Piscash, variant of Peshcush, an offering.

Piscation (piskē·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *piscātiōnem*, n. of action f. *piscārī* to fish, f. *piscis* a fish.] Fishing.

1624 Bp. Hall *Contempl., N. T.* II. iv, What is this divine Trade of ours then, but a spirituall Piscation? 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 32 Foure bookes of Cynegeticks or venation, five of Halieuticks or piscation. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 96 He must not dream of rivalling..Stoddart in the science of piscation.

Piscato·logy. *rare.* [irreg. f. L. *piscāt-*, ppl. stem of *piscārī* to fish + -logy.] The science of fishing; in qnot. *erron.* = ichthyology.

1867 Atwater *Logic* 217 Thus Ornithology, Piscatology, &c., under Zoology.

‖ **Piscator** (piskē·tǫr, -ɔr). [L. *piscātor*, agent-n. from *piscārī* to fish.] A fisherman; an angler.

1653 Walton *Angler* ii. 40 *Viator.* My friend Piscator, you have kept time with my thoughts, for the Sun is just rising. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 79/2 Instruments pertaineing to the Piscators science. 1904 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 901/1 Extracts from ancient piscators and writers on fishing.

Piscatorial (piskătō·rial), *a.* [f. L. *piscātōrius* Piscatory + -al.] = Piscatory 1.

1828 Hawthorne *Fanshawe* iii, A hook and line, a fish-spear, or any piscatorial instrument of death! 1854 Pulman (*title*) The Book of the Axe: containing a piscatorial description of that Stream. 1883 J. C. Bloomfield *Fisheries Irel.* 8 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) To study the grandest specimen of piscatorial topography ever exhibited, in the official fishery map of the United States.

Hence **Piscato·rialist**, a professed angler; **Piscato·rially** *adv.*, in a piscatorial manner. So **Piscato·rian** *sb.*, an angler; *adj.* = Piscatorial; **Piscato·rical** *a. nonce-wd.*, dealing with piscatorial matters; **Piscato·rious** *a.* = Piscatory.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Aug. 8/1 Mr. Henry Walford Stubbin, a well-known *piscatorialist, died recently at Cheltenham. 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1825) 454 'The Lord Mayor's' health was next proposed, *piscatorially. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 475 He was..so piscatorially habilimented that there was no making out his order or degree. 1861 J. H. Bennet *Winter Medit.* I. v. (1875) 134 The gentle art is cultivated .. by many zealous native *piscatorians. 1864 A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 11 That piscatorian traveller, Franck. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 382 A *piscatorical page, in which we would have shown..how ..silver fish are caught whose eyes are living gold. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 67 The *piscatorious, or..fishing Frog.

Piscatory (piskătəri), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *piscātōri-us* adj., f. *piscātor* fisher: see -ory 2.]

1. Of or pertaining to fishers or to fishing.

Piscatory ring, the signet ring worn by the pope as successor of St. Peter (cf. Matt. iv. 19, etc.).

1633 P. Fletcher (*title*) The Purple Island..together with Piscatorie Eclogs. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. iii. 296 The Pope dy'd.., and immediately the Piscatory Ring was broken by Cardinal Barbarino. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 36 ¶ 9 To substitute fishermen for shepherds, and derive his sentiments from the piscatory life. 1861 H. F. Hore in *Macm. Mag.* V. 52 The gain to the piscatory interest would be immense. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* vi. (1880) 194 Piscatory heirlooms and relics.

2. Employed in or addicted to fishiag.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Sea gull, white, cinereous, piscatorie. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* II. 271 The salmon, which are..as important to the piscatory tribes as are the buffaloes to the hunters of the prairies. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* June 6 Yarmouth is piscatory..beyond description.

¶ 3. *erron.* Misused for Piscine *a.*

1768 Foote *Devil on 2 Sticks* III. Wks. 1799 II. 276 Certain animalculæ, or piscatory entities, that insinuate themselves thro' the pores into the blood. 1842 *United Service Mag.* I. 349 The upper part being human, the lower part, from the hips, piscatory.

† B. ellipt. as *sb.* A play or the like dealing with the life of fishermen. (Cf. *pastoral.*) *Obs.*

1631 P. Fletcher (*title*) Sicelides, a Piscatory, as it hath beene Acted in Kings Colledge, in Cambridge.

Piscence, piscens, obs. Sc. ff. Puissance.

‖ **Pisces** (pi·sīz). Also 4 **pissis**, 5 **pisshes, pysces**. [L. *piscēs*, pl. of *piscis* fish.]

1. *Astron.* The twelfth zodiacal constellation, the Fishes; also the twelfth sign of the Zodiac (originally coincident with the constellation), which the sun enters about the 20th of February.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 40 Also the degree..was in the furst degree of pisces. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4039 The sun .. Passyng fro pisshes vnder playn course. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 532/2 On the parallel of London, as much of the ecliptic rises about Pisces and Aries in two hours as the moon goes through in six days. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* vii. 265 In the time of Hipparchus—2000 years ago—the Sun at the vernal equinox was in the constellation Aries; now-a-days it is in the constellation Pisces.

2. *Zool.* Fishes, as a Class of Vertebrata.

1841–71 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) xxv. *heading*, Pisces (fishes). 1873 J. Geikie *Gt. Ice Age* 525 Class: Pisces.

Pisch(e, obs. Sc. form of Piss.

Piscicapture (pi·sikæ·ptiŭr). *humorous* or *affected.* [f. L. *pisci-s* fish + *captūra* Capture.] The catching of fish.

1862 Russell *Diary North & South* (1863) I. xix. 206 The delights of piscicapture. 1878 *Standard* 21 Oct. 5/1 'Snatching' is a form of illicit piscicapture for which it is impossible to entertain .. sympathy. 1881 J. Payn *Hum. Stories* 298 Instruments of piscicapture.

Hence **Piscica·pturist**, a catcher of fish.

1881 Blackmore *Christowell* xxviii, On the part of the piscicapturists (for a fish is not to be called a fish now, and everything connected with him is pisci- something).

† **Pisciele.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *piscicul-us*, dim. of *piscis* fish: see -icle.] A little fish.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 459 Neither bones nor part of the piscicle. 1661 in Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 2).

Piscicolous (pisi·kŏləs), *a.* [f. L. *pisci-s* fish + *-col-a* inhabitant + -ous.] (See quot. 1895.)

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Piscicolous*, .. parasitic upon fishes.

Pisciculturall (pisikʌ·ltiŭrăl), *a.* [f. next + -al.] Of or pertaining to pisciculture. Hence **Piscicu·lturally** *adv.*, in respect of pisciculture.

1862 *Cornh. Mag.* V. 196 Before the piscicultural era. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 475 The ease with which all kinds of fish can be treated pisciculturally. 1887 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Feb. 5/5 Prof. Huxley, a thoroughly practical authority on all piscicultural questions.

Pisciculture (pi·sikʌltiŭr). [f. L. *pisci-s* fish + *cultura* Culture. Cf. F. *pisciculture* (*Dict. Acad.* 1878).] The breeding, rearing, and preservation of (living) fish by artificial means.

1859 *Edin. Rev.* CIX. 304 The new arrangements for the protection of salmon, and for pisciculture, in imitation of the French practise. 1859 Tennent *Ceylon* II. ix. vii. 562 The pearl-oyster may be brought within the domain of pisciculture. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 608 The monks were said to have been skilled in pisciculture.

Pisciculturist (pisikʌ·ltiŭrist). [See -ist.] A person engaged or interested in pisciculture.

1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Jan. 50/3 M. Coste, the pisciculturist. 1868 Peard *Water-farm.* i. 3 They were still immeasurably behind the pisciculturists of to-day. 1881 *Standard* 10 Sept. 2/1 A practical pisciculturist, and an enthusiast in all matters relating to fish and fisheries.

Piscifauna (pi·sifǭnă). [f. L. *pisci-s* fish + Fauna.] Collective term for the native fishes (of any district or country); the fish-fauna.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Piscifauna*, .. the fish-Fauna of a region.

Pisciform (pi·sifǫrm), *a.* [f. L. *pisci-s* fish + -form.] Having the form of a fish.

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 160 Order X.—Cetacea. Body pisciform, terminated by a caudal appendage. 1875 Huxley in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 768/2 The embryo, when hatched, is pisciform and apodal.

Piscina (pisī·nă, pisə·nă). Pl. **-æ, -as.** [a. L. *piscina* a fishpond, bathing-pool, tank, in med. L. in sense 2, It., Sp., Pg. *piscina*, f. *piscis* fish.]

1. A fishpond; a pond, basin, or pool; among the ancient Romans, a public or private pond for bathing or swimming.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 153 Also the piscina or fishpoole where the sicke folkes were healed. 1644 Evelyn *Diary* 10 Nov., Piscinas or stews for fish. 1717 Berkeley *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 576, I saw likewise the ruins of a piscina, or receptacle for water. 1832 Gell *Pompeiana* I. v. 82 The roof of the natatorium or piscina of the baths. 1854 Cnt. E. de Warren tr. *de Saulcy's Journ. Round Dead Sea* II. 307 The largest and most important of all the piscinas of Jerusalem. *a* 1878 Sir G. G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 154 The covered tanks or piscinæ of the ancients.

2. *Eccl.* A perforated stone basin for carrying away the water used in rinsiag the chalice and the hands of the priest; generally placed in a niche on the south side of the altar, though sometimes projecting from the face of the wall or supported on a short column. Also *attrib.*

1793 *Gentl. Mag.* LXIII. i. 422/1 In its South wall a piscina and locker. 1839 Stonehouse *Axholme* 226 The fenestella, or small niche, contained a vessel, bason, or piscina, for washing the hands. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 132 The piscina is a sink or drain, through which the water used in several ablutions is poured away. 1904 *Athenæum* 9 Apr. 473/2 The piscina niches are numerous.. but present no very special features.

b. Applied to a holy-water basin or stoup. *rare.*

1812 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXII. i. 315/2 Against the E. side are two piscinæ for holy water in the wall.

Hence **Piscinal** (pi·sinăl) *a.* (*rare*—°) [ad. mod. L. *piscīnālis*], pertaining to a fishpond or piscina.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*: and in subsequent dicts.

Piscine (pi·sin, pisī·n), *sb.* Also 4–5 **-ene.** [a. OF., F. *piscine* fishpond, bathing-pool, piscina, ad. L. *piscīna*: see prec.]

1. A natural or artificial reservoir for water; a pool, pond; a bathing-pool; = Piscina 1. *Obs.* from 16th till late in the 19th c.

(In early use often applied to the *piscina probatica* or Pool of Bethesda, and Pool of Siloam.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13761 (Cott.) A water..þat es cald piscene [*v. r.* piscine] in þair lede. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Commend. Our Lady* 134 Thou misty arke, probatik piscyne. 1430–40 — *Bochas* VIII. xii. (1554) 183 b, His fleshe renued and sodeinly made white By thrise washing in the freshe piscine. *Ibid.* VIII. xiii. (1558) 7 He was counsayled to make a great pyscyne With innocent blud of children yᵗ wer pure. 1481 Caxton *Godeffroy* clxxii. 254 Fro the fontaynes without cam grete haboundaunce by conduytes, whiche descended in to ij pyscynes right grete by the temple, that one endureth yet in to this day and is named probatica piscina. 1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 38 Which condites serve all the Citee.., and fyll all the pyscynes. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Apr. 2/1 Cured, according to current report, by bathing her foot in the piscine [at Lourdes]. 1894 J. R. Gasquet in *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 350 A few..came to ask if they might safely bathe in the piscines.

2. = Piscina 2. *rare.*

1489 Caxton *Doctr. Sapience* lxiv. (Windsor Cas. Copy), Yf to fore the consecracion a flye or loppe..were founde in the chalyce, it ought to be caste in to the piscine and the chalyce ought to be wasshen. *Ibid.*, The asshes & the wasshyng of the beeste to be put into the pyscyne. 1822 Nares, *Piscine* or *Piscina*. 1883 *Antiquary* VIII. 211 There is another piscine in the south wall of the church.

Piscine (pi·sain), *a.* [f. L. *piscis* fish: see -ine[1].] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characteristic of a fish or fishes.

1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 240 Covered by bituminous marlite, and with piscine remains. 1816 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 34 Derceto was the piscine ship-goddess of the Syrians. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 183 The piscine modification of the vertebrate skeleton. 1899 E. Callow *Old Lond. Tav.* I. 120 Billingsgate, the great Walhalla of all things piscine.

Piscinity (pisi·nĭti). *affected* or *humorous.* [f. prec. + -ity, after *humanity*, etc.] The quality or condition of being a fish; 'fishhood'.

1865 Mill *Exam. Hamilton* 426 We do not talk of the phænomena which accompany piscinity; we talk of the phænomena of fishes. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 9 Aug., Our definition of piscinity in general would be precisely that of a fish. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 542 Pioneers of blind and phosphorescent piscinity will fight with one another.

Piscitarian (pisitē·riăn). ?*humorous nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pisci-s* fish, after *vegetarian.*] A fishmonger.

1880 Blackmore *Mary Anerley* xlviii, The Flamborough butcher once more subsided into a piscitarian.

Piscivorous (pisi·vŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. type **pisci-vor-us* (f. *pisci-s* fish + *-vorus* devouring) + -ous: cf. mod.F. *piscivore.*] Fish-eating; snbsisting on fish; ichthyophagous.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 155 Being generally Piscivorous. The Solan-goose kind. *a* 1705 Ray *Creation* (1714) 28 Which I have observed in many piscivorous birds. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* ii. (1857) 37 The piscivorous habits of the Cromarty folk. 1877 Coues *Fur Anim.* x. 313 The.. aquatic and highly piscivorous nature of the [otter].

† **Piscod**, obs. form of Peasecod.

14.. *MS. Sloane* 4 lf. 80 in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VI. 4/1 A note worme or a piscod worme.

† **Pisco·se**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *piscōs-us* full of fish: see -ose.] Fishy.

1683–4 Robinson in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 481 They liv'd upon Fish, and had a piscose Taste.

† **Pi·sculent**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pisculentus* abounding in fish, f. *piscis* fish: see -ulent.] Abounding in fish, full of fish.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, Pisculent (*pisculentus*), full of fishes, or that may be fished. 1661 J. Childrey *Brit. Baconica* 104 The Thames is more pisculent, or ful of fish then the Severn.

Pise, obs. form of Pice; variant of Pize *Obs.*

‖ **Pisé** (pī·zē). [a. F. *pisé*, subst. use of pa. pple. of *piser* to beat, pound (earth):—L. *pīsāre, pinsāre* to beat, pound, stamp.] Stiff clay or earth kneaded, or mixed with gravel, used, esp. in France and some parts of England, for building cottages, walls, etc., by being rammed between boards which are removed as it hardens; also, a name for this mode of building.

1797 H. Holland in *Com. Board Agric.* I. 387 The word *pisé* is a technical Term..and it has been retained in this translation because it cannot be rendered by any adequate word in the English language. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 136 Building in what is termed *pisé*, or simply by compressing well-wrought earth in moulds. 1852 Wiggins *Embanking* 32 A wall of *pisé* or rammed gravel in a frame might very judiciously be adopted for 2 or 3 feet of the centre of the bank. 1890 'R. Bolderwood' *Squatter's Dream* vii, The new cottage which he had judiciously caused to be built of 'pisé' or rammed earth.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*, as *pisé building, wall, work.*

1840 *Cottager's Man.* 30 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Walls..formed of earth in the *pisé* manner. 1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 217 We..think that what our correspondent calls Pisé building is common in Devonshire..and known by the name of cob-building. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1714/1 The best material for pisé-work is clay with small gravel-stones interposed through it.

Pisette, ? Anglicized form of Peseta.

1807 R. Cumberland *Mem.* II. 151 We purchased three lambs at the price of two pisettes apiece.

Pisgah (pi·zgă). [a. Heb. פִּסְגָּה *Pisgāh* 'cleft'.] The name of a mountain east of Jordan, whence Moses was allowed to view the Promised Land (Dent. iii. 27); hence used allusively, esp. *attrib.*, as *Pisgah glance, prospect, sight, view.*

(1605 W. Symonds (*title*) Pisgah Evangelica. By the Method of the Reuelation, presenting..those Cananites ouer whom ..Iesus Christ and his..Church shall triumph.] 1650 Fuller (*title*) Pisgah Sight of Palestine. 1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. iii. 133 The top of our philosophic Pisgah, whence the

contemplative eye is saluted with the..prospect of a bright and glorious world. 1829 Scott *Diary* 7 Mar. in *Lockhart*, This extrication of my affairs, though only a Pisgah prospect, occupies my mind. 1865 Grote *Plato* I. xvi. 472 We get only a Pisgah view of our promised adviser.

Pish (piʃ), *int.* and *sb.* See also Push *int.* (*sb.*). [A natural exclamation.]

A. *int.* An exclamation expressing contempt, impatience, or disgust.

1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* C ij, Pish, pish, what talke you of old age or balde pates? 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. i. 43, 44 *Nym.* Pish. *Pist.* Pish for thee, Island dogge. 1611 Cotgr., *Tarabin tarabas*, an Interiection of interruption, like our pish pish, tut tut. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 52 Pish, said I, that's no such great matter. 1708 T. Ward *Eng. Ref.* (1716) 56 Pish, Pish, quoth Seymour in a Huff. 1845 James *Smuggler* III. 178 Pish! you are a fool, young man.

B. *sb.* The utterance of this exclamation. † *To make a pish at* or *of*, to treat with contempt. *attrib.*, as † *pish-monger* (humorous, after *fish-monger*).

1594 Nashe *Terrors Nt.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 251 All receipts and authors you can name he syllogizeth of, and makes a pish at. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxxvii. xxxv. 965 Those matters..the Romanes made a pish at, and lightly regarded. *a* 1643 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* iv. v, What shrieks and cries, What angry pishes, and what fies. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* Pref. a vj b, Too severe Censurer (free of the Company of Pish-mongers) that Pisheth at any thing not exact. 1777 Cowper *Let. to J. Hill* Wks. 1837 XV. 41, I had rather never see the books, than extort from you one single Pish. 1840 Hood *Kilmansegg, Her precious Leg* x, She writh'd with impatience..And utter'd 'pshaws!' and 'pishes!'

Pish, *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To say 'pish!' Often with *at*.

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. i, *Bob.* This a Toledo! Pish! *Step.* Why do you pish, captain? 1644 Bp. Hall *Serm.* 9 June, Rem. Wks. (1660) 102 A motive, which..may be past over, and pisht at. 1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 151 ¶ 1 How would the ladies pish at such a great monstrous thing? *a* 1864 Hawthorne *S. Felton* (1883) 333 The learned man..pished and pshawed.

2. *trans.* To say 'pish' to. *To pish away, down*: to reject or depreciate by saying 'pish!'

1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* v. i, *Hor.* Pish: ha, ha! *Lup.* Dost thou pish me? Give me my long sword. 1616 R. Croshaw *Compliment. Verses* in Capt. Smith *Descr. New Eng.*, Though Men of .. lesse desert Would Pish-away thy Praise. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 730 Some pish it down as valueless.

Hence **Pi·shing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Pi·sher**, one who pishes.

1662 *Rump Songs* (1874) II. 63 Which puts pretty Maids to pishing and fying. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 730 Both .. pishers and puffers..being noisily wrong.

Pish, Sc. form of Piss.

Pishamin (piʃămin). Another form of Persimmon; in Sierra Leone applied to two climbing shrubs, the *Sweet* and *Sour Pishamin* (*Carpodinus dulcis* and *acida*), which bear an orange-shaped fruit resembling that of the persimmon.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Pishamin, *Carpodinus*. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, *Carpodiscus acidus*, Sour Pishamin-tree, of Sierra Leone. *C. dulcis*, Sweet Pishamin-tree.

Pishcash, pisheush, var. Peshcush, an offering.

† Pi·shery-pa·shery. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [Reduplicated f. Pish *int.* + -ery.] ? Depreciatory talk.

1600 Dekker *Gentle Craft* i. (1610) B iij, Peace my fine Firke, stand by with your pishery pasherie, away .., ile speake to them.

Pishogue (piʃō·g). *Irish.* Also pishrogue, pishtrogue. [a. Ir. *piseog, písreog* witchcraft:—MIr. *pisóc.*] Sorcery, witchcraft; a spell, incantation, charm.

1841 S. C. Hall *Ireland* II. 269 Now a pishogue is a wise saw, a rural incantation, a charm, a sign, a cabalistic word, a something mysterious signifying a great deal in a little. *a* 1854 T. C. Croker *Fairy Leg. & Trad. S. Irel.* (1879) 74 He had no right to be bringing his auld Irish pishogues to Rome. 1869 P. Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* xxvii. 357 He threw pishrogues on our eyes. 1895 Barlow *Lisconnel* viii. 166 Wrought through the agency of 'some quare ould pishtrogues'. 1901 M. J. F. McCarthy *Five Yrs. in Irel.* xiv. (ed. 5) 155 The talk turned upon 'pishogues', or witchcraft and charms.

Pish-pash (piʃpæʃ). Also 9 pish-posh. 'A slop of rice-soup with small pieces of meat in it, much used in the Anglo-Indian nursery' (Yule).

1834 [A. Prinsep] *Baboo* II. 85 They found the Secretary..surrounded with huge volumes of Financial Reports on one side, and a small silver tray holding a mess of pish-pash on the other. 1845 Bregion & Miller *Pract. Cook* 327 Pish Posh. 1898 G. J. Younghusband in *19th Cent.* Feb. 251 Next came a policy which was somewhat irreverently described as a policy of rupees and pish-pash.

Pishymew (piʃiˌmiū). [Cf. Mew.] The New England name of a small white gull.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pisidiid (pisi·diid). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Pisidium*, dim. of L. *pisum* pea.] A member of the *Pisidiidæ*, a family of bivalve gastropod molluscs, typified by the genus *Pisidium*. So **Pisi·dioid** *a.*, resembling a pisidiid in form.

Pisiform (pəi·sifōm, pi·zi-), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. mod.L. *pisiformis* pea-shaped, f. *pisum* pea: see -form. So mod.F. *pisiforme.*] Pea-shaped; of small globular form.

Pisiform bone (*Anat.*), a small pea-shaped bone of the upper row of the carpus. *Pisiform iron-ore*, iron-ore occurring in small concretions like peas.

1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 189 A wound .. upon his wrist, just above the pisiform bone. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 178 Pisiform, or granular iron ore. 1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 203 Carapax .. baccato-tuberculous, the tubercles large pisiform. 1875 Sir W. Turner in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 828/1 The pisiform or pea-shaped bone..articulates with the front of the cuneiform.

B. *sb.* Short for *pisiform bone*: see above. (Also in L. form **pisiforme.**)

1808 Barclay *Muscular Motions* 404 A small degree of motion between the *pisiforme* and the *cuneiforme*. 1878 Bell tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 482 The pisiform is a special bone.

Pisimer, obs. form of Pismire.

Pisimetacarpal (pəi·simetăkā·rpăl), *a. Anat.* [f. Pisi(form) + Metacarpal.] Pertaining to the pisiform bone and to the metacarpus.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Pisk. A bird; the same as the Piramidig.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Piskie, pisky, var. Pixy. **Pisle,** obs. f. Pizzle.

Pismire (pi·sməiəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 pissemyre, 5 pysmire, pyse-myer, (spissemire), 5–6 pysmyre, 6 pismyr, pissemyer, 6–7 pismier, 5– pismire. *β.* 5–6 pysse-, pysmere, 6 pismeere, -mer, pyse-, pyssemer, pysse-, pissemare, pysmar, -marie, 7 pisimer, pismere. *γ.* 5 pismoure, pyssmowre. [ME. *pissemyre, pissemire*, etc., f. Piss + Mire[2] ant; from the urinous smell of an anthill. So early mod. Du. *pismiere* ant (Kilian). In the *β* forms the second element is obscured; in the *γ* forms it is a different word, ME. Maur ant, from Norse.]

An ant.

(Cf. the similar names for the ant, Fris. *pis-imme, pis-emme*, LG. *miegemke*, Norw. *migemaur* (LG. *miegen*, Norw. *miga* = L. *mingĕre*), early mod. Du. *miersycke* (*seycke* urine), Fin. *kusiainen* (*kusi* urine). Cf. also Piss-ant.]

α. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Somp. T.* 118 He is as angry as a pissemyre, Though þat he haue al that he kan desire. 1388 Wyclif *Prov.* vi. 6 O! thou slowe man, go to the amte [*gloss* ether pissemyre, *v. rr.* spissemire, pismire]. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 149 In þis ile .. er grete hilles of gold, þe whilk pissemyres kepez bisily and pures þe gold.. þase pissemyres er als grete as hundes er here. 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Prov.* vi. 6 Goe to the pismire, o sluggard. 1575 Turbery. *Venerie* 173 These pissemyers..will driue them out. 1617 R. Fenton *Treat. Ch. Rome* 100 Sent..by Solomon to the Conies and Pismiers for wisedome and prouidence. 1676 Hale *Contempl.* I. 468, I have seen a Republick of Pismires with great circumspection choosing the seat of their Residence, and every one carrying his Egg and Provisions to their common Store-house. 1827 Hood *Mids. Fairies* lv, The pismire's care to garner up his wheat. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (dial. forms), Pishmire, pissimire, pushmire.

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Pysmere, *formica*. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* liii. 372 (Add. MS.) Pissemers in somere are besy, and rennyn faste aboute. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* clxi. 58 Amytes, or Pysmars, or Antes. 1555 Eden *Decades* 139 Pyssemares swarmynge owte of an ante hyll. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 52 Cyphers or round oos, lyke pismeeres egges. 1623 in C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* Ad Authorem 17 That the Pismere and these Hony-flies Instruct us better to Philosophize. 1634-5 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 73 Eggs..hatched under an hen, fed with pisimers. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (dial. forms), Pishamer, pishemeer, pis(s)lmer, pissamer, pissmare, -mere.

γ. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 21 Mare vs availes till oure ensampill..þe werkes of þe pyssmowre þan dose þe strenghe of þe lyone. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 281/2 A Pismoure, *formica*. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, Pissamoor, pisamoor, pissymoor, pishmoor, pissemyore, pissy-, pismyour (all north. and n. w.).

b. *fig.* Applied contemptuously to a person.

1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 13 b, The pismers of Mirmidones. 1653 J. Hall *Paradoxes* 50 Wee poore pismires that crawle upon this hill. 1790 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* lxv. XII. 18 Thou art no more than a pismire. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, To rid the land of the swarm of Arminian caterpillars, Socinian pismires, and deistical Miss Katies, that have ascended out of the bottomless pit.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pismire-eater, -egg, -fly, -hill* (= Ant-eater, -egg, -fly, -hill). In quot. 1668 = resembling the crawling motion of ants.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Pysmeryshylle, *formicarium*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 281/2 A Pismoure hylle, *formicecarium*. 1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* B ij b, A flatte.. botell of glas..ful of roses or other floures, or pyssemer eggys. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* 369 That.. the pulse of the arteries is caused by the Impulse of Blood, the waving, creeping, pismire pulses seem to show. 1704 tr. *Nieuhof's Brazil* in Churchill *Voy.* II. 19 The pismire-eater is thus called because he feeds upon .. pismires. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 311 The Pismire-fly. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 203 Where the pismire hills abound.

† Pismire, obs. (illit.) f. Bismar, a steelyard.

1701 Brand *Descr. Orkney* 28 They not useing Peck and Firlot, but in stead thereof, weigh their Corns on Pismires or Pundlers.

[Pisnet, error for Pinsnet.]

Pisolite (pi·zŏləit, pəi·sŏ-). *Min.* Also 8 -lithe. [ad. mod.L. *pisolith-us*, f. Gr. πίσο-ς, -ον, pea + -lite. So F. *pisolithe.*] = Pea-stone.

1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 79 *Pisolithus*, the Pisolite, or Gland. 1799 Hatchett *ibid.* LXXXIX. 320 The globular calcareous concretions, found at Carlsbad and other places, called Pisolithes. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 679 Pisolite.. consists of concretions as large often as a small pea.

attrib. 1816 W. Smith *Strata Ident.* 19 The Pisolite Freestone beneath [the Coral Rag] is softer. 1884 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* (ed. 4) 12 Pisolite limestone has the oolitic grains of considerable size.

b. Applied to an individual grain of this.

1851 Richardson *Geol.* vi. (1855) 158 Occasionally each pisolite encloses in its centre a grain of foreign substance.

Pisolitic (pizolitˈtik, pəiso-), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic. So F. *pisolithique.*] Of the nature of, consisting of, or resembling pisolite.

1830 Lyell. *Princ. Geol.* I. 351 Half consolidated tuffs.. filled with small pisolitic globules. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* vi. (1855) 157 The pisolitic structure in certain stones. 1863 Speke *Discov. Nile* 31 Pisolitic limestone, in which marine fossils were observable.

Piss (pis), *v.* Not now in polite use. Forms: *α.* 3–7 pisse, 4 pis, 4–6 pyss(e, 6– piss; *β.* 5 pysch-yn, 6 *Sc.* pisch'e, 6–8 *Sc.* pish. [ME. *piss-en*, a. OF. *piss-ier* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), F. *piss-er* (Picard *picher*) = Pr. *pissar* (mod. *pichá*, Diez), Cat. *pixar*, Rhæt. *pischar*, It. *pisciare*, Roum. *pisà*; origin uncertain; the OF. and It. forms are not referable to any single Romanic type, and are prob. onomatopœic. From French the word has also passed (orig. as a euphemism) into the Teutonic langs.: OFris. *pissia* (Diez), MDu., MLG., 16th c. Ger. *pissen*, Da. *pisse*, Sw., Norw., Icel. *pissa*: so Welsh *fiso. pisio.*

For various conjectures as to the origin of the Romanic word, see Diez, Körting No. 7195, Ulrich in *Romania* IX. 117; cf. also Scheler, Littré, s. v.]

1. *intr.* To discharge urine, urinate, make water.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 45/381 Swane he wolde pisse. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 328 Þei salle him ilkone bete him þat he pis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Pyssyn, or pyschyn, *mingo*. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 187 As dotit dog..liftis his leg apon loft, thoght he nought list pische. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 56, I was at Pontius Pilates house [in Rome] and pist against it. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 159 The wanton boyes wou'd piss upon your grave. 1785 Burns *Holy Willie's Pr.* xv. 1870 [see 3].

b. *transf.*, and in various allusive and proverbial uses.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. (Arb.) 12 What Monsier Kynsader, lifting vp your legge and pissing against the world. 1668 R. L'Estrange *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 36 Money will make the Pot boyl, though the Devil Piss in the Fire. 1700 T. Brown *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 98 There are some Quacks as Honest Fellows as you would desire to Piss upon. 1720 T. Gordon *Cordial Low Spirits* 72 They cannot impose upon their Prince, nor piss upon the laws. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* I. ii. § 78 (1740) 70 So strangely did Papist and Fanatic, or .. the Anticourt Party, piss in a Quill; agreeing in all Things that tended to create Troubles and Disturbances.

2. *trans.* To discharge as or with the urine.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 192 He [Gloton] pissede a potel in a *pater-noster* while. *c* 1375 *St. Augustin* 1402 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 85/2 Þe chyld, iwis, A gret stone al out dude pis And was al hol of þat seknes. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 62 Til þat he pisse blood. 1623 Hart *Arraignm. Ur.* i. 1 Urine is that which is pissed.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* in various uses.

† *To piss* (money, etc.) *against* or *on the wall*: to squander or waste it. *To piss one's grease* or *tallow*: said of deer becoming lean in rutting-time; hence *transf.*

c 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 232 Take talow of an hert, suche as he pysseþ by twene two seynt mary dayes. 1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* v. xxxi. in Ashm. *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 155 But as for Mony yt ys pyssyd on the walls. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* (1895) 197. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* v. v. 16. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. ii. (Arb.) 40 They are pestilent fellowes, they speake nothing but bodkins, and pisse vinegar. 1680 Crowne *Misery Civil War* I. i, I command the conduits all piss Claret. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xxviii. (1737) 132 He's nothing but Skin and Bones; he has piss'd his Tallow.

3. To urinate upon or in, to wet with urine (= Bepiss); to put *out* or extinguish (fire) in this way.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 143 A Brutiner, a braggere, a-bostede him alse, And bad go pisse him with his plouh [B. vi. 157 bad hym go pissen]. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 87 The fyre wes pischt out. 1593 *Pass. Morrice* (1876) 80 Being as often readie to pisse my breeche. 1713 Swift *Elegy on Partridge*, Whom roguish boys..Torment by pissing out their lights. 1870 tr. *Trousseau's Lect. Clin. Med.* III. 478 Children, who piss their beds dreaming that they are pissing against a wall.

Piss (pis), *sb.* Not now in polite use. Forms: *α.* 4–6 pysse, 4–7 pisse, 5–6 pys, 6 pyse, 7– piss. *β.* 5 pysche. [f. Piss *v.* So F. *pisse* (Cotgr. 1611); cf. also MDu, LG. *pisse*, Du. *pis.*] Urine, 'water'. † *A rod in piss*: see Rod, and cf. Pickle *sb.*[1] 1 b.

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 729 How Xantippa caste pisse vp-on his heed. 1388 Wyclif 2 *Kings* xviii. 27 Thei ete her toordis, and drynke her pisse [1382 vryne] with 30u. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Pysse, or pysche, *urina, minctura*. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 56 Lothsome and intolerable stench of pisse, and of goates dung. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Table Talk* in *Collect. Poems* 122 What Miracles..were wrought by Cows Piss, and the Cold Bath?

b. *Comb.*: † **piss-bowl** = Piss-pot; **piss-burnt** *a.*, stained or damaged with or as with urine, red-brown; **piss-weed**, some species of *Androsace.*

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 23 b, She..powred downe a *pisse bolle vpon hym out of a wyndoore. 1565 *K. Daryus* (Brandl) 418 Gyt thee away, thou *pys burnde Cokolde. 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* III. xii, A long piss-burnt beard. 1713 Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 203 Small Aleppo *Piss-weed, Androsace Alepensis parva.

Pissabed (pi·săbed). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Piss *v.* + Abed, from its diuretic property. So F. *pissenlit* dandelion (1545).]

1. A name for the dandelion.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xxviii. 223 The flowers of Dandelion or Pisse-abed. 1636 HEYWOOD *Loves Mistris* I. Wks. 1874 V. 97 Garlands..Of Blew bottles, and yellow pissabeds That grew amongst the Wheate. 1788 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Peter's Proph.* Wks. 1792 III. 79 Through him each trifle-hunter that can bring A grub, a weed, a moth, a beetle's wing, Shall to a Fellow's dignity succeed! Witness Lord Chatham and his piss-a-bed! 1821-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 349 It possesses unquestionably diuretic powers, and hence, indeed, its vulgar name of piss-a-bed.

† b. Applied to the buttercup. *Obs. rare.*

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* Index, *Pisseabed*..is also Crowfoote.

2. Name for the SEA-HARE, *Aplysia*, a slug-like mollusc, which discharges a violet fluid when touched.

1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 586 Some call them piss a beds, some sea-cats.

Pissan, obs. form of PISANG. **Pissan(e, pissand**, var. PISANE *Obs.* **Pissance, -ans, Pissant**, obs. Sc. ff. PUISSANCE, PUISSANT.

† **Pi·ss-a·nt.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. PISS *sb.* + ANT; cf. PISMIRE.] An ant.

1661 W. K. *Conf. Charact., Meere Polititian* (1860) 27 A multitude of pissants and vermins.

Pissasphalt (pi·sæsfælt). Also in L. (or Gr.-L.) forms *pissasphalton, -um, -us.* [ad. L. *pissasphalt-us* (Plin.), a. Gr. *πισσάσφαλτος*, f. *πίσσα* pitch + *ἄσφαλτος* ASPHALT.] A semi-liquid variety of bitumen, mentioned by ancient writers.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 183 As touching Pissasphalt, which is of a mixt nature, as if pitch and Bitumen were mingled together. *Ibid.* 557 All these the Greeks doe comprehend vnder one name Pissasphalton. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2106 There were several Kinds of Embalming, viz. with Asphalt or Pissasphalt, with Oyl or Gum of Cedar. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 107 The pissasphaltum is of a consistency between the common petroleum and the asphaltum, or bitumen of Judea. 1859 WINGFIELD *Tour Dalmatia* 80 The 'pissasphalt', used anciently by the Egyptians for embalming their dead.

Pissel(l, obs. form of PIZZLE. **Pissemare, -mer(e, -myer, -myre**, obs. ff. PISMIRE.

Pi·ssery. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [See -ERY 2: cf. F. *pissoir.*] A place for pissing; a urinal.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xv. 127 They..pissed in the Pisseries.

Pisshes, pissis, obs. forms of PISCES.

Pi·ssing, *vbl. sb.* Not now in polite use. [f. PISS *v.* + -ING^{1}.] The action of the verb PISS; discharge of urine, urination; discharge (of blood, etc.) with the urine or by the urinary passages.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xiii. (Bodl. MS.), Apium ..helpeþ also aȝens þe stone and aȝens difficulte of pissinge. 1541-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 3 No more then the pissinge of a wrenne helpeth to cause the see to flowe. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 190 The Strangury.., that is, the pissing by drops.., do[th] alwayes accompany the stone of the bladder. 1698 in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 314 It stops pissing of Blood.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pissing-basin, -clout, -place, -time, -vessel*; † **pissing conduit**, popular name of a conduit near the Royal Exchange, which ran with a small stream; † **pissing evil**, name for diabetes; † **pissing-post**, a public urinal, also commonly used for sticking up placards; † **pissing-while**, *colloq.* a very short time.

1494 *Will of J. Isell* (Somerset Ho. Wills, Reg. Vox, lf. 21 (4 b)) A grete Cawdren and iij *pyssing basons. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* I. ii, Down to the sucking heiress in her *pissing-clout. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. vi. 4, I charge and command, that of the Cities cost The *pissing Conduit run nothing but Clarret Wine. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 144 The little Conduite, called the pissing Conduit, by the Stockes market. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Diabethe*, ..the *pyssyng euill. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 *Pyssynge place, *oletum.* 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* i. (1697) 416 My harmless Rhime shall 'scape the dire disgrace Of Common-shoars, and ev'ry pissing-place. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.), On every *pissing post their names I'l place. 1699 T. BROWN in R. L'Estrange *Erasm. Colloq.* (1711) 328 Whose business and good qualities you may find upon all the Pissing-posts in Town. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 2 *Pissing times. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 *Pyssynge vesselle. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. viii. (Arb.) 77 Truce for a *pissing while or twaine. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 20. 1678 RAY *Prov.* (ed. 2) 265 To stay a pissing-while.

‖ **Pissoceros** (pisosī·rŏs). [L. *pissocēros* (Pliny), a. Gr. *πισσόκηρος* (Aristotle), f. *πίσσα* pitch + *κηρός* bees-wax.] (See quots.)

1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 916 Concerning Wax, Bee-glew, dregs of Wax, Pissocetos, Bees-bread, and of their Nature and Use. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pissoceros*, the Pitch-wax made by Bees in their Hives; or any Composition of Wax and Pitch. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* XXVII. (1818) II. 497 Show us but one instance of bees having substituted mud or mortar for mitys, pissoceros, or propolis.

Pi·ss-pot. Not now in polite use. [f. PISS *sb.* + POT *sb.* So early mod.F. *pissepot* (1544).] A vessel, usually of earthenware, for urine; a chamber-pot.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 267/1 Iurdone, pyssepotte. 1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* II. Wks. 195/1 And it happen to raine, out poure they pispottes vpon his hed. 1621 FLETCHER *Wild Goose Chase* II. ii, May be, she knows you, And will fling a piss-pot at you. 1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 614 They hold a Piss-pot over the Womens Heads whilst in Labour, thinking it to promote hasty Delivery.

attrib. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. iii, A beggar, a slave that never drunk out of better than piss-pot metal in his life! 1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 11 A sowre pis-pot visage.

† b. *transf.* A nickname for a medical man: cf. next. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 236 Had phisition Iohn liu'd, ..a sinode of Pispots would haue concluded, that Pierce Pennilesse should be confounded without repriue. 1600 *Dr. Dodypoll* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 103 A fustie Potticarie..with his fustian drugges, attending your pispot worship. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 24. 18 Which..sheweth the presumption of Pispot Doctors.

† **Pi·ss-pro·phet.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + PROPHET.] One who diagnosed diseases by inspection of the urine.

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 32 Now would I willingly demand of the most cunning Pisse-prophet, what could he haue found out by either of these vrines? 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* 70 If a very choleick urine be brought, can the pisse-prophet tell which of these diseases doth trouble the patient? 1695 D. TURNER *Apol. Chyrurg.* 5 The most absurd Predictions of the calculating Piss-prophets.

† **Pi·ssuppresst.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Suppression (or ? retention) of urine.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. lxxvii. 159 The..pissuprest in a horse, is when a horse would faine stale, but cannot.

† **Pist** (pist, p'st), *int. Obs. rare.* A sibilant syllable used to attract attention, or to call a person. (Cf. HIST.)

1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to catch Old one* III. E ij, *Hoo.* Pist Drawer,— *Dra.* Anon sir? 1622 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* V. i, Pist I where are you?

Pist, *sb.*: see PISTE^{2}.

Pistachio (pistē·ʃio, -tē·ʃo, -tæ·tʃo). Forms: *α.* 5-7 pistace, 6 pystace, 7-8 pistach, 7- pistache. *β.* 6 pistaccio, 7 -acio, 7- pistachio, (9 -acchio); also (6 pistinachie), 7 pistachie, -acie, 8 -achee, 7- pistachia. *γ.* 7-8 pistacho. [The *α* forms a. OF. *pistace* (13th c.) and F. *pistache* (pista·ʃ); the *β* forms ad. It. *pistacchio* (pista·kkyo), some affected by L. *pistacia*, or by Spanish; the *γ* form a. Sp. *pistacho* (pista·tʃo); all from L. *pistācium* (med.L. *pistāquium*), a. Gr. *πιστάκιον* pistachio nut, f. *πιστάκη* pistacia-tree, from OPers.: cf. Pers. پسته *pistah.* See also PISTACIA, PISTACK, PISTICK *nut*, FISTIC.

Cf. 1392-3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 219 Item pro ij lb. de pistaqiis, lvj s.]

1. The 'nut' or dry drupe of *Pistacia vera* (see b), or its edible kernel, of a greenish colour, eaten in Turkey, Greece, etc. (Also *pistachio nut*: see 3.)

a. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 9 b, Thynges good for the Lunges: Elycampane: Hysope:..Pystaces. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 585 Filberds, pine nuts, pistaces, almonds. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pistache-Tree*, The best Pistaches are brought from Arabia and Syria.

β. 1598 W. PHILLIP *Linschoten* I. lii. 94/2 A white kernell very pleasant to eate, like Pistaccios. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. iv. 11 Nuts (at this day called *pistachioes*, and most cordiall in physick). 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 7. 116 Pistacie, Fistic-nut. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 247 Philberts, Haslenuts, Pistachias. 1751 J. HILL *Hist. Mat. Med.* 495 The Pistachia is..of an oblong Figure, pointed at both Ends,..about half an Inch in Length..the Kernel.. of a green Colour, of a soft and unctuous Substance..much like the Pulp of an Almond. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 10 Melons are marvellously cheap and good in Marseilles, so are pistachios.

γ. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 50 Pistachoes..joyned with Almonds in Almond Milk,..are an excellent Nourisher. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lx. (1737) 247 Pistachoes, or Fistick-Nuts. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 263 Almonds, Pistachos, and other Nuts.

b. The tree *Pistacia vera* (N.O. *Anacardiaceæ*), a native of Western Asia, much cultivated in the south of Europe. (Also *pistachio tree*: see 3.)

a. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 184 Pistace is in this moone Of plauntes sette. 1905 *19th Cent.* Aug. 269 The olive, pistache, jujube and plane from Syria.

β. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 227 [Plants] to be first set into the Conservatory..Dactyls, Pistacio's, the great Indian Fig. 1751 J. HILL *Hist. Plants* 621 The pinnated-leaved Pistachia.

2. A green colour resembling that of the kernel of the pistachio nut. (Also *pistachio green*: see 3.) Also *attrib.* or as *adj*: Of this colour.

1791 A. M. PORTMAN in *A. C. Bower's Diaries & Corr.* (1903) 141 The fashionable Colors are Coquelicot and Pistache. 1888 *Daily News* 7 June 5/8 A dress of plain pistachio satin.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pistachio cream, green* (sb. and adj.), *nut, plantation, tree.*

1598 *Epulario* K iv b, Pistinachie [? error] Nuts. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 129 Pistach or Fisticke Nuts are of an aromaticall sauour. 1626 H. MASON *Epicure's Fast* ii. 13 Drie Figgs, Pepper,..Pistace nuts. 1658 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 164 Madam, here are pistachie nutts. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 466 A sort of Pistachio-Tree. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 473 A Pistachio Cream. Take a pound of pistachio nuts, break the shells and blanch the kernels. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 28 *Pistachio green*, meadow green with a mixture of brown. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 81 Atlantic Pistachia-tree, a small tree from Barbary in 1790. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 121 Galen doubted whether pistachio nuts were good for the stomach. 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. 331 The vineyards and pistache plantations. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 April 7/3 A lovely gown of pale pistachio green satin.

‖ **Pistacia** (pistē·ʃiă). [L. *pistācia* pistachio tree (Pallad.), f. Gr. *πιστάκη*: see prec.] The pistachio tree = prec. 1 b; in *Bot.* the name (adopted by Linnæus 1737) of the genus to which the Pistachio tree belongs, including also the Mastic-tree and the Terebinth; the species are sometimes collectively called *turpentine-trees.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 685 Pistacia is graffed now to growe In cold lond. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 255 The Pistacia sends forth its Branches on high, and renders its Nuts edible in Autumn. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 Pistacia, Hazel-leaved, *Hamamelis.* 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* V. (1872) 197 The Pistacia grows abundantly in the south of France, but it yields no mastic.

† b. = prec. 1 a, pistachio nut. *Obs.*

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 382 Nuts, dates, fine white bread, honnie and Pistacia. 1583 *Rates of Customs* D vij, Pistacia the pound vi *d.*

c. *Comb.*, as *pistacia nut, tree*: see prec. 3.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 Pistacia Nut...Pistacia-tree. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 662 Pistacia nut tree extends from Syria to Bokhara and Cabul.

Pistacite (pi·stăsəit). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *pistazit* (A. G. Werner, 1803), f. PISTACIA + -ITE: so named from its colour.] A synonym of EPIDOTE, or name for a variety of it.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Pistacite, pistazite*, see *Epidote.* 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Pistacite*, iron and lime epidote, in which a large quantity of the lime is replaced by protoxide of iron,..so called from its pistachio-green colour. 1866 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* I. 43 Pistacite..occurs as an accessory and very frequently in hornblende rocks, and is probably the product of decomposition of hornblende.

† **Pi·stack, pi·stake.** *Obs.* Anglicized forms of PISTACHIO, chiefly in comb. See also PISTICK.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Athostigo, aithocigo*, pistacke tree. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xi. § 123 Pistakes, services, carobs, .. dates. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pistachoes*, or Pistack [*ed.* 1706 Pistake] Nuts.

Pistareen (pistări·n). Also 8 pistereen, 9 -arone. [app. a popular formation from *peseta.*] An American or West Indian name for a small Spanish silver coin formerly current there.

1774 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 10 So I gave pistareens enough among the children to have paid twice for my entertainment. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 432 Gave him refreshments, oats, and a pistereen. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 212 A pistareen's worth of bows for a dollar. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* iii, I ask him to change a pistareen.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Concerned with small matters; petty, paltry; cf. PICAYUNE.

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 310 Now and then, an amiable parson..believes in a pistareen Providence. 1861 HOLLAND *Less Life* xi. 156 Mr. Emerson becomes equally flippant and irreverent when he speaks of a 'pistareen Providence'.

† **Pi·state,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *pistāt-*, ppl. stem of *pistāre* to pound (? later, to knead, to bake), frequent. of *pinsĕre* to pound, crush; cf. *pistor* baker.] *trans.* To bake.

1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 63/2 Permit them bake with breade; and it being pistated, breacke it and hould it at thye Eares, being very warme. 1604 R. CAWDREY, *Pistated*, baked. 1623 COCKERAM II, Baked, *pistated.*

† **Piste**^{1}. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [See PISTIC.] In *piste Indik*, rendering L. *spica Indica*, Indian spikenard.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 411 (Bodley MS.) Fyne mirre an unce, and of the piste Indik [*v. r.* pisce indyk] But half an unce.

‖ **Piste**^{2} (pist), **pist** (pist). [F. *piste* = It. *pesta*, Sp. *pista*:—L. *pista* (sc. *via*), beaten track, f. *pist-us*, pa. pple. of *pinsĕre* to pound, stamp.] The beaten track of a horse or other animal; the track of a race-course or training-ground.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Piste*, in the manage, the track or tread, which a horse makes upon the ground he goes over. ..The *piste* of a horse may be either *single*, or *double.* 1882 OGILVIE, *Pist, Piste.* 1897 'OUIDA' *Massarenes* XXVIII, She looks as racing mares do when they come in off the trotting piste.

Pistel, -ell, -elle, etc., var. ff. PISTLE, etc. *Obs.*

† **Pi·stelarie.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. med.L. *epistolārium*; cf. PISTLE.] = EPISTOLAR *sb.*

1431 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 27, ij masse bokes and a pistelarie.

Pistereen, variant of PISTAREEN.

‖ **Pistia** (pi·stiă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus 1737); cf. Gr. *πιστός* drinkable, liquid. (? in allusion to its deriving its nutriment from water.)] A genus of floating water-plants allied to Duck-weed, the type of N.O. *Pistiaceæ*, comprising one species (*P. Stratiotes*), which covers the surface of ponds and tanks in warm countries; also called *tropical duck-weed*, and (in W. Indies) *water-lettuce.*

1765 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 31 Dec. in W. Stork *Acc. E. Florida* (1766) 17 At the entrance of the river into the great lake there floats prodigious quantities of the pistia. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. vi. 183 The inhabitants .. devoted themselves..to fishing, and the manufacture of salt from the *Pistia* plants. 1906 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 213/1 The floating Pistia, for all the world like a minute cabbage.

Pistic (pi·stik), *a.* [ad. L. *pistic-us* (Vulg.), a. Gr. *πιστικός* perhaps 'genuine, pure', f. *πίστις* faith; but see quot. 1881.] In *nard pistic, pistic nard* = Gr. *νάρδος πιστική* in Mark xiv. 3 and John xii. 3 (in Bible versions translated *spikenard*).

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. vii. 351 Nor must that perhaps be taken for a simple unguent, ..but rather a composition, as Marke and John imply by pistick Nard, that is faithfully dispensed. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* III. Sect. xiii, She came ..with a box of Nard Pistick, salutary and precious. 1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint.* II. *St. Mary Magd.*, Why is this rich, this pistic nard Spilt, and the box quite broke and marr'd? 1881 N. T. (R.V.) *Mark* xiv. 3 Ointment of spikenard. *Margin*, Gr. *pistic nard*, pistic being perhaps a local name. Others take it to mean *genuine*; others, *liquid*.

†Pi·stick, *sb.* (*a.*) *Obs.* [A deriv. of Pistachio (in some of its forms; cf. also Pistack), perh. assimilated to Fistic, a form of the same word through Arabic. (Possibly confused with prec.)] = Pistachio: chiefly in comb.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. I. i, Trallianus discommends figs, ..which others especially like of, and so of pistick nuts. 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Impr.* (1746) 300 Fisticks, or rather Pisticks, ..are Nuts growing in the Knob of the Syrian or Egyptian Turpentine-tree.

Pistil (pi·stil). *Bot.* Forms: α. 6–7 pestill, 7 pestle (see Pestle). β. 8–9 in L. form **pistillum** (pl. **-a**). γ. 8– **pistil.** [In sense 1, the same word as Pestle, OF. *pestel*:—L. *pistillum*. For sense 2, the L. word itself was first used, the place of which *a* 1750 began to be taken by its Fr. adaptation *pistil* (*pistile* Tournefort, 1694, *pistil* admitted by the Académie, 1762).]

†1. In early use (in form *pestle, pestill*), The thick pestle-like spadix of araceous plants. *Obs.*

α. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. vi. 320 Of Dragons [Dracunculus]...At the top of the stalke groweth a long hoose or huske, lyke to the hoose or codde of Aron, or Wake Robin, of a greenish colour without, and .. the clapper or pestill that groweth vp within the sayde huske. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii, Those yellow fringes about the purple Pestill. 1672 Josselyn *New Eng. Rarities* 70 This Plant is one..with a sheath or Hood like Dragons, but the pestle is of another shape,..having a round Purple Ball on the top of it.

2. In mod. use, The female organ of a flower, situated (one or more) in the centre, and comprising (in its complete form) the ovary, style, and stigma. β. in L. form *pistillum*; γ. in form *pistil*.

β. [1700 Tournefort *Inst. Rei Herb.* (1719) I. 70 Pistillum appello partem eam, quæ floris centrum inter stamina occupare solet.] 1726 *Flower Gard. Displ.* Introd., *Pistillum*, a small Thread or Stamen, with an Apex on the Top of it, growing out of the Seminary Vessels, exactly in the Center of some Flowers. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* I. v. (1765) 11 The Pistillum is the Female Part of the Flower. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 6 Pistilla numerous,..or united into a single many-celled pistillum.

γ. [1694 Tournefort *Botan.* 54 J'appelle pistile cette partie de la fleur qui en occupe ordinairement le centre.] 1749 Stack (tr. from Fr.) in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 50 The Pistil or Embryo of the Fruit..occupies the whole Inside of the Calyx. 1756 Watson *ibid.* XLIX. 806 It has neither Calyx nor Petal, but consists only of one Stamen and one Pistil. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* i. (1794) 23 This..is called the pistil or pointal. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* I. i. 10 The carpels, taken together, constitute the pistil; they are the fourth and last series of the flower-leaves.

3. *Comb.*, as *pistil-bearing* adj.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 96 Having its male or stamen-bearing flowers borne on long club-shaped spikes, and the pistil-bearing ones in round heads.

Pistil, obs. f. Pestle, var. Pistle *Obs.*

Pistillaceous (-ĭ·lē·ʃəs), *a. rare.* [f. Bot. L. *pistill-um* Pistil + -aceous.] = Pistillary.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* I. xii. (1765) 30 *Pistillaceous Nectaria*, such as accompany the Pistillum.

Pi·stillar, *a. rare.* [f. L. type **pistillār-is*, f. *pistill-um*: see -ar.] = next.

1876 Hooker *Bot. Primer* 48 The pistillar leaf is called a carpel.

Pistillary (pi·stilări), *a. Bot.* [f. Bot. L. *pistill-um* Pistil + -ary: in mod.F. *pistillaire*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pistil.

1848 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) II. 88 The pistillary apparatus. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 897 *Pistillary cord*, a channel which passes from the stigma through the style into the ovary. 1880 *Gray's Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 269 The pistillary body is attenuated and prolonged above the ovule.

Pistillate (pi·stilĕt), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *pistillāt-us*, f. as prec. + -ate² 2. In mod.F. *pisstillé*.] Having a pistil or pistils (and no stamens); female. (Opp. to *staminate*.)

1828–32 in Webster. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 403 ♀ a pistillate flower. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* I. iv. 39 In the Lesser Nettle, staminate and pistillate flowers are on the same plant. 1880 *Gray's Struct. Bot.* vi. (ed. 6) 191 Flowers are ..Pistillate..when the pistils are present and the stamens absent.

†Pistilla·tion. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *pistill-um* pestle + -ation.] A pounding with a pestle.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 83 They submit unto pistillation, and resist not an ordinary pestle.

‖ **Pistillidium** (pistili·diŏm). *Bot.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod.L., f. *pistill-um* Pistil + *-idium* = Gr. *-ιδιον*, dim. suffix.] The female organ in the higher Cryptogams, usually called Archegonium.

1854 [see Archegonium]. 1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* § 998 In the majority of the Orders the female organ occurs in a form somewhat analogous to the ovule of Phanerogamia, called the *archegonium* (or *pistillidium*). 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (1870) 366 The reproductive organs of..Mosses ..are called antheridia and archegonia or pistillidia.

Pistilliferous (pistili·fĕrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *pistillum* Pistil + -(i)ferous, after F. *pistillifère*.] = Pistillate. (Opp. to *staminiferous*.)

1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. (1794) 95, I beg leave.. to call .. those which have only the pistils, pistilliferous flowers. 1880 Sir E. J. Reed *Japan* II. 42 There are two kinds of this shrub, pistilliferous and staminiferous.

Pistilligerous (-i·dʒĕrəs), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. -(i)gerous.] Productive of or fertile in pistils.

1843 Griffith in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* (1845) XIX. 204 *note*, The transition between the two types exists in *Anthocercis*, which in the development of its anthers and habits has much in common with the pistilligerous type.

Pistilline (pi·stilin), *a.* [f. Bot. L. *pistill-um* + -ine¹.] a. = Pistillate. b. = Pistillary.

1844 Carpenter *Veg. Phys.* 497 The staminiferous and pistilline flowers grow in separate clusters. 1854 Balfour *Cl. Bk. Bot.* 175 The pistilline whorl..denominated the gynœcium.

Pistillody (pi·stilŏdi). *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *pistillōdi-um*, f. *pistill-um*: see -ode and cf. Phyllody.] Metamorphosis of other floral organs into pistils.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pistio·logy. Erron. pisteo-. [f. Gr. *πιστι-ς* faith + -logy: cf. Phraseology.] A theory or science of faith or religious belief.

1900 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Oct. 66 We have practically..no pisteology, to deal with the foundations, nature, validity, and limits of religious faith.

†Pistle, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 **pistol,** 2–6 **pistel,** 4 **pistol, pystol,** 4–5 **pystil**(l, 4–6 **pistell**(e, **pistil, -ill**(e, **pystyl, -yll**(e, 4–7 **pistle,** 5 **pistul, -yl**(l, 5–6 (8 *Sc.*) **pystle, pystel**(l. [OE. *pistol*, aphetic form of *epistol*, ad. L. *epistola* Epistle.]

1. A communication in writing, a letter; a literary work, or a dedication, in the form of a letter: = Epistle *sb.* 1, 1 b, 1 c.

c 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* III. 382 Da awrat se earming mid hise agenra hande..þone pistol. 1382 Wyclif *Dan.* iii. 97 In to eche lond he [the king] sente a pistle. 1395 Purvey *Remonstrance* (1851) 4 This article is taught bi seynt Jerom in hise pistlis. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 202/1 Saynt Leo wrote a pistle to fabyane bisshop of constantynople ayenst enticium and nestorium. 1529 More *Dyalogue* II. Wks. 178/2 A pistle of Plinye wrytten to the Emperoure Trayane. 1595 *Eng. Tripe-wife* (1881) 145 Your Pamphlet lackes both a Pistle and a Patrone. 1787 Burns *Let. to W. Nicol* 1 June, I was gaun to write you a lang pystle.

2. *spec.* An apostolic letter, forming part of the New Testament: = Epistle *sb.* 2.

c 1000 Ælfric *De Vet. et de Nov. Test.* (Grein) 14 Iacob se rihtwisa awrat anne pistol. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 31 San(c)tus Paulus us takð on his pisteles. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 7122 Se now what seynt Poule seys Yn a pystyl. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 101 As gospillis & pistles witnessen. 1551 Crowley *Pleas. & Payne* 215 And in Iohns Pistle these wordis be.

3. *Eccl.* An extract from an apostolic letter (or, as in quot. *a* 1450, from some other Scriptural book) read in the Eucharistic office: = Epistle *sb.* 3.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Hit is ireht on þes pistles redinge [cf. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Th.) I. 314 Hit is gereht on ðyssere pistol-rædinge]. *c* 1400 *Wyclif's Bible* IV. 683 (heading) Here bigynneth a rule, that tellith in whiche chapitris of the bible ȝe mai fynde the lessouns, pistlis, and gospels, that ben rad in the chirche al the ȝeer. *Ibid.* 686 *note* a, Pistil Jerem. [so *passim*]. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 106 The princes of xij lynages, wherof the pistelle upon the feest of Alhalwynne makithe mencion. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 126 The pystel that is redde in the masse. 1590 H. Barrow in *Conferences* i. 8 The Papists .. haue the same Creedes,.. Pistles, Gospels.

b. Hence, the title 'Pistle of (Sweet) Susane': Daniel xiii in the Vulgate, containing the story of Susanna, being the Lesson or Epistle of the Mass for the Saturday of the third week in Lent.

But it is probable that here 'pistle' was subsequently taken as = legend or story.

1380–1400 *B. M. Addit. MS.* 22283 (*heading*) Here bygynneþ a pistil of Susan. *Ibid.* I. 363 Þis ferlys bi-fel In þe days of Danyel, þe pistel witnesseþ wel Of þat profete. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* (MS. Cott.) 4312 (Laing 4326), He [Hucheoun] made a gret Gest of Arthure, And þe Awntyr of Gawane, þe Pistil als of Suet Susane.

4. A (spoken) story or discourse.

Most of the examples appear to be after Chaucer.

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's T.* 165 Tho rowned she a pistel in his ere. *c* 1422 Hoccleve *Min. Poems* (1892) 221 He a pistle rowned in hire ere. 1479 J. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 257 When I was with myn oncle, I had a longe pystyll of hym, that [etc.]. ?*a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 184 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 291 Scho rownis than ane pistill in his eir.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pistle-book, -making, -penner, -reader, -reading*; **pistle-cloth,** a cloth covering or wrapper for the books of the epistles.

c 1000 *Canons of Ælfric* § 21 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 350 Saltere & pistol-boc & godspell-boc & mæsse-boc. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Th.) I. 294 Lucas se Godspellere us manode on ðisre pistol-readinge, þus cweðende [etc.]. — *De Consuet. Monach.* in *Anglia* XIII. 406 Sacerd diacon & pistel rædere. 1434 *Inv. St. Mary's, Scarborough* in *Archæologia* LI. 66 Cum uno alio libro vocato le pistelboke. 1559 *Will of Thome* (Somerset Ho.), To ye cherche to-whordes a pystyll book. 1589 *Hay any Work* A iij b, I haue as good a gift in pistle making, as you haue at priemeero. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D ij, I am worth twentie Pistle-penners.

Hence **†Pi·stle** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to write an epistle upon, assail with an epistle, satirize.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* 28 Take heed, he will pistle thee.

Pistle, Pistlett, obs. ff. Pistol, Pistolet.

†Pi·stler. *Obs.* Also 6 **pystiller,** 6–7 **pisteler, pistoler.** [f. Pistle *sb.* + -er¹.] One who reads the Epistle at the Communion: = Epistler 2, Epistoler 2.

a 1529 Skelton *Ware the Hauke* 121 These be my gospellers, These be my pystillers. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 920/2 A pistler: of singing priests ten. 1579 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 18 To the Gospeller and pistoler 6/8d a pece. *a* 1640 J. Ball *Answ. to Canne* I. (1642) 143 Organ-players, gospellers, pistelers.

Pistol (pi·stəl), *sb.* Also 6 **pistolle,** 6–7 **pistoll,** 7 **pistle.** [a. obs. F. *pistole* (1566 in H. Estienne) a pistol. So It., Sp. *pistola* (? from Fr.). App. a shortened form of *pistolet*, which was earlier both in Fr. and Eng., and in Fr. has outlived *pistole*. See Pistolet¹.]

1. A small fire-arm, with a more or less curved stock, adapted to be held in, and fired by, one hand.

c 1570 Sir H. Gilbert *Q. Eliz. Achad.* (1869) 4 To teache noble men and gentlemen..to skirmish on horsbacke with pistolles. 1579 Digges *Stratiot.* 111 To give the Enemye a volue of their Pistols. 1601 Sir W. Cornwallis *Ess.* IV, To keep this Case of Pistols continually ready charged, and bent. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 373 If a man..should have a pistol holden over him, and be threatened with being shot through the head. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 126 With a pair of pistols stuck in the girdle.

†b. *transf.* (*pl.*) Troops armed with pistols, pistoleers. *Obs. rare.*

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* V. ii. 143 They are alwayes seconded with armed Pistols or Lances.

c. *Volta's pistol*, a metallic tubular vessel, closed with a cork, in which an explosive mixture of gases may be ignited by an electric spark.

1784 Watt in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 331 In the same manner as is done in the inflammable air pistol. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 434/1 He [Volta] also invented (1777) the instrument which has been called the electrical pistol. 1872 Everett tr. *Deschanel's Elem. Nat. Philos.* 556 This experiment is usually shown by means of Volta's pistol, which is a metallic vessel containing the mixture and closed by a cork.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pistol-bag, -ball, -barrel, -belt, -bullet, -butt, -flint, -holster, -pocket, -powder, -practice, -range*; *pistol-like, -shaped* adjs.; *pistol-wise* adv.; **pistol-arm,** the arm with which the pistol is held when fired; **pistol-cane,** a concealed pistol in the form of a cane, or a cane containing a concealed pistol; **pistol-carbine,** a pistol provided with a detachable butt-piece, so as to be fired either as a pistol or as a carbine; **pistol-grip,** a projection, in shape like the butt of a pistol, on the under side of a gun-stock, to give a firmer grip for the hand in firing; **pistol-hand,** (*a*) the hand in which the pistol is held; (*b*) = *pistol-grip*; **pistol key,** a watch-key in the form of a pistol; **pistol man,** a man accustomed to use a pistol, a duellist; **pistol-pipe** (*Metallurgy*), the blast-pipe of a hot-blast furnace; **pistol-proof,** †*sb.* ability to resist a pistol-shot; *a.*, able to resist a pistol-shot (see Proof *sb.* and *a.*); **pistol-splint** *Surg.*, a splint shaped like a pistol, used esp. in certain fractures of the arm. See also Pistol-shot.

1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* iii, I'll give it him in the *pistol-arm, or so. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3714/4 Lost.., a pair of green Velvet *Pistol-Bags embroidered with Gold. 1821 Byron *Wks.* (1846) 584/2 A man who can snuff a candle..with a *pistol-ball. 1655 Mrq. Worcester *Cent. Inv.* Index 7 Light *Pistol-barrels. 1660 N. Ingelo *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 130 They imploy such utensils when they make *Pistol-bullet. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 745/2 This tumour had the volume of a..pistol-bullet. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lviii, Striking the boy upon the head with the heavy *pistol-butt. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xlv, He..filled his pipe, lighted it with the assistance of his *pistol-flint, and smoked. 1874 J. W. Long *Amer. Wild-fowl* i. 27 A *pistol-grip is thought by some to be an advantage. 1892 Greener *Breech-Loader* 84 The rational gun stock..embodies qualities long sought in pistol grip guns. 1856 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XI. 100/1 A *pistol-hand is a handsome..addition to the gun-stock. 1892 Greener *Breech-Loader* 82 The pistol-hand gun-stock, especially in that form..known technically as half pistol-hand, is the common form throughout Canada and the United States. 1894 A. Robertson *Nuggets*, etc. 186, I knocked the fellow's pistol-hand up with a rapid blow. 1834 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Scine* 167 We hear..the *pistol-like report of beer, and the more soberly alluring plunk! of wine-corks. 1784 R. Bage *Barham Downs* I. 213, I once intended to have shot at him,..but not being much of a *pistol man..I changed my mind. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 65 *Pistol Powder is now commonly made of Salt-peter five parts, one part of Brimstone, and one of Cole. 1590 Sir R. Williams *Disc. Warre* 29 The forepart of his curaces of a light *pistoll proofe. 1607 R. C[arew] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 237 Harnesse .. not halfe so weighty, and yet of pistol proof. 1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 402 Armour pistoll proofe 27 foot distance. 1864 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 82 The sepoys plied them with shot at *pistol-range. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pistol-splint.* 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 6/1 The Major, holding on with one hand, used the rifle *pistol-wise.

Pi·stol, *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *pistoler*.]

1. *trans.* To shoot with a pistol.

1607 Dekker *Hist. Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 112

Powder the Varlet, pistoll him. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 757 He, out of a deep reluctancy, pistol'd himself in his Cabin. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. xvii. 91 He is afraid you will pistol him. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 152, I declare I could have pistolled him there and then.

2. *intr.* To make a noise like the report of a pistol; to crack. *nonce-use.*

1898 F. Whitmore in *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 500/1 His whip-lash whirling and pistoling about his head.

Hence **Pi·stoling**, **-olling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (also *fig.*).

1637 Heylin *Brief Answ.* 111 One or two godly Ministers .. were threatned .. with Pistolling and hanging. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxii, He has had gunning and pistolling enough. 1877 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 392 Macaulay advances with his hectoring sentences and his rough pistolling ways.

Pistol, variant of Pistle *Obs.*

†Pistola·de, *sb. Obs.* [a. obs. F. *pistolade* a pistol-shot (1592 in Godefroy *Compl.*), f. *pistole* Pistol + -ade; cf. *cannonade*.] A pistol-shot, or wound inflicted by one. Hence **Pistola·de** *v. trans.*, to attack or fire upon with pistols.

1598 R. Dallington *Meth. Trav.* G ij, One of the King of Nauarres troupes gaue him a Pistolade in the head. [1658 Phillips, *Pistolado* (Ital.), a shot, or wound given with a Pistol.] 1815 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XIII. 41 The bravery with which he and Admiral Gantheaume and M. Daure pistoladed the English gun boats.

†Pistolar, pistelar. *Sc. Obs.* [Deriv. obscure: ? related to next.] Name of a small coin, said to be synonymous with Liard.

1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 106 Legiis..refusis to tak ..the pistelaris dulzeartis, alias callit the liartis. *Ibid.*, That nane..refuse the pistoloris nor deliaris, alias liartis.

Pistole (pist$\bar{o}$u·l). Also 6–8 pistol(l. [a. F. *pistole* the coin (*c* 1620 d'Anbigny *Fœneste*), app. shortened from *pistolet*: see Pistolet 2. The coin was not known by any corresponding name in Spain or Italy.] A name formerly applied to certain foreign gold coins; sometimes (as in quot. 1592) synonymous with Pistolet 2; *spec.*, from *c* 1600, given to a Spanish gold coin worth from 16*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.*; also applied (after French) to the louis d'or of Louis XIII, issued in 1640, and sometimes to the Scottish twelve pound piece of William III, 1701, = £1 English.

1592 *Lanc. Wills* II. 127 One peece of gold..to the value of vj^{s} viij^{d} is called a pistole. 1594 Nashe *Christ's T.* Ep. to Rdr., Great pieces of gold, such as double Pistols and Portugues. 1643 *Decl. Commons, Reb. Irel.* 49 Fourteene peeces of eight, and a double Pistoll. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1005 Who both have commonly sold their Glasses at the rate of a Pistol (i. e. about 17 shillings and six pence) the foot. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 5 ₱5 Instead of 25 Pistoles formerly allowed to each Member. 1819 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. iii. 69 Only think of the Chancellor's sending the President a pistole to pay the postage of his letters. 1898 G. B. Rawlings *Brit. Coinage* 189 The last Scottish gold coins, the twelve- and six-pound pieces Scots, sometimes called pistoles and half pistoles .. minted from gold imported from Africa by the Darien Co..1701. 1899 Sir J. Evans in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. IV. 443/1 Quadruple pistoles ..in the last century were commonly accepted in England as being of the value of 3*l.* 12*s.*

Pi·stoled, *a.* Also -old. [f. Pistol *sb.* + -ed 2.] Equipped with a pistol or pistols.

1634 W. Wood *New Eng. Prosp.* II. vii, Being double pistold, and well sworded.

Pistoleer (-ĭə·r). [See -eer and cf. Pistolier.] One who uses or is skilled in the use of a pistol; a soldier armed with a pistol.

1832 Carlyle *Misc.*, *Boswell's Johnson* (1857) III. 94 Is the Chalk-Farm Pistoleer inspired with any reasonable Belief and Determination? 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. vii, A corps of German pistoleers, of whom there was a body in the French service. 1883 *American* VII. 116 The first step..must be the condign punishment of the Danville pistoleers.

†Pi·stoler. *Obs.* [f. Pistol *sb.* + -er 1.] A maker of pistols.

1638 W. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 282 The King..sets all the armourers and pistolers a-work for himself.

Pistoler, variant of Pistler *Obs.*

‖Pistole·se. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [It. *pistolese* 'a great dagger, hanger, or wood-knife' (Florio), a sb. use of *Pistolese* adj., of or pertaining to Pistoia, in L. *Pistorium*, a town of Tuscany, still having manufactures of iron and steel, and esp. gunmaking; cf. Sp. *pistoresa* poniard.] A short sword or dagger (understood to have been made at or named from Pistoia). See Pistolet 1, Pistol.

1549 Sir T. Hoby *Trav.* (1902) 14 A varlett..cam behinde him and with a pistolese gave him his deathe's wounde. [*Margin*] A pystolese is a shorte broadsword.

†Pi·stolet 1. *Obs.* Also 6 -olett, -ollet, pystolet(t, pistlett, pestilet(t, pestelet, 6–7 *Sc.* pistolat(e. [a. F. *pistolet*, (*a*) a small dagger or poniard; (*b*) a small fire-arm, a pistol, in It. *pistoletto* (16th c.); app. dim. from stem of It. *pistolese* (see Pistolese).

The theory is that F. *pistolet* (or ? It. *pistoletto*) with dim. form was applied first to a small dagger, as compared to the It. *pistolese*, and was thence transferred to the pistol, which was also small as compared with the harquebus: see H. Estienne *Conf. de la langue fr. avec le grec*, 1569, préface.]

A small fire-arm: the earlier name of the Pistol.

1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 95 To schut with halff haige or culveiing or pistolate. 1561–2 in *Middlesex County Rec.* (1886) I. 43 A pystolett de ferro et calibe. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 593 To schute with culveringis, daggis, pistolettis, or ony utheris gunnis or ingynis of fyre-werk. [So 1571, 1573, 1599, 1626, 1637, etc. *Ibid.*] 1583 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 4) 2153/1 The Amirall .. by the way was stroken with a Pistolet charged with iij pellets. 1590 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 185 The apparell of Mr John Lawson, and his pistlett, and the stringes to it, 20$^{l.}$ 1599 James I Βασιλ. Δωρον (1603) 47 My lawes made against gunnes and traiterous pistulets. 1650 Trapp *Comm. Num.* x. 7 The Lutherans met by the clap of harquebuzes and pistolets.

†Pistolet 2. *Obs.* Also 6 pisto-, pystolette, *Sc.* pistolat(t, -ate, 7 pistollet, -olett. [a. F. *pistolet* (early 16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.; Godefroy's date 1480 is doubted). History obscure.

Generally held to be the same word as *pistolet* the weapon, and according to Des Accords (16th c. in Littré) applied in pleasantry to the Spanish écus 'because they are smaller than the others'. But as yet French lexicographers cite no instances of *pistolet* the weapon of as early a date as those of *pistolet* the coin.]

A name given to certain foreign gold coins; in the 16th c. usually ranging in value from 5*s.* 1*d.* to 6*s.* 8*d.*; in later times (quot. 1659) = Pistole.

1553 *Proclam.* 4 May in *Tudor Proclam.* [99] Euery Pystolette .. shalbe demed and accepted to be of the value of vj.s. ij.d. of the curraunt moneye of this realme. 1556 W. Towrson in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 99, I payed them [off the coast of Barbary] twentie and seuen Pistolets. 1560 *Proclam.* 2 Nov. in *MS. Arch. Bodl.* F. c. 11 lf. 32 Of late the peece of gold called the Pistolet was made Currant at fiue shyllynges & tenne pence. By the name or value of Pistolettes, none shalbe currant .. but only foure severall peeces and Coynes hereafter pourtraicted and stamped: The fyrst and seconde beyng of the kyng of Spaynes Coyne, the thyrde of Venize, and the fourth of Florence. 1574 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 145 Ane rose nobill, twa angell nobillis and twa pistolat crownis. 1599 Thynne *Animadv.* (1875) 47 Aboute the valewe of iijs iiijd, beinge halfe a pistolet Italiane or spanyshe. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 290 The Spanish pistolet, and double pistolet..the double pistolet contains two French Crownes. *Ibid.* 291 At Venice ..A double pistolet of Spaine, called Dublon, is .. giuen for seuenteene lires. 1659 Heylin *Examen Hist.* I. 268 Each Pistolet exchang'd at sixteen shillings six pence.

†Pistoleter, -ie·r. *Obs.* [f. Pistolet 1: see -ier.] A soldier armed with a pistol.

1579 Digges *Stratiot.* 144 The Pistoleters and Argoletiers. 1581 Styward *Mart. Discipl.* II. 136 The hargulaters..who with the pistolaters are the first that begins the battaile. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* 3 A troupe of horse, either Pistoletiers, Hargulatiers or Lanciers.

†Pistole·tto. *Obs.* [a. It. *pistoletto*: see Pistolet 1.] = Pistolet 1. Also *attrib.* (In quots. *fig.* or *allusive*.)

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 75 To talk Squibs and Pistoletto's charged with..powder of Love and shot of Reason. 1647–8 Wood *Life* 15 Feb. (O. H. S.) I. 139 Give fire to the pistoletto tobacco pipe charg'd with it s Indian powder.

Pistolgraph (pi·stəlgrɑf). Also **pisto·lograph.** [f. Pistol *sb.*, after *photograph*. (Cf. *snap-shot*.)] Name of an apparatus for obtaining instantaneous photographs or a photograph so obtained. Also *attrib.* in *fig.* sense. So **Pi·stolgram**, an instantaneous photograph; **Pistolo·graphy**, instantaneous photography.

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit. Div.* II. xiv. 61 Skaife, 47 Baker Street, W.—Pistolgraph, with a selection of its productions called pistolgrams. 1866 *Morn. Star* 2 Jan., The pistolograph. This beautiful invention is now to be seen.. at ..118, Pall Mall. The pistolgram is a picture in glass, obtained in the first instance, by an instantaneous flash of light, and subsequently made permanent by fire. *Ibid.*, The most interesting feature in pistolography is its alliance with the magnesium light. *Ibid.*, It is for this class of portrait the pistolograph is chiefly intended. 1887 Gladstone in *19th Cent.* Jan. 1 The instantaneous, or 'pistol-graph', criticisms demanded by the necessities of the daily press. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 27 Nov. 7/3 It has pictures of Nebraska and statistics—pistolgraph statistics.

†Pistolie·r. *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *pistolier*, f. *pistole* (obs.) pistol: see -ier.] A soldier armed with a pistol.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1187/1 Certeine of the English lances and pistoliers, with certeine harquebutters. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 142. 1622 Markham *Bk. War* III. i. 82 The armed French Pistoliers, the Carbines, and the Light-horse.

Pi·stolship. *nonce-wd.* [f. Pistol *sb.*: see -ship.] Skill in using pistols; pistol practice.

1895 Wister in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 537 The Governor.. had begun to study pistolship.

Pi·stol-shot. [f. Pistol *sb.* + Shot *sb.*]

1. A shot from a pistol.

1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 267 M. Mandelslo..kill'd the Leader of the Indian party with a Pistol-shot. 1796 Helen M. Williams *Lett. France* IV. 137 (Jod.) Several pistol-shot were fired at the president. 1899 T. M. Ellis *Three Cat's-eye Rings* 122 Then there was a pistol-shot, and Clayside stood breathless over a lifeless man.

2. The distance to which a shot can be fired from a pistol; the range of a pistol.

c 1645 T. Tully *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 38 He came within pistle shot. 1685 Travestin *Siege Newheusel* 6 Not above a Pistol-shot from it. 1741 S. Speed in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 395 When we came within half pistol-shot, we hailed one of the French ships. 1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* 267 My object..was to get within pistol-shot of the buffalo.

3. *attrib.* (in first quot. *advb.*).

1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1699) 241 The Mouth of this Lagune is not Pistol-shot wide. 1730 *Hist. Litteraria* I. 401 A Blast and Smoak..which obliged me to keep at Pistol-shot distance. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 July 8/1 They might urge them on with the pistol-shot reports of their long whips.

Pistomesite (pistϱ·mĕsəit). *Min.* [a. Ger. *pistomesit* (Breithaupt 1847), f. Gr. *πίστο-ς* true + *μέσ-ον* middle, because considered the exact mean between magnesite and siderite: cf. Mesitite.] A carbonate of magnesium and iron, containing less magnesium and more iron than mesitite.

1849 Nicol *Min.* 294 The pistomesite of Breithaupt from Thurnberg. 1868 Dana *Min.* 688 *Pistomesite*. .. Named by Breithaupt .. because pistomesite is nearer the middle between chalybite [=siderite] and magnesite than mesitine.

Piston (pi·stən). [a. F. *piston* (1647 Pascal, in Littré), ad. It. *pistone* piston, variant of *pestone* great pestle, rammer, augm. from stem *pest-* in *pestello* pestle: cf. It. *pestāre*:—late L. *pistāre*, freq. of *pinsĕre*, *pist-* to pound, beat. Cf. Of. *peston* = *pilon* pestle, stamper.]

1. A mechanical contrivance, consisting of a disk or short cylinder of wood, iron, or other solid substance, which fits closely within a hollow cylinder or tube, and can be driven with a reciprocating motion up and down the tube, or backwards and forwards in it; on one side it is attached to a rod (*piston-rod*) by which it imparts motion to machinery (e. g. in a steam-engine), or by which motion is imparted to it (e. g. in a pump).

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* D ij (s. v. *Air-pump*), Each time the *Piston* or Sucker of the Pump is drawn back, the Air in the Receiver must expand it self so as in some measure to fill up the Cavity of the Pump left vacant by the *Piston*, as well as the Receiver it self. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 192 *Piston* is the short Cilinder.. which is moved up and down in the Barrel of the Pump. 1786 Rees *Chambers' Cycl.* s. v. *Steam-engine*, A large barrel or cylinder..and in this a piston well leathered. 1827 Faraday *Chem. Manip.* xv. 341 A small piston rendered air-tight by tow and tallow. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sc.*, etc. s. v., Two sorts of pistons are used..: one hollow, with a valve, used in the sucking pump; and the other solid, which is employed in the forcing pump. 1867 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 210 Horizontally-working pistons in prismatic chambers were erected in 1828 by M. Brisco, near Charleroi.

2. a. In the cornet and other wind-instruments: A sliding valve which moves in a cylinder like a piston, used for increasing the effective length of the air-passage and thus lowering the pitch of the note. Hence *Cornet-à-piston*.

1876 tr. *Blaserna's Sound* i. 20 By opening a communication with the external air .. by means of pistons in the cornet.

b. A pneumatic thumb-knob in an organ, which is pushed in like a piston, and has the effect of combining a number of stops.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

3. *Zool.* A central retractile part in the suckers on the arms of a cuttle-fish or other cephalopod, which acts like the piston of an air-pump in producing a vacuum.

1871 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 605 A deep cavity ..at the bottom of which is placed a prominent piston..that may be retracted by muscular fibres.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *piston-plunger*, *power*, *speed*; *piston-like* adj.; **piston-head**, the disk or cylindrical part of a piston, which slides in the tube, as distinguished from the *piston-rod*; **piston-knob** = 2 b; **piston-packing**, (*a*) any material used for filling the space between the piston-head and the cylinder in which it works, so as to make it steam-tight, air-tight, or water-tight; (*b*) a mechanical device for packing pistons; **piston-pump**, a pump having a piston; **piston-rod** (see 1); **piston-sleeve**, a hollow cylinder or *trunk* moving longitudinally with the piston-head in a trunk-engine, and taking the place of the cross-head; **piston-spring**, a spring connected with a piston-head, and forming, or having the effect of, a packing (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **piston-valve**, (*a*) a valve in a piston, as in that of a pump; (*b*) a valve formed by a small piston sliding backwards and forwards in a tube, for admitting steam into, or exhausting it from, the cylinder of a steam-engine; **piston-wheel**, (*a*) a wheel or rotating disk carrying at its outer margin one or more pistons; (*b*) in a chain-pump, a wheel carrying an endless chain bearing pistons or disks working in a tube or barrel; **piston-whistle**, a whistle in which the pitch of the sound is varied by means of a piston sliding in the tube.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Piston-head*, that portion which fits into and reciprocates in the cylinder. 1888 Hasluck *Model Engin. Handybk.* (1900) 51 The piston-head is in two parts..; one must have a taper hole bored to fit the rod. 1902 *Academy* 9 Aug. 159/2 Defoe's *piston-like pen. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Piston-packing*, a material for preventing the leakage of steam between the piston-head and the cylinder in which it works. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 464 The *piston-plunger is worked by a toothed segment-wheel. 1899 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 3/5 These solid slabs of metal are forced by..*piston-power through a series of holes.

1786 Rees *Chambers' Cycl.* s.v. *Steam-engine*, The *piston-rod, which is truly cylindrical, moves up and down through that hole. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vii. 194 The power which alternately raised and depressed the piston-rod of the engine. 1895 *Model Steam Engine* 39 Small holes should be drilled in the top of the bearings, piston-rod guide, eccentric-band, and crank-pin end of connecting-rod for admitting oil. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 6 To improve the air-pump, Smeaton..covered the top of the barrel..by which contrivance he took off the pressure of the atmosphere from the *piston-valve. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Piston-valve*, a valve consisting of a circular disk, which reciprocates in a cylindrical chamber.

†**Pi·stor.** *Obs. rare.* In 7 **-our.** [a. AF. *pistour, pestour* = OF. *pestor, -eur*:—L. *pistōr-em* baker, f. *pi(n)sĕre* to pound.] (See quot. 1682.)

[1607 Middleton *Phœnix* I. Ciij, Why Pistor a Baker sold his wife tother day to a cheesemonger.] *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* i. (1683) 17 Their Pistours were such as, before the use of Mills, beat out and cleansed their Corn.

So **Pisto·rial, Pisto·rian, Pisto·rical** *adjs.*, pertaining to a baker.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pistorical*, or *pistorian*, belonging to a Baker, baking or Pastry. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 543 An antagonist baker..has commenced business in the pistorial line on the opposite side of the street.

†**Pi·strine.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pistrīna* a bakery, f. *pistor* baker.] A bakehouse, bakery.

[1392–3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 222 Et pro portagio saccorum de le Ryoll ad pistrinam, iiijs.] *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 70 To delyver the wheete.. sending it to the mylles, and so into the pystryne. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pistrine*, a Bake-house, a..grinding-house.

Pistul, -yl, variants of Pistle *Obs.*

Pit (pit), *sb.*[1] Forms: see below. [OE. *pytt*, ME. *pyt(t, pit, put(t, pet* = OFris. *pet*, OS. *putti*, MLG., MDu. *putte*, LG. *pütte*, Du. *put*, OHG. *pfuzzi, pfuzza*, MHG., Ger. *pfütze*; also ON. *pyttr* (from OE.); all repr. a WGer. **puttjo*[2], a. L. *puteus* well, pit, shaft. In ME. the OE. *y* was repr. in midl. dial. by *y, i*, in s. w. by *u* (*ü*), and in Kent by *e*.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 1 **pytt, pyt** (see B. 1); 2–5 **putt, put.**

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 þe prophete stod in anc putte. *c* 1205 Lay. 15961 þe put wes ilær. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 36 Thay burryd an hounde with hym yn the pute that he was yn I-leyde. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* 385 Puttes of bloode.

β. 3–4 **pett,** 4–5 **pet,** (6 **pette**).

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 109 Hie falleð mid ða blinde in to ðan pette. *c* 1315 Shoreham *Poems* vii. 522 Godes domes beþ A groundlyas pet [*rime* ylet]. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17875, I cutse hem in-to helle pet. 1599 Breton *Praise Vertuous Ladies* (Grosart) 57/2 If shee have her hand on the pette in her cheeke.

γ. 4–6 **pytt, pyt,** 4–8 **pitt,** 5– **pit,** (4 **pite, pyte,** 4–7 **pitte,** 5–6 **pytte**).

13.. *Cursor M.* 4155 In þis wast i wat a pite [*v. rr.* pitte, pitt, *c* 1425 pit]. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) viii. 94 A litylle pytt in the erthe. 1406 Hoccleve *Misrule* 95 Rype vn-to my pit. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Pyt, or flasche where mekyl water standythe. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Esdras* v. 24 Thou hast chosen the one pytt. — *Luke* xiv. 5 Fallen in to a pytte. 1588 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 223 The hye waye above the clay pittes.

B. Signification.

1. A hole or cavity in the ground, formed either by digging or by some natural process.

847 *Charter of Æthelwulf* (Sweet *O. E. T.* 434), Donne on grenan pytt. *c* 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* v. ii. § 1 And on pyttas besuncan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 11 ȝyf þæt afylð reste-dagum on pytt. *c* 1175 [see A. *α*]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 58 ȝif eni unwrie put were, & best feolle þer inne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2500 (Cott.) þe fiue gaue bak..And fell to in a pitt o clay. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 51 He þat fedde danyel þe prophet in þe pytte of lyouns. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 276 b, That no man sholde dyg ony pyt.. but he sholde couer it agayne. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 193 The lothsome pit, Where I espied the Panther fast asleepe. 1611 Bible *Jer.* ii. 6 A land of deserts and of pittes. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. i. ii, There in the ghastly pit..a body was found.

b. An open deep hole or excavation made in digging for some mineral deposit; often with descriptive word, as Chalk-, Clay-, Gravel-, Marl-, Sand-pit: see these words, also sense 6.

956 [see *chalk-pit*, Chalk *sb.* 7]. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xiv. 10 The wodi valei forsothe had manye pyttis of gluwy clay [1388 pittis of pitche; 1535 Coverd. slyme pyttes; 1885 *R. V.* slime pits]. *c* 1440– [see *clay-pit*, Clay *sb.* 9]. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. iv. 213 The golde ..is found in pittes or mines. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 288 A little kind of a gravel pit, or marl pit.

c. A hole or excavation made for a special purpose in various industries, as sawing, tanning, founding, charcoal-burning, etc.: see quots., and Coal-pit 1, Sawpit, Tan-pit, etc.

1023– [see Coal-pit 1]. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* C j b, Martin and his mainteiner are both sawers of timber, but Martin stands in the pit. 1616 in *Mem. Fountains Abb.* (Surtees) I. 365 The tanhouse..with..the pits there. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 25 The Sawyers at their Pit. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Pit...(Founding)*, a cavity or hollow scooped in the floor to receive cast-metal. .. a vat in tanning, bleaching, dyeing, or in washing alum earth, etc. 1876 Schultz *Leather Manuf.* 26 The pits should be covered on the top by timbers. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Pit*, .. a stack or *meiler* of wood, prepared for the manufacture of charcoal.

d. *Agric.* and *Gardening.* A hole or excavation made for storing and protecting edible roots, etc. through the winter (hence extended to a heap of such roots covered with earth or straw for protection); or one (usually with a glazed frame) for protecting young or tender plants.

c 1500 in Turner *Dom. Archit.* I. 144 Take many rype walenottes..& put hem in a moiste pytt, & hile hem. 1810, 1837 Pine pit [see Pine *sb.*[2] 7]. 1813 R. Kerr *Agric. Surv. Berwick.* 293 A pit or pie, is a conical heap of potatoes.. resting upon the dry bare ground..carefully covered by a layer of straw..the earth thrown over the straw [etc.]. 1866 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sc.*, etc. II. 913/1 They are..what are called cold pits, which means that they are not artificially heated, and are used for the protection in winter of hardy and half-hardy plants. 1895 Scully *Kafir Stories* 102 By probing with their spears..the men easily found the flat stones covering the mouths of the underground corn-pits.

e. A deep hole or chamber in which prisoners were confined, a dungeon. ? *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 Preamb., The said Richard was taken and imprisoned in a doungen and a depe pytt under grounde. 1571–2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 111 The said Robertis hous in Ancrum, quhair thai put and kest thame in the pit thairof. 1588 *Ibid.* IV. 284 [They] tuke him..to the said schireffis Castle.., putt him in the pitt thairof, quhairin thay held and detenit him. 1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 61 The very pit, where the felons are confined at night. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* ix, I will cause Harrison .. look for the key of our pit, or principal dungeon. 1885 Bible (R. V.) *Jer.* xxxviii. 6 Then took they Jeremiah, and cast him into the dungeon [*marg.* or pit] of Malchiah.

f. An excavation, covered or otherwise hidden to serve as a trap for wild beasts (or in former times for enemies); a pitfall.

1611 Bible *Ezek.* xix. 4 He [a young lion] was taken in their pit. 1735 Somerville *Chase* III. 232 Low in the Ground A Pit they sink. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 62 If a fox escapes from a pit, none are ever taken again in the same. 1895 Scully *Kafir Stories* 120 Kondwana the induna,..and one other, had fallen into an old elephant-pit, the surface of which was completely covered over with brushwood.

g. *fig.* or in figurative phrases; chiefly in prec. sense (f), esp. in biblical use.

c 1315 [see A. *β*]. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* vii. 16 He fell in þe pit þat he made. *c* 1532 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) II. 347 To follow the blind guides, is to come into the pit with the same. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* xxii. 14 The mouth of an harlot is a depe pytt. 1577 *F. de L'isle's Legendarie* H iij, That..you fall not into any such bottomles pit of debts. 1604 Dekker *Honest Wh.* I. xiii, He fals himselfe that digs anothers pit. 1722 De Foe *Relig. Courtsh.* I. ii. (1840) 42, I would not fall into the pit with my eyes open. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. II. ii. (1864) 31 The cold damp pits of disappointment.

2. A hole dug or sunk in the ground for water; a well, a water-hole; a pond, pool. *Obs.* or merged in 1.

890–901 *Ælfred's Laws* Introd. § 22 ȝif hwa adelfe wæter pyt [*v. r.* pyth (*cisternam*)] oððe betynedne ontyne. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John iv. 12 Ahne ardu mara feder usum iacobe seðe salde us ðiosne pytt & he of him dranc. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8465 þat alle þe wateres..& diches & puttes rede of hlode þere. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5764 (Bodl. MS.) Hij founden many lake & pett Wiþ trowes & þornes byshette. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 25 As þe welle mai not bring forþ of o pitte bitter water & swete. *c* 1402 Lydg. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* xiv, Ne lyk the pitte of the Pegace Under Pernaso, where poetes slepte. 1530 Palsgr. 254/2 Pytte or well. 1611 Bible *Lev.* xi. 36 A fountain or pit, wherein there is plenty of water, shall be clean. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 1 Dig a pit upon the seashore .. and as the tide cometh in, it will fill with water, fresh and potable.

3. A hole dug in the ground for a dead body; a grave. *Obs.* or *dial.* (exc. as applied to a large hole used to receive many bodies: cf. *plague-pit* in Plague *sb.* 4 c.)

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11203 Wan a ded man me wole to putte bringe. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16449 ȝyf any had leyd a cors in pyt. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 1584 in *Macro Plays* 121 Late men þat arn on þe pyttis brynke. 1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. I. 49 He shall make the pittes for dead bodies depe Inough. 1565 Stapleton tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 155 She .. semed to be almost dead and at the pitts brimme. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 219 And soone lye Richard in an Earthie Pit. 1611 Bible *Ps* xxx. 3 O Lord..thou hast kept me alive, that I should not go down to the pit. [In *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Devonsh.]

4. The abode of evil spirits and lost souls; hell, or some part of it, conceived as a sunken place, or as a dungeon or place of confinement. Often in phr. *the pit of hell.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 15 (Bodl. MS.) To forwurðe wið him..iþe putte of helle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22055 (Cott.) An angel..bar þe kai o þe mikel pijt. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 96 Vnder hym the horrible put of helle open. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxvii. 348, I synke in to helle pitte. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxi. 68 Quhen na houss is bot hell and hevin, Palice of licht, or pitt obscure. 1526 Tindale *Rev.* ix. 1 And to him was geven the kaye of the bottomlesse pytt. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. v. 132 Conscience and Grace, to the profoundest Pit. I dare Damnation. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 76 The Hobgoblins, Satyrs, and Dragons of the Pit. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* x. 476 Into the yawning pit Of bottomless perdition. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* i. (1886) 4 To unmask a demon from the depths of the pit. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 289/1 Such a one..might take the path that leads to the pit.

5. An enclosure in which animals were (or in some countries still are) set to fight for sport; esp. a Cockpit.

To fly or *shoot the pit*, to turn and fly out of the pit, as a craven cock; hence *fig.* of a person.

a 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 127 One Cock..which.. doth passe all other..that euer I saw in any pitte. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1630) 120 Their Friends turn craven, and all forsake the pit before the battle. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 1112 To quit His victory, and fly the pit. 1675 Marvell *Let. to Sir H. Thompson*, He hath a month ago shot the pit .. he hath thought convenient to passe over into Holland. 1676 — *Mr. Smirke* Pref. A ij, Had he esteemed..that it was decent for him to have enter'd the Pit with so Scurrilous an Animadverter. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4063/4 The..Pens are..built over the Pit. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 202 We were all to blame, to make madam, here, fly the pit, as she did.

b. The cockpit of a ship: = Cockpit 3.

6. An excavation made for obtaining coal; the shaft of a coal-mine; also, often applied to the mine as a whole.

(Orig. the same as in *chalk-pit, sand-pit*, etc., in sense 1 b, and doubtless going back to the time when the coal-pit was, like these, merely an open excavation; hence also its technical restriction to the shaft, which is the open hole.)

1447– [see Coal-pit 2]. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 967 There being in these Mines an incredible mass of wood to support the Pitts and the Hurizontal passages. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 23 If £1000 or more be spent in carrying down a Pit or Shaft. 1725 T. Thomas in *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 106 That pit through which they bring up the coal..is called the shaft. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 81 They were resolved to renew their work in the same pit, and eight of them ventured down..but they had scarce got to the bottom of the stairs that led to the pit..[when] they all instantly dropped down dead. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* VI. vi, 'He's a pretty fellow to come and talk to us', said a collier. 'He had never been down a pit in all his life.' 1851 Greenwell *Coal trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 38 *Pit*, a circular, oval, square, or oblong vertical sinking from the surface. The term shaft..is often used as synonymous. 1867 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 118 The pits are 515 yards deep to the 'top hard' seam.

7. *Pit and gallows*, more properly *gallows and pit*, in *Sc. Law* a phrase understood to denote the privilege, formerly conferred on barons, of executing thieves or other felons by hanging the men on a gallows and drowning the women in a pit: see sense 2. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

For this, ancient Sc. statutes in L. have *furca et fossa*. 'In some old deeds written in our language, these terms are rendered *fure* and *foss*' (Jamieson s.v.). The actual meaning of *pit* and *fossa* has been questioned. Du Cange has a quot. from Gervase of Canterbury in which *fossa* is an ordeal pit; so also in *Custumals of Battle Abbey* (Camd. Soc. 126); and it has been suggested that this was also the original meaning in *furca et fossa*. But in support of the usual interpretation, see *Laws of Æthelstan* IV. 6 De fure, qui personam vel locum pacis adierit: § 4 Si libera mulier sit, præcipitetur de clivo vel submergatur (Schmid *Gesetze Angels.* 151). And cf. Old German Proverbs cited by Grimm *Deutsche Rechts-Altertümer*, cap. *Verbrechen u. Strafe am Leben*: (1) Der Mann an den Galgen, die Frau unter den Stein; (2) Den Männern Hinrichtung mit dem Strang, den Frauen mit Wassern; (3) Den Dieb soll man henken und die Hur ertränken. In Middle Dutch, where the parallel phrase *putte ende galghen* is very frequent, *putte* was a pit or grave in which women criminals were buried alive (*levend begraven*): see Verwijs and Verdam s.v. *Putte*.

[?*a* 1153 *Sc. Acts David I*, c. 13 in *Scot. Stat.* (1844) I. 319 [red] Omnes barones qui habent furcam et fossam de latrocinio.] 1275 *Rot. Hundred* (1818) II. 302/1 Thomas de Furnivall tenet mancrium .. et habet furcas pitte pillory tumberel [etc.]. *a* 1500 *transl.* quot. *a* 1153 Al baronis þe quhilkis hes galowys and pyt of thyft. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* I. iv. 6 b, To hald their courts, with sock, sack, gallous, and pit, toll, and thame, infang-thief, and outfang thief. [*orig.* qui habent, & tenent curias suas; cum socco & sacca, furca & fossa, *Toill, & Theme, Infang-thiefe, & Outfang thiefe.*] 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 286 The Gallows vnderstand as Ours, and for men Theiues; and the Pit, a place to drown Women Theiues. *c* 1730 Burt *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) II. 149 The heritable power of pit and gallows..is I think too much for any subject to be trusted withal. 1814 Scott *Wav.* x.

II. †**8.** A hollow or cavity in any vessel. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 534 þe gold til hyme þane tuke he sone, And askis in þe pyt has done.

9. A hollow or indentation in an animal or plant body, or in any surface: *spec.* a. A natural hollow or depression in the body, as the Armpit; a socket, as of the eye, or in a bone at a joint; †a dimple. (In quot. 1818, the central hollow in a flower.)

†*Pit of the chin* (obs.), the hollow between the chin and the lower lip. *Pit of the stomach*, the slight depression in the region of the stomach between the cartilages of the false ribs.

c 1250 *Death* 241 in *O. E. Misc.* 182 Also beoð his eȝe-puttes ase a bruþen led. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) v, He shall haue as mony smale pittes [*Bodl. MS.* puttes] in þe fore legge, as he hath yeres. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 146 With a litle pytte in her wel-favored chynne. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* K iv b, Of what shape are ye two focyl bones?..The greatest hath two pyttes towarde the kne whiche receyue the rounde endes of the thyghe bone. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxi. 59 The holes vnderneath your arm pittes. 1651 French *Distill.* v. 142 Anoint the pit of the stomacke. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 84/2 Of a Tree..the Pit or Hole [is] whereat the branches sprout out. 1818 Keats *Endymion* I. 875 Flowers, on their stalks set Like vestal primroses, but dark velvet Edges them round, and they have golden pits. 1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 184 There is a little round indentation or pit behind each nostril. 1847 Emerson *Poems* (1857) 98 In the pit of his eyes. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pit*, a depression. Applied medically to the permanent impression made by the finger in œdematous tissues, which are said to *pit* on pressure.

b. A depressed scar, such as those left on the skin after small-pox; a similar minute depression

or spot upon any surface, produced by chemical action, by a rain-drop, etc.

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1188/4 A short thick man..some few pits of the Small Pox. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 323 An exceeding white bead of Silver, the lower part whereof will be unequal, and full of little pits. 1780 Hunter in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 134 It sometimes happens..that there is a pitt in consequence of a chicken pock. 1852 Morfit *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 170 Heat and moisture may dissolve the gelatine, and thus cause the hides to be scarred with pits. 1884 *Science* IV. 273/2 The sandstone surface is distinctly marked by raindrop pits.

c. *Bot.* A minute depression on the inner side of the wall of a cell or vessel, often perforating it and forming a basin-like pore (*bordered pit*), as in the wood-cells of conifers, etc.; also, a minute depression on the surface of a seed.

1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* § 662 The new layers, applying themselves..over the [cell-] wall, leave certain parts bare, which appear as *dots* or *pits* of various forms when viewed from the inside. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 20 When contiguous cells are united into a tissue .. the pits and pit-channels of both sides meet, and the intermediate thin portion of membrane becomes absorbed; a channel thus arises uniting two cell-spaces (Bordered Pits, perforated septum of vessels). *Ibid.* 540 The seed..displays a variety of sculpturing, such as pits, warts, bands.

10. That part of the auditorium of a theatre which is on the floor of the house; now usually restricted to the part of this behind the stalls. Also *transf.* the people occupying this. Cf. Cockpit 1 b.

1649 Lovelace *Poems* 78 The other [comedy] for the Gentlemen oth' Pit. 1682 Dryden *Mac Fl.* 153 Let Cully, Cockwood, Fopling charm the pit. 1709-10 Steele *Tatler* No. 145 ₱ 2 She in a Front Box, he in the Pit next the Stage. 1779 Sheridan *Critic* III. i, Speak more to the pit..—the soliloquy always to the pit, that's a rule. 1829 Lytton *Disowned* xxxviii, The pit is crowded. 1876 Smith *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 121 The designation *parterre*, still given by the French to the *pit*.

11. *U. S.* A part of the floor of an Exchange appropriated to a special branch of business, e. g. the *grain pit*, the *wheat pit*. Hence, b. Name of a card-game: see quot. 1904.

1903 F. Norris *The Pit* I. 17 The world's food should not be at the mercy of the Chicago wheat pit. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 11 Feb. 3/3 It is Lanra against the Wheat Pit, and the Wheat Pit wins—for a time. 1904 *Ibid.* 12 Nov. 8/5 Society has a new card game, called 'Pit'...The name 'Pit' is suggested by the Wheat Pit .. The game is .. a mimicry of a Corn Exchange, where every player is trying to make a corner in some particular grain.

12. ? A bag-shaped part of a fishing-net.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 296 A Cotton Eel Bow Net, with two wings and loose pit.

13. The framework supporting the pivoted yoke of a swinging bell in a belfry.

1874 Sir E. Beckett *Clocks & Watches* 345 The pit, or frame to hold a swing bell, must be a good deal longer than twice the height of the bell.

14. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pit-brink, -dweller, -dwelling, -grave, -tier* (sense 10); *pit-like* adj.; esp. in sense 6 (belonging to, employed in, or connected with a coal-mine), as *pit-boy, -cage* (Cage *sb.* 5 a), *-cistern, -engine, -gate, -girl, -inspector, -lad, -lass, -mouth, -people, -pony, -prop, -road, -rope, -shaft, -sinker, -sinking, -timber, -top, -winder, -woman, -working*. Also **pit-bank**, 'the raised ground or platforms upon which the coals are sorted and screened at surface' (Gresley *Coal Mining Terms*); **pit-bar**, a timber used to support the sides of the shaft of a mine; **pit-bird**, local name of the reed-warbler; **pit-black** *a.*, as black as a pit, intensely black or dark; **pit-bottom**, the bottom of a pit; *spec.* the bottom of the shaft in a coal-mine, or the adjacent part of the mine; hence **pit-bottomer**, a collier employed at the pit-bottom; **pit-brae, pit-brow**, the 'brow' or edge of a pit; *spec.* = *pit-bank*; hence **pit-brow girl** or **lass**, a girl employed in sorting and screening coal at the pit-brow; **pit-crater**, a volcanic crater of the form of a pit; **pit-eye** = *pit-bottom*; **pit-eyed** *a.*, having sunken eyes; **pit-fish**, 'a small fish of the Indian seas, [which] has the power of protruding or retracting its eyes at pleasure' (Webster 1828); **pit-frame**, a framework at the top of a pit or shaft, supporting the pulley; **pit-game** = Game-fowl b; **pit-guide**, a bar in a mine-shaft serving as a guide for the cage; **pit-head**, the top of a pit or shaft, or the ground immediately around it; hence **pit-headman**, a workman employed at the pit-head; **pit-headed** *a.*, having a pit or small depression on the head, as certain serpents (cf. *pit-viper*) and tapeworms; **pit-heap**, a heap of excavated material near the mouth of a pit or shaft; hence, the whole of the surface works (= *heap-stead*, Heap *sb.* 6); **pit-kiln**, an oven for making coke from coal; **pit-maker**, one who makes or digs a pit; †**a** grave-digger (*obs.*); so **pit-making**; **pit-martin**, the sand-martin (Swainson *Prov. Names Birds*); †**pit-mask**, a mask worn by a woman when present in the pit of a theatre; the wearer of such a mask; **pit-mortar, pit-prop**: see quots.; **pit-rotted** *a.*, rotted by steeping in a pit or pool of water; **pit-sand**, sand dug out of a sand-pit, as distinguished from river-sand and sea-sand; **pit-saw**, a large saw for cutting timber, working in a sawpit, with handles at the top and bottom; **pit-sawyer**, the man who stands in a sawpit and works the lower handle of a pit-saw (opp. to *top-sawyer*); **pit-specked** *a.*, speckled with pits or small depressions, as fruit; †**pit-stone**, stone from a quarry; **pit-viper**, a venomous serpent of the family *Crotalidæ*, characterized by a pit or depression in front of each eye; †**pit-water**: see quot.; **pit-well**, a well made by excavation; **pit-wood**, timber used for frames, props, etc., in a coal-pit; **pit-work**, the system of pumps and machinery connected with them in a pit or shaft. See also Pit-coal, etc.

1892 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 5/7 Employed on the surface, or at the '*pit bank', as it is called. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 15 *Pit-Bars of Wood and Deals must be used till we get to the Stone. 1863 Kingsley *Water-Bab.* i, The *pit-bird warbling in the sedges, as he had warbled all night long. 1871 Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* 48 The curse, *pit-black from below. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12663 When þe prinse was past to þe *pit bothum, þe buernes on þe bonk bet hym with stonys. 1867 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 121 The coal may be brought down hill to the pit-bottom. 1887 P. M'Neill *Blawearie* 46 Will Hood had been appointed *pit-bottomer here. 1897 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 5/2 The President suggested that the *pit boys should be placed on the same footing as their more fortunate mates. 1613 Jackson *Creed* II. xxiv. § 5 At the very *Pitbrincke of destruction. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 295 His sawle was broght vnto þe prince of Hell syttand opon þe *pytt bra. 1887 *Spectator* 21 May 675/1 If female labour on the pit-brow is stopped. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 7/3 A serious *pit-cage accident, resulting in the loss of three lives..at the Swanwick Collieries. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 971 The upper *pit-cistern. 1886 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XXXII. 251 The old cone had, like Mt. Loa or the Maui volcano, a great *pit-crater at top. 1893 A. H. S. Landor *Hairy Ainu* ix. 78 An extinct race of *pit-dwellers. 1898 *Jrnl. Archæol. Inst.* LV. 157 He abandons..the *pit-dwelling theory. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 15 Oct., The judge took the *pit end of the saw. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, **Pit-eye*,..the bottom of the shaft of a coal-mine. *Ibid.*, *Pit-eye pillar*, a barrier of coal left around a shaft to protect it from caving. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3229/4 A Sorrel Mare,..9 years old, lop-ears, *pit-eyed. *a* 1672 Willughby *Ichthyogr.* (1686) App. Tab. 8 *Pit Fish. *c* 1830 *Pract. Treat. Roads* 13 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Gravel, which by some persons is called *pit-flint. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, **Pit-frame*, the framework carrying the pit-pulley. 1888 *Daily News* 4 Oct. 3/6 They are preventing the men holding '*pit-gate' meetings on the colliery premises. 1902 C. G. Harper *Holyhead Road* ii. 35 *Pit-girls too or rather pit-bank lasses. 1897 J. G. Frazer *Pausanias* Pref., The *pit-graves with their treasures on the acropolis of Mycenae. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 983 With small coals .. the *pit head is raised 8 or 9 feet above the common level of the ground. *Ibid.* 991 The ponderous pulley-wheels are blown from the pit-head frame. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Mar. 2/3 Gibson signalled to the *pit headman and stuck to his post until the water was up to his armpits..sending twenty-three of his comrades up to the pithead. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining*, **Pit Heap*, see Heapstead...The entire surface works about a colliery shaft. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, Pit-heap. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 995 A *schachtofen*, or *pit-kiln, for coking coals in Germany. 1567 W. Thomas *Ital. Gram., Beccamorto*, the *pitmaker, or any one that gaineth by the burial of the deade. 1527-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 345 Receivide..for her place of buriall, for her *pitt making & other duties viij *s.* iiij *d.* 1891 G. Neilson *Per Lineam Valli* 32 Hundreds of quarry-holes, mere surface *pitmarks on the hill sides. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Nov. 2/1 A *pit-marked stretch of scrub. 1701 Farquhar *Sir H. Wildair* v. vi, Perhaps your pleasure never reached above a *pit-mask in your life. 1892 *Jrnl. Archæol. Insl.* No. 194. 155 Sticky gravel, termed in the midland counties '*pit mortar'. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 985 The draught of the furnace at the *pit mouth. 1855 J. R. Leifchild *Cornwall Mines* 272 Amongst the northern *pit-people. 1905 H. Scott Holland *Pers. Stud., Westcott* 136 *Pit ponies, against whose hard usage in the pit he continually pleaded. 1883 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 6/4 A Swedish vessel laden with *pitprops. 1891 *Times* 31 Aug. 4/2 Pit-props, which are used as supports in the different workings in collieries. 1895 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 7/6 The search party is now engaged in clearing the *pit roads. 1875 R. F. Martin tr. *Havres' Winding Mach.* 23 Aloes form the best fibre for the manufacture of *pit-ropes. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 207 This flax is always *pit-rotted for ten days or a fortnight. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 242 You may put three parts of Sand that is digged (or *pit Sand) and one part of Lime to make Morter. *Ibid.* 99 The *Pit-Saw is..used by those Work-men that make sawing Timber and Boards their whole Business. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 36 [Corves] hall'd all along the Barrow-way to the *Pit Shaft. 1886 Hall Caine *Son of Hagar* II. vi, The head-gear of the pit-shaft. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119/3 (Occupations of People) *Pit-sinker. 1896 *Daily News* 4 May 3/6 There are ten new ventures in the way of *pit-sinking in Monmouthshire. 1659 A. Hay *Diary* (S. H. S.) 76 S^t Jo^ns kirk was content with the *pitstones. 1867 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 167 The iron-plates with which the staging about the *pit-top is floored. 1885 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, **Pit-vipers*, see *Crotalidæ*. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 670 The pit vipers..include the rattlesnakes of America and the *trimtensurus* of India. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 407 Surely, wel-water or *pit water..is simply the wholsomest. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 362 Spring-water should be obtained..by sinking *pit-wells. 1890 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 2/4 The *pitwood trade is also quieter. 1855 J. R. Leifchild *Cornwall Mines* 189 Details of the weight and cost of the '*pitwork' (or the parts of the machinery working in the shaft or pit).

Pit, *sb.*[2] *U. S.* (? and *Eng. dial.*) [app. a. Du. *pit*, early mod. and late MDu. *pitte* fem., MLG., LG., WFris., EFris. *pit* pith, kernel, pip, radically agreeing with OE. *pipa* masc., Pith.] The stone of a stone-fruit.

The change of sense from 'marrow' or 'pith' to 'fruit-stone' is great, but the intermediate stage is supplied by the sense 'kernel, pip': cf. EFris. '*pitten út de appels*', pips out of the apples (Dornkaat-Koolm.).

1841 G. Bush *Doctr. of Resurrection* (Bartlett), You put an apple-seed or a peach-pit into the ground, and it springs up into the form of a miniature tree. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, *Pit*,..the stone of a fruit, as of a cherry or peach. Mostly confined to New York State. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Supp. 359 Hatch's pitter splits the fruit and removes the pit. [1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss.*, *Pit*, a fruitstone. But E. D. D. says 'Not known to our correspondents'.]

Pit, *v.* [f. Pit *sb.*[1]]

I. 1. *trans.* To put or cast into a pit; to inter, bury; *esp.* to put (roots, vegetables, etc.) into a pit for storage (cf. Pit *sb.*[1] 1 d).

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 237 To pytt the men of Kirk na [= nor] prison thame .. war bot crueltee. 1621 T. Granger *Ecclesiastes* 213 They..liued like beasts, and were pitted like beasts, tumbled into the graue. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 657 In consequence of the wet state in which they had been pitted. 1850 Ld. Osborne *Gleanings* 196 He dug and pitted the potatoes. 1880 Jefferies *Hodge & M.* I. 13 It [the hay] might have been pitted in the earth and preserved still green.

2. To set (cocks, dogs, pugilists, etc.) to fight for sport, prop. in a 'pit' or enclosure (see Pit *sb.*[1] 5).

1760 R. Heber *Horse Malches* ix. p. xxii, Before any cocks are pitted. 1770 [see Main *sb.*[3] 3]. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 71 Two of the gamest little men ever pitted for twenty-five guineas. 1830 Cunningham *Brit. Paint.* II. 241 He set down the pig, pitted him against the dog. 1864 Knight *Passages Work. Life* I. iii. 177 The collier pitted his cock against that of the sporting farmer.

3. *fig.* To set in opposition or rivalry; to dispose for conflict; to match, oppose (persons or things). Const. *against*. Often in passive.

1754 *Connoisseur* No. 15 ₱ 5 What in gaming dialect is called Pitting one man against another; that is,..wagering which of the two will live longest. 1777 Johnson 22 Sept. in *Boswell*, It is very uncivil to pit two people against one another. 1788 B. Lincoln in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 222 Federalism and anti-federalism were pitted one against the other. 1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 7 Feb., As a lion-catcher, I could pit her against the world. 1887 Creighton *Hist. Papacy* (1897) III. iii. ix. 25 The two Popes were now pitted one against the other.

II. 4. To make pits in.

a. To make hollows or depressions in or upon; to mark with small scars or spots, as those left on the skin after small-pox. Most commonly in passive. Also *absol.* or *intr.* To produce small hollows or pits in a surface.

1487 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 391/1 The Pavyng [etc.] ben so decayed, broken, and holowid and pitted, by water fallyng out of Gutters. 1661 Feltham *Lusoria* xxiv. (*heading*), On a Gentlewoman, whose Nose was pitted with the Small Pox. 1677 Lady Chaworth in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 42 Lady Anne, is recovered well, but will be pitted, as 'tis feared, with the small pox. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Small Pox*, Secrets to hinder the Small Pox to Pit. 1830 Marryat *King's Own* xxvi, The balls only pitted in the water, without doing any harm. 1880 Mrs. Riddell *Myst. Palace Gard.* xiii, Like small-pox,..it pits and sears and marks most souls. 1883 S. C. Hall *Retrospect* II. 253 He was pitted with the small-pox. 1891 C. James *Rom. Rigmarole* 53 Great drops of rain began to pit the white dusty roads.

b. To furnish with pits or holes; to dig pits in.

[1764-1839: see Pitting *vbl. sb.* 3.] 1843 J. Smith *Forest Trees* 63 When the ground is pitted, a person..places a plant in each pit. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* viii. 211 This surface is pitted over by artificial diggings.

5. *intr.* for *pass.* To sink in or contract so as to form a pit or hollow; *spec.* in *Path.* to yield to pressure and retain the impression, as the skin or a soft tissue. Also, to become marked with pits or small depressions.

1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 266 If the Legs of your Horse pit, upon the Impression of the Fingers. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 56 *note*, The part swelled pits if you press it with your finger. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. cvi. 356 As soon as the sod is all burnt, and he finds the land pits. 1873 T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 58 The organ..feels doughy, and pits on pressure with the finger. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 29 Oct. 276/3 How to remove varnish from a panel after it has pitted.

Pit, *adv.* [Echoic.] An imitation of the sound of rain-drops, small shot, or the like, striking against a surface: repeated, *pit, pit, pit*; hence as *vb.* to make this sonnd.

1859 F. Francis *N. Dogvane* (1888) 86 The gun was heard, followed by the pit-pit-pitting of the shot on the water. 1886 Hissey *On Box Seat* 56 Pit, pit, pit, dashed the wind-driven drops against our window panes.

Pit, Sc. and north. dial. form of Put *v.*

‖ **Pita** (pī·ta). Also 7 peet, 8–9 pito, 9 pittee. [Sp. *pita*, a. Peruvian (Quichua) *pita* fine thread from bast or vegetable fibre: cf. Gonzalez Holguin, 1608, '*pita*, pilo delgado de hazer puntas' (fine thread to make points).] **a.** Name for the 'American aloe' (*Agave americana*) and allied species. **b.** The tough fibre obtained from these plants, used for cordage, etc.: also called *pita-fibre, -flax,*

-hemp, -thread. Less properly applied to fibres obtained from other allied plants, as *Agave Ixtli* (Istle) and *Fourcroya gigantea.* c. *Pita-wood,* the pith-like wood of *Fourcroya gigantea.*

1698 Osborne tr. *Froger's Voy. Straits Magellan* 129 The Peet is an herb that can be peeled in the same manner as hemp. 1748 *Earthquake of Peru* iii. 46 From them they draw the Thread call'd Pita. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 177 Pito thread. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* I. v. (1850) I. 128 A veil made of the fine web of the pita. 1860 Tylor *Anahuac* (1861) 88 There are two kinds of aloe-fibre; one coarse, ichtli, the other much finer, pito. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 898 Pita-fibre and Pita-thread are..the fibre, called also Aloe-fibre, obtained from the leaves of the larger Agaves. 1898 H. Kirk *Brit. Guiana* Gloss. 352 *Pittee,* a strong kind of fibre.

‖ **Pitahaya** (pĭtahä·ya). [Sp., a. Haytian *pitahaya* (Humboldt).] Name (in Mexico and South-Western U.S.) for the giant cactus (*Cereus giganteus*) or other tall species bearing edible fruit.

1783 Justamond tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* III. 390 The most useful is the pitahaya, the produce of which constitutes the principal food of the Californians. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xxiii. The pitahaya fell to the ground. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. 328. 1901 Tweedie *Mexico* xv. 253 Pitahaya, a giant cactus which bears fruit about the size of a peach.

b. *attrib.* **Pitahaya-woodpecker,** a species of woodpecker (*Centurus uropygialis*) in southern Arizona, usually nesting in the giant cactus.

Pitaile, pitall, variants of Pedaile *Obs.*

Pitance, -ancy, -aunce, obs. ff. Pittance.

Pitancer, -ancier, etc.: see Pittancer.

Pit-a-pat (pi·tăpæ·t), **pit-pat** (pi·tpæt), *adv., adj., sb.* Also 7 **a-pit-pat, a-pit-to-pat,** 7–8 **a-pit-a-pat,** 8 *Sc.* **pittie-pattie,** 8–9 **pitty-pat, pitty-patty.** [Echoic, expressing alternating sounds. Cf. Pitter-patter.] An imitation of the repeated or alternated sound made by the strong beating or palpitation of the heart in excitement or emotion; also of that of light or rapid footsteps, or of similar alternating or reiterated sounds.

A. *adv.* With such a sound or sounds; palpitatingly; patteringly. Usually in phr. *to go pit-a-pat.*

1522 More *De Quat. Nouiss.* Wks. 94/1 Some wretches yt scant can crepe for age..walk pit pat vpon a paire of patens. 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* iv. i, You shall haue kisses.., goe pit-pat, pit-pat, pit-pat, vpon your lips, as thick as stones out of slings. 1621 Fletcher *Isl. Princess* iii. i, And how their hearts go pit-a-pat. 1623-4 Middleton & Rowley *Spanish Gipsy* iii. ii, The shot that fly, Pit-a-pat rattling in the sky. 1676 D'Urfey *Mme. Fickle* v. ii, My heart goes a-pit-to-pat. 1677 Mrs. Behn *Rover* iii. i, My heart goes a-pit a-pat. 1693 Congreve *Old Bach.* ii. ii, Agad, my heart has gone apit pat for tbee. *a* 1758 Ramsay *Highland Lassie* iii, My flighterin heart gangs pittie-pattie. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 126 Her feet went pit-a-pat with joy. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* liii, Tramp, tramp, pit-pat, on they come together. 1871 G. Meredith *H. Richmond* III. 119 Her heart..was easily set pitty-pat.

B. *adj.* Of the nature of, or characterized by, such reiterated sound; palpitating; pattering.

a 1637 B. Jonson *Underwoods* xciv. *Pet. Poor Men,* The rattling pit-pat noise Of the less poetic boys. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 503 P 2 She..stepp'd out of her Pew, and fell into the finest pitty-pat Air,..tossing her Head up and down. 1810 *Splendid Follies* III. 109 She descended with a pit-a-pat heart. 1894 A. Webster *Mother & Dau.* (1895) 34 The approaching sound of pit pat feet.

C. *sb.* The sound itself, or the action producing it; palpitation, pattering, etc.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 66 Tripping with pit pat vnequal. 1681 Dryden *Tamerl.* Epil. 12 'Tis but the pit-a-pat of two young hearts. 1784 R. Bage *Barham Downs* II. 318 You..may make love, and play your pitty patties. 1824 Byron *Juan* xvi. cxii, That stealthy pace.. So like a spiritual pit-a-pat. 1888 T. Hardy *Wessex T.* (1889) 160 The pit-a-pat of their horses' hoofs lessened.

Hence **Pit-a-pat** (pit-pat, etc.) *v. intr.,* to go pit-a-pat, to palpitate, to patter; whence **Pit-a-patting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pit-a-pat-a·tion** (*humorous*), palpitation.

1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnif.* 1137 Swains, .. the strouting Clusters cut,..Run..to the fragrant Fat, Tumble them in, and after *pit-a-pat Up to the Waste. 1728 Ramsay *Fables* x. 22 Till his heart pitty-pattys. 1757 Garrick *Male Coquette* (Jod.), There will not be a female heart, but will pitapat, as he passes by. 1827 W. G. S. *Excursion Vill. Curate* 123, I heard footsteps softly pit-patting up the stairs. *a* 1735 Ld. Peterborough *Song* i. in F. Locker *Lyra Elegant.* 99, I said to my heart,..What black, brown, or fair, in what clime, in what nation, By turns has not taught thee a *pit-a-pat-ation? 1763 Colman *Prose on Sev. Occas.* (1787) I. 227 The pit-a-pat-ation of their dear little bosoms. 1844 Tupper *Crock of G.* xxvi. 209 He was so very fearful the *pitapating would betray him. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* vii, My little heart was ashamed of its pit-a-patting. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 14/1, I looked around..a soft pit-a-patting sound behind me.

‖ **Pitarah** (pitā·rä). *E. Ind.* Also **pattara, petara(h, pettarah, pittarah.** [Hind. *piṭārāh, peṭārāh.*] A basket or box used in travelling by palankeen to carry the traveller's clothes. (Yule and Burnell.)

1828 *Asiat. Costumes* 61 Two pair of pattara baskets. 1845 Sir H. B. Edwardes in *Mem.* (1886) I. 33 You may take an inventory of his load without opening the pitārahs. 1853 W. D. Arnold *Oakfield* I. xi. 223 To send to the dâk bungalow for his petarahs. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* lxxi, The plain things..may be packed in a petara or two.

Pit-bank to **Pit-brow:** see Pit *sb.*[1] 14.

Pitch (pitʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–2 pic; 2–5 pich, 3–6 pych, (3 pisch), 4–5 pycche, picche, 4–6 pyche, (5 peche), 5–6 piche, pytch(e, pitche, 6– pitch. β. (*northern*) 3–6 pik, 4 pic, pike, 4–5 pyke, pikke, 4–6 pyk, pyck, 5 picke, pikk, pykk(e, 6–7 (8–9 *dial.*) pick. [OE. *pic,* ad. L. *pix, pic-em* (whence also OS., LG. *pik,* Du. *pek, pik,* OHGer. *pëh, bëh,* Ger. *pech,* ON. *bik*).]

1. A tenacious resinous substance, of a black or dark brown colour, hard when cold, becoming a thick viscid semi-liquid when heated; obtained as a residuum from the boiling or distillation of tar, also from the distillation of turpentine; used to stop the seams of ships after caulking, to protect wood from moisture, and for other purposes.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 820 (O. E. T.) *Pix, picis,* pic. *a* 1050 *Liber Scintill.* xvii. (1889) 83 Se þe æthrinð pic byð besmiten fram him. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 245 (Lamb. MS.) Þer is bernunde pich hore saule to bæbien inne. *c* 1250 *Death* 211 in *O. E. Misc.* 181 Of pych [*v. r.* pisch] and of brunston. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 312 Let make a cofre strong of bord, That it be ferm with led and pich. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxiii. (Tollem. MS.), Of picche is double maner kynde, þe ton is calde schippe picche. [1495 *Ibid.* (W. de W.), The harde pytche hyght shippe pytche.] 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 171 Pych, terre, borde, and flex. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 174 Laying on of piche. *Ibid.* 176, xj barelles peche. *Ibid.* 181, iij barrelles pytche. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 362 Piche, Tarre, Rosen, Ropes. 1655 Mrq. Worcester *Cent. Inv.* § 7 As dark as Pitch is black. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 13 Liquid pitch..or tar was obtained by setting fire to billets of old fat pines or firs. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxxv, The very smell of pitch and tar has become odious to me. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 58 Pitch is tar boiled with a certain quantity of water and with a portion of coarse resin melted with it.

β. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 269 Al þat pinende pik ne walde ham þunche bote a softe bekinde bað. 13.. *Cursor M.* 11885 (Cott.) Þai fild a lede o pik [*v. rr.* pike, pic; *c* 1425 *Trin.* picche] and oyle. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxii. (*Justin*) 733, & [gert] bare-in be done blak pic and gert brynstane bla. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 127 Anoynt thi ship with pik and tar. 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* iii. 31 All full of brintstane, pick, and bulling leid. 1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 364 In ye seller..v berrells of pyk. *a* 1775 *Hobie Noble* xii. in Child *Ballads* VII. (1890) 2/2 Tho dark the night as pick and tar. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Pick,* 'As dark as *pick*'.

2. Applied to various bituminous substances (*mineral pitch*); esp. (*Jew's pitch*) = Asphalt 1, Bitumen 1.

1388 Wyclif *Gen.* vi. 14 Thou schalt anoynte it with pitche [1382 glew, *Vulg.* bitumine] with ynne and with outforth. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xii. 50 Men callez it þe Lac Asfaltit, þat es to say, þe Lac of Pikke. 1555 Eden *Decades* 134 They gather pytche whiche sweateth owte of the rockes. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xvii. 173 At the point of Cape S. Helaine, there is a spring or fountaine of pitch. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 731 A Vessel of huge bulk,..Smeard round with Pitch. 1831 T. P. Jones *Convers. Chem.* xxviii. 289 *Asphaltum,* sometimes called *Jew's pitch,* is a much purer bitumen than common pitch. It is found on the banks of the Dead Sea, and in..Trinidad, forming large beds in the earth. 1836 R. M. Martin *Hist. W. Indies* I. *Trinidad* 190 The most remarkable mineral phenomenon is the *Asphaltum,* or Pitch Lake. *Ibid.* 194 The pitch at the sides of the lake is perfectly hard and cold, but as one walks towards the middle .. the pitch becomes softer.

3. Improperly applied to the resin or crude turpentine which exudes from pine and fir trees.

Burgundy or *white pitch*: see Burgundy 5. *Canada* or *hemlock pitch*: see Hemlock 4. *Greek pitch*=Colophony.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxi. (Tollem. MS.), This tre [Pinus] takeþ sone fyre,.. for oute þerof comeþ picche. 1495 *Ibid.* cxxiii. 685 Pytche..is droppynge of the pyne tree. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 57 The Pine tree .. is sayde to sweate, and to droppe forth Pitch. 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* I. (1668) Table Hard Words, *Pitch of Burgundy* is Rosen, and the blacker the better. 1874 Garrod & Baxter *Mat. Med.* 367 Burgundy pitch consists chiefly of resin, but a little volatile oil is present.

†b. = Pitch-pine, Pitch-tree. *Obs.*

1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 141 The soil..besides Birch-trees, hath Fir and Pitch. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 614 Narycian Woods of Pitch, whose gloomy Shade Seems for Retreat of heav'nly Muses made!

4. Proverbial Phrases: *Black* or *dark as pitch* (cf. *pitch-black, pitch dark,* in 5); *He that toucheth pitch shall be defiled therewith* (Ecclus. xiii. 1), etc.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 6578 Who so handlyþ pycchē wellyng hote, He shal baue fylþe þerof sumdeyl. *Ibid.* 11540 Black as pyk. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2461 Þan lai he þar so blac so pych. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 780 Who so toucheth warm pych it shent hise fyngres. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* May 74 Who touches Pitch mought needes be defilde. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 117 It growes darke as pitch. 1886 H. Conway *Living or Dead* xx, I was touching pitch, yet striving to keep myself from being defiled.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pitch-ball, -barrel, -heater, -ladle, -pit, -stain, -still; pitch-blackened, -coloured, -lined, -stained, -smelling, pitch-like* adjs.; **pitch-black** *a.,* of the brownish-black colour of pitch; also, intensely black or dark; **pitch-boat:** see quot.; **pitch-boilery,** a place or vessel in which tar is boiled for making pitch; **pitch-brown** *a.,* of the dark brown colour of pitch; **pitch-coal,** bituminous coal, or other hard bituminous substance, such as jet (quot. 1839); **pitch-dark** *a.* (usually as two words when predicative), 'as dark as pitch', intensely dark; hence **pitch-darkness; pitch-fir** = Pitch-pine; **pitch-knot,** a pitchy knot (Knot *sb.*[1] 14) of a pine or other tree used as a light; cf. *pine-knot*; **pitch-mark** = *pitch-brand*; so **pitch-marked** *a.* = *pitch-branded*; **pitch-mineral** = *mineral pitch*: see sense 2; **pick-mirk** *a. Sc.* = *pitch-dark*; **pitch-mop,** a mop with which the sides and other parts of a ship are pitched; **pitch-opal,** an inferior variety of common opal, with a resinous lustre (also called *resin-opal*); **pitch-ore,** (*a*) a dark brown ore of copper, containing bitumen; pitchy copper ore; (*b*) = Pittichite; (*c*) = Pitch-blende; **pitch-polisher,** a metal instrument for polishing curved surfaces of glass, being coated with a prepared pitch (Byrne *Artisan's Hand-bk.* 1853, Index); **pitch-pot** = *pitch-kettle*; †**pitch-speeched** *a.* (*obs. nonce-wd.*), uttering foul or offensive speech (cf. *foul-mouthed*); **pitch-tankard,** a tankard lined with pitch, for imparting a flavour to beer, etc.; †**pitch-wine,** wine having a flavour of pitch; **pitch-wood,** the resinous wood of pine or fir trees. See also Pitch-blende, etc.

1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, **Pitch-bag* (*Cornw.*), a bag covered with pitch, in which powder is inclosed for charging damp holes. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xix. 315 *Pitch-balls, torches, faggots..to feed the flames. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I. 29 To bring [the Christians]..upon the stage in a pleasanter way than that of bear-skins and *pitch-barrels. 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* II. v. 197 Tuscus..Hath drawn false lights from *pitch-black loueries. 1849 D. J. Browne *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 237 The head..and tail, are pitch-black. 1902 *Temple Bar Mag.* June 650 The pitch black cavern of the lower deck. 1871 Tennyson *Last Tourn.* 67 With blunt stump *Pitch-blacken'd sawing the air. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Pitch-boat*, a vessel fitted for boiling pitch in, which should be veered astern of the one being caulked. 1885 Stallybrass tr. *Hehn's Wand. Plants & Anim.* 454 *Pitch-boileries in the wooded spurs of the Alps. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 662 Jet; a species of *pitch-coal or glance-coal. 1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 33 Varieties in which the fracture is conchoidal and the structure more dense have been distinguished as conchoidal brown coal or pitch coal. 1601 Chettle & Munday *Death Earl of Huntington* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 256 *Pitch-colour'd, ebon-fac'd, blacker than black. 1827 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* VI. i, The stars prevented it from ever being *pitch dark. 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* vi, Ascend these pitch-dark stairs. 1874 Hare *Story of my Life* (1900) IV. xvii. 241 We..set off again .. with lanthorns in *pitch darkness. 1780 Von Troil *Iceland* 41 The growth of..Norway *pitch firs. 1792 Belknap *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 90 A lighted *pitch-knot is placed on the outside of a canoe. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 245 The *pitch-ladle, and covers of the ship's coppers were converted into frying pans. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 228/1 Ropy or *Pitch-like Wood-soot. 1896 *Daily News* 11 July 6/1 Old Piggins, and leathern *pitch-lined beer 'jacks', with other like traditional utensils. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 52 Both eare marke, *pitche marke, and radel marke [of sheep]. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 1057 If there be pitch-marks..they should also be clipped out. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2377/4 She has been *Pitch mark'd in several places with a Horse shoe, and a Tarr'd P. on her Rump. 1795 Macneill *Will & Jean* I. 110 *Pick mirk night is setting in. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 76/2 He..struck him on the breast with a *pitch-mop. 1882 Ogilvie, **Pitch-opal*, an inferior kind of common opal. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. iv. 139 Sometimes this Ore is mixed with Bitumen..and is called *Pech Erz* or *pitch Ore. 1896 Chester *Dict. Names Min., Pitch-ore*...Also a syn. of pitch-blende. *Ibid.*, *Pittiteֿ.. f. πιττά, 'pitch', because it was earlier called pitch-ore. 1719 Dr Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. xii. 248 Dipping it in the *pitch-pot. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 20/1 Cursing till my blood boiled like a pitch-pot. 1596 J. Trussell in *Southwell's Tri. Death* To Rdr., But let this *pitch-speecht mouth defile but one. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xlviii, Wine-stains, ..*pitch-stains, any stains, all come out at one rub with the ..composition. 1890 *Cent. Dict. s.v. Pitch-tankard*, *Pitch-tankards are still used in Germany with certain kinds of beer, such as the Lichtenhainer. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 406 This kind of *Pitch wine brought the territory about Vienna into great name. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 84 Tumbled him..into the fire-place, among the *pitch-wood.

Pitch (pitʃ), *sb.*[2] [f. Pitch *v.*[1] The sense-development is in many points obscure and uncertain, esp. that of branches IV and V, which it is difficult to connect with any sense of the vb.]

I. Act or manner of pitching.

†1. An act of setting, laying, or paying down; *concr.* that which is laid or thrown down (in quot. a contribution to a meal). *Obs. rare.*

? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) VII. 107 Lay fourth, each man, alyche, What he hath left of his lyveray; And I will first put forth my piche With my parte first of us all three. *c* 1500 in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 455 It cost me a Noble at one pyche.

b. An act of pitching or fixing upon a thing or place. (See Pitch *v.*[1] 16.)

1791 in *T. Hutchinson's Diary* II. 434 We continue to think this a very agreeable part of England; and perhaps I could not have made a better pitch than I have done.

2. An act of plunging head-foremost. Also with advbs. *spec. Naut.* The plunge or downward motion of a ship's head in a sea-way: see Pitch *v.*[1] 19 b.

1762-9 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 725 At every pitch the o'erwhelming billows bend Beneath their load the quivering

bowsprit's end. 1863 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* (1864) 72 A tipsy-looking kind of pitch-forward of the bird. 1870 J. BECKETT in *Eng. Mech.* 7 Jan. 411/2 There has been 'a pitch-in', as a collision is usually called by drivers and guards. 1870 G. MACDONALD *At Back of North Wind* ix, You will know I am near you by every roll and pitch of the vessel.

3. The act of pitching or throwing underhand (PITCH *v.*[1] 17). a. *Cricket.* The act or manner of pitching or delivering the ball in bowling, or the way in which it pitches or alights. b. *Baseball.* The act of pitching or serving the ball to the batter; the right or turn to do this. c. *Golf.* The action of 'lofting' the ball up to the hole, or to the green.

1841 'BAT' *Cricket. Man.* 41 A judicious bowler..varies his style, pitch, and pace, according to the play of the hitter. 1851 LILLYWHITE *Guide to Cricketers* 15 The pitch of the ball depends very much upon your pace. 1897 RANJITSINHJI *Cricket* 167 One of the main things in making an off-drive in any direction is to get well to the pitch of the ball. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Sept. 4/7 His pitch overrunning the hole, he gave himself too much to do for a half in 5.

4. a. = PITCH-FARTHING. *rare.* Now *dial.*

1742 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. ciii. 285, I would be melancholy and mortified, if I did not construe Homer, and play at pitch, better than any boy..in my own form. 1886 in ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*

b. *Cards.* A game resembling all-fours, but so played that the trump suit is determined by 'pitching', i. e. leading a card of that suit.

5. *slang.* A talk, chat: cf. PITCH *v.*[1] 17 d.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 2/1 We now have a 'pitch' with the men; 'pitch', be it said, is another term for talk.

II. Something that is pitched, or used for pitching.

† 6. A net pitched or set for catching fish. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 10 b, To fysshe with shouenettes, trodenettes, small pytches, and suche other. 1590 *Acts Privy Council* (1899) XIX. 406 He should cause the said wayres, stakes and pytches to be removed and plucked up, that the river maie have yts free course. 1705 *Act* 4 *Anne* c. 21 Nets, Angles, Leaps, Pitches, and other Engines for the taking..of Fish.

7. *local.* a. = PITCHER[2] 3; b. = PITCHER[2] 4.

1674–91 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 109 A *Pitch*, a Bar of Iron with a thick square pointed end to make holes in the ground by pitching down. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 134 The stakes or pitches..were chiefly of willow. 1856 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. II. 363 Live stakes (provincially termed withy pitches). 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, s. v., In making new hedges it is usual to stipulate 'to be planted with good withy or elder pitches' or 'pitchers'.

8. A quantity of something pitched. a. The quantity of hay, etc. thrown up by a pitchfork.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 2 Sept. an. 1776, Every pitch of hay and corn, generally speaking, passes twice thro' his hands. 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* 76 The 'pitch' of hay on the prong.

b. The quantity of some particular commodity pitched or placed in a market for sale.

1866 *Standard* 3 Oct. 2/3 The pitch of cheese was the largest that has been known for some years past. 1886 *Manch. Courier* 18 Feb. 7 There was an immense pitch of cheese yesterday. 1887 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 2/4 The pitch of..hops this year at Weyhill..is smaller than in any year since the blight of 1860. 1888 *Ibid.* 9 July 2/7 Other sorts [of wool]..are being thrown on the market in large pitches.

9. A paving stone; esp. one set on edge, a 'sett': = PITCHER[2] 5. Cf. PITCH *v.*[1] 8 c, PITCHING *vbl. sb.* 6 b.

1896 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 7/1 A large part of the [Piccadilly] Circus is 'up', and is being relaid with granite pitches.

III. Place of pitching.

10. *gen.* The place or point at or from which something is pitched. *rare.*

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xi, Then pitch one foote of your compasse at the one ende of the line, and with the other foote draw a bowe line right ouer the pytche of the compasse. 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 75 Every Hebberman shall fish by the Shore, and pitch their Pole at half Ebb, and shall have but forty Fathom Rope allowed from the Pitch of their Pole into the River.

11. A place at which one stations oneself or is stationed; a portion of ground selected by or allotted to a person for residence, business, or any occupation; *esp.* a spot in a street or other public place at which a stall for the sale or display of something is pitched or set up, or at which a street performer, a bookmaker, etc. stations himself.

1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. i. 22 Here Mr. Nowell and some of his friends made their pitch. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 10/2 In consequence of a New Police regulation, 'stands' or 'pitches' have been forbidden. 1889 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 3/1 Two pitches were made in widely separated quarters of the town, and in each instance the members of Parliament..left a numerous and interested assembly. 1905 *Ibid.* 2 Jan. 9 Having chosen their 'pitch' the ponies were unharnessed, triangular fireplaces of stout poles erected.

b. A place or spot in a river where an angler takes his stand.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 44 *note*, Before the angler.. attempts to fish any special hole, swim, pitch, or cast. 1872 *Echo* 5 Aug., A fisherman has had orders from a customer to bait one or two barbel pitches, and not to spare the worms.

12. *Agric.*, and *Mining* (Cornw.). A definite portion of a field, or of a mine, allotted to a particular workman.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 659 After having completed..one pitch of work, consisting of thirteen ridges, he is to begin again in a similar manner. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall Mines* 142 By this management the lode is finally divided into masses called *pitches*, each sixty feet in height, by about thirty-three feet in length. *Ibid.* 280 The distance he goes underground, and the places he continues to work in when he arrives at his 'pitch', are known to few besides the Cornish miner himself. 1875 TEMPLE & SHELDON *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* 16 The two meadows..were not divided, till the choice pitches were assigned in 1731. 1895 J. W. ANDERSON *Prospector's Handbk.* (ed. 6) 163 Pitch (Cornwall)—The part of a lode let out to be worked on tribute.

13. *Cricket.* The place where the wickets are pitched; the piece of ground between and about the wickets.

1890 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 5/3 The London Playing Fields Committee is now laying fifteen good cricket pitches in Epping Forest. 1891 H. DRUMMOND *Baxter's Second Innings* i, At that moment the first ball whizzed down the pitch.

† 14. *fig.* A position taken up and maintained; a fixed opinion or resolution. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVIII. ix. 987 They knew the natures and minds of their countrymen..how untractable they were and not to be removed if they once tooke a pitch. *Ibid.* XLIV. XXXVIII. 1195 None of you may thinke that I have taken such a pitch, and hold that opinion of mine without just cause.

IV. Highest point, height, etc.

† 15. The highest (or extreme) point, top, summit, apex, vertex. *Obs.*

a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 5 From this Bridge the great Streate of the Towne goith up apon a pratie Hille: at the Pitch whereof there turnith a nothar Streat by Este to Seint Peter's, the Heade Churche of the Towne. 1587 HARRISON *England* I. v. in *Holinshed* I. 10 The length of the face, taken at large from the pitch of the crowne to the chin. *Ibid.*, From the highest part of the forehead to the pitch of the chin. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. I. 79 The Veientians..set a compasse about the hill side, and gained the verie top and pitch [*vertex*] thereof. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 772 Down they fell Driv'n headlong from the Pitch of Heaven, down Into this Deep.

† 16. A projecting point of some part of the body, as the shoulder, the hip. (In first quot. app. used for the shoulders collectively.) *Obs.*

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. i, Such breadth of shoulders as might mainly bear Old Atlas' burden;—'twixt his manly pitch A pearl, more worth than all the world, is placed. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 78 This garment..was taken up round about the pitch of her hippes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 310 When the shoulder point, or pitch of the shoulder [of a horse], is displaced. 1611 COTGR., *Acromion*, the shoulder pitch.

17. ? The extreme point of a cape or headland, where it projects farthest into the sea.

1677 W. HUBBARD *Narr.* I. 5 The Sea coast from the pitch of Cape Cod to the mouth of Connecticot River. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 150 And very narrowly escap'd clearing the Breakers off the Pitch of the Cape. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* I. 31 In seven hours after leaving Table Bay, the steamer was off the pitch of the Cape. 1883 *Times* 27 Aug. 8/2 To stand close in to the pitch of the lofty headland.

18. The height to which a falcon or other bird of prey soars before swooping down on its prey; rarely *gen.* the height to which any bird rises in the air. Often in phr. *to fly a pitch.*

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iv. 11 Between two Hawks, which flyes the higher pitch. 1593 — 2 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 12 And beares his thoughts aboue his Faulcons Pitch. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 50 When Buzzards are advanc'd, they'l flie an Eagles pitch. 1828 SEBRIGHT *Hawking* 22 Much better .. than that his pitch should be lowered .. by too much luring. *Ibid.* 27 The hawk, if at a good pitch, will stoop at him [the magpie] as he passes to another bush. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Vall. Indus* v. 62 Well too did the kite ..get to his pitch, and prepare himself for the combat.

b. In directly figurative or allusive use.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXIII. ii, So high a pitch their proud presumption flyes. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 188. 1635–56 COWLEY *Dav.* II. 126 To this strange pitch their high affections flew. 1718 *Free thinker* No. 77. 151 He flies a Pitch above Common Mischiefs. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* vi. 182 Rabelais flew to a higher pitch, too, than Sterne. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. iii. § 101. 214 Another [comedy] entitled Sergius..flies a much higher pitch.

† c. The height to which anything rises; altitude, elevation. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 31 That infernall Monster..Gan high advaunce his broad discoloured brest Above his wonted pitch. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 2 *Tim.* iv. 10 Blazing comets.. when they begin to decline from their pitch, they fall to the earth. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 90 The Quicksilver will fall down to its wonted pitch and stint of 29 inches or thereabouts. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* 14 Feb., A very wet autumn and winter, so as to raise the springs to a pitch beyond anything since 1764.

19. *fig.* (from 15 or 18). Highest or supreme point or degree; acme, climax, greatest height. Now *rare* exc. in *at the pitch of one's voice.* (Cf. 22, 23.)

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* Pref. in *Reliq.* (1651) 195 Vitruvius ..wrote when the Roman Empire was neer the pitch. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* II. 184 Mankind would have been brought to the Pitch of Wickedness. 1742 POPE *Dunc., M. Scriblerus*, Forty .. the very acme and pitch of life for writing Epic poesy. 1848 NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* III. x. 382 A little boy..and a poor woman, singing at the pitch of their voices. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* XXIII, When the general hilarity was at its pitch.

† 20. Height (of a person or animal), stature. *Obs.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Compl. Gr. Knt.* Wks., Weedes 183 The mounture so well made, and for my pitch so fit. 1631 HEYWOOD *Fair Maid of West* III. i. Wks. 1874 II. 295 Much of my stature? Much about your pitch. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Black Non-Conf.* XV. Wks. 1716 II. 112 Just of his Size, Complexion and Pitch. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 170 Makes the work fall too low for the pitch of the Workman. 1807 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrupeds* 63 All those of each kind that exceed or fall short of this pitch, are more or less disproportioned.

21. Height of an arched roof, or of any roof or ceiling, above the floor, or of the vertex of an arch above the springing line.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 161 The roofe of the Temple is of a high pitch, curiously arched, and supported with great pillars of marble. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 64, 9 Foot betwixt the Floors..is the Pitch of their Rooms. 1772 HUTTON *Bridges* 59 A semicircle whose height or pitch is 45 feet, and consequently its span 90 feet. *Ibid.* 99 Pitch, of an arch, the perpendicular height from the spring or impost to the keystone. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Pitch of an Arch*, the versed sine, or height from the springing line up to the under-side of it.

V. Height in a figurative sense, degree.

22. Comparative height or intensity of any quality or attribute; point or position on an ideal scale; degree, elevation, stage, status, level. Almost always used of a high or intense degree: cf. 19, 15.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 87 The Latin tong, euen whan it was, as the Grecians say, in ακμη, that is, at the hiest pitch of all perfitenesse. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* xiii. (1664) 139 That they may come to the pitch of old age. 1608 D. T[UVIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 33 Raysing the valour of every .. person amongst them, to a farre higher pitch. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 169 To lowest pitch of abject fortune thou art fall'n. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* II. ix. (1699) 232 Let him be raised to the highest pitch of Honour. 1728 VENEER *Sincere Penitent* Pref. 6 Till they arrive at such a pitch, as they cannot think of without horror and astonishment. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 107 To what a pitch did the Athenians carry their eloquence! 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. iv. (1869) 82 The feelings are wound up to a pitch of agony. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 245 The family which in two generations had risen from obscurity to the highest pitch of greatness.

b. *spec.* in *Copper-smelting*: see quots.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 323 To render the metal malleable, or, in the language of the smelters, bring it to the proper pitch. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 99 The copper is tested, as above described, from time to time, and, according to its pitch or grain. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 393 If the pitch is right the globules will all be round and hollow.

† 23. That quality of a musical sound which depends on the comparative rapidity of the vibrations producing it; degree of acuteness or graveness of tone. (Sometimes also in reference to the tone of the voice in speaking.) Also, a particular standard of pitch for voices and instruments, as *concert pitch*, etc.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 166 Take an instrument, as a Lute Orpharion, Pandora, or such like, being in the naturall pitch, and set it a note or two lower. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v i. (Arb.) 64 A playne song ..Whose highest pitch in lowest base doth end. 1694 HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 152 What it is that makes Humane Voices, even of the same Pitch, so much to differ one from another. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. i. 11 All the notes in the horizontal range of the several diagrams are at the same pitch. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ix. (1833) 229 To depend..on the pitch or frequency of vibration constituting the note. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* i. 9 Screaming out..in every conceivable key and pitch of shrillness. 1869 *Athenæum* 23 Jan. 136/1 The note c, on the third space of the treble clef, corresponds to a number of double vibrations per second, varying from about 500 to 550, according to the pitch adopted.

b. *transf.* Applied to the degree of rapidity of vibration in light, etc., as being analogous to musical pitch.

1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. iii. 79 As we advance along the spectrum..the pitch of the light..heightens. 1902 *Daily Record & Mail* 25 Dec. 5 One receiving instrument will only take messages sent by another instrument 'tuned' to the same pitch, that is sending vibrations of a given length and frequency.

VI. Inclination, slope, declivity.

24. Degree of inclination to the horizon, slope; a sloping part or place. *spec.* a. A downward inclination or slope (on a piece of ground or water); a steep place, declivity; a descent, usually sloping, sometimes perpendicular.

[*c* 1420 app. implied in PITCHLONGS. Cf. also PITCH *v.* 20.]

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 135 Rockes of a down right pitche, or a steepe down falle. 1542–5 ELYOT *Dict., Clivus, seu cliuum*, the pitche of an hyll, sometyme the syde of an hyll. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 78 The mountaine Hæmus.. had in the pitch thereof the towne Aristaeum. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 402 The road from Jennison's to this house is mostly good, some few sharp pitches. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 480 The whole descent is about 200 feet, in several pitches. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 100 Captain Lewis had been up the falls 15 miles above the first shoot or pitch. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Mar. 3/2 The great gully that runs up the centre of the Wastwater Screes. This gully was attempted in 1895 by three climbers, who conquered eight 'pitches', but were defeated by the ninth. 1904 J. N. COLLIE in *Alpine Jrnl.* XXII. 20 [The ridge] was impossible, being made up entirely of bare slabs and perpendicular pitches.

b. *Mining.* The inclination of a vein of ore or seam of coal from the horizontal; the dip or rise.

1719 STRACHEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 969 The Obliquity

or *Pitch*, as they term it, in all the Works hereabout, is about 22 Inches in a Fathom. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining, Pitch*, dip or rise of a seam.

c. *Arch.* The inclination of a sloping roof, or of the rafters, to the horizontal; the steepness of slope of a roof; the proportion of the height of a roof to its span.

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 141 The Reasons for several Pitches you may find among Books of Architecture. *Ibid.* 163 The Angle a Gable-end is set to, is called the *Pitch* of the Gable-end. 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II. s. v., If the Length of each Rafter be ⅔ of the Breadth of the Building, then they say that the Roof is of a *True Pitch*: But if the Rafters are longer, they say 'tis a *high* or *sharp* pitch'd Roof; if shorter, they call it a *low* or *flat* pitch'd Roof. 1828 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 87 When the roof is of a true pitch, that is, forming a right angle at top; then the breadth of the building, with its half added, is the girt over both sides nearly. 1863 D. G. Mitchell *My Farm Edgewood* 85 Walls..of the uniform height of ten feet, covered with a roof of sharp pitch. *a* 1878 Sir G. G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 254 All previous styles of architecture .. in Southern countries, had roofs of a low pitch.

d. The slope of a flight of steps; *concr.* a flight of steps.

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 147 You will first ascend upon a Pitch of Flyers, which Pitch (making an Angle of 38 deg. with the Floor) with ten Steps raise you six Foot high above the Floor. 1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* § 2026 The framed timbers which support the steps of a staircase are called the *carriage*. They generally consist of two pieces inclined to the pitch of the stairs, called the *rough strings*.

e. The setting of a ploughshare to enable it to penetrate a required depth. f. The rake or inclination of the teeth of a saw. g. The inclination of the bit of a plane to the surface that is being planed.

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 50 A great matter..in the making of Ploughs, is to make them go true to the pitch they are set. 1787 W. Marshall *Norfolk* 48 Plowing the full depth of the soil is called 'taking it up a full pitch'. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s. v., The *pitch* of a saw is the *rake* or inclination of the face of a tooth...The *rake* is a forward slant of the *face*, not common, but found in some saws...The common pitch of a bench-plane is 45°...Pitch of scraping and metal planes 80° to vertical. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 23 A jack plane with its double iron ..lying in its bed, the latter being at an angle of 45 deg. to the sole. This is the angle called common pitch.

VII. 25. *Mech.* The fixed distance between successive points or lines (? the distance at which these are pitched or fixed). a. The distance between the centres of any two successive teeth of a cog-wheel or pinion, or links of a gear-chain, measured along the *pitch-line* or *pitch-circle* (see 26); the distance between the successive paddles of a paddle-wheel, measured on the circle passing through their centres. b. The distance between the successive convolutions of the thread of a screw, measured in a direction parallel to the axis, and indicating the distance through which the screw moves forward in one turn. c. The distance between the centres of successive rivets or stays. d. In floor-cloth printing, The distance between the pitch-pins or guide-pins, used for the same purpose as the register-pounces in lithographic printing.

1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 362 If the teeth of one be wood and the other iron, then the iron ones are made to have less pitch than the wooden ones, because they are then found to wear better. 1823 R. Buchanan *Millwork* (ed. 2) 30 By the pitch is understood the distance between the centres of two contiguous teeth. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 432 The pitch of their teeth should be the same as that of the teeth of the cylinder. 1863 P. Barry *Dockyard Econ.* 264 The pitch of the screw could be altered from the deck to suit the velocity of the vessel. 1869 Sir E. J. Reed *Shipbuild.* xvii. 335 The question of the proper pitch of rivets, i.e. their distance apart from centre to centre, requires some consideration. 1870 *Eng. Mechanic* 14 Jan. 437/2 Find the pitch of the screw required to be cut..and multiply the numerators. 1874 Thearle *Naval Archit.* 130 The spacing or pitch of rivets required by Lloyd's rules is 'four and a half diameters apart, from centre to centre, excepting in the keel, stem, and stern post'. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1719/2 The *pitch* of the paddles is the distance between them, measured on the circle which passes through their centers. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 64 The length .. in a spur wheel including a tooth and a space is called the *pitch*, and the circle on which such distances are set off is called the *pitch circle*. *Ibid.* II. 66/2 The pitch of rifling of the Enfield is one turn in six feet six inches. 1890 *Clacton News* 25 Jan. 2/3 Most makers of implements now use only standard pitches of screws, so that any broken screw or missing nut can quickly be replaced. 1898 *Cycling* 43 The distance between the central points of two similar links,.. is called the pitch of the chain: it is nearly always one inch.

VIII. 26. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **pitch-block**, a block for supporting an object to be worked at, which can be inclined at any pitch or angle; usually one with a base working like a ball and socket-joint; **pitch-chain**, a chain consisting of links bolted or riveted together so as to work in the teeth of a toothed wheel; **pitch-circle**, a circular *pitch-line* (see below); so **pitch-diameter**, the diameter of the pitch-circle of a wheel, etc.; **pitch-faced** *a.*, of masonry, having the arris cut true, but the face beyond the edge left relatively rough, being merely dressed with a pitching chisel (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Supp. 1884); † **pitch-hill** *a.*, declivitous, precipitous; **pitch-line**, the imaginary line, usually a circle, passing through the teeth of a cog-wheel, pinion, rack, etc. so as to touch the corresponding line in another cog-wheel, etc., when the two are geared together; **pitch-notation**, notation indicating musical pitch; **pitch-note**, a note sounded to determine the pitch of a tune, etc. (also *fig.*); **pitch-point**, the point of contact of the pitch-lines of two cog-wheels, etc. which engage with each other; † **pitch-set**, a shoot (of willow, etc.) cut for planting; cf. sense 7 and Pitcher ² 4; **pitch-surface**, the surface on which the pitch-circle of a wheel lies; **pitch-wheel**, a toothed wheel engaging with another. See also Pitchfork ², etc.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Pitch-block*, a cushioned seat of a concave hemispherical form, in which sheet-metal is held while being chased. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 304 *Pitch-chains are of two kinds, the buckle-chain and the ladder-chain. *Ibid.* 537 The pitch-chain is employed to communicate motion from the first mover—the carriage axle—to the seed-wheels. 1819 Rees *Cycl.* XXIII. 3 Z iv b/1 A circle..is described round the face of the rough cogs upon its pitch diameter, that is, the geometrical diameter, or acting line of the cogs; so that when the two wheels are at work together, the *pitch circles..of the two are in contact. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 198 The pitch circles of a wheel and pinion working together should touch but not intersect each other. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 252 By reason of..the headlong and *pitchehill stepenes to looke downewardes. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 769/1 Draw the *pitch lines .. then divide them into the number of teeth or cogs required. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 362 The centre or pitch-lines, from which the teeth are formed. 1881 Broadhouse *Mus. Acoustics* 373 On a full consideration of the question of *pitch-notation. 1795 Mason *Ch. Mus.* i. 8 Before the opening of the Overture, it gives that *pitch note in full, which always leads me to expect a succession of more solemn sounds than in reality succeed it. 1859 Rankine *Steam Engine* § 153. 181 The position of the pinion should be such, that the *pitch-point, where its teeth are driven by those of the cogged ring, may be in the same vertical plane parallel to the axis. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 172 A *pychesette of wythy groweth anon. 1887 D. A. Low *Machine Draw.* (1892) 40 A section of the *pitch surface of a toothed wheel by a plane perpendicular to its axis is a circle, and is called a pitch circle. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Pitch-wheels*, toothed wheels in machinery or clocks, which work together.

Pitch (pitʃ), *v.*¹ Forms: 3-4 **piche**, 4-5 **picche, pycche**, 5-6 **pytch**(e, (5 **pydche**), 6- **pitch**, (7 **peche**). Pa. t. and pa. pple., **pitched, pight**: see below. [ME. *piche*(*n*, *picche*(*n*, north. *pykke*(*n*, *pikke* (see Pick *v.*²); pa. t. *pihte, pi3te, pight*(*e*, pa. pple. *piht, pi3t, pight*; also later *pitched, pitcht*, etc. (Cf. *clihte, stihte*, early pa. tenses of Clitch, Stitch.) Of obscure origin and history. The forms point to an OE. **picc*(*e*)*an*, of the 1st weak class, pa. t. **pihte*, of which however no instance has been found; nor does any vb. corresponding in form and sense appear in the cognate languages. See *Note* below.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. For the present stem, see the quots. in B., and those given under Pick *v.*²

2. Past tense. *α.* 3 **pihte**, 3-4 **pi3te**, 3-5 **py3te**, 4-5 **pi3t, py3t, pighte, pyghte**, (5 **piht**), 4-6 **pyght**, (**pyth**), 4-7 **pight** (pəit). *β.* 4 **picched**, 4-6 **picht**, 5 **pytched**, 6 **pyched**, 7 **pitcht**, 6- **pitched**.

α. *c* 1205 Lay. 29653 Þer he pihte his stæf. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1171 Stakes of ire monion he pi3te in temese grounde. *c* 1320 Pi3t [see B. 2]. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4644 Þey..pyght þeym panylons & tente. *Ibid.* 15246 He pighte his staf þer doun vpright. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 741 He py3t hit þere in token of pes. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1831 He pighte [*v. rr.* pyghte, pight, piht] hym on the pomel of his heed. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 800 And pyghte Panylyons with mekill pryde. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 152 Statly tentes anon they py3te. *c* 1450 *Merlin* II. 150 Ther thei pight the kynges teynte. 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* III. 24 b, He..pyght hys panilions, at the heade of a Ryuer. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt*, etc. 97 Vnder Pomfret his proud Tents he pight.

β. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4645 Þey picched þer panylons. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1139 ad fin., How alixandre picht a pelyr of marbyl þere. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xvii. 399 He toke a torche and fyred it, and pytched it bytwene the strawe and the bedsted. 1530 Pyched [see B. 6]. 1535 Pitched [see B. 4 c]. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. 74 Theare picht he his kingdoom.

3. Past participle. *α.* 3–4 **ipiht, ipi3t, i py3t, ypi3te, i-pe3t**, 4-6 **i-pight**, 5 **ypyght**, 6 **ypight**. *β.* 4 **piht**, (**pite**); 4–5 **pi3t, py3t**, (5 **pi3te, py3te, pyghte**), 5–6 (**pighte**), **pyght**, *Sc.* **picht, pycht**, 6 **pyht**, 4–7 (9 *arch.*) **pight** (pəit). *γ.* 4 **piched, pyched, i-picht**, 4–5 **picched, -id**, 6 **pytched**, 6–8 **pitcht**, 6- **pitched**.

α. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1116 Þe emperour adde ipi3t [*v. rr. c* 1425 pi3t, *c* 1435 ypygbt] his paulions. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 243 A spere i-py3t [*hasta defixa*]. *Ibid.* III. 273 Þe pavylouns were i-pe3t. *Ibid.* VII. 75 Þe stake was i-pight. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 108 Þe pyon, þe peere, wel proudliche ipiht. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* II. xxxv. 148 Wyth two staues ypyght atte eyther ende. 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 243, I have also palaces i-pight. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ix. 33 For underneath a craggy cliff ypight.

β. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1627 Þer were pi3t paulounns. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 785 In a porche of þat place py3t to þe 3ates. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* II. 43 In middes on a Mountayne..Was piht vp a Paulon. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xvii. 183 A spere that is pight in to the erthe. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxvii, In myd Plumtun Lone, hor patteluns were pi3te. *c* 1430 Pi3t, 14.. Py3t [see B. 5 c]. *a* 1470 Pyght [B. 11]. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 313 Ane pailyeonn..that proudly wes picht. 1513 Pycht [see B. 5]. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 44 She had pyght a ryche pauylyon. 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 55 His honors Tent, that .. was pighte at long Ichington. 1578 *Scot. Poems 16th C.* (1801) II. 203 A prince .. picht to rule and reigne. 1579, 1617 Pight [see B. 5]. 1720 Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. I. xxix. 301/2 In the Castle-yard was pight a comely Quintane. 1864 Skeat *Uhland's Poems* 292 On a rising hillock pight.

γ. 13.. Piched [see B. 1]; pyched [B. 5]. 1340–70 I-picht [B. 5]. *c* 1380 Picchid [B. 10]. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 667 Let hem be pressed, picchid, and ywrie. 1545 Leland in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. cxviii. 330 Yet herein only I have not typified the supreme work of my labour. 1564–78 Bullevn *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 60 When the hattaile was pitched. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XV. 654 Close the deadly toil Was pitch'd on both parts. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 41 Tents..pitcht neere the water side. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 167 Any Substance..pitcht steddy upon two points.

B. Signification.

I. To thrust in, fix in; make fast, fasten, settle; set, place.

† **1.** *trans.* To thrust, drive (a stake, spear, staff, peg, etc.) firmly into the ground; to fix or make fast (a thing) by driving it into some object; also, to fix (an object) on a pole, spear, etc.; to plant, implant; to fix, stick, fasten. In later quots., approaching the sense 'to place'. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 6490 He igrap his spere stronge þer he pihte hit o þon londe [*c* 1275 þar hit was ipiht in londe]. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 274/107 Þine staf piche in þe grounde: And he schal bere lef and blowe. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1171 [see 2]. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 170 Þis neiþer chawle, in which ben pi3t many teeþ. 1382 — *Eccl.* xii. 11 Þe wrdis of wise men..as nailes in to heiste pi3t [1388 as nailis fastned deepe]. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. vi. (Tollem. MS.), Tweyne holow synewis..picche þ hem selfe [1582 fixe themselues: *orig.* se infigunt] in þe substaunce of þe humoure cristallyn. *a* 1620 J. Dyke *Worthy Commun.* (1640) 180 A stake, or a post is pitched in the ground. 1633 Rogers *Treat. Sacram.* I. Pref., A planter takes the sien of the Apple-tree, and pitches it into a Crab-tree Stock. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 34 The stakes [of a tent] firmely pitched. 1674–91 [see Pitch *sb.*² 7]. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 172 Pitch a small Stick at every place where there is to be a little Hill. 1754 J. Love *Cricket* 14 The Stumps are pitch'd. 1775 J. Jekyll *Corr.* 29 Mar., The houses [are] chiefly built of the round sea-pebbles pitched in mortar.

b. *To pitch the wickets* (*Cricket*): to stick or fix the stumps in the ground and place the bails.

1745 *Daily Advertiser* 28 Sept. 3/1 The Wickets to be pitch'd by Eleven o'Clock. 1803 *Laws of Cricket* 5 The Party which goes from home shall have..the pitching of the wickets, which shall be pitched within thirty yards of a centre fixed by the adversaries. 1866 *Routledge's Every Boy's Ann.* 327 The wickets had better be pitched without loss of time.

† **2.** *transf.* To thrust a pointed instrument into or through (something); to stab, stick, pierce, transfix. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1174 Stakes of ire monion he pi3te [*v. rr.* pyte, put, putte] in temese grounde,..þat 3if þer eni ssipes come..Hii ssolde piche hom þoru out. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 206 Bot on wiþ tresoun þere þurch þe bodi him pi3t. *c* 1366 Chaucer *A. B. C.* 163 Cryste..also suffred þat longius his herte pyghte And made his herte blode to rynne downe. 1382 Wyclif *John* xix. 37 Thei schulen se in to whom they pi3ten thorw [Vulg. *transfixerunt*]. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxv. (Bodl. MS.), If þe skynn of þe face is ipi3t and iprikked with an nedel oþer a pynne and bledeþ nought.

3. To place and make fast with stakes, poles, pegs, etc., as a net, or the like. Now *rare*.

1545 Elyot, *Tendere plagas*, to pytche hayes or nettes. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 391 [They] pitched their Tew to intangle the same Protector. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 572 The dext'rous Huntsman..pitches Toils to stop the Flight. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* III. xxxi, There's time to pitch both toil and net.

4. *spec.* To fix and erect (a tent, pavilion, etc.) as a place of lodgement; also *fig.*

Orig. referring to its being fixed with pegs, etc. driven into the ground; now associated with the idea of 'placing'.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4254 Þe king..bigan to picche is paulons him vor to abyde. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. xiv. 37 For to pydche and dresse vp tentes. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. x. 24 You vile abhominable Tents, Thus proudly pight [*Qo.* pitcht] vpon our Phrygian plaines. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 122 We were fain to encamp hard by under Carpets, which we pitched instead of Tents. 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* xxxvii, The tents were pitched where I chose to rest. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 55 When Troops are to encamp, General Officers are not to leave their Brigades until the Tents are pitched.

b. So *to pitch a camp, a caravan*, etc.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* (1569) I. 411 King Henrie .. came to Hounslow hethe, and there pitched his campe. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1981/1 There they pitched downe their campe. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 540 The Youth of Rome..pitch their sudden Camp before the Foe. 1860 Warter *Sea-board* II. 127 It was necessary to remove the camp from the place where it was pitched. 1901 *Essex Weekly News* 12 Apr. 3/6 Defendant .. pitched a caravan on the grass.

c. *absol.* or *intr.* To encamp.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xiv. 4 Here in þis place wher we are pight. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xi. 5 All these kinges..came, and pitched together by ye water of Meram. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 117 To choose a commodious place to pitch in. 1800 *Misc. Tracts* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 284/2 The uncle of the Rajah..invited us to pitch the next day on a spot close to the palace. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxx. IX. 77 The succeeding troops, coming up in the dark, pitched as they could without any order.

5. *trans.* To put (anything) in a fixed or definite place or position, so as to stand, lie, or remain firmly or permanently; to set, fix, plant, place; to found or set up (a building, pillar, etc.). In *pa. pple.* = set, fixed, planted, placed, situated.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 477 Ho fyndez no folde her fote on to pyche. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 768 A castel..Pyched on a prayere, a park al aboute. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1135 Pere his burnus he bad bulden of marbre A piler sadliche i-picht, or he passe wolde. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xix, In þe kenell shulde ben picched smale stones ywrapped aboute with strawe of þe houndes litter. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. iii. 44 Ane circulet of plyabyll gold.. Abuf hys haris apon hys hed weil pycht. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xi, Then pitch one foote of your compasse at the one ende of the line. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 134 And in my face deepe furrowes eld hath pight. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xvi. 249 Their mightier Empire, there, the middle English pight. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. viii. 300 A gulfe .. is pight betweene vs & them. 1688 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 946 In stiff Soyls, if the Crops be not early pitch'd,..the Roots never spread or shoot deeper. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 190 The third climb'd up and pitch'd himself on his Head, upon the Head of the second. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 220 Take care that in pitching the Globe into the Mandrel, that the imaginary Axis..lye in a straight Line with the Axis of the Mandrel. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 553 Pitching the holes at equal distances from the centre of the hill. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xiii, The abrupt hill, on which the town of Bridgenorth is pitched. 1899 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 4/5 Fireman S. 'pitched' his machine against the burning building, and succeeded in bringing the woman safely to the ground.

b. *spec.* To set a (stone, etc.) upon end; to set a stone on edge for paving.

a 1623 W. PEMBLE *Zachary* (1629) 159 Markes or Bound-Stones should be pitcht up. 1642 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 203 Jacob taketh one of the stones that he had laid his head upon, and pitched it up for a pillar. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 93 On the South side of their high street..is pitched upright a great stone, called London Stone. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 82 A range of Stones pitch'd edge-way.

†6. *fig.* To place, implant, plant, set, fix (anything immaterial, one's trust, hope, desire, purpose, thought, attention, sight, etc.) *in* or *on* some object, or *in* some state. (See also 5 c.) *Obs.*

[*c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 307 Þe rote of loue þat shulde be picchid in goddis lawe.] *Ibid.* 480 Oure bilene & hope is picchid in þe grace of iesu crist. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. Introd. (Tollem. MS.), Þey [briddes] haueþ a seminal vertu of kynde pyȝte in hem. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 94 Þou be woo; In iolite whan þou art pi3t. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump.* 151 Se that thy fayth be pitched On thy Lord God most constantly. 1591 LYLY *Endim.* v. i, Pitching his eyes fast to the ground, as though they were fixed to the earth. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. xlviii, She fled..And left her image in his hart ipight. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) Ded., To take off the hearts..from idle Pamphlets..and pitch them on the grave..points of Religion. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* V. XXV. (1840) 287 He pitched his thoughts on the holy war. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerus. Sinner Saved* (1886) 56 She thought He pitched His innocent eyes just upon her. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 43 (1822) I. 339 Lauria..pitching her mind among the enjoyments of Corinth.

7. To place or lay out (wares) in a fixed place for sale; hence, to expose for sale in the market or other public place.

1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 80 [They] did..take away x semys of see fyshe.., and pyched them in the parishe of Saynt Mary's, and ther sette it to sale. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 83 When the salestaffe was pight and in ye market place. 1802 *Ann. Reg.* 6 All corn should be brought into the market, and pitched, as in former times. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 165 No less than 36,487 tons of meat are annually 'pitched' at Newgate and Leadenhall Markets. 1884 *Globe* 26 Sept. 7/1 At Melton Mowbray cheese fair yesterday some 100 dozen cheese were pitched. 1886 *Auckland Even. Star* 25 June 12/1 A good many hides were pitched, and bidding was spirited.

†b. *Pitch and pay* (absol. or intr.): ? to pay down at once, pay ready money. *Obs.*

14.. *Piers of Fullham* 206 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 9 Vt ys full hard bothe to pyche and paye. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Warwick* xiv, I vsed playnnes, euer pitch and pay. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 211 At Norwich...A citie trim: Where strangers wel may seeme to dwel, That pitch and pay, or keepe their day. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iii. 51 The word is, Pitch and pay: trust none. 1608 H. CLAPHAM *Errour on Left Hand* 102 But you your promise once did breake. Giue me your hand, that you will pitch and pay.

8. *intr.* (or *refl.*) To place or locate oneself; to take up one's abode; to take up one's position, settle, alight. Now *rare* or *arch.* (Cf. 4 c.)

1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Macc.* ix. 33 They fled into the desert of Thecua, and they pitched by the water of the lake Asphar. 1623 COCKERAM III, *Iohn de monte Regio* .. made a small iron Fly to..flye about all the roome, and returne and pitch on his sleeue. 1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* (ed. 2) 135 You must pitch your self to the same Guard with your Small-sword as you do with your Broad. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 57 The fowl being pitched upon the bank. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 201 The first settlers pitched here, but the trade has long since been removed .. about four miles further up. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 91 An owl pitched immediately over our heads. 1900 [see PITCHING *ppl. a.* 3].

b. *trans.* To cause to alight and settle.

1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 106 [Certain pigeons] are exceeding good to pitch stray Pigeons that are at a loss to find their own home.

c. *refl.* and *intr.* To seat oneself, sit down, take a seat. *dial.* or *colloq.*

1796 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 279 He..could not carry the amount..for the distance of one mile without pitching. 1844 E. JESSE *Scenes Country Life* I. 254 The cottager's wife will ask [him] to sit down in that hearty Devonshire phrase,..'Do'y Sir, pitch yourself'—bringing forward a chair.

9. *trans. transf.* (from 1 and 5). To set, plant, fill, furnish (something) *with* things or persons stuck or placed in or on it. †a. *gen. Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4056 A hundrith shippes..Pight full of pepull & mony prise knight. 1420 *Siege Rouen* in *Archæologia* XXI. 62 A dyche was made, ..They pyght hyt wyth stakes hors to perche. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 145 The daungerouse rase of auctoritee, pight full of perils. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX. 337 [He] Cut a dike by it, pitch'd with pales, broad and of deep import. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Gothick Wars* I. 24 Pitching the top with multitude of stakes.

†b. *spec.* To set, stud, or adorn with gems or the like. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 217 Pyȝt..Wyth whyte perle & non oþer gemme. *Ibid.* 241 'O perle' quoth I, 'in perlez pyȝt'. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 212 In ever-ilk aperty pyghte with precyous stones. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxli. 273 Croune of gold pyght with ryche perle and precious stones. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. ix. 133 The collar picht with orient peirlis als. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northampt.* II. (1662) 298 He wore a gown of purple velvet, pight with pieces of gold.

c. To pave (a road, path, or street) with stones set on end; orig. with pebbles or cobbles; hence, also, with granite 'randoms', or with dressed and squared 'setts'. Also, to form a foundation for a macadamized road with larger stones placed on edge by hand.

c 1550 *R. Ricart's Kalendar* (Camden) 57 In this yere was Redclif strete .. new pight. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* vi. 251 Hell (the pavement whereof was commonly said to be pitcht with shavelings skuls, and great mens crests). 1666 *Act* 18 & 19 *Chas. II*, c. 8 § 18 The order and manner of paving and pitching the Streets and Lanes. 1682 WOOD *Life* 31 July (O. H. S.) III. 25 In this month .. was the highway .. pitched with peebles and hard stone. 1717 TABOR in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 554 The Surface of the Clay was neatly pitch'd with small Flint and Stones, Pointed at their lower ends, and Headed at their upper ends. 1811 *Self Instructor* 140 Paved with bricks or pitched with pebble. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Aug. 5/3 In addition to flagging and pitching several roads.

†10. To 'put together'; to construct by fastening the parts together; *pa. pple.*, compacted, knit. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 2720 Alle here schippis were redy dyght And fraught with vitayles and wel pight. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xiv. 47 All thassystents..sayde that they neuere sawe no fayrer man of armes, nor better pyght. 1611 COTGR., *Compacte*, compacted; well set, knit, trust, pight, or ioyned together.

II. To set in order, arrange, determine; to fix the order, position, rate, price, or pitch of.

11. *trans.* To set in order for fighting, to arrange (a battle, field of battle, etc.: see BATTLE *sb.* 11, FIELD *sb.* 8 b); to set in array. *Obs.* exc. in PITCHED *ppl. a.* (q. v., sense 2).

a 1470 TIPTOFT *Cæsar* xii. (1530) 14 Cesar had ordered hys army & pyght his felde in a conuenient place. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1244 The duke of Normandy..Pight a stronge batell. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. vi. (Arb.) 70 If ye two bidde me, we will with him pitche a fielde. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* II. E ij b, Polites .. through foes and wepons pight, Through galeryes along doth ronne. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. i, Our battle, then, in martial manner pitch'd. *c* 1645 T. TULLIE *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 37 The Enemie drew out some foot to peche against those in the ditch. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 54/2 When to wage War, and when to pitch a Field.

12. To set (one person) *against* another in contest or competition; to pit. *rare.*

1801 tr. *Gabrielli's Myst. Husb.* II. 48 My tutor offered to pitch me against the clerk for reading, and against a neighbouring farmer's son for casting accounts. 1889 *Daily News* 6 Aug. 5/7 We are..weak in comparison with the great fleets against which we shall be pitched when the manœuvres commence.

†13. To determine (something that is to be); to set, fix, settle, appoint, fix upon. *Obs.*

c 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* xcvi. 272 Tel ye, I say, the Gentiles all This Lord his raigne hath pight. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue* 38 b, If they be such as..by a price pitcht they are deliuered out for. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* II. iii. 37 Between us theres a price already pitcht. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvi. (1612) 216 Pluto .. and all th' infernall States Did pytch a Session, to correct Remisnes in debates. 1649 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 166 The King now hath pitcht a new day for his repaire to Antwerp.

†b. *intr.* To come to a decision; to decide. *Obs.*

1666 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 191 Privy seals, sealed paper,..have been all more or lesse disputed,..but where we shall pitch I am not yet wise enough to tell you. 1667–8 *Ibid.* 240 We are yet very irresolute what way to pitch.

c. *trans. Cards.* In certain games (e.g. *Nap*), to select or determine (a particular suit) as trumps by leading a card of that suit. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†14. To fix, settle, or place in thought; to determine (an existing fact); to ascertain, or state as ascertained; to come to a conclusion about. *Obs.*

1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 294 Some pitch their beginning at Cyrus. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* (ed. Ward) 33/2 First they pitch their conclusion, and then hunt about for premises to make it good. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 24 Who can pitch a time and person that originated this notion? *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* 26, I had..pitch'd the medium of Heads in all the Families of England to be 6½.

15. To set at a particular pitch or degree (high, low, etc.; in various metaphorical applications: see PITCH *sb.*[2] 22). In mod. use mostly *fig.* from c: To set in a particular 'key' or style of expression, feeling, etc.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* lvi, Pitch thy behaviour low, thy projects high. *a* 1859 L. HUNT *Cambus Khan* Poems (1860) 167 And women came with their impetuous lords, To pitch the talk and humanize the boards. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* xvi. 142 His conversation was pitched in a minor key. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 81 Our second assumption regarding the mass of the Earth was pitched too low.

†b. To set or fix *at* a price or rate. *Obs. rare.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* V. 199 They pitched their commodities at what rate they pleased. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieut.* II. iii, What do you pitch her at?

c. *Mus.* To set at a particular pitch, determine the pitch of (a tune, the voice, an instrument): see PITCH *sb.*[2] 23.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 54 That the Professor..so pitch his Tune, as to sing in his full and natural voice. 1744–91 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 319 Choose a person or two in each place to pitch the tune for you. 1842 TENNYSON *Edwin Morris* 52 'Parson' said I 'you pitch the pipe too low'. 1887 CAROLINE HAZARD *Mem. J. L. Diman* vi. 123 His voice was well pitched and resonant, easily filling large spaces.

16. *intr.* with *on* or *upon*: To fix upon, settle upon, decide upon; to make choice of, select, choose; †*rarely*, to determine (= 13 or 14); in mod. use, to select more or less casually, without deliberation; to let one's choice fall *upon.*

1628 PRYNNE *Cens. Cozens* 62, I shall onely pitch vpon these ensuing passages. 1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. 84 Who shall delay the accomplishment of that which is already pitch'd upon. 1674 ALLEN *Danger Enthus.* 86 The way and method which God pitcht upon. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* 23, I pitch upon 88 thousand to be the number of Housing Anno 1686. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 86 The Lecturer to be pitch'd upon every 3^d^ year by ye Warden & five Seniors. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* iv. (1809) 84, I pitched upon one that I thought would suit me. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 169 The place which he pitched upon for his trading post. 1858 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) III. IV. ix. 411 If one holy place was desecrated, the monks pitched upon another.

III. To cast or throw in particular ways.

17. *trans.* To cast, throw, or fling forward; to hurl (a javelin, spear, or bar, or a person headlong; to throw anything flat with retention of its horizontal position); to throw (a thing) underhand so that it may fall and rest on a particular spot. Also *absol.*

To pitch the bar: to throw a heavy bar as a form of athletic exercise or contest. *To pitch* (a person) *over the bar*: *fig.* (*colloq.*) to deprive of the status of a barrister, to disbar (cf. BAR *sb.*[1] 24).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 1831 His hors..leepe aside, and foundred as he leepe And er that Arcite may taken keepe He pighte hym on the pomel of his heed. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8258 Achilles..Grippet to a grete speire with a grym wille; Pight on the prinse, persit his wede. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue* 41 b, The other doth pitch down hedlong both body and soule into euerlasting torments. 1592 CHETTLE *Kinde-harts Dr.* G j, One .. that .. was not long since disgraded of his place by pitching ouer the Barre. 1600, 1715 [see BAR *sb.*[1] 2]. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 253, I ..can .. Pitch-Bar, and run and wrestle too. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 612 So steep that you may pitch a biscuit from its summit into the river which washes its base. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* i. (1819) 1 In crossing a heath, suppose I pitched my foot against a stone, and were asked how the stone came to be there. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xiii, As far as one might pitch a lance. 1836 LADY W. DE ERESBY in *C. K. Sharpe's Corr.* (1888) II. 495 Mrs Villiers, in galloping to cover the other day..was pitched off. 1885 *Spectator* 25 July 971/2 He was within an ace of pitching himself headforemost into the wildest of the gorges.

b. To throw (sheaves, hay, etc.) with a pitch-fork; esp. on to a cart or stack in homing or inning the crop. Often *absol.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 13 Canstow seruen..oþer syngen in a churche, Oþer coke for my cokers oþer to þe cart picche, ..oþer make bond to sheues? 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 131 Or pitcheth vp the sheues from the carte to the mowe. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, O, I look'd for this. The hay is a pitching. 1763 *Ann. Reg.* 170/1 Beddingfield..had pitched a load of wheat. 1904 H. BLACK *Pract. Self-Culture* ii. 49 He [could] pitch hay with the haymakers in the pasture.

c. In *Base-ball* or other games: To deliver or serve (the ball) to the batter. (Formerly also in *Cricket*; now *to bowl*: see BOWL *v.*[1] 4, 5.) In various games, to throw a flat object towards a mark, or so as to fall in or near a definite place. Also *absol.*

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 568 For honest Lumpey did allow He ne'er could pitch but o'er a brow. 1803 *Laws of Cricket* 7 The ball, which the bowler..shall have pitched in a straight line to the wicket. *Mod.* The player that pitches his coin nearest to the mark has the first toss.

d. *slang.* To utter, tell.

1867 *London Herald* 23 Mar. 2/2 (Farmer), If he had had the sense to..pitch them a tale, he might have got off. 1878 WRIGHT *Mental Trav.* 14 They suspected from his pitching such stories, he must surely be a rogue and vagabond.

18. *intr.* for *pass.* To fall headlong heavily, to land on one's head, or strike forcibly against something, by being thrown.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 673 Þo he was iflowe an hei, & ne cowþe not alizte; Adoun mid so gret eir to þen erþe he vel & pizte, þat al to peces he to rod [*MS. B.* rof]. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 1456 Schalkez..Haled to hym of her arewez, hitten hym oft; Bot þe poyntez payred at þe pyth þat pyȝt in his scheldez. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. viii. 8 In his fall misfortune him mistooke; For on his head unhappily he pight. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 703 Forward he flew, and pitching on his head, He quiver'd with his feet, and lay for dead. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 480 A large pine has been seen..to pitch over endwise. 1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* iv. 30 Columbus had to argue..that, when he came upon this side of the world he would not be in danger of pitching off into nowhere.

19. † **a.** *trans.* Of a ship: To plunge (her head) downwards into the water, instead of rising with the wave. *Obs.* [Has affinities with IV.]

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 4 If she haue not a full Bow, it will make her pitch her head much into the Sea. *Ibid.* 10.

b. *intr.* Of a ship: To plunge with the head into the trough of the sea; hence (as this is followed by the head rising or 'seending' on the crest of a wave), to rise and fall alternately at bow and stern; to plunge in a longitudinal direction (as distinguished from *rolling*).

a 1687 PETTY *Treat. Naval Philos.* I. iii, What makes her pitch and scend too much. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 175 The Sloop..rolled and pitched so violently, that it was impossible for a boat to lay a long-side of her. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxv. 132 The ship works hard, groaning and creaking, and pitching into a heavy head-sea. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Send, to,* to rise after pitching heavily and suddenly be ween two waves, or out of the trough of the sea.

c. *trans.* with adv. or extenson: To cast (*away, overboard*, etc.) by this movement. (A mixture of senses 17 and 19.)

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., When a ship falls with her head too much into the sea, or beats against it so as to endanger her top-masts, they say, she will *pitch her masts by the board.* 1811 *Naval Chron.* XXV. 27 Having pitched her bowsprit and foremast away. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* 17 Which threatened to pitch the masts out of her.

d. *intr.* Of a person or animal: To plunge forward like a pitching ship. (Cf. to LURCH.)

1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lx, When I begin to talk too much..when I begin to pitch, I authorize you..to put away the brandy-bottle. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii, Whistling to the lumbering Newfoundland, who came pitching tumultuously toward them. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xx. 508 The only time he..ventures at a reason for what he says, he flounders and pitches headlong.

e. (See quot.) *U. S.*

1883 HALLOCK *Sportsman's Gaz.* Gloss., *Pitch*, v.i., to buck, to jump from the ground with the legs bunched together, as a mustang or mule.

IV. 20. *intr.* To incline or slope forwards and downwards; to dip. Now only in *Mining*, said of a vein of ore, or other stratum.

1519 [see PITCHING *ppl. a.* 1]. 1719 STRACHEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 969 It riseth to the North West, and pitcheth to the South East. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 162 The vein..increases in width with depth and pitches 36° east.

b. *intr.* To subside or settle down, as a swelling or loose soil; *fig.* to fall off, lose flesh. *dial.*

1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts.* 36 The ewes shrink their milk, the lambs 'pitch and get stunted', and the best summer food will not recover them. *Ibid.* 37 The rule is to give it [the meadow] a 'thorough good soaking' at first,..to make the land sink and pitch close together. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 679 When they [sheep] are first put into turnips they lose ground, or pitch, as it is called, for two months in the autumn, and are slow in regaining it afterwards.

V. Technical senses.

21. *Mech. trans.* and *intr.* To fit *into*, interlock, engage (as one cog-wheel with another).

a 1668 DAVENANT *Play House to Let* Wks. (1673) 91 But his fingers are pitcht together. 1792 *Specif. Kelly's Patent* No. 1879. 5 The pinion *P* pitches into and turns the wheel *R*. 1825 [see PITCHING *vbl. sb.*1 9].

22. *Brewing.* To add the yeast to wort for the purpose of inducing fermentation.

1846 *J. Baxter's Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 136 *Pitching or Setting.*—This term is applied to the mixing the yeast with the wort, after it has been cooled. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 316 The heat is at this time generally 75°, if it was pitched at 65°; for the heat and the attenuation go hand in hand.

VI. with *adv.* or *prep.*

23. a. *Pitch in*: to set to work vigorously. *colloq.* (chiefly *U. S.*).

1847-78 HALLIWELL s. v., *Pitch in*, to set to work; to beat or thrash a person. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* XCII. 766/2 They subsequently did pitch in, however, and fought well. 1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* ix, He's paid me half now; and I took hold with Dan and pitched right in. I can't do a man's work yet.

b. *Pitch into*: to attack or assail forcibly (with blows, etc., or with words); to reprimand. *colloq.*

c 1843 DE QUINCEY *Ceylon* Wks. 1859 XII. 16 Both [monarchs] pitched into us in 1803, and we pitched into both in 1815. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xx, If any man had told me, then,..I should have pitched into him. 1863 FREEMAN in W. R. W. Stephens *Life* (1895) I. v. 287, I shall have to pitch into him a great deal more in my second volume. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* vi, You sit down..and pitch into those sandwiches.

VII. 24. The verb stem in comb. forming *sbs.*, in names of games in which coins or other objects are pitched or thrown at a mark or into a hole or vessel; as *pitch-and-chuck* (cf. CHUCK-FARTHING), *pitch-and-hustle* (cf. HUSTLE-CAP), *pitch-button, pitch-halfpenny, pitch-in-the-hole, pitch-in-the-tub*; see also PITCH-AND-TOSS, PITCH-FARTHING.

1749 W. ELLIS *Shepherds G.* 109 Others..go shooting of Birds, or play at Bandy-wicket, *Pitch and Chuck, Hooper's Hide. 1683 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 82/1 *Pich and Hussle. 1764 *Low Life* (ed. 3) 46 Narrow Alleys filled with Boys playing at Marbles, Pitch and Hussle. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. viii. § 15 Pitch and Hustle..a game commonly played in the fields by the lowest classes. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 134, I was watching a lot of boys playing at *pitch-button. 1828 *Pitch-halfpenny [see PITCH *sb.* 6]. *a* 1845 HOOD *Tale Trumpet* xxxvi, Playing at dumps, or *pitch in the hole. 1901 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 9/1 The young ladies for the most part seemed to be in the '*pitch-in-the-tub' branch of the profession.

[*Note.* The form of this verb, and the fact that it has the collateral form PICK *v.*2 (chiefly, but not entirely, northern), naturally suggests some etymological connexion with PICK *v.*1 (OE. *ꝑcian* or *ꝑician*). To this, in sense also, it stood originally in somewhat of a causal relation: *pick* to pierce or penetrate (with something pointed), *pitch* to cause to penetrate, to stick (something pointed) in. But no satisfactory explanation of **ꝑiccan* as a causal derivative of *ꝑcian* or *ꝑician* appears. And although the form *pick* appears in both verbs, they are formally distinct, in that PICK *v.*1 occurs with short and long *i*, but only with *k*, never *-tch*, while PITCH occurs both with *-tch* and *-k*, but never with long *i*. They are also quite distinct dialectally; dialects which use PICK *v.*2 for *pitch*, use *pike* for PICK *v.*1]

Pitch (pitʃ), *v.*2 Forms: 1 (ȝe)pician, 3–4 piche(n, 4 picche, 5–6 pyche, pytch(e, 6– pitch. β. *northern.* 3 pike, 4 pik, 5–6 pycke, 5–7 picke, 6– pick. [OE. (*ge*)*pician*, f. *pic*, PITCH *sb.*1] *trans.* To cover, coat, or smear with pitch; to mark or brand (a sheep, etc.) with pitch; to soil or stain with pitch.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 26 ȝedo on wæter .xxx. nihta on ænne croccan þone þe sie ȝepicod utan. *c* 1290 *St. Brandan* 97 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 222, & sipþe ipiched al aboute þat þe water ne come. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxxiii. (Tollem. MS.), þe ton is calde schippe picche, for schippes beþ pichid [1495 pytched] þerwiþ. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* 176, xj harelles peche to pyche the said shipp. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 150b, Let him pitch euery sowe and her pigs with a seuerall marke. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 110 Without it you would pitch all your cloaths. 1716 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 260 Theire Money was brought thither in Barrells, pitch'd up. 1817 BENNET in *Parl. Deb.* 1861 The deponent declared, that he had seen men pitched and tarred, and hunted through the streets, on whom torture was afterwards inflicted.

8. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 707 He dede it tere, an ful wel pike, That it ne doutede sond ne krike. 13.. *Cursor M.* 5615 (Cott.) An esseen kyst sco did be wroght, Did pik it sua wit-oute and in. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4208 A barge .. drazen ouer with hidis, Pared & parreld at his pay pickid & taloghid. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 109 The shyppe of Noe was soo well pycked. 1611 COTGR., *Brayer vn navire*, to graue, picke, or pitch, a Ship. 17.. *Sir Patrick Spens* xxiii. in Child *Ballads* III. (1885) 28/2 Ye'll pict her well, and spare her not, And mak her hale and soun.

b. *fig.* To make 'as dark as pitch'; to envelop in pitchy darkness.

1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* II. i, O call that night again: Pitch her with all her darkness round. *a* 1700 — *On Death of Amyntas* 6 But soon he found The welkin pitched with sullen clouds around.

Pi·tchable, *a. rare.* [f. PITCH *v.*1 + -ABLE.] That may be pitched; in quot. = FITCHÉ.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* C iij b, A cros flurri fixabull ..in iij. of his endys he is florishyng and in the foote pichabull or fixabull.

Pitch-and-chuck, Pitch-and-hustle: see PITCH *v.*1 24.

Pi·tch-and-to·ss. [From name of the two actions.] A game of combined skill and chance.

Each player pitches a coin at a mark; the one whose coin lies nearest to the mark then tosses all the coins and keeps those that turn up 'head'; the one whose coin lay next in order does the same with the remaining ones, and so on till all the coins are disposed of.

1810 SIR A. BOSWELL *Edinburgh* Poems (1871) 54 The germ of Gambling sprouts in pitch and toss. 1844 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* iii, They are good for anything from pitch-and-toss to man-slaughter. 1890 *Times* 16 Sept. 10/4 The charges before the magistrate..playing pitch and toss with pence in the streets.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (In first quot. a pun.)

a 1845 HOOD *Sea-spell* iv, The bounding pinnace played a game Of dreary pitch and toss, A game that, on the good dry land, Is apt to bring a loss. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xix, Brummagem half-pennies, scamps who want to play pitch-and-toss with the property of the country. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Mar. 2/3 This is one of the pitch-and-toss points from his speech as reported in to-day's *Times*.

Hence **Pitch and toss** *vbl. phr., intr.* to play at pitch-and-toss; *trans.* to pitch or throw about as if at this game; **Pitcher and tosser** *sb. phr.*, one who pitches and tosses.

1849 S. BAMFORD *Early Days* (1859) 169 There's a deal o' sin committed thereabeawts; pitchin' an' tossin', an' drinkin', an' beawlin', i' Summer time. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. ii. 67 No scattered sheets of music—no fancy-work pitch-and-tossed about the room. 1883 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 692/1 The pitchers and tossers allow for you and a rational amount of headway.

Pitch-back, *a.* [f. PITCH *sb.*2 or *v.*1 + BACK *adv.*] In *pitch-back wheel*, a variety of breast-wheel in which the water is admitted much higher than the axle so as to have a backward pitch or direction on the wheel.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pitch-back Wheel*, a kind of wheel used in a mill, propelled by water.

Pitch-ball, -black, etc.: see PITCH *sb.*1 5.

† **Pitch-battle.** *Obs.* A pitched battle: cf. PITCH-FIELD.

1797 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 313 Broughton having fought sixteen pitch battles, fifteen of which he won.

Pitch-blende (pitʃ,blend). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *pechblende* (Cronstedt, 1758), f. *pech* PITCH *sb.*1: see BLENDE.] Native oxide of uranium, found in blackish pitch-like masses, more rarely crystalline; also called URANINITE.

1770 tr. *Cronstedt's Min.* 217 *Pechblende* or *Pitch Blende* of the Germans. 1794 HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumbld.* I. *Catal. Fossils* 52/1 Peche blende, of a glassy shining surface, often crystallized in irregular pyramids. 1814 AIKIN *Min.* 296 Pitch Blende. 1861 H. W. BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 296 Pitch-blende is distinguished from brownblende by colour. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 8 Oct. 3/4 Pitchblende..possesses the property of emitting the rays, or form of energy, known as the Becquerel rays. 1904 *Ibid.* 6 Jan. 5/7 Mme. Curie..discovered radium in the residue left after uranium had been extracted from 'pitch-blend', or uranium ore.

Pitch-block: see PITCH *sb.*2 26.

Pitch-board1. [f. PITCH *sb.*2 VI + BOARD *sb.*] A thin wooden board used as a guide in stair-building, cut to the shape of a right-angled triangle, with the base equal to the breadth of tread of the step, and the perpendicular equal to its height, the hypotenuse thus indicating the pitch.

1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) I. 618/1 Plate XXXVIII..Fig. 2. Exhibits the pitch-board, to shew what part of the step the twisted part of the rail contains. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 600 The pitch-board, is a right-angled triangular board made to the rise and tread of the step, one side forming the right angle of the width of the tread.

† **Pi·tch-board**2. *Obs. rare*−1. [f. PITCH *sb.*1 + BOARD *sb.*] ? A fanciful name for a ship. (Cf. BOARD *sb.* 13.)

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 29 To post after him, and scoure it with their Ethiope pitchbordes till they be windlesse in his quest and pursuing.

Pitch-boat, -boilery, etc.: see PITCH *sb.*1 5.

Pi·tch-brand. [f. PITCH *sb.*1 + BRAND *sb.*] A brand or mark of ownership made with pitch upon a sheep, etc.; also *fig.*, a distinctive evil mark or characteristic. So **Pitch-branded** *a.*

1631 J. BURGES *Answ. Rejoined, Lawfulness of Kneeling* 21 Hee that beside a pitch-brande, doth raddle the heads of his fat sheepe. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 234 David makes this the pitch-brand (as it were) of wicked wretches, 'they call not upon God'. 1805 LUCCOCK *Nat. Wool* 318 Instead of the common pitch-brand a permanent mark is fixed upon the ear of the sheep. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 317 Notable men in their kinde, but pitch-branded with notorious dissimulation.

Pitch-button: see PITCH *v.*1 24.

Pi·tch-cap, *sb.* [f. PITCH *sb.*1 + CAP *sb.*1] **a.** A cap lined with pitch, used as an instrument of torture by the soldiery during the Irish rebellion of 1798. **b.** *Med.* A kind of plaster containing pitch, formerly used as a depilatory for the scalp in cases of favus (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* 1093 A pitche cappe made to take away the hair from scabbed heads, *depilatorium, psilothrum.* 1803 E. HAY *Insurr. W'exf.* 181 They certainly were the introducers of pitch-cap torture into the county of Wexford [in 1798]. 1842 R. R. MADDEN *United Irishmen* I. xi. 337 The numbers tied up to the triangles and tortured with the scourge, or tormented with the pitch-caps..in the year 1798. 1887 H. D. TRAILL in *Macm. Mag.* July 175 Why should anybody go out of his way to fit such a pitch-cap as that on his head?

Hence **Pitch-cap** *v. trans.*, to torture with a pitch-cap.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 14 Nov., The ignorant and deluded peasants who were tarred, pitchcapped, singed, and flogged until their entrails fell out.

Pitch-chain, -diameter: see PITCH *sb.*2 26.

† **Pi·tchcock,** corruption of SPITCHCOCK. *Obs.*

1747 MRS. GLASSE *Art of Cookery* ix. 92 To Pitchcock Eels. You must split a large Eel down the Back, and joint the Bones, cut it into two or three Pieces, ..and broil them of a fine Brown. 1773 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 96/2 The dinner was soup, jack, perch, and eel pitchcockt, fowls, [etc.].

Pitch-dark: see PITCH *sb.*1 5.

Pitched (pitʃt), † **pight** (pəit), *ppl. a.*1 [Pa. pple. of PITCH *v.*1 q. v. The form *pight* (in senses 1, 2) has been obs. since *c* 1600.]

† **1.** Fixed in the ground, staked; set in anything; adorned or set with jewels. *Obs.*

α. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 207 A pyȝt coronne ȝet wer þat gyrle. 1584 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 63 Rowte Wears, Pight Wears, Foot Wears.

β. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 46 Tyed was she fast vnto a pitched stake.

2. Set in orderly array for fighting: said of a battle which has been planned and of which the ground has been chosen beforehand; a regular

battle as distinguished from a skirmish or casual encounter; also *pitched field*.

a. 1549–62 Sternhold & H. *Ps.* xxvii. 3 In battell pight if they will try I trust in God for ayde. 1596 Bp. W. Barlow *Three Serm.* ii. 85 The soldier which neuer saw a pight field. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 412 Fitly is the life of man compared vnto a pight battell. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 832 The martiall prowesse of this Earle in the pight field.

β. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 503 To the entent to giue him battaile in a pitched field, and so to make a finall ende of his intended conquest. 1634 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* (*title-p.*), A Description of the order of a Maine Battaile or Pitched Field. *a* 1653 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* xi. 32 David was never put to flight in any pitcht-battle. 1830 Scott *Demonol.* x. 396 That magic flag, which has been victorious in two pitched fields. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. ii. 47 In this year .. nine pitched battles .. were fought with the heathens.

3. Paved with stones set in place, whether cobbles, granite 'randoms' or 'setts': see Pitch *v.*[1] 9 c.

1611 Coryat *Crudities* 23 A plaine pitched walke, *sub dio*, that is, under the open ayre. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3175/4 To be Let a good large Inn, ..with a large pitch'd Court. *c* 1830 *Pract. Treat. Roads* 8 (*Libr. Usef. Kn., Husb.* III), One party contending that a pitched foundation is necessary to make a substantial and good road. 1890 *Daily News* 16 May 7/1 Maintenance..of footways at the sides of main roads .. whether such footways were flagged, pitched, asphalted, gravelled, or otherwise constructed, as well as of pitched crossings over those roads.

†**4.** *fig.* Set or fixed (mentally); determined, resolved. *Obs. rare.*

1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. i. 67 When I disswaded him from his intent, And found him pight to doe it. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. lxxiii, My pitched end Was for to prove the immortality Of humane souls.

5. Said of a market where the goods are pitched in bulk (Pitch *v.*[1] 7), not sold by sample.

1813 T. Davis *Agric. Wilts.* Gloss., *Pitched Market*, where the corn is exposed for sale as in Salisbury, Devizes, and Warminster, and not sold by sample.

6. Thrown in order to fall on a particular place, delivered. (Also with adverbs.)

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 May 3/2 One disastrous bump, baffling all calculation, that may happen to it off a pitched-up shot. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 12 May 7/3 Both batsmen scored fairly regularly in front of the wicket by driving any over-pitched ball.

7. [partly f. Pitch *sb.*[2]] With defining word: Having a pitch of specified kind or magnitude (high, low, etc.): see High-pitched, Low-pitched. a. Of a roof or building, or of a plough (Pitch *sb.*[2] 21, 24 c and e).

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 119 Vet are the roofes high pitcht. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) IV. 8 A small deep-pitched, double-breasted plough. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 29 Oct. 7/1 The open lofty-pitched oak roof.

b. Having a specified musical pitch (*sb.*[2] 23).

1622–1898 [see Low-pitched 1]. 1748 [see High-pitched 1]. 1880 Vern. Lee *Stud. Italy* iv. iii. 169 A natural law of music makes the highest pitched voice invariably the most important.

Pitched (pitʃt), *ppl. a.*[2] Also *Sc.* 5 pykked, 6 pikit. [f. Pitch *v.*[2] + -ed[1].] Smeared, covered, saturated, or otherwise treated with pitch.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 809 Into a picced [*v. r.* pitched] potte he wol hem glene. 1600 Nashe *Summer's Last Will* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 46 Their gargarisms, clysters, and pitch'd-cloths. 1634 W. Wood *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 56 A long coarse coate, to keepe better things from the pitched ropes and plankes. 1875 Merivale *Gen. Hist. Rome* lix. (1877) 472 He condemned them to be burnt, wrapped in pitched cloth, in his own gardens.

β. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 278/1 Pykked, *bituminatus*. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. ii. 54 The pikit bargis of fyr fast can thring.

Pitcher[1] (pitʃəɹ). Forms: *α.* 3–5 picher, 4–6 pycher, (4 -ere), 5–6 pychar, (5 -are), (6 pitchaer, pytcher, pitchard), 6– pitcher; *β.* 4–5 pecher, 5 -ir, 5–6 *Sc.* -ar. [ME. *picher, pecher*, a. OF. *pichier* (12th c.), *picier, pechier, pichier* (mod.F. *pichet*, dial. *picher, pichier, petier*, Gascon *pichey*, Valencian *pitxer*, It. *picchiere*):—pop.L. type **piccāri-um*, in med.L. *picārium, bicārium*: see Beaker. From L. also OHG. *pechari, pekhar, bekhari* drinking-cup (Ger. *becher*), whence app. It. *pecchero*.]

1. A large vessel usually of earthenware, with a handle (or two ears) and usually a lip, for holding and pouring out liquids; a jug; a jug-shaped or vase-shaped vessel.

Now, somewhat of a literary archaism, but locally applied to 'various specific kinds of earthenware vessels', differentiated in size or material from 'jug' (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*); in some localities a milk-jug; in U. S. applied to a bedroom jug or ewer; in Scotland often to a large earthenware jar with two ears, in which drinking-water is kept; in some districts of Scotl. to a vessel of tinned iron, as a milk can.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 427/247 For a lof and a picher wyn: Mi wyf me sende ech day. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 10748 She offred for hym to þe auter, Ful of wyne, a pecher. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 39 Fulle þi Pechir of þin farsure. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3857 A pycher he had full of water. 1470 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* 7 May (Maitl. Cl.) 17 A cop of quhat pechar he plessis. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 14 None can a pytcher tourne to a sylver pece. 1533 More *Apol.* 167 Wyth some propleme pulled out of a peny pycher. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Kings* xvii. 14 The meell in the pitcher shall not be spent, & the oyle in ye cruse shall not fayll. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 49 As for a pitchaer, euery bodye may..sette..in the open strete. 1598 Florio, *Pitero*, an earthen pot or potsheard or pitchard. 1608–9 Middleton *Widow* v. i. 139 Broken cruises and pitchers without ears. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 775 There the pitcher stands A fragment, and the spoutless teapot there. 1888 Miss Braddon *Fatal Three* I. v, Quaintly-shaped pitchers of bright colours were ranged on china brackets along the walls. *local.* 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 327 *Pitchers*, earthenware vessels of the finer kinds, common china included. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., The *pitcher* is always made of coarse brown earthenware (cloam). If of finer ware, or china, it is a jug. 1897 Flandrau *Harvard Episodes* 182 The orator calms himself with ice-water from the bedroom pitcher.

b. Prov. *Pitchers have ears* (with pun on Ear *sb.*[1] 3 and 8): i. e. beware, there may be persons listening or overhearing: in the form *little pitchers have wide* or *long ears* (etc.) said in reference to children. *The pitcher goes often to the well, but is broken at last* (etc.): said of a long-continued course of success (or impunity), ending at length in failure (or punishment).

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 53 Aucyd your children, small pitchers haue wide eares. 1591 Greene *Art Conny Catch.* II. (1592) 15 Yet at last so long the pitcher goeth to the brooke, that it commeth broken home. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iv. 52 Not in my house Lucentio, for you know Pitchers haue eares, and I haue manie seruants. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* xxii, The pitcher goes oft to the well—. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 3/2 The pitcher, however, has gone once too often to the well, and yesterday..the panorama caught fire in earnest, and was reduced to ashes. 1886 Miss Tytler *Buried Diamonds* xiii, Surely Miss Gray, knowing that little pitchers have ears, would have corrected the mistake.

2. *Bot.* A leaf, or a part of one, modified into the form of a pitcher (see Pitcher-plant): = Ascidium 2. (In quot. 1797, a part of a petal.)

1797 tr. *Linnæus' Fam. Plants* I. 381 Petals..gibbous without a base, excavated within into a pitcher. 1845 R. Chambers *Vestiges* (ed. 4) 201 The pitcher, as this is called, is not a new organ, but simply the metamorphosis of a leaf. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 101 *Pitchers* (*ascidia*) are structures of the form indicated by their name, produced by peculiar modes of development of the petiole, the blade, or of both together. 1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 97 The pitchers of Nepenthes possess extraordinary power of digestion.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pitcher-like, -shaped* adjs.; †**pitcher-man**, a man addicted to drinking, a toper; †**pitcher-meat**, potable food, drink; **pitcher-mould**, a terra-cotta mould in which the bodies of earthenware pitchers or other vessels were formerly made; so **pitcher-moulding**, the operation of casting in a pitcher-mould; **pitcher-nose** (see quot.); †**pitcher-praise**, ? compliment by drinking one's health; †**pitcher-souled** *a.*, stupid, stolid; **pitcher-vase**, a vase of the form of a pitcher. See also Pitcher-house, -plant.

1830 Miss Mitford *Village Ser.* IV. (1863) 314 A *pitcher-like cream jug. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 480 The order [*Marcgraviaceæ*] is chiefly interesting for the curious pitcher-like bracts which some of their genera exhibit. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. i, The Travellers were all honest Topers, true *Pitcher-men. 1738 *Poor Robin* (N.), Boon blades, true pitcher-men. 1551 Ascham *Let. to E. Raven* 14 May, Wks. (1815) 366 The best physician in the world, because he gives him *pitcher-meat enough. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech. Supp.*, **Pitcher Nose*, said of a faucet with a bent down lip. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. v. 195 So Don Diego Garcia of Par-edes, Hath *Pitcher-praise, and double health his meed-is. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 155 *Pitcher-shaped leaves. *a* 1739 Jarvis *Quix.* II. iii. xv, He looks like a *pitcher-souled fellow [*alma de cántaro*].

Pitcher[2] (pitʃəɹ). [f. Pitch *v.*[1] + -er[1].]

I. One who pitches.

1. a. *Harvesting.* One who pitches the hay or sheaves to the loader on a cart, wagon, or rick.

a 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1752) 217 It is good husbandry to have two pitchers to one loader in the field. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 513 What loads that tall pitcher is lifting to the waggon-top! *a* 1847 Eliza Cook *Song of Haymakers* i, The pitchers, and rakers, and merry haymakers.

b. In various industries, A workman who pitches, sets, or places something: see quots.

1865 J. T. F. Turner *Slate Quarries* 15 The finished slates are then taken by the 'pitchers', and carried .. to the show-yard. There they count and pitch them. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining, Pitchers*, .. loaders in the pit, and men who take up and relay the rails in the workings and long-wall faces. 1891 *Scott. Leader* 21 Jan. 4 [A man] employed as a stone pitcher at Camphill Water Works.

c. A street vendor who pitches a stall at a definite place or occupies a 'pitch': cf. Pitch *sb.*[2] 11.

1896 C. Booth *Life & Labour of People* VII. III. ii. 261 The pitcher..transforms his barrow, which on its way through the streets has displayed nothing but boxes and loose boards, into a full-blown market stall, while the barrow of the coster is so arranged as to display its stock at all times. 1896 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 5/1 He claimed to be a 'coster', but if he is anything he is a 'pitcher'.

2. A player who pitches or delivers a ball, etc., in various games; esp. in Baseball, the player that stands in the space called the *pitcher's box*, near the centre of the diamond, and pitches or delivers the ball to the batter.

1870 Emerson *Misc. Papers, Plutarch* Wks. (Bohn) III. 347 They are like the baseball players, to whom the pitcher, the bat, the catcher, and the scout are equally important. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 604 The object of the pitcher is to get the ball in the hole. 1885 E. L. Didier in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 722/2 He was one of the most famous pitchers in Virginia, and always used the heaviest quoits. 1902 R. Connor *Sky Pilot* iv, In the pitcher's box he puzzled the Porcupines till they grew desperate.

II. Something pitched, or used for pitching.

3. An iron bar for making holes in the ground, as for setting stakes or hop-poles: = Pitch *sb.*[2] 7 a.

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 199 A Frame of six Poles let into the Ground with an Iron Pitcher or Crow. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 553 The hole previously made by an iron bar, called a hop-pitcher.

4. *local.* A cutting, rod, or stake planted in the ground in order to take root; cf. Pitch *sb.*[2] 7 b.

e. g. A hough or rod of willow, poplar, or elder, so planted, esp. in making a hedge (*South of Eng.*); a cutting of an apple-tree set in the ground, or a tree grown from such a cutting (*W. Eng., Pembr., Ireland*).

1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* II. 203 A common practice here in planting orchards, is to set cuttings, three or four feet long, half way in the ground..they call them pitchers. 1785 in *Young's Ann. Agric.* IV. 245 Withy plants, which in this county [Som.] are very useful for stakes (or pitchers as they are called) for making hedges. 1843 J. Smith *Forest Trees* 156 Irish pitcher..is a very fine standard [apple-tree]. 1886 [see Pitch *sb.*[2] 7].

5. A stone used for paving, e. g. the small flints or pebbles used in paving yards, etc.; also the brick-shaped granite 'setts' used for crossings, and sometimes for streets. See Pitch *v.*[1] 5 b.

1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* IV. xxii. (ed. 2) 503 Besides the ordinary cubes and pitchers for paving, a considerable quantity of granite is cut and sold for kerbs. 1866 *Faversham Gaz.* 27 Jan., The new stones required for this work will be 254 tons of pitchers, 25 tons of curb. 1897 *Standard* 17 Apr., The comparative merits of granite pitchers, so-called macadam, asphalte, and wood paving.

6. Various dialect or local uses: e. g. the flat stone or piece of wood pitched in hop-scotch, or at a mark or hole in various games; the marble with which a boy aims. See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Pitcher[3]. *rare*—°. [f. Pitch *v.*[2] + -er[1].] One who pitches, who covers or caulks with pitch.

1611 Cotgr., *Goildronneur*, a pitcher, trimmer, or tighter of ships.

Pitcherful (pitʃəɹful). [f. Pitcher[1] + -ful.] The quantity that fills a pitcher.

1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 163 Artichokes growing in light Grounds, have need of a Pitcher full or two of Water, for each Plant. 1826 Scott *Diary* 14 June in *Lockhart*, You stand like a child going to be bathed, shivering and shaking till the first pitcherful is flung about your ears. 1894 G. Robson *Jamaica Mission* 86 Wandering for miles in search of a pitcherful [of water].

†**Pitcher-house.** *Obs.* A room in a great house, in which the wine and ale were kept.

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 540/1 Grome of the Picher house of oure Howshold. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 74 Ewery, Pantrie, Seller, Buttery, Spicery, pitcher house. 1601 F. Tate *Housek. Ord. Edw. II* (1876) 29 Two valletes de mestier of the picher-house, who shal serve the hal of wine and ale. 1684 E. Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* I. (ed. 15) 155 Sergeant of the Cellar, who is also Sergeant of the Buttery, and Pitcher-house. 1826 Hor. Smith *Tor Hill* (1838) I. 236 Deem you that knights' esquires pass their life in the pantry and pitcher-house?

Pitchering. *nonce-wd.* [f. Pitcher[1] + -ing[1].] The action of pouring from a pitcher.

1820 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. 109 A job compared to which the water pitcherings of the Danaides were hopeful.

Pitcher-plant. [f. Pitcher[1] + Plant *sb.*[1]] Name for several plants which have the leaves, or some of them, modified into the form of a pitcher, often containing a liquid secretion by means of which insects are captured and assimilated by the plant; *esp.* the East Indian genus *Nepenthes*, and the N. American genus *Sarracenia*.

Also *Darlingtonia californica*, and *Heliamphora nutans* of Guiana (both allied to *Sarracenia*), and *Cephalotus follicularis* of Australia.

1835 Henslow *Princ. Bot.* I. § 80 In the Nepenthes, or true pitcher-plant, the pitcher is placed at the extremity of a tendril, terminating a winged petiole. It is crowned with a membranous lid. 1857 Gray *First Lessons Bot.* (1866) 51 The common Pitcher-plant or Side-saddle Flower ..of our bogs. 1883 G. Allen in *Longm. Mag.* July 311 The pitcher plants allure flies into their murderous vessels.

Pitcher(r)y, variant of Pituri.

Pitch-faced: see Pitch *sb.*[2] 26.

Pitch-fa:rthing. [Pitch *v.*[1] 17.] A game resembling pitch-and-toss, in which the coins, instead of being tossed so as to fall 'head or tail', were pitched towards a hole, so as to afford more scope for skill; = Chuck-farthing, q. v.

1742 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) I. xciv. 268 Your various occupations of Greek and cricket, Latin and pitch-farthing. 1851 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xix. (1889) 186 A group of half-grown lads were playing at pitch-farthing.

†**Pitch-field.** *Obs.* A pitched field of battle: cf. Pitch-battle.

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Burn. Pest.* II. ii, There has been a pitchfield, my child, between the naughty Spaniels and the Englishmen. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 84 No Pitch-field ever slew, or wounded more than they have cured.

Pitch-fir: see Pitch *sb.*[1] 5.

Pitchfork (pi·tʃˌfɔ̄k), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 pych-, pycche-, 6 pyche-, pytche-, pitche-, 6– pitch-fork, etc. [Also (in earlier use) Pickfork, *dial.*

pikefork, app. orig. f. PICK *sb.*[1], PIKE *sb.*[1]; afterwards associated with PITCH *v.*[1], from its use in pitching sheaves, etc.] A long-handled fork with two sharp prongs, for lifting and pitching hay, straw, or sheaves; sometimes applied to a short-handled fork for lifting dung, breaking clods, etc.

1452 *Maldon, Essex, Court Rolls* Bundle 31 No. 1 Ipsum percussit cum baculo vocato pychforke. 1530 PALSGR. 254/2 Pytche forke, *fourche fiere*. *c* 1540 R. MORICE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 24 A gentilman..toke a fyrre bushe on a forke, or a pitchefork. *c* 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* IV. iii, Let me dye like a Dog on a Pitch-fork. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2046/1 Between 2 and 3000..some with Musquets, some with Pistols, some with Pikes, and some with Pitch-forks and Sythes. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 52 She wears her Cloaths, as if they were thrown on her with a Pitch-Fork. 1852 ROGET *Thesaurus* § 348 To rain..in torrents, rain cats and dogs, rain pitchforks.

attrib. 1788 BARKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 413 About as thick as a pitch-fork shaft.

Pi·tchfork, *sb.*[2] [f. PITCH *sb.*[2] 23 + FORK *sb.*, after PITCH-PIPE.] A tuning-fork, used for setting the pitch of a tune or instrument.

1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 406 The Tuning-fork, originally called the Pitch-fork. 1892 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 5/2 The introduction of new tunes called for the use of the sonorous little instrument called a 'pitch-fork'.

Pi·tchfork, *v.* [f. PITCHFORK *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To throw or cast with, or as with, a pitchfork; to pitch forcibly or roughly.

1837 *Times* 22 June, Resolved to drive the nuisance from their den, They'll probably pitchfork it back again. 1870 *Observer* 9 July, The meal is brought and pitchforked to the diners [lions]. 1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* vi. 74 Reminding..possibly of a hay-load; being so very much pitchforked up into heaps behind.

b. *fig.*; *esp.* to thrust (a person) forcibly or unsuitably into some position or office.

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* (1855) 14 To achieve an entrance into St. Stephen's, you might submit.. to be pitchforked in..by the priests. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 245 To have the descendants of Henri IV. pitchforked out of the country. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 68 Whether he was pitchforked into the service or rose meritoriously is now a matter of indifference.

2. To stab or attack with a pitchfork.

1854 LEECH *Pict. Life & Char.* (1855) 22 Vowing that he will pitchfork Mr. B. if he comes 'galloperravering' over his fences.

Hence **Pi·tchforked** *ppl. a.*, **-forking** *vbl. sb.*

1891 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 3/1 This reckless pitchforking of unnecessary furniture. 1899 *Dundee Advertiser* 10 Oct. 4 The pitchforked man..would fall the just prey to all the generation of ladder-climbers.

Pitch-hill: see PITCH *sb.*[2] 26.

Pitch-hole[1]. [f. PITCH *v.*[1] + HOLE *sb.*] A hole into which something pitches or is pitched; an opening in the wall of a barn, etc. through which corn or hay is pitched.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 47 A man will unload nearly two loads of grain drawn into the barn and unloaded upon the mow, while he could unload one at a pitch-hole. 1887 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 273 You have passed through a 'pitch-hole', the toboggan rises high in the air.

Pi·tch-hole[2]. [f. PITCH *sb.*[1] + HOLE *sb.*] A hole or pit containing 'pitch' or bitumen.

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 July 3/1 The wonderful pitch-hole.. becomes a lively volcano.

Pi·tchiness. [f. PITCHY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being pitchy; intense darkness or blackness.

1598 FLORIO, *Oreo*..the darknes or pitchines in hell. 1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 722 She swings and sways along the snow-crested pitchiness of her rolling path.

Pitching (pi·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PITCH *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of PITCH *v.*[1]; also *concr.*

1. The action of fixing or planting in the ground or in some surface.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 137 þe picching of þe naillis. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. XXXIV, Drawing twoo arche lines at euery pitchinge of the compas. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 567 The pitching of the wicket. 1850 'BAT' *Cricket. Man.* 39 The pitching of the wickets devolves upon the umpires.

2. The setting up of a tent or the like.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. XXXIII. (Bodl. MS.), Cenophagia..was icleped picchinge of tentes. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Assentamiento*, placing, sitting, pitching of a campe. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. IX. P 3 These tents in the plain are of our pitching.

3. The placing of goods in a market for sale; a payment charged for this.

1612 *Indenture* in G. G. Francis *Orig. Charters Neath* (1845), The towle custome the pitching the killage and anchoradge. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pitching*, a market term for unloading, and for the small charge paid to the carrier for looking after the empty packages and cloths, and returning them correctly.

†4. Fixing, determination. *Obs.*

1599 in Fowler *Hist. C.C.C.* (O. H. S.) 351 About the pitching of fines..and grants of copyhold land.

†5. ? Transfixing or spearing (of eels). *Obs.* Cf. PICK *sb.*[1] 4 d.

1674 *Maldon, Essex, Borough Deeds* Bundle 99 No. 1[v], For pitching, catching, and taking of eeles and floatfish.

6. The action of setting, planting, or fixing in some place or position; *spec.* of stones in paving; also, the facing of a bank or slope with stones set on edge close together, as a protection against waves or currents.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 223 This Ball will require three Pitchings into the Mandrel. 1717 TABOR in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 554 This Pitching or Paving. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* § 1672 Aberdeen granite is most extensively employed for curbs, trams, and pitching; the latter in thin cubes about 9 inches in depth, 3 inches in thickness, and not exceeding 18 inches in length. 1846 *Hull & Lincoln Railw. Bill* 11 Stones for building, pitching, and paving. 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 124 The expense of the facing of the bank comes next under consideration..In cases where pitching has been thought necessary, and that, 18 inches deep. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 26 June 6/2 The Manchester Ship Canal..At many points where the pitching had not been completed, the soft earth was cut up into deep gullies, and the sandy slope looked blistered and threatening.

b. *concr.* Pavement composed of cobbles or granite 'setts' firmly set up; also, a facing of stone on a bank or slope.

1693 E. HARLEY in 14*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. II. 514 The court is levelled, and laid very dry..without any pitching. 1751 W. HALFPENNY *New Designs Farm Ho.* 6, 138 Yards of pitching in the Court, Stable &c. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 349, I made my horse stand bare footed on round stones, or pitching, as it is called. 1885 WARREN & CLEVERLY *Wanderings of Battle* 102 The ponderous cannon thundered over the uneven pitching of the streets.

c. The foundation of a macadamized road made of stones 6 or 8 inches deep, laid on edge by hand, so as to form an arched support for the broken metalling, and to distribute the weight of the traffic.

1830 *Pract. Treat. Roads* 8 (*Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III.), Pitching is a foundation formed of large stones.

7. The action of throwing, hurling, or 'lofting' something so that it may fall on a particular spot; *esp.* of a ball in certain games, as baseball, golf (cf. PITCH *sb.*[2] 3).

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* xi. 96, I commend walking, bowling, pitching of the bar, and leaping. 1901 *Scotsman* 26 Mar. 5/3 (Golf) His pitching was quite equal to that of the Newbattle professional, and his putting was..supcrior.

8. The forward downward plunging of a ship.

1877 W. H. WHITE *Naval Archit.* (1882) 210 The longitudinal oscillations of pitching and scending.

9. The interlocking or engaging of one cog-wheel with another, etc.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 486 The communication or action of one wheel with another is called the pitching. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 323/2 The fly pitching may next be examined.

10. *Brewing.* (See PITCH *v.*[1] 22.)

11. The yellowish deposit on tanned leather : = BLOOM *sb.*[1] 4 c.

1857 C. TOMLINSON in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XIII. 307/2 A portion of its gelatin..is, by combination with a portion of tannin..deposited upon its surfaces..in the form of a yellow deposit, technically known as *bloom*, or *pitching*.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pitching-place*, *-stand*; **pitching-bar** = PITCHER[2] 3; **pitching-block** (see quot.); **pitching-hole** = PITCH-HOLE[1]; **pitching-pence** *sb. pl.* (see quot.); **pitching-piece**, a piece of timber at the top of a wooden staircase, supporting the 'carriage' or framework (correlative to the *apron-piece*, at the bottom); **pitching-stables** (see quot.); **pitching-stone**, a stone used for pitching a road: see 6 c; **pitching-temperature**, in *Brewing*, the temperature at which the wort is pitched (see PITCH *v.*[1] 22); **pitching-tool**, (*a*) a prehistoric chisel, made of an antler or other hard substance, used with a hammer in flaking off flint, etc., for making arrow-heads, etc.; (*b*) in *Watchmaking*, a tool for placing the wheels of watches in position between the plates; (*c*) in *Mining*, 'a kind of pick used in commencing a hole' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*), a pitching-bar; **pitching-yeast**, yeast used or prepared for use in pitching wort.

1879 JEFFERIES *Amateur Poacher* ii. (1889) 29 The shepherd ..threw his *pitching-bar over his shoulder. 1884 J. PAYN *Lit. Recollect.* 211 The *pitching block, where the porters rest their burdens. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 47 Barns..intended for containing large quantities of different crops..should constantly be provided with convenient *pitching holes for housing them at. 1706 PHILLIPS, **Pitching-Pence*, a Duty paid for pitching, or setting down every Sack of Corn or Pack of Merchandizes, in a Fair or Market. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 189 A *Pitching-piece is a piece of timber wedged into the wall..for supporting the rough strings at the top of the lower flight. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Pitching-stables*, a kind of shaped Cornish granite, 4 or 6 inches long, used for paving. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Feb. 5/1 To rent the casual cart stands, yearly cart stands, and yearly *pitching stands in the market. 1824 W. DEYRES *Pavement Metrop.* 6 The adoption of squared paving stones instead of the small round ones called *pitchen stones. *c* 1830 *Pract. Treat. Roads* 8 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, The weight of the flints themselves will form power enough to compose the road, without the solid assistance of the pitching-stones.

Pi·tching, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. PITCH *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] A smearing or coating with pitch.

Pitching-machine, a machine for pitching the insides of casks or barrels.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Poissement*, a pitching with pitch. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 326 Without any calking or pitching..to keep out the water. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 242 All the never-ending cares Of pitching, tarring, and repairs.

Pi·tching, *ppl. a.* [f. PITCH *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That pitches, in various senses of the verb.

†1. Sloping, inclining; *fig.* declining. *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 177 That felde is beste, that is nat playne, enyn, and lenell, but somwhat pytchynge. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Cliuosus*, a place stipe downe, or pitching downe. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* xix. 9 *margin*, It is the pitching time of the day. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* vii. 286 As much as it is the pitching time of the day, Judg. 19. 9 it is the last houre.

2. Plunging forwards: see PITCH *v.*[1] 18, 19.

1800 *Naval Chron.* IV. 434 With a heavy pitching sea in the Sound. 1875 WHYTE MELVILLE *Katerfelto* xxiii, He crosses its undulating surface at that free pitching gallop which he seems so rarely to hasten. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 197 It was no easy matter to get over the side of the pitching vessel into the boats.

3. Settling, alighting. *rare* or *arch.*

1900 *Academy* 8 Sept. 199/1 The voice's trill Sinks like a pitching bird; and all is still.

Pitch-in-the-hole, -in-the-tub: see PITCH *v.*[1] 24.

Pi·tch-ke·ttle. [f. PITCH *sb.*[1] + KETTLE.] A large vessel in which pitch is boiled or heated, esp. for use on board ship. Hence †**Pitch-kettled** *a.* (*obs. slang*), utterly puzzled, non-plussed (? as if covered with a pitch-kettle, or with heated pitch from a pitch-kettle).

1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 15 A pitch ketle..for the same Ship. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xii. 249, I..bade him heat another pitch-kettle. 1754 COWPER *Ep. to Lloyd* 32 Thus, the preliminaries settled I fairly find myself pitch-kettled. 1876 M. COLLINS *From Midnight to Midn.* III. vii. 92 He was just as thoroughly pitch-kettled (to use an ancient bit of slang) as any gentleman calling himself 'Honourable' well could be.

Pitch-knot, -ladle, -like: see PITCH *sb.*[1] 5.

Pitch-line: see PITCH *sb.*[2] 26.

†**Pi·tchlongs,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [app. f. PITCH *sb.*[2] 24 + -LONG, -LONGS.] ? With a slope, steeply.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 42 But hede hit that the hedes of hem alle [furrows] Into sum gret diche picchelonges falle.

Pitch-mark, -mineral, -opal, -ore: see PITCH *sb.*[1] 5. **Pitch-note:** see PITCH *sb.*[2] 26.

Pitch-pine. [f. PITCH *sb.*[1] + PINE *sb.*[2]] Name given to several species of pine-tree with specially resinous wood, or from which pitch or turpentine is obtained. Also *attrib.*

esp. *Pinus rigida*, and *P. australis* or *palustris* (Long-leaved Pine), of North America, and *Phyllocladus trichomanoides* (Celery Pine), of New Zealand; also, the wood of any of these.

1754 in *6th Rep. Dep. Kpr.* App. II. 128 Preparing from the Glutinous Juices of the American Pitch Pine Tree a Varnish. 1810 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXVIII. 95 The pitch-pine of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, and the Floridas grow to an immense size in what are there called pine-barrens. 1863 *Pilgr. over Prairies* II. 165 A watchful sentinel outside, who, by the light of a pitchpine torch, placed in the hut, could command my every movement. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 891/1 Pitch Pine [the wood] of *Pinus rigida*, and Georgia Pitch Pine that of *Pinus australis*.

Pi·tch-pipe. [f. PITCH *sb.*[2] 23 + PIPE *sb.*[1]] A small musical pipe, blown by the mouth (either a flue-pipe or a reed-pipe, and either sounding a fixed note or adjustable to different notes), used to set the pitch for singing or tuning an instrument.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 228 P 6 Caius Gracchus..had an ingenious Servant, by Name Licinius, always attending him with a Pitch-pipe, or Instrument to regulate the Voice. 1771 G. WHITE *Selborne* Aug., A common half-crown pitch-pipe, such as masters use for tuning of harpsichords. 1880 W. H. STONE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 749 All pitchpipes are.. inferior in accuracy to tuning-forks; the only advantage.. being their louder..tone, and the readiness with which beats are produced.

Pi·tch-pla·ster, *sb.* [f. PITCH *sb.*[1] + PLASTER.] A plaster made of pitch, formerly used to remove hair; also, a stimulant plaster containing Burgundy pitch and other ingredients.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 424 For making of pitch plaisters, to fetch off the haire of mens bodies. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pitch-plaster*, a plaster of Burgundy pitch. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Burgundy pitch plaster. Burgundy pitch 90 parts, melted with yellow wax 10 parts.

Hence **Pitch-plaster** *v. trans.*, to apply a pitch-plaster to.

1860 SALA *Lady Chesterf.* iv. 66 The infamous Burke.. who pitch-plastered people to death..and sold their bodies to the surgeons.

Pitch-point, etc.: see PITCH *sb.*[2] 26.

Pitchpoll, -pole (pi·tʃ|pōul), *sb. dial.* [f. PITCH *v.*[1] + POLL *sb.*] A somersault. (In quots. *a* 1661, The act, or point, of toppling over.)

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 5 All vice is at the pitch-pole. *Ibid.* 186 Whence to a greater ruine after all With a huge pitch-pole he was forc'd to fall. 1881 *Oxfords. Gloss.* (Suppl.), A pitchpole. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.* s. v., When rooks are ..playing and tumbling head over heels in the air (a sign of rain) they are said to be playing pitch-poll.

Pi·tchpoll, -pole, *v. dial.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To turn 'head over heels'; to turn over and over. (In quot. 1851 *trans.* in causative sense.)

1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* lxxxiv. 409 The harpoon may be pitchpoled in the same way with the lance. 1861 MRS. H. WOOD *East Lynne* III. v, The ragged urchins pitch-poling in the gutter and the dust. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Mar. 7/1 We couldn't go out of our houses up and down street without pitch-polling over strings tied across the road.

Pitch-pot, etc.: see PITCH *sb.*[1]

†Pitch-resin, -rosin. *Obs. rare.* [f. PITCH *sb.*[1] + RESIN, ROSIN; F. *poix résine.*] The resin or turpentine which exudes from the 'pitch-tree' (L. *picea*); = PERROSIN.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 464 The same pitch-rosin [*eadem resina*] if it be boiled more lightly with water, and be let to run through a strainer, comes to a reddish colour, and is glewie: and thereupon it is called stilled Pitch. *Ibid.* 465 While it is raw pitch-rosin [*dum resina sit*], and as it runneth from the tree.

Pitch-set, -surface: see PITCH *sb.*[2] 26.

Pitch-speeched, -stain: see PITCH *sb.*[1] 5.

Pitchstone (pi·tʃstōun). *Min.* [f. PITCH *sb.*[1] + STONE *sb.*, tr. Ger. *pechstein* (Werner 1780).] a. An old volcanic rock; obsidian or other vitreous rock looking like hardened pitch. b. = *Pitch-opal.*

1784 KIRWAN *Min.* 97 Pitch-stone, lava. 1796 — *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 292 Pitchstone .. It often much resembles semi opals and jaspers. 1799 — *Geol. Ess.* 180 Huge strata ..as they contain abundance of quartz and felspar may be called pitchstone porphyry. 1807 HEADRICK *Arran* 58 On the northern declivity saw many masses of pitchstone. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* iii. 51 Lavas with a basis of pitchstone and obsidian. 1894 *Times* 11 Aug. 11/2 Invaded by the pitchstone-lava of the island of Eigg.

Pitch-tankard: see PITCH *sb.*[1] 5.

Pitch-tree. [f. PITCH *sb.*[1] + TREE *sb.*] Name for various coniferous trees abounding in resin, or yielding resin, turpentine, or pitch.

In earlier use chiefly rendering L. *picea* or Gr. πεύκη, prob. *Pinus Laricio*, the Corsican Pine (Daubeny); in mod. use applied to the Silver Fir (*Abies* or *Picea pectinata*), the Spruce Fir (*Abies* or *Picea excelsa*) as the source of Burgundy pitch, the Kauri Pine (*Dammara australis*) as that of kauri-gum, and the Amboyna Pine (*D. orientalis*) as that of dammar resin.

1538 ELYOT, *Picea*, a piche tree. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 95 The Pitch tree is called in Greeke πεύκη, in Latine Picea, in Italian Pezzo. 1584 *Voy. Virginia* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 303 Their boates are made of one tree, either of Pine or of Pitch trees: a wood not commonly knowen to our people, nor found growing in England. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 349 Black Ivy, Pitch Trees, and the baleful Yeugh. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Aphernousli*, The branches resemble those of the pitch-trees, commonly called the spruce fir. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Pitch-tree, *Abies excelsa.*

Pitchumon, obs. form of PERSIMMON.

Pitch-wheel: see PITCH *sb.*[2] 26.

Pitch-wine, -wood: see PITCH *sb.*[1] 5.

Pitchwork (pi·tʃwɒ·ɹk). [f. PITCH *sb.*[2]] Mining work in which the workmen are paid by receiving a fixed proportion of the output.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pitch-work*, work done in a coal-mine, by those working on tribute.

Pitchy (pi·tʃi), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 6 *Sc.* pikky, pyky. [f. PITCH *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Full of or abounding in pitch; bituminous, resinous; coated, smeared, soiled, or sticky with pitch; *fig.* sticky like pitch, thievish. Of a flame: Darkened with smoke, like that of burning pitch.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xii. 32 Out thrawis the pikky smok cole blak. *Ibid.* IX. ii. 97 The tallownit burdis kest a pyky low. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 57 The Pine tree is called holdfast or pitchie tre. 1742 in 6*th Rep. Dep. Kpr.* App. II. 120 The Black, Pitchy, Flinty Rock found immediately over coals. 1845 WHITTIER *Lumbermen* viii, Pitchy knot and beechen splinter On our hearth shall glow. 1869 LECKY *European Mor.* (1877) I. ii. 281 Nero illuminated his gardens during the night by Christians burning in their pitchy shirts. *fig.* 1660 *Eng. Monarchy Freest State in World* 7 All publick Monies .. passing through the pitchy claws of such State harpies.

2. Of the nature or consistence of pitch; tenacious, viscid; bituminous.

1552 ELYOT, Pitchye, or of pytche, *piceus.* 1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 7 The vnsauorie sent of the pitchie slime. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. 298 Every thing that thickens the Fluids or reduceth them to a pitchy Condition. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 684 Pitchy hydrate of iron.

3. *Nat. Hist.*, etc. Of the colour or appearance of pitch; dark-brown inclining to black; piceous. Hence *pitchy-black.*

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 278 *Megatoma serra*... Shining pitchy black. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 779 The chrysalis..is pitchy-brown..inclosed in a white woolly cocoon. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 412 *Carex stricta*... Glumes in about 8 rows, pitchy, midrib green. 1882 *Gd. Words* 165 Deep black coals with pitchy lustre.

4. *fig.* 'As black' or 'as dark as pitch'; pitch-dark, intensely dark; of darkness, Intense, thick, gross.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVII. xi, Light of lightnings flash Did pitchy cloudes encleare. *a* 1592 GREENE *Selimus* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 261 But let thy pitchie steeds aye draw thy waine, And coale black silence in the world still raigne. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 202 The pitchie night had bereft vs of the conduct of our eyes. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 265 How uncomfortable is deep, pitchy, total darkness. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) xi. 276 Stars shone out like fiery sparks against a pitchy canopy.

b. Qualifying *black* or *dark.* (More usually *pitch-dark*: see PITCH *sb.*[1] 5.)

1800 *Naval Chron.* IV. 436 The night being pitchy dark. 1834 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 21 June, Hans Sachse..in describing Chaos, said it was so pitchy dark, that even the very cats ran against each other! 1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk.* v. 120 A deep, pitchy-black pool surrounded with rocks.

c. Morally 'black' or defiling; grossly wicked.

1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 268 Braue pitchy villaines there. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* vi. 194 The pitchy taint of general vice..you dread the touch.

5. *Comb.*, as *pitchy-countenanced* adj.

1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 30 How patient then would I endure the smart, Of pitchy countnanc'd dead-doing dart.

Pit-coal. Now *rare* or *arch.* [f. PIT *sb.*[1] (sense 6) + COAL.] Coal obtained from pits or mines (as distinguished from *charcoal*, COAL *sb.* 4: formerly called also *sea-coal*, now usually simply *coal*, COAL *sb.* 5). See also quot. 1883.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 141 The greatest quantitie and best kind of pit-coales is in Nottinghamshire. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 125 The History of Pit-coal, otherwise called Sea-coale. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1765) 107 A Mud made of powder'd Pitcoal and Water. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 30 The former is called brown coal, or lignite, while many varieties of the latter are classed together under the common name of bituminous or pit-coal. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Pit Coal* generally signifies the bituminous varieties of coal.

attrib. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 167 Proposes with Pit-Coal Fire to make Bar Iron from Pig Metal. 1845 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 734 A common pit-coal or other fire.

Pite, obs. var. *pight*, pa. pple. of PITCH *v.*; obs. f. PITY. **Piteable,** obs. form of PITIABLE.

Piteous (pi·tiəs), *a.* Forms: see below. [ME. *pytos, pitous*, a. OF. (12th c.) *pitos*, (13th c.) *piteus*, AF. *pitous* = Pr. *pidos, pitos*, Cat. *piados*, Sp. *piadoso*, Olt. *piadoso* (It. *pietoso*) :—L. type **pietōs-us* (med.L. in Du Cange), f. *pictāt-em* PIETY (cf. -ITOUS). The regular phonetic form in mod. Eng. from Fr. would be *pitous* (from L. *pietōsus*); the β forms in *-uous, -evous, -ewous*, and the γ forms in *-ious, -yous, -eous* appear to be Eng. developments, the former influenced by words historically in *-uous, -ivous*, or OE. adjs. in *-wis*; the latter app. conformed to the sb. *pité, pitie*, PITY. Cf. *bounteous, dainteous, plenteous*; also *beautcous, courteous, righteous.*]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 3–4 pitos, pytos, 3–5 pitous, -e, 4 pitus, -e, (pytis, putus), 4–5 pytous, -e, pittows.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10087 He deide in a pitous cas. *Ibid.* 11395 Þat was a pitos dede. 13.. *Cursor M.* 24014 (Cott.) Ful pitus it was þat plaint. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1180 He herd þe pytous pleint. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 116 With suche pitouse wordes. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 161 The playne compleynt, the pittows wementyng! 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 358/2 He was moche pytous.

β. 3–5 pituos, 4 pituus, -uose, -uis, -uys, -wys, -evows, 4–5 pituous, -e, piteuous, -e, 5 pite-, pytevous, piti-, pityuous, pitteuous, pytewous, -e, pytewys, 5–6 pytuous, 5–6 (8) pituous, 6 pytuouse, -uose.

It is not clear whether the difference between *-euous, -evous, -ewous*, is merely graphical, nor whether *u, v* are here the vowel or the consonant.

?*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24014 (Edin.) Ful pituus it was þat plaint. *c* 1350 Pitevows [see B. 2]. *c* 1380 Pituouse [see B. 1]. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 106 For his pityuous doynges. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 278 So mercyfull and so pytewys. 1422 Pitteuous, piteuouse [see B. 1]. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlvi. 188 With pitevous playnte. 1442 T. BECKINGTON *Corr.* (Rolls) II. 189 Of your moost merciful and pituous grace. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Pref. i. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 121 O pytewouse puryfyer of Soules. 1530 *Proper Dyalogc* in *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 144 Their pituous supplicacyon. 1530 PALSGR. 320/2 Pytuouse, one that hath pytie. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 176 Such pouerty exercysyth wel the pytuose myndys. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 47 He began to groan and weep in a pituous manner.

γ. 4–6 piteus, 4 pytius, 4– piteous, (5 pytyows, 5–6 pyteous, -e, piteose, 5–7 pitious, 6 pitiouse, pyti-, pitte-, pittious; pittieux). (Some early examples of *piteus* are perh. disyllabic and belong to α.)

13.. *Cursor M.* 24014 (Gött.) Ful piteus it was hir plaint. 1340 *Ayenb.* 144 Þe oþer makeþ þe herte zuete and milde and piteus. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) x. 38 It es a piteous thing to behald. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 222 Now..shewe your pyteous face. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Pytyows, or ful of pyte (*H.* pytevous, *P.* pitiuous). *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* iv. 19 Þe pyteouse tydynges. ?*a* 1500 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 125 In this piteose myscheffe. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXX. (Percy Soc.) 147 Without that she be to me piteous. 1552 HULOET, Pitious and pitifull. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) P j, You have beane a litell pittieux. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 20 Her pitteous hart. 1596 *Ibid.* VII. vi. 6 O pittious worke of Mutability.

δ. (Chiefly *Sc.*) 4 petwis, -owiss, 5 petwys, petouse, -ows, -evous, -uis, petus, -ious, -uoss, 5–6 petous, -eous, -e, 6 petouss, -eouss, -ewous, -ewus, -uous.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 90 One crist callyt with petowiss stewyne. [1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 553 Petwisly. *c* 1420 Petwysly [see PITEOUSLY 3].] *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1144 With a peteous look. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 89 To be petous of poure men. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 41, I herd ane petuoss appele. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 473, I am sa peteouse to the pur. *a* 1520 — *Poems* lxiv. 13 Quhois petewous [*v. r.* -ewus] deithe dois to my hart sic pane. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xviii. 30 Makand ane petouss mone.

B. Signification.

†1. Full of piety; pious, godly, devout. *Obs.*

c 1305 [implied in PITEOUSLY 1]. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 120 Þe pituouse martir 3yveþ his body. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Pet.* ii. 9 The Lord knew for to delyuere pitouse [1388 piteuouse, *Vulg.* pios] men of temptacioun. *c* 1393 CHAUCER *Gentilesse* 9 Truwe of his worde, sobur pitous and fre. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 138 That suche a Spekere be ryghtfull and Pitteuous. *Ibid.* 220 He shal be piteuouse, chaste, and lytill desyre company of women. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 226/24 Pitiouse, *pius, misericors.*

2. Full of pity; affected with or feeling pity; compassionate, merciful, tender: = PITIFUL 2. *arch.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5488 So pitevows to þe pore hem prestili to help. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 190 It sit a king to be pitous Toward his poeple and gracious. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D iij h, A fre hert and pyteous upon other mens peynes. *a* 1548 HALL. *Chron., Hen. V* 62 The kyng like a pitous prince .. graunted to them their askyng. 1624 MILTON *Ps.* CXXXVI. 77 He hath with a piteous eye Beheld us in our misery. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* iii. 43 Piteous of woes, and hopeless to relieve.

3. Exciting, appealing for, or deserving pity; moving to compassion; affecting, lamentable, deplorable, mournful; = PITIFUL 3.

c 1290 [implied in PITEOUSLY 3]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4180 A deoluol cry & a pitos wepinge. 13.. *Cursor M.* 14097 (Gött.) A pituse plaint to crist scho talde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 45, I..caste up many a pitous lok Unto the hevene. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 225 The piteouse histori of the four sones of Aymon. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedy* 163 To luk vpoun thy gryslie peteous port. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* vi. 9 A piteous thinge was it to se. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. XX. 24 b, Too make report of these piteous newes vnto the assieged. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* 41 The pitious estate wherein we had left that place. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 126 Down ran the wine into the road, Most piteous to be seen. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 400 Lightly the son forgat his parents' piteous ashes. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* III. 39 A piteous groan from within sounds.

b. as *adv.* = PITEOUSLY 3.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 470 Ful petuose pale and no-thynge red. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* XLVII. (1783) II. 1 Compose thy griefs,..stop those tears; Cry not so piteous.

†4. Paltry, mean: = PITIFUL 4. *Obs. rare.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 1034 That thy Seed shall bruise The Serpents head; piteous amends, unless Be meant [etc.].

Piteously (pi·tiəsli), *adv.* Forms: see PITEOUS. [f. prec. + -LY[2].]

†1. With piety; piously, devoutly. *Obs.*

c 1305 *St. Edmund Conf.* 248 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 77 So pitousliche he wolde rede: & so gode grace hadde þerto. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XLIII. 37 To men pitously doende [1388 men doynge feithfuli] he ȝaf wisdam. 1382 — *Titus* II. 12 That we..lyue sobreli, and iustli, and piteuously.

2. With pity; compassionately, mercifully, kindly. *arch.*

c 1368 CHAUCER *Compl. Fite* 18 (Tanner 346) Pitiously on her my eyn I caste. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 17 That he governe hem pitously and in loue. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* LXIII. 6 Three score piteouslie lookt, as they thant wold saue. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 20 His poor and ignorant kin..He piteously remembered ere he passed.

3. In a manner that excites pity to see or hear; so as to call for or deserve pity; lamentably, grievously, sadly; pitiably.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 170/2232 He..bad þe Monekus pitousliche þat heo for him bede. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9240 Wel pitosliche hii wende alle to þe kinge..& pitosliche bede, þat he ssolde vor godes loue amendi suche dede. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 169 Sheo weopeþe, wayleþe, swooneþe pytously. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 549 Thai full pitwysly gan tell Auenturis that thaim befell. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 58 Quod crist & comsed forto swowe, Pitousliche and pale. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* CCCLXXXIV, And askede of hym some gode full petwysly. 1508 DUNBAR *Lament for Makaris* 49 [Death] has done petuously devour The noble Chaucer, of makaris flouir. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* XV. 22 My doughter is pytiously vexed with a devyll. *c* 1526 FRITH *Disput. Purgatory* (1829) 160 They are piteously deceived, that will prove purgatory by the texts of the Old Testament. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* V. i. 66. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 376 He murdered most piteously so many good citizens. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* v, Little Paul began to cry most piteously. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 193/2 His German poetry is piteously poor.

Piteousness (pi·tiəsnės). [f. PITEOUS *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being piteous: a. mercifulness (*arch.*); b. pitiableness.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 210 It may be said no Pitousnesse, But it is Pusillamite. 1530 PALSGR. 254/2 Pyteousnesse, *pitevseté.* *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 132 Sirs (answered he with a good grace, and made the more agreeable by a certaine noble kinde of pitiousnesse) I see well you are strangers, that know not our miserie. 1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knight* IV. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 189 Will have them both condemn'd immediately, Without their answers, plaints, or piteousness. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* XLV, Lady Mason..flinging herself upon her friend's neck..begged with earnest piteousness to be forgiven.

†Piteoustee, pitoustee. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *pitoseté* ('*piteoseté*, pyteousnesse' Palsgr.), f. *pitos, piteux* PITEOUS.] An act of pity or of piety.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XLIV. 10 But they men of mercy ben, of whom the pitoustees faileden not.

Pitfall (pi·tfɔl), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 put-, 4–6 pyt-, etc. (see PIT *sb.*[1]); 4–5 -falle, 6 -faul, 6–8 -fal, 6– -fall. [app. f. PIT *sb.*[1] + FALL *sb.*[2], OE. *fealle*, Ger. *falle* a falling trap-door, a trap. In mod. use it is generally taken as a 'pit into which one may fall'.]

†**1.** A trap for the capture of birds in which a trap-door or the like falls over a cavity or hollow. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Jer.* v. 27 As a pit falle [1388 a net, ether a trap] ful of briddes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 282/1 A Pittfalle, *decipula, auicipula.* 1530 Palsgr. 254/2 Pytfall for hyrdes, *trebouchet.* 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 89 b, Foules of the ayre, though neuer so empty stomackt, flye not for foode into open Pit-fals. 1604 W. Terilo *Fr. Bacon's Proph.* 331 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 280 Now pitfalls are so made, That small birdes cannot know them. 1706 Phillips, *Pit-fall*, a kind of Gin or Trap to catch Birds.

2. A concealed pit into which animals or men may fall and be captured.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 155 þe Pictes sodenliche an vnware fel ouer þe hammes into a wonder putfalle. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xliv. (Bodl. MS.), A caue oþer a dike is made vnder þe erþe as it were a pittefalle in þe Elephauntes waye and vnaware he falleþ þerein. 1555 Eden *Decades* 96 The dogge tyger chaunsed fyrste into this pitfaul. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1595) 190 They did hunte wilde beastes, with pittefalles and ditches. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 82 The way was ..so full of Pits, Pitfalls, deep holes, and shelvings down there. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. 171, I resolved to try a Pitfall, so I dug several large Pits in the Earth, in Places where I had observed the Goats used to feed, and over these Pits I placed Hurdles. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 290 These animals are sometimes taken in pit-falls, covered with green branches, laid in those paths which the Rhinoceros makes. 1832 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (1868) II. III. xlv. 521 Open fissures often serve as natural pitfalls in which herbivorous animals perish. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 446 Crooked and tortuous paths in which many pitfalls are concealed.

†**3.** An ambush, or a natural 'trap' in which a force may be surrounded and overpowered. *Obs.*

a 1305 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 193 Ther hy were kaulled y the put-falle, This eorles ant barouns ant huere knyhtes alle.

4. *fig.* **a.** A 'trap' or crafty device to catch by surprise the unsuspecting or unwary. **b.** Any hidden or unperceived danger or error into which a person is liable to fall unawares.

a 1586 Sidney *Astr. & Stella* xi, In her chekes pit thou didst thy pitfall set. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* I. iii. Wks. 1851 III. 111 The Papists,..by this very snare and pitfall of imitating the ceremonial law, fel into that .. superstition. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 175 P 11 Unless he is taught by timely precepts.., and shewn at distance the pitfals of treachery. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvi. 288 We..walk amidst the snares and pitfalls of the law. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Nov. 533 He may be merely a blundering student, who has tumbled into a theological pitfall in the dark. 1877 J. C. Cox *Ch. Derbysh.* II. Introd. 8 The procuring of a full transcript has saved me from numerous pit-falls.

Hence **Pi·tfalled** (-fɔld) *a.*, full of pitfalls.

1876 S. Lanier *Poems* (1884) 124 How I crushed Cat-lived rebellions, pitfalled treasons.

Pitfall (pi·tfɔl), *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* **a.** To set with traps or pitfalls. **b.** To entrap, ensnare. Also *fig.* Hence **Pitfalling** *ppl. a.*

14.. in *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 4 The bottom of the diche with yn Was pyttefallyd ij fote evyr bytwyn, And every pyttefalle a spere hyghthe That there schulde stonde noo man to fyght. 1643 Milton *Divorce* Introd., Wks. 1851 IV. 10 The waies of the Lord, strait and faithfull as they are, not full of cranks and contradictions, and pit falling dispenses.

†**Pi·tfold.** *Obs.* [f. Pit *sb.*[1] + Fold *sb.*[2]: cf. *pinfold.*] = Pitfall 1, 3 (from which it was prob. altered by popular etymology).

1575 Churchyard *Chippes* (1817) 121 The enemy..bruted abroad we were taken in a pitfold. 1585 Higins *Junius' Nomenclator* 245/2 *Decipulum.. Vn trebuchet*, a pitfold, or other snare to intrap birds or beastes. 1632 T. Nashe *Quaternio* 25 How again with Cæsar to giue an enemy passage hauing him in a straite and pitfolde, that he may take the more advantage of him in pursuit.

Pitful (pi·tful). *nonce-wd.* [f. Pit *sb.*[1] + -ful.] As many as fill a pit, or *spec.* the pit (of a theatre).

1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV. lxiv. 434 Napoleon invited Talma to Erfurt, that he might play to a pitfull of Kings.

Pith (piþ), *sb.* Forms: 1–2 piþa, 4–5 piþ, 4–7 pyth, pithe, 4– pith, (4 pidh, pight, put, 5–6 pytthe, 5 pyf, peth, *Sc.* picht, 5–7 pythe, 6 pit, *Sc.* pitht, 6–7 pitth(e). Mod. dialects have peth, peeth, piff, peff. [OE. *piþa*, radically agreeing with MDu. *pitte*, MLG., LG., WFris., EFris., Da. *pit* pith of a tree or vegetable, kernel of a nut, etc. (cf. Pit *sb.*[2]):—WGer. type **pipon-*, **pippon-*, represented only in the Low German group. The later development of sense is found only in Eng.]

1. The central column of spongy cellular tissue in the stems and branches of dicotyledonous plants; the medulla; applied also to the internal parenchymatous tissue of other stems, e. g. of palms, rushes, etc.; and to a similar tissue occurring in other parts of plants, as that lining the rind in certain fruits (e. g. the orange).

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 10 Þæt he ongindð of þæm wyrtrumum, & swa upweardes grewð oð ðone stemn, & siððan andlang þæs piðan, & andlang þære rinde. *a* 1200 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 90 Eft nim ellenes piþan. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. i. (Bodl. MS.), þe schafte of a tree.. haþ some what wiþin as the piþþe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/1 Pythe, *medulla, vel pulpa.* 1483 *Wardr. Acc.* in Grose *Antiq. Rep.* (1807) I. 39 A roll of pytthes of risshes. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xxi. (1870) 283 [Walnuts] doth comforte the brayne if the pyth or skin be pylled of. 1562 [see Pithy 1]. 1673–4 Grew *Anat. Trunks* I. i. § 35 Within the hollow of the Wood, stands the Pith. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 52 *Subularia*...Leaves..semi-cylindrical, full of pith. 1855 Delamer *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 119 In boiling ripe marrows,..take out the pith and seeds. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 198 The pith used by watch makers to clean their work is the pith of the elder. *Mod.* This orange has too much pith and too little juice.

2. The spinal 'marrow' or cord; in quot. 1653, the brain substance.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 357 The pith of the chine bone. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 289 Some ..do twine out the pith of the back with a long wire. 1627 May *Lucan* VI. 764 The pyth of Staggs with Serpents nourished Was mixed there. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* I. xi. (1712) 34 This laxe pith or marrow in Man's Head. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. II. 155 Take a Quantity of the Pith of an Ox. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* I. (1880) 49 The bait consisting of..a bit of pith (bullock's marrow).

fig. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 20 b, The Germanes..doo in steade of doung, cast vppon it a kinde of pith and fatnesse of the earth.

3. Applied to various other substances forming the inner part or core of something, and thus analogous to the pith of a tree; as

†**a.** The 'crumb' of bread. *Obs.* **b.** The core of various epidermal appendages, as feathers, horns, and hairs. †**c.** = Diploe. *Obs. rare.* **d.** The imperfectly carbonized core of an iron rod.

a. *c* 1450 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 302 Take a white lof..and knt her almoste a too in the peth. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 90 Apply the pith of Bread baked with Coliander seed. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 280 They vse to lap it in the soft crum or pith of a loaf of bread. **b.** 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 588/41 *Ile*, the pythe of a penne. 14.. *Nom.* ibid. 703/36 *Hoc ilum*, the pyf of the penne. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 350/2 Both sides [of the shaft of a feather] .. enclose a .. substance called the pith. 1840 J. Buel *Farmer's Comp.* 71 The piths of horns, or the residue of..horns after the comb-maker has taken all that is fit for his use. **c.** 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 81 In some places the Skull is simple, thin and pellucid, without any Pith. **d.** 1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 231 If [the carbonising process be] only partially effected the centre of the rod still exhibits its duller iron-like structure, or pith, as the workmen call it.

4. *fig.* The central or inward part; hence, the essential or vital part (*of* anything); spirit, essence, substance, quintessence. So *pith and marrow.*

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* ix. 55 Smeagean ðeah & ðeahtigað on hiera modes rind moniz god weorc to wyrcanne, ac on ðam piðan bið oðer gehyded. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7172 Now haue I you declared right The menyng of the bark and rynde..But now at erst I wole bigynne To expowne you the pith withynne. 1434 Misyn *Mending of Life* 123 So þou may cum to þe pith of lufe. 1526 Tindale *Heb.* viii. 1 Of the thynges which we have spoken this is the pyth. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 10 The pith of this worde *Habitus*, can hardely be vttered with one worde in this our tongue. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 183 b, Herein consisteth the whole pithe of our controuersie. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. iv. 70. 1635 N. R. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. 93 The very pith and marrow of sweet speech. *a* 1831 A. Knox *Rem.* (1844) I. 80 The very pith and marrow of Mr. Wesley's views. 1877 Symonds *Renaiss. It., Fine Arts* (1897) III. ii. 42 Within the great cities the pith of the population was Latin.

†**b.** *To the pith*, thoroughly, to the very core.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1127/2 Shortlie after..she performed hir promise to the pith.

5. Physical strength or force; vigour, toughness; might, mettle, 'backbone'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22793 (Edin.) It semis al again kind þat mannis molden fleis and banis .. Haf piþe [*v.r.* pith] and lif, als þai hauid ar. *c* 1375 *Ibid.* 7090 (Fairf.) Þorou his hare his strenght was made Atte xx. mens pith he hadde. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 475 But Age allas..Hath me binaft my beautee and my pith. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armys* (S.T.S.) 287 In thair awin propre pythe, and vertu of corps and strenthe of membris. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 863 Thay preis furth properly thair pithis to prufe. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 112 Brasse, iron or style haue theyr owne strength and pith in them. *Ibid.* 117 Newe ale..wil sone lease his pith. 1601 Bp. W. Barlow *Serm. Paules Crosse* 17 A man of Sampsons pith. 1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 56 We'll both defend with all our pith. 1763 Churchill *Epist. to Hogarth* 33 Should love of Fame..Spur thee to deeds of pith. 1823 Byron *Juan* VII. xviii, 'Mongst them were several Englishmen of pith, Sixteen called Thompson, and nineteen named Smith. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* ii. 12 This [curse]..took the pith out of my legs.

b. Force, vigour, energy (of words, speech, etc.).

c 1526 Frith *Disput. Purgatory* (1829) 102 Some man will think mine arguments to be of small pith. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 13 He shall fele a certain vertue and pith such as he shall not fele the lyke in any other bookes. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Blacksmith* x, In wyt he had so little pyth. 1828 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 209 Cool vigour and laconic pith. 1876 Spurgeon *Commenting* 2 Matthew Henry..is usually plain, quaint, and full of pith.

6. Substance, substantial quality (of words, writings, etc.). ? *Obs.*

c 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 4882 So ful of pith is the matere That swich a book in Romaunce Was neuer yet made in Fraunce. *a* 1529 Skelton *Col. Cloute* 58 It hath in it some pith. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 192 With the whistling of lips or hands..shepheards cause their sheepe to arise, or lie downe, bicause they understand not an articulate or distinct speech, that hath some pith in it. 1590 [J. Greenwood] *Cousfer.* Pref. A ij, If thou finde not such pith or substance in the matters discussed.

7. Importance, gravity, weight; esp. in phrase *of (great) pith and moment*, or the like (after Shaks.).

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. i. 86 Enterprizes of great pith and moment. 1624 Bedell *Lett.* vi. 104 Neither is there any place..of speciall pith, that hath not beene obserued. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 91, I hae a secret to communicate, a secret o' some pith and importance. 1830 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* (1884) II. xv. 85 We have seen the scruples .. of one .. cabinet minister alter the whole course of enterprises of great pith and moment.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 1) *pith-ball, -cavity, -cell, -coal, -cylinder*; (in sense 2) *pith bait, marrow, pudding*; *pith-like* adj.; **pith-drawn** *a.* (see quot.); **pith hat, pith helmet**, a helmet-shaped sun-hat made of the dried pith of the Indian Solah or Spongewood of Bengal (*Æschynomene aspera*), hence called **pith-hat-plant** (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **pith-paper**, a paper made from the pith of various plants; **pith-plant**, the Chinese rice-paper tree (*Aralia* or *Fatsia papyrifera*); **pith-tree**, a leguminous tree (*Herminiera Elaphroxylon*) of tropical Africa, having soft white pith-like wood; **pith-work**, articles made of pith, esp. of *Æschynomene aspera.*

1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 126 Two gilt *pith balls, suspended upon strings of silk. 1849 Ndan *Electricity* (ed. 3) 14 A cylinder of brass, supported on a glass stand, and furnished with a pith ball electroscope. 1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 79 The medullary or *pith-cavity in the centre of the section. *Ibid.*, The *pith-cells, around the central cavity. 1871 Kingsley *At Last* xiii, Two or three blows with the cutlass, at the small end of the nut, cut off not only the *pith-coat, but the point of the shell. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 308 The *pith-cylinders of the shoots..are only connected by narrow medullary rays. 1703 T. S. *Art's Improv.* I. 19 Trees.. Rift or Cleft, or *Pith-drawn, as some call it, by falling too soon, viz. before they are Sawn asunder. 1884 J. Macdonald in *19th Cent.* June 1002 With nothing on but their ungainly *pith-hats. 1889 T. A. Guthrie *Pariah* I. i, Who's the man who goes about in a *pith helmet? 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v. *Æschynomene*, The *pith-like stem of *Æ. aspera* is..used in India..for making hats, bottle-cases, swimming jackets [etc.]. 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Impr.* (1746) 199 *Pith-Marrow, running all along from the hinder Brain..to the End of the Back-bone or Chine of Beasts. 1834 G. Bennett *Wanderings* II. 75 The *pith plant is procured from Oan-nāām, near the province of See-chuen. 1750 E. Smith *Compl. Housewife* (ed. 14) 131 To make a *Pith Pudding. Take a quantity of the pith of an ox [etc.]. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*. *Pith-tree, of the Nile, *Herminiera Elaphroxylon*. 1887 Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 313 Ambash or Pith-tree of the Nile...The wood is very light, and in the form of small logs is used by the natives to assist them in crossing rivers.

Pith (piþ), *v.* Also 5 (9) peth. [f. prec. sb.]

†**1.** ? To provide with pith, give pith or vigour. *Obs. rare*[−1].

14.. *Tundale's Vis., Circumsision* 93 Hit is also myghty, it pethys fayre Agcynis wanhope and disperacyon.

2. *trans.* To pierce or sever the 'pith' or spinal cord of (an animal), so as to kill it or render it insensible; *spec.* to slaughter (cattle) in this way.

1805 *European Mag.* June 482 The practice of slaughtering cattle by puncturing the medulla spinalis, or as it is now called, pithing cattle, is extending through all parts of the Kingdom. 1806 Home in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 359 In the common mode of pithing cattle the medulla spinalis only is cut through, and the head remains alive. 1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 203 The pulsation of the heart.. should be studied in a Frog rendered insensible by chloroform or by being pithed. 1886 P. Clarke *New Chum* xiii. (ed. 2) 184 'Now then, shall we peth it or shoot it?' says our butcher pro tem. 1895 *Tablet* 5 Jan. 22 To pith is to remove the brain with a gutting knife, and then to pass —say—a stiff clean wire up the spinal canal to break up the marrow.

3. To remove or extract the pith from.

1852 Ld. Hadoo in *Mem.* x. (1866) 175 [We] fish, paddle in the water, or pith rushes till dinner.

Hence **Pithed** (piþt) *ppl. a.*; **Pithing** (pi·þiŋ) *vbl. sb.*, also *attrib.* as in *pithing-pole*, a pole having a sharp blade at one end, for pithing cattle.

1831 Youatt *Horse* ix. 153 The operation is called pithing, from the name (*the pith*) given by butchers to the spinal marrow. 1864 H. Falconer in *Reader* 5 Mar. 302/2 It divides into two long diverging arms (like the legs of a pithed frog). 1886 P. Clarke *New Chum* xiii. (ed. 2) 184 Up jumps Tom on the bar overhead with a long pithing-pole..and with one plunge sends the cruel point with unerring aim into the spinal cord.

Pithagorean, Pithian, Pithon, Pithonical, Pithonist, etc.: see Pyth-.

†**Pithano·logy.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *πιθανολογία* (Col. ii. 4), f. *πιθαν-ός* persuasive + *-λογία* speech, etc.: see -logy.] 'Persuasiveness of speech'; the use of specious or plausible arguments.

1615 Byfield *Exp. Coloss.* ii. 4 Pithanology, which the apostle condemns, is a speech fitted of purpose, by the abuse of rhetoric,..to please and seduce. 1650 Trapp *Comm. Deut.* xiii. 3 Hereticks have their pithanology, their good words and fair speeches. 1730 A. Collier *Clavis Univ., Spec. True Philos.* 127 Called also by its christian name of pithanology, or science, falsely so called.

Pit-head, -heap, etc.: see Pit *sb.*[1] 14.

Pithecanthrope (piþ*kæ·nþrop). Also in Gr. and Lat. forms **Pithecanthropos, -us.** [f. Gr. *πίθηκος* ape + *ἄνθρωπος* man.] **a.** An ape-man or man-like ape; name given by Haeckel (1868) to a hypothetical link between the Apes and Man. **b.** *Pithecanthropus* was afterwards adopted by E. Dubois as generic name for an extinct animal of

which remains were found in 1891–2 in the Pliocene of Java.

1876 E. R. Lankester tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* II. 293 These Ape-like Men, or Pithecanthropi, very probably existed towards the end of the Tertiary period. 1877 Shields *Final Philos.* 146 [Man's] descent from a tailed ancestor, to which he [Haeckel] gives the zoölogical name of Pithecanthropos or the primitive ape-man. 1883 tr. *Joly's Man bef. Metals* 17 Prehistoric man..has even been sometimes called man-monkey, or pithecanthrope. 1895 Cuningham in *Nature* 28 Feb. 429/1 The so-called Pithecanthropus is in the direct human line. 1898 Gadow tr. *Haeckel's Last Link* 24 Dr. Dubois exhibited the cranium of Pithecanthropus.

So **Pithecanthro·pic** *a.*, ? of or belonging to a man who acts like an ape; **Pitheca·nthropoid** *a.*, resembling or related to the pithecanthrope.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pithecanthropoid. 1897 *Open Court* XI. 256 The pithecanthropic mummery, colloquially called monkey-business, connected with closing one nostril and breathing through the other and then of closing both till the compressed columnar air-current is imagined to bump against the triangular fundament of Kundalini.

Pithecian (piþī·siăn), *a. Zool.* [ad. F. *pithécien*, f. Gr. *πίθηκος* ape: see -IAN.] Of or pertaining to *Pithecia* (Geoffroy, 1812), the typical genus of the *Pitheciinæ*, a subfamily of the *Cebidæ*, S. American monkeys commonly called Sakis. So **Pithe·ciine** *a.*, pertaining to the *Pitheciinæ*.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pitheciine. 1893 *Athenæum* 18 Mar. 349/3 The fundamental types of the molars are identical in man and the anthropoids, and the lower one differs entirely from that of the pithecian and cebian monkeys.

Pithecoid (piþī·koid), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. F. *pithécoïde*, f. Gr. *πίθηκος* ape: see -OID.] Resembling in form or pertaining to the apes, esp. the higher or anthropoid apes; simian, ape-like.

1861 Huxley in *Nat. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 67 The demonstration of a pithecoid pedigree. 1863 — *Man's Place Nat.* 159 The fossil remains of man..do not..take us appreciably nearer to that lower pithecoid form. 1866 — *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 102 A curious pitbecoid variation, observed in the gorilla and the chimpanzee. 1880 *19th Cent.* Nov. 854 Beyond the range of pithecoid intelligence.

B. as *sb.* An anthropoid ape; a simian.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pithecological (piþĭkolo·dʒikăl), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *πίθηκος* ape + -LOGICAL.] Pertaining to the scientific study of apes.

1865 Visct. Strangford *Selection* (1869) II. 110 Its proceedings..were not of a truly geographical, so much as of a more or less authentically pithecological, character.

Pithful (pi·þfŭl), *a. rare.* [f. Pith *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of pith; pithy. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* ii. 24 This strong and pithful Philosophy. 1613 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. iv, For as in tracing These pithfull rushes, such as are aloft, By those that rais'd them presently are brought Beneath unseene. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 14 Pickin' out pithfu' texts, and strang.

Pithily (pi·þili), *adv.* [f. Pithy *a.* + -LY 2.] In a pithy manner.

†**1.** In a way that goes to the pith; thoroughly; in substance or essence; essentially. *Obs.*

1434 Misyn *Mending of Life* 122 Pithily clensid fro vnclennes. 1435 — *Fire of Love* 98 If we owr myndes fro lufe of creaturis pythely depart. 1539 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 228, I..have pithely weyed and poundred the deposicions and Relations. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 221 It would be as pithily absurd.

†**2.** With power or strength; mightily. *Obs.*

1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 250, I am a prince perilous y-proved,.. and pithily y-pight. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 414 Pithily, vehemently. 1678 R. Barclay *Apol. Quakers* v. ix. 130 These..did..pithily and strongly overturn the False Doctrine of their Adversaries.

3. In reference to speech or writing: So as to express the pith or substance; briefly and with fullness of meaning; in few and significant words; with condensed and forcible expression; sententiously, tersely, vigorously.

1533 More *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1019/2 As thoughe they were wordes of such substancial effect, that I would not haue it appere..that hee had written so pithithely. 1586 W. Webbe *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 48 Marke..with howe choyse wordes it is pithily described. 1698 S. Clark *Script. Just.* xii. 62 A Passage..wherein he expresses himself very pertinently, pithily, and elegantly. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xviii, He next handled very pithily the doctrine of defensive arms and of resistance to Charles II. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 475/1 The knack of talking pithily—which means a knack of talking pointedly, and more or less audaciously.

Pithiness (pi·þinės). [f. Pithy *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or character of being pithy. *esp.* in sense 3 of the adj., Fullness of meaning with brevity of expression; condensation and force of style; terseness, sententiousness.

1547–64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 18 With such pithinesse in his counsels. 1619 R. Waller in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) II. 226 Much comendinge the grate pitthynes of your Lordships letters. 1813 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 225 Their version of the 15th psalm is more to be esteemed for its pithiness than its poetry. 1863 J. G. Murphy *Comm. Gen.* iv. 7 This sentence has all the pithiness and familiarity of a proverb.

Pithless (pi·þlės), *a.* [f. Pith *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of pith; having no pith. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1555 W. Watremah *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 181 No ynckehorne termes, nor pithlesse pratling. 1656 Trapp *Comm.* 2 *Tim.* iii. 5 Hollow professors are as hollow trees..tall, but pithless, sapless, unsound. 1728 Ramsay *Archers diverting themselves* 27 Pithless limbs in silks o'er-clad. 1817 Colebrooke *Algebra*, etc. Notes & Illustr. p. xlv, Omitting.. superfluous and pithless matter. 1879 Baring-Gould *Germany* II. 273 Leaning on these hollow, pithless reeds.

Hence **Pi·thlessly** *adv.*

1884 J. Parker *Apost. Life* III. 217 If we speak it pithlessly, it takes rank with any words short and empty.

Pi·t-hole, *sb.* A hole forming a pit; a pit-like hollow or cavity. (In various applications: see quots., and senses of Pit *sb.*[1]) **b.** *spec.* A grave.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 525 Buds sprouting forth vnder the concauity or pit-hole of the foresaid ioints. *a* 1625 Fletcher, etc. *Fair Maid Inn* II. ii, I have known a lady sick of the small pocks, onely to keep her face from pitholes, take cold, strike them in again, kick up the heels, and vanish. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xvi, A black bog..full of large pit-holes.

b. 1621–3 Middleton & Rowley *Changeling* IV. i. 64 Alexander, that thought the world Too narrow for him, in th' end had but his pit-hole. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 647 It is common to fright children into taking of their physic, by telling them that else they must be put into the pit-hole. 1896 *Warwicksh. Wd.-bk.* s. v., Baby's dead, and gone in the pit-hole. [So in Eng. dialects, from Notts to Devon and Kent: see E.D.D.]

Hence **Pit-hole** *v.*, to lay in the grave, to bury.

1607 W. S. *Puritaine* I. Bjb, All my friends were pitthold, gone to Graues. 1611 Chapman *May-day* III. 43, I would see her pithole[d], afore I would deale with her.

‖ **Pithos** (pi·þŏs). *Gr. Antiq.* [a. Gr. *πίθος*.] A large wide-mouthed earthenware jar of spherical form, used for holding wine, oil, food, etc.

1879 J. J. Young *Ceram. Art* 27 The pithos occupied by Diogenes was cracked and patched.

Pithsome (pi·þsŏm), *a. rare.* [f. Pith *sb.* + -SOME.] Full of pith; vigorous, sturdy.

1864 Blackmore *Clara Vaughan* (1889) 248 Her pithsome health and vigour.

Pithy (pi·þi), *a.* [f. Pith *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Consisting or of the nature of pith; abounding in or full of pith.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 192 The pithy pith of an elder sticke. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 225 The inward substance white,..without anie tast, ..and smell it hath none, neither is it anie thing pithie. 1793 B. Edwards *Hist. W. Indies* II. v. i. 209 The body of the cane..contains a soft pithy substance. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 73 The pithy bunch of unripe nuts. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 96 [Elder] well known to every schoolboy.., who fabricates his pop-gun from its pithy branches. 1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* 239 The rhachis [of a feather] is opaque, filled with a pithy substance.

2. *fig.* Full of strength or vigour; vigorous, strong; of liquor, strong, containing much alcohol. Now *dial.* or *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 9384 (Cott.) Al-king thing was þan..Wel pithier [*v.r.* mihtier] þan þai ar now. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 282/1 Pythy, *vbi* strange. 1530 Palsgr. 320/2 Pythy stronge, *puissant.* 1634 Markham *Archeric* ix. 84 A strong pithie kinde of Shooting. 1773 Fergusson *Canler Water* iii, On mair pithy shanks they stood. 1812 W. Tennant *Anster F.* IV, Some are flush'd with horns of pithy ale.

3. Full of substance or significance; solid, substantial; *esp.* of speech or writing: Containing much matter in few words; expressing briefly the pith or substance of a thing; condensed and forcible in expression or style; sententious; terse. (Now the prevailing sense.)

1529 More *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 299/1 The sore pythye point wherwith he knitteth vp all hys heuy matter. 1531 Tindale *Exp.* 1 *John* (1537) 93 It is a shorte and pythy sentence to moue or admonyse. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* ii. 5 Very pithithie is this pronown I. 1657 Sparrow *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 74 These short but pithy Ejaculations. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) VI. liii. 341 Finding something to say to each, in his pithy, agreeable manner. 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* xv, With one of her sharp pitby glances at Colonel D. 1893 J. C. Jeaffreson *Bk. Recollect.* I. i. 13 He preached..a plain, short, pithy sermon.

b. *transf.* of a speaker or writer.

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* xix. 150 That other man also was piththie and an earnest bidder of Jesus. 1693 J. Edwards *Author. O. & N. Test.* 235 The pithy moralist [Seneca]. 1713 Addison *Ct. Tariff* ¶ 13 In all these particulars [he] was very short but pithy. 1879 Geo. Eliot *Theo. Such* ii. 39 He was a pithy talker.

Pitiabi·lity. *rare.* [f. next: see -ITY.] Pitiableness; something pitiable.

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* xviii. vii. (1872) VII. 221 Pitiabilities of every kind.

Pitiable (pi·tiăb'l), *a.* Forms: 5 pytoyable, 5–6 piteable, 6 pitoyable, pittiable, 7 pytyable, 7–8 pityable, 6– pitiable. [ME. a. OF. *piteable* (13th c.), *pitiable, pitoiable* (mod.F. *pitoyable*) pitiable (in active and passive sense), f. OF. *piteer, pitier, pitoyer* to Pity: see -ABLE.]

1. Deserving, worthy of, or standing in need of pity; exciting pity; lamentable: = Pitiful 3.

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 299 To ay justice with merci melle, efter as he seis caus piteable. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxx. 114 Thees pytoyahle thynges thus y-happed. 1586 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 142 The auditory did find her case not pitoyable, and her allegations untrue. 1681–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 217 Out of great Condescension to this pitiable Infirmity of his sinful Creatures [etc.]. 1688 *Vox Cleri Pro Rege* 22 The Case is truly pityable. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* IX. iv. (1864) V. 243 The champion of injured and pitiable women. 1879 Miss Braddon *Clov. Foot* I. i. 32, I..found him in a pitiable condition.

2. Contemptible, miserable: = Pitiful 4.

1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 353 For this pitiable exhibition, ships cut in paper, and saints carved in wood, we paid half a guinea each. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 511 That great party..had now dwindled to a pitiable minority. 1891 *Speaker* 11 July 36/1 The pitiable display of short-sighted greed over the Factory Bill.

†**3.** Characterized by pity: = Pitiful 2. *Obs.*

1503 *Kalender of Shepherds* li, Sweyt & pyteabyl as the beyr,..dyspsytful & prydful as the fasant.

Hence **Pi·tiableness,** pitiable quality or condition; **Pi·tiably** *adv.*, in a pitiable manner.

1694 Kettlewell *Comp. Penitent* 43 Remembring .. the Pytyableness of my Weakness. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* II. 166 A line of scripture..pitiably misunderstood. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xliii, We are so pitiably in subjection to all sorts of vanity. 1894 Mrs. H. Ward *Marcella* I. 41 For all its weakness and pitiableness.

Pitied (pi·tid), *ppl. a.* [f. Pity *v.* + -ED 1.] Compassionated, lamented, etc.: see the verb. Hence **Pi·tiedly** *adv.* (*rare*), in a way or to a degree to be pitied.

1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* II. xlix. 256 He is properly and pittiedly to be counted alone that is illiterate. 1728 Eliza Heywood *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 214 A dishonourable Affair, in which his Glory, and at last his Life fell a necessary, but much pitied Sacrifice. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. i. 1 Led, through prouder eminence, to less pitied destruction.

Pitier (pi·tiəɹ). [f. Pity *v.* + -ER 1.] One who pities.

1601 Daniel *Civ. Wars* VI. xiv, That which such a pitier seldom mends. 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Warres* VII. 53 The Favourers and Pittyers of the Cause. 1805 Cayley *Sir W. Raleigh* II. 90 Among his friends and pitiers in this his adverse fortune. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life* vii. 155 This class of pitiers of themselves.

Pitiful (pi·tifŭl), *a.* [f. Pity *sb.* + -FUL.]

†**1.** Characterized by piety; pious. *Obs. rare.*

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. xviii. 262 Encrece thow rigtwisnes to piteful men [*piis adauge gratiam*]. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 186/1 Pittiful, *pius, misericors.*

2. Full of or characterized by pity; compassionate, merciful, tender.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 286/2 Thenne this pytefull man..dyde almesse. 1526 Tindale *Jas.* v. 11 The lorde is very pitifull and mercifull. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xx. 100 Shewing his pietifull affeccion. 1595 Shaks. *John* IV. iii. 2 The Wall is high, and yet will I leape downe. Good ground, be pittifull and hurt me not. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 623 He was pitiful to the poor, and hospitable to his neighbours. *a* 1716 Blackall *Wks.* (1723) I. 20 A pitiful and compassionate Temper. 1875 Manning *Mission H. Ghost* vii. 186 Why did our Divine Master, pitiful and tender as He is, speak so sternly?

3. Exciting or fitted to excite pity; pitiable, piteous, deplorable, lamentable. (Usually, now always, of actions, conditions, sights, cries, or the like; formerly also of persons.)

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 236 This ded body that lyth here in grave, Wrappyd in a petefull plyght. 1532 Tindale *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 91 How pale and pitiful look they,.. hanging down their heads. 1647 Sprigge *Anglia Rediv.* II. i. 66 The pittifullest spectacle that man can behold. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Pitiful*, said of the Condition of one that is reduc'd to great Misery, and excites Pity. 1868 E. Edwards *Ralegh* I. xxvi. 672 A pitiful account of his sorrows and perplexities. 1871 Morley *Vauvenargues* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 6 The pitiful fate of his friend.

†**b.** as *adv.* Pitifully. *Obs.*

1571 Campion *Hist. Irel.* ix. (1633) 117 He was pittifull hurt with a gun. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. ii. 29 The God of loue that..knowes me, how pittifull I deserue.

4. To be pitied for its littleness or meanness; exciting pitying contempt; miserably insignificant or trifling, despicable, contemptible. (Cf. *miserable, wretched,* in similar use.)

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 95 Feare shews pitfle crauens. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* II. vii. (1622) 42 Many such simple and friuolous matters, and more mildly to terme them, pittifull. 1659–60 Pepys *Diary* 26 Feb., A pitiful copy of verses. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 28 It is no more but a pitiful Village. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. (1820) 288, I see the pitiful advantage he has taken. 1874 Lisle Carr *Jud. Guynne* I. iv. 130 When you talk such pitiful trash about rewarding me.

5. *Comb.*, as *pitiful-hearted.*

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 134 Pittiful hearted Titan that melted at the sweete Tale of the Sunne.

Pitifully (pi·tifŭli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a pitiful manner.

1. With compassion; compassionately, mercifully.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 1494 (MS. Harl.), 3yf he demeþ pytyffully [*MS. Dulw.* pytously] At hys demyng getyþ he mercy. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany,* Pytifully beholde the sorowes of our heart. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 6 He shall more patiently and pitifully deale against it. 1885 II. V. Barnett in *Mag. Art* Sept. 454/2 He..thought pitifully of her in her affliction.

2. In a way that awakens or deserves pity; piteously, lamentably, wretchedly, miserably.

c 1420 *Siege of Rouen* in *Collect. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 3 Gonnys they schott with grete envye, And many were smytte pyttyfully. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 286 He hard a voyce cry petifullie. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 754 He was with mischarging of a speare,..pittifully slayne and brought to death. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. x. 93 Pitifully requesting the succour of the passers by. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 127 They beat them pitifully. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (Rtldg.) 117 She cry'd and look'd pitifully. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Mar. 4/8 The widow, whose career of wedded happiness has been so pitifully cut short.

3. Contemptibly, meanly, meagrely; miserably.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 215 Her teares (how pitifully easie are they to some ?). 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 28 To prove..how pitifully poore and ridiculous the first workes of Art have been. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 243 Strawberry Plants..in the second Year they bear wonderfully; but that being past, they produce very pitifully. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* (1834) I. 139 The Secret Committee go on very pitifully.

Pitifulness (pi·tifŭlnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being PITIFUL, q. v.

1557 *Sarum Primer* N viij b, I commende and betake my handes to thy holinesse, besechynge thy pitifulnesse. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Prayers sev. Occas.*, Let the pitifulness of thy great mercy loose us. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 32 They would..soon discern..the pittifulness of their matter, and the impertinency of their tales and phansies. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. iii. (1852) 541 That pitifulness and that peaceableness which rendered him yet further amiable. 1884 W. S. LILLY in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 264 Christianity, preaching pitifulness and courtesy. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 597 Scrofula:..its frequency, its pitifulness, and its marring of fair young lives.

†Pitikins, pittikins, dim. of PITY, after *bodikins*, in *Ods pit(t)ikins*: see OD[1] 2.

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 27 Gods my pittikins, some foole or other knocks [cf. 29 Gods my pitty, what an Asse is that Citizen].

Pitiless (pi·tilés), *a.* [f. PITY *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Without pity or compassion; showing no pity; merciless. Also *fig.*

a 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3306 Out of pitee, growith mercy.., ffor piteeles man can do no mercy. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Fl.* lxx. 147 To kepe al from pittelesse strife. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 29 The pelting of this pittilesse storme. 1703 ROWE *Ulysses* III. i, The Gods are pityless. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 35 In Parliament, the tactics of the Opposition is to resist every step of the Government, by a pitiless attack. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 274 The spirit of the times was pitiless enough.

†2. Receiving no pity; unpitied. *Obs. rare.*

a 1618 J. DAVIES *Wittes Pilgr.* lxxvii, So, do I perishe pitilesse, through Feare.

Hence **Pi·tilessly** *adv.*; **Pi·tilessness.**

1611 COTGR., *Atrocement*, most cruelly, pittilesly. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pitilessness*. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 353 He was pitilessly dragged along the passages, up or down the stairs. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. vii. (1864) IX. 237 Their pitilessness to the poor.

Pitill : see PITTEL. **Pitle,** var. PIGHTLE.

Pitless (pi·tlés), *a. rare.* [f. PIT *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Having no pit: in quots., said of a theatre.

1895 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 6/4 The reconstructed and no longer pit-less Opera Comique. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 19 Dec. 5/2 The projectors of new and pitless playhouses.

Pit-maker, etc.: see PIT *sb.*[1] 14.

Pitman (pi·tmæn). [f. PIT *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*[1]]

†1. The digger of a pit or common grave. *Obs.*

1609 J. DAVIES *Humours Heaven on E.* (Grosart) 46/2 The ceremonie at their Burialls Is Ashes but to Ashes, Dust to Dust; Nay not so much; for strait the Pit-man falles (If he can stand) to hide them as he must.

2. A man who works in a pit or mine, esp. a coal-mine; a collier. (In some localities, applied *spec.* to the man who attends to the pumping machinery in the pit or shaft.)

1761 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 82/2 A large body of pitmen came into the town. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xx. (ed. 3) 202 A chief Pitman has charge of the pumps and the apparatus of the shafts. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* i. 11 They passed through the pitmen's village. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Pitman (Cornw.)*, a man employed to examine the lifts of pumps and the drainage. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Pit-man*, a collier as distinguished from a miner. ..This distinction..has not of late years been closely preserved. The term *pitman* was formerly applied to every worker in a colliery, from the 'trapper' to the 'hewer'.

b. *attrib.*, as **†pitman candle,** a miner's lamp.

1658 H. MOSELEY *Healing Leaf* 30 Set not up a pit-man Candle in a stately room.

3. The man who stands in a sawpit and works the lower end of the saw; a pit-sawyer.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 101 With the Pit-Saw they enter the one end of the Stuff, the Top-man at the Top, and the Pit-man under him. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 15 Oct., The light thin saw of the pitman.

4. One of a race dwelling in pits. *rare.*

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Jan. 3/3 The little pit-men who seem to have been the real aborigines of Yezo, conquered by the Ainu.

5. (*transf.* from sense 3.) In machinery, the rod connecting a rotating with a reciprocating part, and communicating motion from one to the other; a connecting-rod. Chiefly *U. S.*

1846 WORCESTER, *Pitman*..an appendage to a forcing pump. 1847 WEBSTER, *Pitman*.. 2. The piece of timber which connects the lower end of a mill-saw with the wheel that moves it. 1860 *Sci. Amer.* Aug. 96/1 [The] pistons are connected by piston rods *d* with pitmans *e* with the cranks *f, f.* 1864 WEBSTER, *Pitman*,..the connecting rod in a saw-mill; also, sometimes, the connecting rod of a steam-engine. 1881 *Metal World* No. 24. 373 It is preferable in high-speed engines to make the piston and cross-head as light as possible, and put the weight into the pitman or connecting-rod.

b. *attrib.*, as *pitman-box, -coupling, -head, -press, -strap*: see quots.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Pitman-box*, the stirrup and brasses which embrace the wrist of the driving-wheel... *Pitman-coupling*, a means of connecting a pitman to the object which it drives. ...*Pitman-head*, the block or enlargement at the end of a pitman, at which point its connection is made to the object by which it is driven or which it drives. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 13 Aug. 8 The Lee Mill.. came to a stop..by the breaking of the lower pitman strap and trunk to the gang. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Pitman Press*, one working by pitman connection with a shaft, instead of eccentric or other equivalent.

Pit-mark, -martin, etc.: see PIT *sb.*[1] 14.

Pit-mirk, *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. PIT *sb.*[1] + MIRK *a.*] As dark as a pit (or as the pit, hell: cf. PIT *sb.*[1] 4); intensely dark, pitch-dark.

1728 RAMSAY *Monk & Miller's Wife* 29 It fell late, And him benighted by the gate. To lye without, pit-mirk, did shore him, He couldna see his thumb before him. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xi, It's pit mirk, but there's no an ill turn on the road but twa. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* iii. 20 Neither moon nor star, sir, and pit-mirk.

Pit-mouth : see PIT *sb.*[1] 14. **Pito,** var. of PITA. **Pitomie,** obs. humorous aphetic f. EPITOME.

†Pitot. *Obs. rare.* [Origin obscure: cf. PIDDOCK.] app. A razor-shell.

1611 COTGR., *Manche de couteau*, the Pitot; a long, and round shell-fish.

Pitous, -tee, obs. var. of PITEOUS, PITEOUSTEE.

Pitpan (pi·tpæn). Also 9 **pittpan.** [? Native name.] A long flat-bottomed boat hollowed out of the trunk of a tree, used in Central America; a dugout.

1798 Col. BARROW in *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 247 Canoes, dories, and pit pans. 1810 *Ann. Reg.* 738/1 The Pit-pan being flat-bottomed, the Dory round. 1854 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* 8 We..made an excursion in the government pitpan... Ours was about 40 feet long and 6 wide in the centre, running to a point at both ends and made of the trunk of a mahogany tree. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 248/2 They..carried me quickly to the river, where a pit-pan was in waiting.

Pit-pat : see PIT-A-PAT.

Pit-saw, -sawyer, -stone, etc.: see PIT *sb.*[1] 14.

‖ **Pitta** (pi·tă). *Ornith.* [mod.L., a. Telugu *pitta* anything small, a pet.] Name of a genus of passerine birds, type of the family *Pittidæ*, the Ant-thrushes of the Old World, species of which inhabit China, India, and Australia, and one, *P. angolensis*, the W. Coast of Africa. They are remarkable for their vivid colouring, strong bill, short tail, and long legs, and range in size between a lark and a jay.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 194/2 *Pitta Gigas*,..Giant Pitta. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 728 Few Birds can vie with the Pittas in brightly-contrasted coloration. 1896 *List Anim. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 303. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 357/1.

Hence **Pi·ttid,** any bird of the family *Pittidæ*; **Pi·ttine** *a.*, of or belonging to the genus Pitta; **Pi·ttoid** *a.*, allied in form to the pittas.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pittine. 1895 *Funk's Stand Dict.*, Pittid, Pittoid.

Pittacal (pi·tăkăl). *Chem.* Also -call. [a. Ger. *pittacal* (Reichenbach 1835), f. Gr. πίττα pitch + καλός beautiful, κάλλος beauty.] A dark blue solid substance obtained from the high-boiling portions of wood-tar.

1835 *Thomson's Records Gen. Sci.* I. 54 On Pittacal, a new dye-stuff. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 735 Pittacall is without smell, is tasteless, and not volatile. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 661 Pittacal appears to have decided basic characters, for it is dissolved by acids and precipitated by alkalis.

Pittance (pi·tăns), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **pitaunce,** 4–6 (8) **-ance,** (4–6 **pyt(t)-, pet-, -ance, -aunce**), 6– **pittance,** (6 **-ans,** 7 **pettance, pittens**). [ME. *pita(u)nce*, a. OF. *pitance, -ence* pittance, app. the same word as *pitance, pictance* pity, ad. L. type **pietāntia*, deriv. of *pietās* (see PIETY), recorded 1317 in sense 'pittance' (so med.L. *pidantia, pit(t)antia*, etc.), whence also Pr. *pitansa, -za, piedansa, pilanza* pity, OIt. *pietanza* pity, later pittance, Sp. *pitanza* pittance, salary, OPg. *pitança* charity, later pittance. (A pittance was often provided by a charitable bequest to a convent.)

Other derivations have been suggested, as Gr. πιττάκιον tablet, billet, med.L. *picta* a small coin of Poitou, and the root *pett-* of *piece*, etc. See Diez, Scheler, Littré, Skeat, Körting No. 7106.]

1. A pious donation or bequest to a religious house or order, to provide an additional allowance of food, wine, etc., at particular festivals, or on the anniversary of the benefactor's death, in consideration of masses; hence, the allowance or dole itself; also, the anniversary service. Also *fig.* Now only *Hist.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 114 Hwar was euer isiuen to eni blodletunge so poure pitaunce? *Ibid.* 412 Forgoð enne dei our pitaunce. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10446 Synge me a messe For a man þat dede ys; And at myn ese he shal haue, To a pytaunce, þat he wyl craue. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 224 He was an esy man to yeue penaunce Ther as he wiste to haue a good pitaunce. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 605 To the said mynchons, euery yere in the day of his anniuersary, xl. shillings, to a pytaunce into mynde of his sowle. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 16 To eche monk .. xij *d.* and a petaunce amonges them, eche man a french loof and a quart wyn. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 337 Raymondyn dyde doo send to hys bretheren hermytes besyde theire pytaunce other meetes for recreacion. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* III. xxiii. 143 To bequeath .. to those good Religious Fathers .. many Pitances. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* vii. 135 Each member and servant of the Chapter received his portion or pittance. 1904 *Ch. Times* 29 Apr. 569/1 The pittance was an occasional relief to the usual strict dietary in the way of some exceptional or extra food or delicacy. .. In not a few monasteries there were special endowments for certain pittances, usually of early origin.

b. A charitable gift or allowance of food or money; an alms, dole.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4513 Thow þat .. to þe nedy yeuest no pitaunce. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. xv. 13, I preye .. of youre merytis superhabundaunce as graunyth me of almesse somme pytaunce. 1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* 132 A Pilot .. Stopt to solicit at the gate A pittance for his child. 1838-9 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 92 Their usual requests for pittances of food and clothing.

2. A small allowance or portion of food and drink; a scanty meal; scanty rations or diet. Also *fig.* Now *rare.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 31 Min Ere with a good pitance Is fedd of redinge of romance Of Vdoine and of Amadas. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 45 By sutyl crafte a morsel or pitaunce, A rustiler shal sone be redy founde. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 122 b, Such a small pitaunce .. as nowe our servauntes would disdeigne. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 520 O sacred pittance of our pilgrimage. 1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretary* I. (1625) 28 At night againe hauing eaten some small pittance of supper. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 547 She seru'd a holsome Onion eut For pittance to the potion. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Pittance*, short banquet. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 *Cor.* i. 28 [Poor men] have but prisoners pittances, which will keep them alive, and that's all. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Pittance*, any small proportion of Bread, or Meat. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* XII. 520 Some just woman .. spinning wool,.. that she may provide A pittance for her babes.

b. An allowance, remuneration, or stipend, by way of livelihood. Usually connoting its scanty amount or bare sufficiency.

1714 ABP. KING in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 292 That country..yields a clergyman but a small pittance. 1771 GRAY in *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 120 Our good uncle Toby will have about four hundred pounds a year, no uncomfortable pittance! 1781 COWPER *Truth* 321 Von cottager, .. Just earns a scanty pittance. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* ix. 101 The most skilful work fourteen hours a day for the pittance of one shilling. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. ii. 86 The Protestant clergy..had only a miserable pittance whereupon to live.

3. A small portion (of anything) allowed, furnished, or obtained; a (small or sparing) allowance, share, or allotment.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 4 The well-instructed and modest Householder contenteth himselfe with ..such Pittance, Grounds, and Seat as falleth vnto him. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 51 If every action which is good, or evill in man at ripe years, were to be under pittance, and prescription, and compulsion, what were vertue but a name? 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* (1722) 62 'Tis uncertain whether even that pittance of time can fairly..be allow'd to it. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. iii, Her small pittance of wages. 1841 MIALL in *Nonconf.* I. 401 The miserable pittance of instruction, the coarsest rudiments of knowledge.

b. A small portion, number, or amount; a small proportion of a whole. (Often with some notion of allowance or allotment.)

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. v. (1634) 322 The pardons doe bring out of the storehouse of the Pope, a certaine pitance of grace. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. i. § 1 Divine Providence, .. preserving the inconsiderable pittance of faithful professors against most powerful opposition. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. (1695) 244 What a small pittance of Reason and Truth,..is mixed with those huffing Opinions. 1772 MONRO in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 22 There may be a pittance of a calcareous marine salt in the yellow ley. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 129 The priest who receives £2,000 a year, that were meant for the poor, and spends a pittance on this small beer and crumbs.

†Pi·ttance, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To give a (small) pittance to; to allowance.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* vi. 5 That..men should be stinted and pittanced. 1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 157 Gods minister onely is pittanced of what may keep him alive.

Pittancer (pi·tănsəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: see PITTANCE; in 5 **-ere, -eere. -eer,** 8– **-er,** (9 **pietaneer, pittanciar, -ier**). [ME. *pitaunc(e)re*, ad. OF. *pitancier* (1297 in Godef.), in med.L. *pitantiārius*, f. *pitance* PITTANCE: see -ER[2].]

An officer in a religious house having the duty of distributing and accounting for the pittances.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22238, I am Sowcelerere Off this place, and Pytauncere. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xliv. (1869) 196 Þe ladi .. is pitauncere of heere inne, and suthselerere [*Fr.* La dame .. est pitanciere de cyens]. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 34 But ijd. of rente to the Petaunseer. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pietantiarius*, the Pittancer or Officer in Collegiate Churches, who was to give out the several Pittances, according to the Appointment of the Founders or Donours. 1881 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. IV. 20/1 The abbot, the pittancer, the chamberlain, the sacristan, and the cook all had separate estates assigned to them for their maintenance. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* 127 The western buildings were dedicated to..the pitancier's and kitchener's offices.

Pittancery (pi·tănsĕri). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* In 6 **pitensarie.** [ME. a. OF. *pitancerie*, f. *pitancier* PITTANCER; see -ERY. In med.L. *pitantiāria*.] The office of the pittancer of a convent; the estate belonging to this office.

1585 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 167 A parcel of land and marsh called the Pitensarie. 1892 KIRK *Ibid.* Introd. 36,

325. 11d. was laid out 'about the gates and bridges in the Pittancery', that is, in lands belonging to the office.]

† **Pi·ttancy.** *Obs. rare.* In 7 **pitancy.** [ad. med.L. *pitantia*: see PITTANCE.] = PITTANCE *sb.* 1.

a 1645 HABINGTON *Surv. Worc.* in *Proc. Worc. Hist. Soc.* III. 520 Assyned to the Sacrist of the Churche of Worcester ..three marckes towards the Pitancy on the anniversary of Kinge John.

† **Pittar'd, pittart,** obs. forms of PETARD.

1603 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* VI. 519 A maist deteistable and unlauchfull ingyne of weir, callit the pittart.

Pitted (pi·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. PIT *v.* + -ED[1]; in sense 1 partly f. PIT *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].]

1. Having pits or small depressions on the surface; marked or spotted with pits; † dimpled; *spec.* in *Bot.* of cells, vessels, etc. (see PIT *sb.*[1] 9 c). Also, marked with small-pox: see PIT *v.* 4 a.

a 1050 in Thorpe *Charters* 559 Ic ȝeau..minon breðer.. þæs swurdes mid þam pyttedan hiltan. 1530 PALSGR. 320/2 Pytted as a mannes chynne is, *fosselu*. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* IV. 351 Her pitted cheeks aperde to be depaint With mixed rose and lillies sweet and faint. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 54 Leaves .. pitted; downy underneath. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* Fig. 479 Fragment of a pitted duct. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 394 The ..little pitted speck in garner'd fruit. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1870) 40 Pitted or Dotted Vessels constitute by their combination Pitted Tissue.

2. Placed or planted in a pit.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 242 The best method of planting pitted trees.

3. Matched against each other: see PIT *v.* 3.

1852 JERDAN *Autobiog.* I. xxiii. 193 The long pitted deadly foes.

† **Pi·ttel, pitill.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **pyttel,** pittel, 5 **pitill** (cf. 9 *dial.* **piddle, pickle**). [OE. *pyttel, pittel* hawk, in *blĕri-a-pyttel* 'mouse-hawk'; perh. f. root *putt-* of PUTTOCK the kite.] A bird of prey; app. the Marsh Harrier (*Circinus æruginosus*); but perh., like *puttock*, applied also to the Kite, and the Bald Kite or Buzzard.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 132/38 *Scoricarius*, bleripittel. *a* 1100 *Ags. Voc.* ibid. 287/8 *Soricarius*, bleria pyttel. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 642 The Pitill and the Pype Gled cryand pewewe. [Cf. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.* 54 Dun-piddle...The kite or moor buzzard. 1873 SWAINSON *Weather Folk-Lore* II. 242 It is said in Wiltshire that the marsh harriers or dunpickles .. alight in great numbers on the downs before rain.]

Pitteous, -euous, etc., obs. ff. PITEOUS.

Pitter (pi·tɔr), *sb. U.S.* [f. PIT *sb.*[2] + -ER[1].] a. One who removes the pits or stones from fruit (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). b. A mechanical device for doing this.

1884 KNIGHT *Mech. Dict.* Suppl. 359/1 Hatch's pitter splits the fruit and removes the pit.

Pitter (pi·tɔr), *v.* ? *dial.* [Echoic, with frequentative form: cf. PATTER *v.*, TWITTER *v.*] *intr.* To make a rapid repetition of a monosyllabic sound in quality approaching short *i*, as in the sound made by the grasshopper, or by a thin stream of water running over stones. Hence **Pi·ttering** *ppl. a.*; also **Pitter** *sb.*, as name of a rivulet.

a 1592 GREENE *Selimus* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 211 The brooke .. when his pittering streames are low and thin. *a* 1635 HERRICK *K. Oberon's Feast* Wks. 1869 II. 471 But that ther was in place to stirr His fier the pittering grasshopper, The merrie crickett, puissing flye. 1652 G. TOOKE *Annæ Dicata, Pious Turtles* 3 At whose foot some pittering Rillet wound. 1803 J. LEYDEN *Scenes Infancy* I. 141 Pittering grasshoppers pipe giddily along the glowing hill.

1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 305 One little sprynge called Wragby Pytter.

Pitteraro, obs. variant of PEDRERO.

Pi·tter-pa·tter, *sb.* (*adv.*) [Reduplicated from PATTER *v.*[1] and [2], implying rhythmic repetition.]

1. Rapid repetition of words; sometimes applied to rapid and mechanical repetition of prayers. Cf. PATTER *v.*[1]

c 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 2604 in *Macro Plays*, ȝene qwene, with hyr pytyr-patyr, bath al to-dayschyd my skallyd skulle! 1561 *Q. Hesther* (1873) 30 So they from pytter pattour, may cume to tytter totur Euen the same pylgrimage.

2. An imitation of a rapid alternation of light beating sounds, as those made by rain or hail, light footfalls, etc. a. orig. as *adv.*

1679 DRYDEN *Troilus* IV. ii, I'faith, pitter patter, pitter patter, as thick as hail-stones. 1839 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* viii, Pitter-patter, pitter-patter! they [bullets] fell.

b. as *sb.* A designation of such a sound.

1863 R. BUCHANAN *Undertones* I. vii, I lie and hearken,.. To the tinkling clatter, Pitter, patter, Of the rain On the leaves close to me. 1897 W. H. THORNTON *Remin. W. Co. Clergyman* vi. 169, I heard a pitter-patter, which seemed to be the tramp of a flock of sheep.

Pi·tter-pa·tter, *v.* [f. as prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* and *intr.* To patter or repeat in a rapid mechanical way. Cf. PATTER *v.*[1]

a 1706 in Watson *Coll. Scot. Poems* I. 48 The Cleck Geese leave off to clatter,..And Priests, Maria's to pitter patter. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* IV. (1827) 134 Sir Freir hegan wi' blitter-blatter His pray'rs to saints to pitter-patter.

2. *intr.* To beat with a rapid alternation of light taps or pats, as rain; to palpitate. Cf. PATTER *v.*[2]

a 1792 LD. HAILES (Jam.). 1808–18 JAMIESON, *Pitter-patter*, to make a clattering noise by inconstant motion of the feet. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Pitter-patter*, to beat incessantly, like rain. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 41 He had .. put on a clean collar over a pitter-pattering heart.

Pitth(e, Pitthie, pitthy, obs. ff. PITH, PITHY.

Pitticite (pi·tisəit). *Min.* Also **pittizite.** [ad. Ger. *pittizit* (Hausmann 1813), f. Gr. *πίττα* pitch + -IC + -ITE[1].] Hydrous sulph-arsenate of iron having a vitreous or greasy lustre, occurring in yellowish or reddish-brown, red, and white reniform masses. Also called *pitchy iron ore.*

1826 EMMONS *Min.* 220 Pittizite, see iron subsulphate. 1850 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 453 Pitticite..occurs in old mines near Freiberg. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 661 Pitticite, Pittizite.

Pittid, Pittine: see PITTA. **Pittie,** obs. f. PETTY *a.* **Pittie-pattie:** see PIT-A-PAT. **Pittier,** obs. f. PITIER. **Pittikins:** see PITIKINS.

Pitting (pi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PIT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PIT, or the result of this.

1. The action of putting into a pit, or of storing (vegetables, etc.) in pits. Also *attrib.*

1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 468 All treat of both the Trenching and the Pitting method. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 3/2 The..unanimous Report of the Ensilage Commissioners in favour of the pitting of green crops instead of converting them into hay. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Dec. 2/1 Then can one watch the slow pitting of the potatoes.

2. The action of setting cocks to fight, dogs to kill rats, etc., in a pit for sport.

1773 *Archæol.* (1775) III. 133 The pitting of them [cocks] ..for the diversion and entertainment of man..was, as I take it, a Grecian contrivance. 1898 *Daily News* 7 May 10/3 Rat pitting was a common amusement.

3. The digging of a pit or pits; also, the formation of a pit by subsidence of the soil.

1764 *Museum Rust.* II. cvi. 357 This method of spreading the ashes is to be observed only in the case of pitting. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 340 In very dry seasons, when the moisture of the earth is very low, the fire catches the soil below and causes what is called *pitting*. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 965 No assurance of coal can be had without boring or pitting.

4. The formation of pits or small depressions in a surface, as on the skin by small-pox, on metal by corrosion, etc.; marking with minute hollow scars or spots; *spec.* in *Path.* the formation of a permanent impression in soft tissue by pressure; in *Bot.* the formation of pits on the wall of a cell or vessel (PIT *sb.*[1] 9 c). Also *concr.* a series or mass of such depressions or spots.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 181 All those pittings did almost vanish. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 692/1 To take away the Pittings or Marks of the Small Pox. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 512/1 The pitting which is seen on making pressure on the skin. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 400/2 It appears to be necessary to treat mild steel more cautiously than iron, in order to prevent local corrosion, or 'pitting'. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 117 The walls of the cells .. are .. cellulose membranes, with ordinary simple pitting. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 452 Slab.. showing rain-pittings.

Pittious, obs. form of PITEOUS.

Pittite[1] (pi·təit). [See -ITE[1] 1 b.] An adherent of the English statesman William Pitt (1759–1806), or of his policy. Also *attrib.*

1808 MOORE *Intolerance* iii, E'en thy Pittite heart Would burn. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 25 May 321/1 The remains of the Pittite Cabinet. 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt* Misc. 1860 II. 372 The haters of parliamentary reform called themselves Pittites.

So **Pi·ttism,** the policy of William Pitt.

1809 SCOTT *Let. to G. Ellis* 3 Nov. in *Lockhart*, The large and sound party who profess Pittism. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* July 45 The advantage of professing an orthodox 'Pittism' and Protestantism, articles of great gain in 1827 and 1828.

Pittite[2] (pi·təit). [f. PIT *sb.*[1] + -ITE[1].] One who occupies a seat in the pit of a theatre.

1841 C. MACKAY *Pop. Delusions* I. 351 The pitites were fierce and many. [Refers to the O. P. riots.] 1849 THACKERAY in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 681/1 A kind of stupid intelligence that passes for..wit with the pittites. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 4 May 5/3 The wrath of the pittites and the gods was appeased.

Pi·ttle, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **pitel.** [var. of PIDDLE *v.*] 1. = PIDDLE *v.* 1.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 121 To precise, to curious, in marking and piteling thus about the imitation of others.

2. = PIDDLE *v.* 2.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 584 Prince Biribinker..pittled orange-flower water, and let otr of roses.

† **Pi·ttle-pa·ttle,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Echoic. Cf. *pitter-patter, pit-a-pat, prittle-prattle.*] = PITTER-PATTER *v.* 1.

1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 49 We in our dedes (I feare me to manye of vs) deny God to be God whatsoeuer we pittle pattle with our tonges.

‖ **Pitto** (pi·to). Forms: 7 **poitou,** 8 **potoe, putto,** 9 **pito, pitto, pittu.** [ad. Dahom. *kpitu.*] The native name of a kind of beer, made in West Africa, from fermented maize or rice; maize-beer.

1670 VILLAULT *Guinea* 168 A kind of small beer, which they call poitou. 1725 J. HOUSTOUN *Guinea* 53 Drinking palm-wine or potoe. 1737 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* 111 Beer brewed from Indian corn pretty much in use here called putto. 1881 BURTON & CAMERON *To Gold Coast* (1883) I. x. 293 Pitto, hopless beer, the pombe of the East Coast. 1905 R. A. FREEMAN *Gold. Pool* 213 An old woman that hath drunk too much pittu.

Pittoid: see s. v. PITTA.

Pittoresque, obs. form of PICTURESQUE.

Pittosporaceous (pitɒspŏrē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [See next and -ACEOUS.] Of or pertaining to the natural order *Pittosporaceæ.*

Pittosporad (pitɒ·spŏrăd). *Bot.* [Cf. ARAD.] A plant of the N. O. *Pittosporaceæ*, flowering trees or shrubs occurring chiefly in Australasia, and also in Africa, Japan, etc., of which the typical genus is *Pittosporum.*

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* p. lxiii, Epigynous Exogens.. Alliance .. *Berberales* .. [N.O.] *Pittosporaceæ*, or Pittosporads.

‖ **Pittosporum** (pitɒ·spŏrŭm). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Banks 1788), f. Gr. *πίττα* pitch + *σπόρος* seed; from the resinous pulp enveloping the seeds.] The typical genus of the N.O. *Pittosporaceæ*, evergreen shrubs or small trees bearing white or yellowish flowers in terminal cymes or racemes: see prec.

1815 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 244 Geraniums, Myrtles, Pittosporums, Acacias, and the like. 1874 *Silver's Handbk. Australia* (1880) 275 The native plum..satinwood, pittosporum, and capivi.

Pittows, obs. variant of PITEOUS.

† **Pitty,** obs. form of PETTY *a.*

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* 64 But thus it is when pitty Priscians Will needs step vp to be Censorians.

Pitty-pat, -patty: see PIT-A-PAT.

Pituis, obs. variant of PITEOUS.

‖ **Pituita** (pitiū·itä). *Physiol.* Also (after F.) 7 **pituit,** 8 **pituite.** [L. *pītuīta* slime, phlegm, rheum; F. *pituite* (Paré *c* 1575).] The secretion of the mucous membrane; phlegm, mucus. Also *attrib.* = PITUITARY.

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 134 Orach..allays the Pituit Humour. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 62 A Saliva, or thin Pituita. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 338 Vessels ..obstructed with a viscous Pituite. 1794 T. TAYLOR tr. *Plotinus* 102 The pituita, or the hile, or the like disorders. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Pituital** (pitiū·ităl) *a.* = PITUITARY.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pituital.*

Pituitary (pitiū·itări), *a. Physiol.* and *Anat.* [ad. L. *pītuītārius*, f. *pītuīta*: see prec. So F. *pituitaire.*] Of, pertaining to, or secreting pituita or phlegm; mucous.

Pituitary body, gland, † *glandule*, a small bilobed body of unknown function attached to the infundibulum at the base of the brain; originally supposed to secrete the mucus of the nose; also applied to structures connected with this.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 946 It containeth the Pituitary or Phlegmaticke Glandule. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. 180 That Part of the pituitary Membrane which invests the Cells of the *Ossa spongiosa*. 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 511 To protect the olfactory nerves and pituitary membrane from the too great or too sudden changes with respect to heat, dryness, or cold. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 78 A deep depression..termed the pituitary fossa. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pituitary fold*, the two layers of dura mater which enclose the Pituitary body. *Ibid.*, *Pituitary space*, the space..in which the pituitary body appears. *Pituitary stem*, the *Infundibulum.*

b. *absol.* or as *sb.* (*a*) = pituitary membrane; (*b*) = pituitary gland.

1845 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* I. App. 424 [The frontal sinuses] are lined with a membrane, a continuation of the pituitary. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 25 Feb. 415 Atrophy of the pituitary might likewise be followed by obesity.

† **Pituito·se,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pītuītōs-us*, f. *pītuīta*: see above and -OSE[1].] = next.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 11 Crude and pituitose Juices. 1751 STACK tr. *Mead's Med. Precepts* ii. 63 The former..may be called the sanguineous apoplexy, the latter the pituitose.

Pituitous (pitiū·itəs), *a.* [ad. L. *pītuītōsus*: see prec. and -OUS: cf. F. *pituiteux.*] Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or of the nature of pituita or mucus; mucous; of diseases, etc.: Characterized or caused by excess of mucus.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 102 She emptieth her self of pituitous and flegmatique humors. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 42 Pituitous Affections of the Breast. 1780 BLIZARD in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 240 A continuation of the pituitous membrane of the nose. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 70 Forth creeps the ling'ring snail; a silvery line.. Marks his pituitous and slimy course. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 85 The mucous or pituitous catarrh. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 350.

b. = PHLEGMATIC 1 a and 2.

1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* xii. 88 My pituitous brain and languid spirits. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 63 The Pulse of these pituitous Tempers in general is small. 1836 A. WALKER *Beauty in Woman* 284 Montaigne, all of whose passions were so moderate..was truly pituitous.

Hence **Pitu·itousness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Pituitousness*,..phlegmatickness.

Pituos, -uous(e, etc., obs. variants of PITEOUS.

† **Pituous,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. Short for PITUITOUS *a.* So † **Pituo·sity** for **pituitosity,* pituitousness.

1611 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 197 *Pituositie* or slimy vomits. *Ibid.* 201 In old persons the excrements are of a more pituos, slimy and bloodie substance.

‖ **Pituri** (pi·tiŭri). Also **pitury, pitcher(r)y, -chiri, -churie, pidgery, pedgery, bedgery.** [Native name.] The native name of an Australian

shrub, *Duboisia Hopwoodii* (N.O. *Solanaceæ*), the leaves and twigs of which are chewed by the natives as a narcotic.

1863 *Proc. Roy. Soc. Van Diemen's Land* Apr. 1 (Morris) 'Pitcherry', a narcotic plant brought by King, the explorer, from the interior of Australia, where it is used by the natives to produce intoxication. 1883 F. M. Bailey *Synopsis Queensland Flora* 350 Pitury of the natives .. chewed by the natives as the white man does the tobacco. 1883 G. W. Rusden *Hist. Australia* I. ii. 101 A shrub called pidgery by the natives. 1889 Lumholtz *Cannibals* (1890) 49 Pituri is highly valued as a stimulant.

Hence **Pi·turine** *Chem.* (see quot. 1895).

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 7/1 The actions of nicotine and piturine are in every respect identical. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Piturine*, a volatile liquid alkaloid prepared from the leaves and branches of the Australian plant *Pituri*.

Pit-viper, -water, -work, etc.: see Pit[1] 14.

Pity (pi·ti), *sb.* Forms: α. 3–6 pite, pyte, 4–5 pitee, 5 pytɜe, 5–6 pytie, (-ye), 5–7 pitie, (5–6 -ye), 6– pity. β. 4–5 pitte, 4–6 pytte, 5–7 pittie, (-ye), 6 pyttye, 6–7 pitty. γ. 3–6 pete, 4 petey, 4–6 -ty(e, 5–6 -tie. See also Piety. [ME. *pite* a. OF. *pitet* (11th c.), *pitez*, *pité*, *pitié* (12th c.), mod.F. *pitié*, ad. L. *pietās*, *pietātem* Piety. The Fr. *pitié* was the popular phonetic repr. of *pietātem*; *pieté* a clerical adaptation of *pietās*, and *pité* app. a semi-popular intermediate form.

The sense of L. *pietās* 'piety', was in late L. extended so as to include 'compassion, pity', and it was in this sense that the word first appears in OF. in its two forms *pitié* and *pieté*. Gradually these forms were differentiated, so that *pieté*, which more closely represented the L. form, was used in the orig. L. sense, while *pitié* retained the extended sense. In ME. both *pite* and *piete* are found first in the sense 'compassion', subsequently both are found also in the sense 'piety'; the differentiation of forms and senses was here scarcely completed by 1600.]

I. †1. The quality of being pitiful; the disposition to mercy or compassion; clemency, mercy, mildness, tenderness. *Obs.* (or merged in next.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 368 Deuocion, reoufulnesse, merci, pite of heorte. *a* 1300 *Assump. Virg.* (Camb. MS.) 169 Sune, þu art ful of pite. *c* 1368 Chaucer (*title*) Compleynte to Pite. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 1026 For pure pytte & loy þai gret. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* II. v, Pyte is no thyng ellis but a right grete wylle of a debonary herte for to helpe alle men. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 282/1 Fulle of Pytie, *humanus*. 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* II. ii. 293 A little proud but full of pittie. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 262 Let thy pitie moue thee to make intercession for vs.

2. A feeling or emotion of tenderness aroused by the suffering, distress, or misfortune of another, and prompting a desire for its relief; compassion, sympathy. Formerly sometimes with pl. in reference to a number of persons.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 263/83 Þare mizte ech man deol i-seo, ho-so of pite coupe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3976 Wit-outen pite he wald him sla. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 903 Ffor pitee renneth soone in gentil herte. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 2997 Pitee..is..To help him þat men sen in meschif smert. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 97 Quhat hairt so hard for petie will not bleid? 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* iv. v, The sight will rather mooue your pitties, Then indignation. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. vi. 27 Griefe, for the Calamity of another, is Pitty. 1753 A. Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 63 We melt in Pity of his Fate. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III. 438 The still tears, stealing down that furrow'd cheek, Spoke pity, plainer than the tongue can speak. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxiii, Pity for a horse o'er-driven.

b. Phr. *To have* or *take pity* [F. *avoir pitié*, *prendre pitié* (12th c.)]: prop., to conceive or feel pity; usually, to show or exercise pity, to be merciful or compassionate. Const. †*of* (obs.), *on*, *upon*.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 170/2241 Þe pope hadde ful grete pite. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 2274 Y pray þe, þat þou haue on me pyte. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 23, I had pete of his passion þat prince was of Walis. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IX. 944 Wallace tharoff in hart had gret pyte. 1535 Coverdale *Job* xix. 21 Haue pite vpon me, haue pite vpon me (o ye my frendes). 1611 Bible *Prov.* xix. 17 He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 112 Have pity on me then. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 247 When that the lordes hadde sein Hou wofully he was besien, Thei token Pite of his grief. *Ibid.* 200. 1600 in *Shaks. C. Praise* 38, I am to entreat you that you will take pittie of mee. 1709 Atterbury *Serm., Luke* x. 32 (1726) II. 241 Take Pity upon Them, who cannot take Pity upon themselves. 1837 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. iv. (1855) I. 304 *note*, Which leads me to take pity on paper, or rather on myself.

c. In exclamatory phrases of adjuration, entreaty, etc.: †*for pity* (obs.; cf. *for shame!*); *for pity's sake* (cf. *for goodness' sake*, *for mercy's sake*).

1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* III. xix, Helas for god & for pyte I pray yow that ye wylle hyde me within your racke. 1529 Latimer *1st Serm. on Card* (1886) 27 Alas, for pity! the Rhodes are won and overcome by these false Turks. 1593 Drayton *Idea* lii, Rebate thy spleen, if but for pities sake! 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 132 Alack, for pitty. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 41, I except my speciall Friends, for pity-sake. 1771 P. Parsons *Newmarket* I. 36 Suffer me..to beg your opinion—but for pity's sake..let it be compassionate. *Mod.* For pity's sake, do be quiet!

3. *transf.* A ground or cause for pity; a subject of condolence, or (more usually) simply of regret; a regrettable fact or circumstance; a thing to be sorry for: in phrases, †*pity* (*it*) *is*, *was*, *were* (obs.); *it is*, *was*, *would be* (*a*) *pity*; *the more* (*is*) *the pity*, *a thousand pities*, *a great pity*, etc. In early use without *a*.

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 1266 Pitee were I shulde sterve Syth that I wilned noon harme. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 36 Above alle erthely thynges sche lovyd him mare,..So dud he hur..That was the more pete. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 33 Gret pite that she..Shuld sette hyr wurchippe. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* I. 107 Full gret slauchtyr, at pitte was to se. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. xxii. 68 It were grete pyte to lese Gryflet. *Ibid.* II. xvi. 94 Grete pyte it was of his hurte. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xxii. 22 A waye with soche a felowe from the erth! Yt is pitie thet he shulde live. 1542 in Parker *Dom. Archit.* II. 200 The towneshipp of Kylham..hath in yt nether tower or barmekin nor other fortresse whiche ys greatt petye. 1588 J. Udall *Demonstr. Discipl.* (Arb.) 48 It is a pitie to see howe farre the office of a bishop is degenerated from. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 22, I, and 'twere pittie, to sunder them, That yoake so well together. 1625 Burges *Pers. Tithes* 67 It is a thousand pitties they should want blowes who will doe nothing without them. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. iii. 55 It is a great pity we should not be.. friends. 1746 H. Walpole *Let. to H. S. Conway* 24 Oct., What a pity it is I was not born in the golden age of Louis the Fourteenth. 1853 Trench *Proverbs* 140 Lessons which it would be an infinite pity to lose. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* ii. 40 It would be a pity to alter it. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Nov. 582/1 More's the pity that we cannot adopt something like the Swiss Referendum.

b. Idiomatically with *of* (= in relation to, in respect of, about). *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 53 Men of these maners there be now a dayes to mani, of the whiche it is the more pitee. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 83 b, Al the Iewes..with great clamour cried, that it was pitie of his life [= that he should live: see Acts xxii. 22]. 1598 Chapman *Blinde Begger* Wks. 1873 I. 38 Twas pittie of his nose, for he would have beene a fine man els. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. iii. 42 *Isa.* Must die tomorrow?..*Pro.* Tis pity of him. 1604 — *Oth.* IV. i. 206 But yet the pitty of it, Iago! 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 586 They were insensible to praise and blame...And yet it was pity of them: for they were physically the finest race of men in the world.

†4. a. A condition calling for pity; pitiable state; sad fate. *Obs.*

a 1400 50 *Alexander* 729* Þus plenys þis prouud knyght þe pyte of hys fader. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8686 The petie & the playnt was pyn for to here! *Ibid.* 11948 Kyng Priam the pite persayuit onone. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxxvii. 62 In a man deformed, and rarely qualified..his virtues..be, as it were, things set off with more glory, by the pitty and defect of the other.

†b. An object of pity. *Obs. rare.*

1722 Addison *Spect.* No. 305 ¶ 3 The Statesmen who have appeared in the Nation of late Years, have..rendered it either the Pity or Contempt of its Neighbours.

†5. Grief for one's own wrong-doing; remorse, repentance. *To have pity*, to repent. *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* I ij, We ought to..haue pyte and be shamefull of that that we haue done. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 58 They..knocke thy conscience, mouing pitie there.

†II. 6. = Piety (in its current senses). *Obs.*

(The primary sense of L. *pietas*, but in Eng. later than senses 1 and 2, and at length superseded by *piety*.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 222 He ne zeneȝeþ naȝt..uor pite him stereþ þet to done. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 193 þat þat bicomeþ wymmen bihetynge pite, bi goode werkis. 1382 — 2 *Pet.* iii. 11 To be in holy lyuyngis and pitees [*L.* pietatibus]. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 9 God the endew withe a croune of glory; And withe septre of clennes and pitee. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 282/1 A Pytye, *pietas*; *eusebia*.

†b. *spec.* = Piety 3 b. *Obs.*

[1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 229, 1 Tabulet, ovec 1 Pite, & 1 autre ymage de Nostre Dame.] 1489 *Will R. Partrich thelder of Sudbury* 8 Dec. (P.C.C., 1 Dogett), A Crucifix of the pitie of our lorde. 1522 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 20 For the anorment and light of our ladie of pitie in the said churche. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 190 You come to the Chappel of our Lady of Pity, which is under the Mount Calvary.

III. 7. *Comb.* (from sense 2), as *pity-begging*, *-bound*, *-moving*, *-proof*, *-worthy* adjs.

1592 *Arden of Feversham* (1897) III. i. 41 What pity-moving words, what deep-fetched sighs. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 561 Her pittie-pleading eyes are sadlie fixed In the remorselesse wrinckles of his face. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. Sect. vi. 82 The weeping eyes, and pitty-begging looks of those Mothers. 1747 *Mem. Nutrebian Crt.* II. 90 In the most submissive and pity-moving terms. 1809 Campbell *Gert. Wyom.* III. xi, The pity-proffered cup. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* 380 He was not altogether pity-proof.

Pity (pi·ti), *v.* [f. prec. sb., prob. after OF. *piteer*, *pitier*, F. *pitoyer*.]

1. *trans.* To feel pity for; to compassionate, commiserate, be sorry for. (In mod. use sometimes implying slight contempt for a person on account of some intellectual or moral inferiority attributed to him. Cf. Pitiful 4, Pitying.)

1529 More *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 337/2 Whoso pittieth not vs, whom can he pittie? 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. i. 236 No good at all that I can do for him, Vnlesse you call it good to pitie him. 1611 Bible *Ps.* ciii. 13 Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that feare him. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius*, *Persian Wars* II. 41 Megas, Bishop of Berrhœa..besought him to pitty men who never offended him, nor were in case to resist him. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* IV. vii. 55, I can pity others, or I should not deserve pity myself. 1838 Lytton *Alice* I. x, Am I not to be pitied? 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 75 He who is unjust is to be pitied in any case. *Mod.* I pity you if you can't understand a plain statement like that.

†2. To move to pity, excite the compassion of; to grieve. Usually impersonal, i. e. with subject clause (mostly *inf.*) introduced by *it*. *Obs.*

1515 in *Archæologia* XLVII. 304 It wold petye ony mannys hert to here the shrykes and cryes. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* ci[i]. 14 Thy seruauntes haue a lone to hir stones, and it pitieth them to se her in the dust. *c* 1616 S. Ward *Coal from Altar* (1627) 30 It pitieth me for Laodicea that lost so much cost. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 20 July, Old Mr. Hawly, whose condition pities me. 1737 Whiston *Josephus*, *Hist.* VI. viii. § 4 It would pity one's heart to observe the change. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 62 He would have pitied every body, for he had no clothes, nor daddy nor mammy at all. 1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf* I. 171 The poor creatures..slipped about in a way that it pitied you to see them.

†3. *intr.* (or *trans.* with *inf.* or *obj. cl.*) To be moved to pity; to be sorry, grieve. *Obs.*

1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* 14, I pitie to see you go from suche good beginnynges. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 36 At the one he greatly pitied, at the other he reioyced. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 211 Pittying how they stood Before him naked to the aire. 1670 C. Gataker in *Gataker's Antid. Errour* To Rdr. B, The love of Truth, which he pitied to see..opposed by Old Adversaries.

4. *trans.* To grieve for, regret. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1656 Wood *Life* 22 July (O.H.S.) I. 209 Proctor died.., he was much admired at the meetings, and exceedingly pitied by all the faculty for his loss. 1851 [see Pitied].

Pitying (pi·tiiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Pity *v.* + -ing 2.] That pities; that feels, shows, or expresses pity; compassionate. In mod. use sometimes, Feeling or expressing slight contempt (cf. Pitiful 4).

1650 Hubbert *Pill Formality* 137 Their tears..pierce the hearts of their pittying neighbors. 1709 Watts *Hymn*, 'Plung'd in a gulph of dark despair', With pitying eyes the Prince of Grace Beheld our helpless grief. 1848 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 34 If I had not felt a pitying interest in the man. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II. i. 26 Generally dismissed with a pitying shrug of the shoulders.

Hence **Pi·tyingly** *adv.*, in a pitying manner; in pity.

1847 in Webster. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* vi, Mr. Macey..smiled pityingly, in answer to the landlord's appeal. 1861 Whyte Melville *Good for Nothing* I. 231 Looking kindly and pityingly in his face.

Pityline (pi·tilәin), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *Pitylinæ*, f. *Pitylus*, ad. Gr. *πίτυλος* plash, beating.] Of or pertaining to the *Pitylinæ*, a subfamily of *Tanagridæ*, the fringilline tanagers of the Neotropical area, having a thick pointed beak and rather short wings, typified by the genus *Pitylus*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

‖ **Pityocampa.** Also 7 pityocampe, -pie. [L., ad. Gr. *πιτυοκάμπη*, f. *πίτυς*, *πιτυο-* pine-tree + *κάμπη* caterpillar.] The larva of the Pine Procession moth (*Cnethocampa pityocampa*).

1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 666 The most venomous is that which is called *Pityocampe*, whose biting is poyson. *Ibid.*, Vlpian..esteemeth the giver of any Pityocampie in drink or otherwise to any one, to be doomed a murtherer. 1706 Phillips, *Pityocampa*, a Worm breeding in the Pine-tree, the biting of which is venomous. 1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* iv. (1818) I. 131 Of this nature also is the famous Pityocampa of the ancients, the moth of the fir.

‖ **Pityriasis** (pitiri·ăsis). [mod.L., a. Gr. *πιτῠρίασις* scurf (Galen), f. *πίτῠρον* bran.]

1. *Path.* A condition of the skin characterized by the formation and falling off of irregular patches of small bran-like scales, without inflammation; the (diseased) formation of dandruff or scurf.

1693 *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pityriasis*, *vid. Furfuratio*. 1706 Phillips, *Pityriasis*, the falling of Dandriff or Scurf from the Head. 1818–20 E. Thomson *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 323 In the slighter forms of Pityriasis, the cuticle alone..appears to be in a morbid condition. 1864 W. T. Fox *Skin Dis.* 36 Pityriasis is a purely epithelial disease (except in the rare form P. rubra).

2. *Ornith.* A genus of birds of the family *Corvidæ*, inhabiting Borneo and Sumatra, containing one species *P. gymnocephalus*. So called from the scales with which the naked head is covered.

1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* 362 There seem to be only four unquestionable peculiar genera [in Borneo] *Pityriasis*, a singular form generally referred to the *Laniidæ*, *Schwaneria* belonging to *Muscicapidæ*, [etc.].

Pityroid (pi·tiroid), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *πίτῠρ-ον* bran + -oid: cf. Gr. *πιτῠρώδης* bran-like.] Resembling bran; bran-like.

1846 in Smart; and in later Dicts.

Piuish(e, -isshe, obs. forms of Peevish.

† Piu·ma. *Obs.* (See quot.)

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Piuma*, the name given to a new and mixed fabric of light texture, used for gentlemen's coats.

Pivot (pi·vәt), *sb.* Also 7 pivat, 8 pevot, pevet(t. [a. F. *pivot* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) pivot, hinge. Origin obscure. Cf. mod. Prov. *pivo* a pointed thing (?), It. *piviolo*, *pivolo* wooden peg or pin, dibble, penis, etc., perhaps related to It. *piva* pipe.]

1. A short shaft or pin, usually of metal and pointed, forming the fulcrum and centre on which something turns or oscillates; as the pin of a hinge, the end of an axle or spindle, or the arbor on which the hands of a timepiece turn; a pintle, gudgeon.

1611 Cotgr., *Pivot*, the piuot, or (as some call it) the Tampin of a gate, or great doore. 1685 Boyle *Eng. Notion Nat.* 305 The excited Magnetick Needle, and the Box that

holds It, are duly pois'd by Means of a competent number of opposite Pivats. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pevetts*, are the Ends of the Spindle of any Wheel in a Watch; and the Holes into which they run, are called *Pevett-holes*. 1763 *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 143 The gudgeons, or pevets, in large engines, are seldom turned true. 1805 Brewster in *Ferguson's Lect.* I. 82 *note*, The extremities of an axle or spindle,..are called gudgeons when the wheels are large, and pivots in small pieces of machinery. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 31 The atlas vertebra is formed to turn on the odontoid process of the axis as on a pivot.

† b. A dowel or toggle. *Obs. rare.*

1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 213 The Stones .. are ..clasped at the Top of the Arches with Pivots or Nails.

2. *Mil.* The officer or man on whom a body of troops wheels; also that flank by which the alignment or dressing is corrected. *Fixed pivot, movable pivot*: see quot. 1832.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 37 When the squadron has wheeled to a flank by divisions.—If to the right, then the left officer is on the pivot of the rear division, and the right officer shifts to the pivot of the front division. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 47 *Pivot*, the outward man on that flank of a Squadron or smaller body upon which that body turns in wheeling...*Fixed Pivot*, is when the flank man during a wheel turns upon his own ground. *Moveable Pivot*, is when the flank man during a wheel describes a portion of a circle. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 141 A battery can..change front on a moveable pivot by a simple wheel. 1860 *Vol. Cav. Movem.* in *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 371/1 'When Right is in front, Left is the Pivot.' This is the first thing taught to the Cornet.

3. *fig.* That on which anything turns; a cardinal or central point.

1813 *Examiner* 17 May 312/2 His Majesty .. waited the moment.., to put in motion..his army.., make a pivot on Leipzic. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 594 The paper-money is the pivot, on which their all turns. 1878 Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* I. 122 Those questions of right which between Christians would be the chief pivots of the decision. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. xliv. 151 In all States, the Governor..may at any moment become the pivot on whose action public order turns.

b. *spec.* A device in Japanese poetry: see quots., and cf. *pillow-word* s. v. Pillow *sb.* 6.

1877 B. H. Chamberlain in *Trans. Asiat. Soc. Japan* V. 86 A more complicated species of pun, occurring when a word with two meanings is used only once as a sort of pivot on which two wheels turn. In this case, the first part of the poetical phrase has no logical end, and the latter part no logical beginning. ..An example of what might be termed pivot-puns. 1880 — *Class. Poetry Japanese* Introd. 4 The 'Pivot' is a more complicated device, and one which, in any European language, would be not only insupportable, but impossible, resting, as it does, on a most peculiar kind of *jeu de mots*.

† **4.** *Gardening.* (See quot., and cf. Pivot *v.* 3.)

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Tree*, If the lower or bottom part of the Stem be..thicker than all the rest, it ought ever to preserve it self in that State; but if..it continues smaller than some part a little above it, from whence in effect some fine Roots proceed; then..you must entirely cut off this smaller Part, with all its Appurtenances: Many Gardiners call it Pivot, and those Roots must only be preserv'd that proceed from the fortunate Part.

† **5.** The nipple of a percussion-lock. *Obs.*

1835 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XI. 39/1 The next peculiarity of the ordinary detonating lock is the pivot or nipple. 1836 T. Oakleigh *Oakleigh Shooting Code* 18 The pivot is the nipple or cone of iron screwed into the breach, and on which the copper cap is placed.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *appositive* or *adj.* That is the pivot on which something turns or depends; cardinal; pivotal.

1861 E. Garbett *Boyle Lect.* 247 Heathenism fixed itself upon these pivot qualities of the heart. 1875 Poste *Gaius* I. Introd. (ed. 2) 2 Some of the pivot terms and most pervading conceptions.

b. *Comb.*, as *pivot-file* (File *sb.*[1]), *-gauge*, *-hole*, *-lathe*, *-pin*, *-point*, *-polisher*; (in sense 2) *pivot file* (File *sb.*[2]), *flank*, *leader*, *man*, *manœuvre*, *officer*, *ship*; **pivot-bolt**, a central pintle about which a pivot-gun oscillates horizontally; **pivot-bridge**, a swing bridge pivoted on a central pier; **pivot-broach**, **pivot-drill**, watchmakers' tools; **pivot-frame**, a frame turning on a pivot, so that the gun it carries may be pointed in any direction; **pivot-gearing**, gearing for allowing the axis of a driving wheel to be shifted, so as to communicate power in various directions; **pivot-gun** (see quots.); **pivot-joint** *Anat.*, a joint in which the articular movement is that of a pivot; **pivot-pricker**, a slender pointed instrument for clearing the nipple of a percussion-lock; **pivot-pun** (see 3 b); **pivot-span**, that span of a bridge which turns or opens on a pivot; **pivot-tooth** (see quot. 1875); **pivot-transom**, the front member of the chassis of a casemate gun; **pivot-wrench**, a small turning tool for securing or loosening the nipple of a percussion-lock to and from the barrel; now called *nipple* or *cone-wrench*.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Pivot-bolt. *Ibid.* 1721/2 A *pivot-bridge of the New York Central Railway on the Linville principle. *Ibid.*, **Pivot-broach*, a..tool for opening the pivot-holes of watches. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 38 The *pivot files..face to the left. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 199 Pivot File..[is] a file used for forming pivots. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 38 They resume their places on the *pivot flank. 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 131 The piece..is mounted upon a carriage..which embraces a *pivot frame and recoil slide. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 199 *Pivot Gauge,..a steel plate with tapered slit used for measuring pivots. 1858 Simmons *Dict. Trade*, **Pivot-gun*, a piece of ordnance turning freely on a pivot, to alter the direction. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 150 Markers mark for the pivot guns of half batteries. 1704 *Pivot-hole [see sense 1]. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* vii. 171 The second kind of *pivot-joint is seen in the forearm. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 122. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 17 The *pivot leader..will begin in his own person to circle behind the line from the old, so as to enter the new direction twenty or thirty yards from the point of intersection. *a* 1814 *Manœuvring* III. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 101 Ever since ..you have been our lady's *pivot-man: every thing turns on you. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 15 Those nearest the pivot man making their steps extremely small. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 43 In movements in column, the *pivot officers..are answerable for covering, and for proper wheeling distances. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. II. 58 A plate round the point or thin end, with a hole for the *pivot pin. 1836 T. Oakleigh *Oakleigh Shooting Code* 106 Articles necessary to the grouse-shooter's equipment..; fowling-piece, in case or bag; two extra pivots; a *pivot-pricker; pivot-wrench. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Pivot-ship*, in certain fleet evolutions, the sternmost ship remains stationary, as a pivot on which the other vessels are to form the line anew. 1872 L. P. Meredith *Teeth* (1878) 138 The six front roots above and below..are the only ones upon which it is advisable to ingraft *pivot teeth. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Pivot-tooth*, .. an artificial crown attached to the root of a natural tooth by a dowel-pin of wood or metal occupying the nerve-canal. *Ibid.* 1721/2 A traversing platform passing through the *pivot transom and the front sleeper of the platform. 1836 *Pivot-wrench [see *pivot-pricker*].

Pi·vot, *v.* [a. F. *pivoter*, f. *pivot*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with, mount on, or attach by means of, a pivot or pivots. (Chiefly in passive.)

1855 Hyde Clarke *Dict.* 292/2 *Pivot*, place on a pivot. 1869 Sir E. J. Reed *Shipbuild.* xx. 454 To have the model pivoted at the ends. 1879 G. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* p. ii, An electro-magnetic telegraph..the armature of which was pivoted so as to vibrate between its poles. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 192 If yards were pivoted in the centre of the mast.

b. *fig.*: cf. prec. 3. (In quot. 1851, to serve as a pivot to.)

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 472 There is not a man..whose moral and mental centre of gravity more firmly pivot the violent oscillations and gyrations of his 'passionate' energy. 1878 R. H. Hutton *Scott* x. 101 Scott's romances .. are pivoted on public rather than mere private interests.

2. *intr.* To turn as on a pivot; to hinge; in military manœuvres, to swing round a point as centre. Chiefly *fig.*

1841 Lever *C. O'Malley* xc, The 7th took up their ground at Frenada pivoting upon the 1st Division. 1872 H. W. Beecher in *Chr. World Pulpit* II. 250 You know that Christ's ministry was pivoting upon Capernaum. 1883 Holme Lee *Loving & Serving* II. ix. 154 'No', said the clergyman, and pivoted on his heel. 1892 *Pictorial World* 11 June 52/1 The entire question pivots on Ulster.

3. *Gardening.* (See quot., and cf. Pivot *sb.* 4.)

1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., In *Bot.*, a main root which grows vertically downwards is spoken of as 'pivoting' (Littré).

Hence **Pi·voted** *ppl. a.*, **Pi·voting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1855 Hyde Clarke *Dict.* 292/2 *Pivoting*, pivotwork... *Pivoted, a.* 1870 *Daily News* 27 July 5 This bridge is built in three portions, the centre resting upon four piers, and a pivotted portion of either end of about thirty yards in length. 1875 *Dental Cosmos* XVII. 511, I removed the pivoted root [of a tooth], which was covered by a tumid and dark purple gum. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 244 The..frames carry pivoted screw nuts. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 9/1 The eye of the bracket which receives the pivoting pin.

Pivotal (pi·vətăl), *a.* [f. Pivot *sb.* + -al.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or constituting a pivot; being that on which anything turns or depends; central, cardinal, vital.

1844 Mary Hennell *Social Syst.* 198 It is..the fatal characteristic of civilized industry.. to have for pivotal motive nothing but the fear of death from hunger. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* ii. 16 About this pivotal fact all the other matters involved fall into position as..auxiliary. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. I. xxvi. 397 It..makes the issue of the election turn on the voting in certain 'pivotal' States.

Hence **Pi·votally** *adv.*, in a pivotal manner; as on a pivot.

1887 *Sci. Amer.* 12 Feb. 98 The stanchion is pivotally held between the floor .. and any stationary upper beam by two bolts.

‖ **Piwarrie** (piwo·ri). Forms: 8 **piworree**, 9 **-ie**; **piwaree**, **-i**; **-warry**, **-i**, **-ie**; **paiwari**. [Carib of Guiana.] An intoxicating beverage prepared from cassava, used by the natives of tropical America. Also *attrib.*, as *piwarrie-drinking*, *-feast*, *-trough*.

[1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 401 They have a drink of the root Cavain, which the Carmels call Piroa.] 1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 278 The piworree is made from the bread of Cassava or Manioc. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v. *Manihot*, Another of the products of Cassava is an intoxicating beverage called Piwarrie...It is made by the women, who chew Cassava cakes and throw the masticated material into a wooden bowl, where it is allowed to ferment for some days, and [is] then boiled. 1880 Brett *Leg. & Myths Guiana* 102 A large canoe is brought on shore And with paiwari running o'er.

Pix (piks). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [app. syncopated from ME. *pikeis*, *picas*, *pykes*, Pickax.] A pick.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 46. 1/2 A Puncture with a Pix. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 116 Which the sandman's delving spade And the pitman's pix have made. 1851 T. Sternberg *Dial. & Folklore Northampt.*, *Pix*, *Pick*, a pick-axe.

Pix, Pixis: see Pyx, Pyxis.

† **Pixwex**, var. f. Pax-wax. Cf. *fix-fax*, etc.

1548-77 Vicary *Anat.* vi. (1888) 46 There be three maner of fleshes in the necke: the first is called Pixwex or Serusis.

Pixy, pixie (pi·ksi). Also *dial.* **pisky**, **-ie**, **pisgy**, etc.: see Eng. Dial. Dict. [Origin obscure.] In local folk-lore a name for a supposed supernatural being akin to a fairy. Also *transf.*

(In popular use in the s. w. of England from Cornwall to Wiltshire and Dorset. A meadow on the Thames above Oxford is named on the Ordnance Map *Pixey Mead*. Used by Scott in *The Pirate*, quot. 1822 (whence inserted by Jamieson and in subseq. glossaries) as a Shetland word, but no local evidence has been found there either for *pixie* or *nixie*. Rietz has a Swed. dial. *pysk*, *pyske*, 'small fairy, dwarf', cf. Norw. *pjusk* 'a little insignificant person'; but, with the disappearance of the supposed Shetland use, it is difficult to see how this could be connected with the s. w. Eng. word.)

c 1630 T. Wescote *Devon.* (1845) 433, I shall..be thought to lead you in a pixy-path by telling an old tale. 1659 (see Pixy-led). 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 130 Tell me o' tha Rexbush, ye teeheeing Pixy. 1793 Coleridge *Songs of Pixies* i, Whom the untaught Shepherds call Pixies in their madrigal, Fancy's children, here we dwell. 1822 Scott *Pirate* xxiii, If a pixie, seek thy ring; If a vixie, seek thy spring. 1836 Mrs. Bray *Tamar & Tavy* (1879) I. x. 163 The pixies are certainly a distinct race from the fairies, .. [they] will invariably tell you, if you ask them what pixies really may be, that these native spirits are the souls of infants, who were so unhappy as to die before they had received the Christian rite of baptism. 1837 Howitt *Rur. Life* VI. vii. (1862) 478 The Pixies may possibly still haunt those caves and dens in Devonshire where Coleridge..saw them. 1891 'Q.' [Couch] *Noughts & Crosses* 175 In this corner of the land where (they say) the piskies still keep.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly *local*), as **pixy glove**, the thistle; **pixy-path**, a path by which those who follow it are bewildered and lost; **pixy-pear**, (*a*) the haw; (*b*) the hip of the wild rose (Britten & Holl.); **pixy puff**, various species of puff-ball, *Lycoperdon*, as *L. giganteum* and *Bovista*; **pixy-ridden** *a.*, plagued or possessed by pixies; **pixy-ring**, (*a*) = Fairy-ring; (*b*) (see quot. 1891); **pixy stool**, a toadstool or mushroom.

1858 Capern *Ball. & Songs* 128 Rejoicing where the *pixy glove Will soon hang out its crest. *c* 1630 *Pixy-path [see a]. 1870 Lady Verney *L. Lisle* x. 117 Allays after them blackberries and *pixie-pears. *a* 1847 *MS. Gloss. Devon* in *Halliwell*, **Pixy-puff*, a broad species of fungus. *Pixy-rings*, the fairy circles. 1879 Elworthy *Gloss. Exmoor Scolding*, **Pixy-rided*, to guard against which [horses being ridden by pixies] a horseshoe is nailed against the stable-door. 1893 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 4/7 A girl..is '*pixy-ridden'—pots and jugs begin to jump out of her hand, chairs run after her, flitches of bacon join the dance. *a* 1847 *Pixy-rings [see *pixy-puff*]. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Pixy-rings*, round which they dance on moonlight nights. 1891 J. H. Pearce *Esther Pentreath* III. x. 235 A rudely drilled stone with a bit of coloured ribbon run through it—a piskie-ring, or spinning-whorl, in fact. 1787 Grose *Provinc. Gloss.*, **Picksey-stool*, a mushroom. Devonsh. 1870 Lady Verney *L. Lisle* xiii. 155 There's a fairies' ring and no end o' pixy-stools on the knap yonder.

Pixy-led, *a.* Led astray by pixies; lost; bewildered, confused. So **Pixy-leading.**

1659 Chr. Clobery [Cornishman] *Div. Glimpses* 73 Blind-zeal-sick soul! in Charity i'll judge Thee pixie-led in Popish piety. *Ibid.*, Old countrey folk, who pixie-leading fear, Bear bread about them to prevent that harm. 1836 Mrs. Bray *Tamar & Tavy* (1838) I. 193 The popular belief of being pixy led. 1880 Mrs. Parr *Adam & Eve* v. 64, I thought you'd run home agen, or was pisky-laid or something. 1895 Elworthy *Evil Eye* 433 He firmly believed he had been pixy-led.

† **Pips, -e.** *Obs.* [(for **pīs*), a. OF. *piz*, *pis* breast (in Gower *M.O.*) :—L. *pectus*.] The breast.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 262 His langis miȝte be þe worse þerfore & also his piys. *Ibid.* 300 Sumtyme a veine wole breke in þe piyse or in þe lungis.

Pize (pəiz). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also **7 pise, 7–8 pies, 9** (*dial.*) **pars.** [Of uncertain origin.

Suggested to have been an arbitrary substitute for Pest or Pox, the latter used in the same way from *c* 1600; but the form is unexplained. The E. Yorksh. *pars*, *pahs*, is the regular phonetic repr. of pəiz; cf. *knahve*, *shahve*, etc.]

A word used in various imprecatory expressions, as *pize on, upon, of*; *pize take, pize light upon*; *out a pize, what a pize*: cf. *pest*, *pox*, *mischief*, in similar use.

1605 *1st Part Ieronimo* III. ii. 22 *Rog.* Pox ont. *Bal.* Pies ont. *a* 1627 Middleton *Five Gallants* IV. ii, Pize on't, I pawned a good beaver hat last night. *a* 1643 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* II. iv, Pies take him, does he play for cloaks still? 1676 Etheredge *Man of Mode* II. i, Out, a pise o' their breeches. *Ibid.* III. i, Out a pise. Adod, I ha' business and cannot. 1688 Shadwell *Sqr. Alsatia* I. iv, Ah, sweet rogues! while in the countrey, a pies take them. 1753 Smollett *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 63/2 A pize upon them! I could get no eatables upon the road. 1754 Foote *Knights* II. Wks. 1799 I. 82 A pize of your pots and your royal oaks! 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1810) VI. xliii. 284 What a pize are you about? 1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 2 Nov., Another gloomy day—a pize upon it. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 893 A mere mistake of Allsop's.. a pize upon him! [In dialect use from Yorksh. to Kent, Shropsh. to Sussex.]

Pizell, pizle, obs. forms of Pizzle.

‖ **Pizzicato** (pittsi·kā·to), *a.*, *adv.*, *sb. Mus.* [It., prop. pa. pple. of *pizzicare* to pinch, twang (a stringed instrument), twitch or pluck (a string).]

A. *adj.* and *adv.* Said of a note or passage played

on a violin or the like by plucking the string with the finger instead of using the bow. (Abbrev. *pizz.*)

1880 P. David in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 760/1 Playing a pizzicato accompaniment to a tune played with the bow. 1885 *Athenæum* 5 Dec. 740/1 Violas and violoncellos play *pizzicato* throughout.

B. *sb.* A note or passage played in this way.

1845 E. Holmes *Mozart* 119 When they heard me accompany the Pizzicato on the keys. 1885 P. David in Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV. 295 Who copied with more or less success.. his pizzicatos with the left hand.

Pizzle (pi·z'l). Now *dial.* or *vulgar.* Forms: *α.* 6 peezel, peisill, 7 peezle, 8 pesil; *β.* 6 pys(s)ell, 6–7 pissel(l, 7 pisle, pizell, pizle, pyzel(l, 7– pizzle. [Occurs from early 16th c. = Flem. *pēzel*, LG. *pesel*, dim. of OLG. **pīsa* sinew, whence MLG. *pēse*, MDu. *pēze*, Du. *pees* sinew, string, pizzle. Cf. also MDu. *peserick* sinew, string, whip of bull's hide, pizzle, Du. *pezerik*, *pesrik*, MLG. *peserik*, LG. (and Ger. dial.) *peserick* pizzle.] The penis of an animal; often that of a bull, used as a flogging instrument (see Bull *sb.*[1] 11 b).

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 56 Thoughe he [an ox].. be broken, bothe of tayle and pysell, yet wyll he fede. 1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) H vj b, Take the peisill of an harte, and drie it into pouder. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 127 Take the peezel of a Stagge, burne it, and make it in pouder. 1599–1737 Bulls pissell, etc. [see Bull *sb.*[1] 11 b]. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 976 Of the Whale's Pizzle, and its Use in Physick. 1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 216 ¶ 13. 1814 Scott *Let. Southey* 17 June in *Lockhart*, The wholesome discipline of a bull's pizzle and strait-jacket.

Plaas, obs. form of Place.

Placability (plē·kăbi·lĭti, plæk-). [ad. L. *plācābilitās*, f. *plācābilis* Placable: see -ity. Cf. obs. F. *placabilité* (1577 in Godef.).] The quality or character of being placable; readiness to be appeased or to forgive; mildness of disposition.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* II. vi, Placabilitie is no litle part of Benignitie. *a* 1620 Moryson *Itin.* IV. iv. i. (1903) 290 All writers commend the Germans .. for Modesty, Integrity, Constancy, Placability, Equity, and for Gravity, but somewhat inclyning to the vice of Dullnes. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. xii. 505 He declared nothing to be more .. worthy of a great man, than placability. 1839 James *Louis XIV*, IV. 62 He would endure with dignified placability much irritating opposition.

Placable (plē·kăb'l, plæ·kab'l), *a.* [ME. a. OF. *placable*, ad. L. *plācābilis*, f. *plācāre* to appease: see -able.]

†**1.** Pleasing, agreeable. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 723 Marie was body and sawle to godd perfitely placable. *c* 1540 Boorde *The boke for to Lerne* A iij b, It may be placable to the iyes of all men to se. 1542 — *Dyetary* ii. (1870) 234 That it may be placable to the eyes of all men to se and to beholde.

2. Capable of being, or easy to be, appeased or pacified; mild, gentle, forgiving.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 93 To thy Enemies .. thou art placable. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 151 Since I saught By Prayer th' offended Deitie to appease, .. Methought I saw him placable and mild. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 166 My Pamela is very placable. 1819 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* 15 Sept., Tories are placable people. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* IV. xxv. 6 Though irritable, he was placable, and at heart was truly loyal.

† b. *transf.* (of a thing). *Obs.*

1609 Bible (Douay) *Isa.* lx. 7 They shal be offered upon my placable altar.

¶ **3.** Peaceable, quiet. (*Catachrestic.*)

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. iii. (1623) 400 Being at length..surfeited with glory,..he resolved on a more placable course of life. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 130 The civil wars .. soon drew off the minds of men from the placable innovators of language. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* I. 259 The wind blew in momentary gusts, and then became more placable.

Pla·cableness. [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being placable; placability.

1647 Cudworth *Serm.*, 1 *Cor.* xv. 57 (1676) 72 A sensible Demonstration..of God's..Placableness and Reconcileableness to sinners returning to obedience. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. xv. 256 That softness of nature, and placableness of disposition, which he holds to be the greatest merit in our sex. 1896 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo, N.Y.) VI. 417 They had gained a grace of placableness.

Pla·cably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly[2].] In a placable manner.

1839 James *Louis XIV*, IV. 317 He..heard patiently and placably complaints of himself and of his government. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* iii, 'Ay, ay', said Dunstan, very placably, 'you do me justice, I see'.

Placad, obs. Sc. form of Placard.

‖ **Placage** (plăkā·ʒ). [Fr., f. *plaquer* to plate, veneer, cover (with plaster, stone, etc.), f. *plaque* a plate, slab: see Plaque and -age.] The facing of walls with thin slabs of marble or the like, or with stucco or plaster.

1774 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 115/2 He likewise employed the same kind of cement for the placage of a subterraneous vault. 1862 *Ecclesiologist* XXIII. 32 The cost of a simple marble placage.

Placard (plæ·kărd, plăkā·rd), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 5 placquart, plakart, -ert, 6 plagart, 6–9 placart, 7 plachart, 7–8 placaert, 8 playcart. *β.* 5– placard, (6 placarde, plakard, plackerd, plakerde, plagard(e, plachard(e; 6–7 placcard(e, 6–9 plackard(e). *γ.* 6 placcat, -att, 7 placat, 7–8 placaet, 7 placate, 8 placaat, *Sc.* placad. [a. OF. *plackart* (1410), *pla(c)quar(d*, *placard*, *-art* in the same senses, mod.F. *placard*, f. OF. *plaquier* (mod.F. *plaquer*) to plate, lay flat, plaster, etc., ad. MFlem. *placken* (Du. *plakken*) to plaster, coat with something sticky: see -ard. The OF. *plackart* was taken into Du. as *plackaert*, *plakaet*, *plakkaat*, whence app. the 16–17th c. Eng. forms *placaert*, *placaet*, *placcat*, etc.; also Ger., Da. *plakat*. See also Placcate, Placket[2].]

I. An official or public document.

†**1.** A formal document (originally) authenticated by a thin seal affixed to its surface. *Hist.*

Cf. F. *sceau plaqué* seal affixed to the surface of a document.

†**a.** Such a document issued by a competent authority, authorizing or permitting a person to do something; a warrant, licence, permit, letters patent. *Obs.*

† *Letters of placard*, a letter under seal.

1482 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1711) XII. 164/1 Certain Letters in Pauper sealed in Placquart wise with a grete rownde Seale in Rede Wex. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 33 § 12 Lettres of Placardys made to the same John, of thoffice of Constablissbippe of the Castell of Ludlowe. 1501 in *Yorks. Archæol. Soc., Record Ser.* XVII. 196, I received from the Kingges grace a plagarde. 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 4 The Kynges speciall licens undre his placarde signed & sealede wyth his pryve seale. 1520 *Clerical Subsidies* (P. R. O. 64/299 B.), The kinges moust honurable lettres of placcarde dated under his signet. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 102 Ther be few lawys and statutys,..but, by placardys and lycence opteynyd of the prynce, they are broken and abrogate. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 206 For sundrie men, had plagards then, Such childe to take. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 141 Neither doth he suffer other ships to saile in those seas, without a speciall placard signed with his owne hand. 1652-62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 226 So cautelous, that without his Placard no stranger can have Ingress into his Dominions. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 341 Religious Houses cannot acquire real Estates by way of Legacy .. without the Princes [Charles V.'s] Placart or Licence.

fig. a 1555 Bradford *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 60 Have we a placard that God will do nothing to us? 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xiii. 183 Others .. [think] that Christianity gives us a placard to use these Sports.

† **b.** An edict, ordinance, proclamation, official announcement. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1518 Wolsey in Fiddes *Life* II. (1726) 62 You count none assurance by treaties, plakards, proclamations or articles. 1591 *Acts Privy Council* (1900) XXI. 90 An open placard to al Maiors, Sherives, Justices of Peace, Baylifes, Constables, &c. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* II. 25 All Placarts or Edicts are publish'd in his name. 1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2/3 A strict Placcard against Duels throughout all the Provinces. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 363 On the 21st of last month was published a placart or declaration. 1768 (*title*) General Wolfe's Instructions to Young Officers,..and a Placart to the Canadians. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* I. i. 114 Charles [V.] introduced and organised a papal inquisition, side by side with those terrible 'placards' of his invention [1550].

c. esp. in 17th c., A decree or ordinance of the States General or other competent authority in the Netherlands. In this sense often spelt *placaert*, *placael*, *placaal*, after Du. *placael* (now *plakkaat*).

1589 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 283/2 A commission to proceed with the States in requiring their justification of such points of their placart as concern my Lord Willoughby. 1654 Whitelocke *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) II. 45 The queen had sent unto the states to repeale that placart. 1738 *Observ. Brit. Wool* title-p., A Playcart or Proclamation for preserving the Woollen Manufactures in Flanders. 1748 *Whitehall Evening-Post* No. 363 Rotterdam, June 14. A Placart, suspending the Execution of the three Placarts published last Year in relation to the French Trade, was issued.

1589 *Ancaster Papers*, O. S. 13 May (R. R. O.), [Draft of Ld. Willoughby's Defence against] slaunders by a placcat. 1601 Wheeler *Treat. Comm.* 41 Those foresaid Placates, Edictes and Prohibitions, made against the English. 1678 Marvell *Growth Popery* 13 For revoking their Placaets against Wine, Brandy, and French Manufactures. 1688 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 433 The states have ordered a placaet promising a reward of 1000 guilders. 1706 Phillips, *Placaert* or *Placaet*, (Dutch) a Proclamation or Ordinance, by the States of Holland.

2. A notice, or other document, written or printed on one side of a single sheet, to be posted up or otherwise publicly displayed; a bill, a poster.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 112 Persecution at Paris, by reason of certen placardes. 1567 in Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 352 Bruited and calumniated by placats presentlie affixed on publick places of the burgh of Edinburgh. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3752/7 A Placart was affixed last night on the Doors of our Cathedral [Cologne], in Answer to that which was lately published by the Chapter. 1706 Phillips, *Placard*,..a Libel or abusive Writing, posted up or dispersed abroad. *c* 1730 Burt *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 66 A bill to let you know there is a single room to let is called a placard. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 338 A placard..was published to call the attention of the people to..the intended meeting. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xvi, In the window hung a long and tempting array of written placards, announcing vacant places. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 5 Oct. 5/7 Flaring posters and placards of many hues.

II. A thin plate of armour, etc.

†**3. a.** A piece of armour; a breast- or backplate; esp. an additional plate of steel, iron, etc., worn over or under the cuirass: = Placcate 1. *Obs.*

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 274 In a gardviande, a peir brigandines, a plakart, ij. bavieres. 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* xi. 7 Fyrst she my legge harneys sette on And after my plackerd of grete ryches. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. IV* 12 Some had the helme, the visere, the two baviers & the two plackardes..curiously graven. 1552 Huloet, Placard or breast plate, *thorax*. 1625 Markham *Sould. Accid.* 39 Some .. would .. adde a Placcard to cover the brestplate. 1630 Capt. Smith *Trav. & Adv.* 13 Their Pistolls was the next, which marked Smith upon the placard; but the next shot the Turke was..wounded. 1826 Hor. Smith *Tor Hill* (1838) I. 41 Sir Giles hastily pulled down his vizor, and clasped it to the plackard.

† **b.** An article of dress, sometimes richly embroidered, app. worn by both sexes in the 15th and 16th c., beneath an open coat or gown. *Obs.*

1483 *Wardr. Acc.* in Grose *Antiq. Repr.* (1807) I. 41 A plakert maade of half a yard and half a quarter of blac velvet. 1529 *Will of J. Alp Jonkyng* (Somerset Ho.), My doblet of lether w^t^ sleves & plagard of Russet velwet. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 2 b, His iacket or cote of raised gold, the placard embrowdered with Diamondes, Rubies, Emeraudes, great Pearles, and other rich stones.

†**4.** = Placket[2] 2–4. *Obs.*

1589 Rider *Bibl. Schol.* 1095 A Placarde, the fore part of a womans peticote, *gremialarium*, *thorax*. 1589 [? Nashe] *Almond for Parrat* 4 She will carrie a Martin in her plackarde in despite of the proudest of them all. *c* 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* i. 111 For fear of the cut-purse, on a sudden she'll swap thee into her plackerd.

†**5.** (See quot.) *Obs.* (Perh. only French.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Placard*, in architecture, denotes the decoration of the door of [an] apartment; consisting of a chambranle, crowned with its frieze or gorge, and a corniche sometimes supported by consoles. So 1765 in Croker *Dict. Arts.* 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: placard-man, -bearer, one who walks about the streets bearing an advertisement; *placard-wise* adv.

1482 Placquart wise [see 1]. 1846 *Ecclesiologist* V. 47 It is no worse to convert an Angel into a link-boy than into a placard-man. 1895 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 7/7 Interesting to placard collectors of all countries. 1899 Knapp *Life G. Borrow* I. 275 He employed placard-bearers to walk about the streets exhibiting his flaming advertisements.

Placard (plăkā·rd, plæ·kard), *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *placarder*.]

1. *trans.* To affix or set up placards on or in (a wall, window, town, etc.).

1813 *Stamford News* in *Examiner* 8 Mar. 148/1 Meetings were convened, walls placarded, and hand-bills distributed. 1868 Milman *St. Paul's* vi. 124 The pillars were placarded with advertisements. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 8 May 5/2 The town is already placarded with huge posters.

2. To make public, make known, advertise (something) by means of placards; to post, expose, or display (a poster, inscription, etc.) as a placard.

1818 Todd, *Placard*, to notify publickly: in colloquial language, to post. 1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 10 Mar., It would be exactly placarding me in a private and confidential manner. 1836 Lytton *Athens* (1837) I. 351 The prytanes always placarded in some public place a programme of the matters on which the people were to consult. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxiv, Bills..were placarded on all the walls. 1854 H. Ainsworth *John Law* IV. ii, The parliament..placarded written copies on the walls.

Hence **Placarded** *ppl. a.*; **Placarding** *vbl. sb.*

1830 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 456/1 In Paris..no further rioting or placarding has taken place. *a* 1845 Hood *T. Trumpet* xxix, By chalking on walls, or placarding on vans. 1861 Ludlow in *Macm. Mag.* III. 320 Workers have been brought together on a placarded offer of employment.

Placardeer. *nonce-wd.* [See -eer.] = next.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 34 A motley band of printers, editors, pamphlet paragraph and placardeers.

Placarder (plăkā·rdə, plæ·kārdəɹ). [f. Placard *v.* + -er[1].] One who puts up placards.

1825 *Examiner* 17/2 M'Donnell then asked for the name of some private placarder. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. I. i. 8 Then Durosoy, Royalist Placarder,..went rejoicing.

† **Pla·cate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *plācāt-us* appeased, pa. pple. of *plācāre*: see next.] Composed; placid.

1662 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18 II. v. (1669) 446/2 When are you more placate and serene? 1675 Brooks *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 138 *Animo tam tranquillo*.., with as placate, serene and tranquil a mind.

Placate (plē·kēit, plæ·kēit, plăkē·t), *v.* [f. L. *plācāt-*, ppl. stem of *plācāre* to appease: see -ate[3].] *trans.* To render friendly or favourable (one who is hostile or offended); to pacify, conciliate; to propitiate.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 31. 476 Therefore is He always Propitiated and Placated both First and Last. 1791 J. Townsend *Journ. Spain* (1792) III. 14 Solicitous to placate an offended deity. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* vi. (1852) 170 Such satisfaction is not really placating anger, not appeasing a personal passion. 1868 Edwards *Ralegh* I. xiii. 249 Nottingham .. wrote earnestly to Essex, trying to placate him. 1894 Knight *Garrick* vi. 97 A victory so complete..failed to placate the indignant young actress.

Hence **Placated** *ppl. a.*; also **Placater** (*U. S.*), one who placates.

1735 D. Forbes *Th. Relig.* (1747) 10 To approach, and rely on the protection and beneficence of a placated Deity. 1867 Ludlow *Little Briggs & I* 223 The stern but placated bosoms of Barker and Moodle. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 22 Mar. 205/2 What the Americans call a 'placater'. He 'placates' opposing interests as Thurlow Weed used to do. 1894 *19th Cent.* Oct. 495 The successful placater brings into line men who are apparently irreconcilable.

Placation (plăkē·ʃən). [a. obs. F. *placation* (16th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *plācātiōn-em*, n. of action from *plācāre*: see prec. and -ation.] The action of

placating; appeasing, pacifying; conciliation, propitiation. With *a* and *pl.* a propitiatory action.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. iii. (Arb.) 23 Sacrifices of placation, with inuocations and worship. *Ibid.* III. iv. 159 Many more like vsurped Latine and French words: as *Methode*, *methodicall*, *placation*. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Macc.* i. 47 Holocausts and sacrifices, and placations to be made in the temple of God. 1830 J. DOUGLAS *Truths Relig.* v. (1832) 222 Such terms as atonement, placation, expiation. 1884 TRAILL *New Lucian* 109 The Supreme Being is not so savage and childish as to need placation by the steam of victims.

Placatory (plē·kătəri, plæ·k-), *a.* [ad. L. *plācātōri-us* appeasing, propitiatory (Tert.), f. *plācāre* to appease: see -ORY.] Tending or calculated to placate or appease; conciliatory; propitiatory.

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xxxix. §5 Some gods the heathens honoured with placatory sacrifices. 1799–1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1830) I. II. App. iii. 132 [He] made a placatory offering of two wax lights and nine pieces of money. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 110 A reply which seemed .. both dignified and placatory.

Placcard, e, placcat(t, obs. ff. PLACARD.

Pla·ccate. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 8 **plaquet**, 9 **placate.** [app. a variant of PLACARD (in sense 3): cf. the γ forms there. See also PLACKET[2] 1.]

1. A piece of armour consisting of a plate of steel or iron worn over the cuirass: = PLACARD *sb.* 3 a. Also, a leather jacket or doublet lined with strips of steel, worn under the outer armour.

1632 J. CRUSO *Milit. Instr. Cavallerie* (Fairholt), [A breast and back] caliver proof by addition of the placcate. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xix. (Roxb.) 166/2 They.. haue vnder their Armour a good Buffe coate, or a Placcate or an under brest plate to make them caliver proofe. 1788 GROSE *Milit. Antiq.* (1801) II. 252 The breastpiece [of the cuirass] was occasionally strengthened by an additional plate called a plaquet. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* x. (1874) 204 The plates..placed in front of the shoulders were *placates*; but when the shoulders were covered by the reinforce-plates, they were distinguished as *pauldrons*.

†**2.** = PLACKET[2]. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 186 Don Cupid, Regent of Loue-rimes, Lord of folded armes...Dread Prince of Placcats, King of Codpeeces.

†**3.** See PLACARD *sb.* 1 c. *Obs.*

Place (plēs), *sb.* Forms: (1 Northumb. plæce, plætse, plæse); 3– place, (3 plasce, 3–5 plasse, 4 plass, 4–6 plas(e, 5 plaas, playa, 6 pleaze). [ME. *place*, a. F. *place* (11th c.) = Pr. *plassa*, Sp. *plaza*, Pg. *praça*, It. *piazza*, med.L. *placia*:—late L. type **plattia* for classical L. *platea*, broad way, open space, ad. Gr. πλατεῖα (sc. ὁδός) broad way. The L. word had been already taken into Old Northumbrian in the form *plæce*, *plætse*, rendering L. *platea* of the Vulgate; but the history of the current word begins with the adoption of the F. *place* in sense 2, the mod. use in 1 b. being a more recent borrowing from the Romanic langs. From the latter came also MDu. *plaetse*, Du. *plaats*, MHG., Ger. *platz*, MLG. *plas*, LG. *plâts*, *plâtse*, Icel. *pláz* (13th c.), Sw. *plats*, Da. *plads*. Welsh *plâs* is app. from ME. *Place* has superseded OE. *stow* and (largely) *stede*; it answers to F. *lieu*, L. *locus*, as well as to F. *place*, and the senses are thus very numerous and difficult to arrange.

With the doubled *t* of late L. **plattia*, cf. the similar phenomenon in **plattus* PLAT (with which *platea* was prob. associated); also in **pettia* PIECE, **piccus* PIKE, **pippa* PIPE, etc.]

I. 1. An open space in a city; a square, a market-place. † **a.** Used in OE. to render L. *platea* of the Vulgate.

a 950 *Durham Ritual* (Surtees) 36/7 On plæcvm *(in plateis)*. *Ibid.* 65/37 In plæcvm. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 5 Da ðe lufas in somnungum & huommum ðara plæcena..stondes..to gebiddanne. — Luke x. 10 Færað on plæcum hire. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* ibid., Farað on plætsa his.

b. In modern use, forming the second element in the name of a group of houses in a town or city, now or formerly possessing some of the characters (positive or negative) of a square, chiefly that of not being properly a street.

Often used in the name of a small area more or less built around, and lying aside from a street or thoroughfare, or of a short *cul-de-sac* or byway turning out of a main thoroughfare; also, more vaguely given to a short row or 'terrace' of houses, which originally stood by themselves on a suburban road; being in fact a ready denomination for any aggregation of houses which cannot be more particularly classed.

Employed in 16th c. to render F. *place* and its Italian, Spanish, and German cognates, in reference to foreign towns, whence introduced in English towns. (But in some cases the name 'Place' has arisen out of sense 4 b, the site being that of a nobleman's or bishop's town-residence, which bore the name, e.g. *Ely Place* in London.)

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. viii. 7 b, The places and streetes are so well ordeined. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. 86 They conducted him into a great place before the Town Hall. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 10 There are in it many lovely Piazza's, or Places. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 6/1 Being gone to the Great Place to see the Bull-feast. 1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Europe* II. 458 Squares, as we improperly call them in England, but which the Germans, as well as the French and Italians, more properly denominate Places. *c* 1813 BYRON *Devil's Drive* iii, I have a state-coach in Carlton House, A chariot in Seymour Place. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 267 At Rome..on the south of the stately place of Navona. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 859/2 From Washington Square upward began the endless succession of 'places', and of houses in long, monotonous rows.

II. A material space.

2. Space; extension in two (or three) directions; 'room'. *arch.* † *To offer place*, to make way, give way (*obs.*). *Give place*: see 23.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 258 Hene uond nout on eorðe so muche place as his luttle licome muhte been ileid on. 1382–1571 [see 23]. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 75 b, For performing this play, the beholders cast themselves in a ring, which they call, Making a place. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 85 When they were come in the city had not place for them all. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 169 Nature .. opposeth those things that do resist her, and gently yeilds to those things which courteously offer place. 1683 T. SMITH *Observ. Constantinople* in *Misc. Curiosa* (1708) III. 41 There is no place between the Propontis and the walls of the City, except just at the Seraglio-point,..where they have raised .. a battery for Great guns. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xii, Place, nobles, for the Falcon-Knight! Room, room, ye gentles gay. 1852 JAMES *Agnes Sorel* (1860) 4 Men with flambeaux in their hands,..calling 'Place! Place!' to clear the way for their master.

b. In generalized sense: Space, extension. (Chiefly *rhetorical*, and in antithesis to *time*.)

a 1631 DONNE *Nativitie* 10 Seest thou, my Soule,..how he Which fils all place, yet none holds him, doth lye? 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 7/2 That the World is contained in place. This agrees with the definition of place by space. 1755 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* III. ii, He pass'd the flaming bounds of Place and Time. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 335 *Time*..is continuity, successive in itself, and accumulative of its proper subjects; *place* is continuity, co-existent in itself, and distributive of its proper subjects. 1888 TENNYSON *Crossing the Bar* 13 Tho' from out our bourne of Time and Place The flood may bear me far.

3. A particular part of space, of defined or undefined extent, but of definite situation. (= L. *locus*, OE. *stow*.) Sometimes applied to a region or part of the earth's surface.

c 1250 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 22 Heil Marie, ful of grace, þe lavird þich þe in heverilk place. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11038 Þe quene..ibured was..In þe quer of hailes an hey in a vair place. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15687 He ras vp o þe place [*Gött.* plasse] þat he honurd him in. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 657 In many places were nightingales, Alpes, finches, and wodewales. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 31 In summe plaas þe grounde is hiȝere and in summe plaas lowere. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* I. 1 In hel ne purgatore non other plase. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 736/9 *Hoc confragum*, a plays where the whyrwynd metes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/2 Place, *locus*. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxli. 4, I haue no place to fle vnto. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 672 At tyme and place conuenient. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VI. 278 It is an extreme hot and drie place, bringing foorth no corne at all, but great plenty of dates. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. xiii. 534 Not staying aboue three or foure dayes in a place, as long as the grasse will serue their Camels. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. i. (1635) 1 The description of the Terrestriall Globe, so farre forth as it is diuided into places. 1658 *Torments of Hell* in *Pheнix* (1708) II. 440 Some say Hell is a local Place, Augustine saith it is not a Place. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* Pref. 18 The day, hour and place of the sea in which the ship was taken. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cii, We leave the well-beloved place Where first we gazed upon the sky. 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* I. 18 Even that is better than to have your shame proclaimed all over the place. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Mar. 5/1 The Act expressly declared such betting in any place, whether in or out of an enclosure, to be an illegal practice...They had arrived at the conclusion that any area, covered or uncovered, to which persons were known to resort for the purpose of betting, and where professional bookmakers resorted for the purpose of carrying on their calling, should be held to be 'a place' within the meaning of the statute.

b. The portion of space actually occupied by a person or thing; the position of a body in space, or with reference to other bodies; locality; situation.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 221 There is variance..touching the true place of that building. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 204 In the world I fil vp a place, which may bee better supplied, when I haue made it emptie. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 110 Though you change your place, you needе not change your Trade. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* 815 The Stoicks, and Epicurus doe holde, that there is a difference betweene Voidnesse, Place, and Roome: for Voidnesse (say they) is the solitude or vacuitie of a body: Place, that which is fully occupied and taken up with a body: but Roome or Space, that which is occupied but in part. 1678 HOBBES *Decam.* ii. 17 Then I may define Place to be The precise Space within which the Body is contained. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xiii. § 7 We say it hath kept the same Place:..it hath changed its Place. 1706 PHILLIPS s.v., Place is said to be either Absolute or Relative, the former being that Space which any Natural Body takes up or fills; but the latter is the apparent, secundary or sensible Position of such a Body, with respect to other contiguous or adjoyning Bodies. 1777 *Scott. Paraphrases* VII. iv, The trembling earth deserts her place. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 209 The Categories are..substance, quantity, relation, quality, place, time, position, habit, action, passion.

† **c.** Short for 'place of battle', 'field'. *Obs.*

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 613 Were ich alse stiþ in plas, Ase euer Gii, me fader, was, I wolde..Fiȝte wiþ ȝow euerichon. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16384 Prytty dukes slayn y þat plas. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 528 Bot the best of thair cumpany Left ded behynd thame in the plass. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 181 That Engagement is very warm which leaves one thousand Men upon the place. [1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 47 We are inclined to wonder..that every field did not become a local and unrecorded Place of Battle.]

† **d.** *To leave* or *win place*: to lose or gain ground, to retreat or advance. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 563 Thai wan plass ay mair & mair On thair fais. *Ibid.* XIII. 271 Thai war than in-till sa gret effray That thai left place ay mar & mar.

† **4.** *spec.* A piece or plot of land. *Obs.*

[Med.L. *placea*, *placia*, from 1215 in Du Cange.]

1337 (March) *Survey* in *Tynemouth Chartulary* lf. 23 b. Idem Robertus tenet unam placeam quæ vocatur *Priores place*, et reddit vj d. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 106 One place of his tenement in the towne of wycombe, the which conteynyth in lengthe viij. perches and x. fote, and in brede..iiij. perchis, and iiij. fote. *Ibid.* 545 One place of a curtilage liyng in the towne of Shillyngford. 1460 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 306 Hit be lawfull to the rent gaderer of the citte to take in all voyd placis of the town that beryt chef rent.

5. a. A portion of space in which people dwell together; a general designation for a city, town, village, hamlet, etc.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1033 As Iohan hym wrytez..Vch pane of þat place had þre ȝatez. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 419 Plasis þat han chirchis approprid. 1458 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 366 Schepley and in odor plasus. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 157 Thare come ane laithles leid air to this place. 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Penniless Pilgr.* (1872) 22, I held on my journey..unto a place called Carling bill. 1626 R. PEEKE *Three to One* C ij, I am a Deuonshire-man borne, and Tauestock the place of my once-abiding. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 17, I..shall..With Foreign Spoils adorn my native Place. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* II. i. 359 The loss of this important Place. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1870) II. vii, I could not expect to be welcome in such a smart place as that [i. e. Brighton]. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 666/2 Schools at Tours and other places in France. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 10 Jan. 7/4 Hanover is, as the Americans would phrase it, 'quite a place'.

b. A residence, dwelling, house; a seat, mansion, palace; formerly sometimes, a religious house, a convent; also *spec.* the chief residence on an estate; a manor-house; a country-house with its surroundings. Also *place-house* (see 29). (Cf. Welsh *plâs*.)

a 1349 HAMPOLE *Medit. Passion* Wks. 1896 I. 95 Of alle þe housis and prisouns þat þei heelden þee ynne..& closid wiþ-ynne in her placis. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 607 With grene trees shadwed was his place. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 53, I will þat..my brothir [hane] a place in Duffelde,..þat I purchesede. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 20 The welle werke afore my place. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 203 b, Ye haue hearde before how the kyng had purchased the Bysshop of Yorkes place. 1561–2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 202 The places of freris, as yit standand undemolissit. 1611 COTGR., *Manoir*, a Mansion, Mannor, or Mannor-house;..a place, or chiefe dwelling place. 1796 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVII. 570 An old tower or castle .. called the old Place of Mochrum. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XVIII. xiv. 181 To be dragged by a soi-disant man of taste through every corner of his new Place, within and without doors. 1891 S. MOSTYN *Curatica* 143, I called at your place..last night, but Dan said you had been gone half an hour. 1902 R. HICHENS *Londoners* 33 Mitching Dean was Mr. Rodney's place in Hampshire.

† **c.** A fortress, citadel, 'strong place'; a fortified city. *Obs.*

[Med. (Anglo) L. *placea* 1409 in Rymer (Du Cange).]

1575 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 448 The Tour Fortalice and Place of Rosdew. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 375 Palma Nuova in Friuli..is one of the best places in Europe. It hath nine royal bastions [etc.]. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* IV. 64 Since it durst afterwards besiege one of their strongest Places. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Place* in Fortification usually signifies the Body of a Fortress. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Place*, in war and fortification, a general name for all kinds of fortresses. 1849 in CRAIG.

d. A building, apartment, or spot devoted to a specified purpose. (Usually with specification, as *place of amusement*, *of resort*, *bathing-place*, etc.)

Another place, in House of Commons phraseology, the other house, the House of Lords. *Place of worship*: see 16.

1530 PALSGR. 255/1 Place where justyce is mynystred, *parlement*. *Ibid.*, Place to bathe one in, *thermes*. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 78 Their places of easement ouer the riuer. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 47 b, Colledges and such other places were fyrst founded for the pore. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 3 The Exchange where the Merchants meet is a very pleasant place. 1653 WALTON *Angler* I. 2, I know the thatcht house very well: I often..taste a cup of Ale there, for which liquor that place is very remarkable. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 556 ¶ 7 The Coffee-houses have ever since been my chief Places of Resort. 1789 BURKE *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 6 Feb., Speeches 1816 III. 394 The present minister, he understood, had been called 'a beaven-born minister' in another place. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 376 A theatre, or a camp, or..some other place of resort. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 29 Oct. 4/6 The Chapter House..is to be, as the Bishop of Southwark said, 'a place of speaking for the wants of the diocese'.

6. A particular part or spot in a body or surface.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 275 He hadde a cote of crystendome..Ac it was moled in many places. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* v. 11, I wende that he schulde goon oute to me,.. and touche with his hond the place of the lepre, and helen me. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9477 Paris bend vp his bow.. Waited the wegh in his wit ouer, In what plase of his person to perse. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 45 The Vicar..hath promis'd to meete me in this place of the Forrest. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* Iv. 214 Eight..legs,..each of them joynted or bendable in eight several places or joynts. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 23 The blistered place was healing very fast. 1804 ANN TAYLOR *My Mother* vi, Who..when I fell.. would..Kiss the place to make it well? 1868 *Mag. for Young* Feb. 48 My nephew..taunted him with his companions..and I soon saw that we had touched a sore place. *Med.* A wet place on the floor. There are two specially difficult places in the ascent.

† **b.** *Chess.* A square on the board. *Obs. rare.*

1562 Rowbothum *Playe Cheastes* Bj, The rowes where euery one of them are set I wyll name Seates; the other which be emptie I wil name them places or houses indifferently. 1725 Bertin *Chess* 54 White, the king in his bishop's place.

7. A particular part, page, or other point in a book or writing.

c 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 294, I shal 3ou shewe in þis place, What ioie þeih sholen han ifere, þat seruen god on eorþe here. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 104 Crist seiþ in anoþer place þat þe world hatiþ þes apostlis. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* To Rdr., The First Part of this Worke, .. in some obscure places is barren and unpleasant..but in other places I hope you will judge it more pleasant. 1661 Fell *Hammond* 142 His Catalogue had an especial place for sequestred Divines. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xiii. § 9 If any one should ask in what place are the verses..; the use of the idea of place, here, being to know in what part of the book that story is. 1861 Miss Yonge *Stokesley Secret* xii. 201 They shut up her lesson-books and lost her place. 1881 N. T. (R. V.) *Luke* xx. 37 But that the dead are raised, even Moses shewed, in the place concerning the Bush.

†b. A (short) passage in a book or writing, separately considered, or bearing upon some particular subject; a text, extract. *Obs.*

[=L. *locus*; cf. Commonplace.]

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 Saynt Gregory expoundynge the same place of scripture sayth [etc.]. *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 282 The walls all bepainted..with places of holy Scripture. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* viii. (1627) 123 Many places may trouble the greatest schollers at first sight. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnuus* vi. 85 The last place he bringeth out of Hierome is a most rare place. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 454 The nimble Perfunctorinesse of some Commentators (that skip over hard Places). 1743 J. Morris *Serm.* vii. 203 They do not understand such places.

†c. A subject, a topic: esp. in *Logic* and *Rhet.*: = Locus *sb.*[1] 2. *Obs.*

c 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 45 The places or instrumentes of a symple theme. 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 5 b, I neuer learned the places from whence arguments are drawen. 1597 Bacon (*title*) Essayes. Religious Meditations. Places of perswasion and disswasion. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 11 Certaine places, or heads, to which..Logicall inuention directs vs. 1654 Z. Coke *Logick* 162 The place from Unlike, is either Simple [or] Compound. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* II. xvii. 69 Of Canons belonging to Consentaneous Places, or Places from whence Arguments are drawn. ..And first of those belonging to the Place of Notation or Etymology; and this has two Canons.

8. In technical uses:

a. *Astron.* The apparent position of a heavenly body on the celestial sphere.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. *Kalendar* 120 Reckoning a Degree for each Day.., you shall have the Place of the Sun exact enough. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Place of the Sun, Star, or Planet*, is the Sign of the Zodiack, and Degree of it, which the Planet is in. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 448/1 When observations of a star, made at two different periods, have been cleared of the effects of aberration and refraction, the only difference between the two places ought to be that due to precession and nutation.

†b. *Geom.* = Locus *sb.*[1] 3. *Obs. rare.*

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Place Geometrick*, is a certain Bound or Extent wherein any Point may serve for the Solution of a Local or Indetermined Problem. *Ibid., Place Simple*, or *Locus ad Lineam rectam*, as the Geometers call it, is when the Point that resolves any Problem is in a Right Line. *Ibid., Place Solid*, is when the Point is in one of the Conick Sections.

†c. *Falconry.* The point or pitch attained by a falcon or similar bird of prey before swooping down on its quarry. *Obs.* (or *arch.*, after Shaks.)

1605 Shaks. *Mach.* II. iv. 12 A Faulcon towring in her pride of place. 1636 Massinger *Bashf. Lover* v. ii, Though she fly in An eminent place, to add strength to her wings, And mount her higher. 1806 T. Thornton *Sporting Tour Eng.* viii. (1896) 178 Eagles .. can have no speed, except when at their place: then, to be sure, their weight increases their velocity. 1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III. xviii, In 'pride of place' here last the eagle flew.

d. *Mining.* A drift or level driven from side to side of a wide lode as a beginning of a slide.

III. Position in some scale, order, or series.

9. Position or standing in the social scale, or in any order of estimation or merit; rank, station, whether high or low. b. *absol.* High rank or position; dignity.

c 1325 *Deo Gratias* 38 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 129 So pouert apayred haþ my plas. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1627) 237 He holding place and estimation as heire of Arcadia. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 69 Thirty other Dukes, amongst whome, the Archduke of Austria holdeth the highest place. 1641 Hinde *J. Bruen* xxxvi. 114 A young Gentleman..of great place for his birth and bloud. 1682 Wood *Life* 29 Nov. (O. H. S.) III. 32 Duke of Ormond to keep his old title but to take place in England as duke. 1822 W. Irving *Bracebr. Hall* iii. 24 Of late years, since he has risen into place. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xvi, I hold to being kind to servants—but you must make 'em know their place. Eva never does. 1870 Rogers *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 4 Poor men often rose to eminent place. 1876 Gladstone *Glean.* II. 339 We have not attempted to ascertain his [Macaulay's] place among historians. 1893 Lewin in *Bookman* June 85/2 As an English critic of English literature, his place is in the front rank. *Mod.* To keep inferiors in their proper place.

c. *Racing*, etc.: A position among the placed competitors: see Place *v.* 5 d.

1885 *Daily Tel.* 30 Sept. 5/3 Even a larger sum of money was invested by the public upon Lonely for a place in the St. Leger. 1885 *Times* 4 June 10/3 Royal Hampton, who was ridden out for a place, was a bad third.

10. *Arith.* The position of a figure in a series, in decimal or similar notation, as indicating its value or denomination: in *pl.* with numeral, often used merely to express the number of figures, esp. after the decimal point in a decimal fraction.

1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* (1575) 43 A Place is called the seate or roome that a Figure standeth in. 1656 H. Phillips *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 25, I have abreviated this Table to four places [of decimals]. 1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 6 A Number has so many Places, as there are Figures in it. 1706 — *Introd. Math.* 103 A Figure in the 1st, 2d, 3d, etc. Decimal Place. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 186/2 He also calculated the ratio [of π] to 55 decimal places. *Ibid.* 187/1 A manuscript..in which it was carried to 154 places. 1876 Tait *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* ix. (ed. 2) 223 Which contains some thirty-five places of figures.

11. A step or point in the order of progression. Mostly with ordinal numeral or its equivalent (*first, next, last*, etc.) preceded by *in*: *in the first place* = firstly, first in order; etc.

1639 *Act* in *Arch. Maryland* (1883) I. 69 All debts growing due for wine..or other liquors shall be paid in the last place after all other debts are satisfied. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 325 Two thousand..lost their lives, and the Priests in the first place. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 39 ₱ 7, I must in the next place observe [etc.]. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. lii. 301 In the first place, frost strikes deeper [etc.]..In the next place, the streets are more often disturbed.

IV. Position or situation with reference to its occupation or occupant.

12. A proper, appropriate, or natural place (for the person or thing in question to be in or occupy); sometimes in an ideal or imaginary region. (See also 19 c, d.)

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 57 He 3af largely alle his lele lyges Places in paradys at her partynge hennes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 403/2 Place, or stede, *situs*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, Hath place deputed & assygned to them by god & nature. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 1 iv, There is a common prouerbe that all thinges haue theire time, theire place, and theire sayson. 1600 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. i. 48 Heere's no place for you maids. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 131 ₱ 8 The Country is not a Place for a Person of my Temper. 1713 M. Henry *Meekness & Quietn. Spirit* (1822) 147 We are all offenders: and the bar is our place, not the bench. 1802 Wordsw. *To Small Celandine* 6 Long as there are Violets, They will have a place in story. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 695 But the genius which, at a later period, humbled six marshals of France was not now in its proper place. 1897 Rhoscomyl *White Rose Arno* 305 The two lovers took their places, kneeling on the curb..of the fount.

b. *fig.* A fitting time, point in the order of events; occasion, opportunity.

1382 Wyclif *Heb.* xii. 17 Forsoth he found not place [1539, 1611, 1881, no place] of penaunce. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5040 Here is plainly no place in þis plit now, Your wille for to wirke. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xv. (1859) 17 Repentaunce ne prayer may here no place haue. 1661 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* I. v. § 7 When the Egyptian Kingdom was first founded, is not here a place to enquire.

c. *fig.* 'Room'; reasonable occasion or ground.

1638 R. Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 17 There will be no place left for calumnie. 1654 Hammond *Fundamentals* 60 There is no place of doubting, but that it was the very same which we now call the Apostles Creed. 1721 Bentley *Proposals for Printing New Test.* 4 In the Sacred Writings there's no place for Conjectures or Emendations.

13. The space which one person occupies by usage, allotment, or right; a seat or accommodation engaged in a public building, conveyance, or the like, a space at table; seat, station, quarters.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 125 Janus with his double face In his chaiere hath take his place. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 390 The king..commaunded him to sytte downe againe in his place. 1611 Tourneur *Ath. Trag.* v. ii, In the meane time vouchsafe your place with us. 1788 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* (1842) IV. 61 Indeed I trembled at these words, and hardly could keep my place. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) v. xix, After having fee'd very high for places at Mrs. Siddons's benefit. 1812 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 45 Having taken places for Ferrybridge. 1881 Mallock *Rom. 19th C.* I. iii, You must lay another place..as we shall be five dining this evening instead of four. 1884 *Chr. World* 19 June 453/2 Accommodation is provided for 4,670,000 children, showing an increase of 32,000 places.

b. With *possessive* or *of*: The space previously or customarily occupied by some other person or thing; room, stead, lieu; often in phrases *in (the) place of*, instead of, in the room or lieu of, in exchange or substitution for; *to take the place of*, to be substituted for, to stand instead of.

1533 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 353 His highnes is contente that your grace in the lewe and place therof shall haue his letteres patentes of the Justiceshipp of his Forestes. 1566 *Cheque Bk. Chapel Royal* (Camden) 2 Mr. Alsworthe died .. and Robert Greene of Poules sworne in his place. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. iii. 25 O God, that Somerset..were in Talbots place. 1646 Gillespie *Male Audis* 54 For that passage concerning Excommunication its supplying the place of the sword. 1793 Beddoes *Calculus* 23 The pills were now substituted in the place of the solution. 1844 Herschel *Ess.* (1857) 556 In place of immediately entering into business, he continued to reside for some time with his parents. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 142 Their places were supplied by men who had no recommendation but their religion. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 27 In the Laws..religion takes the place of philosophy in the regulation of human life. 1885 *Sci. Amer.* 3 Jan. 7/1 The aquamarine contains oxide of iron in the place of oxide of chromium.

14. An office, employment, situation; sometimes *spec.* a government appointment, an office in the service of the crown or state. (Cf. b.)

1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. iv. 5 Such persons..every one, according to his ability to serve in the commonwealth, to be set in place. 1631 J. Done *Polydoron* 17 Hee may well clayme a boat-sons place in Barkleyes Shippe of fooles. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 81 A Priest, and therefore by his very place professing examples of holinesse and charity. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* I. (1662) 17 The Office of Lord Treasurers was ever beheld as a Place of great charge and profit. 1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 78 To amove the said Mr. John Hough from the Place of President. 1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 162 ₱ 1 In my younger Years I used many Endeavours to get a Place at Court. 1714 Swift *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. I. 208 This general ambition of hunting after places. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VII. viii, Good servants need not want places. 1838 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* xxxvi, He purchased a patent place, which he still enjoys. 1871 *Punch* 18 Nov. 212/1 Couldn't let you do it, sir. Much as my place's worth. *Mod.* Has he got a place yet? He has got a place in the Custom House. She (a maid-servant) is leaving her place, and going home.

b. Without *a* or *pl.*: Official position, esp. of a minister of state: = Office *sb.* 4 b.

a 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* Pref. (Arb.) 17 The most part were of hir Maiesties most honourable priuie Counsell, and the rest seruing hir in verie good place. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Great Place* (Arb.) 278 Men in Great Place, are thrice Seruants: Seruants of the Soueraigne or State; Seruants of Fame; and Seruants of Businesse. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 25 Twenty four Magistrates..These chuse all Publick Officers out of their own number. Themselves continue in place during life. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 173 Place shows the man; some for the better and some for the worse. 1774 Goldsm. *Retal.* 41 'Twas his fate, unemployed, or in place. 1824 Byron *Juan* XVI. lxxii, He exactly the just medium hit 'Twixt place and patriotism. 1871 Morley *Crit. Misc., Condorcet* Ser. I. (1878) 47 To glut their insatiable craving for place and plunder.

c. The duties of any office or position; (one's) duty or business. Hence † *to perform one's place* (*obs.*).

1652 Milton in *Marvell's Wks.* (Grosart) II. 9 If..I shall need any assistance in the performance of my place. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 272 Beinge to ould to performe the place. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 72 She'll think It is her place to keep me company.

V. Phrases. *With other sbs.

15. *Place of arms* [ad. F. *place d'armes*]: a. An open space for the assembling of troops.

Provision for various kinds of these, either temporary or permanent, is or was formerly made in the laying out of encamping grounds or fortifications: see quots.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* Gloss., 252 Place of armes generall: is the place of assemblie, where the people of warre are ranged in order of battell. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., *Place of Arms in a Garrison*, is a large open Spot of Ground in the middle of the City, where the great Streets meet, else between the Ramparts and the Houses, for the Garrison to Rendezvous in, upon any sudden Alarm, or other Occasion. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 205, I was posted upon a parade, or place of arms. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Place of arms*, in a camp, is a large space at the head of the camp, for the army to be ranged in and drawn up in battalia. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.* s. v., In offensive fortification those lines are called places of arms on parallels which unite the different means of attack. 1853 Stocqueler *Milit. Encycl., Re-entering place of arms* is an enlargement of the covered way of a fortress..; it serves..for assembling troops previously to making sorties.

b. A strongly fortified city or a fortress, used as an arsenal or magazine, or as a place of retreat; also, †a tent at the head of each company where the arms were stored (*obs.*).

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Place of Arms*, when taken in the General, is a strong City which is pitch'd upon for the Magazine of an Army. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4466/1 It is said the Germans design to make St. Germano .. a Place of Arms. 1768 Simes *Milit. Dict., Place of arms of a camp*, are the belltents, at the head of each company, where they lodge their arms. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 190 Dunkirk was..prized..not merely as a place of arms,..but also as a trophy of English valour.

16. *Place of worship* [see 5 d]: A place where religious worship is performed; *spec.* a building (or part of one) appropriated to assemblies or meetings for religious worship: a general term comprehending churches, chapels, meeting-houses, synagogues, and other places in which people assemble to worship God.

In 15th c., *place of worship* occurs in the sense 'worshipful place (cf. sense 5 b), house of a person of rank'; in 16th c. in that of 'honourable post or position'. The existing use is app. shortened from 'place (of assembly or meeting) for religious worship', occurring in Statutes, from 1689 onwards, recognizing the public religious worship of Protestant Dissenters, Roman Catholics, and Jews. In these statutes the short form is rare and late (see quots. 1832, 1846).

[1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IV. xiii. 135, I wold fayn be at some place of worship said syr Arthur that I myghte reste me. *Ibid.* VIII. xxv. 310 Hit was neuer the custome of no place of worship..whan a knyghte and a lady asked herborugh, and they to receyue hem & after to destroy them that ben his gestes. 1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Gros.) XI. 236 The shamelesse vpstart..that hath a hungry eie to spie out,..and a flattering toong to intreat for some void place of worship.]

1689 *Act* 1 *Will. & Mary* c. 18 § 4 If any Assembly of persons dissenting from the Church of England shall be had in any place for Religious Worship. [*Ibid.*, Except such Persons come to some Congregation or Assembly of Religious Worship allowed or permitted by this Act.] 1791 *Act* 31 *Geo. III*, c. 32 § 6 If any Assembly of Persons pro-

fessing the Roman Catholic Religion shall be had in any Place for religious Worship. 1812 *Act* 52 *Geo. III*, c. 155 § 2 (*margin*) Places of Religious Worship certified and registered. 1832 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will. IV*, c. 115 (*margin*) Roman Catholics to be subject to the same laws as Protestant Dissenters, with respect to Schools and Places of Worship. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 30 (*title*) An Act to exempt from Poor and Church Rates all Churches, Chapels, and other Places of Religious Worship. 1846 *Act* 9 & 10 *Vict.* c. 59 § 2 Persons dissenting from the Worship or Doctrines of the United Church of England and Ireland, and usually attending some Place of Worship other than the Established Church. 1853 *Act* 16 & 17 *Vict.* c. 137 § 62 Any Cathedral or Collegiate Church, or any Building registered as a Place of Meeting for Religious Worship. 1855 *Act* 18 & 19 *Vict.* c. 81 (*Preamble*) Save as therein excepted with respect to Places of Worship of the Established Church and otherwise.

[1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 71/2 *margin*, Of clean and unclean beasts, and the place of worship [in the Mosaic Law].] 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* Poems 1825 I. 263 Her soul serene, That like a place of worship aye was husht By day and night. 1857 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 334 They had gone every one to her different 'Place of Worship'. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 10 St. Mary's [a district church in a town] is a place of worship rather than a church to the minds of the townsmen.

17. *One's heart (lies) in the right place*: see Heart *sb.* 54. *To have a soft place in one's heart for*, to regard affectionately, be well-disposed towards, be fond of.

1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* I. xii. P 2 God knows if his heart lay in the right place for all that! 1894 Blackmore *Perlycross* 25 Mr. Penniloe had a very soft place in his heart for this young lady.

** With prepositions.

18. From place to place. From one place to another, and so on in succession.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 457 Crist wente mekely fro plase to place. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 1361 He pervsed the whole towne.., from place to place. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 98 P 3 This holy Man travelled from Place to Place. *Mod.* Nomads who roam about from place to place in search of pasture for their cattle.

19. In place, etc.: † **a.** Before or without moving away; on the spot; then and there, immediately. So *in the place, on* or *upon the place. Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 110/138 So þat heo i-cristned was.. and i-spouse in þe place. *a* 1330 *Roland & V.* 504 He toke him in þe plas, & to þe castel he went. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 1600 (Trin.) Þis worde he seide anoon in plas. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 217 To sell them at lowe prices vpon the place. 1665 Temple *Let. to Sir J. Temple* Wks. 1731 II. 4, I told him upon the Place, I would serve his Majesty the best I could in it. 1675 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1004/3 On the part of the Suedes, 2000 were killed upon the place.

† **b.** In presence, present, at hand, on the spot. So *upon the place. Obs.*

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 3078 (Trin.) Archere was he beste in plas. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. v. 36 They all, beholding worldly wights in place, Leave off their worke..To gaze on them. 1670 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 345 Those matters can not be transacted by the Post, but men must he upon the place. 1682 in *Scott. Antiq.* (1901) July 4 Without .. ever acquainting him, albeit he was vpon the place.

c. In its original or proper position; in position; *in situ*; *spec.* in *Geol.*; in *Mining*, applied to a vein or lode situated between fixed rocks.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 108 That the ecclesiasticall iurisdiction remayne in place as it nowe is. 1869 Huxley *Elem. Physiol.* (ed. 3) v. § 20 The liver is invested by a coat of peritoneum, which keeps it in place. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., In place*, ..occupying, relative to surrounding masses, the position that it had when formed. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Placer*,.. includes all forms of mineral deposits excepting veins in place. 1884 Anna K. Greene *Leavenworth Case* ii. 8 The open piano with its sheet of music held in place by a lady's..fan.

d. *fig.* In his or its proper or fitting position; in one's element, at home; in harmony, timely. (The opposite of *out of place*, 20.)

1897 *Chicago Advance* 4 Feb. 138/2 If Mr. Manss were not a successful pastor, he would be very much in place as a journalist.

e. *In* (some one's) *place*: in (his) position, situation, or circumstances; situated as (he) is.

1735 T. Hill *Zara* II. i. 11 What have I done, .. Beyond, what You wou'd, in my place, have done? 1770 Foote *Lame Lover* III. Wks. 1799 II. 89 What could I do? Put yourself in my place. 1870 Reade (*title*) Put Yourself in his Place.

f. *In* (*the*) *place of*, instead of: see 13 b. *In the first, second, next*, etc. *place*: see 11.

20. Out of place. Out of, or not situated in the natural or appropriate position; misplaced; *fig.* unsuitable, unseasonable.

[1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* (1895) 73 Wordes and sayynges, brought furth so out of time and place, to make sporte and moue laughter.] 1822 [see Out of, III]. 1853 Maurice *Theol. Ess.* 77 The ordinary methods of controversy are entirely out of place. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 346 The two verses .. are evidently..out of place. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 158/1 It may not be out of place to examine it here.

*** With verbs.

21. Come in place. † **a.** To come to be, come forth, originate, turn up; to come into notice, appear; to appear, present itself for consideration. Also *become in* (*to*, etc.) *place. Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1316 Ne funde we nowhwer nan swa deope ilearet þat durste sputin wið us; and 3ef he come in place [etc.]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5589 (Cott.), I sal tell yow of [moyses]..How-gat first he com in place. *Ibid.* 18623 And þus bicome þat oile in place. *Ibid.* 22405 For if sant michel cum to place, to dome befor vr lauerd grace. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 84 Hou that metall cam a place. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 114/2 When ye honour of God commeth in place.

† **b.** To occur, take place. *Obs.*

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 2884 (Trin.) Lecchery .. þe foulest þat euer coom on plas. *Ibid.* 13131 Til a feste day coom in plas.

† **c.** To come into a position (to do something).

c 1450 *Merlin* xxiv. 444 And gladly ther-of wolde thei ben a-venged, yef thei myght come in place.

22. Find place. To find room to dwell or exist, to have being (*in* something).

a 1729 Congreve *To Cynthia* 5 Can Discontent find Place within that Breast? 1839 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* x. (1847) 105 Confidence in their own strength found no place in their counsels. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* vi. (1862) 189 And now the solemn awakening finds place.

23. Give place. To make room, make a way, get out of the way; to yield *to*, give way *to*; to be succeeded by: see Give *v.* 47. *arch.* exc. *fig.*

1382, etc. [see Give *v.* 47 a-d]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 10 Stynt, I say! gyf men place. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 The water deuydyng it selfe, & gyuynge place to them for theyr passage. 1571 R. Edwardes *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 92 Give place; let the prisoner come by; give place. *c* 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 35 The Generall gaue place to his earnest suite. *a* 1604 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1809) 165 Hee prudently governed his Church some thirty yeeres, and gave place to nature. 1746–7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 211 What was gay..as well as glittering..gives place to an universal gravity. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 268 Thessaly's youth gave place to the Gods high-throned in heaven.

24. Have place. **a.** To have room to exist; to have being or existence (*in*, *among*, etc. something); to exist; to be situated, have lodgement.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. xii. (1495) d j/2 The vertue ..naturalis..hath pryncipall place in the lyuer. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* IV. vii. 247 Yf all sinnes were punyshed in this worlde the luges of god shulde haue noo place. 1526 Tindale *John* viii. 37 Ye seke meanes to kyll me be cause my sayinges have noo place in you. 1624 Bedell *Lett.* vii. 110 But this..hath no place amongst all your motiues. 1752 Hume *Ess., Remark. Customs* (1817) I. 366 The same law had place in Thebes. 1896 Dk. Argyll *Philos. Belief* 117 The notion..that time..can have no place in Nature except as a mere condition..of human thought.

† **b.** To have or take precedence (also *to have the place*): = 27 c. *Obs.*

1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 272 These persons petitioning are dangerous... Safety must have place of all. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 285 The female Sex, which according to the custom of England has always the place.

† **25. Hold place.** To obtain regard, to prevail; = 27 b. (See also 9.)

1513 More *Rich. III* in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 757 If either kind [= nature] or kindnesse had holden place. *Ibid.* 762 If some folkes friendship had not holden better place with the king then any respect of kindred.

26. Make place. † **a.** To make room or space *for*; to give a position, station, or office *to. Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2277 (Dubl. MS.) Þen makes þe prince hym a place & prestly hym maches. 1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 113 All mercie shall make place to euery man according to the merit of his workes. 1581 G. Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 56 To furnish himselfe with such good giftes, that he make himself place, be desired, honoured, and esteemed. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. x. 86 b, Making place for al commers.

b. *To make places* (*Change-ringing*): said of two bells which shift their position in successive changes so as to make room, as it were, for another bell which is struck successively before, between, and after them.

1872 Ellacombe *Ch. Bells Devon*, etc. ii. 221 The..terms of the art are enough to frighten an amateur,..Hunting, dodging, snapping, and place making. 1880 C. A. W. Trovte in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 334/2 In change-ringing terms the 4th and 5th are said to 'make places'.

27. Take place. † **a.** To take effect, to succeed; to be accomplished or realized. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 153 Alisaunder the Pope gaf us leve for to edifie coventis in these places..but there tok no place but Clare and Wodous. 1542 Udall in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 2, I am..as well contented that my suite hath not taken place. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* VIII. 304 When the Christian religion began to take place in Egypt. *a* 1766 Mrs. F. Sheridan *Sidney Bidulph* IV. 30 This design can't possibly take place till next winter. 1789 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) IV. 465 His medicine immediately took place. 1825 Knapp & Baldw. *Newgate Cal.* IV. 334/2 Two shots..did not take place.

† **b.** To find acceptance; to have weight or influence. *Obs.*

1535 Joye *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 17 These playn testimonyes of the scripture wolde take no place with Tindal. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 33 Then must the Corinthian Column be condemned..if Baldo's Judgment take Place. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 134 This Doctrine ..I don't expect will take place with many. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Hist. Greece* I. 1 Among an unenlightened people every imposture is likely to take place.

† **c.** To take precedence *of*; to go before. (Cf. 9.) *Obs.*

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 19 Whether a Ies. cobler or schoolemaister, being but a lay brother..ought to take place and go before a secular Priest. 1626 S. D'Ewes in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 219 The Lorde Conway tooke place of all barons. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 149. 2/2 Which Woman takes Place? 1721 Bradley *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 188 After this, the Physick Garden at Oxford takes place in Reputation. 1814 Jane Austen *Mansf. Park* xxiii, Though Miss Crawford is in a manner at home, at the Parsonage, you are not to be taking place of her.

† **d.** To take up or have a position; to be present.

1622 Wither *Mistr. Philarete* G j, Marke, if euer red or white, Any where, gaue such delight, As when they haue taken place In a worthy womans face. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. vii. (1712) 61 The Uses indeed of the forenamed Plants..take place so in every Affair of Man.

e. To come into existence, come to pass, happen; to occur (in place or time).

1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 207/2 These respects being paid, and silence taking place. 1816 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* II. 145 The shadow may reach the earth, and a total eclipse may take place. 1894 A. Robertson *Nuggets*, etc. 217 The police were informed of what had taken place.

f. *To take the place of*: see 13 b.

VI. 28. Short for Place brick.

1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXIX. 192 The difference between .. stacks and places ten shillings.

VII. 29. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *place-description, -disease, -illustration, -name, -poetry*; *place-bound* adj.; esp. in sense 14, as *place-broker, -monger, -mongering, -seeker*; *place-begging, -loving, -proud, -seeking* adjs.; **place act**, the Act of Parliament excluding persons holding office under the crown from sitting in the House of Commons; † **place-being**, the fact of being or dwelling in some particular place, habitat (*obs. rare*); **place betting**, the action of backing a horse or other competitor for a 'place': see 9 c; **place-bill** (cf. *place act*); **place-book**, a blank book for the collection of interesting or valuable literary extracts; = Commonplace-book; **place horse**, a horse which comes in among those placed: see Place *v.* 5 d; **place-house** = Place *sb.* 5 b; † **placelike** *a.*, local; **place-making**: see 26 b; **place-skating** (*U. S.*) = Figure-*skating*; **place-woman**, a female office-holder under government. See also Place brick, Place-holder, Place-hunter, Place-kick, Placeman.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Sept. 10/1 The *Place Act, by which holders of places of profit under the Crown are ineligible for the House of Commons. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 79 Chelidros the Serpent..is in *placebeing, one of those kindes which be doubtfull. For it is now abiding vpon the earth now in the waters. 1885 *Times* 4 June 10/3 *Place Betting. 1742 H. Walpole *Let. to Mann* 8 Apr., The *Place Bill has met with the same fate from the Lords as the Pension Bill and the Triennial Act. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 617 We owe to this ministry the place-bill of 1743, which .. seems to have had a considerable effect; excluding a great number of inferior officers from the house of commons. *a* 1659 Osborn *Charac.* etc., Wks. (1673) 619 In the *Place-Book of virtue and vice. 1808 Knox & Jebb *Corr.* I. 431 It might be .. useful to keep the plan open for continual increase, in the way of, not a common, but a special place-book. 1647 Fuller *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 132 When we are time-bound, *place-bound, or person-bound so that we cannot compose ourselves to make a large solemn prayer. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 267 Lawyers, and speculators, and *place-brokers. 1892 *Spectator* 16 Jan. 93/1 No writer has left us so many *place-descriptions which can be..identified with actual localities. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* xiv. 233 Beriberi, a *place disease like malaria. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 7/3 Such an animal..would..be looked upon as a winner, or, at least, a *place horse in a race. 1675 Wycherley *Country Wife* II. i, I hate London: our *place-house in the country is worth a thousand of't. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 85 Still they would bear no *place-like respect. 1839 *Record* 21 Oct., The time-serving and *place-loving spirit. 1785 Trusler *Mod. Times* III. 77 Seeing..an advertisement.. from a man who advertised places under government to be disposed of..I..waited on Provider the *place-monger. 1868 Visct. Strangford *Selection* (1869) I. 344 The Athenian bureaucrat or placemonger. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. xxv. 371 A monstrous system of bribery and *place-mongering. 1868 G. Stephens *Runic Mon.* I. p. xvi, *Place-names are..found both on Old-Northern and on Scandinavian-runic pieces. 1884 H. Rix in *Gd. Words* June 393/2 Speculating on the origin of place-names. *a* 1619 Fletcher *Wit without M.* III. i, To be *place-proud. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 206/1 To his mastery of edges and *place-skating he owed his ability to defeat the great skaters of the world. 1817–18 Cobbett *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 257 Sinecure placemen and *placewomen.

Place (plēs), *v.* *Pa. t.* and *pple.* **placed** (plēst); also 6 *Sc.* **plasit, plaist, placeit**, 6–7 **plast(e**; *pa. pple.* 6 **yplasde.** [f. Place *sb.* So F. *placer* (1606 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To put or set in a particular place, position, or situation; to station; to posit; *fig.* to set in some condition, or relation to other things. Often a mere synonym of *put, set.*

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 40 This manne is no Rhetoricien, because he can not place his thynges in good order. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 25 The Archebyshoppe of Treverswas placed right ouer against themperour. *Ibid.* 333 They place this as a generall Rule. 1565 Golding *Cæsar* 29 b, Cesar..tbking the towne placed a garryson in it. 1567 Drant *Horace, Epist.* vii. D v, A younge man in a chare At ease yplasde. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 227 A Castle high, and thundring shot, At Quinbroughe is now plaste [*rime* waste]. 1602 in *St. Papers, Dom.* (1870) 226 We delivered the goods..and placed two of our company aboard each ship. 1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin.* 120 It placeth Election..within our owne command. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 99 The placing a Gate or Doore. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 167 Placing one Foot of a pair of Compasses on a Plane. 1712 Steele *Spect.*

No. 423 ¶ 2, I was so placed..that I could not avoid hearing. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 26 He used to place the patient under a pump, and allow the water to play over him. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 568 Thereby placing land out of circulation, during any one life. 1840 Lardner *Geom.* xii. 153 Three points, however they may be placed, must always lie in the same plane. 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 615/2 To place gatekeepers at level crossings.

b. To put or set (a number of things) in the proper relative places, *i. e.* in order or position; to arrange, dispose, adjust.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 2 In Iohn I haue ..only placed the texte and diuided the paraphrase. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 6 What helpeth it though wee can finde good reasons, and knowe how to place them? 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* 368 He obtaineth places of honour, which can most fitly place his words. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 118 Which things..in painting, draw the eyes by their glittering brightnesse, though they be never placed by any art. *a* 1717 Pope *Ep. Jervas* 71 Should the Graces all thy figures place. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* IV. iii. (Stage direction) Places chairs.

2. To appoint (a person) to a place or post; to put in office; *spec.* to induct to a pastorate.

c 1570 *Schort Somme 1st Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* § 4 Sic as ar preichers alreddie placeit. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. iii. 35 This yellow Slaue, Will.. place Theeues, And giue them Title, knee, and approbation. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 16 Placing deserving men according to their merit. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 694 These commissioners were..to have the sole power of placing and displacing all persons in the service of the Company. 1901 *Robert Anderson* ii. 8 When my father was 'placed' as fourth minister of the Relief Church.

b. To find a place or situation for; to arrange for the employment, living, or marriage of; to settle. Sometimes const. †*forth* (obs.), *out*.

1596 Drayton *Piers Gaveston* cii, Those in Court we for our purpose plac'd. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 213 Whether..to keep them at home in an unmarried state, or place them forth in Wedlock. *a* 1652 Brome *Eng. Moor* III. i, At an old wives house in Bow-lane That places Servants. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 170 ¶ 6 He had resolved to place me happily in the world. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* xxv, If I can only place my sisters as I want, Humphrey and I will seek our fortunes. 1889 *Spectator* 21 Sept., Fathers lament..over children whom..they cannot 'place'.

3. To put (a thing) into a suitable or desirable place for some purpose. *spec.* **a.** To put out (money, funds) at interest; to invest. Often with *out*. **b.** To put into the hands of a particular (selected) person or firm (an order for something to be supplied). **c.** To dispose of to a customer. **d.** To arrange for the performance or publication of (a play, literary production, or the like).

1700 Farquhar *Constant Couple* I. ii, I suppose twenty or thirty pieces handsomely placed will gain the point. 1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 2 ¶ 3 Placing money on mortgages. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, c. 26 *Preamble*, With Power to the Trustees .. to place out the Money.. on Real securities in Scotland. 1858 T. Dalton in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 338 The best mode of placing funds at Bangkok. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 7 May 2/3 The demand for Florida orange-trees .. is .. increasing. Many large orders have already been placed for next season. 1893 Peel *Spen Valley* 342 All orders of the French Government which they needed to place in England. 1901 Dabbs in *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Aug. 8/1, I have had six plays 'placed' at a cost to myself in trial matinées of hundreds of pounds. *Ibid.*, A single play placed on the evening bill.

4. *fig.* To put, set, fix, repose (faith, confidence, esteem, etc.) *in* or *on* a particular person or thing.

1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 7 How are they to be..pittied, that haue nothing whereon to rest and place their assurance. 1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 646, I found my passion was unworthily plac't. 1700 H. Wanley in *Pepys' Diary* (1879) VI. 233 His judgment ..in placing his friendships. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 53 ¶ 3 If our Sex knew always how to place their Esteem justly. 1813 Southey *Nelson* II. vi. 34 A man, upon whose sagacity..he could place full reliance. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 591 No confidence could be placed in any of the twelve Judges.

5. To determine or indicate the place of; to assign a place to. **a.** To assign or refer to a particular locality or set of circumstances; to locate. **b.** To assign a certain rank or station to; to rank, class. **c.** To fix the chronological position of; to date; to fix, determine (a date).

1597 Bacon *Coulers Good & Evil* Ess. (Arb.) 139 For sayth he [Cicero], aske a Stoicke which Philosophie is true, he will preferre his owne: Then aske him which approcheth next the truth, he will confesse the Academiques. So..the Epicure..as soone as he hath placed himselfe, he will place the Academiques next him. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* I. i. § 20 Capellus placeth Cadmus in the third year of Othoniel. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 118 Having excluded them from the Society of Men, he places them among..Beasts. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* I. 50 Then, in the scale of reas'ning life, 'tis plain, There must be, somewhere, such a rank as Man: And all the question..is, if God has plac'd him wrong? 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar. 3/2 Lord Lytton, ..learned in American dialects, could no doubt 'place' her particular peculiarities of pronunciation.

d. *Racing.* To state the place or position of (a horse, etc.) among the competitors when passing the winning post, which is usually done officially of the first three only; *to be placed*, to obtain a place among the first three. Also *fig.*

1831 Macaulay *Ess., Boswell's Johnson* (1887) 180 Boswell is the first of biographers. He has no second. He has distanced all his competitors so decidedly that it is not worth while to place them. Eclipse is first, and the rest nowhere. 1849 Alb. Smith *Pottleton Leg.* 161 However you start, you'll never be placed. 1863 Kingsley *Water Bab.* i, She came in nowhere, and is consequently not placed. 1895 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 7/1 The last-named trio provided the winner and the placed horses.

6. To assign, attribute, impute, ascribe. **a.** To hold (a quality or attribute) to reside or consist *in* something. †**b.** To refer (a fact or circumstance) *to* something as a cause; to 'put down' *to*. *Obs.*

1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 830 They placed a certaine religion in the shadow of trees. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* III. § 8. 199 They did not place honour or honesty simply in victory. 1697 Locke *Repl. to Bp. of Worcester's Answ. to his Let.* 97 Whether..I am..mistaken, in the placing Certainty in the Perception of the Agreement or Disagreement of Ideas. 1802 Mrs. E. Parsons *Myst. Visit* I. 105 He placed it [her delight] to the ease it would afford her anxiety. 1814 Jane Austen *Mansf. Park* xliv, She..places her disappointment..to her being..less affluent than many of her acquaintance.

7. *Football* (Rugby). To get (a goal) from a place-kick.

1890 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/3 A goal placed from a try. 1896 *Field* 8 Feb. 207/1 Thompson placed a goal.

Place, obs. erron. f. *pleas* (pl. of Plea; see Common Pleas); obs. f. Please.

Placeable (plē·săb'l), *a. rare.* [f. Place *v.* + -able.] Capable of being or liable to be placed.

1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 179 The privy seal being placeable and displaceable by the king.

‖ Placebo (plăsī·bō). Pl. **-os**, **-oes**. [a. L. *placēbo* (I shall be pleasing or acceptable), 1st sing. fut. ind. of *placēre* to please: also used in OF. in senses 1 and 2.]

1. *Eccl.* In the Latin rite: The name commonly given to Vespers in the Office for the Dead, from the first word of the first antiphon (*Placebo Domino in regione vivorum*, Ps. cxiv. 9, Vulg.).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 Efter euesong anonriht sigged ower Placebo. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 57 Prelatis ben more bounden to þis prechynge..þan to seie matynes, masse, euen song, or placebo. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 110 Clerkys seydin Placebo & dirige for his soule. 1535 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 165 Schall synge and say placebo and dirige on nyght. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* v. § 5. 248 He..earned a miserable livelihood..by singing placebos and dirges.

†**2.** In allusive phrases: *To sing* (*a*), *play* (*with*), *make*, *be at the school of placebo*, etc.: to play the sycophant, flatter, be servile or time-serving. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 60 Þe uerþe zenne is þet huanne hi alle zingeþ 'Placebo', þet is to zigge: 'mi lhord zayþ zoþ, mi lhord deþ wel'. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 543 Flatereres been the deueles Chapelleyns that syngen euere Placebo. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* H vb, He ought..not flatere hym ne make the placebo. 1554 Knox *Godly Let.* A viij b, Nowe they haue bene at the skoole of Placebo, and ther they haue lerned.. to daunse as the deuill lyst to pype. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* Prol. 78 Plaing *placebo* into princes faces. 1607–8 Bacon *Gen. Naturaliz.* Wks. 1879 I. 467 If any man shall think that I have sung a placebo, for mine own particular, I would have him know that I am not so unseen in the world. 1679 J. P. *Lett. Friend in Country* 3 Where every one would sing a Placebo to the rising Sun [the next Heir to the Crown].

†**3.** A flatterer, sycophant, parasite. (In Chaucer as proper name.) *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 234 Placebo seyde o Ianuarie brother [etc.]. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22417 Fflateryng .. Somme callen hir Placebo, ffor sche kan maken an Eccho Answere euere ageyn the same. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 37 The Bischop..having his placeboes and jackmen in the toun, buffatted the Freir, and called him Heretick. *a* 1651 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 220 Placeboes and flatterers went to court.

4. *Med.* (See quot. 1811.) Also *fig.*

1811 Hooper *Med. Dict., Placebo*,..an epithet given to any medicine adapted more to please than benefit the patient. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xx, There is nothing serious intended—a mere *placebo*—just a divertisement to cheer the spirits, and assist the effect of the waters. 1885–8 Fagge & Pye-Smith *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 205 It is probably a mere placebo, but there is every reason to please as well as cure our patients.

Hence **Placebo'ic** *a. nonce-wd.*, of the nature of a placebo.

1880 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* 1093 This was given regularly, and became well known..as the 'placeboic remedy' for rheumatism.

Pla·ce-brick. *orig.* A brick made of soft clay, and laid on a prepared 'place' to harden before being burnt: see quot. 1753; *now*, an ordinary stock brick which has been imperfectly burnt, through being on the outward or windward side of the kiln or clamp.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 41 Place-bricks. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Brick*, Place-bricks..so called because of a level smooth place just by where they are struck or moulded..where they are left till they are stiff enough to be turned on their edges.., they carry them to stacks,.. they are covered with straw on the top, till they are dry enough .. to be burnt. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 343 Place-Bricks are too frequently poor and brittle. 1847 Smeaton *Builder's Man.* 19 Place bricks are the refuse of a burning, and are in fact those which have not been perfectly burnt. 1881 Young *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1155 Prices per 100 at which bricks are quoted: place-bricks, 4*s.* 6*d.*; grey stocks, 5*s.*; red stocks, 6*s.* [etc.].

Placed (plēst), *ppl. a.* [f. Place *v.* + -ed 1.] Put or set in a particular position or condition; located, situated; holding place or rank: see the vb. *Placed minister*, a pastor inducted to a charge.

1733 P. Lindsay *Interest Scot.* 124 Where one placed Minister dies at least three young men are licensed. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 75 When the Regiment forms open Column of Divisions, behind a placed Flank Division. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* vi, He was in orders, but was not a placed minister. 1844 P. Harwood *Hist. Irish Reb.* 50 Every liberal..motion..was unfailingly crushed by placed and pensioned majorities. 1890 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 3/5 Brownie .. finished fifth, Theodolite, the second favourite, alone dividing him from the placed horses. *Ibid.* 3 Nov. 4/7 Blackheath beat the London Scottish by a placed goal to a penalty goal.

†**Pla·ceful**, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Place *sb.* + -ful 1.] (?)

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* IX. 134 And in their precinct (Proper and placefull) stood the troughs and pailes, In which he milkt.

Pla·ce-ho·lder. One who holds a place or office. †**a.** One who acts as deputy for another; a lieutenant, substitute, proxy. *Sc. Obs.*

1560 in Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 13 Committed by the place-holders of the ministrie. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 451 His deputtis and place haldaris. *c* 1610 Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1683) 188 The Prince, who is God's place-holder.

b. One who holds office under the government.

1818 Moore *Fudge Fam. Paris* ii. 105 A youth of parts, Who longs to be a small place-holder. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 238 The strength of government..resulted, not from its having some thousands of place-holders..at its disposal, but from the means it possessed of making its will reach everywhere.

So **Pla·ce-ho·lding** *a.*

1830 Lo. J. Russell *Select Sp. & Desp.* (1870) I. 296 That corrupt and place-holding Parliament.

Pla·ce-hu·nter. One who seeks persistently for a place or post in the public service. (With unfavourable connotation: cf. Placeman.)

1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 29 ¶ 16 The Ionick laugh .. is esteemed by judicious place-hunters a more particular mark of distinction than the whisper. 1812 *Examiner* 19 Oct. 666/1 Place-hunters and Fortune-hunters. 1898 Bodley *France* II. IV. vii. 434 Moderate men who are not place-hunters, and are therefore impartial witnesses.

So **Pla·ce-hunting** *sb.* and *a.*

1823 in W. Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 276 A place-hunting lawyer. 1860 Mill *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 34/2 Place-hunting .. is a form of ambition to which the English .. are almost strangers. 1898 Bodley *France* II. III. v. 257 The place-hunting solicitations of constituents.

Pla·ce-kick. *Football.* [f. Place *sb.* + Kick *sb.*1] (See quot. 1856, and cf. Drop-kick.) So **Pla·ce-kick** *v.*, **Pla·ce-ki·cker**, **Pla·ce-ki·cking**.

1856 *Rules for Football, St. Peter's School, York* ii, A place kick is a kick when the ball is previously placed on the ground..Kick off must be a place kick. *Ibid.* ix, It [the football] is to be place-kicked, and not dropped. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 1/3 A try, from which the champion place-kicker .. gained a goal. 1892 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 5/1 [He] played for Scotland, and did the place-kicking at the early age of sixteen. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Jan. 2/3 This place-kicking record was the least creditable feature of the game.

Placeless (plē·slĕs), *a.* [f. Place *sb.* + -less.]

†**1.** Without a fixed place or home; having no place. *Obs. rare*—1.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 261 Þanne þe Saxons, strong men of armes, and placelees to wone ynne [L. *Saxonum gens..sedibus vaga*], were i-prayed of þe Britouns forto come in to Bretayne.

2. Not confined to place; not local; not bounded or defined.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. II. *Imposture* 210 Holding a place-less place. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Sculler* Wks. III. 19/2 Such a placelesse place is Purgatory Created by the Pope without God's leaue. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Picture* 129 Placeless, as spirits. 1881 Fraser *Berkeley* 212 Our placing and dating intelligence must be inadequate to the placeless and dateless Intellect.

3. Having no stated place or locality.

1644 Prynne & Walker *Fiennes's Trial* 5 With the datelesse, namelesse, placelesse, seallesse Proclamation inclosed. 1878 D. Campbell *Rational & True Gosp.* xv. 80 Dateless, placeless wonders are not very credible.

4. Having no place or post; out of office or remunerative employment.

1831 *Lincoln Herald* 28 Jan., Placeless walked the pensive Whigs. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Aug. 220/1 The landless and placeless Irish gentleman.

†**Pla·cely**, *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [f. Place *sb.* + -ly.] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to place; local, spatial. **b.** *adv.* Locally, spatially.

a. 1546 Coverdale *Lord's Supper* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 455 Imagining I cannot tell what manner of placely presence. 1674 N. Fairpax *Bulk & Selv.* 85 The placing of body between two ghostly beings, would not give them a placely behaviour.

b. 1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. I. 86 Christes body be presented in thee bred..not placely as ther placed, spaced, and mesured, but ghostly.

Placeman (plē·smăn). [f. Place *sb.* 13 + Man *sb.*1] One who holds an appointment in the service of the sovereign or state; almost always with depreciatory or hostile connotation: One who is appointed (or who aspires) to such a position from motives of interest, without regard to fitness.

1741 *Protests of Lords* II. 15 A constant majority of placemen meeting under the name of a Parliament to establish grievances instead of redressing them. 1754 Hume *Hist. Eng.* I. xv. 369 The Sherriffs and other placemen had made

interest to be elected. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 235 In 1679 the House of Commons brought in a bill for excluding placemen and pensioners from seats in parliament. 1830 LD. J. RUSSELL *Select. Sp. & Desp.* (1870) I. 296 In the first Parliament of George II it is stated that 257 placemen had seats in this House. 1881 *Philad. Record* No. 3443. 4 One of the most disheartening signs of the times is the facility with which the crimes of politicians and placemen are condoned by the people.

Hence **Pla·cemanship**, the position or character of a placeman.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 751 When placemanship is combined with Whiggery, the combination is..odious.

Placement (plē·smĕnt). [f. PLACE *v.* + -MENT: cf. F. *placement* (d'Aubigné 1616), and *displacement, replacement.*] The action of placing, or fact of being placed; placing, arrangement.

1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 688 A malformation in the placement of its tines. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 304, I.. cannot consent to the placement of such a word in our Dictionaries. 1887 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXI. 415/2 In proportion as the placement of the loan disturbs the market value of the commodities. 1897 J. C. ROBINSON in *19th Cent.* Dec. 961 Art treasures .. have found their way.. to abiding placements from which there can be no return.

† **Pla·cency.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *placentia* (post-class.) suavity, f. *placēnt-em*: see PLACENT *a.*] The quality of pleasing, pleasantness; disposition to please or gratify.

1639 SALTMARSHE *Policy* 153 Men are naturally prone..to bend in placency towards their superiours humours. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. ii. 102 The cause or matter of molestation or placencie.

† **Pla·ceness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PLACE *sb.* + -NESS.] The quality of having or occupying a place; position, locality.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 78 It cannot but harshly be said, that the world has a placeness or whereness at all. *Ibid.* 84 Such a thing as placeness or stowage.

† **Pla·cent,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *placenta* a cake: see PLACENTA.] A flat cake or tablet.

1603 F. HERING *Cert. Rules* (1625) B ij b, Certaine Placents or Amulets confected of Arsenicke. 1617 T. ADAMS *Gen. Pract. Phisicke* (*V. & Q.* 7th Ser. VII. 29), Clarified hony, which must be so hard that you may make small placents or trocisces of it.

Placent (plē·sĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *placēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *placēre* to please.] Pleasing, gratifying.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 71 Under the plausibl prætext, placent notion, specious name, .. and fair construction of that famous Evangelic Canon.

¶ Misused for: Favourably disposed, propitious.

1898 C. READE in *New Cent.* IV. 501 A winning cause to placent gods is dear.

‖ **Placenta** (plăse·ntă). [L. *placenta* cake = Gr. *πλακόεις, -όεντα*, contr. *-οῦς, -οῦντα*, flat cake, also mallow seed, f. the root *πλακ-* of *πλάξ, πλάκα* flat plate. So in It., Sp., Pg., Fr. in sense 1.]

1. *Zool.* and *Anat.* (Originally *placenta uterīna* uterine cake.) The spongy vascular organ, of flattened circular form, to which the fœtus is attached by the umbilical cord, and by means of which it is nourished in the womb, in all the higher mammals, and which is expelled in parturition; the afterbirth. Also applied to a structure having a similar function in other animals, as some viviparous fishes, ascidians, etc.; see quots. 1875, 1888.

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 65 The *Fœtus*..doth receive Air ..from the maternal Blood in the *Placenta uterina*, or the *Cotyledones*. *Ibid.* 67 The Blood still circulates through the *Cotyledons* or *Placenta*. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., In women, unless in case of twins, &c. there is but one placenta. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 68 The term placenta was derived from its shape. 1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool.* Pref., Sharks bring forth their young alive, and nourish them while in the womb by a temporary structure called 'placenta'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 445 In *Salpa* the developing embryo is nourished by a placenta formed, in part at least, by follicle cells.

2. *Bot.* The part of the carpel to which the ovules are attached; also sometimes applied to a structure which bears the sporangia in certain vascular cryptogams.

1677 GREW *Anat. Fruits* vii. § 5 The Seeds stuck all round about upon the Ambit or Sides of the Case; or upon a great Bed or Placenta within it. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Flower of Parnassus*, A Membranous fruit .. having..one cell full of seeds, fastened to a placenta which is often very square. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 16 In the inside of the ovary is a space called the *placenta*, on which the young seeds, or *ovules*, originate. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 395 The sporangia arise .. from some of the superficial cells of the placenta or part to which the sorns is attached.

Placental (plăse·ntăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. mod.L. *placentāl-is*, f. prec.: see -AL.]

1. *Zool.*, etc. Of or pertaining to the placenta.

Placental murmur, sound, soufflet, the sound made by the blood entering the distended uterine vessels, heard in auscultation during the later months of pregnancy.

1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 367 From a change of function, placental blood is no longer returned to the liver. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* vii. 84 *note*, No one who has ever heard the placental soufflet. 1876 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 265 The raw surfaces of wounds or of the placental area. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Period, placental*, the time occupied in the expulsion of the placenta.

b. Furnished with a placenta; placentate.

1840–45 OWEN *Odontogr.* III. xi. 501 The development of the true molar teeth to their typical number in the placental Mammalia. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. vi. 202 The Marsupials stand..below the placental mammals.

2. *Bot.* Pertaining to the placenta (of a plant).

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 227 In Leguminosæ the double placental base is so narrow that the ovules alternate with one another. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 259 Ovule .. flanked by a column of placental tissue.

B. *sb. Zool.* A placental mammal.

1864 WEBSTER cites OWEN. 1897 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 17 The marsupials..have been gradually supplanted by the more highly organized placentals.

‖ **Placentalia** (plæsĕntē·liă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L. (L. Bonaparte 1837), neuter pl. of *placentāl-is* adj.: see prec.] Placental mammals; a primary division of Mammalia, comprising those provided with a placenta: contrasted with *Marsupialia* and *Monotremata*. It corresponds to the more recent divisions *Monodelphia* and *Eutheria*.

1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* App. 526.

Hence **Placenta·lian,** a. *adj.*, of or pertaining to the *Placentalia*; b. *sb.* one of these.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Placentary (plæ·sĕntări, plăse·ntări), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. mod.L. *placentārius*, f. PLACENTA: see -ARY 1. So F. *placentaire.*] Of, pertaining or relating to the placenta; placental (*Zool.* and *Bot.*). b. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the *Placentalia* or *Placentaria*.

1843–4 *Trans. Linnean Soc.* (1845) XIX. 321 The placentary hypothesis of M. Schleiden. 1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) I. 377 Uncertainty in the position of the placentary lines. 1864 WEBSTER s. v., The placentary system of classification. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Placentary*, belonging, or referring to, the Placenta.

B. *sb. Zool.* A placental mammal.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Placentate (plæ·sĕntĕt), *a. Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *placentāt-us*, f. PLACENTA: see -ATE 2.] Having a placenta: = PLACENTAL *a.* 1 b.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Placentation (plæsĕntē·ʃən). [a. F. *placentation*, f. PLACENTA: see -ATION.]

1. *Zool.* The formation and disposition of the placenta in the uterus.

1880 HUXLEY in *Times* 25 Dec. 4/1 The non-prehensile pes would separate it from the former, and the placentation from the latter group.

2. *Bot.* The disposition or arrangement of the placenta or placentas in the ovary.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. xi. (1765) 197 By Placentation is meant the Disposition of the Cotyledons at the Time when the Seed is beginning to grow. 1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) I. 389 The placentation of Water-lilies..Broomrapes..and Butomads, is equally at variance with the central theory. 1872 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* (ed. 6) I. vii. 174 Instances of both marginal and free central placentation.

† **Place·ntiate,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *placēnt-em* pleasing, suave + -ATE 3: cf. *differentiate.*] *trans.* To please, satisfy.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. 248 When you're placientated [*sic*], the Fort is won.

Placentiferous (plæsĕnti·fĕrəs), *a. Zool.* and *Bot.* [f. PLACENTA + -FEROUS.] Bearing or having a placenta.

1667 H. OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 512 All Placentiferous Animals (if I may assume this word) he affirms to have three Membranes. 1702 DR. DRAKE in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1236 The one [Uterus] being Glanduliferous, and the other Placentiferous. 1878 MASTERS *Henfrey's Bot.* 300 As though the placentiferous lines were detached.

Placentiform (plăse·ntifōrm), *a. Zool.* and *Bot.* [f. PLACENTA + -FORM.] Having the form of a placenta; discoid; cake-shaped.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Placentiformis*, .. *Bot.* resembling a cake .. placentiform. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1870) 125 When what would be otherwise a napiform root becomes compressed both at its base and apex..it is said to be placentiform. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Placentigerous (plæsenti·dʒĕrəs), *a. Zool.* and *Bot.* [f. PLACENTA + -GEROUS.] Bearing a placenta: = PLACENTIFEROUS.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Placentious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *placēntia* suavity, PLACENCY + -OUS.] Pleasing, or disposed to please; complaisant, amiable, agreeable, suave.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. *York* (1662) 230 A Placentious Person, gaining the goodwill of all. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 20 Such things as are placentious or pleasing to us.

‖ **Placentitis** (plæsĕntəi·tis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. PLACENTA + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the placenta.

1844 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 943/2 Simpson has described an acute and chronic form of placentitis.

Placentoid (plăse·ntoid), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Resembling a placenta; placentiform.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Placentophagy (plæsĕntɒ·fădʒi). [f. as prec. + -PHAGY.] The eating of the placenta.

1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 12 Apr. 909 In certain parts of the Soudan, placentophagy is habitually practised.

Placentule (plăse·ntiul). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *placentula*, dim. of PLACENTA: see -ULE.] A small placenta (but in quot. 1826 applied to a cotyledon: cf. COTYLEDON 3).

1677 GREW *Anat. Fruits* v. § 13 A great Parenchymous Boss, which is, as it were, the Bed or Placentula of the Seeds; which lie all over it, as in a Strawberry. 1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 164 The cotyledon appears .. necessary for the..growth of the seed, and may hence be denominated its lungs or placentule. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Placentula*, ..a little placenta: a placentule.

Placer 1 (plā·sə). [f. PLACE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who places, puts, or sets; one who puts in place or arranges; in various technical uses, e. g. in *Bookbinding*, a workman employed in arranging the sheets; in *Pottery*, the workman who puts the ware ready for burning.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 164 Thou placer of plants both humble and tall. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 135 A sorter out and placer of the principall matters in the same [book] contained. 1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 16 Setters of broken bones, and placers of dislocations. 1862 T. WRIGHT *Hist. Dom. Manners* viii. 153 An *asséeur*, or placer, took the dishes from the hands of the valets, and arranged them in their places on the table. 1898 C. F. BINNS *Story of Potter* 206 The art of putting the ware ready for burning is called 'placing', and upon the skill of the placer much of the success of the oven depends. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 18 June 10/5 Collaters and Placers wanted.

Placer 2 (plā·sə). *Mining.* (Chiefly *U. S.*) [a. Amer. Sp. *placer* (plase·r) 'deposit, shoal', allied to *placel* a sand-bank, f. *plaza* place.]

A deposit of sand, gravel, or earth, in the bed of a stream, or any alluvial or diluvial detritus, containing gold or other valuable minerals in particles; a place where this detritus is washed for gold, etc. Also *fig.*

In U. S. law, *placer* includes all forms of mineral deposits excepting veins in place.

1848 WISLIZENUS *Tour N. Mexico* 24 (Stanf.) The old and the new *Placer*, near Santa Fe, have attracted most attention, and not only gold washes, but some gold mines..are worked there. 1851 APPLETON in *Longfellow's Life* (1891) II. 219 Why it is a Golden Legend .. if it be not that it is such a placer of richness. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 113 Like diggers in California 'prospecting for a placer'. 1858 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1870) 296 It is a vast placer full of nuggets for the philologist. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 325 This placer covers an area of perhaps two hundred acres, with probably an average depth of 25 feet of gold-bearing earth.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *placer-diggings, -gold, -mine, -miner, -mining.*

1867 MURCHISON *Siluria* xix. (ed. 4) 471 There are placer-workings on rocks containing Jurassic fossils. 1868 ISAB. SAXON *Five Years within Gold. Gate* 84 Almost wholly 'placer' or surface diggings. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 208 Sixty-one placer-claims..nearly all located in the southern part of the county. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* I. iii. (1881) 55 In the early days of California..the placer miner .. picked up..his 'wages'..in actual money. 1881 *Lit. World* (Boston U. S.) 21 May 177/1 The Chinaman ..has found it lucrative to continue placer mining where the whites have given it up. 1897 *Daily News* 21 July 5/4 The workings on the Klondyke or Deer River are placer mines, i. e., the earth is dug up and washed with sluices.

Placet (plā·set). [a. L. *placet* 'it pleases', 3rd sing. pres. ind. of *placēre* to please.]

‖ 1. The Latin for 'it pleases (me or us)'.

The word is part of the form used in the old Universities when a question is put to the vote: 'Placetne vobis, domini doctores? placetne vobis, magistri?' (Does it please you, Doctors? does it please you, Masters?); the answer being 'Placet', or 'Non placet'. The declaration of the vote after a count is in the form, 'Majori parti placet', or 'non placet', as the case may be. It is also in the power of the Vice-Chancellor, or of the Proctors conjointly, to veto any proposal by their 'Non placet', as in quot. 1893.

c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* II. vi. Wks. (Rtldg.) 240/1 Whilst I cry placet, like a senator. 1893 LIDDON, etc. *Life Pusey* I. xvi. 378 Amidst a tremendous shout of 'Placet' from the area the decisive formula was uttered, 'Nobis procuratoribus non placet' [Us, the proctors, it pleases not], and the question of the statute was for the time at an end.

2. as *sb.* a. The expression of assent or sanction (by this word); formerly, the assent of the temporal power necessary for the publication and execution of an ecclesiastical ordinance.

1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 5 Whose placet he accounts the plaudite of his paines. 1593 tr. *Guicciardini's Descr. Low-C.* 21 b, The pope cannot giue a benefice, nor a pardon, nor send a bull into the countrey without the Princes Placet.

b. A vote of assent in a council, or in the congregation or convocation of a university.

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Dec. 4/7 The report..was rejected by 40 non-placets to 39 placets. 1905 *Daily News* 6 Mar. 6 'Why should the University be ruled from the country parishes?'..was asked again by the 'placet' party.

† 3. *erron.* for PLACIT, q. v.

Placfont, erroneous form of PAKTONG.

1893 JOHNSTONE-LAVIS in *Nature* 12 Jan. 257/2 The amplifying lever is composed of fine placfont tubes. .. The pendulum bob is a flattened cylinder supported by a placfont wire 1.50 m. long.

Plachart, obs. form of PLACARD.

Placid (plæ·sid), *a.* [ad. L. *placid-us* pleasing, favourable, gentle, mild, calm, f. root of *placēre* to please; see -ID 1. Cf. F. *placide* (15–16th c.).]

1. Mild, gentle; calm, peaceful; unruffled, tranquil, still, serene.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 292 It conduceth unto long life, and to the more placid motion of the spirits. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* aaa j b, To the end the placid Fruits of

these my Labours..may be..preserved from the turbulent Storms of discontented Spirits. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 217 That placid aspect and meek regard. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 July, That you sit down placid and content, disposed to enjoy the present. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 93 The..Valley..of Interlaken..is altogether of a placid, pastoral character. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* ix, Fair ship, that from the Italian shore Sailest the placid ocean-plains. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* (1894) x. 251 The male population is distinctly of a placid temperament.

† b. Of peaceful disposition towards another; free from anger or wrath. *Obs.*

1663 *Aron-bimm.* 23 To make an atonement, to render him placid and gracious.

† 2. Pleasing, agreeable, welcome. *Obs. rare.*

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lix. 92 Those things .. are made placid or disgustful, as fond Opinion catches them.

3. *Comb.*, as *placid-faced, -mannered*, etc.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xiv, A little fat placid-faced old gentleman.

† **Placi·dious**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. PLACID + -IOUS.] = prec.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 125 The Dogs did .. discern betwixt Christians and Turks; for towards the Turks they were most eager, furious, and unappeaseable, but towards Christians, although unknown, most easie, peaceable and placidious.

Placidity (plăsi·dĭti). [ad. L. *placiditās*, f. *placidus* PLACID: see -ITY. So F. *placidité* (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*).] The quality of being placid; mildness, calmness, tranquillity, peacefulness.

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 142 First Meeknesse; secondly Placiditie, as for want of a plainer terme, I am forced to call it. 1766 CHANDLER *Life David* I. ii. 36 He..behaves with the utmost placidity, moderation, and calmness. 1816 G. CRABB *Eng. Synonymes* 187/2 *Placidity* is more of a natural gift; *serenity* is acquired. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xix. (1878) 360 All the placidity of his countenance had vanished.

Placidly (plæ·sidli), *adv.* [f. PLACID + -LY ².] In a placid manner; mildly, calmly, quietly; peacefully, without agitation.

1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xxix. § 11 Hee .. sweetly and placidly resigned up his soule into his Father's hands. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 145 It placidly distends the Tubes and Vessels of Vegetables. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 125 How placidly doth he recline his lovely little head! 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 24 The two friends are placidly smoking their cigars by the open window.

Placidness (plæ·sidnės). [f. PLACID + -NESS.] The quality of being placid: = PLACIDITY.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Placidness*, Peaceableness, Quietness. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xlii. 310 To enjoy yourself with your usual placidness, and not to be ruffled. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 6/1 The British navvy at work amidst an armed camp..plied his vocation with placidness.

Placing (plē·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING ¹.] The action of the verb PLACE; the condition or mode of being placed; putting, setting, location; position, situation; arrangement, etc.: see the verb.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* 34 The diuers placyng and vse [of the members]..apertayneth to the welth of the whole body. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix. 21 b, Hauing wel considered the placing of the campe. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v. 65 Shee being downe, I haue the placing of the Brittish Crowne. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 2 Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 111 It stood according to ye old Placing, U. 3. 7. *Jur.* 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 116 The commodious and agreeable placing of Statues. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* XX, More than all my absences..from the time of my placing. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 446 The wrong placing of the adverb *only*. 1894 *Daily News* 26 July 3/3 He won the race so easily that little notice need be taken of the placings of the remainder of the field. 1898 [see PLACER ¹].

b. *attrib.*, as **placing-house**, the building in a china or earthenware factory where the ware is 'placed' in fire-clay saggers or setters in preparation for being baked.

1881 *Porcelain Works Worcester* 25 The manufactured objects being now ready for baking are taken to the placing house of the biscuit oven.

† **Placit** (plæ·sit). *Obs.* Also placet. [ad. L. *placit-um*: see PLACITUM. So It. *placito*.]

1. What is decided or determined upon; an opinion, a judgement; a decision, decree, ordinance.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 5 That Secondarie reason..which is grounded upon the placets of God. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* iii. 125 Those Masters of opinions ..that seek to obtrude upon Gods inheritance their conceits and placits. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 129 As little in their Power as the placits of destiny. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* App. 50 Delivering us the placits of the old philosophers. 1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 70 Oral theorems and placits.

2. A plea, a petition. *rare.*

1812 SCOTT *Nigel* ix, The boon which I am now to ask .. is, that your Majesty would be pleased, on the instant, to look at the placet of Lord Glenvarloch.

† **Pla·citatory**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *placitāt-*, ppl. stem of *placitāre* (Plaut.), freq. of *placēre* to please + -ORY ².] = next.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 164 An other exercise of the lawe, which they terme the Arte Placitatorie, or els Aduocatorie.

† **Pla·citory**, *a. Law. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *placit-um* (see below) + -ORY ².] Relating or pertaining to pleas or pleading.

1650 J. CLAYTON *Reports Chancery* Pref. a j, The art Placitory..is double, first, that in writing upon the Records; ..The other..vocall, which pleads before the Judge to the Jury. 1836 in SMART, and in later Dicts.

‖ **Placitum** (plæ·sitŏm). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Pl. **placita**. [L., an opinion, determination, maxim, prop. neuter pa. pple. of *placēre* to please; in med.L. the sentence of a court, a fine, a trial, a plea.] The decree of a judge, the decision or determination of a public assembly, a court of justice, or the like; hence 'the public assemblies of all degrees of men where the king presided, and where they consulted upon the great affairs of the kingdom' (*Blount's Law Dict.* 1717). Also, in *pl.* the proceedings at such assemblies or courts, debates, trials at law, pleadings or pleas.

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 22 The placita or decretals of the Redeemer. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Placitum*, a Sentence of the Court, an Opinion, an Ordinance or Decree; ..In our Common-Law, Placita signifies Pleas or Pleadings; it was also sometimes taken for Penalties or Fines. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V* (1796) I. 269 In a placitum or trial in the presence of Charlemagne. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 413 If the *placita* of their predecessors were not lost sight of or neglected. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* ix. (1889) 138 The *placita* at which these laws were framed or published, would not have been crowded, as of yore, by armed freemen.

Plack ¹ (plæk). *Sc.* and *north. dial. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5–7 plak, plake, plakk(e, placke, 6– plack. [prob. a. Flem. *placke, plecke*, a small coin of Brabant and Flanders, current in the 15th c., of varying value, in 17th c. Du. (Hexham) applied to the French *sou*; hence F. *plaque* (1425), *placque, plecque*, med.L. *placca* (1481). Orig. 'flat disk, tablet'; so Flem. *plak*, F. *plaque*. Cf. MLG. *plack*, LG. *plak, plakke* spot, piece, patch, rag, flat piece of land, dug turf; Du. *plak* flat lath for beating, blow, spot, slice; MHG. *placke, phlacke* spot, patch, rag. Cf. PLACARD, PLACKET, PLECK.

Cf. 1425 *Journal d'un Bourgeois de Paris*, an. 1425, 355, Buchon. (Godef.) En ce temps couroit une monnoie a Paris, nommee plaques, pour douze deniers parisis, et estoient de par le duc de Bourgogne. See also Du Cange, *Placa, Placca*.]

† a. A coin of the Netherlands of the 15th and 16th centuries. *Obs.* b. A small billon coin issued by James III of Scotland; also, a small copper coin current in Scotland in the 15th and 16th centuries, worth 4 pennies Scots.

a. 1479 in *Cely Papers* (1900) 20 Item ij docates .. xxxiij^{s} Item in plakes vij^{li}..vj^{li} fls. 1482 *Ibid.* 126 Item iij plakes.. xxvj^{d}. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 17 Thise ben grotes of englond; Suche ther be of flaundres; Plackes and half plackes [*Patards et demi patards*]. 1526 in *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, IV. II. 1149 Double plakks or Carolus shall be current for 4*d.* as now.

b. 1473 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 105/1 As tuiching þe plakkis & þe new pennyis, þe lordis thinkis þat þe striking of þame be cessit. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 93 Sum penis furth a pan boddum to prent fals plakkis. 1540 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 140 A bende placke whyche ys in my purse. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 169 The wyffis wald refuse the said cunzie quhilk was callit ane Couchrinis plak and said to him that it wald be cryit doun. 1583 in Cochran-Patrick *Rec. Coinage Scot.* (1876) I. 159 That all the saides twelf pennie peices babeis and plackes with the thre pennie grottis and half plackes now current salbe brocht in to his hienes cunyehous..and thairof new money to be cunyeit. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 283 The Scots haue of long time had..Placks, which they esteemed for 4 pence, but 3 of them make an English penny. 1662 RAY *Three Itin.* II. 162 One bodel they call tway-pennies; two bodels a plack. *a* 1706 R. SEMPLE *Piper Kilbarchan* ix, At bridals he wan many placks. 1786 CARDONNEL *Numism. Scot.* Pref. 33 The plack is an ideal coin at this present time in Scotland. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xix. (1857) 279 After collecting all the placks and boddles of the party (little pieces of copper coin, with the head of Charles II on one side, and the Scotch thistle on the other).

c. In proverbial phrases, as the type of something of very small value; the smallest possible amount; a farthing; a bit; as in *not worth a plack*, utterly worthless; *plack and bawbee, plack and boddle*, in full, every penny, to the last farthing; *two and a plack*, a trifle, a small sum.

a 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) 307 He wald nocht mend thame worth ane plack. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXVIII. 118 Plaitter nor pois we neuer left ane plak. 1693 *Scotch Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 126 I'll hazard twa and a plack. 1787 W. TAYLOR *Scots Poems* 6 Ise frankly own mysel his debtor For plack an' boddle. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 31 They pick'd my pocket i' the throng, And de'il a plack had I. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlix, He wasna a plack the waur. 1820 — *Abbot* vi, I would not Sir Halbert had seen her..for two and a plack.

d. *attrib.* Of the value of or costing a plack.

1560 *Aberdeen Regr.* XXIV. (Jam.), His wyf brewit plak-aill. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 204 His plak Pardonis, are bot lardonis, Of new fund vanitie. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xx, He asked .. 'Whether he could have a plack-pie'. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 5/3 From ancient times the revenues in Scotch burghs were derived from small imposts, variously called petty customs, plack dues, and so on,..levied on animals and goods entering the burgh.

† **Plaok** ². *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [app. a. F. *plaque.*] = PLACKET ¹, q.v. for qnot. **Plack**, var. PLAYOCK, toy. **Plackard**(e, -erd, obs. ff. PLACARD.

† **Placket** ¹. *Obs. rare.* [app. a. F. *plaquette* tablet, dim. of *plaque* thin plate.] A plan or map.

1552 T. BARNARE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. App. E. 154 He sent me thither [Newhaven: Havre] upon the kings cost: and I drew a plack of yt, and brought yt to hym..my Lord Fitz Williams..better than three or four hours, purviewing the placket.

Placket ² (plæ·kėt). [Origin obscure. Perh. the same word as *placat*, var. form of PLACARD *sb.*, sense 3 of which coincides with sense 1 here, and may possibly be the origin of the other uses. But the order of the senses is uncertain, and the following is merely provisional.]

† 1. (?) = PLACCATE 1, PLACARD 3. *Obs. rare.*

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 16 Braded plackets for brests of defence.

2. An apron or petticoat: hence *transf.* the wearer of a petticoat, a woman. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 22 The curse dependant on those that warre for a placket. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieut.* IV. iv, Not half so troublesome as you are to yourself, Sir; Was that brave heart made to pant for a placket? 1661 W. K. *Conf. Charac., Old Hording Hag* (1860) 88 The extent of her placket is alwayes lower than her smock, and that comes but an inch lower than her navel. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* II. 13 Eve, the mother of jilts, .. pretended to modesty, and fell a making plackets presently. 1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 244 Because the Meal from off his Jacket Should not be seen upon her Placket. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* VI. v, Our vicar thus preaches—and why should he not? For the dues of his cure are the placket and pot. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 493 A farthingale and placket [Sp. *sabayanas de seda*] instead of her grey petticoat.

3. The opening or slit at the top of a skirt or petticoat, for convenience in putting on and off; also, the slit in a shirt, usually behind.

(Quots. 1605, *c* 1620 are doubtful.)

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 100 Keepe..thy hand out of Plackets. *c* 1620 FLETCHER & MASS. *Lit. Fr. Lawyer* v. ii, Keep thy hand from thy sword, and from thy Laundresse placket. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Placket*, the fore-part of a Woman's Petticoat or Shift. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 19 And Madge had a ribbon hung down to her Placket. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 104 Teresa Panza..came forth ..with a grey petticoat, so short that it seemed to have been cut close to the placket.

† b. Also *sensu obsceno. Obs.*

1601 MUNDAY *Downfall Earl Huntington* II. ii. D ij b, And lust doe vncase, From the placket to the pappe. 1673 HICKERINGILL *Gregory Father Greybeard* 230, I got all, to her very plackit. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 28. 3/2 She's ..Well pleas'd with her Cull in her Placket.

4. A pocket, esp. that in a woman's skirt.

1663 *Hist. Cromwell* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 363 Which instrument of his, as was said, was found in my Lady Lambert's placket. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 60 (1822) II. 62 In a placket at her side is an old enamelled watch. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Placket*, a pocket. 1841 CHORLEY *Mus. & Manners* (1844) III. 186 The coupé was occupied by a substantial burgher, with his placket at his side, and his pipe for ever at his mouth. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* V. 1155 What meaneth this epistle..I pick from out thy placket and peruse?

5. *Comb.* **placket-hole**, an opening in the outer skirt to give access to the pocket within; also = 3.

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. i, Are not trouse, and placket-holes, and pump-handles—and spigots and faucets, in danger still, from the same association? 1880 *Daily Tel.* 29 May, The well-known 'placket-hole', which is seldom free from points of escape, and has a trick of gaping wide open to disclose its contents to any curious eye. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Mar. 3/2 The concealing of the placket hole is quite an object just now. 1903 *Pilot* 20 June 529/1 The purse dropped through her placket-hole, instead of going into her pocket.

Plackless (plæ·klės), *a. Sc.* [f. PLACK + -LESS.] Without a plack; penniless.

1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* xvi, Poor plackless devils like mysel'. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 161 In cottages Where poor folk plackless gae.

Placo- (plæ·ko), before a vowel **plac-**, combining form of Gr. πλάξ, πλακ- a flat plate, tablet, entering into various scientific words. **Placobra·nchid** (-kid) [Gr. βράγχια gills], one of the *Placobranchia*, a division of nudibranchiate gastropods having lamellar gills covering the upper surface of the lobes and back; so **Placobra·nchoid** (-koid) *a.*, resembling or akin to the *Placobranchia*. **Pla·coderm** [Gr. δέρμα skin] *a.*, having the skin encased in broad flat bony plates, as certain fossil fishes; of or belonging to the *Placodermata* or *Placodermi*, an order of Palæozoic fishes having the head and pectoral region thus protected; *sb.* one of the *Placodermata*; so **Placode·rmal, Placode·rmatous** *adjs.*; **Placode·rmoid** *a.*, resembling the placoderms in form or structure. **Pla·codont** [Gr. ὀδούς tooth] *a.*, of or belonging to the *Placodontia*, a division of fossil saurians having thickly-set short flat palatal teeth; *sb.* (also **Placodo·ntid**), a reptile belonging to the *Placodontia*; so **Placondo·ntoid** *a.*, resembling the placodonts in form or structure. **Placoga·noid** [GANOID] *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Placoganoidei*, a division of fossil Devonian fishes, having the head and part of the body protected by large ganoid plates; *sb.*, a fish of the *Placoganoidei*; also **Placoganoi·dean** *a.* and *sb.* **Placo·phoran** [Gr. -φόρος bearing] *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Placophora*, a sub-order of molluscs, sometimes

made a primary division, comprising only the CHITONS (*Polyplacophora*); *sb.*, one of the *Placophora*, a chiton; so **Placo·phorous** *a.*

1859-65 PAGE *Geol. Terms* (ed. 2), **Placoderms*,..Dr. Pander's term for the bony-plated or bone-encased fishes of the Old Red Sandstone. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 239 The placoderm was destined to disappear with the Devonian period. 1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palæont.* (ed. 3) II. 1001 Points in which the Siluroids resemble the *Placodermatous Ganoids. *Ibid.* 921 It has..been suggested..that the *Placodermoid Ganoids were closely related to the Ascidian Invertebrates. 1859 OWEN in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVII. 124/2 The *placoganoid and ganoid, heterocercal and notochordal fishes of the Devonian. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* vii. 276 Placoganoids, having the body covered with plates instead of scales. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vii. 254 During the latter part of the Silurian epoch the .. Placoganoids make their appearance.

Pla·codine. *Min.* Also **placodite.** [ad. Ger. *plakodin* (A. Breithaupt 1841), f. Gr. πλακώδης flat, cake-like, f. πλάξ, πλακ- tablet, cake.] A name given, on the supposition of its being a native mineral, to an arsenide of nickel, Ni_3As_2, now considered to be a furnace-product.

1856 *Eng. Cycl.* IV. 367/2 Placodine (Arseniuret of Nickel). ..Primary form an oblique rhombic prism. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Placodine, placodite.*

Placoid (plæ·koid), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. Gr. πλάξ, πλακ- flat plate, tablet: see -OID. Cf. F. *Placoïdes*, in mod.L. form *Placoidei*, name given by Agassiz, 1833, to certain fishes, on account of the plate-like appearance of their scales. (The earliest derivative in Eng. was app. *placoidean.*)]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the form of a plate; applied to the horny scales and tubercles of the *Placoidei*: see B.

1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* iv. 73 One kind of scale, for instance the Placoid or broad-plated scale, is found to characterize all the cartilaginous fishes of Cuvier except the sturgeon. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 68 The dermal exo-skeleton may take the form of..placoid or spiny dentinal formations. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 349 Very young individuals possess a series of small 'placoid' spines. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 411 The primitive form [of the exoskeleton] occurs..in the shape of dermal teeth (= placoid scales), similar in structure and development to oral teeth.

2. Having placoid scales; of or pertaining to the *Placoidei*: see B.

1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 136 A genus of fossil Placoid fishes. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 275 The first order, or Placoid, ..have the skin irregularly covered with plates of enamel, sometimes large, as in the rays, sometimes reduced to small points, as in the sharks. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 21 The distinctions between..placoid and ganoid fishes are vague.

B. *sb.* A fish of the division *Placoidei*, containing the sharks and rays, distinguished by having the skin protected by irregularly disposed bony scales, sometimes bearing spines.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxi. (1858) 473 The mere detached teeth and spines of placoids. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* v. 96 The Placoids or shark-like fishes.

Hence **Placoi·dal** *a. rare*; **Placoi·dean** *a.* and *sb.*

1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* I. xiii. 269 *note*, *Placoidians*. ..Fishes of this Order are characterized by having their skin covered irregularly with plates of enamel [etc.]. *Ibid.* 283 Genera of the first and second orders (Placoidean and Ganoidian)..ceased suddenly. 1845 R. CHAMBERS *Vestiges* (ed. 4) 207 When fishes came, the first forms were those ganoidal and placoidal types which correspond with the early fœtal condition of higher orders. 1849 SMART *Dict.* Suppl., Placoideans.

Placquart, obs. form of PLACARD.

Placque, variant of PLAQUE.

‖ **Placula** (plæ·kiŭlă). *Biol.* [mod.L., dim. from Gr. πλάξ, πλακ- tablet, plate.] Name for the embryo of *Calcispongiæ* at that stage in its development when it has the form of a plate or disk. Hence **Pla·cular, Pla·culate** *adjs.*, having the form of a placula.

1884 A. HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 89 The primitive differentiation of the placula into two layers is established in what we have designated the diploplacula. *Ibid.* 97 The embryo of Calcispongiæ is also a placula until the same stage. *Ibid.* 150 A full-grown, primitive, placulate form. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Placular*,..*Placulate.*

Plad, Pladding, obs. ff. PLAID, PLAIDING.

† Pladding, ? variant of *platting*, PLAITING.

a 1711 KEN *Damonet* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 505 The Garlands are begun of Pladding fine, Our Wedding-clothes are made, which richly shine.

Pladge, obs. Sc. variant of PLEDGE.

Pladman, var. of PLAIDMAN, Highlander.

‖ **Plafond** (plafoñ). *Arch.* Also 7 **platfound,** 7-9 **platfond,** 8 **plaffond.** [F. *plafond* († *platfond*) a ceiling (1559 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *plat* flat + *fond* bottom.]

1. A ceiling, either flat or vaulted; usually as enriched with paintings; hence, a painting executed on a ceiling. † *In plafond*: on the ceiling.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* II. ix. 110 Also they do rarely well about Platfonds and upon Ground-works. 1670 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* I. 87 The roof..is all guilt, and set with curious pictures in Platfound. 1705 Jos. TAYLOR *Journ. Edinb.* (1903) 37 The plaffond is handsomely painted. 1714 STEELE *Lover* No. 33 (1723) 192 The whole Plafond or Ceiling. 1801 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint.* ii. (1848) 398 The platfonds, panels, and cupolas, of palaces and temples. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* xiii. 102 Naked female figures fill every plafond.

2. (See quots.)

1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 52 The Plafond or Soffit of the Cornice. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Plafond* or *Platfond*,..also the underside of the projection of the larmier of the cornice; generally any sofite.

‖ **Plaga** (plē·gă). *Zool.* [L. *plāga* blow, stroke, wound, stripe, a. Gr. πληγή, Doric πλᾱγά blow, stroke.] A stripe of colour.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 286 Plaga...A long and large spot. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plaga*,..also *Zool.*, a stripe of colour.

Plagal (plē·găl), *a. Mus.* [ad. med.L. *plagālis* (whence It. *plagale*, F., Ger. *plagal*), f. med. L. *plaga* the plagal mode (Du Cange), app. a back-formation from med.L. *plagius*, a. med. Gr. πλάγιος plagal (πλάγιος ἦχος a plagal mode), in class. Gr. 'oblique', f. πλάγος side. (Cf. Ger. *Seitenton* a plagal mode.)]

a. In *Gregorian Music*, Applied to those ecclesiastical modes which have their sounds comprised between the dominant and its octave, the final being near the middle of the compass. **b.** *Plagal cadence*: that form of perfect cadence in which the chord of the subdominant (major or minor) immediately precedes that of the tonic. In both senses opposed to AUTHENTIC.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Euery song..which in the middle hath an eight aboue the finall keye, is of an autenticall tune; if not it is a plagall. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 13 Euery Song in the beginning, rising straight beyond the final Note to a Fift, is Authenticall: but that which fals straight way to a Third, or a Fourth, vnder the finall Key, is *Plagall*. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* III. 197 If you find yourself involved in the difficulties of the Plagal tones, I am not among the Authentic. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 99/2 There is another kind of Cadence, to which the name *Plagal* is given. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* xiii. 154 If the piece is serious and solemn .. it is usual, especially in sacred pieces, to add to it a plagal cadence. 1880 ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 760/2 S. Gregory added to these Modes four others, directly derived from them, and hence called Plagal Modes.

Plagard(e, plagart, obs. forms of PLACARD.

Plagate (plē·gēt), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *plāga* (see above) + -ATE 1.] Having a plaga or plagæ; marked with a streak or streaks.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† Plage 1. *Obs.* Also 4 **plaag,** 6 **plague.** [a. OF. *plage* region (1290 in Hatz.-Darm.):—late L. *plagia* (see Du Cange) a plain, shore, prop. adj. (*plagia regio*), f. *plaga* a region. So It. *piaggia.*

Hatz.-Darm. take *plage* in the sense 'littoral tract, shore' to represent *plagia*, but in the sense 'region, extent of land' to be a learned formation from *plaga.*]

1. A region, district, clime; sometimes, a zone.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 445 Payens that conquereden al aboute The plages of the North. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 53 The prouince Lindeseience, whiche longede somme tyme to the Marches, dothe diuide Northumbrelonde from that other plage. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 185 King Henry..nesteled and strengthend him and his alyes in the North regions and boreal plage. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* IV. iv, From the frozen plage of Heaven. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. i. 602 A Plage, plagued with scorching heats.

2. Any one of the four principal directions or quarters of the compass; direction, side.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* vii. 2 Ende cometh vp on the foure plagis, or parties, of the erthe [1388 on foure coostis of the lond]. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 5 The 4 quarters of thin astrelabie, deuyded after the 4 principals plages or quarters of the firmament. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 115 The mownte off Caluarye is at the northe plage of the mownte of Syon. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. 195 Ane dyn I hard approching .. Quhilk mouit fra the plague Septentrionall. 1590 *Serpent of Devis.* Cj, A large Commit [= comet] of stremes, whose branches reacht on the foure plagues on the firmament. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* VII. 151 Heavens alter the motion of your Sphears, and thou Sun ..go take thy Resting-place in the Orientall plage.

3. One of the divisions or parts of a church, *esp.* a transept. *rare.*

[*c* 1214 GAUF. DE COLDINGHAM in *Scriptores Tres Dunelm.* (Surtees) 11 *Ad orientalem ejusdem ecclesiæ plagam* [i. e. the triapsidal east end].] 1593 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees 1903) 23 Hee lyeth buryed..in the north plage. *Ibid.* 30 Johne Hemmyngbrowghe..lieth buried in the south plage.

† Plage 2. *Obs. rare*—1. Also **plague.** [ad. L. *plaga* net, snare.] A net, snare, toil.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 273 Spyders..hang their threds in ayre aboue, By plages [1658 plagues] vnseene to th' eye of man. [Here *threds* and *plages* seem to be erroneously transposed. The Latin rendered is: Sed liciis hinc densioribus plagas In aere appendunt.]

Plage, obs. form of PLAGUE, PLEDGE.

Plageat, -et, -ette, obs. forms of PLEDGET.

Plager, ? error for *plaget*, PLEDGET, pad, plug.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 164 Wet the bands and plagers in Oxycratum. *Ibid.* 167 He spriakled the Plagers with Oxycratum and red wine.

† Plagia·rian, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as PLAGIARY + -AN.] Of or pertaining to plagiaries or man-stealers.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Plagiarian Law* (*plagiaria lex*), a law made against these men [plagiaries], &c. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Plagiarian*, as The Plagiarian Law; a Law made against Plagiaries.

Plagia·rical, *a. rare.* [f. as PLAGIARY + -ICAL.] = PLAGIARISTIC.

1887 HALLIWELL *Shaks.* (ed. 7) II. 281 Without incurring the smallest risk of a plagiarical imputation.

Plagiarism (plē·dʒiăriz'm). [f. as PLAGIARY + -ISM.]

1. The action or practice of plagiarizing; the wrongful appropriation or purloining, and publication as one's own, of the ideas, or the expression of the ideas (literary, artistic, musical, mechanical, etc.) of another.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 23 Were you afraid to bee challenged for plagiarisme? 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 46 A good Plea to any Charge of Plagiarism or Satyrism. 1753 JOHNSON *Adventurer* No. 95 ₱ 9 Nothing.. can be more unjust than to charge an author with plagiarism merely because he..makes his personages act as others in like circumstances have done. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 257 If an author is once detected in borrowing, he will be suspected of plagiarism ever after. 1861 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* II. vi. 542 A certain unity of design which is inconsistent with extensive plagiarism.

2. A purloined idea, design, passage, or work.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 260 He found the..song..to be 'a most flagrant plagiarism from Handel'. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) I. 98 A Thaumaturgist whom they had created..to convince the world that the Christian church was a plagiarism. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. p. xx, They are full of plagiarisms, inappropriately borrowed.

Plagiarist (plē·dʒiărist). [f. PLAGIARY + -IST.] One who plagiarizes; one who is guilty of plagiarism.

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 56 The Author (..I should say the Collector or Plagiarist). 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. i, A dexterous plagiarist..might take out some of the best things in my tragedy, and put them into his own comedy. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. v. (1869) 123 The poorest of all plagiarists, the plagiarists of words. 1866-7 BARING-GOULD *Cur. Myths Mid. Ages, Antichr. & Pope Joan* (1894) 272 The story spread among the mediæval chroniclers, who were great plagiarists.

Hence **Plagiari·stic** *a.*, characteristic of a plagiarist; pertaining to or characterized by plagiarism; whence **Plagiari·stically** *adv.*

1821 WAINEWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 150 The whole series was cold, commonplace, and plagiaristic. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 93 They .. have very unhandsomely and plagiaristically anticipated my own original lucubrations. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 545 There is risk..in any or all of these plagiaristic devices.

Plagiarize (plē·dʒiărəiz), *v.* [f. PLAGIARY + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To practise plagiarism upon; to take and use as one's own the thoughts, writings, or inventions of another. (With the thing, rarely the person, as object.)

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 29 Manto or Daphnes, Tiresias the Priest's Daughter, which or paraphras'd in such excellent Strains, some of the..Oracles at the Temple of the Delphians, that they were worth to be plagiariz'd by Homer himself. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 783, I do not mean to say that they are plagiarized (let me coin the word, for I do not like to say stolen) from Miss Lee. 1830 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* v, For oft I talk'd with him apart, And told him of my choice, Until he plagiarised a heart, And answer'd with a voice. 1888 G. A. SCHRUMPF in *Athenæum* 25 Feb. 243/2 Mr. Kirby..seeks to create the impression that I plagiarized Ujfalvy.

2. *intr.* To practise or commit plagiarism.

1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. vi, I cannot plagiarise..from any scholastic designs you might have been giving vent to. 1863 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 279 Little wits that plagiarise are but pickpockets: great wits that plagiarise are conquerors.

Hence **Pla·giariza·tion** = PLAGIARISM 1; **Pla·giarizer** = PLAGIARIST.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 413 Plagiarizers..have..stolen their thoughts. 1884 *Athenæum* 3 May 575/3 No direct ..plagiarization from his German model.

Plagiary (plē·dʒiări), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *plagiārius* one who abducts the child or slave of another, a kidnapper; a seducer; also (Mart. i. 53. 9) a literary thief. Cf. late L. *plagium* kidnapping, *plagiāre* to kidnap. So F. *plagiaire* (16th c.) a plagiarist.]

A. *sb.* **†1.** A kidnapper, a man-stealer. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. iii. 199 In the time of his.. childhood, he was by some Plagiary stolne away from his friends. 1626 H. KING *Serm. Deliverance* 46 How many be there..that, like Plagiaries, make it their trade to hunt and catch men? 1697 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* XX. 16 No Israelite would buy him, and therefore such Plagiaries sold him to Men of other Nations.

2. = PLAGIARIST 1; literary theft. [Cf. -ARY B. 1.]

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 22 Plagiarie had not its nativitie with printing, but began in times when thefts were difficult. 1688 G. LANGBAINE (*title*) Momus Triumphans: or, the Plagiaries of the English Stage; Expos'd in a catalogue of all the Comedies, Opera's,..&c. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Pref., My first wish in attempting a play was to avoid every appearance of plagiary. 1880 SWINBURNE *Study Shaks.* 52

No parasitic rhymester .. ever uttered a more parrot-like note of plagiary.

b. = PLAGIARISM 2.

1677 E. BROWNE *Trav. Germ.* etc. 108 Hoping to find better Markets for their Plagiaries and Depredations. 1818 HOBHOUSE *Hist. Illustr.* (ed. 2) 415 The plagiaries, if they may so be called, are inserted with considerable taste and effect. 1865 *Athenæum* 13 May 658/1 Their attitudes..are ..not plagiaries.

4. *Comb.*, as *plagiary-like* adj. or adv.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* v. 117 Taken out of the prints of Albert Durer..not for want of invention and plagiary like.

B. *adj.* †**1.** Kidnapping, man-stealing. *rare*—[1].

1673 E. BROWNE *Trav.* (1685) 49 Some [fell into that condition] by Treachery, some by Chance of War; others by Plagiary and Man-stealing Tartars.

†**2.** That plagiarizes; plagiarizing. *Obs.*

1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 84 Alike to thee as lieve As.. an *hos ego* from old Petrarch's spright Unto a plagiary sonnet wright. 1620 — *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. § 26 The plagiary priest, hauing stolne this whole passage..verbatim out of Bellarmine. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. v. § 2 This was the Plagiary Prophet.

3. Obtained by plagiarism; plagiarized. ? *Obs.*

1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 14 Nought..but plagiary stuff, By which they purchase praise and money. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 561 A quadrant, by Mr. Godfrey, called by the plagiary name of Hadley's quadrant. 1820 *Hermit in London* IV. 162 Second-hand puns and plagiary remarks.

Hence **Pla·giaryship**, the function or action of a plagiarist, plagiarism.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. *Warwick.* (1662) 128 Rider after Thomas his death, set forth his Dictionary, the same in effect, under his own Name,..being but little disguised with any Additions. Such Plagiary-ship ill becometh Authors or Printers.

Pla·giat. *rare*—[1]. [ad. law L. *plagiātus* kidnapping, f. late L. *plagiāre* to kidnap. So F. *plagiat* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*).] Man-stealing, kidnapping.

1809 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 316 The impressment of seamen..is no better than what civilians call *plagiat*, a crime punishable with death by all civilized nations.

Plagiator (plē·dʒi,ē·tɔr). *rare.* [a. L. *plagiātor* kidnapper, f. *plagiāre*: see prec.] = PLAGIARIST.

1889 R. B. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 51 The poet Homer in his works was a mere plagiator. 1889 JACOBS *Æsop* II Ademar forgets his rôle of plagiator.

Plagihedral (plē·dʒi,hī·drăl, -he·drăl), *a. Cryst.* Also **plagiedral.** [f. PLAGI(O- + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base.] Having certain faces obliquely situated; also said of such faces.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 212 [A crystal is said to be] Plagihedral..when it has facets which are situated obliquely. *a* 1853 PEREIRA *Pol. Light* (1854) 257–8 In that form of quartz termed by Haüy *plagiedral*.., it has been found that when the unsymmetrical or plagiedral faces lean to the right, the polarization is right-handed, and, *vice versâ*. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 316 A crystal of quartz.. will, if right-handed, present on three alternate quoins at each end of the prism plagihedral faces arranged in the form of a right-handed screw.

Plagio- (plē·dʒio-, plæ·gio-), before a vowel or *h* **plagi-**, comb. form, repr. Gr. πλάγιος oblique, slanting, f. πλάγος side. **Plagiocli·nal** *a.* [Gr. κλίν-ειν to incline], applied to mountain structure, when the strike of the rock runs across the axis of elevation. **Pla·giodont** *a.* [Gr. ὀδούς tooth], having the palatal teeth set obliquely or in converging lines, as in some serpents. **Pla·giograph** [-GRAPH], an instrument for reproducing a plan, diagram, etc., in a position at a given angle from the original.

1879 CALLAWAY in *Geol. Mag.* VI. 221 A plagioclinal axis is not necessarily Precambrian, but its transverse strike should suggest inquiry. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Plagiodont. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Plagiocephalic (plē·dʒio,sfæ·lik), *a.* [f. PLAGIO- + Gr. κεφαλή head + -IC.]

a. *Anthropol.* (See quot.)

1874 BUSK in *Trnl. Anthrop. Inst.* III. 90 *note*, Linnæus's term plagiocephalic is emphatically descriptive of the more common form of American skull, and may be conveniently used to distinguish the broad head, with flattened forehead, so characteristic of the greater part of the American races.

b. *Path.* Characterized by plagiocephaly.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* v. 178 The obliquely oval or plagiocephalic deformity. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Idiocy, plagiocephalic*,..one of Shuttleworth's divisions including idiots with heads so distorted that the features lie in an oblique plane.

So **Plagioce·phalous** = prec. b; **Plagioce·phaly**, oblique deformity of the skull, consisting in the greater development of the anterior part on one side and of the posterior part on the other.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Plagiocephalous, Plagiocephaly. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Plagiocephalous*,..having the skull awry; the result of asymmetrical development, and the premature synostosis of the frontal with one of the parietal bones. *Ibid., Plagiocephaly*, the condition of being plagiocephalous.

Plagiocitrite (plē·dʒio,si·trəit). *Min.* [Named 1879, f. PLAGIO- + L. *citrus* citron + -ITE[1].] A hydrous sulphate of aluminium and other bases, found in monoclinic or trielinic lemon-yellow crystals.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1892 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 975.

Plagioclase (plē·dʒio,klēs). *Min.* [Named 1847, f. PLAGIO- + Gr. κλάσις fracture, cleavage.] (See quot. 1868.)

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) Suppl. 802 *Plagioclase*, Breithaupt's name for the group of triclinic feldspars, the two prominent cleavage directions in which are oblique to one another. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 91 In the case of plagioclase the crystals exhibit numerous bands of different colours. 1903 GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* (ed. 4) I. II. 200 The Plagioclase rocks.

Plagioclastic (-klæ·stik), *a. Min.* [f. PLAGIO- + Gr. κλαστ-ός broken, cloven + -IC.] Having oblique cleavage. Opp. to ORTHOCLASTIC.

1869 GEIKIE in *Edinb. Geol. Soc. Jrnl.* II. 5 Plagioclastic felspars. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 91 The plagioclastic ..or those in which the cleavage planes intersect at angles other than 90°. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Plagioclastic*, breaking obliquely.

Plagionite (plē·dʒiŏnəit). *Min.* [ad. G. *plagionit* (G. Rosé 1833), f. Gr. πλάγιος, -ον oblique + -ITE[1].] A sulphide of lead and antimony occurring in monoclinic thick tabular crystals of a blackish grey colour.

1835 *Thomson's Records Gen. Sci.* I. 271 *Plagionite*,—The crystals of this mineral belong to the oblique rectangular prismatic system of Beudant. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 661 *Plagionite*, a sulphantimonite of lead occurring at Wolfsberg in the Hartz.

Plagiostome (plē·dʒio,stoum), *sb.* (*a.*) [a. F. *plagiostome*, f. PLAGIO- + Gr. στόμα mouth.] A member of the *Plagiostomi*, cartilaginous fishes, including the sharks and rays, which have the mouth placed transversely beneath the snout.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* etc., *Plagiostomes*, a tribe of Cartilaginous fishes. 1859 OWEN in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVII. 117/2 Affinities with the *Cestracion* amongst existing Plagiostomes. 1860 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I. 5 [The Sharks and] their kindred chondropterygians or plagiostomes—the Rays. 1881 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 667/1 No detached undoubted tooth of a Plagiostome .. has been discovered in the Ludlow deposits.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Plagiostomous.

1835 R. WILLIS in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 115/1 The cartilaginous plagiostome fishes.

So **Plagiosto·matous** (*rare*), **Plagio·stomous** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the plagiostomes; having the mouth situated transversely beneath the snout.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Plagiostomus*,..plagiostomous. 1859 OWEN in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVII. 116/1 A genus of plagiostomous cartilaginous fishes called *Onchus*. 1881 SEELEY in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 38 The Rays form the second division of the Plagiostomous fishes. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Plagiostomatous.

Plagiotropic (plē·dʒio,trɒ·pik), *a. Bot.* [f. PLAGIO- + Gr. τροπικός inclined, f. τρόπος turning.] Said of members or organs of plants, the two halves of which react differently to the influences of light, gravitation, and other external forces, and which therefore take up an oblique position: opp. to ORTHOTROPIC. Hence **Plagiotro·pically** *adv.*; **Plagio·tropism**, the condition or character of being plagiotropic.

1882 VINES tr. *Sachs Bot.* App. 954 Sachs points out .. that most monosymmetrical or bilaterally symmetrical organs present .. dorsal and ventral halves .. of different internal structure...When this is the case the two halves react differently to external forces (light, gravity, etc.) and the organ is, according to his terminology, plagiotropic,.. some polysymmetrical organs are plagiotropic also. 1886 — *Physiol. Plants* 502 The plagiotropism of dorsiventral organs, such as shoots and leaves,.. is the resultant expression of the effect of light and of gravity upon them, promoted, in many cases, by their own weight.

‖ **Plagium** (plē·dʒiŏm). [L. *plagium* kidnapping: see PLAGIARY.]

1. *Civil Law.* Kidnapping, man-stealing.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 395 Now they commit the offence called *Plagium*, that is to saie, manstealing. 1678 T. JONES *Heart & its Right Sov.* 340 Such depredations and reprisals, and plagiums. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 454/2 In the civil law, the offence of spiriting away and stealing men and children, which was called *plagium*,..was punished with death. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* lvi, 'Pardon me', said Pleydell, 'it is *plagium*, and *plagium* is felony'.

†**2.** = PLAGIARISM 1 and 2. *Obs.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* Pref. (1622) 8 Neither their writings shalbe preiudiced by mine, nor mine thought a Plagium out of theirs. 1673 B. OLEY *Pref. to Jackson's Wks.*, I shame not to tell this because I think it no *plagium*.

Plagose (plăgō·s), *a.* [ad. L. *plagōs-us*, f. *plaga* a stroke: see -OSE.] Inclined to flog, fond of flogging (*humorous*).

1868 M. COLLINS *Sweet Anne Page* I. 23 Miss Harriet's plagose propensity. 1875 — *From Midnight to Midn.* III. ix. 160 His preceptor, plagose and stern.

So **Plago·sity**, inclination to flog.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xv. § 4 (1622) 161 His notable tyranny and plagosity.

Plague (plēg), *sb.* Forms: 4 plaage, 4–7 plago, 6 plag, *Sc.* plagge, plaig, 6– plague, (7 plauge), [ME. *plage*, a. OF. *plage* (14th c.), *plague* (15th c.) stroke, wound, ad. L. *plāga* stroke, wound (= Doric Gr. πλᾱγά, Attic πληγή stroke, blow), in late L. plague, pestilence, infection (Vulgate), f. root *plag-* of L. *plangĕre*, Gr. πλήγνυναι, πλήσσειν to strike.

OF. *plage* and *plague* were learned formations on L. *plaga*, the phonetic descendant of which was *plaie* wound.]

†**1.** A blow, a stroke; a wound. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxiv. 16, Y take fro thee the desyrable thing of thin eyen in plage [*gloss* or wounde, Vulg. *in plaga*, 1611 with a stroke]. — *Luke* xii. 47 Forsothe thilke seruaunt that knew the wille of his lord .. schal be betun with many woundis [*v. r.* plagis, or woundis]. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 31 Plage comounly is taken for an oold wounde. 1538 POLE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxiii. 208 You say, I make many plagues, but lay little or no salve to heal them ..In very deed I make never a plage, when I discover those that he made already.

2. An affliction, calamity, evil, 'scourge'; *esp.* a visitation of divine anger or justice, a divine punishment; often with reference to 'the ten plagues' of Egypt.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* ix. 18 Of thes thre plagis the thridde paart of men is slayn, of fijr, and of smoke, and of brunston. *Ibid.* xvi. 21 Men blasfemeden God for the plage of hayl. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 329 Egipte was smyten with x. plages and diseases. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. viii. 23 As the bub or plaig of fell tempest,..Drivis by fors throw the sey to the land. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* ix. 14 Let my people go,..els wyll I at this tyme sende all my plages [WYCLIF veniaunces]..vpon thy people. 1540–54 CROKE *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 43 From all plags safe thy house shalbe. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, For fayre wether*, This plague of rayne and waters. 1600 HAMILTON in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 245 God of his mercie remoue thir plagges from yow al. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 452 Sometime the plage lighteth vpon him, which Dauid prayed for vpon his enemies. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 346 The inhabitants turn what seems a plague to their own advantage. Locusts are eaten. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xiii. III. 238 A plague of gnats. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 216 The plague of the brass money.

b. In weakened sense: Anything causing trouble, annoyance, or vexation; a nuisance; *colloq.* trouble.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxv. 400 In the province of Chiquito, even at this day they meete with this plague of Confessors or *Ychuris*. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. xvii. 181 She has her plagues in giving me plague. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxvi, Deil a brute or body about my house but I can manage when I like..; but I can seldom be at the plague. *c* 1825 *Houlston Juvenile Tracts* xviii. *Imag. Troubles* 9 She disliked stiles, she found it such a plague to get over them. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* ix, The plague of the thing is, nobody could drive a carriage there to-night but me. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 92 Spinach is an annual, whose tendency to run to seed in dry weather makes it the plague of the gardener.

c. Applied to a person or animal (in serious, or in weakened sense: cf. b).

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 53 That one couetous and vnsatiable cormaraunte and verye plage of his natyue contrey. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 77 Speakynge here .. of the Cardinall of Yorke, he calleth hym the plage of Englande. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 237 This flying Plague (to mark its quality); *Oestros* the Grecians call: *Asylus*, we. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* II. 369 What a Plague to Society is a Man who has written a Book. 1881 'RITA' *My Lady Coquette* II, Arthur, you plague, why don't you find something to do?

3. A general name for any malignant disease with which men or beasts are stricken.

†**a.** An individual affliction or disease. *Obs.*

In Bible translations used, after *plaga* of the Vulgate, for the 'infliction' of leprosy, and also in the 1611 version for the external diseased spots.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xiii. 2 A man in whos skynne and flesh were sprongun dyuerse colour, or bleyne, other eny thing liȝtyng, that is to seie, a plaage of lepre, he shal be broȝt forth to Aaron. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 24 Þese plagis of pestilence þat ben vncurable. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* v. 29 She felt in her body that she was healed off the plage. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xiii. 3 The Priest shall looke on the plague in the skinne of the flesh: and when the haire in the plague is turned white, and the plague in sight be deeper then the skin of his flesh, it is a plague of leprosie. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 3 That sad Disease called there the Plague of the Back, but with us *Empiema*.

b. *esp.* An infectious disease or epidemic attended with great mortality; a pestilence.

1548–9 [see 4]. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* (Heading of prayer), In the tyme of any common plague or sickeness. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 722 From the vicious Air, and sickly Skies, A Plague did on the dumb Creation rise. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* XCI. v, Nor to thy healthful Dwelling shall Any infectious Plague draw nigh. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 338 Instructions how to communicate and to treat this plague [small-pox]. 1866 [see CATTLE-PLAGUE]. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. viii. 246 The famous 'plagues', which ravaged Europe, were forms of typhus fever. 1887 T. F. TOUT in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 414/1 The 'yellow plague' which was then [an. 664] devastating Northumbria.

c. *spec. The plague*: the oriental or bubonic plague. (Cf. PEST 1.)

[1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 279 The plaig of the pestilence maist vehementlie regnis in Danskin.] 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 802 Their sharpe iuice is very good against the plague. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 323 The Plague is a disease venomous and contagious. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 22 July, His servant died a bubo on his right groine, and two spots on his right thigh, which is the plague. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 1 It was about the beginning of September, 1664, that I .. heard .. that the plague was returned again in Holland. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 411 No nation was ever long engaged in a war with the Turks without taking the plague. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 61 Some Muslims even shut themselves up during the prevalence of plague. 1876 BRISTOWE *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 190 Plague. (*Pestilentia.*)..A contagious fever, closely resembling typhus in its symptoms, but distinguished from it by the absence of any true rash, and by the development of buboes and carbuncles.

d. In imprecations: *A plague take, plague on, upon, of*, may a pestilence or mischief take or light upon; also in exclamations of impatience: *What the* (*a*) *plague, how the plague.* Cf. PEST 1 b, PESTILENCE 4, POX, etc.

a 1566 EDWARDS *Damon & Pythias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 102

A plague take Damon and Pithias! 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 94, I am hurt. A plague a both the Houses. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 39 What a plague meane ye to colt me thus? *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Fr. King* Wks. 1730 I. 59 Now, what the plague becomes of jure divino? 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy J. Dennis* Wks. 1755 III. i. 143 Plague on't. I am damnably afraid,..he is mad in earnest. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* IV. i, What the plague do you send me of your fool's errand for? 1870 tr. *Erckmann-Chatrian's Waterloo* 116 There he is come back worse than ever—plague on him.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly from 3 c): a. Simple attributive, as *plague bacillus, botch, contagion, corpuscle, death, den, germ, infection, nurse, patient, scare, time, virus, year,* etc.

1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion of Sick,* Specially in the plague tyme. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. viii. 41 That in the plague time no shippe ..do enter into their port. 1841 H. AINSWORTH *Old St. Paul's* II. 154 A closed litter,..evidently containing a plague-patient. 1881 TYNDALL *Floating Matter of Air* 12 Pasteur proved that the plague-corpuscles might be incipient in the egg. 1891 C. CREIGHTON *Hist. Epidemics* 500 The whole mortality was 452, of which by far the most were plague-burials. *Ibid.* 362 The years 1545 and 1546 were also plague-years in Scotland. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Oct. 4/2 A plague officer,..while on plague duty, has been stoned to death at Hindupur. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* viii. 163 Kitasato has stated that the plague bacillus perishes in four days when dried on cover-glasses.

b. instrumental, objective, etc., as *plague-beleaguered, -breeding, -free, -infected, -poisoning, -proof, -smitten, -stricken, -stuffed,* etc., adjs.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. ii. 1699 A plague stuffed Cloake-bagge of all iniquitie. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 34 Nor sword, nor famine, nor plague-poisoning air. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 265 The People of London thought themselves so Plague-free now, that they were past all Admonitions. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxiii, As in a plague-beleaguered town. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 4/1 A plague-proof variety has alone survived. 1897 *Review of Rev.* 5 The rinderpest..introduced.. by plague-smitten cattle. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* viii. 151 He found in the soil forming the floor of plague-haunted houses..a bacterium.

c. Special combinations: **plague-bill**, an official return of the deaths caused by the plague in any district; **plague-cake**, an amulet worn as a protection against the plague; **plague-house**, a house marked as having inmates infected with the plague; **plague-mark** = PLAGUE-SPOT 1 (Webster 1864); **plague pipe**, a small clay pipe in which tobacco was smoked as a disinfectant during the great plague of 1665; **plague pit**, a deep pit for the common burial of plague victims; **plague saint**, a saint especially invoked by those afflicted with the plague; † **plague-stripe** = PLAGUE-SPOT 1; † **plague-water**, an infusion of various herbs and roots in spirits of wine, of supposed efficacy against the plague. See also PLAGUE-SORE, PLAGUE-SPOT.

1891 C. CREIGHTON *Hist. Epidemics* 295 There are two other *plague-bills extant, for August 1535. 1604 F. HERING *Mod. Defence* B iv, Empoisoned Amulets, or *Plague-cakes. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 28 June, I observed several *plague houses in King's Street. 1892 *Daily News* 30 May 3/1 The small '*plague', or 'elfin' pipes, as they are variously called, of the time of the Restoration. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 May 8/2 Some 'Plague pipes', so called owing to their being smoked at the time of the great Plague of London, were excavated at Hackney yesterday. 1841 H. AINSWORTH *Old St. Paul's* I. 300 In Finsbury fields..*plague-pits had been digged and pest-houses erected. 1898 *Daily News* 1 June 3/6 Venice is .. saved by the intercession of her patron, St. Mark, her local *plague-saints, Sebastian and Rocco. 1713 SPRAGNELL in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 124 *Vibices*, or *Plague-Stripes, were infallible Signs of Death. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 20 July, My Lady Carteret did this day give me a bottle of *plague-water home with me. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Water*, Plague-Water, *Aqua epidemica*, is prepared from the roots of masterwort, angelica, pyony, and butter-bur; viper-grass, Virginia-snakeroot, rue, rosemary, baum, [etc.]; the whole is infused in spirit of wine, and distilled.

Plague (plēg), *v.* [f. PLAGUE *sb.* Cf. late L. *plāgāre* to strike, wound. So Ger., Du. *plagen*. (Caxton's spelling *plaghe* was from MDu. *plaghen*.)]

1. *trans.* To afflict with plague or calamity (esp. in reference to divine punishment); to torment, harass. Perh. sometimes, like L. *plāgāre*, to strike (quots. 1538, 1545). Now *rare* or *arch.*

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxviii. (Arh.) 70, I sholde do grete synne .. I am aferde god sholde plaghe me [*orig.* Ick hebbe anxt god die soude mi plaghen]. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xv. 4, I will scatre them aboute also in all kingdomes and londes to be plaged. 1538 BALE *Brefe Com.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 212 Though he to thys daye hath plaged man with the rod. 1545 *Primer Hen. VIII* in *Three Primers* (1848) 501, I am all to plaged and beaten. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 571 The cornis of this instant yeir .. being at Goddis plesour plagit and spilt with weit. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 539 This Countrey.. plagued with three bad neighbours, viz. the Turkes, the Tartars, and the Cassoks. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 505 Some one..inspir'd With dev'lish machination might devise Like instrument to plague the Sons of men For sin. 1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* x. 98 Christians were too intent on plaguing Jews. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* ii. (1873) 15 A Constitution plagued with sickness.

2. In weakened sense (chiefly *colloq.*): To 'torment', trouble, vex, tease, bother, annoy.

1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xli, If her nature and her wil be so That she will plague the man that loves her most. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* 1. 21, I will .. so plauge the Metropolicallity of Yorke and Canterbury. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Würtz' Surg.* II. xii. 94 Patients in this case are commonly plagued with a cough. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. viii, Husbands and wives..plaguing one another. 1767 *Woman of Fashion* II. 171 What a dickens would you have more!..I won't hear you, I won't be plagued. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* ii. 33 The big boys used to plague him, and he plagued the little ones. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXV. 237, I cannot be plagued with this child any longer! It's past all bearing.

3. To infect with plague or pestilent disease. *rare.*

c 1585 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XCI. ii, The noisome blast that plaguing straies Untoucht shall passe thee by. 1633, 1894 [see PLAGUED below].

Hence **Plagued** (plēgd) *ppl. a.*, afflicted, tormented; infected with plague (in quot. 1728 'confounded', 'cursed'; 'plaguy'; so *plegged* in *U. S. dial.*, quot. 1887); **Pla·guing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 180 Make place for plaints, giue rowme for plagued men. 1581 DERRICKE *Image Irel.* II. E iv. *marg.*, The ioye of rebbelles is in plagyng of true men. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, V. iii. 39 A plaguing mischeefe light on Charles, and thee. 1633 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1680) II. 240, I will not set him at liberty no more than a plagued Man or a mad Dog. 1728 P. WALKER *Life Peden* Pref. (1827) 26 Following the wicked..Example of their old plagued Resolution-Fathers. 1887 J. C. HARRIS *Free Joe*, etc. (1888) 113 That plegged old cat's a-tryin' to drink out'n the water-bucket. *Ibid.* 172 Where a man can't afford to be too plegged particular. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) July 320/2 My..friends set out for Dover and the cholera-plagued Continent.

Plague, var. of PLAGE *Obs.*, PLAYOCK *Sc.*

Plagueful (plē·gfŭl), *a. rare.* [See -FUL.] Full of or fraught with plague; pestilent.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 247 A plague-full humour, a fell banefull breath..Pours forth her poyson. 1610 *Mirr. Mag., John* xxix, Plaguefull meteors did..appeare.

Plagueless (plē·glĕs), *a.* [See -LESS.] Free from plagues or the plague.

1847 in WEBSTER: and in later Dicts.

Plaguer (plē·gəɹ). *rare.* [f. PLAGUE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who plagues or harasses.

1661 BROME *Catch* Poems 113 This is our time to be jolly; Our plagues and our plaguers are both fled away. 1760 MAIR *Tyro's Dict.* (1820) 392 *Vexator*,..an harassar, a plaguer. [In modern Dicts.]

Pla·gueship. *nonce-wd.* [See -SHIP.] Humorous title for a troublesome person: cf. PLAGUE *sb.* 2 c.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* I. 364 And grant her Plagueship never settle here.

Plaguesome (plē·gsŏm), *a.* Chiefly *colloq.* [f. PLAGUE *v.* or *sb.* + -SOME.] That tends to plague or trouble; troublesome, vexatious, plaguy.

1828 BENTHAM *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 583 These recollections are always plagnesome. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 5 Ye plaguesome brat! 1880 BLACKMORE *M. Anerley* xl, That plaguesome deed of appointment.

Hence **Pla·guesomeness.**

1859 W. ANDERSON *Disc.* (1860) 150 Importuning even to plaguesomeness the cooperation of his brethren.

Pla·gue-sore. A sore caused by the plague. Also *fig.*

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* 1099 Plague soares, *carbunculantia ulcera.* 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 227 Thou art a Byle, A plague sore, or imbossed Carbuncle In my corrupted blood. 1649 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 358 Apply the lumpe of dry figgs to the plague-sore. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* ix. M.'s Wks. 1851 VIII. 211 Being a public Enemy, and a Plague-sore to the common Liberty of Mankind. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plague sore*, an ulcer resulting from a bubo occurring in the Plague.

Pla·gue-spot.

1. A spot on the skin characteristic of the plague, or of some disease so called. Also *fig.*

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 21 We do not..say of any-one, that he is an ill man, because he has the plague-spots upon him. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 37 It is..unjust to fix the attention on a few separate..poems with as much aversion as if they had been so many plague-spots on the whole work. 1857–8 SEARS *Athan.* xvii. 147 The plague-spot of sin and imperfection.

2. A spot or locality infected with plague.

[1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 22 [This] will enable the finger to be laid at once on the plague spots of the parish.] 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plague spot*,..a locality in which any Plague, in the general sense, is rife.

So **Pla·gue-spotted** *a.*, marked with plague-spots.

1897 MRS. E. L. VOYNICH *Gadfly* (1904) 147/1 What is the worth of your plague-spotted souls, that such a price should be paid for them?

Plaguily (plē·gili), *adv.* [f. next + -LY 2.] In a plaguy manner; *colloq.* vexatiously, 'pestilently', confoundedly, exceedingly.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 265 Assure thy selfe, most wicked woman (that hast so plagnyly a corrupted minde, as thou canst not keepe thy sicknesse to thy selfe, but must most wickedly infect others). 1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* I. i. 112 The knave bites plaguily! 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. Stella* 3 Oct., He was plaguily afraid. 1794 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Wand. Warwick* 82 You loved and respected poor Tracy plaguily, to be sure, when you stole his wench from him. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 268 Ronsard is so plaguily stiff and stately.

Plaguy (plē·gi), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 6 **plagy**, **-ie**, 6–7 **-uie**, 7–9 **-uey**. [f. PLAGUE *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Of the nature of or pertaining to a or the plague; pestiferous, pestilential, pernicious. Also *fig.* Now *rare* or *arch.*

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 116 Nothing .. can be imagined more plagie and more deadly, than the doctrine of the Schoole diuines concerning .. vncertentie of saluation. 1763 MACKENZIE in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 75 He had many plaguy symptoms, as buboes, carbuncles, &c. 1888 BESANT *Eulogy R. Jefferies* 2 Thou shalt be afflicted with grievous plaguy diseases.

b. Infected or afflicted with the plague; plague-stricken. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV. ii. § 7. 139 Many physitians will scarce aduenture to deale with plaguie patients. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. vii. § 4 To make no question whether he should meete his friend in a plaguie house. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. i. 389 New Diseases..which have broke out..into this Plaguy Age. 1766 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 101/1, I never was afraid to go into any large house, wherein a plaguy person lived, provided that he was confined to one room.

2. That is a plague; that causes severe affliction.

1598 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.*, etc. 122 If plagy wilz ther be that noyful ar. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 3 What plaguy Mischiefs and Mishaps Do dog him still. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* II. iv, They make charming mistresses but plaguy wives. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 16 Jan., I felt no increase of my plaguey malady [rheumatism]. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* xiii. (1870) 483 Nine days of bad or plaguy winds [*olooi anemoi*] bring him to the land of the Lotos-Eaters.

b. In weakened sense: That 'plagues', troubles, or annoys one; vexatious, troublesome, annoying, disagreeable; hence *colloq.* as an expression of dislike or impatience, sinking into an (impatient or ill-natured) intensive: = 'pestilent', 'confounded', excessive, exceeding, very great.

1615 ROWLANDS *Melanc. Knt.* 34 The Dragon had a plaguy hide, And could the sharpest steele abide. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxiv. 254 Women that have a plaguy deal of Religion. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* III. vi, A plaguy while coming. 1806 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* X. 217 I'd a plaguey deal rather be a butcher than a calf! 1855 HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* I. 209, I like it a plaguy sight better than hot rooms. 1879 *Punch* 17 May 222 That will mean a plaguy rise in the price of everything.

B. as *adv.* = PLAGUILY. Usually indicating a degree of some quality that troubles one by its excess; but sometimes humorous, or merely forcibly intensive. *colloq.*

1584 R. W. *Three Ladies Lond.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 298 If we can speak fair and 'semble, we shall be plaguy rich. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 187 He is so plaguy proud. 1623 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* I. ii, She walked plaguy fast. 1697 I. D. in Tutchin *Search Honesty* A ij, To Seek a Thing, so Plaguy hard to Find. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxiv. 276 I'm a plaguy good-humoured old fellow. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* XXXV, There .. were .. some plaguy ill-looking characters among them. 1864 PAE *Eustace* 88 You've been a plaguy long time in coming.

Plai, obs. form of PLAY.

Plaice (plēs). Forms: 3–5 **plais**, 4–5 **plays**, 4–7 **playce**, 5 **playsce**, **playsse**, 5–7 **playse**, **place**, 6 **pleise**, *Sc.* **plase**, 6–9 **plaise**, 4, 6– **plaice**. [ME. *plais*, *plaice*, a. OF. *plaïz* (12th c.), *plaïs*, *plaiis*, early mod.F. *plaise*, *pleïsse*, *pladisse*:—late L. *platessa* (*a* 390 Auson.), ? f. Gr. πλατύς broad, or root *plat-* flat (see PLATE).]

1. A well-known European flat-fish, *Pleuronectes platessa*, much used as food; in America extended to various allied species of this genus or of the family *Pleuronectidæ*. (Pl. now rare; the collective sing. *plaice* being used instead.)

1280 *Litt. Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) I. 90 Dehent..dari.. de quolibet batello .. portante plais octo plais. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 896 He bar up wel a carte lode..of playces brode, Of grete laumprees, and of eles. 1307–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 3 In albo pisce, plaices, et sperlinges. 1392–3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 214 Item pro fflowndres et plays, iij duc. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 437 Of playsse or of codlynge, or of eles, or of pykes, or of soles, or tenches. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vne Plie*, a fishe called a Place. 1617 *Janua Ling.* 100 Aswell soles as plaises are inclosed in the net. 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Baconica* 18 Soale and Playce..follow the tide into the fresh rivers. 1762 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 148 The several species of fish brought..1088 Plaise and Dabs. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 33 The Plaise and the Flounder..are each found in great abundance in most of the European seas. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 682 The appearance of these fishes is deceptive, and few imagine that, in applying the term back and belly to the upper and under surfaces of a Plaice or a Turbot, they are adopting a phraseology quite inadmissible in an anatomical point of view.

2. *dial.* = FLUKE *sb.*1 2; also *plaice-worm.*

a 1722 LISLE *Observ. Husb.* (1757) 337 These cored sheep have the fluck, or plaice-worm in their livers. 1732 W. ELLIS *Pract. Farmer* (1759) 137 A rotten Sheep, he says, he has several Times, seen die with Plaises in his Liver and Head. 1896 *Daily News* 26 May 6/4 Flukes or plaice, as they are indifferently called, from the resemblance they bear, are found in the biliary ducts, caused by the sheep being placed on wet fresh-water submerged meadows.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plaice-fry*; *plaice-like* adj.; † **plaice-fluke**, ? = sense 1; **plaice-mouth**, a small puckered or wry mouth; also *attrib.*; so **plaice-mouthed** *a.*; **plaice-worm** (see sense 2).

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 41 Turbat, flunk, and *plase fluik. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Aug. 10/2 At the Marine Hatchery, Aberdeen..The number of *plaice-fry that hatched out..was approximately 34,780,000, or 88 per cent. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* XI. No. 41. 94 Her hands and feet were of a deep dusky-red colour with large *plaice-like spots of lighter tint. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* III. iv, Did you thinke you had married..some inno-

cent..that would stand with her hands thus, and a *playse mouth, and looke vpon you? 1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* Plays 1873 I. 257 My place-mouth yelpers. 1595 LODGE *Fig for Momus* Sat. i, His *plaise-mouth'd wife.

Plaid (plæd, plæd). Also 6 plyd, playde, pladde, 6–8 plad, 7 pleid, 8 plaide, (pladd), 8 (*dial.* 9) plod. [The same word as Gael. *plaide*, Ir. *ploid* blanket; ulterior etymology uncertain.

The quots. clearly bespeak a Scottish origin, and even in the 16th c. associate the *plaid* with the Highlands; but the want of early evidence for the word in Celtic leaves it doubtful whether the name originated in Gaelic or Lowland Sc. Gaelic etymologists suggest derivation from *peall* sheep-skin, ad. L. *pell-is*, but this is phonetically improbable. The Sc. spelling *plaid* is now usual, although the word is very generally pronounced *plad* in England.]

1. A long piece of twilled woollen cloth, usually having a chequered or tartan pattern, forming the outer article of the Highland costume, and formerly worn in all parts of Scotland and the north of England, in cold or stormy weather, instead of a cleak or mantle. The Lowland 'shepherd's plaid', of a black chequer pattern on white, is commonly called a MAUD.

1512 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 203 Item, the vj day of Maij, in Air, for ane plaid to be the King ane coit. 1538 *Ibid.* VI. 443 For xxv. elnes hertane canwes to he pladis to the quenis hors. 1558 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 309 For the wrangous reiffing and away taking fra hir of ane plyd, ane pettioitt, twa curclus, ane collar [etc.]. 1563 RANDOLPH *Let. to Cecil* 13 June in *Calr. Sc. Pap.* II. 13 A safferon shyrte or a Hylande pladde. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 89 A plaid or blankat to keip the saidis bairnis fra cauld. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. ii. *Trophies* 1050 And I my Self with my pyde Pleid a-slope. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 325 They [inhabitants of Java] gird them with a parti-coloured plad or mantle. 1643 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) p. xxiii, I dischargit wemen to cover thair heads withe thair plaidis in tyme cuming in the kirk. 1662 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Oct., Painted .. as .. a Scotch highlander in his plaid. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 267 A mantle..thrown about him like a Scotsman's plaid. 1771 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1769, 162 Their *brechan*, or plaid, consists of twelve or thirteen yards of a narrow stuff, wrapt round the middle, and reaches to the knees. 1774 COLLYER *Hist. Eng.* I. 20 The tartan plads of Scotland. 1807 BYRON *Lachin y Gair* ii, My cap was the bonnet, my cloak was the plaid [*rime* glade]. *Note.* This word is erroneously pronounced *plad*: the proper pronunciation (according to the Scotch) is shown by the orthography. 1874 PRINCESS ALICE in *Mem.* (1884) 325 Will you tell her, the plaid she made me still goes everywhere with me.

2. The woollen cloth of which plaids are made; later, applied to other fabrics with a tartan pattern.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 146 They weare a smocke coulloured like our Scottish plad. *Ibid.* 187 About their middles, they have a cloth of particoloured plad, like that with us in England. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* II. 156 Their [the Highlanders'] Doublet, Breeches and Stockings, of a Stuff they called Plaid, striped a-cross red and yellow. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 413 Their waistcoats are also made of plaid. 1893 GEORGIANA HILL *Hist. Eng. Dress* II. 267 Plaids..were made in large and small checks, in woollen cloth, in Irish poplin.

3. A plaid or tartan pattern; a pattern of bars or stripes crossing each other at right angles. *rare.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

4. *transf.* A man wearing a plaid; a Highlander.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxii, He was hanged at Stirling..with his lieutenant, and four plaids besides. *Ibid.* lx.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plaid cloak, -fold, shawl, trousers*; *plaid-patterned, -wrapped* adjs.; **plaid bed**, a bed draped with plaid or tartan (fashionable in England early in 18th c.); **plaidman**, a Highlander; **plaid-nook** (**-neuk**) *Sc.*, one end of the folded plaid sewn up so as to form a large pouch or pocket.

c 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 297 A *pladd bed Lined wth Indian Callicoe. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 275 In a few moments, his *plaid cloak was cut into numerous strips. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xviii, Do not my *plaid-folds hold thee warm? 1814 — *Wav.* lx, O!..I thought it was Ned Williams, and it is one of the *plaid-men. *a* 1600 in *Montgomerie's Poems* (S. T. S.) 281/18 'Humff!' quod the Helandman, and turned him abowt, And at his *plaid nuk the guly fell owt. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* i. 6 A little Bible, to carry in a plaid-neuk. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 54 Get me my *plaid shawl and a plain dark bonnet. 1837 DICKENS *Piekw.* xxx, He wore a pair of *plaid trousers, and a large rough double-breasted waistcoat. 1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* xxiii, For all that the *plaid-wrapped girl knew or cared.

Plaid, ME. f. PLEA; obs. pa. t. and pple. of PLAY.

Plaided (plæ·dėd, plæ·dėd), *a.* [f. PLAID + -ED².]

1. Dressed in or wearing a plaid.

1802 CAMPBELL *Lochiel's Warning* 51 Her bonneted chieftains..All plaided and plumed in their tartan array. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* iv, His neighbourhood to the Grampians exposed him..to that species of visitation from the plaided gentry, who dwelt within their skirts. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 331 He..rode on horseback before his four hundred plaided clansmen.

2. Made of plaid; having a plaid pattern.

1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* II. 177 They marched In plaided vest. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 65 The Scotch-plaided snuff-box. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 24 May 8/3 A plaided batiste frock.

Plaidie, -y (plæ·di, plæ·di). *Sc.* Also **pladdy, plaiddie.** [f. PLAID + -IE.] A small plaid; also, a childish, sentimental, or poetic name for a plaid.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II. 159 His Highland pladdy. 1728 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc., Highland Laddie* ii, With bonnet blew, and belted plaidy [*rime* lady]. 1796 BURNS '*Oh, wert thou in the cauld blast*' i, My plaidie to the angry airt, I'd shelter thee. 1863 *Mortons of Bardon* III. 242 Stay a moment, little girl, ..let me wrap my plaiddie round you; it is cold.

Plaiding (plæ·diŋ, plæ·diŋ). Also 6–8 **plading**, 7 **pladding**; *Sc.* 7 **plodan**, 7–8 **plaidine**, 8 **plodden**, 8–9 **plaiden**, 9 **pladden.** [f. PLAID + -ING¹: cf. *shirting*, etc.]

1. Material for plaids; a twilled woollen cloth; a cloth of a tartan pattern.

1566 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 499 Sax elnis of plaiding to lyne the cuvering [of a bed] with. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 180 The women of the Countrey did weare cloakes made of course stuffe, of two or three colours in Checker worke, vulgarly called *Plodan*. 1640 *Dunfermline Kirk-sess. Rec.* (1865) 8 V^r webb of plaidine of 20 ell. 1656 TUCKER *Rep.* in *Misc. Sc. Burgh Rec. Soc.* 23 There hath..beene..salmon, pladding, and corne, usually sent forth. 1670 NARBOROUGH in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 65 This they wrap about their Bodies, as a Scottish Man doth his Plading. 1719–20 *Act* 6 *Geo. I*, c. 13 *heading*, Frauds..in manufacturing Serges, Pladings, and Fingrums. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 177 Coarse cloth of two or three colours, in checker-work, vulgarly called pladden.

attrib. 1643 in Maidment *Spottiswoode Misc.* (1845) II. 66 A white plaidine wastecoat. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iii, Change thy plaiding-coat for silk. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* App. 135 He had got the plaiden trowsers, then wore by him, from the declarant's father, or brother Allan.

2. A plaid or checkered pattern.

1889 *Harper's Mag.* XVIII. 844/1, I could discern a partiality for..plaidings of blue and violet.

‖ **Plaidoyer** (plę̈dwa·ye). *Law. rare.* [F. *plaidoyer* a pleading, sb. use of vb. inf. to plead, f. *plaid* PLEA.] An advocate's speech; a pleading, plea.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 256 The profit of copying musick, or writing plaidoyers by the sheet. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lx. 346 It was an eloquent, patriotic, and impassioned *plaidoyer*. 1883 *Spectator* 8 Sept. 1155/2 His work is a monograph and a history, a *plaidoyer* and a judgment.

† **Plaie.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 playe. [a. F. *plaie*:—L. *plāga* wound: see PLAGUE *sb.*] A wound.

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 2 But now the wounded Quene, with heuy care, Throughout the veines she norisheth the playe, Surprised with blind flame.

Plaie, obs. form of PLAY.

Plaig, plaik, var. ff. PLAYOCK *Sc.*, plaything, toy.

Plaight, obs. form of PLAIT *sb.* and *v.*

Plain (plēn), *sb.*¹ Forms: see PLAIN *a.*¹ [a. OF. *plain*:—L. *plān-um* a plain, prop. neut. of *plān-us* PLAIN *a.*¹]

1. A tract of country of which the general surface is comparatively flat; an extent of level ground or flat meadow land; applied *spec.* (in proper or quasi-proper names) to certain extensive tracts of this character; e. g. Salisbury Plain, the Great Plain of England, etc. Also *fig.*

Cities of the Plain (sc. *of the Jordan*), Sodom, Gomorrah, etc., before their destruction.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 155 Vpon þe plein of salesbury þat oþer wonder is þat ston heng is icluped. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2831 Ne mak 3ee in þe plain na duell, Till 3ee be comme in to þe fell. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10831 þe bataille scholde be in a pleyne Bytwyxt two watres. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 613 Thai in full gret hy agane Out of the woud ran to the plane. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* vii. 32 He sawe there vnder in a playn a moche ample and a grete medowe. 1530 PALSGR. 255/1 Playne, a grounde that is without hylles, *planier, playne*. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 7 Heir agane sall 3e se braid planes. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* v. 256 The citie of Cairasan standeth vpon a sandie and desert plaine. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xiii. 12 Lot dwelled in the cities of the plaine, and pitched his tent toward Sodome. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 36 The plains extended level with the ground. 1769 GRAY *Installation Ode* 51 On Granta's fruitful plain. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 207/2 The plains of America are generally characterised by their gramineous covering or their vast forests. 1882 GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* III. II. ii. § 7. 451 A 'plain of marine denudation' is that sea-level to which a mass of land has been reduced mainly by the subaerial forces.

b. Chiefly *pl.* In colonial and U. S. use applied to level treeless tracts of country; prairie.

1779 G. R. CLARK *Campaign in Illinois* (1869) 29 We came into those level Plains that is frequent throughout this extensive Country. 1820 J. OXLEY *Jrnls. Exp. Australia* 83 Free from timber or brush in various places;..these tracts have hitherto received the particular denomination of plains. 1824 E. CUBR *Van Diemen's Land* 55 The district called Macquarie Plains,..the plains bear a strong resemblance to what are called sheep downs in England. 1875 TEMPLE & SHELDON *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* 19 Plains..[applied] by the early settlers..to certain well defined tracts that had some common peculiarity of soil and condition, were nearly free from trees, and could be readily cultivated. 1889 C. LUMHOLTZ *Among Cannibals* v. 73 This bird [the cassowary]..does not..frequent the open plains, but the thick brushwood.

c. *transf.* The level expanse of sea or sky.

1567 DRANT *Horace, Epist.* xviii. F vj, Then whilst thy ship doth kepe aflote ydauncing on the plaine. 1728 POPE *Dune.* III. 342 The sick'ning stars fade off th'æthereal plain. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 176 On the east we have the drift plain of Wellington Channel, impacted with floes, hummocks, and broken bergs.

2. An open space as the scene of battle or contest; the field. *To take the plain*: to take the field: see FIELD *sb.* 7. Now *poetic.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 349 Thomas randall tuk the playne With few folk. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 358 As he, which was a Capitein, Tofore alle othre upon the plein. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. x. 146 Quhil fynaly Ascanyus the 3yng page, And the remanent of Troiane barnage,..Thayr strenth hes left, and takyn hes the plane. 1594 SHARS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 291, I will leade forth my Soldiers to the plaine. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* VI. xxix. 7 Last of my race, On battle-plain That shout shall ne'er be heard again!

3. An open space in the midst of houses. *local.*

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Plain*, an open space surrounded by houses nearly answering to the Italian Piazza. In the city of Norwich there are several: as St. Mary's Plain, the Theatre Plain, &c. 18.. *Oxf. Directory*, The Plain (St. Clement's). 1895 G. H. LEONARD *Speech at Oxford*, Our Settlement is called the Broad Plain House..simply because it happens to stand on the Broad Plain, a roadway so wide that we may almost claim it as one of the 'open spaces' of Bristol.

4. A level or flat surface (ideal or material). Now spelt *plane* (PLANE *sb.*³ 1).

† **a.** A geometrical plane. *Obs.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* ¶j, A broade magnitude, we call a Superficies or a Plaine. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ix. § 4 (1622) 297 Whether solides or plaines. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 4 The Leaves..lie not in the same plain when shut, but make an obtuse Angle. 1697 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* XX. 4 The Images..they might draw on a Plain. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 195 A convenient height above the plain of the ring.

b. A plane material surface; the even or smooth surface of a body without projections or elevations; the flat or broad side of a board, as opposed to the *edge*. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. XXXV. L j b, You shal vpon your Parchement paper or other playne..draw one streight line. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 5 Which she can at pleasure squeeze out, and so sodder and be-glew her self to the plain she walks on. *a* 1672 WILLUGHBY in Ray *Journ. Low C.* (1673) 484 You ascend almost to the top without stairs, by gently inclining plains. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 186 To take off the extuberances from the plain of the Board. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 7 *Plain*, an even surface between the Coaks. 1863 P. S. WORSLEY *Poems & Transl.* 8 The silver plains Of two huge valves, embossed with graven gold.

† **c.** A level (horizontal) area. *Obs.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 365 On the side of a stonie hill, is a circular plain, cut out of a main rock, with some xxiv. seats vnequall, which they call Arthur's Round Table. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C., Venice* 160 In the plain of the Council-chamber, are placed..three urns called *Capelli*. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 68/2 Walls, which..have somewhat of a plain at the foot of them, where they may.. be kept from filling up the ditch with their ruines.

† **5.** *Printing.* The flat bottom of the lining-stick (see LINING *vbl. sb.*² 6). *Obs.*

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xvii. ¶2 The Plain is exactly Flat, Straight, and Smooth.

6. The floor of the hall in which the French National Convention met at the time of the Revolution; hence applied to the more moderate party which occupied seats there. Cf. MOUNTAIN.

1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* Introd., Wks. 1870 IX. 30 In '*the Plain*'..a position held by deputies affecting independence, both of the Girondists and the Jacobins,..sate a large number. *Ibid.* 32 The members of *the Plain*.

7. The horizontal surface of a billiard-table.

1780 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 16/2 The royal ball reached that of the enemy, and with a single blow drove it off the plain. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 159 Echo and a man of Trinity set forth for the plains of Betteris. *Note, Plains of Betteris*, the diversion of billiards.

† **8.** = PLAN *sb.* 1, PLANE *sb.*³ 2. *Obs.*

1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 19, I have represented here the plain of the Orthographie.

9. [PLAIN *a.* 8.] Plain cloth; a kind of flannel.

a 1600 T. SMITH *Let.* in Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xix. 401/2 Also of pyndewhites and Playnes made in the west country. 1716 *Bradford Parish Acc.* (E.D.D.), For Blue Plain for mending the same [long cushions], 1*s.* 1*d.* 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6388/2 The following Goods, viz... Arrangoes..Perpetts, Welch Plains. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 12 Jan. 2/3 Woollen drapery..jeans, quiltings,..plains, mixtures. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Plain*,..a kind of flannel.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plain land, station*; *plain-like* adj.; also with *plains-*, as *plains-cattle, -country, -craft, -people*. See also PLAINSMAN.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 337 He of the playne-land had alsua Of Armyt men ane mekill rout. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Math. Geog.* I. 1/2 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) Deceived by the plain-like appearance of the earth..they conceived it to be an extensive plain meeting the heavens on every side. 1875 TEMPLE & SHELDON *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* 64 Plain lands ..were then reckoned nearly worthless. 1884 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 5/7 Assouan..is healthier than Meerut, Mooltan, Mean Meer, or almost any plain station in India.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 220 First-class, fattening, plains-country cattle station. 1899 *Scribner's Mag.* XXV. 19/1 Here their woodcraft and plainscraft, their knowledge of the rifle, helped us very much. 1899 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 6/1 The writer has lived..with the plains people in their homes for many years.

Plain, *sb.*² Now *dial.* [f. PLAIN *v.*] An expression of pain, grief, or discontent; complaint, lamentation: = PLAINT *sb.*

c 1550 *Pryde & Abuse of Women* 231 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 244 And for oure sad & honest playnes, A joyefull place in heaven. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 95 Why dydste thou than, kepe backe thy wofull playn? 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. ix, The warrior-threat, the infant's plain, The mother's screams, were heard in vain. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Plains*, complaints in all senses.

Plain (plēn), *a.*¹ and *adv.* Also 4 **plein**, -e (**playen**), 4–6 **pleyn**, -e, 4–7 **playn**(e, **plaine, plane.** [a. OF. *plain*:—L. *plān-us* flat. In Sc.

usually spelt *plane* from 14th c.; in English orig. *plain* (etc.) in all senses, including the geometrical (1 c), for which PLANE was substituted *c* 1700.

PLAIN *a.*[1] (F. *plein*) having the same form, there are ME. instances in which it is difficult to determine which word was meant. See A. 3 h, B. 6, 7.]

A. *adj.*

I. 1. Flat, level, even; free from elevations and depressions. a. Said esp. of a horizontal surface, as of the ground, or † of the sea when calm and undisturbed (*obs.*).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1772 Þey.. left þe Troiens þe pleyn lond. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxviii. 129 Þe land of Caldee es a playne cuntree. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 47 The londe is not pleyne but full of montayns. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 404 Follow me then to plainer ground. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. ii. (1635) 34 If the Earth were plaine, all the Northern Starres would appeare to the inhabitants of the Southerne Regions. 1665 G. HAVERS tr. *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 108 We lodg'd about a musket-shot without the Fort, in a plane and somewhat low place. 1766 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 240, I recovered some strength, so as to be able to walk a little on plain ground. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxv. IV. 16 Between the last-mentioned gulf [the Thermaic] and the eastern counterforts of Olympus and Bermius there exists a narrow strip of plain land.

† b. In general sense: Flat. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 6414 (Bodl. MS.) Men of selcouþ gest þe face hij han playne & hard As it were an Okes bord. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lv. (Bodl. MS.), The sole of þe foote..hatte planta in latine for it is playne. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Compressa palma aut porrecta ferire*, ..to strike with the fist, or with the playne hande. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 120 His back is plain to his tail, his eyes quick, his ears long hanging, but sometimes stand up. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 214 The houses are built after the manner of Asia,..one roofe high, and plaine in the top. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 147 They shut in their heads behinde and before in boards, so that the whole face may become plain and dilated.

† c. *Geom. Obs.* Now PLANE *a.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* *j, Euery playne magnitude, hath also length. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. viii. 3 A plaine angle is an inclination or bowing of two lines the one to the other. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. Def. vii, A plain Superficies is that which lies equally betwixt its lines. 1727 [see *plano-cylindrical* s. v. PLANO-[1]].

† d. *To make, throw down, beat down* (a building, city, etc.) *plain with the earth* or *ground*, etc.: to level with the ground, raze to the earth.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 48 Þis citee tuke Iosue .. and kest it doune, and made it euen playne with þe erthe. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 152 The walles they wold ber adowne, ..Alle schuld be mad fulle playn. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 44 He with his miners rased and ouerthrewe the castell to the playne grounde. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 94 He threwe downe the Castell plaine with the ground. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 615/2 It was his pollicye to leave noe holdes behind him, but to make all playne and wast. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 92 Down, down with it at any hand, Make all things plain, let nothing stand. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 48 The greatest part of their City.. beaten down plain with the ground.

† 2. Smooth, even; free from roughness or unevenness of surface. *Obs.* exc. in comb. or phrases: see VI.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1068 þat euer is polyced als playn as þe perle seluen. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 41 Also pleyne was his bedde at the morwe, As at even. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 208 If the face be wet and rubbed with the same it shall be plaine and cleare, that it shall seme angellike. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxviii. 99 Turners .. do vse them to polish, and make playne, and smoth their workes. 1678 HOBBES *Decam.* ix. 108 Much more then will it adhere..when..both it and the Iron have a plain Superficies. 1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mohammetans* ix. (1738) 186 Smooth'd over the Meal, and made it plain.

† b. *fig.* Of the wind: Not rough; gentle. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 3 The ayre attempered, the wyndes smowth and playne.

3. Free from obstructions or interruptions; unobstructed, clear, open; (of a country, a space) clear of woods, buildings, or occupants; (of the sea) open, unconfined; open to the elements or to general view; public. Also *fig. Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1723 Whan al was fled, & þe feld was playn. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 439 For hit watz playn in þat place for plyande greuez. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 126 She straue & chidde in the plaine strete wit her neyghebоures. 1546 *Supplic. of Poore Commons* (1871) 78 A churche .. pleasauntly beset with groues and playn feldes. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 16 Able to give him battell in the plaine sea. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. x. § 43 He affirmes, that it was in the plainefield, ours, that it was an Ambush. 1618 MUNDAY *Stow's Surv.* 906 There were two woods in the parish, but now they are both made plaine of wood. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiv. 286 Its walls are built upon the plain ground, without either outwork or ditch before them. 1864 *Yorks. Prov., Kirkby*, This street is very plain, the wind is much felt in it.

† b. In *plain field* there was in later use prob. association with *plain battle*, etc. = open (i. e. full) battle: see PLAIN *a.*[2] 3.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7218 And past furth prudly into þe plaine feld. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxi. 288 They..thought to wynne the victory with their handes in playne felde. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (S. T. S.) I. 237 It was fochtin in plane feild [L. *æquo campo*] with displayit baneris. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. iv. 14 Unsubdued..and now given over by the Romans in a plain field.

c. *transf.* Unobstructed, clear (*view, sight*).

1613 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings* 22 With a furious charge .. either slew them or tooke them prisoners, in the plaine view of their King. 1867 SHEDD *Homiletics* iii. (1869) 54 An object is in plain sight, when the form and shape of it are distinctly visible.

II. 4. Open, clear to the senses or mind; evident, manifest, obvious; easily distinguishable or recognizable.

a 1352 MINOT *Poems* iii. 35 Þare he made his mone playne Þat no man suld say Þare ogayne. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxvi, To a token pleyne, As of my teris cummyth all this reyne. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lxvii, Think that none their playne errour note. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LIX. xi, Make it playne, That God .. Rules all. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 24 The moniments whereof there byding beene, As plaine as at the first when they were fresh and greene. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. vii, It is plain that AD is not equal to AC. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. iii. Wks. 1874. I. 190 Practical Christianity .. is a plain and obvious thing. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. v, Now nigh and plain the sound appears. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 91 Let me make my meaning plainer in this way.

5. That is clearly what the name expresses; open, manifest, direct, unmistakable; downright, mere, sheer, 'flat', absolute.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 929 (Cott.) For þou ne es but a pudre plain To puder sal þou worth a gain. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3504 Hope ye, Parys, playn þefte vnponysshet wilbe? 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* i. 1 All is but vanite .. all is hut playne vanite. 1581 RICH *Farew. Milit. Prof.* (1846) 208 By plaine force [he] pulles hym doune on the flower. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 67 b, Wee ascended vp to the playne toppe. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* Brief Remonstr. 30 Easely confessed of al that are not plaine Atheists. 1643 in Dorothea Townshend *Life & Lett. E. Porter* xiii. 206 One throu plain fier went strait mad. 1669 PENN *No Cross* vii. § 1 Whilst a plain Stranger to the Cross of Christ. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. Pref. (1865) 236 He reaped plain unequivocal hatred.

6. Of which the meaning is evident; simple, intelligible, readily understood.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 362 Þis gospel telliþ a playen storie. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxvii. (Bodl. MS.), Sweuenes þat beþ trewe beth sommetyme openne and playne and sommetyme ywrapped vnder .. derke tokenyngges. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 94 b, It ought to be vttered with playner wordes, to take awaye all ambiguitie. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 3 Can any thing be more plain then the graduall progress of Divine revelation from the beginning of the world? 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 65 Morality and religion must be somewhat plain and easy to be understood. 1861 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 80 Tell her distinctly what you want..in few plain words.

b. *transf.* Said of the speaker or writer.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 53, I had rather bee playne then curious. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. 1851 IV. 555 Actions, of whatever sort, [are] thir own plainest Interpreters. 1867 SHEDD *Homiletics* iii. (1869) 55 A plain writer or speaker makes the truth and the mind impinge upon each other.

7. Not intricate or complicated; simple.

1659 HOOLE *Comenius' Vis. World* (1672) 3 Plain sounds [*simplices sonos*] of which mans speech consisteth. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. iii. 6 Of all Dials, this is the plainest; for it is no more but divide a whole Circle into 24 equal parts. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* III. iv, She determined..to place them in some cheap school, where they might be taught plain work. 1834 BOWRING *Minor Morals* 145 The Jacquard loom .. by which the most complicated patterns can be woven with the same ease as the plainest. 1895 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 21 Sept. 599/1 Fisher's machine was intended rather for embroidering than for plain sewing.

III. 8. Without embellishment, addition, or decorative pattern or colouring; unembellished, not ornate; simple, bare, bald; (of the hair) worn straight, not curled; (of drawings, lithographs, etc.) not coloured. Also *fig.*

[13.. *Coer de L.* 3631 Tyl he haue maad al playn werk Off thy clothes of gold, into thy serk [*ed.* scherk].] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. Prol.* 48, I lerned neuere Rethorik certeyn Thyng þat I speke it moot be bare and pleyn. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 489, ij playn borde clothys for my maister is table. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xxii. 112 A faire cloth embrodered with leaues about it or els plaine. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 88/1 A young Man, .. describ'd by Plato, with long plain Hair. 1670 LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 21 Most wore embraudered bodys with plaine black skirts of Morella Mohair and Prunella and such stuffs. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 117 Escutcheons of two Crosses, the one plain and the other Anchred. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. i, Both figures being partly coloured and partly plain. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 16 The celts are generally plain, but sometimes ornamented with ridges, dots, or lines. *Mod.* Sets of picture-postcards, plain or coloured.

† b. Without armour or weapons; unarmed.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7564 Wit armes cums þou me again, And i agains þe al plain.

c. *Cards.* (*a*) Applied to the common as opposed to the picture cards. (*b*) Not trumps.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xvii, Court cards and plain cards of every denomination. 1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1870) 29 Plain suits are suits not trumps. *Ibid.* (1886) 64 Ace, king, queen, knave, in plain suits. 1873 *Routledge's Yng. Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 94/1 'Court card' or 'plain card', as the case may be.

d. Plainly woven; not corded, twilled, or the like; without figured pattern; *transf.* of muscle.

' 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Plain cloth*, not twilled. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Plain muscles*, unstriated muscles, as opposed to striated muscles.

9. *Mus.* (See quots.)

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 3 Plaine Musicke..is a simple and vniforme prolation of Notes, which can neither be augmented nor diminished. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 6 The accent being..plain, i. e. monotone.

10. Of simple composition or preparation; not compounded of many ingredients; not elaborate. Of food: Not rich or highly seasoned, simple.

Plain bread and butter, i. e. without the addition of preserves, etc.; *a plain tea*, tea with plain bread and butter; *plain water*, water without any infusion or addition.

1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* VI. i. 131 A plainer Medicine is made of Plantane and Rose Water. 1668 CHAS. II in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 263 The planer your diett is the better health you will have. 1784 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. Children* (1799) I. 163 To chew a bit of bread [or] eat a bit of plain pudding. 1803 tr. *P. Le Brun's Mons. Botte* III. 153 It is singular that the Marquis d' Arancey should .. partake of plain roast and boiled. 1879 *Spectator* 24 May 645 [As a] school-boy counts the currants in an unusually plain cake. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xv, The dinner was a plain one. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 21 Plain water, barley water, lemonade, .. may be allowed at will to assuage the thirst.

IV. 11. Open in behaviour; free from duplicity or reserve; guileless, honest, candid, frank. *Obs.* exc. in sense Outspoken.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 87 But he was double in love and nothing pleyne. *c* 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 13 Bot wher the herte is plein withoute guile. 1418 CHICHELE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 5 Ze schol fynde hym a good man.., and pleyn to zu with owte feyntese. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F j, Thenne sayd to her the good man whiche was a playn man and trewe. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 63 'Wel, I wyl tell the', quoth this Chamberlayne. 'I wylbe playne with the'. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iii. 74, I wil sing a Song if any body wil sing another; else, to be plain with you, I wil sing none. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. vi, I love to be plain. I'd as lief see myself in Ecclesdown Castle, as thee in Clay Pool! *a* 1718 PENN *Wks.* (1726) I. 320 Mordecai was too plain and stout and not Fine and Subtil enough to avoid the Displeasure of Haman.

12. Free from ambiguity, evasion, or subterfuge; straightforward, direct.

In *plain truth* there is often present the notion of 'unvarnished, uncoloured'. *Plain English*: see C. below.

c 1500 *Melusine* 193 Certaynly, my lord, .. ye saye the playn trouth of it. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 9 Flattery shall haue more place then plaine and faithfull aduyse. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 30 Thou shouldest make a playne and directe answere. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 161 Such..as haue preferred plaine trueth, before painted colours. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* IV. v, Tell me in plain Terms what the Matter is with him, or I'll crack your Fool's Skull. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 73/2 If you do not give a plain answer to a plain question, you will be committed. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 286 The Scottish Estates used plain language, simply because it was impossible for them, situated as they were, to use evasive language. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 462 Plain speech is never without its value.

† b. *absol.* = Plain fact, plain state. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 233 We moste endure this is the short and playn. 1463 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 301 Bothe parties to tell the playne of the matire. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. ix. § 86 Not to follow our A[uthor] too far out of the Way, the plain of the Case is this.

V. 13. Having no special qualities or pretensions; not exceptionally gifted or cultured; ordinary, simple, unsophisticated; such as characterizes ordinary people.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 102 What in my plaine conceit..may be thought most consonant and worthy. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. v. 62, I pray thee vnderstand a plaine man in his plaine meaning. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 165 ₱ 4 A Man of good Estate and plain Sense. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 35 To me, who am but a plain man, the proceeding looks a little too refined, and too ingenious. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* Pref. 15 A plain citizen of the republic of letters. 1899 INGE *Chr. Mysticism* vii. 256 There are two views of this sacrament [the Lord's Supper] which the 'plain man' has always found much easier to understand than the symbolic view which is that of our Church.

14. Not distinguished by rank or position; belonging to the commonalty; lowly, common, ordinary.

1580 G. HARVEY *Let. to Spenser* Wks. (Grosart) I. 84 No man but Minion, Stowte, Lowte, Plaine swayne, quoth a Lording. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* V. xxix. (1840) 294 Seeing within fourteen generations, the royal blood of the kings of Judah ran in the veins of plain Joseph, a painful carpenter. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* III. iv. 28 The Gout; which we poore plaine people are ignorant of. 1742 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) I. 372, I preached to several hundred of plain people. 1890 HOSMER *Anglo-Sax. Freedom* 264 The admission in England of a vast body of the plain people to a share in the government.

15. Of simple manners; homely, unaffected.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 82 Being (as all the Germaines are) plaine and homely in their behauiour and intertainment. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Sept., And indeed [she] is, as I always thought, one of the modestest, prettiest, plain women that ever I saw. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* 106 This same plain blunt Sea-Animal..in his Tar-Jacket and Wide Knee'd Trowzers. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 8 Jan. 5/4 They spoke of their immense pleasure at the visit of their Queen..'She is a plain woman, a very plain woman like ourselves'.

16. Simple in dress or habits; clothed or living plainly; not luxurious or ostentations; frugal.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 632 He is about thirtie sixe yeares, very ciuill and plaine in habite. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 232 The old men went plaine; the young mens habit was rich. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess., Avarice* (1669) 130 The old plain way, ye Gods, let me be Poor. 1700 DRYDEN *Charac. Gd. Parson* 101 The holy father holds a double reign, The prince may keep his pomp,

the fisher must be plain. 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* i. 6 His habits of life were remarkably plain and frugal.

17. Of ordinary appearance; not beautiful or well-favoured; homely: often used euphemistically for Ill-favoured, ugly.

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* i. viii, A general and bitter invective against beauty..with many compassionate considerations for all honest, plain girls. 1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* xxvi, Handsome young men must have something to live on, as well as the plain. 1838 B'ness Bunsen in Hare *Life* I. xi. 485 The higher classes are decidedly plain and ungraceful. 1890 C. R. Coleridge in *Monthly Packet* Christmas No. 71 Even in the days of Arthur some women must have been very plain. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 4/3 Mrs. Praga..declares that 'nowadays nobody need be plain, and when I say plain I use the word in the sense of ugly'.

VI. Phrases.

18. *Plain* is emphasized by various comparisons, orig. applicable in particular senses, but afterwards humorously or irrationally applied to others; **a.** esp. *plain as a pikestaff* (earlier *packstaff*).

1542–1691 [see Packstaff]. 1591–[see Pikestaff]. *c* 1622 Ford, etc. *Witch Edmonton* II. i, *Saw.* I understand thee not; be plain, my son. *Cud.* As a pike-staff, mother. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 103 In..Scotland..Religion is..pure and spotlesse without ceremonie, and plain as a pike staffe without a surplise. *c* 1685 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Conf.* Wks. 1705 II. 37, I see, as plain as a pike staff, that 'tis no thing but a Cork. 1834 Hood *Tylney Hall* (1840) 379 You've got my meaning as plain as a pikestaff. *a* 1873 Lytton *Ken. Chillingly* II. ix. (1878) 106 She is as plain as a pikestaff. 1894 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 37 There was my own spoor as plain as a pikestaff.

b. Also, *plain as a packsaddle, as print, as the sun at noonday, as Salisbury* (pun on Salisbury Plain), *as way to parish-church*, etc. See also Dunstable 1 b, c.

[1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* II. 179 b, Thom trouthe, or plain Sarisbuirie.] 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 143 An honeste true dealyng seruant out of doubte, plaine as a packe-saddle..though his witte was simple. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 52 And why sir must they so? The why is plaine, as way to Parish Church. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xlii, 'Why', said Mr. Roker, 'it's as plain as Salisbury'. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xi. 121 It was plain as the sun at midday. 1895 Crockett in *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 581 A look which said as plain as print, 'Have you not had enough?'

†19. a. *At plain, in* (Sc. *into*) *plain, unto the plain*: plainly, in plain terms, etc. **b.** *Plain at the eye*: plain to be seen, evident. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5663 It is maked mencioun Of oure countre pleyn at the eye. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 7 Per of I schalle speke more in playn. 1444 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) I. 463 By..whiche..it may appere unto you more at plain. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 211 The archdene, that ourman, ay prechand in plane, Correker of kirk-men was clepit the Claik. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vj, When ye se vnto the playne her at the last..Say, *la douce amy la est a.* 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. vi. 36 Trewlie, maidin, in plane, Nane of thi sisteris did I heir ne se. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 117 [He told] him in plaine, the case was altered. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 758 In plain then, what forbids he but to know, Forbids us good, forbids us to be wise?

B. *adv.* (Various adverbial uses of the adj.)

I. †1. In a flat, level, or even position; evenly.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 127 Yf the bowes wyll not lye playne in the hedge, than cut it the more halfe asonder & bynde it in to the hedge. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. lxvii, What's the cause That they thus stagger in the plain-pav'd skie?

2. With clearness of expression; without circumlocution or ambiguity, clearly, intelligibly, candidly.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 129 As it is innermore pleyn i-write [*sicut inferius..planum erit*]. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 105 Without which, to telle plein, Alle othre science is in vein. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 315 That I haue said I sall hald, and that I tell the plane. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 272 Sir to tell you plaine, I'le finde a fairer face not washt to day. 1607 S. Collins *Serm.* (1608) 13 If you will haue one speake plainer..than S. Paul heere doth. 1850 J. H. Newman *Diffic. Anglic.* 318 Soon others began to speak plainer than he.

3. With clearness or distinctness of perception or utterance; clearly, manifestly, evidently.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 16 Ay wont in desert darknes to remaine, Where plain none might her see, nor she see any plaine. 1784 *New Spectator* No. 22. 3 Did not Torquato Tasso speak plain at six months old? 1841 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* III. viii. 130 The part plainest to be seen was the figure as it rose and sank above the paling. *a* 1861 Mrs. Browning *Mother & Poet* v, I made them..Speak plain the word *country*.

†4. Simply, absolutely, purely. *Obs.*

1535 Coverdale *Bible* Ded., Christes admynistracion was nothyng temporall, but playne spirituall. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 18 Whiche either Naturall reason proueth either to bee plaine false, or the experience of man declareth to bee vntrue. *c* 1591 in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 78 The Russe government is plaine tirannycall. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 97 *marg.*, The Scottis bordirers to tile the land plane abhoris.

†5. In other senses of the adj. *Obs.*

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* CIII. v, Within .iiii. wekes was all this done full playn. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 920 Many ladyes.. Went to a company with the Countesse plain, Ech welcomyng hir after ther degre. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) iv. 78 Or scho war kissit plane, Scho leir be japit thryiss. 1807–8 Syd. Smith *Plymley's Lett.* x. Wks. 1859 II. 175/2 He dresses plain, loves hunting and farming.

II. It is not clear whether the following belong to this word or to Plain *a.*2, F. *plein.*

†6. Entirely, quite; ? fully. = Clean *adv.* 5.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14025 He was passed þe mountes pleyn. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 74, I will appele to the Pape, and pass till him plane. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 137, I praye the goo wele pleyn thorowght All eraclea. *c* 1500 *New Not-br. Mayd* 119, I, that hym bought, Shall be expoulsed playne. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 132, I haif na mycht, Me to defend Fra hellis pane, bot gif thow plane Me succour send.

†7. Directly, due; ? full. *Obs.*

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxxvi. (Percy Soc.) 191 So forthe we sayled right playne southwest. 1527 *Prose Life St. Brandan* (Percy Soc.) 38 They sayled playn eest, and than they sawe an ylonde. *c* 1540 Boorde *The boke for to Lerne* B ij b, Better it is..that yᵉ wyndowes do open playne north, than playne south. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. v. 111 [The savages] were confined to a neck of land surrounded with high rocks behind them, and lying plain towards the sea before them.

C. Combinations.

a. With the adj.: chiefly parasynthetic, as *plain-bodied, -clothed, -faced, -featured, -garbed*, etc.; also *plain-looking*. See also Plain-hearted.

1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* II. 109 The martial, plain-looking stranger. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xx. 223 The fish..are always plain bodied creatures in the best mediæval sculpture. 1882 'Ouida' *Maremma* I. i. 18 A plain-featured, clear-skinned woman. 1893 Gunter *Miss Dividends* 186 Respect for all women, young or old, beautiful or plain-faced.

b. With the adv., as *plain-dressing, -going, -meaning, -pranked, -seeming*. See also Plain-dealer, -dealing, -speaking, -spoken.

1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Familye of Loue* 2 Playne meaning men walk openly at noone. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. II. *Babylon* 655 His plain-prankt stile he strengthens in such sort. 1830 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 252 As active, and as plain-dressing..at forty-five as she was at nineteen.

c. Special combs.: **plain-back, -backs**, weavers' name for a kind of worsted fabric; **plain clothes**, ordinary civil or citizen dress, unofficial dress, mufti; opp. to Uniform; also *attrib.*, as *plain-clothes constable, officer*; **plain-compass**, a simple form of the surveyor's compass (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **plain cook** *sb.*, a person, usually a woman, capable of preparing simple dishes; **plain-cook** *v. intr.*, to do plain cooking; **plain-darn** *v. trans.*, to mend by plain darning; **†plain-down** *adv.*, plainly, bluntly, without more ado; **†plain Dunstable**: see Dunstable 1 c; **plain-edge** *a.*, of lace: not having a pearl-edge (*Cent. Dict.* 1890; **plain English**, plain straightforward language, plain terms; also, a plain or clear statement; **plain Friend** (see quot.); **plain hackle**, an artificial fly; **plainhead**, name given to a variety of the canary; also *attrib.*, as *plainhead canary, strain* (opp. to *crested*); **plain-headed** *a.*, having a smooth or unornamented head; also *fig.* ignorant, simple; **plain language**, *spec.*, the manner of speech used by Quakers; **†plain number**, a number produced by two factors (Plane *a.* 1 b); **plain-said** *a.*, spoken without reserve, straightforward; **plain sail** *Naut.*, sail ordinarily carried; **plain service**, divine service said without music; **plain sight**: see quot.; **plain-singing** = Plain-song. See also Plain-chant, Plain sailing, Plain-song, Plain-stones, Plain-tile, Plain-work.

1830 in Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* (1842) II. 270 The principal manufacture, viz., 44 inch *plain-backs. 1842 Bischoff *Ibid.* 415 They next imitated the article of cotton jeans, in worsted, with success, to which they gave the name of plain-backs, out of which has sprung that immense and valuable branch of merinos. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxxv, He laid out a portion of his gold in a suit of *plain clothes. 1852 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 206 Policemen..in plain clothes, and in uniform. 1881 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 3/2 Plain-clothes officer Hutt was watching the premises. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* II. i. P 5 Leonarda .. passed for a very decent *plain cook. 1840 Marryat *Olla Podr.* (Rtldg.) 265 A good plain cook is the best thing. 1886 *Daily News* Apr., General Servant Wanted. Must *plain-cook well. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 52 To *plain-darn a hole in stocking material, and mark on coarse material any two letters. 1622 Fletcher & Mass. *Prophetess* III. ii, Is it fit .. The emperor, my master Dioclesian, Should now remember or the times or manners That call'd him plain-down Diocles? *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 59 Which ye shalle here .. In *pleyne Englische, evil written. 1614 B. Jonson *Bart. Fair* IV. iii, But Adam Ouerdoo had beene worth three of 'hem, I assure you, in this place, that's in plaine english. 1645, 1705 [see English B. 4]. 1693 *Humours Town* 56 The Boon Companion, that is in plain English, a Rake-hell, is much caress'd. 1868 *Report to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 107 If we double the thickness, the outside..will be but one twenty-fifth as useful, or in plain English, nearly useless. 1890 Caroline E. Stephen *Quaker Strongholds* 148 '*Plain Friends' are those who are resolved to dress according to the settled principles which commend themselves to their own mind, not enslaving themselves to passing fashions. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 202 That the commons..were too *plaine headed to say their opinions. 1888 F. G. Lee in *Archæologia* LI. 363 Holding a book..and a plain-headed staff. 1890 Caroline E. Stephen *Quaker Strongholds* 149 The '*plain language' best known as the use of *thee* and *thou* for *you* in speaking to one person, and of first, second, &c. for the days of the week and the months. 1728–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., 20 is a *plain number, produced by the multiplication of 5 into 4. 1865 Macgregor *Rob Roy in Baltic* (1867) 249 A very useful and *plain-said conversation. 1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* xxi, We should .. keep .. under a *plain sail. 1857 C. Gribble in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 9 Made all plain-sail. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Plain Sight (Fire-arms), a hind sight consisting of a simple notch in a raised plate or protuberance. 1795 Mason *Ch. Mus.* III. 164 It therefore could only be called *plain singing or chaunting, which, perhaps, is the best translation of the term *planus cantus.*

† Plain, *a.*2 *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **plein, -e**, 4–6 **playn(e, pleyn(e**, *Sc.* **plane**, 5–7 **plene, plain(e.** [ME. *plein, playn*, a. F. *plein* (*plain*) :—L. *plēnus* full.

In OF. *plein* and *plain* were confused in certain phrases, esp. in *plein* (or *plain*) *champ*: see Littré. From the running together of forms in Eng., still greater ambiguity attaches to certain uses: see Plain *adv.* 6, 7 (above).]

1. Full, plenary, entire, perfect. *Plain pace*: at full speed.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10615 Now ys Arthur of pleyn age. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 3844 Crist gave to Peter playn powere. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 302 Man neden not to go to Rome to gete hem plein indulgence. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3082 Thurgh the hal sir Ywain gase, Intil ane orcherd playn pase. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 304/1 Pleine restitution and deliverance of þaire obligations. 1450 *Ibid.* V. 194/2 That our Letters Patentz..stand in theire strenght and plene effect. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 27 For my playn acquitayll. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* III. vi. 140 The sonne leseth his clerenes & the lyght in the playn daye. 1495 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 503/1 As if the said Fraunces or his heyres were in pleyne lyfe. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 22 The age..of xxi yeare, whyche is called plaine or full age. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* I. 197 The City had been assaulted five times in plain-day.

¶ The following may belong here, or to some sense of Plain *a.*1

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2614 Ful is the place of soun of menstralsye..As thylke tyme was the pleyne vsage.

2. Full or complete in number, extent, etc.; esp. of a council, assembly, or court.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 253 What þe clergie wild schape, whan þe courte were pleyn. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIX. 49 The lord sowlis haf grantit thar The deid in-to plane parliament. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 337 In pleyn consistorie þe pope cursede Waldrada. 1459 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 356/2 By thassent..of Prelats [etc.] in his plain Parlement. 1499 *Exch. Rolls Scott.* XI. 395 To the forrestaris in the plane court in the tolbouth of Edinburgh. *Ibid.* 396 Grantande..full plane poware. 1514–15 *Act* 6 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 In the full and pleyne shire courte. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xiv. 14 The whiche was redde openly in playn audience. 1589 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 384 [The King's Majesty] sittand in plane Parliament [had ratified the Act]. 1671 R. MacWard *True Nonconf.* 231 King Charles the first, did in plene Parliament, An. 1641..ratifie the Nationall Covenant. 1677 Cary *Chronol.* I. I. I. vii. 18 There remains for the number of plene Months 125.

3. In phrase *in plain battle* (*combat, joust, war*), in regular open battle, etc.

With this was evidently associated the phrase *in plain field* (F. *en plein* or *plain champ*), although this may have belonged orig. to Plain *a.*1 3 b.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3760 Morpydus .. angerly gan hym assaille, & þer hym slow in pleyn bataille. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVIII. 79 Our maner is,..Till follow and ficht, and ficht fleand, And nocht till stand in plane melle Quhill the ta part discumfit be. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 130 He faught and slough hym manly as a knyght In pleyn bataille. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* X. xviii. 442 And of these twelue Knyghtes he slewe in playne lustes four. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 209 To wete yf he wold make playne warre. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xlii. 142 Fynde .ii. champyons .. that for thy loue wyll fyght with me in playne batayle. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* I. (1621) 4 Whom he was not able to encounter in plaine battell. *a* 1718 Penn *Tract* Wks. 1726 I. 577 In a plain Combat giving him that Foyl.

4. Characterized by abundance *of*; full *of*. *rare*−1.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 435/2 He sheweth hym self playne of contricion.

¶ For possible adverbial uses, see Plain *adv.* 6, 7, which may in part belong here.

Plain (plēn), *v. arch.* or *dial.* Forms: 3–6 **pleine**, 3–7 **playne, plaine**, 4 **pleign(e**, 4–6 **pleyn(e, plene, plane**, 5 **plany**, 5–6 **playn**, 6– **plain**, (6, 8–9 *dial.* **plean**, 8–9 *dial.* **pleen, pleean**). *β.* 4 **pleny**; *Sc.* 4–7 **pleȝe**, 5 **pleiȝhe**, 6 **pleȝie, -yie**, (**-zie**), **pleinye, -ȝe, -ȝie, planyie, plainȝie**, (**-yie, -zie**). [ME. *plei.g)ne, playne, plenȝe*, a. OF. *plaign-*, stem of *plaindre* (*plaignre, plaingre*) to lament, *refl.* to complain :—L. *plangĕre* to beat (the breast), lament, from root *plag-* strike. So It. *piangere, piagnere*, Pr. *planher*, Sp. *plañir*. The Sc. forms retained the sound of Fr. *gn* (nʸ), repr. by *-ny, -nyh, -nȝ* (in 16th c. print *-nz*). The vb. was both intr. and trans. already in L.; the earliest (11th c.) OF. examples in Littré are trans. and refl.; the latter arises more naturally out of the trans.]

†1. *trans.* To give oral expression to grief on account of or for (some thing or person); to bewail, deplore, lament, mourn (the external cause, or the inward sorrow or pain); = Complain *v.* 1. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 222 Sir Guy Baliol died þore..He was pleyned more þan oþer tuenty. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 582 Gretand with a dolfulle crye, And playned his synne ful petously. 1503 Dunbar *Thistle & Rose* 31 Thai haif moir causs to weip and plane thair sorrow. 1596 Spenser *Astroph.* Prol., Shepheards, that wont .. Oft times

to plaine your loves concealed smart. 1617 W. Becher in *Camden's Lett.* (1691) 207, I did many times plain my ill hap. 1757 Mrs. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 261, I only.. plain the misfortune of not having made the first impression on your heart.

†2. *refl.* To utter lamentations, bewail oneself; = Complain *v.* 2. *Obs.*

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 832 Pleined him of his mochel wo. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 2540 Parfor Saint Bernard pleyned him here Of his lyf. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* xl, I sawe.. new cummyn hir to pleyne, .. the freschest 3onge floure. *c* 1550 R. Bieston *Bayte Fortune* B iij, To plaine hym nought anayleth. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* xii. lxxiv, Thus with glad sorrow did she sweetly plain her. 1710 Philips *Pastorals* i. 8 A Shepherd Boy..Thus plain'd him of his dreary Discontent.

3. *intr.* To give oral utterance to sorrow; to lament, mourn; = Complain *v.* 3. Now *poet.* and *dial.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3576 Mest in is herte was uor anguysse to playne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3471 Playnond with pytie. *a* 1547 Surrey in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 3, I wish for night, more couertly to playn. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* ii. (1598) 118 Though he plaine, he doth nat complaine; for it is a harme, but no wrong, which he hath receiued. 1613 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* i. i, She loves not him that plaineth, but that pleaseth. 1710 Philips *Pastorals* ii. 13 Small Cause, I ween, has lusty Youth to plain. 1865 Lowell *L'Envoi* Poet. Wks. (1879) 457 The Muse is womanish, nor deigns Her love to him that pules and plains.

β. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* iv. 215 Thus plenȝeit he off his folye.

b. = Complain *v.* 4. *dial.*

1863 Mrs. Toogood *Yorks. Dial.*, He seemed verra ill, he pleaned a good deal. 1898 Kirkby *Lakeland Wds.* (E.D.D.), She pleens a gay deal aboot her heed.

4. To give utterance to feelings of ill-usage or injury; = Complain *v.* 5, 6, 8.

†a. *refl. Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 504 He ne dorste him naȝt pleine. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16144 Penda.. pleyned hym vnto Cadwalyn. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 388 þai hadden no more nede to plene hem of þis ordenaunce þan hadden þe oþer two statis of his chirche. 1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, v. i, To plain me to the gods against them both. 1592 Kyd *Sp. Trag.* iii. vii. 69, I will go plaine me to my Lord the King.

β. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 163, I suld pleȝe me till his juge, and ask rycht and law of him.

b. *intr.* To make complaint. Const. *of, against, on, upon, that* .... *poet.* (*arch.*) and *dial.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 765 To is doȝter quene of cornwaile gan wende [Lear] & plainede of þe unkundhede of his doȝter gornorille. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* viii. 22 (Harl. MS.) Than þe soule shall pleyne vpon þe flesh. 1612 Dekker *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 318 This Reuerend sub-Prior, Who plaines against disorders of this House. 1724 in *Ramsay's Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 119 Why dost thou pleen? I thee maintain, For meal and mawt thou disna want. 1808 Scott *Marm.* vi. xiii, 'Though something I might plain', he said, 'Of cold respect to stranger guest'. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss., Plean*, to complain. An old word. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Plain*, to complain.

β. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 548 þenne þe fyrst bygonne to pleny & sayden þat þay hade travayled sore. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xi. 320 His fayis to plenȝe sall mater haf. 1412 in *Laing Charters* (1899) 24 The forsaide lorde .. sal abide the prouincialis cumyng, and sal pleinȝhe til him. *c* 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* vi. (*Sheep & Dog*) xiii, Vp rais the dog, and on the scheip thus pleinyeit. 1499 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XI. 395 It is plenyeit that the .. induellaris within the bondis about the said forrest distroyis the wod and der grettumlie. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 618 Suppois he had bot litill caus to plenȝe. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* (S. T. S.) vii. 55 Pleinȝeand that sho was rauyssit by [= against] hir will. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* xviii. xvii. (S. T. S.) I. 81 Mony seand place gevin to men that pleissit to pleinzie, begane day by day more and more to compleine wpoun his tyrannie.

c. To tell tales, inform (*against, on*). *dial.*

1781 J. Hutton *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Plean*, to tell tales against a person. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Plean*, to tell tales. 1892 M. C. F. Morris *Yorksh. Folk-Talk* 354 He gans tiv his maasther ti pleean on him.

d. *trans.* To complain of; = Complain *v.* 7. *dial.*

1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., They are always plaining poverty.

5. *transf.* and *fig. intr.* To emit a plaintive or mournful sound; = Complain *v.* 9.

a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 23 Come with your doleful songs, Night's sable birds, which plain when others sleep. 1783 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Odes to R. Acad.* iii, Nature 'plaineth sore. 1809 Campbell *Gertr. Wyom.* ii. xii, And nought..was heard or seen But stock-doves plaining through its gloom profound. *a* 1835 Motherwell *Madman's Love* Poems (1847) 47 With selfsame voice the old woods playne, When shrilly winds do blow. 1884 M. Linskill in *Gd. Words* 15 The wind went on wuthering wildly, sobbing, raging, plaining over the barren moor.

b. *trans.* To say in a querulous tone.

1901 G. Douglas *Ho. w. Green Shutters* 296 'It would be the wind', plained her mother.

†c. *intr.* Of a horse: To whine, whinny. *rare*—1.

c 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 157 Right as an hors that can boothe byte & pleyne.

†d. (Sec quot.) *Obs. rare*—1.

1611 Cotgr., *Duner*, to plaine, as a horse, that neither halteth outright, nor setteth his foot hard on the ground.

Plain, obs. form of Plane *v.*

†Plai·nand, *ppl. a. Sc.* and *north. dial. Obs.* In 5 **plenyhand, pleynand, plenȝeand.** [pr. pple. of *plenȝe*, Plain *v.*: see -and.] = Plaining *ppl. a.*, Plainant *a.*

1429 in *Cal. Doc. rel. Scot.* (1888) 405 The thre persouns chosin on the ta perti plenyhand. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* i. 109 The poyndes aught to be in the seasing, and possession of the partie plenzeand.

Hence **†Plainandly, pleynandly** *adv.*, in a complaining manner.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 649 Pleynandly on hyght he spak.

†Plainant, *a. Law. Obs.* [a. F. *plaignant*, pr. pple. of *plaindre*: see Plain *v.*] Lodging a complaint; formally complaining; = Complainant *a.*

1467-8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 633/2 Charged by Jugement theryn to the persone Pleynaunt or Infourmer. 1648 Prynne *Plea for Lords* 51 It should put the party 'plainant without remedy. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 317 The Plainant is eldest Hand, and..is understood to be the better Friend to the Court.

Plai·n-cha·nt. [a. F. *plain chant*: see Plain-song.] = Plain-song, Canto fermo (in both senses of these). Also *attrib.*

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Chant*, The Plain, or Gregorian chant, is where the choir and people sing in unison, or all together in the same manner. 1887 E. L. Taunton *Hist. Ch. Mus.* 124 In some of the old Plain Chant Masses one finds sometimes 200 notes to one syllable! 1895 C. F. A. Williams in *Elem. Plainsong* 30 The artistic intertwining of various melodies above and below the fixed notes of the *cantus firmus* or Plain chant.

Hence **Plai·n-cha·ntist,** an advocate of plain-chant.

1888 S. H. Little in *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 112 The 'Plain Chantist', therefore, is not inconsistent or unreasonable.

Plain dealer, plain-dea·ler. Now *rare.* [f. Plain *a.*[1] + Dealer: cf. next.] One who deals plainly; one who is straightforward and candid in his relations with others.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xxxiv. 10 Rather..than God will disappoynt the righteous and playndealers of their needful foode. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 40 Being plaine dealers, voide of dissimulation. 1676 Wycherley *Pl. Dealer* Prol., I the Plain Dealer am to act to-day..An honest man who..speaks what he thinks. *a* 1735 Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1755) 3 Sir Humphry Polesworth, I know you are a plain-dealer;..speak the truth, and spare not.

Plai·n dea·ling, plain-dea·ling, *sb.* [f. Plain *a.*[1] + Dealing *vbl. sb.*: cf. Double-dealing.]

1. Openness and sincerity of conduct; absence of subterfuge; candour, straightforwardness.

1573 *New Custom* i. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 14 For then plain-dealing bare away the prize. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Acts* xxiv. 12 It falls out often, that plain-dealing puts craft out of countenance. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 73 ₱ 10, I take you to be a Lover of Ingenuity and Plain-Dealing. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Truth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 52 They are blunt in saying what they think,..and they require plain dealing of others.

†2. Name of a card-game. *Obs.*

1674 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* xix. 142 A Game called Plain-Dealing. He that deals hath the advantage of this Game; for if he turn up the Ace of Diamonds he cannot lose..then are the Cards plaid as at Whist. 1816 Singer *Hist. Cards* 345.

Plai·n-dea·ling, *a.* [f. Plain *adv.* + *dealing*, pr. pple. of Deal *v.*: cf. prec.] That deals plainly; straightforward in speech and behaviour; free from deceit or subterfuge.

1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* (1890) III. 329 Hee..like a playne dealinge man, beleued what she promised. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Maid's Trag.* iv. ii, It becomes us well To get plain-dealing men about ourselves. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. ii. 18 This captain .. was an honest and plain-dealing man. 1847 Emerson *Poems* (1857) 165 Found I true liberty In the glad home plain-dealing Nature gave.

Plainer (plē·nəɹ). [f. Plain *v.* + -er[1].] †a. *Law.* = Complainant *sb.* 1. *Obs.* b. A complainer, grumbler. Now *dial.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 39 þe ualse playneres þet makeþ þe ualse bezechinges. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 101 Bitwene Felice, Abbesse of Godestowe, pleyner,..and Aleyne Basset. 1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, iii. ii. 158 And bid me say, as plainer to your grace, That [etc.]. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Plainer*, a grumbler.

Plainer, obs. form of Planer.

Plainful (plē·nfŭl), *a. arch.* [f. Plain *sb.*[2] or stem of Plain *v.* + -ful 1.] a. Distressing, pitiful, grievous. b. That mourns, or emits a mournful sound.

1568 T. Howell *Newe Sonets* (1879) 127 Let learned heads describe their playnfull plight. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 33/2 Instead of night's black-bird and plainful owl, Infernal furies here do yell and howl. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 19 Jan. 3/4 The hero of this plainful story.

Hence **† Plai·nfulness** *Obs.*

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* i. *Plangus & Basilius* 151 From how much mourning plainfulnesse.

Plai·n-hea·rted, *a.* Now *rare.* [*f. plain heart* (Plain *a.*[1]) + -ed[2].] Having a sincere and open heart; without deceit or guile; ingenuous, innocent.

1608 Doo & Cleaver *Expos. Prov.* ix-x. 100 Let us learne to bee plaine hearted towards our brethren. 1641 Milton *Animadv., Rem. Def.* i. Wks. 1738 I. 79 Free-spoken and plain-hearted Men, that are the Eyes of their Country. 1727-46 Thomson *Summer* 1475 Sincere, plain-hearted, hospitable, kind.

Hence **Plai·n-hea·rtedly** *adv.*; **Plai·n-hea·rted-ness.**

1653 Dorothy Osborne *Lett. to Sir W. Temple* (1888) 149 How I should love that plain-heartedness you speak of, if you would use it. 1691 Hartcliffe *Virtues* 174 That Simplicity and plain-heartedness, which ought to be in the Conversation of every Christian. 1832 [R. Cattermole] *Beckett*, etc. 196 And there, with so much graveness as just gives A grace to smiles, plain-heartedly she lives.

Plaining (plē·nin), *vbl. sb. arch.* Forms: see Plain *v.* [f. Plain *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Plain; the utterance of grief or dissatisfaction; lamentation; complaint.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 6104 þe day of pleynyng and accusyng, þe day of answer and of strait rekkenyng. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* iii. 647 Off thi tynsell is na plenȝeing. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ₱ 10 (Harl. MS.) Penitence is þe pleynyng of man for þe gult þat he haþ doon. 1593 T. Watson *Tears of Fancie* xxv, A lowlie dale..cald..The vale of loue for there I spent my plainings. 1633 P. Fletcher *Pisc. Ecl.* i. ii, A poore fisher swaine Came from his boat to tell the rocks his plaining. 1867 Jean Ingelow *Dreams that came true* xiv, From her lips a fitful plaining broke. 1880 Watson *Prince's Quest* (1892) 31 As a low wind wails..About a tarn whereof the listless wave Maketh no answer to its plaining.

Plai·ning, *ppl. a. arch.* [f. Plain *v.* + -ing[2].] That plains; plaintive, mourning; complaining. (See also Plainand.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 283/2 Plenynge, *querulus*. 1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* iv. i, Hear, hear, O, hear Iarbas' plaining prayers. *c* 1630 Milton *Passion* vii, Yet on the softned Quarry would I score My plaining vers as lively as before. 1891 Miss Dowie *Girl in Karp.* 104 The plaining doves are absent from the high fir-tree tops.

Plainish (plē·nish), *a.* (*adv.*) [f. Plain *a.*[1] + -ish[1].] Somewhat plain.

a 1845 Hood *Publ. Dinner* 114 [You] hear rather plainish A sound that's champaignish. 1894 *Athenæum* 10 Feb. 176/1 A fresh, honest, plainish English girl.

Plainly (plē·nli), *adv.*[1] [f. Plain *a.*[1] + -ly 2.]

1. In a clear or distinct manner; so as to be clearly seen, heard, perceived, or understood.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 291 þat he wes criste he nyt planly. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 64 Hire chere is pleynly sprad in the brightnesse Of the sonne. 1460 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 306 As in the sayd chartre more playnly hit ys expressed. 1526 Tindale *John* xvi. 29 Loo, nowe speakest thou playnly, and thou vsest no proverbe. 1692 E. Walker *Epictetus' Mor.* xi, Too plainly is your selfish Folly shewn. 1797-1803 Foster *Jrnl.* in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 230 Cannot yet articulate plainly. 1867 Shedd *Homiletics* iii. 58 He should constantly strive to exhibit his thoughts plainly.

2. With clear perception by the senses or mind; clearly; distinctly.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* ii. 223 (272) þey kan not pleynly vnderstonde. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. lxxii. (1869) 42 As thow shalt see pleynliche whan thow hast rad Genesis. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 231 b, He was sodenly murdered with a gonne, whiche of the neighbors was playnly hard. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 58 That you may the plainlier vnderstand it. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 257, I saw plainly..that I was wrong. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i. i. 5 The evidences of pressure could be plainly traced.

3. Qualifying the statement made: Evidently, manifestly.

1382 Wyclif *Jer.* x. 19 Pleynli this myn infirmyte is, and Y shal bern it. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 107/2 That than such Juge or Juges .. have pleynly power and auctorite. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 9 b, That they haue plainlie kept and conuerted..a great part thereof to their owne vses. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 287 These [buried] Trees..were found plainly to have been cut off by the Kerf. 1736 Butler *Anal.* i. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 69 Such a Kingdom..would plainly be superior to all others. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) II. ii. 20 Plainly it would fare ill with any man upon whom the public anger might light.

†4. In an open or public manner; openly, publicly. *Obs.*

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 3297 The knight gan playnly with hir pas Vntil sho in hir chamber was. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* ix. 512 Quhen thai herd of the cummyng Off schir Eduard, that so planly Our-raid the land. 14.. in *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 96 On the next day was the Parlement playnely be-gunne. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 380 Diverse .. personis hes nocht abstenit planelie to pas and repas.

5. Without concealment, disguise, or reserve; openly, candidly, frankly.

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 72 If pleynly speke I shal. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2878 And what she is he loveth so To thee pleynly he shal undo, Withoute drede of any shame. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 56 He would after an humble fassion plainly reprehende the King. 1646 J. Whitaker *Uzziah* 22 The fewnesse of those that have..courage to deal plainly. 1710 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to W. Montagu* 14 Nov., I have tried to write plainly. I know not what one can say more upon paper. · 1862 Trollope *Orley F.* xvi, Mr. Aram, could he have been induced to speak out his mind plainly, would have expressed, probably, a different opinion.

6. With simplicity or frugality; without ornament or embellishment; without luxury.

1562 Mountgomery in *Archæologia* XLVII. 216 Which.. I haue rudely written and plainely penned. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 102 They couet to liue simply and plainly. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* vii, The hair to be arranged closely, modestly, plainly. 1902 Buchan *Watcher by Threshold* 289, I suppose he lives very plainly.

†7. Entirely, completely, absolutely, quite. (Perh. belongs to next: cf. Plain *adv.* 6.) *Obs.*

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 123 It surmountede pleynly alle odours. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Sam.* v. 6 They thoughte planely, that Dauid shulde not come in. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 530 The kindred of the mothers side, for to saue her honesty, it plainely denied.

†Plai·nly, *adv.*[2] *Obs.* In 4-5 **pleyn-, plein-, plen-.** [f. Plain *a.*[2] + -ly 2.] Fully.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 211 Of þis matire loke

wiþ ynne more pleynliche after þe batayle of Troy. 1418 Chichele in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 5 Towchyng al odr things, I wot wel..your brother sendyth to 3u pleynlych. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 58/1 To have, holde, and enjoye hem,..as pleynly, hoolly, and in the same maner..as youre seide Fadir hadde and helde hem. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 499 As the bringer here of shall more pleinly declare yow. 1469 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 45, I wyll that myn detts be plenly paied.

Plainness (plē·nnés). Forms: *a.* 4 pleynes, 4–5 pleynesse, 4–7 playnesse, 5–6 plainesse, playnes, 6 plaines, playness, pleines. *β.* See Plain *a.*[1] and -ness. [ME. *play-, pleynesse*, a. OF. *plai(g)nesse, planece* flatness, smoothness, plane surface :—L. *plānitiēs, -ia* a flat surface, f. *plānus* flat. But the variants in *-nes, -ness* show that the word was soon associated with native formations having this suffix, with which it is fully identified in the *β* forms *plainness*, etc. (Cf. *finesse, fineness.*)] The quality or condition of being plain, in various senses of the adj.

†1. Flatness, smoothness, evenness, levelness.

a. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) clxvi. 8 Sir Gij drou3 out þat swerd anon, & alle þe pleynes þer-of it schon. 1388 Wyclif 2 *Macc.* xiv. 33, Y schal drawe doun this temple of God in to pleynesse. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 282/2 A Playnes, *planicies.* 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 11 Suche qualities as .. hardnesse, softnesse, roughnesse, plainesse. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 21 With more flat and equal playness.

β. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. metr. iv. 12 (Camb. MS.), Lettres emprientyd in the smothenesse or in the pleynnesse [*B. M. Add.* plainesse; *ed.* 1602 plainenesse] of the table of wex. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 57 The playnes of that place was so repletyd and fulfylde with e wormys. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 441 The plainenesse, or euennesse of the sea. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 102 The plainenes of the Countrie, and the frequency of Lakes and Fennes, doe more increase the cold. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 399 The plainness and evenness of their Country.

2. Openness, honesty, or straightforwardness of conduct; frankness or directness of language.

a. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* xxxii. 24 You haue gifte of pleines sterne and stoute. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. 17 Where as then was no other sinne in society then lying, a genuine playnesse..were enough.

β. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 56 Of the same vertue and honest playnnes [1568 Grafton plainenesse] was Ihon Morton archebishop of Caunterbury. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 108 Whil'st some with cunning guild their copper crownes, With truth and plainnesse I doe weare mine bare. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* (1721) I. *Essay* 207 We see in one the Plainness of a down right Countryman, and in the other, something of a rustick Majesty. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* (1791) II. v. 40 He forced me to express my displeasure with equal plainness. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) I. 356 My plainness of speech makes them hate me.

†b. *euphemism* for Discourteous behaviour or treatment; rudeness. *Obs. rare.*

1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 208 They know not the pleynesse that hathe ben done in such thyngys as hathe ben don in her namys.

†c. *The plainness*: the plain truth. *Obs.*

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 40 So may not a man be wele counseylled of hys frende withoute he telle hym the playnesse of hys cause. *c* 1530 Lo. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 298, I pray you speke, and shew me the playnes. 1537 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 57 If the said deposicons had been ernestly takyn, the plaines of that mater might haue been easely known.

3. Clearness to the perception or comprehension; lucidity of exposition, meaning, or expression.

1529 More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 171/2 For the more playnnesse let vs put one example or twaine. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. Introd. 1 The demonstrations and proofes .. by reason of their playnnes neede no greate declaration. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* Introd. 2 Little with Plainness is better than much with Obscurity. 1869 Shedd *Homiletics* iii. (1869) 55 This plainness of style is the product of sagacity and keenness.

4. Absence of or freedom from ornament, ostentatious display, or luxury; simplicity.

1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 655 In their fare, apparell,.. and furniture of warre, they vse a plainenesse. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. vii. 36 The understandings of men are no more satisfied by a pompous magnificence, then by a cheap plainnesse. 1763 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* III. ii. 93 The excess of plainness in our cathedral disappoints the spectator after so rich an approach. 1848 Lytton *Harold* II. i, These new comers were clad with extreme plainness.

†b. Simplicity (as opp. to complexity). *Obs.*

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. vi. 68 This Quadrant.. I hold to be as necessary an Instrument as Seamen can use, in respect of its plainness.

5. Lack of beauty; homeliness; ugliness.

1829 Lytton *Devereux* I. v, This was far more than sufficient to atone for the comparative plainness of my person. 1868 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 105 'A very beautiful complexion', which by no means indicates plainness.

Plain sailing, *sb.* [prob. a popular use of Plane sailing, formerly also spelt *plain sailing*; but used with sense of Plain *a.*[1] 3.] Sailing or going on in a plain course, in which there is no difficulty or obstruction; simple or easy course of action.

1827 Steuart *Planter's G.* (1828) 493 It must be all 'plain sailing', as the seamen say, and no sudden turns, intricacies, or narrow passes. 1842 F. E. Paget *Mist. Malv.* 209 So far all was plain sailing, as the saying is; but Mr. Till knew that his main difficulties were yet to come. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* I. xxxiv. 292 These things are never plain sailing, my dear..

So **Plain-sailing** *a.*, straightforward in action.

1807 Knox & Jebb *Corr.* I. 344 With all possible rectitude of heart, he has not a plain-sailing mind. 1887 Rider Haggard *Jess* iv, Happy, healthy, plain-sailing Bessie.

Plainsher, variant of Plancher *sb.*[1]

Plainsman (plē·nzmăn). [f. Plain *sb.*[1] + Man *sb.*[1]] A man of the plain or plains; an inhabitant of a flat country, or of the wide open plains of some regions. In quot. 1899 applied to a horse.

1881 *Daily News* 21 May 5 The French column..was met on the boundary of the Mater district by two or three hundred plainsmen, who made a show of resistance. 1891 *Spectator* May 732 Imbued with that sense of freedom peculiar to the Australian, the American plainsman, and the Canadian. 1899 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 355 Experienced ranchmen never turn a bunch of green brood-mares out unless accompanied by three or four of these sagacious little plainsmen.

Plain-song (plē·nsǫŋ). *Mus.* [Rendering med. L. *cantus plānus*, F. *plain chant*, It. *canto piano*: see quot. 1895 in sense 1.]

1. The form of vocal music believed to have been used in the Christian Church from the earliest times, consisting of melodies composed in the mediæval modes (see Mode) and in free rhythm depending on the accentuation of the words, and sung in unison; in the West it was first systematized in the 4th century by St. Ambrose, and further developed in the 6th century by St. Gregory the Great: see Ambrosian, Gregorian.

1513 in *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.* VI. 362 Chapellanis that has vnderstandyng to syng plane sang, priket sang, and to do seruice efter the tenour of bis foundation. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 41, I wysshe .. that the laudable custome of Englande to teache chyldren their plainesong and priksong, were not so decayed. 1706 A. Bedford *Temple Mus.* iii. 62 The first..Performance was done..by Plain Song; as the Psalms are .. read in Cathedrals. 1878 Stainer in *Queen's Printers' Bible-Aids* 67 The tendency of recitation to develope into monotone and an irregular chant..is illustrated by the history of 'plain song' in the early Christian Church. 1895 H. B. Briggs in *Elem. Plainsong* 1 Plainsong or *Cantus planus*—even, level, plain song—is perfectly distinct from *cantus figuratus*, or *mensuratus*, i.e. harmonised, measured music, from which it essentially differs in tonality and rhythm... In plainsong the accents occur irregularly, thus making the rhythm *free*, but subject to certain laws of proportion which satisfy the ear.

2. A simple melody or theme; often accompanied by a running melody or 'descant' (see Descant *sb.* 1); hence in various *fig.* applications. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

a 1566 R. Edwardes *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 27 Without mention of them [ladies] you can make no sport: They are your plain-song to sing descant upon. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 70 When a man talketh of a Descanter, it must be vnderstood of one that can extempore sing a part upon a playnesong. *Ibid.* 71 [see Counterpoint *sb.*[1] 2]. 1659 H. Thorndike *Wks.* (1846) II. 610 Ecclesiasticus .. descants indeed upon Solomon's plain song in the eighth and ninth of the Proverbs. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* I. v. 21 Here followeth the three usual Plain Songs for Tuning the Voice in the Ascending and Descending of Notes.

3. *attrib.*

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. i. 134 The Finch, the Sparrow, and the Larke, The plainsong Cuckow gray. *a* 1646 J. Gregory *Disc. Nicene Creed* Posthuma (1649) 53 The same Creed hath been most certainly sung..in a plain song fashion, ever since the date of the Councel [of Nice] itself.

Plain-speaking, *sb.* and *a.* a. *sb.* Plainness of speech, candour, frankness. b. *adj.* That speaks plainly or without reserve; = next.

a. 1852 Roget *Thesaurus* § 703 Candour, sincerity,..plain speaking. 1864 Webster, *Plain-speaking*, plainness of speech, frankness, candor.

b. 1884 *Athenæum* 9 Feb. 178/3 'The Algerines are a company of rogues', remarked a plain-speaking Dey.

Plain-spoken, †**plain-spoke,** *a.* [f. Plain *adv.* + *spoken*, pa. pple. of Speak; cf. Outspoken, also Behaved *ppl. a.*]

1. Given to speaking plainly; outspoken, unreserved.

1678 Dryden *All for Love* Pref., A plain-spoken honest man. 1772 Fletcher *Logica Genev.* 103 The Creed of an honest, consistent, plain-spoken Calvinist. 1884 Jennings *Croker Papers* I. ii. 54 [He] was much too sincere and plain-spoken to be a model courtier.

2. Plainly spoken; clearly or directly expressed; outspoken, candid, frank.

1703 Rowe *Ulyss.* I. (1706) Cj, Leave my plain spoke Love to prove its Merit. 1836 Sir H. Taylor *Statesman* xxxi. 238 A rough, bluff, hearty, plain-spoken way of eulogising them to their faces. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 106 He seems to have used language nearly as plain-spoken as Tostig did two years later.

Hence **Plain-spokenness.**

1865 F. Oakeley *Hist. Notes* 29 To such friends .. he [Mr. Froude] discloses himself .. with almost the plain-spokenness of the confessional. 1883 W. T. Arnold in Ward *Eng. Poets* (ed. 2) II. 87 Witter had to expiate his plain spokenness by a rigorous confinement.

Plainstones, *sb. pl. Sc.* Also 8–9 -stanes, -stenes. [f. Plain *a.*[1], flat, smooth + Stone.] Flagstones; the flagged side-pavement of a street.

a 1774 Fergusson *Mutual Compl. Plainstanes & Cawsey* 3 The spacious Street an' gude Plainstanes Were never kend to crack but anes. *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* VI. 42 One page said he saw her step aside on the plain stones, speaking to an elderly woman. 1856 Dobell *Lyrics in War Time, Shower*, A minkier wash that splashed and clapped The plainstones. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 524 He met them promenading on the plainstanes.

Plaint (plēnt), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3–4 pleinte, 4–5 pleynte, 5–6 playnte, plainte, (5 plancte, playnthe, 6 plente). *β.* 4 pleint, 4–6 pleynt, playnt, 4–6 plant, 5 playntt, 5–6 plent, 4–plaint. [In ME. two words: *a. pleinte, plainte*, a. OF. *plainte*, in med.L. *plancta* (Du Cange), sb. from fem. pa. pple. of *plang-ĕre*, ppl. stem *planct-*, to beat the breast, lament: for form cf. Complaint. *β. pleint, plaint*, a. OF. *plaint, pleint* = Pr. *planch*, Sp. *llanto*, Pg. *pranto*, It. *pianto* :—L. *planctu-s* (*u*- stem), f. same vb. Only the latter has come down into mod. Eng.]

1. The action or an act of plaining; audible expression of sorrow; lamentation, grieving. (From 1600 chiefly *poetic.*)

a. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 96 No wouhleche nis so culuert ase is o pleinte wis. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6726 To god he made is pleinte ofte wepinde wel blinc. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 323 Whan he hire wofull pleintes herde.. Him liste betre forto wepe. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 54/2 Whan they of the contre sawe this plancte and sorowyng they saide this is a grete sorow to thegypcyens.

β. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5163 Androcheus herde þe kynges pleint. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8686 The petie & the playnt was pyn for to here! 1559 *Primer* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 91 Thou only art my God, thou must hear my piteous plaint. 1588 Greene *Pandosto* (1607) 19 Pandosto would once a day repaire to the Tombe, and there with watry plants bewaile his misfortune. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 343 The hapless Paire Sate in their sad discourse, and various plaint. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VI. xv. iv. 44 They all burst into tears, and breathed their plaints in the following words. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 379 With louder plaints the mother spoke her woes. 1885–94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* May xxviii, And piteously with tears her plaint renew'd.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1742 West *Let.* in *Gray's Poems* (1775) 148 A plaint is heard from ev'ry tree. 1804 J. Grahame *Sabbath* 166 The wheeling plover cease'd Her plaint. *a* 1881 Rossetti *House of Life* xcviii, With plaints for every flower.

2. A statement or representation of wrong, injury, or injustice suffered; a complaint.

a. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2961 Hauelok..bad ubbe..Þat he shulde on ilke wise Denemark yeme and gete so, Þat no pleynte come him to. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 214 For pore men der nat pleyne ne here pleinte shewe. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* ii, Therof he wold haue made a playnte to his neyghbours.

β. 13.. *Cursor M.* 12065 Þe gret lauerdinges..plaint on him mad communli Bath to ihosep and to mari. 1444 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 12 The alderman..profferand that give thar be ony cause of playnt it suld be well reformyt and amendid. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 799/2 He should come and present his plaint to the king. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* vi. (1628) 158 Shee with teares made vnto him her plaint. 1821 Joanna Baillie *Met. Leg., Columbus* xxxv. 10 They graciously, His plaint and plea receiv'd. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxii. 341 It was apparent that our savage friends had their plaint to make, or, it might be, to avenge.

†b. Cause, ground, or matter of complaint. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10640 (Cott.) Þan most þis mai be clene and bright, Wit-vten plaint, wit-vten plight. 1382 Wyclif *Eccl.* vii. 15 That a man finde not aȝen hym riȝtwis pleyntes. 1499 *Exch. Rolls Scott.* XI. 395 That the balye hald foure balye courtis..for .. reforming of plants of nychtbourhed and uthiris.

3. *spec.* An oral or written statement of grievance made to a court of law, for the purpose of obtaining redress; an accusation, charge, complaint.

a. [1292 Britton I. i. § 11 Et volums qe le poer de nos Justices..ne pasent mie les pointz de nos brefs, ..ne des pleintes a eux fetes. 1321 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 387/1 Qe la plainte puisse estre trie par duze hommes jurees.] 1422–61 in *Calr. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1827) Introd. 22 Vexed in the Sherreves Court..be a pleynte of trespas. 1427 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 294 That no citsaine..have no delayes in ony playnthe, butt only in an action of dette. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 24 § 1 Any suyte playnte or demaunde before Justices of Recorde. *c* 1537 in Leadam *Sel. Pl. Crt. Requests* (Selden) 47 Seuerall plentes of debt in the name of our souerayn lord the kyng.

β. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 313 Þat non thar com no sende to courte to mak eft pleynt. 14.. *Customs Malton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 59 Jugement of any playntt for to be gyffen. 1577 Harrison *England* II. ix. (1877) I. 202 The parties plaintiffe and defendant .. proceed .. by plaint or declaration, answer, replication [etc.]. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xviii. 273 The foundation of such suits continues to be (as in the times of the Saxons) not by original writ, but by plaint; that is, by a private memorial tendered in open court to the judge, wherein the party injured sets forth his cause of action. 1798 in Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 205 The proceedings were drawn up as if it had been a plaint under the landlord and tenant act. 1863 H. Cox *Institt.* II. xi. 581 A suit in the county court commences by plaint.

4. *Comb.*, as †plaint-bruised *a.*, bruised by beating in token of grief.

1627 May *Lucan* II. 38 But one there Her plaint-brusde armes, and moystned cheekes did teare.

†**Plaint,** *v. Obs.* (from 16th c., *Sc.*) Also 4 pleynt, 5 playnt, 6 *Sc.* plent. [f. Plaint *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To make complaint, complain; *rarely* to make lamentation, lament, wail.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3554 He plainted full pitiously, was pyn for to here. *Ibid.* 8095 Hit pleaside hir priuely, playntyde ho nogbt. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* x. 392 For to the kinge I will anon To plainte [*v.r.* playn] upon you all. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 225 Ye sall haue no cause to plent. 1627 W. Sclater *Exp. 2 Thess.*

(1629) 224 Ieremie somewhere bewailes it; somewhere plaints of it. 1715 Pennecuik *Truth's Trav.* in *Descr. Tweeddale* etc. 86 Cooks and Kailwives baith refus'd him, Because he plainted of their Disb. 1789 in Jas. Fisher *Poems* (1790) 89 Ye need na plaint upon your muse.

2. *trans.* To cover or fill with complaints. *rare*—1.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1597 Youre lettres ful þe papir al y-pleynted Conseyued hath mine hertes pite. I haue ek seyn wiþ teres al depeynted Youre lettre.

Plain-table, variant of Plane-table.

†Plai·nteous, *a. Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5 **playntis, plaintwiss**, 5–6 **planteous**, 6 **plant-, plentuous**, 7 **plenteous**. [app. for orig. type **plaintivous*, f. F. *plaintif, -ive* Plaintive + -ous: cf. Piteous, Plenteous: see -eous.] Complaining, making or bringing a complaint.

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 116 [He] suld do justice till all men that ar playntis of his men as to merchandis and vitalaris of the ost and otheris. 1476 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 41/2 To Raiss new summondis..apone the said Johne of forbass..& all vþiris parsonis þt he is plaintwiss of. 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 244 The lait attemptatis, quhairof ye ar plantuous in youre lettir. 1565 *Ibid.* 414 Gif ony of oure trew subjectis be..plentuous of him. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj., Baron Courts* ii. § 3. 101 Attachments ..be the quhilk ane party is constrained against his wil to stand to the law, and to doe sic right and reason as he aught of law to ane other partie, that is plenteous on him.

Plainteous, obs. Sc. form of Plenteous.

†Plai·ntful, *a. Obs.* [f. Plaint *sb.* + -ful.] Full of mourning or complaint; mournful; in first quot., grievous.

13.. *Cursor M.* 1497 (Cott.) Quen caym had don þat plentful plight [*G.* cursed dede]. *a* 1541 Wyatt *Penit. Ps.* cii. 16 For my plaintful sighs and for my dread. *a* 1586 Sidney *Sidera* xii, Here is iuster cause of plaintfull sadnesse. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 12 O leave thy plaintful soul more to molest.

Plaintie, obs. Sc. form of Plenty.

Plaintiff (plē·ntif). Forms: 4–5 **pleint-, pleynt-**, 4–6 **playnt-**, 5–6 **plent-**, 6– **plaint-**; 4–5 **-yf**, 4–6 **-if, -yff(e**, 6 **-yfe, -ife, -iffe**, 5– **-iff**, (6 **plainetife, plantife**, 7 **-ive**). [a. OF. *plaintif*, sb. use of *plaintif, -ive* adj. Plaintive.

Plaintiff and *plaintive* are orig. the same word in Eng., as in F.; but, in the sb. use, the original *-if* of the masculine has come down through law-French, while as adj. the word has shared in the common history of adjs. in *-if, -ive*; in their use, also, the two have diverged, so that a *plaintiff* is no longer thought of as a *plaintive* person.]

1. *Law.* The party who brings a suit into a court of law; a complainant, prosecutor; opposed to *defendant*.

[1278 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 10/2 Al quel jour,.. les pleintifs, e les veisins ke furen sumuns vindrent.] *a* 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 360 So þt þe playntyf to euerych court hym profry to þe to somaunce procuratours. 1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 501/2 Ye Pleintifs in the seid Actions. 1550–3 *Decaye Eng.* in *Four Suppl.* (E. E. T. S.) 96 As for all other shyres, we refer it to the playntyues. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 103 When the plantife had propounded and charged him with injuries. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* v. i. 362 Thou shalt be both the Plaintiffe and the Iudge Of thine owne cause. 1637 Saltonstall *Eusebius Constantine* 80 Hee sent Commissioners to examine the matter, and releeve the Plaintives. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 219 Plaintife is bee that sueth or complaineth in an Assise, or in an action personall, as in a action of debt, trespasse, deceit, detinue, and such other. 1797 Godwin *Enquirer* II. v. 225 He will plead for the plaintiff today. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 261 Judgement was given for the plaintiff. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxiv, 'Do you find for the plaintiff, gentlemen, or for the defendant?' 'For the plaintiff.'

†2. *generally.* One who complains; a complainer. *Obs.* (Usually with more or less reference to the legal sense.)

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Nn vij, If I had as muche knowlage, where to complayne to the, as thou haste power to remedye the playntife. 1627 W. Sclater *Exp.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 254 But in this, which toucheth neerest clamourous plaintiues, how may the people bee excused? 1671 Howe *Van. Man* Wks. 1836 I. 389 Besides the evil which had already befallen the plaintiff [the writer of the 89th Psalm], a further danger nearly threatened him.

†b. One who 'complains' of illness. *Obs.*

1633 Hart *Diet Diseased* III. xi. 270 Many of these plantives..will often in their need, sooner have recourse to some ignorant Empericke.

3. *attrib.* (*appositive*), as *plaintiff company, plaintiff-deponent*.

1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 473 Mendacity-serving information from him to the plaintiff-deponent. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Mar. 9/1 The company in respect of whom the licence was assigned was not the present plaintiff company.

Hence **Plai·ntiffship**, the position of a plaintiff.

1833 Moore *Mem.* (1856) VII. 18 Those who had signed an agreement to bear Murray harmless through his plaintiffship.

Plaintile, plain tile (plē·nˌtəil). [f. Plain *a.*1 + Tile.] A flat roofing tile.

1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6251/3 Every Plaintyle is to be 10 Inches and half an Inch in Length, 6 Inches and a Quarter of an Inch in Breadth. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 554 A row of plain tiles, laid edge to edge, with their broad surfaces parallel to the termination of a wall, so as to project over the wall at right angles to the vertical surface, is called single plain tile creasing. 1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* § 2282 a, Parapets..finished with double plaintile creesing. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Plain tiles*, properly *Plane tiles*, those whose surfaces are planes.

Plaintiose, -ouse, -us, obs. Sc. ff. Plenteous.

Plaintive (plē·ntiv), *a.* Forms: 4–8 as in Plaintiff; 6– **-ive**. [ME. a. OF. *plaintif, -ive*, corresp. to L. type **planctīv-us*, f. *planctus* Plaint: see -ive, and note s. v. Plaintiff.]

1. Complaining, grieving, lamenting; †suffering. Now *rare*.

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 6 How goodli that Penelope Of his lachesce was pleintif. 1600 J. Lane *Tom Tel-troth* 654 Thus men by women, women wrongde by men, Giue matter still vnto my plaintife pen. 1700 Dryden *Iliad* I. 500 To sooth the sorrows of her plaintive son. 1718 Prior *Solomon* III. 374 His younger Son..First Fruit of Death, lies Plaintiff of a wound Given by a Brother's Hand. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 240 The mere suffering of plaintive virtue.

†2. Being or pertaining to the complainant or plaintiff in a suit. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 3533 And eke also the cost Of euery party plentyff þat fallith in his pleynt. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* IV. v. 240 Ryght and restytucion were made vnto the party playntyff of his actyon and demaunde. 1577 Parties plaintiffe [see Plaint *sb.* 3β]. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 886 If in this place the Judge doe signifie God, and the aduersarie plaintiue the Diuell. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. iv. 40 To heare the piteous beast pleading her plaintiffe cause.

3. Having the character of complaint; expressive of sorrow; mournful, sad.

1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Gen. Argt., These xij. Æclogues, ..eyther they be Plaintiue,..or recreatiue,.. or Moral. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 473 His careful Mother heard the Plaintive Sound. 1705 Anoison *Italy* 3 Oft in the Winds is heard a plaintive Sound Of melancholy Ghosts, that hover round. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 479 The fiddle screams Plaintive and piteous, as it wept and wailed Its wasted tones. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 242 These songs are recited slowly to a peculiarly plaintive melody.

4. *Comb.*, as *plaintive-echoing* adj.

1740 Dyer *Ruins of Rome* 48 They .. mournfully among The plaintive-echoing ruins pour their streams.

Hence **Plai·ntively** *adv.*; **Plai·ntiveness**.

1773 Melmoth tr. *Cicero's De Senect., Remarks* 196 The alternate plaintiveness and boldness of his strain. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xi, So sweetly, so plaintively did the strain grow on the air. 1845 Jane Robinson *Whitehall* xix, Gushes of rapture and plaintiveness. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 195 They tell you plaintively of how many evils their old age is the cause.

Plai·ntless, *a. rare.* [f. Plaint *sb.* + -less.] Without complaint; uncomplaining.

1729 Savage *Wanderer* II. 45 By Woe, the Soul to daring Action swells; By Woe, in plaintless Patience It excels.

Plainward (plē·nwŭɹd), *adv.* [f. Plain *sb.*1 + -ward.] Towards the plain.

1862 Calverley *Verses & Tr., Charades* VI. ii, As pours the Anio plainward, When rains have swollen the dykes.

Plai·n-work, plain work. **1.** Work of a plain or simple kind, as distinguished from ornamental or 'fancy' work: *spec.* plain needlework or sewing, as distinct from fancy work or embroidery.

1715 Pope *2nd Ep. to Miss Blount* 11 She went, to plain-work, and to purling brooks. 1741–70 *Lett. Eliz. Carter*, etc. (1808) 19, I shall .. quietly proceed in the regular track and unambitious exercise of harmless plain-work. 1840 Thackeray *Paris Sk.-bk., Beatrice Merger*, She does beefsteaks and plain work. 1885 *Manual Plain Needlework* 145 Implements required for plain work.

2. *Masonry.* See quot. 1832.

[*c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 539 The tower of Babyloyne was begonne, Also playne werke of lyme and ston.] 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 315 Plain-work consists merely in the cleaning up of its surface. 1832 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) V. 677/1 Plain work is the even surface produced on stone by the chisel, without the necessity of taking away more than the mere inequalities..Sunk work arises from the necessity of chiseling or hacking away below the level surface of the plain work.

Plainy (plē·ni), *a.* [f. Plain *sb.*1 + -y.] Full of or characterized by plains.

1796 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* I. 96 Forming..with its alluvion sand, much of the plainy peninsula of Arahia.

Plaisance, Plaisanterie, obs. var. Pleasance, Pleasantry.

‖Plaisanteur (plęzaⁿtōr). *rare.* [obs. F. *plaisanteur* 'a Jeaster, Buffoone, Parasite, pleasant fellow' (Cotgr.), f. *plaisanter* to jest, etc., f. *plaisant* Pleasant, merry.] A jester, a witty talker.

1841 De Quincey *Rhet.* Wks. 1862 X. 38 Polonius with his quibbles, could not appear a more unseasonable *plaisanteur*.

Plaise, obs. f. Plaice. **Plaisir, -ur, -ure**, obs. ff. Pleasure. **Plaister**, obs. f. Plaster.

Plait (plāt, plæt, plīt), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 5–6 **playte**, 5–7 **playt**, 6 **plaite**, 6– **plait**. *β.* 5–6 **pleyt(e, pleite**, 7 **pleit**. *γ.* 6 **playght, pleyght**(e, 6–7 **plaight**, 6–8 **pleight**. See also Plat *sb.*4, Pleat *sb.*, Plet *sb.*1, Plight *sb.*2 [ME. *pleyt, playt*, a. OF. *pleit* (Burguy), later *ploit* (14th c. in Godef.) fold, manner of folding:—late L. **plictum*, from *plicitum* a thing folded, neuter of pa. pple. of *plicāre* to fold.

For this sb. and the vb. the dictionaries generally give the first pronunciation above; but in living English use, the third is usual in sense 1, and the second in sense 2; which amounts to saying that, as a *spoken* word, *plait* is obsolete, and supplied in sense 1 by *pleat*, in sense 2 by *plat*. The first pronunciation appears however to prevail in U. S.]

1. A fold, crease, or wrinkle. **a.** A fold of cloth or any similar fabric, *esp.* a flattened fold or gather made by doubling the material upon itself; = Pleat *sb.* 1. (Now generally written *pleat*, and usually pronounced (plīt) even when spelt *plait*.)

a. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 608/35 *Ruga*, a wrynkyl, or a playt. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/2 Playte, of a clothe, *plica, plicatura*. 1530 Palsgr. 255/2 Playte of a gowne, *ply*. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* I. ii, Thair kirtillis wer of lynkome licht, Weill prest with mony plaitis [*vine* gaitis]. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 203/40 Ye Playt of a cote, *plica, ruga*. 1687 Randolph *Archip.* 40 Their stockings are most of red cloth, hanging in plaits. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 158 The multitude of plaits in their gowns. 1814 Moore *New Cost. Ministers* 15 Every pucker and seam were made matters of State, And a grand Household Council was held on each plait! 1850 D. G. Mitchell *Reveries Bachelor* 227 And then smoothed down the plaits of her apron. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 686/2 To change the width of plait, turn the nuts on the curved screw [etc.].

β. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 151 They haue suche pleytes vpon theyr brestes, and ruffes vppon theyr sleues, aboue theyr elbowes. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. iv. 116 A Talbant high topped before deuided with twelue pleites or folds. *a* 1631 Donne *Poems* (1650) 121 To judge of lace, pinke, panes, print cut, and pleit [*prime* conceit]. 1683 Chalkhill *Thealma & Cl.* 74 Her silk gown..in equal pleits hung down Unto the Earth.

γ. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 The said clothes..shall be folded either in pleightes or cuttelle. 1552 Huloet, Pleyght, *sinus*...Loke in playght. *Ibid.*, Playght or wrynkle, *ruga, rugosus*, full of plaigbtes. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (1622) 51 The neather part full of pleights. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. P 10 He laps or Folds .. one part of it..into a Plaight.

b. A fold, wrinkle, or crease in any natural structure, e. g. in the lip, brow, or ear; in the integuments or membranes of insects or plants; a sinuosity of a coast-line.

1592 Davies *Immort. Soul* Poems (1869) 106 Therfore these plaits and folds the sound restraine, That it the organ may more gently touch. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 113 That towne ..stood as it were in a fold, or plait, or nouke thereof. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* IV. iv. 23 A grave formal young man, his prim mouth set in plaits. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Sonn., Apprehension* 10, I should fear Some plait between the brows. 1856 Delamer *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 60 *Funkia subcordata* has heart-shape leaves, of a bright green, with longitudinal folds or plaits.

β, γ. 1574 Hyll *Ord. Bees* i, Aristotle nameth them pleighted or ringed in that their bodies are deuided with pleights or rings. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 244 In thick pleites his browes are shrunk. 1657 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins.* I. iii. 6 The hinder part of their bodies is full of ringes, or pleights.

c. *fig.* A sinuosity or twist of nature or character; a quirk, a dodge, a trick; a winding, a hidden recess: usually implying artifice or deceit. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 299 *Oportet iudicem esse rudem et simplicem*, without plaite or wrinkle, sower in looke and churlish in speach. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. vii, Simplicitie; without folds, without pleights, without counterfeit. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 124 [To] search so narrowly all the plaits and hidden corners of the Papacie. 1622 Hakewill *David's Vow* iv. 144 A simple heart, .. without pleits and foldes. *a* 1667 Jer. Taylor *Guide Devot.* (1719) 123, I do not desire that there should be any Fold, or Pleight, or Corner of it hidden from Thee. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 581 Two characters..of which he knew all the plaits and windings.

2. A contexture of three or more interlaced strands of hair, ribbon, straw, or any cord-like substance; *esp.* a braided tress of hair, a queue or pigtail; a flat band of plaited straw, grass, or vegetable fibre, for making hats, etc. (Commonly pronounced (plæt), and often spelt *plat*: see Plat *sb.*4) Hence *three-, four-, six-plait*, etc. (dial. *three-a-plait, threesome plait*, etc.); *single plait*, a plait formed by knitting up a single string into a chain of loops, as in chain-stitch; chain-plait.

Brazilian plait, plait made of dried flag-grass, imported from the West Indies or South America. *Leghorn plait*: see Leghorn. See also Straw-plait.

1530 Palsgr. 255/2 Playtes of a womans heer, *tresses*; *tressure*. 17.. *Mary Hamilton* in Child *Ballads* (1857) III. 325 But in and cam the Queen hersel, Wi' gowd plait on her hair. 1837 H. Ainsworth *Crichton* I. 205 The rich auburn hair is gathered in plaits at the top of the head. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 317 Rye straw grown in Orkney has been found pretty well fitted to serve as a substitute for the straw used in Italian plait; and the manufacture of this straw into plait was carried on for several years to a considerable extent. 1870 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Apr. 243 The most simple shortening for all descriptions of small cords is that known to boys as the single plait, but which seamen know as the chain knot. 1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark* xiv. 138 They were fine-looking young fellows, wearing their hair in long plaits down their backs. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Sept. 4/1 English ladies purchasing an elegant straw bonnet at the Louvre are not, perhaps, aware that the plait was made by children in Bedfordshire, and the straw put together at Luton. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 July 13/2 The paper..is cut into strips and then plaited in a four- or five- or six-plait.

b. *Naut.* 'Strands of rope-yarn twisted into foxes, or braided into sennit' (Knight).

c. *Polish plait*, 'a matted condition of the hair induced by neglect, dirt, and pediculi, common in Poland, Lithuania, and Tartary' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*, s. v. *Plica polonica*): see Plica 1.

1875 Sir W. Turner in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 812/2 He described the state of the hair when affected with Polish plait.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plait-like* adj.; **plait-dance**, a dance in which the participants hold ribbons, which are plaited and unplaited in the

course of their evolutions; a ribbon-dance; **plait-net**, a kind of machine-made lace; **plait-stitch**, = PLAITED *stitch*; **plait-work**, a decorative pattern, of a kind frequent in ancient and mediæval art, in the form of interlacing or plaited bands.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Jan. 7/1 Native dancing girls go through the well-known and much admired evolutions commonly called the *plait dance. 1901 *Lady's Realm* X. 617/1 The stitches cross in the middle, and the *plait-like appearance is attained. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vii. 229 In 'fancy broad-net' the device as well as the ground-work are made at the machine. In '*plait-net' the same thing is observable, and also in 'tatting-net'. 1901 *Lady's Realm* X. 616 *Plait-stitch. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Book West* II. 43 The transition from *plaitwork to knotwork took place in Italy between 563 and 774.

Plait (plēt, plæt, plāt), *v.* Forms: see prec. sb.; also PLAT *v.*3, PLEAT *v.*, PLET *v.*, PLIGHT *v.*2 [f. PLAIT *sb.*, where see note on pronunciation.]

1. *trans.* To fold (a woven or other fabric, etc.); *esp.* to fold flat, to double; to gather in pleats; = PLEAT *v.* 1, and now commonly pronounced (plāt).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 212 To broche hem with a pak-nedle And plaited [*v. rr.* playte, plytyd, plyghted; *A.* pleted, pleit] hem togyderes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/2 Playtyn, *plico*. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* vi. (1633) 18 With wide hanging sleeves playted. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Tuesday 36 Will she with huswife's hand provide thy meat, And every Sunday morn thy neckcloth plait? 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 153 Taylors are only employ'd to cut out their mantua's and plait them. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xvi. 139 Asked the washerwoman if she had plaited her cap. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 188 [He] wore his shirt frill plaited and puffed out..at the bosom.

β. *c* 1440 Y-pleite; 1467 pleytid [see PLAITED 1]. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. vii. § 18. 67 Wearing a kirtle therunder very thick pleited.

γ. 1538 ELYOT, *Sinuo*..it is also applyed to garmentes that are pleyghted or gathered vp. 1552 HULOET, Pleyght or folde a garment, *sinuo*. 1613 J. MAY *Declar. Est. Clothing* v. 26 Hauing the clothes pleighted and bound together with threds. 1657 BECK *Univ. Char.* I vij h, To plaight.

†**b.** By extension, To fold, bend, double up; to wrinkle, knit (the brows). *Obs.*

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 326 Wyth scharpe exus of stelle He playtede here basnetus welle. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 204/1 To Playt a nayle, *replicare*. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. ix. 81 Some..seem farre older then they are, and plait and set their brows in an affected sadnesse.

2. To braid or intertwine (hair, straw, rushes, narrow ribbons, etc.) so as to form a plait, band, or rope (PLAIT *sb.* 2); = PLAT *v.*3 1, and now commonly pronounced (plæt).

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Pet.* iii. 3 Let it not be outwardly the plaiting of heare. 1611 BIBLE *ibid.*, That outward adorning, of plaiting the haire. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 386 Their haire..they plait it in two very long locks that hang downe ouer their shoulders halfe a yard long. 1831 SCOTT *Catt. Dang.* ii, The little wild boy..who used to run about and plait rushes some twenty years ago. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 122 An hour or more is occupied by the process of plaiting the hair. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. i, Little Margery..who plaited straw.

γ. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 76 Hir lockes are pleighted like the fleece of wooll. 1703 SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* liii. 135 If thou pleightedst thy Hair with one hand, thou wouldst be sure to handle my Purse with the other.

b. *fig.* To interweave (things immaterial).

1387–8 [see PLAITED 3]. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. ii. 31 When devotion is thus artificially plaited into houres it may take up mens minds in formalities. *Ibid.* v. vii. 386 Till one unexpected counterblast of Fortune ruffled, yea blew away, all his projects so curiously plaited.

c. To felt, mat.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Plaiting*, the interweaving of the felted hairs, forming a hat-body by means of pressure, motion, moisture, and heat.

d. To make (a braid, garland, mat, etc.) by plaiting.

1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xi. 297 Plaiting mats and baskets of stained reeds.

†**3.** To twist, to cross. (Of one or two things.) **a.** *trans.* **b.** *intr.*

a. 1616 in Dalyell *Darker Superst. Scotl.* (1834) 448 [She] past the boundis of hir ground, and thair sat doun plaiting hir feit betuix the merchis.

b. 17.. in Evans *Old Ball.* (1784) III. 175 The worm leapt up, the worm leapt down, She plaited round the stone. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 540 A too quick growing of the hoofs, which plaited under his feet and made him lame.

Plai·ted (see prec.), *ppl. a.* [f. PLAIT *v.* + -ED1.]

1. Folded, doubled, gathered in folds; furnished with pleats. In this sense now generally written PLEATED.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/2 Playtyd, *plicatus*. *c* 1440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 179/151 What schal þanne profite þi gowne y-pleite [*rime* waite]? 1467 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 57 Your short stuffede dowblettes and your pleytid gownys. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Mowbray's Banishm.* xxv, Their pleyted garmentes herewith well accorde. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. § 9 An English courtier,.. with his Gothic, succinct, plaited garment. 1839 tr. *Lamartine's Trav. East* 29/1 The tube covered with plaited silk.

b. Wrinkled, corrugated, fluted, striated.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 241 A playted pyller gathereth dust. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 231 The body of this Columne is perpetually channeled like a thick pleighted Gown. 1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 386 *Plicatum*, plaited, folded in sharp Flexures from the Disk to the Margin. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 231 The plaited æstivation of the corolla. 1833 RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 51 The tail, with its peculiar fin, more or less plaited.

2. Braided, intertwined, formed into a PLAIT (*sb.* 2); interlaced, interwoven. Also PLATTED.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 15 Playted lockes pressing with cap of plate. 1694 ADDISON *Virg. Georg.* IV. Misc. Wks. 1765 I. 22 Tho' barks or plaited willows make your hive. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode Memory* v, A garden bower'd close With plaited alleys of the trailing rose.

†**3.** *fig.* Involved, complicated, complex. *Obs.*

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. viii. (Skeat) I. 45 Diligent love, with many playted praisinges. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii. § 15 (ed. 3) 510 He left behind him such plaited pictures in his history.

4. *Comb.* and special collocations, as *plaited-tailed* adj.; **plaited hair**, Polish plait: see PLAIT *sb.* 2 c; **plaited lace**: see quot.; **plaited stitch**, one of the stitches of worsted work or Berlin wool work: see quot.; **plaited string work**, a kind of fancy work made with small cord or string plaited or twisted into simple patterns; **plaited worm**, a fluke-worm of the family *Aspidogasteridæ*.

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 394/2 **Plaited Laces*...Italy claims the first invention of these, and, much being made at Genoa, it was known as Genoese Lace, but as large quantities were also worked in Spain,.. plaited laces also received the name of Point d'Espagne. *Ibid.*, Plaited Laces are made upon a pillow and with Bobbins; the patterns are geometrical, and open, and have no grounds; for common purposes tinsel is used instead of real gold [wire or fine thread]. *Ibid.* 31/1 **Plaited Stitch*, this stitch is an imitation of the ordinary herringbone, and is frequently called by that name. *Ibid.* 396/1 **Plaited Stringwork*... Plaited string is a suitable work for ladies with weak sight...The work makes good table mats under hot dishes. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* (1850) I. v. 97, I soon came up with the eight *plaited-tailed animals which were dragging the mountain, second only in size to the Juggernaut idol.

Plai·ter. [f. PLAIT *v.* + -ER1.] One who or that which plaits.

1755 JOHNSON, *Plaiter*, he that plaits. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 432 Our weavers, taylors, and plaiters of false hair. 1873 'OUIDA' *Pascarèl* II. 87 Asses laden with straw for the plaiter's market on the morrow.

Plai·ting, *vbl. sb.* [f. PLAIT *v.* + -ING1.] The action of the verb PLAIT; *concr.* something plaited.

[1406 *Litt. Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) II. 76 En fuller des draps come en pleityng et rekkyng.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/2 Playtynge, *plicacio*. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Engurriamiento*, pleighting, *rugositas*. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* ii. § 8 (1689) 11 Keep them [hairs] from entangling together, which hinders their right Pleighting. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXV. 114 Crushing the limp plaitings of lace closer around her throat.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plaiting process*; **plaiting-attachment**, a mechanical device attached to a sewing-machine, by means of which the fabric is pleated; **plaiting machine**, a machine for pleating cloth or other fabrics.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1723/1 Of the numerous plaiting and tucking devices an example may be given. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* 2 Woollen stuff..wrought by the plaiting process without a loom. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. *Plaiting Machine*. *Ibid.*, Lower the plaiting knife by adjusting the nut on screw F.

Plak, plake, plakke, obs. forms of PLACK.

Plakard, -art, -erde, -ert, obs. ff. PLACARD.

Plan (plæn), *sb.* [a. F. *plan* (1553 in Hatz.-Darm.) a plane (surface), also, a ground-plan, subst. use of *plan, plane* adj., flat, plane, 16th c. ad. L. *plān-us* flat (being a learned or technical doublet of the popular *plain, plaine* flat, PLAIN).

In Eng. the two sbs. *plan* and *plane* divide between them the various senses combined in F. under *plan.*]

I. 1. A drawing, sketch, or diagram of any object, made by projection upon a flat surface, usually a horizontal plane (opp. to ELEVATION II): *spec.* (*a*) A drawing or diagram showing the relative positions of the parts of a building, or of any one floor of a building, as projected upon a horizontal plane. (*b*) A map of a comparatively small district or region, as a town, etc. drawn on a relatively large scale and with considerable detail. See also GROUND-PLAN.

In plan, as projected upon a horizontal plane (opp. to *in section*).

[1678 PHILLIPS: cf. 4.] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Plan*, a Draught, Model, or Ground-plot; a Design, Groundwork, or Project of any piece of Work. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 87 Designed upon Rolls of Paper, call'd Plans. 1727 (*title*) The Designs of Inigo Jones, consisting of Plans and Elevations for Public and Private Buildings..by W. Kent, with..Additional Designs. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Plan*, in architecture, is..used for a draught of a building; such as it appears, or is intended to appear, on the ground; shewing the extent, division, and distribution of its area into apartments, rooms, passages, etc. ..*Geometrical Plan*, is that wherein the solid and vacant parts are represented in their natural proportion. 1731 [see PERSPECTIVE *a.* 3]. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 97 An exact Plan of the surface of the rock, as reduced to an horizontal plane. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* viii. 244 We see their [the planets'] evolutions, not in plan, but in section. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 5 When the portion of country delineated is but small, the sketch is generally termed a *plan*. *Mod.* The plans of the house have been submitted to me. In an ante-room there is a plan of the tables in which you can find your place.

b. A diagram, table, or program, indicating the relations of some set of objects, or the times, places, etc. of some intended proceedings (e. g. a table of the appointments of local preachers in a circuit or district). (Cf. 2, 3.)

1780 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XII. 318 You [Christopher Hopper] was the very person who introduced plans among us. 1855 E. SMITH *Bot.* in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Syst. Nat. Hist.* I. 151 Linnæan System..Reference to the annexed plan will show that the first eleven classes are named according to the number of stamens. .. The following tables contain a complete summary of the Linnæan plan of classification.

2. A design according to which things or parts of a thing are, or are to be, arranged; a scheme of arrangement; *transf.* disposition of parts, arrangement; a type of structure (viewed as designed); configuration (of a surface).

1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 6 A mighty maze! but not without a plan. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Pref. 4 A different plan .. might be more favourable to a commodious division and distribution of his matter. 1828 THACKERAY *Let.* in *Daily News* 15 Apr. (1898) 6/2, I have not yet drawn out a plan for my stories, but certain germs thereof are budding in my mind. 1855 W. S. DALLAS *Zool.* in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Syst. Nat. Hist.* I. 202 Animals are constructed upon five primary types or plans, of which all the varied forms presented by these creatures are but modifications. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 7 The plan of the Laws is more irregular..than any other of the writings of Plato.

3. A formulated or organized method according to which something is to be done; a scheme of action, project, design; the way in which it is proposed to carry out some proceeding. Also in weakened sense: Method, way of proceeding.

1706 [see 1]. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* III. v. 74 Remember..The gen'rous plan of pow'r deliver'd down From age to age, by your renown'd forefathers. 1749 G. JEFFREYS in J. Duncombe *Lett.* (1773) II. 213, I admire the execution of his plan, but not the plan itself. 1803 WORDSW. *Rob Roy's Gr.* 38 The good old rule .. the simple plan, That they should take, who have the power, And they should keep who can. 1837 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 229 Change your whole plan of campaign. .. Form yourselves everywhere into associations to gain knowledge which is power, and to communicate it through the press. 1855 [see 1 b]. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 279 All history is in one sense the fulfilment of a divine plan.

b. *Plan of campaign* (in Irish politics): see CAMPAIGN 5 c.

II. (Rendering or imitating F. *plan.*)

4. a. *Perspective.* Any one of a number of ideal planes perpendicular to the line of vision passing through the objects represented in a picture, according to the distances of which planes from the eye the objects are proportionately diminished. **b.** *Sculpture.* The plane on which the figures in a bas-relief are raised above the ground, *esp.* one of several such planes giving more or less relief to different figures in the design.

a. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Plan* (in Perspective). 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Plan*, Perspective Plan, is that conducted and exhibited by degradations, or diminutions, according to the rules of perspective. 1904 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Crit.* III. 425 To receive and express more or less detailed images, and add, as it were, not merely stroke after stroke, but plan after plan, to the picture. **b.** 1780 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* x. (1876) 12 Making different plans in the same bas-relievos.

†**5. a.** = PLANE *sb.*3 1 a. *Obs.*

1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 244 It is always placed upon the same Plan or Level with the Sprig that bears the Berry.

†**b.** The surface on which anything stands. *Obs.*

1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 8 A Base adds a Grace to a Column; and..makes it stand the more firmly on its Plan.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) III. clviii. 190 Why always employ a professed plan-maker? 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 458/1 The regular and plan-like manner in which the pulsations of the heart..take place. 1905 *Academy* 7 Oct. 1027/2 The simple manner accepted by all plan-drawers, and intelligible to all plan-readers.

Plan (plæn), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make a plan of (something existing, esp. a piece of ground or a building); to delineate upon or by means of a plan; to plot down, lay down. Also, to construct (a plan or diagram).

1748 *Anson's Voy.* Introd. 7 Employed in drawing such coasts, and planning such harbours, as the ship should touch at. 1764 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 221 Ordered that Mr. Eyes do plan the Corporation Estate, and colour it. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 66 Set down the measures properly in a field-book .. and plan them after returning from the field, by laying down all the lines and angles. 1904 M. R. JAMES *Ghost-stories Antiq.* 184 It occurred to me that..very few of the English preceptories have ever been properly planned.

b. To mark *out* into divisions as in a plan or diagram (said in *pass.* of natural structures). *nonce-use.*

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 248/1 The bone itself is planned out into small circular dimples.

2. To make a plan of (something, esp. a building, to be constructed); hence, to devise, contrive, design (a building or other material thing to be constructed).

1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 272 Here she plann'd th' Imperial seat of Fools. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 3 Plan the pavilion, airy, light, and true. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 188 In planning a large edifice, particular attention must be

paid to the situation of the stairs. 1893 COURTNEY in *Academy* 13 May 413/1 The gardens were planned by the best landscape gardeners of the day.

3. To devise, contrive, design (something to be done, or some action or proceeding to be carried out); to scheme, project, arrange beforehand. Also with *obj. cl.*, or *absol.*

1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 374 We needs will write Epistles to the King; ..Be call'd to Court to plan some work divine. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. xi, Cecilia the whole time was planning how to take her leave. 1804 WORDSW. '*She was a Phantom of Delight*' iii, A perfect Woman, nobly planned, To warn, to comfort, and command. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvii. 121 We had planned an ascent of Monte Rosa together. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. x. 470 Never was a campaign more ably planned.

b. To arrange for or include in a plan.

1899 QUILLER-COUCH *Ship Stars* ix. 75 There's a new preacher planned to the Bible Christians, down to Innis.

Planait, obs. Sc. form of PLANET.

Planar (plē·năr), *a. Math.* [ad. L. *plānār-is* (Mart. Cap.), f. *plān-um* plane: cf. *linear.*] Belonging to, situated in, or related in some way to, a plane. Hence **Planarity** (-æ·rĭti), the quality of being planar.

1850 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* I. 505, I propose to term the family of developables treated of in this paper, 'planar developables'...The developable which is the envelope of such a system [of *n* different planes] may be termed a 'multiplanar developable', and in the particular case of *n* being equal to unity, we have a planar developable. It would be very desirable to have some means of ascertaining from the equation of a developable what the degree of its 'planarity' is.

‖ **Planaria** (plănē··rĭă). *Zool.* [mod.L. generic name (Müller 1776), sb. use of fem. of L. *plānārius* adj. (prop. 'on level ground', but used as = 'flat').] A genus of the suborder *Planarida* of turbellarian worms, found in fresh or salt water or in moist earth, and having a flattened form.

Hence **Planarian** *a.*, belonging or related to the genus Planaria; *sb.*, a planarian worm, a flat-worm; **Planaridan** (-æ·ridăn), *a.* belonging to the suborder *Planarida*; *sb.* a planaridan worm; **Planariform** (-ē·rĭfɔ̄m) *a.*, **Planarioid** (-ē·rĭ,oid) *a.*, of the form of or resembling a planarian.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Planaria*, in Zoology, a genus of the class vermes. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. III. viii. 406 The rudimentary eye, consisting, as in the *Planaria*, of a few pigment grains beneath the integument, may be considered as simply a part of the surface more irritable by light than the rest. 1857 WRIGHT in *Edinb. New Philos. Jrnl.* V. 307 The planarioid larva of Hydractinia. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Planarius*, planarian. 1876 tr. *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 46 According to Agassiz, a species of Planarian lives as a free messmate on the lower surface of the Limulus. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 182 The body takes on the ordinary Planarian character. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 30 Oct. 3/4 These Planarians or Turbellarians for the most part slay and kill as much as do their parasitic allies.

† **Pla·nary**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *plānāri-us* level, f. *plān-um* a plane.] = PLANAR.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 185 Compound Figures of Magnitude Planary, expressible by closed Lines. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Planary*, of or pertaining to a plane, plain, even, smooth. [Hence in J. and mod. Dicts.]

Planceer, -eere, -ere, variants of PLANCIER.

Planch (planʃ), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **plaunche**, (5 **plange**), 6 **planche**, 6– **planch.** [a. F. *planche* plank, slab: see PLANK.]

1. A plank or board of wood; *dial.* a floor. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 43 Pro factura des plaunches in naui. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 15 He laid certayne plaunches and hurdelles over the diches of the diche. 1483 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 364 Suche person and persones..that occupieth the said Watyr-bailliffes planges. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* III. 117 They went ouer planches, where they were cut off from the way. 1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* (1872) 49 A strange-looking individual..crossed the 'planch' or floor to the fireplace where we sat. 1881 — *Christowell* v, Then the gardener..let down his 'planch', over the..brook.

2. A slab or flat plate of metal, stone, baked clay, etc.; *spec.* in *Enamelling*, a slab of baked fire-clay used to support the work during the process of baking.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 233 There sawe golde in planches like bricke battes. 1580 FRAMPTON *Dial. Yron & Steele* 146 They make it in certaine small thinne planches. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 18 A Portic..whose curious-wrought Planches of Stone are supported by Twenty-four Corinthian-Pillars. 1684 *Bucaniers Amer.* (1699) 31 The meal thus prepared, they lay on planches of iron made very hot on which it is converted to very thin cakes. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 206/2 The first coats are taken separately from tin covers, and placed upon thin planches of clay or iron, chalked over, and gradually introduced beneath the muffle, where, in a very short time, the enamel melts.

3. A flat iron shoe for a mule.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

4. *Comb.* **planch-nail** = PLANCHER-*nail.*

1350 in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 262, 12,000 de plaunche-nail..3,000 de dornail;..2,600 de wyndounail. 1364–1446 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 478–9; III. 448–51.

† **Planch,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **plaunche.** [f. PLANCH *sb.*, or a. obs. F. *planche-r* 'to planke; to floore with plankes: to seele, or close, with hoords' (Cotgr.), f. *planche* PLANK.] *trans.* To form of planks, floor or cover with planks.

c 1516 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 245 For planchyng wyth thyk bords the Pantrye. 1623 COCKERAM, *Cotabulate*, to planch. 1723 BORLASE in *Edin. Rev.* (Reference wanting) [A request] that the hall of the Mount may be planched for dancing.

b. *transf.* To clap *on* (something broad and flat).

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* I. ii, The next remedye..Is to plaunche on a piece as brode as thy cap.

Hence † **Pla·nched** *ppl. a.*, made of or covered with boards; boarded.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. i. 30 And to that Vineyard is a planched gate, That makes his opening with this bigger Key. 1614 GORGES tr. *Lucan* I. 18 Yet, with his hoofes, doth beat and rent The planched floore.

† **Pla·nch-board.** *Obs.* [f. PLANCH *sb.* + BOARD *sb.*] = PLANK-BOARD.

1394 in *Archaeologia* XXIV. 307 Materiem pro walplates et bemes, et plaunchborde et plegges. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clvii. [cliii.] 432 The great table of Marble..was made lengar with a great plaunche borde of Oke. 1551 *Inv. Ch. Goods Surrey* 124 For cc. of planche bourde at vi s. the c ffoote.

Plancher (plɑ·nʃəɹ), *sb. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 5 **plauncher**, **plawncher**, 5–7 **plauncher**, 7 **planchier**, **plainsher**, **plencher**, **-sher**, 7–8 **planchere**, 8 **-eer.** Also with suffix-change: 5 **pla(u)nchour**, **-e**, **-schour**, **playnchour**, **-shore**, 6 **planscheour**, **-seour**; 5 **planshar**, **-e**, 7 **planohard.** See also PLANCIER (PLANESHEAR). [a. OF. *plancher*, *-ier* (12th c. in Littré) planking, floor, ceiling, derivative of *planche* PLANCH *sb.*]

† **1.** A wooden plank, a board; also collectively, planking, boarding. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 47 Ouer þis bekk lay þe tree þat þe haly Crosse was made off, for a plaunchoure to men at gang on ouer þat bekk. 1408 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 137 Item et in j roda planchoure emp. pro stauro, 8*s.* 1447–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 236 In xxvii de lez playnshorez empt. *a* 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (1778) 289 Ad metam unius plancher de arbore. 1552 HULOET, Plauncher, *planca.* 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 754 The Almightie laide the planchers of his high chambers amongst the waters. 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 8 As it is in.. Beames and Planchers of Houses, which at first lay close together, but after they are dried, gave. 1720 W. GIBSON *Diet. Horses* vi. (ed. 3) 91 The floor may either be made of Planchers of Oak, or smoothly paved.

2. A floor (*dial.*) or platform (*obs.*) of planks or boards. Also *fig.*

1449 *Paston Lett.* I. 83 They ben scarse kne hey fro the plawncher. 1587 HARRISON *England* III. ii. (1878) II. 16 Beares..whose skins are by custome and priuilege reserued to couer those planchers wherevpon their priests doo stand at Masse. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* (1592) 93 The earth being as a floore or plancher to go upon. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. (1617) 3 Now for the Plaunchers of your Stable, they should bee of the best hart of Oke that can be gotten. 1735 *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 543 They make a Plancher, strong enough, sometimes, to bear the Weight of whole Armies passing over the Baltic. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Plancher*, a boarded floor.

† **b.** An upper 'floor' or story. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccc. 695 There was nothyng but a poore hall..and aboue a smale plancher, and a ladder of vii. steppes to mount vpon. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 185 Their castles and villages are very homely built without any plancher or stories.

† **c.** A wooden inner roof, or ceiling, etc. *Obs.*

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 19 Let hym..hang ouer them a..tent cloth tied to the roofe or plancher. 1621 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 1303 The planchard was guilt, the wals enameled with flowers.

† **3.** = PLANCIER. *Obs.*

1564–5 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 231 As for either chimneys or plancher to be at this time builded, for that it may amount to excessive charge, ye may spare that cost. 1613–39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 43 The Projection of the Planchere. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 101/2 *Planchier* is a great round out swelling, between other smaller mouldings. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 267 Corona, or Plancheer. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 54 The Ovolo..is hid in the Cavity under the Planchere.

4. *Anat.* 'The inferior wall or boundary of a cavity'. 1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale).

5. *Comb.* † **plancher-nail**, a flooring-nail.

1416–67 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 447–53. 1480–1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 96 M^M^DC stanebrod et M^C playnchournale, *xs.* 1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 294 For iij^c planschour nalis. 1525 *Ibid.* V. 11 For thre hundreth planchour nalis, vj.*s.* *Ibid.* 12 For dur naill, plan-seour naill, and windo naill. 1611 *Rates Outward* (Jam.), Nailles called plensher nailes, the thousand, iii.*l.* vi.*s.* viii.*d.* 1680 *Acc. Bk. Sir J. Foulis* (1894) 42 For 500 plencher nailis at 6*s.* the hunder.

† **Pla·ncher,** *v. Obs.* [f. PLANCHER *sb.*] *trans.* To floor, cover, or lay with boards; to board, plank. Hence **Pla·nchered** *ppl. a.*, boarded, floored; **Pla·nchering** *vbl. sb.*, flooring.

1438 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 11 [Carpenters are working at] plancheryng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 404/1 Plawncheryd, *planculatus.* 1497–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 100 In le planshoryng et nalyng ibidem. 1516 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 244 Also shall plancher all the chambers..wyth goode and abyl boorde of oke. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* (1565) 132 b, Towres were plauncherd, and battlements and portcolyses of timber set up. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* I. § 551 The inner-roof is plancherd with board, or arched. 1691 ABP. SANCROFT *Let.* in D'Oyly *Life* (1821) II. 16 We have a winter's work still to do..in paving and planchering..and plastering..&c.

† **Pla·nchery.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PLANCHER: see -ERY.] Planking, flooring. In quot. *attrib.*

1519 *Inv.* in Rye *Cromer* (1889) 158, 13 parcles bords and 5 looks for windows 2*s.* 4*d.*; all old planchery bords 2*s.*

Planchet (plɑ·nʃĕt). [dim. of PLANCH: see -ET and cf. next.]

1. The plain disk of metal of which a coin is made; a coin-blank.

1611 COTGR., *Flanc*,..a coping, planchet, or plate of mettall rendie to be stamped on, or coyned. 1794 PRISCILLA WAKEFIELD *Mental Improv.* (1801) I. 136 To cut out as many planchets or circular pieces of metal. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes on Coins* 8 In many instances the coin contained only a portion of the device, the rest having failed to reach the planchet.

2. A small board used in brick-making: = PALLET *sb.*[3] 3 b.

1764 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts* s.v. *Brick-making*, A planchet, or small board, used by the person who carries the bricks or tiles from the moulder to the drying beds.

Planchette (plænʃe·t, ‖ plānʃe·t). [a. F. *planchette* small board, dim. of *planche* PLANK.]

1. 'A small plank or board' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

2. An instrument, invented about 1855, used in the investigation of automatism and other psychical phenomena, consisting of a small board, generally heart-shaped, supported by two castors and a vertical pencil, which, when one or more persons rest their fingers lightly on the board, is said to trace lines or letters, and even to write sentences, without conscious direction or effort.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 372 Like the effusions of all the self-deluding users of the planchette. 1879 O. W. HOLMES *School-boy* 19 The truant goose-quill travelling like Planchette. 1896 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 6/1 For nine years he toyed with the planchette, the turned tables, in short used the familiar, hanky-panky means of communication with the unseen world.

3. 'A circumferentor'. (Simmonds *Dict. Trade.*)

Pla·nching, *vbl. sb.* [f. PLANCH *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. PLANCH; laying of a floor.

b. *concr.* Planks collectively, planking, boarding; *esp.* flooring. *dial.*

c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 59 Her water pypes..are cutt up, the Couering lead gone, the Planchinges rotten. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 53 To plant their houses lowe..to couer their planchings with earth. *Ibid.* 66 b, Low thatched roofes, few partitions, no planchings or glasse windows, and scarcely any chimnies, other then a hole in the wall to let out the smoke. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Planching*, (in Carpenters Work) a laying the Floors of a Building. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* xxxiii. 452 If I thought that 'twas you was the cause of it, I'd scat out yer brains on the planchin. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Planchin*, the board of the floor. *Planchin-board*, flooring-board.

c. *Comb.* **Pla·nching-nail, ple·nshing-nail** (erron. *plenishing-nail*), a flooring-nail.

[1365 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 479/1 Planching-nails.] 1825 JAMIESON, Plenshing-nail. (Hence in Simmonds, Knight.) 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale) Plenishing-nail. (Hence in *Cent. Dict.*, *Funk's Stand. Dict.*)

Pla·nchment. *U. S. dial.* [f. PLANCH *v.* + -MENT.] Boarding; *spec.* ceiling.

1891 *Jrnl. Amer. Folk-lore* No. 13 *Planchment*, ceiling. Now seldom heard. An old woman says: 'The roof wets so, I'm afraid the planchment'll fall'.

Plancier (plænsĭə·ɹ). Also 7 **-eere**, 8 **-ere**, 9 **-eer.** [ad. OF. or obs. F. *plancier*, collateral form of *planchier*: see PLANCHER.] The under side of the corona of a cornice.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* etc. 138 The under part of the Roofs of these Corona's..are by our Artists call'd *Planceeres.* 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Plancere*, in Architecture, is the Under part of the Roof of the Corona; which is the Superior part of the Cornice between two Cymatiums. 1827 MACKENZIE *Hist. Newcastle* I. 308 The planceer is ornamented with seven-leafed pateræ. 1886 G. T. ROBINSON in *Art Jrnl.* 51/1 Of timber construction, it [the ceiling] has a flat planceer about one-sixth of the whole width of the room, extending all round it; this is trabeated by large beams...From this projecting planceer a panelled tambour rises to a higher plane.

Plane (plē·n), *sb.*[1] Also 5–6 **playn**, 6 **plaine.** [a. F. *plane*, earlier OF. *plasne* (14th c.):—L. *platanus*, a. Gr. πλάτανος the Oriental Plane, f. πλατύς broad, because of its broad leaves.]

1. A tree of the genus *Platanus*, comprising lofty spreading trees, with broad angular palmately-lobed leaves, and bark which scales off in irregular patches; orig. and esp. *P. orientalis*, the Oriental Plane, a native of Persia and the Levant, commonly planted as an ornamental tree in European and British parks, town avenues, and squares, etc.; also *P. occidentalis*, the Occidental or Virginian Plane or Buttonwood.

P. orientalis was introduced into England shortly *a* 1562: see TURNER *Herbal* II. 95; and quot. s.v. Plane-tree. *P. occidentalis* was brought from Virginia by Tradescant shortly *a* 1640: see PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* (1640) 1427.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxx. 37 Thanne Jacob takynge greene popil 3erdis, and of almanders, and of planes, a parti vn-ryendide hem. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxix. (Tollem. MS.), The plane is a colde tre and a drye, and þe leues þerof helep in hoot eueles. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.*

402/2 Plane, tre, *platanus*. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas*. II. i. 1. *Eden* 517 Anon he walketh in a levell lane On eyther side beset with shady Plane. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 216 With spreading Planes he made a cool Retreat, To shade good Fellows from the Summer's Heat. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. (1794) 442 Their leaves..in the Eastern or Asiatic Plane are palmate; and in the Occidental or Virginian, lobate. 1791 GILPIN *Forest Scenery* I. 48 Two noble trees of the same kind, both naturalized in England—tho from different extremes of the globe—the occidental and the oriental plane. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* I. ii. 50 The plane seems to be the most splendid tree of Greece.

2. In Scotland and the north of England applied to the species of maple commonly called 'sycamore' (*Acer Pseudoplatanus*), the leaves of which resemble those of *Platanus*. Also called *False, Mock*, or *Scotch Plane* (see PLANE-TREE b).

[1778: see PLANE-TREE b.] 18.. J. WILSON The Plane's thick head mid burning day suspends Impenetrable shade: bees humming pour O'er the broad balmy leaves, and suck the flower. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 18 These contrast their foliage with that of the Scottish fir and the plane.

¶ **3.** Erroneously for PLANTAIN.

1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 51 There grow in all these Islands..great Reeds, spongy within,..They are commonly called Banana-trees, or Planes.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plane-leaf*. (See also PLANE-TREE.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 187 Arcadia .. is i-schape as is a plane leef [*velut platani folium*].

Plane (plēn), *sb.*[2] Also 6-7 **playne, plaine, 7-8 plain.** [a. F. *plane* (*planne*, 15th c. in Littré), altered, under the influence of the vb. *planer* to plane, from earlier OF. *plaine* (14th c.):—late L. *plāna* a plane, f. *plānāre* to plane.

In OF., L. *plānāre* gave regularly *planer*, while *plānat* gave orig. *plaine*, but by levelling this became *plane*. L. *plāna* sb. gave OF. *plaine*, but under the influence of the vb., as name of the planing-tool, this was changed to *plane*.]

1. A tool resembling a plasterer's trowel, used by plumbers, bricklayers, etc., for smoothing the surface of sand, or clay in a mould, etc.

1349-50 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 550 In uno Ladil ferri, uno Plane, et aliis instrumentis pro officio plumbarii, emptis, ijs. vd. 1404 *Ibid.* 397 In custodia Plumbarii, ij planys. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 83 b, The Carpenter hath his Squyre, his Rule, and his plummet .. The Mason his Former, and his Plaine [1567, 1580 plane]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 326/1 The [Plummer's] Plaine is a flat peece of Brass or Copper with an handle,..with this Instrument the Sand in the Frame is smootbed.

2. A tool, used by carpenters and others, for levelling down and smoothing the surface of woodwork by paring shavings from it.

It consists of a frame or *stock* of wood or metal, with a smooth base or *sole* (flat, convex, or concave, according to the nature of the work) which slides over the surface of the wood, and a steel blade (*plane-iron* or *bit*) set in it at an angle or *pitch* (varying according to the hardness of the wood to be operated on) so that its edge projects slightly through a slit or *mouth* in the sole; made in very various shapes and sizes, and usually provided with a handle fixed to the top of the stock. Also a similar tool for smoothing the surface of soft metal.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/2 Plane, instrument (*H., P.* to makyn pleyn), *leviga*. 1530 PALSGR. 255/2 Plane an instrument for joyners, *plane, rabot*. 1576 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 261 Towe playnes, ij chesells, one handsawe, ij percer^s bitts, ij gourges, ij fyles. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 232 To hew a Block with Axes, and smooth it with Planes. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 274 With an Instrument like our Plain, [they] Shave it as fine as they Please. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 757 Their chissels, plains and wimbles. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 247 An assortment of more than 200 varieties of planes was displayed at the Great Exhibition.

b. With qualifying words, denoting various kinds used for different purposes;

as BENCH-*plane*, COMPASS-*p.*, DOVETAIL-*p.*, FORK-*staff p.*, ICE-*p.*, JACK-PLANE, JOINTER-*p.*, *match-p.* (MATCH *a.*), MOULDING-*p.*, OGEE *p.*, OVOLO *p.*, PANEL-*p.*, PLOUGH-*p.*, REBATE-*p.*, SCALE-BOARD *p.*, STRIKE-BLOCK *p.*, TOOTH-*p.*, TRYING-*p.*, etc.: see these words. Also, **concave-plane**: see quot. 1874; **hollow-plane**, a plane with a convex sole, used for planing concave or hollow woodwork; **long plane** (see quot. 1875); **round** or **rounding-plane**, a round-soled plane used in making rounded work, as beading, stair-rails, etc.; **smoothing-plane**: see quot. 1823.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 73 Planes in use amongst Joyners, called Molding-planes; as .. the Hollow. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 245 The Long Plane is the third plane made use of in facing a piece of stuff. *Ibid.*, The Smoothing Plane..is the last plane which is made use of in giving the utmost degree of smoothness to the surface. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 604 *Concave Plane*, a compass-plane for smoothing curved surfaces. 1875 *Ibid.* 1113 *Hollow-plane*, a molding-plane with a convex sole. A *round-sole* plane. *Ibid.* 1217 *Joiner's-plane*, a bench-plane for facing and matching boards. *Ibid.* 1350 *Long-plane*, a joiner's plane used when a piece of stuff is to be planed up very straight. It is 2 feet 3 inches long. 1892 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 3/2 They are taught skilfully to use the jack-plane, the trying-plane, the smoothing plane, hand saw, tenon saw, and bow saw.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plane-maker*; †**plane-ax** = CHIP-AX (*obs.*); **plane-bit** = *plane-iron*; **plane-guide**, 'an adjustable attachment to a plane-stock, used in bevelling the edges of boards' (Ogilvie); **plane-iron**, the cutting-iron of a plane; **plane-stock**, the stock or body of a plane (see 2).

1611 COTGR., *Aisceau*, a Chip-axe, or one-handed *plane-axe, wherewith Carpenters hew their timber smooth. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Plane-bit*, the cutter of a plane; generally termed the *plane-iron*. 1583 *Rates of Customs* D vij b, *Plane Irons for Carpenters the dozen xiid. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 321 In the manufacture of the lighter sorts of edge-tools, and especially in plane-irons. 1800 *New Ann. Direct. Lond.* 108 Higgs, James, *Plane-maker, 8 Little College-street, Westminster. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 31 Experienced plane-makers.. use files to smooth their wood-work. 1611-12 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) II. 34 Three playnes and ij *playne stockes. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 218, I..make a Plain-Stock with my intended Molding on the Sole of it. 1875 SIR T. TRUESTON *Fret Cutting* 83 Lay the edge of the plane-stock occasionally across the board in various parts.

Plane (plēn), *sb.*[3] [ad. L. *plān-um* a flat surface, sb. use of neut. sing. of *plānus* adj., flat, introduced in 17th c. to express the geometrical and allied uses, which had been from the 16th c. (and were often down to the 18th) expressed by the historical form PLAIN. In F. *plan* had been similarly introduced *c* 1550. Cf. PLANE *a.*]

1. a. A plane superficies; in *Geom.*, a surface such that every straight line joining any two points in it lies wholly in it, or such that the intersection of two such surfaces is always a straight line; the simplest kind of geometrical surface, corresponding among surfaces to the straight line among lines. Hence, in *general* use, An imaginary superficies of this kind in which points or lines in material bodies lie; esp. a horizontal plane of such a kind, a level, as in 'clouds at various planes of elevation'.

Often (esp. in scientific use) with *of*, denoting the plane in which a particular figure, etc. is situated, or in or on which some process takes place; e. g. the plane of a circle, ellipse, etc., of the ecliptic, the equator, the horizon, a planet's orbit; a plane of demudation, of freezing, etc.; *plane of projection*, a plane upon which points, lines, or figures are projected. (See also below.) Also with defining adjs., as *cyclic plane, diagonal p., diametral p., osculating p., polar p., tangent p., vertical p.*, etc.: see these words.

[1570: see PLAIN *sb.*[1] 4 a.] 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 156 This doth happen when the axis of the visive cones, diffused from the object, fall not upon the same plane. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 179 A plane or a plane superficies, is that which is described by a strait line so moved, that all the several points thereof describe several strait lines. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. Ind.* 183 The pavement of the porch was also something rais'd above the plane of the Court. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 92 The Intersection of the Plane of any Planet, with the Plane of the Earth's Orbit, is the Line of the Nodes of that Planet. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* II. v. (ed. 2) 171 The plane of the beam must be so far raised above the plane of the head, that, when the plough is going at its proper depth, the beam may not be incommoded by any thing on the surface. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 276 The mists, dispersed through the air, repeated on different planes the lustre of his rays in rainbows of purple, and parhelions of dazzling radiance. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 563 These satellites move in a plane nearly perpendicular to the plane of the planet's orbit, and contrary to the order of the signs. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 278 A cable should be stretched across the river, on each side of the bridge, in the plane of its floor. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* II. § 11, I requested Mr. Hirst to fix two stakes in the same vertical plane, &c. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 38 The equinoctial points, where the planes of the equator and ecliptic cross each other are of great importance in astronomy. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 88 The guard-cells may, when mature, lie in one plane with those of the epidermis.

b. A material surface (approximately) of this nature; a flat or level surface of a material body. (In quot. 1796 = flatness of surface.) *Inclined plane*: see INCLINED *ppl. a.* 1. *True plane*: see quot. 1875.

[1571: see PLAIN *sb.*[1] 4 b.] 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. 8 Did not..the Ruggedness of the Plane, on which they move, stop their Motion. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xi. (1813) 132 Too much plane is to be guarded against. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 11 A precipitous declivity, which shelved down,..in one plane of smooth rock, to the depth of 1000 feet. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 186 The property of the inclined plane. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1725/1 A 'true plane' is a gage or test of flatness. The 'true' planes exhibited by Whitworth at the Paris Exposition were polished metallic surfaces of 100 inches area...The error is said not to have exceeded the millionth of an inch. 1885-94 R. BRINGES *Eros & Psyche* Jan. iv, Poising the crystal bowl with fearful heed, Her eyes at watch upon the steadied plane.

c. *Dialling.* The plane surface (vertical, horizontal, or inclined) on which a dial is drawn; the surface of a dial, upon which the shadow falls.

1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron. & Geog.* (ed. 3) v. 137 Of the several Kinds of Dyal Plains...A Plane in Dyalling is that flat whereon a Dyal is described. 1703 — *Mech. Exerc.* 311 The South Erect Plane, declining more or less towards the East or West. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Dialling.*

d. *Perspective.*

Directing plane: see DIRECTING *ppl. a.* · *Geometrical plane*, a plane parallel to the horizon below the line of sight, on which the object is supposed to be situated. *Horizontal plane*, a plane parallel to the horizon and passing through the eye of the spectator. *Objective, original*, or *primitive plane*, any plane situated in the object itself. *Perspective plane*, a transparent plane, usually perpendicular to the horizon, supposed to be interposed between the object and the eye, and intersected by straight lines passing from one to the other, which determine the points of the drawing: also called *plane of delineation* or *plane of the picture* (which terms may also be applied to the actual surface on which the drawing is made). *Vertical plane*, a plane perpendicular to the horizon, passing through the eye of the spectator, and intersecting the perspective plane at right angles.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, Plane Geometrical,..Horizontal,..Vertical. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 708 The situation of the eye .. must be laid down upon the paper, on which the perspective drawing of an object is to be made, unless we propose to look at the object itself as through a transparent plane. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 540 A primitive plane is that which contains a point, a line, or a plane surface, of a given object. 1871 DICKSEE *Perspective* 24 Properly speaking the transparent plane should be understood to mean that vertical plane which is always assumed to be interposed between the spectator and the object to be represented...On the other hand, by the plane of the picture, which is frequently termed the plane of delineation, is meant the surface on which the perspective drawing is made. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 244 One of the essential suppositions of perspective is, that the picture plane should be vertical and the line of sight horizontal.

e. *Optics.*

Focal plane: see FOCAL 3. *Plane of the horopter*: see quot. 1704. *Plane of incidence*: see INCIDENCE 4. *Plane of polarization*, in polarized light, the plane which passes through the incident ray and the (reflected or refracted) polarized ray, and is perpendicular to the plane of vibration of the ether in the polarized ray. *Plane of reflection, of refraction*, the plane passing through the reflected or refracted ray and the normal to the surface (which always coincides with the plane of incidence).

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Plane of the Horopter*,.. is that which passetb thro' the Horopter, and is perpendicular to the Plane of the two Optical Axes. *Ibid.*, Plane of Reflection...of Refraction. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* i. 5 The plane in which these two lines lie, is called the plane of incidence, or the plane of reflexion. *Ibid.* xviii. 159 A beam of common light .. consists of two beams of polarised light whose planes of polarisation or whose diameters of similar properties are at right angles to one another. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 653 The plane in which a polarised ray is most easily reflected is called the plane of polarisation; it coincides with the plane of reflection (or of incidence).

f. *Cryst.* and *Min.* Each of the natural faces of a crystal; also, an imaginary plane surface related to these in some way.

Plane of cleavage (or *cleavage-plane*), *composition p., diametral p., lateral p., terminal p., twinning p.*: see these words.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 225 This salt has the form of a prism of six planes, terminated by pyramids with six faces. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 164 These planes would pass at the same time through the equilateral triangles. 1843 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 3 The planes of a crystal are said to be similar when their corresponding edges are proportional, and their corresponding angles equal. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* ii. 15 There are certain planes called planes of cleavage, in the directions of which natural crystals are easily divided. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 347/1 The external planes of a crystal are called its 'natural planes'; the flat surfaces obtained by splitting a crystal are called its 'cleavage planes'.

g. *Anat.* Any one of certain imaginary plane surfaces used as standards of reference for the positions of bodily organs, or (in *Craniometry*) of parts of the skull.

e.g. *alveolo-condylean plane, horizontal p. of Camper, plane of mastication, median p., nuchal p., occipital p., palatine p. of Barclay, sagittal p., temporal p.*, etc.: see these words, and quot. 1895.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 30 Their organs of sensation and motion are disposed in pairs on the two sides of an axis, or a median plane. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Plane occipital, Craniom.*, term for that part of the external surface of the *squama occipitis* which lies above the superior curved line. *Ibid., P[lane]s of body*, certain imaginary plane surfaces used in Anatomy as standards of reference in describing the portions [? positions] and relations of organs. There are five such planes drawn as tangents to the surfaces of the body, namely, an anterior, a posterior, an inferior, and two lateral planes...*P. of mastication, Craniom.*, that plane which forms a tangent with the masticatory surface of the upper teeth. (Barclay.)..*P., palatine, of Barclay (Craniom.)*, that plane which forms a tangent with the palatine arch, drawn along the middle line.

h. *Fortif.*

Plane of comparison, a horizontal plane passing through the highest or lowest part of a fortification or its site. *P. of defilade*, a plane passing through the interior crest or the highest point of a work, and parallel to the plane of site. *P. of site*, or *regulating p.*, a plane coinciding approximately with that of the ground occupied by a work.

1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 283 A horizontal plane supposed to pass below, or ten yards above all the ground contained in the plan, and which is called the plane of comparison. *Ibid.* 289 The plane of site, or regulating plane. *Ibid.* 295 Suppose those five points are required to be placed in the same plane of defilade, or the five corresponding points of the sub-crests in the same plane of site, tangent to the exterior surface.

†**2.** = PLAN *sb.* 1. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *plan* = plane and plan.]

1639 in Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 129 He drew the Planes of them. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 33 Signior Marmero..hath given a Plane of the old City. 1693 *Paris Rel. Batt. Landen* 24 The Plane of the Battel. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Plane* or *Plan*, (in Fortification) a Draught representing a Work as it would appear on the plain Field, were it cut off level with the Ground...See *Ichnography*.

3. *Mining.* Any main road in a mine, inclined or level, along which coal, etc. is conveyed in cars or trucks.

1877 BURROUGHS *Taxation* 137 Machinery for raising cars up the planes. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Plane*, an incline, with tracks, upon which materials are raised in cars by means of a stationary engine, or are lowered by gravity.

1890 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 3/4 The importance of travelling roads distinct from engine planes was fully recognised, and it was agreed that in all collieries where there are engine planes, travelling roads should be made for the safety of the men.

4. *fig.* (from a horizontal plane in sense 1) in reference to immaterial things, as thought, knowledge, moral qualities, social rank, etc.: Higher or lower level, grade, degree. (In quot. 1850, a metaphor from an inclined plane.)

1850 Grote *Greece* II. lvi. VII. 160 Thucydidês, just before he gets upon the plane of this descending progress, makes a halt. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 154 They are on altogether another plane from Jesus. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 649 Evidently the organism was constructed to run upon a certain plane of heat. 1885 Clodd *Myths & Dr.* I. ii. 18 The superstitious man is on the same plane as the savage.

† **Plane,** *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Plane *v.*[2]] An act of 'planing', i.e. soaring with the wings extended and motionless.

1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xx. 16 Which when the Falkoner sees, that scarce one plane they make.

Plane (plēn), *a.* [ad. L. *plān-us* flat, level; or, more properly, a relashioning (late in 17th c.) of Plain *a.*, in certain senses, after the original L. word, so as to differentiate these senses from those now expressed by *plain*. Cf. the learned F. adj. *plan, plane* (16th c.), similarly substituted in learned or technical use for the popular *plain, plaine*.]

1. *Geom.* Of a surface: Perfectly flat or level, so that every straight line joining any two points in it lies wholly in it (see Plane *sb.*[3] 1 a). Hence applied to an angle, figure, or curve which lies wholly in such a surface.

[1570–1727 see Plain *a.*[1] 1 c.] 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Plane Surface*, is that which lies even between its bounding Lines; and as a Right Line is the shortest Extension from one Point to another, so a *Plane Surface* is the shortest Extension from one Line to another. 1828 J. H. Moore *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 7 To make Plane Angles; and first a Right Angle, containing 90 Degrees. 1852 Salmon (*title*) Treatise on the Higher Plane Curves. 1859 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* IV. 207 The tangent is a line passing through two consecutive points of a plane curve. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* vii. 241 If all three sides are on the same plane, the triangle is called a plane triangle.

b. *transf.* Relating to or involving plane surfaces or magnitudes (and no higher or more complex ones).

Plane function = Planimetric function. †*Plane number* (obs.): a number formed by the multiplication of two (prime) factors, and therefore capable of being represented by a plane (rectangular) figure whose sides represent the factors: cf. Linear 3, quot. 1706, and the analogous uses of *square* and *cube*. *Plane problem*: see quot. 1704.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Plane Number*, is that which may be produced by the Multiplication of two Numbers one into another. *Ibid.*, *Plane Problem*, in Mathematicks, is such an one as cannot be solved Geometrically, but by the Intersection either of a Right Line and a Circle; or of the Circumferences of two Circles. 1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 279 The various Uses of Plane Trigonometry. 1747 Simpson (*title*) Elements of Plane Geometry. 1807 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 1 Plane Trigonometry treats of the relations and calculations of the sides and angles of plane triangles. 1854 Moseley *Astron.* xxxvii. (ed. 4) 126 It is the object of .. Plane Astronomy.. from the apparent motions of the heavenly bodies to educe their true motions.

2. Of a material surface (also, of a body, having such a surface): Flat, level; not convex or concave.

1666 J. Smith *Old Age* 91 As age enfeebleth the eye, the form and figure of it becomes more plane and depressed than it was before. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* I. xiii. (1765) 31 Plane, flat. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 525 Whitehaven Coal .. Fracture plane foliated. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 274 On a surface perfectly plane, hard, and smooth, a ball also perfectly hard and smooth, as well as globular, would be carried perhaps five hundred yards, by the same force that would scarcely carry it twenty yards upon the rough pavement. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. iii. 7 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) A plane glass .. has two plane surfaces parallel to one another. 1831 Brewster *Nat. Magic* v. (1833) 117 The representation of objects in perspective upon a plane surface. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Plane*, flat or perfectly level; as in many leaves. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* x. 272 A crystal of 24 plane sides trapezoidal in form. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 798 Plane spots or patches of various sizes and shapes.

3. Combinations and special collocations: **plane ashlar** (see quot.); **plane chart** (†*plain chart*), a chart on which the meridians and parallels of latitude are represented by equidistant straight lines (cf. Plane-sailing); **plane-plane** *a.*, having the two opposite surfaces parallel and both plane, as a glass (opp. to *plano-convex, plano-concave, concavo-convex*, etc.); **plane-polarized** *a.*, of light, polarized so that all the ethereal vibrations take place in one plane; so *plane polarization*; **plane scale** (†*plain scale*), a scale or ruler marked with lines denoting chords, rhumbs, sines, tangents, secants, etc., formerly used in mathematical operations, esp. in navigation. Also in compound adjs. denoting a combination of a plane form with another, as *plane-convex* (= Plano-convex); or an approximation to the plane form, as *plane-umbilicate* (= flatly umbilicate). See also Plane-sailing, Plane-table.

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 329 If the work be so smoothed as to take out the marks of the tools by which the stones were first cut, it is called *plane-ashlar. 1625 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* I. vii. (1635) 167 The Geographicall Mappe is twofold: either the *Plaine Chart or the Planisphearе. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. 46 The making the plain Sea-Chard, and the true Sea-Chard. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Plane Chart*, a Plat or Chart that Seamen sail by, whose Degrees of Longitude and Latitude are made of the same Length. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Plane-chart*, one constructed on the supposition of the earth's being an extended plane, and therefore but little in request. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 631 The Telescope .. with four Glasses, whereof the three Ocular ones, *Plane-convexe,.. and the fourth a Spherical Object-glass. 1865 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 659 If the two systems [of light-waves] are polarised in planes making an oblique angle with one another, a difference of phase equal to 0 or $m \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2}$ produces rectilinear or *plane polarisation, while every other difference produces elliptical polarisation. *a* 1853 Pereira *Pol. Light* (1854) 116 *Plane-polarized light reflected from metals becomes elliptically polarized. 1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* II. 401 The disturbance will correspond to a plane-polarized ray of light. 1659 J. Collins (*title*) Navigation by the Mariners *Plain Scale new plain'd. 1701 Moxon *Math. Instr.* 15 *Plain Scale*, made of box, a foot long, with a double Diagonal Scale, Sines, Tangents, Secants, Chords, Rhombs, Leagues, Longitudes and Equal parts: used by Seamen to solve their questions in Plain Sailing and to save their Gunter. 1828 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 58 Of plane scales, there should be several sizes, as a chain in 1 inch, .. a chain in ½ an inch, &c. 1887 W. Phillips *Brit. Discomycetes* 126 *Hymenoscypha tuba*. .. Cup campanulate, disc *plane-umbilicate.

Plane (plēn), *v.*[1] Forms: *a.* 4- **plane**, (4 plaan). *β.* 4–7 **playn**(e, 4–5 **pleyne**, 6–7 **plaine**, 6–8 **plain**. [a. F. *plane-r* (12th c. in Littré), = Pr. *planar*, It. *pianare*:—L. *plānāre* to make flat, level, smooth, f. *plān-us* Plane, Plain; from 14th to 18th c. also spelt *playne, plaine, plain*, in agreement with Plain *a.*[1], but now employed only in uses which are associated with the action of a carpenter's *plane*, and so spelt. See Plane *sb.*[1]]

I. In general sense.

1. *trans.* To make (a surface) plain, even, or smooth; to level, to smooth; †also, to spread out evenly or smoothly (*obs.*). Also *fig.* (Now chiefly in the archaic phr. *to plane the way*, or as a fig. use of sense 3.)

a. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 678 He stont on hei3 Roche and sound, And is i-planed in-to þe ground. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 310 A cofer closed of tres, clanlych planed. 1382 Wyclif *Deut.* x. 1 Plaan to thee two stonen tables, as the rather weren. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 336 Take þerof as miche as þou wolt, & plane it vpon leþer or vpon lynnen cloþ, & leie vpon þe place. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. xii. 188 Bot tho the stok of this tre doun was rent .. To that entent to plane the batale place. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxix. 280 Pioners, whom he had sent before to plane the passages and ways. 1711 P. H. *View two last Parlts.* 239 This plan'd the Way to lay Addresses. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 346 Let us .. exert our abilities .. to plane the way for his passage. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* IV. 296 What student came but that you planed her path To Lady Psyche, younger, not so wise, A foreigner?

β. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. lxxv. (Tollem. MS.), Stones beþ .. hewe, playnid, and squared. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. vi. (1555), And floures .. Upon their stalkes gan playn theyr leues wide. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 91 Pare al the dichis euen, playn the brinke. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 82 He playned lovingli theyr fethers. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 134 It is .. discreete demeanour that playneth the path to felicitie. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 436 He had .. Pyoners .. to plain ways. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. i. 128 The .. field without the Citie ought to be rased or plained a thousand paces round about. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 596 The pauement thus laid is to be plained and polished diligently with some hard stone. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* I. I. xx, Such as their Phyllis would, when as she plains Their Sunday-cloths. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 36 An Inscription engraven on a Table plain'd in the side of the natural Rock. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 230 Honest Inquiry and sober Freedom are the pioneers to plain the way before thee. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. 521 The pressman .. next examines his form, to see that it is properly locked up and plained down.

†b. *fig.* To smooth over, excuse, explain away.

13.. *Cursor M.* 26583 (Cott.) Noght wit woides fayr and slight Agh þou for to plane þi plight. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 4373 But if releef a-way my sorowe plane. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. ccxii. 228 They planed or excused the sharpenesse of theyr mysse lyuynge.

†c. To clear *away* (writing) by smoothing the surface of the tables. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Sompn. T.* 50 He planed awey the names euerichon That he biforn had writen in his tables.

†d. To level *with* the ground, to raze *to* the earth. *Obs.*

1562 J. Shute tr. *Cambini's Turk. Wars* 4 Leaving them [cities] desert and plained to the grounde. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* I. lxxxix, The Suburbs first flat with the Earth he plained. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XII. 42 All with the earth were plain'd.

†2. *fig.* To make plain or intelligible; to show or state plainly; to explain, display, show. *Obs.*

a. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 850 The pure Howlatis appele completly was planyt. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 87 Quha trewlie traistis in thy Godlie name, Sall never die Eternallie, I plane. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 349 To syle the suith, and sune, I will plane 30w.

β. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1230 But al for nought he nolde his cause pleyne. 1563 *Reasoning Crotragnell & Knox* 26 b, In this manner of speaking, I will plaine my industrie. 1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliii. 166, I dar not pen the speciallis, I do plaine 30w. *c* 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* ii. 18 By Æromancy, to discouer doubts, To plaine out questions, as Apollo did. 1659 [see *plane scale*, Plane *a.* 3].

II. To smooth with a plane (the tool).

3. *trans.* To dress with a plane or planing-machine; to smooth down the surface of (wood, metal, etc.) with or as with a plane. Also *fig.*

a. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxii[i]. (Bodl. MS.), Bordes and tables .. beþ araied and hewe and planed. 1452 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 282 The selyng boord .. shalbe .. clene planed, and the sparres shalbe planed also. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 167 For planyng of the same orys xij[d]. 1530 Palsgr. 659/2, I plane, as a joyner or carpenter dothe his tymber or bordes with a plane or rabatte. 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* xiii. (1634) 130 First, for your table .. plane it very even, and with Size .. white it over. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 68 You must turn your Stuff to Plane it the contrary way. 1837 Goring & Pritchard *Microgr.* 23 Get three pieces of brass planed perfectly flat. 1838–9 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 26 White pine wood planed as smooth as marble. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1729/2 The earliest machine for planing metal was invented by Joseph Moxon .. The machine was employed for planing brass mouldings. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 183 Eating away the margin of the coast and planing it down, to a depth of perhaps 100 fathoms.

β. 1535 Coverdale *Isa.* xliv. 13 The carpenter .. playneth it, he ruleth it, and squareth it. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 200/25 To Playne a bourd, *polire*. 1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 61 For plaining the boards, and shooting them for a Square, two shillings. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 64 To lay Boards .. against, whilst they are Trying or Plaining. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 27/2 Wood that is easily plain'd.

b. *To plane away, off*: to remove by or as by planing.

1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 10/2 The Summit of a Hill .. made level by plaining away the Top. 1873 J. Richards *Wood-working Factories* 57 In our American shops from two to four times as much wood is planed off as in Europe. 1902 Lubbock *Scenery Eng.* (ed. 3) 115 The projections of rock being planed off and the hollows filled up by the waves.

4. *intr.* To use or work with a plane.

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 68 You must begin at the hinder end of the Stuff .. and Plane forward. 1858 Ramsay *Remin.* iv. (1870) 80 He .. taught us to saw, and to plane. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* iv. (1878) 51 But the man was again silent, planing away at half the lid.

Hence **Planed** *ppl. a.*

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* vi. 14 Make to thee an ark of planed trees. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* I. xxii. G ij b, A cleane foure square planed boarde. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. lxii. 96, I care not for the planed Stoic, there is a Sect between him and the Epicure. 1887 Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 27 Planed timber and flooring.

Plane (plēn), *v.*[2] *rare.* [a. F. *plane-r* (16th c., Rab.), f. *plan* plane, because a bird when soaring extends its wings in a plane.] *intr.* Of a bird: To soar on outspread motionless wings.

1611 Cotgr., *Planer*, .. to plane, as a bird that flies, or houers, without mouing her wings. 1775 Twiss *Trav. Port. & Sp.* 65, I observed many eagles planing over head. 1862 W. Story *Roba di R.* ix. (1864) 177 Sometimes .. far up in the blue height, an eagle planing over it on wide-spread motionless wings.

Planeness (plēⁱnnés). *rare.* [f. Plane *a.* + -ness.] The quality or condition of being plane; flatness, levelness.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 202 Every strait line is like every other strait line, and every plane like every other plane, when nothing but planeness is considered.

Planer (plēⁱnəɹ). Also 6–8 **plainer**. [f. Plane *v.*[1] + -er[1].]

1. One who makes level or levels down.

1560 Whitehorne *Arte Warre* 68 b, It is conueniente to haue plainers and labourers afore, who may make thee the waie plaine. 1883 in *Chicago Advance* 20 Sept., We may now regard our familiar earthworm as .. a 'planer of the mountain-side, a maker of fertile, alluvial corn lands'.

2. One who planes; a worker with a plane.

1598 Florio, *Dolatore*, a planer of boords. 1648–60 Hexham *Dutch Dict.*, *Een schaver*, a Shaver, a Planer, or a Smoother. 1818 Todd, *Planer*, one who smooths with a plane. 1865 I. T. F. Turner *Slate Quarries* 16 To calculate the wages due to the sawyers, planers, and raspers.

†3. An instrument for smoothing something, e. g. the surface of salt for the table, etc. *Obs.*

To this may belong quot. 1413, in which the word denotes a utensil belonging to a brewer.

1413 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 22 Y be-quethe to .. Ion, I graners, an a flot, an a planer. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 266 Than loke your salte be whyte and drye, the planer made of Iuory, two inches brode & thre inches longe.

4. A tool or instrument for planing wood; formerly, a plane (?sometimes, a chip-ax or adz); now, a planing-machine.

1596 Thomas *Lat. Dict.*, *Dolabra*, a carpenters axe, or .. a great plainer. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 493 A man shall see the fine shavings thereof run alwaies round and winding, .. as the Ioyner runneth ouer the painels and quarters with his plainer. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* v. 314 A great axe, first she gave that two ways cut; .. A plainer then. *a* 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* ii. (1692) 5 Shavings of Wood (that Carpenters and Joiners are wont to take off with their Plainers). 1864 [see 6]. 1883 Ingersoll in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 208/2 To them are attached planers, shingle machines .. and so on. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 670 There will be .. heavy planers, boring mills, and other large tools.

5. *Printing.* A block of wood with a strip of leather at the top, which is struck with a mallet to beat down projecting types in a form.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Planer*.. a flat square-made piece of wood, used by the compositor for forcing down the

type in the form, and making the surface perfectly even. 1880 *Print. Times* 15 Feb. 30/1 The appliances .. consist of brushes for moulding .. mallet, planer, blanket. 1896 T. L. De Vinne *Maxon's Mech. Exerc., Printing* 408 The 'Dressing-block' is now known as the planer.

6. *attrib.* (in sense 4), as *planer-bar, -centre, -chuck, -knife, -knife-grinder, -vice*, parts of a planing-machine; **planer-head**, the slide-rest of a planing-machine; **planer tool**, a tool used for planing.

1864 Webster, *Planer-head*, the slide-rest of a planing machine, or planer. 1873 J. Richards *Wood-working Factories* 108 For planer-knives, have a coarse grain soft stone..not less than 40 inches in diameter when new. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Planer-bar*, a device attached to a planer for the purpose of effecting in part the work of a slotting or shaping machine. 1884 *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 274/2 There is .. a great difference of opinion with regard to..tempering..in the case of planer tools for iron.

Planerite (plæ·nərəit). *Min.* [Named 1862 after its discoverer D. J. Planer, mine director: see -ITE[1] 2 b.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium, allied to wavellite, found in quartz.

1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 576 *Planerite.* Under this name Hermann has described .. a mineral from the copper mines of Gumeschefsk, in the Ural. It occurs in thin, sub-crystalline, botryoidal layers in the cavities of a quartz rock... Color on fresh surface verdigris-green, passing to olive-green on exposure to the air.

Pla·ner-tree. [From the surname of I. J. Planer, a German botanist, whence the genus has its mod.L. name *Planera.*] A small tree (*Planera aquatica, P. Gmelini*, or other species) allied to and resembling the elm, found in moist situations in the Southern United States.

1834 Miller *Plant-n., Planera aquatica* and other species, Planer-tree. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gardening, Planera* (named in honour of I. J. Planer, a German botanist, who published a Flora of Erfurt, in 1788)...*P. aquatica*..Planer-tree...Southern United States, 1816.

Plane sailing. In 7–8 plain **s.** [f. Plane *sb.*[3], formerly *plain.*] In *Navigation*, The art of determining a ship's place on the theory that she is moving on a plane, or that the surface of the earth is plane instead of spherical; navigation by a *plane chart*: see Plane *a.* 3.

This is a simple and easy method, approximately correct for short distances, esp. near the equator.

1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. i. 90, 2 Dollars..which I had gotten .. by teaching some of our young Seamen Plain Sailing. 1756 Rolt *Dict. Trade, Plain Sailing*, in navigation, is the art of working the several cases and varieties in a ship's motion on a plain chart. 1815 Burney *Falconer's Dict. Marine, Plane Sailing* .. is that which is performed by means of a plane chart; in which case, the meridians are considered as parallel lines, the parallels of latitude are at right angles to the meridians, the lengths of the degrees on the meridians, equator, and parallels of latitude, are every where equal. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Plane-sailing*, that part of navigation which treats a ship's course as an angle, and the distance, difference of latitude, and easting or westing, as the sides of a right-angled triangle. The easting or westing is called departure. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., In plane-sailing, the principal terms made use of are the course, distance, departure, and difference of latitude, any two of which being given the others can be found.

b. *fig.* A course so simple as to leave no room for mistakes. In this sense now commonly spelt Plain sailing, q.v.

1858 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt. Part.* I. liv. 212 The motion at first looks as if it was all what sailors call plane sailing. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., Plane-sailing is so simple that it is colloquially used to express anything so easy that it is impossible to make a mistake.

Planeshear (plē·nʃi·ə), **planksheer** (plæŋkʃi·ə). Forms: 8 **plansheer, -shire**, 9 **plane-shear, -sheer, plankshear, -sheer.** [A corruption of Plancher *sb.*, by imagined connexion with Plane, Plank, and Sheer *sb.*] A continuous planking, covering the timber-heads of a wooden ship, in men-of-war forming a shelf below the gunwale; = *covering-board* (Covering *vbl. sb.*[1] 3); also loosely applied to the gunwale.

1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 75 Great Rail at the After End, besides the Planshire Fore and Aft. *Ibid.* 162 Plansheers; the finishing part at the Top of the Ship-side. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xvii, He was on the plane-sheer of the brig. 1833 — *P. Simple* I, We discharged our ten muskets, into the boat, but this time we waited until the bowman had hooked on the planesheer with his boat-hook, and our fire was very effective. 1869 Sir E. J. Reed *Shipbuild.* xii. 238 A continuous angle-iron, which also serves to receive the fastenings of the wooden plank-sheer.

So, in same sense, **Plank-sheering.**

a 1687 Petty *Treat. Naval Philos.* I. i, Between the Plank-sheering, and the Keels.

Planet (plæ·nĕt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–6 **planete**, (4–6 **-ete**, 5 **-et**, *Sc.* **-ait**, 6 *Sc.* **-eit**, 7 **plannet(t)**, 5– **planet.** [ME. a. OF. *planete* (F. *planète*), ad. late L. *planēta* or *planētēs* (cited only in pl. *planētæ* = cl. L. *stellæ errantes*), a. Gr. πλανήτης wanderer, hence, in *pl.* (ἀστέρες) πλανῆται wandering stars, planets, f. πλανᾶν to lead astray, in *passive* to wander. (Another Gr. form was πλάνης, -ητος, in pl. πλάνητες ἀστέρες, L. *planētes.*)]

†**1.** *Old Astron.* A heavenly body distinguished from the fixed stars by having an apparent motion of its own among them; each planet, according to the Ptolemaic system, being carried round the earth by the rotation of the particular sphere or orb in which it was placed. *Obs.*

The seven planets, in the order of their accepted distance from the Earth, were the Moon, Mercury, Venus, the Sun, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 320 Þa steorran þe man hæt planete on lyden.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1550 (Cott.) Þe planetes all ar went again O þair first making in to þe state. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4366 Venus the worthy .. of planettes of prise has hor pure nome. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1695 The seuyn planettys Haue her propre names by astronomers. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* XI. 500 Quhill day began to peyr; A thyk myst fell, the planet was not cleyr. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. xx. 60 A way that is comune to the vii planetes. 1600 Nashe *Summer's Last Will* Dj, Resplendent Sol, chiefe planet of the heauens. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. ii. (1651) 45 Gregorius Tholosanus makes seven kindes of ætherial spirits or angels, according to the number of the seven Planets, Saturnine, Jovial, Martial. 1687 tr. *Marana's Turkish Spy* I. xii. 35 It is a great while since we have had any Commerce here with the Sun; there being forty nine Days since this heauteous Planet appeared to us. 1727 Bailey vol. II. s. v., There is none of the Planets, except the Sun that shines with his own Light. 1766 Porny *Heraldry* (1787) 19 Arms..are blazoned..by Planets, when they belong to Sovereign Princes, Kings, and Emperors.

b. *esp.* in *Astrol.*, said with reference to the supposed 'influence' or quality of any one of these bodies in affecting persons and events; in later usage said vaguely or allusively of an occult controlling fateful power.

c 1290 *St. Michael* 431 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 312 Þe planetes ne doth non opur bot ȝiuez in mannes wille, To beon luþur opur guod ase heore uertue wole to tille. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 21 Whan the planetes ben vnder thilke signes, þei causen vs by hir influence operaciouns & effectes lik to the operaciouns of bestes. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xviii. 81 Þai dwell vnder a planett þat es called Saturnus. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 616 The wittie Captaynes .. thought it necessary to take the tyme while their good planet reigned. 1570 Golding *Justin* XIX. 99 Sodainly by the influence of a pestilent planet, [he] lost all his men of warre. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. 1851 V. 93 Blind, astonish'd, and strook with superstition as with a Planet. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 82, I was born under a Threepenny Planet, never to be worth a Groat. 1837 Mrs. Sherwood *Henry Milner* III. ix. 176 One of us poor creatures who are born under a three-halfpenny planet.

c. *To rain*, etc., *by planets, in planets* (*dial.*); see quots. *To rule a planet*, said †(*a*) of the zodiacal sign in which the planet is (*obs.*), (*b*) of a person, To calculate a horoscope, practise astrology. *dial.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VII. 175 That wykked syng so rewled the planait; Saturn was than in till his heast stait. 1670 Ray *Eng. Prov.* 45 *It rains by planets*, this the Countrey people use when it rains in one place and not in another; meaning that the showers are governed by the Planets. 1807 Stagg *Poems* 22 Heavier now the tempest musters, Down in plennets teems the rain. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., In changeable weather the rain and sunshine come and go by planets. A man of unsteady mind acts by planets; meaning much the same as by fits and starts. 1882 in Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* 206 That no two floods in Nidderdale are alike in effect, which is locally accounted for by saying, 'that the rain falls in planets'. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., To 'rule the planets' is to practise rustic astrology. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v., 'He's gotten his planet ruled.'

2. *Mod. Astron.* The name given to each of the heavenly bodies that revolve in approximately circular orbits round the sun (*primary planets*), and to those that revolve round these (*secondary planets* or Satellites).

The primary planets comprise the *major planets*, of which eight are known, viz., in order of distance from the sun, Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, and the *minor planets* or Asteroids, the orbits of which lie between those of Mars and Jupiter.

1640 Wilkins (*title*) A Discovrse concerning a New Planet. Tending to prove, That 'tis probable our Earth is one of the Planets. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* III. 163 Who can imagine that any of the primary Planets were wholly designed for the service of Us and our Earth? 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., We now number the Earth among the Primary Planets, because we know it moves round the Sun, ..and that in a Path or Circle between Mars and Venus. 1710 *Ibid.* II. s. v., The Motions of the Secondary Planets or Satellites round their Primary ones. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 510 The primary planets are again distinguished into superior and inferior. The superior planets are those farther from the sun than our Earth..and the inferior planets are those nearer the sun. 1836 Macgillivray tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xix. 279 The waters have scooped a great hollow..in the ancient revolutions of our planet. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* Concl. 138 The man, that with me trod This planet. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* xxi. 371 Astronomers are acquainted with 182 bodies called planets.

3. *fig.* In various obvious senses: e. g. a source of influence; a luminary; (*rogues' cant*) a candle.

1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* xcix, Hye quene of lufe! sterre of beneuolence! Pitouse princes, and planet merciable! 1596 Drayton *Legends* ii. 237 Those two bright Planets, cleerer then the Seven, That with their Splendor, light the World to Heaven. 1790 J. Adams *Wks.* (1854) IX. 571 What the conjunctions and oppositions of two such political planets may produce, I know not. 1840 Longf. *Sp. Stud.* III. v, As soon as you see the planets are out, in with you.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *planet-making, -prognosticator, -ruler* (cf. 1 c), *-sphere*; also *planet-blazoned, -crested, -producing, planet-like* adjs.; **planet-book**, a book professing to tell fortunes by means of the planets; **planet-gear, -gearing**, a system of gearing in which planet-wheels are introduced; a mechanical combination for converting power into speed; **planet-wheel**, the exterior wheel which revolves round the central or sun wheel, in the Sun-and-planet motion. See also Planet-stricken, -struck.

1839 Barham tr. *Grotius' Adamus Exul* 43 This vast and *planet-blazoned universe. 1677 *Rosamond* in Evans *Old Ballads* (1784) I. 72 Go fetch me down my *planet-book,.. For in the same I mean to look, What is decreed my doom. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 72 If..you be borne so neere the dull making Cataphract of Nilus, that you cannot heare the *Planet-like Musick of Poetrie. 1715 Chevne. *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. 74 The Sun and fixt Stars are only Planet-like Bodies, vehemently heated. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xxiv. (1848) 303 Oh! let not a planet-like eye Imbeam its tale on thine. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 23 Away..with all superstitious hearkning to weather-wizzards, *planet-prognosticators, and fortune-spellers! 1894 *Spectator* 17 Feb. 231 She went to consult a *planet-ruler (the name now given to white witches) in Bristol. 1864 Webster, **Planet-wheel.* 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1727 The latter sleeve has an arm carrying a planet-wheel.

Hence † **Pla·net** *v. Obs. rare* (with *it*), to divine by the planets; **Pla·neted** *ppl. a.*, placed in a planet; **Pla·neting** *vbl. sb.*, the (fabled) singing or music of the planets.

1596 Nashe *Saffron-Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 121 A singular Scholler, .. set vpon it, and answered it in Print .. demonstrating what a lying Ribaden, and Chinklen Kraga it was, to constellate and plannet it so portentously. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 777 Tell me, all Ye Starr'd, and Planeted, Inhabitants! What is it? 1635 B. Jonson *Sad Sheph.* III. ii, Tempering all The jarring spheres, and giving to the world Again his first and tuneful planetting.

Planet (plæ·nĕt), *sb.*[2], ‖ **planeta** (plănē·tă). [ad. med.L. *planēta* (633, Fourth Council of Toledo) a chasuble, orig. a name of the *pænula, infula, casula*, a large cloak or mantle worn by travellers; perh. from Gr. πλανήτης a wanderer.] A chasuble, esp. in its primitive form of a large loose mantle covering the whole body.

a. 1602 *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) II. 28 A supplication for me to have a planet, chalice, and crucifix. *a* 1746 Lewis in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 178 This garment (the priest's chasuble] was likewise called a Planet, to distinguish it, I suppose, from the Chesible worn by the Deacon. 1885 Dixon *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 190 They bore on their left arm a folded planet or chasuble. 1894 Reichel in *Trans. Exeter Archit. & Archæol. Soc.* I. 37 Neither deacons nor subdeacons wear the neckcloth, but walk in white albs and planets.

β. 1848 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 403 The planeta, which was a mantle made of a wide circular piece of cloth with an aperture in the middle for the head to pass through. 1867 C. Walker *Ritual Reason Why* 179 The planeta or planet, so called because from being folded back it presented the appearance of a star when partially eclipsed.

Pla·ne-ta·ble, *sb.* Also 7–9 plain-table. [f. Plane *a.* + Table *sb.*] A surveying instrument used for measuring angles in mapping, consisting of a circular drawing-table mounted horizontally on a tripod, and having an alidade pivoted over its centre.

1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* III. 127 Two principall instruments, fit..for the plotting of grounds, ..a plaine table, and the Theodolite which sometimes I use. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Surveying*, To explain, in a very easy and concise manner, the use of the plain table. 1828 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 76 In surveying with the plain table, a field-book is not used. 1871 Proctor *Light Sc.* 274 The plane-table is a flat board turning on a vertical pivot.

Pla·ne-ta·ble, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To survey with the plane-table.

1871 Proctor *Light Sc.* 274 The principle of plane-tabling enters so largely into Indian surveying, that our notice would be incomplete without a brief account of this simple and beautiful method. 1886 *Athenæum* 3 July 21/2 Major Holdich with his assistants, Capts. Gore and Talbot, have plane-tabled an extent of 15,000 square miles.

Hence **Pla·ne-ta·bler,** a surveyor using a plane-table; **Pla·ne-ta·bling,** the employment of a plane-table; surveying by means of the plane-table.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†**Pla·netal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Planet *sb.*[1] + -al.] Of or belonging to the planets, planetary.

1624 Darcie *Birth of Heresies* xxii. 104 The body it self of the planetall Sunne remaines and continues in his spherical Orbe.

Planetarian (plænĕtē·rĭăn), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. late L. *planētāri-us* Planetary + -an.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to or connected with a planet or planets; planetary.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 275 They refused to worship (the planetarian god) the sun. 1811 Southey in *Q. Rev.* VI. 337 The planetarian temple is well imagined.

B. *sb.* †**1.** An astrologer. *Obs.*

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 85 Dreams of later planetarians, or magicall astrologians.

2. An inhabitant of a planet.

1829 J. Miller *Sibyl's Leaves* I. 217 Are your planetarians long or short, biped or decemped? 1855 B. Powell *Ess.* 179 The most plausible image we can conjure up of the nature and appearance of lunarians or planetarians.

Planetarily (plæ·nĕtărĭli), *adv.* [f. Planetary *a.* + -ly[2].] After the manner of a planet; *fig.* with uncertain recurrence.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 274 Under the Sun is the bright star Venus monving diurnally and planetarily. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 27 That friendship which is not moved primarily by the proper intelligence, discretion, .. returns to the true first station and place of friendship planetarily, which is uncertainly and seldome.

‖ **Planetarium** (plænĕtē·rĭŭm). [mod.L., f. *planētārius* PLANETARY: see -ARIUM.] A machine illustrating by the movement of its parts the motions of the planets; an orrery.

1774 J. ADAMS *Diary* 27 Aug., Wks. 1850 II. 356 Here we saw..an orrery or planetarium, constructed by Mr. Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia. 1805 H. K. WHITE *Rem.* I. 179, I have constructed a planetarium, or orrery, of a very simple kind. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* i. (ed. 3) 35 A little arrangement usually called the electrical planetarium.

b. A plan, model, or structure, representing the planetary system.

1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* i. 15 The mystery of the chalk planetarium was solved. 1901 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 6/3 Stonehenge has been variously..called a temple of the sun, and of serpent worship, a shrine of Buddha, a planetarium, a gigantic gallows on which defeated British leaders were solemnly hung in honour of Woden.

c. The planetary system. *rare.*

1835 CHALMERS *Nat. Theol.* I. II. i. 219 It is passing marvellous that we should have more intense evidence for a God in the construction of an eye than in the construction of the mighty planetarium.

Planetary (plæ·nĕtări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *planētārius*, prop. adj. 'belonging to a planet or planets', but only recorded as sb., an astrologer (Augustine). So F. *planétaire.* (The normal L. adj. would be *planētāris*: cf. *stellāris.*)]

A. *adj.* 1. Belonging to, or connected with, a planet or planets; of the nature of, or resembling a planet; having some attribute of a planet.

Planetary ellipsoid, planetary nebula: see quots. 1854 and 1881. *Planetary system*, the system comprising the sun and planets, the solar system; also *fig.* a system of correlated parts. *Planetary year*: see YEAR.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. ii. (1611) 85 Of Starres some are fixed, and some are planetary or wandering. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 141 As the sun in the firmament is said to walk from one planetary house to another. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 11 To stretch our Victories beyond Th' Extent of planetary Ground. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 425 The Inclination of any Planetary Orbit to the Plane of the Ecliptic. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 299 *note*, Lilly..was universally reputed for his supposed planetary knowledge. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 289 They proved, that the planetary system is stable. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 169 The determination of the Planetary Orbits. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* xi. 173 Planetary nebulae, or such as resemble planets from their discs being round or slightly oval. 1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 511 All the stars are, according to Kepler, only suns like ours, each of which has its planetary system. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 221 Ellipsoids of this kind, which are figures of revolution about their conjugate axes, are called planetary ellipsoids.

b. esp. in *Astrol.* with reference to the supposed 'influence' of a planet.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 108 Be as a Plannetary plague, when Ioue Will o're some high-Vic'd City, hang his poyson In the sicke ayre. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* II. II. iv. (1635) 53 By Thunder, Lightning, or other planetarie stroakes. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 472 Casting schemes by planetary guess. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 92 The Captain..perceiving him, by I know not what private Planetary Marks, to be an Engine form'd..for his Use. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 102 The astrological scheme of the Aztecs was founded less on the planetary influences than on those of the arbitrary signs they had adopted for the months and days. 1851 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 459 Planetary rings, to which wonderful virtues were ascribed in the Middle Ages, were formed of the gems assigned to the several planets, each set in its appropriate metal.

c. *Planetary hour*, the twelfth part of the natural day or night; called also *unequal hours* because they vary in length: see HOUR 1.

In *Astrol.* supposed each to be ruled by a planet, the first and eighth by that after which the day is named, the others by the other planets in succession, the order being from Saturn to the Moon.

1593 FALE *Dialling* 43 Which may shew the place of the Sunne in every Signe, and likewise the planetary or vnequall houres. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 11, I was born in the Planetary hour of Saturn. 1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* IV. iii. (ed. 3) 130 The first of these Planetary Hours takes its denomination from the Planetary Day; and the rest are named orderly from that Planet according to the succession of the Planetary Orbs. As if it be Munday, that is the Moons day..the Planet reigning the first Hour shall be ☽, the Planet ruling the second Hour shall be ☿. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 441 This, gather'd in the Planetary Hour, With noxious Weeds, and spell'd with Words of Pow'r. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. viii. (1715) 74 By Astronomers term'd unequal and Planetary Hours.

d. *Her.* Relating to the use of the names of planets for tinctures.

1651 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* III. iv. 37 The planetary part of blazon doth well become persons that are above the vulgar.

2. Belonging to this planet; terrestrial, mundane.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 769 The Latin language has a planetary importance; it belongs not to this land or that land, but to all lands. 1901 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Personality* § 320 I. 96 That .. response to our surroundings which forms not only the planetary but the cosmic history of all our race.

3. *fig.* Wandering like a planet; erratic.

1607 J. KING *Serm.* 5 *Nov.* 26 Other planetary, cursorie, moueable from place to place, as Gerard, Tesmond, Hammond, Hal, with the like. 1636 SAMPSON *Vow-Breaker* I. i. Bij, Weomens minds are planetary, and amble as fast as Virginalls Iackes. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii. § 68, I am credibly informed he..dishked his own erratical and planetary life. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* iii. 116 Such wandring, unprincipled, Planetary men as these. 1900 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 4/7 Readers..must have been struck with his planetary career over the face of the globe.

B. *sb.* †1. An astrologer, star-gazer. *Obs.*

1625 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1641) 172 As if the Originall signified properly a Planetary, or Starre-gazer. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 142 Now is the planetary more malignant or malefick..than are all the planets themselves. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 103 Which sufficiently prove the greatest pretenders to it [astrology] to be indeed but mere planetaries; that is, as we may well interpret it from the force of the word, such as use to err and to be deceived.

2. A planetary body.

1819 *Metropolis* I. 221 You are a fixed star in the firmament of attraction, around which we minor planetaries revolve with delight.

Pla·nethood. *nonce-wd.* [f. PLANET *sb.*[1] + -HOOD.] The condition or rank of a planet.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 90 That which claws away world from about them, would, 'tis like, wring out their Planethood from within them.

† **Plane·tic,** *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *planētic-us*, a. Gr. *πλανητικός* wandering, f. *πλανήτης*: see PLANET *sb.*[1] and -IC.] Erratic, erring, extravagant.

1654 Z. COKE *Logick* a j, By it are confuse things made Distinct; Abstruse, Obvious:..the Planetick thoughts to act Concentrick, and in its Sphere. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 242 The Weather-Cock Brains of a Restless and Planetick Arian. 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

† **Plane·tical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to the planets; planetary.

1585 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1595) Pref. A iij b, Because the Planeticall power and effect in theyr howres .. should not be hidde or vnknowne. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii. 228 Conjunctions and oppositions Planeticall. 1672 — *Lett. Friend* § 6 To make an end of all things on earth, and our planetical system of the world, He need but put out the Sun.

2. Wandering, roving, vagrant.

1657 FULLER *Best Employment* 17 Such, who..must have a whole province or principality for the circuit of their Planeticall preaching.

Plane·ticose, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -OSE.] Given to wandering.

1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* XIII. i, Is there no mission in thy native land, O planeticose and exallotriote spirit?

† **Pla·netist.** *Obs. rare.* [See -IST.] One who consults the planets, a star-gazer, an astrologer.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1874) II. 19 Ye planetystis and wytches, and other of this sort. 1626 MINSHEU *Ductor* (ed. 2) 554 *Planetist*, an obseruer of the Planets.

Pla·netless, *a.* [See -LESS.] Void of planets.

1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* III. xxii, A shoreless sea, a sky sunless and planetless.

† **Planeto·graphy.** *Obs. rare*—[o]. [f. Gr. *πλανήτης* PLANET *sb.*[1] + -GRAPHY.] A description of the planets.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio) Pref., *Planetography*..a Treatise or Discourse of the Planets.

Planetoid (plæ·nĕtoid), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. PLANET *sb.*[1] + -OID. So F. *planétoïde.*] A body resembling a planet; a name sometimes given to the minor planets or asteroids (see ASTEROID B. 1).

1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 430 Why may we not coin such a phrase as *Planetoid*? 1803 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 339 It is not in the least material whether we call them asteroids, as I have proposed; or planetoids, as an eminent astronomer, in a letter to me, suggested. 1863 H. SPENCER *Ess.* II. 46 With respect to the asteroids, or planetoids, as they are otherwise called. 1892 *N. & Q.* 8th ser. I. 15/2 [Term discussed]. 1899 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 7/3 The new 'planetoid' was discovered by Herr Witt, of the Urania Observatory of Berlin.

B. *adj.* (or *attrib.*) Of or belonging to the asteroids. So **Planetoi·dal** *a.*, in same sense.

1862 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess.* 280 *note*, Nearly seventy now (1862) stand in our catalogues .. the heathen mythology has been invoked in vain to furnish names for this planetoid throng. 1881 PROCTOR *Poet. Astron.* x. 362 Jupiter's action on the planetoidal ring.

Plane-tree (plē·nˌtrī). [f. PLANE *sb.*[1] + TREE.]

a. A tree of the genus *Platanus*: = PLANE *sb.*[1] 1.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 716/30 *Nomina arborum*.. *Hec plantacius*, a plantre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 283/1 A Playn tree, *platanus*. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 95 b, I haue sene the leues of that Platanus that groweth in Italy, and two very yong trees in England which were called there Playn trees..It is dontles that these two trees were ether brought out of Italy, or of som farr countre beyound Italy. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxxiv. 755 The Plane tree groweth in many places of Greece..it is vnknowen in this Countrie. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 306 The Plane tree ..I remember, that I haue seene one at Basil. 1731-3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Platanus*, The Plane-Tree..hath an amentaceous Flower,.. the Embryo's of the Fruit..are turgid, and do afterwards become large spherical Balls. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 120 The plane-trees which once shaded the bare landscape of Attica.

attrib. 1786 POLWHELE tr. *Theocritus*, etc. (1792) II. Notes 37 We will weave for thee a garland of lotus, and hang it on the plane-tree branches.

b. *Sc.* and *north. Eng.* = PLANE *sb.*[1] 2.

1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* 639 *Acer pseudo-platanus*. The great Maple, or Bastard Sycomore. The Plane-Tree, *Scottis.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 900 Plane-tree, Mock, or Scotch, *Acer Pseudo-Platanus*. 1902 BUCHAN *Watcher by Threshold* 157 Some large plane-trees grew near the house.

Pla·net-stri·cken. *a.* Also 7 -stro(o)ken, -strucken. = next.

1600 DEKKER *Olde Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 116 If your wits be not planet strucken, if your braines lie in their right place. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. § 352 Some.. who thought they might presume best of her fauour, haue been so suddenly damnted and Planet-stricken, that they could not lay downe their griefe thereof, but in their graues. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 76 An Amorist is a man blasted or planet-strooken. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 114 The Planet-stroken Albumazar, Shanes the Muses like a razor. 1643 *Plain English* 25 How could I..drop spirit and vigour into the hearts of my plannet-stricken Country-men? 1819 WORDSW. *P. Bell* III. xxx, Like planet-stricken men of yore, He trembles, smitten to the core.

Hence **Pla·net-strike** *v. trans.* (*rare*—[o]), to strike as a malignant influence, to blast.

1611 FLORIO, *Assideratione*..a blasting or planetstreeking. 1659 TORRIANO, *Assiderare*, to Planet-strike, to blast as trees doe through great heat and drought.

Pla·net-struck, *a.* Also 7 -strook(e. [f. PLANET *sb.*[1] 1 b + pa. pple. of STRIKE *v.* Cf. *moon-struck, lunatic.*] Stricken by the supposed malign influence of an adverse planet; blasted; sometimes said in reference to paralytic or other sudden physical affections; hence, Stricken with sudden fear or amazement, panic-stricken; terrified, bewildered, confounded.

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. xi. (1668) 49 Cold flegmatick humors..sometimes weakening but one member only, then it is called Planet-strook. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* I. 102 They being affrighted (as it were Planet-struck) and confounded with shame. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 414 The blasted Starrs lookt wan, And Planets, Planet-strook, real Eclips Then sufferd. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 28. 1/2 Reading the last Weekly Bill of Mortality, I saw one among the Casualities Planet-struck. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Planet-struck*, or *Shrew-Running* (in Horses) is a deprivation of Feeling or Motion. 1799 SICKELMORE *Agnes & Leonora* II. 12 The Count became planet-struck as he listened to the grossness of this retort. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xli, I shall be overlooked—planet-struck.

Pla·netule. *rare.* [f. L. type **planētula*, dim. of *planēta.*] A diminutive planet.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing CONYBEARE). 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 297 The rotation of the planetule on its axis. *Ibid.* 299 Heydon, too, had only described one of these planetules in his account of the Holy Island.

Planful (plæ·nfŭl), *a. rare.* [f. PLAN *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of plans, devices, or schemes.

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 6 By planful wisdom overawed. 1905 G. T. LADD in *Child & Relig.* iii. 133 The active planful imagination which develops so early in the child.

Plange, obs. form of PLANCH *sb.*

Plangency (plæ·nndʒĕnsi). [f. L. type **plangentia*, f. *plangent-em*: see next and -ENCY.] The quality of being plangent.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* v. vii. (1872) II. 117 Friedrich Wilhelm's words, in high clangorous metallic plangency.. fall hotter and hotter. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* II. xii. 192 Her voice had charm and plangency. 1900 W. RALEIGH *Milton* 54 The hurt he had suffered .. gives eloquence and plangency to his divorce pamphlets.

Plangent (plæ·nndʒĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *plangent-em*, pr. pple. of *plang-ĕre* to strike noisily, beat the breast, lament aloud. (Cf. PLAIN *v.*[1])]

1. Making the noise of waves breaking or beating on the shore, etc.

1822 G. DARLEY *Errors of Ecstacie* 26 The mighty deep, Shaking the firm strand with its plangent waves. 1858 FARRAR *Eric* xiii, The mingled scream of weltering tempest and plangent wave. 1880 SWINBURNE *Birthday Ode* 256 With pulse of plangent water like a knell.

2. Loud-sounding, striking the ear powerfully; applied sometimes to a metallic, sometimes to a loud thrilling or plaintive sound.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. iii. (1872) I. 285 This rugged young King, with his plangent metallic voice. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc., Byron* 272 That universal protest which rings through Byron's work with a plangent resonance. 1888 HOWELLS *Annie Kilburn* XXV, The bell on the orthodox church called the members of Mr. Peck's society together.. with the same plangent, lacerant note that summoned them to worship on Sundays. 1901 *Athenæum* 8 June 720/2 How fine..the plangent union of accent and quantity throughout the line.

† **Plangi·ferous,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. L. *plangĕre* (see prec.) + -FEROUS.] Producing or accompanied by the noise of beating.

1620 DEKKER *Dreame* (1860) 32 Toss'd too and fro By gusts implacable, able downe to throw Rampires of brasse, which still beat out the braines, And still renewde them with plangiferous paines.

† **Plangor.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. L. *plangor* noisy beating, loud lamenting, f. *plangĕre*: see PLANGENT.] A loud or piercing lamentation.

1598 MERES *Pallad. Tamia* 280 b, Euery one mourneth when hee heareth of the lamentable plangors of Thracian Orpheus for his dearest Euridice.

Plangorous (plæ·ngŏrəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Characterized by loud lamentation.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 55 From vnder the Altar there issued penetrating plangorus-howlings. 1647 R. BARON *Cyprian Acad.* 8 He suddenly heard such a plangerous and lamentable cry. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxiii. 193 The grievously plangorous howling and lowing of Devils. 1892 E. GOSSE *In Mem. Miss Anne Clough*, It tolls and tolls with plangorous tongue, For empty lives and hearts unbless'd.

Plangstee, obs. form of PLANXTY.

Plani- (plēˈnɪ, combining form of L. *plānus* level, flat, smooth, used chiefly in scientific terms.

Planicaudate (-kɔ̄ˈdāt) *a. Zool.* [L. *cauda* tail], having a flat tail, as certain reptiles (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). **Planicipital** (-sipˈitāl) *a. Zool.* [L. *caput* head: cf. *occipital*, etc.], having a flat head, as an insect; flat-headed. **Planidorsate** (-dɔ̄ˈrsāt) *a. Zool.* [L. *dorsum* back], having a flat back (*Cent. Dict.*). †**Planifolious** *a. Bot. Obs.* [L. *folium* leaf], having or consisting of flat leaves; applied to composite flowers consisting wholly of ligulate florets. **Planiform** (plēˈnifɔ̄m) *a.*, having a flattened shape; *spec.* in *Anat.* said of a joint in which the surfaces of the bones are nearly or quite plane (= ARTHRODIAL). †**Planiloquent** *a. Obs. rare*—⁰ [after L. *plāniloquus* (Plautus)], plain-speaking; so †**Planiloquy** *Obs. rare*—¹, plain speaking. **Planipennate** (plēˈnipeˌnāt) *a. Zool.* [L. *pennātus* winged], having flat wings; (*b*) *spec.* in *Entom.* belonging to the suborder *Planipennia* of neuropterous insects, characterized by flat wings not folded when at rest; so **Planipennine** (-peˈnɔin), *a.* = prec. (*b*); *sb.* a planipennine insect. **Planipetalous** (-peˈtălɔs) *a. Bot.*, having flat petals. **Planirostral** (-rɔˈstrăl), **Planirostrate** (-rɔˈstrāt), *adjs.* [L. *rostrum* beak], having a broad flat beak. **Planispiral** (-spāiˈrăl) *a.*, of a flat spiral form: applied to the proboscis of lepidopterous insects, and to certain shells, as in the genus *Planorbis*.

1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 285 Those that have a perfect ˈplanifolious Flower. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Flower*, Planifolious Flowers, those which are composed of plain Flowers, set together in circular rows, round the center, and whose face is usually indented, notched, uneven, and jagged. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 282 The close and ˈplaniform diarthrosis..is that in which the surfaces are superficial, the ligaments strong and tight, the motions obscure and confined to sliding. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Planiformis*, applied .. to a Family .. of the *Coleoptera*, comprehending those that have the body much depressed; flat-shaped; planiform. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 122 Such joints are termed Planiform or Arthrodia. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, ˈ*Planiloquent* .., that speaks his mind plainly and freely. 1658 PHILLIPS, ˈ*Planiloquy*, (lat.) plain, and free speech. 1783 LEMON *Eng. Etymol.* s.v. *Haunch*, Such planiloquy is fit only for the large, open, yawning mouth of a Dutchman. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Planipennis*, ..having flat wings; ˈplanipennate. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), ˈ*Planipetalous Flower* .., flat leaved, as when these small flowers are hollow only at the bottom, but are flat upwards, as in Dandelion, Succory, &c. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, ˈ*Planirostral*, having a flat beak. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Planirostris*, having the beak or the snout flat: ˈplanirostrate. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, ˈ*Planispiral*, spiral, with the coils lying..in one plane.

Planigraph (plæˈnigrɑf). [ad. F. *planigraphe*, f. PLANI- + Gr. -γραφος: see -GRAPH.] An instrument (invented by Marmet, of Versailles) for reducing or enlarging drawings.

It consists of a rule fitted with two scales having graduations of different magnitude, placed end to end in opposite directions, and turning about a pivot at the point of junction; it is provided with a number of different scales for different degrees of reduction.

1884 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Supp.

‖ **Planilla** (planiˈlyă). [Sp. Amer. dim. of *plana* a level.] A cleaning-floor at a Californian mining-station.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 5 Sheds over planillas at Day tunnel and Deep Gulch tunnel. *Ibid.* 7 A much larger quantity of waste vein-matter .. has to be examined and passed over the planillas or cleaning-floors.

Planimeter (plāniˈmĭtəɹ). Also -metre. [ad. F. *planimètre*, f. PLANI- + *-mètre*, -METER.] An instrument for mechanically measuring the area of an irregular plane figure.

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* 1872 F. J. BRAMWELL in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 401 Amsler's Planimeter .. for measuring the area of any figure, however irregular, by the mere passage of a tracer round about its perimeter. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* xv. 355 The area of all the leaves together with their footstalks, was found by a planimetre. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 115/1 The area enclosed was measured by a planimeter.

Planimetric (plēˈnimeˈtrik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC: cf. Gr. μετρικός of measuring.] Belonging or relating to planimetry. So **Planimeˈtrical** *a.*

Planimetric function (*Math.*), 'a function expressing one of the relations between the areas of the three triangles formed by joining a variable point in a plane to the vertices of a fundamental triangle'; also called *plane function*.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Planimetrical*, pertaining to the Mensuration of plain Surfaces. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) I. p. xvi, Planimetrical delineation of Mount Burgussan .. which appears to have been formerly a fortified place. 1828-32 WEBSTER, Planimetric, Planimetrical. 1906 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 122 A group of individual objects in 'planimetric' relation.

Planimetry (plāniˈmĕtri). Also 4 **planemetrie**; 7 **planametrie, -ye**; 8-9 **plano-**. [Ultimately f. L. *plān-us* flat + *-metria*, -METRY, on L. type *plānimetria*; the ME. *planemetrie* prob. represents an OF. form; but F. *planimetrie* appears only as of 1520 in Godef. *Compl.*, and med.L. *planimetria* is cited only from 16th c., though prob. used much earlier. *Planametry* and *planometry* are formed on less correct analogies.] The measurement of plane surfaces; the geometry of plane surfaces, plane geometry.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 134 Ful many a worthi clerc ther is, That writen upon this clergie The bokes of Altemetrie, Planemetrie and eke also. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* i. (1892) 4 The miles beinge multiplied together and reduced to Planametrie, the onlye meanes to knowe the contente of anye thinge. 1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 85 In Planimetry, the Measuring of Triangles with and without a Perpendicular. *a* 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 94 In this 35th Proposition Euclide makes an entry into the Doctrine of Planometry. 1795-8 T. MAURICE *Hindostan* (1820) I. i. xii. 439 From planimetry, or the mensuration of surfaces, they soon proceeded to the more complicated science of stereometry, or the mensuration of solids. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 227 They would have been able to add the geometry of the newly discovered direction to the Planimetry which they possessed without having to change anything in their previous perceptions.

Planing (plēˈnin), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹.]

1. The action of PLANE *v.*¹

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 403/1 Planynge, *levigacio*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Applanissement*, a planing. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 68 So continue your several lays of Planeing. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 560 Planing..by which wood is reduced to a smooth and uniform surface, by means of an instrument called a plane.

†**2.** *concr.* A piece planed off; a shaving. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Pialture*, shauings, chips, or planings of timber. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 102 Thin shavings or planings of beech. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 313 Put into your Vessel the planing, or Chips of green Beech.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, esp. in the names of tools, etc., used in planing, as *planing-ax, -iron, -steel, -table, tool*; **planing-machine**, a machine (of various kinds) for planing wood or metal; **planing-mill**, = planing-machine; also, a workshop where planing is done.

1545 *Rates Customs* C ij b, Playninge tabels the dossen iiiis. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* IV. ii, You Will carry your goose about you still, your planing-iron! Your tongue to smooth all! 1693 Planing ax [see CHIP-AX]. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 172/2 The 'planing tool', an instrument made of steel, somewhat in the form of a hook, with the point so inclined as to present itself towards the surface of the metal to be planed. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Planing-machine, Planing-mill*, a facing-machine for smoothing boards, etc. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1729/1 The *cylinder planing-machine*. This is now the usual machine. It has cutters on a drum rotating on a horizontal axis over the board which passes beneath. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 183 A many-sided man, the majority of whose facets were, unfortunately..shaped by the planing-steel of the System. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Dec. 2/1 Magnets ..will lift from the planing-table a casting of 32 cwt.

†**Plaˈnir**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. OF. *planier* (*planeir*, Chron. Turpin) :—late L. *plānārius* flat, level, f. *plānus* level; see -ARY¹.] Flat, level.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4138 Quare nouthire holtis was ne hilles ne no hize [h]eggis, Bot all as planir & as playn as a playn table.

Planish (plæˈniʃ), *v.* [f. obs. F. *planiss-*, lengthened stem of *planir* (in Palsgr.) to smooth (F. *aplanir*), f. *plan* level, flat: see -ISH².]

1. *trans.* To make level or smooth; to level.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Esplanade. faire des esplanades*, to planish and make euen the way. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xv. (1828) I. 497 Then entering the cell, [they] place it at the angles and sides, &c. which they had previously planished.

b. *spec.* To flatten (sheet-metal or metal-ware) on an anvil by blows of a smooth-faced hammer, or by rubbing a flat-ended tool over the surface; to flatten and reduce in thickness; to condense (an engraver's copper-plate, etc.) by hammering; to reduce (coining-metal) to the required thickness by passing between rollers; to polish (paper, etc.) by means of a roller. Cf. PLANISHER, PLANISHING.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 150/2 *Planish the Plate*, is to beat it on a smooth Anvile, with a broad, smooth faced Hammer. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 725 The silver..is planished, and then scraped on the surface to be fitted on the copper. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 333 Saws are manufactured .. of iron, which is hammer-hardened, or planished on an anvil. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 688/2 Saw blades are planished to straighten them. Buckling is removed by planishing.

†**2.** To remove by planing, to plane *away*. *Obs.*

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 274 Those thinne shauings which your joyners planish away with their plainers when they shape their wainscoat.

Hence **Plaˈnished** *ppl. a.*

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* ii. ¶ 2 Neal'd thick Brass..will never come to so good and smooth an Edge as Planish't Brass will. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* IV. 156 The even temper of the flowing mass, Had left no speck to blur the planish'd glass. 1884 in *Century Mag.* Dec. 266/2 Planished copper, and enameled iron tubs.

Planisher (plæˈniʃəɹ). [f. prec. vb. + -ER¹.]

1. A person who planishes.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Planisher*..a workman who smooths or planes.

2. A tool or instrument used for planishing, in various applications, *esp.*

a. A flat-ended tool for smoothing metal-work; a tool used by silver-chasers. **b.** An instrument for smoothing or glazing the surface of photographs, engravings, cards, writing paper, etc. **c.** A contrivance for flattening sections cut by the microtome for microscopic examination.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Planisher*, a tool used by turners for smoothing brass work. 1895 *Model Steam Engine* 90 It is..2nd, smoothed with a planisher; 3rd, polished with a fine file, or with oil and rotten-stone.

Plaˈnishing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb PLANISH, in various senses.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 250/2 Planishing, to make it [the metal] smooth [in goldsmith's work]. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xi. 271 An artizan practised in 'planishing'. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 688/2 The old mode of forming the 60 gallon copper, sugar, or soap-kettle was planishing, the parts being subsequently united by brazing. *a* 1900 W. B. SLATER *Let. to Editor*, Planishing in silver manufacture is the final hammering given to an article being made, which does not alter the shape but levels the surface.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *planishing anvil, stake*; **planishing hammer**, a hammer with polished slightly convex faces, used for planishing sheet-metal; **planishing roller**, a roller used in planishing; *esp.* in *pl.*, the second pair of rollers, of hardened and polished iron, between which coining-metal is passed to reduce it to the proper thickness.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xxii. (Roxb.) 270/1 He beareth Gules, a Planishing Anvile, Argent...He beareth Azure, three Planishing Hamers, Argent, handles Or. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 16 Clockmakers, tin-plate workers, and braziers, polish the face of their planishing hammers, by rubbing them upon a soft board, covered with a mixture of oil and finely washed emery. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 860 The plates are passed cold between these [rollers], to bring them to exactly the same thickness; whence they are called adjusting or planishing rollers. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Planishing stake*, ..a bench stake or small anvil for holding the [copper] plate when under the action of a planishing-hammer.

Planisphere (plæˈnisfiəɹ). Also 4 **planisperie**; 6-7 **-spheare, 7 -sphaer, -sphare.** [In ME. form *planisperie*, ad. med.L. *plānisphærium*, f. L. *plān-us* flat, PLANE + *sphæra*, Gr. σφαῖρα SPHERE; in form *planisphere*, a. OF. *planisphère*.]

A map or chart formed by the projection of a sphere, or part of one, on a plane; now *esp.* a polar projection of half (or more of) the celestial sphere, as in one form of the astrolabe.

[1144 *Planisphærium Ptolomæi* (*Incipit*) Rodolphi Bragensis ad Theodorichum Platonicum in traductionem planisphærij Claudij Ptolomæi Prefatio.] 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 134 Gebuz and Alpetragus eke Of Planisperie [v.r. palmestrie], which men seke, The bokes made. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxix. I ij b, Being brought to his due place the crosse diameters of the Planisphere may demonstrate the foure principall quarters of the Horizon. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VI. (1636) 598 Astrolabe..is called of some a Planisphearе, because it is both flat and round, representing the Globe or Spheare, having both his Poles clapt flat together. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. vii. (1635) 174 The planispheare is a table or mappe of two faces whereon the lines are proiected circularly. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1027, I am at present making a silver Planisphere of two foot diameter for the King; the Invention of that famous Astronomer..Mr. Cassini. 1828 W. IRVING *Columbus* (1848) I. 128 The globe or planisphere finished by Martin Behem .. furnishes an idea of what the chart of Columbus must have been. 1862 SIR G. C. LEWIS *Astron. Ancients* IV. i. 208 He [Hipparchus] had drawn a planisphere according to the stereographic projection. 1905 A. B. GRIMALDI (*title*) Catalogue of Zodiacs and Planispheres, ancient and modern.

b. *Revolving planisphere*: a device consisting of a polar projection of the whole of the heavens visible in a particular latitude, covered by a card with an elliptical opening, which can be adjusted so as to show the part of the heavens visible at a given time.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 6/1 An ingenious arrangement called a Planisphere, upon which the stars for any evening of the year are, by turning a circle, brought into view. 1891 *Athenæum* 3 Oct. 457/1 An ingeniously constructed 'Revolving Planisphere'.

c. *Astrolabe planisphere*: see ASTROLABE (*b*).

1872 SKEAT *Chaucer's Astrol.* Pref. 32 The term 'astrolabe'..in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries .. was restricted to the particular kind called the 'Astrolabe Planisphere', or astrolabe on a flat surface.

Hence **Planispheral** (-sfiəˈrăl), **Planispheric** (-sfeˈrik), **Planispherical** *adjs.*, of the nature of or pertaining to a planisphere.

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Maps & Charts* Posthuma (1650) 311 In measuring the Distances of Places there is no great trust to bee had to any Planispherical Projection whatsoever. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 373/1 A Meridian Spherical Dial [is] of some termed a Planispheral Sun-Dial. 1856 W. H. MORLEY (*title*) Description of a Planispheric Astrolabe constructed for Shâh Sultân Husain Safawi. 1884 *Nature* 12 June 161/1 Suggestions for a planispheric representation of the cerebral convolutions.

†**Plaˈnitude.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. late L. *plānitūdo* evenness, f. *plānus* flat: see -TUDE.] prop. = next; in quot., used as = smooth surface.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* b iij b/2 The superior planitude of the Plate, which sticketh fast to the roofe of the mouth.

Planity (plæˈnĭti). *rare*—¹. [f. PLANE *a.* + -ITY. (Cf. L. *plānitās* plainness, a doubtful reading in Tacitus.)] The quality of being plane.

1882 PROCTOR *Fam. Sci. Stud.* 21 The straightness of lines, the planity of surfaces and other like geometrical conceptions.

Plank (plæŋk), *sb.* Also 4-5 **plaunke**, 4-7 **planke**, 5 **plane**, 6-7 **planck**(**e**. See also PLANCH. [ME. *planke*, a. ONF. *planke* (Tournai 1275, mod. Picard *planke*, Norm. *planque*) = F. *planche*

plank, slab, little wooden bridge, measure of land; in mod.F., a narrow strip of land = Pr. *planca, plancha*, Cat. *planxa*, Sp. *plancha*, Pg. *prancha*, Piedm., OIt. *pianca* :—L. *planca* (post-Aug.) board, plank, slab (e. g. of marble), prob. f. root *plak-* of Gr. πλάξ, etc.]

1. A long flat piece of smoothed timber, thicker than a BOARD; *spec.* a length of timber sawn for building or other purposes to a thickness of from two to six inches, a width of nine inches or more, and eight feet or upwards in length.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5259 Þe plank þat on þe hryggé was, Was as sledyr as any glas. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2778 Hent hire vp in armes, & bare hire forþ ouerbord on a brod planke. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIX. 34 And with þe ferste plaunke ich palle hym doune. 1428–9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 71 Also payd for a carpenter iij dayes ij s. .. Also payd for a planke iiij s iiij d. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 154 Oken plankes of xviij fote long xij ynch brode & iiij ynch thyke. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 118 The Frenchmen had losed the plankes of the bridge nere a myle aboue Bray. 1653 WALTON *Angler* x. 189 Barnacles and young Goslings bred by the Suns heat and the rotten planks of an old Ship. 1794 SHERIDAN in *Sheridaniana* 154 A plank of the old stage, on which Garrick had trod. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 159 The wood employed in Joinery is denominated Stuff; and of this there are Boards, Planks, and Battens. 1840 *Niles' Register* LIX. 157/2 At the extremity of the green [at Auburn, N.Y.]...a large platform was erected...About 40 long benches were constructed of rough planks for the ladies. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mech.* § 142 Planks are pieces of wood 11 inches in width and 2½ or 3 inches thick.

transf. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 166 They met with ten planks or bars of solid silver, each piece being twenty feet in length, one foot in breadth, and two or three inches thick.

b. Without *a* or *pl.*: Timber cut into planks; planking.

1559 in W. Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 738, XX M. elme plancke of iii and iiii ynches thicke. *Ibid.* 739. *c* 1582 T. DIGGES in *Archæologia* XI. 225 The excessiue waste of pile and plank in the Flemmyshe platte. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Aug., There comes Luellin, about Mr. Deering's business of planke, to have the contract perfected. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* ii. (1840) 30 Want of saws to cut out plank. 1792 *Munchausen's Trav.* XXXIII. 157 The Royal George...that fine old ruin of British plank. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 138 *Plank*, a general name for all timber, excepting fir, which is from one inch and a half to four inches thick.

c. *fig.* esp. in reference to the use of a plank to save a shipwrecked man from drowning.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV* CCCXXIII, The Planks Politicks make a bridge on To keepe dry Soales. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* IV. XVI, A thin thin plank keeps in thy vitall breath, Death ready waits. 1659 A. HAY *Diary* (S.H.S.) 123, I desired her to acquaint her father to come off upon y^t^ plank of ther setting up tolleratioun in Scotland. 1690 ABP. SHARP *Wks.* (1754) I. Serm. VIII. 222 This is indeed the only plank we have to trust to, that can save us from shipwreck. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 514 Though a purchaser may buy in an incumbrance, or lay hold of any plank to protect himself, yet he shall not protect himself by the taking a conveyance from a trustee, after he had notice of the trust. 1866 WHITTIER *Let. to Lucy Larcom* 29 God grant that in the strange new sea of change wherein we swim, We still may keep the good old plank, of simple faith in Him!

2. Applied to various things consisting or formed of a flat slab of wood applied to a special purpose indicated in the context; as, a narrow foot-bridge; a table or board; a hat-maker's bench or table which surrounds the 'kettle' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*); also in other technical uses: see quots.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3740 A preue planke is at a place to pas & to entre. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. XV. (1869) 11 With þi yerde þow shuldest assaye if it be to deep, or if þer neede oþer brigge or plaunke. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CLXIII. 147 They lete come in the see barges and botes and grete plankes as many as they myght ordeyne and haue. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 236 The king will haue them shoote euery day at the Plancke, and so by continuall exercise they become most excellent shot. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. V. (1635) 73 Cast on a large Table or planke, a little portion or drop of water. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 324 Before the Carriage is laid on the Ribs, [the pressman] besmears the two edges of the Plank...well with soap or grease. 1855 BOOKER *Hist. Denton Chapel* (Chetham Soc. No. 37) 10 Coarse stuff hats, composed of a mixture of foreign wool and fur, the nap being laid on at the plank. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Plank*, the frame of a printing press on which the carriage slides. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 785 The workman...presses it [the point of a hat] down with his hand, turning it...round on its centre upon the plank, till a flat portion, equal to the crown of the hat, is rubbed out. 1888 NICHOLSON *Coal Trade Gloss., Crowntree*, a plank about 2½ inches thick, and 5½ or 6 feet long, used to support the roof in coal-workings. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Plank*...4 (*Ribbon-weaving*) The batten of the Dutch engine-loom or swivel-loom.

3. †**a.** A flat slab of stone, esp. a gravestone. [So L. *planca*.] *Obs.* b. *Geol.* Calcareous flagstone of the Stonesfield Oolite beds.

1660 WOOD *Life* Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 345 Two stone coffins ..without planks or covers to them. *Ibid.*, Upon most of those planks or plank-stones, were engraved in them, or embossed or convexed a cross from one end to the other. 1691 — *Ath. Oxon.* II. 384 Over his grave was soon after erected .. a monument of free stone, with a plank of marble thereon. 1871 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. Oxford* 149 We find about Sandford, in place of the 'Stonesfield slate', beds of white and yellow sand, sixteen or more feet in thickness, with irregular laminæ of calcareous sandstone, more or less blue in the centre, called 'plank'.

4. In *local* use: A piece of cultivated land longer than broad, a strip of land between two open furrows [= F. *planche*]; a regular division of land, as distinguished from the irregular ridges of the 'run-rig' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*); a more or less definite measure of land: see quots.

1814 SHIRREFF *Agric. Surv. Shetl.* App. v. 32 *Q.* Is the term plank known as applicable to lands? *A.* I ..conceived it used as a term for large regular divisions, in opposition to the smaller ridges of the old *rig* and *rendal* or *runrig* divisions. 1883 R. M. FERGUSSON *Rambling Sk.* xiii. 85 The average extent of each plank was about an acre. 1892 COCHRAN-PATRICK *Med. Scot.* viii. 170 The 'plank' of land ..was generally the same in extent throughout Orkney and contained 1¼ acre Scots or 1·32 acre English.

5. *fig.* An item or article of a political or other program. Cf. PLATFORM 7 b. Orig. and chiefly *U. S.*

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 141 They kin' o' slipt the planks frum out th' ole platform one by one. 1848 *Boston Courier* 28 Sept. 2/2 Another plank in the platform is, no Cass or other plank to be added. 1856 *Household. Words* XIV. 86 Every subject of the platform is spoken of as one of its planks; thus we read of 'the slavery plank', 'the tariff plank'. 1884 *Chr. World* 12 June 433/1 Another 'plank' is the restriction of Chinese immigration. 1891 *Times* 7 Oct. 10/4 It was not an admitted 'plank' in the Liberal platform, and (so far as I know) Mr. Gladstone has never promoted it or even said one word in its favour.

6. Phrases. † *To bring* (a gun) *to plank*: ? i. e. to the side of the ship; to run out (*obs.*). *Plank-over-plank*, with the outside planks overlapping, as in a clinker-built vessel. *Plank-upon-plank*: see quot. 1823. *To walk the plank*, to walk blindfold along a plank laid over the side of a ship until one falls into the sea (as pirates and others are said to have made their captives do, in order to get rid of them). Also *fig.*

1557 LD. GREY in Froude *Hist. Eng.* VI. XXXIV. 493, I caused the gunners to bring up their artillery to plank, and then shot off immediately ten or twelve times. 1776 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, French Terms, Border à quein*, to plank a ship with clench-work, or plank-over-plank. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Plank upon plank*, is when other planks are laid upon a ship's sides after she is built. 1844 MACAULAY *Barère* Misc. (1868) 262/1 It would have been necessary for Howe and Nelson to make every French sailor whom they took walk the plank. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Walking a plank*, an obsolete method of destroying people in mutiny and piracy, under a plea of avoiding the penalty of murder...Also, for detecting whether a man is drunk, he is made to walk along a quarter-deck plank. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* I. i, Dreadful stories they were; about hanging, and walking the plank.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Consisting or built of planks, as *plank-bridge, dam, -house, -island, pile, piling, sheeting, -table, -timber, -work*; objective, as *plank-dressing*; *plank-built, -sided* adjs.; **plank-bed**, a bed of boards resting on low trestles, without a mattress, used as part of the discipline of convents, prisons, etc.; **plank-hook**, a pole with an iron hook at the end, used by quarrymen, miners, and others (*U. S.*); **plank-plant**, an Australian leguminous plant, *Bossiæa Scolopendrium*; **plank-road**, a road made of a flooring of planks laid transversely on longitudinal bearing timbers (*U. S.*); **plank-timbering, plank tubbing**: see quots.; **plank-way**, the narrow portion of deck between the side and the frame of the hatch in a wherry, etc.

1868 FARRAR *Seekers* III. I. (1875) 265 To prefer a *plank-bed and skin and whatever else of the kind belongs to the Grecian discipline. 1887 *United Ireland* 27 Aug., To cheerfully accept the privations of the prison and its plank-bed. 1888 BERNARD *Fr. World to Cloister* V. 113 The order..is reckoned..one of the most austere in regard to its abstinence from meat,.. its plank bed, midnight office, and long hours of prayers. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 419 An ostentatiously European *plank-built house. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, **Plank Dam*, a watertight stopping fixed in a heading, constructed of balks of fir placed across the passage, one upon another, sideways, and tightly wedged. 1831 JANE PORTER *Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* II. 58 David Allwood and his family had the *plank-house allotted to them. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* liv, The tiny *plank-island of a yacht. 1772 C. HUTTON *Bridges* 98 The piles are grooved.., and *plank piles let into the grooves. 1793 R. MYLNE *Rep. Thames* 31 A line of *Plank Piling should be run down to a little Island adjoining. 1853 MOODIE *Life Clearings* Introd. 9 The many *plank-roads and railways in the course of construction in the province [Canada]. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 365 The first plank-road in the State of New York was laid, I believe, in 1844, and in 1846 there were several in operation. 1888 *Times* 2 Oct. 11/6 Traces of old Roman plank-roads on the moor .. not far from Diepholz, in Lower Hanover. 1789 W. JESSOP *Rep. Thames & Isis* (1791) 22 Instead of using Timber and *Plank Sheeting, slope the sides to an Angle of 45 degrees, and pitch them with rough flat Stones. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 563 A few steps onwards bring me in view of a corrugated iron-roofed, *plank-sided house. 1900 H. LAWSON *Over Sleepy Rails* 131 A *plank-table, supported on stakes driven into the ground. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 659/2 The forests yield..*plank-timber, masts, and yards. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Plank-timbering*, the lining of a shaft with rectangular plank frames. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 972 There are three modes of keeping back or stopping up these feeders; by *plank tubbing [etc.]. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Plank Tubbing*, shaft lining of wooden planks driven down vertically behind wooden cribs all round the shaft. 1887 W. RYE *Norfolk Broads* 48 How it did rain! The *plank-ways, parched and dry with weeks of sun, let in the water everywhere. 1889 P. H. EMERSON *Eng. Idyls* 26 Down the river..came sailing the wherry..with her plankways under water. 1890 HOSIE *W. China* 93 Rails of bamboo ran along both sides of the plank-way. 1745 *Jrnl. Siege Louisburg* in *W. Shirley's Let.* (1746) 24 The French..added to the Top of it a *Plank-work picketted, to raise it to the same Height with the rest of the Wall.

Plank (plæŋk), *v.* [f. PLANK *sb.*: cf. ONF. *planquier* = OF. *planchier* to floor, plank, bridge, f. *planke, planche.*]

1. *trans.* To furnish, lay, floor, or cover with planks. Also with *over*.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 516 Planke hit stronge ynough Vnder thin hors, that hit be lyggyng softe Ynough & harde ynough to stonde ofofte. 1485 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 29 In the Stable a Racke & a mawnger, and it is new planked. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Plancher ou paver d'ais*, to floore or planke with bourdes. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 390 When he had set his ships together,..and..planked them over in manner of a bridge, he passed over .. into the Countrey of the Quadi. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* II. 21 The Sides were planck'd with Pine. 1735 J. PRICE *Stone-Br. Thames* 7 These Truss Ribs, when plank'd over, will be enough. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 143/1 The footways in the thoroughfares which lie beyond the principal street, are planked like floors.

b. To fasten or join *together*, to fasten or hold *down*, with planks.

1854 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVII. VII, Boats planked together two and two. 1895 *Times* 5 Jan. 3/3 The ballast..does not appear to have been planked and tommed down.

2. a. To place, put, or set down; to deposit, plant. *dial.* or *slang.* b. To table or lay down money; to pay readily or on the spot. Const. *down, out, up. U. S. colloq.*

a. 1859 B. BRIERLEY *Day Out* (1886) 49 So we crope up th' slates, an plankt ussel' deawn ut th' top. 1886 A. G. MURDOCK *Scotch Readings* (ed. 2) 69 'Plank' it on the highest shelf in the house. 1892 [J. LUMSDEN] *Sheep-head* 205 Hastily I handed my dear Lady Matty to a seat, and planked my own huge carcase upon another one. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Sept. 234 A desire to plank down .. University men in the midst of the social life of East London.

b. 1835 CROCKETT *Tour* 59 During the last war [he] planked up more gold and silver to lend the government than Benton ever counted. 1835–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 376 Come into the iseter [= oyster] shop here, and plank the pewter. 1887 H. FREDERIC in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 625/1 Workman would rather plank out five thousand dollars from his own pocket. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* x, He 'planks down' the dollars requisite for the purchase.

3. *techn.* a. To splice together (slivers of wool) into rovings. b. To harden (a hat) by felting.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 362/1 Slivers of long-stapled wool are planked or spliced together. 1875 *Ibid.* 1731/2 They [hat-bodies] are planked or hardened to give them solidity, thickness, and strength. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) III. 1163 *Breaking-frame.*—Here the slivers are planked, or spliced together, the long end of one to the short end of another. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 15 Feb. 378/2 After the hat is planked it contains nothing hurtful.

4. To fix on a board (a fish that has been split open) and cook at a hot fire: see PLANKED 2. *U. S.*

1877 HOWELLS *Out of Question* (1882) 134, I suppose you plank horn-pout, here.

5. a. *intr.* To sleep on or as on a plank; to lie down on the hard ground; also *to plank it*. b. *trans.* To condemn to a plank-bed.

1829 B. HALL *Trav.* II. 382, I was right glad of [a berth], being wofully tired, and having no mind to plank it! 1860 DONALDSON *Bush Lays* 40 Through the day we will rough it, at night we will plank it. 1887 SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN in *Scott. Leader* 15 Oct. 5 Who may be sent to a prison cell and planked for taking part in transactions which are as innocent and harmless as a meeting of the East Stirlingshire Liberal Association.

6. To exchange the separate strips or rigs of land of an individual owner for one compact piece of equal extent. *North. Sc. dial.*

1812 J. HENDERSON *Agric. Surv. Caithness* 268 In many cases, the arable land has been planked, or converted into distinct farms, in place of the old system of tenants occupying it in run rig, or rigg and rennal. as it was provincially termed. 1871 R. COWIE *Shetl.* II. VIII. 158 The land [has been] planked or allocated in due proportion to each person.

†**Plankage.** *Obs.* Also 5 plangage. [a. OF. *plancage, planchage*, f. *planke, planche*: see PLANK and -AGE.] Payment charged for the use of planks at landing-places.

1347–8 *Rolls of Parll.* II. 212/2, Par cause de Murage ou Kayage ou Plankage. 1483 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 364 Suche person and persones .. that occupieth the said Watyr-bailliffes planges..shall pay for plangage to the said Water bailliffe. 1592 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 70 [Various heads under which dues were claimed] Ladinge; Mensuringe; Wayinge; Grondage; Ancorage;.. Sea rounded groundes; Fishinges; Fowlinge; Planckage.

†**Plank-board.** *Obs.* [f. PLANK *sb.* + BOARD *sb.* See also PLANCH-BOARD.] A thick board suitable for flooring and similar purposes.

[1394–1551: see PLANCH-BOARD.] 1497–8 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 48 Plankborde ad opus de le newe Roff. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1139/1 The duke had prepared bridges made of planke boords..for his men to passe the ditch. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 605 The vsuall scantling for the thicknes of planke boord. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 46 Twill make good Plank-boards and Timber.

Planked (plæŋkt), *ppl. a.* [f. PLANK *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Furnished, laid, floored, or covered with planks.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. *Decay* 958 A flying Bridge..and planked Battlements On every story, for his Men's defence. 1651 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horseman* 21 A planked flore is warmer than a paved or pitched. 1793 R. MYLNE *Rep. Thames* 27 Both the side Streams should be shut up, with low planked Weirs.

2. Of fish: Cooked by being split, fastened on a board, and held to the fire. *U.S.*

1877 HOWELLS *Out of Question* (1882) 134 One's ideas of planked Spanish mackerel. 1885 *Science* V. 426 The principal dish was 'planked' shad. By this process four fish are fastened to a board, and held towards a hot fire. Whilst cooking, the fish are constantly basted with a preparation made of butter, salt, and other ingredients.

Planker (plæ·ŋkəɹ). [f. PLANK *v.* + -ER 1.] A workman who planks or kneads hat-bodies in the process of felting them.

1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 15 Feb. 378/1 In hand-planking the 'form' is dipped in boiling water acidulated with vitriol, and then folded and vigorously kneaded by the planker's hand.

Planking (plæ·ŋkiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of PLANK *v.*

1. Furnishing, flooring, or covering with planks.

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 155 Laboryng & workyng abought Cowchyng plankyng & laying of the seid grete Rokes Stone & Gravell. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* (1664) 70 Manger, Rack, and Planking of a Stable is eight shillings per foot in length. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 138 *Planking*, covering the outside of the timbers with plank; sometimes quaintly called 'skinning'. 1887 MRS. DALY *Digging & Squatting* 110 Port Darwin possessed no suitable wood for planking purposes.

2. *concr.* Planks in the mass; plank-work; the planks of a structure; *spec.* those forming the outer shell and inner lining of a ship.

1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 29 The Carpenters were at Work on the Grating and Planking for the Caisson. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* ii, The planking of the paddle-boxes had been torn sheer away. 1871 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 295 The promenaders..paced back and forth upon the planking. 1904 A. GRIFFITHS 50 *Yrs. Public Service* iii. 28 There was little enough comfort for us subalterns—a few feet of planking on the orlop deck.

3. The lagging or 'cleading' of a steam-cylinder. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1732/1.

4. In technical senses of the verb.

1855 BOOKER *Hist. Denton Chapel* (Chetham Soc. No. 37) 11 For bowing, basining, boiling and planking (hat-bodies), he received in 1805, eight shillings per dozen. 1883 *Century Mag.* Aug. 549/2 Cleaning the shad for planking. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Planking*,..the felting of hat bodies by rolling them on a plank, and frequently immersing them in acidulated water. 1902 [see PLANKER].

†**5.** Harrowing or rolling of land with a plank.

1814 M. BIRKBECK *Notes on France* 59 They then sow annual trefoil, which they cover very slightly by planking, that is, drawing a plank, on which a boy rides, over the land.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **planking-clamp, -screw**: see quots.; **planking-machine**: see quot.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Planking-clamp*,..an implement for bending a strake against the ribs of a vessel and holding it until secured by bolts or treenails. *Ibid.*, *Planking-machine*, a machine in which hat-bodies, after being formed, are rubbed, pressed, and steamed to give them strength and body. *Ibid.*, *Planking-screw*, an implement for straining planks against the ribs of vessels.

Pla·nkless, *a.* [f. PLANK *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no planks; void or stripped of its planks.

1837 LONGF. *Drift-Wood* Prose Wks. 1886 I. 317 Vikings sitting gaunt and grim on the plankless ribs of their pirate ships. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XXI. iv. (1872) X. 40 The Peasant-Noble..clattered with his wooden slippers upon the plankless floor of his hut.

Plankshear, -sheer, variants of PLANESHEAR.

Plankton (plæ·ŋktɒn). *Biol.* [a. Ger. *plankton* (V. Hensen 188.), a. Gr. *πλαγκτόν*, neut. of *πλαγκτός* vbl. adj., drifting, f. *πλάζεσθαι* to wander, roam, drift.] A collective name for all the forms of floating or drifting organic life found at various depths in the ocean, or, by extension, in bodies of fresh water. Also *attrib.*

1892 E. J. BLES in *Jrnl. Marine Biol. Assoc.* II. 340 Variations of the floating fauna and flora, or plankton, of the Plymouth Waters. 1894 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 372 When the recent German expedition set out to study the Plankton or floating life of the Atlantic. 1899 *Nature* 15 June 157/1 Rich collections of plankton were made at all stations.

Hence **Plankto·logy**, the department of biology relating to plankton (Webster *Suppl.* 1902); **Plankto·nic** *a.* [irreg. for **planktic*], of, pertaining to, or characteristic of plankton.

1899 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1029 Most, if not all, *Globigerinæ*, are essentially planktonic organisms. 1905 MARR in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* LXI. Proc. 74 Planktonic.

Pla·nkways, Pla·nkwise, *adv.* [f. PLANK *sb.* + -WAYS, -WISE.] In the manner or direction of a plank; lengthways.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 90 When cut plankwise, boxwood is extremely apt to warp, unless very well seasoned. 1881 HASLUCK *Luthe Work* 35 For turning the surface of wood chucked plankways the same tools are used.

Planky (plæ·ŋki), *a.* [f. PLANK *sb.* + -Y.] Of the nature of or composed of planks.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XII. 442 He came before the planky gates, that all for strength were wrought. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* III. 735 Darts, Fragments of the Rock, and Flames they throw, And tear the planky Shelter fix'd below.

Planless (plæ·nlès), *a.* [f. PLAN *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a plan; not planned; unsystematic.

1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* IV. iv. 40 Every planless measure, chance event..Will they connect, and weave them all together Into one web of treason. 1852 BLACKIE *Stud. Lang.* 11 Where not stupid, how often careless, aimless, and planless! 1887 HISSEY *Holiday on Road* 69 All England was before us; ours was a planless expedition.

Hence **Pla·nlessly** *adv.*, **Pla·nlessness.**

1894 *Scott. Leader* 8 Mar. 3 That large..school whose method seems to be to begin writing and go planlessly ahead. 1906 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Jan. 408 The planlessness of moral instruction in schools.

Planned (plænd), *ppl. a.* [f. PLAN *v.* + -ED 1.] Designed, projected, arranged, etc.: see the verb.

1770 C. CHAUNCY *Repl. Chandler's Appeal Defended* (title-p.), Objections against the planned American Episcopate. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* xii, There had been a planned meeting. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 256 It must have been a planned-out affair.

Planner (plæ·nəɹ). [f. PLAN *v.* + -ER 1.] One who plans or makes a plan; a deviser, arranger; a projector, schemer; *spec.* in *Sc.*, a landscape gardener.

1716 COWPER in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) V. cxvi. 305 This exempts you from the charge of being the planners of the treason. 1801 tr. *Gabrielli's Myst. Husb.* IV. 164 Having been for many years a planner of fashions, [she] had an air of smartness. 1850 T. MCCRIE *Mem. Sir A. Agnew* ii. (1852) 27 He procured the services of Mr. John Hay, late planner in Edinburgh. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Jan. 6/4 The original planner of this stupendous enterprise.

Plannet, -ett, obs. forms of PLANET *sb.*1

Planning (plæ·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PLAN *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PLAN; the forming of plans; the making or delineation of a plan or diagram; scheming, designing, contriving.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* Introd. 3* Actual surveys of roads and harbours,..require a good degree of skill both in planning and drawing. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 127 Let there be no want of thrift: let there be both planning and plenty. 1897 RHOSCOMYL *White Rose Arno* 60 He was deep in sober discussions and plannings.

Plano-1 (plē·no, used as combining form of L. *plānus* flat, smooth, level; in scientific or technical adjectives, denoting (*a*) flatly, in a flattened manner, with modification of a specified form in the direction of a plane, as *plano-compressed*, *-conical*, *-hemispherical*, *-obconical*, *-orbicular*, *-patellate*, *-rotund*, *-subcuculiate*; (*b*) a combination of a plane with another surface, esp. plane on one side, and of another surface on the other, as PLANO-CONCAVE, -CONVEX, etc. Also **plano-cylindric, -ical**, plane on one side and of a cylindrical form on the other; **plano-horizontal**, having a plane horizontal surface or position; †**plano-solid** *Arith. Obs.*, applied to a number compounded of a 'plane' and a 'solid' number, i. e. of 5 prime factors; **plano-subulate**, of a flat awl-shaped form.

1839 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* viii. 183 Seeds *plano-compressed or winged at the apex. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. iv. 75 Some few are *Plano-Conical, whose Superfice is in part level between both ends. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 553 Corallum firm; cells .. quite shallow, plano-conical. 1727 SWIFT *Art Polit. Lying* Wks. 1755 III. i. 114 He supposes the soul to be of the nature of a *plano-cylindrical speculum .. the plain side was made by God Almighty, but that the devil afterwards wrought the other side into a cylindrical figure. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 327 Cespitose, *plano-hemispherical. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xx. (1765) 116 *Vexillum*, the Standard; a Petal covering the rest .. *plano-horizontal. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 453 With a solid *plano-obconical base. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 175 Gregarious, suberumpent, sessile, waxy, *plano-patellate. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 347 Subcylindrical,..*plano-rotund at top. 1662 HOBBES *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 67 There be some numbers called plane, other solids, others *plano-solid. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 336 Very broad explanate, and often *plano-subcuculiate. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xviii. (1765) 110 The Claws *plano-subulate.

Plano-2 (plæno), before a vowel or *h* plan-, combining form of Gr. *πλάνος* wandering, used in a few scientific terms; see PLANOBLAST, PLANODIA, PLANOGAMETE, PLANURIA.

Planoblast (plæ·noblæst). *Zool.* [f. PLANO- 2 + Gr. *βλαστ-ός* sprout, shoot.] The free-swimming generative bud or gonophore of certain Hydrozoa, usually a craspedote medusa or medusoid. Hence **Planobla·stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a planoblast.

1871 ALLMAN *Monogr. Gymnoblastic Hydroids* I. Introd. 15 Planoblast...A generative bud with a structure fitting it for a free locomotive life when detached from the hydrosome. *Ibid.*, Umbrella, the gelatinous bell of a medusiform planoblast.

Pla·no-co·ncave, *a.* [f. PLANO- 1 + CONCAVE.] Having one surface plane and the opposite one concave, as a lens.

1693 E. HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 961 Whether the Lens be..Plano-Convex or Plano-Concave. 1807 HERSCHEL *ibid.* XCVII. 183 The plain side of a plano-concave, or plano-convex lens. 1881 LE CONTE *Sight* 34 And one with excess of dispersive over refractive power for our plano-concave lens.

Pla·no-co·nvex, *a.* [f. as prec. + CONVEX.] **1.** Having one surface plane and the opposite one convex: chiefly of lenses; also of natural formations, as parts of plants or animals, or other objects.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* Pref. f j, I fixt also with wax a pretty large plano Convex Glass. 1693, 1807 [see prec.]. 1810 D. STEWART *Philos. Ess.* II. i. vii. 330 In wooded scenes, the plano-convex mirrour, which was Mr. Gray's companion in all his tours, has a pleasing effect. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 75 Cotyledons plano-convex. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 102 Achromatic glass with two plano-convex lenses.

b. Of a crystal: Having some faces plane and others convex.

1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 209 Plano-convex.. when the faces are partly straight and partly uneven, as in the diamond.

2. Having a flattened convex form.

1843 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. i. 21 The tongue's upper surface is plano-convex. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 83 Receptacle plano-convex, paleaceous.

‖ **Planodia** (plānō·diă). *Surg.* and *Path.* [f. PLANO- 2 + Gr. *ὁδός* way.] (See quot.)

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Planodia*, term for a false passage, as may be made in stricture of the urethra in treating by a bougie, sound, or catheter.

Planogamete (plæ·nogămēt). *Biol.* [f. PLANO- 2 + GAMETE.] A motile gamete or conjugating cell; also called *zoogamete*. 1886 [see GAMETE].

Planography (plānǫ·grăfi. *rare.* [f. L. *plān-um* PLANE + -GRAPHY.] The art of drawing plans; *spec.*: see quot.

1847 J. DWYER *Hydraulic Engineering* 131 Planography is another description of section introduced by.. Sir John Macneil,..which required that a vertical section..should be laid down on the line of direction marked on the plan, and having the Cuttings and Embankments plotted on opposite sides.

Hence **Plano·graphist,** one who draws a plan or map; a map-maker.

1859 W. M. THOMSON *Land & Book* v. xli. (1867) 627 All planographists of the Holy City agree that [etc.].

Planometer (plānǫ·mĭtəɹ). [f. as prec. + -METER.] An accurately made flat plate, usually of cast iron, used as a standard gauge for plane surfaces; a surface-plate. So **Plano·metry,** the use of a planometer; the measurement or gauging of plane surfaces.

1864 WEBSTER, *Planometer.* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1726/2 Plane-surfaces are produced by the planing-machine, by the file, and by grinding... For the purpose of verifying their accuracy, the planometer was devised by Whitworth.

Planometry, irreg. form of PLANIMETRY.

‖ **Planorbis** (plănǫ·rbis. *Zool.* [mod.L., f. *plān-us* PLANE *a.* + *orbis* ORB.] A genus of fresh-water snails (pond-snails), characterized by a flat rounded spiral shell.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 238 We find in the marls and limestones the shells of the Planorbis, and other lacustrine testacea. 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 38 A gasteropod mollusc, similar to a Planorbis, which lives as a messmate in the body of an annelid. *Comb.* 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 81 The planorbis-like shells of the Milliolidæ represent the simplest condition of these forms.

Hence **Plano·rbiform, Plano·rboid** *adjs.*, resembling, or having the form of a *Planorbis*; of a flat rounded spiral shape; **Plano·rbine** *a.*, belonging to, or having the characters of, the subfamily *Planorbinæ*, of which *Planorbis* is the typical genus; **Plano·rbite,** a fossil shell belonging or allied to this genus; **Plano·rbuline** *a.*, of or belonging to *Planorbulina*, a genus of *Foraminifera* having shells of a planorboid form.

1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* III. 398 The Achatinellæ are elongated .. and the Helices planorboid and multispiral. 1879 CARPENTER in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 380/1 Remarkable modifications of the planorbuline type. 1895 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* III. 413 Shell very small, planorbiform.

Planospiral (plānǫspaiə·răl), *a.* [f. PLANO- 1 + SPIRAL *a.*] = *Planispiral*: see PLANI-.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 973/1.

Planscheour, planschour, planseour, planshar(e, obs. ff. PLANCHER. **Planshcer, planshire,** obs. forms of PLANESHEAR.

Plant (plont), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 **plante**, 4–7 **plante**, (4–5 **plonte**, 5 **plantte, plaunte, plounte**, *Sc.* **playnt**, 6 **plaunt**), 5– **plant.** [In sense 1, OE. *plante* fem., ad. L. *planta* sprout, slip, cutting, graft, whence also OHG. *pflanza*, ON. *planta*. Later senses are affected by med. or mod. uses of L. *planta*, and by F. *plante*, or are direct derivatives of PLANT *v.*, or a. F. *plant* action of planting, plants collectively for planting out, f. *planter* to plant.]

I. 1. A young tree, shrub, or herb newly planted, or intended for planting; a set, cutting, slip; a sapling. *Obs.* or *dial.* (In local use the name for seedling vegetables at this stage, as 'healthy cabbage plants', 'plants at sixpence a hundred', etc.)

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxliii. 12 Ðeara bearn swe swe niowe plant[e] steaðelunge ȝesteaðulfestad from ȝuȝuðe. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xlix. § 2. 381 On æppeltunum, ðonne hie wel begað hira plantan and hiera impan, oð hie fulweaxne beoð. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 104 Þe fyrre in þe fryth þe fei[r]er con ryse þe playn, þe plonttez, þe spyse, þe perez. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 763 Yif me a plante of thilke blissed tree; And in my gardyn planted it shal bee. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 26 Men take plantes or slyfynges þeroff and sett þam in oþer placez. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 1, & þou sett in my garthyn a yong plante of a tre. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* XV. 13 All plantes [Gr. *πασα φυτεια*, Vulg. *omnis plantatio*] which my heavenly father hath nott planted shalbe plucked vppe by the rotes. 1535 COVERDALE

Ps. xlvii. 2 The hill of Sion is like a fayre plante [LUTHER 'Der Berg Zion ist wie ein schön Zweiglein']. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 467 A plant, the slip of a tree that was planted in the earth. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 378 There is a man haunts the Forrest, that abuses our yong plants with caruing *Rosalinde* on their barkes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 86/2 Plants are young Trees fit to be set. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. ix. 196 Some plants of canes.

b. A young tree or sapling used as a pole, staff, or cudgel. Now chiefly *dial.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 50 Panne *liberum arbitrium* laccheth þe thridde plante. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 493 He caught a plante of an appell tre..and toke the barre in bothe handes, and seide he wolde make hem to remeve. *c* 1600 DAY *Bigg. Bednall Gr.* v. (1881) 109 An ashen plant, a good Cudgell, what sho'd I call it? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 038 Take, Shepherd, take a plant of stubborn oak And labour him with many a sturdy stroke. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 335 ¶ 2 Sir Roger's Servants..had..provided themselves with good Oaken Plants, to attend their Master upon this occasion. 1732 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Belle Assemblée* II. 121 This magnanimous Spaniard..having under his Habit, a good Sword, and a strong Oaken-Plant. 1900 MCILROY *Craiglinnie* v. 54 (Ulster) The country people came pouring in—each man carrying his ash 'plant'.

c. *fig.* Anything planted or springing up; a scion, offshoot, nurseling; a young person; a novice. Now *rare.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 137 Loue is þe leuest þing þat vr lord askeþ, And eke þe playnt [*v. rr.* plante, plaunte, plonte] of pees. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 5 Fyer of fraward lufe, þe whilk wastis burionyng of verten, & norrysches þe plantes of all vyce. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXXXVII. 30 Gret Gode we graunt that we have long desirit, A plaunt to spring of thi successioun. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 175 The Inquisition..considering them to be but new plants useth not such rigour with them. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Plant*, figuratively a young Man or Maid. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 188 A plant from Bristol, a youth of tremendous power.

2. A member of the lower of the two series of organized living beings, i. e. of the vegetable kingdom; a vegetable; generally distinguished from an animal by the absence of locomotion and of special organs of sensation and digestion, and by the power of feeding wholly upon inorganic substances. (=mod.L. *planta* in botanical use.) Often popularly restricted to the smaller, esp. herbaceous plants, to the exclusion of trees and shrubs.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. A ij, Ye knowlege of plantes, herbes, and trees. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 20 b, Plants be sorted and deuided into three parts: the first is the Herbe: the seconde the Shrub: the third the Tree. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Plant*, a Natural Body that has a vegetable Soul. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., The Learned and Experienced Botanist, Mr. John Ray, gives us the following Characteristick Notes of the Chief Kinds of Plants. 1748 GRAY *Alliance* 1 Sickly Plants betray a niggard Earth. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 180 Betula. Flowers male and female on the same plant. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 36 The original dimensions of this venerable plant. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 81 Plants, because it is their nature to produce leaves, may, by an overplus of food, produce nothing else.

b. *fig.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 395 The Parents line, whose Children thou hast butcher'd, Old barren Plants, to waile it with their Age. 1844 EMERSON *Lect., Eng. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 300 Government has been a fossil; it should be a plant. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 41 Christianity alone was powerful enough to tear this evil plant from the Roman soil.

c. Sometimes applied to the leafy or herbaceous part of a vegetable.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 144 Leeks..Replanted in the Month of May, very deep in the Earth, to make their Stalks and Plants thick and white.

II. Chiefly from PLANT *v.*

3. *collect.* A growth of something planted or sown; a crop.

1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 199 To insure a good crop of barley and a kind plant of clover. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 288 The promising plant of wheat which covered it was laid..by the rough weather. 1898 RIDER HAGGARD in *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 513 There was a very full plant of swedes, which would have produced a fine crop.

b. *abstr.* Growth. *In plant*, growing, in leaf; *to lose plant*, to die off, dwindle away; *to fail in* or *miss plant*, to fail to spring from seed.

1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 4 Clover..if sown oftener it is apt to fail in plant; and even when in plant it is not very productive unless highly manured. 1847 *Ibid.* VIII. II. 291 The spaces in the..turnips, which have missed plant, are filled up with transplanted swedes. 1852 *Ibid.* XIII. I. 58 The wheat often loses plant in the spring.

4. The way in which any one plants himself or is planted; footing, foothold, pose.

1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 2 The wide area between his feet, when in a standing position, gave him so firm a 'plant', if I may so say. 1889 *Macm. Mag.* Mar. 277/1 There was doggedness and obstinacy in the plant of the figures.

5. A deposit of fish-spawn, fry, or oysters; *elliptic.* an oyster which has been bedded or is intended for bedding, as distinguished from a native. *U. S.*

6. The fixtures, implements, machinery, and apparatus used in carrying on any industrial process. (In Great Britain rarely with *a* or *pl.*)

1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 133 The ground was destined to the purposes of extensive commerce, but the appellation of a plant gave me much disturbance, from my inability to fathom the meaning. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 239/2 There was very little possibility of transferring these implements (technically called the Plant) from one contract to another. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coalmining* 110 In Durham and Northumberland a single 'plant' of pits and engines will work the ground for a mile or two on each side. 1882 *Engineer* 24 Feb. 133/2 The plant includes one steam crane, three steam travelling cranes, a steam fire-engine, a steam pump, two steam hammers, seven steam engines, three boilers, and a few hundred nail-making machines. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Apr. 5/1 Six plants in the coke region of Pennsylvania are now in operation.

b. *fig.* The instrumentalities employed in carrying on spiritual or intellectual work.

1861 LD. LINDSAY *Scepticism* 341 We must take stock here, likewise, of our spiritual plant, our intellectual capital. 1881 *Nation* (N.Y.) XXXII. 437 The college is to him a sort of industrial enterprise, ..and the professors are part of the plant. 1887 *Ch. Times* 21 Jan. 54/3 The policy of increasing the plant of the Roman Catholic body here .. is still pursued.

7. [f. PLANT *v.* 8.] A hoard of stolen goods; also the place where they are hidden. *Thieves' slang.*

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. 3), *Plant*, the place in the house of the fence, where stolen goods are secreted. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., Any thing hid is called, *the plant*, ..such article is said to be *in plant*: the place of concealment is sometimes called *the plant*, as 'I know of a fine plant'; that is a secure hiding-place. To *spring a plant*, is to find any thing that has been concealed by another. To *rise the plant*, is to take up and remove any thing that has been hid, whether by yourself or another. 1837 J. D. LANG *New S. Wales* II. 52 He had found, to his astonishment and disappointment, that some person had *sprung the plant*—a cant phrase for discovering and carrying off property which another person has stolen and concealed.

8. A scheme or plot laid to swindle or defraud a person; an elaborately planned burglary or other form of theft or robbery. (The notion appears to be that of a trap or snare carefully planted or laid in the ground and covered up.) *Sharpers' slang.*

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 241 A regular plant to clear me out. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Greenwich Fair*, The 'plant' is successful, the bet is made, the stranger of course loses. 1837 — *Pickw.* xlviii, 'It's a conspiracy', said Ben Allen. 'A regular plant', added Mr. Bob Sawyer. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxliii. 124 When the classes who live by warfare with society, lay a deliberate scheme by which an honest man's house is to be entered, or his property carried off, it takes at the Police Offices the title of a 'plant'. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Feb. 4 He..charges ..Blackburn with having, in language, which has recently become parliamentary, 'put up a plant' on his innocent young friend.

9. [f. PLANT *v.* 2 c.] A spy, a detective; a picket of detectives. *slang.*

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 210 He sold forged notes to a plant [*note* A person sent for the purpose of detecting him] which led to his untimely end. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 26 Nov., At Shepperton Lock the keeper..cautioned the defendant as he was going through the lock to take care, as there was a 'plant' out that night. *Med.* A plant set to detect motorists travelling at illegal speed.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

10. a. Simple attrib., as *plant-centre, -covering, -disease, -egg, -ferment, -fetish, -form, -growth, -kingdom, -life, -movement, -name, -ornament, -remains, -species, -spirit, -wealth.* b. Appositive, as *plant-ancestor.* c. Objective and obj. gen., as *plant-dispersal, -dropper, -eater, -eating, -forcer, -growing, -hunting, -naming, -worship, -worshipper*; *plant-bearing, -feeding, -stimulating* adjs. d. Instrumental, as *plant-clothed, -grown* adjs.

1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* I. xxiii. § 181 Now if an animal regarded as original progenitor, is therefore reverentially treated; so..may we expect the *plant-ancestor will be. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 473 The Carboniferous *plant-bearing strata of Roberts' valley. 1894 *Board Agric. Circular* N. 4 These traps..should be placed close to the [hop] hills or *plant-centres. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 250 Fruits eaten by birds afford a means of *plant-dispersal. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiv. § 110 Among animals the flesh-eaters cannot exist without the *plant-eaters. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 197 This is not necessary in *plant-eggs or vegetable seeds. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 23 Oct. an. 1775, The manure is..equally incorporated with the *plant-feeding stratum. 1899 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 6/3 The belief in *plant-fetishes, wherein the informing spirit or ghost occupies the place of natural property. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs's Bot.* 130 In the same manner, from a morphological point of view, stems, leaves, hairs, roots, thallus-branches, are simply members of the *plant-form. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 29 Apr. 3/3 The wild *plant-grown embankments of railway cuttings. *Ibid.* 10 July 3/4 Means..for restraining injurious *plant-growth or for disposing of an insect pest. 1878 HOOKER & BALL *Marocco* 346 Ball enjoyed a capital day's *plant-hunting at Tangier. 1884 R. FOLKARD *Plant Lore* (title-p.) Folk-Lore of the *Plant-Kingdom. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. viii. § 70 *Plant-life is all directly or indirectly dependant on the heat and light of the sun. 1894 *Persian Pict.* 183 A luxuriant plant-life covered every stem and log. 1594 *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 134 A name [*Zoophyta*], which in our language signifieth as much as *plant-living creatures. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND (*title*) A Dictionary of English *Plant-names. 1898 M. A. BUCKMASTER *Elem. Archit.* 26 The acanthus..was the favourite *plant-ornament with the Greeks and Romans. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 195 Proofs of a mild Arctic climate, in the abundant *plant-remains of East Siberia and Amurland. 1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* I. xxiii. § 182 No explanation of the conceived shape of the *plant-spirit. *Ibid.* § 183 *Plant-worship,..like the worship of idols and animals, is an aberrant species of ancestor-worship. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 720/2 The ornament which we have derived from Chaldean *plant-worshippers.

e. Special Combs.: **plant-bed**, a stratum containing fossil plants; **plant-beetle**, a beetle of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, feeding on plants, a leaf-beetle; **plant-breeder**, one who cultivates plants with the object of improving existing varieties, or producing new ones; **plant-cane**, a sugar-cane of one year's growth; **plant-cutter**, (*a*) a passerine bird of the S. American genus *Phytotoma*, having the habit of biting off the shoots of plants; (*b*) *U. S. Hist.*, (*pl.*) rioters in early times in Virginia, who systematically cut down the tobacco plants; **plant-feeder**, any animal that feeds upon plants; **plant-food**, a substance, or the substances collectively, on which plants feed; the food of plants; **plant-marker**, a small tablet of wood, zinc, terra-cotta, etc., set in the ground beside a plant, and bearing its name; **plant-of-gluttony**, rendering of Gael. *lus-a-chraois*, name for the dwarf cornel, *Cornus suecica*, the berries of which are reputed to stimulate the appetite (*Treas. Bot.* 1866 s.v. *Cornus*'; †**plant-plot**, a nursery for young plants; **plant-tin**, a tinned vessel for carrying plants, a botanical case or vasculum.

1881 *Rep. Geol. Explor. N. Zealand* 48 The Mataura series in the Hokanui Hills overlying the *plant-beds. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxiii. (1818) II. 321 The beautiful tribe of *plant-beetles (*Chrysomela*, F.). 1793 EDWARDS *W. Indies* II. v. i. 210 *Plant-canes in this soil..have been known in very fine seasons to yield two tons and a half of sugar per acre. 1802 LATHAM *Gen. Synops. Birds* Supp. II. 212 *Plant-cutter. 1894 in NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 730. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 101 Virgin forest soil is considered best..because it contains sufficient *plant-food. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 June 12/2 There is no substance so rich in plant-food as the carcass of an animal. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 110 Tributes also were imposed..for Cornegrounds, *plant-plots, groves or parks. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxiii. (1614) 45/2 From Creekelad a towne in Wiltshire, the Academie was translated unto Oxford, as into a plant-plot, both more pleasing and fruitfull. 1896 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 6/2 In the winter there is no occupation for *plant-tin or insect-net.

†**Plant,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 4–6 **plaunte**, 5–6 **plante.** [ME. *plau(n)te*, a. F. *plante*:—L. *planta* sole of the foot.] The sole of the foot.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* iii. 7 Anoon the groundis and plauntis [*gloss* or solis] of him ben saddid to gidere; and he lippinge stood, and wandride. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 15/2 Fro the plante of his foot vnto the toppe of his heed was none hole place. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XVIII. x, My heeles and plants Thou didst from stumbling slip sustaine. 1610 B. JONSON *Masque of Oberon* Wks. (Rtldg.) 584/2 Knotty legs, and plants of clay, Seek for ease, or love delay. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* XII. 24 Before you put the Iron to the plant of his Feet, give me a cord.

†**Plant,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *plant*, in obs. use 'the ground-plat of a building; also, the foundation, or ground-worke of a building; also, a planting' (Cotgr.), f. stem of *planter* to plant. Cf. It. *pianta* a ground-plan.] A ground-plan.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 256 Much less upon a bare *Plant* thereof, as they call the Schiographia or Ground lines. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 20 The outward Circle of Mr. Jones his Plant No. 6 of the Ruins. *Ibid.* 25 The Plant of the main Structure is in Diameter, one third Part of the Diameter of the whole Extent, or Circumvallation.

Plant (plant), *v.* Forms: *a.* 1 **plantian, plontian**, 2–4 **plant(i)en**, 4–5 **plau-, plawnte(n**, 4–6 **plante**, 5 **plonte, plaunt**, (5 *Sc.* **playnt**, 8 **plaint**), 5– **plant.** [OE. *plantian*, ad. L. *plantāre* to plant; fix in place: cf. PLANT *sb.*[1] The sense-development agrees in the main with that of F. *planter* (12th c.) (:—L. *plantāre*).]

I. To plant a thing in or on a place.

1. *trans.* To set or place in the ground so that it may take root and grow (a living tree or herb, a shoot, cutting, root, bulb, or tuber; sometimes, a seed; also, by extension, a crop, a bed of flowers, a garden, vineyard, orchard, forest, or other collection of plants).

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* LXXIX. 9 [LXXX. 8] Wingeard of Agyptum ðu afirdes awurpe ðeode & plantades hie. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xl. 292 He underfeng ða halgan gesamnunga to plantianne & to ymbhweorfanne, swæ se ceorl deð his ortgeard. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxi. 33 Abraham þa plantode æenne holt. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 51 Ys ʒeplanted an iblesced treu amidde ðare hali chereche. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8239 (Cott.) All frutes he plantede in þat place. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 91 Plaunt þou a vine. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXX. 137 He gert plant þerin all maner of erbez. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* iii. 6–7, I have planted; Apollo watred .. Nether is he that planteth eny thynge nether he that watreth. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 25 Plant..Wild Olive Trees, or Palms, before the busie Shop. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. II. v. 334 There are many edicts of the French king, prohibiting the planting of new vineyards. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* II. iii, You can plant a very extensive apple-orchard on a grand scale. 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Life Highl.* 19 Each of us planted two trees, a fir and an oak.

b. To introduce (a breed of animals) into a country; to deposit (young fish, spawn, oysters) in a river, tidal water, etc.; to naturalize.

1899 *19th Cent.* Sept. 405 Brought from the Pacific and 'planted' in the Great Lakes, these steel-heads are the most prized of all the Salmonidae. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 25 Mar, 7/2 Mr. Henry Herman Kater..in 1839 chartered the

Euphrates for the purpose of planting blood horses in Australia.

c. *Plant out*, to transfer from a pot or frame to the open ground; to set out (seedlings) at intervals, so as to afford room for growth.

1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) V. 54 When they [plants] are planted out, after once hoeing, they will take care of themselves. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 323 The more tender kinds should not be thinned till some time after they have been planted out. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 179/1 Plant out all the sorts and sow once or twice others to succeed.

d. *intr.* Of seed: To grow into or form plants. Cf. PLANT *sb.*[1] 3, from which this is perh. directly taken.

1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. I. 55 The seed was put in precisely the same as [in] the preceding year, but it never planted so well.

2. To insert, set, or place firmly, to fix *in* or *on* the ground or any other body or surface; to set *down* or *up* in a firm position; to put or fix in position; to post, station.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xciii. [xciv.] 9 He that plauntide the ere, shal he not beren? *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 98 Make faire lowe coffyns, and couche þis stuff there-in, And plonte pynes aboue. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 312 Thai plantit doun ane pailyeoun. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 36 Hee is to be taught how to plant his pike on the ground. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 26 The Banners which the Banians had planted on the top and highest Branches of it. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 89 In the .. Point of Intersection, plant the Stake H. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5248/2 He planted the British Colours on the Castle. *a* 1719 ADDISON *Rosamond* II. vi, Or this right hand performs its part, And plants a dagger in thy heart. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 485 As soon as the prince had planted his foot on dry ground he called for horses. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xi. (1856) 82 To plant an ice-anchor, a hole is cut obliquely to the surface of the floe. 1874 BURNAND *My time* xv. 127 Planting her elbows on her knees. 1892 F. RELYEA *Homeward Bound* 263 As the bull passes him, he has to plant these two darts at the same time in the back, and jump aside.

b. To put or place (artillery) in position for discharging. † *To plant a siege*, to lay siege.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 401 b, Plantyng your ordenaunce here and there on your walles and Bulwarkes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 748 The Capitaines..planted a strong siege, and enuironed it round about. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 214 The siege being planted before Escluse. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xviii. (Roxb.) 140/2 Plant a peece, is to order it for it discharging that it may do service or execution. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 382 Four swivel guns..were planted at the mouth of each funnel. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIII. iii. (1872) V. 39 Cannon with case-shot planted themselves in all the thoroughfares. *fig.* 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. i. 1 This cavill is not planted particularly against my indevours.

c. To station (a person); *esp.* (in slang or vulgar use) to place for a surreptitious or unavowed purpose; to post as a spy or detective.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 16 The Person must be dispos'd and planted near his Tree, in such a manner as to stand firm. 1706 J. DRAKE *Secret Mem. Earl of Leicester* Pref., The guard of his own creatures, spies and dependants which he had planted about her. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* III. Wks. 1799 I. 353 Intelligent people are planted, who will bring me .. a faithful account of the process. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) I. VIII. 333 He planted strong guards along the banks of the river. 1842 COBDEN in Morley *Life* IX. (1902) 31/1 He was planted (to use a vulgar phrase) upon me by his party. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 151 You plant one in my house to tell my secrets to Wimp, and you plant one in Wimp's house to tell Wimp's secrets to me.

d. *refl.* To place, station, post, fix oneself; to take up one's position.

1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* III. i. 1362 Remember well to plant thee at that Door. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* V. 34 Open your chest, place your head upright, and plant you well upon your legs. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* iii, One grisly old wolf-dog alone..had planted himself close by the chair of state. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) iii. 84 [They] persisted in planting themselves steadily in some safe nook.

3. To found, establish, institute (a community or society, esp. a colony, city, or church).

c 897 [see sense 1]. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 160 That they myght in this prouince plant a newe colonie or habitation. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 146 This hapeneth by meanes of the Grimme Tartar, that will neither himselfe plant townes to dwell in..nor suffer the Russie..to people those partes. *c* 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* iii. 153 Planting and ordering schools for the education of youth. 1676 I. MATHER *K. Philip's War* (1862) 40 In three and twenty Towns, there were Indian Christian Churches Planted. 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Seculare* 441 Let him unite his Subjects Hearts, Planting Societies for peaceful Arts. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) II. xli. 134 Planting colonies in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Carolina. 1878 MACLEAR *Celts* v. (1879) 88 They planted monasteries under abbot-bishops.

b. To settle (a person) in a place, establish as a settler or colonist. (Cf. PLANTATION 4.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8033 (Cott.) Passed war a thusand yere, Sin þai war planted in þat place. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 452 Sut(h)faste hirdis, þat has þe playntit in hewine reme to be bettir and happliare. *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 24 He, as largh man & good prynce..owr lond folke wyll setten & planten stydfastly yn þys lond, nowe & euer. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* vii. 10, I will appoynte a place, and wyll plante them, that they maye remayne there. *a* 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvii. 89 In 3our tolbuth sic presouneris to plant. 1607 R. TINDALL in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) Introd. 38 Wee are safelye arryued and planted in this Contreye [Virginia]. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 44 In some Counties, as in Kerry,..few English were ever planted. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. ix. 156 My being planted so well in Brazil. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. ii. 11 Teutonic soldiers planted as colonists by the Roman government.

c. *refl.* To establish oneself, settle.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 98 b, To sette and plante himselfe there. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 152 The Zanclæans invited the remainder of the Milesians to come and plant themselves in Sicily. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 230 Benedict, a monk of Auxerre, who planted himself in solitude among the wild forests by the Ouse.

† **d.** *absol.* or *intr.* To form a colony or colonies; to colonize; to settle. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 459 How King Gregoure with his Power passit in Fyffe..and plantit and pleneist as he passit. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. iii. 36 Thei..made themselues cotages, and began to plante in plompes one by another. 1625 BACON *Ess., Plantations* (Arb.) 534 If you Plant, where Sauages are, doe not only entertaine them with Trifles, and Gingles; But vse them iustly, and gratiously. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 159 It seems they are resolved to plant there.

4. To put, set, or place *in* some local position; to locate, situate; in *pa. pple.* situated. Also *fig.*

1558 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 14 § 4 Faire large townes..as well planted for cloth making as the sayd towne of Goddelmine or better. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 110 In them I plant my chiefest pleasure. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1651) 205 A Town .. finely built, but foolishly planted. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. ii. 5 Some perchance will place their scorn, where they ought to plant their wonder. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* iv. (1858) 226 If Neby-Samwil be the high place of Gibeon, then Mizpeh which Dr. Robinson planted there, must be sought elsewhere.

5. Various *fig.* uses derived from prec. senses.

a. To implant, cause to take root and spring up or grow; to introduce, e. g. an idea or sentiment in the mind.

1415 HOCCLEVE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 68 Plante in thyn herte a deep contricioun. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 145/2 God..euer shall kepe in his church the right faith and righte beleue by the helpe of his owne hande that planted it. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 14 Thes vertues..by the bunfyte and powar of nature in hys hart are rotyd and plantyd. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 77 ₱ 2 That noble Thirst of Fame and Reputation which is planted in the Hearts of all Men. 1878 MACLEAR *Celts* v. (1879) 78 It was his great aim to plant the truth in the minds of his hearers.

b. To fix, settle, establish firmly, as a principle, opinion, doctrine, religion, practice, or the like.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 159/1 Now were..ye pointes of Christes faith .. knowen, as I saye and planted before. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 167 At variaunce with that opinion which Leland would plant. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 309 If the history doth but once beginne to plant her image in our imagination. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. i. (1840) 5 [They] planted religion in those countries. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* vi. 115 Christianity, as planted by modern missions.

c. To establish or set up (a person or thing) in some position or state.

a 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 230 Sir, ye do entend to delyver them [the keys] .. and to plant an other in my rome. 1577 *F. de l'Isle's Legendarie* G iv b, Therof ensued the order..established in the Kings council..wherein the Queene mother was planted vpright. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 165 A man in all the worlds new fashion planted. 1593 — *Rich. II*, v. i. 63 Thou which know'st the way To plant vnrightfull Kings. 1622 FLETCHER & MASS. *Span. Curate* II. i, He would entreat your care To plant me in the favour of some man. 1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 97 They do what in them lyeth to plant their owne Draperies, and to supplant ours. 1874 S. COX *Pilgr. Ps.* i. 10 Planting himself on his habit of crying unto God in his distresses.

d. *intr.* for *refl.*

1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXV. vii, Such as keep His covenaunt, And on His testimonys plant. 1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* XLV. v, No reason rules, where sorrowes plant.

II. With the place, etc., as object.

6. a. To furnish or stock (a piece of land) with growing plants.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvi. 17 b, The earth is carried into it and planted with all sorts of excellent fruteful trees. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VIII. 303 The citie of Bochin .. is now planted with date-trees. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 171 With wild Thyme and Sav'ry, plant the Plain. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* II, It is not supposed that they were ever planted, but rather that they are pieces of unreclaimed land, with the withered vegetation of the original brick-field. *Mod.* He enclosed a piece of the common and planted it with firs.

b. To furnish or provide *with* a number of things set or disposed over the surface.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3146 Þe sepulture of a sire..Was of an ahill amatist..Plantid full of palmetres & many proud fowles. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 345 Thai playntyt thar feild with tentis and pailȝonis. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 62 Thy Temples should be planted presently With Hornes. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 113 The Portugall.. built a strong castle here, planted it with seventeene cannon ..and a thousand musquets. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 159 ₱ 8 A vast Ocean planted with innumerable Islands. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 556 A battery was planted with some small guns taken from the ships.

c. To furnish a district *with* settlers or colonists; to colonize or settle; to stock *with* inhabitants, cattle, etc.

c 1608 in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 75 The necessity of planting Leitrim with the greater part of British. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 195 He..grants that Iceland, and some part of Groenland were visited and planted by Ericus Ruffus. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 102 We cannot spare people to plant those islands. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 31 Planted it [Media] with cities. 1904 *Dundee Advert.* 5 July 6/3 The other 23 States being..thinly 'planted' with horned animals.

† **d.** To furnish (a vacant church) *with* a minister. *Sc. Obs.*

1574 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 50 That vackand Kirks be planted, and stipends assigned to them. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 87 Most churches are planted and fraught with single reading ministers. 1721 WODROW *Hist. Ch. Scot.* I. iii. 119 The Bishops are appointed to plant the Kirks which have vaiked since the Year 1637.

III. Colloquial uses, of slang or vulgar origin.

7. To deliver (a blow, stroke, thrust) with a definite aim; to cause to alight or fall. (So F. *planter un soufflet sur . . .*) *Pugilistic slang.*

1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 76 Gully made play, and planted two other blows on his adversary's head. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* XXVI, I planted a stomacher in his fifth button. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* XXII, You know how to plant a straight blow just where it is most telling.

b. *fig.*

1847–8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* XIX. (1857) 337 He finds every Highlander..adroit at fence, in planting upon him as many queries as can possibly be thrust in. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 96 The thin tones of Lady Vandeleur planting icy repartees at every opening.

8. To hide, to conceal; esp. stolen goods. Orig. *Thieves' slang*; now esp. *Australian.*

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* E iij b, *To Plant*, to hide. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Plant*, to lay, place, or hide, 1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.* 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., To hide, or conceal any person .. is termed planting him. 1827 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* II. XXI. 60 'Pa! Bill has planted it' (hid it). 1837 J. D. LANG *N. S. Wales* II. 51 They..observed the robbers plant or conceal a quantity of the property, of which they had just plundered the cottage. 1840 *Sydney Herald* 10 Feb., Conveying horses out of the way, or *planting* them, as it is technically called, until a reward is offered for their restoration. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 29 Dec. 5/2 The plunder was 'planted' under the floor of a restaurant in Geelong.

9. To place (gold dust, ore, etc.) in a mining claim in order to give a false impression of its productiveness; to 'salt'. *Gold-digging slang.*

1850 READE *Gold* IV. i, *Lurl.* This dust is from Birmingham, and neither Australian or natural. *Rob.* The man planted it for you. 1886 P. CLARKE *New Chum* vi. 72 A 'salted claim', a 'pit' sold for a £10 note in which a nugget worth a few shillings had before been 'planted'.

b. To plan or 'get up' by fraudulent methods; to devise as a 'plant' or fraudulent scheme.

1892 *Daily News* 27 May 3/4 Mr. Keay maintained that the affair was 'planted' between the two brothers, the Indian resident having..opportunities to carry out that object.

10. To abandon. [Cf. F. *planter là.*]

[1814 SCOTT *Wav.* liii, And so he glided off and left me *planté là.*] 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. iv, But one thing's pretty sure; a woman planted, Unless at once she plunge for life in prayers) After a decent time must be gallanted. 1852 HOSKYNS *Talpa* 18 Here I was, fairly planted, at the first onset. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* II. 399 For some six years .. he makes her a most exemplary husband; and then, all at once, he plants her; plants her at once and for ever.

Plantable (plɑ·ntăb'l), *a.* [f. PLANT *v.* + -ABLE. (Cf. It. *piantabile.*)] Capable of being planted (in various senses of the verb); fit for planting or cultivation.

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 14 Roots of any plantable Fruit. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. 58 The Land as you go farther from the Sea..becomes of a more plantable Mould. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 17 Taking of such up as are of a plantable size from Hedge-rows and Woods.

Plantad (plæ·ntăd), *adv. Anat.* [f. L. *planta* the sole of the foot + *-ad*: cf. DEXTRAD.] Towards the sole of the foot.

1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 448 A general surface that is concave posteriad or plantad, and another surface that is convex rotulad. *Ibid.*, The motion popliteal or plantad, commonly called flexion.

† **Plantage.** *Obs.* [a. F. *plantage* plantation (1427 in Godefroy *Compl.*), f. *planter* to plant: see PLANT *v.* and -AGE.]

1. The cultivation of plants; planting.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 14 There are neither Cornes, nor Wines, nor Village, Plantage, or Cultivage. 1688 R. HOLME *Armory* IV. viii. (Roxb.) 328/2 All such as trade in tillage of Land, pasturage, or feeding of cattle or plantage in orderings of orchards and Gardens.

2. Plants in the mass; vegetation, herbage.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 184 As true as steele, as plantage to the Moone: As Sunne to day: as Turtle to her mate. 1825 SOUTHEY *Tale Paraguay* III. 22 To clear a circle there, And trample down the grass and plantage round.

Plantaginaceous (plæntădʒinē·ĭəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. Bot. L. *Plantaginaceæ*: see -ACEOUS.] Of or pertaining to the natural order *Plantaginaceæ* or *Plantagineæ* of herbs, of which the typical genus is *Plantago*, PLANTAIN[1].

Mod. Littorella is a plantaginaceous genus.

Plantagi·neous, *a. Bot.* = prec.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 973/1.

Plantain[1] (plæ·ntĭn, -tēn). Forms: 3 plauntein, 4-eyne, -oyne, 5-eyn; 4–5 plawnteyn(e; 4 planteine, 4–6 -ayn(e, 5–6 -eyne, 6–7 -an, -(a)ine, 6–9 -ane, 7 -in, -en, 7– plantain; also 6 playntayne, 8 plaintain. [ME. a. OF. *plantain, -ein*:—L. *plantāgin-em* (nom. *plantāgo*) plantain, app. from the root of *planta* sole of the foot, in reference to its broad prostrate leaves: cf. the OE. name *wegbrāde*, OHG. *wegbreita*, WAYBREAD or -BREDE (f. *brād*, Ger. *breit* broad).]

1. A plant of the genus *Plantago*, esp. the Greater Plantain, *P. major*, a low herb with broad flat leaves spread out close to the ground, and close spikes of inconspicuous flowers, followed by dense cylindrical spikes of seeds.

[*c* 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 559/27 *Arnoglosa*, plauntein.] *c* 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 28 His forheed dropped as a stillatorie Were ful of plantayne [*v. rr.* -eyne, -eyn, -ayn, pleintein] and of paritorie. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 131 The tenthe sterre is Almareth.. His Ston is Jaspe, and of Planteine He hath his herbe sovereine. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 351 Distempere it wiþ þe iuys of lactuce & plaunteyn. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 403/1 Planteyne, or plawnteyn, herbe, *plantago*. 1516 *Grete Herbal* cccxliv, Plantayne or weyhrede..is an herbe that ye greke call arnoglosse. It is called also .. grete plantayne, and groweth in moyst places & playne feldes. 1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 9/2 A kind of herbe like vnto plantine. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* III. i. 74 Or sir, Plantan, a plaine Plantan. 1612 *Two Noble K.* I. ii. 61 These poore sleight sores Neede not a plantin. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* III. 51 Those of Paduoa [are said] to love women with little brests, which makes their women use the iuyce of Plantane to keep them from growing. 1736 Bailey *Househ. Dict.* s. v., The leaves of plantain are good for all sorts of ulcers, and for cicatrizing such as are old. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 222 The Seeds of Greater Plantain are a favourite food of cage-birds.

b. With defining words distinguishing species and varieties.

The chief are Greater Plantain (see above); Broad-leaved P., *Plantago maxima*; Hoary P., *P. media*; Buck's-horn or Hart'shorn P. (Star of the Earth), *P. Coronopus*; Rose P., *P. major* var. *rosea*; Seaside P., *P. maritima*; Long, Narrow-leaved, or Ribwort P., *P. lanceolata*.

1516 *Grete Herbal* cccxlv, *Delanceolata*...Longe plantayne is good agaynst fystales, yf the iuce be put in them dyuers dayes, it healeth and sleeth them. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lxiii. 92 We call the fourth [kind] .. Sea Plantayne. *Ibid.* lxiv. 95 We may also call it Hartes horne Plantayne, Buckehorne Plantayne, or Coronop Plantayne. 1629 Parkinson *Paradisi* lxxxv. 352 *Plantago Rosea*. Rose Plantane .. is in all things like vnto the ordinary Plantane or Ribworte .. but..hath..a thicke long spike of small greene leaues vpon short stalkes. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 325 That Herb which is called Rose Plantane, or by some, Star Plantane. 1742 Shenstone *Schoolmistr.* 103 And plaintain ribb'd, that heals the reaper's wound. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* IV. 259 Plantago media (Hoary Plantain) .. The leaves make a good astringent lotion. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plantago virginica*, the white plantain or ribwort.

2. Applied with defining words to other plants resembling the plantain: as **Bastard Plantain**, *Limosella aquatica*; **Water Plantain**, *Alisma Plantago*; **Lesser Water Plantain**, *A. Ranunculus*; **Least Water Plantain**, ? = *Bastard Plantain*; **White Plantain**, (?) *Gnaphalium americanum*.

1538 Turner *Libellus*, Alisma dioscoridæ .. officinis & herbariis plantago aquatica..nostratibus water plantane or water waybrede. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 496 Falling euill, drink the leaues, roots or buds of water Planten. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. xciv. 343 *Holosteum*..is also called..Spanish hairie small Plantaine, or flowring sea Plantaine. 1687 J. Clayton in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 145 They use also the *Gnafalium Americanum*, commonly called there White Plantain. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 Plantain, Least Water, *Limosella*. *Ibid.*, Plantain, Star-headed Water, *Alisma*. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 360/1 *Alisma ranunculoides*, or lesser water plantain. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* IV. 134 Common Mudwort .. is sometimes called Bastard Plantain.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plantain leaf*, hence *plantain-leaved* adj.; **plantain lily**, a plant of the genus *Funkia*; **plantain shoreweed**, *Littorella lacustris*; **plantain-water**, a decoction made from the plantain.

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 52 *Romeo.* Your *Plantan leafe is excellent for that. *Ben.* For what I pray thee? *Romeo.* For your broken shin. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 37 A spoonful of the juice of Nettles and Plantane leaves. 1789 J. Pilkington *View Derbysh.* I. 395 *Plantain-leaved Sandwort. 1882 *Garden* 9 Sept. 225/1 This *Plantain Lily should be grown by everyone as a pot plant. 1879 Prior *Plant-names* (ed. 3), **Plantain-Shoreweed*, a weed of the plantain tribe found beside lakes and ponds. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 25/2 They washe it with *Plantine-water.

Plantain [2] (plæ·ntɛin, -tēn). Now *Obs.* or *rare*. Forms: 6 **plantayne**, **-in**, **-yne**, 7– **plantain**. [a. obs. F. *plantain* (16th c. in Godef.), *plantoine*, used beside *platane*, ad. L. *platanus* plane-tree, Platan, of which there was also a med. or early mod.L. by-form *plantanus*: cf. Plantain [3].] The Plane (*Platanus orientalis*). Also *attrib.*, as *plantain leaf, tree*.

1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* xxiv. 14, I am exalted like as a plantayne tre [Vulg. *platanus*] by the water syde. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* Lviij, The riuer was shadowed ouer wyth Plantyne and Pople trees [*platani quoque et populi*]. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 711 To Plantain-leaves [*platani ramis*] the Sparrow did her young commit. 1791 Gilpin *Forest Scenery* I. 291 In Turkey it is common to see inferior buildings raised around the bole of a large plantain. 1843 Borrow *Bible in Spain* xliv, In the streets of Aranjuez, and beneath the mighty cedars and gigantic elms and plantains which compose its noble woods.

Plantain [3] (plæ·ntɛin, -tēn). Forms: 6 **platan**, 6–8 **plantane**, 7–8 **-an**, **-aine**, **-ine**, 7– **plantain**, (7–8 **plaintain**). [In 16th c. *platan*, *plantan(e*, ad. Sp. *plátano*, *plántano*, in same sense, identical in form with *plátano*, *plántano* plane-tree: see Plantain [2], Platan, Plane *sb.*]

There is no similarity of aspect or nature between the plane-tree and the plantain (a fact noted already by D'Acosta in 1590), so that no reason appears for a transfer of the name from the former to the latter. It has therefore been suggested that in this sense *plátano* was a corruption of some native name. And, in fact, the plantain or banana appears in Ant. Biet's Galibi Dictionary of 1664, and again in that of 1763, as *palatana*, in Raymond Breton's Carib Dict. of 1665 as '*Balitana*, grosses bananes', and in the Arawak lang. as *pritane*. But there appears to be no material for determining whether these are native words, or merely corruptions of the Spanish. The Tupi name of the fruit is *pacova*.]

1. A tree-like tropical herbaceous plant (*Musa paradisiaca*) closely allied to the Banana (*M. sapientum*), having immense undivided oblong leaves, and bearing its fruit, for which it is extensively cultivated, in long densely-clustered spikes.

Musa paradisiaca and *M. sapientum* (the Banana), if really distinct species, are very closely allied, and some of their numerous varieties are scarcely distinguishable. The names *plantain* and *banana* are also imperfectly differentiated. In the West Indies, Western Africa, etc., *banana* is applied to the forms with a purple-spotted stem, and a smaller and more delicate fruit, which is eaten raw; while the name *plantain* is given to those with larger and coarser fruit, which is cooked as a vegetable; but in India this usage is reversed, *plantain* being the general name: see Yule *Hobson-Jobson*. In French, *banane* is the general name for both; so *bananier* a banana- or plantain-tree.

[1555 Eden *Decades* II. 197 (tr. of Italian version, 1534, of Oviedo's Spanish, 1526) There are also certeine plantes which the christians caul Platani. 1589 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 330 Orange trees, siders, limas, plantanos, and palmas. 1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* xvi. lxix. 1497 They of Brassile call the tree Paquouere and the fruit Pacova, Oviedus and Acosta call it Platanus, for what cause is not knowne. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 74 The most common of all are, the *platanos*... These are of three kinds. The first is the banana,..the second..are the dominicos...The third are the quincos.]

1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. (Hakl. Soc.) I. 241 The first that shall be needefulle to treate of is the Plantain, or Plantano, as the vulgar call it...The reason why the Spaniards call it platano (for the Indians had no such name) was, as in other trees, for that they have found some resemblance of the one with the other, even as they called some fruites prunes, pines, and cucumbers, being far different from those which are called by those names in Castille. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 121 Plantains, that haue a broad flaggy leafe, growing in clusters, and shaped like cucumers. *Ibid.* 289 A groue of Plantines. 1657 Ligon *Barbadoes* 81 The Bonano differs nothing from the Plantine, in the body and leaves, but only this, that the leaves are somewhat lesse, and the bodie has here and there some blackish spots...This fruit is of a sweeter taste then the Plantine...we find them as good to stew, or preserve as the Plantine...This tree wants a little of the beauty of the Plantine. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1699) 316. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 19 Lower than these, but with a Leaf far broader, stands the Curious Plantan. 1777 G. Forster *Voy. round World* I. 254 They handed up to us a green stem of a plantane. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 205 An acre planted with plantains produces nearly twenty times as much food as the same space sown with corn. 1882 *Garden* 22 July 65/2 A large specimen of this fine Plantain is now flowering in the Victoria house at Kew.

2. The fruit of this plant, a long, somewhat pod-shaped or cucumber-like, fleshy fruit (botanically a berry); it forms a staple food of a considerable part of the human race within the tropics.

1555 Eden *Decades* 197 This cluster owght to bee taken from the plant, when any one of the Platans begynne to appere yelowe. 1628 *World Encomp. by Sir F. Drake* (Hakl. Soc.) 142 Fruit which they call *Figo*..., but it is no other than that which the Spaniards and Portingalls have named Plantanes. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 183 Bananas or Plantanes. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 311 The Plantain I take to be the King of all Fruit. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 40 Bonanoes, which are a sort of Plantain, though less, yet much more grateful. 1740 Johnson *Life Drake* Wks. IV. 418 Ripe figs, cocoes, and plantains. 1777 G. Forster *Voy. round World* I. 343 Loads of horse-plantanes, a coarse sort, which grows almost without cultivation. 1860 E. B. Cowell in *Life & Lett.* (1904) 167, I generally keep to plaintains, which are like a very poor pear, grafted on a potato. 1875 J. Thomson *Straits Malacca* 8 Of the pisang or plantain .. there are over thirty kinds of which the *Pisang-mas*, or golden plantain,...though one of the smallest, is nevertheless, most deservedly prized. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 38 Along the Coast, and in other parts of Africa, the coarser, flat-sided kinds of banana are usually called plantains, the name banana being reserved for the finer sorts, such as the little 'silver banana'.

3. Applied with defining words to other plants allied to or resembling the plantain; as **Bastard Plantain** (see quot. 1866); **Wild Plantain**, (*a*) the Indian Shot or Plantain-shot (*Canna indica*); (*b*) the Manilla Hemp plant (*Musa textilis*).

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 365 Wild Plantane Tree. This beautiful plant grows wild in most of the cooler mountains of Jamaica. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Bastard Plantain, *Heliconia Bihai*. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 181 Even the hardy wild-plantain (*Canna indica*) with its brilliant yellow stem and scarlet flowers .. was reduced to a bare stem and branches.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plantain-drink, -garden, -leaf, -stalk, -tree*; **plantain-cutter, plantain-eater**, a bird of the genus *Musophaga* or of the family *Musophagidæ*, a Touraco; **plantain-meal**, the powdered substance of the dried fruit of the plantain; **plantain-shot**, a name given to *Canna indica*, the Indian Shot (see quot. 1750); **plantain-walk**, a plantation of plantains.

1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 100 In the Barbada's they have many Drinks unknown to us; such as are *Perino*, the *Plantane-drink [etc.]. 1801 Latham *Synops. Birds* Suppl. II. 104 *Plantain-eater...This beautiful bird is found on the plains near the borders of rivers in the province of Acra, in Guinea, and is said to live principally on the fruit of the plantain. 1866 Owen *Vertebr. Anim.* II. 12 *Musophagidæ*.. Touraco or Plantain-eater. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1699) 167 These wild Indians have .. good *Plaintain-Gardens; for Plantains are their chiefest food. 1681 R. Knox *Hist. Ceylon* 37 He eats on a green *Plantane-Leaf. 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 305 Portions..were distributed on plantain leaves to each guest by the Brahmins. 1871 Kingsley *At Last* xvi, Why should not *Plantain-meal be hereafter largely exported for the use of the English working classes? 1750 G. Hughes *Barbadoes* 168 The flowers are succeeded by small capsulæ, each inclosing a round black hard seed, as big as swan-shot. From these, and the make of its leaves, they derive the name of *Plantain-shot. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 700 The Ganga..with *Plantaine stalkes hitteth euery one. 1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* xvi. lxix. 1495 *Musa arbor*. The Indian Figge or *Plantaine tree. 1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 29 The Plantin Tree is natural to America. 1660 Hickeringill *Jamaica* (1661) 25 The *Plantane-Walks are usually made choice of, for such Nurseries. 1812 S. Rogers *Columbus* Poems (1839) 44 Thro' plantain-walks where not a sun-beam plays.

Plantal (plæ·ntăl), *a.* Now *rare*. [f. Plant + -al, after *animal*.] Pertaining or relating to a plant; vegetable; used by Henry More and other Platonists to translate Gr. *φυτικός*, applied to the lowest and simplest kind of life in living beings: see quots.

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. i. II. xv, When to plantall life quick sense is ti'd. *Ibid.* II. iii. I. ix, Three centres hath the soul; One plantall hight. 1656 — *Enthus. Tri.* 3 A man differs in them little from a Plant, which therefore you may call the Vegetative or Plantall faculties of the Soul. 1659 — *Immort. Soul* III. i. 328 The same .. made him surmise that the most degenerate Soules did at last sleep in the bodies of Trees, and grew up meerly into Plantal life. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 10 A fourth athelstick form..concluded the world not to be an animal, ..but onely one huge plant or vegetable, having an artificial, plantal, and plastick nature. 1736 H. Brooke *Univ. Beauty* III. 273 Wide o'er the bank the plantal reptile bends, Adown its stem the rooty fringe depends. 1789 T. Taylor *Proclus' Comm.* II. 288 A plantal nature, and a power of acting on body, which is denominated *φυτικον*, when it enters the lunar globe. 1816 — in *Pamphleteer* VIII. 461 Wholly changed ..into a plantal condition of being. 1889 N. S. Shaler in *Chautauquan* Oct. 19 Some forms range through a great variety of physical and plantal conditions.

Plant-a·nimal. Now *rare*. [a. early mod.L. *plantanimal*, invented by Budé (Budæus, 1508 in *Annot. in Pandectas*) to render Gr. *ζωόφυτον*. Cf. G. *pflanzenthier*.]

1. A zoophyte or 'animal plant'.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 134 Though plant animalls doe multiply, they doe it not by copulation, but in a way analogous unto plants. 1651 J. F[reake] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 188 In Elements there are five kinds of mixt bodies, viz. Stones, Metals, Plants, Plant-Animals, Animals. [*a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 47 Animals..that are almost in the nature of Plants, called *Zoophyta* or *Plant animalia*.] 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 87 A Zoophyte, that is, a Plant-Animal. 1853 *Zoologist* II. 4054 The plant-animals of the sea are revealed to us in all their loveliness. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. viii. 196 Plant-animals (Zoophyta).

†2. A plant-like animal growth. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. App. 346 Hartshorn .. grow's to a considerable bulk like a Vegetable, and is (unlike most other Hornes of Animals) at certain set Periods of time, deciduous..this Plant-Animal (if I may so call it) does [etc.].

†3. *fig.* A dull, inert, or stupid person. *Obs.*

1673 *S'too him Bayes* 40, I suppose Trans does not think himself a plant-animal. 1687 M. Clifford *Notes Dryden* i. 4 If thou art not the dullest Plant-Animal that ever the Earth produced, all [etc.]. 1706 Hearne *Collect.* 25 Oct. (O. H. S.) I. 298 He being but a degree from a Natural, and upon y^t Account..stiled the Plant Animal.

Plantar (plæ·ntăr), *a. Anat.* [ad. L. *plantāris* adj., f. *planta* sole of the foot.] Pertaining or relating to the sole of the foot.

1706 Phillips, *Plantar*, belonging to the Sole of the Foot. 1741 A. Monro *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 69 The two plantar Nerves. 1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) III. 10/2 It is well known that the horse supports himself on the plantar surface of the coffin bone only. 1872 Humphry *Myology* 18 The dorsal and plantar aspects of the limb.

‖ **Planta·rium.** *Obs. rare.* Also anglicized as **Plantary.** [L. *plantārium* (Plin.), f. *planta* a slip, young plant.] A nursery ground; also *fig.*

1637 Bastwick *Litany* I. 19 Seminaryes and plantaryes of pride and luxury. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 38 A very small Plantarium or Nursery, will in a few years, stock a vast Extent of Ground.

Plantation (plæntē·ʃən). [ad. L. *plantātiōnem* planting, transplanting, n. of action f. *plantāre* to plant; see -ation. Cf. F. *plantation* (1486).]

1. The action of planting, the placing of plants in the soil so that they may grow. Now *rare*.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1065 Aarons 3erde fructified without plantacioune. 1612 Capt. Smith *Map Virginia* 16 In Aprill they begin to plant, but their chiefe plantation is in May. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 419 In Bowre and Field he sought, where any tuft Of Grove or Garden-Plot more pleasant lay, Thir tendance or Plantation for delight. 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 129 The manifest defects in the acts concerning the plantation of trees. 1816 T. Taylor in *Pamphleteer* VIII. 469 She instructed the Eleusinians in the plantation of corn.

b. *fig.* The action of establishing or founding anything, e. g. a religion; the implanting (*of* a quality); †the laying out (of wealth).

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 13 Those instruments, which it pleased God to use for the plantation of the faith. 1620 E. Blount *Horæ Subs.* 327 The place where holinesse, and religion, aymed to haue their principall plantation. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 183 Heaven and Nature concur in the plantation of that quality [fortitude] in the hearts of men. 1795 Horsley *Serm.* (1811) 247 The plantation of churches and the propagation of the gospel.

c. The settlement of persons in some locality; *esp.* the planting of a colony; colonization.

1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* Ep. Ded., Not for anie religion or plantation of a Commonwealth. 1610 T. Blennerhasset (*title*) A Direction for the Plantation in Ulster. 1620 (*title*) A true and sincere Declaration of the Purpose and Ends of the Plantation begun in Virginia. 1625 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* II. xiii. (1635) 213 The first plantation of Inhabitants immediately after the Deluge. *a* 1645 Habington *Surv. Worc.* in *Worc. Hist. Soc. Proc.* II. 317 Before theyre plantation in Worcestershire they weare of Rageley. 1672 Petty *Pol. Anat.* vii, The old protestants of Queen Elizabeth and King James's plantation..did not much love the new English, who came over since 1641. 1788 Priestley *Lect. Hist.* III. xvi. 143 Before the discovery of America and the plantation of our colonies, the interest of money was generally twelve per cent. all over Europe. 1870 *Athenæum* 23 July 110/2 Plantation meant the establishment of Englishmen as landowners in Ireland, the extermination of native proprietors, and the reduction of the inhabitants at large to slavery.

2. An assemblage of growing plants of any kind which have been planted.

1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 32 Destroy and put away .. all biggingis, munitionis, plantationis and commoditeis within and about the same. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 157 So thou must go on throughout thy whole Plantation. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* i, Which was no ordinary plantation, if..it contained all kindes of Plants. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 404 Make Plantations of the Suckers or Cuttings of Goosberries, Currants, and Rasberries. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Onion*, About October all their leaves die away, which has occasioned some to think all the plantation [*i. e.* onion-bed] lost. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 71 Culture, &c. of the Common Artichoke... I also prefer one single row to a regular plantation or bed, on account of the better admission of light and air.

b. Now, *esp.*, a wood of planted trees.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. iv. 15 You will have the true Plott of your Ground, or Park, or Wood-land, or Plantation. 1739 Gray *Let.* Poems (1775) 71 On either hand vast plantations of trees, chiefly mulberries and olives. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Lhanbryd*, A plain ..covered with corn, grass, or plantations. 1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 546 During the last half century, many very large additions have been made to the plantations of Scotland...The total woodland must, at this moment ..considerably exceed 1,000,000 acres.

†3. *fig.* That which has been planted, founded, or settled, as an institution, a mission station. *Obs.*

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1053/1, I take it [auricular confession] for a plantation, not planted by God in his worde. 1653 E. Chisenhale *Cath. Hist.* 83 The Apostles amongst themselves were equall, and their severall plantations coordinate and equal. 1704 Nelson *Fest. & Fasts* vii. (1739) 90 Both [were] sent down by the Apostles to Samaria, to settle the Plantations Philip had made.

b. An oyster-bed: see Plant *v.* 1 b.

1891 W. K. Brooks *Oyster* 127 Before the bottom was laid out in private plantations, there were very few persons living there.

4. A settlement in a new or conquered country; a colony. Also *transf. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* (Cf. 1 c.)

Chiefly those formed in the New World, and on the forfeited lands in Ireland; also, the ancient colonies of Greece, etc.

1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* I. 385 (Bees) Else-where to plant their goodly Colonies; Which keep, still constant, in their new Plantation. 1622 Capt. Smith (*title*) New Englands Trials. ..With the present estate of that happie Plantation, begun by but 60 weake men in the yeare 1620. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 86 In America, there be diverse Plantations of the English, Dutch, and French. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* VI. (1658) 169 Heraclea, a plantation of the city of Megara. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* Pref., Ireland and the Plantations in America .. are a Burthen to England. 1769 *Junius Lett.* I. (1820) 6 A new office is established for the business of the plantations. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* xi. 328 All goods of the produce of Ireland, and the British Plantations. 1865 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiii. 42 Roman plantations, and possibly military stations also reached even to the Dniester.

†b. A company of settlers or colonists. *Obs.*

1647 Stapylton *Juvenal* 231 Ascanius .. carrying forth a plantation of men, ..found a white sow with 30. pigges sucking her. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxiv. (1839) 239 Those we call plantations, or colonies..are numbers of men sent out from the commonwealth, under a conductor, or governor, to inhabit a foreign country, either formerly void of inhabitants, or made void then by war. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) II. 321 (*an.* 1682) This revived among them [the gentry] a design..of carrying over a plantation to Carolina.

†c. *To send* (prisoners, etc.) *to the plantations*, i.e. to penal service or indentured labour in the colonies, 'a method of treating criminals of all kinds much in favour during the 17th century' (C. H. Firth in *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, 1889, 335).

As the labour was chiefly on the plantations in sense 5, the phrase tended to be associated with that sense.

1650 *Acts Parl. Scot.* (Recd. ed.) VI. II. 745 b, To deliver unto Mr Samuel Clarke, to transport to Virginia, 900 prisoners of the Scots [taken at Dunbar]..according to such desires as shall bee made by anie who will carrie them to plantations not in enmity to this Commonwealth. 1655 *Mercurius Politicus* 24–31 May, Divers persons..who were in the late rebellious insurrection, were to be sent away to the foreign plantations. *c* 1664 in Burnet *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 209 If his Majesty had any such intention, he would rather choose to be sent to a plantation. 1760 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 73 Will the law suffer a felon sent to the plantations, to bind himself for life? 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 660 Some of them had been hanged:..and the rest should be sent to the plantations.

5. An estate or farm, esp. in a tropical or sub-tropical country, on which cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, coffee, or other crops are cultivated, formerly chiefly by servile labour: see Planter 4.

1706 Phillips, *Plantation*, a Spot of Ground in America for the planting of Tobacco, Sugar-canes, &c. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. xi. 180, I had ..two plantations in the island. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 85 A person .. devised to trustees..a plantation in the island of Grenada, upon trust. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* II. 143 They were seized upon by two slaves of the neighbouring plantation. 1898 Besant *Orange Girl* II. xxv, In Virginia every estate is a plantation..with its servants and slaves.

†6. That on which any structure is planted; a base, a foundation, a platform. *Obs. rare.*

a 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 352 You had better undertake to find out a Plantation for Archimedes his Engines to move the Earth. 1688 Capt. J. S. *Fortification* 69 Platforms..are the Plantations where the Guns are laid.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in senses 1, 2) *plantation-hoe, -making*; *plantation-like* adj.; (sense 4) *plantation-aloe*, †*-cause*, †*clerk*, †*-land*, *-sugar*; *plantation-built* adj.; (sense 5) *plantation-coolie, -dance, -house, -mansion, -negro, -slave, style*; †**plantation-acre**, an acre in plantation-measure; = the Irish acre; †**plantation-measure**, the variety of land-measure formerly used in the plantations of Ireland, in which the acre contained 7840 sq. yards; **plantation-mill**, a mill suitable for use on a plantation, for crushing oats, etc.; †**Plantation Office**, early name of the Colonial Office; **plantation song**, a song of the kind sung by negroes on the American plantations.

1771–2 *Irish Act* 11 & 12 *Geo. III*, c. 21 § 5 Any bog of less dimensions than ten *plantation acres. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Purging*, The Succotrine aloes should always be preferred to the Barbadoes, or *plantation aloes. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4541/3 The Ship Rolland .., *Plantation-built. *c* 1744 in Hanway *Trav.* (1753) II. I. xii. 68 Any other British or plantation-built ship. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 298 There was .. a *Plantation-cause at the Council board. 1684 E. Chamberlayne *Pres. St. England* II. (ed. 15) 241 Ricard Savage, *Plantation Clerk. *a* 1860 Alb. Smith *Lond. Med. Stud.* (1861) 10 He was about to practise his *plantation-dance up-stairs, and .. the ceiling might come down. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Lucern*, Before that time the flat *plantation-hoe may be used. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 283, I came to the *plantation-house. 1639 *Irish Act* 15 *Chas. I*, sess. II. c. 6 § 2 Towns, villages, hamlets, lands,..usually called *plantation lands, in or neere the territories of Cloncolman. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 642 He did his utmost to try and get the natives to embark on *plantation-making, ably seconded by Mr. Billington, the botanist. 1642 *Act* 18 *Chas. I*, c. 36 (*Ireland*) *Plantation measure,..every Acre thereof shall consist of eightscore Pearches or Poles..of one and twenty foot. 1771–2 *Irish Act* 11 & 12 *Geo. III*, c. 21 § 2 No greater quantity of such bog shall be so set to any one person than fifty acres, plantation measure. 1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 511 Among the *plantation negroes of the Southern States. 1753 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 5) II. 104 Where formerly was kept the Office of the Secretary of State for Scotland, now abolished, is the *Plantation-office. 1871 De Vere *Americanisms* 116 The Negro-minstrel is the artist who blackens his face, adopts the black man's manner and instrument, and recites his field and *plantation songs. 1896 Hungerford *Lonely Girl* xiii. 127 Singing plantation songs to the..banjo.

Hence **Planta'tioner**, one who took part in the plantation of Ulster; †**Planta'tionite**, a colonist.

1756 *Monitor* No. 71 II. 184 Hear ye men of Britannia! give ear ye .. Plantationites! and such as dwell on the continent of America. 1888 J. Harrison *Scot in Ulster* iv. 56 The 'plantationers' came accompanied by clergymen.

†**Planta'tor.** *Obs. rare.* [a. late L. *plantātor* (Augustine) a planter, transplanter, f. *plantāre* to plant; see -ator.]

1. One who transplants something, e. g. a custom.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 438 Can you draw from them [i. e. the French] .. a greater draught, then they draw from the Italian, for first they be Imitators; next, Mutators; thirdly, Temptators; and lastly, your Plantators, in all the varieties of vanity.

2. A settler, colonist, 'planter'.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 411 A great discouragment for our collonized plantators there. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 123 This year the protestants and English plantators in Ireland, began to grow into some discontent.

Plant-bug. [f. Plant *sb.*[1] + Bug *sb.*[2]] Any one of various hemipterous insects (esp. of the family *Capsidæ*) that infest, and feed upon the juices of, plants. Cf. Plant-louse.

1864 *Reader* No. 97. 572/1 Aphides, or plant-bugs.

Planted (plɑ·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Plant *v.* + -ed[1].]

1. Set in the ground, as a plant; fixed in the ground, set up, established, etc.: see Plant *v.*

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 590/4 *Insitus*, planted or graffed. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 403/1 Plantyd, *plantatus*. *a* 1625 Jas. I *Ps.* i. 3 Hee shall be like a planted tree. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* Acts xv. 36 Converted Souls and Planted Churches, must be further visited. 1804 J. Grahame *Sabbath* (1839) 23/2 The planted standard falls Upon the heaving ground. 1864 Webster, *Planted* (Joinery), fixed in place, as a projecting member or molding, after having been first wrought on a separate piece of stuff.

2. Furnished with plants, trees, etc.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 598/32 *Obsitus*,..by-set a bowte, or plantyd a bowte. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. vii. 118 It looked like a planted garden. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 219 In the newly planted alleys of Versailles.

†b. *Sc.* Of a church or congregation: Supplied with a minister, settled. *Obs.*

1699 T. Boston *Art of Man-Fishing* (1900) 75 When thou goest to preach in planted Congregations.

†**Plantein.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 4 **plauntein.** [? a. OF. *plantin* or ? *planton* young plant, deriv. of *plante* Plant.] A young plant.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 232 Take a litil plauntein of a note [*paruam plantam nucis*] & take it vp of þe ground wiþ alle hise rotis.

Planteous, variant of Plainteous *Obs.*

Planter (plɑ·ntəɹ). [f. Plant *v.* + -er[1].]

I. Of persons.

1. One who sets plants in the ground to grow, or who sows seed; hence, a cultivator of the soil, a farmer, an agriculturist.

1382 Wyclif *Jer.* xxxi. 5 Plaunte shul plaunteres [*Vulg.* plantabunt plantantes]. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 809/32 *Hic plantator*, a plantor. 1575 Fenton *Gold. Ep.* (1577) 99 Fruites returne seedes to their planter. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 691 Chos'n by the sovran Planter, when he fram'd All things to mans delightful use. 1726 W. Hamilton *To C'tess of Eglintoun w. Gentle Sheph.*, Or with th' industrious planter dost thou talk, Conversing freely in an ev'ning walk? 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 393 Planter of hops not obliged to give more than twenty-four hours' notice of his intention to weigh. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 78 The virtues of pirates gave way to those of planters, merchants, senators, and scholars.

2. *fig.* One who plants a church, religion, institution, or the like, which takes root and grows.

1632 Sanderson *Serm.* I. 287 St. Peter, and St. Paul, the two chiefest planters of the churches. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* ii. 36 The Ministers of the Gospel who were to be sent out to be the first Planters of it. 1870 E. Arber *Ascham's Scholem.* Introd. § 5 These Planters of the ancient Literature in England hoped well of their Mother Tongue.

3. One of the persons who 'plant' or found a colony; an early settler, a pioneer; a colonist; in Ireland, one of the English or Scotch settlers planted on forfeited lands in the 17th c. *Hist.*

1620 E. Blount *Horæ Subs.* 533 They severally give different orders, and customes, according to the intent and purpose of the first Planters. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 641 A new Colony and plantation...The Planters sustaine themselves by what God and Nature affords them for their labour upon the place. 1657 Cromwell *Sp.* 21 Apr., We have settled almost all the affairs in Ireland; the rights and interests of the soldiers there, and of the planters and adventurers. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 197 Where the Accessions [to a Colony] are but thin and sparing, and scattered among the Natives of the Country where they come..it falls out that the very first Planters do soon degenerate in their Habits, Customs and Religion. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 334 The Planters were the Phocæans, who were driven out of Asia by Harpagus. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. II. vi. 306 The law of Gavil-kind, which the original planters had carried with them from Britain. 1868 E. Edwards *Ralegh* I. xxi. 479 The written records of .. Ralegh's persistent labours as a planter are numerous.

b. In Ireland, in 19th c., A person settled in the holding of an evicted tenant.

1890 *Daily News* 18 June 3/5 Mr. McCarthy gave .. the reason for this refusal to sanction sales under the Ashbourne Act to the planter or emergency tenants who replaced the old tenants. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Sept. 4/3 'If the Government don't put 'em (the planters) out, we will', said one of the men to me. 1894 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 4/7 What does Mr. Morley propose to do with the man who is settled on the farm—the 'planter', as he is called, a name of historical memory in Ireland?

4. The proprietor or occupier of a plantation or cultivated estate, orig. in the W. Indies and the southern colonies of N. America; now used generally of such persons in tropical and sub-tropical countries. Often in comb., as *coffee-, cotton-, indigo-, sugar-, tobacco-planter.*

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 4 The Sub-planters of a West-Indian Island. 1660 Hickeringill *Jamaica* (1661) 19 Another singular benefit to the Planter, is the large numbers of wild Horses. 1706 Phillips, *Planter*, .. also a Master, or Owner of a Plantation in the West-Indies. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 220 One of the Spanish Prisoners was a planter, as it is called in the West Indies, or a farmer, as we should call it in England. 1858 J. B. Norton *Topics* 269 A planter of the Sheveroy Hills wrote to me that he had detected some women stealing his coffee. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 209/2 Before leaving the hands of the planter, the cotton is subjected to a rough cleaning process.

5. One who forms, owns, or maintains oyster-beds.

1892 *Law Times* XCII. 177/2 Mr. Williamson, a very large oyster planter and dealer in oysters.

6. *Austral. slang.* One who steals and hides cattle: see Plant *v.* 8.

1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* xxv. III. 54 What's a little money..if..your children grow up duffers [*sc.* cattle-duffers] and planters?

7. *Newfoundland.* The owner of fishing or shipping 'plant': see quots.

1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Planter*, ..in Newfoundland, a person engaged in the fishery. 1883 Sir A. Shea *Newfoundland Fisheries* 10 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The

sailing vessels were in a large degree the property of resident 'planters', whose earnings helped to swell the common wealth. 1895 R. G. Taber in *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 19/2 Over one-half of these Labrador-going fishermen are what are termed 'planters, sharesmen and crews'...A 'planter' may either be the owner of a 'plant', speculating on his own account, or an agent in charge of a merchant's plant.

II. Of things or beasts.

8. An implement or machine for planting or sowing seeds: often in comb., as *corn planter, cotton-seed planter, potato planter.*

1856 *Engineer* I. 14/1 The accompanying engravings represent .. improvements in hand corn planters. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 25/1 Seed-planter..Sugar-cane planter.

9. *U. S.* A snag formed by a tree-trunk embedded in a more or less erect position in a river.

1802 A. Ellicott *Journal* (1803) 123 From the mouth of the Ohio .. it is not safe to descend the river in the night, unless the boat be uncommonly strong, on account of the sawyers and planters. 1812 Brackenridge *Views Louisiana* (1814) 43 In time, the trees thus fallen in, become sawyers and planters; the first .. named from the motion made by the top when acted upon by the current, the others are the trunks of trees of sufficient size to resist it. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Planter*,..the most dangerous among the 'snag and sawyer' family, to which vessels navigating the Western rivers are exposed. 1884 T. W. Higginson in *Harper's Mag.* June 125/1 Their talk was of the dangers of the river; of 'planters and sawyers'.

10. *Pugilistic slang.* A blow planted, a well-directed blow: cf. Plant *v.* 7.

1821 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 234 Smith put in a dreadful planter on Powell's throat.

11. *colloq.* A horse that has the habit of refusing to move.

1864 Tkevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 140 Mofussil horses ..are incorrigible planters, considering it essential to their dignity to stand perfectly still for ten minutes after they have been put between the shafts.

Hence **Pla·nterdom**, the class or social order of planters or owners of plantations in America, the West Indies, etc.; **Pla·nterly** *a.*, befitting a planter (in sense 4); **Pla·ntership**, the office or condition of a planter.

a 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 379 That God should bestow the grace of Apostleship and Plantership upon him rather then upon Apollo. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 793/1 He [James Ramsay] stood, in opinion, a rebel against the interest and majesty of plantership. 1827 Ld. Brougham in *Life & Lett. Z. Macaulay* (1900) 445 That heathenly and planterly and almost slave-trading speech. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVII. 778/2 In the West Indies, plantership denotes the management of a sugar plantation. 1861 Russell *Diary North & S.* (1863) I. 186 Meeting only two or three vehicles containing female planterdom on little excursions of pleasure or business.

[Pla·nticle, error for Plantule, q.v.]

Plantie-cruive. Also planta-, planti-, planty-, -crew, -crü. *dial.* (*Shetl. & Orkn.*) [f. Sc. *plantie*, dim. of Plant *sb.*[1] + Cruive.] A kitchen-garden enclosure.

1814 J. Shirreff *Agric. Surv. Orkn.* 80 *note*, The plants are raised from seed sown in little enclosures of turf,..called, in Orkney, planta crews. 1814 Scott *Diary* 4 Aug. in *Lockhart*, Some dozen of these little enclosures about twenty or thirty feet square are in sight at once. They are called planty-cruives. 1822 — *Pirate* xxx. 1876 [see Cruive 3]. 1898 Clark *N. Gleams* 166 (E. D. D.) Robbing a bee's nest in the wall of his planti-crü.

†**Planti·genous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **plantigen-us* (f. *planta* plant + *-gen-us* born: cf. *terrigenus*) + -ous.] Generated or sprung from plants.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3004 That the divers races of Ichneumons are generated by their respective Animal-parents, and particularly that those, which the divers Excrescencies of Vegetables produce, are not plantigenous.

Plantigrade (plæ·ntigrēd), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [a. F. *plantigrade* (Geoffroy and Cuvier 1795), in mod.L. *plantigradus* walking on the sole of the foot, f. L. *planta* sole + *-gradus* going, walking.] Walking upon the soles of the feet (opp. to Digitigrade); also said of the feet, or of the walk, of an animal. (In this general sense, man is a plantigrade animal.) Commonly restricted to the former tribe *Plantigrada* of carnivorous mammals, comprising several quadrupeds now distributed in various families, as the bear, wolverene, badger, racoon, etc.

1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) III. 10/2 The animals distinguished by the name of Plantigrade are believed to support themselves on the entire foot. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 978/2 The hinder feet in the whole of this order are plantigrade. 1875 Sir W. Turner in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 830/1 The human foot, therefore, is a pentadactylous, plantigrade foot. 1877 Coues *Fur Anim.* vii. 188 They are terrestrial animals,..the walk is plantigrade.

b. In reference to human beings: Placing the whole sole of the foot upon the ground at once in walking; flat-footed.

1837 C. le Grice in *Lamb's Wks.* (1876) I. 7 His [Lamb's] step was plantigrade, which made his walk slow and peculiar. 1861 Russell *Diary North & S.* (1863) I. 384 He [the negro] is plantigrade and curved as to the tibia.

c. *transf.* Of or belonging to a plantigrade animal, as a bear.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xl. (1856) 362 A hirsute, bearded fellow, with the true plantigrade countenance. 1860 O. W. Holmes *Elsie V.* iv, The black bear alone could have set that plantigrade seal.

B. *sb.* A plantigrade animal; *esp.* one of the former order *Plantigrada*: see above.

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 212 The Plantigrades are so called because they walk, like man, upon the whole foot. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* i. (1872) 7 With the exception of the plantigrades or bear family.

Pla·nting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Plant *v.* + -ing[1].]

1. The action of the vb. Plant, in various senses.

c 1000 *Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 149 *Propaginatio*, wintwiȝa plantung. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 21791 But thow shalt ageyn retourne Toward the heggh off hyr plauntyng. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvii. 20 [They did] aduaunce their trenches and approaches for planting of their ordinance. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Plantations* (Arb.) 530 Planting of Countries, is like Planting of Woods; For you must make account to leese almost Twenty yeeres Profit, and expect your Recompence, in the end. 1649 *Proc. Commiss. Gen. Assembly* (1896) 285 Recommende to the Presbyterie the planting of that Kirk with diligence. 1702 C. Mather (*title*) Magnalia Christi Americana: or, the Ecclesiastical History of New-england, from Its First Planting in the Year 1620. unto the Year..1698. 1818 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 573 The planting of Clare Hall walk..with Ivy.

†b. Position, situation. *Obs.*

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvii. 20 A hill, from whence we might easily see .. the planting of their campe and their approches.

2. Concrete and collective uses.

†a. A slip, cutting, young plant, of a vine, etc.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xv. 13 Ælc plantung þe min heofenlica fæder ne plantode byþ awurt-walod. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* cxliii. 12 Whos sones; as newe plauntingis in ther ȝouthe. — *Dan.* xi. 7 A plauntyng shal stonde of the burlownyng of hir rootis.

b. A clump or bed of things planted; *esp.* a clump or wood of planted trees; a plantation. Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 498 The delectable planure of Murray.., inriched with Cornes, Plantings, Pastorage. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1858) 385 If they offered to..destroy any of the corn, plantings, buildings. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5866/3 A considerable Quantity of well advanc'd Forest Planting. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* v. iii, Busy gardeners shall new planting rear. 1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 44 Hedges are often accompanied with hedge-rows, and sometimes by what are called belts of planting. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 205 When the day was fine, I used to spend it by the side of a mossy stream..or in a neighbouring planting. 1891 T. E. Kebbel *Old & New Eng. Country Life* 48 In the woods and plantings trees are being felled.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *planting district, produce, season, work*; **planting-ground**, (*a*) a place where crops are planted; (*b*) 'a place where oysters are sown or planted' (*Cent. Dict.*); **planting-plough**: see quot. 1832; **planting-stick**, a dibble.

1552 Huloet, Plantynge stycke or debyll, *pastinum.* 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 269 Being cut off about the beginning of Planting-season, it will grow. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 215 We make with a planting-stick, holes about four Inches deep. 1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 369 He recurs to his planting-ground for his future provision. 1832 *Planting* 56 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, For the preparation of heath soils, incumbent on sand or loose gravel, an improved paring plough, which we call Fyshe Palmer's planting plough, is a valuable implement. 1878 J. Inglis *Sport & W.* xvii. 222 Let him leave the planting districts, and go up to the wastes of Oudh.

Pla·nting, *ppl. a.* [f. Plant *v.* + -ing[2].] That plants.

1827 Stewart *Planter's G.* (1828) 1 A 'Planting Nation', or, to speak with more correctness, a 'Nation of Planters'.

b. Owning or cultivating plantations (in the colonies or semi-tropical countries).

1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 272 From the beginning the planting aristocracy had merely been living on its capital. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 27 May 2/2 On behalf of the Queensland planting community. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Sept. 3/1 Those who in the seventeenth century brought slavery into the planting colonies.

c. Cattle-stealing (*Austral.*): see Plant *v.* 8.

1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* xx. II. 152 That planting rascal Joe.

†**Pla·ntisoun.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *planteisun, -eson* (12th c.):—L. *plantātiōn-em.*] A plant.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 92 Anoþer plantisoun ys sayd for collodioun þat engendrys [hate and contempt].

Plantivorous (plæntɪ·vŏrəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *plantivorus* plant-eating + -ous.] Devouring plants.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* (citing Westwood).

Plantless (pla·ntlĕs), *a.* [f. Plant *sb.*[1] + -less.] Destitute of plants; without vegetation.

a 1846 *Edinb. Rev.* cited in Worcester.

Pla·ntlet. [f. Plant *sb.*[1] + -let.] a. An embryo or undeveloped plant. b. A diminutive or tiny plant.

1816 Keith *Phys. Bot.* II. 17 At the end of the ninth day the plantlet had wholly escaped from its integuments. 1877 Fr. Heath *Fern W.* 10 This plantlet or embryo consists of two principal organs united to each other. 1878 — *Woodland Trees* 23 Temporary abiding places of the plantlets.

Plantlike (pla·ntlaik), *a.* [f. Plant *sb.*[1] + -like.] Resembling a plant or that of a plant.

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 26 So long is he plantlike. 1844 Marg. Fuller *Wom. 19th C.* (1862) 114 His song tended to reinstate a plant-like gentleness in the development of energy. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* Introd. 20 Nutrition becomes holophytic or completely plantlike.

Pla·ntling. [f. Plant *sb.*[1] + -ling.] A little or young plant; a plantlet.

1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 53 The plantlings, transplanted to a proper close bed. 1861 W. Baanes in *Macm. Mag.* June 126/2 A pea is planted, and there spring from it a rootling and a plantling.

Plant-louse (pla·ntlous). Any small hemipterous insect that infests plants; *esp.* an aphis.

1805 Priscilla Wakefield *Dom. Recreat.* iv, It is called the aphis, puceron, vine-fretter, or plant-louse. 1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* iii. (1818) I. 67 Hemiptera, consisting of Bugs, Cicadæ, .. Plant-lice. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 2 In the aphis (puceron or green-plant louse) through all its divisions.

b. *Comb.* **plant-louse-lion** [after Ant-lion], an 'aphis-lion', which preys on aphides, the larva of various *Hemerobiidæ*, or lace-winged flies.

1805 Priscilla Wakefield *Dom. Recreat.* iv, An insect called the plant-louse-lion.

Planto·cracy. [irreg. f. Plant(er + -ocracy, after *aristocracy*, etc.] A dominant class or caste consisting of planters (in the W. Indies, etc.).

a 1846 *Eclectic Rev.* cited in Worcester. 1865 *Morn. Star* 12 Dec., In the midst of a fierce conflict with the plantocracy in British Guiana. 1889 J. J. Thomas *Froudacity* 254 The irritation and rancour seething in the breast of the new plantocracy.

†**Plantoun.** *Obs. rare.* Also **plaunt-.** [a. OF. *planton* a young shoot, deriv. of *plante* Plant *sb.*[1]] A plant or young plant.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 92 Of þe kynde of plauntouns ys oon þat engendrys langour,..whos floures er whit, ouerpassant þe leuys. *Ibid.*, Anoþer ys of þe maner of plantouns þat ys helefull.

Pla·ntsman. [f. *plants'*, possessive case of Plant *sb.*[1] + Man *sb.*[1]] A nurseryman, a florist.

1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVII. 770 A picture the plantsman..is not likely soon to forget. 1900 *Nature* 5 Apr. 537/2 Long experience..often enables the plantsman to make conjectures which afterwards prove to be correct.

‖ **Plantula** (plæ·ntiŭlă). *Entom.* [mod.L. dim. of *planta* sole of the foot.] An accessory lobe or process occurring between the claws in various insects. Hence **Pla·ntular** *a.*, pertaining to the plantula.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 386 *Pseudonychia*...Two stiff claw-like bristles, that terminate the Plantula. 1895 *Camb. Nat. Hist.* V. 105 Between the claws there is frequently a lobe or process,..varied in different Insects, called empodium, arolium, palmula, plantula, pseudonychium, or pulvillus.

Plantula·tion. *Bot. rare.* [a. F. *plantulation* (Richard 1808), n. of action f. assumed L. **plantulāre*, f. *plantula*: see next.] The development of the rudimentary plant from the embryo; germination.

1819 Lindley tr. *Richard's Obs. Fruits & Seeds* 68 We call germination that first spontaneous action...Perhaps it might .. be called Plantulation, since the formation and developement of a little plant is the result. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Plantulatio*, .. term by L. C. Richard for the developement of the embryo during germination: plantulation.

Plantule (plæ·ntiul). *Bot.* ? *Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *plantula*, dim. of *planta* a shoot, slip.] An embryonic or rudimentary plant.

[1706 Phillips, *Plantula Seminalis*, (among Herbalists) is the little Herb that lies as it were an Embryo in miniature in every Seed.] 1733–40 Tull *Horse-hoeing Husb.* Add. 264 'Tis as unreasonable to suppose a Power in an animal or vegetable Body to produce Animalcles or Plantules from inorganical Matter by Secretions of the Aliment. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Seed*, The rest of the seed serves to feed the young plant, or plantule. 1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* I. Notes 106 After fecundation a body begins to appear ..which in process of time proves to be two lobes containing a plantule. 1865 *Reader* No. 143. 355/2 The production of amyliferous plantules.

‖ **Planula** (plæ·niŭlă). *Zool.* Pl. -æ. [mod. L., a little plane, dim. of *plānus* Plane *a.*] The flat-shaped ciliated free-swimming embryo of certain Hydrozoa; hence extended to a similar embryo in Cœlenterates generally.

1870 Nicholson *Man. Zool.* 89 The embryo is a free-swimming, oblong, ciliated body, termed a planula. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 146 In most Hydrophora the ciliated, locomotive, planula becomes elongated and fixed by its aboral pole. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 98 Developed, just like the Hydroid-Polyps, from a planula, which is at first free, and which afterwards becomes fixed.

attrib. 1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 425/2 The history of the second or planula type [of development] has been thoroughly worked out by Schulze in a little incrusting Tetractinellid sponge (*Plakina monolopha*, Schulze).

So **Pla·nulan**, a planula; **Pla·nular** *a.*, (*a*) of flattened form; (*b*) pertaining to or of the nature of a planula; **Pla·nulate** *a.*, of a flattened form; **Pla·nuliform** *a.*, of the form of a planula; **Pla·nuloid** *a.*, resembling a planula.

1886 Geddes in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 420/2 The passage from Protozoa to Metazoa was, according to Bütschli, effected neither by *planulan nor gastrula but by a disk-like 'placula'. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Planularis*, applied by Lamarck to a section (*Planulares*) of soft worms having flat bodies: *planular. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Planular*, pertaining to a Planula. 1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 570 The cells are nearly circular, contiguous, or *planulate. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 459 In the fresh-water Polyzoa, the impregnated ovum gives rise to a saccular *planuliform embryo. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Planuloid*, the same as *Planuliform.*

† **Pla·nure.** *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *planure* = It. *pianura* plain, f. L. *plān-um* level ground: see -URE.] A flat or level district, a plain. Hence † **Pla·nured** *a.*, situated in a plain.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 40 The Territo[r]y of Venice..in the plannre is narrow, but stripeth larger among the hills and lakes. *Ibid.* VIII. 367 The two Hills on both sides the planur'd Citty.. are ouer-cled with streetes and ouses. *Ibid.* X. 498 The delectable planure of Murray.

‖ **Planuria** (plănĭū·rĭă). *Path.* Also in anglicized form **planury** (plæ·nĭŭri). [f. Gr. πλάνο-ς wandering, straying + -URIA, f. οὖρον urine.] Discharge of urine through an abnormal channel, e. g. a fistula.

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Planuria*, discharge of urine through unwonted ways. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Planuria*,..plann'ry. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Planuria*, the passage of urine through a fistulous opening. *Plan'ury*, the same as *Planuria*.

Planxty (plæ·ŋksti). *Irish Music.* Also 8 **plangstee, plansty.** [Derivation unknown. App. not native Irish, see Petrie, *Ancient Music of Ireland* (1855) 13–15. (Some suggest its formation in some way from L. *plangĕre* to strike, beat.)] 'A harp tune of a sportive and animated character, moving in triplets. It is not intended for or often adaptable to words, and is slower in pace than the jig' (Stainer and Barrett).

1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* (1794) 6 I'd make him chaunt a solemn *drimmundub* Or jocund plangstee, pæan or quaint air. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 47 He..leaves at every hospitable mansion.. a planxty, celebrating the virtues, charms, or high descent of the hostess. 1825 T. C. CROKER *Fairy Leg.* 288 He could play jig and planxty without end. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xix, Dick Dawson was whistling a planxty and eyeing his man. 1855 G. PETRIE *Anc. Music Irel.* 13 Of the Planxty and the Pleraca..the difference seems to me to be only in names which are convertible. ..In a collection of Irish tunes, chiefly of Carolan's composition, published .. in 1810, the term Planxty [is] given as the English name, and Pleraca as the Irish one of the same tune...The tunes called Planxties, as well as those called Pleracas, owe their origin, if not, as I believe, their names to Carolan [died 1738]. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 17 Mar., All last night they danced in Caxton Hall..—slip jigs, reels, and planxties, and never a foreign dance among them!

Plap (plæp), *v.* [Onomatopœic: cf. for beginning *plash*, for end *flap*, *slap*. See also PLOP.] *intr.* To come down or fall with a flat impact, and with the sound that this makes. Also as *sb.* or *adv.*, in phr. *to play plap*.

1846 THACKERAY *Cornhill to Cairo* x, Constantinople beauties .. waddling and plapping in their odious yellow papooshes. 1855 — *Newcomes* lxvi, Hark, there is Barnes Newcome's eloquence still plapping on like water from a cistern. 1860 — *Round. Papers*, *Christmas Tree* 109 The white bears winked their pink eyes, as they plapped up and down by their pool. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 231 The rain drops played 'plap' on my naked skin.

‖ **Plaque** (plak). [F. *plaque*: see PLACK.]

1. An ornamental plate or tablet of metal or porcelain, of quadrangular, round, oval, or other regular form, either plain or decorated with figures, intended to be hung up as a wall-decoration, or to be inserted in a piece of furniture, etc.

1875 MASKELL *Ivories* 41 The plaques have borders with foliated ornaments; birds and animals, flowers and fruits, filling the intermediate spaces. 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolicæ* iii. 23 A votive plaque preserved in the museum of the hôtel Cluny, at Paris. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 38 Picture-painting on the flat surface of porcelain plaques. 1884 MRS. C. PRAED *Zéro* xix, The brazen plaques above the mantelpiece resembled menacing heads.

b. A small ornamental tablet worn as a badge of high rank in an honorary order.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlix, A nobleman tightly girthed, with a large military chest, on which the *plaque* of his order shone magnificently. *Ibid.* lxiv, Men with *plaques* and *cordons*. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. 239 In front of his turban there was a plaque of diamonds and emeralds.

2. a. *Path.* A patch of eruption or the like.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 311 Before the exudation has spread and consolidated into membranous plaques. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 658 The eruption of hydroa gestationis..consists of erythematous patches, some of which are rounded plaques. *Ibid.* 809 Plaques like those of lichen ruber planus may be seen.

b. *Anat.* A small flat discoidal formation, as a hæmatoblast or blood-plate.

1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plaque*, a plate. A French word adopted of late by medical writers meaning either a small disc-like object, as a blood-platelet, or a rounded patch.

Plaquet, obs. form of PLACCATE.

‖ **Plaquette** (plake·t). [F. dim. of *plaque*: see -ETTE.]

1. A small plaque or ornamental tablet.

1888 *Academy* 8 Dec. 377/1 The work of another North Italian worker in bronze,..from an examination of several plaquettes from his hand. 1894 *Times* 20 Feb. 3/1 In bronze there are statuettes, medals, and plaquettes in great numbers. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Dec. 7/2 At the reception..each British M.P. was presented with a beautiful silver plaquette representing England and France fraternising.

2. *Anat.* = PLAQUE 2 b.

1883 *Smithsonian Rep.* 735 G. Hayem insists that the elements of the blood, to which he gave the name of hematoblasts, are identical with the 'plaquettes', or corpuscules, described by Bizzozero.

Plas, plasce, plase, obs. forms of PLACE.

Plash (plæʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 plæse, plesc; 4 plasch, 5 plaisshe, playche, 5–6 plasche, 6 plasshe, 5– plash, (6, 9 *dial.* plesh, 9 *dial.* plosh). [OE. *plæsc*, ME. *plasch*, cognate with MDu., Flem. *plasch* pool, also MDu., Du., MLG., LG. *plas*, LG. *plasse*; app. of the same origin as PLASH *v.*[2], prob. onomatopœic: cf. FLASH *sb.*[1] From the LG. came also OF. *plasquier*, *plasquis*, *plassis* a marsh (Froiss.), *plascq* a damp meadow (Tournai 1443).] A shallow piece of standing water, a pool made by inundation or by the rain; a marshy pool; a puddle.

963 *Grant by K. Eadgar* in Birch *Cart. Sax.* III. 355 In dnobus locis quæ sic vocitantur Plesc et Enstun. *Ibid.* 356 Ærest of plæsc in þone broc..of mæne lege to þam broce, of þam brocæ þæt æft in plesc. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2799 Be-twyx a plasche and a flode, appone a flate lawnde. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6226 Eche stede stod ful, bothe plasch & polk, Of meannes blode that died there. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 403/1 Plasche, or flasche, where reyne watyr stondythe. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 799/40 *Hec lacuna*, a playche of water. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccclxcviii. 691 Before them there was a great plasshe of standynge water. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 36 The red blood flowed fresh, That underneath his feet soone made a purple plesh. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 41 Two frogs .. consulted when their plash was drie whither they should go. 1648–78 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Plas*, *Plasch*, Plash of water. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 539 When crossing any plash of water, she lifted him over. 1871 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 420 Many a glancing plash and sallowy isle.

Comb. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1626) 116 With shrubby osiers, and plash-louing reeds.

Plash, *sb.*[2] (*adv.* or *int.*) [Goes with PLASH *v.*[2], being (though known earlier) app. the sh. naming the act. In sense it is more directly akin to the vb. than to PLASH *sb.*[1]]

The noise made when any body strikes the surface of water so as to break it up, or plunges into or through it; an act accompanied by this noise; a plunge, a splash.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xiii. 82 Than at the last, al suddanly, with a plasch, Harnes and all togiddir..[he] lap into the flude. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 Doune the pilot tumbleth wyth plash round soommoned headlong. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xxxiv, Tweed's echoes heard the ceaseless plash, While many a broken band, Disordered, through her currents dash, To gain the Scottish land. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. liv. 34 The plash of numberless oars. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* vii, Mr. Christian here let a lemon slip from his hand into the punch-bowl with a plash which sent some of the nectar into the company's faces. 1882 MRS. RIDDELL *Pr. Wales' Garden-Party* 65 There was the plash of a water-fowl in the stream. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 12 The mighty sturgeon..falling on his side with a plash.

b. The like noise produced when water or other liquid is dashed against or falls upon a body, or when masses of water dash against each other; an act producing this noise.

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. xviii, The mildew drops fell one by one With tinkling plash upon the stone. 1814 — *Ld. of Isles* III. xxviii, The short dark waves, heaved to the land, With ceaseless plash kissed cliff or sand. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. xii, The plash of the troubled and swollen lake. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* ix. (1874) 155 The only noise was a plash of the water against a jetty.

c. A heavy fall of rain. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Cf. Du. *plasregen*, Ger. *platzregen*, Da. *plaskregn* (*pladsregn*).]

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* May 158/1 The thunder-rain, in large drops, came plash after plash on the blanket roof. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 162 Penthouses .. to keep the plash of heavy rain from the house windows. 1894 *Weather Saw* in Heslop *Northumb. Gloss.*, If the oak before the ash, Then we're sure to have a plash.

d. A splash of colour, or *fig.* of light, thrown upon a surface.

1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* (ed. 2) Introd., The tall grove of hemlocks, with moss on their stems, like plashes of sunlight.

† e. *transf.* (?) A liqnid perfume for the face.

1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 146 No Cabinets with curious Washes, Bladders and perfumed Plashes.

f. *attrib.* † **plash-breach,** the breaking of waves against the shore.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 83 Theese shoars were sundred by the plash breache, fame so doth vtter...Swift the sea with plasshing rusht in.

B. *adverbially* or *int.* With a plash: cf. CRASH.

1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* I. 31 Plash, plash, through the marsh, and then on the dry furze beyond..away fly hare and hounds towards the mountain. 1866–7 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. vii. 172 We go plash, plash, plash, in the lawn-like glade. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 354/2 Plash, plasb, the great drops pelted down furious and fast.

† **Plash,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. PLASH *v.*[1]] A plashed bough or bush; a plashed thicket.

1638 BRATHWAIT *Spir. Spicerie*, etc. 427 The fresh fragrant flowers of Divine Poesie .. could not like to be removed nor transported to those thorny places and plashes of the Law. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 11 Avoid the laying of them too high, which draws all the Sap into the Plashes. 1827 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 522/1 There will be one plash for every interval between the stems of the plants. You must ..lay the plashes with their points all one way.

Plash (plæʃ), *v.*[1] Forms: 5–6 plashe, 6 plasche, plasshe, 6, 8 plach, 7 plaish, 6– plash, (9 *dial.* plesh, plush). See also PLEACH. [a. OF. *plaiss(i)er*, *plai(s)cier*, *plassier*, *pless(i)er* (3 sing. pres. *plaisse*, *plaisce*) :—late L. type **plectiāre*, f. **plectia* twined or plaited hedge (whence OF. *plaisse*, *plesse* hedge), f. L. *plectĕre* to plait, interweave, twine. (Med.L. *plessa* (1215 = *virgulta implexa*, Du Cange) and *plessare* were f. OF. *plesse*, *plesser*.) Cf. the cognate PLEACH, found somewhat earlier.]

1. *trans.* To bend down and interweave (stems half cut through, branches, and twigs) so as to form them into a hedge or fence; = PLEACH *v.* 1.

1495 [see PLASHING *vbl. sb.*[1]]. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 127 At euery two fote, or .iii. fote, to leaue one set growyng not plasshed; and the toppe to be cut of foure fote hygh.. to stande as a stake..and to wynd the other that be pleched about them. 1523 — *Surv.* xxv. 43 Take a great boughe of a tree, and plasshe the bowes abrode. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* (1565) 54 b, Cutting yong trees half a sunder and bowyng downe theyr toppes to the grounde, and plasshyng the boughes that growe thicke oute of the sydes wyth bushes and thornes betwene them, they brought to passe that their hedges were as good a defence to them as a wal. 1595 *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 13 Some of our men..came to the trees which they [the Spaniards] had plasshed to make theyr palizadoe. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* iii. 7 Some againe plant Cornell Trees, and plash them .. to forme them into an hedge. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 59 Arbors made of the Trees plashed one over the other. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 571 The hedger plashes down the stems he left standing.

† b. To bend down, break down (trees, bushes, or plants) for other purposes. *Obs.*

1625 LISLE *Du Bartas*, *Noe* Past. Ded. 5 Plash thistles and presumptuous thorns That neare the way grow up among the corns. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* II. vii. (1670) 279 Too much plenty plasheth down the corn! 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1847) 233 Christiana's Boys..being pleas'd with the Trees, and with the Fruit that did hang thereon, did Plash them, and began to eat. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Hart*, Let him plash down small Twigs some above and some below.

† c. To interlace (a fruit-tree in trellis-work); to support or train against a trellis or a wall. *Obs.*

[*c* 1420: see PLEACH *v.* 1.] ?*c* 1600 *Distracted Emp.* III. i. in Bullen *O. P.* III. 210 Our pore retyred famylie must.. not be plashd Or propt agaynst the walls of pallaces. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. II. xx. (1635) 226 As you use to plash a Vine against a wall. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 6 It cannot stand unles it be propped up, or plashed against a Wall. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 39 It is usual with some to plash them to poles, to make a pallisade-hedge.

† d. To intertwine, interweave, like plants in a thicket. *Obs.*

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. (1663) 84 Stuck every where with most fragrant Roses and Violets all plashed so close together that we could not see the Rowers. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 66 Trees..kept (by cutting and plaishing one branch within another) from growing very large. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 63 Thread the Brake With Thorns sharp-pointed, plash'd, and Bri'rs inwoven.

2. a. To make, dress, or renew (a hedge) by cutting the stems partly through, bending them down, and interlacing stems, branches, and twigs, so as to form a close low fence, which will in time grow in height; to lay (a hedge); = PLEACH *v.* 2.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 127 To plasshe or pleche a hedge. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 50 The common hedge made of dead wood, well staked and thicke plashed, or railde. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 20 If any of your Hedges were left vnplasht in the Spring, plash them now, for it is an excellent Season. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* I. 101 The practice of plashing, or laying hedges, is in a great degree, unknown in this district. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* 9/1 The lanes are white, the hedges low and plashed.

† b. To treat (a wood, or place full of trees or underwood) in the same way, in order to obstruct a pass or entrance, or defend a fastness; to form hurdles, weirs, etc. by such interweaving.

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 7/2 They.. did fell downe trees, plashed the wood, cast great trenches and ditches round about, and made it so strict, narrow, crooked, and strong, that there was no passage nor entrie for the enimie. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. xiv. (1810) 376 In a strong Fastnesse of Bogg and Wood, which was on every quarter plashed. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* I. 81 To plash the sides (or outer brinks of the mounds), and shovel out the ditches. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Hence **Plashed** *ppl. a.*

1602 *Burford Reg.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) *Varr. Collect.* I. 164 Makinge of plaished hedge and other fensed hedge. 1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* (1623) 20 The plasht bough lying on the ground. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XII. (1626) 242 Plashed bowres at sundrie tables plac't. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 571 The plashed stem is cut over, of the length required for the particular gap. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* lxv, A well drained wheat stubble, with a newly plashed fence.

Plash (plæʃ), *v.*[2] [Known from *c* 1580; but the accompanying PLASH *sb.*[2] goes back to *c* 1500. Agreeing more or less in form with MLG., LG. *plasken*, *plaschen*, LG. *platsken*, MDu., Du., LG. *plassen*, early mod.Du. *plasschen* ('int water plaschen, *poteliner en l'eau*', Plantijn 1572), Ger. *platschen*, *plätsche(r)n*, *plan(t)schen*, Da. *pla(d)ske*, Sw. *plaska* to splash, dabble; all app. closely related to PLASH *sb.*[1] See also PLASH *sb.*[2], and SPLASH *v.*, which last appears to be a derivative from this.]

1. *trans.* To strike the surface of (water) so as to break it up; to plunge into (water or other liquid) or drive it against any body or against itself with commotion and noise; to splash.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 50 Two serpents monsterus ouglye Plasht the water sulcking to the shoare moste hastelye swinging. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* Wks. 1851 VIII. 403 Unless they lay themselves down to be trampl'd under foot, plash'd like Mortar, or abjure their Religion. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* v, We must go and plash up the mud a little. 1861 MRS. NORTON *Lady La G.* (1862) 61 The summer rain, That .. plashed the azure of the river's flow.

b. To dash with breaking water or other liquid so as to wet; to splash. Also *absol.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lvii. (1612) 251 Where Massacres haue plashed, there is spread a triple breede. 1608 T. MORTON *Preamble Encounter* 1 My Aduersarie .. hath plashed me, as it were, with these aspersions. 1706 PHILLIPS, To *Plash*, to dash with Water. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 59 (E.D.D.) He .. coaches owr the dubs to plash him. 1856 G. HENDERSON *Rhymes Berwick* 74 The floor all plashed with blood. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 90 Had I but such a Naiad .. To plash her large limbs in the waves for me!

c. To dash (a wall) with wet matter, so as rapidly to colour or cover it; to splash.

1864 WEBSTER, *Plashing*, .. the dashing or sprinkling of coloring matter on the walls of buildings, as an imitation of granite, and the like.

2. *intr.* a. To strike and break the mass of water with commotion and noise; to dash, rush through, or tumble about in water with the like noise; to splash.

1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 129 Every stroake that plashed upon those waters of life gave both life and music. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xix, Thro' thick and thin they scour'd about, Plashing thro' dubs and sykes. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* viii, The fish were jumping and plashing. 1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* vii. 58 He plashes in the brooks. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xv, The two long oars plashed in the silence. 1898 G. W. STEEVENS *With Kitchener to Khartum* 304 We plashed through the water.

b. Of water or other liquid: To dash against or upon any body; to tumble about in agitation, with the characteristic noise of breaking water.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 392 The salt water plashes and froaths to see it self so suddenly resisted. 1828 HAWTHORNE *Fanshawe* viii, Plashing continually upon one spot, the fount has worn its own little channel of white sand. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* XVI. 245 Far below him plashed the waters. *fig.* 1841 H. AINSWORTH *Old St. Paul's* VI. vii, Another fiery cascade .. flooding the aisles and plashing against the massive columns.

3. *Comb.* **Plash-wheel** = *dash-wheel*: see DASH *v.*[1] 16. 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale).

Pla·sher. *local.* [f. PLASH *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] a. A bough or sapling with which a hedge is plashed or intertwisted. b. A hedger who plashes hedges.

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 436 That the cattle may not come at the shoots of the plashers, and browse them, and kill them. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Plasher*, a labourer employed in laying hedges. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Plusher*, the layer, or horizontal stick crooked down in making a hedge. 1904 *19th Cent.* Sept. 229 [He] chooses with care the likeliest growing wood for 'plashers'.

Pla·shet. Now *dial.* Also 6 -ette. [ad. OF. *plassiet*, *plaschict* (Froiss.) marsh, dim. of *plascq* damp meadow; see PLASH *sb.*[1] and -ET.] A little plash or marshy pool.

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 191 Some water plashet or pitte where wylde-fowle lye, as Teales or suche lyke. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxviii. 633 This herbe [arsesmart] groweth also in moyst marrishe places, and alongst the water plasshettes. 1880 PEARD *Mother Molly* XV. 189 Let's run down here, there's a plashet at the bottom.

†**Pla·shful**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. PLASH *sb.* (1 or 2) + -FUL.] Plashy, splashy.

1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* v. 132 To which our notes Would sound more harsh then plash-full marish throats.

Pla·shing, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PLASH *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of PLASH *v.*[1] in various senses. Also *concr.* A piece of plashed hedge or thicket.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxliii. (W. de W.), By plashynge [*MS.* plechinge] shredynge and parynge a wylowe is thycker in bowes and braunches. 1511 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for plaschyng off a heg. 1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 35 The passag .. was very difficult .. for plashin[g] made that morninge by ye rebell. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 268 This is the only time for plashing of Quick-sets, and a very good season for the shrouding or lopping of Trees. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 571 What is termed *plashing*, that is, laying down a strong and healthy stem across an opening .. in the hedge. 1904 *19th Cent.* Sept. 229 A wren .. hiding out of sight behind the old level plashing upon the bank.

b. *attrib.*, as *plashing-bill*, *-tool.*

1813 in Marshall *Rev. Agric.* (1817) V. 27 The plashing system is carried on to the greatest extent. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Plashing-tool*, a knife used in plashing hedges; a hedging knife. 1899 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Mar. 104 The hedge assumes under the plashing-hill the triangular shape.

Pla·shing, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. PLASH *v.*[2] + -ING [1].] The action of PLASH *v.*[2] in various senses; the dashing of water, splashing; noisy plunging; etc.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 83 Swift the sea with plasshing rusht in. 1602 HEYWOOD *Woman killed w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 103 Himselfe all spotted And stain'd with plashing. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* viii, Everything around .. would have been silent, but for the continued plashing of the fountain. 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. 315 The silence was broken only by the plashing of the oars.

Pla·shing, *ppl. a.* [f. PLASH *v.*[2] + -ING 2.] That plashes like dashing or falling water; that dashes against water; also *fig.* said of the sound.

1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. i, Hears .. by fits the plashing raindrop fall. 1814 — *Ld. of Isles* V. xiii, The dazzled sea-fowl .. Dropp'd from their crags on plashing wave. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 337 The plashing fountain at the further end of the court. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 273 Light surges a plashing silvery laughter.

b. *transf.* of ground, etc. on which heavy rain dashes.

1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* I. ii, He heard steps without upon the plashing soil. 1841 — *Nt. & Morn.* V. ii, Through the plashing streets. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 302 It was the plashing wet evening of a September day.

Hence **Pla·shingly** *adv.*, with plashing.

1881 *Daily News* 15 July 5/4 Some heavy raindrops fell plashingly.

Pla·shment. *rare*[−1]. [f. PLASH *v.*[2] + -MENT.] Plashing.

1876 LANIER *Clover* 38 Lakes Pout gentle mounds of plashment up to meet Big shower-drops.

Pla·sh-mill. *Sc.* [f. PLASH *v.*[2] + MILL; in Du. *plasmolen*.] A fulling-mill.

1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 240 The plash-mill, or, more properly, wauk-mill—a word Robert derived from the resemblance of the mallets to two huge feet, and of their motion to walking—with the water plashing and squirting from the blows of their heels.

Hence **Pla·sh-miller**, a fuller.

1822 *Dundee Advertiser* 19 Dec. (Jam.), John Young, plash-miller at East Mill, was drowned in the river Esk. 1897 W. LINDSAY in *Bards of Angus & Mearns* 282 Then I turned a plashmiller and wrought at that.

†**Pla·shoote.** *Obs. rare.* [Syncopated from *plash-shoot*, f. PLASH *sb.*[3] + SHOOT *sb.*] A shoot from a plashed hedge.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 25 Almost euerie hedge serueth for a Roade, and euerie Plashoote for Springles to take them.

†**Pla·sh-pole.** *Obs.* [f. PLASH *v.*[1] or *sb.*[3] + POLE.] A space, a pole or less in width, surrounding a wood, reserved for the purpose of making plashed hedges.

1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* II. i. ii. (1635) 45 A pole or halfe pole .. you shall preserue .. to repaire the ring-fences of your Wood: .. and this amongst Woodwards is called Plash-pole. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 468 Remember .. to preserve sufficient plash-pole about the verge and bounds of the copse for fence and security.

Plashy (plæ·ʃi), *a.*[1] [f. PLASH *sb.*[1] + -Y. So LG. *plassig* swampy.] Abounding in shallow pools or puddles; marshy, swampy, boggy; wet and sloppy; full of plashes of rain.

a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* II. 37, 3. litle Bridges of Wood, wher under wer plaschy Pittes of Water of the overflowing of Tame Ryver. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 211 Those slymie plashie fieldes of Gorlstone. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 736 The field was very plashy by reason of much rain that fell. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 130 Von widow'd, solitary thing, That feebly bends beside the plashy spring. 1786 W. GILPIN *Lakes Cumberld.* (1808) I. vii. 99 The fen is a plashy inundation, formed on a flat. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iii, The two .. jogged along the deep-rutted plashy roads. 1862 R. PAUL in *Mem.* xviii. (1872) 237 Such a plashy and untoward month of March.

b. Growing in plashes or wet places.

1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. vii. (1869) 149 A stream, skirted with willows and plashy sedges.

c. Of watery consistence and taste.

a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xiii. 1 Love is as salt, which infuseth a savoury and wholesom taste into such things as would otherwise be fresh and plashy.

Pla·shy, *a.*[2] [f. PLASH *sb.*[2] + -Y.]

1. That plashes; that dashes or falls with a plash, as water; that splashes the water.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 76 Vp swel thee surges, in chauffe sea plasshye we tumble. 1794 BURNS *Jockey's ta'en the Parting Kiss* i, Plashy sleets and beating rain! 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Leg. Sleepy Hollow*, A plashy tramp by the side of the bridge caught the sensitive ear of Ichabod. 1859 HOLLAND *Gold F.* xxiv. 273 Repeat the music of the rain, at the feet of plashy waterfalls.

2. Marked as if splashed with colour. *rare.*

1820 KEATS *Hyper.* II. 45 Creüs was one; .. Iäpetus another; in his grasp, A serpent's plashy neck.

Plasm (plæz'm). Also 7 plasme. [ad. late L. *plasma*: see next.]

†1. A mould or matrix in which something is cast or formed; the cast of a fossil. Also *fig. Obs.*

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 165 Certaine it is that the name Adam expresseth the nature of his plasme or vessell. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* v. (1723) 256 The Shells served as Plasms or Moulds to this Sand. 1764 PLATT in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 46 *note*, The Plasm or mould of the Belemnite. *Ibid.* 47 *note*, The parts are carried away and lost in the interstices of the earth, and a mould or plasm is left, which Steno calls an aërial shell.

b. Something moulded or formed, an image. *humorously pedantic nonce-use.*

1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* II. viii. 125 His outward faculties .. rendered to his inward and endiathetic organs a picture, a schema, a plasm—the proper word may be left to him—such as would remain inside, at least while the mind abode there.

†2. = PLASMA 2. *Obs. rare.*

1747 DINGLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 503 The Stone .. most frequently found next is the Plasm or prime Emerald; and then the Hyacinth or Jacinth. *Ibid.*, The Plasm or prime Emerald is green.

3. *Phys.* = PLASMA 3.

1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment.* 131 A series of gaseous diffusions from the red globules to the plasm of the blood.

4. *Biol.* The living matter of a cell, protoplasm; sometimes *spec.* the general body of protoplasm as distinct from the nucleus.

1864 WEBSTER, *Plasm*. . . 2. (*Physiol.*) The same as *Plasma*. 1877 O'MEARA in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 170 [In Diatoms] There is first what Pfitzer designates the plasm-sac, consisting of a fine colourless plasm forming a closed sac of the same shape as that of the cell. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 334 Functional and formative plasm must progress. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 25 Feb. 442 The relative masses of nucleus and plasm.

‖ **Plasma** (plæ·zmă). [Late and eccl. L. *plasma* a thing formed or moulded, an image, a. Gr. πλάσμα, f. πλάσσειν to form, mould.]

†1. Form, mould, shape. *Obs. rare.*

1712 *H. More's Antid. Ath.* I. v. § 3 *schol.*, They act upon the Matter and form it into this or that Plasma or Fashion. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Southey & Porson* ii. Wks. 1846 I. 83/2 A great portion of his compositions is not poetry, but only the plasma or matrix of poetry. *Ibid. Alfieri & Salomon* 190/1 We Italians sometimes fall into what .. you may call the plasma of witticism, by mere mistake, and against our genius.

2. A subtranslucent green variety of quartz, allied to chalcedony and heliotrope, anciently used for ornaments.

1772 tr. *Cronstedt's Min.* 81 Plasma or mother of the emerald. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 208 Under it [calcedony] may be grouped .. chrysoprase, plasma, .. and sard. 1861 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 14 Plasma .. sometimes written Prasma .. is merely Calcedony coloured green by some metallic oxide, probably copper or nickel. 1864 — *Gnostics* 76 This amulet, which is always cut in Plasma, the Jasper par excellence of the ancients.

attrib. 1900 A. S. MURRAY in *Brit. Mus. Rel.* 64 Green plasma scaraboid, with intaglio of a warrior.

3. *Phys.* The colourless coagulable liquid part of blood, lymph, or milk, in which the corpuscles (or, in milk, oil-globules) float; also, the similar liquid obtained from fresh muscle.

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 114 The plasma of living blood exists as a clear fluid, in which the corpuscles are seen to float. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 19 The nutrient fluid, or 'plasma' of the blood. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 118 The muscular plasma is obtained by injecting the muscles of a freshly killed animal with a 1 per cent solution of sodium chloride. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 230 Normal lymph consists of a colorless plasma and lymph-corpuscles. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

4. *Biol.* = PLASM 4.

1864 WEBSTER, *Plasma* . . 2. (*Physiol.*) The viscous material of a cell from which the new developments take place. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. iii. 223 For certain delicate organisms, as the Desmidaceæ and Diatomaceæ, whose plasma may be affected by too dense a medium. 1872 BEALE *Bioplasm* i. § 14 As the germ of every living thing consists of matter having the wonderful properties already mentioned, I have called it germinal matter; but the most convenient and least objectionable name for it is living plasma or bioplasm. 1876 LANKESTER tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 185 The entire body .. consists .. of shapeless plasma, or protoplasm.

5. *Pharm.* A name for glycerite of starch.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

6. *attrib.*, as **plasma-cell**, **-corpuscle**, names given to certain cells found in connective tissue; **plasma-current**, **-layor**, **-zone** = PLASMATIC *current*, etc.

1869 KIRBY in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* IX. 31 Naked Plasma-bodies without nuclei. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 178 The plasma-layer .. disappears in the smaller arteries and veins. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 115 Edible Snail . . The connective tissue consists of plasma-cells, a matrix, and fibrils. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 586 In addition to these, we have the so-called plasma cells.

Plasmasome, erron. f. PLASMOSOME.

†**Pla·smate**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. ppl. stem of Chr. L. *plasmāre* (Tertull., Vulg.) to form, etc., f. PLASMA.] *trans.* To form, mould; to create.

a 1608 DEE *Relat. of Spir.* I. (1659) 371 Now if this Power, this Plasmating, if this Taking, which was the Word, become man, perfect man; then followeth it, that man was and is, God creating and created.

Plasmatic (plæzmæ·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. πλασματικ-ός imitative; but taken as the adj. corresponding to PLASMA: see -ATIC.] Relating to the plasma, esp. of the blood.

Plasmatic cell = PLASMA-*cell*. *Plasmatic current*, *layer*, *stream*: 'the part of the blood-stream in the small arteries which lies between the column of red corpuscles in mid-channel (*axial current*) and the wall of the vessel' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1828-32 WEBSTER, Plasmatic, Plasmatical. 1864 *Ibid.* s.v., The plasmatic fluid. 1870 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* X. 79 Plasmatic circulation in connective tissue. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 150 In the so-called Plasmatic Canals—spaces of the smallest size found in connective tissue. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 497 In ordinary cases .. the plasmatic elements of the blood seem to be sufficient for vegetative growth. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 245 The distinction between axial and plasmatic current is obliterated.

†**Plasma·tical**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. πλασματικός (see prec.) + -AL.] Having the quality of moulding, or giving shape or form; formative.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 342 Psyche .. working .. by her plasmaticall Spirits or Archei, all the whole world into order and shape.

†**Plasma·tion.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *plasmacion*, or ad. Chr. L. *plasmātiōn-em* (Jerome), n. of action

f. *plasmāre*: see PLASMATE.] Moulding, forming, fashioning; creation.

1388 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 275 They bere a newe fascion, *humeris in pectore tergo*; Goddes plasmacion *non illis complacet ergo*. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 29 The iiij. ages of the world, from the plasmacion of Adam vn to the incension of the temple of the Iewes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 6 Neuerthelesse, the plasmation or creation of Adam is reconed among the generations. *a* 1608 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 371 The wisedome of the Father, in love, created and made man...But how? By Plasmation. For it is written, Let us make man. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. iii. 309 Not as if God Almighty used any Manual or Physical Plasmation of a Man, as the Statuary makes his Statue.

Plasmatoparous (plæzmătǫ·părəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *πλάσμα, πλασματ-* (see PLASMA) + L. *-parus* producing (see -PAROUS).] Applied to a mode of germination in certain fungi: see quot.

1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR *De Bary's Fungi* Explan. Terms 498/1 In Peronosporeæ: forms are plasmatoparous when in germination the whole protoplasm of a gonidium issues as a spherical mass which at once becomes invested with a membrane and then puts out a germ tube.

† **Pla·smator.** *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* -our. [ad. OF. *plasmateur* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. Chr. L. *plasmātor* (Tertull.) former, creator (applied to God), agent-n. f. *plasmāre*: see PLASMATE.] He who forms or fashions; a maker, creator.

?*a* 1500 in *York Myst.* 514 Fader eternall, Parfite plasmator and god omnipotent. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. Prol. 1 Hie plasmatour of thingis vniuersall. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* iii. 27 The supreme plasmator of hauyn ande eird. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. viii, The Soveraign Plasmator God Almighty, hath endowed and adorned humane Nature at the beginning.

† **Pla·smature.** *Obs.* [a. early mod.F. *plasmature*, ad. L. type **plasmātūra*, f. *plasmāre*: see PLASMATE, and -URE.] Form, mould; *concr.* (*collect.*) things formed in moulds, cast ware.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. vii. 14 Tonnel or Conduit-pipes, Glasse, Purslane, and other Plasmature. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. viii, That so stately frame and Plasmature, wherein the man at first had been created.

Plasmic (plæ·zmik), *a.* [mod. f. PLASM or PLASM-A + -IC.] Pertaining to or consisting of plasm; protoplasmic.

1875 LANKESTER in *Phil. Trans.* CLXV. 43 The stages of the [molluscan] egg's nutrition may be thus grouped:—1st stage, Plasmic [etc.]. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 15 Oct. 968 This plasmic environment could not vary excessively without causing death to parent and germ and sperm cell alike.

Plasmin (plæ·zmin). *Chem.* [ad. F. *plasmine*, f. PLASM-A + *-ine*, -IN 1.] A proteid substance obtained from the plasma of the blood, soluble in water, the solution coagulating into fibrin.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 662 *Plasmin*,.. applied by Denis (Compt. rend. lii. 1239; Jahresb. 1861, p. 725) to a constituent of the blood to which he supposes the property of spontaneous coagulation to be due...It is soluble in water. ..The solution..solidifies after a few minutes to a colourless transparent jelly, which by pressure between paper is converted into fibres of fibrin. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* I. i. (1879) 15 The coagulation of blood is the result of the conversion of plasmine into fibrin. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plasmine* .. is a mixture of at least two bodies, *paraglobulin* and *fibrinogen*.

Plasmo-, before a vowel **plasm-**, combining form of Gr. *πλάσμα, πλασματ-* plasm, in various scientific terms. (The fuller form is *plasmato-*.)

‖ **Plasmodium** (plæzmōu·diŏm). *Biol.* Pl. **-ia.** Rarely anglicized **plasmode** (plæ·zmǫud). [mod.L. (1863, Cienkowski in Pringsheim *Botanik* III. 400), f. PLASMA + *-odium*: see -ODE.]

1. A mass or sheet of naked protoplasm, formed by the fusion, or by the aggregation, of a number of amœboid bodies (*true* or *fusion-plasmodium*, *pseudo-* or *aggregation-plasmodium*), and having an amœboid creeping movement.

First observed as one stage in the life-history of the *Myxomycetes* or *Mycetozoa*, the position of which as vegetable or animal organisms is disputed; also in certain groups of *Protozoa*, and other simple animal forms.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 693/2 The formation of the plasmodium is a kind of complex conjugation. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 276 Myxomycetes. .. The swarm-spores cease dividing and unite, two or more of them coalescing—after they have gone over into the Amœba form—into a homogeneous protoplasmic substance, also endowed with an Amœba-like motion, the Plasmodium. 1875 ALLMAN in *Phil. Trans.* CLXV. 561, 571. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ii. 81 A certain number of the myxopods unite together, and become fused into an active plasmodium, which exhibits no trace of their primitive separation. 1880 GEDDES in *Proc. Royal Soc.* XXX. 252 On the coalescence of Amœboid cells into Plasmodia. *Ibid.* 254 The formation of plasmodia was at first supposed to be peculiar to the Myxomycetes, but several Rhizopods have been described in which a more or less complete cell-fusion has been observed...All the evidence points to the conclusion that the power of coalescing with its fellows, under favourable circumstances, to form a plasmodium, is .. a very widely spread, if not a general property of the amœboid cell. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 263. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 912 Fusion to form *plasmodia* recurs in some Proteomyxan *Monadineæ*, as to the animal nature of which there can be no doubt. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Plasmode*, same as *plasmodium*.

2. Name given to certain parasitic organisms found in the blood of patients with recent malaria, and quartan and tertian ague.

Discovered by Laveran (1880), and named by him, as a vegetable organism, *Oscillaria malariæ*; referred by Marchiafava and Celli to the animal kingdom, and called by them (1885) *Plasmodium malariæ*; more recently distinguished as belonging to two genera of Protozoa, *Laverania* and *Plasmodium*. (Minchin in Ray Lankester *Treatise on Zoology* I. ii. 243 (1903).)

1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 724 Marchiafava and Celli described with great accuracy the intra-corpuscular amœboid form, to which they gave the name plasmodium. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* i. 2 *note*, The malaria parasite is not a plasmodium in the zoological meaning of the word. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 595 The most careful examination of the blood during the paroxysms showed no evidence of plasmodia.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* ii. 37 It has been considered advisable to expunge the term remittent fever as indicative of a distinct species of plasmodium disease. *Ibid.* 49 The plasmodium-infected corpuscles. *Ibid.* iii. 86 A protective, plasmodium-destroying agency inherent in the human body. *Ibid.* vi. 116 Plasmodium-like organisms.

Hence **Plasmo·dial, Plasmodic** (*-ǫ·*dik) *adjs.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or arising from, a plasmodium; **Plasmo·diate** *a.*, having or characterized by plasmodia, as the *Mycetozoa*; **Plasmo·diate** *v. intr.*, to become fused into a plasmodium; **Plasmodia·tion**, formation of a plasmodium; **Plasmo·diocarp** [Gr. *καρπός* fruit], an irregular-shaped fructification occurring in the *Myxomycetes* (hence **Plasmo:dioca·rpous** *a.*).

1892 J. A. THOMSON *Outl. Zool.* 109 The *plasmodial stage in the cycle is predominant. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 542 Malaria (which is due to plasmodial infection and is not a bacterial disease). 1882 A. S. WILSON in *Gard. Chron.* XVII. 671 The application of moisture to a spore..is directly seen to cause it either to give birth to a zoospore, or to *plasmodiate, retaining its contents. *Ibid.*, A manure ..of a hygrosorptive character is just the very manure to promote the *plasmodiation of these spores, and render them fit to be absorbed in the form of a fluid plasm by the roots of the plants. 1877 M. C. COOKE *Myxomycetes Gt. Britain* 30 (Contrib. to *Mycologia Britann.*) *Plasmodiocarp. 1899 *Knowledge* 1 May 116/1 Plasmodiocarp is a term applied to the spore-bearing part when it is sessile and irregular in form, sometimes like a cushion, sometimes like..a long tube.

Plasmogen (plæ·zmǫdʒen). *Biol.* [f. PLASMO- + -GEN.] The chemically highest or most elaborate form, stage, or part of protoplasm, which by its vital activity forms the tissues or other organic products; true or formative protoplasm; bioplasm.

1888 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 817/1 Physiologists have come to use the word 'protoplasm' for *one* of the chemical substances of which Schultze's protoplasm is a structural mixture—namely, that highest point in the chemical elaboration of the molecule which is attained within the protoplasm, and up to which some of the chemical bodies present are tending...This 'critical' substance, sometimes called 'true protoplasm', should assuredly be recognized by a distinct name 'plasmogen'.

Plasmogeny (plæzmǫ·dʒéni), **-gony** (-gŏni). *Biol.* [f. PLASMO- + -GENY. The variant *plasmogony* is ad. Ger. *plasmogonie* (Haeckel) with suffix repr. Gr. *-γονία* begetting, generation: cf. *cosmogony*.] Name for a mode of spontaneous generation: see quot., and cf. AUTOGENY.

1876 E. R. LANKESTER tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 339 We call spontaneous generation *plasmogeny* when the organism arises in an *organic formative fluid*, that is, in a fluid which contains those requisite fundamental substances dissolved in the form of complicated and fluid combinations of carbon. 1904 MCCABE tr. *Haeckel's Wond. Life* xv. 369, I distinguished two principal stages—*autogony* (the formation of the first living matter from inorganic nitrogenous carbon-compounds) and *plasmogony* (the formation of the first individualised plasm; the earliest organic individuals in the form of monera).

Plasmology (plæzmǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. as prec. + -LOGY.] (See quots.)

1888 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 803/2 *Plasmology*.—The study of the ultimate corpuscles of living matter. 1889 *Athenæum* 12 Jan. 47/2 Prof. Lankester assigns..to 'Plasmology' the study of the cell in its widest sense. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plasmology*, histology.

‖ **Plasmolysis** (plæzmǫ·lisis). *Biol.* [mod. (De Vries, 1877) f. PLASMO- + Gr. *λύσις* loosing, setting free.] Contraction of the protoplasm of a vegetable cell with separation or freeing of the lining layer from the cell-wall, due to the withdrawal of liquid by exosmosis when the cell is placed in a liquid of greater density than the cell-sap. Hence **Pla·smolyse** (-ləiz) *v.* [cf. *analyse*], to subject to plasmolysis, cause plasmolysis in; **Plasmolytic** (-li·tik) *a.*, pertaining to, showing, or causing plasmolysis.

1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 390 Such substances [as cause contraction of the protoplasm] are termed plasmolytic agents. 1886 VINES *Lect. Physiol. Plants* iii. 39 Turgid cell..in 10 per cent. solution, shewing complete plasmolysis. *Ibid.* 44 When the cells of the Beet-root are placed in syrup they become plasmolytic. 1888 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* xi. 404 In order to see the primordial utricle better, plasmolyse the cell by running in 10 p.c. salt solution. 1891 DARWIN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1892) 672 As the plasmolysing agent continues to act, a reverse movement takes place. *Ibid.*, In different stages of plasmolysis.

Pla·smosome (-sǫum). *Biol.* Also *erron.* plasma-. [f. PLASMO- + Gr. *σῶμα* body.] 'A separate particle of protoplasm, such as certain particles observed in cell-nuclei' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1889 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XXX. II. 168 The out-wandering plasmasomes form the so-called 'paranuclei' (Nebenkerne), which take so important a share in the regeneration of cells. 1900 E. B. WILSON *Cell* (ed. 2) 34 The so-called true nucleoli or plasmosomes.

Plasome (plæ·sǫum). *Biol.* [a. Ger. *plasom* (Wiesner), shortened from his original term *plasmatosom*, f. Gr. *πλάσμα, πλασματ-* plasm + *σῶμα* body.] (See quots.)

1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plasome*,..a term used by Brücke and Wiesner for hypothetical minute vital particles, made up of a group of protoplasmic molecules, and constituting the smallest units which can exhibit the primary vital [functions]. They correspond [to a certain extent] to Weismann's 'biophors', and to the 'pangenes' of de Vries. 1902 E. A. MINCHIN in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 41/1 In other cases the assumption of invisible protoplasmic units has been inspired by a desire .. to explain the general vital and animative powers of protoplasm, as, for example, the 'micellæ' of Nägeli and the 'plasomes' of Wiesner.

Plass, e, obs. form of PLACE.

Plasson (plæ·sŏn). *Biol.* [a. Ger. *plasson* (Haeckel), a. Gr. *πλάσσων, -ον*, pres. pple. of *πλάσσειν* to mould, form.] Name for the homogeneous protoplasm of hypothetical primitive organisms, not yet differentiated into nucleus and general cell-substance, or for that of non-nucleated cells or cytodes.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. vii. 182 The vital activities of each cell form a sum of mechanical processes, which depend radically on movements of the smallest 'life-particles', the molecules of the living substance. If we call this active substance the Plasson, and the molecules the Plastidules, we may say that the individual physiological character of each cell depends on the molecular movement of its plastidules. 1904 MCCABE tr. *Haeckel's Wond. Life* vii. 163 On the first view, which I hold, the plasm, or living matter, of the earliest organisms on the earth .. was a homogeneous plasson or archiplasm—that is to say, a plasma-compound that was not yet differentiated into outer cytoplasm and inner caryoplasm.

Hence **Plasso·nity** (*humorous*, after *paneity*, etc.), the quality of being 'plasson'.

1882 COUES *Biogen* (1884) 33 The original arch-amœba is as much of a mystery as ever; we know not where he came from, how he got there, or in what the essence of his plassonity subsists.

-plast, combining element repr. Gr. *πλαστός* formed, moulded, in various terms, chiefly scientific, as *bioplast*, *endoplast*, *protoplast*.

Plaste, obs. var. of *placed*: see PLACE *v.*

Plaster, † **plaister** (plɑ·stəɹ), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1, 4- plaster, 3–5 plastre, 4-tir, 5 -tere, -tyr, plaaster, platster. *β.* 4 plaistre, 5 playstir, -tyr, -tro, 5–7 playster, 5–9 plaister. [The form *plaster* occurs in sense 1 in OE., ad. pop. L. *plastrum* (med.L. in Du Cange), shortened from *emplastrum* a plaster (medical and in grafting), a. Gr. *ἔμπλαστρον* (Galen), var. of *ἔμπλαστον* plaster, salve, f. *ἐμπλαστός* vbl. adj. 'daubed on or over'. Cf. OHG. *pflastar*, Ger. *pflaster*, also from pop. L. In ME. reinforced by OF. *plastre* (13th c. in Littré, but the deriv. vb. *plastrir* in 12th c.), mod.F. *plâtre*, only in branch II below (for which also med.L. *plastrum* (1233) is cited by Du Cange). Thus the medical sense was from med.L., the builder's sense through French. The collateral form *plaister*, which has been current since 14th c., and has sometimes been more common (as a written form) than *plaster*, occurs also in 14th c. in OF. (*plaistre*), but it was not the normal OF. form even in Norman or Picard, and its history is obscure. Although still frequent in the 18th c., and found in Dr. Johnson's writings, it was not recognized by him in his Dictionary. In mod. dial. *plaister* (plē·stəɹ) is the form in Sc. and north. Eng.]

I. 1. *Med.* An external curative application, consisting of a solid or semi-solid substance spread upon a piece of muslin, skin, or some similar material, and of such natnre as to be adhesive at the temperature of the body; used for the local application of a medicament, or for closing a wound, and sometimes to give mechanical support. See also COURT-P., MUSTARD-*p.*, STICKING-*p.*

α. a 1000 *Be Dômes Dæge* (E.E.T.S.) 80 Hwi ne bidst ðu ðe beþunga and plaster? *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 304, genim þas ylcan wyrte wyrc to plastre; lege to ðære wunde. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 360/54 Leie it..ase þei hit a plastre were. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1572 He laide a plastre under his ribbe. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 60 Take schepis talow & huttere, & make a plaster. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 90 A plaster of sowre lread boyled in wine, draweth sores passing well. 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* xiii, O how they fire the heart devout, Like cantharidian plasters. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 231 On the third day the plasters were removed from the wound. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. vi. 71 One of the many who stick to me like a plaster.

β. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxxi. (1859) 35 A very fool may he be clepid that leith a plaister corosyf to a wounde. 14.. *Stockh. Med. MS.* 87 For to make trete þat ys callyd playster of plomb. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxviii. 21 And Esay sayde: take a playster of fyges [1611 a lumpe of figges.. for a plaister], and laye it vpon the sore. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 318 It was a plaister to the brave

Captain Credence his wound. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 43 Slips of Linen,..spread with an Agglutinative Plaister. 1874 Motley *Barneveld* I. ii. 115 An aged lackey with a plaister over one eye.

b. *fig.* A healing or soothing means or measure.

α. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxx. 89 Of penaunce in his plastre al. 1340 *Ayenb.* 148 Þe plastres of zuete warningges. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 17 To heale the wounde with a plaster of reconciliation. *a* 1628 Preston *Breastpl. Faith* (1630) 104 Adversity is not a Plaster or a Medicine, but a poyson to him.

β. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 163 Thow haste made a playster of penaunce to sorowfull peple. 1625 Sanderson *Serm.* I. 126 The breath of the people being but a sorry plaister for a wounded conscience. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lxiv. (1739) 133 The most part of those Laws were little other than plaisters applied to particular botches of those times.

c. *Burglar's plaster*, see quot. 1905. *Poor man's plaster*, a plaster composed of tar, resin, and yellow wax.

1845 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 257 Shipped lots of poor man's plaster and went afloat. 1850 Warter *Seaboard* II. 287 Before the attack came on,..I put a poor man's plaister on the nape of her neck. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 29 Aug. 6/7 A 'burglar's plaster'..is the technical name for a piece of brown paper covered with treacle and used to deaden the sound of breaking glass.

II. 2. A composition of a soft and plastic consistency, which may be spread or daubed upon a surface, as of a wall, where it afterwards hardens; *spec.* a mixture of lime, sand, and (generally) hair, used for covering walls, ceilings, etc.

α. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1549 Þe lettres hilened ful large vpon plaster. 1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xxvii. 2 Thow shalt arere greet stonus .. and with plastre thow shalt dawbe hem. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Açotéa*, a flat roofe couered with lead, or plaster. 1715 Prior *Down-Hall* 152 Why 'tis plaster and lath. 1839 E. D. Clarke *Trav. Russia* 103/1 They form cylinders, by scooping out almost all except the bark; and then, closing their extremities with plaster or mud.

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/2 Playstyr for wallys..*gipsum, litura, plastrum.* 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 51/2 Howses and walles of stone and plaister. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. iii. 33 Walles..made of grauen stone without morter or playster. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* ix. (1682) 39 The Plaister was made of quick lime. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* I. 458 The floor is made of plaister.

b. *transf.* A sticky mass.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 223 They eate it made in plaisters with the lime made of Oistershels. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* IV. 12 This goodly Musician that playes with me hath beaten me into plaister. 1728 Ramsay *Monk & Miller's Wife* 138 Think ye .. his gentle stamock's master To worry up a pint of plaister Like our mill-knaves?

3. Sulphate of lime, gypsum: †(*a*) in its natural state; (*b*) powdered, but not calcined; used as a ground for painting and gilding, or for work in relief; (*c*) calcined; = Plaster of Paris.

α. 1391 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 79 Et pro plastre et lapide ibidem emptis. 1393 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 120 In xviij carectatis de plaster emp. pro quodam novo domo. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 6 Blended plaster or lyme among his alom. 1481 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 345 Ad quandam querruram de plaster vocatam Sparre stone. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 283/1 Plastere, *gipsus.* *a* 1552 Leland *Itin.* I. 40 Plentiful Quarres of Alabaster, communely there caullid Plaster. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 340 Eight statues .. made of plaster, by the celebrated Barbarigo. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 194 *note*, Plaster or Gypsum.. is an earthy salt composed of calcareous matter dissolved in the acid of Vitriol. 1813 J. C. Eustace *Class. Tour Italy* II. i. 2 The plaster, or stucco, is extremely hard, and in a climate so dry may equal stone in solidity and duration. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 142 Plaster, strictly speaking, is the Italian *gesso*,..and in old books on art, plaster casts are commonly called 'gessos'.

β. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 271 Bysides Parys is greet plente of a manere stoon þat hatte gypsus and is i-cleped white plaistre [1432–50 playster, Higden *album plastrum*]. 1555 Eden *Decades* 161 They beate the playster into fyne floure. 1661 J. Childrey *Brit. Baconica* 120 This Shire yieldeth Flax and Alabaster, and Plaister. 1785 Jefferson *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 403 It was thought proper to take a model of his bust in plaister. 1808 H. Holland *Surv. Cheshire* 28 The workmen distinguish .. the sulphate of lime by that [name] of plaister.

III. 4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *plaster-bandage, -box*; (sense 2) *plaster groining, wall, -work*; *plaster-fronted* adj.; (sense 3) *plaster cast, -kiln, mould, -sieve, -stuff*; also *plaster-like* adj. and adv.; **plaster-bill**, a bird, the surf-duck or surf-scoter of N. America, *Œdemia perspicillata*; **plaster-bronze**, a plaster cast covered with bronze dust, to resemble a bronze; **†plaster-clover** (*plaister-claver*, Syd. Soc. Lex.), the sweet clover, *Melilotus officinalis*, which was formerly used in ointments; **†plaister-faced** *a.*, having the face plastered with a composition to hide the wrinkles; **plaster-jacket**, in orthopædic surgery, a body casing or bandage stiffened with plaster of Paris, for correcting curvature of the spine, etc.; **plaster-man**, a moulder in plaster of Paris; **plaster-mill**, a mill for grinding the materials for making plaster, as gypsum or lime, also old plaster; a mortar-mill; **plaster-mull, -muslin**, a plaster consisting of a thin sheet of gutta-percha, backed with mull or muslin, and spread on the inner side with a medicated and adhesive substance; **plaster-rock, plaster-stone**, raw gypsum.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 113 The *Plaster-Bandage is adapted to almost every species of ulcer. 1685 Cooke *Mellif. Chirurg.* I. i. (ed. 4) 2 With Needles, Lint, *Plaister-box, Salvatory furnished. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 67 The surgeon's plaster-box..was..full of silver instruments. 1898 *Daily News* 19 July 3/2 An excellent bust, coming out .. much better in plain plaster than in the *plaster-bronze. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 616 A back-ground .. of *plaster-cast to the ornament or figure. 1859 *Handbk. Turning* p. xxvii, The wonderful discovery of voltaic electricity, by which copper plates, plaster casts, wood engravings, and medals may be copied. 1628 Bp. Hall *Righteous Mammon* Wks. 720 Heare this, ye *plaister-faced Iezabels! 1900 *Century Mag.* LIX. 491/1 One .. quaint *plaster-fronted house. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 163 There does not seem to be any wooden inner roofs, except *plaster groining. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 616 The *plaster-jacket precludes the use of the cold douche. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 482 The clay is boiled on a *plaster-kiln. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. ii. 6 [Rocks] chalky, or of a *plaster-like substance. 1676 Worlidge *Cyder* (1691) 67 Pat it smooth with the back of your spade plaster-like. 1895 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 6/4 'The pimple' had evidently been put on by some keen-witted *plasterman who knew the tendency of the human mind to dwell upon trifles. *c* 1790 Imison *Sch. Art* II. 9 To prepare a *Plaster Mould, so as to take a Brimstone or Wax Impression from it. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 787 Salicylic acid, in the form of the *plaster-mull. *Ibid.* 521 The *plaister-muslins (mulls), introduced by Unna, are intermediate between ointments and surgical plasters. 1835–40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 153 A water privilege to put into the market, or a *plaister rock to get off, or some such scheme. 1751 J. Hill *Hist. Mat. Med.* 256 *Plaister Stone,..the white, glittering hard Kind [of Gypsum], which resembles fine Sugar,.. generally known under the Name of Plaister of Paris Stone. 1765 Bowles in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 231 These mountains are formed of sandstone, lime-stone, plaster-stone (or gypsum) and emery-stone. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 202 To make the *plaster-stuff come off the easier. 1424 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 152 Pro renovacione (?) *plastyrwal. 1887 W. Phillips *Brit. Discomycetes* 105 Growing on ashes, burnt ground, plaster walls, and damp paper. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* v. 236 Pictures..artificially carued vpon the *plaister-work and timber.

Plaster, †plaister, *v.* Forms: see prec. sb. [f. Plaster *sb.*, or a. OF. *plastrer* (15th c. in Littré) to plaster (a wall), mod.F. *plâtrer*. OF. had *plastrir* in 12th c. (Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To overlay, daub, or cover with builder's plaster, or any material used for a similar purpose.

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1674 Wit pike..Plaster [*v. rr.* plastir, plastre] it wel wit-oute and wit-In. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 283/1 To Plastere, *gipsare*. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* vii. 26 b, He was cast out in a twigge basket or hamper, plastered ouer with lyme, into the ryuer of Nilus. 1555 Eden *Decades* 344 Cotages made of bouwes of trees plastered with chauke. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiv. 285 It was plastered with the earth that makes China Ware. 1863 Ruskin *Munera P.* (1880) 164 Why could he not plaster the chinks? 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* xvi. (1878) 599 By plastering them on the outside with clay.

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/2 Playstryn wallys, *gipso.* 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 169 b, The Douehouse..must be well pargetted and plaistred without. 1611 Bible *Deut.* xxvii. 2 Thou shalt set thee vp great stones, and plaister them with plaister [Coverd. playster them with playster]. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. v. 13 In the Entrance, a little way was playstered, that it might be adorned with Letters and Pictures. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 205 On the inside, plaistered with mud. 1808 A. Parsons *Trav.* v. 123 These baskets are quite circular, plaistered over with bitumen on the outside.

b. *transf.* To bedaub, besmear, coat, cover with any adhesive substance; to overspread, overlay (often implying excessive or vulgar adornment).

α. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xx. 57 The inner part of the temple is altogether plastered and couered with great tables of Porphyre. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* iv, Their hair plastered up with pomatum. 1860 Thackeray *Round. Papers, Ribbons* (1876) 18 The Great Duke (the breast of whose own coat was plastered with some half-hundred decorations). 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 93 By the second or third day [of pneumonia] the tongue is thickly plastered with white fur.

β. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 104 Plaister it with moolde, eke in the roote. 1680 Morden *Geog. Rect., Turkey* (1685) 335 Walls of rough Stone, plaistered over with little pointed Battlements on the Top. 1732 Pope *Ep. Bathurst* 90 With all th'embroid'ry plaister'd at thy tail. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 95 Bills plaister posts, songs paper ev'ry wall.

c. *fig.* To cover, load to excess, e. g. with praise; also, to hide, gloze over, palliate; to patch, botch, mend or restore superficially. Also with *over, up.*

α. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* II. v, Thou art made as durt, To plaster up the bracks of my defects. 1813 *Examiner* 22 Mar. 187/1 They plaster the memory of that intriguing politician with unbounded praise. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 169/2 To plaster his friends with praise in order that he in turn may be similarly beplastered.

β. 1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* I. 20 Se here the conueyaunce of these spyrytuall gentylmen in Playsteryngе vp their vnsauerye sorceryes. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 3 With light cost of rough cast rhetorick, it may be tolerably plaistered over. 1683 Kennett tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 43 A second Prometheus, to plaister up the decayed image of Mankind.

2. To treat medically with a plaster; to apply a plaster to. Also *absol.*

α. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 308 Lettres þei sent, 3if any surgien were [in] þe sege þat softer couth plastre. *Ibid.* 312 More of phisyke bi fer and fairer he plastreth. 1768 Foote *Devil* III. Wks. 1799 II. 275 Full power .. to pill,.. plaster, and poultice, all persons. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. iv, She bound the arm, plastered the head.

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/2 Playstryn sorys, *cataplasmo.* 1593 R. Harvey *Philad.* 18 She thought it no reason, to plaister one bodie for an other bodies sores.

b. *fig.* To apply a remedy to, soothe, alleviate; hence, humorously, to give compensation for.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 95 Bathed in þat blode,..And þanne plastred with penaunce, and passioun of þat babi. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xx. 89 And 3ut be plastred with pacience, when fondynges hym prykieþ. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Rich. II* cxlix, A promis'd Parliament can plaster ore This Gash. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* 78/1 Clare..did what he usually did in such cases, gave the man five shillings to plaster the blow.

3. To mix or pound into a soft tenacious mass; in *Sporting slang*, to shatter (a bird) with shot.

b. *intr.* To form a plastery mass, to cake.

14.. *Med. Receipts* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 53 Tak the white of .iij. egges..and whete flour, and erth of an oven, and playster al-to-gider. *c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 224 Tak mosse of aþorn, and seþ hyt in red wyn, and playstre hyt þer to. 1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 215 Any rain that falls, so impregnates the soil with moisture, that if worked, it plasters, and the north-east winds harden it like stone. 1883 Bromley-Davenport in *19th Cent.* Dec. 1097 The plasterer, whose plastering often arises from jealousy, will plaster—i. e. blow the pheasant into a pulp.

4. To apply, affix, or stick (something) like plaster (or a plaster) upon a surface. Also *fig.*

1864 Hawthorne *Dolliver Rom.* (1879) 80 The name that they..caused the clergyman to plaster indelibly on the poor little forehead at the font. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* iii. (ed. 2) 46 It is always easy for the originator of a new Philosophy to plaster any amount of high morals upon it. 1879 Stevenson *Trav. Cevennes* (1886) 80 Black bricks of firwood were plastered here and there upon both sides. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 842 The mosquito—the best thing is to fling forth an indignant hand and plaster him to the wall.

5. a. To treat (wine) with gypsum or sulphate of potash with the object of neutralizing excessive acidity, etc. **b.** To dust (vines) with gypsum in order to prevent rot or mildew of the berries. **c.** To treat (land) with plaster of Paris.

1819 [see Plastered]. 1886 *Standard* 14 May, Sherry.. brandied to make it keep, and plastered with sulphate of lime to kill the tartar which makes it over acid. 1905 H. D. Rolleston *Dis. Liver* 183 Sulphate of potash, with which wines in Paris were formerly largely 'plastered'.

Hence **Pla·stered, †plaistered** *ppl. a.*, covered with, treated with, or formed of plaster.

α. 1388 Wyclif *Amos* vii. 7 Lo! the Lord stondinge on a wall plastrid. 1535 Coverdale *ibid.*, Beholde, the Lorde stode vpon a plastered wall. 1735 Somerville *Chase* IV. 169 O'er clogging Fallows, o'er dry plaster'd Roads. 1819 W. Faux *Mem. Days in America* (1823) 139 Plaster of Paris .. is found to operate on land by attracting dew. More dew is always seen in plants and grains growing on plastered fields. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. (1861) V. 70 That ugly old labyrinth of dingy brick and plastered timber.

β. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3043 Paysede and pelid downe playsterede walles. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 80 A feyned hede formed of playstred clothe. 1626 T. H[awkins] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 127 All the plaistered pretending sectes..are quite vanished. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 146 On the sides of caverns in limestone rocks, and on plaistered walls in vaults.

Pla·sterer, †plaisterer. [f. prec. + -er[1].]

1. One who works with or in plaster. **a.** One who plasters buildings.

α. 1393 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 120 In solucione facta Ricardo Plasterer et fratri suo in parte salarii ejus pro parietibus .. plastrandis. 1415 in *York Myst.* Introd. 19 Ordo paginarum ludi Corporis Cristi .. Plasterers. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 97 Against the excessiue takyng of Masons, Carpenters, Tilers, Plasterers and other laborers. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4050/4 Any Plasterers desirous to Perform the Work in the Great Hall. 1847 Smeaton *Builder's Man.* 118 The Plasterer...His duty is to cover the naked timbers and brickwork in ceilings and walls.

β. 1350–1 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 234/1 Item, plaisterers & autres ouverours des mures d'argill. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI*, c. 15 § 4 Any.. Bricklayer, Plaisterer, Joyner, Hardhewer, Sawyer. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 140 Villaine, thy Father was a Playsterer. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 161 ¶ 4 The plaisterer having .. obliterated, by his white-wash, all the smoky memorials which former tenants had left. 1822 J. MacDonald *Mem. J. Benson* 468 The existence of that Chapel is..owing to William Beacock, a plaisterer.

b. One who moulds or casts figures in plaster.

α. 1615 W. Gedde (*title*) Booke of Sundry Draughtes, principally serving for Glasiers, and not impertinent for Plasterers and Gardiners. 1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 294 *Plastique* is not only under Sculpture, but indeed very Sculpture itself: but with this difference; that the Plasterer doth make his Figures by Addition. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 376 The plasterers of the present day cast all their ornaments in Plaster of Paris.

β. 1668–9 Pepys *Diary* 10 Feb., To the plaisterer's at Charing Cross, that casts heads and bodies in plaister.

c. *Sporting slang.* (See Plaster *v.* 3.)

1883 [see Plaster *v.* 3].

2. Name of a S. African digger-wasp: see quot.

1857 Livingstone *Trav.* xxvii. 539 A hymenopterous insect called the plasterer (*Pelopæus Eckloni*) which in its habits resembles somewhat the mason-bee. It..may be observed coming into houses, carrying in its forelegs a pellet of soft plaster about the size of a pea.

Pla·stering, †plaistering, *vbl. sb.* [-ing[1].]

1. The action of the verb Plaster.

a. Working or covering with or as with plaster.

α. 1453 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 160 Johanni Plastr' pro plasteryng muri aulæ. 1598 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 252 Places wher plasteringe is needefull. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 249 Names and Uses of Tools relating

to Plastering. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* iv, Doing an odd job of plastering.

β. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/2 Playstrynge of wallys, *litura, gipsatus.* 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 79 Playstering upon Lath. 1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 67 For Lathing and Plaistering against Ceelings and Partitions.

b. Application of a cnrative plaster.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 402/2 Playsterynge of sorys, *cataplasmacio.* 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Emplastradura*, plaistering, *fomentatio.* 1641 'Smectymnuus' *Answ.* (1653) 68 The plaistring or palliating of these rotten members. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) VIII. ii. 55 In spigbt of all our plaisterings and dressings of it 'twill prove incurable.

c. Formation of a sticky mass.

1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 215 That dry friable porous surface..upon which, if rain falls, no plastering ensues.

2. *concr.* Plastered work; a coating of plaster, or of anything plastered or daubed on.

a. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong* s.v. *Enduit*, The plastring of a bouse. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 249 They.. brish over their new Plastering when they set, or finish it. 1847 Smeaton *Builder's Man.* 17 When plastering is laid and set hard on bricks which are not perfectly dry. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Dec. 2/2 Those stiff plasterings of guipure lace on coat collars and revers lost favour with the chic.

β. 1538 Elyot, *Tectorium*, the playstrynge or pariettynge of a house. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 122 After that she has taken-off the plaistering of steeped bread and asses milk. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* II. 14/2 The middle coat, which we call plaistering, is to prevent any faults or defects in..the other two.

3. *attrib.*, as *plastering-work.*

1538 Elyot, *Tectorium opus*, perietting or plastring wark. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 227 Plastering worke, and earthly mixture. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 35/2 River-sand..is more tractable and better for Plaistering-work. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 80 Plaistering-lath, 1*s.* 5*d.* per bunch.

†Pla·sterish, plai·sterish, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Plaster *sb.* + -ish ¹.] = next.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 24 Fracastorius..supposeth that this Iland gat the name Albion of the said plasterish [1637 plaisterish] soile.

†Pla·sterly, plai·sterly, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ly ¹.] Of the nature of plaster.

1655 Fuller *Hist. Camb.* vii. § 36 Others looked for it [cause of sweating-sickness] from the earth, as arising from an exhalation in moist weather out of Gipsous or plaisterly [*ed.* 1840 plasterly] ground.

Plaster of Paris. Also 6 **Paris plaster.** [See Plaster *sb.* 3.] A fine white plaster, consisting of gypsum rendered anhydrous by calcination, which swells and rapidly sets when mixed with water, and hence is used for making moulds and casts, as a cement, etc.; so called because prepared from the gypsums of Montmartre, Paris.

a. c 1462 *Wright's Chaste Wife* 86 The chambyr he lett make fast, Wyth plaster of parys þat wyll last. 1577 Harrison *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 235 Parget of fine alabaster burned, which they call plaster of Paris. 1579 Puttenham *Partheniade* in *Eng. Posie* III. xix. (Arb.) 251 Her bosome sleake as Paris plaster, Helde vp two balles of alabaster. 1787 M. Cutler in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 279 There are several Casts, done in Plaster of Paris. 1894 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Plaster of Paris*, a composition of several species of gypsum dug near Montmartre, near Paris. ..This term is, however, frequently applied to plaster stone, or to any species of gypsum.

β. [1387 : see Plaster *sb.* 3*β.*] 1516 *Maldon, Essex, Liber B.* lf. 84 b, Paied for iii bussbellis of playster of paris price the bussbell viiid. 1658 W. Sanderson *Graphice* 80 The quality of this plaister of Paris, is to bind the Colours together. 1705 Hearne *Collect.* 15 Oct. (O. H. S.) I. 56 Wood's Head [is] taken in Plaister de Paris. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 72 The drawing was taken from a cast in plaister of Paris.

attrib. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* x. 108 It was drawn from a plaster-of-Paris figure cast off nature. 1831 Brewster *Optics* ii. 17 A plaister of Paris statue strongly illuminated. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 615 The limb was then bandaged to a splint, and enclosed in a plaster-of-Paris case.

†Pla·sterwise, plaisterwise, *adv. Obs.* [f. Plaster *sb.* + -wise.] In the manner of a plaster; of the consistency of a plaster.

c 1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 221 Allwayes styrring it vntill it be plaster-wyse. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Formul.* X j, Somtyme is a lytell hony put therto and medled playsterwyse. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* 432 Mustard..plaisterwise helps the Epilepsy, &c. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 76 Spread it thick Plaister-wise.

Pla·stery, *a.* Also 6 **plastry,** 6–7 **plaistrie.** [f. Plaster *sb.* + -y.] Of the nature of or like plaster; viscid, tenacious. Hence **Pla·steriness.**

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 8 b, Fleume plastry, whiche is very grosse, and as it were chalky. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* III. lxi. 567 Hauing gotten by long space..a plasterie crust or hardnes ouer all the parts of it. 1661 J. Childrey *Brit. Baconica* 126 Fracastorius attributes this sweating sickness to the Plaistriness of the soil. 1849 Clough *Let. to his Mother* 18 Apr., St. Peter's disappoints me; the stone of which it is made is a poor plastery material; and, indeed, Rome in general might be called a rubbishy place.

Plastic (plæ·stik), *a.* Also 7–8 **-tick, -tique,** (8 **plaistic**). [ad. L. *plastic-us* (Vitr.), a. Gr. πλαστικός that may be moulded, belonging to moulding or modelling, plastic, f. πλαστ-ός formed, monlded, f. πλάσσειν to mould, form. So F. *plastique* (1556 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

I. In active sense.

1. Characterized by moulding, shaping, modelling, fashioning, or giving form to a yielding material, as clay or wax; capable of shaping or moulding formless matter.

Plastic art (†*art plastic*), the art of shaping or modelling; any art in which this is done, as sculpture or ceramics.

1632 B. Jonson *Magn. Lady* IV. iii, Not .. as we were to mould every scene anew; that were a mere plastic or potter's ambition. *a* 1637 — *Discov., De Progress. Picturæ*, The art plastic was moulding in clay, or potters earth anciently. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 251 He [John Dwight] has so far advanced the Art Plastick, that 'tis dubious whether any man since Prometheus have excelled him. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* I. 101 So watchful Bruin forms, with plastic care, Each growing lump, and brings it to a bear. 1741 Warburton *Div. Legat.* II. 554 God, the great plastic Artist. 1745 J. G. Cooper *Power of Harmony* I. 21 As o'er the rock the plastic chissel moves. 1852 tr. *Müller's Archæol. Art* 65 The plastic talent which creates material forms cannot certainly fail to be recognized even as early as Homer.

b. In surgery: Concerned with remedying a deficiency of structure; reparative of tissue; as *plastic surgery, a plastic operation.*

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 379 There were 2 plastic operations. 1883 Holmes & Hulke *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 3) III. 681 Plastic Operations on the Cheek (Meloplasty). 1897 W. Anderson *Lupus* 14 The raw surface may be covered in partially or completely by gliding portions of detached integument from an adjacent part, or other resources of plastic surgery may be employed.

2. Causing the growth or production of natural forms, esp. of living organisms; formerly, in a quasi-philosophical sense, as an attribute of an alleged principle, virtue, or force in nature; formative, procreative; creative.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 117 The plastick or formative faculty, from matter appearing homogeneous and of a similary substance erecteth bones, membranes, veynes and arteries. 1658 — *Gard. Cyrus* iii, In what diminutives the plastick principle lodgeth is exemplified in sceds. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 192 Those that think that these *Conchæ* or Petrified Shells were no other than the *Lusus naturæ*, the Effects of the Plastick power of the Earth. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* III. § 14 He is positive as to the being of God; and that not merely as a plastic nature, or soul of the world. 1794 Coleridge *Sonn. to Bowles*, Like that great Spirit, who with plastic sweep Moved on the darkness of the formless deep. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 23 The absurdity of having recourse to a certain 'plastic force', which it was said had power to fashion stones into organic forms. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* I. iv. (1878) 30 The creation of groups by successive acts of divine power, or.. by successive acts of the plastic force of nature.

3. *fig.* in reference to immaterial things, conditions, or forms, æsthetic or intellectual conceptions, literary productions, etc.

1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 4 The great enquiry then is, how far this Plastick Power of the understanding, may extend its self in its forming an Idea of God. 1756–82 J. Warton *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. iii. 113 The genuine poet, of a lively plastic imagination. 1783 Justamond tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* VI. 29 He considered the sign of wealth, as the plastic and preserving principle of political strength. 1837 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xlv. (1870) II. 500 Imagination creates nothing .. it only builds up old materials into new forms; and .. ought, therefore, to be called, not the productive or creative, but the plastic. 1871 R. H. Hutton *Ess.* I. 133 There is a formative plastic power that is ever urging us towards our truest life. 1877 Dowden *Shaks. Prim.* v. 59 The compression of the large and rough matter of history into dramatic form demanded vigorous exercise of the plastic energy of the imagination.

II. In neuter and passive sense.

4. Pertaining to, connected with, or characteristic of moulding or modelling; produced by moulding, modelling, or sculpture, as distinguished from that which is drawn on a surface. *Plastic merit*, merit as a piece of moulding or sculpture.

1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 32/2 This sort of Works, which are call'd Plastic [*che si chiamano lavori di Terra*]. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 217 Four Bronze Horses..more noted for their adventures and undoubted antiquity than for their plastic merit. 1863 Mary Howitt *F. Bremer's Greece* I. vii. 238 The Greeks have an abhorrence of any plastic images of the saints.

5. Susceptible of being moulded or shaped; capable of taking a new form when subjected to pressure (as clay); readily assuming a new shape.

Plastic crystal, a variety of Portland cement of remarkable plasticity. *Plastic sulphur*, an allotropic form of sulphur: see quot. 1868.

1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* I. 85 Etruria! next beneath thy magic hands Glides the quick wheel, the plastic clay expands. 1797 Godwin *Enquirer* I. iii. 12 How unformed and plastic is his body! 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) p. cxiii, Kneading the coating material, so as to render it very plastic. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxii. 349 The ice.. was plastic to pressure but not to tension. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 531 Plastic sulphur..is obtained by heating melted sulphur to the temperature 260–300°, and then cooling it suddenly by pouring it in a very thin stream into cold water. It is thus obtained as a soft, yellowish-brown, semitransparent mass, capable of being drawn out into fine elastic threads possessed of considerable tenacity.

b. *Plastic clay* (*Geol.*), a name given (after the F. *argile plastique* of Cuvier and Brongniart) to the middle group of the Eocene beds, immediately underlying the London clay, now called the Woolwich and Reading series.

1832 De la Beche *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 229 Above these beds, to which, strictly speaking, the term 'plastic clay' is alone applicable, there is often another clay, separated from the former by a bed of sand. 1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 244 Plastic clay and sand. 1885 *Lyell's Elem. Geol.* 229 Woolwich and Reading series.—..formerly called the Plastic clay, as it agrees with a similar clay used in pottery, which occupies the same position in the French series.

6. Of immaterial things and conditions: Capable of being moulded, fashioned, modified, or impressed; impressionable, pliable; susceptible to influence; pliant, supple, flexible.

1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I. iv. iii. 146 Such is Poetical, and such (if I may so call it) Geographical or Plastick Truth. 1816 Bentham *Chrestom.* 133 Of all known languages, the Greek is assuredly in its structure the most plastic and most manageable. 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Babes in Wood*, While his mind's ductile and plastic, I'll place him at Dotheboys Hall. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 67 Plato ..fancies that the life of the state is as plastic..as that of the individual.

7. *Biol.* and *Path.* Capable of forming, or being organized into, living tissue, as *plastic lymph, a plastic exudation*; pertaining to or accompanied by such a process, as *plastic bronchitis.*

1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* I. (ed. 4) 61 The inflammatory affections of the mucous membrane of the bronchi, may be divided into the catarrhal, the plastic or crusty, and the ulcerous. 1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 375 It gives origin to similar changes in the effused fibrine, which it converts from a plastic or organizable deposit, into an aplastic or unorganizable one, namely, pus. 1877 Roberts *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 376 Plastic or Croupous Bronchitis is almost always chronic. 1886 Fagge & Pye-Smith *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 66 In speaking of 'plastic lymph' as undergoing development into connective tissue and vessels, one means not the fibrin itself but the cells that are included in it.

III. **8.** absol. *The plastic*: †**a.** The plastic principle or virtue (*obs.*); **b.** plastic art, plastic beauty.

1661 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* 214 To the knowledge of the poorest simple, we must first know its efficient, the manner, and method of its efformation, and the nature of the Plastick. 1682 H. More *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 238 All Souls are indued with the Plastick whether of Brutes or Men. 1881 H. James *Portr. Lady* xxxvi, His appreciation..was based partly on his fine sense of the plastic.

Plastic (plæ·stik), *sb.*¹ Now *rare.* Also 6–7 **plastick(e,** 7 **plaistique, plastique.** [ad. F. *plastique*, ad. L. (*ars*) *plastica, plasticē*, a. Gr. πλαστική (τέχνη) the plastic art, fem. of πλαστικός Plastic *a.* So Ger. *plastik.*] The art of modelling figures: primarily, in clay, wax, etc.; also, in wider sense, in a harder material by sculpture. Also *fig.* †*a. sing. Obs.*

1598 R. Haynocke tr. *Lomazzo* I. 7 Painting, Carving and Plasticke are all but one and the same arte. 1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1651) 293 *Plastique* is not only under Sculpture, but indeed very Sculpture it self. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* XXV. 70 Of Statuary and Plastick.

β. In *pl.* form.

1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 272 How dame Nature came thus to mis-carry in her plastics. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 20 (ed. 2) 7 The living plastics of the gymnic games and choral dances were afterwards .. exalted in a surprising manner by sculpture in stone and brass.

†Plastic, *sb.*² *Obs.* [ad. late L. *plasticus* moulder, sculptor, a. Gr. πλαστικός adj.: see Plastic *a.*] A modeller, moulder, sculptor; *fig.* a former, fashioner, creator.

1644 Bulwer *Chiron.* 58 It is impossible for any Painter, or Carver, or Plastique to give right motions to his works or Hand. 1661 Rust *Origen* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 75 The beautiful Idea, according to which the Plastick works. 1661 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* 128 'Tis education is our Plastick. 1694 R. Burthogge *Reason & Nat. Spirits* 247 For in this Terrestrial World, as to the several Regions of it, the Animal, the Vegetable, and the Mineral, it is as certain, that all had but one Plastic, as that the Body of a Man, or any other particular Animal, had not more. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* (1872) I. i. ii. 6 Ours is a most fictile world; and man is the most fingent plastic of creatures.

†Pla·stical, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *plastic-us* (see Plastic *a.*) + -al.] = Plastic *a.*; formative.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 429 The Plasticall or formatiue faculty of the wombe. *a* 1646 J. Gregory *Serm.* Posthuma (1649) 70 At the last Daie, a kinde of Plasticall Dew shall fall down upon the Dead, and ingender with Luz, the little Bone spoken of before. 1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 14 The Plastical Power of the Souls that descend from the World of Life, did faithfully and effectually work those wise contrivances of Male and Female. 1681 Glanvill *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 96 The Subdivision of Spirits, into meerly Plastical and Perceptive, supposing there are Spirits that are meerly Plastical.

Pla·stically, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly ²: see -ically.] In a plastic manner, in various senses of the adj.; according to plastic art; by moulding or modelling; as a plastic substance.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 149 Thou..hast not always had materials for thy prodigious brain to wield and plastically build up. 1856 De Quincey *Confess.* Wks. V. 42 The command over a language, the power of adapting it plastically to the expression of your own thoughts, is almost exclusively a gift of nature. 1876 Symonds *Grk. Poets* Ser. II. xi. 358 Both persons and situations are plastically treated—subjected, that is to say, to the conditions best fulfilled by sculpture. 1886 — *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. xiv. 237 Humanity moves like a glacier, plastically.

Plasticine (plæ·stisin). [f. Plastic *a.* + -ine ⁴.] Proprietary name for a composition capable of remaining plastic for a long time, used in schools, etc. as a substitute for modelling clay.

1897 W. Harbutt (*title*) Harbutt's plastic method and the use of Plasticine. 1903 H. G. Wells in *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 184 Some one of the plastic substitutes for modelling clay now sold by educational dealers, plasticine for example.

Plasticism (plæ·stisiz'm). [f. PLASTIC *a.* + -ISM.] **a.** The doctrine of the plastic principle of nature. **b.** The practice of the plastic art.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Plasticismus* .. term for the plastic force or power; plasticism. 1864 *Gd. Words* 403/1 Are we quite sure that this eclectic plasticism will always be kept within the limits of congruity?

Plasticity (plæsti·sĭti). [f. PLASTIC *a.* + -ITY; so F. *plasticité* (1785 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality of being plastic, in various senses of the adj.

1782–3 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 325 Inclining to plasticity, (or easiness of impression). 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 218 *note*, The lime will receive the most sand in that way, without losing its plasticity. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 588 Moulded into metaphors, or carved into comparisons, with marvellous plasticity. 1859 BAIN *Emotions* II. ix. § 20. 519 Some natures are distinguished by plasticity or the power of acquisition, and therefore realize more closely the saying that man is a bundle of habits. 1868 CLIFFORD *Lect.* (1879) I. 102 The race must at a certain time have a definite amount of plasticity, that is, a definite power of adapting itself to altered circumstances by changing in accordance with them. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* iii. § 108 Effects of the extraordinary plasticity of glacier-ice.

† **Pla·sticly**, *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. PLASTIC *a.* + -LY ².] = PLASTICALLY.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 668 The true and proper Cause of Motion .. is not the Matter itself organized; but the Soul either as cogitative or plastickly self active .. ruling over it.

Plastid (plæ·stid), *sb.* (*a.*) [a. Ger. *plastid* (Haeckel), f. Gr. πλαστός (see -PLAST) + *-id*, after Gr. *-ιδιον*, dim. suffix.]

I. *Biol.* An individual mass or unit of protoplasm, as a cell or unicellular organism.

1876 E. R. LANKESTER *Adv. Sc.* (1890) 283 Haeckel's useful term 'plastid' for a corpuscle of protoplasm. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* 377 If we reduce organized beings to their ultimate organisms—cells or plastids. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* p. viii, Our knowledge of the nucleus of organic cells or plastids.

2. *Bot.* A differentiated corpuscle or granule occurring in the protoplasm of a vegetable cell; e. g. a chlorophyll-granule, a chromoplastid, or a leucoplastid.

1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 287 As the cells which develop from the growing point assume the different characters which fit them for special services..[so] their plastids may likewise assume special characters.

B. *adj.* Having the character of a plastid.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Pla·stidogene·tic** *a.*, producing plastids.

1899 *Natural Science* Dec. 458 The respiratory trees of Holothuroids have four functions—respiratory, hydrostatic, plastidogenetic, and excretory.

Plastidule (plæ·stidiul). *Biol.* [a. Ger. *plastidul* (Haeckel), dim. of *plastid*: see -ULE.] A hypothetical molecule or ultimate particle of protoplasm, constituting a vital unit, and forming an element or constituent of a plastid or cell.

1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* 377 And with Spencer and Haeckel suppose these to be farther divisible into still smaller particles or plastidules. 1878 tr. *Virchow's Freedom of Science* 23. 1879 [see PLASSON]. 1905 *Academy & Lit.* 23 Jan. 82 Haeckel claims priority for his notion of the plastidule, though this and numerous variants with other names are notoriously none other than the 'physiological unit' of Spencer, which preceded them all.

attrib. 1877 *Nature* 4 Oct. 492/2 The speaker [Virchow] then criticised somewhat severely Prof. Haeckel's theory of the plastidule soul and of the animated cell.

Hence **Plasti·dular, Plastidu·lic** *adjs.*, pertaining to a plastidule.

1878 tr. *Virchow's Freedom of Science* 24, I am unable to admit that we should be at all justified in importing the 'plastidulic soul' into the course of our education. 1884 A. LAMBERT in *19th Cent.* June 954 The theory of a 'plastidulic soul'.

Plastin (plæ·stin). *Biol.* [f. Gr. πλαστός (see -PLAST) + -IN ¹, after *chromatin*.] A viscous substance found in the nucleus of a cell.

1889 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* July 169 Besides the 'nuclein', .. Reinke and Rodewald .. have found 'plastin', and Kossel .. 'histon' and 'adenin'. *Comb.* 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 25 Feb. 442 The Karyosome .. contains eight chromatin elements surrounded by a coloured plastin-like substance.

‖ **Plastique** (plastī·k). [F., sb. use of *plastique* adj., plastic.] A name given to a plastic composition for modelling.

[1803 SARRETT *New Pict. London* 80 The ornaments are plastick, a composition something like plaster of Paris.] 1903 *Daily Mail* 7 Sept. 7/4 Modelling may be done in wax, clay, or plastique.

Plastogamy (plæstǫ·gămi). *Biol.* [f. Gr. πλαστ-ός moulded + -γαμία marriage.] The fusion of the protoplasm of two or more cells or unicellular organisms, as in the formation of a plasmodium. Hence **Plastoga·mic** *a.*, pertaining to plastogamy.

1891 HARTOG in *Nature* 17 Sept. 483/2 Plastogamy: the fusion of cytoplasta into plasmodium, the nuclei remaining free. 1901 G. N. CALKINS *Protozoa* 218 Thus cytotrophy, leading first to contiguity, may result in plastogamy, or the fusion of cell-plasms. *Ibid.*, Four individuals may be found in plastogamic union.

† **Pla·stograph.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [Cf. Gr. πλαστογράφος adj. 'forging, falsifying' (Liddell & Scott), f. πλαστός moulded, forged + γράφειν to write.]

1658 PHILLIPS, *Plastograph*, (Greek) counterfeit writing.

Plastography (plæstǫ·grăfi). *rare*⁻⁰. [In sense 1, ad. Gr. πλαστογραφία, f. πλαστογράφος: see prec. In sense 2, f. Gr. πλαστός moulded + -GRAPHY (erroneously used).]

† **1.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Plastography* (*plastographia*), a counterfeiting or false writing.

¶ **2.** 'The art of forming figures in plaster' (Maunder *Treas. Knowl.* 1830).

Pla·stral, *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a plastron.

1889 *Brit. Mus. Cat. Chelonians* 25 Plastral shields subject to great variations. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Plastron (plæ·strŏn). Also 6 **plasteroun.** [a. F. *plastron* breast-plate, also in other senses as in Eng., ad. It. *piastrone*, augment. of *piastra* breast-plate, prop. plate of metal; see PIASTRE, PLASTER.]

1. A steel breast-plate formerly worn beneath the hauberk. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1506–7 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 367 Item, for ane hebreschoun .., and ane plasteroun to the samyn. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 87 In later times we shall find the plastron called the gorget. 1837 H. AINSWORTH *Crichton* II. 392 The point of his lance glanced off the sharp gorget of the plastron. 1853 JAMES *Agnes Sorel* (1860) I. 45, I should be thrown on one side like a rusty plastron.

b. A leather-covered wadded shield or pad, worn by professional fencers over the breast.

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* vi. (1697) 134 Against the Post their wicker Shields they crush, Flourish the Sword, and at the Plastron push. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Plastron*, a Fencing-Master's quilted Breast-Leather, which serves for his Scholars to push at. 1893 MCCARTHY *Red Diamonds* I. 261 Endeavouring to plant her foil on the leather plastron of the fencing-master's chest.

transf. a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 162 Laying under it a thick Plastron of Beef-Suet.

fig. 1755 CHESTERF. *Let. to Bp. Chevenix* 15 Dec., The several situations, which I have been in, having made me long the *plastron* of dedications, I am become as callous to flattery, as some people are to abuse.

c. Applied to an ornamental plaque worn on the breast.

1883 D. H. R. GOODALE in *Harper's Mag.* July 242/2 That plastron of steel ornaments is effective.

2. In women's dress, A kind of ornamental front to a bodice, introduced in the latter half of the 19th c.; extended to a loose front of lace, or of some light fabric edged with lace, embroidery, etc.

1876 *Echo* 30 Aug. (*Fashions*). 1881 *Truth* 31 Mar. 446/1 The low satin bodice has a plastron embroidered in purple and gold jet. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Sept. 619/1 Occasionally the waistcoat or plastron is made full. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 152, I shall wear my plum-coloured body .. with a yellow plastron. 1893 *Lady* 10 Aug. 146/3 The vest or plastron is of silk covered with lace. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 28 Mar. 8/4 The stock .. is usually made to fasten at the back, so that the front part may be decorative, and is seen, as well, with a little overhanging plastron or wedge-shaped front, or a deep point, edged with open-work or coloured embroidery. 1906 *Advertisement*, Real Irish crochet lace Plastron. .. Real Bruges lace Plastron.

b. In men's dress, A starched shirt-front; esp. of the kind without pleats.

1890 *Athenæum* 7 June 745/3 The one restraining influence upon the civilized man is the 'plastron', otherwise the shirt front of evening dress. 1900 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 6/4 The light from the lamp .. shows a curious and useful reflection on the plastron of the white shirt.

3. *Zool.* (After Cuvier.) The ventral part of the shell of a tortoise or turtle.

1831 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* IX. 67 The plastron, or breast-plate [of the Order Chelonia] is yellowish and flat, truncated, .. and covered with twelve scaly plates. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 201/2 This plastron is the sternum, or .. the union of several sternums. 1870 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* 158 Terrestrial Tortoises are distinguished by their short, oval and convex bodies, covered by carapace and plastron.

b. Applied to the analogous part in various other animals, as in the extinct labyrinthodon (an amphibian), the glyptodon (allied to the armadillos), certain fossil fishes, and certain existing echinoderms (e. g. *Spatangus*): see quots.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxiv. (1858) 528 The extraordinary form of *Pterichthys* .. with its arched carapace and flat plastron restored before me. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 557 As to the interambulacral plates, they become much expanded near the peristome of *Spatangidæ*. .. The whole structure constitutes a raised plastron. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Glyptodon*, They are all distinguished from the living armadillos .. by possessing a ventral shield or plastron.

4. *Ornith.* A coloured area on the breast or belly of a bird, like or likened to a shield.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* cites COUES. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

5. *Anat.* The sternum together with the costal cartilages, the part removed in post-mortem examinations.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Plastry, obs. form of PLASTERY.

† **Pla·sture, plaisture.** Erroneous form of PLASTER *sb.*, the ending confused with -URE.

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* Kj, Hete al together, and make a plasture of it beyng hote. 1589 GREENE *Tullie's Loue* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 132 For so deepe a wound the Lady Cornelia bringeth in a lenitiue plaisture. *Ibid.* 165 Apply them not as outward plastures, but as inward potions. 1608 HIERON *Defence* II. 72* His laste plasture for this cure maketh the soare to run out wyder.

-plasty, combining element, repr. Gr. *-πλαστία*, f. πλαστός formed, moulded, used in sense 'moulding, formation' in technical terms, chiefly of surgery, as *dermatoplasty, hypoplasty, osteoplasty.*

Plat, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 plætt, 5–6 *Sc.* platt, plat. [OE. *plætt* buffet, smack; cf. MLG. *plat* smack, MHG. *platz, blatz*, Ger. *platz, plotz* resounding blow, bang, crash. Goes with PLAT *v.*¹, both being app. of onomatopœic origin.

(But cf. PLAT *a.* flat; a buffet is struck with the flat palm.)] A flat blow; a smack, slap.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 248 Drihten soðlice us sealde hælu þurh ðam ear-plættum, and ece alysednysse. *c* 1500 *Rowlis Cursing* 122 in Laing *Anc. Poet. Scott.*, With skul3eoun clowttis and dressing knyvis, Platt for plat on thair gyngyvis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. iv. 203 Syne with hys kne him possit with sic ane plat, That on the erd he spaldit him all flat. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 855 Sapience, thow servis to beir a plat. *c* 1900 (*Conversation in Co. Donegal*), 'Did the "old gentleman" ever set foot on this Island (St. Patrick's in Lough Derg)?' 'A few plats of the Prior 'ud soon make him lave.' (H. Chichester Hart.)

Plat (plæt), *sb.*² *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: 4- plat, (5–7 platte, 6-9 platt); *pl.* plats; in 3 platen, 5–7 plattes, 6 plates. [app. a. OF. *plat* flat surface or thing, dish, etc., sb. use of the adj. *plat, plate* flat: see PLAT *a.* Cf. Ger. *platte* plate (of iron, etc.), slab.]

I. A flat thing, part, or surface.

† **1.** A flat piece, a plate (of metal); a thin slab of anything; a sheet, slice. *Obs.*

In early instances, esp. in the plural, not separable from PLATE *sb.* 1.

[*c* 1290: see PLATE *sb.* 1.] *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii. (*Margaret*) 552 Þane wes of Irne mony plat Layd til hyr sydis, brynnand hat. *Ibid.* xxxvii. (*Vincencius*) 287, & yrne platis brynnand hat Wes laid on hyme to mak hym mat. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46, I. bord mausure .., wyth a prent in þe myddylle, and a grypp amyde, and a narow plat be þe syddys, with iij lyonis of sylver, and ouerguld. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxvii. 3 The xxx plattes off sylver. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 178 Thinne plats of leade of the same breadth. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* ii. (1876) 60, I had as liefe haue smal gadds or plats of Siluer and Gold, without nny coyne at al to go abroade from man to man for exchaunge. 1593 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 29 [Not only do we find a charge for .. the .. stage on which the book-cases were to stand, but] platts [for the shelves are bought].

† **b.** A flat ornament of gold or other precious material. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xiv. 250, I have not knowen that .. they have found any of the form and bignesse of the platt or iewel they have at Genes.

† **c.** A flat leaf, a blade. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5416/4 The Plat or Leaf of the Palmetor-Tree.

2. The flat part or side of anything; † **a.** The flat of a sword, as opposed to the edge (*obs.*); † **b.** The sole of the foot (*obs.*); **c.** The mould-board of a plough (*dial.*).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 154 To stroke hym with the plat [*v.r.* platte] in that place Ther he is hurt. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 2664 Ther grevous woundys to allegge, Bet ys the platte than the egge. 1574 WITHALS *Dict.* 64/1 The platte [*ed.* 1566 plant] of the foote, *planta.* 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* xi. 99 Tho touchd his woundes with the platt of thilke swoord, Which closd all vp, and instantlie recurd. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 33/2 The plat, or earth-board, turned most of the carrots out of the ground. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. i. 284 As soon as it leaves the mould-board, or, as we call them in Norfolk, the plats.

3. Anything placed in a flat or horizontal position: see quots. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2478 Pyghte pauyllyons of palle, and plattes in seegge. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Plat*, .. anything flat or horizontal, as a piece of timber so laid in building.

† **b.** A platform. *Obs.*

1558–9 *Passage Q. Eliz.* Diij, A stage .. and in the same a square platte rising with degrees.

4. A small bridge, a foot-bridge. (Also in form plot.) *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1652 *Manch. Crt. Leet Rec.* (1887) IV. 73 Richard Haworth .. shall repaire and make good A Bridge or Plott in the Milgate. *Ibid.* 84 Should repaire and make good a Platt in the Millngate. 1670 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 277 The .. pulling downe of the said bridge or platt .. is adjudged to be an act done for the good of the Corporation. 1835 *Act* 5 & 6 *Will. IV*, c. 50 § 67 The said Surveyor .. shall .. make and lay such trunks, plats, or bridges as he shall deem necessary. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Plat*, a small foot-bridge.

5. A flat country, a plateau or table-land. *U. S.*

1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 107 There are many fine tracts, and extensive platts. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* (1849) 248 These lofty plats of table-land seem to form a peculiar feature in the American Continents.

6. *Mining.* A widened space in a level, near the shaft, where trucks may cross, or ore is collected for hoisting, etc.

1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* (1875) 40 Where the level meets the shaft, an enlargement is usually made; this is called a 'plat'. It is most useful as a place of deposit for the ore previous to its being sent up 'to grass'. 1897 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 9/5 As soon as the 200 feet level is reached, the intention is to open out and cut plats on both sides of the shaft.

II. A surface or place generally.

†7. A surface in general (whether plane or not).

[1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. iii. 96 This Electra gret Atlas begat, That on his schuldir beris the hevynnis plat.] 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* vii. 36 On the plat of the same sydes and ledges, he caused to carue Cherubins, lyons and palme trees. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 124 Yf there be any whirlynge plat in the water, the mouynge ceasethe when it commethe at the whyrlynge plat. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., A plaine platte is that, whiche is made al equall in height, so that the middle partes nother bulke vp, nother shrink down more then the bothe endes. For whan the one parte is higher then the other, then is it named a Croked platte. *Ibid.*, And the two poyntes that suche a lyne maketh in the vtter bounde or platte of the globe, are named polis. 1593 FALE *Dialling* 45 b, The making of an Horizontall Spherical or hollow Diall... Prepare your Sphere or plat perfectly hollow, of what quantity you will.

8. A place, spot, point of space; a locality or situation. (Cf. PLAT *sb.*3 1.) *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1558 PHAER *Æneid* VII. T ij b, She seeth Æneas glad, and plattes vprise for men to dwell. 1560 INGELEND *Disob. Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 297 They need..to sit still, or stand in one plat. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 731 They had stayed 40. daies in a plat. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18. I. iii. 419/1 He turns himself on his bed..not an easie plat that he can find in it. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 528/2 Whereas the academy before was a dry and unsightly plat, he brought water to it, and sheltered it with groves. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Plat*, place, situation.. as 'I steud at that time i this vara plat'.

†b. A 'place' or part of a surface, as of the body; cf. PLOT *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 35 And did cause each face to waxe pale, and each hand to be on the pained plat. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. II. xviii. (1669) 68/2 If there be but one sore plat.

Plat (plæt), *sb.*3 Also (6 plate), 6–7 platt/e. [A collateral form of PLOT *sb.*, which arose early in the 16th c., app. under the influence of PLAT *sb.*2

The chronology appears to show that *plat* in sense 1 originated as a variant of PLOT *sb.* sense 2, assimilated to PLAT *a.* and *sb.*2 through association of sense, a *plot* of ground being usually a *plat* or flat area. Hence also, through the notion in sense 2 of 'a plan on the flat', arose senses 3–5. But sense 1 being indifferently *plot* or *plat*, the same vacillation of form extended to these senses, so that they also varied with *plot*, giving rise to senses 3–6 of PLOT *sb.* Thus, in sense 1, *plat* is a variant of *plot*, but, in senses 2–5, *plot* appears to be a variant of *plat*. Both forms still survive in senses 1 and 2; in senses 3–5 *plat* has yielded to *plot*.]

I. = PLOT *sb.* 2 (which is found earlier).

1. A piece or area of ground (usually) of small extent; a patch. Often with a word defining its nature or character, as *grass-plat*, *plat of grass*.

1517 *Domesday Inclos.* (1897) I. 256, ij acres of arrable ground lieng in seuerall plattes in Asseby. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Acts* I. 18 A plat [1526 TINDALE plott] of grounde. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* N ij, I must multiplie .210. by it self, and so haue I the iust platte of grounde of .44,100. foote. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Cepetum*, an onion bed: a plat of onions. 1573 I. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 144 A certain plat of ground, almost two hundred acres. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* ix. 26. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 73 Oft on a Plat of rising ground, I hear the far-off Curfeu sound. 1667 — *P. L.* IX. 456 This flourie Plat, the sweet recess of Eve. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 39 A large Quadrangular plat of ground. 1825 CORBETT *Rur. Rides* 17 Digging up their little plats of potatoes. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* June v, The grassy plat 'Midst of her garden, where she had her seat.

II. = PLOT *sb.* 3–6 (in which *plat* is earlier).

2. A plan or diagram of anything; *esp.* a ground-plan of a building or of any part of the earth's surface; a draught, design, map, chart; = PLOT *sb.* 3. † *To set down in plat*: to map down, make a plan of (*obs.*). Now only *U. S.*

1511–12 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 478 They can..vawte the chirch..after the fourme of a platte therfor devised. *a*1517 *Reg. Vetus Coll. Merton.*, [Contract for a farme place to be bilded at Holiwell] acording to a plate drawonne for the same. 1552 HULOET, Platte for a buyldynge, *orthographia*. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* Ep. Ded. 1 Some description of the platte of the whole Earth. 1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* xix. (1577) 49 For the making of plats or cards, as touching Hydrographia commonly called sea cards. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 437 To note all the Islands, and to set them downe in plat. 1659 MOXON *Tutor to Astron.* (1686) Pref., Globes, Maps, Platts, and Sea-drafts of New discoveries. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. xv. 196 To prick the same down in a Blank Chart or Mercator's Plat. 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* vii. 227 Every Surveyor shall return Two Plats upon every Survey to the Patent-Office. 1756 ROLT *Dict. Trade*, *Plat*, a popular term, among mariners, &c. for a sea-chart. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 695/1 We ordered from the State Land Offices plats, showing the lands subject to entry.

†3. *fig.* A plan or scheme of the actual or proposed arrangement of anything; an outline, a sketch; also, arrangement, disposition. Cf. PLOT *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 415 Knowing a plat and likelihode of th Emperours mynde. 1556 ROBINSON *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 167 Yea like, or rather more likely Platoes platte to excell and passe. For what Platoes penne hathe platted briefely..The same haue I perfourmed fully. 1568 V. SKINNER tr. *Montanus' Inquisition* 48 My meaning in this place is, onely to make a platte with out any order or fashion. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 9 No easier, readier, or perfecter plat and introduction, is..come to my imagination. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. ii. 257 He desired of the said Duke to have a plat or a scheme of the said new discipline.

†4. A plan of action or proceeding in some undertaking; a scheme, design; = PLOT *sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1574 SIR T. SMITH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 39 Yt is high tyme som conclusion were made, and some plat drawen to be folowed in that enterprice of Ulster. 1584 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 681 A plat and meane quhairby his Majestie..may import a greit proffeit. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 115 What think you, no Platt? is there not here a good plat laid. *a*1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 264 He saw that plat fit to serve for a bridle in the mouths of the neighbouring nations.

†5. The plan or scheme of a work of fiction, a drama, poem, etc.; = PLOT *sb.* 6. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 312 Our maker or Poet is..first to deuise his plat or subiect, then to fashion his poeme. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 38 Here might be made a rare Scene of folly, if the plat could beare it.

III. in *Scottish Eccl. Hist.*

†6. a. The scheme for the territorial organization of the reformed church in Scotland on a presbyterian system, and for the provision and modification of stipends. Hence b. The body in charge of this, the Commission under the Great Seal of 1573 empowered to carry out the scheme.

1580 in *k. of Univ. Kirk of Scot.* (1840) 470 It is considderit and thocht meitt, that my Lord Clerk of Register sould be requeestit to concurre with the Laird of Dun, Mrs. Robert Pont..and Johne Duncanson, or any thrie or four of them, to lay [donn] and devyse a Platt of the Presbytries and Constitutiouns therof as best appeirit be thair judgement, to be reportit be them againe the nixt Generall Assemblie. 1581 *Ibid.* 524 The Assemblie ordeaned a Platt of their Kirks to be exhibit the morne to be consulted on. 1581 *Ibid.* 535 Who sall awaite upon the platt for modifieing of the Ministers stipends. 1597 *Ibid.* 940 It was reportit be the Commissioners of the Generall Assemblie, that the constant Platt for planting of euery particular kirk, was hindred be the taksmen who hes the haill teinds in their hands, and refuseth to condiscend to any substantiall ordour anent the planting of the Ministrie. 1602 *Ibid.* 999 That command be givin to the modifiers of the platt of this instant 3eir to assigne out of the saids pensiouns for planting of kirks. 1627 *Rep. Parishes Scott.* (Bann.) 1 The kirk of Prestone is vnyted to the kirk off Bonckell..be the plate ordeaned to be haldin For the provisione of kirkis vnprovydit. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 167 Everie Presbyterie is to choise one fittest to attend the Platt, with a full information of all that concerns that Presbyterie, and all the kirks therein contained. 1672 *Rec. of Inverness Presbyt.* (S. H. S.) 9 The Mod[r] asked the minister if he had ane decree of plat. 1693 WALLACE *Orkney* ix. 52 By an act of platt, dated at Edinburgh the 22 of November [1615], the several Dignities and Ministers, both in the Bishoprick and Earldom [of Orkney], were provided to particular maintainances.

Plat (plæt), *sb.*4 *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 6 plate, 8–9 platt. [A collateral form of PLAIT *sb.*, going with PLAT *v.*3 (The spelling *plate* was prob. for *plat*, but may sometimes have been for *plait.*)]

1. A contexture of interlaced hair, straw, etc.; = PLAIT *sb.* 2. (In last quot. = *straw-plait.*)

1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* vii. 5 The hayre of thy heade is like the kynges purple folden vp in plates [*K.V.* tresses]. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* v, Her haire nor loose nor ti'd in formall plat. 1753 in *6th Rep. Dep. Kpr.* App. II. 127 Leghorn Hats..and the Platts whereof the same are made. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 419 Wholly a rural business in its preparatory state, as *straw platt*. *c*1880 *Bedfordsh. Dial.*, She wraps the plat round her arm as she makes it and stands at her door half the day.

2. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Plats* [*ed.* 1706 *Platts*], (in Navigation) are certain flat Ropes, by which the Cable in the Hause, is preserved from Galling. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Platts* in a Ship, are flat Ropes made of Rope-yarn, and weaved one over another; their Use is to save the Cable from Galling in the Hause, or to wind about the Flukes of the Anchors to save the Pendant of the Fore-sheet from galling against them. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) C cc b, *Lever la fourrure du cable*, to take the plat, or other service, off from the cable. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 118 *Plat*, a braid of foxes.

†3. A fold; a pleat; = PLAIT *sb.* 1. *Obs. rare.* (Only in spelling *plate.*)

1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 203 For ane elne lynnyne to the platis uptaking of the crammesy cote, xiiij d. 1530 PALSGR. 255/2 Plate of a garment, *plat*, *ply*. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B j b, They also fashioned the body of the pilloure, and filled it with Canalicoli, and Striges, as thoughe it were the plates of her garmentes.

†**Plat,** *sb.*5 *Obs.* Forms: 5–6 playte, 6 plate, 7 plat. [a. F. *plate* (in 15th c. *plet(t)e*, *pleyte*) fem., also *plat* masc. (Godef.), sb. use of *plat*, *plate* adj., flat. Cf. It. *piatta* a barge.] A flat-bottomed boat, used for fishing, etc. (Cf. FLAT *sb.*3 9 a.)

1443 in Rymer *Fœdera* XI. 44 Duas Naves vocatas Playtes, quandam Navem vocatam a Cogship. 1558–9 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 13 § 3 No Hoye or Plate..from any Porte Creek or Place of this said Realme of Englande..shall traners or crosse the Seas. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron., Hist. Scot.* 113/2 They bestowed them aborde in .xxx. hulkes, hoyes, and playtes. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag., Penalties & Forfeitures* 4 If any Hoy or Plat cross the Seas.

‖ **Plat** (plà), *sb.*6 [F. *plat* dish: see PLATE *sb.*] A dish.

1763 SMOLLETT *Trav.* vii. (1766) I. 118 The petit maitre ate of fourteen different *plats*, besides the desert. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. lxxiii, The simple olives,.. Must I pass over..? I must, although a favourite 'plat' of mine. 1882 ANNIE EDWARDES *Ballroom Repent.* I. 295 These suave, serious parties, with their wines and *plats*.

Plat (plæt), *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4–6 platt(e, 5 plate, *Sc.* playt, 9 *Sc.* plet. [a. F. *plat* (11th c. in Littré):—late pop.L. **plattus* adj., flat, smooth (whence also It. *piatto*, Prov. *plat*, Sp., Pg. *chato*, also Ger. *platt*, Du. *plat* flat); of uncertain history, but perh. from Gr. πλατύς broad, flat. Cf. PLACE, PLATE.]

A. *adj.* †1. Flat, level; plane; plain. *Obs.*

(In the first example *plat* may be considered an adv.; in the second it may possibly be a sb., 'plane plat' = level spot: cf. PLAT *sb.*2 8.)

[13.. *Cursor M.* 16684 Abouen his hefil, als i yow tell, a bord was festen plate [*v.r.* plat]. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1379 Stalled..Prudly on a plat playn, plek alþer fayrest.] 13.. *K. Alis.* 2001 (Bodl. MS.) Platte feet & longe honde, Nas faiter body in a londe. *c*1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 150 Ye moote with the plat [*v.r.* platte] sweid ageyn Strike hym in the wounde. *c*1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 100 In anoþer ile is a maner of folk þat has a platte face, withouten nese or eghen;..þai hafe a platte mouth, lippless. *c*1448 HEN. VI in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 367, j. coms of platt Yorkschire stone. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Laws Armis* (S. T. S.) 49 Hanyball was in the plate placis of Lumbardy. 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 76 They cannot be able in dede to resiste the Frenche meun, soo sodenly passing the plat countrie. 1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 337 One dos[n] & of potendiches xviij^s. Twoo dos[n] & of plattrenchers x^s. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 32 All sortis of gold and sylvir, ayther in plat werk or cunyie. 1584 R. NORMAN *Safeguard of Sailors* 6 The east side is shallow and plat.

†2. *fig.* 'Flat', plain, blunt, straightforward, downright, unqualified; esp. in phrase *plat and plain. Obs.*

*c*1375 *S. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodora* 166 For-þi of þat thing spek nomare! For playt na [*i.e.* plat 'no'] sal be þi answere. *Ibid.* xli. (*Agnes*) 120 Bot scho plat nay ay said hym til. *c*1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 987 My wyl is this for plat conclusion With outen any repplicacion.. That [etc.]. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xxiii. 141 They speke openly platte and playne heresye. 1559–60 *MS. Cott., Caligula* B. ix, Gods providence [hes] sa altered the case, 3ea changed it to the plat contrary. 1560 D. COLE *Lett. to Jewell* I, A plain and plain answer. [1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 231 (temp. Edw. III) Let things be plat and plain between us.]

B. *adv.*

†1. Of position: In or into a flat position, flatly, flat; level or even with the ground or any surface.

(Some would consider *plat* an adj. in these instances.)

13.. *Cursor M.* 17709 Þai fell.. Giuflinges dun to erth plate [*v.r.* plat]. *Ibid.* 25045 (Fairf.) If þou plat hit lais on grounde. *c*1400 *Rom. Rose* 1734 Whan I was hurt thus in [that] stounde, I fel doun plat unto the grounde. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 52. 1 Alle they to gydre fille doun platte to the ground. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 70 Lyand plat on his syde on the cald eird.

2. Of manner: Flatly, bluntly, plainly, straightforwardly, without circumlocution or qualification. Often *plat and plain*. Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

*c*1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 768 Thus warned hym ful plat and ful pleyn, His doghter. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 229 Seie unto the poeple plat,.. The leste finger of thin hond It schal be strengere overal Than was thi fadres hodi al. *c*1420 HOCCLEVE *Jereslaus's Wife* 810 Be nat aferd but tell on plein & plat. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. vi. 6 With sic busteous wordis he thaim grat, And.. gan thame chiding thus plat. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 295 The Gouernour denyes and refuses the condicioune. 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. i. 53 But single out, and say once plat and plaine That [etc.].

3. Of degree: Entirely, quite, absolutely. Now only *Sc. dial.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 83 So þat my palays plat ful be pyȝt al aboute. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 92 Thei myhte noght acorde plat; On seide this, an othre that. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxxix. (Arb.) 105 Tho [=then] wende the wulf to haue ben plat blynde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. vii. 59 The damecellis fast to thar lady thringis, That was in deidlie swoun plat for dispair.

4. Of direction: Directly, exactly, due, straight. Now only *Sc. dial.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 395/1 Fourty dayes and fourty nyghtes after they sayled platte west. 1511 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 69 The wynde fell platte ayenste vs. 1584 J. MELVILL *Let.* in *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 212 Plat contrar to the word of Chryst. 1597 BRUCE in Wodrow *Life* (1843) 179 Tended not all their speeches to end plat contrary? 1825 JAMIESON, Plet south, plet north. (Aberdeen.)

†**Plat,** *v.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 plættan, 4 platte, plette. *Pa. t.* 1 plætte, 4 plat, plette. *Pa. pple.* 4 plat. [OE. *plættan* to buffet, smack, f. *plætt*, PLAT *sb.*1 So MDu. *platten*, Ger. *plätzen* to smack, MHG., Ger. *platzen* to crash, bounce, strike noisily. Cf. the frequent. Du. *pletteren* to bruise, crush, MHG. *blatren*, *platren* to strike noisily.]

1. *trans.* To buffet, slap, smack; to strike, knock.

*c*1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xix. 3 Hi plætton hyne mid hyra handum. *c*1300 *Havelok* 2626 With þe sword so he him grette, þat his heued of he plette. *Ibid.* 2755 Hwan he hauede him so shamed, His hand of-plat, and yuele lamed. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1542, & he with plattyng his paumes displayes his lers. *a*1400 *Langl.'s P. Pl.* C. XIX. 50 *note*, Thenne palle [*v.r.* platte] ich a-downe þe ponke with þe þridde shoryere.

2. *intr.* To hurry, rush; (?) to move noisily (Skeat).

*c*1300 *Havelok* 2282 þat he ne come sone plattinde, Hwo hors ne hauede com gangande. *Ibid.* 2613 To armes al so swiþe plette, þat þei wore on a litel stunde Greithed.

Plat (plæt), *v.*2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* *Pa. t.* 4 platte, 6 platt, 6–7 plat. [ME. *platte*, f. PLAT *a.* Cf. Du. *pletten*, Ger. *platten*, *plätten* to flatten, smooth;

also OF. *plat(t ir* (f. *plat* adj.) to flatten, throw down flat (Chr. de Pisan), lie flat.]

I. 1. *trans.* To lay, throw, or cause to fall flat (on the ground, on one's face, back, knees, etc.); to spread flat, smooth, or even; to press flat.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 45 Pernel proud-herte platte hire to grounde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. ix. 117 And he his hand plat to the wound in hy. 1530 PALSGR. 660/1, I platte, I stryke a thyng upon another as clay, or butter, or sanlue *je saulue*...He platteth his butter upon his breed with his thombe, as it were a lytell elaye. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 59 At which wordis, he..platt him self npoun his knees, and..burst furth in these wourdis. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (West Cornw.), Your hair is rough; plat it down with your hands. When our mangle was broken we platted down the sheets with the iron.

†**2.** *intr.* To become flat. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxlvii. (1869) 134 The more men smyten it the lasse it platteth, and the more men heten it the hardere it waxeth.

†**3.** *intr.* To lie, sink, or fall down flat. *Sc. Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxii. 58 This wylie tod plat doun on growf. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ii. 52 And we plat law gruffillingis on the erd [*submissi petimus terram*]. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 222 Mr Patrick ..plat on his kneis befoir the king.

II. †**4.** *trans.* To clap (*into* a place); to place, set. *Obs.* [Perh. a different word.]

1529 LYNDESAY *Complaynt* 135 Thay tuke that 3oung Prince frome the scuilis, . And hai-telie plat in his hand The gonernance of all Scotland. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vi. 102 Syne plat me godly men into thair place. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 11 As Horace first his trifling toyes, in booke did place and plat. 1639 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 160 Leith fortifications went on speedily: above 1000 hands, daily employed, plat up towards the sea, sundry perfect and strong bastions.

Plat, *v.*[3] Also 5-7 platte. Pa. t. and pple. **platted**; contr. pa. t. 4 **platte**, pa. pple. 6 *Sc.* **plat(t.** [A parallel form of PLAIT *v.*, going with PLAT *sb.*[3] The spelling *plate* appears to belong here, but in later instances (cf. quot. 1637) may sometimes stand for *plait*.]

1. *trans.* To intertwine, intertwist; to plait (hair, straw, etc.); to form (hats, etc.) by plaiting; = PLAIT *v.* 2. Now a less usual spelling than PLAIT (which, however, in this sense, is usually pronounced *plat*).

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxxix. 3 He made hem into thredes, that thei myzten be plattid with the weft of the rather colours. — *Judith* x. 3 And she wesh hir bodi, and oyntide hirself with the beste myrre, and she platte the her of hir hed. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 283/1 To Plate, *implicare, intricare.* *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 956 To plat heres, *tresscher.* *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 301 His hair was lang lyke wemens and plat in ane heid lace. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. Indies* 30 In wars they use their haire platted and bound about their foreheads. 1582 N. T. (Rheim.) *John* xix. 2 The souldiars platting [1611 platted, 1831 plaited] a crowne of thornes. 1627 DRAYTON *Quest Cynthia* xix, A Fountain ..Whose brim with pinks was platted. 1687 RANDOLPH *Archip.* 39 They have their hair plated [cf. *ibid.* which serves for a pettycoat..being plaited very thick]. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 239 They..plat all their Hair in Tresses. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 124 Pieces of Rose or other Leaves which she [a hee]..plats and joyns close together by some glutinous Substance. 1773 G. FITZGERALD *Acad. Sportsman* 12 The baffled Sportsman..Each Bush explores, that plats the Hedge with Pride. 1836 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XII. 7/1 Hexagon mesh, formed of three flax threads twisted and platted to a perpendicular line or pillar. 1855 HT. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* (1877) I. 26, I platted bonnets at one time.

†**2.** To fold, gather in folds; = PLAIT *v.* 1, PLEAT *v. Obs. rare.*

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 36 Silk breeches ..so long that they must be plated upon the Leg.

Plat, *v.*[4] [In origin, a collateral form of PLOT *v.*[1]; cf. PLAT *sb.*[3]]

†**1.** *trans.* To plan; to sketch. *To plat forth*, to sketch out a plan of (something to be made). *Obs.*

1556 ROBINSON *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 167 What Platoes penne hathe platted briefely In naked wordes,..The same haue I perfourmed fully. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* C v b, Henry of Lancaster..during the time that he platted thys enterprise, founde hospitalitye in Fraunce. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 49, I must..plat forth the whole place of exercising the bodie, at ones for all ages. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xii. (Parker Soc.) 222 It is not for nothing that God was so curious in platting forth the tabernacle. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 337 Plotting and platting as long examinations as possibly they can to protract the time.

†**b.** To plan *to do* or *have* something; = PLOT *v.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 85 They shuld plat (what euer their other cheere were) to haue a salt eele..continuallye seru'd in to their tables.

†**2.** To arrange or lay out on some plan. *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 907/1 The court was platted in tables and benches in manner of a consistorie.

3. To make a plan of, to lay down on a plan or chart; to draw to scale, so as to calculate distances, area, etc.; = PLOT *v.*[1] 3. Now only *U. S.*

1751 C. GIST *Jrnls.* (1893) 61, I platted down our Courses and I found I had still near 200 M Home upon a streight Line. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Surveying*, So that any person, of a common capacity,.. may be able to survey and parcel out land, plat it, and give up its content. 1840 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) III. 539 About three fourths have been surveyed and platted. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 712/2 Professional 'boomers'..invaded the State, bought and platted additions, which they sold at exorbitant prices.

Plataleiform (plătē·lĭ,ĭfōm), *a. Ornith.* [f. L. *platalea* the spoonbill (a bird) + -FORM.] Like a spoonbill in form or structure. So **Plataleine** (plătē·lĭ,ĭin) *a.* [-INE[1]], related to the genus *Platalea*, including the spoonbills.

Platan (plæ·tăn). Also 6- **platane.** [ad. L. *platan-us* plane-tree. So OF. *platan*, F. *platane.* Cf. PLANE *sb.*[1], PLANTAIN [2].] The Oriental plane-tree (*Platanus orientalis*): = PLANE *sb.*[1] 1.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 303 Iacob took grene 3erdes of populers of almand trees and of platans. 1581 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* Ep. Ded., I humbly make request, that..these my little ones maye shrowde them selues vnder the broad leafed Platane of your Honours patronage. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 9 The fruitfull Olive; and the Platane round. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 477, I espi'd thee, fair indeed and tall, Under a Platan. 1834 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Tour Greece* 78 The glorious platans, whose boughs uniting with those of the other side of the stream lead it on under one continual bower. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Aug. ix, A forest thick and dark With heavy ilexes and platanes high.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *platan leaf, table, tree.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxi. 8 Platan trees weren not euen to his bouwis. 1593 R. BARNES *Parthenophil & P.* Madr. iv. in Arb. *Garner* V. 347 To draw My Mistress' portrait; which, on platane table, (With nature, matching colours), as he saw Her leaning on her elbow. 1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* iii. 190 Soe the mad Roman, who to make more fine His Platan trees, drencht them in Showers of wine. 1851 TRENCH *Stud. Words* ii. 42 To compare the shape of this region [lower Greece] to a platane leaf.

So **Plata·neous, Pla·tanine** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Platanus*.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 974/2 Plataneous. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Platanine*..of or belonging to a Plane-tree. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Platanine*, belonging to a Platane, or Planetree.

‖ **Platanus** (plæ·tănŭs). Also 8-9 **plantanus.** [L., a. Gr. πλάτανος: see PLANE *sb.*[1]]

1. = prec. Also *Platanus-tree.* Now *rare.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxix. (Bodl. MS.), Platanus..hab þat name for þe leues þerof ben playne brode and large. 1683 EVELYN *Diary* 16 Aug., He shewed me the zinnar tree or platanus. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 55 The Plantanus is a very beautiful Tree, and grows very well in England. 1808 SCOTT *Autobiogr.* in Lockhart *Life* I. i. 38 Beneath a huge platanus-tree..in the garden I have mentioned.

2. *Bot.* The name of a genus of trees constituting the N. O. *Platanaceæ*, and consisting of from 6 to 9 species, of which *P. orientalis*, *P. occidentalis*, and *P. acerifolia*, are among the best known. See PLANE *sb.*[1]

Platband (plæ·tbænd). [a. F. *platebande* (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *plate* fem., flat + *bande* band. (The French word has many senses.)]

1. *Arch.* a. A flat rectangular moulding or fascia, the projection of which is less than its breadth. b. The list or fillet between the flutings of a column.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Platband*, a square Member which terminates the Architecture of the Doric Order, and passes under the Triglyphs. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 105 The Plat-Band..terminating the first Story, and shewing where the second commences. *Ibid.* 107 'Tis usual to have Windows much less adorn'd; and..a Plat-Band around them. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Plat-band*, in architecture, is any flat, square moulding, whose height much exceeds its projecture. *Ibid., Plat-bands* of flutings, the lists or fillets between the flutings of columns. 1807 NICHOLS *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 121 *note*, Sutton Place..furnished with a double sculptured platband of a yellowish brick earth running round it. 1854 CNT. DE WARREN tr. *De Saulcy's Round Dead Sea* II. 274 Two fillets, separated by a torus, and surmounted by an ogee and plat-band.

c. (See quots.)

(These are doubtfully English: cf. senses of F. *plate-bande* in Littré.)

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Plat-band* of a door or window, is used for the lintel, where that is made square, or not much arched. These plat-bands are usually crossed with bars of iron, when they have a great bearing. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 175 To point out the construction .. of the plat-band, or 'flat arch', as it is sometimes called. 1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 251/2 Straight Arch, or Plat Band, with joints converging to a common centre.

2. *Hort.* A narrow bed of flowers or strip of turf forming a border.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Plat-band*, a Term used concerning a Bed of Earth which borders an Alley. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Alley*, It has platbands of turf run across it from space to space. *Ibid., Plat-band*, in gardening, a border, or bed of flowers, along a wall, or the side of a parterre. 1839 MRS. GORE in *Tait's Mag.* VI. 650 To content myself with the narrow limits and formal platbands of Sancta Benedicta.

Platch, *v.* Chiefly *dial.* [prob. onomatopœic.]

1. *intr.* To fall in large wet spots.

1853 TAUTPHŒUS *Cyrilla* I. vi. 79 Heavy drops of rain began to platch into the half-melted snow.

2. *trans.* To besmear or splash with large wet spots. 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Plate (plēt), *sb.* Forms: 3- **plate**; also 5 **plaate**, 5-6 **platt**, **playt**(**e**, **pla**(**y**)**the**, 5-7 **plaite**, **plaitt**, 5-8 **plat**, **plait**, 6 (*Sc.*) **pleit**, **plet.** [ME. *plate*, a. OF. *plate* (*c* 1175 in Littré) thin plate, lamina of metal, etc. (in form = Pr., Sp. *plata*, Pg. *prata*, It. *piatta*), in origin the fem. form of F. *plat*, *plate*:— late and med.L. *plattus*, *-a*, *-um* adj. 'flat': see PLAT *a.* (In Sp. and Pg., from the sense 'plate or disk of metal' (quasi **plata d'argento* plate of silver, coin), *plata*, *prata* developed that of 'silver, money', in which sense it has superseded *argento.*) Senses 13 and 14 are orig. from OF., but were reinforced in 16th c. from Sp. *plata.* In sense 15, *plate* represents OF. *vaisselle en plate*, orig. vessels (dishes, plates, etc.) of a single piece of metal (not made up of pieces), particularly of silver or gold, mod.F. *vaisselle plate* = (silver) plate. Branch III might be considered a distinct word; it represents OF. *plat* (14th c. in Littré) 'a platter or great dish; also, a dish of meat' (Cotgr.) = It. *piatto*, 'a platter, a dish, a charger, a plate'; also 'a messe or dish of meat' (Florio), med.L. *plat(t)um*, in origin the masc. or neuter form of the same adj. (quasi late L. **vas plattum* flat vessel). But in Eng. it has run together with the senses from OF. *plate*, and is more or less associated with senses 15, 17. From the OF. *plate*, or its Romanic equivalent, came also MLG., MDu., LG. *plāte*, Du. *plaat*, MHG. *plate*, *blate*, Ger. *platte* a plate.]

I. A flat sheet of metal, etc.

1. A flat, comparatively thin, usually rigid sheet, slice, leaf, or lamina of metal or other substance, of more or less uniform thickness and even surface.

a. Of metal.

In early instances, esp. in the pl., not separable from PLAT *sb.*[2] 1.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 187/79 He let nime platus of Ire sum del þunne and brode..And on þe berninde plates him casten. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xviii. 16 Ezechias brake the doris of the temple of the Lord, and the platis of gold, the whiche he hadde affitchide. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 195 Take whete & leie bitwixe two platis of iren hoot. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 94 þe walles within er conerd with plates of gold and siluer; and in þose platez er storys of kynges and knyghtes and batales. 1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 84 For xx plaitis of quhite irne to be ane skons to the chymnay in the Kingis chalmer. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. i. (1648) 153 A leaden bullet shot from one of these gunnes..will be beaten into a thinne plate. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 75 A plate of polished iron or steel.

b. Of other substances.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 64 Getting Plates of glass thick and broad enough. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 292 The Sedative Salt begins to make its appearance in little, fine, shining plates, floating on the surface of the liquor. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 613 The crystals are brilliant plates. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xii. 102 The method used by Sir Isaac Newton for producing a thin plate of air. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii 51, I could with ease obtain plates of it [glacier ice] a quarter of an inch thick. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* XI. No. 41. 17 The congestion is attended by conspicuous loosening of the epidermis from the derma in plates of greater or less size.

c. *Anat., Zool.*, and *Bot.* A thin flat organic structure or formation. *Blood-plate* = HÆMATOBLAST a.

1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 985 The Bruchus.. The Male..from the back to the tail it is set out with six leek coloured plates running across from the back to both sides. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 23 The Gloworm..the broad flat cap or plate which covers her head. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* iii. (ed. 2) 73 A strong armour of bony plates. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 145 The ambulacral plates [of Echinoderms]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 597 Nor were there any blood-plates. *Ibid.* VIII. 894 The growths [of Xanthoma] occur either as thin flat plates ..or as nodules or lumps.

2. As a material: Metal beaten, rolled, or cast into sheets.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1330 þe celynge with-inne was siluer plat & with red gold ful wel yguld. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 88 Doubles of plate for charging ladelles. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 10 Vpon a Stith with a Mallet it [gold] is brought into most thin leafe or plate. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 25 Take care when you elect this thin Piece of Plate, that it be broad enough for the Ward. 1870 RUSKIN *Wks.* (1872) III. 153 When metal is beaten thin, it becomes what is technically called 'plate'. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Black-plate*, sheet iron before tinning.

3. a. One of the thin pieces of steel or iron composing plate-armour. b. (without *a* or *pl.*) Armour composed of these pieces fastened together or upon leather or some strong woven material; plate-armour: often *attrib.*: see also 19. Cf. BREAST-PLATE, etc. Now *Hist.* or *arch.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 375 Fur plate, ne for acketton. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2017 Bope his paunce & his platez, piked ful clene. *c* 1386- [see BREAST-PLATE 1]. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1213 Grathed in playthes [*MS. A.* armed in plates]. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Sege Thebes* 1864 He..armed hym in Mayle and sure platys. 1517 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 83 Meam tunicam prælariam, quæ dicitur a cott of plait. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 15 Playted lockes pressing with cap of plate. 1602 in Burns & Nicholson *Westmld.* (1777) 595 To be armed with jack, steel cap, plaite sleeves, plaite breeches, plaite socks. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 368 Mangl'd with gastly wounds through Plate and Maile. *a* 1674 — *Hist. Mosc.* I. Wks. 1851 VIII. 478 Thir Armour is a Coat of Plate, and a Scull on thir Heads. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. vi, Well was he armed from head to heel In mail and plate of Milan steel. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 195 A gorget of plate at times was worn about the neck.

4. A flat piece or slab of metal, wood, or other substance, forming or adapted to form part of a piece of mechanism, etc.;

e. g. a. each of the parallel sheets of metal forming the back and front walls of a lock, or of a watch or clock; b. the circular piece of glass in an electrical machine, which generates a

current when rubbed between cushions; **c.** a stiffening piece of metal on each side of the lock of a fire-arm; **d.** the flat slab for the reception of the bait in a spring trap; **e.** one of the sheets of metal of which ships' armour, steam-boilers, etc., are composed, or a similar sheet forming the bed or roof of a furnace; **f.** (*Dentistry*) the portion of a denture which fits to the mouth and holds the teeth; **g.** a CENTRE-BOARD.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 3 The moder of thin Astrelabie is þe thikkeste plate, perced with a large hole. 1485 in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 189 Payd for revettyng of þe plats, & for þe iiij boultes xs. ob. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1768/4 He had a Case of Holster-Pistols, with *R. Silke* Engraven on the Plate of the Lock. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 24 To every Ward on the Plates, you must make a Slit, or Ward in the Bit of the Key. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 219 The blade of a saw is generally called the plate. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 183 When the plate or cylinder of the machine is turned, the rubber communicating to the earth by a metallic chain, if a brass knob, or a knuckle be held towards the prime conductor, a vivid spark darts between them. 1845 *Looking Unto Jesus* 17 It was then found necessary to have a plate made and fitted on her front teeth. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 231 The plate and angle-bar mills are capable of turning out 20,000 tons of plates and angle-bars annually, for ships, boilers, or bridges. 1880 CARNEGIE *Pract. Trap.* 35 The traps if baited will require about twenty grains of corn to be placed on the plate. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 199 The plates of a watch are the discs of brass which form the foundation of the movement. .. The plates of a clock are the two pieces of brass which receive the pivots of the train. 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 488/2 Her draft will be 7 inches, and she will carry a dagger plate of ⅜ bronze. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Nov. 8/2 The four fire-boxes will want new crown plates.

5. A smooth or polished plate of metal, etc. (as in sense 1) for writing or engraving on.

1388 WYCLIF *Job* xix. 24 With an yrun poyntil, ethir with a plate of leed; ethir with a chisel be grauun in a flynt. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxvi. H ij b, Ye shall vppon some plaine borde, plate, or suche like, drawe a straight line. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 85 Which also you haue imprinted in the tables of your remembrance, and ingrauen in the plates of your deep understanding. *c* 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 33 Another plate of lead with her Majesties armes drawne on it.

b. Such a plate of metal, etc., bearing a name or inscription, for affixing to anything, as BRASS *plate*, COFFIN-*plate*, DOOR-PLATE, NAME-*plate*.

Letter plate, a plate with a slot through which letters may be dropped, for attaching to a door.

1668 P. FISHER (*title*) The Catalogue of Most of the Memorable Tombes, Grave-stones, Plates, Escutcheons, or Atchievements in the .. Churches of London. 1807 WORDSW. *Wh. Doe* VII. 345 Plate of monumental brass Dim-gleaming among weeds and grass. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* XXXIII, Of no greater importance than the plate, 'Brass, Solicitor', upon the door. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1044 Letter Plates, from 1/- to 15/- each. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* V. vi, A line of houses having brass plates.

c. *Photogr.* A thin sheet of metal, porcelain, or (now usually) glass, coated with a film sensitive to light, on which photographs are taken.

A *whole plate* measures 8½×6½ inches; *half-plate* (English) 6½×4¼ inches; (U. S.) 5½×4¼ inches; *quarter-plate*, 4¼×3¼ inches. *Dry plate*: see DRY *a.* C. 3.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 113/2 Thus prepared, the plate is next placed within a camera-obscura .. and the delineation of the object is then effected. 1855 HARDWICH *Man. Photogr. Chem.* 13 We are indebted to Sir John Herschel for the first use of glass plates to receive sensitive Photographic films. 1876 ABNEY *Instr. Photogr.* (ed. 3) 61 With dry plates, and on some occasions with wet plates, there is another system .. of calling forth the invisible image, and this .. is known as the 'alkaline development'. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Feb. 8/1 He planned and built a mammoth camera to secure on a single plate a picture 4½ ft. by 8 ft., three times as large as the largest plate ever before exposed.

6. A polished sheet of copper or steel engraved to print from; hence **b.** an impression from this; an engraving. Also short for BOOK-PLATE.

1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 100 All .. of these Inventions .. shall be printed by Brass-plates. 1663–[see COPPER-PLATE 2, 3]. 1681 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 130 To imitate Dr. Plukenet, .. and thrust many species into a plate. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Catal. Engravers, List Vertue's Wks.* (1765) 19 Plate to put in lady Oxford's books. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xi. (ed. 3) 70 An artist will sometimes exhaust the labour of one or two years upon engraving a plate. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* II. 19 A series of most instructive memoirs, illustrated with well-executed plates, of the treasures in stone, bronze and bone. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* IX. (1878) 146, I am sorry to find that one of the plates is missing from my copy. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* I. 4 Some plates possess interest for their heraldry alone, some for their topography.

c. A stereotype or electrotype cast of a page of composed movable types, from which the sheets are printed.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xxii. 657 All the plates of the Bible and Common Prayer were sent to the Chiswell Street Foundry, and there melted down. *Ibid.* 659 Stereotype plates must always be done at iron presses, on account of the vast power required to bring them off. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII. 565/1 The plates of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, .. the most extensive work ever stereotyped. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Plate*, a page of type, stereotype, or electrotype, for printing.

7. *Arch.* A horizontal timber at the top or bottom of a framing; often supporting other portions of a structure. Usually with defining word, as *ground, roof, wall, window plate*.

1449 in *Catr. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1830) II. Pref. 54 The platez of þe same hous shullen be in brede x inchis and in thiknes viij inches. *Ibid.* 55 To all the which hous .. Thomas shall fynde plates, postes, punchons, somers, byndynges, gistes, gurdynges. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 72 Rafters ten and seven inches, .. Plates the same. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 163 *Plate*, a piece of Timber upon which some considerable weight is framed .. Hence Ground-Plate, .. Window-plate, &c. 1729 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 199, AT, the upper Piece of the Crane, is an horizontal Situation, call'd the Plate of the Crane. 1731–3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Stoves*, Upon the Top of this Brick-work in Front must be laid the Plate of Timber, into which the Wood-work of the Frame is to be fasten'd. 1901 *J. Black's Illustr. Carp. & Build., Home Handier.* 68 The plate is regarded as the weakest part of a greenhouse, as it is so situated as to be almost constantly moist or alternately wet and dry. Never should a plate be left with its upper surface flat.

8. A wheel-track consisting of a flat strip of iron or steel with a projecting flange to retain the wheels, on which colliery trams are run: an early form of railroad; also *plate-rail*. Locally retained for a rail on an ordinary railway: cf. *plate-layer*.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 644 Bars of cast iron .. known .. by the denomination of the plate-rail, tramway plate, barrow-way plate. .. The first we shall distinguish by the name of the edge railway; the second, by that of the plate railway. 1887 P. MCNEILL *Blatweatie* 41 Pringle .. had made his way off at the far side of the cage, crossed the plates, leapt from the embankment over into the field. 1894 *Northumb. Gloss., Plates*, sometimes called *tramplates*, the rails on which colliery trams are run. The rails used on our railway lines are still known by the workmen as plates.

9. A light shoe worn by race-horses when racing.

1840–70 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 1238 Racing plates for the feet [of horses] are of two kinds, the full and the three-quarter. .. The plate must not be put on nearer the end of the horse's heels than there is sound horn for it to rest upon.

†**10.** A confection or sweetmeat made in a flat cake. *Obs.*

1355–6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 535 Una libr. de plate, pr. iiij s. ij d. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 455 And then take sugre plate or gynger plate, or paste royale. *a* 1483 *Ibid.* 81 In the makinge of confections, plates, gardequinces. *Ibid.*, Plates. 1533 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 537/4 Comfits .. 1 box of plate .7.

11. *Mining.* Shale, thin slaty rock: see quots.

1794 W. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumbld.* I. 48 Strata of plate between the coal. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Plate*, shale. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 748 It is rare in the rock called plate (a solid slaty clay) for the [lead] vein to include any ore. 1859–65 PAGE *Geol. Terms, Plate*, a north of England mining term for compact beds of shale, which, when exposed to the weather, break up into thin plates or laminæ. 1895 J. W. ANDERSON *Prospector's Handbk.* (ed. 6) 163 Plate—Black shale; a slaty rock.

12. The thin part of the breast or brisket of beef; also *plate-rand*. Cf. RAND *sb.* 2.

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Plate-rand*, the flat ribs of beef. 1884 G. P. KEESE in *Harper's Mag.* July 299/1 [Chicago] Plates are cut into five pieces. *Ibid.*, The division [of the carcasses] is made into .. loins, ribs, mess, plates, chucks, rolls, rumps [etc.]. .. 'Extra mess' is composed of chucks, plates, rumps, and flanks.

II. A thin piece of silver or gold; silver or gold utensils.

†**13.** A piece of (silver) money, a silver coin: usually in full *plate of silver, silvern plate*; *spec.* from 16th c. the Spanish coin *real de plata*, the eighth part of a piastre or Spanish dollar. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2370 Fif weden best bar beniamin, ðre hundred plates of siluer fin. *a* 1300 *Judas* in *Kel. Ant.* I. 144 Judas, .. thritti platen of selver thou bere upo thi rugge. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* XXXII. 9 Ten siluerne platys. — *Matt.* XXVI. 15 Thei ordeyneden to hym thritti platis of seluer. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 50 His lyneng derk, there were no platis bright, Only for lak of plate and of coyngnage. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* XXVII. 3, XXX plattes of silver. *Ibid.* 9 They toke the XXX silver plates. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. ii, And if he has, he is worth three hundred plates. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 92 Realms & Islands were As plates dropt from his pocket.

14. Precious metal; bullion: from 16th c. usually silver, after Sp. *plata*. Now only *Hist.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3673 All pargeste of plate, as pure as þe noble. *c* 1430 [see prec. sense]. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 78 Some vse .. a pipe of white plate or other metall, very longe, writhen into many boughtes and tourninges. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 219 Assumed viands straight Betweene his greedie teeth conuert to plate. 1671 tr. *Palafox's Cong. China* XXXII. 567 The buttons are ordinary of Plate, either Silver or Gold. 1702 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 185 The Spanish governours .. are resolved not to suffer any plate to be brought thence to Europe. 1740 tr. *Barba's Metals, Mines & Min.* 59 And find Abundance of Plate in them, which can be attributed to nothing but to the perpetual Generation of Silver.

†**b.** Standard of value of Spanish silver coins, as in *old plate, new plate*, etc. *Obs.*

1676 LADY FANSHAWE *Mem.* (1830) 215, 8550 ducats, plate, which is about £2000 pounds sterling. 1748 *Earthquake of Peru* I. 30 Thirteen Chests of Ryals of Plate. 1788 REES *Chambers' Cycl.* s.v. *Coins*, Maravedis of Madrid, etc., new plate. .. Maravedis of Barcelona, etc., old plate. 1811 P. KELLY *Cambist* II. 188 Silvercoins .. Spain .. Real of Mexican Plate (1775) .. 6½ d. .. Real of new plate (1795) .. 5 d.

†**c.** See quot. (Cf. BULLION[4] 2.) *Obs.*

1746 MILES in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 161 Instead of common Thread, I used Silver and Gold Twist, or what, I think, the Ladies call Plate.

15. *Collective sing.* Utensils for table and domestic use, ornaments, etc., **a.** originally of silver or gold.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9504 Bassons full brode, & other bright vessell; Pesis of plates plentius mekyll. 1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 255/2 To ley in plege all my grete Jowellys, and the most partie of my Plate. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxi. 67 A grete quantyte of plate bothe of golde and of syluere. 1530 PALSGR. 255/2 Plate sylver vessel, *vaysselle dargent*. 1583 *Rates of Customs* D vij b, Plate gilt the vnce vs. Plate parcel gilt ye vnce iiijs. *vid.* Plate white the vnce iiijs. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIV. lii. 882 Many vessels of plate of all sorts, and most engrauen. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Apr., A salt-cellar of silver, .. one of the neatest pieces of plate that ever I saw. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 15 ¶4 Whether they keep their Coach and six, or eat in Plate. 1773 *Lond. Chron.* 7 Sept. 248/3 Sacramental plate. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Southey & Landor* Wks. 1853 II. 73/1 The rich cupboards of embossed plate. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 175/1 A service of plate bequeathed by a baronet to devolve with his baronetcy.

b. Extended to plated ware, and to other kinds of metal: usually with distinctive additions, as *pewter plate, British plate, electro-plate*, etc.

1545 *Rates of Customs* c ij b, Plate white or blacke double or syngle hundreth pounde, xs. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 89 Take a large Funnel of Crooked lane plate, or of thin Brass. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* V. i, The silver ore of pure charity is an expensive article .. ; the sentimental French plate .. makes just as good a show, and pays no tax. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 Round the apartment .. was displayed .. silver and pewter plate. 1889 BESANT *Bell St. Paul's* III. 263 Spoons and forks of real silver, not trumpery plate.

†**c.** Table-ware; plates (see 18), dishes, etc. *Obs.*

1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. § 4 And who but would earnestly desire that cleere and hammerable glasse of old, for plate and other utensils. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 30 Their Tables, which are strewed liberally with Dainties served up in Plate of China.

16. *Her.* A roundel representing a flat piece of silver with a plain surface; a roundel argent.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 150 These are called plates, because they are of Siluer, and haue no similitude on them, but plaine round, as though they were shaped to ye coygne. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 87 In cheefe three plats of siluer standen plaine. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Balls* or *Bullets* .. are never called so in Heraldry, but according to their several Colours have the following Names; *Besants*, when the Colour is Or. *Plates*, when 'tis Argent [etc.]. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* iv. (ed. 3) 74 The Bezant, Plate, and Fountain are always to be represented flat.

17. Originally, in *Horse-racing*, a prize consisting of a silver or gold cup or the like given to the winner of a race; now extended to prizes in other contests; loosely, a contest in which the prize is a plate.

Selling plate, a horse-race the condition of entry to which is that the winner must be sold at a price previously fixed.

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1012/4 The Plate at Rowell Slade, in the County of Northampton, will be continued on the first Thursday of September, and will be worth about Forty pound. 1698 *Bedf. Charters, Norfolk* No. 533, Article 14 Every owner of any horse that starteth for this plate shall be obliged to sell such horse .. for thirty Guineys, the Contributers present shall throw dice who shall be the Purchaser. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 6 ¶5 Not to be particular, he puts in for the Queen's plate every year. 1725 *Newcastle Courant* 28 Aug., The Lady's Plate of fifteen pounds' value by any horse, &c. Women to be the riders: each to pay one guinea entrance, three heats. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 62 ¶10, I had a chesnut horse .. who won four plates. 1888 *Times* 6 June 4/5 He said Success was a good horse for a selling plate. 1902 *Even. Standard* 5 June, The Riddlesdown Plate of 200 sovs: winner to be sold for 200 sovs.

III. A shallow vessel.

18. A shallow, usually circular vessel, originally of metal or wood, now commonly of earthenware or china, from which food is eaten. Often with preceding word noting special use or purpose, as *dessert-, dinner-, fruit-, soup-plate*.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 11 She drowe oute of a donghille a plater of siluer .. and there come a voys to her and saide, score so longe on this plate tille ȝe haue hadde awey alle the blacke spottis. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 51 Trayes .. v, Plates of tree .. iij dd. 1684 *Bucaniers Amer.* III. v. 47 The Pirats, .. without any .. Napkins, or Plates, fell to eating very heartily the .. pieces of Bulls and Horses Flesh. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 159 Ascanius this observ'd, and, smiling, said, See, we devour the plates on which we fed. 1700 R. SINCLAIR in *Leisure Hr.* (1883) 205/2 Putie plats and trenchers. 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Cranford* (1892) 61 Miss Pole .. left them on one side of her plate untasted. 1894 *Cassell's Univ. Cookery Bk.* 1255 One [rack] to hold a dozen plates and three dishes.

b. *transf.* That which is placed on a plate; †*spec.* (*a*) a supply of food; eating and drinking; (*b*) a dish or course (*obs.*).

1577 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 634 That scho haif .. siclyke assignatioun of money and victuallis for the support of hir plate as of befoir. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Soly-man* 82, I may be able to entertain him with a Plate of Pelo. 1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. I. 11 The European pilgrims .. are well served with three or four plates. *Mod.* They shared a plate of strawberries.

c. A similar vessel of metal or wood used for taking the collection at places of worship, etc.

1779 JOHNSON *Prayers & Medit.* 4 Apr., I gave two shillings to the plate. 1837 MCKERROW *H. Belfrage* I. 3 *note*, A plate or collection-box is placed at the entry to the place of worship, to receive the voluntary offerings of the people. 1872 BESANT & RICE *Ready Money Mort.* XI, The plate came round, and caught him unprepared.

IV. *attributive* and in *Combination*.

19. a. attributive (in various senses), as *plate armour, -book, -box, -brass, -brush, -bush, -chest,*

-closet, *-copper*, *-dish*, *-frame*, *furnace*, *-glove*, *-guide*, *-hoe*, *-iron*, *-jack* (JACK *sb.*[2], *-pile*, *-rand* (sec 12), *-sleeve*, *washer*, *work*, *worth*.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 127 The body of the Armadillo is covered with a kind of *plate armour. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 188 Armour worn in England since the Norman conquest .. 1. First—Mail Armour. .. 2. Second—Mixed Mail and Plate Armour: from about 1300 to about 1410. 3. Third—Plate Armour: from about 1410 to about 1600. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xii. 76 A piece of *Plate-Brass. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Plate-brass*, rolled brass. Latten. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 120 Apply this..with a soft *plate-brush. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 927 A journal, which has its bearing in a close brass *plate-bush or socket. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 173 When one is a mere depositary—a sort of animated *plate-chest. 1900 *Spectator* 22 Dec. 923/2, I do intend to have my cellar and my *plate-closet put under proper rules. 1766 SHARP in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 87 Wood, and *plate-copper. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* VII. 331 A Basin and Ewre with other *Plate-dishes. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 48 This *plate furnace is not only perfectly secure, as regards the expansion and contraction, but it is found to be economical and to answer every purpose in common with the large stone and iron-bound furnaces. *a* 1598 ROLLOCK *Lect. 2 Thess.* (1606) 128 He wil get on a croslet and *plateglufe. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 176 In the diagram, the heavy lines show the cut in lower board,..the light lines the upper board or *plate-guide aperture. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 46 This space is hoed with an ordinary *plate-hoe to remove the weeds. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 3 Used when the work is .. flat, and generally for all *Plate Iron. 1852 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. x. 6 Carried on cross girders between pairs of plate-iron girders. *c* 1720 *Bewick & Graham* xxii. in Child *Ballads* VII. (1890) 147/1 He put on his back a good *plate-jack, And on his head a cap of steel. 1802 SCOTT *Eve St. John* iii, His plate-jack was braced, and his helmet was laced. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 80/2 Into these grooves large plates of iron, which the engineer calls *plate-piles, are fitted and driven down. 1578-9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 107 They .. spuilyeit him of his jak, *plaitslevis, his pistolet, his belt [etc.]. 1624 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* (Rec. Soc.) 364 Ordanis to haue ane lans, ane steill bonnet and ane pair of pletsleuis and ane hagbuit. 1874 THEARLE *Nav. Archit.* 134 A hexagonal *plate washer. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3223 Polischid all of pure gold & of *plate werkis. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 355 This Touchstone of solid and *plate worth (as I may tearm it).

b. Objective, instrumental, similative, etc., as *plate bender*, *-keeper*, *-lifter*, *-roller*, *-warmer*; *plate-collecting*, *-printing*, *-tossing*; *plate-bending*, *-buttoned*, *-cutting*, *-encased*, *-formed*, *-like*, *-rolling*, *-shaped* adjs.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Plate Bender*, a round bitted pincers, for bending dental plates without showing the pinch marks. 1875 *Ibid.* 1737/1 **Plate-bending Machine*, a machine for bending plates of metal to any required curve for boilers, water-wheel buckets, etc. 1727 SOMERVILLE *Bowling-Green* Poems 68 Attorneys spruce, in their *Plate-button'd Frocks. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 10/1 The earliest reference to *plate collecting dates from 1835, when the Rev. Daniel Parsons wrote a short article on book-plates. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 117 At the Paris Universal Exhibition..a *plate-cutting machine was exhibited. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxiv. (1858) 526, I could find in our recent fishes .. no such *plate-encased animals as the various species of *Cœcosteus* or *Pterichthys*. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* c j b, 1 A *Plate-formed Cauterye, to cauterize the bone and the fleshe, and the whole parte. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 1/2 His employment was one of great trust, he being the *platekeeper of the Guards' mess at St. James's Palace. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 139 Thin *plate-like crystals of felspar. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Feb. 3/2 The other very low and broad plate-like hats of the Louis Quinze and Louis Seize periods. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 706 The shingling and *plate-rolling mill. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* vii, Under the sideboard stands.. a..*plate-warmer. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Plate-warmer*, a small cupboard standing in front of a fire and holding plates to warm.

20. Special Combinations: **plate-basket**, (*a*) a baize-lined basket in which silver spoons, forks, etc. are kept; (*b*) a metal-lined basket for removing plates and the like which have been used at table; **plate-black**: see quot.; **plate-bolt**, (*a*) a bolt which slides on a flat plate; (*b*) a bolt having a wide flat head; **plate-bone**, (*a*) ?; cf. BUCKLER *sb.*[2] 3; (*b*) the shoulder-blade; **plate-bulb**, a thickened edge in an iron plate, having a cross-section of mushroom form; †**plate-coat**, a coat of mail of plate; **plate-cultivation**, **-culture** (of micro-organisms): see quot. 1895; **plate-day**, the day of the race for a plate; **plate electrical machine**: see *plate machine* (*a*); **plate-gauge**, a gauge consisting of a plate with edges notched in progressive order, for measuring the thickness of metal plates; **plate-girder**, a girder formed of a plate or plates of iron or steel; **plate-hat**, a hat having a nap of finer material than the body (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1886); **plate-holder**, *Photogr.*, a frame impervious to light in which sensitized plates are contained; **plate-horse** = PLATER 3; **plate-kiln**, a form of malt-kiln; **plate-knee**, a metal knee consisting of two flat plates giving an extended surface for the bolts; †**plate-lace**, silver or gold lace: cf. sense 14c; **plate-lap**, *Shipbuild.*, the overlapping of the plates covering the sides of a ship; **plate-lead**: see PLATINE, quot. 1797; **plate-leather**, wash-leather for rubbing and polishing silver plate, etc.; **plate-lock**, a lock having the outer case of wood, commonly used on outside doors; also, a lock in which the works are pivoted on an iron plate; **plate machine**, (*a*) a machine for producing electricity, in which a cushion rubs against a revolving plate of glass; (*b*) a variation of the potter's wheel adapted for making table-ware, plates, dishes, etc.; **plate-matter**, stereotype matter for newspapers such as is sometimes supplied from a central establishment to local journals; **plate-metal**: see quot. 1861; **plate-mill**, a rolling mill for metal plates; **plate mundic**, **plate-nail**, **plate-of-wind** (in an organ): see quots.; **plate-painter**, one who paints decorative designs on china, etc.; **plate-paper**, paper of fine quality on which engravings are printed; **plate-piece of eight** = piece of eight (see sense 13, and PIECE *sb.* 13c); **plate-powder**, a polishing powder for silver plate and silver ware generally; **plate-rack**, a rack or frame in which plates are placed to drain, or in which they are usually kept; (on board ship) a closed cupboard in which plates are kept; also, a grooved frame for draining photographic plates; **plate-rail** = 8; so **plate-railway**; **plate-rock**, **plate-shale**, *Mining* = 11; **plate-shears**, strong hand-shears for cutting sheets of metal; also, a powerful machine for cutting boiler- or armour-plates, etc.; **plate-ship**, a vessel carrying silver, a ship of the PLATE FLEET; †**plate silver** = silver plate; **plate tracery**, *Arch.*: see quots.; **plate-way**, a plate-railway; **plate-wheel**, a wheel in which the hub is connected with the rim by a plate, instead of by spokes; **plate-worker**, †(*a*) one who works in gold or silver (*obs.*); (*b*) a worker in sheet-metal. Also PLATE FLEET, PLATE-GLASS, PLATE-LAYER, etc.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxviii, I .. seized the loaded pistol that always goes up-stairs with the *plate-basket. 1870 Miss BRIDGMAN *Keb. Lynne* I. xiii. 223, I shouldn't care to leave any of them alone with my plate-basket. 1889 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Black*, **Plate-black*, a combination of lampblack and bone-black..used in plate-printing. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 33 *Plate, and Spring-bolts..to fasten Doors and Windows. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIX. 290/2 One of the most perfect securities for a beam-end..is the plate-bolt...The extreme end of the beam is tied downward by bolts. *a* 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 126 Take any bones ..as the Ribs, the Chine bones, the buckler *Plate-bone. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 975 The lateral Fins .. being excarnated, are like the whole Arm, with a Plate-bone, Shoulder-bone. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 110 This method is also sometimes employed in forming the arms of *plate bulb beams, but in this case the end of the beam must be heated and cut, and the lower part bent. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* II. 277 b, An helmet & a Jacke or *platecote hideth all partes of a manne sauyng the legges. 1677 *Lovers Quarrel* 278 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 264 Thou'st have the horse with all my heart, And my Plate Coat of silver free. 1886 KLEIN *Microorganisms & Disease* (ed. 3) 41 One of the best methods for isolation is that of *plate cultivation introduced by Koch [1883] in connection with the choleraic comma bacilli. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plate-cultivation*, *Plate-culture*, term for the method of cultivating micro-organisms in nutrient media spread out on glass plates. .. The term is also used for the colonies thus grown. 1886 BIGGS tr. *Hueppe's Methods of Bacteriol. Investig.* 140 An enormous number of germs can in this way be certainly separated from one another in a single *plate culture. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 900, 6799 colonies developed in a plate culture by the end of two days. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4000/4 Galloways .. to be kept in Ipswich .. till the *Plate-day. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 25 The *Plate Electrical Machine..consists of a circular plate of thick glass, revolving vertically by means of a winch between two uprights [etc.]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1738/2 Inside frames..are used within the *plate-holder for making small negatives. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 63/1 A waterproof carrier, which contained my camera-top, plate-holders and plates. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 158 He afterwards was a very capital *plate horse. 1851 NIMROD *Road* 14 He had been a fair plate horse in his time. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 173 The *Plate-Kiln, and the Tile-Kiln, which are full of small Holes, were invented to dry brown Malts, and to save Charges. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIX. 290/2 Robert's *plate-knee is a very strong method of fastening [a beam-end to the side of a ship]. 1600 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 510 Garnished with buttons and loopes, of *plate lace of Venice silver. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 62 The *plate-laps, ribbands, stringers, and deck-beams. 1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 6711/1 The high-lisses, or lists, are a number of long threads, with platines, or *plate-leads, at the bottom. 1797 [see PLATINE]. 1365-6 in *Archæol.* (1857) XXXVII. 25 Stock-locks, *plate-locks, .. clykett-locks. 1485 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 29 Ther is, for the postern gate, a plate locke with a bolte, yryn, & ij keyes. Also v plate lockes with v cleket keyes. 1891 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. XI. 313/2 Plate lock is still the trade term in Wolverhampton and elsewhere for a stock lock, i.e., a lock of which the outer case is wood, usually oak. 1789 NICHOLSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 263 *Plate machines do not collect more electricity than cylinders .. do with half the rubbed surface. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 83 Five turns of a two feet plate-machine ..were sufficient to produce a bubble of gas on the negative point. 1887 Z. L. WHITE in *Westm. Rev.* CXXVIII. 862 This '*plate-matter' became at once so popular with country publishers that new features were from time to time introduced...Today one of these 'plate-matter' manufacturing firms has branch offices and foundries in New York, Boston ..Chicago..San Francisco...It furnishes matter for almost every department of a newspaper except editorial articles and local news. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 84 The quantity of *plate metal put into the furnace at once varies, according to circumstances. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 90 From the refinery the metal is run out into large moulds, and is then broken up into what is technically distinguished as 'plate metal'. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 126/1 Iron ..mixed..With arsenic; called *mispickel* by the Germans, and *plate mundic in Cornwall. 1851 GREENSWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 39 **Plate Nails*, used, in laying tramway, to nail the plates to the sleepers. 1894 *Northumb. Gloss.* s. v., A plate-nail is driven through a hole in the plate, which is countersunk to receive the head of the nail. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Plate-of-wind*, in the construction of organ-pipes, a thin aperture whence a sheet of air issues, impinging upon the lip of the mouth and receiving a vibration which is imparted to the column of air in the pipe. 1875 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 379 Do not Minton's *plate-painters enjoy the same freedom of invention as middle-age stone-carvers? 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXIX. 6 Printed on superfine *plate-paper. 1673 TEMPLE *Ess. Irel.* Wks. 1731 I. 111 In 1663, when the *Plate-pieces of Eight were raised three Pence in the Piece. 1883 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 585/1 A *plate-powder is.. sometimes made by levigating quicksilver with twelve times its weight of prepared chalk [etc.]. 1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* v. Wks. 1859 II. 153/2 Making a gallant defence behind hedge-rows, and through *plate-racks and hencoops. 1862 C. P. SMYTH *Three Cities in Russia* II. 140 Furnished in the corners with towering plate-racks, holding a number of gold and silver dishes. 1825 *Plate-rail, plate-railway [see sense 8]. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 982 The rails [in a coal-mine] are called tram-rails, or plate-rails, consisting of a plate from 3 to 4 inches broad, with an edge at right angles to it of about two inches and a half high. 1900 A. ADDERLEY in *Speaker* 29 Dec. 349/1 Much of the land being nothing but *plate rock. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Plate-shale*, a hard argillaceous bed. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 112/1 With a greate payre of *platesheares cut the same of such a longitude as you desire to have it. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 116 Before the introduction of the plate shears, they were used to cut boiler plates. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 770/2 The Spanish Government also might..sell a concession to raise the *plate-ships sunk in Vigo Bay. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 20 [It] sticks to the surface of *plate silver and tarnishes it. 1855 STREET *Brick & Marble* xii. 264 The tracery commonly called *plate tracery .. only calls attention to the piercings here and there in the large block of stone or marble. 1875 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* s. v. *Plate*, Plate tracery is .. that kind of solid tracery which appears as if formed by piercing a flat surface with ornamental patterns. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* III. iii. 958 The only tracery which can be properly executed in brick is in fact the simplest plate tracery. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 547 The bars or plates of metal of which railways and *plate-ways are composed. 1882 *Society* 28 Oct. 8/2 Liverpool .. is for constructing a special and novel form of a road called a 'plateway', along which lorries and ordinary carts may be drawn in a string by a traction engine or by horses. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 275 The axis of the *plate-wheel lies in a curvilinear slot. 1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) I. 19 The bottom cone is in gear..with the main wheel of the differential motion called the 'crown wheel', or sometimes the 'plate wheel'. 1670 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.), Samuel Kannon, civitatis Cant', *plateworker. 1773 in *Reliquary* Jan. 26 An Account of the Number of Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, and Plateworkers,..within the Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 1906 *Athenæum* 20 Jan. 70/3 The Wire-workers, who were closely associated, if not indeed identical, with the Plate-workers, appear to have remained.. a branch of the Girdlers' Company at least as late as..1685.

Plate (plēt), *v.* [f. PLATE *sb.*, or (?) a. OF. *plater* to plate (Godef.).

Late OE. had app. a vb. *platian* to make into thin plates (cf. sense 3), evidenced by the vbl. sb. *platung* and pa. pple. *aplated* (gold) beaten into thin plate; derived from late L. or early med.L. *platum* (sc. *aurum*) gold in thin plate; but this has app. no historical connexion with *plated* in Chaucer.

a 1000 *Aldhelm Gloss.* (Napier) 450 *Obrizum*, aplatad. *Ibid.* 2118 *Obrizo*, aplatedum. *Ibid.* 3534 *Obrizum, .i. aurum optimi coloris*, smæte gold, platum. *a* 1000 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 196/24 *Bratcolis, laminis*, platungum.]

1. *trans.* To cover or overlay with plates of metal, for ornament, protection, or strength; in late use, to cover (ships, locomotives, etc.) with armour-plates.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 255 Flore and roof and alle Was plated half a foote thikke Of gold. 1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scott.* VI. 81 Ane harnes doublat, platit upoun the gardeis. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* (1623) 60 The Rivers plated with silver streames..may much cheere and glad thy heart. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 95 They are to be dovetailed and plaited with half flat Bar-iron. 1862 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 27 Mar., Paddlewheel merchant steamers which have been plated. 1889 HENTY *With Lee in Virginia* (1890) 128 The *Merrimac*, a steamer which the Confederates had plated with railway iron.

2. To cover with a thin coating or film of metal; *esp.* to cover articles made of the baser metals with gold or silver; also iron with tin. Also *fig.*

a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Quack* Wks. 1730 I. 63 The beast was thinly plated with the man. 1706 PHILLIPS, To *Plate*, to cover with a thin Plate of Gold, or Silver; as To Plate Brass-Money. 1760 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 1 Sept., One man there [at Sheffield] has discovered the art of plating copper with silver. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 999 In plating copper wire, the silver is first formed into a tubular shape. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* x. 111 The oars of the galleys of their [buccaneers'] commanders were plated with silver.

b. with *on*, *upon*, and construction reversed.

1790 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 367 Among the manufactures at Birmingham, that of making vessels of silver plated on copper is a very considerable one. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 134 We are told of the rare artificer, instructed by Hephaistos and Athenè, who plated gold upon silver, and so produced beautiful works.

3. To make or beat (metal) into plates. *rare*—0.
1706 PHILLIPS, *Plate*,.. to bring any Metal into Plates or thin Pieces. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

4. To make a stereotype or electrotype plate of (type) for printing. Cf. PLATE *sb.* 6 c.
Mod. Page 227 has been plated and the type distributed.

5. To shoe (a horse) with plates (PLATE *sb.* 9).
1674 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV. 551 Francis Smith's charges at Lenton, for plateing Robin, 1*s.* 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 440 We shall accurately search into .. the true manner of plating horses, and of jockying, at these celebrated places. 1840-70 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 1237 Plate such horses as may have good sound feet..the evening prior to their running.

Plate, obs. form of PLAT *sb.*, *a.*, and *v.*

†Pla·teasm. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *πλατειασμ-ός* (Quintil.) a broad Doric pronunciation, f. *πλατειάζειν* to pronounce broadly, f. *πλατεῖα*, fem. of *πλατύς* broad.] (See quots.)
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Plateasm*, a fault in speech, when it is over-broad and full. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Plateasm*, (Greek) a broad speaking, a pronouncing words in an over-broad tone. 1727 *Art of Speaking in Publick* 62 Persons ..affected with another vice, which the Greek Rhetoricians call Plateasm: That is to say; a Broad way of Speaking, with the mouth wide open. [1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Platiasmos*, a word used by many authors to express a fault in pronunciation, owing to a person's opening his mouth too wide, and thence speaking indistinctly.]

Plateau (plătōʷ'). Pl. **plateaux, -eaus** (-ōʷz). [a. F. *plateau*:—OF. *platel* (12th c.) flat piece of metal, wood, etc., dim. of *plat*: see PLAT *a.*]
1. *Geog.* An elevated tract of comparatively flat or level land; a table-land.
1796 *State Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 262/2 The summits, *plateaux* (flat tops of hills), mountains, and other places. 1807 *Ibid.* 11 A rising ground or flattish hill, which, in the military phraseology of the French, is called a *plateau*. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 375 On the chalk of Berkshire, extensive plateaus, six or seven miles wide, would again be formed. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* ix. 293 A sort of plateau or table-land, rising abruptly from the plains .. in immense buttresses of naked rock. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iv. 168 The great Central tableland of Asia, culminating in the lofty plateau of Thibet. 1898 BULLEN *Cruise of Cachalot* 91 The grassy plateau on which the village stands.

b. *transf.* A level elevation in a sphygmographic tracing of the pulse; hence, the form of pulse which shows this.
1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 470 In the systolic plateau two minor undulations of pressure are seen. *Ibid.* 934 This feature of the pulse and its long plateau would set aside that extremely rare affection pulmonary stenosis.

2. a. An ornamented tray or dish for table-service. b. A decorative plaque.
1791 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1892 XII. 53 The plateaux which you had the goodness to procure for me arrived safe. 1796 LD. COLCHESTER *Diary* (1861) I. 34 The middle of the table was filled with a painted plateau ornamented with French white figures and vases of flowers. 1800 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* IV. 11 An elegant platteau, and a silver epergne. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 136 The plateau sufficiently large to hold the entire tea equipage of a numerous party. 1861 *Times* 6 June, The Grocers .. have secured a lasting record of their commercial adventures in the shape of a gorgeous silver plateau, comprising four massive pieces, each representing a scene in the progress of a trading caravan through the Desert.

3. *transf.* A style of woman's hat with level top.
1900 *Daily News* 21 July 6/5 Merely a burnt straw plateau with a cluster of flowers under the raised brim at the left side. 1901 *Lady's Realm* X. 650/1 Yet again have I seen the double plateau look perfectly charming in all-black.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 1) *plateau air, land, region, state, valley*; *plateau-basalt, -gravel, -ice*; *plateau-like* adj.; (in sense 3) *plateau hat.*
1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxv. 336 The surface of the plateau-ice, the *mer-de-glace* of the island. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. i. 7 The Acropolis..is a rock, which, plateau-like, rises directly from the plain. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* (1894) 559 The deposition of the plateau-gravels was succeeded by a long period of valley-erosion. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 638 The great park-like plateau lands.

Plate-basket to **-cutting**: see PLATE *sb.* 19, 20.

Plated (plē·tĕd), *a.* [f. PLATE *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.]
1. Overlaid, covered, or strengthened with a plate or plates of metal for ornament or defence; (of persons) wearing plate-armour; (of ships, trains, etc.) protected by armour-plate.
1483 *Cath. Angl.* 283/1 Plated (*A.* Playted), *squamatus.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 9 Like plated cote of steele, so couched neare That nought mote perce. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 516 Where he lieth buried under a fair plated stone in the Chancel. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 139 Old Warriors turn'd Thir plated backs under his heel. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1807) IV. 117 They laid his remains in a plated coffin. 1870 *Standard* 19 Dec., A plated locomotive went along the railway as far as that place to-day. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* vii. 109.

b. *transf.* of animals, etc.: Having a defensive covering of scales or bony plates.
1562 PHAER *Æneid.* VIII. Bb iij, W^t serpent skales beset, & fyne w^t gold Were dragons drawen in wrethes, and poolisht pure in plated fold. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 67 The Pangolin..is a kind of ant-eater,..plated over with bright sharp scales, shaped like a muscle-shell.

2. Covered or overlaid with a thin film of gold or silver.
1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 8 Pieces of Five Sous.. which were only Copper plated over. 1793 *Hull Advertiser* 4 Aug. 2/2 A neat light gig, with plated harness. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 65 Plated work will never stand the tear and wear of life like the genuine metal. 1881 *Athenæum* 17 Dec. 822/3 The objects found consist of..several plated [*misprr.* plateal] brass coins, mostly effaced.

b. Having an outer surface or nap of finer material than the body.
1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 763 Plated hats .. Stuff ditto .. Silk ditto .. Wool felts. 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict.* s. v., A plated hat was one in which the body was of lamb's-wool, and the plate, or nap, of musquash or neutria; and plated hosiery stockings had an outside face of silk upon a ground of cotton.

3. Consisting of, beaten or rolled into plates.
a 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* v. Wks. 1851 VIII. 516 A great Chain of plated Gold about his Neck. 1790 KLIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 367 Cutting out the rolled plated metal into pieces of the required forms and sizes. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 19 Fragments [Slaty Alum] Trapezoidal, or plated.

Plate fleet. *Hist.* [f. PLATE *sb.* 14.] The fleet which annually brought the produce of the American silver mines to Spain.
1625 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 68 The rest of the fleet would stay awhile to watch the Plate fleet not yet come home. 1663 COWLEY *Verses Sev. Occas., Adv. of Five Hours*, As when our Kings (Lords of the spacious Main,) Take in just wars a rich Plate Fleet of Spain. 1763 W. ROBERTS *Nat. Hist. Florida* 90 Treasure out of the wreck, where the galleons, or plate-fleet, were cast away.

Plateful (plē·tfŭl). [f. PLATE *sb.* + -FUL.] The quantity (*of* anything) with which a plate is filled.
1766 ALEXANDER in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 67, I..swallowed down a plate-ful of the broth. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xvi, Let me have a plateful of that pork!

Plate-gauge, etc.: see PLATE *sb.* 20.

Plate-glass (plē·tglɑːs). [f. PLATE *sb.* + GLASS *sb.*] A fine quality of thick glass, cast in plates, used for mirrors, shop-windows, or in any position where an undistorted view, great strength, or the exclusion of sound, is desired. Also *attrib.*
1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Glass*, It is from this adulteration that those threads and other defects in plate glass arise. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 398 The other remarkable places..are..a plate glasshouse, a bottle glasshouse. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* LXV. II. 961 Mr. Harman's seat .. had a great number of plate-glass windows broke. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 508 The plate glass is poured melted upon a table covered with a sheet of copper. The plate, as cast, is about an inch thick; but it is ground down to the proper..thinness, and then polished. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 67. 397 The partition which separated my own office from our general outer office,..was of thick plate-glass.

Plate-hat to **-lap**: see PLATE *sb.* 19, 20.

Plate-layer (plē·tlē·ər). *orig.* One who lays, keeps in order, and renews the plates (see PLATE *sb.* 8) on a tramway or railway; hence, a man employed in fixing and keeping in order the rails, metals, or permanent way of a railway. So **Pla·te-lay·ing.**
1836 *Newcastle Courant* 24 Dec. 1/1 *Advt.*, To Platelayers and others. The Directors of the Stanhope and Tyne Railroad Company wish to receive Proposals for the Upholding of their Road. 1857 H. SPENCER in *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 482 Sundry new occupations, as those of drivers, stokers, cleaners, plate-layers. 1862 *Rep. Directors E. Ind. Railw. Comp.* 27 Progress..limited by the supply of sleepers, the want of which has since arrested platelaying.

Plate-lead, -leather, etc.: see PLATE *sb.* 20.

Plateless (plē·tlĕs), *a.* [f. PLATE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a plate or plates.
1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* I. xv. 171 Breakfasting off bread and bacon..eaten on the plateless system.

Platelet (plē·tlĕt). [See -LET.] A small or minute plate. *Blood-platelet*, a minute colourless disk-shaped corpuscle which exists in large numbers in the blood of all mammalia; a blood-plate.
1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Platelets*, *blood-*, the same as blood-plates. 1895 in *Daily News* 13 Aug. 6/1 The armour of these strange animals consisted of either circular or many-sided plates, encircled by a rim of smaller polygonal platelets. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 400 A minute spindle-shaped body, the hæmatohlast, not unlike a blood platelet.

Plate-machine, etc.: see PLATE *sb.* 20.

Pla·te-ma·ker. [f. PLATE *sb.* + MAKER.]
†1. A maker of plate-armour. *Obs. rare.*
1297 *Coram Rege Roll* (1898) 143 Johannem le Platemaker.
2. One who makes plates of various kinds; e. g. a manufacturer of photographic plates.
1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 182 A plate-maker issuing developing formulæ for his plates. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Jan. 14/2 The plate-maker..is constantly increasing the sensitiveness of his wares.
3. One who casts or prepares plates for engraving or printing.
1904 *Athenæum* 21 May 645/1 We feel pleasure in congratulating..the publisher and the editors, and including the printers, plate-makers, and binders.

Plateman (plē·tmăn). [f. PLATE *sb.* + MAN.]
1. ? = PLATE-MAKER 1.
1435 *Maldon, Essex, Liber A.* lf. 27 b, Johannes Wytte, Playteman, receptus est in libertatem. 1437 *Maldon, Essex, Court-Rolls* (Bundle 23, no. 1°), Johannes Whitte, playteman, queritur versus Johannem Vowle..skynner.
2. A man who has the custody of silver plate.
1861 *Times* 8 July, Porter, or Plateman in a club, family, or commercial hotel.

Pla·te-mark. [f. PLATE *sb.* + MARK *sb.*]
1. A name for the various marks legally impressed on gold and silver plate for the purpose of indicating maker, degree of purity, hall or place of assay, date, etc.; also called HALL-MARK.
These consist of (1) the maker's initials or mark; (2) the mark of the particular assay-office; (3) the assay-mark or sovereign's mark; (4) a letter indicating the date. Plate made between 1784 and 1890 also bore (5) the duty-mark, being the head of the reigning sovereign.
1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Plate marks*, special marks.. stamped on gold or silver plate. 1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 585 There can be no deception, if the public understand the plate-marks.
2. The impression left on the margin of an engraving by the pressure of the plate.
1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 62 If a plate mark is wanted it can be easily put on when the mat is partly dry by using the edge of a blunt chisel-shaped piece of hard wood, with a ruler as a guide. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 28 Dec. 3/4 It has..been alleged that the plate mark has been added to the prints subsequently.

Hence **Pla·te-marked** *a.*, having a plate-mark.
1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 May 12/2 Portraits .. printed .. on handsome plate-marked boards, with gold bevelled edges.

Plate-matter to **-mendic**: see PLATE *sb.* 20.

Platen, platten (plæ·tĕn, -n), *sb.* Forms: 5 plateyne, 6 -tyne, 6-9 plattin, 7 plataine, 7-9 platin, 8 platine, 7- platten, 8- platen. [ME. *plateyne*, a. OF. *platine* (13-14th c.), flat piece, metal plate, also a popular alteration of *patene* PATEN, from its form; in mod.F. a tabular portion of a machine, e. g. of a printing-press; f. *plat* adj.: see PLAT *a.* and -INE ⁴.]
†1. A flat plate of metal for various purposes.
1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* P iv b, Take your platyne or quyl and apply them all colde, but ye must nat let them lye long, and than gyue the cauteries to the workeman that shall applye them all hote and very flamynge. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* i. (1634) 6 To put..a platten in the roofe of the mouth, which is needfull to those who..have the roofe of the mouth falling. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* x. 40 Some wear upon their Heads a *Kalpak*, or Fur Cap; others a large round Platine, after the Fashion of the Jewish women. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 273 They heated red hot their actual cauteries, of which some were shaped like a button, others like an olive, and a third sort like a platin; they applied them red-hot to the orifices of the vessels as soon as the member was separated.
†2. = PATEN 1 (cf. etymol.). *Obs.*
c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xvii. 49 There lefte he up the plateyne anon That vppon this glorious vessel was don. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 189 Had his challice and plattin stolne by one which holpe him to say Masse. 1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* xvii. 71 The Priest must lift the vaile ouer the Chalice, and release it from the Plataine, to represent the rent vaile..at Christs death.
3. *Printing.* An iron (formerly wooden) plate in a printing-press, which presses the paper against the inked type so as to secure an impression. Also applied to a similar part in other machines.
1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Leys le Roy* 22 He maketh the traine of the presse to roule..till it come vnder the vice or spindle, vnto which the plattin is fastned. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* ii. P 2 Brass Rules,..if they be but a little too high,..will bear the Plattin off the Letters that stand near them. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Platen* or *Platine*, the Plate of a Printer's Press. 1790 *Bystander* 158 That part which is called the platen is found to be insufficient to bring off an even impression. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xv. 513 The face of the plattin must be perfectly level and smooth. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 310. 1 Place the board or side upon which the stamp is placed, upon the platen of the stamping-press. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. 48 From the plates breaking so frequently, we suspect that the platten of the press is not perfectly true.
4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **platen-cord**, one of the cords by which the platen was suspended from the hose, in old presses; **platen-gauge**: see quot. (also called lay-gauge); **platen-machine, platen printing-machine**, a press having a platen, as opposed to a rotary or cylinder-press; **platen-pan**, in old presses, a metal socket in which the toe of the spindle works; **platen-plate**, a square iron plate let into the upper side of the platen, in the centre of which the platen-pan was fixed.
1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. P 14 If the *Plattin-Cords are too loose. 1878 HALLECK in *Sci. Amer.* XXXIX. 338/1 A New *Platen Gauge .. applied to the platen of a printing press for holding and guiding the paper that is printed upon. 1888 JACOBI *Printer's Voc.* 101 **Platen machine*, printing machines which have a flat impression, not a cylindrical one. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. P 18 Into this square Frame is fitted the Stud of the *Plattin Pan. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 513 To receive the stud of the circular brass plattin pan. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. P 18 In the middle of the upper-side [of the Platen] is let in..an Iron Plate called the *Plattin-Plate. 1873 CURWEN *Hist. Booksellers* 468 In 1867 he introduced a *platten printing machine.

Platen, obs. f. PLATTEN *v.*, to flatten.

Plate-painter to **-powder**: see PLATE 19, 20.

Plater (plē·tər). [f. PLATE *v.* and *sb.* + -ER 1.]
1. One who coats or plates articles with a film of metal, usually of silver or gold; often in comb., as *electro-plater, tin-plater.*
1777 *Birmingham Directory* 5 Bewhouse, Thomas, Plater. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* App. E. 132 A buckle-plater sued O and M for a guinea. 1830 N. S. WHEATON *Jrnl.* 404. I went to the platers, where every species of silver and plated ware is produced. 1884 *Brit. Alm. & Comp.* 123 A working-man .. employed as a silver plater.

2. A man engaged in the manufacture or application of metal plates, esp. in iron shipbuilding.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 11 Aug., Upon Shoeburyness..the gunners and the armour-platers have pitched their camp. 1869 Sir E. J. Reed *Shipbuild.* x. 194 The fitting, marking, and fixing of the outside plating are performed by a party of workmen known as platers. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Platers*, skilled mechanics..who mark, shear, roll, flange, bend, shape, punch.., set, fit, and fix in place..the steel plates..&c., for the outside and inside and hull of a ship, or for boilers and bridges.

3. *Horse-racing.* A horse that competes chiefly in plate or prize races (see Plate *sb.* 17); an inferior race-horse. Also *fig.*

1859 Lever *Davenport Dunn* xxxi. 261 You might have guessed, Master Grog, that she never could be a 'Plater'. 1864 Admiral Rous in *Edin. Rev.* July 124 The form of the best race-horse in 1750 is inferior to those of the commonest plater of the present day. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 327/2 A veteran selling-plater who has passed through some ten or a dozen stables.

4. A machine for calendering paper: see quot.

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Plater*, a paper calendering machine...The paper is packed between smooth plates of zinc or copper, and passed between the rolls back and forth till the desired finish is obtained.

Plater, obs. form of Platter.

Plate-rack: see Plate *sb.* 20.

Plateresque (plætərɛ·sk), *a.* [ad. Sp. *plateresco*, f. *platero* a silversmith, goldsmith (f. *plata* silver) + *-esco*: see -esque.] Resembling silver work: applied to a rich grotesque style of decoration, etc.

1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* § 599 Diego de Rianno..in that year [1530] designed and executed..the plateresque or renaissance *sacristia mayor*. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 219 The expensively adorned plateresque Chapel. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Apr. 585/1 'Vegetable forms' are..the chief characteristic of the superb Spanish plateresque embroideries, in silver and gold thread, of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Plate-rock to -silver: see Plate *sb.* 20.

† Pla·tery. *Obs. rare.* [f. Plate *v.* + -ery.] The work of a Plater; plating. Hence **† Pla·terer** *Obs.* = Plater (sense 1).

1664 Pepys *Diary* 8 Apr., What I have done in the contract with the platerer. *Ibid.* 9 Apr., From my being overconcerned with Staines's business of the platery of the navy.

Plate·ssiform, *a. Ichth.* [f. L. *platessa* plaice + -form.] Resembling the plaice, or the genus *Platessa*, in form or structure.

Platetrope (plæ·tĭtrōp). *Anat.* [f. Gr. πλάτος, πλατε- breadth, width + τρόπος turning.] (See quot.)

1882 Wilder & Gage *Anat. Technol.* 32 Two similar organs, one upon each side, are lateral in position, and called *paired organs*. Each such paired organ may be called the *platetrope* of the other, or its *lateral homologue*, or the *fellow of the opposite side*.

Hence **Platetropy** (plæ·tĭtrŏpi), bilateral symmetry. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† Plate-vein. *Obs.* Also 7–9 plat-, 8 plait-. The cephalic vein in the horse.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 294 Let him [the horse] bloud on both sides abundantly in the plat veins, and then give him this drink. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. cxxvii. 428 They will also stop the blood, which is in the principall veines, called the plat veines. 1730 Burdon *Pocket Farrier* (1735) 25 Then bleed him in the plait Vein. 1831 Youatt *Horse* 181 The *plate* vein, which comes from the inside of the arm, and runs upwards directly in front of it towards the jugular, may be opened. 1841 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 632/1 Occasionally there is inflammation of the jugular from bleeding, and more rarely, of the plate and saphena vein.

Plate-way, -work, etc.: see Plate *sb.* 19, 20.

Platfond, obs. form of Plafond.

† Platfoot, *a.* and *adv. Sc. Obs.* [f. Plat *a.* + Foot *sb.* So Du. *platvoet* 'ayant les pieds larges' (Plantin), MHG. *blatevuoz*, Ger. *platt-fuss.*] **a.** *adj.* Flat-footed. **b.** *adv.* Flat-footedly. In quotations, the name of a dance-tune.

1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 88 To lerne hir language artificiall, To play platfute, and quhissill fute before. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* 1. vi, Platfute he bobbit vp with bendis, For Mald he maid requeist.

Platform (plæ·tfɔ·ɪm), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: 6 **platte-**, 6–7 **platt-**, 6- **plat-**; 6–7 **-fo(u)rme**, 6– **-form.** In 6–8 often as two words, or hyphened. β. 6–7 **plotform**(e. [a. F. *plateforme* (in 1433 *platte fourme*), *lit.* 'flat form', 'plane figure', representation on the flat, ground-plan, 'a plot, modell, or draught of a building; also, the foundation thereof' (Cotgr.): see Plat *a.* and Form *sb.* The β forms arose from the running together of *plat* and *plot*: see Plat *sb.*3.]

I. A plane surface; a plan on the flat.

† 1. *Geom.* A plane figure (as a triangle, quadrilateral, circle, etc.); also, a plane surface, a plane, and, in wider sense, any surface. *Obs.*

1551 Recorde *Pathw.* I. Defin., Of platte formes some be plain, and some be croked, and some partlie plaine, and partlie croked. *Ibid.*, In a dye (whiche is called a cubike bodie) by geometricians..there are .vi. sides, whiche are .vi. platte formes, and are the boundes of the dye. *Ibid.* II. Introd., Two right lines make no platte forme. 1574 Bourne *Regiment for Sea* xviii. (1577) 49 The most parte of the seamen make their account as though the earth were a platforme. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 181 A Diametral Number may have more parts then be apt for the Sides of the Platform or Rectangle Figure it represents.

† 2. A plan or representation on the flat (*of* any structure existing or projected); a ground-plan; a topographical plan, chart, map; a plan or draught to build by. *Obs.*

[Kington Oliphant cites *platform* 1513–25 from State Papers, which may be in this sense or 4.]

1551 Robinson *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 131 They say that kyng Vtopus himself..appointed, and drew furth the platte fourme of the city. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 456 [They] were every one occupied about drawing the Platform of Sicilia. 1639 Horn & Rob. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xlviii. § 525 The master-builder, having first drawne out the plot, buildeth according to that draught (modell or platforme) with other work-men helping him. 1665 G. Havers *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 8 Captain Woodcock.. shew'd me a Chart or Plat-form of the whole Streight of Ormuz, made by himself. 1763 Gray *Let.* 15 Jan., I conclude with a rude draught of the platform [of York Cathedral] according to my idea, but without any mensuration. 1774 Johnson *Journ. N. Wales* 17 Aug., All the walls remain, so that a complete platform, and elevations, not very imperfect, may be taken.

β. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 14 He..viewed, and considered the plotforme according to which he was about to build a Schoole of swordfencers.

II. Figurative uses derived from sense 2 (*plan*).

† 3. A plan, design; something intended or taken as a pattern, a model. *Obs.*

1574 R. Scot (*title*) A Perfite Platforme of a Hoppe Garden, and necessarie instructions for the making and mayntenaunce thereof. 1575 Gascoigne *Making of Verse* Wks. I iv, Many wryters when they haue layed the platforme of their inuention, are yet drawen sometimes (by ryme) to forget it. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 1 To lay downe a platforme or method for writing of Epistles. 1693 J. Edwards *Author. O. & N. Test.* 105 This garden was the platform of those before mentioned. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T. Luke* xi. 1 The Lord's prayer is .. a pattern and platform, according to which all our prayers ought to be framed. 1775 Burke *Corr.* (1844) II. 3 You will naturally follow the platform of the London petition, and can be at no loss in the wording. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1842) II. 522 This noble design was not altogether completed according to the platform.

β. 1591 R. Hichcock in *Garrard's Art Warre* A iv b, Ample and fine drawne plots, goodly plotformes, needfull inuentions. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 17 The Plot forme being laid, and the Plot appointed where you will plant euery Set in your Orchard.

† b. A written outline or sketch; a scheme; a description. *Obs.*

1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 633/1 Ane affectation of Irish captaynrye, which in this plattforme I endevour specially to beate downe. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Rom.* ii. 19 A platform of wholsome words, a systeme, a method artificially moulded, such as Tutours and Professours of Arts and Sciences have, and do read over again and again to their Auditours. 1680 N. Lee *Cæsar Borgia* I. i, Thus have I drawn the platform of their Fates. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Dissert. Physick* 56 The solid Platforms of the Astrological and Hydrological Branches of Physick shall be set down next. 1727 J. Asgill *Metamorph. Man* I. 141 The two Records in the Thessalonians and Corinthians, left us as a Platform of the first Resurrection.

† 4. a. A plan of action; a scheme, design, device. *Obs.*

1550 Gardiner *Let. to Ld. Protector* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1342/1 If my Lord of S. Dauides, or such others haue theyr head combred with any new platforme. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 132/2 His destruction intended by queene Quendred, hir platforme of the practise to kill him.. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 64 A good method, or plat-form to advance each mans labour to the best furtherance of a work. 1686 F. Spence tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 137 Those who had drawn up the platform of the Pazzi's conspiracy. 1815 J. Adams *Wks.* (1856) X. 140 A magnificent confederation, association, platform, or conspiracy, call it what you will, of three great personages to separate all South America from Spain.

β. ?*a* 1600 *Grim the Collier* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 423 A sudden plotform comes into my mind, And this it is.

b. *spec.* A plan or draught of church government and discipline; a scheme of principles or doctrines, made by or on behalf of a religious party, church, or sect. Now *rare.*

1573 Cartwright *Repl. Answ. Whitgift* 13 A true and perfect patern or platforme of reforming the church. *c* 1589 *Theses Martinianæ* 8 That the platforme of gouernment by Pastors, Doctors, Elders, and Deacons was not deuised by man, but by our Sauiour Christ himselfe. 1644 (*title*) The Platforme of the Presbyterian Government with the Forme of Church Worship, &c. Published by Authority. 1674 Hickman *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 92 How it can be proved, that .. the Belgick Churches did first embrace Religion according to the Lutheran, and not the Calvinian platform? *a* 1732 Atterbury *Serm.* (1737) IV. 24 They imposed the platform of their doctrine..as divine. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* III. Wks. 1813 I. 194 The first book of discipline..contains the model or platform of the intended policy. 1835 Haliburton *Clockm.* Ser. I. 47 Under what Church platform? *a* 1881 Stanley in A. Elliot *State & the Church* (1882) 26 No existing Church can find any pattern or platform of its government in those early days. 1882 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 406 Nothing in the Church could be 'pure', in their estimation, unless it conformed itself to the Genevan 'platform'.

† c. A plan or scheme of government or administration; a plan of political action. *Obs.* (Cf. 9 b.)

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* XIII. i. (1622) 179 Then he [Nero] laid downe a platforme of his future regiment. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* III. xvi. (1620) 122 This was the yeare wherein Rome deuised her platforme of new gouernment. 1625 in *Debates in Ho. Comm.* 6 Aug. (Camden) App. 140 Sir Robert Philips commended the platforme of Sir Nathaniel Rich, and sayd that wee were beholding unto him for shewing us the way. 1757 Burke *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. (1812) 8 A violent and ill-considered attempt was made, unjustly, to establish the platforms of the Government.

III. The surface or area on which anything stands; esp. a raised level surface.

† 5. The area occupied by any structure; the site of a group of buildings, a fort, camp, etc. *Obs.*

1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 436 With your instrument, for trying of distances, obserue the platforme of the place. 1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* etc. 122 The Area or Floor, by Artists often called the Plan or Plat-furme. 1671 S. Partridge *Double Scale Proportion* 37 If the platform were a piece of land, 30 perches broad, and 183 perches long. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 2/1 Under the Title of Platform, we .. include all those Spaces of the Buildings, which in walking we tread upon with our Feet. 1739 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) I. 301 The area or platform of the old stage projected about four foot forwarder in a semi-oval figure. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 70, I was sitting by the platform of these cottages, and contemplating their ruins.

b. *fig.* The ground, foundation, or basis *of* an action, event, calculation, condition, etc. Now *rare.*

1625 *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* To Rdr., Which is so farre off from any figuratiue speech, as it is knowne to be the very Platforme and foundation of all these broyles and troubles. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 12 All the Seasons of the Year being undergone.., we may begin to calculate our Ephemeris afresh; and as a fit Platform, Easter Holy-days bring with them such Weather as is essential to Christide [at the Cape]. 1724 tr. *Pliny's Epist.* I. Life 18 Probably the first Platform of his future Industry and Application was laid in an habitual Care to oblige [his uncle]. 1829 Southey *Sir T. More* II. 174 A new government has been constituted in a new country,..and consequently upon a different platform. 1832 *Niles' Register* 1 Sept. XLIII. 1/2 Fifteen per cent. being the 'platform' on which certain interests would agree to protect the national industry !!!

c. *fig. The platform*, or more fully *the equal dividend platform*, in the Free and United Free Churches of Scotland, the position or general level of churches drawing an equal dividend from the Sustentation Fund, as opposed to embryo or merely mission churches not yet 'on the platform'.

1862 *Proc. of Free Ch. Scot.* 168 Charges formed out of Home Mission efforts and not yet admitted on the equal dividend platform.

d. *fig.* A plane or level *of* action, thought, etc.

1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Clubs* Wks. (Bohn) III. 95 Conversation in society is found to be on a platform so low as to exclude science, the saint, and the poet. 1875 Helps *Soc. Press.* ix. 129 The platform of thought upon which each generation finds itself placed, is a platform of a very different kind from that of the preceding thirty years.

6. A raised level surface or area.

a. A level place constructed for mounting guns in a fort or battery.

1560 Whitehorne *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 18 b, That which shall haue either caualiers or platformes. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* I. xxx. I iv, Suche as shall haue committed to their charge any platfourme with ordinaunce. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. ii. 252 Fare ye well: Vpon the Platforme twixt eleuen and twelue, Ile visit you. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Platform*, in Fortification, is a Place prepared on the Ramparts for the raising of a Battery of Cannon; or it is the whole Piece of Fortification raised in a re-entring Angle. 1814 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* XI. 564 To construct the battery, with its traverses, platform and magazines in one night. 1827 Roberts *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 179 Twelve pieces of Cannon.. mounted .. on a wooden platform of great thickness.

β. 1575 Gascoigne *Noble Art Venerie* Wks. 1870 II. 304 Patterns .. Of Plotformes, Loopes, and Casamats, deuisde by warlike men. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 33 If she [a piece] be well mounted, vpon a leuell plot-forme.

† b. An open walk or terrace on the top of a building or on a wall. *Obs.*

1580–1 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 364 The haill tymmer of the bak platfurme and bartesing. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 142 A great wall of blackish stones four Foot thick, which supports a large Platform or Terrass. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 107 Lead which was first laid on about twelve Years since upon two Platforms at my House there. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Platform*, in Architecture, is .. a kind of Terrass Walk, or even Floor on the Top of the Building; from whence we may take a fair Prospect of the adjacent Gardens or Fields.

c. A natural or artificial terrace, a flat elevated piece of ground; a table-land, a plateau.

1813 Scott *Trierm.* III. xiv, The brave De Vaux Began to scale these magic rocks, And soon a platform won. 1832 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 40 The great platform [in Mexico] which is the scene of sport is at an elevation of about nine thousand feet above the level of the sea. 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 351 The *Brockenhaus* is the name of the inn on the platform of bare rock which forms the summit of the Brocken. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. x. 284 The station chosen..was on a grassy platform. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. vi. 120 The loftier and still loftier regions of the mountain platform. 1865 J. Fergusson *Hist. Archit.* I. i. II. iv. 172 The buildings we..find on the platform at Persepolis.

† 7. A division of the orlop of a man-of-war, between the cock-pit and the main-mast. *Obs.*

1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 159/4 The Lieutenant succeeding in the command, was about half an houre after wounded in both leggs, and carried down to the Platforme. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Platform*, or *Orlop*, in a Man of War, is a Place on the Lower Deck of her, abaft the Main Mast, and round about the Main Capstan, where, in the Time of Service, Provision is to take care of the Wounded Men: 'tis between the Main Mast and the Cock-pit. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Ship*, Plate, The Platform or Orlop.

8. A raised level surface formed with planks, boards, or the like.

a. *generally*, as used for standing, sitting, walking, for seeing or being seen, or for any purpose for which such an arrangement is useful.

In a glass-furnace, the bench on which the pots are placed (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). *Feeding platform*, in *Pisciculture*, a platform fixed in a trout-pond, a few inches from the bottom, on which food is thrown for the fish.

1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. lii. 255 The Teytocks Chair .. was raised on a plat Form of Deals, with three Steps of Ascent. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 218/2 (*Coronation of Geo. III*) A platform was erected from the upper end of Westminster Hall..to the west door of the abbey. 1777 W. Dalrymple *Trav. Sp. & Port.* ix, At night we were provided with clean beds and platforms. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 194 Cross the Po by a most commodious ferry; a platform on two boats. 1820 *Ann. Reg.* II. 1372/2 It resembles the platforms used on land for weighing waggons. 1826 Hone *Every-Day Bk.* I. 1182 There were fifteen hundred variegated illumination-lamps disposed over various parts of this platform [in front of a theatre at a fair]. 1827 *Hull Advertiser* 14 Dec. 4 1 In this order they went .. over the temporary Bridge..and passed down an inclined platform.. to the bottom of the South or Humber Dock Pit. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 374 The Queen..advanced in procession to the platform [on which the coronation ceremony was to take place]. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 153 He laid the bags upon a platform of alders, which he bent down.

b. A horizontal stage or piece of flooring resting on wheels, as in a railway carriage, truck, or tram-car; in the colonies and U. S. *esp.* the open portion of the floor at the end of a railway car.

1832 *Penny Mag.* I. 275 Fixed on a moveable platform, having four wheels; these wheels move along an iron railway which is itself fixed on another platform. 1846 *Hull & Lincoln Railw. Bill* 11 Conveyed on a truck or platform. 1892 Stevenson *Across the Plains* 34 The platform of the car. 1896 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 2/1 (Lord Mayor's Show) Upon the platform-on-wheels officially billed as 'England and her Heroes' were men..representing the uniforms of the Buffs at the beginning of the century,..the Black Watch, ..and a couple of antique Jack Tars. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 12/1 A passenger..warned not to ride on the platform of a car which was speeding at the rate of fifty miles an hour.

c. A raised walk or floor along the side of the line at a railway station, for convenience in entering and alighting from the trains. (See also quot. 1900.)

1838 F. W. Simms *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 2 On the opposite side an arrival stage or platform is erected. 1845 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIV. 522 The platform of an extensive railway station. 1878 F. S. Williams *Midl. Railw.* 216 The Citadel Station..in 1860 consisted of a single platform for both up and down trains. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 703 The movable platform, or traveling sidewalk [at the French *Exposition*]. *Ibid.*, In large machine works .. time now lost in passing from one part to another might be saved by a travelling platform. *Mod.* Subway to platforms 1, 2, 3, and 4.

9. *spec.* A temporary (or sometimes permanent) piece of raised flooring in a hall, or in the open air, from which a speaker addresses his audience, and on which the promoters of a meeting sit; hence, *transf.* or allusively, in reference to public speaking or discussion on a platform, the making of political or other speeches, platform oratory; also, the body of supporters who appear on a platform, as 'an influential' or 'representative platform'.

c 1820 [Said to have been in use]. 1836 *Hull Observer* July, Ample arrangements had been made on the ground by the erection of hustings for the spectators and a platform for the speakers. 1840 *Niles' Register* 7 Mar. LVIII. 4/3 On the platform above the officers of the convention a beautiful transparency had been placed, representing general Harrison in uniform. 1853 A. Prentice *Hist. Anti-Corn Law League* I. 12 On Thursday August 2nd [1832] Mr. Loyd appeared on a platform on the Clarendon Inn bowling green. 1857 W. Collins *Dead Secret* II. i, He was quite incapable of finding his way to the platform of Exeter Hall. 1858 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* 6 So much of it [the question] as could be brought upon the platform, was made into a party topic. 1874 Blackie *Self-Cult.* 25 To go to the pulpit or platform with a thorough command of his subject. 1885 H. N. Oxenham *Short Stud. Eth. & Relig.* x. 86 Foolish and erroneous..notions are fostered by the periodical press, but the same might be said of the pulpit and the platform. 1886 J. Bright in G. C. Brodrick *Mem. & Impress.* (1900) 230, I have quitted the platform, and no longer feel the warm interest which is required to make me speak. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 11 Dec. 3/4 He lamented the growth of the platform. H ignored the Press. His one concern was to be a capable official.

fig. (cf. b.) 1864 Knight *Passages Work. Life* II. vi. 124 A cordial union of men of very different persuasions .. who have met upon a common platform.

b. *fig.* A basis on which persons unitedly take their stand and make their public appeal; *spec.* in U. S. politics, a public declaration of the principles and policy on which a political party proposes to stand; now *esp.* such a declaration issued by the representatives of the party assembled in convention to nominate candidates for an election.

This *fig.* use was developed in U. S. between 1844 and 1848; in early instances, as well as in the phrase 'a plank of the platform' (cf. Plank *sb.* 5), it is associated directly with the material platform on which persons meet and publicly speak (a sense known in U. S. from 1840). Although to some extent approaching senses 4 b, 4 c, 5 b, this in its origin had no direct connexion with these.

1844 *Address Democr. State Convent. Virginia* 3 Feb. in *Niles' Register* LXV. 408/1 These are our doctrines—this the broad platform on which we stand. Here is our confession of faith..old as the constitution—old as the days of our fathers. 1845 C. Sumner in *Mem. & Lett.* (1893) III. 104 S. C. Phillips and W. B. Calhoun..will labor to bring the Whig party of Massachusetts to the antislavery platform. 1847 S. P. Chase in *Ann. Rep. Amer. Hist. Assoc. for* 1902 II. 123, I care nothing for names. All I ask for is a platform and an issue. 1847 W. Lumpkin *Ibid. for* 1899 II. 1138 The passage of the Wilmot resolutions by Congress, I believe..will enlarge the platform on which we stand. 1848 *N. Y. Herald* 6 May 4/1 We hope that the coming convention will .. solemnly re-affirm our old party position, by adopting, as its platform of action, the general resolutions of 1844. *Ibid.*, The whigs, whether on the Lexington platform, or some other non-committal platform, will be and must be at once known and doomed as the party that opposed their country. 1848 Lowell *Biglow P.* viii. 154 It gives a Party Platform, tu, jest level with the mind Of all right-thinkin', honest folks thet mean to go it blind. 1853 Cobden 1793 & 1853 iii. 87 The advocates of peace have found in the peace congress movement a common platform, to use an Americanism, on which all men who desire to avert war .. may co-operate. 1862 T. Hughes in J. M. Ludlow *Hist. U. S.* 379 The platform on which Abraham Lincoln came in. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 103 A Western Democrat on a soft money platform. 1883 *Standard* 28 Apr. 5/4 The platform of the Convention [of the Irish Nationalists] occupies a column of small type in the papers. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxx. 549 *note*, The nearest English parallel to an American 'platform' is to be found in the addresses..issued at a general election by the Prime Minister..and the leader of the Opposition. 1891 [see Plank *sb.* 5].

†**B.** *adj.* Of flat form, flat. *Obs. rare*—1.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 208 The tectures of her Houses ..being platforme.

C. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *platform-framer*, *-lead*, *-pavilion*; (sense 9) *platform denunciation*, *man*, *oratory*, *speaker*, *speaking*, *woman*; *platform-ridden* adj.; (sense 8 c) *platform foreman*, *inspector*, *official*, *track*; **platform-bridge**, in *U. S.* a gangway between the platforms of two railway-carriages; **platform-car** (*U. S.*), **platform-carriage**, a low four-wheeled wagon or truck without sides, for transporting mortars and other heavy articles; **platform-crane**, a crane mounted on a railway-truck; **platform-mud**, *Geol.*, an elevated deposit of mud with level surface; **platform-scale**, a weighing-machine with a platform on which the object to be weighed is placed; **platform-spring**: see Spring *sb.*; **platform-wagon** = *platform-carriage*.

1864 Webster, *Platform car. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Oct. 8/1 An order for..several steel platform cars of forty tons capacity. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. i. (1872) 7 *Platform denunciations. 1897 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 5/1 *Platform foreman at Euston Station. 1901 *Q. Rev.* July 55 These by-gone *platform-framers and 'leaders of revolts'. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 190 Sometimes *Platform-lead is near ¼ of an Inch thick. 1903 Morley *Gladstone* III. x. v. 433 *Platform-men united with pulpit men in swelling the whirlwind. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* xvi. 336 Deposits of '*platform mud', as it has been termed in France, might be extensively formed. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* vi. 55 He had no turn for *platform oratory. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar. 1/1 An admirable *platform speaker. 1866 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.* etc. II. 929 **Platform Waggon*, in Artillery, a carriage on four wheels, fitted for the transport of guns, mortars, traversing platforms, or other heavy stores. 1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* (1890) 276 These stage and *platform women have what they are pleased to call Bohemianism so thoroughly engrained with their natures that [etc.]. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Aug. 8/1 She is not a 'platform woman' in the common acceptation of the phrase.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-wds.*) **Platformally** *adv.*, in the manner of a platform speaker; **Platformish** *a.*, resembling that of a platform speaker; **Platformism**, the making of (political) platform speeches; **Platformist**, a platform speaker; **Platformi·atic** *a.*, characteristic of or suitable to platform speaking; **Platformless** *a.*, lacking a platform; **Platformy** *a.* = *platformish*.

1870 Dickens *E. Drood* xvii, 'The Commandments say, no murder, sir!' proceeded Honeythunder *platformally pausing. 1892 *Daily News* 3 Feb. 6/6 A manner described..as a trifle too *platformish for the House of Commons. 1866 Visct. Strangford *Selections* (1869) II. 323, I venture to think that the time for *platformism is past, even in this platform-ridden country. *Ibid.* I. 79 [A] true Liberal—as opposed to a technical or *platformistic Liberal. 1892 Kipling in *Times* (weekly ed.) 25 Nov. 13/2 The railway .. a *platformless, regulationless necessity. 1893 *Daily Tel.* 22 Mar. 5/3 Mr. Fowler's speech in introducing the measure was .. a trifle *platformy in style.

Pla·tform, *v.* [f. Platform *sb.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To plan, outline, sketch, draw up a scheme of. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1592 G. Harvey *Four Lett., Sonn.* xiv, Vertues all, and Honours all inflame Braue mindes to platfourme, and redoubted handes To doe such deedes. 1593 — *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 186 Conceit, that buildeth Churches in the Ayer, and platformeth Disciplines without stayne, or spott. 1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* Ded., To platforme a consummate and exemplarie Parallele or Trinomion. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* I. i. 29 To grant that church discipline is platformed in the Bible.

†**2.** To furnish (a building) with a platform: see Platform *sb.* 6 b. *Obs.*

1616 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1848) II. 341 The said Thomas sall .. platforme and mack watterthicht the haill heid of the hous with fyne aisler. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VIII. 365 The houses..are all builded with mudde, and platformed on their tops. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 483 Houses, two stories high, platformed at the top for walking.

3. To place on or as on a platform.

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 167 Every course must not only be tried singly together upon the platform,..but it must have the course next above it put upon it,..and this.. amounted to the platforming of every course twice. 1844 Mrs. Browning *To Hush* xii, Platforming his chin On the palm left open. 1844 — *Drama of Exile* 602 Platformed in mid air.

4. *intr.* To speak on a platform.

1859 Lincoln in *Voice* (N. Y.) 11 June (1896) 4/1 The point of danger is the temptation in different localities to 'platform' for something that will be popular just there. 1892 H. Jephson *Platform* II. 513 On the 18th September two Conservative ex-Ministers 'platformed'. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 2/1 She has never appeared on any platform, in any cause—to 'platform' betrays, in a woman, a high stomach.

Hence **Pla·tforming** *vbl. sb.*

1594 C[arew] *Huarte's Exam. Wits* viii. (1616) 108 In platforming, and building, which belong to the imagination. 1640 T. Warmstry *Addr. to Two Houses* in *Sighs Ch. & Commonw. Eng.* 2 For the right and just platforming of your designs and undertakings. 1793 [see sense 3]. 1892 H. Jephson *Platform* I. 556 Its attendant meetings and Platformings.

Pla·tformed, *a.* [f. Platform *sb.* + -ed².] Formed as a platform, level-topped; elevated as on a platform or plateau; furnished with a platform.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 267 A platformd rocke, all couered with .. siluer. *Ibid.* X. 492 The second soyle for pleasure, is the platformd Carse of Gowry. 1883 *American* VI. 265 An engine and one platformed car.

Pla·tformer. [f. Platform *v.* + -er¹.]

†**1.** One who designs or devises a 'platform'; a schemer, contriver, plotter. *Obs.*

1592 G. Harvey *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 223 The Ringleaders of leaud Licentiousnes, are more pestilent, then the Platformers of vaine Fantasticallity. 1593 Bilson *Govt. Christ's Ch.* Pref. 2 It was..a ridiculous oversight in our new platformers. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Lives Emperors in Hist. Iustine* Liv, These Iesuites .. are the common platformers for the Romish Church to poison all the commonwealths of Christendome.

2. One who speaks on a public platform.

1892 H. Jephson *Platform* II. p. ix, Popular Platformers. *Ibid.* p. xi, Bright on the Chartist Platformers.

Plat-ful, erron. for *plat ful*: see Plat *adv.*

Plathelminth: see Platyhelminth.

Platic (plæ·tik), *a. Astrol.* [ad. late and med.L. *platicus* (Firmicus, 4th c.) broad, general, ad. late Gr. πλατικός, *-κός* broad, diffuse, f. πλατύς broad: see -ic.] Of an aspect: Not exact or within a degree, but within half the sum of the 'orbs' of the two planets: opp. to Partile 2.

a 1625 Fletcher *Bloody Bro.* IV. ii, Mars out of the self same house, (But another Sign) here by a Platique aspect Looks at the Hilege. 1792 Sibly *Occult Sc.* I. 144 By a platic aspect we are to understand two planets so posited, as to admit half the degrees of each of their own rays or orbs. 1819 Wilson *Dict. Astrol.* s.v. *Familiarities*, There are two kinds of approximation in familiarities: partile and platic. 1896 J. M. Manly in *Harvard Studies* V. 112 *note*, Venus and Mars..are in platic conjunction when less than six or eight degrees apart.

Hence **Pla·ticly** *adv.*, with a platic aspect.

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* III. i. 394, δ among the rest, platiquely opposing ♄.

Platie (plē·ti). *Sc.* [dim. of Plate *sb.*: see -ie.] A little plate.

1786 Burns *Twa Dogs* 223 Owre the wee bit cup an' platie.

†**Plati·lla.** *Obs.* Also 7 -illo, 8 -ille (?). [a. Sp. *platilla* 'a sort of Silesia linen'; ? dim. of *plata* silver.] (See quot. 1858.)

(App. the name in the Spanish colonies; cf. quot. 1699.)

1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. ii. 110 Thus far Ships come to bring goods, especially European Commodities; viz. Broadcloth, Serges, .. Ghentins, Platilloes, Britannias, Hollandilloes, Iron-work. 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* xiii. 336 The chief saleable Goods are .., Silks, Platilloes, all Sorts of Iron-ware. 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 3 May 2/2, 1243 Platilles, containing 1364 ells. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Platillas*, a white linen fabric made in Silesia for export to America.

Platin, platen, platina, alleged name of an alloy of copper and zinc: see quots.

1790 W. Richardson *Chem. Princ. Met. Arts* 167 Platina, eight ounces of brass, and five ounces of spelter. 1884 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 16/2 For button brass, an alloy of 8 parts of copper and 5 of zinc is commonly used by the Birmingham makers, under the name of 'platin'.

Investigation has shown that no alloy is, or has been within memory, known in Birmingham under this name, unless it was a workman's pronunciation of *platiug* (metal); the composition given is merely that of ordinary brass.

Platin- (plæ·tin), combining form of Platinum before a vowel, in names of chemical compounds, as *platinamine*, an amine of platinum; *platin-ammonium*, a compound of platinum and ammonium; Platiniridium.

1856 W. A. Miller *Elem. Chem.* II. 1066 Salts of Platinamine. 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 349 Platinum tetrachloride absorbs four molecules of ammonia, forming platinammonium chloride.

Platina (plæ·tinā, plătī·nā). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [a. Sp. *platina* (platī·na) platinum, dim. from *plata* silver: see -ine⁴.] The earlier name of Platinum.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 584 Several Papers concerning a new Semi-Metal, called Platina. 1754 Lewis *ibid.* XLVIII.

638 The substance brought into England under the name of platina appears a mixture of dissimilar particles. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 505 You have often heard of the metal, called platina, to be found only in South America. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 91 Platina is the heaviest body known to exist. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 230/2 *Platina* or *Platinum* an important metal. [In the article *platina* is the only form used.] 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 7 The prisoner denied that he had ever stolen any platina, and said he was innocent of the charge.

b. *attrib.* (usually = Consisting or made of platinum) and *Comb.*

1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 388 A small piece of purified white lac, in a platina spoon. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 375 Held in a pair of platina pincers. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 356 He..determined to try to draw platina-wire. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 307 To have it [an enlargement] made on a more stable and permanent base than silver, hence carbon and platina printing find most favour for such a purpose.

Platina: see PLATIN.

Platinate (plæ·tinēt), *sb. Chem.* [f. PLATIN-UM + -ATE[1] 1 c.] A salt derived from platinic oxide, in which platinum is tetravalent.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Platinate*, term for a combination in which platinic oxide plays the part of an acid. 1856 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 669 A compound of platinic chloride with platinate of calcium.

Platinate (plæ·tinēit), *v.* [f. PLATIN-UM + -ATE[3].] *trans.* = PLATINIZE.

1889 *Philos. Mag.* Dec. 454 The plates were next platinated by a process given in Gore's 'Electro-metallurgy' under the name of 'Roseleur's Process'. *Ibid.*, To prepare the plates for platinating.

† **Pla·tine.** *Weaving. Obs.* [a. F. *platine*; see PLATEN.] A plate-lead: see quot. 1797.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xxi. (Roxb.) 252/1 The Platines are Lead of a halfe round forme, hung in strings (as pack thrid) which pass between two cross sticks; these strings goe to pullaces fix in the top castle and so to the Tradles and are called Lames vnder the workmans feet, so that by the riseing and falling of the Tradles, these play vp and down. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 230/1 The plate-leads, or platines, are flat pieces of lead, of about six inches long, and three or four inches broad at the top, but round at the bottom; some use black slates instead of them: their use is to pull down those lisses which the workman had raised by the treddle, after his foot is taken off.

Plating (plē·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PLATE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb PLATE in various senses.

a. The making or application of metal plates.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 139 The operation of plating..in the manufacture of spades and shovels. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 67 When it comes to the plating - the 'shell plating', as it is called—the hand-hammer has still to be brought into play.

b. The process of coating with a thin adherent layer of precious metal.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 725 Copper may likewise be plated by heating it, and burnishing leaf-silver upon it; so may iron and brass. This process is called French Plating. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ii. (1874) 29 The decorative processes of plating, gilding, and enamelling.

c. See quot., and cf. PLATED 2 b.

1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vi. 197 A process termed 'plating' which..consists in putting a coating of silk on a substratum..of cotton.

d. The shoeing of a horse with plates or racing-shoes. Also *attrib.*

1840-70 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1237 In the plating of race-horses, much caution is required in the selection of a proper smith. *Ibid.* § 1238 Either of these varieties of plating shoes.

e. Plate-racing.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 7 Nov. 5/2 Frittering away its money in minor and unseasonable plating. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. I. v. § 1. 429. 1888 *Illustr. Sport. & Dram. News* 21 Jan. 511/1 Will they [young race-horses] descend to the depths.., and after a career of plating turn up some day in a selling hurdle-race, winner to be sold for £50?

2. *concr.* The result or product of this action.

a. An external layer or sheath of plates; sheathing-plates collectively.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. iii, St. Edmund's Shrine glitters .. with a plating of wrought gold. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* (1900) 277 The narrow-gauge armoured train. .. Two bogie trucks running before the locomotive were completely covered in with plating. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 381/1 There are five strakes of this plating from deck to garboard.

b. The surface of precious metal with which copper, etc. is plated. Also *fig.*

1833 T. HOOK *Widow & Marquess* viii, She..dreaded that the appearance might be deceitful—if it were so, the plating was extremely thick. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 998 Were it to remain a very little longer, the silver would become alloyed with the copper, and the plating be thus completely spoiled. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 61 The plating of Anglicism rubs off.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, 'occupied or used in plating'; as *plating liquid, mill, trade*; **plating bar**, a bar made from special pig-iron for making into plate-iron; **plating bath**, a bath containing the metallic solution in which articles to be plated are immersed; **plating hammer**, (*a*) a heavy hammer for clinching; (*b*) a steam-hammer for working on armour-plate, etc.

1892 *Daily News* 13 June 2/7 There is a fair enquiry for *plating bars. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Oct. 5/2 Purchasing bar silver for the purpose of strengthening their *plating bath. 1543 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 43, ij nalyng hamers ij[d]. Item a hake hamer with a *platyng hamer, ij[d]. *c* 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 225/1 A good *plating liquid should contain one equivalent of .. cyanide of potassium. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 358 In 1750..Parliament ..prohibited the erection in America of slitting, rolling, or *plating mills, or steel furnaces.

Platini- (plæ·tini), *Chem.*, combining form of PLATINUM, denoting compounds in which it has its higher valency (cf. PLATINIC).

1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* 73 Chloride of platinum gives with chlorohydrate of betaine a platinichloride in yellow crystals. 1890 WEBSTER, *Platinichloric.*

Platinic (plătĭ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. PLATIN-UM + -IC. So F. *platinique.*] Applied to those compounds of platinum in which it exists in its higher degree of valency, i. e. as a tetrad; as *platinic oxide*, PtO_2; *platinic chloride*, $PtCl_4$. Opposed to PLATINOUS. (Cf. FERRIC, and see -IC 1 b.)

1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 95 The conversion of the platinous oxide compounds into the platinic oxide. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 665 Platinum forms two series of compounds, the platinous compounds in which it is diatomic, *e.g.* $PtCl_2$, PtO, etc., and the platinic compounds in which it is tetratomic, *e.g.* $PtCl_4$, PtO_2, etc. *Ibid.* 668 Tetrachloride of Platinum or Platinic Chloride, $Pt^{iv}Cl_4$.

Platiniferous (plætini·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. PLATIN-UM + -FEROUS.] Bearing or yielding platinum.

1828-32 WEBSTER s. v., Platiniferous sand. *Dict. Nat. Hist.* 1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 312 On its western slope lies the famous auriferous and platiniferous land. 1896 *Educ. News* (Philad.) 25 Apr. 270 One bed of platiniferous lead ore is a mile long.

Platiniridium (plæ·tiniri·diŭm). *Min.* [f. PLATIN-UM + IRIDIUM.] A native alloy of platinum and iridium, occurring in small grains or cubes with truncated angles, of a white colour.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 11.

Platinite (plæ·tinəit). *Chem.* [f. PLATIN-UM + -ITE[1] 4 b.] A salt derived from platinous oxide, in which platinum has its lower valency.

1856 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 671 Platinous Oxide..when recently precipitated .. dissolves in potash and in soda, forming salts called platinites, which appear also to be formed when metallic platinum is heated with caustic alkalis. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 157 A solution of 'chloro-platinite' of potassium.

Platinize (plæ·tinəiz), *v.* [f. PLATIN-UM + -IZE.] *trans.* To coat with platinum. Hence **Pla·tinized** *ppl. a.*, **Pla·tinizing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Platiniza·tion**, the action or process of platinizing.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 721 Porcelain and other wares may be platinised, silvered, tinned, and bronzed. 1842 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVI. 461 The platinized silver battery invented by Mr. Smee. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 138 This toning may consist of gilding the silver image, platinising it, or substituting some other metal for it.

Platino- (plæ·tino), combining form of PLATINUM; *spec.* in *Chem.* denoting compounds in which it is divalent. (Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 665.)

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 346 The acid tartrate and the platinochloride being among the least soluble. 1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 1 Mar. 141/1 The platino-barium cyanide, becomes highly luminous when inclosed in a tube and traversed by the electric current. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 298 For ferrocyanide of potassium, platinocyanide of potassium may be substituted.

Platinode (plæ·tinōud). *Electr.* [f. PLATIN-UM + Gr. ὁδός path, as in *anode, cathode, electrode*, etc.] The negative plate or pole (cathode) of a voltaic cell (often consisting of platinum). Opp. to ZINCODE.

1839 NOAD *Electricity* (1849) 162 The phenomenon of the transfer of the charcoal from one electrode to the other.. was abundantly apparent; taking place from the zincode (or positive pole) to the platinode (or negative pole). *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 194 The pole or terminal,..proceeding from, and ending the wire of the copper or platina plate of a battery, has been termed the platinode, or anode.

Platinoid (plæ·tinoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. PLATIN-UM + -OID.] **A.** *adj.* Resembling platinum.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

B. *sb.* [Cf. *metalloid.*]

1. *Chem.* Any metal of the class comprising platinum and those commonly found in association with it and resembling it in several properties, viz. iridium, osmium, palladium, rhodium, and ruthenium. Also called *platinum metals.*

1882 in OGILVIE.

2. Name for an alloy of nickel, zinc, copper, and tungsten, of a silvery white colour, and resembling platinum in non-liability to tarnish, etc.

1885 *Engineering* 3 July 17 Platinoid is practically German silver with from 1 to 2 per cent. of tungsten in it. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Mar. 3/1 Very fine wires of 'platinoid', or some other convenient alloy.

Platino·so-, combining form of mod.L. *platinōsus* PLATINOUS.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Platinoso-*, a prefix employed by Berzelius in compound terms or epithets of double salts which result from the combination of a platinous salt with another metallic salt, as *Platinoso-ammonicus*, etc. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 667 A dark brown solution supposed by Magnus to contain platinoso-platinic chloride.

Platinotype (plæ·tinotəip). *Photogr.* [f. PLATINO- + TYPE.] A process of photographic printing by which prints in platinum-black are produced, the paper being prepared by coating with a solution of chloro-platinite of potassium, K_2PtCl_4 (commonly called platinum chloride) and ferric oxalate, and developed in a hot solution of potassic oxalate. Also *attrib.*

1880 *Times* 5 Oct. 6/6 There is now a Platinotype Company, as there has long been a Woodburytype and an Autotype. 1881 *Athenæum* 18 June 817/3 The Earl of Rosse.. presented to the Society photographic copies of the drawings made by the platinotype process. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 2/2 A print in platinotype which will not fade, can be had.

b. A print produced by this process.

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 12 July 58/2 Mr. Keene's illustrations..a great many of which are 'platinotypes'.. are very good. 1892 *Times* 20 Oct. 14/1 The 210 platinotypes..constitute an exhibition of much beauty and interest.

Platinous (plæ·tinəs), *a. Chem.* [f. PLATIN UM + -OUS e.] Applied to those compounds of platinum in which it exists in its lower degree of valency, i. e. as a dyad. Opposed to PLATINIC.

1842 [see PLATINIC]. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Berzelius terms *Oxydum platinosum* the first degree of oxidation of *platina*; *Sulphur platinosum* the first degree of sulphuration; *Sales platinosi* the combinations of platinous oxide with the oxacids. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 667 Dichloride of Platinum or Platinous Chloride, $PtCl_2$. *Ibid.* 671 Platinous Oxide is obtained as a hydrate, $Pt''O.H_2O$ or $Pt''H_2O_2$, by digesting platinous chloride in a warm solution of potash and washing the precipitate. 1890 ABNEY *Photogr.* (ed. 6) 171 A platinous salt..was mixed with a ferric oxalate.

Platinum (plæ·tinŭm). [mod.L., altered by Bergman (followed by Davy), from PLATINA, in conformity with the names of other metals in *-um.*]

1. A somewhat rare metal (at first named PLATINA), of a white colour like silver but less bright, very heavy, ductile, and malleable, unaffected by all simple acids, and fusible only at an extremely high temperature; used chiefly in chemical and other scientific processes. Chemical symbol Pt.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 448 The ores of platinum are very rare; they have been found only in South America and in Spain. *Ibid.* 449 Platinum was first described as a peculiar metal by Dr. Lewis, in 1754. 1827 N. ARNOTT *Physics* I. 10 Platinum can be drawn into wire much finer than human hair. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xiv. (ed. 3) 123 In Russia platinum has been employed for coin. 1838 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav. Russia* 83/1 The largest piece of platinum in existence, from the mines of Demidoff, weighing 10 pounds, is here also [Hotel des Mines, St. Petersburg]. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 665 The unalterability of platinum at high temperatures, and its power of resisting the action of most chemical agents, render it extremely useful for the construction of crucibles, evaporating dishes, forceps for blowpipe experiments, etc.

2. *attrib.* a. Made or consisting of platinum.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 40/1 Heated in a platinum spoon it [balsam of Peru] burns with a white smoke. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 330 Heated to redness in an open platinum crucible. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 22 The experiment was made with a platinum wire. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vi. (ed. 4) 206 A particle..of the cultivation from agar is taken on a platinum point.

b. Of, related to, containing, or combined with platinum; as *platinum compounds, platinum ore, platinum salts*; with names of other metals, denoting alloys, as *platinum-iridium, -steel*; also **platinum-black**, a black powder resembling lamp-black, consisting of platinum in a finely-divided state; **platinum-lamp**, an incandescent lamp having the filament made of platinum; **platinum metals**, name for the class of metals comprising platinum and certain others associated with it (see PLATINOID B. 1); **platinum-zinc** *a.*, formed of plates alternately of platinum and zinc, as a voltaic cell.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 511 The substance termed *platinum black furnishes the metal in a condition of still more minute division. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* 157 The prints produced by this [platinum] process are exceedingly beautiful, and, as platinum black forms the image, they may be considered as being far more permanent than a silver print. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 669 All *platinum-compounds are reduced to spongy platinum in the inner flame [of the blowpipe]. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2095 Epit. Med. Lit. 32 The author recommends electrolysis with a *platinum-iridium needle. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 974 Ruthenium and osmium differ from the other *platinum-metals in the degree of their oxidisability. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 247 Analysis of *platinum ore, containing, besides platinum, ruthenium,..osmium,..iridium,..palladium,..rhodium,..copper, and iron. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 671 From most *platinum-salts alkalis throw down basic double salts. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Platinum-steel*, steel alloyed with $\frac{1}{15}$ part of platinum. It is said not to be quite so hard as silver steel, but tougher. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 157 Pictures may be obtained by means of *platinum tetrachloride, mercuric chloride, and potassium dichromate, &c., though greater exposure with these is necessary. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 263 As copper is a better conductor of Electricity than platinum, a copper-zinc circuit ought to be more efficacious than a *platinum-zinc circuit, which is contrary to fact.

Platitude (plæ·titiud). [a. F. *platitude* (Dict. Acad. 1694), f. *plat* PLAT *a.*, on analogy of *latitude, altitude*, etc.: see -TUDE.]

1. Flatness, dullness, insipidity, commonplaceness (as a quality of speech or writing).

1812 *Edin. Rev.* XIX. 276 With all the brevity and platitude imaginable. 1818 *Q. Rev.* XIX. 120 Such abundance of platitude and inanity. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 12 A repartee..which has all the profound platitude of mediæval wit.

2. A flat, dull, or commonplace remark or statement; esp. one uttered or written with an air of importance or solemnity.

1815 SIMOND *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 100 Every species of improbability and platitudes. 1833 SARAH AUSTIN *Charac. Goethe* II. 212 *note* 36 A Philister .. may, I think, be paraphrased a man of common places—a pompous dealer in identicalisms and platitudes. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. xlv. 191 It is one of those platitudes which are constantly forgotten or ignored.

Platitu·dinal, *a. rare.* [As if f. L. **plātitūdo, -dīn-* + -AL; cf. LATITUDINAL.] = PLATITUDINOUS.

1885 J. COLEMAN in *Longm. Mag.* VII. 76 'Junius' failed .. because it was a platitudinal play upon an unsavoury subject. 1900 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 4/6 His remarks do not seem to us wholly free from a modern kind of 'platitudinal stodge', as he calls it, and we fear that 'platitudinous' would, of the two, be more correct.

Platitudinarian (plætitiūdinē·riăn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. as prec., after LATITUDINARIAN.]

A. *sb.* One who utters or deals in platitudes.

1855 *Tait's Mag.* XXII. 531 To expose such showy platitudinarians as Tupper. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxii, A political platitudinarian as insensible as an ox to everything he can't turn into political capital. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 580 A man of words rather than of action, a platitudinarian.

B. *adj.* Characterized by platitude; addicted to the use of platitudes.

1866 *Contemp. Rev.* I. 164 Of all forms of cant and platitude, probably the most unreal and platitudinarian. 1884 *Chr. Commw.* 23 Oct. 20/3 All our colleges together manufacture only platitudinarian pulpiteers.

Hence **Platitudina·rianism.**

1887 A. J. GORDON in *Missionary Herald* Sept. 367 As much need to be on their guard against platitudinarianism as against latitudinarianism. 1892 J. B. ALLEN in *Academy* 23 Jan. 84/2 One of the most tiresome of the minor faults to which novelists are liable is platitudinarianism.

Platitudinize (plætitiū·dinəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To utter platitudes. Hence **Platitudiniza·tion** (in quot. as if from a *trans.* sense 'to impart a character of platitude to'); **Platitu·dinizer, Platitu·dinism.**

1885 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Feb. 191/2 A diplomatist..is a man who retains the tradition and faculty of respectable platitude. Many men now platitudinize, but not as a rule respectably. 1888 *Ibid.* 18 Feb. 179/1 The platform platitudinizers. 1893 *Pall Mall Mag.* II. 331/2 He moves platitudinising and attitudinising through a play. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* 441 Art—the last of the rebels against the platitudinisation of life. 1897 *Strand Mag.* Aug. 179 He has a rich gift of what an eminent American calls 'platitudinizing'. The word .. is most effective as indicating a constant ever fed supply of pointless words, wrapped up in cotton woolly sentences. 1903 *Ch. Times* 12 June 747/2 The Archbishop of Canterbury departed a little from the area of platitudinism, when ..he alluded to the 'passive resistance' movement.

Platitudinous (plætitiū·dinəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS; cf. *multitudinous.*] Characterized by or of the nature of a platitude; full of platitudes; of a person, uttering or writing platitudes.

1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Jan. 51/1 The bulk of the speech is somewhat platitudinous. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* I. 232 Schiller's excellent but remarkably platitudinous peasants in 'William Tell'. 1882 TRAILL *Sterne* v. 56 The Sermons are .. of the most commonplace character, platitudinous with the platitudes of a thousand pulpits.

Hence **Platitu·dinously** *adv.*, **Platitu·dinousness.**

1858 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Aug. 201/1 The consequences are .. an extreme tenuity of thought and an excessive platitudinousness of expression. 1892 *Daily News* 21 May 2/2 His orations are enormously, portentously, platitudinously dull.

†**Pla·tlings,** *adv. Obs.* [f. PLAT *a.* + *-lings*: see -LING 2.] Flat, flatly, flatlings.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 69 He home went on to his plas And fel down platlyngys sorwyng hevely. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 329 Sic ane straik vpoun him sone scho set, Quhill that scho feld him platlingis on that plane.

†**Pla·tly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. PLAT *a.* + -LY 2.] In a plat manner; flatly, bluntly, plainly, directly.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 737 (786) This Troylus right platly for to seyn Is þurgh a goter, by a preuy wente Into my chambre ycome. *c* 1386 — *Pars. T.* ¶ 948 þou must tell it platly be it neuer so foul ne so horrible. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 1480 For ther is platly non that may Disobey{e}n hir byddyng. 1549 HOOPER *Declar.* 10 *Commandm.* vi. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 325 A great number, that say, not platly and plainly, 'there is no God'; but by certain circumlocutions and paraphrases. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 26 b, Of so noble fame, as platly doth appeare.

†**Pla·tness.** *Obs.* [f. PLAT *a.* + -NESS.] Flatness, plainness.

1530 PALSGR. 255/2 Platnesse, *platteur.*

Platode (plæ·tōud), *a. Zool.* [irreg. f. Gr. πλατ-ύς broad + -ODE, after *cestode*, etc.] = next.

Platoid (plæ·toid), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OID, after *cestoid, trematoid*, etc.] Of a flattened form, as the worms of the group *Platyhelminthes.*

1894 W. S. WINDLE in *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XLIV. 454 Besides larvae, numerous adult forms, as..platoid worms.. are collected.

Platometer (plătǫ·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. πλάτος breadth + -METER.] An instrument for measuring areas: = PLANIMETER.

1852 SANG in *Trans. Scot. Soc. Arts* IV. 119 Description of a platometer, an instrument for measuring the areas of figures drawn on paper. 1865 BALFOUR *Ibid.* VII. 198 A new form of platometer.

†**Plato·metry.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -METRY.] The art of measuring the breadth of some (distant or inaccessible) object.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* a iij b, It informeth the measurer, how Broad any thing is, which is in the measurers vew: so it be on Land or Water: and may be called Platometrie.

†**Plato·nian.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. Πλάτων Plato + -IAN.] = PLATONIST.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 68 b, Whiche was the Platonians opinion. 1611 A. STAFFORD *Niobe* 80 The Platonians were so enamoured of this amiable goddess.

Platonic (plătǫ·nik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Platōnicus*, a. Gr. Πλατωνικός, f. Πλάτων Plato: see -IC. Cf. F. *Platonique* (16th c. in Godef.).]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to Plato, a famous philosopher of ancient Greece (B. C. *c* 429–*c* 347), or his doctrines; conceived or composed after the manner of Plato.

1533 ELYOT *(title)* Of that Knowlege, whiche maketh a wise Man. A disputation Platonike. 1638 WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 173 'Twas an Old Platonick Principle, that there is in some part of the World such a place where Men might be Plentifully Nourished, by the Air they Breath. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* vii. 235 More like a Platonic Notion. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* I. iii. (1876) 39 That comprehensive philosophy, which was reduced to system about the beginning of the third century, and then went by the name of the New Platonic, or Eclectic. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 240 The Ion, like the other earlier Platonic Dialogues. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 435 The Platonic expression Idea is usually rendered Universal conception.

b. Of a person: Holding or maintaining the doctrines of Plato; that is a follower of Plato.

a 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arh.) 53 The first Christians many of them were Platonick Philosophers. 1831 I. TAYLOR *Pref. Ess. to Edwards' Freed. Will* iii. 50 Commencing with the Platonic fathers, and ending with the last writers on both sides of the Calvinistic controversy.

2. Applied to love or affection for one of the opposite sex, of a purely spiritual character, and free from sensual desire. Hence in various allusive applications.

[*Amor platonicus* was used synonymously with *amor socraticus* by Ficinus (the Florentine Marsilio Ficino, 1433–99), president of Cosmo de' Medici's *Accademia Platonica*, to denote the kind of interest in young men with which Socrates was credited: cf. the last few pages of Plato's *Symposium.* As thus originally used, it had no reference to women. (Prof. I. Bywater.)]

1636 DAVENANT *(title)* The Platonick Lovers. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) VI. 203 The Court affords little news at present, but that ther is a love, call'd Platonick love, which much swayes there of late. It is a love .. [that) consists in contemplation and idæas of the mind, not in any carnall fruition. 1651 STANLEY *(title)* A Platonick Discourse Upon Love. Written in Italian by John Picus Mirandula. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 355 Platonic Love is the Love of Beauty abstracted from all sensual Applications, and desire of Corporal Contact. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. lxxviii. 438, I am convinced, and always was, that Platonic love is Platonic nonsense. 1857 LEWES *Biograph. Hist. Philos.* 195 Love is the longing of the Soul for Beauty; the inextinguishable desire which like feels for like, which the divinity within us feels for the divinity revealed to us in Beauty. This is the celebrated Platonic Love, which, from having originally meant a communion of two souls, and that in a rigidly dialectical sense, has been degraded to the expression of maudlin sentiment between the sexes. 1862 GEN. P. THOMPSON in *Bradford Advertiser* 8 Mar. 6/1 As well might be said that Tories of the olden time only fought for..a Platonic love for rotten boroughs.

b. Feeling or professing Platonic love.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 163 The Mother-in-Law of Forestus, a fruitfull woman, would not match her daughters to Platonique men. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 32 ¶ 3 This Order of Platonick Ladies are to be dealt with in a peculiar Manner from all the rest of the Sex. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* 43 She had ridiculed the pedantical women and platonic gallants of the Hôtel Rambouillet as the Jansenists of love.

3. †**a.** *Platonic bodies* (Geom.): a former name for the five regular solids (tetrahedron, cube, octahedron, dodecahedron, icosahedron). *Obs.*

[1571: see PLATONICAL 3]. *a* 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 282 The five Platonick Bodies, so much fam'd, Pythagoras first found, Plato explain'd; Euclide on them Immortal Glory gain'd. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Platonick Bodies.* See *Regular Bodies.*

b. *Platonic year*: a cycle imagined by some ancient astronomers, in which the heavenly bodies were supposed to go through all their possible movements and return to their original relative positions (after which, according to some, all events would recur in the same order as before); sometimes identified with the period of revolution of the equinoxes (about 25800 years: see PRECESSION).

1639 FULLER *Holy War* V. XXVIII. 278 Except the Platonick yeare, turning the wheel of all actions round about, bring the spoke of this Holy warre back again. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Platonick Year, i.* the space of 36000 years. 1684 T. BURNET *The. Earth* II. 149 Call'd the Platonick year, as if Plato had been the first author of that opinion; but that's a great mistake. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Platonic year*, or the *great year*, is..the space wherein the stars and constellations return to their former places, in respect of the equinoxes. The Platonic year, according to Tycho Brahe, is 25816; according to Riccioins 25920; according to Cassini 24800 years. 1867–77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* Voc. Defin. 919.

B. *sb.* [Cf. F. *Platonique* (1486 in Godef. *Compl.*).]

†1. A follower of Plato; a Platonist. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. ii. 6 The Platonicks called the same the soule of the worlde. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Comm.* II. 1001 Platonikes or Academikes conceived more of God, and pure spirites, but thought both corporal and spiritual creatures were coeternal with God. 1707 in Hearne *Collect.* 13 June (O. H. S.) II. 20 The Primitive Fathers were Platonicks in their comments upon the Scriptures. 1758 ELIZ. CARTER tr. *Epictetus* Introd., The Platonics, .do yet, with the Stoics, constantly maintain fate.

2. A Platonic lover (see A. 2 b). ? *Obs.*

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems*, etc. (1677) 157 Sure at this Grate those Chrisom Lovers, call'd Platonicks, had their first Training. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. viii, Very pretty, indeed! A wife must never go abroad with a Platonic to see a play or a ball! 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 291 Till they dwindle into that stage of life, when, and when only, lovers become Platonics indeed.

3. (Usually *pl.*) Platonic love; the acts or doings of a Platonic lover.

1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* xvii, Are they out o' the horn-book of platonics yet? 1836 F. MAHONY *Rel. Father Prout* (1859) 76 That was attributed to a sort of Platonic he felt for the fascinating Donna Maria da Gloria.

Plato·nical, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = PLATONIC A. 1.

1561 T. NORTON tr. *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiv. (1634) 69 Let us therefore forsake that Platonicall philosophy. 1642 H. MORE *(title)* A Platonical Song of the Soul. 1758 ELIZ. CARTER tr. *Epictetus* Introd., There is no real difference betwixt the Platonical and Stoical philosophy, in the opinion of fate, and the freedom of human actions. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 612 The attempt to divide matter from substance and look upon things sensible as not sensible, has led to all the Pythagorean and Platonical inventions, which he regards with so much dislike.

2. = PLATONIC A. 2.

1636 DAVENANT *Platonic Lovers* Wks. (1673) 414 Since not ..amongst you all He can find one will prove Platonical. 1823 BYRON *Juan* IX. lxxvi, The noblest kind of love is love Platonical.

3. = PLATONIC A. 3.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom., Math. Disc.* Pref., I haue thought good to adioyne this Treatise of the 5 Platonicall bodies. *Ibid.*, The fiue bodyes Regulare or Platonicall. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Platonical year* (*annus platonicus*) is every 36000th. year, when some Philosophers imagined, all persons and things should return to the same state as now they are.

Hence **Plato·nically** *adv.*; **Plato·nicalness.**

1636 DAVENANT *Platonic Lovers* Wks. (1673) 404 The Turk! Is he platonically given? *a* 1639 WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckingham* in *Reliq.* (1651) 77 To mould him as it were Platonically to his own Idea. 1668 G. C. in H. More *Div. Dial.* Pref. i. (1713) 6 Which therefore agrees well with the Platonicalness of Cuphophron's Genius. 1826 *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 432 Madame de Montesson was platonically jealous.

†**Platoni·cian.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *platonicien* (Oresme 14th c., f. L. *Platonic-us* PLATONIC: see -IAN: cf. *mechanician.*] = PLATONIST.

1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* xxxviii. 289 The Platonicians suppose that God and Matter were the Principles of all Beings. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xiii. I. 399 The new Platonicians..exhausted their strength in the verbal disputes of metaphysics. 1829 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* I. *Godefridus* 157 Philo a celebrated philosopher among the Platonicians.

Platonicism (plătǫ·nisiz'm). *rare.* [f. PLATONIC + -ISM.] = PLATONISM 3.

a 1678 H. SCOUGAL *Wks.* (1765) 333 Many naughty affections do shelter themselves under the plausible title of Platonicism. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. lxxvii. 485 She little depended upon Platonicism in him.

†**Plato·nicker.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. PLATONIC + -ER 1.] = PLATONIST.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* i. 1 *note*, This first sentence of the Gospel not only the faithful but the Platonickers did so admire..that they wished it to be written in gold.

Platonism (plā·tōniz'm). [ad. mod.L. *platonism-us*, f. Gr. Πλάτων Plato: see -ISM. So mod.F. *platonisme* (Dict. Acad. 1762).]

1. The philosophy or doctrine of Plato, or of his followers.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 146 Platonisme, *Platonismus.* 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. Pref., Those that are rightly acquainted with Platonisme, will accept of that small pains. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. I. 11 That..was introduced from the principles of platonism afterwards. 1806 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 283 Thinking as I do, that platonism was prepared providentially, not only as preliminary to Christian piety, but as a kind of fermenting principle, to act occasionally in reinvigorating it. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 52 Platonism in Philo does for Judaism what it was soon to do for Christianity.

2. (with *pl.*) A doctrine or tenet of Platonic philosophy; a saying of, or like those of, Plato.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 400 He overthrowes one great Platonisme. *Ibid.* 694 A philosopher came to him and expounded certaine Platonismes unto him. 1845 R. CHOATE *Amer. Bar* in *Addresses* (1878) 165 Hear the striking platonisms of Coleridge.

3. The doctrine or practice of Platonic love. (Cf. PLATONICISM.)

1782 ALEXANDER *Hist. Women* I. vii. 233 The Troubadour .. was not always satisfied with pure platonism, and frequently debauched the virgin or the wife whom he attended. 1893 SALTUS *Madam Sapphira* 59 For that reason .. platonic affection, or, more exactly, reciprocal platonism, is discoverable only among married people.

Platonist (plā·tŏnist). [ad. med.L. *platanista* (1286 in *Catholicon*), f. Gr. Πλάτων Plato: see -IST.] A follower of Plato; one who holds the doctrines or philosophy of Plato.

1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 166 He [St.

Augustine] became of a Maniche and of a platoniste a good christian. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 147 Platoniste, *Platonista.* 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 944 As for Love, the Platonists, (some of them,) go so farre as to hold that the spirit of the Lover, doth passe into the spirits of the Person Loved. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 36 Vpon which Occasion we take notice of a Double Platonick Trinity: the One Spurious and Adulterated, of some latter Platonists; the Other True and Genuine, of Plato himself, Parmenides, and the Ancients. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Johnson* 542 Dr. Henry More, of Cambridge, he did not much affect: he was a platonist, and, in Johnson's opinion, a visionary. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 310 Hamlet is a pure Platonist.

b. A Platonic lover. Also *attrib.*

1756 (*title*) Memoirs of a Young Lady of Quality, a Platonist. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 July 3/3 The author has endeavoured to give a sympathetic view of a warm-hearted woman in her relations with a platonist husband.

Hence **Platoni·stic** *a.*, pertaining to or characteristic of the Platonists or of Platonism.

1859 W. KEY *Lect. on St. August.* 12 He was speaking with an aged Christian about some Platonistic books.

Platonize (plā·tŏnəiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. πλατωνίζειν (Origen), f. Πλάτων Plato: see -IZE. So F. *platoniser* (*a* 1587 in Godefroy).]

1. *intr.* To follow the doctrine of Plato; to philosophize after the manner of Plato; to be a Platonist.

1608 HIERON *Defence* II. 157* Aust. did platonize a little, we maie saie, this D. doth platonize a greate deale more. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 649 Philo either Platonized or Plato Philonized. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 27. 457 Macrobius plainly Platonized, asserting a Trinity of Archical or Divine Hypostases. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* I. iii. (1876) 40 The grave imputation..of considering the Son of God inferior to the Father, that is, of Platonizing or Arianizing.

2. To act as Platonic friends. *nonce-use.*

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* III. 119 If I could venture to invent a word.. I would say, that we will 'platonize' together, under the constant guidance of nature and philosophy.

3. *trans.* To give a Platonic character to; to render Platonic.

1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxviii. VIII. 556 Of the ethical dialogues much may be probably taken to represent Sokrates more or less platonized. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 148 The record of this conversation, no doubt..largely Platonized.

Hence **Pla·tonized**, **Pla·tonizing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Platoniza·tion**, the action of Platonizing or condition of being Platonized (in quot., in sense 2); **Pla·tonizer**, one who Platonizes, a Platonist.

1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 277 Their passion for the *danseuse* having, in the meantime, metempsychosed itself into a *platonisation. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 638/1 The warrior lived on through the days of Julian, lived to see the utmost done that could be done for *Platonized paganism. 1734 A. YOUNG *Idolatrous Corrupt.* I. 109 Philo the Jew, who was a great *Platonizer, calls the Stars Divine Images, and incorruptible and immortal Souls. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. v. 241 The second Hypostasis whom the Platonists called the νοῦς, and the *Platonizing Apostle the λόγος. 1827 MOORE *Epicur.* xvii, The platonising refinement of Philo. 1885 W. WALLACE in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 267/2 The materials of the work..are conceived in a Platonising spirit.

† **Plato·nne.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [Formed as a F. fem. of *Platon* Plato: cf. *baron, baronne.*] *lit.* A female Plato: in quot. a female adherent of the doctrine of Platonic affection.

1709 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 32 ₱ 2, I am fallen desperately in Love with a profess'd Platonne, the most unaccountable Creature of her Sex.

Platoon (plătūn), *sb.* Forms: 7–8 plotton, 8 plat-, plottoon, 8– platoon. [ad. F. *peloton* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm., *pron.* plotoń) little ball, platoon, dim. of *pelote*: see PELLET *sb.*[1] and -OON.]

1. *Mil.* A small body of foot-soldiers, detached from a larger body and operating as an organized unit; variously applied: see quots. (*obs.*); *spec.* half a company, a squad, a tactical formation preserved in some armies for purposes of drill, etc. (*Obs.* in the British Army.)

Formerly volley-firing was done by platoons: cf. b.

1637 MONRO *Exped.*, etc. II. *Abridgm. Exerc.* 184 Eight Corporall-ships of Musketiers, being thirty-two Rots divided in foure Plottons, every Plotton being eight in front, led off by a Captaine. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Plattoon*..is a small Square Body of Musketeers, such as is usually drawn out of a Battalion of Foot, when they form the Hollow Square to strengthen the Angles. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Plattoon*, or *Plottoon*, in war, a small, square body of 40 or 50 men, drawn out of a battalion of foot, and placed between the squadrons of horse, to sustain them; or in ambuscades, streights, and defiles, where there is not room for battalions or regiments. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. v. 254 Platoons which consisted of four and twenty men each. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 420 Just as we got up with them, they began to fire by platoons. 1846 *Hist. Rec. 1st Regiment of Foot* 130 The street contained only a platoon abreast, so the first platoon fired their 24 rounds, and then filed off, and were succeeded by the next and following platoons. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl., Platoon*, a subdivision or small body of infantry. The word is obsolete, except in the term 'manual and platoon exercise'. 1875 tr. *Ct. de Paris' Hist. Civ. War in Amer.* I. 272 The recruits must go through a series of exercises and evolutions ..first singly, then by platoons, by battalions next, and finally by brigades.

b. *transf.* A number of shots fired simultaneously by a platoon or body of men; a volley.

1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* III. ii, I tell you what, I'll make love like a platoon. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 317 The Welsh fuzileers fired two platoons upon the Dutch. 1817 M. WILKS *Hist. Sk. S. India* (1869) II. xxxiii. 145 Threw in a regular platoon on the flank which killed the officer commanding. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 298 These can fight in line and fire a platoon as well as one could wish to see.

fig. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* I. i, 2 *Sol.* We'll argue in platoons. 3 *Sol.* Ay, ay, let him have our grievances in a volley.

† **c.** Short for *platoon exercise. Obs.*

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 251 After the manual and platoon, the battalion remains formed at close order, and the major returns to his post in the rear. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* II. 50.

2. *fig.* A squad; a company or set of people.

1711 *Acc. Last Distemper of T. Whigg* II. 44 Tom.. danc'd away the Hays with them in regular Plattoons. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 100 To love the little platoon we belong to in society, is the first principle (the germ as it were) of publick affections. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 376 This is played by two parties drawn out in opposite platoons before a blazing fire. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 250 If you speak of the age, you mean your own platoon of people.

3. *attrib.*, as *platoon drill, exercise, fire, firing*; also humorously *platoon swearing* (= utterance of a 'volley' of oaths, quot. 1793).

1793 LAW in E. A. Bond *Trial Warren Hastings* (1860) III. 266 After having tried his hand to hit the mark twice alone, then he indulged in platoon swearing. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 251 The major closes rear ranks for the platoon exercise. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* li, Nature seems to expect the thunder-burst, as a condemned soldier waits for the platoon-fire which is to stretch him on the earth. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 514 The discharging [of neurons] may take place by platoon firing or by company firing, or by desultory rank firing.. the general opinion is in favour of platoon firing.

Hence † **Platoo·n** *v. intr.*, to fire a volley; also *fig.*

1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* III. ii, I'll kneel, stoop, and stand, faith; most ladies are gained by platooning. 1780 S. J. PRATT *Emma Corbett* (ed. 4) II. 46 The veteran Carbines, after having platooned and pioneered it for a number of years.., could keep the field no longer.

Platopic (plătǫ·pik), *a. Craniom.* [irreg. f. Gr. πλατύς broad + ὤψ, ὠπ- face + -IC.] = *Platyopic* (the etymological form): see PLATY-.

1885 *Jrnl. of Anthrop. Inst.* 156 The cranial characters of the Yahgans..platopic, mesoprosopic, and mesognathous.

Plato·s-, plato·so-. *Chem.* Formative, shortened from PLATINOS(o-, forming names of compounds in which platinum is bivalent, as **plato·samine**, NH_2Pt, the ammonia-base supposed by Gerhardt to exist in the ammonio-platinous compounds (Watts); **platosammo·nium**, the group Pt. $2NH_3$ (as in *platosammonium chloride*, Pt. $2NH_3Cl$), **platosodiammo·nium**, the group Pt. $2N_2H_6$ (as in *platosodiammonium chloride*, Pt. $2N_2H_6Cl$).

1856 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* II. 366 Salts of Platosamine (Reiset's second base).. Hydrochlorate of platosamine (yellow) $PtH_3N.Cl$. 1857 *Ibid.* III. 260 The two platinum bases from pyridine are:—Platinopyridine..Platosopyridine. 1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 455 'Reiset's second Platinum base'.. is supposed by Gerhardt to contain a body which he calls an alkali, 'Platosamine', NH_2Pt. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 349 Platinum dichloride absorbs 2 molecules of ammonia, forming platosammonium chloride.

† **Plat-roof.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 4 *pl.* **platrowes.** [f. PLAT *a.* + ROOF *sb.*] A flat roof.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 194 Þei shulden preche opinli upon platrowes of housis.

Platt, platte, obs. forms of PLAT.

Pla·tted, *ppl. a.* [f. PLAT *v.*[3] + -ED [1].] Formed into or made of plaits; = PLAITED 2.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 283/1 Plattyd, *implicatus, intricatus.* 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* ii, A plattid biue of straw. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 255 Shields,..made of platted oysiers. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 239 Who wore the platted thorns with bleeding brows. 1885 Miss BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* II. 142 A head crowned with masses of platted hair.

Platten (plæ·tn), *v.* Also 7 **platen.** [f. PLAT *a.* + -EN [5].]

† **1.** *trans.* To make flat, to flatten. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xiv. (Roxb.) 19/2 Thatchers Termes..Platen the sids down.

2. To rivet or clinch a nail, by turning down the point. *Sc.* 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

3. To form into a plate.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Plattening Glass*, the operation of forming glass into sheets or plates.

Platter [1] (plæ·tə). Now chiefly *arch.* Forms: 4–6 plater, 5 platere, (6 *Sc.* plaitter), 6– platter. [ME. *plater* a. AF. *plater* (Bozon), deriv. of *plat* dish.] A flat dish or plate for food; in later usage often a wooden plate.

13.. *Coer de L.* 1490 Bye us vessel gret plente, Dysschys, cuppys and sawsers, Bolles, treyes, and platers. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2270 Alder-next his side he sat, And of his dische and plater at. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiii. 25 Woo to 3ou, scribis and Pharisees, ipocritis, that maken clene that thing of the cuppe and plater, that is with outforth. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 153 Þe grettest prelate.. lays it apon a grete plater of siluer. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 26 Ete his mete out of platers and dysshes of tree and of wode. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 7 Untrue.. Workmanship..in Platters, Chargers, Dishes. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xiv. 8 Geve me here John baptistes heed in a platter. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 118 Plaitter nor pois we neuer leit ane plak. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* (1746) 235 Fish coming out of a Pan is not to be covered with a Platter, lest the Vapour congealed in the Platter drop down again upon the Fish. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 196 While his lov'd partner..Displays her cleanly platter on the board. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 58 Half a dozen great Delft platters, hung..by way of pictures. 1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* vii. 123 The girls.. returned, each bearing a platter of fruit which they placed before me.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *platter-case, -mat, -mouth, -plate*; *platter-shaped* adj.; **platter-face**, a broad, round, flat face; so **platter-faced** *a.*; **platter-foot** *dial.*, a flat foot.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 303 In the kitchen..were two settles with lockers, a dresser with drawers, two cupboards, and one *platter case. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. IV. i. (1651) 519 Though she..have a swoln Juglers *platter face, or a thin, lean, chitty face. 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 116 Her pale, full-moon, platter face. 1533 UDALL *Flowres Lat. Sp.* 199 b, That reed headed, grey eyed, *platter-faced, and hawkenosed wenche. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 391 The Platter-fac'd Deity Bacchus. 1834 SIR F. B. HEAD *Bubbles Brunnen* 7 Holland is but a platter-faced..country, after all. 1897 F. T. JANE *Lordship, Passen & We* xix. 213 She.. set out as brave a *platter-foot as a man could wish for to see. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XV. (1593) 360 At his nostrils and His *platter mouth did puffe out part of sea upon the land. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* XV, He and the dog took alternate bites off a *platter-shaped cake.

Platter [2]. [f. PLAT *v.*[3] + -ER [1].] One who or that which plats or plaits; a plaiter.

1818 TODD, *Platter*..2 [from *To plat.*] One who plats or weaves. Hence 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Pla·tterful. [f. PLATTER [1] + -FUL.] As much as a platter will contain.

1611 COTGR., *Platelée*, a platterfull, or dish full. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xiv. 114 There have you a large Platter-full of Dreams.

Platting (plæ·tiŋ), *sb. dial.* [f. PLAT *sb.*[2] 4, small bridge, plank-bridge + -ING [1] 1 g.] A small foot-bridge: cf. PLAT *sb.*[2] 4.

1600 *Manch. Crt. Leet Rec.* (1885) II. 156 So that the water maye passe vnder John Gee his plattinge. 1634 *Ibid.* III. 216. 1653 *Ibid.* IV. 106 To fence and sufficiently to amend the dangerous plattinge over against the land lately his. *c* 1890 HALLAM *Derbysh. Gloss.* (MS.), *Platting.*

Pla·tting, *vbl. sb.* [f. PLAT *v.*[3] + -ING [1].]

1. The action of PLAT *v.*[3]; plaiting.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 283/2 A Plattynge, *jntricatura.* 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 401 The skilful platting of withes.

2. Plaited straw, grass, palmetto, or the like, in ribbon-like strips, for making hats, bonnets, etc.

1725 BERKELEY *Proposal for College Bermuda* Wks. 1871 III. 222 Bermuda hats are worn by our ladies: they are made of a sort of mat, or.. platting made of the palmetto-leaf. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 183 Platting is the slips of Cane, Straw, or Chip, woven or platted into pieces, for making Hats. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 461 Paper, Textiles, Platting, Basket-work, Clothing.

Pla·ttnerite. [Named (by Haidinger 1845) after its describer K. F. Plattner: see -ITE [1].] Native dioxide of lead (PbO_2) occurring in violet black concretions.

1849 J. NICOL *Min.* 418 Plattnerite..[is] hexagonal but dimensions unknown. 1892 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 239.

Plature (plætiŭr). *Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *Platūrus*, for **Platyūrus*, a. Gr. πλατύουρος, f. πλατύ-ς broad, flat + οὐρά tail.] A humming-bird of the genus *Platurus*, characterized by a broad tail. So **Platurous** (plătiŭ·rəs) *a.*, broad-tailed (cf. *platyurous*, PLATY-).

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Platurus*, having a broad tail ..platurous. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Plature.*

Platy (plā·ti), *a.* [f. PLATE *sb.* + -Y.]

† **1.** Consisting or formed of plates; plate-like.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* IV. x. (1541) 88 b, Some groundes or residences [in urine] bee lyke vnto plates..and may be named platy resydence, in latyne *Laminea.* 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 27, I [Satan] keepe the best that euer nation bred, Within my Kingdome in a platy bed.

2. *Geol.* Consisting of or easily separating into plates; flaky.

1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* IV. 271 The small fissures of the rock contain the like [lead] ore, but platy, and of a less firm cohesion. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Optics* xiii. 33 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) Mica, a thin platy mineral. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiii. 258 Sometimes a platy or tabular structure is developed in basalt. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v. *Plate*, Sandstone, when intermixed with shale beds or partings, is called platy freestone or platy post.

Platy- (plæti), a. Gr. πλατυ-, comb. form of πλατύς broad, flat, entering into numerous scientific terms. Among these are the following:

Platybasic (-bē·sik) *a. Craniom.*, having a broad base: applied to a skull in which the occipital angle of Danbenton exceeds 80°. **Platybrachycephalic** (-brækiˌsfæ·lik) *a. Craniom.*, (of a skull) both platycephalic and brachycephalic, i.e. flat, and short in proportion to its breadth. **Platybregmate** (-bre·gmēt), **-bregmatic** (-bregmæ·tik) *adjs. Craniom.*, having a broad bregma (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); so **Platybregmete** (-bre·gmīt), a broad bregma, as in Mongolian skulls (*Cent. Dict.*). **Platycarpous** (-kā·rpəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. καρπός fruit], having broad fruit. **Platycephalic** (-sfæ·lik), **-cephalous** (-se·fələs) *adjs.* [Gr. κεφαλή head], having a flat or broad head; *spec.* in *Craniom.* applied to a skull of flattened form, having a vertical

index of less than 70; so **Platycephaly** (-sē·făli), the condition of having a platycephalic skull (*Cent. Dict., Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Platycercine** (-sō·ɪsəin) *Ornith.* [Gr. *κέρκος* tail], *a.*, belonging to the subfamily *Platycercinæ* or broad-tailed parakeets; *sb.* a bird of this subfamily. **Platycnemic** (-knī·mik) *a. Anat.* [Gr. *κνήμη* tibia], of the tibia, broad and flat; also, of a person, having such tibiæ; so ‖**Platycne·mia** [mod.L.], **-cne·mism**, **-cne·my**, platycnemic condition. **Platycœlian** (-sī·liăn), **-cœlous** (-sī·ləs) *adjs. Anat.* [Gr. *κοῖλος* hollow], flat in front and concave behind, as the centrum of a vertebra (= OPISTHOCŒLIAN, -CŒLOUS). **Platycrinid** (-kri·nid, -krəi-), **-cri·nite, cri·noid**, an encrinite or fossil crinoid of the genus *Platycrinus* or family *Platycrinidæ*, having broad flat radial and basal plates. **Platydactyl** (-dæ·ktil) *Zool.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος* digit], *a.*, having broad flat toes; *spec.* belonging to the division *Platydactyla* or *Discodactyla* of batrachians; *sb.* a platydactyl batrachian (= DISCODACTYL: opp. to OXYDACTYL); so **Platyda·ctylous** *a.*, flat-toed. **Platydolichocephalic** (-dɒ·lɪkəʊsɪfæ·lik) *a. Craniom.*, (of a skull) both platycephalic and dolichocephalic, i. e. flat, and long in proportion to its breadth. **Platyga·stric** *a.*, having broad gastric cavities; also, allied to the genus *Platygaster* of parasitic hymenopterous insects. **Platyglo·ssal, -glo·ssate, -glo·ssous** *adjs.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue], having a broad tongue. **Platyhieric** (-həɪe·rik) *a. Anat.* [Gr. *ἱερὸν* (*ὀστέον*) = L. (*os*) *sacrum*], having a broad sacrum, or one whose breadth exceeds its height. **Platymesaticephalic** (-me·sătɪˌsɪfæ·lik), **-me·socepha·lic** *adjs. Craniom.*, (of a skull) both platycephalic and mesati- (or meso-) cephalic, i. e. flat, and of medium breadth. **Platymeter** (plăti·mɪtəɹ) *Electr.* [-METER], an apparatus for measuring the inductive capacity of different dielectrics in the form of plates or disks. **Platyno·tal** *a. Zool.* [Gr. *νῶτον* back], broad-backed; *spec.* belonging to the group *Platynota* of lizards, also called *varanoid*; so **Pla·tynote**, *a.* = prec.; *sb.* a platynotal or varanoid lizard. **Platyodont** (plæ·tɪˌədɒnt) *Zool.* [Gr. *ὀδούς, ὀδοντ-* tooth], *a.* broad-toothed; *sb.* a broad-toothed animal. **Platyopic** (-ɒ·pik) *a. Craniom.* [Gr. *ὤψ, ὠπ-* face], having a broad or flat face (see quot.); so **Pla·tyope** (-əʊp), a platyopic person, animal, or skull. **Platype·llic** *a. Anat.* [Gr. *πέλλα* bowl, taken as = pelvis], having a flat pelvis (see quot.). **Platypetalous** (-pe·tăləs) *a. Bot.*, having broad petals. **Platyphylline** (-fɪ·lin, -əin), **-phyllous** (-fɪ·ləs) *adjs. Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf, *φύλλινος* of leaves], broad-leaved, or resembling a broad leaf. **Platypygous** (plæti·pəɪ·gəs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *πυγή* rump], having broad buttocks. **Platyrhynchine** (-rɪ·ŋkəin), **-rhynchous** (-rɪ·ŋkəs) *adjs. Ornith.* [Gr. *ῥύγχος* beak], having a flat or broad bill; *spec.* belonging to the genus *Platyrhynchus* or subfamily *Platyrhynchinæ* of American fly-catchers. **Platyscopic** (-skɒ·pik) *a.* [Gr. *σκοπός* looker, *σκοπεῖν* to view], trade-name for a lens or combination of lenses giving a wide field of view. **Platysome** (plæ·tɪsōəm) *Entom.* [Gr. *σῶμα* body], a beetle of Latreille's division *Platysomata* (= the modern family *Cucujidæ*), characterized by a flat body. **Platyso·mid**, *sb.* a fish of the extinct family *Platysomidæ*; *a.* belonging to this family. **Platysternal** (-stɔ·ɪnăl) *a. Zool.*, having a broad flat sternum or breast-bone, as a ratite bird. **Platystomous** (plăti·stŏməs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], having a broad mouth or opening. **Platyurous** (-ɪū·ɪrəs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *οὐρά* tail], having a broad or flat tail. Also PLATYHELMINTH, etc. q. v.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* v. 177 The second [deformity] has been called plastic by Mr. E. Davis,..and *platybasic by M. Broca. 1813–26 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man.* (ed. 2) I. 174, I propose to divide the varieties of the skull into three classes...1. The first..may be termed the mesobregmate...2. Stenobregmate...3. *Platybregmate. Section of the vertex widened, and assuming a square figure, the cheek-bones projecting considerably beyond the outline of this section. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Platycarpus*, having large fruit,..*platycarpous. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 253 A *platy-cephalic skull belonged to the skeleton of an old man in the same barrow. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* v. 176 Platycephalic, with the vault of the skull flattened, elliptical. 1846 SMART Suppl., **Platycephalous*, broad-headed,—epithet of a species of the asaphus, a trilobite. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Platycephalus*, *Bot.* applied to a mushroom having a flat head,..platycephalous. 1899 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* IX. 362 At the base is generally a large swollen cere..in the *Platycercine group this is very small. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. iv. 279 The character which the tibia sometimes presents, and which bears the name of *platycnemia. 1902 J. BEDDOE in *Jrnl. Roy. Inst. Cornwall* XV. 162 There is very little tendency to platyknemia in the Harlyn Bay bones. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* vii. (1873) 144 The tibia or shin bone was somewhat *platycnemic or flattened. 1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt.* v. 155 These remains..present the peculiar character of *platycnemism. 1888 *Athenæum* 26 May 666/2 M. Manouvrier's memoir on *platycnemy in man and the anthropoids is a complete analysis of all observations made upon the shape of the tibia. 1854 R. OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 202 This '*platycœlian' type..we find in the dorsal and caudal vertebræ of the..cetiosaurus. 1846 SMART Suppl., **Platycrinite* (*Palæon.*), a kind of encrinite, the body of which is stout, and made up of a few large plates. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Platydactyl*, having flat, broad digits. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Platydactylus*,..having the hind feet expanded in form of oars: *platydactylous. *Ibid.*, *Platyglossate...*Platyglossous. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Platyhieric*, with broad sacrum. Epithet applied to species or individuals in whom the sacral index (breadth × 100 ÷ height) exceeds 100. Nearly all females of whatever race are platyhieric, but amongst males few black races come under this head. 1855 PROF. W. THOMSON in *25th Rept. Brit. Assoc., Trans. Sections* 22 Electroplatymeter. *a* 1892 (*Scientific Jrnl.*) For small capacities [of electricity and magnetism] Sir W. Thomson's *platymeter and sliding condenser may be used. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 125/2 *Varanidæ*, a family of Lizards, designated..as *Platynote or Broad-backed Saurians. 1885 O. THOMAS in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* XIV. 334 Individual skulls or races having indices below 107·5 might be named **platyopic* or flat faced; from 107·5 to 110·0 *mesopic*. 1885 *Athenæum* 31 Jan. 156/1 The terms *pro-opic*, *mesopic*, and *platyopic* were suggested for skulls or races showing various degrees of development in this respect. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Platypellic*, term applied by Turner to pelves having a brim-index under 85°. 1882 TUCKERMAN *N. Amer. Lichens* I. 74 Thallus sub-membranaceous, stellate, appressed, *platyphylline. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Platyrhynchous. 1881 *Nature* 8 Sept. p. cxxxviii, A new *Platyscopic lens of lower power and a larger field than..previously made. 1893 G. ALLEN in *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 2/1 Six months in the fields with a platyscopic lens would teach them strange things about the world around them. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., **Platysomes*,..species with a wide and much-depressed body. These insects are found under the bark of trees. 1900 *Nature* 20 Sept. 507/1 It has the *platysomid head contour and a long-based dorsal. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Platysternal..*Platystomous,..*Platyurous.

Platyhelminth (plætihe·lmiŋθ). *Zool.* Also **plathelminth**. [f. mod.L. pl. *Platyhelmintha*, *-thes*, f. PLATY- + Gr. *ἕλμινς* (*ἑλμινθ-*) worm: see HELMINTH.] An animal of the group *Platyhelmi·ntha* or *Platyhelmi·nthes*, comprising the nemertean, trematode, cestode, and turbellarian worms (with other classes in some classifications); a flat-worm.

[1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 129 In most Platyhelminthes the mouth is some distance from the head.] 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Plathelminth. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* II. 1091 Bilharzia..hæmatobia is a trematode platyhelminth, inhabiting the veins of man, monkeys, and probably also of cattle and dogs. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 30 Oct. 3/4 The Platyhelminthes include 'liver flukes' and 'tape-worms', besides [other] non-parasitic creatures devoid of a vernacular name.

Platypod (plæ·tipɒd), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. Gr. *πλατύπους, πλατυποδ-* flat-footed: cf. next.]

a. *adj.* Having broad or flat feet; *spec.* belonging to the group *Platypoda* of monotrematous mammals (typical genus *Platypus*: see next), or to the group *Platypoda* of gastropod molluscs, having a broad flat foot adapted for crawling; also in *Ornith.* having the toes joined so as to form a broad sole, syndactyl. b. *sb.* A broad-footed animal; one belonging to any of these groups.

1846 SMART Suppl., *Platypod*, a broad-footed animal. 1864 in WEBSTER.

‖**Platypus** (plæ·tipŏs). *Zool.* [mod.L. (Shaw 1799), a. Gr. *πλατύπους* flat-footed, f. *πλατύς* flat + *πούς* foot. Orig. the generic name, but, having already been given to a genus of beetles, it was in 1800 changed for *Ornithorhynchus*.] A name of the ORNITHORHYNCHUS or DUCK-MOLE of Australia.

1799 SHAW *Naturalist's Misc.* X. Pl. 385 *Explan.*, The Duck-billed Platypus. 1832 BISCHOFF *Van Diemen's Land* iii. 52 The skins of the..opossum, tiger-cat, and platthypus, or ornythorhyncus paradoxus, are exported. 1878 R. B. SMYTH *Aborigines of Victoria* I. 251 The duck-billed platypus makes no nests, but lives in holes on the banks of rivers.

attrib. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 704/2 Platypus hunting requires as quick an eye and hand as shooting woodcock in close cover. *Ibid.* 704/1 Platypus shopping-bags and purses are not disdained by the fair who crowd the marts..in Melbourne, or..in Sydney.

Platyrrhine, platyrhine (plæ·tirəin), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. mod.L. *platyrrhīn-us*, f. Gr. *πλατύ-ς* PLATY- + *ῥίς, ῥιν-* nose.]

1. *Zool.* Belonging to the division *Platyrrhini* of the order *Quadrumana*, comprising those apes or monkeys which have the nostrils considerably apart and directed forwards or sideways, and the thumbs nearly or quite non-opposable. It includes all the apes of the New World. b. *sb.* A platyrrhine monkey. (Distinguished from CATARRHINE and STREPSIRRHINE.)

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Platyrhines*,..these monkeys are peculiar to the New World. 1857 WHEWELL *Induct. Sc.* (ed. 3) III. 565 Remains of an extinct platyrhine monkey. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 422 *note*, They include..the Platyrrhines, peculiar to South America, having the nostrils subterminal and wide apart. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 74 The great armadillos, anteaters and platyrrhine apes of the caves of South America.

2. *Anthropol.* Having the nose, or the nasal bones, flat or broad; having a nasal index of from 51 to 58. b. as *sb.* A platyrrhine person or skull.

1886 J. DALLAS in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* 305 The nose is platyrrhine.

So **Platyr(r)hinian** (plætiriˈniăn) *a.* and *sb.* = prec. (in either sense); **Platyr(r)hiny** (plæ·tirəini), the condition of being platyrrhine.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. ii. 257 The platyrrhinians, with the nasal skeleton wide. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Platyrrhinian*, platyrrhine; also, in *Anthropol.*, having flattened, broad nasal bones...*Platyrrhiny*, the condition of being platyrrhinian. 1897 *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* Nov. 283 Platyrrhiny, elongated narrow palate, and large teeth..are exaggerated in the Akka.

‖**Platysma** (plăti·zmă). [mod.L., a. Gr. *πλάτυσμα* flat piece, plate, flat cake, f. *πλατύνειν* to widen, f. *πλατύ-ς* broad, flat.]

†1. *Med.* (See quot.) *Obs.* (or never in Eng. use.)

1693 *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Platisma*, a broad Linnen-cloth put upon Sores. 1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. *Anat.* (In full, *platysma myoides* or *myodes*: see MYOID.) A thin broad layer of muscular fibres just beneath the skin on each side of the neck in man, extending from the shoulder and collar-bone to the face; corresponding to the *panniculus carnosus* (see PANNICLE 1) of some quadrupeds.

1693 *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Platysma Myodes*. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* (1227) 52 A man..had a large tumour on the side of his neck, beneath the *platysma myoides*. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 70 The facial artery..is covered, at first, by the platysma. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VII. 270 The fits began with spasm in the right platysma, and were frequently confined to this muscle.

Plaud (plɔ̄d), *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. PLAUD *v.*: cf. APPLAUD *sb.*] Applause; praise.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* Chorus 9 The form of Faustus' fortunes, good or bad: To patient judgements we appeal our plaud, And speak for Faustus in his infancy. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II. 315 Tho' he toil with Pain, And fights, and flys, his Head shall Plaud it gain. 1836 *Pulpit Treasury* July 201 Cent. Dict., When a poor widow's hard-earned gains May win the plaud 'More than they ask'.

Plaud, *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *plaud-ĕre* to applaud, prop. to strike, clap the hands. So obs. F. *plaudir* intr., to applaud.] *trans.* To applaud; to praise.

1598 CHAPMAN *Blinde Beggar* ad fin., That at our banquet all the Gods may tend, Plauding our victorie and this happie end. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. xxxix, But you..false to God, his tender sonne do gore, And plaud your selves. 1764 CHURCHILL *Candidate* 921 Thy Friends shall plaud thy brave bearing. 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1825) 170 Ye of Surrey raise the ready hand To plaud a brother.

†**Plau·dable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. prec. + -ABLE.] Deserving of applause or favourable reception; = PLAUSIBLE 2.

1566–7 *Q. Eliz. Sp. Parl.* Jan. in D'Ewes *Jrnls.* (1682) 116 These things being so plaudable [*so in orig. MS.*], as indeed to all men they are.

†**Plau·diat** (e. *Obs. rare.* [? erroneous form of PLAUDIT.] = next.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Prose Add. 154 Opportunitie the chiefe Actresse in al attempts, gaue the Plaudiat [*ed.* 1592 Plaudiate, 1612 Plaudite] in Loue his Comedie. 1601 YARINGTON *Two Lament. Trag.* v. ii. 123 b, To store her with the thundring furniture, Of smoothest smiles, and pleasing plaudiats.

Plaudit (plɔ̄·dit), *sb.* Also 7 -ite. [Shortened from PLAUDITE.] An act of applauding; a round of applause; a clapping of the hands, or other audible expression of approval or praise; hence, any emphatic expression of approval.

1624 QUARLES *Job Prop. Wks., Div. Poems* (1630) 171 Expect the Plaudit, when the Play is done. *a* 1668 DENHAM *Poems, Of Old Age* iv. 44 True Wisdom must our Actions so direct, Not only the last Plaudite to expect. 1735 [R. BELL] tr. *Dedekindi Grobianus* 59 Happy! tho' all dislike, if still you find The Plaudit of your own impartial Mind. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxv, The Romeo was received with hearty plaudits. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 247 Preferring the noisy plaudits of the pit and gallery to the silent..approval of the cultivated few.

Hence **Plau·dit** *v.* (*rare*), also 7 -ite, to applaud.

1640 YORKE *Union Hon., Commend. Verses*, He that has Wit To flash a line, and friends to plaudite it May weare the Laurell. 1906 H. SUTCLIFFE in *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Mar. 2/3 The world should hear my song, And warlike men and striplings Should plaudit high and long.

Plaudite (plɔ̄·ditē). Also 6 plaudetie -ytie, 6–7 -itie, -ity. [a. L. *plaudītĕ* applaud (ye)! 2 pl. imperative of *plaudĕre* to applaud; the customary appeal for applause made by Roman actors at the end of a play. The ending was early confounded with that of sbs. in -ITY; later the final *-e* became mute, giving rise to PLAUDIT.]

1. An appeal for applause at the conclusion of a play or other performance. (Now only as Latin.)

1567 DRANT *Horace, Art of Poetry* A v, That when the Epilogue is done we may with franke intent, After the plaudite stryke vp our plausible assente. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 84 He adioyned with all this finall conclusion, for a Plaudite,..*Now clap your hands and all with ioy resound a shout.* 1880 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* xxvi. 363 A theatre built in a mausoleum, and pantomime airs and the 'plaudite' heard amid the awful silence of the grave.

†2. *transf.* A round of applause. *Obs.* (Now PLAUDIT.)

[The request put for the thing requested: cf. *to grant a petition, request*, etc.]

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 129 A Plaudite and Deo Gratias for so happy an euente, And then to borrowe a nappe, I shalbe contente. 1575 *Gammer Gurton* v. ii, For Gammer Gurtons nedle sake, let vs haue a plaudytie. 1623 I. M. *To Mem. Shaks.* in *S.'s Wks.*, That's but an Exit of Mortalitie; This, a Re-entrance to a Plaudite. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 248 ₱5 The House passed his Account with a Plaudite.

Plau·ditor. *rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. PLAUDIT + -OR, or f. L. *plaudĕre* to applaud (*plaudit-* being erron. taken as ppl. stem) + -OR; cf. *auditor*.] One who applauds. So **Plau·ditory** *a.*, applauding, applausive, laudatory.

1813 COLERIDGE *Lett.* II. 604 No dramatic author ever had so large a number of unsolicited, unknown, yet predetermined plauditors in the theatre, as I had. *a* 1845 HOOD *Lit. & Literal* xiv, Her sister auditory All sitting round, with grave and learned faces, Were very plauditory. 1847 SIR H. TAYLOR *Poems, Heroism in Shade* i, A thousand journals teem with good report And plauditory paragraph.

Plaunche, Plauncher(e, -our(e, obs. ff. PLANCH, PLANCHER. **Plaunflet,** obs. erron. f. PAMPHLET. **Plaunke,** obs. f. PLANK.

†Plause. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *plaus-us* (*u*- stem), vbl. sb. f. *plaudĕre* to applaud.] Applause.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 188 So desyrus was he to prowle after vaine plause and congratulation. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* II. 396 To gain to themselves the popular plause of meekness and mildness.

Plausibility (plɔ̄zĭbi·lĭti). [f. L. *plausibilis* (see PLAUSIBLE) + -ITY. So F. *plausibilité* (1725).] The quality of being plausible.

†1. Readiness to applaud or approve. *Obs.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 287 He..was conducted through the Citie of London with great admiration and plausibilitie of the people running plentifully on all sides. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 106 Although the ancient Oratours received this token of approbation frum the hands of their auditors yet they never exhibited upon any occasion such Manuall plausibilitie to the people.

† 2. The quality of deserving applause or approval; agreeableness of manner or behaviour, affability; with *pl.*, an instance of this, something worthy of applause; a praiseworthy quality or trait, an agreeable or courteous act. (Cf. PLAUSIBLE *a.* 2.) *Obs.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 69 What's the salnation of Dauid Gorge? A Nullitie... What the plausibilitie of Martin? A Nullitie. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xxiii. 113 Hoping by such his plausibility and indulgences to purchase to himselfe their best concurrence for the obtaining of the Empire. 1673 VAUGHAN *Life & Death Jackson* in *J.'s Wks.* (1844) I. p. xlv, [He] carried on his dignity with that justice, modesty, integrity, fidelity, and other gracious plausibilities, that in a place of trust he contented those whom he could not satisfy. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* Pref., He must study the little plausibilities, and accomodate the humour of the Many.

3. As a quality of an argument, statement, or the like: Seeming worthiness of acceptance; appearance of reasonableness; speciousness.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 100 Using the plausibility of large and indefinite words to defend himself. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), The last excuse .. was allowed indeed to have more plausibility, but less truth. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. 72 The Circumstances which gave some Plausibility to the Fiction. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 174 The analogy of other languages..gives plausibility to the conjecture. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 39 He had the art to throw an air of plausibility over the most improbable parts of his theory.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of this; a plausible argument, statement, or the like.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. ii, Nothing but a heap of probable inducements, plausibilities, and witty entertainments. 1881 MORLEY *Cobden* xiv. (1902) 50/1 Political plausibilities will reconcile men to everything, save the deprivation of their property.

c. As a quality of a person: Capacity of putting forward plausible statements; fair-spokenness.

1754 FIELDING *Jon. Wild* II. iii, A certain plausibility in his voice and behaviour would have deceived any. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 233 His plausibility long enabled him to explain away his conduct.

†Plau·sibilize, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 7 **plausiblelize.** [f. next + -IZE.] *trans.* To render 'plausible' or acceptable; to ingratiate.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. iv. § 7 By erecting and endowing of Religious Houses; so to plausiblelize himself, especially among the Clergy.

Plausible (plɔ̄·zĭb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6 **-able, -eble, -yble,** *Sc.* **plausabill, plawsable,** 6–7 **plaucible, plawsible.** [ad. L. *plausibilis* deserving applause, acceptable, f. *plaus-*, ppl. stem of *plaudĕre* to applaud: see PLAUD *v.* and -IBLE. Cf. F. *plausible* (1552).]

†1. Deserving of applause or approval; praiseworthy, laudable, commendable. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 216 To me it should not be very laborsom, and yet very plausible to bewray to their great shame those things that thei haue heretofore bosted vpon as mysteries. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* iii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 185 The plausible examples of..diuers such vertuous Romanes, and sundry excellent Greekes. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 106 Those exercises which they thinke more plausible. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. III. ii. 401 Is there a fair and plausible Enthusiasm, a reasonable Extasy and Transport allow'd to other Subjects?

† 2. Such as to be received with favour; acceptable, agreeable, pleasing, gratifying; winning public approval, generally acceptable, popular. *Obs.* (Common in late 16th and 17th c.)

1541 PAYNEL *Catiline* viii. 13 b, Nothynge was so plausyble to the people as perswasion agaynst the lawe Agraria. 1605 STOW *Ann.* 1426 This change was very plawsible or well pleasing to the Nobility and Gentrye. 1730 in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 249 Which..you will allow to be a desperate crisis under any party of the most plausible denomination. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. iii. 30 An invective against royal pedantry would always be plausible.

† b. Of persons, or their manners, etc.: Affable, agreeable, ingratiating, winning. *Obs.* (Cf. 3 b.)

1577–8 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 667 The said souirteis requirit the saidis officiaris with plausabill wordis to desist. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II. 102 His aspect more plaucible and his countenance more amiable than the former. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 20 The Sonne of Man came in a kinde, affable, and plausible manner. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Wealth* Wks. 1730 I. 87 A plausible poetaster. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* I. ii, Robert, you are a careful, sober, plausible man.

3. Having an appearance or show of truth, reasonableness, or worth; apparently acceptable or trustworthy (but often with implication of mere appearance); fair-seeming, specious. (Chiefly of arguments or statements.)

1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 369 Undir pretence of that plausabill argument to draw eftir thame a large tale of ignorant personis. 1588 *Ibid.* IV. 281 The narrative .. hes ane plawsable face to cullour the .. pretendit forme thairof. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 111 A Tempting Doctrine, plausible and new. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 90 ₱7 They told me such a plausible Story, that I laughed at their Contrivance. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxii. 259 According even to the avowed doctrines of Protagoras and Gorgias, no truth could claim any higher value than that of a plausible opinion. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* ii. 48 Little aided by conjecture, however plausible.

b. Of persons: Characterized by presenting specious arguments, etc.; fair-spoken (with implication of deceit).

1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 29 So is it with the Plausible. By dint of strenuously pretending to be good, wise, or zealous, they contract almost the form and pressure of virtue and wisdom. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 327 A swindler .., then a quack, then a smooth, plausible gentleman. 1875 A. R. HOPE *Schoolboy Friends* 221 He was a plausible, cunning kind of fellow.

† 4. In active sense: Expressive of applause or approbation; plausive, applausive. *Obs.*

1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* ix. E vj b, Now I wyll haste to declare of what vertue & strength the true and Christen prayer is, yᵗ men..may wᵗ yᵉ more plausible & ioyful mindes delyght in it. 1567 [see PLAUDITE 1]. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIX. I. 881 For a while there was a plausible noise heard among them as they approued his words. 1622 C. FITZ-GEFFRY *Elisha* 1 A plausible Acclamation, The Chariot of Israel, and the Horse-men thereof.

B. *absol.* or as *sb.* That which is plausible; a plausible argument or statement.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 162 Having ensnared the silly vulgar, by the dazle of their fame, (in some plausible or other). 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 101 To discourse or argue plausibles. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc., Diderot* (1857) III. 226 The plausiblest Plausible on record.

C. *Comb.*, as *plausible-looking.*

1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* XCV, With a very plausible-looking tray.

Plau·sibleness. Now *rare.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being plausible; plausibility.

1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Andria* I. i. (1629) 9 Now a dayes, plausiblenesse gaines friends, and truth gets foes. 1681 TEMPLE *Mem.* III. Wks. 1731 I. 350 The Generality of the House of Commons were carried..with the Plausibleness of the Thing. 1705 S. CLARKE *Dem. Being God* ix. 139 It might have Objected with much more Plausibleness, that the Supreme Cause cannot be Free.

Plausibly (plɔ̄·zĭbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY [2].] In a plausible manner.

†1. With applause; approvingly. *Obs.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 240 His iudgement is so often, and so plausibly vouched by the curteouse maister Askam. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1854 The Romans plausibly did give consent To Tarquin's everlasting banishment. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxi. 272 We hope they wil plausibly receave our attempts, or candidely correct our misconjectures.

† 2. a. So as to deserve applause, commendably. **b.** So as to win approval; acceptably, agreeably; affably. *Obs.*

1612 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* I. iv, Who can hope to liue plausibly and securely among so many Cains? 1631–2 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 253 If you preach for applause plausibly there is temporall punishment to be inflicted on you heere. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxx. 179 Having the Faculty of discoursing readily, and plausibly.

3. With an appearance of truth or trustworthiness; in a way that seems true or right; with fair show; speciously.

1648 *Hunting of Fox* 37 They might more plausibly induce the common People .. to come down to Whitehall. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. iii. 48 Mr. Hume .. plausibly apologizes for Charles I. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 26 In England, you may do what you like, provided you do it plausibly. Cant your way through life, with the seven deadly sins in your train. 1884 DUNCKLEY in *Manch. Exam.* 26 May 6/1 The objection might be urged more plausibly if the question..were now heard of for the first time.

Plausive (plɔ̄·sĭv), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *plaus-*, ppl. stem of *plaudĕre* (see PLAUD *v.*) + -IVE.]

1. Having the quality of applauding; expressive of approval by or as by applause; applausive.

1600 HEYWOOD *If you know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 202 Those plausiue shouts, which giue you entertaine. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 7 When Pandora had made this plausiue Oration. 1753 L. M. *Accomplished Woman* II. 4 They who have a good voice sing where there is an echo, with a better grace, because the plausive sound makes them more sprightly. 1819 WORDSW. *Malham Cove* 8 No mightier work had gained the plausive smile Of all-beholding Phoebus! 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Work & Days* Wks. (Bohn) III. 69 The young graduate .. would .. find the air faintly echoing with plausive academic thunders.

† 2. a. = PLAUSIBLE 1 or 2. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. ii. 53 His plausiue words He scatter'd not in eares, but grafted them To grow there and to beare. 1602 — *Ham.* I. iv. 30 By some habit, that too much o'er-leavens The form of plausive manners.

† b. = PLAUSIBLE 3. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. i. 29 What shall I say I haue done? It must bee a very plausiue inuention that carries it. 1767 *Antiq.* in *Ann. Reg.* 145/1 The plausive arguments of false reasoners. 1820 R. POLWHELE *Introd. Lavington's Enthus. Meth. & Papists* C j, All this under the plausive pretext of Toleration.

Plaustral (plɔ̄·străl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *plaustr-um* wagon + -AL.] Pertaining to a cart or wagon.

1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxxvi, Whether the grand jury, in council assembled, had gloriously combined to encourage plaustral merit, I cannot take upon me to determine. 1885 RUSKIN *Pleas. Eng.* 138 The carter..is convinced of the truth of a plaustral catastrophe at first incredible to him.

†Plau·strary. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *plaustrārius* belonging to a wagon, as sb. a wagoner; f. *plaustr-um* wagon: see -ARY.] A carter, a wagoner.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 56 b, These two Nymphes plaustraries, did take them downe [the contents of the 'repositorie or cupbord on wheels'] and deliver them..to the wayters. *Ibid.*, The first Table beeing chaunged, euerie thing was brought backe agayne to the plaustraries.

Plautine (plɔ̄·təin), *a.* [ad. L. *Plautīnus* of or belonging to Plautus.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or in the style of the Roman comic poet Plautus (died B. C. 184).

1881 *Athenæum* 5 Feb. 199/3 The 'Miles'..contains much critical matter, not to speak of the Plautine verses which the author has included in his preface. 1882 A. S. WILKINS in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 330/2 It is needless to dwell further upon the details of Plautine scansion.

Plaw, plawe, obs. forms of PLAY.

Plawncher, obs. form of PLANCHER *sb.*

Play (plēi), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1 **plega,** *Angl.* **plæga,** 3 **pleȝe, plæȝe, pleay, pleiȝe,** 3–7 **pley,** 4 **plei(e,** 4–5 **pleye**; 4 **plai,** 5–7 **playe,** 6 **plaie,** 4– **play.** *β.* 1 *Merc.* **plaga,** 3 **plaȝe, plahe,** 3–7 **plawe,** 4 **plau,** 5 **plaw.** *γ.* 3 **pleol, pleowe, ploȝe, plohe.** [OE. *plega* (*playga, plaga*), wk. sb. from root of *pleg(e)an, -ian, plægian, plagiān* to PLAY, q. v. As in the verb, the phonology is difficult; the OE. forms vary in the vowel: the usual WSax. *plega* and Anglian *plæga* have given the mod. *play*; the Anglian *plaga* gave ME. *plahe, plawe,* and *plau.* The 13th c. *γ* forms appear to mix the two types *ple(o)ȝe* and *plawe.*]

I. Exercise, brisk or free movement or action.

†1. Of living beings: Active bodily exercise; brisk and vigorous action of the body or limbs, as in fencing, dancing, leaping, swimming, clapping of the hands. *Obs.* or merged in other senses.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1477 *Palestra,* plæga. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 743 Þa wearð burȝwarum, eadȝum, ece ȝefea Æþelinges plega. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 1334 Lagu-mearc snyrede ȝehlæsted to hyðe, þæt se hærn-flota æfter sund-plegan sond-lond ȝespearn. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1989 Þær wæs heard plega, wælgara wrixl, wiȝcyrm micel, hlud hildeswe. *c* 1050 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1004 (MSS. C. & D.) Þæt hi næfre wyrsan hand plegan on Angel cynne ne ȝemetton þonne Ulfcytel him to brobte. *c* 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 414/14 *Gesticulatio,* plega. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 211 *Ch[h]orea ceruisia forum monasterium*..þat on is pleȝe, þat oder [sic] drinch, þe þridde chepinge, þe ferde chirche. *Ibid.*, At pleȝe he teldeð þe grune of idelnesse, for al hit is idel þat me at pleȝe bihalt..þih and shonkes and fet oppieð, wombe gossbieð. *a* 1290 *St. Eustace* 280 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 217 Þere nes non at þare plawe Wiþ sheld and spere out i-drawe Þat hoere dunt atstode.

b. The gestures made by cock birds to attract the hens.

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. iv. § 1. 72 The 'play' of the capercaillie is very remarkable; it is confined to the males, who indulge in it in order to astonish and excite the hens.

c. The action of lightly and briskly wielding or plying (as a weapon in a contest). Also in combinations, as *buckler-play, sword-play.*

Beowulf 2039 Oð ðæt hie forlæddan to ðam lindplegan swæse ȝesiðas. *c* 850 *Kentish Gloss., Libera tuta* [*tua*] *pelta,* ȝefria ðine plæȝsceldæ. *a* 1000 *Waldere* 13 Ðy ic ðe ȝesawe æt ðam sweordplegan .. wiȝ forbuȝan oðde on weal fleon. 1670 STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 48 [see SWORD-play]. 1839 LONGF. *Black Knight* ii, In the play of spears, Fell all the cavaliers. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* vii, Some of the sword play being very skilful. 1899 E. J. CHAPMAN *Drama Two Lives, Fir-tree* 78, I thrust him to earth, and he lay there, For all his boasted play. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 21 Oct. 8/6 The latter's play being very correct, and his parries both neat and effective.

2. Of physical things: Rapid, brisk, or light movement, usually alternating or fitful; elusive

change or transition (of light or colour); light motion about or impact upon something.

a 1628 F. Grevil *Mustapha* Chorus ii. Wks. (1633) 116 A play of Sunne-motes from mans small World come. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* vi. viii, Alternate light and darkness, like the play Of sunbeams on the warrior's burnish'd arms. 1805 W. Saunders *Min. Waters* 494 This operation always admits the play of air upon the feverish body. 1850 Bryant *Saw-Mill* Poet. Wks. (1903) 370 The saw, with restless play, Was cleaving through a fir-tree Its long and steady way. 1875 Dawson *Dawn of Life* ii. 13 Iridescent play of colours. *a* 1878 Sir G. G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 224 This gives..great play of light and shade.

b. Short for *play of light* or *colour* (as above).

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 214 You may set it upon full scraped Ivory, which graceth the Play of the Stone. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 715 The intention of foils is either to increase the lustre or play of the stones, or more generally improve the colour, by giving an additional force to the tinge. *Ibid.* 716 To stones or pastes, that have some share of play, it gives a most beautiful brilliance.

†3. (In form *plaw*.) A boiling up, ebullition. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 403/2 Plaw, or plawynge, *bullicio, ebullicio.* 1601 Holland *Pliny* xiv. xvii, Boile them al together at a soft fire, until they haue had ten plawes or walmes.

4. *fig.* and *gen.* Action, activity, operation, working: often implying the ideas of rapid movement or change, variety, etc. (Now almost always of abstract things, as feeling, fancy, thought, etc.; formerly of persons.)

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, iv. viii. 114 Without stratagem, But in plaine shock, and euen play of Battaile. 1649 J. E[llistone] tr. *Behmen's Epist.* vi. § 43 God hath made all things in his Divine pley or operation out of his Spiration. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 312 There will be a play of double affinity, and a double decomposition will take place. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* III. ii. That enchanting play of fancy which had once characterized her. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vi. 232 The play of evil passions gives infinite subjects for dramatic interests. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. p. xviii, The lively play of fancy.

b. Phr. † *In play*: actively engaged or employed; so *out of play*, unoccupied, out of employment or office (*obs.*). *In full play*: in full action or operation, acting with its full force.

1661 Pepys *Diary* 2 Sept., There are endeavours to get my Lord out of play at sea. 1669 *Ibid.* 26 Jan., My Lord Privy Seale, whom I never before knew to be in so much play, as to be of the Cabinet. 1719 Swift *To Yng. Clergyman* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 19 Men who were impatient of being out of play, have been forced to..reconcile their former tenets with every new system of administration. 1844 Alb. Smith *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* xviii, The usual bustle was in full play. 1873 Lytton *Coming Race* v, There was a huge engine in the wall which was in full play.

c. *To hold* or *keep* (a person, etc.) *in play* (orig. *to hold* or *keep* (a person) *play*): to keep exercised, occupied, or engaged; to give (a person) something to do (usually in the way of self-defence or delay, as in a contest). Also, to keep (something) in exercise or practice (quot. 1809).

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 37 b, The Capitayn .. prayed God that the Kynge of Scottes woulde come wyth hys puyssaunce, for he woulde kepe hym playe tyll the tyme that the Kynge of Englande came oute of Fraunce. 1582 Munday *Eng. Rom. Life* 10 They must war within, while other holds them playe with out. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxvii. xlvi. 662 [He] had by all the devises and policies of warre, mocked him and kept him play. *c* 1645 T. Tullie *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 12 Forest was the only man who held the Cavalliers in play. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* 30 To overcome them, or else to hold them play. 1714 Swift *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. i. 207 A struggling faction kept them continually in play. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* v. i. P 7 To keep my devotion and my wind in play by the rehearsal of an anthem or two. 1842 Macaulay *Lays, Horatius* xxix, I, with two more to help me, Will hold the foe in play. 1851 J. Richardson in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 234/2 Nothing that we have fallen in with..could hold her play.

d. *To come into* († *in*) *play*: to come into action or operation, become active (formerly of persons: cf. b). So *to bring* or *call into play*: to begin to exercise, bring into action, make active.

1650 Weldon *Crt. Jas. I* 41 Salisbury liking not that any of Essex his faction should come into play. 1691 Locke *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 54 Today your new Coin comes in play, which is 5 per Cent. lighter. 1706 Baynard in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. 336 A Distemper in England almost worn out, but now it begins to come in Play again. 1799 Han. More *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 115 Those societies in which their kind of talents are not likely to be brought into play. 1842 A. Combe *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 124 The muscular fibres of the stomach .. next come into play. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. in Crit.* ii. 81 The intelligence and judgment of Mr. Ruskin..are brought into play. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. i. § 3 The reaction of his brain upon the impressions which called it into play.

e. *To make play*: in *Racing* and *Hunting*, to exercise pursuers or followers; in *Pugilism*, to deliver blows actively or with effect; hence *gen.* to act effectively, produce an effect; to hasten or hurry on. (In quots. 1813, 1889, to keep an adversary engaged: cf. c.)

1799 E. Du Bois *Piece Family Biog.* I. 152 A pause having succeeded..Mr. Burley thought it a fit time (in the jockey-term) to make his play. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 76 Gully made play, and planted two other blows on his adversary's head. 1809 *Ibid.* XXXIII. 89 The fox .. made play towards Mr. Thellusson's. 1813 *Ibid.* XLII. 243 A young bull of great game, made play for no less than nine-and-twenty dogs. 1824 Byron *Juan* xvi. lxxviii, But I'm too late, and therefore must make play. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* II. v, There he goes in, making play with both hands. 1883 *Scotsman* 11 July 10/1 Fontenoy made play to the distance, where the favourite took the lead. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* 75, I trust that the Duke will muster every man he can, and make play until the royal forces come up.

5. Free or unimpeded movement (usually from or about a fixed point); the proper motion of a piece of mechanism, or a part of the living body.

1653 Walton *Angler* ii. 53 Give him [the chub] play enough before you offer to take him out of the water. 1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxii. 326 Now the Distance between these two Marks, is the Measure..of the Tongue's Play at the place of pressure. 1778 Johnson in *Mme. D'Arblay's Diary* Aug., Such a..restless, fatiguing play of the muscles. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 270 The great length..is an obstacle to the play of the rudder. 1856 Aytoun *Bothwell* II. vii, And felt once more The pulse's stirring play. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Aug. 526 The girl.. was an arch, ogling person, with..a great play of shoulders.

b. Freedom or room for movement; the space in or through which anything (esp. a piece of mechanism) can or does move.

1659 Leak *Waterworks.* 18 The two Buckets..have about three feet play, rising and falling. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 30 Square Staples, just fit to contain the Bolt with an easie Play. 1793 Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 217 The shake, or play, of the screw is less than 3-tenths of a division. 1858 G. Macdonald *Phantastes* (1878) II. xxi. 142 The overlappings in the lower part [of the armour] had more play than necessary. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 113 Taking care to allow at least an inch of play. 1876 J. Rose *Compl. Pract. Machinist* xix. 359 Suppose, for instance, there was even a trifling amount of play in the eccentric or any of the bolts.

c. *fig.* and *gen.* Free action; freedom, opportunity, or room for action; scope for activity.

1641 Milton *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 37 Yet to give them play front, and reare, it shall be my task to prove that Episcopacy..is not only not agreeable, but tending to the destruction of Monarchy. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 160 ₱ 9 They..form themselves altogether upon Models, without giving the full Play to their own natural Parts. 1787 J. Whitaker *Mary Q. of Scots Vind.* I. i. § 3. 24 Those scenes ..where he might have a play for his activity in cunning. 1837 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xliv. (1870) II. 477 All pleasure, thus, arises from the free play of our faculties and capacities. 1857 Buckle *Civilization* I. viii. 543 Their comprehensive minds would, in that state of society, have found no play. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. liii. 325 To allow the fullest play to the Sentiment of State independence.

II. Exercise or action for amusement or diversion; and derived uses.

6. Exercise or action by way of recreation; amusement, diversion, sport, frolic. (In early use sometimes in bad sense: Vicious or profligate indulgence, revelling.) *At play*, engaged in playing.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 55 Vte we..al þese..dazes forleten blisfulle songes, and pleze, and leden cleniliche ure lif. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1502 In þe poynt of her play he poruayes a mynde. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 53 Whon þeos perlous prestes perceyued hire play. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 155 That is my play and my gladnesse to be aboute hym, and forto do hym seruice unto his ease and plesaunce. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 153 It is conuenient for euery man.. to haue playe & game accordynge to his degre. 1562 Rowbothum *Cheasts* Aj, Most men are geuen rather to play then to studye. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 404 A Tiger, who by chance hath spi'd In some Purlieu two gentle Fawnes at play. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* I. iii, John naturally loved rough play. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. cxli, But where his rude hut by the Danube lay There were his young barbarians all at play, There was their Dacian mother. *Proverb*, All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

β. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 111 Ceesse, & seie to hir no sawe To make hir for to synne assent, Ne please hir not with no nyce plawe, But kepe weel cristis comaundement.

γ. *c* 1205 Lay. 20844 Þan voxe þenne he bið baldest..& hafeð his fulle ploze [*c* 1275 pleay] & fuzeles inoze.

†b. Enjoyment, pleasure, joy, delight; a source of delight. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 92 Hi nemeþ and useþ þe lostes ulessliche and þe plezes þet be þe vif wyttes comeþ. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. xii. 90 Þat þi play be plentevous in paradys with aungelys. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 363 Alas! and waloway! my child that was me lefe! My luf, my blood, my play, that neuer dyd man grefe! 1503 Dunbar *Thistle & Rose* 181 Our peax, our play, our plane felicite.

β. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy-bk.* 15358 Achilles than & his ffelawe Rode so forth with mochel plawe.

c. Amorous disport; dalliance; sexual indulgence. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1000 *Riddles* xxi. 28 (Gr.) Ic wið hryde ne mot hæmed habban, ac me þæs hyhtpleȝan ȝeno wyrneð. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4876 The pley of love, for-ofte seke. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 9247 (Trin.) Mathan gat Iacob in pleye, Iacob Ioseph soþ to seye. 1565 Randolph in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 215 He knoweth himself that he hath a partaker in play and game with him. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 1045 Till dewie sleep Oppress'd them, wearied with thir amorous play.

β. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 537 Wapmen bi-gunnen quad mester, hi-twen hem-seluen hun-wreste plaȝe.

7. Jest, fun, sport (as opp. to *earnest*); trifling. Often in phr. *in play*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2816 Bot al þat loth to þaim can sai, Þam thoght it was not bot in plai. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 974 Grisilde quod he as it were in his pley, How liketh thee my wyf and hire beautee? *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1662 Chaunge from ernest in to mery play. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxiii. 27 To sum man thair it was no play The preving of his sciens. 1513 More *Rich. III* (1883) 60 The king .. made her answer part in ernest, part in play merely. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 367, I desire not sacrifices and inwards, these are plaies. *Mod.* Don't be offended; I only said it in play. (More commonly *in fun*.)

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18107 (Cott.) Hell and ded..O þair pride thoght þam litel plau And gaf a cri wit mikel au. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3101 Aski sche wil in plawe. And say þou comest fro me. *c* 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 15 If þu louest more worldes god þan god him-se[l]f in þi mod, þu shalt hit finde an yuel plawe.

b. *Play of words*: a playing or trifling with words; the use of words merely or mainly for the purpose of producing a rhetorical or fantastic effect. *Play on* or *upon words*: a sportive use of words so as to convey a double meaning, or produce a fantastic or humorous effect by similarity of sound with difference of meaning; a pun. See also Word-play.

1739 Hume *Hum. Nat.* (1874) I. II. ii. 339 To confess..that human reason is nothing but a play of words. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne*, etc. *Genius* 278, I cannot suspect so excellent a poet as Buchanan, of any intentional play on the words ingenium and genius. 1810 D. Stewart *Philos. Ess.* iii. 123 A childish play upon words, quite foreign to the point at issue. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. ix. 114 It was .. no mere play of words which induced the apostle to bring these two things [fulness of the Spirit and fulness of wine, Eph. v. 18] together. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 174 To a Latin or French speaker the name of Urse might have suggested an easy play upon words. 1881 Jowett *Thucyd.* I. Introd. 14 The Speeches of Thucydides everywhere exhibit the antitheses, the climaxes, the plays of words..of the rhetorician.

8. (with *pl.*) A particular amusement or diversion; a game, a sport. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 677 *Ludi litterarii*, staeblpleȝan. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 99 Heora bliss & heora pleȝan wæron swiðe ȝenihtsume. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 812 He þat best doþ þat day, þer he schal winne þat play. 13.. *Cursor M.* 28146 (Cott.) Caroles, ioliez, and plaies. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) iii. 17 For joustynges, or for other pleyes and desportes. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* liii. 178, I shall cause thee to be assayed at yᵉ playe of the chesse. *a* 1533 — *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C vij b, Dyuers personnes were assembled in the hygh mountayne Olimpius, to celebrate the playes. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 78 All hid, all hid, an old infant play. 1659 D. Pell *Improv. of Sea* 418 When the Sea was calm, they were at their sports and playes. 1728 T. Sheridan *Persius* iii. (1739) 44 The Boys had a Play of pitching Nuts into a narrow-mouth'd Vessel. 1798 Jane Austen *Northang. Abb.* i. She was fond of all boy's plays. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Experience* Wks. (Bohn) I. 178 The plays of children are nonsense, but very educative nonsense.

β. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 106 Ne luuede ha nane lihte plahen [*v.r.* plohen]. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3575 Moyses cam ner and saȝ ðis plaȝes, And ðis calf, and ðis ille laȝes.

b. A country pleasure-fair or wake. *dial.*

1847–78 Halliwell, *Play*..a country wake. *Somerset.* 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* xxii, Like people lifting weights at a country play.

†9. *transf.* An act or proceeding, esp. of a crafty or underhand kind; manner of action, method of proceeding; a trick, dodge, 'game'. *Obs.* (exc. as in 12).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16898 Þar bes an iuel plai. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* iii. (Arb.) 7 Maister reynard .. began to playe his olde playe [orig. *hi speelde sijn oude spel*], ffor he had caught kywaert by the throte. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxx. 183 Sit was the pepill puneist for sic playis. 16.. Locke (J.), The answerer on his side makes it his play to distinguish as much as he can. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 184 When a man has any notable defect about him, 'tis the best of his play to try the Humour, if he can turn it into a fashion. 1746 *Rep. Cond. Sir J. Cope* 151 In case they keep only to their strong Passes, which hitherto has been their 'Play'.

β. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5906 Vpe þin owe heued it ssal come þi moderes luþer plawe þoru ssedinge of þi broþer blod þat þus is ybroȝt of dawe.

†b. A device of magic, a trick of conjuring, or the like. *Obs.*

1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 3803 Yiff I now made a newe pley, ffor to take the sonne away. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 362 Than seide the mayden, that he sholde make yet a-nother pley that neuer myght faile.

10. The carrying on or playing of a game.

a 1450 Myrc 336 Bal and bares and suche play. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* I. i, Nowthir at Falkland on the grene, Nor Peblis at the play. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* V. i. 186 What is this Maid, with whom thou was't at play? 1673 Temple *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 76 No Man at Play sees a very great Game..unexpectedly lost, but he is apt to consider, whether it could have been saved. 1736 Gray *Statius* I. 32 Phlegyas the long-expected play began. 1736 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) 17 The weather proving very rainy, they were forced to give over play. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, Play was very slow,..twenty minutes being consumed in getting ten runs.

β. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3176 Michel y desire þi loue to haue. Go we togider wiþ game & plawe.

b. Manner or style of playing; skill in playing.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xxvi, If fortune brynge alwaye to one man iuell chaunces, whiche maketh the playe of the other suspected. 1773 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) 91 The match of cricket,..showing great play on both sides. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xviii, Lord Etherington seemed at first indolently careless and indifferent about his play. 1850 'Bat' *Cricket. Man.* 101 His 'forward play' is .. peculiar. 1883 G. A. MacDonnell *Chess Life-Pictures* 166 Eliciting his opponent's best play.

c. A point in playing, a special device in a game. (Cf. 9.)

1778 C. Jones *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 41 If you win that Trick, your next Play is, to throw out the Queen of Trumps.

d. *In play*: said of a ball, etc. = being played with, being used in the course of the game. So *out of play*. Hence *play*, transf. (in *Cricket* and *Football*), that part of the ground within definite boundaries in which the game, or the chief part of it, is carried on.

1849 in 'Bat' *Cricket. Man.* (1850) 56 If the striker touch.. the ball while in play. *Ibid.* 60 The fieldsman must return the ball so that it shall cross the play between the wicket and the bowling stump. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 7/2 Walton tried another big kick, but the ball fell in play, and was well returned by Strand-Jones.

e. Phr. †*Ball play* (obs.), *boy's play*, *child's play*: applied to anything that involves very little trouble, or is of very little importance; a very easy or trifling matter. (See BALL *sb.*[1] 21, BOYS'-PLAY, CHILD *sb.* 18.) Formerly also with *a* (see 8).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 184 Al nis bute ase bal pleowe [*MS. C* plo3e]. *c* 1386, etc. [see CHILD *sb.* 18]. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxvii. 107 Lorde, þis is not o. days werke ner children pley, but, þat more is, in þis shorte worde is includid all perfeccioun of Religiose folke. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 179 The persecution of thys yere was but a balle playe in comparison of that. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 246/1 To make this allegorie, is but a boyes play. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 322 Elderly gentlemen who had seen service which was no child's play. 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* v. (1859) 74 This towing of captured whales is no boy's play.

†f. In the game of Beast: see quot. *Obs.*

1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* xxv. 153 They make three heaps, the King, the Play, and the Triolet...He that wins most tricks takes up the heap that is called the Play.

11. *spec.* The playing of a game or games for money or other valuable stakes; gaming, gambling.

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 376 3erne he wule þe bidde and preie þat þu legge þe cupe to pleie. *a* 1580 in *Stanyhurst's Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 153 By losse in play men oft forget Thee duitye they dooe owe. 1683 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 194 He has lost immense sums at play. 1710 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4754/4 William Bradbury, Esq.; Deputy Groom-Porter, will open his House .. to Morrow .., to keep Play for all Persons of Quality and Gentlemen, being the only Person authorized so to do. 1769 *Junius Lett.* i. (1820) 4 A young nobleman,.. ruined by play. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. viii. (1852) 325 During the carnival, when, from the excitement of the season, the extent of play is always the greatest.

12. In phrases *fair play*, *foul play*: rarely *lit.* (in sense 10); usually *fig.* (in sense 9) action, conduct, dealing: see FAIR *a.* 10c, FOUL *a.* 14b. So †*false play*, treacherous dealing (*obs.*). *While the play is good* (Sc.), before the situation becomes serious, dangerous, or unpleasant.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lx. 248 (Harl. MS.) Tristing .. that the lion wolde have I-made a foule pleye withe þe loide & withe þe lady. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 84 He is good in finding out false play or adulterie done. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 181 b, To prenent any foule play that might be offered vnto me. 1595, etc. [see FAIR *a.* 10c]. 1610, etc. [see FOUL *a.* 14b]. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1068 We threw the Box and Dice away, Before y'had lost us at fouf Play. 1770 C. JENNER *Placid Man* VI. iv, She endeavoured .. to give both sides fair play. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxvi, Come, laddie, speak while the play is good; you're too young to bear the burden will be laid on you else. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. xii, In strict truth, it was hardly fair play—it was almost swindling. 1888 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 3/4 His hat and bag being missing has given rise to the conjecture of foul play. *Mod. Sc.* Stop now while the play is good; you have gone far enough.

13. [from the notion of recreation, sense 6] Cessation or abstinence from work; the condition of being idle, or not at work (as of workmen on strike, or out of employment); *the play* (Sc.), holiday from school.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 23 A father..whose skill.., had it stretch'd so far, would haue made nature immortall, and death should haue play for lacke of worke. 1723 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 33 There was never a schoolboy more desirous to have the play than I am to have leave of this world. 1772 MRS. MONTAGU in Doran *Lady Last C.* vii. (1873) 173 The doctor allowed me to ask a play for the boys, which made them very happy. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 150 You micht hae gien him the play the day, I think, sir, you micht hae gien him the play. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 116 When miners and colliers strike they term it going to play. 1866 RUSKIN *Crown Wild Olive* 20 Down in the black north country, where 'play' means being laid up by sickness. 1892 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 5/7 The question of 'play' (is) to be discussed at the next conference [which] will settle the question how long the cessation of work is to last. 1900 STRAIN *Elmslie's Drag-net* 281 It was Saiterday mornin'—they get the play frae the school.

III. Mimic action, dramatic performance.

14. A mimic representation of some action or story, as a spectacle upon the stage, etc., a dramatic or theatrical performance. †Rarely without article, Dramatic performance, acting (quot. *c* 1325).

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* VI. ii. § 2 Wearþ eft Godes wracu Romanum, þa hie æt hiora theatrum wæron mid heora plegan. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 285 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 336 Hii ben degised as turmentours that comen from clerkes plei. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 429 As men seyen in þe pley of 3ork. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2923 Hit is wondur to wit of wemen dissyre, þat .. prese vnto playes pepull to beholde. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 12 This yere beganne a gret pley from the begynnyng of the worlde.., that lastyd vij. dayes contynually. 1601 J. MANNINGHAM *Diary* (Camden) 18 Wee had a play called Twelve Night. 1767 *Woman of Fashion* I. 96, I went to the Play, as they call it—Play, indeed! Faith, Brother, I think it was past a Joke. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* xvii. (1876) 475 Give me some good plays to go to, played by great players. 1871 MRS. H. WOOD *Dene Hollow* xx, The tale that Master Jarvis told was as good as a play.

b. *transf.* A performance, proceeding, piece of action (in real life).

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 172 b, The Count saide nothing to it, but..attended the ende of the play. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlv, This little play being achieved, the Marquis of Steyne made..two profound bows ..and passed on.

15. A literary composition in the form of dialogue, adapted for performance on the stage with appropriate action, costume, and scenery, in imitation of real events; a dramatic piece, a drama.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 404/1 Pley.. þat begynnythe wythe myrthe, & endythe wythe sorowe, *tragedia*. 1530 PALSGR. 255/2 Playe an enterlude, *farce*. *Ibid.*, Playe of sadde matters, *moralité*. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 By .. balades, plaies, rimes, songes, and other phantasies, subtilly and craftely instructing his highnes people. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnassus* IV. v. (Arb.) 58 Few of the vniuersity pen plaies well, they smell too much of that writer Ouid, .. and talke too much of Proserpina and Iuppiter. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 266 P 2 A Scene in one of Fletcher's Plays. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) I. 203, I had no expectation of my play being accepted. 1892 TENNYSON in *Mem.* (1897) II. 423, I have just had a letter from a man who wants my opinion as to whether Shakespeare's plays were written by Bacon. I feel inclined to write back, 'Sir, don't be a fool'.

IV. 16. Performance on a musical instrument. *rare.* ? *Obs.* (Usually *playing*.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5514 Pere he harpede so wel þat he payde al the route. .. After mete þo hii nolde nanmore of is pley Hii 3eue him siluer uor is gle, & lete him go is wey. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 1762 In his lifte honde A flowte he helde..Ther with to pipe and make play. 1642 TASMAN *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 133 The play which they heard was much like that of a Jews-Trump. 1755 JOHNSON, *Play*, *n.s.*..8. Act of touching an instrument.

V. 17. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in senses 6–11) *play--bell*, *-hole*, *-hour*, *-matter*, *-place*, *-season*, *-spell*, *-task*; †*play-idle*, *-ruined*, *-wearied* adjs.; (in senses 14 and 15) *play-conceit*, *-fable*, *-folk*, *-gull*, *-haunter*, *-judger*, *-lover*, *-poet*, *-reader*, *-story*, *-taster*, *-writer*; *play-writing* sb. and adj.; **play-acting**, the acting of a play or plays, dramatic performance; **play-actor**, an actor of plays, a dramatic performer (= ACTOR 4, PLAYER 4); hence **play-actorism**, action or manner characteristic of a play-actor, theatrical or affected style or performance; **play-actress**, a female actor of plays (= ACTRESS 2); **play-bird**, a tame bird used as a decoy for catching wild birds in a net, in connexion with a *play-line* and *play-stick*; **play-bone**, a bone played with: = KNUCKLE-BONE 2 b; †**play-boy**, a school-boy actor; **play-club** (*Golf*), a wooden-headed club used in playing the ball off from the tee, a driver; **play-debt**, a debt incurred at play, a gaming debt; †**play-dresser**, one who arranges plays for acting; †**play-end**, an end of a speech from a play, a 'tag'; **play-field**, † (from 14) a field in which a play is acted; (from 10) a field for playing in, a playground; **play-jobber**, a writer of plays for hire; **play-line**, a line or cord attached to a *play-bird* (q. v.), by means of which it is 'played' or caused to flutter so as to entice other birds into the net; **play-map**, a dissected map for playing with, a puzzle-map; **play-mare** (*Sc.*) = HOBBY-HORSE 2; **play-money**, money won by play or gaming; **play-monger**, a dealer in, i. e. writer of, plays; **play-right**, the author's proprietary right of performance of a musical or dramatic composition; **play-seer**, one who (habitually) sees plays, a playgoer; **play-stick**, a stick upon which a *play-bird* (q. v.) is tied by a loose knot; **play-table**, a gaming-table. See also PLAY-BILL, -BOOK, etc.

1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 184 The habit of *play-acting .. never wholly expired. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 16 Oct. 5/2 Elizabeth Inchbald, beloved of playgoers in her day both for her play-writing and her play-acting. 1633 PRYNNE *Histriomastix* ** vij b, If any *Play-Actors or Spectators thinke themselves injured by any censure I have here past upon them. 1893 F. F. MOORE *I Forbid Banns* 138 We are more or less play-actors. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. vii. 156 Sterling's view of the Pope .. doing his big *play-actorism under God's earnest sky. 1867 — *Remin.* (1881) II. 187 Our main revenue three or four (?) years now was lectures; ..Detestable mixture of prophecy and play-actorism. 1822 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 30 Mar. 773 To those daughters..he gave a late *play-actress for mother-in-law! 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* I. i, Did you ever hear that our mistress was a play-actress when our master married her? 1878 M. BROWNE *Pract. Taxidermy* ii. 26 An important actor in the performance is the '*playbird', which is a bird braced by a peculiar knot or 'brace'..on an arrangement called the playstick. *Ibid.* 27 Directly birds appear, the playline is smartly pulled, which has the effect of jerking the playbird upwards, while at the same time it flutters its wings to regain its perch. This motion is mistaken by the wild birds as a natural proceeding; they accordingly alight around the playbird. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* I. i, Pretty boy! Goes he to school? .. He prates Latin, An it were a parrot, or a *play-boy. 1857 *Chambers' Inform. People* II. 693/2 The *play-club is for swiping off the tee, and is further used throughout the green if the ball is lying fair, and the distance more than a full drive from the hole you are approaching. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 22 This we took for a *play-conceit ill transpros'd. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 295 She has several *Play-debts on her Hand, which must be discharged very suddenly. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 241 They wou'd as soon now-a-days pay a tradesman's bill, as a play debt. 1887 *Spectator* 8 Oct. 1333 Agreements ..they would regard as Englishmen regard play-debts. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. iii. 225 Arraigned vpon the Statute of Calumny..by the name of Demetrivs Fannivs, *play-dresser and plagiary. [Cf. III. iv. 339 One Demetrivs, a dresser of plaies about the towne.] 1599 — *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. i, Letting this gallant expresse himselfe..with *play-ends and pittifull verses. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xi. 313 The indecencies of their heathenish and idolatrous *play-fables. 1568 *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 463 Heir begynnis the Proclamatioun of the Play, made be Dauid Lynsayis, of the Month, Knicht in the *Playfeild. 1883 BESANT *All in Garden Fair* (1886) 22 This forest play-field. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* III. Wks. 1799 I. 354 The words the *playfolk were talking. 1610 *Histrio-m.* II. 308 Give your *play-gull a stool, and my lady her fool, And her Usher potatos and marrow. 1634 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 49 It speakes onely of the expenses of common *play-haunters at publike playes and theatres. 1880 CARNEGIE *Pract. Trap.* 8 The traps will have to be set in the runs and about the *play-holes (*i. e.*, burrows only used, as their name implies, for playing or for use during the day). 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* Pref. (1871) 11 His *play-hours are occupied in fagging. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Sept. 2/1 Melodrama written by the most adroit *play-jobber of our times. 1672 LACY *Dumb Lady* Prol., Though such things pass on those that sermons hear, It will not do with *play-judgers, I fear. 1878 *Play-line [see *play-bird*]. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 16 Draw lines of different colours round the different counties .. and then cut out each separately, as in the common *play-maps that children take to pieces and put together. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xiv, Here one fellow.. performed the celebrated part of the hobby-horse, so often alluded to in our ancient drama. *Note*, This exhibition, the *play-mare of Scotland, stood high among holyday gambols. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 67, I haue lauished out too many wordes of this *play matter. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* I. iii, *Play-money..amongst people of quality, is a sacred thing, and not to be profaned. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 132 A professed iester, a Hick-scorner, a scoff-maister, a *playmunger, an Interluder. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 9 Apr. 5/4 A miserable poverty of invention on the part of the playmonger. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 538 Perhaps the man..had no other *play-place for his wit. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 188 The river and its banks are the play-place of the crocodile. 1625 BACON *Ess., Enzy* (Arb.) 512 It must needs be, that he taketh a kinde of *plaie-pleasure, in looking vpon the Fortunes of others. 1633 PRYNNE *Histriomastix* (title-p.), Wherein it is .. evidenced .. that the profession of *Play-poets, of Stage Players; together with the penning, acting, and frequenting of Stage-playes, are unlawfull, infamous and misbeseeming Christians. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1737) III. 289 To do justice to our *play-readers, they seldom fail to humour our poets in this respect. 1891 MARTINEAU in *Law Times* XC. 250/1 A musical composition, the copyright and *play-right of which had expired by effluxion of time. 1696 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 55 For converts and bullys, And *play-ruin'd cullys. 1713 ADDISON *Guard.* No. 120 P 3 The day lies heavy upon her until the *play-season returns. 1637 J. RUTTER *Cid* To Rdr. (1650) 4 This age consists of such *Play-seers. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 295 Allowed a *play-spell, perhaps a long yellow holiday. 1878 *Play-stick [see *play-bird*]. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* I. iii, He contrived to cut up that *play-story. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxv, The day after the meeting at the *play-table. 1905 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 102 The enormous extent of Fox's transactions at the play-tables is of course recorded. 1832 [R. CATTERMOLE] *Becketl*, etc. 191 Sunk to rest Like a *play-wearied child. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 101/1 This would make them..perceive what despicable creatures our common rhimers and *playwriters be. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. iv. 155 The common herd of Play-writers. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. xiii. P 9 [He] exercised his genius at one time in sonnets or ballads, at another in *play-writing.

Play (plē), *v.* Forms: *a.* 1 plez(i)an, (pleoz-), *Angl.* plæzian; 2–5 pleie, 3 plaiȝen, plæie, 3–5 pleiȝe, pleyȝe, 3–6 pley(e, 4–7 plai(e, playe, 4– play, (6 plee). *β.* 1 *Angl.* plazian, pleaz(i)an, 3 plaȝe, 4–6 plaw(e, 6 *Sc.* pla, 7–9 *dial.* plaw. *γ.* 2–3 ploȝe(n, 3 pleoȝe, pleowe, pleuwe. Pa. t. and pple. **played**: pa. t. 1 plezode, -ede, -ade, pleozede; plazade, pleazade; plæzde, plæzede. Pa. t. and pa. pple. often contracted; pa. t. 3–5 pleide, 4–5 pleyde, *Sc.* plait, 4–8 plaid, 6 playd, pled, *Sc.* plade, 7 plaide; pa. pple. 4 pleide, 6–7 playd, 6–8 plaid. [OE. *plegan*, *-ean*, *-ian*, *plazian*, *plægian*, corresp. to MDu. *pleyen*, *pleien*, *playen* to dance, leap for joy, rejoice, be glad (Verwijs and Verdam). As to its relation to OS. *plegan*, Du. *plegen*, Ger. *pflegen* 'to have the care of, take charge of, attend to, cultivate', 'to be in the habit of, to be wont or accustomed to', see below. The OE. verb is recorded in several diverging forms, so that it is difficult to determine its original type and the conjugation to which it belonged. The usual WSax. form *plegian* gave ME. *pleie*(*n*, later *plaie*(*n*, *play*; the OE. *plazian* in Anglian texts gave the northern *plawe*, *plaw*. The γ forms in 2–3 *pleoȝe*, *ploȝe*, *pleowe*, *pleuwe* appear to mix the two.

The primary senses under each of the following branches were already in OE., and the order of their development is more or less inferential; but all the uses of 'play' are seen

to arise naturally from a primary notion 'to exercise, bestir, or busily occupy oneself', the line of development having been here determined by the recreative or divertive purpose of the exercise. In the miners' 'play', the sense of exercise or busy occupation disappears, and the word (sense 15; cf. PLAY *sb.* 13) comes to mean 'to cease work, to be idle'. The same primary notion, developed in quite a different line, accounts for the continental senses of *plegen, pflegen,* 'to have care of, take kindly charge of, cultivate', and 'to be in the practice or habit of', notions which evidently imply occupying oneself busily about a thing or person, and habitually exercising oneself in an action.]

I. To exercise oneself, act or move energetically; actuate, exercise (a craft, etc.).

†**1.** *intr.* To exercise or occupy oneself, bestir one's self, be busily engaged; to act, operate, work. *Obs.* exc. with allusion to other senses.

c 960 *Laws Edgar* c. 64 (Thorpe *Laws* II. 258) We læraþ ðæt preost ne beo hunta ne hafecere ne tæflere ac plege on his bocum. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 85 Þis is se ilca þe þu longe for his deaþe plegodest. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 307 Eche man to pleye with a plow pykoys or spade. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxiv. 116 [The air] susteyneth the byrdes fleeyng that so playe with their wynges and meue them so moche al aboute therin that they disporte them .. therin. 1484 — *Fables of Æsop* V. v, Now shalle we see who shalle playe best for to preserue and saue hym self. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Agricola* (1622) 194 Agricola hauing vnderstood by spies what way the enemies had taken..commandeth the lightest horsemen and footmen to play on their backes and maintaine the skirmish. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* XLII. i, So my soul in panting playeth, Thirsting on my God to look. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. (1686) 28 There is an invisible Agent,..who playes in the dark upon us. 1677 TEMPLE *Wks.* (1731) II. 453 Thus I believe that Affair plays at present. 1883 ROMANES *Ment. Evol. Anim.* iii. 34 There is no doubt that the hemispheres are able to 'play down' upon these ganglia as upon so many mechanisms.

†**b.** To clap with the hands; also *trans.* to clap (the hands). *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xlvi. 2 Alle ðiode plæziað mid hondum [*omnes gentes plaudite manibus*]. *Ibid.* xcvii. 8 Flodas plæziað mid hondum [*flumina plaudent manibus*]. *a* 1000 *Elene* 806 (Gr.) Ne mid bæm handum eadiz and æzleaw upweard plezade. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xcvii[i]. 8 Stremes sal plaie handes, samen. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlvi[i]. 1 Ze alle folk, plaieþ wyþ hondes; gladeþ to God in voice of ioie. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xlvi. 1 All genge playes with hend.

c. To strut, dance, or otherwise display itself, as a cock bird before the hens. Also *play up.*

1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 4 Cocks will often play to, and disturb the others as they sit. *Ibid.*, Allowing eighteen inches between shelf and shelf, that powters may not be under the necessity of stooping for want of height, for in that case they would contract an habit of playing low, which spoils their carriage. 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xvi. (1853) 68 In breeding time the snipes play over the moors, piping and humming. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* July 37, I have put black-cock up here many years ago, one of my woodland friends having invited me over to see them play up.

2. *intr.* Of living beings: To move about swiftly, with a lively, irregular, or capricious motion; to spring, fly, or dart to and fro; to gambol, frisk; to flit, flutter.

a 900 *Andreas* 370 (Gr.) Hornfisc plezode, glæd zeond garsecg. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 724 (Gr.) Swa hit him on innan com, hran æt heortan, hloh þa & plezode bode bitre zehuzod. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 Þat child on his blisse witezede; for hit floxede, and pleide to-zenes hire. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 94 Auh ancren .. schulen .. lihture beon & swifture & ine so wide scheakeles pleien ine heouene. *c* 1275 LAY. 26941 And hit gan to daȝeȝe And þe deor to pleoye. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23342 On sunni dai To se fixs in a water plai. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xiv. 45 In May hit murȝeth when bit dawes, In dounes with this dueres plawes. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xl. 20 Surely the mountaines bring him foorth foode: where all the beasts of the field play. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 410 On smooth the Seale And bended Dolphins play. 1767 G. WHITE *Selborne* 9 Sept. (1853) 29 Bats drink on the wing .. by sipping the surface, as they play over pools and streams. 1869 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) II. 209 He played about them like a bee, only to take in honey for his art-cell.

b. *trans.* To get or bring *into* something by playing or fluttering.

1657 tr. *De Imitatione* p. ix, Larkes..play themselves into the Fowlers net.

3. *intr.* Of things: To move briskly or lightly, especially with alternating or irregular motion, as lightning, flame, leaves in the wind, etc.; to change or alternate rapidly, as colours in iridescence or prismatic refraction; to pass gently around, or strike lightly upon, something, as waves, wind, light, etc.; to dance, flutter, flicker, glitter, ripple, vibrate, sway lightly, etc. Also *fig.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 34 Thereby a christalt streame did gently play, Which from a sacred fountaine welled forth alway. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, V. iii. 62 As playes the Sunne vpon the glassie streames, Twinkling another counterfetted beame. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 18 The inward Imaginations that doe continually stirre and play in our mindes. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. c j, The Magnetical Atoms continually playing about them. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 432 When Western Winds on curling Waters play. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 418 You'll see in the night a sort of faint light'ning, flashing and playing..in that part of the Horizon. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* I, Her fine hair was negligently bound up in a silk net, and some tresses that had escaped it played on her neck. 1827 WILLIS *Healing Daughter Jairus* 33 The breaking waves play'd low upon the beach. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 364 Shakespeare, Homer, Dante, Chaucer, saw the splendour of meaning that plays over the visible world. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xlii, The tempest still played around us. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 1537 A splendid silk..Where like a shoaling sea the lovely blue Play'd into green. 1869 HUGHES *Alfred Gt.* xxiii. 206 Alfred allows his fancy to play round the idea. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* I. v, No smile ever played upon her thin lips.

b. *transf.* To exhibit a play of light or colour.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 214 A Rose Diamond that is very thick, it's good to set it close upon the Ivory, and it will play very well.

c. To keep moving to and fro. *rare.*

1513 SIR E. HOWARD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 217 Barges .. to play up and down betwen Dover & Caleys. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 79 The other Canoo play'd off to see the event, and to carry tydings if the Indians should prove false.

4. *intr.* To bubble and roll about as a boiling liquid; to boil. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

(In this sense *plaw* is frequent dialectally, even where *play* is used in other senses.)

a 1400 *Sir Beues* (MS. E) 3455 Þoo hit dede seþe and playde ffaste. *c* 1400 *Sloane MS.* 3548 lf. 16 b, Put it ynne a cowdrun ful of water, and layt yt play longe þerin. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. iii. 120 Sum spedis to graith baite wattir besely In caldrouns playing on the fire fast by. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 106 Fair words will not make the Pot play. 1813 PICKEN *Nova-a-days* Misc. Poems I. 124 Their walth..Will ne'er gar Simon's pat play brown.

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 403/2 Plawyn, as pottys, *bullio, ferveo.* *a* 1450 *Stockh. Med. MS.* I. 56 in *Anglia* XVIII. 296 Take a porcioun of whete-bren, And as it plawyth, cast þer in. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 664 In to the Cawdron I wylle yt Cast, I shalle..putt yt down that yt myght plawe. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 74 To *Play*, spoken of a pot, kettle or other vessel full of liquor, i. e. to boil...In Norfolk they pronounce it *plaw.*

b. *trans.* To cause to boil; to boil. Now *dial.*

a. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 42 Fyrst play þy water with hony and salt. 14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (1882) 100 Sett it down and play it up with cow mylk till yt be enoughe. 1533 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 42 A lesser lede to play growte in. β. *a* 1450 *Stockh. Med. MS.* I. 54 in *Anglia* XVIII. 296 Tak and plaw it ouer þe fyir. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Plaw*, to parboil.

5. *intr.* To move, revolve, or oscillate freely (usually within a definite space); to have its proper unimpeded movement, as a part of any mechanism, or of the living body; to have free play.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 132 Warme life playes in that infants veines. 1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* II. ii, You should get this chayre let out o' the sides, for me, that my hips might play. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 12 The Tiller playeth in the Gunroome. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 24 You may see their heart play, and beat very orderly for a long time together. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. x. 16 [Hold] the Instrument..Horizontally as neer as you can, that the Needle may have liberty to play to and fro. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 130 Two Iron Eyes for the ends of Axis to play in. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 151 The Condyles..play in the Cavity. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 670 The engines .. have a cogged wheel, playing in a rack, which is laid as one of the rails of the road. 1881 *All Year Round* XXVII. 294 The molars..play vertically on each other like a pair of scissors. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. xliv. 145 To inquire how the organs of government which have been described play into one another in practice.

6. *trans.* To cause to play; to ply.

a. To wield (something) lightly and freely; to keep in motion or exercise; to actuate, operate, work (any instrument). *To play (a good) knife and fork*, to eat (well or heartily): see KNIFE AND FORK 1; so *to play a good stick*, to fence well.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 3 Thy late Customers, which play more sacks to the mill, haue brought greists or iests at least wise to be ground. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 50 ₱ 2 The dexterity..consists in playing the razor, with a nimble wrist, mighty near the nose without touching it. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Organ*, One of these hydraulic organs; with two men .. seeming to pump the water which plays it. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 47 You hear he plays a good [fiddle-]stick. 1788 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 88 Five hands at work...Two playing the whipsaw. ?*a* 1800 in *Daily News* 11 July (1892) 2/5 If .. he is a tolerable good boxer, can play a good stick. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xliii, The Colonel plays a good knife and fork at tiffin. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Nov. 548/1 The dining-hall..where the occupants..played 'knife and fork'.

†**b.** To deal with; to treat. *Obs.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. cxli. 153 b/1, I haue done many offences to my god, the whyche he playeth mekely, in yeuynge vnto me example. 1584 LODGE *Alarum agst. Usurers* 12 The vsurer that playes all this rie, will yet be counted an honest and well dealing man. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 619 It is a great mastery, saith Seneca, to play a man kindely.

c. To discharge, fire, let *off* (artillery, etc. (*on* or *upon* persons or things), also fireworks); to cause (a fountain or the like) to play. Also *fig.* In quot. 1881, to fire upon (an enemy).

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 385 Their battering Canon charged to the mouthes,..I'de play incessantly vpon these Iades. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. IV. 156 [He] plai'd so many Cannon-shot into the Town, that not a man durst appear. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* xii, The gate from the top of which the captains did play their slings at the enemies. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 197 To play a Spout still bigger,..there must be a large Pipe. 1713 ADDISON *Guard.* No. 152 ₱ 6 She played upon him so many smiles and glances, that she quite weakened and disarmed him. 1721 G. ROUSSILLON tr. *Vertot's Rev. Portug.* 83 There should be fireworks ready to be play'd off. 1759 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 62/2 Playing their hand-grenades and swivels to excellent purpose. 1790 *Laws of Harvard Coll.* 25 If any Scholar..shall make bonfires..or play off fireworks. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 25 Avoid .. a damp, foggy, rainy or windy night, to play your rockets. 1804 NICHOLL in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 530 They opened a battery, which they continued playing until 3 o'clock. 1881 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Free Lance* I. iv. 154 We kept playing the enemy with round-shot.

†**d.** To toss *off*, to finish (liquor). *Obs. slang.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 18 When you breath in your watering, then they cry hem, and bid you play it off. 1607 DEKKER *Iests to make Merie* Wks. (Grosart) II. 350 He requested them to play off the sacke and begon.

e. *Angling.* To give play to (a fish); to allow (it) to exhaust itself by pulling against the line. Also *fig.*

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 69, I .. soon hooked a lovely carp. Play it, play it, said she: I did, and brought it to the bank. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 40 He seldom breaks his hold, if your tackle is strong and you play him properly. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxx. 414 The victim.. is played like a trout by the angler's reel. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 367 But where would be the sport of playing the fish? 1900 MRS. H. WARD *Eleanor* 97 Eleanor had played her with much tact, and now had her in her power.

f. To cause to move or pass lightly, flutter, glitter, etc. (see 3); to exhibit with brilliant effect; to draw lightly upon a surface.

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 357 When the allurement of any sinful pleasure or profit plays itself before him. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* V. 903 Tho' Fortune too (our third and final Theme), As an Accomplice, play'd her gaudy Plumes. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 127 She plays her lovely changes, not to enkindle dissolute affections, but to display her Creator's glory. 1812 R. H. in *Examiner* 25 May 329/1 The lines are played over the forms with .. freedom and taste. 1843 E. JONES *Sens. & Event* 54 Should prudes blame my dress, oh! all beautiful braid, Yellow, crimson, and green over it shall be play'd. 1892 *Electr. Engineer* 16 Sept. 285/2 The search-light began to play a dazzling ripple along their line from end to end.

7. *intr.* To operate artillery, to fire (*on* or *upon* persons or things); also said of the artillery, or of a mine, etc.: To be discharged or fired.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 26 They never cease playing with their Ordinance, till they have laide all levell with the ground. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Four Y. Eliz.* (Camden) 55 The artillerie plaied and the footemen skirmished most part of the daie. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 23 All this while the fortes played vpon the boates and our shippes. 1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. ix. (1810) 116 When wee looked that the Cannon should begin to play. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Idea* Wks. (1711) 221 The mine going straight, there lacked nothing but some match to make it play. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 53 ₱ 11 The Cannon on each Side began to play. 1748 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 564, I played away with our cannon and small arms for an hour and ½. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 515 His cannon had hardly begun to play upon it, when Vidossan, the governor, retired with the garrison into the castle. 1894 LD. WOLSELEY *Life Marlborough* II. 181 Another battery..which Marlborough erected to play upon the south-eastern bastion.

fig. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* II Nov. (O. H. S.) II. 306 He.. playd particularly [in his sermon]..upon the Bp. of Sarum.

b. Of a firework: To be fired, to go *off* (*fig.* in quot.).

1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* li, Yet it [a farce] played off, and bounced, and cracked, and made more sport than a firework.

8. *intr.* Of a fire-engine, fountain, etc.: To emit a jet of water, to spout. Also said of the water, or of the person, e. g. of a fireman.

1666 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* I. 233 The Cock would play altogether on that side. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 9 A great many Fountains, where the Water-works, playing very high, render the place altogether delightful. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 5 ₱ 3 There are several Engines filled with Water, and ready to play at a Minute's warning. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 166 The fountains played in his honour. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* iv, The fire-engine maker..having brought out the whole of his stock to play upon its last smouldering ashes. 1889 *Century Mag.* Apr. 929 The firemen were not permitted to play on the flames.

9. *trans.* To practise, perform, do (some action); †to ply, exercise (a craft) (*obs.*); to perform, execute (a movement); usually (influenced by II), to perform or practise in the way of sport, deceit, etc. (a trick, prank, joke, etc.: const. *on, upon*, or with simple dative). In mod. use also with *off* (? expressing complete or successful action: see OFF A. 5).

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 40 Yif thow wolt pleie this craft with the arisyng of the Mone, loke thow rekne wel her cours howre by howre. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 307 Whan Gamelyn the yonge thus hadde pleyd his play. *c* 1425 *Cursor M.* 16623 (Trin.) And siþen in his honde þei sett: a muchel greet rede And to him pleiden a bobet. 1562 *Jack Juggler* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 138, I know that he playeth you many a like prank. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 121 Man.. Plaies such phantastique tricks before high heauen, As makes the Angels weepe. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 17 For fear he should play me some trick, I dissembled. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 134 Thus all through merry Islington These gambols he did play. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblecomania* 190 *note*, The hoax played off some years back, by the late commentator Steevens. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 201 Only something very important would have made you play this game.

b. *Sc. colloq.*

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 134 See ane [tiger] play spang upon you .. and gar ye play tapsalteerie ower a precipice.

II. To exercise oneself in the way of diversion or amusement.

10. *intr.* To employ or exercise oneself in the way of amusement or recreation; to amuse or divert oneself; to sport, frolic. (Formerly in wider sense than now, including any kind of recreation, e. g. dancing.)

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* l. 391 We .. wiernað urum cildum urra peninga mid to plegianne. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 17 We sungun iuh & ne plæȝde ȝe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Þa children plozeden in þere strete heriende ure drihten. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12275 Iesus went him for [*v.r.* forth] to plai Wit childir on an halidai. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3845 Elydour þorow a wode schold wende, ffor to pleye by o ryuer. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 169 Hire freendes .. schopen for to pleyen somwher elles. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 14 A louynge moder listeth to play with her souking childe. 1576 E. de Vere *Fayre Fooles* Poems (Grosart) 72 To playe with fooles, oh, what a foole was I. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 97 And young and old com forth to play On a Sunshine Holyday. 1742 Gray *Eton* 52 Regardless of their doom The little victims play! 1840 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* (1842) V. iii. 35 To make professions is to play with edge tools. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 151 The gardens of the Alhambra, where she had played as a child.

†b. To enjoy oneself, be joyful or merry, rejoice; esp. in reference to the bliss of heaven. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 41 Ah schulen ai bifore þe pleien in heuene. *a* 1272 *Lune Rou* 133 in *O. E. Misc.* 97 Alle heo schule wyþ engles pleye some and sauhte in heouene lyhte. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 321 For nowe I pleyn and now I playe. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 256, I loked on his lappe, a lazar lay þere-inne Among patriarkes and profetes pleyande togyderes.

c. To sport amorously; *euphem.* to have sexual intercourse. Cf. Play *sb.* 6 c. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1000 *Riddles* xliii. 2 (Gr.) Ic seah wyhte wrætlice twa undearnunga ute plegan hæmedlaces. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2016 His wif .. One and stille ðo3t hire gamen Wiþ Ioseph speken and plaiȝen samen. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2617 Tristrem wiþ Ysoude lay..And wok And plaiden ay bitvene. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* v. 542 Throu vomen that he vald with play. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* F j, Which for a lytel sylucr made her to synne and playe with a pryour. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 124 Be bold to play, our sport is not in sight. 1667 Milton *P. L.* ix. 1027 Now let us play .. For never did thy Beautie .. so enflame my sense With ardor to enjoy thee.

†11. a. *refl.* To amuse or disport oneself: = 10.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 349/148 Þat þis child scholde wende an hontingue, to pleiȝen him. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3025 Þir breþer þam plaijd samen. *c* 1385 Chaucer *Melib.* P 2 He for his desport is went into the feeldes hym to pleye. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. ix. (1869) 181 A crooked staf me lakketh .. and a bal to pleye me with. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 212 Go we..To playe vs in som othir place. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 37 Arthur.. humbly requyred both hys fader and moder .. to giue hym licence to go play hym a season out of that countrey. 1646 E. F[isher] *Marrow Mod. Divin.* (ed. 2) 171 We may go play us then, and work no working at all. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 182 When you have plaid your self with your own absurd fictions.

†b. *trans.* To furnish with the means of playing; to amuse. *Obs. rare.*

1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 192 Some of the leves of the said bookes the said wyffes toke away with them, to play their children withall.

c. To bring *into* some condition, etc. by playing or sport.

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xix. 337 He playeth himself into Learning before he is aware of it.

12. *intr. Play with*: To amuse oneself with, sport with; to touch or finger lightly, or move slightly with the hand (a material object) by way of frivolous amusement; to treat (anything) lightly or frivolously; to dally, trifle, or toy with. In quot. 1827, to do what one will with, to manage according to one's pleasure. (See also 13 b, 14.)

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 135 Ne lat hie nawht ðe hande pleiȝende mid stikke. *c* 1205 Lay. 17335 Þus þe vnwise king plaȝede [*c* 1175 pleoyde] mid worden. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 76 ȝe þat pleieð mit te worlde, nulich ou nout iheren. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 1307 When welthe of þe worlde with þe plays, Sek þan gude consayl wyth-alle. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6248 When he his cosyn ded saw, Him lyked noght with Ector plaw. 1529 More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 161/1 Than will he call it no scripture, as he plaith with the pystle of sainct Iames. 1650 Baxter *Saints' R.* iii. v. § 5 (1651) 95 As children, we play with our meat when we should eat it. 1782 Cowper *Table Talk* 505, I play with syllables, and sport in song. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 263 It required a dexterous management to play with the army. 1870 J. H. Newman *Gram. Assent* II. viii. 304 Montaigne..could thus afford to play with life, and the abysses into which it leads us.

13. *intr.* To do something which is not to be taken seriously, but merely as done in sport or frolic; to trifle *with*.

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xix. 14 And he was seen to hem as pleiynge to speke. — *Prov.* xxvi. 19 The man that gilendeli noȝeth to his frend, and whan he were caȝt, shal sey Pleiende I dide [1388 V dide pleiynge]. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* v. xv, Loke hyther, callest thow this a playe.. now I shalle shewe to the how thow oughtest not to playe so with thy lord. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 97 The lacke of teachynge to shoote in Englande, causeth very manye men to playe with the kynges Actes. 1842 Marryat *Perc. Keene* x, I'd recommend you not to play with 'post captains', said Captain Bridgman.

b. *Play on* or *upon* (†*with*) *a word* or *words*: to make playful use of a double meaning of a word, by way of sport or jest; to pun. Also *trans.* in causative sense: see quot. 1865.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. i. 84 Can sicke men play so nicely with their names? 1596 — *Merch. V.* III. v. 48 How euerie foole can play vpon the word. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 125 They play often upon words. 1861 Wright *Ess. Archæol.* II. xxiii. 231 The wit or ingenuity of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers was chiefly exerted in playing upon words. 1865 Bushnell *Vicar. Sacr.* III. v, A practice on words that plays them into inferences not contained in their meaning. 1876 Trevelyan *Macaulay* I. iii. 134 He did not play upon words as a habit.

†c. *Play upon*: to return or recur fancifully to (a phrase, etc.); to dwell upon by repetition; to harp on. *Obs.*

1605 Camden *Rem.* 14 Giraldus Cambrensis..played vpon these verses. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. ix. (1686) 26 Playing much upon the simile.

14. *intr.* To make sport or jest at another's expense; to mock. *Play with* (†*at*, †*on*, †*upon*): to make sport of, make fun of, ridicule, mock at; to befool, delude. Now *rare* or merged in 12. (Cf. also 30 a.)

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxi. 9 Sarra beheold hu Agares sunu wiþ Isaac plegode. *c* 1205 Lay. 16554, & þet þine hired-childeren pleien [*c* 1275 pleoye] mid þissen hunde scotien mid heore flan & his cun scenden anan. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* lvii. 4 Vp on whom pleiden ȝee? [1388 On whom scorneden ȝe?] *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K k viij b, All ye togyther there present played, and gested on me. *c* 1550 Cheke *Matt.* ii. 16 Then Herood seing yt he was plaied withal bi ye wiseards. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxxxix. xiii, Of all his haters none, But boasts his wrack and at his sorrow plaieth. 1611 Tourneur *Ath. Trag.* I. ii, That same heartlesse thing That Cowards will be bold to play upon. 17.. Pope (J.), I would make use of it rather to play upon those I despised, than to trifle with those I loved. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Lay of Brown Rosary* I. vi, In a sternness quoth she, 'As thou play'st at the ball art thou playing with me?'

†b. *refl.* with *of*: To make fun of, mock at. *Obs.*

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxiii. 75 But iapeth & playeth her self of theym that ben amerouse.

c. *trans.* To make sport of. *colloq.*

1891 E. Kinglake *Australian at H.* 117 Those who pass their lives in the bush generally have their heart in the right place, though they do love to play a new chum.

15. *intr.* To abstain from work; to take a holiday. [A special development of sense 10.] Now *dial.* (esp. of workmen on strike or out of work).

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 20 Some putten hem to þe plow, pleyed ful selde. 1430-40 Lydg. *Bochas* I. ix. (1554) 19 b, A connencion By enterchangyng, yt eche should reigne a yere The other absent to play & cum no nere. 1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* (1575) 443 A Mason .. played 12 dayes and wrought 28 dayes. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 889 They neuer gaue their enemies one day to rest or play be the space of .xx. dayes. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 132 b, Surely where nothyng is blameworthy their Pardon may goe play. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. i. 12 Master Slender is let the Boyes leaue to play. 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 24 May 4/2 The men will often play on a Monday. 1806 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 139 A workman was hired for 20 days, at 3*s.* per day, for every day he worked; but with this condition, that for every day he played, he should forfeit 1*s.* 1892 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 529/1 This Yorkshire idiom means to cease work from any cause whatever. A man ill with rheumatism told me that he had been 'playing' eight weeks. 1894 *Daily News* 13 July 7/7 Of the 70,000 men 'playing' 40,000 are non-unionists.

III. To engage in a game; and derived senses.

16. *trans.* To exercise or employ oneself in, engage in, practise (a game or definite form of amusement). Also in various figurative expressions: see Game *sb.* 5, also Bo-peep, Duck and drake, Fast and loose, Handy-dandy, etc.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 5 [6] Ða cild..manigfealde plezan plegiaþ ðær hi hyriað ealdum monnum. *c* 1250, 1297 [see Game *sb.* 5, 3 b]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16623 (Cott.) And wit him þai plaid sitisott, And hadd þat he suld rede Quilk o þaim him gaf þe dint. *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 618 For fals Fortune hath pleyd a game Atte ches with me. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 404/2 Pleyyn buk hyde, *angulo.* 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 350 The common games plaide and practised at Olympus. 1635 Jackson *Creed* viii. xxxi. § 7 As the proverb is, by-standers sometimes see more than they who play the game. 1679 *Establ. Test* 6 The After-game they had to play..was to be managed with..Skill. 1796 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 33/1 Next morning the match was played out. 1838 De Morgan *Ess. Probab.* 111 We are entitled to conclude that..the games played were each not less than 3 to 2 in favour of the bank. 1866 Mrs. Gaskell *Wives & Dau.* xiii, He taught young ladies to play billiards on a wet day. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 13 Feb. 16/4 The young men played fives against the tower.

b. *To play the game*: i. e. according to the rules, fairly; hence to 'play fair', act honourably. *colloq.*

1889 [see Game *sb.* 4 c]. 1898 Kipling *Day's Work* 248 (*Maltese Cat*) 'Play the game, don't talk', the Maltese Cat whickered. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 2 May 4/5 Men do not talk about their honour nowadays—they call it 'playing the game'.

c. To represent or imitate in sport; to make pretence of; to practise or deal with in a trifling way or as if for amusement, not seriously. Also with *obj. cl.* to pretend, make believe (*that* . . .) for sport or amusement.

c 1386 Chaucer *Shipman's T.* 233 Or elles that we pleye A pilgrymage, or goon out of the weye. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Old & New Schoolmaster*, The noises of children, playing their own fancies. 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* vi. 113 We do not play politics. 1875 Lowell *Spenser* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 324 Children who play that everything is something else. 1890 *St. Nicholas Mag.* Oct. 1007 We played that we were gypsies. (Cf. 19.)

17. *intr.* To engage or take part in a game. In *Cricket* said esp. of the batsman.

c 1205 Lay. 8134 Summen pleoden on tæuelbrede [*c* 1275 Somme pleoide mid tauel]. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 310 A cheker he fond bi a cheire, He asked who wold play. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Avian* xxi, The euylle..whiche doo no thynge but playe with dees and cardes. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 41 b, The Dolphyn..sent to hym [Henry V] a tunne of tennis balles to plaie with. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 163 He pleyth best that wins. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 34 Though they play for nothing, yet they take great pleasure at play. 1750 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) II. 334 A man may play with decency; but if he games he is disgraced. 1866 *Routledge's Every Boy's Ann.* 355 The batsman must play with additional care. 1884 H. C. Bunner in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 305/1 Well played, sir! 1884 Bligh in *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 3 The last named..playing in his best style.

b. *spec.* To play for stakes, esp. for the sake of gain; to game, gamble.

1511 *Churche of Vuell Men* (Pynson) E vij, They that make, sell, hye..the dyce, the cardes, the tables...They that serue the players .. they yt lende them money for to play. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 119 When Lenitie and Cruelti play for a Kingdome, the gentler Gamester is the soonest winner. 1615 Stephens *Ess. & Char., Gamester* (1857) 169 If he plaies upon Ticket, he knowes you are..not able to exact, though hee resolves to pay nothing. 1789 Charlotte Smith *Ethelinde* (1814) I. 13 He has had the character of playing monstrous deep. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VII. xii. P 8 Playing for his last stake. *a* 1832 Bentham *Deontol.* ii. (1834) II. 125 Every gamester who plays upon equal terms, plays to a disadvantage.

c. imper. *Play!* In *Cricket*, said by the bowler as a call to the batsman immediately before the delivery of the ball (formerly, by the umpire to the whole of the players at the beginning of each innings); also in *Lawn Tennis* by the server at the beginning of each service.

1787 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) p. xiii, When the umpire shall call 'play', the party refusing to play shall lose the match. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* vii, 'Play', suddenly cried the bowler. 1869 *Routledge's Every Boy's Ann.* 639 'Play' again called, we commenced our innings.

d. *transf.* In *Cricket*, said of the ground or 'wicket', in reference to the effect of its condition upon the play.

1866 *Routledge's Every Boy's Ann.* 355 The ground will afterwards play as differently as possible. 1881 *Daily News* 9 July 2 The wicket did not seem to play particularly well.

e. *Play or pay*: a sporting phrase meaning that, if one party to a race or other match fails to 'play' or engage in the match, his backers have to pay as if he had lost. Hence *play or pay bet*, a bet holding good whether the horse runs or not.

1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 55 A man gammons himself most truly, if he makes play or pay bets. 1877 H. Smart *Play or Pay* viii, I got a letter to say that the regiment had been wild enough to back me, run or not—play or pay, as it is termed, which means that they will have to pay their money even if I don't run.

18. *fig.* or *gen.* To act, behave, conduct oneself (in some specified way); chiefly in special phrases, as: a. *To play fair*: to play according to the rules of the game, without cheating; also, by extension, to do the thing regularly, to act justly or honourably. b. *To play false, foul, foully*; also *to play* a person *false*: to cheat in a game or contest; to deceive, betray. c. *To play into the hands of* (formerly also *to play* something *into the hands of*): to act so as to give an advantage to (another, either partner or opponent). d. *To play it on* (cf. 9): to play a trick upon, take in, cheat; so *to play* (*low*) *down on*, to take a mean or unfair advantage of. (*slang* or *colloq.*) So †*to play on* (or *with*) *both hands* (see Hand *sb.* 40); *to play on* or *upon the square* (see Square). Cf. also 16, 34.

1555 Latimer *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 441 They think that other, hearing of such men's going to mass, do see or inquire of their behaviour there; and thus they play wilily, beguiling themselves. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. i, If she have play'd loose with me, I'll cut her throat.

a. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 365 Playes faire in feere, and I schall fande to fest it With a faire flappe, and þer is one and þer is ij. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 141. 1763 C. Johnston *Reverie* I. 153 They will imagine that you do not play fair. 1866 Mrs. Gaskell *Wives & Dau.* vi, He'll get a..fellowship if they play him fair.

b. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 98 Venus played false. 1590- [see False B. 3]. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* III. i. 3 Thou hast it now, King, Cawdor, Glamis, all As the weyard Women promis'd, and I feare Thou playd'st most fowly for't. 1680 Otway *Orphan* IV. iii. 1420, I fear the Priest has plaid us false. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* II. ii, You play false with us, madam. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 3 Oct. 13/3 Appearances might play them false. 1893 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IV. 534/1 If my memory does not play me false, I have also seen the paper in the *Gent. Mag.*

c. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 32 If the Enemies themselves had not seasonably plaid an Opportunity into our Hands. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. VI. lxxv. 393 Whatever we play into their hands, is a losing game to this country. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VII. xv. P 4, I suspect the clerk of the kitchen and my steward of playing into one another's hands. 1878 H. H. Gibbs *Ombre* 24 He will hold the balance between his friend and the Ombre; playing into the hand of one or the other so as to divide the tricks equally between them. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* iii. 29 The powers which he had played into the hands of the mob to obtain.

d. 1871 B. Harte *Heathen Chinee* iii, Yet he played it that day upon William And me in a way I despise. 1882 — *Flip* ii, It's playing it rather low down on the old man. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 288/1 This played it on our pursuers very neatly. 1904 Marie Corelli *God's Gd. Man* xxi, I always do my best not to play down on a woman.

19. *Play at*: a. To engage or take part in (a specified game or diversion; also *fig.*): = 16.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3965 Wiþ pleyynge [*v.rr.* pleynde, pleiȝinge] atte tables oþer atte chekere. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 344 Þenne he wule..bidde þe pleie at þe escheker. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 404/2 Pleyyn at the bal, *pilludo*. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 98 b, On saterday the kyng & the Emperor playd at tennice at the Bayne. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 290 To passe away the time, the Lantgrave playeth at the cardes. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. i. 32 If Hercules and Lychas plaie at dice Which is the better man. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 742 Our men plaied at foot-ball with them of the Iland. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. ii. 232 His Majesty..really never appeared better pleased than when playing at Loggerheads, provided there was a Prospect of his being a Gainer. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* I. xi, There, two can play at that game! 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christmas No. 22/1 'I'm afraid, doctor, we are playing at cross questions and crooked answers', said Fred.

b. To represent in sport; to amuse oneself with an imitation of: = 16 c.

1840 Macaulay *Clive* Ess. (1887) 527 There is still a Mogul, who is permitted to play at holding courts and receiving petitions. 1849 — *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 613 In their childhood, they were accustomed to play on the moor at the fight between King James's men and King Monmouth's men. 1895 Miss Symonds *Stud. Prejudices* vii, Though she had often played at sentiment, no man had ever touched her heart.

20. *trans.* with personal object. a. To play against; to contend against in a game.

c 1430 *Batayle of Egyngecourte* 281 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 104 We will play them enerychone, These lordes of Englande, at the tenys. 1832–8 Warren *Diary Physic.* (1844) II. iii. 175 'I'll play you for a hundred pounds, Doctor!' said Sir Henry; 'and give you a dozen!' 1899 *Tit-Bits* 8 Apr. 21/1 Charles Dawson, who has just been playing John Roberts for the championship [in billiards].

b. *Cricket*, etc. To employ (a person) to play; to employ in a match; to include in a team or company of players.

1887 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 3/4 Let the county committees stamp it out..simply by not playing the offenders. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 5/2 The day of bowlers who are played for their bowling only is over. 1894 *Times* 22 June 8/2 Surrey played the eleven which has done so well for them in their other matches.

21. To stake or wager in a game; to hazard at play. Also *fig.*

1483 Caxton *Cato* B iv b, A player [at dice] demaunded of hym [St. Bernard] yf he wolde playe his hors ageynst his sowle. 1575 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 441 Neither shall he plaie his said maisters goodes at tables, dyce, tennies, or any other unlawfull games. 1589 *Hay any Work* A iij b, Our brother Westchester had as line playe twentie nobles in a night, at Priemeero on the cards. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. v. 207 Shall I play my freedome at tray-trip, and becom thy bondslaue? 1870 Burton *Hist. Scot.* (1873) V. liii. 11 It gave the ruler of Scotland a stake which he might play against the English Government.

b. *Play away* (†*off*): to lose in gambling; *fig.* to waste, squander, throw away recklessly.

1562 *Jack Juggler* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 115 He hath no money but what he doth steal, And that he doth play away every deal. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 67 They will play away..Knights, Rooks,..and all. 1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 5 The King .. at night .. plaid off 200 guineas, according to custome. 1721 Ramsay *Rise & Fall of Stocks* 52 Some lords and lairds sell'd riggs and castles, And play'd them aff with tricky rascals. 1879 Dowden *Southey* iv. 112 Southey could not afford to play away his health at hazard.

c. To play for, or in order to gain (something); to gain by playing: in phr. *to play* Booty, *to play a* Prize (see these words).

22. To move or throw (a piece, etc., with which a game is played), as an item in the playing of the game. a. *Chess*, etc. To move (a man) to another square on the board.

1562 Rowbothum *Cheasts* B iv b, Thou shalt playe thy Queenes Paune as farre as he may go. 18.. Walker in *Mod. Hoyle* (1870) 45 When you touch a piece with the *bonâ fide* intention of playing it. 1870 *Ibid.* 48 To open the game well, some of the Pawns should be played out first.

b. *Cards*. To take (a card) from one's 'hand' and lay it face upwards on the table, in one's turn. Also *fig.* to bring forward, or deal with in some way (a thing or person) for one's own advantage; *to play one's cards well*, to make good use of one's resources or opportunities (cf. Card *sb.*2 2 d).

1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 82 That he [your Partner] may either Trump them, or play the best of that suit on the Board. You ought to have a special eye to what Cards are play'd out. 1753 Foote *Eng. in Paris* I. i, If Lucinda plays her Cards well, we have not much to fear from that Quarter. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VII. ii. P 10 After this, if you do not play your cards, it is your own fault. 1879 'Cavendish' *Card Ess.*, etc. 163 He played a false card. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* I. vii, She ought to make her way with 'en, if she plays her trump card aright.

c. In games with balls, as cricket, tennis, golf, billiards, bowls, etc.: To strike (the ball) with the bat, racket, stick, cue, etc., or to deliver it with the hand, so as to send it in a particular direction or place it in a particular position.

1850 F. T. Finch in 'Bat' *Cricket. Man.* 95 Cricket ne'er shall be forgot while we can play a ball. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 27 May, In the first innings the Antipodeans experienced some difficulty in playing the bowling of Jones. 1891 W. G. Grace *Cricket* 233 If you can keep up your wicket and play the ball hard away from you, runs are sure to come. 1901 H. McHugh *John Henry* 67 'Play the round ball!' suggests Shine.

d. *Play on* (*Cricket*): of a batsman, to play the ball on to his own wicket, putting himself 'out'.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 19 May, When only half-a-dozen had been scored, Butler played on, and he had to make way for Barnes. 1894 *Times* 10 July 11/2 Mr. Mordannt was out in [Brockwell's] first over, for, after cutting and driving the ball for four, he played on.

23. To bring into some condition by playing; e. g. *to play oneself in*, to get into form for, or adapt oneself to the conditions of, play; *to play time out*, to extend the play until the end of the appointed time.

1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 639 Their players had strict injunctions to 'play time out'. 1894 *Times* 10 July 11/2 Mr. Jackson came in with Dr. Grace, and, although a little uncomfortable at starting, soon played himself in.

24. *fig.* a. To use or treat as a counter or plaything, to manage or use for one's own ends (like chessmen or cards in a game).

1656 Cowley *Find. Odes, Destinie* ii. Some Wisemen, and some Fools we call, Figures, alas, of Speech, for Destiny plays us all.

b. To set in opposition, oppose, pit (one person, thing, or party *against* another), esp. for one's own advantage. In mod. use almost always *play off*.

1643 *Plain English* (1690) 9 They could play one Party of Protestants against another. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* VI. § 24 An ingenious Free-thinker may..play one absurdity against another. 1807 *Ann. Reg.* 4/2 He played off France against the world, and the world against France. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* x. iv, The folly is mine, to have played against the crafty Tribune so unequal a brain as thine. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Aug. 5/1 The Sultan likes to play off one Power against another.

c. *Play off*: to cause (a person) to exhibit himself disadvantageously.

1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 497 P 3 His whole Delight was in finding out new Fools, and, as our Phrase is, playing them off, and making them shew themselves to advantage. 1713 Addison *Guard.* No. 71 P 5 He would now and then play them off, and expose them a little unmercifully. 1864 Miss Yonge *Trial* ix, She knew that he was playing the widow off, and that, when most smooth and bland in look and tone, he was inwardly chuckling.

d. To pass *off* as something else; to palm *off*.

1768 H. Walpole *Hist. Doubts* 99 Her preparing the way for her nephew, by first playing off and feeling the ground by a counterfeit. 1867 R. Giffen in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 620 The trick of playing off Jacobite effusions as the national literature of Scotland had already been found out.

IV. To exercise oneself or engage in sword-play, fighting, or fencing.

25. *intr.* To exercise oneself or contend with weapons; *spec.* to contend for exercise or pastime with swords, rapiers, or sticks; to joust, tourney; to fence. In quot. *a* 1300, ?to contend (in general sense). *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1205 Lay. 8145 Þeos tweien cnihtes bi-gunnen mid sceldes to scurmen, ærst heo pleoweden [*c* 1275 pleoiden] and seoðde pliht makeden. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 8126 And pleoiden in þan feldes mid sceaftes and mid sealdes. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 186 Us he dude lede Into a galeie, Wiþ þe se to pleie,..Wiþute sail and roþer. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* liv. 235 (Harl. MS.) Cornelius..come with the aduersarijs ayenste the Emperour, the whiche wolde play. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 7 b, I maie commende hym for plaiyng at weapons. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. ii. 206 He sends to know if your pleasure hold to play with Laertes. 1692 Sir W. Hope *Fencing-Master* (ed. 2) 137 Whither you be to play with Blunts or Sharps. 1792 in Southey *Life A. Bell* (1844) I. 440 The officers .. passed the whole day in the Sun, playing at long bullets.

†b. *trans.* with the bout or contest as object; as, *to play a play*, *to play a touch* (also *fig.*; see Touch *sb.*). *Obs.*

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VIII. xxxix. 333 Goo thou to yonder pauelione and arme the of the best thou fyndest there, and I shalle playe a merueillous playe with the. 1562 *Jack Juggler* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 114, I care not much At the bucklers to play with thee one fair touch. 1598 R. Bernard tr. *Terence, Heauton.* II. iii, See you play no wild touch [L. *Vide sis, ne quid imprudens ruas*].

V. To perform instrumental music.

26. *intr.* To perform upon a musical instrument. Const. *on*, *upon* (†*at*, †*of*).

(In quot. *c* 825, the vb. seems to be intr. with *timpanan* in the instrumental case, as the trans. const. with the instrument as obj. is not otherwise known before the 18th c.; but the meaning may also be 'to actuate, operate', 6.)

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxvii. 26 Plæziendra [*c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelm.) plegiyndra] timpanan [L. *tympanistriarum*]. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* 28 in *Cott. Hom.* 193 Murie dreameð engles biuoren þin onsene. Pleieð, and sweieð, and singeð, bitweonen. *c* 1275 Lay. 20315 His harpe he wende..And gan þare to pleoye And moche game makie. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 111 Ther herd I pleyen vpon an harpe .. Orpheus ful craftely. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxv. 115 Mynstrallez, playand on diuerse instrumentes of musik. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 133 He can speake the tongues well, he plaies of Instrumentes, fewe men better. 1578 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 177 Man that pled on the drum. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 395 All of them cannot paint or play on music. 1743 Pococke *Descr. East* I. 82 Three Mahometans sung Arab songs, beating time with their hands, and playing on a tambour. 1821 Shelley *Epipsychidion* 65 A Lute, which those whom love has taught to play Make music on. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* IV. xiv, There came the sound of a band playing at a distance.

b. Said of the instrument or the music itself.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 216 The musicke playes, vouchsafe some motion to it. 1660 Woon *Life* 11 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 347 The canons and students of Ch. Ch...began to weare surplices and the organ playd. *a* 1706 R. Semple *Piper of Kilbarchan* vi, His pipe play'd trimly to the drum. 1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* v, Hear this instrument that was going to play. *Mod.* Just then the music began to play.

27. *trans.* To perform (music, or a piece of music) on an instrument.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 70 Where that Musyke, wyth all her minstralsy, Dyvers base daunces moost swetely dyd playe. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* cxxviii, When thou, my music, music play'st, Upon that blessed wood. 1676 Dryden *Aurengz.* II. Stage Direct., Betwixt the Acts, a Warlike Tune is plaid. 1727 Gay *Begg. Op.* Introd. (1729) 2 Play away the ouverture. 1882 Miss Bradlon *Mt. Royal* II. x. 218 Christabel played a *Capriccio* by Mendelssohn. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CL. 862/2 The band played a republican air.

b. To express or describe by music played on an instrument. Chiefly *poet.*

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 830 Certain Turkish minstrels..plaied them up many a homely fit of mirth. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* v. 134 This tuneful Pipe; the same That play'd my Corydon's unhappy Flame.

28. To play or perform on (a musical instrument); to cause (it) to sound.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Flute*, an instrument of musick.. played by blowing in it with the mouth. 1755 Johnson, *To Play* v.a...2. To use an instrument of musick. [*Yodd adds*: as, he plays the organ, fiddle, etc.] 1868 Miss Braddon *Dead Sea Fr.* (Tauchn.) II. vi. 97 Accompanying herself on the guitar, which she played with a rare perfection. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 14 Aug. 6/1 We have..to play the same fiddle as they played, but we..are not going to play the same tune.

29. With adverbial extension (*in*, *out*, *off*, *down*, *up*, etc.): To lead, dismiss, or accompany (persons) with instrumental music.

1844 W. H. Maxwell *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xxxiv. (1855) 275 The Frasers .. were played off the ground by their pipers. 1883 in *Standard* 22 Mar. 3/3 The Hampshire Artillery Band will play all the Artillery past the saluting point. 1897 Hall Caine *Christian* x. A band in yellow and blue uniform sat playing the people in. 1898 Besant *Orange Girl* II. iii, The small band .. played the company into the supper-room. *Mod.* The organist was playing the congregation out.

30. In figurative expressions.

a. *Play on* or *upon*: To make use of, or take advantage of (some quality or disposition of another person); to practise upon.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. ii. 380 You would play vpon mee; you would seem to know my stops. *Ibid.* 387–9. 1697 Collier *Ess.* II. (1703) 74 To flatter the vanity, and play upon the weakness of those in power. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* II. i. (1798) 32 You rely upon the mildness of my temper—you do, you Dog! you play upon the meekness of my disposition! 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* V. i. P 35 We fancied that he meant to play upon our fears. 1870 Rogers *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 116 It is..natural that shrewd politicians should play on the credulity of their dupes.

b. *To play first* or *second fiddle*: see Fiddle *sb.* 1 b. So *to play second*, to take a subordinate part.

1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* X. xi. P 10, I am .. to play second fiddle in all your laudable enterprises. 1822, 1861 [see Fiddle *sb.* 1 b]. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 9 May 5/5 The Union will..have to play second to the Central Committee.

VI. To perform dramatically; and derived senses. [Cf. OE. *plegan* sb. pl. = L. *ludi* (see Play *sb.* 14); *pleghûs*, Playhouse, theatre.]

31. *trans.* To represent in mimic action; to perform as a spectacle upon the stage, etc.; to act (a pageant, drama, etc.). Also *fig.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 15 Alle þer garmentis ..ben atier taken of þe fend, to playe þer pagyn among men. 1457, 1468 [see Pageant *sb.* 1]. 1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 340 Mark what pageants have been played, and what are yet a playing, to separate us from the emperor. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 If ani .. person .. play in enterludes, sing or rime, any matter contrarie to the saide doctrine. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* vi. 44 Like as players on the stage do playe theyr playe. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xvii. (Arb.) 51 The old comedies were plaid in the broad streets vpon wagons or carts vncouered. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. ii. 93 The whil'st this Play is Playing. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* II. vii. P 25 The doctor..had not the least suspicion of the farce that was playing. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Nov. 5/3 'Our Boys' was played at Guy's Hospital for the amusement .. of the nurses and patients. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* Feb. 234 He was alone in the world, with his life half played.

b. *Play off*: to show off or exhibit by imitation. (Cf. *take off*.) ? *Obs.*

1789 Mme. D'Aralay *Diary* 21 Jan., He took up a fan .. and began playing off various imitative airs with it. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VII. vii. P 16 Phenicia..was playing off the amiable and unaffected simpleton.

32. *trans. Play out*: to perform to the end; *fig.* to bring to an end; *refl.* to come to an end, become obsolete or effete.

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 531 Out you Rogue, play out the Play. 1854 Mrs. Austin *Germany*, etc. 344 The great heroic tragedy which was now being played out on the world's stage. 1867 H. Conybeare in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 513 The classical and pointed styles each ran their course from prime to decadence—in fact, 'played themselves out' completely. 1884 J. Quincy *Figures of Past* 21 This burlesque ..gradually played itself out, and came to an end.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* or *pass.*

1835 Browning *Paracelsus* IV. 680 As though it mattered how the farce plays out, So it be quickly played! 1885 Howells *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 61 Gentlemaning as a profession has got to play out in a generation or two.

c. pa. pple. *Played out*: performed to the end; brought to an end, ended, finished, over and done with; also, exhausted, used up, effete, worn out. (Cf. 16, 22 b.) Hence as ppl. adj., *played-out.*

1863 Holland *Lett. Joneses* xvi. 239 One remains, here and there, a played-out man. 1864 Burton *Scot. Abr.* I. iv. 183 The drama is not yet entirely played out. 1870 B. Harte *Further L. fr. Truthful James* i, Is our civilization a failure? Or is the Caucasian played out? 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 272 About twelve or fifteen years ago he was decidedly of opinion that Mr. Gladstone was played out. 1888 Lees & Clutterbuck *B. C.* 1887 xxix. (1892) 325 To-day they had made forty miles over this awful trail, and their horses were not unnaturally quite played out.

33. To represent (a person or character) in a dramatic performance; to act the part of.

c 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 198 Somtyme to shewe his lightnesse and maistrye He [Absolon] pleyeth Herodes vp on a Scaffold hye. 1513 More *Rich. III* (1883) 79 In a stage play all the people know right wel that he that playeth the sowdayne is percase a sowter. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 31 Yet my chiefe humour is for a tyrant. I could play Ercles rarely. *a* 1631 Donne *To Sir H. Wotton* Poems (1654) 146 Courts are Theaters, where some men play Princes, some slaves. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 92, I do not go to see the characters of the Bible played. *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *Marie Mignot*, Miss Kelly plays Marie.

34. Hence *fig.* in real life: To sustain the character of; to perform the duties or characteristic actions of; to act as if one were, act or behave as or like, act the part of. (Almost always with *the* before the object; rarely with adj. absol. as obj.). Esp. in various phrases, as *to play the* Deuce, *the* Devil, *the* Fool, *the* Man, *the* Mischief, Possum, Rex, Truant, etc.: see the sbs.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1191 (1240) But ye han pleyed tyraunt neigh to longe, And hard was it your herte for to grave. 1426 Audelay *Poems* (Percy Soc.) 29 Thai play not the fole, Contenuali thai go to scole. 1433 Lydg. *St. Edmund* II. 381 Among sarseynes he pleied the lioun. *c* 1530 H. Rhodes *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 84 Anoyde murther, saue thy selfe, play the man, being compelde. 1550 Crowley *Way to Wealth* A viij b, With extreme cruelti[e] ye haue plaied the lordes ouer them. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 20 Will they now play the Hedgehog that..draue out his host? *a* 1603 J. Raynolds *Proph. Obadiah* iii. (1613) 38 Play the good fellowes your selues with the world. 1662 Bp. Hopkins *Fun. Serm.* (1685) 93 Chess-men that on the board play the King and Queen, but in the bag are of the same materials, and rank with others. 1790–1811 Combe *Devil on Two Sticks* (1817) I. 274 It is an act of prudence to let a woman play the fool, for fear she should play the devil. 1823 Lockhart *Reg. Dalton* VIII. i, But we must not play sad now, my dear, I hope you will be happy here. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* May 5 It was gall to me to play jackal to Dan, or to any one else.

35. To sustain, represent, act (*a part, the part of*), *lit.* in dramatic performance, or *fig.* in real life: see Part *sb.* 9, 9 b.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* I. 165 King Herodis part thai playit in to Scotland. 1548, 1584, 1590, 1600 [see Part *sb.* 9, 9 b]. 1655 Culpepper *Riverius* Printer to Rdr., The friends of the Sick must play their part, or all will not be well. 1672 [H. Stubbe] *Rosemary & Bayes* 12 Though this expression of taking upon him the person [= *personam induere*] .. may not be culpable enough .. and therefore the case must be aggravated with *playing a part*; truly, the words of *playing the part* are too light and unbecoming. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 4 She ought to play her Part in haste, when she considers that she is suddenly to quit the Stage. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 310 The parts which she was in the habit of playing, and .. the epilogues which it was her especial business to recite. 1881 Gardiner & Mullinger *Introd. Stud. Eng. Hist.* I. xi. 195 In the final struggle..England played her part well.

36. *intr.* To act a drama, or a part in a drama; to perform; = Act *v.* 8. Also *fig.*

1580 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 408 No Mayor..shall geve leave to any players to playe within the guilde hall. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. ii. 104 *Ham.* My Lord, you plaid once i th' University, you say? *Polon.* That I did my Lord, and was accounted a good Actor. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* III. 889 Even kings but play, and when their part is done, Some other, worse or better, mount the throne. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxiii, Did you ever play at Canterbury? 1880 M'Carthy *Own Times* IV. lxiv. 434 He showed that he was resolved to play on a vaster stage.

b. *Play up to* (*Theatrical slang*): to act in a drama so as to support or assist another actor; hence, to support, back up; to flatter, toady.

1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VI. i. ¶ 8 You want two good actors to play up to you. 1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 323 He [a performing elephant] was 'played up to' by the celebrated columbine, Mrs. Parker. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* II. xv, There is your Playing-up toady, who, unconscious to its feeder, is always playing up to its feeder's weaknesses. 1894 *Times* 5 Mar. 14/1 The windows here are designed, like the others, to play up to the mosaics, and are not intended to be too visible in profile.

Play, obs. form of Plea *sb.* and *v.*

Playable (plē·ăb'l), *a.* [f. Play *v.* + -able.]

†1. Given to play, playful, sportive. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 282/2 Playabylle, *ludibundus, ludicris, ludicer, ludibilis.*

2. Capable of being played: in various senses.

1860 Reade *8th Commandm.* 30 There were passages in 'Le Château Grantier' not playable in England. 1873 Bennett & Cavendish *Billiards* 480 Any ball or balls behind the baulk-line,..are not playable if the striker be in baulk. 1875 M. Pattison *Casaubon* 154 The part of chaplain-man-of-the-world, a part often played, and still playable. 1887 Gurney *Tertium Quid* II. 57 Old Scotch tunes playable on the black keys of a piano. 1898 *Daily News* 5 May 5/2 The maestro laid the instrument down with an evident air of contempt, but he declared it to be playable.

b. Of a cricket or football ground or the like: Admitting of or fit for playing on.

1872 *Daily News* 15 July, The play did not commence ..until half-past 11, when the ground was rendered 'playable' by the copious use of sawdust. 1881 *Sportsman* 31 Jan. 4/5 Football at Oxford..the ground will hardly be playable until the end of this week.

Hence **Playabi·lity**, the quality of being playable.

1881 Stevenson *Virg. Puerisque* 259 Bound up with the subject of play, and the precise amount of playfulness, or playability, to be looked for in the world.

Play-actor, -actress, etc.: see Play *sb.* 17.

Play-bill (plē'·bil). A bill or placard announcing a play and giving the names of the actors to whom the various parts are assigned.

1673 [R. Leigh] *Transp. Reh.* 1 Having posted up a play-bill for the title of his book..being prefer'd from writing of bills for the play-houses. 1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 47 ¶ 10 His first care in the morning is to read the play-bills. 1875 Lowell *Wks.* (1890) IV. 376 Theatrical critiques as ephemeral as play-bills.

Play-book (plē'·buk). Also without hyphen, as one word, or two. [f. Play *sb.* + Book *sb.* 3.] A book of plays or dramatic compositions.

1535 *Cov. Corp. Chr. Plays* App. II. 107 Payd for makyng of the playe-boke *vs.* 1624 Massinger *Parl. Love* II. iii, Comparing of these eyes to the fairest flowers,..And such hyperboles stolen out of playbooks. 1727 Gay *Begg. Op.* I. x, Those cursed Play-books she reads have been her ruin. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 80 'Tis an old sneer, that the Irish peerage drew their names from playbooks.

Playcart, obs. f. Placard. **Playce**, obs. f. Place. **Playche**, obs. f. Pleach, Plash *v.*[1] **Playd, -e**, obs. ff. Plaid, Plea, Plead.

Play-day (plē'·dē). A day given up to play; a day exempted from work; *esp.* a school holiday.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 555 Worse than either of these is he, who doth that vpon work days which should haue bin don on play-daies or idle holidaies. 1655 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 334 He wrote of the sending of Maynard, Windham and Twisden to the Towre; he said it was a strange playdaye. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1724) VI. x. 343 The Soul's Play-day is always the Devil's working Day, and the idler the Man, still the busier the Tempter. 1768 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 285 We have no play-days (the school being taught every day in the year but Sundays). 1876 Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. v. 172 In 1763 the play-days at the grammar school of Kinghorn were fixed as the afternoons of every Wednesday and Saturday.

attrib. 1747 W. Dunkin in Francis *Horace, Ep.* II. ii. 209 Or, wanting Prudence, like a Play-day Boy Blindly rush on, to catch the flying Joy.

b. A week-day on which miners or others do not work: cf. Play *sb.* 13, *v.* 15.

1892 *Daily News* 12 Apr. 6/4 With reference to the weekly 'playday' being fixed for Saturday the agent advised the men to accept this,.. it was decided unanimously to take a ballot whether the playday shall be Monday, Thursday, or Saturday. 1901 *Daily Mail* 7 Nov. 3/4 The miners obeyed their leaders as implicitly as they did on..the three previous 'play-days'.

†**Playe,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *pleiier*, in 3 sing. pres. *pleie* (mod.F. *plier* and *ployer*) to fold:—L. *plicāre*. A doublet of Ply *v.*] *trans.* To fold.

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* III. 818 in *Babees Bk.* 326 Be-fore þo lorde and þe lady..Dowbelle he playes þo towelle þere.

Playe, plaze, obs. forms of Play.

Played-out, *ppl. a.*: see Play *v.* 32 c.

Player (plē'·əɹ). Forms: 1 plegere, 4 pleier, 5 pleyar(e, 5–6 pleyer, 5–7 plaier, (6 plear), 5– player. [OE. *plegere*, f. *plegan*, Play *v.* + -er[1].]

I. One who plays.

1. In general sense. (The OE. instance appears to be a mistranslation by the glossator.)

c 1000 Ælfric *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 108/9 *Gimnosophista*, nacod plegere. 1382 Wyclif *Jer.* xv. 17, I sat not in counseil of pleieres [Vulg. *ludentium*], and gloriede fro the face of thin hond. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 404/1 Pleyare, *lusor. Ibid.*, Pleyare, þat alwey wyl pley, *ludibundus.* 1552 Huloet, Player at all games, pastymes, and sportes, *ludio.* 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. i. 113 You are Pictures out of doore..Wilde-Cats in your Kitchens..Players in your Huswiferie. 1755 Johnson, *Player*, an idler; a lazy person. *Mod.* A player at farming.

2. One who engages in some game, usually specified in the context, e.g. chess, draughts, cards, tennis; one who is practised or skilful in some game.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1232 Well he shalbe taught As a pleyer [? at chess] shuld to drawe another draught. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 404/2 Pleyar, at the bal, *pilitudius. a* 1500 *MS. Ashm.* 344 (Bodl.) lf. 20b, If ye be a great plaier [at chess] & can well defende your game. 1562 Rowbothum *Cheasts* A iij, The by standers (whiche commonlye see more then the plaiers). 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 180 Let us doe as Players at Tennis, be judged by all the lookers on. 1778 C. Jones *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 25 Suppose I play the Ace of a Suit of which I have Ace, King, and three small ones; the last Player does not chuse to trump it, having none of the Suit. 1867 *Rugby School Football Laws* 19 Any player obtaining a ball in a maul, must have it down as soon as possible.

b. One who plays for stakes; a gambler.

1483 [see Play *v.* 21]. 1511 *Churche of Fuell Men* (Pynson) B vj, Oft my players shall say, by the deth such one was a nimble player, for when he came to the play he had but .v. s. & wan .x. s. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 11 Gardeners, and rake fetters; Players, purse cutters, money baterers. 1755 Johnson, *Player*..a gamester.

c. A professional player (at cricket, golf, etc.).

1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 29 The two matches between the Gentlemen and Players. 1891 W. G. Grace *Cricket* 210 Every player selected by the Committee to play against the Gentlemen is paid at the rate of £10 per match. 1895 *Daily News* 1 Aug. 6/2 England has generally the better of Scotland, both in the Amateur and Player [Golf] Championships.

†3. One who plays or performs tricks to amuse others: a juggler; an acrobat. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xlvii. (1869) 199 He maketh of bilke þat pleyen with hem, and doon it, hise principal pleyeres, and hise special jogeloresses. 1530 Palsgr. 255/1 Player or goer upon a corde, *batelleur.*

4. One who acts a character on the stage; a dramatic performer, an actor. (In earlier use, one who played in an interlude.)

1463–4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 505/2 That .. Pleyers in their Enterludes, be not comprised in this Acte. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 325 And the sonday nexte after the xij. day, I 3afe to the pleyeres of Stoke, ij. s. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G viij, Counterfaityng plaiers of farces and mummeries. 1539 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xii. 240 To ye quenes pleyers for pleyng before ye king this Cristemas iiij li. 1569 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 132 A reward gevyn to Ser John' Beron plears. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 140 All the world's a stage, And all the men and women, meerely Players. *a* 1680 Charnock *Self-Exam.* Wks. (1849) 175 A player is not a prince, because he acts the part of a prince. 1742 H. Walpole *Lett. Mann* (1834) I. 146 All the run is now after Garrick, a wine-merchant who is turned player at Goodman's-fields. 1868 Helps *Realmah* xvii. (1876) 475 Give me some good plays to go to, played by great players.

5. One who plays on an instrument of music.

1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 18 Y^e^ pleyers at ye orgenys ij d. 1539 Bible (Great) 1 *Sam.* xvi. 16 A man, that is a connyng player with [*Geneva* vpon] an harpe. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 198 The singers and players of instruments. 1837 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XV. 615/1 The safest compass for ordinary players [of the serpent] is the two first of these octaves.

II. That which plays.

†6. A metal pendant to a horse's bit. *Obs.*

1598 Florio, *Saliuéra*,..among riders the plate whereat the players that hang in the mids of a port are fastned. 1607 Markham *Caval.* VI. (1617) 57 He shall haue Snaffles of all shapes..with small rings in the midst, and sundry sort of small players fastned to those ringes, which to a trauelling horse breedes pleasure. 1611 Cotgr., *Babillons*, the players that hang to the port of a bitt.

†7. *pl.* The antennæ or palpi of an insect. *Obs.*

1747 Gould *Eng. Ants* 5 Each Horn [of an Ant's Mouth] has several little Joints, by which means it plays to and fro with great facility..These Players are of particular Use to the Ants both in feeding themselves and also their Young.

8. *Billiards, Croquet.* (See quot.)

1868 W. J. Whitmore *Croquet Tact.* 9 The term 'player' is borrowed from billiards in the game of pool, and means the ball which, after you have finished your break, will play on you.

III. 9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly *appositive*, in sense 4), as *player-devil, -girl, -man, -woman*, etc.; also **player-like** *a.*, like or befitting a player or actor.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* iv. 24 b, Farre from all manour of playerlyke ostentation. 1596 Lodge *Wits Miserie* 40 They say likewise there is a Plaier Deuil, a handsome sonne of Mammons. 1641 Prynne *Antip.* 123 Pageants, Theaters, Sceans, and Player-like representations, in making a puppet-play. 1675 Wycherley *Country Wife* II. i, She chid me just now for liking the playermen. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 2 Apr., Miss Liddy had like to have run away with a player-man. 1837 H. Ainsworth *Crichton* I. 197, I can scarce comprehend how a player-girl like this can occasion him so much trouble. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 5 Apr. 7/2 The player-manager is a rarity.

Play·eress. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ess.] An actress.

1830 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 334 Many playeresses had become peeresses.

†**Play·erly,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ly[1].] Of the nature or character of an actor; befitting an actor.

1618 Bolton *Florus* II. xiv. (1636) 132 Whereby they..were overcome in battell, not by true, and very kings, but this phantastike and playerly one. 1633 Prynne *Histriomastix* II. ii. i. 852 The Satyricall invectiues of Iuuenall and others against this infamous Playerlie Emperor. *Ibid.* IV. i. 939 Poeticall streines of wit and Playerly eloquence.

Playfellow (plē'·fe·lǫu). [f. Play *sb.* + Fellow.] A companion in play or amusement: usually said of children or young people.

1513 More *Rich. III* (1883) 36, I pray God send them both better playfelowes than hym. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. i. 220. 1633 Heywood *Eng. Trav.* I. Wks. 1874 IV. 10 My wife and you, in youth were play-fellowes. 1790 Cowper *Lett.* 27 Feb., Mrs. Hewitt..was my playfellow at Berkhamstead. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* i, At times, a recollection of his old playfellow broke upon him through the haze in which he lived.

†**Playfere** (plē'·fiəɹ). *Obs.* Forms: 3 plaȝo iuere, pleiuere, 3–4 pleifere, 4 plaw-, plowe-, pleyefere, 4–7 pleyfere, 5–8 playfere, (5 -uere, fer, 5–7 -feer, -feere, 6 -flere, -feir, -feare, 7 -pheer(e; 5 pleyfer, playefere, 6 -feere, plaifere, -feere, -flere, -faier). [f. Play *sb.* + Fere *sb.*[1], companion, comrade.] A companion at play,

a playfellow, playmate; a companion generally, or in any action or course.

c 1205 LAY. 15631 Ifunden Mærlin & his plaȝe-iueren [*c* 1275 pleiueres] mid him. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 56 þi sari gast schal wið þe schucke pleiferen pleien in helle. *c* 1305 *St. Edmund Conf.* 64 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 72 Wiþ þe ic go in eche stede .. & þi pleyfere ic am. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric Poetry* xv. 49 Glotonie mi glemon wes, .. Prude wes my plowe fere. 1388 WYCLIF *Judg.* xi. 38 Whanne sche hadde go with hir felowis and pleiferis [1535 COVERD. playefeeres], sche biwepte hir maydynhed in the hillis. *a* 1400 *Transl. N. T., Acts* xiii. 1 (Paues 157) Manaen þat was þo plawfere [Vulg. *collactaneus*] of Herowde þo Tetrarke. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXVIII. vi, Roger Mortymer..was that tyme the quenes playfeer. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 33 One of his wanton mates and vnthriftie plaifaiers. 1612 *Two Noble K.* IV. iii. 79 Learne what maides haue beene her companions and play-pheeres. *a* 1765 *Jew's Daughter* ii. in Child *Ballads* (1888) III. 244/1, I winna cum in, I cannae cum in, Without my play-feres nine.

fig. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 45 Thus pouerté & pacyence are nedes play-feres.

Play-field, -folk, etc.: see PLAY *sb.* 17.

Playful (plēˑfůl), *a.* [f. PLAY *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of play, frolicsome, sportive; also, showing a sportive or sprightly humour, pleasantly humorous or jocular, jocund, merry.

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 205 Tovel spac and slow to Godd .. sumehwile to pleiful, to drupi oðer hwiles. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 64, I was neuer, either Stoick in doctrine, or Anabaptist in Religion to mislike a merie, pleasant, and plaifull nature. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.) He is scandalized at youth for being lively, and at childhood for being playful. 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Autumn* 340 Loud the Scream Of Geese impatient for the playful Stream. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 849 His scorn, his love, in playful words he spoke. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vii. 208 The playful humour which immortalised John Gilpin.

Playˑfully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a playful or sportive manner; jokingly.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 15 May an. 1776, I mentioned a scheme .. of making a tour to the Isle of Man..; and that Mr. Burke had playfully suggested as a motto, 'The proper study of Mankind is Man'. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 87 *Picaro, picara,* rogue (may be used playfully). 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 59 We playfully threatened that you should not be allowed to go home until the question was settled.

Playˑfulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being playful; sportiveness.

1795 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 96 With all the baby playfulness of love. 1823 W. SCORESBY *Jrnl. Whale Fish.* 17 The [auroral] arch extending across the zenith, showed an uncommon playfulness of figure and variety of form. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 84 His playfulness was too near deadly earnest for the comedy of common life.

† **Playˑgame.** *Obs.* A game of play; a piece of sport; an amusement, a sport; a plaything.

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* I. (1603) 62 They esteeme this our life to be but a play-game. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 30 A small Barke..that had beene rob'd by Pirates, and left as a play-game to the windes. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. round World* (1699) 496, I had been in many eminent Dangers before now,..but the worst of them all was but a Play-game in comparison with this.

Playg(e, Playght, obs. ff. PLAYOCK, PLAIT.

Playgoer (plēˑgōːəɹ). [f. PLAY *sb.* + GOER; cf. *church-goer.*] One who (habitually) goes to the play; a frequenter of the theatre.

1828 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Artif. Comedy Last Cent.*, The present generation of playgoers. 1857 MRS. MATHEWS *Tea-Table Talk* II. 313 Night after night I revelled in delights known only to the play-goer of those times.

So **Playˑgoing** *sb.* and *a.*

1780 T. DAVIES *Mem. Garrick* (1808) II. 48 (Jod.) By these means drawing all the playgoing people to Drury Lane. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 6/6 It has been said that the playgoing of a man of the world is one of the most cherished of his memories.

Playˑground. A piece of ground used for playing on, esp. one attached to a school; hence, a place of recreation however extensive.

1794 SOUTHEY *Retrospect* 79 Much of the easy life the scholars led, Of spacious play-ground and of wholesome air, The best instruction and the tenderest care. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 16 June 1/2 Seminary at Thorp-Arch. .. Adjoining are extensive Play Grounds, for the recreation of the young gentlemen. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. i. 6 Our travellers .. have made of Switzerland an English playground. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 595 The neighbouring villages were the play-ground and sporting-ground of the townsmen.

fig. 1857 MRS. MATHEWS *Tea-Table Talk* I. 4 A Magazine is .. an actual playground of indulgence to young authors. 1901 *Expositor* July 47 Science has found the problem no playground.

Playˑhouse. A house or building in which plays are acted; a theatre.

a 1000 *Aldhelm Glosses* (Napier) 1752 *Cœlestis theatri,* þæs heofenlican pleȝhuses. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. Chorus 36 The Scene Is now transported (Gentles) to Southampton, There is the Play-house now, there must you sit. 1623 in *N. Shaks. Soc. Trans.* (1885) 504 Att the play howse called the Cockpitt in Drurie Lane. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Oct., The playhouses begin to play next week. 1733 SWIFT *Lett.* Wks. 1841 II. 697 The comedy (which our poor friend [Gay] gave to the playhouse the week before his death). 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. xiv. 164 There is no play-house in Harford, nor in any other place in Connecticut. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* iv. 30, I was born a lady..though I do sell fruit in the playhouse. 1892 [see PLAYLET].

fig. 1705 WYCHERLEY *Let. to Pope* 5 Nov., You may see .. the two great Play-houses of the Nation, those of the Lords and Commons, in dispute with one another.

b. *attrib.*

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* Prol. 16 The women .. swore they would be true;..But..they were made of play-house flesh and blood. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* iv. (1709) 45 A Play-house Wit is distinguish'd by wanting Understanding. 1761 (*title*) A New Academy of Compliments .. With a collection of the newest Play-house Songs. 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas* (Tauchn.) 54 Like playhouse-scenes, the shore slid past our sleepy eyes.

Playing (plēˑiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PLAY *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb PLAY, in various senses.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* XXX. 88 As y me wende omy pleyȝyng, on mi folie y thohte. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1744 Sche þouȝt .. Tristrem and y boaþe Beþ schent for our playing. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* CCXX, Edgar rode ouȝt on his pleyeng, In to a florest neyȝt to his place. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xlix. 1 Swete as hony.., and as the playenge of Musick. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. (1577) C v b, Some in ryding, some in playing at fence. 1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* 60 They call it the playeing of the Bit in the horse mouth. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxiii, A playing of the Tide too and fro. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 148 The action.. mostly consisted in the playeing of the artillery. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 193 Conveying the Water ..for the playing of Jets. 1885 *Athenæum* 14 Nov. 645/2 First-class orchestral playing.

† **b.** (In form *plawing.*) Boiling. *Obs.*

1465 in *Paston Lett.* III. 435 A grete lede to brew v. comb malte with one plawyng. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 14 Antiently Boyling was called Plawing.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *playing day, garment, gear, place, week*; † **playing-board,** a board for playing some game on, e. g. a dice-board or chess-board; **playing-croft** (*Sc.*), a playground; † **playing-fere,** a playfellow (= PLAYFERE); **playing-field,** a field or piece of ground for playing in; applied esp. to the playgrounds at Eton; **playing-house, -passage,** in quots. applied to the 'bower' constructed by bower-birds; † **playing-stock,** a butt for jests, a laughing-stock; † **playing-table** = *playing-board*; † **playing-thing** = PLAYTHING. See also PLAYING-CARD.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxii. (Bodl. MS.), And in anoþer manere table is a *pleyinge borde þat men pley one atte dies and oþer games. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 370 If both sexes have separate *playing-crofts. 1575 *Recorde's Gr. Artes* II. Ee vij b, Then woulde the quotient declare the true number of the working dayes, and not of *playing dayes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. i. 9 'Tis a playing day I see: how now Sir Hugh, no Schoole to day? 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 357 He louef sondel her norice and here *plejeing feres. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 115 Ffarewel, Goddys sustyr, and his pleynge fere. 1583-4 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 464 (Eton Coll. Acc.) Trees..aboute the *playinge fildes. 1736 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) I. 6 The playing fields at Eton. 1898 J. A. GIBBS *Cotswold Village* 28 Pass on to Eton...Mark well the playing fields. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 404/2 *Pleyynge garment, *ludix.* 1531 in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 44 The seid pagyaunt, with the implements and *playing geire belongyng to the same. 1840 GOULD in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 94 They are used by the birds as a *playing-house or 'run', as it is termed. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. i. ii. 63 The Bower-birds..tastefully ornamenting their *playing-passages with gaily-coloured objects. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 750 þat preui *pleyng place..loyned wel iustly to meliors chamber. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 87 b, The plaieng place, which they call *Theatrum Colosseum.* 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 748 To make him a *playing stock in common playes. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 282 b, I haue bought a *pleyeng tabull: with xii. poyntis on the one syde: and chekers on the other syde. 1639 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 180, I give vnto my sonne-in-law..my inlaid playeing tables. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 404/2 *Pleyynge thynge, or thynge þat menn or chyldyr pley wythe. 1523-4 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 322 Mr parson gave to them a *playng weke to make mery. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Nov. 6/4 The desirability or otherwise of a 'playing' week at Christmas.

Playˑing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That plays, in various senses: see the verb.

a 1000 in Cockayne *Shrine* 32 An pleȝende cild arn under wænes hweowol. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. met. ii. (Addit. MS.), þe pleiyng [*iudens*] besines of men. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 152 For to plant, some playing pieces there A mount was raysd, which kept the foe in feare. 1701 EVELYN *Diary* Apr. (1819) II. 74 A lively playing boy. 1871 RUSKIN in *Daily News* 24 Feb. (1898) 6/2 Turner has put the only piece of playing colour in all the picture into the reflections in this.

† **b.** Boiling. (Also in form *plawing.*) *Obs.*

c 1400 *Sege Jerus.* 671 Hote playande picche amonge þe peple ȝeten. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 37 In playand water þou kast hit schalle To hardeb. 1552 HULOET, Bubble, lyke plawing water,..*scateo.*

Playˑing-card. Each card of a set or 'pack' used in playing various games: = CARD *sb.*2 1.

1543 tr. *Act 3 Edw. IV*, c. 4 No marchant..shal bryng.. into this realme .. chessemen, playeng cardes [*orig.* cardes a Juer]. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1925/4 Making of Playing Cards in England, (wherein many hundred Poor People are imployed). 1816 SINGER (*title*) Researches into the History of Playing Cards.

Playˑingly, *adv. rare.* [f. PLAYING *ppl. a.* + -LY 2.] In the way of play or recreation.

1680 AUBREY *Brief Lives* (1898) I. 2, I doe it playingly. This morning..I writt two lives

Playˑless, *a.* [f. PLAY *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of play or plays (in different senses).

a 1834 COLERIDGE cited in WEBSTER (1864). 1882 C. S. in *Society* 14 Oct. 11/1 Is not France in the same deplorable playless condition? 1889 *Daily News* 28 May 5/2 The playless playgrounds of French schools.

Playˑlet. [f. as prec. + -LET.] A diminutive or short dramatic play.

1884 B. MATTHEWS in *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 916 In these beautiful and witty playlets there is but the ghost of an action. 1892 *Welsh Rev.* I. 751 The modern playhouse ..has become the home, not of the play, but the playlet.

† **Playˑlome, -loom.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. PLAY *sb.* + ME. *lome,* LOOM.] An instrument of play: in quot. applied to a club.

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 2013 Go reche me my playlome, And I salle go to hym sone...Ane iryne clobe takes he; Agayne Percevelle the fre He went than fulle right.

Playˑmaker. Now *rare.* A maker, composer, or writer of plays; a dramatic author.

1530 PALSGR. 255/1 Playe maker, *factevr, factiste.* 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 44 Perchance it is the Comick, whom naughtie Play-makers and Stage-keepers, have iustly made odious. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 261 He retired to the Metropolis, lived in Greys Inn, and set up for a play-maker. 1903 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. XI. 291/2 He insults Greene, Elderton, Tarleton, and all play-actors and play-makers.

Playman (plēˑmăn). *nonce-wd.* A man addicted to play, a gamester.

1844 THACKERAY *B. Lyndon* xi, She knew that as a playman I had never failed in my word.

Playmate (plēˑmēt). [f. PLAY *sb.* + MATE *sb.*2] A companion in play, a playfellow. Also *fig.*

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. iii. lviii, The lovely playmates of pure verity. 1798 COLERIDGE *Frost at Midnight* 43 My play-mate when we both were clothed alike! 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 213 Brother and playmate to all Nature. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. i. 14 Hunger and dirt for his playmates. 1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* vi, She had been taken by playmate boys in her infancy to peep into hedge-leaves.

Hence **Playˑmating** *sb.*, the being playmates, companionship in play.

1888 G. W. CABLE in *Library Mag.* (N. Y.) May 21 Nor [is there] a tenth as much..playmating of white and colored children as there was in the days of slavery.

Play-money, -monger: see PLAY *sb.* 17.

Playn, -e, obs. ff. PLAIN, PLANE. **Playnchour, -shore,** variants of PLANCHER *sb.*1 **Playner,** obs. var. PLENAR. **Playnt,** obs. f. PLAINT, PLANT. **Playntain, -tein, -teyne,** obs. ff. PLANTAIN. **Playntie,** obs. Sc. form of PLENTY.

Playock, plaik, plaig (plēˑək, plēk, plēg). *Sc.* Forms: *α.* 5 playok, 8– *dial.* plack, 9 playock, -ick, playke, plaik. *β.* 6 playg, 6– plaig, (plague). [f. PLAY *v.* or *sb.*; second element uncertain: ? *-ock* diminutive.] A plaything, toy.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. vi. 588 Westymentis, bukis, and othir ma Plesand playokis, he gave alsua. 1508 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 137 For mending of the Princis playg of silvir. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E. D. S.) *Crepundia,* bairnes plagues. 1711 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) I. 227 Send me word..what placks to buy for Mary. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 395 Put half a crown in the hand of each of the poor weans for a playock. 1821 CARLYLE *Early Lett.* I. 349 Forsaking the switch and quizzer and other plaiks invented by French barbers. *Mod. Sc.* Bring in your plaigs, it's gaun to rain. [See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

Play-right, -seer: see PLAY *sb.* 17.

Plays, obs. f. PLACE. **Plays(e, -sce, -sse,** obs. ff. PLAICE. **Playsance, -ant,** obs. ff. PLEASANCE, -ANT. **Playse, Playsir, -e,** obs. ff. PLEASE, PLEASURE.

Playsome (plēˑsŏm), *a.* Now chiefly *dial.* [f. PLAY *sb.* + -SOME.] Inclined to play; playful.

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. III. iii. 137 All pleasant folke, well-minded, malicious, and playsome. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. II. iii. 117 Not asham'd of expressing any Extasy of Joy or playsom Humour. 1755 HUME *Nat. Hist. Relig.* Ess. 1817 II. 451 The playsome whimsies of monkeys. 1870 VERNEY *Lettice Lisle* 305 He always said he [the horse] were only playsome and that 'tweren't vice.

Hence **Playˑsomely** *adv.*, **Playˑsomeness.**

a 1643 LD. FALKLAND, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 56 He that were playsomely disposed. 1676 GLANVILL *Seasonable Reflect.* 108 How much slightness and playsomeness in speaking of serving God. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, Camel-driver* 60 My playsomeness had pleased thee.

Playstead (plēˑsted). ? *local.* [f. PLAY *sb.* + STEAD.] A place for play, a playground.

c 1251 *Battlesden Chartulary* lf. 121 (B. M.), Et in campo orientali vna dimidia acra super playstude iuxta terram Roberti le deuenes. 1889 *Boston Even. Traveller* July, The fortunate children of Boston..go there [Franklin Park] ..and engage in games over the playstead.

Playster, -ir, obs. forms of PLASTER.

Playˑstow. *local.* Forms: 1 pleȝstów, 3 pleystow; now (as place-name) Plaistow, Plestor. [OE. *pleȝstów* a place of play, a gymnasium, f. *pleg,* PLAY *sb.* + *stów* place.] A place of play, a playground; now surviving in names of English villages (*Plaistow* in Sussex and Essex), and in *Plestor,* name of an open space of about one third of an acre near the church at Selborne, Hants.

10.. *Sax. Leechd.* III. 206 [Þonne man] On pleȝstowe oððe on wafung stowe andhidian hine ȝesihð styrunge sume ȝetacnað. *c* 1050 *Cott. Cleopatra Glosses* in Wr.-Wülcker 411/45 *Gymnasio* on pleȝestowum. *Ibid.* 465/40 *Palestrarum,* ȝestrynga, pleȝstowa. 1789 WHITE *Antiq. Selborne* x, Sir Adam Gurdon .. in conjunction with his wife Constantia, in the year 1271, granted to the prior and convent of Selborne all his right and claim to a certain place, *placea,* called *La Pleystow,* in the village aforesaid, '*in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosinam*'. This *Pleystow, locus*

ludorum, or play-place, is a level area near the church of about forty-four yards by thirty-six, and is known now by the name of the *Plestor*. 1875 Mort. Collins *Thoughts in Gard.* (1880) II. 109 There is also to be a cross to his [Gilbert White's] memory...Is there no sculptor who could adorn that cross which is to be erected on the plaistor with a flying swallow in marble of Sicily?

Playsur(e, -yr(e, obs. ff. Pleasure. **Playt, -e,** obs. ff. Plait, Plat, Plate, Plea, Plead.

Plaything (plē·þiŋ). [f. Play *sb.* + Thing.] A thing to play with, a toy.

1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* 450 Say he delighteth in armies and victories, and triumphs, and coronations: these are great in respect of playthings; but all these are feeble and pusillanimous to a great soul. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* I. iii. (1695) 14 A Child knows his Nurse and his Cradle, and by degrees the Play-things of a little more advanced Age. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 29 A Child would have cry'd half an Hour before it would have found out such a pretty Plaything. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xxi. 207 Strange that these famine-pinched wanderers of the ice should rejoice in sports and play-things like the children of our own smiling sky.

b. *fig.* A man, animal, or thing, treated as a thing to be played with.

1680 Otway *Caius Marius* I. i, Sylla too, a Boy, a Woman's Play-thing. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Akenside* Wks. IV. 289 A physician in a great city seems to be the mere plaything of Fortune. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 75 The Empire..had now become the plaything of a worthless woman.

c. *attrib.* (Chiefly *appositive.*)

1781 Cowper *Hope* 543 Yet charge not heavenly skill with having planned A play-thing world, unworthy of his hand. 1811 W. R. Spencer *Poems* Ded., Fancy bestow'd a play-thing-lyre. 1851 H. D. Wolff *Pict. Span. Life* 186 His plaything sword is quivering in the bully's heart.

Playtime plē·təim). [f. Play *sb.* + Time *sb.*]

1. A time for play or recreation.

1661 Cowley *Prop. Adv. Exp. Philos., School,* Upon Festivals and Play-times they should exercise themselves in the Fields by..Mustering and Training after the manner of Soldiers. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Cry of Children* i, They are weeping in the playtime of the others. 1874 Burnand *My Time* iv. 37, I had come to the end of my play-time.

2. The time for the performance of a play.

1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* XII. i. ▸ 5, I waited with impatience for play-time.

Play·ward, *a. dial.* [f. as prec. + -ward: cf. *wayward.*] Given or inclined to play; playful.

1882 T. Hardy *Two on Tower* i. I. 26 The maid was a..playward piece o' flesh when he married her. 1887 — *Woodlanders* I iv. 62 It seems no time ago that she was a little playward girl.

Playwoman (plē·wu·măn). (?) *nonce-wd.* A woman who acts in plays; an actress.

1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* 256 The brat of a wandering playwoman.

Play-work (plē·wɒik).

1. Work of the nature of play; an easy or trifling occupation.

1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 216 It was delightful to observe her enjoyment of this play-work. 1877 Symonds *Renaiss. Italy* 450 Cultivation of Latin poetry was no mere play-work to Italian scholars.

2. Work at plays or dramatic performances.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Nov. 12/1 At the Vaudeville, fourteen boys and sixteen girls are already mingling arithmetic and history with their play-work on the stage.

Playwright (plē·rəit). [f. Play *sb.* + Wright.] A professional maker or author of plays; a dramatist.

1687 M. Clifford *Notes Dryden* iv. 16 Wherein you may ..thrive better, than at this damn'd Trade of a Play-wright. 1715–16 Pope *Let. to Blount* 21 Jan., Horace's rule for a play may as well be applied to him as a Play wright. 1877 Dowden *Shaks. Prim.* v. 49 Shakspere's powers as a rising playwright must have been recognised.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Play·wrightess,** a female dramatist; **Play·wrighting, Play·wrightry,** the action or occupation of a playwright.

1831 Carlyle in Froude *Life* (1882) II. viii. 171 Various playwrightesses and playwrights. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 624 What is this but play-wrightry? 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Feb. 186/2 Literary feeling is not everything in play-wrighting.

‖ **Plaza** (plā·þa, plā·sa). [Sp. :—pop. L. **plattia* :—L. *platea*: see Place *sb.*] In a Spanish-speaking country, A market-place, square, public place.

1683 Salgado (*title*) A Description of the Plaza or Sumptuous Market-Place of Madrid. 1826 F. B. Head *Pampas* 176 In the centre of the town there is a Plaza or great square. 1850 Prescott *Peru* II. 129 The Spanish soldiery assembled by torch-light in the *plaza* to witness the execution of the sentence.

Ple, early form of Plea; erron. f. Please *v.*

Plea (plī), *sb.* Forms: α. 3 **plaid, playd** (see also Plead *sb.*). β. 3–4 **plait, playt,** 5 **pleet,** 5–6 **plete,** 7 **pleyt.** γ. 3 **plai,** 3 (6 *Sc.*) **play,** 3–6 **ple,** 4–6 **plee, pley,** (5 *pl.* **place**), 6– **plea**; (*Sc.* 6 **plei, plie,** 6– **ply,** 7 **pleie, pleye,** 7–8 **pley**). As to *common place* for Common Pleas, see the latter. [ME. *plaid, plai,* a. OF. *plaid* (842 in Strasburg oath), agreement, decision, decree, law-court, suit, action, in Anglo-Norm. *plai* (*c* 1170 in *Horn*), *play,* law-suit, action :—**playid-, *plagid-* :—L. *placil-um* that which pleases or is agreed upon, a decision, decree, etc., in 9th c. (in phrases *placita habēre, tenēre*), an assembly for discussion and decision of matters of state; sb. use of pa. pple. neut. of L. *placēre* to please: see Placit. The β forms agree with the OF. variant *plait* (11th c.), *plel, plaict* (Godef.), Prov. *plait,* Sp. *pleito,* Pg. *preito,* It. *piato,* early med. L. *plaitum* (Du Cange) from *placitum.*]

I. In Law.

1. A suit or action at law; the presentation of an action in court. Now *Hist.* and *Sc.* (esp. in phr. *a law-plea*).

α. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* (Cott.) 5 þat plait [*Jesus MS.* playd] was stif & starc & strong. *Ibid.* 1737 An lateþ dom þis plaid [*Jesus MS.* playd] tobreke.

β. *c* 1290 *Beket* 601 3if ani plait [R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9704 play] to chapitle were i-drawe And ani man made ani apel. 1340 *Ayenb.* 39 To þise zenne belongeþ al þet barat, alle ualshedes, and alle gyles þet comeþ ine plait. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 79 In þe court of pleet. 1510–20 *Compl. too late maryed* (1862) 7 To daye I had peas, rest, and unyte, To morowe I had plete and processe dyvers. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 470 For the tenth time, the pleyte or suite, with all the records, goeth out of that Iudges court to a higher court.

γ. [1292 Britton I. xvi. § 4 Si soit le plé del principal suspendu [let the plea against the principal be suspended]. *Ibid.* II. xv. § 5 Si le play soit meu, et en plé pledaunt soit le bref trové vicious [if the plea be opened, and in the course of pleading the writ be found defective].] *c* 1290 *Beket* 576 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 123 Þe king wolde þat In his court þat plai [*v. r.* plé] scholde beon i-driue. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Eng. Wks.* (1880) 89 He meyntenep most synne bi preuylegies, exempcions & longe plees. *c* 1440 Lydg. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 1 Controuersies pleys & discordis Atween persones were it too or thre. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 303 William Fitz Petir called into plee Moolde Vpton, Abbesse of Godestowe, and the Covent of the same place, in a plee of dette in the Courte of Mighell of Meldon. 1463–4 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 9 Be the place of the detinue for a chalise shold be lent to you; also the writts were out. *c* 1470 Henryson *Tale of Dog* 45 It is..perrilous Till enter in pley befoir ane juge suspect. 1487 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 177/2 That all Ciuile accionis questionis and pleyis..be determytt & decidit befor the Iuge ordinaris. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Sam.* xv. 4 O..that euery man which hath a plee or matter to do in ye lawe, might come to me. 1557 Grimalde *Mans Life* in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 109 The courts of plea, by braul, and bate, driue gentle peace away. 1570 Buchanan *Chamæleon* Wks. (1892) 46 [He] socht to mak ane other change of court, and set vp new play agane. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 53 All mutes and pleyis quhilk happinis to rise within burgh, sould be pleadit and determinat within the samin. 1577 Harrison *England* II. ix. (1877) I. 202 These cases are otherwise called plees or action, wherof there are two sorts, the one criminall and the other ciuill. 1591 Lambarde *Archeion* (1635) 16 No man ought to sue out of the Countrey, or to draw his Plea from thence. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* I. 8 To compeir, and answere..vpon the principall pleie..touching the lands vnjustlie occupied be him. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 174 The Session charged with buying of pleyes, delaying of justice and bryberie. *a* 1735 Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1755) 14 A plea between two country esquires about a barren acre upon a common. 1822 Galt *Provost* xxvii, This gave rise to many pleas, and..bickerings, before the magistrates. 1862 McGilvray *Poems* 75 (E.D.D.) You won the plea.

b. Phrases. *To hold pleas* (= med.L. *tenere placita*), to try actions at law, to have jurisdiction; *to hold a plea,* to try an action.

1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 187/2 That..no Styward..hold plee uppon any Action, atte sute of any persone. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 344 Syr Hugh Bygotte, iustyce,.. kepte his courte at Seynt Sauyours, & helde there the plees callyd Itinerii, the whiche is to meane, the traueylynge, or the waye plees. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xxxvi. (1638) 127 For else it were a thing in vaine for him to hold plee of Advowsons. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 182 Having a court..in which they hold plea of all causes and actions, reall and personall, civill and criminall. 1620 J. Wilkinson *Coroners & Sheriffes* 46 By a writ of Justicies out of the chancery, which is a commission to the Sherif to hold plea of any summe whatsoever. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. vii. 112 This writ may issue..to the county courts or courts-baron, where they attempt to hold plea of any matter of the value of forty shillings. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. iii. 46 The count..is still allowed to hold pleas.

c. *Common pleas*: originally, legal proceedings on matters over which the Crown did not claim exclusive jurisdiction; later, actions at law brought by one subject against another, identified with *civil actions,* and sometimes called † *civil pleas* (*obs.*). Often short for *Court of Common Pleas*: see Common Pleas.

c 1215–1550 [see Common Pleas]. 1591 Lambarde *Archeion* (1635) 20 [see d]. *Ibid.* 21 Courts of Law, that have Jurisdiction of Civill or Common Pleas arising betweene our owne subjects. *a* 1634 Coke *and Inst.* 21 Common or civil pleas are divided into real, personall, and mixt. 1768–1844 [see Common Pleas]. 1895 Pollock & Maitland *Eng. Law* II. 571 Trespass *vi et armis,* even when..it had become as civil an action as civil could be, was still not for every purpose a Common Plea, for, despite Magna Carta, it might 'follow the King'.

d. *Pleas of the Crown* (*placita Coronæ*): originally, legal proceedings on matters over which the Crown claimed an exclusive jurisdiction, as being breaches of the king's peace; later, in England including all criminal proceedings, as opposed to common pleas or civil proceedings (*obs.*); in Scotland limited to four of the gravest kinds of action: see quot. 1607.

[1215 *Magna Carta* c. 17 Nullus vicecomes constabularius coronatores uel alii balliui nostri teneant placita corone nostre.] 1529 Rastell *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 183 The plees of the crowne were holden in the towre. 1591 Lambarde *Archeion* (1635) 20 The Courts of Law doe either hold civill, or criminall Causes (more anciently tearmed Common Pleas, and Pleas of the Crowne). 1607 Cowell *Interpr.* s. v., Pleas of the Crowne in Scotland he 4, roberie, rape, murder, and wilfull fire..; with vs they be all suites in the Kings name against offences committed against his Crowne and dignitie.., or against his Crowne and peace. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* (1839) 296 The pleas according thereunto called public, *judicia publica,* Pleas of the Crown; or Private Pleas. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. i. 2 The code of criminal law; or, as it is more usually denominated with us in England, the doctrine of the pleas of the crown. 1895 Pollock & Maitland *Eng. Law* II. 571 More native to our law was the distinction between Pleas of the Crown and Common Pleas, which was often supposed to coincide with, though really it cut, the more cosmopolitan distinction [i. e. between civil and criminal].

2. a. A pleading; an allegation formally made by a party to the Court; an argument or reason urged by or on behalf of a litigant or party to a suit, in support of his case. *To make plea,* to plead. Still in Sc. Law: see quots. 1825, 1861.

c 1381 Chaucer *Parl. Foules* 485 Of al myn lyf syn that day I was born So gentil ple in loue or othir thyng Ne herde neuere no man me be-forn. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 154 Ther was with him non advocat To make ple for his astat. 1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 402 Item, [paid] for a nother wrytte..Item, for makenge of a ple for the same, v.s. 1607 Cowell *Interpr., Plea*..signifieth in our common lawe, that which either partie alleadgeth for himselfe in court. 1825 *Act 6 Geo. IV.* c. 120 § 9 Each of the Parties shall..lodge with the Clerk, previous to the final Adjustment of the Record, a short and concise Note, drawn and signed by Counsel, of the Pleas in Law on which the Action or Defence is to be maintained. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 636/1 Pleas in law, as a distinct portion of a record, were introduced by the Judicature Act, 6 Geo. IV. c. 120, § 9. *Ibid.* 636/2 The pleas are in general so framed as to ground any legal argument which the facts may warrant. *Ibid.* 637/1 The panel's plea must either be *guilty* or *not guilty.*

b. A formal statement, written or oral, made by or on behalf of a prisoner or defendant, alleging facts either in answer to the indictment, or to the plaintiff's declaration, bill, or statement of claim, or showing cause why the prisoner or defendant should not be compelled to answer.

In civil process, since 1875, technically superseded by *defence. Declinatory, dilatory, foreign, peremptory,* etc. *plea*: see the adjectives.

[1337 *Year-Bk.* 11 *Edw. III* (1883) 5 Il nad nulle cause par quei cesti ple girreit en vostre bouche de pleder en barre.] 1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 169/1 To plede any plee or plees in barr of the accyon, or in abatement of the bille. *a* 1531 in *Dial. Laws Eng.,* etc. (1886) 360 In an action of debt upon a prompt, it is no plea to say, that he receiveth the money in contestation of his obligation. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.* s. v., Then is there a Forein plea, whereby matter is alleadged in any court that must be tried in another. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. xxvi. 326 We have now to consider the plea of the prisoner or defensive matter alleged by him on his arraignment. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 222 On debate the plea was allowed by Lord Keeper Bridgeman. 1875 *Judicature Act* O. xix. r. 13 No plea or defence shall be pleaded in abatement.

c. *Special plea.* In civil and criminal law, a plea either in abatement or in bar of an action or prosecution, alleging some new fact, and not merely disputing the ground of action or charge: opposed to *the general issue.* Cf. *plead specially,* Plead *v.* 7 b (also Coke *On Litt.* 282 b).

1699 in Ld. Raymond *Reports* (1790) I. 393 A rule was made by consent that the defendant should waive the special plea, and plead the general issue. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xx. 305 When he meant to distinguish away or palliate the charge, it was..usual to set forth the particular facts in what is called a special plea. *Ibid.,* Pleas that totally deny the cause of complaint are either the general issue, or a special plea in bar. *Ibid.* 306 A justification is likewise a special plea in bar. 1769 *Ibid.* IV. xxvi. 329 Special pleas in bar; which go to the merits of the indictment, and give a reason why the prisoner ought not to answer it at all, nor put himself upon his trial for the crime alleged. These are of four kinds: a former acquittal, a former conviction, a former attainder, or a pardon. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 692 Special pleas, either in bar or abatement, are seldom pleaded to this action [Ejectment].

II. Extended and figurative uses.

3. Controversy, debate, contention, quarrel, strife. In later usage chiefly, now only, *Sc.*

a 1250 [see 1 a]. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1078 'A ! Ich am hi-trayȝed,' q^d^ þe fend þo, 'Nou Ich am þorw ple over-comen so.' 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* lviii. 4 Lo ! to ples and to striues ȝee fasten, and smyten with the fist vnpitously. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. v. (Skeat) I. 22 Wherof cometh plee, debat, thefte, begylinges, but richesse to winne. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 305/1 He also had a grete plee and altercacion with the deuylle for the body of Moyses. 1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Foure Serm. Songe Ezech.* i, He entreth not into plea with God. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 316 Sum captanis fra baith pairtes, sped with speid to stanche this pley, and mitigate this controuersie. *Ibid.* 433 Tha sild returne But plie [L. *sine armorum strepitu*]. *a* 1774 Fergusson *Hallowfair* Poems (1845) 16 Pleys that bring him to the Guard And eke the Council Chammer. *a* 1810 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 11 His wife and him are at some family plea. 1872 Michie *Deeside Tales* xiv. 120 There was like to be a ply between them an' the Forbeses.

4. That which is pleaded, maintained, or urged in justification or excuse; a pleading, appeal, argument, claim; an apology, pretext, excuse.

a 1550 *Vox Populi* 423 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 283 Thei are dryven to theire plea. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 612 The Capitaine perceiuing his dilatorie ple, by force tooke him

from the officers. 1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 14, I had rather referre it, as a disputatiue plea to diuines. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 127 Their best plea is from the words of Christ. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 394 So spoke the Fiend, and with necessity, The tyrant's plea, excused his devilish deeds. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. xviii. 152 No plea is too weak for folly and self-interest to insist upon. 1771 HORNE in *Junius Lett.* li. (1772) II. 197, I admit the plea. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* XXXVII. V. 5 He obtained leave to decline the command on a plea which can scarcely have been more than a pretext. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. i. 4 The privilege and authority of bishops and clergy was Becket's plea for convulsing Europe.

†5. *transf.* That which is demanded by pleading; a claim. *Obs. rare.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 7 The plea of no lesse weight Than Aquitaine. 1596 — *Merch. V.* III. ii. 284 But none can driue him from the enuious plea Of forfeiture, of iustice, and his bond. *Ibid.* IV. i. 198, 203.

†6. A proposal, offer. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 365 And yet shall I make to yow a feire plee: com with me to Bredigan..and do hym homage..and I shall yelde yow the castell all quyte. *Ibid.* 366, I sente hym to wite that I wolde he make no pleet, ne noyse to no man of his companye.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **plea-house** *Sc.*, a court of law; **plea-side**, the civil side of a court having both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

[1459: see PLEAD *sb.* 4.] 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. iv. 42 On the plea-side, or civil branch. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v, He's seldom at hame when there's ony o' the plea-houses open.

Plea, *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 5 play, pleye, 5–6 pley, 6 plie, 7– plea. [f. PLEA *sb.*]

1. *intr.* = PLEAD *v.* 1–3.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 28 On a day he come in to þe cowrte & pleyd with þe men of cowrte & þe judgies & ouer come þaim. *Ibid.* 208 Gude angels stude on þe toder syde & playid agayns þaim. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* XII. (*Wolf & Lamb*) viii, Yaa, quod the wolf, yit pleyis thow agane. 1599 in R. M. Fergusson *Hume* (1899) 222 *note*, The Magistrats..sall rather accept voluntarlie..ten bolls mault ȝeirlie..then to pley for ye said Landis. 1700 Z. HAIG in J. Russell *Haigs* xi. (1881) 335 He advised me in general to quit two or three thousand merks rather then plea. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 155 Another great acquisition of property, for which I had pleaed. 1868 J. SALMON *Gowodean* II. i. 41 Scorn the love for whilk sae mony plea.

2. *trans.* = PLEAD *v.* 4–7.

1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliii. 160 It was the Dowglassis douchtaly them dang, And pleit ȝour proces in that parliament. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 116 Athir ar thay preistes seruend the kirk; or men of law to plie a cause, or men of weir to fecht. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xlii, The estate was sair plea'd between Leddy Margaret Bellenden and the present Laird. 1887 MISS M. R. LAHEE *Traits Lanc. Flk.* 9 (E. D. D.) Aw'm like to plea poverty.

Plea, erron. obs. f. PLEASE *v.*

†**Ple·able,** *a. Sc. Obs.* In 6 pleyable, -bill. [f. PLEA *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be the subject of litigation; debatable.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. XXV. (S. T. S.) II. 49 Quhen þe tribunis war finalie callit, þai Iugit þe pleyabill landis to pertene to romanis. 1553 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 150 Upoun the severall ground of Scotland, nother pleyable nor debatable, ane gret way within the peceable marche of Scotland.

Pleace, obs. var. PLEASE *v.*

Pleach, *sb. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. PLEACH *v.*] Interlacing, intertwining; intertwinement of boughs.

1819 WIFFEN *Aonian Hours* (1820) 45 His nest, the pleach Of many a wilding bough in the next giant beech.

Pleach (plētʃ), *v.* Forms: 5–6 **pleche**, 6 **pleissh**(e, *Sc.* **pleich**, 7 **plesh, plish**, 7– **pleach.** [ME. *pleche*, a. OF. **plechier* (mod.F. dial. *plécher*), dial. form of OF. *plessier, plaissier* PLASH *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To interlace or intertwine (the bent down or half-cut stems and branches of young trees and brushwood) so as to form a fence or the like; = PLASH *v.*[1] 1.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxliii. (Bodl. MS.), The wiþie..is þikker in bowes & spraies bi plechinge schredinge and paringe. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 330 Nowe hushondrie his olde vines plecheth. *Ibid.* 418 Bende as a bowe, or vynes that men pleche. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 127 Let the toppe of the tree lye ouer the rote of an other tree, and to pleche downe the bowes of the same tree, to stoppe the holowe places. *Ibid.* [see PLASH *v.*[1] 1]. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 934 Plunder'd vines..pleach'd New growth about each shell and pendant lyre. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* XXIII, The trees meeting overhead; some of them trimmed, some pleached.

b. To layer (a shoot, e. g. of a vine).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 648 At October in luke lond plecheth [L. *propagat*] he.

2. To make, dress, or renew (a hedge or the like) by the above process; = PLASH *v.*[1] 2.

1523 [see PLASH *v.*[1] 2]. 1635 SIR E. VERNEY in *Mem. Verney Fam.* (1892) I. 129 The Gardner shall pleach noe Hedge this yeare. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Pleach*, to bind a hedge. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xiii. 280 The low broad arches of the alleys pleached with vines. 1886 *Cornh. Mag.* July 32 The banks of the.. hedgerows, which were seldom cut or pleached.

3. *generally.* To entwine, interlace, tangle, plait.

1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 125 Pleached with her hair, in mail of argent light Shot into gold, a snake her forehead clips. 1861 F. METCALFE *Oxonian in Irel.* 96 The earth, being pleached together by the roots of dwarf willows and grass, has defied the pelting storm. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., At Eleusis* 209 Poppied hair of gold Persephone Sadtressed and pleached low down about her brows.

Hence **Plea·ching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1398 [see sense 1]. 1504 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 314 For pleisshing at the coppy [= coppice]. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 18/1 Tangled so thick with pleaching bramble-shoots, With brier and hazel branch, and hawthorn spray. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 21 Dec. 178/3 The pleaching [of the hedges] ended at the foot of a rise in the ground.

Pleached (plēʃt, *poet.* plēʃtʃéd), *ppl. a.* [f. PLEACH *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Of boughs: Interlaced, intertwined, tangled; *transf.* of the arms, folded together.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 73 Would'st thou..see Thy Master thus with pleacht Armes, bending downe His corrigible necke? 1896 *Field* 1 Dec. 828/2 The pleached laurels near the house. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 280 It was hedged with thickly pleached bushes.

2. Formed by the pleaching or intertwisting of boughs and twigs; fenced, bordered, or overarched with pleached boughs, as a garden-alley or arbour. Now chiefly as a Shaksperian expression revived by Scott.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. ii. 10 The Prince and Count Claudio walking in a thick pleached alley in my orchard. *Ibid.* III. i. 7 Bid her steale into the pleached bower, Where hony-suckles ripened by the sunne, Forbid the sunne to enter. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* x, He..proposed..that they should take a turn in the pleached alley. 1829 *Anniversary, Beatrice* 232 She couches in the pleached bower Which tasselling honeysuckles deck. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Tilbury Nogo* 240 An occasional grass field, enclosed by high rotten banks and 'pleached' fences.

Plea·cher. *local.* [f. PLEACH *v.* + -ER[1].] = PLASHER: a. A bough with which a hedge is pleached. b. A hedger.

1882 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Pleachers* same as *Layers*, the quick-thorn shoots which are laid down to form the hedge. 1889 *Portfolio* Dec. 231/2 The topiarius, or pleacher, was kept actively at work in trimming the hedges and trellis walks.

†**Plead,** *sb.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Forms: (3 plaid), 5–6 (*Sc.*) pled, plede, pleid, 6 (*Eng.*) plead, -e, (*Sc.*) plaid. [f. PLEAD *v.*; perh. in part a reminiscence of OF. and early ME. *plaid*, rare by-form of *plait*: see PLEA *sb.*]

1. A suit or action at law; a controversy, dispute; = PLEA *sb.* 1, 3.

[*a* 1250 Plaid: see PLEA *sb.* 1.] 14.. *Wyntoun's Cron.* VIII. iv. 440 Quhare thar is in pleid [*v.r.* pley] twa men Askand the Crowne off a kynrike. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 104 He..maid Stewart with hym to fall in pled. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VI. (*Sheep & Dog*) xiii, And thair began the pleid. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* IV. (1577) V iij, Bycause the pleade betweene you maye happen bee to long. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 149, I fand the loste from blis, Throuch Adamis sin and pleid. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 269 The matter..is in plead.

2. A plea, allegation, claim.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 208 To ask resoun and move plede before him..suld be small redress, and bot ane unprouifitable plede. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 863 Quhairthrow we all was quite of Plutois pleid. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 307 The foundation of your pleade is so fallen, yᵗ I nede not to answere thy protestation.

3. Pleading, harangue, speech, talk, discussion.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 818 The barde held a grete pleid In the hie hall. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvi. 115 Thir birdis .. Singing of lufe amang the levis small, Quhois ythand pleid ȝit maid my thochtis grene. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 494 Thus endit scho that first begouth that pleid. 15.. *Freiris of Berwik* 256 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 294 Ga fill the stowp, hald me no mair in pleid, For I am verry tyrit, wett and cauld. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 197 How he suld fend from furie and thair fead, Syne leaue this lyfe with list for all thair plaid.

4. *attrib.*, as **plead-house** = *plea-house*: see PLEA *sb.* 7.

1459 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 270 A plede that is maid before a juge ordynare in a plede hous.

Plead (plīd), *v.* Forms: *a.* 3–4 **plaide**(n, **plaid-i**, 3–6 **playde**, 4 **plede**(n, 4–7 **plede** (5 **pledde, plide**, 5–7 **pled**), 6 **pleade** (**pleed**), 6–7 *Sc.* **pleid**, 6– **plead.** *Pa. t.* and *pple.* **pleaded**: contracted 5 **pladde**, (9 *dial.* **plad**), 5– **pled** (now *Sc.* and *dial.*), 7–9 **plead.** *β.* 4 **pleit-y, pleyte, playt-y, playte, pleten, -yn**, 4–6 **plete**, 5–6 **pleete**, 6 **pleate.** [In ME. form *plaiden, plaidi*, a. OF. *plaid-ier* (Roland, 11th c.) to go to law, sue, plead, f. OF. *plaid*: see PLEA *sb.*; parallel to med.L. *placitāre*, to hold pleas, to litigate (*c* 800 in Du Cange), f. *placitum* PLEA; thence AF. *pleder*, ME. *plēde(n, plead.* ME. *plaiten, plaity, plēten, plete* was a secondary form, corresp. to OF. *plaitier* (14th c. in Godef.); cf. also med.L. *plaitāre* (9th c. in Du Cange) from *placitāre*, and OF. and ME. *plait* sb., for *plaid*, PLEA. Cf. the later PLEA *v.*]

I. Intransitive uses.

†1. To raise or prosecute a suit or action, to go to law, to litigate. *Obs.*

a. [1292 BRITTON III. i. § 1 La manere de pleder, coment chescun pleyntif deit repurchacer sa seisine de fraunc tenement.] 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 45/1 Able to purchace Londes..and also plede and be empleded. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xi. (1539) 17 Shall nat plede nor be impleded of their tenementes.

β. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 348 Freris..moven londis to bateilis, and pesible persones to plete. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 78 He..sawe two men of þe same towne bifore a iuge pletyng. *a* 1500 in *Arnolde's Chron.* 34 Ye shal not pleete wt noo freman of the Cite wtout the cite. 1519 MORE *Dyalogue* II. Wks. 124/1 Rather than thei shoulde pleate and striue in the law before the infidels. *a* 1550 *Merch. & Son* 42 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 135 Thou schalt be pletyd with, when y am gon.

†b. In extended and fig. use: To contend in debate; to wrangle, argue *with, against.* Also *to plead it. Obs.*

a. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 184 We mawe bet..Wiþvte cheste and bute vyhte Playde [*v.r.* plaidi] mid soþe & mid ryhte. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lix. 5 Sen he plesis with me to pleid, I sall him knawin mak hyne to Calyss. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Rom.* ix. 20 Who art thou which playdest against God? 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 306 Quhat than, gif thay of my craft with me pleid? 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 42 Come..you that loue to pleade it out inuincibly at the barre of the dunghill, and will rather loose your liues, then the last word.

β. c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* vii. 723 Ich schal makye contekhede Bytuyce þyne and wynes sede, And mochе to pleity. 1388 WYCLIF *Judg.* XXI. 22 Whanne the fadris and britheren .. bigynne to pleyne and plete [1382 chiden] ayens ȝou. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* XVI. 21 Though a body might pleate with God, as one man doth with another.

2. To address the court as an advocate on behalf of either party; to maintain or urge the claim, or state the case, of a party to a suit.

a. c 1305 *St. Kath.* 77 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 92 Gret schame.. An Emperour to siche aboute:..After maistres, to plaidi aȝen a ȝung wenche. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 24 Sendynge of men..of lawe..bi here owen persones for to plede. 1455 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 288 No man of lawe schold pled befor Mayre and Bayliyfys of the sayde citte. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXIX. (1887) 202 The first and chiefe ..in law among lawyers though he do not pleade. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. ix. 43 And with him..came Many grave persons that against her pled. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXVI. 145 Sentences..to be taken by them that plead, for Lawes in that particular case. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XVI. (1869) I. 397 He had pleaded with distinction in the tribunals of Rome.

β. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VII. 39 Men of lawe..þat pleteden for Mede. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 201 þat day þat he pletede to fore a iuge. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXXII. (1482) 248 It was ordeyned that men of lawe fro that tyme forth shold plete in hir moder tonge. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) III. iii. 160 He pleated by thre yeres in the grete assyse in the cyte of Bourgeys.

b. In extended and fig. use: To urge a suit or prayer; to make an earnest appeal, entreaty, or supplication; to beg, implore. Const. *with* the person appealed to; *for* the thing desired, or the person in whose interest one speaks; also *against.*

a. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 155 Bot thogh him lacke forto plede, Him-lacketh nothing of manhede. 1624 QUARLES *Job* xi. 60 Let me, a while, with my Accusers plead [*mine* dead]. 1662 in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) II. 313 My Lord hath been..plead with for something for him to keepe him here. 1721 RAMSAY *Content* 374 My mind, indulgent, in their favour pled. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* II. v, Tho' silent his tongue, he will plead with his eyes. 1757 HOME *Douglas* III, We search'd his clothes, And found these jewels, whose rich value plead Most powerfully against him. 1837 WHITTIER in *Life* (1894) I. 199 We have caucused in season and out of season, threatened and coaxed, plead and scolded. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. x, Do not scorn to plead for me. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 158 All Roger's services could not plead against this ill-timed tenderness to a foe. 1871 *Ibid.* IV. xvii. 42 His skill doubtless pleaded for him. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 197 It does not appear that any one pleaded for his pardon except himself.

β. 1340 *Ayenb.* 99 Loke hou..Iesu crist..þe tekþ wel to playty. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1419 (1468) Be [ye] nought war how fals Polyphete Is now abowte eft soones for to plete. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 114 Medefulli plete wiþ men.

3. To put forward a plea. Cf. PLEADING *vbl. sb.* 3.

a. To put forward any allegation or formal statement forming part of the proceedings in an action at law. (Cf. PLEA *sb.* 2 a.) *Plead over*: see quots. 1872, 1890.

1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 112/1 Vef..the Defendauntz or Pleintifs in suche foreign Plees plede to issue. 1683 GRIMSTONE *Croke's Rep.* (1791) III. 651 (Case 20 Jac. I, 1623) His plea in bar is not answered when he doth not rely upon it, but pleads over in bar. 1824 H. J. STEPHEN *Princ. Pleading* (1843) 160 Faults in pleading are, in some cases, aided by pleading over. 1872 *Wharton's Law Lex.* 739/1 *Plead over*, to follow up an opponent's pleading by replying, etc., so overlooking some defect to which exception might have been taken. 1875 *Judicature Act* O. XXVII. r. 5 When any party has amended his pleading under rule 2 or 3 of this Order, the other party may apply..for leave to plead or amend his former pleading. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Pleading over*, going on to respond by pleading, after a previous pleading has been judged insufficient, or has been withdrawn.

b. *esp.* To put forward an answer or objection on the part of the defendant to the plaintiff's bill. (Cf. PLEA *sb.* 2 b.)

14.. *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 396/1 Provided also that that Act stop not ne conclude the said Thomas .. to answer or plede to eny matier abovesaid. 1477 *Ibid.* VI. 187/2 They may answere and plede to the action, or in abatement of the pleyntes. 1490–1 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 371 To pledde to a quest in lyke wise in ther owne persones. 1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* V. ii, He will not hear me out!.. Was ever criminal forbid to plead? 1727 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 299 The Assembly desired him to propound what he had to say against their being his judges. .. Then his two lawyers, Mr Grant and Mr Murray, pled upon that head. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 8, I ought to be allowed a reasonable freedom,..and no culprit ought to plead in irons. 1824 H. J. STEPHEN *Princ. Pleading* (1885) 50 If the defendant does not demur, his only alternative method of defence is, to oppose or answer the declaration by matter of fact. In so doing he is said to plead.

II. Transitive uses.

†4. To go to law with, sue (a person). *Obs. rare.*

β. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lviii. 3 Alle 3oure detoures 3ee pleten [1388 3e axen [Vulg. *repetitis*] alle 3oure dettouris]. *a* 1500 in *Arnolde's Chron.* 5 b, We haue graunted to our citezens of london that none of them pleete [*pr.* pletee] othor wythout the wallis of london.

5. To maintain (a plea or cause) by argument in a court of law. Also *transf.*

α. [1292 BRITTON I. i. § 7 Qe des pletz pledez devaunt eux.. eynt record. *Ibid.* § 8 A pleder communs pletz.] 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 77 He was to many that pledyd her causis of god consciens a vyolent oppressur. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. vii. (1895) 235 They thinke it most mete that euery man shuld pleade his owne matter, and tell the same tale before the iudge, that he would tel to his man of lawe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 235 The Prince sent two of his counsellours..to playde the case. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXIV. xxi, Rise, God, pleade thyne owne case. 1675 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 36 Our law case is not yet ended; four advocates come down from Dr's Commons to plead it next term. 1777 W. CAMERON in *Sc. Paraphr.* XVII. vi, Plead the widow's cause. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. xiv, Anxious his suit Lord Ronald pled.

β. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 100 One acre of mede..whereof hit was I-pleted bitwene them in the forsaid Courte. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* ix, They remytted the cause to be discuted or pleted before the Juge. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Job* xxiii. 3 O that I myght come before his seate, to pleate my cause before him. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* 85 It is Christes onely office to receyue all complayntes to pleate them, and to iudge them.

6. To sue for in a court of law. Also *transf.* to beg, entreat for. In later use chiefly *Sc.*

α. 13 . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1304, I schal kysse at your comaundement, as a knyst fallez, And fire lest he displese yow, so plede hit no more. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I. ii, That crave such favour..As poor distressed misery may plead. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 190 If a minister throw povertie be not able to plead his gleeb and manse, that the rest assist him by contributing till he evict it. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 46 ₱ 6 The Misery of my Case, and great Numbers of such Sufferers, plead your Pity and speedy Relief. 1811 CHALMERS *Diary* in *Life* (1850) I. 231 Had been apprized..that my augmentation was to be pled on the 18th.

β. *c* 1500 *New Not-br. Mayd* 66 Mercy I pleate.

7. a. To allege formally in the course of the pleadings. (Cf. PLEA *sb.* 2 a.)

α. *c* 1460 *Godstow Reg.* 120 A Charter of Stephyn Agothe, I-pleyd in the kyngis Courte, for a tenemente in Irelandes lane. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 2 § 1 Courtes where the seid proteccions shalbe pleded or leyed for any of the seid persons in all plees, plees of Dowre..except. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* Introd. 76 All other private customs must be particularly pleaded. 1890 *Law Reports* 24 Q. B. D. 630 The paragraph was properly pleaded and ought not to be struck out.

β. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 83/1 That no letter nor commaundement that came from Rome shold be receyued nor pleted in Englande.

b. To allege formally as a plea (PLEA *sb.* 2 b). *Plead specially*, to allege as a special plea (PLEA *sb.* 2 c).

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. liii. (1638) 159 If the defendant .. in any action plead a plee that amounteth to the general issue. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 72 This ple he was enforced to pled by the court. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 22 St. Augustine plead it in bar to Celer's action of unkindnesse against him. 1756 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1812) II. xxxvi. 286 The counsellors pleaded constraint as an excuse for their treason. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xx. 305 Every defence which cannot thus be specially pleaded may be given in evidence upon the general issue at the trial. 1769 *Ibid.* IV. xxvi. 336 A pardon may be pleaded in bar. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 753 An executor may plead the same plea in bar, that his testator might have pleaded. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxii, Ramorny, pale as death,..pled his knighthood, and demanded the privilege of dying by the sword. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. v. 30 It would be vain to plead..the king's command to do an unlawful act. 1875 *Judicature Act* O. xix. r. 15 No defendant in an action for the recovery of land who is in possession..need plead his title.

c. In extended and fig. use: To allege or urge as a plea, esp. in defence, apology, or excuse, or as extenuating an offence.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. xxvii. 593 Thou shouldest not either plead ignorance, or neglect the same. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 101 Old age is miserable, that can plead nothing else for Antiquitie, but the wrinckles of the face and the white haires. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 833 If weakness may excuse, What Murtherer,.. Incestuous, Sacrilegious, but may plead it? 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 166 And have, at least, their precedent to plead. 1733 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 33 If I am mistaken, I can plead neither haste nor inattention. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 256, I can only plead my inexperience in this branch of literature.

d. Phrase. *To plead not guilty* (in civil and criminal law), to deny liability or guilt: in Law-French, *plaider de rien coupable*. So *to plead guilty*; also *fig.* to confess to an accusation or imputation.

To plead guilty appears later, and evidently arose in imitation of *plead not guilty*. *Guilty* is technically not a *plea*, but a confession. Blackstone *Comm.* IV. 324, 332, 399, never uses *plead guilty*, but writes of the prisoner confessing the fact.

[1344 *Year Bk.* 18 *Edw. III* 4 Et quant a les bienz .. il pleda de rien coupable.] 1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 239/2 In the Court of th' Escbequer .. the seid Thomas..to the said Bille and Action aunswered and pleted not gylty. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 6 *Cl. of Cr.* You must plead to the Court, Guilty or not Guilty. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VI. 473 Where it happens to a prisoner to answer in the affirmative—in appropriate language, to plead guilty —if he insists on it, the general understanding seems to be that he has a right to have such his plea recorded: in which case there is a necessary end of the trial, and the verdict follows of course. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 60, I may .. be represented as discouraging experiments. To this I must, in some measure, plead guilty. 1875 *Judicature Act* O. xix. r. 16 Nothing in these Rules contained shall affect the right of any defendant to plead not guilty by statute. 1892 'D. DONOVAN' *In Grip of Law* 58 When called upon to plead, she pled not guilty in a firm clear voice.

†8. To argue or dispute upon in a court of law; to practise (the law). *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 86 Seriauns..to seruen atte Barre; Pleden [*v. r.* pleten] for pons and poundes þe lawe. 1529 MORE *Pyaloge* I. Wks. 158/1 Thei..that longed to lerne the lawe. Not to plete it and for glory to dispute it, but to teche it agayne mekely. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. i. (1877) I. 28 The canon law..which is dailie pleaded.

Hence **Plea·ded** *ppl. a.*, uttered or alleged in pleading; *pleaded-for*, defended by pleading.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xxxi. (1713) 380 Do you see, Cuphophron, whither your pleaded-for Impostures carry, even to savage Murther and Blood-shed? 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 321 She seems attentive to their pleaded vows. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. xiv. 105 We shall now see what the so often pleaded for dignity of your sex, will enable you to do. 1850 J. S. B. MONSELL *Parish Musings* (1871) 40 Yield to thine own pleaded word.

Pleadable (plī·dăb'l), *a.* Also 5–7 pled-, 6 pleade-. [ME. a. AF. *pledable* (1292 Britton) = OF. *plaidable*, f. *plaidier* to PLEAD: see -ABLE.]

1. That may be pleaded.

a. Of a cause: That may legally be maintained or defended in a court of law.

[1292 BRITTON II. i, La fourme et la manere de pleder personels pletz pledables par attachementz de cors.] 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 256 As cases of lawe, pleadable to courtes of assise &c. 1643 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 262 That all monie debts made since the 26th day of March 1642.. shall not be pleadable or recoverable in any court of justice vnder this government. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1688) IV. 455 A Forrest hath her Courts of Attachments..where Matters are as pleadable .. as at Westminster Hall. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* II. xv. (ed. 22) 196 Real Actions are pleadable in no other Court.

b. That may be alleged formally in the course of the pleadings, or urged as a plea, in a court of law.

[1312 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 284/2 Bref en Chauncellerie pledable en Baunk le Roi.] 1455 *Ibid.* V. 326/1 Such plees as in lawe were pledables. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. ii. (1638) 62 If an Obligation beare date out of the realme..[it is] not pleadable at the Common law. 1660 R. SHERINGHAM *King's Suprem. Asserted* ii. (1682) 8 The words of a Statute .. are pleadable in their usual and grammatical sense to all purposes. 1688 SIR G. TREBY in *Collect. Poems* 263 No Pardon to be pleadable to an Impeachment in Parliament. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 16 Feb. 773/2 The allegations in question are properly pleadable..being allegations of matters which may be given in evidence at the trial.

c. *gen.* That may be pleaded, claimed, urged, or alleged in behalf of a cause.

1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* 46 b, Your comparison is not pleadeable: eche part conteyneth some peece of vntruth. 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 70 If this were not so, their case would not be so pleadable as now it is. 1786 A. GIB *Sacr. Contempl.* 289 Bequeathing to his people .. a pleadable interest in all his services and sufferings for their Salvation. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* iv. 161 Meat! perhaps your right to that may be pleadable; but other rights have to be pleaded first.

†2. *Pleadable brief*, Sc. Law: see BRIEVE. *Pleadable day*: a day on which pleadings can take place.

1471 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 101/2 Quhen ony brefis pledable hapnis to be folowit before quhatsumeuer Juge. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. Rob. I* 24 Na man sould be ejected furth of his free tenement, quherein he alledges him to be vested and saised as of fee; without the kings pledable briefe, or the like briefe.

[1292 BRITTON I. xii. § 5 Chescune simayne une foiz en tens pledable (*tr.* in time pleadable).] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 457 For his better aduancement he opened vnto him the whole course of dayes pleadable and not pleadable, exhorting ..him withal, to publish that secret and mysterie.

Hence **Plea·dableness**, the quality of being pleadable.

1774 A. GIB *Present Truth* II. 141 The pleadableness thereof at the bar of Law and Justice.

†**Plea·dant, ple·dant.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *plaidant* plaintiff, also advocate who pleads: sb. use of pres. pple. of *plaider* to PLEAD.] A plaintiff.

1599 R. LINCHE *Anc. Fiction* K iv, Giue wrongfull iudgement vpon the truth-inferring pledant.

Pleader[1] (plī·dəɹ). Forms: α. as PLEAD *v.* α. + 3 -ur, 4 -or, 4–5 -our, -ere, 5 -are, 5– -er, 6 *Sc.* -ar. β. 4 playtour, -ere, 5–6 pleter, -ar(e, 6 pleater. [α. ME. *playdur*, *-our*, a. OF. *plaideor* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), F. *plaideur*, agent-n. f. OF. *plaidier*, *plaider* to PLEAD; with subsequent change of suffix: see -OUR, -ER[1]. β. after the collateral form *playte*, *plete*, *pleat* of the vb.]

1. One who pleads in a law-court; an advocate.

α. *c* 1275 *Sinners Beware* 133 in *O. E. Misc.* 76 Þeos playdurs beoþ wel kene. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 252 Þus seien pleders and pursueris, þat þei done þus al for love. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 274 The pledour and the plee schal faile, The sentence of that ilke day. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xviii. (MS. Bodl. 263) 76/1 Pledères [*ed.* 1554 pleters], which for lucre & meede, Meyntene quarelis, and questis doon enbrace. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 32 Vet is in the cyte a nombre incurable, Pleders & brokers, a foule & shamefast rable. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* II. ii, The tradesman, merchant, and litigious pleader, And such-like scarabs bred in the dung of peace. 1792 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. (1820) 338 The learning of a pleader is usually upon a level with his integrity. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxxix. 3 The bench..Where stands a pleader just prepar'd to rouse our tears.

β. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8746 Þyt was a man þat hyghte Valentyne, Playtour he was, and ryche man fyne. 1340 *Ayenb.* 44 To þise zenne belongeþ þe zenne of ualse domesmen and of ualse playteres. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. iii. 3, I suppose that in alle cristendom are not so many pletars attorneys and men of the lawe as been in Englond onely. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 2 That all iudges and pleaters at the barre may lyue of a stypend.

†b. In opprobrious sense. Cf. SPECIAL PLEADER.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* iii. 12 My puple his pleteres [*gloss* or wrong axers] spoileden. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1731 Þat wickidly þou haues.. Purvayd þe pletours [L. *latrunculos*] oure partis to ride. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* iii. 8 (Harl. MS.) Advocatis, and pletouris, þe which by sotilte and wickidnesse getithe þe goode of þis wordle.

†c. A suitor. *Obs. rare.*

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xx. 89 Pleaders are miserable; for sooner shall they attain to the end of their lives, then to the final decision of their pretended rights.

2. *gen.* One who pleads, entreats, or intercedes.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. i. 36 But sure if you Would be your Countries Pleader, your good tongue .. Might stop our Countryman. *a* 1635 SIBBES *Confer. Christ & Mary* (1656) 47 We have a pleader in heaven, that will take our part against the accuser of our brethren. 1712 BERKELEY *Pass. Obed.* § 33 One great principle which the pleaders for resistance make the ground-work of their doctrine. 1884 MAX MÜLLER in *19th Cent.* June 1016 We know how able, how persuasive a pleader Darwin could be.

3. See SPECIAL PLEADER.

†**Plea·der**[2]. *Obs. rare. Law.* Also 5 pletere. [a. F. *plaider*, AF. *plaiter*, *pleter*, infinitive used as sb.: see PLEAD *v.* and -ER[4].] Pleading.

c 1450 *Merlin* 18 This was Merlynes pletere for his moder. 1698 SIR G. TREBY in *Mod. Rep.* XII. 229 Testator took out a writ against the defendant .., and died during the pleader.

Pleading (plī·dĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: see PLEAD *v.* [f. PLEAD *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PLEAD, in various senses.

†1. The carrying on of a suit in a court of law, litigation; hence, a law-suit, action, legal process; a controversy. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9662 In playdinge & in asise..& in Iugement also. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. iii. 55 (Camb. MS.) Whennes comyn elles alle thyse foreyne compleyntes or quereles of pletynges. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431 b/1 Doubtyng that the stryf accions and pletynges of the poure shold come onely to the presence and knowlege of hys counceyllours. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) K iij, That they be juges, parties, and advocates of one selfe pletinge.

2. The advocating of a cause in a court of law; the art of drawing pleadings; the body of rules and usages constituting this art.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 294 Shal no seriaunt..were..no pelure in his cloke for pledyng atte barre. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ₱ 92 Ther ne shal no pledynge [*Hengwrt MS.* pletynge] auaille ne sleigbte, we shullen yeuen rekenynge of euerich ydel word. 14.. *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 96 Ther charter helpys þe not þat dey, Ther pletyn is not worth an hawe. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 315 In pletynge of theyr case At the Commune Place. 1552 HULOET, Pleadynge, *acitatio, aduocatio.* 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 34 The terms, or times for pleading and ending of causes in the Civil Courts. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ix. 255 The proceedings included a series of assertions and reassertions of right by the parties, and this formal dialogue was the parent of the Art of Pleading.

3. A formal allegation, now generally a written document (formerly, an oral statement) setting forth the cause of action or the defence; in pl. *pleadings*, the formal statements on both sides; in strict use, excluding the count or declaration.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiv, The pleadynge used in courte and Chauncery called motes. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 30 § 1 Replycacyons, reioynders, rebutters, ioynyng of issues, and other pleadynges. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. iii. (1636) 22 Pleadings must be certain, because the adverse party may know wherto to answer. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xx. 293 Pleadings are the mutual altercations between the plaintiff and defendant; which at present are set down and delivered into the proper office in writing. 1825 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV*, c. 120 § 10 The Record of the Pleadings as adjusted shall be authenticated by the Lord Ordinary by his Signature; and the Record so made up and authenticated shall be held as foreclosing the Parties from the Statement of any new Averments in point of Fact. 1883 H. H. S. CROFT *Elyot's Gov.* I. 152 *note*, The pleadings down to the time of Edward III were *vivâ voce*, and those who pleaded orally would no doubt pursue the method first recommended by Quintilian in his Institutes, and afterwards adopted by later Rhetoricians. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 451 The Court is entitled to look at the pleadings in the Irish action.

4. *gen.* Intercession, advocacy, supplication, earnest entreaty.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 97 'What', quod þe synner, '..Canst þou neuere of þi pletinge blynne?' 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 243 Makyng (as saynt Paule sayth) interpellacyon & pletynge for vs before ye father of heuen. *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Adieu for while* ii, Thou dost not obey The pleading of love. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I, The beauty.. of Adeline, united with the pleadings of humanity in her favour. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 511 'Comus' ..rises into an almost impassioned pleading for the love of virtue.

5. See SPECIAL PLEADING.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pleading-house*, *-place*, etc.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/1 Pletynge bowse, or place, *placi-*

torium. 1656 Cowley *Pind. Odes, 34th Chapter Isaiah* v, Then shall the Market and the Pleading-place Be Choakt with Brambles and oregrown with grass. 1888 Ld. Herschell in *Law Rep., Ho. Lords* XIII. 9 As a pleading point, this would have been good.

Plea·ding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That pleads; entreating, beseeching, imploring.

1818 Shelley *Rosalind & H.* 870 What avail .. the knit soul that pleading and pale Makes wan the quivering cheek? 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* vi, He noticed that tender pleading glance at the time. *Mod.* His pleading tones move compassion.

Hence **Plea·dingly** *adv.*, in a pleading manner; **Plea·dingness,** the quality of pleading.

1847 Webster, *Pleadingly*, by pleading. 1865 E. C. Clayton *Cruel Fortune* I. 227 She looked so pleadingly, so beseechingly, .. that Lady Charington relented. 1866 Nona Bellairs *Wayside Fl.* iii. 27 Cry .. of a little child... Its intense pleadingness haunted me. 1868 Geo. Eliot *Sp. Gipsy* iii. 293 She spoke tenderly, pleadingly.

†**Plea·ful,** *a. Obs.* [f. Plea *sb.* + -ful.] That pleads powerfully, persuasive.

1625 Lisle *Du Bartas' Noe* 12 So from his pleafull tongue falls cheering dew and aire.

†**Plea·ment.** *Obs. rare*−1. In 5 plement. [f. Plea *v.* + -ment. Cf. OF. *plaidement* (*a* 1400 in Godef.).] A pleading; an action at law.

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxv, In a certain plement he [Earl of Pembroke] stode & was ayenst the rigtes and fraunchises of holy chirche.

Pleasable (plē·zăb'l), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 4 plesable, 6 pleasible. [ME. *plesable*, a. OF. *plesable* (*c* 1185 in Godefroy), *plaisable* agreeable, f. *plaisir* (= *plaire*) to please; see Please and -able.]

1. Capable of being pleased; placable, mild.

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xliii. 14 And my God Almyȝti make hym plesable to ȝow [*Vulg.* Deus .. faciat vobis eum placabilem]. 1552 Northumberland in Tytler *Edw. VI* (1839) II. 148, I love not to have to do with men which be neither grateful nor pleasable. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 2/23 Pleasable, *placabilis, e.* 1839 Lady Granville *Lett.* 21 June, As good-humoured and pleasable as it is possible to be.

† 2. Acceptable, pleasing, agreeable. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* lx. 7 Thei shul ben offrid vpon my plesable [1388 acceptable] auter. *Ibid.* lxi. 2, I shulde .. prechen a ȝer plesable to the Lord [*Vulg.* Annum placabilem Domino]. 1554 Knox *Godly Let.* A iij b, I haue ben compelled to speake in your presens..such thinges as were not pleasable to the eares of men.

Hence **Plea·sableness,** placability.

1553 Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 39 There is nothing mure seemely for a great .. man than pleasablenes and mercy.

Pleasance[1] (ple·zăns). Forms: 4- pleasance, (-aunce); also 4–7 plesaunce, 4–7 (9) -ance, 5 -auns, -awns, pley-, playsaunce, -aunse, plezeauns, 5–6 pleasauns, (*Sc.*) plesans, -ence, 7 (9) plaisance. [ME. a. OF. *plaisance* (*a* 1296 in Littré) pleasure, delight, in 16th c. place of delight, f. *plaisant* pleasing, *plaisir* to please; so med.L. *placentia*, It. *piacenza*: see -ance.]

1. The condition or feeling of being pleased; enjoyment, delight, pleasure, joy. *arch.* and *poet.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 1071 (1099) In þe des right as þere fallen chaunces, Right so in loue þere com and gon plesaunces. *c* 1385 — *L. G. W.* 1150 (*Dido*) Thus is this quyen in plesaunce & in loye. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xviii. 67 Vf thou euer toke playsance in ony thyng that by me cam. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cclix. 384 The Englysshemen toke great pleasaunce at theyr valiant dedes. 1710 Philips *Pastorals* ii. 97 Untoward Lads, who Pleasance take in Spite. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* II. lxxviii, Some days of joyaunce are decreed to all, To take of pleasaunce each his secret share. 1830 Tennyson *Lilian* ii, When my passion seeks Pleasance in love-sighs. 1866 Longf. *Flower-de-luce* iii, Beautiful lily, .. born to joy and pleasance, Thou dost not toil nor spin. 1876 J. Ellis *Caesar in Egypt* 59 All sights and sounds of pastime and plaisance.

† 2. The action of pleasing; the disposition to please; complaisance; agreeable or pleasing manners or behaviour, courtesy. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 81 Som for plesance of folk and flaterye To ben auanced by ypocrisye. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Prince.* 3083 Good plesaunce is of swich beneuolence, þat what gode dede he may in man espie, He preysith it, and rebukith folye. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 907 To tell him as I haue tauld the, Withoutin plesance. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 398 Manye Noble men were compelled to pay vnto the king great sommes of money, which was called Pleasaunce, to please the king withall [cf. Benevolence 3, 4]. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. viii, Content: good Sir, vouchsafe vs your pleasance.

b. A sprightly or pleasing trick; a pleasantry. *Obs.* exc. *poet.*

1681 Glanvill *Sadducismus* II. (1726) 452 Fancy may be permitted its plaisance and inoffensive Raileries. 1681–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1700) I. 284 Those little plaisances and inoffensive railleries of fancy which are sometimes requisite to sauce our conversation. 1873 E. Brennan *Witch of Nemi*, etc. 178 Isis, she Who with her myriad plesances and wiles Chafes the unbloomed desire of Egypt's maids.

† 3. That which pleases one; pleasure, desire, wish, will. *Obs.*

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 21 In the turnynge of thi wille enterely to his seruyce and his plesaunce. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1345 To the plesaunce of God thou the confourme. ?1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 67, I shall doo your pleasauns as moche as in me is. 1530 *Compend. Treat.* in *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 180 To doo his office to the plesaunce of god.

4. Pleasure-giving quality; pleasantness. *Obs.* exc. *poet.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 189 The odour of floures and the fresshe sighte, Wolde han maked any herte lighte .. So ful it was of beautee and plesance. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1304, A, welcum masenger of grett plezeavns! 1503 Dunbar *Thistle & Rose* 39 For to discryve the Ross of most plesance. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iv. 38 With pleasaunce of the breathing fields yfed. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1623) 554 Deseruedly for the pleasance of the place named Beaulieu. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* I. xxvii, It was a fountain of Nepenthe rare, Whence, as Dan Homer sings, huge pleasaunce grew. 1830 Tennyson *Recoll. Arab. Nts.* x, Thence thro' the garden I was drawn—A realm of pleasance.

b. That which awakens or causes pleasure; that in which one delights; an (objective) pleasure or delight. *Obs.* exc. *poet.*

1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* 53 Onte of al joyes and playsaunces worldly. 1619 W. Sclater *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 301 As when .. a father [shows] nuts and such like pleasances to his child. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. xxiii, How Vain are the pleasaunces on earth supplied.

5. A pleasure-ground, usually attached to a mansion; sometimes a secluded part of a garden, but more often a separate enclosure laid out with shady walks, trees and shrubs, statuary, and ornamental water. (Now sometimes surviving as the name of a street or 'place', as the Pleasance in Edinburgh, Falkirk, etc. In *Sc.* (plĕ·zăns).)

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxiii. 139 Diuers gardens and pleasaunces, planted with Orange trees. *a* 1600 *Hist. James the Sext* (1825) 94 The gunnis war transportit to a fauxburg of the toun [Edinburgh] callit Pleasands. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xxvi, The window .. commanded a delightful view of what was called the Pleasance; a space of ground inclosed and decorated with arches, trophies, statues, fountains, and other architectural monuments. 1847 E. Warwick (*title*) The Poets' Pleasaunce or Garden of all sorts of pleasant Flowers. 1888 Hare *Story my Life* (1900) VI. xxv. 161 A charming old pleasaunce with bowling-green and long grass walks.

› From the final *s* sound this word was formerly, esp. by Scotch writers, often taken as a plural, and written *plesandis, -antis, pleasands, -ants*, with a pseudo-singular in *-ant*. (But *-antis* may sometimes be a misreading for *-ancis*.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus*) 497 Þare-fore suld god mare plesandis hafe In til his blud þan al þe lafe. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. vii. 523 The othere pleasuntis and eesis of the religiosis persoones. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 648 Seyth..al þe plesawnt of your mynd. *a* 1600 [see 5]. 1824 Galt *Rothelan* II. xiv, She rose and went down into the pleasants of the castle.

†**Plea·sance**[2]. *Obs.* Forms: 5 ples-, 6 pleas-a(u)nce, pleasauntes, -antes, -ants. [app. a. F. *Plaisance*:—L. *Placentia*, whence It. *Piacenza*, a city of Emilia, now an important seat of textile industry (silk, cotton, etc.).] A fine kind of lawn or gauze; in *a* 1548 identified with Lumberdyne.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 299 A kerchyef of plesaunce stood ouer hys helme ay. 1440 *Paston Lett.* I. 40 A Knyght out of Spayne, wyth a kercheff of plesaunce i-wrapped aboute hys arme; the qwych Knyght wyl renne a cours wyth a sharpe spere for his sovereyn lady sake. 1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 72 Item vj elne of plesance, price elne iiij s. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 7 (1509) Two ladyes .. in kyrtels of Crymosyne .. and ouer their garmentes were rochettes of pleasantes, .. their heades rouled in pleasauntes and typpets lyke the Egipcians, enbroudered with golde. Their faces, neckes, armes & handes, couered in fyne pleasaunce blacke: Some call it Lumberdynes, which is marueylous thine, so that the same ladies semed to be nygrost [*sic*] or blacke Mores. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 849/1. 1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* I. i, Whenas I .. held the cloth of pleasance whiles you drank. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* III. ii. 147 *note*, Pleasaunce was a fine thin species of gauze, which was striped with gold.

†**Plea·sancy.** *Obs.* [f. as Pleasance[1]: see -ancy.] a. Pleasing character, pleasantness. b. Gaiety, pleasantry.

1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* iii. 31 b, The amenite & pleasancy of the place. 1684 I. Mather *Remark. Provid.* (1856) 141 It is reported that one of the Popes, in way of pleasancy, saying to a parrat, 'What art thou thinking of?' the parrat immediately replied, 'I have considered the dayes of old, the years of antient times'. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* III. II. xvi. 435 He had a certain pleasancy in conversation.

Pleasant (ple·zănt), *a.* (*adv.*) Forms: *α.* 4–7 ples-, 5 plays-, pleys-, 5–8 plais-, 6 *Sc.* pleis-, 6– pleas-; 4– -ant, (4–7 -ante, -aunt(e, 5 -awnt, 7 *Sc.* -ent). *β.* (chiefly *Sc.*) 4–6 plesand, 5–6 pleasand, -ande, (5 -aund, -ond, plessand, 6 pleis-, pleysand). [ME. a. OF. *plais-, pleisant* (12th c. in Littré, Hatz.-Darm.), prop. pr. pple. of *plaisir* = mod.F. *plaire* to please; see Please *v.* In the *β* forms identified with the north. and Sc. pr. pple. in -and, and thus really a northern variant of Pleasing *ppl. a.*]

1. Having the quality of giving pleasure; originally synonymous with Pleasing, but now used more vaguely: Agreeable to the mind, feelings, or senses; such as one likes.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 10 And suth thyngis that ar likand Tyll mannys heryng, ar plesand. *Ibid.* 208 Horse, or hund, or othir thing, That plesand war to thar liking. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 42 And thus what thing unto his pay Was most plesant, he lefte non. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 27 Pilgrime ful rich was he [Abraham] and plesaunt to God. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 283/2 Plesande, *acceptus, gratus.* 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* I. i, This fayre and playsaunt book. 1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess of Richmond* Wks. (E.E.T.S.) 305 A pleasaunt & a swete lyfe .. a lyfe full of ioye & pleasure. 1552a Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 3 Na thing culd be to God mair plesand. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 252 It is vnto mee the pleasauntest thing in the world vniuersall. 1639 in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* Ser. II. XIV. 373 The other 2 [marble pillars]..very pleasaunt and strounge. 1762 Kames *Elem. Crit.* II. § 6 (1833) 59 Pleasant and painful are qualities of the emotions we feel. 1863 Kingsley *Water-Bab.* I. The pleasantest time of all the twenty-four hours.

2. Of persons or their attributes: Having pleasing manners, demeanour, or aspect; agreeable, cheerful, good-humoured.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 347 b, Jhon Cardinall of Lorayne .. had bene all his life time a most pleasaunt gest and companion. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* v. § 4. 239 Our Lord loveth a pleasant giver. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* I. II. cxlii, A jolly Swain Methought he was; meek, chearfull, and pleasant. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* I. 115 Content and even pleasant under Hard-ships. 1831 Sir J. Sinclair *Corr.* II. 385 One of the liveliest and pleasantest men I ever met with, was the Marquis del Campo. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* ii, A clever woman is always a pleasanter companion than a clever man.

† 3. Humorous, jocular, facetious; merry, gay. *To make pleasant*, to be festive, make merry. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 321/1 Pleasante propre, *galliarde.* 1545 *Primer Hen. VIII* in *Three Primers* (1848) 502 Arise, Lord .., let .. the righteous and Christ's disciples make pleasant and merry. 1555 Eden *Decades* 134 When the pleasaunt wanderer perceaued that the Christians ceased to pursue hym. 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 45 Which kinde of men, a pleasant writer scoffing at, sayth, That that meate is vnpleasant in tast, which smelleth of the smoake. *c* 1670 Hobbes *Dial. Com. Laws* (1681) 24 All .. the Contentments and Ease which some pleasant men have related of the land of Cocquany. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 246 ⁹9 Dick Reptile, who does not want Humour, is very pleasant at our Club when he sees an old Fellow touchy at being laughed at for any Thing that is not in the Mode. 1782 Cowper *Gilpin* 169 Now Gilpin had a pleasant wit.

b. Hilarious or excited from drink; tipsy. *rare.*

1596 Raleigh *Discov. Guiana* 55 Some of our captaines garoused of his wine till they were reasonable pleasant, for it is very strong with pepper. 1680 Burnet *Rochester* (1692) 12 The natural heat of his fancy being inflamed by wine made him..so extravagantly pleasant that [etc.]. 1853 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* iv, He comes home pleasant at night from some wine-party.

† 4. Amusing, laughable, ridiculous, funny. *Obs.*

1583 Stocker *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 15 With such other like pleasant iestes. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. xiv. 47 From our Peru .. they might well bring gold, silver, and pleasant monkies. 1688 Penton *Guard. Instruct.* (1897) 43 It was pleasant to see how my Son trembled to see the Proctour come in. 1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 9 ⁷13 The most pleasant Grievance is still behind. 1760 Foote *Minor* II. Wks. 1799 I. 260 They took him off at the play-house some time ago; pleasant, but wrong. Public characters shou'd not be sported with.

5. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic, as *pleasant-faced, -featured, -mannered, -minded, -natured, -sounding, -spirited, -spoken, -tongued, -witted*, adjs.

1586 W. Webbe *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 67 Which all I will referre to the consideration of euerie pleasant headded Poet in their proper gifts. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxxiv. § 3 It is no great disgrace though they suffer pleasant witted men, a little to intermingle with zeale scorne. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. i. 355 By my troth a pleasant spirited Lady. 1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 279 This various, yet pleasant relisht Doctrine. 1685 Dryden *Daphnis* Misc. Poems II. 119 A pleasant sounding name's a pretty thing. 1877 Mrs. Forrester *Mignon* I. 2 There is one pleasant-faced, cheery mannered Divine. 1896 *Peterson Mag.* Jan. 97/1 He is very pleasant-spoken, and invited me to come and spend the night with him.

† B. as *adv.* = Pleasantly. *Obs.*

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 140 More..then the pleasaunt disposed man is willyng fullie to set forthe. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. xiv. 115 They might live at the Indies very pleasant and happily. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Exod.* xx. *Comm.*, How pleasant eloquent is that Gregorie, called the great.

† **Plea·sant,** *sb. Obs.* Also 7 plaisant. [a. F. *plaisant* (16th c.), sb. use of *plaisant* Pleasant *a.*] A jester, fool, clown.

1595 Duncan *App. Etym.* (E. D. S.), *Morio*, a pleasand, a playfoole. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 250 Whereupon one of these plaisants [*quidam urbanorum*] came out with a pretie conceit. 1617 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 409/1 Archibald Armstrong his Majesties pleasant quha come to this burght with the Inglishe Knichtis. 1632 Hollano *Cyrupædia* 42 Why should not they more truely be called, merry conceited Pleasants rather than Boasters?

Plea·sant, *v. rare.* [In trans. use f. Pleasant *a.*; in intr. ad. F. *plaisanter* to jest, f. *plaisant* Pleasant.]

† 1. *trans.* To please by indulgence; to indulge.

1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xiii. 20 He sings, and reuels, and pleasants his spleen.

† 2. To spend in pleasure. *Obs.*

1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 83 Some pleasant their lives, as if the world should alwayes laugh upon them.

3. *intr.* To joke, indulge in pleasantry.

1845 *Bachelor Albany* (1848) 263 Adelaide had that very night been pleasanting with Laura on the subject of the bachelor.

† **Plea·santable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. Pleasant *a.* + -able.] = Pleasurable.

1619 Chapman *Two Wise Men* II. i. 16 Mee thinkes this praying in a Church among those of high degree is nothing pleasantable, and blushing takes away my devotion.

Pleasantish (ple·zăntiʃ), *a.* [f. Pleasant *a.* + -ish[1].] Somewhat pleasant.

1832a *Fraser's Mag.* V. 97 His eye has a pleasantish twinkle.

Pleasantly (ple·zăntli), *adv.* [f. PLEASANT *a.* + -LY 2.] In a pleasant manner.

1. In a way that pleases or gratifies; pleasingly, agreeably.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 3 þei myȝten lyue as plesandeli to god & as moche profit to holi cbirche. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1689 That they should sownde To the eares of hem the more plesauntly. 1529 *Supplic. to King* (E. E. T. S.) 48 Castelles, pleasauntely set abowte with parckes. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 93 All the women of Persia are pleasantly apparelled. 1776 LD. HAILES in Boswell *Johnson* 30 Aug., Dr. Johnson's *Suasorium* is pleasantly and artfully composed. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 193 On our way we can pass the time pleasantly in talking.

2. In a manner showing pleasure or contentment; cheerfully, goodhumouredly.

1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* l[i]. 21 Thanne thou schalt take plesauntli the sacrifice of riȝtfulnesse. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* II. x. (1557) 105 b, That they [servants] do their duty diligently, mekely, and buxomly, yea and merily to, and pleasantly. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 94/2 He gave him the Cup, Socrates took it chearfully,..and looking pleasantly upon him, demanded whether he might spill any of it in libation. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 12 The young brown eyes seemed to dwell on her pleasantly.

†3. By way of pleasantry; humorously, facetiously, jocosely. *Obs.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 48 b, Many wittie men take occasion to reason pleasantly upon the interpretation of a worde. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 259 They will giue you a head of Garlick rosted in the ashes, and pleasantly call it a pigeon. 1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* iv. (1789) 10 This embellishment .. has occasioned strangers sometimes to ask us pleasantly, 'whether we fastend our walls together with tenpenny nails?'

Pleasantness (ple·zăntnės). [f. PLEASANT *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being pleasant (in various senses: see the adj.).

1530 PALSGR. 255/2 Plesantnesse, *plaisance. Ibid.*, Plesantnesse, *amenité.* 1555 EDEN *Decades* 25 The Lieuetenaunt beinge entysed by the pleasantnes of the kynges syster. 1610 A. WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 261 Italie..is for pleasantnes and fruitfulnesse farre beyond other regions. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* iii. 17 Her wayes are wayes of plesantnesse: and all her pathes are peace. 1685 tr. *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 76 There is nothing more unpleasant than a continual pleasantness...Some minutes are to be allowed to mirth, and the rest to seriousness. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 373 He had a pleasantness in his conversation that took much with the king. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 99 The influence of the rains of Hindoostaun..had cooled the air, and given it a peculiar softness and pleasantness. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* IV. i. 14 She hath won upon our people thro' her beauty And pleasantness among them.

Pleasantry (ple·zăntri). Also 8–9 **plaisanterie.** [a. F. *plaisanterie*, OF. *plesanterie* (13th c. in Godef.), f. *plaisant* PLEASANT, jocose; see -RY.]

1. A pleasant and sprightly humour in conversation; jocularity, fun, facetiousness; good-humoured ridicule, raillery.

1655 tr. *De Parc's Com. Hist. Francion* 23 Ravished with the pleasantry of the severall passages he had heard. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 60 There can be no Pleasantry where there is no Wit. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 115 Ridicule, or to express the same word by another, pleasantry. 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* I. 256 Pumping his brain for pleasantry, and labouring for wit to entertain the sneering crowd around him. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc., Richter* (1857) I. 14 That light matter which the French call pleasantry. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 328 A species of simony, which furnished an inexhaustible subject of pleasantry to three or four generations of scoffers.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A humorous passage, action, or (now, esp.) speech; a joke, a jest.

1701 *Stanley's Hist. Philos.* Biog. 6 Many other Pleasantries of the same Kind are mention'd in their Place. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 31 ¶ 2 The several Woods in Asia..will give the Audience a Sight of Monkies dancing upon Ropes, with many other Pleasantries of that ludicrous Species. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 3 With their Censorious Plaisanteries upon the greatest of Authors and Worthies. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Serm.* I. 235 They..think that a few silly pleasantries, and slender arguments, are a sufficient preparation to decide on these proofs of a future life. 1880 MCCARTHY *Hist. Own Times* III. xlvii. 431 He seldom indulged in any pleasantries that could wound or offend.

†2. Pleasure, pleasantness, enjoyment. *Obs.*

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 253 To take up the good Company's Attention now, will spoil their Pleasantry. 1780 BURKE *Let. to T. Burgh* Wks. 1842 II. 409 Lord North was either wholly out of the house, or engaged in other matters of business or pleasantry, in the remotest recesses of the West Saxon corner. 1790 G. WALKER *Serm.* II. xxi. 109 We lose the relish for the thousand pleasantries of life.

Plea·santsome, *a. rare*−1. [f. PLEASANT *a.* + -SOME.] Somewhat pleasant.

1836 F. MAHONY *Rel. Father Prout, Songs Hor.* I. (1859) 389 Some ..find Larissa pleasantsome Or Sparta deem seductive.

Please (plīz), *v.* Forms: 4–5 (*Sc.* 6–8) **pleis(e,** 4–6 **pleys** (*Sc.* **pleyss**), **plese** (*Sc.* **ples,** 4 **pleece**), 5 **plaise, plase, place,** 5–6 **playse** (*Sc.* **pleiss, pless,** *erron.* **ple**), 5– **please,** (6 **pleace, pleas, plise,** *Sc.* **plaiss**). [ME. *plaise, pleise, plese,* a. OF. *plais-ir* (3 pl. pres. *plaise-nt*) = Pr. *plazer,* Sp. *placer,* Pg. *prazer,* It. *piacere*:—L. *placēre* to be pleasing or agreeable, f. root *plac-* in *placidus* gentle, mild, peaceful, *placor* contentment, satisfaction, *plācāre* to calm, soothe, still. The mod.F. infinitive *plaire* (12th c. in Littré) is a collateral form, repr. a pop. L. *placĕre, plac're.*]

I. †1. *intr.* To be agreeable; to give pleasure or satisfaction. Const. *to* = F. *plaire à,* L. *placēre* with dative; *with,* etc. *Obs.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* lii. 7 [liii. 5] For God wasted þe bones of þem þat plesen to men. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4729 In what maner þat i miȝt mest with þe plece. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 198 That Scottis men mycht do na thing That enir mycht pleyss to thar liking. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Thess.* iv. 1 As ȝe han resceyned of vs how it bihoueth ȝou for to go and plese to God. — 1 *Sam.* xviii. 26 The word pleside in the eyen of Dauyd. *c* 1400 *Prymer* (1895) 50 Þat we mowe serue to þee wiþ chast bodi, & plese to þee wiþ clene herte.

†b. *To please to oneself,* to take pleasure, be well pleased. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlii. 1 Al plesede to hym in hym my soule [1388 my soule pleside to it silf in hym]. 1382 — *Wisd.* vi. 3 ȝiueth eres, ȝee that holden togidere multitudis, and plesen to ȝou [1388 plesen ȝou] in cumpanyes of nacioun̄s.

2. *trans.* To be agreeable to; to gratify, satisfy, delight.

The vb. was here orig. *intr.* as in 1, the object being a dative; but this not being formally distinct from an accusative or direct object, the vb. came at length to be viewed as transitive, and to have a passive voice (see 4). (It has no passive in Fr.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 68 Þe meyne in alle þing plesed him next the king. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 188 Bliþe was eche a barn ho best miȝt him plese. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Thess.* iv. 1 Hou it behoueth ȝou to go and to plese God [1382 to God]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. i. (1495) 296 We shall fle the worlde though he playse [*Bodley MS.* please] vs wyth welthe. *Ibid.* XVIII. xiv. 774 An oxe herde plasyth the oxen wyth whystlynge and wyth songe. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 5/6 *Mais sil vous plaist aulcune chose Que ie puisse fayre*: But if you plaise ony thyng That I may doo. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 9 The king said to them 'That playseth me'. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) x. 38 Is not in erd I cure, Bot pleiss my lady pure. 1611 BIBLE *Esther* ii. 4 The thing pleased the king, and he did so. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 85 Imagining..that all was lawfull that pleased his humour. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xl. But she was resolved to please her eye, if she should plague her heart. 1837 ARNOLD *Let.* 21 Apr. in Stanley *Life* II. 81 Jacob Abbott's last work ..will, I think, please you very much.

b. *absolutely.* (At first perh. *intr.* = 1.)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 158 For thei that cunnen plese and glose, Ben..the norrices Unto the fostringe of the vices. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. xvii, The vnwyse displeseth there where as he supposeth to please. *c* 1530 *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 31 Pleace with thi dedys rathir than with thy clothis. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 747 Two names, that always cheat, and always please. 1747 JOHNSON *Prol. Opening Drury-Lane* 54 The drama's laws, the drama's patrons give, For we that live to please, must please to live. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 356 Men and writers, if they please at all, must please by doing their best in their own way. 1877 FURNIVALL *Leopold Shaks.* Introd. 120 The revived doctrine that the main object of poetry is to please, seems to me too contemptible to be discussed.

c. *refl.* To gratify or satisfy oneself. Also *colloq.* To do as one likes, take one's own way.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XLIX. vii, Please they them selves, and think at happiest stay Who please them selves. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 78 If I sent him word .. it [his beard] was not well cut, he wold send me word he cut it to please himselfe: this is call'd the quip modest. 1608 — *Per.* IV. i. 101 Perhappes they will but please themselues vpon her, not carrie her aboord. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* A iij, I purposed not so much to please my selfe, and a few, as to be beneficiall. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 67 Warburton .. had, in the early part of his life, pleased himself with the notice of inferior wits. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 334 The clans which took no part in the insurrection .. pleased themselves with the hope that they should easily make their peace with the conquerors.

3. *Impersonally,* with formal subject *it* (the real subject being a following infinitive or clause, expressed or understood): To seem good to one; to be one's will or pleasure. (Equivalent in sense to 'will', 'choose', 'think proper', etc., with the person as subject: cf. 4 b.)

Formerly usual in deferential phrases of address or request, as *and, an, if it please you,* etc., *may it, will it please you, your honour,* etc.; ellipt. *please it* (corruptly *pleaseth) you,* etc.; also (with omission of *it*), *so please you, please you,* and still in *please your honour, please God, please the pigs,* etc.

†a. Const. with *to* (= F. *à,* L. dative). *Obs.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxxix. 18 [xl. 13] Plese it, Lorde, to þe, þat þou defende me. 1382 WYCLIF *Esther* i. 19 If it plese to thee [Vulg. *si tibi placet*], go ther out a maundement. *c* 1434 *Paston Lett.* I. 36 Plese it to Commines of the present Parlement, that William Paston..takyth diverse fees [etc.]. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 90 But she was paied, as it plesed to God, atte the laste.

b. Const. with simple object (orig. a dative). † *Please it you,* may it please you.

(A following infinitive often lost its *to* in 16–17th c.)

1388 WYCLIF *Esther* ix. 13 If it plesith the kyng [1382 If to the king it plese, Vulg. *si regi placet*], power be ȝouun to the Jewis. 1406 HOCCLEVE *La male regle* 416 If it thee lyke & plese. 1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 249 Please it your full wyse discretions, to consider the matier. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 73 And yt place yow. 1478 *Paston Lett.* III. 221 Withouth it ple yow to send oon of yowr men to me. 1503 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 553/1 Pleas it nowe your Highnesse.. to ordeyn. 1509 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 433 And hyt ple your grace..that [etc.]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 350 Pleaseth you also to remember how many Lords, noble men, and good commons..died in thoss warres. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* Wks. 121/2 Please it your Holiness, I think it be some ghost. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 140 Come, come, will please you go? 1594 — *Rich. III,* IV. iv. 488 Pleaseth [*Qos.* please it] your Maiestie to giue me leaue, Ile muster vp my friends. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. i. 275 Will't please your worship to come in, Sir? *Ibid.* II. ii. 37 Not so, and 't please your worship. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. vi. (Arb.) 32 Not a word more sir aut please you. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xv. 34 It pleased Silas to abide there still. 1646 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 117 May it please your Grace. 1822 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* I. vi. 196 Wherefore he follows this plan it has never pleased him to explain.

c. With omission of *it*; in †*please you,* †*so please you,* may it (so) please you; *please your honour, please God,* etc.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 72 Me pleis [= pleises] not at nowder of þies sulde be sent þis message. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 37 *Ros.* Will you heare the letter? *Sil.* So please you, for I neuer heard it yet. 1611 — *Cymb.* II. ii. 1 *Imo.* Who's there? My woman: Helene? *Lady.* Please you Madam. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 69 An please your Honour, there's a Man below wants to speak to you. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* vi, 'Please your honour, he may be a robber', said Michael. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* II. ii, To-morrow night, please the gods, we will have then a snug carousal.

4. *Passive. To be pleased*: To be gratified, delighted, or agreeably satisfied. Const. *with.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 149 Þe pepil was i-plesed wiþ his faire speche. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 3 Therwith he is both plesud and payd. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* l[i]. 19 Then shalt thou be pleased with the sacrifice of rightuousnesse. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 61. 40 Every One is pleased with such an Occasion of shewing the Superiority of his Understanding. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* II. ii. (1874) 213 Nor can God be pleased with the perverted adoration.

b. with *infinitive* (or *clause*), expressing the subject of satisfaction. Also, (*b*) To have the will or desire, to be moved; (*c*) To think proper, vouchsafe, choose; to have the kindness, be so obliging as; *sarcastically*: to have the humour.

(This is the passive of the impersonal construction: *I was pleased to see* = *it pleased me to see.*)

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3008, I was wel plesed..To see the botoun fair and swote, So fresshe spronge out of the rote. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 246 Be pleased then To pay that dutie which you truly owe. 1610 — *Temp.* III. ii. 44 Wilt thou be pleas'd to hearken..to the suite. *Ibid.* III. iv. 161 If you be pleas'd, retire into my Cell, And there repose. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 10 The tongues wherein God was pleased to speake to his Church by his Prophets and Apostles. — *Ps.* xl. 13 Be pleased, O Lord, to deliuer me. 1680 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 239 He was pleased to tell mee the King sayd it was for his service. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 60 To persecute..persons that he is pleas'd to call heriticks. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 459 Pleas'd I am, no beaten Road to take. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 424 He was pleas'd to mention the Controversy between Dr. Kennett and me. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 405 The governor is pleased to douht our having such letters as we mentioned. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. vi, My dear Sir! you are pleased to be amusing this morning. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 67 A noble and powerful city, inhabited by rich, daring, and he is pleased to add faithless, citizens.

5. *trans.* To appease, pacify, satisfy. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* i. 3 A maal with outen wemme he shal offre..to plese to hym the Lord [1388 to make the Lord plesid to hym, Vulg. *ad placandum sibi dominum*]. — *Ps.* xlviii. 8 [xlix. 7] He shal not ȝiue to God wher of he be plesid [1388 to God, his plesyng, Vulg. *placationem suam*]. 1563 *Homilies* II. *For Gd. Friday* II. (1859) 420 He could do nothing that might please God's wrath. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Pio, Delicta piare*..to please god for sinne. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pleease,* to satisfy, to make an equivalent. 'I'll pleease you for 't.'

II. 6. *intr.* To be pleased, to like; to have the will or desire; to have the humour; to think proper. (In sense, exactly = the passive in 4, 4 b.)

The history of this inverted use of *please* (observed first in Scottish writers) is obscure. But exactly the same change took place in the 14th c. in the use of the synonymous verb LIKE, where the impersonal 'it liked him', 'him liked', became 'he liked' *c* 1430. It may therefore be assumed that 'I please' was similarly substituted for 'it pleases me', 'me pleases' (*c* 1440 in 3 c). Cf. also Malory's 'me ought', in alliterative *Morte Arthure* 'me aughte', with Wyclif's 'Y awȝte', later 'I ought'. The remarkable thing in the case of *please* is that the sense was already logically expressed by the passive *to be pleased* (sense 4), and that the new idiom was therefore not needed, 'he pleases' being simply = 'it pleases him', and 'he is pleased'. Shakspere uses the three forms indifferently. Indeed, all the constructions of the vb., exc. 6 c, are richly exemplified in his works; see Schmidt.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxi. 38 ȝour melody he pleissis nocht till heir. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. vii. 5 From Lawrentum..War horsmen sent to Turnus, for to se Quhat he plesyt. 1530 [see b]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxxxiv. [cxxxv.] 6 What so euer yᵉ Lorde pleaseth, yᵗ doth he in heauen & in earth. [Elsewhere C. has always 'pleaseth the Lord', which also stands here in the Great Bible and Geneva.] 1581 N. BURNE *Disput.* in *Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 122 Lauch alsmekle als ye pleiss. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 2 b, This your anguish of mind, or melancholie, as you please to tearme it. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* Ep. Ded., If he [Perimedes] please I have my desire. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. v. 71 This yong maid might do her A shrewd turne if she pleas'd. 1612 *Two Noble K.* II. ii. 59, I see two comforts rysing, two meere blessings, If the gods please. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 140 They .. single what beast they please to fight with. 1649 HOWELL *Pre-em. Parl.* 3 The Book you pleased to send me. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 138 He may when he pleaseth, free himselfe from that subjection. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 21 He travels a foot with his whole Court, yet his Courtiers go as they please. 1665 BOYLE

Occas. Refl. IV. xvii. (1848) 270, I can make her speak to me, just what I please. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 81 That he will please to let me know all therein. 1713 ADDISON *Guard.* No. 160 ¶ 7 You may make what use of it you please. ?1800 W. B. RHODES *Bomb. Fur.* i. (1830) 7 What will your Majesty please to wear? 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 488 The plaintiff..has a right to have the trial where he pleases.

b. *If* (†*and, an*) *you please*: if it please you, if you like, if it is your will or pleasure: a courteous qualification to a request, the acceptance of an offer, etc.; also (parenthetically), a sarcastic way of emphasizing any surprising statement, as if asking leave to make it. (So F. *s'il vous plait*. Cf. *by your leave*: see LEAVE *sb.* 1.)

Here *you* may have been originally dative, as in 3 b (i. e. if (it) please you, = L. *si vobis placet*, F. *s'il vous plait*, Ger. *wenn es Ihnen gefällt*), as in quot. 1483 in 2; but it is now taken as nominative (i. e. if you are pleased, if you like, if it is your will or pleasure): cf. *if he pleases; if they please*, above (in 6); and 'if ye please' here in 1530. Shakspere has both *if you be pleased* (4 b), and *if you please*.

1530 *Jyl of Brentford's Test.* (Ballad Soc.) 15 But tary, I pray you all, Yf ye please. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 50 Let me say no, my Liedge, and if you please. 1596 — *Merch. V.* I. i. 147 If you please To shoote another arrow that selfe way. 1601 — *Twel. N.* III. iv. 355 Pray sir, put your sword vp if you please. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 58, I wyll goe, and you please. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 419 Ye need not be made miserable, but if you please. *Mod.* Will you take another cup? If you please. (*To child*) Say 'If you please', and you shall have it.

1848 THACKERAY in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 391/1, I heard of the father and son in the other regiment .., the Slashers if you please, being carried up drunk to bed. *Mod.* He must travel first class, if you please, like his betters.

c. *Please!* (imperative or optative) was app. originally short for *please you* (3 c) = 'may it (or let it) please you'; but it is now usually taken as = 'Be pleased' (imperative of 6), or as short for 'if you please' (6 b).

This use of *please* appears to have been unknown to Shakspere, whose shortest form is *please you* (3 c).

When parenthetical, or without construction, *please* is = may it please you, if it please you, if you please; e. g. Please, may I go out? May I come in, please? Come here, please; Give me my hat, please; Please, Sir, did you call? Shall I ring the bell? Yes, please. Will you, please, take a message for me?

But when followed by an infinitive, it is = Be pleased: e. g. Please to excuse my keeping you waiting; Please to return the book soon; Please not to lose it.

[1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. vii. 185 Please then my Lord to read this Epistle.] 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 397 Heav'nly stranger, please to taste These bounties which our Nourisher,..To us for food and for delight hath caus'd The Earth to yeild. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 90 Please then to take my place. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* (1900) 226 'Then I'll tell the boys...' 'Please not, old man.' 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays* II. *You never can tell* 309 Yes, sir. Please, who are you?

†**7.** *trans.* To be pleased with, take pleasure in; to like. *Sc. Obs.*

1578 *Ps.* li. in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* (1801) II. 119 Gif thou had pleased sacrifice I suld have offered thee. 1616 J. HAIG in J. Russell *Haigs* vi. (1881) 139 Gif they pleasit not his wark when they saw it, he should correct it. *a* 1665 GUTHRIE *Chr. Gt. Interest* I. viii. (1766) 119 You wonder that any man should not please the device of salvation by Christ. 1719 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 470, I please what you term the demy [paper], but I think it's thin.

†**Please,** *sb. Sc. rare.* [f. prec.] Pleasing, pleasure.

a 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 428 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 299 Bot all thair sport, quhen thay wer maist at eiss, Vnto our deme it wes boi littill pleiss.

Pleased (plīzd), *ppl. a.* [f. PLEASE *v.* + -ED 1.] Affected by feelings of satisfaction or pleasure; contented, gratified, in good humour; †appeased.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxvii. 38 He forsooth is merciful, and plesid [1388 merciful] shal he maad to the synnes of hem. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 58 Therwith he helde hym pleased. 1530 PALSGR. 321/1 Pleased, *content*. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. ii. 55 Nay be not angry, I am pleas'd againe. 1596 — *Merch. V.* III. ii. 182 Among the buzzing pleased multitude. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 25 The spirits are refreshed, and in a pleased temper and condition. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VIII. vii, I am not quite pleased with your looks. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* vi, A pleased smile appeared on her face.

Pleasedly (plīzèdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a pleased manner; with pleasure or satisfaction.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* I. § 3 (1719) 26 He.. that can look upon another Man's Lands evenly and pleasedly as if they were his own. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xl. 262 He that would be pleasedly innocent, must refrain from the tast of offence. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* IV. 417 [She] would have lingered pleasedly.

Pleasedness (plīzèd-, plīzèdnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition of being pleased; pleasure, satisfaction.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 69 It may put him in mind of the pleas'dness and alacrity, with which a charitable person should set himself to the doing of good. 1680 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* iii. (1684) 16 Pleasedness, and Displeasedness are in the Passions, and signify Joy and Trouble. 1828 J. BALLANTYNE *Exam. Hum. Mind* III. ix. 323 That pleasedness, if it be in a considerable degree, is the very same with the affection of joy or delight.

†**Plea·se-God,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PLEASE *v.*] That pleases God.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 3 Salomon: His (please-God) Choice of Wisdom, wins him Honor.

†**Plea·se-man.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PLEASE *v.*] One who tries to please men, a man-pleaser.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 463 Some carry-tale, some please-man, some slight Zanie.

Pleaser (plī·zəɹ). [f. PLEASE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which pleases or aims at pleasing.

1526 TINDALE *Col.* iii. 22 Not with eye service as men pleasers. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* Pref. ¶ iij b, A bitter inuective against Poets and Poesie..That it is a nurse of lies, a pleaser of fooles. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 190 A pleaser of all men..that he might gaine some. 1861 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* (1882) 308 If it be a great pleasure to see others pleased, and a greater to be the pleaser.

†**Plea·se-time.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PLEASE *v.*] One who tries to please the time, a time-server.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* lxxxi. 341 Live ever..in this Forehead of our Song by Please-times now forgot.

Pleaship (plī·ʃip). *rare.* [f. PLEA *sb.* + -SHIP.] The condition of being at law; litigation.

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xiii, Peter Peebles and Paul Plainstanes entered into partnership. .. But .. *societas est mater discordiarum*: partnership oft makes pleaship.

Pleasing (plī·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. PLEASE; the giving of pleasure or satisfaction; the fact of being pleased or satisfied.

†*To have pleasing to*: to take pleasure in; *to do* (one) *pleasing*: to give pleasure to (*obs.*).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* III. 237 Preostes and Persones þat pleyneþ desyreþ, And taketh Meede and moneye for Massen þat þei syngen. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 48 Whi loue ye or haue more plesinge to ani man than to youre husbonde? *Ibid.* 67 To make her selff the fayrer to the plesinge of the worlde. 1596 RALEIGH in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 36 Preferringe your plesinge before myne own desire. 1611 BIBLE *Col.* i. 10 That yee might walke worthy of the Lord vnto all pleasing, being fruitfull in euery good worke. 1895 CLIVE HOLLAND *Jap Wife* (ed. 11) 78 She is a graduate in the art of pleasing.

†**b.** Appeasing, pacification, blandishment.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 123 þei disceyven þe hertis of innocentis be swet wordis & plesyngis & oþer feyned signes. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* i. 47 Sacrifices and plesyngis for to be don in the temple of God. *c* 1400 *Harrow. Hell* 977 (Add. MS.) A lettre þai wrote all of plesynge.

†**2.** One's liking, pleasure, desire, will. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 2 Tota pulcra þou art to my plesynge, My moder, princes of paradijs. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1480 That wold I lerne; Ittis my plesyng. 1527 *Prose Life St. Brandan* (Percy Soc.) 40 Therfore our Lorde hath set us here .. in full grete joye and myrth, after his pleasynge, here to serve hym.

†**3.** A source of pleasure; an object of delight. *Obs. rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 613 They moste take in pacience at nyght Swiche manere necessaries as been plesynges To folk þat han ywedded hem with rynges.

†**4.** = PLEASINGNESS. *Obs.*

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Agric.* (1622) 184 The sweetnesse and pleasing of idlenesse, and of doing nothing, creepeth into our sences. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 13 He capers nimbly in a Ladies Chamber, To the lasciuious pleasing of a Lute.

Plea·sing, *ppl. a.* [f. PLEASE *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. That pleases; that gives pleasure or satisfaction; agreeable, grateful.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 19 However þis ende comeþ beste, is moost plesing to God. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 191 Plesyd wyth fayre woordys & plesyng speche. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Hastings* lvi, The pleasyngst meanes boade not the luckiest endes. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xli. (1612) 200 The teares did wash her pleasing face. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 327 What is pleasinger then varietie, or sweeter then flatterie? 1702 POPE *Dryope* 19 Her smiling babe (a pleasing charge) she prest Within her arms. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 9 He has reconciled the pleasing to the proper. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 15 No longer a young man, yet not too old to be pleasing to women.

†**2.** Willing, approving. *Obs. rare.*

1652 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* II. 81 Whereunto Don John gave no pleasing ear.

Pleasingly (plī·zĭŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a pleasing manner; so as to please; pleasantly.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurgie* 8 Be he trewe .. & plesynglyche here he hym-self to hys pacientis. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 129 No Orator was euer more pleasingly perswasiue. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 256 An island, where I spent my time so pleasingly. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 190 There is..very little variety, nor are the different objects pleasingly arranged.

†**2.** With pleasure; = PLEASANTLY 2, PLEASEDLY. *Obs.*

c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxxiii. 62 (Gibbs MS.) Oure lord iesu accepted more plesyngly & preferred þe priuy contemplacyoun of marye. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 89 If one that hath a judiciall place..shall pleasingly heare the proofes of the one partie, and peremptorily cut off the other. 1612 W. MARTYN *Youth's Instruct.* 77 Neither doe you relish too pleasingly your owne actions. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* Pref. 19 That can look upon another man's Lands evenly and pleasingly as if they were his own. [Cf. PLEASEDLY, quot. 1651.]

Pleasingness (plī·zĭŋnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] **a.** Pleasing quality; agreeableness, pleasantness. †**b.** Pleasedness, pleasure (*obs.*).

a. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 55 Time..seeming..short ..in the pleasingnesse of such presence. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iv. § 2 (ed. 3) 59 The novelty and pleasingness of musick and poetry. 1726 WESLEY *Husb. & Wives* iii. Wks. 1811 IX. 62 The Effects of Nuptial Love are three, Pleasingness, Faithfulness, Helpfulness. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 234 Warts and wrinkles..inimical to pleasingness of aspect.

b. 1649 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Use Passions* (1671) 53 One might .. see pleasingness take the same place in his countenance, which Choler had possest.

Pleasurabi·lity. *rare.* [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being pleasurable.

1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 12 Apr. 227/1 He .. talks as if he were all pleasurability or dignity.

Pleasurable (ple·zŭrăbl), *a.* [f. PLEASURE *sb.* + -ABLE, after *comfortable*.]

1. Affording, or capable of affording, pleasure; agreeable, pleasant.

1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. Ded. § 4 These my present paynes if to any they be pleasurable, or profitable. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 223 Recreating and pleasurable entertainments. 1810 D. STEWART *Philos. Ess.* III. i. 225 When the mind is strongly influenced, either by pleasurable or painful sensations. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. iv. § 20 (1864) 288 Exercise is pleasurable only when we are expending surplus energy.

†**2.** Devoted to or engaged in pleasure; pleasure-seeking, pleasure-loving. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. ii, O, sir, you are very pleasurable. 1618 S. WARD *Jachin's Justice* (1627) 41 Idle pleasurable gentlemen. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* Ded., The manners of the Pleasurable, as well as the Busie Part of Mankind.

Plea·surableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Pleasurable quality; pleasantness, delightfulness.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm. Isa.* i. 5 Wks. 1684 IV. 533 Could he but..espy the whole sweetness and pleasurableness of it secretly let out. 1713 M. HENRY *Wks.* (1853) I. 168 To screw up the delights of sense to a greater degree of pleasureableness. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* viii. (1875) 326 A sympathy with intellectual activity for its own sake, and for the sake of its inherent pleasurableness and beauty.

Pleasurably (ple·zŭrăbli, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a pleasurable manner; in or with pleasure, pleasantly, agreeably.

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, Amos* vi. 1 Woe to those that live securely, and pleasurably in Zion. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Pun. Death* Ess. & Lett. (Camelot ed.) 65 The mind .. will be painfully or pleasurably affected. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 25 Prudence..teaches that we cannot live pleasurably without living justly and virtuously, nor live justly and virtuously without living pleasurably.

†**Plea·surance.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. PLEASURE *v.* + -ANCE, or ? error for *pleasance*.] Pleasure.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3471 Playnond with pytie, no pleasurance at all, With sykyng & sorow [she] said on this wise.

Pleasure (ple·zĭúɹ, -ūɹ, -əɹ), *sb.* Forms: see below. [ME. *plesir, plaisir* a. OF. *plesir, plaisir* (12th c. in Littré), = Pr. *plazer*, Sp. *placer*, Pg. *pracer*, It. *piacere*, Com. Romanic substantival use of the vb. infin.:—L. *placēre* to please. By 1400, *plesīr* had become (in prose) *plē·sir, plē·ser*, and its unstressed ending being confounded with that of words etymologically in *-ure*, e. g. *measure*, it was corruptly spelt and pronounced *plesure, pleasure*. The dialects have retained more etymological forms in *pleezer, plezzer* (plī·zəɹ, ple·zəɹ).]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 4–5 **plesir,** 5 **plesyr, -yre, -ire, -ier, -yer; plaisir, playsir, -ire, -yr, -yre; pleasir, -ire, -ier, -yr, -er; pleeser;** 5–6 **pleser, -ere;** 6 **pleasire;** 9 *dial.* **pleezer, plezzer.**

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 144 Sche scholde thanne afore his ye Schewe al the plesir that sche mihte. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assemb. Gods* 197 Ye shall haue all your plesere [*rime* here = hear]. *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 35 A yong rotour, redy to hir pleasier. 1450 Q. MARGARET in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 8 To be disposed to our pleasir. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 1 At his plesier. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 27 To the pleeser of Almighty God. 1466 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 322 Juncte or severell at his plesyre. ?*c* 1470 *Paston Lett.* III. 302 Sythe with your partyng, depertyd my plesyer [*rimes* desyer, fyer]. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xxii. 248 To doo hym alle the pleasyr that I can. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 14 For his solas and plaisir. 1481 — *Myrr.* I. xiii. 39 Without his playsir nothyng may endure. 1482 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 289 To the most pleaser of God. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* V. x, I praye the that one playsyre thow wylt do to me. 1485 — *Chas. Gt.* 1 To reduce for bis pleasyr somme hystoryes. 1488 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c. 7 § 1 At the Kynges plesire. *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 113 Wherof I had so inly greet plesyr. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 31 That I shall euer doo youre playsire. 1536 R. BEERLEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 34 All fowlows our owne sensyaly and pleser. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Plezzer*, pleasure.

β. 5 **plaisur, playsur, -ure;** 5–6 **plesur; pleasur, -our** (-? *Sc.*); 5–7 **plesure;** 5– **pleasure;** 6 **plesour, -oure, -owre, -ewre; pleasor,** *Sc.* **pleisour, -ure, pleissour, plessour, -uir,** 7 **pleaceur,** *Sc.* **pleassour, plessor.**

c 1440 *Generydes* 144 For his plesur lrowly ther lakkyd noght. *c* 1450 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 373 [He] entrenge in.. hade his pleasure. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* vi, For to take his desporte and playsure. 1486 *Certificate* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 47 God preserve you to His pleasour. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* 50 Where your plaisur shalle be to sette vs vnto. 1490 — *Eneydos* XXVII. 98, I myghte..haue doon wyth theym after my playsur and wyll. 15.. *Sir J. Mandevelle & Gret Souden* 75 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) I. 157 He that hase most plesure is best. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xlviii, Now judge, Coridon, if herein be pleasour. 1529 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 21 To be paid at the pleasor of my sone. 1530 PALSGR. 255/2 Pleasure, *commodité*. *c* 1540 J. HEY-

wood *Wit & Folly* (Percy Soc.) 16 The sewrte of plesewre eternall. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 7 How we suld observe the commandis to the plesour of God. 1554–9 *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 1 Farewell my joye and plesure to. 1556 Olde *Antichrist* 65 b, To mayntene their pleasur and idlenesse. 1588 A. King *Canisius' Catech.* (S. T. S.) 213 To take pleissour. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 7 Pleisour; 43 pleisure; 94 plesour; 152 pleasour. 1611 Sir W. Mure *Misc. Poems* (S. T. S.) l. 34 Pleasoures: 51 pleasour; 80 pleassour. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 35 That they be baithe committit to warde, presentlie, during thair plessor.

B. Signification.

1. The condition of consciousness or sensation induced by the enjoyment or anticipation of what is felt or viewed as good or desirable; enjoyment, delight, gratification. The opposite of *pain*.

1390 [see A. a]. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* Prol. 1 In whiche booke I had grete playsyr. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 27 Flee pleasure, and pleasure will folowe thee. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. iii. 2 Since you make your pleasure of your paines, I will no further chide you. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. vi. 25 Pleasure .. (or Delight) is the apparence or sense of Good. 1685 *Roxb. Ball.* (1886) VI. 122 What in pleasure begins too oft endeth in pain! 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. vii. (1695) 56 By Pleasure and Pain I would be understood to signifie, whatsoever delights or molests us. 1721 Mortimer *Husb.* (ed. 5) II. 197 I .. shall next proceed to the Garden of Pleasure or Flower-Garden. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* II. § 14 You admit, therefore, three sorts of pleasure:—pleasure of reason, pleasure of imagination, and pleasure of sense. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* I. ii, Pain and pleasure are simple ideas, incapable of definition. 1757 Gray *Bard* 74 Youth on the prow, and Pleasure at the helm. 1831 Sir J. Sinclair *Corr.* II. 120 The two former I had the pleasure of finding in Paris. 1881 W. H. Mallock *Rom. 19th Cent.* II. 243 Her face flushed with pleasure. 1894 Sir E. Sullivan *Woman* 88 'Pleasure is to the mind, what good food is to the stomach.' Pleasure is what all creatures desire; pain what they all avoid.

b. In unfavourable sense: Sensuous enjoyment as a chief object of life or end in itself. Sometimes personified as a female divinity.

1526 Tindale 1 *Tim.* v. 6 But she [a widow] that liveth in pleasure, is deed even yet alive [1611 is dead while she liueth]. 1710 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I. III. ii. 309 When we follow Pleasure merely, we are disgusted, and change from one sort to another. 1735 Pope *Ep. Lady* 215 Men, some to Bus'ness, some to Pleasure take; But every Woman is at heart a Rake. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 683 Pleasure and interest are two great deceivers we must warn men against, as continually leading them astray. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 51 Thou art not known where Pleasure is adored, That reeling goddess with the zoneless waist And wandering eyes. 1790 Burns *Tam o' Shanter* 59 But pleasures are like poppies spread, You seize the flower, the bloom is shed. 1802 W. Cutspear *Dram. Rights* 47 Pleasure is the business of the great. 1819 Byron *Juan* I. cxix, O pleasure! you're indeed a pleasant thing, Although one must be damn'd for you, no doubt. *Mod.* Men who made pleasure the business of their lives. Wearied votaries of pleasure. A life given up to pleasure.

c. In strictly physical sense: The indulgence of the appetites; sensual gratification.

c 1450 [see A. β]. 1562 *Child-Marriages* 75 He wold have had his pleasure of her. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xviii. 12 Therefore Sarah laughed within her selfe, saying, After I am waxed old, shall I haue pleasure, my lord being old also? 1725 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett., to C'tess Mar* (1887) I. 363 Dying as he had lived, indulging his pleasures. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* xii, The vileness which calls itself pleasure was paralyzed.

d. The condition or fact of being pleased or satisfied, the negation of which is displeasure (Displeasure 1); satisfaction, approval. *rare*.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 734 [He] was not the best pleased, but pleasure or displeasure, there was no remedie.

2. With possessive pronoun, or sb. in possessive relation: How one is pleased or wills in reference to any action contemplated; that which is agreeable to one or in conformity with one's wish or will; one's will, desire, choice.

?*c* 1368 (16th c. MS.) Chaucer *Compl. to his Lady* 126 As is your most plesure, so doth by me. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 577 The goddes hygh pleasure to fulfyll, Performe my desyre. 1485 Caxton *St. Wenefr.* a Whiche .. aroos & humbly demaunded hym what was his playsir. 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 It is in the only pleasure and will of almighty God, how longe his highnes .. shall lyue. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 120 When his good pleasure shall be. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 117, I wait vpon his pleasure: Come Sir Thurio, Goe with me. 1669 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 275 So expecting your pleasure, I remaine, Gentlemen, [etc.]. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxvi. 289 They were determined not to submit .. to her will and pleasure. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 549 They would submit to William's authority, and would, till his pleasure should be known, keep their men together.

3. That which gives pleasure, or in which one delights; a source or object of pleasure or delight.

c 1495 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 107 Therin you wil do,.. that may be plesur to you & my contry. 1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 18 They Caryed with them Riches and pleasurs, As clothe of gold and Crymsyn velvett. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvi. 17 b, This place excelleth all others in pleasures and dainties. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. 11 Is there a greater pleasure, then to be present at the birth and ruin of Empires, and Monarchies? 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* I. v. (1841) I. 101 These are the very things your sister calls the pleasure of her life. 1858 Earl of Aberdeen in *G. C. Lewis's Lett.* (1870) 352 Your .. love of truth renders this a duty as well as a pleasure.

† b. A pleasure-ground. *Obs.*

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 293/1 Tennements,..thanne lyinge nie to the said late Lord Herbert, and to hys plesure. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. cliv, In the xxi. yere of hys reygne Kynge Henry [I] made ye parke of Wodestoke besyde Oxenforde, with other pleasures to the same. 1633 Ford *Broken H.* I. iii, None have access into these private pleasures, Except some near in Court. [Cf. 1721 in sense 1.]

c. As name of a locality.

1666 Wood *Life* 18 June (O. H. S.) II. 80, June 18, M., Oliver Craven, B.A. of Trinity Coll. drowned at Patten's Pleasure. 1692 *Ibid.* III. 399.

4. The quality which gives pleasure; pleasurableness.

c 1530 *Crt. of Love* vi, To her be all the pleasure of this book. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 475 The Shining Willow which they call Swallow-Tail because of the Pleasure of the Leaf. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* II. § 14 Consequently the pleasures perfective of those acts are also different. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* I. 149, [I] realised what I had never felt before—the pleasure of pale colours.

5. Phrases.

† a. *At pleasure*: with pleasure, pleased. *Obs.*

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 294/2 The Papistes (of whom we speake not so at pleasure). 1595 Daniel *Civ. Wars* I. ii, Whilst Fraunce, to see thy spoyles, at pleasure stood!

b. *At (one's) pleasure, at pleasure*: as or when one pleases; at will, at discretion. *During (one's) pleasure*: while one pleases.

1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 44/1 Lifte up and close the seid lef att their pleser. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* II. xvii, I drynke and ete at my playsyr. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxv. 137, I shall make you amendes at your pleasures. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 460 He being absent at the plesour of God. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 8 We had freedome to leaue the coach at our pleasure. 1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) 132, I am not able to do anything but at the Physitians good pleasure. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 33 Draw two Right Lines, making any Angle at pleasure. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xiii, Whom the .. housekeeper .. huffed about at her pleasure. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 61 § 2 A Secretary .. who shall hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. Bench Div. 360 The belts .. could be slipped off the drum .. at pleasure.

c. *To do or* † *show (one) (a) pleasure*: to perform an acceptable service, do a favour; to please, gratify. (In quot. 1685 used *ironically*.)

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* VII. (1885) 124 Such as do, or shall do to hym service, or oþer maner off pleasures. 1472 *Paston Lett.* III. 54 To do my Lord a plesur. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xxiv. 27 Felix, willynge to shewe the Jewes a pleasure, lefte Paul in preson bounde. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 364 The citezens shewed them what pleasure they could. 1685 R. Burton *Eng. Emp. Amer.* II. 50 One .. who to do the Spaniards a pleasure gave them [the English] information of a great Ship called the St. Anna expected from the Philippine Islands, .. which .. they took within a few days after. 1871 Browning *Balaust.* 2359 But certainly Thou dost thy friend no pleasure in the act. *Mod.* Do me the pleasure of dining with me. I will do myself the pleasure of calling on you.

d. *Man (woman) of pleasure*: one who is devoted to the pursuit of sensual pleasure; a licentious person, a profligate. † *Lady, woman of pleasure*: a wanton, a courtesan (*obs.*).

1623 Webster *Duchess of Malfi* v. ii, We that are great women of pleasure .. join the sweet delight And the pretty excuse together. 1637, *c* 1645, 1708 [see Lady *sb.* 4 e]. 1667 Evelyn *Diary* 27 Aug., He [Clarendon] had enemies at Court, especialy the buffoones and ladys of pleasure. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 72 These men of Pleasure (ye very Pest and ruine of all Courts). 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* II. § 3 Thus in our Dialect a vicious Man is a Man of Pleasure. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VIII. 793 A Man of Pleasure is a Man of Pains. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 635 Kirke was also, in his own coarse and ferocious way, a man of pleasure.

† e. *To pleasure, to (one's) pleasure*: so or such as to please; to one's liking. *Obs.*

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* II. xiv. 92 There were brought hym robes to his pleasyr. 1819 Keats *Lamia* II. 192 When in an antechamber every guest Had felt the cold full sponge to pleasure press'd .. upon his hands and feet.

f. *To take (a) pleasure*: to be pleased, to enjoy oneself, to delight (*in, to do* something, etc.).

1538 Elyot *Dict., Teneri ludo*, to take pleasure in game. 1590 Marlowe *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* IV. i, I take no pleasure to be murderous. 1611 Bible *Ps.* cii. 14 Thy servants take pleasure in her stones. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xix. 231 Was drowned .. by a Pinnace's oversetting, in which he and his Lady had been taking a Pleasure on the Water. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. IV. 211, I took a pleasure of informing myself of his birth. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 48 Were taking their pleasure in our neighborhood.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., 'of or for pleasure', as *pleasure-barge, -car, -cart, -chariot, -dome, -driving, -excursion, -farming, -feast, -fleet, -garden, -gardener, -horse, -party, -plat, -resort, -traffic, -train, -travel, -trip, -vehicle, -voyage, -walk*; b. objective, obj. genitive, instrumental, etc., as *pleasure-hunter, -taker, -taking*; *pleasure-bound, -feeling, -giving, -greedy, -loving, -tired, -trading, -wasted, -yielding* adjs.

1775 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 216/1 *Pleasure-barges .. moored in the river. 1873 E. Brennan *Witch of Nemi* 223 *Pleasure-bound and peace-inspiring days. 1797 *Hist. Mr. Fantom* (Cheap Repos. Tracts) 8 That multitude of coaches .. stages, *pleasure-carts and horses. 1865 J. H. Ingraham *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 69 Besides their war-chariots, the Egyptians possess a small number of *pleasure-chariots. 1797 Coleridge *Kubla Khan* 2 In Xanadu did Kubla Khan A stately *pleasure-dome decree. 1833 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Loire* 225 Agatha .. prepared .. for her *pleasure-excursion to Nantes. 1891 Kebbel *Old & New Eng. Country Life* 132 The age of *pleasure-farming—of work and play combined .. is gone for ever. 1890 Donisthorpe *Individualism* xi. 378 A larger sum-total of *pleasure-feeling sentient beings. 1890 *Nature* 4 Sept., Electric coaling-stations for the river *pleasure-fleet. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* (title-p.) Fine Gardens, commonly called *Pleasure-Gardens. 1779 J. Meader (*title*) The Planter's Guide: or *Pleasure Gardener's Companion. 1824 Coleridge *Lett., to T. Gillman* (1895) 731 You will have received another, .. more amusing, at least *pleasure-giving Scripture from me. 1879 H. Spencer *Data of Ethics* vi. § 33. 83 Sentient existence can evolve only on condition that pleasure-giving acts are life-sustaining acts. 1860 Adler *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* xii. 263 Corrupt and *pleasure-greedy set of men. 1817 T. L. Peacock *Melincourt* (1875) 211 The keeping of *pleasure-horses. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. ii. (1872) 24 The mere giddy *pleasure-hunter of the hour. 1818 Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* (1859) 94 We were all young, enterprising, and *pleasure-loving. 1873 Leland *Egypt. Sketch-Bk.* 21 The Afreet chose the season of the Equinoctial for their *pleasure-party. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* VI. 699 It is not wholesome for these *pleasure-plats To be so early watered by our brine. 1891 E. Kinglake *Australian at H.* 64 The children are taken to some *pleasure resort. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 438 *Pleasure-seekers at sixpence per head. 1798 Sotheby tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 24 Amanda scarce believes her *pleasure-sparkling eye. 1855 J. R. Leifchild *Cornwall Mines* 34 Strange sight-seers, and uproarious *pleasure-takers. 1827 Moir *Contadina* iv, Beside thee sleep or play Thy loveliest children, *pleasure-tired, in the blue light of day. 1805 *Mod. London* 458 It is by no means so prolific in its raree shews as the *pleasure-trading Paris. 1861 *Times* 22 Aug., The *pleasure traffic was materially deranged .. by the cheerless weather. 1871 Howells *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 163 The season of *pleasure-travel. 1763 Smollett *Trav.* (1766) I. x. 161 The ground is agreeably laid out in *pleasure-walks, for the recreation of the inhabitants. 1879 H. Spencer *Data of Ethics* xiii. § 89. 334 The sum of pleasures, or of *pleasure-yielding things.

Pleasure (ple·ʒĭŭ, -ŭ, -əɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To give pleasure to; to please, gratify.

c 1559 R. Hall *Life Fisher* If. 34 b, He ment to give definitive sentence against her to pleasure the kinge withall. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Almsdeeds* I. (1859) 387 [He] is both able to pleasure and displeasure us. 1652 Culpepper *Eng. Physic.* 9 All Apples .. pleasure the stomach by their coolness. 1764 Foote *Patron* II. i, I am no churl, I love to pleasure my friends. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* vi, The wall must be crumbled, the stone decayed, To pleasure his dainty whim. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss-Hags* xiii, 'Walter, will you not pleasure us with your company to-night?'

† b. *refl.* To take one's pleasure. *Obs.*

a 1619 Fletcher, etc. *Q. Corinth* III. i, One that hath As people say, in forraigne pleasur'd him.

2. *intr.* To take pleasure, to delight. Const. *in*, or *to* with *infin.*

1538 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 172 Surely his predecessours plesured moche in odoryferous savours. 1581 Riche *Farewell* (Shaks. Soc.) 28 The Duke greately pleasurying to heare the pretie aunswere of the childe, replied in this wise. 1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 557 What others gloryed and pleasured in, tortured her. *a* 1810 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 79 Brutes are but brutes, let men be men, Nor pleasure in cock-fighting. 1882 Ld. Coleridge in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. 234 There are some sports which appear to me so cruel and so unmanly, that I wonder very much how any one can pleasure in them.

b. *colloq.* To go out for pleasure, take a holiday: chiefly in vbl. sb. Pleasuring.

Hence **Plea·sured** *ppl. a.*, filled with pleasure.

1606 J. Carpenter *Solomon's Solace* xiv. 60 Though a man bee neuer so rich, .. and pleasured in this life: yet shall he not carry away any of those riches. 1813 T. Busby *Lucretius* II. 441 Milk kindly greets The pleasured palate with nutritious sweets.

Plea·sure-boat. A boat constructed or used for pleasure, as distinguished from one for business. So **Plea·sure-boa·ting** *sb.* and *a.*

1661 Pepys *Diary* 16 Apr., We went on board the King's pleasure boat. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 75 Gondolas and Pleasure-Boats. 1817 J. Evans *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 398 Having embarked in a neat Pleasure-boat. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 3/1 It is absurd to think that the interests of pleasure-boating may be left to take care of themselves.

Pleasureful (ple·ʒŭɹfŭl), *a.* [f. Pleasure *sb.* + -ful.] Full of or fraught with pleasure; pleasing, delightful.

1553 Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 100 For so rashnesse be auoyded, liberalitie is very pleasurefull. 1617 Abp. Abbot *Descr. World* (1634) 113 Reputed allwayes very commodious and pleasureful Countrey. 1802 Mrs. Radcliffe *Gaston de Blondeville* Posth. Wks. 1826 I. 95 It was a pleasureful sight, to behold that vision of light. 1884 J. Sharman *Hist. Swearing* iii. 39 The habit owes its .. source of delight to some soothing and pleasureful qualities.

Plea·sure-ground. A ground or piece of land laid out and ornamented for purposes of pleasure or amusement, or naturally adapted to such use.

1768 Holdsworth *On Virgil* 200 The Romans seem .. to have used the word Tempe, as the Greeks did Παράδεισοι .. for any very pleasing place; or pleasure-grounds, as our gardeners of late call them. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 242 A beautiful pleasure-ground, situated on a woody promontory which overlooks Lough Erne. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 101 Isn't it grand—a park of this size? It's fully fifty acres, and all pleasure-ground, too!

Plea·surehood. *nonce-wd.* [f. Pleasure *sb.* + -hood.] The condition of living in or for pleasure.

1842 Mrs. Browning *Grk. Chr. Poets* 39 That words may flourish Of which mine enemy would spoil me, Using pleasurehood to foil me!

Plea·sure-house. [f. PLEASURE *sb.* + HOUSE: cf. Ger. *lusthaus.*] A house used for purposes of pleasure or recreation; a summer-house.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2376/3 The Elector being lodged in the Pleasure-house without the Town, which was purposely built for Sultan Mahomet. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Italy* III. 325 Fiorenzola, where the great duke has a pleasure-house. 1830 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* 1, I built my soul a lordly pleasure-house, Wherein at ease for aye to dwell.

Pleasureless (ple·ʒŭlés). [f. PLEASURE *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of pleasure; joyless.

1814 in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 254 He might have become penitent, and deplored the enormity of his pleasureless vices. *a* 1851 MOIR *Chr. Musings* vi, I told how life all pleasureless would be. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxix, He himself was sliding into that pleasureless yielding to the small solicitations of circumstance.

Hence **Plea·surelessly** *adv.*

1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 35, I wander objectlessly, pleasurelessly about with Vick.

Plea·surement. *rare.* [f. PLEASURE *v.* + -MENT.] Indulgence in pleasure; taking of enjoyment; = PLEASURING 2.

1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* VIII. iii, I..have your royal interests too much at heart to while an hour in my pleasurement.

Plea·suremo·nger. [See MONGER.] One who makes pleasure his business.

1616 W. FORDE *Serm.*, etc. 47 As did those pleasure-mungers, who, though they lived, [etc.]. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 396 The Power-mongers, Wealth-mongers, and Pleasure-mongers of the World. 1888 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 23 June 6/3 The youthful pleasuremonger has lived on excitement all winter..and cannot settle down.

Pleasurer (ple·ʒŭrəɹ). [f. PLEASURE *sb.* or *v.* + -ER 1.] A pleasure-seeker; a holiday-maker.

1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 182 These pleasurers [earn] their enjoyments..by the sweat of their brow. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Loud. Recreations*, Let us turn now to another portion of the London population..we mean the Sunday pleasurers. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* xxii, Parties of pleasurers returning from their day's excursions.

Plea·sure-see·ker. One who seeks pleasure; *spec.* a holiday-maker.

1852 MUNOY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 17 Select parties of pleasure-and-oyster seekers may be seen proceeding by water or land. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* v. vi, Coaches, choked full with pleasure-seekers from Port Erin.

So **Plea·sure-see·king** *sb.* and *a.*

1888 BARRIE *When a Man's Single* xv, Dowton's whole existence has been devoted to pleasure-seeking. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 12 That lady watched the pleasure-seeking vagaries of her charge, with a painful and discriminating interest.

Pleasuring (ple·ʒŭriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [See -ING 1.] The action of the vb. PLEASURE.

1. The giving of pleasure; pleasing, delectation.

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 34 [To write] for passing of the time, and pleasuring of his friends. 1897 GUNTER *Ballyho Bey* iii. 41 She is a sybarite in the pleasuring of her senses.

2. The taking of pleasure; pleasure-seeking; going on a pleasure excursion; taking a holiday.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* xxxvi. 133 When all things fit for loues sweet pleasuring Inuited him to reape a Louers hlisse. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xlii. 275 A little trim vessel, which shall sail a pleasuring backward and forward to Portsmouth. 1825 LAMB *Elia Ser.* II. *Superann. Man*, Expressing the hollowness of a day's pleasuring. 1869 MISS MULOCK *Woman's Kingd.* III. 218 Who refused, year after year, to take her autumn pleasuring..because her husband would only have to work the harder for it.

3. *attrib.*, designating things designed for, used for, or devoted to pleasure.

1869 *Daily News* 16 July, Nor is this practice..confined to pleasuring vans. 1872 *U. S. Statutes* XVII. 32 A public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 3/2 A pleasuring tour to some distant part of the States.

Pleasurist (ple·ʒŭrist). [f. PLEASURE *sb.* + -IST.] a. A devotee of pleasure, a voluptuary. b. A pleasure-seeker.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 23 The Delights wherein mere Pleasurists place their Paradise. 1851 F. WALPOLE *Ansayrii* II. 326 Pilgrims and pleasurists from all nations. 1855 ZIMMERMAN *Solitude* II. i. 240 The wearied pleasurist..flies to scenes of public gaiety.

Plea·surous, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Characterized by pleasure; joyous; voluptuous.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xvi. (1852) 182 Begin we, then, our sweet and pleasurous sway.

Pleat (plīt), *sb.* Also 5 plete, 6–7 pleate. [A collateral form of PLAIT *sb.* (app. akin to the *β* forms there): cf. OF. *plet* a fold (in Godef.).

This form of the sb. appears to have become obsolete in the 17th c.; it is absent from the 17th, 18th, and early 19th c. dictionaries, and reappears only in those of the late 19th c. (e.g., Annandale's Ogilvie. Cassell) with a cross-reference to *Plait*. But as a spoken word it was in use in the 18th c., for Walker 1791 s. v. *Plait* says 'There is a corrupt pronunciation of this word, as if written *plete*, which must be carefully avoided'. This pronunciation has not only asserted itself, but in the latter part of the 19th c. has caused the restoration of the spelling *pleat* in sense 1.]

1. A fold of cloth or drapery; now *esp.* one of a series of folds by which the edge of a skirt or other loose drapery is regularly and symmetrically taken in, so as to be attached to a band or the like, while the unattached part hangs full; = PLAIT *sb.* 1. *Box-pleat*: see BOX *sb.*2 24.

1581 DERRICKE *Image Irel.* II. E iij b, Their shirtes..With pleates on pleates thei pleated are, as thicke as pleates maie lye. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. IX. xix. 1658 They carrie it ..alwaies about in the pleats of their Girdle. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 617 A fold or pleat, *plica.* 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 194/2 Doctor John Bridgman late Bishop of Chester..wore his Bishops Hat all covered in pleats with Taffaty, from whence he was vulgarly termed John with the Taffaty Hat. 1883 [see BOX *sb.*2 24]. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 49 The peacock-blue [dress] with the satin box-pleats. 1887 J. ASHBY STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 28 A snowy skirt, all frill and pleat.

fig. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 93 Hiding base sin in pleats of Majestie. 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 178 The water ..forms a ripple above each ridge; and from the everlasting throb of these pleats of running water the sunlight flashes as if from a moving river of diamonds.

†**2.** A plait of hair or cord: = PLAIT *sb.* 2. *Obs.* (or ? *dial.*)

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. lxvi. 183 The pletes [*Bodley MS. c* 1450 plettes] of wymmens heer ben knytte and bounde wyth laces. 1605 DRAYTON *Man in Moone* 77 Her Hayre tuck'd up in many a curious pleate. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. v, She pinckes the hayre, and working them in pleat [etc.]

Hence **Plea·tless** *a.*, without pleats, unpleated.

1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 28/1 Tartans with..pleatless kilts on them. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Nov. 2/2 The upper skirt ..with its circular cut, fitting pleatless round the hips.

Pleat (plīt), *v.* Also 4–6 plete, (4 pleit). [A collateral form of PLAIT *v.* (app. akin to the *β* forms there), going with PLEAT *sb.*

Like the sb. PLEAT, the vb. appears to have become practically obs. by 1700, after which the only examples are dialectal in sense 2, till late in the 19th c., in which the vb., like the sb., has been restored in sense 1. Like the sb., it was certainly much earlier in spoken use in this sense, and although ignored in the dictionaries may have been current from the 17th c. onward.]

1. *trans.* To fold (cloth, etc.); now *esp.* to gather (loose or flowing drapery) into pleats or regular folds fixed in position at the edge; = PLAIT *v.* 1.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 126, I .. Brochede hem with a pak-neelde and pletede [*v. r.* pleit; *B.* plaited, playte, plytyd, plyghted] hem togedre. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* ix. (1870) 149 Theyr mantles of say, gadryd & pleted mouch like after nonnes fashyon. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* II. 26 A linnen vesture wondrous white, and pleated here and there. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 52 A gown .. pleated and crisped about the necke. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 92 The sleeves .. are much longer, and therefore they pleat them that they may not hang over the Wrists. 1864 WEBSTER, *Pleat*, to plait or double in narrow folds. See *Plait*. 1879 SALA *Paris herself again* (1880) II. xii. 181 A pretty young Dutch-woman who could not pleat her..ruff to her satisfaction.

fig. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 283 (Qo.) Time shall vnfold what pleated [1623 *Fol.* plighted] cunning hides. 1714 C. JOHNSON *Country Lasses* IV. ii, Verily thou hast well unfolded thy message: now pleat it up carefully again. 1900 DOYLE *Gt. Boer War* xv. 253 The ground in front of him was pleated into long folds.

2. To plait (hair, a garland, etc.): = PLAIT *v.* 2. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/1 To Plete, *jntricare,..plectere.* 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 310 The hair, which before had been .. coloured, pleated, and bordered. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii, The Triumphal .. Crowns..were pleated after this order. *c* 1704 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 606 I'll weave Her Garlands; and I'll pleat Her Hair. 1897 CALDER *Poems* (Berwicksh.) 91 (E. D. D.) We pleated wreaths o' varied hues, to bind our lassie's hair. (In dialects from Cumbld. to E. Yorksh.: see E. D. D.)

Hence **Plea·ted** *ppl. a.*; **Plea·ting** *vbl. sb.*

Accordion-pleated, pleated (by machinery) with very fine equal single pleats; *knife-pleated*, pleated by hand with the blade of a knife (or by a machine producing the same result).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/1 Pletyd, *jntricatus, jnvolutus. Ibid.*, A Pletynge, *jntricatura.* 1605 [see 1, *fig.*]. 1881 *Truth* 19 May 686/2 The train is of pleated sky-blue satin. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 52/2 A greyhound's stomach almost equals an accordian pleated skirt in expansiveness. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 23 Sept. 8/3 Pipings, and pleatings of velvet. 1905 *Ibid.* 29 May 8/5 In the case of a linen gown ..it would be as well to do without the knife-pleated frills.

Pleat, -e, obs. ff. PLEAD *v.* **Pleay,** obs. f. PLAY *sb.* **Pleaze,** obs. irreg. f. PLACE *sb.*

Pleb (pleb). *slang.* [Abbreviation of *plebeian.*] A plebeian, one of the common people or lower classes: *spec.* (*a*) See quot. 1902; (*b*) = PLEBE 2 (*U. S.*).

1865 MRS. NEWBY *Common Sense* (1866) II. ii. 23 The well-dressed boy, who was so unlike a pleb. 1878 P. ROBINSON *In Indian Gard.* II. 82 The muggur [broad-snouted crocodile] is a gross pleb, and his features stamp him low-born. 1883 W. BLAIKIE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 908/1 At West Point, no matter how stooped the entering pleb, he is soon taught to carry himself..erect. 1902 FARMER & HENLEY *Slang, Pleb...* (Westminster School).—A tradesman's son.

†**Ple·bal,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. L. *pleb-s* (see PLEBS) + -AL.] Plebeian.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxv. 352 And former Popularity, whereto Ambition weads, Hath furnisht him of plebale Friends, a Beast of many heads.

†**Ple·ban.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *plēbān-us*, f. *plēbs, plēbēs* diocese, parish, parish church (Du Cange). So OF. *plebain* (Valenciennes, 1347), It. *piovano* rural dean.] A rural dean.

1481 *Peebles Charters* (1872) 188 Chaplanis and serwandis at the paroche alter, in Sant Andros kyrk, as pleban and curat of the parochanaris. *Ibid.* 189 The said Gylbert..constitut..the saidis plebane curat and chaplanis and thair successoris..to be kepparis to the archidenis place. [1706 PHILLIPS, *Plebanus*, a Rural Dean, so call'd because the Deaneries were commonly united to the Plebaniæ, or chief Mother-Churches within a particular District.]

‖ **Plebania** (plībē·niă). [med.L., f. *plēbānus* PLEBAN.] (See quots.) Hence †**Pleba·nian** in same sense.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 180 Questionlesse these Plebanians were like our side-wasted Parishes in Lanchishire, whose extensure is so large, that..one of those Parish Churches hath fourteene Chappels of ease..within..her limits. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Plebania* or *Plebanalis Ecclesia*, (in old Latin Records) a Mother-Church, which has one or more subordinate Chappels. 1902 W. S. CROCKETT *Scott Country* xii. 247 It was the plebania or mother-church of the district.

Ple·bbish, *a. slang.* [f. PLEB + -ISH 1.] Of plebeian character; caddish. Hence **Ple·bbishness.**

1860 MAYNE REID *Wild Huntress* xxxii, It [Mormonism] appeals neither to reason nor romance. The one is insulted by the very shallowness of its chicanery, while its rank *plebbishness* disgusts the other.

Plebe (plīb). [In sense 1 app. a. F. *plèbe* (in 14th c. *plebe*), ad. L. *plēb-s, plēbem*: see PLEBS. In sense 2 app. shortened from PLEBEIAN: cf. PLEB.]

†**1.** The Roman Plebs; by extension, the commonalty of any other nation. *Obs.*

1612 HEYWOOD *Apol. for Actors* II. 35 All other roomes were free for the plebe or multitude. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* III. 391 But still the Plebe, with thirst and fury prest, Thus roaring, raving, 'gainst their Chiefs contest. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VI. Dial. 363 The Plebe with the motion seem'd content, Proserpine smil'd and Cerb'rus howl'd consent.

2. *U.S. colloq.* A member of the lowest class at a military or naval academy; a newly entered cadet, a freshman. Also PLEB.

1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* ii, You could see a squad of 'plebes' drilling. 1896 *Peterson Mag.* VI. 266/2 Although he was only a 'plebe', as the newly entered cadet was termed, even the hazers respected the native dignity and modesty that marked his demeanor.

b. *Comb.* Plebeskin (*U. S. slang*) civilian dress.

1888 *New York World* 22 July (Farmer), West Point, N.Y., July 21. The fourth class entered camp on Monday, but are still wearing their plebeskins. They will don their dress coats the first week in August, when they enter the battalion.

†**Plebe·iall,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. L. *plēbēi-us* (see next) + -AL.] = PLEBEIAN *a.*

1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 77 We will call the one populer, the other plebeiall.

Plebeian (plibī·ăn), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 6 *Sc.* plebeane, 6–7 -eyan, 6–9 -ian, 7 -ean, 6– -eian. [f. L. *plēbēi-us* belonging to the PLEBS + -AN; cf. F. *plébéien* (14th c.) By Shakspere sometimes stressed *ple·bean.*]

A. *sb.* **a.** A member of the Plebs of ancient Rome; a Roman commoner, as opposed to the patricians, senators, and knights.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. ii. (S.T.S.) II. 57 Na plebeane will tak þe dochter of ane patriciane but hir consent. 1557 NORTH *Gucuara's Diall Pr.* (1582) 35 She was none of the Senatours wiues, but a Plebeian, as much to say as a craftes woman, and no gentlemans daughter borne. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. ix. 7 The dull Tribunes, That with the fustie Plebeians, hate thine Honors. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 29 The proudest and most perfect separation which can be found in any age or country, between the nobles and the people, is perhaps that of the Patricians and the Plebeians, as it was established in the first age of the Roman republic. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* I. I. 8 The patricians and plebeians of Rome represent, at this early period, two races of different origin.

b. In general, A person not of noble or privileged rank, one of the common people, a commoner.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Wanstead Play* in *Arcadia*, etc. (1629) 619 Hath not the pulchritude of my vertues protected me from the contaminating hands of these Plebeians? 1611 COTGR., *Roturier*, a Yeoman, or Plebeyan;..any lay man that is no Gentleman. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* iv. (1691) 80 Whether the Plebeians of England (for they constitute the Bulk of any Nation) do not spend a sixth part more than the Plebeians of France? 1792 BURKE *Let. to Sir H. Langrishe* 13 The nobles have the monopoly of honour. The plebeians a monopoly of all the means of acquiring wealth. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. lviii. 408 In some cantons [in Switzerland] the old families have so completely withdrawn..from public office..that it would be assumed that a politician was necessarily a plebeian.

c. *fig.* In various depreciatory applications.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xiv. (1713) 133 If the Philosophers themselves be such fools, what are the Plebeians? 1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 234 What plebeian base soe'er he heard. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. iv, To the brave, there is but one sort of plebeian, and that is the coward.

B. *adj.* **a.** Of or belonging to the Roman Plebs; that was a plebeian.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 15 To what purpose be the plebeian magistrates ordained? 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 51 His plebeian colleague Decius Mus .. crowned a worthy life by devoting himself to death for the state in conformity with a national superstition. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* i. 88 Rutilius, the first plebeian dictator at Rome.

b. Of low birth or rank; of or pertaining to the common people; belonging to or connected with the commons or populace; popular.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 301 Priuate person or plebian multitude. *c* 1620 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. v. iii. (1903) 477 Setting vp maypooles, daunsing the morris with hobby horses, .. and like Plebean sportes. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. Wks. 1851 III. 23 The Prelates..comming from a meane,

and Plebeyan Life on a sudden to be Lords of stately Palaces. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 394 The Plebean Women walk without Doors. 1795 Burke *Let. to R. Burke* Wks. 1842 II. 458 To cut off (perhaps) three millions of plebeian subjects .. from all connexion with the popular representation of the kingdom. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. vi. 178 For the abasbing of plebeian beholders.

c. Having qualities, mental or physical, attributed to the lower classes; commonplace, undistinguished; vulgar or vulgar-looking, low, ill-bred, coarse, mean, base; ignoble. Also *fig.*

1615 *Val. Welshm.* (1663) B j, For to Plebean wits, it is as good, As to be silent, as not understood. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxxi. 192 That Prayers and Thanksgiving, be made in Words and Phrases, not sudden, nor light, nor Plebeian. 1676 Dryden *Aurengz.* v. i. 2472 A Queen, and own a base Plebean Mind. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxi, An important gentleman..of rather plebeian countenance. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* vii, Their dress implied pretensions to the rank of gentlemen, but, poor things! they were very plebeian in soul. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xi, There are certain patches of ground, which..Nature..has covered with hungry plebeian growths [of weeds].

Hence **Plebe·ianly** *adv.*; **Plebe·ianness.**

1659 Gauden *Serm.*, etc. (1660) a ij b, An age pittifully and plebeianly Antiepiscopal. 1831 *Examiner* 809/2 Patriot Kings who walk about with umbrellas under their arms, prepared to be plebeianly rained upon, instead of royally reigning. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 513 While I have a voice, sir, I will uplift it against such low-bred vulgarity and plebeianness.

Plebe·iance. *rare.* [Irreg. f. L. *plēbēi-us* Plebeian + -ance.] Plebeian condition or action.

1621 *Summary Du Bartas* To Rdr., Hauing extinguished all the distinctions betwixt Nobilitie and Plebeiance. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* (U. S.) Apr. 363/1 Such amazing verisimilitude, and such fascinating plebeiance, that the audience takes her into its heart of hearts.

Plebe·ianism. [f. Plebeian + -ism. So F. *plébéianisme* (Babœuf, *a* 1796).] Plebeian character or style.

1775 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* IV. 230 The young fellow was dressed very genteelly, with a sword, and carried no marks of plebeianism about him. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 372 A prig who .. can never cease for a moment to betray his plebeianism. 1882 *Athenæum* 22 Apr. 505 Her mother's kin .. were .. tainted with a worse stain than that of honest plebeianism.

Plebe·ianize, *v.* [f. Plebeian + -ize.] *trans.* To make plebeian, reduce to plebeian rank; to make common, popular, or vulgar.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 45 The new art, which, by plebeianizing knowledge and enlightening the mass, deprived the law and the prophets of half their terrors. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 256/1 She dropped the *de*, and thus plebeianised her name. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 343 It [an inn] took to billiards, and became gradually plebeianised.

† **Plebe·ious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *plēbēi-us* plebeian + -ous.] Of plebeian character or rank.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* iv. iii. 82 They [sports] are either Generous, as Hunting and Hawking: Or Plebeious, as Fishing and Fowling. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 595 No Tonsor so plebeious, but he was a Laudanister.

† **Plebe·ity.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **pleboyity.** [f. L. *plēbēi-us* plebeian + -ity: cf. *laity, nobility*, etc.; L. had *plēbilās* *plebity.]

1. The lower or plebeian class; the commonalty.

1618 Wotton in *Relig.* (1651) 190 The Plebeyity (whose supream Object is Bread) cried in all corners, *Viva Donato.* 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Plebeity*, the commonalty, the vulgar people.

2. Plebeian rank or birth.

1679 *Jenison's Popish Plot* Pref. 7 That..his Extraction may advance him above the common exceptions of Lowness and Plebeity, which inferiour Testimonies are subject to.

Plebeskin: see Plebe 2 b.

Plebi·colar, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *plēbicola* one who courts the common people, (f. *plēbs* + *-cola* cultivator) + -ar¹.] That courts the common people. So **Plebi·colous** *a.*, in same sense; **Plebi·colist** *sb.*

[1626 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 356 Eightly, Merchants and Citizens, who deceive the King of Custom. Ninethly, Innovators, Plebicolæ.] 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Plebicolist*, a favorer of the common people. 1820 Coleridge *Lett.*, etc. I. 118 These Answers of the Queen's, conjointly with her plebicolar (or plebicolous) Clap-Trappines in the live puppet show of Wicked Punch and his Wife.

Plebifica·tion. *rare.* [n. of action f. Plebify.] A making or rendering plebeian; vulgarization.

1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1818) III. 132 You begin with the attempt to popularize learning and philosophy; but you will end in the plebification of knowledge. 1830 — *Ch. & State* vii. 71. 1885 H. N. Oxenham *Short Stud.* xv. 127 What is practically meant by the plebification of opinion.. is, when put in its extremest form, the tyranny of unintelligent or half-intelligent mobs.

So **Ple·bificate** *v. rare.* = next.

1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 6 Apr. 258/1 Religion, to adapt Coleridge's apothegm, was to be not only popularized but plebificated.

Plebify (plī·bifəi), *v. rare.* [f. L. *plēb-em* (Plebs) + -fy.] *trans.* To make or render plebeian; to vulgarize.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1894 Maccunn *Ethics Citizenship* viii. 165 The best and greatest things on earth, in being popularised, may be plebified.

† **Ple·bile,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. type **plēbīl-is* (cf. *cīvīlis*), f. *plēb-em* (Plebs): see -ile.] = Plebeian.

1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Iustine* E e iv, He..had the loue of the Plebile sedition, and the hatred of Silla.

Plebiscitarian (plībisitē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as Plebiscitary + -an.]

A. *adj.* = Plebiscitary.

1870 *Daily News* 20 Sept., Now that she [France] is a plébiscitarian monarchy, the utmost that can be done .. is to resort once more to the plébiscite. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Feb. 1/1 Regular political councils 'of senators, deputies, and politicians attached to the plebiscitarian cause'.

B. *sb.* An advocate or supporter of a plebiscite.

1888 *Times* 5 Sept. 5/1 All the remaining Cæsarians and Plebiscitarians had enrolled themselves under a new leader.

Plebi·scitarism. *rare*⁻¹. [ad. F. *plébiscitarisme*, f. *plébiscitaire* (see next) + -ism.] The principle or practice of appealing to a plebiscite.

1888 *Times* 17 Apr. 5/3 The .. *Etoile Belge* says that neither speeches nor objurgations can stem the rising flood of plebiscitarism.

Plebiscitary (plībi·sitări), *a.* [ad. F. *plébiscitaire*, f. *plébiscite* (see next).] Relating to, based on, favouring, or of the nature of a plebiscite.

1870 *Daily News* 22 Apr., The following is the Plebiscitary manifesto, signed by 17 deputies of the Extreme Left and the committee of seven journalists associated with them. 1881 *Standard* 17 June 4/8 The Plebiscitary Vote which is to decide whether the Prince is to be retained as a Ruler. 1898 Bodley *France* II. iii. 161 French advocates of the referendum disclaim its plebiscitary tendency.

Plebiscite, -it (ple·bisit, ‖ plē*bīsī*·t). Also (6 *Sc.* plebescit), 9 ‖ **plébiscite.** [a. F. *plébiscite* (14th c. in Littré in sense 1), ad. L. *plēbiscītum.*]

1. *Rom. Hist.* = Plebiscitum 1.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* III. xxiii. (S. T. S.) II. 41 We sufferit..þe plebescitis to be vsit in maner of lawis abone þe faderis. 1602 Fulbecke *Pandectes* 31 By plebiscite or popular determination to be quitted and freed. 1658 Phillips, *Plebiscite* (lat.), a decree, statute, or law, made by the common people. 1875 Poste *Gaius* I. § 3 A statute is a command and ordinance of the people: a plebiscite is a command and ordinance of the commonalty. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* I. § 3 A *lex* is a law enacted and established by the whole body of the people; a plebiscit, one enacted and established by its plebeian members.

† b. *transf.* A popular decree or maxim. *Obs.*

1637 Pocklington *Altare Chr.* 148 Principles so full of spawne..as this feracious and pregnant Plebiscite, that what is by law, custom, prescription..appointed and settled, shall not be allowed, or practised.

2. In modern politics, A direct vote of the whole of the electors of a state to decide a question of public importance, e. g. a proposed change in the constitution, or the ratification or rejection of a measure approved by the legislature (see Referendum); also by extension, a public expression, with or without binding force, of the wishes or opinion of a community.

In French, applied by Voltaire, 1776, to such a vote as used in some of the Swiss cantons (Littré); in the First French Republic used in connexion with the *coup d'état* of 18th Brumaire (9 Nov. 1799) and other acts, including that by which the consulate and imperial power were conferred on Napoleon I; in 1852 applied to the ratification of the *coup d'état* of Dec. 1851, and conferring of the imperial crown upon Napoleon III. It was in connexion with the last of these that the word became familiar in English.

1860 *Times* 7 Mar. 9/6 The decree summoning Tuscany to give on the 11th and 12th inst. a plebiscite, by universal suffrage, and by ballot, for the annexation, or for a separate kingdom. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* I. xiv. 211 He [Louis Napoleon] knew how to strangle a nation in the night-time with a thing he called a 'Plebiscite'. 1870 *Daily News* 23 Apr., It is expected that the proclamation of the Emperor respecting the plebiscite will be issued on Saturday. 1884 H. Spencer *Man versus State* 14 If people by a *plébiscite* elect a man despot over them, do they remain free because the despotism was of their own making?

Hence **Plebisci·tic** *a.* (*rare*), of, pertaining to, or established by a plebiscite.

1892 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 153 It [monarchy] had recently been humbled on the field by a plebiscitic adventurer.

‖ **Plebiscitum** (plībisəi·tŭm). *Pl.* -a. [L. *plēbiscītum* (also *plēbis scītum*, *plēbi scītum*, lit. an ordinance of the plebs), f. *plēbis*, genitive of *plēbs* the commons + *scītum* ordinance, decree, sb. use of pa. pple. of *sciscĕre* to approve, vote for.]

1. In ancient Roman History, A law enacted by the Plebs assembled in the *comitia tributa.*

a 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* I. vii. (1584) 6 The Emperours claime this tyrannicall power by pretence of that Rogation or *plebiscitum*, which Caius Cæsar or Octauius obtained. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 372 Within this period the Plebeians procured the *Plebiscita* to pass into Laws and to bind the Patritians, which was confirmed by Q. Hortentius the Dictator and from him called Lex Hortentia. 1774 Bp. Hallifax *Rom. Law* 7.

2. = Plebiscite 2.

1864 *Spectator* 443 Physical force is not all on the side of the tyrants, nor does a plebiscitum invariably sanction only a crime. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 2 If Louis Napoleon means to give the Liberal empire a fair trial, he will..'go to the country', not by the outworn and exploded device of a plebiscitum, but by a general election, conducted under the auspices of public liberty.

b. *fig.* An expression of popular opinion.

1859 Kingsley *Misc., Raleigh* I. 105 A terrible plebiscitum has been passed in the West country against the betrayer of its last Worthy.

‖ **Plebs** (plebz). [L. *plēbs* (earlier *plēbēs*).] In ancient Rome, The commonalty, originally comprising all citizens that did not belong to one of the patrician *gentes*, to which privileged order were afterwards added the *equites* or knights.

1835 Lytton *Rienzi* I. ii, All the insolent and unruly turbulence which characterised the *Plebs* of the Ancient Forum. 1845 Graves *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 756/1 There were several co-operating causes which .. rendered the *plebs* anxious to obtain a body of revised and written laws. 1882 *Athenæum* 21 Oct. 524/3 The two offices which by the close of the Republic had thrown all others into the background, those of the tribunes of the plebs in Rome and of the proconsuls in the provinces.

b. In transferred use, The common people; the populace, the mob.

1647 G. Daniel *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) II. 131 'Tis an Easier Thing To make Trees Leape, and Stones selfe-burthens bring..Then stop the giddie clamouring of *Plebs* [*rime* Thœbes]. 1866 J. Martineau *Ess.* I. 132 We..take our place with the plebs who believe [etc.]. 1890 *Cincinnati Chr. Advocate* 5 Feb. 10/2 Whether the plebs hoot or not.

Pleck (plek). Now *dial.* Forms: α. 4 **plek,** 5 **pleke,** 5–8 **plecke,** (8 **plack**), 7– **pleck.** β. 4 **plecche.** [ME. *plecche, plecke, plek*, repr. an OE. **plecce*, cognate with MDu. and early mod.Du. *plecke* piece of ground, plot, spot, speck, stain, blemish, Du. *plek* spot, LG. *plek* piece of ground, place. (Thought by some to be related to MLG. *plack*, LG. *plak, plakke* patch, spot, rag, Du. *plak* slice, flat piece.) Not connected with Old Northumbrian *plæce, plætse*, ad. L. *platea* (see Place *sb.*).]

1. A small piece or spot of ground; a plot or plat; a small enclosure.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1379 Prudly on a plat playn, plek alþer-fayrest. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiv, If he see þat þe hare hath be at pasture in grene corne, or in eny oþer plecke. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/1 Plecke, or plotte, *porciuncula.* 1485 in *Descr. Cat. Anc. Deeds* (1890) I. 358 A howse to kepe there wod dry yn w^t a gardyn pleke. 1575 *Nottingham Rec.* (1889) IV. 160 Payd for a locke for the medow plecke yate iij^d. 1638 in Harwood *Lichfield* (1806) 484 An hedge betwixt Collin's pleck and the orchard. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) IV. 17 Planted at the same time on two distinct placks with Peas and magazan Beans. 1855 *Chamb. Jrnl.* III. 281 Cultivation is daily claiming, acre by acre, rushy moor and new-dried pleck and plash.

† 2. A (discoloured) spot or patch; a stain, a blemish. *Obs.*

c 1315 Shoreham *Poems* iv. 327 Oþere souche plecches Scheweþ wat onde deþ. 1535 Coverdale *Lev.* xiii. 4 Eny whyte plecke in the szkynne of his flesh.

3. 'A square bed of dried grass' (*E. D. D.*).

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 72/2 [At Haymaking] Plecks is to make it, or turn it into square Beds.

4. A place; a town, village, or the like. *dial.*

1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 37 A *Pleck*, a Place. *c* 1746 J. Collier (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 51 His Gronny's alive an wooans..e Grinfilt, at Pleck where his nown Mother coom fro. *c* 1860 Staton *Rays fro' th' Loomenary* ii. 33 He neer knocks;..he comes into th' pleck withe-awt axin' leave.

† **Plecked,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ed.²] Speckled, spotted.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 429 In þe welmes ofter þan ones Is y-founde reed splekked [*v. r.* plekked] stones. 1527 *Trevisa's Higden* I. xxii. 20 Shep that drynke of that one [river] shall wexe blacke and sheep that drynke of ye other wexe whyte..And yf they drynke of bothe they shall wexe plecked [1482 Caxton splekked] of dyners coloure.

Plecolepidous (plekǫle·pidəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. πλέκος wickerwork, πλέκ-ειν to plait, twist + λέπις, λεπιδ- scale + -ous.] Of Composite plants: Having the bracts of the involucre coherent.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Plecolepidus*,..applied by H. Cassini to the periclinium of the *Synantherea* when the scales are intergrafted or grown together at the base: plecolepidous. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Plecopterous (plĭkǫ·ptĕrəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + Gr. -πτερος winged + -ous.]

1. *Entom.* Of or pertaining to the *Plecoptera*, a group of psendo-neuropterous insects, comprising the single family *Perlidæ*, having the reticulated wings folded in repose. So **Pleco·pter, Pleco·pteran,** an insect of the group *Plecoptera.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. *Ichthyol.* Of or pertaining to the *Plecoptera* of Duméril, a family of Cartilaginous fishes, 'having the *Catopi* united under the pectoral fins'.

1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Plecotine (plē·kotəin), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *plecōt-us* (f. as prec. + Gr. οὖς, ὠτ- ear) + -ine¹.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Plecōtus* of long-eared bats of the family *Vespertilionidæ*, having imperfect nasal appendages.

1891 Flower & Lydekker *Mammals* 660 The various genera may be conveniently grouped into the Plecotine, Vespertilionine, Miniopterine, and Thyropterine divisions.

Plectellarian (plektēlē·riăn), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Plectellāria* (f. **plectella*, dim. of *plecta* interwoven border + *-aria*, -ary¹) + -an.] Of or pertaining to the *Plectellaria*, a snborder of radiolarians without a shell, or having an incomplete latticed shell. b. *sb.* A radiolarian of this order.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†**Ple·ctile,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *plectil-is* plaited, f. *plectĕre* to plait, weave: see -IL, -ILE.] Plaited, woven.

a 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* ii. Wks. 1852 III. 204 The crowns and garlands of the Ancients..were made up after all ways of art, compactile, sutile, plectile.

Plectognath (plĕ·ktŏgnæþ), *a.* and *sb. Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Plectognathi*, f. Gr. *πλεκτός* plaited, twisted + *γνάθος* jaw.] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Plectognathi*, a suborder of teleostean fishes, having the upper jaw attached to the cranium, and the skeleton imperfectly ossified. **b.** *sb.* A fish of this suborder. So **Plectognathian** (-gnē·þiăn) *a.* and *sb.*, **Plectognathic** (-gnæ·þik), **Plectognathous** (-ɒ·gnăþəs) *adjs.* = **a.**

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxi. 391 Plectognathian Fishes. Gill-covers concealed under a thick skin. Ribs rudimental. Ventral fins wanting. 1841 E. Scudamore *Nomenclature, Plectognathic,..*fishes with fixed jaws, as the sun-fish, &c. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Plectognathus*, knitted or connected cheeks..from a peculiar arrangement of the jaw and palatine arch: plectognathous.

Plectospondyl (plĕktoˌspɒ·ndil), *a.* and *sb. Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Plectospondyli*, f. Gr. *πλεκτός* (see prec.) + *σπόνδυλ-ος* vertebra.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to or having the characters of the *Plectospondyli*, teleostean fishes having some of the vertebræ co-ossified. **b.** *sb.* A fish of this order. So **Plectospo·ndylous** *a.*

Plectre (plĕ·ktəɹ). *rare.* [a. F. *plectre* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *plectrum.*] = Plectrum.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1348 For an instrument and plectre (as it were) to set it aworke, we allow a spirit or winde. 1840 Browning *Sordello* II. 740 He'd strike that lyre adroitly—speech, Would but a twenty-cubit plectre reach.

Plectropterine (plĕktrɒ·ptərəin), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Plectropter-us* (f. Gr. *πλῆκτρο-ν* cock's spur + *πτερόν* wing) + -INE[1].] Of or pertaining to the genus *Plectropterus*, the spur-winged goose of Africa, having a sharp bony spur on the radial carpal bone. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

‖ **Plectrum** (plĕ·ktrŭm). Pl. **-a.** [L., a. Gr. *πλῆκτρον* anything to strike with, esp. an instrument for striking the lyre; also, a spear-point, cock's spur, etc.; f. *πλήσσειν* to strike.]

1. A small instrument of ivory, horn, quill, or metal, with which the strings of the cithara or lyre were plucked; now used for playing wire-strung instruments, as the zither or mandolin.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 102 The Sound is not created between the Bow or Plectrum, and the String; But between the String and the Aire. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* v. 69 *note*, On the first rude Formation of Instruments, the Plectrum would give the more clear and effectual Stroke. 1806 Moore *Genius of Harmony* ii, A liquid chord is every wave that flows, An airy plectrum every breeze that blows! 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 52 To take up the lyre and tune the notes, and play with the fingers, or strike with the plectrum.

2. *Anat., Ornith.*, and *Ent.*: see quots.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 339 *Plectrum*,..a marginal bristle stronger than the rest, observable about the middle of the costa and standing out from it. Ex. Many *Muscidæ*. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex., Plectrum*, the styloid process of the temporal bone. Also, the uvula and the tongue. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Plectrum..Ornith.*, a spur on the wing or foot.

Pled, plede, pledde: see Plead *sb.* and *v.*

Pledge (pledʒ), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 **plege, plegge,** 6 **pledg,** 5- **pledge**(6 *Sc.* **pladge, plage, plaige, pleage,** 7 **pleg).** [Late ME. a. OF. *plege* (Roland, *c* 1080, and Anglo-F.), *pleige, plaige, plo(i)ge*, etc., mod.F. *pleige* hostage, security, bail, pledge:—early Frankish L. *plevium, plibium, plebium, a* 600 in *Pact. Childeb. & Chlot.* 10 (Hessels, *Salic Law* 417), med.L. *plivium* (? *a* 1200, Barcelona) in Du Cange; app. deriv. sb. (on type of *gaudium, odium, colloquium*) from med.L. *plevīre, plebīre* (*a* 800 in *Lex Romana Rætica Curiensis* IX. i. [4], *plivīre* (1080 Aquitaine, Du Cange), Pr. *plevir* (pres. ind. *pliu*), OF. *plevir* (Roland), *pleivir*, early mod.F. *plevir, pleuvir*, F. dial. *pluvir* (Godef.), to warrant, assure, undertake for, engage (Cotgr.): cf. Plevin, Replevin. See Note below.]

1. *Law* and *gen.* A person who becomes surety for another; a bail, a surety; a member of a frank-pledge or frithborh (mod.L. *plegius*). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1224 *Bracton's Note Bk.* (1887) II. 176 Amerciauerunt eum..et Iordanum de Treuergan plegium suum..ad unam marcam. 1292 Britton I. ii. § 10 Celui volums nous qe soit pris,..et lessez par plege jekes a nostre venue en le pays ..et qe le Corouner face enbrever lour nouns et les nouns des pleges. 1314-15 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 293/2 De ceo qe les chief plegges a le Letes, & al Tourn de Visconte, presentent fausement gentz estre copables.] *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P 860 Thanne Melibee..receyued hire obligacions and hir boondes by hire othes vp-on hire plegges and borwes. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 382 Also yf eny mans wyf becom dettor or plegge. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iv. 45 And in as moche the godfader and godmoder ben pledges and maketh good for hym. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 12 b, Thou knowest wel inough that I am thy pledge borowe and mayneperner, body for body. 1562 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 221 To entir as plege and souerte for his said fadder.

1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* I. iii. (1602) 14 Borowhead, Borsholder, and Tythingman.. signifie, The chiefe man of the free pledges within that Borowe, or Tything. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 45 Petruchio patience, I am Grumio's pledge. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxvi. (1739) 43 Each one being pledge for others good abearing. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* (1875) I. v. 87 Each association (*frithborh*) has a headman, a 'capital pledge', *borhs-ealdor* or *frith-borge-head*, to manage the business of the ten. Thus constituted, they are standing sureties for one another. 1895 Pollock & Maitland *Hist. Eng. Law* I. II. iii. § 4. 558 The chief pledge seems to have exercised a certain authority over his subordinate pledges.

†**b.** A hostage. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 129 Seleucus..somtyme plegge and prisoner at Rome. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Macc.* ix. 53 He toke also the chefest mens sonnes in the countre for pledges, and put them in the castel at Ierusalem to be kepte. 1597 James VI in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 422/2 Burdynit with the keiping of the pleges and broken men reteinit for gude ordour on the bourdouris. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* I. vii, And also take himselfe Prisoner, and the fower English Pledges.

2. Anything handed over to or put in the possession of another, as security for the performance of a contract or the payment of a debt, or as a guarantee of good faith, etc., and liable to forfeiture in case of failure (med.L. *plegium*).

[1164 *Constit. Clarendon* v. in Stubbs *Sel. Charters* (1895) 138 Excommunicati .. debent dare .. tantum vadium et plegium standi judicio ecclesiæ, ut absolvantur.] *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 471 Yf he wolde not graunte me peas wyth hym, I promyse you he sholde leve his hede for a pledge. 1513-14 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 He shall..bring in sufficient gage and plegge to the verey value of the contentes of the same writtyng obligatorie. 1535 Coverdale *Job* xxii. 6 Thou hast taken the pledge from thy brethren for naught, and robbed the naked of their clothinge. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 240 What Pledge haue we of thy firme Loyalty? 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 325 The Tree .. which I have set The Pledge of thy Obedience and thy Faith, Amid the Garden by the Tree of Life. 1696 Phillips, *Pledges*, in Common Law are sureties either Real or Personal which the Plaintiff finds to prosecute his Sute. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 577 The lord did not become entitled to a fine on these surrenders, because they were only intended as a pledge for securing the repayment of the money advanced. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* IV. xxvii. 9 They therefore sent seven galleys..as a pledge of their loyalty.

b. *spec.* A thing put in pawn.

1800 *Act* 39 & 40 *Geo. III*, c. 99 § 2 Any time during which the said pledge shall remain in pawn. 1859 Tennyson *Geraint & Enid* 220, I do not doubt To find, at some place..arms On loan, or else for pledge. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* iv, Hold the ring..as pledge for a small sum far beneath its value. 1878 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 106 The crown, which had been kept by bishop Beaufort as a pledge, was placed in the custody of the treasurer.

c. A gage of battle; = Gage *sb.*[1] 2.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iv. 43 He..threw his gauntlet, as a sacred pledge, His cause in combat the next day to try. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* III. vi, The honour'd pledge you gave In every battle-field shall wave Upon my helmet-crest.

d. *fig.* Applied to a child, as a token or evidence of mutual love and duty between parents, or as a hostage given to fortune.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. x. 4 But faire Charissa to a lovely fere Was lincked, and by him had many pledges dere. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 91 Yeerely sacrifice of the deerest pledges of Nature to Saturne. 1651 Davenant *Gondibert* I. ix, No male Pledge, to give a lasting name, Sprung from his bed. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* II. viii, I could never forget those domestic pledges I had left behind me. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. vi. 71 Exulting over the first pledge of their union, a fine little girl.

3. Something given or taken as a sign or token of favour or the like, or as an earnest of something to come.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 b, Innumerable.. benefytes and consolacyons he hathe gyuen vs, as very pledges and sure tokens of loue. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, He hath lefte in those holy Misteries, as a pledge of his loue..his owne blessed body, and precious bloud. *a* 1653 Binning *Serm.* (1845) 240 Christ's rising is the pledge and pawn of the second resurrection. 1792 Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 447 The exertion of one virtue is always a pledge for the exertion of another. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 438 A precious pledge that, wander where he will, One heart will think and dream about him still.

4. An assurance of allegiance or goodwill attested by drinking in response to another; the drinking of a health to a person, party, etc.; a toast.

1635 Heywood *Philocothonista* 12 [Alexander] dranke healths to every man round, and pledged them severally againe;..Calistenes..[when] the King offered him a deepe quaffing-bowle, which he modestly refused,..said aloud, I desire not, Oh Alexander, to receive a pledge from thee; by taking which, I shall be presently inforced to inquire for a Physition. 1715 Lady M. W. Montagu *Town Ecl., St. James' Coffee-Ho.*, A certain duke one night my health begun; With chearful pledges round the room it run. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* i, Old Mortality was .. prevailed upon to join his host in a single glass of liquor,..on condition that he should be permitted to name the pledge.

5. A solemn engagement to do or refrain from doing something; a promise, vow.

1814 Cary *Dante, Paradise* v. 67 Yet not bent, as Jephthah once..to redeem his pledge By doing worse. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I. vi. 170 [The] oath of allegiance..was a pledge for civil, and not for religious purposes. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 376 The greater number adhered to their pledge. 1855 Brewster *Newton* II. xv. 82 He obtained them..under the pledge of secrecy. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Oct. 5/5 The measure was introduced..in defiance of the most solemn pledges of the British Government.

b. *The (temperance, total abstinence) pledge*: a solemn engagement to abstain from intoxicating drink. Phrases: *to take, sign, keep the pledge.*

1846 W. E. Forster in Reid *Life* (1888) I. vi. 183 As to the temperance pledge, I find many men [in Ireland] still keeping it, but..a large proportion have broke. 1860 Warter *Sea-board* II. 436 More than one case has come to my knowledge in which the pledge has been of service. 1864 *Soc. Sci. Rev.* 259 When a man is a drunkard, and can still respect and keep an oath, by all means let him take the pledge.

6. The condition of being given or held as a pledge; the state of being pledged: in the phrases *to be, lay, put in pledge, to give, have, lay, put to pledge, to take out of pledge*, etc.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Macc.* i. 11 The sone of Antiochi kyng, that was at Rome in seegyng [*gloss* or plegge; 1388 in ostage]. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3158 My life to plegge shal he haue. 1516 *Life St. Bridget* in *Myrr. our Ladye* p. liii, Take my two sones and lay them in plegge to your credytours. *a* 1529 Skelton *El. Rummyng* 293 Some layde to pledge Theyr hatchet and theyr wedge. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 23 And gaif thy self to plaige. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 485 He..to meet and stop out want, had put to pledge, and pawned most of his own Household-stuff. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 86 If he doth not pay, then the land which is put in pledge, upon condition for the payment of the money, is taken from him for ever. 1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hallib. T.* I. xxii, Pressed for a sum of money..he had put his Sunday coat in pledge. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 14 May 7/7 Mr. Cardwell's scheme..abolished purchase in the Army, took the Army out of pledge, as the reform was wittily described.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pledge-card* (sense 5 b), *-cup* (sense 4), *-form, -jewel, -office, -ring, -room*; objective and instrumental, as *pledge-breaker* (so *pledge-breaking* vbl. sb. and ppl. adj.), *pledge-keeper, -taker*; *pledge-making, -mongering, -signing* vbl. sbs.; *pledge-bound, -free* adjs.; †pledge-chamber, -house, a chamber or house for the confinement of sureties or debtors (*Sc. obs.*).

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Oct. 4/3 An absolute united *pledge-bound party returns to represent Ireland at Westminster. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 May 5/2 Suggestive of the *pledge-cards issued by Bands of Hope. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 24 Put in ward within the *pledge chalmer of the burgh of Drumfreis. 1629 *Ibid.* Ser. II. III. 12 They derned thameselffes in commodious parts ewest to the pledge chamber. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. ix. 489 The *pledge cup and wassail bowl. 1721 Wodrow *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* I. II. xiii. § 6 Mr Webster and his two Friends..removed to the *Pledge-house, where Debtors used to be put. 1850 Gosse *Rivers of Bible* (1878) 48 The *pledge-jewels of Jesus' love. 1552 Huloet, *Pledge keper, *depositarius*. 1891 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 7/2 The defendant .. told her that he had had a fire in the *pledge room, and her cloak was burnt. 1552 Huloet, *Pledge taker, *pignerator*.

[*Note.* Many attempts have been made to find a Latin derivation of the med.L. and OF. words; see Diez (s. v. *Plevir*). Littré (s. v. *Pleige*), Körting; all including Diez's own suggestion, *plĕbium* for **prædium* from *prædēre fidem*, unsatisfactory. The prevalent opinion now is that *plevīre, -ire*, was of Germanic derivation, and represented some form of WGer. *plehan* (OE. *pleon*), *plegan*, or Goth. **plaihwan*, in sense 'to incur risk or responsibility for, become responsible for' (see Plight *sb.*), which suits the sense of the med.L. and Romanic words exactly, though not free from difficulty phonologically: see Mackel *Franz. Studien* VI. I. 78. Med.L. *plegium, plegius, plegiare*, It. *pieggio*, were from French.]

Pledge (pledʒ), *v.* Forms: see Pledge *sb.* [Late ME. *plege, plegge*, f. Pledge *sb.*, or a. OF. *plegier*, mod.F. *pleiger* to guarantee, bail, f. *pleige*, pledge; so med. L. *plegiāre* (France, 1191 in Du Cange).]

†**1.** *trans.* To become surety for, make oneself responsible for (a person, thing, or statement). *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 35 Ye haue plegged me vpon youre lyves that I shall haue no drede of deth. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 37 His felawe pledgyd hym and was seurte for hym.

†**b.** *intr.* To become surety. *Obs. rare.*

1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 422 To caus all his freindis or servandis within Annanderdaill not ellis plegit for, to entir under plegis.

†**c.** *trans. To pledge out*: to redeem (a thing) from pawn or pledge; to ransom or bail (a person) out of prison, etc. *Obs.*

1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 266 Delyveryd to Mechegod to plege owt Brokys salatt, xij.d. 1503 in *Test. Vetusta* II. 454 Such pledges as she hath of mine, I woll they be pledged out by William, and he to have them. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xl. 56 So [they] brought hym to the lorde Beaumonde who incontynent dyde pledge hym out fro his maisters handes. 1530 Palsgr. 660/1, I pledge, or borowe one out of prison or captyvyte, or redeme a thyng out of pledge, *je pledge*. To my great coste and charge I have pledged hym out of prison.

2. To deliver, deposit, or assign as security for the repayment of a loan or the performance of some action; to pawn.

1515 Barclay *Egloges* i. (1570) A v b, His sworde and buckler is pledged at the bere. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 221 My estates and dignities are as it were in sequestration, and my life as it were laid in pawne and pledged vnto me. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2105/4 If already sold or pawn'd,..the money [shall be] return'd for what they are pledg'd for. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 86 In the reign of Henry II. two modes of pledging lands were in use, which are fully described by Glanville. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Manch. Strike* x. 112 The..son pacing slowly to the pawnbroker's to pledge his aged mother's last

blanket. 1877 GREEN *Hist. Eng. People* I. II. ii. 139 Normandy had been pledged to him by his brother Robert.

b. *fig.* as in *to pledge the future*; also, to plight or stake (one's life, honour, troth, word, etc.).

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, My vows are pledged to her. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* ii, I now pledge you that honourable word that Ellena is innocent. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* xxv, To this I pledge my honour. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 182 A loyal lover, a hand pledg'd surely, shall ease me. 1890 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 434/1 To pledge the future to the hilt is a temporary and evanescent joy.

3. To put (a person, or oneself) under a pledge; to bind by or as by a pledge.

1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 97 Be justice airis I pledgit all the pepill, Than spairit nane thocht thay wer Innocent. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxv. (1820) 328, I pledge myself, before God and my country..to make good my charge against you. 1801 ELIZ. HELME *St. Marg. Cave* II. 175, I here pledge myself, by all my hopes of happiness hereafter. 1827 LYTTON *Falkland* I. 12 All eager for my commands, and all pledged to their execution. 1850 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* II. v. vi. 295 The two millions whom he had in a few months pledged to temperance. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Dec. 5/1 A resolution..pledging the House to deal with the subject at the first fitting opportunity.

4. a. To guarantee or assure the performance of. **b.** To solemnly promise, or undertake to give.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 250 Yes, I accept her, for she well deserues it, And heere to pledge my Vow, I giue my hand. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xiii. 288 Their own personal service they pledged at once.

5. To give assurance or promise of friendship or fidelity to (any one) by or in the act of drinking. Also *absol.*, or with the drink as obj. **†a.** To drink in response to another; to drink to a health or toast which has been proposed. *Obs.* **b.** To drink to the health of, drink a toast to; to toast.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* II. iv. (1874) 104, I drinke, (quoth shee). Quoth he, I will not pledge. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 116 He dranke a great draught, the king pledging him. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 31. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 22 b, You do me the disgrace if you do not pledge me as much as I drunke to you. 1602 ROWLANDS *Tis Merrie when Gossips meete* 17 This to you both, Cousse Grace, and mistresse Besse; A full Carowse, He haue you pledge no lesse. 1616 B. JONSON *Forest* ix. *To Celia* i, Drink to me, only with thine eyes, And I will pledge with mine. *a* 1627 HAYWARD in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxix. 10 God handleth thee no otherwise .. than he handled his only Son, who hath pledged thee in this bitter potion. 1706 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. iv. xx. 396 Alexander .. is reported to have drank a Cup containing two Congii, .. to Proteas, who commending the king's Ability, pledg'd him, then call'd for another Cup of the same Dimensions, and drank it off to him. The king, as the Laws of good Fellowship requir'd, pledg'd Proteas in the same Cup. 1727 SWIFT *Poisoning E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. I. 149 Mr. Pope .. very civilly drank a glass of sack to Mr. Curll, which he as civilly pledged. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, Will you be so good as to pledge me, sir? 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 171 Pledge him in a bumper of port. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* II. v. (1868) 169 In his hand a sculptured goblet, as he pledged the merchant kings. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. iv. 104 From cups of gold They pledged each other.

Hence **Pledged** (pledʒd) *ppl. a.*, given or put in pledge; pawned, plighted; bound by a pledge; **Ple·dging** *vbl. sb.*

1538 ELYOT, *Pigneratio*, a pledgynge or gagynge. 1552 HULOET, Pledged, *pigneratus*. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 164 His plege, .. contenit in the buke of plegeing. 1628 PRYNNE (*title*) Healthes: Sicknesse. Or, a Compendious and briefe Discourse; prouing the Drinking, and Pledging of Healthes, to be Sinfull. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 64/1 A strong inducement .. not to confine themselves to pledged party men. 1887 *Daily News* 21 July 6/1 The calling-in of loans on pledged property. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 186 We believe .. absolutely in the pledged word, the pledged honour of England.

Pledgeable (ple·dʒăb'l), *a.* [f. PLEDGE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be pledged or pawned.

1865 *Brit. Workman* 52, I pledged my coat, I pledged my bed, I pledged in short everything that was pledgable. 1901 *Dundee Advertiser* 12 Apr. 4 The revenues pledgeable, like tribute rice, the Manchu allowances, &c.

Pledgee (pledʒī·). [f. PLEDGE *v.* + -EE.] One with whom a pledge is deposited; a pawnee.

1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxv. 396 In case of goods pledged or pawned upon condition, either to repay money or otherwise; both the pledgor and pledgee have a qualified, but neither of them an absolute, property therein. 1800 *Acc. Bks.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 59/2 The whole amount due to the pledgee must be paid before the pledge can be demanded. 1869 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 917/1 The pledger could also sell the thing pledged,..but such sale did not affect the right of the pledgee. 1875 [see PLEDGER 1].

Ple·dgeless, *a.* [f. PLEDGE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a pledge.

1846 WORCESTER, *Pledgeless*, having no pledges. *Qu. Rev.*

Pledger (ple·dʒəɹ). Also (in legal use, opposed to *pledgee*) **-eor**, **-or** (pledʒē·ɹ). [f. PLEDGE *v.* + -ER[1], -OR. Cf. OF. *plegeour* (13th c. in Godefroy).]

1. One who deposits something as a pledge; a pawner.

1766 [see PLEDGEE]. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. § 64 This..may be said to rest on the assent of the pledgor..which empowered the pledgee to sell in default of payment. 1883 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 120 Bulky articles may now be deposited if the pledgers will pay for their storage. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 19 Feb. 4/3 There are .. people in the poorer districts of London who make a living by pawning articles for other persons. Sometimes these 'professional pledgers' are women.

2. One who drinks in response to, or to the health of, another. Also *fig.* Cf. PLEDGE *v.* 5.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Del. Diet for Drunkards* (1789) 20 If the Pledger bee inwardlie sicke or have some infyrmitie, whereby too much drinke..doo empayre his health. 1617 RICH *Irish Hvbbvb* 24 The cup being newly replenished .. he that is the pledger must now begin his part, and thus it goes round throughout the whole company. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* III. i, This fellow is onely the Sollicitor of a quarrel .. and will leave the fighting part to the Curteous pledger.

3. One who pledges himself or takes a pledge.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 204 The bond of Temperance societies is a pledge or vow respecting the personal conduct of the pledger.

†Ple·dgery. *Obs. rare*—°. [a. OF. *plegerie* (12th c. in Godef.); thence med.L. *plegeria*.]

1706 PHILLIPS, *Pledgery* or *Pliggery*, Suretiship, an Undertaking, or Answering for. 1775 in ASH.

Pledget (ple·dʒĕt). Forms: 6 **plagette**, **pleggat**, 7 **plageat**, (**plegant**, **-ent**, **pleagant**, **-eant**), 7–8 **plaget**, **pleget**, 7–9 **pledgit**, 7– **pledget**. [Known from 16th c.: origin and early history obscure.

The divergent spellings in 16–17th c. leave uncertain the original form, and even the sound of the *g*, and the nature of the ending (in which *-ette*, *-et* suggest a Romanic diminutive). On the supposition that the *g* was hard, the derivation has been sought in *plug*, and in MDu. *plagge*, *plagghe* patch of cloth, rag, wrapper, covering, Du. *plagge* turf, tan-cake, MLG. and LG. *plagge* tangled or matted mass, turf, patch, rag. Others have thought of a diminutive from L. and Romanic *plāga* wound, F. *plaie*, or a deriv. from PLEACH *v.*: cf. Prov. *plecha 'no plago* to bandage a wound. But all these suggestions present difficulties.]

A small compress or flattened mass of lint or other soft absorbent material (often steeped in some medicament), for applying over a wound, sore, etc.; see also quot. 1892.

c 1540 *Pract. Cyrurgyons* A j, Stupes, or plagettes made of lynte, Cotten or other lyke stuped or dypped in hote Oyles. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 258 Spread of this vpon a pleggat of linnen cloth. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 92 With plegents of lint drie fil up the orifice. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. i. (1668) 35 Take *Unguentum Aurum*, and lay it upon a pleagant of lint. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 48 Apply it vnto the tentes vpon plagents as hot as may be endured. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* vi. 20 It may be spread on little pleggets and applyed. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 240 Spread upon Pieces of Lint, or what we call Pledgets of Lint. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. i. 88 To be apply'd..with Plagets and other Helps. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 75 He drew a pledget of linnen quite through the wound. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 49 Be sure to go over the face of the plate with a wet pledget of cotton wool.

Plee, **Pleen**, obs. ff. PLAY, PLEA, PLY, PLAIN *v.*

Pleeser, **pleezer**, obs. and dial. ff. PLEASURE.

Pleet, **-e**, obs. ff. PLEA, PLEAD *v.*

Pleg, **plege**, **plegg**(e, obs. ff. PLEDGE.

Plegant, **-ent**, **-et**, obs. ff. PLEDGET.

†Ple·gnic, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. rare.* [app. arbitrarily f. Gr. πλαγή blow, stroke + -IC.] Acting by a blow or stroke, as a hammer; also as *sb.*: see quots.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* 37 Plegnicks..performe their opperation and effect, by their dexterous and artificiall ioynt-mooning...There is a great vse of the Plegnick instruments for the making of Eumechanick and reformed Milnes and Bellowses. 1664 J. WILSON *Projectors* III. 36 From the Pestle and Mortar [came] all sort of Mills, whether Horizontal, or Plegnick; Horse, Hand, Wind, Water, or otherwise.

Plegometer (plĭgo·mĭtəɹ). *rare.* [f. Gr. πλαγή stroke + -(O)METER.] **a.** An instrument for measuring and recording the force of blows. **b.** = PLEXIMETER.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 535 The balls were fired against Austen's recoiling target, a very delicate plegometer. 1857 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med.*, *Plegometer*, pleximeter.

Plei, **pleie**, obs. forms of PLAY, PLEA.

Pleiad (plə·ĭăd). *Pl.* **Pleiads**; more commonly in Lat. and Gr. form **Pleiades** (plə·ĭădīz); also 4 **Pliades**, 5 **Plyades**. [a. L. *Plēĭas*, *Plējas*, *Plīas*, pl. *Plēĭades* etc., a. Gr. Πλειάς, pl. -άδες, Ion. Πληιάς: see -AD; so F. *Pléiade*, pl. *Pléiades*.]

Astron. In *pl.*, A close group or cluster of small stars in the constellation Taurus, commonly spoken of as seven, though only six are visible to the average naked eye. (Good eyes on a clear night can make out about nine, while the telescope shows a great number.)

According to Greek Mythology, the Pleiades were the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, the eldest of whom, Electra, was 'the lost Pleiad', and not represented by a star. The seven names, with those of the parents, have since Ricciolo (1665) been individually applied to the nine brightest stars; of these Alcyone is of the third magnitude, Electra and Atlas of the fourth, Merope, Maia, and Taygete of the fifth, Pleione, Celeno, and Asterope, between the sixth and the seventh. Some think that the name was actually derived from πλεῖν to sail, because the season of navigation began with their heliacal rising.

1388 WYCLIF *Job* xxxviii. 31 Whether thou schalt mowe ioyne togidere schynynge sterris Pliades [*marg.* that is, the seuen sterris; 1382 The shynende seue sterres]. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 162 The goynge downe of the seuen starres cauled *Vergiliae* or *Pleiades*. 1560 BIALE (Genev.) *Job* xxxviii. 31 Canst thou restraine the sweete influences of ỹ Pleiades? or loose the bands of Orion? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 374 The gray Dawn, and the Pleiades before him danc'd, Shedding sweet influence. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliii. IV. 323 The fable of Electra the seventh of the Pleiads. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xiv, Whose course and home we knew not, nor shall know, Like the lost Pleiad, seen no more below. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 9 Many a night I saw the Pleiads, rising thro' the mellow shade, Glitter like a swarm of fire-flies tangled in a silver braid. 1868 LOCKYER *Astron.* § 71 The Pleiades..The six or seven stars visible to the naked eye become 60 or 70 when viewed in the telescope.

b. *fig.* (*sing.*) A brilliant cluster or group of persons or things, especially of seven, as the group of poets of the French Renaissance, called in French *La Pléiade*, and including Ronsard and Du Bellay.

1822–56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 54 Donne, Chillingworth, Sir T. Browne, Jeremy Taylor, Milton, South, Barrow, form a *pleiad*, a constellation of seven stars, such as no literature can match. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. i. § 5. 5 Dorat..was also one of the celebrated pleiad of French poets. 1882 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Oct. 371 Norinc was one of the brilliant pleiad of writers who formed the staff of the original weekly *Figaro*.

Pleid, obs. f. PLAID, PLEAD. **Pleide**, obs. pa.t. of PLAY *v.* **Pleight**, obs. f. PLAIT.

Pleign(e, **plein**(e, **pleinly**, obs. ff. PLAIN, **-LY**.

Plein-air (also **plain-air**), from the Fr. phrase *en plein air* (ănplɛ̃nɛ̈ɹ) 'in the open air' (lit. 'in full air'): used attrib. to denominate certain impressionist schools and styles of painting, which originated in France about 1870, and aimed at the representation of effects of atmosphere and light that cannot be observed in the studio.

1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 14 June 444/2 Mysticism has misled M. Rochegrosse into a plein-air problem, in which the meaning of his 'Chevalier aux Fleurs' is less puzzling than his ignoring of all values. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 8/5 Another of the plain-air painters of this show. 1902 L. BÉNÉDITE in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 443/1 The 'plein-air', or open-air, school.

Plein-airist, a painter of the 'plein-air' school.

1893 *Sketch* 6 Sept. 321/1 Admirers may..get a glimpse of the great pleinairist as he passes. 1900 *Edin. Rev.* July 193 The English plein-airists are too well known to need special mention.

Pleiner, obs. f. PLENAR. **Pleing**(i)e, **-3ie**, obs. ff. PLAIN *v.* **Pleintith**, obs. Sc. f. PLENTY.

Pleio-, **plio-** (plə·ĭo), **pleo-** (plī·o), combining forms of Gr. πλείων (poet. πλέων), πλείον, more, compar. of πολύς, *-ύ*, much; see POLY-. *Plio-*, which follows Latin spelling, is chiefly used in generic names and their derivatives, as *Pliosaurus*, *Pliosaurian*.

‖ **Pleiochasium** (-kē·ziŏm) *Bot.* [mod.L., irreg. f. Gr. χάσις separation, after DICHASIUM], a cymose inflorescence having three or more lateral axes, a multiparous cyme. ‖ **Pleiomastia** (-mæ·stiă), **pleo-**, *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μαστός breast, mamma], the condition of having more than one nipple upon the mamma. ‖ **Pleiomazia** (-mē·ziă), **pleo-**, *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μαζός, dial. var. of μαστός: see above], the condition of having more than the normal number of mammæ. **Pleiomerous** (plə·ĭo·mĕrəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. μέρος part], having (as a floral whorl) more than the normal number of parts; so **Pleio·mery**, pleiomerous condition. **Pleiophyllous** (-fi·ləs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf]. **Plei·ophylly**: see quots. **Pleiosporous** (plə·ĭo·spōrəs, plə·ĭospō·rəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. σπόρος seed], having more than the usual number of spores. **Plei·otaxy** (-tæksi) *Bot.* [Gr. τάξις arrangement: cf. *phyllotaxy*], the condition of having more than the usual number of floral whorls, as in 'double' flowers. **Pleiothalamous** (-þæ·lăməs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. θάλαμος chamber], having more than the usual number of chambers or receptacles. ‖ **Pleiotrachea** (-trāki·ă) *Bot.* [mod.L.: see TRACHEA], a vessel containing a spiral band composed of a number of fibres. See also words in PLEO-, PLIO-.

1850 J. BIRKETT *Dis. Breast* 206 *Pleiomastia..There are examples..of the existence of supernumerary nipples...They may be situated near together, and possess an areola in common, or they may be separated and encircled by an areola distinctly defined. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1850 J. BIRKETT *Dis. Breast* 23 *Pleiomazia..signifies numerical excess beyond the usual complement of the mammæ. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pleomazia*. 1898 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* II. ii. 453 The origin of a *pleiomerous whorl from one consisting of fewer members is equally well shown in the flowers of Tilia. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pleiomery*, .. due either to the branching of one member at an early stage or to an original development of two members in place of one. 1898 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* II. ii. 453 Multiplication of the members of a whorl (pleiomery) occurs most often in the androecium. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. 46 By some writers nodi, upon which buds are obviously formed, are called compound, or artiphyllous; and those in which no apparent buds are discoverable, are named simple, or *pleiophyllous. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pleiophyllus*, applied to a plant which bears a great number of leaves without a branch at the axilla, as the *Linum*, *Abies*, and *Taxus*; pleiophyllous. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pleiophylly*, a condition of abnormal increase in the number of leaves growing from a certain point, or in the number of leaflets of a plant. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pleiosporous. *Ibid.*, *Pleiotaxy. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pleiothalamous. 1876 BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 86/1 The spiral in such cases is called compound, and the vessels **pleiotrachææ*.

Pleiocene, Pleiohippus: see PLIO-.

Pleiomorphy (plə̄i·ŏmɔ̄fi). [f. PLEIO- + Gr. *μορφή* form + *-ια*, -Y.] (See also PLEO-.) In *Bot.* a. The occurrence of more than one distinct stage or form in the life-cycle of a species, as in certain heteroecious fungi, which pass through two or three stages. b. The state of a flower which is usually irregular, but becomes regular by the multiplication of its irregular elements, so as to form a whorl; = PELORIA. Hence **Pleiomo·rphic** *a.*, exhibiting or characterized by pleiomorphy; **Pleiomo·rphism** = pleiomorphy (sense a).

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pleise, obs. f. PLAICE, PLEASE. **Pleisand**, obs. f. PLEASANT. **Pleisour, -ssour, -sure, Pleiss**, obs. ff. PLEASURE, PLEASE.

Pleistocene (plə̄i·stŏsīn), *a.* (*sb.*) *Geol.* [f. Gr. *πλεῖστος* most (superl. of *πολύς* much) + *καινός* new, recent.] Epithet applied at first to the newest division of the Pliocene or Upper Tertiary formation (as containing the greatest number of fossils of still existing species), also called Newer Pliocene; afterwards to the older division of the Post-tertiary or Quaternary, also called Post-Pliocene. Also applied to the animals, etc., of either of these periods. Also *elliptical* as *sb.* = pleistocene division or formation.

1839 LYELL in *Mag. Nat. Hist.* New Ser. III. 323 In the Appendix to the French translation of my 'Elements of Geology', I have proposed, for the sake of brevity, to substitute the term *Pleiocene* for *Older Pleiocene*, and *Pleistocene* for *Newer Pleiocene*. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* iii. 46 The superficial deposits, or Pleistocene group, viz. all diluvial and alluvial deposits of gravel and other materials. 1861 GEIKIE *E. Forbes* ix. 256 He states..that even the pleistocene, which is a subdivision of the pliocene, needs to be partitioned into a newer and older series. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* xxx. 423 The pleistocene hippopotamus. 1874 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* x. 123 In former editions of this work I divided the Post-tertiary deposits into Recent and Post-pliocene, but this latter term has many inconveniences. .. I have, therefore, determined for the future to adopt the name of 'Pleistocene', proposed by me in 1839 as a synonym for Newer Pliocene, but which, having been used by the late Edward Forbes as the equivalent of Post-pliocene, has now passed into general use with that signification.

Pleistodox (plə̄i·stŏdŏks), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *πλεῖστος* most + *δόξα* opinion, after *orthodox*.] Holding the opinion of the majority.

1814 COLERIDGE *Lett. to J. P. Estlin* (1884) 109 His proper language as an orthodox, or (if I might coin a more modest expression), a pleistodox..man.

Pleistoseist (plə̄i·stŏsəist). [f. Gr. *πλεῖστ-os* most + *σειστός* shaken, *σειστής* earth-shaker, from *σεισμός* shock, earthquake.] (See quot.)

1886 MILNE *Earthquakes* i. 10 The isoseismic area in which the greatest disturbance has taken place is called the 'meizoseismic area'. Seebach calls the lines enclosing this area 'pleistoseists'.

Pleit, -e, obs. ff. PLAIT, PLATE *sb.*, PLEAD.

Plek, pleke, obs. forms of PLECK.

† **Plemmi·rrulate**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. It. *plemmirulato* ppl. adj., perh. f. Gr. *πλημμυρεῖν* to rise like a flood-tide, overflow.] ? Overflowing.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 51 b, An edging of Orient Pearle..euer pressing hir plemmirrulate trammels of hayre [*plemmyrulati supprimeua*].

Plemyra·meter. [f. Gr. *πλήμυρα* = *πλήμμυρις* flood-tide + -METER.] An instrument for measuring variations of the level of water; *spec.* that devised by Prof. Forel of Lausanne for measuring those of the Lake of Geneva.

1898 G. H. DARWIN *Tides* ii. 22 Having studied seiches with a plemyrameter for some time, Forel used another form of apparatus.

† **Ple·nal**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *plēnāl-is*, f. L. *plēn-us* full: see -AL.] Full, complete, plenary.

1624 R. DAVENPORT *City Night-cap* III. (1661) 32 Upon the plenal and approv'd report Of your integrity and upright dealing. 1648 EARL OF WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 77 By which plenall satisfaction, The Vials of his Fathers wrath were stopt.

Hence † **Ple·nally** *adv.*, fully; † **Ple·nalty**, fullness.

1631 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Fair Maid of West* Ep. Ded., Yours plenally devoted, Thomas Heywood. 1636 — *Loves Mistris* Addr. to Rdr., Better pleased, or more plenally satisfied. 1660 BUANEY *Κέρδ. Δῶρον* (1661) 30 The Supream Jewell of the Crown, their Plenitudinem Potestatis, the plenalty of their power.

† **Ple·nar, plener**, *a. Obs.* (or *arch.*) Forms: 3–6 **plener**, (4–5 **-ere**, 5 **-air**, **-or**, 5–6 **-are**, **-yer**, 7 **-eere**), 4–6 (9) **plenar**. (Also 4 **pleiner**, 4–5 **pleyner**, *Sc.* **planer**, 5 **planar**, 6 **playner**.) [ME. a. AF. *plener* = OF. *plenier* (Roland), *plener*, *planier* etc., mod.F. *plénier*:—late L. *plēnār-is* (med.L. in Du Cange) complete, f. L. *plēnus* full; see -AR¹. So also Pr. *plen(ī)er*, Sp. *llenero*.]

1. Of an assembly: Composed or consisting of the full number of members; = PLENARY 2; of the place of assembly: Filled, full; of the members: Fully assembled, in full assembly.

c 1290 *Edmund Conf.* 445 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 444 Þe chapitle at salesburi i-bolde was plener; Alle þe chanouns of þe ordre þudere come fer and ner. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11171 When Arthures court was plener, & alle were comen, fer and ner. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XI. 108 And whan þe peple was plenere comen þe porter vnpynned þe ȝate. 1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 623/1 Be cause they were then present more plener in nombre. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 2751 Thys fest plener And ryght delectable.

2. Complete, entire, perfect; = PLENARY 1, FULL *a.* 7.

13.. *Cursor M.* 26164 He þat pouste has al plener. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1603 *Hipsiph. & Medea*, [He] coude of loue al the craft & art pleyner. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 787 Constantynys sone, & of plener age, Was Emperour I-chose. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. ii. (MS. Bodl. 263) 344/2 Bi Augustus plener [*ed.* 1554 plenair] commyssioun. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XX. 127 And poure haue playnere & playne to say. 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 9 Full and plenar power and auctoritie. 1614 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* I. Eviij b, To her words credence he gaue pleneere [*rime* cheere]. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XX. (1854) 333 The spirit takes the plenar vows of truth.

Plenargyrite (plĭnā·ɹdʒiɹəit). *Min.* [mod. (F. v. Sandberger 1882) f. L. *plēn-us* + Gr. *ἄργυρος* silver + -ITE¹; cf. MIARGYRITE.] A sulphide of silver and bismuth found near Schapbach in Baden; said to contain more silver than *miargyrite*.

Plenarily (plĭ·nărili), *adv.* [f. PLENARY *a.* + -LY².] In a plenary manner; completely, fully.

1596 [see PLENARLY 2, quot. 1570]. 1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* iii. 125 Neither do we fully and plenarily receiue the benefit and effect thereof. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Loud.* 23 With more charge, more difficulty, less constantly, less plenarily. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Nov. 5/3 The priest employed..may not be plenarily inspired.

Ple·nariness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Plenariness*,..fulness.

† **Ple·narly, -erly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. PLENAR, PLENER + -LY².]

1. In full assembly, in full number.

c 1290 *Beket* 1502 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 149 Þo þe chapitle plenere was, þudere þe king sende to þe Abbotus alle plenereliche. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 21 Nought only upon ten ne twelve Bot plenerliche upon ous alle. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 485 In the whiche counsayll it was plenerly determyned that the kynge myght nat gyue ouer the sayd souerayntie without great peryll of his soule.

2. Fully, completely, entirely, perfectly.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11712 He solde hys gode plenerlye. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 734 (Ritson) So hy dude trewelíche Thre yer plenerelyche. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 42 Of his ryalle estate & of his myghte I schalle speke more plenerly, whan I schalle speke of the lond & of the contree of Ynde. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 6 Whan Lucina plenarly did shyne. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1346/2 To assoyle them plenarely [*so edd.* 1576–83; *ed.* 1596 plenarilie] from all their sinnes.

Plenarty (plĭ·nărti). Also 5 **-erte**, 7–8 **-artie**. [Late ME. a. AF. *plenerte*, OF. *plenierete* fullness, abundance, f. *plenier*, *plener* complete: see PLENAR and -TY.]

1. *Eccl. Law.* Of a benefice: The state of being full or occupied. Opp. to VACANCY.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 291/1 Hit be lefull to his Patron to make newe Presentation not withstondyng the plenerte of hyme be vi moneths. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 197 But against the King plenartie is accounted from the time of induction, and not before. 1791 *Blackstone's Comm.* (ed. 11) III. xvi. 243 When the clerk was once instituted (except in the case of the king, where he must be inducted) the church became absolutely full: so the usurper by such plenarty, arising from his own presentation, became in fact seised of the advowson. 1889 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 324 The Archbishop ..sent one of his clerks to govern the vacant see and receive all the fees which during the plenarty had been paid to the clerks of the bishop deceased.

† 2. Completeness, fullness. *Obs. rare.*

1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 27 All ages and people by a plenarty of consent. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. v. 88 In the Body of Christ .. dwells the whole Plenarty and Fulness of the Godhead.

Plenary (plĭ·nări), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6 **-ari**, 6–7 **-arie**, 7 **-iary**. [ad. late L. *plēnāri-us* complete (*plenarium*, *consilium*, 4th c. in Augustine *Ep.* xliii), f. *plēn-us*: see PLENAR and -ARY¹.]

1. Complete, entire, perfect, not deficient in any element or respect; = FULL *a.* 7; absolute, unqualified: as *plenary indulgence*, *power*, *remission*. *Plenary inspiration*: see INSPIRATION.

1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 31 And ther ys Plenarie Remission. 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 1 One supreme head and kynge .. institute and furnisshed .. with plenari, whole, and entier power. 1630 PAYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 94, I shall adde the concurrent, plenary, and copious attestation of Mr. William Tyndall. 1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 162 Hee assured him..of a plenary pardon for all that was past. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (Rtldg. 1883) 245 The Pope might be supplicated .. for a plenary indulgence. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. v. 53 A legate..sent with plenary powers to hear the cause.

2. Of an assembly, etc.: Composed of all the members; fully constituted, fully attended: = PLENAR 1.

1532 *Festivall* 191 b, In eche quarter of the yere ones, whan the people is moost plenary in holy chyrche. 1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. ii. 12 Lord grant..that we may come to the plenary wedding supper hereafter. 1646 BP. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* 48 The next plenarie Generall Assembly may *derogare*, *abrogare*, *obrogare*, &c. 1662 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 62 Those things .. are retained .. from plenary, (i.e. general) councils. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IX. v. (1864) V. 290 The King sullenly consented to convoke a plenary Court of his nobles. 1885 *Daily Chron.* 12 Sept. 5/4 Both the sittings were plenary, that is, consisted of the members of all the sections and subsections. 1894 *Daily News* 27 June 5/6 A caucus or plenary meeting of the Democratic groups of the Senate and the Chamber was held.

3. Possessing full powers or authority. *rare.*

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 547 International law would be a nullity if every commander of a man-of-war were to constitute himself in the first instance a plenary judge, and condemn as contraband whatever he might like to seize on.

4. *Law.* See quot. 1848.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 152 The Cause is hereby made a Plenary Cause, and ought to be determin'd Plenarily. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Plenary*, full, complete; an ordinary proceeding through all its gradations; opposed to *summary*.

B. *elliptical* as *sb.* = Plenary indulgence. *rare.*

1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 406 A plenary may be gained every first Sunday of the month for confessing and communicating.

† The sense 'Decisive procedure', given by Johnson, and copied in later Dicts., is without foundation. In the quot. which J. cites from Ayliffe *Parergon* 301 'Institution without induction does not make a plenary against the king, where he has a title to present', *plenary* is a misprint for *plenarty*, which Ayliffe has in the correct spelling on the same page and elsewhere; cf. quot. 1791 in PLENARTY 1.

Plencher, plensher, var. PLANCHER *sb.*¹

Plene (plīn), *a. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *plēnus* full. Cf. PLAIN *a.*², of which *plene* was a common form in 15–17th c.] Complete.

1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1430 Rules were laid down concerning..the plene and defective writings.

Pleno, plenȝe, plenye, obs. ff. PLAIN *v.*

Plener, -e, -ly: see PLENAR, -LY.

Plenicorn (plĭ·nikɔ̄n, plē·ni-), *sb.* and *a.* [f. L. *plēnus* full + *cornu* horn.] a. *sb.* A quadruped having solid horns; formerly, (in *pl.*) name of a division of ruminants. b. *adj.* Having solid horns.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Plenicorns*, the name of a tribe of Ruminants, including those which have horns composed of an uniform solid osseous substance as the antlers of deer.

Pleniloquence (plĭni·lŏkwĕns). *rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *plēn-us* full + *loquentia* talking.] Fullness of talk, excessive speaking.

1838 EMERSON in *Corr. Carlyle & E.* (1883) I. xxvi. 174 Though I hate American pleniloquence I cannot easily say no to young men who bid me speak also.

Plenilune (plĭ·nilūn, pleni-). Chiefly *poet.* [ad. L. *plēnilūnium*: see below. Cf. It. *plenilunio*.] a. The time of full moon. b. A full moon.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 103 Unto the tru knowlege of the kepynge of Ester thre thynges ar to be attendide,.. the equinoccialle of ver, the perfite plenilune or fullenesse of the moone, and Sonneday. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii, Whose glory, like a lasting plenilune, Seems ignorant of what it is to wane. *c* 1600 *Timon* IV. i. (Shaks. Soc.) 61 Look to thy braines, least in the plenilune Thou waxe more madde. 1878 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Vis. Spring*, Large nightfall and imperial plenilune.

Hence **Plenilu·nal, Plenilu·nar, Plenilu·nary** *adjs.*, belonging to or resembling the full moon.

1882 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 486, I shall try and pay you my *plenilunal due. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 25 A ruddy *plenilunar resplendent countenance. 1845 DE QUINCEY *Coleridge & Opium-eating* Wks. 1859 XII. 92 The wrath of Andrew, previously in a crescent state, actually dilated to a plenilunar orb. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii. 228 If we adde the two Ægyptian daies in every moneth, the interlunary and *plenilunary exemptions, the Eclipses of Sunne and Moon.

‖ **Plenilu·nium.** *Obs.* [L. *plēnilūnium* full moon, prop. adj. of the full moon (sc. *tempus* time), f. *plēnus* full + *lūna* moon.] = PLENILUNE.

1658 A. FOX tr. *Würtz' Surg.* III. xxii. 287 Piony root .. must be digged in Aprill,..at a plenilunium before the rising of the Sun. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xviii. 116 The New ☽ brings more such Days than the Plenilunium.

Plenipo (ple·nipo), *sb.* Colloquial shortening of PLENIPOTENTIARY.

c 1687 DRYDEN *Let. to Etherege* 12 And both to wives and husbands show The vigour of a plenipo. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 36. 230 His Envoys and Plenipoes come over publickly. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VI. xcv, Without the aid of prince or plenipo. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Ant. Breakf.-t.* xi, I would, perhaps, be Plenipo,—But only near St. James.

Hence **Ple·nipo** *v. intr.*, to act as plenipotentiary.

1890 SARAH J. DUNCAN *Soc. Departure* (1891) 120 A certain foreign minister who returned from special plenipoing.

Plenipotence (plĭni·pŏtĕns). *rare.* [f. as next + -ENCE.] Full power or authority.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* vi, A whole parliament,..endued with the plenipotence of a free nation, to make laws, not to be denied laws. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xlviii. 743 Such a plenipotence as none of their ancestors .. had ever pretended to. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Mar. 5/1 What plenipotence we fancied ourselves to possess.

Pleni·potency. *rare.* [f. L. type **plēnipotentia* (prob. in med. or mod.L.), f. *plēnipotens*: see next and -ENCY; cf. POTENCY.] The quality of being plenipotent; full authority.

1624 *Brief Inform. Affairs Palatinate* 52 His Maiestie .. caused a plenipotency or full power to be dispatched by his said Embassadour. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 87 This was arrogating plenipotency to themselves.

Plenipotent (plĭni·pŏtĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [ad. late L. *plēnipotens*, *-potent-em* (Priscian *c* 500), f. L. *plēn-us* full + *potens* POTENT.] Invested with or possessing full power or authority.

1658 J. Robinson *Eudoxa* i. 18 A company of faithful.. may, with a plenipotent Octroy or Concession, claim priviledge. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 405 My Substitutes I send ye, and Create Plenipotent on Earth, of matchless might Issuing from mee. 1795 Southey *Let. to G. C. Bedford* 22 Aug., And now will you permit me.. to be corrector plenipotent? 1839 J. Rogers *Antipopopr.* xiii. § 1. 284 Convinced that they have God's plenipotent commission.

b. as *sb.* A person possessing full authority; a plenipotentiary.

1818 Milman *Samor* 93 Before the assemblage proud Speaks frank and bold that gray Plenipotent.

Plenipote·ntial, *a. rare.* [f. as Plenipotency + -al: cf. *potential.*] Of or belonging to a plenipotentiary; possessed of full authority.

1663–4 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 140, I having a plenipotential Letter from his Royal majesty. 1829 Southey *Sir T. More* II. 349 The chosen and plenipotential committee of literature. 1894 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 479 They had no plenipotential powers.

Hence †**Plenipotentia·lity,** the quality of being plenipotential or plenipotentiary.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 45 All the variations, interpretations, reservations,..evasions, possessions, plenipotentialities and fedifractions, that I..can devise or possibly imagine.

Plenipotentiary plenipote·nʃări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. and law L. *plēnipotentiārius,* f. **plēnipotentia*: see Plenipotency and -ary 1. So F. *plénipotentiaire* sb. and adj. (Balzac *a* 1654).]

A. *adj.* Invested with full power, esp. as the deputy, representative, or envoy of a sovereign ruler; exercising absolute power or authority.

Often, after French usage, placed after its sb., as *ambassador, envoy, minister plenipotentiary.*

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. xliv. 58, I hear the peace twix't Spain and Holland is absolutely concluded by the plenipotentiary Ministers at Munster. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5144/6 Thomas Earl of Strafford,..One of Her Majesty's Ambassadors-Plenipotentiary at the Congress at Utretch. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 332 One of the ministers plenipotentiary of the United States. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 223 He was..nominated his Majesty's envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

b. Of or belonging to a plenipotentiary see B.); absolute, full, unlimited.

1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 199 Giveing Sir Tho. Fairfax a plenipotentiary comission of the Militia to raise what number and secure and impres on what persons he pleased. 1663 Cowley *Verses & Ess., Ode Restauration* i, Nor whilst around the Continent, Plenipotentiary beams ye sent. 1793 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 479 It was given in as plenipotentiary a form as held by any sovereign. 1880 Trollope *Duke's Children* III. ii. 19 A liberal party, with plenipotentiary power, must go on..to the logical conclusion of its arguments.

B. *sb.* A person invested with full, unlimited, or discretionary powers or authority, *esp.* in regard to a particular transaction, as the conclusion of a peace or treaty; an envoy or ambassador deputed by his sovereign to act at his own discretion.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Plenipotentiaries,* ambassadors.. from their King..sent, to treat and conclude with an enemy or other person upon all or such points as are contained in their Commisssion, etc. 1668 Temple *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 94, I know not why the Character of Plenipotentiary may not agree with that of Envoy Extraordinary on all Hands. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 17 The States General..act only as Plenipotentiaries of the several provinces. 1877 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. App. 643 A document..which..gives..the names of the plenipotentiaries on both sides.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1711 Ken *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 328 To chuse some fit Plenipotentiary: Of sacred Hymn I strait made choice. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. v. 71 Not as a plenipotentiary supernaturally gifted to convey a mysterious benefit.

Hence †**Plenipotentia·rian,** a plenipotentiary; **Plenipote·ntiarily** *adv.*, in a plenipotentiary manner; **Plenipote·ntiarize** *v. intr.*, to act as a plenipotentiary; **Plenipote·ntiaryship,** the office of a plenipotentiary.

1654 tr. *Martini's Cong. China* 48 When the Emperour had perused the Treatie, he presently found his *Plenipotentiarian had sold him. 1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* 13 Persons *plenipotentiarily deputed to conclude for the publique good of the people,.. sit at Westminster. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 737 The other continued to *plenipotentiarise till he..forced his government to dismiss him in disgrace. 1800 Southey *Let. to Coleridge* 1 Apr., Should you be in Bristol, of course the *plenipotentiaryship is vested in you.

†**Pleni-power.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *plēnus* full + Power: prob. rendering a foreign expression, e. g. L. *plēnipotentia,* F. *plein pouvoir,* Ger. *vollmacht.*] Full power or authority.

1700 Rycaut *Hist. Turks* III. 561/2 That the Proclamation being made in both the Emperors Names, no Passports should be delivered, either from the Germans to the Turks, or from the Turks to the Germans; but that a Pleni-power should be given to the Mediators to grant Passports.

Plenish (ple·niʃ), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 5 **plenys(s, plennes, 6 planish, -eis, -es, plenisch, -ishe, -iss,** 6–7 **plenniss,** 6– **plenish.** [ad. OF. *pleniss-,* lengthened stem of *plenir* (Langtoft *c* 1300) to fill, f. stem *plen-* :–L. *plēnus* full.]

1. *trans.* To fill up, furnish, supply, stock; to replenish. Orig. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*; also general Eng. in 19th c.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VII. 1024 Thai..Plenyst the toune agayne with Scottis blud. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. Prol. 42 Thow plenest paradise, and thow heriet hell. 1528 Lyndesay *Dreme* 682 This part of Asia, Weill planesit with Cieteis, towris, and townis. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxvi. 9 3it thay ar planeist and repleit Of falset and dissait thair sell. 1829 *Examiner* 756/2 The doctor..drew the tureen near to his plate, which he plenished and replenished. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 178 On the return of the horses to the stable..they find their mangers plenished with corn. 1854 S. Dobell *Balder* xxiii. 107 So comes Morn, Plenishes all things, and completes the world.

b. *spec.* To furnish (a house, a farm, etc.). *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 171 The landis was so waistit..that na thing was plenischit wntill Edinburgh. 1663 Sir G. Mackenzie *Religious Stoic* xii. (1685) 111 He had plenished his house abundantly. 1680 in A. Laing *Lindores Abbey* xx. (1876) 252 Resolves to plenish a room. ?*a* 1700 in P. Walker *Remark. Passages* (1727) 16 (Jam.), I told you to take no more rooms at Martinmas, than ye will plenish at Whitsunday. 1822 Scott *Let. to D. Terry* 10 Nov. in *Lockhart,* Your kind and unremitting exertions.. will soon plenish the drawing room. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss., Plenish* or *Plennish,* to furnish a house.

†2. *absol.* or *intr.* To spread abroad; to fill a vacant space. *Sc. Obs.*

1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 51/2 That na man mak gardis nor heggis of dry staikis..nor 3it of na hewyn wode bot allanerly of lyffand wode þe quhilk may grow & plenyss. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 87 He rode..Withoutin stop ay on to Tynismouth, And planeist had that tyme ouir all that place.

Hence Ple·nished *ppl. a.*, furnished, stocked.

1586 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 92 Laying of grite plennist boundis waist. 1856 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* V. xlii. 56 Behind so well-plenished an equipage.

Ple·nishing, *vbl. sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. Plenish *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. The action of filling up or furnishing.

1477 *Charter Jas. III* in Maitland *Hist. Edin.* I. i. (1753) 8 For the Honoure of oure said Burgh and Plennesing of voide Places within the samyn.

2. That with which anything is plenished; equipment, gear, stock, furniture; *esp.* household furniture.

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 170 The best of the gudis and the plennissing thairof. 1567 *Ibid.* 565 With the haill munitionis, artaillierie, pulder, and uther plenissing being thairin. 1629 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 45 Ye have to rejoice that ye have now some plenishing up in heaven. 1773, 1814 [see Outsight 2]. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xviii, Insight plenishing is cumbrous to carry. 1830 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 223 He settled him in the Pond Farm, with a decent though scanty plenishing. 1876 W. White *Holidays in Tyrol* xxxviii. 279 A chest or two, and a big stool, complete the plenishing.

b. The outfit of a bride, her contribution to setting up house. *Plenishing-wain* = Bridewain.

1876 *Whitby Gloss., Bride-wain,* or *Plenishing-wain,* a waggon loaded with household goods, to be conveyed from the house of the bride's father, to that of the bridegroom. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* iv, The big *cassone*.. rudely painted, in which..[she] brought home her plenishing when she married. 1888 Blackie *Burns* 115 She came bringing her beautiful self along with cartloads of plenishing.

[**Plenishing-nail**: see Planching *vbl. sb.* c.]

Ple·nishment. *Sc.* [f. Plenish *v.* + -ment.] Plenishing, outfit.

1823 Galt *R. Gilhaize* II. xvi. 157 Sarah's father..bestowed on us seven rigs, and a cow's grass,..as the beginning of a plenishment to our young fortunes. 1879 W. Synge *Tom Singleton* II. viii. 140 A plenishment of new teeth.

Plenist (plī·nist). [f. L. Plen-um + -ist.] An adherent of the theory that all space is full of matter, and that there is no such thing as a vacuum: see Plenum 1.

1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 122 The Plenists (if I may so call them) do not prove that such spaces are replenish'd with such a subtle Matter as they speak of. 1682 Creech *Lucretius* Notes (1683) 14 And this Mr. Hobs, a great Plenist, freely confesseth would follow. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 8. 1/2 Cou'd the Plenists prove their plenum. 1899 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 326 This harmless vacuum was a great thorn in the side of some of the later plenists.

†**Ple·ni-tide.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *plēni-* (in Plenilune) + Tide.] A full tide; a flood-tide.

1591 *Greene's Groats-w. Wit, Epitaph* (1617) G iv, Let rowling Teares in pleni-tides oreflow, For losse of Englands second Cicero.

Plenitude (ple·nitiud). Also 5–6 **plenytude.** [a. OF. *plenitude,* ad. L. *plēnitūdo* (Pliny), f. *plēnus* full: see -tude.]

1. The condition of being absolutely full in quantity, measure, or degree; fullness, completeness, perfection. (In first two quots. from the Vulgate.)

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 257 The seyenge of thapostle, 'When the plenitude of tyme schalle comme.' 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 308/2 Pawle sayth the plenytude of the lawe is loue and charyte. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 149 The Pope loosed them..by the plenitude of his Apostolike power from allegiance to their Prince. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. i. 2 From [God]..al things at first flow, as from the Plenitude of Being. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* VI. 347 God in the full plenitude of majesty has spoken to man. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* xii. 405 That death in the plenitude of vigour is desirable.

b. *Her.* Fullness (of the moon).

1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xi. 71 The Moon is in her Complement, or in her Plenitude, when at the full. 1882 Cussans *Her.* 102 When full-faced and shining, it is described as In her Complement or Plenitude.

c. Comparative fullness; amplitude, plentifulness, abundance.

1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* I. 206 That there may be the greater plenitude of life in the whole man. 1794 Mrs. Piozzi *Synon.* II. 299 Plenitude of incident without confusion, and of adventure without gross improbability. 1893 C. Hodges in *Religuary* Jan. 3 The plenitude of stone in the northern counties generally..led to a more frequent use of stone..than in the rest of the country.

2. The condition of being filled, fully occupied, or full of something; fullness; †*spec.* in *Physics* = Plenum 1 (*obs.*).

1662 Hobbes *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 17 How does the difficulty of separation argue the plenitude of all the rest of the world? 1728 Pemberton *Newton's Philos.* 143 A prevailing opinion,..that where no sensible matter is found, there was yet a subtle fluid substance by which the space was filled up; even so as to make an absolute plenitude. 1857 Bullock *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 67 The ovaries vary in size..from the plenitude or vacuity of the uterus.

†b. *Bot.* Doubleness of a flower. *Obs.*

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* I. xx. (1765) 54 The Plenitude, Fullness, is occasioned by the Stamina running into Petals. *Ibid.* 55 Plenitude is chiefly incidental to polypetalous Flowers. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Larkspur,* In order to continue their plenitude, all plants with single flowers should be destroyed so soon as they appear.

†3. *Med.* Animal fullness; repletion; plethora.

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* III. vii, Wherefore the lettynge of blonde is..expedient..also for them, in whom, without plenitude, callyd fulness, inflammations begyn to be in their bodies. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Plenitude,* in Physick, when a Man has too much blood, or abounds with ill humours. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 321 Pain or disorder in his head, with symptoms of plenitude. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 67 That in the act of vomiting, the state of the brain is rather that of depletion than plenitude.

†4. The condition of being fully supplied with everything; affluence. *Obs.*

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiii. § 4. 220 He accounted his best plenitude and plenty without God.. extreame penurie. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VIII. viii, Perverse repining of ungrateful plenitude!

5. Fullness of dress. *humorous nonce-use.*

1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* III. 260 Pantaloons of the most liberal plenitude.

Hence **Ple·nitudina·rian** = Plenist; **Plenitu·dinary** *a.*, characterized by plenitude, full; **Plenitu·dinous** (-tiū·dinəs) *a.*, well-filled; stout, portly. All *rare.*

1710 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1733) I. III. 301 The *Plenitudinarian..brings his Fluid in Play and joins the Idea of Body and Extension. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lviii. (1739) 108 A strange kind of Government..wherein..a Subject shall have a *plenitudinary power beyond that which his Lord and King had. 1812 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 11 May 289/1 Six-bottle Ministers and *plenitudinous Aldermen. 1840 — in *Vanbrugh's Wks.,* Miss Hoyden, without delay or 'mistake', is for consolidating everything into the tangible and plenitudinous.

†**Ple·nity.** *Obs.* [ad. OF. *plenité, pleineté,* ad. L. *plēnitās* (Vitruv.).] Fullness, plenitude.

a 1622 Ainsworth *Annot. Song Sol.* v. 12 Washing in milke, sitting in plenity. 1623 Cockeram, *Plenitie,* fulnesse. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. 75 [The] Hypothesis of some modern Atomists..that supposes a Plenity.

†**Pleno·rderly,** *adv. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *plēn-us* full + Order + -ly 2.] By all the orders (or estates of the realm).

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 27 That this power is plenipotentiarily deputed: Ergo. But that is not Nationally nor plenorderly deputed: Ergo...Because the old forme of King, Lords, and Commons, is ceased.

Plenshing-nail: see Planching *vbl. sb.* c.

Plente, plentee, obs. forms of Plenty.

Plenteous (ple·ntĭəs), *a.* (*adv.*) Now chiefly *poetic.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 **plentifous, -efous, -evous,** 5 **-yfous, -ivous(e, -yvows.** *β.* (*u* for *v*) 4 **-euus,** 4–5 **-euous(e, -iuous(e, -yuous,** 5 **-euose.** *γ.* 4 **plentwis,** 5–6 **-uous(e,** 6 **-uus.** *δ.* 4 **plenteus,** 5–6 **-ius, -ious(e, -yous, -iose,** 6 **-yus, -eouse,** 6– **plenteous.** (Also 5–6 **plaint-.**) [ME. *plentifous, -ivous,* a. OF. *plentivous* (*c* 1220 in Godef.), *plentevous, -veus, -vious,* extended forms of *plentif,* f. *plenté* Plenty: see -ive, -ous. Reduced through the successive stages *plentivous, -evous, -enous, -uous,* to *-ious, -eous.* Cf. Bounteous.]

1. Present or existing in plenty or in full supply; abundant, plentiful, copious.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xci. 14 Þai sall be multyplyed in plentifous elde. *Ibid.* cxxix. 7 At him plentevous bying. 1340 — *Pr. Consc.* 4618 We haf pees and welthe plenteus. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 1067 Thru plentwis gyft of goddis grace. 1388 Wyclif *Ps.* cxxix. [cxxx.] 7 Plenteous redempcioun is at hym. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 341 In yche place of the playne with plentius stremes. *Ibid.* 3153 Pere pepull are so plaintiose & placis of strenght. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 169 b, With the plenteous infusyon of grace. 1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Cc iij, More plentunus advantage shal come hereof. 1554–9 *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 4 A plentyus newe yeres gyfft. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* VIII. 634 The flaming piles with plenteous fuel raise. 1830 Coleridge *Ch. & St.* (1839) 277 A plenteous crop of such philosophers and truth-trumpeters. 1868 Lynch *Rivulet* CXLVI. iii, He bears the plenteous living grain.

2. Bearing or yielding abundantly; fertile, prolific, productive. Const. *in, of.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 531 In god contreie & plentinous. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. metr. ii. 4 The plentyuos Autompne. 1388 Wyclif *Ps.* lxiv. [lxv.] 14 The..valeis schulen be plenteuouse of wheete. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xii. 51 Þe flum Jordan..es riȝt plentifous of fisch. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1496 So plentivouse this world is of iniquite! 1535 Joye

Apol. Tindale (Arb.) 37 John..beyng so plentuouse in telling one thing so ofte and so many ways. 1541 Bellenden *Descr. Alb.* ix. in *Cron. Scot.* B vj b, This firth [of Forth] is rycht plentuus of coclis, osteris, muschellis, selch, pellok, merswyne and quhalis. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. iv. 43 Her plenteous wombe Expresseth his full Tilth, and husbandry. 1682 R. Burton *Admirable Curios.* 8 The Soil plenteous of Corn, Cattle, Waters, and Woods. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xxi, The seasons had been plenteous in corn.

†3. Possessing or having abundance; abundantly provided or supplied; rich. *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xi. 8 Here as helples & pore bot in heuen as plentefous & riche. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 19 Yf they can thenne well gader togider frute and herbes of vertues than shall thei be plenteuous. 1581 W. Stafford *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 19 We be not so plentious as we haue bene, the first fruits and tenthes are deducted of our liuings. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 55 It had heene long evill ruled by evill Officers, so that the Land could not be plenteous neither with Merchandize, chaffer, nor riches.

†4. Giving abundantly; generous, liberal, bountiful. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 80 Ne beth plentyuous to þe pore as pure charite wolde. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* III. iv, Be a man neuer so valiaunt, so wise, so liberall or plentuous. 1617 Fletcher *Valentinian* v. viii, From thy plenteous hand divine, Let a river run with Wine. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 604 With plenteous Hand Bring Clover-grass. *a* 1700 Dryden *Hymn, 'Creator Spirit, by whose Aid'* iii, Plenteous of Grace, descend from high, Rich in thy Sevenfold Energy!

†B. *adv.* = Plenteously. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9504 Pesis of plates plentius mekyll. *Ibid.* 11492 The grekes Were of pepull & pouer plaintius mony.

Plenteously (plĕ·ntʃosli), *adv.* Now chiefly *poet.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a plenteous manner; abundantly, copiously; †bountifully.

1340 *Ayenb.* 51 Uor þet þet me eth and dryngþ to-uore time .. Oþer to plentyuousliche. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 180 Briddes & smale bestes wiþ his bow he quelles so plenteousliche. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xvii. 76 Men findez manna mare plentifously and better þan in any oþer place. 1535 Coverdale *Tobit* iv. 8 Yf thou hast moch, geue plenteously. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. Bj, This herbe groweth plentuously in my lordes gardyne at Syon. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 392 Each Soul living, each that crept, which plenteously The waters generated by thir kindes. 1702 Valden *Æsop at Court* XIII. iii, He shook his sides, and wish'd them gone, Whilst plenteously they fed. 1855 Lynch *Rivulet* XVIII. iii, So shall thy good fruits plenteously Hang ripening for us.

Plenteousness (plĕ·ntʃosnés). Now chiefly *poet.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or condition of being plenteous; abundance, plentifulness; fertility, fruitfulness.

c 1375 *XI Pains of Hell* 47 in *O. E. Misc.* 212 Hou dredful is hel..In þe wych of wepyng is gret plenteuesnes. *c* 1400 [see Plenteouste]. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* xi. 23 He gaue them plenteousnes of fode. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 226 Our cheerful minde..might..offend rather in too much plenteousnesse. 1785 Paley *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 244 The Supreme Proprietor..who has filled the world with plenteousness. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 558 Set in this Eden of all plenteousness.

†Plenteouste. *Obs.* In 4 plentuuste, plenteuouste, -owste, 5 plentefoste. [a. OF. *plantuoussete* (Godef.), f. *plentivous* Plenteous: see -ty.] Plenteousness, plentifulness.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxv. 9 Þai sall be drokynd of þe plentuuste of þi hows. 1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xxx. 9 God shal make thee to be plenteuous in alle the werkis of thin hoondis,..in plenteuowste of thin erthe. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 58 þe whiche discrasye þou schalt helpen..with plentefoste [*MS. A.* plenteuousnes] of gode mete.

Plenteth, -eythe, -i(e, -ieth, obs. ff. Plenty.

Plentethnes: see Plentiness.

Plentiful (plĕ·ntiful), *a.* (*adv.*) [f. Plenty *sb.* + -ful.]

1. Full of plenty; furnished with or yielding abundance; copiously supplied; opulent. Now *rare.*

1470-85 Malory *Arthur* VII. xxxv. 269 Ther is plentyful countrey. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 225 Plentyfull of al good thynges. 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 149 The Shore plentiful of Fish and good for refreshing. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 580 If it be a long winter, it is commonly a more plentiful year. 1646 J. Benbrigge *God's Fury* 22 The Scripture is plentifull in avouching this truth. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 294 There were Inhabitants who lived in a plentiful manner on the product of that Island. 1838 Lytton *Alice* II. ii, His table plentiful, but plain.

2. Present or existing in great plenty; abundant, copious, ample.

c 1510 *Gesta Rom., Add. Stories* v. 439 Ye..shall fynde yᵉ mercy of God plentefull. 1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 6 A fat and loose ground, which..yeeldeth also plentifullest and greatest fruite. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 202 They haue a plentifull lacke of Wit. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 190 A plentifull Admixture of Sulphur. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 79 ₱3, I have a plentiful Fortune. 1893 R. Williams in Traill *Soc. Eng.* I. i. 30 There is a plentiful supply of materials. 1898 J. Arch *Story of Life* x. 254 The 'Thank yous' we got for our pains were not as plentiful as blackberries [cf. Plenty *a.* 1, quot. 1596].

†3. Liberal, generous, profuse, lavish. *Obs.*

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 626 Which things daylie more and more encreased, by his abundant liberalitie, and plentifull house keeping. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Expence* (Arb.) 117 A Man had need, if he be Plentifull, in some kinde of Expence, to be as Sauing againe, in some other... For he that is Plentifull in Expences of all Kindes, will hardly be preserved from Decay.

†B. as *adv.* = next. *Obs.*

1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1574) 12 By that meanes, dothe the ground yealde the plentifuller.

Plentifully (plĕ·ntifuli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.]

1. In plentiful measure or number; abundantly, copiously; in or with abundance.

1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 14 *Lacha* groweth there more plentifully then in any other countre. 1611 Bible *Luke* xii. 16 The ground of a certaine rich man brought foorth plentifully [Tindale, *Geneva*, plenteously]. 1683 Dryden *Life Plutarch* 30 He liv'd tho not splendidly yet plentifully. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 115 Thissort of wise men, of whom the age is plentifully stored at this time. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 229 Money was plentifully contributed to build a meeting house for him.

Comb. 1894 H. Nisbet *Bush Girl's Rom.* 196 A well-wooded and plentifully-watered glen.

†2. With fullness of treatment or expression; fully, in detail. *Obs.*

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 372 Which shal treat al thinges more plentifully. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 161 The second part of the argument .. the Scriptures manifestly and plentifully assure us.

Plentifulness (plĕ·ntifulnés). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The state or condition of being plentiful.

1. The condition of having or yielding abundance; affluence; abundant productiveness. Now *rare.*

1537 tr. *Latimer's Serm. bef. Convoc.* A v, What man hath any thynge I praye you, but he hath receiued it of his plentyfulnes? 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. vi. 36 Through the plentifulnesse of the yeere they do deliuer more. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 153 To breake into Thessaly, with the plentifulnesse thereof to relieue their wants. 1795 J. Sullivan *Hist. Maine* 38 There is none which..exceeds it in plentifulness of fish.

2. Abundance, copiousness, plenty.

1555 Eden *Decades* 266 This sea .. poureth furth his plentifulnesse. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* I. xii. § 2 The plentifulness of land seems to me the true explanation. 1905 *Edin. Rev.* July 197 Evident from the very plentifulness of these remains.

Plentify (plĕ·ntifəi), *v.* [f. Plenty + -fy.]

†1. *trans.* To make plenteous; to enrich; to fertilize (soil). *Obs.*

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. iii. 123 Wherewith thei so plentifie their grounde, that thei communely receiue two hundred bussheles for a busshell. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. I. *Abraham* 1145 God his own with blessings plentifies. 1608 R. Johnson *Seven Champions* A iij b, After this the land was plentified with Cities.

2. *intr.* To become plentiful. *dial.*

1901 Gwendoline Keats *Tales Dunstable Weir* (*Devon. dial.*) 208 Wi' the coming o' warmer weather and the plentifying o' eggs he would be hiszulf agin.

†Plentily, *adv. Obs. rare.* In 4 plenteliche. [f. Plenty *a.* + -ly 2.] = Plentifully *adv.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 105 þe more þe zaule onderuangþ plenteliche þise þri ȝeftes of god.

†Plentiness. *Obs.* [f. Plenty *a.* + -ness. Wyclif's *plentethnes* was either formed irreg. on *plenteth*, early form of Plenty *sb.*, or (?) an error for **plentifnes.*] = Plentifulness.

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xli. 30 Seuen ȝeres .. of greet plente .. whom shulen folwe othere seuen ȝeer of as greet bareynes, that to forgetyng be takun al the bihynd plentethnes [*v. r.* plentenes]. *Ibid.* 47 And plentithnes cam of the seuen ȝeer. 1511 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 394 Corne or grayne..shall be sold and ratiffied acording the plentines of the yere. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis*, etc., *Pref.* I. iii, Yeelding abundant plentines Of fruict, in harnest seasoned.

Plentious(e, -ius, obs. ff. Plenteous.

Plentith(e, -nes, obs. ff. Plenty, Plentiness.

Plentitude (plĕ·ntitiud). Erroneous form of Plenitude, influenced by Plenty *a.* (Prob. in some cases a misprint.)

1615 T. Adams *Spir. Navig.* 3 A happy and excellent knowledge given to the saints, and that in a wonderfull plentitude. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 22 The plentitude of the universe. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. i, They were met..by..Peter Peebles, in his usual plentitude of wig and celsitude of hat.

†Plentive, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 4 plentyue. [a. OF. *plentif, -tive* adj., plentiful, f. *plenté* Plenty: see -ive.] Yielding abundance, fertile.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6444, Y ne sey nere ..A fairer lond, ne more plentyue.

Plentivos, -ivous(e, -ues, -uis, -uous(e, etc., obs. ff. Plenteous.

Plentuuste, variant of Plenteouste *Obs.*

Plenty (plĕ·nti), *sb.* (*a., adv.*) Forms: see below. [ME. *plenteð, plenteth, plenté,* a. OF. *plentet* (12th c. in Oxf. Ps.), *plented, plenté, -teit,* nom. *-tez, pleynte,* mod.F. dial. *plenté, plenté*:—L. *plēnitāt-em* fullness, f. *plēn-us* full: see -ty.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 3 plenteð, 4-6 plenteth, 4-7 -ith, 5 -eythe, pleintith, 6 plentieth. *β.* 4 plentez, -es.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3709 Þes .xii. ðider hem hauen brost Of ðe plenteð ðe god ðor gaf. 13.. *Cursor M.* 1359 (Cott.) Quen þe plentez [*Fairf.* plentes] sal cum o time. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xli. 31 To spille the greetnes of plentithe. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* cxxx, Pleteythe of fysshe. 1461 Plenteth [see B. 2]. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 511/1 Shewyng unto hym..the pleintith of his good Lordship. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 308 b, Yet ye haue holes plentieth in your eares. 1555 Plenteth; *a* 1603 Plentith [see B. I. 2].

γ. 3-6 plente, 4-6 -ee, 5-7 -ie, 6 -i, -ye, 5- -y. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 194 Plente of worldliche þinges. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiv. 63 Grete plentee of wylde bestes. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 440 Put therto gode plentie of pynes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 283/2 Plenty, *abundancia.* 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. 259 They had wynes to drynke plentye. 1550 J. Coke *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* iii. (1877) 57 Fraunce hath of them plente. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* 9 Plenti to furnish upa trim tragedi. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 228 Plentie..must have a meane.

δ. *Sc.* 4-6 pleynte, plaintie, playntie.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 1488 Þai wane froyt of land & se .. in gret pleynte. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxiv. 93 Fair claithis and gold plaintie. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 8 Some man hath pleynte of cunnynge. *a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 36) in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 297 And ȝe sall haif playntie.

B. Signification. I. *sb.*

1. The state of abounding or being in abundance; plentifulness, abundance. *In plenty*: plentiful, abundant; in abundance, plentifully, abundantly.

1382 [see A. *a*]. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. D ij, Camomyle groweth..in moiste plenty of al, in hunsley hethe. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 140 Onix-stones .. are brought hither in great plentie. 1622 Misselden *Free Trade* (1623) 117 By reason of the plenty of money. 1634 W. Wood *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 107 In the Summer.. when Lobsters be in their plenty and prime. 1786 H. Tooke *Purley* 68 They [abbreviations] have been introduced, in different plenty, and more or less happily, in all Languages. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* II. xxix. 307 Compliments passed in plenty.

†b. The state of having abundance. *Obs. rare.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 230. 402 Heore procratour to hem cam, and was euere in plente, he brouȝte heom mete and drinke i-nouȝ, as he hadde er i-do.

†c. Liberality. *Obs. rare.*

c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 24 His mete was fre to enery man, That wold com and vesite hym than: He was full of plente.

†d. Full or complete state; fullness, completeness, perfection; = Fullness 2 b, 3. *Obs.*

13.. [see A. β]. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 135 (Camb. MS.) Of the whiche lyf it ne myhte nat enbrace the plente in dwellynge. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* xxiii. 1 Off the Lord is the erthe, and the plente of it. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 30 He holdiþ not þe plente ne þe perfeccoun þat fallip to his consecracoun.

e. In proverbial phrases.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 184 Experience wole weel schewe that plente is no deinte, and ouermyche homelines with a thing gendrith dispising toward the same thing. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* III. i. (S. T. S. I. 241 Plente generis contemptioun. 1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* B ij, Plentie is no deintie, as the common saieyng is. 1600 Holland *Livy* III. i. 88 But plentie, as the manner is, soone caused lothing.

2. A full or abundant supply; as much as one could desire; a large quantity or number; abundance *of* something.

a 1225 [see A. γ]. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 139 In þe contrey of kanterbury mest plente of fiss is. 1388 Wyclif *Acts* xxii. 6 At myddai sudeynli fro heuene a greet plente of liȝt schoon aboute me. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3433 Gret plenty of pepull,—all the place full. 1555 Bonner *Homilies* 2 That multitude and plenteth of preachers. *a* 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 725 By this plentith and overflow of Gods blessings. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 184 Scarcity of water, and too much plenty of scorching heate. 1756 T. in *Connoisseur* No. 105 ₱3 He was in a fine open country with plenty of foxes. 1857 Maurice *Ep. St. John* i. 5 A treatise containing plenty of errors. 1885 Fargus *Slings & Arrows* 192 We were in plenty of time.

b. with *a*: an abundance (*of*). Now chiefly *U. S.*

1627-77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xi. 17 If euer I should wish a plenty; it should be for my friends, not me. 1628 Ford *Lover's Mel.* III. ii, That freedom Which heaven hath with a plenty made you rich in. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 401 This soil produces a plenty of wood. 1787 M. Cutler in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 274 The river, where a plenty of several kinds of fish may be caught. 1849 Longf. *Kavanagh* 71 Remember to let it have a plenty of gravel in the bottom of its cage. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* xxvi, A plenty of smoke was delivered from the council of three. 1857 Whitney *Life Lang.* vii. 125.

c. Following a sb. Now *rare.* Cf. II. 1 b.

13.. *Cœr de L.* 1488 Styward,.. Bye us vessel gret plenté, Dysschys, cuppys and sawsers [etc.]. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 16 Seson hit with sugur grete plenté. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* VI. 270 They haue goates great plentie. 1841 *Scot. Let.* in Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. iv. 25 There are cattle a plenty on that spot [cf. b above].

3. Abundance of the necessaries and comforts of life; a condition of general abundance; a time of abundance. *Horn of plenty* = Cornucopia.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 165 Worth neuere plente amonge þe poeple þer-while my plow ligeth. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XVIII. 93 Ther sholde be plente and pees perpetuel for euere. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 6 To regne in pees, plente, and plesaunce. *c* 1586, 1707, etc. Horn of plenty [see Horn *sb.* 12 b]. 1601 Sir W. Cornwallis *Ess.* II. xlviii. (1631) 305 Profit is divided into the obtaining peace and plentie. 1750 Gray *Elegy* 63 To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. xlviii, Plenty leaps To laughing life, with her redundant horn. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 680 Here, therefore, was a plenty unknown in any other part of Munster.

†b. *concr.* in *pl.* Things that constitute 'plenty'; the necessaries and comforts of life; provisions; possessions. *Obs.*

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 35 Peace, Deare Nourse of Arts, Plentyes, and ioyfull Births. 1614 C. Brooke *Epithal. Dinner*, The board being spread, furnisht with various plenties. 1671 Barrow *Serm. Ps.* cxii. 9 Wks. 1687 I. 456 Can we with any content taste our dainties, or view our plenties, while the poor man stands in sight pining with hunger? 1723 Dr. Wharton *True Briton* No. 52 II. 456 The exuberant Plenties of a most beneficent Climate.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plenty-monger, plenty price* (cf. *famine price*); *plenty-scanting* adj.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 215 Great plenty-scanting calamities, art thou to await, for wanton disguising thy selfe against kind. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 56 Plentymongers (that wanton away their own or Husbands Moneys). 1681 T. JORDAN *London's Joy* 12 My Name Fructifera, The Plenty-Governess of India. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxxix. 88 That corn merchants in a famine ought to sell their corn at plenty price.

II. *adj.* or quasi-*adj.* [app. an idiomatic use of the sb.]

1. Existing or present in ample quantity or number; in plenty, in abundance; abundant, plentiful, numerous. Now chiefly *colloq.* **a.** In predicate.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23460 (Cott.) All oþerkin blisses þat mai be, All þire in þe sal be plente. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1364 There lordis were grete and plente. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxxvi. [cxxii.] 357 At this siege euery thynge was plenty. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 23 As for sermons, they are not daintie, but very plentie. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 265 If Reasons were as plentie as Blackberries, I would giue no man a Reason vpon compulsion. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 6 Where money is plenty, and land scarce. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 100 Where they could not find such, for they were not very plenty. 1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 32 In the one, land is scarce, and men plenty; in the other, men are scarce, and land is plenty. 1847 LE FANU *T. O'Brien* 84 Wherever kicks and cuffs are plentiest. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 22 Poets would be plentier.

b. Following a sb.: = In plenty, in large quantity. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Cf. I. 2 c.

13.. *Cursor M.* 4811 (Cott.) Bot quen þai sagh þat corn plente, Bliþer men moght neuer be. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xxvi. 253 Gold and syluer plente to spend. 1500–20 [see A. 8]. 1542 [see A. a]. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xvi. § 7 The meanest handmaid .. had infallible pledges plenty of his extraordinary calling. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng. Catech.* 420 Who has conies plenty to dispose of cheap.

c. Preceding a sb. = *plenty of* (I. 2). *dial.*

1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 8 Although there are plenty other ideals that I should prefer. *Mod. Sc.* There were plenty folk ready to help. I know of plenty places to go to.

†**2.** Characterized by or having abundance; abundantly supplied. *Obs. rare.*

1570 *Henry's Wallace* VIII. 990 *note*, Schir, be ye gydyt be me, The bowndandest [*v.r.* plentiest] part off Ingland ye sall se. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 4 Is this country fruitfull, and plenty of all things, or barren, and emptie?

III. quasi-*adv.* Abundantly. *colloq.*

1842 J. ATTON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 331 A leaden collar for the stick, with the hole in the collar plenty large enough. 1884 H. COLLINGWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* 87 They're plenty large enough. [Common *colloq.* throughout Gt. Britain; also in U. S. See Eng. Dial. Dict.]

Plentyfous, -y(o)us, -yvous(e, -yvows, obs. ff. PLENTEOUS.

‖ **Plenum** (plĭ·nŭm). [L., neut. of *plēnus* adj. full (sc. *spatium* space): cf. *vacuum* empty (space).]

1. *Physics.* A space completely filled with matter; *spec.* the whole of space regarded as being so filled; opposed to VACUUM.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. 9 Leucippus and his Companion Democritus make the first Principles of all things to be *Plenum* and *Vacuum* (Body and Space). 1714 *Let. fr. Layman* (ed. 2) 7 A Government can't rightfully restrain a Man's professing the Belief of a *Vacuum* or a *Plenum*. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The Cartesians adhere firmly to the doctrine of an absolute *plenum*. 1747 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 191 Here we have a bottle containing at the same time a *plenum* of electrical fire, and a *vacuum* of the same fire. 1822 R. HALL *Serm.* Wks. 1833 VI. 13 In a perfect *plenum*, motion would be impossible. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 565/1 From the astronomers the Stoics borrowed their picture of the universe,—a *plenum* in the form of a series of layers or concentric rings, first, the elements, then the planetary and stellar spheres, massed round the earth as centre.

b. *transf.* A condition of fullness; a full place.

1795 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 6 This .. was followed by some excellent chocolate, and I soon established a plenum in my system. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 117 An ache, a need That spaceless stays where sharp analysis Has shown a plenum filled without it.

2. A full assembly; a meeting of a legislative body, conference, association, etc., at which all the members are expected to be present; †in Sweden, a meeting of one of the legislative chambers (*obs.*).

1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 50 Stokholm Dec. 6 In the plenum held yesterday, the inferior orders made no alteration in the resolution they had taken of adopting the royal capitulation with the projected changes. 1772 *Hartford Mere.* Suppl. 18 Sept. 3/3 The Marshal of the Diet opened the Plenum of the Nobility with a long panegyric upon the King. 1885 LD. LOFTUS in *Pall Mall G.* 6 May 2/1 All colonial questions in common to the empire would be discussed by the Plenum, but would have to be sanctioned by the Imperial Parliament before receiving the Queen's sanction. 1899 *Daily News* 12 June 9/1 Germany .. will .. only give her final decision when the Pauncefote scheme, with the inevitable amendments, comes before the plenum.

3. *attrib.*, as *plenum method, system*, a system of artificial ventilation in which fresh air, forced into the building to be ventilated, drives out the vitiated air.

1888 J. A. EWING in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 160/2 A broad distinction may be drawn between what are sometimes called vacuum and plenum methods of artificial ventilation. 1903 *Architect* 24 Apr. 276/2 The ventilation of the hospital was secured by natural, as opposed to artificial, means, such as that usually called the Plenum system.

Pleny-: see PLENI-.

Pleny(e, -yie, -ʒie, obs. Sc. ff. PLAIN *v.*; hence **Plenyhand, plenʒeand** *pr. pple.*: see PLAINAND.

Plenyie, plenʒie, *sb. Sc.* [f. *plenzie*, Sc. form of PLAIN *v.*] Complaining, grumbling.

1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 107 He spak, and instant a' the senzie Did ratifie it without plenzie.

Pleo, obs. erron. form of PILAU.

Pleochroic (plī,ǫkrō·ik), *a. Cryst.* [f. *pleo-*, PLEIO- + Gr. χρώς complexion, colour, -χρο-ος coloured + -IC: cf. DICHROIC.] Showing different colours when viewed in two or in three different directions (*dichroic* or *trichroic*), as certain double-refracting crystals. So **Pleochroism** (plī,ǫ·krǫi·z'm), the quality of thus exhibiting different colours; dichroism or trichroism; **Pleochroitic** (-krǫi·tik) *a.* [irreg., after *dendritic*, etc.], of or pertaining to pleochroism; **Pleochroma·tic** *a.* [see CHROMATIC] = *pleochroic*; **Pleochro·matism** = *pleochroism*; **Pleochroous** (plī,ǫ·krǫi·ǫs) *a.* = *pleochroic.*

1864 WEBSTER, **Pleochroic.* 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 212 Epidote..Var..3. Withamite. Carmine-red to straw-yellow: strongly pleochroic; the colour as seen through in one direction, deep crimson, in another transverse, straw-yellow. 1894 *Naturalist* 68 Pleochroic haloes, surrounding minute zircon crystals, are seen in both micas. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (ed. 3) III. 542 Experiments on the **pleochroism* of minerals. 1886 *Builder* 24 Apr., Dichroism, or pleochroism, practically never occurs in crystals belonging to the cubic system. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* vii. 58 Determining the position of the **pleochroitic maxima*. 1864 WEBSTER, **Pleochromatic*..**Pleochromatism*..**Pleochroous.*

Pleodont (plī·ǒdǫnt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. Gr. πλέος, -ως full + ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth.] Solid-toothed, as certain lizards: opp. to *cælodont.* **b.** *sb.* A solid-toothed lizard.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 252/1 The Pleodonts are divided into two..groups: the first with a compressed tail.. as in the Crocodiles; the other with the tail perfectly conical.

Pleoi, obs. form of PLAY.

Pleomastia, -mazia: see PLEIO-.

Pleomorphic (plī,ǫmǫ·rfik), *a.* [f. *pleo-*, PLEIO- + Gr. μορφή form + -IC.] Having more than one form: (*a*) *Biol.*, exhibiting different forms at different stages of the life-history, as certain bacteria and parasitic fungi; pleiomorphic; (*b*) *Chem.* and *Min.* crystallizing in two or more fundamentally different forms; polymorphic. So **Pleomo·rphism**, the fact or condition of thus exhibiting a plurality of forms: (*a*) = pleiomorphism; (*b*) = polymorphism; **Pleomo·rphist**, an advocate of a theory of pleomorphism; **Pleomo·rphous** *a.* = *pleomorphic*; **Pleo·morphy** = *pleomorphism.*

1886 E. R. LANKESTER in *Nature* 4 Mar. 413/2, I gave the name *Bacterium rubescens* to this **pleomorphic*, or, as I termed it, 'Protean', species. 1864 WEBSTER, **Pleomorphism*, the property of crystallizing under two or more distinct fundamental forms,..said of various substances, as carbon, which occurs in octahedral and related forms in the diamond, and in hexagonal prisms in graphite. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 86 Upon this depends the so-called pleomorphism. 1884 *Nature* 4 Sept. 433/2 The then recent discoveries of Pleomorphism and the reproductive organs..were leading mycologists to suspect that a reproductive process exists in the case of all the higher Fungi. 1887 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 184/3 When De Bary discovered and demonstrated the wonderful fact of heterœcism..it is not astonishing that many saw in this the way to crown the wildest conjectures of the **pleomorphists* of the day. 1864 WEBSTER, **Pleomorphous*, having the property of pleomorphism. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 232 The erroneous theory of so-called **Pleomorphy* among Fungi was the result of a defective perception of the true nature of the different kinds of reproductive organs on which the common name of Spore had been bestowed.

‖ **Pleon**[1] (plī·ǒn). *Zool.* [Arbitrarily f. Gr. πλέων, pr. pple. of πλεῖν to swim, sail: cf. PEREION.] A name for the abdomen in Crustacea, as bearing the swimming limbs (see PLEOPOD). Also applied by Owen to the tail-spine or telson in the king-crab, etc., considered as representing the abdomen.

1855 C. SPENCE BATE in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1856) 27 Abdominal segments (or pleon). (*Note*), From πλέω, navigo: pleon, part which supports the swimming legs. 1873 OWEN *Anat. King Crab* 9 The tail-spine ('pleon' and 'telson'..) nearly equals in length the two antecedent divisions. *Ibid.* 44 In the development of *Limulus*, the pleon or tail-spine (=pygidium) was the last to appear. 1888 *Challenger Rep.* XXIX. I. 652 The feeble structure of the mouth-organs and of the after-part of the pleon.

Hence **Ple·onal, Ple·onic** *adjs.*, pertaining to the pleon (in quots. the telson of the king-crab).

1873 OWEN *Anat. King Crab* 26 The posterior or 'pleonic' artery..has more definite tunics and holds a longer course. *Ibid.* 48 Pleonic plexus..Pleonic artery..Pleonal nerve, or continuation of neural cord.

Pleon[2] (plī·ǒn). *Bot.* [a. Gr. πλέον, -ων, neuter of πλέος, -ως full: cf. L. PLENUM.] A term proposed by Nägeli for an aggregate of molecules which cannot be increased or diminished in size, without changing its chemical nature.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 664 *note* 1 It will be noted that the Atom, Molecule, and Pleon are chemical ideas, whereas the Micella and Micellar Aggregate are purely physical. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 212 The terminology now proposed by Nägeli applies the word *pleon* to those aggregates of molecules which cannot be increased or diminished without changing their chemical nature.

Pleonasm (plī·ǒnæz'm). Formerly in Lat. form **pleona·smus.** [ad. L. *pleonasmus* (Mart.), a. Gr. πλεονασμός, f. πλεονάζειν to be superfluous or redundant, also in Gram. to add superfluously, f. πλέον more, compar. of πολύ much. Cf. F. *pléonasme* (1613).]

1. *Gram.* and *Rhet.* The use of more words in a sentence than are necessary to express the meaning; redundancy of expression (either as a fault of style, or as a figure purposely used for special force or clearness); with *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this, or the superfluous word or phrase itself.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 82 *Pleonasmus*, where, with words seeming superfluous, we doe increase our reasons, as thus, With these eares I heard him speake it. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 264 The first surplusage the Greekes call *Pleonasmus*, I call him (too full speech) and is no great fault. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 15 Some thinke the preposition επί to be here a Pleonasme..and that σκοπος and ἐπίσκοπος is all one. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. 12, I require a favourable censure of all faults omitted, harsh compositions, pleonasms of words, tautological repetitions, &c. 1681 R. WITTIE *Surv. Heavens* 28, I take it to be a Pleonasm, a Figure frequently used in Scripture. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 556 The genius of the Hebrew tongue, which so much delights in pleonasms. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxiv. 45 What the energetic pleonasm of our ancestors denominated 'a false lie'.

†**b.** *Gram.* The addition of a superfluous (or apparently superfluous) letter or syllable to a word. *Obs. rare.*

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Pleonasm*, in Grammar it is the adding of a Letter or Syllable, either to the beginning of a word, and is then called Prosthesis, or to the middle, and is then called Epenthesis, or to the end, and is then called Paragoge. 1763 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 131 A pleonasmus or redundancy of ב having not been antiently uncommon.

2. *gen.* Superfluity, redundancy, excess; something superfluous or redundant. In mod. use only *fig.* from 1.

1617 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (ed. 3) 609 If it come short of the Turke in Geometricall dimension of ground, it is with a great pleonasme supplyed by the fertilitie of his Soyle, and in the vnion of all his Territories. 1673 *Indulgence not to be Refused* 3 It is but a pleonasme or overflow of that great kindness. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. xix. 369 This hypothesis is not only a psychological solecism, it is, likewise, a psychological pleonasm: it is at once illegitimate and superfluous. 1855 MISS CORBE *Intuit. Mor.* 19 This great school of souls would be a superfluity, a pleonasm in creation.

b. *Anat.* and *Path.* A growth or formation in excess of the normal, in size or number of parts.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pleonasmus. Med.*, *Pathol.*, *Physiol.*, term for a faulty formation, with a stronger growth, or an over-number or over-quantity of parts: a pleonasm. [1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pleonasmus.*]

†**Pleona·smic,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *pléonasmique* (Cotgr.), f. *pléonasme*: see -IC.]

1656 BLOUNT *Gl.*, *Pleonasmick*, superfluous, redundant.

So †**Pleona·smical** *a.*

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxviii, Pleonasmical fool.

Pleonast (plī·ǒnæst). *rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. type *πλεοναστής, agent-n. f. πλεονάζειν; see PLEONASM.] One who uses pleonasm.

1863 READE *Hard Cash* II. xxv. 120 The mellifluous pleonast..oiling his paradox with fresh polysyllables, to make it slip into the Banker's narrow understanding.

Pleonaste (plī·ǒnæst). *Min.* Also **pleonast.** [a. F. *pléonaste* (Haüy 1801), ad. Gr. πλεοναστός abundant, f. πλεονάζειν; see PLEONASM.] A synonym of CEYLONITE, a variety of spinel.

(From the multitude of faces of the crystal, each solid angle of the octahedron being often replaced by four faces.)

1804 R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* I. 79 The ceylanite of La Metherie or pleonast of Haüy. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xvi. 139 Black pleonaste and obsidian afford examples of solid substances which absorb all the colours of the spectrum proportionally. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 342 The almost black pleonaste..is used sometimes for mourning jewellery.

Pleonastic (plī,ǒnæ·stik), *a.* [f. Gr. type *πλεοναστικ-ός, f. πλεοναστ-ός: see prec. So F. *pléonastique.*] *Gram.* Characterized by pleonasm; using more words than are necessary (as a sentence, a speaker, or writer); constituting pleonasm, superfluous, redundant (as a word or phrase).

1778 BP. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* (ed. 12) Notes 390 A pleonastic pronoun. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 11 Mη..not; after verbs of contradicting, or denying, it is pleonastic. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 519 *note*, A mere pleonastic phrase for 'in the direction of the sea'.

b. *gen.* or *fig.* Done to excess or superfluity.

1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* iv. 164 If .. the priests who both eat the wafer and drink the cup have not two full and perfect sacraments..if they have and derive any benefit from such a pleonastic sacrament. 1894 A. BIRRELL *Ess.* xvi. 177 His bonâ-fide character .. has been roughly condemned as pleonastic.

So †**Pleona·stical** *a.* = prec.; **Pleona·stically** *adv.*, in a pleonastic manner, with pleonasm.

1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 17 They esteemed it essentiall to these, but pleonasticall unto those. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 187, 1 Joh. 1. 1. We have seen with our eyes..These Pleonastical inculcations are not vain, but serve to work things the better upon our hard hearts. 1725 BLACKWALL *Sacr. Classics* (1727) I. 142 The noblest classics use this par-

ticle pleonastically. 1881 *St. James's Gaz.* 1 Apr. 11 People who are ignorant of the good old word 'mere' have taken to talking pleonastically of Windermere Lake.

Pleonectic (plīǒne·ktik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *πλεονεκτικ-ός* disposed to take too much, greedy, f. *πλεονέκτης* one who has or claims more than his share, f. *πλέον* more + *ἔχειν* to have.] Of or pertaining to *pleonexia*; covetous, greedy, grasping.

1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 3 The pleonectic spirit which prompted this practice will no doubt be chastened into greater accordance with the principles of distributive justice.

‖ **Pleonexia** (plīǒne·ksiă). [a. Gr. *πλεονεξία* greed, assumption, f. as *πλεονέκτης*: see prec.] Covetousness, avarice, greed.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pleonexia*, term for greediness, grasping selfishness, overbearing temper or arrogance, regarded as mental disease. 1892 *Daily News* 4 Nov. 5/3 Competitive, grasping fellows, cursed with the vice of pleonexia, of wanting more than their share.

Pleopod (plī·ŏpŏd). *Zool.* [f. as Pleon [1] + Gr. *πούς*, *ποδ-* foot.] One of the swimming limbs attached to the *pleon* or abdomen in Crustacea: see Pleon [1]. Also **Pleopodite** (plīǫ·pŏdəit). Cf. *pereiopod*, *-podite*, s. v. Pereion.

1855 C. Spence Bate in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1856) 38 Pleopoda or swimming feet are attached to..the pleon. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 635/2 The next six somites bear each a pair of swimming-feet (or *pleopodites*). 1893 Stebbing *Crustacea* iv. 45 The first five of these segments frequently have appendages that are really natatory and may properly be called pleopods, swimming-feet.

Pleowe, pleoȝe, obs. forms of Play *sb.* and *v.*

Pleresye, obs. form of Pleurisy.

‖ **Pleroma** (plĭrōu·mă). [a. Gr. *πλήρωμα* that which fills, a complement, f. *πληροῦν* to make full, f. *πλήρης* full.]

1. Fullness, plenitude; **a.** in Gnostic theology, The spiritual universe as the abode of God and of the totality of the Divine powers and emanations.

1765 Maclaine tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* I. II. II. v. (1833) 62/2 He placed in the *pleroma* (so the Gnostics called the habitation of the Deity) thirty æons. 1831–3 E. Burton *Eccl. Hist.* iii. (1845) 58 One of these later emanations passed the boundaries of the Pleroma, which was the abode of the Deity, and there coming in contact with matter created the world. 1875 Lightfoot *Comm. Col.* (1886) 100 For this totality [of the Divine powers] Gnostic teachers had a technical term, the *pleroma* or *plenitude*.

b. Used in reference to Colossians ii. 9, where the Eng. versions from 1388 have 'fullness': *Ὅτι ἐν αὐτῷ κατοικεῖ πᾶν τὸ πλήρωμα τῆς θεότητος σωματικῶς*: Wyclif 1388, 'For in hym dwellith bodilich al the fulnesse [1382 al plente, *Vulg.* plenitudo] of the Godhed'.

1875 Lightfoot *Comm. Col.* 329 The ideal church is the pleroma of Christ, and the militant church must strive to become the pleroma. 1883 Schaff *Hist. Ch.* II. xii. xcv. 777 The pleroma of the Godhead resides in Christ corporeally: so the pleroma of Christ, the plenitude of his graces and energies, resides in the church as his body.

2. *Bot.* = Plerome. *rare*⁻⁰.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Pleromatic** (plĭrōmæ·tik) *a.*, pertaining to the pleroma.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 977/2 The *pleromatic kingdom* was the name given by Stockenstrand to the whole powers which animate the world and the stars which fill the celestial space. 1879 Schaff *Person of Christ* 56 The completeness or pleromatic fulness of the moral and religious character of Christ.

Plerome (plĭ·rōum). *Bot.* [ad. Ger. *plerom* (Hanstein 1868), ad. Gr. *πλήρωμα* a filling: see prec.] The innermost layer of the primary tissue or meristem at a growing-point, which develops into the fibrovascular tissue, or into this and the pith. (Cf. Dermatogen, Periblem.)

1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 127 If no pith is formed, as in many roots and some shoots.., the whole of the plerome is developed into procambium. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 7 As Hanstein has shown, the young embryo of the Angiospermous Phanerogams separates, while still consisting of few cells,..into three layers, or groups of cells, which differ in their arrangement and direction of division; these were termed by their discoverer, Dermatogen, Periblem, and Plerome.

b. *attrib.*, as *plerome-body*, *-cylinder*, *-sheath*.

1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 166 The origin of lateral roots in a mother-root is always on the outside of its axial fibro-vascular or plerome-cylinder. *Ibid.* 167 These mother-cells of the lateral roots lie in the plerome-sheath.

Pleromorph (plĭ·rŏmǭɪf). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. *πληρής*, *πληρο-* full + *μορφή* form: introduced (in Ger.) by A. Kenngott 1859.] A form produced by the filling of a cavity left by the removal of a crystal with another mineral substance.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1906 H. A. Miers *Let. to Editor*, A pleromorph is a natural cast of a crystal in some other mineral substance.

Plerophory (plĭrǫ·fōri). Now *rare*. [ad. Gr. *πληροφορία* (Heb. vi. 11, x. 22, etc.) fullness of assurance, f. **πληροφόρος* bringing satisfaction, f. *πληρής* full, satisfied + *-φόρος* bearing; cf. *πληροφορεῖν* to bring full measure, satisfy fully.] Full assurance or certainty. (Common in 17th c. in theological use.)

1605 A. Wotton *Answ. Pop. Articles* 90 Not one of many thousands attaines to that plerophorie or full perswasion. 1647 Trapp *Comm. 1 Tim.* iii. 13 The peace of a good conscience, and the plerophory of faith. 1745 Wesley *Answ. Ch.* 22 The other is, such a Plerophory or full Assurance that I am forgiven, and so clear a Perception, that Christ abideth in me; as utterly excludes all Doubt and Fear. 1893 F. Hall in *Nation* (N. Y.) 13 Apr. 275/2 To forbear, in some measure, that plerophory of cocksureness with which he habitually dogmatizes.

Plerotic (plĭrǫ·tik), *a. Med. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. Gr. *πληρωτικ-ός* filling up (Dioscorides), f. *πληροῦν* to fill.] Having the property of supplying or restoring lost flesh or tissue.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Plerosis*, old term for repletion and refection,.. used by Hippocrates...*Pleroticus*, applied to medicines...of or belonging to *Plerosis*: plerotic.

Ples, plese, Plesance, -aunce, Plesant, -aunt, Pleser(e, etc. obs. ff. Please, Pleasance, Pleasant, Pleasure.

Plesh, obs. or dial. f. Plash, Pleach.

Plesiaster (plīsi|æ·stəɹ). *Zool.* [f. Plesio- + Aster.] In sponges, A form of spicule with a very short straight axis: see quot.

1888 Sollas in *Challenger Rep.* XXV. p. lxiii, The plesiasters are always much larger when fully grown than the metasters,..and the metasters are larger than the spirasters; the three forms present a perfect gradational series.

Plesier, obs. form of Pleasure.

Plesio-, comb. form from Gr. *πλησί-ος* near, used in scientific terminology.

Plesiomorphous (plīːsiǫmō·rfəs), *a. Cryst.* [f. Plesio- + Gr. *μορφή* form + -ous.] Very near in form; crystallizing in forms closely resembling but not identical with each other. So **Plesiomo·rphic** *a.* in same sense; **Plesiomo·rphism,** the fact or condition of being plesiomorphous.

1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. 222 It has since been proposed to call such groups plesiomorphous. 1845 *N. Brit. Rev.* II. 314 The term plesiomorphous (nearly of the same shape) is generally substituted. *Ibid.*, Plesiomorphism serves to remove the difficulties. 1850 Daubeny *Atom. The.* vi. (ed. 2) 175 It has been proposed to employ the term *plesiomorphism*, where the resemblance between two bodies in external form is not regarded as complete. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Plesiomorphic*, same as *plesiomorphous*.

‖ **Plesiosaurus** (plīːsiosǭ·rŭs). *Palæont.* Pl. **-i.** [mod.L. generic name (Conybeare 1821) f. Plesio- + Gr. *σαῦρος* lizard: see quot. 1825.] A genus of extinct marine reptiles, having a long neck, a small head, a short tail, and four large paddles; from the Lias and neighbouring formations.

1825 W. D. Conybeare in *Philos. Mag.* LXV. 420 The name I have originally [in 1821] given to this animal, *Plesiosaurus* (approximate to the Saurians), may appear rather vague in this state of our knowledge. 1833 Sir C. Bell *Hand* (1834) 113 The ichthyosaurus and plesiosaurus .. inhabited the sea; their remains are found low in the lias deposit. 1854 F. C. Bakewell *Geol.* 49 Some of the plesiosauri must have been 20 feet long.

fig. 1876 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 137 Fortunately Scotland was not yet annexed, or the poem [Polyolbion] would have been even longer, and already it is the plesiosaurus of verse.

Hence **Plesiosaur** (plīːsiosǭːɪ), a reptile of the extinct genus *Plesiosaurus* or order *Plesiosauria*; **Plesiosau·rian** *a.*, belonging to the order *Plesiosauria*; *sb.* a reptile of this order; **Plesiosau·roid** *a.*, resembling or allied to the *Plesiosaurus* (in quot., characteristic of the *Plesiosaurus*).

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 148/2 The ichthyosaur, or fish-lizard, and its ally the *plesiosaur. 1860 Owen *Palæont.* 223 Cuvier deemed the structure of the Plesiosaur .. to have been the most singular, and its characters the most anomalous that had been discovered amid the ruins of a former world. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Plesiosaurius*, ..*plesiosaurian. 1896 Lydekker *Roy. Nat. Hist.* V. 103 The skeleton of the Lariosaur, a small plesiosaurian. 1860 Owen *Palæont.* 229 The slight indication of the sacral vertebræ; the non-confluence of the caudal hæmapophyses with each other, are all '*plesiosauroid'.

Plesir(e, -our(e, -owre, etc., obs. ff. Pleasure.

Plessigraph (ple·sigrɑf). *Med.* [ad. F. *plessigraphe*, f. Gr. *πλήσσειν* to strike: see -graph.] (See quot. 1895.)

1870 Gee *Auscult. & Percuss.* I. iv. 63 *note*, There is a description of sundry 'plessigraphs' which have been contrived of late. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plessigraph*, a special form of Plexímeter, invented by Peter, a colleague of Trousseau, designed to reduce the percussed surface to a minimum so that the user may be able to map out more exactly the limits of any organ or dull area.

Plessimeter (plesi·mɪtəɹ). [ad. F. *plessimètre*.] = Plexímeter. So **Plessime·tric** *a.* = Plexímetric; **Plessi·metry** = Plexímetry; **Plessor** = Plexor.

1857 Dunglison *Dict. Med. Sc.*, *Plesser*, Plexor. *Plessimeter*, Plexímeter. 1858 Mayne *Exp. Lex. Plessimeter*,.. an instrument .. used to receive the strokes of the *plesser* in percussion. 1861 T. J. Graham *Pract. Med.* 161 The best plessimeter will be found to be the first, or first and second, fingers of the left hand. 1870 Gee *Auscult. & Percuss.* I. iv. 62 From time to time divers plessors have been contrived. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plessimeter*, *Plessimetry*. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 981 In some cases I have found on plessimetric percussion that the right border of dulness does not meet the line which indicates the upper border of the liver at a right angle.

Plessiur, -or, -our, plesyr(e, etc., obs. ff. Pleasure.

Plet, *sb.*[1] Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Collateral form of Plait *sb.*, going with Plet *v.*] = Plait *sb.*

c 1450 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. lxvi. (Bodl. MS.), Þe plettes of wommanes heere bene ykutte and ybounde with laces. 1595 Duncan *App. Etymol.* (E. D. S.), *Lacinia*, a plet, or rag. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 16 Fold-hankes or hankinges..which is as thicke againe as plough-string, being a loose kinde of two plettes. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pletts*, folds or gathers of linen. *Ibid.*, *Plet*, work performed by platting.

‖ **Plet** (plet), *sb.*[2] Also plete, plitt. [a. Russ. плеть *plet'*, scourge, whip.] A three-thonged whip loaded with lead, used for flogging in Russia.

1864 Webster, *Plitt*, an instrument of punishment or torture resembling the knout, used in Russia. 1870 'W. M. Cooper' *Flagellation & Flagellants* xxvi. 259 The plêt is a whip made of strips of raw hide, and having three lashes tipped with small leaden balls. 1885 A. Griffiths in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 762/2 There is another flagellator,..called the *plete*, a whip of twisted hide,..retained at a few of the most distant Siberian prisons.

Plet, *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* *Pa. t.* plet(t, plat; *pa. pple.* plet(t; also pletted. [Collateral form of Plait *v.*, going with Plet *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To intertwine (strands) so as to form one combined texture; = Plait *v.* 2; also to form (a garland, band, or the like) by this process; = Plait *v.* 2 d. Also in *mod. dial.* to cross (the legs); = Plait *v.* 3.

c 1450 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. lxvi. (Bodl. MS.), Wymmenes heere is..ipletted [*W. de W.* 1495 pleted] and ybounde with laces. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4610 A corovne of sharpest thornes mayde thyne Enemys plettyng. *c* 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* viii. (*Preach. Swallow*) xlii, The feind plettis his nettis scharpe and rude. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* ix. ii. 64 The wyld wolf...Abowt the bowght, plet all of wandis tyght, Bayis and gyrnis. *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xix. 5 A garland properly sho plets, To set vpon hir heid. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* xiv. lxviii, Of woodbines, lillies, and of roses sweete,..All pletted fast, well knit, and ioyned meete. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* II. iv, For thee I plet the flow'ry belt and snood. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Plet*, to plat. 1839 J. M. Wilson *Tales of Borders* V. 251/2 He plets his legs, and passes his hand along his leg. 1903 In E.D.D. from Shetland to North Lincolnsh.

† **2.** To fold; to fold in one's arms. *Obs.*

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. xxvii. 3258 Wyth blyth chere thare he hym plet In [his] armis so thankfully. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xiii. xi. 4 Bayth hir armys abowt hys feit [scho] plet, Embrasyng thame and kyssand reuerently. 1536 Bellenden *Cosmogr.* xi, Thir salmond..spawnis, with thair wannis plet to uthir. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxviii. 8 Quhen þat I went with þat sweit may,..And oft tymes in my armis plet hir.

† **3.** To bind, tie up, make fast. *Obs.*

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* iv. 364 To se his handis into ane cord thus plet. 1585 James VI *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 37, I had farr rather Babell tower forthsett, Then the thre Grecian hilles on others plett.

4. *mod. dial.* To fold, to wrinkle.

1861 Quinn *Heather* (1863) 123 Care in wan wrinkles deeply plettin' Nell's bonnie face.

Hence **Plet** *ppl. a.*, plaited, intertwined.

1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 231 Vj elne braid ribanes to he ane plet suord belt to the King. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 15 Throw pykis of the plet thorne I presandlie luikit.

Plet, obs. f. Plate. **Plete,** early var. Plea *sb.*, secondary form of Plead *v.*, obs. f. Pleat.

Plether: see Plethron.

Plethora (ple·þŏră, plĭþō·ră). Also (after F.), 6 pletore, 7 plethor. See Plethory. [a. med.L. *plēthōra*, a. Gr. *πληθώρη* fullness, repletion, f. *πλήθειν* to become full. In F. *pléthore* (16th c.). Bailey 1731 has the etymological pronunciation *plethō·ra*; ed. 1742 and J. 1755 have *ple·thora*.

Plethora and *Plethory* were app. sometimes viewed as derived from L. *plētūs* filled, *plētūra* repletion, plethora.]

1. *Path.* A morbid condition, characterized, according to the older writers, by over-fullness of blood or of any other humour (or of juices in a plant); according to later writers, by an excess of red corpuscles in the blood.

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* Civ, The superhaboundaunce of humours .. that the Grekes cal Plethora. *Ibid.* G iv, Of cacomye yᵗ is coniunct wᵗ the vleere, or of Pletore, or of phlegmon. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* I. xliv. 99 The Antecedent Cause of Diseases is twofold, the one is called a Plethor or Plenitude. 1673 Grew *Anat. Roots* II. § 16 Lest the Barque, being spongy, should suck it up too fast, and so the Root should be, as it were, surcharged by a Plethora. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* IV. iii, Your character at present is like a person in a plethora, absolutely dying from too much health. 1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 317 When they [red corpuscles] are present in an amount much above the average, they seem concerned in producing the condition termed Plethora .. which borders upon various diseases. 1877 Roberts *Handbk. Med.* I. 17 The redness and turgidity of plethora.

2. *fig.* Over-fullness in any respect, superabundance; any unhealthy repletion or excess.

[1597 Howson *Serm.* 24 Dec. 44 That *πληθώρα*, fulnes of blood in our Bishopricks. *a* 1640 Jackson *Creed* XI. xxxiv. § 4 We are all subject to that *πληθώρα* whereof the Lord so often forewarned Israel.] 1700 Bp. Patrick *Comm. Deut.* xxxii. 15 This was the lamentable effect of their plethora or fullness. 1835 Marryat *Olla Podr.* xvii, We are..suffering under a plethora of capital. 1868 Farrar *Seekers* I. ii. (1875) 27 A plethora of words.

† **Plethore·tic,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. prec., after *theoretic*, etc.] = Plethoric. So **Plethore·tical.**

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Plethoretick*: whence in Johnson. Webster 1864, etc. 1882 Ogilvie (Annandale), *Plethoretic, Plethoretical*. 1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* etc.

Plethoric (plĭþo·rik, ple·þŏrik), *a.* [ad. med. L. *plēt(h)ōricus* (Du Cange), a. Gr. πληθωρικός (Galen), f. πληθώρη Plethora. Prob. immed. from F. *plēthorique* (Paré *c* 1550), whence the stressing *ple·thoric*: cf. *cathŏlic*.]

1. *Path.* Characterized by plethora, of a full habit of body.

1620 Venner *Via Recta* viii. 172 Such as haue plethoricke and full bodies. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 144 The nation found, with fruitless skill, Its former strength was but plethoric ill. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 51 A young man, .. of a plethoric habit. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 131 Cattle are very subject to sudden determination of blood to the head. They are naturally plethoric.

† b. *absol.* as *sb.* A plethoric person. *Obs.*

1707 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 191 If the Pulse be too full, as in Plethorics, we must use some general Evacuations.

2. *fig.* Full to excess, overstocked, overloaded; swollen, inflated, turgid.

1644 Bulwer *Chiron.* 114 This happens to some by reason of a certain Plethorique wit. 1800 *Hist. India* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 3/2 That plethoric opulence with which the merchants of Alexandria sunk into idleness. 1848 Lowell *Biglow P.* Ser. I. Introd., The pockets, plethoric with marbles round, That still a space for ball and pegtop found. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* II. i. 126 Plethoric volumes which slumber in decorous old libraries.

† **Pletho·rical**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec. 1.

1603 Holland *Plutarch* Explan. Words, *Plethoricall plight*, ..that state of the body, which being full of bloud and other humours, needeth evacuation. 1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* II. viii. 99. 1676 T. Garencieres *Coral* 74 Unless the body be extraordinarily plethorical.

Pletho·rically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In the manner of a plethoric person; with plethora.

1800 Lamb *Lett., to Wordsw.* (1837) I. v. 170, I am not plethorically abounding in cash at this present. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Revol.* I. II. i, When such Institution plethorically says to itself, Take thy ease, thou hast goods laid up. 1871 Le Fanu *Tenants of Malory* iv. 15 They have .. grown plethorically robust.

Plethory (ple·þŏri), *sb.* (*a.*) Now *rare*. Also 7 **pletory**. [irreg. from Plethora; or perh. deduced from *plethoric*, on analogy of *historic, history, allegoric, allegory*, etc.]

1. = Plethora 1.

1625 Bp. Hall *Serm. Thanksgiving* 29 Jan. 47 Hee saw that in this common Plethorie it was fit for vs to bleed. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Serm. f. Fear* I. v. 59 The appetite..ready to burst with putrifaction and an unwholsome plethory. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 102. 2/1 A Plethory or fulness of Blood. 1835 Henslow *Princ. Bot.* II. iii. 206 Less sap is exhaled..and the tree attains a state of plethory.

2. *fig.* = Plethora 2.

1624 Bp. Hall *Heaven upon Earth* xiii, Perhaps thou labourest of some plethorie of pride. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. x. 228 A Plethory or excess of Numbers of Men, sometimes .. cause Wars. 1778 Johnson 9 Apr. in *Boswell*, It is..owing to a plethory of matter that his style is so faulty. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 522 The king [Louis XVI] whose plethory was cured by that sharp remedy.

† B. *adj.* = Plethoric *a. Obs. rare.*

a 1643 J. Shute *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 29 To have a pletory fulnesse of Crude, and raw humours in his Stomach.

Hence † **Ple·thoriness.** *rare*—1.

1665 J. Fraser *Polichronicon* (S. H. S.) 345 His plethoriness came to such a hight that from spitting it flowed to vomiting of blood.

‖ **Plethron** (ple·þrŏn). Pl. **-a**. Also (after F.), 7 **plether**. [a. Gr. πλέθρον. In F. *plèthre*.] An ancient Greek measure of length, containing a hundred Greek, or about 101 English feet; also a square measure, the side of which is a linear plethron, in extent slightly below an imperial rood.

1623 Bingham *Xenophon* p. iii, The necke of land, that ioyneth to the Continent, is at least foure plethers in bredth. 1706 Phillips, *Plethron.* 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 711/2 A square of four plethra, or 400 feet, on each side. 1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 2215 Nobody now can say 'this plot is mine, Though but a plethron square'.

Plethysmograph (plĭþi·zmŏgrɑf). *Physiol.* [f. Gr. πληθυσμός enlargement (f. πληθύνειν to increase, f. πληθύς fullness) + -graph, after It. *pletismografo*.] An instrument, invented by Mosso of Turin *c* 1870, for recording and measuring the variation in the volume of a part of the body, esp. as due to the changes in the circulation of the blood produced by emotion, etc.

It consists of a closed vessel surrounding the part of the body, filled with water, and connected with a graduated tube.

1872 *Sci. Amer.* July 403/1 By using two plethysmographs, Dr Mosso has obtained pen traces representing..valuable physiological data leading to the demonstration of the most important phenomena of the blood vessels. 1882 Hardaker in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 578 The plethismograph..measures the amount of blood sent to the brain in any particular process of thought, and records the exact time for each process. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 343.

Hence **Plethysmogra·phic** *a.*, belonging to, or obtained by, the plethysmograph. **Plethysmo·graphy**, the use of the plethysmograph.

1886 *Medical News* XLIX. 276 In experiments made with the plethysmographic method .. it was found that .. a constriction..may be produced by an electric stimulation of the sciatic nerve. 1890 Webster, *Plethysmography*. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 745 Plethysmographic observations on the cutaneous circulation.

Pleting, Pletour, ME. ff. Pleading, Pleader.

Plette, obs. pa. t. of Plat *v.*[1]

† **Ple·tter**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. Du. *pletteren* to bruise, crush (Kilian), f. stem *platt* blow (Franck).] *trans.* To bruise, crush.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* ('truelye translated out of Dutch into Englishe') 2/1 The vaynes, the arteryes, or the sinneus themselves, come to be squised and plettered. *Ibid.* 2 b/1 Those woundes which come by crushinge or pletteringe are farre worse then those which are onlye bewede. *Ibid.* 13/1 The sownde bone which is next vnto the plettered bone.

Pleu, pleuch-e, pleugh, Sc. ff. Plough.

‖ **Pleura** (plū·rā). *Anat.* and *Zool.* Pl. **-æ.** [med.L., a. Gr. πλευρά side of the body, rib.]

1. One of the two serous membranes, right and left, which line the thorax and envelop the lungs in mammals; each is reflected on itself so as to form a closed sac, one side or layer of which (*pulmonary pleura*) invests the lung, while the other (*costal* or *parietal pleura*) is attached to the inner wall of the chest.

Sometimes applied to the upper part of the common membranous lining of the thorax and abdomen in vertebrates below mammals (*peritoneum* or *pleuroperitoneum*).

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 40 The Heart in this Animal [lamprey] is..cemented and glewed as it were on all sides to the Pleura, or innermost skin of the Thorax. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. i. 96 The Vibrations excited in the Pleura and Peritonaeum. 1876 Bristowe *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 454 Malignant disease of the lungs and pleuræ.

2. In invertebrates: a. Name for a part of the body-wall on each side in arthropods; in insects, the part to which the lower wings are attached. (Cf. Pleuron.)

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 380 (The Pleuræ). The space behind the scapulars, on which the lower organs of flight are fixed. *Ibid.* 574 *Pleura.* By this name I would distinguish the part which laterally connects the metathorax and postpectus. It includes in it the socket of the secondary wings.

b. In molluscs, The region on each side of the rachis of the lingual ribbon of the odontophore.

1851 Woodward *Mollusca* I. 28 The teeth on the pleuræ are termed *uncini*; they are extremely numerous in the plant-eating gasteropods. 1866 Tate *Brit. Mollusks* iii. 50 The lateral areas are called the pleuræ. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 163 The pleuræ are in one piece with the axis, but are separated from it by a more or less pronounced groove, the 'axal furrow'.

Pleura, plural of Pleuron, Pleurum.

Pleuracanth (plū·rākænþ). *Palæont.* [ad. mod.L. *Pleuracanthus*, f. Gr. πλευρά side + ἄκανθα spine, thorn.] A fish of the extinct genus *Pleuracanthus* or family *Pleuracanthidæ*, characterized by having a row of sharp hooks or spines along each side. Also *attrib.* So **Pleuraca·nthid**, a fish of the family *Pleuracanthidæ*; **Pleuraca·nthoid** *a.*, resembling or belonging to the family *Pleuracanthidæ*; *sb.* = *pleuracanthid.*

1900 *Nature* 20 Sept. 505/1 Assuming that the Pleuracanth form originated from one..of simple parallel rods.

Pleural (plū·rāl), *a.*[1] [f. Pleura + -al; so F. *pleural.*] Of or pertaining to the pleura.

1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xx. 242 The accumulated fluid in the pleural cavity. 1846 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 498 The exudation in the pleural sac. 1884 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 47 Pleural inflammation..affecting the base of the left lung.

Pleu·ral, *a.*[2] [f. Pleuron + -al.] Of or pertaining to the pleuron or side of the body, or (in arthropods) of a somite; costal; lateral.

1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/2 Now broaden out the prora on the eggshell into oval lobes (*proral pteres*); and from each pole draw a lobe midway between the prora and the tropis (*pleural pteres*). 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 491 The somite..may..consist of a dorsal plate, the tergum, and a ventral plate, the sternum, connected laterally by a soft pleural membrane.

‖ **Pleuralgia** (plurælʤiă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πλευρά side + -αλγία, f. ἄλγος pain.] Pain in the side; pleurodynia. Hence **Pleura·lgic** *a.*, pertaining to or affected with pleuralgia.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 679 That acute pain which is often complained of in the head or the side: in the latter case sometimes amounting to pleuralgia.

‖ **Pleurapophysis** (plu·răpo·fisis). *Comp. Anat.* Pl. **-yses** (-isīz). [mod.L., f. Gr. πλευρά side + Apophysis.] Owen's term for each of the lateral processes of a typical vertebra, forming part of the hæmal arch (cf. Hæmapophysis); represented in the thoracic region, and sometimes in other parts of the trunk, by the ribs.

1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 168 The hæmal arch is formed by a pair of bones called 'pleurapophyses'. 1871 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 657 At the sides of the centrum, .. a canal is circumscribed by the pleurapophysis, or costal process.

Hence **Pleurapophysial** (plū·răpofi·ziăl) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a pleurapophysis.

1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 203 This intermediate pleurapophysial appendage is called the 'ilium'. 1872 Humphry *Myology* 8 This..indicates a serial correspondence with the skeletal formations in the sternal rather than with those in the vertebral ('pleurapophysial') region of the visceral wall.

Pleuratic, -etic: see Pleuritic.

Pleurecbolic (plū·rekbo·lik), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. πλευρά side + ἔκβολ-ος cast out, put out, f. ἐκβάλλειν to cast out + -ic.] Capable of being protruded by eversion of the sides, as the tentacles of some molluscs and worms. So **Pleurembo·lic** *a.* [Gr. ἔμβολ-ος thrown in, f. ἐμβάλλειν to throw in, insert], capable, when protruded, of being retracted by inversion of the sides.

1883 Lankester in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 652/1 If we start from the condition of full eversion of the tube and watch the process of introversion, we shall find that the pleurecbolic variety is introverted by the apex of the tube sinking inwards. *Ibid.* 652/2 The Gastropod's introvert is pleurembolic (and therefore acrecbolic).

‖ **Pleurenchyma** (plure·ŋkimă). *Bot.* Also in anglicized form **pleure·nchym.** [mod.L., f. Gr. πλευρόν rib, πλευρά side + ἔγχυμα infusion, after *parenchyma*, etc.] 'The woody tissue, consisting of tough slender tubes, out of which the woody parts are mainly formed' (*Treas. Bot.*). Hence **Pleurenchymatous** (-eŋkimătəs) *a.*, of the nature of pleurenchyma.

1842 Willshire in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* IX. 85 The long pleurenchymatous cells surrounding the first-formed vascular bundles are carried along with the latter to the centre of the plant. 1848 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) II. 173 Pleurenchym is apparently destined for the conveyance of fluid upwards or downwards,..and for giving firmness and elasticity to every part. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 85/2 Under the term *pleurenchyma* is included tissue composed of such elongated prosenchymatous, flexible, thickened cells, as are found in the hast or phloëm layers of ordinary trees.

Pleuric (plū·rik), *a. rare.* [f. Pleura + -ic; cf. late L. *pleuricus* at the side, lateral (Front.), Gr. πλευριτικός of or for the ribs (Schol. Ar.).] = Pleural *a.*[1]

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pleuricus*, of or belonging to the *pleura*: pleuric. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 16 July 5/3 To prevent the pleuric liquid..from remaining in the thorax.

Pleurisy (plū·rĭsi). Forms: 5 **pluresy**, (**pleresye**), 6 **pluresye, -sie, pleuritie, plewrisie, -osy, plurice**, 6–7 **plurisie, pleuresie**, 6–8 **-isie**, 7 **-esy, plurasie**, 7–8 **-isy**; 6– **pleurisy.** Also β. 6 in L. forms *pl(e)uresis, pluritis.* [a. OF. *pleurisie* (13th c.), *-esie* (mod.F. *pleurésie*), f. late L. *pleurisis* (Prudent. *c* 400), mod.L. *pleuresis*, substituted for *pleuritis*, a. Gr. πλευρῖτις pleurisy: see Pleuritis. Sense 2, and the forms in *plu-*, are partly due to a supposed derivation from L. *plūs, plūr-* more (cf. med.L. *plūritās* multitude), as if pleurisy were due to an excess of humours.]

1. *Path.* Inflammation of the pleura, with or without effusion of fluid (serum, pus, blood, etc.) into the pleural cavity; a disease characterized by pain in the chest or side, with fever, loss of appetite, etc.; usually caused by chill, or occurring as a complication of other diseases (scarlatina, rheumatic fever, phthisis, etc.). Formerly often with *a* and *pl.*

Dry pleurisy, (formerly) pleurisy without expectoration; (now) pleurisy without effusion. So *humid* or *moist pleurisy.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxi. (Bodl. MS.), Sommetyme aposteme is ibrad þerein as it fureþ in pleresye and is ybrad and comeþ of aposteme þat is þe tendrenes of þe ribbes wiþin. *Ibid.* VII. xi. (1495) 231 Pluresy is a postume on the rybbes wythin. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1256/2 And they yt lye in a plewrosy, thinke that euery time they cough, they fele a sharpe sweorde swap them to the heart. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* cclxxxv. 94 A plurice the which is an impostume in the cenerite of the bones. 1562 Bulleyn *Bulwark, Bk. Simples* 52 The seede drunke, is good against the pleuritie. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 370 The disease whereof he died, which was a Pleurisie. 1676 Worlidge *Cyder* (1691) 194 Apples ..are good against melancholy and the pleuresie. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4513/1 Many have died during the Severity of this Winter of Plurisies. 1862 H. W. Fuller *Dis. Lungs* 171 Pleurisy..is one of the commonest diseases.

β. 1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* D ij b, Good for the sekenes named pleuresis. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 82 His chamberlain affirmeth that he [Hen. V] died of a Plurisis. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 938 He sickened of a disease, called Pluresis.

2. *fig.* Now *rare* or *Obs.*; formerly almost always in sense 'superabundance, excess' (due to a mistaken etymology: see above).

a 1550 *Vox Populi* 655 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 290 Suppresse this shamfull vsurye, Comonlye called husbondrye: For yf there be no remeadye,..Yt wyll breade to a pluresye. 1597 Howson *Serm.* 44 For feare of a Pleurisie by impropriations, customes and compositions. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. vii. 118 For goodness, growing to a plurisy, Dies in his own too much. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xiii. 101 Long since had this land been sick of a plurisie of people, if not let blood in their Western Plantations.

3. *attrib.* **Pleurisy-root**, name for *Asclepias tuberosa*, also called Butterfly-weed, the root of which is a popular remedy for pleurisy.

1831 J. Davies *Man. Mat. Med.* 238 Pleurisy-root. Fluxroot, &c...A perennial plant, growing all over the United States of America, in gravelly and hilly grounds.

Pleurite (plū·rəit). *Zool.* [f. Gr. πλευρά side + -ite 1 3.] The side or lateral portion of

each somite or segment of the body in arthropods. (Correlated with *tergite* and *sternite*.)

1868 Packard *Guide Study Insects* 9 The typical ring or segment..consists of an upper (tergite), a side (pleurite), and an under piece (sternite). 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pleuritic (pluri·tik), *a.*[1] (*sb.*) Forms: 6 **pleureticke**, **-itique**, 7 **-etick**, 8–9 **-etic**, (*erron.* 7 **pluratick**, 8 **pleuratic**), 7–8 **pleuritick**, 8– **pleuritic**. [a. F. *pleurétique* (OF. *pleuretic*, 13th c.), or ad. L. *pleuriticus* (Plin.), later *pleureticus*, a. Gr. πλευριτικός, f. πλευρῖτις Pleuritis.]

1. Affected with or suffering from pleurisy.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 121/36 Pléureticke, *pleureticus*. 1572 J. Jones *Bathes of Bath* Pref. 2 Some Pleuritique, Hydropique, some with Ptisique. 1628 A. Leighton in *Camden Misc.* VII. p. ix, They are like pleuretick patients that cannot spit. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 78 Having known some pleuritic persons cured without bleeding. 1845 G. E. Day *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 266 The buffy coat is particularly characteristic, and seldom absent in pleuritic blood.

2. Of or pertaining to pleurisy; characteristic or symptomatic of pleurisy.

1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* I. xliii, By opening Veins Death's slue'd out, and pleuretick Pains. 1689 Moyle *Sea Chyrurg.* III. vi. 108 These carry away a great deal of wind and Pluratick matter. 1732-3 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1862) 402 She is confined to her bed with a pleuratic disorder. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xvii. 197 Fixed pains of a pleuritic character. 1883-4 *Med. Ann.* 47/1 Almost immediately the pleuritic effusion disappeared.

b. Characterized by or liable to cause pleurisy.

1744 Armstrong *Preserv. Health* III. 490 The pleuritic spring Glides harmless by.

B. *sb.* A person affected with pleurisy. *rare.*

[1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxx. (Bodl. MS.), Pleuretici þat haue aposteme vponne the ribbes inward.] 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 45 The pleuretic lying on his left side does not expect pleasure by turning to the other; he has no more in view than a diminution of pain.

Pleuri·tic, *a.*[2] *Zool.* [f. Pleurite + -ic.] Pertaining to a pleurite; lateral: = Pleural *a.*[2]

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Pleuri·tical,** *a. Obs.* [See -ical.] = Pleuritic *a.*[1] Hence † **Pleuri·tically** *adv.*

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 247 By which way also the matter or pus of pleuriticall and Peripneumonicall, or Empyicall patients descendeth. *a* 1625 Bp. Hall. *Contempl., N. T.* IV. xi, One is sicke..of the pleuriticale stitches of envie. 1733 Dovar in *Albutt's Syst. Med.* (1897) III. 20 The blood does not appear more pleuritical or sizey in any distemper than this. 1674 R. Godfrey *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 99 A Physician..when he came found her Pleuritically affected.

‖ **Pleuritis** (pluræ·itis). *Path.* [L. *pleuritis* (Vitr.) a. Gr. πλευρῖτις (Hipp.), f. πλευρά side, rib; see -itis.] Inflammation of the pleura; more usually called Pleurisy.

1693 *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pleuritis*, a Pleurisie, an Inflammation of the Membrane Pleura, and the intercostal Muscles. 1745 W. Thompson *Sickness* ii, Pleuritis bending o'er its side in pain. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 505 Pleuritis. 1868 Darwin *Anim. & Pl.* I. iii. 97 The Leicester sheep were so rapidly destroyed by pleuritis.

Pleuro. Colloquial abbreviation of Pleuro-pneumonia.

1890 *Daily News* 16 Oct. 2/7 Pleuro has broken out afresh in Cheshire on the farms..near Winsford. 1902 H. Lawson *Children of Bush* 244 Jack started coughing again, like an old cow with the pleuro.

Pleuro- (plūəro), before a vowel **pleur-**, combining form of Gr. πλευρά side, Pleura, πλευρόν rib; used in various scientific terms, chiefly in the senses of 'side' and 'pleura', occasionally in that of 'rib'. (See the more important of these in their alphabetical places.)

Pleuroblastic (-blæ·stik) *a. Bot.* [Gr. βλαστός germ], see quot. ‖ **Pleurobranchia** (-bræ·ŋkiă), also anglicized as **pleurobranch** (-bræŋk), *Zool.*, a pleural branchia or gill, i. e. one attached to the epimeron of a thoracic somite, in Crustacea. **Pleurobra·nchial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a pleurobranchia. **Pleurobra·nchiate** *a.*, having pleurobranchiæ, as a crustacean; having gills along the sides, as a gastropod mollusc of the order *Pleurobranchiata*. **Pleuro-bronchi·tis,** *Path.*, inflammation of the pleura and bronchi; pleurisy with bronchitis. **Pleu·rocele** (-sīl), *Path.* [Gr. κήλη tumour], hernia of the pleura. ‖ **Pleuroce·ntrum** (pl. **-a**), *Anat.*, each lateral half of the centrum of a vertebra, a hemicentrum; hence **Pleuroce·ntral** *a.*, pertaining to a pleurocentrum. **Pleuroce·rebral** *a.*, connecting a pleural with a cerebral ganglion: applied to a nerve-cord in certain invertebrates. **Pleu·rocœle** (-sīl), *Zool.* [Gr. κοῖλος hollow], each lateral chamber of the hinder part of the visceral cavity in a brachiopod. **Pleurocolic** (-kɒ·lik) *a. Anat.*, having relation to the ribs and the colon: applied to a ligament or fold of the peritoneum(= Costocolic). **Pleu·roconch** (-kɒŋk), *Zool.*, a lamellibranchiate mollusc of the division *Pleuroconcha*, characterized by inequivalve shells. **Pleurodiran** (-dəi·ərăn), *Zool.* [Gr. δειρή neck], *a.* applied to those tortoises which bend the neck sideways in the shell (opp. to *cryptodirous*); *sb.* a pleurodiran tortoise. **Pleurodi·rous** *a.* = prec. adj. **Pleurodi·scous** *a. Bot.*, 'growing on the sides of the disk' (*Treas. Bot.*, 1866). **Pleurogenic** (-dʒe·nik), **Pleuro·genous** (-ɒ·dʒĭnəs) *adjs.*, *Path.* [see -gen, -ic, -ous], originating in the pleura. **Pleurogynous** (-ɒ·dʒinəs) *a. Bot.* [see -gynous], applied to stamens or petals when inserted on the sides of the ovary. **Pleurogyrate** (-dʒəi·ərĕt) *a. Bot.* [see Gyrate] (see quot.). **Pleurohepatitis** (-hepătəi·tis) [see Hepatitis], inflammation involving the pleura and the liver (Billings *Med. Dict.* 1890). **Pleuropathy,** *Path.* [Gr. -πάθεια, πάθος suffering], disease of the pleura (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). **Pleurope·dal** *a. Zool.* [see Pedal *a.*], applied to a nerve-cord connecting a pleural with a pedal ganglion, in molluscs (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895). **Pleu·ro-pericа·rdial** *a.*, belonging to the pleura and the pericardium: applied to a friction-sound heard in auscultation in cases of pleurisy. **Pleu·ro-pericardi·tis,** *Path.*, inflammation involving the pleura and pericardium. **Pleuroperipneu·mony,** ‖ **-peripneumo·nia** (now *rare* or *Obs.*) [see Peripneumony] = Pleuro-pneumonia. **Pleuro-pu·lmonary** *a.* [see Pulmonary], pertaining to the pleura and the lungs. **Pleurorhizal** (-rəi·zăl) *a. Bot.* [Gr. ῥίζα root], having the radicle placed laterally against the cotyledons (i. e. having the cotyledons accumbent), as in the embryo of some crucifers; so **Pleurorhi·zeous** *a.*, belonging to the tribe *Pleurorhizeæ* (De Candolle) of *Cruciferæ*, characterized by this arrangement in the embryo; **Pleurorhi·zous** *a.* = *pleurorhizal.* ‖ **Pleurorhœa** (-rĭ·ă) *Path.* [Gr. ῥοία flow], effusion of fluid into the cavity of the pleura (Dunglison 1853). **Pleu·rospondy·lian** *a. Zool.* [Gr. σπόνδυλος, σφόνδυλος vertebra], having the ribs rigidly fixed to the vertebræ, as the group *Pleurospondylia* of Reptiles, comprising the turtles and tortoises; of or belonging to this group. **Pleu·rospasm** *Path.*, cramp in the side (Billings *Med. Dict.* 1890). ‖ **Pleuro·steon** (pl. **-ea**) *Zool.* [Gr. ὀστέον bone], a lateral part on each side of the sternum in birds (in young birds forming a separate bone), to which the ribs are attached; hence **Pleuro·steal** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a pleurosteon. **Pleuro·tomy,** *Surg.* [Gr. τομή a cutting], 'incision into the pleura' (Billings 1890). ‖ **Pleuro·tonus,** *Path.* [Gr. τόνος stretching, tension] = Pleurothotonos; hence **Pleurotoˑnic** *a.* **Pleu·rotribe** *a. Bot.* [Gr. τρίβειν to rub], applied to flowers having stamens and styles so placed as to rub against the sides of insects that frequent them, thus ensuring cross-fertilization; so **Pleurotri·bal** *a.* in same sense. **Pleuro-ty·phoid** *a. Path.*, typhoid (fever) accompanied with pleurisy. **Pleurovisceral** (-vi·sĕrăl) *a. Zool.*, of a nerve-cord or loop: connecting a pleural and a visceral ganglion in certain invertebrates.

1887 tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 498/1 In Peronosporeæ: forms producing vesicular lateral outgrowths serving as haustoria are *pleuroblastic. 1892 Thomson *Outl. Zool.* xiii. 240 There remain three **pleurobranchs*, one on the epimeron of the fifth large limb, and two quite rudimentary on the two preceding segments. 1880 Huxley *Crayfish* ii. 79 From this mode of attachment [to the sides of the thorax, above the joint] it is distinguished from the other [branchiæ] as a *pleurobranchia. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 25, I have long been in the habit of using the name '*pleuro-bronchitis' to suggest something more than an accidental coincidence. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, **Pleurocele*, hernia of the pleura. 1889 Nicholson & Lydekker *Palæontology* II. 1031 According to Dr. Fritsch's restoration.., the *pleurocentra belonging to this vertebra would be on the anterior side. 1885 Davidson in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* Ser. II. IV. *Zool.* 210, I propose to give the name *pleurocœles to these spaces [in *Lingula*] simply from their position as side chambers. 1890 Billings *Med. Dict.*, **Pleurocolic ligament*, phrenocolic ligament. 1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* 500 Of the integripallial Mesozoic species, one half were *Pleuroconchs (species having unequal valves). 1887 *Athenæum* 9 July 58/3 A *pleurodiran chelonian of terrestrial and herbivorous habits. 1901 *Ibid.* 16 Mar. 343/3 In late Secondary and early Tertiary times the Pleurodiran chelonians were almost cosmopolitan. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pleurogenic.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pleurogenic*, the same as **Pleurogenous.* 1905 H. D. Rolleston *Dis. Liver* 175 Cases of interstitial pneumonia secondary to chronic pleurisy (pleurogenous pneumonia). 1819 Lindley tr. *Richard's Obs. Fruits & Seeds* 58 The genus *Nymphæa*, in which the insertion of the petals and stamina is *pleurogynous. *Ibid.* 86 *Pleurogynous* (*insertion*); on the body itself of an *ovarium superum*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 905 **Pleurogyrate*, a term employed for those ferns whose spore-case has a ring carried round the sides. 1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 595 This sound is called the extra-pericardial ..or *pleuro-pericardial friction sound. 1890 Billings *Med. Dict.*, **Pleuropericarditis*, pleuritis with pericarditis. 1738 Stack in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 434 The distinctive Characteristics of the true Pleurisy and Peripneumony, and .. of the frequent Combination of both, or *Pleuro-Peripneumony. 1782 Kirkland in *Med. Commun.* I. 23 *note* 27 A pleuro-peripneumony finished his life. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 64 Setting up a proliferative irritation in the *pleuro-pulmonary connective tissue. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, **Pleurorhizal.* 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pleurorhizeous. 1875 Newton in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 720 1 In *Turnix* there are two more centres, mesiad of the *pleurostea, these are the *coracostea*. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pleurosteon*. .. In young birds this can be seen to be a separate bone, one being on each side of the lophosteon or median bone. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 332 This general *pleurotonic spasm instantly ceases when the electrodes are transferred [from the free nucleus caudatus] to the surface of the optic thalamus. *Ibid.* 524 We have once seen the opisthotonos accompanied by left-sided *pleurotonus. 1901 Osler *Princ. & Pract. Med.* I. 28 It [i. e. pleurisy] may occur at the outset —*pleuro-typhoid—or slowly during convalescence.

Pleurocarpous (plūərokā·rpəs), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. Pleuro- + Gr. καρπ-ός fruit + -ous.] Of mosses: Bearing the fructification on the sides of the branches; lateral-fruited. Cf. Acrocarpous.

1853 Berkeley *Brit. Mosses* iii. 14 In Pleurocarpous Mosses..true ramification constantly takes place. 1866 — in *Treas. Bot.* 766 The same genus [of mosses] has acrocarpous and pleurocarpous species.

Pleurodont (plūə·rŏdɒnt), *sb.* and *a. Zool.* [f. Pleuro- + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth.] a. *sb.* A lizard having teeth fixed to the side of the jaw-bone. b. *adj.* (*a*) Belonging to the *Pleurodontes*, a group of lizards having this character; (*b*) applied to such teeth or their attachment.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 260/2 The maxillary teeth of the species composing the Pleurodonts have their summit.. more or less trilobated. 1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* 346 In others (Pleurodonts) the teeth are implanted in a groove, the outer border of which projects more than the inner. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* vii. 256 We may find a development of a bony alveolar plate on one side.., to which the teeth may become attached by actual bony growth..as in the Iguanian Lizards. Such a form of attachment is termed *pleurodont*.

‖ **Pleurodynia** (plūərodi·niă). *Path.* Also † pleurodyne (-ɒ·dĭnī), pleurodyny -ɒ·dini. [mod.L., f. Pleuro- + Gr. -οδυνία in comb. f. ὀδύνη pain; in F. *pleurodynie*.] Pain in the side caused by rheumatism in the muscles of the chest.

1802 Hooper *Quincy's Med. Dict.*, Pleurodynia. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 187 Account of Diseases in London. .. Pleurodyne. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 505 The last genus of diseases..under the present order, is that which has been usually denominated pleurodyne. 1852 T. Thompson *Ann. Influenza* 378 Tightness of chest and pleurodiny are the result. 1878 A. M. Hamilton *Nerv. Dis.* 428 Pleurodynia is often mistaken for pleurisy.

Pleuroid (plūə·roid). *Anat.* [f. Pleuro- + -oid.] Baur's name for either element of the pleural arch of a typical vertebra; a pleurapophysis.

1887 *Amer. Nat.* Oct. 945 The spines connected with the neuroids ought to be called, as before, *neural spines*; those connected with the pleuroids, *pleural spines*.

Pleurolepidal (-le·pidăl), *a. Palæont.* [f. mod.L. *Pleurolepis* (f. Gr. πλευρόν rib + λεπίς scale) + -al.] Having rows of scales with bony processes like ribs, interlocking with each other, as the fishes of the extinct genus *Pleurolepis* or family *Pleurolepididæ*; consisting of such scales. So **Pleurole·pidid, Pleurole·pidoid** *adjs.*, belonging to the family *Pleurolepididæ*.

1880 Günther *Fishes* 366 Body..covered with rhombic scales arranged in decussating pleurolepidal lines.

‖ **Pleuron** (plūə·rŏn). *Anat.* and *Zool.* Pl. **pleura.** [a. Gr. πλευρόν rib, side.] The lateral part of the body-wall, the side; *spec.* in Arthropoda, the lateral part of each somite or section of the body (in insects, of each thoracic somite).

1706 Phillips, *Pleuron*, a Side or Rib. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 146 A plate which is called the pleuron, or pleura. 1880 Huxley *Crayfish* iii. 96 Where these two join, a broad plate is sent down on each side, which overlaps the bases of the abdominal appendages and is known as the pleuron.

Pleuronect (plūə·rŏnekt). *Ichthyol.* [ad. mod.L. *Pleuronectes*, f. Gr. πλευρά side + νήκτης swimmer.] A fish of the genus *Pleuronectes* or family *Pleuronectidæ*; a flat-fish. So **Pleurone·ctid, Pleurone·ctoid,** *sb.* a fish of the family *Pleuronectidæ*; *a.* belonging to this family.

[1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. III. i. 299 The Pleuronectes or Flat-fish.] 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 849/2 The eyes of the pleuronects are of different sizes. 1894 *Athenæum* 12 May 617/3 The *recessus orbitalis*, an accessory visual organ of the pleuronectid fishes.

Pleuro-peritoneal,-æal (plūəro,peritonī·ăl), *a. Anat.* [f. Pleuro- + Peritoneal, or f. next + -al.] Of or belonging at once to the pleuræ and the peritoneum, or the pleuro-peritoneum.

1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* vi. 218 The heart and the roots of the great vessels which proceed from it are .. placed within the inner wall of this pleuro-peritoneal cavity. 1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 165 As this cavity answers to those of the pleuræ and of the peritoneum in the higher animals, it is termed the pleuroperitoneal cavity; and the soft smooth membrane which lines it and covers the contained viscera is the pleuroperitoneal membrane. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 152 A general chronic inflammation with thickening of the whole pleuro-peritoneal cavity.

‖ **Pleu·ro-peritone·um, -æ·um.** *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Pleuro- + Peritoneum.] The serous membrane lining the body-cavity and enveloping the viscera in vertebrates below mammals: corresponding to the pleuræ and peritoneum in mammals. Also called simply Peritoneum.

1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 201 Note the smooth moist membrane (pleuroperitoneum) lining the inside of the body-cavity and covering the outside of the contained viscera. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 680 The possibility of a development of true carcinoma in connection with the pleuro-peritoneum is at once obvious.

‖ **Pleuro-pneumonia** (plūːrōˌnjuːmōˈnjă). *Path.* Also in anglicized form **pleuro-pneumony.** Also pleuri-. [mod.L., f. Pleuro- + Pneumonia. So F. *pleuropneumonie* (16th c.).] Inflammation involving the pleura and the lung; pneumonia complicated with pleurisy; *esp.* a contagious febrile disease peculiar to horned cattle.

1725 N. Robinson *Th. Physick* 117 By several Authors of good Credit, both these Diseases are express'd by one compound Term, viz. *Pleuripneumonia*, or a Pleuripneumony. 1843 Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxi. 252 A man, after fever, gets an attack of pleuro-pneumonia. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 442 Pleuro-pneumonia, or lung disease, having broken out in several parts of the county. 1880 *Manch. Guard.* 6 Dec., In the cargoes [of cattle] landed last year very few cases of pleuro-pneumonia were detected.

Hence **Pleuro-pneumonic** (-ˌnjuːnik) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or affected with pleuro-pneumonia.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 71 The influence of pleuro-pneumonic fibrosis.

Pleurostict (plūːrōˌstikt), *a. Entom.* [ad. mod.L. *Pleurosticta* neut. pl., f. Pleuro- + Gr. στικτός, vbl. adj. f. στίζειν to prick.] Belonging to the division *Pleurosticta* of scarabæid beetles, characterized by having the abdominal spiracles (except the anterior ones) pleural, or situated on the dorsal part of the abdominal segments.

1882 *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 951 The views of the late Dr. Le Conte of the position of [Pleocoma], which he insisted was a Laparostict, and not a Pleurostict Lamellicorn.

‖ **Pleurothotonos** (plūːrɒˈpɒtŏnɒs), **-us** (-ŭs). *Path.* Often erron. **pleurosth-** (after *emprosthotonos, opisthotonos*). [mod.L., f. Gr. πλευρόθεν from the side (f. πλευρά side) + -τονος stretched, stretching.] Tetanic bending of the body to one side.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 263 The pleurosthotonos of authors of a later date. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex., Pleurothotonos.* 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* App. (1879) 715 An immediate *pleurosthotonos*, or bending of the body to one side. 1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 318 To this original division Boenecken afterwards added another form pleurothotonos (or tetanus lateralis).

Pleurotomarioid (plūːrɒtɒmēˈrĭɔid), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Pleurotomāri-a* (f. *pleurotoma* see next) + *-āria* (see -ary 1) + -oid.] a. *adj.* Resembling the genus *Pleurotomaria* of gastropod molluscs, having top-shaped shells with a deep cleft in the outer lip; found (living) in deep tropical seas, and (extinct) in many formations from the Silurian onward. b. *sb.* A gastropod of the family *Pleurotomariidæ*.

Pleurotomid (plurɒˈtɒmid). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Pleurotomidæ* pl., f. *Pleurotoma*, name of the typical genus, f. Gr. πλευρά side + τομή cutting: see -id.] A gastropod mollusc of the family *Pleurotomidæ*, having shells usually spindle-shaped, with a notch in the outer lip. So **Pleurotomine** (-mɔin) *a.*, belonging or related to the genus *Pleurotoma*; **Pleurotomoid**, *a.* resembling *Pleurotoma*, or belonging to the *Pleurotomidæ*; *sb.* a mollusc of this family.

‖ **Pleurum** (plūːrŭm). *Zool.* Pl. **pleura.** [mod.L. variant of Pleuron, made to correspond with *tergum* and *sternum*.] = Pleuron in the specific sense, as applied to Arthropoda.

1898 Packard *Textbk. Entomol.* 87 Each segment consists of the *tergum*, *pleurum*, and *sternum*.

†**Pleven-plait.** *Obs. Sc.* Also **plaven plait, planeplait** (? plauenplait). [?f. Plevin assurance, warranty + Plate *sb.* 3 b.] ? Plate armour of proof, warranted armour.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 140 And pleven plait with mony riall rufe, With courtlie cast of cot-armour abufe. *Ibid.* 402 And pansis proude of plaven plait of pryde. *Ibid.* II. 39 Ane greit power, in planeplait of steill.

Plever, obs. form of Plover.

†**Plevin.** *Law. Obs.* Also 5 **plevyne.** [a. OF. *plevine* pledge (12th c. in Godef.), = med.L. *plevina*, f. *plevīre*, in F. *plevir* to warrant; see Pledge.] Pledge, assurance, warrant.

(Frequent in AF. legal use; in Eng. law-books since 16th c.; rare in ME., quot. *c* 1400 not legal.)

[1275 *Act* 3 *Edw. I*, c. 17 (*Stat. Westm.*) Le Visconte ou le Baillif, .. voyst asayer de fere la plevine des avers a celui qe pris les avera. 1292 Britton III. vi. § 6 Et si le pleintif soit si povere qe il ne puse suerté trover, suffit la plevine par sa fey (*tr.* And if the plaintiff be so poor that he cannot find security, the pledging of his own faith shall be sufficient).] *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1253 Thar wedded Ywaine in plevyne The riche lady Alundyne. 1543 *transl. of quot.* 1275 The same sbyryffe or baylyffe .. do assay to make pleuyn of the beastes from him that toke them. 1607 in Cowell *Interpr.* 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Plevin*, in Common Law, signifies a Warrant or Assurance. See *Replevin*. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Plevin*, *Plevina*, in law, a warrant or assurance; the same with *Pledge*.

†**Plevisable,** *a. Law. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *plevisable*, f. *plevir* to warrant.] = Bailable *a.*[2] 1.

[1292 Britton I. xxii. § 3 Qi .. ount lessé les nent plevisables prisouns par meynprise, et les plevisables detenuz (*tr.* Have let to mainprise prisoners who were not bailable, and have detained others who were bailable).] 1670 *Tryal W. Penn & W. Mead* App. in *Phenix* I. 329 By the antient Law of England, it was Felony to detain a man in Prison, after sufficient Bail offer'd, where the Party was plevisable; every Person was plevisable, but he that was appeal'd of Treason, Murder, Robbery or Burglary.

Plew (plū). [Canadian F. *pelu*, = F. *poilu* hairy, f. *poil* hair.] The skin of a beaver.

1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xviii, The beaver skins have fallen, according to their phraseology, to '*plew a plug*'. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 40/1 Each beaver-plew of full-grown animal or 'kitten' fetched six to eight dollars overhead.

Plew, -e, plewch, plewgh, Sc. and north. ff. Plough. **Plewme, Plewrisie, -osy,** obs. ff. Plume, Pleurisy.

†**Plex,** *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [?ad. L. *plex-us* plaiting, braid.] A plait or braid (of hair).

1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 128 Hys berd was yelow as ony wax, To hys gerdell henge the plex, I dar well say yn certe.

Plex (pleks), *v. rare*[−0]. [f. L. *plex-*, ppl. stem of *plectĕre* to plait, interweave: cf. *perplex.*] *intr.* To form a plexus. Hence **Plexed** (plekst) *ppl. a.*, formed into or like a plexus, plexiform.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Plexal (pleksăl), *a. rare*[−0]. [irreg. for **plexual*, f. Plexus + -al: cf. *sexual, gradual.*] Of or pertaining to a plexus.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Plexi-chronometer.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. F. *plexichronomètre*, f. Gr. πλῆξις a striking (? taken in sense 'beat') + *chronomètre* chronometer, metronome; see Chronometer.] An instrument for timing the beats in music; a metronome.

1786 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) I. 504 They have ordered all music which shall be printed here, in future, to have the movements numbered in correspondence with the plexichronometer.

Plexicose (pleksikōs), *a. rare*[−1]. [irreg. f. Plexus + -ic + -ose, app. after *bellicose.*] Of the nature of a plexus, or composed of plexuses.

1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 301/2 The lymphatics from the different organs .. form plexicose chains.

Plexiform (pleksifɒm), *a. Anat.* [mod. f. Plex-us + -form. So F. *plexiforme.*] Of the form of a plexus; forming a plexus or plexuses.

1828 Webster, *Plexiform*, in the form of network; complicated. *Quincy.* 1830 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 463 Of these portions the outer and larger, which is plexiform, triangular and flattened, comes from the Gasserian ganglion. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2040. 248 Its papilla is covered with a plexiform mesh of dilated vessels.

Pleximeter (pleksiˈmĭtəɹ). *Med.* Also (irreg.) **plexometer.** See also Plessimeter. [f. Gr. πλῆξις stroke, percussion (f. πλήσσειν to strike) + -meter (the suffix being loosely used, and with the sense of 'estimating' rather than 'measuring').] A small thin plate of ivory or other substance, which is placed firmly upon some part of the body and struck with a Plexor in medical percussion. Also applied to anything used for the same purpose.

1842 in Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1843 Sir T. Watson *Lect. Princ. & Pract. Physic* xlvii. II. 10 Many persons .. use no other pleximeter than the fingers of the left hand. 1853 Markham *Skoda's Auscult.* 2 The pleximeter renders percussion much less irksome to the patient, and the sounds more distinct; .. we are able, by its aid, to recognize differences in sound, which are not otherwise perceptible. 1882 Ogilvie, *Pleximeter, Plexometer.* 1882 *Standard* 13 Dec. 5/5 The pleximeter, the stethoscope, .. the laryngoscope, the ophthalmoscope, .. could scarcely have been familiar to the .. doctor.

Hence **Pleximetric** (pleksimeˈtrik) *a.*, pertaining to a pleximeter or the use of it; **Pleximetry** (pleksiˈmĕtri), the use of a pleximeter.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pleximetric.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plessimetry*, see *Pleximetry.*

Plexor (pleˈksəɹ). *Med.* See also Plessor. [irreg. f. Gr. πλῆξι-ς or πλήσσ-ειν (see Pleximeter) + -or, after *flexor*, etc.] A small hammer or other instrument used (with a Pleximeter) in medical percussion; a percussion-hammer.

1844 in Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plexor*, a striker; used specifically of that which strikes in Medical percussion. This may be either a hammer or the fingers of the physician.

Plexure (pleˈksiŭ). *rare.* [f. L. type **plexūra* a plaiting, f. *plectĕre, plex-* to plait, interweave.] A plaiting or interweaving; something plaited or interwoven. In quot. 1671 = Plexus 1.

1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* I. ii. § 14 'Tis most probable, that none of their Fibres are truly inosculated, saving perhaps, in the Plexures. 1736 H. Brooke *Univ. Beauty* III. 207 Their social branch the wedded plexures rear. 1832 J. P. Kennedy *Swallow B.* iv, An intruding rose has stolen a nest among the plexures of the vine.

Plexus (pleˈksŏs). Pl. **plexuses** (in 8 **plexus's**), rarely **plexus.** [a. L. *plexu-s* (*u*-stem), pl. *plexūs*, f. *plectĕre, plex-* to plait, interweave.]

1. *Anat.* A structure in the animal body consisting of a bundle of minute fibres or tubes, as nerves, blood-vessels, or lymphatics, closely interwoven and intercommunicating; a network of fibres or vessels. Usually named from its relation to or situation in some part or organ, or from its form, as *brachial p., cardiac p., carotid p., choroid p., cœliac p., coronary p., gastric p., hepatic p., lumbar p., mesenteric p., pampiniform p., pelvic p., pulmonary p., sacral p., solar p., splenic p.*, etc.

1682 T. Gibson *Anat.* 19 Fallopius will have it to proceed from the superiour and inferiour plexus of Nerves of the Abdomen. 1702 J. Purcell *Cholick* (1714) 13 If these Animal Spirits or Recrements can continue their Motion down the minute Channels of the little Nerves, into these Plexus's, Why should they stop there? 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl., Plexus*, .. a name common to several parts in the body, consisting of bundles of little vessels interwoven in form of net-work. *Ibid.*, Several branches both from the hepatic and splenic plexus .. form the mesenteric plexus. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* xi. 271 Great net-works, or plexuses.

2. *gen.* Any intertwined or interwoven mass; a complex body, collection, or set of things (material or immaterial); a web, network, complication.

1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 33 Their footstalks are inclosed in a strong reticular web-like plexus, which is the cloathing this tree has been said to afford. 1863 H. Spencer *Ess.* III. 24 Relations each of which has for its terms a complete plexus of antecedents and a complete plexus of consequents. 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* iv. 106 A dissolution of the plexus of mutual rights and a partition of the family property. 1891 J. W. Powell in *Scribner's Mag.* Oct. 465 The partial channels sometimes interlock so as to form a plexus over the area of the delta.

3. *Math.* (See quot.)

1860 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* IV. 603 Such a system of equations, or generally the system of equations required for the complete expression of the relations existing between a set of quantities (and which are in general more numerous than the relations themselves) is said to be a *Plexus*.

†**Pley.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Sp. *playa* coast of the sea, or of a river:—L. *plāga.*]

a 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 233 Walkyng .. by the pley of the ryuer of this said towne [San Lucas de Berrameda].

Pley, -e, obs. ff. Plea. **Pley-e, pleyȝe, pleȝe,** obs. ff. Play. **Pleyde,** obs. pa. t. of Play *v.* **Pleyght, pleyt, -e,** obs. ff. Plait.

†**Pleykstare,** variant of Bleykster, bleacher.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 525/2 Wby(t)stare, or pleykstare (*H.* plykstare, *P.* whytstar or blykstar), *candidarius, candidaria. Ibid.* 404/1.

Pleyn, e, Pleynaunt, obs. ff. Plain, Plainant.

Pleys(e, pleyss, pleysa(u)nce, -and, -a(u)nt: see Please, Pleasance, -ant. **Pleyt:** see Plea *sb.* and *v.* **Plezeauns,** obs. f. Pleasance.

Pliability (plәiăbiˈlĭti). [f. Pliable: see -ility.] The quality or property of being pliable.

a. Of material things: see Pliable 1.

1795 Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 402 To preserve the pliability of the ropes. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* viii. (1819) 103 The suppleness and pliability of the joints. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 4 [To] give the steel pliability without diminishing its hardness. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 670 The normal pliability of the skin.

b. Of mind or character: see Pliable 2.

1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 74 Sweet pliability of man's spirit, that can at once surrender itself to illusions! 1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 123 Pliability was the peculiar characteristic [of the constitution of 1688]. 1860 W. Collins *Wom. White* I. vi, Those feminine attractions of gentleness and pliability.

Pliable (plәiˈăbˈl), *a.* [a. F. *pliable* (15th c. in Godef.), f. *plier* to bend: see Ply and -able.]

1. Easy to be bent or folded; flexible, supple, yielding; †easily moulded or shaped, plastic.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/1 Plyabylle (*A.* Pliabylle), *flexuosus, flexibilis.* 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. cxlvii. 133 Lyke as the hamer makyth all metallys plyable, so Charlis made his foos or enmyes plyable to his hestis. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lv. 80 Round, tough, and pliable braunches. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. ii. 91 That earthen or pliable matter commonly called porcellan. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 105 To walke on ropes .. requireth not only a broad foot, but a plyable flexure of joynts. *c* 1790 Imison *Sch. Art* I. 91 Two slender and pliable wires .. are to be fastened. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 150/2 Leather .. is soaked in water to make it pliable.

2. *fig.* Flexible in disposition or character; that is easily inclined, disposed, or influenced; ready to yield, docile; adaptable. Sometimes in sinister sense: cf. *Pliable* in *Pilgrim's Progress.*

1494 [see 1]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 144 b, That a soule be plyable to the inspiracyons of the holy goost. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. 12 Very few of them do geue themselues pliable to learne of the word of God. 1624 Beoell *Lett.* vii. 109 The Scholler if he be of a plyable disposition, .. yeelds himselfe to his Teacher. 1720 Ozell *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. xiv. 332 Agree with Antony; you'll find him more pliable since his Defeat. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xv. (1862) 237 The members were far from being very pliable to his wishes. 1863 H. Cox *Institl.* I. v. 24 Pliable judges were previously chosen. 1876 M. Collins *From Midnight to Midn.* II. ii. 233 The girl's voice was remarkably clear and pliable.

†**3.** [Aphetic for Applicable.] Applicable, pertinent, agreeable, conformable. *Obs.*

1596 Harington *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 36 A distichon that is very pliable to my purpose. *a* 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 62 How pliable the Analogy of Water is to typifie the Spirit. 1641 *Argts. agst. Bowing at Name of Jesus* 14 This is most pliable to the meaning of the Canon.

Pliableness (plәiˈăbˈlnĕs). [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being pliable; pliability. **a.** *lit.*

1581 W. Stafford *Exam. Compl.* ii. (1876) 58 If yee prayse the Gold for his weight or plyablenes. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. iii. 410 The Perfection and Pliableness of their vocal Organs. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic*

639 This varnish is destined for articles which require durability, pliableness, and transparency.

b. *fig.* (Often in sinister sense.)

1562 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* Table of Contents Ttt vij b, The pliablenesse or weake power of Freewill, whiche was in the fyrst man. 1613 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph., Buxomnesse*, plyablenesse. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* iv. 38 This Jesuitical pliableness and malice. 1834 J. Brown *Lett. Sanctif.* iv. 272 An inward pliableness to divine influence.

Pli·ably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a pliable manner; flexibly; yieldingly, docilely.

1629 Donne *Serm., Matt.* vi. 21 (1660) III. 223 That I come into the hands of my God as pliably, as ductily, as that first clod of earth of which he made me in Adam. 1692 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 583/1 Those lukewarm irreligious Temporizers, who had learn'd..pliably to tack about, as still to be ready to receive whatever revolution and turn of affairs should happen.

Pliades, obs. form of Pleiades.

† Pli·ance. *Obs. rare*−1. [f. Pliant *a.*: see -ance; cf. *compliance.*] Compliance, yielding.

1643 Hammond *Loyal Convert* (1644) 4 If a good King, he must have our praise and our plyance; If an evill King, he must have our Prayers and our Patience.

Pliancy (plәi·ănsi). [f. Pliant: see -ancy.] The quality of being pliant; flexibility.

a. Of material things: see Pliant 1.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 115 ¶ 5 Giving such an Activity to the Limbs, and such a Pliancy to every Part. 1787 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 97 The difficulty was..to give to old wood the pliancy of young. 1835 James *Gipsy* ii, The agile pliancy of youth.

b. *fig.* Of the mind, etc.: see Pliant 2.

1789 Bp. Watson *Anecd.* (1817) 225 To be overlooked for want of political pliancy, is a circumstance I need not blush to own. 1810 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 424 Social dexterity and pliancy of mind. 1879 B. Taylor *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 210 A very little tact and pliancy of nature might have greatly advanced his fortunes.

Pliant (plәi·ănt), *a.* Forms: 4 pleaunt, plyande, 5–6 pli-, ply-, -aunt(e, -awnt, 5–8 plyant, 6– pliant. [a. F. *pliant* (13th c.), pr. pple. of *plier* to bend, Ply.] Bending, yielding.

1. Bending; capable of being bent or folded with ease; snpple, lithe, flexible; † ductile, plastic.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 439 Hit watz playn in þat place for plyande greuez, For to schylde fro the schene. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* iii. 21 He sette cherubyn..and a flawmynge swerde & pleaunt to the waye of the tree of lijf to be kept. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. c. (Tollem. MS.), [Glass] is so plyaunt, þat it fongeþ ful sone diuerse and contrary schappes, by blaste of þe glasier. *Ibid.* xvii. cxliii. (Bodl. MS.), Some wepies..beþ..so pliaunte þat þei brekeþ nought. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 109 The elephante hath a long nose lyke a troumpe, pliant hither and thither. 1601 Donne *Poems* (1650) 301 The free inhabitants of the plyant ayre. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. i. 43 These Hats are as stiff as boards, and sit not plyant to their heads. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 397 [Tortoise shells] are easily cast into what form the workman thinks proper, by making them soft and pliant in warm water, and then screwing them in a mold, like a medal. 1880 L. Morris *Ode of Life* 25 The fisher, with his pliant wand.

2. *fig.* a. Easily bent or inclined to any particular course; readily influenced for good or evil; yielding, compliant; accommodating, complaisant.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4386 Haue herte as bard as dyamaunt, Stedefast, and nought pliaunt. *c* 1530 H. Rhodes *Bk. Nurture* 129 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 85 A plyaunt seruaunt gets fauour to his great aduauntage. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* ii. (1627) 10 This first age is that wherein they are most pliant. 1701 Rowe *Amb. Step-Moth.* iv. i. 1792 'Twill..make his Youth more plyant to my Will. 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. ix. 75 Men..pliant to good advice. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* I. vii. 405 A committee thus instructed was likely to be sufficiently pliant. 1877 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. ii. 25 The king would find some other prelate who would be more pliant in his hands.

b. = Flexible 4.

1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* i. 776 Thrice in glad Hymns.. The pliant voice on her seven steps they raise. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 36 He may..attain to so pliant a style, that scarce any thought will puzzle him to fit words to it. 1882 Cox *Expositor* IV. 197 It should be pliant to or leave room for the discoveries of widening science.

c. That lends itself to some purpose; apt, adaptable, suitable. *rare.*

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 151 Which I obseruing, Tooke once a pliant houre, and found good mennes To draw from her a prayer. 1861 J. Pycroft *Ways & Words* 60 Noble companions of many a pliant hour.

3. *Comb.*, as *pliant-bodied, -necked*, etc.

1798 Landor *Gebir* vii. 139 Swans pliant-necked. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* xii. l. 383 Like pliant-bodied wasps or bees.

Pli·antly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a pliant manner; supply, accommodatingly.

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 118 [The words] yield the sense I speak of pliantly enough. 1672 Dryden *Assignation* i. i, You bow so pliantly! 1862 Lytton *Str. Story* II. 152 Whether it was that..my mind could more pliantly supple itself to her graceful imagination.

Pliantness (plәi·ăntnės). Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] = Pliancy.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. ix. (Bodl. MS.), Þat doþ serpentes wiþ bendinge and wigelinge and pliauntnes of þe bodie. 1530 Palsgr. 255/2 Plyantnesse, *ploiantevr.* 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 72 To your lymmes I yeelde active plyantnesse. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* iv. iv. 197 Shee was gentle as a Lamb or a Cow..and this pliantnesse she had partly by Nature and partly by example of her mother. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Orange Tree*, He will perceive when the Tree is dry, by handling its Leaves, if they feel soft,..and yet this Softness and Pliantness is not always a Sign of it.

‖ Plica (pli·kă, plәi·kă). Pl. plicæ. [med.L. *plica* plait, fold, f. *plicāre* to fold: see Ply. In F. *plique*; also, in sense 1, *plica.*]

1. *Path.* (More fully *plica polo·nica.*) A matted filthy condition of the hair due to disease; Polish plait (Plait *sb.* 2 c).

1684 Boyle *Porousn. Anim. Bodies* vii, That disease, which, from the country it most infests, is called the *Plica Polonica.* 1693 *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Plica*, an epidemical Disease in Polonia, when their Hairs grow together like a Cow's Tail. 1731 Mortimer in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 51 The Plica has been always..thought to be a Distemper. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxx. 383 The phenomena of plica polonica,..establishes the vitality of the hair. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 23 Mar. 217/1 The terrible disease of the hair, the *plica polonica*, is said to have entirely disappeared.

2. A fold or folding of any part, as of the skin or a membrane. In *Entom.* a fold-like ridge or carina; *spec.* an elytral ridge in Coleoptera.

1706 Phillips, *Plica*, (Lat.) a Pleat, Fold or Wrinkle. 1754–64 Smellie *Midwif.* I. 95 The internal membrane of the neck and *Fundus*, which is likewise full of *plicæ.* 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 131 (*Annelides*) The plicæ lamellar, close, waved, vertical. 1849 [see Plication 2].

3. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 906 *Plica*, an excessive multiplication of small twigs, instead of branches.

† Pli·cable, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **plicābilis*, f. *plicāre* to fold, bend, Ply.] Flexible.

c 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 6813 Whos herte harder ys to grave, Touching her honour, than ys glas... Men kan nat maken yt plicable Nor forge yt to be Malliable. 1548–77 Vicary *Anat.* v. (1888) 39 The Nose is a member..somewhat plicable, because it shoulde the better be clensed.

Plical (plәi·kăl), *a.* [f. med.L. *plica* (see Plica) + -al.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a plica.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Plical*, in *Bot.*, of or pertaining to plica. 1895 Mevrick *Brit. Lepidopt.* 617 Stigmata raised, blackish, first discal somewhat before plical.

Plicate (plәi·kĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *plicāt-us*, pa. pple. of *plicāre* to fold.] Folded, pleated.

a. *Bot.* (See quots.)

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* I. xii. (1765) 28 Corolla..Plicate, folded, as in *Convolvulus.* 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 75 Geranium, Crane's-bill .. cotyledons plicate or convolute. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* iv. (ed. 6) 133 Leaves are as to the mode of packing, Plicate or Plaited, when folded on the several ribs, in the manner of a closed fan. *Ibid.* 139 Plicate or Plaited, applied to the flower-bud as a whole.—The term is used for the plaiting of a tube or cup, composed of a circle of leaves combined into one body.

b. *Zool., Geol.* (See quots., and cf. Plica 2.)

1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 154 Genus 45. *Abax*..elytra united, their shoulders carinate plicate. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 334 Plicate (*Plicata*). When they have two or three contiguous abbreviated furrows which exhibit the appearance of folds. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 629 Mucous..Membrane...Thin, reddish, and plicate in the direction of its length. 1849 Dana *Geol.* App. I. (1850) 687 Surface longitudinally plicate..; plications smooth.

Plicate (plәi·kĕ't, plikē'·t), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *plicāre* to fold: see -ate 3.] *trans.* To fold, pleat. (Chiefly in passive.)

1698 B. Allen in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 377 The Belly plicated as other Beetles. 1841 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* 677 Its lining membrane is loose and much plicated. 1880 *Specif. U. S. Patent* No. 229479 (*title*) Machine for plicating fabrics. 1904 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 230 The Lias and Oolites themselves ..were plicated and subjected to sub-aerial denudation.

Plicated (plәi·kĕ'tĕd, plikē'·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ed 1.]

1. *Anat., Bot., Geol.* Folded, plicate.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf, Plicated leaf*, one from the base of which there run [ribs] which extend themselves to the extreme sides, and .. raise and .. depress the disk..in an alternate order, making acute angles. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 304/2 The..marsupium..is a plicated vascular membrane. 1882 Geikie *Text Bk. Geol.* iv. viii. § 3. 584 A highly plicated and crumpled condition.

† 2. Complicated. *Obs. rare.*

1666 J. H. *Treat. Gt. Antidote* 9 The more Disease is plicated, the longer is required.

Pli·cately, *adv.* [f. Plicate *a.* + -ly 2.] In a plicate manner; in or with folds.

1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 708 Suberect plicately aggregated laminæ. 1881 Bentham in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 339 Leaves usually larger, more coriaceous, or plicately ribbed than in the other subtribes.

Plicatile (pli·kătil, -әil), *a.* [ad. L. *plicātilis* (Pliny), f. *plicāre* to fold. So in F.]

† 1. Capable of being folded or convoluted. *Obs.*

1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* x. App. (1662) 169 Whether these images or impresses consist in a certain posture or motion of the plicatile fibres or subtile threds of which the brain consists.

2. *Entom.* (See quot.)

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 336 *Plicatile*...When the wings at rest are folded in one or more longitudinal plaits.

Plication (pli-, plәikē'·ʃәn). [a. OF. *plication, -acion* (Godef.), n. of action f. L. *plicāre* to fold.]

1. The action of folding; folded condition.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 23 It is necessarie some lymes to han a sustentacioun & a plicacioun, þat is a foldynge. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* II. 285 The smallness of the space for the branchiæ may have been compensated by deep plication of those organs. 1886 W. Anderson *Pict. Arts Japan* 202 An artist of the Chinese school..may accentuate folds of drapery by a kind of shadow beneath the plication.

2. *concr.* A folding, a fold.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* lxxiii. (1811) VI. 345 The folds, as other plications have done, opened of themselves to oblige my curiosity. 1766 Parsons in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 209 This bird has a plication of the aspera arteria. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* Let. i, Thy juridical brow expanding its plications. 1849 Dana *Geol.* App. I. (1850) 710 There are 14 to 16 plications in half an inch; and the plicæ are smooth. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 87 (1879) 94.

3. *Geol.* The bending or folding of strata; a fold in a stratum.

1859 Murchison *Siluria* xvii. (ed. 3) 450 The plications of the strata in Belgium. 1865 Geikie *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* ix. 232 Plications following each other from top to bottom of the cliff. 1882 *Nature* XXVI 241/1 These crystalline masses underwent enormous plication and subsequent denudation.

Plicato- (pli-, plәikē'·tо-), combining adv. form from L. *plicātus* plicate, prefixed to other adjs. in the sense 'plicately—', 'plicate and—', as *plicato-contorted* (plicately contorted), *plicato-cristate* (with plicate crests), *plicato-lacunose*, *plicato-lobate* (with plicate lobes), *plicato-papillose* (papillose with plications or wrinkles), *plicato-undulate.*

1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 141 Upper margin sublobate or plicato-undulate. *Ibid.* 152 Margin plicato-lobate. *Ibid.* 410 Frond..often variously plicato-contorted. *Ibid.* 500 In part plicato-cristate, rising into crests more or less plicate. 1887 W. Phillips *Brit. Discomycetes* 4 Pits elongated, narrow, plicato lacunose.

Plicator, -er (pli-, plәikē'·tәr). [agent-n. from Plicate *v.*, or L. *plicāre* to fold.] A folder; an apparatus for folding fabrics.

1880 *Specif. U. S. Patent* No. 227179 The table projects, apex forward, from the frame and I have named it the 'plicater'. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Plicator*, a mechanical device for making a plait or fold, as in some sewing-machine attachments, for instance.

Plicatulate (plikæ·tiŭlĕt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. type **plicātul-us* (f. *plicāt-us* Plicate: cf. *barbātul-us, līmātul-us*) + -ate 2.] Minutely plicate.

1849 Dana *Geol.* App. I. (1850) 697 Palleal impression faint, anteriorly plicatulate.

Plicature (pli·kătiŭr). [ad. L. *plicātūra* a folding, f. *plicāre* to fold.] Folding, mode of folding; a fold; = Plication.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* viii. 96 Into this plicature .. are immitted two Arteries named Carotides. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* i. 10 They unfold the plicatures of truth's garment, but they cannot behold the lovely face of it. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3038 Leaves, intended for the said Trunk, and foulded up in the same plicature, wherein, upon the Bean's sprouting, they do appear. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 271 The *Pia Mater*.. investing the brain, in all its convolutions or plicatures. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 18 Divisions have been founded upon the nature of the plicature of the cotyledons.

Plicht, Sc. f. Plight; † short for Plicht-anker.

a 1515 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxv. 31 Haile, plicht, but sicht! Haile, mekle of mycht! 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 15 Quhair Purgatorie and pardonis will not sell, And gude intent, thair Pylat plycht and leid.

† **Plicht-anker.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 plycht-. [ad. LG. *plicht-anker*, Du. *plechtanker* 'the principall or chief anchor that houlds a ship' (Hexham 1678); in Da. *pligt-anker.*

The Du. and LG. word is usually referred to MLG., I.G. *plicht*, MDu., Du. *plecht*, a small fore (or after) -deck of an open boat, OHG. *phlihta*, MHG. *pflhte*, Da., Sw. *pligt*; Doornkaat-Koolman (*Ostfr. Wtbch.*) prefers derivation from *plicht* responsibility: see Plight *sb.*]

The main anchor of a ship; in quots. *fig.*: cf. *sheet-anchor.*

1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 187 Scho tuke Presence plicht ankers of the barge,..And Cherising for to complete hir charge. *a* 1520 — *Poems* xi. 46 Thy Ransonner, with woundis fyve, Mak thy plycht anker and thy steiris, To hald thy saule with him on lyve. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 153 Lat this faith be thi plycht ankir, and doutless thow sall be saiffit fra all the dangeir of syn.

Plicidentine (plisidentin). [f. med.L. *plica* fold, pleat + Dentine.] A form of dentine in which it is folded on a series of vertical plates, causing the surface of the tooth to be fluted.

1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 273 With reference to the main and fundamental tissue of tooth, we find..six leading modifications in fishes..Vasodentine .. Plicidentine .. Dendrodentine. 1866 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sc.* etc. II. 935/2 The basal part of the teeth of the Wolf-fish, of the *Lepidosteus oxyurus*, and of the *Ichthyosaurus*, affords examples of plicidentine.

Pliciferous (pli-, plәisi·fĕrәs), *a.* [f. med.L. *plica* fold + -ferous.] Having or bearing plicæ or folds: in *Entom.* said of elytra having an internal plica, also of beetles having such elytra.

1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Pliciform (pli·si-, plәi·sifōrm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -form.] Having the form of a plica, fold, or plait.

1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Plide, Plie, obs. forms of Plead, Plea, Ply.

Plier (plәi·әr). Also 6 plyar, 7–9 plyer. [f. Ply *v.* + -er 1. Cf. F. *plieur* folder.]

1. One who plies: in various senses of the verb.

1673 R. Head *Canting Acad.* 147 Going into a sinning-house..she found a young Plyer there. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Plyer*, a Crutch. 1725 *New Cant. Dict., Plyer..*; also a Trader. 1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 57 The companies alight,..without the aid of attendant pliers. 1872 Jeaffreson *Brides & Bridals* (1873) II. 143 Solicited by a 'plier' to accompany him to a convenient tavern.

2. In *pl.* Pincers, usually small, having long jaws mostly with parallel surfaces, sometimes toothed; used for bending wire, manipulating small objects, etc.

1568-9 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 283 Paier of plyars, 6d. 1587 Mascall *Govt. Cattle, Hogges* (1627) 271 With a paire of plyers bow and turne the points of the wyar into the holes of his nostrils. 1634 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xxvii. 94 Take it forth againe with a paire of pliers or small tongs, and light it at the fire. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* i. 6 Plyers are of two sorts, Flat Nos'd and Round Nos'd. Their office is to hold and fasten upon all small work, and to fit it in its place. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 318 The pliers commonly used for cutting wire.

Plight (plɔit), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1-4 **pliht**, (4 erron. **plith**), 3 **plihht, pliȝht**, 3-5 **pliȝt**, 4-5 **plyȝt**, 4-6 **plyght**, 5 **plyȝht**, 5-6 *Sc.* **plycht**, 5- *Sc.* **plicht**, 4- **plight**. *β.* ?4 **plyt**, 4-5 **plit, plite**, 5 **plyte**. [OE. *pliht* danger, risk, = OFris. *plicht* danger, concern, care; cf. MDu. *plicht, plecht* responsibility, obligation, duty, Du. *pligt, plicht*, MLG., LG. *plicht* obligation, duty; OHG., MHG. *phliht, pflih*t obligation, duty, office, concern, care of or for, Ger. *pflicht* duty, etc.; f. stem *pleh-, pleg-* of OE. *pleón* (with genitive) to risk the loss of, expose to danger, or WGer. *plegan*, in OS. and OHG. (Notker) with genitive, to take the risk or responsibility of (an act), to be responsible for, answer for (a thing or person). Cf., from same root, OE. *pleoh* (:—**pleh*) danger, hurt, peril, risk, responsibility, OFris. *ple, pli* danger; OHG. *pfligida* risk, danger. The continental langs. show the sense-gradation from 'danger, risk', through 'responsibility, duty', to 'office, concern, care', etc. See Franck in *Kuhn's Zeitschr.* XXXVII. 132.

Already in the 14th c., in some dialects, *h*, ȝ, or *gh* was lost in the combination *-ight*, leaving *-it*, whence the occasional *β* spellings above, *plit, plite, plyt*, and the modern pronunciation. *Plight* being thus identified in pronunciation, and sometimes in spelling with ME. *plit* from AF., the two words ran together in the form *plight*: see Plight *sb.*[2]]

†**1.** Peril, danger, risk. *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxiv. 3 Ymbsaldun mec sar deðes & plihtas helle [*pericula inferni*] ȝemoettun mec. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 96 Ic hit togelæde eow hider mid micclan plihte ofer sæ. *c* 1205 Lay. 8132, & summe heo gunnen pleien. pliht com on ueste. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 7279 Also falle men yn plyght, þat sytte vp þe þursday at night. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 266 þat I passe as in pes, & no plyȝt seche. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 162 Þe perill and þe plight is thyne. 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* vii. 12 Full often he brought theym to the plyght. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxii. 104 Blaming thy tressoun, the caus of all our plicht. *c* 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* 107 That thou shouldst..die for those deserv'd eternall plight. *β. c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8019 Priam..Wold haue put hym to þe plit for perell of all. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1221, I haue had habundance Of welfare ay; and now stond in þe plite Of scarsetee. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2575 For to dy scho semed in plyte.

†**2.** Sin, offence; guilt, blame. *Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 10213 Forr gredinesse is hæfedd plihht, & folliheþþ helless bisne. 13.. *Cursor M.* 5077 (Cott.) Mi breþer dere, Your plight [*v. r.* gilt] i haue for-giuen yow. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 131 Þe kyng suld haf no plight, þat Thomas so was dede. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nycholas*) 932 Quhy suld he sa be dycht For þare mysded & þar plicht.

β. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1494 þe lorde þat þe lyfte ȝemes Displesed much at þat play in þat plyt stronge.

3. Undertaking (of a risk or obligation); pledge (under risk of forfeiture); engagement, plighting.

(After ME., perh. a new formation from the vb.)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1269 He bad him maken siker pliȝt Of luue and trewðe, in frendes riȝt. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 1494 þat man þat demeþ alle to þe ryȝt, Of mercy get he no plyȝt. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 888 Crounes þai gun crake Mani, ich wene, apliȝt [= in plight]. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 767 Thus they justyd tylle hyt was nyght, Then they departyd in plyght, They had nede to reste.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. i. 103 Happily when I shall wed, That Lord, whose hand must take my plight, shall carry Halfe my loue with him. *a* 1700 Dryden *Song*, '*What shall I do?*' Not pray for a smile, And not bargain for plight. 1891 G. Meredith *One of our Conq.* I. iv. 58 An engagement,..a mutual plight of faith.

β. 13.. *St. Erkenwolde* 285 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 272 Nas I a paynym vnpreste þat neuer þi plite knewe Ne þi mesure of þi mercy ne þi meccul vertue?

4. *Comb.* **Plight-ring**, an engagement-ring.

1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring* 241 A sacred plight-ring was considered almost as impassable a barrier as the veil itself, against the marriage of the wearer.

Plight (plɔit), *sb.*[2] Forms: *α.* 4-5 **plit, plyt**, 5-6 **plite, plyte**, (5 **plyet**). *β.* 4-5 **pliȝt, plyȝt**, 5-6 **plyght**, -e, 5- **plight**. [ME. *plit, plyt*, a. Anglo-F. *plit* (in Gower and Law French), for ONF. **pleit*, OF. *ploit* fold, act or manner of folding; also, manner of being, trim, condition, state (13th c. in Godef.): see Plait *sb.*[1] (of which this is in origin a doublet). The *β* forms are taken over from Plight *sb.*[1]; when that word was (in some parts of England, already in 14th c.) reduced to *plīt, plīte*, and thus identified in pronunciation and sometimes in spelling with this, this began in turn to be spelt *plyght, plight*, which superseded *plite* in 16th c. This spelling appears first in branch II, and perh. there was association of sense, peril (Plight *sb.*[1] 1) being a kind of 'evil plight' (4 b below). In 16-17th c. the *gh* was often extended to the synonym Plait, written *pleight, plaight* (but for this there were also other possible models in *eight, weight, straight*, riming with *plait, wait*).]

I. Fold; manner of folding; plait.

†**1.** A fold, in drapery or the like; a pleat; = Plait *sb.* 1 a. *Obs.*

a. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III. 156 And if pernell preisid the plytis bihynde, The costis were acountid paye whan he myȝth. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. x. (1869) 79 Come forth clerk,..vndoo þese letteres out of plyt. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 100 To clothe him selfe with nothing els, but a demie bukram cassok, plaine without plites.

β. c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 242 Now fold ye alle there at oonys þat a pliȝt passe not a fote brede alle way. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* xviii. (1870) 169 Theyr rayment..is made..wyth two wryncklles and a plyght. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 229 She is drest..with a short Gown without any plights.

†**b.** A fold in a natural structure, a convolution, a bend; = Plait *sb.* 1 b. *Obs.*

a. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 350 These foldings, plites, and windings [of the ileon or folded gut].

β. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* I. i. 2 b, In the plyghte of the arme. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 554 This [horn of unicorn]..is neither light nor hollow,..revolved into many plights, sharper than any dart. 1671 Flavel *Fount. Life* i. Wks. 1731 I. 2/1 It is of many Sorts and Forms, of many Folds and Plights.

†**c.** *fig.* (Cf. Plait *sb.* 1 c.) *Obs.*

1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. ix. (Skeat) I. 77 In this boke be many privy thinges wimpled and folde; unneth shul leude men the plites unwinde.

†**2.** A plait of hair or the like; = Plait *sb.* 2.

1601 Weever *Mirr. Mart.* B ij b, Diuides each haire, each plight vndresses. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 129 A taile..very woolly and fat, and close wouen in many plights. 1800 Coleridge *Christabel* II. 33 Geraldine .. Puts on her silken vestments white, And tricks her hair in lovely plight.

†**b.** *fig.* A contexture of conditions. (Cf. sense 4.) *Obs. rare.*

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 74 It seems then, that the thing that calls us up is Morningness, or that woof and plight that the whole ticklish frame of worldly beings are wheel'd into at such a tide of day.

†**3.** A recognized length or 'piece' of lawn. (? Orig. the length into which it was folded. See Beck *Draper's Dict.* 178 *note.*) *Obs.*

1415 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 382, j plite [*printed* plice] de lawnd. 1452 *Will of Britte* (Somerset Ho.), Vnum plyte de lawne. 1463 *Act* 3 *Edw. IV*, c. 5 Coverchiefs del price dun plite de cynqe souldz. 1463-4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 505/1 Eny Kerchef, wherof the price of a plyght shall excede the some of iiis. iiiid. *Ibid.*, Kerchiefs, of the price of a plyte of vs. 1483, 1502 [see Lawn *sb.*[1] 1]. 1535 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV. 277 For vj plightes of fyne lawne for sleves for the Quene. [1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Plite of Lawne*... Seemeth to be a certaine measure, as a yard or an elle, etc.]

II. Manner of being; condition, state. (Cf. *complexion.*)

4 Condition, state, trim. **a.** *orig.* neutral or good.

a. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 111 With peple of alle plytez þe palays þay fyllen. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 399 The nexte tyme I shal fonde Tn bryngen oure craft al in another plite. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. i. (Skeat) I. 8 Chaunging of the lift syde to the right halve tourneth it so clene in-to another kynde, that never shal it come to the first plyte in doinge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/1 Plyte, or state,..*status*. 1530 Palsgr. 255/2 Plyte or state, *poynt.* 1570 Levins *Manip.* 151/6 Plite, plight, *habituda.*

β. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5373 But herieed be þe hiȝe king 3ou þus haþ holpe, & pult 3ou to þis pliȝt fram pouert euermore! 1534 More *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1288/2 And [to] lyue here in suche pleasaunt plight as we shuld haue lyued if Adam had not synned. 1596 Drayton *Leg.* iv. 214 Being in so excellent a plight. 1652-62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 269 The Town remaining in as good plight..for Trade and Buildings, as most Towns do which want a navigable River. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. i. 9 Nothing shall be distreined for rent, which may not be rendered again in as good plight as when it was distreined. 1838-9 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 124 It is a happy and hopeful plight for us both. 1851 Gallenga *Italy* 251 Not in the best plight or order.

b. Now generally qualified as evil.

a. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 114 Now hatz he put hym in plyt of peril. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 733 þus in peryl, & payne, & plytes ful harde. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 200 In sori plit and povere he lay. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* IV. xxiii. 152 She shalle he in as euyl plyte as he is or it be long to.

β. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1074 þe planetez arn in to power a plyȝt. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* I. 142 Turnus..knewe well thenne that he was deceyued,..sore an-angred he was, whan he founde hym selfe in that plyght. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cvii. iii, They cry'd to him in woefull plight. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 56 We cannot be in worse plight than we are. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. i. 31 We forget in what sad plight We lately left the captiv'd Knight. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xiii, He was now in a woful plight. 1863 P. Barry *Dockyard Econ.* 23 Dockyard administration is in a sorry and almost hopeless plight.

†**c.** Manner, fashion, way. *Obs. rare.*

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 434 Pecok, Stork, Bustarde, & Shovellewre, ye must vnlace þem in þe plite of þe crane prest & pure. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 8 b, We deny all, in the same plight as you have set them downe.

5. Bodily or physical condition; state as to health; now esp. of cattle.

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 47 Thus was the hors in sori plit. *c* 1420 *Master of Game* (MS. Dighy 182) xii, Also þe scabbe cometh to hem, for to hye plyet, when þei abyde in her kenel to longe and goth not on huntynge. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. K iij, Blake Ciche..taken wyth beanes..maketh a good plyte and fatt fleshe. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 125 The woman also in very good plight too. *a* 1649 Winthrop *New Eng.* (1853) I. 37 Some horses came over in good plight. 1792 Cowper *Let.* 29 July, Mary..is in pretty good plight this morning, having slept well. 1855 Hr. Martineau *Autobiog.* II. 35 Another of our neighbours admitted the fine plight of my cows.

b. *absol.* Good or proper condition, health.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3823 þai wald noȝt bring þe childe in plyte [*i.e.* to health]. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* xxxvi. (1878) 85 Use cattle aright, to keepe them in plight. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* xi, When a traveller and his horse are in heart and plight. 1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 84 [Of a ship] Though she had been in plight, we had not hands left sufficient to work her. 1866 Felton *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. i. vii. 119 [Of a dog] His strength, his plight, his speed so light, You had with wonder viewed.

†**6.** State of mind, mood, esp. *to do* something.

[1376-9 Gower *Mirour de l'omme* 10661 Comment q'il plourt, comment q'il rit, Toutdis se tient en un soul plit.]

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 545 [To] put you in plite your purpos to wyn. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 773 Thinketh he that I would send him hence, which is neyther in the plight to sende out? 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 57 'Less Philomel will daign a Song, In her sweetest, saddest plight. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 27 He coming in a very humble plight, asking my pardon.

7. State or position from a legal point of view.

a. Of an enactment, privilege, use, etc.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 16 § 11 The same proclamacion shal abide, be, and remain in the same plight and strength that it is, and as if this acte had neuer bene made. 1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 243 As touching this privilege.., although it continue not altogither in the same plight, yet some shadowe thereof remaineth even to this day. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 443 The statute of uses executes the possession to the use, in the same plight as the use was limited.

b. Of a person, etc.: Legal status.

[*a* 1481 Littleton *Tenures* § 306 III. iv. (1516) D iv b, Est en tiel plite sicomme il que auoit droit.]

1663 *Act* 15 *Chas. II*, c. 6 § 7 Whether Persons prohibited to preach by the said Act are in the same Plight as to Punishment, with Persons disabled by the said Act to preach. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. xxx. 392 The effect of falsifying, or reversing, an outlawry is that the party shall be in the same plight as if he had appeared upon the *capias.*

8. Attire, array, dress. *rare.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. xii. 8 Like as the sunburnt Indians do aray Their tawney bodies in their proudest plight. 1743 J. Davidson *Æneid* VII. 192 Three hundred of them stood shining and in full plight. 1821 Joanna Baillie *Metr. Leg., Ld. John* xii, In reveller's plight, he is hedight.

Plight (plɔit), *v.*[1] Now chiefly *poet.* or *rhet.* Pa. t. and pple. **plighted.** Forms of inf.: see Plight *sb.*[1] *Pa. t.* 4 **pliȝt, plyghte**, 4-7 **plight**, 5 **plyght, plyȝt**, 6 *Sc.* **plicht**, 8- **plighted**. *Pa. pple.* 3-5 **pliȝt**, 3 **i-pluht**, 4 **y-plight, y-pliȝt, y-plyȝt**, 4, 7- **plight**, 5 **i-pleyht**, 6 **plyght** (*Sc.* **plicht**), **plyted**, 6- **plighted**. [OE. *plihtan*, f. *pliht* danger, damage: see Plight *sb.*[1] Cf. OHG. *phlihten* refl. to engage one's self, MDu. *plichten* to guarantee.]

†**1.** *trans.* To cause to incur danger, bring danger upon; to endanger; to compromise (life, honour, etc.). With *dat.* (OE.)

a 1016 *Laws Æthelred* v. c. 28 (Schmid) Plihte him sylfum and ealre his are. *Ibid.* vi. c. 36 þonne plihte hi heora æhton, butan hit frið-benan sindan.

2. *trans.* To put (something) in danger or risk of forfeiture; to give in pledge; to pledge or engage (one's troth, faith, oath, promise, etc.).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 208 Al so as dusi biheste, oðer folliche ipluht trouðe, & longe beon unbishoped .. þeos, & alle swuche beoð iled to slouhðe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's T.* 153 Plight me thy trouthe heere in myn hand quod she The nexte thyng that I requere thee Thou shalt it do. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 517 To this couenaunte to be holde truly and with-out gyle, bothe perties plight ther trowthes. 1554-9 in *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 2 To fullfyll the promys he had plyght. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 75 Willinm his vow plicht to the powin, Ffor favour or for feid. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 64 Off hir finger fals she threw ane Ring, And said, 'my Lord, ane taikin I 3ow plycht'. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 46 My faith I plight heere, to relate thee veritye soothlye. 1607 Topsell *Foure-f. Beasts* 353 Truely her troath She him plight, That she would not come within the night. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* I. 291 Have we not plighted each our holy oath, That one should be the common good of both? 1813 Scott *Rokeby* I. xv, Hast thou kept thy promise plight, To slay thy leader in the fight? 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 685 They came in multitudes .. to plight faith to Willinm, rightful and lawful King.

b. esp. in reference to betrothal or marriage: cf. Trothplight.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8386 (Cott.) Well i wat þat þou me hight, Ar þou to spouse me trouth plight. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 600 And in myn hand youre trouthe plighten ye To loue me best. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xiii. (Bodl. MS.), In contract of wedding [he] pliȝte[þ] his trowith and obligeþ hym selfe to lede his life with his wyfe and to pay here dettes. 1548-9 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, And therto I plight thee my trouth. 1653 Walton *Angler* i. 24 What is said of Turtle Doves; .. that they silently plight their troth and marry. 1841 James *Brigand* vii, I told him ..that my heart was given and my hand plighted to another.

†**c.** Phrase. *I thee* (*you*) *plight* (*sc.* my word): I warrant or assure you, I promise you. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 318, I shal have an othere, I you plighte, Like to this every dele. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton

Cl.) 50 The old man sayd 'V the plyȝte, Thou schalt have as y the hyght'. *a* 1500 *Sir Beues* 2154 (Pynson) In that caue they were al nyght Wythout mete or drynke, I you plyght.

†**3.** To pledge or bind oneself to do or give (something); to promise. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 13071, & þu wulle me an hond plihten; þat ich hit scal al dihten. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2677 Or haue he hire pliȝt & sworen, Dat him sal feið wurðful ben boren. 14.. in *Fundale's Vis.*, etc. (1843) 145 Heyle godly lady in the was plyght Tho joy of man bothe all and sum. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 239 b, Than doest thou all that thou hast plyght. 1587 *Misfort. Arth.* III. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 313 The quiet rest that princely palace plights.

4. To engage or bind (oneself); *pass.* to be engaged or bound *to* some one.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 46 Pilgrimes and Palmers Plihten hem to-gederes For to seche Seint Ieme and seintes at Roome. 1377 *Ibid.* B. v. 202, I..was his prentis ypliȝte, his profit to wayte. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1045 Y til him am trewe y-pliȝt, & haue myn oþ y-swered. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Irel.* iv. 72 So you have plighted and pledged yourself to your band since you swore you would wed me only. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 116 His daughter was plighted to the very man he would have chosen for her.

†**Plight,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: see PLIGHT *sb.*[2] [ME. *plite*, etc., collateral form of PLAIT *v.*; later *plight*, going with PLIGHT *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To fold, to pleat; = PLAIT *v.* 1, PLEAT *v.* 1; also, to contract into folds or wrinkles.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1155 (1204) Now goode Nece be it neuere so lyte, Yif me þe labour it to sowe and plyte. *c* 1374 — *Boeth.* I. Pr. ii. 5 (Camb. MS.), With the lappe of hir garment Iplitid in a frounce sche dryede myn eyen. 1530 PALSGR. 660/2, I plyght a gowne, I set the plyghtes in order, *je plye*. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 76 The garment was large, and plited verie thicke. 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 8 Things, which by Heat are not onely wrinkled, but ruffled and plighted. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 973 The wings are of a decayed purple colour passing to a lively blue, and all plighted severally.

b. To fold (in the arms), embrace.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xli. 81 And in his armes he shall hym plight. 1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 76 Diego .. Came running forth, him in his arms to plight.

c. *fig.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 648 (697) What to done best were, & what eschue, That plitede she ful ofte in many folde. 1640 J. STOUGHTON *Def. & Distrib. Divinity* ii. 73 So long as these Divine truths are folded and plighted together in these few divisions, there is no lustre or light sparkles from them.

2. To intertwine or interweave into one combined texture; = PLAIT *v.* 2; to knit, to tie in a knot.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 76 Hir lockes are pleighted like the fleece of wooll. *c* 1590 — *Fr. Bacon* vi. 127 I'll plight the bands and seal it with a kiss. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 7 Sometimes her head she fondly would aguize With gaudy girlonds .. or rings of rushes plight. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VII. xxiii, A long love-lock on his left shoulder plight.

Hence **Pli·ghted** *ppl. a.* (also **plited, plight**), plaited, pleated, folded, involved; **Pli·ghting** *vbl. sb.*, pleating, folding, wrinkling.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. v. 95 Sleues with syde lappes or plyted. *c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* 1102 The nonnes, with vaile and wimple plight. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* C vij b, This all-affrighting Comet I haue heard To be the plighted tresse of Meropes. 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 8 Contraction by the Fire..causeth Plighting. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. 1851 V. 62 She [Boadicea] wore a plighted garment of divers colours, with a great gold'n Chain. 1693 tr. *Emilianne's Hist. Monast. Ord.* 152 A black plited cloak.

Plight, obs. form of PLIGHTED *ppl. a.*[1] and [2].

Plighted (plai·tĕd), *ppl. a.*[1] Also 3 ypliȝt, 4 pliht, 5 plight. [f. PLIGHT *v.*[1] + -ED[1].]

1. Of a thing: Pledged, given in pledge or assurance, solemnly promised.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3819 Sikernesse & treuþe ypliȝt of þis voreward hii nome. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 156 b, I broken haue my plighted hest. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 688 Perfidious Mars long plighted Leagues divides. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* III. i, The King must perform His plighted promise. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 218 His plighted faith went for as little as the plighted faith of a deliberate perjurer.

2. Of a person: Bound by pledge; engaged.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 116, I ..was his pliht prentys his profyt to loke. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1044 Þou haly bischop and preste plight. 1849 Miss MULOCK *Ogilvies* xii, Unless they were plighted lovers. *a* 1861 Mrs. BROWNING *Parting Lovers* x, Many a plighted maid and wife.

†**Plighted,** *ppl. a.*[2]: see under PLIGHT *v.*[2]

Pli·ghter. *rare.* [f. PLIGHT *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who or that which plights or pledges.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 126 My play-fellow, your hand; this Kingly Seale, And plighter of high hearts.

†**Pli·ghtful,** *a. Obs.* Also 4 plihtful. [f. PLIGHT *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Perilous; sinful, guilty, blameworthy.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 29 Thaim birð lef thair plihtful play. 13.. *Cursor M.* 6614 (Cott.) Þat plightful folk thoght þan na plai. *Ibid.* 29154 Qua dos heui plightful dede Of heuy penance has he nede.

†**Pli·ghtless,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 4 plihtles, plyȝtles. [f. PLIGHT *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Blameless.

13.. *Cursor M.* 28945 (Cott.) Til him þat has bene hauand, ..And falles in-to state o nede, Plight-les for his ann dede. 13.. *St. Erkenwolde* 296 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 273 Adam, oure alder, þat ete of þat appulle þat mony a plyȝtles pepul has poysned for euer.

†**Pli·ghtly,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 3 plihtliche. [f. PLIGHT *sb.*[1] + -LY[1].] Perilous, of grave import.

c 1205 LAY. 23528 Þa weoren inne Paris Plihtliche spelles ful iwis [*c* 1275 sori tidynge foliwis].

†**Pli·ghty,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. PLIGHT *sb.*[1] + -Y. So MDn., MLG. *plichtich* liable, responsible.] Responsible, guilty.

13.. *Cursor M.* 6689 (Cott.) Qua smites his thain wit a wand, And he be deid vnder his hand, He sal be plighty for þe sin. *Ibid.* 8112 Til all plighti þair pardun [sal rise].

†**Pli·ghty,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. PLIGHT *sb.*[2] + -Y.] Full of folds, wrinkled, rugose.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 110 The other proper coate is on the inside in the small guts rugous or plightie.

Plihht, pliht, obs. forms of PLIGHT *sb.*[1]

Plim (plim), *v.* Chiefly *dial.* [Known only from 17th c.; connected with the root of PLUM *v.* *Plim* adj. 'filled out' is used in dialects from Rutland to Devon.]

a. *intr.* To swell, fill *out*, grow plump.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. vi. 62 Yet plimming by a generous heat, That always by one Pulse did beat. 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 38 [He] first discovered himself to be out of his Wits..by boiling a great Number of Groats with a Design, as he said, to make them plim, i.e. grow thicker. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 147 The barley-straw..broke off..before the grain was full plimmed. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Nature* XXVII. 442/2 The leaves..plim out at once into a larger rounded type. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1892) 22 Don't that make your bosom plim?

b. *trans.* To swell, inflate.

1881 G. ALLEN *Evolutionist at Large* xv. 149 The wings [of a butterfly] are by origin a part of the breathing apparatus, and they require to be plimmed by the air before the insect can take to flight. 1881 — *Vignettes fr. Nat.* iv. 32, I saw an orange-tip plimming its unexpanded wings and displaying its beautiful markings on a blade of grass.

Pli·msoll. [The name of S. Plimsoll, M.P. for Derby, to whose agitation the Merchant Shipping Act of 1876 was due.] In *Plimsoll line* (LINE *sb.*[2] 7), *mark*, also called *Plimsoll's mark* (see MARK *sb.*[1] 12), the load-line required to be placed upon the hulls of British ships.

1881 [see MARK *sb.*[1] 12]. 1884 *Chr. World* 13 Mar. 185/3 On the vessels in our docks and harbours may now be seen the 'Plimsoll mark'. *fig.* 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Oct. 1/2 The only question in dispute is where to affix this Plimsoll line of respectability.

Plinian (pli·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Plinianus*, f. *Plinius* Pliny. In B, a. Ger. *plinian*.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to or named after Pliny, esp. Pliny the elder, C. Plinius Secundus, the naturalist (23–79 A.D.).

1649 OGILBY tr. *Virg. Georg.* II. (1684) 79 *note*, Salmasius (in his Plinian Exercitations) takes it for a Fable.

B. *sb. Min.* Name given by Breithaupt (1846) to a supposed monoclinic variety of cobaltiferous arsenopyrite.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 80 Arsenopyrite, or Mispickel.. Plinian. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Min., Plinian.* ..A syn. of arsenopyrite, the new name being given because it was supposed to be monoclinic.

Plinth (plinþ). [ad. L. *plinthus* plinth (Vitruv. in senses 1 a, 2 a), a. Gr. πλίνθος tile, brick, stone squared for building. Cf. F. *plinthe*. The L. form *plinthus* was at first used.]

1. a. 'The lower square member of the base of a column or pedestal' (Gwilt).

[1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C iv b, The antiques haue made three Plinthus, one aboue an other, the occasion wherof is this, that the earthe should not ouer growe the Base of the Pedestale. *Ibid.* D iij b, The Abacus hangeth ouer more then the Plinthus of the Base of the pillor.] 1611 COTGR. *Plinthe*, a Plinth, or Slipper; a flat, and square peece of Masonrie, &c., placed sometimes aboue, sometimes below, the footstall (but euer the first of the Basis) of a piller, &c. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 459/1 The Plinth, or Plinthus. 1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The plinth is..that flat square table, under the mouldings of the base and pedestal..seeming to have been originally intended to keep the bottom of the primitive wooden pillars from rotting. *a* 1849 POE *Coliseum* iv, These ivy-clad arcades .. These mouldering plinths. *a* 1878 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 151 In earlier instances the plinth and sub-plinth are both square in plan.

b. A block of stone, etc., serving as a base or pedestal to a statue, bust, vase, etc.; also, the squared base of a piece of furniture.

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 216 Upon the Stone Coping, are Plinths to set Vases and Flower-Pots on. 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. vi. 109 These figures..stand upon little square plinths.

c. The projecting part of a wall immediately above the ground. Also *attrib.*, as *plinth-stone*.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 312 A Plinth, in masonry, is the first stone inserted above the ground. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. 1298 In a wall the term *plinth* is applied to two or more rows of bricks at the base of it, which project from the face. 1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* 292 *Plinth*, the plain projecting face at the bottom of a wall immediately above the ground. 1878 M'VITTIE *Christ Ch. Cath.* 66 Springing from a plinth which runs round the building.

d. *fig.* A plinth-like base or foundation.

1803 REPTON *Landscape Garden.* (1805) 86 A terrace .. forms a base line or deep plinth. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 405 Its surrounding plinth of rock shows in places at low water.

2. †**a.** After Vitruvius, The abacus of the capital of a column. *Obs.*

[1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C j b, The Capital..hath vpon Echinus a littel edge, which seteth forth Plinthus with a more beautiful Proiecture.] 1611 COTGR., *Abaque*, a Plinth, or flat square Stone, on the Capitell of a pillar. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 45/2 Over the Capitals of their Columns another Abacus or Plinth. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Vitruvius also calls the Tuscan abacus, *plinth*, from its resembling a square brick.

b. The uppermost projecting part of a cornice or of a wall. See also quot. 1727–41. Now *rare*.

1613 CHAPMAN *Maske Inns Court* a j, A..Temple..whose Pillars..bore vp an Architraue, Freese, and Cornish: Ouer which stood a continued Plinthe; whereon were aduanc't statues of siluer. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Plinth of a wall* ..in the general, for any flat high moulding, serving in a front wall to mark the floors; or to sustain the eaves of a wall, and the larmier of a chimney. 1863 PATERSON *Hist. Ayr.* I. 216 The plinth at the top of the walls was composed of the same material.

3. *Comb.* as *plinth-like*, *plinth-shaped* adjs.

Hence **Pli·nthiform** *a.*, having the form of a plinth; **Pli·nthless** *a.*, without a plinth.

1845 PALEY *Goth. Mouldings* 64 An interposed square edge, or plinthiform member. 1898 J. F. CURWEN *Hist. Descr. Levens Hall* 13 The square plinthless but embattled tower.

Plinthite (pli·nþoit). *Min.* [Named by T. Thomson 1836, f. Gr. πλίνθος brick + -ITE[1].] A brick-red clay occurring among the trap rocks of Antrim and the Hebrides.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min.* I. 323 Sp. 8 *Plinthite.* I give this name to a mineral which occurs in the County of Antrim, from its brick red colour. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 217 Plinthite is not an uncommon mineral, occurring in the softer varieties of the trap rocks. 1883 *Athenæum* 30 June 833/3 Saponite, plinthite, Thomsonite..were found [near Stainchol, Skye].

Pli·nyism. *rare.* [f. *Pliny* (see PLINIAN) + -ISM.] A statement of dubious correctness, such as some found in Pliny's Natural History.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. II. iii. (1852) 368 Of which 'twill be no Plinyism to observe..that it flowers the first of all trees. *Ibid.* xix. 442 There is frequently..much likeliness between a Plinyism and a fable.

Pliocene (plai·ŏsīn), *a.* (*sb.*) *Geol.* Also pleiocene. [f. Gr. πλείων, -ον more (see PLEIO-) + καινός new, recent.] Epithet applied to the newest division of the Tertiary formation, distinguished from EOCENE and MIOCENE as containing a larger proportion of fossil shells of still existing species; called also Upper Tertiary. Also applied to animals, etc., of this period. b. *absol.* as *sb.* = Pliocene division or formation.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. v. 53 We derive the term Pliocene from πλείων, *major*, and καινος, *recens*, as the major part of the fossil testacea of this epoch are referrible to recent species. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.*, etc. II. 935/2 The Pliocene rocks of England..include the red crag and coralline crag of the eastern counties. 1900 *Athenæum* 21 July 93/1 Years afterwards French anthropologists also found Pliocene man.

‖ **Pliohippus** (plăi,ohi·pŏs). *Palæont.* Also pleio-. [mod.L., f. *plio-* in PLIOCENE + Gr. ἵππος horse.] An extinct genus of horses, the fossil remains of which are found in the Pliocene and Miocene strata of N. America.

1874 O. C. MARSH in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. 3 VII. 252 *Pliohippus.* A new genus of solipeds, allied to *Equus*..found in Pliocene strata, Nebraska. 1876 *Times* 7 Dec., In the recent strata was found the common horse; in the Pleiocene, the Pleiohippus and the Protohippus or Hipparion.

‖ **Pliolophus** (plăi,ŏlŏfŭs). *Palæont.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πλείον more + λόφος crest: see quot. 1857.] A genus of fossil perissodactyl hoofed quadrupeds, whose remains are found in the Middle and Lower Tertiary strata. Hence **Pli·oloph,** an animal of this genus; **Plio·lophoid** *a.*, resembling this genus, or belonging to the *Pliolophoidea* or *Pliolophidæ*, of which it is the type; *sb.* a pliolophoid animal.

1857 OWEN in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XIV. 55 A new genus and species of perissodactyle pachyderm, for which I propose the name of *Pliolophus vulpiceps*, or Fox-headed Pliolophus. *Note.* By it [the term *Pliolophus*] I..mean that it is more near to the Lophiodont type than its close ally the Hyracotherium. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Pliolophus*, a small *lophiodont* mammal, whose remains have been found in eocene and miocene tertiaries.

‖ **Pliosaurus** (plăi,ŏsō·rŭs). *Palæont.* Also pleio-. [mod.L., f. Gr. πλείον more, PLEIO- + σαῦρος lizard; so called because more near to the saurian type than the ICHTHYOSAURUS.] A genus of fossil marine reptiles, resembling *Plesiosaurus*, but with shorter neck, larger head, and stronger jaws and teeth; their remains are found in the Upper Oolite. Also anglicized as **Pli·osaur.** Hence **Pliosau·rian** *a.*, of or belonging to the genus *Pliosaurus*.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 300 The Pliosaurus was a gigantic reptile, intermediate between the two preceding genera. We know two species from the Oxford and Kimmeridge clays. 1859 OWEN in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVII. 148/2 This short-necked and big-headed amphicœlian Pliosaur. 1888 R. LYDEKKER in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLV. 50 Further indications of Pliosaurian affinities.

Plise, obs. variant of PLEASE *v.*

Plisky (pli·ski), *sb.* (*a.*) *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Origin unknown.] A mischievous trick; a frolic.

1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* xvi, Deil na they never mair do guid, Play'd her that pliskie! 1816 SCOTT

Antiq. xli, I can hae nae reason to play an ill pliskie t'ye in the day o' your distress. 1887 P. McNeill *Blawearie* 154 Get them fu', and we'll soon play them a plisky.

b. An awkward plight.

1829 Hogg in R. Chambers *Sc. Songs* (1829) I. 136 Ye little ken what pains I prove, Or how severe my pliskie, O! 1847 E. Brontë *Wuthering Heights* xiii, I nobbut wish he may catch ye i' that plisky.

B. *adj.* Tricky, mischievous. *rare.*

1887 J. Service *Dr. Duguid* I. iv. (ed. 3) 27 Auld Habkin o' the Pethfit, who was a pliskie body.

Plit. *Agric.* [Invented by W. Marshall: see quot. 1778.] The slice of earth turned over by a ploughshare.

1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 13 May an. 1775, Each furrow..., and the fresh-formed surface of each *plit*, may lie .. wholly exposed to the weather. [*Ibid., note.* A spade-full is called a *Spit*, and, by analogy, a plow-full a *Plit.*] 1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 156 Where the land is excessively steep, it is often necessary to plough directly across, throwing the plits or furrow slices all down hill. 1813 R. Ker *Agric. Surv. Berwick* 150 At its fore part it is an exceedingly sharp wedge, so as to insinuate between the fastland and the plit, or furrow slice.

Plit, plite, obs. forms of Plight.

† **Plitch,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 *plycc(e)an, 5 plycche. *Pa. t.* 4 plight,t)e, (pleightte), 5 ply3te, plyghte. *Pa. pple.* 4 ply3t, 5 plight, 6 plyghte. [OE. 2 sing. subj. and imper. *plyce, plice*, irreg. forms from **plycc(e)an*:—WGer. type **plukkja-* pluck (whence also Du. *plucken*, LG. *plücken*, MHG., Ger. *pflücken*): see Pluck *v.*] *trans.* To pluck, pull, snatch.

?*a* 1000 in *Techmer's Intern. Zeitschr. Sprachw.* (1885) II. 122 Donne þu setrægel habban wille, þonne plice þu ðine agene geweda mid twam fingrum. *Ibid.* 127 Pæt þu strece ford þin wenstre handstoc and plyce innan mid þinre wynstran hande. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2401 His sword of stiel he hab up pliȝt. *c* 1320 R. Brunne *Medit.* 626 Fersly here swete sone ys from her plyȝt. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1071 (1120) He seyd here þus and out þe lettre plighte. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3029 He..plyȝte him of is sadel with mayn. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's Prol.* 15 And sodeynly he plighte his hors aboute.

Hence † **Plitching** *vbl. sb.*, plucking, carping.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 274 þe synnes of þi mowth arn .. plycchyng at loue & charyte.

Plith, obs. f. Plight *sb.*[1] **Plo,** obs. f. Plough.

Ploat, plote (plōət), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [a. Fl. and Du. *ploten* (in Kilian only as Fl.) to pluck the wool off; in meaning identical with *blooten*, but connexion is uncertain.] *trans.* To pluck, to strip of feathers, wool, etc.; *fig.* to rob, plunder, fleece.

1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss., Plote*, to pluck, to chide vehemently, 'See how she plotes him'. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., To Ploat*, to pluck the feathers off a fowl... 'They'll ploat him', fleece him. 1863 Robson *Bards of Tyne* 431 The geese 'ill niver feel ye ploat.

Hence † **Ploa·ter, plotter** [see -er[1]; cf. Du. *ploter* white leather-dresser, 'vellerum sive lanarum tonsor' (Kilian).] *Obs.*

1601 in Cochran-Patrick *Med. Scotl.* iii. (1892) 40 Ayr took three of them—George Baert, 'plotter and comber'; James Claers, weaver; and Arane Janson, 'scherar'.

‖ **Ploc.** *rare*—[o]. [F. *ploc* in same and other senses (1567 in Hatz.-Darm.).] (See quot.)

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Ploc*, a mixture of hair and tar for covering a ship's bottom. 1864 in Webster; and in later Dicts.

‖ **Ploce** (plō·sī). *Rhet.* Also 6 ploche, 7 ploke (plō·kī). [Late L. *plocē* (Mart. Capella), the rhetorical figure, a. Gr. πλοκή plaiting, f. πλέκειν to plait.] The repetition of a word in an altered or more expressive sense, or for the sake of emphasis.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 86 *Ploche*, when by an Emphasis, a word is either in praise or disgrace reiterated or repeated. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 211 Ploche, or the Doubler. 1657 J. Smith *Myst. Rhet.* 109 *Ploce*, ..A figure when a word is by way of Emphasis so repeated, that it denotes not only the thing signified, but the quality of the thing. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Ploce*, ..a Rhetorical figure of Elocution, ..as, In that great victory Cæsar was Cæsar. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 61 ₱ 3 He generally talked in the Paranomasia, ..he sometimes gave into the Plocè. 1859 tr. *Bengel's Gnomon* I. 356 Ὁ ποιήσας ἐποίησεν (He who made, made), is a striking example of Ploce.

Ploch, variant of Plotch *Obs.*

Plod (plɒd), *v.* Also 7–8 *dial.* plad. [Known from *c* 1560; app. of onomatopœic origin. (ME. *plodder* seems to be unconnected.)

Some would connect it with ME. *plod* (*plodde*), Plud, a puddle, a pool, taking the original sense as 'to wade in a puddle, to splash through water or mud'; but no special reference to puddles or wading appears in the use of the word, which seems rather to suggest the dull sound of labouring steps on moderately firm ground.]

1. *intr.* To walk heavily or without elasticity; to move or progress laboriously, to trudge. Also *plod on. lit.* and *fig.*

a 1566 R. Edwards *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 27, I like not this soil, for as I go plodding, I mark there two, there three, their heads always nodding, In close secret wise. 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Pere.* (1860) 3 Plodding through Aldersgate..with a quarter Asbe staffe on my Shoulder. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* III. iv. 6 Bare-foot plod I the cold ground vpon. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. x. 27 Wee plod-on in the common Road of habituated husbandry. 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. i. 31 Plodding along through a tasteless existence. 1821 Joanna Baillie *Metr. Leg., Wallace* i, If such there be still let him plod On the dull foggy paths of care. 1888 Burgon *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. III. 340 We plodded along in profound silence.

b. *trans.* To trudge along, over, or through (a road, etc.); to make (one's way) by plodding.

1750 Gray *Elegy* 3 The plowman homeward plods his weary way. 1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III. iii, The journeying years Plod the last sands of life. 1896 A. E. Housman *Shropshire Lad* xlvi, Nor plod the winter land to look For willows in the icy brook. 1903 R. D. Shaw *Pauline Epist.* 176 In obedience to a dream..Augustus plodded the streets of Rome and gathered coppers as a beggar.

2. *intr.* To work with steady laborious perseverance; to toil in a laborious, stolid, monotonous fashion; to drudge, slave. Const. *at, on, upon.*

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 91 What thing is it..in your brain ploddyng. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 170 If such a one wax obstinat in plodding at the Lawes, and spend much time in the Schooles. *a* 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 66 The dull Christian sitts often fruitlesly plodding on the Booke, nay heares the Prophesies often preached to no purpose. 1706 Phillips, *Plod*, to labour earnestly in Business, to have one's Head full of it. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 686 We may suppose the possessor of it argued..'It is not worth while to plod with a single talent, for sake of the slender profit that may be made of it by the best management'. 1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* xii, There you have the secret of good work—to plod on and still keep the passion fresh.

† b. *trans. Plod out*: To spend (time) in plodding. *Obs. rare.*

1749 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) II. 294 To plod out the evenings..at home over a book.

† 3. Of hounds: see quot. 1688. *Obs.*

1575 Turbervy. *Venerie* 36 If there be any yong hounde which woulde carie or hang behind, beyng opinionate..and ploddyng by himselfe. *Ibid.* 240 Hounds do cal on, bawle, bable, crie, yearne, lapyse, plodde, baye and such like other noyses. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 76/1 They plod, is when Hounds hang behind, and beat too much upon the scent in one place.

¶ 4. Confused with or influenced by Plot *v.* in various senses. *Obs.* (Cf. Plot *v.*[3] = plod.)

1631 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Turn Fort. Wheel* Pref., Which makes our foes complot consult and plod, How and by what means they may warr with God. 1663 R. Blair *Autobiog.* iii. (1848) 54 Yet gave I not over plodding to obstruct my settling there. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 450 ₱ 4, I fell a plodding what Advantages might be made of the ready Cash I had. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 240 They were plodding mischief for twenty years before we forced them to commit hostilities.

Plod (plɒd), *sb.* [f. Plod *v.*] An act or spell of plodding; a heavy tiring walk. Also *fig.*

1880 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/8 We accepted an ankle-deep plod through filth indescribable and treacherous boulders. 1890 R. Bridges *Shorter Poems* III. 13 Only life's common plod: still to repair The body and the thing which perisheth.

b. The sound of a heavy dull tread or the like; tramp, thud.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 June 1/3 What is the voice of London? Is it not the plod, plod, dumping plod of the horses' hoofs?

Plod, plodan, plodden, obs. ff. Plaid, -ing.

Plod, Plodde, obs. forms of Proud, Plud.

† **Ploddall.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [?=*plod-all*: cf. *save-all*, etc.] A plodder.

16.. *MS. Bodl.* 30 lf. 13 b, Our Schollers..verie ploddalls of Art.

† **Ploddeill.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Origin and sense obscure: the radical part is prob. ns in Plodder[1], the ending perh. = F. *-aille* collective.] ? A company or band of thrashers or cudgellers. (*Contemptuous.*)

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. 4998 (Wemyss MS.), I vow to God scho beris hir weill The Scottis wenche with hir ploddeill; For, cum I airly, cum I lait, I fynd ay Annes at the 3ait.

† **Plodder**[1]. *Obs.* [Origin and sense uncertain: perh. f. 16th c. Fr. (and mod. Norm. dial.) *plauder* for *pelauder* 'to thwack, swindge, belabour..endgell..; to vse roughly..handle rudely' (Cotgr.).] ? One who belabours or handles roughly.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12862 Pilours and plodders, piked þere goodes, Kyld of þe comyns, & myche care did. *a* 1475 *Wyntoun's Cron.* VII. 4998 (Royal MS.), I vow to God scho mais grete stere The Scottis wenche ploddere. [Cf. prec.]

Plodder[2] (plɒ·dəɹ). [f. Plod *v.* + -er[1].] One who plods. a. Usually, One who works slowly and laboriously; a persevering toiler, a drudge.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. i. 86 Small haue continuall plodders euer wonne, Saue base authoritie from others Bookes. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 312 Being an indefatigable plodder at his book [he] took the degree of M. of Arts. 1760 Johnson *Idler* No. 95 ₱ 13 Wealthy plodders were only purveyors for men of spirit. 1850 S. Dobell *Roman* V, Shall I..Work first and be paid after, like the plodder In yonder field?

b. One who trudges in walking. *rare.*

1832 W. Stephenson *Gateshead Local Poems* 35 Old harmless..Deborah Dick, Thro' thick and thin a Plodder.

Hence † **Plo·dderly** *adv.*, after the manner of a plodder; laboriously, clumsily.

c 1605 Beaumont (Sloane MS. 1709) in *Athenæum* 27 Jan. (1894) 115/1 Pronunciation of vile speeches in vile plotts.. in the most plodderly plotted shew of Lady Amity.

Plo·dding, *vbl. sb.* [-ing[1].] The action of the verb Plod; walking heavily, trudging; toiling or striving with laborious industry.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 305 Vniuersall plodding poysons vp The nimble spirits in the arteries. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 155 No worthy enterprise can be done by us without continuall plodding and wearisomnes to our faint and sensitive abilities. 1820 L. Hunt *Indicator* No. 24 (1822) I. 190 Between the plodding of a sexton through a Church-yard, and the walk of a Gray, what a difference! 1891 *Athenæum* 9 May 602/3 After laborious plodding through page after page of the letters.

So **Plod-plodding,** designating a continuous thudding sound.

1881 Black *Sunrise* III. iv. 74 They had by this time grown quite accustomed to the plod plodding of the train.

Plodding (plɒ·diŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Plod *v.* + -ing[2].] That plods; walking or working slowly and laboriously; diligent without brilliancy; persevering.

1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 37 Let the indifferent Reader diuine what deepe misterie can he placed vnder plodding meeter. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* II. iii, A dull, plodding face, still looking in a direct line. 1628 Earle *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 72 A Plodding Student Is a kind of alchymist or Persecutor of Nature. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. iv. 198 The Plodding Countryman overlooks such Vicissitudes of Nature. 1702 Yalden *Æsop at Court* x. iv, A solemn plodding Ass that graz'd the plain. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. II. xii. (1869) 250 The English are considered as comparatively a slow plodding people.

Hence **Plo·ddingly** *adv.*, **Plo·ddingness.**

1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 13 For his hire any handy craft man..wil ploddingly do his day labor. 1880 Green *Hist. Eng. People* IV. IX. i. 223 Grenville was ploddingly industrious. 1882 H. E. Merivale *Faucit of B.* I. I. xi. 185 Out of the dulness and the ploddingness.

Plodge (plɒdʒ), *v.* Chiefly *dial.* Also **pludge.** [Onomatopœic; allied to Plod, but with expressive change of final consonant; perh. influenced by *plunge*.] *intr.* To wade or walk heavily in water, soft ground, or anything in which the feet sink.

1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss., Plodge*, to wade through water, to plunge. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, To *Plodge*, to plunge up and down in water with the feet. 1863 Robson *Bards of Tyne* 27 To see the folks a' duckin';..men an' wives together plodg'd. 1885 *Fortnt. in Waggonette* 63 What work to plodge through it [heather] for hour after hour!

† **Plod-shoe.** *Obs.* [f. Plod *v.* + Shoe.] A strong clumsy shoe, in which one walks heavily.

1697 Vanbrugh *2nd Pt. Æsop* iii. 151 Because I han't a pair of plod shoes, and a dirty shirt, you think a woman won't venture upon me for a husband. 1705 — *Confed.* I. ii. 64 How like a dog will you look, with a pair of plod shoes, your hair cropp'd..and a bandhox under your arm.

Plog(g, plogh(e, ploh, obs. ff. Plough.

Ploȝe, plohe, obs. forms of Play *sb.* and *v.*

Ploïmate (plōu·imēt), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Ploïma*, neut. pl. (C. J. Hudson, 1884) (f. Gr. πλώϊμος fit for sailing, seaworthy, f. πλώειν, πλεῖν to sail) + -ate[2].] Of or pertaining to the *Ploïma*, a division of *Rotifera* or wheel-animalcules, having no foot, and progressing only by swimming.

Ploi·ter, *v. dial.* [Akin to Plouter.] *intr.* To work in an ineffective way; to potter; to dawdle.

1848 De Quincey *Sortilege & Astrol.* Wks. 1858 IX. 269 She shifted her hand, and 'ploitered' amongst the papers for full five minutes. 1895 Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* VII. i, What are ye ploiterin' aboot here for?

Plok(ke, Plom, Plomage, obs. forms of Pluck, Plum, Plumage.

† **Plomayle.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *plumail* (*Monstrelet Chron.* 14..) a plume; cf. L. *plūmālis* feathered.] Plumage.

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* II. 32 þey plucked the plomayle ffrom þe pore skynnes.

Plombe, Plombette, obs. ff. Plumb, Plummet.

‖ **Plombgomme** (plonggom). *Min.* [F., lit. gummy lead, f. *plomb* lead + *gomme* gum.] = Plumbogummite.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 746 *Plomb-gomme.* This lead ore.. is of a dirty brownish or orange-yellow. 1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 685 *Plombgomme*, syn. with Plumbaresinite. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 577 S. Tennant (who died in 1815) is said to have first analyzed plombgomme and made it a combination of oxyd of lead, alumina, and water.

Plombierite (plɒ̃mbiĕrəit). *Min.* [f. Plombières, France: see -ite[1] 2 b.] (See quots.)

1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 685 *Plombierite*, a hydrated silicate of calcium..formed by the action of a hot mineral spring at Plombières on an old Roman mortar. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 802 *Plombierite*,..a gelatinous substance, which hardens in the open air, formed from the thermal waters of Plombières.

Plome, Plomet(e, -ette, -it, Plomp, obs. forms of Plum, Plume, Plumbet, Plummet, Plump.

† **Plone.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. App. an alteration of an orig. *plane*, Plane *sb.*[1]

(*Plum* has been suggested, but appears to be formally impossible.)

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* liii. 70 þe palme and þe poplere, þe pirie, þe plone [*rimes* Ione, lone, *for orig.* lane, lane], þe Iunipere ientel, Ionyng bi-twene.

Plong, plonge, obs. forms of Plunge.

Plonge (plɒndʒ), *sb. Fortif.* [After F. *plongée*.] 'The superior slope given to the parapet' (Stocqueler *Milit. Encycl.* 1853); = Plunge *sb.* 6.

† **Plonge** (plɒndʒ), *v. Obs.* [var. of Plunge.] *trans.* To cleanse (an open drain or sewer) by stirring up the mud at the bottom so that the outward flow may carry it off.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 425/1. *Ibid.* 427/1 'When we go plonging', one man said, 'we has long poles with a piece of wood at the end of them, and we stirs up the mud.. while the tide's a going down .. and lets out the water, mud, and all, into the Thames'.

Plongeon, variant of Plungeon, *Obs.*

Plonket, Plonte, obs. forms of Plunket, Plant.

Ploo, obs. form of Plough.

Plook, Plooky, etc.: see Plouk, Plouky.

Plop (plɒp), *sb.* and *adv.* [Echoic: cf. Plump.]

A. *sb.* The sound made by a smooth object dropping into water without splashing, by water falling in a small mass, or by bursting bubbles in boiling liquid; the act of falling with this sound.

1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* ix, We tugged at the sable heroine, and first one leg came home out of the tenacious clay, with a plop. 1863 Baring-Gould *Iceland* 212 The plop plop of the little mud pools. 1885 G. Allen *Life Darwin* i. 9 The wave of thought and feeling..stirred on the unruffled pond of eighteenth century opinion by the startling plop of Buffon's little pebble. 1892 Lowndes *Camping Sk.* 85 We threw tiny stones into the water, at the quick plop of which the angler would hurry to the spot.

B. *adv.* or *int.* With a plop.

1844 Thackeray *Wand. Fat Contrib.* ii, She advances backwards towards the coming wave, and as it reaches her —plop! she sits down in it. 1863 Kingsley *Water-Bab.* iii, A few great drops of rain fell plop into the water.

Plop (plɒp), *v.* [Echoic: cf. prec., and Plump *v.*] *intr.* To fall with or as with a plop; to drop flat *into* or *upon*; to plump, flop. *To plop up*: To rise with a plop, as a bubble, etc. Also *trans.* in causative sense.

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 16 The brook, which I have ..watch'd with joy till bursting off it plopt In running gushes of wild murmuring groans. 1839 Thackeray *Catherine* vii, An apple plops on your nose, and makes you a world's wonder and glory. 1897 Kipling *Captains Courageous* iii, The released lead plopped into the sea far ahead.

Hence **Plo·pping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1827 Clare *Sheph. Cal.* 84 The plopping gun's sharp, momentary shock. 1893 J. A. Barry *S. Brown's Bunyip*, etc. 218 Ploppings and splashings as of many small swimmers. 1897 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 589/2 The plopping of the waves against the wall.

†**Plo·rabund,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. type **plōrabund-us*, f. *plōrāre* to weep.]

1623 Cockeram, *Plorabunde*, one that weepeth much.

Ploration (plorē¹·ʃən). *rare.* [ad L. *plōrātiōn-em*, n. of action from *plōrāre* to weep.] Weeping. So **Plo·ratory** *a.*, weeping, mournful.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 596 Philanthropists .. pour out their plorations on the fate of 'Afric's swarthy sons'. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 982 The shedding of tears; ploration. 1831 *Crayons fr. the Commons* 48 In dismal doleful ploratory strain He explicates th' amount of loss and gain.

†**Plore,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. In 5 plowre. [ad. L. *plōrāre*, F. *pleurer*.] *intr.* To weep, wail.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/2 Plowryn, or wepyn, *ploro, fleo. Ibid.*, Plowrynge, or wepyage, *ploratus.*

Plosh, dial. form of Plash *sb.*¹

Plot (plɒt), *sb.* Also 5–7 plotte, 6–7 plott. [Appears in late OE. (see sense 2), if indced the single instance belongs to this word, and then not till late 14th c.; in senses 3–7 not before 16th c. Origin unknown. See also the collateral form *plat* (Plat *sb.*³), which arose in the 16th c., and was for two centuries or more common in all senses exc. 1 and 7. Senses 3–6 are fonnd earlier in *plat.* For the relations between the two, see Plat *sb.*³ As to sense 7 see the note under branch III.]

I. †1. A small portion of any surface (e. g. of the skin, a garment) differing in character or aspect from the rest of the surface; a patch, spot, mark. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 275–6 He hadde a cote of crystendome..Ac it was moled in many places with many sondri plottes, Of pruyde here a plotte, and here a plotte of vnboxome speche. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/1 Plecke, or plotte, *porciuncula. Ibid.*, Plot, *idem quod* plek. 1583 Lyly *Epist.* in T. Watson *Centurie of Loue* (Arb.) 29, I could finde nothing but..loose stringes, where I tyed hard knots: and a table of steele, where I framed a plot of wax. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 98 The men shaue a plot four square vpon the crownes of their heads. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 325 The horse will he..full of scabs and raw plots about the neck. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2143/4 A daple gray Mare,..a Plott chafed upon the side of her Cheek. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 490 Very minute pustules, forming circular plots of a brown, or reddish hue.

2. An area or piece (of small or moderate size) of ground, or of what grows or lies upon it; *esp.* one used for some special purpose, indicated by the context; a patch, spot. Cf. Plat *sb.*³ 1.

?*a* 1100 (*Charm*) in Liebermann *Gesetze der Angels.* 400 Ic agnian wylle to agenre æhte ðæt ðæt ic hæbbe & næfre ðe mlyntan ne plot ne ploh, ne turf ne toft, ne furh ne fotmæl, ne land ne læse. 1463 in *Manu. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 461 An acre of medew in a noder plotte. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxxvi. 125 We requyre onely..a lityll plotte of grounde where we maye dwelle in peas. *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* lxxii, And why that some did reverence to the tree, And some unto the plot of floures fair? 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 213 In Cambridge then, I found agen, a resting plot. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. i. 3 This greene plot shall be our stage. 1598 Florio *Ital. Dict.* Ep. Ded. 2 What pleasure in a plot of simples. 1624 Middleton *Game at Chess* III. i. 127 Poor countrymen have but one plot To keep a cow on. 1660 *Season. Exhort.* 20 Youth, who are the seed plot of future woe or weal. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 24 We call any plain Superficies, whose Sides are unequal .. a Plot, as of a Field, Wood, Park.., and the like. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* vii. 146 The little plots, which the several families possess, and cultivate. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk., Rural Life Eng.* § 9 The trim hedge, the grass plot before the door. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 82/2 A land company..afterwards sold the adjoining land in building plots.

†b. The place on which a building, town, city, etc. is situated; site, situation. *Obs.*

1548 W. Patten *Exped. Scot.* A iij b, The plot of this Castell standeth so naturally strong. 1551 Robinson *More's Utop.* II. i. (1895) 119 Cities .. in all poyntes fashioned a lyke, as farfurth as the place or plotte suffereth. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1549/1 He likewise began ..the strengthening of Athelon with gates and other fortifications, the foundation and plot of the bridge of Caterlagh. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 114 They who founded it..were so blind as that they could not choose it for the plot of Chalcedon. 1603 T. M. *Progr. to London of Jas. I* C iij, He bestowed this day in surueying of the plots and fortifications [of Berwick].

II. In the following senses *plat* occurs earlier; see Plat *sb.*³

3. A ground-plan of a building, city, field, farm, or any area or part of the earth's surface; a map, a chart: = Plat *sb.*³ 2. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. in *U.S.*

1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* II. Pref., To drawe the plotte of any countreie that you shall come in, as iustely as maie be. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 439 Hannibal .. drew a plot of a City.. and caused it to be built and inhabited. 1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 50 Our English plottes are verie ill made, and the land wrong drawne where wee haue litle trade. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. ii. 11 How to take the Plott of a Field at one Station. 1706 Phillips, To *Prick a Plot* (among Sailers), is ..to make a small Prick in the Plot or Chart in that Latitude and Longitude, where the Ship is suppos'd to be at that time. 1775 Johnson *West. Islands* Wks. X. 339 The ruins of the cathedral of Elgin...Its whole plot is easily traced. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* Apr. 835 It will be seen on reference to the plot of the place.

†b. *fig.* The type or representation *of* something. *Obs. rare.*

1597 Middleton *Wisd. Solomon* ii. 24 Blotted by him that is the plot of evil, Undone, corrupted, vanquish'd by the devil.

†4. *fig.* A sketch or outline of a literary work. Cf. Plat *sb.*³ 3. *Obs.*

1548 Patten *Exped. Scot.* Pref. D ij b, Least I mai woorthely be doubted by the plot of my Prologe, to haue made the foorme of my booke lyke the proportion of sainct Peters man, I will here leaue of further proces of Preface. 1554 Ld. Darnley in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 249 It haith pleased your moste excellente Maiestie laitlie to accepte a litle Plote of my simple penning, which I termed *Utopia Nova.* 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. Ded. § 15 Such a plotte made and recorded to memorie; may .. minister light to any publique designation. *a* 1626 Middleton *Women Beware Women* v. i. 170 Why, sure, this plot's drawn false; here's no such thing.

†b. ? A device, a design. *Obs. rare.*

1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 60 Hee.. makes six plots of set faces, before he speakes one wise word.

†5. A plan or scheme for the constitution or accomplishment of anything; a purpose, device, design, scheme: = Plat *sb.*³ 4. *Obs.* (exc. as in 7).

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1397/1 That the kalendar once reformed according to this plot, need neuer hereafter either to be altered or amended. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 609/1 There have beene divers good plottes devised, and wise counsells cast allereadv about reformation of that realme. 1607 T. Sparke *Brotherly Perswasion* B ij, I neuer yet could bee brought..to thinke that forme and plot of Church gouernment so much admired and magnified as the perpetuall and onely fit gouernment for Christes Church..fitting for such a Monarchye as this is. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* vii. 310 This is the great design and plot of the gospel. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 269 A design or policy of the Devil..to counter-work God Almighty in the plot of christianity.

6. The plan or scheme of any literary creation, as a play, poem, or work of prose fiction. Cf. Plat *sb.*³ 5.

1649 Lovelace *Poems* 78 Th'other [Comedy] for the Gentlemen oth' Pit, Like to themselves all Spirit, Fancy, Wit In which plots should be subtile as a Flame. 1677 W. Hughes *Man of Sin* III. iii. 62 The Plots of the best Poets may sometimes have a hole pick'd in them. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* VI. § 16 To censure the plot of a play. 1759 Goldsm. *Misc. Wks.* (1837) III. 495 The whole plot of these five cantos is no more than a young lady happening to prick her finger with a needle. 1852 Lewis *Meth. Reason. Politics* v. § 5. 118 In every narrative, there is a certain connexion of events..which, in a work of fiction, is called a plot. 1878 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* ii. 28 In the plot of the Odyssey, symmetry is obvious at first sight: in the plot of the Iliad, it has to be sought out.

III. Probably influenced by Complot.

[*Complot* was used in Fr. from the 14th c., and occurs in Eng. *c* 1575. It might be even more correct to view *plot* in this sense as short for *complot* under the influence of the sense 'plan, scheme, or device', already present in 5. The usage probably became widely known in connexion with the 'Gunpowder Plot'.]

7. A plan or project, secretly contrived by one or more persons, to accomplish some wicked, criminal, or illegal purpose; a conspiracy; also in later use, *humorously* for a sly plan, an innocent scheme.

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. i. 32 Plots haue I laide, Inductions dangerous,..To set my Brother Clarence and the King In deadly hate. 1617 Vicars (*title*) Mischeefes Mysterie: or, Treasons Master-peece, The Powder-plot. Inuented by hellish Malice. *a* 1634 Chapman *Alphonsus* v. iv, He only knew All Plotts, and complots of his villanie. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 83 Plots, true or false, are necessary things To raise up commonwealths, and ruin kings. 1683 Evelyn *Diary* 18 June, The Popish Plot also..began now sensibly to dwindle, thro' the folly, knavery, impudence, and giddiness of Oates. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, III. Wks. 1813 V. 336 The author of this dangerous plot was Charles, duke of Bourbon. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* IV. xxx. 127 They could not.. have suspected the plots which were laid for their destruction. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 267 There were two plots..The object of the great Whig plot was to raise the nation in arms against the government. The lesser plot, commonly called the Rye House plot,..had for its object the assassination of the king and of the heir presumptive.

IV. 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*; in sense 2, as *plot-holder, -place*; **plot-divided** *a.*, divided into plots; in sense 6, as *plot-building, -construction*; in sense 7, as *plot-caster, -mad* (see Mad *a.* 4 c), *-master, -monger, -night, -weaver*; **plot-proof** *a.*, proof against plots.

1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 505/2 The fault [found] with the average successful American novel is that its workmanship is inferior; inferior to its 'plot-building and invention. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 4 The first *plotcasters of their innocent brethrens ruines. 1612 T. James *Jesuits' Downf.* 62 [He] then tooke vpon him with his Iesuitical Plotcasters, to be an Actor, an orator or a broker. 1885 H. O. Forbes *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 170 Rice, which they grew..on the wet system, in *plot-divided terraces. 1881 *Philad. Press* 8 June 2 The *plotholders in the Easton Cemetery held their annual meeting Monday night. 1867 G. Meredith *Vittoria* xxxvii. III. 83 She saw that he was *plot-mad, and she set him at work on a stupendous plot. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiv. (1623) 771 The chiefe *plot-master, the Earle. 1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* No. 11 (1754) 56 He is no *plot-monger, as a less conjurer than you..might have easily seen. 1818 *Edin. Rev.* XXX. 175 Deluded by the fabrications of our plot-mongers. 1900 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VI. 509/1 Light-coloured 'parkin' or '*plot-night' (Guy Fawkes) treacle or gingerbread made of ordinary household flour. 1611 Speed *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxxi. (1614) 61/1 The Grey Friars..whose suppression hath suppressed the *plot-place of his grave. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 6 The harlot-King Is quite beyond mine Arme, out of the blanke And ienell of my braine: *plot-proofe. 1897 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 303 The most successful..of all these *plot-weavers was..the Secretary Cecil.

Plot (plɒt), *v.*¹ [f. Plot *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make a plan, map, or diagram of (an existing object, as a portion of the earth's surface, a building, etc.); to draw to scale; to lay down on a map (as the position of a place, a ship's course); to represent by a plan or diagram (the course or result of any action or process). Also with *down*. Also *fig.*

1590 Greene *Francescos Fortunes* To Rdrs., Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 118 You may see plotted downe many passions full of repentant sorrowes. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* To Rdr., Reckon therefore .. that this treatise plotteth downe Cornwall, as it now standeth. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. iv. 16 How to Plot a Field by the Rule beforegoing. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Surveying*, All closes, or parcels of land, are either such as need not be plotted for finding their true measure..or such as cannot be conveniently measured without plotting or protraction. 1859 Bache *Discuss. Magn. & Meteorol. Observ.* I. 18 If we plot the disturbance curve on the same scale. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 236 The Commander..had so plotted the rock upon his chart. 1880 W. C. Roberts *Introd. Metallurgy* 34 The results, tabulated or plotted into curves .. form permanent records of the greatest value. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 944/1 Plotting down this position on the chart, it appeared that Cape Rivers, on the island of Celebes, was the nearest land, bearing S. by E. 125 miles.

b. To make or draw by plotting. *rare.*

1886 H. S. Brown *Autobiog.* vii. (1887) 30 They were busy plotting their maps.

2. To make a plan of (something to be laid out, constructed, or made, as a city, fortress, garden, railway). Also with *out.*

1588 Spenser *Virg. Gnat* 652 He gins to fashion forth a place; And squaring it in compasse well beseene, There plotteth out a tombe by measured space. 1590 Greene *Royal Exchange* Ep. Ded., Our Cittie of London..plotted and erected by Brute. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 155 When thou wouldest plot out thy Land thou designest to plant. 1887 Lowell *Old Eng. Dram.* (1892) 40 His tragedy of 'Dido, Queen of Carthage', is also regularly plotted out. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 486 Unless the line of the smaller curvature be plotted out.

b. To lay *out* (land) in plots.

1889 C. D. Warner *Stud. South & West* xv. 384 There is not level ground for a large city, but what there is is plotted out for sale.

3. To plan, contrive, or devise (something to be carried out or accomplished); to lay plans for. Now always in evil sense.

1589 Greene *Menaphon* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 117 Who listning not a little to this counsaile, that was neuer plotted for his aduantage. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 10 He had first plotted a warre against the Indians. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* III. § 94. 360 They..plotted the .. mercilesse, deuilish, and damnable gunpowder-treason. 1638 Rouse *Heav. Univ.* x. (1702) 150 Then do not think it safe to rob God of His Glory which he hath thus plotted and contrived. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 263 P 1 The good Man and Woman..who used to sit and plot the Welfare of us their Children. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 83 Therefore, I will plot his destruction with my wit and reason, like as he hath plotted with his cunning and perfidy. 1868 E. Edwards *Ralegh* I. xx. 451 A .. protestation that whatsoever he had foolishly plotted, he had never plotted treason.

b. With *infinitive* or *clause*.

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. v. 38 The subtill Traytor This day had plotted .. To murther me. 1601 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* (Qo.) II. ii. 3 My labouring spirit .. can embrace no rest Till it hath plotted hy aduise and skill How to reduce him from affected will To reasons manage. 1671 *Charente's Let. Customs* 28 They plotted to go in the day time and build them a Hutt. 1762 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) I. vi. 137 Had he plotted to dethrone a princess who had delivered him from a prison and offered him a throne. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 91 And plot with thee to destroy him.

4. *intr.* To form a plan, device, or plot (in modern use, always for some evil, reprehensible, or hostile end); to scheme, lay plans, contrive, conspire. *To plot it*, to do the plotting.

1607 J. Carpenter *Plaine Mans Plough* 1 Wel he beginneth and soundly he plotteth, who..beholdeth his face. 1611 Bible *Ps.* xxxvii. 12 The wicked plotteth against the iust. *a* 1720 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 18 For the Quakers, so called, have not plotted against the government. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. I. 29 Oh crafty one, with whom, among the gods, Plottest thou now? 1897 Rhoscomyl *White Rose Arno* 206 We've had about enough of your plots: I'll plot it from now on.

†5. *trans.* To devise the plot or story of (a literary work). *Obs.*

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 196 Hee subscribing to me in anie thing but plotting Plaies, wherein he was his crafts master. *c* 1650 Denham *On T. Killigrew's Ret. fr. Venice* ii, Having plotted and penned Six plays.

Plot (plɒt), *v.*2 [ad. F. *peloter* (pɔlote, plote) to form into a ball (*pelote*): see Pellet 1, and cf. Platoon.] To solidify (soap paste) by pressure in a mortar (*peloteuse*). Hence **Plo·tting** *vbl. sb.*; **Plotting-machine**, a machine for solidifying soap.

1885 W. L. Carpenter *Soap & Candles* vii. 200 The soap is ready for the final operation, known as 'plotting' (from the French, *pelotage*), in which the paste is subjected to enormous pressure..to form it into cakes, or..bars...Such a machine..will 'plot' 200 lb. at each operation.

†**Plot**, *v.*3 *Obs.* Erron. form of Plod *v.*

1621 S. Ward *Happiness of Practice* 15 If the gaine of practice did not sweeten it, few would plot vpon Ployden.

Plot, *v.*4, variant of Plote *v.*

†**Plotch**. *Obs.* Also 6 **ploche**. [Origin uncertain; possibly related to Blotch, which is later. Cf. also Plot *sb.* 1.] A botch or blotch; in quots. applied to the spots of leprosy.

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. 55 Abhorred & lothed of all men for the foule ploches of the leprie. 1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* I. i. 69 A person..who stood at the Temple gate demanding of almes, with certaine counterfait plotches of a leaper [*Ital.* con macchie artificiate di lepra].

†**Plo·tcock**. *Sc. Obs.* [app. a perversion of *Pluto*, in accordance with some popular etymology.] Pluto; in later popular use, the devil.

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 260 Thair was a cry hard at the marcat crose of Edinburgh at the houre of midnight..nameit and callit be the proclamer thairof the sowmondis of Plotcok, quhilk desyrit all men to compeir..withtin the space of xl. dayis befoir his maister. *c* 1587 Montgomerie *Sonn.* xxi, The tym sall come vhen ȝe sall be accusit, And syn compeld at Plotcok to appeir. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* II. ii, And seven times does her prayers backwards pray, Till Plotcock comes with lumps of Lapland clay, Mixt with the venom of black taids and snakes.

Plote, plot (plōt), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **ploat, plooat, plout, plott**, etc.: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [Origin uncertain. In S. E. Sc. and north. Eng. the *o* is long, as in *mote*.]

1. *trans.* To scald, to parboil; to plunge into boiling water.

1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* Ded. vii, E'en while the tea's filled reeking round, Rather than plot a tender tongue, Treat [etc.]. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Plotted*, boiled, or ratherly plunged in boiling water. 1829 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, *To plote a pig* is to pour scalding water upon it, which causes the hair to come off. 1881 J. Walker *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 223 The water scaudin' hot To plot thy skin.

2. To scorch, burn.

1785 W. Forbes *Dominie Depos'd* 4, I never sooner siller got, But a' my pouches it wou'd plot, And scorch them sair, it was sae hot. 1814 W. Nicholson *To Tobacco* xvii, Let Welchmen plot an' toast their cheese. 1881 Paul *Aberdeen.* 68 I'm like to be plotted wi' heat.

Plote, Plotform: see Ploat, Platform.

Plotful (plɒ·tful), *a. rare*−1. [f. Plot *sb.* + -ful.] Full of plots; scheming.

1732 Fielding *Cov. Gard. Trag.* I. i, Not so the statesman scrubs his plotful head.

Plotinian (plɒtiˑniăn), *a.* [f. L. *Plōtīnus*, a. Gr. Πλωτῖνος, proper name.] Of or pertaining to Plotinus (A. D. *c* 204–270), the most noted philosopher of the Neo-Platonic school, the doctrines of which he taught at Rome. So **Plotiˑnic, Plotiˑnical** *adjs.*, in same sense; **Plo·tinism**, the system or teaching of Plotinus; **Plo·tinist**, a follower of Plotinus; **Plo·tinize** *v. intr.*, to imitate, or philosophize in the manner of, Plotinus.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 4 It must needs fall under one or other of those two General Heads in the Plotinical Distribution last mentioned. *Ibid.* 152 Which Plotinick Doctrine, may well pass for a Commentary upon Empedocles. 1864 Webster, *Plotinist.* 1879 McClintock & Strong *Encycl. Bibl. Lit.* VIII. 296/2 Creuzer condenses his summary of the Plotinian doctrine into three theses. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1854 They Plotinized even more than they Platonized in their religious philosophy. 1906 W. M. Macintyre in *Expositor* Feb. 162 According to the Plotinist, mental prayer..has this office committed to it, to elevate the sense-life into the life of reason.

Plotless (plɒ·tlĕs), *a.* [f. Plot *sb.* + -less.] Without a plot or story; having no plot.

1704 *Faction Displ.* x, Van's Bawdy, Plotless Plays were once our Boast. 1882 *Standard* 25 Mar. 5 The curious plotless story called 'Kavanagh'.

Hence **Plo·tlessness.**

1823 J. Lacy in *Lond. Mag.* Dec. 648/1 The plotlessness ..of modern plays.

†**Plo·tmeal**, *adv. Obs. rare*−1. [f. Plot *sb.* 1 + -meal.] A piece at a time, piece by piece.

c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 2053 [Aristotle's] bonke of governaunce Of which, and eek of Gyles of regyment Of princes, plotmel thynke I to translate.

†**Plo·tment**. *Obs. rare*−1. [f. Plot *v.*1 + -ment.] ? An allotment, apportionment.

1634–5 *Stat. Irel.* (1765) II. 169 All which the poore people dare not deny them..and therefore..doe make cuts, levies and plotments upon themselves to pay them.

Plott, obs. f. Plot; var. Plat *sb.*2 (sense 4).

Plotted (plɒ·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Plot *v.*1 + -ed 1.]

1. Planned, premeditated, pre-arranged by a plot.

1607 Bp. Hall *Ps.* vii, Back to his own head shall rebound His plotted mischiefe. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v. vii. 351 With wondrous confidence..he begun his plotted Tale. *a* 1701 Sedley *Tyrant of Crete* iv. iii, By miracle I scap'd thy plotted Mischiefs. 1899 Mackail *Life Morris* I. 171 They [Greeks] slip out of the [Trojan] horse, and take their plotted ways.

2. Laid down or delineated on or in a plan or chart.

1612 Selden *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* vi. 98 Plowshares for describing the content of plotted Cities. 1895–6 *Cal. Univ. Nebraska* 134 A plotted chart of measurements is furnished to each student desiring it, at the cost of the price of the chart.

3. Constructed or furnished with a plot.

1704 D'Urfey *Tales* Pref. a j b, The plotted Drama.

Plottee (plɒtī·). *nonce-wd.* [f. Plot *v.*1 + -ee; correlative to Plotter 3.] One who is plotted against.

1832 Ht. Martineau *Ella of Gar.* ix, Both moralized on the beauty of sincerity..till the supposed plotter but real plottee yawned.

Plotter (plɒ·təɹ). [f. Plot *v.*1 + -er 1.]

†1. One who makes a plan or map. *Obs. rare.*

1593 Norden *Spec. Brit., M'sex* I. 12 Many Surueyours and plotters of land seem to haue a speciall curiositie in obseruing this variation of the compasse.

2. One who plans or devises anything; a planner, schemer; one who invents or constructs a dramatic or literary plot. Now *rare.*

1589 Nashe *Martins Months Minde* Wks. (Grosart) I. 181 These gambols..are not fit for Church plotters, nor common wealth casters, such as wee are. 1598 F. Meres *Pallad. Tamia* 283 Anthony Mundye our best plotter. 1606 in Nichols *Progr. Jas. I* (1828) II. 68 In so short a time to be accomplished, a most statelie Pageant, the workmen and plotters thereof having not past twelve dayes of respit after their first warning. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. iv. 25 A great plotter, and a great writer.

3. *spec.* One who contrives or joins in a mischievous or wicked plot; a conspirator.

1606 *Proc. agst. Late Traitors* 108, I will name it the Jesuites treason..they were the proprietaries, plotters and procurers of it. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* III. iv. 54 Plotters of those villanies. 1685 Evelyn *Diary* 10 Apr., Amongst the plotters for poisoning the late King. 1738 Warburton *Div. Legat.* I. 230 The baffled Plotter who died on a Gibbet. 1821 Byron *Sardan.* I. ii. 308 Not for all the plotters That ever shook a kingdom!

Plo·ttery. *nonce-wd.* [f. Plotter: see -ery.] The action of a plotter; plotting, scheming.

1823 Byron *Juan* XIII. lxxxii, I've seen..a so-so matron boldly fight Her way back to the world by dint of plottery.

Plotting (plɒ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [-ing 1.] The action of Plot *v.*1 in various senses.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 45 Without any care, fore-cast, or plotting on thy part..I shall hee to thee all in all. 1607 J. Norden *Surv. Dial.* III. 127 Two principall instruments, fit indeede for the plotting of grounds, .. a plaine table, and the Theodolite. 1672 Dryden *Def. Epil.* Wks. 1883 IV. 229 Our admired Fletcher..neither understood correct plotting, nor that which they call 'the decorum of the stage'. 1683 *Roxb. Ball.* (1885) V. 329 But Heaven, I hope, will all Plotting disclose, And the Laws of the Nation shall punish the Foes. 1831 Lytton *Godolphin* ii, Like Lysander, he loved plotting. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 329/2 The term 'plotting' is applied to the process of laying down on paper the plan of the ground which has been surveyed. 1893 *Athenæum* 17 June 760/2 The initial plotting and construction neeessary..should have occupied less time..than the trivialities which have been allowed to take their place.

b. *Comb.* in sense 'used in plotting or drawing to scale,' as *plotting-book, -paper, -scale*; in sense 'forming plots', as *plotting-school.*

1681 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 31 (1713) I. 200 May he too come To have my Doom That first set up this Plotting-school. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Plotting scale*, a mathematical instrument used in plotting, or setting off lengths of lines in surveying. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 92/1 The plotting-book is a simple rectangular note-book. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 165/2 A..speculator whose imagination is let loose upon a plotting paper.

Plotting, *vbl. sb.*2: see Plot *v.*2

Plotting (plɒ·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Plot *v.*1 + -ing 2.] That plots, scheming.

1676 D'Urfey (*title*) A Fond Husband, or the Plotting Sisters: a Comedy. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xxiii. 125 Have I not called thine the plottingest heart in the universe? 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 476 The burgesses of Wigan assured their sovereign that they would defend him against all plotting Achitophels and rebellious Absaloms.

Hence **Plo·ttingly** *adv.*

1742 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 106 There never..could be a Gentleman, so foolishly tender, yet so plottingly cruel, to his Lady. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 31 Frederick the Great, with head drooped plottingly.

Plotton, -oon, obs. forms of Platoon.

Plotty (plɒ·ti), *sb. Sc.* Also **plot(t)ie**. [f. Plote, Plot *v.* + -y.] A hot drink, composed of wine or spirits with hot water and spices.

1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xxviii, Get us a jug of mulled wine—plottie, as you call it. *Ibid.*, Your plottie is excellent, ever since I taught you to mix the spices in the right proportion. 1857 J. Stewart *Sk. Scottish Char.*, etc. 114 (E. D. D.) Arise, an' tak' your morning plotty.

Plotty (plɒ·ti), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Plot *sb.* + -y.] Connected with a plot or intrigue.

1901 *Literature* 1 June 457/1 It is a relief to recall the 'plotty' incident at the inn in connexion with this statement.

†**Ploud**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **plod**. [Derivation unknown.] A green sod, a turf.

1535 *Aberdeen Regr.* XV. (Jam.), xij laid of elding, half pettis, half plodis. *Ibid.*, ix^{xx} layd of elding, peittis & ploddis. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VI. 218 They are supplied with turf and heather from the muirs, and a sort of green sods, called plouds, which they cast in the exhausted mosses.

Plough, plow (plau), *sb.*1 Forms: see below. [Late OE. *plōh* (*plōg*), = ON. *plógr* (in Rígsmál 10–11th c.); so Sw. *plog*, Da. *ploug, plov*; in OFris. *plōch* (EFris. *plōg*, NFris. *pluwge*), MLG. *plōch, plūch*, MDu. *ploech* (Du. *ploeg*), OHG. *pfluog* (MHG. *pfluoc*, Ger. *pflug*):—Teut. type **plôgo-* or **plôho-*, whence also Lombard Lat. *plo(v)um, -us* (Du Cange), Lomb. *piò*, Tirol. *plof* plough. The regular OE. inflexion of *plōh* would have dat. *ploge*, gen. *ploges*, nom. pl. *plogas*, giving in early ME. *ploh, ploȝe, ploȝes*, later *plouh, plowh, plowgh*, pl. *plowes*; whence, by form-levelling, *plough, ploughs*, or *plow, plows*; the former the accepted spelling in England since 1700, the latter usual in U. S. In pronunciation, the final guttural was lost in some districts in 14th c., and has quite disappeared not only in the standard language, but in all dialects south of the Peak of Derbyshire; it remains in Scotland as χ, χ^{w} (*pleuch, pluich* = plöχ^{w}, plüχ^{w}), and in the north of England is represented by f (*pleuf, plewf, pluif, pluf, pleaf, plif*, etc.: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v.). In Plough *v.* (q. v.) neither *gh* nor *f* is pronounced.

As with *path, penny*, and other early *p*-words in Teutonic, the origin of *plōg, plōh*, is involved in obscurity. Apparently the word was of late appearance. It is not found in Gothic, which used *hôha*, nor in OE. which used *sulh*, still retained dialectally, esp. in s. w., where *plough* is not used in this sense: see Sull, and cf. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* In Norse, also, the earlier name appears to have been *arðr*, cognate with OS. *erida*, f. vbl. root *ar-* to till, plough (see Ear *v.*), which survives in Norwegian as *ar* a small plough, perh. an earlier and simpler implement than the *plógr*. The name is also found in Lith. *plúgas*, and in the Slavonic langs. generally, OSlav., Serv., Russ. плугъ *plug*ъ, Pol. *pług*, Boh. *pluh*; but is there admittedly from German.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. *sing. a.* 1–4 **ploh, 2 plo3, 3–4 plouh, plou3, 3–5 plogh, 4–5 plow3(-e), 4–7 plowgh, 4– plough, (5 ploghe, plowghe, plowh(-e), 5–6 ploughe).**

a 1100 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 286 Ne plot ne ploh. *c* 1200, *a* 1225 Ploh [see B. 1]. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 95 in *O. E. Misc.* 108 Þat .. þe cheorl heo in fryþ .. And his plouh beo i-dryue to vre alre hihoue. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12388 (Cott.) Plogh [*Tr.* plowȝe] and haru cuth he dight. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 95 His pilgrym atte plou3. *Ibid.* 118 For oure plouh. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Kn't.'s T.* 29 Wayke been the Oxen in my Plough [*rime* ynough]. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xvii. 183 Callynge on oxen in the plowgh [*Roxb.* plugh]. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 665/42 *Hoc aratrum*, plogh. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 11400 Carte & plowh, they ber vp al. *c* 1450 Lovelich *Grail* liii. 310 Good Inowhe, Of londes and Rentes, Oxen And plowhe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/2 A Ploghe (*A.* Plughe), *aratrum*. 1530 Palsgr. 256/1 Ploughe, *chareve*. 1532 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 65 Half my plowȝthe viz. iij oxen. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 54 Mad braine, too rough, Marres all at plough.

β. 4 **plou, 4–5 plo, 4–7 plowe, 5 ploo, 4–plow.**

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 68 To see hem pulle in þe plow. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 459, I shall hang the apon this plo [*rimes* do, lo]. 1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 286 They shuld hold the plowe to the tayle. 1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* IV. 181 A dayes worke of a plowe. 1702 Addison *Dial. Medals* ii. (1727) 93 And does the plow for this my body tear? 1718 Rowe tr. *Lucan* I. 48 Fields unknowing of the plow [*rime* low]. 1828 Webster, Plow. 1902 *Ibid.*, Plow, Plough.

γ. Sc. and *north.* **4–5 plugh, 5 pluȝe, plughe, pleuche, (plucht), 6 plewgh(-e), pleweh(-e), pluch(-e), pluiche, plwch, (pluehet), 6–8 plewch, 5– pleuch, 8– pleugh; 4 plue, 5 plwe, 5–6 plewe, 6 pleu, 4– plew; 9** *dial.* **pluff, pleuf, pleaf, pliff**, etc.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii. (*Margaret*) 70 Sic as men wynnis of erd & pleuch. *Ibid.* xl. (*Ninian*) 132 In goddis 3ard to set plucht [*rime* Inuch]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xviii. 85 þe ox will drawe in þe plugh. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xlix, God hase a gud plu3e 1456 Sir G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 240 The ox may nocht wele drawe in the pleuche bot gif he have a falowe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. x. 7 First gan he mark and cirkill with a plewch. 1535 *Aberdeen Regr.* XV. (Jam.), Ane pluchet furnest with gair tharto. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 273 That men sould leve thairout baith da and nycht Thair plew ymis. *a* 1568 *Wowing Jok & Jynny* vi. (Bann. MS.), Withouttin oxin I haif a pluche. 1721 RAMSAY *Richy & Sandy* 70 Thomas has loos'd his ousen frae the pleugh. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 201 A country fellow at the pleugh. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Pluff, pleugh*, a plough.

2. *pl.* 2 **plo3es**, 3 **plouis**, 4–5 **plow3es**, 4–7 **plowes**, 5 **ploes**, **plogges**, 5–7 **ploughes**, 6 *Sc.* **plewis**, 6– **plows**, 7– **ploughs**.

1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1131 On þa tun þa wæs tenn ploges oðer twelfe gangende, ne belæf noht an. *a* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 95 in *O. E. Misc.* 109 His plouis to driuin. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2785 To hem þat at plowes 3ede. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 165 Here plow3es 3ede nou3t ary3t. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxiii. 250 Cartes, plowes, and waynes. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xii. (Irel. MS.), Of palas, of parkes, of poundes, of ploes [*rime* cloes = cloughs]. 1449 *Maldon, Essex, Court-Rolls* (Bundle 29 No. 3), Nullus habeat plogges. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 1 Howe a plough shulde be made. § 2 There be plowes of dyuers makynges. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 493 Oxin to serve and labour in his plewis. 1632 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Iron Age* I. i. Wks. 1874 III. 272 So many Hatchets, Hammers, Plowes and Sawes Were thither brought. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 156 There are no less than an hundred different ploughs in England.

B. Signification.

1. An agricultural implement, used to prepare the soil for sowing or planting, by cutting furrows in it, and turning it up, so as to expose a fresh surface to the action of the air. Often used as the symbol of agriculture, esp. in such expressions as *to be at the plough*, *to follow* or *hold the plough*.

It consists essentially of a cutting blade (in primitive types a pointed stick) fixed in a frame drawn by oxen or horses (or in recent times by mechanical power, as steam), and guided by a man.

c 1200 ORMIN 15902 þatt all swa summ þe nowwt i ploh þe turrnenn erþe & tawwenn. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 384 3if .. þe spade ne dulue, ne þe suluh [*MS. T.* ploh] ne erede, hwo kepte ham uorte holden? *c* 1400 *Plowman's T.* 1042 Had they ben out of religioun, They must have honged at the plow. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) Civ/1 Some for the charet, some for the cart or plough, And some for hakneyes, if they be light and tough. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 390 Few or none of them were Gentlemen, but taken from the plough and cart, and other craftes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 21 The partes of the Plowe, are the Tayle, the Shelfe, the Beame, the Foote, the Coulter, the Share, the Wheeles, and the Staffe. 1601 CECIL in Sir S. D'Ewes *Jrnl. Ho. Lords & Comm.* (1693) 674, I do not dwell in the Country, I am not acquainted with the Plough: But I think that whosoever doth not maintain the Plough, destroys this Kingdom. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* I. 323 Foreign Tenants reap the harvest now, Where once the great Dictator held the Plow. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 481 The celebrated Mr. Vareinge, professor of mathematics, followed the plough till he was eight and twenty years of age. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* iv, The heavy cart-load of timber, called the old Scots plough.

b. With prefixed words, denominating peculiarities of structure or purpose: e. g.

Double plough, a plough with two shares, one by which two furrows can be turned at once; also, a reversible plough; *hand-p.*, a small light garden plough drawn or pushed by hand; *seeding-p.*, a plough which also scatters seed in the furrow; *side-hill p.*, one adapted for ploughing across a steep slope; *skeleton-p.*, one in which certain parts are in skeleton form; *straddle-p.*, one with two shares for running on each side of, and covering in, a line of seed; also *double mould-board p.*, *drain-p.*, *mole-hill p.*, *reversible p.*, *steam-p.*, *subsoil-p.*, etc. Others, of which the meaning is not self-evident, will be found under their first element, or in their alphabetical place: e.g. BREAST-, DRAY-, GANG-, HOE-, ICE-, MOLE-, SHIM-, SNOW-, TURN-WREST-, WHEEL-PLOUGH, etc.

1653 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* 202 The Double Plough ploughing two Furrows at one time. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* s. v., The Double-wheeled Plough, constantly used in Hartfordshire and elsewhere. .. The One-wheeled plough, which may be almost used in any sort of Land. 1721 J. EDMONDS in Mortimer *Husb.* I. 101 He says likewise, that he improved some of the same sort of Land by plowing of it up with a Breast-plough. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 416 Plough up your Mole-hills, &c. with a Mole-hill Plough. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 307 In Brabant .. They use the excellent Flemish swing plough, which they call a foot plough, as it is also called in some parts of England, in contradistinction to a wheel plough. At the same time they also retain the old and heavy turn wrest plough. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 728 The double-plow, in which a shallow share preceded the deeper-running, longer plow, originated in England, where it is known as the *skim-coulter plow*. *Ibid.* 940 The originator of the double plow seems to have been Lord Somerville, who devoted much attention to the practical details of agriculture (1799). His plow .. he called a *double-furrow* plow.

c. In various *fig.* applications: e. g. †(*a*) as the instrument or means of earning one's livelihood (*obs.*); (*b*) in reference to its breaking up hard ground; etc.

(*a*) *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiv. (*Pelagia*) 57 þat wynnyng wes lang hir plucht. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 288 But o thyng is .. Of Chapmen that hir moneie is hir plogh. *a* 1400 *Isumbras* 397 þay bade hym swynke, .. 'Hafe we none oþer ploghe'.

(*b*) 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 23 Our hertes, whiche we eare & breke with the plough of abstynence. 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* vi. (1672) 142 He puts in the plough of mortification. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 234 Their mind a wilderness through want of care, The plough of wisdom never entering there.

d. Phrases. (*a*) *To put* (*lay*, *set*) *one's hand to the plough* (after *Luke* ix. 62), to undertake a task; to enter upon a course of life or conduct.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* ix. 62 No man sendynge [1388 that puttith] his hond to the plou3, and biholdinge a3en, is able to the rewme of God. 1526 TINDALE *ibid.*, No man that putteth hys houde to the plowe, and loketh backe is apte to the kyngdom of god. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 253 Quhen he had put hand to the pluiche, to receiue yairof proffite and gude fructe. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 417 Reach foorth thine hand towards this spirituall Plow. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* I. xxiii. 47 It was Time..to set his Hand to the Plow in good Earnest. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *P. Carew* XXV, He had put his hand to the plow, and he was not the man to turn back.

†(*b*) *To put the plough before the oxen*, to reverse the natural or proper order: cf. CART *sb.* 5. *Obs.*

[1340 *Ayenb.* 243 Moche uolk of religion zetteþ þe zuol3 beuore þe oksen.] 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxix. 9 That makis..The plewche befoir the oxin go, the best the man to gyde. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. (Farmer), He would put the plough before the oxen, and claw where it did not itch.

(*c*) *Under the plough*: (of land), in cultivation.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 225 There are actually under the plough 307,800 [acres].

2. a. *Sc.* A team of horses (or oxen) harnessed to a plough.

[Cf. quot. 1131 in A. 2.] 1575–6 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 501 Arthour Grahame .. cruellie .. cuttit the plewis, dang and straik his servandis to the greit effusioun of thair blude. 1786 BURNS *To Auld Mare* xv, My pleugh is now thy bairn-time a', Four gallant brutes as e'er did draw. 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk.* 101 Earl Alan has now in the demesne six ploughs, and 14 villanes and 6 bordars with four ploughs. There is a church and a priest with half a plough.

b. Chiefly *s.w. dial.* A team of draught beasts harnessed to a wagon; sometimes including the wagon.

1505 *Liber Ruber Wells Cath.* lf. 123 b, Departed unto God by a mysfortune of his ploughe by reson whereof [etc.]. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 328 (1810) 337 He took harts .. and made of them a plow to draw timber thence to build a church. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 330 A Plough, a term used in the Western parts for a Team of Horse or Oxen. 1762 BORLASE in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 507 The driver of a plough, .. laden with tin, for Penzance coinage, .. found himself and the plough, on a sudden, surrounded by the sea. 1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* Gloss. s.v., A waggon and horses, or cart and horses together, are called plough in South Wilts. 1873 WILLIAMS & JONES *Somerset Gloss.*, *Plough*, a team of horses; also a waggon and horses, or a waggon and oxen.

†**3. a.** = PLOUGH-LAND 1. *Obs.*

a 1100 [see A. 1 *a*]. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 57 Iohn my eldest sone shal haue plowes fyue That was my fadres heritage while he was on lyue. *Ibid.* 358 þou hast hade .. xv. plowes of lond þis sixtene 3ere. *c* 1450 *Oseney Cart.* 163/25 (E. E. T. S.), j. mese with ij. croftes .. In the towne of Edburbury, and j. plowe of londe In the feldes of þe same towne. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/2 A Ploghe of lande, *carrucata*. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.*, *Hida terræ*, ane pleuch of land. 1761 HUME *Hist. England* I. xix. 443 The ecclesiastical revenues, which .. contained eighteen thousand four hundred ploughs of land. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot* 237 A plough of land in the Highlands .. is, on an average, about fifteen Scotch, or twenty English acres of arable land, besides a certain extent of hilly, or pasture land.

b. Ploughed land. (Chiefly *hunting slang.*)

1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 18 It makes no odds to him, pasture or plough. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Dec. 4/2 It is by his permission .. that the gaily-decked squadrons .. go thundering across the pasture and ploughs of middle and southern England. 1884 *Graphic* 18 Oct. 410/1 The scent [of the fox] on the plough is cold.

4. *transf.* The group of seven prominent stars, also called Charles's Wain, in the constellation of *Ursa Major*; also, that constellation as a whole.

Cf. L. *Triones* (lit. plough-oxen), the Great and Little Bears (Virg. *Æn.* III. 516 *geminos Triones*).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 151 The pleuch, and the polys, the planettis begane, The son, the sevin sternis, and the Charll wane. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 341. 154 One of the most striking circumpolar constellations is Ursa Major .., the Plough, or Charles's Wain. 1893 K. GRAHAME *Pagan Papers* (1894) 104 High and dominant amidst the Population of the Sky .. hangs the great Plough.

5. Applied to various instruments, parts of machinery, etc., resembling a plough in shape or action.

a. An instrument or machine for cutting or trimming the edges of books; the knife of a plough-press or cutting-press.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 360/2 Plow, or cutting Knife by which the leaves of Books are cut even. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 409 The .. parts of the paper whose Margin is adjusted .. are subject to the Bookbinder's Plough. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 395/2 Upon one of the cheeks [of the cutting press] are two guides, or small raised rails, for the plough to work in.

b. A plane for cutting rabbets or grooves.

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* iv. 68–9 The Plow .. is a narrow Rabbet-Plain, .. The Office of the Plow is to plow a narrow square Groove on the edge of a Board. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 111. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 396 The plough is necessary in such work as making drawers.

c. An instrument for cutting the flushing parts of the pile or nap of fustian.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

d. A knife used for 'ploughing' mackerels, etc.: see PLOUGH *v.* 7 e and MACKEREL-*plough*.

†**e.** An instrument for taking the altitude of a heavenly body. *Obs.*

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 617 There are other Instruments for taking of the Altitude of the Sun and Stars; as the Plough, the Astrolabe, the Demi-Cross, the Bow. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Plow*, an Ancient Instrument, tho' now not much used at Sea.

f. A narrow shovel with which the barley is turned over in malting.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 188 When turning only is required, he uses what is called the 'plough'; this is a long-handled tool, in shape very much resembling the scull of a boat, and in using it is made to pass through the grain, precisely as a scull is made to do in the water.

g. In an electric tramcar on the conduit system: The rod maintaining contact with the live rail.

1903 *Daily Chron.* 16 Mar. 5/2 They are .. fitted .. with the underground trolleys which make contact with the feeding conductors by means of a 'plough' lowered into the slotted conduit.

6. An antler or branch on the horn of a caribou.

1892 W. PIKE *North. Canada* 45 The perfect double plough is more often seen in the smaller specimen, the larger animal being usually provided with only one, or with one plough and a spike.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (some of which may belong to the verb). **a.** attrib., 'of or pertaining to a plough or ploughing', as *plough-beast*, *-chain*, *-clevis*, *-coulter*, *-feast*, *-field*, *-folk*, *-furrow*, *-garran* (GARRON), *-ground*, *-harness*, *-jade*, *-neat*, *-ox*, *-rein*, *-rig*, *-rope*, *-servant*, *-service*, *-shaft*, *-sock*, *-tackling*, *-team*, *-timber*, *-time*, *-track*, *-upland*, *-wheel*, *-woman*, *-work*; **b.** objective and obj. genitive, as *plough-holder*, *-maker*; **c.** instrumental, etc., as *plough-bred*, *-cloven*, *-torn* adjs.; **d.** similative, as *plough-shaped* adj.

1454 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 120 Toke all the *plow-bestes and other bestes of the said villages. 1788 E. PICKEN *Now-a-days* Poems 61 Ilk *plow-bred wight wad gang, dear safe us! 1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* xxix, I'll .. send the men up wi' *pleuch-chains and cairt-rapes. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Plow-clevis*, the stirrup-shaped piece on the nose of a plow-beam, having three loops, in either of which the open ring of the double-tree may be placed, according to the depth of furrow desired. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise*, *Hertha* 37 The *plough-cloven clod. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 66 The Athenians had three several *plow-feasts which they observed yearly. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXV. 315 My landlady's two sons were arrived from the *plough field. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 273 If the *plough-folks do idlely wast their maisters substance. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 490 Deeper than the *plough-furrow. 1687 *Irish Proclam.* 24 Sept., *Plow-Garrans and other small horses. 1640 in H. Bond *Hist. Watertown, Mass.* (1855) II. 998 Ordered that the hither Plain, being subdivided into several Lotts for *Plow-ground, shall be made a common field. 1895 W. RAYMOND *Smoke of War* vii. 84 Like a rook in a plough-ground. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 576 A smyth, .. That in his forge smythed *plough harneys. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* iv, Plough-harness at the saddler's. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandm.* iii. B iij, A stay and aide to the *Plough houlder. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 214 The pampered Palfreyes which eate away the prouender from the leane *plough Iades. 1600 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 122 That sike bonny men sud be hampert like plu-jades. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* II. App. 38 Apprentice to a country carpenter and *ploughmaker. 1552 HULOET, *Ploughe neate or oxen, *trioues*. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 111 Lat no bowgle, with his busteous hornis, The meik *pluch ox oppress. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 619 The ploughman guides the horses with *plough-reins, made of rein-rope. 1536 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for ij par' of *plowgh ryppis iiij d. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXIX. ii, Thou Hast their *plow-ropes cutt in two! 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xi. 124 Villainies of English *Plow-Servants. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. vi. 80 Our common lawyers .. derive it from *soca*, an old Latin word denoting (as they tell us) a plough: .. that, in memory of it's original, it still retains the name of socage or *plough-service. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 435 The '*plough-shaped bone' forms the terminal portion of the vertebral column. 1695 J. TELFAIR in Nicholson *Hist. & Trad. Tales* (1843) 16 It cast a *plough-sock at him. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* I, Plough-socks, shuttles, candlesticks, and other ordinaries. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 114 The Gordian knot was but *plough-tackling hamper'd in a knot. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 324 Formerly, four horses a-breast was the *plough team of the highlands, and is still in use. 1896 M. T. PEARMAN *Hist. Manor Bensington, Oxon.* 10 The quantity of land a plough-team will turn up in a year varies according to the soil. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 658 Some are best for *Plough-Timber: as Ash. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 193 Dry vp thy Marrowes, Vines, and *Plough-torne Leas. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 490 The black mould immediately under the *plough-track had been compressed. 1730 *N. Jersey Archives* XI. 226 There is also 100 Acres of *Plough-Upland in very good Order. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* XXV. 414 In plowing miry Clays, where *Plow Wheels cannot go. 1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour.* 164 The *plough-woman dropped her cras-crom in the scratch that did duty for a furrow. 1880 *Dorothy* p. xvi, The two Yorkshire girls were .. both .. excellent ploughwomen.

8. Special Combs.: †**plough-bat** = PLOUGH-STAFF; †**plough-beetle** = PLOUGH-MELL; **plough-bird**, **-bolt**: see quots.; †**plough-boon**, in ME. *plo3bone*, ploughing done as a service by a tenant for his lord; **plow-breast** = BREAST *sb.* 9 b; **plough-bullock**, (*a*) a bullock used in ploughing; (*b*) one of the mummers in the Plough-Monday festivities; †**plough-chip** = PLOUGH-HEAD 1;

plough-cleaner: see quot.; †**plough-clout**, an iron plate nailed to the frame of a plough at the side: cf. CLOUT *sb.*[1] 2; †**plough-cock** = COCK *sb.*[1] 14; **plough-cutter** = *plough-press*; **plough-day**, (*a*) a day on which the tenant was bound to plough for his lord; (*b*) = PLOUGH-MONDAY; **plough-diamond**, a kind of glass-cutter: see quot.; †**plough-ear**, a piece of iron attached to the right side of the plough-beam, to which the harness was attached: = *plough-cock*; **plough-jag** (*local*), = *plough-bullock* (*b*); hence **plough-jagging**, acting as a plough-jag. mumming; †**plough-jobber** = PLOUGH-JOGGER; **plough-knife**, the knife of a bookbinder's plough-cutter; **plough-light**: see quot.; **plough-line**, (*a*) the line marking the limit of ploughed land; (*b*) cord used for the traces or reins of a plough; †**plough-master**: see quot.; †**plough-meat**, cereals; **plough-medal**, a medal given as a prize at a ploughing-match; **plough-money**, † (*a*) money paid for the right of ploughing; (*b*) money collected by plough-boys on Plough-Monday; **plough-paddle**, **-pattle**, **-pettle**, a plough-staff: = PADDLE *sb.*[1] 1. PATTLE, PETTLE *sb.* 1; **plough-path**: see quot.: †**plough-penny**, (*a*) = PLOUGH-ALMS; (*b*) *nonce-use*, a penny gained by ploughing; **plough-pillow** = PILLOW *sb.* 4 d; †**plough-pin**, a pin or bolt used in connexion with the collar of a plough: see COLLAR *sb.* 13; **plough-plane** = sense 5 b; **plough-point**, the point of a plough-share; often detachable = SLIP-POINT; †**plough-pote**: see PLOUGH-FOOT; **plough-press**, in bookbinding, a press in which a book is held while the edges are cut or 'ploughed' (also called *cutting-press*); †**plough-rest**, **-ryst** = REEST *sb.*; †**plough-shackle**, the clevis of a plough; **plough-sheath**, †**plough-silver**: see quots.; **plough-spade** = PLOUGH-STAFF; †**plough-spindle**: see quot.; †**plough-star** = sense 4, or ? Arcturus; **plough-stot** = *plough-bullock*; †**plough-string**, one of the traces of a plough; **plough-stuff**, the timber used for a wooden plough; †**plough-throck** = PLOUGH-HEAD 1; †**plough-till**, **-tilth** = PLOUGH-LAND 1; **plough-tree**, a plough-handle; **plough-treneh** *v.*, to trench with a plough; **plough-truck**, a riding attachment to a plough; †**plough-ware**, beasts employed in ploughing; **plough-witch**, **-witcher** (*dial.*), a Plough-Monday mummer; **plough-witching**, the performance of the plough-witchers. Also PLOUGH-ALMS, PLOUGH-LAND, etc.

1362 'Plowhat [see *plough-pote*]. 1530 PALSGR. 256/1 *Ploughe betyll, maillet de charrue.* 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 37 A plough beetle, ploughstaffe, to further the plough. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 366 1 Plough Staff and Beetle. 1888 *Ibis* 45 The local name of this bird [*Sterna Antarctica*] in the neighbourhood of Cape Kidnappers is 'The 'Plough Bird', or 'Plough Boy', given on account of its habit of following the farmer's plough. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Plow Bolt*, a bolt for securing the share, landside, or mold-board to the stock. 1438 *Rental of Guiseley co. York* in *Add. Roll* 41650 Ob. et quadrans for *plogbone. 1884 *Implement & Mach. Rev.* 1 Dec. 671*b*/2 A horned *plough-breast .. is recommended for ploughing after sheep. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 568/2 *note*, Plough-Monday...On this day the young men yoke themselves, and draw a plough about with musick, and one or two persons, in antic dresses, like jack-puddings, go from house to house, to gather money to drink...We call them [in Derbyshire] the *Plough-Bullocks. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Turnip*, To my plough bullocks I allow the same quantity of turnips. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* xxviii. (1653) 109 Some call them the Plough-throck, some the *Plough-chip, &c. I shall retain the term of Plough-head. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Plow-cleaner*, a long-handled thrusting implement by which the plowman may rid the plow of choking weeds, or the share of accumulated soil. 1376–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 386 In uno moldebredclot et ij *plueclot empt...xv*d*. 1485 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 373, ij plogh clowtes. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 537 Flat plates of iron nailed to the wooden frame are called plough-clouts. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 333/2 The *Plow Cock is the Iron to tye the Oxen to the Plow. 1550 in *7th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Irel.* 94 [From every husbandman] vi *ploughe daies, vi cart daies, iii men for a daie to repp corne in harvest. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 20 From Plow-day, which is euer the Munday after Twelfth-day, till S. Valentines day. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 636 *Plough diamonds have a square nut on the end of the socket, next the glass, which, on running the nut square on the side of the lath, keeps it in the cutting direction. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3 The *ploughe-eare is made of thre peces of yren, nayled faste vnto the ryght syde of the plough-beame. *Ibid.* § 4 Somme plowes have a bende of yron tryanglewise, sette there as the plough-eare shulde be, that hath thre nyckes on the farther syde. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 230 What the mummer is to some other parts of England, the *plough-jag is to Lincolnshire. *Ibid.* 229 *Plew-jaggin' is for lads and young men..not for a chap like me, that's just a-goin' to be married. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 126 Why an Ass, or a *Plough-Jobber shall sooner gain it than a Wise man. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 25 Lye safe at home and our Plowjobbers rule. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 73 Anciently, light called the **Plough-light*, was maintained..before images in some churches, and on Plough Monday they..went about with a plough..to get money to support the Plough-light. 1852 C. W. HOSKINS *Talpa* 119 The *plough-line steals up the mountain-side. 1895 *Rep. Educ. Scot.* in *Westm. Gaz.* 25 June 8/1 Hung by a loop of what is known on farms as plough-line. 1642 in *Linc. N. & Q.* July (1888) 86 [In the old Churchwardens' Book of Waddington there is..1642, the appointment of 4] *Plowmeisters ..[These plough masters had in their hands certain monies called plough money, which they undertook to produce on plough day.] 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 102 Som cuntries lack *plowmeat, and som doe want cowmeat. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 648 The *plough medals..have..excited a spirit of emulation among ploughmen. *a* 1600 OWEN *Baronia in Pembrokeshire* (1892) 195 *note*, Within Eglosserow onely Arian Eredig. or *Plowe monye, for right of ploughing. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), **Plough-paddle*,..called also a *plough-staff*. 1404 *Plogh pattyl, 1786 pleugh-pettle [see PATTLE, PETTLE 1]. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiii, 'He will take to the pleugh-pettle, neighbour', said the good dame. 1873 WILLIAMS & JONES *Somerset Gloss.*, **Plough-path*, bridle-path. 1547 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 45 Et de xs. vj d. de redditibus vocatis *Plowe pence accidentibus hoc anno. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Nin.* (1842) 33 Enuy..makes them sterril of all good manners, as the lawyer the poore clyant's plow pence, the cittie the country commodities. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 46 The *Plough-pin and Collar-links..the *Plough-pillow and Boulster. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 248 The *Plough-Plane..is used for sinking a groove in a board, by taking away a solid in the form of a rectangular prism. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Plow-point*, a detachable share at the extreme front end of the plow-body. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer* 30, I made two or three unsuccessful attempts to get the plough point into the hard frozen ground. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 96 Mi *plouh-pote [*v.r.* plowbat, *B.* ploughwes foot, plow-pote, *C.* IX. 64 plouh-fot, plowbat] schal be my pyk and posshen atte Rootes, And helpe my coltre to kerue and close þe vorwes. *c* 1350 *Nominale Gall.-Angl.* 148 (E. E. T. S.) Man doth a *plou-reste in the bem. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandm.* iii. B iij b. The Plough-rest .. is a small peece of woode, which is fixt at one end in the further nicke of the Plough head, and the other end to the Ploughs right-hand hale. 1552 HULOET, *Ploughe ryst [*printed* ryft], *bura, buris.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/2 A *Plughe schakille. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3 The *ploughe sheth is a thyn pece of drye woode, made of oke, that is set fast in a morteys in the plough beame, and also in to the share-beame, the whiche is the keye and the chiefe bande of all the plough. 1465 *Norfolk Feod* (Anct. Deeds, P. R. O. IV. 66 No. 66-8) *Plowsilver. 1675 W. JONES *Reports* 280 In some places they have Plough-silver and Reap-silver, which is Socage Tenure now turned into Money. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Plow-silver*, in former times, was money paid by some tenants, in lieu of service to plough the lord's lands. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 493 This the ploughman does with his plough-staff, or shaft of his *plough-spade. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandm.* iii. B iij, The *Plough spindels,..are two small round peeces of woode, which coupleth together the hales. 1558 PHAER *Æneid.* III. H ij b. The wayne, the *plowstar, and the seuen that stormes and tempests poures [*Æn.* III. 516 Arcturum pluviasque Hyadas geminosque Triones]. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 87 Thee lights starrye noting in globe celestial hanging: Thee seun stars stormy, twise told, thee plowstar eke Arcture. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 283 Youth dragging a plough, who, as they officiate for oxen, are called *plough-stots. 1893 *Whitby Gaz.* 8 Dec. 2/5 It would seem as though the spirit of the Plough Stots is waning and that for some reason or other they are losing interest in their annual excursions into the town. *c* 1350 *Nominale Gall.-Angl.* 558 (E.E.T.S.) *Lappar-ayle pur charue*..*Plowestryngges. 1649 *Plough-throck [see *plough-chip*]. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxii. (1516) 143/2 *margin*, A knyghts fee shuld welde clx. acres, and that is demed for a *ploughe tyll in a yere. 1597–1602 *Transcript W. Riding Sessions Rolls* 104 Every person occupying a *plough-tilth of land. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* lxxiv, I..held my *plough-tree just the same as if no King or Queen had ever come to spoil my..hand. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 56 It may be done by one Plough making of a deep Furrow, and another following in the same Furrow, or by *Plough-trenching, which is for a Plough to make a deep Furrow, and to have eight or ten Men with Spades to follow the Plough, and making the Trench a spit deeper. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 174 Instead of digging it with the spade, I plough-trenched it at least eighteen inches deep. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 183 He had a plowe goyng in your lond in Draytoo, and ther your seyd servaunts ..toke hys *plowe ware, that ys to say ij marys. *Ibid.* 184 Ther was taken a playnt ayenst hem..for takyng of the forseyd plowarre at Drayton. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 156 On *Plough-witch-Monday, I was in the barn. 18.. E. SMITH *MS. Collect. Warwicks. Words* (E. D. D.), Down to 1874 .. the plough witches presented themselves on the evening of Plough Monday, with faces painted white, and marked out hideously in red or black lines. 1860 *N. & Q.* 2nd Ser. IX. 381/2 The mummers are called '*Plough-witchers', and their ceremony '*Plough-witching'.

Plough, *sb.*[2] *slang.* [f. PLOUGH *v.* 8.] The act or fact of rejecting a candidate in an examination.

1863 READE *Hard Cash* ii. I. 52 It is only out of Oxford a plough is thought much of. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Nov. 10/1 In the .. Bar examination, the percentage of ploughs is..9 per cent...ploughed in Roman Law, and 20 per cent. in Constitutional History. 1899 *Ibid.* 1 June 10/1 There has been the usual plough in the final of about 36 per cent.

Plough, plow (plau), *v.* Forms: 5–6 **plowghe** (5 *north.* **plugh**(e), 5–7 **plowe**, 6– **plow** (*Sc.* **plew**), (6–7) 8– **plough**. (Erron. pa. pple. 6 **plowen**.) [f. PLOUGH *sb.*[1] So MDu., Du. *ploegen*, MLG., LG. *plogen*, MHG. *phluogen*, Ger. *pflügen*, ON. *plœgja*. In 16–17th c. the sb. was normally *plough* and the vb. *plow*(*e*, repr. ME. types *ploh*, *plogen* or *plowen* (cf. *enough*, *enow* = OE. *genōh*, *genōge*); so mod. Sc. *pleuch* sb., *pleuw* vb.; but the spelling *plough* occurs also for the verb in 16–17th c., and became usual in England during the 18th c., when sb. and vb. were levelled in form; in U. S. they have both become *plow*.]

1. a. *trans.* To make furrows in and turn up (the earth) with a plough, especially as a preparation for sowing; also *absol.* to use a plough.

c 1420–40 Plowynge [see PLOUGHING *vbl. sb.* 1]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 54 That we had ployde [?ploȝde] this land. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/2 To Plowghe (*A.* Plugh), *arare.* 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 2 It is conuenyent that they be plowen and sowen. 1530 PALSGR. 660/2, I wyll ploughe all the landes I have in your towne to yere. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* iv. 181 As much as 2. oxen could plow. 1611 COTGR., *Charruer*, a Plough. *Charruër*, to till, eare, plow. *Charrué*, tilled, plowed. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 133 Once Ploughing the Land..will..be sufficient. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. vii. (1762) 17 It is plowed into high ridges with a strong plough. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 361 As much land as a yoke of oxen could plough in one day. 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 12 When wet and fresh plowed. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vii, I am no clear if I can pleugh [*error for* plew] ony place but the Mains and Muckle-whame. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* 215 They have plowed and fitted for grain-growing 3,000 acres.

b. With resultant object: To make (a furrow, ridge, line) by ploughing.

1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* C j b, God shall..punish euery forrow they haue plowed vpon his backe. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 286 2 By casting, that is, by ploughing two ridges together beginning at the furrow that separates them. 1810 AMOS *Ess. Agric. Mach.* ii. 18 [A machine] for ploughing Furrows nine by five inches square.

2. *intr.* (or *absol.*) To use the plough, work as a ploughman, till the ground.

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xx. 4 A slouthfull body wyl not go to plowe for colde. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 71 The Cockle of Rebellion, Insolence, Sedition, which we our selues haue plowed for, sow'd. 1611 BIBLE *Job* i. 14 The oxen were plowing [COVERDALE a plowinge], and the asses feeding beside them. — 1 *Cor.* IX. 10 That hee that ploweth, should plow in hope. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* 2 Tim. ii. 6 The Husbandman must labour (plow, sow, &c.) before he reap and gather the Fruit. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar of Honey* (1848) 107 Twenty-three pair of oxen were ploughing together within a square of thirty acres. 1868 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. 199 A man taught to plough row or steer well,..[is] already educated in many essential moral habits.

b. *intr.* in pass. sense (of land): To bear or stand ploughing (easily, well, etc.); to prove (tough, etc.) in the ploughing.

1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 152 It ploughed very tough, and the cattle mired in some places. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 571 The land generally ploughs up in a friable state. 1864 *Ibid.* XXV. II. 528 The clover-lands..ploughed remarkably well.

3. *trans.* By extension: To furrow as by ploughing; to gash, tear up, scratch (any surface). Often *plough up*: see 9 e.

1588, etc. [see 9 e]. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 84 Th insidious Swain .. Fell prone and plough'd the Dust. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 50 His dog .. snatches up the drifted snow With ivory teeth, or ploughs it with his snout. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* i. 2 The Bagradas..ploughed the rich and yielding mould with its rapid stream.

b. With resultant object, as *course*, *line*.

1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* iii, The course which the river had ploughed for itself down the valley. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* 14 It was..the stones fallen from Snowdon peak into the half-liquid lake of ice above, which ploughed those furrows. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. i. (1875) 51 The line-engraver..month after mouth, ploughs slowly his marvellous lines.

c. *intr.* To move through soft ground, snow, etc., furrowing it.

1847 LE FANU *T. O'Brien* 209 Drenched in inky slime.. Miles Garrett ploughed and floundered to the other side. 1876 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* iv. § 5 (1877) 160 Icebergs which after they had run aground and ploughed into the bottom [of the deposits of boulder clay]. 1894 FENN *In Alpine Valley* II. 246 Deane came ploughing through the snow up to the window.

4. *fig.* Of a ship, boat, swimming animal, etc.: To cleave the surface of the water. Chiefly *poet.*

a. *trans.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* V. i. 53 'Tis thou that rigg'st the Barke, and plow'st the Fome. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. XXXVI, Vain men..who plough the seas, With dangerous pains, another Earth to finde. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 24 Once again committing ourselves to the Sea, we ploughed deeper Water. *a* 1732 GAY *Fables* II. viii. 25 When naval traffic plows the main. 1782 COWPER *Loss Royal George* x, He and his eight hundred Shall plough the wave no more. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xvi. 216 The river was ploughed by porpoises, and the shore crowded with aquatic birds.

b. With resultant object, as *course*, *way*.

1696 PRIOR *To the King* 56 On .. Britain's joyful sea, Behold, the monarch ploughs his liquid way. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 522 Give me the line [of verse] that gives its stately course Like a proud swan, conquering the stream by force. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xviii. 228 Ploughing its way with irresistible march through the crust of an investing sea. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* ii, The steamer..ploughed her way across the blue and rushing waters of the Minch.

c. *intr.*

1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 154 These streams..spread out into broad superficial sheets or layers, which the keels of vessels plough through. 1867 *Good Cheer* 2 He had 'ploughed over many a stormy sea'. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 137/1 A few tugs plowing up stream left behind them wakes.

5. *trans. fig.* To furrow (the face, brow, etc.) deeply with wrinkles; also with resultant object.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* v. iii, Has fifteen years so plew'd A wrinkled face that you have often view'd. 1742

Pope *Dunc.* IV. 204 Before them march'd that awful Aristarch; Plough'd was his front with many a deep Remark. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. xlii, Italia!.. On thy sweet brow is sorrow plough'd by shame. 1837 Wheelwright tr. *Aristophanes* I. 56 *note*, Her face.. rough, and ploughed with wrinkles. 1857 Holland *Bay Path* xix. 218 Jealousy and pride..ploughed no furrows across her brow.

b. To obliterate by ploughing wrinkles.

1818 Byron *Mazeppa* v, A port, not like to this ye see, But smooth, as all is rugged now; For time, and care, and war, have plough'd My very soul from out my brow.

6. In various figurative applications of the primary and transferred senses.

1535 Coverdale *Job* iv. 8 Those that plowe wickednesse.. and sowe myschefe, they reape ye same. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 342 The soyle of his inuention, memorie, and iudgement, is so ordinarily ploughed with practise and experience. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 233 Royall Wench: She made great Cæsar lay his sword to bed, He ploughed her, and she cropt. 1607 — *Cor.* v. iii. 34 Let the Volces Plough Rome, and harrow Italy. 1608 — *Per.* IV. vi. 154. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ecclus.* vii. 13 Plowe not a lie [Vulg. *noli arare mendacium*] agaynst thy brother. 1624 Ford *Sun's Darling* II. i, Beckon the rurals in; the country-gray Seldom ploughs treason. 1652 Milton *Sonn. Cromwell*, Cromwell..who thrugh a cloud..To peace and truth thy glorious way hast plough'd. 1838 Emerson *Addr. Camb. Mass.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 193 Jesus..whose name is not so much written as ploughed into the history of this world. 1884 Miss F. P. Cobbe in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 805 Out of hearts ploughed by contrition spring flowers.

b. *intr.* To proceed laboriously or doggedly, to labour, to plod.

1891 C. T. C. James *Rom. Rigmarole* 40 He never ceased speaking... In a monotonous tone, he ploughed solemnly onward, oblivious. 1897 Flanrau *Harvard Episodes* 30 He could..fancy himself ploughing doggedly in self-defence through an incredible number of courses in history.

7. Applied to mechanical processes: cf. Plough *sb.*[1] 5. a. *Bookbinding.* To cut with a 'plough' or plough-press.

1873 E. Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 395/2 The cutting press stands on a hollow frame..which..receives the paper shavings as they are ploughed off.

b. *Carpentry.* To cut or plane (a groove, rabbet) with a 'plough'. Also *intr.*

1805 [see Ploughing 1 b]. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii, The carpenter.. was ploughing away at a groove. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 104 A groove being ploughed under the over-hanging edge to cause the rain to drip clear of the wall.

c. To cut or gash (mackerel, etc.) so as to give it a better appearance: cf. Crimp *v.*[1] 4. *U. S.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

8. *Univ. slang.* To reject (a candidate) as not reaching the pass standard in an examination: a slang substitute for *pluck* in this sense (Pluck *v.* 7).

1853 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* II. xi, It's impossible for them to plough me. 1863 Reade *Hard Cash* Prol. 16 That .. adds to my chance of being ploughed for smalls... 'Ploughed' is the new Oxfordish for 'plucked'. 1883 *Times* 1 June 4 My young friend was undeservedly ploughed.

9. With *advbs.*; mostly *trans.*

a. *Plough around*: *lit.* in reference to stumps left in cultivated land; *fig.* to make tentative approaches, feel one's way. *U. S. political slang.*

1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxx. 557 The more skilful leaders begin (as it is expressed) to 'plough around' among the delegations of the newer..States.

b. *Plough down*: to throw or thrust down by ploughing. Also *fig.*

1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 126 On a part of a field where whins were plowed down. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xxix, Any of which would be ploughed down by this huge vessel.

c. *Plough in, plough into the land*: to embed or bury in the soil (manure, vegetation, etc.) by ploughing. Also *fig.*

1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 172 When a farmer intends to plow in his vetches, I would..advise him to do it some weeks before he sows his wheat. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. I. 62 Others spread the dung on the surface and plough it in. 1895 B. Sedgwick in *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Sept. 4/3 He ploughed his capital into the land, and it never came out.

d. *Plough out*: to dig or thrust out (of the ground) with the plough; hence, to disinter, dig out; to root out, eradicate, cast out, tear out, remove with violence; also, to excavate or hollow out by or as by ploughing (cf. 3 b).

1643 Milton *Divorce* II. xx. Wks. 1851 IV. 118 God loves not to plow out the heart of our endeavours with over-hard and sad tasks. *a* 1645 Habington *Surv. Worc.* in *Worc. Hist. Soc. Proc.* III. 504 Ploughed out of obscure antiquities I will now use the true name. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* xiv. (ed. 3) 266 A third period when the marine boulder drift formed in the middle period was ploughed out of the larger valleys by a second set of glaciers. 1886 A. Winchell *Walks Geol. Field* 54 These North-American rivers have plowed out channels whose deep walls rise as high as the smoke from the steamers.

e. *Plough up*: to break up (ground) by ploughing; to throw or cast up, eradicate (roots, weeds) with the plough; to cut up roughly, excavate, furrow or scratch deeply, by any similar action.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 87 Sooner this sword shall plough thy bowels vp. 1601 Bp. W. Barlow *Serm. Paules Crosse* 45 For he.. hath plowed vp my hart. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xii. 38 Let Patient Octavia plough thy visage vp With her prepared nailes. 1718 Lowth *Comm. Jer.* IV. 3 The Prophet..exhorts them to Repentance and Reformation under the Metaphor of Plowing up their fallow Ground. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 172 The wild boar plows it [the earth] up like a furrow, and does irreparable damage in the cultivated lands. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1245 If..the owner of a close over which there is a right of way plough up the way, and assign a new way. *a* 1895 Ld. C. E. Paget *Autobiog.* I. (1896) 8 Her decks were literally ploughed up with grape shot.

10. Phrases. a. *To plough with any one's heifer* (*ox*, †*calf*) after *Judges* xiv. 18. See also Heifer 1 b. (In quot. 1632, app. to be yoked together with.)

1535 Coverdale *Judg.* xiv. 18 Yf ye had not plowed with my calfe [1611 heifer], ye shulde not haue founde out my ryddle. 1584 G. B. *Beware the Cat* Ded., I doubt whether M. Stremer will be contented that other men ploughe with his oxen. 1632 Massinger *City Madam* II. iii, I will undertake To find the north passage to the Indies sooner Than plough with your proud heifer.

b. *To plough the sands*: a frequent type of fruitless labour. Also *to plough the air.*

1590 Greene *Never too late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 166 With sweating browes I long haue plowde the sands.. Repent hath sent me home with emptie hands. 1647 Jer. Taylor *Lib. Proph.* Ep. Ded. 5 That I had as good plow the Sands, or till the Aire, as perswade such Doctrines, which destroy mens interests. 1775 Wesley *Jrnl.* 15 Nov., I preached at Barking. But still I fear we are ploughing upon the sand: we see no fruit of our labours. 1894 Asquith *Sp. at Birmingham* 21 Nov., All our time, all our labour, and all our assiduity is as certain to be thrown away as if you were to plough the sands of the seashore, the moment that the Bill reaches the Upper Chamber.

Hence **Ploughed**, **plowed** *ppl. a.*

1535 Coverdale *Jer.* iv. 26 The plowed felde was become waist. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* IV. ii. (1848) 173 We began to traverse certain plow'd Lands. 1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. *Herts.* 15 The Surface of every Plowed Field. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 619 When ploughed lands are to be laid down for meadow or pasture.

Plough·ghable, plow·able, *a.* [f. Plough *v.* + -able.] Capable of being ploughed; arable.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 3/10 Plowable, *arabilis.* 1611 Cotgr., *Arable*, earable, ploughable, tillable. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 25 Light Soils are plowable at a small expence. 1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XV. xii. (1872) VI. 87 There may be patches ploughable for rye.

Plough-a·lms, plow-alms. Now *Hist.* [f. Plough *sb.*[1] + Alms; repr. OE. *sulh-ælmessan.*] A church-due in Old English times and later, consisting of one penny per annum for each plough or plough-land.

[*a* 1000 *Laws of Edmund* I. c. 2 (Schmid) Be teoðungum and ciric-sceattum. Þeoðunge we bebeodaþ ælcum cristenum men be his cristendome, and cyric-sceat, and Romfeoh, and sulh-ælmessan.] 1291-2 in Dugdale *Monast. Angl.* (1682) I. 256 De qualibet caruca juncta inter Pascha et Pentecostem unum denarium, qui dicitur plowalmes. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xi. (1739) 20 Another Income arose from the Plough, and under the name of Plough-Alms. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iv. 174 *Plough-alms*, a penny from every land, which was yearly offered, &c.

Plough-beam, plow-. The central longitudinal beam or bar of timber or iron in a plough, to which the other principal parts are attached.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 569/21 *Burris*, the plowebeme. 14.. *Nom.* ibid. 724/27 *Hec buris*, a plughbeme. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 3 The ploughe beame, is the longe tree aboue, the whiche is a lytel bente. 1613 Markham *Eng. Husbandm.* iii. B ij, The first member thereof, as being the strongest and most principallest peece of timber belonging to the same, is called the Plough-beame, being a large long peece of timber much bending. 1727 Bradley *Compl. Body Husb.* 41 The plough-beam, about seven foot long, and five inches square, from the tail..to the coulter..; and then tapers to three inches and half. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 403 An elm..to fashion into a plough-beam.

fig. 1607 J. Carpenter *Plaine Mans Plough* 206 The Plough Beame of Impietie is, the repletion of bread..and luxurie.

Plough·ghbote, ploughboot, plow-. *Hist.* [f. Plough *sb.*[1]; see Boot *sb.*[1] 5 b.] In *Old Law*, The wood or timber which the tenant had a right to cut for making and repairing ploughs and other agricultural implements.

1531 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 193 My dwyllyng house..wythsufficyent housebote, heybote, fyrebote, ploughbote growyng upon any growne belonging unto the said house. 1567 in F. J. Baigent *Crondal Rec.* (1891) 166 Wood .. for ploughe-boote, hedge-boote, fyar-boote, .. and harrowe-boote. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 285 Fell Trees for Mechanick uses; as Plough-boot, Cart-boot, &c. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. iii. 35 Plough-bote and cart-bote are wood to be employed in making and repairing all instruments of husbandry.

Plough-boy, plow·-boy. A boy who leads the team of oxen or horses that draw a plough; hence, a boy of the rustic labouring class.

1569 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 254 To every ploughe boy and other boyes servinge within my house sixe shillinges eighte pence. 1744 Watts *Logic* I. vi. § 4 A ploughboy, that has ..seen nothing but thatched houses, and his parish church, is naturally led to imagine that thatch belongs to the very nature of a house. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 255 If I do not, by the means of that Grammar, enable any Plough-Boy of sound mind to write English as correctly in one year [etc.]. 1903 *Spectator* 28 Nov. 903/2 The plough-boy figures on the prehistoric rock carvings of the Maritime Alps,.. using the goad, while the ploughman guides the plough...With the use of horses the ploughboy has disappeared, except where the land is so heavy that he has to lead the extra horse.

Plou·gh-dri·ver, plow·-. [Cf. Da. *plov-driver.*] One who drives the beasts drawing a plough.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/2 A Ploghe dryfer, *stigarius.* 1552 Huloet, Ploughe dryuer, *ingarius.* 1603 Dekker *Wonderfull Yeare* Wks. (Grosart) I. 115 Those misbeleeuing Pagans, the plough-drivers. 1679 O. Heywood *Diaries*, etc. (1881) II. 262 The plow-holder left the plow..the plow-driver at last came to them. 1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 343 Horses.. were herded..on the pasture land, by the boys then employed as plough drivers.

Plougher, plower (plau·ər). [f. Plough *v.* + -er[1]. In ON. *plógari*, LG. *ploger*, Du. *ploeger*, Ger. *pflüger.*] One who ploughs; a ploughman. Also in *transf.* and *fig.* senses.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 10 Parchemente makers, skynners, and plowers. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cxxviii. [cxxix.] 3 The plowers plowed vpon my backe, & made longe forowes. 1548-9 Latimer *Ploughers* (Arb.) 17 Now I shal tel you who be the plowers. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XVIII. 685 Ploughers not few, There driving to and fro their sturdy teems. 1869 *Daily News* 30 Aug., The ploughers of dangerous seas, or the occupiers of troubled frontiers. 1880 *Dorothy* II. Now was the autumn come, and ploughers went forth to their ploughing.

b. *Comb.* †Plougher-band, some part of the harness of a plough.

1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 65, iij plogherbandis.

†Plou·gh-foot, plow·-. *Obs.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *plog-fot.*] In a wheelless plough, an adjustable piece of wood or iron, attached to the front of the beam, regulating the depth of the ploughing: see quots.

It is doubtful however whether the *plow-fote* in Piers Plowman had this meaning; the variant reading *plowbat* and the context point rather to its identity with *ploughstaff.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 116 My plow-fote shal be my pykstaf and picche atwo þe rotes, And helpe my cultre to kerne and clense þe forwes. [? *c.* 1400 *A.* plouh-pote, plowbat; *B.* plow-pote, ploughwe foot; *C.* plouh-fot, plowbat]. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 3 The plough fote is a lyttell peece of wodde, with a croked ende set before in a mortey in the ploughe beame, sette fast with wedge, to dryue vppe and downe, and it is a staye to order, of what depenes the ploughe shall go. 1613 Markham *Eng. Husbandm.* iii. B iv b, Plough foote,.. the vse of it is to giue the Plough earth, or put it from the earth, as you please. 1707 W. Baxter *Gloss. Antiq. Rom.* etc. (1731) 4/2 Tho' our Translation..makes Samgar to have slain six hundred Men with an Ox-goad: The LXX say it was ἐν τῷ ἀριτρόποδι, which, is *Dentale*, or the Plow-foot.

†Plou·gh-gang. *Sc. Obs.* [f. Plough *sb.*[1] + Gang *sb.*[1] (app. a late formation on analogy of *ox-gang*).] A measure of arable land; by Jamieson taken as a synonym of *plough-gate.*

(The statements of its extent differ widely, and may point to different local uses: quot. 1793 makes it 13 acres, i. e. one eighth of a carucate or plough-land, and so = ox gang; quot. 1748 makes it half a carucate; Jamieson, if his 'one plough' means the original plough and team of eight oxen, identifies it with the carucate; but he may have meant a modern two-horse plough. See next for a fourth value.)

1748 W. Cullen *Let.* in *Life* (1832) I. 69 As much [ground] as may employ four horses or what we call a plough-gang. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scott., Perth.* V. 56 The number of plough-gangs, in the hands of tenants, is about 141½,.. reckoning 13 acres of arable land to each plough-gang. 1808 Jamieson, *Plauch-gang, Plough-gang*, as much land as can be properly tilled by one plough...We also use the phrase a *plench* of land in the same sense. [Apparently an erroneous statement.]

Plough-gate, plow- (plou·gə·t). *north. Eng.* and *Sc.* Now only *Hist.* [f. as prec. + Gate *sb.*[2]; cf. *ox-gate.*] Originally, perhaps the same as Plough-land (and hence commonly used by Scottish antiquarian writers to render *carrucata*); but in later times apparently applied to a much smaller quantity of land.

Jamieson says: 'A plough-gate or plough-gang of land is now [1825] understood to include about forty Scots acres [= 50? Imperial acres] at an average. Fife.'

1565 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 235, I bequeythe vnto my said Wyfe during hir Lyfe naturall my toure in Branckston w^t the two plewegait of Land And all other comoditts theirto belongyng. 1789 Pilkington *View Derby.* II. 77 The charter of Edward II.. grants the canons at Calke possession of a plough-gate of land in Leke. 1791 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* I. 121-2 There are 56 plough-gates and a half in the parish [Innerwick]. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 392 A number of plough-gates in one village, or several tenants about one plough, having their land mixed with one another, is a great bar to the improvement of any country. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 412/1 The island [Papa Westray] ..is divided into 24 ploughgates of land, and contains about 240 inhabitants. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xii, The defences proponed say, that *non constat* at this present what is a plough-gate of land, whilk uncertainty is sufficient to elide the conclusions of the libel. 1872 E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* 135 The agricultural measurement in Scotland upon which the *regium gildum* was levied..was the Ploughgate, or carucate of 104 acres.

†Plou·gh-gear, plow-. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + Gear *sb.*] The appurtenances of a plough: = next.

1418-19 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1827) I. Introd. 16 The abbot and the convent..ledeth a wey from his parsonage his plogh yren and his plogh and his plogh gere. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 5 It is necessarye for hym, to lerne to make his yokes, oxe bowes, stooles, and all maner of plough geare. 1566 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 253 All my Waynes and wayneger all my plewes and plewgeire to be dewyded equalle betwyxt them. 1584 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 145 Plowes and plowe geare.

Plough-graith (plau·grē·þ). *Sc.* [f. as prec. + GRAITH *sb.*] The harness and equipment of a plough.

1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 62 Take away his plewch grayth. 1597 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 82 (heading) Destroyers of pleuch-graith [*body of act* pleuchgeire]. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* iv, There was not a corner of the farm fit for any thing but to break plough-graith, and kill cattle. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* ii, Locks and bars, plough-graith and harrow-teeth!

Plou·gh-ha·ndle, plow-. [Cf. Da. *plov-handel.*] One of the two handles or stilts of a plough.

Some forms of plough had only one handle, esp. where the soil was light.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/2 A Ploghe handylle, *stiua*. 1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Plowe handell, *manche*. 1853 J. STEVENSON tr. *Ch. Historians Eng.* I. 611 Directing the plough-handle, or working iron.

Plough-head, plow-. [f. PLOUGH *sb.*[1] + HEAD *sb.* Cf. OHG. *pflogis-houbit.*]

†1. The share-beam of a plough; a wooden frame to which the share was fixed. *Obs.*

1453-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 150, ij plogheuedez. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/2 A Ploghe hede, *dentale*. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 2 In Sommersetshyre..the sharheame, that in many places is called the ploughe hedde, is foure or fyue foote longe, and it is brode and thynne. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandm.* iii. B ij b, The Plough head..is a flat peece of timber, almost three foote in length if it be for clay ground, otherwise shorter, of breadth seauen inches.

2. The front part of a plough: see quots.

1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxi. 301 The Plow-Head contains the two Wheels A, B. 1864 WEBSTER, *Plow-head, Plough-head*, the draught-iron at the end of the beam of a plow. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Plow-head*, the *clevis* of a plow. That part to which the draft is attached.

Ploughing, plowing (plau·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PLOUGH *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb PLOUGH; the result of this, a ploughed furrow.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 73 In deluyng al, or plowyng, or dichynge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/2 Plowynge, or erynge, *aracio*. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 8 In all maner of plowynge, se that thy eye, thy hande, and thy fote do agree, and be alwaye redy one to serue a-nother. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* xxii, One [Act] prohibiting the plowing with Horses by the Fail. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* II. 197 On sounding the plowings, I found them deeper. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Wet Days at Edgewood* 38 Columella urges, like Cato, frequent ploughings.

b. *Carpentry.* The planing of a groove with a 'plough'; the groove so made.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 47 It is a good method to..unite the different planks by plonghing and tonguing. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 103 Grooving or ploughing, by which a narrow channel is excavated out of the thickness of the timber.

c. *Univ. slang.* The rejection of a candidate in an examination; plucking.

1882 EMMA J. WORBOISE *Sissie* xxxiv, He just escaped plucking or ploughing—I forget which Dr. Heavisides said—'by the skin of his teeth'.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ploughing-team, -time*; **ploughing-day**: see quot.; **ploughing-iron** = PLOUGH-IRON; **ploughing-land, ground**, arable land; **ploughing-match**, a competitive exhibition of ploughing.

1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, **Ploughing-day*, the day on which the farmer who has taken a new farm asks, and receives, the assistance of his neighbours' Draughts in getting the necessary ploughing done. 1755 *N. Jersey Archives* XIX. 483 The whole is good Meadow and *Plowing Ground. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* I. ii, In a cause like this, The husbandman would change his *ploughing-irons To weapons of defence. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2977/4 A Farm, containing near 160 Acres of Land,.. most *plowing Land, ..with the advantage of Commoning. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 196 The original *ploughing matches were warmly patronized by Mr. Erskine of Mar. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 25 Vexed to see such waste made upon their estates, in *plowing time especially. 1896 MANNING in *Cath. Mag.* Mar. 187 The next three or four years of your life..are like the ploughing-time and the sowing-time in the year.

Plough-iron, plow- (plau·ə1 əin). [f. PLOUGH *sb.*[1] + IRON *sb.* So ON. *plóg-járn* plough-iron, plough-share, Da. *plov-jærn*, LG. *plōg-īsen* (Doorn.), Du. *ploeg-ijzer*, OHG. *pflug-ysen*, Ger. *pflugeisen* coulter, also ploughshare.] Any iron part of a plough, *esp.* in *pl.*, the coulter and share.

1418–19 [see PLOUGH-GEAR]. 1458 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* VI. 425 Pro aratris, harpicis, et ferro, et factura de plwe irnys. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 2 In Buckyngham-shyre, are plowes made of an nother maner, and also other maner of ploughe-yrons. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 187/1 In passing barefooted ouer certeine hot shares or plough-irons, according to the law *Ordalium*. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vii. 35 Yet in his time he wrought as well as playd, That by his plough-yrons mote right well appeare. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 120 To the plough irons turn'd the hostile spear. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 397 It is..more economical to sharpen the plough-irons every day.

Plou·gh-jo·gger, plow-. One who jogs or pushes a plough; a ploughman. (*humorous* or *contemptuous.*)

1605 ARMIN *Foole upon F.* (1880) 23 A Country Plow Jogger ..secretly stole a peece of Shoomakers waxe,..and coming behind him, clapt him on the head. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 429 A medley..of Botchers, Coblers,..Draymen,..and Plough-joggers. *c* 1787 in *Q. Rev.* Jan. (1882) 66 He was..a plain man..who begged to say a few words to his 'brother plough-joggers'.

Plough-land, plow-land (plau·lænd). [f. PLOUGH *sb.*[1] + LAND *sb.*: cf. OE. *sullung*, a derivative of *sulh* plough, used in a similar sense in Kent and elsewhere. For the form, cf. ON. *plógs-land* (=plough's land), Sw. *plogland* an acre; and, in sense 2, Du. *ploegland*, Ger. *pflugland.*]

1. *Hist.* The name used in the northern and eastern counties of England, after the Norman Conquest, for the unit of assessment of land, based upon the area capable of being tilled by one plough-team of eight oxen in the year: corresponding to the HIDE of the south and south-west (with which it was often equated), and, like it, embracing originally the meadow and pasture-land, and other necessary appurtenances of the holding.

In Domesday Bk. and other records in Latin, this unit is expressed by *carrucata* (=AF. *carue*, ONF. *caruee*, F. *charuée*, CARUCATE) a derivative of *carruca* plough, while the *hide* is rendered *hida*. It is not possible to say whether 'plough-land' was a translation of *carrucata* or the converse; but we have no instance of the word before the end of the 13th c., and *plough* itself appears first in the 12th. The fact that the counties in which the *carrucata* was the unit of assessment are precisely those in which Danish influence prevailed, favours the theory that the plough-land was of Norse origin; but there are difficulties. ON. *plógs-land* meant an acre, the normal area ploughed in one day. The extent of the normal plough-land, like that of the hide, is usually given as 120 acres; but in numerous instances it fell short of or exceeded this; the variations being prob. due to attempts to make the areal plough-lands correspond with the traditional assessment of the manors, to the inclusion or exclusion of the appurtenances and fallow land, and to local differences in the size of the acre.

The plough-land was divided into 8 ox-gangs, as against the 4 yard-lands or virgates of the hide.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7676 Þe king willam..Let enqueri streitliche þoru al engelonde, Hou moni plou lond, & hou moni hiden al so, Were in euerich ssire, and wat hii were wurþ þer to. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 169 Þe pris of a plouȝ-lond of penyes so rounde To apraile þat pyler were pure lytel. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 796/6 *Hec carucata*, plowlonde. 1555 *Act* 2 & 3 *Phil. & Mary* c. 8. § 2 Every Plow-Land in Tillage or Pasture that he shall occupy in the same Parish. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 16 A Knightes fee should conteyne .C.lx. Acres, and that is accompted for a plough land for a yere. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 664/1 Ulster..doth contayne nine thousand plowelandes, everye of which plow-landes contayneth six score acres, after the rate of 21 foote to every pearche of the sayd acre. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. vii. 60 A Plow-land or Carue of land (*Carucata terræ*)..is said to containe 4 Yard-land at 30 acres to the Yard-land. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 5 Hida is all one as a plow-land, viz. as much as a plow can till. 1656 L. SMITH in Sir W. Petty *Down Survey* (1851) 96 The countrey was divided into plowlands, one plowland being great, and another small, as they were in goodness or badness, for many of the plowlands were but seaventy or eighty acres, others are two or three hundred. 1896 M. T. PEARMAN *Hist. Manor Bensington, Oxon.* 10 The hide or plough-land in Preston-Cromarsh, a part of Benson before the Conquest, consisted of one hundred acres.

2. Land, or a plot of land, under cultivation with the plough; arable land.

1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Plowe lande, *terre labouree*. 1548–9 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 17 What sede shuld be sowen in Gods field, in Goddes plough land. 1638 in H. Bond *Hist. of Watertown, Mass.* (1855) II. 997 All the Land lying beyond the Plowland .. shalbe for a Common for Cattle. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) II The marquis of Huntly, with his lady, and virgin daughter, was in the ploughlands in harvest. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* III. 218 It consists of this cottage, a small plough-land, a close for pasture, and a little garden. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 122 Soft woodland..and rolling plough-land.

Ploughman, plow- (plau·mæn). [Cf. MDu. *ploegh-man.*] A man who follows and guides the plough; often used generically for a farm-labourer or rustic.

1271 *Recds. Leicester* (1899) I. 137 Joh. Carucario (le caruer) Plouman. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 425/182 Huy comen..plouȝ-Man with his Aker-staf, Archer mid bouwe and knyue. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 3 Quaþ perkyn þe plouȝmon..'I haue an half Aker to herie bi þe heize weye'. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 529 With hym ther was a Plowman was his brother That hadde ylad of dong ful many a fother. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 214 Hurde-men & plew-men rescowid his childer fro þis lyon & þis wulfe. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* viii. 12 To be plowemen to tyll his londe and to be reapers in his harnest. 1548–9 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 19 Because I lyken preachyng to a ploughmans laboure and a prelate to a ploughman. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* i. The plowman homeward plods his weary way. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 321 Unletter'd swains and ploughmen coarse they slight. 1879 SHAIRP *Burns* i. 34 Now [1786] persons of every rank were anxious to become acquainted with the wonderful Ayrshire Ploughman.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (*a*) appositional, as *ploughman lad*, etc.; (*b*) with possessive, **ploughman's fee**: see quot. 1885. **Ploughman's Spikenard**, a plant: see SPIKENARD.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 694 They are found..among the Pastoral or Plow-men Africans. 1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* xi, The braunie, bainie, ploughman chiel. 1834 A. CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Lit.* 19 Songs..written by a plough-man-lad.

1885 C. I. ELTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 735/1 The strict English primogeniture as applied to the rustic holdings, sometimes called *fiefs de roturier* or 'ploughman's fee'.

Plou·ghmanship, plow·-. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The art of the ploughman; skill in ploughing.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 219 The very mystery of Ploughmanship lyeth upon the knowledge and practice of them. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 65 How to set a Plow is perhaps the most difficult lesson on Plowmanship. 1880 *Dorothy* p. xvi, Both he and they were proud of their ploughmanship.

†**Plough-mell, plow-.** *Obs.* [f. PLOUGH *sb.*[1] + MELL *sb.*[1]] A mallet formerly carried on the plough for breaking up large clods; a plough-mallet.

a 1450 *Turn. of Totenham* 151 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 89 The chefe was of a ploo mell, And the schadow of a bell. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3 Men that be no husbandes,..that knowe not whiche is the ploughe beame, the sharebeame... and the ploughe mal. 1765–94 PERCY *Reliques* (1845) Gloss., *Plowmell*, a small wooden hammer occasionally fixed to the plow, still used in the North; in the Midland counties in its stead is used a plow-hatchet.

Plough-Monday, Plow- (plau·mʌ·ndē). The first Monday after Epiphany, on which, esp. in the N. and E. of England, the commencement of the ploughing season is, or till recently was, celebrated by a procession of disguised ploughmen and boys (*plough-bullocks, -jags, -stots, -witchers*, etc.) drawing a plough from door to door.

1542 BALE *Yet a Course* 28 Than ought my lorde [Bonner] to suffre the same selfe ponnyshment..for not sensinge the plowghes vpon Plowgh mondaye. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 180 Plough Monday, next after that Twelftide is past, Bids out with the plough, the woorst husband is last. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Plow-Monday*,..on which day, in the North of England, the Plowmen themselves draw a Plough from door to door, and beg Plow-money to drink. 1892 *Times* 12 Jan. 6/2 Yesterday being 'Plough-Monday', as the first Monday after the Epiphany is called.

Ploughshare, plow- (plau·ʃē·ə). [Cf. MFl. *ploegh-schere*, Du. *ploeg-schaar.*]

1. The large pointed blade of a plough, which, following the coulter, cuts a slice of earth, and passes it on to the mould-board; = SHARE.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 136 Men schal welle hor swerde into plowgh-schares. 1535 COVERDALE *Micah* iv. 3 Of their swerdes they shal make plowshares, and sythes off their speares. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 180 If she will go bare footed for her selfe ouer foure ploughe shares,..brennyng and fire hote. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Descr. Countrey's Recreat.* iv. in *Reliq.* (1651) 532 Wounds are never found, Save what the Plow-share gives the ground. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 540 O'er red-hot plough-shares make me skip to please Your dotard fancies! 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 23 A government which shall have its soldiers of the plough-share, as well as its soldiers of the sword.

fig. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 168 Final ruin fiercely drives Her ploughshare o'er creation! 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 107 Thou, I say, Althæa, since my father's ploughshare, drawn Through fatal seedland of a female field, Furrowed thy body. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. ix. 301 It is the snout of a glacier that must act the part of a ploughshare.

2. *Anat.* The vomer; = *ploughshare bone* (*a*).

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ploughshare instinct, line, vaulting*; *ploughshare-shaped* adj.; **ploughshare bone** *Anat.*, (*a*) the vomer; (*b*) the pygostyle of a bird.

1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 778/2 The *vomer* or ploughshare bone is symmetrical,..forming the posterior part of the nasal partition. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 291/2 The *Ischio-coccygeus*..extending..to the sides of the..ploughshare bone. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 18 The terminal ploughshare-shaped vertebrae. *a* 1878 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 187 This twisting of the surface has received the very appropriate name of ploughshare vaulting. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 465 The caudal vertebræ do not end in a 'ploughshare bone'.

Plough-shoe, plow- (plou·ʃū). A name variously applied, at different times or in different localities, to appliances for covering, protecting, or supporting the ploughshare; see quots.

1377–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 387 In yokys, Plushone, harows, cribris, iijs. iiijd. 1405–6 *Ibid.* 222 Pro 1 sok et plogschone, ijs. jd. 1813 BATCHELOR *Agric.* 162 (E.D.D.) Plough-shoe and ground-wrists, *£o.* 3*s.* 0*d.* 1893 *S. E. Worc. Gloss.*, *Plough-shoe*, a piece of iron fastened to the side of the 'throck' to prevent its wearing away with the friction with the soil. 1901 J. T. FOWLER *Durham Acc. Rolls* Gloss., *Plushone*, plough shoes, sledges placed under ploughs so that they may be drawn along the ground without going in. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Plough-shoe*, (*a*) the ironwork upon which the sock is fixed; the casing of iron at the nose or forepart of that part of a plough which enters the ground; also in *pl.*; (*b*) a wooden frame for conveying a plough upon a road. 1906 HONE *Manor & Manorial Records* 106 A plough-shoe (or iron tip for a wooden share).

Plou·gh-staff, plow·-. A staff, ending in a small spade or shovel, used by the ploughman to clear the coulter and mould-board from earth, roots, weeds, etc.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2198 Vor ȝe beþ men bet iteiȝt to ssoffe & to spade, To cartstaf & to ploustaf. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 285/1 A Ploghe staffe, *scudium*. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 37 A plough beetle, ploughstaff, to further the plough, Great clod to a sunder that breaketh so rough. 1667 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries*, etc. (1883) III. 100 He took up the plow-staff and knockt him down. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 53 High o'er his Head His pond'rous Plough-Staff in both Hands he rais'd. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 425 Fig. 89 represents the plough-staff, another and a necessary article of the movable furniture of the plough.

†**Plou·gh-start, plow-.** *Obs.* [f. PLOUGH *sb.*[1] + START, tail. So MDu. *ploech-staert* (*c* 1415), MFl. *ploegh-steert*, Du. *ploegstaart.*] A plough-handle, plough-tail.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/2 Plowstert, *stiua.* 1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Plowe start, *manche.* 1552 HULOET, Ploughe starte whyche the tylman holdeth, *stiua, æ.*

Plough-stilt, plow-. *dial.* [f. as prec. + STILT *sb.*] A plough-handle.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3 The plough stylte is on the ryghte syde of the ploughe, wher vpon the rest is set, the rest is a lyttell pece of woode, pynned fast vpon the nether ende of the stylt, and to the sharebeame in the ferther ende. 1581 *Calr. Laing Charters* (1899) 256 [The sheriff-depute] deliverit the plewch stilt in the said Davidis handis vpone the arabill grownd thairof. 1822 BEWICK *Mem.* 255 To find him so soon attempt to equal his whistling and singing master at the plough-stilts. 1824 SCOTT *Redgaunt.* Let. x, A hand that never held plough-stilt or pettle. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 645 What farmers want between the plough-stilts are a pair of strong arms.

† **Plough-strake, plow-.** *Obs* [f. as prec. + STRAKE *sb.*] A piece of hoop-iron for strengthening or repairing a plough.

1395 *Cartular. Abb. de Whiteby* (Surtees) II. 618 Pro ii dosan plewstrakys. 1428 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 5 He bad John Holgate mersshall make hym ploghstrakes of drosse and landyren yat he sent hym and na osmundes.

† **Plough-swain, plow-.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + SWAIN.] A ploughman.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 17 A labor and a trauaile too plowswayns hertelye welcoom. 1638 SIR T. HAWKINS *Odes Horace* I. iv. (ed. 4) 6 Beasts leave their stals, plough-swaines their Fires forgo.

Plough-tail, plow-. The rear or handles of a plough. Symbolically, the following of the plough, the place of the farm-labourer, farm-labour; as in *at, to, from the plough-tail.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3 The plough-tayle is that the husbande holdeth in his hande. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* IV. 230 They forsooke their generall, and returned home to the plough-taile. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* (1721) I. *Ess. Georg.* 207 Something of a rustick Majesty, like that of a Roman Dictator at the Plow-Tail. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 307 ₱16 A Man .. who might have done his Country excellent Service at a Plough-tail. 17.. BURNS *MS. presented to Mr. Riddel* Wks. (1833) 83/2 He .. was hred at a plough-tail. 1831 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 32 The men were all from the ploughtail. 1877 R. C. JEBB *Prim. Grk. Lit.* I. ii. 41 How should the axle-tree of a waggon be made, and what is the best wood for a plough-tail or a pole?

Plough-wise, *a.* [f. PLOUGH *sb.*[1] + -WISE.] Said of writing, the lines of which run alternately from right to left and from left to right; boustrophedon.

1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* II. vii. 33 This was succeeded by *βουστροφηδόν*, or 'plough-wise' writing.

Plough-wright, plow- (plou·rəit). [f. as prec. + WRIGHT.] A maker of ploughs.

1285 in W. P. Baildon *Court Rolls Wakefield* (1901) I. 195 Robertus le Plogwryth. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/2 Plow wryhte, *carrucarius.* 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 30 The Art or Occupation of a Smith, Wheel-wright, Plough-wright, Mill-wright, Carpenter. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 191 A plough-wright or plow maker .. cannot work true to a false foundation. 1885 W. RYE *Hist. Norfolk* 117 These Thaxters .. seem to have been blacksmiths and plough-wrights for generations.

Plouh, obs. form of PLOUGH *sb.*[1]

Plouk, plook (pluk), *sb.* Forms: 5 plowke, 6 plouke, plucke, *Sc.* pluik, 6–7 pluke, 7– plouk, 9 plook. [Origin obscure: cf. Sc. *plouk, pluke* = PLUG *sb.* Gael. *pluc* a lump, knot, bung, tumour, pimple, appears to be from Sc.]

1. A pimple. New *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/1 A Plowke, *pluscula*; *plusculetus.* 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 168 b, If they [raisins] be layd to with rue .. they heale rede angri nyght ploukes and sores. 1562 — *Baths* 9 b, This bath .. is good .. for scalde hendes and pluckes in the heade. 1578 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 64 The twa men war verie read and tead-lyk faced, for ploukes and lumpes. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* 510 Head plouks and blaines, rub it with the iuice and wine. 1589 R. BRUCE *Serm. Isa.* xxxviii. 1–3 (1591) 1 b, A pestilentious byle .. stryking out in many hendes or in many plukes. 1804 ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* 106 Aw spatter'd owre wi' reed plouks. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Plooks,* small scabs or blotches.

† **2.** A small knob placed a short distance below the brim of a metal vessel for measuring liquids, to show the point of exact measure. *Sc. Obs.*

1599 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) 93 That all stoupis .. sal he agriabill in mesour to the jug and stampit with the townis stamp, and that the pluik be benethe the mouth of ilk stoup as followis. 1826 GALT *Lairds* xviii. 163 *note,* Scotch pint-stoups, before the reformation of the imperial measure, were made to hold something more than the standard quantity, but at the point of the true measure a small *papilla* or plook projected, the space between which and the brim was left for an *ad libitum.*

Hence † **Plouk, plook** *v., trans.* to furnish (a stoup) with a plouk or measuring-knob.

1580–1 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (Rec. Soc.) I. 83 The treyn stoipis to he plovkit and merkit lykwys.

Plouked, plooked (plu·kĕd, -it), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 5 pluccid, 6 plukkit. [f. prec. sb. + -ED[2].] Pimpled.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3837 Polidarius was pluccid as a porke fat. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. Prol. 23 Quhat of thir fureis, or Pluto that plukkit duke, Or call on Sibil, deir of a revin sleif? 1857 J. STEWART *Sk. Scottish Char.,* etc. 132 (E.D.D.) Drunkards and sots Wi' their red plookit noses.

Plouky, plooky (plu·ki), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 5 plowkky, 6 plowkie, 8 plouckie, **pluggy, plucky,** 8– plouky, plooky. [f. PLOUK *sb.* + -Y.] Pimply, pimpled.

14.. *MS. Linc. Med.* lf. 294 (Cath. Angl. 284) For hyme that is smetyne with his awenne blode, .. and waxes plowkky, and brekes owte. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 361 Abhominable to ony man to se, With plowkie visage, bowdin brow and bre. 1822 GALT *Provost* xxxii. (1868) 95 His face was as plooky as a curran' bun. 1868 *Cleveland Glossary, Plooky,* having pimples or small blotches on the surface.

b. *Comb.,* as *plouky-faced.*

17.. F. SEMPILL *Bridal* iii, Plouckie-fac'd Wat in the mill. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* VI. 351 Pluggy fac'd Wat. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Plooky-faced,* pimpled.

Plounce (plauns), *v. dial.* [app. ad. OF. *ploncier,* 3rd sing. pr. *plonce* (Godef.), by-form of *plongier* to PLUNGE; cf. also FLOUNCE *v.*[1]] *trans.* and *intr.* To plunge in water or liquid mud; to duck, souse; to flounder. Hence **Plou·ncing** *vbl. sb.*

1631 *Min. Bks. Bor. Crt. Dorchester* 6 May (E. D. D.), Mary Tuxderry, for scoulding at the sergeants .. is ordered to be plounced when the wether is warmer. 1634 *Ibid.* 23 May, [Three scolds] to be plounced thrice apiece under the water this present afternoone. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. viii. 219 Aftir halfe an houres plounsing in this Bathing-tub, you will be eas'd of your paine. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 200 Our observation must not launch now into the whirl-pool, or rather plounce into the mudd and quagmire of the people's power and right pretended. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Plounce,* to plunge with a loud noise. 1883 MRS. F. MANN *Parish of Hilby* ii. 27 Wading in after the little rebellious imp, plouncing defiantly a yard or so out of reach.

Plounte, obs. form of PLANT.

Plousio·cracy. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *πλούσιος* rich + -CRACY. The regular romanized form would be *plusio-.*] The rule of the wealthy, plutocracy.

1839 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* I. Pref. 9 To say a word against .. any abuse which a rich man inflicted, or a poor man suffered, was treason against the *Plousiocracy.*

Plout (plaut), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also plowt. [Origin obscure: perh. onomatopœic: cf. PLOUTER.] *intr.* To fall with a splash or plump; to plunge or splash in water.

1825–80 JAMIESON, *Plout,* to splash or dash, implying both sound and action. 1856 J. BALLANTINE *Dawn of Morning* v, Screaming, pouting, plouting, plashing, Tell of tiny elfins washing. 1867 W. S. PLUMER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xi. 5, 9 Behold Pharaoh .. and his horses, plouting and plunging. 1898 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 186/2 A linn .. where the salmon plout in a most wonderful profusion.

Hence **Plout** *sb.,* a heavy fall of rain: = PLUMP *sb.*[3] 3.

1823 W. TENNANT *Cdl. Beaton* IV. iii. 113 We'll hae a thud o' thunner wi' a guid plout o' weet. 1905 J. G. MCPHERSON *Meteorology* 99 For short periods, the heaviest falls or 'plouts' of rain are during thunder-storms.

Plouter (plau·tə), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also plowter, plotter. [app. frequentative of PLOUT *v.* There are many similar dialect forms, as *ploiter, plodder, plother*: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* Cf. also Du. *ploeteren,* LG. *pludern, plüdern* to splash in water, bathe with splashing.]

intr. To flounder or move about with splashing in water or mire; to dabble or work in anything wet or dirty; also, to work ineffectually, to potter.

1808 JAMIESON, *Plouter,* to make a noise among water, .. to be engaged in any wet and dirty work. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvii. (1859) 478, I found a score of Crusanos all ploutering in the water. 1834 J. WILSON in J. Hamilton *Mem.* v. (1859) 164 We supped on our arrival at Inverness, after ploutering up stairs and sweeping the dust out of our eyes. 1847 E. BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* ix, Miss's pony has trodden down two rigs o' corn, and plottered through, raight o'er into t' meadow. 1861 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sport & Trav.* (1900) 250 He .. saw them plowthering about in the moss-hags as if they had been looking for a wounded stag. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 297 Your mither has dune naething but plowter aboot the hoose.

Hence **Plou·tering** *vbl. sb.,* also **Plou·ter** *sb.,* the action of this verb, floundering in water; splashing, the sound of splashing.

1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ball.* I. 294 For mony a foul weary plouter She'd cost him through gutters and glaur. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 142 Sometimes playin plouter into a wat place up to the oxters. 1862 NAPIER *Life Dundee* II. 68 There was so much petting and plunging, praying and ploutering, piking in, and pulling out. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* xiv. 152 The sea was extremely little, but there went a hollow plowter round the base of it [the Bass].

Ploutocracy,-cratic, var. PLUTOCRACY,-CRATIC.

Plover (plu·vəi). Forms: *a.* 4 pluwer, 4–6 pluuer, 4–7 plouer, 5 plouier, plowere, *Sc.* pluwar, 5–6 plovere, 6 plower, *Sc.* pluvar, 6–7 pluver, 4– plover. *β.* 4 plewer, 5–6 pleuer, 6 plevar, plever, pliuer, 7 pluiver, 8 pliver. [ME. and AF. *plover* = OF. *plovier* (*a* 1200 in Hatz.-Darm.), later *plouvier, pleuvier, pluvier,* = Pr. *pluvier* :—late L. **plovārius* belonging to rain, f. L. *pluvia* rain; in mod.L. *pluvārius, pluviārius*; cf. Sp. *pluvial* plover, ad.L. *pluviālis* rainy, also Ger. *regenpfeifer,* lit. rain-piper, and Eng. *rain-bird.*

The connexion with rain expressed in the various names has been variously explained. Belon, 1555, said the birds were so called because most easily taken in rainy weather, which modern observation contradicts. Others, because they arrive in flocks in the rainy season (Littré); according to Prof. Newton, the Golden and Grey Plovers arrive on the shores of the Mediterranean at the approach of winter. Others, because of the restlessness of the bird when rain is approaching: see R. Lubbock *Fauna of Norfolk* (1845) 61–2. Others have attributed it to the appearance of the upper plumage, as if spotted with rain-drops.]

1. The common name of several gregarious grallatorial (limicoline) birds of the family *Charadriidæ,* esp. those of the genera *Charadrius* and *Squatarola,* the former including the *Golden Plover* of Europe (*C. pluvialis*), also called *Yellow* or *Green Plover,* and the closely allied *Field* or *Golden Plover* of North America, the latter the *Grey* or *Swiss Plover, S. helvetica*: also popularly given to the Lapwing, the eggs of which are sold as 'Plovers' eggs', and in N. America to three birds of the *Scolopacidæ* or Snipe family, the Bartramian Sandpiper, *Bartramia longicauda,* and the Greater and Lesser Yellowshank, *Totanus melanoleucus* and *flavipes.*

a. 1312–13 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 10, I pluuers. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3526 Partrick, plover, heroun, ne swan. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 33 As the Plover doth of Eir I live, and am in good espeir. *?a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 182 Pacockes and plovers in plates of golde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/2 Plovere (bryd), *pluviarius. ?a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 397 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) 298 Pertrikis and pluveris beloir thame hes scho brocht. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 42 As fat and plum euerie part of her as a plouer. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 182 Plover. *Pluvialis.* .. The flesh is very pleasant, and better than the green Lapwing. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 156 The wheeling plover, and the timid hare. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. xi, Fancy .. in the plover's shrilly strain, The signal whistle heard again. 1843 VARRELL *Hist. Birds* II. 382 The Great Plover's .. shrill and ominous whistle .. is supposed to be the note .. alluded to by Sir Walter Scott in .. the *Lady of the Lake.* 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 732 The birds just spoken of [*Squatarola, Charadrius*] are those most emphatically entitled to be called Plovers; but the Dotterel, the group of Ringed Plovers .. and the Lapwing, with their allies, have, according to usage, hardly less claim to the name. *Ibid.* 733 Plovers .. must be regarded as constituting a somewhat indefinite group, for no very strong line of demarcation can be drawn between them and the Sandpipers and Snipes.

β. 1390 91 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 597, xviij plewers empt. iijs. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A fall of Woodecockis. A Congregacion of Pleuers. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 396 Peirtryks and pleuers pyping on the speit. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 90 Kaipounis, plineris and vtheris sik kynd of cheir. 1728 RAMSAY *Lure* 12 Peartricks, teals, moor-powts, and plivers.

2. With defining words, applied to species of the family *Charadriidæ,* and extended to some of the allied *Thinocoridæ* and *Scolopacidæ* or Snipe family, and to the isolated genus *Dromas* (Crab Plover). The chief of these are:

Bastard P., †**Black P.,** the Lapwing; **Bishop P.,** in U.S., the Turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*; **Black-bellied P.** = *Grey Plover* (*a*); **Black-breasted P.,** in Ireland, the Golden Plover in its summer plumage; in U.S. = next (*b*); **Black-heart P.,** (*a*) in Canada, the American Dunlin, *Tringa pacifica*; (*b*) in U.S., *Philomachus spinosus*; **Bull-head P.** = *Grey Plover* (*a*); **Chattering P.**: see quot.; **Cornfield P.,** *Bartramia longicauda* (see 1); **Crab P.,** of the Indian Ocean, *Dromas ardeola*; **Crookbilled P.,** of New Zealand, *Anarhynchus frontalis*; **Dot P.,** the Dotterel (Swainson); **Field P.,** (*a*) the American Golden Plover; (*b*) *Bartramia longicauda* (see 1); **Golden P.,** *Charadrius pluvialis,* and the allied American *C. dominicus* (see 1); **Grass P.** = *Field Plover* (*b*); **Great P.,** the Stone Curlew, *Œdicnemus scolopax* (*E. crepitans*); **Greater P.,** the Greenshank (Swainson); **Green P.,** (*a*) = *Golden Plover*; (*b*) in Ireland, the Lapwing; **Grey P.,** (*a*) *Squatarola helvetica*; (*b*) in Ireland, the Golden Plover in its summer plumage; (*c*) in Scotland, the Knot, *Tringa canutus,* in its winter plumage (Swainson); **Heath P.** = *Golden Plover*; **Helvetian P.** = *Grey Plover* (*a*); **Highland P.** = *Field Plover* (*b*); **Hill P.,** in Scotland = *Golden Plover*; **Kentish P.,** a British Ring Plover, *Ægialitis cantianus*; **Lark P.,** a quail-snipe of the S. Amer. genus *Thinocorys,* allied to the Sheath-bills; **Long-legged P.,** the Stilt; **Mountain P.,** in western U.S., *Podasocys montanus*; **Mud P.** = *Grey Plover* (*a*); **Noisy P.** = *Chattering P.*; **Norfolk P.** = *Great P.*; **Oyster P.,** the Oyster-catcher; **Pasture P.** = *Field Plover* (*b*); **Piping P.,** a N. Amer. Ringed Plover, *Ægialitis melodus*; **Plain P.,** **Prairie P.** = *Field Plover* (*b*); **Red-legged P.,** in U.S., the Turnstone; **Ring P.,** **Ringed P.,** one of various small species, ringed or barred about the neck, etc., mostly of the genus *Ægialitis,* esp. the British *Æ. hiaticula*; **Rock P.,** in Ireland, = *Grey Plover* (*a*); **Ruddy P.,** the adult male Sanderling in summer plumage (Swainson); †**Russet P.** = *Golden Plover*; **Sand P.,** a local name for birds of the genus *Ægialitis* (Newton); **Sea P.** = *Grey Plover* (*a*) (Swainson); **Silver P.,** the Knot in winter plumage; **Spanish P.,** in Jamaica, the willet, *Symphemia semipalmata*; **Speckled-back P.,** in U.S., the Turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*; **Spotted P.**: see quot.; **Spur-winged P.,** any species of *Chettusia*; **Stone P.,** (*a*) the Stone Curlew; (*b*) in Ireland, = *Grey Plover* (*a*); (*c*) = *Ringed Plover*; (*d*) the Dotterel; (*e*) any shore Plover of the genus *Æsacus*; (*f*) the Bar-tailed Godwit; (*g*) the Whimbrel; **Strand P.,** in Ireland, = *Grey Plover* (*a*) (Swainson); **Streaked-back P.,** in U.S., the Turnstone; **Swallow P.,** any species of Pratincole (*Glareola*); **Swiss P.** = *Grey Plover* (*a*); **Upland P.** = *Field Plover* (*b*); **Variegated P.,** the Turnstone; **Whistling P.,** (*a*) = *Golden Plover*; (*b*) = *Grey Plover* (*a*) (Swainson); (*c*) the Stone Curlew; **Wry-billed P.** = *Crook-billed Plover*; **Yellow P.,** in Scotland, = *Golden Plover*; **Yellow-legged P.,** in U.S., either species of Yellowshanks (*Totanus*): see 1.

1552 HULOET, Plouer called *bastarde plouer, or blacke plouer, *vpupa.* 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 67 The pee-wit or bastard plover still hovers around its accustomed haunts. 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Vpupa,* a lapwynk or *blacke plouer. 1743 EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. 47 The *Black-breasted Indian Plover .. is something bigger than the Lapwing.

1754 Catesby *Nat. Hist. Carolina* III. Catal. 2. 71 The *Chattering Plover..*Charadrius vociferus.* 1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* 109 **Crab-plover*, the Anglo-Indian name for a curious bird of wide range, frequenting the east coast of Africa from the Red Sea to Natal, as well as the northern.. shores of the Indian Ocean, the Bay of Bengal,..*Dromas ardeola.* 1785 Latham *Synopsis Birds* III. i. 193 *Golden Plover. 1797 Bewick *Brit. Birds* I. 330 The Golden Plover is common in this country, and all the northern parts of Europe. 1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 146 *Charadrius pluvialis*..(The Golden Plover)..is the most common of all, and is found throughout the whole globe. 1797 Bewick *Brit. Birds* I. 321 The *Great Plover. Thick-knee'd Bustard, Stone Curlew, Norfolk Plover. 1843 Varrell *Hist. Birds* II. 381 The Great Plover..is..much more numerous in the southern and south-eastern counties of England than far to the west, or to the north. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 298 *Greater Plover of Aldrovand: the Venetian Limosa of Gesner. 1590 R. Payne *Descr. Irel.* (1841) 7 Heathcocks, Plovers, *greene and gray. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* v. 171 Many sorts of Fowles, as..the gray and greene Plouer, some wilde Ducks. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 308 The green Plover, *Pluvialis viridis.* 1828 Scott *Tales Grandf.* Ser. II. I. (1841) 228/2 That beautiful bird the Green-plover, in Scottish called the Peese-weep. *a* 1549 in *Gentl. Mag.* May (1813) 427/1 Plovers *grey the dosen, iij *s.* 1674 Ray *Words, Water Fowl* 91 The Grey-plover, *Pluvialis cinerea.* 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 617/2 The gray plover (*Charadrius squatarola*)..distinguished..by a very small hind toe. 1885 Swainson *Provinc. Names Birds* 195 Knot (*Tringa canutus*)...But the sober tints of its feathers in winter have caused it to be called..Grey plover (Scotland). 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 288 *C. Cantianus*...The *Kentish Plover. 1768 Pennant *Zool.* II. 380 The *long-legged plover..is the most singular of the British birds. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 285/1 *Himantopus melanopterus.* ..This is..the Stilt Plover, Long-legged Plover, and Long-shanks of the modern British. 1785 Pennant *Arct. Zool.* II. 484 *Noisy Plover...Inhabits New York, Virginia and Carolina. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 341/2 The [*Charadrius*] *Vociferus*, or Noisy Plover..has black streaks on the breast, neck, forehead, and cheeks. 1768 Pennant *Zool.* II. 378 The *Norfolk Plover. 1797 Bewick *Brit. Birds* I. 334 The Ring Dotterel, *Ring Plover, or Sea Lark (*Charadrius Hiaticula* [etc.])...These birds..migrate into Britain in the spring, and depart in autumn. 1785 Pennant *Arct. Zool.* II. 486 *Ruddy Plover with a black strait bill. 1634 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App. p. xxiii, For a *sea plover 00 01 00. 1750 Edwards *Nat. Hist. Birds* III. 140 The *Spotted-Plover. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 341/2 The [*Charadrius*] *Apricarius*..is the spotted Plover of Edwards..a native of Canada. 1785 Latham *Synopsis Birds* III. i. 213 Plover. *Spur-winged. Size of the Golden Plover. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 284/2 The Spur-winged Plovers..are very numerous and exceedingly noisy. 1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* 507 Allied to the Lapwing are several forms .. *Hoplopterus spinosus*, the Spur-winged Plover. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 292 The Godwit, called in some places..the *Stone-Plover. 1768 Wales in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 117 We shot a few birds, much about the size, colour, and make of a woodcock: these they call here stone-plover. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 279/2 The Couriers..are closely united to the *Pratincoles*, or *Swallow-Plovers, forming the genus *Glareola*. 1682 S. Wilson *Acc. Carolina* 12 On the grassy plaines the *whistling Plover and Cranes.

† **3.** *Old Cant.* a. A 'pigeon', a dupe, a victim. b. A courtesan. *Obs.*

1614 B. Jonson *Bart. Fair* IV. v, Here will be Zekiell Edgworth, and three or foure gallants, with him at night, and I ha' neither Plouer nor Quaile for 'hem. 1626 — *Staple of N.* II. iii, Who's here?..what Plouer's that They haue brought to pull? *Bra.* I know not, some green Plouer. He find him out. 1631 Chapman *Cæsar & Pompey* II. i. Wks. 1873 III. 142 Thou art a most greene Plouer in policy, I Perceine.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plover-folk, -net, -shooting*; *plover-haunted* adj., *plover-like* adj. and adv.; **plover-billed turnstone**, *U. S.*, the surf-bird, *Aphriza virgata*; **plover-quail**, any species of *Pedionomus*; **plover-snipe**, any bird of the *Presirostres*; **plover's provider** = Plover-page.

1904 H. Sutcliffe in *Westm. Gaz.* 31 May 2/4 Wide wastes of sky and wind, Of hawk and *plover-folk! 1869 T. W. Higginson *Army Life* (1870) 197 Some lonely ride.. on the *plover-haunted barrens. 1873 Tristram *Moab* xii. 217 The sand-grouse,..*plover-like, kept skimming past in flocks large and small. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 766 We have the pratincoles..curious little plover-like birds. 1404 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 22, j. *plover nett, xij d. 1551 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 71 To Thomas Parwyne on plower nett with all geyr pertenyng to it. 1874 J. W. Long *Amer. Wild-fowl* iii. 74 Others, who understand *plover-shooting better than wild-fowling, say, 'Wait for them to double'. 1892 Dickinson *Cumb. Gloss.* 380 *Sea moose*,.. Plover's page, *Plover's provider.

Plover-page, plover's page. *Sc.* [f. prec. + Page *sb.*1] The dunlin (*Tringa alpina*), which is said to attend or follow the golden plover; applied also to other species of *Tringa*, and to the Jack Snipe (*Limnocryptes gallinula*).

1837 R. Dunn *Ornith. Orkney & Shetl.* 86 *Scolopax Gallinula*...Plover Page. Jack Snipe. Judcock. 1861 *Zoologist* XIX. 7342 All the Tringas are called locally 'plover pages'. 1887 A. C. Smith *Birds Wilts.* 438 It is.. said that a solitary Dunlin will attach itself to a solitary Golden Plover: and this strange notion has extended to the Hebrides, where from its habit of associating with those birds, it is called the 'Plover's Page'.

Plovery (plʌ·vəri), *a.* [f. Plover + -y.] Abounding in or frequented by plovers.

1887 Stevenson *Underwoods* (1894) 30 The plovery forest and the seas That break about the Hebrides. 1903 W. B. Yeats *Celtic Twilight* 136 There is no more ready short-cut to the dim kingdom than this plovery headland.

Plow, another spelling of Plough *sb.*1 and *v.*

Plowe, plowgh, -e, plowh, -e, ploy(e, obs. ff. Plough. **Plowmb, plowme,** obs. ff. Plum. **Plowmpe,** obs. form of Plump *sb.*1

† **Ploy,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* Also 6 ploye. [a. OF. *ploi* m. or *ploie* f. :—late L. **plica* a fold. Cf. MDu. *plôie*, Du. *plooi*, MLG. *ploy* a fold, also from Fr.] ? A ply or fold.

1550–1600 *Customs Duties* (B. M. Add. MS. 25097), Henego cloth in longe ploye, the pece xxiiij s. 1662 *Stat. Irel.* (1765) II. 411 Elbing or Dansk cloth double ploy.

† **Ploy,** *sb.*2 *Sc. Obs.* [ad. F. *ploit* (Burguy) = *plait*, *plai*, Plea.] 'An action at law' (Jam.).

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 240 Gif ony persoun being in veritie bastard..deceissis befoir ony ploy, or clame, or pley, be intentit aganis him be the richteous air.

Ploy (ploi), *sb.*3 *Sc.* and *north. Eng.* [Of uncertain origin.

Some uses suggest an aphetic form of Employ *sb.* 3, 'that on which one employs oneself, or finds occupation'; but evidence is wanting.]

Anything in which one personally engages; a piece of action, a proceeding, esp. one in which one amuses himself; a personal enterprise or pursuit, a hobby, a piece of amusement; a game, pastime, or sport; a frolic or escapade; a trick.

1722 W. Hamilton *Wallace* x. iv. (1774) 205 John was a cliver and auldfarrand boy, As you shall hear by the ensuing ploy. 1768 Ross *Helenore* II. 84 Says Colen, for he was a sicker boy, Neiper, I fear this is a kittle ploy. 1796 Macneill *Will & Jean* II. xxvi, Think o' nought but rural quiet, Rural labour! rural ploys! 1814 Scott *Wav.* lxiv, 'Twa unlucky red-coats were up for black-fishing, or some siccan ploy. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, One woman is enough to dark the fairest ploy that ever was planned. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 530 They gathered from great distances to such ploys as the sheep-shearing or the sheep-washing. 1900 L. Huxley *Life Huxley* I. xviii. 253 He went off for a ploy with Tyndall..into Derbyshire.

Ploy, *v.* [In sense 1, a. F. *ployer*:—L. *plicāre* to bend: see Ply *v.*; cf. MDu. *ploycn*, Du. *plooijen*, MLG. *ploien*, LG. *plojen*. In sense 2 app. aphetic for *employ*; in sense 3, perh. back-formation from Deploy.]

† **1.** *intr.* and *trans.* To bend. *Obs.*

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. xxiv. 116 Yf it fonde not thayer thycke, it shold not bowe ne ploye. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. vi. 663 Twigges lyke rushes, the whiche are easy to ploy and twist any way without breaking.

2. *trans.* To employ. *dial.*

1670 Covel *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) 262 At all these we ployed our wooden artillery of the spoon. 1871 Jones *Nhb.* 212 (E. D. D.) Gin ye ploy ony fair, hard-workin' lassie. *Ibid.* 263 Macduff, wha was ployed amang the flower-beds.

3. *Mil. trans.* To move (troops) from line into column. Also *intr.* said of the troops. (The opposite of *deploy.*)

1840 Sir C. Napier *Mil. Life* II. iv. vii. 213 There..they acquire the art of ploying and deploying their troops. 1864 in Webster.

Hence **Ploy·ment,** formation of column from line.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Ployk, pluyk.** *Sc. Obs.* [Etymology obscure: early Sc. *ployk*, *pluyk*, for *plōk*, *plūk*, corresponds phonetically to a mod.Sc. *pluik*, and ME. **plōk*, *ploke*, mod. **plook*, OE. type **plōc*: but no trace of corresp. Eng. forms has been found. Gael. *ploc*, genitive *pluic*, block of wood, stump of a tree, club or bludgeon with a round or large head, is evidently the same word, and, if from Lowland Sc. or Eng., might represent Eng. *block*, ME. *blok*, but this with its short *o* would not give *ployk*, *pluik* in Sc.] A club, bludgeon.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (*Cristofore*) 98 Christofore þis lef has tane, & roydly passit furth allane,..& his pluyk in til his hand. *Ibid.* 215 In-sted of staf, a ployk [he] had, Wele nere as a perktre mad.

Pluch, -e, plucht, obs. Sc. ff. Plough *sb.*1

Pluck (plʌk), *sb.*1 Forms: see Pluck *v.*; also 5 ploke, 7 (?*pl.*) plux. [f. Pluck *v.*, in a number of disconnected uses. Cf. Du., LG. *pluk*, *plukk-*, the act of plucking, that which is plucked, flock of wool, handful, LG. *plock* handful, flock.]

I. 1. An act of plucking; a sudden sharp pull, a tug, a jerk, a twitch, a snatch.

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1624 Glad pluckys there he ioke, Set sadly and sare. *a* 1450 *Fysshynge w. an Angle* (1883) 16 Þe floote plumbe hym so hevy þat þe lest ploke of any fysche may pluke hym doune yn to þe watur. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Atenazadas*, with plucks of pincers. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* (1677) 246 To th' ground Patroclus fetcht him with a pluck. 1691 Ray *Creation* II. (1692) 58 The Plucks and Attractions of the motory Muscles. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* v. i, Little dog gave it a pluck; knot slipt. 1863 Woolner *Beautiful Lady* 92 Her breath caught with short plucks and fast, Then one hot choking strain.

b. *Pluck-up*, the act of plucking up; a pull.

† *Pluck-up fair*, an old term for a general scramble for booty or spoil.

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 199 Than on the morne thay maid the pluk vp fair..Vpone that spuilȝe I will spend na tyme. *Ibid.* 341 Quhar as he fand vs at the plukup fair. 1894 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 380 A little lugger hanging on astern [of the tug] to get a 'pluck-up' towards home.

† c. *fig.* 'A turn, or set-to' (Nares); a snatch; a bout; an attempt; a 'go', 'a smack'. *Obs.*

a 1529 Skelton *Bouge of Court* 387 (ed. 1568) Let vs laugh a plucke [*v.r.* placke] or two at nale. *c* 1537 *Thersites* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 413 Now with my sword have at thee a pluck! *c* 1567 Q. Eliz. in *Harington's Nugæ Ant.* (ed. Park 1804) I. 114 He, of base and basterdlye mynde that wrestells a pluck with the world's order, conceyves therof an evill opynion. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 158 *margin*, They being come to By-path Stile, have a mind to have a pluck with Gyant Dispair. 1691 Shadwell *Scourers* IV. i, Haste and lock em up again, I'll try a pluck with thee. 1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* li, There is no work whatsoever but he can criticize..even though you wrote in Chinese, he would have a pluck at you.

2. In a university or other examination: The act of plucking or rejecting a candidate; the fact of being plucked or of failing to pass an examination.

1852 Mrs. Smythies *Bride Elect* xlvi, Visions of a pluck danced before the weary eyes of tutor and pupil. 1860 Jessopp *Middle-Class Exams.* 12 The proportion of the plucks to the passes. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III. 447 Nearly all American students do graduate.., the proportion of plucks in the later examinations is small.

II. Something that is plucked.

† **3.** ? A small rope attached to a bell-rope. (Cf. Imp *sb.* 7 a.) *Obs.*

1637 *Parish Acc. Wragby, Yorks.* (MS.), Itm for two bellropes and one plucke..0. 5. 5. 1639 *Ibid.*, Itm for 5 plucks and nailes..0. 01. 7.

† **4.** *Herring Fishery.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1758 *Descr. Thames* 227 Fishers distinguish their Herrings into six different Sorts: As the Fat Herring..; the Meat Herring..; the Night Herring..; the Pluck, which has received some Damage from the Nets; the Shotten Herring..; and the Copshen.

5. *Spinning.* (See quot.)

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 389 In hand-spinning, the pluck, that is, the portion plucked from the sliver or combed wool, was placed across the fingers of the left hand and from the thick part of it, the fibres were drawn, and twisted, as the hand was withdrawn from the end of the spindle, to which it had been previously attached.

III. 6. The heart, liver, and lungs (sometimes with other viscera) of a beast, as used for food.

1611 Cotgr., *Ventresque*,..th'offals..of an (edible) creature; as a calues pluck. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 23 It may be boiled as that of other beasts, and eaten with butter and vineger; so the plux. *a* 1756 Mrs. Haywood *New Present* (1771) 19 The pluck contains the heart, liver, lights, melt, and skirt. 1832 W. Stephenson *Gateshead Local Poems* 95 For to make us some pottage, There'll be a sheep's head and a pluck. 1904 *Edin. Even. News* 28 June 3 The Sheriff inquired the meaning of the word 'pluck'. The prosecutor explained that it referred to the internal organs which could be removed at one pull or pluck, the liver, lungs, and heart.

b. In reference to human beings.

c 1710 in J. Ashton *Soc. Life Q. Anne* (1882) I. xviii. 234 [There were the purl houses, where] Tradesmen flock in their Morning gowns, by Seven, to cool their Plucks. 1710–11 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 16 Mar., It vexes me to the pluck that I should lose walking this delicious day. 1764 T. Brydges *Homer Travest.* (1797) II. 369 Boaking as if I'd bring my pluck up. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 467, I saw..five unpleasant-looking objects stuck on sticks. They were the livers and lungs, and in fact the plucks, of witch-doctors.

† c. *fig.* The inward part, essence. *Obs.*

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 57 You must not pull out the pluck of it, and make it quite another thing from number.

7. *colloq.* (orig. app. *pugilistic slang.*) The heart as the seat of courage; courage, boldness, spirit; determination not to yield but to keep up the fight in the face of danger or difficulty.

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. T.* s. v., *He wants pluck*, he is a coward. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 34 Inferior in science, and what is technically called *pluck*, to no one. 1813 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* in *Life* (1862) II. 446 If the enemy have the pluck and force which I expect to find. 1819 *Metropolis* I. 240 He was..lauded, in the highest terms, by the mob, for what they, very genteelly, called his pluck. 1821 Carlyle *Early Lett.* (1886) I. 359, I have no pluck in me for such things at present. 1827 Scott *Jrnl.* 4 Sept., What is least forgiven..is waot of that article blackguardly called *pluck*. 1835 Disraeli *Corr. w. Sister* 9 May, All men agree I have shown pluck. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits*, *Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 45 The one thing the English value is pluck. 1879 Sala in *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Nov. 406/1 Yes! the British word 'pluck' is the word to use. 'Courage', 'bravery', 'heroism' are all too feeble.

b. *Photogr. slang.* 'Boldness' or distinctness of effect: cf. Plucky 1 b.

1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 253, I also saw other negatives of the same scenes developed with potash; they ..gave pictures of greater snap, what some call 'pluck'. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. 49 The image will have more pluck and a larger range of gradation.

IV. 8. A two-pronged fork with the teeth at right angles to the shaft, for moving dung, etc.

1825 in Jamieson. 1858 in Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, etc.

Pluck, *sb.*2 *Sc. dial.* [Origin obscure; cf. Gael. *ploc*: see Ployk.] A fish, *Agonus cataphractus.*

1810 Neill *List Fishes* 9 (Jam.) *Cottus Cataphractus*, Pogge or Armed Bullhead; Pluck...This is often taken in oyster-dredges, and herring-nets, but is detested by the fishermen.

Pluck (plʌk), *v.* Forms: *α.* 1 pluccian, 4–6 plukke, pluk(e, 4–7 plucke, 6 pluc, 6– pluck. *β.* 1 ploccian, 2 plockien, 4 plokke(n. [Common WGer.: late OE. *ploccian*, *pluccian*, cognate with MLG. *plucken*, MDu., MG. *plocken*, Flem. *plokken*; also ON. *plokka*, *plukka* (*c* 1200) to pluck fowls, Sw. *plocka*, Da. *plukke*. These suppose

a WGer. type **plokkôn*. Beside these stands ME. *plicchen*, OE. type **plycc(e)an* (PLITCH) = MDu. *plucken*, Du. *plukken*, LG. *plükken*, MHG., Ger. *pflücken* (not in OHG., and still absent from Oberdeutsch dialects), which indicate an umlanted type from **plukkjan*. These words are thought by some to be derived from a popular L. **piluccāre*, inferred from It. *piluccare* to pluck (hair, feathers, grapes), Pr. *pelucar* to pluck (a fowl), OF. *peluchier* (Marie de France, *c* 1180), ONF. *pelukier*, *plusquier*, mod. Norm. and Picard *pluquer* to pick, clean, peck, Walloon *ploki* to pick (grain); also with *ex-*, Romansch *spluccar* to pluck out, F. *éplucher* to pick, sift; all from a popular L. sb. **pilucca* tuft of hair, deriv. of *pilus* hair, widely represented in the Romanic languages: see PLUSH, PERUKE. (See Diez, Körting, s. v. *piluccare*, Kluge s. v. *pflücken*.)

It has been suggested that the late L. or Romanic word was taken into Low German in connexion with the trade in down and feathers on the coasts of the North Sea; but, in spite of the close similarity of form and sense, there are chronological, historical, and phonetic difficulties, which are increased by the entire lack of evidence of the occurrence of either the Teutonic or the Romanic word before the 10th c. Cf. Franck s. v. *plukken*.]

1. *trans.* To pull off (a flower, fruit, leaf, hair, feather, etc.) from where it grows; to pick off or out; to pick, cull, gather.

a 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 200/6 *Carpunt, uellint*, plucciaþ. *Ibid.* 222/40 *Discerpit, lacerat*, toslit, i. *deuorat, carpit*, ploccaþ. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) I. 212 Þa lareowas an Godes cyrcan, þe plucciað þa cwydas ðara apostola. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 1 Hiȝ ongunnun pluccian [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.* plockien] þa ear & ætan. *c* 1350 *Nominale Gall.-Angl.* 228 (E. E. T. S.) Man of walnote-tre plukith note. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vi. 72 Loke þou plokke no plonte þer, for peril of þi soule. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 137 þei..leten here shep perishen, and taken of hem and plucken a wey þe wolle as non herdis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/2 Plukkyn, or pulle frute, *vellico, avello*. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 165 Thay can nocht pluk ane lytill hair Furth of our heid, nor do vs deir. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iv. 30 Let him .. From off this Bryer pluck a white Rose with me. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* viii. 11 In her mouth was an Oliue leafe pluckt off. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* 2, I pluck'd above Five different Sorts..as Wild-Time, Lavender, Rosemary, Balme and Mirtle. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 139 Plucking the plumes of the Spanish pride.

absol. 1779 J. DUCHÉ *Disc.* (1790) I. xv. 293 He plucks and eats but still remains unsatisfied. 1868 H. LAW *Beacons of Bible* (1869) 18 She lusted and plucked.

b. *Geol.* To break loose and bear away in large masses; said of glaciers acting on solid rock. Contr. with ABRADE.

1902 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

2. To pull or draw with a forcible effort; to drag; to snatch. With various adverbs and prepositions: to pull *away*, *in*, *out*, *off*, *on*, *up*, etc. See also 8. *arch.* (Now usually expressed by *pull*.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 109 Þe porter vnpynned þe ȝate, And plukked in *pauci* priueliche and lete þe remenaunt go rowme! *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ii. 5 (Harl. MS.) Þey sawe fully the toode sitting on his brest; And none of hem might pluk it awey with no crafte. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 29 Yf thy right eye offende the plucke hym out and caste him from the. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 170 Giue hym leaue first to plucke of your spurres, ere he meddle with your bootes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 295 They plucke vp the drawe bridge immediatlye. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* III. (1577) Q ij b, When shee came to the ryuer.. she fayned to plucke on hir shoe. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 3 Sampson pluckt the house on his own head. 1594 KYD *Sp. Trag.* II. v. 1 (Wks., 1901, 31), What out-cries pluck me from my naked bed. 1611 BIBLE *John* x. 29 No man is able to pluck them out of my Fathers hand. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 176 He plucked off his own Coat,..and gave it him. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 237 Then pressing..to the place where Morgan stood, he plucked him from thence. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* v. ii, Pluck the dead woman off the dead man, Malet!

b. With *down*: To 'pull down' or demolish (a building). *arch.*

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. lv. 158 Yf a man plucke downe hys howse & sellyth yt. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 52 They plucke downe townes; and leaue nothing stondynge. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Surrey* 78 Otherwise (being now plucked down) the form and fashion thereof [Palace of Richmond] had for the future been forgotten. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 395 A rampant heresy ..which might well deserve That we this night should pluck your palace down. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 8 He .. ordered the church of Notre Dame of Boulogne to be plucked down, and a mount erected in its place.

c. To pull or tear *asunder*, *in pieces*, etc. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxiii. 10 Lest Paul shuld have bene pluckte asondre off them. 1530 PALSGR. 661/1, I prayed you to stretche it out a lytell, but nat to plucke it in peces. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 213 At Feluchia the marchants plucke their boats in pieces. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Notes Husb.* 132 Take a Rook and plucking it limbe from limbe, cast the several limbes about your field.

d. *absol.* or *intr.* To draw or drag; to snatch or take by force, to steal; †to draw cards from the pack (*obs.*). (Cf. PICK *v.*1 9 b.)

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 296 Ne sette solow on þe feld ne sowe none erþe, In ony place of þe plow to plokke wiþ oxen. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. cxcvii. 204 Eucryche of theym was constrayned to plucke & stele from other. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvi. 3 And euerie man dois pluke and pow, And that the pure may finde. 1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. G j, He that wil not pluck for a card, is not worthie of a prime. *a* 1625 FLETCHER & MASS. *Cust. Country* I. i, Would any man stand plucking for the ace of harts, With one pack of cards, all days on's life?

3. *trans. fig.* To pull, draw, or snatch something intangible, or something from or into a state or condition; to bring (disaster, etc.) *upon* a person; to snatch, rescue *from* danger, etc. Now *rare*.

1387–8 [see PLUCKING *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1534 TINDALE *Matt.* xi. 12 The kyngdome of heven suffreth violence, and they that go to it with violence pluck [1526 pull] it vnto them. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* iii. 11 Thy strength shalbe plucte from the, and thy palaces robbed. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 18 Fleashly luste pluckyng to euyll. 1563 WINȜET *Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 54 Thai nocht content..euir ar desyrous to eik sum thing to religioun, to change, or to pluk fra it. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. vii. 2 You must conceiue them in mynde, plucking them by imagination from all matter. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. iii. 8 When yet hee was but tender-bodied ..; when youth with comelinesse pluck'd all gaze his way. 1673 *Ess. Educ. Gentlewom.* 27 One Athaliah, married to Joram, plucks ruine upon the House of Jehosaphat. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* v. i, I leave a mark behind, Shall pluck the shining age from vulgar time. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 118 'Hard task, to pluck resolve', I cried, 'From emptiness and the waste wide Of that abyss, or scornful pride!' 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. ix, The grim life out of which she had plucked her brother.

†b. With *down* or some equivalent: To bring down, bring low; to humble, humiliate; to 'pull down' (in strength). *Obs.*

To pluck down a side: i. e. with which a person plays.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 19 Other that neuer learned to shote,..wyll be as busie as the best, but suche one commonly plucketh doune a syde. 1555 BRADFORD in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlv. 131 Other men in England, whose stoutnes must be plucked lowe. 1567 *Trial Treas.* (1850) 42 This gere I suppose will plucke downe your fleshe. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* II. i, She will pluck down a side. 1618 LAUD *Diary* 30 Sept., Tuesday, Septemb. ult., I was sore plucked with this sickness. *c* 1672 WOOD *Life* 9 Apr. an. 1659 (O. H. S.) I. 277 A tertian ague..pluck'd downe his body much.

4. To give a pull at; to pull abruptly or with a jerk; to twitch; to sound (the strings of a musical instrument) by doing this, to twang. Also, to pull (a person or animal) *by* some part of the body or dress.

To pluck the Proctor's gown, the means formerly used (and understood to be still usable) to challenge the granting of a degree to a person, notwithstanding his having passed the requisite examinations. See J. Wells *Oxford Degree Ceremony* (1906) 5, 9–10; also *N. & Q.* 9th ser. VI. 74.

14.. *Erasmus* in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 202 (Bedf. MS.) [Passion] xxvi[th] was plukkyng his flesshe withe fullers combes. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 23 They..plucked eche other bi the here of the hede. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 154 b, To make them feerce and curst, you must plucke them by the eares. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vii. 36 By the kinde Gods, 'tis most ignobly done To plucke me by the Beard. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. 85 Some of his friends pluckt him two or three times by the surplis for to make him give over. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 184 Children..pluck'd his gown. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 52 Strings which, when the keys were pressed down, were plucked by quills. 1879 F. TAYLOR in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 7/1 In the so-called Musical Box..a series of metal tongues are plucked by pins or studs fixed in a revolving barrel.

1846 [see sense 7]. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* I. xi. *note*, The proctor then walks once up and down the room, so that any person who objects to the degree being granted may signify the same by pulling or 'plucking' the proctor's robes. 1900 T. FOWLER in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VI. 74, I believe ..that I was the last proctor who was the subject of this ceremony. During my procuratorial year [1862–3] .. the 'pen-wiper', a small piece of folded silk which is attached to the back of the proctor's gown (not 'the proctor's sleeve'..) was duly plucked on each successive degree day, the college dean..informing me in a whisper to which candidate he objected.

b. *intr.* To pull sharply or forcibly, to tug (*at* something). Also, to make a sudden movement in order to lay hold of something; to snatch *at*.

c 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 20 Þat with his handes tweye, And his might, plukke wole at the balance. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* viii. (Arb.) 15 He [the bear] wrastled and plucked so harde and so sore that he gate out his heed. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 208 Plucking to vnfixe an Enemie, Hee doth vnfasten so, and shake a friend. *c* 1672 WOOD *Life* 14 May an. 1657 (O. H. S.) I. 219 However he plucked at them [bell-ropes] often with some of his fellow-colleagues for recreation sake. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 366 But when the children pluck'd at him to go, He laugh'd, and yielded readily to their wish.

c. *trans.* To disentangle and straighten (wool) by means of a PLUCKER.

1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 258 Those who deal about combing or plucking the wool.

5. To pull off the feathers, hair, fruit, etc. from; to strip or make bare; *esp.* to strip (a bird) of feathers by pulling them off.

A crow to pluck: see CROW *sb.*1 3 b.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 249 So is possessioun payne.. To alle hem þat it holdeth, til her taille be plukked. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/2 Plukkyn bryddys, *excatheriso*. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 70 That ye plucke no browes, nother temples, nor forhed. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Ps.* lxxix. [lxxx.] 12 All thei, whiche passe by the waie, haue plucked her. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. i. 26 Since I pluckt Geese, plaide Trewant, and whipt Top. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* vii. 6 If you dispute [the matter]..we must c'en Pluck a Crow about it. 1841 H. AINSWORTH *Old St. Paul's* II. 300 He had just..commenced plucking one of the geese. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* lv, These monks would pluck Lucifer of his wing feathers. 1890 [see PLUCKED *ppl. a.* 2].

6. *fig.* To rob; to plunder; to swindle, fleece.

To pluck a pigeon: see PIGEON *sb.* 3 b.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5989 He shal, in a fewe stoundes, Lese alle his markes & his poundes..Our maydens shal eek plukke him so. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 70 To pluk and use piracie upoun the trew marchandis. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 169, I did pluck those Ganders, did rob them. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXVI. 55 Her amiable companion..instead of helping to pluck her grace, never played for a guinea in the course of her life. 1816 *Ibid.* XLVIII. 218 A noble Duke or Lord, would have as little scruple in plucking a pigeon as their inferiors. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* III. iii. x. 210 To allow a fair profit to the proprietor without plucking the traveller.

7. To reject (a candidate) as not reaching the required standard in his examination; usually *pass. To be plucked*, to fail to pass in an examination. (Originally in the universities, whence generally.)

The origin of this is doubtful; originally a candidate might be plucked or refused his degree on other grounds than an unsatisfactory examination. See quot. 1846, and the note under sense 4.

1713 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) IV. 172 Dr. Lancaster, when Batchelor of Arts, was pluck'd for his Declamation. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 50 (1754) 273 Mr. Scurlock, A.B. fellow of Jesus-college, and a member of the constitution-club was pluck'd, (i. e. disgraced, and forbid to proceed in performing his exercise) for mentioning the word king in his declamation. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 538 Notwithstanding his having been plucked three times in the examination for the subdiaconate. 1820 *Gentl. Mag.* XC. I. 32/2 To expend vast sums in the education of sons, who when they apply for degrees, are *plucked* (as failure upon Examination is denominated). 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 338 Those who fail in showing such an amount of proficiency as, in the opinion of the examiners, entitles them to their degree, are said, in the language of the place, to be 'plucked'; a phrase which originates in an ancient custom by which any one, who objected to a degree about to be conferred in congregation, notified his dissent by plucking the sleeve of the proctor's gown. 1886 STUBBS *Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* xvii. 386, I have never plucked a candidate .. without giving him every opportunity of setting himself right. 1894 SALA *London up to Date* ii. 31 If you had to pass an examination for the post..you would in all probability be plucked.

8. Pluck up. (See also 2.) a. *To pluck up (one's) heart, spirits, courage*, etc.: to summon up courage, take courage, rouse one's spirits, cheer up.

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 632 Þo his bodi be-gan to smerte, He gan plokken vp is hertte. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2325 Pluk up thi cher. 1562 PILKINGTON *Expos. Abdyas* Pref. 7 Let us therefore pluck vp stomackes, and pray with S. Augustine. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 38 Plucke vp thy spirits, looke cheerfully vpon me. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xii. 210 Plucking up my spirits as well as I could. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II. i, I'll pluck up resolution. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 376 Æthelred seems now to have plucked up a little heart. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew* lv, She could not pluck up courage to speak a word in Italian.

b. To pull up; to pull (something) out of the ground or place in which it is planted or set; to uproot, eradicate; to raze, demolish. Also *fig.* Now *rare* or *arch.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. xx, [The swallow said] Come with me ye al & lete vs plucke vp al this [flax]. 1490 — *Eneydos* iv. 18 To arache or plucke vp a gretter tree. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* iii. 1 There is a tyme to plant, and a tyme to plucke vp the thinge, y[t] is planted. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 158 All fortresses and defences by them there made, were plucked vp and destroyed. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 205 Vnto the tyme quhen hæresie pluked vpe al monumentes of pietie in Scotland. 1680 *New Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1867) I. 391 Whosoever shall willfully pluck up, remove or deface any Landmark or bound betweene propertie and propertie. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* II. i. (1762) 110 He plucked up..some of the most thriving plants. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine's Courtship* lxxiv, I plucked up her social fictions.

c. *intr.* or *absol.* To recover strength or vigour; to 'pick up' (PICK *v.*1 20 h). *rare*. (Cf. 3 b.)

1841 H. AINSWORTH *Old St. Paul's* II. 305 Her better health .. Heaven be praised! she has plucked up a little since we came here.

9. In phrasal combinations: †**Pluck at tho crow** (*Sc.* **craw**): name of an old sport, in which a person appears to have been pulled about by the rest; †**pluck-buffet**, app. a competition between archers, in which he who missed or failed 'caught' a buffet from his competitor; †**pluck-crow** *a.*, got by plucking a crow; †**pluck-penny**, name of some gambling game.

1563 WINȜET *Wks.* (S.T.S.) II. 81 Gif thai .. imagin thame to rug of his clathis, as thai war playng with him,—*pluk at the craw. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 58, I traist in God that anis sall cum the day, Pluk at the Craw quhen barnis sall with yis bird. *c* 1510 *Gest Robyn Hode* VIII. 27 And they shote *plucke-buffet, As they went by the way And many a buffet owr kinge wan of Robin Hode that day. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 18 Shrew Prose, thy *pluckcrow implements addresse, And pay the hangman pen his double fee. 1643 [HEYLIN] *Theeves, Theeves* 2 He that is once so skilled in the Art of gaming, as to play at *Pluck-penny, will quickly come to Sweep-stake.

Plu·ckable. *nonce-wd.* [f. PLUCK *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being plucked. Hence **Pluckabi·lity.**

1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 8 The guilelessness of the dove, the pluckability of the pigeon.

Pluckage (plu·kĕdʒ). *nonce-wd.* [f. PLUCK *v.* + -AGE.] The action or process of plucking.

1835 Beckford *Recoll.* vi. 63 He..plucked off his beard by handfuls...The details of this frantic pluckage are to be found in a letter.

Plucked (plʊkt), *a. colloq.* [f. Pluck *sb.*[1] + -ed[2].] Having pluck or courage; usually in comb., as *good-plucked*, *rare-plucked*, *well-plucked*; so *bad-plucked*, deficient in courage.

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxvii, What a good plucked one that boy of mine is! 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. vii, The bad plucked ones thinking that after all it isn't worth while to keep it up. 1873 *Routledge's Yng. Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 137/2 'You see I'm a plucked'un', he said.

b. *Hard-plucked*, hard-hearted, wanting in tenderness.

1857 Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* iv, A very sensible man,.. but a terrible hard-plucked one.

Plucked (plʊkt), *ppl. a.* [f. Pluck *v.* + -ed[1].] In various senses of the verb.

1. Picked off; pulled sharply, twitched, etc.

1552 Huloet, Plucked in sunder, *distractus*. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 197 Fine short plucked cotton. 1821 Byron *Sardan.* I. ii 605 So let me fall like the pluck'd rose! 1881 Broadhouse *Mus. Acoustics* 197 The tone of plucked cat-gut strings...is..much less tinkling than that of metal strings.

2. Denuded of feathers or hair.

1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 382, I thoght my self a papingay, & him a plukit herle. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 44 [She] sold live geese, and plucked geese on the market here. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Plucked*, *p. a.*, having the long stiff hairs removed: said of the pelt of a fur-seal.

3. Rejected in a university or other examination.

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 895 Of the three classes of Predicamentists, the fiercest are the Plucked. 1853 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* II. ii, 'I have been examined', observed Mr. Pucker, with the air of a plucked man.

Hence **Plu·ckedness**.

1867 *Gd. Words* 657/2 The abject nakedness—more than nakedness—pluckedness of his body.

Pluckee (plʊkī·). *nonce-wd.* [f. Pluck *v.* + -ee[1].] One who or that which is plucked.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 339 'It might be safe to pluck it up.' 'Safe to whom? To the plucker or the pluckee?

Plucker (plʊ·kəɹ). [f. Pluck *v.* + -er[1].]

1. One who plucks, in various senses: see the verb. Often with adverb, as *plucker away*, *down*, *up*. Also † *plucker-at*, one who pulls sharply at, or (*fig.*) carps at, or attacks, another (quot. 1463).

c 1450 *Oseney Reg.* (E.E.T.S.) 15 Of this owre confirmacion agayne-sayers and pluckers a-waye. 1463 G. Ashby *Prisoner's Reft.* 193 Yef thow be ryght welthy for the seson, Many pluckers-at thow mayst haue. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 5 The plukkers uppe and takers awey of the seid weares and engynes. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 37 Thou setter vp, and plucker downe of Kings. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 154 At which time let the Pluckers be nimble, and tye it up in handfuls. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VII. xcvii. 416 Thorns..pricking the fingers of the too-hasty plucker. 1831 [see Pluckee]. 1902 N. Munro in *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 589/1 Tales of Fingal the brave and Ossian the plucker of harps.

2. A machine for disentangling and straightening long wool to render it fit for combing: see quots.

1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 144 After drying, the wool is removed to a machine called the plucker. 1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* iv. 125 When the wool is dried, it is passed through a machine called a 'plucker', consisting of a pair of spiked rollers fed by an endless apron.

Plückerian (plükī·ɹiăn), *a. Math.* [f. proper name *Plücker* (see below) + -ian.] Applied to certain equations or formulæ expressing the relations between the order and class of a curve and the number of its singularities, investigated by the German mathematician Julius Plücker (1801–1868). *Plückerian characteristic*, one of the quantities occurring in such equations, denoting some characteristic of the curve.

Pluckily (plʊ·kĭli), *adv. colloq.* [f. Plucky + -ly[2].] In a plucky manner; bravely, courageously.

1858 Trollope *Dr. Thorne* xxix, 'No', said Frank, pluckily, as he put his horse into a faster trot, 'I won't mortgage that'. 1859 Smiles *Self-Help* 20 He did not.. retire dejected,..but pluckily set himself to work.

Plu·ckiness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being plucky; pluck.

1864 in Webster citing Thackeray. 1867 Mrs. Whitney *L. Goldthwaite* vi, Her quaint, queer expression, in which curiosity, pluckiness, and a foretaste of amusement mingled.

Plucking (plʊ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing[1].]

1. The action of the verb Pluck, in various senses.

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. xiv. (Skeat) I. 78 By my pluckinge was she to foryevenesse enclyned. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/2 Plukkynge, or pullynge of fowlys. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 52 The plucking downe of Images, hath procured vs no smale displeasure. 1837 Mrs. Sherwood *H. Milner* III. xv, The cant phrase of plucking in our universities. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* v. 239 Let the pass-examination, with its attendant pluckings..cease.

attrib. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 59 b, Euery man .. hauing either lande or substaunce, was called to this pluckyng bancket.

2. *concr.* Something plucked, in various senses. (Cf. Picking *vbl. sb.*[1] 3 b.)

1648–60 Hexham, *Het Plucksel van lijnwaet*, the Pluckings, or loose Threads of linnen. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 55 Mangel wurzel..would, if permitted to run up, ..afford a good plucking of potage vegetables twice a week. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Plucking*, the quantity of worsted plucked from the end of the sliffer, or sliver, and folded over the fingers whilst turning the spinning wheel. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Apr. 4/4 If I were a planter in Assam .. I would never rest till the pluckings of my garden became the staple drink of the native artisan.

Plu·cking, *ppl. a.* [-ing[2].] That plucks: see the verb Pluck.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 1/3 Within reach of a plucking hand are the 250 varieties of heather that star the sides of Table Mountain.

Pluckless (plʊ·klĕs), *a.* [f. Pluck *sb.*[1] 7 + -less.] Without pluck; devoid of courage or spirit. Hence **Plu·cklessness.**

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 217 You should let those pluckless Tories know the truth. 1824 *Ibid.* XV. 92, I do care for the intense pluckiessness of our party. 1831 *Ibid.* XXXI. 142/2 The fear may be great—and it is so among the pluckless—but the danger is small.

Plucky (plʊ·ki), *a. colloq.* [f. Pluck *sb.*[1] 7 + -y.]

1. Characterized by pluck; showing determination to fight or struggle; brave, courageous, daring.

[1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* II. xv, He can still follow a fox, with as pluck a heart, and with as stout a voice, as any squire in Christendom.] 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Smuggler's Leap*, If yun're 'plucky', and not over-subject to fright. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. v, The 'bravos' of the School-house attest the pluckiest charge of all that hard fought day. 1883 Ld. R. Gower *My Remin.* I. vii. 135, I do not think any account of this plucky .. adventure has appeared elsewhere. 1889 'J. S. Winter' *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 286 You are the pluckiest little woman I ever knew.

b. *Photogr.* Of a print or negative: Bold, decided, bright, clear.

1885 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 352/2 It works exceedingly well, and uniformly brings out brilliant and plucky images. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. 7 Negatives..strong and plucky in their contrasts.

2. *Geol.* 'Disposed to break away in large irregular conchoidal chips'. [f. Pluck *v.* 1 b.]

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Plud. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 plodde, 4–6 pludde, 5 (–9 *dial.*) plud, (5 plutte, 9 *dial.* plut). [Origin obscure: cf. Ir., Gael. *plod* a pool, standing water; also Puddle *sb.*] A pool, puddle.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11077 In a foul plodde [*v. r.* pludde] in þe stret sulde me him slong. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 10610 To se the syght hit was delful, How euery plud of blod stode ful. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 77 Now yn a stynkyng ponde, and now fowle ouerkeuryde yn fenne and plutte. 1527 *Trevisa's Higden* Dyalogue 1 This reason is worthy to be plunged in a pludde. 1781 J. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Plud*, a puddle. 1873 Williams & Jones *E. Somerset Gloss.*, *Plud*, the swamp surface of a wet ploughed field. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Pluts*, temporary pools of water.

Plue, obs. Sc. form of Plough.

Pluff (plʊf), *sb.* (*a.*, *int.*) *Sc.* [Echoic. So LG. *pluf*, Du. *plof* interj.; LG. *pluffen*, Du. *ploffen*, WFris. *ploffjen* to puff, explode.]

1. A strong puff or explosive emission of air, gas or smoke (as in the firing of gunpowder), or of dust; hence, *colloq.* a shot of a musket or fowling-piece.

1663 W. Sharp in *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden) I. 131 But this, amongst other great shott, may turn to be a pluff. 1822 Galt *Steam-boat* iv. 78 He went out of the world like a pluff of powther. 1828 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 494 He calls..on old Ponto, and will take a pluff at the partridges. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss-Hags* xlvii, We could see the soldiers running their horses and firing off white pluffs of powder.

2. A powder-puff. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1816 Scott *Antig.* xxxvi, A veshell that rins ashore wi' us flees asunder like the powther when I shake the pluff, and it's as ill to gather ony o't again.

B. *adj.* Puffed up, swollen. In quot. *fig.*

1673 *Answ. to Seasonable Disc.* 11 All of you look'd as plusse and big upon the Layty, as starch it self could make you.

C. as *int.* or *adv.* With a pluff; puff! *colloq.*

1860 Russell *Diary India* I. xvi. 253 As I spoke, pluff came a spirt of smoke with red tongue in it.

Pluff (plʊf), *v. Sc.* and *dial.* [f. as prec.]

1. *trans.* To blow out (smoke or breath) with explosive action, to puff. Also *intr.* to discharge a gun, shoot.

1629 Z. Boyd *Balm of Gilead* 84 These that spend the tyme with pluffing of reeke, which should be better employed. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 249 He .. went pluffing disconsolately among the hills.

2. *intr.* To swell up, become puffed up.

1885 Sharland *Ways Devon. Village* vii. 110 Hasn't it [the pudding] pluffed (risen) up beautifully?

Hence **Plu·ffing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Plu·ffer,** a shooter, gunner (*colloq.*).

1828 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 278 Is that the pluffer at partridge-pouts who had nearly been the death of poor Ponto? 1852 *Ibid.* LXXII. 220 If in Central Africa, you would suppose they were practising in a menagerie, and you conclude that there must be prime pluffing in Polito's. 1853 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* (1883) II. 227 She.. slept a fine natural 'pluffing' sleep till one in the morning.

Pluffy (plʊ·fi), *a. dial.* [f. Pluff *sb.* + -y.] Having a puffed-up appearance; puffy, fleshy. Of birds, hair, etc.: Fluffy, downy.

1828 Hogg in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 489 A big, dun-faced, pluffy body. 1849 Alb. Smith *Pottleton Leg.* x. 84 A light pluffy moustache. 1853 G. H. Kingsley *Sport & Trav.* (1900) 469 We shall have nothing rising before us but barren pairs and pluffy cheepers [*i.e.* young partridges]. 1861 Lever *One of Them* xiv. 104 A good-looking fellow—a thought too pluffy, perhaps.

Plug (plʊg), *sb.* [app. a. MDu. and early mod.Du. *plugge* a plug, bung, stopper, Du. *plug*; so MLG., LG. *plugge*, *plügge*, LG. *plüg*, also Swed. *plugg*, *pligg*, Da. *plög*. Other types appear in MLG., LG. *plock*, *pluck*, MHG. *pfloc*, *pflocke*, Ger. *pflock*; and in NFris. *plaak*, Da. *plök*. Further history unknown. (Ir., Gael. *pluc* is from Eng.)]

1. A piece of wood or other solid or firm material, driven into or used to stop up a hole or aperture which it tightly fits, to fill a gap, or act as a wedge; also *transf.* a natural or morbid concretion having a similar action.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 10 A Hause-plug at Sea. 1648 Hexham *Dutch Dict.*, *Een Plugge*, a Plugge, or a wooden Pegg. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* To Ld. Dungarvan, Wks. I. 9 Shutting the valve with the plug,..he is to draw down the sucker to the bottom of the cylinder. 1669 — *Contn. New Exp.* I. (1682) 161 On which was put a Wooden Plug markt with Ink. 1705 J. Taylor *Journ. Edinborough* (1903) 62 The Canopy is not supported by a Pillar, but by.. a Pinn or Plugg plac't exactly in the Center. 1706 Phillips, *Plug*, a great wooden Peg, to stop the Bottom of a Cistern or Cask. 1790 J. C. Smyth in *Med. Commun.* II. 483 The plug or stopper of the Canula was taken out. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 464 The aperture being supplied with a plug of the required form, some clay is put into the cylinder, and the piston forced down, by turning the screw, which causes the clay to protrude through the aperture in the shape required. 1845 Budd *Dis. Liver* 143 A string of small abscesses had formed along them, separated here and there by a plug of lymph. 1861 Wynter *Soc. Bees* 194 Instantly he drops .. a plug of molten solder, which hermetically seals it. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* I. 1 Wooden plugs as big as table spoons put through slits in the under lip. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 555 Small plugs of horny epidermis can be picked out, leaving pits behind.

2. *spec.* in various technical applications; as

a. A small block of boxwood let into an engraved woodblock to replace a damaged part of the surface. b. *Die-sinking.* A soft steel cylinder on the end of which an impression is taken from a punch to form a die. c. A tapering block of wood driven into a wall between the stones or bricks so as to bear a nail. d. *Mining.* The iron wedge or punch which is driven between two other wedges, called feathers (Feather *sb.* 16 b), to split rock, coal, stone, etc. e. In railways, A wedge-pin driven between a rail and its chair. f. *Dentistry.* The filling of a hollow tooth. g. The part of a tap or stop-cock which passes transversely through the pipe and cuts off the water or permits it to flow. h. A cylindrical piece of wood used in firing a line from a gun in life-saving operations. †i. The plunger of a pump.

1766 Croker, etc. *Dict. Arts*, etc. s. v. *Water*, At the end of which [levers] are jointed four rods with their forcing plugs working into four cast iron cylinders. 1836 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 4) 172 The piston having reached the bottom of the cylinder, the plug of the cock .. shifts its position, and..the steam enters as before.., and passes in the direction of the arrows to the bottom cylinder, so as to elevate the piston. 1839 Chatto *Wood Engrav.* 645 *note*, The 'plug' which they [Albert Dürer and his contemporaries] inserted was usually square, and not circular as at present. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. 30/2 A long coil of rope, ¾ inch diameter, with a stout piece of wood or plug..fastened to it. This plug is intended to be put in the mouth of the gun. *Ibid.* 125/1 The carronade was fired from off the pier, which carried the plug beyond the breakers. 1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Plug and Feather*, or *Key and Feather*, a name given to a method of dividing hard stones by means of a long tapering wedge called the key, and wedge-shaped pieces of iron called feathers. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, *Plug*, applied by dentists to a filling of gold or other material inserted in a tooth. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 31 This punch becomes an 'n-exhaustible parent of dies, without further reference to the original matrix; for now by impressing upon it plugs of soft steel..we procure impressions from it to any amount. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1749/2 An instrument for condensing the filling or plug in a tooth by a rapid succession of strokes. 1881 Young *Ev. Man his Own Mechanic* § 1275 The proper manner of making or cutting a plug to drive between bricks. 1893–4 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v., The plug and feather was introduced into coal mining by Mr. G. C. Greenwell in 1869. It had been from early times used in lead mining.

j. *Zool.* = Piston 3.

1854 Woodward *Mollusca* II. 249 The large central impression is produced by the muscle of the plug (the equivalent of the byssal muscle in Pinna and Modiola).

3. The cock upon a public water-pipe to which a hose is attached to obtain water for a fire-engine and other purposes; a fire-plug.

1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Building*, One Leather Pipe and Socket of the same Size as the Plug or Fire-Cock, to the intent the Socket might be put into the Pipe, to convey the Water clean into the Engine. 1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr.*, *T. Drury Lane*, Before the plug was found. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 97 The said commissioners may provide one or more fire engines and fire cocks or plugs. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, This pipe is closed by a cap or plug, which is removed .. when the hose is to be attached.

4. a. Tobacco pressed into a flat oblong cake or stick. b. A piece of cake or twist tobacco cut off for chewing, etc.

1728 Swift *Past. Dial.* vi, The dean threw me this tobacco plug: A longer ha'p'orth never did I see. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* II. xlii. 66 Offering him a few plugs of tobacco. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxi, Cutting a quid or plug from his cake of tobacco. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 853 The tobacco being generally twist or plug.

5. A blow of the fist; a punch, a knock. *slang.*

1798 Pitt in Ld. Rosebery *Life* (1891) 208 The bill is to be read a second time tomorrow, and, in spite of many Plugs from Sir W. Pulteney, will certainly pass. 1898 M. Davitt *Life & Progr. Australia* xxxv. 192 If he hits a man in fighting That is what he calls a 'plug'.

6. Applied to a horse: with various connotations. *U. S.* and *Colonial slang.*

Explained in American Dicts. as 'a horse past his prime', 'an old horse worn down by hard work'; a New Zealander knows it as a horse which is 'a good sort'; an Australian authority, as applied to a horse of 15 hands or 15·1, of a good steady ambling character, working well but not fast.

1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* xxvii. 208 We bought two sorry-looking Mexican 'plugs'. 1885 HORNADAY 2 *Yrs. in Jungle* xxiv. 284 The horses were large and rather rawboned Australian 'plugs', well qualified for the work they had to do. 1888 *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* 22 Apr. (Farmer *Amer.*), In the first race a plug named Cator was the favorite, but another plug named Battledore won.

7. Short for *plug-hat*: see 9. *U. S. slang.*

1864 WEBSTER, *Plug*,..a gentleman's silk hat; so called from its cylindrical form. (*Colloq.* and *low.*) 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* 6 The reign of the 'stove pipe', or as the Americans have it, 'the plug', is as secure in Australia as anywhere. 1891 KIPLING *City Dreadf. Nt.* 9 He steps into the brougham and puts on—a top hat, a shiny black 'plug'.

8. A draught of beer. *slang.*

1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VII. 184 Come, Sir, another plug of malt.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plug-hat*, *-bolt*, *-bullet*, *-finisher* (sense 2 f), *-machine*, *-point*, *-pony* (sense 6), *-shot*; *plug-like* adj.; **plug-arbor**, an arbor or mandril in a lathe on which a drill chuck is mounted (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884); **plug-basin**, a wash-hand basin having a plug-hole for letting the water out; †**plug-basket** (*Brewing*), ? the depression at the bottom of the mash-tun into which the plug drops; **plug-bayonet**, the original form of bayonet, which was fixed in the muzzle of the gun; **plug-board** (*Electr.*), a switch-board in which the connexions are made by inserting plugs (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **plug-box** (*Mining*), a wooden pipe to carry off water while putting the watertight casing to a shaft; **plug-centre-bit**: see quot.; **plug-cock**, (*a*) a tap having a perforated plug through which the liquid flows when turned on; (*b*) see quot.; **plug-draining**, a system of draining heavy clay land, in which plugs or blocks of wood are placed at the bottom of the cutting to keep the channel open, and are withdrawn after the cutting has been filled up; **plug-drawer**, one who took part in the *plug-riots*, q. v.; **plug-frame**, a contrivance attached to the beam of a steam-engine, for opening and closing the valves of the cylinder; **plug-hat** (*U. S. slang*), a silk, 'top', or 'chimney-pot' hat [some say, because the head fits in it like a plug]; hence **plug-hatted** *a.*; **plug-hole**, an aperture fitted with a plug by which it can be closed; **plug-joggle** (*Masonry*), a joggle of the character of a plug; **plugman**: see quots.; **plug-riots**, a name given to certain riotous proceedings *c* 1842, when cotton mills in Lancashire were stopped from working by the removal or 'drawing' of a few bolts or 'plugs' in the boilers so as to prevent steam from being raised; **plug-rod**, (*a*) see quot. 1858; (*b*) = *plug-frame*; **plug-switch** (*Electr.*), a switch in which connexion is made by inserting a metal plug; **plug-tap**, a cylindrical tap for cutting the threads of female screws or of screw-plates; **plug-tobacco** = sense 4; **plug-tree** = *plug-frame*; **plug-valve**: see quot.

1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 267 Flour of all Malt, especially if it is ground very small, is apt to wash to the *Plug-Basket, and thereby cause a foul Wort to run off. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 44/2 A hole of two inches diameter having been .. made in each side of the stone, and *plug bats .. inserted. 1838 *Ibid.* 258/2 A form of *plug bolt peculiarly adapted for mooring and warping up rapids. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal Mining Gloss.*, **Plug Box*, a wooden water-pipe used in coffering. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 390 'Wobbling', a principle inherent in all *plug bullets after leaving the muzzle. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Plug-center Bit*, a bit having a cylinder instead of a point, so as to fit within the hole around which a countersink or enlargement is to be made. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl., **Plug Cock*, a faucet which is simply driven into the barrel, not screwed in. 1833 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VIII. 139/2 *Plug draining .. is exclusively confined to the draining of tenacious clay, and chiefly practised on pasture land. 1888 F. PEEL (*title*) The Risings of the Luddites, Chartists, and *Plugdrawers. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Plug Finisher*,..a fine file for finishing the surfaces of tooth fillings. 1763 FITZGERALD in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 152 The *plug frame, which is a piece of timber moved by the leaver through a wooden groove, by which the steam valve, and injection cock are opened and shut alternately. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 71 In the perpendicular working beam, called by Beighton [? *c* 1720] the plug-frame, there is a slit which is contrived so that its pins work on the fore part, middle, and back part, to raise and depress the levers..that move the iron axle. 1881 *Philad. Record* (U. S.) No. 3455. 6 The *plug hat is virtually a sort of social guarantee for the preservation of peace and order. 1899 MORROW *Bohem. Paris* 138 A dizzy whirl of skirts, feathers, plug hats, and silken stockings. 1891 KIPLING *City Dreadf. Nt.* 4 An austere, *plug-hatted redskin. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 497 To prevent the steam from coming out at the *plug-hole .. or lid. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 60 A vessel, having a plug-hole at bottom. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Sept. 2/3 While the Post Office .. provides and maintains the fire alarm, the County Council undertake to supply the necessary telephones and to make plug-holes in the alarm posts. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 194/2 The central *plug joggle, fixed in place..ready for the reception of the center stone of the next Course. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 61 The two [cells] .. subdivide and ultimately form a *plug-like, cellular, mass, which imbeds itself firmly in the substance of the prothallus. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Plug-machine*, a machine for making wooden plugs for faucet-holes of..barrels. 1852 *Mining Gloss.* (in *Northumb. Gloss.*), **Plugman*, the man in charge of a pit pumping engine. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 27 George [Stephenson]'s duty as plugman was to watch the engine, to see that it kept well in work, and that the pumps were efficient. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal Mining Gl.*, *Plugman*, an old term for engineman. 1884 BOURKE *Snake Dance Moquis* xxix. 315 Our mules and Nahi-vehma's *plug pony stampeded. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 90 In 1842, when the country was disturbed by the great *plug riots, not a thread was disturbed from a spindle. 1888 F. PEEL *Risings of Luddites*, etc. xxxix. 338 Trade in 1842, the year of the plug riots, was worse than ever. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Plug-rod*, an air-pump rod. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Plug-rod*, (Steam-engine) *a.* A rod attached to the working-beam of a condensing-engine, for the purpose of driving the working-gear of the valves. Sometimes called the plug-tree. *b.* The air-pump rod. 1878 THURSTON *Growth Steam-Engine* 121 A similar pair of tappets on the opposite side of the plug-rod move the valves. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *Ho. w. Green Shutters* 138 He..ground them [his words] out like a labouring mill, each word solid as *plug shot. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 39 When it is cylindrical, it is called a *plug tap. 1861 CAMPIN *Hand-turn.* V. 111 A plug-tap has the full depth of screw-thread all along its length. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Tap*, Taps are usually made in sets of three..the third, called the plug-tap or finishing tap, is always cylindrical, with the first two or three threads tapering off. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 2/3 The tax on .. *plug and smoking tobacco is to be permanently raised. 1899 *New Cent. Rev.* V. 133 Passable cigars are obtainable, and the plug tobacco is bad. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 169 Mr. Henry Beighton, of Newcastle,..invented the part called the *plug-tree, for opening and shutting the valves. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 476/2 As the plug-tree moved up and down with the beam, the tappets struck the ends of bent levers or cranks, which raised or depressed the valves in proper succession. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Plug-valve*, a tapering valve, fitting into a seat like a faucet.

Plug (plŏg), *v.* [f. PLUG *sb.*; or immediately a. early mod.Du. *pluggen* (Plantin), f. *plugge* PLUG *sb.* So MLG. *pluggen*, LG. *plüggen*, Norw. *plugga* to plug.]

1. *trans.* To stop, close tightly, or fill (a hole or aperture) with or as with a plug; to drive a plug into. Chiefly with *up*.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 6 Neere unto the North pole men thinking to draw in their breaths, are in danger to have their throats pluggd up with an Isicle. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 213 Divers of their Ships being shot through with great Bullets, for that they could neither plug up the Holes or Breaches, nor free them from Water by their Pumps, were swallow'd up in the devouring and mercilesse Waves. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 42 We found it advisable to plug up the Pipe. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 183 In some instances, the holes admit of being plugged with bits of metal. 1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water-cure* 147 Sometimes when a tooth is plugged, the pressure on the nerve renders it insupportable. 1878 HOLBROOK *Hyg. Brain* 39 When a clot of blood plugs up an artery.

b. In wood-engraving: see PLUG *sb.* 2 a.

1839 CHATTO *Wood Engrav.* 645 If a small part be badly engraved, or the block has sustained an injury, the defect may be repaired by inserting a small piece of wood and re-engraving it: this..is technically termed 'plugging'.

c. To insert a wooden peg or block into (a wall, etc.) to afford a hold for a nail or screw.

1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his Own Mechanic* § 743 When fixed to a brick wall, the wall must be plugged to take the nails. *Ibid.* § 1275 Due provision having been made for this by 'plugging' the wall.

d. To insert as a plug; to drive (something) in.

1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path* xxiv. 281 It goes by wind .. and it'll plug a bullet right into a man.

e. *intr.* with *in* (*Electr.*): To complete a circuit by inserting a key or plug between metal plates.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 9/2 Directly the sub-stations shut down, the Battery-room attendant 'plugs in' and takes the load for lighting purposes, for driving fans for ventilation purposes.

2. *trans.* To put a bullet into, to shoot. *slang.*

1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxxi, If that old horse they put you on had bobbed forward..you'd have got plugged instead. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Jan. 8/2, I got plugged a few yards in front of the line, and two of my fellows pulled me back, as I could not walk. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 340/1 'I'll wait till I get within twenty yards of the beggar, .. Then I'll plug 'im!'

3. *trans.* To strike with the fist. *slang.*

1875 P. PONDER *Kirkcumdoon* 86 (E. D. D.) Great uproar, and cries of 'Sit doon, Matthy!' 'Plug him!' 'Stick in, Matthy!' 1891 *Athenæum* 28 Nov. 713/2 'To plug a man in the eye' is a common enough piece of slang.

4. *intr.* a. To 'stick to it', keep on persistently or doggedly; to plod. b. To labour with piston-like strokes against resistance. *slang.*

a. *c* 1865 (Remembered on the river at Oxford) 'Plug, you fellows, plug!' 'We plugged for all we were worth'. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 476/1 The crews have rowed in wretched form, .. their ability to plug has enabled them to hang on to the leaders in bulldog fashion.

b. 1898 G. W. STEEVENS *With Kitchener to Khartum* 310 The steamers..plug-plugged their steady way up the full Nile. 1898 — *Egypt* XIX. 216 We are plugging past a twenty-foot river bank, semaphored with miles of water-hoists. 1898 *Cycling* VI. 27 When a beginner attempts to cycle up-hill at anything like a fast pace, he invariably develops a plugging action.

Plugged (plŏgd), *ppl. a.* [f. PLUG *v.* + -ED[1].] Stopped up, closed, or filled with or as with a plug. Of a shell: Having a plug in place of the fuze.

1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 184/2 A plugged shell of 105 lb. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. II. 104 The instructor will cause each man to throw both land and sea service plugged hand grenades. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 603 A plugged vein on each side .. was peculiarly prominent.

Plugger (plŏ·gəɹ). [f. PLUG *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which plugs; *spec.* in *Dentistry*, an instrument for driving in and consolidating the filling material in the cavity of a carious tooth.

1867 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.* 86/1 *Automatic plugger*, a dental instrument which is operated by pressing the point upon the gold in the cavity, in the manner of an ordinary hand-plugger. 1872 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* (1887) 109 A sidelong blow on the end of the plugger may throw the point to one side .. and break off or crack a portion of the tooth. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 1 July 4/4 The boat-club captain's eye has been upon those valiant pluggers in the 'fours'.

b. See quot.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Dec. 2/3 Elaborate precautions were taken against 'pluggers', as impersonators are called in Canada. The Conservatives, in their anxiety to prevent 'plugging' (or personation), armed their scrutineers with the kodak.

Plugging (plŏ·gĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PLUG *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb PLUG in various senses.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 14 Pluging will stop any Bore-hole Feeder I dare affirm. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (1853), *Plugging* .., the introduction of a plug of lint or rag into a wound or natural cavity..to arrest hemorrhage; or of some substance into a carious tooth to prevent toothache. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 475/2 One quality .. observable in Pennsylvania crews of late years is that of 'plugging'. 1897 [see prec.]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 490 An extensive plugging of small vessels.

2. *concr.* Plugs collectively: see PLUG *v.* 1 c.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Plugging*, pins driven into the joints of brick or stone walls to receive the nails whereby battens are fastened to the walls.

3. *attrib.*, as *plugging-forceps*, *-instrument*.

1867 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Plugging-Instruments*, dental instruments for introducing and consolidating fillings. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Plugging-forceps*, a dentist's instrument used in compressing a filling into an excavated hole in a carious tooth.

Plu·ggy, *a. dial.* [f. PLUG *sb.* + -Y.] a. Short and stumpy. *colloq.* b. Stiff, as clay.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pluggy*, short, thick, sturdy. 1861 AGNES STRICKLAND *Old Friends* Ser. II. ii. 33 Betty, Molly, and the cook .. united .. in describing Martin ..as 'a short, pluggy (thick) man, with a pug nose'. 1892 H. HUTCHINSON *Fairway Isl.* 8 The crumbly ploughed land did not hold the clean impression as the pluggy clay had done.

Plugh, -e, obs. forms of PLOUGH.

Plugless (plŏ·glĕs), *a.* [f. PLUG *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no plug or stopper.

1830–6 O. W. HOLMES *Daily Trials* 23 Women, with tongues Like polar needles, ever on the jar: Men, plugless word-spouts, whose deep fountains are Within their lungs.

Plug-ugly (plŏgŭ·gli). *U. S. slang.* [Origin obscure: see quots.] A city ruffian or rowdy.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Plug Ugly*, a term assumed by a gang of rowdies in Baltimore. It originally belonged to certain fire companies. 1865 *Reader* 19 Aug. 203 In order the better to deal with the rowdies and plug-uglies of the more turbulent wards. 1876 in *Times* 4 Nov. 9/6 'Plug-Uglies'. .. Several years ago I was in Baltimore, where the class of rowdies who originated this euphonious name abounded, and was told it was derived from a short spike fastened in the toe of their boots, with which they kicked their opponents in a dense crowd, or, as they elegantly expressed it, 'plugged them ugly'. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 17 July 4/1 His friends were alternately the 'plug-uglies' of Sixth Avenue and the dudes of Delmonico's.

Plum (plŭm), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1 **plūme**, (in comb.) **plūm-**, 4–5 **plowme**, 5 **plowmbe**, 6 **ploume**, 8–9 *north dial.* **ploum**, **ploom**. *β.* 4–6 **plome**, 4–7 **plom**, 5 (in comb.) **plomb-**, 5–6 **plomme**; 4–7 **plumbe**, 5–7 **plumme**, 6–9 **plumb**, 4– **plum**. [OE. *plúme* fem. plum (earlier *plúmæ*, *-e*, plum, fruit and tree) corresp. to OLG. **plûma*, MLG. *plûme* (LG. *plumme*, EFris. *plûme*, *plûm*), ON. *plóma* f. (? from OE.); OHG. **phlûma* fem. plum (*pflûmo* m. plum-tree), MHG. *pflûme*, Ger. *pflaume*; variants of OHG. *phrûma*, *pfrûma* f., OLG. **prûma*, MLG., LG. *prûme*, MDu. *prûme*, Du. *pruim* f.; the forms in *pr-* being the original, a. late L. or Romanic *prūna* f., for L. *prūnum* neut., a. later Gr. *προῦνον*, for cl. Gr. *προῦμνον* plum. (Cf. L. *prūnus* fem., Gr. *προύμνη*, *προύνη* plum-tree.) The late L. *prūna* gave also Pr. *prūna*, F. *prune* plum: see PRUNE. The shortening of the vowel in Eng. is found from the 14th c., but the long vowel occurs in Levins 1570, and is still repr. by north. Eng. and Sc. (plaum, plæm); cf. Eng. *thumb*, OE. *þúma*, north. Eng. and Sc. *theaum*, *thoum*, *thoom*; the vowel is shortened also in LG. *plumme*, Sw. *plommon*, Da. *blomme*. The form *plýme* given in OE. glosses as = *prunus* and *prunum* is explained by Pogatscher from L. *prūneus*: cf. It. *prugna* plum, *prugno* plum-tree.

The change of *pr-* to *pl-* is found only in the Teutonic forms, or in med.L. written in England, etc.: see *plunas* (? *plunus*), *plumum* in Corpus Gl., *plumnus* (Wr.-Wülcker 269/30). The Celtic forms, Cornish *pluman*, Ir. *pluma*, Gael. *plumbais*, *-bas*, are evidently from Eng. The change of *n* to *m* in *prūna*, *prūma* is attributed by Kluge and Franck to the influence of the preceding labial; Meyer-Lübke suggests derivation from Gr. *προύμνον*. *Prune* in south-east French dialects may be influenced by German.]

1. The fruit of the tree *Prunus domestica*, a roundish fleshy drupe of varying size and colour, covered with a glaucous mealy bloom, and having a somewhat flat pointed stone and sweet pulp.

a. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1600 in *O. E. T.*, *Plumum*, plumæ. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* vii. (Z.) 70 *Hoc prunum*, seo plyme [*v. r.* plume]. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1375 Medlers, plowmes, perys, chesteyns. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/1 A Plowmbe (*A.* Plowme), *prunum*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 219/35 A Ploume, *prunum*. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Ploum*, a plum. *Mod. Sc.* Soor plooms.

β. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIII. 221 As pees-coddes and pere-Ionettes, plomes and chiries. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 647/30 *Hoc prunum*, plumme. 14.. *Nom.* ibid. 715/20 *Hoc prunum*, a plum. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. vi, Men sayen that it is not good to ete plommes with his lord. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 140 As for cheryes, dampsons, bulleys, plummes, and suche other. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* 44 b, Here haue they peares, and plumbs. 1577 — *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 97 There are sundry sortes of Plomes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xlvii. 720 The fruite is called ..in Englishe, a Plumme or Prune. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xv. xiii. 436 To come now to Plums, there is a world of them: some of sundrie colours, others blacke, and some againe white. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 215 He knew to .. tame to Plumbs the Sourness of the Sloes. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 222 In every hedge..were medlars, plumbs, cherries and maples. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 182 Dried plums, under the names of prunes and French plums, form an important article of commerce.

† **b.** Phrase. *The bloom* or *blue of the plum*: delicate freshness, charm: cf. BLOOM *sb.* 4 b. *Obs.*

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlix. 215 The Maids keep their Teeth very white, till they have lost the blue of their Plumb, and then they dye them as black as Jet. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 90 She has quite lost the Blue on the Plumb.

2. The tree bearing this fruit, *Prunus domestica* (N. O. *Rosaceæ*).

P. domestica, the cultivated or garden plum in its many varieties, and the European wild plum or BULLACE, *P. insititia*, are now considered to be specifically identical with the Blackthorn or SLOE-bush, *P. spinosa*, the three forms being referred to a single species, *P. communis*.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 822 in *O. E. T.*, *Prunus*, plumæ. (So *Erfurt Gl.*) *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1664 *Prunus*, plumę. *c* 1350 *Nominale Gall.-Angl.* 681 (E. E. T. S.) Bolas plumbe and cirne. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 247 In peche Is graffid plomme. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 66 It is the custome (of late) to make..hedges of Quodlings, Plums, and vines. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. XXIII. § 32 If an Abricot be grafted upon a Plumb. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* VII. (1794) 75 The genus plum, comprehending the apricot and cherry. 1899 NORA HOPPER in *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Mar. 10/1 Blossom on the plum,..Leaves upon the cherry.

3. With qualifying words. **a.** Applied to many species (and varieties) of the genus *Prunus*:

Beach P. of the Atlantic coast of U. S., *P. maritima*; **Canada P.**, *P. americana* (Miller *Plant-n.*); **Cherry** or **Myrobella P.**, *P. Myrobalana*; **Chickasaw P.** of N. America, *P. Chicasa* (*Treas. Bot.*); **Damascene**, † **Damasco, Damask,** or **Damson P.**: see DAMASK, DAMSON; **Japanese P.**, *P. japonica*; see also b; **Morocco P.**, ? = DAMSON; † **Muscle P.**, a purple variety of the plum; **Wild P.**, in Britain, *P. insititia* or *spinosa*; in N. America, *P. americana* and *P. subcordata* (*Treas. Bot.* and Miller *Plant-n.*); see also b. See also HORSE-PLUM, PEAR-*plum*, etc.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 188 *Beach Plumb (*Prunus maritima*). 1856 WHITTIER *Ranger* x, Where the purple beach-plum mellows. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 933 *P*[*runus*] *myrobalana*, which is named *Cherry Plum, probably from its colour, is a species from Canada. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Jan. 8/1 This year there are fresh cherry-plums from Argentina on sale. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 57 The *Damasco Plum is a good fruit, and the trees beare well. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 298 The black Damascen, the *Morocco, the Barbary, the Myrobalan, the Apricock Plumb, a delicate Plumb that parts clean from the Stone. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 509 All your dainty Plummes, are a little dry, and come from the Stone; As the *Muscle-Plumme. 1902a CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 244 Low mounds...Some are covered with *wild-plum bushes.

b. Extended to many trees resembling the plum, esp. in fruit:

American Black P. ? = *Cocoa P.*; **Assyrian P.** = *Sebesten P.* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **Australian P.** or **Black P. of Illawarra**, *Cargillia australis*, N. O. *Ebenaceæ* (ibid.); **Blood P.** of Sierra Leone, *Hæmatostaphis Barteri*, N. O. *Anacardiaceæ* (*Treas. Bot.*); **Brazilian P.**, species of *Spondias*, N. O. *Anacardiaceæ* (Lee 1760); **Cocoa P.** of tropical America and Africa, *Chrysobalanus Icaco* (Lee 1760); **Darling P.**, the Red Ironwood of W. Indies and Florida, *Reynosia latifolia*; **East Indian P.**, *Flacourtia cataphracta*, and *F. Ramontchi* (Miller); **Grey P.** or **Guinea P.**, of Sierra Leone, *Parinarium excelsum*, N. O. *Chrysobalanaceæ*; of Australia, *Cargillia arborea*; **Jamaica P.**, a species of Hog-plum, *Spondias lutea*; **Japan** or **Japanese P.**, the Loquat; **Mountain P.**, *Ximenia americana*, N. O. *Olacaceæ*; **Port Arthur P.**, of Tasmania, *Cenarrhenes nitida*, N. O. *Proteaceæ* (*Treas. Bot.*); **Queensland P.**, *Owenia venosa*, N. O. *Meliaceæ*; **Sapodilla P.** of West Indies, *Sapota Achras*; **Sebesten P.**, *Cordia Myxa* and *C. latifolia*, N. O. *Boraginaceæ*; **Spanish P.** of W. Indies and S. Amer., *Spondias purpurea* (*Treas. Bot.*); also in the Antilles, *Mammea humilis*, N. O. *Clusiaceæ* (Miller); **Tamarind P.**, a leguminous tree of E. Indies, *Dialium indum*; **Tasmanian P.** = *Port Arthur P.* (Miller); **Urucurí P.**, a S. Amer. palm, *Attalea excelsa*; **Wild P.** of S. Africa, *Pappea capensis*, N. O. *Sapindaceæ*; of N. S. Wales, *Sideroxylon australis*, N. O. *Sapotaceæ*; **Yellow (Spanish) P.** of W. Indies = *Jamaica P.* See also DATE-*plum*, GINGERBREAD-*plum*, HOG-PLUM, OLIVE-*plum*, PERSIMMON-*plum*, etc.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 223 The *Black Plum of Illawarra (*Cargillia australis*) .. is a slender tree ..; the fruits are the size of a large plum, and of dark purple colour. *Ibid.*, The *Grey Plum (*Cargillia arborea*) grows to a height of fifty or a hundred feet. *Ibid.* 846 The fruit of *P*[*arinarium*] *excelsum* is about the size of an Imperatrice plum, covered with a rough skin of a greyish colour, and commonly called the Rough-skin or Grey Plum. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 229 The yellow or *Jamaica Plumb Tree...The fruit is much esteemed by some people. 1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Usef. Native Plants* 49 *Queensland Plum, Sweet Plum. This plant bears a fine juicy red fruit with a large stone. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1018/2 S. Achras yields an edible fruit called in the West Indies the *Sapodilla plum. 1866 BRANDE & COXE *Dict. Sc.*, etc. II. 937/2 *Sebesten-plum is the fruit of *Cordia*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 397 The *Tamarind Plum of the East Indies, *D*[*ialium*] *indum*, has a delicious pulp resembling that of the Tamarind, but not quite so acid. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* x. (1864) 297 The fruit of this palm ripens on the upper river in April, ..similar in size and shape to the date...Vicente shook his head when he saw me one day eating a quantity of the *Urucuri plums. 1880 SILVER & Co. *S. Africa* (ed. 3) 139 The..*Wild Plum is the fruit of *Pappea Capensis*, a tree pretty common in Kaffirland. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 305 Hog Plum or *Yellow Spanish Plum of Jamaica, *Spondias lutea*.—Large tree.

4. A dried grape or raisin as used for puddings, cakes, etc.

This use probably arose from the substitution of raisins for dried plums or prunes as an ingredient in *plum-broth*, *-porridge*, etc. with retention of the name 'plum' for the substituted article. Quotations 1725–1733 prob. belong here.

a 1660 [Mock sermon: see PLUM-PIE] p. 6 But there is your Christmas pye and that hath plums in abundance...He that discovered the new Star in Cassiopeia..deserves not half so much to be remembered, as he that first married minced meat and Raisins together. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 6 A grocer is a man who buys and sells sugar, and plumbs, and spices, for gain. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Plumb*, or *Plum*, in matters of spicery. See *Currans* and *Raisins*. 1733 FIELDING *Don Quix.* I. vi, 'Tis not only plumbs that make a pudding. 17.. *Hist. Jack Horner* [see PLUM-PIE 1]. 1755 JOHNSON, *Plum*, ..2. Raisin; grape dried in the sun. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 686 Children, to whom you give a pill wrapped up in a raisin, will suck the plum and spit out the medicine. 1804 ANN & JANE TAYLOR *Poems Inf. Minds, Plum-cake*, While fingers and thumbs, for the sweetmeats and plums, Were hunting and digging beside. *a* 1845 HOOD *Son & Heir* V, A Grocer's plum might disappoint. 1884 DOWELL *Hist. Taxat.* IV. I. vii. 37 The dried grapes..we term simply raisins when used for eating uncooked, and plums when they form an ingredient in the famous English plum pudding.

b. = SUGAR-PLUM. (First quot. doubtful.)

1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* III. iv, So when you've swallowed the potion, you sweeten your mouth with a plum. 1790 COWPER *My Mother's Pict.* 61 Thy morning bounties ere I left my home, The biscuit, or confectionary plum.

c. *fig.* A stone or mass of rock embedded in a matrix of later origin; a pebble in a conglomerate; also, a stone embedded in concrete.

a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 355 The plums, or stones, embosomed by the matrix, are exactly of the same kinds, which are found everywhere in the earth adjacent. 1894 *Times* 22 Sept. 13/3 The interior was filled in with concrete deposited in layers of nine inches, while large single stones, technically called 'plums', weighing, as a rule, about three-and-a-half tons, were placed as close together as possible and bedded in mortar.

d. *fig.* A 'good thing', a tit-bit; one of the best things to be found in a book or article; one of the best or choicest things among situations or appointments; one of the 'prizes' of life; also, the pick or best of a collection of things, animals, etc.

1825 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Harry & Lucy, Concluded* IV. vii. 167 It is only the stupid parts of books which tire one. All that is necessary is to pick out the plums. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* VIII. i, Much too old a world to allow any Jack Horner to pick out its plums for his own personal gratification. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xvi, To fight it away for the sake of getting some sort of plum that he might divide with his mother and the girls. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* V, There were some real plums among the horses. 1889 *Academy* 2 Nov. 280 The reviewer who picks all the 'plums' out of a book is a person who is regarded with reasonable terror and resentment by both authors and publishers. 1901 *Scotsman* 5 Sept. 4/8 The posts named are justly regarded as plums of the Indian Civil Service.

5. The sum of £100,000. *slang*, now *rare*.

1689–170a EARL OF AILESBURY *Mem.* (1890) 499 Those even that had nothing at the Revolution had the reputation after of being worth one hundred, and others two hundred thousand pounds. The first sum was christened one plum, and the last, two. *Ibid.* 634 In King William's time .. the tally trade alone brought in to some a hundred thousand pounds, which they then called a plum. 1709 PRIOR *Ladle, Moral*, The Miser must make up his Plumb, And dares not touch the hoarded sum. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 244 ₱6 An honest Gentleman who..was worth half a Plumb. 1789 J. BELKNAP in *M. Cutler's Life*, etc. (1888) II. 252 The revenue is now about £90 plum, to be increased by funding. 1818 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVIII. 201/2 Though the personal effects do not exceed 140,000*l.* there are real estates sufficient to complete the second plumb. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* I. v, The only son of Sir Peter Halliday..the heir to a plum.

† **b.** *transf.* One who is possessed of £100,000.

1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 100 ₱3 Several who were Plumbs, or very near it, became Men of moderate Fortunes. 1746 FIELDING *True Patriot* No. 11 Wks. 1775 IX. 322 A thing highly eligible by every good man, i.e. every Plumb. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 238 Warm Citizens with the insolence of a plumb in their countenances.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attrib., as *plum-bloom*, *-blow* (BLOW *sb.*3), *-culture*, *-flower*, *-frumenty*, *-gum*, *-juice*, *-lea*, *-loaf*, *-moth*, *-pattern*, *-season*, *-stock*, *-stone*, *-tart*, *-trade*, *-weevil*. **b.** objective, similative, etc., as *plum-feeder*, *-holder*, *-seller*; *plum-purple*, *-round* adjs.; *plum-like* adj. **c.** parasynthetic, as *plum-coloured*, *-necked*, *-tinted* adjs. **d.** Special comb.: **plum-bird, -budder,** local names of the bullfinch; **plum-colour,** a shade of purple; so **plum-coloured** *a.*; **plum-fir,** a tree, *Podocarpus andina*, N. O. *Taxaceæ*; **plum-gouger,** a weevil (*Coccotorus scutellaris*); **plum-pockets,** a disease of plums in which the fruit grows hollow, without a stone (cf. *pocket-plum* s. v. POCKET *sb.*). See also PLUM-BROTH, PLUM-CAKE, etc.

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, **Plum-bird*, the Bullfinch. *Ibid.*, **Plum-budder*. 1897 *Daily News* 12 June 6/2 Other fashionable colours for gloves are Liberty green,.. salmon pink, coral red, sky blue, *plum-bloom. 1868 WHITMAN *Singing in Spring* 23 in *Sel. Poems* 390 Stems of currants, and *plum-blows, and the aromatic cedar. 1882a *Garden* 30 Sept. 288/3 Flowers which change from white to *plum colour. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol., Jackd. Rheims*, The Cardinal drew Off each *plum-colour'd shoe. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 5 July 5/2 *Plum-culture is a lottery: for plums either fruit too lightly or they break the tree and glut the market. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* III. 168/2 The *Plum Curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*) is about ¼ in. long,.. and has on each wing-case, in the middle, a black, shining hump. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 496 *Plum Fir, *Prumnopitys elegans*, [a name proposed by Philippi for *Podocarpus andina*]. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* III. 172/2 *Podocarpus] andina*.., Plum Fir, fr[uit] resembling in form and size the berry of an ordinary White Grape, but in structure that of a Cherry. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 170 The *plum-firmity and mellow ale at sheep-shearing dwindled into small-beer, and roasted apples. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* III. 168/2 The second species [of Plum-weevil] (*Coccotorus scutellaris*) is popularly called the *Plum Gouger. 1730 BURDON *Pocket Farrier* (1735) 82 Take one Ounce of *Plumb Gum beaten very small. 1897 W. C. HAZLITT *Ourselves* 30 The *plum-holders, instead of sharing with their poorer brethren, ask the public to make up the deficiency. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* XI. No. 41. 73 A red *plum-juice colour. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 844 Its fruit ..is called Wilde Pruime (i.e. Wild Plum) from its *plum-like eatable flesh. 1879 SIR E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* II. (1882) 45 The *plum-necked parrots swung from fruit to fruit. 1895 *Daily News* 29 Nov. 2/3 An oviform jar and cover of *plum-pattern. 1891 *Cent. Dict., Taphrina*, a genus of parasitic discomycetous fungi...*T. Pruni* [causes] the disease of plums known as '*plum-pockets'. 1882a *Garden* 4 Nov. 396/1 The rich-shaded, *plum-purple pips. 1581 C. T. in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) 395, I will not maserate, Saith he, my *plum-round physnomie. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 30 An ordinary cheesemonger or *plum-seller. 1699 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (ed. 9) 132 [Graft] Plums, on *Plum-stocks. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 251 Plumb-stocks and Cherry-stocks may be raised from Suckers as well as from Stones. *c* 1900 *Beeton's Every-day Cook. Bk.*, **Plum Tart*..Seasonable, with various kinds of plums, from the beginning of August to the beginning of October. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* III. 168/1 The flowers and fruits are attacked chiefly by the *Plum Weevil (*Rhynchites cupreus*) and the Plum Tortrix (*Carpocapsa funebrana*).

Plum (plum), *a.* Also 6 **plumme,** 7–9 **plumb.** [app. f. same root as PLUM *v.*]

1. = PLUMP *a.*1 3. Now *dial.*

1570 NORTH *Doni's Philos.* II. 50 This Tenche was so plumme and fatte that shee might well serue him for a good meale. *Ibid.* III. 69 Hee is rounde, plumme, fatte, and as full as an Egge. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* VII. xiv, Her necke was round, most plum and large her brest. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 42 A pretie rounde faced wench..as fat and plum euerie part of her as a plouer.

2. *dial.* Soft and elastic, as a cushion; well-raised and light, as bread.

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Plum*, light, soft. *West.* 1853 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. VIII. 65/2 *Plum*.. employed in Devonshire in the sense of 'soft', e.g. 'a plum bed': meaning a soft, downy bed. *Ibid.*, If the cake rises well in the oven, it is commonly said that it is 'nice and plum'. 1893 'Q.' [COUCH] *Delectable Duchy* 207 The cushions felt extraordinary plum.

3. *dial.* Of a rock: Soft, easily worked.

1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall Mines* 96 As regards granite, the miner commonly prefers the somewhat decomposed kinds, in a state to which he applies the term *plumb*—a term much in use in Cornwall to express softness combined with a fair amount of resistance. *Ibid.* 97 A plumb granite or elvan is more particularly esteemed for tin, though the cases are not rare in which large bunches of copper and tin ores are found in hard granite.

For other dial. senses see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

4. *Comb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Puttotta*, a good handsome, plum-cheekt wench or lasse. 1603 — *Montaigne* I. xxiv. 63 Insteade of plum-feeding the same [mind], hee hath onely spunged it vp with vanitie. *Ibid.* I. XXXVIII. 121 More plumb-cheekt, in better health and liking then I am.

Plum, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 **plumb-y, plum-, 6 plom, 9 plum, plumb.** [This and the related adj. PLUMMY are known from *c* 1400; the vb. appears to contain a root found also in PLIM *v.*, and perh. in PLUMP.]

1. *intr.* To swell up; to become light or spongy, as dough when 'rising'.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. ii. (Bodl. MS.), Per is

clene and pure aier and moche swete humoure and þat for plumynge and holes þat drawiþ and fongeth swete humoure. *Ibid.* XIX. iv, Moiste mater ipressed and ifonge [*ed.* 1495 take] is araied & made to plumby & to sprede [*humidum compressum paratur ad sparsionem et partium separationem*]. 1853 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. VIII. 65/2 There is also a verb *to plum*...Dough, when rising under the influence of heat and fermentation, is said to be *plumming* well. 1875 M. G. PEARSE *Dan. Quorm* 32 Why there was the pan of bread set down before the fire to 'plumb'.

2. *trans.* To make plump; to render soft and springy: = PLUMP *v.*2 1.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 27 How to plom vp a horse, and to make him fatte and lustie. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Cornwall), To 'plum up' the bed or pillow, i.e. to render them soft.

Plum, variant of PLUMB *sb.*, *a.*, and *v.*

Plumaceous (plūmē·ʃəs), *a. rare*—°. [f. mod. L. *plūmāce-us*, f. L. *pluma* plume: see -ACEOUS.] Feathery, having the character of a contour-feather.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Plumaceus*,.. pertaining to a feather; feathery; plumaceous.

Pluma·ch, pluma·sh. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. F. *plumache* (now only dial.) = It. *piumaccio* a plume or bunch of feathers; f. L. *plūma* feather + suffix repr. L. *-aceus*, *-um*.] A plume. Cf. PLUMASSE.

1494 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 400 Foure balde horsses, well barded and like crestes on theyr heddys as wer on theire tentes stondyng be twen ij. great and high plumashis of whit. *a* 1684 LAW *Mem.* (1818) 162 Plumashes above, and gramashis below, Its no wonder to see how the world doth go. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 86 Having on their Heads their Caps of Silver guilt, with Plumaches of Feathers. *c* 1689 in Napier *Dundee* (1862) II. 11 He wore a white plumach that day. 1904 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* xi. 335 He was the more conspicuous as the only wearer of a white plumach.

† Pluma·ciol. *Med. Obs.* Also 6 -aciolle, -aceole. [ad. med.L. *plūmāciolus*, dim. from late L. *plūmācium* down pillow (Ambrose, Cassiod.), f. *plūma* soft feather, down. Cf. OF. *plumaccole*, and *plumacel* (in Godef.) in similar sense.] A pledget or small pad used in surgery.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 13 Brynge þou þe parties of þe wounde togidere þoru3 sowynge, or wiþ plumaciols—þat ben smale pelewis—or wiþ byndynge, if þat sewynge be nou3t nessessarie. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 11 b/2 With lint, and with little plumaceoles therof being made. *Ibid.* 18 b/2 A flatte plumaciolle or tent made of linte.

† Pluma·de. *Obs. rare.* [app. corrupt. of *plumard*: cf. *cockade*. (Palsgr. has 'Busshe of oystrisshe fethers, *plumart*', f. *plume* + *-art*, -ARD.)] A mourning plume for a horse.

1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6084/4 A Mourning Horse covered with black Cloth,..with Plumades before and behind. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* III. 418 The second Mourning-Horse, covered with black Cloth, caparisoned with the same Arms.., with Plumades, led by a Groom on Foot.

Plumage (plūmēdʒ). Also 5 plomage, 7 plummage. [a. OF. *plumage* (14th c., *plumaige*, in Littré), f. *plume* PLUME: see -AGE.]

1. Feathers collectively; the natural covering of a bird.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xvi. 102 The pecock..is moche prowde of his fair fethers and plumage. 1486 [see MAIL *sb.*1 5]. 1630 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood* Wks. (1748) 467/1 Pruning his plumage, cleansing every quill. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Plumage*, a term in Hawking for the Feathers under a Hawks Wing. 1742 GRAY *Spring* 47 No painted plumage to display. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 54 We are not.. to conclude, that the goose alone afforded the plumage for the arrows. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 16 The period at which the perfect plumage is acquired varies.

fig. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvi, While she was thinking what to say, Marie gradually wiped away her tears, and smoothed her plumage in a general sort of way.

† b. *spec.* in *Falconry*. Feathers given to a hawk as a casting (CASTING *vbl. sb.* 3 c). *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A iij b, Euer fede hir with vnwassh meet and looke that hir castyng be plumage. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 117 Giue hir casting or plumage agayne according as hir state dothe require. 1633 LATHAM *Falconry* Words Art Expl., *Plummage* are small downy feathers which the Hawke takes, or are giuen her for casting.

2. *fig.* a. In reference to the use of plumes.

1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* VI. 296 All the strength and plumage of thy youth. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xii, This expression of liberality and trust.. gave full plumage to Mistress Deborah's hopes. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* ix. (1873) 327 The false plumage of an expiation.

b. Jocularly applied to dress.

1895 RASHDALL *Univ. Europe* I. 22 The Doctor of Music, who in spite of his gorgeous plumage is not a member of Convocation.

3. A bunch or tuft of feathers used as an ornament; a plume. Now *rare*.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Plumage*, feathers or a bunch of feathers. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1206/1 Having Scarlet, and other fine Coats, all richly laced, and bearing very rich Plumages, Scarfs, and Embroidered Belts. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* I. 400 The purple plumage nods. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. x. (1872) III. 174 Nothing of the soldier but the epaulettes and plumages.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **plumage-stitch** (*Embroidery*), a stitch or arrangement of stitching designed to imitate plumage; **plumage-work**: see quot. 1886.

1886 LADY ALFORD *Needlework as Art* vi. 207 The 'Opus Plumarium' is one of the most ancient groups, and includes all flat stitches... I propose to restore its original title of plumage work. 1901 L. F. DAY & MARY BUCKLE *Art in Needlework* vii. (ed. 2) 62 [Feather-stitch] is not to be confounded with what is called 'plumage-stitch', which..is a version of satin-stitch. *Ibid.* x. 100 The worker adapts.. the length of the stitch to the work to be done, directing it also according to the form to be expressed, and so arrives,..by way of satin-stitch, at what is called plumage-stitch.

Plumaged (plūmēdʒd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Furnished with or as with plumage, feathered; having plumage.

1820 KEATS *Cap & Bells* v, On they swim With the sweet princess on her plumag'd lair. 1837 H. AINSWORTH *Crichton* I. 297 Parrots, and other gaily plumaged birds. 1865 ALEX. SMITH *Summ. Skye* (1880) 287 Every knoll plumaged with birches. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 302 They..became very finely plumaged by the fall. 1895 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* 87 Flocks of bright-plumaged water-fowl.

Plumagery (plūmēdʒri). [f. as prec. + -RY.] (See quot.)

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 204/2 The Chinese are now very skilful and ingenious in the art of plumagery or feather-working.

Plumash: see PLUMACH.

† **Pluma·sse.** *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *plumasse* (1505) a great plume, f. *plume* PLUME + augment. suffix *-asse* :—L. *-ācea*, adj. suffix.] = PLUMACH.

1494 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 396 Therll of Suffolkes..crest.. was a lion of gold, the taille fourched, sett in maner of a curnalles with plumasses whit and grene.

† **Pluma·ssery.** *Obs. rare*—°. [a. OF. *plumasscrie* ornament of feathers (Godef.), f. *plumasse*: see prec., and cf. next.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Plumassery*, a plume or bunch of feathers. [So 1775 in ASH; and in subseq. Dictionaries.]

Plumassier (plumăsĭ·ə). Also 6 -asier. [a. F. *plumassier* (1480), f. *plumasse*: see above and -IER.] One who works or trades in feathers or plumes for ornamental purposes.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 250 The couerings of his tent.. are all of gold.. with the curious workemanship of plumasiers. 1812 MOORE *Post-bag* (heading) Anacreontic to a Plumassier. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 46 Lady Downingstreet must take care that her Royal Highness's court plume come home in due time from the plumassier. 1894 *Spectator* 20 Jan. 89/1 The plume of egret's feathers, or 'ospreys', as the plumassiers..chose to call them.

Plumate (plūmēt), *a. Entom.* [ad. L. *plūmāt-us*, pa. pple. of *plūmāre* to cover with feathers.] Feathered, covered with plumose down.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 324 *Plumate*..when the awn is feathered. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Plumate antenna*, an aristate antenna with the arista covered with fine hairs, as in many flies.

† **Plu·matile,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *plūmātilis* (Plautus) embroidered like feathers, f. *plūma* feather.] Made of feathers.

1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. i. 279 That plumatile kind of Work.. brought to us from the utmost Parts of the West Indies.

† **Pluma·tion.** *Obs. rare*—1. [n. of action from L. *plūmāre* to feather: see -ATION.] An application of a feather or of down to a sore, etc.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 206 Sometimes the tumor is so malignant, that..we are constrained to apply actuall cauters, or tents, and plumations what [? wet] in oyle of Vitreoll.

† **Plumative,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *plumāt-us* feathered + -IVE.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Plumatiue*, made of feathers. [1644 Ridiculed in *Vindex Anglicus* 5, 6.]

Plumb (plʌm), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 plumbe, 3–9 plum, 4–7 plumme, 5 plomme, 5–6 plombe, 5–7 plume, 6 plome, 7– plumb. [ad. F. *plomb*:—L. *plumb-um* lead; the ME. forms *plumbe*, *plombe*, *plomme*, app. a. OF. **plombe*, *plomme* (1309 in Godef.) sounding lead:—late L. **plumba*, orig. pl. of *plumbum*. In sense 2 app. f. PLUMB *v.*]

1. A mass or ball of lead, used for various purposes. a. The weight attached to a mason's plumb-line, to secure its perpendicularity; also a weight attached for the same purpose to a quadrant.

Off or *out of plumb*, out of the perpendicular.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2247 Wit cord and plum [*v. rr.* plumbe, plumme] þai wroght sa hei. 14.. in Halliw. *Rara Math.* (1841) 58 Til..þe threde whereon þe plumbe henges falle vpon þe mydel lyne of þe quadrant. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/2 Plumbe, of wryhtys or masonys (*K.*, *P.* plumme..), *perpendiculum*. 1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Plumbe for a carpenter, *riglet*. 1769 WALES in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 151 The spirits of wine, in which the plumb of the quadrant is immersed. 1858 W. ARNOT *Laws fr. Heaven* Ser. II. xv. 128 They suspend their plumb, not from the middle, but from one edge of the rule. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Mar. 3/2 The column is seriously off plumb. 1906 *Expositor* Feb. 180 It is not level .., and therefore, being out of plumb, must sooner or later fall.

b. A sounding-lead, a mariner's plummet; also a plummet used by anglers to measure the depth of a stream or pond. Also *fig.*

[Cf. 1309 JOINVILLE *Vie de S. Louis* cxxii. (Godef.), Giete ta plomme.] *c* 1440 LOVELICH *Merlin* 4564 He Sank a-down lik a plom of led. 1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Plumbe for a shyppeman, *plomb de sonde*. *a* 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll.* ii. 8 For once that word had weight, a whineing Man Hangs to the Plumme. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xi. 276 His mind intellectual plumb hath never yet sounded.

c. In other senses (chiefly *obs.*), as: a small piece of lead with which a scourge or rod is loaded; a weight of a clock or of a similar instrument; a small weight attached to a fishing-line below the float, to keep the latter in an upright position; a ball or bullet of lead as a missile; a kind of dumb-bell.

a 1350 *St. Laurence* 191 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 110 With staues he had þai suld him bete And pelt on him with plumes of lede. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *St. Kath.* V. 1133 Bete hir and reende hir with Iern and plummes of leed! *a* 1450 *Fysshynge w. an Angle* (1883) 16 þe next plume to the hoke schall be ther from a large fote & more and euery plumbe of quantite to þe gretnes of the lyne. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 28 To..wynde vp the peys and the plummys as ofte as nede is. 1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 293 Lede to 3et the plumbis. *Ibid.* 295 To cary the plumbis of lede fra the Abbay to the clos cartis. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 281 The plumbe of a clocke, being the first mouuer, doth cause all the other wheeles to moone. 1625 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 296 For a rope for the great plume of the clocke, 2s. 6d. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 14 (1689) 46 The least weight of Plumb or Lead you can. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 211 They..hurled from slings the deadly plumb of lead.

2. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* 'A deep pool in a river or the sea; a perpendicular fall' (E. D. D.). (Usually spelt *plum*.)

1819 in R. Ford *Harp Perth.* (1893) 208 (E.D.D.) Yon fause stream, that near the sea, Hides monie a shelve and plum. 1835 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1856 IV. 235 Tak tent you dinna droon me in some plum. 1895 OCHILTREE *Redburn* xv. 144 The 'plums' were the only parts of its narrow channel that showed signs of water.

3. *Comb.*: † **plumb-right** *a.*, exactly vertical; † **plumb-wise** (**plim-wise**) *adv.*, in the manner of a plumb-line, perpendicularly.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 826/2 Wyth a stryngе by the halfe keepe them plume right vnder. 1552 HULOET, Plummeryght downe, *perpendicularis*. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* vii. 26 The Waight *C* is attracted plim-wise to the Axis *A. B.*

Plumb, plum (plʌm), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 5 plom, 6 plome, plum(m)e, 6–7 plumbe, 5– plum, 7– plumb (9 plomb). [f. PLUMB *sb.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Vertical, perpendicular.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 520 The water, syn she [the dove] com, Of depnes plom, Is fallen a fathom. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 240 All wallis..muste be made leuell and plumme. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 142 A waight..fastned at the bottome to hold this ring plumbe and steady. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 1 The care of erecting the Walls very plum. 1897 BAILEY *Princ. Fruit-growing* 245 Necessity for staking and tying the trees to keep them plumb.

2. a. Downright, thorough-going; sheer.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) IV. xi. 259 Neither can an opposition, neither can a ministry, be always wrong. To be a plumb man, therefore, with either is an infallible mark, that the man must mean more and worse than he will own he does mean. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 6 Sept., Nothing but pests—just plum pests. 1904 C. MARRIOTT *Genova* VI. 106 Addling their brains with plum trash about love and all.

b. *Cricket.* Of the wicket: Level, true.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 29 July 3/2 To witness a modern first-class match on a 'plumb' wicket. 1903 LD. HAWKE in *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Mar. 9/2, I believe there are counties who go into the field on a day when, we will say, there is a plumb wicket, and say 'we shall be here until half-past six'.

B. *adv.* [Cf. F. *à plomb* straight down.]

1. Of motion or position: Vertically, perpendicularly; straight *down*; rarely, straight *up*.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 1833 Hit was diked doun plum, That no man myȝth ther-ouer com. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 24 Diches..so brode and so plume [*ed.* 1550 plum, GRAFTON plumme] stepe yt was wondre to behold. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 8 When the Sunne shineth directly plumbe ouer mens heads, and causeth no shadow. 1640 G. ABBOT *Job Paraphr.* 252 The eagle is so strong as to mount plum up..to an infinit height. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 933 Fluttring his pennons vain plumb down he drops. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* V. Wks. 1757 IV. 240 Shall we rush, as down a precipice, and leap plumb into the jaws of extempore death? 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. xiii, The Abbot, starting plumb up..answered [etc.]. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* IV. § 11. 103 Drapery..fell from their human forms plumb down.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Exactly, directly, precisely.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. XXXIV. 609 The wind Septentrio that bloweth plumbe North, is far more daungerous and mischieuous. 1701 CIBBER *Love Makes Man* II. ii, Lay your Lips softly, softly, close and plum to hers. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) III. lvi. 303 Her daughter..imagined herself plumb against me. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* XX. 147 Most of them [Delawares] can hit 'plumb centre' with any of their mountain associates. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 246 The famous diatribe against Jesuitism in the Latter-Day Pamphlets..points plumb in the same direction.

b. Immediately, directly, straight.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 144 (1740) 216 If the Lords had come plumb upon their Trial, and..had been acquitted, the politic Crisis had been at an End.

c. As an intensive: Completely, entirely, absolutely, quite. Chiefly *U. S. slang.*

1587 *Misfortunes of Arthur* (1828) II. iv. *Chorus* 41 Then rowles and reeles and falles at length plum ripe. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Plum pleasant*, very pleasant. 1882 BURDETT *Life Penn* V. 83 Penn..wrote his wife and children a long letter..which filled them plumbfull of good advice. 1893 *Harper's Weekly* Christmas 1211/1 'You're plumb crazy', she remarked, with easy candor. 1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 21 You've turned up, plain, plumb providential for all concerned.

Plumb (plʌm), *v.* Also 4 plumben, 5 plome, 5–7 plumbe, 6 plombe, 6–9 plum. [f. PLUMB *sb.* and *a.*, in various unconnected senses; partly perh. after F. *plomber* (1539 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

I. † I. *intr.* To sink or fall like a plummet; to fall or plump straight down. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 186 Þer hertis ben so hevy þat þei plumben doun to helle.

II. 2. a. *trans.* To sound (the sea, etc.) with a plummet; to measure (the depth) by sounding.

a 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvi. 29 Plum weill the grund quhat evir ȝe doo. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Plomber*, to plombe or sounde the depth of a thing. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. I. iii. (1737) 10 Poole's-Hole..has been plumbed to the Depth of 800 Fathom, and yet no Bottom found. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. v, I consulted the most experienced seamen upon the depth of the channel, which they had often plummed. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ii. (1880) 71 The depth having been carefully plumbed.

b. *fig.* To sound the depths of; to fathom, to reach the bottom of.

1599 *Broughton's Let.* xii. 40 Though Plato and Hermes haue plumbd it deeply, must wee reach no further, then their shallow sounding? 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* ii, Silently she looked down, and plumbed them all [infirmities]. 1849 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* v. 151 So I plumb the deeps of depression.

c. *To plumb a track* (*U. S. colloq.*), to trace or follow out a road.

1844 MRS. HOUSTON *Yacht Voy. Texas* II. 205 Plumbing the track, the Texan term for tracing a road, is, at all times, a slow and tedious operation. 1892 J. L. LAWLESS in *Country Church* (Backland, Mass.) 16 Mar., I..always noticed that when Old Rover took one track and plumbed it through, he holed the game.

III. 3. To render vertical, to adjust or test by a plumb-line. Also *fig.*

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 162 To *Plum*, to hew any Piece downright, or perpendicular. 1795 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 448 Slender staffs were..made upright, by being plumbed in directions at right angles to each other. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 23 They are valuable aids in plumbing the frames and keeping the side of the ship fair.

4. To place vertically above or below.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 235/1 Above will be elegant sheds and powerful cranes, to plumb the hold. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vii. (ed. 2) 264 The shears should be so placed that a boat..may come under them, or be 'plumbed' from their heads when sloped.

b. *intr.* To hang vertically.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *To plumb*, to form the vertical line. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 121 The purchase [will] plumb clear of the ship's side.

IV. †5. *trans.* (?) To solder with lead. [Cf. Cotgr. '*Plomber*, to lead, or tinne; also, to soulder, or colour with lead,' etc.] *Obs.*

c 1479 *Paston Lett.* III. 271 A standing cuppe with a cover therto plommed.

6. To weight with lead.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. an Angle* (1883) 16 Your lynys must be plomed with leyd. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 512 After your hooke is thus fastened, you shall plumbe your line; which is to fasten certain pieces of lead..about it. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 243 Stake this Net athwart the River; the bottom being plumbed, that it may sink about six inches. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVI. 464 The oars are plumbed in the handle, so as to balance on the edge of the boat.

7. To seal (luggage) with a leaden seal.

1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 20 When your luggage has been searched, you had better have your trunk plumbed with a leaden stamp for Paris. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 473, I shall have the whole corded and plumbed by the Custom house here. 1820 MRS. STARKE *Direct. Trav. on Cont.* ii. 36 We had our trunks plumbed, in order to secure them from examination [by the custom-house officers].

V. [Back-formation from *plumber*.]

8. *intr.* To work in lead as a plumber. Also *trans.* (*colloq.*)

1889 W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy*, etc. (1892) 217, I am a plumber...I have plumbed in the very best families. 1901 *Speaker* 30 Mar. 703/1 There was once a perfect being who did actually plumb. *Mod. newspaper*, The house has been duly plumbed, painted, and whitewashed.

Hence **Plu·mbing** *ppl. a.*, doing plumbers' work.

1896 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 3/1 Even the plumbing fraternity cannot grumble. It is a mistake..to suppose that a very rigorous winter is the best for plumbers.

Plumb: see PLUM.

Plumbagin (plʊmbē·dʒĭn). *Chem.* [ad. F. *plombagine*, f. L. *plumbāgo* (see PLUMBAGO) + *-ine*, -IN 1.] The acrid principle of the root of *Plumbago europæa*. (See PLUMBAGO 3.)

1830 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XVII. 385 *Plumbagine*, a new vegetable substance...M. Dulong has obtained a particular vegeto-principle from the roots of the *Plumbago Europæa*. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 767 Plumbagin..was discovered by M. Dulong d'Astafort, in the root of the *plumbago Europæa*, in 1828. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 685 *Plumbagin*..crystallises in delicate needles or prisms often grouped in tufts; has a styptic saccharine taste, with acrid biting after-taste.

†Plumba·gine. *Obs.* Also plomb-. [ad. F. *plombagine* (1572 in Godef.), ad. L. *plumbāgo*, *-inem*: see PLUMBAGO.]

1. See quots. (Perh. never in Eng. use.)

[1611 COTGR., *Plombagine*, f., pure lead turned almost into ashes by the vehemence of the fire: This is th'artificiall *Plombagine*, and comes of lead put into a furnace with gold, or siluer oare, to make them melt the sooner...There is also a naturall, or minerall *Plombagine*, which (as Mathiolus thinketh) is no other then siluer mingled with lead-stone, or oare.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Plumbagin* [quoting Cotgr. verbatim]. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Plumbagin* [1706 -ine], silver mingled with lead stone, or oar. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Plumbagine*, lead naturally mingled with silver.

2. = PLUMBAGO 2.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 304 In the banks of the same river [Ayr] some miles higher up, he [Dr. Hutton] found a piece of coal..involved in whinstone, and extremely incombustible. It consumed very slowly in the fire, and deflagrated with nitre like plumbago. This he considered as the same fossil which has been described under the name of *plombagine*. 1811 PINKERTON *Petralogy* I. 552 Anthracite seems to have been first observed by Dolomieu; but Born..has classed it under graphite, which he calls *plombagine*, or carburet of iron. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 384 Crystallized carbon is..found naturally.., as a mineral species known by the appellation plumbagine. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 245 Vauquelin takes it to be a carbonaceous matter, such as plumbagine or black-lead.

Plumbaginous (plʊmbæ·dʒĭnəs), *a.* [f. L. *plumbāgo*, *-in-em* PLUMBAGO + -OUS.] Of the nature of or pertaining to plumbago or graphite.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 184 Plombaginous, or micaceous iron ore. 1820 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xvi. (1859) 77 It..considerably resembles the plumbaginous powder..obtained by the action of acid on cast iron. 1845 LYELL *Trav. N. Amer.* I. 249 In the plumbaginous anthracite of Worcester the proportion of volatile matter is about 3 per cent. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* v. 77 The variety plumbaginous schist contains plumbago in its layers.

Plumbago (plʊmbē·gō). Also 7 plumbage, 8 plombago. [a. L. *plumbāgo* a species of lead ore, also a plant, leadwort, fleawort (Pliny): in both senses rendering Gr. *μολύβδαινα* of Dioscorides, deriv. of *μόλυβδος* lead. For the original meaning and complicated history of the word, see note below.]

†**I.** Applied to the yellow oxide of lead (litharge); also sometimes to the sulphide (galena); and (in quot. 1612) app. to minium or red oxide of lead, obtained from litharge by further oxidation. *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 77 Plumbago, or red lead, hath the force of binding. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 38 Plumbage [L.] *Plumbago.* P[lace] It sticks to the furnace in the purifying of silver or gold. M[atter] of Silver or Gold purified with lead. N[ame] Μολυβδαινα Molybdæna..it's like litharge in vertue. 1669 ROWLAND tr. *Schroder's Med.-Chem. Pharmacop.* xix. 245-6 Molybdena or Plumbago. It is natural or artificial: the first is Lead Ore or that mixed with silver. The artificial is a kind of Litharge, that sticks to the bottom of the Furnace [etc.]

2. *Min.* Black lead or graphite; one of the allotropic forms of carbon: used for pencils, also, mixed with clay, for making crucibles; and for many other purposes.

'Black lead' is the popular, and 'graphite' the strictly scientific name; but the term 'plumbago' is largely used in the arts, esp. in mining.

1784 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* 158 Plumbago, *Reissbley*..*Blyertz* of the Swedes...In a strong heat and open fire it is wholly volatile. 1786 tr. *Scheele's Chem. Ess.* 243 The black lead or plumbago which is generally known in commerce, is very different from molybdæna. *Ibid.* 250 Hence I am convinced, that plumbago is a kind of mineral sulphur or charcoal; the constituent parts of which are aerial acid and a considerable quantity of phlogiston. 1788 *Cronstedt's Min.* (ed. 2) II. 451 Black lead or plumbago is a fossil substance extremely black. 1795 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 335 The black matter was therefore a compound of iron and carbon, or, as some chemists term it, plumbago; and which in the new system is denominated a carburet of iron. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 58 Plumbago. Graphite of Werner..carbon combined with one tenth or one eighth of its weight of malleable iron. 1799 — *Geol. Ess.* 191 Probably because the iron..had absorbed too great a quantity of carbon, and was thus converted into plombago. 1808 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (ed. 5) 242 Another combination of iron and carbon, which is a true carburet of iron, is the substance called plumbago, or black-lead, used in fabricating pencils, and in covering iron to prevent rust. [So 1815 (ed. 7) II. 120.] 1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.* (ed. 2) 32/1 Anthracite resembles and appears to pass into plumbago. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 619 That very rare mineral called black lead, plumbago, or wad, is found in Borrowdale, in Cumberland. The mines in this place have been wrought since the days of Queen Elizabeth, and furnish the very best material hitherto discovered for making pencils. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 82 Graphite, or Plumbago, crystallizes in six-sided plates.

3. *Bot.* A genus of herbaceous plants, inhabiting Southern Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, having spikes of subsessile flowers, with a tubular five-parted calyx; leadwort: so called from the colour of the flowers. [Pliny's name (rendering Gr. Μολύβδαινα), adopted as generic name by Tournefort, 1700.] Also *altrib.*

[1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 336 There groweth commonly an herbe named in Greeke Molyhdæna, that is to say in Latine, *Plumbago*, euen vpon euery corne land.] 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 42 Infusion of Leaves of Plumbago in Olive Oil. 1776 LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. (ed. 3) 337 Leadwort, *Plumbago.* 1877 J. A. CHALMERS *Tivo Soga* vi. 53 He distributed twigs from the plumbago plant to be worn round the neck. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 346 Pale blue plumbagos, yellow canariensis.

[*Note.* In Dioscorides, *μολύβδαινα*, f. *μόλυβδος* lead, was applied to a mineral substance (v. 97, 100), and a plant. The former was yellow oxide of lead (PbO), esp. the litharge produced in the extraction of gold and silver from ores containing lead. By Pliny this is latinized as *molybdæna*, also once (xxxiv. 18. 50) by *plumbāgo*, which, as well as *galēna*, were applied by him to the yellow oxide, but prob. included as an inferior variety the sulphide (PbS), called by Dioscorides *μολυβδοειδὴς λίθος*, 'lead-like stone', the modern GALENA. For the plant Pliny always uses *plumbago*. In the French transl. (1572) of Matthioli's Commentary on Dioscorides, *μολύβδαινα* = *plumbago* is rendered *plombagine*, in It. *piombaggine*, and is stated to be identical with litharge; but other ores may have been included. Thence the explanations of the word in Cotgrave and other English writers down to Bailey: see PLUMBAGINE, and sense 1 above. In Holland's *Pliny*, *plumbago* is rendered *litharge*. In the 16th c., to Agricola and others in Germany practically interested in mining, *plumbago* mainly meant the sulphide of lead, but also included other substances similar to this in appearance, and in the property of staining the fingers and marking paper, esp. the native sulphides of antimony and molybdenum, STIBNITE (Sb_2S_3) and MOLYBDENITE (MoS_2), and the mineral graphite. In 1567 Christoph. Enkel (Encelius) of Saalfeld, while identifying Pliny's *molybdæna*, *galēna*, and *plumbāgo*, distinguished the 'productive' species (i. e. the oxide and sulphide of lead) from the 'barren' (*steriles*), which yielded no lead, and was mainly graphite; the latter was described by Ferrante Imperato in 1599 as employed in the *grafio piombino*, 'leaden pencil'. In 1779 Scheele found that certain samples of the 'barren' plumbago, on being burnt, were dissipated into carbonic acid gas, and that in fact they consisted of carbon: see quot. 1786 in sense 2. In 1789 Werner and Karsten proposed the name GRAPHITE instead of the ambiguous 'plumbago'. But its composition was still disputed. An analysis, made by French chemists in 1786, had given, after volatilization, a residue of iron, and plumbago was pronounced a carburet of iron (see quot. 1795). This view prevailed until Karsten in 1826 and Sefström in 1829 proved that the iron was only an impurity in the specimens analysed, and that graphite or plumbago was, as Scheele had said in 1779, really a mineral form of carbon. (See paper by Dr. John W. Evans, F. G. S., in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 1907.)]

Plumba·goed, *a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Covered with plumbago, black-leaded.

1860 ALEX. WATT *Electro-Metallurgy* 58 A solution of nitrate of silver..will answer well for depositing on plumbagoed surfaces.

Plumba·llophane. *Min.* [See PLUMBO-.] 'A variety of allophane containing a little lead' (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

†Plumbane. *Chem. Obs.* [f. L. *plumb-um* lead + -ANE 2 a.] Davy's proposed name for chloride of lead, horn-lead.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 397 One combination only of lead with chlorine is known..called horn lead by the old chemists...The name proposed for it is plumbane.

†Plum·bary. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *plumbārius*, f. *plumbum* lead.] Lead ore, galena.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 428 Lead..is extracted also out of a certain Plumbary, effoded out of Mynes, which stone they call Molybdoides; the Lead thus secerned and melted, is poured into water, while hot, till it leave its dross.

Plumbat, obs. Sc. form of PLUMMET.

†Plu·mbate 1. *Obs.* Also 7 (?) plumbet. [app. ad. late L. *plumbātæ* leaden balls, also (Cod. Theodos.) a scourge to which leaden balls were attached, f. *plumbāre* to make of lead; but cf. PLUMMET *sb.* 4.] In *pl.* The leaden balls with which a scourge was loaded.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 94/1 Then Decius moued with anger commaunded hym to be beaten with plumbattes (which is sayth Sabellicus, a kinde of scourging). 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 330 Sericus and Asbolius..he caused to be killed with the mightie pelts of plumbets.

Plu·mbate 2. *Chem.* [f. L. *plumb-um* lead + -ATE 1 1 c.] A salt of plumbic acid.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 555 The solution of plumbate of potassium forms with metallic salts precipitates of analogous composition.

‖ **Plumba·tor.** [med.L. *plumbātor*, f. L. *plumbāre* to solder with lead.] In the Papal service, A custodian of the leaden seal.

1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. xii. 229 Innocent 8...His new office of Plumbators..brought him in 26000 crowns.

Plumb-bob (plʌ·mˌbɒb). The leaden bob, usually conoidal, forming the weight of a plumb-line.

1835-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 16 If he is found here after twenty-four hours, they'd make a carpenter's plumb-bob of him, and hang him outside the church steeple. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 190/1 A spirit level is laid upon its edge, or a plumb-bob is dropped from its middle point.

†Plu·mbean, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *plumbe-us* leaden + -AN.] Resembling lead; leaden; lead-coloured.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Plumbean*, *Plumbeous*, of the colour and property of lead; leaden; also dull, blunt. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* I. iii. § 7 To make wisdom.. to be..regulated by such a..'plumbean and flexible rule' as that is, is quite to destroy the nature of it. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 312 He had..a pale plumbean countenance.

Plumbeous (plʌ·mbĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *plumbe-us* leaden (f. *plumb-um* lead) + -OUS.]

1. Made of or resembling lead, leaden; lead-coloured. Chiefly in *Zool.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Plumbeous*, full of lead, heauie. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Plumbeous*, leaden, of the colour of lead; also blunt, or dull. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 284. 1867 A. L. ADAMS *Wand. Nat. India* 115 Another and smaller species, the plumbeous or sooty redstart. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 321 Feathers..plumbeous at base and brown at tip.

b. *Ceramics.* Lead-glazed.

1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* i. 4 Glazed and enamelled wares ..plumbeous or lead glazed. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 63 Silicious, or glass-glazed, and plumbeous, or lead-glazed, both of which are transparent.

†2. *fig.* Heavy, dull, ponderous, leaden. *Obs.*

1578 SIDNEY *Wanstead Play* in *Arcadia*, etc. (1629) 622 Attend and throw your eares to mee..till I haue endoctrinated your plumbeous cerebrosities. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 30 The motion of Saturn,..plumbeous, long, and heavy. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. ix. 284 Whether he be such a Plumbeous Blew-nosed Planet as Antiquity marks him.

Plumber (plʷməɹ). Forms: 4 plomber, 4–8 plummer, 5 plomere, plommer, plumbar, 5–6 plomer, 5–7 plumer, 6 plommar, *Sc.* plummair, 5– plumber. [a. OF. *plummier* (1266), *plommier*, mod.F. *plombier*:—L. *plumbārius* a plumber, f. *plumbum* lead.] An artisan who works in lead, zinc, and tin, fitting in, soldering, and repairing the water and gas pipes, cisterns, boilers, and other work executed in these metals in the construction of a dwelling-house or other building. Originally applied to a man who dealt and worked in lead.

1385–6 [see b]. 1399 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 129 In salario Willelmi Bettys, plummer, operanti super corpus ecclesiæ. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 406/1 Plumber, or plomere, *plumbarius*. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 212 Vyncent the plomer is a nothir that chal here the dawnger. 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 15 § 4 Any.. Brick-maker, Tile maker, Plummer or Labourer. 1584 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 17 Item given to the plumer for mendinge the leades, xiij s. iiij d. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. i, And, early in the morning, will I send To all the plumbers, and the pewterers, And buy their tin, and lead vp. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 47 Sauder, wherewith an unconscionable Plummer can ingrosse his Bill. 1706 Phillips, *Plummer*, one that deals, or works in Lead. 1847 Smeaton *Builder's Man.* 130 Within the last four years, zinc has been extensively employed instead of lead, and the plumber has undertaken the execution of such works. 1887 *Spectator* 29 Oct. 1445 All the tradesmen employed, down even to the plumber.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plumber-house*, *-work*; *plumber's force-pump*, *furnace* (see quots.).

1385–6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 391 Pro punctura x rod' et dimid. de Wrigthous et le Plomberhous. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 195 Of the specifications of plumber-work..done after the carpentry. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Plumber's force-pump*, a pump used by plumbers for testing pipe or withdrawing obstacles from a gorged pipe. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl., *Plumbers' furnace*, a portable soldering furnace.

Hence **Plu·mbership**, the office of plumber.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 316/2 Th' office of Plummership of the Castels of Carnarvan, Beaumares and Hardlagh.

Plumber-block: see Plummer-block.

Plumbery (plʷməri). Also 5 plomerye, 6 plombmery, plumery. [ME. a. OF. *plommerie* (1304), *plomberie* lead-work, plumber's workshop, f. *plommier* plumber; in med.L. *plumbāria*; cf. L. *plumbārius* of or belonging to lead, *plumbārium* a place to keep leaden vessels in.]

1. A plumber's workshop.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 603/34 *Plumbaria*, a plomerye. *c* 1544 in *Wiltsh. Archæol. & Nat. Hist. Mag.* (1867) X. 79 To cary the leed outh of the halle to the plombmery. 1649 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) II. 416 One room, called the Plummery, and several other rooms and lodgings belonging to the Clerk of the Works. 1823 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 13. 205 Stating that a plumbery had been burnt at Dover, and that the fire was occasioned by..workmen permitting some lead to boil over. 1896 St. John Hope in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* Ser. II. XVI. 164 The room..was formerly the plumbery, and has in the centre a large table for casting sheets of lead.

2. Plumber's work, plumbing.

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 547/2 Th' office of Serjeaunt of oure Plumbery within this our Reaume. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 228 *Plumbery*..the Art of Working in Lead. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 403 The Art of Plumbery comprehends the practice of casting and laying sheet-lead. 1853 Turner *Dom. Archit.* II. i. 18 The jurors found that ..plumbery was needed to the value of 20 marks.

† **Plumbet.** *Obs.* Also 6 plumet, plommett, plomet, -it. [app. a deriv. of F. *plomb* lead, Plumb *sb.*, perh. in reference to its colour, and thus practically a parallel form of Plunket, of which it appears to be a synonym. Note the alteration of *plumbet* to *plumket* in the later edition of Udall.] A woollen fabric; app. the same as Plunket. Also *attrib.*

1533 Udall *Floures Lat. Spekynge* 199 h, *Cæsius*,..and *glaucus*,..is blew or grey, as the sky is when it hath litle spleckes of grey clowdes in a faire day, as it were a plumbet [*ed.* 1560 plumket] colour. 1590 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* III. 68 My best cloke my jirkine and breeches of stript plumet. 1661 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* (ed. 3) 156 Plumbet colour, i. e. like little Speks of gray clouds in a fair day. 1720 Strype *Stow's Surv.* II. v. ix. 180/1 The sorts of this new Drapery [time of Q. Eliz.] were various. They were Bays,..Rash or Stannet,..Serche,..Plomets, Carells, Fustians of Naples. *Ibid.* 181/1 Plomits, wrought with Silk, or otherwise. 1882 Beck *Draper's Dict.*, *Plommetts, pommetts*, stuffs mentioned in 1592 as being in pieces of fourteen yards each, of four pounds weight, and valued at £1.

Plumbet, var. Plumbate; obs. f. Plummet.

Plumbe·thyl. *Chem.* [See Plumbo- and Ethyl.] A compound of lead with molecules of ethyl, as *plumbotriethyl*, $Pb_2(C_2H_5)_6$, the *methplumbethyl* of Löwig, a yellowish mobile oil; *plumbotetrethyl* $Pb(C_2H_5)_4$, diethylide of lead, a transparent colourless liquid.

1857 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 214 Oxide of Plumbethyl (hydrated). 1865 Mansfield *Salts* 291 Löwig has more recently described another metallothylic base..This is his Plumbethyl.

Plumbic (plʷmbik), *a.* [f. L. *plumb-um* lead + -ic. Cf. F. *plombique*.] Of or pertaining to lead. **a.** *Chem.* Combined with lead; applied to compounds in which lead has its higher valency (divalent), as *plumbic acid*, dioxide of lead, PbO_2. *Plumbic ochre*, lead ochre, massicot.

1799 Sir H. Davy in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* (1799) 119 The plumbic phosoxyd evidently contains oxygen and light. 1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 465 Three combinations are known of oxygen with lead..The latter [the binoxide] is sometimes denominated plumbic acid. 1865 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 555 With bases, peroxide of lead unites more readily than with acids, behaving towards alkalis like a weak acid, and may therefore be called plumbic acid. 1873 — *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 593 Plumbic Ethide is produced by the action of plumbic chloride on zinc ethide.

b. *Path.* Due to the presence of lead.

1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 38 Plumbic renal degeneration is evidently the result of a long-continued irritation. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 979 Occasionally in plumbic paralysis a small indolent swelling on the back of the wrist is noticed.

Plumbi·ferous, *a.* [f. L. *plumb-um* lead + -ferous. Cf. F. *plombifère*.] Containing lead.

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 222 The Plumbiferous Silver Ore also contains 48 per cent. of Lead. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 743 The total thickness of the plumbiferous formation. 1879 J. J. Young *Ceram. Art* 56 Transparent glaze may be plumbiferous or alkaline.

† **Plu·mbine,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *plumb-um* lead + -ine¹.] Of leaden colour.

1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* (1634) 17 The Melancholicke which is..of colour, livide, & plumbine.

Plumbing (plʷmiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing¹.] The action of the vb. Plumb, in various senses; now *esp.* the work of a plumber.

1666 Boyle in *Phil. Trans.* I. 335 What methods the minemen use in following the Vein, and tracing their passages under ground (which they call Plumming and Dyalling) according to the several exigencies? 1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 162 *Plummet*, a Weight hanging by a Line to prove the Plumming. 1884 Chandler in *Pall Mall G.* 24 July 11/2 Three years ago..a plumbing law was passed, which placed the control of plumbing and drainage in all new houses in the hands of the Board of Health. 1886 *York Herald* 3 Aug. 7/6 'Plumbing' was largely indulged in, top fishing being abandoned except in a few cases.

b. *concr.* That which is made by this action; lead-sealing; plumber's work.

1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 33 As soon as you enter Paris, you will be stopt in your chaise, and your pass and plumbings, and every corner of the whole chaise will be examined. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Oct. 2/3 They tore down gas-pipes, water-pipes, and electric wires from the walls, demolished the fixtures, wrenched the plumbing apart.

c. *attrib.*, as **plumbing-line**, **-rope**, a lead-line, sounding-line.

1688 Boyle *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 136, I do not find that mens..plumming lines have reached above one mile of that great number. 1693 Oliver in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 908 Fastening our Bottle to our Plumbing-rope.

Plumbism (plʷmbiz'm). *Path.* [f. L. *plumb-um* lead + -ism.] Lead-poisoning.

1876 Bartholow *Mat. Med.* (1879) 227 In prescribing the preparations of lead for internal use, the danger of producing plumbism should not be overlooked. 1878 A. M. Hamilton *Nerv. Dis.* 410 The tremor from lead is attended usually by colic and other symptoms of plumbism. 1901 *Speaker* 16 Nov. 174/1 It is the solubility of the lead when taken into the system that causes plumbism.

Plu·mbiso·lvent, *a.* Erron. **plumbo-solvent.** [f. L. *plumbum* lead + Solvent: for the form cf. L. *tergiversans*, *velivolans*, *bellipotens*, etc.] Acting as a solvent on lead, capable of dissolving lead. Hence **Plumbiso·lvency**, capacity of dissolving lead.

1892 M. Mackenzie in *Youth's Comp.* 31 Mar. 162 (Funk) Lead is a fruitful source of disease in certain districts..where the water has what is termed a plumbo-solvent quality. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 965 Occasionally it is necessary to test the 'plumbo-solvency' of a suspected water. *Ibid.* 966 Water..may..dissolve lead by a true plumbo-solvent action.

Plu·mb-joint. [For *plumbed joint*: cf. Plumb *v.* 5.] A lap-joint in sheet-metal in which one of the edges to be joined is laid flat over the other and soldered down; a soldered lap-joint.

1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1751.

Plumbless (plʷmlĕs), *a.* [f. Plumb *v.* + -less.] That cannot be plumbed; fathomless.

1651 Ogilby *Æsop* (1665) 209 May..quaff If he had twenty Plumbless Oceans. 1854 Dickens *Hard T.* xv, The moment shot away into the plumbless depths of the past.

Plumb-line (plʷmˌləin), *sb.* Also 7 plim-.

1. A line or cord having at one end a metal bob or plummet, for testing or determining vertical direction; sometimes = Plumb-rule.

1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Perpendiculum*, a plumlyne, such as masons and carpenters haue, with leadde at the ende. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Isa.* xxxiv. 11 A measure shal be stretched out upon it, to bring it to nothing, and a plumme line unto destruction. 1611 Cotgr., *Aniveller*, to..square by plumbeline, or plumbe-rule. 1613 M. Ridley *Magn. Bodies* 43 A plim line fastened to one end of the diamiter. 1706 Phillips, *Plumb-Line*, *Plumb-Rule*, or *Plummet*, an Instrument us'd by Carpenters, Masons, Bricklayers and others, to find whether a Pillar, Wall, etc. stand upright. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 277 The attraction of a lofty mountain is found to draw a plumb-line..a little out of the perpendicular.

b. *fig.* A means of testing or judging; a standard.

1570 T. Norton *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 182 To be directed and tried by the most precise rule, and, as it were, by the plumbline of God's law and judgment. 1666 Sancroft *Lex Ignea* 18 We have no Plumb-line of Reason.

† **2.** *Geom.* A vertical or perpendicular line; a straight line at right angles to another. *Obs.*

1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., When one line lyeth flatte (whiche is named the ground line) and an other commeth downe on it, and is called a perpendiculer or plumme lyne. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. x. 3 A perpendicular line, commonly called among artificers a plumbe lyne. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Plumb-Line*, the same with Perpendicular.

3. A mariner's sounding-line: *fig.* something with which to fathom intellectual or moral depths.

1648 C. Walker *Hist. Independ.* I. 116 This is an unsoundable Gulfe, here any plumb-line faileth me. 1864 *Spectator* 7 May 527/2 This truth..that degrees of guilt are so utterly beyond the fathoming powers of our plumb-lines without a knowledge of the moral opportunities and antecedents of every life. 1884 J. Tait *Mind in Matter* Pref. (1892) 6 The plumbline of human degradation surely never touched a lower depth.

Hence **Plu·mb-line** *v.*, to sound, or determine, as by a plumb-line.

1846 Mrs. Gore *Eng. Char.* (1852) 3 The moment a presumptuous individual acts or thinks an inch out of the plumb-lined perpendicularity exacted by the formalities of society. 1875 Lewes *Probl. Life & Mind* II. II. § 78. 90 Some unattainable depth to be postulated, but not plumb-lined.

Plumbo-, before a vowel **plumb-,** used as combining form of L. *plumbum* lead, forming chemical and mineralogical terms.

Plumboca·lcite *Min.*, an isomorphous mixture of the carbonates of lead and calcium, $Pb''CO_3.3Ca''CO_3$, occurring in rhombohedral forms at Leadhills and Wanlockhead (Watts). **Plumbocu·prite** *Min.* = Cuproplumbite (Chester). **Plumbogu·mmite** *Min.* [f. F. *plombgomme* + -ite¹], a hydrous phospho-aluminite of lead resembling gum. **Plumboma·nganite** *Min.*, a sulphide of lead and manganese, PbS.3MnS. **Plumbome·thyl** *Chem.*, a compound of lead with molecules of methyl, as *plumbotrimethyl* $Pb(CH_3)_3$; *plumbotetramethyl* $Pb(CH_3)_4$, a colourless mobile liquid (Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 563). **Plumbore·sinite** *Min.* = *plumbogummite*. **Plumbosta·nnite** *Min.* [L. *stannum* tin], sulphantimonide of tin, lead, and iron (Chester). **Plu·mbostib, -sti·bnite** *Min.* [L. *stibium* antimony] = Boulangerite.

1834 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XXVI. 386 *Plumbocalcite.., described by Johnson as a mineral found at Wanlockhead in Scotland. 1892 Dana *Min.* (ed. 6) 855 *Plumbogummite. 1877 J. B. Hannay in *Mineralog. Mag.* 149 *Plumbomanganite. 1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 685 *Plumboresinite, *Plombgomme*. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 99 **Plumbostib* is also from Nertschinsk. It consists, according to Plattner, of antimony, arsenic, sulphur, a little iron, with 58·8 p. c. of lead; and appears to be boulangerite.

Plumbo-solvent, erron. f. Plumbisolvent.

Plumbous (plʷmbəs), *a.* [ad. L. *plumbōs-us* full of lead: see -ous. Cf. F. *plombeux*.]

† **1.** Leaden; *fig.* dull; = Plumbeous. *Obs.*

1685 H. More *Illustration* 336 Such a senseless conceit, that nothing can be more wooden or plumbous. 1737 G. Smith *Curious Relations* I. iv. 550 To be of a plumbous or leaden Temper and Colour.

2. *Chem.* Applied to compounds in which lead has its lower valency; as in *plumbous acid* 'term for *plumbi oxidum* in combination with potassium and other bases' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Cf. Plumbic a.

† **Plum-broth.** *Obs.* A kind of thick broth or soup made of beef, prunes, raisins, currants, white bread, spices, wine, sugar, and other ingredients; formerly a Christmas dish. Probably dried plums or prunes were the original characteristic.

a 1613 Overbury *Charact.*, *Puritan*, Good bits he holds breed good positions, and the Pope he best concludes against, in plum-broth. 1652 Collinges *Caveat for Prof.* xxx. (1653) 118 He hath more mind to the plum-broth then the devotion of the day. 1713 *Queen's Royal Cookery* (Nares) To make plumb-broth. Take a leg of beef, and a piece of the neck..two pound of currans..three pound of raisins of the sun, three pound of prunes well stew'd .. have a two-penny white loaf grated, mix it with some of the broth, and put the pulp of the prunes to it..garnish the dish with some of the stew'd prunes, some raisins and currans out of the broth. 1724 Pope *Lett.* (1735) I. 283 A thing call'd Christian Chenrfulness, (not incompatible with Christmas Pyes and Plum-broth). [1864 *Chambers' Bk. Days* II. 755/2 Plum-broth figures in Poor Robin's Almanac for 1750, among the items of Christmas fare.]

Plumb-rule (plʷmˌrūl). [f. Plumb *sb.* + Rule *sb.*] An instrument used by builders, masons, carpenters, etc., for ensuring or testing the verticality of an erection; consisting of a plummet and line attached to and swinging freely on the surface of a narrow straight-edged board, marked with a longitudinal line which, when its position is vertical, coincides with the string.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 38 Set thy pyn by a plomrewle euene vpryht. 1578 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Ad perpendiculum*, to trie by the plumbe rule. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 27 Brick-layers.. to use often their line, and plum-rule. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 140/2 *note*, A plumb-rule is a straight piece of wood, to which is attached a string with a plummet or lump of lead.

† **Plu·mby,** *a. Her. Obs.* [ad. OF. *plomé* (*a* 1449 in Godef.) lead-coloured:—L. *plumbātus*, pa. pple. of *plumbāre* to make of lead.] Lead-

coloured. In quot. 1586 app. confused with PLUMMY *a.*[2], as if it meant 'plum-coloured'.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* a iij, The iiij. stone is calde a Margarete a clowdy stone, plumby hit is calde in armys. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 246 Purple was called Plumby.

Plum-cake. A cake containing raisins, currants, and often orange-peel and other preserved fruits. As to the name, cf. PLUM-BROTH.

1635 [GLAPTHORNE] *Lady Mother* III. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 148 Your Schoolefellow With whome you usd to walk to Pimblicoe To eate plumbe cakes and creame. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 798 And cramm'd 'em .. With Cawdle, Custard, and Plum-cake. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* lxi. (1840) III. 396 The splendid iceing of an immense historic plumb-cake, was embossed with a delicious basso-relievo of the destruction of Troy. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* ii, Hadn't we better begin..by getting her a plum-cake?

Plum-coloured, -curculio: see PLUM *sb.*

Plum-da·mas, -da·mis. *Sc.* Also 6 **plum-damus**, 7 **plum(be)-dames, plomdaimes**, (8 erron. **plumdanes**). [f. PLUM *sb.* + OF. *Damas* Damascus; see DAMASK, DAMSON 1, 3 (damson plum).] A (? dried) damson plum; a prune.

1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 360 Wyne, vennagir, plumdamas, buttir, cheise. 1577 *Ibid.* II. 645 Ane hundrith pund wecht of plum damus. 1621 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 626/2 Feggis Raisingis plumdames almondis and vther vnconfected fruittis. 1675 in Hunter *Biggar & Ho. Fleming* vi. (1862) 61 A quarter of pund of plomdaimes. 1692 *Scotch Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 138 Lord, feed them with the Plumdanes and Raisins of thy Promises. *a* 1780 SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 210 Guid barley broth .. Wi' raisins and plumdamis mixt. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* ii. 25 The table was covered with dishes full of jargonelles and pippins, ..shell-walnuts, and plumdamases.

Plum-du·ff. Also **-dough.** [f. PLUM *sb.* 4 + DUFF *sb.*[1]] Plain flour pudding with raisins or currants in it, boiled in a cloth or bag.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* viii. 18 This day was Christmas .. The only change was that we had a 'plum duff' for dinner. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 197/2 Plum dough is one of the street-eatables. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* (1886) 241 Alive, and fit, and full of good plum-duff.

Hence **Plum-du·ffer,** a seller of plum-duff.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 198/1, I have ascertained.. that take the year through, six 'plum duffers' take 1*s.* a day each.

Plume (plūm), *sb.* Also 6 **plome.** [a. OF. *plume*:—L. *plūma* a small soft feather, down.

OE. had (*a* 1050 in *Lib. Scintill.*) *plūm-feðer*, down, from L. *plūma*; but this has no historical connexion with the ME. and mod. word.]

1. A feather; now chiefly *poet.* and *rhet.*; also, a large or conspicuous feather, such as are used for personal adornment, as a plume of an ostrich or egret; in *Ornith.* a contour-feather, as distinguished from a plumule.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 49 Thanne cometh..Anoþer proud partriche..And sesith on hir sete, with hir softe plumes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. vi. 113 My feris lost, with plumys in the ayr As thame best lykis ar fleand our alquhair. 1552 HULOET, Plume, *pluma, et plumula*, a very yonge fether. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 37 Contemplation makes a rare Turkey Cocke of him, how he iets vnder his aduanc'd plumes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 286 Like Maia's son he stood, And shook his Plumes. 1754 GRAY *Poesy* 22 With ruffled plumes and flagging wing. 1851 *Times* 3 Sept. 7/2 The *Trogon resplendens* clad in golden iridescent green, with long lax flowing plumes. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 241 The dorsal plumes of the Egrets.

b. *fig.* With various reference to the feathers of birds as used in flight, displayed in pride, raised or ruffled in excitement, or borrowed in pretentious display (as the peacock's plumes assumed by the jackdaw in the fable).

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 7 Let frantike Talbot triumph for a while, And like a Peacock sweepe along his tayle, Wee'le pull his Plumes, and take away his Trayne. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* I. iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 22 Farre above the pitch of my low plumes. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 4 They stole them out of holy Writ, and pride themselves in the plumes of a Prophet indeed. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* III. iv. 20 If we but glaunce upon the knowledge of our selves, our plumes fall, and we begin to be humble. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* xxvi. (1653) 185 Let him that flatters himself to raise good Clover upon barren heathy Land..pull down his Plumes after two or three years experience, unless he devise a new way of Husbandry. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 268 In the process of his examination, he is stripped of his borrowed plumes. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxxii, My soul..in the rapid plumes of song Clothed itself sublime and strong.

2. Downy plumage, down; plumage generally.

† *Of a plume*: cf. *of a feather*, FEATHER *sb.* 2 c.

1552 HULOET, Thystle toppe, whych is lyke plume, *pappus*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 280 A second commoditie that Geese yeeld..is their plume and downe. For in some places their soft feathers are pluckt twice a yeare. 1633 LATHAM *Falconry* Words Art Expl., *Plume* is the generall colour or mixtures of feathers in a Hawke, which sheweth her constitution. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 21 To interdict him with the Earls of Somerset, Middlesex, Bristow, (all of an inclination, though not all of a plume). 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 186 The Bird of Jove..Two Birds of gayest plume before him drove. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* III. 600 Vaunt not, gay bird! thy gorgeous plume. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 312 The lower barbs in feathers are usually loose, and form the down, which is called the 'accessory plume'.

b. The web or vane of a quill; the feathering of an arrow.

1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) 150 They buried the arrow to the plume in the animal. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* III. 38 Carroll held a quill pen in his hand...The hand looked steady, but the quivering plume told how tense the nerves were.

3. An ornament, usually symbolizing dignity or rank, consisting of a large feather or bunch of feathers, or a waving feather-like tuft or bunch of hair, etc.; esp. when attached to a helmet, hat, or other head-dress as an aigrette or crest, or worn in the hair, as the *court plume* of ostrich feathers; also borne in processions and used at funerals.

† *Plume of feathers*: see FEATHER *sb.* 8 b.

1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Plome of oystrydge fethers, *plummart.* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 12 One parte had their Plumes all white, another had them all redde. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. iii. 126 Your Enemies, with nodding of their Plumes Fan you into dispaire. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 42 ¶ 1 The ordinary Method of making an Hero, is to clap a huge Plume of Feathers upon his Head. 1822 BYRON *Werner* v. i, We will lay Aside these nodding plumes and dragging trains. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* II. iv, A funeral, with plumes and lights And music. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* II. ii, His hat white with a plume of white feathers. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten* I. I. 335 The grenadiers flung away their black plumes.

b. *fig.* (Cf. *a feather in one's cap.*)

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 3 It was accounted one of the fairest and most glorious Plumes in the triumphant Diademe of the Roman Empire. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 161 Well thou comst Before thy fellows, ambitious to win From me som Plume. 1848 DE QUINCEY *Pope* Wks. 1858 IX. 14 An error in which Pope himself participated, that his plume of distinction from preceding poets consisted in correctness.

4. *transf.* Anything resembling the down of feathers or a feather, in form or in lightness.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 239 The plume or downe which it beareth,..cureth the inordinat flux of waterish humors into the eies. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* IV. iv, The shadow of the Cocoa's lightest plume Is steady on the sand. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* XX, The plumes of the woodland are alight. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 357 A boy's figure,..with a curling plume of hair. 1878 STEVENSON *Edinburgh* (1889) 25 The long plume of smoke over the plain.

b. *Bot.* (*a*) A plumose pappus or other appendage of a seed, by which it floats away; † (*b*) = PLUMULE 1 (*obs.*).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxiv. 36 Which [flowers] at length do turne into downe, or Cotton, and the plume is carried away with the winde. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. § 14 The Plume is that Part which becomes the Trunk of the Plant. *Ibid.*, These three Parts, sc. the Main Body, the Radicle, and the Plume, are concurrent to the making up of a Seed. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 947 If gleamy Weather happen at that time, it breeds a small Flie, which consumes the Plume of the Plant. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Malt*, Malt which has not had a sufficient time to shoot, so that its plume, or acrospire as the adepts in malting call it, may have reached to the inward skin of the barley, remains charged with too large a quantity of it's unattenuated oils. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iii. (1814) 70 In every seed there is to be distinguished 1. the organ of nourishment. 2. the nascent plant or the plume.

c. *Zool.* A plumose or feather-like part or formation, as a plumate hair of an insect, a ciliated or branchiate organ of a crustacean or mollusc, a plume-like tuft of zoophytes, etc.

1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 487 There is a double range of numerous tentacula on the mouth, curved into a half moon, forming a plume of that figure. *Ibid.*, The species are very numerous in fresh water...They form bushes, arbuscles, plumes, &c. &c. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 19 A single plume of a species found upon our shores has been estimated to contain 500. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* ii. 78 This stem [on the gills] divides into two parts, that in front, the plume, resembling the free end of one of the gills. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 182 The stem of the branchia bends at right angles to this base and divides into an apical plume and a lamina. The free extremity of the plume is simple and filiform.

d. *Astron.* A plume-like projection of the solar corona.

1887 LOCKYER *Chem. Sun* 441 There is an exquisite tracery curved in opposite directions, consisting of plumes or panaches. 1902 MRS. W. MAUNDER in *Knowledge* Feb. 33 In an eclipse like that of May 1901 the polar regions are left absolutely free [of synclinal rays] except for the beautiful and regular tufts of light which have earned for themselves the appropriate name of 'plumes' or 'panaches'.

† **e.** *Confectionery.* One of the degrees in boiling sugar; = FEATHER *sb.* 13. *Obs.* [F. *plume.*]

1658 SIR T. MAYERNE *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* § 156. 107 Seeth your sugar untill the plume or skin appear.

5. Short for *plume-moth*: see 6.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 409 *Pterophorus pentadactylus.* The large white Plume. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterflies & Moths* 231 The Six-cleft Plume (*Alucita hexadactyla*, Haworth).

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plume-feather, -maker, -trade*; *plume-bearing, -crowned, -decked, -dressed, -embroidered, -fronted, -soft, -uplifting, -waving*, adjs.; **plume alum**, a pseudo-alum crystallizing in tufts of silky fibres: see ALUM 4; **plume-bearer** = *plume-holder*; **plume-bird**, a bird with conspicuous plumes, such as are used for ornament; *spec.* a bird of paradise of the subfamily *Epimachinæ*; **plume-bouquet**, a loosely constructed, spray-shaped bouquet; **plume-dark** *a.*, dark with the feathers of flying birds; **plume-grass**, a grass of the genus *Erianthus*, having a plume-like inflorescence, a Woolly Beard-grass; **plume-holder**, that which holds a plume, *spec.* a small tube attached to a helmet for that purpose; **plume-hunter**, a man who kills wild birds to supply the plume trade; **plume-moth**, any species of the family *Pterophoridæ* (*Alucitidæ*), small moths whose wings are divided into feathery lobes; **plume-nutmeg**, a tree of the N.O. *Atherospermaceæ* (see quots.); *esp.* the Tasmanian Sassafras, *Atherosperma moschata*; **plume-plucked** *a.*, stripped of plumes, humbled: see 3 b; **plume-stick**, a small stick surmounted by a feather, used in religious rites by certain American Indians; † **plume-striker**: see quot.; **plume-thistle**, a thistle having a feathery pappus, as *Carduus lanceolatus* and the genera *Cirsium* and *Cnicus.*

[*c* 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 178 He .. privily spake To a prentice .. for a halfpenny worth of *alum plumh.] 1780 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* (1781) 378 The white stone called plume alum, or *pseudo asbestus.* 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 21 Plume Alum is a kind of natural Alum, composed of a sort of threads or fibres, resembling feathers, whence it has its name. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 869 Infinite wings! till all the *plume-dark air And rude-resounding shore are one wild cry. 1857 G. THORNBURY *Songs Cavaliers & Roundheads* 300 Two crones ..Stood by a *plume-decked bed. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 210 Upon his head an old Scotch cap he wore, With a *plume feather all to peeces tore. 1876 PLANCHÉ *Cycl. Costume* I. 402 **Plume-holder.* 1894 *Daily News* 1 Jan. 5/6 The armet having been strained to close it over a plume-holder above the nape of the neck. 1898 *Nat. Science* June 369 The most destructive agencies are sportsmen, *plume-hunters, boys after eggs. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* Index, *Plume moth. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 365 The nuts are enclosed in the tube of the perianth, and the persistent styles grow out into feathery awns, whence the plants are called *Plume-nutmegs. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Atherospermaceæ* (Plume Nutmegs). A small natural order of trees from Australia and Chili, deriving their English name from their aromatic nuts being furnished with a permanent style, clothed with long hairs. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 108, I come to thee From *plume-pluckt Richard, who with willing Soule Adopts thee Heire. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* III. v, They turn their *plume-soft bosoms to the morn. 1882 *N. Y. Tribune* 5 Mar., The prayers .. were addressed directly to the *plume-sticks, which were placed one by one in the bottom of the hole, the feathers standing upright. 1658 PHILLIPS, A *Plumestriker*, a parasite, or flatterer, so called from pulling hairs, or feathers off from other mens Cloakes. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 942 In pastures, the biennial spear *plume-thistle, *Cnicus lanceolatus*, is prevalent. 1882 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 468 The melancholy plume thistle (*Carduus heterophyllus*) was very prevalent. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. ii. 53 A *plume-uplifting wind. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 99 But him, *plume-waving Hector answered not.

Plume (plūm), *v.* Also 4–5 **plewme**, 5 **plomme.** [a. OF. *plumer* to pluck (a bird) (12th c. in Godef.), to pull out (hair), pillage, f. *plume* PLUME *sb.* In branch II, f. PLUME *sb.* or ad. L. *plūmāre* to cover with feathers, embroider, intr. to become fledged.]

I. † 1. *intr.* In *Falconry*: To pluck the feathers of its prey, as a hawk; const. *upon, on. Obs.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 163 Than bated he holdeliche, as a hird wolde, To plewme on his pray þe pol ffro þe nekk. *c* 1430 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 297 While the hawke plumyth on the pertrich. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C viij, She plommyth when she pullith federis of ony fowle or of any thyng and castys hem from her. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 125 Lette hir grype and scaze the praye at hir pleasure, and lette hir also plume thereupon as long as she will. 1667 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* III. i, Look, how he peeps about, to see if the coast be clear; like an hawk that will not plume, if she be looked on.

fig. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 312 One of these at the Sea in a Navie of common vessels, being able to make havocke, to plume, and to pray upon the best of them at her owne pleasure. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 164 Beeing so possest by straunge women, where they haue no possibilitie to marry with you, they will plume vpon you, till they haue left you neyther fether nor flesh.

2. *trans.* To pluck, 'case' (a bird); hence, to strip, bare. Now *rare.*

1599 T. MOUFET] *Silkwormes* 21 No Caterpillers .. To rauish leaues, or tender buddes to plume. 1602 HEYWOOD *Woman killed w. Kindness* Wks. 1874 II. 98 *Char.* [*to the Falconer*]. Now she hath seis'd the Fowle, and gins to plume her, Rebecke her not. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* IV. iv, Madame, you take your Hen, Plume it, and skin it, cleanse it o' the inwards. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Plume*, to pick, or pluck the Feathers off. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii, I will so pluck him as never hawk plumed a partridge. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley of Indus* vi. 67 *note*, A few victims..which she is allowed to..tire and plume as much as she pleases.

† **b.** To pluck (feathers) from a bird. Also *fig.*

1524 J. CLERK in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 309 Ther shold be fownd manye ryght mean powars in Italy that wold plume his fethers. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* I. 920 A numerous faction..In Sanhedrins to plume the regal rights.

† **c.** *fig.* To 'pluck', despoil, rob, plunder. *Obs.*

1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvii. 82 Without respect to God or feir of faith, Plumand, but pietie I did oppres the pure. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 111 To say 'That the King cared not to plume his Nobilitie and People, to feather himselfe'. 1667 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* II. i, One whom instead of banishing a day, You should have plum'd of all his borrow'd honours. 1760 *Impostors Detected* III. v, One of the ladies who had the day before so finely plumed our missionaries.

II. 3. *trans.* To furnish or cover with plumes,

feathers, or plumage; to fledge, feather; to adorn with a plume or plumes. Also *fig.*

1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* xciv, With wingis bright, all plumyt, ..There sawe I sitt the blynde god Cupide. 1588 Greene *Pandosto* (1607) 10 Report is plumed with times feathers. 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 10 The Swan..is a Bird excellently plumed. 1754 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1862) 285 How many girls, that have plumed, and tiffed, perhaps turned down their hats, for him, will be disappointed! 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* II. i. 54 It was necessary.. to have several arrows .., plumed with feathers from different wings, to suit the diversity of the winds. 1832 Tennyson *(Enone* 205 My dark tall pines, that plumed the craggy ledge High over the blue gorge.

b. To set or place as a plume. *rare.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 989 His stature reacht the Skie, and on his Crest Sat horror Plum'd.

4. *refl.* **a.** Of a bird: To dress its feathers. **b.** To dress oneself with borrowed plumes. Chiefly *fig.*

1702 S. Parker tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* V. 293 The Masters of the Porch .. have plum'd themselves from the Peripateticks and Academicks, that is, they have taken their Sense of Things to themselves, and impos'd new Turns of their own Devising. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 264 Swans ..being a large Fowl, must not be kept in a strait place,.. but in some inclosed Pond where they may have room to come ashore and plume themselves. 1744 Parsons *Muscular Motion* i. 12 in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII, Authors..who, by pluming themselves with his Feathers, had monopolized much..Attention. 1763 C. Johnston *Reverie* II. 144 When he has plumed himself in the merit of them for a while, I'll strip the gawdy daw of his stolen feathers. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. xi, Like a veritable cock of the walk literally pluming himself in the midst of his possessions.

c. *fig.* Usually with *on, upon* (†*for*, † *in*, † *over*, † *with*): To take credit to oneself, pride oneself, congratulate oneself, show self-satisfaction, esp. regarding something trivial, ridiculous, or unworthy, or to which one has no just claim.

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* II. § 8, I have seen a Grammarian towr and plume himself over a single line in Horace, and shew more pride in the construction of one Ode, than the Author in the composure of the whole book. 1699 Bentley *Phal* 388 Admiring and pluming himself for that glorious Emendation. 1715 South *Serm.* VI. 118 Pluming and praising himself, and telling fulsome stories in his own commendation. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 58 Some gentlemen..have plumed themselves upon introducing a more frequent use of sea water. 1760 Hooper in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 83, I am told the Duke of Bedford plumes himself with hopes of great support. 1775 S. J. Pratt *Liberal Opin.* cvi. (1783) IV. 17, I see nothing wherein to plume ourselves, as to that prerogative. 1823 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 265 The atheist here plumes himself on the uselessness of such a God. 1884 J. Payn *Lit. Recoll.* 25 N. plumed himself on his judgment of sheep.

† **5.** *intr.* = 4 c. *Obs.*

1707 Hearne *Collect.* 30 Aug. (O. H. S.) II. 39 A certain Gent..plumes a little. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 140 Our modern Arians plum'd also upon the unnecessary Heats of two English Doctors 1753 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 221 Mrs. C. plumes extremely upon it.

6. *trans.* To preen, trim, or dress (the feathers or wings); to prepare for flight. Also *fig.*

1821 Byron *Heav. & Earth* iii. 222 The winds, too, plume their piercing wings. 1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* xii, Pluming a smile upon his succulent mouth. 1867 'Ouida' *C. Castlemaine* (1879) 17 Herons plumed their silvery wings by the water-side. 1874 Motley *Barneveld* I. v. 273 And calumny plumed her wings for a fresh attack. 1878 M. A. Brown *Nadeschda* 26 She sits there..Pluming daintily her feathers.

Plume, obs. form of Plumb.

Plumed (plūmd, *poet.* plūˈmēd), *ppl. a.* [f. Plume *v.* + -ed[1].]

† **1.** Plucked; stript of plumes or feathers. *Obs.*

1573 Twyne *Æneid* XI. (1584) R viij b, The goarie blood, and fethers plumed flit the ayer about. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xvi. (1739) 31 Kings were not then like unto plumed Eagles, exposed to the charity of the Fowls fur food. 1730 *Hist. Litteraria* I. 31 He opened a Salamander's Mouth, and endeavoured to make it bite a young plumed Chicken.

2. Furnished with a plume or plumes; feathered.

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 479 Your Counterfet Countenaunce is all of Nysyte, A plummed partrydge all redy to flye. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vi. 31 Quite it clove his plumed crest in tway. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle*, etc. (1871) 132 When Dædalus his plumed bodie brings Safe to the shore. 1805 Priscilla Wakefield *Dom. Recreat.* VI. (1806) 89 The bell-flower animal, or, as some term it, the plumed polype. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* VI. xi, The plumed bonnet and the plaid By these Hebrideans worn. 1882 'Mark Twain' *Innoc. at Home* ii. *Roughing It*, etc. 272 The plumed hearse,.. the flags drooping at half-mast.

Plumeless (plūˈmlēs), *a.* [f. Plume *sb.* + -less.] Destitute of plumes or feathers.

1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. *Decay* 277 Hence, plume-less wings. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* II. 38 The Plumelesse Pigeon..addressed multitudes of supplications to him that was intrusted as his guard. 1804 J. Grahame *Sabbath*, etc. (ed. 6) 65 To her plumeless brood Bears off the prize. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* X. 314 Her dragons .. fold their plumeless wings.

Plumelet (plūˈmlēt). [f. Plume *sb.* + -let.]

† **1.** *Bot.* = Plumule 1. *Obs.*

1816 Keith *Phys. Bot.* II. 17 The plumelet was still enveloped in the seminal leaves. *Ibid.* II. 224 But the fluid, which has been thus conducted to the radicle, .. ascends ..to the plumelet through the..tubes of the alburnum.

2. A minute plume.

1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xci, When rosy plumelets tuft the larch. 1883 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 57 The plumelets of the butterfly's wing.

Hence **Plumeletage** (*nonce-wd.*), small delicate plumage.

1855 Bailey *Spirit. Leg.* in *Mystic*, etc. 97 Bright humming-bird of gem-like plumeletage, By western Indians living sun-beam named.

Plume-like, *a.* [f. Plume *sb.* + -like.] Like or resembling a plume; feathery.

1847 Longf. *Ev.* II. ii. 15 Green islands where plumelike Cotton-trees nodded their shadowy crests. 1851 Woodward *Mollusca* I. 62 The respiratory organs consist of two or four plume-like gills. 1883 G. Allen in *Knowledge* 8 June 336/1 Tufted flowers hanging loose in graceful plume-like panicles.

Plumeopiˈcean, *a. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. L. *plūme-us* feathery + *pice-us* pitchy + -an.] Composed of tar and feathers: alluding to the practice of tarring and feathering an obnoxious person.

1843 Syd. Smith *Let. Amer. Debts* II. Wks. 1859 II. 331 2, I will appear on my knees at the bar of the Pennsylvanian Senate in the plumeopicean robe of American controversy. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 573 Those whom it proposed to teach would destroy the types, and invest the compositors with the plumeopicean robe of the republican Nemesis.

Plumeous (plūˈmēəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *plūme-us* downy + -ous: see -eous.] Of the nature of down or fine feathers; feathery.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 401 The last is often called plumeous Alome. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 8 The Butter-Fly..Nature having imp'd her wings (for her better flight) with those plumeous excrescences.

† **Plumer**[1]. *Obs. rare.* [ME., prob. AF., corresp. to an AF. or OF. **plumier*, L. *plūmārius*, f. *plūma* Plume. Cf. Plumier.] A dealer in plumes or feathers.

1282 in *Cal. Let. Bk. A Lond.* (1899) 46 John de Cestrehunte 'plumer'. [Cf. *Ibid.* 57 Fethermongere.]

† **Plumer**[2]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. ? A bird having plumes; a fully fledged bird.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 603/29 *Plumacius*, a plumere, *avis est.*

‖ **Plumeria** (plumīˈəriă). *Bot.* Also **Plumieria.** [mod.L.; named by Tournefort, 1700, after the botanist C. Plumier (*Plumerius*).] A tropical genus of trees (N. O. *Apocynaceæ*), having large fragrant salver-shaped flowers, white, yellow, or purplish, in terminal cymes. There are about forty species, among them the *Red Jasmine tree, Nosegay-tree,* and *Pagoda-tree* of the West Indies.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The plumeria with a rose-coloured and very sweet flower [etc.]. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 215 Plumeria or Red Jasmine has two reflex follicles, with the seeds flat, winged, and imbricate. 1836 Macgillivray *Humboldt's Trav.* xiv. 168 Arborescent ferns, more than twenty-seven feet high, heliconias, plumerias, browneas,..palms, and other plants. 1882 *Garden* 9 Sept. 225/1 The most beautiful Plumieria we have seen.

Plumery (plūˈməri). *rare.* [f. Plume *sb.* + -ery.] Plumes collectively, mass of plumes.

1805 Southey *Madoc in Az.* xxv, Twice ten thousand feathered helms, and shields, Glittering with gold and scarlet plumery. 1810 — *Kehama* x. xx, The bird of gorgeous plumery. 1829 Landor *Imag. Conv., Marvel & Bp. Parker* Wks. 1853 II. 112/2 Before there strutted under a triumphal arch of curls, and through a Via Sacra of plumery, Lewis the fourteenth.

Plumery, obs. form of Plumbery.

Plumet (plūˈmēt). *rare.* [a. F. *plumet* (15th c.) a small plume; see Plume *sb.* and -et.] A small plume.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. ix. 84 b, Certain common plumets of Eastrige feathers. 1895 *Daily News* 13 Nov. 5/4 The newest thing took the shape of the plumet or feathery tuft in the képis of the chasseurs-à-pied of the Empire. 1902 J. Conrad *Youth*, etc. (1903) 192 He .. brushed the oil painting .. with a plomet kept suspended from a small brass hook by the side of the heavy gold frame.

Plumet, var. Plumbet *Obs.*; obs. f. Plummet.

‖ **Plumetis** (plūmāˈtis). [F. *plumetis* (1495 in Littré), f. *plumeté* adj. (in Heraldry) sprinkled with spots like bunches of feathers.] Tambour-work.

1850 *Harper's Mag.* I. 720 The lower part of the body.. is round and stiffened, from which descends a *chatelaine*, formed by a wreath of *plumetis.* 1904 *Daily Chron.* 3 May 8/1 The new Plumetis batistes, in which floral designs in variegated tones are worked upon white, cream or buff ground.

Plumicome. *Zool.* [mod. f. L. *plūma* feather + *coma* the hair of the head.] In sponges, Lendenfeld's name for a hexaster, the rays of which terminate in a number of plumose branches. Hence **Plumicomous** *a.*, having the character of a plumicome.

1886 Von Lendenfeld in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 562 *Plumicome.* Rays terminated with a number of plumose branches.

Plumicorn. *Ornith.* [f. L. *plūma* Plume, feather + *cornu* horn.] One of the pair of horn-like or ear-like feathers on the head of several species of owl, often called horns or ears.

1884 Coues *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 503 Bubo...[Generic characters]..Plumicorns highly developed.

Plumier (plūˈmiər). *rare.* [f. Plume: cf. F. *plumier* feather-dealer, and Plumier[1].] A featherer of arrows.

1887 E. Gilliat *Forest Outlaws* 295 The booths of the vintners, the fletchers, the plumiers, and wymplers.

Plumificaˈtion. *rare.* [n. of action f. L. type **plūmificāre*, f. *plūma* Plume: see -fication.] The action of feathering or fact of being feathered.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 75 If Leigh Hunt had ever had the misfortune to have been tarred and feathered, he would have written a sonnet on his plumification. 1834 Munt. *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 313 The relation between the economy of nest and the progress of plumification.

Plumiform (plūˈmifōm), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *plūma* Plume + -form.] Feather-shaped.

1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 247 Their branchiæ, composed of plumiform lobes, are situated on the hind part of the back. 1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 227 A dense villous coat, the hairs of which are plumiform.

Hence **Plumiformly** *adv.*, in the manner of a feather.

1798 Mitchell tr. *Karsten's Min. Leskean Museum* 329 Plumiformly streaked Native Bismuth.

† **Plumifoˈrmar,** *a. Anat. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. as prec.] Feather-shaped; penniform, pennate.

1718 J. Chamberlayne *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. x. § 17 These Muscles are called plumiformar, because the moveable Tendon has inserted into it, on both Sides, a great Number of carnous Fibres, all which, like the single Feathers of a Quill, run parallel to each other.

Plumigerous (plumiˈdʒĕrəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *plūmiger* feather-bearing (f. *plūma* Plume + *gerĕre* to bear) + -ous.] Plume-bearing; relating to the wearing of plumes.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Plumigerous*, that beareth feathers. 1721 in Bailey. 1827 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1850) 475 Military colleges, with thirty-four professors, educating seventeen ensigns per annum,..with every species of nonsense, athletic, sartorial, and plumigerous.

† **Pluˈminary.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. Plume: cf. med.L. *plūminārе* (Du Cange from *Modena Chron.* 1329) a pillow stuffed with feathers.] ? A worker or dealer in feathers.

a 1632 Donne *Parадoxes*, etc. (1652) 59 Embroiderers, Painters and such Artificers of curious Vanities, which the vulgar call Pluminaries.

Pluˈminess. *rare.* [f. Plumy *a.* + -ness.] Plumy or feathery quality or condition.

1802 Coleridge *Lett.* (1895) 410 Even the Scotch firs luxuriate into beauty and pluminess.

Pluˈming, *vbl. sb.* [f. Plume *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Plume, in various senses.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 71 Againste whiche daie she made greate preparation, for the plumyng of her self in gorgious arraie. 1633 Latham *Falconry* Explan. Words, *Plumming*, is when a Hawk ceaseth [= seizeth] a fowle, and pulleth the feathers from the body. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* II. i. 54 The feathers .. he thought were preferable to any others for the pluming of an arrow.

Pluˈmiped, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *plūmipēs, -pedem* feather-footed, f. *plūma* Plume + *pēs, ped-* foot.] Having plumed or winged feet.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Plumipede*, having feathered feet. *a* 1890 R. F. Burton tr. *Catullus, Carmina* lv. 25 Not if with Pegasæan wing I sped, Or Ladas I or Perseus plumiped.

Plumist (plūˈmist). *rare.* [f. Plume *sb.* + -ist.] A maker of plumes, a feather-dresser.

1812 Moore *Anacreontic to Plumassier* 2 Fine and feathery artisan, Best of Plumists (if you can With your art so far presume) Make for me a Prince's Plume. *Ibid.* 24 Bravo, Plumist!—now what bird Shall we find for Plume the third?

Plumket: see Plunket.

Plumless (plʊˈmlēs), *a.* Without plums.

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 618 Here we have the plumless plumpudding.

Plummer, obs. form of Plumber.

Plummer-block (plʊˈməɹˌblǫk). *Mech.* Also 9 **plomer-, plumber-.** [Second element Block *sb.* 6; first uncertain. No evidence of any connexion with Plumber *sb.* ?From a personal surname.] A metal box or case for supporting a revolving shaft or journal, having a movable cover secured by bolts, so as to admit of the bearings being tightened when required; = *pillow-block* (Pillow *sb.* 6).

1814 R. Buchanan *Ess. Millwork* (1823) 547 Hence the term pillow block, and sometimes, corruptly, Plumber Block. In Manchester they are called Pedestals. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 373 This trough is firmly fixed by means of a plumber block .. which has the top coupling screwed down fast, and the trough is supported at the other end by means of a cylindrical pin, which works in a hole in the cap. 1839 R. S. Robinson *Naut. Steam Eng.* 91 The plomer blocks are sockets, in which all the shafts or axes, used in the engine, revolve. 1875 J. W. Benson *Time & Time-Tellers* (1902) 126 By means of a contrivance, known to engineers as plumber blocks, any part of the mechanism may be removed without disturbing the remainder. 1894 *Daily News* 28 July 6/4 In connection with the gigantic wheel at the exhibition at Earl's Court .. the axle of the wheel was hoisted to its position on the plummer blocks on top of the towers.

Plummet (plʊˈmēt), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 **plomet,** 5 **plomm-, plombette,** 5-6 **plom-, plummette,** *Sc.* **plumat,** 5-7 **plumet,** 6 **plom-, plumbete, plomm-, plumet)e,** *Sc.* **plumbat, plummett,** 6-8 **plumbet,** 6- **plummet.** [ME. a. OF. *plommet, plombet, plummet* ball of lead, plummet, dim. of *plomb* lead: see Plumb *sb.* and -et.]

1. A ball or piece of lead, or other weight, at-

tached to a line, and used for determining the vertical; a plumb-bob.

a. The bob of a plumb-line used by masons, builders, carpenters, etc.; also, the whole instrument, consisting of bob, line, and board.

1388 Wyclif *Zech.* i. 16 Myn hous schal be bildid in it,.. and a plomet [1382 an hangynge lyne] schal be streiȝt out on Jerusalem [Vulg. *et perpendiculum extendetur super Jerusalem*]. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 23 A plomet hanging on a lyne heyer than thin heued on a perche. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. iv. (1495) b iii/1 Hangynge plometes and mesures. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 159 The Carpenter hath his squire, his rule, and his plomette. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 77 No Architect with Levels and Plummets could build a Room more regular. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 97 As we were..exposed to fresh gales of wind..there was no trusting to the perpendicularity of Threads and Plumbets. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* II. I. 7 The plummet showed Their height the same.

b. A similar appliance attached to a scientific instrument, as a quadrant.

1571 Digges *Pantom.* I. viii. D j, Conuey the left side of your quadrant Geometricall towarde the Sunne, the threade and Plummet hauing their free course. 1625 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* I. vi. (1635) 157 The line and plummet falling on the Basis shall make right Angles with it. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 99 Hold your Quadrant so as that your Plummet may fall on 45 Degrees. 1866 R. M. Ferguson *Electr.* (1870) 22 A small plummet hangs down from the object-glass of the theodolite.

c. *fig.* A criterion or rectitude or truth.

1553 Bale *Gardiner's De vera Obed.* 5 By the perfect line and plummet of Gods word. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xviii. (1592) 293 That he may holde the Plommet of his minde steddy without shaking or stirring. 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* III. xvii. 140 Lay all to the Line and Plummet of the written Word.

d. A suspended weight used as a metronome.

1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 140 The Music for Slow and Quick Time is to be practised..with the plummet, until the prescribed cadence has been acquired.

2. A piece of lead or other metal attached to a line, and used for sounding or measuring the depth of water; a sounding-lead.

1382 Wyclif *Acts* xxvii. 28 The whiche sendinge doun a plumet, founden twenty pasis of depnesse. 1555 Eden *Decades* 121 He coulde at no tyme touche the grounde with his soundynge plummet. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* III. iii. 101 Therefore my Sonne i'th Ooze is bedded; and I'le seeke him deeper then ere plummet sounded. 1713 Young *Last Day* I. 300 Where plummet never reach'd, he draws his breath. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xiii. § 574 The greatest depths at which the bottom of the sea has been reached with the plummet are in the North Atlantic Ocean. *fig.* 1632 Marmion *Holland's Leaguer* II. ii, Your politicians with their..plummets of wit, sound the depth of me. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 1860 Man's science is the culture of his heart; And not to lose his plumbet in the depths Of nature, or the more profound of God. 1849 Lytton *Caxtons* I. iii, Certainly there were deeps in his nature which the plummet of her tender woman's wit had never sounded.

†3. The pommel or knob on the hilt of a sword (sometimes weighted with lead). *Sc. Obs.*

c 1425 Wyntoun *Chron.* III. i. 46 His suerd at he baire prevely [He] put it in his wambe sa fast Till it in to þe plomat past. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. xii. 97 Quhen that he saw hys rycht hand wapynles, And persauyt the plummet was onknaw. 1587 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 205 The plumbattis or gairdis of ane of thair swerdis. *?a* 1600 *Dick o' the Cow* xl. in Scott *Minstr. Scott. Bord.* (1869) 124 Dickie could na win at him wi' the blade o' the sword, But fell'd him wi' the plummet under the e'e.

†4. A ball or lump of lead used for various purposes; e. g. as a missile, fastened to a line, as a weapon or instrument of scourging, etc. *Obs.*

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. xvii. 53 Yf one threwe a stone or an heuy plomette of leed that wel weyed. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 171/1 Thenne dyd he doo bete Saynt Urbane wyth plommettys. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 596 They toke stonys & plummettes of lede, & trussyd them secretely in theyr sleuys & bosomys. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 769 They themselves were also hurt by them with their Darts and Plummets of Lead. 1612 Dekker *If it be not good*, etc. Wks. 1873 III. 269 Wey down his loftiest boughes With leaden plomets.

b. *fig.* That which presses or weighs down, like a dead weight.

a 1625 Fletcher & Mass. *Laws Candy* IV. i, When sad thoughts perplex the mind of man, There is a plummet in the heart that weighs, And pulls us, living, to the dust we came from. 1672 Sir T. Browne *Let. Friend* § 45 Hang early Plummets upon the Heels of Pride. 1874 in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 25 Earthly cares and sins have.. attached a leaden plummet to the wings of a soul which .. would fain soar upwards.

5. *spec.* †a. A leaden weight used in gymnastic exercises; a weight enclosed in a cestus. *Obs.*

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 49 b, The plummettes, callid of Galen Alteres, being of equall weight and accordyng to the strength of him that exerciseth,.. holdynge in euery hande one plummet, and lyftyng them on high, and bringing them downe with moche vyolence. 1538 Elyot, *Cæstus*, a weapon hauyng great plummates hangyng at the ende of a clubbe. 1572 J. Jones *Bathes Buckstone* 12 b, Plumbetes .. one borne in eche hand vp and downe the stayers .. may bee a good and profitable exercise. 1616–61 Holyday *Persius* 322 The cæstus .. some describe to have been a kind of club, having plummets of lead fastned to it, which some call a whorle-bat.

†b. A weight of a clock; also *fig.* a motive force, spring of action. *Obs.*

1594 Nashe *Terrors Nt.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 233 Such is our braine oppressed with Melancholly, as is a clocke tyed downe with two heauie weights or plummets. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* VIII. 2561 The Clock, whose plummets are not weight, Strikes sometimes one for three, and sixe for eight. 1679 J. Goodman *Penit. Pard.* II. ii. (1713) 185 Let us now see what are the springs or plummets that set this great engine on work. 1697 *Davies' Immort. Soul* Pref. b j b, Remarking how one part moves another,.. from the first Springs and Plummets, to the very Hand that points out the visible and last Effects.

c. In angling, a small piece of lead attached to a fishing line, as a weight to keep the float in an upright position, as an anchor in ledger fishing, or as a sounding lead to measure the depth.

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 512 You shall vnderstand, that your first plummet would be a foot from the hooke, the rest not aboue an ynch one distant from another, & not being aboue fiue or seuen at the most. 1651 T. Barker *Art of Angling* (1653) 3 Feeling the Plummet running on the ground .. plumming my line according to the swiftnesse of the stream. 1653 Walton *Angler* vii. 155 If you would have this ledger bait to keep at a fixt place..then hang a small Plummet of lead, a stone, or piece of tyle. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. ii. 332 A Piece of thin Sheet-lead rolled up, of about an Ounce or better, makes the best Plummet.

†6. A pencil of lead, formerly used to rule lines; a lead-pen. *Obs.*

1634 J. B[ate] *Myst. Nat.* 104 Then with your blacke chalke or blacke lead plummets, draw it as perfectly..as you can. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. iv. 16 You must rule your Paper or Parchment with an obscure plummet. 1811 *Self Instructor* 26 A leaden plummet or pencil to rule lines. 1828 Webster, *Plummet* .. a piece of lead used by schoolboys to rule their paper for writing.

7. *Comb.*, as *plummet-line*; *plummet-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; *plummet-wise* adv.; **plummet-level**: see quot. 1875.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. *Columnes* 747 Pale Phlegm, moist Autumn, Water moistly-cold, The Plummet-like-smooth-sliding Tenor hold. 1863 Hawthorne *Our Old Home* (1879) 122 Shakespeare has surface beneath surface..adapted to the plummet-line of every reader. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Plummet-level*, that form of a level having a suspended plummet in a standard at right angles to the base-piece. A mason's level. 1895 K. Grahame *Golden Age* (1904) 18 On the blue ocean of air, a hawk hung ominous; then, plummet-wise, dropped to the hedgerow. 1899 *Daily News* 20 June 5/5 A piece of turned steel..with a plummet-shaped head sharply pointed.

Hence **Plu·mmetless** *a.*, unfathomable.

1893 *Nat. Observ.* II Mar. 413/2 There is no deep so plummetless.

Plu·mmet, *v. rare.* [f. Plummet *sb.*]

†1. *trans.* To fathom, sound. *Obs.*

1626 T. H[awkins] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 221 Depths are plummeted.

†2. To let fall or draw (a vertical line) by means of a plummet. *Obs.*

1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 67 Strike the streight Line 4. 3. 1. 5. and plummet that Line down at the Ends of your Piece.

3. *intr.* To fish with a line weighted with a plummet: cf. Plummet *sb.* 5 c, Drail *sb.* 1.

1888 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 180 It is not known when the custom of drailing for mackerel was first introduced,.. it is [the common method] in the present day in England, under such names as 'whiffing', 'railing', 'drailing' or 'plummeting'.

† Plu·mmy, *a.*1 *Obs. rare.* [f. stem of Plum *v.* + -y.] Loose in texture, spongy, porous.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxiii. (Tollem. MS.), The tre [beech] is not ful sad and faste in substaunce, but plummy [*ed.* 1535 pory] and ful of holes [*orig.* Non est autem fagus] in substantia arbor multum solida sed rara potius et porosa].

Hence **† Plu·mminess,** sponginess, porousness.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. ii. (Bodl. MS. lf. 189 b/2), Aristotel seiþ þouȝe somme treene haue prikkes, þat comeþ nouȝt of þe entente of kinde þat gendreþ þe tree, but happeþ of plumines [*MSS. and ed.* 1495 plummes] of þe tree, þat drawe þ colde humoure þat is litel digeste, and passeþ out atte plumines [*MSS. and ed.* plummes] of the tree, and is iharded into a prik oþer a þorne bi heete of þe sonne. [*Orig.* Sed accidit ex raritate arboris siue plante per quam attrahitur humor frigidus parum coctus & exiens per illam arboris raritatem a calore solis in spinam coagulatur.]

Plummy (plʌ·mi), *a.*2 [f. Plum *sb.* + -y.]

1. Consisting of, abounding in, or like plums.

1759 Miss Talbot in *Eliz. Carter's Lett.* (1808) I. 448 You have been all your life in a great error in eating that strange jumble of substantives, *plumb-cake*, when the adverb *plumby* is plainly the right thing. 1861 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. clvii. 164 They do not want the cake to be shorn of its plums. It would not do, to have the 'plummy stuff' taken out. 1885 L. F. Day in *Art Jrnl.* 213/1 The ground of a plummy brown.

2. *fig.* Of the nature of a 'plum'; rich, good, desirable. *slang* or *colloq.*

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Plummy*, right; very good; as it should be: expressing your approbation of any act, or event. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* II. xvi, Signing one's self over to wickedness for the sake of getting something plummy. 1890 *Tablet* 10 May 729 So far from getting anything plummy by becoming Catholics, Anglican clergymen have often to make great sacrifices.

Plumose (plūmō·s), *a.* [ad. L. *plūmōsus* covered with down (f. *plūma* Plume): see -ose.] Furnished with feathers or plumes, feathered; feathery; resembling a feather or plume in having two series of fine filaments on opposite sides: esp. in *Zool.*, *Bot.*, and *Min.*

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Plumose*, full of feathers.

a. in *Zoology.*

Plumose anemone, a sea anemone, *Actinoloba dianthus.*

1752 J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 361 The cuneiform-tailed Psittacus, with naked temples, and plumose lines. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 324 *Plumose*... Antennæ feathered on all sides with fine long hair. 1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 227 One of the plumose hairs of the villous coat. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* xiii. (1883) 385 The barbs of the feathers..are filamentous or plumose.

b. in *Botany.*

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* I. xiv. (1765) 37 *Plumose*, feathery. 1831 J. Davies *Manual Mat. Med.* 271 Fruits elongate, surmounted by a plumose pappus. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* App. 310 Stigmas plumose.

c. in *Mineralogy*, etc. *Plumose alum*, feather or plume alum: see Alum 4.

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 34 Sal Ammoniac... Its Crystals are plumose. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 58 Crystals of gypsum and plumose alum. 1826 Henry *Elem. Chem.* I. 467 Plumose branches of ice dart from the sulphuret to the bottom of the vessel, and the whole water is suddenly frozen. 1834 Baikd in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 2. 49 Mixed with the 'comoid' variety of 'cirrus',..accompanied with some specimens of the 'plumose' variety.

Hence **Plumo·seness.**

1730–6 in Bailey (folio).

Plumosite (plūmŏsəit). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *plumosit*, named by Haidinger 1845, f. L. *plūmōsus* downy + *-it*, -ite1, after the older Ger. name *federerz* 'feather-ore'.] = Jamesonite.

1864 in Webster. 1881 *Academy* 7 May 341 The recent discovery of plumosite which is a double sulphide of lead and antimony.

Plumosity (plumɒ·siti). *rare.* [f. as Plumose + -ity.] Feathery or feathered condition.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Plumosity* (*plumositas*), fulness of feathers. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Plumoseness*, *Plumosity*, ..a being full fledg'd. 1782 Lemon *Diss. Shooting Flying* 15 Before the birds are ripe in plumosity.

Plumous (plū·məs), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *plūmōsus*, F. *plumeux*: see Plumose and -ous.] Feathery, downy.

1822 T. Taylor *Apuleius* X. 254 What was intended also to be our genial bed,..was tunid with a plumous heap, and florid with a silken coverlet. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Plumosus*.., plumous.

Plump (plɒmp), *sb.*1 Now *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 5 **plomp, plowmpe,** 5–6 **plompe**; 5–7 **plumpe,** 6– **plump** (6–7 ?plumb(e)). [Of uncertain origin.

There appears to be no corresponding or related sb. in the other langs. In English, the only apparently earlier word of the *plump* group is Plumpe.1, with which this can hardly be directly connected. If the original notion were that of an unshaped or irregular assemblage or cluster, it might conceivably be connected with the MLG. and MDu. *plump* adj. in the sense 'massive, unshapen', whence the later Eng. Plump *a.*1 But cf. also the words *lump* and *clump* in allied senses; sense c below is exactly = Clump *sb.* 2.]

A compact body of persons, animals, or things; a band, troop, company; a flock; a cluster, bunch, clump.

a. Of persons. *Obs.* exc. in archaic phrase *a plump of spears*, a band of spearmen (revived by Scott).

?a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2199 Thane..þe riche kynge..Presede in-to þe plumpe, and with a prynce metes. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) 252 Whan thei will fighte, thei wille schokken hem to gidre in a plomp. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. xxv. 80 Take hede that thyn enemyes make not a plowmpe of theyre folke to entre and breke thy bataylle. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 32 b, The kynges speres passed and skyrmyshed wyth the plumpe of speres that Sir Jhon spake of. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 46 So vpon a plumbe going together as neere as they might, escaped. *a* 1600 *Flodden F.* I. (1664) 9 A Knight of the North Country, Which leads a lusty plumpe of Spears. 1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 36 Comming in an huge plumpe from the utmost coasts of the earth. *Ibid.* 171 They [Cimbrians] came rolling down upon Italy in plumbs. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. iii, And soon appears O'er Hornclift-hill, a plump of spears. 1826 Hor. Smith *Tor Hill* (1838) I. 42 We are too old skirmishers to be frightened by a few plumps of spears.

b. Of animals that go in flocks.

1591 G. Fletcher *Russe Commw.* (Hakl. Soc.) 11 The manner of the seals is..to gather all close together in a throng or plumpe. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* XII. 374 A plump of Fowl he spies, that swim the Lakes. 1834 H. Miller *Scenes & Leg.* xvii. (1857) 250 They saw a plump of whales blowing and tumbling. *Ibid.* 251 The plump had gone high up the frith. 1854 Thoreau *Walden, Spring* (1863) 334 A 'plump' of ducks rose at the same time.

c. Of trees, shrubs, or plants: = Clump *sb.* 2.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. xvi. 60 [The knights] tooke newe sperys and sette them on theire thyes and stode stille as hit had ben a plompe of wood. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 73 They go to the plumpes and tufts of coleworts or of hasill nuts or grene corne. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 203 We laid vs downe in the bottome vnder a plump of trees. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 24 In Hedge-rows and Plumps they will thrive very well. 1868 Lowell *Invitation* x, Plumps of orchard-trees arow. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Aberdeen to Lincolnsh.).

d. Of other things, material and ideal.

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 70 b, Many conjectures and great presumptions .. heapyng them al into one plumpe whiche before were sparpled abrode. 1568 T. Howell *Newe Sonets* (1879) 157 O plumpe of paines, O endles woes, O man infortunate. 1624 Bacon *Consid. War w. Spain* Wks. 1879 I. 542/2 England, Scotland, Ireland, and our good confederates the United Provinces, lie all in a plump together, not accessible but by sea, or, at least, by passing of great rivers. 1659 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 279 Let us not admit them [resolutions] in a plump. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 23 Dec. 135/1 The little plump of yachts cast anchor.

† Plump, *sb.*2 *Obs.* Also 6 plompe, (plummpe), 6–7 plumpe. [A collateral form of

Pump *sb.*, found also in LG. *plumpe* and vb. *plumpen* to pump. Perh. due to association with Plump *v.*[1] and its cognates, from the plumping or plunging action of the piston.] An obsolete by-form of Pump. Also in *Comb.*

a 1490 Botoner *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 268 Unius plumpmaker villæ Bristolliæ. 1505-6 *Oriel Coll. Treas. Acc.* 509 Item, primo die Maii pro reparacione ly plumpe xij[d]. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 12 Some the anker layde, some at the plompe a sayll swepe. 1517 *Walton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 136 Payd .. for drawyng up y[e] plummpe to y[e] welle, j[d]. 1551 Recorde *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 112 Manye drawe water at a plompe, that knowe not the cause, why the water dothe ascend. 1663 Wood *City of Oxford* (O.H.S.) I. 477 Opposite to the two fact [= faced] plumpe.

Plump (plʊmp), *sb.*[3] Also 5 plumbe, 9 plomp. [f. Plump *v.*[1]]

1. An act of plumping (see Plump *v.*[1] 1); the fall of a solid body into water, mud, etc., with little or no splash; an act of dropping flat on the ground; an abrupt plunge or heavy fall. *familiar.*

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* 18 Kepe hym euer [under] þe rod..So þat ȝe may susteyne hys lepys & plumbes [cf. 1496 in Plunge *sb.* 3]. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 161 With a plumpe he fercelie fallis in al kynde of mischeife. 1694 R. Overton *Defiance of Act Pardon* 7 A mighty stone fell .. and gave a mighty plump. 1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* (1822) III. 295 The waggon came into a deep hole, with such a plump. 1884 G. M. Barker *Tea Planter's Life in Assam* viii. 208, I heard..a 'plomp' as he made a hole in the water. 1896 J. Lumsden *Poems* 169, I will lichten an' hrichten As weel as plumps in Tyne.

† **2.** A firm blow. *slang. Obs.*

1763 C. Johnston *Reverie* I. 135 Challenging him to fight, and before he can be on his guard, hitting him a plump in the bread-basket, that shall make him throw up his accounts. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. T.* s. v., I'll give you a plump in the bread-basket..I'll give you a blow in the stomach.

3. A sudden heavy fall of rain. Chiefly *Sc.*

1822 Galt *Steam-boat* xi. 261 The thunder plump that drookit me to the skin. 1857 Col. K. Young *Diary & Corr.* (1902) 273, I wish it would come down a good plump of rain. 1878 Stevenson *Inland Voy.* 74 The whole day was showery, with occasional drenching plumps.

Plump (plʊmp), *a.*[1] Forms: 5-6 plompe, 6-7 plumpe, 6- plump. [In senses 1 and 2 corresp. to MDu. *plomp* blunt, in both senses 'not pointed' and 'not sharp', Du. *plomp* blunt, obtuse (of weapons), thick (as a nail), coarse, clumsy, also rude, clownish, blockish, dull, MLG. *plump*, *plomp* massive, unshapen, obtuse, blunt, stumpy, LG. *plump* coarse, clumsy. The later Eng. senses appear to belong to the same word, passing through the sense 'blunt, rounded, not sharp or angular', into a eulogistic sense (? possibly through some association with Plum *a.* and *v.*). In MLG. Schiller & Lübben quote *Vocab. Engelh.* for 'corpulentus, *plumpich*'.

From LG. come also Da., Sw. *plump* rude, coarse, clumsy, unfashioned, unpolished, clownish. The ulterior origin is obscure. Doornkaat-Koolman takes the original notion as 'cut off short or suddenly, docked', and connects it with the echoic int. and adv. *plump*, *plumps*, expressing sudden action: cf. Plump *int.* and *adv.*]

I. †**1.** Blunt (in manners); not 'sharp' in intellect; dull, clownish, blockish, rude. *Obs.*

1481 Caxton *Reynard* xxxiv. 100 But rude and plompe beestis [*orig.* ruyde ongheuallighen beesten] can not vnderstonde wysedom. *c* 1620 Moryson *Itin.* (1903) 370 The Hollanders have of old beene vulgarly called *Plumpe*, that is blunt or rude.

† **2.** Of an arrow-head: Blunt and broad (? rounded). *Obs.*

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 137 There be dyuerse kyndes, some be blonte heades, some sharpe, some both blonte and sharpe. The blont heades men vse hycause they perceaue them to be good, to kepe a lengthe wyth all..hycause a man poulethe them no ferder at one tyme than at another. For in felynge the plompe ende alwayes equallye he may lowse them.

II. 3. Of full and rounded form; sufficiently fleshy or fat to show no angularity of outline; chubby; having the skin well filled or elastically distended. **a.** Of persons, animals, or parts of the body; **b.** also of fruit, grain, etc., and *transf.* of a well-filled bag or purse, a springy cushion, etc.

a. 1545 [implied in Plumpness[1].] 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 46 Riche Grahame callit the Plump. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 142 My flesh is soft and plump. 1634 Heywood & Brome *Witches Lanc.* IV. i. Wks. 1874 IV. 223 You may see hy his plump belly..he [a horse] hath not bin sore travail'd. 1687 T. Brown *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 78 Having so jolly plump lasses under your care. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 41 All as a partridge plump, full-fed, and fair. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 342 In his other pictures..all his figures are very plump. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 595 The plump convivial parson. 1837 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* II. 209 The Arabians, Caffres, and Hottentots, consume vast quantities of locusts when they are plump. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* i, Harold lifted his arm and spread out his plump hand.

b. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. iii, To see how plumpe my bags are, and my harnes. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 417 After they [dried grapes] be well drenched and infused in some excellent wine vntill they be swelled and plumpe, they presse them. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 322 To keep the Ball-Leathers plump the longer. 1794 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* (1799) 298 It produces excellent crops of plump grain. 1845 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 339 He .. looked as plump as a pincushion.

c. Of coins: Of full size and weight, not clipped.

1867 Sir C. Blackburn in *Law Rep., Queen's Bench* II. 175, I do not believe that the coins in actual currency at that time were 'plump'. I think it probable that they were much clipped and sweated.

d. *fig.* (with various shades of meaning): 'Fat', rich, abundant; well-supplied; full and round in tone; great, big; complete, round. *familiar.*

1635 Quarles *Embl.* II. iii. 74 Will no plump Fee Bribe thy false fists, to make a glad Decree? 1641 Milton *Reform.* I. Wks. 1851 III. 18 What a plump endowment to the .. mouth of a Prelate. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Plump-in-the-pocket*, flush of Money. 1775 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary, Lett.* 10 June, Such a powerful voice!.. her shake—so plump—so true, so open! 1827 Pollok *Course T.* III. 153 The stripling youth of plump unseared hope. 1857 Trowbridge *Neighbor Jackwood* ix, I hold not a very plump opinion of them.

e. *Comb.*, as *plump-checked, -faced, -thighed* adjs.

1684 Otway *Atheist* III. i, You Plump-cheek'd, merry-ey'd Rogue. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 431 ₱ 3 A plump-fac'd, hale, fresh-colour'd Girl. 1891 C. T. C. James *Rom. Rigmarole* 22 The stubble fields were tented thick with sheaves of plump-faced wheat.

Plump, *a.*[2]: see Plump *adv.*

Plump (plʊmp), *v.*[1] [A Common LG. verb. = MLG., LG. *plumpen*, MDu., Du. *plompen* to fall or plunge into water with the characteristic sound, EFris. *plumpen* to make a hollow sound as water when anything falls into it, to fall with such a sound; thence, Ger. *plumpen* to fall plump or abruptly, also to beat water with a heavy stick, Da. *plumpe* to plunge, Sw. *plumpa* to plump, to fall with impact. Prob. of echoic origin, expressing a sound and action akin to those of Plop *v.*, but with more distinct expression of the liquid 'gulp' made by water when a body falls into it.

Cf. numerous more or less echoic or onomatopœic words in *-ump*, as *bump*, *dump*, *mump*, *stump*, *thump*, *tump*. Some have compared L. *plumbāre* to cover with lead, later prob. to throw the lead-line, whence It. *piombare*, Pr. *plombar* to plunge (see Plumb *v.*, Plunge *v.*); but the approach of form between *plombar* and the LG. *plump-*, *plomp-*group seems merely fortuitous.]

1. *intr.* To fall, drop, sink, plunge, or impinge, with abruptly checked movement, as when a solid body drops, (a.) into water, etc., or (b.) upon a surface; to fall, plunge, or come down (or against something) flatly or abruptly (usually implying 'with full or direct impact').

a. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5760 (Bodl. MS.) Þo hij seiȝe þat folk i wys Hii plumten doune as an doppe In þe water at on scoppe Þoo hij plumten þe water vnder þe folk had of hem grete wonder. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* IV. iii, The poor lad plumped over head and ears into the water. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 279 The tradesman plumps into a pond. 1827 Montgomery *Pelican Isl.* V. 112 The heavy penguin, neither fish nor fowl, .. Plump'd stone-like from the rock into the gulf. 1892 Stevenson & L. Osbourne *Wrecker* (ed. 2) 305 The rain still plumped like a vast shower-bath.

b. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 492 ₱ 2 It will give you a Notion how Dulcissa plumps into a Chair. 1786 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 13 Aug., Others .. plumped down on both knees, and could hardly get up again. 1844 Thackeray *Wand. Fat Contrib.* i, I removed to the next seat..He plumped into my place. 1857 Dufferin *Lett. High Lat.* 86 A vast cavern into which the upper crust subsequently plumped down. 1888 Lo. Wolseley in *Fortn. Rev.* Aug. 287 The horror of hearing bullets plump into the bodies of their comrades with a horrible thud.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* To come plump, i.e. all at once (into some place or condition); to plunge, burst (*in* or *out*). *familiar.*

1829 Lamb *Lett., to Procter* (1888) II. 219 Lest those raptures..should suddenly plump down..to a loathing and blank aversion. 1835 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 27 Through them we have plumped into as pretty an Irish connection as one would wish. 1843 — *Let. to Carlyle* 11 July, For God's sake do not let John plump in upon me in my present puddlement. 1874 Lisle Carr *Jud. Gwynne* I. vii. 212 With a convulsive gurgle, out plumped the words. 1884 Huxley in *Life* (1900) II. vi. 84 We..plumped into bitter cold weather.

2. *trans.* To drop, let fall, throw down, plunge abruptly (into water, etc., or upon a flat surface); to pay *down* at once and in one lot; *refl.* to 'let oneself fall', drop down abruptly and heavily.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 51 Fyrst sly thy capon over tho nyȝght Plump hym in water wher he is dyȝt. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 53 Seeith water and plump therein plenty of sloes. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 405 As what a Dutchman plumps into the lakes, One circle first, and then a second makes. 1840 Thackeray *Paris Sk.-bk.* I. (1872) 3 The sun has plumped his hot face into the water. 1849 Alb. Smith *Pottleton Leg.* vii. (1856) 35 A..man brought in some ..bags, and plumped them down in a corner. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 27 [He] plumped himself down on the grass, and declared he would go no further. 1888 *Ch. Times* 24 Aug. 720/1 We may as well plump a shot or two into him. 1892 Zangwill *Bow Mystery* 79 She plumped down the money and walked out.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*: esp. in reference to speech: To utter abruptly, to blurt *out*. [Cf. *to say, utter, blurt out plump* in Plump *adv.* 3.] *familiar.*

1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 96 This is a verie peremptorie sentence, plumped downe of you. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ix, I plumped out that St. P ul's was the finest cathedral in England. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. viii, If, it ain't a liberty to plump it out', said Mr. Boffin, 'what do you do for your living?' 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 7/1 When you must plump the question square at a man and simply get a cold and passionless reply.

† **4.** *slang.* To give (one) a blow; to shoot. *Obs.*

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. T.* s. v., Plump his peepers, or daylights, give him a blow in the eyes; he pulled out his pops [= pistols] and plumped him.

5. *intr.* [Short for *to vote plump* or *give a plumper.*] To vote at an election *for* one candidate alone (when one is entitled to vote for two or more).

The original sense was app. to give a direct, straight, unqualified, or absolute vote *for* a person; this implied no weakening or qualifying of it by voting for any other. See Plump *adv.* 4, *a.*[2] 2, Plumper[2] 2.

1806 in *Acc. Elect. Liverpool Nov.* 1806, For Tarleton, a plumper, let's vote one and all,..We'll plump for Tarleton, to prove we are free. 1813 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XXXV. 427 (*heading*) Plumping at Elections. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xxviii, Friendship .. induces me to plump for St. Michaels. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xi, I'll plump or I'll split for them as treat me the handsomest and are the most of what I call gentlemen. 1903 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Apr. 415/2 The method of voting..is that of the 'general ticket'. Each voter would be required to vote for as many candidates as there were vacancies, and no voter would be allowed to give more than one vote to any candidate. This secures against the danger of 'plumping' in any form.

Hence Plu·mping *vbl. sb., ppl. a.*

c 1819 H. Miller *Lett. on Herring Fish.* iv, They [herrings] .. sunk with a hollow plumping noise. 1878 Stevenson *Edinburgh* (1889) 2 Among bleak winds and plumping rain.

Plump, *v.*[2] [f. Plump *a.*[1] 3.

(But the first quot. is somewhat earlier than any found for the corresponding sense of the adj.)]

1. *trans.* To make plump; to cause to swell; to fill *out*, dilate, distend; to fatten *up.*

1533 J. Heywood *Play of Weather* Plays (1905) 115 For springing and plumping all manner corn Yet must ye have water or all is forlorn. 1631 Chettle *Hoffman* IV. H j, Art not thou plumpt with laughter my Lorrique? 1661 Boyle *Spring of Air* (1682) 93 These particles [of air] so expanding themselves, must necessarily plump out the sides of the bladder..and so keep them turgid. 1704 *Phil Trans.* XXV. 1621 If the..Grain were well soakt and plumpt up with Water. 1775 Johnson *Journ. West. Isl., Coriatachan*, Fowls..not like those plumped for sale by the poulterers of London. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxvii, Dolly .. plumping and patting the pillows of the bed. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 469 The oil..has plumped his cheeks..and expanded his whole form. 1883 R. Haldane *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 371/1 The hide is unhaired by being placed in a liquid, which..plumps the hide.

b. *fig.*

1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. [I.] x. 27, I will..plumpe my ioyes by letting them surprize mee. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 17 Which made them ..'to plump up the Hollownesse of their History with improbable Miracles'. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 671 The godly faction [was] then plump'd up with hopes to carry on their diabolical designes. 1887 G. Meredith *Ballads & P.* 109 Heaven! 'tis heaven to plump her [England's] life.

2. *intr.* To become plump; to swell *out* or *up.*

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* II. v, Swell, plump, bold heart; For now thy tide of vengeance rowleth in. 1612 R. Daborne *Chr. turn'd Turke* 1498 You Manticora, that plumpe vpon raw flesh. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 166 Their Fruit begins to plump at the full Moon. 1843 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) II. 358 He [a dog] is plumping up, his coat glossy. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 687 Her cheeks had plumped out.

Hence Plu·mping *vbl. sb.*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 145 They shew the swellings of their mind, in the swellings and plumpings out of their apparrayle. 1700 Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* I. 36 Hot Baths .. cause the plumping up of the Habit of the Body. 1890 Le Gallienne *G. Meredith* 85 That plumping of her exquisite proportions on bread and butter.

Plump, *v.*[3] [f. Plump *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** *intr.* To form plumps; to mass or crowd together. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 661/2 What meane yonder men to plompe togyder yonder, .. *qui sarrountent aynsi?* 1535 Coverdale *Exod.* xv. 8 The depes plomped together in y[e] myddest of the see.

† **b.** *To plump out*, to come out in a mass. *Obs.*

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* I. vi. F viij, The barel now broken, the swarme plomped out.

2. *trans.* To sow (seed) in plumps or clumps.

1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 750 The plumping mode, as this method of sowing by intervals is termed.

† **Plump,** *v.*[4] An obsolete by-form of Pump *v.* Cf. Plump *sb.*[2]

1589 Rider *Bibl. Schol.* 1112 To Plumpe, v. pumpe.

Plump (plʊmp), *int., adv.*, and *a.*[2] [app. the onomatopœic stem of Plump *v.*[1] used to express the manner of the action, or the echoic imitation of the sound of the act.]

A. † *int.* Imitative of the sound made by a heavy body falling into water.

[Cf. LG. *plump*, 'an interjection which expresses the sound made by anything heavy when it falls into water' (*Bremisches Wbch.*).]

1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 121 [They] threw them peecemeale into a deepe well, to heare them crie plumpe.

B. *adv.* (Mostly *familiar.*)

1. With a sudden drop or fall into water.

1610 B. Jonson *Masque Oberon* Wks. (Rtldg.) 583/1, I would fain..to some river take 'em, Plump; and see if that would wake 'em. *c* 1614 Fletcher, etc. *Wit at Sev. Weap.* I. i, The art of swimming, he that will attain to 't Must fall plump, and duck himself at first. 1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 50 ₱ 4 The lover, with much amazement, came plump into the river. 1850 Scoresby *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* iii.

(1859) 40 But no sooner was the last fold of blubber..hoisted in...than it [the carcase] sank plump down.

2. With a sudden or abrupt fall or sinking down; with sudden direct impact, flat upon or against something; with a sudden or unexpected encounter.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (Grosart) 9 There hence againe, to pastures of Tortose, Plump downe directly leuels he his flight. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) II. ix. 69 As we were a-going up Snow-Hill, plump we comes against a cart. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) x. vi, Sitting plump on an unsuspected cat in your chair. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *Marie Mignot*, Her Ladyship found Herself plump on the ground. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. i, I took a shot at him and brought him down plump.

3. *fig.* Directly, at once, straight, without hesitation or circuitous action; *esp.* in reference to a statement or question: Directly, without circumlocution or concealment, in plain terms, bluntly, flatly.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (K. O.), Refuse plump. 1779 MME. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* Dec., The shortest way of doing this is by coming plump upon the question. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XII. vii. ¶ 4 If you must have it plump, I was born to live and die a poet. 1811 *Minutes Evid. Berkeley Peerage* 202, I question whether I ever said plump Miss Tudor, I said Ma'am. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* iv, Hayes first said no, plump. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xlviii, He told us, plump and plain, that he wasn't going to shift. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 368, I lied..plump and pat, I will confess.

†**4.** *To vote plump*, to vote 'straight' or without any qualification. *U. S. Obs.*

1776 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 398 New Jersey has dethroned [Govr. William] Franklin, and in a letter, which is just come to my hand from indisputable authority, I am told that the delegates from that colony 'will vote plump!' [*sc.* for the Declaration of Independence.]

C. *adj.* **1. a.** Descending directly, vertical, sheer. **b.** Directly facing in position.

1611 COTGR., *Escore*,..plumpe, or straight down, in depth. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 287 In buildings, plump views are objectionable; they should always be taken at an angle.

2. *fig.* Of statements, etc.: Direct, blunt, straight-spoken, downright, unqualified, 'flat'. *familiar.*

1789 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Dec., She .. made the most plump inquiries into its particulars, with a sort of hearty good humour. 1803 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* xvii, I hate qualifying arguers; plump assertion or plump denial for me! 1828–32 WEBSTER s.v., A plump lie. 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. Flirt* i, She gave a plump decline, and said something about his morals. 1872 H. LAWRENNY in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 321 Neither man nor woman would dare to answer with a plump No.

3. Plumped down; paid down at once.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xiii, Paying up in full, in one plump sum.

Plumpen (plʌ·mpĕn), *v. rare.* [f. PLUMP *a.*[1] + -EN [5].] *trans.* To make plump, swell out.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* I. 13 As if it were likely that the Sun .. had only been kindled to ripen their Medlars, and plumpen their Cabbage! 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 121 They shall go plump into our book, line for line, and word for word, and serve to plumpen the two voluminous volumes.

Plumper [1] (plʌ·mpəɹ). [f. PLUMP *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] That which plumps or makes plump.

a. A small light ball or disk sometimes carried in the mouth, for the purpose of filling out hollow cheeks.

1690 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 189 And that the cheeks may both agree, Plumpers to fill the cavity. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 120 With one blow of her fist she not only made several of her Teeth leap out of her Mouth, but also two little Cork plumpers, which served to fill out her hollow Jaws. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 Two Pair of brand-new Plumpers, Four Black-lead Combs, Three Pair of fashionable Eye-brows. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 77 ¶ 1 Vamped up for show with paint, patches, plumpers, and every external ornament that art can suggest. 1905 *Dial* 16 Feb. 116/2 She..was charged by some of the ladies at the summer boarding house where we met with wearing 'plumpers' in her cheeks.

†**b.** A contrivance for expanding the skirts; a bustle or hoop, a pannier. *Obs.*

1749 MRS. E. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1813) III. 86 Old Mrs. Ashley has added a yard of whalebone to her plumpers merely on his account.

Plumper [2] (plʌ·mpəɹ). [f. PLUMP *v.*[1] or *adv.*] **1. a.** An act of plumping, as into water, or to the ground; a fall from a horse.

1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 138, I had such a plumper off the old mare the first time I went out! *Ibid.* III. 79 After my plumper, the animal made for the woods.

†**b.** *slang.* A heavy blow. *Obs.*

1764–72 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* 378 (Farmer) Gave me a plumper on the jaw, And cry'd: Pox take you! 1796 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 145 Which was immediately followed by a plumper just under the right eye.

2. [Cf. PLUMP *a.*[2] 2, and PLUMP *adv.* 4.] A vote given solely to one candidate at an election (when one has the right to vote for two or more). Also attrib. *plumper vote.*

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* s.v. *Plump*, A *plumper*, a single vote at an election. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXV. 427 C, who splits none of his votes, will have seven supporters. The majority falls to the lot of the candidate [C] whose adherents give plumpers. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* I. I. v. 95 They shall not have my vote..; you shall have a plumper. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* XI. xiii, If canvassing for yourself alone, you could not carry a sufficient number of plumper votes. 1894 J. K. FOWLER *Recoll. Old Co. Life* I. 8 An old printed document..giving..the number of plumpers, or single votes, polled for each candidate.

b. A voter who 'plumps'. *rare.*

1818 in TODD Suppl. 1832 GEO. ELIOT in Cross *Life* I. 28 The numerous plumpers..being constantly interrupted in their endeavours to go to the hustings.

3. A downright lie. (Cf. *cracker*, *whacker*, etc.) *vulgar.* ? *Obs.*

1812 *Salem* (Mass.) *Gaz.* 26 Nov. 3/3 A Plumper.—The Gazette .. states [etc.]. .. A more barefaced falsehood never was published. *a* 1814 *He must be married* I. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* IV. 234, I will propose you to him—I shall tell him a few plumpers. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Plumper*, .. a full unqualified lie. (*In vulgar use.*) Hence in mod. Dicts.

4. *attrib.* **Plumper line**, a rope used by divers in making their descent.

1896 *Strand Mag.* XII. 349/1 The [pearl-divers'] descent is made by means of a rope called the plumper line. 1896 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 6/7 Three or four of these [descents] were spent in restoring the plumper-line, which Diver May finally secured to the ring of the trap-door of the specie tank.

Plumper [3]. [f. PLUMP *sb.*[1] or *v.*[3]] A machine for sowing seed in 'plumps' or clumps.

1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 788 The drill-sowing machines .. are designated in Scotland plumpers, from their dropping their gifts on one point. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. I. 110 They are..dibbled by a machine called a plumper or sown in shallow drills by the hand.

Plum-pie. [f. PLUM *sb.* 1, 4 + PIE.]

†**1.** A pie containing raisins and currants; esp. a mince-pie. *Obs.*

a 1660 [Mock sermon] *Brewerton Ch.* cxix. *Ver.* xxxi, '*And they did cat their Plum-pies, and rejoiced exceedingly*', (Bodl. Lib.) p. 6, Here now we are to consider what sort of Plum-pye this was, and how many sorts of plum pyes there are...There is your Christmas pye and that hath plums in abundance, that is your Metropolitan plum pye, tis the cream of all plum pyes, and in brief there is no plum pye like it...Mark but the ingredients..Minced pyes are beset with plums and spice...Your Neat's tongue..your Currants ..your raisins. [Cf. 17.. *Hist. Jack Horner* i. 4, Jack Horner, in the Corner, Eats good Christmas Pye, And with his Thumbs pulls out the Plumbs, And said, Good Boy am I.]

2. A pie containing plums or prunes.

1830 MAUNDER *Dict., Plumpie*, a pie with plums in it. 1846 in WORCESTER. 1847 in WEBSTER. 1880 RUSKIN *Hortus Inclusus* (1887) 70, I lunched with Cardinal Manning, and he gave me such a plum pie.

Plu·mpish, *a. rare.* [f. PLUMP *a.*[1] + -ISH [1].] Somewhat plump.

1758 J. CLUBBE *Misc. Tracts* (1770) I. Pref. 11 My body ..which was once plumpish, and inclined to be fat upwards.

Plumply (plʌ·mpli), *adv.*[1] [f. PLUMP *a.*[1] + -LY [2].] To a plump degree, with plumpness.

1611 COTGR., *Rondement*, roundly, circularly, orbicularly; fully, plumply. 1860 LEVER *One of Them* xiv, A long silk purse, plumply filled. 1895 *Harper's Weekly* Feb. 337/2 One of those plumply mellow quadrigenarious bodies.

Plu·mply, *adv.*[2] *familiar.* [f. PLUMP *a.*[2] + -LY [2].]

1. Directly, without hesitation or circumlocution, plainly, flatly: = PLUMP *adv.* 3.

1786 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 8 Aug., I proposed it myself. The offer was plumply accepted. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 144 The last I contradict plumply. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jnd. Gwynne* I. iv. 130 It's out at last plainly and plumply.

2. With direct impact; full against something: = PLUMP *adv.* 2.

1846 JOYCE *Sci. Dial.* I. xiii. 34, I have sometimes shot my white alley against another marble so plumply, that [etc.].

Plumpness [1] (plʌ·mpnĕs). [f. PLUMP *a.*[1] + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being plump; fullness and roundness of form; fatness, fleshiness.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 18 b, In softnes of skin and plumpnes of the body. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Exp. iv, This plumpness of the bladder proceeded from..the stronger spring of the air remaining in the bladder. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (1721) 13 For those Convex glasses supply the defect of plumpness in the Eye...And the contrary happens in short-sighted Men whose Eyes are too plump. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 850/1 Plumpness sheathes the nerves and gives an impression of good humour.

Plu·mpness [2]. *familiar.* [f. PLUMP *a.*[2] + -NESS.] Directness or bluntness of statement.

1780 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Apr., She .. speaks her opinion .. with a plumpness of honesty .. that both pleases and diverts me. 1879 HOWELLS *L. Aroostook* v, 'Yes, Maria, I be', returned her father, with uncommon plumpness. 1906 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 6 Sometimes the more simple-minded apologists..put the thing with astonishing plumpness and plainness.

†**Plu·m-po·rridge.** *Obs.* Porridge containing prunes, raisins, currants, etc.; formerly in favour as a Christmas dish. Probably, as in *plum-broth*, the dried plums or prunes were the original characteristic, and gave the name.

1591 LYLY *Endym.* v. ii. 69 A great platter of plum-porridge of pleasure wherein is stued the mutton of mistrust. 1608 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucreee* III. Wks. 1874 V. 200 My Lords, the best plumporedge in all Rome cooles for your honours. 1698 W. KING tr. *Journ. London* 5 Prunes .. they have not had enough to lay round their Plum-porridge at Christmas. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. v, Plum-porridge and minced pies. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. Introd. 67 There the huge sirloin reeked; hard by Plumb-porridge stood, and Christmas pye. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 25 Dec. 5/1 The plum-pudding may be said to be a work of evolution, and to have supplanted entirely the older dish of plum-porridge, with its congeners the December and Christmas pies.

†**Plu·m-po·ttage.** *Obs.* ? = prec.

1573 BARET *Alv.* P 555 Plumme potage, or potage made thicke with meate or crummes of bread, *puls*, *pultis*. 1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* Wks. (1700) 297 We, who have bin us'd to our Plumpottage, are like enough to make faces (as did the King of Pontus) at the Lacedemonian black broth. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 43 Christmas pies, Plum-potage, Cake and Puddings. 1864 *Chambers' Bk. Days* II. 755/2 In old times plum-pottage was always served with the first course of a Christmas dinner. It was made by boiling beef or mutton with broth, thickened with brown bread; when half-boiled, raisins, currants, prunes, cloves, mace and ginger were added.

Plum pudding, plum-pudding (plʌ·mpu·diŋ). A pudding containing plums.

a. (= *Christmas plum-pudding*) *spec.* A boiled pudding now composed of flour, bread-crumbs, suet, raisins, currants, and other fruits, with eggs, spices, etc., sometimes flavoured with brandy or other spirit, eaten at Christmas; also, an ordinary suet pudding with raisins.

1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 75 This is just as proper as I had a good Plumb Pudden to day with a Mixture of Flower and Raisins. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 302, I gave the cook order to make every mess a good plum-pudding. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man World* II. xi. (1823) 478 A plumb-pudding of a very uncommon circumference was raised conspicuous in the middle. 1797 *Lond. Complete Art Cookery* 69 An excellent Plumb-Pudding. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 25 Dec. 5/2 Plum-pudding gradually came into the bills of fare in the early years of the eighteenth century.

b. A pudding of fresh plums contained in a crust.

1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXV. 233 Little Jack Horner, we fear, misapplies the word *plum*, when he calls a dried raisin, or currant, by that name. The bullace pudding, the prune pudding, and the damascene pudding, are better entitled to be called plum-puddings than the currant, or raisin, puddings, which have usurped that appellation. *c* 1900 *Beeton's Every-day Cook. Bk., Plum Pudding.* (Fresh Fruit.).. Seasonable with various kinds of plums, from the beginning of August to the beginning of October.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (esp. in names of things resembling a plum pudding in shape or mottled appearance), as *plum-pudding head*, *horse*; (*b*) **plum-pudding breed, -dog**, the Dalmatian or Spotted Coach breed of dog; **plum-pudding stone** (*Geol.*), a term applied orig. to a conglomerate of flint pebbles embedded in a siliceo-calcareous matrix; now, *loosely*, to any conglomerate; **plum-pudding voyage**, a short voyage for which a supply of fresh provisions is carried, including plum-duff (*U. S. slang*).

1776 FOOTE *Capuchin* I. Wks. 1799 II. 385 Victuals! Lord help your roast-beef and plum-pudding soul! 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 June 8/1 Mademoiselle has probably by this time mastered the art of plum-pudding making. 1900 *Ibid.* 14 Feb. 8/1 'Mr. Goodnight' is a plum-pudding horse with a brain as near that of a human being as it is permitted for a four-footed creature to possess. 1902 *Little Frolic* 36 Greedy..saw two grinning little men with plum-pudding heads.

(*b*) 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Feb. 4/1 The '*plum-pudding' breed, as the Dalmatian or carriage dog is commonly termed, is so well represented as to make it obvious that this breed is rapidly coming to the front again. 1881 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 5/2 The Dalmatian pointer, commonly known as a *plum-pudding dog. 1739 LAABLYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 53 Stones commonly call'd *Plumb-pudding Stones. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iv. (1814) 195 Plum pudding stone (a secondary rock) consisting of pebbles cemented by a ferruginous or siliceous cement. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xvii. 94 Some sailors who had just come from a *plum-pudding voyage as they called it.

Hence **Plum-pu·ddinger**, a whaling ship employed in short voyages; cf. *plum-pudding voyage.*

1874 C. M. SCAMMON *Marine Mammals* II. iv. 241 Provincetown has ever been foremost with her numerous fleet of plum-puddingers, .. which are small vessels employed on short voyages in the Atlantic Ocean.

Plumpy (plʌ·mpi), *a.* [f. PLUMP *a.*[1] + -Y.] Characterized by plumpness; plump.

1606 SHARS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 121 Come thou Monarch of the Vine, Plumpie Bacchus, with pinke eyne. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) I. 13 Her mouth was little, encircled by the plumpy lip. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* I. 9 That mild-eyed, soft, round, plumpy prettiness gives way beneath such a weight as that.

Plumrock, -rose, Sc. corrupt ff. PRIMROSE.

1787 BURNS *Let. W. Nicol* 1 June, A new blawn plumrose in a hazle shaw. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 1 Hail, lovely Spring! thy bonny lyart face, And head wi' plumrocks deck'd, bespeak the sun's Return.

†**Plu·mster.** *Obs.* [f. as *plummer*, PLUMBER, with suffix -STER: cf. *brewster*, etc.] A plumber.

c 1440 *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 686/33 *Hic plummarius*, a plumstere.

Plum-tree (plʌ·mtrī). The tree which bears plums; = PLUM *sb.* 2. Also *attrib.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 310 Nim plum treowes leaf, wyl on wine, & swile mid þone muþ. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 162 Asch, brom, plum-tre. *c* 1350 *Nominale Gall.-Angl.* 649 (E. E. T. S.) Plumtre, bolastre and hookus [Fr. *Pruner, creker, et chene*]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 16 Piries and Plomtres weore passchet to þe grounde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/1 A Plowmbe tre garthe, *prunetum*. 1552 HULOET, Plumbe tree, *prunus*, *spinus*; *prunetum*, *spinetum*, the place wher plumme trees growe. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 57 The Violet and Premorden Plum-trees are very great bearing trees. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 4 An ever-green, with leaves resembling those of a pear or plumb-tree.

‖ **Plumula** (plū·miŭlă). *Bot.* [L. *plūmula* (Colum.), dim. of *plūma* PLUME.] = PLUMULE 1.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. vii. (1765) 15 *Plumula*, a scaly Part of the Corculum, which ascends. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 253. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 85 The plumula begins to grow; and when this has grown to a certain extent within the grain, the further germination is checked by exposing the grain on a kiln.

Plumulaceous (plūmiulē'ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *plūmula* (see prec.) + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of or resembling a plumule, downy.

1879 in WEBSTER Suppl. 1890 COUES *Gen. Ornith.* 139 The ventral feathers are usually more largely plumulaceous, and less flat and imbricated.

Plumular (plū·miŭlăr), *a.* [f. L. *plūmula* (see above) + -AR.] Of or pertaining to a plumule.

1881 F. O. BOWER in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 18 The size and form of the plumular leaves .. may be gathered from figs. 7 and 8. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Plumularia (plū·miulē·riă). *Zool.* [mod.L.; f. *plūmula* (see above).] A genus of hydroids having a plume-like form. Hence **Plumula·rian**, *a.*, of or pertaining to *Plumularia*, or the family of which it is the type; *sb.*, a member of this family.

1859 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (ed. 4) 74 Mingled with them are Plumulariæ, always to be distinguished from Sertulariæ by polypes growing on one side of the branch, and not on both. 1872 ALLMAN *Gymnobl. Hydroids* 156 The beautiful plumularian group represented by the genus *Aglaophenia*. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 765 The colonies [of *Hydroidea*] .. occasionally attain a great height, e. g. a Plumularian in the Pelew Islands that of a man.

Plu·mulate, *a. Bot.* [f. L. *plūmul-a* + -ATE 2 2.] Minutely plumate or plumose. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Plumule (plū·miŭl). [ad. L. *plūmula* (see above), or perh. a. F. *plumule*.]

1. *Bot.* The rudimentary shoot, bud, or bunch of undeveloped leaves in a seed; the stem of the embryo plant.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Plume* or *Plumule*, .. a little member of the grain or seed of a plant; being that which in the growth of the plant becomes the stem, or trunk thereof. 1805 KNIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 262, I have never been able to satisfy myself that all the buds were eradicated without having destroyed the base of the plumule. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 560 The shoot which developes from the plumule becomes the primary stem of the plant.

2. A little feather; *spec.* in *Ornith.*, a down-feather. Also *fig.*

1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Monadnoc* Wks. (Bohn) I. 439 Fled the last plumule of the Dark, Pants up hither the spruce clerk. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 380 Nostrils not covered by plumules. 1867 TEGETMEIER *Pigeons* 8 The whole of the feathers of the pigeon are destitute of the small second feather or accessory plumule.

b. *transf.* The plumose pappus of a seed.

1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 46 The plumules were blowing off freely now.

3. *Entom.* a. A little plume-like organ or ornament. b. One of the peculiar obcordate scales found on the wings of certain lepidopterous insects, as *Pieridæ*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Plumule*, .. 2. *Entom.* A plume-like appendage.

Plumuliform (plū·miŭlifǫim), *a.* [f. L. type **plūmuliform-is*, f. PLUMULA: see -FORM.]

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Plumuliformis*, .. having the appearance of a small feather: plumuliform. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Plumulose (plū·miŭlōs), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *plūmulōs-us*, f. PLUMULA: see -OSE.] (See quots.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 276 *Plumulose*, .. when the hairs branch out laterally like feathers. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Plumulosus*, .. having or full of plumes; plumulose. *Entomol.* having the form of a small plume, as the hair of the *antennæ* of the *Phyllis plumulosa*. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Plumy (plū·mi), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. PLUME *sb.* + -Y.]

†1. Composed of down, downy. *Obs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 101 What feathers plumye she beareth, So manye squint eyebals shee keeps.. So manye tongues clapper. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 54 But whilst a plumy curtaine she doth draw, A Chrystall Mirror sparkles in thy breast. 1700 DRYDEN *Pygmalion* 56 Her head did on a plumy pillow rest.

2. Characterized by or abounding in plumes or feathers; feathery; feathered.

1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.*, *Defiance to Envie* 37 Or would we loose her plumy pineon. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XXIV. 363 Let the strong sovereign of the plumy race Tower on the right of yon ethereal space. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 642 What plumy people sing in every grove! 1855 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 2) 737 It causes their plumy covering to repel moisture.

3. Adorned or decked with a plume or plumes.

1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arcite* III. 452 Crested morions, with their plumy pride. 17.. BEATTIE *To Lady C. Gordon* iii, The plumy helmet. 1891 ATKINSON *Last Giant-killers* 186 He saw the horses and the plumy black wain.

4. Plume-like, feathery.

c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XII. 158 When a drift wind shakes Blacke clouds in peeces, and plucks snow in great and plumie flakes. 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy*, *Summer* 136 When the first sheaf its plumy top uprears. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* July 200/1 Great plumy bunches of asparagus.

5. *Comb.* as *plumy-crested*, *-pounced*, *-varnished*.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Vill.* II. vii. 203 Drawn through the eare with Ribands, plumy crested. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 36 Ulysses bears The plumy-crested helms. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* VI. lix, Two doves of plumy-varnish'd throat.

†**B.** *sb.* A person wearing a plume. *Obs.*

1687 MRS. BEHN *Emperor of Moon* I. i, I have been at the Chapel, and seen so many Beaus, such a number of Plumeys.

Plunder (plv·ndəɹ), *sb.* [f. PLUNDER *v.*2 (Not from Ger. *plunder* trash, lumber, obs. Du. *plunder* household stuff (Plantin), to which however the American sense 3 may be immediately due.)]

1. The action of plundering or taking as spoil; *spec.* as practised in war or a hostile incursion; pillage, spoliation, depredation. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parlt.* IV. 29, I abhorre all violence, plunder, rapine, and disorders in Souldiers. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* V. 125 The Merchants, fearing an universall plunder, shut their doors, and barricadoed them. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 15/2 After the plunder and spoiling of the Temple. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* XLIX. VI. 187 This was a signal for indiscriminate plunder. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 331 The English should..advance as far as possible into the heart of the kingdom, carefully abstaining from plunder.

b. *transf.* The acquisition of property by violent, questionable, or dishonest means; spoliation.

1672 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) V. vi. 243 Those Reforming Harpies, who, by Plunders and Sequestrations, had scraped together three or four Thousand a Year. 1841 COBDEN *Let.* 4 Mar. in *Westm. Gaz.* 4 June (1904) 13/1 It is a dishonour to the name and character of Englishmen to submit to such a system of aristocratic plunder as the Corn Law is now proved to the world to be. 1881 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. II. i. 180 The wretched novice was an object of general plunder till he had learnt how to take care of himself.

2. Goods taken from an enemy by force; spoil, booty, prey, loot.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 59, I would not speake thus..for all the plunder your plunderers have pillaged. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* 27 Apr. an. 1650, The most certain Fairs for the Sale of their Plunder. 1726-31 TINDAL tr. *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. XVII. 146 Being impatient to return with his plunder to England. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 428 The instigator of the depredations.. sharing in the plunder.

b. *transf.* Property acquired by illegal or questionable means; also (*slang*), profit, gain.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 224 They would not hear of transferring the whole plunder of the kingdom to the stockholders in Paris. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 175 I'll get more for it in the cavaldry..there's better plunder there. (*Plunder*, I may explain, is a common word in the horse trade to express *profit*.) 1865 HOLLAND *Plain T.* V. 188 A set of men .. actuated by no higher motive than a love of plunder and of place.

3. Personal belongings or household goods; luggage, baggage. *U. S. local.*

1817 J. K. PAULDING *Lett. fr. South* I. 38 We accordingly set forth on horseback, carrying our *plunder* (as the Virginians call baggage) in a light Jersey wagon. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 286 Are you pedling? Is it goods or plunder that you have got? *Note*, Plunder is a cant term used in the western country, signifying travelling baggage. 1827 F. COOPER *Prairie* I. ii. 31 You seem to have but little plunder, stranger, for one who is so far abroad. 1873 *Lynch Law in Sucker State* (Farmer), Two long dug-outs, loaded with plunder, stopped at the cabin...This was the family and property of Hank Harris.

4. *Comb.*, as *plunder-master*; *plunder-fed* adj.

1646 *Querela Cantabrigiensis* 13 They have constituted a decay'd Hatter, Plunder-master Generall. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* 19 On a vicinary bench, sate a plunder-fed soldier.

†**Plu·nder**, *v.*1 *Obs.* [A variant of BLUNDER *v.*, to confuse, confound, distract: the phonetic change is unexplained.] *trans.* To confuse, confound, distract, muddle. Hence †**Plu·ndered** *ppl. a.*: cf. BLUNDERED; †**Plu·ndering** *vbl. sb.*

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 255 Howsoeuer they might by wit and learning shuffle it ouer, and in a plundred sort, speake reason: yet had they no feeling of that which they said. 1611 COTGR., *Academit*,.. besotted, puzled, or plundered, with too much skill or studying. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 228 Our peace both of Church and Common-wealth hath beene a little plundered and perplexed. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* XI. 282 But for all their plundering, and confounding, their bold pretences have made this discourse necessary.

Plunder (plv·ndəɹ), *v.*2 [a. Ger. *plündern* (also †*blündern*), late MHG., MLG., LG. *plünder(e)n*, *plünnern* (early mod.Du. and Du. *plunderen*, also †*plonderen*, Kil.) to pillage, sack, lit. to rob of household effects, f. MG., MHG. *blunder*, *plunder* bed-clothes (14th c.), clothing, household stuff, whence obs. Du. *plunder*, *plonder* household stuff (Plantin, in Kil. 'vetus, Germ.'); in mod.Ger. *plunder* lumber, trash. Cf. MLG., MDu. *plunde*, *plumne*, in LG. also *plünde*, *plünne*, household stuff, clothes, often depreciatory, 'duds', rags, Du. *plunje* clothes, baggage. (In Swiss dial. *plündern* is 'to remove or "flit" with one's household goods' (Grimm).)

The word was much used in Germany during the Thirty Years' War, in reference to which it was current in England from *c* 1630; here, word and thing became familiar on the outbreak of the Civil War in 1642, being especially associated with the proceedings of the forces under Prince Rupert.]

1. *trans.* To rob (a place or person) of goods or valuables by forcible means, or as an enemy; esp. as done in war or a hostile incursion; to pillage, rifle, ransack, spoil; to rob systematically.

1632 *Swedish Intelligencer* II. 179 The Swedish Dragoones .. plundered the Townes of Wurtbach and Waldsee, neere unto Weingarten. *Ibid.* 180 Both [Bishoprics] are plundered and disarmed, and the best Ordnance sent to Auspurg. 1642 (Nov. 24) *Relation of King's Army at Braintford* (in *Exact Collection* (1643) 761), The Kings Army upon Saturday the twelfth of November after they had possessed themselves of [Braintford], they plundered it without any respect of persons. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parlt.* IV. 28, 29, I think the Parliament never yet approved the plundering (or in plain English, robbing) of any man, by any of their forces; they having plundered no places taken by assault, for ought I hear; though the Kings forces on the contrary, have miserably plundered all the Kingdom almost. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* III. i. 3 Many Townes and Villages he [Prince Rupert] plundered, which is to say robb'd, for at that time first was the word plunder used in England, being borne in Germany. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* V. 119 Twelve Thousand Persons made Prisoners, and the Town first plundred and then Burnt. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 323 Searching about for gold in the brooks and small streams, .. and that after they had as it were plundered them at the first discovery. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. (1820) 161 The people of Ireland have been uniformly plundered and oppressed. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. XXXIII. 308 The royal troops plundered the camp of all that fell in their way. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 12/1 The church of S. Francesco was plundered of the 'Descent from the Cross',..by Paul V., and the picture is now in the Borghese Gallery. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XIV. III. 424 A crowd of negligent or ravenous functionaries..plundered, starved, and poisoned the armies and fleets of William.

2. *trans.* To take (goods, valuables, etc.) with illegal force, or as an enemy; to appropriate wrongfully, embezzle; to take by robbery, steal.

1645 FEATLY *Dippers Dipt* (1646) 131 The graces of the Spirit, which cannot be plundered. 1651 USSHER *Lett.* (1686) 543 Those..I can by no means find, and do much fear that they were plundred, among my other Books and Papers, by the rude Welch in Glamorganshire. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* II. 235 The inhabitants ..were determined to plunder Darius's treasures. 1869 F. W. NEWMAN *Misc.* 151 If they feed themselves honestly, and neither steal men or plunder their goods. 1883 J. W. SHERER *At Home & in India* 141 Wrecking a village.., unroofing the houses and plundering the sweetmeats and grain.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* To commit depredations.

1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 167 Impiety is no Zeal, Cruelty no Valour,.. open and violent Oppression and Robberies, or your Plundering, no fair Stratagems. 1693 *Mem. Cut. Feckely* IV. 57 The Imperialists on their side plundered upon the Turks. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 447 When the Hungarians..pushed on.. westward, plundering and laying waste by the way. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* X, You will find it so to your cost, .. if you attempt to plunder here.

Hence **Plu·ndered** *ppl. a.*, **Plu·ndering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1638, 1643 [see 3, 1]. 1649 *Comm. Adv. Money* (1888) II. 1127 Divers plundering officers and soldiers of the late King. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. LXXXVII. (1674) 117 The ruines, plundrings, affronts, and .. desolations which she had received. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman St.* V. i, I shall ha' some plunder'd Plate, I hope, to entertain my Friends with. 1693 G. STEPNEY in *Dryden's Juvenal* VIII. (1697) 201 The Plundred still have Arms. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 78 Henry VIII..gave him a large share of the plundered church lands. 1859 R. F. BURTON in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 116 A place of comparative plenty when the plundering Wahumba do not interfere.

Plu·nderable, *a.* [f. PLUNDER *v.*2 + -ABLE.] That can be plundered or subjected to spoliation.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 334 Persons in whose purses any considerable quantity of plunderable matter was seldom to be found. 1825 [see next].

Plunderage (plv·ndəɹédʒ). [f. PLUNDER *v.*2 + -AGE.] The action of plundering; pillage, spoliation; *spec.* in *Maritime Law*, 'embezzling goods on shipboard' (Wharton 1848-83); *concr.* spoil obtained by such means.

1796 COLQUHOUN *Treat. Police Metrop.* 427 That Wharfingers should be liable for plunderage of Goods. 1816 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 142/1 Some plunderage took place by the negroes. 1825 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Indications* (1830) 26 As plunderable matter increases, so will plunderage. 1831 *Examiner* 139/2 Plunderage of the Chancery Suitors. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. VIII. VII. 363 To form another system of docks at Wapping,..with the view of saving lighterage and plunderage, and bringing the great mass of commerce so much nearer to the heart of the City.

Plunderer (plv·ndəɹəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1. Cf. obs. Du. *plunderer* (Plantin), G. *plünderer*.] One who plunders; a pillager, spoiler, robber.

1647 [see PLUNDER *sb.* 2]. 1649 PRYNNE *Demurrer to Jews' Remitter* 73 One of them formerly a Trooper and Plunderer in Prince Ruperts army. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 34 Learning, not Gold, defies the Plunderer. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. vi. 417 The plunderer of all Temples, houses, and the whole City. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 169 So dont ye [mice] drive your jokes too far, Ye cupboard-plunderers as ye are. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XII. III. 214 Of the [Irish] Roman Catholic peasantry..the majority had enlisted in the army or had joioed gangs of plunderers.

Hence **Plu·nderess**, a female plunderer.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 214 The royal plunderess thought that she could thus .. procure a warm addition to her nest.

Plu·nderless, *a. nonce-wd.* [See -LESS.] Characterized by no plunder or wrongful profit.

1808 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* (ed. 11) 130 A lean and plunderless integrity.

Plunderous (plv·ndərəs), *a. rare.* [f. PLUNDER + -OUS.] Given to or characterized by plundering.

1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 110 Royalism and plunderous Rupertism. 1865 — *Fredk. Gt.* XX. vii. (1872) IX. 147 A foolish love for their horses makes them astonish-

ingly plunderous of furage. 1881 HENFREY in *Antiquary* Apr. 181/2, I think it very likely.. that the owner of this little hoard buried his money on the approach of the King's army, and Rupert's plunderous troopers, in September 1642.

Plunge (plʌndʒ), *sb.* [f. PLUNGE *v.*]

I. 1. A place where one plunges or may plunge; a deep pool, a depth. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5546 In at a wicket he went, & wynly it speris; Princes pointid it with pik, & he þe plunge entres [L. *descendit in profundum maris*]. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 113 And he lay at the plunge evirmair, Sa lang as any ravin did rair. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Plunge*, a deep pool. *Somerset.*

2. An act of plunging; a sudden downward or head-foremost movement into water or the like; a dive, dip; also *fig.*

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 94 ¶ 9 After his first Plunge into the Sea. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 113 Descartes .. was preserved by his strong sense of personal activity, from sinking his individuality in the ocean of being. But.. the plunge was made by Malebranche and Spinoza. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* x, Her first plunge into the pleasures of civilized life. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* III. xiii, The plunge of our anchor sent up clouds of birds wheeling and crying over the woods.

3. *transf.* A sudden and heavy or violent pitching forward of the body.

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* 20 Kepe hym [the fish] euer vnder the rodde..: soo that your lyne may susteyne and heere his lepys and his plungys [*a* 1450 plumbes: see PLUMP *sb.*³ 1]. 1589 NASHE *Pasquil's Ret.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 123 Like a furious beast wrapt in the cordes .. after many a vayne plunge which he giues to breake away. 1889 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 106 By directing the animal's plunges judiciously I got him also on *terra firma*.

b. A heavy downward blow.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xiii, Two boys fight..; one of them gets a plunge on the nose.

4. The fall or breaking of a wave; a heavy downpour of rain (*rare*).

1781 *Gentl. Mag.* LI. 616 The weight of the former [water spout], by heavy plunges raised the sea into mountains. *c* 1841 CARLYLE in *Atlantic Monthly* (1898) LXXXII. 450/2 Before that it was as bad as weather at any time need be: long continued plunges of wet [etc.]. 1862 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 96 Then walk or ride three hours under a plunge of rain. 1862 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* I. *Prel.* 264 The plunge of the implacable seas.

II. 5. The point of being plunged or overwhelmed in trouble, difficulty, or danger; a critical situation, crisis, pinch, stress, strait; a dilemma; esp. in phr. *at (in) a plunge, to put to* or *into the plunge* or *plunges. Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1535 FISHER *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) I. 415 When a person hath deserued a great open shame, & is broght euen to the plunge of the matter, and yet by the meanes of helpe he is deliuered. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 186 To bee putte to the plounge or makynge or marryng & .. to wynne al, or to lese al. 1553 *Short Catech.* in *Liturgies*, etc. (Parker Soc.) 522 We beseech our Father, that he bring us into no such hard escape and peril, nor leave us in the very plunge of danger. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 900/2 Or if it bee the deuill that worketh by the inchaunters hands, will not men say that God is put to his plunges to ouercome Satan? 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Breviaire, Il est au bout de son breviaire*, he is at a plunge, or nonplus; he hath no more to say. *c* 1656 SIR H. CHOLMLEY *Mem.* (1870) 28 When I was in the greatest plunge for money. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 264 The Captain demanding payment of his Money, put the Prince to a great plunge. 1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* VI. vi. III. 670 As he had no great Stock of Argument, .. at a Plunge any Thing would be acceptable that came to his Relief. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enquiries* Wks. (1841) 454 At length, after various plunges and various escapes, it [the Eastern empire] was totally annihilated in the fifteenth century. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Plunge*, a strait, a difficulty. 'I was put to a plunge'. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss., Plunge*, a falling into, or going under trouble or sickness.

III. 6. = PLONGE.

1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 260 The top [of the parapet] is formed with a slight declivity towards the country, which is called the superior slope, or plunge.

IV. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 'done by or used with a plunge') *plunge-bath, -net*; **plunge-churn**, a simple form of churn consisting of an upright wooden cask in which a plunger is worked up and down; **plunge-pole**, the hollow pump-rod of a pumping-engine (Ogilvie, 1882).

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. ix. 99 Submitting ourselves to a succession of *plunge-baths as often as we trusted our weight on the ice-capped stones above the surface. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* May 37 Taking headers into the large plunge bath there [at Marylebone Gardens]. 1815 *Pennecuik's Wks.* 84 *note*, A wooden armed chair..a few stools.. and a *plunge churn, completes the inventory of household furniture. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 899 The old-fashioned upright hand plunge-churn is now confined chiefly to the use of small farmers and cottars. 1883 F. DAY *Indian Fish* 64 (Fish. Exhib. Pnbl.) *Choba.*—A *plunge-net, used chiefly in shallow water to capture fish which lay half-concealed in the mud. From Poona.

Plunge (plʌndʒ), *v.* Forms: 4– **plunge**, 5 **plownge**, 5–6 **plounge**, 5–7 **plonge**, (6 **plong**, 6–7 **plundge**). β. 5 **plonchyn**, **plounch**, **plunch**(e. [ME. *plunge(n, plonge, plonche*, a. OF. *plunjer* (Oxford Psalter, *a* 1140), *plung(i)er, plong(i)er, ploncier, ploncher, pluncher*, F. *plonger*, OPicard *plonkier*, Picard dial. *plonquer* to plunge, dive, (according to Diez):—late L. **plumbicāre* to heave the lead, f. *plumbum* lead.]

1. *trans.* To put violently, thrust, or cast *into* (or † *in*) a liquid, a penetrable substance, or a cavity; to immerse, to submerge; in quot. *c* 1380, † to baptize by immersion (*obs.*).

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1085 And het him sone þat he wer dizt, To blessy þe holy fanston, .. þe prelat dide al so he hizt, & plungede him sone þer-on. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431/1 Other there wende that the shyppe shold haue broken and be plonged in the see. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxxviii. (1870) 300 To plounge the eyes in colde water in the morenyng. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 15 The riuer Mosa .. plungeth him selfe, not in the ocean, but in the Rhene. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 64 Sometimes the one would lift the other quight Above the waters, and then downe againe Her plong. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619–20) II. 371 If thou be not mercifull vnto me, I shall eternally be plundged into the nethermost hell. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 94 ¶ 8 The holy Man bid him plunge his Head into the Water. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 24 Plunge a thermometer into the mixture, and its temperature will be found to be two degrees. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xv. 163 The lance is plunged into the left side. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 77 You have only to plunge a lighted taper into it.

β. *c* 1440 STAUNTON *St. Patr. Purg.* (1900) 71 Fendes takyng þilk bisshop..and plunchyng him in þat blak water. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 87 Of cursyd custum plounchyd in the myre.

† b. *Plunge up*, to heave up, pump up. *Obs.*

1567 in Turberville *Epitaphs* 78 b, Plunge vp a thousande sighes, for griefe your trickling teares distill.

2. *fig.* To thrust, force, or drive *into* (or † *in*) some thing, condition, state, or sphere of action.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. ii. 51 (Camb. MS.) And many folk..wenen þat it be ryght blysful thyng to plounge hem in voluptuos delit. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 6762 Y-plonged in ful gret distresse. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 51 Quhomlit in sorow and plungeit in cair. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* Wks. 1851 III. 75 The Councels themselves were fouly corrupted with ungodly Prelatisme, and .. plung'd into worldly ambition. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 87 The young Prince having plundg'd himself into the excesses of Wine and Women. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 181 Violent passions always plunge the soul into contrary extremes. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxii. III. 227 The commotion, which .. agitated Syracuse, and threatened to plunge it into a civil war. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 373 We are plunged at once into philosophical discussions.

β. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Compleynt* 376 in *Temple of Glas*, etc. (1891) 64 Now canst thow sette men aloft, And now hem plonchyn ful vnsoft, Doun from hegh felycyte.

† **3.** *fig.* To overwhelm, overpower, esp. *with* trouble or difficulty; to put to straits, embarrass.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 462 This womans harte is plungid with payn. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 888 Plonget with sorowe, syghynge day and nyght. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 191 What is all this to plunge his abilitie who can do everie thing. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 21 [He] was so plunged and gravelled with three lines of Seneca, that all our Antidotes .. could not expel the poyson of his errour. 1681 *Relig. Clerici* 188, I am more and more plunged and puzled in this point.

4. *Gardening.* To sink (a pot containing a plant, less usually, a plant itself) in the ground.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 13 Plunge it [the branch] half a foot under good mould. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 132 Chrysanthemum indicum might be introduced when in bloom, and plunged in the borders as if growing there. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 87, I would recommend plunging the pots, but be sure you have a dry bottom. 1869 P. HENDERSON *Pract. Floricult.* xxix. 200 (Funk) These pots should be planted, or, as we term it, 'plunged' to the rim, or level with the surface.

5. *intr.* To throw or hurl oneself *into* water or the like; to dive head-foremost; to fall or sink (involuntarily) *into* a deep place (as a pit or abyss); also, to penetrate impetuously *into* a crowd, a forest, or any thing or place in which one is submerged or lost to view.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 355 For the best, and the worthiest ..Plungyt in the stalwart stour, And rowtis ruyd about thaim dang. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5784 How þat þys water ys arayed, þat y schal plungy on. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 112 A yonge childe..that wente forto bathe hym, and happed to plonge and to fall in a depe pitte withinne the ryner. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xx. 243 Many tymes his hors and he plonged oner the hede in depe myres. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 105 Accoutred as I was, I plunged in, And bad him follow. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VIII. 84 From yon high Cliff I plunge into the Main. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* IV. (1790) 633 It is now fashionable for persons of all ranks to plunge into the sea, and drink the mineral waters. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lix, He plunged into the thickest portion of the little wood. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. 58 Saw the stream plunge into a shaft.

β. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 96 Þe sawle shall plunche into þe depnes of helle.

b. *transf.* To enter impetuously or abruptly *into* (a place). Also with *upon.*

1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. Seine* 110 We .. plunged into the high road leading to Duclair. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 341 Others [tubes] without any vesicular enlargement, plunge at once into different textures, and supply the viscera and internal organs. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Jan. 5/2 Under a well-organised fire from the works, the Arabs plunged forth upon the square. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* (1900) 202 He stumbled across the landing and plunged into Torpenhow's room.

c. *transf.* To descend abruptly and steeply; to dip suddenly (as a road or stratum).

1854 MURCHISON *Siluria* ii. 31 They are seen to fold over and plunge to the east-south-east. 1882 B. HARTE *Flip* i, The stage-road that plunged from the terrace .. into the valley below.

6. *intr.* To enter impetuously or determinedly *into* some state, condition, or affair; to involve oneself deeply.

a 1694 TILLOTSON (J.), He could find no other way to conceal his adultery, but to plunge into the guilt of a murther. 1714 ADDISON *Cato* I. i, Bid me for honour plunge into a war Of thickest foes. 1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 252 The character of their party is to be very ready to plunge into difficult business. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, It was only to plunge into new errors. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 5 We plunge abruptly into the subject of the dialogue.

7. *transf. intr.* To fling or throw oneself violently forward, esp. with a diving action: said of a horse (opposed to REAR *v.*¹ 15 b); of a ship: = PITCH *v.*¹ 19 b; of the chest: to expand with falling of the diaphragm.

1530 PALSGR. 661/2, I plunge, as a horse dothe, *je plonge.* 1633 HEYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fort. by Land & Sea* III. i. Wks. 1874 VI. 392 Our teems..plunge in pain. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 334 Wounded, he rears aloft, And plunging, from his Back the Rider hurls Precipitant. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xvi. 137 He tanght Sawney to rear and plunge, whenever his legs were touched by the broom. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 17 Dick kept plunging with his favourite right-handed hits. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* XXVI, The frigate..no longer jerked and plunged as before. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 115 The water came in every time the ship plunged. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 287 The chest may plunge, but there is no expansion of the thoracic cavity.

b. *trans.* With complement: To make oneself (weary, etc.) by plunging.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 95 They wilt, after they haue plunged themselues weary, fall downe.

c. Of a horse: To throw or pitch by plunging.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 66 At the farther side of the river [he] was plunged by his horse, at his landing, that he was taken vp for dead.

† **8.** *trans.* To penetrate by plunging, diving, or digging; to plunge into or through. *Obs. rare.*

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 1 Vaunt not, rich pearl, red coral, which do stir A fond desire in fools to plunge your ground. 1724 RAMSAY *Health* 313 He'll plunge the deep, And with expanded arms the billows sweep.

9. *absol.* Of artillery: To send shot downwards from a higher level. Cf. *plunging fire* in PLUNGING *ppl. a.* c.

1815 SCOTT *Paul's Lett.* (1839) 123 Our artillery on the ridge were brought to plunge into it.

10. *intr.* To spend money or bet recklessly; to speculate or gamble deeply; to run into debt. *slang.*

1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* XXXVIII, They plunged as regarded hansoms, paying whatever was asked with an airy prodigality. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Phant. Fort.* xliv, She has been plunging rather deeply. 1886 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 319 'Plunging' was the order of the day, and lansquenet was the game at which most of this..was done.

Hence **Plunged** *ppl. a.*

1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 177 The plunged state, wherein I lyue and dwell. 1767 BEVIS in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 378 Depending on the relation of the height *a* to the plunged part.

† **Plu·ngeon.** *Obs.* [a. F. *plongeon* (OF. *plongon*, Flor. et Blanc.) a diver, a bird of genus *Colymbus*, f. *plonger* to dive, PLUNGE + *-eon*:—L. *-iō(nem*: cf. PIGEON.] A diving bird; a diver.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XI. xxii, Because he plongeth contynuelly in such manere, he is called Plongeon or Dyvar. 1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* 1704 A Plungeon: a kinde of water fowle with a long reddish bill, *Phalacrocorax.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 296 Among the Alps: where also the Plungeons [L. *mergi*] or bald Ranens be, which heretofore were thought proper and peculiar to the Baleare Islands. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Plungeon* or *Diver*, a sort of water-fowl. Hence 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio); 1755 in JOHNSON.

Plunger (plʌ·ndʒəɹ). [f. PLUNGE *v.* + -ER¹.]

I. 1. One who plunges; a diver. (So F. *plongeur.*)

1611 COTGR., *Plongeur*, a plunger, ducker, diuer. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Plunger*, a diver. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* III. 46 Here, the pride of the plunger, you stride the fall and clear it; Here, .. into pure green depth drop down from lofty ledges. 1893 *Tablet* 18 Feb. 272 Would the plunger hold his own in the vortex of troubled waters?

† b. A diving bird; *spec.* the Black Gull. *Obs.*

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* (1746) 194 White Gulls, Grey Gulls, and Black Gulls (commonly termed by the Name of Plungers and Water-Crows).

2. In various technical applications, an instrument or part of a mechanism which works with a plunging or thrusting motion.

a. Any solid piston, as that of a force-pump, *esp.* the piston of a Cornish pump; a hollow piston forming the bucket of a lift-pump. b. The dasher of a churn. c. The firing-pin in some breech-loading firearms; also, a bolt sliding in a groove on the breech for securing the barrel in firing position. d. A metallic cylinder or ping for regulating an electric current. e. *Pottery.* A vessel in which clay is beaten to paste or slip. f. Short for *plunger-brake* (see 5). Also in other applications: see quots.

1777 MACBRIDE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 115 Stirring it [the leather] up with the utensil called a plunger, which is nothing more than a pole with a knob at the end of it. 1822 J. IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 457 Plungers are pistons that nearly fill the working barrel. 1831 LARDNER *Pneumat.* vi. 312 A heavy beam, or plunger, suspended from a chain, and capable of descending by its own weight in water. 1837 *Flemish Husb.* 62 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Sometimes .. a dog walks in a wheel, which turns the machinery by which the plunger is moved up and down [in churning]. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 83 It is .. very

usual to see two plungers attached, one on each side of the cross-head of the air pump; one works a bilge pump, the other the feed pipe. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 355 The barrel is closed by a sliding plunger or bolt, which can be pushed forward against the barrel, or withdrawn for the admission of the cartridge. 1870 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 2 The cartridges fall into slots in the barrels, and are gradually pushed into the firing position by 10 plungers or pistons. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1778/2 The clays are..prepared by mixing them in a plunger containing a large wheel, by which they are, with the addition of water, converted into a mass of the consistency of cream. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 424 Hydraulic power is obtained by a 40-horse engine, pumping the water into two upright cylinders, fitted with solid plungers. 1881 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 2/5 Uxbridge.. signalled a couple of 'beats' to the West Drayton box, when the officer there in charge replied with four beats, pressed the 'plunger' and took off the lock at Uxbridge signals.

II. 3. *Mil. slang.* A cavalry man.

1854 THACKERAY *J. Leech's Pict.* 82 He used rather to laugh at guardsmen, 'plungers', and other military men. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xvi, It's an insult to the whole Guards,..after refusing two of us, to marry an attorney, and after all to bolt with a plunger.

4. *slang.* One who bets, gambles, or speculates rashly or recklessly.

1876 *World* V. No. 115. 4 The prince of plungers, with hat jauntily cocked over one eye. 1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* I. i. Plungers in baccarat, badminton, loo, and opera-dancers. 1892 JESSOPP *Stud. by Recluse* vi. (1893) 192 He took to the turf,.. was a regular plunger, and got deeply into debt.

III. 5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plunger-button, -case, -pole, -rod*; **plunger-brake**: see quots.; **plunger-bucket, plunger-lift,** in a pump, a bucket having no valve; also = next (*b*); **plunger-piston,** (*a*) a solid cylindrical piston used in a plunger-pump; (*b*) a similar piston used in a pressure-gauge, steam-indicator, etc.; **plunger-pump,** one with a solid piston, as a force-pump.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 July 3/2 With my *Plunger brake I rode down every inch of the descent from the top of the Grimsel Pass to the Rhone Glacier. [1898 *Cycling* ix. 52 [A brake] actuated by means of a lever attached to the handle bar, which is connected by a hinged joint with a plunger.] 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Plunger-bucket*, one without a valve. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 41/1 Motion is given to the piston, bucket, or *plunger-pole of the pump. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 147 Stationary double *plunger pumps. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 52 The water is taken out of the mines by means of two Rittinger telescopic plunger pumps, placed at the present lowest level, one hundred and eighty feet below the adit. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 187 There is also a rack and toothed sector, with a balance weight connected to the inclined plane at the top of the *plunger-rods. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 929 The very unfavourable position in which a man applies his force directly to the plunger-rod of this churn.

Plunging (plʊ·ndʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb PLUNGE in various senses; *spec.* † immersion in baptism (*obs.*).

a 1450 *Myrc* 609 Whenne thou comest to the plungynge. 1532 *Faith Mirror* (1829) 234 The sign in baptism, is the plunging down in the material water, and lifting up again. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 93 A mare .. which..was naturally giuen to the vice of plunging. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. vii. (1872) VII. 221, I could..leave Fortune to her whirlings and her plungings. 1883 MRS. BISHOP in *Leisure Hr.* 143/1 At times..came huge plungings, with accompanying splashings.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *plunging bath, -hole, -material, -pit*; **plunging-battery** (*Electr.*), a battery in which the plates may be plunged into or withdrawn from the fluid, when the battery is or is not in use (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **plunging-siphon,** a small tube with open ends, used to draw a small quantity of liquor by plunging it into the bulk, and stopping one end with the finger (Dunglison, 1857).

1843 SIR C. SCUDAMORE *Med. Visit Gräfenberg* 70 Neither plunging bath nor douche were used. 1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 49/2 Plants of two or three sorts should be selected from the cold plunging pits. 1885 ELDER in *Our Corner* V. 177 Cocoanut fibre may be put on as a plunging material into which pots, seed-pans, or boxes can be plunged.

Plu·nging, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That plunges.

a. Of a horse or its action, a wave, a ship, etc.: Diving; rushing or falling forward or downward; pitching; sinking steeply.

1538 ELYOT, *Sternax*, a steerynge or ploungynge horse. 1548 *Ibid.*, *Sternax equus*, a plungyng hors that casteth his ridar. 1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* xvii, The steeds rush on in plunging pride. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. 172 Richard, light-hearted as a plunging star. 1875 H. JAMES *Passionate Pilgr.*, etc. 236 She sat on an ivied stone, on the edge of a plunging wall. 1885 BLACK *White Heather* v, In the darkened and plunging waters.

b. *fig.* in various senses: see the verb.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 37 Most greedy gripes with plunging paines, do pierce my ruthfull hart. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 442 His unbridled licence of language, and his plunging desperate doctrines.

c. Plunging fire, artillery or rifle fire directed downwards from a higher level. Cf. PLUNGE *v.* 9.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Plunging-fire*, .. shot fired at an angle of depression below point-blank. 1891 G. W. BAIRD in *Century Mag.* July 357 The Indians held the sharp crests of the steep hills, and were delivering a plunging fire into the troops.

Hence **Plu·ngingly** *adv.*

1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lii, Fred hesitated an instant, and then went on plungingly.

Plungy (plʊ·ndʒi), *a. rare.* [f. PLUNGE + -Y.] Causing or coming in plunges; bringing heavy showers, rainy (*obs.* or *dial.*).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. met. iii. (Camb. MS.), The fyrmament stant dirked by wete plowngy [*v. r.* ploungy] clowdes. *Ibid.* III. met. i, The sterres shynen more agreablely whan the wynd nothus leteth hise plowngy blastes. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* VII. F iij b, Pufte up with pleasures plungie puffes.

Plunk (plʊŋk), *v.* Chiefly *dial.* [In senses 1 and 2 app. echoic; sense 3 may be the same, or an altered form of *plump*: cf. also northern Fr. *plonquer* to plunge. Sense 4 may be from PLUNK *sb.* Sense 5 is of obscure origin: cf. early mod.Du. *plencken* 'vagari, divagari, palari, errare' (Kilian). There may be two or three different words here.]

I. 1. *trans.* To pluck (a string) so as to cause an abrupt vibratory sound; to twang sharply.

1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 229 Let Europe plunk her fiddle strings, Till them to unison she brings. 1898 *Chicago Advance* 31 Mar. 436/1 Robert marched out plunking the banjo, Charles rattling the bones.

2. *intr.* To croak or cry as a raven. *Sc.*

?*a* 1800 *Scotch Song* (Jam.), The corpie plunkin' i' the bog, Made a' my flesh turn cauld.

II. 3. *intr.* To plump, to drop down abruptly.

1808 JAMIESON, *Plunk*, v. n., to plunge with a dull sound, to plump. 1888 E. MOTT in *Chicago Herald* (Farmer), B' that time the ol' man had plunked inter a barl. 1891 J. H. PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* I. i. 15 He 'plunked-down' all-of-a-heap on a neighbouring balk of timber.

III. 4. *trans.* To drive or propel with a sudden push (? like a cork from a bottle).

1884 A. A. PUTNAM *Ten Yrs. Police Judge* v. 29 The especial bull's-eyes which the rocks of reform were aimed to hit, and, as it were plunk out. 1893 KIPLING *Many Invent.* 104 The moving galley's bow was plunking them [oars] back through their own oar holes. 1899 J. COLVILLE *Scott. Vernacular* II (E. D. D.) Whin and broom pods plunkt their peas on ruddy cheeks.

IV. 5. *intr.* and *trans.* To play the truant; to be a truant from. *Sc.*

1808 JAMIESON, To *Plunk*, .. to play the truant. 1870 J. NICHOLSON *Idylls* 36 Shinties to fung the fleeing bool, An' aiblins gar me plunk the schule. 1898 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 28 Oct. 2 He and his brother 'plunked' the school frequently, and were afraid to go home.

Plunk, *sb., adv., int.* Chiefly *dial.* [f. PLUNK *v.*]

A. *sb.* **1.** The action of the verb PLUNK; the resonant sound of a heavy blow, or of a plunge; the blow or plunge itself; also, the sound made by the drawing of a cork, etc.

1809 T. BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* 140 *Pelsy, Plungk*, a blow. 1813 G. BRUCE *Poems* II. 166 In his guid naig's fat rump it [a dirk] stuck; Whilk nae being us'd to sic a plunk, Gae suddenly a fearfu' funk. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 313/1 The King's name, and the plunk of corks drawn to drink his health, resounded in every house. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 167 We hear .. the pistol-like report of beer, and the more soberly alluring plunk! of wine-corks. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec. 2/1 Suddenly there was a plunk! splash! Haw-haw-oooof! 1901 G. DOUGLAS *Ho. w. Green Shutters* 59 Swipey..planted a gob of mud right in the middle of his brow... Beneath the wet plunk of the mud John started back.

2. *slang.* † **a.** A large sum, a fortune. *Obs.* **b.** A dollar. *U. S.*

1767 JOSIAH WEDGWOOD in *Life* x. (1894) 102 He is in no danger of making a Plunk, or what would be esteemed a Fortune by any other than a little country manufacturer. 1901 H. MCHUGH *John Henry* 12 Sarah Bernhardt at five plunks a chair.

B. *adv.* and *int.* With a plunking noise; plump.

1894 [W. D. LATTO] *Tammas Bodkin* xxx, Afore ye cud hae said sax the train played plunk into Moncrieff Tunnel. 1895 'IAN MACLAREN' *Brier Bush* v. 188 They slip aff sudden in the end, and then they juist gang plunk. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 114/2 He poised on the edge of the pier. Then he went down—plunk—and came up in a moment. 1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* v. 52 [Peas] are a' vera weel in broth, but if ye got them plunk on the jaw wi' a strong chairge o' powder abint them, they might bring the water to your e'en.

† Plu·nket, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 **plunkett,** 4–7 **plonket,** 5 **-ete, -eut, -ett, plounkette,** 5–6 **ploncket,** 5–8 **plunket,** (6 **plumket, pluncket**). [ME. *plonket, plunket*, app. derived from OF. *plunkié* (1254), *plonquié* lead-coloured, lead-grey, also a kind of grey cloth (pa. pple. of *plonquier* to cover with lead:—latc L. **plumbicāre*, f. *plumbum* lead: see PLUNGE *v.*).

The ending *-et* may be the earlier form of *-é*; but cf. other names of coloured fabrics, as BLANKET, BLUET, BURNET, RUSSET, WATCHET. See also BLUNKET (app. an alteration of this, perh. associated with *blanket*); also PLUMBET.]

A. *sb.* A woollen fabric of varying texture, app. of a grey or light blue colour. Cf. BLUNKET *sb.*

1375-6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 582 Pro xij uln. de plunkett. 1377-8 *Ibid.* 586, xiij uln. de Plonket empt. pro tunicis, pro pagettis xiij s. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 493 My master delyverd .. xviij. yerdes of fyne plonket .. to dye into fyne morrey engreyned. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 § 4 That this Acte .. extende not .. to the makynge .. of eny clothe called Vervise, otherwise called Plounkettes Turkyns or Celestrines, with broade Lists. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 22 Sodainly the Mount opened, and out came sixe ladies all in Crimosin satin and plunket, enbroudered with Golde and perle. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Plonkets*, a kind of wollen cloth. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* II. 96 What is become of our noble Manufacture of Plunkets, Violets, and Blues, formerly made in Suffolk? 1876 PLANCHÉ *Cycl. Costume* I. 402.

B. *adj.* Of a greyish blue colour; light blue. Cf. BLUNKET *a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 406/1 Plunket (*K.*, *P.* coloure), *jacinctus*. 1465-6 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 329, xxiij. narow clothes called statutes, of the .. color of red viij., and of the colour of plonkeut xv. 1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* (1883) 10 Lete woode your heer in an woodefatte a lyght plunket colour. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 596 In two or thre places the saied sleues were cut, and fastened together againe with a plunket ryband. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 50 The Duke of Vaudosme and his bende in clothe of golde, and plunckat velnet. 1560 Plumket [see PLUMBET, quot. 1533].

Plunther (plʊ·nðəɹ), *v. dial.* [Akin to PLUNDER *v.*] *intr.* To flounder.

1839-41 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a Year* IX. I. 274 The little doctor was plunthering on, ankle-deep in snow, towards the vicarage. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 51 We went plunthering along, sinking deeply at every step.

Pluperfect (plu·pɔ·ɹfĕkt, plū·pɔ̄ɹfĕkt), *a.* (*sb.*) Also **plus-.** [Contracted from *plus-quam-perfect*, ad. L. (*tempus præteritum*) *plus quam perfectum* '(past tense) more than perfect', transl. Gr. (χρόνος) ὑπερσυντελικός. Cf. F. *plus-que-parfait* (1521).

400 MACROBIUS *De different. Verb.* 7 In Græcis verbis quæ in Ω exeunt omne perfectum tempus mutat in fine A in EIN et facit plusquam perfectum quod illi ὑπερσυντελικὸν vocant. *c* 500 PRISCIAN 805 (Putsch) Præteritum plusquamperfectum, in quo iampridem res perfecta ostenditur.]

1. *Gram.* Applied to that tense of the verb which expresses a time or action completed prior to some past point of time, specified or implied. Also *absol.* or as *sb.*, *ellipt.* for *pluperfect tense.*

1530 PALSGR. 88 The Preter Pluperfit Tens. *Jaudye parlé*, I had spoken. *Ibid.* 113 Verbes actives circumlocute theyr preterperfit and plus perfit tenses throughe all theyr modes, ..with the tenses of *je ay* and the participle preterit. 1599 MINSHEU *Span. Gram.* (1623) 22 Indicatiue moode. Pres. Imperfect. First preterperfect. Second perfect. Pluperfect tense. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 124 The Pluperfect Tense represents a thing, not only as past, but also as prior to some other point of time specified in the sentence: as, 'I had finished my letter before he arrived'. 1837 G. PHILLIPS *Syriac Gram.* 52 By means also of the auxiliary verb two other tenses are defined; namely, the imperfect and plusperfect. 1879 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* IV. xvii. § 1487 The Pluperfect denotes an action in past time, done before another past action.

2. *gen.* More than perfect; in quot. 1802 misused for 'superfluous'; *spec.* in *Mus.* (rarely) applied to an augmented (as distinguished from a perfect) fourth or fifth.

1802 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIII. 12 Junius had a dislike to the letter *k*...; it would have been more rational to indulge an antipathy against *c*, which is a very pluperfect letter, and represents sometimes *k*, sometimes *s*, and sometimes *ts*. 1856 *Leisure Hr.* 31 Jan. 74 It will happen in all hinderies .. that on examination certain volumes are found imperfect or pluperfect, either wanting a sheet, or having a sheet too much. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v. *Interval*, Intervals greater than major or normal have been termed (besides *augmented*) extreme, sharp, superfluous, pluperfect. 1876 HULLAH *ibid.* s.v. *Nomenclature*, Imperfect as applied to the exceptional fifth. As an antonym to this I have long used the epithet pluperfect, which has been very largely adopted.

† Plu·racie. *Sc. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *plūs, plūr-* more: cf. med.L. *plūritās*.] = PLURALITY.

1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 211/1 It being found maist difficill, That in þe charge of pluracie [*ed.* 1597 pluralitie] of kirkkis ony ane minister may instructe mone [1597 monie] flokis.

Plural (plū·ɹăl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 4–5 **plurel,** 5–6 **-ell(e,** 5–7 **-all.** [a. OF. *plurel* (12th c.), or ad. L. *plūrālis* (Quint.), f. *plūs, plūr-* more: see -AL.]

1. *Gram.* Applied to the form of a word which denotes more than one (or, in languages having a dual form, more than two): opposed to *singular.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 237 Three propre persones ac nouȝt in plurel noumbre, For al is but on god. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 171 He moste be i-cleped Argi in þe plural nombre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 285/1 Plurelle, *pluralis*. 1530 PALSGR. 4 The thyrde parsonnes plurelles of verbes actyves in the frenche tonge .. ende in *ent*. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrowes* III. § 72. 320 Nor is it [*Jehovah*] declined: nor hath it the plurall number. 1764 W. PRIMATT *Accentus Redivivi* 111 Provided they were third persons plural. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* IX. § 1 (1862) 113 They speak in the plural number, and the reader is utterly deceived. 1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 28/1 Quintilian .. observes, that there were some writers..who contended that the dual number, in the third person plural of verbs, was properly marked by the termination *e*; as *consedere* if two persons sate together, *consederunt* if more than two; but, adds he, this rule is observed by none of our best writers.

2. More than one in number; consisting of, containing, pertaining to, or equivalent to, more than one.

Plural livings: see PLURALITY 3. *Plural vote*, the right of giving more than one vote, or of voting in more than one parliamentary constituency; hence *plural voter, voting.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* V. iv. 52 Better haue none Then plurall faith, which is too much by one. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* vii. 66 God is a plurall God, and offers himselfe to all collectively; God is a singular God, and offers himselfe to every man distributively. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 73/1 Until there shall have been devised .. some mode of plural voting which may assign to education, as such, the degree of superior influence due to it, and sufficient as a counterpoise to the numerical weight of the least educated class. 1895 *Daily Chron.* 6 Dec. 6/7 One of the few beneficed clergymen holding plural livings. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.*

10 Aug. 8/1 In spite of the law which forbids it, polygamy still prevails in Utah...In Salt Lake City they don't call it polygamy, but 'plural marriage'.

B. *sb.* a. *Gram.* The plural number. b. The fact or condition of there being more than one.

Plural of excellence or *majesty*, *plural intensive*, terms applied in Hebrew Grammar to a plural sb. used as the name of a single person; the typical example being אֱלֹהִים *ĕlōhīm*, lit. gods, deities, used as the name of (the one) God.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxxiii. (Bodl. MS.), Porrum .. is hoc Porrum in þe singuler & hij porri in þe plurel. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 56 If respect be had to the severall Arts there professed, Sigebert founded Schools in the plurall. 1756 F. Greville *Maxims* 27 We confess our faults in the plural, and deny them in the singular. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 202/2 The number three, as being the first of plurals. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 186/1 This literary fashion of speaking in the plural, sadly puzzles an old gentleman unused to composition, like myself. 1837 G. Phillips *Syriac Gram.* 103 A *plural of excellence* the Syrians have not. *c* 1860 *Gesenius's Heb. & Chaldee Lex.* 30/2 The plural of majesty, אֱלֹהִים; occurs more than two thousand times. 1898 F. Brown *Heb.-Eng. Lex.* 43 Pl. intensive.

1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 277 Do not make a singular into a plural, as the facetious say of those who break a thing.

Pluralism (plū·rălĭz'm). [f. Plural + -ism, after Pluralist.] The character of being plural; the condition or fact of being a pluralist.

1. a. *Eccl.* The system or practice of more than one benefice being held at the same time by one person. b. The holding of two or more offices of any kind at one time.

1818 Bentham *Ch. Eng., Catech. Exam.* 248 Obtainment on false pretences, as proved by Non-Residence, Pluralism, and Sinecurism. *a* 1882 Sir R. Christison *Life* (1885) I. 411 Pluralism was at this period [1822] in the ascendant in the Scottish Church. 1892 J. C. Blomfield *Hist. Heyford* 68 The last [century] .. so sadly notorious for the pluralism and non-residence of the parochial clergy. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 24 Nov. 6/2 (*heading*) Justice Buckley on Pluralism in Directorships. *Ibid.*, It did not follow .. that a rich man was the best administrator, but if the system of payment he suggested were adopted there should be an end of pluralism.

2. *Philos.* A theory or system of thought which recognizes more than one ultimate principle: opposed to Monism.

1887 Bowne *Philos. Theism* i. (1902) 62 We replace..the pluralism of spontaneous thought by a basal monism. 1904 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 416 Philosophically this is neither Pluralism nor out-and-out Monism. It is not the former because ultimately no other source of being but God, no principle of life but the Divine, is recognised. 1905 *Athenæum* 11 Feb. 170/2 Thus we reach a pluralism. It is, however, the pluralism, not of Leibnitz, but of Lotze. The monads are not absolute, but interact.

Pluralist (plū·rălist). [f. Plural + -ist.]

1. *Eccl.* One who holds two or more benefices at the same time. Also *attrib.*

1626 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 82 A bill is also talked of for pluralists to allow their curate, of the benefice they reside upon, £50 per annum. 1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* M.'s Wks. 1738 I. 456 Branded with the odious Names of Pluralists and Non-residents. 1760 Jortin *Erasm.* II. 188 He seems to have had in view.. Cardinal Wolsey, who had been a scandalous pluralist. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 217/1 The Rev. James Hook..had .. taken up the gauntlet in favour of his pluralist and non-resident brethren. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* v, A pluralist at whom the severest Church-reformer would have found it difficult to look sour.

b. In extended use, One who combines two or more offices, professions, or conditions. Also *attrib.*

1842 R. Burns *Mem. Rev. Dr. MacGill* i. 14 The idea of a pluralist, he could not..endure; and in his instant declinature of the tempting proposal [of the Chair of History at St. Andrews, when he already had a small country parish] we discover the germ of [his] opposition..to the pluralising system. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* I. App. v. 354 Patriots rather than pluralists. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 13 M. Doré is, in fact, a pluralist in point of styles, and he has given us at least three or four distinct and separate ones in this work. 1869 *Ibid.* 11 Oct. 2 Mr. White is a pluralist in treasurerships. 1891 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 5/1 The whole land will soon be too hot to hold the pluralists of matrimony [practisers of 'plural marriage']. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 18 May 7/4 Mr. Bowles..never heard of a private secretary who received £300 a year under one vote, and £800 a year under another. .. He objected strongly to these pluralist appointments.

2. *Philos.* One who holds the theory of pluralism.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Pluralistic (plū·rălĭ·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic: see -istic.] Of or belonging to a pluralist or to pluralism, in any sense; *spec.* in *Philos.* recognizing more than one ultimate principle in ontology: opposed to Monistic.

1877 Winchell *Sci. & Rel.* ii. (1881) 40 The later Eleatics were pluralistic—holding to the distinction of matter and spirit. 1884 *Lotze's Metaph.* I. 443 What I looked for in vain in other statements of the pluralistic hypothesis. 1891 F. C. S. Schiller *Riddles of Sphinx* 403 The pluralistic answer given to the ultimate question of ontology.

Hence **Pluralistically** *adv.*

1880 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 851/3 [Julius Bahnsen's] philosophy..defines the 'Ding an sich' of Schopenhauer, the Will, pluralistically, and not, as Hartmann does, monistically.

Plurality (plurælĭti). [a. OF. *pluralite* (14th c.), ad. late L. *plūrālitās* (Ambrose), f. *plūrāl-is* Plural.]

I. Related in sense to *plural.*

1. The state of being plural; the fact or condition of denoting, comprising, or consisting of more than one.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxxii. (MS. Bodl.), Pluralite of hornes folowiþ þe clifte of fote [in four-footed beasts]. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Of Cert. Places of Script.* I. (1859) 374 The plurality of wives was by a special prerogative suffered to the fathers of the Old Testament. 1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 183 To shew how in one nature there may be a plurality of persons. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., A plurality of worlds is a thing which Mr. Huygens has endeavoured to prove in his Cosmotheoros. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 103 Many of the Armenian nobles still refused to abandon the plurality of their gods and of their wives. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* I. 27 The..question of the unity or plurality of authorship of the poem. 1898 J. R. Illingworth *Divine Immanence* (1904) vii. 86/2 The fact that there is plurality, triune plurality in God.

b. The fact of there being many; numerousness; hence, a large number or quantity; a multitude.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 27, I haue studiede that hit schal be called *Policronicon* of the pluralite of tymes whom it dothe comeyne. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. Prol. (S.T.S.) I. 7 In sic pluralite of writaris my fame is obscure and of litill estimatioun. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 445 Pluralitie of meit and drink sicklike, Forbiddin wes bayth for puir and ryke. 1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* IV. iii, Doe you count it lawfull to haue such pluralitie of seruants? 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 37 Through a good Microscope, he may easily see..variety in the plurality, paucity, and anomalous Situation of eyes. 1859 Mill *Liberty* iii. (1865) 42/2 Europe is, in my judgment, wholly indebted to this plurality of paths for its progressive and many-sided development. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 512 The money-chest was also secured by a plurality of locks.

2. *Eccl.* a. The holding of two or more benefices or livings concurrently by one person. b. A benefice or living held concurrently with another or others; *pl.* two or more benefices held together.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* xi. 197 Dewid he is also, And haþ possessions & pluralites for pore menis sake. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 18 Alle þey bene acursed, þat receyvin & holdyn pluralyte of cherchys. 1551 Crowley *Pleas. & Pain* 533 Geue ouer your pluralities..betake you to one benifice. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 325 Who ingrosse many pluralities under a non-resident and slubbring dispatch of soules. *a* 1715 Bp. Burnet *Own Time* vii. (1823) VI. 646 The scandalous practices of non-residence and pluralities. *Ibid.*, I do not reckon the holding poor livings that lie contiguous, a plurality, where both are looked after, and both afford only a competent maintenance. *a* 1817 T. Dwight *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 50 There are two congregations in North-Haven: a Presbyterian, and an Episcopal. The latter is a small plurality, under the care of a neighbouring minister. 1877 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) II. vii. 83 This holding of sees in plurality..was by no means uncommon at the time.

c. *transf.* of offices or positions generally.

1678 Lady Chaworth in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 47 Some mention the laying sums upon all pluralities of qualities, dignities, and offices. 1850 Lyell *2nd Visit U.S.* II. 82 Some wealthy slave-owners of Alabama have estates in Mississippi. With a view of checking the increase of these 'pluralities', a tax has recently been imposed on absentees. 1893 *Law Times* XCIV. 452/1 There is a growing feeling that plurality in the matter of directorships is dangerous and to be deprecated.

II. Related in sense to L. *plus* more.

Etymologically, these are improper uses, being in form derivatives of *plural*, while in sense they are derivatives of *plūs, plūr-*. On the analogy of *major-ity, minor-ity, superior-ity*, etc., the etymological form is Plurity.

3. The greater number or part; more than half of the whole; = Majority 3. [At first Scotch, from F. *pluralité.*]

1578 *Bk. Univ. Kirk of Scotl.* (Bann. Cl.) 412 For electioun of ane Moderatour, Mrs Johne Row, David Fergusone and Johne Duncansone was proponit in leits, and be pluralitie of votes Mr Johne Row [Minister at Perth] was chosin Moderatour. 1581 *Ibid.* 522 The said Mr Johne, he pluralitie of votes, was chosin Moderator hac vice. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 228 The pluralitie of voices refusing to accept the armes. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* (1839) 528 To bring the people together, to elect them by plurality of votes. 1654 Fuller *Comm. Ruth* (1868) 37 Verity consisteth not in the plurality of voices. 1683 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) II. 187 The plurality of the younger judges and rising men judged it otherwise. 1703 Duke of Queensberry in Ellis *Orig. Letters* Ser. II. IV. No. 394. 227 This was thrown out by a great plurality. 1794 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 91/1 The plurality..of their chiefs endeavoured in vain to stem the torrent of disobedience. 1823 *Niles' Register* XXIV. 217/2 At the late election..[in Maine], only three gentlemen were chosen...Neither of the others had a plurality of the whole number of votes. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 74 Socrates would rather not decide the question by a plurality of votes.

4. *U. S. Politics.* An excess of votes polled by the leading candidate in an election above those polled by the one next to him, in cases where there are three or more candidates; as distinguished from *majority*, which in such cases is applied to an absolute majority of all the votes given.

(The earlier sense (3) was in use in 1823: see above.)

1828 Webster s. v., In elections, a plurality of votes is when one candidate has more votes than any other, but less than half of the whole number of votes given. 1846 Worcester s. v., A candidate, in an election, receives a plurality of votes, when he receives more than any other candidate; and he receives a majority of votes, when he receives more than all others. 1864 Webster s. v., *Plurality of votes*, the excess of votes cast for one individual over those cast for any other of several competing candidates. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Nov. 4/7 Governor Cleveland had a thousand plurality in New York State, and was elected President. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 8/2 He ran again last fall, and had a plurality over the Republican candidate; but as it requires in that State [Connecticut] a majority over all to elect, the Legislature elected his Republican competitor.

III. 5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 307 The non-resident and plurality-gaping Prelats, the gulphs and whirle pooles of benefices. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 863 The differences on which the plurality hypothesis is founded.

Pluralize (plū·rălaiz), *v.* [a. F. *pluraliser*: see Plural and -ize.]

1. *trans.* To make plural; to attribute plurality to; to express in the plural.

1803 *Monthly Mag.* XV. 3 We cannot well avoid the use of many ancient words unaltered, as English nouns; but I would lay it down as a rule, never to pluralize them by inflection, but simply by the addition of the *s* or *es*. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 520 Gulliver, to magnify present times, pluralises them all and each. 1864 *Mattie, a Stray* II. 251 'Perhaps it serves *us* right', said Mattie, pluralizing the case after her old fashion. 1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 382 Those words which we have adopted from Latin or Greek..unaltered, have usually been pluralised according to Greek and Latin grammar.

b. *intr.* Of a word or phrase: To become plural; to assume plural form.

1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 599 Any part of speech will assume in compounding the substantive character, and will pluralise as such.

2. *intr.* To hold more than one benefice (or office) at one time; to be or become a pluralist.

1842 [see Pluralist 1 b]. *a* 1875 [see Pluralized].

Hence **Pluralized** *ppl. a.*, **Plu·ralizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pluralizā·tion**, the act of pluralizing; **Plu·ralizer**, *spec.* = Pluralist 1 (Webster 1864).

1813 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXI. 475 The pluralizing formulas [in language]. 1836 G. S. Faber *Prim. Doctr. Election* I. ix. 133 Clement, by his use of a pluralising phraseology in the first person, shews us [etc.]. *a* 1875 R. S. Hawker *Prose Wks.* (1893) 169 A pluralised clergyman of the days of the Georges. 1878 H. Spencer in *Pop. Sc. Monthly* July 300 'Inferiors invariably use the third person plural in addressing their superiors': a form which, while dignifying the superior by pluralization, increases the distance of the inferior by its relative indirectness.

Plurally (plū·răli), *adv.* [f. Plural + -ly².] In the plural number; so as to express or imply more than one; in a plural manner.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 345 Whan God bihiȝte Abraham þat he shulde ȝyve þat lond to him and to his seed, he seid not pluraliche, þat he shulde ȝyve it to his seedis. 1552 Latimer *1st Serm. Lord's Prayer* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 5 Mark that he saith, *advocatum, non advocatos*. He speaketh singularly, not plurally. *a* 1666 C. Hoole *Accidence* (1671) 3 Nouns be declined with six Cases, Singularly and Plurally. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* 1 Cor. xi. 23, 24 That Christ gave it them together plurally. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. vii. iv. § 27. 152 'The heavens' when used plurally.. remained expressive of the starry space beyond. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 5 Mar. 4/6 Mormons who were (plurally) married before polygamy was made illegal.

†Plura·nimous, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *plūs, plūr-* more + *animus* mind + -ous; after *unanimous.*] Not unanimous.

1650 B. *Discoliminium* 28, I could demonstrate it to be Heterogeneous, Heterodoxous,..Omnigenous, Pluranimous.

†Plu·rar, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *plūs, plūr-* more + -ar; = OF. *plurier* plural: app. after *singular*, F. *singulier.*] = Plural.

a 1613 Overbury *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 93 To bee briefe he is a Heteroclite, for hee wants the plurar number.

Plurasie, -esie, -esy, obs. forms of Pleurisy.

Plurative (plū·rătiv), *a.* [ad. L. *plūrātīvus* adj. (Gell.) plural, f. L. *plūs, plūr-* more, after grammatical terms in *-ātīvus*, as *nōminātīvus, comparātīvus, indicātīvus*, etc. So obs. F. *pluratif* (E. Deschamps in Godef.).]

†1. *Gram.* = Plural *a.* 1. *Obs. rare.*

1585 Foxe *Serm. on 2 Cor. v.* 6 This nominative (*Nos*) in the plurative number, is not here to be expounded after the stile of Rome.

2. *Logic.* (See quots.)

1867 Atwater *Elem. Logic* 102 Plurative Judgments are those in which more than half, but not all of the subject is taken. 1870 Jevons *Elem. Logic* xxii. 191 The name of Plurative propositions has been proposed for all those which give a distinct idea of the fraction or number of the subject involved in the assertion.

Pluri- (plū·ri), combining form of L. *plūs, plūr-* more, pl. *plūr-ēs* several, as in the following:

Plurica·psular *a.*, having several capsules, as a radiolarian. **Plurice·llular** *a.*, composed of several cells. **Plurice·ntral** *a.*, having more than one centre or nucleus. **Pluricī·pital** *a. Bot.* [L. *caput, -cipit-* head], having more than one head, as a root-crown (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895). **Pluricu·spid** *a.*, having several cusps, as a tooth. **Pluride·ntate** *a.*, having several tooth-like processes or appendages (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Pluriflа·gellate** *a. Zool.*, having many flagella (*ibid.*). **Plurifio·rous** *a.* [L. *flōs, flōr-* flower], many-flowered (*ibid.*). **Plurifœta·tion**, the conception of more than one fœtus at once. **Plurifo·liate** *a. Bot.* [L. *folium* leaf], having many leaves (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Plurifo·liolate** *a. Bot.* [L. *foliolum* leaflet], having many leaflets, as a compound leaf

(Webster 1864). **Plurigu·ttulate** *a. Bot.* [L. *guttula* droplet, f. *gutta* drop], containing many drops or drop-like bodies (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Pluri·li·teral**, *Heb. Gram.* [L. *littera* letter], *a.* containing more than three letters in the root; *sb.* a root consisting of more than three letters: cf. BILITERAL, TRILITERAL. **Plurilo·cular** *a. Biol.* [L. *loculus* little place], containing many cavities or cells. **Plurima·mmate** *a. Zool.* [L. *mamma* pap], having more than two paps (*S. S. Lex.*). **Plurino·minal** *a.* [L. *nōmen* name], consisting of or involving more than one name; *spec.* in *Nat. Hist.*, applied to a system of nomenclature or a name not confined to two terms; polynomial. **Plurinu·cleate** *a.*, having several nuclei; so **Plurinu·cleated** *a.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Pluripa·rtite** *a.*, deeply divided with numerous incisions (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858): cf. PARTITE. **Plurise·ptate** *a.*, having several septa or partitions (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Plurise·rial** *a.*, consisting of several series or rows; hence **Plurise·rially** *adv.* **Plurise·riate** *a.*, arranged in several series. **Plu·risetose** *a. Bot.* and *Zool.*, having many setæ or bristles (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Plurispi·ral** *a.*, having many spiral coils (*ibid.*). **Pluri·sporous** *a.*, having more than one spore (*ibid.*). **Plu·rivalve** *a. Bot.* and *Zool.*, having several valves or appendages of valve-like form; multivalve (*ibid.*). **Pluri·vorous** *a.* [L. *-vorus* devouring], living or feeding on hosts belonging to widely differing families, as a fungus.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pluricapsular. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 61 Among the branched forms,..those described under the unicellular hairs recur as *pluricellular. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 12 Apr. 908 Cancers either started from one centre (unicentral or monocentral), or from many centres (multicentral or *plurocentral). 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 194 A jaw-like bar with *pluricuspid teeth. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Plurifetation. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Pluriliteral [*adj.* and *sb.*]. 1831 LEE *Hebr. Gram.* (1832) 221 On these pluriliteral verbs [etc.]. 1839 PAULI *Analecta Hebr.* XXVIII. 209 It does not belong to the province of this book to trace the Pluri-literals .. to their original roots. 1819 LINDLEY tr. *Richard's Obs. Fruits & Seeds* 83 Having the appearance of being *plurilocular, but proceeding from an unilocular ovarium. 1881 *Times* 12 Mar. 11/2 M. Gambetta .. is thought to be anxious to return to the *plurinominal system of voting ..while M. Grévy .. adheres to the uninominal system. *Ibid.*, According to the alternative system of *scrutin de liste*, or plurinominal method of voting, the department is taken as the electoral unit. 188. COUES in *Auk* VI. 320 (Cent. Dict.) Perceiving sundry objections to binomial, etc., some have sought to obviate them by using binominal, uninominal, plurinominal, etc. 1887 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 190/1 Small and *pluriserial on the upper parts of the body and tail, large and uniserial on the abdomen, and generally biserial on the lower side of the tail. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 521 In general so arranged that the sieve-tubes form single, biseriate, or *pluriseriate, tangential rows. 1899 *Nat. Sci.* Dec. 389 Professor Dietal .. considers the question of their descent from one or more *plurivorous forms—forms, that is, which inhabited indifferently hosts belonging to the most different families of flowering plants.

Plurice, obs. form of PLEURISY.

‖ **Pluries** (plūə·ri,īz), in full **Pluries capias.** *Law.* [L. = '(thou mayest take) several times': late L. *plūriēs* oftentimes, frequently, f. *plūs, plūr-* more, several.] The name given to a third writ of attachment, issued when the first (see CAPIAS) and second (see ALIAS *sb.* 2) prove ineffectual; so called from the Latin phrase *pluries capias* occurring in the first clause.

1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 109/2 To award and directe the seide Writts of Pluries Capias and Exigent, to the Shiref. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 217 Your councell thynketh it were well don that ye gete an *allias* and a *pluries* that it myght be sent don to the scheryf and than he can mak non excuse. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.* 19 If he make [nat] execution, then shal there go out a sicut alias..and after that one pluries. 1607 MIDDLETON *Phœnix* II. iii. Fij b, For all your *Demurres, Plures, Sursurarers*, which are all Longswords: that's Delaies; al the comfort is, in nine yeares a man may overthrowe you. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxiv. 314 If he cannot be taken upon the first *capias*, a second, and a third shall issue, called an *alias* and a *pluries capias*.

† **Plurifa·rious**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *plūrifārius* manifold, various (f. *plūs, plūr-* more: cf. *multifārius*) + -OUS.] Manifold, multifarious.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Plurifarious*, of divers fashions.

† **Plu·rified**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [pa. pple. of a vb. **plurify*, a. obs. F. *plurifier* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. med.L. *plūrificāre* to multiply, increase, f. *plūs, plūr-* more: see -FY.] *lit.* Made more than one, multiplied, multiple; hence *Eccl.* Holding a plurality of livings.

1590 [J. GREENWOOD] *Confer.* iii. 57 Endowed Curats..are but the Parsons substitutes to help a dumbe or plurified Parson. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 85 What do they with these plurified liuings? 1604 H. JACOB *Reasons*, etc. 29 Plurified men may haue their 2 Benefices neare togither.

Pluriparous (pluri·părəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *pluripar-us* (f. *plūs, plūr-* more + *-parus* bearing) + -OUS.]

1. *Zool.* Bringing forth two or more at a birth.

1882 OGILVIE cites H. SPENCER.

2. Being the mother of two or more children.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Pluripa·rity**, pluriparous state.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pluripresence (plūəripre·zĕns). [f. L. *plūs, plūr-* more + PRESENCE.] Presence in more than one place at the same time.

1773 JOHNSON 7 May in *Boswell*, (*Toplady*) Does not their invocation of saints suppose omnipresence in the saints? (*Johnson*) No Sir, it supposes only pluri-presence. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 496 What was more impolitic than to reject the services of good soldiers, seamen, lawyers, diplomatists, financiers, because they hold unsound opinions about the number of the sacraments or the pluripresence of saints? 1865 LECKY *Ration.* I. i. 80 The miracle of transubstantiation seems to destroy all the improbability of the pluri-presence of a human body.

Plurisie, -sy, obs. forms of PLEURISY.

‖ **Pluris petitio** (plūə·ris pĭti·ʃio). *Sc. Law.* [L. *petītio* asking, *plūris* of more.] The asking more judicially than is truly due.

1760 LD. KAMES *Equity* I. I. (1767) 226 It is admitted that where the *pluris petitio* is occasioned by an innocent error ..the adjudication ought to be supported as a security for what is justly due. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., Where an adjudication is led for a larger sum than what is actually due to the adjudging creditor, it is said to be a *pluris petitio*. 1902 *Scotsman* 3 Jan. 7/3 It is not, I am afraid, a mere matter of pluris petitio. For it brings up at once a difficulty which goes to the substance of the demand.

† **Plu·rity.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *plūritās*, f. *plūs, plūr-* more: see -ITY.] *prop.* Moreness (cf. PLURALITY II): but in quot. = PLURALITY 2.

1600 THYNNE *Epigrams* xiii. 1 Pruritie of wemenn .. Seekes pluritie of men to worke satisfaction.

Plurocentral, erron. f. *pluricentral*: see PLURI-.

Plus (plus). [a. L. *plūs* more. As in the case of MINUS (q. v.), the quasi-prepositional sense 1 did not exist in Latin, but the words *plus* and *minus* were used by Leonardo of Pisa in 1202 for the excess and deficiency in the results of two suppositions in the Rule of Double Position.

The signs + and − are used, app. as well-known signs, in the *Behende und hübsche Rechnung auf allen Kaufmannschafft* of Joh. Widmann 1489 (and subseq. edd. to 1526); but while he refers to the latter as *minus*, the former is said to stand for *mer* (i.e. *mehr*) 'was − ist, das ist minus, und das +ist das mer'. So far as yet collected, English examples of *plus* do not occur so early as those of *minus*.

As to the origin of the symbol +, various conjectures have been made; perhaps the most likely is that it originated in the MS. abbreviation of the L. *et* 'and' (which Leonardo always uses in his additions). Cantor *Vorlesungen über Geschichte der Mathematik* (1899) II. 230–1, from which these facts are mainly taken, cites, from mathematical MSS. of the beginning of the 15th c., and a non-mathematical MS. of the beginning of the 14th, a form of & = *et* which might easily pass into +.]

1. quasi-*prep.* Placed between two expressions of number or quantity to indicate that the second is to be added to the first. In mathematical use only as the oral rendering of the symbol +. Hence, in non-technical use: With the addition of; with... besides. (Opp. to MINUS 1.)

1668 [see 4]. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 58 Four like Rowers shall move the same Vessel..12000 feet, in 1800 seconds *plus* 360 seconds, or in all 2160 seconds. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Character*, It [+] is also the sign of addition, and is read *plus*, or *more*; thus 9+3 is read 9 *plus* 3, or 9 more 3; that is, 9 added to 3, or the sum of 9 and 3, equal to 12. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. xii. § 4 (1872) 224/1 Wages plus the allotment. 1850 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 86 A compound of one equivalent of hydrogen plus two of oxygen. 1891 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 58/1 The same sum as that stated in the balance order, *plus* further interest.

b. *predicatively.* † (*a*) Abundantly supplied *with*, containing an excess of something (*obs. rare*⁻¹); (*b*) *colloq.* Having (something) in addition, having gained (opp. to MINUS 1 b).

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 462 In all chalky soils, and such as are plus with the calcareous principle. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xii. 132 Bonsall was minus a big toe-nail, and plus a scar upon the nose.

2. As the oral rendering of the sign + in its algebraical use to denote a positive quantity, as $+x$, read *plus x*. Hence *attrib.* or *adj.* in *plus quantity*, a quantity having the sign + prefixed (or not having the sign −), a positive quantity. (Only as opp. to MINUS 2, 2 b.)

1579 [see MINUS 2].

b. *Electr.* (*a*) *adv.* Positively. (*b*) *adj.* Positive; positively electrified. (Opp. to MINUS 2 d.)

1747 [see MINUS 2 d]. 1789 NICHOLSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 279 When the one ball was electrified *plus* and the other *minus*, the signs of both electricities appeared. If the interval was not too great, the long zig-zag spark of the *plus* ball struck to the strait flame of the *minus* ball. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 112 The small residuary charge will be *plus*. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 225 Electrified + or plus.

3. *adj.* Additional, extra.

1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) II. 79 When they are abroad, it is at a plus-expense. 1869 *Daily News* 19 May, Somehow or other no Bill securing the tenant the plus-value added to the land by his labour and industry has yet been passed. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Plus System*, also called 'bonus' system, is one by which a certain proportion of wages, called 'subsistence money', is paid every day, and the remainder on the completion of the job or contract. This remainder is called the *plus*, or 'contingent money'. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 May 5/1 After a ship was discharged, there was generally 8s. or 9s. for the men to receive as 'plus' money. 1897 *Ibid.* 18 Feb. 8/1 The disposal of the 'plus values', that is, surplus of the revenues assigned to the service of the debt.

4. *sb.* in various applications. a. The mathematical symbol +; also *plus sign*. b. A quantity added; something additional or extra; an addition, a gain. c. A positive quantity (also *fig.*). Opp. to MINUS 3.

1654 [see MINUS 3]. 1668 BRANCKER *Introd. Algebra* 3 The Sign for Addition is + i.e. *Plus*, more. 1685, 1708 [see MINUS 3]. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Addition*, The character of Addition is +, which we usually express by *plus*. [*Ibid.*, *Positive quantities* are design'd by the character + prefixed to them, or supposed to be prefixed.] 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* XXVI, A slate-full of plusses, minusses. 1843 MILL *Logic* V. vii. § 2 (1856) II. 396 *Minus* multiplied by *plus* gives *minus*, and *minus* multiplied by *minus* cannot give the same product as *minus* multiplied by *plus*. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 131 The *plus* quantities, or—if I may be allowed to coin an awkward plural—the *pluses*, make a very positive and venerable appearance in the world. 1891 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 3/1 Representatives of the dockers watched over their interests in the matters of labour, pay, and 'plus'.

‖ 5. *Plus minus* [late L.]: more or less. *Obs.*

1615 CORYAT *Crudities*, etc. (1776) III. Lij b, The Persians [revenues are] fiue millions *plus minus*. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* i. 1 There were two thousand years, *plus minus*, before the law.

‖ **Plus-chaud**, *a. Obs.* Also **plusechaud.** [F. (plüʃo) hotter.] Extra hot.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 299 Bote hit weore Fresch Flesch or elles Fisch I-Friȝet, Boþe chaud and pluschaud for chele of heore Mawe. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 130 Metes of þe best .. well dizt wiþ spicerie chaud and plusechaud.

Plush (plʌʃ, *sb.* [ad. F. *pluche*, contracted form of *peluche* a hairy fabric, shag, plush = OSp. *peluza*, mod.Sp. *pelusa* down on fruit, nap on cloth, velvet, Cat. *pelussa* down on fruit (cf. It. *peluccio, peluzzo* a little hair, soft down, fine hair), f. late L. type **pilūceus, -ea*, f. L. *pilus* hair.]

1. A kind of cloth, of silk, cotton, wool, or other material (or of two of these combined), having a nap longer and softer than that of velvet; used for rich garments (esp. footmen's liveries), upholstery, etc. In quot. 1633, taken as the typical livery of the 'fool' or clown.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 50 The trappings of his horse were pounced and bolstered out with rough plumed siluer plush. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIV. 338 Wast coats of silke plush laying by. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 25 He sate alone, upon Cushions, of a kinde of excellent Plush, blew. 1633 SHIRLEY *Bird in Cage* V. i, All places he is free of, and fooles it without blushing At Maskes and Playes, is not the Bayes thrust out, to let the plush in. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 71 A fair silk Cassock, richly lin'd with Plush. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 11 As yet black breeches were not, satin smooth, Or velvet soft, or plush with shaggy pile. 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict.* s.v., Plush may be described roughly as long-napped velvet, and any kind of stuff may be used in its manufacture—cotton, silk, wool, any kind of hair, or even swansdown.

b. *pl.* Plush breeches (as worn by footmen).

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxiv, A footman in green plushes and a powdered head. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 14 His lace-bedaubed coat, gold-gartered plushes and stockings.

2. *transf.* A natural substance likened to the preceding.

a 1619 FLETCHER *Knt. Malta* I. i, O my black swan, sleeker than signet's plush. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. xiii. (1718) 177 The proud summer-meadow, which to day Wears her green plush, and is to morrow hay. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 117/1 Plush [is] the middle of..Marigolds, &c., of some termed .. Thrummy heads; of others Hairy heads. 1862 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* (1874) 56 Eggs, from which emerge ..bodies enveloped in a soft plush of grey yarn.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.*, usually in sense Made or consisting of plush; also, of or pertaining to plush. (In quots. 1629, *a* 1640, Clad in plush.)

1629 B. JONSON *New Inn, Ode to Himself*, Brave plush and velvet-men. *a* 1640 DAY *Parl. Bees* To Rdr. (1881) 9 Some Plush-Midas that can read no further But 'Bees'. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 28 They unmantled him of a new plush cloak. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 31 Riding in black plush breeches. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* vii, Pea-green plush inexpressibles.

b. *Comb.*, as *plush-weaver*; *plush-coloured, -covered, -wearing* adjs.; **plush-copper** (see quot.); **plush-stitch**, a kind of stitch in worsted or wool work, forming projecting loops which can be cut so as to make a long nap as in plush; **plush-velvet**, a kind of plush with short nap, resembling velvet; **plush-velveteen**, a cotton plush imitating silk plush as velveteen does velvet.

1678 T. JORDAN *Triumphs Lond.* 7 A Sky-colour'd Scarf Fringed with Silver, *Plush-colourd Hose. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Plush-copper*, chalcotrichite, a fibrous red copper ore. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. iv. 58 In the spacious *plush-covered chair. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 252 The *plush-weavers .. took into consideration a general stoppage of the looms.

Plush, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] a. *intr.* Of velvet: To have the nap crushed or flattened by pressure or wet. b. *To plush it*: to wear plush, i. e. to act as footman.

1867 W. H. L. Tester *Poems* 54 He plush'd it there for many a day. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 1 Sept. 8/5 Corduroy velvet would certainly look well, but it would be less suitable than the woollen on account of its greater weight and liability to 'plush' with damp or pressure.

Plushed (plʌʃt), *a.* [f. Plush *sb.* + -ED².] a. Made with a long nap like plush. b. Clad in plush, wearing plush. c. Of velvet, etc.: Having the pile crushed or flattened.

1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 171 Hidden vnder cloth rough plushed and wouen like eglantine and woodbine. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 438 The plushed poacher pursuing the ptarmigan. 1853 Soyer *Pantroph.* 368 The Latins used a sort of thick, plushed, cloth.

† **Plu·sher.** *dial. Obs.* [app. f. **plush* vb., in mod.Cornish dial. *plosh* to plunge or splash in water or mud; cf. *plosher* a half-grown bream.] Some kind of sea fish.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 34 The Pilcherd are pursued and devoured by a bigger Kinde of fish, called a Plusher, being somewhat like the Dog-fish.

Plushette (plʌʃe·t). [f. Plush *sb.* + -ette: cf. *flannelette*, etc.] An inferior kind of plush.

1887 *Queen* 29 Oct. 558/2 Your plushette is a lovely colour. 1893 Mrs. T. Coke *Gentlew. at Home* vi. 87 Curtains .. of Indian red plushette.

Plushy (plʌ·ʃi), *a.* [f. Plush *sb.* + -y.] a. Of the nature of or resembling plush; soft and shaggy. b. Covered or adorned with plush.

1611 Florio, *Villóso* .. shaggie, plushie, or hauing a high nap. 1750 G. Hughes *Barbadoes* 169 The top of the stalk supports a blunt-pointed conic plushy tuft. 1890 H. M. Stanley *Darkest Africa* I. xi. 250 A variegated green of plushy texture. 1897 Flandrau *Harvard Epis.* 190 The horrid plushy little room.

Plu·squam-, L. *plus quam* more than, as in *plus quam perfectum* pluperfect, used with adjs. to form compounds, chiefly humorous nonce-wds.

1824 *Edin. Rev.* XLI. 15 By a kind of *plusquam-perfecting* operation. 1832 *Examiner* 49/2 The plusquam perfect wisdom of Legislators. 1848 Clough *Bothie* i, Long constructions strange and plusquam Thucydidean. 1896 *Daily News* 6 June 5/7 Fanatics of the ultra-clerical and the plusquam-clerical type.

Plutarchian (plutā·ʳkiăn), *a.* [f. L. *Plutarchi-us* adj. from *Plutarchus*, Gr. Πλούταρχος, proper name (lit. master of riches).] Pertaining to Plutarch, a famous Greek biographer of the first century A. D.; hence, of the class of distinguished men whose lives were written by Plutarch.

1856 Grote *Greece* II. xcvi. XII. 512 *note*, In the next page of the very same Plutarchian life. 1899 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 6/2 Plutarchian heroes were they, in their virtues.

So **Pluta·rchic, -ical** *adjs.*; hence **Pluta·rchically** *adv.*, in the style or after the comparative manner of Plutarch in his 'Lives'.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 588 Comparing me most Plutarchically with Waithman.

Plutarchy (plū·tāʳki). [f. Gr. πλοῦτος wealth, riches + *-αρχία* rule; after *monarchy*, etc.] The rule or dominion of wealth, or of the wealthy; plutocracy.

c 1643 *Maximes Unfolded* 28 When the best in wealth and estates governe the poore, it is called Plutarchie, the Empire of riches. 1652 [see Plutomania 1]. 1834-43 Southey *Doctor* cii. (1862) 233 We had our monarchy, our hierarchy, our aristocracy,..but we had no plutarchy, no millionaires, no great capitalists to break down the honest and industrious trader with the weight of their overbearing and overwhelming wealth. 1890 A. Carnegie in *Pall Mall G.* 5 Sept. 7/1 It is said that in America, although we have no aristocracy, we are cursed with a plutarchy... A man who carries a million dollars on his back carries a load. He cannot be elected for anything.

‖ **Pluteus** (plū·tĭ,ŏs). Pl. **plutei** (-i,ăi). [L. *pluteus*: see sense 1.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.*, etc. a. *Arch.* A barrier or light wall placed between columns. b. *Mil.* A kind of shed or penthouse for protection of the soldiers, sometimes movable and running on wheels. c. A shelf for books, small statues, busts, etc.

1832 Gell *Pompeiana* I. ii. 16 The pillars of the upper portico..stood upon a sort of *pluteus*. 1895 *Nation* (N.Y.) 9 May 359/1 The entrance and the wooden ceiling, as well as the reading-desks or *plutei*, were of Michelangelo's designing.

2. *Zool.* The larva of an echinoid or ophiuroid: known from its shape as the 'painter's easel larva'.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 565 Where an Echinopaedium stage exists, the larva is a Pluteus. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 569 The free swimming larva [in Ophiuroidea] is a Pluteus, and differs from the Echinoid Pluteus in possessing a pair of lateral arms.

Hence **Plu·teal** *a.*, pertaining to a pluteus; **Plu·teiform** *a.*, of the form of a plutens (sense 2).

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 544 The vermiform Holothurid and the pluteiform Ophiurid or Echinid larvae. 1900 E. R. Lankester *Treat. Zool.* III. 292 The young of Echinus .. undergo metamorphosis during the development and resorption of the pluteal skeleton.

Plutocracy (plutɒ·krăsi). Also plout-. [ad. Gr. πλουτοκρατία, f. πλοῦτο-ς wealth, riches + *-κρατία* power: see -cracy. So F. *plutocratie*.]

1. The rule or sovereign power of wealth or of the wealthy.

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 270 That poverty is an enemy to the exercise of vertue, is not unknown to any acquainted with Plutocracy, or the sovereign power of money. 1839 *Morn. Herald* 3 Sept., Of all systems of tyranny a plutocracy is the most cruel, selfish, and grinding. 1887 Gladstone in *19th Cent.* Jan. 17 Let us be jealous of ploutocracy, and of its tendency to infect aristocracy, its elder and nobler sister; and learn, if we can, to hold by or get back to some regard for simplicity of life. 1898 Bodley *France* IV. ii. 359 The aggressive march of plutocracy which has transformed the character of English society.

2. A ruling or influential class of wealthy persons; a body of plutocrats.

1832 in Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) II. 205 This infernal Bill, which..is only to create a Plutocracy in lieu of the aristocracy, under which old England has flourished. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 4 An ignorant proletariat and a half-taught plutocracy. 1893 F. Adams *New Egypt* 56 The dominant class in the one is the bureaucracy, and in the other the plutocracy.

Plutocrat (plū·tŏkræt). [f. prec., after *aristocrat*, *democrat*, etc.] A member of a plutocracy; a person possessing or exercising power or influence over others in virtue of his wealth.

1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* xli, When they, the tyrants of the earth,..the plutocrats, the bureaucrats...are crying to the rocks to hide them. 1880 *Spectator* 3 Jan. 10 Aristocrats have a great place and plutocrats a great place in our society. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 190/1 The plutocrat ..can buy as many ancestors and ancestral relics as he will.

So **Plutocratic** (plūtŏkræ·tik) *a.*, of or pertaining to plutocrats; characterized by plutocracy.

1866 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Apr. 480/1 The Oriental empires and African kingdoms or republics (if that term can be applied to the timocratic or perhaps ploutocratic Carthage). 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* June 769 The plutocratic elements..are, in an increasing degree, becoming detached from Liberalism. 1905 *Outlook* 11 Nov. 650/1 In Ohio and New Jersey..democracy had been supplanted by a plutocratic despotism.

Plutolatry (plutɒ·lătri). [f. Gr. πλοῦτος wealth + *-λατρεία* (-latry), after *idolatry*.] Worship of wealth.

1889 Lowell *Stud. Mod. Lang.* Latest Lit. Ess. (1891) 157 The barbarizing plutolatry which seems to be so rapidly supplanting the worship of what alone is lovely and enduring. 1895 L. F. Ward in *Forum* (U. S.) Nov. 301 Of the other sentiment,..'plutolatry'—the worship of wealth—even the victims show traces.

Plutology (plutɒ·lŏdʒi). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -logy.] The science of wealth; political economy. Hence **Pluto·logist**, one versed in plutology.

1864 W. E. Hearn (*title*) Plutology; or the Theory of the Efforts to Satisfy Human Wants. 1874 Sidgwick *Meth. Ethics* v. 261 As the plutologists say. 1893 *Athenæum* 1 Apr. 405/2 This ignorant peasant did not act up to certain well-ascertained laws of the 'science of wealth'. Plutology is not everything.

‖ **Plutomania** (plūtoˌmā·niă). Also 7 plutomanie. [mod. L., f. as prec. + Mania.]

† 1. Insane love or pursuit of wealth. *Obs.*

1652a Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 280 A meer Plutarchy, Plutocracy, or rather Plutomanie; so madly they hale after money.

2. *Path.* A form of insanity in which the person imagines himself possessed of immense wealth.

1894 E. L. Godkin in *Forum* (U.S.) June 394, I should conclude .. that he was laboring under the well-known hallucination called plutomania. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Plutonian (plutō·niăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *Plūtōnius* (ad. Gr. Πλουτώνι-ος, f. Πλούτων Pluto, the god of the infernal regions) + -an. So F. *plutonien*.]

1. Of or pertaining to Pluto; belonging to or suggestive of the infernal regions; infernal.

1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 444 He .. from the dore Of that Plutonian Hall, invisible Ascended his high Throne. 1831 Poe *Raven* Poems 47 Tell me what thy lordly name is on the Night's Plutonian shore. 1889 R. Dowling *Isle of Surrey* (1891) 171 In the plutonian darkness under the bridge.

2. *Geol.* = Plutonic 1.

1828 Webster s.v., The *Plutonian* theory of the formation of rocks and mountains is opposed to the *Neptunian*. 1860 *All Year Round* IV. 250 The moon is the object in which to study plutonian action.

B. *sb. Geol.* = Plutonist.

1828 Webster, *Plutonian*, *n.* One who maintains the origin of mountains, etc. to be from fire. *Journ. of Science.*

Plutonic (plutɒ·nik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Gr. Πλούτων Pluto: see prec. and -ic. So F. *plutonique* (16th c.).]

1. *Geol.* a. Pertaining to or involving the action of intense heat at great depths upon the rocks forming the earth's crust; igneous. Applied *spec.* to the theory that attributes most geological phenomena to the action of internal heat: cf. Plutonist.

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 455 There is another system which attributes not only to basalts, but to all stony substances, an igneous origin. .. This may be called the *Plutonic* system. 1840 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 6) I. i. xiii. 320 Several modern writers, without denying the truth of the Plutonic or metamorphic theory, still contend that the crystalline and non-fossiliferous formations,..such as gneiss and granite, are essentially ancient as a class of rocks. 1847-8 H. Miller *First Impr.* iii. (1857) 32 Both the denuding and the Plutonic agents. 1870 E. L. Garbett in *Eng. Mech.* 11 Mar. 625/1 All this is apart from plutonic heat. 1871 Hartwig *Subterr. W.* i. 4 Plutonic and volcanic eruptions and upheavings..have in many places deranged .. strata deposited in horizontal layers at the bottom of the sea, or of large inland lakes.

b. *spec.* Applied to that class of igneous rocks, such as granite and syenite, which are supposed to have been formed by fusion and subsequent slow crystallization at great depths below the surface, as distinguished from *volcanic* rocks (which have been formed at or near the surface).

1833 Lyell. *Princ. Geol.* III. 353 The unstratified crystalline rocks have been very commonly called Plutonic, from the opinion that they were formed by igneous action at great depths. 1849 Dana *Geol.* x. (1850) 539 Far the larger part of the land consists of ancient Plutonic and stratified rocks. 1882 Geikie *Text Bk. Geol.* II. II. vi. 134 Granite is thus a decidedly plutonic rock.

2. Belonging to or resembling Pluto; Plutonian.

1819 Wiffen *Aonian Hours* (1820) 65 Winter—a Plutonic thief, Coming to claim thee for his Mourning Bride. 1857 Dufferin *Lett. High Lat.* 113 The Plutonic drama concluded with a violent earthquake.

B. *sb. Geol.* (*pl.*) Plutonic rocks.

1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xi. 112 The bottom series of plutonics rises to grand and mountainous proportions. 1881 R. F. Burton in *Academy* 21 May 366/2 Here begins the new land of clayey schist and mica-slate contrasting with the plutonics of Bihé.

† **Pluto·nical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec. 2.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* xii. 39 Making Hell..to bee nothing but that Platonicall and Plutonicall Hades of the Heathen. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 207 Which had so long time beene kept in that Plutonicall Mansion.

Plutonism (plū·tŏniz'm). *Geol.* [f. as Plutonic + -ism. So F. *plutonisme*.] The Plutonic theory; see Plutonic *a.* 1 a. 1847 in Webster.

Plutonist (plū·tŏnist). *Geol.* [f. as prec. + -ist. So F. *plutoniste*.] One who holds the Plutonic theory; see Plutonic *a.* 1 a.

1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 336 It is in vain..that volcanists; or rather plutonists, ascribe these slips, and the disorders that accompany them, to subterraneous eruptions. 1861 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1871) III. v. 397 In the history of geology, the followers of Werner are known as Neptunists, and those of Hutton as Plutonists. 1882 Geikie *Text Bk. Geol.* III. I. iv. § 2. 298 In the geological contest..between the Neptunists and the Plutonists, the two great battle cries were, on the one side, Water, on the other, Fire.

‖ **Plutonium** (plutō·niŭm). [L. *Plūtōnium*, ad. Gr. Πλουτώνιον, f. Πλούτων Pluto.] A place where there are mephitic vapours.

1775 R. Chandler *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 292 Hierapolis was noted, besides its hot waters, for a Plutonium. *Ibid.* 294, I renewed my inquiries for the Plutonium, and an old Turk .. told me he knew the place, that it was often fatal to goats.

Plu·tonize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. Πλούτων Pluto + -ize.] *trans.* To make infernal.

1600 Tourneur *Transf. Metamorph.* iv, O who hath metamorphosed My sence? and plutoniz'd my heauenly shape?

Plutonomy (plutɒ·nŏmi). [f. Gr. πλοῦτος wealth, riches + *-νομία* arrangement; after *economy*. So F. *plutonomie*.] The science of the production and distribution of wealth; political economy.

1851 J. M. Ludlow *Chr. Socialism* 24 [Political economy] confessing its own limited nature by the mouth of its greatest exponent—by its own showing a mere *plutonomy*. 1862 T. Shoater in *Weldon's Regr.* Aug. 9 Plutonomy, as it has been designated, is regarded by Mr. Ruskin as a base or bastard science. 1900 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 4/6 Plutonomy is a more accurate name, but the man in the street .. would be apt to think it pedantic.

So **Plutonomic** (plūtonɒ·mik) *a.*, pertaining to plutonomy, politico-economic; **Plutonomist** (plutɒ·nŏmist), one versed in plutonomy, a political economist.

1851 J. M. Ludlow *Chr. Socialism* 28 Some of the worst culprits in this respect are precisely those plutonomists. 1860 — in *Macm. Mag.* May 51 Those plutonomic doctrines which are erected into a faith for states or for individuals, and which tend to supplant everywhere duty by interest. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 2/2 Fundamental and eternal differences of plutonomic opinion forbid it [federation]. 1896 F. Harrison in *19th Cent.* Dec. 972 The terms and dogmas of the older plutonomists.

Pluvial (plū·viăl), *sb. Eccl. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also **pluviale.** [ad. med.L. *pluviāle* (also *pluviālis*, Du Cange), prop. rain-cloak, orig. neut. of L. *pluviālis* pertaining to rain. So F. *pluvial* (12th c. in Godef.). Cf. It. *piviale*, *pieviale*, perhaps influenced in form by *pieve* rural deanery (*plebs*). (But Diez takes **plēbiāle*, from *plēbs*, as the real source, and *pluvial* as due to popular etymology.)]

A long cloak worn by ecclesiastics as a ceremonial vestment; = Cope *sb.*¹ 2 (where see note); also, a similar garment used by monarchs as a robe of state.

1669 G. Fox *Arraignm. Popery* 44 They put upon the Pope a red Cope, called a Pluvial. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2533/2 The Deputies of Nuremburg placed the Mantle or Pluviale of Charlemagne on his Shoulders. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 63 The Priest had a Pluvial or Cope, besides the Habit with which he is cloath'd, when he celebrates the Mass. 1848 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 404 Over the whole is thrown the cope or pluviale (literally, rain-cloak) because first adopted, merely as a covering from the weather. 1886 *Athenæum* 7 Aug. 180/3 The pluvial of St. Silvester seems to her to be English.

Pluvial (plū·viăl), *a.* [ad. L. *pluviāl-is* of or belonging to rain, f. *pluvia* rain. So F. *pluvial*.]

Of or pertaining to rain; rainy; characterized by much rain.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pluvial*, of rain, like to rain, rainy, waterish. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 185 A Bath .. of Sweet water, whether pluvial or fluvial. 1832 C. Nicholson *Ann. Kendal* iv. (1861) 157 The butter-women were exposed to the pluvial elements. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* v. 145 Such uncommon pluvial descents may follow.

b. *Geol.* Caused by rain.

1859 Page *Geol. Terms* s.v., We speak of the denuding or degrading effects of 'pluvial agency', just as we speak of 'atmospheric', 'fluviatile', or other similar agency. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* ix. 131 The particular kind of denudation effected by means of rain is called pluvial denudation.

Pluvialiform (plūviæ·lifōm), *a. Ornith.* [ad. mod. ornith. L. *Pluviālīformēs*, pl. of *Pluviālīformis*, f. *Pluviālis* plover: see next and -FORM.] Of or pertaining to the *Pluvialiformes*, a series of swimming and wading birds related to the plovers; having the form or character of the plover family.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pluvialine (plūˑviălən), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod. L. *Pluviālēs*, the group of the plovers and allied birds, rain-birds, pl. of *pluviālis* rainy, as sb. a plover or rain-bird, whence specific name of the Golden plover, *Charadrius pluvialis*: see INE¹.] Pertaining to a plover, resembling the plovers.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pluviameter, erron. var. PLUVIOMETER.

Pluˑvian, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pluvi-us* rainy + -AN.] Rain-giving; rainy (in quot. = L. *Jupiter pluvius*).

1851 R. F. Burton *Goa* 368 Irritated by the pertinacious viciousness of Pluvian Jove, we ride along the slippery road which bounds the East confines of the lake.

†**Pluˑviatile**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pluviātilis* (Cels.) belonging to rain.] Of rain, rain-(water).

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 47/1 Take Hogges suet lb 6. Terebinthine which hath binne washed in pluviatile water lb *s*.

Pluviograph (plūˑviŏgraf). [f. L. *pluvia* rain + -GRAPH.] A self-recording rain-gauge.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 257/1 In Beckley's 'pluviograph' a pencil, attached to a vessel which sinks as it receives the rain, describes a curve on a sheet of paper fixed round a rotating cylinder. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pluviometer (plūviŏˑmĭtəɹ). (Also erron. -iameter.) [f. L. *pluvia* rain + -METER. So F. *pluviomètre* (1788 in Hatz.-D.).] An instrument for measuring the rainfall; a rain-gauge.

1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. i. 133 In the construction of the Pluviometer..there is a method to prevent evaporation. 1828–32 Webster, Pluviameter (cites *Jrnl. Sci.*). 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Phys. Geog.* 40/1 (U. Knl. Soc.), Observing the height of the water collected in a pluviometer or rain-gauge. 1863 R. F. Burton *West Africa* I. 148 There fell in twenty-four hours 9·12 inches measured by Pluviometer, and half the island was under water.

Hence **Pluviomeˑtric** *a.*, pertaining to the measurement of rainfall; so **Pluviomeˑtrical** *a.*; whence **Pluviomeˑtrically** *adv.*; also **Pluvioˑmetry**, the measurement of rainfall.

1884 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 5/8 The Committee of the Central Meteorological Society, Switzerland, has resolved to establish .. a great number of observatories, which will be known as *pluviometric stations. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Aug. 2/1 In Indo-China alone there are 345 pluviometric stations. 1818 *Niles' Register* 17 Jan. 331/2 *Pluviometrical Observations. 1828–32 Webster, *Pluviametrical*. 1884 *Nature* XXV. 592/2 The number of pluviometrical stations in the whole of France is 1561. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pluviometrically*, **Pluviometry*.

Pluvioscope (plūˑviŏskōup). [f. as prec. + -SCOPE.] = PLUVIOMETER.

1887 *Nature* 17 Mar. 479/1 Pluviometric observations taken at Paris during the years 1860–70 with the pluvioscope invented by the author. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Pluvioˑse**, *sb.* [F. *Pluviôse* (plüviôˑz), ad. L. *pluviōsus* rainy: see next.] The fifth month of the French revolutionary calendar, extending (in the year 1794) from 20 Jan. to 18 Feb.

1796 Burke *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 106 On the day which, in their gipsey jargon, they call the 5th of Pluviose.

Pluviose (plūˑviōus), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pluviōsus* rainy, f. *pluvia* rain: see -OSE.] Rainy, watery. In quot. *fig.* tearful.

1824 *Examiner* 337/1, I was moved to vent my pluviose indignation.

Pluviosity (plūviŏˑsĭti). *rare.* [f. L. *pluviōs-us* (see prec.) + -ITY.] The quality of being rainy or of giving rain.

1845 Lowell *Lett.* (1894) I. 105 Whether in a .. heavy shower, or under the artificial pluviosity of the gardener's watering-pot. 1877 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 110 It was at least a gain to pay homage to that faculty .. which had brought the forces of nature,—its pluviosity, nivosity, germinality, and vendemiarity,—under the yoke for the service of men. [Alluding to Pluviose *sb.*]

Pluvious (plūˑviəs), *a.* [a. OF. *pluvieus* (1245 in Godef.), F. *pluvieux*, or ad. L. *pluviōsus* rainy.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by rain; full of or bearing rain or moisture; rainy.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 66 In places ouer colde And pluuyous, olyues is to done To kitte, and mosse awey be rased wolde. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 48/2 The ayre is to moyste and pluviouse or raynye. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. iv. 346 The Rainebow.. declareth a pluvious disposure in the ayre. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 371 The pluvious metropolis of the west. *a* 1876 M. Collins *Th. in Garden* (1880) II. 235 Dost thou not find that this pluvious weather produceth much newspaper stupidity?

Plwoh, plwe, obs. north. forms of PLOUGH.

Ply (plәi), *sb.* Also 6–7 plie. [a. F. *pli* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) a fold, bend, altered from OF. *ploi* (12th c.), vbl. sb. f. *ployer*, later *plier*: see PLY *v.*¹ Sense 4 was developed in OF., and appears in Sc. before the more literal senses.]

I. 1. A fold; each of the layers or thicknesses produced by folding cloth, etc.; a strand or twist of rope, yarn, or thread. *Two-ply, three-ply, four-ply*: a fold of two, three, etc., layers; used *attrib.* to designate fingering or worsted, and carpets made of two or more interwoven webs.

1532 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 77 Lyning fustiane to be ane plie betwix the utir half and the lyning of the ..doublat. 1539 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 297 Blak grey to stuff þe plyise of hir goune with. 1678 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 92 They double it into many plies, till it be but four or five Fingers broad. 1784 J. Barry in *Lect. Paint.* iii. (1848) 121 The plies and wrinkles in the body of the Christ in Rembrandt's famous Descent from the Cross. 1883 Mrs. Bishop in *Leisure Hr.* 199/1 These pests bite through two 'ply' of silk. 1886 Stevenson *Dr. Jekyll* iv, The carpets were of many plies and agreeable in colour. 1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build., Home Handicr.* 76 If the knife is properly sharpened..it will not be difficult to cut through the four-ply which will necessarily result from this method of folding.

2. A bend, crook, or curvature; *esp.* the elbow or middle joint of a limb; *spec.* in *Falconry*, of a hawk's wing. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1575 Turbervy *Falconrie* 267 Specially about hir heade, the plie of hir wings and hir trayne. 1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* (1634) 117 Within 8 weekes after it brake out in the ply of her arme, and under her oxter. 1678–9 Newton in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 409 The rays of the sun..ought..to receive a ply from the denser ether. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 237/1 The Ply, or bent of the Wing, is the middle joynt in the pinion. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Gascoin*, the hinder Thigh of a Horse, which begins at the Stifle, and reaches to the Ply, or bending of the Ham. 1825 Loudon *Encycl. Agric.* 918 Scurfy, scabby eruptions, affecting the back of the knee, and ply of the hock; common..in cart-horses.

3. The condition of being bent or turned to one side; a twist, turn, direction; a bent, bias, inclination, or tendency of mind or character; esp. in phrase *to take a (the, one's) ply*. Chiefly *fig.*

1605 Bacon *Advanc. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 33. 112 In some other it is..a conceite that they can bring about occasions to their plie. 1612 — *Ess., Cust. & Educ.* (Arb.) 370 It is true that late learners cannot so well take the plie. 1673 Wycherley *Gentl. Dancing-Master* IV. i, When once they have taken the French plie (as they call it) they are never to be made so much as Englishmen again. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* II. 117 They have taken their Ply, and will never be set right. 1873 H. Rogers *Orig. Bible* viii. (1875) 356 The natural bent and ply of man's nature. 1880 Green *Hist. Eng. People* IV. VIII. iv. 107 England took a ply which she has never wholly lost.

II. 4. Plight, condition; esp. in phrases *In* († *into*) *ply, in good ply*: in good condition, fit; so *out of ply*. *Sc.*

c 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* II. (*Town & C. Mouse*) xxi, Quhen hir sister in sic ply hir fand, For verray pietie scho began to greit. *Ibid.* IX. (*Wolf & Fox*) viii, Kiddis, lambes, or caponis in to ply. 1508 Dunbar *Flyting w. Kennedie* 170 Thy pure pynit throtl, pelit and owt of ply. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* (1876) 22 Few gourmands are very fat, they eat themselves out of ply. 1831 Shennan *Tales* 44 The riders mount to try If a' things be in proper ply. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Apr. 7/2 The Carron..is one of the best spring rivers in East Ross-shire when in ply.

Ply (plәi), *v.*¹ Now *rare* or *dial.* Pa.t. and pple. **plied** (plәid). [ME. *plien*, a. OF. *plier*, secondary form of *pleiier* (3 sing. pres. *plie*, Roland, 11th c.), mod. F. *plier* and *ployer*:—L. *plicāre* to fold. In imitation of OF. *preiier*:—L. *precāre*, 3rd sing. *prie* (whence *prier*), *pleiier* took 3rd sing. *plie*, whence a secondary form *plier*, beside *pleiier*, *ploiier*, *ployer*. Cf. Plov *v.*, Plave.]

I. *trans.* To bend, bow; to fold or double (cloth or the like); to mould or shape (anything plastic). Now chiefly *dial.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 343 He..plyit þat bil, ore he wald leef, & It closyt in his nefe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 186 Right as men may warm wex with handes plye. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 121 Whan every feld hath corn in honde And many a man his bak hath plied. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 284/1 To Plye, *flectere*,..*vbi* to bowe. *a* 1592 Greene *George a Greene* Wks. (Rtldg.) 256/2 So have I liberty to ply my bow. 1593 Q. Eliz. *Boethius* III. metr. ii. 47 The twig drawen ons with mighty fors Bowing plies her top. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 27 Plying the necks of the rockets at top, to the right. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 381 With the first act of plying or doubling, which is introduced in the process of spinning. 1896 A. E. Housman *Shropshire Lad* xxxi, The gale, it plies the saplings double.

† **b.** *fig.* To bend in will or disposition; to bend the sense of (words); to adapt, accommodate. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 274 Ther mai no gold the Jugge plie, That he ne schal the sothe trie. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 150 God leadeth and boweth .. every person inwardly by his owne will, nor plyeth hee any man otherwise then voluntaryly. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* II. 27 If other Arts have their particular tearmes which they ply not to accomodate themselves to such as make no profession of them. *a* 1657 Sir W. Mure *Hist.* Wks. (S. T. S.) II. 251 Haveing plyed himself much to the hwmore of the Duke of Albany.

† **2.** *intr.* To bend or be bent; to yield, give (*to* pressure or movement); to be pliable or yielding. *Obs.*

13.. [see *plying* below]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 1113 The coyne .. wolde rather breste atwo than plye. *c* 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 6810 Glas ys..Redy to breke but nat to plye. 1578 T. Proctor *Gorg. Gallery* H iij, No more then Wanes..May stir the stedfast rocke, that will not ply. 1600 T. Creed tr. *Ovid's Remedie of Loue* xlv, Behold the Apple bough how it doth ply And stoope with store of fruit that doth abound. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* ccxv. (1714) 233 It blew a Violent Storm. The Willow ply'd and gave way to the Gust. 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 29 From the contraction of her breast, all its bones plying inwardly.

† **b.** To bend in reverence; to bow. *Obs.*

13.. *St. Erkenwolde* 138 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* 269 Þe prelate passide one þe playne: þer plied to hym lordes.

† **c.** To bend one's body forcibly; to twist, writhe. *Obs.*

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.*, Throttling, pressing in their arms, struggling, plying on all sides. 1845 T. B. Shaw in *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 34 'Gainst the bank, like a Wrestler, he struggleth and plyeth.

3. *intr. fig.* To yield, give way *to*; to incline, tend; to submit, comply, consent; to be pliant or tractable. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 196 þat .. prynce þat paradys weldez Is displesed at vch a poynt þat plyes to scaþe. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 227 And thanne a king list noght to plie To hiere what the clamour wolde. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. lxxxix. 125 b/1 For noo prayer he wolde not plye ne consente therto. 1587 Turbervy *Trag. T.* (1837) 18, I am content to plie unto your pleasures out of hande. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I. 426 As they never disagreed, so all plied before them. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 615 Expecting that all things and all persons should ply to their interests and desires. 1827 Carlyle *Germ. Rom.* I. 40 With kindly indulgence plied into the daughter's will.

† **4.** *trans. Ply over*: to overlay or cover with something bent or folded. *Obs. rare.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1517 He plyes ouire þe pauement with pallen webis Mas on hiȝt ouire his hede for hete of þe sone. *Ibid.* 5260 Hire palais was .. Plied ouir with pure gold all þe plate-rofes.

† **5.** *Ply out*: to get or draw out by bending or twisting, as with pliers. *Obs. rare.*

1667 Dryden *Sir Martin Mar-all* II. i, You must..still ply out of them your advantages.

Hence **Plyˑing** *ppl. a.*, bending; pliant.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 439 Hit watz playn in þat place for plyande greuez. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 777 With pykes fulle perilous, alle plyande þame semyde. 1598 Q. Eliz. *Plutarch* xii. 10 Hither turne our witz sharpnis and pliing mind. 1710 Phillips *Pastorals* v. 84 Like winds, that gently brush the plying grass.

Ply (plәi), *v.*² Pa.t. and pple. **plied**. [ME. *plye*, aphetic form of ME. *aplie*, *aplye*, Apply *v.*, which see for derivation and development of senses.]

I. To apply, employ, work busily at.

† **1.** *refl.* To apply oneself assiduously (*to*), exert oneself (*with* a weapon, etc.); = Apply *v.* 14. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 265 For ay the mor that he envieth The more ayein himself he plieth. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. ccxxvi. 253 Thys Henry in his youth plyed hym to suche study yᵗ he was enstructe in the vii. artys lyberallys. 1590 Webbe *Trav.* (Arb.) 23 The women of ye towne did plie themselues with their weapons, making a great massacre vpon our men.

† **b.** To address or betake oneself (*to*): = Apply *v.* 27. *Obs.*

1668 Owen *Exp. Ps.* cxxx. Wks. 1851 VI. 379 He plies himself to God in Christ for pardon and mercy.

2. *intr.* To employ or occupy oneself busily or steadily; to work *at* something; to apply, attend closely *to*; = Apply *v.* 15. Now *rare.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1385 þe place, þat plyed þe pursaunt wythinne. 1644 Milton *Educ.* Wks. 1738 I. 137 Ere half these Authors be read (which will soon be with plying hard and daily). 1714 *Orig. Canto Spencer* xxxvi, The strugling Fly..Who still for Freedom plies both fierce and bold. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 578 He that plies to his business finds it, when grown familiar to him, a state of satisfaction. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 13, I plied at Cicero and Demosthenes, I devoured every treatise on the art of rhetoric. 1849 Longf. *Build. Ship* 182 Around the bows and along the side The heavy hammers and mallets plied.

3. *trans.* To use, handle, or wield vigorously or diligently (an instrument, tool, weapon); to employ, exert (a faculty); = Apply *v.* 16 b.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 732 Artow lyk an asse to þe harpe Tbat hereth soun whan men þe strenges plye. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 25 Theyr wyt & body all bole do they ply. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 33 Lamedon so plide his teeth, that all supper he spake not one word. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vi. 19 During which time her gentle wit she plyes To teach them truth. *c* 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 12 The lande forces .. plied their shott soe thick that our men weare forced to place all the Spanish prisoners between themselves and the shott. 1603 Drayton *Odes* xvii. 109 Suffolke his Axe did ply. 1620 Middleton *Chaste Maid* I. ii. 112 Go to school, ply your books, boys. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 20 He plies his small Shot;..Ply your Hand-Granadoes and Stink-Pots. 1718 Prior *Pleasure* 41 A thousand maidens ply the purple loom. *a* 1873 Lytton *Ken. Chillingly* II. ix, Thou canst ply a good knife and fork. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* III. 128 Together their oars they ply;

b. To apply oneself to, practise, work at (one's business, an industry, a task, etc.): = Apply *v.* 16 a.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. cxxxiv. 120 Then they plyed no thynge that was worldly, but gaue them to prechynge and techynge. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 269 Diligently to plye the reading of holy scripture. 1616 B. Jonson *Forest* vi, When youths ply their stolne delights. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) I. 442 Clothing is plied in this city with great industry and judgment. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 150 The needle plies its busy task. 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng.* vi. (1880) 97 The town in which they plied their trade.

†**c.** With indef. *it*, in various preceding senses. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. lxxviii. 160 b, Also there were many Paraos and Tones,..a lading as fast as they could plye it. 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* III. iii, A courtier would not ply it so, for a place. 1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 80 They forthwith plyde it with Oare and Saile. 1666 Bunyan *Grace Ab.* § 110, I will ply it close, but I will have my end accomplished.

4. *trans.* **a.** To keep at work at, to work away at; to attack or assail vigorously or repeatedly (*with* some instrument or process). **b.** To offer something to (a person) frequently or persistently; to press (one) to take; to continue to supply *with* food, drink, gifts, etc.; = Apply *v.* 17.

1548 Patten *Exped. Scott.* Pref. a ij, Begunne, bylded, and soo well plyed in woorke, that in a fewe wekes..they wear made and left defensyble. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 307 That wound neuer groweth to a skarre, which is not plyed with playsters. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 267 Marcellus plied him so..with continual alarums and skirmishes, that he brought him to a Battell. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 544 Almond trees if they be plied with digging, will either not bloome at all, or else shed their floures before due time. 1602 Rowlands *Tis Merrie* 11 She ply'd him with the Wine in golden Cup. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 11 Causing the ghing to ply the sea with their oares. 1767 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* II. 181 The bomb-ship..plied the French with her shells. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 172 To ply them more pressingly with food than with arguments.

5. To solicit with importunity or persistence; to importune, urge; to keep on at (a person) *with* questions, petitions, arguments, etc.; †*spec.* of a porter, boatman, etc.: To solicit patronage from (*obs.*); = Apply *v.* 17.

1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* (1837) 149 He daily plyde her mayde, Thereby to make her graunte And yelde him his desire. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 279 He [Shylock] plyes the Duke at morning and at night. *a* 1639 Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 74 The Governors Brother did earnestly ply him to relinquish the English Alliance. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. iii. 747 Ply her with love letters and Billets. 1725 *New Cant. Dict., Rattling Mumpers*, such [beggars] as run after, or ply Coaches. 1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* (1822) III. 292 He was overtaken by the waggon, the driver of which plied him in the usual way to take a place. 1777 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 215 One Holderness, a waterman, plied some gentlemen, and, when in his boat, asked where they were going. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ireland* ii. 24 Her filial duty, religion, and love, all plied her at once in favour of an immediate marriage. 1883 Edersheim *Life Jesus* (ed. 6) II. 572 In vain did he ply Christ with questions.

II. In nautical and derived uses.

6. *intr.* To beat up against the wind; to tack, work to windward. (Cf. Apply *v.* 22.)

1556 W. Towrson in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 110 We wayed and plyed backe againe to seeke the Hinde. *c* 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 11 Neither might wee plie up unto that iland, the winde was soe contrarie for our course. 1697 Dampier *Voy. round World* (1699) 142 They always go before the Wind, being unable to Ply against it. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ii. 127 Her people were..so..weakned by sickness, as not to be able to ply up to windward. 1835 Sir J. Ross *Narr. 2nd Voy.* iv. 52 It ..assisted us very much in plying to windward. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Ply*,..to work to windward, to beat.

b. with *aboul*, *off and on*, *to and again*, *up and down*, and the like.

c 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 13 Afterwards..wee plied up and downe to finde the other carvell. 1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 7 The wind came easterly, so that wee plyed to and againe along the Spanish shore. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1738 II. 15 Commanded to ply up and down continually with Relief where they saw Need. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 175 Plying on and off till the 6th of October.

fig. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 184 His own Testimony by plying off and on, as he hath continually done, is so little to be valued.

c. *gen.* To direct one's course (in a ship or otherwise), to steer; to move onwards; to make *towards*. Now only *poet.* = Apply *v.* 24.

c 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 4 Returninge with thease advertisements unto our Generall, wee plied for Plimworth. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. i. 38 They chaunced to espie Two other Knights, that towards them did ply With speedie course. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 207 Oh, how fair have many ships been plying before the wind that, in an hour's space, have been lying in the sea-bottom! 1779 E. Hervey *Naval Hist.* II. 158 Returning light discovered the enemy seven leagues off Weymouth, whither the English plied, and came up with them in the afternoon. 1820 W. Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 309 We plied towards the land. *a* 1861 Clough *Qua Cursum Ventus* ii, When fell the night, upsprung the breeze, And all the darkling hours they plied.

†**d.** *trans.* To use (a tide, etc.) to work a ship up a river, to windward, etc. *Obs.*

1556 S. Burrough in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1598) I. 279 We stopped the ebbes, and plyed all the floods to the windewards, and made our way Eastnortheast. 1673 R. Haddock *Jrnl.* in *Camden Misc.* (1881) 29 We wayed to plye up, and plyed the tyde to an end.

7. *intr.* Of a vessel or its master: To sail or go more or less regularly to and fro *between* certain places; also said of land-carriage.

1803 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) II. 370 A detachment..which plies between the Godavery and camp, will keep me free from want. 1832 G. Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 256 A passage-boat, which plies between the hamlets of Eaux Vives and Le Paquis, situated at opposite sides of the lake. 1863 P. Barry *Dockyard Econ.* 263 The *Richmond*, a small vessel which was built in the year 1815 and plied between London and Richmond. 1878 Gladstone *Primer Homer* xii. 139 We hear..of the ferryman plying between Ithaca and Cefalonia.

b. *trans.* To traverse (a river, ferry, passage) by rowing or sailing.

1700 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 13 Ordered also That no fferryman shall be permitted to ply the River Delaware. 1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 115/1 James Dean..who plies the passage from Bulwell to Milford. 1897 *Daily News* 6 July 5/3 Hardy bargemen who ply Father Thames by day and night from Twickenham Ferry to the Nore.

†**8.** *trans.* To bear or bring *to* a place by journeying to and fro. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) F j, The labouring Bees ..Plied to the hiues sweet honey from those flowers.

9. *intr.* Of a boatman, porter, hackman, etc.: To wait or attend regularly, to have one's stand *at* a certain place for hire or custom.

1700 Farquhar *Constant Couple* III. i. Here's Tom Errand, the Porter, that plys at the Blew Posts. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 94 ⁋8 He was..forced to think of plying in the Streets as a Porter. 1739 Labelye *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 71 Room..for the Watermen to ply for Fares. *c* 1770 Dibdin *Song, Waterman*, And did you not hear of a jolly young waterman Who at Blackfriars Bridge used for to ply? 1885 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 1 Jan. 778, I must on no account ply for hire.

Ply, var. of Plea. **Plyades**, obs. f. Pleiades.

Plyar, plyer: see Plier.

†**Plychon.** *Surg. Obs.* [? corruption of Pelican.] (See quot.)

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xx. (Roxb.) 238/2 *A Plychon.* It is an Instrument to pull out Teeth.

Plycht, plyght, plyȝt, obs. forms of Plight.

Plyd, obs. form of Plaid.

Plying (plāi·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Ply *v.*^{2} + -ing^1.] The action of Ply *v.*^{2}, in various senses. *attrib.* **Plying-place**, a place where a porter, hackney-carriage, or boat stands for hire (Ply *v.* 9).

1766 Entick *London* IV. 21 Paul's-wharf, a public plying-place for watermen and water-carriage. *Ibid.* 242 At the south extremity of Water-lane is the common plying-place and ferry.

†**Plym, plymme**, *v. Falconry. Obs.* A parallel form of Plume *v.* 1.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C v, Let hir plym vppon it as moch as she will, and when she hath plymmed inough go to hir softely for frayng. *Ibid.* D ij, Yf she haue fownde the fowle and desire to flee ther to, let hir slee it, and plymme well vppon hir.

Plymouth Brethren. [See *Brethren* in Brother 3 b.] A religious body calling themselves 'the Brethren', recognizing no official order of ministers, and having no formal creed, which arose at Plymouth *c* 1830. **Plymouth brother**, a member of this body.

1842 R. M. Beverley *Ch. Eng. Exam.* (1844) 1 The views of those whom he chooses to call 'the Plymouth Brethren'. 1865 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 614 The Plymouth Brethren reject every distinctive appellation but that of Christians. 1879 Stevenson *Trav. Cevennes, Valley of Tarn*, He was, as a matter of fact, a Plymouth Brother.

Hence **Plymouth-brethrenism, Plymouth-brotherism**; also **Plymouth sister.**

1848 J. H. Newman *Loss & Gain* viii. 197 Where else will you go? Not surely to Methodism or Plymouth-brotherism. 1860 Miss Yonge *Hopes* II. xiii. 250 She is a Plymouth sister. 1879 Croskery (*title*) Plymouth Brethrenism, a refutation.

†**Plymouth cloak.** *Obs. slang.* A cudgel or staff, carried by one who walked *in cuerpo*, and thus facetiously assumed to take the place of a cloak. (For the reason of the name, see quot. *a* 1661.)

1608 Dekker *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* III. ii, Shall I walke in a Plimouth Cloake, (that's to say) like a rogue, in my hose and doublet, and a crabtree cudgell in my hand? 1625 Massinger *New Way* I. i, And I must tell you if you but aduance, Your plimworth cloke, you shall be soone instructed. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Devon* (1662) 248 *A Plimouth Cloak.* That is a Cane or a Staffe, whereof this the occasion. Many a man of good extraction, comming home from far Voiages, may chance to land here [at Plymouth], and being out of sorts, is unable for the present time and place to recruit himself with Cloaths. Here (if not friendly provided) they make the next Wood their Drapers shop, where a Staffe cut out, serves them for a covering. [1670 Ray *Prov.* 225 adds: For we use when we walk *in cuerpo* to carry a staff in our hands, but none when in a cloak.] [*a* 1668: see Cloak *sb.* 5.] 1677 Mrs. Behn *Rover* III. i, Walking like the Sign of the naked Boy, with Plimouth Cloaks in our hands. *a* 1688 Denham *Ballad on Sir J. Mennis* vii, He being proudly mounted, Clad in cloak of Plymouth. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* vii, Thou wilt please to lay down that Plymouth cloak of thine.

Plymouthism (pli·məpiz'm). [See -ism.] The system or doctrine of the Plymouth Brethren. So **Ply·mouthist, Ply·mouthite**, a member of this body; also *attrib.*

1876 Spurgeon *Commenting* 61 We do not endorse the Plymouthism which pervades these notes. *Ibid.* 115 First published in the Plymouthite Magazine. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 238/2 French Switzerland has always remained the stronghold of Plymouthism on the Continent. *Ibid.* 230/1 There are..at least five official divisions or sects of Plymouthists.

Plymouth Rock (pli·məþɹɒ·k). [The spot at which the passengers of the Mayflower landed in New England in 1620.] Name of a breed of domestic fowls of American origin, characterized by large size, ashen or grey plumage barred with blackish stripes, and yellow beak, legs, and feet.

1873 in L. Wright *Bk. Poultry* (1874) 436 Our modern Plymouth Rock fowl is in no way whatever connected with the Plymouth Rock produced by Dr. Bennett some twenty-five years since, from a cross with the Asiatic fowls. 1892 J. K. Fowler *Echoes Old Country Life* 238 Another capital race is the Plymouth Rocks bred by the Americans from, I think, a cuckoo-coloured fowl and the Cochin. 1900 *Field* 23 June 903/2 The Plymouth rock, a useful second class general utility fowl, is not as popular as it was.

†**Ply·-pot.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Ply *v.*^{2} + Pot *sb.*] One who plies the pot; one addicted to drinking.

1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Gobelin, Face gobeline*, a crimzon face; the visage of a plie-pot.

Plyt, -e, obs. forms of Plight *sb.* and *v.*

P.M., abbrev. of Post meridiem, afternoon, q. v.

Pn-, an initial combination occurring only in words from Greek; the *p* is usually mute in English. (The *p* is pronounced in French, Spanish, Italian, German, Dutch, and other European langs.; also by Englishmen in reading Greek. It is to be desired that it were sounded in English also, at least in scientific and learned words; since the reduction of *pneo-* to *neo-*, *pneu-* to *new-*, and *pnyx* to *nix*, is a loss to etymology and intelligibility, and a weakening of the resources of the language.)

Pneo- (pnī$_{ǀ}$o, nī$_{ǀ}$o), combining element from Gr. *πνέ-ειν*, *πνεῖν* to blow, breathe, used in a few rare scientific terms.

‖ **Pneobiognosis** (-bəi$_{ǀ}$ɒgnō·sis) [mod. L., f. Gr. *βίος* life + *γνῶσις* investigation, knowledge, after *diagnosis*], in *Medical Jurisprudence*, the test, by the presence or absence of air in the lungs, whether a child has been born alive; also called Pneusiobiognosis, or ‖ **Pneobioma·ntia** [Gr. *μαντεία* divination]; whence **Pneobioma·ntic** *a.*, **Pneobioma·ntics. Pneodyna·mics** [Dynamics], the science of the forces concerned in respiration. ‖ **Pneoga·ster** [mod.L., f. Gr. *γαστήρ* belly], term for the whole respiratory tract, considered as a specialized portion of the intestinal tract; hence **Pneoga·stric** *a.* **Pne·ograph** [-graph], (*a*) an instrument invented by Mortimer Granville for indicating the force and character of expiration by means of a light disk suspended in front of the mouth and connected with a needle which makes an automatic tracing; (*b*) = next. **Pneo·meter** [-meter], an instrument for measuring the amount of air inspired and expired, a pnenmatometer, spirometer; so **Pneo·metry**, the measurement of the amount of air inspired and expired, pnenmatometry. **Pne·oscope** [-scope], an instrument for measuring the extent of movement of the thorax in respiration. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895.)

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 984/2 Pneobiomantia. *Ibid.*, Pneobiomantics. *Ibid.*, Pneobiomantic. 1888 *Lancet* 13 Oct. 724/1 A Pocket Clinical Pneograph...The tracing of the pneograph shows the expiration by a more or less vertical line, the duration of the expiratory effort being indicated by the length of the line traced by the needle before it descends, at the moment when inspiration commences.

Pneum, -e (pniūm, niūm). *Mus.* [ad. Gr. *πνεῦμα*: see next.] = Pneuma 2 b, Neume 2.

1879 Helmore in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 17/1 Accents or marks, sometimes called *pneums*, for the regulation of recitation and singing were in use among the ancient Greeks and Hebrews, and are still used in the synagogues of the Jews. 1890 *Athenæum* 26 Apr. 450/3 Twenty specimens..selected to illustrate the gradual development of the ancient pneumes into the characters now used on a staff of lines and spaces. 1890 *Daily News* 1 May 7/5 Showing how the pneums and points gradually assumed the form of our modern notes.

‖ **Pneuma** (pniū·mă, niū·mă). [a. Gr. *πνεῦμα* wind, breath, spirit, *prop.* that which is blown or breathed, f. *πνέειν*, *πνεῖν* to blow, breathe.]

1. The Greek word for 'spirit' or 'soul', occas. used in Eng. context.

1884 W. G. Stevenson in *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XXIV. 761 [Hippocrates] taught the existence of an 'intermediate nature', which though distinct from the mortal Soul or pneuma, was the source of vital activity. 1894 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 6/2 The pneuma, the overshadowing spirit of the new man who is sought after by Angela, the Psyche or feminine principle of aspiration and intuition.

2. *Mediæval Mus.* **a.** A long ligature or group of notes sung to one (inarticulate) syllable at the end of a plain-song melody: = Neume 1. **b.** One of a set of signs indicating the tones of the chant: = Neume 2, Pneum.

1880 Rockstro in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 691/2 The very essence of the Pneuma lies in its adaptation to an inarticulate sound. 1881 *Ibid.* III. 4/2 The Preface to the Ratisbon Gradual directs that the Pneuma shall be sung upon the vowel A.

Pneumathæmia (pniŭmăpĭ·miă, niŭ-). *Path.* [f. Gr. *πνεῦμα, πνευματ-* (see PNEUMA) + *αἷμα* blood; cf. *hyperæmia*, etc.] 'The presence of air in a blood-vessel' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895).

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 239 In the blood, pneumathæmia.

Pneumatic (niumæ·tik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *pneumaticus* of or belonging to air or wind (Vitr., Plin.), a. Gr. *πνευματικός* of, caused by, or of the nature of wind, breath, or spirit. So F. *pneumatique* (1520 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Pertaining to, or acting by means of, wind or air. a. Chiefly applied to various mechanical contrivances which operate by pressure or exhaustion of air.

Pneumatic cabinet, differentiation (Med.): see quot. 1895. *Pneumatic caisson*: see quot. 1875. *Pneumatic dispatch*, a system by which parcels, etc. are conveyed along tubes by compression or exhaustion of air. *Pneumatic engine*: formerly applied *spec.* to the air-pump. *Pneumatic paradox, railway, telegraph*: see quot. 1875.

1659 LEAK *Waterworks.* Pref. 1 Pneumatike Inventions; viz. Engins moving by the force of Air. 1667 BEALE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 425 The Pneumatick (or Rarifying) Engine of Mr. Boyle. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* i. 9 In a glass-receiver of the Pneumatick Engine. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 375 This part of the process I call the pneumatic pressure. 1856 BREES *Gloss. Terms, Piles* (*pneumatic*), hollow iron piles, driven into the ground..by withdrawing, internally, the sand or other matters filling the space in which they stand by suction. 1858 LARDNER *Handbk. Nat. Phil., Hydrost.* etc. 214 The pneumatic screw.—The screw of Archimedes..is also used for the ventilation of mines. 1866 BESSEMER in Joynson *Metals* (1868) 88 The metal which had been previously rendered malleable by the pneumatic process becomes less red-short. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.*, etc. s.v. *Railroad*, Carried out in London by the Pneumatic Despatch Company with success. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Pneumatic Caisson*, one which is closed at top and sunk by the exhaustion of the air within or by the weight of the masonry built thereupon as the work progresses. *Ibid., Pneumatic Paradox*, that peculiar exhibition of atmospheric pressure which retains a valve on its seat under a pressure of gas, only allowing a film of gas to escape. *Ibid., Pneumatic Railway*, a railroad whose rolling stock is driven by the compression or exhaustion of air in a tube laid parallel to the track. *Ibid., Pneumatic Telegraph*, a telegraph used before the times of Morse and Wheatstone for communicating information by the impulse given to a column of water by pneumatic pressure. *Ibid.* 1756/2 The pneumatic dispatch-tube was started by a company in London in 1859, for conveying parcels and light goods between the Euston Square Station and the Post-Office in Evershott Street, London. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 65 The pneumatic action is an ingenious arrangement by which the bulk of the pressure is taken from the key, by means of small power-bellows. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., P[neumatic] cabinet*, name for the air-tight compartment in which a patient is placed for treatment by the inhalation of compressed air...*P. differentiation*, term for the treatment of certain lung diseases by inhalation of air either denser or less dense than that of the surrounding atmosphere. 1898 F. W. ROGERS in *Westm. Gaz.* 13 July 3/2 The pneumatic brake will do very well for Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire.

b. Applied to things which are inflated, or filled with compressed air, for some purpose; esp. to the tires of the wheels of bicycles, and the like.

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xii. 22 Self-righting, indestructible pneumatic life-boat. 1890 *Patent Specif.* No. 4206 Large rubber tyres..known commercially as (1) Pneumatic tyres, (2) Cushion tyres. 1891 *Bicycling News* 21 Feb., Tacagni's method of holding a Pneumatic tyre between two rims is worth more attention than it at first sight deserves. 1896 G. J. JACOBS *Addr. Inst. Brit. Carriage Manuf.*, Only six months later, June 10, 1846, he [William Thomson, C.E., of Adelphi Street, Strand] patented the india-rubber pneumatic tyre on the principle of those so much in favour to-day. 1898 *Cycling* (Ward, Lock & Co.) iv. 23 Cyclists owe much to the inventor of the pneumatic tyre.

†c. Of a musical instrument: Played by the breath or by compressed air; 'wind-'. *Obs.*

1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 176 All other musical instruments..whether pulsative or pneumatick.

d. Belonging to or transmitted by pneumatic dispatch: see a. above.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 2/1 Any resident within Paris may either buy at any bureau a blue pneumatic letter-card stamped with a threepenny stamp, and generally known as a *petit-bleu*, or may write an ordinary letter, weighing not more than seven grammes,..writing across the top of the envelope the word 'Pneumatic'.

2. Of, or relating or belonging to, gases. Now *rare*, exc. in *pneumatic trough*, a trough by means of which gases may be collected in jars over a surface of water or mercury. (See HYDRO-PNEUMATIC.)

1793 BEDDOES *Let. to Darwin* 59 We owe to Pneumatic Chemistry the command of the elements which compose animal substances;..it is the business of Pneumatic Medicine to apply them with caution and intelligence. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* 54 Fill a bottle with hydrogen gas, and having taken it from the pneumatic tub, immediately apply to its mouth a lighted taper. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 489 When pneumatic medicine was at the height of its popularity, much benefit was supposed to be derived from the use of oxygen and hydrogen and dilute chlorine gases [in asthma]. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 21 Place the jar, filled with water and inverted, over one of the funnels of the shelf of the pneumatic trough. 1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 63 Priestley's entire force was directed upon Pneumatic Chemistry. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* xiv. 342 The 'pneumatic trough' used at the present day differs from Hales' apparatus only in having a more convenient arrangement of its parts.

3. *Zool., Anat.*, and *Phys.* a. Pertaining to breath or breathing; respiratory. *rare.*

1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Pneumatic*, windy, or belonging to wind or breath. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xxxviii. 37 The external respiratory organs of insects...Spiracles; Respiratory plates; and branchiform and other pneumatic appendages. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 43 Heart weakness, pneumatic troubles and rheumatism.

b. Containing or connected with air-cavities, as those in the bones of birds, or the swimming-bladder of some fishes.

Pneumatic duct, 'a short tube by which the air-bladder communicates with the œsophagus in physostomous fishes' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Ductus*).

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* x. (1833) 259 Those beautiful pneumatic contrivances by which insects, fishes, and even some lizards are enabled to support the weight of their bodies against the force of gravity. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 7 A large aperture, called the 'pneumatic foramen', near one end of the bone, communicates with its interior. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 7 In the ostrich the bones are more pneumatic than in the gulls and in the smaller song-birds. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 604 The mastoid in children may be as pneumatic or diploetic as in adults.

c. *Hist.* Applied to a school of ancient Greek physicians (Gr. *οἱ πνευματικοί*, L. *Pneumatici*) who held the theory of an invisible fluid or spirit (*πνεῦμα*) permeating all the body, and forming the vital principle on which health and strength depended. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895, s. v. *Pneumatici.*)

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Pneumatic Physicians*, name given to a sect of physicians, at the head of whom was Athenæus, who made health and disease to consist in the different proportions of an element—which they called Pneuma, *πνεῦμα*—to those of the other elementary principles.

4. Belonging or relating to spirit or spiritual existence; spiritual. (Usually with direct reference to Gr. *πνευματικός*, esp. in N. T. and Christian use.)

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 525/1 This animal spirit, which blessed men have called the pneumatic soul. 1811 JEBB *Corr.* (1834) II. 50 My bodily health has..improved; my mental and pneumatic part has been..dubious. 1890 J. F. SMITH tr. *Pfleiderer's Develop. Theol.* II. iv. 162 The God-man as the absolute pneumatic personality of universal spiritual power is not merely the head of men but also of angels. 1894 SWETE *Apost. Creed* ii. 28 Primitive Christianity, as he [Harnack] conceives it, had two Christologies, the one pneumatic, the other adoptionist. The former regarded the Christ as a preexistent Spirit who was made Man. 1899 STALKER *Christology Jesus* i. 30 The Gospel of St. John—the pneumatic gospel, as it was called, or gospel of religious genius.

†b. *Pneumatic philosophy*: = PNEUMATOLOGY 1. So *pneumatic philosopher. Obs.*

a 1744 BOLINGBROKE *Ess.* II. viii. Philos. Wks. 1754 II. 79 Those..may be called..by the title..of pneumatic philosophers, since their object is spirit and spiritual substances; how ridiculous soever it be to imagine spirit less an object of natural philosophy, than body. 1745 SIR J. PRINGLE *Let.* 19 Mar. in Bower *Hist. Univ. Edinb.* II. 294, I do hereby resign my office of Professor of ethic and pneumatic philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 329 Bolingbroke..deriding the doctrine of spiritual substance under the name of pneumatic philosophy.

5. *Comb.*, as **pneumatic-tired** (**-tyred**) *a.*, fitted with pneumatic tires, as a bicycle, etc.

1894 L. ROBINSON *Wild Traits* iii. (1897) 79 A pneumatic-tired sulky is worth several seconds in the mile to an American trotter. 1895 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 6/7 The pneumatic-tire folk are apt to despise the poor cyclist on his wretched 'old crock' and to regard him as a nuisance. 1896 *Daily Tel.* 10 Feb. 5/4 A smart pneumatic-tyred roadster.

B. *sb.* 1. = PNEUMATOLOGY 1 a. *rare*—1.

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1859) I. viii. 134 *note*, The terms Psychology and Pneumatology, or Pneumatic, are not equivalents.

2. Name in Gnostic theology for a spiritual being of a high order.

1876 tr. *Hergenröther's Cath. Ch. & Chr. State* II. 293 The Church had long rejected the Gnostic distinction between pneumatics and sarcics. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 927 The Gnostics taught a transplantation of the highest order (the pneumatics) into the world of the pleroma.

3. A pneumatic tire, or a cycle having such tires.

1890 WILLOUGHBY & LYNDE *Specif. Patent*, The advantages of the pneumatic are as follows. 1891 *Bicycling News* 21 Feb., Riders of solid-tyred machines, when changing to Pneumatics. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 June 10/2 Breakdowns [of motor-cars] are reported in scores; punctured pneumatics and broken wheels without number.

b. A pneumatic bellows, tube, or other part of the pneumatic action in an organ.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pneumatical, *a.* (*sb.*) Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL: see -ICAL.]

A. *adj.* †1. = prec. 1. *Obs.*

1609 BOYS *On Ps.* xcviii. 4-6 Wks. (1629) 36 All kind of musicke, Vocall .. Chordall .. Pneumaticall, With trumpets. 1634 J. B[ATE] *Myst. Nat.* 28 Amongst all these experiments pneumaticall, there is none more excellent than this of the Weather-Glass. 1660 BOYLE (*title*) New Experiments .. Touching the Spring of the Air..Made..in a New Pneumatical Engine. *Ibid.* Experim. i, The Dilatation of the Air in Wind-Guns and other pneumatical Engines wherein the Air has been compress'd. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) s. v., An Organ is a Pneumatical Instrument. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 31 The thermometer is a chemical rather than a pneumatical instrument.

†2. Of the nature of air, gaseous; relating to gases (= prec. 2). *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 29 The Race and Period of all things, here above the Earth, is to extenuate and turn things to be more Pneumaticall and Rare. 1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 254 Fluids, whether Visible or Pneumatical. 1793 D. STEWART *Outl. Moral Philos.* § 272 (1855) 140 The pneumatical discoveries of modern chemistry. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 431 Mr. Boyle..obtained a pneumatical fluid, answering his then only criterion of air.

3. As rendering of Gr. *πνευματικός* in philosophical or theological use: cf. prec. 4. 4 b.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 789 One of which they called, Pneumatical, or the Spirituous Body; which is weaved out as it were to it, and compounded of the Gross Sensible Body fit being the more Thin and Subtle part thereof). 1708 H. DODWELL *Nat. Mort. Hum. Souls* 46 The Psychical Body must be cloathed up with a Pneumatical Body. 1741 in Grant *Univ. Edinb.* (1884) I. 273 Professor of Pneumatical and Ethical Philosophy. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VII. 599 The resurrection is not that of the disembodied *ψυχή* at the moment of death, nor of earthly relics, but the transformation from a psychical to a pneumatical body. 1891 tr. *Sabatier's Paul* iv. § 3. 90 That which for lack of another name we have called the pneumatical life, taking its rise at the point of contact between the human soul and the invisible world.

†B. *sb.* A gaseous substance (cf. 2 above). *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 98 The Spirits or Pneumaticalls, that are in all Tangible Bodies are scarce known. *Ibid.* § 354 In the inferior order of pneumaticals there is air and flame; and in the superior there is the body of the star and the pure sky.

Hence **Pneuma·tically** *adv.* (in various senses of PNEUMATIC or PNEUMATICAL).

c 1700 D. G. *Harangues Quack Doctors* 15 Hypnotically ..Pneumatically, or Synechdochically. 1800 HOWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 216, I resolved it into these different principles, by distilling it pneumatically with nitric acid. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 17 Sept. 5/5 The Welch patents for fastening a detachable outer case to the pneumatically-tyred rim of a wheel, thus rendering rapid roadside repairs possible, finished their thorny course yesterday.

Pneumaticity (niŭmătĭ·sĭti). [f. PNEUMATIC + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being pneumatic (in quots., in sense 3 b of the adj.).

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pneumaticitas*, term for that condition of the skeleton of birds into most of the bones of which the external air has the faculty of entering: pneumaticity. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 17 The greater pneumaticity which the individual bones ordinarily possess. 1882 W. K. PARKER in *Nature* XXVI. 254/2 The pneumaticity of the crocodile's endocranium.

Pneumatico-, combining form from L. *pneumaticus* or Gr. *πνευματικός* PNEUMATIC: see quots., and PNEUMATIC *a.* 1, 4.

1812–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 257 The syphon is properly a pneumatico-hydraulic machine, the action of water and of air being both necessary to its effect. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 90 *Pneumatico-Hedonistics*, such as have for their objects those more refined classes of pleasures which, passing through one or more of the inlets afforded by the body, find their ultimate seat in the mind.

Pneuma·tics. [In form, pl. of PNEUMATIC *a.* = pneumatic treatises or matters: see -IC 2.]

1. That branch of physics which deals with the mechanical properties (as density, elasticity, pressure, etc.) of air, or other elastic fluids or gases.

[1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pneumaticks*, books treating of Spirits or the winds.] 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Pref. 3 They may look upon these Narratives as standing Records in our new Pneumaticks. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6045 The whole Science of Pneumatiques. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 226 Pneumatics is the science which treats of the properties of air, or elastic fluids. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.* etc. 914/2 The science of pneumatics has been created entirely by modern discoveries. Galileo first demonstrated that air possesses weight. His pupil Torricelli invented the barometer.

2. = PNEUMATOLOGY 1 a, b. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[*a* 1650 J. PRIDEAUX (*title*) Hypomnemata, Logica, Rhetorica, Physica, Metaphysica, Pneumatica, Ethica, Politica, Œconomica.] 1695 *Evid. bef. Scott. Univ. Comm.* 1690 (1837) I. *Edinb.* App. 42 That .. the pneumatics or speciall metaphysicks [he composed] by the colledge of Edinburgh. *Ibid.* III. *St. Andrews* 217 In the third year, we teach the metaphysicks and with them the Pneumaticks...We do not hold it necessary to add to the Physicks any thing *de anima*, for all questions concerning it may be discust in the Pneumaticks. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Pneumatics*, in the schools, is frequently used for the doctrine of spirits; as God, angels, and the human mind. 1734 *Rules made for Sir J. Pringle* in Grant *Univ. Edinb.* (1884) II. 336 The Pneumatics: that is, the being and perfections of the one true God, the nature of Angels and the soul of man, and the duties of natural religion. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. i. (1869) II. 355 What are called metaphysics or pneumatics were set in opposition to physics. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* X. 407 It was not to be..any metaphysical pneumatics woven out of scholastic brains.

Pneu·matism. *rare.* [f. Gr. *πνεῦμα, πνευματ-* (see PNEUMATO-) + -ISM.] The doctrine of the pneumatists: see next, 2.

1884 [see next, 2]. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict., Pneumatism* ..., doctrine of the pneuma or special vital principle.

Pneu·matist. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST.]

†1. A student or practitioner of pneumatic medicine: see PNEUMATIC *a.* 2, quot. 1822–34. *Obs.*

1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 114 The chemical principles of the most celebrated pneumatists.

2. *Hist.* A 'pneumatic physician': see PNEUMATIC *a.* 3 c.

1884 W. G. STEVENSON in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXIV. 761 The pneuma was deemed such an important factor in the

explanation of vital phenomena, that a school called 'Pneumatists' was founded in the first century of our era... For fourteen hundred years 'pneumatism' under various forms was the accepted philosophic belief of the civilized world.

Pneumatize (pniū·mătəiz, niū-), *v. rare.* [f. Gr. *πνευματ-* (see next) + -IZE; cf. Gr. *πνευματίζειν* to fan by blowing.]

1. *trans.* To pass a blast of air through (molten metal) in the process of converting it into steel by the Bessemer process.

1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 86 The silica which is found in Spiegeleisen has the effect of reducing the boiling or agitation of the pneumatised metal, when poured into moulds, and is therefore beneficial.

2. To furnish with air-cavities, render pneumatic: see PNEUMATIC *a.* 3 b.

1890 COUES *Ornith.* II. iv. 200 Ordinarily, the greater part of the skull, and the lesser part of the trunk and limbs, is pneumatised.

Pneumato- (pniūmătŏ, niū-), before a vowel **pneumat-**, a. Gr. *πνευματο-*, combining form of *πνεῦμα* air, breath, spirit: see PNEUMA. Used with various senses, chiefly in scientific and other technical words; for the more important of these, see their alphabetical places. (Also contracted to *pneumo-*: see PNEUMO-, and cf. *hæmo-*, etc.)

†**Pneu·mato-che·mical** *a.*, pertaining to 'pneumatic chemistry', or the chemistry of gases; *p. trough* = *pneumatic trough* (see PNEUMATIC *a.* 2). **Pneu·matomo·rphic** (-mō·ɹfik) *a. nonce-wd.* [after ANTHROPOMORPHIC] (see quot.). **Pneumatophany** (-ɒ·făni) *nonce-wd.* [after CHRISTOPHANY, THEOPHANY], an appearance or manifestation of the Holy Spirit. **Pneu·matophilo·sophy**, the philosophy of spirit or spiritual existence. **Pneumatophobia** (-fōu·biă) *nonce-wd.* [-PHOBIA], dread or abhorrence of the spiritual. **Pneumatophony** (-ɒ·fŏni [Gr. *φωνή* voice], 'spirit-speech', i. e. the supposed utterance of articulate sounds by disembodied spirits; hence **Pneu·matopho·nic** (-fɒ·nik) *a.* †**Pneu·matopy·rist** [Gr. *πῦρ* fire] (see quot. . **Pneu·matotherapeu·tics, -the·rapy** [see THERAPEUTIC], treatment of diseases, esp. of the lungs, by inhalation of compressed or rarified air (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Pneu·matotho·rax** *Path.* = PNEUMOTHORAX.

1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 56 The *pneumato-chemical trough, or pneumatic cistern. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 12 An improved pneumato-chemical apparatus. 1886 *Kernel & Husk* 62 Metaphors .. which would subtilize Him down to a thought, or a mind, or a spirit, may be called phronesimorphic, noumorphic, *pneumatomorphic. 1892 BRIGGS *Bible Church & Reason* 163 The Theophany, the Christophany, and the *Pneumatophany are the sources of the miracles of the Bible. 1847 TULK tr. *Oken's Physio-philosophy* 2 Physio- and *Pneumato-philosophy range, therefore, parallel to each other. Physio-philosophy, however, holds the first rank, Pneumato-philosophy the second; the former, therefore, is the ground and foundation of the latter, for nature is antecedent to the human spirit. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. II. ii. 64 All Atheists (says he) are possess'd with a certain kind of Madness, that may be call'd *Pneumatophobia, that makes them have an irrational but desperate Abhorrence from Spirits or Incorporeal Substances. 1687 H. MORE *Answ. Psychop.* (1689) 107 The Psychopyrists (for so rather I call them, than *Pneumatopyrists); .. philosophers that make the essence or substance of all created spirits to be Fire. 1825 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 2) V. 436 The pneumo-thorax of Itard and Laennec, or the *pneumato-thorax, as it is more correctly called, of Dr. John Davy.

Pneumatocele (pniū·mătosīl, niū·m-). *Path.* [ad. Gr. *πνευματοκήλη* a flatulent tumour, f. *πνεῦμα* (see PNEUMATO-) + *κήλη* tumour. So F. *pneumatocèle*.] A tumour or hernia containing air or gas.

1693 *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pneumatocele*, a windy Rupture, when the Skin of the Cods is distended with Wind. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pneumatocele* or *Physocele*. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 199 The spurious [hernize] derive their names .. from their supposed contents, as the pneumatocele, hæmatocele, and hydrocele. 1862 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 253 Case of .. formation of a circumscribed Pneumatocele in the Neck.

Pneu·matocyst (-sist). *Zool.* [f. PNEUMATO- + CYST.] a. An air-sac serving as a float in certain 'colonial' or compound Hydrozoa; the pneumatophore, or the cavity contained in this. b. An air-sac in the body of a bird.

1859 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 6 In the adult, this sac, which I shall term the *pneumatocyst*, is sometimes open at the apex (*Physalia, Rhizophysa*), and can communicate with the exterior by a pore which traverses the ectoderm of the pneumatophore. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 113 *Apolemiadæ*. Pneumatocyst small. Cœnosarc filiform. 1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 200 The Pneumatocysts.—A bird is literally inflated with these great membranous receptacles of air, and draws a remarkably 'long breath'—all through the trunk of the body, in several pretty definite compartments. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex. Pneumatocyst*, an air-sac, as found in birds, hydrozoa, etc.

Hence **Pneu·matocy·stic** *a.*, belonging to or of the nature of a pneumatocyst. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pneu·matogram (-græm). [f. as prec. + -GRAM. (See also PNEUMOGRAM.)]

1. A diagram or tracing of the movements of the chest in respiration, obtained by a pneumograph.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pneumatogram*, the graphic representation of the respiratory movements by a curved tracing.

2. [after *telegram*.] A message sent by pneumatic dispatch: see PNEUMATIC *a.* 1.

1894 STEAD *If Christ came to Chicago* v. vi, [The pneumatic tube system] began with the dispatch of pneumatograms, following the example of Paris.

Pneu·matograph (-grɑf). [f. as prec. + -GRAPH.] = PNEUMOGRAPH.

1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pneu·matogra·phic, *a.* [f. prec. or next + -IC.] a. Pertaining to pneumatography. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.) b. Pertaining to a pneumograph; pneumographic.

Pneumatography (-ɒ·grăfi). [f. PNEUMATO- + -GRAPHY.]

1. 'Spirit-writing', i. e. writing alleged to be done directly by a disembodied spirit, without the hand of a medium or any material instrument.

1876 ANNA BLACKWELL tr. *Kardec's Medium's Bk.* xxxii. 447 *Pneumatography*. .. This word denotes the direct writing of spirits, without the use of the medium's hand.

2. A description of supposed spiritual beings, or of beliefs about them; the descriptive part of PNEUMATOLOGY (sense 1 a).

1881 O. T. MASON in *Smithsonian Rep.* (1883) 501.

†**Pneumatolo·gic,** *a. Obs.* [f. mod.L. *pneumatologia* PNEUMATOLOGY + -IC: cf. F. *pneumatologique*.] Of or pertaining to PNEUMATOLOGY (1 a).

1695 *Evid. Sc. Univ. Comm.* (1839) I. *Edinb.* App. 41 His determinationes ontologick and pneumatologick [mispr. *-ica*].

Pneu·matolo·gical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining or relating to pneumatology.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 189 The jurisprudential operators fall far beneath the medical and pneumatological. 1841 PHILIP *Ess.* in *Bunyan's Wks.* p. xxxv, Here I apprehend is the origin of Bunyan's pneumatological Allegory. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 28 Oct. 3/1 He has laid down his own pneumatological pen for an instant, and has collected from 'the Elite' their opinions on these profound questions.

So **Pneumato·logist** [cf. F. *pneumatologiste*], one versed in pneumatology.

1800 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 227 To encourage the experimental pneumatologist to go on with his observations. 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Pneumatologist*, one versed in pneumatology.

Pneumatology (pniūmătɒ·lŏdʒi, niū-). [ad. mod.L. *pneumatologia* (J. Prideaux *a* 1650): see PNEUMATO- and -LOGY. So F. *pneumatologie* (D'Alembert 1751).]

1. a. The science, doctrine, or theory of spirits or spiritual beings: in the 17th c. considered as forming a department of metaphysics called *Special Metaphysics* as opposed to *General Metaphysics* or ontology, and comprehending the doctrine of God as known by natural reason, of angels and demons, and of the human soul: cf. PNEUMATICS 2.

[1695 *Evid. Sc. Univ. Comm.* (1837) II. *Glasgow* 270 That in the fourth class be taught the Speciall Physicks and the Pneumatologia.]

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 26 Those atomical physiologers that were before Democritus and Leucippus were all of them incorporealists; joyning theology and pneumatology .. together with their atomical physiology. 1755 [A. GERARD] *Plan Educ. Marischal Coll. & Univ. Aberdeen*, Pneumatology or the natural philosophy of spirits, including the doctrine of the nature, faculties and states of the human mind. 1765 JOHNSON *Shaks. Wks., Ham.* I. i. *note*, According to the pneumatology of that time, every element was inhabited by its peculiar order of Spirits. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* V. i. (1869) II. 356 Pneumatology, comprehending the doctrine concerning the nature of the human soul and of the Deity. 1834 S. JACKSON tr. Jung-Stilling (*title*) Theory of Pneumatology; what ought to be believed or disbelieved concerning Presentiments, Visions, and Apparitions. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* I. 155 Pneumatology can be nothing more than a doctrine of our necessary ignorance of a certain problematical class of beings. 1882 STALLO *Concepts & The. Mod. Physics* 128 Faith in spooks .. is unwisdom in physics no less than in pneumatology.

With the neglect of the doctrine of supernatnral beings, due to the philosophical tendencies of the 18th century, Pneumatology came to deal with human souls only, and to mean:

b. The science of the nature and functions of the human soul or mind, now commonly called PSYCHOLOGY.

1785 REID *Intell. Powers* Pref. (1803) 9 There are two great branches of philosophy, one relating to body, the other to mind...The branch which treats of the nature and operations of minds has by some been called Pneumatology. [HAMILTON, in note (Reid's Wks. 1846), Now properly superseded by the term *Psychology*.] 1790 BEATTIE *Moral Sc.* I. Introd. 13 The Speculative part of the philosophy of the mind has been called Pneumatology. 1814 D. STEWART *Human Mind* II. Concl. 485, I have accordingly entitled my book, Elements—not of Logic or of Pneumatology, but —of the Philosophy of the Human Mind. 1877 SHIELDS *Final Philos.* 178 Descartes .. had given the death-blow to the whole of scholastic pneumatology, with its complex series of vegetative, appetitive, sensitive souls.

2. *Theol.* The, or a, doctrine of the Holy Spirit.

1881 O. T. MASON in *Smithsonian Rep.* (1883) 507 Inasmuch as we have borrowed a specific term from the theologians to stand for the whole study of man, we may be compelled to take the word pneumatology, meaning with them the doctrine of the Holy Spirit. 1882 SCHAFF *Hist. Christ. Church* § 95 II. 778 The pneumatology of Ephesians resembles that of John, as the christology of Colossians resembles the christology of John.

3. The science or theory of air or gases; pneumatics; 'pneumatic chemistry'; 'pneumatic medicine'.

1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* 16 In a treatise on barometrical pneumatology. 1803 BEDDOES *Hygeia* IX. 15 Considerable discoveries have however been made in pneumatology. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pneumatologia, Med., Pathol.*, term for the doctrine of air or breath; pneumatology. 1862 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 20, (1) Contributions to the Pneumatology of the Blood.

Pneumatomachian (-mā·kiăn), *sb.* and *a. Ch. Hist.* [f. late Gr. *πνευματομάχος* (Athanasius, A.D. 360) an adversary of the (Holy) Spirit (f. *πνεῦμα* spirit + *-μάχος* fighting, fighter) + -IAN.]

a. *sb.* An adversary of the Spirit; a name applied to a sect or party (or a group of such) in the 4th century, who denied the divinity or personality of the Holy Spirit. b. *adj.* Belonging to such a party, or holding such a doctrine. So **Pneumatomachist** (-ɒ·măkist) = a.; **Pneumato·machy,** opposition to the Spirit.

1654 BOREMAN *Triumph Faith* 5 Thus much you must know and believe against the Pneumatomachists, that this Procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father and the Sonne denotes his Communion with both in the Essence or Substance of the Deity. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 297 A Heretick of Zizicum of the Sect of the Pneumatomachians. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* IV. ii. (1876) 303 Macedonius .. passed through Semi-Arianism to the heresy of the Pneumatomachist, that is, the denial of the Divinity of the Holy Ghost, of which he is theologically the founder. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1650 The Council of Constantinople in 381 opposed the Pneumatomachians, whose definite exclusion from the orthodox church dates from that time. 1889 C. I. BLACK (*title*) The Pneumatomachy of the Day: the Clergy and the Scriptures.

Pneumatometer (-ɒ·mĭtəɹ). [f. PNEUMATO- + -METER.] An instrument for measuring the amount of air breathed in or out at each inspiration or expiration, or for measuring the force of inspiration or expiration; a spirometer.

1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 395 *note*, Dr. Marshall Hall's .. contrivance for measuring the quantity of respiration with minuteness..is named the *pneumatometer*. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. x. 17 By the suitable modification of the index, it is used as a pneumatometer for measuring the capacity of the chest. 1877 HOLDEN in *Amer. Jrnl. Med. Sci.* Apr. 391 This instrument..furnishes a portable and reliable pneumatometer. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pneumatometer*, *Holden's* .. consists of a tube .. containing a syren. .. The variations in the note produced serve to test the individual power, both in inspiration and in expiration.

So **Pneumato·metry,** measurement of the force or amount of breath; use of a pneumatometer.

1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* IV. 284 Pneumatometry, recently introduced by Waldenburg, as a method of clinical exploration.

Pneumatophore (pniū·mătōfōəɹ, niū·-). [f. PNEUMATO- + Gr. *-φορ-ος* bearing.]

1. *Zool.* In certain 'colonial' or compound Hydrozoa of the order *Siphonophora*, A specialized part or individual of the 'colony', containing an air-cavity (*pneumatocyst*) and serving as a float.

1859 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 5 The float or pneumatophore..is..a most remarkable and well-defined structure. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 82 The large proximal dilatation of the coenosarc is termed the 'pneumatophore'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 771 The pneumatophore or float, an air-vesicle distinctive of *Physophoridæ*, *Physalidæ*, and *Discoideæ*.

2. *Bot.* A structure having numerous lenticels, and supposed to serve as a channel for air, arising from the roots of various trees which grow in swampy places in the tropics.

1901 HENSLOW in *Gardener* 9 Mar. 1241/3 The formation of 'knees' or 'pneumatophores', i. e. air conveyers.

Hence **Pneumatophorous** (-ɒ·fŏrəs) *a.*, of the nature of or pertaining to a pneumatophore.

1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖**Pneumatosis** (pniūmătōu·sis, niū-). [mod.L., a. Gr. *πνευμάτωσις* inflation.]

†1. *Old Physiol.* The supposed production of ANIMAL SPIRITS in the brain. *Obs.*

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pneumatosis*, the Generation of Animal Spirits, which is performed in the barky Substance of the Brain; the little Arteries there are emptied and the Spirits distill, which after they are come as far as the middle of the Brain, they actuate and invigorate all the Nerves. 1704 in HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. 1706 in PHILLIPS.

2. *Path.* A morbid accumulation of gas in the bodily cavities or tissues; emphysema.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 333 This [cellular inflation] is the pneumatosis of Sauvages and Cullen. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pneumatosis*, windy swelling; ..also termed *Emphysema*.

Hence **Pneumatosic** (-ɒ·sik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with pneumatosis. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pneume: see PNEUM, NEUME.

Pneumectomy (pniūme·ktŏmi, niū-). *Surg.* [f. PNEUMO- b + Gr. *ἐκτομή* cutting out.] (See quot.)

1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pneumectomy* (for *pneumonectomy*, from Gr. *πνεύμων*, a lung..), term for excision of part of the

lung, an operation which has occasionally been tried in some forms of Phthisis.

Pneumic (pniū·mik, niū·-), *a. rare.* [a. F. *pneumique*, erron. for *pneumonique*, f. Gr. *πνεύμων* lung: see -IC, and cf. PNEUMO- b.] Pertaining to the lungs, pulmonary: = PNEUMONIC 1.

Pneumic acid: see quot. 1866.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 685 *Pneumic acid*, an acid existing, according to Verdeil.., in the parenchyma of the lungs of most animals. It is very soluble in water. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pneumic*, belonging to the lung. *P. acid*, ..is said to be formed by the union of lactic acid and taurin.

Pneumo- (pniū·mo-, niū·-), combining form and verbal element, **a.** Gr. *πνεῦμα* wind, spirit, etc. (see PNEUMA), = the fuller form PNEUMATO- (cf. Gr. *αἱμο-* = *αἱματο-*, etc.), in various scientific terms. **b.** Short for *pneumono-*, f. Gr. *πνεύμων*, *-μον-*, lung; chiefly in terms of pathology, most of which occur also in the fuller form PNEUMONO-.

For the more important of these in either sense, see their alphabetical places.

‖ **Pneumocace** (pniūmǫ·kăsī) = *pneumonocace.* ‖ **Pneumocarcino·ma** = *pneumonocarcinoma.* **Pneumocele** (-sīl) [Gr. *κηλή* tumour], hernia of the lung. ‖ **Pneumoconio·sis** (also -kon-) = *pneumonoconiosis.* **Pneumodyna·mic** *a.* [DYNAMIC], acting by the force of air. **Pneumodyna·mics** [after *hydrodynamics*], that branch of physics which treats of the forces exerted by air or gases (esp. in motion); pneumatics. ‖ **Pneumo-empye·ma**, *Path.* [EMPYEMA], the presence of air or gas together with pus in a cavity of the body. ‖ **Pneumo-enteri·tis** [ENTERITIS], name introduced by Klein for 'swine-fever' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). ‖ **Pneumo-hæmotho·rax**, *Path.* [cf. *hæmothorax* s. v. HÆMO-], the presence of air or gas together with blood in the pleural cavity (A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1866–80) 152). **Pneumohydrotho·rax**, *Path.* [cf. HYDROTHORAX], the presence of air or gas together with watery fluid in the plenral cavity (*Ibid.*). **Pneumolith** (-liþ) [Gr. *λίθος* stone], a stony concretion or calculus in the lung; so ‖ **Pneumolithiasis** (-liþəi·ăsis), the formation of pneumoliths. **Pneumomyco·sis** = *pneumonomycosis.* **Pneumo-peritoni·tis**, *Path.*, peritonitis caused or accompanied by the presence of air or gas in the peritoneal cavity. **Pneumo-phthi·sis**, *Path.*, pulmonary phthisis (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1853). ‖ **Pneumo-pleuri·tis**, inflammation of the lung and pleura; pleuro-pneumonia. **Pneumopyotho·rax**, *Path.* [PYOTHORAX], the presence of air or gas together with pus in the plenral cavity (A. Flint). ‖ **Pneumorrhagia** (-rē·ı̆dʒiă), hæmorrhage in the lung, pulmonary apoplexy. **Pneumoske·leton**, a hard external structure (exoskeleton) developed in connexion with a respiratory organ, e.g. the shell of a mollusc in connexion with the mantle; hence **Pneumoske·letal** *a.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Pneumo·tomy** [after *anatomy*, etc.], (*a*) dissection of the lungs; (*b*) incision into the lung. **Pneumo-ty·phoid** *a.*, applied to typhoid fever accompanied with pneumonia. **Pneumo-ty·phus**, (*a*) pneumo-typhoid fever; (*b*) typhus fever accompanied with pneumonia.

1862 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 196 Traumatic *Pneumocele. 1878 T. BAYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 41 Hernia of the lung, or pneumocele is a rare consequence of a punctured wound of the thorax. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, **Pneumoconiosis.* 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 242 Pneumoconiosis, pneumonoconiosis, or .. 'Dusty-lung-disease'..has attracted but little attention in this country. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 85 This train of events most often follows..the pneumokonioses. 1876 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XVI. 286 A new telegraphic machine called a ''*Pneumo-dynamic' Relay Sounder, where the local battery is replaced by compressed fluid,..condensed air. 1839 G. BIRN *Nat. Philos.* 111 General Properties of Fluids in Motion. (Hydro- and *Pneumodynamics.) 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 361 In the case of *pneumo-empyema the pericardial sac may contain air, as well as pus. 1900 *Field* 1 Sept. 374/1 Swine fever, with its several names of typhoid fever of the pig, soldier, red disease, *pneumo-enteritis. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, **Pneumolith*, pulmonary concretion. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 250 Another peculiarity of the dust of stone is that it tends to collect in masses, forming concretions (pneumoliths). 1890 BILLINGS, *Med. Dict.*, **Pneumomycosis.* 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 257 Hughes Bennett in 1842, described the first example of pneumomycosis. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pneumoperitonitis*, term for the condition in which air finds entry in the peritoneal cavity. 1811 HOOPER *Dict. Med.*, **Pneumopleuritis*, an inflammation of the lungs and pleura. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pneumopleuritis*,..(should be *Pneumonopleuritis*). 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pneumorrhagia*, Hæmoptysis. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 274 Pneumorrhagia, or the extravasation of blood into the air-cells and frequently also into the interstitial tissue, is commonly known as pulmonary apoplexy. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* I. 35 The shell may be regarded as a *pneumo-skeleton. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pneumotomy*, dissection of the lungs. 1890 BILLINGS, *Pneumotomy*, incision of the lung to open a cavity. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 812 These cases are known as *pneumo-typhoid. 1890 BILLINGS, **Pneumotyphus*, typhoid fever with croupous pneumonia.

‖ **Pneumococcus** (pniūmǫkǫ·kŏs, niū-). [mod. L., f. PNEUMO- + Gr. *κόκκος* berry: cf. *micrococcus.*] Name for two different micro-organisms of oval form (Friedländer's and Fränkel's) which have been found in the rusty sputum of pneumonia, and supposed to be the cause of the disease. Hence **Pneumococcal** (-kǫ·kăl), **Pneumococcic** (-kǫ·ksik), **Pneumococcous** (-kǫ·kəs), *adjs.*, pertaining to or caused by a pneumococcus.

1890 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 3/6 What is peculiar in this disease is the alliance with this bacillus of pneumococcus, which also lives in Russian marshes, river mud, and village pools. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 518 Experiments on pneumococcal infection in rabbits. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 113 The diplococcus described by Fränkel (now often called pneumococcus, in succession to the title enjoyed for a short period by Friedländer's bacillus). *Ibid.* 27 Varieties of membrane, ..described as primary diphtheritic and primary pneumococcic. *Ibid.* 348 Primary pneumococcous pleurisy is a common disease.

Pneumoderm (pniū·mǫdəm, niū·-). *Zool.* [f. PNEUMO- b + Gr. *δέρμα* skin.] A gymnosomatous pteropod of the family *Pneumodermidæ* (typical genus *Pneumodermon* or *Pneumoderma*), having processes of the skin which serve as gills.

[1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 326 In Pneumodermon .. two of these bodies are beset with suckers. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim Life* 468 The general surface of the body is respiratory in *Gymnosomata*. *Pneumodermon*, however, possesses three contractile and richly ciliated processes at the apex of the visceral dome, in and out of which the blood passes.]

Pneumogastric (niūmogæ·strik, pniū-), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [mod. f. PNEUMO- b + GASTRIC. So F. *pneumogastrique* (Chaussier).] Pertaining to the lungs and the stomach or abdomen; *spec.* in *pneumogastric nerve*, name for each of the tenth pair of cerebral nerves, the most widely distributed of all these (hence also called VAGUS), which, with their branches, supply the lungs and other respiratory and vocal organs, stomach, œsophagus, spleen, liver, intestines, heart, etc.

Hence applied to connected structures, as *p. ganglion*, *p. plexus*; *p. lobule* of the cerebellum (= FLOCCULUS 2).

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 287 The lower edge..allows the inferior laryngeal branch of the pneumo-gastric nerve to pass under it anteriorly. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 384 The Pneumogastric lobule .. is situated on the anterior border of the cerebellum. *Ibid.* 403 The Pneumogastric Nerve (vagus) arises by numerous filaments from the respiratory tract immediately below the glosso-pharyngeal.

B. *ellipt.* as *sb.* The pneumogastric nerve.

1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* (ed. 2) 66 An auricular branch from the pneumogastric. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 608 If the trunks of the pneumogastrics had been the seat of disease, the paralysis would have been still more extensive.

Pneumogram (pniū·mogræm, niū·-). [f. PNEUMO- + -GRAM.] A tracing taken with the pneumograph (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*): = PNEUMATOGRAM 1.

Pneu·mograph. [f. as prec. + -GRAPH.] An instrument for automatically recording the movements of the chest in respiration; also called *stethograph.*

1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. ii. § 1. 258 The pneumograph of Fick is somewhat similar. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 July 4/1 The sphygmograph was followed by the cardiograph, for exploring the movements of the heart, and the pneumograph, for the study of the respiratory movements.

Pneumography (pniumǫ·grăfi, niu-). [f. as prec. + -GRAPHY.] **a.** A description of the lungs. **b.** The recording of the respiratory movements, as by a pneumograph.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pneumography*, the part of anatomy which describes the lungs. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pneumography*, a description of the lungs. Also, a recording of the respiratory movements.

Hence **Pneumographic** (-græ·fik) *a.*, **a.** pertaining to or of the nature of a pneumograph; **b.** 'pertaining to pneumography' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1895 WOLFENDEN tr. *Joal's Respiration in Singing* 175 Scarcely revealed, except..by pneumographic instruments.

†**Pneumo·logy** [1]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PNEUMO- a + -LOGY.] A discourse concerning spirits; = PNEUMATOLOGY I a.

1613 W. B. (tr. *Michaelis*) (*title*) The Admirable Historie of the Possession and Conversion of a Penitent woman, Sedvced by a Magician that made her to Become a Witch, ..wherevnto is annexed a Pnevmology, or Discourse of Spirits. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Pneumology* (Gr.), a speaking or treating of spirits or winds.

Pneumo·logy [2]. *rare.* [f. PNEUMO- b + -LOGY.] A treatise on, or the scientific description or knowledge of, the lungs.

1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Hence **Pneumolo·gical** *a.* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.)

Pneumometer (pniumǫ·mĭtəɹ, niu-). [f. PNEUMO- + -METER.] = PNEUMATOMETER. So **Pneumometrograph** (-me·trǫgrof): see quot.; **Pneumo·metry** = PNEUMATOMETRY.

1857 J. MILLER *Alcohol* (1858) 79 The mercury in the animal pneumometer .. does not .. fall back to the old level. 1887 *Homeopath. World* 1 Nov. 527 There is an arrangement (the pneumometrograph) for measuring the amount of medicated vapour which the patient inhales. 1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pneumometry*, measurement of the capacity of the lungs for the air.

Pneumonalgia, Pneumonectomy: see PNEUMONO-.

Pneumonia (niumō·niă). *Path.* Also rarely in anglicized form: 7 pnoumonie, 9 pneumony. [a. medical L. *pneumonia*, a. Gr. *πνευμονία* (Plut.) inflammation of the lungs, f. *πνεύμων*, *πνευμον-*, lung. So F. *pneumonie* (1812 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Inflammation of the substance of the lungs; a disease having many varieties, induced by cold or various other causes.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1012 The beginning of the Pneumonie or inflamation of the lungs. 1783 W. CULLEN *First Lines Pract. Phys.* § 354 Wks. 1827 II. 56 Pneumonia, like other inflammations, often ends in suppuration. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 252 In consequence of imprudent exposure to a cold wind, she was seized with symptoms of pneumonia. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Pneumonia*, *Pneumony.* 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 147 Pneumonia occasionally attacks all cattle, but more particularly working beasts, and those that have been driven a long way. 1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pneumony*, pneumonia. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 110 Apical pneumonia of one lung is often accompanied by basal pneumonia of the other.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pneumonia patient*; **pneumouia bacillus, coccus, microbe** = PNEUMOCOCCUS.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 434 'Poultice' or 'Pneumonia jackets' are garments made of a strip of thin flannel or flannelette. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* (ed. 4) iv. 144 Some notice of the position which may be accorded to the pneumonia-coccus. *Ibid.* 146 The subject of the pneumonia-microbe needs further elucidation.

Pneumonic (niumǫ·nik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. medical L. *pneumonicus*, a. Gr. *πνευμονικός* of the lungs, affected with lung-disease. So F. *pneumonique.*]

1. Pertaining to the lungs; pulmonary. *rare.* ? *Obs.*

1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 506 This Pneumonique Engin, lodged in the breast [the Lungs]. *Ibid.*, When the Blood does not duly circulate through the Heart and the Pneumonique Vessels; which may sometimes be caus'd within the right ventricle of the heart, or the Pneumonique Arteries. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 216 It [the Hydromel]..stuffing up the pneumonic Passages, causeth an Orthopnæa.

2. Pertaining to, of the nature of, characterized by, or affected with pneumonia.

1783 S. CHAPMAN in *Med. Commun.* I. 297 The expectoration..produced by pneumonic inflammations. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 122 A pneumonic patient. 1898 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 3/3 The disease which has broken out in Vienna is not bubonic but pneumonic plague.

B. *sb.* †**a.** A person affected with lung-disease. *Obs.* **b.** A remedy for lung-disease. *rare*—[0].

1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Pneumonic*, one sick of the disease of the lungs. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pneumonics*, medicines proper in diseases of the lungs, where respiration is affected. 1818 in TODD. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pneumonic*, .. 3. A remedy suitable for diseases of the lungs.

‖ **Pneumonitis** (pniūmǫnəi·tis, niū-). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *πνεύμων* lung + -ITIS.] = PNEUMONIA. Hence **Pneumonitic** (-i·tik) *a.* = PNEUMONIC 2.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 441 Thus it occurs to us in pleurisy, in pneumonitis. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 160 Pneumonia is the name commonly used: pneumonitis is the more appropriate term, being in conformity with the plan of distinguishing inflammatory affections by the suffix *-itis*. 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pneumonitic*, of or belonging to pneumonitis, or inflammation of the lungs.

Pneumono- (pniūmono, niū-), before a vowel **pneumon-**, combining form of Gr. *πνεύμων*, *πνευμον-* lung. (Often contracted to PNEUMO-.)

‖ **Pneumonalgia** (-æ·ldʒiă) [Gr. *ἄλγος* pain], pain in the lungs. **Pneumone·ctomy** = PNEUMECTOMY (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). ‖ **Pneumonocace** (-ǫ·kăsī) [Gr. *κακή* evil], decay or gangrene of the lung (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). ‖ **Pneumono|carcino·ma** [CARCINOMA], cancer of the lung (Mayne). **Pneumonocele** = *pneumocele*: see PNEUMO- (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1853). ‖ **Pneumono|cirrho·sis**, cirrhosis of the lung (Mayne). ‖ **Pneumono|conio·sis** (also -kon-) [Gr. *κόνις* dust], disease of the lungs produced by inhalation of dust. ‖ **Pneumonody·nia** [Gr. *ὀδύνη* pain], pain in the lung (Mayne). **Pneumono|li·th** (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*), **Pneumonolithi·asis** (Mayne) = *pneumolith*, *-lithiasis*: see PNEUMO-. **Pneumono·meter** [-METER], an instrument for measuring the capacity or strength of the lungs (= PNEUMATOMETER, PNEUMOMETER) (Mayne). ‖ **Pneumono|myco·sis** [Gr. *μύκης* fungus], growth of a fungus in the lungs. **Pneumonophorous** (-ǫ·fŏrəs) *a.* [Gr. *-φόρος* bearing], bearing or having lungs. ‖ **Pneumono|rhagia** (-rē·ı̆dʒiă) = *pneumorrhagia*: see PNEUMO- (Mayne).

1857 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med. Sc.*, **Pneumonalgia.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pneumonalgia*, pain in the lungs. A term used by Alibert for *angina pectoris*, which was the fifth genus of pulmonary diseases (*pneumoses*) in his nosology. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 185 Under the generic name *pneumonokoniosis, proposed by Zenker, are included the various affections of the lung produced by the inhalation of dust-like particles. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 631 Other pneumonoconioses arise in a similar manner. 1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* V. 468 Vegetable Parasites [of the lungs]—*Pneumonomycosis. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life*

148 The..ambulacral vessel in all the *pneumonophorous Holothurioidea.

Pneumootocous (pnĭūmoʊˈɪtəkəs, nĭū-), *a. Zool.* Also **pneumo tocous.** [f. mod.L. *Pneumōotoca, Pneumōtoca* (Owen), f. PNEUMO- b + Gr. ᾠοτόκος egg-laying, oviparous.] Belonging to the *Pneumootoca*, or vertebrates that breathe air by means of lungs, and lay eggs, as birds and reptiles.

1890 *Cent. Dict., Pneumoötokous..Pneumotocous.*

Pneu·mo-perica·rdial, *a. Path.* [f. PNEUMO- b + PERICARDIAL.] Applied to a sound heard in pleurisy, attributed to the friction of the investing membrane of the lung against the pericardium: = *pleuropericardial* (see PLEURO-).

1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 595 This sound is called the extra-pericardial, pneumo-pericardial or pleuro-pericardial friction sound.

‖ **Pneu·moperica·rdium.** *Path.* [mod.L., f. PNEUMO- + PERICARDIUM.] The presence of air or gas in the pericardium. So ‖ **Pneu·moperi·cardi·tis,** pneumopericardium accompanied by pericarditis (Billings *Med. Dict.* 1890).

1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* xvii. 297 A condition of the heart rarely found until after death, and termed by Laennec pneumo-pericardium, consists in an effusion of air into the sac. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 801 Pneumo-pericardium is extremely rare.

Pneumothorax (pnĭūmoʊˈθɔ·răks, nĭū-). *Path.* [f. PNEUMO- + THORAX.] The presence of air or gas in the cavity of the thorax, i. e. of the pleura; usually caused by a wound or by perforation of the lung. Also *pneumatothorax* (see PNEUMATO-).

1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Princ. & Pract. Physic* liii. II. 120 When the pleura contains air alone, the patient is said to have pneumothorax. 1894 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Dec. 7/3 It seems not improbable that the immediate cause of [Stevenson's] death may have been pneumothorax.

‖ **Pneusiobiognosis** (pnĭū·sĭoʊbəɪˌɒgnōʊ·sis). *Med. Jurispr.* [mod.L. f. Gr. πνεῦσις a blowing, breathing + βίος life + γνῶσις investigation, knowledge.] = *Pneobiognosis*: see PNEO-.

1857 in DUNGLISON *Dict. Med. Sc.*

‖ **Pnyx** (pniks). [a. Gr. Πνύξ, *genitive* πυκνός, probably f. πυκνός packed, crowded.] Name of the public place of assembly in ancient Athens, a semicircular level cut out of the side of a little hill west of the Acropolis.

1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 16 The pnyx was a public place, which derived its name from the number of stones with which it was filled. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 289 (ed. 2) 320 The stage then certainly took the place of the simpler bema on the pnyx, which was in like manner constructed in the theatrical form. 1868 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 146/2 Afterwards they [the ἐκκλησίαι] were transferred to the Pnyx.

† **Po**[1], **poo.** *Obs.* Forms: α. 1 páuua, páwa, pawe, 5 paa, pae. β. 4–5 po, 4–6 poo. [OE. *páwa* (*pauua*) = OLG. **pâwo* (MLG. *pâwe*, LG. *pau*, Da. *paa*), OHG. *phâwo* (MHG. *pfâwe*, Ger. *pfau*), both wk. m.; WGer. a. L. *pāvo* peacock. Thence (through *pá(w)a, pa(we)*, ME. north. *paa, pa-*, midl. *pô, poo* (cf. OHG. *phâo*, MHG. *pfâ*). OE. had also the form *péa* from **pau* (see Sievers, ed. 3, § 111 A. 2), whence ME. *pê-* in *pêcock, pêhenne*: see PEACOCK, etc.] A peacock.

† *Feathered with po*, i.e. with peacock's feathers.

α. *a* 700 *Epinal Gloss.* (O.E.T.) 826 *Pavo*, pauua. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 35 *Pauo*, pawa. *c* 1000 — *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 131/9 *Pauo, pauus*, pawe. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 196 Fuglas þa þe heard flæsc habbaþ, pawa swan æned. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4983 Þar bade a brid on a boghe..Was of a port of a paa. 14.. in *Langtoft's Chron.* (Rolls) II. App. iv. 452, I beheld that litel man .., His berd was syde ay large span, and glided als the fethere of pae.

β. *a* 1307 *Sat. Consistory Courts* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 159 A pruest proud ase a po, Seþþe wedded us bo. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* ix. 21 Thei brouȝten thennus gold, and syluer, and yuer, and apis, and poos [1388 pokokis, *n. r.* pekokis]. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6961 With bowe and arwe fedred with po, He wroght amonges hem mechel wo. *c* 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 136 Aftir thies wordes, was brought yn a Poo hy ij. gentilwomen.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a 1300–1520 Pakoc, pacok, poucok, pocok, etc. [see PEACOCK *sb.* 1 β and γ]. *c* 1350 *Nominale Gall.-Angl.* 782 (E. E. T. S.), Storke pecok and pohenne. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 257 By þe po feet is vnderstonde..fals frendes.

† **Po**[2]. *Obs.* [Origin obscure.] (See quot. 1838.)

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1395 This is some Pettifogging Fiend,..That undertakes to understand, And juggles at the second hand; And now would pass for Spirit Po, And all mens dark Concerns foreknow. [1838 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxxxix. V. 25 One Mr. Duke, a busy fanatic, in Devonshire in Charles II.'s days, whom old Sir Edward Seymour used to call Spirit Po, that said Po being a *petit diable*, a small devil that was *presto* at every Conjuror's nod.]

Po: see POH and next.

‖ **Poa** (pōʊ·ă). *Bot.* [mod.L., a. Gr. πόα grass.] A large genus of grasses widely distributed in temperate and cold regions; meadow-grass.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. (1794) 137 There are four sorts of Poa very common in most meadows. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 57 A mixture of..hurnet, and dwarf poa.

b. *Comb.* **Poa-grass** († **po-grass**), a grass of this genus; meadow-grass.

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. xlii. 183 We have a far better grass, under the name of po-grass. 1766 *Ibid.* VI. 121, I could not distinguish the desired kind from these intruders; particularly the poa-grass.

Poach (pōʊtʃ), *v.*[1] Forms: 5 pocche, 6–8 poche, potch, 7– poach. [a. OF. *pochier* (12th c. in Godef.), later *pocher* to enclose in a poke or bag, to bag; also in senses 1 and 2 below; f. *poche* poke, bag (Diez, Littré): see POKE *sb.*[1] The Eng. uses were adopted separately. The *o* seems to have been originally short as in Fr.]

1. *trans.* To cook (an egg) by dropping it, without the shell, into boiling water.

[F. *pocher*, in this sense, is usually explained as referring to the enclosure of the yolk in the white as in a bag.]

[?*c* 1390 *Form of Cury* § 90. 46 Pochee. Take Ayren and breke hem in scaldyng hoot water [etc.]. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 24 Eyron en poche. Take Eyroun, breke hem, and sethe hem in hot Water; þan take hem Vppe as hole as þou may; þan take flowre, and melle with Mylke. *c* 1450 *Douce MS.* 55 § 100 Egges pocchez.] *c* 1450 (see POACHED *ppl. a.*[1]). 1530 PALSGR. 663/1, I potche egges, *je poche des aufs*. He that wyll potche egges well muste make his water sethe first. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. xvii. (1541) 33 They [eggs] be moste holsome whan they be poched. 1598 *Epulario* Lj, To poche Egges..To poche them in milke or wine. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 53 The Yolkes of Eggs .., so they be Potched or Reare hoyled. 1679 JENKINS in R. Mansel *Narr. Popish Plot* (1680) 99 She poach'd Eggs for them both. 1742, 1889 [see POACHED *ppl. a.*[1]].

fig. and *transf.* 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Laugh & be fat* Wks. II. 76/2 This man hath played the cooke And potch'd this Ginnie Egge into thy booke. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xx. 169 As if he had been to potch them in a Skillet with Butter and Eggs.

† **2.** To sketch roughly. *Obs. rare.*

[F. *pocher*, in this sense, appears to have arisen from the obs. and dial. sense 'to make blots or blurs': cf. Cotgr. '*cet encre poche*, this Inke blurres'.]

1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 44 Whose fervour can Hatch him, whom Nature poach'd but half a man.

Poach (pōʊtʃ), *v.*[2] Forms: 6–7 poche, 7– potch, poach. [In 16th c. *poche*; app. in the main a palatalized collateral form of POKE *v.*[1], q.v. But sense 1 c appears to be immediately from OF. *pocher* 'to thrust or dig out with the fingers' (Cotgr.), in *pocher un œil, les yeux* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*) to thrust or gouge ont an eye, to put out the eyes (in mod.F. to give any one 'a black eye' with a blow); itself prob. of LG. origin; and quots. 1528, 1542 in 1 b may be related to OF. *pocher* to put into a sack, to bag: see prec. The *o* was app. mostly short in 16–17th c., and *potch* is still widely spread in the dialects.]

I. 1. *trans.* To push or stir (anything) *with* the point of a stick, a finger, a foot, etc.; = POKE *v.*[1] 1; to stir *up* by this means; *fig.* to instigate. Now *dial.*

[*c* 1386: see POKE *v.*[1] 1.] 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 75 Then..tried his armour everywhere by potching it, to see if he could find any place unarmed. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* I. i, A Woman who..watch't her Opportunity, and poach'd me up for the Service of Satan. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. iv, He bid him beat abroad, and not poach up the Game in his Warren. 1859 in J. Watson *Living Bards of Border* 92 (E. D. D.) We'll poach the fire, an' ha'e a crack aside the chumla lug.

b. To ram, shove, or roughly push (things) together, or in a heap. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1528 *Impeachm. Wolsey* 59 in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 353 Þou haste purposyd To mynester grete extorcion, By the whyche haste so furiously encrochyd, In Chestis, baggis hepyd & pochyd, Of every man Takyng A porcion. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xi. (1870) 259 Mestlyng breade is made, halfe of whete and halfe of Rye. And there is also mestlyng made, halfe of rye and halfe of barly. And yll people wyll put whete and barly togyther. Breade made of these aforesayde grayne or cornes, thus poched togyther, maye fyll the gutte, but it shall neuer do good to man. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Warwicksh.), Potch these oddments in the corner. These things are all potched together.

c. To thrust or poke *out* (the eyes); = OF. *pocher l'œil, les yeux. Obs.* or *dial.*

[*c* 1380: see POKE *v.*[1] 1.] 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* VI. in *Sylvester's Wks.* (1621) 752 And with their fingers poched out his eyes. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. *Decay* 1179 O I poach not out mine eyes.

d. To strike, rap, slap. [Perh. for Ger. *pochen.*] *slang.*

1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* I. 87 My mother potched my face...I shall never forget that slap.

2. To thrust or push (a stick, a finger, a foot, etc.) into any hole or thing. Now chiefly *dial.*

1673 TEMPLE *United Prov.* i. 5 His [Charlemagne's] Horse poching one of his legs into some hollow ground, made way for the smoaking water to break out, and gave occasion for the Emperor's building that City [Aix]. 1822–56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 133 Lest some one of the many little Brahminical-looking cows..might poach her foot into the centre of my face. [See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

b. *intr.* To poke or probe (e.g. with a stick, etc.); also, to poke, thrust oneself, intrude. Now *dial.*

a 1550 *Ilye Way to Spyttel Hous* 308 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 41 One tyme to this spyttell, another to that, Probyng and pochyng to get somwhat; At euery doore lumpes of bread or meat. 1657 DAVENANT *1st Day's Entertainm. Rutland Ho.* 72 Your Bastelier..with her long pole gives us a tedious waft, as if he were all the while poaching for Eels. 1859 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., Eternally poachin' amang my feet.

† **3.** *trans.* To thrust, stab, pierce. *Obs.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 31 The Flowk, Sole and Playce followe the tyde vp into the fresh riuers, where, at lowe water the Countrie people..take them vp with their hands. They vse also to poche them with an instrument somewhat like the Sammon-speare. 1644 W. NEWPORT *Fall of Man by Sin* 4 Potch a dead man with knives, stab him with daggers, &c.

† **b.** *intr.* To make a stab or thrust *at* as in fencing. Also *fig. Obs. rare.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. x. 15 He potche at him some way, Or Wrath, or Craft may get him. 1624 BACON *War w. Spain* Wks. 1879 I. 531/1 They have rather poached and offered at a number of enterprizes, than maintained any constantly.

II. 4. *trans.* To thrust or stamp down with the feet; to trample (soft or sodden ground) into muddy holes; to cut *up* (turf, etc.) with hoofs.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 247 The Horses going .. in a string and keeping the furrow, to avoid poching the Land. 1768 EARL HADDINGTON *Forest-trees* 46 Cattle should be taken off, lest they potch the ground. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxiii, The cattle of the villagers .. had poached into black mud the verdant turf. 1816 — *Old Mort.* xv, The passage of the main body, in many instances, poached up the swamps through which they passed. 1849 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 194/1 The land .. ought not to be cut up and poached by the cart-wheels and horses' feet. 1894 *Times* 18 Nov. 4/3 Pastures are soddened to an extent that must result in their being badly 'poached' where the stock cannot be taken off them.

5. *intr.* To sink (into wet heavy ground) in walking; to plod over soft ground, or through mud or mire; to tramp heavily or plungingly.

1600 NORTHBROOKE *Poore Mans Gard.* To Rdr. 2 Poching in the mire vp to the calfe of the legge. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 88 How uncomfortable..for a traveller in Heaven's road .. to go potching in the dark. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 176 The soyl so extreamly fat, that our Horses had much a do to poach along. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* (1794) I. 241 The hedges and ditches confine the carriages to poach through the mud. 1837 HOGG *Tales* I. *Wool-gatherer* 213 Plunging and poaching to make all the fish take into close cover.

6. *intr.* Of land: To become sodden, miry, and full of holes by being trampled.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 15 The Chalky and Clay Lands .. have also the inconveniencies .. to burn in hot Weather, to chap in Summer, and poach in Winter. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 105 Cattle unavoidably do great mischief to grass land, when it is so wet as to poach. 1807 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 24 Strong, wet, tenacious land, poaching with rain, and sticking to the horses' legs. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 378 The ground..is still soft, and will poach under the hoofs of cattle.

7. *trans.* To soak, make sodden.

1881 *Times* 14 Apr. 10/5 As in many parts of England, along the banks of streams and rivers are considerable areas of good land, poached and scoured by frequent floods.

8. To mix with water and reduce to a uniform consistency. In *paper-making*, to mix thoroughly (the half-stuff from the breaking-engine) with the bleach-liquor, in the poacher. (Also *potch.*)

1873 ROBERTSON *Engineering Notes* 49 The clay should be free from stones and must be well poached. 1877 W. ARNOT *Cantor Lectures* in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* XXVI. 63/1 The breaking, poaching, and beating processes .. are all conducted in machines or engines of the same general construction. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 36/2 For potching half-stuffs previously gas bleached, the quantities are [etc.].

III. 9. *intr.* To encroach or trespass (*on* the lands or rights of another) in order to possess oneself unlawfully or unfairly of something, esp. in order to steal game; hence, to take game or fish illegally, or by unsportsmanlike devices.

1611 COTGR., *Pocher le labeur d'autruy*, to poche into, or incroach vpon, another mans imployment, practise, or trade. 1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Duke of Guise* IV. iii, I scorn to poach for power. 1706 PHILLIPS, To *poach*,.. to destroy Game by unlawful means, as by laying Snares, Gins, etc. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 228 For Attic Phrase in Plato let them seek, I poach in Suidas for unlicens'd Greek. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 27 Jan., The pettish resentment that you might entertain against one who had poached on your manor. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 358 So keen was the hope to discover whether the boy Shakespeare poached, or not. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* ix, Poaching on her lodgers' mutton. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 72 A region in which the politician feels that he is poaching on the preserves of the geographer. 1885 *Standard* 20 Nov. 3/8 All the owners poached for salmon.

10. *trans.* **a.** To trespass on (land or water), esp. in order to kill or catch game.

1715 GARTH *Claremont* 8 They poach Parnassus, and lay snares for praise. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 814 He poach'd the wood, and on the warren snared. 1858 F. E. PAGET *Curate Cumberw.* (1859) 319 A fellow who had poached lands and fished waters which Mr. Soaper himself had hired. 1885 *Field* 3 Oct. (Cassell), The Greta is not nearly so much poached as formerly.

b. To catch and carry off (game or fish) illegally; to capture by illicit or unsportsmanlike methods such as a poacher uses. Also *fig.*

1862 *Cornh. Mag.* VI. 651 Some are famished to death, and some are poached, and some get hooked. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Nov. 1/3 You were always 'poaching' our best men. 1903 *Ibid.* 28 Mar. 2/1 She's a poacher, that woman—poaches children...Yes; poaches them;.. takes them away from other teachers who've taught in those families for years.

c. *Racing slang.* To filch (an advantage, e. g. at the start in a race) by unfair means.

1891 *Licensed Vict. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 182/1 Seward maintained that the start was a false one, and that his opponent poached full five yards before he [Seward] moved. 1892

Daily News 16 May 3/5 Several [jockeys] displayed a marked desire to 'poach a bit' at the start. 1894 *Ibid.* 16 Mar. 6/5 The scratch poached the start, and gained fully half a length, rowing up to 44 to the minute against Oxford's 40.

Hence **Poa·ching** *ppl. a.*

1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* xxx. § 1 (1689) 166 To be used by none but idle pouching [*sic*] fellows. 1886 C. Scott *Sheep-Farming* 200 In a few minutes the poaching flock is sent scampering back to their own proper walk.

Poached, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Poach *v.*[1] + -ed [1].] Of an egg: Cooked in boiling water, without the shell.

c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 94 Potage de egges. *MS. Douce*, Pocched egges. 1528 Paynel *Salerne's Regim.* F j b, Pocched eggес are better than egges rosted hard or rere. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* v. 84 A couple of potched [*ed.* 1650 poched] Egges. 1742 Fielding *Jos. Andrews* I. xv, Whether a poached egg, or chicken broth. 1889 A. Lang *Prince Prigio* ii. 10 Why the king..should have poached eggs and plum-cake at afternoon tea.

b. *Poached egg*, (*a*) name of gastropod shells of genus *Ovulum*; (*b*) see quot. 1903.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 257/1 *Ovulum*, (..commonly called Poached Eggs). 1903 *Windsor Mag.* Sept. 385/2 The ball in a stroke of this kind will assume an oval shape something like a cucumber. This stroke is called in Stické parlance 'a poached egg'.

Poached, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Poach *v.*[2] + -ed [1].] In senses of the verb: *esp.* a. Trodden or trampled into miry holes. b. Acquired by poaching; illegally captured.

1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 110 The cattle will soon render the whole bedding a poached mass. 1883 Jefferies *Nature near Lond.* 166 This very pond..is muddy enough, and surrounded with poached mud. 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 13 July 3/2 France..is made the market for English poached fish, and French poached fish find a market in England.

c. *Poached eyes* = F. *yeux pochés*, eyes swollen as if with a blow or weeping. [Cf. Poach *v.*[2] 1 c.]

1904 *Athenæum* 24 Sept. 408/3 Samuel re-entered with poached eyes.

Poacher [1] (pōu·tʃəɹ). Also **potcher**. [f. Poach *v.*[2] + -er [1].]

1. One who poaches or trespasses in pursuit of game; one who takes or kills game unlawfully.

1667 Evelyn *Publ. Employm.* Misc. Writ. (1805) 552 The young potcher with his dog and kite, breaking his neighbours hedges, or trampling o're his corn for a bird not worth sixpence. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 265 Huntsman, Hunter, Fowler, Fisher,..Game, Pocher. 1680 Otway *Orphan* III. i. 810 So Poachers basely pick up tir'd Game Whilst the fair Hunter's cheated of his Prey. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 12 They are shot at by poachers; traced by their footsteps in the snow; caught in springs. 1863 Kingslev *Water-Bab.* i, A keeper is only a poacher turned outside in, and a poacher a keeper turned inside out.

transf. 1702 Yalden *Æsop's Fables* VI. 1 Ren, an old poacher after game, Saw grapes look tempting fine. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Feb. 10/1 To escape the jaws of the large pike, the only permitted poachers which exist at the lake.

2. a. (*U. S.*) The widgeon, *Mareca americana*: said to be so called from its habit of seizing the food for which other ducks have dived. (But cf. Pochard.) b. The sea-poacher, a fish of the family *Agonidæ*. (*Cent. Dict.*)

3. *Paper-making.* One of the series of engines by which rags, etc., are comminuted, washed, bleached, and reduced to pulp; a poaching-engine.

1877 W. Arnot in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* XXVI. 91/2 The second engine is called the 'poacher', the roll of which..does little more than mix the stuff and the bleach liquor. 1883 R. Haldane *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 392/1 Reduce them [rags] to half-stuff, and as soon as possible empty into the poacher..and bleach with great care. 1906 Beadle *Paper-making* II. 65. 1906 J. Castle (Wolvercote Paper Mill) in *Let.*, Potcher or Poacher.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sense 1), as *poacher-court*, *-herd*, *-work*.

1784 Burns *Ep. J. Rankine* viii, I .. brought a Paitrick to the grun'...Somebody tells the Poacher-court The hale affair. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 767/2 'It was no poacher work, Matthew', he said. 1897 Crockett *Lad's Love* xxii. 226 It was a portentous thing to see the poacher-herd so keen on the proprieties.

Hence **Poa·chery** *nonce-wd.*

1831 T. L. Peacock *Crotchet Castle* ix. (1887) 109 Witchery, devilry, robbery, poachery, piracy, fishery, gipsy-astrology.

Poacher [2] (pōu·tʃəɹ). [f. Poach *v.*[1] + -er [1].] A vessel or pan for poaching eggs.

1868 Mary Jewry *Model Cookery* 82/1 The egg may also be done in a regular egg-poacher.

Poaching (pōu·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Poach *v.*[1] + -ing [1].] The action of Poach *v.*[1]

1584 Cogan *Haven Health* cxciii. (1636) 174 [Eggs] be sodden two wayes;..the first is called seething..the second poching of egges. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Poching*, ..an Egg Boyled in Water out of the Shell.

Poa·ching, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Poach *v.*[2] + -ing [1].] The action of Poach *v.*[2]

a. Trampling (of land) while in a sodden condition; becoming poachy.

1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* I. 116 Lands..sound enough for winter feeding without poaching. 1802 C. Findlater *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 159 The parks were extremely subject to Winter poaching. 1879 *Amateur Poacher*, The green drive shows traces of the poaching it received from the thick-planted hoofs of the hunt when the leaves were off.

b. Trespassing in pursuit of game; taking of game or fish illegally or by unsportsmanlike methods. Also *fig.*

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* IV. i, He hunts too much in the purlues, would he would leave off poaching. 1821 Egan *Life in Lond.* II. iv. (Farmer), You shall be admitted into the preserve; but remember no poaching. 1892 *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 246/3 He has kept free from any suspicion of.. literary poaching.

attrib. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Homes Abroad* I. 1 News of murderous poaching expeditions. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Sept. 3/2 What some consider the poaching tactics of the music-halls.

c. *Paper-making.* See Poach *v.*[2] 8; **poaching or potching-engine** = Poacher [1] 3.

1877 W. Arnot in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* XXVI. 89/2 The bleaching or poaching engine. 1880 J. Dunbar *Pract. Papermaker* 27 The quantities of half-stuff filled into the potching engine should at all times be as uniform as possible.

Poachy (pōu·tʃi), *a.* [f. Poach *v.*[2] + -y.] Of land: Spongy, retentive of moisture, and so liable to be trampled into muddy holes; sodden, swampy.

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 56 If much Rain come upon it while it lies flat, it will make it so poachy that you cannot plow it, (especially if 'tis a wet Clay Land). 1802 C. Findlater *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 158 The land is put into a poachy state by every heavy shower of rain. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 45 A heavy rain may fall for some days, and render the land quite soft and poachy.

Hence **Poa·chiness.**

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 48 The lower Vallies, because of the poachiness of them, they keep for Grass.

Poad, **-e**, obs. forms of Pode, Pood.

Poadler, dial. var. Podler, young coal-fish.

Poak(e (pōuk). [Origin obscure.] (See quots.)

1846 Worcester, *Poake*, waste arising from the preparation of skins, composed of hair, lime, and oil. *Farm. Encycl.* 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Poak.*

Poak(e, **Poakmantie**, obs. ff. Poke, Pockmanteau. **Poale**, obs. f. Pole. **Poan**, var. Powan. **Poar**, **Poarеblind**, **Poast**, **Poat**, obs. ff. Pore *v.*, Purblind, Post, Pote.

Pob (pɒb). *Sc.* Also *dial.* **pab.** [Origin obscure.] The refuse of flax or (more recently) jute.

1747 R. Maxwell *Bee-master* (1750) 21 The Hive to be laid over with the Refuse of Flax, commonly called Pob-tow. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 46 If the flax is to be stacked, it should be set in an airy place, upon a dry foundation, such as pob-middings or the like. 1803 *Prize Ess. Highl. Soc.* II. 10 At an old lint mill in Fife, a great heap of this refuse, or pab tow, as it is called, had been formed about 60 years ago. 1818 *Edinb. Mag.* Aug. 126/1 Observe their harness, the collars are made of straw or *pob*; (the refuse of flax when skutched). 1876 Laing *Lindores Abbey* xxvi. 389 The boys..gathered pob, heather, and other inflammable materials in a great heap.

Pobble, obs. or dial. var. of Pebble.

Pobs (pɒbz), *sb. pl. dial.* Also **pobbies.** Occas. in *sing.* (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*). A dialect and nursery name for porridge, pap, bread and milk.

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), Pobs, Poddish, Porridge. 1848 Mrs. Gaskell *M. Barton* ix, The child..were awake, and crying for its pobbies. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* VI. iv, He was ladling the pobs into the child's mouth.

†Pocalips, **-yps**, obs. aphetic ff. Apocalypse.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 90 He hath dronken so depe he wil deuyne sone, And preuen it by her pocalips and passioun of seynt Anereys. *a* 1440 [see Apocalypse 1].

Pocan (pōu·kăn). [app. native Indian name.] The Virginian Poke or Poke-weed (*Phytolacca decandra*); = Poke *sb.*[4] 2 a.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Pocan-bush*, a name in the United States for the *Phytolacca decandra*. 1866 [see Poke *sb.*[4] 2 a].

Pocar, **Pocard**, **Poccoon**, **Poccoson**, obs. ff. Poker, Pochard, Puccoon, Pocoson.

† Pocerounce, **pokerounce**. *Obs. rare.* A confection mentioned in the 15th c.: see quot.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 3 Kalendare de Leche Metys [see Leach *sb.*[1] 2]..Pocerounce. *Ibid.* 41 *Pokerounce.* Take Hony, & caste it in a potte tyl it wexe chargeaunt y-now; take & skeme it clene. Take Gyngere, Canel, & Galyngale, & caste þer-to [etc.].

Pocession, obs. form of Possession.

‖ **Pochade** (poʃā·d). [Fr., a rough sketch, f. *pocher* to sketch in the rough, also to blnr: see Poach *v.*[1] 2 and -ade.] A rough, smudgy, or blurred sketch.

1872 Browning *Fifine* xxxvi, So, any sketch or scrap, pochade, caricature, Made in a moment, meant a moment to endure, I snap at.

Po'chaise, **po'chay**, **pochay**, colloq. contractions of Post-chaise.

1827 Scott *Chron. Canongate* Introd. iv, Its associations of 'pochays' and mail-coaches. 1871 G. Meredith *H. Richmond* I. 135 There was a saying in the county that to marry a Beltham you must po'chay her. *Ibid.* 158 'She's past po'chaises', Squire Gregory sighed.

Pochard (pōu·tʃ-, pōu·kăɹd, pɒ·tʃ-, pɒ·kăɹd). Forms: α. 6 pocharde, (8 poachard), 7- pochard. β. 6-9 pocard, 7 pocker, -ard, 9 pockard, 7- poker. [Of uncertain origin: perh. augmentative of OF. and mod.F. *poche*, in mod.F. *poche-cuiller* the spoonbill: see -ard. (But there is little likeness between the pochard and the spoonbill.) It might also be a deriv. of Poach *v.*[2], Poke *v.*[1] The pronunciation seems quite unfixed. Prof. A. Newton makes the *ch* = *k*; but Johnson made it as in *poacher*.] A European diving bird, *Fuligula* or *Æthyia ferina*, of the family *Anatidæ*, characterized by the bright reddish-brown colour of the head and neck; also called *red-headed pochard*, *poker*, *wigeon*, *red-eyed poker*, Dun-bird. Also applied to other species, as the African P., *Æthyia* or *Fuligula capensis*; the Red-crested P., *F.* or *Nyroca rufina*, of India; the Tufted P., *A.* or *F. cristata*, of Europe and Asia; and in U.S. to the Red-head, *Anas americana*.

α. 1552 Elyot, *Boscha*, a water foule like to a ducke, but somwhat lesse: I iudge it a pochaide. 1611 Cotgr., *Albrent*, .. a Pochard. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* III. 367 The Poker, or Pochard, or great read-headed Wigeon. 1752 J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 431 The Anas, with grey wings, and a black rump. The Pochard. 1755 Johnson, *Pochard*, a kind of water fowl. 1820 Jodrell s. v., I know no reason, why Johnson should have .. printed this word .. differently from any other author, and spelled it 'poachard'. 1882 *Three in Norway* viii. 65 A brood of pochards under the leadership of the old duck. 1894 Speight *Nidderdale* 203 The bittern, pochard, scaup, common scoter and the tufted duck have been seen in the park. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds* 734 *Pochard*, *Pockard* or *Poker*, names properly belonging to the male of a species of Duck (the female of which is known as the Dunbird).

β. 1598 Florio, *Bosca*, a bird called a pocard. 1674 Dent *Let.* in *Ray's Lett.* (1718) 21, I have put up in a Box some Water Fowl, *viz.* a Pocker, a Smew, ..a Widgeon, and a Whewer. 1678 Poker [see α]. 1706 Phillips, *Pocard*, a kind of water-fowl. 1709 Derham in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 466 *Anas fera fusca*...The Poker. 1768 Pennant *Zool.* II. 470 The Pochard. .. In London markets .. known by the name of Dun birds. 1843 Yarrell *Hist. Birds* III. 233 The Pochard, or Dun-bird, for this species is known by various names, as Red-headed Poker, and Red-eyed Poker .. is a winter visiter to this country. 1895 A. Patterson *Man & Nature* 85 We blazed away several times, pickin' up near twenty pokers (pochards).

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pochard-duck*; pochard-grass, *dial.* some water-plant, app. a species of Polygonum (Newton *Dict. Birds* 735 note).

1833 Baird in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 1. 16 He had .. received .. a specimen of the pochard duck (*Anas ferina* Linn.). 1879 R. Lubbock *Fauna Norf.* 137 A particular weed,—Pochard Grass, as it is called.

Poche, obs. form of Poach, Pouch.

† Pocill. *Obs. rare.* In 6 pocyll(e. [ad. L. *pōcillum* a little cup, dim. of *pōculum* cup.] A small cup, a phial; *transf.* a draught, a potion.

1572 J. Jones *Bathes Buckstone* 19 Take in the morninge fastinge, in pocyll whay, made with ale, to purge cholier. In pocyll whay made of whyte wyne, to purge fleme. *Ibid.* 20 Of herbes for your brothes and pocylles, mallowes, cychorye, endyue, vyolettes, pacyence.

† Po·cillator. *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *pōcillātor* (Appul.), f. *pōcillum*: see prec.] A cup-bearer. So **† Pocilla·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[0].

1658 Phillips, *Pocillation*, the waiting on a great mans cup. 1661 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Pocillator* (Lat.), he that waiteth on a great persons cup, a cup-bearer. 1705 Elston in *Hearne's Collect.* 30 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 107 King of Pocillator's.

Pocilliform (pōsi·lifɒɹm), *a. rare.* [f. L. *pōcillum* (see Pocill) + -form: cf. Poculiform.] Of the shape of a little cup.

1846 Dana *Zooph.* 506 This species..has pocilliform cells.

Pocion, obs. form of Potion.

Pock (pɒk), *sb.* Forms: 1 poc, 4-6 pokke, 4-8 pocke, 5 pok, 5-6 poke, 6 *Sc.* poik, 6- pock. Pl. 1 poccas, 4-6 pokkes, (5 pocken), 4-8 pockes, 6 pocques, 6- pocks; also 6-7 poxe, 6- pox: see Pox. [OE. *poc*, *pocc-* pustule, ulcer, = MDu., MLG. *pocke* (*poche*), Du. *pok*, LG. *pocke*, EFris. *pok*, *pokke*, HG. dial. *pfoche*, *poche* (mod.Ger. *pocke* from LG.). So obs. F. *pocque*, *pokke*, *poxse*, *paucque* (1400–1514 in Godef.), from LG. or Eng. These continental words are all fem.; OE. *pocc* was masc. (in one place app. fem.). Kluge and Franck refer *pocc*, *pocke* to the OTeut. vbl. stem **puh(h)-*, to swell up, blow up, wheace also OE. *pohha*, *pocca* bag: see Pocket, Poke *sb.*[1]]

1. A pustule or spot of eruption in any eruptive disease, esp. (since *c* 1700) in small-pox.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 104 Drenc wiþ poc adle wyl wæter on croccan, do huniz on [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Smire þær hit ntslea on þone poc. *Ibid.*, Drenc wiþ poccum bisceop wyrt [etc.]. *Ibid.* III. 4 zif poc sy on eagan, nim mærc, sapan..mid Godes fultume he sceal awez. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pard. Prol.* 30 And it is hool anon, and forthermoor Of pokkes, and of scabbe, and euery soor. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 97 He [Alexander] was of sangweyn colour, his face ful of pockis. 15.. *Prol. Rom.* in *N. Test. in Scots* (S. T. S.) III. 318 Ewin as anne ewill skabbe or anne poke cann not alwayis be keipit in with the violence of medicynne. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 96 It bringeth ulcerations, scab, scurf, blain, botch, pocks. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 316 The powlings, the palsay, with pockes like pees. 1706 Phillips, *Pock*, a Scab of the Small-Pox. 1720 Becket in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 56 Having great Pockes or Pustules on the Surface of their Bodies, from whence the Pox is denominated. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 40 A few of the pock appeared on his face. 1877 Roberts *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 150 The number of spots or 'pocks' varies from a few to thousands, but as a rule from 100 to 300 are present. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 559 With the retrogression of the pock and the subsidence of the areola the local phenomena of a normal vaccination are at an end.

b. *transf.* A spot or mark like a pustule.

1894 Doyle *Mem. S. Holmes* 99 Holmes..would..proceed to adorn the opposite wall with a patriotic V. R. done in bullet-pocks.

2. A disease characterized by pustules or eruptive spots; *esp.* (*a*) small-pox; (*b*) 'great (French or Spanish) pox', syphilis: = Pox *sb.* 1 b, c.

a. in *pl.* Now written Pox. (Rarely construed with vb. in singular.)

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 161 *Viroles*, pockes. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 97 Kynde come after with many kene sores, As pokkes and pestilences, and moche poeple shente. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* vii. (1520) 127 b, I Also that tyme a sekenes that men call the pockes slewe bothe men and women thrugh theyr infectynge. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lv. 30 Quhill that thai gatt the Spanȝie pockis. 1518 Pace *Let. Wolsey* 14 July (Cal. State Papers Hen. VIII), They do die..of the small pokkes and measels. 1529 S. Fish *Supplic. Beggers* 6 They .. that catche the pokkes of one woman, and bere theym to an other. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 190 Item that he hauing the Frenche pockes presumed to come and breth on the kyng. 1552 *Ordre Hosp. St. Barthol.* Pref. A v, This Hospital .. where..there haue bene healed of the pocques, fystules.. to nombre of .viij. hundred. 1615 Sandys *Trav.* 109 The pocks is vncredibly frequent amongst them. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 481 The disease of the Spanish Pocks.

β. in *sing.* Now *dial.* or *vulgar.*

14.. *Stockh. Med. MS.* 1. 461 in *Anglia* XVIII. 306 Seint Nicasse had a pokke small. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/2 Pokke, sekenesse, *porrigo*. 1530 Tindale *Answ. Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850) 105 If God punish the world with an evil pock, they immediately paint a block and call it Job, to heal the disease. 1530 Palsgr. 256/1 Pocke a great pocke, *la gorre*, *la grosse uerolle*. Pocke a small, *uerolle*. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 52 Would it were not an infectious bane, or an incroching pocke. 1845 S. Judd *Margaret* II. v. (1881) 264 Glad you got through the pock so well—it takes a second time, some say. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 405/2 As soon as ever the pock began to decay, it took away my eyes altogether.

† b. *fig.* (*sing.*) *Obs.*

1545 Brinklow *Compl.* 32 The same pock that was in the clargys wyne and clothes, hath so infected the gentylmen of the temporaltye. 1555 Eden *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 52 Hathe not the pocke of thy licentiousnesse bruste furth in maner to thyne owne destruction? 1607 R. C[arew] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* A iij b, Neither can the waters .. be cured of their spirituall barrennesse, or of the Romish pock and Ægyptian scab.

† c. In imprecation or exclamation: see Pox *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

† 3. *sing.* and *pl.* A disease of sheep: = Pox *sb.* 1 c. *Obs.*

1531 Tindale *Exp. 1 John* (1537) 30 Who dare deny saynt Anthony a flese of wol .. leste he sende the pockes amonge our shepe. 1548 Elyot, *Mentigo*, the scabbe which is among shepe, called the pockes [1552 Huloet, pocke].

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **pock-arr** (*dial.*), **-frecken**, **-fret**, **-hole**, **-mark**, a scar, mark, or 'pit' left by a pustule, esp. of small-pox; **pock-arred** (*dial.*), **-broken**, **-eaten**, **-frecken**, **-freckled**, **-fret**, **-fretted** (**-fretten**), **-holed**, **-marked**, **-pitted** (**-pitten**) *adjs.*, scarred, marked, or 'pitted' with pustules, esp. of small-pox; † **pock-break**, (?) a breaking out or marking due to some form of pox; **pock-house** (*U. S. dial.*), a small-pox hospital; **pock-lymph**, the lymph of cow-pox, as used in vaccination; **pock-pit** *v. trans.*, to 'pit' or mark with pustules (in quot. *fig.*); † **pock-royal**, satirical name for a pustule of the 'great pox'; **pock-sore**, a sore caused by a pustule, or by the pox; † **pocks-rotten** *a.*: see Pox *sb.* 4; **pock-stone**, local name for a hard greyish stone found in the Staffordshire coal-measures: see also *pox-stone* (Pox *sb.*); † **pock-tree**: see Pockwood.

1611 Cotgr., *Fossetteux*, .. full of little pits, *pockars, or pock-holes. 1655, 1691 [see Arr]. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pock-arr*, *Pock-mark*, a scar or mark left by the small pox. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, **Pock-arred*, .. pitted with the small-pox. [See also *Eng. Dial. Dict.*] *a* 1568 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* liv. 2 Fyndlay McConnoquhy, fuf McFadȝan, Cativilie geilȝie with ye *poikbraik. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/2 *Pokbrokyn, *porriginosus*. 1662 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* verse 17. II. xxv. § 4 (1679) 322/1 What a beauty Man was, till he was pock-broken (if I may say so) by sin. 1862 Borrow *Wild Wales* xxxvii, His face was long and rather good-looking, though slightly pock-broken. *a* 1550 *Hye Way Spyttel Hous* 112 in Harl. *E. P. P.* IV. 28 Scabby and scuruy, *pocke eaten flesh and rynde. 1530 Palsgr. 256/1 *Poke frekyns, *picquetevre* or *picquottevre de uerolle*. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3134/4 Mary Scarlet, ..thin visage, swarthy complexion, pock frecken. 1714 *Ibid.* No. 5223/4 A spare middle-siz'd Man, *Pockfreckled and Ruddy Complexion. 1731 Medley tr. *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 198 Several hairs would remain in the *pock-frets. 1744 *Boston Post-Boy* 1 Oct. 4/2 Byrn..looks pale and *pockfret. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2843/4 Pale-faced, and a little *Pock-fretted. *c* 1640 R. James *Poems* (1880) 213 A Virginne..proper of all things but a pale *pock fretten face. 1840 Mrs. F. Trollope *Widow Married* i, A deal better chance that your child will be like what you see there, than to poor pock-fretten Phebe. 1552 Huloet, *Pocke hole or scarre. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1145/4 A full set Woman with Pockholes in her face. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4487/3 Having a thin pockhole Face. 1682 *Ibid.* No. 1722/4 He is a little broad Man, *Pock-holed. 1845 S. Judd *Margaret* II. v, A *Pock House was established, ..and a general beating up for patients was had throughout the region. 1881 Tyndall *Floating Matter of Air* 119 A quantity of matter, comparable in smallness to the *pock-lymph held on the point of a lancet. 1673 *Wedderburn's Vocab.* 20 (Jam.) *Foveae variolarum*, *pock-marks. 1851 D. Jerrold *St. Giles* ii. 15 His flat broad face was.. thinly sprinkled with deep pock-marks. 1756 *N. Jersey Archives* (1898) XX. 16 Terence Milford, ..has short brown hair, a little *pock-marked. 1899 Stead in *Review of Rev.* May 493/2 The whole area is pock-marked with public houses. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 225 It becomes a plague, a moral small-pox, .. *pockpitting his small modicum of brains. 1862 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 332 He was under the middle size, *pockpitted. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 256 Did Sir Aylmer know That great *pock-pitten fellow had been caught? 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. v, Embroider'd o'er the Phiz with Carbuncles, Pushes, and *Pockroyals. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 89 Neither must the Chyrurgion dresse their wounds, or *pock-soars. 1902 C. G. Harper *Holyhead Road* ii. 33 (Wednesbury) Those foundations have an unusual interest, built as they are of the material called '*pockstone'. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 914/3 The *pocke tre, *gaiacz ou eban*.

Pock, *v. rare.* [f. Pock *sb.*] *trans.* To mark with pocks, or (*fig.*) with disfiguring spots.

1841 Murray *Let.* in Smiles *Mem.* (1891) II. xxxv. 474 Houses..literally peppered and pocked from top to bottom with shot-marks. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* lix, This tufty flaggy ground, pocked with bogs and boglets. 1889 *Lancet* 29 June 1314/1 The posterior parts of both lungs were pocked with tubercle in the softening stage.

Pock, variant Sc. spelling of Poke, bag.

Pocker, obs. variant of Pochard.

Pocket (pǫ·kĕt), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **poket**, 5 **-ett**, 5–8 **pockett**, 6 **-ette**, (**pokit**, 7 **poccet**), 6– **pocket**. [ME. *poket*, a. Anglo-Norman *pokete* (13th c. Godef.), mod.Norman dial. *pouquette*, dim. of ONF. *poke*, *poque*, *pouque* = F. *poche*, whence dim. *pochette*: see Poke *sb.*[1], Pouch *sb.* OF. had also a masc. form *pochet*, *pouchet* (1396 in Godef.), still *dial.*, also in mod.Norman dial. *pouquet*.]

1. A bag or sack. Sometimes used as a measure of quantity, varying in capacity according to the commodity contained, and the locality.

Now chiefly used for hops and wool, a pocket of wool being half a sack (in 13th c. a quarter), a pocket of hops about 168 lbs.

1280 *Memoranda Roll*, K. R. m. 13[d], Venerunt coram Baronibus et recognoverunt se teneri Bonruncino et sociis suis mercatoribus de Luk' in quatuor saccis lane et uno pochetto, id est in quarta parte unius sacci. *c* 1340 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 385/1, xx sacz & ix peres de Leyne trovez en xxiii sarplers & en 1 poket. 1526 in Dillon *Calais & Pale* (1892) 90 Item, for every horsefoode of pocketts iiij d. 1535 in G. Schanz *Engl. Handelspolitik* (1881) II. 385 The canvas, that goeth to the pokit with the hey and threde, that goeth to yt, weyeth about 2 nailles. 1706 Phillips, *Pocket of Wool*, the Quantity of half a Sack. See Sack of Wool and Sarplar. 1724 De Foe *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 128 Here [at Stourbridge Fair] I saw what I have not observ'd in any other Country of England, .. a Pocket of Wool. This seems to be first call'd so in Mockery, this Pocket being so big, that it loads a whole Waggon, ..and these ordinarily weigh a Ton or 25 Hundred weight of Wool, all in one Bag. 1767 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 130/1 There were only eleven pockets of new hops, the quality of which was very bad. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 755 The brightest hops, and those which have the finest colour, are put into bagging of a better quality, and termed pockets. 1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 126, 147 pockets of hops, each weighing 1 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lb. 1876 *S. Kens. Mus. Catal.* § 2107 Model of a hand loom..designed to weave sacks or pockets without a seam either at the sides or end.

2. A small bag or pouch worn on the person; *spec.* one inserted in or attached to a garment, for carrying a purse or other small articles.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 62 'Apparaile þe propirli', quod Pride, 'Loke þi pocketis passe þe lengist gise'. *a* 1450 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 1. 61 in *Anglia* XVIII. 296 In a poket þou it do, þat þe water may renne þer-fro. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 192/1 He bare alwayes about bym, in hys bosome or pocket, a litle booke contayning the Psalmes of Dauid. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 61 Haue you enquir'd yet who pick'd my Pocket? *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 446 A Prodigal is a Pocket with a Hole in the Bottom. 1700 T. Brown *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 67 Here walk'd a French Fop with both his Hands in his Pockets. 1701 Swift *Mrs. Fr. Harris' Petit.* 7 All the money I have ..I keep in my pocket, tied about my middle, next my smock. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4072/6 Left in a..Coach.., a white Damask Pocket. 1869 Trollope *He knew*, etc. xxvii, He carried the letter with him in his pocket. 1906 *Weldon's Ladies' Jrnl.* Sept. 90/3 This theatre pocket is a Parisian novelty, worn suspended from the waist, and is intended to hold the handkerchief, fan, opera glasses, etc.

b. *esp.* That in which money is carried; hence typically used for one's purse or stock of cash; pecuniary resources, private means. *Empty pocket*: (*transf.*) a person without money.

1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Princess of Wales* 1 Apr., I would have paid them the money out of my own pocket. 1731 Gay in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 133, I had flattered myself, your law-suit was at an end, and that your own money was in your own pocket. 1765 Foote *Commissary* 1. Wks. 1799 II. 9 The bridegroom may put the purchase-money .. into his pocket. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 322 Yon cottager..Just earns a scanty pittance, and at night, Lies down secure, her heart and pocket light. 1834 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Seine* 252 War empties the pocket; no kingdom can go to war with empty pockets. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 492 The slave-masters were touched in their pockets, and it filled them with fury. 1892 Baring-Gould *Trag. Cæsars* I. 15 Only the empty pockets and lacklands were excluded. 1894 R. Bridges *Feast of Bacchus* II. 743 A gentleman can't consider his pocket. *Mod.* One's hand has to be constantly in one's pocket here.

3. Hence, in various phrases:

a. *In pocket*: (*a*) Having money available; in possession of funds; (*b*) Having (so much) money left over or to profit, as 'to be ten shillings in pocket by the transaction'. **b.** *Out of pocket*: † out of funds (*obs.*); *to be out of pocket*, to be a loser (by some transaction).

1751 *Affect. Narr. of Wager* 154 We might indeed have starved..if Bulkeley had not happened to be somewhat in Pocket. 1755 Smollett *Quix.* (1803) IV. 143 At the end of their peregrination, they are above a hundred crowns in pocket. 1846 Jerrold *Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lect.* xxx, If you'd a chaise of your own..you'd be money in pocket.

1693 Congreve *Old Bach.* II. i, But, egad, I'm a little out of pocket at present. 1737 Logan in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 319 The proprietors..complain they are yet out of pocket by it. 1787 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 212 If she goes soon he will still be out of pocket by the Appointment. 1837 Sir F. Palgrave *Merch. & Friar* Ded. (1844) 6, I shall be pounds out of pocket by my conscientious refusal. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* III. iv. 74, I am out of pocket for my expenses.

c. *To put in one's pocket*: To pocket, take or keep to oneself, conceal, suppress.

1652 Collinges *Caveat for Prof.* vi. (1653) 32 You had as good have put your tongue in your pocket. 1885 W. E. Norris *Adrian Vidal* xiii, I put my pride in my pocket.

d. *In (some one's) pocket*: (*a*) Quite close to, in close attendance upon (some one); (*b*) Under the personal control or direction of (some one).

1812 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) I. 42 Lord Gower.. seemed charmed with her, sat in her pocket all the evening, both in a titter. 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* ii. (1858) 58 He was sitting with the family seat in his pocket. 1881 Mallock *Rom. 19th Cent.* IV. iii, He sits in her pocket every evening.

† **4.** A pouch- or pocket-shaped net. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) i, Elleswhere þei sle hem with smale poketes and with pursnettes, with smale nettes, with hare pipes, and with longe nettes.

5. *Billiards.* One of the open-mouthed bags or pouches placed at the corners and on each side of the table, into which the balls are driven.

1754 J. Love *Cricket* (1770) 5 Or when the Ball, close cushion'd, slides askew, And to the op'ning Pocket runs, a Cou. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* IV. i. § 16 At the commencement of the last century, the billiard-table was square, having only three pockets for the balls to run in, situated on one of the sides. 1837 Thackeray *Ravenswing* iii, The billiard-ball eyes..fell plump into the pocket of his heart. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 258 They let their adversary spot the red and take the balls out of the pockets.

6. *Zool.* and *Anat.* A sac-shaped or pocket-like cavity in the body of an animal; *spec.*

(*a*) A blind sac. (*b*) The cheek-pouch of some rodents, e. g. the *Saccomyidæ*. (*c*) The abdominal pouch of a marsupial. (*d*) The abdominal cavity of a halibut or other fish.

1773 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 127/1 The Iceland fishermen ..beat the bone upon a block with a thick stick, till the pockets, as they term them, come out easily, and thus preserve the sounds entire. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 894 This disposition [in perityphlitic abscesses] to the formation of loculi or pockets often causes much difficulty in the healing. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Dec. 12/1 The bullet had struck between the pocket of the arm and the shoulder-blade. 1906 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 13 Jan. 70 A small walled-off pocket of pus.

b. A sac-like cavity in a plant.

1862 Darwin *Fertil. Orchids* iv. 133, I found pollen masses which had their broad ends pushed by insects into this pocket.

7. a. *Mining.* A cavity in the earth filled with gold or other ore; an abruptly dilated part of a vein or lode; also, an accumulation of alluvial gold. **b.** A small cavity in a rock; *esp.* in *Geol.* a cavity in a rock or stratum filled up with foreign material. **c.** A subterranean cavity containing water.

a. 1850 B. Taylor *Eldorado* ix. (1862) 89 We found many persons at work..searching for veins and pockets of gold. 1878 F. S. Williams *Midl. Railw.* 576 It [hæmatite iron ore] lies especially in fissures or as the miners call them 'pockets', in the rock. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 255/2 The ores [of manganese] are rich, and are found in pockets in a schistose rock. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* Jan. 39 [He] had come upon a small 'pocket' of nuggets.

fig. 1879 F. Harrison *Choice Bks.* (1886) 21 When our reading, however deep, runs wholly into 'pockets', 1889 *Daily News* 28 Feb. 7/2 A theological romance, which turned out to be a perfect 'pocket', was not accepted by an Editor.

b. 1850 *Lit. Gaz.* 15 June 405/2 The sands which had gathered in the crevices and pockets of the rocks. 1872 Dasent *Three to One* III. 251 A great pocket of clay crops out at the edge of the Bagshot sand. 1893 *Times* 3 June 6/6 The chalk..presents..a precipitous front of white, unbroken except by an occasional 'pocket' of red soil from above.

c. 1852 C. W. Hoskins *Talpa* 3 Water .. without even a 'pocket' to run into for escape or concealment. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Pocket*...a natural underground reservoir of water.

8. a. A wide pit-like hollow in a cañon or fissure. **b.** A deep glen or hollow among mountains. **c.** A spot hemmed in on all sides by high ground. **d.** A hollow cut out in wood-carving.

a. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* ix. 250 Fissures..open sometimes into pockets or cavities of larger area. 1884 J. G. Bourke *Snake Dance Moquis* ix. 86 The cañon widened into a pleasant little pocket.

b. 1885 Roosevelt *Hunting Trips* v. 128 In many of the pockets or glens in the sides of the hill, the trees grow to some little height.

c. 1897 Bailey *Princ. Fruit-growing* 59 The grower should avoid flat lands which are hemmed in on all sides by elevations, for these 'pockets' are nearly always frosty.

d. 1892 El. Rowe *Chip-carving* (1895) 33 A combination of triangles and diamonds all treated as sunk pockets.

9. A recess or cavity resembling a pocket in use or position, as **a.** The slot for the reception of the

vertical side-pieces of a sash-frame; b. A receptacle in the cover of a book for a folded map, etc.; c. A small cabin or coal bunker on board ship; d. The trap of a weir in which fish are caught.

1881 YOUNG *Ex. Man his own Mechanic* § 830 A close inspection of the side of frame will show the amateur where the 'pocket' A is. 1898 *Century Mag.* Feb. 531/2 The single females are stowed in 'pockets' on both sides of the ships. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Way Navy* 95 In coaling ship the work of distributing the coal throughout the series of pockets that are plastered all around the engines and boilers is of incredible severity. 1900 *Journ. Wm. of Rubruck* (Hakl. Soc.) Contents, Map to Illustrate the Two Journeys. ..In pocket.

10. A baggy place, a bulge (in a sail).

1899 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 3/4 The mainsails of both yachts were glaringly faulty. There was a big pocket in the Shamrock's, pinching her to leeward.

11. *Racing.* The position in which a competitor is hemmed in by others and so has no chance of winning. (Cf. POCKET *v.* 1 c.) 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (passing into adj.) a. Adapted or intended to be carried in the pocket.

1612 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 156 Here is a proclamation coming out this day against pocket-dags. *a* 1625 FLETCHER & MASS. *Cust. Country* II. iii, Out with your bodkin, Your pocket-dagger, your stiletto. 1640 BROME *Antipodes* IV. ix, The multiplicity of pocket-watches. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 153 A pocket-dyal with a magnet needle. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. round World* (1699) II Directing our course by our Pocket Compasses. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4422/8 Lost.., a large blue Turkey-Leather Pocket-Case. 1715 *Ibid.* No. 5336/3 A neat Pocket Edition of the Odes..of Horace. 1740 J. WILLIAMSON *(title)* The British Angler, or a Pocket-Companion for Gentlemen-Fishers. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 138 It is not very easy to believe, that words have the property of shutting up all at once, like pocket telescopes. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 205, I..looked at the film of liquid through a pocket-lens. 1864 G. MEREDITH *Emilia* xxxiv, I would buy a pocket-dictionary at one of the ports.

b. Small enough to be carried in the pocket, or figured as being so; tiny, diminutive.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 508 Two poore Breuiarists, with our small pocket-learning. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Land* Wks. (Bohn) II. 18 A pocket Switzerland, in which the lakes and mountains are on a sufficient scale to fill the eye and touch the imagination. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* iv, Now this pocket-athlete [a dwarf] was insanely fond of griping the dinner-table with both hands and so swinging.

c. (from 2.) Having reference to money; arising from pecuniary considerations.

1705 in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 156 The personal interest and pocket gain of one Single person. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall Mines* 160 All persons are most open to pocket arguments, and here came one.

d. Private, secret.

1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 543 Being by a secret or pocket deed to be defeated of the incumbrance he has advanced his money for.

13. Special Comb.: **pocket-borough**, a borough of which the parliamentary representation was under the control of one person or family; **pocket-burner** (*humorous*), a coin in the pocket (in allusion to the saying used of one who cannot keep money, that the coin burns a hole in the pocket); †**pocket-cloth**, a pocket-handkerchief; **pocket-cutter**, a thief who cuts pockets; **pocket-expenses**, small personal outlays; **pocket-filled** *a.*, having the pockets full, rich; **pocket-fish** = ANGLER[1] 2; **pocket-flap**, **pocket-lid**, a lappet covering a pocket; †**pocket-hay**, **pocket-net**: see quot.; †**pocket-hoop**, a hoop consisting of two parts, one worn on each hip, and serving as a pocket; **pocket-judgement**: see quots.; **pocket-like** *a.*, resembling a pocket; **pocket-mouse**, a rodent of the family *Saccomyidæ*, a pouched mouse; **pocket-pedlar** *U.S.* (see quot.); **pocket-plum** = *bladder-plum* (BLADDER 10): see quots.; **pocket-rat** = GOPHER *sb.*[1] 1; **pocket-sheriff**: see quots.; †**pocket-tortoise**, a pocket tortoise-shell comb; **pocket veto**: see quot. See also POCKET-BOOK, -HANDKERCHIEF, etc.

1856 Miss MULOCK *J. Halifax* xxiv, Satisfied that,.. despite the unheard-of absurdity of a contested election, his *pocket-borough was quite secure. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* iv, There was not half as much mischief done by the old pocket-borough system as there is by this money qualification. 1895 C. R. B. BARRETT *Surrey* iii. 80 Horne Tooke.. sat for the pocket borough of Sarum. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* III. iv, One that..never met you after a hail-storm without lightening himself of a few *pocket-burners. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxf. Schol.* Wks. 1730 I. 3 Cannot I wipe mine eyes with the fair *pocket-cloth? 1885 *Milnor* (Dakota) *Teller* 5 June 2/3 Deck hands on the steamer.. were being robbed by *pocket-cutters among the roustabouts. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xxxiii, A purse..to defray her *pocket-expenses in her absence. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 237 Let the empty titles and empty pockets marry the title-mad and *pocket-filled Jewesses. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Feb. 8/1 The angler is known by various names, including *Pocket-fish, Sea-devil, Fishing-frog, Toad-fish, Briarbot, and Wide-gab. 1704 *Dict. Rust. et Urb.*, **Pocket-Hayes*,.. certain short Nets wherewith to take Pheasants alive...They are about a yard long. 1790 R. TYLER *Contrast* I. i, You really think the *pocket-hoop unbecoming. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* xxii. (1847) 416 The pocket hoop is ridiculed in 1780 by a print in which a girl so attired is placed beside a donkey laden with a pair of panniers. 1736-59 M. BACON *Abridgm. Law of Execution* (1778) II. 331 The addition of the King's Seal, which was never required to any Contract at Common Law, was to authenticate and make the Security of a higher Nature than any other then known..thus it must be presumed from the force of them, which is equal to Judgments of the Superior Courts, they obtained the Name of *Pocket Judgments. 1872 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 5), *Pocket-judgment*, a statute-merchant which was enforceable at any time after non-payment on the day assigned, without further proceedings. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 15 May 3/2 There is a new tailor-made jacket called the 'Cavalier'...It falls down to the hips and has heavy *pocket-lids and lappels. 1880 A. WILSON in *Gentl. Mag.* CCXLVI. 48 Nose, eyes, and ears..arise as *pocket-like ingrowths from the epiblast or outer layer of the body. 1884 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 124 These animals [*Saccomyidæ*]..by American writers..are called '*Pocket Mice'. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 28 July 66/1 *Pocket-pedlers ..who stand on the street corners with a bottle in one pocket and a glass in the other, and will sell you a drink in a doorway or a horse-shed. 1899 MASSEE *Text-bk. Plant Dis.* 85 '*Pocket-plums', or 'Bladder-plums'. ..The..disease of plum-trees..caused by a minute parasitic fungus [*Exoascus pruni*]...Instead of developing into a normal plum,..grows..into a deformed, useless structure...The entire structure is dry, and not at all fleshy..[and] also hollow, the 'stone' containing the seed not being developed. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 560/2 Many of these Taphrineæ are important parasites—*e.g.* Pocket plums and Witches' Brooms on Birches, &c., are due to their action. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1768) I. ix. 342 The practice of occasionally naming what are called *pocket-sheriffs, by the sole authority of the crown. 1809 CHRISTIAN *Blackstone's Comm.* I. ix. 341 *note*, When the king appoints a person sheriff, who is not one of the three nominated in the exchequer, he is called a pocket-sheriff. It is probable, that no compulsory instance of the appointment of a pocket-sheriff ever occurred. 1687 SEDLEY *Bellam.* Prol., Wks. 1722 II. 87 Nor Perruque comb'd, nor *Pocket-Tortoise stirr'd. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. 74 *note*, If Congress adjourns within the ten days allowed the President for returning the bill, it is lost. His retaining it under these circumstances at the end of a session is popularly called a '*pocket veto'.

Pocket (pǫ·kĕt), *v.* [f. POCKET *sb.*: cf. F. *pocheter* (1610 in Godef.).]

1. *trans.* To put into one's pocket. Also with *up*.

1589 *Pasquill's Counter-C.* 4 The goodly frame of this Common-Weale shall fall, and Banck-rouptes and Atheists pocket uppe the peeces. 1615 DAY *Festivals* xii. (1615) 338 Vet would hee not pocket a Penny of it. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* I. ii, Petitions not sweetened With gold,..if received, are pocketed, not read. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Bl.* I. ii. I. 5, I stopt short, and pocketting my ducats in a great hurry, took out some rials. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xviii, He shut up and pocketed his sermon, and followed his flock. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 219 Our friendly hoveller pocketed his five pounds and departed.

b. To confine or enclose as in a pocket: in quot. 1681, to imprison. (Chiefly in *passive*.)

1681 DRYDEN *Span. Fryar* IV. ii, With Intent to sell the publick Safety, And pocket up his Prince. 1877 WINCHELL *Reconc. Sci. & Rel.* v. (1881) 100 It has been assumed that energy may be pocketed in portions of matter, to be let loose on certain occasions. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., A pocketed valve. 1897 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 753 The petty port of Guaymas, pocketed on the California Gulf.

c. *Racing.* To hem in (a competitor) in front and at the sides, so as to prevent him from winning.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1901 *Scotsman* 16 Sept. 3/5 He tried to squeeze through between Fleur d'Eté and Sidus, and for his indiscretion he was very properly pocketed.

2. To take possession of for one's own, to appropriate: sometimes with implication of dishonesty.

1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* II. 41 Pocketing and pursing up..the fruits of other mens labours. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxix. (1799) I. 204 *note*, She ordered every gown and trinket to be sold, and pocketed the money. 1786 JEFFERSON *Corr.* (1829) II. 11 They [the English] say, they will pocket our carrying trade as well as their own. 1879 J. C. COX *Ch. of Derbysh.* IV. 77 These sums were pocketed by Edward VI, or rather by his advisers. 1898 *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 99 The object of Sweden being..to..realise her long-cherished hopes by quietly 'pocketing' Norway.

3. *fig.* a. To take or accept (an affront, etc.) without showing resentment; to submit to, endure meekly, 'swallow'. †Formerly with *up*.

1589 GREENE *Spanish Masquerado* Wks. (Grosart) V. 273 Thus the great Generall of Spaine was content to pockette vppe this Dishonour to saue his life. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 200 Well ruffian, I must pocket vp these wrongs. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 214 If he..pocket a wrong, and hold his hands, he is a coward. 1737 *Common Sense* I. 139 Some great Men who can pocket up a Kick or a Cuff with as good an Air as they cou'd a Bribe. 1769 *Polit. Register* V. 229 Your grace would have pocketed the affront. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 2 May 7/1 The United States must pocket the rebuff with a pleasant diplomatic smile.

b. To conceal, give no indication of, suppress (pride, anger, or other feeling); to refrain from publishing (a report, letter, etc.); in U. S. politics (of the President or the Governor of a State): To retain (a bill) unsigned, so as to prevent it from becoming law (cf. *pocket veto*, POCKET *sb.* 13).

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 67, *Ant.* If but one of his pockets could speake, would it not say he lyes? *Seb.* I, or very falsely pocket vp his report. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 1 Nov., Pocket all your knowledge with your watch, and never pull it out in company unless desired. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 115 The other generals, pocketing their pride,..handed over the undivided responsibility to Xanthippus. 1885 L. W. SPRING *Kansas* 260 Legislators who..could not be thwarted by any such trifle as the pocketing of a bill.

4. *Billiards.* To drive (a ball) into one of the pockets. (POCKET *sb.* 5.)

1780 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 16/1 It was absolutely necessary to make it rebound from two different parts of the cushion before it could pocket the other. 1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 481 After being pocketed or forced off the table, the red ball must be spotted on the top spot.

5. To hold under private control; *esp.* the representation of a constituency. Cf. *pocket-borough*, POCKET *sb.* 13.

1882 SCHOULER *Hist. U. S.* I. 10 He was fond of his State.., and loyal to some one of the blood families who contended for the honor of pocketing the borough in which he voted.

6. To furnish with pockets. (Chiefly in *passive*.)

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Jan. 2/1 One block of beautiful wavy white quartz was thickly pocketed..with the yellow metal.

7. *Path.* and *Surg.* To convert or form into a pouch, cavity, or depression.

1885-8 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed 2) II. 612 The exudation being so effused into the meshes of the papillæ and Malpighian layer that the cavity is 'pocketed' and shows a central depression or umbilicus. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pocketing* (*Med.* and *Surg.*), forming a pocket or pouch;..a method of treating the pedicle in ovariotomy.

8. *intr.* To form pockets or bag-like recesses.

b. To pucker or become bagged. *rare. U. S.*

1614 CAMDEN *Rem., Apparell* 234 Of the long pocketting sleeues in the time of King Henry the fourth, Hoechue..song. 1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* XXV, That carpet?..why, it hadn't begun to pocket yet. 1884 *N. & Q.* 29 Mar. 259/1 In describing the pocketing sleeve of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, to draw attention to the fact that it still exists in the heraldic charge known as the *maunch*.

Hence **Po·cketed** *ppl. a.*, **Po·cketing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1597 *1st Pt. Return Parnass.* v. i. 1448 A lunaticke bawdie trull, a pocketinge queane. 1614- 1884 Pocketing sleeve [see 8]. 1638 FORD *Fancies* IV. i, The pocketing Of some well-looking ducats. 1885-8 Pocketed [see 7].

Pocketable (pǫ·kĕtăb'l), *a.* [f. POCKET *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be put or carried in the pocket.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Portable*, Pocketable. 1704 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1585 (2) These Instruments are..easily carried about,..the latter especially, which may be made pocketable. 1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 632 The volume is small and pocketable. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *My Shipmate Louise* xv, There is pocketable booty in the mail-room.

Hence **Poc·ketableness.**

1891 *Nat. Rev.* 22 Aug. 230/2 Pocketableness..is the great point of a guide.

Pocket-book (pǫ·kĕt,buk).

1. A small book, adapted to be conveniently carried in the pocket. Now usually two words.

1617 *Junua Ling.* Advt., To render the volume as portable ..and if not as a manuall or pocket-booke, yet a pectorall or bosome-booke, to be carried twixt ierkin and doublet. 1648 A. ROWLEY *(title)* The Scholler's Companion, or a Little Library, containing all the Interpretations of the Hebrew and Greek Bible,..brought into a Pocket Book. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Würtz' Surg.* II. Introd. 45 A small Enchiridium and pocket book, easily to be carried about one. 1678 AUBREY in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 129 A little pocket-book, which may be of use where the larger tables cannot be had. 1882 SAINTSBURY in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 318/2 La Rochefoucauld ranks among the scanty number of pocket-books to be read and re-read with ever new admiration, instruction, and delight.

2. A book for notes, memoranda, etc., intended to be carried in the pocket; a note-book; also, a book-like case of leather or the like, having compartments for papers, bank-notes, bills, etc.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2001/4 Lost.., a Pocket-Book, having an Old Almanack in it of the Date of the Year 80 or 81. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 130 A merchant's pocket-book, or letter-case. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. lvii. 325 A lady..makes a memorandum..in her pocket-book. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. i. 4 A cheque..said to have been stolen out of a pocket-book.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1819 *P. O. Lond. Direct.* 365 Wells, T., Pocket-hook-maker. *a* 1860 *Tricks & Traps N. York* 24 (Bartlett), No man, boy, or greenhorn was ever yet victimized by the Pocket-book Droppers..who didn't have so strong a spice of the scamp in his own composition, as to think he was coming a sure and profitable swindle upon some one. *Ibid.*, Pocket-book Dropping may almost be considered as one of the by-gones. 1894 H. H. FURNESS *Address* 4 Our ideal Provost must know the exact location in every rich man's body of the pocket-book nerve.

†**Pocketee·r.** *Obs. rare.* [f. POCKET *sb.* + -EER.] A pickpocket.

c 1626 *Dick of Devon.* II. iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 40, I am no pocketeer, no diver into slopps: yet you may please to empty them your selfe, good Don.

Pocketer (pǫ·kĕtəɹ). [f. POCKET *v.* + -ER[1].] One who pockets or appropriates.

1825 COBBETT *Hist. Prot. Reform.* vi. § 176 The tyrant was.. the great pocketter of this species of plunder. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 501 Nominal editor of the work, but regular pocketer of the salary.

Pocketful (pǫ·kĕt,ful). [f. POCKET *sb.* + -FUL.] As much (of anything) as fills a pocket.

1611 COTGR., *Pochée*, a pocket-full, poke-full, sack-full, of. 1718-19 ARBUTHNOT *Let. Swift* Misc. Wks. 1751 II. 120 Formerly, when you had Wit in Pocket-fulls, and no Money. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiii, A whole pocketful of money. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. ii. 35 They are sitting eating the pocketfuls of corn maize they have stolen.

Pocket-handkerchief (pǫ·kĕt,hæ·ŋkəɹtʃif). A handkerchief carried in the pocket.

1781 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, She would wave a white pocket-handkerchief out of the coach window. 1825 T. H. LISTER *Granby* x, I am sorry for the poor Duke; he loses his pocket handkerchief at Bath. 1861 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.*

III. 90 Mr. C. saw fit to spread his pocket-handkerchief on the grass..and sit down on it.

Pocket-hole (pǫ·kĕt,hōul). The opening in a garment through which the hand is put into the pocket.

a 1658 Cleveland *Pet. Poem* 20 The Women call'd me Woman, till the Fools Spy'd their Mistake thorough my Pocket Holes. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 15 ¶ 2 She walks.. with her arms through her pocket-holes. 1801 Jane Austen *Lett.* (1884) I. 283 The jacket is all in one with the body, and comes as far as the pocket-holes. 1900 Crockett *Fitting of Peats* v. Love Idylls (1901) 35 Take that hand out of your pocket-hole.

Pocket-knife (pǫ·kĕt,nəif). A knife with one or more blades which fold into the handle, for carrying in the pocket.

1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 42 Having nothing but a pocket-knife to cut it with. 1875 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims* i. 16 When a boy finds that his pocket-knife will attract steel filings and take up a needle.

attrib. 1896 *Daily News* 21 Dec. 9/5 One of the largest houses..has nearly 100 pocket knife cutlers and grinders idle.

Pocketless (pǫ·kĕt,lĕs), *a.* [f. Pocket *sb.* + -less.] Without a pocket; having no pocket.

1889 *Chicago Advance* 3 Jan., Ulster pockets are swept out of existence. The women are pocketless again. 1897 J. A. Graham *On Threshold Three Closed Lands* vii. 101 A scantily clothed and pocketless Lepopa crofter. 1903 *Month* Aug. 161 A charming billiard-room with a long pocketless table.

Po·cket-m:oney. Money carried in the pocket for occasional expenses; *esp.* that allowed to those who have no other money under their control, as schoolboys or schoolgirls.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VIII. 345 We were both robbed of our cloaks and pocket-moneys. *a* 1735 Arbuthnot *John Bull* III. xx, One Monday-Morning..he came, as usual, to bring John Bull his Weekly Pocket-Money. 1838 Lytton *Alice* II. ii, He inquired compassionately, whether she was allowed any pocket-money? 1883 Trollope *Autobiog.* (ed. 2) I. i. 13 Every boy had a shilling a week pocket-money, which we called battels, and which was advanced to us out of the pocket of the second master.

attrib. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* i, On pocket-money day, that is to say, on Saturday. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 14 June 6/3 His advice to women was, 'Don't take up pocket-money work'.

Po·cket-pi:cking. 'Picking' of pockets: see Pick *v.*[1] 9; stealing from the pockets of others. So **Po·cket-pi·cker**, a pickpocket.

1622 Rowlands *Good Newes & Bad N.* 42 A Pocket-picker most exceeding braue (For true mens purses did maintaine the knaue). 1662 Petty *Taxes* x. Tracts (1769) 56 Such as have abused their dextrous use of them [fingers] by pocket-picking, counterfeiting of seals and writings &c. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* I. xi, More..people were hubbled out of their goods and money by it in one twelvemonth, than by pocket-picking and shop-lifting in seven. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I. iv. 199 As naturally..as the disappearance of watches in a London mob is attributed to pocket-picking.

Po·cket-piece.

1. A piece of money carried in the pocket as a charm, a 'lucky' coin; often a coin which is for some reason not current, or is damaged or spurious.

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4209/4 Lost .., a Silver Snuff-box,.. with some other Silver Things, Pocket-Pieces, and Money. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* (1768) 8 He soon knew the Piece to be his Wife's,..being the same he had some time ago given her for a Pocket-piece. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xlv, He got two doubtful shillin's and sixpenn'orth o' pocket-pieces for a good half-crown. 1905 Sir J. Evans in *Numismatic Chron.* III. 312 The milled sixpences [of Q. Eliz. 1561–75].. were [not improbably] frequently treasured as pocket-pieces.

2. The socket or cavity on each side of a sash-frame in which the weights run: see Pocket *sb.* 9 a.

1901 *J. Black's Illustr. Carp. & Build., Home Handier.* 48 We now work along the 'pulley-stile' for a transverse cut, which marks the extremity of the 'pocket-piece', or receptacle for the weights.

Po·cket-pi·stol. [See Pocket *sb.* 12.]

1. A small pistol to be carried in the pocket.

1612 S. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 240 There are they say pocket pistols of five and six inches. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 102 ¶ 6 It shall make a Report like a Pocket-Pistol. 1784–5 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 323/2 At Dover..the large gun, well known by the name of Queen Anne's pocket pistol. 1850 in McCrie *Mem. Sir A. Agnew* xi. (1852) 277 It [a pamphlet] served him as a pocket-pistol on such occasions.

2. *humorous.* A pocket spirit-flask.

c 1730 Burt *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 298, I had always on my journeys a pocket-pistol loaded with brandy mixed with juice of lemon. 1864 Babbage *Passages Life Philos.* xvi. 218 A glass bottle enclosed in a leather case, commonly called a pocket-pistol. 1882 McQueen in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 162 The rests had been frequent on the road, as had also been the applications to the pocket-pistols.

Pockety (pǫ·kĕti), *a.* [f. Pocket *sb.* + -y.]

1. Of a mine or mineral deposit: Characterized by pockets; having the ore unevenly distributed.

1874 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 370 The vein is irregular and pockety. 1877 *Ibid.* 177 Rich but 'pockety' mineral deposits. 1896 *Naturalist* 289 The sandstones.. and seams of lignite rapidly alternate one with another, assuming lenticular, pockety and other forms.

2. Of the nature of a secluded hollow.

1893 E. L. Wakeman in *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 18 May, A tiny, pockety vale whose surface is almost level on either side to the edges of noble wooded bluffs.

Po·ckify, *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. Pocky *a.*[1] + -fy.] *trans.* To make pocky: to infect with pox or syphilis. Hence **Po·ckified** *ppl. a.*

1624 Gee *Foot out of Snare* 49 If the priests lungs hee but a little vlcerated or pockified. 1658 A. Fox *Würtz' Surg.* III. xvi. 265 If Mercury should be used to a wound of a pockyfied party, that morbus would be rowzed. 1689 T. Plunket *Char. Gd. Commander* 26 Thou soul-destroying ..vice,..That dost effeminate and pockifie Those Creatures called men. 1706 Phillips, *Pockified* or *Pocky*, that has got the French-Pox.

Po·ckily, *adv.* [f. Pocky *a.*[1] + -ly 2.] In a pocky manner; with pox or syphilis.

1665 Needham *Med. Medicinæ* 136 A young Girl that was pockily infected by one that gave her only a kiss as she was dancing.

Po·ckiness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The condition of being pocky.

1530 Palsgr. 256/1 Pockynesse, *fossetterie.* 1611 Cotgr., *Fossetterie*, pockinesse, or the being full of pock-holes. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Pockiness*, pocky State or Condition.

† **Po·ckish,** *a. Obs.* [f. Pock *sb.* + -ish 1.] Infected with pox (in quot., with small-pox).

1567 Q. Mary *Let.* in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* IV. an. 1567. Note *m*, [Darnley is called a] pockish man.

Pockmanteau. *Sc.* Also poke-, poak-, pack-, -mantie, -manty, -manky. Corruption of Portmanteau, confused with *pock*, Poke, bag.

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 564 How y[t] his packmantie was maed, I think it best for to declair. 1638 J. Row *Red-Shankes Serm.* (1828) B iv b, They were posting to Rome with a Poakmantie behind them, and what was in their Poakmantie, (trow ye?) 1723 Meston *Poet. Wks., Knight* 9 Bearing his luggage and his lumber,..In a pockmanteau or a wallet. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xlv, It's been the gipsies that took yoar pockmanky when they fand the chaise stickin' in the snaw! 1893 Crockett *Stickit Minister* 69 A man canna gang aboot six year wi' a pokemantie without seein' somethin' o' baith sides o' life.

Pock-pudding, Sc. var. Poke-pudding.

† **Po·ckwood.** *Obs.* [f. Pock *sb.* + Wood *sb.*] The wood of a tree of the genus *Guaiacum*, formerly used for the cure of syphilis: = Guaiacum 2, Lignum vitæ 2: cf. *pock-tree* in Pock *sb.* 4. b. *attrib.* Pockwood-tree: = Guaiacum 1, Lignum vitæ 1.

1590 Hester *French-Pockes* ¶ iij b, *Lignum Guaiacum*, commouly called Pockwood. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* IX. 357 That wood..is used by the African phisicians for the curing of the French poxe, whereupon it is commonly called by the name of pock-wood. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Pock-wood-tree*,..an Indian Tree, the Wood whereof is brought over in great quantities, by reason of its great virtue, and use in Physick. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 103 Holy-wood, or Pock-wood is the Wood of a Tree that grows very tall in the East-Indies. 1764 Grainger *Sugar Cane* I. 37 *note*, The *lignum vitæ* or pockwood-tree.

Pocky (pǫ·ki), *sb. Sc. dial.* [f. *pock*, Poke *sb.*[1] + -y, dim. suffix.] A small 'pock' or bag.

1889 Barrie *Window in Thrums* XX. 190 There's the pocky ..ye gae me to keep the sewin' things in.

Pocky (pǫ·ki), *a.*[1] Now *rare.* [f. Pock *sb.* + -y.]

1. Full of or marked with pocks or pustules; *spec.* infected with the pox (i. e., usually, syphilis).

c 1350 *Nominale Gall.-Angl.* 198 (E. E. T. S.) *Femme ad face verolee*, Wuman hath face pokky [*MS.* polky]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 286/1 Pokky, *porriginosus.* 1530 Tindale *Pract. Prelates* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 313 Our fair young daughter was sent to the old pocky king of France, the year before our mortal enemy. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 47 b, The Dutchmen..spake shamefully of this marriage, that a fehle old & pocky man should mary so fayre a lady. 1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 450 Under colour of giving physicke to their pockie patients. 1730 Swift *Lady's Dressing-room* 134 To him that looks behind the scene, Statira's but some pocky queen. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 601 *note*, A healthy wet nurse, getting a sore nipple, in consequence of suckling a pocky child.

† b. As a coarse expression of reprobation or dislike, or merely intensive. In quot. 1601 as *adv.* (Cf. *mangy.*) *Obs.*

1598–9 B. Jonson *Case is Altered* v. ii, Plaguy boy! he sooths his humour; these French villains have pocky wits. 1601 Deacon & Walker *Answ. Darrel* 79 Were not this pockie good stuffe..to pester your Pulpit withall? *a* 1619 Fletcher *Bonduca* v. iii, Oh villain, pocky villain! 1663 Dryden *Wild Gallant* IV. i, But that's his pocky humour.

2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pock or pustule, or the pox (i. e., usually, syphilis; sometimes, small-pox); syphilitic or variolous.

1555 Bradford in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlv. 135 With theyr pockeye plasteres and sores. 1600 Rowlands *Lett. Humours Blood* ix. 15 But neuer in like pockie heate before. 1658 A. Fox *Würtz' Surg.* II. xviii. 129 Mercurinl Ointment is good for lameness and pocky biles. 1752 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 504 A pledgit dipp'd in the pocky matter was applied to the excoriated part. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 499 The pocky itch is so denominated from the resemblance of the pustules to minute small-pox. 1843 Sir T. Watson *Lect. Princ. Physic* lxxxix. II. 781 This has needlessly been made a separate species of itch, *scabies purulenta*, pocky itch.

Pocky, *a.*[2] *Sc. local.* [f. *pock*, Poke *sb.*[1] + -y.] Characterized by having pokes or bags; baggy; popularly applied in Orkney to a form of cloud, called by some *mammato-cumulus*, the lower surface of which consists of an assemblage of rounded forms like small bags.

(Not in Eng. or general Sc. use.)

1862 C. Clouston in A. Mitchell *Pop. Weather Prognostics Scotl.* 15, I first observed this kind of cloud (cumulous-like festoons of drapery) on 5th March 1822. .. When properly developed, it was always followed by a storm or gale within twenty-four hours. It is called 'Pocky cloud' by our [Orkney] sailors. 1867 — *Explan. Pop. Weather Progn. Scotl.* Pref. 4 The festooned or pocky cloud. *Ibid.* 14. 1880 C. Ley in *Nature* XXI. 210/2 The clouds which have been in England [i. e. in Orkney] denominated 'pocky clouds'. 1887 Aberchomby *Weather* iii. 78 In Orkney, this is known as the 'pocky cloud', and is there usually followed by a severe gale of wind.

‖ **Poco-curante** (pō·ko,kura·nte), *a.* and *sb.* [It., f. *poco* little + *curante*, pr. pple. of *curare* to care:—L. *cūrāre.*] a. *adj.* Caring little; careless, indifferent, *nonchalant.* b. *sb.* A careless or indifferent person; one who shows little interest or concern.

1762 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* VI. xx, Leave we my mother—(truest of all the *Poco-curante's* of her sex!) careless about it. 1815 Moore *Mem.* (1853) II. 76 That idlest of all *poco-curante* places, Dublin. 1823 Praed *Troubadour* I. 74 Poco-curante in all cases Of furious foes, or pretty faces. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 32/1 Lord Granville's pleasant faculty of pococurante conversation.

Hence **Po·co-cura·ntish** *a.*, having a *poco-curante* character, somewhat careless; **Po·co-cura·ntism, -teism,** the character, spirit, or style of a *poco-curante*; indifference; indifferentism.

1821 *Examiner* 491/1 Criticism has been a little Poco-curantish of late years. 1824 *Ibid.* 250/1 This poco-curantish disposition. 1831 Moore *Mem.* (1854) VI. 228 So far did this poco-curantism of theirs extend, that, even in the trifling article of franking, not one of them..ever offered, when in office, to be of any service to me. 1835 Arnold in Stanley *Life* (1845) I. vii. 419, I suppose that Poco-curanteism (excuse the word) is much the order of the day amongst young men. 1846 Hr. Martineau *Hist. Peace* III. v. ii. 202 His great and fatal fault..his affectation of scepticism and *pococuranteism.* 1882 *Times* 1 Mar., The House of Commons was counted out...This demonstration of pococurantism may be thought somewhat surprising after the heat and storm of the past few days.

Pocok, obs. form of Peacock.

Pocones, -is: see Puccoon.

‖ **Pocosin, poquosin** (pǫ̆kō·sĭn). *Amer.* Also 7 poquosin, -on, (8 percoarson, -koson), 8–9 poc(o)oson, 9 pocasan. [Algonquin *poquosin.* According to W. W. Tooker in *Amer. Anthropologist* Jan. 1899 (N. S.) I. 162–170, meaning 'at or near the opening out or widening', f. *poquo* to break, open out, widen + (*e*)*s* dimin. + *-in*(*g*) locative suffix. 'The application of the term therefore..was to indicate or describe a locality where water 'backed up' in spring freshets, or in rainy seasons, and which by reason of [this] became more or less marshy or boggy.' As the name of a river in Virginia, the word is found as early as 1635.]

In Southern U. S., A tract of low swampy ground, usually wooded; a marsh, a swamp.

1709 J. Lawson *Hist. Carolina* 26 The Swamp I now spoke of, is not a miry Bog,..but you go down to it thro' a steep Bank, at the Foot of which, begins this Valley...The Land in this Percoarson, or Valley, beiog extraordinary rich, and the Runs of Water well stor'd with Fowl. *Ibid.* 57 We lay in a rich Perkoson, or low Ground, that was hard-by a Creek, and good dry Land. 1711 in *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biogr.* V. (1897) July 9 The rest carried the horses 3 mile through a terribly mysery Pocoson to a verry great marsh to a River side. 1760 Washington *Writ.* (1889) II. 163 Black mould taken out of the Pocoson on the creek side. 1784 J. F. D. Smyth *Tour U. S.* I. 106 Rode along upon a wooden causeway, through a marsh, which is here [North Carolina] called a poccoson. 1875 W. C. Kerr *Rep. of the Geol. Survey of N. Carolina* I. 15 There is a large aggregate of territory (between 3,000 and 4,000 square miles), mostly in the counties bordering on the seas and the sounds, known as Swamp Lands. They are locally designated as 'dismals' or 'pocosins', of which the great Dismal Swamp on the borders of North Carolina and Virginia is a good type. 1895 *Educat. Rev.* Nov. 358 The various stages of sound, lagoon, salt marsh, and pocoson are too familiar.

Pocques, obs. form of *pocks*: see Pock *sb.*

† **Poculary,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. mod. L. *pōcŭlāri-us*, f. *pōcul-um* cup: see -ary 1.] Pertaining to a cup, i. e. to drinking; in quot. absol. as *sb.* A pardon or indulgence for drinking.

Erroneously explained as = 'cup' by Davies, whence in other Dicts.: cf. note s. v. Manuary on the same passage.

1537 tr. *Latimer's Serm. bef. Convoc.* D j b, Some brought forth canonizations, some expectations, some pluralities and unions, some tot-quots and dispensations, some pardons, and these of wonderful variety, some stationaries, some jubilaries, some pocularies for drinkers, some manuaries for handlers of relicks..some oscularies for kissers.

Pocula·tion. *nonce-wd.* [As if f. L. **pōculārī* to frequent the cup, f. *pōcul-um* (see prec.): see -ation.] Drinking (of wine or other intoxicating liquor).

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 580 The art of poculation, if so it may be termed, being of the highest antiquity, and the claims of Bacchus as the inventor of the art being unquestioned.

† **Po·culent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pōculentus* drinkable.] Fit for drinking; furnishing drink.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 630 Some of those Herbs, which are not Esculent, are notwithstanding Poculent; As Hops, Broom.

Poculiform (pǫ·kiŭlifōrm), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *pōcul-um* (see Poculary) + -(i)form.] Of the form of a cup or drinking-vessel; cup-shaped.

1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* IV. 379 *Poculiform*, cup-shaped, with a hemispherical base and an upright limb; nearly the same as campanulate. 1887 W. Phillips *Brit. Discomycetes* 55 Cup poculiform, oblique, substipitate.

Pocyll(e: see Pocill.

Pod (pǫd), *sb.*[1] [Origin obscure: it does not seem to be connected with the later word Pod *sb.*[2]]

1. The earlier form of PAD *sb.*[3] 8: the socket of a brace in which the end of the bit is inserted.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 36 Strong exeltred cart, that is clouted and shod, Cart ladder and wimble, with percer and pod. 1843 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 254 The lower part of the other limb of the stock is of brass, which is fixed by means of a screw passing through two ears of the brass part, and through the solid of the wood. This brass part is called the pod, and is furnished with a mortise, in the form of a square pyramid, for receiving different pieces of steel, which are secured by means of a spring in the pod. *Ibid.*, Bits are those pieces of steel which are inserted in the pod.

b. 'The straight channel or groove in the body of certain forms of augers and boring-bits'.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. *Comb.* **pod-bit**: see quot.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pod-bit*, a boring-tool adapted to be used in a brace. It has a semicylindrical form, a hollow barrel, and at its end is a cutting lip which projects in advance of the barrel.

Pod (pɒd), *sb.*[2] [A comparatively recent word, first found with its compounds and derivatives late in 17th c. Origin unknown.

Pod and *podder* appear first *c* 1680, the latter being known earlier than the former; PODWARE occurs 1584, but in origin is not certainly a compound of *pod*. The earlier word for *pod* was *cod*, spec. in *pease-cod*; in 1681 *podders* were explained as 'pease-cod gatherers about London'.]

1. A seed-vessel of a long form, usually dry and dehiscent; properly of leguminous and cruciferous plants; a legume or siliqua; but often extended to other long fruits.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 85/1 The pod, or berry; is the first knitting of fruit, when the Flower is fallen off. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pod*, the Husk of any Pulse. 1731–3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Pisum*, Causing their Leaves to flag, and their Blossoms to fall off without producing Pods. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. vi. (1765) 13 *Siliqua*, a Pod, is a Pericarpium of two Valves. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* I. 604 *note*, The pods [of the cacao]..seldom contain less than thirty nuts of the size of a flatted olive. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* iii. (1794) 38 You will understand this distinction..if you open the pod of a pea and of a stock at the same time. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 501 From opening pods unbinds the fleecy store. 1833 R. WALKER *Flora Oxfordsh.* 210 The singular figure of the pods of the Horse-shoe vetch must strike the most casual observer. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pod*, the capsule or seed-case of leguminous and cruciferous plants, those of the former being called legumes, and those of the latter siliques, and silicules. 1882 MRS. RIDDELL *Daisies & B.* I. 114 Where the broad-beans are now in pod. 1904 *Speaker* 23 Apr. 90/1 He gained a copper to buy some pods of red pepper to season the coarse bread. 1905 *Ibid.* 30 Dec. 322/1 These poems are as like as peas in a pod.

2. *transf.* a. The cocoon of the silk-worm. b. The case or envelope of the eggs of a locust.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxiii. 291 The size which we usually most esteem, is wound off sixteen or eighteen pods or cocoons. 1880 *Times* 10 Nov. 4/6 The cases or 'pods' (as they are called from their shape) of locusts' eggs. 1884 J. G. WOOD in *Sunday Mag.* May 307/1 When these [locusts'] eggs are laid, they are enclosed in a horny envelope called a 'pod', each pod containing thirty-five eggs.

3. A large protuberant abdomen. *dial.*

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pod*, a fat protuberant belly. 1888 *Berkshire Gloss.*, *Pod*, a large stomach.

4. A purse-net with a narrow neck for catching eels. Also *pod-net*.

1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 103 The pods are hauled into the boat and detached from the main net and their contents emptied into a tub. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxxii. (1884) 246 The eels passing down the river make their way into the long 'pods' through the narrow necks or apertures of the stops, and cannot find their way back. 1892 *Longman's Mag.* Nov. 88 In this long wall of net are three or four openings, to which purse-nets, about eighteen feet long, stretched on hoops..are attached, the far ends being closed. These 'pods' as they are called, are extended down stream and attached to stakes in the river bottom, their positions being marked by floats. 1893 J. WATSON *Conf. Poacher* 99 The method of working the pod-net is the same in principle.

†5. The blade of a cricket-bat. *Obs.*

1833 NYREN *Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* 111 When the practice of bowling length balls was introduced..it became absolutely necessary to change the form of the bat...It was therefore made straight in the pod. 1850 'BAT' *Crick. Man.* 31 Instead..of the curved form of the pod, it was made straight. *c* 1862 *Handbk. Cricket* (Rtldg.) 11 The regulation size of the bat is thirty-eight inches in length, of which twenty-one inches are taken up by the pod, or, according to the more modern term, the blade.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pod-flower*, *-seed*; *pod-bearing*, *-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; **pod-fern**, a name of *Ceratopteris thalictroides*, a peculiar tropical aquatic fern, the fertile fronds of which are divided into linear and somewhat siliquose segments; **pod-lover**, collector's name of a noctuid moth, *Dianthœcia capsophila*; **pod-pepper**, a common name for capsicum; **pod-shell**, an American kind of razor-shell, *Pharus*; **pod-shrimp**, an entomostracan having the carapace hinged lengthwise upon its back, so as to close like a bivalve shell.

1878 J. R. LUMBY in *Queen's Printers' Bible-Aids* Gloss. s. v. *Pulse*, 'Pulse' in 2 Sam. xvii. 28 means *pod-bearing plants, such as beans, pease, or lentils. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 386 Yellow *pod-flowers every slope adorn. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 306 Plants of a strange Nature, bearing *pod-like Fruit. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 260 A very long pod-like capsule. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iii. 51 The cheapest corn year is the dearest for *pod-seed. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 20 Fruit .. *pod-shaped and dehiscent. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 663/2 *Nebalia* ..seems but the puny and degenerate representative of the once giant *pod-shrimps of Silurian times.

†**Pod,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [Origin obscure. Cf. early mod. Fris. *pudde* 'mustela piscis' (Kilian).] A young jack or pike (fish).

1587 HARRISON *England* III. iii. (1878) II. 18 The pike as he ageth, receiueth diuerse names, as from a frie to a gilthed, from a gilthed to a pod, from a pod to a iacke, from a iacke to a pickerell, from a pickerell to a pike, and last of all to a luce.

Pod, *sb.*[4] orig. *U.S.* [Origin unknown.] A small herd or 'school' of seals or whales, or sometimes of other animals; a small flock of birds.

1832 D. WEBSTER *Let. to White* 14 Sept. in *Priv. Corr.* (1857) I. 526 We saw several small pods of coots go by. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 171 The Sperm Whale is gregarious; and usually occurs in parties, which are termed by whalers 'schools' and 'pods'. 1897 *Speaker* 16 Jan. 68/2 The 'bachelors' [seals] are driven into pods. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* v. 36 Small pod o cows [whales], an one 'r two bulls layin' off to west'ard of 'em.

Pod (pɒd), *v.*[1] [f. POD *sb.*[2]]

1. *intr.* To bear or produce pods.

1734 CURTIS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 273, I planted six Beans in a Pot,..they bloom'd as freely as those which are planted in the Ground, but did not pod so well, having not above a pod or two on each Plant. 1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 464 The best way to make peas pod well. 1833 *Ridgemont Farm Rep.* 141 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Beans certainly pod much better when not crowded together. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 June 6/2 The peas have failed to pod, and are being cut for fodder.

2. *trans.* To gather (peas, etc.) in the pod.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 587 The business of picking or podding the peas is usually performed by the labourers at a fixed price.

3. To hull or empty (peas, etc.) out of the pods.

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 558/1 By the aid of modern machinery..the peas are podded by a 'huller'.

4. *intr.* To swell out like a pod.

1890 *Columbus Dispatch* 9 July, Twelve intelligent eyes podded until one could have snared them with grape vines.

Hence **Po·dding** *vbl. sb.*, the production or formation of pods.

1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Pease*, Both these kinds of..peas are particularly apt to degenerate, and become later in their podding. 1893 *Times* 6 July 4/6 Spring sorts [of beans] shed their flowers without podding.

Pod, *v.*[2] Now *dial.* [Origin obscure.] *trans.* To prod, to poke.

1530 PALSGR. 661/2, I podde. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 155/38 To Podde, or porre, *pungere*. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Pod*,.. to poke. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v., He podded mi i' t'ribs wi' his walkin' stick.

Hence **Po·dder,** one who prods.

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* X. xxxix. § 19 To use some in our parliaments as their podders, to drive us into it.

Pod, *v.*[3] [f. POD *sb.*[4]] *trans.* To drive (seals, etc.) into a 'pod' or bunch for the purpose of clubbing them.

1887 *Fisheries of U. S.* Sect. v. II. 366 *note*, A singular lurid green light suddenly suffuses the eye of the fur-seal at intervals when it is very much excited, as the 'podding' for the clubbers is in progress. 1897 *Speaker* 17 Jan. 68/2 Females [seals] are often podded with the 'bachelors'.

Pod: see PAD *sb.*[1], toad, frog; also PODE.

†**Po·dage.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. med.L. *podāgium* (1259 in Du Cange), variant of *pedāgium*.] = PEDAGE: see quot. *c* 1425 s. v.

‖**Podagra** (pɒ·dăgră, pɒdæ·gră). *Med.* [L. *podagra*, a. Gr. ποδάγρα gout in the feet, lit. a trap for the feet, f. πούς, ποδ- foot + ἄγρα a catching.] Gout in the feet; by extension, gout generally.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lviii. (Bodl. MS.), Podagra is a sore yuel in þe feete and namelich in þe wrestes and in sotes. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 40 Podegra, and that seknes thei sey cometh of grete plente of mete and mech rest. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 259 The Podagra or Gout, quhilk of the Vehemencie of calde he contracted, Vtirlie ouirthrew his preclare Jugementis. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 149 According to the opinion of the celebrated Prof. Tode,.. hypochondriasis is merely an imperfect podagra residing in the stomach and bowels. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 577 True gout, Podagra, consists, according to some, of the decreased excretion of uric acid by the urinary organs and an accumulation of it within the blood.

Podagral (pɒ·dăgrăl), *a.* [f. PODAGRA + -AL.] Of or pertaining to gout; gouty.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 685 A long train of dyspeptic, hepatic or podagral symptoms. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 396 Suspected of making his podagral ailments.. cover a multitude of sins. 1872 JEAFFRESON *Brides & Bridals* I. ii. 159 The land of gouty humours and podagral sufferers.

†**Poda·gre,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 3 **poudagre**, 4–6 **podagre**, 4–5 **potagre**, 5 **potacre**. [a. OF. *podagre*, ad. L. *podagra*: see PODAGRA. (The popular repr. of *podagra* in OF. was *poacre*, *pouacre*.)] = PODAGRA.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 424/128 In his fot ane hote goute, þat poudagre icleopeod is. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2993 Som sal haf in alle þair lymmes obout, For sleuthe, als þe potagre and þe gout. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. viii. (Bodl. MS.), Gelded men haue not podagre for þei seruep nought venus. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/1 Potacre, or podagre, sekenesse, *potagra*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C iij b, When yowre hawkes fete be swollyn she hath the podagre. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xv. 337 Good for podagres and aches of ioyntes.

†**Poda·gre,** *a.* and *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 4 **podagere**, 4–5 **potagre**. [a. OF. (F.) *podagre*, a. L. *podager*, *-grum* (Ennius), ad. Gr. ποδαγρός adj., pertaining to gout: see PODAGRA.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to gout; suffering from gout, gouty.

13.. *Cursor M.* 11825 (Fairf.) Þe gutte podagre [*C.* þe potagre, *G.* podagere, *Tr.* potagre] es il to bete. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Jereslaus's Wife* 713 Potagre and gowty & halt he was eek. 1433 LYDG. *S. Edmund* III. 649 Oon was podagre in handis, leggis, knees.

B. *sb.* A sufferer from gout.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* XXVIII, The port-admiral, for such was the ancient podagre.

Podagric (pɒdæ·grik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *podagric-us*, a. Gr. ποδαγρικός of or pertaining to gout, f. ποδάγρα, PODAGRA.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to gout; gouty.

1702 FLOYER *Cold Baths* I. ii. (1709) 44 Both Hot and Cold Water are good..for Podagrick Pains without Ulcers. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 292 The..constitution of a podagric patient. 1889 GREITON *Memory's Harkb.* 197 In later life,..somewhat podagric by inheritance.

B. *sb.* A sufferer from gout.

1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 56 We podagricks you know, primers imitate, For tho' pains gnaw within, yet without we look great. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 121 Let the Podagric enjoy his savoury dishes, on condition that every fourth day he submits to eat..plain meat.

†**Poda·grical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. adj.

1576 FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 237 If you meane not to beget to your selfe the Podagricall disease for your daughter. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 73 That a Loadstone held in the hand of one that is podagricall doth either cure or give great ease in the gout. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4028 Some Podagrical people,..happening to be seized by the Plague, lost the Gout, and recover'd of the Plague too.

Podagrous (pɒ·dăgrəs), *a.* [ad. L. *podagrōsus* gouty, f. *podagra*: see PODAGRA and -OUS. So obs. F. *podagreux* (Godef.).] Gouty.

1851 COCKERELL in Lady Holland *Mem. Syd. Smith* (1855) I. 249 A podagrous disposition of limbs. 1863 SALA in *Temple Bar Mag.* VIII. 73 If it be a crime to be hereditarily podagrous, take me to the Tower.

†**Po·dagry.** *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *podagrie* gout (16th c. in Godef.), on med.L. type **podagria*, f. Gr. ποδαγρός: see PODAGRE *a.*] = PODAGRA; in quot., dodder, or the condition of a plant infested with it; a sense of OF. *podagre* and med.L. *podagra*).

[1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* 11 Cuscuta .. upon Line or Flax, called *Podagra Lini* and *Angina Lini*.] 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 237 They..mistake, who take the podagry of other plants for true Cuscuta and Epithyme.

Podal (pō·dăl), *a. Zool.* [irreg. f. Gr. πούς, ποδ- foot + -AL.] Belonging to feet, or foot-like organs; *spec.* applied to a membrane fringing the outer margin of the neuropodia and notopodia or ventral and dorsal foot-stumps of certain Annelida.

1896 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* II. 323 The podal membrane reaches to the tip of the gill in the anterior segments.

‖**Podalgia** (pɒdæ·ldʒiă). [mod.L., f. Gr. πούς, ποδ- foot + ἄλγος pain.] Pain in the foot, as from gout, rheumatism, or the like.

1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Podalgia*, pain in the foot: almost the same as Podagra.

Podalic (pɒdæ·lik), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. πούς, ποδ- foot, after *cephalic*.] Of or pertaining to the feet.

Podalic version (*Obstetrics*), the operation of changing the position of the fœtus so as to bring the feet to present in delivery.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Version*), *podalic*, [an operation in obstetrics] when one or both feet are brought down. 1900 *Lancet* 30 June 1886/1 Its aim being 'podalic', as it was to bring the lower limb to present.

Podar. *dial.* Also **poder.** [app. a. Cornish *podar* rotten, worthless.] A local name of MUNDIC or copper pyrites.

[1754 BORLASE *Antiq. Cornw.* Cornish-Eng. Voc. 403/2 *Podar*, rotten: corrupt: id. Mundic: ugly.] 1816 PARIS *Guide Mount's Bay & Land's End* 117 Upon the first discovery of copper ore, the miner, to whom its nature was entirely unknown, gave it the name of *Poder*...About the year 1735...Mr. Coster a mineralogist of Bristol observed this Poder among the heaps of rubbish.

‖**Podarthritis** (pɒdăɹþrəi·tis). *Med.* [f. Gr. ποδ- (see PODO-) + ARTHRITIS.] Inflammation of joints of the foot.

1857 in DUNGLISON *Dict. Med. Sc.*

Poddasway, obs. Sc. f. PADUABOY.

Podded (pɒ·dĕd), *a.* [f. POD *sb.*[2] + -ED[2].]

1. Bearing pods; leguminous; growing (as a seed) in a pod.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Lotus*, The yellow, podded, sea lotus, with a thick, fleshy, and smooth leaf. 1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 465 In the culture of this, and indeed of all other podded grains. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 622 For cleaning and earthing up different sorts of podded crops. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* (1874) 94 Podded seeds that cannot be reaped, or beaten, or shaken down, but must be gathered green.

2. *fig.* (transl. F. *cossu* podded, fig. well-off.) Well-off, comfortable, snugly secure from harm.

1889 *Spectator* 16 Nov., The working city being tainted with the deep envy of superiors, and especially of superiors leading joyous or 'podded' lives—as the French describe

the lives of well-to-do citizens. 1895 *Ibid.* 21 Dec. 886/1 They may trade with profit and live on the profit in podded luxury.

Podder[1] (pǫ·dəɹ). [f. POD *sb.*[2] or *v.*[1] + -ER[1]; orig. a local term.] A person employed in gathering peas in the pod.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 5), *Podders*, Pescod-gatherers about London, so called. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Podders*, poor People employ'd to gather Pease, Pease-cod Gatherers. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess.* Misc. Wks. 1837 I. 248 Those who have seen..the weeders, podders, and hoppers, who swarm in the fields. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 587 The expence of gathering green peas is different, according to the difficulty of procuring podders [etc.]. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss., Podder*,..one who gathers field peas for market.

Podder[2]: see PODWARE.

Podder[3]: see under POD *v.*[2]

†**Po·ddinger.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 puddyngare, 6 podenger, -ynger, (*dial.* –9) poddinger, 8 podinger. [An altered form of POTTINGER, perh. associated with *podyng*, PUDDING. (Intermediate between *pottinger* and *porringer*: cf. PODDISH, PODRIDGE.)] = POTTINGER, PORRINGER.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 293/1 A Puddyngare, *tucetarius, tucetaria.* 1532 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 1 A broken krock, a plater, a podynger and a sawcer. 1552 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 142, iiij[or] pewter disshes, sixe sawcers, iij poddingers. 1599 *Acc.-bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 243, iiij podengers. 1721 in *Girl's Own P.* (1886) VII. 627 Put ye soup into it [a stewpan] by podingers, and lett every podinger full boyle up as you put it in. *c* 1812 T. WILKINSON in Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 204 Poddingers on ivery truncher stood.

Po·ddish, poddidge. Now *dial.* Also 6 podech, 6–7 podge. 9 *dial.* podditch. [Altered form of POTAGE, POTTAGE, perh. due to some analogy: cf. PODDINGER.] = POTTAGE, PORRIDGE; now chiefly applied to oatmeal porridge.

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 130 Yf the podech [*Wks.* 1573 porage] be burned to or the meate over rosted, we saye, the bysshope hath put his fote in the potte [etc.]. *a* 1590 *Marr. Wit & Wisd.* (1846) 50 How saist thou, Hodge, What, art thou hungrie? wilt thou eat my podge? 1611 COTGR., *Brouët*,.. any liquor, podge, or sance, of the thicknesse, or consistence of that whereof our pruine-tarts are made. *c* 1746 COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 68 Boh it leet weell ath' Podditch wur naw scawding. 1869 'EAVESDROPPER' *Till. Life* 4 (E. D. D.), I can git poddige for myself and t' barns. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I. vii, I know the way to my mouth with a spoonful of poddish, and that's all. *Ibid.* II. xv, May they never lick a lean poddish-stick.

Poddock, dial. f. PADDOCK *sb.*[1], frog, toad.

Po·ddy, *a. colloq.* [f. POD *sb.*[2] + -Y.] Corpulent, obese.

1844 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 138 It is a grievous thing to grow poddy: the age of Chivalry is gone then.

†**Pode.** *Obs.* Also 6 poade. [Parallel form of PAD *sb.*[1]] A toad: perh. also applied to other creatures reputed to be venomous; also *transf.* to persons.

c 1250 [see PAD *sb.*[1] 1]. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 810 in *Macro Plays* 98 Tyl Mankynde fallith to podys prys, Coueytyse schal hym grype & grope. 14.. *Stockh. Med. MS.* i. 156 in *Anglia* XVIII. 298 Rancle .. of venym, As of jrannys or podys or vermyn. 1528 ROY & BARLOW *Rede me* (Arb.) 43 Was nott theare one called Coclaye, A littell pratye foolysshe poade?..Vett men saye he lacketh no gall. More venemous then any toade. 1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* Qj, Thei good podes are wholy addicted to fooles and trifle-talkers.

Pode, obs. form of POOD.

Podel, podell(e, obs. forms of PUDDLE.

Podeon (pǫ·dĭən). *Entom. rare.* [a. Gr. ποδεών a narrow end, f. πούς, ποδ- foot.] A term for the petiole in the petiolate Hymenoptera: see quots.

1841 E. NEWMAN *Introd. Hist. Insects* 144 The sixth segment, *podeon* or *pedunele*, is usually much smaller than either of the preceding. 1844 GOSSE in *Zoologist* II. 587 That segment which Mr. Newman has called the *podeon* is furnished with a curious hooked spur.

Poder, variant of PODAR.

‖**Podestà** (pǫdestɑ·). Also 6–8 podestate, 7–8 podestat. [It. *podestà*:—OIt. *podestate*:—L. *potestātem*, power, authority, hence public officer, magistrate. So F. *podestat* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*).] a. A governor appointed by the Emperor Frederick I (Barbarossa) over one or more cities of Lombardy. b. A chief magistrate elected annually in mediæval Italian towns and republics with judicial functions and almost unlimited powers. Also *transf.* c. A subordinate judge or magistrate in modern Italian municipalities.

1548 T. HOBY *Trav.* (1902) 10 No man weareth his weapon within the town, but such as are licensed by the Podesta. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 308, I haue sene of the greatest podestates and grauest iudges and Presidentes of Parliament in Fraunce. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 135 [In London] we have a Podesta, or Maior, that keepeth a Prince-like house. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 341 The Venitians maintain a Podestat in the Island to gather the Tribute. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* ii, Every..village elects by majority of votes a Podesta and other two magistrates. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* Pref., When podesta and captain at Treviso. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* ii. 39 When the podestà of the Emperor arrived at Milan to take possession of the tribunal, he was sent contemptuously away. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 53. 71 On the following night, the Podestà of the city suddenly died.

So **Pode·sterate** [f. It. *podesteria* office of a podestà + -ATE[1]], the rule or office of a podestà.

1787 J. ADAMS *Def. Govt. U. S.* (1794) II. 305 In the next year, 1280, in the podesterate of Alberigo Signoregi of Bologna.

‖**Podetium** (pǫdī·ʃĭəm). *Bot.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod.L., arbitrary f. Gr. πούς, ποδ- foot.] In some lichens (as *Cladoma*), a stalk-like or shrubby outgrowth of the thallus, bearing the apothecinm or fruit; also, any stalk-like elevation.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 445. 409 In that genus we have the first indication of a stem to the apothecia, or, as it is called, a podetium. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 375 In the latter case the stalk has received the name of podetium.

Hence **Pode·tiiform** *a.*, shaped like or resembling a podetium.

‖**Podex** (pō·deks). Now only *Zool.* [L. *pōdex, pōdic-em* anus, fundament.] The fundament, the rump; also, the last dorsal segment of the abdomen of insects, the pygidium.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in his Hum.* v. i, How Saturn, sitting in an ebon cloud, Disrobed his podex. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Podex*,.. the Fundament, or Breech. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VIII. vi. 415 The Male is less than the Female,.. and its Podex not so sharp as the Females is. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 4 These substances are contained in the respective sexes in two bags that unite near the podex. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 390 *Podex*, the last dorsal segment of the abdomen.

Pod-fern: see POD *sb.*[2]

Podge (pǫdʒ), *sb. dial.* or *colloq.* [A parallel form, app. of later origin, of PUDGE *sb.*] Anything podgy; *spec.* a short fat man or woman; a short stout thick-set animal. (In quot. 1833 applied to an epaulette.)

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* viii, That man with the gold podge on his shoulder [the first lieutenant]. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Podge*, a dirty, fat person. 1876 *Mid.-Yorks. Gloss., Podge*,..the term is .. freely bestowed, in a good-natured manner, upon children of a fleshy appearance .. 'Come hither, thou old podge'. 1901 FARMER & HENLEY *Slang Dict.*, Podge (colloquial). 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Aberdeensh. to Cornwall.

Podge, *v.* Now *dial. intr.* To walk slowly and heavily. Hence **Po·dging** *ppl. a.*

1638 N. WHITING *Hist. Albino & Bellama* 141 My Dames will say, I am a podging Asse. 1866 GREGOR *Banffsh. Gloss., Podge*, to walk with short heavy steps. 1876 *Mid.-Yorks. Gloss.* s.v., *Podge* is also a *v*[*erb*] *n.* denoting the heavy irregular gait usual to very fat persons.

Podge, obs. form of PODDISH, PODDIDGE.

Podger (pǫ·dʒəɹ). *rare.* ? A stiff blow.

1816 LD. CAMPBELL in *Life* (1881) I. 334 He cannot deal the knock-me-down blows of old Brough, and if you watch your opportunity you may give him a podger.

Podgy (pǫ·dʒi), *a.* [f. PODGE *sb.* + -Y: a parallel form, somewhat later in appearance, of PUDGY.] Short, thick, and fat; squat.

1846 THACKERAY *Cornh. to Cairo* iii. 37, I wish I had had a shake of that trembling, podgy hand. 1856 MAYHEW *Rhine* 143 A shaggy, podgy, black pony. 1858 J. R. GREEN *Lett.* (1901) 26 The slow oily stream, beneath whose willows lurked .. podgy perch. 1861–2 *Vac. Tour.* 24 A priest on the podgy side of forty. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 832 Massage is very useful in emaciated or podgy people.

Hence **Po·dgily** *adv.*, in a podgy way or degree. 1893 'J. S. WINTER' *Aunt Johnnie* I. 2 She was not only fat, but she was podgily fat.

Podia, plural of PODION, PODIUM.

Podial (pō·ʊdiăl), *a.* [f. PODI-UM + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a podium. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Podical (pō·ʊdikăl), *a. Zool.* [f. L. PODEX, *pōdic-* + -AL.] Pertaining to the podex, anal.

Podical plates, two or more small pieces surrounding the podex in some insects.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 406 When the tenth tergum and the podical plates are removed, a very singular apparatus .. comes into view. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 142 Common Cockroach. .. The anus .. lies between two triangular podical plates.

Po·dicate, *v. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -ATE[3].] *intr.* To slide or move along on one's posteriors. So **Podica·tion** (in quot. = a blow or kick on the posteriors).

1853 JERDAN *Autobiog.* IV. 180 We managed to roll, slide, stagger and podicate to the foot in the dark. 1884 *World* 20 Aug. 9/1 Unless he wishes to risk podication.

‖**Podion** (pǫ·diǫn). *Zool.* Pl. **podia.** [mod. L., a. Gr. πόδιον: see PODIUM.] One of the tube-feet of an echinoderm.

1900 E. R. LANKESTER *Treat. Zool.* III. 291 Water from the reservoir or ampulla is driven into the podion, and the tube-foot is thus rendered tense and rigid.

Podism (pǫ·diz'm). *rare.* [ad. late L. *podismus* (Veg.), a. Gr. ποδισμός a measuring by feet, f. ποδίζειν to measure by feet, also to bind the feet, f. πούς, ποδ- foot.] †a. A measuring by feet. *Obs. rare*—°. †b. A footing. *Obs. rare*—[1]. c. *Path.* Spasm or cramp in the foot. *rare*—°.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 5), *Podism* (*podismus*), a measuring by feet. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 89/1 Allowing to euery souldier a larg podisme or place to stand in. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Podismus*, a term for spasm of the foot, or of the toes..: podism.

Podite (pǫ·dəit). *Zool.* [f. Gr. πούς, ποδ- foot + -ITE[1].] A leg or ambulatory limb of an arthropod, esp. of a crustacean. Usually in compounds denoting a part or appendage of such a limb: see quot. 1875, and the words themselves.

1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 151 The joints have the following names; the proximal, short and thick, *coxopodite*; the next, small and conical, *basipodite*; next, cylindrical and marked by an annular constriction, *ischiopodite*; the next, longer, *meropodite*; then successively, the *carpopodite, propodite*, and *dactylopodite*. 1878 H. WOODWARD in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 635/2 These podites are usually seven-jointed, and each bears a gill on its basal-joint.

Hence **Poditic** (pǫdi·tik) *a.*, belonging to a podite. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖**Podium** (pō·ʊdiŏm). Pl. **podia.** [L. *podium* an elevated place, balcony, ad. Gr. πόδιον, dim. of πούς, ποδ- foot.]

1. *Arch.* a. A continuous projecting base or pedestal, a stylobate. b. A raised platform surrounding the arena in an ancient amphitheatre. c. A continuous seat or bench around a room.

[1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 164 (*Venice*) Euery Palace of any principall note hath a prety walke or open gallery betwixt the wall of the house and the brincke of the riuers banke... Suetonius calleth these kinde of open galleries Podia.] 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 149 The *podium* (the bottom part of the wall) projects at its lower extremity. 1832a GELL *Pompeiana* I. iv. 54 Along the whole runs a sort of *podium* or base. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* § 233 The amphitheatre at Nismes...Its exterior wall has three stories of Tuscan pilasters on the face of the wall, the two upper whereof stand on podia. 1848 B. WEBB *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 176 Standing figures .. are ranged in two rows on podia between the piers. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* viii, Up from the podium to the beetling height I turn'd one dying look. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Mar. 4/1 The podium of the Albert Memorial is almost as fresh as the day the structure was uncovered.

2. *Anat.* and *Zool.* a. The fore or hind foot (*manus* or *pes*) of a mammal or other vertebrate; in birds, the junction of the toes, or the toes collectively. b. In compounds denoting parts of the foot of a mollusc: as EPIPODIUM, MESOPODIUM, METAPODIUM, PROPODIUM.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Podion, Podium*, applied by Illiger to the junction of the toes at the extremity of the *tarsus*, upon which the leg rests in birds; to the inferior part of the limb, comprehending, before, the *carpus, metacarpus*, and toes; behind, the *tarsus, metatarsus*, and toes in the *Mammifera*. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

3. *Bot.* A footstalk or other supporting part. (Chiefly in compounds.)

1866 *Treas. Bot., Podium, Podus*, a stalk, or receptacle, or torus; used only in Greek compounds.

Podler (pǫ·dləɹ). *Sc.* and *north.* Also **poadler, poodler, puddler.** [An altered or differentiated form of next.] A young coal-fish: see quot. 1838.

1835 S. OLIVER *Rambles Northumbld.*, etc. 23 By September they increase to about a foot in length, and are then called poodlers. 1838 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 6. 173 When young it is called with us the Podlie; when somewhat larger the Podler; and when full grown the Coal-sey, or Black-coal-sey. 1859 W. WHITE *Northumbld. & Border* xix. 273 Codlings and puddlers. 1875 G. C. DAVIES *Rambles Sch. Field-Club* XXXV. 262 Occasionally we got a gurnet or a 'poadler'.

Podley (pǫ·dli). *Sc.* Forms: 6 podlo, 7 pudlo, 7–8 podly, -lay, 8–9 -lie, 9 podle, -ley, poddle, -lie. [In 16th c. *podlo* for *podlock*, early form of POLLACK, q. v. (Cf. *banno*, *banna*, *bannie*, from BANNOCK, *haddo*, *haddie*, from HADDOCK, etc.)]

The fry or young of the coal-fish, (*Pollachius* or *Merlangus carbonarius*); also, the true pollack (*Pollachius pollachius*). Cf. PODLER, POLLACK.

1525 in *Exc. e Libris Dom. Jac. V* (Bann. Cl.) 8 Bukez, solis, podlois. 1684 SIBBALD *Scotia Illustr.* II. III. 23 *Acellus fuscus*:..a Podly. 1698 M. MARTIN *Voy. St. Kilda* (1749) 16 There are also..Pudloes, Herring, and many more. 1753 MAITLAND *Hist. Edin.* II. 189 Perches, Podlays, Skate. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* IV. 537 A few small cod, podlies, and flounders. 1806 D. GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 220 Lobsters, partans, podles. 1838 [see prec.]. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 209 The podley is hardly to be regarded as a dainty for the table. 1896 J. H. CAMPBELL *Wild Life Scot.* 131 Among the poddles, as the young of the saithe and lythe are called.

Podo- (pǫdo), before a vowel **pod-**, a. Gr. ποδο-, combining form of πούς, ποδ- a foot, an element in terms of Natural History, etc.: e. g.

Po·dobranch (-brænk) *Zool.* [Gr. βράγχια gills], a breathing organ of crustaceans attached to the legs; a foot-gill; so **Podobranchial** (-brænkiăl) *a.*, of or pertaining to podobranchs or foot-gills; **Podobranchiate** (-brænkiĕt) *a.*, having or provided with foot-gills (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Po·docarp** *Bot.* [Gr. καρπός fruit], a footstalk bearing the fruit of a plant (Webster *Suppl.* 1879). **Podoca·rpous** *a., Bot.*, of or akin to the genus *Podocarpus*, N.O. *Taxaceæ*, containing coniferous trees of tropical Asia and Australasia. **Podoce·phalous** *a., Bot.* [Gr. κεφαλή head], bearing a head of flowers on a long footstalk. ‖**Podogynium** (-dʒi·niŏm) *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. γυνή female], = BASIGYNIUM; so **Po·dogyn, -gyne** [F. *podogyne*], in same sense; **Podogynous** (-pǫ·dʒinəs) *a.*; **Podo·logy** [F. *podologie*], the science which treats

of the foot; also, a treatise on the foot; so **Podo·logist.** **Po·domancy** [Gr. *μαντεία* divination], divination from signs derived from inspection of the feet (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895). **Podo·meter** = PEDOMETER 1. † **Podo·metry:** see quots. **Po·doscaph** [Gr. *σκάφος* ship], a canoe-shaped float attached to the foot, or a pair of these, for moving on water; also, a water-velocipede, or boat propelled by treadles like a bicycle; hence **Po·doscapher.** **Podo·scopy** = *podomancy.* **Podosomatous** (-sōu·mătəs) *a.*, *Zool.*, of or pertaining to the *Podosomata* or sea-spiders, an order of *Arthropoda* having long many-jointed legs; syn. with *Pycnogonidæ.* **Po·dosperm** *Bot.* [Gr. *σπέρμα* seed], the stalk of a seed; = FUNICULUS 3. **Podosto·matous** *a.*, *Zool.* [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], belonging to the *Podostomata*, a group of *Arthropoda* characterized by having a foot-like mouth. ‖ **Podothe·ca** *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *θηκή* sheath], the scaly leg-covering of a bird or reptile; also, the sheath covering the leg of an insect; hence **Podothe·cal** *a.*

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 182 The epipodite (so-called) of the first maxilliped represents the base, stem and lamina of a *podobranch. 1882 J. S. GARDNER in *Nature* XXV. 229/1 There are fruits from Sheppey which I believe to be *podocarpous, one at least seeming identical with *P[odocarpus] elata* of Queensland. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Podocephalus*.., applied to plants that have flowers united into heads borne upon long peduncles ..; *podocephalous. 1879 in WEBSTER *Suppl.* 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Podogynium*, ..a fleshy and solid projection which..serves to support the ovary..; a *podogyne. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Podogyn*, shortened form of the word *Podogynium.* 1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* Pref. 7 Diseases of the Nails, Immoderate Perspiration of the Feet, &c...which merit the attention of the *Podologist. *Ibid.* Pref. 6 It might .. be ranked under the new title of *Podology, embracing the whole Art of Preserving the Feet. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, **Podometer*, or *Pedometer.* 1775 in ASH. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Podometry*, foot measure, or a measuring by the foot. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Podimetry*, (Greek) a measuring by the foot. 1693 RYMER *Short View Tragedy* 119 They must have played bare foot: the spectators would not have been content without seeing their Podometry. 1858 *Chamb. Jrnl.* X. 349/2 Heer Ochsner of Rotterdam..astonished his countrymen by appearing on the Maas, wearing a *podoscaph fifteen feet long on each foot, and holding a pole, flattened at one end as a paddle, in his hand. 1864 in WEBSTER. [1868 *Lond. Society* Nov. 414 The latest novelty in the velocipede line is the podoscaphe or vélocipède-marin.] 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Podoscaph*, a foot boat; one in which canoe-shaped floats are attached to or support the feet. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 6/3 It bears the peculiar name of podoscaph, and is a sort of tiny raft. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 4/2 The treatises also contain occasional digressions on onychomancy,..*podoscopy, spasmatomancy. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 235 A species..of the curious group of *podosomatous crustaceans, resembling a transparent spider, without head or body. 1819 LINDLEY tr. *Richard's Obs. Fruits & Seeds* 22 When a seed bends back suddenly in a direction contrary to its *podosperm..it is *reclined* by its proper direction. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 234 A fully developed ovule is usually attached to the placenta by a short stalk, called the funiculus, podosperm, or umbilical cord. 1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 46 The naked part of the leg is covered, like the bill, by a hardened, thickened, modified integument, which varies in texture between corneous and leathery. This is called the *podotheca. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 511 The *podotheca* or covering of the tarsus. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Podothecal.

Podophthalmate (pɒdɒfθæ·lmĕt), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *πούς*, *ποδ-* foot + *ὀφθαλμός* eye + -ATE 2.] Having the eye at the end of a movable stalk, stalk-eyed; of or pertaining to the stalk-eyed crustaceans. So † **Podophtha·lma, -tha·lmia, -thalma·ta** [mod.L. pl.], an order of Crustacea, including those with eyes set on movable footstalks, as crabs and lobsters; **Podophtha·lmian,** *a.*, pertaining to the *Podophthalmia*; *sb.*, a member of the *Podophthalmia*; **Podophtha·lmatous, Podophtha·lmio,** *adjs.* = *podophthalmate*; **Podophtha·lmite,** the distal joint of the eye-stalk in podophthalmate Crustacea; hence **Podophthalmi·tic** *a.*; **Podophtha·lmous** *a.* = *podophthalmate.*

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 762/1 A corresponding structure is observed in certain Podophthalmia. *Ibid.* 756/1 This dorsal shield..occurs among the whole of the Podophthalmians. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 442 In the two highest orders of Crustacea, hence called Podophthalmia, the eyes are placed at the extremity of moveable pedicles articulated with the first cephalic ring of the external skeleton. 1855 GOSSE *Marine Zool.* I. 116 Among the *Podophthalma*, or Stalk-eyed Crustacea, the Shrimps or Sand-raisers .. burrow in sand, mostly in shallow water. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 990 *Podophthalmous*, applied by Desmarest and Leach to a vast number of the Crustaceæ, having the eyes placed at the extremity of a mobile pedancle. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 713 The Podophthalmata, or Stalk-eyed Crustaceans. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 369 The organisation of the Stomatopoda is more Edriophthalmian..than Podophthalmian. *Ibid.* 315 The peduncles of the eye..are composed of two joints, a small proximal basiophthalmite, and a larger terminal podophthalmite. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 265 A point of affinity to the Podophthalmate Malacostraca. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* vi. 341 Podophthalmatous Crustacea.

Podophyllous (pɒdɒfi·lɔs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ποδο-*, PODO- + *φύλλον* leaf + -OUS.]

1. *Entom.* Having, as some insects, compressed leaf-like locomotive organs or feet.

1858 in MAINE *Expos. Lex.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. *Zool.* In *podophyllous tissue*, the layer of tissue composed of leaf-like vascular lamellæ beneath the coronary cushion of a horse's hoof.

1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Podophyllum** (pɒdɒfi·lŏm). [mod. Bot. L., f. Gr. *ποδο-*, PODO- + *φύλλον* leaf.] a. *Bot.* A genus of *Ranunculaceæ* with two known species, *P. peltatum* of eastern N. America, and *P. Emodi* of the Himalayas, having long thick creeping rhizomes, large long-stalked palmately lobed leaves, and a solitary white flower. b. *Pharm.* The dried rootstock of *P. peltatum.* Also *attrib.* Hence **Podophy·llic** *a. Chem.*, of or pertaining to podophyllum; esp. in *podophyllic acid*, a crystalline acid obtained from podophyllin; **Podophy·llin** *Chem.*, a yellow bitter resin having cathartic properties, obtained from the dried rhizome of *P. peltatum*; = *resin of podophyllum.*

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Table I. (1788) 292 *Podophyllum*, Duck's-Foot, or May Apple. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (1855) s. v., The root or rhizoma, *Podophyllum* (Ph. U. S.), is purgative in the dose of 20 grains. 1863 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 457 The action of podophyllin is favourably contrasted with that of calomel. 1866 AITKEN *Pract. Med.* II. 53 Podophyllin. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 183 The resin or Podophylline is a pale greenish-brown amorphous powder. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 471 Podophyllum acts as a purgative like jalap, but more slowly and more continuously.

‖ **Podostemon** (pɒdɒ,stī·mɒn). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. PODO- + Gr. *στήμων*, taken as = stamen: from the two stamens with filaments united for about half their length.] The typical genus of the N.O. *Podostemaceæ*, comprising moss-like aquatic herbs with apetalous flowers, natives chiefly of S. America. So **Podostemaceous** (-ī·ʃəs) *a.*, belonging to this order; **Podoste·mad** [cf. ARAD], a plant of this order.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 482 Hypogynous Exogens. *Rutales*.. *Podostemaceæ*.— Podostemads. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. xliii. 71 This stream is rapid, ..with many podostemons at the bottom. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 303 The wet stones were covered with Podostemads, herbaceous branched floating plants, with the habit of liverworts.

‖ **Podura** (pɒdi·ūə·rā). *Entom.* [mod. L. *podūra* (Linn. 1748), f. Gr. *πούς*, *ποδ-* foot + *οὐρά* tail.] A genus of apterous insects, having a terminal forked springing organ; hence known as springtails. Hence **Podu·ran,** *a.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Podura*; *sb.*, an insect of this genus or of the family *Poduridæ*; so **Podu·rid** *a.* and *sb.*; **Podu·roid** *a.*, having the form or character of the *Poduridæ.*

1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 129 Pray look at these scales of the podura in the engiscope. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* xii. (1872) 498 In one curious family, that of the Poduras or Spring-tails, the leap is accomplished by the sudden extension of the tail. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 58 The Podurn scale appears to be a compound structure. 1883 LESLIE *Nordenskiold's Voy. Vega* 60 Arachnids, acarids, and podurids occur most plentifully.

Po·dware. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7-9 podder. [Of uncertain origin: cf. CODWARE, 1398–1699, and PEDWARE, 1577–1706.

The first element suggests POD of pease, beans, etc.; but this is not known till nearly a century later than *podware*, which moreover in quot. 1584 is not applied to pulse or podded plants, and in quot. 1677 has not necessarily such a sense. In quot. 1736 the word is associated with *pod.*]

Field crops; fodder for cattle; in later use app. pulse, or plants having pods (= CODWARE).

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xii. vi. (1886) 179 [They] suffocate and spoile .. grasse, greene corne, and ripe corne, and all other podware. 1617 in *Archæol. Cant.* (1902) XXV. 15 Robert Terry [presented] for profaning of the Sabbath Day, by binding barley, and powting [= stacking] of podder, upon the Sabbath. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 153 Dill or Lentills, in poor stone-brash land, which are a good podware for cattle. 1736 J. LEWIS *Hist. Thanet* Gloss. s. v. *Libbit*, The hagister..was in the poddergrotten. *Ibid.*, *Podder*, podware; beans, peas, tares or vetches, or such ware as has pods. 1794 BOYS *Agric. Kent* 31 Some farmers are bound to sow wheat after beans, on land not fit to produce beans; to leave a quantity of podware gratten, for a wheat tilth on farms where some sorts of podware is the worst tilth known to sow wheat upon. [1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Podder*, a name given to beans, peas, tares, vetches, or such vegetables as have pods.]

† **Po·dy co·dy,** app. a perversion of *body of God*, in a profane oath.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxvi. 298 By the Pody Cody, I have fished fair.

Poë, variant of POI, Hawaiian food.

Poë-bird (pō·i,bɔ̄·ɪd). Also 8 poy-, pue-bird. [See quot. 1865.] The name (given by Capt. Cook, and retained in some English ornithological works) for a New Zealand bird, *Prosthemadera novæzelandiæ*, now called by the English settlers PARSON-BIRD (q. v.) and by the Maoris *tui.*

1777 COOK *Voy.* I. 97 Amongst the small birds I must not omit to particularise the wattle-bird, poy-bird. [In the illustration spelt *poe-bird*, and in the list of plates, *poi.*] *Ibid.* 98 The poy-bird is less than the wattle-bird. The feathers of a fine mazarine blue. *a* 1802 BOWLES *Poems* (1855) I. 120 The poe-bird flits,..With silver neck and blue enamelled wing. 1865 HOWITT *Discov. Austr.* I. vi. 111 This bird they called the Wattle-bird, and also the Poy-bird, from its having little tufts of curled hair under its throat, which they called poies, from the Otaheitan word for ear-rings. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxv. 470 The splendidly decorated Poe Birds. 1896 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* (ed. 9) 237 Poë Honey-eater.

‖ **Pœcile** (pī·silē). [a. Gr. (ἡ) *ποικίλη* (*στόα*) the many-coloured or painted porch.] Name of a famous portico in the market-place of ancient Athens, adorned with a variety of paintings.

1819 in *Pantologia.* 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII. 139/1 The only reward Miltiades obtained after the battle of Marathon, was to have his picture drawn..and to have it hung up in the Pœcile. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 32 The Pœcile, or painted piazzas.

† **Pœcilite** (pī·siləit). *Geol. Obs.* [f. Gr. *ποικίλος* variegated + ITE 1; after F. *terrain pœcilien* (Brongniart 1829).] A name proposed for the Upper New Red Sandstone (cf. Ger. *hunter sandstein*). Hence **Pœcilitic** (pī·silī·tik) *a.*, of or pertaining to the Upper New Red Sandstone formation; = POIKILITIC.

1832 W. D. CONYBEARE in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 379 The next geological group .. beneath the lias and oolites, is that.. characterized by the new red or variegated sandstone... I will venture therefore to propose the term Pœcilite .. and hence denominate the group, pœcilitic. Brongniart has already adopted the Gallicised form *Pœcilien.*

Pœcilo- (pī·silo-), before a vowel **pœcil-**, from Gr. *ποικίλο-ς* many-coloured, variegated, various, a formative element in scientific terms (in some of which the form POIKILO- is preferred).

Pœ·ciloblast, Pœ·cilocyte: see POIKILO-. **Pœ·cilomere** [Gr. *μέρος* part], a part of the body of an animal in which variations of colouring tend to appear first. **Pœ·cilonym** [Gr. *ὄνομα*, *ὄνυμα* name], one of various names for the same thing; a synonym (*Cent. Dict.* cites Wilder); hence **Pœcilony·mic** *a.*, having a variety of names; **Pœcilo·nymy. Pœ·cilopod** [Gr. *πούς*, *ποδ-* foot] *Zool.*, a member of the *Pœcilopoda*, in Latreille's classification (now abandoned), a division of *Crustacea* distinguished by limbs of varied form and functions, e.g. prehensory, ambulatory, branchial, and natatory; hence **Pœcilo·podous** *a.* **Pœcilothe·rmal, Pœcilothe·rmic:** see POIKILO-.

1905 *Athenæum* 18 Mar. 342/1 That colour-variations tended to appear first of all on certain definite parts of the body, and that these parts, to which the name '*pœcilomeres' had been given, were common to mammals and birds alike. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 528/2 An unusually complete combination of *pœcilonymic ambiguities. *Ibid.* 517/1 Terminological variety, such as occurs in the passages quoted, may be expressed by the single word, *pœcilonymy. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiv. 22 The *Pœcilopods differ [from the Branchiopods] by the different structure and uses of their legs, which are not branching. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1308 Characteristic species of Pœcilopods.

Poed, Poeir, obs. forms of POOD, POWER.

Poele, obs. var. of POLE *sb.*

Poem (pō·ĕm). Also 6-7 poeme. [a. F. *poème* (in Oresme 14th c.), ad. L. *poēma* (in Plautus), a. Gr. *πόημα* (4th c. B.C.), early variant of *ποίημα*, thing made or created, work, fiction, poetical work, f. *ποιεῖν* (early variant *ποεῖν*) to make. (If *ποίημα* had been the form introduced, the L. would have been *pœ̆ma.*)

The word *poem* was app. not in use till about the middle of the 16th c.; the sense was previously, from 14th c., expressed by POESY, sense 2.]

1. 'The work of a poet, a metrical composition' (Johnson); 'a work in verse' (Littré); a composition of words expressing facts, thoughts, or feelings in poetical form; a piece of poetry.

In addition to the metrical or verse form, critics have generally held that in order to deserve the name of 'poem', the theme and its treatment must possess qualities which raise it above the level of ordinary prose. Cf. quots. 1575, 1689, 1841, and see POETRY.

1548 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Poema*..a poetes inuencion, a poeme [*ed.* 1538 *Poema*..a poetes warke]. 1568 T. HOWELL (*title*) The Arbor of Amitie; wherin is comprised pleasant Poems and pretie Poesies. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Notes Eng. Verse* § 1 in *Steele Glas*, etc. (Arb.) 31 The first and most necessarie poynt..meete to be considered in making of a delectable poeme is this, to ground it upon some fine inuention. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 23 And may not I..say that the holy Dauids Psalmes are a diuine Poem? 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. 1641 II. 126 Even one alone verse sometimes makes a perfect Poeme. *Ibid.*, These three voices differ, as the thing done, the doing, and the doer; the thing fain'd, the fayning and the fainer; so the *Poeme*, the *Poesy*, and the *Poet.* 1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Poetry* Wks. 1731 I. 236 The Frame and Fabrick of a true Poem, must have something both sublime and just, amazing and agreeable. — *Ess. Learning* Ibid. I. 298 The Language is but the Colouring; 'tis the Conception, the Invention, the Judgment, that give the Life and Spirit, as well as Beauty and Force, to a Poem. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Poem*, a Piece of Poetry, a Composition in Verse, a Copy of Verses. 1736 SHERIDAN in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 181, I have written a little pretty birth-day poem against St. Andrew's day, which..I intend for Faulkner to publish. 1828 WHATELY in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 290/1 Any composition in verse, (and none that is not,) is

always called, whether good or bad, a Poem, by all who have no favourite hypothesis to maintain. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 157 It is not metres, but a metre-making argument, that makes a poem. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. Notes 319 Everything in this poem is perfect, thought and expression, Rhythm; but one thing it lacks: 'tis not a poem at all.

b. *transf.* (or in more general sense): Applied to a composition which, without the form, has some quality or qualities in common with poetry.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 28 Xenophon, who did imitate so excellently.. the portraiture of a iust Empire vnder the name of Cyrus, (as Cicero sayth of him) made therein an absolute heroicall Poem. 1873 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* III. xxxiv. 6 Do you know what a play is? or what a poem is? or what a novel is?..You had better first, for clearness' sake, call all the three 'poems', for all the three are so, when they are good, whether written in verse or prose.

2. *fig.* Something (other than a composition of words) of a nature or quality akin or likened to that of poetry (with various implications, as artistic or orderly structure, noble expression, ideal beauty or gracefulness, etc.).

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 270 He who would not he frustrate of his hope to write well hereafter in laudable things, ought him selfe to be a true Poem, that is a composition and patterne of the best and honourablest things. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 421 There being as much continued and coherent Sence..in this Real Poem of the World, as there is in any Phantastick Poem made by men. 1843 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 108 We shall have no need to write poetry—our life will be a real poem. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 24 The Celts ..gave to the seas and mountains names which are poems, and imitate the pure voices of nature. 1899 W. R. INGE *Chr. Mysticism* 47 The world is the poem of the Word to the glory of the Father.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *poem-book, -maker, -play.*

1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) II. 268 The public did not concern itself about the poem, or the poem-maker. *c* 1843 CARLYLE *Hist. Sk. Jas. I & Chas. I* (1878) 138 A small brown Poem-Book, not without merit. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xlvii, 'The Royal Poet' straightway put in type His poem-prophecy.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Po·emet, Po·emlet** [see -ET, -LET], a small or short poem; **Po·eming**, composing or reciting of poems.

1799 W. TAYLOR *Let. to Southey* 4 Jan. in Rohberds *Mem.* I. 244 A regular receptacle for those *poemets..which aspire only to a summer's existence. 1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 210 We have a great number of these 'poemets', bearing no traces whatever of the triviality of occasional verses. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 84. 2/2 Loud Tawkings and *Poemings. 1887–9 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* II. 369 Many of her verses she set to music, especially one little *poemlet, which I remember to this day.

Poema·tic, *a. nonce-wd.* [ad. Gr. ποιηματικ-ός (Plut.) poetical.] Of the nature of a poem.

c 1819 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) II. 321 Conscious of the inferiority, the too poematic *minus*-dramatic nature of his versification.

Poemell, obs. form of POMMEL.

Pœnal(l, obs. form of PENAL.

Pœne, obs. var. PAIN, after L. *pœna* (B. Jonson).

Poephagous (pōi·e·făgəs), *a. Zool. rare.* [f. mod.L. *Poëphaga*, neut. pl. (ad. Gr. ποηφάγος (Arist.) eating grass or herbs, f. πόα grass + -φάγος eating) + -OUS.] Eating grass or herbs, herbivorous; *spec.* belonging to the division *Poephaga* of marsupials.

1866 OWEN *Vertebr. Anim.* III. 294 Some palæontologists .. have been led astray in .. referring it to the 'Poephagous Potoroos and Kangaroos'.

Poer, obs. form of POOR, POWER.

‖ **Poe·sis.** *Obs.* The Greek and Latin word for POESY, formerly sometimes used by English writers.

1567 DRANT *Horace* To Rdr., We write Poesis apace, and of all handes, sum wyth more, and sum with lesse learnynge. 1613 W. SHIPTON *Elegy on Sir T. Overbury* O.'s Wks. (1856) 11 This cynosure in neat poesis.

Poeste, var. of POUSTIE *Obs.*, power.

Poesy (pōu·ĕsi), *sb. arch.* Forms: α. 4 poysi, 4–5 poisie, 4–6 poysee, -ie, -ye, 5 poise, -ei, poyse, poyesye, 6 poisee, poysy. β. 5–7 poesie, -ye, 6 poesi, poezi, 5– poesy. See also POSY. [a. OF. *poesie* (*c* 1335 in Godef. *Compl.*) = Pr., Sp., Pg., It. *poesia*, Common Romanic formation for L. *poësis* poetry, a poem, a. Gr. πόησις, early variant of ποίησις a making, creation, poetry, a poem. *Poesy* and *poet* occur earlier than *poetry* and *poem.*]

1. = POETRY. a. Poetical work or composition; poems collectively or generally; poetry in the concrete, or as a form of literature. (In early use sometimes including composition in prose, esp. works of imagination or fiction: cf. POEM 1 b, POET 1 b, c, POETRY 2.) Now an archaic or poetical synonym of *poetry.*

13.. *Min. Poems fr. Vern. MS.* lv. vii. 73 Salamon seide in his poysi, He holdeþ wel betere wiþ an hounde þat is lykyng and loly,.. þen be a Leon,..Cold and ded. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 406 Thanne piped pees of poysye a note. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 148 Ovide .. tolde a tale in Poesie, Which toucheth unto Jelousie. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 418 As put is in poise and prikkit be Onyd. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* 108 b, The perfeccion that poesie, paintyng, and writing, is now bronght vnto. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 49 It is not ryming and versing, that maketh Poesie. One may bee a Poet without versing, and a versifier without Poetry. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. iv. § 1. 1636 DENHAM *Destr. Troy* Pref. (1656) A iij, Poesy is of so subtle a spirit, that in pouring out of one Language into another, it will all evaporate. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 14 The Satirical poesy of the Greeks. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 405 Among the arts of English poesie, the most ample and most curious is an anonymous work. 1883 *Congregationalist* Mar. 265 The Book of Psalms ..is the Paradise of Devotion, the Holy Land of poesy.

b. Poetry in the abstract, or as an art. c. Faculty or skill of poetical composition.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 79 O pierlesse Poesye, where is then the place? 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. i. (Arb.) 79 Poesie is a skill to speake & write harmonically. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. 1641 II. 125 A Poeme..is the worke of the Poet..Poesy is his skill, or Crafte of making. 1686 DRYDEN *Ode Anne Killigrew* 57 O gracious God! how far have we Profaned thy heavenly gift of Poesy! 1807 OPIE in *Lect. Paint.* ii. (1848) 273 Painting..has been called mute poesy. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* ii. 29 In *Lycidas* (1637) we have reached the high-water mark of English Poesy and of Milton's own production.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) †a. A poetical composition; a poem. (In early use often in more general sense: An inventive or imaginative composition.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 124 þei prechen cronyclis & poisies & newe fyndynges of hem self. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 143 He made wonder poysies as it were of alle þe stories of holy writte. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xii. (MS. Digby 230) If. 67 b/2 He reherced many poysies. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/1 Poyse, *poema.* 1552 HULOET s.v., He that maketh such poesies or Balades. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 5 [She] pronounced a proper poezi in English rime and meeter. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 9 Holding them but as diuine poesies. *a* 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* I. (1728) 194 Thymætes..wrote a poesy called Phrygia. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* II. iii, George of Clarence hath some pretty taste in the arts and poesies.

†b. *pl.* Poetical expressions or ideas. *Obs. rare.*

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. vii. (Skeat) I. 57 Thy wordes may nat be queynt, ne of subtel maner understandinge. Freel-witted people supposen in suche poesies to be begyled.

†3. A motto or short inscription (often metrical, and usually in patterned or formal language): = POSY 1, q. v. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 65 And for youre poyesye these lettres v. ye take, Of this name Maria, only for his sake. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 65 b, The tente was replenished and decked with this poysie [1568 GRAFTON poesie], 'After busie laboure commeth victorious reste'. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiii. 172 b, There was also a superscripcion or poisee written on the toppe of the crosse, derectely ouer his head, in Greke, in Latin, and Hebrue letters. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 450 Out of the very same old word .. is framed his Poesie, or woorde upon his armes (Ic Dien) I serve. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 148, 151. 1602 — *Ham.* III. ii. 162 Is this a Prologue, or the Poesie of a Ring? 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 975/4 A Wedding Ring with this Poesie ('In thee my Choice, I do rejoyce').

†4. A bunch of flowers, a nosegay: = POSY 2.

1572 GASCOIGNE (*title*) A Hundreth sundrie Flowres bounde up in one small Poesie. 1629 R. HILL *Pathw. Piety* (ed. Pickering) I. 146 They do offer a poesy of flowers. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 64/1 Sweet William is (as it were) many Pinks growing together like a Poesy.

5. *attrib.*

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* Prol. 25 There ben some that speken their poysye mater in Frenche, of whiche speche the Frenche men have as good a fantasye as we have in hering of Frenche mennes English. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 151 The banqueting stuff..spread out on painted trenchers and 'poesie roundels'.

Hence **Po·esy** *v. intr.* (*rare*), to compose or recite poetry; to speak or write poetically.

1819 KEATS *Isabella* ix, So said, his erewhile timid lips grew bold, And poesied with hers in dewy rhyme.

Poet (pōu·ĕt). Forms: 4–5 poyete, 4–6 poete, 5 poiet, poyte, 5–6 poite, poiett, poyet, 4– poet. [ME. *poete, poyete*, a. OF. *poete* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *poète*, ad. L. *poēta* (Plaut.), ad. Gr. ποιητής, early variant of ποιητής maker, author, poet (cf. MAKER 5), f. ποεῖν, ποιεῖν to make, create, produce. (An early Gr. word in L.; if introduced at a later period, the form would have been *poēta.*)]

1. One who composes poetry; a writer of poems; an author who writes in verse. (The ordinary current use; but now usually implying more or less of the sense of c.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8531 (Cott.) Homer þe poet [*v. r.* poete], þat was sa rijf, Liued in þis king dauid lijf. 1388 WYCLIF *Acts* xvii. 28 As also summe of 3oure poetis seiden, And we ben also the kynde of hym. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 680/23 *Hic poeta*, a poyte. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 204 Sekys poece [= poets'] tayllys. 1526 TINDALE *Tit.* i. 12 Won..which was a poyet of their owne. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* viii. 2 Skorner of poitis and sklanderus knaif! 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 146 In Fez there are diuers most excellent poets, which make verses in thair owne mother toong. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Poet*, a verse maker. 1623 COCKERAM, *Poet*, one that writeth well in verse. 1665 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesy* (1889) 67 Shakespeare..was the man who of all modern, and perhaps ancient poets, had the largest and most comprehensive soul. 1755 JOHNSON, *Poet* .. a writer of poems, one who writes in measure. 1765 GRAY *Shaks.* 6 Fumbling baronets and poets small. 1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 30 The poets have not all avoided the hiatus with equal care. 1876 STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* 281 She [Miss Rossetti] is a poet of a profound and serious cast.

†b. Formerly (after Gr. and L. use), in more general sense: One who makes or composes works of literature; an author, writer. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 129 Plato þe Poyete I [Studie] put him furste to Boke. 1377 *Ibid.* B. XII. 260 þus þe poete [Aristotle] preues þat þe pecok for his fetheres is reuerenced. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 306 All þat poites haue pricket of his prise dedis, I haue no tome for to telle. *Ibid.* 9075 Ne noght put in our proses by poiettes of old. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 319 Cornelius Nepos an eloquent Poet in the time of Cicero. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. 163 The soul, ..in sleep or dreams,..seems to be surprized with unexpected answers and reparties, though it self were all the while the poet and inventor of the whole fable. 1755 JOHNSON, *Poet*, an inventor, an author of fiction; [etc.].

c. In select or emphatic sense: A writer in verse (or sometimes, in extended use, in elevated prose) distinguished by special imaginative or creative power, insight, sensibility, and faculty of expression. (Cf. POETRY 3 c.)

1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Poet, a connyng man, *poete.* 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiii, Semblably they that make verses, expressynge therby none other lernynge but the crafte of versifyeng, be nat of auncient writers named poetes, but onely called versifyers. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 25 Onely the Poet .. lifted vp with the vigor of his owne inuention, dooth growe in effect, another nature, in making things either better then Nature bringeth forth, or quite a newe formes such as neuer were in Nature. *Ibid.* 29 That fayning notable images of vertues, vices, or what els, with that delightfull teaching which must be the right describing note to know a Poet by. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* V. i. 12 The Poets eye in a fine frenzy rolling, Doth glance from heauen to earth, from earth to heauen. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* II. iii, Euery man, that writes in verse is not a Poet. 1636 — *Discov.* Wks. 1641 II. 125 Hence he is call'd a Poet, not hee which writeth in measure only, but that fayneth and formeth a fable, and writes things like the Truth. 1806 WORDSW. *Personal Talk* iv, The Poets, who on earth have made us heirs Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays! 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) I. 80 Whom, then, shall we call poets? Those who are so constituted, that emotions are the links of association by which their ideas, both sensuous and spiritual, are connected together. 1844 LONGF. *Rain in Summer* 61 These, and far more than these, The Poet sees! ..He can behold Things manifold That have not yet been wholly told. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. I. § 14 The power of assembling, by the help of the imagination, such images as will excite these feelings [of 'noble emotion'], is the power of the poet or literally of the 'Maker'. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* viii. 249 Aristophanes is essentially a poet—a poet in what we are apt to call the modern sense of the word—a poet, that is to say, endowed with original intuitions into nature, and with the faculty of presenting to our minds the most varied thoughts and feelings in language uniformly beautiful, as the creatures of an exuberant and self-swayed fancy.

d. Hence occas., by further extension, applied rhetorically in a similar sense to one who practises any of the fine arts.

1839 tr. *Lamartine's Trav. East* 27/1 The poet,..—and by poet I mean whoever creates ideas in bronze, in stone, in prose, in words, or in rhymes—the poet stirs up only what is imperishable in nature and in the human heart. 1874 F. CROWEST (*title*) The Great Tone-Poets, being short memoirs of the greater Musical Composers.

e. *Poet-in-ordinary*, a poet ordinarily employed (after *physician-in-ordinary*, etc., ORDINARY *sb.* 18 b). *Poet-laureate*: see LAUREATE *a.* 2 b.

c 1386–1843 [see LAUREATE *a.* 2 b]. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* i, Godson of the great earl, and poet-in-ordinary to the band. 1894 A. BIRRELL *Ess.* xiv. 159 Spenser is sometimes [erroneously] reckoned amongst the Poets Laureate.

Hence **Poet-laureateship** = LAUREATESHIP a.

c 1836 in *Byron's Wks.* (1846) 523/2 Pye, the predecessor of Mr. Southey in the poet-laureateship, died in 1813. 1874 C. GIBBON *Casquet of Lit.* V. 358/2 Thomas Warton.. obtained the poet-laureateship in 1785.

f. *fig.* Applied to a singing bird.

a 1748 THOMSON *Ode*, O nightingale! best poet of the grove. 1892 TENNYSON *Throstle* i, Summer is coming, summer is coming, I know it, I know it, I know it...Yes, my wild little Poet.

g. A scholar in the poetry class: see POETRY 6.

1679 *Trials of White & Other Jesuits* 47, *Parry.* I was a Student there, a Poet.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. appositive (='that is a poet'), as *poet-actor, -artist, -bird,* †*-bounce* (BOUNCE *sb.*[1] 4 b), *-boy, -dramatist, -historian, -humorist, -musician, -novelist, -painter, -pilgrim, -ploughman, -preacher, -priest, -princess, -saint, -satirist, -seer, -singer,* †*sucker* (='sucking' poet), *-thinker, -warrior, -woman*, etc. etc. b. Of or pertaining to a poet, as *poet-craft, -heart, -nectar, -song, -soul*, etc.; so *poet-wise* adv. c. objective, etc., as †*poet-ape* (one who apes a poet), *-hater, -whipper, -worship.* d. instrumental, etc., as *poet-haunted, -hymned* adjs.; *poet-like* adj. and adv.

1867 *Cornh. Mag.* XV. 666 The stage whereon the *poet-actor was enacting the counterfeit presentment of a king. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 71 The cause why it [Poesie] is not esteemed in Englande, is the fault of *Poet-apes, not Poets. 1817–18 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 1119 The nightingale .. the *poet-bird. 1632 BROME *Novella* Prol., Those *Poet-Bownces that write English Greeke. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* VIII. iii, A dream that had hovered over the *poet-boy. 1863 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 354 A controversy ..lost in the mysteries of *poetcraft. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 48 Not onely in these *Mysomousoi*, *Poet-haters, but in all that kinde of people, who seek a prayse by dispraysing others. 1895 MARIE CORELLI *Sorrows of Satan* XXXIII, The beautiful autumnal woods of *poet-haunted

Warwickshire. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Lady Geraldine's Courtship* Concl. viii, Is no woman far above me Found more worthy of thy *poet-heart than such a one as I? 1897 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 331 The poet-satirist succeeds the *poet-humorist. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* vi. 7 Yet dooth not David enlarge his sorowe *Poetlike. 1842 Tennyson *Edwin Morris* 27 Poet-like he spoke. 1839 Clough *Early Poems* ii. 19 A fount Of the true *poet-nectar whence to fill The golden urns of verse. 1892 Zangwill *Childr. Ghetto* I. 164, I sing .. the restoration of our land, and become the *poet-patriot of my people. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Vis. Poets* Concl. ii, That same green forest where had gone The *poet-pilgrim. 1886 Blackie in *19th Cent.* Apr. 534 The great *poet-ploughman of Scotland. 1821 Byron *Elegy on Keats* ii, The *poet-priest Milman (So ready to kill man). 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* iii. 256 If that strange *Poet-princess with her grand Imaginations might at all be won. 1645 R. Stable *Elegy on Quarles, Sol. Recant.* 64 A *Poet-saint he was. 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* xxi, All were silent, for the *poet-singer was a favourite. 1828 Carlyle *Misc., Burns* (1857) I. 200 A true *Poet-soul, for it needs but to be struck, and the sound it yields will be music. 1614 B. Jonson *Bart. Fair* i. i, Gi' mee the man, can..gine the law to all the Poets, and *Poet-suckers i' Towne, because they are the Players Gossips. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 47, I imagine, it falleth out with these *Poet-whyppers, as with some good women, who often are sicke, but in fayth they cannot tel where. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Vis. Poets* cvii, And Sappho .. O *poet-woman! 1856 — *Aur. Leigh* v. 545 They sound strange As .. lovely *poet-words grown obsolete. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xx. (1852) 370 There is a *poet-worship, one of other Which is idolatry, and not the true Love-service of the soul to God.

e. Combinations with *poets'* or *poet's*: **poets' cassia**, the fragrant shrub anciently called *cassia*, supposed to be *Osyris alba* (see Cassia[1] 3); **Poets' Corner**, (*a*) name for a part of the south transept of Westminster Abbey, which contains the graves and monuments of several distinguished poets (called, in the *Spectator* 1711, 'the poetical Quarter': see Poetical *a.* 1); (*b*) applied humorously to a part of a newspaper or other periodical containing short poetical contributions; **poets' narcissus**, the common white narcissus, *N. poeticus*; **poets' rosemary** = *poets' cassia*.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 *Poet's Cassia, *Osyris.* 1765 Falconer *Demag.* 235 While his demure Welch goat, with lifted hoof, In *Poet's corner hangs each flimsy woof. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 417 An iron gate opens into the south cross isle; which from the number of monuments erected therein to celebrated English poets, has obtained the name of *The Poets Corner*. 1785 Crabbe *Newspaper* ad fin., The Poet's Corner is the place they choose, A fatal nursery for an infant Muse; Unlike that Corner where true Poets lie. 1881 *Antiquary* Oct. 137 Westminster Abbey: a Study on Poets' Corner. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* iii. vi. 1110 The *Poets Rosemarie or Gardrobe, Casia Poetica L'Obelij. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 Poet's Rosemary, *Osyris.*

Poetaster (pōu·ètæ·stəɹ). [a. med. or mod.L. *poëtaster* (Erasmus *Let.* 25 Mar. 1521), in It. and Sp. *poetastro*, obs. F. *poetastre* (1554 in Sainte-Palaye): see Poet and -aster.] A petty or paltry poet; a writer of poor or trashy verse; a rimester.

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* ii. i, Madam Moria..is like one of your ignorant poetasters of the time. 1601 — (*title*) The Poetaster; or, His Arraignment. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* ii. xvii. (1632) 359, I know a Poetaster, gainst whom both weake and strong,..affirme and say, he hath no skil or judgement in Poesie. 1664 Butler *Hud.* ii. iii. 358 Besides all this, He serv'd his Master In quality of Poetaster: And Rhimes appropriate could make, To ev'ry month in th'Almanack. 1762–71 Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 15 One Robert Whitehall, a poetaster of that age, wrote a poem called Urania, or a description of the painting at the top of the Theatre at Oxford. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 369 An envious poetaster demonstrated that Venice Preserved ought to have been hooted from the stage. 1883 J. Hawthorne *Dust* I. 201 There are always poetasters enough; but of great poets .. there are never so many as not to leave room for one or two more.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Poeta·stering** *sb.* and *a.*, acting the poetaster, composing poor or feeble verse; **Poeta·sterism, Poeta·stery, -try**, the work of a poetaster, feeble verse or versification; **Poeta·stress**, a female poetaster; **Poeta·stric, -ical** (also, erroneously, **poetastic, -tical**) *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a poetaster.

1695 Cotton tr. *Martial* ii. lxxxvi. (1860) 127 Make not the echo in my verses play, After the Grecian poetastering way! 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 645 Examples .. drawn from Italianized poetasterisms. 1830 Mackintosh *Rev. of* 1688, Wks. 1846 II. 223 Mrs. Behn, a loose and paltry poetastress of that age. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 38 Fitzgerald is insulted as much for his politics as his poetastery. 1845 Thackeray *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 83 Away with all poetastering at dinner-parties. 1858 *N. Y. Tribune* 13 Feb. 4/4 May some good genius save them from such poetastical platitudes! 1864 Webster, *Poetastry.* 1867 W. C. Hazlitt *Offspring Th. in Solit.* (1884) 232 The foregoing proverbial poemet or poetastrical proverb. 1893 *Temple Bar Mag.* XCIX. 295 His father thought his poetastic mother a fool. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 205 No more poetry or even poetastery for me.

Po·etdom. *rare.* [f. Poet + -dom.] The condition or status of a poet; poetship.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Nov. 2/2 Giving him no claim even to the honour of minor poetdom.

Poete·sque, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -esque.] Suitable for a poem.

a 1849 H. Coleridge *Ess.* (1851) II. 225 Happiness is not very picturesque, or poetesque either, far less dramatic, for it is serious without being tragic.

Poetess (pōu·ètės). [f. Poet + -ess. So It. *poetessa* (Florio 1598), F. *poëtesse* (1642 in Hatz.-Darm.), Sp. *poetisa*, etc.] A female poet; a woman who composes poetry.

1530 Tindale *Answ. More* xvi. (Parker Soc.) 92 Our lady hath .. emptied her of much high learning, which, as a goodly poetess, she uttered in rhymes. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 186 The heauenly deuises of the delitious Poetesse Sappho. 1748 Lady Luxborough *Let. to Shenstone* 28 Apr., I am no Poetess; which reproachful name I would avoid, even if I were capable of acquiring it. 1830 Wornsw. in Chr. Wordsw. *Mem.* (1851) II. 226 British poetesses make but a poor figure in the 'Poems by Eminent Ladies'. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* v. 129 Among the ancients Sappho enjoyed a unique renown. She was called 'the poetess', as Homer was called 'the poet'.

Poethood (pōu·ètˌhud). [f. Poet + -hood.] The position or status of poet; the domain or fraternity of poets.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 25 Give me .. the healthy, wholesome loveliness, that shines on the face of the poet-hood of Britain. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 704/2 His flourishing time of poethood and peerhood when Louis Philippe was king.

Poetic (pōıe·tik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 poetique, 7 -icke, 7–8 -ick. [a. F. *poëtique* (*a* 1400 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *poëtic-us*, a. Gr. ποιητικός, ποιητικός, f. ποί(ι)ητής Poet: see -ic. So It., Sp. *poëtico.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Belonging or proper to poets or poetry. In quot. 1610, Fictitious, fabulous.

Poetic Justice, Licence: see the sbs.

1530 Palsgr. 321/1 Poeticke in maners, *poetique.* 1585 James I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 13 This onely thing I earnestly requyre, That thou my veine Poetique so inspyre. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. City of God* xviii. viii. (1620) 626 Her [Minerva's] originall was vnknowne, for that of Iuues braine is absolutely poetique. *a* 1687 Waller *To Ld. Admiral* Wks. (1729) 47 With courage guard, and beauty warm, our age; And lovers fill with like poetic rage. 1693 Congreve in *Dryden's Wks.* (1701) III. Introd. 4 The God of Musick and Poetique Fires. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* i. 52 Poetic Justice, with her lifted scale. 1786 Burns *Brigs of Ayr* 38 What warm, poetic heart, but inly bleeds, And execrates man's savage, ruthless deeds! 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 127 An unjustifiable poetick licence. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ii, 'My friend Mr. Snodgrass has a strong poetic turn', said Mr. Pickwick. 1881 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. ii. ii. 185 The poetic faculty..secures to those who have it the admiration of every person.

2. a. That is a poet.

a 1640 Day *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 37 What Perseus..spoke of the Crowe-poets .. may trewlie be said .. of vs poetickepies in this adge. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 303 The great reformer of our poetry..was the poetic Earl of Surrey.

b. Of a poet or poets.

1712–14 Pope *Rape Lock* v. 124 Markt by none but quick, poetic eyes. 1780 Cowper *Table Talk* 768 'Twould thin the ranks of the poetic tribe. 1791 — *Retired Cat* 89 A long and melancholy mew, Saluting his poetic ears. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* iii. 71 Chapman was a poet worthy of our great poetic period.

3. Of the nature of poetry; consisting of or written in verse; = Poetical 3.

1656 Sir J. M[ennis] & J. S[mith] (*title*) Musarum Delicæ: or the Muses Recreation. Conteining severall Pieces of Poetique Wit. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 38 When Prosaic Numbers are too much bound, the Stile is Poetic Prose; when Poetic Numbers are too free, it is Prosaic Poetry. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. 377 A poetic paraphrase of certain portions of the service.

b. Having the style or character proper to poetry as a fine art; poetically beautiful or elevated.

1854 Milman *Lat. Chr.* iii. vi. (1864) II. 78 Producing a vast mass of what was truly poetic. 1877 Shairp *Poetic Interpr. Nat.* viii. 110 In our own day such poetic descriptions of Nature have burst the bonds of metre altogether, and filled many a splendid page of poetic or imaginative prose.

4. Relating to or dealing with poetry. (= Poetical 4.)

a 1704 T. Brown *Prol. 1st Sat. Persius* Wks. 1730 I. 51 My verse has never yet stood trial Of Poetick Smiths. 1867 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) II. 332 Wordsworth..talked a great deal; about 'poetic' correspondents of his own (i. e. correspondents for the sake of his poetry; especially one such who had sent him, from Canton, an excellent chest of tea).

5. Celebrated in poetry; affording a subject for poetry. (Cf. Historic *a.* 2.)

1742 Pope *Dunc.* iv. 489 While thro' Poetic scenes the Genius roves. 1883 Warner *Roundabout Journ.* xi. 94 When you are on the east coast of Sicily you are in the most poetic locality of the classic world.

6. In etymological sense of Gr. ποιητικός: Making, creative; relating to artistic creation. *rare.*

1872 Morris tr. *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* I. (Cent.), Poetic philosophy is a form of knowledge having reference to the shaping of material, or to the technically correct and artistic creation of works of art. 1885 J. Martineau *Types Eth. Th.* I. 57 [God] becomes a true Creator, with poetic function (ποιητής) as disposer of the ideas.

B. *sb.* †**1.** A writer of poetry, a poet. *Obs.*

c 1650 J. Parry *To Cleveland* C.'s Wks. (1687) 286 Where all Poeticks else may truckle under. 16.. — *Elegy on Cleveland* 40 ibid. 285 'Tis your Crime T'upbraid the State-Poeticks of this time.

2. *sing.* and *pl.* That part of literary criticism which treats of poetry; also, a treatise on poetry: applied esp. to that of Aristotle.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., Aristotle's *poetics* is a work infinitely valued..Horace, Vieta, Vossus, and Scaliger, have likewise published *poetics* in Latin. 1776 Burney *Hist. Mus.* I. Pref. 8 It is imagined that Plutarch took it either from his [Aristotle's] Treatise on Music, or the second book of his Poetics. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 335/2 Aristotle's genuine extant works may be divided into three classes: 1. Those relating to the philosophy of the mind... To this head may be referred .. his Rhetoric and Poetic: the last of which works is imperfect. 1879 M. Pattison *Milton* xiii. 200 The principle of the Aristotelean Poetic.

3. *pl.* Poetic composition; the writing of poems.

1851 Carlyle *Sterling* iii. iii. (1872) 194 Our valiant friend ..was not to be repulsed from his Poetics either by the world's coldness or by mine.

Poetical (pōıe·tikăl), *a.* [f. L. *poëticus* (see prec.) + -al: see -ical.]

1. Of, belonging to, or proper to poets or poetry. (= Poetic *a.* 1.)

Poetical Justice, Licence: see the sbs.

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* iii. 5 Here art poetical be shewed. 1530 Palsgr. 44 Whiche auctors do rather by a lycence poetycall. 1654 Trapp *Comm. Job* xxxviii. 19 These are Poetical terms likewise. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 26 ¶ 4 In the poetical Quarter [of Westminster Abbey], I found there were Poets who had no Monuments, and Monuments which had no Poets. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 135 Poetical expression includes sound as well as meaning. 1881 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. ii. ii. 185 Keble..possessed..the gift of expressing himself in the musical form which is called poetical.

†**b.** Such as is found only in poetry or imaginative writing; fictitious, feigned, imaginary, ideal. *Obs.* or merged in prec. sense.

1555 *Lydgate's Chron. Troy* To Rdr., Breakynge out.. into theyr poetycall fictions. 1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 168 b, It is manifest that it is altogether poeticall and fabulous. 1628 F. Grevil *Sidney* v. (1652) 54 He found many reasons to make question whether it would prove Poetical, or reall on their part. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 126 Plato, who first banished Poets his Republic, forgot that that very Commonwealth was poetical.

†**c.** *Poetical rising* and *setting* of a star: see quots., and Acronychal, Cosmical, Heliacal.

1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* iii. i. xxxv. (1636) 348 The Poeticall rising is the appearing of some starre above the Horizon, determined by the Sunne. *Ibid.*, The Poeticall setting, is either the going downe of some starre under the Horizon, or else the hiding thereof under the beames of the Sunne. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., The Ancient Poetical Writers..refer the Rising and Setting of the Stars, always to that of the Sun; and accordingly make three sorts of Poetical Rising and Setting. *Cosmical, Acronycal,* (or as some write it, *Acronychal*) and Heliacal.

2. Characteristic of a poet or poets.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* ii. viii. 42 This Poet being full of poeticall spyte and indignation. 1876 L. Stephen *Eng. Th. 18th Cent.* II. 350 Pope had at least two great poetical qualities. He was among the most keenly sensitive of men, and he had an almost unique felicity of expression.

b. Having the character of a poet; possessing the imaginative power, insight, sensibility, or skill in verse-writing, of a poet.

1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 36 The Historian, bound to tell things as things were, cannot be liberall (without hee will hee poeticall) of a perfect patterne. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* iii. iii. 16 Truly, I would the Gods hadde made thee poeticall. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 129 Ouid is more Poeticall then Virgil. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & B.* I. i. 2 And this is most remarkable in proportion as he is a poetical poet—a high lover of fiction.

†**c.** That is a poet; composing in verse. *Obs.*

1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Saer.* i. iv. § 1 That their first writers were Poetical, and apparently fabulous. 1720 Swift *Fates Clergymen* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 29 He was a thousand times recommended by his poetical friends to great persons.

3. Composed in poetry; written in verse.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* x. 82 Quhou beit that the said poietical beuk be dytit oratourly. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* i. v. 207 Alas, I tooke great paines to studie it, and 'tis Poeticall. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 8 Some Poeticall descriptions of our ancient Poets. 1710 Swift *Lett.* (1767) III. 21, I am now writing my poetical *Description of a Shower in London*, and will send it to the *Tatler*. 1855 Baimley *Ess., Tennyson* 97 A poetical monument to a personal friend.

b. Of the style or character proper to poetry as a fine art; having the qualities of good poetry.

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 3 The forme of procedyng artificyal Is in no wyse ner poetycal. 1717 Pope in *Lady M. W. Montagu's Lett.* Oct., The poetical manner in which you paint some of the scenes about you. 1868 *Morn. Star* 25 Feb., She combines the real with the poetical in that degree which assuredly marks the true artist.

4. Relating to or dealing with poetry; occupied with or fond of poetry.

1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 5 Dryden's Fables ..were much in the hands of poetical readers. 1851 Brimley *Ess., Wordsw.* 122 A new poetical philosophy. *Ibid.* 133 His poetical creed.

5. Worthy to be celebrated in poetry: = Poetic *a.* 5. *rare*[−1].

1878 Seeley *Stein* II. 364 A man may also be poetical in the sense of being a good subject for poetry...In this sense, Stein was eminently a poetical person.

†**6.** In etymological sense of Gr. ποιητικός: Creative, formative; relating to artistic creation or composition. *Obs. rare.* (= Poetic *a.* 6.)

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* Annot., The second may be called Syntactical, Poetical, or effectiue.

Hence †**Poetica·lity** = Poeticalness (in quot. 1575, a poetical expression).

1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 47 To cum oout of oour poeticalitéez, & too talk no more serioous tearms. 1607 Heywood *Fayre Mayde* Wks. 1874 II. 48 Requires much poeticality in the subscription.

Poetically (pōˌe·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a poetical manner, style, or form; in poetry or verse; in a way suitable to poetry or a poet.

1552 HULOET, Poetically*e*, *poetice*. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 5 To be enlarged poetically, and with glisteringe ornaments of words. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 132 Some have written Poetically as Ovid. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xi. 90 How poetically doth the action..carry on the allusion to speed. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 6 What, if you drest it [the story] up poetically!

b. In relation to poetry; as respects poetry.

1697 DRYDEN *Eneid* Ded. a ij b. It is not necessary the Manners of the Heroe should be virtuous. They are Poetically good if they are of a Piece. 1845 Miss MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. xi. 197 Books typographically worth about eightpence—poetically good for nothing.

Poe·ticalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Poetical quality or style.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 314 Job stood..brooding in speechless poeticalness on his own thoughts. *a* 1881 S. LANIER in *Century Mag.* (1883) May 135 A single fact in proof of this exceeding poeticalness will suffice.

Poetician (pōˌĕti·ʃăn). [f. POETIC + -IAN; cf. *rhetorician, mathematician*, etc.] A student in the poetry class: = POET 2 g: cf. POETRY 6.

1895 J. GILLOW *Bibl. Dict. Eng. Cath.* IV. 34 Guliel. Killick and Jacobus Gooden, poeticians at St. Omers College.

Poeticism (pōˌe·tisiz'm). *nonce-wd.* [f. POETIC + -ISM.] The practice of poetry; a being poetic.

1847 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVI. 15 The sacred flowers and other minor embodiments of a religious poeticism. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 29 May 3/3 As long as the author..is content to confine the expression of his poetry to poeticism, the answer will not matter to him in the least.

Poe·ticize (-səiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make poetic; to treat poetically; to put into poetry, write poetry about.

1804 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 141, I think its author has poeticized, if I may be allowed the word, the new and fortunate subject. 1833 S. AUSTIN *Charac. Goethe* I. 315 *note*, Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship..is a poeticized, civic and domestic story. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 870 The working class was..idealized and poeticized by wayward genius.

2. *intr.* To write or speak as a poet.

1850 MAZZINI *Royalty & Repub.* 169 It pleases you to poeticize over the ruins of an institution, which was sublime.

Poe·ticness. *rare.* [f. POETIC + -NESS.] The quality of being poetic.

a 1631 DONNE *Litany* viii, Pray for mee, That I by them excuse not my excesse In seeking secrets, or poetiquenesse.

Poetico- (pōˌe·tikō), used as combining form of L. *poēticus* POETIC, with other adjs., to denote a combination of the poetic with some other quality, as *poetico-antiquarian, -architectural, -grotesque, -philosophic.*

1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 109 Ministers of the Established Church are, according to the system of poetico-architectural divinity, 'the pillars of divine truth'. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc., Goethe* (1869) 183 Götz became the parent of an innumerable progeny of poetico-antiquarian performances. 1878 GROSART in *H. More's Poems* Mem. Introd. 31/1 The peculiarity of More is in that poetico-philosophic mist, which ..hangs in light and beautiful festoons over his thoughts.

Poeticule (pōˌe·tikiul). [f. L. *poēta* POET + -CULE.] A petty or insignificant poet.

1872 SWINBURNE *Under Microscope* 68 A poor young poeticule of the same breed as his panegyrist. 1880 — *Stud. Shaks.* 240 The obtuseness of a full-grown poeticule or poetaster. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 53 All the poeticules and prelatry of the court of Louis X.

‖ **Poeti·to.** *rare.* [It. deriv. of L. *poeta* poet.] A paltry poet, a poetaster.

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* Induct., We haue diuers, that driue that trade, now; Poets, Poet'accios, Poetasters, Poetitos. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury Fair* Prol., Those wretched poetitos who got praise For writing most confounded loyal plays.

Poetize (pōu·ĕtəiz), *v.* [ad. F. *poétiser* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); see POET and -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To play the poet; to compose poetry; to write or speak in verse, or in poetical style.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 60 Not onely to read others Poesies, but to poetise fur others reading. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 23 Free Poesie is made a marchandize, Onlie to flatter is to Poetize. 1630 DRAYTON *Muses Elizium* (1892) 11 They very curiously could Paint, And neatly Poetize. 1731 *Hist. Litteraria* II. 165 It is but a bold and vain Attempt to poetize in any Language learnt only by Grammar. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 355 Go over all the poets who have poetized about the sea.

† b. To deal in poetical fiction; to feign; to 'romance'. *Obs.*

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. vi, I versifie the troth, not poetize. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* II. 58 It seems they no whit Poetize, who say that Arithmetick cannot multiply so farre.

† 2. *trans.* (with *simple obj.* or *obj. cl.*) To record or tell in poetry. *Obs.*

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XIV. *Schol.* 383 It is poetised of him that in the Elisian field after his death he espoused Medea. 1614 T. ADAMS *Fatal Banquet* iii. Wks. 1861 I. 212 What Ovid did but poetize, experience doth moralise, our manners actually perform.

3. *trans.* a. To make poetical; to turn into poetry; to imbue with the spirit or style of poetry.

1762 GOLDSM. *Ess.* XV. *Poetry disting.*, Virgil has .. poetized (if we may be allowed the expression) a whole sentence by means of the same word, which is *pendere*. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXII. 473 He had poetised..the commonest objects of external nature. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 32 Shelley poetizes the doctrine when Leon bids the tyrant Othman go free.

b. To celebrate in poetry; to compose poetry upon; to write or speak poetically about.

1837 EMERSON *Address, Amer. Schol.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 187 Instead of the sublime and beautiful, the near, the low, the common, was explored and poetized. 1884 J. PARKER *Larger Ministry* II It is irrational..to poetise the moon, and ignore the sun which she modestly reflects.

Hence **Poe·tized** *ppl. a.*, **Poe·tizing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Poe·tiza·tion**, the action of poetizing, a turning into poetry; also quasi-*concr.* a poetical version *of* something; **Poe·tizer**, one who poetizes.

1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 191 Would find a *poetization of that enterprise a rather tough morsel to swallow. 1889 CHURCH *Let.* 9 Nov., Life (1894) 341 A most melancholy, but in parts beautiful book, Edwin Arnold's poetisation of Buddhism. 1849 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 78 Only *poetised philosophical speeches. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 298 The Religion of Duty lacks a vital mark of religion, and cannot be regarded as more than a highly poetized morality. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 20 These be the tales that *Poetisers sing. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 342 The Eastern poet is superior to the duller poetisers of more western countries. 1651 STANLEY *Cupid* Poems 69, I first admir'd, then transferr'd my excesse of Admiration to the folly of *poetizing. 1894 *Athenæum* 2 June 702/3 A poet like Keats ..has no need to subject his lines to the poetizing process of Wordsworth.

Po·etless, *a.* [See -LESS.] Destitute of poets.

1875 S. MANNING *Land of Pharaohs* 113 Poetless as they were, they had a national genius.

Po·etling. [See -LING.] A young or budding poet; also, a petty or inferior poet, a poetaster.

1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 117 One of those poetlings in bud which never ripen. 1830 LYTTON in *Select. Corr. M. Napier* (1879) 86 What is the meaning of this Bible mania among the poetlings? 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. xiv. 240 All classes, from popes and princes down to poetlings and pedants.

Po·etly, *a. rare.* [See -LY 1.] Befitting a poet, poetical.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* iv, He, in his poetly report, In philosophy can him to confort.

‖ **Poetomachia** (pōˌĕtɒmē·kiă). [In form L., f. Gr. ποιητ-ής poet + -μαχία fighting: see -MACHY.] A quarrel or contest of poets.

1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* To World, That terrible Poetomachia, lately commenced betweene Horace the second, and a band of leane-witted Poetasters. 1898 *Athenæum* 30 Apr. 562 Never has a clearer picture been drawn of the poetomachia or theatre war, and of the other discordant elements that made up Shakespeare's every-day environment.

† **Po·etress.** *Obs.* Also -is, -esse. [a. obs. F. *poetresse, poetrice*, f. L. *poētria* or *poētris* poetess, with suffix conformed to the fem. endings *-esse, -ice*, -ESS.] = POETESS.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 24 The Poetris and Maistres eik Sappho. 1591 SPENSER *Tears Muses* 576 [She] is her selfe a peereles Poetresse. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* iv. (1634) 36 Those foure sisters, the learned daughters of Sir Anthony Cooke, and rare Poetresses. *a* 1640 EARL STIRLING *Poems* 285 (Jod.) The poetress's hasty resolution. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lvii, Making Poets of Ravens..and Poetresses of Magpies. 1756 J. KENNEOV *Curiosities of Wilton House* (1786) 47 The Busts of Sulpitia, the Poetress.

† **Po·etrize,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. POETRY + -IZE.] *intr.* To compose poetry (= POETIZE 1); to write in verse.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 78 b, Henry the third, honoured therewith his brother Richard King of the Romanes, a Prince no less plentifully flowing in wealth, than his brother was often driuen to extreame shifts through needinesse, which made that barbarous age to poetrize: Nummus ait, pro me nubit Cornubia Romæ.

Poetry (pōu·ĕtri). Forms: 4–7 poetrie, 5 -trye, -terye, 6 *Sc.* poyetrie, 5– poetry. [ME. = OF. *poetrie, poeterie* (13–14th c.), old It. *poetría* (Florio); ad. late and med.L. *poetrīa*, f. *poēta* poet.

Poetria occurs in a scholium on Horace *Epist.* II. i. 103, written (according to O. Keller, *Pseudacro*) *c* 650, perh. in North Italy, and preserved in MSS. of 10th c.; also in 9th or 10th c. MSS. of Martianus Capella. It is used as the title of treatises on the art of poetry, esp. the *Nova Poetria* of Gaufrei de Vinsauf (Galfridus de Vino Salvo, also called Galfridus Anglicus) about or soon after 1200; and in various works of the 13th c., as the *Græcismus* of Eberhardus Bethuniensis *c* 1212 ('Arte poetria fungor dum fingo poema'), the translation of Averroes' paraphrase of Aristotle's Poetics by Hermannus Alemannus *c* 1260, and the *Catholicon* of Joannes de Janua, 1286 ('a *poeta, poeticus*, et hæc *poetria* ars poetica'). (I. Bywater.) The relation of the word to L. *poētria*, Gr. ποιήτρια, poetess, is not clear; but, from its antiquity, its formative suffix cannot be identified with F. *-erie*, Eng. *-ery, -ry*, in such words as *chirurgery, drollery, bigotry, mimicry*. Our earliest English examples are from Chaucer, to whom the *Nova Poetria* of Galfridus was well known, as he makes the Nun's Priest refer to it in his Tale (l. 527) and apostrophize the author as 'O Gaufred deere Maister souerayn'.]

I. In obsolete senses.

† 1. A rendering of med.L. *poetrīa* in sense of an *ars poetica* or treatise on the art of poetry. *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 3 Galfridus Anglicus in hys newe poetrye.

† 2. Applied to imaginative or creative literature in general; fable, fiction: cf. POET *sb.* 1 b. *Obs.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 493 When thou redest poetrie How goddes gonne stellifye Briddes fisshe best. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 279 Of þe bryngynge forþ of mawmetrie com wel nyh al þe feyninge of poetrie [L. *De ortu idolatriæ omnia pene figmenta manarunt*; 1432–50 Alle figmentes toke begynnenge allemoste of ydolatry]. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. Proem, Fable is as moche to seye in poeterye as wordes in theologye. 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 268 They..feigned Miracles, and gaue themselues only unto poetry, and shut up the scripture. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 607 Their profession of Poëtry, that is to say, of faining and deuising fables, may in some sort excuse them.

II. In existing use.

3. The art or work of the poet; a. With special reference to its form: Composition in verse or metrical language, or in some equivalent patterned arrangement of language; usually also with choice of elevated words and figurative uses, and option of a syntactical order, differing more or less from those of ordinary speech or prose writing.

In this sense, poetry in its simplest or lowest form has been identified with versification or verse: cf. quots. 1658, 1755.

1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's Prol.* 33 Fraunceys Petrak .. whos Rethorik sweete Enlumyned al Ytaille of poetrie, As Lynyan dide of Philosophie. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxv. (MS. Digby 230), Til þat he [Chaucer] came and with his poetrye Gan our tunge first to magnifye. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 406/2 Poetrye, *poetria*. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 2 Nothinge I am experte in poetry, As the monke of Bury, floure of eloquence. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vi. 9 Thair plesand flowre of Poyetrie. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 21 Poetrie .. may properly be defined, the arte of making: which word as it hath alwaies beene especially vsed of the best of our English Poets, to expresse ye very faculty of speaking or wryting Poetically. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Poesie*, or *Poetry*, the art of making a Poem, *i.* any kind of subject consisting of Rythm or Verses. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The rules of poetry and versifying are taught by art, and acquired by study...Its *matter*, long and short syllables, and feet composed hereof, with words furnished by grammar; and its *form*, the arrangement of all these things in just and agreeable verse, expressing the thoughts and sentiments of the author. 1755 JOHNSON, *Poetry*, metrical composition; the art or practice of writing poems. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 116 The first period of Greek poetry .. is entirely filled by the names of Homer and Hesiod. 1906 J. W. MACKAIL (*Communicated*), In general, the essence of poetry as an art is not so much that it is rhythmical (which all elevated language is), or that it is metrical (which not all poetry is, except by a considerable extension of the meaning of the word), as that it is *patterned* language. This is its specific quality as a 'fine art'. The essence of 'pattern' (in its technical use, as applied to the arts) as distinct from 'composition' generally, is that it is composition which has what is technically called a 'repeat'; and it is the 'repeat' which technically differentiates poetry from non-poetry, both being (as arts) 'composition'. The 'repeat' may be obvious, as in the case of rhymed lines of equal length, or it may be more implicit, to any degree of subtlety; but if it does not exist, there is technically no poetry. The artistic power of the pattern-designer is shown in the way he deals with the problem of 'repeat'; and this is true of poetry likewise, and is probably the key (so far as one exists) to any technical definition or discussion of the art.

b. The product of this art as a form of literature; the writings of a poet or poets; poems collectively or generally; metrical work or composition; verse. (Opp. to *prose*.)

1586 WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* 28 The first wryters of Poetry among the Latines, shoulde seeme to be those, which excelled in the framing of Commedies. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. i. 14 Cornelia neuer with more care Read to her sonnes, then she hath read to thee, Sweet Poetry, and Tullies Oratour. 1749 *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 75 Speak here..of the several Sorts of English Poetry, as divided into Heroic, Pastoral, Elegy, Satire, Comedy, Tragedy, Epigram and Lyric. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xiii. 223 If the Poet select and adapt proper Music to his Poem; or the Musician select and adapt proper Poetry to his Music. 1798 WORDSW. *Lyr. Ballads* (ed. 2) Pref. *note*, I here use the word 'Poetry' (though against my own judgment) as opposed to the word Prose, and synonymous with metrical composition. But .. the only strict antithesis to Prose is Metre; nor is this, in truth, a strict antithesis. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 216 The end of poetry..is to please—and the name, we think, is strictly applicable to every metrical composition from which we receive pleasure, without any laborious exercise of the understanding. 1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 290/1 Good Poetry might be defined, 'Elegant and decorated language in metre, expressing such and such thoughts'. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* II. 39 Poetry was the only form of literary composition found in the primeval age.

c. With special reference to its function: The expression or embodiment of beautiful or elevated thought, imagination, or feeling, in language adapted to stir the imagination and emotions, both immediately and also through the harmonic suggestions latent in or implied by the words and connexions of words actually used, such language containing a rhythmical element and having usually a metrical form (as in a); though the term is sometimes extended to include expression in non-metrical language having similar harmonic and emotional qualities (*prose-poetry*).

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 28 Verse being but an ornament and no cause to Poetry: sith there haue beene many most excellent Poets, that neuer versified. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 165, I will proue those Verses to be very vnlearned, neither sauouring of Poetrie, Wit, nor Inuention. 1689–90 TEMPLE *Ess. Poetry* Wks. 1731 I. 235 Nor is it any great Wonder that such Force should be found in Poetry, since in it are assembled all the Powers of Elo-

quence, of Musick, and of Picture, which are all allowed to make so strong Impressions upon humane Minds. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Waller* Wks. II. 267 The essence of poetry is invention; such invention as, by producing something unexpected, surprises and delights... Poetry pleases by exhibiting an idea more grateful to the mind than things themselves afford. 1798 Wordsw. *Lyr. Ballads* (ed. 2) Pref., Poetry is the breath and finer spirit of all knowledge; it is the impassioned expression which is in the countenance of all Science. 1853 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. II. xx, All Christ's teaching is a Divine Poetry, luxuriant in metaphor, overflowing with truth too large for accurate sentences, truth which only a heart alive can appreciate. *a* 1854 H. Reed *Lect. Brit. Poets* vi. (1857) 220 A strain of prose which is poetry in all but poetry's metrical music. 1885 Watts-Dunton in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 257/2 Absolute poetry is the concrete and artistic expression of the human mind in emotional and rhythmical language. 1906 H. B. Yeats *Poems* Pref., Poetry..is in the last analysis an endeavour to condense as out of the flying vapours of the world an image of human perfection, and for its own and not for the art's sake.

d. Extended (with reference to the etymology) to creative or imaginative art in general. *rare.*

[1815 D. Stewart in *Encycl. Brit., Suppl.* I. 5 *note*, The latitude given by D'Alembert to the meaning of the word *Poetry* is a real and very important improvement on Bacon, who restricts it to fictitious History or Fables..D'Alembert, on the other hand, employs it in its natural signification, as synonymous with *invention* or *creation*.] 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. i. § 15 Painting is properly to be opposed to speaking or writing, but not to poetry. Both painting and speaking are methods of expression. Poetry is the employment of either for the noblest purposes.

4. *pl.* Pieces of poetry; poems collectively. *rare.*

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 388 Oon seyde Omere was [*v.r.* made] lyes Feynynge in hys Poetries. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxiv. (1592) 372 What shall we say then to the Poetries [of our Scriptures], specially of Dauid, considering that he was afore all the Poetries of the Heathen? 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* 284 Desired that she might see both their Poetries; which after she had perused several times, and duly considered them, she..chose Mauro's *Fava*. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxiii, And this young birkie here,..will his stage-plays and his poetries help him here, d'ye think..?—Will *Tityre tu patulæ*, as they ca' it, tell him where Rashleigh Osbaldistone is? 1886 M. F. Tupper *My Life as Author* 222 If some few have appeared among other poetries in print, they shall not be repeated here.

5. *fig.* Something resembling or compared to poetry; poetical quality, spirit, or feeling.

1816 Keats *Sonn. Grasshopper & Cricket*, The poetry of earth is never dead:..a voice will run..about the new-mown mead; That is the Grasshopper's. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* II. xiv. 1 The sudden charm, which accidents of light and shade, which moon-light or sun-set diffused over a known and familiar landscape..these are the poetry of nature. 1846 Mackay *Poems, Railways* 1 'No poetry in railways!' foolish thought Of a dull brain, to no fine music wrought. 1874 Blackie *Self-Cult.* 70 To live poetry, indeed, is always better than to write it.

6. The name given to the sixth, or (reckoning the *Preparatory* as one, the seventh) class from the bottom or third from the top, in English Roman Catholic schools, seminaries, or colleges, on the continent, and subsequently in England. The class so called comes between *Syntax* and *Rhetoric*.

1679 *Trials of White & other Jesuits* 56 *Fall.* I saw him when I was in my Syntax, and now I am in Poetry. 1906 ['Still in use at Stonyhurst, etc.; also at St. Edmund's or Douay College, now located at Woolhampton in Berks.' (Rev. Sir D. O. Hunter Blair, O.S.B.)]

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1798 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 410 He scrawls the chairs and tables over, and walls whenever the poetry-fit is upon him. 1846 Thackeray *L. Blanchard* Wks. 1900 XIII. 477 The young fellow..poetry-stricken, writing dramatic sketches. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Nov. 468/3 The book is one on which every poetry lover should form his own opinion. 1887 Dowden *Transcripts* (1896) 516 The ignominious years of dreaming, poetry-making, and the receiving of wretched praise.

Hence **Po·etryless** *a.*, devoid of poetry.

1854 H. Strickland *Trav. Th.* 28 A soulless, poetryless, utilitarian, money-making Englishman is bad enough.

Poetship (pō·ĕt,ʃip). [f. Poet + -ship.] The position or function of a poet; also with *poss. adj.* as a mock title for a poet.

1781 Cowper *Let. to Y. Newton* 25 Aug., Johnson uses the discretion my poetship has allowed him, with much discernment. 1834 Sir J. Stephen in *Sir H. Taylor's Corr.* (1888) 59 Do not let your poetship snort and grow saucy. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* I, Fury of favour, Royal Poetship, Prophetship.

Poeuere, poeure, obs. forms of Poor.

Poff, obs. form of Puff.

Poffle (pŏ·f'l). *Sc.* Also **paffle.** [Deriv. obscure: cf. Pightle, and the phonetic variations under Hickwall.] A small parcel of land: cf. Pendicle 2 b.

(*Max poffil*, the poffle of Maccus, now Maxpoffle in Roxburghshire, is mentioned in 1317.)

1797 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIX. 328 Some places are parcelled out into small poffles or farms, few of which are above 30 acres each. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* Ded., Disclaiming all intention of purchasing that pendicle or poffle of land called the Carlinescroft. 1901 A. Lang in *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 380 In Spot itself he purchased a poffle or pendicle of land.

†**Poge.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [app. repr. It. *appoggio* leaning place, stay, help: cf. *poggio* mounting block:—L. *podium*; see Pew.] Stay, support.

c 1525 Bp. Clerke *Let. to Wolsey* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 308 His Holynes being excluded frome the help and poge of other Princes.

Pogge (pŏg). [Origin unascertained.] A name given to certain fishes. **a.** The armed bull-head, *Cottus cataphractus*, having a large broad flat head and sharply tapering body, armed with spines and bony plates. **b.** *Aspidophorus*, an acanthopterygian genus, armed with shield-like scales.

a 1672 Willughby *Ichthyogr.* (1686) Tab. N. 6, 2 Cataphractus supinus Schonfeldij. 3 idem. a Pogge. 1740 R. Brookes *Art of Angling* II. xxix. 137 The Pogge..is about two Hands breadth in Length. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pogge*, or *Cataphractus*. 1769 Pennant *Zool.* III. 178 The pogge is very common on most of the British coasts. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, *Pogge*,..a sort of Bull-Head, the *Cottus cataphractus* of Linnæus, a fish having the head larger than the body. 1856 Gosse *Marine Zool.* II. 200 *Aspidophorus* (Cuv.). Pogge. Body eight-angled, enclosed in plates; recurved spines on the snout; teeth only on the jaws; lower jaw fringed.

Poggy (pŏ·gi). Also **poggie.** [Origin unknown.] A small arctic whale; supposed to be the young of the common whale, *Balæna mysticetus*.

1874 Scammon *Marine Mamm.* I. v. 60 The whales of this sea [Sea of Okhotsk]..are the same species as those of the Arctic; although in the bays is found, in addition, a very small whale called the 'Poggy', which yields but little oil.

Pogh(e: see Poh *int.*, Pough *sb. Obs.*

Poghaden, the menhaden: see Pauhaugen.

‖ **Pogoniasis** (pōgŏnəi·ăsis). *Phys.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *πωγώνι-ον*, dim. of *πώγων* beard + -asis.] Excessive growth of beard; also, growth of beard in a woman.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Pogoniasis*, a female beard. Also, great strength or quantity of beard. 1895 *Syd. Soc. L.*

Pogo·niate, *a.* [Cf. Gr. *πωγωνιάτης* bearded man.] **a.** *Zool.* Bearded. **b.** *Ornith.* Webbed, as a feather.

[1786 *Pogonologia* 19 The emperor Constantine is distinguished by the epithet of Pogonate, which signifies the Bearded.] 1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pogonic (pŏgŏ·nik), *a.* [f. Gr. *πώγων* beard + -ic.] Of or pertaining to a beard.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pogonicus*, of or belonging to the beard: pogonic.

So **Pogono·logist,** a writer on beards; **Pogono·logy,** a treatise on beards; **Pogono·tomy** [Gr. *τομή* cutting], the cutting of the beard; **Pogono·trophy** [Gr. *τροφή* nourishment], cultivation of the beard, beard-growing.

[1786 (*title*) Pogonologia, or a Philosophical Essay on Beards, translated from the French.] 1788 V. Knox *Winter Even.* I. ii. 24 It would not be surprising to see a barber style himself..Pogonologist. 1801 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 422 Some years ago we had to read the Pogonology. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 261 Ten years' experience may have made ourselves a little enthusiastic in favour of pogonotrophy. 1883 Rolleston in *Archæologia* XLVII. 455 There appears to be some necessary correlation between Hippophagy, Pogonotrophy, and perhaps Paganism. 1897 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* Jan., Pogonotomy is what the Greeks used to call the gentle art of self-shaving.

‖ **Pogrom** (pŏgro·m). [Russian погромъ, devastation, destruction.] An organized massacre in Russia for the destruction or annihilation of any body or class: in the English newspapers (1905–6) chiefly applied to those directed against the Jews.

[1882 *Times* 17 Mar. 3/6 That the 'Pogromen' (riots against the Jews) must be stopped.] 1905 *Daily News* 12 June 5 The only means of combating the 'pogroms' is armed resistance. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 June 12/1 The Russian word 'pogrom' (pronounced with stress on the final syllable) is generally translated 'desolation, devastation'. The word is related to the Russian words *grom*, thunder, the thunder-clash, and to *gromit*, to thunder, to batter down as with a thunderholt, to destroy without pity.

Pogy (pō·ugi). local *U. S.* Also **pogie.** [Contr. from *pauhaugen*.] Local name of the menhaden: see Pauhaugen. *Comb.* **pogy-catcher,** a vessel employed in the menhaden fishery; **pogy-gull,** a sea-gull found near Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

1888 Goode *Amer. Fish* 385 North of Cape Cod the name Pogy is almost universally in use, while in southern New England the fish is known only as the menhaden.

Poh (pō), *int.* Also 7–8 **pough,** 8 **pogh,** 9 **po.** An ejaculation of contemptuous rejection. (Cf. Pooh.)

1679 Prance *Narr. Pop. Plot* 13 Pough, Pough, said Sr. Edmundbury, refusing at first to trouble himself. 1708 Mrs. Centlivre *Busie Body* II. i, *Sir Fran.* For what? *Marpl.* Po'gh, for a hundred Things. *c* 1738 Swift *Lit. Ho. at Castleknock* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 306 Poh! fellow, keep not such a pother. 1787 *Minor* 174 Pogh; thought I, why should I fear a man. 1820 Cobbett *Gram. Eng. Lang.* § 210 Poh! Never think a man either learned or good merely on account of his being called a Doctor. 1824 Galt *Rothelan* I. vii, Po! yours are as the pebble-stones on the seashore to the jewels that may be bought in Ghent.

‖ **Poi** (poi). Also **poe.** [Hawaiian name.] A dish made in Hawaii from the root of the taro or kalo plant, by grinding, mixing, and allowing it to ferment; also, a dish made from the banana and pandanus fruit. Also *attrib.*

1840 F. D. Bennett *Whaling Voy.* I. 213 They eat it in the form of a paste, or poë. 1877 Lady Brassey *Voy. Sunbeam* (1878) 289 Poi is generally eaten from a bowl placed between two people, by dipping three fingers into it, giving them a twirl round, and then sucking them. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIII. 392/1 The poi-pudding tasted like fig-pudding and was extremely palatable.

† **Poid,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Sc. Obs.* Also **poyd.** [perh. a. OF. *puit, puet, put*, etc., good for nothing, dirty, evil.] Vicious, evil, vile; as *sb.* a vile person.

1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* I. 641 And all the court in haist thair horsis renȝeit, Proclamand loude, quhair is ȝone poid that plenȝeit, Quhilk deith deseruis committand sic dispite. 1513 — *Æneis* IV. Prol. 190 Sic poyd makrellis for Lucifer bene leche.

Poiet, obs. form of Poet.

Poietic (poi,e·tik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ποιητικ-ός* active, effective, f. *ποιεῖν* to do, make. (So spelt and pronounced to differentiate the sense from *poetic*, of identical origin.)] Creative, formative, productive, active.

1905 *Athenæum* 29 Apr. 519/3 There are four classes in the State: the Poietic, the Kinetic, the Dull, and the Base. 1905 *Edin. Rev.* July 73 As its organisation becomes settled and efficient the State loses its poietic activity.

Poietic, -al, obs. Sc. ff. Poetic, -al.

Poignado, poinado poinā·do). *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 **poineado, poinardo,** 6–7 **poynado,** 7 **poinadoe, -adow, poynedo).** [An alteration of Poniard, app. through *poniardo*: see -ado.] A small dagger; a poniard.

1567 J. Sanford *Epictetus* Tu Rdr. Aiv, A short dagger; which is vsed in the warres, or a Poineado. 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 168 Perchance they perswade themselues that their seruaunts can not helpe themselues with their Poignadoes. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Q. Cordila* xxxviii, Poynadoes all bedyde With bloud. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 226 What will he do.. with the tempestuous Engins of his owne wit, that keepeth such a horrible coile with his Schoole-fellowes poinardo? 1611 Corvat *Crudities* 408 Duke John his nephew drew his poinado out of his sheath. 1654 R. Codrington tr. *Justine* XXIV. 341 Brennus..did end his life with his Poynedo. 1658 Phillips, *Poinard*, or *Poinado*. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. ix. (1737) 34 Poinadoes, Skenes, Penknives. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xxix, A melancholy gallant; who..has his hand on his poignado, and swears death and fury!

Poignance (poi·năns). *rare.* [f. Poignant: see -ance.] = next.

1782 Elphinston tr. *Martial* III. ii. 132 To lend the pepper poignance. 1893 A. L. Haddon *What ails the House?* I. 129 Everything that surrounded me..lent poignance to my uneasiness.

Poignancy (poi·nănsi). [f. Poignant: see -ancy.] The quality or fact of being poignant.

1. Pungency of taste or smell. Also *fig.*

1730 Swift *Let. to Gay* 19 Nov., I..sat down quietly at my morsel, adding only..a principle of hatred to all succeeding measures..by way of sauce..; and..one point of conduct in my lady duchess's life has added much poignancy to it. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 50 Aromatic herbs of the most acrid poignancy. 1814 Scott *Chivalry* (1874) 11 Sated with indulgencies which soon lose their poignancy.

2. Keenness or sharpness of pain, distress, or grief; also, of pleasure (cf. next, 3 b).

17.. J. Ryland in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxvii. 6 Sometimes this reflection..adds a poignancy to our distress. 1787 J. Barlow *Oration 4th July* 15 The tidings [were] received with a peculiar poignancy of grief. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 June 5/4 The remembrance..gives our regrets a poignancy due to something like personal gratitude.

3. Piercing quality of words, expressions, looks, etc.; sharpness, keenness; piquancy.

a 1688 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Militant Couple* Wks. (1775) 125 Those words..have lost all the poignancy of their signification. 1719 J. Welwood in *Rowe's Lucan* Pref. 36 The first [Virgil] surpasses all in solid strength; the latter [Lucan] excells in vigour and poynancy. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* III. xviii. 83 Feelings..deeply stung by the poignancy of their wit.

Poignant (poi·nănt), *a.* Forms: 4–6 **poynaunt,** 4–8 **-ant,** 7–8 **poinant,** 7– **poignant,** (5 **pugnaunt, ponȝeand, -yaunt, -yawnt, poygnaunt, poyngnant).** [ME. a. OF. *puignant* (12th c. in Godef.), *poignant* (13th c.), pr. pple. of *poindre*:—L. *pungĕre* to prick, pierce.]

†**1.** Of weapons, or other pointed material objects: Sharp-pointed, piercing. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1879 The God of Love an arowe took; Ful sharp it was and ful pugnaunt. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* III. 141 The Scottis..With ponȝeand speris throuch platis prest of steylle. 1567 Turberv. *Ovid's Epist.* 69 b, Poynant hornes of fell and yrefull bulles. 1624 Gee *Hold Fast* 51 This weapon, being made so poinant and deadly, that it would pearce..reasonable good armour. 1695 J. Edwards *Perfect. Script.* 339 They were dispatch'd themselves by a more poinant stroke.

b. *fig.* Of the eye or look: Piercing, keen.

1787 'G. Gambado' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 15 Jeffery was not so slim, or was his eye so poignant. 1820 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* II. v. 120 Jeffrey has a singular expression—poignant, bitter, piercing—as if his countenance never lit up but at the perception of some weakness in human nature.

2. Sharp, pungent, piquant to the taste or smell.

c 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 14 Of poynaunt sauce hir neded neuer a deel. *c* 1450 Lydg. & Burgh *Secrees* 1949 Wyn..Ponyaunt, delectable, sharp in savour. *c* 1450 *Douce MS.* 55 (Bodl.) iii, Sesyn hit..so that hit be poynant. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. ii, Drest with an exquisite, and poynant sauce. 1728 Young *Love Fame* VI. 44 Those charms are greatest which decline the sight, That makes the banquet poignant and polite. 1864 Hawthorne *Dolliver Rom.* (1879) 61 The rich, poignant perfume spread itself through the air. 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* 237 A laboratory of poignant scents.

3. Painfully sharp to the physical or mental

feelings, as hunger, thirst, a pang, an affront; also said of a state of feeling, as grief, regret, despair.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 56 And this sorwe .. shal been heuy and greuous and ful sharpe and poynant in herte. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. i. (1739) 3 The last affront was from France, and that..more poinant. 1728 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 10 This final Answer threw the King of Portugal into the most poinant Despair. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 233 Those rare excellencies which make one grief poignant. *a* 1881 ROSSETTI *Ho. Life* ii, Creature of poignant thirst And exquisite hunger. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.*, etc. 48 This pang is made more poignant by exile.

b. Stimulating to the mind, feelings, or passions; pleasantly or delightfully piquant.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, ccclxvi, Better rellish, [which] in this poynant State Might give an Edge to Witt, at less expence. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. viii. (1713) 113 That Delights thereby may become more poinant and triumphant. 1772 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 17 Those poignant joys, which are the lot of the affluent. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xliii, Sensible of a more poignant felicity than he had yet experienced.

4. Of words or expressions: Sharp, stinging; severe; also, pleasantly keen or pointed, piquant.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 270 b, With these sharpe & poynaunte woordes he clene putte awaye ye fearefull trembleyng of all the legions. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (Ker) I. 103 Quick and poynant brevity. 1678 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* III. i, Poinant and sower Invectives. 1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 208 Witticisms which you think so delicate and poignant. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) I. v. 157 A witty repartee or a stroke of poignant raillery. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist*, Her illustrations were apposite and poignant. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. i, Poignant sarcasm.

Poignantly (poi·nănt-li), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a poignant manner; piercingly, pungently, acutely, keenly.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvii. 250 How poignantly this loss [of sight] was felt by our great poet is painfully evident from his own words. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* xii. (1865) 147 They often..suffered the pangs of hunger very poignantly. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. ii. v. § 16. 192 Burlesque poetry, sometimes poignantly satirical. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* I. iv. 8, I have a piece of red oxide of copper..which grieves me poignantly by losing its colour.

Poignard, variant of PONIARD.

† **Poigne** (poin). *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *poigne*, fem. form parallel to *poing*:—L. *pugn-um* fist.] The closed hand or fist: in phr. *kept in poigne* (fig.).

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 139 (1740) 107 The Witnesses, which the Faction kept in Poigne (like false Dice, high and low Fullhams) to be played forth upon Plots, and to make Discoveries as there was Occasion. *Ibid.* II. v. § 126. 393 The Engineers .. determined what was to be communicated,.. and what to be kept in Poigne, secret from them.

† **Poignet,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 5 ponyet, poinett, punȝet, 5–6 poynett, 6 poygniet, 9 poignet. [a. F. *poignet* wrist, in 14th c. *poingnet*, OF. *pugnet* (13th c.), deriv. of *poing* fist.]

1. An ornament for the wrist or hand; a wristlet or bracelet.

1402 *Will of Matilda Sweeton* (Fairholt), I par de ponyets de scarlet. 1416 *Maldon, Essex, Court Rolls* (Bundle 10 No. 3), Poynetts, iid. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 408/2 Ponyet, of a sleue, ..*premanica, mantus*. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 44/1 Whan he had seen the ryngis in his susters eeris & her poynettis or armyllis on her hondes. 1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Poygniet for ones sleves, *poignet*. *c* 1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four P. P.* B j b, Theyr bonettes and theyr poynettes. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 38 Hiz doobled sleeuez of blak woorsted, vpon them a payr of poynets of towny Chamblet laced a long the wreast wyth blu threeden points.

¶ 2. *erron.* The handle or hilt of a dagger. (For F. *poignée.*) *rare*—[1].

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi, The *poignet* being of silver exquisitely hatched.

Hence † **Poi·gnet** *v. Obs. trans.*, to put cuffs on (a garment); whence † **Poi·gneting** *vbl. sb.*

1555 T. MARSHE *Instit. Gentleman* I vj b, A certayne kyng of Inglande caused his doublet to bee half stocked with foresleues of veluet, called in those dayes, poignetting of a doublet.

Poigniard, Poik: see PONIARD, POKE *sb.*[1]

Poikilitic (poikili·tik), *a. Geol.* Also poic-. [var. of PŒCILITIC.] A term formerly applied to the Triassic and Permian systems, as being mainly composed of variegated rocks.

1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* II. 38 The word *Pœcilitic* is in sound so like to *Pisolite*, that it may be better to adhere more literally to the Greek root ποικίλος, and apply the common name of *Poikilitic* group to the strata in question. 1846 DE LA BECHE in *Mem. Geol. Surv. Gt. Brit.* I. 239 Poicilitic or New Red Sandstone Series. 1861 *Eng. Wom. Dom. Mag.* III. 59 The reconstruction of the cretaceous, poikilitic, oolitic, or silurian landscape, peopled with revivified Batrachians. 1885 GEIKIE *Text-Bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 748 The term 'Poikilitic' was formerly proposed for them, on account of their characteristic mottled appearance.

Poi·kilo-, a formative element from Gr. ποικίλος variegated, various, used in modern scientific terms (in some of which the Latinized form PŒCILO- is preferred):

Poi·kiloblast, Poi·kilocyte, names for red blood-corpuscles of irregular shape, elongated, pyriform, etc. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Poi·kilocyto·sis,** the condition of the blood when it contains poikilocytes. **Poikilothe·rmal, Poikilothe·rmic** *adjs.*, said of animals in which the bodily heat varies with the temperature of the environment; cold-blooded.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 578 Irregular forms of red corpuscles which are generally included under the name of *poikilocytes. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* i. (ed. 4) 42 Gräber believes that the poikilocytes do not exist in the circulating blood. 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 62 The name *poikilocytosis has been proposed to designate the condition of blood in which the corpuscles present manifold variations in shape. 1884 tr. *Claus' Zool.* I. 74 Most of the lower animals are *poikilothermic, or, as they have less appropriately been called, cold-blooded.

‖ **Poil.** *Obs. rare.* [F. *poile, poêle* a stove, OF. *poisle, peisle*:—L. *pēsile, pensile* adj. neut. hung, suspended, f. *pendĕre* to hang.] A furnace, a stove.

1756 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 374 (from Berlin) He would find the ashes in the poil or furnace where they were burnt. *Ibid.* 377 They immediately put them into the poil or furnace, and set fire to them.

Poil, poill, obs. Sc. ff. POLE, POLL.

† **Poile.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *poil*:—L. *pil-um* hair.] Down, fine hair.

1746 *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 180 (transl. fr. French) Its Substance was crumbling .. like the Membrane of the Bladder, having a fungous Poile on it.

Poimenic (poime·nik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. ποιμενικ-ός relating to a shepherd (ποιμήν): see -IC.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to pastoral care.

1902 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

B. *sb.* (Chiefly pl. *poimenics.*) Pastoral theology, or the study of it.

1883 W. G. BLAIKIE *Ministry of Word* 296 Ample treatises on Homiletics, Liturgics, Catechetics and Poimenics. 1892 SCHAFF *Theol. Propædeut.* Pref. 3 (Funk), I beg the indulgence of the English reader for introducing a uniform terminology in the singular form for the several departments, as Isagogic,..Poimenic, Evangelistic.

† **Poin,** *v. Obs.* Also poyn. [f. stem *poign-* of OF. *poindre* to pierce, prick:—L. *pungĕre*: cf. *join* from *joindre.*]

1. *trans.* To prick; to harass, annoy.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16218 The power of Cadwalyn was mikel, Penda poyned hym [Oswy] als a prykel.

2. To stitch or sew through and through, to quilt (cf. BROCHE *v.*); to ornament with stitching.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 217 Pyȝt watz poyned & vche [*ed. Gollancz* pyght and poyned wacz uche] a hemme. 1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 6 A kenerlit of selk ypoynet. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2623, I poyne alle his pavelyouns þat to hymselfe pendes, Dyghttes his dowblettez for dukes and erles. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1491 Quyltus poyned of that ylk.

3. To thrust (a spear).

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 14263 Eyther on other her speres poygned, Wel hard to-geder tho thei loyned.

Hence † **Poi·ning** *vbl. sb.*, piercing, stitching.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxi. (1869) 59 Riht as the doublet is maad with poynynges.

Poinado, -ardo: see POIGNADO.

Poinard, variant of PONIARD.

Poind (see next), *sb. Sc.* [f. POIND *v.*] **a.** An act of poinding, a distraint. **b.** A beast or other chattel poinded. *Dead poind*, a poinded article of goods as opposed to live cattle.

1563–4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 259 The poindis takin thairfoir to be restorit to the said George. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* I. 71 Gif ane takes ane poynde for debt, within ane other mans land, without licence of him, or of his Baillie. *Ibid.* [see POINDER]. 1676 LD. FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Dict. Decis.* (1826) III. 61 Poinded goods, .. if they be a dead poind, that puts the creditor poinder to no .. expence in keeping it. 1813 N. CARLISLE *Topogr. Dict. Scot.* II. s.v. *Priestwick*, Sometimes Poinds are driven, and executed at the Cross of Priestwick. 1868 J. SALMON *Gowodean* 63 (E. D. D.) Glad to catch him with your poind and horn.

Poind (pünd, pind), *v. Sc.* Forms: α. 5–7 pund, 6 puind, pwynd. β. 5–8 poynd, 6–poind. [Sc. repr. of OE. *pyndan* to enclose, shut in, impound, = Eng. PIND. The *u, ui, wy*, symbolized the vowel (ü), representing, as in BUILD (*Sc.* büld), an OE. *y*. Of this, *oi* is a 16th c. spelling, retained in the law-courts. The Sc. pronunciation is (pünd) or (pind: cf. *mither, brither*); (poind), given in dictionaries, is merely founded on the spelling.]

1. *trans.* To distrain upon (a person or his goods); to seize and sell under warrant (the goods of a debtor): = PIND *v.* 2.

α. *a* 1400 *Burgh Laws* iii. (*Sc. Stat.* I), Of punding of uplandis men in burgh. 1500 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XI. 393 To pund Thomas Fresale for viij li. vij s. vj d. 1531 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* VI. 54 To pas to pwynd the Shereff off Renfrew and utheris for restis of the chakkar. 1604 *Urie Crt.-bk.* (1892) 4 The transgressouris thairof to be punddit preceislie as is aboun wryttin.

β. 1516 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* V. 85 To Dauid Lowry..to poynd xxxiij lordis and lardis absent fra the assis. 1564–5 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 317 Lettres to be direct to poind .. the said complenaris and thair gudis for the soum of thre hundreth pund stirling. 1698 *Min. Baron Crt. of Stitchell* (1905) 132 He was poynding the defender at the instance of James Hoggart. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 98 He'll apprehend them, poind their gear. *a* 1803 *Lament Border-Widow* iii. in Child *Ballads* IV. (1886) 429/2 He slew my knight, and poind his gear. 1886 *Act* 49 *Vict.* c. 23 § 3 (2), The right to poind the ground hereinafter provided.

b. *absol.* To distrain.

α. 1500 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XI. 457 Falyeing of the said preif the said schiref sal pund for the said thre termez. 1532 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 146 Tha ordanit Henry Irvein, bailȝe,..gif neid beis, to cause puind for the same.

β. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 21 Quhair his officiaris ar deforcit in poynding for the said taxt. 1641 *Ferguson's Sc. Prov.* (1785) § 936 Ye may poind for debt but not for unkindness.

2. To impound (stray cattle, contraband goods, etc.): = PIND 1 b.

[*c* 1450: see POINDER.] 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* x. xii. (1541) 144/1 All othir beistis that eittis mennis corne or gres salbe poyndit quhil the awnar thairof redres the skaithis. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 9 What shall poore sillie sheep doe that are poyndit in a fold where there is no meat? 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xxvi. § ii. (1699) 130 The Customers Officers were about to poynd some unfree goods. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* vii, Their asses were poinded by the ground-officer when left in the plantation.

† 3. *intr.* To plunder. *Obs. rare.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xliv. 6960 The qwhethir offt ryot wald thai ma To pryk, and poynd, bathe to and fra.

Hence **Poi·nded** *ppl. a.*, **Poi·nding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see also MULTIPLE-*poinding.*

1401 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 380 Sa that bym nedit nocht in tyme to cum til mak sic pundyng and namly in our toon. 1540 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 50 The vrangus punding of Robert Dauidsone. 1585 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 10 Ane actioun and caus of double-poinding. 1676 Poinded [see POIND *sb.*]. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xxvi. § iii. (1699) 131 Poyndings .. cannot be execute after the Sun is set, because a Poynding is a sentence. 1746–7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 43 § 28 It shall .. be lawful for the officer executing such poyndings, to carry the goods poynded..to the market cross. 1899 *Scotsman* 6 July, Notes of expenses of carrying through sales under sequestration or poindings, and also .. of carrying back poinded or sequestrated effects.

Poi·ndable, *a. Sc.* [f. POIND *v.* + -ABLE.] Liable to be, or capable of being, poinded.

15.. *Aberdeen Regr.* XXV. (Jam.), To seiss geir poindabill quhaireuir he may apprehend the same. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 457 Substantious inlandit men, poindabill. 1772 *Weekly Mag.* 25 June 398/1 He has poindable goods.

Poi·nder. *Sc.* Also 5 pundar, 9 -er. [f. POIND *v.* + -ER [1].] A person, esp. an official, who poinds or distrains goods; also, b. 'A person who has the charge of hedges, woods, etc., and who pounds cattle that trespass' (Jam.).

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 783 The Corn Crake, the pundar at hand, Had pyndit all his pryss horss in a pundfald. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* II. 12 The poynds .. salbe reteined .. in sic ane place pertaining to the poynder .. quhere sic poynds or distresse may remaine and be keeped. 1676 [see POIND *sb.*]. 1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 146 The punder's axe, with ruthless rap, Fell'd down their favourite tree. *Ibid.* 147 For sure this tree's enormous trunk Defies the punder's axe. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxiv, I'll..get my bit supper frae Ringan the poinder up by. 1886 *Act* 49 *Vict.* c. 23 § 3 (1) Any arrester or poinder .. who shall be thus deprived of the benefit of his diligence.

† **Poindfald, poyndfauld,** obs. Sc. ff. PINFOLD.

1494 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 185/1 Anent ..doune castin of xii Rudis of dik of þe said Samellis landis, and doune castin of the poyndfalt of Akinbar. 1650 in *Spottiswood Misc.* (1844) I. 211 Ther were neuer such a company of bedlames driuin wnto ane poyndfauld as wee.

† **Poindlar, pundler.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 poundler, 8 punler. [A parallel form of POINDER, with changed suffix. Cf. PANTLER.] = POINDER.

1533 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 149 The prouest, bailȝeis, and counsaill,..ordanit Georg. Annan pyndler of thar kirk yard, and ordanit the pundlene of euery best to be four d. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 603 To poind thame, letting thame out for reasonable poindlaris fee, unhoundit, slayne, or hocht. 1673 *Min. Baron Court of Stitchell* (1905) 64 For scandallizing Andro Burn poundler. 1715 PENNECUIK *Poems* 52 The trusty Punler of the Newland pease. 1808 JAMIESON s.v. *Pundler*, Even of late, a person employed to watch the fields, in order to prevent the grain from being stolen or injured, was called a pundler. *Angus.*

Poineado, Poinred: see POIGNADO, PONIARD.

Poiner, dial. var. of PINER [1], labourer.

‖ **Poinsettia** (poinse·tiă). [mod.L.; named 1836 after the discoverer J. R. Poinsett, American Minister to Mexico.] A Mexican species of Euphorbia, *E.* (*Poinsettia*) *pulcherrima*, formerly made the type of a genus, having large scarlet floral leaves surrounding small greenish-yellow flowers; much cultivated in conservatories as Mexican Flame-leaf and Lobster-flower, called in America Easter-flower or Christmas-flower.

1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* iv, What is this that hangs over into the road, some fifteen feet in height ..? What but the Poinsettia, paltry scions of which..adorn our hothouses and dinner-tables. 1872 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 170, I have been more than once assured that butterflies like bright colours—for instance, in India the scarlet leaves of Poinsettia. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 3 Over the rubbish .. still waved magnificent poinsettias and oleander trees.

Point (point), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3– point; also 3–6 pointe, poynte, 4–8 poynt, (4 *pl.* poyns), 5 pointt(e, puynt, pynt, pyntte, 6 poinct, -e, poynct, -e, *Sc.* pwint. β. 4–5 pont, -e, 5–6 pounte, 6 pownt, 6–9 *Sc.* pount. Also punt: see PUNCT. [In origin, two, or perh. three, words. In A., a. F. *point* = Pr. *punt*, Sp., It. *punto*, Pg. *ponto*:—L. *punct-um* that which is pricked, a prick, a minute mark like a prick, a dot, a point in writing, a point in space, a point of time,

a small measure, a particular of a discourse, etc.; subst. use of pa. pple. neuter of L. *pungĕre, punct-*, F. *poindre, point* to prick, pierce. In B., a. F. *pointe* = Pr., Sp., It. *punta*, Pg. *ponta*:— Com. Romanic (and med.L.) *puncta* the action of piercing, the piercing part of anything, a sharp or pointed extremity (in med.L. the point of a knife, shoe, foot, promontory, etc.); ppl. sb. fem. from *pungĕre* (parallel to those in *-āta, -ada, -ée*). In C., in some senses, app. an independent derivative, as a noun of action, from F. *poindre*, or *pointer*, or from Eng. POINT *v.*[1] In ME., through the loss or non-significance of final *-e*, *point* and *pointe* ran together, combining under the same form two senses which in all other langs. are kept apart (e. g. Ger. *punkt, spitze*). Transferred and fig. senses subsequently arose related to both primary notions, so that in senses where there is no corresponding F. *point* or *pointe*, the development is often very difficult to determine. The occasional spellings *pynt, pyntte* prob. indicate a pronunciation formerly prevalent and still dialectal of *oi* as *ī*, *point* being pronounced like *pint*. The β-forms in *pont, pount, pownt*, are difficult to place; perh. they ought to be equated with *punt*, and so rather to be included under the by-form PUNCT.]

A. = F. *point*.

I. A prick, a dot.

†**1.** A minute hole or impression made by pricking; a prick, a puncture. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 142 Make a poynt bi þe space of a litil fyngre from þe oon eende of þe wounde, & anoþer poynt at þe oþere eende of þe wounde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 406/2 Poynte, *punctus* vel *punctum*. [1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 270 *A Point* (*Punctum*), a minute impression upon the surface, but not perforating it.]

2. A minute mark on a surface, of the size or appearance of a fine puncture; a dot, a minute spot or speck; also, anything excessively small or appearing like a speck.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 65 Whicb [Astrolabe] was of fin gold precious With pointz and cercles merveilous. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 202 Now he only subscribed *Rey*:·· pointed with fiue points, called by the Portugals the fiue wounds. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 4 This invention..so abbreviated that a point onely sheweth distinetly and significantly any of the 24. Letters. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xiii. (ed. 2) 228 As the fix'd Stars..appear but as so many points. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 468 The pupil, instead of being dilated, is contracted to a point. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 468 Body dotted with numerous red points. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 550 The lesions begin as minute scaly points in the epidermis.

3. A dot or other small mark used in writing or printing.

a. A punctuation-mark; *esp.* the *full point* or full stop; also extended to the marks of exclamation (!) and interrogation (?); and sometimes to reference-marks, as the asterisk, obelisk, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 927 And þer a poynt, for ended is my tale; God send euery trewe man boote of his bale. 1530 PALSGR. 15 b, A poynt, whether it be suche as the Latins call *punctum planum* thus made . ,.. or with suche as the Latins cal *comma* thus made : , or *virgula* thus made /. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 40 In yᵉ pause of a ful point. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* ad init., The Saxon vseth our note of Full-point commonly for all other distinctions. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 161 Commas and points they set exactly right. 1771 LUCKOMAR *Hist. Print.* 258, ¶ The Paragraph. † The Obelisk. ‡ The Double Dagger. ‖ The Parallel. § The Section. * The Asterism. These are the Names and Figures of what Founders reckon among Points, and Printers call References. *Ibid.* 262 He assigned the former Points their proper places..and added the Semicolon..to come in between the Comma and the Colon. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 406 The point of Interrogation, ? The point of Exclamation, !. 1891 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. XII. 99/2 All abbreviations being uniformly denoted by the full-point.

b. In Semitic alphabets, Any one of the dots, minute strokes, or gronps of these, which are placed over, nnder, or within the letters or consonants, in order to indicate the vowels; in Hebrew also to indicate variation or doubling of the consonant, stress accent, punctuation, etc.; in Arabic and Persian to distinguish consonants otherwise identical in form, as ב *n*, ת *t*, ת *th*, ב *b*, ב *i*, ב *p*, etc., called *diacritical points*.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 102 The three words haue ouer the Aliphs their point Vashlu. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 167 They added the points (which wee call vowels). 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 365 That Argument..against the Antiquity of the Hebrew Points, or Vowels. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. on Man* I. iii. 312 The Manner of writing Hebrew without Points. 1776 J. RICHARDSON *Arab. Gram.* iii. 11 When final..it [ا] often two points above. *Ibid.*, Like ا and ى..it [ي] is considerably influenced by the vowel points. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 219/1 In it [the Cufic character] the Koran was written, originally without diacritical points and vowels. 1837 G. PHILLIPS *Syriac Gram.* 3 The points of the vowel Zekofo may coalesce with the point of the letter. 1891 A. F. KIRKPATRICK *Bk. Psalms* I. Introd. vii. 51 The present elaborate system of vowel marks or 'points', commonly called the 'Massoretic punctuation' or 'vocalisation'.

c. A dot used in writing numbers. (*a*) In decimals, separating the integral from the fractional part; also, placed over a repeating decimal, or over the first and last figures of the period in a circulating decimal. (*b*) A dot or stroke used to separate a line of figures into groups.

1704 [see DECIMAL *a.* 1 b]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 312/2 Decimals are distinguished by a point, which separates them from integers, if any be prefixed. 1900 *Daily News* 9 June 5/3 Two 'four-point-sevens', .. two naval twelve-pounders .., and two five-inch guns. *Mod.* We read 4·6 as 'four point repeating six'.

4. A dot or mark used in mediæval musical notation (med.L. *punctus* or *punctum*).

a. A mark indicating a tone or sound; corresponding to the modern 'notes'. (Cf. COUNTERPOINT *sb.*[1])

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* III. 1 Counterpoint..was the old manner of Composing Parts together, by setting Points or Pricks one against another. 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. i. 39 Points were first used simple, afterwards with tails.

b. = DOT *sb.*[1] 5 d.

Point of alteration or *duplication*, a dot placed before two short notes in 'perfect' or triple rhythm, to indicate that the second of them is to be reckoned as of twice its ordinary length. *Point of augmentation*, a dot placed after a note in 'imperfect' or duple rhythm, to lengthen it by one half (as in modern music). *Point of division* or *imperfection*, a dot placed between two short notes in 'perfect' rhythm, of which the first is preceded and the second followed by a long note; indicating a division of the rhythm (like the bar in modern music), and rendering the two long notes 'imperfect'. *Point of perfection*, a dot placed in 'perfect' rhythm after a long note which would otherwise be 'imperfect' by position, to indicate that it is to be 'perfect'.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 12, I pray you say what Prickes or poynts..signifie in singing.

II. 5. A separate or single article, item, or clause in an extended whole (usually an abstract whole, as a course of action, a subject of thought, a discourse, etc.); an individual part, element, or matter, a detail, a particular; sometimes, a detail of nature or character, a particular quality or respect; † an instance (of some quality, etc.).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 178 ȝif eni ancre is þet ne veleð none uondunges, swuð drede hire iðet point. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 27/30 Fondede in eche pointe to answerien heom wel quoynteliche. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23261 (Cott.) Bot a point es þar þam pines mare, þan elles al þair oþer fare. *Ibid.* 26092 þe toþer pont es scrift o muth. 1340 *Ayenb.* 33 And yet eft þer byeþ zix poyns kueade, huerby sleuþe brengeþ man to his ende. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 6 These ben þe poyntz & þe articles ordeyned of the bretheren of seint Katerine. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 6 In my paternoster iche poynt after oþer. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 657 Ther er the pontes of perfite lifyng That nedful er to old and ȝing. *c* 1400 *Brut* (E. E. T. S.) 157 He sent worde..þat þai shulde done out and put awey þat o pynt of restitucion. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlv. 17 It is ane pount of ignorance To lufe in sic distemperance. 1526 TINDALE *Jas.* ii. 10 Whosoeuer shall kepe the whole lawe, and yet fayle in one poynt, he is gyltie in all. 1533 GAU *Richt Way* 55 The ix artikil. I trou that thair is ane halie chrissine kirk and ane communione of sanctis. Thir ii pwintis ar baith bot ane thing. 1541 *Test. Ebor.* VI. 135 That..this my last will and testament be fulfillid in every poynte. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 7, I have prefaced and scholied sufficiently unto the Text, I come now to seek out first the parts, and then the points of it. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 49 The censure of the Surveyor, on the point of all the materialls which are brought in. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. ii. 74 This is the point upon which the whole reasoning turns. 1784 J. POTTER *Virtuous Villagers* II. 23 We shall never agree on these points, so we'll drop them. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* v. 55 If they had known what point was in dispute. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* v, Is it a point of conscience with you? 1897 J. T. TOMLINSON *Prayer Bk., Articles & Hom.* VII. 211 We shall find.. that..he [Cosin] never adopted any one of the 'six points' of modern Ritualism.

†**b.** *To stand (up)on (one's) points*, to insist upon details of conduct or manners which one has espoused; to be punctilious or scrupulous. *Obs.*

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* I. 122 Our country Margret is so coy, And stands so much vpon her honest points, That marriage or no market with the mayd. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 118. 1601 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* (Qo.) I. ii. 32 He stood vpon poynts with me too. 1685 BUNYAN *Pharisee & Publican* Wks. 1861 II. 237 For a man here to stand thus upon his points, it is death.

c. *To* STRAIN or STRETCH *a point*: see the verbs.

III. A minute part or particle of anything; the smallest unit of measurement.

†**6.** The very least or a very small part *of* something; a jot, whit, particle. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 338 O poynt of ore pine to bate in the world ne is no leche. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* lv. 182 Neuere Man On hym Cowde Aspye that Evere he hadde poynt of Meselrye. *c* 1450 *Mirour Salvacioun* 368 Nor neuer hafe felt a poynt of vnhelth, nor sekenesse. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vii. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 104 By one point of excesse all your Warke is shent.

†**b.** *No point* (cf. F. *ne point*): not a bit, not at all, not in the least. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 137 Diogenes esteemed the fruite to bee no poyncte the more polluted. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 190 *Boy.* Will you prick't with your eye? *La. Ro.* No poynt, with my knife. 1610 *Histrio-m.* III. 266 The Players now are growne so proud, Ten pound a play, or no point Comedy.

†**7.** The smallest or a very small portion of time; a moment, instant. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* liv. 7 At a poynt in a litil I forsoc thee. 1434 MISYN *Mending Life* 106 In a poynt we lyfe, 3a les þen a poynt, for [if] all our lyfe to lyfe euerlastynge we wald likkyn, noȝt it is. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Kkj b, Theyr felicitie hath been but a shorte poynt.

†**8.** *Sensible point*: the least discernible portion of matter or space. *Obs. rare.*

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xv. § 9 A sensible Point, meaning thereby the least Particle of Matter or Space we can discern, which is ordinarily about a Minute, and to the sharpest Eyes seldom less than thirty Seconds of a Circle, where the Eye is the Center. 1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I.

9. *Mus.* A short strain or snatch of melody; esp. in phr. *point of war*, etc., a short phrase sounded on an instrument as a signal. *arch.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 890 Of þat songe myȝt synge a poynt. 1578 GOSSON in T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* ad fin., When .. threatnying trumpet sounde the poyntes of warre. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 52. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 48 Make me a straine;.. Breath me a point that may inforce me weepe. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlvi. To perform the beautiful and wild point of war. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* I. 127 His guardian drew The horn from off his neck, and thereon blew A point of hunting known to two or three. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* viii. (1896) I. 152 Bid him put ghostly trump to lip and breathe a point of war.

b. An important phrase or subject, usually in a contrapuntal composition, esp. in relation to its entry in a particular part; the entry of such a phrase or subject.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 76 There can bee no point or Fuge taken without a rest. *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1649) 48 The Contrapunctum figuratum, consisting of Feuges, or maintaining of Points. 1881 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 7 *Points*, a term applied .. to the opening notes of the Subject of a Fugue, or other important Motivo, to which it is necessary that the attention of the Performer should be particularly directed.

†**10.** In mediæval measurement of time: The fourth (or according to some, the fifth) part of an hour. (See ATOM *sb.* 7.) *Obs.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* IX. ix. (W. de W.) 354 An houre conteynyth foure poyntes [*Bodl. MS.* punctes] and a poynt ten momentes. [*Ibid.* xxi. 359 A puncte is the fourth partye of an houre.] 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xi. 158 Twenty-four hours, each of which admits of four different subdivisions, into four points [etc.].

†**11.** The twelfth part of the side or radius of a quadrant, etc.: *spec.* in *Astron.* One of the 24 (or, according to some, 12) equal divisions of the diameter of the sun or moon, by which the degree of obscuration in an eclipse was measured.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 12 The skale..that serueth by hise 12 poyntes..of ful many a subtil conclusioun. *c* 1400 in Halliwell *Rara Mathem.* (1841) 59 þe 12 departynges of aiþer of þo sides are called poyntes, þan es a poynte þe twelft parte of any thyng, namely of ouþer side of þe quadrat in þe quadrant. 1550 W. LYNNE *Carion's Cron.* 252 b, The third Eclipse was of the Moone..the Moone was darkened .xvii. pointes and .xxv. minutes. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. xv. (1636) 309 The Astronomers do divide the Diameter as well of the Sunne, as of the Moone into 12, and some into 24 parts, which they call points.

12. *Nine* or *eleven points*, usually in the saying 'Possession is nine (*formerly* eleven) points of the law', i. e. is = nine or eleven out of a supposed ten or twelve points (= a vast majority of the points) that may be raised in a legal action. So by hyperbole, *ninety-nine points* (out of a hundred).

1697–8 WATTS *Relig. Juv.* (1789) 149 Prejudice and education had eleven points of the law, and it was impossible for arguments to dispossess them. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* X. x. ¶ 20 She had possession, and that is nine points of the law. 1863 READE *Very Hard Cash* xliii, Possession is ninety-nine points of Lunacy law.

13. A unit of count in the score of a game.

1746 HOYLE *Whist* (ed. 6) 69 *Points.* Ten of them make a Game. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 261 *note*, The five is called Towser. The six, Tumbler, which reckon in hand for their respective number of points. 1856 LT. COL. B. *Whist-player* (1858) 21 The party revoking forfeit three points. 1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 14 The game (1200 up) was won by Cook by 117 points. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Dec. 7/1 Cumberland scored 14 points [at Football].

b. Hence, *to give points to* [F. *donner, rendre des points*], to allow (a rival) to count so many points at starting, to give odds to; *colloq.* to have the advantage of; so *to gain a point, to get points*, to gain an advantage.

1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. xii. 400 The English Minister can often gain a point by dexterous dealing in Parliament. 1881 *Confess. Frivolous Girl* 106, I got more [bouquets] than she did; thereby (to use a bit of slang) getting points on her for the time being. 1883 *American* VI. 333 Any average Eton boy could give points to His Holiness in the matter of Latin verses. 1895 F. E. TROLLOPE *F. Trollope* II. i. 16 She could give points to many younger women and beat them.

c. *spec.* in *Piquet*: The number of cards of the most numerous suit in one's hand after discarding; the number scored by the player who holds the highest number of one suit. See PIQUET[1].

1719 R. SEYMOUR *Court Gamester* 75 He who reckons most in this Manner [either hy greater number of cards, or, in case of equality, of Pips, Ace = 11, Court cards 10 each] is said to win the Point. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Piquet*, The carte blance [sic] is the first thing that reckons; then the point. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. xvii. ¶ 3 Point,

quint, and quatorze. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xviii, By an infraction of the laws of the game [piquet],..Lord Etherington called a point without showing it.

d. *pl.* Name of a particular game at bowls.

1902 J. A. Manson in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 329/1 (*Bowls*) On Scottish greens the game of Points is occasionally played. ..Three points are scored if the bowl come to rest within one foot of the jack...It is obvious that the Points game demands an ideally perfect green.

14. A unit in appraising the qualities of a competitor, or of an exhibit in a competitive show. Also *fig.*

1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* iv. iii, Charles's imprudence and bad character are great points in my favour. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* I. xxi. 179, I cannot accept it as a point in a clergyman's favour, that he should be opposed to his bishop. 1886 Stevenson *Dr. Jekyll* ii, All these were points against him.

15. A recognized unit in quoting variations in price of stocks, shares, and various commodities, differing in value according to the commodity in question. In *Betting*, a unit in stating fluctuations of the odds.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 54 Betting reduced two points. 1890 *Daily News* 13 Nov. 2/4 Cotton.—Liverpool. .. 'Futures' advanced 2 points, but the improvement has not been maintained, and prices are now one point below yesterday's closing rates. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Oct. 9/3 An important advance in American cotton has set in in Liverpool, the rise at noon to-day being nine points, or one-eighth per pound. 1901 Mary E. Wilkins *Portion Labor* 159 The mining stock dropped fast—a point or more a day. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 11/1 The Brighton dividend is 3½ per cent. on ordinary, preferred, and A stock alike. The price has fallen 3 points.

†**16.** A measure of length, the twelfth part of a French line: cf. Line *sb.*2 16. *Obs.*

1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 472 The smallest no more than one-half of a Paris point, or the 144th part of an inch in diameter .. is said to magnify the diameter of an object 2560 times.

b. *Printing.* A unit of measurement for type bodies: in the French or Didot system the seventy-second part of a French inch (i.e. twice the amount of prec.); in the U. S. system slightly smaller (in the proportion of about twelve to thirteen), i.e. .0138 of an inch.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The American point was adopted by the United States Type-Founders' Association in 1883. 1900 H. Hart *Century of Oxford Typog.* 154 The typographical unit is the point. *Ibid.*, Oxford Press Type-bodies ..Nonpareil, 5·68 Didot Points..Brevier, 7·35 Didot Points. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Feb. 4/3 The type..must be at least 'eight-point', and the lines must be separated by at least two points.

17. In Australian use: A unit in measuring rainfall, the hundredth part (·01) of an inch.

1889 *Australasian* 20 Apr., The following reports have been received:—Brewarrina, 40 points; Bourke, 47 points; .. Ivanhoe, 100 points; Mossgiel. 188 points; .. Hillston, 288 points. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 May 2/1 In the district of the Thompson River there had only been nine points of rain in 15 months. 1895 *Queenslander* 7 Dec. 1061 Rain set in early this morning, ninety-eight points having fallen up to 2.30 p.m.

IV. Something having definite position, without extension; a position in space, time, succession, degree, order, etc.

18. *Geom.* That which is conceived as having position, but not magnitude (as the extremity of a line, or the intersection of two lines).

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 18 This forseide cenyth is ymagened to ben the verrey point ouer the crowne of thyn heued. 1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* i. Defin., A Poynt or a Prycke, is named of Geometricians that small and vnsensible shape, whiche hath in it no partes, that is to say: nother length, breadth, nor depth. 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* *j, A Point is a thing Mathematicall, indiuisible, which may haue a certayne determined situation. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* I. Defin., i. A Point is that which has no part...iii. The ends, or limits, of a line are Points. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., If a Point be supposed to be moved any way, it will by its Motion describe a Line. 1828 J. H. Moore *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 11 To draw a Circle through any Three given Points not situated in a right Line. 1866 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sc.*, etc. II. 946/1 It is sometimes convenient to consider a point as an evanescent circle or sphere.

b. In various phrases with *of* (in *Geom.*, *Optics*, and *Perspective*), as *point of contrary flexure*, *p. of convergence*, *p. of dispersion*, *p. of distance*, *p. of divergence*, *p. of incidence*, *p. of inflexion*, *p. of osculation*, *p. of reflection*, *p. of refraction*, *p. of sight*, *p. of vision*, etc.: see these words. See also Vanishing *point*.

c. *Astron.*, etc. Applied with qualifying adjs. to special points of the celestial sphere, etc.: see Cardinal, Equinoctial, Solstitial, Vertical.

Cardinal points = Fr. *points cardinaux*; but *the 32 points of the compass* (sense B. 9) = Fr. *pointes de la boussole, ou du compas.*

†**d.** Middle or central point, centre. *Obs. rare.*

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. xx. 59 No more than hath the poynt or pricke in the myddle of the most grete compaas that may be. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 227 Our Ecclesiasticall writers haue thought Iudea to be the middle of the Earth, and Ierusalem the very poynt.

19. A place having definite spatial position but no extent, or of which the position alone is considered; a spot.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 68 In þat Cete my sa3es soghe alle aboute, Þat, in þat place at þe poynt, I put in þi hert. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 564 The perlouse pointtes þat passe you behoues. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 698 King Edward .. was not a liitle troubled .. and driuen to seeke the furthest poynt of his witte. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* iv. xi. 178 If you keep a true Account of the Ship's way.., you may at any time have the true Point where the Ship is. 1710 J. Clarke *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 263 All the Rays which come from any Point of the Object, and fall upon the whole Superficies of the Glass do .. enter into the Pupil. 1837 Lady W. de Eresby in *C. K. Sharpe's Corr.* (1888) II. 498 The nearest way from point to point. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 411 Susa was a good point, whence to invade Babylon.

b. *spec.* The spot at which a policeman is stationed. (Cf. Point-duty.)

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 2/1, I came..in search of a constable: the one on 'point' at Holborn Town Hall could not come.

c. *Hunting. colloq.* A spot to which a straight run is made; hence a straight run from point to point, a cross-country run. Cf. D. 11. *To make his point* (of a fox, etc.), to run straight to a spot aimed at.

1875 White-Melville *Riding Recoll.* (1879) xi. 185 In Leicestershire especially, foxes..will make their point with a stiff breeze blowing in their teeth. *Ibid.* xii. 211 A sportsman must .. admit that 'ten mile points' over grass with one of the handsomest packs of [stag-]hounds in the world, are most enjoyable. 1883 R. E. Egerton-Warburton *Hunting Songs* (ed. 7) Introd. 36 The increase of..dwellings prevents a fox, headed at every corner, from making straight to his point. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Nov. 9/1 The Belvoir hounds made an eight mile point in a little over 45 minutes.

20. *Her.* **a.** One of nine particular spots or places upon a shield, which serve to determine accurately the position a charge is to occupy. **b.** The middle part of the chief or base, as distinguished from the dexter or sinister divisions. **c.** One of a number of horizontal stripes of different tinctures into which a shield may be divided. (See also B. 3 c, D. 4 c.)

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 562 Þe penounes & þe pomels & poyntes of scheldes Wiþ-drawen his deuocion. 1508 Kenneide *Flyting w. Dunbar* 414 A stark gallowis, ane wedy, and a pyn, The hede poynt of thyne elderis armes ar. 1658 Phillips, *Points*, in Heraldry are certain places in an Escutcheon diversly named according to their several positions. 1725 Coats *Dict. Her.* s.v., There are nine principal Points in any Escutcheon...A...the Dexter Chief. B. the .. Middle Chief. C. the Sinister Chief. D. the Honour Point. E. the Fesse Point, call'd also the Center. F. the Nombril Point, that is, the Navel Point. G. the Dexter Base. H. the Sinister Base. I. the precise Middle Base. 1865 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 626 In order to facilitate the description of a coat-of-arms, it is the practice to suppose the shield to be divided into nine points.

†**21.** One of the squares of a chessboard. *The four points*, the four centre squares. *Obs.*

c 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 6044 The vnkouth craft of the tabler And the poyntes of the chekker. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxi. 71 (Harl.) The chekir or þe chesse hath viij. poyntes in eche partie. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 135 The bordeure about is hygher than the squarenes of the poyntes. *a* 1500 *MS. Ashmole* 344 (Bodl.) 10 This is a fair Jupertie to mate a man in on of the iiij poyntes for it cumyth offt in play.

22. A definite position in a scale of any kind; a position reached in a course (e.g. Dead point); a step, stage, or degree in progress or development, or in increase or decrease; an exact degree of some measurable quality or condition, as temperature (e.g. *boiling-point*, *dew-point*, *freezing-point*, *melting-point*).

a 1425 *Chaucer's Pars. T.* P 847 (Harl. MS.) Whan naturel lawe was in his first [*6-text* right] poynt in paradis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 b, [This] declareth some poynt of our iourney. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 678 The extreme poynt of decay of his house and estate. 1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 206 Her beauty and comely grace..amounted unto a high point. 1747 Freezing Point [Freezing *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1773 Boiling point [Boiling *vbl. sb.* 5]. 1792 Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1891 XII. 177 Differences in political opinions are as unavoidable, as, to a certain point, they may perhaps be necessary. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 89 The melting points of various substances. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. 324, I was brought to the point of trying to learn to sing. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 93/2 The shares reached their highest point on the 13th June 1890, when they might have been sold for £600.

b. A critical position in the course of affairs; a decisive state of circumstances, a juncture; the precise moment for action, an opportunity. Now only in phrases *when it comes* (*came*) *to the point*, and *at*, *on*, *upon the point of* (see D. 1 c, 5).

1375 Barbour *Bruce* vii. 500 In all that tyme schir Amery, ..In carleill lay, his poynt to se. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* II. xiii. 114 Atte laste he sawe hys poynte whan that his enemyes were wery. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* liii. 178 When it cometh to the poynt ther as strokes shold be gyuen. 1612 Bp. Hall *Contempt., O. T.* iv. iii, But now, when it comes to the point, 'Who am I?' 1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* xxvii, Her father..who, when it came to the point, so little liked her going, that he told her to write to him.

23. In time, that which has 'position' but not duration (as the beginning or end of a space of time); the precise time at which anything happens; an instant, moment, as the moment of noon, the moment of death.

a 1400 *R. Brunne's Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8080 Drecchynge by tymes haue [*Petyt MS.* poyntes haf] þey wrought. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 28 To ani man in þe poynt of deþ. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. xlii. (1859) 47 In this poynt I herde ..a lusty melodye of wonder swete songe. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius* iv. 151 The point of opportunity being past, the greatest endeavours afterward faile. 1737 Whiston *Josephus*, *Hist.* I. iii. § 5 Four hours .. are over already, which point of time renders the prediction impossible. 1833-6 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. iv. ii. 380 There is..no assignable point at which the belief was introduced. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 30 Though at the last point of a million years.

b. *At* or *on the point of*: see D. 1 c, 5.

†**24.** A (specified) degree of condition; condition, plight, state, case (good, evil, better, etc.). (Cf. F. *en bon point.*) *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8868 Engelond & normandie in god point he broȝte. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 315 To godus pay is our peple in bettur point founde. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 200 A lord ful fat and in good poynt. 1481 Caxton *Godeffroy* cxv. 173 The barons toke counseyl .. how they myght conteyne them in this greuous poynt in whiche they were. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xcv. 307 She demaundyd of hym yf he were hole and in good poynt. 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 246 The said kirk is at sik ane point that throw decaying thairof,..the wallis in sindrie partis ar revin. 1685 Evelyn *Mrs. Godolphin* 176 Daniell and his companions .. looked fairer and in better point than all the rest. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* I. 283 Know thy own point..this due degree Of blindness, weakness, Heav'n bestows on thee.

V. Figurative and transferred senses.

†**25.** The highest part or degree; the height, summit, zenith, acme. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1502 In þe poynt of her play he poruayes a mynde. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 17 *margin*, It is the point of folly to shew a will to hurte him, whom thou canst not .. by any meanes annoy. 1640 Quarles *Enchirid.* (1641) Ded., Your Highnesse is the Expectation of the present Age, and the Poynt of future Hopes. 1728 Ramsay *Bonny Chirsty* v, This point of a' his wishes, He wadna with set speeches bauk.

26. A distinguishing mark or quality; a distinctive trait or feature; a characteristic.

c 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) xxiv, This suddane semblie .. Haifand the pointis of ane parliament. *c* 1530 H. Rhodes *Bk. Nurture* 438 in *Babees Bk.* 94 To forbeare in anger is the poynt of a friendly leeche. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 449 b, A shyft of subtle sophisters, and not a poynt of sober Diuynes. 1604 James I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 111 It is become .. a point of good fellowship..to take a pipe of Tobacco. 1694 Atterbury *Serm., On Prov.* xiv. 6 (1726) I. 184 To be cautious, and upon our Guard, in receiving Doctrines..is a Point of great Prudence. 1889 T. A. Guthrie *Pariah* I. ix, Description was not Lettice's strong point.

b. *spec.* A physical feature in an animal; *esp.* one by which excellence or purity of breed is judged. Hence *transf.* in reference to a person or thing. (Cf. 14.)

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 52 She hath one poynt of a good hauke, she is hardie. 1841 Borrow *Zincali* II. ii. 56 Much better versed in the points of a horse than in points of theology. 1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* xxxvii, She seemed to scan his points approvingly. 1894 G. Armatage *Horse* ii. 14 They [American and Canadian horses] are not remarkable for beauty, though not showing any peculiarly unsightly points. *Ibid.* 20 That the race horse should have all his various points in true relative development. *Ibid.* iv. 47 The points essential to a hunter are a lean head and neck [etc.].

27. *The point*: the precise matter in discussion or to be discussed; the essential or important thing. Often in phr. *to come to the point*, *to keep to the point*, etc.: see also *in point*, *to the point* (D. 4 d, 6 c).

c 1381 Chaucer *Parl. Foules* 372 But to the poynt, nature held on hire hond A formele egle of shap the gentilleste That euere she a-mong hire werkis fond. *c* 1386 — *Prol.* 790 This is the poynt, to speken short and pleyn. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxix. 236 Come to ye poynt, and vse no more such langage nor suche serymonyes. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. iii. (Arb.) 68 But the point is, I know not how to better my selfe. 1693 Creech in *Dryden's Juvenal* xiii. Argt. (1697) 319 Then coming closer to his Point, he tells him,..The Wicked are severely punish'd by their own Consciences. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 12 Let us now come to the Point in Hand. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* ii, 'Is it impossible for you to speak to the point?' said La Motte. 1868 Helps *Realmah* (1876) 256 Do keep to the point, my excursive friends. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 18 The point is not who said the words, but whether they are true or not.

b. *To make a point of* (= F. *faire un point de*): to treat or regard (something) as essential or indispensable; to make (it) a special object. Usually with vbl. sb. or gerund: formerly also *to make a point to do* something.

a 1778 Goldsmith in Boswell *Johnson* 9 Apr., Whenever I write any thing, the publick make a point to know nothing about it. *a* 1806 Fox *Hist. Jas. II* (1808) 12 The King made no point of adhering to his concessions. 1823 W. Tennant *Cdl. Beaton* iv. iii. 121, I mak a pount to be an e'e-witness o' ilka business o' that sort. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Brooke Farm* vii. 88 Her husband made such a point of his tea that she had little hope of persuading him to give it up. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 581 A former colleague of mine in the Oxford Schools always made a point of describing him as 'William the Purchaser'.

28. That at which one aims, or for which one strives or contends; aim, object, end. Often in phr. *to carry one's point*: see Carry *v.* 17 b.

13.. *De Sancta Anastasia* 86 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 26 Þe prynce..Opon a day his poynt wold prouе. 1580 Sidney *Ps.* xxxi. vii, They their counsells led All to this point, how my poore life to take. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. ii. 43

It remaines, As the maine Point of this our after-meeting. 1689 Popple tr. *Locke's Toleration* L.'s Wks. 1727 II. 250 The Magistrate..will have his Will, and carry his Point. 1700 Pepys *Diary*, etc. (1879) VI. 217 The old East India Company have..obtained their great point against the new, by having got their Bill passed. 1776 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* vii. (1876) 408 If they make it the point of their ambition. 1857 W. Collins *Dead Secret* III. ii, She ended..by carrying her own point, and having her own way.

b. *To make a point*: to establish a proposition, to prove a contention; also *gen.* to attain something that one is aiming at.

1809 J. Marshall *Const. Opin.* v. (1830) 112 Two points have been made in this cause. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* ii. (1875) 87 All it exists for is to get its ends, to make its points. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Nov. 3/1 His evident desire to make every point that can possibly be made against the Clark lecturer.

29. A conclusion, completion, culmination, end, 'period'. Also *full point*. ? *Obs.*

c 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 278 Habent mortem sine morte et finem mortis sine fine. Hij sholen haue deþ wid-oute deiing And point of deþ wid-onten ending. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 2107 But shortly to the point thanne wol I wende, And maken of my longe tale an ende. *c* 1540 Heywood *Four P. P.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 352 Ye shall never have them at a full point. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* Ded. 3 To bring that to some good pointe, that earst I had begonne. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 10 First,..say what the play treats on: then read the names of the Actors: and so grow on to a point. 1633 Durie in *Presbyt. Rev.* (1887) 307 Thought it necessarie to put the matter to some poynt at that diet. 1686 Burnet *Trav.* v. (1750) 245, I thought I had made so full a Point at the Conclusion of my last Letter, that I should not have given you the Trouble of reading any more Letters. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Tale Tyne* I. 7 He is bringing his invention to a point.

† **30.** Determination, decision, resolution. *Obs.*

1477 [see *at a point*, D. 1d]. 1481 Caxton *Godeffroy* xxxii. 68 At thende the kyng cam so to poynt that they were appeased goodly. 1530 Cranmer in Strype *Life* (1694) App. 5 After all this he commeth to the poynte to save the Kyngs honour. 1578 T. Wilcocks *Serm. Pawles Cr.* 22 A great sorte are at a playne pount, they are carelesse of their soules, so their bodye maye bee free. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 6, I begin to come to a point; I intend to go along with this good man. 1738 [see *at a point*, D. 1d].

VI. From 16th c. F. *point* = 15–16th c. It. *punto*; derived from the sense *prick*, through that of *stitch, work done with stitches* with the needle.

As English used the native word *stitch* (OE. *stice*, from OTeut. **stikan* to prick, stab, etc.) for the prick of the needle in sewing, the corresponding Fr. use of *point* was not adopted, and the development of this sense was entirely in Italian and French. The It. name *punto in aria* occurs at Venice in 1476.

31. Thread lace made wholly with the needle (also called more fully *point lace, needle-point lace, needle-point*); also improperly applied to pillow lace imitating that done with the needle, and sometimes to lace generally: often named from the place of manufacture, as *Alençon point, Venetian point, point of Genoa, Spain*, etc.: cf. Point *sb.*[3] b.

1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* 56 Isabella, who was his wife, publish'd a book of all the sorts of Points, Laces, and Embroideries. 1673 Ray *Trav.* 156 Venice is noted..for Needle-work Laces called Points. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 148 To know the Age and Pedigrees Of Poynts of Flandres or Venise. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2150/4 Lost .., Two Pieces of Old Point of Spain Three Yards long; and a Quarter of a Yard broad, some of it sowed upon a Parchment, and new Purled. 1745 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 186 Another would not for the world wear lace; but she will wear point, and sees no harm in it at all. 1864 Mrs. Palliser *Hist. Lace* xiii. (1902) 198 A costly work of Alençon point appeared in the Exhibition of 1855. 1882 A. S. Cole in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 186/1 The different sorts of early Venetian point laces are called 'flat Venetian point', 'rose (raised) point', 'caterpillar point', 'bone point', &c. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 May 3/1 The Irish crochet point is..the best-known of all Irish laces. 1906 *Ibid.* 28 Feb. 12/1 Bucks lace, or 'Bucks pillow point', as the fine work is usually called, dates back..as far as the sixteenth century.

attrib. 1672 Dryden *Marr. à la Mode* III. i, My new point gorget shall be yours upon't. *c* 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 252 Fine point or Lace sleeves and Ruffles.

b. A piece of lace used as a kerchief or the like.

1663 Pepys *Diary* 18 Oct., My wife in her best gowne and new poynt that I bought her the other day, to church with me. 1687 Sedley *Bellam.* I. Wks. 1722 II. 90 She..had but one poor Point of her own making. 1756 Mrs. Calderwood *Jrnl.* (1884) 308 Her hair curled and powdered, with a little cap, or perhaps but a point, and nothing more on their heads.

B. = F. *pointe*. (L. *cuspis, mucro*, Ger. *spitze*.)

I. 1. A sharp end to which anything tapers, used for pricking, piercing, scratching, pointing out, etc.: as of a weapon, tool, pin, pen, pointer.

a 1330 *Syr Degarre* 1059 Thi swerd..The point is in min aumenere. He tok the point, and set ther to. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1791 *Lucrece*, Tbis swerd thour out thyn herte shal I ryue..And sette the poynt [*v. r.* swerd] al sharp vp-on hire herte. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* II. § 40, I tok a subtil compas, & cleped þat on poynt of my compas A, & þat oþer poynt F. Than tok I the point of A, & set it in [the] Ecliptik line euene in my zodiak. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vii. 27 Take also a litill bawme on þe poynt of þi knyffe. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 10626 (Trin.) May no mon write wiþ penne point. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 406/2 Poynte, of a scharpe toole,.. *cuspis, mucro, pennum*. 1483 *Wardr. Acc.* 1 *Rich. III*, iij swerdes whereof oon with a flat poynt, called curtana. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 798 It lyith one your speris poynt. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 It is not so moche as a pynnes poynt, compared to yᵉ hole erth. 1611 Bible *Jer.* xvii. 1 The sinne of Iudah is written with a pen of yron, and the point of a diamond. 1722 Quincy *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 5 Particles that affect the Taste with Points sharp and piercing. 1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. xxv, Scarce could they hear, or see their foes, Until at weapon-point they close. 1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 316 Scorpions have..an arcuated and excessively acute point or sting. 1840 Lardner *Geom.* i. 6 The point of the finest needle. 1897 Merriman *In Kedar's Tents* xxvii, It is a pretty spot for the knife—nothing to turn a point.

† b. Rendering L. *acies* ('front of an army').

1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xx. 2 The preest shal stoond bifore the poynt [Vulg. *aciem*], and thus he shal spek to the puple.

c. Short for *point of the sword* (or other weapon). *To come to points*: to begin fighting (with swords).

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, v. iv. 21, I saw him hold Lord Percy at the point. 1652 Tatham *Scotch Figgaries* IV. i, But mayn't I Bar points, being the Challenged? 1762 Smollett *Sir L. Greaves* iii. (1793) I. 70 They would have come to points immediately, had not the gentlemen interposed. 1887 Sir F. Pollock in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 801/2 The effective use of the point is a mark of advanced skill. *Ibid.*, St. Louis anticipated Napoleon in calling on his men to use the point.

d. *fig. phr. To put too fine a point upon*: to express with unnecessary delicacy; not to state bluntly or in plain terms.

1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xi, He was—not to put too fine a point upon it—..hard up!

2. The (or a) salient or projecting part of anything, of a more or less tapering form, or ending in an acute angle; a tip, apex; a sharp prominence.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 7 At the poynt of thy label in the bordure set a prikke..at the point of thi label set a-nother prikke. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xvii. 80 Stanes, þe whilk er noȝt so hard as dyamaundes, and comounly þaire poyntes er broken off. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 285/2 A Poynte of a nese, *pirula*. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, II. i. 7, I prethee Tom, beate Cuts Saddle, put a few Flockes in the point: the poore Iade is wrung in the withers. 1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* 69 Hold up the Hand hollow above the Shoulder points. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 154 The Stern is very low, but the Head is as high again, and draws into a sharp point as the Gondolos of Venice. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiii. 276 By spreading their sails horizontally, and by putting bullets in the centers of them to draw them to a point, they caught as much [rain] water, as filled all their cask. 1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 441 The chrysalides are always rounded, or without angular elevations or points. 1841 James *Brigand* iii, Let them get round yon point of the rock. 1881 C. Gibbon *Heart's Problem* iii, Mr. Calthorpe tapped the points of the fingers of each hand together.

fig. 1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* II. v, He is my Nephew, and my Chiefe, the Point, Tip, Top, and Tuft of all our family!

b. *spec.* The tapering extremity of any promontory or piece of land running into the sea; a tapering promontory, a cape: often in geographical names, as Start Point, Point of Ardnamurchan. Also, A peak of a mountain or hill.

1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 32 He discouered a corner or poynt of the sayd mayne land. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xviii, The point of the Sarail, whereupon the sea beateth. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* i. (1892) 4 From Kemes head called Pen Kemes pointe North, to St. Gouens pointe in the Southe. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xxvii. 201 The land..casting his capes, points and tongues farre into the sea. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 260 The Mountain of Elwend, which is discover'd..by the whitenesse of its sand and by the extraordinary height of its points. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., The Seamen also call the Extremity of any Promontary (which is a Piece of Land running out into the Sea) a Point; which is of much the same Sense with them as the Word Cape. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* I. 144 The party landed, and encamped at the bottom of a small bay within point George.

† c. The wing of a fleet or army. *Obs.*

1550 T. Nycolls *Thucidides* 222 h, The Peloponesians auaunced..to the ende to haue enclosed with their left poyncte, the ryght poynct of the Athenians. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* v. v. § 8. 698 The Latines, as vsually, were in the points; the Romans, in the maine battell.

d. *Mil.* The small leading party of an advanced guard (consisting usually of an experienced non-commissioned officer and four men).

1589 *Discourse Voy. Spain & Port.* 30 Sir Henrie Norris (whose Regiment had the poynt of the Vangard). 1903 Ld. Wolseley *Story of a Soldier's Life* I. ii. 62 What is now commonly called 'the point of the advanced guard' consisted of four privates and myself.

e. *pl.* The extremities of a horse.

1855 Smedley *H. Coverdale* xliii, A particularly fast mare..bay, with black points. 1872 R. F. Burton *Zanzibar* I. ix. 347 The favourite charger of the late Sayyid is a little bay with black points. 1883 W. H. Bishop in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 720/2 He is sixteen hands high, dark bay, and has black points.

3. An object or instrument consisting of or characterized by a point (in sense 1), or which pricks or pierces. **a.** A pointed weapon or instrument for stabbing or piercing; a dagger, pointed sword, or the like; also, a bodkin.

1488 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 5 Item,..within the said box a point maid of perle contenand xxv perle with hornis of gold. *c* 1520 *Treat. Galaunt* 134 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 157 Howe many poyntes were they nowe a dayes And yet a good poynte amonge them were to fynde Daggers of vengeaunce, redy to make frayes. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iv, I will learne you..to controll any enemies point i' the world. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* III. 54 Lidian, who entring with a point upon his enemy,.. run him cleane thorow. 1719 Young *Busiris* III. i, Let each man bear A steady point, well levell'd at his heart.

b. 'An iron or steel instrument used with some variety in several arts' (Chambers *Cycl.*); e. g. a pin-pointed tool used by etchers and engravers, an etching-needle: cf. *dry-point* (Dry *a.* C. 3); a small punch or chisel used by stone-workers, etc.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Engravers, etchers, wooden-cutters, stone-cutters, etc. use points to trace their designs on the copper, wood, stone, etc... Statuaries..have likewise points in manner of little chissels, used in first forming or sketching out their work...Lapidaries have iron points, to the ends whereof are fastened pieces of diamonds, serving to pierce the precious stones withal. *c* 1790 Imison *Sch. Art* II. 40 If the lines are too small, pass over them again with a short but round point. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 341 The Point is the smallest kind of chisel used by masons. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. VII. ii. § 6. 115 *note*, No cloud can be drawn with the point; nothing but the most delicate management of the brush. 1880 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXXI. 9 The Royal sketches evince a true feeling for art, and much ability with the etching point.

c. *Her.* A bearing resembling a pile, usually occupying the base of the shield; reckoned a 'diminution' or mark of dishonour.

1562 Leigh *Armorie* 124 He beareth a poynte playne, Geules, in a fielde, Or. This is for hym yᵗ telleth lyes, to hys soueraigne. 1830 Robson *Hist. Her.* Gloss., *Point*, according to Edmondson, (meaning the point pointed), is an ordinary somewhat resembling the Pile, issuing from the Base.

d. A tine of a deer's horn.

1863 Kingsley *Water-Bab.* ii. (1874) 69 You may know some day..what his rights mean, if he has them, brow, bay, tray, and points. 1884 Jefferies *Red Deer* iv. 68 An antler is judged by the number of points or tines which spring from the beam. The beam is the main stem, and the points are the branches. 1885 Roosevelt *Hunting Trips* iv. 107 He was a fine buck of eight points.

e. *Electr.* A metallic point at which electricity is discharged or collected; also, each of the carbon points or pencils in an electric light (see Carbon 2).

1836–41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 261 The influence of points in receiving and carrying off electricity has already been adverted to. 1849 Craig, *Point*,..in Electricity, the acute termination of a body which facilitates the passage of the fluid to or from the body. *c* 1865 Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 136/2 As the points burn away, the springs keep up a fresh supply. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Apr. 10/1 At the rate of a foot in five minutes the carbon point wrought its way, and in a short time the enormous mass of steel had been reduced to fragments that could be easily handled.

f. On a railway: A tapering movable rail by which vehicles are directed from one line of rails to another. Usually in *pl.*

1838 Simms *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 27 Moveable points or sliding-rails, and the requisite machinery for moving them. 1885 *Scotsman* 11 June, A south bound goods train..ran into the safety points, crashing against the buffer end with great violence. 1889 G. Findlay *Eng. Railway* 53 It is impossible for the signalman to lower the signals..until the 'points' or 'switches' have been placed in their proper position.

g. One of the twelve tapered divisions on each 'table' of a backgammon board.

1588 Greene *Pandosto* (1843) 9 That his friend Egistus had entered a wrong pointe in his tables. 1595 Southwell *Tri. Death* (1596) 22 God casteth the dice, and giueth vs our chaunce; the most we can doe, is, to take the poynt that the cast will affoord vs. 1680 Cotton *Gamester* xxv. 109 Of Irish...The men which are thirty in number are equally divided between you and your Adversary, and are thus placed, two on the Ace point, and five on the sice of your left hand Table. *Ibid.* xxvii. 114 (*Tick-tack*) Boveries is when you have a man in the eleventh point of your own Tables, and another in the same point of your Adversaries directly answering. 1870 Hardy & Ware *Mod. Hoyle, Backgammon* 142 The next best point..is to make your bar-point. 1905 Fiske *Chess in Iceland* 279 Some confusion is caused by the fact that we English use *point* both for the 'dots' on the dice and the twenty-four *points* (Fr. 'flèches') on the board.

In other applications

h. † A kind of nail or spike (*obs.*); a glazier's sprig (*Cent. Dict.*). †i. An agnail or hangnail; = Agnail 3 *Obs.* †j. A small piece of heavy wood pieced into the butt of an arrow to counterbalance the head. *Obs.* k. † A rough diamond of a certain shape (*obs.*); also, an angular fragment of diamond adapted for glass-cutting (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). l. A thorn. m. One of the interchangeable pointed legs of a pair of compasses. n. A name of certain surgical instruments.

h. 1590 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 374 A gr[oss] doble hard poyntes, iis. iid. i. 1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 73 If about these nails be an excoriation of the flesh, which is commonly called 'points'. j. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 127 Two poyntes in peecing be ynough, lest the moystnes of the earthe enter to moche into the peecinge, and so leuse the glue. Therefore many poyntes be more pleasaunt to the eye, than profitable for the vse. k. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 213 The Names of Rough Stones [diamonds], according to their Forms and Substance... A Point...An ½ Point [etc.]. l. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xvii. 373 Every one tooke a poynt of Manguay, which is like vnto an awle or sharpe bodkin, with the which..they pierced the calfes of their legges neare to the bone, drawing foorth much blood. 1893 P. H. Emerson *On Eng. Lagoons* xxxix. 231 That's good for drawing points..out of your hand. m. 1669 Stirmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. ii. 53 A Brass pair of Compasses to go with an Arch and Screws..and four Steel Points to take in and out. n. 1890 A. Whitelegge *Hygiene & Public Health* xii. 263 The lymph may be sealed in capillary tubes or dried upon ivory points. *Ibid.* 264 If stored calf-lymph is used, two large 'points' are needed

for each child. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 776 Our practice is confined to two methods, namely tonsillotomy and the galvano-caustic point.

4. *Printing.* One of the short sharp pins fixed on the tympan of a press so as to perforate the sheet and serve to make register.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. ¶ 19 This Point is made of a piece of small Wyer about a quarter and half quarter of an Inch high. *Ibid.* xxiv. ¶ 7 To large Paper he chuses Short Shanked Points, and to small Paper Long Shanked Points. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, To regulate the margins, and make the lines and pages answer each other when printed on the other side; in the middle of the wood, in the sides of this tympan, are two iron points, which make two holes in the sheet. 1825–88 [see *paste-point*, Paste *sb.* 8].

b. Short for *point-plate* (see D. 14).

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. ¶ 19 The Points are made of Iron Plates about the thickness of a Queen Elizabeth Shilling: .. at the end of this Plate .. stands upright the Point. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. 514 Points are made of sheet iron, of different lengths, about the sixteenth part of an inch thick. .. The spur of the point is rivetted at the small end, and projects about three eighths of an inch.

II. 5. A tagged lace or cord, of twisted yarn, silk, or leather, for attaching the hose to the doublet, lacing a bodice, and fastening various parts where buttons are now used; often used as a type of something of small value (esp. *blue point*). Now *arch.* or *Hist.*

[In this sense *point* renders F. *aiguillette*, orig. an *aglet* or metal point of a lace or cord, thence a lace with an aglet. English (on the whole) retained *aglet* for the metal point or tag, and translated it by *point* for the cord.]

1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 35 Johanni Dounton pro j gros poyntes, iij s. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 33 Y might, and y satte lowe, breke sum of my pointes. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 241 Two doseyn poyntys of chevrelle, the aglottes of sylver feyn. 1530 Palsgr. 256/1 Poynt for ones hose, *esguillette*. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 675/2 It is not al worth an aglet of a good blewe poynte. 1549 Latimer *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 117 He made hys pen of the aglet of a poynte that he plucked from hys hose. ?*a* 1550 *Debate Somer & Wynter* 132 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 41 All is not worthe a poynte of lether. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1094 [They] made thongs and points of the skins of men and women, whom they had flaine quick. 1615 Sir E. Hoby *Curry-combe* vi. 265 He hath hardly earned a blew point for his daies worke. 1647 Peacham *Worth of Penny* 17 So naturally sparing, that if a point from his hose had broken, he would have tied the same upon a knot, and made it to serve againe. 1739 'R. Bull' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 260 A chilling Fear surprizes all his Joints, And makes him ready to untruss his Points. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xx, Assistance in tying the endless number of points, as the laces which attached the hose to the doublet were then termed. [See also Aglet *sb.* 1.]

†**6.** A plait of hair; a pigtail. *Obs.*

1603 B. Jonson *Entertainm. Coronat. K. Jas.* Wks. (1616) 844 Her hayre bound into foure seuerall points.

7. *Naut.* One of the short pieces of flat braided cord attached near the lower edge of a sail for tying up a reef; a reef-point: see Reef *sb.*[1] 3.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) H h iv, The courses of large ships are either reefed with points or .. reef-lines. 1801 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 44 [He] called to the boatswain to bring a point (a rope doubled with knots at the end), and give the plaintiff a 'starting'. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 17. 399 Midshipmen into the tops to see the points tied!

8. A short buckling strap.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Point* .. 17. (*Harness.*) A short strap stitched to a wide one for the purpose of attaching the latter to another strap by a buckle. The end of any strap that is provided with holes for the buckle-tongue.

III. 9. Each of the equidistant points on the circumference of the mariner's compass, indicated by one of the thirty-two rays drawn from the centre, which serve to particularize the part of the horizon whence the wind is blowing or in the direction of which an object lies; also *transf.* the angular interval between two successive points (one-eighth of a right angle, or 11° 15′). Hence, any of the corresponding points, or in general any point, of the horizon; thus often nearly = Direction. (In ordinary use, usually *point of the compass*; in absol. use chiefly *Naut.*)

a 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 86 When the wynde is in any poynte of the northe all the fowle stynke is blowen ouer the citee [London]. 1527 R. Thorne in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 257 The roses of the windes or pointes of the compasse. 1556 Burough *ibid.* (1886) III. 117 The land lyeth North and halfe a point Westerly. 1592 Lyly *Gallathea* I. iv. 33 The two and thirty poynts for the winde. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 206 To this day they [Chinese] haue but eight points vnto their Compasse. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* vi. (1840) 103 They bent their course one point of the compass .. to the southward of the east. 1798 Millar in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. p. cliv, The leading Ship to steer one point more to starboard. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 463 The Latin Church .. regardless of all points of the compass, has adopted for its Altar the Holy Tomb itself. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 54/1 Lights .. were seen from four to five points on the port bow of the *Y. M. Stevens*.

IV. 10. a. The salient feature of a story, discourse, epigram, joke, etc.; that which gives it application; effective or telling part. Also, A witty or ingenious turn of thought.

1728 Pope *Dunc.* I. 254 All arm'd with points, antitheses and puns. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xi, The young ladies might have rather missed the point and cream of the jest. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 An inscription .. in which the moral was better than the point. 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* I. 29 So as to be able to turn the point of an argument. 1876 *World* V. No. 106. 3 Full of capital points, blunted in delivery. 1891 Ld. Coleridge in *Law Times Rep.* LXV. 581/1 He has somewhat misapprehended the point of those observations. *Mod.* He did not see the point of the joke.

b. That quality in speech or writing which arrests attention; appealing, convincing, or penetrating quality; pungency, effect, value.

a 1643 W. Cartwright *On Fletcher* Comedies, etc. (1651) 8 All point! all edge! all sharpness! 1675 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Ess. Poetry* 114 'Tis epigram, 'tis point, 'tis what you will, But not an elegy. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* (1816) I. Introd. 10 Any thing .. which my illustrious friend thought it worth his while to express, with any degree of point. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & B.* II. viii. 135 A stanza, which has the point of an epigram with all the softness of a gentle truth.

V. 11. *Cricket.* The position of the fieldsman who is stationed more or less in a line with the popping-crease, a short distance on the off-side of the batsman (orig. close to the point of the bat); also *transf.* the fieldsman himself.

1833 Nyren *Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* 41 The point of the bat .. The young fieldsman who is appointed to this situation, should possess a quick eye .. For the position of body in the point, I can do no better than refer him to instructions .. given to the wicket-keeper. *Ibid.* 42 The point all the while must keep his face towards the batter, and his arms and hands in their proper position. 1849 *Laws of Cricket* in 'Bat' *Crick. Man.* (1850) 57 No substitute .. shall be allowed to .. stand at the point, cover the point, or stop behind. 1850 *Ibid.* 43 The Point requires a fieldsman with a very quick eye .. The distance at which he stands from the point of the bat, varies from five to seven yards. 1851 Lillywhite *Guide Cricketers* 68 Templar .. has succeeded to his [brother's] place as point. 1870 Seeley *Lect. & Ess.* 165 What can be more serious than a game of Cricket? .. Point does not chat with cover-point.

b. In *Lacrosse*, The position of the player who stands a short distance in front of the goal-keeper, or the player himself. c. In *Baseball*, The positions occupied by the pitcher and catcher.

187. *Boy's own Bk., La Crosse*, There is a goal-keeper; a point, placed twenty yards a-head of the goal-keeper; and a coverpoint.

C. Nonn of action of French or English origin (including some senses of doubtful origination).

†**1.** A feat; *esp.* a feat of arms, a deed of valour, an exploit; also, an encounter, skirmish. [OF. *pointe.*] *Points of war*: warlike exercises. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IX. 631 This wes a richt fair poynt, perfay! *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 540 And puttes you to perell in pointis of armes. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 345 For that the kynge hadde slain oon of his nevewes at a poynt, that hadde be by-fore the town. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. iv. 138 With oile anoynt, Nakit worsling and strougling at nyse poynt. 1580 Sidney *Ps.* XVIII. ix, He me warr points did show, Strengthning mine arms, that I could break an iron bow. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 696 Besides he could doo manie other poynts, The which in Court him served to good stead. 1602 *2nd Pt. Returne fr. Parnass.* II. vi. 945 Seeing him practise his lofty pointes, as his crospoynt and his backcaper.

†**2.** A hostile charge or accusation. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7900 The triet men of Troy traitur hym cald, And mony poinntes on hym put for his pure shame. *Ibid.* 11751 Er any troiens with truthe might telle suche a fawte, Or soche a point on me put in perlament her aftur. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. (1482) 277 To ansuere to all maner poyntes that the kyng and his counceyll wold put vpon hym.

†**3.** Trial, examination: in phr. *put to point. Obs.*

1469 in *Archæologia* XV. 168 That the money .. be newe molton and reforged .. till it be putte to poynt. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 611 To have thair maters callit and put to poynt in ordour. 1584 *Ibid.* 687 Quhill the samin be decydit or utherwise put to point.

4. *Falconry.* Of a hawk: The action of rising vertically in the air; esp. in phr. *to make (her) point.* [F. *la pointe de l'oiseau.*]

1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxvii. (1739) 125 Like the Eagle they make many points before they stoop to their Prey. 1828 Sir J. S. Sebright *Observ. Hawking* 23 The hawk will make his point—that is, rise perpendicularly in the air over the spot where the bird got into cover. 1852 R. F. Burton *Falconry in Valley of Indus* iii. 29 The Shikrah .. 'makes her point' and takes her stand on some neighbouring tree or eminence. 1883 Salvin & Brodrick *Falconry in Brit. Isles* Gloss. 152 *To make its point*, the mode a Hawk has of rising in the air, by which the place is marked where the quarry has 'put in.'

5. A direct forward advance, a charge. [F. *faire pointe* to make a charge.]

1755 J. Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) II. 27 It seems they had all in turn made a dead point at this young earl, though unsuccessfully. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 239 Just in my way as I was making my point for Lancashire.

6. Of a pointer or setter: The act of pointing; the rigid attitude assumed on finding game, with the head and gaze directed towards it. Usually in phrases *to make, come to a point.* Also *fig.*

1771 Mackenzie *Man Feel.* Introd 3, My dog had made a point on a piece of lee-ground. 1892 *Field* 7 May 695/1 Raffle made two good points on birds. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 510/2 The method of approaching the point is explained. *Mod.* A dog that comes to a point well.

7. The act of pointing: in the humorous phrase *bread or potatoes and point*, the action of merely pointing or looking at the relish, such as cheese, bacon, fish, etc., and making one's meal of bread or potatoes only. (*dial.*)

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. x. (1871) 195 The victual Potatoes-and-Point not appearing, at least not with specific accuracy of description, in any European Cookery-Book whatever. 1897 *Ch. Times* 15 Oct., A poor family, who could not afford to eat meat, and who, we will say, dine on potatoes, would .. be commonly said to have for dinner potatoes and point.

8. An indication; a hint, suggestion, direction.

1882 B. Harte *Flip* iv, One of these officials comes up to this .. ranch .. to get points about diamond-making. 1886 *Halford's Adviser* 20 Jan., There are friends who honestly and in all good faith give a 'point' as to buying this or that Stock. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 6 Oct. 263/2 A clever young man easily makes the mistake of supposing that he could have given Solomon points about women.

9. *Arch.* Amount or degree of pointedness: in phrase *of the third* (or *fourth*) *point*, rendering It. *di terzo* (or *quarto*) *acuto.*

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 8 Arches of the 3d. and 4th. Point .. So our English Authors call 'em, but the Tuscan Authors calls them *di terzo*, and *di quarto acuto*, because they always concur in an acute Angle at the Top. 1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Tierce point*, the vertex of an equilateral triangle. Arches or vaults of the third point, which are called by the Italians *di terzo acuto*, are such as consist of two arcs of a circle intersecting at the top.

D. Phrases and Combinations (chiefly from A.).

*With prepositions.

1. At point. [= F. *à point.*] †a. Aptly, fitly, properly, suitably, conveniently. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 702 For wynd at poynt blawand thai had. *Ibid.* VI. 406 He wes arayit at poynt clenly, Outakyn that his hede wes bair. *Ibid.* X. 283 He wes .. Curtas at poynt, and debonar And of richt sekir contenyng. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 113 Ane gude knycht .. suld sett all his study till arm him at poynt, and hors him. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. 25 The fame wherof so wandred it at point [L. *ea fama vagatur*].

†b. (Also *at a point.*) In readiness, prepared.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. iv. 347 Tis politic and safe to let him keep At point a hundred knights. 1611 Florio s.v. *Punto*, *Essere in punto*, to be in a readinesse, to be at a point.

c. *At point to, at the point to* (with inf.): ready to, on the point of, just about to. Cf. *at the point of* (see f.); *on or upon the point of* (see 5). *arch.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 17 Whan they were at the poynt to haue passed ouer the seconde flode called Jordayn. 1564 Haward *Eutropius* II. 15 Pyrrhus was at the poynte to have fled. *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Sonn.* liii. 12 My hairt .. At poynt to speid, or quikly to despair. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. i. 33 Who already .. are at point To show their open banner. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xxv. 32, I am at the point to die. 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 195 Being at the poynt to leaue this world. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. 228 He seemed at point his whole desire to gain.

†d. *At a point*: agreed; settled, decided, determined, resolved. See A. 30. *Obs.*

1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 169 Ye promysyd me, that ye wold never breke the mater to Margrery unto suche tyme as ye and I were at a point. 1513 More *Rich. III* (1883) 60 Yet was [he] at a pointe in his owne mynde, toke she it wel or otherwise. 1555 in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1562/1, I .. was at poynt with my selfe, that I woulde not flye. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 189 Is he at a poynte with his creditors? 1660 Bunyan in *Life* (1870) 97 When they saw that I was at a point, and would not be moved nor persuaded. 1738 Neal *Hist. Purit.* IV. 85 His Highness [Cromwell] was at a point, and obliged them to deliver up the island of Polerone in the East Indies.

e. *At all points*: in every part, in every particular or respect. (Usually with *armed.*) (Cf. a.)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3332 Wel armed ȝe arn at alle maner poyntes. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 607 Armyd at all poyntes, for a day ys sette. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IV. viii. 129 A good knyght that was redy to doo bataill at all poyntes. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. ii. 200 Arm'd at all points exactly, *Cap a Pe.* 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 39 They were armed at all points. 1894 G. Armatage *Horse* ii. 13 Easily beaten at all points by an English horse of second-rate powers.

f. *At the point of*, on the very verge of, just about to do something. †*At the point of day* [F. *au point de jour*], at daybreak (*obs.*). (See also c.)

c 1450 *Merlin* 585 Be redy at the poynte of day for to ride. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Poge* vi, Whanne he was atte thartycle and at the poynt of dethe he wold make his testament. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxiv. 396 This should be eaten at the point of day. 1696 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 74 The lord Berkley was at the point of sayling. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 285 A rich man who was at the point of death. 1897 Hall Caine *Christian* III. ix, I .. told him they were at the point of going.

†**2. By point of.** By virtue or force of. *rare*—[1].

1472–3 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 156/2 Governours afore rehersed, or other entitled by poynt of Chartour.

3. From point to point. From one point or detail to another, in every particular, in detail. *Obs.* or *arch.* [OF. *de point en point.*]

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 333 Fro point to point al sche him tolde, That sche hath longe in herte holde. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 43 And than thei .. tolde it hym from point to point. 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 8 It standeth me upon to answere from point to point, to the reasons which you have brought. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* x. 31 Then I recounted to him from point to point how I was cast away. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* I. xv, From point to point I frankly tell The deed of death as it befell.

4. In point [OF. *en point*]. †a. In proper condition, in order. *Obs.*

1481 Caxton *Godeffroy* cxxxi. 145 They toke counseyl .. and made theyr shippes to be in poynt and redy. 1490 — *Eneydos* vii. 30 They dyd doo repayre theyr nauyre, &

sette it..alle in poynte, wyth alle thynges to theym necessarye.

†b. At once, on the instant. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1699 R. L'Estrange *Erasm. Collog.* (1725) 247 To cut off his Head if he had not done it in point.

c. *Her.* (*a*) Said of two piles borne in a shield so as to meet at their points. (*b*) *Point in point*: a bearing (sense B. 3 c) issuing from the base, resembling a pile reversed, but with concavely curved sides; reckoned a mark of dishonour.

1562 Leigh *Armorie* 124 He heareth a pointe in pointe, Or, in a fielde Sable. This is for them yᵗ are slowthfull in warres. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., He heareth two Piles in Point.

d. *predicatively.* (Cf. F. *à point* = *à propos*.) Apposite; appropriate.

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 254 Some play or other is in point. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 274 They are in point to the present subject. 1796 Mrs. J. West *Gossip's Story* I. 198 Not recollecting any similitude in point. 1885 Sir N. Lindley in *Law Rep.* 30 Ch. Div. 14 The case of *Stokes* v. *Trumper* is not really in point. 1888 Burgon *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. iii. 340, I recall another humble incident somewhat in point.

e. *In point of*: in the matter of; with reference or respect to; as regards. *In point of fact*: see also Fact 6 b. (From A. 5.)

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 3 States were too busy with their laws and too negligent in point of education. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. iii. (1674) 4 France may vie and weigh even with Greece it self, in point of Learning. 1656 H. Phillips *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 2 Much might be said to this in point of law. 1777 A. Hamilton *Wks.* (1886) VII. 515 He agrees with me in point of the enemy's numbers. 1812 *View State Parties in U. S.* (ed. 2) 32 In point of date, the two events correspond with a singular exactness. 1887 Sir E. Fry in *Law Times Rep.* LVIII. 163/2 The evidence..amply justifies the verdict and judgment in point of fact, if they can be justified in point of law.

†f. *In point to* (*of*): in a position ready to, on the point of; in immediate peril or danger of. Cf. *at the point* (1 c, f), *on the point* (5). *Obs.*

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II.* 432 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 343 That al Engelond i-wis was in point to spille. *a* 1350 *Cursor M.* 4760 (Gött.) Iacob and his sonis ware wid hunger in point to for-fare. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiii. 57 He.. was in poynt to drowne, and Criste tuke him by þe hand. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 87 [He] put all the lave in poynt of perdicioun. 1479 *Presentm. Juries in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 28 The crosse in the merkythe place, that it is in pounte to fall. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. xi. 55 Dido standis redy to cum in point to de. 1572–3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 189 Quhairof he hes lyne continewalie bedfast sensyne, and in poynt and dangeare of his lyff. 1641 W. Hakewill *Libertie of Subject* 90 The people were in point to rebell had not the king stayed the proceedings.

5. **On or upon the point of** (†to). [F. *sur le point de.*] On the very verge of; usually in reference to action, Just about to, just going to do something (now with vbl. sb. or n. of action, formerly also with inf.). Formerly also in reference to a specified time or a number: Very near, close upon.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 55/52 A churche .. þat ope þe poynte was to falle a-doun. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1457 Þe brutons were vpe þe pointe to fle. 1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 320 The gales [=galleys]..ar not yet departed, but upon the pointe of departing; tarying for wynde and weder. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 32 b, He had askryed a nomber of horsemen..vppon the poynct of syx thowsand. 1607 Middleton *Your Five Gallants* II. iii. 247 *Tai.* What's a'clock?..*Gol.*..'Tis upon the point of three. 1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* II. 10, I was upon the point of sending my footman to you. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. II. 100 When he was upon the point to fall upon the City, and Castle of Clisson. 1712 Budgell *Spect.* No. 307 ₱ 12 He ..was upon the Point of being dismissed. 1771 T. Hull *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) I. 75 Such a father!..upon the point to die! 1867 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* ii. 31 Everything seemed on the point of moving.

6. **To point.** †a. Into proper condition; to rights. [F. *à point.*] *Obs.*

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. xii. 37 So in lyke wyse traunylleth Phisyque to brynge Nature to poynt, that disnatureth in mannes body whan ony maladye or sekenes encombreth hit.

b. To the smallest detail; exactly, completely. *arch.* (Cf. *at point, at all points*, 1 a, e.)

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 16 Seeing one in mayle, Armed to point. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 194 Hast thou, Spirit, Performd to point, the Tempest that I bad thee? *a* 1625 Fletcher *Chances* I. iv, *Duke.* Are ye all fit? *1 Gent.* To point, sir. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* III. 282 All things thus happily performed to point.

c. *To the point* (of speech or writing, or *transf.* of the speaker or writer): Apposite, apt, pertinent. (Cf. A. 27.)

1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* III. i. 34 Show, that..the evidence which you call for is evidence to the point. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 111 He makes a long speech not much to the point. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 146/2 The notes are short and to the point.

7. **Upon point.** †a. On peril, on penalty. *Obs.*

1642 W. Bird *Mag. Honor* 40 The Clerks of the Chancery..shall not leave out or make omission of the said Additions..upon point to be punished.

†b. As a matter of fact, in reality. *Obs.*

1642 Rogers *Naaman* To Rdr. § 2 In this sense it is (upon point) no other then the old Adam. 1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* (1865) II. 15 Diligence..and Faithfulness..is all that is upon point required of him.

c. *Upon the point of*: see 5.

** With other sbs.

†8. **Point and blank** (*points and blank*): = Point-blank. *Obs. rare.*

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 14 b, The Mosquet ranforced and well charged with good powder, would carrie a full bullet poynt and blancke 24 or 30 scores. *Ibid.* 28 The arrowes doo not onelie wound, and sometimes kill in their points and blank, but also in their discents and fall.

9. **Point of honour** [F. *point d'honneur*]. A matter regarded as vitally affecting one's honour. Hence, the obligation to demand satisfaction (esp. by a duel) for a wrong or an insult.

1612 E. Grimstone tr. *Turquet's Gen. Hist. Spain* XXVII. 971 *margin*, Moderne combats and the Maximes of the point of honour at this day. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 52 Points of honour make them run into the Field ..in such sort, as that the greatest part of the Nobility unhappily falls in Duels. 1703 *Rules of Civility* 233 When we say a Point of Honour, we mean a Rule, a Law, and a Maxim of Honour. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 99 ₱ 2 The great Point of Honour in Men is Courage, and in Women Chastity. 1782 Cowper *Conversation* 163 The Point of Honour has been deemed of use, To teach good manners, and to curb abuse. 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xiii. 91 To obey the call of the commonwealth was the point of honour with the Roman statesman.

10. **Point of horse** (*Mining*): see Horse *sb.* 11.

1882 Ogilvie (Annandale), *Point of horse*,..the spot where a vein, as of ore, is divided by a mass of rock into one or more branches.

11. **Point-to-point**, *a.* a. (Made, reckoned, etc.) from one point or place to another in a direct line: chiefly of a cross-country race; hence *ellipt.* as *sb.* a cross-country race, a steeple-chase. See A. 19 c.

1883 C. Pennell-Elmhirst *Cream Leicestersh.* 236 The winner of the Quenby point-to-point chase. 1895 *Baily's Mag.* May 333/1 The so-called 'point-to-point' steeplechase —i.e., the original form of the sport. 1900 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Apr. 3 Major — conducted the point to point meetings.

b. Direct, straight, categorical.

1905 *Daily Chron.* 15 July 4/3 Random assertions are at once challenged and point-to-point question and answer are sometimes insisted upon.

12. **Point of view** [F. *point de vue*]: the position from which anything is viewed or seen, or from which a picture is taken; also, the position or aspect in which anything is seen or regarded. *lit.* and *fig.*

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Point of view*, with regard to building, painting, etc., is a point at a certain distance from a building, or other object, wherein the eye has the most advantageous view or prospect of the same. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 143 That he has seen the disputed subject in the same point of view. 1844 Macaulay *Misc. Writ.* (1860) II. 114 In a literary point of view, they are beneath criticism. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 2 Every generation..demands that the history of its forefathers be rewritten from its own point of view. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxvi. 367 From no single point of view..can all the Dirt-Bands of the Mer de Glace be seen at once. 1893 *Bookman* June 85/1 From the world's point of view his unpopularity was richly deserved.

*** Attributive uses and Combinations.

13. General Combinations, as *point-aglet*, *-angle*, *-cleaner*, *-end*, *-holder*, *-hole* (Printing), *-law* (Law *sb.*3), *-making*, *-mark*, *-pair*, *-pinner*, *-rod*, *-shape*, *-side*, *-system*, *-triplet*; *point-eared* adj. In Phonetics, used to describe a consonant articulated with the point of the tongue, as *t*, *d*; also in comb. as *point-side* (as *l*), *point-teeth* (as *þ*) adjs.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 151 Larrees [Persian coins] fashioned like *point-aglets, and are worth ten pence. 1869 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* iv. (1874) 67 The blade [of the Roman sword] was straight .. and cut at an obtuse angle to form the point. In process of time this *point-angle becomes more and more acute. 1888 Sweet *Hist. Eng. Sounds* § 11 *Point consonants admit of inversion..and protrusion. 1894 Gladstone *Odes of Horace* III. xix. 4 Goat-footed, *point-eared Satyrs too. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 335 [He] presses a little gently upon the Tympan just over the *Point-ends of each Point. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 330 A shallow half-moon cut out of the back [of a bowie-knife] at the point end. 1897 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 7/3 *Point holder, employed by the Midland Railway Company. 1602 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 229 The said schip sall ly on the *poyntlaw within the herbrie. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 4 Dec. 3/3 The book depends for effect rather upon its natural, facile 'talkativeness' than upon any sort of conscious *pointmaking. 1902 *Ibid.* 23 May 6/5 Dialogue sure to evoke laughter when delivered by such experts in point-making. 1897 *Archæologia* Ser. II. V. 402 A complete circle, with the *point-mark of the compass in the middle. 1858 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* II. 563 [The] equation..represents..a system of *m* points, or point-system of the order *m*...When *m* = 1 we have of course a single point, when *m* = 2 we have a quadric or *point-pair, when *m* = 3 a cubic or point-triplet, and so on. 1877 — in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 727/1, 2*μ* − *ν* point-pairs (that is, conics, each of them a pair of points). 1808 E. Sleath *Bristol Heiress* II. 34 She is as vain of the..breadth and texture of her *point-pinners as of her coronet. 1889 G. Findlay *Eng. Railway* 75 '*Point-rod Compensator', which automatically compensates for the expansion or contraction from heat or cold of the rods which actuate the points. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1911/4 Mantua's, Petticoats, *Point-shapes, etc. 1884 W. S. B. McLaren *Spinning* (ed. 2) 199 There is in every card what is called the *point side and the smooth side, the former being the side towards which the wires point. 1901 *N. E. Dict.* s. v. L, The 'point-side' consonant admits of considerable diversity in mode of articulation and consequently in acoustic quality.

14. Special Combs.: **point-bar**, in the Jacquard apparatus, one of the needles governing the warp-threads, by the motion of which the pattern is produced; **point-brass** (see quot.); **point-circle**, a point considered as an infinitely small or evanescent circle; **point-constable**, a constable on point-duty; **point-draughtsman**, one who draws with the point, an engraver; **point-finder**, an instrument for determining the vanishing point in making projections (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884); **point-handle**, the lever by which a point or railway switch is moved; **point-head**, a head-dress of point-lace (see Head *sb.* 5); **point-iron** (cf. *point-brass*); **point-lever** = *point-handle*; **point-net**, simple point-lace; **point-paper**, pricked paper for making, copying, or transferring designs (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **point-plate** (*Printing*), the adjustable plate carrying the points (B. 4); **point-policeman** = *point-constable*; **point-screw** (*Printing*), the screw by which the point-plate is fastened down; **point-shot**, point-blank distance (see Point-blank); **point-sphere**, a point regarded as an infinitesimal sphere; †**point-tag**, the aglet of a lace; †**point-tagger**, a maker of point-tags; **point-tool** (*Turning*), a flat tool having the end ground to a point; **point-trusser**, a valet or page who trussed or tied his master's points. Also Point-duty, Point-lace, etc.

1836 Ure *Cotton Manuf.* II. 320 Projects of bobbins, pushers, lockers, *point-bars, and needles. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 138 *Point-iron* or **-brass*, a larger sort of plumb, formed conically and terminating in a point, for the more nicely adjusting anything perpendicularly to a given line. 1866 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sc.* II. 946 A **point circle* has the equation $x^2+y^2=0$, and a *point-sphere* the equation $x^2+y^2+z^2=0$. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Aug. 8/2 A *point constable is on duty twenty yards away. 1872 Ruskin *Eagle's Nest* Pref. 7 The four greatest *point-draughtsmen hitherto known, Mantegna, Sandro Botticelli, Durer, and Holbein. 1899 *Daily News* 1 July 4/5 The *point handles always stop halfway while being moved over. 1702 Farquhar *Twin Rivals* II. iii, 'Tis conscience I warrant that buys her the *point-heads and diamond necklace! 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Abbé Conti* 31 Oct., She had bought a fine point head. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Oct. 8/1 In Edinburgh Station the lines are worked from 565 signal and *point levers. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 243 The *point-net machine. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. ₱ 19 A round Pin filed with a Male-Screw upon it, to..hold the *Point-Plate fast in its Place. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 321. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Dec. 7/1 One o'clock in the morning, at which hour the '*point' policeman outside the house goes off duty. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* x. ₱ 10 In the middle of each long Rail of the Tympan, is..an Hole..for the square Shanks of the *Point Screws to fit into. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 521/1 She engaged within *point musket shot, every ship of the enemy from rear to van. 1866 *Point-sphere [see *point-circle*]. 1649 Davenant *Love & Honour* II. i, Her Fingers I think they are smaller than thy *point tags. *a* 1652 Brome *New Acad.* II. i. Wks. 1873 II. 23 Thought'st ha' me like the hair brain'd *Point-tagger. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* Induct., Wks. (Grosart) V. 10 This fore-mentioned catalogue of the *point trussers. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. iii, Let me be a point-trusser while I liue if he vnderstands any tongue but English.

†**Point**, *sb.*2 *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Point *v.*2] An appointment, a preferment.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 250 3if thei [poor priests] schullen haue ony heize sacramentis or poyntis of þe heize prelatis, comynly þei schulle bie hem wiþ pore mennus goodis wiþ hook or wiþ crok.

‖ **Point** (pwæ̃), *sb.*3 The French for Point *sb.*1 A., in various senses; occurring in several phrases used in English, as *point d'appui*, point of support, fulcrum; *point d'arrêt*, *point saillant* (Geom.); *point de repère*: see quots.

1819 Lady Morgan *Fl. Macarthy* I. iv. 241 (Stanf.) The boatman, with his spoon-shaped paddle fixed against a jutting rock, for a *point d'appui*. 1871 Todhunter *Diff. Calculus* (ed. 5) xxii. § 304 A *point d'arrêt* is a point at which a single branch of a curve suddenly stops. *Ibid.* § 305 A *point saillant* is a point at which two branches of a curve meet and stop without having a common tangent. 1886 Gurney, etc. *Phantasms of Living* I. 468 Some point of external space at or near the seat of the imagined object plays a real part in the phenomenon. To this M. Binet gives the name of *point de repère*; and he regards it as producing a nucleus of sensation to which the hallucination accretes itself. 1903 Myers *Hum. Personality* I. Gloss., *Point de repère*, guiding mark. Used of some (generally inconspicuous) real object which a hallucinated subject sometimes sees along with his hallucination, and whose behaviour under magnification, &c., suggests to him similar changes in the hallucinatory figure.

b. *esp.* In names of various kinds of lace (Point *sb.*1 A. 31), as (from the real or supposed place of manufacture) *point d'Alençon*, *point d'Espagne*, *point de Venise*, etc.; also *point d'Angleterre*: see quot.; *point d'esprit*, applied to small square or oblong figures used to diversify the net ground of some kinds of lace; also in names of various stitches in lace and embroidery, as *point de minute*, *de reprise*, *de Sorrento*, etc.

1645 Evelyn *Diary* June, Broad but flat tossells of curious Point de Venize. 1676 Etheredge *Man of Mode* III. ii, *Sir Fop.* I never saw anything prettier than this high work on your *point a'Espagne*. *Emil.* 'Tis not so rich as *point de Venise*. 1688 Shadwell *Sq. Alsatia* II. i. (1699) 18 *Termagant.* Devil! I'll spoil your Point de Venice for you! (*Flies at him.*) 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. xi.

His hat laced with *point d'Espagne*. 1850 *Harper's Mag.* I. 431 A Pelerine..made of embroidered net trimmed with three rows of *point d'Alençon*. 1882 A. S. Cole in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 188/1 In the 17th century pillow lace in imitation of the scroll patterns of point lace .. produced chiefly in Flanders, went under the name of 'point d'Angleterre'. 1883 *Truth* 31 May 769/2 A skirt of lilac satin covered with a *point d'Alençon* tunic. *c* 1890 *Weldon's Pract. Needlework* VIII. No. 90. 6/2 A network of buttonhole stitches worked in pairs—the same stitch which by lace workers is technically termed 'Point de Sorrento'. *Ibid.* 7/2 Point de reprise is familiar to workers of point lace, and is also used..in drawn thread embroidery. *Ibid.* IX. No. 100. 13/2 Worm stitch, also known as 'twisted stitch', 'bullion', 'roll picot', or 'point de minute'. 1898 *Daily News* 3 Dec. 6/4 Spotted net, or point d'esprit, ..has come into fashion again for evening dresses for girls. 1902 *Mrs. Palliser's Hist. Lace* vii. 123 *Brussels point à l'aiguille, point de gaze*, is the most filmy and delicate of all point lace. *Ibid.* xvi. 220 Embroidered tulle or point d'esprit was made in Brittany..Denmark, and around Genoa.

Point (point), *v.*[1] Also (4 **pownt**), 4–6 **poynte**. [orig. ME. a. OF. *point-er*, in its twofold capacity, 'to prick, to mark with pricks or dots', deriv. of F. *point*, and 'to furnish with a point', deriv. of *pointe*: parallel to It. *puntare*, Sp. *puntar*, from *punto*, *punta*, and med.L. *punctāre* from *punctum*, *puncta*. But some of the senses app. arose immediately from the Eng. Point *sb.*[1], from which indeed, if no such verb had existed in French, the Eng. vb. might have arisen independently.]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To prick with something sharp; to pierce, puncture. *Obs.*

?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1038 But afterward they prile [? prike] and poynten, The folk right to the bare boon. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. viii. 55 It is hye tyme that they brenne, and poynte [other folk] no more. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 46 So goodly by & by hit is to poynt. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 407/1 (MS. K) Poyntyn, *puncto*. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 215/37 To Poynt, *pungere*.

†**2.** To mark with, or indicate by, pricks or dots; to jot down, note, write, describe. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn't.* 1009 To poynte hit 3et I pyned me parauenture. *a* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 105 Eueri fote þat þou gas, Þyn Angel poynteþ hit veh a pas. 1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Diductus*, *Diuisio in digitos diducta*, a deuision poynted or noted vpon the fingers. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* IV. xvii. 205, I draw or point out an occult Parallel, and reckon 52 deg. 35 min. from..Lundy towards the West.

3. To insert the proper points or stops in (writing); to make the proper stops or pauses in (something read or spoken); to indicate the grammatical divisions, or the pauses, by points or stops; to punctuate. Also *absol.* Now *rare*.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2161 A reder that poyntith ille, A good sentence may ofte spille. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/1 Poynton, or pawson, yn redynge, *pauso*. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 67 They also that rede in the Couente ought..to ouerse theyr lesson before .. that they may poynte yt as it oughte to be poynted. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 70 When sentences be cuill pointed, and the sence thereby depraued. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 51 Weele point our speech With amorous kissing, kissing commaes. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 265 Neither written nor pointed right. 1760 Lloyd *Actor* (1790) 15 Some .. Point ev'ry stop, mark ev'ry pause so strong. 1886 W. D. Macray in *Pilgr. Parnass.* Pref. 11, I have supplied the punctuation, the MS. itself being but scantily pointed.

b. To mark (the Psalms, etc.) for chanting, by means of points.

1604 (*title*) The Psalmes of David after the Translation of the Great Bible, pointed. 1636 (*title*) The Booke of Common Prayer, and administration of the Sacraments, etc. of the Church of England; with the Psalter pointed. 1887 *Cong. Ch. Hymnal* II. Editorial Note, Selections from the Book of Psalms, and from other parts of Holy Scripture, pointed and arranged for chanting.

c. To insert the vowel (and other) points in the writing of Hebrew and other Semitic languages; also, in shorthand.

1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* III. § 71. 315 Where they found *Iehovah* expressed, they read *Adonai*, which is pointed with the same pricks. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 7 They did not know how to point them or vowel them. 1847 J. Kirk *Cloud Dispelled* x. 152 The men who pointed the prophet's language.

d. To separate or mark *off* (figures) into groups by dots or points; *esp.* to mark *off* the decimal fraction from the integral part.

1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 28 Having placed the Numbers, and pointed them as the Rule Directs. 1827 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 130 Also, to divide by 100, is done by only pointing off two figures for decimals. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 37 Point off as many decimals.

II. 4. To furnish with a point or points; to work or fashion to a point, to sharpen. Also *fig.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5831 A pale wel y-poynt. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 120 John Poyntmaker for poynting of xl dosen points of silk pointed with ageletts of laton. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 215/38 To Poynt a knife, *acuere*. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. iii. 19 Till the diminution Of space, had pointed him sharpe as my Needle. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 35 Point them or burn the Points of them in a Fire to harden them. *Mod.* An instrument for pointing pencils.

b. *To point a cable* or *rope*: see quots.

1625–44 Manwayring *Sea-mans Dict.* 76 They use also to undoe the Strond at the end of a Cabell (some 2 foot long) and so make Synnet of the Roape-Varne, and lay them one over another againe, making it lesse towards the end, and so at the end, make them all fast with a peece of Marling, or the like. This is called pointing the Cabell. The use whereof is to keepe the Cabell from farssing, but chiefly to see that none of the end be stolne off, and cut away. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 50/1. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pointing the Cable*. 1706 in Phillips. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 31 How do you point and graft a rope? If it is a small rope measure five inches from the end you intend to point, then put on a good whipping, unlay the rope and strands to the whipping, take all the outside yarns, and bring them back on the rope, and stop them there, then take all the inside yarns, scrape and taper them down, until the end will be half the size of the rope, marl it down taut with twine, split the outside yarns, and lay them up each into two (two-yarn nettles); when they are all laid up, see that there is an even number, then take every alternate nettle and lay along the pointing, pass the filling, and work down once and a-half the round of the rope, and then finish off.

5. *fig.* †**a.** To make (food) pungent or piquant. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 29 Do þer-to hwyte Hony or Sugre, poynte it with Venegre.

b. To give point to (words, actions, etc.); to give force, piquancy, or sting to; to lend prominence, distinction, or poignancy to.

a 1704 T. Brown *Eng. Sat.* Wks. 1730 I. 25 That Poet .. pointed his verses with revenge and wit. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* XVIII. 396 And now the Martial Maid, by deeper wrongs To rouze Ulysses, points the Suitors tongues. 1727 Gay *Fables* I. XXXIX. 38 Beauty with early bloom supplies His daughter's cheeks, and points her eyes. 1748 Johnson *Van. Hum. Wishes* 222 To point a moral, or adorn a tale. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 29 Who vote for hire, or point it with lampoon. 1839 De Quincey *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 29 The circumstances..which pointed and sharpened the public feelings on that occasion. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Jan. 4/7 Pointing his remarks by reference to art matters in this city.

†**6.** To fasten or lace with tagged points or laces; to adorn with such points. *Obs.*

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* V. x. 177 To poynte his paltockes. 1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 55, ¾ elne of vellus to be Bell a paire of sleifis with cuffis, and to poynt his jaket. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Place & Time of Prayer* I. (1640) 126 Poynting and painting themselves to be gorgeous and gay. 1597–8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* IV. iv. 44 Poynted on the shoulders for the nonce.

III. 7. To work or deepen with a point or graving-tool. ? *Obs.*

1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* 75 Which he engrav'd after a new way, of Etching it first, and then pointing it (as it were) with the Burine afterwards.

8. a. *Building.* To fill in the lines of the joints of (brickwork) with mortar or cement, smoothed with the point of the trowel: cf. Pointing *vbl. sb.*[1] 5.

1375 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 9 [The roll of 1374–5 contains an account..for] powntyng [the chambers]. (1391 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 167 In salar. Willelmi Sklater punctantis super dictam domum per iiij dies, 20*d.*) *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5546 In at a wicket he went...Princes pointid it with pik. 1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 89 Item, to a sclatar for the poyntin of al the place off Stirling. 1572 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 151 Paid for ij[th] horse loode of lyme to point the wales. 1694 Addison *Virgil* Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 16 Point all their chinky lodgings round with mud. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 239 The joints having been carefully pointed up to the upper surface. 1881 Young *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 1061 To repair and 'point' a piece of garden wall.

b. *Gardening.* To prick *in* (manure, etc.) to a slight depth with the point of the spade; also, to turn *over* (the surface of the soil) in this way; to prick *over*.

1828 Stuart *Planter's G.* 496 Let it be pointed with the spade, to the depth of two inches only, into the original soil. 1881 Eleanor A. Ormerod *Man. Injur. Insects* 44 Gas-lime, sown broadcast and then pointed in. 1897 *Garden* 16 Jan. 42/1, I do not dig the borders at all, and the surface is merely lightly pointed over.

c. *Naut.* To insert the point of (a mast or spar) through an eye or ring which secures its foot; to thread.

1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 116 How is a topmast pointed?

IV. 9. *intr.* To indicate position or direction by or as by extending the finger; to direct attention *to* or *at* something in this way. (With *indirect passive.*)

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 291 Til him thai 3eid..; On athir sid fast poyntand at his ger. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 148 He shewed hym, pointyng with his finger, a man with a bottle Nose. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 343 They them selues [were] poynted at with fingers. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 877 There (wold the father point to the child) goes a Viracochi. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 44 P1, I turned to the Object he pointed at. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* (1841) I. Introd. 5 Pointing this way and that way. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 416, I shall therefore, as I go along, point at the rocks on which we split. 1898 Rider Haggard *Doctor Therne* I. 14 She pointed through the window of the coach.

b. *fig.* To direct the mind or thought in a certain direction: with *at* or *to*; to indicate, suggest, hint *at*, allude *to*.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 298 By seynt paul, .. thou poyntest neih þe treuthe. 1598 R. Haydocke tr. *Lomazzo* II. 10 They do..point to the rootes whence they spring, and discover the causes. 1637 Heylin *Antid. Lincoln.* II. 109, I rather shold conceive, that the word .. points not to a table. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* g ij, This little Manuall doth .. point at the Choise of Surveyors. 1885 Sir N. Lindley in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 319/2 Criminal informations are within the mischief pointed at by sect. 2. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 2 Jan. 5/3 Everything pointed to the probability of a French protectorate being proclaimed over Burmah.

10. *trans.* To indicate the place or direction of (something) with the finger or otherwise; to indicate, direct attention to, show. Now almost always *point out*. Also with obj. clause.

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* IX. 239 Men shall poynte me wyth the fynger, and shall say. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 727 My purpose is to spy and to poynte euery man. 1530 Palsgr. 661/2, I poynte or shewe a thyng with my fyngar. 1579 Lodge *Def. Poetry* C iij b, Then should the wicked bee poynted out from the good. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 43 To detect the erroneous Ways, and to point forth the true. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* XXIV. 106 All..May point Achilles' tomb, and hail the mighty ghost. 1777 S. Martin in *Sc. Paraphr.* XII. i, She has no guide to point her way. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 166 He has pointed out a method of cure. 1885 *Athenæum* 18 July 76/1 He has always pointed out the necessity of rigorous observance of ascertained phonetic law. *Mod.* He pointed out that there were certain formalities to be observed.

11. Of a hound: To indicate the presence and position of (game) by standing rigidly looking towards it. See Point *sb.*[1] C. 6. **a.** *intr.*

[1717: implied in Pointer 4.] 1742 Somerville *Field-Sports* 257 My setter ranges in the new-shorn fields,..there he stops..And points with his instructive nose upon The trembling prey. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* IV. IV. ii. § 21. 13 This wise and faithful animal..had acquired..the habit of standing still, and as it were *pointing*, when he came near an antiquity. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 306/2 Trained to stop and point where the game lies.

b. *trans.*

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 94 The lurking spaniel points the prize. 1850 Keightley *Fairy Mythol.* 310 He knew an old man whose dog had *pointed* a troop of fairies. 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life in S. Co.* 328 Young pointers will point birds' nests in hedges or trees. 1892 *Field* 7 May 695/1 In the next field Satin pointed a leveret.

12. To direct (the finger, a weapon, etc.) *at*, to level or aim (a gun) *at*; to direct (a person, his attention, or his course) *to*; to turn (the eyes or mind) *to* or *upon*.

1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* xxxii. (1870) 205, I..poynted them to my hostage (landlord). 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* IV. ii. 55 To make me The fixed Figure for the time of Scorne To point his slow, and mouing finger at. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Sat. agst. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 57 They point fools swords against each other's breasts. 1706 Phillips, To *Point a Cannon*, to level it against a Place. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xii, Whenever she ventured to look round, the eyes of the abbess seemed pointed upon her. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 6 (1864) 83 These influences .. seem merely to direct or point the course of the current. *a* 1862 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1869) III. ii. 113 It was they who pointed the finger of scorn at kings and nobles.

13. *intr.* Of a line or a material object: To lie or be situated with its point or length directed *to* or *towards* something; to have a specified direction; also, of a house, etc., to look or face.

1678 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* V. 95 The Teeth are filed to an angle, pointing towards the end of the Saw. 1788 Charlotte Smith *Emmeline* (1816) III. 205 A boat..was pointing to land just where she had been sitting. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* VI. 72 The churches of Europe were ordinarily built pointing to the east. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 102 Such loops..'point' as it were at right angles to the denuded surface. 1901 *J. Black's Illustr. Carp. & Build., Home Handicr.* 37 This may be noticed in any house which points on to a busy thoroughfare.

b. *intr.* To aim *at*, have a motion or tendency *towards* or *to* (also with *inf.*).

1771 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) V. 498 Dost thou point at him [Jesus] in whatsoever thou doest? 1795 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 12 Our Ships endeavouring to form a junction, the Enemy pointing to separate us, but under a very easy Sail. 1864 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* V. (1875) 58 It was the goal towards which the policy of the Frankish kings had for many years pointed.

†**14.** *intr.* To project or stick *out* in a point. *Obs.*

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* II. 24 Which running on, the Isle of Portland pointeth out. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 233 The market place .. out of which the streets do point on the Round. 1670 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 76 It shews like a great building of a Castle; for it points off with a Race from the other Mountains. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 271 They..are each about 4 Inches broad, and 8 Inches long, pointing out short at the narrow end, about 2 Inches.

15. *intr.* Of an abscess: To form a point or head; to come to a head.

1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 177 The skin is inflamed, and shows a tendency to point. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 176 The abscess..pointed and became red. 1885–8 Fagge & Pye-Smith *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) II. 56 The thinning of the roof of an abscess which is about to point.

16. *trans.* To place (a man) in Backgammon, etc., on a point. *rare.*

1680 Cotton *Gamester* XXVI. 112 (*Backgammon*) The advantage of this Game is to be forward if possible upon safe terms, and to point his men at that rate that it should not be possible for you to pass.

†**Point,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Aphetic form of Appoint *v.*]

1. *intr.* To agree, settle *upon*: = Appoint *v.* 1.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 107 b, The counsell, so often tymes promysed and poynted vpon.

2. *trans.* To fix, determine (a time or place); to prescribe, ordain, decree; to nominate (a person) *to* an office: = Appoint *v.* 7, 8, 11, 12.

c 1440 *Alphab. Tales* 275 So þai poyntid a day of disputacion. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. viii. 184 If God..pointe and chese the placis. 1485 in Drake *Eboracum* I. iv. (1736) 120 There to poynt such Personnes as shuld take Wages. 1533 J. Heywood *Play of Wether* (1903) 1045 Poynt us a day to pay hym agayne. 1598 Bp. Hall *Sat.* IV. i. 124 Go bid the banes, and poynt the bridall-day. 1625 Bacon

Ess., Building (Arb.) 550 If you doe not point any of the lower Roomes for a Dining Place of Seruants. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 114 ₱ 7 If..every Man would point to himself what Sum he would resolve not to exceed.

3. To equip, furnish, fit up: = APPOINT *v.* 14, 15.

1449 J. METHAM *Amor. & Cleopes* 303 Qwat yt myght be, that poyntyd was with so merwulus werkys. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xiv. 47 The prouostis men, whiche was all prest and redy poyntted to the Iouste. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. liv, Yet shall they.. poynt the place nothing after thy will Eyther nere a privy, a stable or a sinke.

Hence † **Pointing** *vbl. sb.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repressor* II. viii. 184 Eny such pointing, chesing, or assignyng.

† **Point**, *a. Obs. rare.* [Erroneously deduced from *point-device.*] Complete; ready.

1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* III. iv, And if the dapper priest Be but as cunning, point in his device, As I was in my lie.

† **Point**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [Short for POINT-BLANK.] Directly.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) II. iv. 64 All the Christian doctrines..are point against it [*sc.* duelling].

Poi·ntable, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. POINT *v.*^{1} + -ABLE.] Capable of being pointed out; visible, apparent.

a 1555 BRADFORD *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 552 In Elias' time, both in Israel and elsewhere, God's church was not pointable; and therefore cried he out that he was left alone.

Pointal, variant of POINTEL.

Point-blank (poi·nt blæŋk), *a.*, *sb.*, and *adv.* Also 8–9 **-blanc.** [app. f. POINT *v.*^{1} + BLANK, the white spot in the centre of a target, = F. *blanc*, Sp. *blanco* (in Eng. also called 'the WHITE').

It has been conjectured that *point-blank* represents a F. **point blanc* meaning the *white point* or white spot on the target, but no such use is found in Fr., or in any Romanic lang. The phrase appears exclusively of English origin and use; and there is no evidence that in Eng. the 'blank' or 'white' was ever called the *point blank*. The probability therefore is that *blank* is here the sb. (BLANK *sb.* 2), and *point* the vb. (POINT *v.*^{1} 12), referring to the pointing of the arrow or gun at the 'blank' or 'white'; *point-blank* being a combination of the same class as *break-neck, cut-throat, save-all, stop-gap*, etc. It may have started as an adj., in *point-blank shot, distance, reach*, or *range*, i.e. that in which one *points* or aims at the *blank* or white spot.]

A. *adj.*

1. That points or aims straight at the mark, esp. in shooting horizontally; hence, aimed or fired horizontally; level, direct, straight; as in *point-blank shot, fire, firing, trajectory. Point-blank distance, range, reach*: the distance within which a gun may be fired horizontally at a mark; the distance the shot is carried before it drops appreciably below the horizontal plane of the bore.

(As to the inexactness of the notion that the course of the projectile is level within this distance, see quot. 1804.)

1591 DIGGES *Pantom.* 179 The first parte of the violent course of Gunners, commonly termed the peeces pointe blanke reache. 1627 *Taking of St. Esprit* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 551 Some ships of our fleet .. have bestowed divers shot on the French, though without point-blank distance. 1748 J. LIND *Lett. Navy* ii. (1757) 80 They were..within point blank shot of the enemy. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) G g iv, The *point-blank* range of the piece .. may be defined the extent of the apparent right line, described by a ball discharged from a cannon. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 327/2 It is generally thought that the ball goes out of the piece in a straight line to a certain distance, which they call the point-blank shot. This is a mistake; for the ball immediately falls from the axis of the gun, the tangent of the curve described, though but insensibly for a short time; but the line in which gunners take sight is usually contrived to make a small angle with the axis, so that .. the ball will rise above the line of sights, and then, by the force of gravity, be made to fall again into it, at the place called the point-blank shot. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* iv. (1870) 106 The battery is not so point-blank. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 375/2 Large muskets, whose point-blanc range is estimated at about 300 yards. 1864 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 89 Then they..endeavoured to crush our line with a heavy point-blank musketry fire. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. xii. 361 At archery .. his arrows had a more point-blank trajectory than those of his competitors.

2. Straightforward, direct, plain, 'flat', blunt.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. liv. (1674) 204 [They] hoped to hear .. excellent discourse in that point-blank argumentation. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* I. Wks. 1799 II. 56 This is point blank treason against my sovereign authority. 1779 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Jan., What a point-blank question! who but Sir Joshua would have ventured it! 1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXVIII. 513 The dialogues in *Othello* and *Lear* furnish the most striking instances of plain, point-blank speaking. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 294 The English people give this a point-blank denial. 1901 *Scotsman* 6 Mar. 9/3 A point-blank refusal to go into the division lobbies.

B. *sb.*

1. = *Point-blank range* or *distance*: see A. 1.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxx. I iv, Hauing a table of Randons made, mounting your peeces accordingly, no vessel can passe by your platfourme (though it be without poynte blancke) but you may with your ordinaunce at the first bouge hir and neuer bestow vayne shotte. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xvi. (1877) I. 281 How manie scores it [the shot] doth flee at point blanke. 1671 S. PARTRIDGE *Double Scale Proportion* 85 If the best Randon and point-blank of the one Piece be given. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4422/7 We receiv'd not one Shot from them, though within point blank, six of them at once bore down upon us. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 381 As many opinions exist as to the exact distance for what is termed *point blank*..it may be expedient to come to some determination.

† b. *fig.* Range, reach (of jurisdiction, etc.). *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 28 Now art thou within point-blanke of our Iurisdiction Regall. 1652 *Persuasive to Compliance* 16 The King professeth His Person .. out of the point-blank of Law.

† 2. A point-blank shooting or shot. *Obs.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 100 Training .. his Archers to shoot compasse, who had bin accustomed to the point blanke. *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 169 He should not receive them thus by a glance, but by a level point-blank from my pen. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Apr., She carried the same bullet as strong to the mark, and nearer and above the mark at a point blank than their's. 1781 M. MADAN *Thelyphthora* III. 275 No necessity of circumstances..can turn the point-blank of this dreadful canon from the unhappy objects of its vengeance.

¶ 3. 'The second point at which the line of sight intersects the trajectory of a projectile' (*Cent. D.*).

18.. *U. S. Army Tactics*, When the natural line of sight is horizontal, the point where the projectile first strikes the horizontal plane on which the gun stands is the point-blank, and the distance to the point-blank is the point-blank range.

₱ This is a faulty use, arising from misinterpretation of *point* in 'point-blank.'

C. *adv.*

1. With a direct aim; esp. in a horizontal line. Of a missile: Without dropping below the horizontal plane in which the barrel lies. Of a gun: With the axis of the bore horizontal.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 23 How to make a Pistol whose barrell is two foote in length to deliver a bullet point blank at eight skore. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. ii. 34 This boy will carrie a letter twentie mile as easie as a Canon will shoot point-blanke twelue score. 1611 FLORIO, *Tirâre la gióia*, to shoote by the vpper superficies of the cornish of the mouth of the piece, which the Italians call point blanke. 1667 SIR R. MORAY in *Phil. Trans.* II. 473 To know how Far a Gun Shoots Point-blank (as they call it) that is, so near the Level of the Cylinder of the Peece, that the difference is either not discernable, or not considerable. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xi. 46 If the Piece lie point blank. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 70, Fig. 1 shows the movable stock and sights arranged for firing point-blank. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 20 Any man .. can fire point-blank into a hustling mob of animals.

2. In a direct line, directly, straight (in space).

1607 *Lingua* IV. i, This done, he sets me a boy sixty paces off, just point-blank over-against the mouth of the piece. 1641 HOBBES *Lett.* Wks. 1845 VII. 459 The motion of the water, when a stone falls into it, is point blanke contrary to the motion of the stone. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 437 Unless it be that Cannon-Ball, That, shot i' th' air point-blank upright Was borne to that prodigious height. 1675 TEONGE *Diary* (1825) 51 Wee..doe steare our course point-blanke for Trypoly. 1800 WEEMS *Washington* ii. (1877) 17 Led him point blank to the bed. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* II. ix. 137 [He] stood for a second, staring point-blank at her.

b. *fig.* Directly, exactly (in purport or effect). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel., Democr. to Rdr.* (1676) 6/1 If it be not point-blank to his humour, his method, his conceit. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. ii. 77 So point-blank against the common sentiment and appearance. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) II. x. 134 If you calmly read every particular of that description you'll find almost all of 'em point-blank the reverse of that persons villa.

3. *fig.* Of a statement, declaration, question, etc.: a. Without qualification or circumlocution; directly, flatly. b. Without deliberation or consideration; straight away, offhand.

a. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 61 Spencer is point-blanck charg'd with Insolency. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 528 Thus Ralph..Spoke Truth point blank, tho' unaware. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. iii. (1673) 47 Origen point blanck denies the charge. 1728 DE FOE *Retig. Courtsh.* I. i. (1840) 16, I would ask him point blank what religion he was of. 1851 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 146 She .. had offers every week; refused them point-blank.

b. 1679 *Trials of Wakeman*, etc. 24, I cannot point blank tell the time. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 4 Called upon to deliver his judgement point-blank and at the word of command.

Point-devi·ce, *phrase, a., adv. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: see POINT *sb.*^{1}; 4–5 **devys**, 4–6 **devyse**, 5 **devis**, 5–7 **deu-**, **devise**, 6 **devyce**, 5– **device.** [Orig. in ME. phrase *at point devis, at poynt devys*, app. representing an OF. or AF. phrase **à point devis*, not actually cited in Old French, which had however both the advb. phrase *à point* 'to point, to the point aimed at, to the proper or utmost point or degree, to the point of perfection', and the word *devis*, as ppl. adj. 'devised, arranged', and as sb. 'a device, arrangement, will, wish, desire'. The construction in *à point devis* requires the adj. sense, so that the phrase may be construed either 'to (the) point arranged', or, as *devis à point*, 'arranged to a proper point or degree, arranged properly or to perfection'. The latter appears to M. Paul Meyer the better construction of the words.

OF. had also the phrase *à devis, tout à devis.*]

A. *phrase.* † *At point device*, at or to the point of perfection, perfectly; precisely; with extreme nicety or correctness. *Obs.*

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 830 So faire, so joly, so fetys, With lymes wrought at poynt devys. *Ibid.* 1215 Hir nose was wrought at poynt devys. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 122 Jesus, sib he was bobe God and man, dide alle his dedis at point devys. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 400 That saw in dreme, at poynt devys, Helle and erthe and paradys. *c* 1386 — *Sqr.'s T.* 552 So peynted he and kembde at point deuys As wel hise wordes as his contenance. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 5995 Armyd thei be eche on atte poynte device. [1609 SIR E. HOBY *Let. to Mr. T. H.* 75 You think to blow him vp with a Syllogisme: Now then haue at your Point-deuice.]

† b. So *To the point device, by point device.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 204 He sawe..all other thynges after a woondreful gorgeous sorte furnished euen to ye pointe deuise. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 104 And seld they past the boundes of reasons lore; By poynte deuise they skirmished at will.

B. *adj.* **point-device** (-yse, etc.). Perfectly correct, perfect, at the point of perfection; neat or nice to the extreme; extremely precise or scrupulous. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 852 Properly drest, All poynte deuyse. 1593 PEELE *Chron. Edw. I*, Wks. (Rtldg.) 379/2, I pray thee, then, defer it till the spring, That we may have our garments point-device. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 401 You are rather point deuice in your accoustrements. 1639 J. SALTMARSH *Policy* 261 Thomas his faith was the worse for being so point-device. 1872 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* III. *Emma & Eginhard* 35 Thus he grew up, in Logic point-device, Perfect in Grammar, and in Rhetoric nice;.. A Minnesinger.

C. *adv.* Completely, perfectly, to perfection; in every point; = *at point device* in A. *arch.*

c 1500 MENWALL *Nature* (Brandl) 591, I know dyuers persones..That can you serue alway poynt deuyce. 1530 PALSGR. 436 This shyppe is armed or decked poynte deyvse, *ceste nauire est betreschée en tous poynts.* 1533 J. HEYWOOD *Play of Love* C ij, But thus was I deckt at all poyntes poynt deuyce. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 176. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* 1629) 290 When..point deuice a man must iumpe in Iudgment and practise with vs. 1632 HOLLAND *Cyropædia* 212 To set every thing about the body, point device by art and number. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 13 Apr. 5/2 These latter..attired point-device in the garb of ancient Athens.

Poi·nt-duty. The duty of a police constable stationed at a particular point in a thoroughfare, to regulate the traffic, etc.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 3. 2 A policeman was standing on point duty at the corner of the street, within twenty yards, without .. perceiving him. 1894 *Times* 16 Apr. 6/5 No one happened to be near except a constable on point duty. 1901 *Daily Tel.* 14 Nov. 4/3 The policeman on point duty had signalled to the traffic going west to stop.

Pointed (poi·ntėd), *ppl. a.*^{1} [f. POINT *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{1} + -ED^{1}.]

1. Having a point or points; tapering to or ending in a point. *Pointed box*: see quot. 1881.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6342 Smot him..Wiþ a long ipointed [*v. r.* pointed] knif iegged in eiþer side. *c* 1400 MAUNDEVILLE (1839) xiv. 158 Thei [diamonds] ben square and poynted of here owne kynde. 1552 HULOET, Poynted, or hauynge a poynte, *cuspidatus, mucronatus.* 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 51 Beautifyed with great Diamons, Emerauds, Rubyes, and Saphyres: poynted, tabld, rok, and roound. 1725 COATS *Dict. Her., Pointed*, a *Cross pointed*, is that which has the Extremities turn'd off into Points by strait Lines. 1747 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 II. 67 The wonderful effect of pointed bodies, both in drawing off and throwing off the electrical fire. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 158, I saw a row of pointed rocks at some distance below me. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Pointed boxes*, boxes in the form of inverted pyramids or wedges in which ores, after crushing and sizing, are separated in a current of water.

b. *Arch.* In *pointed arch*, an arch with a pointed crown; hence applied to the style of architecture characterized by this feature: cf. GOTHIC 3 b.

1750 S. WREN in *Parentalia* 273 They had not yet fallen into the Gothick pointed-arch. 1812 RICKMAN *Archit.* (1817) 41 Pointed arches are either equilateral..or drop arches..or lancet arches. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* Gloss., *Pointed architecture*, that style vulgarly called Gothic, more properly English. 1848 B. WEBB *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 47 The apse-windows are late Pointed, of two lights trefoiled. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* I. ii. 21 The First Pointed style in England is..the style of the twelfth century. *a* 1878 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 18 The round-arch variety [was perfected] in the twelfth, and the pointed-arch in the two succeeding centuries.

2. *fig.* Having the quality of penetrating or piercing the sensations, feelings, or mind; piercing, cutting, stinging, pungent, 'sharp'; having point.

1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* I. ii, Turn hence those pointed Glories of your Eyes. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 3 'Tis pointed Truth must manage this Dispute. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. on Quack* Wks. 1730 I. 62 Th' impartial muse, in pointed stabbing verse, Shall all thy several villanies rehearse. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Pal. Fortune* Poems (1777) 25 A weak defence from hunger's pointed sting. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 92 Some put their trust in answer smart or pointed repartee. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 245 The air was raw and pointed. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 May 2/3 The most pointed thing to say about a person is that he 'means well'. 1904 E. RICKERT *Reaper* 261 A wee thing with pointed black eyes.

3. Fitted or furnished with tagged points or laces; wearing points; laced. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1508 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* IV. 21 For xj elne satin to be ane pointit cote to the King. 1552 HULOET, Poynted, or tyed wyth poyntes, *ligulatus.* 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* I. vi, Young men, trunked, puffed, pointed, trussed and doubleted.

4. Directed, aimed; *fig.* particularly directed or aimed; marked, emphasized, clearly defined, made evident.

1578 WHETSTONE *2nd Pt. Promos & Cass.* I. i. G iij, So ofte as men, with poynted fingers tell Their friendes, my faultes.

1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* (1791) II. xxvii. 167 His attention..is so pointed, that it always confuses me. 1798 Jane Austen *Northang. Abb.* xxix, Only ten days ago had he elated her by his pointed regard. 1870 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 646 The pointed marking out of Thored as 'Eorl'..is an unusual piece of accuracy.

b. Exact to a point; precise.

1727 P. Walker *Life Peden* (1827) 85, I doubt nothing of the Truth of them in my own Mind, tho' I be not pointed in Time and Place. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cxv. 48 The identical member..who was most pointed in showing up the dishonesty of the act inculpated. 1878 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* vi. 63 Its harbour is described with pointed correctness. 1893 Mrs. Oliphant *Lady William* I. viii. 130 How often must I tell you not to be so pointed with your half-hours?

5. In various other senses of the verb: see quots.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 406/2 Poyntyd, or prykkyd, *punctatus.* 1659 Leak *Waterwks.* 29 Another marked with pointed lines. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 168/2 *Pointed Ashlar*, the face-marking done by a pointed tool or one very narrow. *Mod.* Such is the reading of the pointed Hebrew text.

6. *Comb.*, as *pointed-arched* adj., *-wise* adv.

1611 Florio, *A spicchio*, made pointed-wise, like the streakes of the Sunne. 1900 in *Archæol. Jrnl.* Mar. 66 The wide pointed-arched window in the west wall.

† **Poi·nted**, *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. Point *v.*[2] + -ed [1].] = Appointed.

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 420 Before the quenes grace, In whose court poynted is your place. 1580 Sidney *Ps.* xxi. xii, Thou shalt a-row Set them in pointed places. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 19 Ile not be tied to howres, nor pointed times. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 152 At pointed Seasons. 1709 Prior *Ode to Col. Villiers* 17 Poems (1711) 136 Pow'r, To hasten or protract the pointed Hour.

Pointedly (poi·ntédli), *adv.* [f. Pointed *ppl. a.*[1] + -ly [2].] In a pointed manner. **a.** With point or piquancy; wittily. **b.** With directness; explicitly; markedly. **c.** With precision or exactitude; exactly, definitely, punctually.

1680 Dryden *Pref. Ovid's Ep.* Ess. (Ker) I. 234 He often writ too pointedly for his subject. 1775 in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 7 At this post I have pointedly recommended vigilance and care. 1786 Washington *Writ.* (1891) XI. 18 Whatever agreement is previously made shall be pointedly fulfilled on my part. 1792 Mary Wollstonecr. *Rights Wom.* v. 229 The contempt and obloquy that men .. have pointedly levelled at the female mind. 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* 63 The negroes turned out pointedly to the hour. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* I. 168 Pointedly refusing the offered hand. 1895 H. A. Kennedy in *19th Cent.* Aug. 324 He..has more to say and says it more pointedly.

Pointedness (poi·ntédnés). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being pointed; chiefly in reference to the expression of thought.

1636 B. Jonson *Discov.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 759/1 The vicious language is vast, and gaping, swelling and irregular: when it contends to be high, full of rock, mountain, and pointedness. 1693 Dryden *Disc. Orig. & Progr. Sat.* Ess. (Ker) II. 19 You add that pointedness of thought, which is visibly wanting in our great Roman. 1801 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 124 The eulogium .. united pointedness and energy with the simplicity of truth. 1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 113 This pointedness of wing constitutes the great advantage of the falcons as sporting birds. 1882 C. E. Turner in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 480 The contrast is brought out with a force that is almost stern in its pointedness.

Pointel (poi·ntĕl). Now *rare.* Forms: 3–pointel; also 3 pontel, 4 poyntele, -til, 4–6 -tell, -e, 4–7 -tel, 6 -tyl(l, *Sc.* poyntal, 6–7 pointell, 7–8 -til, 7–9 pointal. [a. OF. *pointel* (mod. *pointeau*) point of a spear, etc. = It. *puntello, pontello* a bodkin, a prick (Florio), dim. of *punto* point; cf. late L. *punctillum* little point, dot, dim. of *punctum.*]

† **1.** A small pointed instrument. **a.** A writing or graving instrument; a stylus, a pencil. (Also erron. written *pointrell, poitrel(l.*) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11087 (Göt.) Þan asked þaim sir Zachari, Tablis and a pointel [*Cott.* pontel] tite, And he bigan þe name to write. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. pr. i. 2 While þat I...markede my weply complеynte with office of poyntel. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 331 Iohn Scotte..was sleyne with poyntells of childer whom he taughte at Malmesbury. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. iv. (1634) 312 The Lord doth .. grave them with an yron pointell in an adamant stone. [1659 Hoole *Comenius' Vis. World* xci. (1672) 186 The Ancients writ in Tables done over with wax with a brasan poitrel [*stilo*]. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Poitrel*, a Brasen or Iron Instrument, with the sharp end whereof Letters are ingraven, and rubbed out with the broad end. 1853 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* III. II. 129 The stilus, or graphium, was called a pointel.]

† **b.** (In form *pointal.*) A stiletto or dagger.

† **c.** A plectrum. *Obs.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. x. 46 Now with gymp fingeris doing stringis smyte, And now with..poyntalis lyte. *Ibid.* VII. xii. 59 Wyth round stok suerdis faucht thai in melle, Wyth poyntalis.

2. The pistil or style of a flower; formerly also applied to a stamen. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. li. 267 Small white flowers with yellow pointels in the middle. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* cili, In the middle part of them [lily flowers] do grow small tender Poyntels, tipped with a dusty yellow colour. 1712 tr. *Ponet's Hist. Drugs* I. 166 With a Pointal or Rudiment of a Seed in the Cavity of the Flower. 1770–4 A. Hunter *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 487 The pointal, or female part of the flower. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* i. (1794) 23 This, taken in its whole, is called the pistil or pointal. 1831 Howitt *Seasons* (1837) 263 Saffron,..consisting of the pointals of the crocus.

† **3.** A slender style-like organ on the body of an animal, as the 'horn' of a snail, the *halteres* or poisers of a dipterous insect. *Obs.*

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 560 (Creatures in Africa), The Basiliske .. is not halfe a foot long, and hath three pointels (Galen saith) on the head. 1689 J. Banister in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 670 These..have growing out of their Body, under each Wing, a small flexible .. Pointel, with which they poise their Body. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* VIII. iv. (1727) 366 Such as have but two [wings, have] Pointels, and Poises placed under the Wings, on each Side of the Body.

† **4.** *Glass-blowing.* = Pontil, Punty. *Obs.*

[1788 Rees *Chambers' Cycl.* s.v. *Glass*, They dip an iron rod, or ponteglo, in the melting-pots.] 1865 *Chambers' Encycl.* IV. 779 A little boy now comes forward with an iron rod, the pointel, upon the end of which has been gathered a small lump of metal.

¶ An alleged sense 'a floor set into squares, or lozenge forms', in Parker *Gloss. Arch.*, ed. 3, 1840, s.v. *Poyntell* or *Poyntill* (copied in Gwilt 1842–76, Halliwell 1847–78 (*Pointel*), Webster, Knight, Ogilvie, Cassell, *Century Dict.*, Funk's *Standard Dict.*) following Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* ix, is an attempt to explain *poynttyl*, an erroneous reading, in the 1553 print of *Piers Plowman's Crede*, of the two words *peynt tyl*, i.e. painted tile.

Pointer (poi·ntəɹ). [f. Point [1] + -er [1].]

† **1.** A maker of points or laces for fastening clothes. *Obs.*

1500 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 72 Ricardi Byrch, poynter. 1520 Whitinton *Vulg.* (1527) 16 b, In the townes ende be pynners, poynters,..dyers, tanners. 1609 in *Digby Myst.* (1882) p. xxii, Hatters, Poynters, Girdlers.

2. One who points anything, who puts on or sharpens to a point, as a pointer of pins, pencils, etc.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 956 The intermediate portions are handed over to the pointer.

3. One who or that which points out. **a.** A person who points or indicates with his finger or otherwise. *rare.* **b.** A rod used by a teacher or lecturer to point to what is delineated or written on a map, diagram, blackboard, or the like.

The meaning in quot. 1621 is doubtful.

1621 Fletcher *Pilgrim* III. iii, Do'st thou hear boy, thou pointer? 1658 J. Spencer in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 71 God's rod is as the schoolmaster's pointer to the child, pointing out the letter. 1887 *Overland Monthly* (Farmer *Amer.*), On the march the mighty herd sometimes strings out miles in length, and then it has pointers, who ride abreast at the head of the column. 1897 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 6/5 He has died from the results of a blow from either a ruler or pointer. *Mod.* No pointer had been supplied to the lecturer.

c. The index-hand or indicator of a clock, balance, or other instrument.

1667 Hooke in *Phil. Trans.* II. 544 The distance of the Object-glass from the Pointers. 1672 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 338 For putting on the pointer of the clocke, 6*d.* 1774 M. Mackenzie *Maritime Surv.* 37 The Pointer of the Vernier. 1834 J. Todd *Lect. Childr.* i. 3 You hear it tick and see the pointers move. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 424 The divisions being read off by a pointer or vernier attached to the frame of the instrument. 1894 Bottone *Electr. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) 119 A small pointer..is to be lightly glued to the top of the pivot at right angles to the needle below.

d. An indicator used in whale-fishery to point out to the boats the place of the whale: see quots.

1877 W. H. Macy *There she blows!* 143 The extended 'pointer' (a light pole with a black ball on the end of it, to be used at the masthead, when the boats are down) told us that the whale was off the ship's lee bow. 1887 *Fisheries U. S.* Sect. v. II. 258 *note*, In right whaling, a pointer .. is often used. The pointer is a large basket or frame of wood covered with canvas and painted black, placed at the end of a 12 foot pole, used at mast-head and pointed in the direction of the whale.

e. Short for Station-pointer.

1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

f. *U.S. colloq.* A hint, a point; a piece of information; a suggestion.

1884 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 10 Oct. 5/2 There's a pointer for you! 1887 Bulloch *Fynours* v. 41 In this fact there seems to be another pointer to the fishing population. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 247 Let me give any equestrian photographer a pointer. Don't tie your instrument to yourself, tie it to your horse.

4. A dog of a breed nearly allied to the true hounds, used by sportsmen to point at or indicate the presence of game, especially birds; on scenting which the dog stands rigidly, with muzzle stretched toward the game, and usually one foot raised. (In quot. 1717, the proper name of a dog.)

1717 Prior *Alma* I. 319 The sport and race no more he minds; Neglected Tray and Pointer lie: And covies unmolested fly. 1768 Pennant *Zool.* I. 54 The Pointer, which is a dog of foreign extraction, was unknown to our ancestors. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 753 Booted sportsmen, oftener seen With belted waist and pointers at their heels. 1837 T. Bell *Hist. Brit. Quadrupeds* 217 The Spanish Pointer was formerly well known as a stanch, strong, and useful, but heavy and lazy dog. The English breed, however, is now very much preferred. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 25 The English pointer has been greatly changed within the last century.

5. *pl.* The two stars α and γ in the Great Bear, a straight line through which points nearly to the pole-star. Sometimes also applied to the two stars α and γ in the Southern Cross, which are nearly in a line with the South Pole of the heavens.

1574 Bourne *Regiment for Sea* vi. (1577) 28 b, If the two Starres of Charles wayne, called the poynters, be due East from the north Starre. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. x. 76 The lower of the Pointers. The White or North Pointer. 1879 Newcomb & Holden *Astron.* 4 The two stars which form the pointers in the constellation *Ursa Major.* 1892 E. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 34 High overhead..the noble Southern Cross and its pointers gleam like a piece of jewelry in a deep blue setting.

† **6.** *pl.* The antennæ of an insect or crustacean.

1664 H. Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 2 The Flea .. hath .. two pointers before which grow out of the forehead, by which he tryes and feels all objects. *Ibid.* II A Wood-Louse.. hath two pointers..like a pair of pincers.

7. *Printing.* A layer-on who secures the register in printing the reverse side by 'threading' the sheet through the point-holes made in printing the first side.

1882 Southward *Pract. Printing* II. xxiii. 543 The word 'pointer' has lately come into use to describe a man who can do work requiring exact register, with points. 1888 in Jacobi *Printer's Voc.* 102.

8. *Naut.* (*pl.*) Timbers sometimes fixed diagonally across the hold, to support the beams.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) II iij b, The pointers, if any, are .. fixed across the hole diagonally to support the beams. 1820 Scoresby *Arctic Regions* II. 191–3. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIX. 219/2 In the plates of a Dutch work of the date of 1697, there are diagonal pointers in an athwartship direction. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., All braces placed diagonally across the hold of any vessel, to support the bilge and prevent loose-working, are called pointers.

9. In various technical applications:

a. A name of particular pointed tools used in various trades, for boring, cutting, graving, etc. e.g. a pointed chisel used by stonemasons, a silversmith's pointer. **b.** A bricklayer's tool for clearing out the old mortar between the courses of bricks in a wall which is being pointed. **c.** In U.S., the lever by which a railway switch is moved, a point-lever. 1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

10. [f. Point *sb.*[1]] With a prefixed numeral: A stag having horns bearing so many points, e.g. *ten-pointer, fourteen-pointer*, etc.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 6/3 The magnificent 20-pointer shot .. in Glenquoich is said to be the only stag of the kind ever killed in a Scottish forest. 1899 H. Maxwell in *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 3/2, I stood beside a ten-pointer.

-pointic, *a. Math.* [arbitrarily f. Point *sb.*[1] + -ic.] An element of adjectives, as *two-pointic, three-pointic, n-pointic*, = having, pertaining to, or passing through two, three, or *n* points.

1879 Salmon *Higher Plane Curves* vi. 214 An ordinary (two-pointic) contact of two branches of the curve.

‖ **Pointillage** (pwæ̃ntɪ·yāʒ). [F., f. *pointiller* to dot: see -age.] 'Dotting; in Therapeutics, term for massage with the finger-tips' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1888 D. Maguire *Art of Massage* iii. (ed. 4) 48 Pointillage vibrations, or pointed vibrations..by striking with the points of the fingers formed into a small or a large circle.

‖ **Pointi·lle.** *Obs. rare.* [F. *pointille* (pwæ̃ntɪ·y'), ad. It. *puntiglio*, dim. of *punto* point; L. type **puncticulum*, dim. of *punctum* point.] A small point, a trifle, a fine distinction; = Punctilio.

1626 C. Potter *Hist. Quarrels* 427 The Cardinall .. omitting pointilles and subtilties, did not say at Venice all that which the Court of Rome had wished.

‖ **Pointillé** (pwæ̃ntɪ·ye), *a.* (*sb.*) [F., pa. pple. of *pointiller* to mark with small points or dots, f. *pointille* (see prec.), L. type **puncticulāre.*] Ornamented with designs engraved or drawn with a sharp-pointed tool or style.

1903 *Tregaski's Catal.* Jan. 10/1 Old French Locket Case, ..red morocco faded, gold tooled with small pointille scrolls and border of similar style.

Pointillism (pwæ̃·ntiliz'm). Also ‖ **-isme.** [ad. F. *pointillisme*, f. *pointiller*: see prec. and -ism.] A method, invented by French impressionist painters, of producing luminous effects by crowding a surface with small spots of various colours, which are blended by the eye.

1901 *Daily Chron.* 22 Oct. 3/2 Segantini..has broken the *banalité* of Alpine lines by the shimmering of his *pointillisme.* 1902 *Nation* (N.Y.) 2 Jan. 16/3 He [Segantini] painted without any adherence to systematic process, but used pointillisme as it served his purpose. 1904 *Athenæum* 2 Apr. 441/1 Modern Dutch artists ..seem to be taking pointillism with a stolid seriousness which its inventors never can have intended.

So **Poi·ntillist** [ad. F. *pointilliste*], an artist who follows the style of pointillism.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar. 3/3 Mad imaginings of the various modern schools of impressionists, pointillistes, and so on. 1899 *Daily News* 30 May 9/3 Of the Seasons by the pointillist Pissarro, 'L'Automne' is the most realistic and spacious.

attrib. 1905 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Feb. 174 The 'Neo-Impressionist' or Pointillist painting.

Pointing (poi·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Point *v.*[1] + -ing [1].] The action of Point *v.*[1], or its result.

† **1.** Pricking or marking with a pointed instrument. *Obs. rare.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/1 Poyntynge, or prykkynge, *punctacio.*

† **b.** *Hunting.* (*concr.*) The foot-print or track left by a beast. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiv, Þat somme man mete þer with and bloweth þe reghtes and halowes, or elles þat he fynde her poyntynge, or pryckynge.

c. The preparation of slates for roofing. ? *Obs.*

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 244 The Pointing of Slates..is hewing them, and making them fit for the Work.

d. *Printing.* Placing the sheets on the points of the press. See POINT *sb.*[1] B. 4.

1880 *Printing Times* 15 Feb. 31/1 The pointing and taking-off at the machines are done by intelligent-looking boys or young men.

e. *Sculpture.* (See quot.)

1883 *Mag. of Art* Oct. 514/1 Here is done the pointing, as it is called; the marking out with mathematical accuracy upon the marble the points that shall guide the workman whose labour it is to block out from the rough..the potentiality of a statue, its rude semblance.

2. The insertion of stops; punctuation; the marks made, or the method of punctuating.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/1 Poyntynge, or pawsynge in redynge, *punctuacio.* 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 456, I passe ouer howe M. Heskins hath corrupted Tertullian by false pointing. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* viii. 162 The Sence..may seem to require another Pointing. 1896 T. L. DE VINNE *Moxon's Mech. Exerc., Printing* 420 The compositor should amend bad spelling and pointing. 1896 J. HUNTER *Hymns Faith & Life* (new ed.) Pref., Mr. B. Sykes..has revised the pointing of the Psalms and Canticles.

b. In Semitic languages: The insertion of the vowel (and other) points; the system of doing this.

1659 J. OWEN *Integr. & Purity Hebr. & Grk. Text* Wks. 1853 XVI. 376 What is the state and condition of the present Hebrew pointing. 1847 J. KIRK *Cloud Dispelled* x. 153 In the Hebrew the sense is obscured by false pointing.

3. Furnishing with a point; sharpening.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1705 A finer file-wheel by which the process of pointing is finished.

b. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867.) Also *concr.* The tapered end of a rope.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxv. 134 The neat work upon the rigging,—the knots, Flemish eyes, splices, seizings, coverings, pointings, and graffings. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 31 Take every alternate nettle and lay along the pointing. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Pointing*, the unlaying and tapering the end of a rope, and weaving some of its yarns about the diminished part.

4. The removing of points.

1879 WEBSTER Suppl. (citing HORSFORD). 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Pointing*, a preliminary in the preparation of grain for the mill in the modern process; it consists in rubbing off the points of the grain, clipping the brush, and removing the germ end.

5. The filling up with special strong mortar of the exterior face of the joints in brickwork; *concr.* the protecting facing thus given to the joints. (In the earlier quots. applied to a similar operation in reference to the tiles or slates of a roof.)

Flat pointing: that in which the mortar is left even with the wall. *Tuck pointing*: that in which the mortar slightly projects from the joints, and the lines of mortar have parallel edges contrasting in colour with the central part.

1483–5 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 120 Payde to a tyler for iiij dayes & di. in poyntyng of dyuers houses. 1502–3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 102 Pro le puyntyng super le caponhous. 1609 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 61 Item payed to Nichollas Yonger for laying the lead and for pointing of the slates, xviij d. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 228 The swell had washed some of the pointing out of the exterior joints. *Ibid.* § 233 We took this .. opportunity of carefully making good all our pointings and groutings. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 354 Pointing..consists in raking out some of the mortar from the joints, and filling them again with blue mortar. 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 1201 In building there are two kinds of pointing, distinguished as flat pointing and tuck pointing, the latter being more ornamental than the former.

6. The action of indicating or directing; the indication of place or direction, as with the finger or the point of anything; expression by sign or gesture, dumb-show; also *fig.* a prompting, impulse; a hint in words.

1553 *Short Catech.* in *Lit. & Doc. Edw. VI* (1844) 495 That by certain questions, as it were by pointing, the ignorant might be instructed. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 34 With sygnes and poyntinges (as the dumme are wont to speake with the dumme). 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xiii. (1700) 76 The Needle's pointing at the Poles. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i. 181, I found by their pointing towards me .. that they plainly discovered me. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 318 One of those natural Pointings, as I may call it, that is implanted in every Creature, teaching it to chuse its Good, and to avoid its Evil. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 98 The Old Testament abounds..in pointings and approximations to it.

b. Of a yacht, etc.: The action of sailing with the prow close to the wind.

1899 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 6/6 The Shamrock footed the faster, but the Columbia counteracted this by her superior pointing. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 28 Aug. 6/1 The spin showed that she is not only very fast in a breeze that puts her rail awash, but that she is a wonder at pointing.

c. Of a pointer or other dog: see POINT *v.*[1] 11.

1877 J. GIBSON in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 328/2 This habit [of crouching], like that of pointing, is probably .. 'merely the exaggerated pause of an animal about to spring on its prey'. *Ibid.* 330/1 The strength of this pointing propensity.

7. The coming of an abscess to a point or head; *concr.* the conical head thus formed.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pointing*, term for the conical softish projection, of a light yellow colour, observable in an abscess when nearly ripe. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 451 Tumours..which after 'pointing' opened spontaneously.

8. The disposition of the points (POINT *sb.*[1] B. 3 f) on a railway.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Sept. 6/2 The cause of the accident was undoubtedly an error in the pointing.

9. *Needlework.* A kind of ornamental stitch.

1888 *Catholic Housch.* 1 Sept. 14/1 The fine needlework on muslin which includes 'veining', 'stroking', 'pointing' and 'lace stitching'.

†**10.** *Fishing.* (?) The action of using the point of the rod as a means of hooking a fish: a practice followed by poachers. *Sc. Obs.*

1860 *Act* 23 & 24 *Vict.* c. 45 § 1 That it shall not be lawful ..to fish for trout or other fresh water fish..with any net,.. or by striking the fish with any instrument, or by pointing.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.* in names of things used for pointing (see quots. and various senses of POINT *v.*[1]), as *pointing-breed, -dog, -forge, -machine, -trowel, -wire*; †**pointing-mark**, = *pointing-stock*; †**pointing-ribbon**, a ribbon used as a lace or point (POINT *sb.*[1] B. 5); so **pointing-silk**; **pointing-rods**, rods used in the exercise of guns and mortars; †**pointing-stock**, a person pointed at; an object of scorn, derision, or ridicule.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 956 A carrier, which takes the pin to the *pointing apparatus. 1754–6 *Connoisseur* No. 64 (1767) II. 224 [Dogs] of the *Pointing-breed. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* v. iv, A great *Pointing-dog hit him through the Leg. 1900 H. LAWSON *On Track* 139 We would stand by his *pointing forge when he'd be sharpening picks in the early morning. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pointing-machine*, one for pointing rails, pickets, matches, etc. 1592 KYD *Murther I. Brewen* Wks. (1901) 292 Suffer mee not to be a *poynting marke for others, and a shame among my neighbours. 1572 in Cunningham *Revels at Court* (Shaks. Soc.) 19 *Poynting Ribbon of golde sylv[r] and sylke 102 yardes at viij[d] the yarde. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Frena o trença*, a lace, a pointing ribbon, *taenia, offendix.* 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 121 The mortar is ..laid, not directly on the object, but upon two pickets, called **pointing rods.* 1571 *Inventory* in Beck *Draper's Dict.* 190, ij peces and ix yeardes of *pointinge silk, 6*s.* 8*d.* 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. iv. 46, I, his forlorne Duchesse, Was made a wonder, and a *pointing stock. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Ivstine* XIX. 75 Not to liue pleasantly, but to be a pointing stock for the multitude, and a remembrancer of calamities. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 249 A small *Pointing Trowel, to go into sharp Angles. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pointing-wire*, an iron wire with a loop at one end, used for sighting mortars by, when the proper line of fire has once been found.

Pointing, *vbl. sb.*[2]: see POINT *v.*[2]

Pointing (poi·ntiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. POINT *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That points, in various senses of the vb.

1630 MILTON *Epit. Shaks.* 4 Or that his hallow'd reliques should be hid Under a Star-ypointing Pyramid. 1667 — *P. L.* I. 223 The flames Drivn backward slope their pointing spires. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* i. (1697) 408 To see The Crowd, with pointing Fingers, cry, That's he. 1880 BARWELL *Aneurism* 61 The tumor .. became conical like a pointing abscess.

b. *Pointing doors* (in a canal, etc.), two doors of a sluice closing against each other in a point or mitre, or at an angle, so as to resist the pressure of the water; *pointing sills*, also called *pointings*, the sills of such doors.

1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* Add. 178 A new sea sluice, with pointing doors to sea and land. *Ibid.*, The new cut..is to be not less than four feet below the pointings of the present sluice. [A depth of '4 feet below the pointings' means 4 feet below the upper surface of the sills of the lock or sluice, called pointing sills or pointings. (H. Congreve, M.Inst.C.E., Manchester.)]

Poi·ntingly, *adv. rare.* [f. POINTING *ppl. a.* + -LY [2].] In a way that points out; pointedly.

1607 B. JONSON *Volpone* Ded., Where haue I bin particular? Where personall, except to .. creatures (for their insolencies) worthy to be tax'd? or to which of these so pointingly, as he might not, either ingeniously haue confest, or wisely dissembled his disease?

Poi·nt la·ce. [f. POINT *sb.*[1] A. 31 + LACE *sb.* 6.] Lace made with the needle on a parchment pattern, as distinguished from that made with bones or bobbins on a pillow. Also *attrib.*

1672 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 736/4 A Lawn Pocket handkerchief, .. laced round with a fine Point lace about 4 fingers broad. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 41 Furniture for Beds of raised Point-Lace, &c. 6 per Cent. *ad valorem.* 1775 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 311 Mrs. Howard had a point-lace trimming that cost 500 l. 1881 A. LANG *Library* 65 The .. pattern of the gilding resembles the Venetian point-lace. 1882 A. S. COLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 184/1 Drawn and cut works were ancient forms of embroidery which directly developed into point lace.

Hence **Point-laced** *a.*, adorned with point lace.

1665 *Intelligencer* 5 June II. 402 Six Handkerchers,..one point-laced set on Tiffany.

Pointless (poi·ntlĕs), *a.* [f. POINT *sb.*[1] B. + -LESS.]

1. Without a point; having a rounded or blunt end; blunt.

a 1330 *Syr Degarre* 1047 The Fader amerueiled wes Whi his sword was point les. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 25 b, After the procession folowed therle of Northumberlande with a poincteless sword naked. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 420 You lay that pointless clergy-weapon by, And to the laws, your sword of justice, fly. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XX. 539 For I wield also not a pointless beam. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxvii, 'My pencils are all pointless', she said.

2. Without point or force (POINT *sb.*[1] B. 10); ineffective, meaningless.

1726 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 448 The suitors..aim to wound the Prince with pointless wit. 1760 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 7 Aug. (1827) III. 13 Why should a little pointless raillery make us ashamed? 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. iv, He said something rather pointless about admiring everything that is beautiful. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Dec. 3/1 This is a pointless little story.

3. Of a competitor or side: Not having scored a point. Of a game or contest: In which no point is scored.

1882 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 3/5 Ben-y-Lair..was beaten almost pointless. 1891 *Ibid.* 6 Nov. 2/6 The latter did not long remain pointless, and after a long run by Hubbard, Fegan registered a try. 1892 *Standard* 3 Oct. 7/6 A pointless draw was the result of the meeting.

4. Having no characteristic or distinctive marks.

1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 26 It was the most pointless labyrinth.

Hence **Poi·ntlessly** *adv.*; **Poi·ntlessness**.

1885 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Nov. 599 The greatest charm of Lord Iddesleigh's performance was, to speak paradoxically, its pointlessness. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 436 It is not the monotony of life which destroys men, but its pointlessness. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, Pointlessly.

Pointlet (poi·ntlĕt). [f. as prec. + -LET.] A small point. Hence **Poi·ntleted** *a. Bot.*, terminating in a minute point; apiculate.

1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 80 *Dianthus caesius*... Bracts adpressed, ovate, obtuse, pointleted. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Pointletted*, the same as Apiculate. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* xii, Below were tassels, tufts, and pointlets.

Poi·ntling, *sb. nonce-wd.* [? f. POINT *v.*[1] + -LING [1] 2.] A little index-finger.

1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVII. 608 There was not a syllable said either of thumbkin, or pointling, or gold-finger.

†**Poi·ntling, -lings**, *adv. Obs.* [f. POINT *sb.*[1] B. + -LING [2], -LINGS.] Point foremost.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XI. iv. 578 He myght wel see a spere grete & longe that came streyghte vpon hym poyntelynge. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 135 Gret kairnis of stanes,..scharpe abone, ryseng vpe poyntlings lyke a steiple.

†**Poi·nt-maker.** *Obs.* A maker of points or laces (for fastening apparel): see POINT *sb.*[1] B. 5.

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 160 Iren, wolle, wadmole, gotefel, kydefel also, For poyntmakers fulle nedefulle be the ij. 1530 PALSGR. 256/1 Poynt maker, *esguilletier.* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 234 He was a citezen and poynt-maker of London. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Agujetero*, a point maker.

Poi·ntment. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Aphetic form of APPOINTMENT: cf. POINT *sb.*[2], *v.*[2] (Cf. OF. *poyntement* (1418 in Godef.).)] = APPOINTMENT 2, 3, 6.

c 1400 *Song Roland* 145 The sairsins he set the poyntment to hold. *a* 1440, *c* 1440, 1521 [see APPOINTMENT 2, 3, 6]. 1466 *Cal. Anct. Recds. Dublin* (1889) I. 326 The .. poyntment of their wages. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 33 Did ye not erewhile Make poyntment openly, To come again all to supper? 1581 RICH *Farewell* (Shaks. Soc.) 149 Accordyng to poinctmente comes Maister Doctour, disguised like a right porter. 1885 *Rep. Provinc.* (E. D. D.), I have made a pointment with Mr. — to-morrow.

Pointrel (poi·ntrĕl). *rare.* [dim. of POINT *sb.*[1] B.: cf. *cockerel.*] a. = POINTEL 1. b. The pointed extremity of the lobe of a leaf.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 19/2 The Poitrell or Pointrell is a brasse Instrument formerly used to write withall on tables. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Pointrel*, a graving-tool. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* I, Broad leaves spreading into pointrels, waved and cut with crisp indenture.

Pointsman (poi·ntsmăn). [f. POINT *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*[1]]

1. A man who has charge of the points on a railway: see POINT *sb.*[1] B. 3 f.

1849 SIR F. B. HEAD *Stokers & Pokers* viii. (1851) 79 To increase precaution, the pointsman has always the signal of danger on. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 624 Pointsmen have very responsible duties.

2. A police constable stationed on point-duty.

1883 *Globe* 5 Apr. 5/1 Supplemental police 'pointsmen' have been placed at several of the public buildings. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct., If the 'point' system is retained, a pointsman ought to be kept on duty throughout the night.

So **Poi·ntswoman** (cf. sense 1).

1871 MISS MULOCK *Fair France* ii. 66 Much it amazed us to see continually on French railways these female officials, down to signalwomen and pointswomen.

†**Poi·nture.** *Obs.* Also 5 **-yr.** [a. F. *pointure* = Pr. *pointura*:—L. *punctūra* PUNCTURE.] Pricking.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 119 The lusti Maii, Whanne every brid upon his lay Among the griene leves singeth And love of his pointure stingeth..The youthe of every creature. 1461 *Liber Pluscardensis* XI. viii, The pointyr of a preyn.

†**Point-vice**, *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [var. of POINT-DEVICE.] Perfect; perfectly, exactly.

a 1607 BRIGHTMAN *Revelation* (1615) 48 Men..who thinke all that to be point-vice, which they read to haue been in vse in these tymes. *a* 1663 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 127 Clamour against the Times, because everything is not point-vise just as we would have it.

Poi·ntways, *adv.* [f. as next + *-ways*, genitive of WAY *sb.*] = next; with projecting points.

1892 J. T. BENT *Ruined Cities Mashonaland* iv. 107 A pretty little bit of wall with the stones placed pointways for about a yard..formed a sort of dentelle pattern.

Poi·ntwise, *adv.* [f. POINT *sb.*[1] B. + -WISE.] In the manner or way of a point.

1545 ELYOT, *Cuspidatim*, poyntyng, or poyntwyse. 1611 FLORIO, *Stipula*, the spindling vp point-wise of any thing namely of corne. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* IX. 197 Gnartolite..whome Akafir, well eienge, point wise smote. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 4/1 The bodice..enriched with further appliqués of guipure to extend the fronts pointwise.

Pointy (poi'nti), *a.* [f. POINT *sb.*[1] B. + -Y.]

1. Characteristically or notably pointed.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xv. § 1. 130, I haue seen some very high, and pointy spire steeples do the like.

2. Of a fleece: Having many points; bearing wool of uneven length.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 891 A good fleece should have the points of all its staples of equal length, otherwise it will be a pointy one.

3. Full of point; pithy, terse. *slang.*

Poinyard, obs. form of PONIARD.

Poiology (poi,ǫ'lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *ποιο-s* of what kind or nature (= L. *quālis*) + -LOGY.] Bentham's proposed term for the doctrine of quality, as opposed to *posology* the doctrine of quantity. Hence **Poiolo'gical** *a.*

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* Wks. 1843 VIII. 119 Exhibiting Posology and Poiology together, in the character of two branches comprehending between them the whole contents of Somatology. *Ibid.* 86 Poiological Somatology.

Pois, obs. form of POSE *Sc.*, treasure, etc.

† **Poi'sable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. late AF. *poisable*, f. *poiser* to POISE + -ABLE.] That may be weighed.

[1429-30 *Act* 8 *Hen. VI* c. 5 Toutz manners des choses poisablez.] 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 82 The ferme of the grete beame shall bye nor selle any wares or marchaundises peysed or poysable at ye grete beame.

† **Poi'sage.** *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *poisage*, = PEISAGE.] Weighing, expense of weighing.

1611 COTGR., *Droict de poisage*, poisage; or, a fee due in some places, vnto the king, for the weighing of wares in the Market-hall, or Towne-house.

† **Poi'sant**, *a. Obs.* In 4-5 poysaunt, 6 -sent. [a. OF. *poisant*, variant of *pesant*, *peisant*: see PEISANT, and POISE *v.*] Weighing; heavy, weighty (in various senses): = PEISANT.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 26 Two candels poysaunt viij. pounde. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 17 Gyuyng to hys enemye many strokes terryble and poysaunt. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* I. ix. 24 More poysaunt and namely bygger armures. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 111 Right poysent hloe he stroke.

Poise (poiz), *sb.* Forms: 5 poys, 5-6 pois, 5-7 poyse, 6-7 poiz, poyze, 6-8 poize, 7 poix, 8 poice, 5- poise. [late ME. *poys*, a. Central OF. *pois* (now *poids*), from earlier OF. *peis* weight = Pr., Cat. *pes*, Sp., Pg., It. *peso*:—late pop. L. *pēsum* for cl. L. *pensum* weight, from *pendĕre* to weigh. Cf. PEISE *sb.*]

I. Weight.

† 1. The quality of being heavy; heaviness, weight. Also in semi-concr. sense; cf. *weight, load, burden. Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* (1818) 15, I to haue more poise closid in myn entraille Than alle my body set for the counteruaylle. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxv. 153 The toure was of meruelloure poys and heuy. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* iii. 49 As if their owne poize did .. ginc them that proper place. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 169 For the holding the grain and water, whose poyse and weight might otherwise endanger a weaker substance. 1665 EVELYN *Let.* 9 Sept. in *Diary*, etc. (1827) IV. 157 We should succumb under the poiz.

† b. *fig.* 'Weight'; gravity, importance; load, burden; burdensomeness. *Obs.*

1460 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 375/1 As the mater is so high, and of soo grete wyght and poyse. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. vii. 15 Their offyce passeth in poys and perill alle other. 1593 SOUTHWELL *St. Peter's Compl.* 67 My sinnes doe ouercharge thy brest, The poyse therof doth force thy knees to bow. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kοινή* Diat. iii. 140 The poyse of Charity must incline the beam toward the better part. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* xi. 270 To put all these circumstances in the scale, and assign to each of them its proper poize and influence.

† 2. Definite or specified weight; the amount that a thing weighs. *Obs.*

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 290 Wolles of gretter poyse thenne were contened in thaire Cokett. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxviii. 121 After that it is of poyse. 1580 *Reg. Gild Co. Chr. York* (1872) 310 Poiz nyne unces and half an unce. 1620 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XVII. 195 Poix, altogither One hundred twentie and three Ounces. 1706 MAULE *Hist. Picts* iii. 20 Brazen Pieces, or Rings of Iron duly weighed and tried to just Poise.

† b. A measure or standard of weight. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 183 One hundred talentes, that is of englishe poyse, nyne thousande three hundred poundes of weight. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 234 They are soulde by a poyse or weight which they caule Mangiar. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 408, 300 shekles of brasse, which make nine pound three quarters of our poizes.

† 3. *concr.* A weight; a piece of some heavy substance used for some purpose on account of its weight, e. g. a weight of a clock. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xvi, Laborynge with poyses made of leadde or other metall. 1533 — *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 51 Takyng vp plummettes or other lyke poyses on the endes of staues, .. these do exercise the backe and loynes. 1561-2 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 282 To the plum'er for casting of the poyses for the chyme and clok. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, &c. (1638) 104 It keeps his mind in a continuall motion, as the poise the clocke. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 323/2 The Shanks or Arms, and the Poises or Lead Balls at the ends.

b. *fig.* Something that acts like a weight; a bias; one of the *halteres* of a fly: see POISER 2. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* Ep. Ded. 2, I have seldom pretended that common poyse, that..sets so many mad pens, like wheeles, a running, importunacy of friends. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* VIII. iv. 406 These Poises or Pointils are, for the most part, little Balls set at the top of a Slender Stalk, which they can move every way at pleasure. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. XXXV. 162 It of course fell where they had given the poise, which was on the right side. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. ix, Such a hint was likely enough to give an adverse poise to Gwendolen's own thought.

† 4. Forcible impact, as of a heavy body; momentum; a heavy blow or fall. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* li. 194 Sadoyne, .. wyth xv. thousaund gode knyghtes, valyaunt & hardy, that al at one poyse smot hem self wythin Alymodes folke. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 207 The Ramme that batters downe the wall, For the great swing and rudenesse of his poize, They place before his hand that made the Engine.

II. Equality of weight, balance.

5. *Equal or even poise*: The condition of being equally weighted on both sides; balance, equilibrium, equipoise. *lit.* and *fig.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 94 A payre of balances whose weyght inclynynge from the equall poyse in the myddest towarde eyther of the sydes. *a* 1650 CRASHAW *Carmen Deo Nostro* Wks. (1904) 276 O Heart! the equall poise of love's both parts. 1692 NORRIS *Curs. Refl.* I This already reduces me to an even Poise. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 797 And that demands a mind in equal poize. 1875 JOWETT *Plato, Phaedrus* (ed. 2) II. 124 The chariots of the gods in even poise, obeying the rein, glide rapidly.

6. Hence *absol.*, in sense of 5: Balance, equilibrium (in reference to material things).

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. I. iii. 215 The Central Powers, which hold the lasting Orbs in their just Poize and Movement. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 253 The animal .. loses his poise, .. gasps and apparently dies. 1827 HOOD *Hero & Leander* xvii, Panting, at poise, upon a rocky crest! 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 324/2 Which accelerates its velocity until the balance has passed the point where the spring is in poise.

b. The way in which the body, head, etc., is poised; carriage.

1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 310 Great attention should always be had to the poize of the body. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* v, An expression carried out in the backward poise of the girl's head. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ii. 46 Some infirmity, either of the eye, or the hand, or of our posture, or of our poise and balance.

c. A balanced or hovering condition; suspense of movement; a pause between two periods of motion or change.

1867 SWINBURNE *W. Blake* (1868) 57 With tender poise of pausing feet. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* Introd. 13 The Muse will not descend from her airy poise. 1878 GILDER *Poet & Master* 14 At the poise of the flying year. 1889 SIR F. LEIGHTON in *Times* 11 Dec. 7/1 The poise of the flood-tide .. was only of brief duration.

7. *fig.* Balance, equilibrium, steadiness, stability (in reference to abstract or immaterial things).

1649 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 82 Sweet as her voyce That gave each winding law and poyze. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 277 All Is off the poise within. 1801 COXE *Trav. Switz.* (ed. 4) I. Introd. 32 The government, losing its poise, was only considered as a provisional committee. 1901 A. SHAW in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 610 Men who have at the same time the intellectual range and poise that he has acquired.

b. The condition of being equally balanced between alternatives; state of indecision; suspense.

1713 POPE *Let. to Addison* 14 Dec., 'Tis enough to make one remain stupify'd in a poize of inaction. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 145 The event was long on the poise. 1875 STEDMAN *Vict. Poets* 407 Great affairs of state hang at poise.

Poise (poiz), *v.* Forms: 5- poise, (5-7 poyse, 6-7 poyze, 6-8 poize). [late ME. *poise* (parallel form to PEISE), repr. OF. *poise*, from earlier *peise*, the stem-stressed form of *peser* = Pr. *pessar, pezar*, Sp., Pg. *pesar*, It. *pesare*:—late pop. L. *pēsāre* for cl. L. *pensāre* to weigh, freq. of *pendĕre* to weigh.

L. *pēsā're, pē'sat*, became according to stress, in early OF., *pese'r, (il) pei'se*, later, in Central OF. *(il) poise*. In mod.F., the *oi* forms have been levelled under *e*, *il pèse, ils pèsent*; but in late OF. the *e* forms were sometimes levelled under *oi*, giving *poiser, poisant*, etc., as still in Picard and Burgundian. Late Anglo-Fr. had in the stem-stressed forms both the Norman *peise* and the Parisian *poise*, whence late ME. and early mod.E. had both PEISE and *poise*, of which *poise* has been, since the 17th c., the Standard Eng. form, though *peise, paise, pese*, are retained dialectally.]

† 1. *trans.* (or *intr.* with *compl.*) To have a specified weight, to weigh (so much): = PEISE *v.* 6.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 18 He shal haue two candels poysand vj. pounde of wax. 14.. *Langland's P. Pl.* B. v. 217 Pe pounde þat she payed by poised [*v.rr.* peised, weyed; *A, C*, peysed, peised] a quarteroun more Than myne owne auncere. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 85 Presents of gould, ful weightelye poysing. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xvi. (1877) I. 282 He had two other..whose shot poised aboue two talents in weight.

† 2. *trans.* To measure or estimate the weight of (by a balance, or by lifting and holding in the hand); to weigh: = PEISE *v.* 1, 1 c. *Obs.*

1593 DRAYTON *Ecl.* ii. 82 Whereby it doth all poyze and measure. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 159 The officers Poys'd it, and felt every where. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 235 The old Romans had this custom of poyzing the money which they paid.

3. *fig.* To weigh in the mind; to consider, ponder; to estimate, value: = PEISE *v.* 2. Now *rare.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 20 All the intermixtions poysed by wysedom & worshipp. *c* 1495 *Epitaffe*, etc. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 392 Gewellys .. poysyd at grete valoyre. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1623) 568 So vneuenly doth some mens judgement poyse. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xvi. 209 Let us now poize the circumstances which are all weighty. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xvi, A thousand resolutions .. weighed, poised, and perpended. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. xvi. 276 They would have seen him turn crimson in poising the question.

† 4. To add weight to; to weight, load, burden; to weigh *down*, oppress; to incline or sway as by weight. *lit.* and *fig.* (Cf. PEISE *v.* 4.) *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 43 The innumerable multitude of those, .. whom with the weight of his endlesse wealth, hee poized downe that they durst not then whisper in secret, what now they openly discouer. 1598 CHAPMAN *Blinde Begger* Wks. 1873 I. 39 When such young boyes, Shal have their weake neckes over poisd with crownes. *a* 1677 MANTON *Serm. Ps. cxix.* clxxxii. Wks. 1872 IX. 234 When a man is biassed and poised by his heart to a thing. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 25 ¶ 2 As soon as I find my self duely poised after Dinner, I walk till I have perspired five Ounces and four Scruples.

† b. *intr.* To press or tend *downward* by its weight: = PEISE *v.* 4 b. *Obs.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 20 Like the Pinacles on some Battlements that point upward to heaven and poyse downward to their center.

† c. *trans.* To steady or render stable, as by adding weight; to ballast. *Obs.*

1642 J. M. *Aygt. conc. Militia* A iij, Everyman ought to have his conscience poysed by good grounds and principles, lest that it suffer shipwrack. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 181 ¶ 1 That Sobriety of Thought which poises the Heart.

d. With *equally* or *evenly*: To weight evenly, to cause to have equal weight on both sides; to put in equilibrium, to balance (= 5). *Obs.* or merged in 5. (Cf. POISE *sb.* 5.)

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 194 The earth .. is so equally poysed on every side, that it cannot but be firmly upheld. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 71 A Bowl equally poized and thrown upon a smooth Bowling-green. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xviii. (1820) 77 The scales are equally poised.

5. To place or keep in equilibrium; to hold supported or suspended; to make even; to balance. *lit.* and *fig.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. vii. (1840) 127 At last he resolved .. openly to poise himself indifferent betwixt these two kings. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 579 Where Earth now rests Upon her center pois'd. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 11 By what Artifice they poise themselves. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, XII. III. 396 The balance of power among the Italian States was poized with greater equality. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I. 36 Her small head was perfectly poised on a slender neck. 1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biogr.* II. vii. 265 Showing us men poised between the two infinites.

b. To weigh or balance (one thing *with* or *against* († *by, to*) another, or two things against each other); to bring into or hold in mutual equilibrium; to equalize (quot. 1697). Usually *fig.* Now *rare.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 100 Tut, you saw her faire, none else being by, Herselfe poys'd with herselfe in either eye. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* (1657) 338 Poysing past and future events as two scales in a balance. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 46 Wilt thou bless our Summers with thy Rays, And seated near the Ballance, poise the Days? 1781 COWPER *Expostulation* 342 Who poises and proportions sea and land, Weighing them in the hollow of his hand. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xi. 237 Again was Cartwright poised against Whitgift.

† c. To be of equal weight with (usually *fig.*); to balance, counterbalance; to equal, match. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i, 'Twill scarce poize the observation else. 1667 H. STUBBE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 498 Two contrary Winds poise each other, and make a Calm in the midst. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 426 Thirst of applause calls public judgment in, To poise our own, to keep an even scale.

† d. *intr.* with *against*: To counterbalance, compensate. *Obs. rare.*

a 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 700 They have others that will more than Poize against the Growing Power of it.

6. *trans.* To hold or carry in equilibrium; to hold balanced in one's hand, on one's head, etc.; to carry steadily or evenly.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 36 Poizing the pike with an equall poize vpon his thombe and shoulder. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 55 The 8. elephant supporters not being able to poize it on their heads. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* (1738) 32 His Pistol steadily pois'd in his Hand. 1863 BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 238 The largest masses can be lifted, poised, or laid down at any point with the nicest accuracy. 1870 W. CHAMBERS *Winter. Mentone* i. 13 Their favourite mode of carrying things is to poise them on the top of the head.

† b. To cause to sway or swing to and fro like something suspended. *Obs.*

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vi. (1635) 85 The Water .. will oftentimes poize it selfe hither and thither, seeking an æquilibration.

† c. To heave, lift. *Obs. rare.*

1689 'PHILOPOLITES' *Grumble. Crew* 4 To use their Skill and Care, in weighing and poising up again this same forsaken and sinking Vessel.

7. *intr.* for *refl.* To be balanced or held in equilibrium; to hang supported or suspended; to balance itself in the air, to hover.

1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* ii. (1848) 20 As of some breath-

less racers, whose hopes poise Upon the last few steps. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 36. 219 To observe the keen swift kyjiks poise and skim over the Bosphorus. 1878 Geo. Eliot *Coll. Breakf. P.* 63 A butterfly .. Poising in sunshine.

Hence **Poised** *ppl. a.*, balanced, etc. (in quot. *a* 1643, weighted, loaded); **Poi·sing** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*) and *ppl. a.*, balancing, weighing, hovering, etc. (see senses above).

1545 Elyot, *Ascalon*, an hebrue woorde, signifieth a poysyng, or a balance. *a* 1643 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* II. iii, Your poyz'd dye That's ballasted with quicksilver or gold Is grosse to this. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 344 The heavier Earth is by her Weight betray'd, The lighter in the poising Hand is weigh'd. *c* 1760 Smollett *Ode Indep.* 107 Where the poised lark his evening ditty chants. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. ii. 44 When over crags and piny highlands The poising eagle slowly soars. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* ii, Something almost majestic..in the poising of her head.

Poise, poisee, poisei, obs. ff. Poesy.

Poiser (poi·zəɹ). Forms: 5 **poisour, poysour,** 7 **poyser,** 9 **poiser.** [In sense 1, a. AF. *poisour* = OF. *peseor, pesenr*, agent-n. f. *peser* to weigh; in other senses f. Poise *v.* + -er ¹.]

†**1.** One who weighs; *spec.* an officer appointed to weigh goods (cf. Peiser 2). *Obs.*

1422 in *Proc. Privy Council* (1834) III. 17 þe revenues.. ben gretly eneresede or anientischede by constumers countrollers poisours serchers and alle suche obere officers. 1453 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 268/2 No Sercheour, Gangeour of Wyn, ..Poysour, Collectour of Custims. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini, Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 267 [These] might be weighed severally apart..if the poyser were able to do it.

2. That which poises or balances; an organ used for balancing; *spec.* in *Entom.*, each of the pair of appendages which replace the hind wings in dipterous insects: see Balancer 4, Halteres 2.

1805 Priscilla Wakefield *Dom. Recreat.* i. (1806) 10 Two little balls, or poisers, united to the body under the hinder part of each wing. 1852 T. W. Harris *Insects New Eng.* 501 Some of these insects have wings; but others have neither wings nor poisers. 1883 H. Lee in *Knowledge* 15 June 360/1 The flippers or 'paddles' [of the dolphin].. are only used as rudders and poisers.

3. One who holds something poised or balanced.

1884 H. C. Bunner in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 304/2 These poisers of the airy racket.

Poisie, obs. form of Poesy.

Poison (poi·z'n), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: *a.* 3 **poysun,** 4 **poisun,** 4–6 **poysen,** 4–7 **-soun, -e,** 4–8 **-son,** 5 **-syn,** (**poyssone**), 5–6 **poysone,** 4– **poison.** *β.* 3–4 **puisun,** 4 **puison**; *Sc.* and *north. dial.* 5 **puso(u)n, puyso(u)n, pwsoune,** 6 **pussoun** (9 *dial.* **puzzen**). [ME. *puison, poison*, a. OF. *puison* (12th c. in Godef.), *poison* 'drink, draught', later 'poisonous draught' (14th c.) = Pr. *poizo, poyzon*, Sp. *pocion*, It. *pozione*:—L. *pōtiō-nem* a drink, potion, poisonous draught, f. *pōtāre, pōt-um* to drink: see Potion.]

†**1.** A drink prepared for a special purpose; a medicinal draught; a potion. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 52 And poysoun on a pole þei put vp to his lippes. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. xx. 110 Waters..whiche somme men drynke for to be heled of their maladyes in stede of poyson. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 150 Y° Phisition hy minglyng bitter poysons with sweete lyquor, bringeth health to the body.

b. *esp.* A potion prepared with a deadly or deleterious drug or ingredient; also, such an ingredient of a drink or food. *Obs.* or merged in 2.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 Tu wilt inoh rade..makien puisun & 3eouen bale i bote stude. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1932 And drinke ferst of þe win, þat no poisoun was þer in. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 533 And Alexander the conquerour.. Wes syne destroyit throw pwsoune. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 699 He deit..of a fellone poyssone, myngit and mad be tresone. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 218 By the meane of a sleapyng poyson or drinke that he gaue to his kepers..he escaped.

2. Any substance which, when introduced into or absorbed by a living organism, destroys life or injures health, irrespective of mechanical means or direct thermal changes. Popularly applied to a substance capable of destroying life by rapid action, and when taken in a small quantity.

But the more scientific use is recognized in the phrase *slow poison*, indicating the accumulative effect of a deleterious drug or agent taken for a length of time.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 339 Venym and poysoun i-brouȝt þiderward out of oþer londes. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. iii. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 190/2 Ofte þinge þat is holsome and goode to men is poyson to oþer bestes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 295/1 A Puson, *aconitum, toxicum, venenum.* 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cxxxix. [cxl.] 3 Adders poyson is vnder their lippes. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* vii. 295 Heere is also a most strong and deadly poison, one graine whereof being diuided amongst ten persons, will kill them all. 1616, *a* 1623, 1809 [see Meat *sb.* 1 c]. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. v. 348 [He] put an end to his life by poyson. 1821 Byron *Two Foscari* I. i, Each breath Of foreign air he draws seems a slow poison. 1855 Brewster *Newton* II. xxv. 372 A virulent poison may differ from the most wholesome food only in the difference of quantity of the very same ingredients. 1885 J. Stevenson in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 275/2 An exact definition of 'poison' is by no means easy. There is no legal definition of what constitutes a poison.. In popular language, a poison is a substance capable of destroying life when taken in small quantity.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 464 'Poisons' manufactured within the economy can act in a similar manner, as evidenced by uræmic poisoning. *Mod. colloq.* They hate each other like poison.

3. *fig.* Any principle, doctrine, or influence, the reception of which is baneful to character, morality, or the well-being of the body politic; any baneful element taken in from without.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* x. 97 Tresonable folk thair mater wyrkis throu lyst. Poyson sen syn at the Fawkyrk is cald. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 35 A poyson of all poysons in religion moost to be feared. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) xv. 17 My breist is woyd and purgit of pussonn. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxix. 168 The poyson of seditious doctrines. 1728 Eliza Heywood tr. *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 157 Flattery is a Poison easily swallowed. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* III. xxi. 204 The poison of incurable suspicion perverted every noble feeling.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Attributive, as *poison-apparatus, -bag, -bowl, -breath, -canal, -dew, -duct, -fang, -flower, -gland, -organ, -sac, -scrub, -shrub, -slime, -sting, -thorn, -tooth.* b. Objective and obj. gen., as *poison-bearing, -breathing, -shooting* adjs.; *poison-eater, -maker, -secretor, -seller, -swallower.* c. Instrumental, parasynthetic, etc., as *poison-barbed, -dipped, -laden, -proof, -sprinkled, -tainted, -tipped, -toothed* adjs.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 208/2 Scorpions have also a *poison-apparatus. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xvii. (1818) II. 67 Their abdomen is also furnished with a *poison-bag.., in which is secreted a powerful and venomous fluid. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 124/1 Their arrows, *poison-barbed. 1838 Lytton *Leila* I. ii, Imprisoned..with the *poison bowl or the dagger hourly before my eyes. 1599 T. M[ouffet] *Silkworms* 67 Of brittle Ash, and *poyson-breathing ygh [yew]. 1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 888/2 The tooth itself is crescentic, with the horns..so as to circumscribe the *poison-canal. 1835 Talfourd *Ion* III. ii, The tree, whose branches stilling virtue, Shed *poison-dews on joy. 1866 Ruskin *Crown Wild Olive* iii. (1898) 147 A *poison-dipped sceptre, whose touch was mortal. 1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 888/1 The *poison-duct..rests in a slight groove..on the convex side of the fang. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xlvii. 409 Its venomous maxillæ the *poison-fangs. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 809 When the snake opens its jaws before striking the poison-fangs are erected. 1819 Keats *Isabella* xiii, Even bees..Know there is richest juice in *poison-flowers. 1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 888/2 The fang appears..to be perforated by the duct of the *poison-gland. 1552 Huloet, *Poyson maker, *venefícus.* 1679 Dryden *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii, Their horse-bodies are *poison-proof. 1902 H. H. Prichard *Thro' Heart of Patagonia* iii. 44 A low green belt of *poison-scrub. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xli. 127 In the Scorpion..the *poison-secretor is clothed externally with a horny thickish membrane. 1552 Huloet, *Poyson seller, *venenarius.* 1840 Eliza Cook *World* viii, There are spots where the *poison-shrub grows. 1819 R. Sheil *Evadne* II. i. 19 Thou sheddest thy *poison-slime upon the flower Of a pure woman's honour. 1856 Aytoun *Bothwell* II. xvii, I've heard that *poison-sprinkled flowers Are sweeter in perfume. 1873 *France, Empire & Civiliz.* 43 Which has left a *poison-sting in many hearts. 1735 Somerville *Chase* IV. 226 The *poison-tainted Air. 1899 Werner *Capt. of Locusts* 151 The boy hurt his hand badly—spiked it on some *poison-thorn, I think. 1596 Fitz-Geffray *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 29 *Poyson-tooth'd viper, impiously that bites The wombe of those who are her favorites.

5. Special Combs.: **poison-cart** (*Austral.*) a cart carrying poisoned meat for the destruction of the dingo; **poison-cup,** (*a*) a cup containing poison; (*b*) a cup or other vessel reputed to break on poison being poured into it; **poison-flour,** a name for sublimated arsenic trioxide (flowers of arsenic) in the process of refining; **poison-lime,** a preparation of lime in which skins are immersed in order to remove the hair before tanning; **poison-ring,** a ring by which poison was communicated in the grasp of the hand; **poison-tower,** a chamber in which the poisonous fumes are condensed in arsenic works; **poison-vent,** a channel through which the fumes pass into the *poison-tower.*

1898 'R. Boldrewood' *Rom. Canvas Town* 61 All this time the *poison-cart was kept going. 1826 Mrs. Hemans *Forest Sanct.* I. xx, I flung it back, as guilt's own *poison-cup. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 56 According to the quality of the *poison-flour [previously called 'arsenic meal'] it yields from ⅔ to ¾ of its weight of the glass or enamel. 1883 R. Haldane *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 372/1 The unhairing in lime-pits is done..with the so-called '*poison-lime'. 1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring* 433 A *poison ring of curious construction is described by Mr. Fairholt. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 55 A vertical section of the *poison tower. *Ibid.* 823 There are poison towers and extensive condensing chambers attached. *Ibid.* 56 Pipes leading to the *poison vent.

b. *esp.* in names of plants (or parts of them) having poisonous qualities: **poison-ash** = *poison-sumac*; **poison-bay,** *Illicium floridanum* (N.O. *Magnoliaceæ*), the leaves of which are reputed poisonous; **poison-berry,** any plant (or its fruit) of the genus *Cestrum* (N.O. *Solanaceæ*), of the West Indies and Brazil; also, 'the boraginaceous shrub *Bourreria succulenta*' (*Cent. Dict.*); **poison-bulb,** a South African bulbous plant (or its bulb), *Buphane toxicaria* or *Hæmanthus toxicarius* (N.O. *Amaryllidaceæ*); also the allied *Crinum asiaticum*; **poison-bush,** (*a*) a poisonous species of *Euphorbia*; (*b*) a West Indian shrub, *Thevetia neriifolia* (N.O. *Apocynaceæ*); **poison-dogwood,** **poison-eldor** = *poison-sumac*; **poison-flag,** an American species of Iris (*I. versicolor*); **poison-hemlock,** *U. S.* the common hemlock, *Conium maculatum*; **poison-ivy,** a trailing or climbing species of sumac, *Rhus Toxicodendron*, of N. America, having trifoliolate leaves, and producing poisonous effects when touched; **poison-nut,** (*a*) the violently poisonous seed of *Tanghinia venenifera* (N.O. *Apocynaceæ*), used by the natives of Madagascar in trial by ordeal; also the tree; (*b*) = Nux vomica (Webster 1864); **poison-oak,** the low-growing variety of *Rhus Toxicodendron* (see *poison-ivy*); also the allied *R. diversiloba* of Pacific N. America, which has similar properties; **poison-pea,** *Swainsona Greyana* (see next); **poison-plant,** name in Australia for several leguminous plants whose leaves are poisonous to cattle, as species of *Gastrolobium, Swainsona Greyana*, and *Lotus australis*; **poison-root** (of Carolina), *Æsculus pavia*, the twigs and roots of which were used to stupify fish; **poison-sumac,** *Rhus venenata*, a tall N. American shrub with pinnate leaves, also called *poison-ash* or *poison-elder*, and having properties resembling those of the allied *poison-ivy*; **poison-vine,** (*a*) a climbing plant of Mediterranean regions, *Periploca græca* (N.O. *Asclepiadaceæ*), having poisonous milky juice (also called *milk-vine*); (*b*) = *poison-ivy*; †**poison-weed,** ? = *poison-ivy*; **poison-withe**: see quot. See also Poison-tree, Poisonwood.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 *Poison Ash, *Rhus.* 1763 W. Lewis *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 330 Mr. Catesby.. describes one, called there the poison-ash, from whose trunk flows a liquid, black as ink. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 619 In Alabama..*Illicium] *floridanum*..has..acquired the name of *Poison-bay. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* (1789) 173 Blue *Poison Berries...The nightingales are said to feed upon the berries of this shrub, which are reckoned very poisonous. 1864 Webster, **Poison-bulb.* 1866 *Treas. Bot* 181 *Buphane] *toxicaria* is called the Poison Bulb, and is said to be fatal to cattle. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 *Poison Bush, *Euphorbia.* 1871 Kingsley *At Last* I, It proved to be *Thevetia neriifolia*...This was the first..warning which we got not to meddle rashly with 'poison-bush'. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 456 *Rhus venenata*, *Poison-Elder or Poison-Sumach. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 979 Poison Sumach or Poison Elder, is a tall shrub with pinnate leaves. 1845–50 Mrs. Lincoln *Lect. Bot.* 140 Species of Iris, one of which, the common blue flag,..is sometimes called *Poison flag. *Ibid.* 151 *Poison hemlock, (Conium,) water parsnip,..water cowbane, are among the poisonous plants of this tribe. 1857 Gray *First Less. Bot.* (1866) 34 By these rootlets..the Ivy of Europe, and our Poison Rhus,—here called *Poison Ivy,—fasten themselves firmly to walls. 1883 C. Phelps in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 282/2 The poison-ivy was gorgeous with a fatal beauty. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 512 The seeds of .. the Madagascar *Poison-nut are very deadly. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 *Poison Oak, *Rhus.* 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* 42 An abominable shrub or weed called poison-oak, whose very neighbourhood is venomous to some. 1884 Miller *Plant-n., Swainsona Greyana*, Darling River Pea, Horse-poison-plant,..or *Poison Pea, of Australia. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 521 A number of the species of this [*Gastrotobium*] and of allied genera are known in Western Australia as *Poison plants; and farmers lose annually a large number of cattle through their eating the foliage. *Ibid.* 522 Dr. Harvey says the worst of the Poison-plants is G[astrolobium] *bilobum*. 1712 Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 424 Carolina *Poyson Root. .. Castaneæ Equinæ facie, Arbor..flore galeato spicato. 1857–66 *Poison-sumach [see *poison elder*]. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* 170 The poysoned weed [in the Bermudas] is much in shape like our English Iny. *margin*, The *poison weed. 1693 *Phil. Trans* XVII. 619 The *Poyson-Wyth of Barbados, which is a kind of Bryony.

B. *adj.* Poisonous, poisoned, envenomed. *Obs.* exc. as coinciding with the attrib. use of the sb. in 4 a.

1530 Tindale *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 17 With what poison, deadly, and venomons hate hateth a man his enemy. *Ibid.* 18 To make him of so poison a nature. 1531 *Ibid.* II. 143 Ye have chewed and mingled it with your poison spittle. 1533 More *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1063/2 A crosse.., the beholdynge wherof denowred and destroyed the venome of al the poyson serpentes. 1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 257 Their arms are..poison arrows. 1822 Shelley *Scenes fr. Faust* ii. 78 They dart forth polypus-antennae, To hlister with their poison spume The wanderer. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 464 If he claims the ordeal,..he usually has to take a poison drink.

Poison (poi·z'n), *v.* Forms: see the sb.; also 4 **poisone,** 5 **poysn-yn, poysne, poysyn,** (**posyn**), 6 **poisin.** [ME. *poison-en*, a. OF. *poisonn-er* to give to drink (cf. mod.F. *empoisonner* to poison), f. *poison* Poison, or refashioned from an OF. **poisnier*:—L. *pōtiōn-āre* to give (any one) to drink, to drug, f. *pōtiō-nem* drink, poisonous draught, Potion. So Pr. *pozionar*, Sp. *ponzoñar.*]

1. *trans.* To administer poison to; to introduce poison into the system of (man or animal); to kill or injure by means of poison, poisonous gases, etc.

13.. *Coer de L.* 2732 He leet taken alle the cors..And caste into the watyr off onr welle, Us to poyson and to quelle. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1095 Poysened & parlatyk & pyned in fyres. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 333 þe pope & þe emperour myȝte priuely be poysined bi suche fadres. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 303 He was i-poysened wiþ venym þat was i-doo in his chalys. *c* 1400 Maundev.

(Roxb.) vi. 19 Þis same sowdan was puysond at Damasc. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 295/1 To Puson, *toxicare*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 234 b, Lyke as the worme yᵗ is crusshed or poysoned. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 260 b, The Pope hireth men to poyson other. 1676 Etherege *Man of Mode* III. iii, *Sir Fop.* I sat near one of 'em.. and was almost Poison'd with a pair of Cordivant Gloves he wears. *Lov.* Oh!.. How I hate the smell! 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 813 The Water-Snake .. lyes poyson'd in his Bed. 1786 W. Thomson *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 327 He was charged with having poisoned the queen. 1802 R. Anderson *Cumberld. Ball.* 35 Peer Jemmy was puzzen'd, they say, by a black. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* 119 Boys of ten years had learnt the art of poisoning their fathers.

b. To produce morbid effects in (the blood, a wound, a limb, etc.) by impregnation or infusion of poison, decomposing organic matter, ptomaine, etc. Cf. *blood-poisoning* in Poisoning *vbl. sb.* b.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. vi. 70 Tooth that poysons if it bite. 1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 203 The raw nocturnall ayre that had poysoned the wound. 1899 J. Hutchinson in *Arch. Surg.* I. No. 38. 157 Mrs. M—— had been pushing back the nail-fold at the root of the nail with a penknife and had as she suspected poisoned it. *Mod.* His hand was poisoned by being pierced with an old nail. The bite of some insects may poison the blood. A foot poisoned by the action of a dye-stuff on an excoriated part.

2. To impregnate, taint, or infect (air, water, etc.) with poison so as to render it poisonous or baneful; to charge or smear (a weapon) with poison. See also Poisoned 2.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 62 Thru..corrupcion Of þe ayre þat he wald poyson. 1548 Elyot, *Inficere poculo veneno*, to poison the dryak, to put poyson in the cuppe. 1552 Huloet, Poyson a place wyth carrayne, *funesto*. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 127 As if one should poison a Conduite hedde, or a River, from whence all menne fetche their water. 1612 Webster *White Devil* Wks. (Rtldg.) 36/2 To have poison'd his prayer-book, or a pair of beads, The pummel of his saddle,..Or the handle of his racket. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 725 A Plague .. Pois'ning the Standing Lakes, and Pools Impure. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xxvii, Indians .. engaged in poisoning the points of their arrows.

3. *fig.* a. To corrupt, pervert morally; to turn to error or evil, influence perversely.

1395 Purvey *Remonstr.* (1851) 99 It is feynid now that symple prestis wolen poisone men with gastli venym, that is, errour othir eresie. 1550 J. Coke *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 68 E ij b, Monster de Labright .. whose ancetours you poysoned with money causyng them to be traytours to Englande. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 112 Did you, by indirect, and forced courses Subdue, and poyson this yong Maides affections? 1701 Rowe *Amb. Step-Moth.* II. ii. 787 Hast thou not With thy false Arts poyson'd his Peoples Loyalty? 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 137 There was another voice at the royal ear, ever ready to poison the royal mind.

b. To prove destructive or fatal to (an action, state, condition, etc.).

1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. iv. 39 Meeting heere the other Messenger, Whose welcome I perceiu'd had poison'd mine. 1687 Boyle *Martyrd. Theodora* ix, The deadly draught.. poysoned not his [Socrates'] reputation,..but that of his accusers and his judges. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* VII. 40 Lest his ill Arts or his malicious Tongue Shou'd poison, or bewitch my growing Song. 1765 Foote *Commissary* I. Wks. 1799 II. 15 The slightest suspicion wou'd poison your project. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* III. x, Tom could not deny himself a word of bitterness to poison the pleasure.

4. *transf.* To render (a thing) foul and unfit for its purpose by some noxious or deleterious addition or application.

1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lix. 9 That fulle dismemberit hes my meter, And poysound it with strang salpeter. *a* 1693 Ludlow *Mem.* (1771) 31 Confessing that he had accordingly poisoned two cannon and the Harquebuz that was broken. 1706 Phillips, To *Poison a Piece*, a Term in Gunnery. See To Cloy and to Nail. 1765 *Museum Rust.* III. 284 Some .. were exactly level, so as to be quite poisoned with the wet, which could not drain off. 1816 Vanderstraeten *Impr. Agric.* 6 The land will be poisoned with noxious roots and plants. 1884 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 66/2 They pronounced it to be full of arsenic and antimony; so .. that their furnaces were, as they said, 'poisoned', and rendered unfit for refining.

5. *Saltworks.* (See quots.)

1885 Holland *Chesh. Gloss., Poisoning*, .. said of a pan when some ingredient is put into it to make the brine work differently. 1894 Baring-Gould *Queen of L.* II. 16 A little glue or soft soap is put into the brine—this is called 'poisoning' it—to collect the impurities.

Poisonable (poi·zənăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -able.]

†1. Having the property of poisoning; poisonous.

c 1470 Henryson *Orpheus & Eurydice* 313 (Bann. MS.) Thy meit wennome, thy drink is pysonable. *c* 1550 R. Bieston *Bayte Fortune* B iv, Three thinges there be to man as venim poysonable. *a* 1598 Rollock *Lect. Passion*, etc. (1616) 551 The drinking of deadly and poysonable things. 1645 Ussher *Body Div.* (1647) 368 Without the which they may be hurtfull and poisonable unto us. *c* 1720 W. Gibson *Farrier's Guide* II. liv. (1738) 207 The biting of a mad Dog, is not so poisonable as is generally supposed.

2. Capable of being poisoned; subject to poison.

1846 in Worcester. 1871 Sir J. Paget in *Mem. & Lett.* iii. 246 My blood and textures regained the state they had before..and I became again more poisonable.

†**Poi·sonal**, *a. Obs. rare.* [See -al I.] Poisonous.

a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Arch. Soc.) I. 132 That prejudicious and poysonall peace. *Ibid.* III. 85.

Poisoned (poi·z'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. Poison *v.* + -ed 1.]

1. Of men or animals: Affected with, sickened with, or killed by poison.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 21056 (Edin.) Þe pussund [*v. rr.* puisund, poysoned] men he raisid raþe þat war stan-dede for suile a drinc. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/1 Poysenyd, *intoxicatus, virulentus.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 295/1 Pusond, *toxicatus, venenatus.* 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 887 In certain poisoned conditions of blood .. fatty degeneration of the muscular fibres of the heart may be very extensive. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 641 There is a distinct history of a poisoned wound.

b. *fig.* Affected with moral poison; corrupted.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. lxxx. 430 A Pharisee, who maketh a glorious and beautifull shewe, but inwardly is of a corrupt and poysoned nature.

2. Impregnated, imbued, charged, or smeared with poison.

1470-85 Malory *Arthur* xviii iii. 729 And soo it befelle.. a good knyght.. to take a poysond Appel. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 27 Which causeth them to shoote poisoned arrowes. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* I. vii. 11 This even-handed Iustice Commends th' Ingredience of our poyson'd Challice To our owne lips. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 89 For fear of poisoned arrows.

b. *fig.* Charged with moral poison.

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 537 That the yontheid be nocht infectit be poysonit doctrine. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 3 The Scripture is..a Physitions-shop of preseruatiues against poisoned heresies. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. x. 341 The flatteries and poisoned honors of the Senate.

†3. Endowed with poison; venomous. *Obs.*

1533 More *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1063/2 Al yᵉ poysoned serpentes of hell. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 124 Taken out of the heade of the poysoned Dragon. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 58 The owtpeaking from weeds of poysoned adder.

†b. *fig.* Full of moral poison; envenomed, malignant. *Obs.*

1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 70 It salbe blawin owt, How that thow, poysonit pelor, gat thy paikis. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 3 Right poysond, persecuting and terrible priests.

Poisoner (poi·zənəɹ). [f. Poison *v.* + -er 1.] One who or that which poisons (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1382 Wyclif *Rev.* xxii. 15 Houndes, and venym doers [*gl.* or poyseners], and vnchaast men. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 83 They that were posynners and posynyd folke. 1563 Winjet *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 52 Poysonaris of the peple of God. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 352, I must be the poysoner Of good Polixenes. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* VI. (1697) 159 So many Mischiefs were in one comb'n'd; So much one single Pois'ner cost Mankind. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. ix. 413 Having..stooped to the trade of a secret poisoner. 1889 *Century Mag.* Aug. 510 The cobra surpasses as a poisoner all of our American snakes. 1893 *Daily News* 28 Feb. 5/1 It renders the animal proof against the attacks of the poisoner microbe.

Hence **Poi·soneress** (*rare*), a female poisoner.

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* XIII. iv. 183 Nero..commanded the poisoneresse [Agrippina] to be put to death. 1611 Cotgr., *Empoisonneresse*, a poisonneresse, a woman that impoisons.

Poi·sonful, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. Poison *sb.* + -ful.] Full of or containing poison; poisonous, venomous, deadly, baneful. a. *lit.*

1554 Becon *Supplic.* Wks. 1563 II. III. 22 Vnto these vnwholsome and pestilent and poysonfull Pastures the dryue the shepe. 1596 Raleigh *Discov. Guiana* 26 There breed diuers poysonfull wormes and serpents. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 45 Poysonfull smoke. 1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* xlv. 7 He makes of a poisonfull viper, a wholesome triacle. 1693 I. Mather *Cases Consc.* (1862) 262 The vulgar Error concerning the Basilisks killing with the Look of his Poysonful Eye. [1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'The house was parfitly puzzomful'.]

b. *fig.* Poisonous to the mind or morals.

1520 Whitinton *Vulg.* (1527) 22 (20) What is so detestable to a man as this poysonfull couetyse? 1534 — *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 31 Mischevous and poysonfull flaterers. 1662 Hibbert *Body Div.* I. 233 They vented their damnable and poisonful doctrine. 1679 C. Nesse *Antid. agst. Popery* 157 This is such a poisonful position.

Hence †**Poi·sonfully** *adv.*, venomously.

1599 *Broughton's Let.* vii. 20 Marrow, verely serpentine and viperous,..poysonfully sprinkling his Grace.

Poisoning (poi·zəniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Poison *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Poison.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/1 Poysenynge, *intoxicacio.* 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* v. 30 b, Treasons and poysoninges, with the practise of art Magike or sorcery. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 915 Poisoning of air is no less dangerous than poisoning of water. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 10 A poysoninge of my Lord's honor with the Duke, with the King, and with the rest of the nobility. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. iii. 34 In case of murder by poisoning, a man may be a principal felon, by preparing and laying the poison.

b. As the second element in combinations with words denoting (*a*) the agent or medium, as *beer-, food-, fungus-, phosphorus-poisoning*, (*b*) the object, as **blood-poisoning**, 'a term in popular use to denote diseases arising from the introduction into the blood of decomposing organic matter' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881); toxæmia.

1897 Phosphorus poisoning [see Phosphorus 4]. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Dec. 6/2 The number of persons .. who have been or are suffering from beer-poisoning amounts to about 1,200. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 18 Sept. 3/4 The microbe .. discovered by Dr. Klein in the Welbeck food-poisoning cases. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Oct. 10/1 A very considerable number of the cases of fungus-poisoning recorded annually.

Poi·soning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That poisons; poisonous.

1604 F. Hering *Mod. Defence* 24 The poisoning quality of Arsenicke. 1828 A. Jolly *Sunday Serv.* (1840) 246 Temporal quiet often proves intoxicating and poisoning by its ..pleasures. 1847 Emerson *Poems, Woodnotes* II. 69 Whom the city's poisoning spleen Made not pale, or fat, or lean.

Poi·sonless, *a. rare.* [f. Poison *sb.* + -less.] Free from poison.

1608 Topsell *Serpents* 272 Their [English spiders'] byting is poysonlesse. 1654 W. Jenkyn *Fun. Serm.* II Not only poisonlesse but wholsome. 1895 C. F. Nichols in *Review of Rev.* Mar. 292 A commune..would require..to be poisonless, at least with regard to virulent..disease.

†**Poi·sonly**, *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Poison *a.* + -ly 2.] Poisonously, after the manner of poison.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 214 Thy prophesy poysonly to the pricke goth.

†**Poi·sonment**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Poison *v.* + -ment: cf. F. *empoisonnement*.] The act of poisoning; in quot., a means of poisoning, poison.

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* ccx. v, Some in his sherte put oft tyme venemyng, And some in meate and drinke great poysonement; Some in his hose, by great ymagenement.

Poisonous (poi·zənəs), *a.* [f. Poison *sb.* + -ous.]

1. Containing or of the nature of poison; having the quality or properties of a poison; venomous.

1573-80 Baret *Alv.* P 546 Poisonous. Venemous, full of poison, stinking, of an euill taste, *virulentus.* 1665 Dryden & Howard *Ind. Queen* III. i, Vet we destroy the poisonous viper's young. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 209 Nor pois'nous Aconite is here produc'd. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 15/2 A Steam..so poysonous, that..it..infected all Asia. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 109 The Deadly Nightshade... All parts of the plant are poisonous. *Ibid.*, When taken in large or poisonous doses.

2. *fig.* Morally destructive or corrupting; conveying an evil influence; malevolent, malignant.

a 1586 Sidney *Astr. & Stella* civ, Enuious wits, what hath bene mine offence, That with such poysonous care my lookes you marke? 1660 *Trial Regic.* 14 Many Poysonous Opinions having gone abroad. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* IX. xv, The falsehood of their poisonous lips. 1904 Benson *Challoners* xiii, Yes, it is nonsense... It is poisonous, suicidal nonsense. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 6 Mar. 4/7 'Awfully', 'rotten'—and 'poisonous', which is rapidly superseding both—are probably the most ill-used words in the English language as it is spoken.

†b. With *of*: Having the quality of poisoning or destroying; destructive *of*. *Obs.*

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* V. iii. 135 You might condemne vs As poysonous of your Honour.

3. *Comb.*

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* III. ii. 5 What false Italian, (As poysonous tongu'd, as handed)?

Hence **Poi·sonously** *adv.* (in quot. 1646 = by poison); **Poi·sonousness**.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 175 The Antipathy between a Toad and a Spider, and that they poisonously destroy each other, is very famous. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Poisonousness*, poisonous Quality. 1871 Napheys *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. viii. 245 Foul air which acts poisonously upon the system.

†**Poi·sonsome**, *a. Obs.* [f. Poison *sb.* + -some.] Charged or tainted with poison, poisonous.

c 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 19 This ilande beinge soe poisensome a place .. might breed some contagious infection amonge our men. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 425 Most huge Dragons and poisonsome. 1650 S. Clarke *Eccl. Hist., Calvin* (1654) 638 The poysonsom Doctrines of the Libertines and Carpocratians. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 123/1 Poisonsom Smokes..are..in their Kinds and Degrees hurtful.

Hence †**Poi·sonsomeness**. *Obs.*

1645 Ussher *Body Div.* (1647) 143 Because there are principles of hurtfulnesse and poysonsomnes in them.

Poi·son-tree.

1. Name for various trees with poisonous properties.

†a. Some West Indian tree (?of the N. O. *Euphorbiaceæ*). *Obs.* b. The poison-sumac, *Rhus venenata*, and other poisonous species of *Rhus*. c. The upas-tree, *Antiaris toxicaria*. d. *Acacia varians* of Australia. e. *Croton Verreauxii* of Queensland.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 622 There is an Arborescent sort with a very large Leaf, no less venomous than the *Mancinello*,..by those of Barbados called the Poyson-tree. 1721 Sherard *ibid.* XXXI. 147 The Poyson-Tree grows to the bigness of Elder. 1811 J. J. Stockdale (*title*) Civil and Military Sketches of the Island of Java,..comprising .. authentic particulars of the Celebrated Poison-Tree. 1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* § 459 *Acacia varians*, of Australia, has been called the Poison-tree. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Poison-tree, ..Queensland, *Croton Verreauxii*. 1893 Spon *Mechanic's Own Bk.* (ed. 4) 163 Excoecaria Agallocha (Poison Tree)..wood is hard, and fine-grained.

2. *gen.* Any tree of poisonous or deleterious nature. Also *fig.* (Cf. *upas-tree.*)

a 1835 Mrs. Hemans in H. F. Chorley *Mem.* (1837) I. 273 From such agonizing strife the mind will often seek refuge—though it be the shelter of a poison-tree. 1849 tr. *Fouqué's Sir Elidoc* 70, I feel myself like a poison-tree in the dukedom.

Poi·sonwood. a. Name for certain poisonous species of *Rhus*, as *R. venenata*, the Poison-sumac of N. America, and *R. Metopium* of the West Indies. b. *Sebastiania lucida* (N.O. *Euphorbiaceæ*), of the West Indies.

1721 Dudley in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 145 The Poyson-Wood-Tree grows only in Swamps, or low wet Grounds, and .. is by some called the *Swamp Sumach*. *Ibid.* 146 The Poyson-Wood..has this effect only on some particular Persons and Constitutions. 1730 Mortimer *ibid.* XXXVI. 430 *Toxicodendron, foliis alatis*,..the Poison Wood. This Tree distills a Liquid, black like Ink, which the Inhabitants say is Poison. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Poisonwood, W. Indian, *Sebastiania lucida*.

†**Poi·sony**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Poison *sb.* + -y.] Containing or of the nature of poison; poisonous.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 709 The poysonie Serpents that unpeople quite Cyrenian desarts. *Ibid.* 1072 Pale Envies poysonie heads. 1746 BRENTAL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 145 (149), I .. cupp'd it, and drew out a Quart or more of ugly poisony slimy Stuff.

‖ **Poissarde** (pwasa·rd). [F., a low foul-mouthed woman, a market-woman, fem. of obs. *poissard* pickpocket, rogue, f. *poix* pitch + -ARD, because things 'stick to his fingers'; also a fish-wife (by association with *poisson* fish).] A French-woman of the lowest class, *esp.* one of the Parisian market-women, who led riots during the first revolution.

1790 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Miss Berry* 3 July, The poissardes huzzaed them. 1797 CANNING, etc. in *Anti-Jacobin* No. 4 (1799) 137 While her sportive Poissardes with light footsteps are seen To dance in a ring round the gay Guillotine. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* vii. 109 The shrill voiced poissardes were broiling their rations, or heating their strong liquors. 1848 A. FONBLANQUE in *Life & Labours* ii. (1874) 223 The women .., animated with the spirit of the poissardes of '93.

b. A French fishwife.

1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 161 The bathing women, the poissardes of the coast, in their blue flannel dresses. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. ix. 294 A friendly turn of mind towards herring fishing, whaling, Calais poissardes and many other of our choicest subjects in after life.

Poist, obs. Sc. form of POST.

† **Poister,** *v. Obs.* [app. a variant of PESTER *v.*; cf. OF. *enpaistrier* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] *trans.* To hopple, fetter, entangle, encumber.

In quot. 1523 (which is earlier than any instance of *pester, empester*, or *impester*), the sense is not very clear.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. Pref. 2 [History] depresseth, poystereth, and thrusteth downe such as ben wicked, ynell, and reprouable. 1567 J. SANFORD *Epictetus* 6 When his foote is poistered and shakled, the bodie is also cumbred.

† **Poi·sure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. POISE *v.* + -URE. Cf. OF. *poisure* weight, what serves to weigh.] Poise, balance.

a 1619 FLETCHER *Wit without M.* I. i, Nor is this forc'd, but the meer quality and poisure of goodness. 1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 33 The priority of the Peeres gives order and poysure .. to the whole body. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 313 The pressure of ayr within and .. without the glass are brought to an .. equal poysure.

† **Poisy,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. POISE *sb.* + -Y.] Heavy or bulky of body: cf. PEISY.

1538 ELYOT, *Crassus*, fatte, fleshy, thycke, grosse, poysye.

Poite, obs. form of POET.

Poitrel (poi·trĕl). Now *Hist.* and *arch.* Forms: 5–6 poytrell, 6 poiterell, 6–8 poitrell, 7 -il, poictrel(l, poytrel, 6–9 poitrel, 7–9 -al, 9 -ail. [a. OF. *poitral*, orig. *peitral*, now with change of suffix *poitrail*:—L. *pectorāle* breast-plate, PECTORAL. *Poitral* is the Central or Parisian Fr. form, introduced into Eng. app. by Caxton, the earlier form from Norman Fr. being PEITREL, q. v.]

A piece of armour to protect the breast of a horse: often richly gilt and ornamented, and retained for ornament after its defensive use had ceased.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* viii. 197 The horses gyrthe nor the poytrell myghte not helpe. 1552 ELYOT, *Cucumis*, .. a bullion of copper, set on bridels or poitrels of horses, for an ornament. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 14 b, To the fore gyrth on eyther side was buckled a riche and gorgeous poiterell. *c* 1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIX. 370 Alcymus put poitrils on, and cast upon their jaws their bridles. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* IV. XXVI. § 6. 408/1 The horse had .. a pendant Jewel of Precious Stones at his Poictrel. 1714 STEELE *Poet. Misc., Ninth Thebais* 270 Below his Breast .. a bending Poitral hung. 1745 S. MADDEN *Boulter's Mon.* 67 Her beauteous Breast a golden Poitrell grac'd. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 86 Steeds .. Their chains and poitrels glittering in the sun. 1866 CONINGTON *Æneid* VII. 228 Golden poitrels grace their necks.

b. *transf.* A breast-plate; a stiff stomacher.

1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 156, I haue .. heard of certaine gentlewomen .. who made no bones to weare poytrels or stiffe stomachers, endangering thereby the life of their child. 1717 BULLOCK *Wom. a Riddle* II. 24 Your own puissant eyes against which no Poitrel is able to defend the heart of man.

Poitrell, error for POINTEL 1.

‖ **Poitrinaire** (pwatrinɛ·r). [F., f. *poitrine* chest + *-aire*:—L. *-ārius*: see -ARY 1.] A person suffering from chest or lung disease.

1882 *Standard* 22 Dec. 5/1 Comparatively youthful invalids, .. described graphically, if not gracefully, by the foreign name of *poitrinaires*. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 24 Sept. 2/1 The soft, warm air so dear and necessary to the poitrinaire.

‖ **Poivrade** (pwavra·d). Also 7–8 poiverade. [F. (1505 in Hatz.-Darm.) f. *poivre* pepper: see -ADE.] Pepper-sance. Also *attrib.*

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* App. Ojb, How a Poiverade is made. 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* I. 85 There was neither game gravy, nor poiverade, nor even bread sauce. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 215 When cold, and cut into slices, it eats well with poivrade sauce. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 11 Jan. 8/4 To make the poivrade sauce.

Po·kable, *a.* [f. POKE *v.*1 + -ABLE.] Capable of being poked.

1882 C. W. SIEMENS in *Nature* XXVI. 396/1 The advantages .. claimed for the open fireplace are, that it is cheerful, 'pokable', and conducive to ventilation.

Poke (pōuk), *sb.*1 Now chiefly *dial.* Forms: α. (3) 4- poke; also 5–7 pooke, 6–7 (9 *dial.*) poake, 7- poak; *Sc.* 5 poyke, 5–6 poik, 6 polk. β. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* 5 pok, 5–6 pokke, 7 pocke, 8–9 pock. (9 *dial.* puok, puock, pooak, pwok(e, pwoak; also pook, pouk, powk: *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) [Not in OE.: ME. *poke* from 14th c., represented 1276 by Anglo-L. *poka* (*unam pokam lanę*), agrees in form with ONF. *poque* (12th c.), *poke* (14th c. in Godef.) = F. *poche*; also Icel. *poki* (13th c.), early mod.Flem. *poke* (Kilian); also Ir. *poc*, Gael. *poca* bag; the affinities of which are uncertain, as is the question of their relationship to OE. *pohha*, ME. *powhe, pouh3*, POUGH, bag (for which Lindisf. Gl. has also *pocca*). The later Eng. spellings *pook, poak* imply lengthened *o*, as do also the Sc. *poik, polk*. A form with short *o* (*pok(k, pock*) is found in Sc. and north. Eng. from 15th c., but this is not (*o*), but (*o*), a vowel which, like that of Sc. *puock* and north. Eng. *pwoke, pwooak*, represents ME. *ō* from *o* in an open syllable. The mod. Sc. *pouk*, north. Eng. *pook*, with (*u, ū*), may correspond to NF. dial. *pouque* beside *poque*. The phonology offers difficulties both in Eng. and Fr.: cf. POUCH.]

1. A bag; a small sack: applied to a bag of any material or description, but usually smaller than a *sack*. Now *dial.* exc. in *to buy a pig in a poke* (PIG *sb.*1), in Sc. *a cat in a poke*, F. *chat en poche*.

In Sc. applied to the bags or wallets in which a gaberlunzie or beggar carried provisions and portable property.

a. 1276 *Rot. Hundred.* (1812) I. 398/2 Quidam judei Lincolnie .. furehantur unam pokam lane. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 780 Hise pokes fulle of mele an korn. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* II. 358 þan shulde pees be in þe chirche wiþouten strif of doggis in a poke. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 358 They walwe as doon two pigges in a poke. 1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, j. poke cum salt, vd. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/1 Pooke (or poket, or walette), *sacculus*. 1488 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 12 In a canves poik within the said box tuelf hundreth & sevin angel nobilis. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 147 Ze gang With polkis to mylne, and beggis baith meill and schilling. *c* 1530–1860 [see PIG *sb.*1 10 a, b]. 1558 in *Lanc. Wills* (1884) 20 Two secks and two lesse pookes. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 51 A gathering Apron like a Poake. 1648–60 HEXHAM, *Koren-sack*, a Corne-sack, or a corne-pooke. 1723 SWIFT *New Year's Gift* 17 A pair of leathern pokes [*rime* folks]. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xiii, The hare-brained goose saw the pokes. 1875 *Brighton Daily News* 10 Mar. 2/5 Bringing a poke of bran down a step-ladder. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xix. (1884) 141 The eel-net is set across the dyke to catch them in its long 'poke'. 1883 J. Y. STRATTON *Hops & Hop-pickers* 34 From the bin the hops are carried in 'pokes' to the 'oast-house'. 1902 *Berea* (Kentucky) *Quarterly* Nov. 17 It usually comes in two-pound paper packages, or 'pokes'.

β. 1447 in *Dundee Charters* (1880) 24 b, And of al vthir thinges pok, pak, and barel proporcionable. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* II. (*Town & C. Mouse*) xv, Pokkis [*v.r.* sekkis] full of grots. 1599 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 243 Item iij sakes, iij pokkes. 1625 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 296 Given for a pocke of coles, 2d. 1733 in *Ramsay's Tea-t. Misc.* I. 29 Ye shall hae twa good pocks. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xi, The pock of siller.

b. A bag holding a definite quantity, varying according to the nature of the commodity, as wool, coal, meal, hops; used as a measure of capacity.

(It is not clear whether the early quots. belong here.)

1347–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 215/2, xi pokes de madder. 15.. *Aberdeen Regr.* XVI. (Jam.), Polk of wool. 1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 1125/3 *Poke*, of wool, 20 cwts.

c. A pocket worn on the person. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 20 Then he drew a diall from his poake. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 6 All are but Smoke To him that has no mony in his Poke. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* iii. (1709) 16 With his Pockes as empty as his Brains. 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* III. x. 183 Apart from this I've nothing in my poke.

2. A bag or bladder filled with air, used by fishermen as a buoy. *U. S.*

1887 *Fisheries U.S.* Sect. v. II. 270 When the 'pokes' are used, the officer gives the order to 'Blow up! Blow up!' and a man with sound lungs grasps one of these membranous pouches and inflates it... It is then attached to the whale.

† 3. A long wide or full sleeve. *Obs.*

1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 69 The pokes of purchace hangen to the erthe. 1432–50 tr. *Higden, Harl. Contin.* (Rolls) VIII. 514 Grete insolence of vesture .. gownes with longe pokus, made in the maner of a bagpype. [1706 PHILLIPS s. v., Pokes were also a sort of long-sleev'd Gowns, which Fashion grew so affected and extravagant, that the wearing of them was forbidden.]

† 4. A kind of net, a bag-net. *Obs.*

1579 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 147/1 That destroyis the smoltis and fry of salmond .. be polkis, creillis, trammelnettis, and hery watteris.

5. A morbid bag-like swelling on the neck. † a. In man, The goitre, also called *Bavarian poke*.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. i. (1676) 42/2 Aubanus Bohemus referrs that *Struma*, or Poke of the Bavarians and Styrians to the nature of their waters. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 143 We saw .. many men and women with large swellings under their chins .. called .. by some in English, Bavarian Pokes.

b. In sheep, A bag growing under the jaws, symptomatic of the rot; hence, the disease itself.

1798 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XX. 469 Seldom subject to that disease called by sheep-farmers the poke, (a swelling under the jaw), or to the scab... The poke, particularly, often proves fatal. 1878 *Cumberland Gloss.* 76/1 Sheep tainted with rot often exhibit the symptom of a poke or bag under the jaws.

6. The stomach of a fish. *colloq.* or *dial.* Also, the sound or air-bladder of a fish (*Cent. Dict.*).

1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 117 Mr. Hunter opened a charr .. and found the poke, as our fishmongers call it, very different. 1897 W. KINGSTON in *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/1, I once saw a gold ring taken out of a cod's poke.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: poke-bag (*dial.*), the Long-tailed Titmouse (*Acredula rosea*); poke-boy (see quot.); poke-ehecked *a.*, having baggy cheeks; poke-hooked *a.* (see quots.); poke-horse, a pack-horse carrying loads in two pokes or bags; poke-(pock-) net (see quot. 1805); poke- (pock-) nook, one of the corners at the bottom of a bag or sack; *one's own poke-nook*, one's own means, one's private resources; poke- (pock-) shakings, the last portions of meal, etc., shaken out of a sack; *fig.* the smallest of a litter of pigs; the youngest child in a family; † poke-sleeve, a deep and broad sleeve: see sense 3. Also POKE-PUDDING.

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 32 The pendu1ine form of the nest, and the feathers which compose the lining, have obtained for the bird the names of .. Poke pudding or *Poke bag, .. Feather poke. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 753 (*Hops*) Another person will be requisite in the hop-plantation, in order to pick up the scattered branches of the binds, and convey the produce to the kiln. A boy is in general employed in this business, who, from the nature of his work, is commonly called the *poke boy. 1843 CARLYLE in Froude *Life in Lond.* (1884) 320 A long, soft, *poke-checked face, with busy, anxious black eyes. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 902/1 Many .. fish .. are caught, not by the hook entering the jaws of the fish, but because it is fastened in their stomach, .. a fish so captured is called '*poke-hooked'. 1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* iii, Help us here, Harve. It's a big un. Poke-hooked, too. .. He had taken the bait right into his stomach. 1669 in *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v., Bring all the *Poke-horses that trespasse upon the ffell into the comon pinefold. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* (1806) III. 389 Drag-nets, or *pock nets, that is, nets in form of a bag, are often used. 1845 *Statist. Acc. Scott.* XIV. 165 Catching fresh water fish with a kind of pock-net. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 601 Bot menstrallis, serving man, and maid, Gat Mitchell in ane auld *pocke nucke. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xiv. (1850) 57 It was thought that it [the cost] would have to come out of their own pock-nook. 1844 BALLANTINE *Miller of Deanhaugh* i. 18 Your moutet fills mony a pock nook. 1808 JAMIESON, *Pock-shakings .., a vulgar term, used to denote the youngest child of a family. .. It often implies the idea of something puny in appearance. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 700 The small weak pigs are usually nicknamed *wrigs*, or *pock shakings*. 1592 STOW *Ann.* 519 Gownes with deepe and broade sleeues, commonly called *poke sleeues. 1714 *Spectator* No. 619 ¶ 9 My learned Correspondent who writes against Master's Gowns and Poke Sleeves.

Poke, *sb.*2 [app. either an application of prec. (from its shape or appearance), or (as more generally held) from POKE *v.*1 (from its poking out or projecting). Actual evidence is wanting.]

1. A projecting brim or front of a woman's bonnet or hat.

(The meaning in quot. 1770 is not clear: cf. 1815 in sense 2.)

1770 LADY MARY COKE *Jrnl.* 28 Dec., The headdress .. must be black, that is to say the poke and the lappits, but upon the head you are permitted to wear the ribbon of the colour of your robe. 1813 LADY BURGHERSH *Lett.* (1893) 61 An immense quilling of lace or ribbon round the poke. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* I, The close poke of her little black bonnet hid her face from him.

b. Applied to a 'sun-shade' or 'ugly', i. e. a detachable brim affixed to a bonnet to shade the wearer's face.

1859 SALA *Gaslight & D.* xxix. 341 Ladies .. with blue pokes to their bonnets.

2. Short for POKE-BONNET. (In quot. 1815, perh. a woman's muslin cap, formerly worn.)

1815 LADY GRANVILLE *Let.* 5 Sept., Miss Smith in a little crushed muslin poke. *a* 1845 HOOD *Literary & Literal* xi, They came—each 'Pig-faced Lady', in that bonnet We call a poke. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxiv, A grey frieze livery and a straw poke, such as my aunt's charity children wear. 1896 GEORGIANA M. STISTED *Life Sir R. F. Burton* xi 269 [In Gt. Salt Lake City] A poke-bonnet was universally worn—why is the Poke a symbol of piety, Quakers, Salvationists, Mormons, Sisters of Mercy retiring alike inside its ungraceful shape?

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: poke-brim, a projecting brim of a bonnet or hat; hence poke-brimmed *a.*; † poke fly-cap, app. a fly-cap (FLY *sb.*1 11) provided with a poke.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 1/3 The 'Mentone' is a smart hat for the races. It is of fawn straw, with a *poke brim of moderate size lined with apple-green velvet, and a crescent-shaped back. 1899 *Daily News* 3 June 8/3 The *poke-brimmed hat, reminiscent of the thirties, is in cream-coloured straw trimmed with tulle. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 106 Her hair was .. adorned with a *poke-fly cap, and long lace lappets.

Poke, *sb.*3 [f. POKE *v.*1]

1. An act of poking; a thrust, push, nudge. (In *obs. slang*, A blow with the fist.)

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. 3), *Poke*, a blow with the fist; I'll lend you a poke. 1831 *Society* I. 155 With a poke at the fire to make it blaze the brighter. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi, Giving her such jerks and pokes from time to time. *Ibid.* xvii, The Captain making a poke at the door with the knobby stick to assure himself that it was shut. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* XVII. i, With a sly look .. giving me a poke in the ribs.

b. with advbs., as poke-out, an act of poking

out; **poke-round**, a going round and poking into places; **poke-up**, an act of poking or stirring up.

1874 RUSKIN *Hortus Inclusus* (1887) 3 We go into the Sacristy and have a reverent little poke out of relics. 1901 L. MALET *Sir R. Calmady* VI. vii, We could ride over that ..land and have a poke round for sites. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Aug. 3/1 All the birds sit so close that 'good dog Ponto' almost has to give them a poke-up with his..nose to induce them to rise at all.

2. A contrivance fastened upon cattle, pigs, etc., to prevent them from breaking through fences: see quots.

(Supposed to refer to its action in poking the animal.)

1828 WEBSTER, *Poke*, in New England, a machine to prevent unruly beasts from leaping fences, consisting of a yoke with a pole inserted, pointing forward. 1859 HOLLAND *Gold F.* iv. 43 We put a poke upon a vicious cow. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Poke*, a device..to prevent its [an animal's] jumping over, crawling through, or breaking down fences. ..They vary with the kind of stock to which they are attached,—horses, cattle, hogs, or geese.

3. (See quots.)

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Poke*, a lazy person, a dawdle; as 'what a slow poke you are!' A woman's word. 1864 WEBSTER, *Poke*,..a lazy person; a dawdler; also, a stupid or uninteresting person.

Poke, *sb.*[4] Also 7 poak(e, pooke. [Of N. American Indian origin; in sense 1, app. the same as the Virginian word cited by early travellers as *uppowoc, apooke*, smoke, in Narraganset *puck* smoke; in sense 2, app. shortened from POCAN.]

†**1.** Some plant smoked by the North American Indians, hence called Indian tobacco. *Obs.*

It has been variously conjectured to be *Nicotiana rustica* (see quot. 1865); *Antennaria plantaginifolia* (in Britton & Brown *Flora Northern U.S.* III. Index, called 'Indian tobacco', 'Ladies' tobacco'); *A. margaritifera* (see quot. 1865); and *Lobelia inflata*, very commonly referred to as 'Indian tobacco'.

[1599 T. HERIOT in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 271 There is an herbe..called by the inhabitants uppowoc..the Spanyards call it tabacco. 1615 W. STRACHEY *Hist. Trav. Virginia* 121 There is here great store of tobacco which the salvages call apooke.] 1634 *Relat. Ld. Baltimore's Plantation* (Maryland) (1865) 20 After this, was brought..a great Bagg, filled with a large Tobacco-pipe and Poake, which is the word they vse for our Tobacco. 1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 155, I..have far greater hopes of the flourishing of this wild plant, than of Tobacco (either of that which in New-England is called Poak, much differing from the Virginian, or of that other commonly used and sown in Virginia). 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 54 Tobacco, ..the Indians make use of a small kind with short round leaves called Pooke. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 126 A running vine, bearing a small berry, and a round leaf, which Josselyn (who wrote in 1672) says, the fishermen called poke; it is known to the hunters by the name of Indian tobacco. 1865 TUCKERMAN *Josselyn's N. Eng. Rarities* 85 (note to quot. 1672, above) The weak tobacco, cultivated..by the Indians..was not..colt's-foot, but *Nicotiana rustica* L., well known to have been long in cultivation among the American savages...The name *poke*, or *pooke*,—if it be, as is supposable, the same with *puck* 'smoke' of the Narraganset vocabulary of R. Williams..was perhaps always indefinite. *Ibid.* 87 The species intended by Josselyn [referred to by him as 'Live-for-ever, a kind of cud-weed'] is our everlasting...The dried herb [was] used by the fishermen instead of tobacco, and no doubt called by them poke.

2. a. A name for American species of *Phytolacca*, esp. *P. decandra*, Virginian Poke, Poke-berry, Poke-weed. **b. Indian Poke**, the Green Hellebore or Poke-root, *Veratrum viride*.

1731 CATESBY *Carolina* I. 24 They feed much on the berries of Poke, i.e. *Blitum Virginianum*. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict., Phytolacca*; ..American Nightshade, ..commonly call'd Virginian Poke or Porke Physick. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 Virginian Poke, *Phytolacca*. 1770 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Kalm's Trav. N. Amer.* (1772) I. 153. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 885/2 The Pocan, or Virginian Poke or Poke-weed, is a branching herbaceous plant, with a smooth green or sometimes purplish stem..with large green or purplish leaves. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 382 Green Hellebore Root. The dried rhizome of Veratrum viride; American or Green Hellebore; called also Swamp Hellebore and Indian Poke. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 455 Poke has been proposed as an emetic, but..the great depression of the powers of life which it causes..will ever prevent its employment.

3. Comb.: **poke-berry**, the black berry of *Phytolacca decandra*, also the plant (2 a); **poke-milkweed** (see quot.); **poke-root**, (*a*) the white hellebore of N. America, *Veratrum viride* (2 b), also its root; (*b*) the root of **poke-weed**, *Phytolacca* (2 a).

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Poke-berries, Poke-root. 1869 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. 50 Pokeberry juice, whereof we used to make a delusive red ink when we were boys. 1899 *Academy* 11 Feb. 184/1 Woollen cloth was dyed crimson in the juice of the poke-berry. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Poke-milkweed, the *Asclepias phytolaccoides*, which is not unlike Poke-weed. 1687 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 150 When they design to give a Purge, they make use of.. *Poake-root, i. e. *Solanum bacciferum*. 1698 G. THOMAS *Pennsylvania* (1848) 19 There grows also in great Plenty the Black Snake-Root, .. Rattle-Snake-Root, Poke-Root, called in England Jallop. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 295 Proofs of the efficacy of the poke-root. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 232 *Poke-weed. This plant is..commonly found in all the cooler hills. 1880 *New Virginians* I. 53 They had stained it pink with poke-weed berries. This poke-weed is the Phytolacca—a tall, handsome plant which grows in fence corners.

Poke, *sb.*[5] The small green heron of U. S.

1794 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 165 Green Bittern. Poke. Skouk. *Ardea virescens.*

Poke (pōuk), *v.*[1] Forms: 3- poke; (4 pok), 5 pooke, 6-7 poak. *β.* 5 pouke, pukke, pucke. [ME. *pōken* = late MDu., Du., MLG., LG. *pōken* to poke, thrust; whence also OF. *poquer, pocher* to poke, thrust out (e. g. an eye) (Godef.). Cf. MDu. *poke*, Du. *pook*, MLG. *pōk*, LG. *poke*, a dagger, Sw. *påk*, a stick. These words seem to imply an OTeut. stem **puk-*, **pūk-*, preserved only in the LG. branch. But the history of the *β* forms is obscure. (Gael. *puc* push, jostle, Ir. *poc* a blow, kick, Corn. *poc* shove, push, are app. from Eng.)]

1. *trans.* To thrust or push (anything) with one's hand or arm, the point of a stick, or the like, usually so as to move or stir it.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 249 Aleyn the clerk..He poked John and seyde slepestow. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 13849 An Aungel Pookede hym and made hym ryse. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 92 The bellows is used at once to blow and to poke the fire. 1828 WEBSTER, *Poke*,..to thrust at with the horns, as an ox; a popular use of the word in New England. 1889 HURST *Horsham, Sussex Gloss.*, Doant goo into that field, may be you'll be pooked [by a bull or cow] if you do. *Mod. colloq.* He poked me in the ribs.

β. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 620 Wrathþe .. pukketh [*v.rr.* puckeþ, poukeþ, pokeþ; A. VI. 100 puiteþ; C. VIII. 263 pokeþ] forþ pruyde to prayse þi-seluen. *Ibid.* 643 'Jus', quod Pieres þe plowman and pukked hem alle to gode. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 367 Bohors..coine to hym .. and putte the poynte of his swerde on his shelde and be-gan to pouke hym, and cleped 'Rise vp'.

b. Hence, to thrust or push (a thing) *away, out, in, up, down*; *from, into* (a place); etc.; *to poke through*, to thrust through (*with* a weapon).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 12 And þan maist þou poke beter þe mot fro þi broþir. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* I. 20 To poak out Leviathan, from under that shelf of prejudice. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 327 We found them [Pagods] ruin'd .. and poked again in the dark hole. 1781 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, I poked the three guineas in his hand, and told him I would come again another time. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iv. 171 When Montgomery poked out the eye of Henry II in the tilt-yard. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* ix, I cannot have you poked through with a Zeeland pike.

c. To shut *up* or confine in a poky place. *colloq.*

1860 MISS YONGE *Hopes* II. x, Poking himself up in such a horrid place. 1864 MRS. RIDDELL *G. Geith* I. xiv. 266 It would break her heart, .. to be poked up in a town. 1881 MISS YONGE *Lads & Lasses of Langley* iii. 124, I suppose she is not much of a lady, living poked up there.

d. To make, find *out*, produce, stir *up*, by poking.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xx. 155 If also these black extremities, or presumed eyes be clipped off, they [snails] will notwithstanding make use of their protrusions or hornes, and poke out their way as before. 1823 *Examiner* 337/2 Like children who poke a hole in a drum to see what it is. 1884 *Spectator* 12 July 901/2 To poke up a great conflagration in the country.

2. *fig.* To urge, incite, stir up, excite, irritate. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 11818 (Cott.) Þe parlesi has his a side þat dos him fast to pok [*v. r.* poke]-his pride. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. II. 129 Lucifer..For prude þat hym pokede hus peyne hath no ende. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* II. i, You must still bee poking mee, against my will, to things. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Poked*, offended, piqued. 'Aw've poked him, sare'. 1851 *Lit. Gaz.* 7 June 388/3 A little too fond of poking up the prejudices and peculiarities of priests and bishops.

†**3.** To crimp, form the folds in (a ruff) with a poking-stick. Also *absol. Obs.*

1592 *Nobody & Somebody*, in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 318, I shall turne Laundresse now, and learne to starch And set, and poke. 1614 J. COOKE *Tu Quoque* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) VII. 19 For pride, the woman that had her ruff poak'd by the devil, is but a puritan to her. 1636 DAVENANT *Platonic Lovers* Wks. (1673) 298 And then for push o' Pike, practise to poke a Ruff.

4. *intr.* or *absol.* To do the action of thrusting; to make a thrust or thrusts with a stick, the nose, etc.

1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1880) 50 Now our Philosophical Poker pokte on, and poynted to a strange shew. 1643 DAVENANT *Unfortunate Lovers* v. i, Swords they have all .. they'll serve To poke. 1784 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 15 Jan., I was really obliged to go and poke at the fire with all my might. 1828 WEBSTER s. v., *To poke at*, is to thrust the horns at. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vi, I saw them..poking with a long stick in the pond. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lvii. 136 He raised his umbrella and poked angrily at the..notice. 1901 MAURICE HEWLETT *New Canterb. T., Dan Costard's T.* 79 It [a babe] .. poked for the nipple and found it not.

5. *trans.* To thrust forward (the finger, head, nose, etc.); *esp.* to thrust obtrusively.

1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 97 One of them would have been poking a Cranes Bill down his Throat. 1783 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 4 Jan., He pokes his nose more into one's face than ever. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Baby's Debut* ii, He pokes her head between the bars, And melts off half her nose! 1826 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 15 Feb., Everybody poking in their little efforts at the expiration of the Carnaval. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xi. 217 A fig-tree poking ripe fruit against a bedroom window. 1884 A. LANG in *Century Mag.* Jan. 324/1 The poles .. are everywhere to be seen poked out of windows.

b. *To poke fun* (*at*), to assail with jest, banter, or ridicule, esp. in a sly or indirect manner.

1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 157 The American..in a dry way began to poke his fun at the unfortunate traveller. 1844 THACKERAY *B. Lyndon* i, She was always 'poking her fun', as the Irish phrase it. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xiv, The first thing you do is to poke fun at me out of your wretched classics. 1880 DIXON *Windsor* IV. xxxiii. 320 London wits poke fun at him.

6. *intr.* **a.** To poke one's nose, go prying into corners or looking about one; *fig.* to make curious investigation.

1715 PRIOR *Down-Hall* 11 Hang Homer and Virgil; their meaning to seek, A man must have pok'd into Latin and Greek. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb., Acc. Author* (1849) 14 He was a very inquisitive body, and when not in his room was continually poking about town. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* VI. iv, No longer imitating Pope, In that barbarian Shakespeare poking. 1850 T. A. TROLLOPE *Impress. Wanderer* XVI. 255 In vain I poked among its obscure lanes. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* XX, Having a lawyer to poke and pry into his accounts. 1898 *Eliz. & Germ. Gard.* (1899) 38 She is off .. to poke into every corner .. and box, if necessary, any careless dairy-maid's ear.

b. To potter; to move *about* or work in a desultory, ineffective, or dawdling way.

1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* II. iii, Lord bless me! how do you think I can live poking by myself? 1839 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 49, I dare say you think it very absurd that [I] should poke about here in the country, when I might be in London seeing my friends. 1877 MAR. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* viii, I should enjoy poking about a bit on Dinah's back.

7. trans. *To poke the head*, and absol. *to poke*; to carry the head thrust inelegantly forward; to stoop.

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 185 'A quarter's dancing' would be well bestowed on the young lady, as she certainly poked most terribly. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Poke*, to stoop. 'To poke the head'. 18.. MISS H. SHELLEY in Symonds *Shelley* ii. (1878) 45 It was not worn as a punishment, but because I poked. 1847 [see POKING *ppl. a.* 1]. 1900 EL. GLYN *Visits Elizabeth* (1906) 3 They both poke their heads, and Jane turns in her toes.

b. *colloq.* To project obtrusively, to stick *out*.

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Poke*, to project, to lean forward, to bag out.

Poke, *v.*[2] *Sc.* Also 6 polk. [f. POKE *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *trans.* To catch fish with a poke-net (see POKE *sb.*[1] 4). *Obs.*

1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 399 Slauchter of blak fische, polking and polting or ony uther crymes.

2. To put in a poke or bag; to bag; *to poke up*, to put up in a bag or pocket.

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* 49 Perhaps thou hast a minde to poke vp thy dish when you likest thy meate well. *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Eagle & Robin* 49 Poke up your pypes.

Poke, *v.*[3] *U. S.* [f. POKE *sb.*[3] 2.] *trans.* To put a poke on.

1828 WEBSTER s. v., To poke an ox.

Po·ke-bo·nnet. [f. POKE *sb.* or *v.*[1]: see POKE *sb.*[2]] Colloquial name for a bonnet with a projecting brim; *spec.* one of this shape worn in the early part of the 19th c. Also *attrib.*

1820 *Hermit in London* xcii. V. 35 Another street nuisance is your poke-bonnet ladies, who sometimes put out your eyes with these pent-house projections. 1833 T. HOOK *Love & Pride, Widow* viii, For young women as likes to look about 'em, them poke bonnets is old nick. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* IV. vi, A few ladies of middle age .. wear .. straw poke bonnets. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* ix, [A] lady .. painted in one of the old poke bonnets of former days. 1884 *Century Mag* XXVIII. 14 Eight or nine ladies, gentlemen, and children, in the poke-bonnets and high-collared coats of the year 1839.

b. Applied to the form of bonnet worn by Quakeresses, and later to that of Salvation Army women, etc.; hence, to the wearers of such.

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Poke-bonnet*, a long, straight bonnet, much worn by Quakers and Methodists. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. lvi. 264 We dined at a farmhouse.., the property of Anabaptists, a sect most numerous in Götland. There's no mistaking the women by their downcast looks and black poke-bonnets. 1877 *Sat. Rev.* 12 May 577/2 At Croydon, Dorking, and other favourite haunts of Friends, the .. broad-brimmed hats for the men, and close poke-bonnets for the women, may still be seen. 1899 *St. James' Gaz.* 17 Aug. 11/2 Never reached by the Church,..or any other spiritual organisations, except possibly the 'poke bonnets' at the corners of the streets. 1902 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 107 The poke bonnet and dark blue dress, which I thought I would not get until I had spent a few days investigating what was the best way to join the Army.

Hence **Poke-bo·nneted** *a.*, wearing a poke-bonnet.

1877 *Sat. Rev.* 23 June 755/1 Marching in.., hatted or poke-bonneted, and silent, when it [a religious observance] is Quaker. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 16 Nov. 3/2 The poke-bonnetted young ladies who resided in the charming suburb of Paddington-green.

Poked (pōukt), *a.* [f. POKE *sb.*[1, 2] + -ED[2].]

1. Furnished with a bag or poke; dilated.

1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* I. xix. (1668) 83 She must be of large body, well poked behind for large Eggs. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Poked*, having a bag or poke under the jaw, which is generally the case with consumptive or rotten sheep.

2. Of a bonnet or cap: Furnished with a poke.

1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* x, He..in a poked cap and without a cravat made a figure at which his mother cried every Sunday. 1871 MISS MULOCK *Fair France* iv. 125 Those frightful white poked caps or bonnets, which often hide such sweet, saintly, and even beautiful faces.

Poked, *ppl. a.* [f. POKE *v.*[1] + -ED[1].]

1. Thrust, pushed, stirred, etc.: see the vb.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Apr. 3/1 These .. may be found in the poked-away forgotten trays of our jewellers' shops.

†**2.** Of a ruff: Crimped with a poking-stick. *Obs.*

1593 *Pass. Morrice* (1876) 74 The delight of their curious poked ruffes would be set aside. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Hollander* III. Wks. 1874 I. 113 They shall weare Beaver Hats, Poak'd Ruffes, Grogram Gownes, or..wrought Taffata.

Pokeful (pōu·kful). [f. POKE *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] A bagful, a small sackful.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VII. 191 A poke ful [1393 C. X. 342 poke-ful; A. VIII. 178 *v.r.* pokeful] of pardoun þere, ne prouinciales lettres. 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 91 Ifte bee not worth a pokefull of pence. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 125 b, As farre dissentyng from the purpose of this Prophecie, as if he were demaunded the way to Canterbury, he might aunswere, a poake full of Plummes.

‖ **Poke-lo·ken, pokelo·gan.** *U. S.* [a. Odjibwa *pokenogun.*] (See quots.)

1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 68 Now and then we passed what McCauslin called a pokelogan, an Indian term for what the drivers might have reason to call a poke-logs-in, an inlet that leads nowhere. *Ibid.* 132. 1855 HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* II. 404 A poke-loken is a marshy place or stagnant pool connected with a river. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 20 The term pokeloken, an Indian term, signifying 'marsh', .. is still largely used by the lumbermen in Maine, and..in the Northwest.

Pokemantie, variant of POCKMANTEAU.

Po·ke-pu:dding. Also (*Sc.*) 9 **pock-pudding,** *contr.* 8–9 **pock-pud.** [f. POKE *sb.*[1] + PUDDING.]

1. A pudding made in a poke or bag, a bag-pudding. Now *Sc.* and *dial.*

1552 HULOET, Poke puddynge, *maza, farrata.* 1802 SIBBALD *Chron. Sc. Poetry* Gloss., *Pok-puds,* bag-puddings, dumplings. 1825 JAMIESON, Pock-pudding.

2. *Sc.* Applied contemptuously to a corpulent or gluttonous person; an opprobrious designation in Scotland for an Englishman. Now *humorous.*

c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scott.* (1754) I. vi. 138 My Countrymen .. all over Scotland, are dignified with the Title of Poke Pudding, which, according to the Sense of the Word among the Natives, signifies a Glutton. *a* 1776 in Herd *Sc. Songs* I. 118 They'll fright the fuds of the Pockpuds, For mony a buttock bare's coming. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XX, 'We maun gar wheat-flour serve us for a blink', said Niel,.. 'the Englishers live amaist upon't; but, to be sure, the pock-puddings ken nae better'. 1827 — *Diary* 20 Dec., Anent the copyrights—the pockpuds were not frightened by our high price. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* vi. (ed. 18) 228 A set o' ignorant pock-puddings. 1885 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 143 Whether pock-pudding prejudice or not, I can't bring myself to love that country [Scotland].

3. A local name of the Long-tailed Titmouse.

1856 *Eng. Cycl. Nat. Hist.* IV. 203 This is the Poke Pudding, Huckmuck, and Mum-Ruffin of the English. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 32 (British Long-tailed Titmouse) Poke pudding or Poke bag (Gloucestershire; Salop). Pudding bag (Norfolk).

Poker (pōu·kəɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. POKE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. An instrument for poking or stirring a fire, consisting of a stiff metal rod, one end of which is fitted with or formed into a handle.

Jew's poker: see quot. 1899.

1534 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 126 He ..came downe with a poker in his hande. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 608 ₱ 13 By her good Will she never would suffer the Poker out of her Hand. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 70 The men say she is as stiff as a poker; and the women are afraid of her, she is so proud and prudish. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* XVIII, The ancient domestic ..came, poker in hand, to his assistance. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* III. vi. 176 Of a stiffness so perfect that part of his toilette seemed to be swallowing a poker. 1899 R. WHITEING *No.* 5 *John St.* xix, A Jew's Poker is a Christian person who attends to Jewish fires on the Sabbath day.

b. *fig.* (in allusion to its proverbial stiffness): A person with a rigid stiff carriage or manner.

1812 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. 184, I dare say our new cousin is just such a poker as Lord Selkirk, with an iron head and an iron heart. 1838 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 14 July, He .. would be very handsome if he would not stoop..Liz is a poker in comparison.

†**2.** = *Poking-stick*: see POKING *vbl. sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 25 Where's my ruffe and poker, you block-head? 1606 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. If you know not me* I. Wks. 1874 I. 258 Now, your Puritans poker is not so huge, but somewhat longer; a long slender poking-sticke is the all in all with your Suffolke Puritane.

3. In various transferred uses. a. (See quot.)

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Poker* .. or *driver,* an iron instrument, of various lengths and sizes, used for driving hoops on masts. It has a flat foot at one end, and a round knob at the other.

b. *humorous.* The staff or rod of office carried by a verger, bedell, etc.

1844 [implied in *poker-bearer*: see 8]. 1905 H. S. HOLLAND *Personal Stud.* ix. *Westcott* 130 Under the haughty contempt of the solitary verger [in Peterborough Cathedral], who had been forced to lend the authority of his 'poker' to those undignified and newfangled efforts.

c. *University slang.* One of the university bedells at Oxford and Cambridge, who carry staves or maces ('pokers') before the Vice-Chancellor.

1841 *Rime of New-Made Baccalere* (Farmer), Heads of Houses in a row, Aod Deans and College Dons below, With a Poker or two behind. 1867 *London Society* XII. 347 We attended duly at St. Mary's to see the vice-chancellor, doctors, proctors, 'pokers', &c. in their robes of state. 1897 *Jowett's Life & Lett.* II. viii. 226 There was a great procession, the Chancellor in black and gold, Doctors in scarlet gowns, the Vice-Chancellor with pokers.

4. *Red-hot poker,* a popular name of species of *Tritoma* (or *Kniphofia*), South African liliaceous plants, bearing elongated spikes of scarlet or yellow flowers; called also *flame-flower* (FLAME *sb.* 10).

1884 MILLER *Plant-n.,* Red-hot-poker-plant. 1899 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 2/2 The clustered sunflowers and 'red-hot pokers', most gorgeous of September's old-fashioned blooms. 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 179 Scarlet tritomas (red-hot pokers) look splendid among the deep greens of the summer grass.

5. The implement with which poker-work is done; hence, short for POKER-WORK. Also *attrib.*

1827 *Seaham Par. Reg.,* A drawing in poker, by him, of the Salvator Mundi, after Carlo Dolci. 1854 [see *poker-picture* in 8]. *c* 1900 W. D. THOMPSON *Poker Work* 10 The pokers were anything, from a knitting needle to an iron rod ¼ in. thick, and were bound with yarn or other material to protect the hands from being burnt, and to enable the worker to obtain a firmer grip of the implement. *Ibid.* 17 The 'Pyro'..is another development in Poker machines which .. does away with the spirit-lamp. *Ibid.* 24 Poker artists will find it convenient to be in possession of the principal manufacturer's list of Poker materials. — *Instruct. 'Pyro' Poker Machine,* Before starting any piece of work it is wise to become familiar with the lighting and working of the poker.

6. A person who pokes; *esp.* one who pokes or pries into things.

1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1880) 50 Now our Philosophical Poker pokte on, and poynted to a strange shew. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxxix. 359 Such thoughtful *futurity pokers* as I am!

7. Phrase. *By the holy poker.* A humorous asseveration, of Irish origin and uncertain meaning.

1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Limerick Gloves* ii, 'By the holy poker', said he to himself, 'the old fellow now is out there'. 1828 *Lancet* 23 Feb. 773/2 He swears by the 'holy poker' and 'St. Patrick', that he will never again go to St. Bartholomew's. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 134 By the holy poker, sir,..you've just hit it there.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *poker-arm*; *poker-backed, poker-like* adjs.; **poker-bearer,** a mace-bearer, a University bedell; **poker-drawing, poker-painting** = POKER-WORK; **poker-picture,** a picture made by poker-work; **poker-style,** the style of poker-work. (See also sense 5.)

1890 *Scots Observer* 25 Jan. 267/2 Mannerisms noticed thirty years ago on St. Andrews Links .. Alexander Hill's tip-toe eccentricities, and Mill's *poker-arm, imbecile, pushing motion! 1885 *Fortnight in Waggonette* 6 To assume his usual *poker-backed style of sent. 1898 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 2/2 The journal..assumes its most poker-backed 'we-told-you-so' attitude. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* ix, From vice-chancellor down to vice-chancellor's *poker-bearer. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Aug. 3/3 'Black Rod', ..carrying a three-cornered hat in one hand, and a short gilt-headed *poker-like stick gracefully poised in the other. 1895 CLARA H. STEVENS in *Proc. 14th Conv. Amer. Instr. Deaf* 365 The art of *poker-painting has had more attention in England than elsewhere. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Arts,* **Poker-pictures,* imitations of pictures or rather of bister-washed drawings executed by singeing the surface of white wood with a heated poker, such as used in Italian irons. 1887 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 183 Some decoration that she was doing in the *poker-style, burning the pattern in.

Po·ker, *sb.*[2] Now *U. S. colloq.* Also 7 pocar. [perh. from Norse; corr. to Da. *pokker,* Swed. *pocker* the devil. Cf. also PUCK, POOK.] A hobgoblin, bugbear, demon. *Old Poker,* the devil.

[1598: see HODGE-POKER.] 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 109 Euen as a mother, when her childe is wayward,.. scareth it with some pocar, or bull-begger, to make it cling more vnto her and be quiet. 1784 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Hon. H. S. Conway* 5 May, The very leaves on the horse-chesnuts .. cling to the bough as if old poker was coming to take them away. 1828 WEBSTER, *Poker,* any frightful object, especially in the dark; a bugbear; a word in common popular use in America.

†**Po·ker,** *sb.*[3] *dial. Obs.* [f. POKE *sb.*[1] sack + -ER[1].] (See quot.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Poker,* one that conveys Coals (at Newcastle) in Sacks, on Horseback.

Po·ker, *sb.*[4] Chiefly *U. S.* [Origin uncertain. Cf. Ger. *poch,* also *poche, pochen, pochspiel,* a similar bluffing card-game of considerable age, f. *pochen* to boast, brag, lit. to knock, rap.] A card game, popular in America, a variety of BRAG, played by two or more persons, each of whom, if not bluffed into declaring his hand, bets on the valne of it, the player who holds the highest combination of cards as recognized in the game winning the pool.

[1855 Geo. Eliot in Cross *Life* (1885) I. 356 One night we attempted 'Brag' or 'Pocher'.] 1856 MRS. S. T. L. ROBINSON *Kansas* 156 Jones and others came in at night and 'played poker at twenty-five cents ante'. 1856 G. D. BREWERTON *War in Kansas* 354 He could cheat his companion at a 'friendly game of poker', and shoot him afterwards .. with as little remorse. 1869 O. W. HOLMES *Old Vol. of Life, Cinders from Ashes* (1891) 255 Do the theological professors take a hand at all-fours or poker on week-days? 1894 S. FISKE *Holiday Stories* (1900) 169 Poker, they call it ashore; but, as gambling is not allowed on government vessels, it becomes whist at sea.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *poker-game, -player.*

1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* xiv. 285 They shoved the jury into a commodious poker-room, where were seats grouped about neat, green tables. 1882 *N. York Times* 11 Mar., Poker-playing was carried to England in the old packet-ships.

Poker, *sb.*[5], a kind of duck: see POCHARD.

Po·ker, *v.* [f. POKER *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* a. To use a poker to; to poke, stir, or strike with a poker. b. *Poker up*: To stiffen up, or make as stiff as a poker. *nonce-uses.*

1787 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 19 June, I thought you had been too good-natured .. to poker the people in the King's-house! 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XX. XXV. 254 Portraits..of your host's family all pinched and pokered up in the incredible costumes of their several centuries.

2. To draw in or adorn with poker-work.

1897 *Daily News* 2 June 5/2 The Duchess..had executed several kid sachets in pokerwork, and her daughter, Princess Alice of Albany, had pokered a wooden stand. *c* 1900 W. D. THOMPSON *Poker Work* 12 Illustration of various articles which have been pokered by accomplished designers and artists.

Hence **Po·kering** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1880 LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 21 In..the 'front' plate, are placed..the working door, pokering door, and means for getting at the grates.

Po·kerish, *a.*[1] [f. POKER *sb.*[1] + -ISH[1].] Inclined to be 'stiff as a poker', esp. in manner. Hence **Po·kerishly** *adv.*, **Po·kerishness.**

1848 HAWTHORNE in *Life Longfellow* (1891) II. i. 36 A man of thought and originality, with a certain iron-pokerishness, an uncompromising stiffness in his mental character. 1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Cometh Up as Flower* XXXVI, 'I am afraid I'm interrupting a pleasant tête-à-tête!' says the old lady, pokerishly. 1880 *Argosy* XXIX. 230, 'I regret to have lost it', I said, stiff to pokerishness. 1888 *Century Mag.* May 35/1 Ella called her 'stiff and pokerish'.

Po·kerish, *a.*[2] *U. S. colloq.* [f. POKER *sb.*[2] + -ISH[1].] Fraught with a kind of mysterious dread; ghostly, uncanny.

1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. xli. 28 A pokerish-looking dwarf. 1853 LOWELL *Moosehead Jrnl.* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 36 There is something pokerish about a deserted dwelling, even in broad daylight. 1871 MRS. STOWE *My Wife & I* viii, It was a lonesome and pokerish operation to dismantle the room that had long been my home. 1874 B. TAYLOR *Prophet* IV. vi, A pokerish place! There's something in the air Breeds thoughts of murder.

Po·ker-work. [f. POKER *sb.*[1] + WORK *sb.*] Artistic work done by burning a design on the surface of white wood with a heated pointed implement.

Originally, a pointed poker was used, later the 'heater' of an Italian iron (see quot. for *poker-picture* s.v. POKER[1] 8), etc.; now done with a special apparatus the essential feature of which is a platinum point or pointer kept continuously hot for the purpose.

1813 J. FORSYTH *Remarks Excursion Italy* 91 *note,* The process called cestotum was, in my opinion, nothing but poker-work. 1892 EL. ROWE *Chip-carving* (1895) 37 Ready-made objects, such as are sold for painting or poker work. 1894 *Daily News* 2 May 8/4 There is a cedar-lined escritoire in deep poker work, a really beautiful piece of furniture.

Poking (pōu·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. POKE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. POKE: thrusting, pushing; projecting forward.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 60 With the push and poaking of launce hee perceth his entrayls. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* (1812) I. 189 The poking, and a bad inclination of her left foot, he cared not for. 1902 H. S. MERRIMAN *Vultures* i, Mr. Mangles..who carried his head in the manner..known at a girls' school as 'poking'.

attrib. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* vii. (1903) 232 This poking fight of rapier and dagger will come up then. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xi, I helped Pinniewinks to sharpen his pincers and his poking-awl. 1855 CARLYLE *Misc.* IV. 345 Madam, I drilled him soundly with my poking-pole.

2. Po·king-stick (-iron). A rod used for stiffening the plaits of ruffs; originally of wood or bone, afterwards of steel so as to be applied hot. *Hist.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 44 That sinwashing Poet that made the Ballet of Blue starch and poaking stick. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt, Master-Constable* III. iii. 106 Your ruff must stand in print; and for that purpose, get poking-sticks with fair long handles. ?1606 ROWLANDS *Terrible Battell* (Hunter. Cl.) 12 The poking yron is too hot. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 228 Pins, and poaking-stickes of steele. 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* I. 4 Her Needles, Poking-sticks, and Bodkins. 1869 MRS. PALLISER *Lace* xxii. 268 When the use of starch and poking-sticks had rendered the arrangement of a ruff easy, the size began rapidly to increase.

Poking (pōu·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. POKE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. Projecting; thrust forward: esp. of the head.

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 22 June 3/3 A repulsive kind of hat, which may be called the poking hat; it has a long projection, like the beak of a snipe. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* I. iv. 70 [The giraffes'] necks .. make a feeble-looking, obtuse angle, completely answering to the word 'poking'.

2. Of a person or his work: That pokes or potters; pottering, peddling; hence petty, mean. Of a place: Petty, in size or accommodation; confined, mean, shabby, insignificant. = POKY *a.*[1] 1 a, b.

1769 GRAY *Let. to Wharton* 22 June, I am never so angry, as when I hear my acquaintance wishing they had been bred to some poking profession, or employed in some office of drudgery. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* xii, That poking old woman, who knows no more of whist than of algebra. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxiv, I shall be shoved down into some poking little country-curacy. 1864 M. EYRE *Lady's Walks in S. France* viii. (1865) 94 A chapel, which we reached..through a poking little room.

Poky (pōu·ki), *a.*[1] [f. POKE *v.*[1] + -Y.]

1. a. Of a person, or his life or work: Pottering, peddling; taken up with petty matters or narrow interests: = POKING *ppl. a.* 2.

1856 MRS. STOWE *Dred* IV, If religion is going to make me so poky, I shall put it off as long as I can. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* III, I laughed at myself for being so soft as to choose a hard-working pokey kind of

life. *Ibid.* xlvii, The people .. had lived a pokey life .. for many a year.

b. Of a place: Petty in size or accommodation; affording scanty room to stir; confined, mean, shabby: = POKING *ppl. a.* 2.

1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* xx. 174 In a little poky cottage under the hill. 1860 J. WOLFF *Trav. & Adv.* I. iv. 87 Sent to a poky lodging-house in High Holborn. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* II. v. 74 It is monstrous to think of burying his talents in a poky little hole. 1894 JESSOPP *Random Roaming* i. 18 Chichester seemed to me ..a poky place.

c. Of dress, etc.: Shabby, dowdy.

c 1854 THACKERAY *Wolves & Lamb* i, Why do you dress yourself in this odd poky way? 1855 — *Newcomes* lvii, The ladies were in their pokiest old head-gear and most dingy gowns.

2. *Cricket.* Inclined to 'poke' when batting.

1891 W. G. GRACE *Cricket* 263 Against a poky batsman, on a sticky wicket, he has often as many opportunities as point of bringing off a smart catch.

Hence **Po'kiness.**

1886 *Chicago Advance* 14 Jan. 18 He detected the pokiness of the entire household this morning.

Poky, *a.*[2] and *sb. rare.* [f. POKE *sb.*[2] + -Y.] In *poky bonnet*, also *poky* sb. = POKE-BONNET.

1861 MRS. BROWNING *Lett., to Isa Blagden* (1897) II. 430 The nearest approach to a poky bonnet possible in this sinful generation. 1880 *Daily News* 2 July 5 A pleasing contrast to those oppressive times when inexorable custom compelled all to wear spoon-bills or pokeys or Leghorns.

‖ **Pol.** *Obs. rare.* [L. *pol*, contracted from *Pollux.*] A form of asseveration. Cf. EDIPOL.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Ep. Ded., Wks. (Grosart) III. 8 By Poll and Aedipoll I protest. 1600 DEKKER *Shoemaker's Holiday* i. (1862) 9 Your pols and your edipols. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV. 378 Hee has his pols, and his œdypols, his times and his tricks.

Pol, obs. form of POLL, POOL *sb.*[1]

‖ **Polacca**[1] (pŏlæ'kă, ‖ pŏla'kka). [It., orig. adj. fem. of *polacco* Polish, ad. Ger. *Polack*, a. Pol. *Polak* a Pole, a native of Poland.] A Polish dance, a polonaise; also the music for it.

1813 *Sk. Character* (ed. 2) I. 222 Maria had brought home some new music, and was in the middle of a favorite Polacca, when Gifford entered. 1862 E. PAUER *Programme* 8 Mar., Polacca, Polonaise. A Polish dance in ⅜ time; its character is strictly solemn and dignified, and must express chivalrous firmness, combined with grace. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s. v., In No. 3 of Handel's twelve grand concertos is a polonaise or polacca.

† **Polack** (pōu'lăk), *sb.* (*a.*) *Obs.* Also 7 Polaque, -oak, -ach, (9 -ak). [a. Pol. *Polak* a Pole; Ger. *Polack*, F. *Polaque.*] A native or inhabitant of Poland; a Pole; in quot. 1609, the king of Poland. So † **Po'laker** *Obs. rare.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 192 Then for his Catholikes the Polakers, they clearly slip collar. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 127 The last of these fower vertues the Polacks want, that is, celeritie. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 63. 1609 MIDDLETON *Sir R. Shirley* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 307 He was received with great magnificence .. both of the Polack himself and of his people. 1657 *North's Plutarch, Add. Lives* (1676) 80 *margin*, The Moscovites discomfited by the Polacks in the battle of Orsa.

B. *adj.* Polish.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. xii, Any soldier, were he but a Polack Scytheman, shall be welcome.

Polacre (pŏlā'kəi), **polacca**[2] (pŏlæ'kă). Forms: α. 7, 9 pollacre, 9 poleacre, 8– polacre. β. 7 polacra, 8 polacco, 8– polacca. γ. 7 polach, pollacke, 7–8 polaque. [In α and γ forms a. F. *polacre*, *polaque* = It. *polac(c)ra*, *polacca*, whence directly the β forms. So Sp. *polacra*, Pg. *polacra*, *-aca*, *polharca*; Du. *polaak*, Ger. *polack(e*, *-er.* Origin uncertain; F. *polacre*, *polaque*, It. *polacca*, Ger. *polacke*, mean also Polish, Pole; but it is difficult to understand how a Levantine or Mediterranean vessel should be so described.]

A three-masted merchant vessel of the Mediterranean. See quot. 1769–76 in α.

α. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. vi. 885 Here our Admirall had hyred a Pollacre about the burden of one hundred and twentie tuane. 1755 *Acts Gen. Assemb. Georgia* (1881) 53 All Masters of Vessells..shall pay into the Public Treasury ..for every Snow Brig Polacre or Sactia Twenty Two shillings and Six pence. 1764 SMOLLETT *Trav.* (1766) I. 222 The harbour .. is generally full of tartanes, polacres, and other small vessels, that come from Sardinia, Ivica, Ittaly, and Spain, loaded with salt, wine, and other commodities. 1769–76 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, Polacre*, a ship with three masts, usually navigated in the Levant, and other parts of the Mediterranean..generally furnished with square sails upon the main-mast, and *lateen* sails upon the fore-mast and mizen-mast. Some of them however carry square sails upon all the three masts, particularly those of Provence in France. Each [mast] is commonly formed of one piece, so that they have neither top-mast nor top-gallant-mast. 1820 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 1 Sept., She had two lieutenants of the English Navy with her in the polacre. 1889 CLARK RUSSELL *Marooned* (1890) 223 The high-sterned pollacre..is riding within musket-shot of the beach.

β. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 36 Wee descryed a vessell (which wee made for a polacra) plying vp to windeward. 1794 NELSON 6 Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 350 Burned four polaccas loaded with wine for the French Ships at Fiorenzo. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xcv, He hired a vessel come from Spain, Bound for Corfu; she was a fine polacca, Mann'd with twelve hands and laden with tobacco.

γ. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 316/1 At his departure from Alexandria, there entred a French Polach. 1675 *Ibid.* No. 1024/1 All their Men of War are in Port, save a Pollacke, which is got out, and gone *in Corso*. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 228 On Wednesday..a Polaque fell in among us,..running foul of our Sanbiquer.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 695 A Spanish polacco ship. 1780 CAPT. KNOWLES in *Naval Chron.* II. 518 They were two ..Xebec ships, polacre rigged. 1801 *Ibid.* VI. 412 The Neapolitan polacre brig *Madona de Laure.* 1846 RAIKES *Life of Brenton* 301 We gave chase to a polacre ship.

Polaile, variant of PULLAILE *Obs.*, poultry.

† **Polaine.** *Obs.* Also 6 pulleyne. See quots.

1582 in *Archæol. Æliana* XVI. 209 Foure threave of hempe and pulleyne iiij *s.* 1631 *New Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1867) I. 63, 4 pieces of polaines ffor sailes ffor shallops, at 25*s* per piece,..1 quoile of cordage.

Polaly, variant of PULLAYLY *Obs.*, poultry.

† **Polan.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *poul(a)in* Polish, a Pole.] A Pole, a native of Poland.

1502 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 50 The Hungaries, Boyams, and the Polans. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. x. 44, I might discourse over..Italians, Polans, Germanes.

Polan, var. POLAYN *Obs.*, knee-armour.

† **Pola'ncre.** *Naut. Obs.* Also **pollankre.** [Related to F. *palanc* (16th c. in Littré), now *palan*, a combination of two pulleys connected by a rope: cf. *palanquer* to hoist with tackle; also It. *palanca* a hoisting or raising apparatus, a lever, a roller, L. *p(h)alanga* a carrying pole, a roller on which a heavy body is rolled, Gr. *φάλαγξ* a round piece of wood, a trunk, block, log, pole.

(Fr. has also *palancre*, *palangre*, of the same origin, in the sense of a stout buoyed fishing-rope to which a series of lines are attached bearing the hooks.)]

A kind of pulley or tackle for hoisting heavy articles.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 47 Swyftyng takles.. xj, pollankres..vj. *Ibid.* 75. 1485 *State Papers, Chapter Ho. Bk.* VII, Polancres with shivers of brasse. 1514 *Inv. Stores Henry Grace à Dieu*, Poleancres with shivers of wood, poleancres with shivers of brasse.

Poland (pōu'lănd). Also 6–7 Poleland. [f. POLE *sb.*[4] + LAND *sb.* (or perh. ad. Ger. *Polen*, MHG. *Polân*, with ending assimilated to *land*).] A country of E. Europe, formerly an independent kingdom; hence short for *Poland oats* or *wheat*, *Poland fowl.*

1564 *Brief Exam.* Div, O woulde to God the state of the Churches of..Poleland were brought to this poynte. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 17 The Bridges of Poleland. 1812 *Examiner* 4 May 282/1 Oats 53*s*..57*s*. od. Polands 58*s*., 59*s*. od. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1858) 56 The newly-hatched chicks are grey, much resembling those of the silver Polands.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Poland breed, oat*; Poland fowl, one of a breed of domestic fowls, having black plumage and a white topknot; **Poland manna**: see MANNA[1] 6; **Poland wheat**, white cone wheat (*Triticum polonicum*).

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 476/2 The *Poland breed, which is black-feathered, with white topknots, lays well. 1830 'B. MOUBRAY *Dom. Poultry* (ed. 6) 15 The *Poland fowls, as they are generally called, were chiefly imported from Holland. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. xxxv. 155 Most of my neighbours prefer the white *Poland oat. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 342 White-Lammas, or *Poland-wheat.

Hence **Po'lander**, a native of Poland, a Pole (*obs.*); also a Poland fowl.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 133 He [was]..inforced to leaue the whole possession of Liuonia to the Polander. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 450 You will not see .. regiments formed of Russians, of Polanders, or of Venetians. 1830 'B. MOUBRAY' *Dom. Poultry* (ed. 6) 16 The Polanders..are one of the most useful varieties.

Polar (pōu'lăr), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med.L. *polār-is*, f. L. *pol-us* POLE *sb.*[2]: see -AR[1]. Cf. It. *polare* (*c* 1300 in Dante), Sp. *polar*, F. *polaire* (1556 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Astron.* and *Geog.* Of or pertaining to the poles of the celestial sphere or of the earth; situated near or connected with either pole.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 41 Recken from one of the poles..23 degrees and an halfe,..draw a circle of that circuit about eche Pole...These circles maye well bee called Pole circles, or Polar circles. 1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Secr.* II. (1607) 6 The Artick Polar circle is one of the lesser circles, deuiding the Sphere into two vnequall partes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 289 As when two Polar Winds .. together drive Mountains of Ice. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. ii. 5, [I] call it a Polar Plane, because the Poles thereof are in the Poles of the World. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 120 Devotion cold as Polar Ice was grown. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 277 The polar diameter of the earth. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii. 302 Well known to the Polar traveller. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 178 The cold polar waters sink by their density.

b. In specific combinations with sbs.; e.g.

Polar anæmia, anæmia due to residence in the polar regions during the sunless winter. *P. bear*, the white bear, *Ursus maritimus*. *P. circle*, each of the circles parallel to the equator at the distance of 23° 28′ from either pole, bounding the Arctic and Antarctic zones. *P. dial*, a dial having its gnomon in the plane of the earth's axis. *P. distance*, the angular distance of any point on a sphere from the nearer pole; the complement of declination or latitude. *P. hare*, the white hare, *Lepus arcticus*. *P. lights*, the aurora borealis or australis. *P. plant*, a name for *Silphium laciniatum*, from the fact of its leaves pointing due North and South (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *P. projection*: see PROJECTION. *P. star* (mod.L. *stella polaris sive Polus*, in *Alphonsine Tables*, Venice 1518), the POLE-STAR; also *fig.* = guiding star, guide, cynosure.

1551–94 *Polar circle [see 1]. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, **Polar Dyals*, are those whose Planes are parallel to some Great Circle that passes thro' the Poles, or parallel to some one of the Hours. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 35 From the azimuth, the *polar distance and the complement of latitude, compute the altitude. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 329. 146 Sometimes the distance from the north celestial pole is given instead of that from the celestial equator. This is called north-polar distance. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxxv, We were traversing the region of the '*polar plant', the planes of whose leaves, at almost every step, pointed out our meridian. 1885 *Girl's Own Paper* Jan. 171/1 The Compass plant—variously known, also, as the pilot weed, polar plant, and turpentine weed. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Pole Star, or *Polar Star. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 366 If we lose sight of our polar star, we shall quickly wander into inextricable difficulties. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, Guided over the deep waters only by the polar star. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* iii. 14. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* lxv, His pure and unrivalled love for Margaret had been his polar star.

2. *Magn.* Disposing itself in the direction of the poles of the earth; having polarity; of or pertaining to a magnetic pole or poles (see POLE *sb.*[2] 5); magnetic.

1692 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 88 The Polar Vertue of the Loadstone was unknown to the Ancients. *a* 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 2 In Loadstones it is commonly known that there are Polar Points, called North and South. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 296 The pole *N*, of the magnet..acts favourably in inducing south polar magnetism in *n*, and north polar at *S*. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. xx. 142, I examined the stones .. and found them strongly polar. 1872 SIR W. THOMSON *Reprint Papers* 421 A polar magnet, as I shall henceforth call anything magnetized after the manner of a loadstone or a steel magnet. 1891 S. P. THOMPSON *Electromagnet* 39 The pole or polar region of a magnet is simply that part of the surface of a magnet whence the internal magnetic lines emerge into the air.

3. *Electr.* Pertaining to the poles of a voltaic battery; having positive and negative electricity.

1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 320 The decomposition was perfectly polar, and decidedly dependent upon a current of electricity passing from the zinc through the acid to the platinum in the vessel *c*, and back from the platinum through the iodic solution to the zinc at the paper *x*. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* x. (ed. 2) 352 Rendering the substances ..positive and negative, or, to adopt the explanation of Faraday, causing a polar state in their particles. 1893 SLOANE *Stand. Electr. Dict.* 454 *Polar Region.* In electrotherapeutics the area or region of the body near the therapeutic electrode.

4. *Physics.* **a.** Of forces: Acting in two opposite directions. (Also in figurative applications.)

1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 55 There is, strictly speaking, no proper opposition but between the two polar forces of one and the same power. 1862 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 4) 38 Cases where a dual or polar character of force is manifested. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 45 The thought of centres of force becomes that of polar force, where the most entire union is produced by the most complete opposition.

b. Of molecules: Regularly or symmetrically arranged in a definite direction (as though under the action of a magnetic force, e.g. like iron filings under the influence of a magnet).

1850 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 36 At the point of maximum density the molecules of these bodies assume a polar or crystalline condition. 1862 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 39 In the rupture of crystals, we are dealing with substances having a polar arrangement of particles—the surfaces of the fragments cannot be assumed to be molecularly identical. 1870 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (ed. 2) I. v. ii. 517 Adjacent molecules will be unsymmetrically placed .. they will not stand in polar order.

5. *Biol.* Of or pertaining to the poles of a nerve-cell, an ovum, etc. See POLE *sb.*[2] 7.

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 111 The polar areas, which are surrounded by short fringe-like processes. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 581 In some instances the two polar nuclei meet, not in the centre, but towards the upper end of the embryo-sac. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Introd. 22 *note*, A clear spot, the polar spot or corpuscle, may appear at each pole of the spindle. *Ibid.* 23 As soon as the ovum has attained its definitive size, it very generally ..gives origin to two polar bodies, or globules, or directive vesicles. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. No. 36. 356 Opacities in the vitreous and posterior polar cataract had made their appearance.

6. *Geom.* Relating or referred to a pole (see POLE *sb.*[2] 8); *spec.* Reciprocal to a pole; of the nature of a polar (see B.).

Polar co-ordinates: see CO-ORDINATE B. 2. *Polar curve* with respect to a line, the locus in tangential co-ordinates corresponding to the polar curve with respect to a point in polar co-ordinates. *Polar equation*, an equation in polar co-ordinates. *Polar surface*, in geometry of three dimensions, a locus analogous in all respects to a polar curve in plane geometry.

1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 129 The variables in this equation are what Geometers have called polar co-ordinates. 1831 HIND *Diff. Calc.* 262 If r be the radius vector of a polar curve, and θ be the angle which it makes with a fixed axis. 1848 G. SALMON *Conic Sect.* (1855) i. § 44 To find the polar equation of a right line. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 134 The polar figure to any continuous curve on a spherical surface is the locus of the ultimate intersections of great circles equatorial to points taken infinitely near each other along it.

7. *fig.* **a.** Analogous to the pole of the earth, or to the pole-star; of or pertaining to a central or directive principle.

1799 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 156/1 Universal Emancipation, with Representative Legislature, was the polar principle which guided the Society of United Irishmen. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. i. (1872) I. 4 A king over men; whose movements were polar, and carried..those of the world along with them. 1899 A. BLACK in *Expositor* Jan. 51 Both the Church and the world depend in crisis on the man of insight:..the polar primary man.

b. Directly opposite in character, action, or tendency. (See also 4 a.)

1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 998 Rusticity and Urbanity are polar opposites. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1872) 90 Dante felt Good and Evil to be the two polar elements of this Creation, on which it all turns.

B. *sb. Geom.* A curve related in a particular way to a given curve and a fixed point called the pole; in conic sections, the straight line joining the points at which tangents from the fixed point touch the curve.

1848 G. SALMON *Conic Sect.* (1855) vi. § 86 Whether the tangents from $x'y'$ be real or imaginary, the line joining their points of contact will be the real line $xx'+yy'=r^2$ which we shall call the polar of $x'y'$ with regard to the circle. *Ibid.* xv. § 302 The relation between the curves is reciprocal, that is .. the curve S might be generated from s in precisely the same manner that s was generated from S; hence the name 'reciprocal polars'. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 201 The straight line s determined in this manner by the point S is called the polar of S with respect to the conic; and, reciprocally, the point S is said to be the pole of the straight line s.

† Po·larchy, obs. erron. form for POLYARCHY, government by many, or by a number of persons. So † **Po·larch,** one of the persons so governing; † **Pola·rchical** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a 'polarchy'; † **Po·larchist,** an advocate of 'polarchy'.

1647 M. HUNSON *Div. Right Govt.* I. viii. 63 The Erection or institution of any Polarchicall Government. *Ibid.* II. iv. 95 A Polarchy in its own nature is inconsistent with Peace and Unity. *Ibid.* 99 The vocation and profession of Polarchs is cursed, unlawful and unwarrantable. *Ibid.* v. 102 In all which sorts of Polarchy, both Polarchs and Polarchists are obliged in conscience to endeavour the reducement of that Government to a Monarchie by all lawful meanes. 1648 PRYNNE *Plea for Lords* 4 Popular Polarchy and Tyranny. 1660 BOND *Scut. Reg.* 183, I appeal to the whole World, and even to the Consciences of our wicked Polarchical upstarts.

Polard(e, obs. forms of POLLARD.

Polari- (pōlæ·ri), combining form of med.L. *polāris* polar; as in **polari-guttulate** *a.*, having polar guttules (see GUTTULATE); **polari-nucleate** *a.*, having polar nuclei.

1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 276 Sporidia 8, linear-oblong, straight or curved, polari-nucleate. *Ibid.* 361 Sporidia 8, elliptic or slightly turbinate, polari-guttulate.

Pola·ric, *a.* [f. POLAR + -IC.] = POLAR *a.* 4.

1863 *Atlantic Monthly* Oct. 499 The currents of that polaric opposition. 1864 in WEBSTER.

† Po·larily, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. POLARY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a polar manner: see POLAR *a.* 2.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 61 Iron..already informed by the Loadstone and polarily determined by its preaction.

Polarimeter (pōulări·mĭtəɹ). [f. med.L. *polāri-s* POLAR (with reference to POLARIZATION) + -METER.] A form of polariscope for measuring the amount of rotation of the plane of polarization, or the amount of polarized light in a beam.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 357/3 The detection..may be effected with the polarimeter, as pure glycerine has no action upon polarised light. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 214 Grape-sugar deflects polarised light to the right, and upon this is based a method of estimation by means of a somewhat expensive instrument called a polarimeter. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* v. (ed. 4) 162 The rotatory power of each of the four fluids is ascertained by means of the polarimeter.

Hence **Polarimetric** (pōlærime·trik) *a.*, of or pertaining to a polarimeter or polarimetry; **Polari·metry,** the art or process of measuring or analysing the polarization of light.

1864 WEBSTER, *Polarimetry.* 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* i. (ed. 4) 88 The polarimetric test may be applied. *Ibid.* v. 163 This method..requires a very accurate polarimeter, light polarimetric examinations, and a highly-complicated calculation.

Polariscope (pōlæ·riskōup). [f. med.L. *polāris* POLAR (cf. prec.) + -SCOPE. Cf. F. *polariscope.*] An instrument for showing the polarization of light, or viewing objects in polarized light; consisting essentially of two plates or prisms, a *polarizer* and an *analyser*; made in various forms, simple or complex, according to the special use. Also *attrib.*

1842 G. FRANCIS *Dict. Arts* etc., *Polarising Apparatus, Polariscope,* any instrument which is capable of showing the phenomena of polarised light. 1854 *Pereira's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 228 The plates of topaz sold in the opticians' shops, for polariscope purposes, have been obtained by cutting the crystal perpendicularly to one of the optic axes. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 81/1 In every polariscope there are two essential parts; namely, the *polariser* and the *analyser*; the former receives and polarises the incident rays of light, and the latter presents to the eye the polarised ray either by reflection or by refraction. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.*, etc. II. 951/1 The polariscope proposed by Arago is formed of a tube closed at one extremity by a plate of rock crystal cut perpendicularly to the optical axis, and about five millimetres..in thickness, and having at the other end, where the eye is applied, a prism possessing the property of double refraction placed transversely to the axis of the tube.

Hence **Pola·riscopist,** one skilled in the use of a polariscope; **Polariscopy** (pɔlæ·riskəupi), the art of using a polariscope.

1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xviii. 212 More likely to supply a correct answer..than either spectroscopy, polariscopy, or photography. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Polariscopist.

Polariscopic (pɔlæriskɔ·pik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to, made, obtained, or viewed by, a polariscope.

1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 44. 112 Admirable polariscopic objects. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xiii. 193 The spectroscopic and polariscopic analysis of the corona. 1887 *Athenæum* 1 Oct. 442/3 The gaseous molecules and the dust particles which polariscopic observations show are present in the corona.

Polari·stic, *a. rare*—⁰. [erron. f. POLARIZE: see -ISTIC.] = POLARIC.

1864 WEBSTER, *Polaristic,* pertaining to or exhibiting poles; having a polar arrangement or disposition; arising from, or dependent upon, the possession of poles or polar characteristics; as polaristic antagonism.

Pola·ristrobo·meter. [mod. f. med.L. *polāris* POLAR + Gr. στρόβος a whirling round + -METER; devised 1865 by Prof. H. Wild of Zurich. (He objected to the term *polarimeter* for an instrument that measures, not the amount of polarization, but the angle of rotation of the plane of polarization.)]

A form of saccharimeter, giving a very delicate means for measuring the rotation of the plane of polarization produced by the sugar solution.

1870 *Chemical News* 21 Jan. 35 Newest shape of M. Wild's Polaristrobometer (Saccharimeter, Diabetometer). 1882 ROSS & VELEY *Landolt's Handbk. Polariscope* 98 The so-called polaristrobometers, what in England are known as polariscopes, which indicate the amount of rotation in angular measure.

Polarite (pōu·lărəit). [f. POLAR *a.* + -ITE 1.] Trade name for an insoluble porous mineral substance, containing about fifty-three per cent. of magnetic oxide of iron, with silica, lime, magnesia, carbon, etc., and having the power of absorbing and giving off oxygen. Used in conjunction with 'Ferrozone' in the so-called 'International' process of sewage treatment. Also *attrib.*

1889 *Patent Specif.* No. 8088 The filtering medium .. is that now known as 'Polarite'. 1891-2 *Proc. Assoc. Munic. & County Engineers* XVIII. 318 A magnetic oxide of iron (to which the trade name of 'Polarite' has been given). 1898 *Engineer. Mag.* XVI. 157/1 The Purification of Sewage by the Ferrozone Polarite System.

Polarity (pɔlæ·rĭti). [f. POLAR *a.* + -ITY: cf. F. *polarité* (1806 in Hatz.-Darm., 1835 in *Dict. Acad.*) A form tried earlier was POLITY 2.]

1. *Magnetism.* The quality or property possessed by certain bodies, as a lodestone or magnetized bar, of turning (when free to move) so as to point with their two extremities to the two (magnetic) poles of the earth; the quality of being polar, or possessing magnetic poles.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 59 This polarity from refrigeration upon extremity and in defect of a Loadstone might serve to invigorate and touch a needle anywhere. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 157 You may change the Polarity of many feeble Stones, by a long Position, in a contrary posture to that which it naturally affects. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 64 One of their compasses which had quite changed the polarity, from north to south, is still extant in that country. 1751 FRANKLIN in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 289 By electricity we have here frequently given polarity to needles. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 176 If the bar be inverted, the polarity will be instantly reversed; so that in all cases the lower extremity is, in this hemisphere, the north pole; but on the south side of the equator, the lower extremity is always the south pole. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 166 An invention .. securing a more accurate polarity to the mariner's compass. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 81/1 Magnetic polarity, or that power by which a magnetised needle arranges itself in reference to the magnetic poles of the earth.

2. Hence in generalized sense: A property of matter or force, analogous or compared to that of a magnet or magnetism. **a.** The having of an axis with reference to which certain physical properties are determined; the disposition of a body or an elementary molecule to place its mathematical axis in a particular direction.

1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 128 All Atoms by their Motion of Verticity or Polarity, would draw themselves, like Magnets, into a streight Line, by setting all their Axes in *directum* to each other. 1827 ARNOTT *Physics* 33 When atoms are allowed to cohere according to their natural tendencies, they always assume a certain regular arrangement and form, which we call crystalline. Because in this circumstance they seem to resemble magnets, which attract each other only by their poles; the fact has been called the polarity of atoms. 1854 *Pereira's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 184 In crystals it is necessary to admit, besides ordinary attraction and repulsion, a third molecular force called polarity. *Ibid.*, A molecule endowed with unequal attractive forces in different directions may be said to be possessed of polarity.

b. The quality of exhibiting opposite or contrasted properties or powers in opposite or contrasted directions; the possession of two points called poles having contrary qualities or tendencies.

1818 COLERIDGE *Method* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. Introd. 12 Contemplating in all Electrical phenomena the operation of a Law which reigns through all Nature, viz. the law of polarity, or the manifestation of one power by opposite forces. 1840 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sc.* I. v. i. 337 The general notion of polarity—opposite properties in opposite directions. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. iii. (1876) 81 Polarity, or action and reaction, we meet in every part of nature. 1866 DK. ARGYLL *Reign Law* v. (ed. 4) 257 One of whose essential properties is Polarity,—that is, equal and similar action in opposite directions. 1870 TYNDALL *Lect. Electr.* 7 Two opposite kinds of magnetism may be supposed to be concentrated at the two ends. In this doubleness of the magnetic force consists what is called magnetic polarity.

c. Tendency to develop in two opposite directions in space, time, serial arrangement, etc.

1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) I. 165 This disposition to develope in two diametrically opposite directions, sometimes called polarity, is found in all embryos. 1853 E. FORBES *Addr. Geol. Soc.* in Wilson & Geikie *Mem.* xv. (1861) 541 We speak of two [organic] groups [e.g. animals and vegetables] being in the relation of polarity to each other when the rudimentary forms of each are proximate, and their completer manifestations far apart. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* III. 418 This group shows a tendency to 'polarity', or excessive development at the ends of the series.

d. *Uterine polarity*: see quot.

1881 *Trans. Obstetric Soc. Lond.* XXII. 47 The conditions of 'uterine polarity' enunciated by Reil at the beginning of this century. This 'uterine polarity' is exemplified by the antagonism which exists between the two poles of the uterus, contraction of one being accompanied by dilatation of the other. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Polarity..*applied metaphorically, *e.g.* to the uterus, in reference to the fact that as the fundus contracts the cervix tends to relax and *vice versâ.*

3. *Electr.* The relation of a body to the poles or electrodes of an electric circuit; the electrical condition of a body as positive or negative.

1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 353 That side of the spiral which is towards the north, acts as the north pole; and the south side has an opposite polarity. Each side powerfully attracts iron filings. 1872 C. B. FOX *Ozone* 10 One of the Peroxides is in an opposite condition of polarity to that in the other. 1879 DU MONCEL *Telephone* 16 The adjacent poles of the two rods are of opposite polarity. 1887 GUMMING *Electr. treated Experimentally* 289 Its change of polarity at each half rotation keeps up a constant rotation.

4. *Optics.* The quality of light which admits of its polarization; hence, the condition of being polarized. (An inaccurate use.)

[1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 53 The important discoveries..of a property analogous to polarity in light.] 1861 HERSCHEL in G. F. Chambers *Astron.* (1876) 319 The light reflected from which [cloud] .. exhibits no signs of polarity. [1866 — *Fam. Lect. Sci. Subj.* viii. 347 It would seem almost as if light consisted of particles having polarity, like magnets.]

5. *fig.* **a.** (from 1.) Direction (of thought, feeling, or inclination) towards a single point; tendency or trend in a particular direction; 'magnetic attraction' towards a particular object.

1767 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) IV. 249, I find you are in motion and with a Polarity to Dresden. 1800 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 61/2 Launching forth on the ocean of possibility..conducted, not merely by shores and landmarks, but chiefly by the polarity of reasons. 1834 H. ROGERS in *J. Edwards' Wks.* I. p. lii, This polarity of mind, this intellectual magnetism towards universal truth, has always been a characteristic of the greatest minds. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xii. 226 One great change .. affected the polarity of the whole political and geographical organisation of the country. 1878 EMERSON *Soc. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) III. 381 Now men fall abroad—want polarity—suffer in character and intellect.

b. (from 2 b.) Possession or exhibition of two opposite or contrasted aspects, principles, or tendencies.

1862 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 442 The whole system of the Church of England..has, like all Truth, two faces: one silver, the other gold. Every part of it has a double polarity. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* iv. 80 Wherever the polarities meet, wherever.. the instinct of freedom and duty come[s] in direct opposition to fossil conservatism and the thirst of gain. 1888 R. BURN *Rom. Lit. & Art* 43 The Roman women, with that curious polarity which often sets the fashion in exactly the opposite direction to what would be expected, held that a narrow forehead with the hair drawn down over it was pretty and attractive.

c. (from 3.) Condition of consciousness as subjective or objective.

1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* v. (1862) 174 That quick shifting, so to speak, of the polarity, so that at one moment the human consciousness became the positive, at another the negative pole.

Polarizable (pōu·lărəizăb'l), *a.* [f. POLARIZE + -ABLE.] Capable of being polarized. Hence **Polarizabi·lity.**

1846 WORCESTER, *Polarizable,* that may be polarized. *Phil. Mag.* 1878 *Smithsonian Rep.* 364 Albumen electrodes (*i.e.*, non-polarizable electrodes). 1900 ILES *Flame, Electr. & Camera* 252 The conductivity, polarisability and other electrical properties of matter.

Polarization (pōulărəizē·ʃən). [In sense 1, a. F. *polarisation,* n. of action f. *polariser* (both introduced by Malus, 11 March 1811): see POLARIZE. In later uses, n. of action from the vb. in corresp. senses.] The condition or fact of being polarized; the action of polarizing.

I. 1. A modification of the condition of light or radiant heat, whereby the ray exhibits different properties on different sides, so that opposite sides are alike, while the maximum difference is between

two sides at right angles to each other; the production of this condition, the action of polarizing. See POLARIZE *v.* 1.

Angle of polarization = *polarizing angle*: see POLARIZING *vbl. sb. Circular, elliptic, plane polarization*: see POLARIZE 1. *Plane of polarization*: the plane which contains the incident ray and the reflected or refracted ray which is polarized.

1812 *Nicholson's Jrnl.* XXXIII. 345 By giving to these sides [of the ray] the names of poles, Malus has given the name of Polarisation to that modification which imparts properties to light which are relative to these poles. 1813 (23 Dec.) BREWSTER in *Phil. Trans.* (1814) 188 A ray of light transmitted through a plate of agate cut by planes perpendicular to the laminæ of which it is composed suffers polarisation like one of the pencils formed by double refraction. 1814 *Ibid.* 219 (*title*) On the Polarisation of Light by oblique transmission through all Bodies, whether crystallized or uncrystallized. 1831 — *Optics* xxvii. 225 A new species of polarisation, which I have called elliptical polarisation, and which unites the two classes of phenomena which constitute circular and rectilineal polarisation. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 354 When light suffers double refraction through a crystal with a positive axis.., as quartz, the plane of polarization of the ordinary ray..is horizontal, and that of the extraordinary ray vertical. In negative crystals, as Iceland spar, the direction of these rays is reversed. *Ibid.* 362 The angle of complete polarization for any substance, may be readily determined by the fact, discovered by Sir D. Brewster, that :—The index of refraction is the tangent of the angle of polarization. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc. s.v., Analogous phenomena to those of the polarization of light have been found to belong also to radiant heat. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* iv. 50 A long-lived soap bubble displays every colour which can be produced by polarization. 1906 *Harmsworth Encycl.* 4811/3 The doubly refracted rays have what Newton called 'sides'; and it is this sidedness, or laterality, which is known as polarization.

fig. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 172 In whom a moral polarization of light has taken place. 1900 F. H. STODDARD *Evol. Eng. Novel* 108 It is not history; it is rather the romantic polarization of history.

II. 2. *Electr.* and *Magn.* a. See POLARIZE *v.* 2.

1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 53 The pail was thus subjected to polarisation. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 254 All electrical phenomena within *S*, which in the ordinary theory are due to the action of E_2, are on the polarisation hypothesis deducible from the given polarisation.

b. In voltaic electricity, The production of an electromotive force at the electrodes, due to the presence of the products of electrolytic decomposition of the fluid between them, and acting in an opposite direction to the original current, thus producing an apparent increase of the resistance.

1839 GROVE *Contrib. Sc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 237 It occurred to me that the inaction of amalgamated zinc was the effect of polarization. [*Note.* I know of no other word to express the effect here alluded to; the word is used in this sense by most French writers, but, from its numerous applications, is sadly inaccurate.] 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 318 When an electric current is passed through an electrolyte bounded by metal electrodes, the accumulation of the ions at the electrodes produces the phenomenon called Polarization.

3. The arrangement of molecules, etc., in a definite direction.

1846 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 21 Exceptions..explicable by other interfering dynamic causes, such, possibly, as crystalline polarization, leaving interstitial spaces.

4. *fig.* See quot. and cf. POLARIZE 3.

1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 6 The process of 'translating to our purposes' words already current, by giving them a new and special shade of meaning—a process best characterised as the polarisation of language.

III. 5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *polarization force*; **polarization-microscope**, an instrument combining the functions of a polariscope and microscope.

1881 S. P. THOMPSON in *Design & Work* 24 Dec. 454 The degree to which a counter-electromotive force or polarisation force is set up depends very greatly on the quantity of current per unit of surface of the electrodes employed. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *P[olarisation]-microscope*, an instrument in which a polariscope and a microscope are combined; used particularly in petrography.

Polarize (pō·ŭlărəiz), *v.* [In sense 1, a. F. *polariser* (Malus, 11 March 1811), in form f. mod.L. *polāris* POLAR + *-iser*, -IZE, but referred by its author directly to F. *pôle* POLE *sb.*[2] In other senses, f. POLAR + -IZE.]

See Malus in *Nouveau Bulletin des Sciences* No. 42, March 1811, p. 252 *Lumière polarisée*. Also *ibid.* No. 45, June 1811, p. 292 (*transl.*) 'In giving to these sides [of the vertical ray] the name of *poles*, he calls the modification which imparts to light properties relative to these poles, *polarization*...This new expression .. signifies simply the modification that light has undergone in acquiring new properties, relative not to the direction of the ray, but solely to its *sides*, considered at a right angle, and in a plane perpendicular to its direction'. But this unfortunately assumed a sense of *pole* quite different from its use in astronomy, geography, and magnetism, with the consequence that *polarization* as applied to light and radiant heat has nothing in common with magnetic or electric polarization.

I. 1. *Optics.* (*trans.*) To cause the vibrations of light (radiant heat, etc.) to be modified in a particular way, so that the ray exhibits different properties on different sides, opposite sides being alike, and those at right angles to each other showing the maximum of difference.

A ray of polarized light is reflected in different degrees in different positions of the reflecting body, and transmitted by certain crystals in different degrees in different positions of the crystal, and (in each case) completely quenched in one particular position. This is accounted for by supposing the etherial vibrations to be restricted to one plane (*plane polarization*), instead of being, as in ordinary light, performed in all directions perpendicular to that of the ray. Light is also said to be *circularly* or *elliptically polarized*, or to undergo *circular* or *elliptic polarization*, when it exhibits (in a polariscope) certain colour-phenomena, or modifications of the phenomena of plane polarization, which are accounted for by supposing the etherial particles to move in circles or ellipses. Polarization is produced (variously in the case of different media) by reflection, or by ordinary or double refraction.

1811 *Nicholson's Jrnl.* XXX. 192, tr. *Let. fr. Paris* 17 July, Mr. Malus is still pursuing with success his inquiries concerning *polarised light*. 1812 (Dec.) *Ibid.* XXXIII. 347 Transparent bodies totally transmit the light which they polarise in one direction or manner, and reflect that which is polarised in a contrary manner. 1813 (23 Dec.) BREWSTER in *Phil. Trans.* (1814) 192 That kind of crystallisation which polarises the incident light by separating it into two pencils. 1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 177 All diaphanous bodies polarise light at certain angles. 1854 *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 104 Bérard and Professor Forbes ..succeeded in polarizing heat (non-luminous) by the agency of reflection. 1855 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 3) 114 A ray of light once polarized in a certain plane continues so affected throughout its whole subsequent course. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 7 *note*, A ray of light is said to be polarized when it has properties relating to its sides, which are identical on opposite sides of the ray.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To polarize the incident light; to exhibit the phenomena of polarization.

1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 82 The latter polarizes towards the left. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 113 The whole crystal passes into zeolitic matter which polarises in variegated colours.

II. 2. *Magn.* and *Electr.* To give polarity to; to give opposite magnetic properties to opposite ends of (a bar, coil, etc. of iron or other substance). Also *intr.* To acquire polarity.

1838 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* (1839) I. 542 It is not the particles of oxygen and lead which polarize separately under the act of induction, but the molecules of oxide of lead which exhibit this effect. *Ibid.*, The reproduction of compound particles, which can again polarize as wholes. 1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 5 It is this double manifestation of force which constitutes the *polarity* of the magnet, and a bar of iron which is made to assume these poles is said to be polarised. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 7 A conducting particle through which there is a current of electricity may be said to be polarized, because if it were turned round, and if the current continued to flow in the same direction as regards the particle, its direction in space would be reversed.

b. In voltaic electricity: see POLARIZATION 2 b.

1856 WALKER tr. *De la Rive's Treat. Electr.* II. 671 When the zinc *z* is plunged into water..its molecules polarize each of the molecules of water that touch it; these polarize the following; and so on. 1864–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 429 Plates of platinum become polarised in a similar manner, when immersed in water either pure or acidulated, and connected with the poles of a battery, the effect, in this case, being due to the films of hydrogen and oxygen which collect on the negative and positive plates respectively.

c. In generalized sense: see quot. *rare*.

1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 60 An elementary portion of a body may be said to be polarized when it acquires equal and opposite properties on two opposite sides. *Ibid.* II. 7.

III. 3. *fig.* To give an arbitrary direction, or a special meaning or application, to.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* i, The word, and consequently the idea it represents, is *polarized*. 1886 W. C. WILKINSON in *Homiletic Rev.* (U.S.) Mar. 252 That word [self-denial] also has been polarized somewhat — that is, twisted out of its right original meaning.

b. To give unity of direction to.

1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 171 It is not enough to rally their inventiveness, doing nothing to polarize their aim. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Mar. 2/2 A coherence of policy ..cannot be secured until the atoms of the Council, now facing every way, are polarised by party discipline.

Polarized (pō·ŭlărəizd), *ppl. a.* [f. POLARIZE *v.* + -ED[1].] Subjected to polarization.

1. Of light or radiant heat. (See prec. 1.)

1811 July [see POLARIZE *v.* 1]. 1813 (23 Dec.) BREWSTER in *Phil. Trans.* (1814) 199 The coloured image is..alike produced by polarised or depolarised light. 1831 — *Optics* xviii. 158 These two beams..are therefore said to be polarised, or to be beams of polarised light, because they have sides or poles of different properties. 1845 KELLAND *Young's Lect. Nat. Phil.* 371 Light which consists of vibrations in one direction only is termed polarized light. 1894 TURPIN *Org. Chem.* 103 Three isomeric forms of malic acid which differ chiefly in their action upon polarized light.

†2. *Path.* a. Having a particular centre or axis, or a definite direction. b. Of a convex body: Having a pole or centre of convexity. *Obs.*

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 36 In one or two examples..there was neither a polarized pain nor fluctuation. *Ibid.* 351 The centre [of the vaccine vesicle] dips, instead of being polarized, and is less elevated than the circumference. *Ibid.* III. 152 In the former [disease, i. e. presbyopia] the cornea is in all cases too much flattened, in the present it is too convex or polarized.

3. *Magn.* and *Electr.* (See prec. 2.)

1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 39 He considers the first effect of an excited body upon neighbouring matter, to be the production of a polarized state of their particles, which constitutes induction...If the particles can maintain this polarized state, then insulation is the consequence; and the higher the polarized condition, the better the insulation. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 251 Such a system of polarised molecules as we are supposing gives rise to localised distributions with solid and superficial densities of determinate values throughout given regions and having the same potential at every point of the field as would result from such localised distributions.

b. See quot. 1886.

1878 CULLEY *Handbk. Pract. Telegraphy* (ed. 7) 277 In the polarized relay the force of the spring is replaced by magnetic attraction. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* p. ii, In 1830 he set up an electro-magnetic telegraph in Albany, ..using a polarized relay. *Ibid.* 26 Polarized magnets.. so named on account of their armatures being permanent magnets. 1886 S. P. THOMPSON *Electromagnet* 291 It is usual to refer to those [electromagnetic] devices in which a permanent magnet comes into use as *polarized* mechanisms, while the ordinary electromagnets are *non-polarized*.

4. *fig.* Specialized in meaning or application.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* i, The religious currency of mankind,..consists entirely of polarized words.

Polarizer (pō·ŭlărəizəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who or that which polarizes; *spec.* That plate or prism in a polariscope which polarizes the incident ray of light (opp. to *analyser*).

1854 PEREIRA *Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 50 There is no essential difference between the two parts,..and either part ..may be used as polarizer or analyzer; but whichever we use as the polarizer, the other then becomes the analyser. *Ibid.* 132 On rotating the film (the analyzer and polarizer remaining still), a brilliant colour is perceived at every quadrant of a circle, but in intermediate positions it vanishes altogether..so that when the film alone is revolved one colour only is seen, but when the analyzer alone is revolved, two colours are seen. 1863 [see ANALYSER 3]. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* vii. 48 The polariser should revolve with perfect freedom.

Po·larizing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. POLARIZE, in various senses. Also *attrib.* as in *polarizing angle* (Optics), that angle of incidence (differing for different substances) at which the maximum polarization of the incident light takes place.

1812 (19 Dec.) BREWSTER in *Phil. Trans.* (1813) 105 The explanation which has now been given of the polarising power of the agate should be confirmed. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Polaris. Light* ii. 9 (U. K. S.) Placed at an angle of 52° 45′, the polarising angle for water. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 193 Mr. Barlow concludes that every place has its particular polarizing axis. *fig.* 1901 *Dundee Advertiser* 16 Jan. 4 The newspaper..renders possible the polarising of millions of men with one great idea.

Po·larizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That polarizes or produces polarization.

1. *Optics.* (See POLARIZE 1.)

1813 (23 Dec.) BREWSTER in *Phil. Trans.* (1814) 207 When we examine the transmitted light, either with the naked eye or with polarising crystals, no coloured fringes are visible. 1816 — in *Edin. Phil. Trans.* VIII. 353 On the Laws which regulate the Distribution of the Polarising Force in Plates, Tubes, and Cylinders of Glass, that have received the Polarising Structure. 1869 PHIPSON tr. *Guillemin's Sun* (1870) 89 Polarising helioscopes have been manufactured.. and have realised the ideas of the illustrious English astronomer. 1890 *Athenæum* 29 Mar. 407/3 The method of evaluating the absorption of different thicknesses by comparison with a polarizing photometer.

2. *Magn.* and *Electr.* (See POLARIZE 2.)

1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 131 Instead of one polarizing force there are several, all acting in the same direction. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 32 One of these —the polarizing helix—is somewhat longer than the other.

Polarly (pō·ŭlărli), *adv.* [f. POLAR *a.* + -LY[2].] In a polar direction, manner, or degree; after the manner of or with reference to poles.

1830 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 415 The miserable confusion of ideas polarly opposite. 1834 R. MUDIE *Feathered Tribes Brit. Isl.* (1841) I. 15 Birds which migrate polarly, or for the purpose of breeding. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 47 [The particles] being, as wholes, conductors, they can readily be charged either bodily or polarly. 1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 274 We have thus only one section polarly identified.

†**Pola·rtike,** *Obs.*, i. e. *pole arctic*, the north pole or pole-star: see POLE *sb.*[2] 1, ARCTIC.

c 1391, 1513 [see POLE *sb.*[2] 1]. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 6321, I se Polartike in the North appeir. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VIII. 90 Was..seine, betueine Pol artik and the Pleiades..a maruellous gret Comet.

Po·larward, *adv.* (*a.*) [f. POLAR *a.* + -WARD.] Towards the polar regions.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 28 In the polarward parts of Thalabaw. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) x. § 488 The water..goes polar-ward, dispensing warmth and moisture as it goes. 1890 *Nature* 16 Oct. 603/1 Polarward winds blow across the 45th degree of north latitude.

†**Po·lary,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 -arie. [ad. med.L. *polāris*, f. L. *polus* POLE *sb.*[2]: see -ARY[2]: cf. F. *polaire* (1556 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of or pertaining to a pole or the poles of the heaven or earth; = POLAR *a.* 1.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 64 Vnder the two polary circles in the Heauen. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* VII. viii. 243 The Polarie and Septentrionall Nations. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iv. 181 The poor inhabitants of the Moone have but polary life.

2. Of magnetic polarity; = POLAR *a.* 2.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 60 All which acquire a magneticall and polary condition, and being suspended, convert their lower extremes unto the North. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 351 That the Polary Direction was altogether unknown unto the Ancients, is agreed by most.

‖ **Polatouche** (pɒlătu·tʃ). *Zool.* [F. *polatouche*, ad. Russ. полетучій *poletuchiĭ* flying; cf. летучая

бѣлка *letuchaya bêlka* flying squirrel.] The small flying squirrel of Europe and N. Asia, *Sciuropterus volans*.

1827 Griffith *Cuvier's Anim. K.* III. 84 Their molars .. are the same as those of the squirrels and polatouches. 1861 Wood *Nat. Hist.* I. 594 The polatouche of Siberia. 1896 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 89.

Polax, pol-ax, obs. forms of Pole-ax.

Polayl, -aylle, var. of Pullaile *Obs.*, poultry.

† Polayn, poleyn. *Obs.* Forms: 4 poleyn, -e, 4–5 polayne, 5 polan, polayn, *Sc.* pu(l)lane. [ME. *poleyn, polayne*, a. OF. *po(u)lain*. Origin unknown.] A piece of defensive armour covering the knee.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10027 Doublet & quysseux, wiþ poleyns ful riche. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 576 His legez lapped in stel with luflych greuez, With polaynez piched þer-to. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 176 Hawberke, spere, ner poleyne, ner pole. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 1203 His leg harnes he clappyt on so clene: Pullane greis he braissit on full fast. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 468 His Pulanis full prest of that ilk peir.

Polayn(e, variant of Poulaine, Pullen *Obs.*

Pold, obs. spelling of Polled.

Poldavy (pǫldē·vi), **poldavis** (pǫldē·vis). Now *rare*. Forms: 5– poldavy; also 6–7 pole-, 7 pool-, poole-, powle-, 7–8 poll-, poul-; 6 -dawy, 7 -daui, -davye, -davie, 9 -davey; poldway. β. 5–8 -davys, 6–7 -daves, 6–8 -davies, 7 -davyes, -dauice, 6– -davis. [app. f. *Poldavide*, a place on the south side of Douarnenez Bay, on the coast of Brittany. About 1548 a warrant for £70 11*s.* was issued to pay for bringing over certain Bretons to teach men here the art of making poldavies (Oppenheim *Royal Navy* 98, 103). The forms *poldavies, -davys, -davis*, etc. appear to have been the collective plural (cf. *silks, sheetings*, etc.), but were very often used as singular.]

A coarse canvas or sacking, originally woven in Brittany, and formerly much used for sailcloth.

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 37 Item, for trusing..a piece poldavy of xx. yerdes iij. quarters. 1562 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 225 He coft five ballis of poldavy and uther claith. 1613 Markham *Eng. Husbandman* I. II. xix. (1635) 225 A Canvasse of the best Poldavie. 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* vi. (1634) 54 If they have any wit at all, they set it like Velvet before, though the backe (like a bankerupts doublet) be hut of poldavy or buckram. 1795 J. Aikin *Manchester* 302 The manufacture of sail-cloth or poldavy was introduced. 1860 Weale *Dict. Terms, Poldway*, coarse sacking for coal-sacks, etc. 1882 Jago *Cornish Gloss., Poldavy*, a very coarsely woven linen cloth.

β. 1482 in I. S. Leadam *Star Chamb. Cases* 9, x. boltes of canuas callid poldavys. 1515 in Oppenheim *Royal Navy* 98 Canvas: Olron..Vitery..Poldavys. 1552 T. Barnabe in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. II. App. E. 152 Whether yt were poldavis for saylis, or any other thing. 1604 *Act* 1 *Jas. I*, c. 24 (*heading*) An Acte againste the deceiptfull and false makinge of Mildernix, and Powle Davies, whereof Saile Clothes for the Navie .. are made. 1614 'Tobias Gentleman' *Eng. Way to Wealth* 22 Ipswich .. is a principall place .. for spinning of yarne, for the making of pouldauice. *a* 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* VI. (1704) 523/2 As also Pole-Davies for Sails. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 190 The Linens called Poliseaux, or Poldavies shall be made Half Ell one Twelfth..broad. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Poldavis* or *Poldavy*, a canvas from Dantzic, formerly much used in our navy.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1558 in *Verney Papers* (Camden) 91 Francis Owdrey, of Abendon, in the countie of Berk, poldavis weaver. *Ibid.* 92 Frauncis Owdreyne, of the towne of Ippiswitche, poldavyes maker. 1572 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 134 Fyve quarters poledawy canves. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* II. x, You must be content with homely Polldaui ware from me.

Polder [1] (pōu·ldəɹ). Also 7 polther. [a. Du. *polder*, MDu. *polre, polder*; so EFris. *polder, poller*.] A piece of low-lying land reclaimed from the sea, a lake, or a river, from which it is protected by dikes: so called in the Netherlands; rarely used of similar land in other countries.

1604 E. Grimstone *Hist. Siege Ostend* 3 The *Polder* (so they call a..field wonne from the sea or riuer). 1632 *Contn. Weekly Newes* 25 July 8 (Stanf.) They did cut the dikes and drowned the enemies polther .. and put all vnder water. *a* 1669 Sonner *Rom. Ports & Forts Kent* (1693) 65 The soil is moorish, boggy and fenny, such as our Ancestors have usually called *Polder*:..i. e. a marish fenn, a meadow by the shore side, a field drain'd or gain'd from a river or the sea, and inclosed with banks. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 484 Several of them [lakes] have been drained and dyked under the name of *Polders*. 1839 W. Chambers *Tour Holland* 39/1 When the superincumbent mass has been entirely removed, the cleared space becomes a fertile polder. 1861 Smiles *Engineers* I. I. iv. 66. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Mar. 8/1 Much of the asparagus eaten in London is grown in the polders reclaimed from the sea near Mont St. Michel.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *polder-land*; **polder-boy, polder-man,** a labourer employed in making polders. (All in reference to Holland.)

1873 W. K. Sullivan *O'Curry's Anc. Irish* I. Introd. 212 The privileges of the Abbey of St. Pierre of Ghent of about the year 830 mention the existence of a partnership..for the working of some polder-land. 1884 G. H. Boughton in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 338/1 Little scattered hamlets of the fisher people and the polder-men. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Apr. 6/1 This particular form of labour requires skilled navvies (polderboys we call them).

† Polder [2]. *Obs.* or *dial.* [Corruption of *poller*, variant of Pollard.] A pollard tree.

1704 *Dict. Rust., Polders*, are old Trees usually lopped, of which see *Shrowding of Trees*. 1736 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* I, Polders (old trees lopped), *arbores cæduæ*. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Aug. 1/3 A canal fringed with polders.

Polder, -dyr, obs. ff. Powder. **Polderne, -drand, -dren, -dron(e,** var. Pouldron *Obs.*

Pold-gate. ? *Obs.* See quot.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 147 Pold Gates..are such as are set in Fences for to shut up the Passages into Fields, and..are of 2 sorts, either of sawed, or cleft Timber.

Pole (pōul), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 pál, 4 pool, 4–pole; also 4–6 poole, 5 poll (pulle, *Sc.* poille), 6 polle, poule, poale, 6–7 powle, 9 (*dial.*) powl. [OE. *pál* = OLG. **pâl* (OFris. *pâl*, MDu. *pael*, Du. *paal*, MLG., LG. *pāl*), OHG. *phâl* (MHG. *phâl, pfâl*, Ger. *pfahl*), ON. *páll* (Norw. *paale*, Sw. *påle*); ad. L. *pāl-us* stake, prop. OE. *pál* gave regularly ME. *pôl*, mod.Eng. *pole*; the phonology of 15th c. *pulle*, 16th c. *poule*, and mod. dial. *powl, pow*, is obscure.]

1. In early use, A stake, without reference to length or thickness; now, a long, slender, and more or less cylindrical and tapering piece of wood (*rarely* metal), as the straight stem of a slender tree stripped of its branches; used as a support for a tent, hops or other climbing plants, telegraph or telephone wires, etc., for scaffolding, and for other purposes. (See also 2.)

The modern sense becomes clear first *c* 1440.

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 334/2 *Palus*, pal. 1340 *Ayenb.* 203 þe eddre of bres arered ine þe pole. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 52 Poysoun on a pole þei put vp to his lippes. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 369 Sif a pole [High. *palus ligneus, Harl. MS.* a staffe or a thynge of a tree] is i-pi3t þeryinne, þat partie of þe pole [Caxton shaft or pool, *Harl. MS.* that tre] þat is in þe erthe schal turne in to iren. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/2 Pole, longe rodde, *contus, pertica*. *c* 1445 Lydg. *Nightingale* 309 This was the poole and the hyghe[test tree, Whilom sette vp by Moyses of entent. 1457 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 365 For c. allor polls vs. viiijd. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* II. 33 He bar a sasteing in a boustous poille. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* V. xiii. 91 b, I shalle hane alle the rote the pulle [*radices cum tota columna*] or maste and alle the braunches. 1541 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 383 For iij. powlez to make reylez in Cow Lane. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 160 The Capitayne..caused his head to be cut of, and pitched it on a highe poole. *Ibid., Hen. VIII* 139 h, The kyng .. lept ouer a diche beside Hychyn, with a polle and the polle brake. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 15 Some saie a long poule. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Jack Cade* xv, On a poale. 1568 Bible (Bishops') *Num.* xxi. 8 Make thee a fyerie serpent, and set it vppon a pole [*Vulg.* pro signo, 1382 Wycl. for a tokne; 1388 for a signe; 1535 Cov. for a token; 1539 (*Great*) for a sygne (so 1560 *Genev.*)]. 1607 in Stonehouse *Axholme* (1839) 404 [The boundary] towards the north, as the powles and stoupes were set [in the moors] by the said order, to Briscoe Dyke north east. 1616 Sir C. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 250 Lest a man be like a hop without a pole. 1717 Prior *Alma* II. 12 If, after some distinguish'd leap, He drops his pole, and seems to slip. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 323 A conical tent, with a single pole. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* (1905) 286 On the earliest telegraph lines square poles..were employed. *Ibid.* 295 In countries where wood is extremely perishable..iron poles are very extensively used.

2. In specific applications: a. A long tapering wooden shaft fitted to the fore-carriage of a vehicle and attached to the yokes or collars of the draught-animals, serving to guide and control the vehicle, and sometimes also bearing the whiffle-trees.

The application in quot. 1390 is uncertain.

[1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 7 Cum emptione poles, girthes, sursengles et aliis necessariis.] 1619 (implied in *pole-piece* in 5 c). 1647 (implied in Poleless). 1683 Wood *Life* 9 Nov. (O.H.S.) III. 79 The pole of a coach hit against his brest. 1699 S. Sewall *Diary* 27 Sept., Pole of the Calash broken by the Horses frighted with a Pistol. 1813 *Sk. Charac.* I. 114 The pole of our carriage ran against the splendid chariot of the Marchioness of Arrangford.

b. Used as a tradesman's sign. Cf. Ale-pole, *barber's pole* s. v. Barber 3.

1566 *Ann. Barber-Surg. Lond.* (1890) 181 No Barber shall.. put out any bason or basons..upon his poule on Sundays or Holy days. 1641 Tatham *Distracted State* IV. i. (1651) 22/2 *Scotch Apothecary*..I ha not ben a Poles-Screamer this twenty yeers far naught. 1797 Ld. Thurlow in Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1825) I. 1269 By a statute still in force, the barbers and surgeons were each to use a pole. 1887 T. Hardy *Woodlanders* i, A master-barber that's left off his pole because 'tis not genteel.

c. *Naut.* A ship's mast: in phr. *with* or *under* (*bare*) *poles*: with no sail set, with furled sails. Also, The upper end of a mast, rising above the rigging.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 17 We may have .. to spoon before the Sea with our Powles. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1699) 415 We scudded..before the Wind very swift, tho' only with our bare Poles. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 20 July 2/4 The brig is painted black, with..no pole to her fore top gallant-mast. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* II. 22 The vessel rolls, At ocean's mercy under poles.

d. The long handle of a scythe or the like. *dial.*

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pow*, a pole, a scythe pow, the long handle of a scythe. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, (*S. Lancs.*) Scythe pow, stang pow.

3. A pole (in sense 1) of definite length used as a measure; hence, name of a lineal measure, esp. for land: in Statutory Measure, equal to $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards or $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet, but varying locally; a Perch, a Rod.

1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 173 In dyuers odur placis.. they mete ground by pollis gaddis and roddis some be of xviij foote some of xx fote and som xvi fote in lengith. 1579 J. Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* Fiij, Thold English liberall measure of syxtene foote and a halfe to the pole. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 133 In some place the pole is but ix foote, and in some place xij foote. 1706 Phillips, *Pole*, a long Stick: In measuring, it is the same with Pearch or Rod, or as some call it Lugg: By Stat. 35 Eliz. this Measure is a length of 16 Foot and a half, but in some Countries it consists of 18 Foot and is called Woodland-Measure; in some Places of 21 Foot termed Church-Measure; and in others of 24 Foot under the Name of Forest-Measure. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Mile*, Every Furlong forty Lugs or Poles .. every Pole sixteen Foot and a Half. 1813 T. Davis *Agric. Wilts* App. 268 A rod, pole, or perch .. is of three lengths in this county: 15, 18, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

b. As a measure of area: A square rod or perch; $30\frac{1}{4}$ square yards.

1637 in *N. Riding Rec.* IV. 77 To be rated by acree and powle. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 19 A rod or pole of ground, which is the square of sixteen feet and a half. *Mod.* The land is let in ten-pole allotments at sixpence a pole.

4. In sporting phraseology: The tail of certain beasts and birds, as the otter, pheasant, etc.

1863 Atkinson *Stanton Grange* (1864) 202 His hand missed the otter's hind-quarters, but closed upon its pole (or tail). 1900 *Shooting Times* 15 Dec. 15/2 *Pole*, the tail of an otter. *Ibid., Pole*, the tail of a pheasant. 1904 *Westmld. Gaz.* 2 July 5/5 Captain T. presented the pole to Miss L., the pads to the Misses C., ..and the mask most deservedly to.. the huntsman.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib.: Pertaining to, consisting or made of a pole or poles, as *pole-bridge, -end, -fence, -futchel, -head* (cf. *pole-mast* in c.), *-topmast, -wood*. b. Objective and obj. genitive, instrumental, etc., as *pole-balancing, -bearer, -jump, -jumper, -leaper, -leaping, -setter, -setting, -vault, -vaulter*; *pole-armed, -shaped* adjs.

1800 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 28 The *pole-bearers were followed by a large ship. 1900 G. C. Brodrick *Mem. & Impress.* ii. 38 In the early summer of 1844 I took part as a 'pole-bearer' in the last Montem. [See Poleman b, quots. 1844, 1898.] *a* 1817 T. Dwight *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 131 Mr. L.'s horse, crossing a *pole bridge, fell through, and threw his rider. 1835–40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 229 Who should I see but Bobbin in his waggon ag'in the *pole fence. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Pole-futchel*, the jaws between which the hinder end of a carriage-tongue is inserted. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 16 *Top-gallant-masts*..have commonly *pole-heads, either stump, common, or long. 1898 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 3/4 A party of his pupils are exercising at the *pole-jump, across a ditch. 1892 A. F. Lee *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) I. 363 After the *polesetters had done their work the wires were quickly strung. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 7/1 An elderly man .. fights with a *pole-shaped stick against a constable. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Mâté en caravelle*, fitted with *pole topmasts. 1893 *Outing* (U. S.) XXII. 154/2 He has..held the world's record in the *pole vault for distance. *Ibid.*, Harding..began training as a *pole-vaulter in 1891. 1742 *MS. Agreement* (co. Derby), [Lessee] to fall or cut all the large or *pole wood grounds.

c. Special Combs: **pole-bean,** any climbing bean (Webster, 1890); **pole-bracket,** a bracket on a telegraph pole for supporting the wires; **pole-burn,** a disease affecting tobacco during the curing process, due to overheating when hung too closely on poles (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); so **pole-burn** *v. intr.*, (of tobacco) to be discoloured and lose flavour by overheating (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **pole-cap,** the insulating cap of a telegraph pole; **pole-carriage** (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875), **pole-cart,** a vehicle furnished with or drawn by means of a pole; **pole-chain,** (*a*) a measuring chain = Chain *sb.* 9; (*b*) the chain by which the end of a carriage-pole is connected with the collar; † **pole-clipt** *a.*, hedged in by poles; **pole-crab,** a double metal loop affixed to the end of a carriage-pole to receive the breast-straps of the harness (Knight); **pole-ground,** ground or river-bottom suitable for poling a barge, etc.; † **pole-hammer,** properly **poll-hammer,** the war-hammer or martel-de-fer; † **pole-hatchet,** ? = *pole-ax*; an opprobrious appellation (cf. Hatchet-face); **pole-hedge** = Espalier 1; **pole-hook,** (*a*) the hook on the end of a carriage-pole; (*b*) a boat-hook (Knight); **pole-horse,** a horse harnessed alongside of the pole, a wheeler as distinguished from a leader; **pole-lathe,** a lathe in which the work is turned by a cord passing round it, and fastened at one end to the end of an elastic pole, and at the other to a treadle; **pole-mast,** a mast formed of a single spar; so **pole-masted** *a.*; **pole-net,** a net for catching fish, etc., fastened on a pole or poles; **pole-pad,** a stuffed leather pad fastened on the point of the pole of a gun-carriage, to prevent injury to the horses; **pole-piece,** (*a*) a heavy strap which attaches the end of the pole to the horse's collar; (*b*) in roof-construction, a ridge-pole; † **pole-pike,** ? a pike fixed in the end of a pole, a pike-staff; **pole-plate** (see quots.); **pole-**

prop, a bar for supporting the end of the pole (esp. of an artillery carriage) when the horses are unhitched (Knight); **pole-puller**, one who is employed in drawing the poles in a hop-garden; so **pole-pulling**; **pole-rack**, a rack on which drying-poles are supported in dyeing, tanning, and other trades; **pole-railroad, -railway**, a temporary track constructed of two parallel lines of barked poles, serving as rails for the removal of the logs of a district to the sawmill; **pole-reed** (also *pool-reed*), *Phragmites communis*; **pole-road** = *pole-railroad*; **pole-rush** (also *pool-rush*), the Bulrush, *Scirpus lacustris*; **pole-screen**, a fire-screen mounted on an upright pole or rod, on which it may be fixed at any point; **pole-shank** = *pole-staff*; **pole-sling**, a kind of palanquin or travelling seat suspended from a pole or poles carried by hearers; †**pole-square**, a square pole; **pole-staff**, a net-pole (*Cent. Dict.*); **pole-strap** = *pole-piece* (*a*) (Knight); **pole-tip**, a metal cap covering the point of the pole of a carriage; **pole-tool**: see quot.; **pole-torpedo**, a torpedo carried on the end of a pole projecting from the bows of a vessel; a spar-torpedo; **pole-trap**, a circular steel trap set on the top of a post; **pole-trawl**, a trawl-net of which the mouth is kept open with a pole; so **pole-trawling**; **pole-wedge** (also **poll-**), in a plough: see quots.

1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 211 *Pole-brackets ..are of a tubular form..and made of malleable iron. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 78/1 Insulators. *Pole Cap. 1833 *Wauldby Farm Rep.* 102 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, The wain or *pole-cart dragged by oxen is unknown here. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Surveying*, The surveyor .. furnish'd..with a well divided *pole chain or off set rod. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 102 The accidental breakings of reins, pole-chains, hame-straps. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 68 Thy *pole-clipt vineyard, And thy Sea-marge stirrile, and rockey-hard. 1773 in Crisp *Richmond* (1866) 316 From the depth of water, the want of *Pole ground would render it difficult..to work the Craft. 1873 SULLIVAN *O'Curry's Anc. Irish* I. Introd. 459 In the fourteenth century the war hammer was in general use...The foot soldiers had it fixed on a long pole, whence the name *Pole-hammer. [This is an error, founded on false etymology; the *poll-hammer* (M.Du. *pol-hamer*) had its name from *poll* head, like *poll-ax*, POLE-AX.] *a* 1529 SKELTON *My darlyng dere*, etc. 28, I wys, *powle hachet, she bleryd thyne I. 1826 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) II. 98 You pennyless pole-hatchet. 1665 REA *Flora* (ed. 2) 6 Pallisados (or as we usually call them, *Pole-hedges) are much in fashion in France. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. 91 The Cultivation of Vines in Vineyards, on Pole-Hedges. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 66 The *pole lathe..made of the cheapest materials, and in the simplest manner. 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 539 The pole lathe and the 'dead-centre' lathe are..the most simple forms of this useful contrivance. 1730 in *Patents Specific., Masts*, &c. (1874) 1 A *pole mast vessell for the better .. catching .. of all sorts of fish. 1824 *Ibid.* 19 Double pole masts. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) B b ij b, A mast..is either formed of one single piece, which is called a *pole mast*, or composed of several pieces joined together. 1894 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 2/1 The Britannic is rigged as a *pole-masted schooner. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Pole-net*, a net attached to a pole for illegal fishing in rivers. 1885 BOMPAS *Life F. Buckland* 163 Imagine an old fashioned, bag-shaped night-cap, with a stick fastened on each side of it, and you have a pole net. 1619 in *Naworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 108 For a paer of duble cotch rains and 2 *poolpeseis. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 212 *Pole-pieces* are the straps which couple the horses to the pole, and are regulated by the size and weight of the carriage. 1901 *J. Black's Illustr. Carp. & Build., Home Handicr.* 22 Deal rafters .. the lower ends of which rest on the wall plates,..and the upper extremities ..abut on the 'ridge' or 'pole piece'. 1451-2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 147 Pro j *polepike et quinque Sholyrnez, ijs. ijd. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 128 A *pole-plate is a beam over each opposite wall, supported upon the ends of the tie-beam. 1889 *Cath. Household* 30 Nov. 4 Bold king-post principals and traceried windbraces to the purlins and pole plates. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 753 The *pole-puller and pickers..in the hop plantation. 1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 6 Apr., They use on these *pole railroads trucks with iron wheels. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. liv. 514 This plante is called in..English, Common *Pole Reede, Spier, or Cane Reede. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxiv. § 6. 34 *Arundo Cypria* .. in English, Pole reede, or Cane, or Canes. 1879 PRIOR *Names Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) 187 *Pole-reed,..in our western counties, Pool-reed. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 16 July 6 The *pole road, ordinarily, is constructed of poles 4 or 5 inches in diameter, of pine or hard wood. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 708/2 'Pole-roads' ..where cars with wheels with concave faces run on poles instead of rails. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lii. 511 The fourth [kind of Rush] is called .. in English, the *pole Rushe, or bull Rushe, or Mat Rushe. 1870 MRS. OLIPHANT *Autobiogr. & Lett.* (1899) 225, I have just finished the most enchanting *pole-screen. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 250 In this is inserted the end of the *pole-shank. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 86 Allowing a Bushel to a *Pole-square, or a hundred and sixty Bushels to an Acre. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Pole-tools*, the tools used in drilling with rods. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 386 The *pole-torpedo could not..avail. 1892 *Daily News* 6 Jan. 5/7 Most cruel of all the instruments of destruction used by gamekeepers ..is the '*pole trap'. 1836 *First Rep. Irish Fisheries* 166 The *pole-trawl, used in shoal water, is the only one known here. 1774 WALSH in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 471 Small vessels, with which they practise *pole-trawling. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxi. 308 The Coulter, which is wedged tight up to it [the Coulter-hole] by the *Poll-Wedge. *Ibid.* 309 Three Wedges at least will be necessary to hold the Coulter; the Pole-Wedge before it,..another Wedge on the left Side of it above, and a third on the right Side underneath.

Pole, *sb.*[2] Forms: 4- pole; also 4 pool, 4-6 pol, 5-6 poole, 6 powle, *Sc.* poill. [ad. L. *pol-us* the end of an axis, a pole ((Astron.) Plin.), the sky (Virg.), a. Gr. *πόλος* a pivot, axis, in Astron. the axis of the sphere (Plato), the sky (Æsch.). In OF. *pole* (1372 in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *pôle*; so It., Sp., Pg. *polo*, Ger. *pol*, Du. *pool*, all from L.]

1. Each of the two points in the celestial sphere (*north pole* and *south pole*) about which as fixed points the stars appear to revolve; being the points at which the earth's axis produced meets the celestial sphere. Sometimes also = POLE-STAR.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 22 The heyhte of owre pool Artik fro owre north Orisonte. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxii. (Bodl. MS.), Polus is a fulle litel sterre...And twei Polus [ed. 1495 Polis] there bene, þat one hatte Articus ..þe oþer pole hiȝt antarticus. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. iii. (1555), To enhaunce thyne honour to the heauen Aboue the poole and the sterres seuen. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 261 Alle the grownde that lyethe over the occean..vnder the northe pole. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. i. 34 Dedalus, the wrycht,..To aventur hym self heich in the sky, .. Towart the frosty poil artik he flaw. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 253 The altitude of the Poles, that is the North and South starres. 1602 H. BRIGGES (*title*) A Table to find the height of the Pole; the Magnetical Declination being given. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 15 To cast water on the burning Beare, And quench the Guards of th' euer-fixed Pole. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 741 All one cope Of starry glitter, glows from pole to pole. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 328. 145 The points where the terrestrial poles would pierce this sphere, if they were long enough, we shall call the celestial poles.

fig. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xv. 65 The Souldiers pole is falne: young Boyes and Gyrles Are leuell now with men.

2. Each of the extremities (North and South) of the axis of the earth; also of any rotating spherical or spheroidal body (*pole of revolution*).

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., The two poyntes that suche a lyne maketh in the vtter bounde or platte of the globe, are named polis, wch you may call aptly in englysh, tourne pointes. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 228 Those found neere the pooles are not perfect, but are of a thick colour; whereas such as are found neere the line, are most orient and transparent. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 19 They entertained a notion that I was going ..to search for the South pole. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* v. i, Oh sleep! it is a gentle thing, Beloved from pole to pole! 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 46 The opinion of an open sea round the Pole is altogether chimerical. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. I. 159 Resolved..that another Expedition to the North-Pole shall be undertaken. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Astron.* iii. 83/1 (U. K. Soc.), The points *M* and *m* are called..the poles of the moon. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 111 As for matters of the heart between us, we're as far apart as the Poles.

fig. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. (1555) D j, The lady Gramer .. To whose doctrine, I dyd me aduertise For to attayne, in her artyke poole, Her gylted dewe, for to oppresse my doole.

† **b.** Each extremity of the axis of a lens. *Obs.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pole of a Glass* (in Opticks) is the thickest part of a Convex, but the thinnest of a Concave Glass..sometimes called, The Vertex of the Glass.

† **c.** Each of the two ends of any axle; a peg on which anything turns. *Obs. rare.*

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. I. 124 The Poles upon which the Wheel of Cardinalism ought to turn. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 303 These Doors have a round Hole in the Threshold, and another above, into which the Poles of the Impost entered.

3. *Geom. Pole of a circle of the sphere*: Each of the two points on the surface of the sphere, in which the axis of that circle cuts the surface; as the poles of the ecliptic on the celestial sphere. The poles of any great circle of a sphere are also the poles of every small circle parallel to it.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I § 18 This senyth is the verrey pool of the orisonte in euery regioun. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 33 If I make B. D. the poles of th' equinoctiall..then can thei not be the poles of the zodiack. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. xvi. (1636) 311 In this Colure there are set downe the two Poles of the Ecliptique line, being distant from the Poles of the world three and twenty degrees and 30'. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. ii. 3 Every Dial Plane hath his Axis, which is a straight Line passing through the Center of the Plane, and making Right Angles with it; and at the end of the Axis be the two Poles of the Plane, whereof that above our Horizon is called the Pole Zenith, and the other the Pole Nadir of the Dial. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* II. 255/1 The Pole of a great circle is a point upon the sphere equally distant from every part of the circumference of the great circle. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 2 They all describe circles having the same point for their Pole.

b. Hence in *Cryst.*, the point at which a straight line perpendicnlar to a face or plane of a crystal meets the (ideal) sphere of projection.

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 31 The points in which the perpendiculars .. meet the surface of the sphere are called the poles of the respective faces. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 27 A pole may therefore also be defined as the point of contact of the sphere and a tangent-plane parallel to a plane of the system on the same side of the origin with the plane.

4. *poet.*, after ancient Greek and Latin usage; also *pl.* The sky, heavens. *arch. or Obs.*

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXX. 134 The storme approches quhen ye Poills are fairest. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cclxxiii, Hee,..Ambitious of the Pole, has got moe Eyes But with less ease. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* VIII. 692 Stars unnumber'd gild the glowing pole. 1770 W. HONSON *Ded. Temple Sol.* 2 Mingled Thunders shake the lab'ring Pole. 1794 BLAKE *Songs Exper., Poison-Tree* 14 When the night had veil'd the pole.

5. *Magn.* Each of the two opposite points or regions on the surface of a magnet (when of elongated form, usually at its ends) at which the magnetic forces are manifested.

So called originally by analogy with the poles of the earth or the celestial sphere, when it was discovered that a lodestone tends to dispose itself with one extremity towards the north, and the other towards the south.

1574 EDEN *Prof. Bk. Navigation* (1579), For lyke as in heauen are two poynts immoueable ..vpon the which the whole frame of heauen is turned..euen so the stone Magnes reduced into a globous or rounde forme, laying thereon a needle turneth and resteth, thereby is shewed the place of the poles. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iii. (1635) 57 Let the two poles both North and South bee marked out in the Loadstone. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 60 A Loadstone..wherein only inverting the extremes as it came out of the fire, wee altered the poles or faces thereof at pleasure. 1738 J. EAMES in *Phil. Trans.* Abridgm. VIII. 246 Concerning Magnets having more than two Poles. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* X. 93 A steel wire .. became magnetic by exposure to the white light of the sun; a north pole appearing at each polished part, and a south pole at each unpolished part. 1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 37 Gilbert considered the north pole of the magnet to be a south pole, as he took the north pole of the earth as his standard north pole. 1870 AIRY *Treat. Magnetism* 12 This suggests the idea that the whole of the magnetism peculiar to that end of the magnet is collected into that one point: and that point is called a 'pole'. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 3 The ends of a long thin magnet are commonly called its poles.

Comb. 1884 S. P. THOMPSON *Dynamo-electr. Mach.* 124 By substituting a four-pole field for the original two-pole field..they could get exactly double. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 748/2 There being two generating sets, with two-pole dynamos. *Ibid.* 754/2 A twelve-pole machine, the connections of whose winding can be altered so as to furnish pressures from 385 to 4,000 volts.

b. *Magnetic pole*: each of the two points in the polar regions of the earth where the dipping needle takes a vertical position.

1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* I. ii. 9 The Magnetick Poles are also a great Secret; especially now they are found to be distinct from the Poles of the Earth. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 435/2 The magnetic poles of the earth may be considered as the centres of the polarities of all the particular aggregates of magnetic substances. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 178 It is found, that the magnetical poles of the earth change their situation, and this singular circumstance has opened a wide field for speculation.

6. *Electr.* Each of the two terminal points (positive and negative) of an electric cell, battery, or machine.

1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 319 It is particularly through the medium of the organs of sight and taste, that we find some difference in the respective action of the two poles. 1834 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* (1855) I. 196 The poles, as they are usually called, are only the doors or ways by which the electric current passes in or out. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 290 The termination of the conductors or wires, connected with the opposite ends of the voltaic battery, are commonly termed its positive and negative poles. 1881 S. P. THOMPSON *Elem. Less. Electr. & Magn.* 127 The copper strip, whence the current starts on its journey through the external circuit, is called the *positive pole*, and the zinc strip is called the *negative pole*. 1905 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 15 *note*, The connection at the negative plate is the positive pole and that at the positive plate the negative pole.

7. *Biol.* Each extremity of the main axis of any organ of more or less spherical or oval form.

1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 462 Their parts are arranged round an axis and on one or several radii, or on one or several lines extending from one pole to the other. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Introd. 22 It is rare for the chromatin to be grouped in two masses on the equator [of the spindle] and the split of the nucleus to take place through its poles. 1893 TUCKEY tr. *Hatschek's Amphioxus* 39 The upper pole of the egg. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 338 The upper pole of the right kidney is 5 cm. external to the tip of the eleventh thoracic spine.

8. *Geom.* **a.** A fixed point to which other points, lines, etc., are referred: as, the origin of polar co-ordinates; the point of which a curve is a polar.

b. The point from which a pencil of lines diverges.

1849 CAYLEY *Wks.* I. 425 A fixed point *Q* (which may be termed the harmonic pole of the point *P* with respect to the system of surfaces). 1863 R. TOWNSEND *Mod. Geom.* I. x. 216 The inverse of the foot of the perpendicular from the centre of a circle upon any line is termed the pole of the line with respect to the circle. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calculus* (ed. 2) xii. § 175 The position of any point in a plane is determined when its distance from a fixed point called a pole, and the angle which that distance makes with a fixed line, are known; these are called the polar co-ordinates of the point. 1885 A. G. GREENHILL *Diff. Calculus* (1886) 241 The locus of *Y*, the foot of the perpendicular on the tangent of a curve drawn from the origin *O*, is called the pedal of the curve with respect to *O*, and *O* is called the pole of the pedal.

9. *fig.* Each of two opposed or complementary principles to which the parts of a system or group of phenomena, ideas, etc., are referable.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* IV. xv. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 147 Losyng and knyttyng therefore be Princypalls two Of thys hard Seyence, and Poles most pryncypall. 1830 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 30 Apr., The .. Nominalists and Realists..each maintained opposite poles of the same truth.

1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvii. 350 To develope itself [i.e. syphilitic poison] according to certain antitheses (poles or metastases). 1861 E. Garbett *Bible & Critics* 245 Reverting..to the very opposite pole of religious thought and practice.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **pole-cell** (sense 6); **pole-changer**, a switch or key for reversing the direction of an electric current; †**pole-dial** = Polar *dial*; **pole-piece**, a mass of iron forming the end of an electromagnet, through which the lines of magnetic force are concentrated and directed.

1893 Tuckey tr. *Hatschek's Amphioxus* 173 The *pole-cell of the mesoblast still distinguishable. 1884 Knight *Mech. Dict.* Suppl., *Pole-changer. 1905 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 209 Introducing the pole-changer and compound relay. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* vii. A aaaij, A Globe with two *Pole-Dials, and one Shadow-Dial. 1883 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/1 The *pole-pieces of the field magnets. 1884 Higgs *Magn. & Dyn. Electr. Machines* 171 The distribution of the electromotive force in the various sections of the coils on the armature depends very greatly on the shape of the pole-pieces.

Pole (pōul), *sb.*[3] *rare.* [a. F. *pole* 'the Sole-fish called a Dogs-tongue' (Cotgr.).] A species of deep-water flounder, *Pleuronectes* (*Glyptocephalus*) *cynoglossus*. Also *pole-dab*, *-flounder*, *-fluke*.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. v. § 3. 141 Plain or flat fish .. having the mouth on the left side of the eyes, having bigger scales. Pole. 1888 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 260 In Greenland they are said to feed upon the pole-flounder. *Ibid.* 331. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pole-dab. 1890 Webster, *Pole-flounder* .. native of the northern coasts of Europe and America..called also *craig flounder*, and *pole-fluke*.

Pole, *sb.*[4] Also 6 Poyle, Poole. [a. Ger. *Pole*, sing. of *Polen*, in MHG. *Polân*, pl. *Polâne*, a. Polish *Poljane* lit. field-dwellers, f. *pole* field.]

†**1.** Poland. *Obs.*

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 34 In any other countrey than England, Scotland, Ireland, & Poyle. 1565 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 368 Ireland, Poole, Denmarke, Sueden, and Hungarie. 1671 Fraser *Polichronicon* (S. H. S.) 491 After the peace he went up to Pole with other Scotsshmen.

2. A native of Poland.

Earlier names were (*pl.*) *Polones* [from L.] (1555 Eden *Decades* 278, 280), Polack, Polander.

1656 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* (1659) 308 After many hot charges, .. the Poles confusedly fled. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* vi. ann. 1697 (1734) II. 196 To distribute Eight Millions of Florins among the Poles. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 324/1 The emperor Nicholas..exercised the utmost severity against the Poles.

b. A Poland fowl.

1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1268/3 Polands. Golden spangled Poles, perfect birds.

Hence **Po·less**, a female Pole, Polish woman.

1828 Carlyle *Werner* Misc. Ess. 1872 I. 102 A young Poless of the highest personal attractions.

Pole, *v.* Also 7–9 poll (8 pool). [f. Pole *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* †**a.** To set on a pole. *Obs.*

1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xiv. xc. (1612) 365 From whom ..they hewd his better-worthie head, And pold it on their Citie walls.

b. To convey (hay, reeds, etc.) on poles. *local.*

1828 Webster, *Pole*..to bear or convey on poles; as, to pole hay into a barn. 1892 P. H. Emerson *Son of Fens* xvii. 173 We began to pole it inter the boat. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Pole*, to heap or move grass or reeds, etc., on long poles.

2. To furnish with poles. (Cf. *to stake.*)

1573 [see Poling *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1594 Plat *Jewell-h.* I. 48 *margin*, New manner of poling of hops. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* 135 Disperse your Poles between the Hills before you begin to pole, and begin not to pole till your Hops appear above the Ground. 1893 Kate Sanborn *Truthf. Wom. in S. California* 134 Beans do not need to be 'poled' here, but just lie lazily along the ground. 1898 *Daily News* 24 Aug. 5/2 The military telegraph wire is poled to this place.

3. To attach (a horse) to the carriage-pole.

1861 Whyte Melville *Mkt. Harb.* xxi, Crasher..was.. revolving in his own mind..whether he wouldn't pole up Marathon a little shorter going home.

4. To push, poke, or strike with a pole; to stir *up*, push *off*, with a pole.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Polling*, in gardening, the operation of dispersing the worm-casts all over the walks, with long ash-poles. 1870 Keim *Sheridan's Troopers* 270 While one was poling up the unknown occupants within, the others stood around the entrance with pistols..ready to greet the first appearance of the denizens. 1897 M. Kingsley *W. Africa* 381 The only thing was to pole the logs off.

b. To strike or pierce with a carriage-pole.

1728 Vanbr. & Cib. *Prov. Husb.* II. i, If we had a mind to stand in his way, he wou'd pool us over and over again. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 450 Von heedless hack Has poled a deaf old woman's back. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. ix, With a footman up behind, with a bar across, to keep his legs from being poled.

†**5.** *intr.* (?) To use a pole as a weapon; to fight or fence with a pole. *Obs.*

a 1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 6, I am as perfect in my Pipe, as Officers in poling, Courtiers in flatterie, or Wenches in falling. *c* 1645 T. Tully *Siege Carlisle* (1840) 35 One Watson, poleing with a Skott, was shot by his Comraid. Scisson to revenge his death cut 2 of the Scotts.

6. *trans.* To propel (a boat or raft) with a pole.

1774 D. Jones *Frnl.* (1865) 47 The canoe was poled up the stream. 1799 J. Smith *Acc. Remark. Occurr.* (1870) 43 Sometimes paddling and sometimes polling his canoe along. 1893 F. F. Moore *Gray Eye or so* II. 57 The boat..was being poled along in semi-darkness.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

1831 R. Cox *Adv. Columbia River* II. 193 After pushing off we poled away with might and main. 1895 H. Norman *Peoples & Pol. of Far East* xxxii. 537 We poled and paddled up the river.

7. To stir (molten metal or glass) with a pole of green wood, with the object of reducing the proportion of oxygen in the mass.

1842 [see Poling *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 265 In order to get rid of the last traces of oxide, the molten copper is 'poled' or stirred up with a piece of green wood. 1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 1 Dec. 766/1 The tin is first melted and 'polled'—that is, stirred up with a stick of green wood.

Pole, obs. form of Paul, Poll, Pool, Pulley.

-pole, combining element from Gr. *-πώλης* a seller, dealer (as in *οἰνοπώλης* wine-seller), f. *πωλεῖν* to sell, used rarely to designate a merchant, as in Bibliopole, Pharmacopole.

Pole-ax, -axe, poleaxe (pōu·lˌæks), *sb.* Forms: (4 poleax), 4–7 pollax, polax, 5 polle axe, polex, pollex (pol hax), 5–7 pollaxe, 6 pol-axe, pol-ax (pulaxe), 7 poll-ax, 7– pole-ax, (6) 7–pole-axe, 6– poleaxe. *β. Sc.* 6 pow ax, 7 pow-aix. [ME. *pollax*, *polax*, Sc. *powax* = MDu. *polaex*, *pollaex*, MLG. and LG. *polexe*, *pollexe* (whence MSw. 15th c. *polyxe*, *pulyxe*, MDa. *polöxe*), f. *pol*, Poll *sb.*[1], Sc. *pow*, MDu., MLG. *polle*, *pol* head + Ax: cf. MDu. *polhamer* = poll-hammer, also a weapon of war. It does not appear whether the combination denoted an ax with a special kind of head, or one for cutting off or splitting the head of an enemy. In the 16th c. the word began to be written by some *pole-ax* (which after 1625 became the usual spelling), as if an ax upon a *pole* or long handle. This may have been connected with the rise of sense 2. Similarly, mod.Sw. *pålyxa* and Westphalian dial. *pål-exe* have their first element = pole. Sense 3 may be a substitute for the earlier *bole-ax*, which was applied to a butcher's ax.]

1. A kind of ax formerly used as a weapon of war, a battle-ax; also, a form of this retained till the end of the eighteenth century in naval warfare for boarding, resisting boarders, cutting ropes, etc.

It probably varied in form at different times, but originally (and in naval use to the end) it was a short-handled weapon, which could be hung at the saddle-bow or held under the shield, and used in close fighting: in the quot. from Chaucer it is one of the short weapons specially forbidden at the combat. Its use to render L. *bipennis* two-edged ax, in the Promptorium and Catholicon, and by Sandys, suggests that it had usually a cutting edge or point also on the side opposite the broad face.

13.. *Coer de L.* (W.) 6870 If the dogge wyl come to me, My pollax schal hys bane be. *Ibid.* 6972 [cf. 5053 Hys ax on his fore arsonn hyng]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Kn.'s T.* 1686 No man ther fore vp peyne of los of lyf No maner shot polax [*v.r.* pollax] ne shorte knyf In to the lystes sende ne thider brynge Ne short swerd for to stoke with poynt bityngе. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III. 328 They..pletid wth pollaxis and poyntis of swerdis. 1422–61 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1827) I. Introd. 20 [He] woulde haf slayne me with ane polle axe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/2 Polax, *bipennis*. 1465 Marg. Paston in *P. Lett.* II. 215 Sum of hem havyng rusty polexis and hyllys. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 286/1 A Pollaxe, *bipennis*. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. xiii. 105 Hyr braid pollax, rasit sa on hie [*validam..securim, altior exsurgens*]. 1530 Palsgr. 179 *Bec de faulcon*, a pollax. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 14 b, Sir Piers..with a strooke of his Pollax felled hym to the ground. 1551 Robinson *More's Utopia* II. (1895) 262 At hande strokes they vse not swordes but pollaxes. 1561 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* (Maitl. Cl.) 66 Ane slot staf, or ane pow ax. 1567 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 86 My pulaxe..ij bills or pulaxes. 1604 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* II. II. 432 With hagbuttis, pistoletis,..pow-aixes. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1626) 160 Behold, Ancæus with a polax [*bipennifer Arcas*]. *Ibid.*, In both his hands Aduanc't his polax [*Ancipitemque manu tollens utraque securim*]. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* IV. xxii. 320 Snatching their Pole-axes which hung by their saddle-bowes, they fell afresh to the combat. 1644 Vicars *God in Mount* 164 They presently fell to it pell mell with their Swords and Pole-axes. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 291/2 Their Cutting Knife..many would rather take to be a Poll-ax. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* XIII. 766 His right [arm], beneath, the cover'd pole-ax held. 1769–76 Falconer *Dict. Marine*, *Pole-axe*, a sort of hatchet .. having an handle about 15 inches in length, and being furnished with a sharp point, or claw, bending downwards from the back of it's head... It is principally employed to cut away .. the rigging of any adversary who endeavours to board. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 45 His henchman.. Wi' ane pow-axe intill his hand. 1850 Prescott *Peru* II. 211 To deal furious blows with their pole-axes and war-clubs.

†**b.** (?) Applied to an industrial implement. *Obs.*

Mentioned along with an iron hammer and 3 quarry wedges.

1356–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 557 *Marescalcia.* In uno malleo ferreo et 1 poleax, 3 Wharelwegges faciendis de proprio ferro.

2. A halbert or similar long-handled weapon carried by the body-guard of a king or great personage. (In quot. 1585 applied (as shown by the accompanying plate) to a small ax-blade on a long lance.)

The original *pollax* of the body-guard may have been the same weapon as in sense 1, mounted on a long staff or pole; but it became mainly an ornamental weapon, often gilt and of various fanciful shapes.

a 1562 G. Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 31, iiij footmen with gylt pollaxes in ther hands. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xiii. 126 b, His right hand bare a long launce, the poleaxe at the point being well steeled. 1598 Florio, *Mazziére*,..a halbardier or poleaxe man, such as the Queene of Englands gentlemen pencioners are. ?*a* 1600 *Bk. Precedence* in *Q. Eliz. Acad.*, etc. 22 (MS. 1604) Then the Pentioners with ther poleaxes on each side of her maiestie. [1611 Cotgr., *Bec de faulcon*, a fashion of Pollax borne by the Peeres of France, and by the French kings Pensioners.] 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 326 His [Wolsey's] palaces ..and body guards with gilded pole axes.

3. An ax with a hammer at the back, used to fell or stun animals; a butcher's ax.

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. iii. 53 An ox is felled with a pole-axe. 1837 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* II. 7 The ox is first stunned by a violent blow on the head with a pole-axe.

Hence **Po·leax** *v. trans.*, to fell with a pole-ax; also *fig.*; whence **Po·leaxed** *ppl. a.*; **Po·leaxer**, one who uses a pole-ax; **Po·leaxing** *vbl. sb.*

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Nov. 5/1 By the Christian mode of poleaxing, sensibility was almost instantaneously destroyed. 1898 *Daily News* 27 July 8/6 She ought to be poleaxed. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 30 Aug. 3/3 Your valiant poleaxer has returned to the fray. 1906 *Blackw. Mag.* May 701/1 The slaughterer pole-axes an ox.

Polecat, pole-cat (pōu·lkat). Forms: α. 4–7 polcat, 5 -kat, 6 -catte, 6–7 pol-cat, 7 pol-cate, -catt, poll-cat, 8 poll cat, 9 pole cat, 6–pole-cat, 7– polecat. *β.* 5 pulcatt. -kat; 6 poulcatte, 6–8 -cat. powl-)cat, poul-cat, 9 poulecat; dial. pow-cat. [ME. *polcat*, *pulcatt*, the second element being Cat *sb.*]

The element *pole*, *pol-* (as already pointed out by Prof. Skeat) may have been OF. *pole*, *poule*, chicken, fowl: cf. *sparrow-hawk*, *gos-hawk*, *honey-bear*; this is favoured by the forms in *pul-*, *poul-*, *powl-*; but *pow-cat* offers difficulty.]

1. A small dark-brown coloured carnivorous quadruped, *Putorius fœtidus*, of the *Mustelidæ* or Weasel family, a native of Europe; called also *fitchet*, *fitchew*, *foumart*.

1320 *Acc. Roll* No. 27205 *Westminster Deanery* 13–14th Edw. II (Surrey) Anceres..item in denoracione per Polcat vj. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 527 And eek ther was a polcat in his hawe That as he seyde hise capons hadde yslawe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407 2 Pulkat, idem quod *fulmerc.* 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 52 Nyghtecrowes and poulcattes, foxes and foumerdes, with all other vermine. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. i. 29 Powlcats? There are fairer things then Powlcats, sure. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 218 Grayes, Polcats and Brocks. 1714 Gay *What d'ye call it* I. i, How should he then Who killed but Poulcats, learn to murder Men? 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 363 The Polecat is larger than the weasel, the ermine, or the ferret, being one foot five inches long. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pow-cat*, the pole cat. 1876 Smiles *Sc. Natur.* vii. 111 The bite..of a polecat..is anything but agreeable.

b. Applied to other species of the genus *Putorius*, e.g. *P. nigripes*, the American Polecat, *P. eversmanni*, the Siberian P., *P. sarmaticus*, the Mottled P., of Eastern Europe and Western Asia; also to other *Mustelidæ*, esp. in *U. S.* the skunks.

1688 J. Clayton in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 124 There are [in Virginia] several sorts of Wild Cats, and Poll-Cats. 1781 S. Peters *Hist. Connecticut* 252 The Skunk is..very different from the Pole-Cat, which he is sometimes called. 1860 Warter *Sea-board* II. 210 During the long winter, it [the *Mustela Vison* of N. America] leaves the frozen waters, and preys like other polecats on mice and land animals. 1864 Webster, *Zorilla*..called also *mariput*, *Cape polecat*, and *African polecat*.

2. *fig.* Applied contemptuously to a vile person; a courtesan, a prostitute.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 195 Out of my doore, you Witch, you Ragge, you Baggage, you Poulcat, you Runnion, out, out. 1607 Dekker & Webster *Northw. Hoe* I. D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 4 To take their leaues of their London Polecats, (their wenches I meane Sir). *a* 1640 Day *Parl. Bees* x. (1641) G j b, Hee's a male powl-cat; a meere heart-bloud soaker. 1717 L'Estrange & Ozell tr. *Sovorcano* (*title*) The Spanish Pole-Cat, or the Adventures of Seniora Rufina. 1790 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Advice to Fut. Laureat* II. vi, Brudenell, thou stinkest; weazel, polecat, fly!

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *polecat head*, *perfume*, etc.; **polecat ferret**, a brown variety of the ferret; **polecat weed**, in *U.S.*, the skunk cabbage, *Symplocarpus fœtidus*; **wild polecat weed**, *Convolvulus panduratus* (Miller *Plant-n.*, 1884).

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 59 With one Pol-cat perfume or another hee will poyson thee. 1631 P. Fletcher *Sicelides* I ij, That sanie Foolishes had a pole-cat head. 1844 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, Polecat weed, *Dracontium fœtidum*. 1869 G. Rooper *Flood, Field & Forest* (1874) 178 The young ferret came but once a year. I refer to the polecat ferret. 1893 J. Watson *Confess. Poacher* 123 In the north we have two varieties of ferret,—one a brown colour, the polecat-ferret; the other the common white.

Poledavy: see Poldavy. **Pole-evil**, obs. f. Poll-evil. **Pole-footed**, error for Polt-footed.

Po·lehead, powhead. Now only *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 3 polheuede, 6 poled, polet, 6–7 pole-head; *Sc.* 8– pow-head (9 powet). [ME. *polheuede*, the second element being *head*; the first is uncertain, though perh. the same as in *tadpole*; the Sc. form *pow-* suggests that it is Poll *sb.*[1], and that the etymological spelling would be *poll-head.*] A tadpole. Also *fig.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2977 Polheuedes, and froskes, and podes swile, Bond harde egipte folc in sile. 1530 Palsgr. 256/2 Poled a yonge tode. ..Polet the blacke thynge that a tode cometh of, *cauesot*. 1607 Marston *What you will* II. i.

Cj, Why thou Pole-head, thou Ianus, thou poultron,..thou Eare-wig that wrigglest into mens braines. 1611 COTGR., *Cavesot*, a Pole-head, or Bull-head; the little black vermine whereof toads, and frogs do come. 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 12 Powheads spartle in the oosy slosh. 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* xliii, I would as sood meet wi' a pow-head in my porridge. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* i. 8 No end of horse-leeches, powets .., frogs, and other creatures that abound in..muddy water.

Poleine, variant of POULAINE *Obs.*, a shoe.

Poleis, obs. Sc. form of POLISH *v.*

Poleless (pōu·lˌlĕs), *a.* [f. POLE *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Having no pole.

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* x. 182 Horses that draw a pole-lesse chariot. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 141 A pal, or small poleless tent, such as is customary for the wives of travelling natives.

Polell, variant of PULLAILE, *Obs.*, poultry.

Poleman (pōu·lmăn). [f. POLE *sb.*[1] + MAN.] A man who uses, carries, or fights with a pole.

1838 W. HERBERT *Attila* 321 A good horseman, a good archer and poleman. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 35 The pole-men lower the pole [of a tent]. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Feb. 3/2 Others [blocks of ice] are detached with ice chisels, and guided by the polemen to the bank. 1904 *Daily News* 11 Aug. 9 A poleman in the employ of a tramway company.

b. At Eton : see quots.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* i. xi. (Montem at Eton), And all the Oppidans of the fifth form .. class as 'Corporals'; and are severally followed by one or more lower boys, who are denominated 'Polemen', but who appear in their ordinary dress. 1898 A. D. COLERIDGE *Eton. Forties* 332 The lower boys carried long white poles, from which they derived the name of polemen.

Polemarch (pŏ·lĭmāik). *Anc. Hist.* Also 7 -mark. [ad. Gr. πολέμαρχ-ος, f. πόλεμ-ος war + -αρχος ruling, ruler. So F. *polémarque.*] The title of an officer in ancient Greece, originally, as the name implies, a military commander-in-chief, but having also civil functions varying according to date and locality.

In Athens, the third archon, originally the titular military commander-in-chief; afterwards a civil magistrate having under his care the children of parents who had lost their lives in the service of their country, and the resident aliens. [1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 747 Demetrius..made him [Pisis] Polemarchus (to wit, Camp-master).] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Polemark*, a Lord Marshal of the field, a chief Officer of War. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* XII. 157 Polemarchs, that is, generals of the army and supreme magistrates of Thebes. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* II. vii. 155. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 274 The polemarch had more particularly the strangers and sojourners of Athens under his care. 1859 RAWLINSON tr. *Herodotus* VI. iii. III. 500 [At Marathon] Callimachus the polemarch led the right wing, for it was at that time a rule with the Athenians to give the right wing to the polemarch. 1868 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* (ed. 7) 301/1 The polemarchs of Sparta appear to have ranked next to the king.

transf. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* 56 Troops and Companies that were held in perpetuall discipline under the Command of a Magistrate called the Polemarche.

Polemic (pole·mik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. πολεμικός, f. πόλεμος war. So F. *polémique* (*a* 1630).]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to controversy; controversial, disputatious.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* I. iii. 10 All truthes, Polemicke, positive,.. are of neere consanguinity. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 86 Wee may bee alway sure in all Polemicke learning, to have some men of valour. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 18a The master peece of Polemique Divinity of all extant. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 129 On several such like Polemick occasions. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. II. vi. 373 To wrangle upon senseless questions of polemic theology. 1872 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 33 They displayed far less polemic bitterness.

B. *sb.*

1. A controversial argument or discussion; argumentation against some opinion, doctrine, etc.; aggressive controversy; in *pl.* the practice of this, esp. as a method of conducting theological controversy: opposed to *irenics.*

1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 172 Unhappy we, amidst our many and diverse contentions, furious polemicks, endless variances,.. debates and quarrels! 1706 PHILLIPS, *Polemicks*, Disputations, Treatises, or Discourses about controversial Points. *c* 1800 H. K. WHITE *Lett.* (1837) 201 Religious polemics .. have seldom formed a part of my studies. 1847 HAMILTON *Let. to De Morgan* 40 My confessed dislike of the polemic. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 247 In his most impassioned polemic he always unites a perfect conciliatoriness of tone with an absolute rigidity of statement. 1892 MONTEFIORE *Hibbert Lect.* iii. 128 A direct polemic against idols starts from the prophets of the eighth century, and more especially from Hosea.

† b. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—°.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Polemicks*, verses treating of war, or treatises of war, or strifes; disputations.

2. One who writes or argues in opposition to another; a controversialist; esp. in theology.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 217 They did..like Polemics of the Post pronounce The same thing to be true and false at once. 1716 N. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Drama* 22 He dy'd a real Polemick, if not a Martyr for the Church. 1825 THIRLWALL *Crit. Ess.* p. CXXXVII. *note*, An orthodox polemic in Tertullian's time. 1886 *Athenæum* 21 Aug. 239/1 The divines of James I.'s court were all casuists and polemics.

Pole·mical, *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -AL.]

† 1. Of or pertaining to war; warlike, military.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 164 Davids Polemicall or warre-like Acts and Atchievements. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Polemical*, pertaining to War, warlike, military. 1659 *Quæries Proposalls of Officers of Armie to Parlt.* 2 The third and fourth proposalls of these Polemicall gentlemen, (now plunged in politicks).

2. = POLEMIC *a.*

1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* II. i. 4 Those Polemicall discourses, which have beene so learnedly written of the severall points of difference. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Ep. Ded., Not .. to engage you to a Polemical Defence of it. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Polemical*, is a Word used in Reference to that part of Theology which relates to Controversie; which..is called *Polemical Divinity.* 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 55 ?1 It is usual with polemical writers to object ill designs to their adversaries. 1878 GLADSTONE *Gleanr.* V. i. 81 *note*, This paper may be termed polemical, but I republish it..because it is also and yet more properly historical.

B. as *sb.* A polemical discussion, a controversy: cf. prec. B. 1. *rare.*

1808 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 423 Few things could be more truly delightful, than to see fierce polemicals thus charmed away, by the bland and kindly influences of affection and good will. 1844 B. BARTON *Select.* (1849) 63, I am not over-fond of polemicals; they are almost as bad as galenicals.

Hence **Pole·mically** *adv.*, in the manner of a polemic; controversially, disputatively.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. I. i. (1852) 281 He was also sometimes put upon writing yet more polemically. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Jan. 3/2 A second article..which is able, sound, and polemically effective.

Pole·micist (-sist). [f. POLEMIC *sb.* + -IST.] A writer of polemics; = POLEMIST.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1884 A. M. FAIRBAIRN in *Brit. Q. Rev.* Apr. 384 The Church has had .. able ecclesiastics, effective polemicists and apologists.

Polemist (pŏ·lĭmist). [ad. Gr. πολεμιστής a warrior, f. πολεμίζειν to wage war; see POLEMIZE. So F. *polémiste.*] One versed in polemics; a controversialist; = POLEMIC *sb.* 2.

1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. II. 228 Cardinal of St. Sabin and polemist. 1888 J. KER *Lect. Hist. Preaching* iv. 62 He was a critic, a polemist, an apologist.

Polemize (pŏ·lĭmoiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. πολεμίζειν to wage war, f. πόλεμος war.] *intr.* To argue or write polemically; to carry on a controversy.

1828 PUSEY *Hist. Enq.* I. 150 Substituting common-place moral notions for its energetic doctrines .. or polemizing against them under the title of the oriental idioms of the New Testament. 1898 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. T.* (ed. 7) 3 Prof. Sayce..polemizes much against the 'higher critics'.

Polemoma·nia. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. πόλεμος war + MANIA.] Rage for war.

1874 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 243 At the thought of the 'giant liar', the poet is seized with a sort of polemomania.

Polemoniaceous (pŏlĭmōuni,ē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. Bot. L. *Polemōniāceæ* (f. *Polemōnium*, a. Gr. πολεμώνιον the Greek Valerian, f. proper name Πολέμων, or, according to Pliny, from πόλεμος war): see -ACEOUS.] Of or belonging to the *Polemoniaceæ*, a family of herbaceous plants, chiefly natives of temperate countries, the typical genus of which, *Polemonium*, contains the Jacob's ladder or Greek Valerian, *P. cæruleum.*

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polemoscope (pŏle·mŏskōup, pŏ·lĭmo-). [ad. mod.L. *polemoscopium* (Hevelius *a* 1668), f. Gr. πόλεμο-ς war: see -SCOPE. So F. *polémoscope.*] A telescope or perspective glass fitted with a mirror set at an angle to the line of vision, for viewing objects not directly before the eye. (So called from its proposed use in war.)

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 729 Some years ago I was framing one of Hevelius's Polemoscopes. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Any telescope will be a polemoscope, if the tube be but crooked, like a rectangular syphon .. and between the object glass .. and first eye-glass .. be placed a plain mirror. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc, s.v., Hevelius chose the name of polemoscope, because he thought the instrument might be applied, in time of war, to discover what was going on in the camp of the enemy, while the spectator remained concealed behind a wall or other defence.

b. (See quot.)

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Polemoscope*, a reflecting apparatus consisting of two plane mirrors so inclined as to enable the spectator, by glancing into one of them, to see the images of objects separated from direct view by intervening obstacles.

† **Po·lemy.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. πόλεμ-ος war + -Y: cf. Gr. (τὰ) πολέμια (Thuc.) matters of war, neut. pl. of πολέμιος adj.] Warfare, strife; controversial or polemical writing.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 85 You will maintaine the Pen as well as the Pulpit, Polemie as well as persuasive learning. *Ibid.* 86 For perfect Polemy in letters, you may guesse what our Universities can yeeld.

† **Pole·nt.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. = next.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Josh.* v. 11 They did eate of the corne of the Land the next day, azyme loaves and polent of the same yeare [*Vulg.* azymos panes et polentam ejusdem anni].

‖ **Polenta** (pole·ntă). Also poll-. [L. *polenta* peeled or pearl barley; in later use, repr. It. *polenta* 'a meate vsed in Italie made of barlie or chesnut flowre soked in water, and then fride in oyle or butter' (Florio 1598); now made also of maize flour.]

† a. Pearl-barley. *Obs.* † b. A kind of barley meal. *Obs.* c. Porridge made from steeped and parched barley or, later, of meal of chestnuts, maize flour, or other substances: now largely used in Italy.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Josh.* v. 11 Hiz .. æton .. polentan. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxvii. (Bodl. MS.), Som men meneþ þat polenta is a manere potage made of moste pure & dere floure. *Ibid.*, Pollenta is corne isode ipeled & holed & ischeled with frotinge of handes. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 16 b, Polenta..is made of fried or perched barley. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. viii. (1639) 111 Polenta is barly steeped in water one night, then fried, and then ground. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 561 The ordinarie drie grout or meale also Polenta, which the Greeks so highly commend, was made of nothing els but of barley. 1764 SMOLLETT *Trav.* (1766) I. xx. 319 The nourishment of these poor creatures consists of .. a kind of meal called polenta, made of Indian corn, which is very nourishing and agreeable. 1768 JOS. BARETTI *Mann. & Cust. Italy* II. 192 As to the generality of our peasants and lower sort of people, they breakfast on polenta. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* vi, Golden mountains of polenta (a thicker kind of mush or hasty-pudding made of Indian meal and universally eaten in Italy). *attrib.* 1884 *Pall Mall Budget* 22 Aug. 14/2 The shepherd youths..eat their polenta cakes. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 5/2 The polenta pot..simmering over the glowing logs.

† **Polen wax.** *Obs.* Also 5 pulleyn, poleyn. [Meaning and origin of *polen* uncertain; perh. a. OF. *poul(a)in* Polish.] A kind or quality of wax, used for wax candles before the Reformation.

[1450 cited in Rogers *Agric. & Pr.* III. 299/4.] 1464 *Maldon, Essex, Court-Rolls* (Bundle 41, No. 8), C de pulleyn wax et quarter de lussheban wax. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CCVII. v Wynes swete, and mykell poleyn waxe. 1490–1 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 38, iiij pounde & di. of polen wex for makynge of the Pascall. [1898 *Athenæum* 27 Aug., 'Polen wex' is believed to have been a product of Livonia and other districts east of the Elbe.]

Pole-pad to **Pole-staff**: see POLE *sb.*[1], [2].

Poler (pōu·lər). [f. POLE *sb.*[1] or *v.* + -ER[1].]

† 1. A stirring pole: see quot. 1688. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 350/2 A Tanners Pooler, or Poler .. is .. to stir up the Ouse, or Bark and Water. 1704 *Dict. Rust.*, *Pooler*, or *Poler.* 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Pooler, Poler.* 1775 ASH, *Pooler.* So in mod. Dicts.

2. One who sets up or fixes hop-poles.

1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 552 That the polers may place the poles to suit the apparent wants of the hills. *Ibid.* 554 If new poles require to be carried .. the poler is paid extra.

3. The horse or other draught-beast harnessed alongside the pole; a wheeler.

1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush Life Queensland* I. iv. 40 The intelligence displayed by the leaders and polers [bullocks] was very great. 1888 'R. BOLOREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 45 To..work like an old nearside poler.

4. One who propels a barge, boat, or canoe by means of a pole.

1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 71/1 A pole is attached to the bow of the lighter; the other end is held by a bare-footed negro. .. There are generally two polers to each lighter. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 15 Aug. 9/3 The poler, standing in the stern, can always push the stern out and so bring the bow into the bank. *Ibid.*, It is possible with one poler to keep a perfectly straight course, but it is not easy.

Poler, var. POLLER. **Polerde, Polesh(e**, obs. ff. POLLARD *sb.*[2], POLISH *v.* **Poless**: see POLE *sb.*[4]

† **Pole-ri·vet.** *Obs.* [f. *pole* (?) + RIVET *sb.*[2], bearded wheat: the meaning of the first element is obscure.] Bearded wheat.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 98 'Tis much sown in Essex upon their Hazelly Brick-earths or Loams, as the Red-wheat and the Pole-rivet or Bearded-wheat is there.

Pole-star (pōu·lˌstāɪ). [f. POLE *sb.*[2] + STAR *sb.*]

1. The star *α Ursæ Minoris*, at present about $1\frac{3}{4}°$ distant from the northern pole of the heavens; also called *Polar star*, and *Polaris.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 32 The starre which we caule the pole starre or northe starre .. is not the very poynte of the pole Artyke. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 94 The Pole-starre .. in the tip of the little Beares taile. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 515 We find, that the remarkable star called the pole-star is more or less elevated, according to the different parts of the earth from which we take our view.

2. *fig.* That which serves as a guide or director, a lodestar, a governing principle; a centre of attraction; a cynosure.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV. ii. § 3. 147 Pleasure is the pole-stare of all inordinat passions. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 19 Common-sense alone is the pole-star by which mankind ought to steer. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 387/2 His moral pole-star was duty. 1890 HALL CAINE *Bondman* II. xiii, The pole-star of my life is gone out.

Polet, obs. f. POLE-HEAD. **Polete, -ette**, obs. ff. PULLET. **Poletyk**, obs. f. POLITIC.

Poleward (pōu·lwŏɹd), *adv.* and *a.* [f. POLE *sb.*[2] + -WARD.]

A. *adv.* Towards or in the direction of the (north or south) pole.

1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* viii. 139 To produce a general flow of the upper portion of the ocean poleward. 1895 J. W. POWELL *Physiogr. Proc.* 2 The air about the equator rises, and flows poleward in both directions.

B. *adj.* Directed or tending towards the pole.

1881 W. C. LEY in *Nature* XXIV. 8/2 The pole-ward, and .. eastward movements of the atmosphere. 1901 *Dundee Advert.* 14 Jan. 5 Plans for the Poleward journey in the *Fram.*

Polewards (pōu·lwŏɹdz), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -WARDS.] = prec. A.

[1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* XX. § 1. 176 The ayre which

cometh from the polewardes, is heauyer then the ayre of the torride zone.] *a* 1866 WHEWELL (Ogilvie), The regions further polewards. 1896 J. C. IRONS *Autobiog. Sk. J. Croll* 229 A general movement of the ocean polewards.

Polewig (pōu·lwig). *local.* [See POLLIWOG.]

1. A tadpole: see POLLIWOG. 1882 in OGILVIE.

2. The name given by the Thames fishermen to a small fish, the Spotted or Freckled Goby.

1880-4 F. DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 166 *Gobius minutus*... Freckled or spotted goby. Polewig or pollybait, Thames local name.

Polex, pol hax, obs. forms of POLE-AX.

Poley, polley (pōu·li), *a. Eng. dial.* and *Austral.* [f. POLL *sb.*5 + -Y.] Hornless, polled.

1844 *Port Phillip Patriot* 4 July 1/5 Impounded..one mouse-coloured poley cow. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxix, If it had been any other beast which knocked me down but that poley heifer, I should have been hurt! 1872 C. H. EDEN *My Wife & I in Queensland* 83 A polley cow. Hornless cattle are so called. 1876 *Surrey Gloss., Poly-cow*, a cow without horns.

Poley, obs. form of PULLEY.

Poley, poley-mountain: see POLY.

† **Poleyn.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *po(u)lain* a colt, young animal: see PULLEN.] *attrib.* or as *adj.* Young male (horse).

[1314-15 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 302/2 Mesmes celes aveynes pristent pur los Poleyns. 1347 *Ibid.* II. 169/1 Les Chivalx le Roi, la Roigne, & le Prince pullains & antres.] *c* 1443 LYDG. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 213 With a sharp swerd he sanh ridyng oon, Ffers and proudly, upon a poleyn steede.

Poleyn, variant of POLAYN, POLEN (see POLEN WAX), POULAINE, PULEYNE, PULLEN.

Polhode (pɒ·lhoud). *Geom.* [mod.f. Gr. πόλος pole + ὁδός way, path (Poinsot 1852).] The non-plane curve traced on the surface of an ellipsoid with fixed centre by its point of contact with a fixed plane on which it rolls, as in the revolution of a top. Cf. HERPOLHODE.

1868 E. J. ROUTH *Rigid Dynamics* 329 The point of contact of the ellipsoid with the plane on which it rolls traces out two curves, one on the surface of the ellipsoid, and one on the plane. The first of these..is called the polhode. 1882 CAMPBELL & GARNETT *Life J. C. Maxwell* 500 The curve which the extremity of the axis of rotation describes on the invariable plane is called a herpolhode, while that which it describes on the surface of the ellipsoid is called a polhode.

Poliad (pɒ·liăd). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. πόλις city + -AD 1 b, after OREAD, etc.] A city nymph.

1818 SHELLEY *Let. to Peacock* 16 Aug., Pray, are you yet cured of your Nympholepsy? 'Tis a sweet disease: but one as obstinate and dangerous as any—even when the Nymph is a Poliad. 1887 DOWDEN *Life Shelley* II. v. 188 *note*, This poem [in Leigh Hunt's 'Foliage'], with its Oreads, Napeads, Limniads, Nepheliads, probably suggested to Shelley the word 'Poliad', a city nymph.

Poliadic (pɒlĭæ·dik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. Πολιάς, -αδ- (female) guardian of the city, epithet of Athene as tutelary goddess of Athens (f. πόλις city) + -IC.] Of the nature of a tutelary deity of a city or state.

1886 E. B. BAX *Relig. Socialism* App. vii. 174 The poliadic or state divinity Yahveh being erected into the supernatural god of the universe.

Polian (pōu·liăn), *a. Zool.* [f. proper name *Poli*: see below + -AN.] Of, pertaining to, or named after J. X. Poli, a Neapolitan naturalist (1746-1825), as in *Polian vesicle*, one of the cæcal canals or sacs, generally five, connected with the circular vessel of an Echinoid or Holothurioid.

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 229 The Polian vesicle (*b*) is largely increased in size. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 547 The circular vessel of the ambulacral system not only gives origin to polian vesicles, madreporic canals and tentacular vessels, but five canals proceed from it.

† **Po·lible,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *polī-re* to polish: see -IBLE.] Capable of being polished.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 66 Soe that it be polible withall.

Police (pɒlī·s), *sb.* Also 6 polyce, -yse, pollice. [a. F. *police* (1477 in Godef.), organized government, civil administration, police, ad. med.L. *polītĭa* for earlier *polītĭa*: see POLITY, POLICY, and -ICE. In early use commonly pronounced (pɒ·lis), as still often in Scotland and Ireland.]

I. †**1.** = POLICY *sb.*1 3, 4, 4 b. *Public police* = public policy. *Obs.*

c 1540 *Surr. Northampton Priory* in Prance *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 36 Steryng them with all perswasions, ingynes, and Polyce to dedd Images and Counterfeit Relicts. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* iv. (1870) 137 My scyences and other polyces dyd kepe me in fauour. *Ibid.* xxv. 186, I werke by polyse, subtylyte, and craught. 1632 BROME *North. Lasse* v. v, The plot smells of your Ladiships police. 1640 NABBES *Bride* I. iii, What more police Could I be guilty of? 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 208 Assisted by the police and interests of the Roman see. *a* 1768 EASKINE *Inst. Laws of Scotl.* (1773) I. 152 If..the public police shall require that a highway be carried through the property of a private person.

II. †**2.** Civil organization; civilization. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 167 *Police*, polyce. 1536 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII* c. 42 § 1 The knowlege of suche other good letters as in christened Realmes be expedyent to be lerned for the conservacion of their good pollices. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 145 Nature pronokit them to begyn sum litil police, for sum of them began to plant treis, sum to dant beystis, sum gadtbrid the frutis. 1791 BURKE *Let. Memb. Nat. Ass.* Wks. VI. 22 A barbarous nation [the Turks], with a barbarous neglect of police, fatal to the human race. 1820 J. R. JOHNSON tr. *Huber on Ants* 2 These insects, whose faculties, police, and sagacity have been, by some authors, as much overrated, as by others not duly appreciated. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* II. iii, These hovels were in many instances not provided with the commonest conveniences of the rudest police; contiguous to every door might be observed the dung-heap.

3. The regulation, discipline, and control of a community; civil administration; enforcement of law; public order.

The early quotations refer to France, and other foreign countries, and to Scotland, where *Commissioners of Police*, for the general internal administration of the country, consisting of six noblemen and four gentlemen, were appointed by Queen Anne, 13 Dec. 1714. This was app. the first official use of the word in Great Britain. In England, it was still viewed with disfavour after 1760. A writer in the *British Magazine*, April 1763, p. 542, opines that 'from an aversion to the French..and something under the name of *police* being already established in Scotland, English prejudice will not soon be reconciled to it'. (The name *Commissioners of Police*, or *Police Commission*, was in the 19th c. given to the local bodies having control of the Police force in Burghs and Police Burghs in Scotland.)

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5449/3 Charles Cockburn, Esq. to be one of the Commissioners of Police in North Britain. 1732 SWIFT *Exam. Abuses Dublin* Wks. 1761 III. 219 Nothing is held more commendable in all great cities..than what the French call the *police*; by which word is meant the government thereof. 1733 P. LINDESAY (*title*) The interest of Scotland considered, with regard to its Police, in employing of the Poor, its Agriculture, its Trade [etc.]. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* III. 60 [Scotland] A List of the Lords and Others, Commissioners of Police. 1751 CORBYN MORRIS *Pres. State of London* (title-p.), Observations [etc.]..to which are added, some Proposals for the better Regulation of the Police of this Metropolis. 1756 CHESTERF. in *World* No. 189 ¶ 1 We are accused by the French: .. of having no word in our language, which answers to their word *police*, which therefore we have been obliged to adopt, not having, as they say, the thing. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 502 (*Lucca*) Their police is very commendable, and great attention is shewn in suppressing luxury, superfluous magnificence, and .. dissipations. 1757 LD. KAMES *Statute Law Scotl.* 269 Police [Heading of a section of regulations as to prevention of fires, closing of taverns, etc.]. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 556 The right hon. lord Napier is appointed one of the lords of police in Scotland, in the room of the earl of Hopetoun. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Laws of Scotl.* (1773) II. 714 Offences against the laws enacted for the police or good government of a country, are truly crimes against the state. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xiii. 162 By the public police and economy, I mean the due regulation and domestic order of the Kingdom. 1795 J. AIKIN *Manchester* 263 The police of the town is managed by two constables. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* iii. 156 Preventive Police may be considered as a New Science, yet in its infancy, and only beginning to be understood. 1817 H. A. MEREWETHER (*title*) A New system of Police; with Reference to the Evidences given before the Police Committee of the House of Commons. 1826 KENT *Comm.* 43 The consular convention between France and this country in 1778 allowed consuls to exercise police over all vessels of their respective nation. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. § 3 (1862) 324 By police is properly meant the care of preventing infractions of the law, detecting offenders, bringing them to justice. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xvii. 249 The police of the seas was imperfectly kept. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. § 2. 30 The strict police of his [William I's] reign began already; robbers, murderers, .. were kept in check. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 39 Such legislation was part of the general police of the realm.

† **b.** In commercial legislation, Public regulation or control of a trade; an economic policy. *Obs.*

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. III. (1869) I. 191 The elegant author of the essay on the Police of Grain. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 141 Of such consequence it is to a country, and indeed to every country, to have a good police of corn; a police that shall, by securing a high price to the farmer, encourage his culture enough to secure the people at the same time from famine. [1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. viii. 146 The importance of the trade is proved by the strict police exercised upon the importation.]

c. The cleansing or keeping clean of a camp or garrison; the condition of a camp or garrison in respect of cleanliness. *U. S.*

1893 *Outing* (U. S.) May 158/1 The police of the camp was found to be excellent. 1894 *Ibid.* July 312/2 The camp was at all times in good police.

4. The department of government which is concerned with the maintenance of public order and safety, and the enforcement of the law: the extent of its functions varying greatly in different countries and at different periods.

c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 140 By the way, this police is still a great office in Scotland,..it is grown into disnetnde, though the salaries remain. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 232 Since we are so happy as not to have a certain power among us which in another country is call'd the Police, let us rather bear this insult than buy its remedy at too dear a rate. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 128 The police of Glasgow consists of three bodies; the magistrates with the town council, the merchants house, and the trades house. 1781 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. J. Juniper* I. 110 An insinuation so injurious to the honour of my country; which is governed by so supremely vigilant and wise a police. 1825 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 441 Stepney, Hampstead, Westend, and Peckham fairs have been crushed by the police, that 'stern, rugged nurse' of national morality. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. vi. 667 The police of the country, by which is meant that department of government which has for its object the maintenance of the internal peace and prevention of crimes, the protection of public order and public health.

5. The civil force to which is entrusted the duty of maintaining public order, enforcing regulations for the prevention and punishment of breaches of the law, and detecting crime; construed as *pl.*, the members of a police force; the constabulary of a locality.

Marine Police, the name given to the force instituted *c* 1798 (orig. by private enterprise) to protect the merchant shipping on the Thames in the Port of London. (The earliest use in this sense.)

New Police (quots. 1830, 1831, 1884): the name by which the police force established for London in 1829 (Act 10 Geo. IV, c. 44) was for some time known.

1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* 165 The vigilance of the Marine Police detected one of the Boats conveying it on shore. *Ibid.* 219 To place their Vessels..under the protection of the Police. 1826 SCOTT *Mal. Malagr.* ii. 41 A strong and well-ordered police would prevent the fatal agitations of a mob. 1830 WELLINGTON *Let. to Peel* 3 Nov., I congratulate you on the entire success of the Police in London. It is impossible to see anything more respectable than they are. 1830 JERVIS *Corr.* 13 Nov., It is incredible with what spirit and firmness the new police has defeated the canaille. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 87/1 The alleged incompetency and misconduct of watchmen formed the great pretext for establishing the Police. *Ibid.* 104/1 The establishment of the New Police will .. be pronounced a sufficient reason for retaining it. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. viii. 60 Later in the day, he declared that the police should fetch him. 1884 E. YATES *Recollect. & Exper.* I. 45 In those days [1836-47] the 'new Police', as they were still called .. were very different in appearance from our present guardians. *Mod.* The police ate on his track.

b. *transf.* Any body of men, officially instituted or employed to keep order, enforce regulations, or maintain a political or ecclesiastical system.

1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 13/2 Flags of different colours hoisted to various heights, and worked by the railway police, to notify any..stoppages or accidents. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Ranke* (1851) II. 132 The new spiritual police was every where. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. vi. (1857) 259 To maintain the troops in the Netherlands, as an armed police on which he could rely to enforce the execution of his orders. 1859 MILL *Liberty* 52/1 They employ a moral police, which occasionally becomes a physical one, to deter skilful workmen from receiving, and employers from giving, a larger remuneration for a more useful service. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVII. 477 He believed in a..kind of watchful police of spirits and local heroes dead and gone before. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 5/1 The vexed question whether the police of the seas should be armoured or unarmoured.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in senses 4 and 5), as *police act, barge, camp, colonel, constable, control, district, duty, establishment, force, gazette, house, inspector, lieutenant, post, protection, rate, sergeant, -ship, spy, -tax, -woman*; also *police-guarded, -harassed, -ridden* adjs.; **police board,** 'in several of the United States, a board constituted by the justices of the county for the control of county police, public buildings, roads, bridges..etc.' (Murfree, *Justices' Practice*); **police burgh:** see quot.; **police captain,** a subordinate officer in the police force in New York and other large cities of U. S.; **police judge** (*Sc.*), a stipendiary police magistrate; **police jury,** the name in Louisiana of the local authority in each parish invested with the exercise of police powers; **police magistrate,** a stipendiary magistrate who presides in a police court; **police-manure,** (*Scotl.*) manure collected in the streets, street-sweepings; **police-master,** a superintendent or chief of police in Russia; hence **police-mastership; police-monger,** *nonce-wd.*, one who busies himself about a police system; **police officer,** † an official charged with the maintenance of public order (*obs.*); a member of a police force, a constable; † **police-runner,** a police officer of the lowest rank: cf. RUNNER. See also POLICE COURT, etc.

1758 SIR J. FIELDING (*title*) An Account of the Origin and Effects of a *Police Act, set on foot by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, in the year 1753. 1838 MISS PARDOE *River & Desert* II. 111 The gaily-painted and clean-looking *police-barge. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* 207 The constant perambulation of the *Police Boats, both by night and by day. 1889 *Act* 52 & 53 *Vict.* c. 50 § 105 The expression '*police burgh' means a populous place, the boundaries whereof have been fixed and ascertained under the provisions of the General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act, 1862, or of the Act first therein recited, or under the provisions of any local Act. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xlix, All accounts..may be sent to the *Police Camp. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* 206 A 'Caution against Pillage and Plunder' which the *Police Constables were instructed to read aloud as soon as the Lumpers and Coopers were assembled. 1855 *London as it is* 366 During two months out of every three, each police constable is on night duty. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII. 252/1 Expediency of placing discharged criminals under *police control. *Ibid.* 249/2 The metropolitan *police district, according to that act [of 1829], consists of about ninety parishes, and ultra-parochial places, in and surrounding the metropolis. 1906 *Harmsworth Encycl.* 4814/3 At the present time the Metropolitan Police district is nearly 700 square miles in extent. 1798 DK. PORTLAND *Let.* 16 May in Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* (1800) 160 *note*, The expence of the Marine *Police Establishment, which appeared to me ought to be borne by Government. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 334 The establishment of a new *police force for the metropolis, in 1829, has done more towards exhibiting the advantages of em-

ploying a trained body of men for all the purposes for which the old constabulary was appointed, than any other circumstance. 1883 Anna K. Green *Hand & Ring* iii, He is a member of the police force. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII. 251/1 An official newspaper, called the *Hue and Cry* or **Police Gazette*, is also circulated amongst the authorities, throughout the kingdom. 1855 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xxxiv, 'It's nothing, miss', said Dixon.. 'Only a *police-inspector. He wants to see yon, miss.' 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 289 If the police inspector pooh-poohed his appeal and turned him ont of the police station. [1823: cf. *Judge of Police* in Police Court.] 1862 *Act* 25 & 26 *Vict.* c. 35 § 25 If adjudged by any magistrate or *police judge of any royal or parliamentary burgh. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* 199 Any *Police Magistrate .. may assist the Magistrates in their judicial Functions. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII. 250/1 When a complaint is made to a police magistrate he issues his warrant as he sees occasion, to a constable..or to one of the metropolitan force. 1883 J. Shields in *Trans. Highl. Soc. Agric.* XV. 38 The whole was manured with *police manure—about 30 tons per acre. 1863 Mrs. Atkinson *Tartar Steppes* 224 We drove to the house of the *police-master, who courteously invited us to be his guests. 1883 Reade in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 258/1 Vladimir got the promise of a *police mastership. 1808 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XXVI. 111 For the sake of pretending to be useful, these new *police-mongers will pry into every peculiarity, and meddle with every amusement of the people. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* 206 A gang of Lumpers .. quitted their employment instantly on the appearance of the *Police Officers. 1806 A. Duncan *Nelson's Fun.* 26 Special, petty, and other constables, and all the police officers of every description .. were on duty. 1844 J. T. Hewlett *Parsons & W.* vi, He returned with a police-officer. 1863 Alcock *Capit. Tycoon* I. 28 They pay road and *police-rates. 1885 *Globe* 20 Apr. 1/4 The comparatively rare complaint of being too much *police-ridden. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 23 Sept. 3/4 The patience of this police-ridden nation. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 520 *Police-runners had never been thought of as protectors of the lives of the Members of the two Houses. 1852 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 204 In the kitchen stood two *police-sergeants. 1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 329 He went on board the *police-ship stationed on the Thames. 1897 Mrs. E. L. Voynich *Gadfly* (1904) 114/1 'I am a minister of religion', he said, 'not a *police-spy.' 1884 *Chr. World* 20 Mar. 206/1 He has advised the farmers ..to refuse to pay the *police-tax. 1853 Hickie tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 398 You say well. Where is the *policewoman? 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 3/3 A plea for policewomen.

Hence (*nonce-words*) **Poli·ceful** *a.*, full of policemen; **Poli·celess** *a.*, without police; **Policeocracy** (pǫlisǫ·krăsi), the rule of the police.

1903 *Speaker* 9 May 133/1 To substitute a peaceful for a *policeful Ireland. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 June 1/3 Chevaliers of industry migrating to a *policeless Alsatia. 1900 H. G. Graham *Soc. Life Scot. in 18th C.* VII. i. (1901) 230 When a rare opportunity happened in policeless, jailless districts they [statutes] were carried out with rigour. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 1 A Protest against *Policeocracy.

Police (pǫlī·s), *v.* Also 7 pollice. [In senses 1, 2, a. F. *policer* (formerly *politier*, *policier*) (1461 in Godef.), f. *policie*, *police*; in senses 3, 4, f. Police *sb.*]

† 1. *intr.* or *absol.* ? To enclose and improve land; to make policies. *Sc. Obs.* (Cf. Policy *sb.*[1] 11.)

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 106 The nobillis als of thame tha had sic want, But thame micht nother police nor 3it plant. *Ibid.* 144 And gaif thame landis as tha lest, To plant and police quhair thame lykit best.

† 2. *trans.* To keep in (civil) order, organize, regulate (a state or country). Chiefly in *passive*. *Obs.*

1589, 1605 [see Policing *vbl. sb.* a]. *a* 1614 Donne Biathanatos (1644) 78 Humane lawes, by which Kingdomes are policed. 1670 *Tryal R. Moor*, etc. in *Phenix* (1721) I. 406 Complaining of Julius Cæsar's Violation of that course of Law whereby the State was polliced. 1689–90 Temple *Ess. Heroic Virt.* Wks. 1731 I. 205 By such Methods and Orders, the Kingdom of China seems to be framed and policed with the utmost Force and Reach of Human Wisdom, Reason and Contrivance. 1791 W. Maxwell in Boswell *Johnson* an. 1770 (1831) I. 389 That country must be ill policed, and wretchedly governed.

b. To make or keep clean or orderly; to clean up (a camp): cf. Police *sb.* 3 c. *U. S.*

1862 Trollope *N. Amer.* II. vii. 192 Of the camps.. 44 per cent. [were] fairly clean and well policed.

3. To control, regulate, or keep in order by means of the police, or some similar force.

1841 R. Oastler *Fleet Papers* I. No. 22. 176 Englishmen are too fond of Royalty to submit to be commissioned, and centralized, and policed, and bastiled. 1855 Browning *Bp. Blougram* 469 A vague idea of setting things to rights, Policing people efficaciously. 1891 *Review of Rev.* 14 Mar. 214/2 The maintenance of the navy which polices the seas. 1899 S. R. Gardiner *Cromwell* 183 The plan of policing the country by a militia of Major-Generals had bruken down financially.

b. To furnish, provide, or guard with a police force, or some force having similar functions.

1858 *Times* 4 Nov. 6/5 Even the mouth of the Canton River may perhaps be well policed. 1868 M. E. G. Duff *Pol. Surv.* 84 They are building gunboats to police their coasts. 1882 *Spectator* 11 Mar. 315/1 Why should not dangerous districts be decently policed?

c. *fig.* To keep in order, administer, control.

1886 Symonds *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) I. ii. 89 He .. left that institution [the Inquisition] .. to pursue its function of policing the ecclesiastical realm. 1893 K. Grahame *Pagan Papers* (1894) 104 Policing the valleys with barbed wires.

4. To do *out of*, do *away*, or bring *into* a state or place by police administration.

1839 *Morning Herald* 17 June, That work of destruction by which the British nation is to be policed out of its immemorial liberties and franchises. 1876 Birch *Rede Lect. Egypt* 40 Internal administration and microscopic regulations had policed away the spirit of the people.

Police, obs. form of Policy *sb.*[2], Polish *v.*

Police court. A court of summary jurisdiction for the trial or investigation of charges preferred by the police. (At first called Police office.) Also *attrib.*

1823 Stark *Picture of Edinb.* (ed. 3) 152 An application was made to Parliament, in 1805, for a police bill for the city .. and a police court [was] opened in Edinburgh, on 15 July 1805..under the superintendence of a Judge of Police. 1839 *Act* 2 & 3 *Vict.* c. 71 § 1 The several police courts now established under the names of the public office in Bow Street and the police offices in the parishes of .. [seven named] .. shall be continued. 1882 Serjt. Ballantine *Exper.* ii. 24 Police-courts were called offices [in the early part of this century]. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Oct. 2/3 So far the latter have escaped police-court proceedings.

Policed (-ī·st), *ppl. a.* [f. Police *v.* or *sb.* + -ED. Orig. (pǫ·list).]

1. Politically organized, regulated, or ordered; governed, disciplined. (In quot. 1735 pǫ·list.)

1591 Lambarde *Archeion* (1635) 65 The necessitie of an Officer of this sort is inevitable in every well-polliced Kingdome. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1634) 189 Amongst the best policed and formalest nations. 1735 Thomson *Liberty* IV. 734 As when, with Alfred, from the wilds she came To polic'd cities and protected plains. 1770 *Antiq.* in *Ann. Reg.* 104/2 Such a dispersion was little promotive of trade, which loves large and policed communities. 1858 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) II. 39 In this policed society the old 'social contract' theory strictly applied.

2. Provided with or guarded by a police force.

1897 *All About Diamond Jubilee* (ed. Newnes) 58/1 London will be probably the best policed city in the world on June 22nd.

Policedom (pǫlī·sdəm). [f. Police *sb.* + -dom.] The police system as represented by its personnel.

1889 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 2 Nov. 691/1 The hue and cry of the ten thousand hounds of policedom. 1892 *Argosy* May 380 He is one of the sleuth hounds of policedom.

Policeman (pǫlī·smăn). A member of the police force; a paid constable. *New Policeman*, a constable of the New Police of 1829.

1829 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* 28 Sept., I find a general opinion prevailing that your policemen are not paid sufficiently. 1830 *Morn. Chron.* 18 Aug. *heading*, Murder of a New Policeman by a Gang of Burglars. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* I. viii. 60 He would not go before the magistrates..unless the policemen came and fetched him. *fig.* 1887 Rider Haggard *Allan Quaterm.* 20 The stern policeman Fate moves us and them on.

b. A soldier-ant.

1877 Pascoe *Zool. Classification* (1880) 149 *Heterogyna.*—Males, females and neuters,..workers and soldiers. ..The soldiers (or 'policemen') have very large heads.

Hence **Poli·cemanlike** *a.*; **Poli·cemanship**, the function, office, or action of a policeman.

1874 R. Tyrwhitt *Sketch. Club* 142 That policemanlike faculty of coming round a corner. 1887 Wallace in *Pall Mall G.* 2 Feb. 6/1 [In determining to restore order and neglecting to do justice, the Government .. was exhibiting] policemanship, not statesmanship. 1897 A. Herbert in *Daily News* 30 Aug. 5/7 One thing we have to resist is the growth of that ugliest of all ugly things, which goes by the name of 'policemanship'.

Police office. The head-quarters of the police force in a city or town, as of the Metropolitan and the City police in London, at which the police business is transacted.

These formerly included a court-room in which offenders were tried, as well as a place of detention in which they were confined till trial; hence the name was formerly regularly applied to what is now called a Police court, and is still in many places applied to a Police station, when this has a place of detention. The earliest name was Public office (in Act of 1792). *Police office* appears to have been first applied to the Marine or Thames Police Office at Wapping. (See Police *sb.* 5, *Marine Police.*)

1798 *Resolution* in Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* (1800) 224 Under the Regulation of the Marine Police Office No. 259, Wapping New Stairs. 1800 *Ibid.* 161 His indefatigable attention [as resident magistrate] to the public interest, since he has presided at the Marine Police Office. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. i. 32/1 The account of a transaction which took place in May last, at the Police-office in Hatton-Garden. 1817 Cobbett *Wks.* XXXII. 120 What, then, do the Pig-tail gentry, assembled at the 'Police Office, Manchester', object to this? 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 113 Ye might hae been lugged awa to the Poleesh Office wi' a watchman aneath each oxter. 1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Prisoners' Van*, We were passing the corner of Bow Street..when a crowd assembled round the door of the police-office attracted our attention [referred to below as 'Public Office, Bow Street']. *Ibid.*, Turn to the prisons and police-offices of London. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII. 249/2 The public office in Bow Street was for some time the only place in the metropolis where a police magistrate sat regularly, without the jurisdiction of the city of London. Seven additional police offices were established in 1792, by the act 32d Geo. III. cap. 53, and the Thames police-office in 1798. 1855 *London as it is to-day* 366 The City of London...There are two police offices, one in the Mansion House, where the lord mayor presides; and the other at Guildhall, where the aldermen sit in rotation. 1862 *Act* 25 & 26 *Vict.* c. 35 § 19 (Scotland) And may be taken into custody .. and detained in any police office or station house, or other convenient place. 1875 McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 95 On the ground-floor is also the police-office. 1882 Ogilvie (Annandale), *Police office, police station.* (So 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*) 1903 *Whitaker's Alm.* 183 Metropolitan Police Office, New Scotland Yard, S.W...City Police Office, 26 Old Jewry, E.C.

Police station. The office or head-quarters of a local police force, or of a police district.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Police-station*, the receiving-house where offenders are taken by the police; the place where the police assemble for orders, and to march ont on duty. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. iii, A little winding through some muddy alleys, .. brought them to the wicket-gate and bright lamp of a Police-station. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Sept. 2/1 This police-station confession proved (unlike most of such self-accusations) to be true.

Polich, obs. form of Polish *v.*

Polichinelle, -i, -o, obs. ff. Punchinello.

Policial (pǫli·ʃăl), *a. rare.* [f. Police *sb.* + -al, after *office, official.*] Of or belonging to the police.

1843 Poe *Purloined Let.* Wks. 1864 I. 273 When the case is of importance—or, what amounts to the same thing in the policial eyes, when the reward is of magnitude. *Ibid.* 276 The invariable principle of policial action in searches for articles concealed.

Polician, variant of Politian *Obs.*

† **Poli·ciar.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. Policy *sb.*[1] + -ar [2].] The improver of a 'policy' or estate.

1562 Winjet *Last Blast* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 45 Quha.. trampis down the heuinlie incres and all decent policie of the samyn winzarde, drest and deckit be the former workmen, vnfenzeit policiaris of the samin.

Policied, *ppl. a.*, **Policier:** see Policy *v.*[1], [2].

Poli·cing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Police *v.* + -ing [1].]

† a. The ordering or regulation of a state. *Obs.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. viii. (Arb.) 36 The right pollicing of their states. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 6. 34 b, For..pollicing of Cities, and Commonalties, with new ordinances and constitutions.

b. The action of keeping in order and cleaning up a camp. *U. S.*

1893 Leland *Mem.* II. 60 There was no drill now .. no special care of us, and no 'policing', or keeping clean.

c. The action of furnishing with a police force or the like for the maintenance of law and order.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Feb. 11/2 Holding him responsible .. for the policeing of the frontier. 1887 *Ibid.* 18 Mar. 5/1 They deal with the 'policing' of the whole river from Teddington Lock to Cricklade. 1890 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 6/2 A lively agitation..against the continued policing of the borough by the county constabulary.

d. The fact of being or acting as a policeman.

1899 *Tablet* 15 Apr. 570 Tired of policing, a wearisome life for an educated man.

Policitation, obs. form of Pollicitation.

† **Po·licize,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. Policy *sb.*[1] + -ize.] *intr.* To use policy; to scheme, manœuvre. Hence † **Policizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, scheming; † **Po·licizer,** one who practises policy, a schemer.

1809 Mar. Edgeworth *Tales Fash. Life* III. *Manœuvring* 4 *note*, (Irish labourer) 'I'd call her a policizer—I would say she was fond of policizing'. *Ibid.* 85 For a week it might be practicable to keep them asunder by policising, but this could never be effected if he were to settle..in the country. 1820 C. C. Colton *Lacon* ii. (1833) 16 As a policiser, the marquis reasoned badly. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 85 The indignities which spring up in the crooked paths of policizing favouritism.

Po·licize, *v.*[2] *rare.* [f. Police + -ize.] *trans.* To organize, administer, discipline, reduce to law and order. Hence **Po·licized** *ppl. a.*

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 392 The woman, as lady Morgan would say, of a more 'policized society'.

Policlinic (pǫliklī·nik), *a.* Also *erron.* **poly-.** [ad. Ger. *poliklinik*, f. Gr. πόλι-ς city + *klinik* medical teaching at the bed-side of the patient (= Clinic *sb.*[2]), hence a hospital by which this is provided, ad. Gr. κλινική the clinic art or practice.] *orig.* 'A clinic held in private houses in the town, as opposed to one held in a hospital' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895). Subsequently often extended to a dispensary, or that department of a hospital, at which out-patients are treated. Cf. Polyclinic.

The original system continues at smaller places in Germany, e. g. at Jena; in larger cities, e. g. Leipzig, the latter obtains. Cf. Brockhaus *Konvers.-Lex.* (1846) s. v. *Klinik*: '*Poliklinik* [as distinguished from the *stationäre klinik* or hospital treatment of in-patients, and *ambulatorische klinik* or hospital treatment of out-patients] consists in the fact that the patients are treated in their own dwellings by the advanced medical students, while the professor, to whom these regularly report and who supervises the whole treatment of the patients, himself but seldom visits them'.

1827 *Lancet* 17 Nov. 256/2 [In Germany] Those students who have duly attended the clinics, are admitted to the policlinics. In these, poor patients are treated by students, under the superintendence of an experienced..physician. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2284, 1,805 indoor patients, and 73,432 outdoor-patients in polyclinique. 1886 Gairdner in *Life of Sir R. Christison* II. vii. 121 His was a true 'poliklinik', though in full operation here before the term was invented in Germany. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 341 One woman out of every five or six in the polyclinic of the Augusta hospital, Berlin.

Policy (pǫ·lisi), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–7 **policie**, 5 **-ecye**, 5–6 **-icye**, **-ycie**, **-ycy** (e, **-ecy**, **-esy**, 6 **-ecie**, **-esie**, **-esye**, **-izy** (*Sc.* **-acie**), 5– **policy**; (also 5 **polleci**, **-isye**, 5–6 **-ecy**, 5–7 **-icie**, 6 **-icye**, **-ycl**, **-ycy**, 6–7 **-icy**, 7 **-ecie**). [In Branch I, ME. *policie*, a. OF. *policie* (14th c. in Oresme) civil administration, government, ad. L. *politīa* (Cic.), a. Gr. πολῑτεία citizenship, government, constitution, polity, f. πολίτης citizen, f. πόλις city, state. See Police *sb.* Branch II appears to be

due to the association of this Græco-L. word with L. *polītus* polished, refined, pa. pple. of *polīre* to polish, adorn, refine, cultivate, and late L. *polītiēs*, *policiēs* polish, elegancy (Quicherat *Addenda*), Romanic type **polītia*, whence It. *pulizia* cleanness, neatness: cf. Sp., Pg. *policia* police, politeness, neatness.]

I. 1. An organized and established system or form of government or administration (of a state or city); a constitution, polity. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. ii. (Skeat) I. 78 To sene smale and lowe governe the hye and bodies above. Certes, that policye is naught. 1488-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 19 To the subvercion of the polecy and gode rule of this lond. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 33 Suche peoples as do lyue to gethere in a cyuyle pollycye and good ordre. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 433 He furnished his realme both with good learnyng, and Ciuile pollicie. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* X. lvii. (1612) 251 French Pollicie consists of Three Estates, The Princes, Nobles, Commons. *a* 1651 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 41 Consultatioun was had how a good and godlie policie might be established in the church. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* VI. Wks. 1813 I. 461 The forming of a system of discipline, or ecclesiastical policy. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* v. (1852) 136 In well constituted policies provision is always made for the exercise of clemency.

† **b.** An organized state, a commonwealth. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 141 With the wyndes whiche he bloweth Ful ofte sythe he overthroweth The Cites and the policie. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 28 Hym that was be tyrannye That tyme prynce of ther polycye. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B viij, The diminyshing of the auncient Polycie of Rome. 1558 C. Goodman *Obed. Superior Powers* Pref., Most discreet governors of commonwealths and policies.

† **2.** Government, administration, the conduct of public affairs; political science. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 272 If that a Prynce vseth hasardrye In alle gouernance and policye He is..Vholde the lasse in reputacion. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* XV. (1885) 148 Thies counsellors mowe..delibre vppon ..þe materes off þe pollycye off þe reaume. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, I. i. 45 Turne him to any Cause of Policy The Gordian Knot of it he will vnloose. 1641 Milton *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 33 There .. is no art that hath bin more canker'd in her principles, more soyl'd and slubber'd with aphorisming pedantry then the art of policie. *a* 1651 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 514 We are now left as a flocke without a pastor, in civill policie. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 625 By policy I mean not the modern art of deceiving mankind,..but..the antique art of governing them, which is a great virtue.

b. *Court of Policy*: the Legislative Council in British Guiana (which already existed when that country was a Dutch colony).

1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 353 The lands are granted *gratis*, by the Governor and Court of Policy. 1824 Mackintosh *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 1 June, Wks. 1846 III. 432 They resolved, that the King and Parliament of Great Britain had no right to change their laws without the consent of their Court of Policy. 1903 *Whitaker's Almanack* 528 British Guiana...The Government consists of a Governor and a Court of Policy of 15 other members.

3. Political sagacity; prudence, skill, or consideration of expediency in the conduct of public affairs; statecraft; diplomacy; in bad sense, political cunning.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 304 Of worldly wysdom, sate the forteresse Callyd Othea, chyef grounde of polycy. *c* 1470 G. Ashby *Active Policy* 643 But to youre richesse make neuer man liche, If ye wol stande in peas and be set by. So wol god and polleci sykerly. 1555 Eden *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 56 By the pollicie and wisedome of the Frankes, it came so to passe. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 108 Neuer did base and rotten Policy Colour her working with such deadly wounds. 1715 South *Serm.*, 1 *Kings xiii.* 33. 126 Jeroboam being thus advanced, and thinking Policy the best Piety. 1728 Eliza Heywood *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 220 He had the Policy to discharge his new Subjects from the Impositions which their former Masters had laid on them. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* VI. vii, King Robert's eye Might have some glance of policy. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 435 In this..he was actuated by policy rather than by sentiment.

4. In reference to conduct or action generally: Prudent, expedient, or advantageous procedure; prudent or politic course of action; also, as a quality of the agent: sagacity, shrewdness, artfulness; in bad sense, cunning, craftiness, dissimulation.

c 1430 Lydg. in *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* 15, I Counselle, .. Off polycye, forsight, and prudence. 1477 Sir J. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 187 It weer not polesy for me to sett that maner in suche case for alle maner of happis. 1533 More *Debell. Salem* V. Wks. 941/2, I wyl peraduenture .. here after..vse the same circumspeccion & polycye that I learne of his ensample here. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Malin* X, Secretly by pollecy and sleight Hee slewe mee with his sword, before I wist. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 102 Our grosse conceipts, who think honestie the best policie. 1604 Drayton *Owle* 419 In this base Bird I might well descry, The prosperous fruit of thriving Policy. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* IX. ix, Tom, Tom, thou hast no policy in thee. 1791 Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 255 Have they no way of convincing this .. illustrious person, ..that her only policy is silence, patience, and refusal? 1868 Helps *Realmah* IV. (1876) 56 If this is policy, then are the ways of children politic. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 409/2 The policy of allowing this sweeping right of appeal was doubted by many.

† **b.** A device, expedient, contrivance; a crafty device, stratagem, trick. *Obs.*

1406 Hoccleve *La male regle* 252 Whan þat Vlixes saillid to and fro By meermaides this was his policie, Alle eres of men of his compaignie With wex he stoppe leet. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* II. XXXV. 152 The besegers haue commonly one manere of a polycye. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* xxvii. 87 They used other policies to preserue the shyp. 1640 Yorke *Union Hon., Battells* 18 By policy of these Iron stakes against the English horse, King Edward's battell was discomfited. 1678 Worlidge *Bees* (1691) 23 A swarm [of bees] drawn from one place to another by stales, baits, calls, or such like policies. 1849 Hare *Par. Serm.* II. 194 When a man is sharpening his policies he will grind them away to nothing.

5. A course of action adopted and pursued by a government, party, ruler, statesman, etc.; any course of action adopted as advantageous or expedient. (The chief living sense.)

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 82 Wherfor late soverayns use this policye, What ever they do late it in mesure be. 1544 *Supplic. to Hen. VIII* in *Four Supplic.* (1871) 35 Thys was the crafty polycye of the clergye. 1599 Thynne *Animadv.* (1875) 1 Eche one .. did, in the begynnynge of the monthe of Januarye .. presente somme gyfte unto his frende .. a pollicye gretlye to be regarded. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 23, I now come to the first Policy of the Dutch, viz. Liberty of Conscience. 1751 Earl Orrery *Remarks Swift* (1752) 64 France, by her policy, has done the same. By policy, I mean the encouragement of arts and sciences. 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* IV. VII. 75 The project attributed .. to Alexander, is not the less in perfect harmony with his general policy. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 41 Edward's foreign policy led him to draw closer the ties which connected our country with Germany.

II. Scotch senses influenced by L. *polītus* polished, late L. *polītiēs*, *policiēs* elegancy. (Cf. Police *v.* 1.)

6. † **a.** The improvement or embellishment of an estate, building, town, etc. *Obs.*

1475 *St. Giles' Charters* (1859) p. lxviii, For reparacioun, beilding and polesy to he maid in honour of .. sanct Johan. 1535 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 343/1 Item for polecy to be had w'in þe Realme In planting of wnddis making of Edgeis orchartis ȝardis and sawing of browne. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* XI. x. (1541) 163/2 Scho knew the mynd of kenneth geuyn to magnificent bygyng & polesy [Boece, *Magnifica ædium structura atque ornatus delectarent*]. 1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 491/2 It salbe lesum for policie and eschewing of deformitie of the towne.

† **b.** The improvements and embellishments so made; the buildings, plantations, etc. with which an estate is improved or adorned; property created by human skill and labour. *Obs.*

1535 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 349/1 All or souerane lordis burrowis are .. waistit and distroyit in þeir gudis and polecy and almaist Ruynous. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* VII. vi. (1541) 84 b/2, The Pychtis spred fast in Athole, & maid syndry strenthis and polecyis in it [*arcibus, munitionibus castellisque plurimum ornantes*]. 1562 Winȝet *Last Blast* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 45 Quha .. trampis down the heuinlie incres and all decent policie of the samyn winȝarde. 1563 — *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Ixxx. ibid. 128 Quhy hef ȝe wappit doun the monasteriis, and principal policeis of this realme? 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 279 Apperandlie the haill polecie in that part is lyke to pereis, without sum substantious ordour and remedie be prouydit. [*Note.* A declaration that the woods are decaying through cutting and bark peeling.] 1594 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 71 Oure souerane lord .. apprevis the actis and statutis maid..for the..reparatioun of the decayed policie w'in burgh;..and gif the samyn be found auld, decayed and rwinous in ruif, sklattis, durris..to decerne that the coniunct fear..sall repair the saidis landis and tenementis.

c. The (enclosed, planted, and partly embellished) park or demesne land lying around a country seat or gentleman's house.

1775 G. White *Selborne* I. xlii, Lord Breadalbane's seat and beautiful policy are too curious and extraordinary to be omitted. 1775 Johnson *Journ. West. Isl., Aberbrothic*, A small plantation, which in Scotch is called a policy. 1791 Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 207 The policies about the Noblemen and Gentlemen's houses..are but thinly scattered. 1842 J. Wilson *Chr. North* (1857) I. 242 The gravel-walks of our policy. 1875 Jas. Grant *One of the* 600 iii, The demesne (Scotice 'policy') aroond this picturesque old house, was amply studded with glorious old timber. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Nov. 9/1 The Prince of Wales went out yesterday with Lord Fife and party, and enjoyed some splendid shooting in the policies.

† **7. a.** The polishing or refining of manners. **b.** Polish, refinement, elegancy; culture, civilization. (Cf. the Latin words rendered.) *Obs.*

a. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot* I. 160 Plutarchie sa artificiouslie quha could illustir histories, and was sa notable in the policie, dekking, and outset of maneris and honestie [L. *historiæ illustrandæ, morumque excolendorum insignis artifex*]. **b.** *Ibid.* 9 In this north parte [of Scotland] ar sum proninces sa plentifull and of gretter Ingines, that throuch thair policie [L. *politia*] thay ar athir to mony in the South compair, or than thay excel mony in the South. *Ibid.* 131 His people .. allutterlie rude, and w'out all policie and ornat maneris [L. *rudes, nullaque morum elegantia politos*].

Policy (pɒ'lĭsi), *sb.*[2] Also 6 police, 7 -cie, -zy. [ad. F. *police* (1371) bill of lading, contract of insurance, etc., according to Hatz.-Darm. ad. Pr. *polissa*, also *polissia* (1428 in Diez), *podiza*, Cat. *police*, = Sp. *póliza*, Pg. *apólice*, Olt. *póliza*, *pólisa*, also *polizia*, It. *polizza*, 'schedule, bill, note, writing, remembrance, bond, inuentorie, obligation, ticket' (Florio), also in 16th c. 'bill of lading'; according to G. Paris *Romania* X. 620:—med.L. *apódissa*, *apódixa*, 'a receipt or security for money paid', altered from L. *apódixis*, a. Gr. ἀπόδειξις a making known, demonstration, evidence, proof. The word appears to have had in Italian a very general sense, being applicable to a writing setting forth or serving as evidence of any kind of transaction.

The form-development *apódissa*, *pódissa*, *pólissa*, is supported by Pg. *apólice*:—L. *apódixem*, and the Prov. form *podiza*. The Eng. final *-ie*, *-y*, either represents the variants *apodixia*, *polissia*, or perhaps merely followed Policy *sb.*[1] as a representative of F. *police*. Earlier suggestions of a derivation from L. *polyptichum* rent-roll, register, schedule, pl. *polyptycha* (5th c. Vegetius), registers, account-books, or from *pollex* thumb (as the supposed means of sealing a document), or from *pollicēri* to promise, are all untenable.]

1. More fully, *policy of assurance* or *insurance policy*: A document containing an undertaking, in consideration of a sum or sums paid down at the time, or to be paid from time to time, called a *premium* or *premiums*, to pay a specified amount or part thereof in the event of a specified contingency, such as the loss of property at sea, or its destruction by fire, or, in the case of a life insurance, on the death of the person named in the policy.

Also called *bill of assurance* in Lumbard Strete in 1567 (Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Admir.* II. 52). *Floating policy*, *open policy*: see quots. *Wager* or *wagering policy*, a policy of insurance taken out where the insured has no real interest in the thing insured: declared illegal by various statutes as a species of gambling.

[1523 in Pardessus *Collect. Lois Marit.* (1837) IV. 609/1 Non..essere tenuto a mostrare alcuna polizza di caricamento.] 1565 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Admir.* (Selden) II. 56 [transl. of French document] Any order made..agayust the tenor of this present Police of Assurance. 1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* c. 12 By meanes of which Policies of Assurance it commeth to passe, vpon the losse or perishing of any ship, there [etc.]. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 219 Policy of Assurance is a course taken by Merchants for the assuring of their adventures upon the sea. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1668/4 That all Persons that Insure their Houses shall have liberty till the First of January 1682, to bring back their Policies, and the Insurers will oblige Themselves and their Security by Indenture on their Policies, to accept of a Surrender, and repay their Premium. 1710 *Tatler* No. 241 P 2 In all the Offices where Policies are drawn upon Lives. 1828-32 Webster s.v. *Policy*, Wagering policies, which insure sums of money, interest or no interest, are illegal. 1848 Arnould *Mar. Insurance* I. I. ii. 17-19 A wager policy is one which shows on the face of it, that the contract it embodies is not really an insurance, but a wager. .. An open policy is one in which the value of the subject insured .. is left to be estimated in case of loss. .. A time policy is one in which the limits of the risk are designated only by certain fixed periods of time. 1901 *Ibid.* (ed. 7) I. 11 A floating policy is one in which there is no limitation of the risk to a particular ship, as where goods 'on ship or ships' are insured for the same voyage. 1902 R. G. Marsden in *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.* XVI. 83 A policy of 1545 is the earliest known example of a policy entered into in England. It is a remarkable document, the body of it being in Italian, and the subscriptions in English.

b. A conditional promissory note, depending on the result of a wager.

1709-10 Steele *Tatler* No. 124 P 1 If any Plumb in the City will lay me an Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds to Twenty Shillings .. that I am not this fortunate Man, I will take the Wager .. having given Orders to Mr. Morphew to subscribe such a Policy in my Behalf, if any Person accepts of the Offer. 1832 J. Taylor *Rec. My Life* I. 338 Policies were opened to ascertain his sex, while he appeared in male and female attire.

c. A form of gambling in which bets are made on numbers to be drawn by lottery: cf. *policy-shop* in **3.** *U. S.*

1890 Webster s.v., To play policy.

† **2.** = It. *polizza*, ticket; voting-paper; voucher, warrant. *Obs.*

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 261 In this Scrutiny, all the Cardinals put in their Polizys open. *Ibid.* 285 Each of the Cardinals orders his Conclavist to bring him a Polizy, or Ticket of the vote he desires to give in the morning. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (Rtldg.) 285 Having received a new policy from three months to three months, the pensioners..go then to the receivers.

P Johnson, as his only recognition of this word, has (1755) 'a warrant for money in the publick funds' (ed. 1785 adds 'a ticket'); and this is repeated in mod. Dicts. as a distinct sense; Mason (1801) drew attention to its incorrectness: 'Neither of these definitions extend to the most usual meaning of this word "*policy of insurance*". The interpretation should have been A warrant for some peculiar kinds of claim'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *policy-book*, *-holder*; **policy-shop**, in *U. S.* a place for gambling by betting on the drawing of certain numbers in a lottery; **policy-slip**, in *U. S.* 'the ticket given on a stake of money at a policy-shop' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Policy-book*, a book kept in an insurance office for making entries of policies granted. **Policy-holders*, the persons insured in an office. 1906 *Times* (weekly ed.) 31 Aug. 549/4 Three leading American insurance companies will discontinue granting rebates on the annual premium to British policy-holders on account of British income-tax. 1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 17 Grand jury of London..presented the *policy officers about wagers. 1879 Webster *Suppl.*, **Policy-shop*, an office opened for gambling in connection with lotteries. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 3 Nov. 5/3 He .. has closed every gambling-den, pool-room, disorderly house and policy-shop that the extreme of vigilance could discover.

† **Po·licy**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *policier* (1540 in Godef.) to administer, f. obs. F. *policie*; see Policy

sb.[1], POLICE *v.*] *trans.* To organize and regulate the internal order of, to order; = POLICE *v.* 2. Hence † **Po·licied** *ppl. a.*, civilly organized.

1565 SMITH in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1863) VIII. viii. 165 There is no realm in Christendom better governed, better policied. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vi. 302 Canaan and Ægypt;.. which he found well peopled and policied into Kingdomes. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 2 Well policied Government. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xliv. 324 We are not..to consider all countries as barbarous that are not policied as ours. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Pericles & Soph.* Wks. 1853 I. 147/1 A wide and rather waste kingdom should be interposed between the policied states and Persia.

† **Po·licy,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* In 5 poll-. [f. POLICY *sb.*[2] or F. *police*, in its early sense.] *trans.* To furnish with a certificate; to examine and certify to the purity or quality of. Hence † **Policier** (in 5 poll-), the officer who performed this function.

c 1450 *Oath* in *Cal. Let. Bk. D Lond.* (1902) 196 The Office of Garbeler and pollicier of wex within the Citee of London. ..And after that ye have garbeled any bale or merchandises ye shall mark and signe the same bale hy you garbeled and wex by you pollicied wt a mark to thentent that the common weyer may have knowledge thereof &c.

Po·licy, *v.*[3] *U. S. slang.* [f. POLICY *sb.*[2] 1 c.] 1889 FARMER *Dict. Amer.* 429/2 *To Policy*, to gamble with the numbers of lottery tickets.

‖ **Po·liencephali·tis.** *Path.* Also (*erron.*) **polio-encephalitis.** [mod.L., f. Gr. πολιός grey + ἐγκέφαλος brain + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the grey matter of the brain.

1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Polioencephalitis*, acute localized encephalitis, affecting chiefly the motor region of the cortex. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 27 May 1145 Strümpell has suggested that the disease is acute polioencephalitis.

† **Poli·fugal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *polus* POLE *sb.*[2], after CENTRIFUGAL.] Tending away from the pole.

1740 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 421 By the Assistance of the polifugal Force.

Poligamous, -gamy, obs. ff. POLYGAMOUS, -GAMY.

Poligar (pɒ·ligāɪ). Also 8-9 **polygar.** [ad. Marāthī *pālegār*. or Telugu *palegāḍu* (cerebral *d*), ad. Tamil *pālaiyakkāran* the holder of a *pālaiyam*, POLLAM.] In S. India, The holder of a pollam or feudal estate; a subordinate feudal chief.

1681 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras* (1861) I. 118 They pulled down the Poligar's house. 1761 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 6/2 There are..among the..mountainous parts..several petty princes, or heads of clans, distinguished by the name of Polygars. 1783 BURKE *Sp. Fox's India Bill* Wks. IV. 25 To..Mahomet Ali they sold at least twelve sovereign princes called the Polygars. 1868 J. H. NELSON *Madura* III. 157 Some of the Poligars were placed in authority over others.

b. *transf.* One of the predatory followers of such a chief; the race descended from these.

1776 PIGOT in *Gentl. Mag.* (1792) 14/2 A people called Polygars, who inhabit [the woods] and attack, rob, and murder passengers. 1869 Sir W. ELLIOT in *Jrnl. Ethn. Soc.* I. 112 There is a third well-defined race mixed with the general population...I mean the predatory classes. In the South they are called Poligars, and consist of the tribes of Marawars [etc.].

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **poligar-dog**: a variety of dog from the poligar country.

1800 DK. WELLINGTON in Arbuthnot *Mem. Munro* (1881) I. p. xcii. His operations were seldom impeded by poligár wars. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xlviii, It's a Polygar dog from the East Indies. 1885 G. S. FORBES *Wild Life in Canara* 45 A poligar dog that was with me started off in pursuit.

Hence **Po·ligarship,** the office of a poligar.

a 1881 in Arbuthnot *Mem. Munro* I. p. xcii, The Mysore system, which removed all poligárships [and] expelled their turbulent chiefs.

Polihistor, obs. f. POLYHISTOR. **Polimechany, Polimite,** var. POLYMECHANY, POLYMITE, *Obs.*

† **Poline'd,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*—[o]. [For *pollinct*, ad. L. *pollinct-us*, pa. pple. of *pollingĕre* to wash and prepare (a corpse) for the funeral pile.] 1623 COCKERAM II, *Embalmed*, Polinc'd.

Poling (pōu·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. POLE *v.* + -ING[1].] 1. The action of the verb POLE in various senses; furnishing or supplying with poles; the propelling of boats or canoes with poles; the stirring of a bath of copper, tin, or lead with a pole of green wood, to cause ebullition and deoxidation; etc.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 83 To arbor begun, and quick setted about, No poling nor wadling till set be far out. *a* 1601 [see POLE *v.* 5]. 1753 [see POLE *v.* 4]. 1816 BRACKENRIDGE *Jrnl. Voy. Missouri* in *Views Louisiana* 205 The water is generally too deep to admit of poling. 1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 169/2 The process of 'polling',.. carried on by stirring .. the copper while in a fluid state with poles of green wood. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 29 If..the poling has been continued too long, the copper agnin becomes brittle,.. in this state it is said to be overpoled.

2. *coner.* Poles collectively, as used for poling hops, or for lining the sides of a tunnel.

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts* etc., *Poling*, the small boards supporting the earth during the formation of a tunnel. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Polings*, poles used instead of planks for lagging.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **poling-board,** one of the boards used to support the sides in the excavation of a tunnel; **poling-ground,** shallow water where poling or punting is possible.

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 146/2 They frequently push the poling boards before them. *Ibid.* 326/2 Each division .. has boards in front .. (known by the technical name of poling boards). 1901 J. G. MILLAIS in *Daily News* 8 Feb. 6/4 No puntsman should ever venture off poling ground in Scotland when the wind is in the south.

‖ **Poliomyelitis** (pɒ·liɔˌməiˌĕlə·i·tis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πολιό-ς grey + μυελός marrow + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the grey matter of the spinal cord.

1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 747 Anterior poliomyelitis, signifying inflammation of the anterior gray substance. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 798 The facial nucleus was affected by acute poliomyelitis.

So **Poliomyelo·pathy,** *Path.* [-PATHY], any disease of the grey matter of the spinal cord.

1890 in BILLINGS *Med. Dict.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 495 The so-called system diseases; such as ascending and descending lateral sclerosis .. the poliomyelopathies. *Ibid.* 502 Nuclear lesions or poliomyelopathies .. are often the starting points of such secondary degenerations.

Poliorcetic (pɒliɔrsē·tik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. πολιορκητικ-ός, f. πολιορκητής besieger, f. πολιορκεῖν to besiege a city, f. πόλι-ς city + ἕρκ-ος fence, enclosure. So F. *poliorcétique*.] Of or pertaining to the besieging of cities or fortresses.

a 1859 DE QUINCEY *Posth. Wks.* (1891) I. 98 The 'arietes', or battering-rams..were amongst the poliorcetic engines of the ancients. 1898 *Athenæum* 24 Sept. 423/2 The poliorcetic principles displayed at Château Gaillard.

Poliorce·tics, *sb. pl.* [ad. Gr. (τὰ) πολιορκητικά things or matters pertaining to sieges, neut. pl. of πολιορκητικός: see prec.] The art of conducting and resisting sieges; siegecraft.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 33 b, Poliorcetickes, fitte aswell for the warres, as buildinges, & other vses. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *War* Wks. 1862 IV. 284 Into castrametation, into poliorcetics. 1893 T. A. ARCHER in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 341 *note*, The whole science of mediaeval poliorcetics was based on the principle of..outworks.

Polip(e, -ippe, polipus, obs. ff. POLYP, -US.

Poliphant, obs. corrupt form of POLYPHONE.

Polipode, -pragmatick, -pragmon: see POLYPODE, etc.

-polis, repr. Gr. πόλις city, as in METROPOLIS, NECROPOLIS; sometimes used (in the form *-opolis*) to form names or nicknames of cities or towns, e. g. COTTONOPOLIS, *Leatheropolis, Porkopolis.*

1868 W. M. PUNSHON in Macdonald *Life* (1887) 305 Cincinnati, the 'Porkopolis' of the Union. 1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr., She [Chicago] has reached the position of the porkopolis of the world. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Oct. 8/1 The first time the great annual gathering of Churchmen has taken place in Leatheropolis [Northampton].

Polish (pɒ·liʃ), *sb.* [f. POLISH *v.*]

1. The act of polishing or condition of being polished; smoothness and (usually) glossiness of surface produced by friction.

1704 NEWTON *Optics* (1721) 24 Another Prism of clearer Glass and better Polish. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 352 Consider the great Difficulty of hewing it.., and of giving it the due Turn, Proportion and Polish. 1777 MUDGE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 325 In the beginning of the polish,..I worked round and round. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 247/2 Some of the stones .. take a very high polish. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* viii, You must be content with giving yourself a dry polish till we break the ice in the well.

2. *fig.* Refinement: see POLISH *v.* 2.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 19 This poore pamphlett,.. wthout synenes of methode, or pullishe of art. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I, What are these wond'rous civilizing arts, This Roman polish, and this smooth behaviour? 1778 Miss BURNEY *Evelina* XXVI, Where my education and manners might receive their last polish. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 425 What polish they have seems borrowed from the Mussulmans. 1902 F. W. H. MYERS *Wordsw.* 105 Poetry depends on emotion and not on polish.

3. A substance used to produce or to assist in producing smoothness or glossiness on any surface. See also FRENCH POLISH, FURNITURE-*polish*, SHOE-*polish*, STOVE-*polish*, VARNISH-*polish*, etc.

1819-1874 [see FRENCH POLISH]. 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his own Mech.* § 1624 The method of applying these polishes is the same for all. A flannel rubber is..dipped in the polish.

4. *Comb.*, as *polish-brush, -powder, -stone.*

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 143 With a polish-stone and the whiten, polish your foils. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Polish-powder*, a preparation of plumbago for stoves and iron articles. 1861 *Eng. Wom. Dom. Mag.* III. 48 No blacking-brush is needed, nor polish-brush either.

Polish (pōu·liʃ), *a.* [f. POLE *sb.*[4] + -ISH[1].] Of or pertaining to Poland or its inhabitants.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Lett. to Gent. & Ladies* Wks. 1709 III. II. 96 The unkinging of his Polish Majesty. 1831 Sir J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 292 There is hardly any resemblance between the Polish Diet and the English Parliament, at least at present.

b. In the names of things of actual or attributed Polish origin; as **Polish disease, plait:** see PLAIT *sb.* 2 c; **Polish draughts,** a variety of the game of draughts played on a board of 100 squares with 20 men a side; called in French *le jeu de dames à la polonaise* (Manoury, 1750), in Poland itself *French draughts*; **Polish fowl** = POLAND *fowl*; **Polish manna:** see MANNA[1] 6; **Polish wheat** = POLAND *wheat.*

1849 D. J. BROWN *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 60 The *plica polonica*, or "Polish disease, in which the hair in the human subject grows into an immense matted mass. 1733 R. in *Craftsman* No. 376. 156 The game of "Polish Draughts, where you will see the whole Board engaged in the important business of making Kings. 1768 BARETTI *Mann. & Cust. Italy* XXXIII. 217 As chess is superior to polish-draſts. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 308 They play at what we call Polish drafts. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 12 *Cirrus* is the Latin word..adopted by Aldrovandi to express the topknot of "Polish fowls. 1864 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 308/1 Known in shops as "Polish Manna, Manna Seeds, and Manna Croup. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 34 "Polish Wheat—*Triticum polonicum* .. is now to be found here only in botanic gardens.

† c. *absol.* Short for *Polish draughts. Obs. rare.*

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) III. xv. 67 Can you play at draughts, polish, or chess?

Polish (pɒ·liʃ), *v.* Forms: see below. [ME. *polis-, -iss-, -issh-*, a. F. *poliss-*, lengthened stem of *polir*:—L. *polire* to polish, smooth, refine: see -ISH[2].]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 3-4 **polis-**, 4-5 **polys(e, -yce,** 4-6 **pollce,** 5-6 **polise,** *Sc.* **poleis.**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9975 (Cott.) Þat roche þat es polist sa slight. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1131 He may polyce him.. Wel bryȝter þen þe beryl oþer browden perles. *Ibid.* 1134 Polysed als playn as parchmen schauen. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 127 And was policed ek so clene. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 347 Ane poleist glas.

β. 4 **polich,** 4-5 **polisch(e, -issch(e,** 4-6 **-issh(e,** 5 **-esh(e, -ysh, -ysch, pollishe,** 5-6 **polys(s)h(e, -ishe,** 6-8 **pollish,** 5- **polish.**

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 9975 (Göttʹ.) Þe Roche þat es polichit [*a* 1425 polisshid] so slight. 1362 [see B. 1]. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3223 Polyshyd all of pure gold. *Ibid.* 5129 With pellicans & pape-ioyes polischt & grauen. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 406 Polish al vp thy werk. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 36 Thou thynkest hir pollisshed whan she is ful of rust. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 138 The more it is polysshed or rubbed. 1552 HULOET, Polyshe paper or parchment smothe.

γ. 5 **pulissbe, -isch(e, -ich(e,** 5-6 **pullysshe, -ysh(e,** 5-7 **pullish(e.** (Cf. It. *pulire, pulito.*)

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) xvii. 80 Þai myȝt noȝt be pulischt. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 293/1 To Pulische (*A.* Puliche). 1555 EDEN *Decades* 194 As fayre and nette as though it were pullyshed. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvii. § 13 The rules will helpe, if they be laboured and pullished by practise.

δ. 4-5 **pul(s)che,** 5 **pul(s)she, polshe.**

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 121 Portreid and paynt & pulched full clene. *c* 1400 *Chaucer's Merch. T.* 338 (Petw.) A myrrour polshed bright. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1734, I-pulsshid, & I-pikid. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 5766 The cristal pulshede was so clene. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/1 Pulchon, *polio.*

B. Signification.

1. *trans.* To make smooth and (usually) glossy by friction.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9887 (Cott.) Dunward þan es [þis castel] polist slight. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 257 Þat Penitencia is pike he schulde polissche newe [*v. rr.* polisch, pulsshe]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) xvii. 79 Þai er so hard þat þare may na metell pulisch þam. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 156 b, These candelstickes wer polished lyke Aumbre. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 719 Before it be polished, it is of a reddish and rusty colour. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 213 Hard Wood they polish with Bees-wax...But Ivory they polish with Chalk and Water. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 201 For the purpose of being polished and shaped into a column. 1878 W. S. GILBERT *H.M.S. Pinafore* I 1 polished up the handle of the big front door. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 9 June 7/2 A negro whose boots he had declined to polish.

b. *intr.* for *passive.* † (*a*) To become bright. *Obs. rare.* (*b*) To become smooth, take a smooth and (usually) glossy surface.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4589 Zeforus with softe wyndes soberly blew, Planettes in the pure aire pullishet full clene. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 849 A kind of steel..which would polish almost as white and bright as silver. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* III. 224 'Tis solid bodies only polish well. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. 314 None of these patches ..shewed the least tendency to polish.

2. *fig. trans.* To free from roughness, rudeness, or coarseness; to imbue with culture or refinement; to make more elegant or cultured; to refine. (In quot. 13.., To cleanse, purify.)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXXXIX. 3 Þai polyst þe wordis of þaire felony as neddirs. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2393, I halde þe polysed of þat plyȝt, & pured as clene. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4427 Bot he can practise & paynt & polisch his wordis. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 3 Thou maiest finde Some matters (though not pullished with art,) To make thee laugh. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 610 Arts that polish Life. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 14 Sept., The eldest [daughter] is the beauty of this part of the world, and has been polished at Edinburgh. 1818 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life & Lett.* (1876) I. ii. 90 Books of amusement tend to polish the mind.

† b. To smooth or gloss over. *Obs. rare.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 61 By hem..that confessithe hem to the preest .. that in shryfte excusithe hem and polysshithe her synne.

c. With adv. or advb. phr.: To do *away*, put *out*, bring *into* some state by polishing.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 370 ¶ 2 Such elegant Entertainments as these, would polish the Town into Judgment in their Gratifications. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 39. 281 An over-judicious Authour..polishes away the Strength and Energy of his Thoughts. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 148 The wholesome coarseness..which no education ..can polish out of the genuine Englishman.

d. *intr.* for *passive.* To become refined.

1727 SWIFT *Let. on Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. i. 185 The French [language] for these last fifty years hath been

polishing as much as it will bear. · 1776 Foote *Capuchin* I. Wks. 1799 II. 384 She insists upon his polishing a little.

3. *trans.* To bring to a finished or complete state; to deck out, adorn. Const. *out*, *up*.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxi. (1887) 89 To polishe out this point with those effectuall reasons. 1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* C iv, Other .. there be .. that pinche their bellies to polish their backs. 1885 Dunckley in *Manch. Exam.* 15 June 6/2 To dot his i's and cross his t's and polish up his manuscript.

4. *To polish off*: to finish off quickly or out of hand; to do for or get rid of summarily. *colloq.* (orig. *Pugilistic slang*).

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 247 Ned having polished off his sturdy opponent in thirty rounds. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxv, Mayn't I polish that ere Job off, in the front garden? 1850 Smedley *F. Fairlegh* (1894) 53 He can polish off a boy half a head taller than himself. 1872 *Punch* 10 Aug. 66/1 We nearly polished off the Licensing Bill in the Commons. 1873 Leland *Egypt. Sketch-Bk.* 282 The two between them could polish off a bottle of sherry in less time.

Polishable (pɒ·lĭshăb'l), *a.* [f. Polish *v.* + -able.] Capable of being polished.

1611 Cotgr., *Polissable*, polishable, burnishable, furbishable. 1662 H. More *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 10, I do not look upon that Subject as any thing polishable by my hand. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 107 The lighter-coloured, but polishable and well-grained teak.

Polished (pɒ·lĭsht), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ed 1.]

1. Made smooth and (usually) glossy by friction.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Katerine*) 107 Schenand thru gold & polist stanys. *c* 1400 *Sege Jerusalem* 472 A plate of pulsched gold. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 708 Throw platis of polist steil. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 23 O pollish'd Perturbation! Golden Care! 1736 Gray *Statius* I. 41 In dust the polish'd ball he roll'd. 1860 Tyndall *Glaciers* I. xv. 100 The road..lay right over the polished rocks.

b. Having naturally a smooth glossy surface.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 76/2 *Acer lævigatum*, the polished maple.

2. *fig.* Refined, cultured, elegant: see Polish *v.* 2.

c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 2939 Weyuĕ fauel with his polysshid speche. 1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 1093 Noble Chaucer, whos pullisshyd eloquence Oure englysshe rude so fresshely hath set out. 1639 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 100 Grace them with your more perfect and polished expressions. 1763 Johnson 16 May in *Boswell*, In more polished times there are people to do every thing for money. 1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* vi, I consider it as one of the first refinements of polished societies. 1894 Ld. Wolseley *Life Marlborough* I. 239 Charles..liked his polished manners.

Hence **Po·lishedly** *adv.*, **Po·lishedness**.

1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* ix. (1596) 121 He could not..deliuer his mind in them polishedly. *Ibid.* 123 Esay ..had ornament and polishednesse of speech. 1737 Coventry *Phil. to Hyd.* II. 9 A general Polishedness of Manners, and inward Character. 1889 Gunter *That Frenchman I* ix, Polishedly polite to his equals.

Polisher (pɒ·lĭshəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er 1.]

1. One who polishes or produces a smooth and (usually) glossy surface on anything. Often in comb., as *brass-*, *shoe-*, *silver-*, *stone-polisher*.

1552 Huloet, Polisher of old wares to seme salable or new, *interpolator*. 1685 Boyle *Effects of Mot.* Suppl. 144 A Polisher of Gems. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6187/4 James Whitelegge,.. Looking-Glass Polisher. 1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 607 The thick varnish which polishers or sword-cutlers use. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 5 A polisher of parquet-flooring.

2. A tool or appliance for polishing anything.

1598 Florio, *Frucatore*, an iron furbishing toole, a rubber, a polisher. 1777 Mudge in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 318 The .. polisher is..made by covering the tool with sarcenet. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 201 Polishers for steel are ..of soft steel, iron, bell-metal, tin, zinc, lead or boxwood.

3. *fig.* One who refines: see Polish *v.* 2.

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 355 You are the neate Polishers of the rude antient Latine and Greeke. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* IX. v, Those great polishers of our manners .. dancing-masters. 1801 Han. More *Wks.* I. 26 Conversation, heav'nly fair..Soft polisher of rugged man!

Polishing (pɒ·lĭshĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Polish.

1. The action of making the surface of anything smooth or glossy; the fact of being polished.

1530 Palsgr. 256/2 Polysshing makyng smothe of a thynge, *polissure*. 1611 Bible *Lam.* iv. 7 They were more ruddy in body than rubies, their polishing was of sapphire. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* III. iv, Till artful polishing has made it shine. 1894 *Athenæum* 4 Aug. 149/3 Some of the gems he has extracted need no polishing.

b. *pl.* The particles removed by any polishing process, *esp.* the dust produced in polishing articles of precious metal, or in cutting precious stones. (Cf. *filings*.) 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. *fig.* The action of refining: see Polish *v.* 2.

1617 Brathwait *Smoaking Age* O iij b, Yea, he dislikes this polishing of Art, Which may refine the Core, but spoiles the heart. 1667 Sprat *Hist. R. Soc.* 41 The English language ..has been hitherto a little too carelessly handled; and I think, has had less labor spent about its polishing, then it deserves. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* ix, My wife..adding, that there was nothing she more ardently wished than to give her girls a single winter's polishing.

† b. The action of glossing *over*. *Obs. rare.*

1646 Jenkyn *Remora* 21 This impure polishing over of Sin.

3. *attrib.* in names of tools, appliances, etc., used in producing a polish (in some of which *polishing* may be the ppl. adj.); as *polishing-block*, *-brush*, *-disk*, *-file*, *-hammer*, *-iron*, *-jack*, *-machine*, *-paste*, *-powder*, *-room*, *-stick*, *-stone*, *-tool*, *-wheel*; **polishing-bed**, a machine in which the surface of stone is rubbed smooth (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **polishing-cask**, (*a*) a barrel in which articles are rolled and polished by friction with each other or with some polishing-powder; (*b*) a barrel in which grained gunpowder is placed with graphite to glaze it (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **polishing-mill**, a lap of metal or other material used by lapidaries in polishing gems (Knight); **polishing-slate**, (*a*) a grey or yellow slate found in the coal-measures of Bohemia, etc., used for polishing; (*b*) a kind of whetstone; **polishing-snake**, a kind of serpentine used formerly for polishing lithographic stones (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); **polishing-tin** (*Bookbinding*), a thin plate of tinned iron placed between the covers and the first and last leaves of a book, to keep the linings smooth and protect the leaves from the dampness of the cover (Simmonds).

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Polishing-block*, *a.* a block between the jaws of a vise on which an object is laid to polish it...*b.* A block shod with polishing material and moved over the face of the object to be polished. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Polishing-brush*, a hand brush for shining stoves or grates with black lead. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Polishing disk*,.. small instruments .. placed in a drill-stock, to polish the surfaces of dentures, teeth, or fillings. 1706 Phillips, *Polisher*, .. a *Polishing-Iron. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Polishing-iron*, a smoothing iron. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Polishing Jack*,..a machine..for polishing leather when considerable pressure is required. 1853 Byrne *Artisan's Handbk.* 205 Thus we have..the smoothing-mill, and the *polishing-mill, all generally of metal. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 88 Polishing mills are usually of ivory or tortoise-shell. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Polishing-paste*, a kind of blacking or paste for harness and leather;..[or] for giving a polish to articles of household furniture. 1854-67 C. A. Harris *Dict. Med. Terminol.* 542/2 A *polishing powder, made by dissolving copperas in water [etc.]. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 131 The smooth plate then finds its way to the *polishing-room, where the tables travel under a double series of rubbers. 1849 Craig, **Polishing-slate*, the Tripoli, or Polierschiefer of geologists, a substance used in polishing, and entirely composed of the silicious shields of microscopic Infusoria. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Polishing-slates*, a name for hone-slates or whet-stones. 1875 Sir T. Seaton *Fret Cutting* 29, I generally use a *polishing-stick, a contrivance of my own. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Polidero*, a *polishing toole, *politorium*. 1867 C. A. Harris *Dict. Med. Terminol.* (ed. 3), **Polishing wheel*, a small wheel with the peripheral surface covered with buck-skin or other soft leather, and made to revolve on the mandrel of a lathe.

Po·lishing, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That polishes.

1825 *Eng. Life* II. 92 She would send them to the most polishing boarding-schools.

† **Po·lishment.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ment.] The action of polishing; the fact of being polished.

1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 124 The practise of languages, and the ornament and polishment of speech may verie well be ioyned with positiue diuinitie. 1633 Wotton in *Relig.* (1672) 465 It is strange to see what a polishment so base a stuffe doth take. 1694 Phillips *Milton's Lett. St.* p. xxxii, The person that took the pains to prepare it for his Examination and Polishment.

† **Po·lishure.** *Obs. rare.* Also polissure. [a. F. *polissure* vbl. sb.: see Polish *v.* and -ure.] The fact or condition of being polished.

1611 Cotgr., *Polissure*, polissure, burnishment, smoothnesse. 1652 J. Hall *Height of Eloquence* p. lxiii, His elegancie and polishure in all these..is inimitable.

‖ **Polissoir** (polĭswār). [F., a polishing instrument; f. *polis-*, lengthened stem of *polir* to polish + *-oir* :—L. *-orium*.] A polishing instrument; = Polisher 2. *spec.* a. in *Glass-manuf.*, A smooth block of wood with a long iron handle, used for flattening glass cylinders newly opened out; b. *Toilet.* An implement for burnishing the finger-nails (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

18.. *Glass-making* 129 (Cent. Dict.), The flattener now applies another instrument, a *polissoir*, or rod of iron furnished at the end with a block of wood. 1897 *Archæol. Jrnl.* Dec. 367 The desirability of trimming them [flint implements] to the shape which could most easily be ground down afterwards on a polissoir.

Politarch (pɒ·lĭtāɹk). *Anc. Hist.* [ad. Gr. *πολιτάρχης* (Acts xvii. 6), f. *πολίτης* a citizen + *-αρχης* ruler, governor.] A governor of citizens; the title of civic magistrates in some Oriental cities, as Thessalonica, under the Romans.

1852 Conybeare & Howson *St. Paul* (1862) I. ix. 308 At Thessalonica we find an assembly of people and supreme magistrates, who are called politarchs. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 513 They seized Jason and one or two others..and dragged them before the Politarchs. 1884 *United Presb. Mag.* Apr. 178/1 The seven politarchs who ruled the city when the arch was built.

Polite (pələi·t), *a.* Also 5 polyt, pollyte, 6 polyte. [ad. L. *polīt-us* polished, accomplished, refined, cultivated, polite, prop. pa. pple. of *polīre* to smooth, polish. Cf. It. *polito* (Florio), F. *poli* (12th c. in Littré), etc.]

† 1. *lit.* Smoothed, polished, burnished. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1485 The Arche withinne & without was hiled with golde polyt. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IX. 1082 Throu polyt platis with poyntis persyt thair. 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* III. i, I am enamour'd of this street now..tis so polite, and terse. 1675 Evelyn *Terra* (1729) 8 Potters-Earth .. became like Sand .. exceeding polite and smooth. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 731 Polite Bodies, as Looking-Glasses. 1737 Whiston *Josephus*, *Antiq.* xv. ix. § 6 Edifices..made of the politest stone.

† b. Cleansed, furbished, trim, neat, orderly. *Obs.*

1497 Br. Alcock *Mons Perfect.* E j, Theyr monestery in every corner therof is all pollyte & clene. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C., Glaris* 427 At Suitz..the people..keep their houses neat and cleanly, and withal very polite and in good repair. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 77 To preserve these Chambers of the dead polite and clean.

2. *transf.* a. Of the arts, or any intellectual pursuits, esp. literature: Polished, refined, elegant; correct, scholarly, exhibiting a refined taste. (Now only in certain collocations.)

1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* II. viii, 3one is..the court rethoricall, Of polit termis. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. v, That they speke none englisshe but that which is cleane, polite, perfectly and articulately pronounced. 1612 Selden *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* vi. 98 That polite Poem (in whose composition Apollo seemes to haue giuen personall aide). 1699 Bentley *Phal.* Pref. 49 All the Lovers of Polite Learning .. give me thanks. 1726 C. D'Anvers *Craftsm.* i. (1727) 4 My natural inclination to the politer arts. 1786-7 Bonnycastle *Astron.* i. 12 One of the most useful branches of a polite education. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 174 Every polite tongue has its own rules. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 532/1 In it metaphysics have again condescended to speak the language of polite letters.

b. Of persons (*a*) in respect of some art or scholarship, (*b*) in respect of general culture: Polished, refined, civilized, cultivated, cultured, well-bred, modish.

1629 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* viii. 91 One of the politest wits in the Kingdome for the Law. *a* 1664 Katil. Philips *To Alb. of Canterb.* Poems (1667) 166 Majestick sweetness, temper'd and refin'd, In a Polite, and comprehensive Mind. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 39 ¶ 2 In all the polite Nations of the World, this part of the Drama has met with publick Encouragement. 1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 47 ¶ 14 Since his acquaintance with polite life. 1777 Sir W. Jones *Ess. Poetry E. Nat.* Poems, etc. 187 A very polite scholar, who has lately translated sixteen Odes of Hafez. 1840 Macaulay *Ess., Ranke* (1851) II. 142 Whatever the polite and learned may think.

c. Of refined manners; *esp.* showing courteous consideration for others; courteous, mannerly, urbane. (The chief current use.)

1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xxxix, [He] perceives that the wise are polite all the world over, but that fools are polite only at home. 1772 Mackenzie *Man World* II. xx. (1823) 492 The French are the politest enemies in the world. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xix. II. 151 Narses .. was endowed with the most polite and amiable manners. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III. 841 To them, to all, he was polite and free. 1831 Sir J. Sinclair *Corr.* II. 426 He sent me the following polite acknowledgment of his having received the work. 1856 'Doing the polite' [see Do *v.* 11 j]. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 22 Oct. 5/5 Lord Dufferin obtains..polite promises, but is not in a position to get anything more.

† **Polite,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *polīt-*, ppl. stem of *polīre* to polish.] *trans.* To polish, refine; to clear up.

a 1676 Hale *De Successionibus* (1735) 50 There was some incertainty in the business of Descents, or Hereditary Successions, though it was much better polited than formerly. 1704 Ray *Creation* I. (ed. 3) 112 Exercises .. which polite Men's Spirits.

Poli·teful, *a. rare.* [f. Polite *a.* + -ful.] Full of politeness.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 436 The angrier..for being *done* by a frog-eating bloody-politeful set of Frenchmen. 1896 *Daily News* 27 June 8/4 They were not politeful these footpads.

Poli·tely, *adv.* [f. Polite *a.* + -ly 2.] In a polite manner. † a. Smoothly. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* lf. xiv b/2 A soundinge..iron, the end wherof is rounde, and politely polishede. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* vii. Wks. 1851 III. 133 No marble statue can be politely carv'd, no fair edifice built without almost as much rubbish and sweeping. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 288 The rustick Work..is executed more politely.

† b. In a polished elegant manner; elegantly.

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 265 In the middle is a neat Bridge, built more politely than the other. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 21 Thy comedies..shine, And read politely well. 1732 Law *Serious C.* xiii. (ed. 2) 214 A Niece, whom he has politely educated in expensive finery.

c. Courteously; with refinement of manners.

1748 in Lady Chatterton *Mem. Ld. Gambier* (1861) I. ii. 18 We were very politely entertained with tea, &c. *c* 1775 Warton (Mason), With the use of which I have been politely favoured. 1847 L. Hunt *Jar Honey* (1848) 191 He received us politely, but with a good deal of state.

Politeness (pələi·tnĕs). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being polite.

† 1. *lit.* Polish, smoothness of surface. *Obs.*

1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 5 Smoothnesse, and Politenesse, of Bodies. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. iii. 47 Glasse is clear from its politenesse.

2. Mental or intellectual culture; polish, refinement, elegance, good taste (of writings, authors, etc.). Now *rare*.

1641 Evelyn *Diary* 28 Aug., The politeness of the character and editions of what he has publish'd. 1725 Cotes tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 215 The Elegance and Politeness of the Stile of it. 1768 Hume *Ess., Civil Liberty* xi. 51 Dresden, not Hamburgh, is the centre of politeness in Germany. 1837-9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. i. i. § 86. 78 In politeness of Latin style .. we find an astonishing and permanent decline both in France and England.

3. Polished manners, courtesy. Also as a mock title for people of polite manners.

1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 108 Politeness may be defined a dextrous management of our Words and Actions whereby we make other people have better Opinion of us and themselves. 1735 J. THOMSON *Let.* 20 Oct. (in *Sotheby's Catal.* 19–22 Feb. (1896) 87) The gallant French this year have made war upon the Germans (I beg their Politeness's Pardon) like vermin—eat them up. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* I. i, The French will treat us with their usual politeness. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. vii. 45 Real politeness only teaches us to save others from unnecessary pain. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 83 Politeness is the ritual of society, as prayers are of the church. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 207 If politeness would allow me I should say, Perish yourselves.

‖ **Politesse** (polităs'). [F. *politesse* (1611 in Cotgr.), ad. It. *politezza* (Florio 1598), f. *polito* polite.] Politeness; in mod. usage generally with depreciatory connotation.

1717 GAY *To W. Pulteney* 152 Pardon me, Sir; we know the Paris mode, And gather *Politesse* from Courts abroad. 1777 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 200 He..reserves his *politesses* pretty much for his favourites. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 28 Sir Paul is skilled in all the tricks Of politesse and politics. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* ix. 228 Think, too, of the Tuileries etiquette;.. the powdered and embroidered politesse of the guests.

† **Politian** (polĭ·shăn). *Obs.* Also 6 polition, 6–7 pollitian, 8 polician. [a. obs. F. *polycien* (Godef.) a citizen, a politician, f. *police* (POLICE *sb.*) + *-ien* (see -IAN).] One who studies or is expert in polity; a politician.

1584 LYLY *Sappho* I. iii, We pages are Politians. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. iv. (Arb.) 159 Politien is rather a surueyour of ciuilitie than ciuil, and a publique minister or Counseller in the state. 1649 W. G. *Surv. Newcastle upon Tine* A iij b, Mechanicks will presume to Step into Moses Chaire, and become Politians to contradict and controle whatsoever is acted and done. 1788 *Trifler* No. 3. 34 A polician .. frequently effects such great revolutions in empires and kingdoms, as to a superficial observer would appear beyond the bounds of possibility.

Politic (pŏ·litik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5 poli-, poletyk, 5–6 politik, polytyk, -e, 6 poli-, polyticque, -tick, -tik, -tyke, -tycke, 6–7 politicke, -tike, -tique, 6–9 politick, 7 pol'tick, 6– politic. Also 5 polly-, 5–6 polle-, 5–7 polli-, -tick(e, -tique, etc. [a. F. *politique* (14th c. as adj. in Godef.) political, ad. L. *politicus*, a. Gr. πολιτικός pertaining to citizens, civic, civil, political, f. πολίτης citizen (f. πόλις city, state): see -IC.]

A. *adj.* †1. = POLITICAL *a.* 1 (by which it is now superseded).

† *Politic translation*, the translation of a Jewish feast on grounds of public expediency. † *Politic year* = Civil year.

c 1410 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1742 They polytyk philosophyrs & poetes were. 1426 — *De Guil. Pilgr.* 11791, I am callyd 'vertu moral Polytyk & general'. 1556 BP. PONET (*title*) A Shorte Treatise of politike Pouuer, and of the true Obedience which Subjectes owe to .. ciuile Gouernours. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxii. 136 b, The politique estate of the Ragusins, is Aristocratie. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxi. (1623) 999 His ripe knowledge in politicke affaires. 1625 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* III. (1641) 124 The reason of Politick translation, was, that two Sabbaths or feast dayes might not immediately follow each other. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com. Athens & Rome* Wks. 1755 II. I. 50 Those, who in a late reign began the distinction between the personal and politick capacity. 1709–29 V. MANOEY *Syst. Math., Astron.* III. II. ii. 411 A Politick or Civil Year, is a certain number of whole Days, collected either from other causes or reasons, or from the Sun or Moon, or from the Periods of both Motions;..these being instituted by the People of any Nation, they are received. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. xxiv, Their superiours in politick and military virtues.

b. Pertaining or relating to a constitutional state, as distinct from a despotism; constitutional. *rare.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xviii. 105 Gouernauncis .. suche that ben politik (that is to seie, suche wherbi .. ouerers gouerne othere men vndir hem bi..worldli policie). 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxxvi. 160 Græcia.. In the end from honest common wealthes, and politike government, the inhabitants were brought under tiranny. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 243 The politic royalty of England, distinguished from the government of absolute kingdoms by the fact that it is rooted in the desire and institution of the nation.

† c. *Politic body* = *body politic*: see BODY *sb.* 14.

1604 JAS. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 97 It is the Kings part (as the proper Phisician of his Politicke-body) to purge it of all those diseases, by Medicines meete for the same. 1625 BACON *Ess., Boldness* (Arb.) 519 As there are Mountebanques for the Naturall Body: So are there Mountebanques for the Politique Body. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* III. ii, I being the stomach To the politic body of the state.

2. Characterized by policy; of persons, Apt at pursuing a policy; sagacious, prudent, shrewd; of actions or things, Judicious, expedient, skilfully contrived. a. In political or public affairs.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 163 Set a myrour of hihe discrecioun To-fore youre face by polityk gouernaunce. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 139 Good, trewe, and pollétique councellours. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* Pref. (Arb.) 8 The wise, politike, and quiet spirites of this worlde. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. iii. 20 Then this Land was famously enrich'd With politike graue Counsell. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 348 He being a prudent and Politick Captain, ..resolv'd to make a desert of all the Country. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 249 Henry of Navarre was a resolute, active, and politick prince. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* III. ii, If this be politic, And well for thee and England .. Care not for me who love thee.

b. In non-political or general sense.

c 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl 1898) 356 3yt well 3e se, he ys polytyke. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* viii. (1539) 13 More polytike in wysedome to improue their tenementes. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xvi. (1870) 273 Consernynge theyr polytycke wyt and lerenyng in Physycke. 1688 PRIOR *Ode on Exod.* iii. 12 The helm let politic Experience guide. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 8 ¶ 5 To learn of an enemy has always been accounted politick. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. E.* III. xvii. 473 Irritation is a passion which it is seldom politic to excite.

† c. Of an appliance: Ingeniously contrived; well adapted to its purpose. *Obs. rare.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 69 Schips, marchantdreis, ande mony politic verkmanlumis for mecanyc craftis.

d. In a sinister sense: Scheming, crafty, cunning; diplomatic, artfully contriving or contrived.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 225 For greater daunger is ther to ariue in a straunge countrey where the inhabitants be pollitique. 1609 DEKKER *Foure Birdes Noah's Arke, Pellican* Wks. (Grosart) V. 79 Breake (O my God) all the snares which daily and howerly this politick hunter [Satan] pitcheth to intrap me. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Builder* 12 These being the craftiest and politiquest sort of knaves. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* ii. 95 The very notion we have of a Politic or Cunning Man,..one that knows how to compass his End. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 27 They are not so weak as to .. imagine that you or I are playing any politic game with regard to them. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. xvi. 169 The one great fact of which her politic suitor took account.

¶ 3. Polished, refined, cultured. *Sc. Obs.*

Erron. rendering of L. *politus*.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 85 The Ingles men, evin as the mair politick [L. *politiores*] Scottis, vses that ald Saxone toung. *Ibid.* 96 Vthiris of the mair politick sorte amang vs [L. *politiores*]. *Ibid.* III. 178 Thir verses albeit nocht verie politik [L. *politi*], 3it throuch commendatione of ancient antiquitie maist probable.

B. *sb.* [With 1, cf. Gr. πολιτικός a politician; with 2 (OF. *politique*, 13th c. in Godef.), Gr. ἡ πολιτικὴ (τέχνη) the art of government; with 3, Gr. τὰ πολιτικά affairs of state, politics.]

† 1. A politician. *Obs.*

1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* Cj, I doubte not, they had these consideracions that our polytikes haue. 1598 BACON *Sacr. Medit., Atheisme* Ess. (Arb.) 125 Amongst states men and politikes. 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 274, I could wish all Christian politiques to consider, that righteousnes is the best vpholder of states, and transgression in the issue proues their ouerthrow. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. Ded. 24 Now again, they are a Cabal of mere Politiques.

† b. An indifferentist in matters of religion, a temporizer, a worldly-wise man: orig. with reference to the *politiques* of France: see POLITIQUE.

1589 NASHE *Pasquil & Marfor.* 8 Secretarie Machiauell, a pollitick not much affected to any Religion. 1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* I. v. 106 A carnall fellow, and a meere politicke. 1625 BACON *Ess., Unity in Relig.* (Arb.) 425 Worldlings, and Depraued Politickes, who are apt to contemne Holy Things. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 127 Play not the hypocrite, nor the politicke, who cares not what Religion bee, so some be.

† 2. Policy; politics. *Obs.*

1588 SIR W. STANLEY *Dr. Allen's Seditious Drifts* 88 *margin*, Certeine ouersights in policie escaped this great politicien in this Pamphlet, which is mere politike. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. 10 Those lewd bookes, which ..may very justly be termed the politick of the vicious and the Libertines. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 190 The politick they pitch'd upon was this: some noblemen, barons, and burgesses .. met at Edinburgh. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* X. 361 This did not suit with Popish Politic.

3. *pl.* **Politics.** The science and art of government; the science dealing with the form, organization, and administration of a state or part of one, and with the regulation of its relations with other states (hence, *imperial, national, domestic, municipal, communal, parochial, foreign politics*, etc.). Also † *the politics*, public or social ethics, that branch of moral philosophy dealing with the state or social organism as a whole (*obs.*).

a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 625 But noble men borne To lerne they haue scorne,..Set nothyng by polytykes. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Ciuilis, Scientia ciuilis*, morall philosophie, the politikes. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xiv. § 2 (1622) 356 Morall Philosophie..hath three parts: Ecclesiastickes, Oeconomickes, and Politickes. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 100/2 The next removal must be to the study of politics; to know the beginning, end, and reasons of political societies. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* (1874) I. Introd. 307 Politics consider men as united in society, and dependent on each other. 1789 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 94, I mean politics in the great sense, or that sublime science which embraces for its object the happiness of mankind. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 339 'The art of governing mankind by deceiving them', as politics, ill understood, have been defined. [Cf. POLICY *sb.*[1] 2, quot. 1796.] 1883 J. A. SYMONDS in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 150/1 Machiavelli..founded the science of politics for the modern world, by concentrating thought upon its fundamental principles. 1900 E. JENKS *Hist. Politics* 1 By *Politics* we mean the business of Government, that is to say, the control and management of people living together in a society.

b. *The Politics*: name of the treatise on political science, τὰ πολιτικά, by Aristotle.

1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* iii. § 13. 46 Aristotle in his first book of Politiques affirmes as a foundation of the whole politicall science, that some men by nature are made worthy to command, others only to serve. *a* 1656 USSHER *Power Princes* II. (1683) 134 As is observed..by Aristotle in his Politicks. 1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) III. 529/1 His [Aristotle's] two treatises of the *Nicomachean Ethics* and the *Politics*, are together a refutation of the erroneous doctrines in moral and political philosophy contained in Plato's political speculations.

† c. Political actions or practice; policy. *Obs.*

1644 [H. PARKER] *Jus Pop.* 23 O that our Courtiers at Oxford would admit of such politicks, and blush to publish any directly contrary. *a* 1706 EVELYN *Mem.* (1819) II. 137, I looke upon our neglect of severely punishing them as an high defect in our politiques. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 411 Calm, thinking villains, whom no faith could fix, Of crooked counsels and dark politicks. *c* 1740 CAREW *God save the King* ii, Confound their politicks, Frustrate their knavish tricks. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. ix. 259 What strange politics do we pursue?

d. Political affairs or business; political life.

1693 *Humours Town* 42 The Coffee-house Politicks are but Fewel to Factions. 1710–11 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 141, I was an hour with him [Harley] this morning deep in politicks, where I told him the objections of the October Club. 1714 MRS. MANLEY *Adv. Rivella* 117 She now agrees with me, that Politicks is not the Business of a Woman. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. i, There is no act of treachery, or meanness of which a political party is not capable; for in politics there is no honour. 1879 GLADSTONE *Sp. at Dalkeith* 26 Nov., I said myself in 1865, and I believed, that it was out of the range of practical politics, that is to say the politics of the coming election. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 124/1 Sugden .. re-entered politics, and sat in the House of Commons.

e. The political principles, convictions, opinions, or sympathies *of* a person or party.

1769 *Junius Lett.* IV. (1772) I. 35 Most men's politics sit much too loosely about them. 1842 MIALL in *Nonconf.* II. 656 Whig politics .. appear to exert a peculiarly unhappy influence upon character. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 77 Too pleasing a vision to be shattered by..the politics of shoemakers and costermongers. 1897 RHOSCOMYL *White Rose Arno* 74 Oh what are all your politics to women? A woman's politics are the man she loves.

f. *fig.* Conduct of private affairs; politic management, scheming, planning.

1693 *Humours Town* 135 Thou art as much out in thy Politicks, as a Niggardly Father is. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVI. vii, Mrs. Western was reading a lecture on prudence, and matrimonial politics to her niece. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* iii, The governor's letter contains a budget of family politics. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Aug. 3/2 The fall of a skirt is a point second to none in importance in the politics of a costume.

Political (pŏli·tikăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *politicus*, a. Gr. πολιτικ-ός (see prec.) + -AL.]

1. Of, belonging, or pertaining to the state or body of citizens, its government and policy, esp. in civil and secular affairs; public, civil; of or pertaining to the science or art of politics.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 15 b, The politicall lawe doeth cause an outward discipline to bee obserued, euen of the wicked. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* II. Pref., We must discerne betweene .. political order .. and .. the vices incident thereunto. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 317 In the execution of them, the King performs his part in a politicall way, the officers of the Church in an ecclesiasticall way. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* V. xxxix. 282 The share that he may have in directing the affairs of the society may be called his political liberty. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. ii. 310 The distinct nationalities that composed the empire [Rome]..had lost all care for political freedom. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* vii. 100 What they [the Achaians] seem to have brought with them was the true political spirit; the faculty of nation-making.

b. Of persons: Engaged in civil administration; civil, as distinct from military; *spec.* in India, having, as a government official, the function of advising the ruler of a Native State on political matters, as *political agent, resident*, etc.

1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 212 The junior political officers who served under the Envoy, or the Political Agent in Upper Sindh. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 29 July, The civilian Generals, or 'political' chiefs, are obnoxious to the regulars. 1880 GEN. ADYE in *19th Cent.* Apr. 699 The first class comprises political residents, commissioners of provinces, magistrates, officers of police and public works. 1903 *Whitaker's Almanack* 495/2 States of India..governed by their native Princes, Ministers, or Councils, with the help and under the advice of a political officer of the Supreme Government.

2. Having an organized government or polity. † Said also of animals such as bees and ants (*obs.*).

1657 S. PURCHAS (*title*) Theatre of Politicall Flying-Insects. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 921 The Philosopher doth rightly reckon them in the number of the Civil or Political sort of Insects. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. vii. § 89 There only is a Political or Civil Society. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* xii. 358 Every independent political community, that is,..every independent community neither in a state of nature..nor in a state of anarchy.

3. Relating to, concerned or dealing with politics or the science of government.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 65 Beside his politicall wisdome; his knowledge in Philosophie was very large. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 5 ¶ 3 Men of a more political understanding are persuaded that we shall now see..the ambassadors of France supplicating for pity. 1830 *Declar.* 25 Jan. in C. M. Wakefield *Life T. Attwood* x. (1885) 134 We propose to form in Birmingham a General Political Union of the Industrious Classes, for the Protection of Public Rights. 1885 *Spectator* 16 May, The ladder which leads to the highest positions in political life.

4. Belonging to or taking a side in politics or in connexion with the party system of government; in a bad sense, partisan, factious.

1769 *Junius Lett.* iii. (1772) 27 It has all been owing to the malice of political writers, who will not suffer the best and brightest of characters..to take a single right step for the honour or interest of the nation. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* II. xix. 259 The oldest English political song preserved relates to the battle of Lewes in 1264. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxv. V. 241 He tried to make what is, in the jargon of our time, called political capital out of the desolation of his house and the blood of his first born. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Assessment*, Political assessments, in the United States, contributions of money levied by political committees upon..office-holders..in order to defray the expenses of a political canvass. 1900 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 7/1 Another feature of an American Presidential campaign is the lavish display of political 'buttons'.

† 5. = POLITIC A. 2. *Obs.*

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* III. i, I cannot beget a project with all my political brain yet. 1654 tr. *Martini's Cong. China* 106 And sometimes suggested dangerous, but political Counsels to the Tartars. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. x, 'Twas natural and very political too in him, to have taken a ride to Shandy-Hall. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 19 From two to three hundred acres .. is the most political Farm. *a* 1817 in Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. i. 334 Whether it would be political to interfere, or whether ..it would be expedient, must continue a doubt with us.

6. Phrases. † *Political arithmetic*, statistics of the population, trade, revenue, expenditure, etc. of a state; *political day* = *civil day* (DAY 6); *political economy, economist*: see ECONOMY 3, ECONOMIST 4; *political geography*, that part of geography which deals with the boundaries, divisions, and possessions of states; *political prisoner*, a person imprisoned for a political offence; *political verse*, in Byzantine and mod. Gr. literature (Gr. πολιτικός popular), verse composed by accent, not quantity, with an accent on the last syllable but one, esp. an iambic verse of this kind of fifteen syllables.

1682 PETTY *Tracts rel. Ireland* (1769) 90 (*title*) Essay in *Political Arithmetick, concerning the Growth of the City of London. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Political Arithmetick*, is the Application of Arithmetical Calculations to the Extent and Value of Lands, Number of People, Publick Revenues, Taxes, Commerce, Manufactures, or whatever relates to the Power, Strength, Riches, &c. of any Nation or Common-wealth. 1735-7 BERKELEY *Querist* § 530 Whether a little reflection and a little political arithmetic may not shew us our mistake? 1706 PHILLIPS s.v. *Day*, The Parts of a *Political or Civil Day. [1615 ANTOINE DE MONTCHRESTIEN (*title*) Traicte de *l'Œconomie Politique.] 1740 LD. WESTMORELAND in Johnson *Debates* (1787) I. 109 As in private life, so in political œconomy, the demands of necessity are easily supplied. 1767- [see ECONOMY 3]. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Inq.* II. ii. Wks. (1841) 410 There are *political verses of the same barbarous character by Constantinus Manasses, John Tzetzes, and others of that period. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* liii. (1828) VII. 132 [Byzantine poets] confound all measure of feet and syllables in the impotent strains which have received the name of political or city verses.

B. *sb.* (elliptical use of the adj.)

1. A political person; in various senses: a. = Political agent, officer, resident: see above, 1 b.

1848 SIR H. B. EDWARDES in Lady Edwardes *Mem.* (1888) I. 152 Another of your Lordship's 'young politicals' joined me in the middle of all this fighting, Edward Lake. 1856 J. W. COLE *Mem. Brit. Gen. Penin. War* I. ii. 71 He was superseded..by a 'political', who..involved him in a carte and tierce correspondence with the Madras officials. 1898 GEO. SMITH 12 *Indian Statesm.* ii. 27 A man of action, whether as a soldier, a 'political' in the Anglo-Indian sense, or an administrator.

b. A politician; a political writer. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. App. 97 If there is a heaven for politicals, you and I, Sir, will ask for a corner of the Tory bench.

c. = *political prisoner*: see above, 6.

1888 *Century Mag.* XXXV. 402 Politicals suffering from nervous affections, .. are often put in the same ward with insane criminals. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Mar. 2/3 The flogging of politicals, and their degradation to the general treatment of thieves and murderers.

† 2. *pl.* Political matters, politics. *Obs.*

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 521 Alway in Naturalls: sometime in Politicalls. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 308 He held a due respect to superiors, especially in politicals.

Hence **Poli·ticalism**, political activity or partisanship; **Poli·ticalize** *v.* a. *trans.* to make or render political; b. *intr.* to practise or discourse on politics; **Poli·ticaliza·tion**, the action of making political.

1846 WORCESTER, *Politicalism*..(*Ch. Ob.*). 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* X. 11 If you continue to allow him to politicalize in your paper. 1902 *19th Cent. & after* Nov. 733 In America the politicalisation can do more harm than elsewhere.

Poli·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

† 1. In a politic manner; = POLITICLY. *Obs.*

1588 *Exhort. Her Majesty's Faithf. Subj.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 95 The general musters, and training up of men, most prudently and politically commanded. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) I. 226 Henry politically pretended the utmost submission to the pope's decrees. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 348 The protest .. was only made politically, in order to deprecate my vengeance.

2. In a political manner; in respect of politics; from a political point of view.

a 1638 MEDE *Daniels Weeks* xxvii. Wks. (1672) 707 They should serve them not religiously, but politically, inasmuch as they were to become Slaves and Vassals to Idolatrous Nations. 1750 CHESTERF. *Let. to Son* 19 Mar., Never lose view of..the political affairs of Europe. Follow them politically, chronologically, and geographically, through the newspapers. 1841 MIALL in *Nonconf.* I. 1 A national establishment of religion is essentially vicious in its constitution—philosophically, politically and religiously. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 91 That part of the old Danish realm..which is now politically part of Sweden.

† b. As an organized state. *Obs.*

1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 73 Society, politically regulated, is a state contra-distinguished from a state of nature.

So **Poli·ticalness**. *rare.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Politicalness*, political quality.

Politicaster (politikæ·stəɹ). *rare.* [ad. It. (or Sp.) *politicastro*: see POLITIC B. and -ASTER.] A petty, feeble, or contemptible politician.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 56 Though all the Tribe of Aphorismers, and Politicasters would perswade us there be .. reasons against it. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 200 But those politicasters who to Spain are not just, will to Germany not be generous. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov. 2/2 The country is very sick of the parliamentary squabbles of politicasters.

Politician (pɒlitĭ·ʃăn). Forms: 6 politicien, -itien, 7 -isian, -ition, poll-, 7- politician, (7-8 -itian). [f. as POLITIC + -IAN. So F. *politicien*.]

† 1. A politic person; chiefly in a sinister sense, a shrewd schemer; a crafty plotter or intriguer. *Obs.*

1588 SIR W. STANLEY *Dr. Allen's Seditious Drifts* 89 Some ouersights euen in pollicie, escaped this great politicien. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* A ij b, The Diuel..was..so famous a Politician in purchasing, that Hel, which at the beginning was but an obscure Village, is now become a huge citie. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 241, I am whipt and scourg'd with rods, Netled, and stung with Pismires, when I heare Of this vile Politician Bullingbrooke. 1613 CHAPMAN *Rev. B. D'Ambois* I. i. Plays 1873 II. 119 This was a sleight well maskt. O what is man Volesse he be a Politician. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. ii, The squire ..was, however, in many points, a perfect politician. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* III. Wks. 1799 I. 352 Ah, Bever, Bever! you are a miserable politician. Do you know, now, that this is the luckiest incident that ever occurr'd?

2. One versed in the theory or science of government and the art of governing; one skilled in politics; one practically engaged in conducting the business of the state; a statesman.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. iii. (Arb.) 23 Poets.. were the first lawmakers to the people, and the first polititiens, deuising all expedient meanes for th'establishment of Common wealth. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 33 That felicity Politisians search after, as being the end of civil life. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Politician*, one that understands the Art of Governing, or judges of it according to the Parts he has acquired. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. 96 Sir Edward Coke, and the politicians of that time, conceived great difficulties in carrying on the projected union. 1886 M. ARNOLD in *Times* 22 May 15/6 Lord Salisbury's bad and arbitrary temper (I mean, of course, as a politician,..) is as great a misfortune to the country as Lord Randolph Churchill's intriguing.

b. One keenly interested in politics; one who engages in party politics, or in political strife, or who makes politics his profession or business; also (esp. in *U. S.*), in a sinister sense, one who lives by politics as a trade.

1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* IV. ii, So politicians thrive, That with their crabbed faces, and sly tricks, .. do wriggle in Their heads first, like a fox, to rooms of state. 1632 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Iron Age* Wks. 1874 IV. 364, I am a pollitician, oathes with me Are but the tooles I worke with, I may breake An oath by my profession. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, I. 17 Lewis.. was meerly a Politician, and studied only his owne ends. *a* 1732 GAY *Fables* II. ix. 14 Politicians you suggest, Should drive the nail that goes the best. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. Nat.* IV. ii. (1869) II. 41 That insidious and crafty animal, vulgarly called a statesman or politician, whose councils are directed by the momentary fluctuations of affairs. 1828 MACAULAY *Hallam* Ess. (1887) 96 A politician, where factions run high, is interested not for the whole people, but for his own section of it. 1879 SIR G. CAMPBELL *White & Black* 68 The word 'politician' is used in a bad sense in America, as applied to people who make politics a profession, and are skilled in the art of 'wire-pulling' and such practices.

† 3. = POLITIQUE, POLITIC B. 1 b. *Obs.*

1656 M. CASAUBON *Enthus.* iii. 171 The use of this Theologie, doth most properly belong unto Jesuits,..and Jesuited Politicians, whether they call themselves Lutherans, or Calvinists, or otherwise. 1672 [H. STUBBE] *Rosemary & Bayes* 7 The Ecclesiastical Polititions writ in England. 1681 BAXTER *Acc. Sherlocke* iv. 189 Their minuter differences have made some called Lutherans,.. some Independents, and some Politicians or Erastians.

4. (See quot.)

1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xiii. 247 The White-Eyed Flycatcher (*Muscicapa cantrix*) .. uses so much newspaper in the construction of its home, that it has gone by the name of Politician.

5. *attrib.*

1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 43 This is one of your politician subtleties, to make Angoulesme passe for a Frontier Towne. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1195 Your ill-meaning Politician Lords,..Appointed to await me thirty spies. 1885 A. FORBES *Souvenirs Continents* 247 A turbulent..sea of political or rather politician quasi-social life.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Politi·cianess**, a female politician; **Politi·cianism**, practice characteristic of a politician; **Politi·cianize** *v. trans.*, to involve in party politics.

1887 *Sat. Rev.* 11 June 833/1 Mr. Lawson, and the other Radical politicians and *politicianesses who went out for to see what was to be seen at Bodyke. 1843 R. PAUL *Let.* 15 Aug. in *Mem.* xiii. (1872) 168 Lord Aberdeen has got his bill passed. It is a mere piece of *politicianism. 1893 *Resolution* in *Voice* (N. Y.) 26 Oct., The corrupt ring that has bound this city hand and foot,..*politicianizing the public schools and perpetrating bold, gigantic robberies upon the taxpayers.

† **Politi·cious**, *a. Obs.* Also 9 -itious. [irreg. f. *politic* or *politici-an* + -OUS.] Politic; political.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 171, I could..perceive that Mahomitan Princes are terrible crafty or mysteriously politicious. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, One of the public and polititious warldly-wise men that stude up to prevent ane general owning of the cause in the day of power.

Poli·ticist (-sist). *rare.* [f. POLITIC + -IST.] A student of political science: see quot.

1885 SEELEY *Pol. Sc.* (1896) i. 26 The historian,..according to me, is distinct. He is not an anthropologist or an ethnologist, but if I may coin a word, he is a politicist. The political group or organism—the state—is his study.

Politicize (poli·tisəiz), *v.* [f. as POLITIC + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To act the politician; to discourse on or engage in politics.

1758 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 11 June, But while I am politicising, I forget to tell you half the purport of my letter. 1759 *Ibid.* 13 Sept., Not to politicize too much, I believe the world will come to be fought for somewhere between the North of Germany and the back of Canada. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* v. (1872) 177 Burns .. could have governed, debated in National Assemblies; politicised, as few could. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Dec. 2/2 We talk and squabble and politicize about education as a vote-catching agency.

2. *trans.* To render political, give a political character to.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xi. I. 285 It was the tendency of the enlightened men of Athens, from the days of Solôn downwards, to refine and politicise the character of Théseus. *Ibid.* xiv. 351 Conôn .. historicises and politicises the whole legend. 1887 *Hour Glass* I. 60 The opinion of a literature-taster..whose intellectual palate is so 'politicised' that he detects a smack of the hustings where there is none.

Hence **Poli·ticizing** *ppl. a.*, talking politics.

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 578 Besides the politicising and haranguing crowds..your course is hemmed by countless others. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 711 Politicizing sophists threaten to be a perfect curse to India.

† **Po·liticless**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. POLITIC *a.* or *sb.* + -LESS.] Void of policy; impolitic.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxix. 34 Betwene his politikelesse pittie (erst saide) And his pitteles polisie, (here erst laide).

Politicly (pɒ·litikli), *adv.* [f. POLITIC *a.* + -LY 2.] In a politic manner; with policy or skilful management; shrewdly; artfully, craftily.

1477 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 188, I thynke notte a mater .. weell handelyd, nor poletykly dalte with. 1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 9 Your maiestie most victoriously prudently politikely and indifferently hath .. ruled this realme. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 230 The allegacions were well proued by the Englishmen, and pollitiquely defended by the Frenche men. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 255 The death of Mahomet had been politiquely concealed one and fortie daies. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 5 They rule so politickly and so well. 1808 E. S. BARRETT *Miss-led General* 147 As if he had purposely and politicly selected them as a foil to himself. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* I, He had politicly relaxed a little towards her.

‖ **Politico** (poli·tiko). Now *rare.* [It. or Sp. *politico* politic, a politician.] A politician: chiefly with bad connotation.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* A ij b, The nimblest Politico's of these active times. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* II. xxxii. 256 He is counted cunning, a meere politico, a time-server, an hypocrite. 1692 *Vindication* Pref. A ij, Methinks I hear now our cautious Politico's asking, What ayls this Person? 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 129 Academic London politicos.

Politico-, combining form of Gr. πολιτικό-ς civil, political, prefixed to an adj. to denote a. 'politically, as applied to politics', as *politico-arithmetical, -ethical, -geographical, -moral, -orthodox*; b. 'political and . . .', as *politico-commercial, -ecclesiastical, -judicial, -military, -peripatetic, -sacerdotal, -scientific, -social, -theological*; also used to form sbs., as *politicoma·nia*, a mania for politics; *politicopho·bia*, a horror of politics.

In a. used in the formation of adjectives from phrases containing *political*: e. g. from *political arithmetic, politico-arithmetical*; from *political economy, politico-economical*.

1815 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 21 Of .. greater weight in the *politico-arithmetical scale. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 420/2 The construction of the *politico-commercial road from Darjiling to the Jyalap Pass. 1811 I. MILNER in *Life* xxiii. (1842) 467 Ecclesiastical..and *politico-ecclesiastical questions of great magnitude. 1884 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* July 45 Study of men's *politico-ethical ideas and sentiments. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 468 Mr. Cockburn's *politico-geographical sketch. 1825 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Indic.* (1830) 76 One *politico-judicial virtue his lordship has. 1785 *Eng. Rev.* VI. 349 The *Politico-mania, and passion for news, our author alledges are unfavourable to literature. 1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxi. 230 In all the Spanish possessions in America, we must distinguish between the ecclesiastic, *politico-military, and financial divisions. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 128 The question .. is at present a very serious one, involving .. many moral and *politico-moral issues. 1802 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 7 This *politico-orthodox rage in the mouth of a preacher may be profitable as well as sincere. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. ii, Those wise tenets,..so well inculcated in that *Politico-Peripatetic school of Exchange-alley. 1830 HAY & BELFRAGE *Mem. A. Waugh* iii. (1839) 225 Many others displayed unmanly fears and the horrors of a *politicophobia. 1824 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Infidelity* (1833) 83 The code of religion, which he [Moses] delivered.., was not a *politico-sacerdotal fraud. 1778 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 338 The *politico-scientific ladies of France. 1856 MORRIS in

Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 107, I can't enter into *politico-social subjects with any interest.., things are in a muddle. 1752 Warburton *Letter to Hurd* (1809) 108 *Politico-theological dissertations on Calvinism, Jansenism, Quietism, &c. 1890 Lowell *Milton's Areop.* Latest Lit. Ess. (1891) 95 Williams .. lived long enough to learn that there were politico-theological bores in Rhode Island.

Poli·tico-econo·mical, *a.* [See Politico-.] Pertaining or relating to Political Economy.

1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* i. (1868) 69 The real politico-economical signification of every one of those beautiful toilettes. 1873 H. Spencer *Stud. Sociol.* (1882) 44 Certain classes of sociological facts (as the politico-economical).

‖ **Politicone** (-ōˈne). *Obs. rare.* [It. f. Politico + *-one*: see -oon.] A politician: with hostile or contemptuous connotation.

a 1734 North *Exam.* (1740) 118 He was certainly a true Matchiavellian Politicone, and his Skill lay in the English State. —*Life Ld. Guilford* (1808) I. 155 (D.) Formal visitants and politicones often found him out at his chambers.

Poli·tico-reli·gious, *a.* [See Politico-.] *prop.* Pertaining to religion as influenced by politics; but commonly used as = Pertaining to politics as influenced by or dependent on religion; at once political and religious.

1754 O. in *Connoisseur* No. 47. P 1 We were inspired with a detestation of the pope and pretender by the *Nonjuror*, the *Jesuit Caught*.. and such other politico-religious dramas. 1804 C. B. Brown tr. *Volney's View Soil U. S.* p. xiii, A power raised upon a politico-religious foundation, like that claimed by the Stuarts of England. 1841 Trench *Parables* iii. (1877) 46 The parables of Jesus have not primarily a moral, but a politico-religious, or theocratic purpose. 1878 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 80 The politico-religious schemes of the Lollards.

So **Poli·tico-reli·gionist,** one whose religion is of a political character, or a matter of politics.

1835 *Brit. Mag.* VII. 596 Candour..is a quality well nigh banished from the morale of the politico-religionist.

Politied (pɒˈlitid), *a. rare.* [f. Polity 1 + -ed 2.] Having or provided with a polity.

1816 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 625 A powerful and regularly politied people. 1827 — *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) III. 63 A distinct and regularly politied Church. 1838 — *Inquiry* 571 Communions, which God himself has declared to be Churches, however they originated, and however they were politied.

† **Poli·tion.** *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *polītiōn-em* polishing.]

1623 Cockeram, *Polition*, a diligent trimming.

‖ **Politique** (politīˈk). [F., prop. adj. 'political': see Politic.] One of an opportunist and moderate party, which arose in France *c* 1573, during the Huguenot wars, and regarded peace and political reform as more urgent than the decision by arms of the religious quarrel; also, a sympathizer with this party elsewhere, and, opprobriously, an indifferentist, a temporizer: = Politic B. 1 b.

1609 Bible (Douay) *Exod.* x. Comm., Because Gods servants may not temporize in religion, politiques unjustly charge them to have bad intentions. 1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* A ij b, Interpreters henceforth grow out of date, While Politiques usurpe the Sultans state. 1879 Saintsbury in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 564/1 The middle party, the Politiques of Europe,—the English, that is, and the Germans,—sent help to Henry. 1888 *Q. Review* CLXVII. 21 At Court three great parties were contending for power in the King's name—the Guises, the Reformers, and the Politiques.

Politique, -ly, obs. forms of Politic, -ly.

Po·litist. *rare.* [f. Polity 1 + -ist.] A student of or writer on polity.

1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 132 The pleasant society of Politists and Legists like Hooker, Taylor, &c.

Polititian, -ious : see Politician, -ious.

Po·litize, *v. rare.* [f. Polity 1 + -ize.]

† **1.** a. *trans.* To deal with or treat (a matter) politicly, diplomatically, or craftily. b. *intr.* To deal politicly or diplomatically. *Obs.*

1598 Tofte *Alba* (1880) 65 Matters of state we vse to politize, Procrastinating for aduantage great. 1641 Milton *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 66 Let us not..stand bankering and politizing, when God..points us out the way.

2. *intr.* † a. To have political relations. *Obs.* b. To deal in politics. *rare.*

1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* To Rdr. 12 The Hebrew it selfe..temporizing with Ægypt, politizing with Chaldea, merchandizing with Syria,..&c. grew so out of knowledge among the people, that they vnderstood not our Sauiours *Eli, Eli.* 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 182/1 To politise in advance is foreign to our nature.

3. *trans.* To make into citizens.

1884 J. Rae *Contemp. Socialism* iii. 123 Its [the state's] inhabitants must be politized, for they, all of them, constitute the *polis*.

† **Po·liture.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *politure* (Godef.) = It. *politura*, L. *polītūra* polishing, smoothing, f. *polīt-*, ppl. stem of *polīre* to polish: see -ure.] Polishing; polish, smoothness.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 21 Arch..of a rare and subtile devise, and exquisite polyture. 1625 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* I. vii. (1635) 183 The roundnesse and politure, wherein Art should shew as much exactnesse as shee can. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. iii. § 2. 62 Stones..either of a Shining Politure, or capable of it. 1776 Da Costa *Conchol.* 59 The beauty, politure, and hardness of shells, render them very fit for luxurious uses.

b. *fig.* Elegance of form; polish of style, manners, or habits; refinement.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 232 If you should lende it (from the beginning to the ending,) but sutable descriptionate politure. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* Ep. Ded., The neatness and politure of the Cat and Peacock. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 69 To reduce them [men] from the politure and improvement of after times..to their first caues and cottages. 1720 J. Johnson *Canons Eng. Ch.* Pref. to Rdr. 64 Men who wanted the Politure and Fineness of this Age.

Polity 1 (pɒˈlĭti). Also 7 pollity. [a. obs. F. *politie* (1419), ad. L. *polītīa* : see Policy *sb.*1]

1. Civil organization (as a condition); civil order.

1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 51 Pepul, rude, wythout polyty, can not vse that same [riches] to theyr owne commodyte. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* III. ii. § 1 The necessitie of Politie, and Regiment in all Churches may bee beld, without holding any one certayne forme to bee necessary in them all. Nor is it possible that any form of politie, much less politie ecclesiasticall should be good, vnlesse God himselfe bee authour of it. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* iv. 40 In the Course of Time, and the Progress of Polity and Arts, a Separation of the several Parts.. would naturally arise. 1868 Gladstone *Juv. Mundi* vi. 171 At a period antecedent to the formation of anything like polity in Greece.

b. Administration of a state, civil government (as a process or course of action).

1715 Atterbury *Serm., On Matt.* xxvii. 25 (1734) I. 127 They..were permitted..to retain some Shadow of their Domestick Polity and Government. 1774 Jefferson *Autobiog.* App., Wks. 1859 I. 144 The original constitution of the American colonies possessing their assemblies with the sole right of directing their internal polity. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 60 To..help the growth Of civil polity, and self-control.

2. a. A particular form of political organization, a form of government.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix. § 3 We preferre..the Spartan before the Athenian Politie. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 4/2 Of this kind also are the several Polities, and forms of Government. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Queen-bee*, Some authors who have written of the polity of bees. 1876 Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* I. i. 3 *note*, The polity of Scotland remained as yet Celtic, though it very soon afterwards became feudal.

b. An organized society or community of men; a state. Also *fig.*

1650 Trapp *Comm. Exod.* xx. 17 Moses his politie could not consist of true worshippers and professed Idolaters. 1828 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 152 The polity of Literature is called a Republic. 1840 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* (1842) V. xv. 244 The soul of man is intended to be a well-ordered polity. 1894 Huxley *Evol. & Ethics* 23 Those who should be kept, as certain to be serviceable members of the polity.

† **3.** Mode of administering or managing public or private affairs; *esp.* skilful, prudent, or crafty management; statecraft; = Policy *sb.*1 2–4. *Obs.*

1562 Pilkington *Expos. Abdyas* Pref. 9 It is wonderfull to consider the foolishnes of the wicked, which in politie wold seme so wise. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* I. i, Tis your best politie to be ignorant. 1697 Evelyn *Numism.* vii. 229 The false Polity of Raising and Sinking. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, II. xii. 310 The age of heroism .. was now settling into the age of polity. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* III. iii, I know little of stratagem and polity, wars and kings.

† **4.** A political principle. *nonce-use. Obs.*

1642 J. M[arsh] *Argt. conc. Militia* 27 This is the reason of that pollity of Law, that the King is body politick.

† **Polity** 2. *Obs.* [erron. f. Pole *sb.*2 + -ity.] = Polarity 1.

1613 M. Ridley *Magn. Bodies* vi. 23 This alteration of polity is to be obserued likewise in Magneticall needles. *Ibid.* xvii. 64 From those paralels and parts, neere adioyning to the pole, the greatest vigour of politie Magneticall doth proceed. *Ibid.* xx. 72 That contrary nature of pollity that was in the weake Load-stone.

Politzerize (pɒlitsĕrəiz), *v.* [f. name of Adam Politzer, a physician of Vienna, who introduced the method: see -ize.] *trans.* To inflate the tympanic cavity of (a patient) through the Eustachian tube. Hence **Poli·tzerizing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Poli·tzeriza·tion.**

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 786 Politzerising is now performed carefully several times, when a perforation sound is heard. *Ibid.* 791 The Eustachian tube..was found to be pervious, as ascertained by auscultation during Politzerisation. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 116 Politzerization.

Poliue, obs. form of Pulley.

Polk (pōulk), *v.* [ad. F. *polker* (Littré), f. *polka* Polka *sb.*] *intr.* To dance the polka.

1845 M. J. Higgins *Ess.* (1875) 219 He waltzes smoothly, and gallops rapidly, and polks intricately. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 704 He..waltzed and polked with their daughters. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* II. xi, I shall not waltz or polk with any one.

Polk, obs. Sc. spelling of Poke; var. Pulk 1 and 2. **Polk, -e,** obs. and dial. var. Pulk, pool.

Polka (pōuˈlkă), *sb.*1 [= Fr. and Ger. *polka*: of uncertain origin. The dance being of Bohemian origin (orig. called *Nimra*), it has been suggested that *polka* was a corruption of Czech *pulka* half, 'a characteristic featnre being its short half steps'. Another suggestion is that the actual form, whether or not altered from *pulka*, is due to the Polish *Polka*, fem. of *Polak* a Pole: cf. *polonaise* (also a dance), and *mazurka*.]

1. A lively dance of Bohemian origin, the music for which is in duple time.

Danced at Prague in 1835, at Vienna 1839, Paris 1840, London in the spring of 1842: see *Memoirs of Anna M. W. Pickering* (1903) xvi. *Polka-mazurka*, a modification of the mazurka dance to the movement of a polka.

1844 *Illustr. Lond. News* 23 Mar. 184 The Polka is an original Bohemian Peasant Dance, and was first introduced into the fashionable saloons of Berlin and St. Petersburg, about eight years since. 1844 Lady Eastlake *Jrnls. & Corr.* I. 153 A polka danced, only fit for children, because so evidently taught by a dancing-master. 1846 Smart Suppl., *Polka*, an Hungarian dance lately fashionable in France and England. 1852 Miss Yonge *Two Guard.* xiii. (1861) 237 'Thank you, I don't dance the Polka', she replied. 1881 *Academy* 15 Oct. 293 Prof. Helmar has the credit of being the inventor of the polka. 1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 28 Apr. 5/1 It was Taglioni who introduced into England the polka. 1898 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* 372/1 The polka was so popular that it absorbed every other dance for a time. Articles of food, of clothing and of ornament, were named after it. *attrib.* 1844 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 May 301/1 You perform the galop waltz, substituting the Polka step just described.

2. A piece of music for such a dance, or in its time or rhythm.

1844 *Illustr. Lond. News* 27 Apr. 280 The fourth polka by Jullien. Composed on National Bohemian and Hungarian Melodies. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xxv, You recognise those polkas? They were played at Devonshire House ..the day of the grand fête. 1867 Miss Braddon *R. Godwin* I. i. 16 The guard's horn playing a joyous polka made itself heard among the trees.

3. On account of the popularity of the dance, *polka* was prefixed as a trade name to articles of all kinds (cf. quot. 1898 in 1); e.g. the *polka curtain-band* (for looping up curtains), *polka-gauze, polka hat*; **polka-dot,** a pattern consisting of dots of uniform size and arrangement.

1846 W. S. Cotterell (*title*) Polka Song Book and Old Friends Olio, containing Comic and Sentimental Songs, Duets, Glees, etc. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 367/1 We won't give a farden for the polka hats with the low crowns. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 378/1 To the end of which [line] he looped,..what is known, technically, as the 'polka', with scarlet body, red hackle, brown and white tail, and wings of the spotted feathers of the guinea-fowl. 1884 J. G. Bourke *Snake Dance Moquis* xi. 119 Covered with white spots which .. resolved themselves into white arrow-heads and polka-dots, the latter arranged longitudinally, two and two. 1894 Eliz. L. Banks *Camp. Curiosity* 160, I bought a black and white polka-dot blouse and apron for work in the laundry.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Po·lka** *v. intr.*, to dance the polka; **Polka·ic** *a.*, of the character of a polka; **Polkama·nia,** a mania for dancing the polka; **Po·lkery,** an assembly for polka dancing; **Po·lkist, -iste,** one who dances the polka.

1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 299 It does my heart good .. to see the .. children in our crowded London courts and alleys waltzing and *polkaing to the Italian organ-grinder's music. 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* II. 174 We have at length..left them to polka and schottische their fill until the morning. 1884 G. Moore *Mummer's Wife* xii, He thought Offenbach too *polkaic. 1845 *Punch* VIII. 86 The *Polkamania is said to have originated in Bohemia. 1883 W. B. Squire in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 8/1 Vienna, Paris, and London were successively attacked by this curious 'polkamania'; clothes, hats, and streets were named after the dance. 1845 M. J. Higgins *Ess.* (1875) 218 Morning *polkeries in Grosvenor Square. 1846 G. Warburton *Hochelaga* I. 93 Some of them are the best waltzers and *polkistes I have ever seen. 1851 (*title*) The Lorgnette or Studies of the Town,..contains Notices of Lodgings in Town, Fashionable Man,..the Polka and Polkists, Watering Places, [etc.].

Polka (pōuˈlkă), *sb.*2 [f. prec. sb., perb. with reference to Polish *Polka* a Polish woman: cf. *polonaise.*] A woman's tight-fitting jacket, usually knitted: more fully *polka-jacket.*

1844 Thackeray *Contrib. to Punch* Wks. 1898 VI. 89 Ladies with the most flaming polkas, and flounces all the way up. 1849 *Mechanic's Mag.* 17 Nov. 479 The Lady's Winter Polka Jacket. 1851 *Voy. to Mauritius* vi. 224 A sort of polka-jacket of dark cloth with many buttons. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 185 Stalls, laden with pretty gimcracks,..wax flowers and Berlin and crochet work, prints, and polkas, and women's ware of all sorts.

Poll (pōul), *sb.*1 Forms: 3–7 polle, 4–7 pol, 5–7 powle, 6 poulle, poolle, poil (*Sc.*), 6–7 powl (9 *north. dial.*), poul(e, pool(e, 6–9 pole, 5– poll; β. 5– *Sc.* and *north. dial.* pow. [ME. *polle* = obs. Du. *polle* 'le sommet de la teste' (Plantin), *polle, pol* 'caput', 'cacumen, fastigium' (Kilian), LG. *polle* head (Brem. Wb.); cf. Sw. dial. *pull* (Rietz), Da. *puld* crown of the head.]

I. The head of man or beast.

1. The human head. (Not now in serious literary use, but common dialectally everywhere.)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 309/325 Þe deuel..wolde fain henten heom bi þe polle. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1265 Pulden prestes by þe polle & plat of her hedes. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 5530 Thei stroke to-gedir with so gret myght, That bothe vpon here pol lyght. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/2 Pol, or heed, *caput.* 1584 Hudson *Du Bartas' Judith* VI. in *Sylvester's Wks.* (1621) 750 From his shoulders flew his powle. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 282 Looke, if the wither'd Elder hath not his Poll claw'd like a Parrot. 1639 T. de Gray *Compl. Horsem.* 71 Keeping his poule warm. 1820 L. Hunt *Indicator* No. 22 (1822) I. 172 Receiving the full summer showers with an uncovered poll. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Powl*, the head. 1876 Browning *Pacchiarotto* ix, From silk shoe on heel to laced poll's-hood.

β. *a* 1500 P. Johnston *Thre deid Powis*, Behold our heidis thre Oure holkit eine, oure peilit powis bair. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VIII. 122 Andro Bartayne.. slew sa mony piratis, that mony puncheounis full of thair powis he sent to Scotland, in gifte, to the king. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xliii, The..veteran soldier that has..heard the bullets whistle as often as he has hairs left on his auld pow.

1871 C. Gibbon *Lack of Gold* xx, How is she ever to get married wi' a shaven pow?

† b. The figure or representation of a head.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 246 A pardoun with a peys of led and two pollis amydde.

† c. A skull. *Obs. rare.*

1721 Ramsay *Elegy on Patie Birnie* viii, He..strak sounds fast and clear Out o' the pow [a mare's skull]. 1725 — *Gentle Sheph.* ii. ii, Boils up their livers in a warlock's pow.

2. *spec.* a. The part of the head on which the hair grows; the head as characterized by the colour or state of the hair.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* iv. v. 196 His Beard as white as Snow, All Flaxen was his Pole. 1713 C'tess Winchelsea *Misc. Poems* 105 With wadling Steps, and frowzy Poles. 1790 Burns *John Anderson my Jo* i, Blessings on your frosty pow, John Anderson, my jo. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* xix. 308 His back was bunch'd, his visage swarthy, curl'd His poll. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* vi, His bald head might be seen alongside of Mr. Quilter's confidential grey poll.

b. The crown or top of the head; the vertex.

1382 Wyclif *Dan.* xiv. 35 The angel of the Lord toke hym in the poll of hym [1388 top, *Vulg.* in vertice], and bare hym in an her of his hed, and putte hym in to Babyloyne. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 217 He wolde bende his heer from þe pol toward þe forehead [L. *a vertice ad frontem*]. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 127 A great round hole in the pole of his head. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 359 Of diseases incident to the eares, and poll of the head. 1622 Walter *Diary* (Camden) 62 The said fish [a Caaing whale] had no gills, but put out his water at his pole.

c. The nape of the neck.

1671 Blagrave *Astrol. Physic* 120, I did..apply raw-fresh meat to the powl or Neck to help..divert the humour from the Eyes. 1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* (1677) 260 The arrow pierc'd his neck from throat to poll. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 259 ₱ 1 You shall sometimes see a Man begin the Offer of a Salutation, and..stop short in the Pole of his Neck. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 302 An old hare .. having a wire round its neck so tight as to have sunk beneath the skin in its pole. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 48 The bend should be from the poll of the neck.

† 3. *spec.* The head and shoulders of the ling (as a dish). Cf. Jowl *sb.*3 2. *Obs.*

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iv. iii, Hee lookes like a shield of brawne,.. or a drie Poule of Ling vpon Easter-eue, that has furnisht the table all Lent. 1671 Crowne *Juliana* iii, I was to go buy a pole o' Ling for the womens dinner.

† 4. As the prominent or visible part in a crowd, put for: A person or individual in a number or list (= Head *sb.* 7 b); esp. in phrases, e. g. *by (the) poll*, by counting of heads; *poll by poll*, one by one; *per poll*, for each person. *Obs.* (exc. in legal phr. Challenge *to the polls*.)

c 1325 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 237 Of gedelynges, gromes,.. Harlotes, hors-knaves, Bi pate and by polle. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 33 Payde to here lordes for euery pol twenty schillynge. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 21 § 2 None of the said petite Jury..shall..have any Chalenge to tharray or to any persone or poll therin being ympanelled. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 4 Ye shall here the names poll by poll. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 329 The people greatly murmured for the payment of foure pence the polle. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* xiii. vii. (1622) 188 There was bestowed a gift of forty sesterces by powle to the people. 1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 20, I agree to pay for the carriage of euerie poll or person of them a certaine summe of money. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* 167 Some small tax..as a Penny vpon euery Poll, called a head-penny. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 51 Challenge to or by the Poll, is where exception is taken to any one, or more, as not indifferent. 1648 Prynne *Plea for Lords* 27 Take them poll by poll. 1678 Wood *Life* 20 Mar. (O. H. S.) II. 401 An act for raising money by the poll. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 516 Voting by poll..and by orders.

† b. A unit in numbering domestic animals, chattels, etc. (Plural after a numeral also *poll.*) Cf. Head *sb.* 7 c. *Obs.*

1494 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 322 A dosyn pollys of pewter vessell. 1534 in Wenver *Wells Wills* (1890) 30, iij powles of peauter vessell. 1544 R. Broker *Will* (B. M. Addit. MS. 24925 lf. 21 b), Twenty poule of pultrey. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* iv. iii. 190 The muster file, rotten and sound,..amounts not to fifteene thousand pole.

5. Short for Poll-tax. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

1684 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 99 Ordered That a pole Proportionably Layd, be debated ye first thing tomorrow. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2449/4 An Act for Raising Money by a Poll, and otherwise, towards the Reducing of Ireland. 1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* M.'s Wks. 1851 VIII. 71 The Jews, even the poorest of them in the time of their Commonwealth, paid a Poll. 1884 S. Dowell *Taxes Eng.* III. 6 When .. in 1379 an immediate sum of money was required..recourse was again had to a poll.

II. From I. 4, app. influenced by Poll *v.*

† 6. a. Number of persons as ascertained by counting heads; muster. *Obs.*

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III. i. 134 We are the greater pole, and in true feare They gaue vs our demands. *a* 1613 Overbury *Trav.* 6 The List and the Poll are neuer far disagreeing.

† b. Counting of heads or persons; census. *Obs.*

1659 J. Harrington *Lawgiving* II. ii, As appears by the Pole made of Israel in the Wilderness of Sinai. 1674 Hickman *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 137 He is .. afraid to come either to the pole or to the scale; either to weigh, or to number authorities with us. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* I. ii. (1715) 8 He instituted a Poll causing every one of the Men to cast a Stone into a place appointed.., and..found them to be in number Twenty-Thousand.

7. The counting of voters; the entering of votes, in order to their being counted: esp. at the election of parliamentary or other representatives.

1625 Sir G. Moore in *Commons Debates* (Camden) 36 Sir John Savill had sufficiently proved the pole demanded. 1653 *Relat. Proc. late Parlt.* 10 The Question being put, the No's..had they been prosecuted to the pole, had hazarded the passing of it. 1706 Phillips s. v. *Poll* vb., To take a Poll, to set down the Names and reckon up the Number of Persons concern'd in an Election. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. ii. 178 All soldiers quartered in the place are to remove..and not to return till one day after the poll is ended. 1857 Maurice *Ep. St. John* xiii. 204 It is not a question to be decided by a poll. 1863 H. Cox *Institt.* I. viii. 113 If..a poll be demanded on behalf of any candidate rejected on the show of hands, the returning officer is bound to grant the poll.

b. The voting at an election; the action, or time and place, of voting.

1832 *Act* 2 *Will. IV*, c. 45 § 67 The Poll shall on no Account be kept open later than Four o'Clock in the afternoon of such Second Day. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 321 What pious men in the parlour will vote for what reprobates at the polls! 1866 Bright *Sp., Reform* 16 Oct. (1876) 379 Come to the poll and give their vote for the election of a new Parliament. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xxv, The recent reverses at the poll were only the result of a temporary irritation. 1883 *Women's Suffrage Jrnl.* Nov. 198/1 The exclusion of women from the poll was, in his opinion, nothing short of an injustice.

c. The numerical result of the voting; the total number of votes recorded, as *a heavy* or *light poll.*

1853 Lytton *My Novel* xii. xxxii, He stood at the head of the poll by a majority of ten. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5/3 At Wednesday's election there was a lighter poll. 1906 *Daily News* 16 Aug. 7/5 After the declaration of the poll Mr. —— thanked his constituents for their splendid victory.

III. Transferred uses.

8. a. The top or crown of a hat or cap.

1704 J. Pitts *Acc. Mohammetans* vii. (1738) 99 Some what like the Poll of a Man's Hat-case covered with Broad-cloth. 1819 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 7/2 Surmounted by the poll of an old hat without a brim. 1875 R. F. Burton *Gorilla L.* (1876) II. 116 From the poll of his night-cap protruded a dozen bristles of elephant's tail hair.

b. The flat or blunt end of the head of a miner's pick or similar tool.

1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 91 Pickaxes with a rounde poll. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 835 The pick...One side used as a hammer is called the poll, and is employed to drive in the gads. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Poll* (Cornw.), the head or striking part of a miner's hammer.

¶ 9. The club or chevin. (? an error: cf. Pollard *sb.*3)

1755 in Johnson. 1773 *Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.*, A poll (club fish), *capito* [edd. 1736–61 Pollard, or chub fish, *capito*].

IV. 10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 7) *poll-list, -room*; (sense 1) *poll-clawed* adj.; **poll-adz**, an adz with a poll or striking face opposite the cutting edge (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **poll-book**, an official register, previous to the Ballot Act, of the votes given; now, of those qualified to vote; † **poll-booth**, the booth or temporary structure at which the poll was formerly taken at a parliamentary election, a polling-booth; **poll-clerk**, a clerk who records the votes polled; a clerk officially connected with an election; † **poll-gatherer**, the collector of a poll-tax; **poll-hill**, *humorous*, a 'bump' on the head; † **poll-mad** *a.*, wrong in the head, mad-brained (cf. Bilwise); **poll-pick**, a miner's pick with a poll: see quot. 1865; **poll-shorn** *a.*, having the head or crown shorn; *esp.* tonsured; **poll-sickness** = Poll-evil; † **poll-silver** = Poll-tax; **poll-suffrage**, universal suffrage (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). Also Poll-bill, etc.

1681 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 51 (1713) II. 70 A Man in Authority promises to examine a *Poll-book by the Poors-book,..if he put off the Performance of it till the Poll being declared, it cannot answer any End. 1832 *Act* 2 *Will. IV*, c. 45 § 68 The Poll Clerks at the Close of each Day's Poll shall enclose and seal their several Poll Books, and shall publicly deliver them..to the Returning Officer or his Deputy. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* xii. xxvii, Convinced by his poll-books that he is not able to return both himself and his impertinent nephew. 1810 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XXIX. 51 It [Parliament] is becoming a *poll-booth of faction, a place for giving public suffrages on those questions of opinion, which divide the metropolitan public. 1817 Bentham *Parl. Reform* Introd. 280 Divide it into four practically equal districts, and, in a central spot of each, place the Poll-booth. 1855 Browning *Old Pict. Florence* xxviii, You bald old saturnine *poll-clawed parrot. 1832 *Poll Clerk [see *poll-book*]. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* xii. xxxii, Even the poll-clerks sprang from the booth. 1646 G. Daniel *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) I. 99, I'de nothing Glorie, if I had ben made *Poll-gatherer of the Groats. *a* 1845 Hood *Craniol.* i, Scratching o'er those little *pole-bills. 1889 Gretton *Memory's Harkb.* 244, I saw by the *poll-list that he voted for the Prince. 1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1808) VI. 6 Cicero..perceiving his countrimen to become changelings, in being bilwise and *polmad, and to sucke with the Greeke the conditions of the Grecians. 1865 Bauerman *Geol. Models* 22 **Poll pick*, single-armed pick with a short bluff point, used for hard veins and working into rock where the slitter is too slight. 1874 J. H. Collins *Metal Mining* (1875) 60 In the .. West of England the picks are usually of the form .. called the 'poll-pick', having its head or 'pane' steeled as well as its point... It serves as a hammer as well as a pick. 1859 Smiles *Self-Help* 30 A sum sufficient to have him put in a state fit to appear in the *poll-room. 1556 Olde *Antichrist* 144 Lecherous *polleshorne masse monging priestes. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Sculler* xxviii. Wks. iii. 21/2 All the poleshorne crew of Antichrists. 1899 Rider Haggard in *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 529 *Poll-sickness..is a kind of sore or abscess which horses get from knocking their heads against low door-ways and is commonly supposed to be incurable. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 100 The Tribute Capitatio [*margin* *Pol-silver], which was personall and imposed upon the poll or person of every one. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex., Poll-money, Poll-silver, Poll-tax*, a capitation-tax .. formerly assessed by the head on every subject according to rank.

Poll (pǫl), *sb.*2 [An alteration of *Moll*, a familiar equivalent of *Mary*: cf. *Peg* = *Meg*, Margaret.] A familiar equivalent of the name *Mary* (see also Polly), used as the conventional proper name of any parrot; hence, = parrot. So **Poll-pa'rrot**, also used *fig.*, and *attrib.*, with reference to the parrot's unintelligent repetition of words.

[1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Epigrams* xxxi. Wks. II. 265 A Rope for Parrat .. O, pretty Pall, take heed, beware the Cat.] 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 27 ₱ 6 Among the Favourites to the Fair One, he found her Parrat not to be in the last Degree: He saw Poll had her Ear, when his Sighs were neglected. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. viii. 141, I..learnt him [a parrot] to know his own name:..Poll. *Ibid.* xiii. 214, I had taught my Poll. *a* 1800 Cowper *Parrot* iii, Sweet Poll! his doating mistress cries, Sweet Poll! the mimic bird replies. *a* 1845 Hood *Batchelor's Dream* iv, The mother brought a pretty Poll. 1851 D. Jerrold *St. Giles* iv. 30 You've no more manners than a poll-parrot. 1861 Sala *Dutch Pict.* xv. 235 This one poll-parrot cry had been taught him. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 347/1 Their mania for seeing spies in poll-parrots.

Hence **Poll-pa'rrot** *v. trans.* and *intr.* = Parrot *v.*; **Poll-pa'rroty** *a.*, of or proper to a parrot.

a 1845 Hood *Hymeneal Retrospect.* I. iv, A sort of Poll-Parroty bill! 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* II. xii, Ain't you got nothing to do but..stand a Poll Parroting all night? *Ibid.*, I am willing to be silent for the purpose of hearing. But don't Poll Parrot me.

Poll (pǫl), *sb.*3 *Camb. Univ. slang.* Also pol. [Traditionally explained as ad. Gr. *οἱ πολλοί* the many, the multitude.] *The Poll*: those students who read for or obtain a 'pass' degree; the passmen. *To go out in the Poll*: to come out in the list of those who take a pass degree. † *Captain of the Poll*: formerly, the highest amongst those who passed without honours.

[1791 in Bp. Wordsw. *Scholæ Acad.* (1877) 323 Poor Quiz Carver is one of the *οἱ πολλοί*.] 1831 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 183 You will see what a good place I have got in the Poll. 1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 289 Those who do not aspire to honours and in the vernacular of Cambridge are styled the Poll (*οἱ πολλοί*). 1852 Bristed *Eng. Univ.* 342 There are also many men every year contending for the Captaincy of the Poll, some for the honor, such as it is, others because it will help them to get Poll pupils afterwards. 1889 W. A. Wright *FitzGerald's Lett.*, etc. I. 2 FitzGerald .. modestly went out in the Poll in January 1830, after a period of suspense during which he was apprehensive of not passing at all.

b. Short for *poll degree, poll examination.*

1884 Payn in *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 370, I took my degree, however—a first-class 'Poll'; which my good folks at home believed to be an honourable distinction.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *poll coach, degree, -man.*

1837 B. D. Walsh *Hist. Acc. Univ. Cambr.* (ed. 2) 88 In the examination for an ordinary, or Pol degree.., the subjects are very limited. 1848 *'New Tripos'* in C. Whibley *Cap & Gown* 228 Go, Pollmen! nay, ye needs must go; for so the Heads determine. 1865 L. Stephen *Sketches Cambridge* 99 Next above schoolmasters in the scale of misery, I should place what we call a 'poll coach'. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III. vi. cii. 446 Separation .. between pass or poll men and honour men. *Ibid.* 448 The poll or pass degrees of Cambridge or Oxford.

† **Poll, polle**, *sb.*4 *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [Origin unascertained.] A measure of land in Ireland, of 50 or 60 acres.

1607 Davies *Lett. Earl Salisb.* i. Tracts (1787) 223 They reserved unto him a chief rent of ten shillings out of every poll (being a portion containing three score acres or thereabouts) in lieu of all Irish cuttings and exactions. 1689 R. Cox *Hist. Irel.* i. Expl. Index, *Polle* of Land is fifty Acres.

Poll (pōul), *a.* and *sb.*5 Also 6–8 pole, 5–7 pol-. [Short for *pold*, Polled *ppl. a.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Polled or cut even at the edge (see Poll *v.* 3): applied to a legal writing or deed executed by a single party, and therefore not indented, as in Deed poll, Poll deed (q. v.), *writing pole.*

1523– [see Poll deed]. 1588– [see Deed poll]. 1596 Bacon *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. (1635) 43 Such a lease [a lease for years] may be made by writing Pole.

2. in *Comb.* a. in names of animals without horns, as *poll-sheep.*

1773 G. White *Selborne, Let. to D. Barrington* 9 Dec., As soon as you..mount Beeding-hill, all the flocks..become hornless, or, as they call them, poll-sheep.

† b. (Usually *pol-*.) In names of beardless varieties of cereals, as *polbarley, polbere, polwheat.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/2 Polbere, corne, idem quod hastybere, *trimensis.* 1574 in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* XIV. 234 All manner of croppe 3erelie..viz. wheet, rie,..barley, ottes, bigge, polbarley. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 559 Pol-wheat both red and white, yea and Barley also, is threshed and driuen out of the husk vpon a floore.

B. *sb.* Short for *poll-beast, -ox, -cow* (see A. 2 a); *esp.* one of a breed of hornless oxen.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 73 The cattle are .. hardier than the Galloway Poles, or the short-horned breed. 1876 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 2/2 [They] gather in admiring groups

behind Tillyfour's big poll. 1880 *Ibid.* 7 Dec. 2/3 The first prize in one of the classes for Scotch Polls.

Poll (pōul), *v.* Forms: 4–5 pollen, 4–6 polle, 5– poll; also 5–7 powle, 6 pol, 6–7 powl, poul(e, poulle, poole, 6 pol, 7–8 pole. *Pa. pple.* (see POLLED *ppl. a.*). [A number of disconnected derivatives of POLL *sb.*[1] in its various senses. Branch I is the most difficult to account for, since the expected primary sense would be to take, not the hair, but the poll or head off: cf. HEAD *v.* 1. No corresponding vb. is recorded in the cognate langs. which have the sb.]

I. 1. *trans.* To cut short the hair of (a person or animal); to crop, clip, shear; also **b.** with the head, hair, etc. as object. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xli. 14 Anoon at the comaundement of the kyng thei pollideu Joseph [1382 doddiden, L. *totondérunt*] led out of prisoun. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 155 Many shepe can she polle, bot oone had she ay. 1540 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV. 302 To Edmond Gresbroke, barbar, for pollying my Lord Talbot.., xx*d*. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* D iij b, I come plain to be polde, and to haue my beard cut. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 174 Polling and shaving him. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 56 He .. who being singular is Poled and closely Cut among those who wear a Bush. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 128/2 Pole me, is cut my hair.

b. 13.. [see POLLED *ppl. a.* 1]. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 101 Sche pollyd here hevyd priuely,..& in an Abbey, ferre thens, sche was made a munke. 1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Dial! Pr.* (1619) ***iij/2 The Romaines were in Roine 454 yeares without eyther powling or shaving the haires off the bearde of anie man. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lauaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 59 Putting knives unto his head, and therewith polling off his haires. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 192 Being commaunded to come and pole the Emperours head. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* VII. xi. § 3 David .. was in such grief that he had not polled his head. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 62 They polled their crowns.

II. 2. To cut off the top of (a tree or plant); *esp.* to top or head (a tree) at a few feet from the ground that it may throw out branches; to pollard; also, to lop the branches of.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 105 Some trees there are, which if you cutte and poule often, will fade and die. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lxxxvii. § 2. 139 Ciues are .. cut and polled often, as is the vnset Leeke. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 91 We prune, and poll, and cut our trees into unnatural shapes. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 486 Again I'll poll The fair-grown yew tree, for a chosen bow. 1889 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 221 There were some beautiful willows, and now the idiot Parson has polled them into wretched stumps.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* G.'s Wks. (Rtldg.) 139/2 When ministers powl the pride of common-weal. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. II. *Babylon* 159 Powle the broad Plains of their branchy glades. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. v. 215 He will mowe all downe .. And leaue his passage poul'd.

† **c.** To cut off the head of an animal or thing; to behead: cf. HEAD *v.* 1. *Obs.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 35 Some [pilchards] are polled (that is beheaded), gutted, splitted, powdred and dried in the Sunne. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. 112 Twas Ioues deed: Who, as he pold off his darts heads; so, sure he had decreed, That all the counsels of their warre, he would polle off like it, And giue the Troians victorie. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cornwall* I. (1662) 194.

3. To cut even the edge of (a sheet, as in a deed executed by one person). Cf. POLL *a.* 1.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 229 A Deed poll is that which is plaine without any indenting, so called, because it is cut euen, or polled. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xx. 296 A deed made by one party only is not indented, but polled or shaved quite even. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1875) 151.

4. To cut off the horns of (cattle). See POLLED *ppl. a.* 2.

III. 5. *fig.* To plunder by or as by excessive taxation; to pillage, rob, fleece, strip; to despoil (a person or place) *of* (anything). *arch.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxxii. 119 Whiche were wythin their enmyes tentes & pauyllions, whiche they powlyd & brought doune. 1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggers* 3 Subiectes..that be after this facion yerely polled. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 46 Their tenauntes.. whom they polle and shaue to the quycke by reysing their rentes. 1565 *K. Daryus* (Brandl) 775 He doth poule poore men and lyueth by theyr sweat. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 158 Daily new devices to poll the poor priests of their money. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 134 The people here mow their hay three times a yeare, and I am affrayd they are powled [*ed.* 1698 polled] as often with taxes. 1681 WHARTON *Mutations*, etc. *Empires* Wks. (1683) 139 When the Prince doth too much Poll his Subjects with heavy Tributes and Exactions. [1874 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. XXI. i. 123 Men whom he had tolled and polled..assailed him in the public streets.]

† **b.** *absol.* or *intr.* To practise extortion, commit depredations. *Obs.*

1521–2 *Cardnall Wolse* 61 in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 335 All prowde knavys full of dysdayne, And þat Can bothe polle & shave. 1566 DRANT *Horace* iii. B v, He, for to lead to moe, Doth sheare, and shave and powle, and presse. 1613 *Answ. Uncasing of Machivils Instr.* E iv, But if too nerely thou dost pinch or poule, It may be burdensome vnto thy soule.

† **c.** Phr. *To poll and pill*: see PILL *v.*[1] 9. *Obs.*

1545, etc. [see PILL *v.*[1] 9]. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 287 Not to poll and pill, to extort and wring out of the people what he could. 1650 CROMWELL *Lett. & Sp., Declar.* Jan., Whom you have fleeced and polled and peeled hitherto.

† **d.** *trans.* To get by extortion or pillage. *Obs.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Mowbray's Banishm.* xxii, Myghty summes whiche I had from hym polde.

IV. † 6. To pay as poll-tax. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* III. (1697) 57 The Man that poll'd but Twelve-pence for his Head.

V. † 7. To count heads; to enumerate (persons, etc.). *Obs.*

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 160 To little purpose is it that we should stand powling the reformed Churches, whether they equalize in number those of his three kingdoms. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 65 So prodigious a number ..as are said to have been poll'd in the Twelve Tribes at one time. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1737) I. 148 If they can poll an indifferent number out of a mob..to attest a story of a witch upon a broomstick, .. they triumph in the solid proof of their new prodigy.

8. To take the votes of, register the suffrages of; in *pass.* to have one's vote taken, to record a vote.

1625 [see POLLING *vbl. sb.* 5]. 1679 WOOD *Life* 27 Feb. (O. H. S.) II. 443 We were poled by two writers, without swearing, in the Divinity School. 1679 *Essex's Excell.* 7 There were about 500 came to the Town on purpose to be Polled for Collonel Mildmay and Honeywood. 1723 DK. WHARTON *True Briton* No. 9 I. 79 Whether some Hundreds of Persons were not polled for Hopkins and Feast. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp., Reform* 10 Dec. (1876) 297 Would it be tolerated by the people of this country, if they were fairly polled? 1867 *Ibid.* 20 June 403 That more excellent way of polling by the Ballot. *a* 1888 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches*, etc. 379 (Cent.), I believe you might have polled the North, and had a response, three to one: 'Let the Union go to pieces, rather than yield one inch'.

b. Of a candidate for election: To bring to the poll as voters; to receive (so many votes).

1846 in WORCESTER. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. iii. 71 Don't poll your men. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 26 Nov. (Cassell), His Liberal opponent polled two thousand four hundred and eighty-six votes. 1892 GOLDW. SMITH *W. L. Garrison* viii. 102 Birney polled just enough votes to defeat Clay and throw the government directly into the hands of Slavery.

9. *intr.* To vote at a poll; to give one's vote.

1678 SIDNEY in *S. Papers* (1746) I. 153 Many refused to pole, and others would give no Voice. 1679 *Essex's Excell.* 8 Those that Polled against the Collonel. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 73 ₱ 15 All such that shall Poll for Sir Arthur de Bradly, shall have one Chaldron of good Coals gratis. 1885 *Act* 48 *Vict.* c. 17 § 9 (3) So that..an equal number of electors may..poll in each district.

b. *trans.* To give or record (a vote).

1717 TICKELL *Lady to Gentl. at Avignon* Poems (1790) 189 Shall he .. pole for points of faith his trusty vote? 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 117 Votes were not polled in the Olympus of Homer.

10. *Comb.* **Po·ll-groat,** *a.*, that polls groats, extortionate.

1888 MORRIS *Dream J. Ball* 15 The valiant tiler had smitten a poll-groat bailiff to death with his lath-rending axe.

Hence **Po·llable** *a.*, that can be polled; having the right to have one's vote recorded.

1844 (*title*) List of Pollable Persons within the Shire of Aberdeen, 1696. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* IX. 83 Supposing all votes to be pollable.

Poll, obs. erroneous f. POLE; obs. f. POOL *sb.*[1]; var. POL *Obs.*

Pollack, pollock (pǫ·lək). Forms: (6 *Sc.* podlok), 7– pollock, pollack. See also PODLER, PODLEY. [Origin obscure: Gael. *pollag*, Ir. *pollóg*, *pullóg*, seem to agree in form, but are applied to fresh-water fishes, entirely different from this (see POLLAN, POWAN); Ger. and Du. *pollack* are from Eng. The 16th c. Sc. was *podlok* (whence later *podlo*', PODLEY, etc.). It does not appear which of the two forms *podlok* and *pollock* was the original.]

A sea-fish of genus *Pollachius*, allied to the cod, but having the lower jaw protruding; comprising several species used for food in Europe and America, *esp.* the true or whiting pollack, *P. pollachius*, of European seas, also called *greenfish*, *lythe*, etc.; and the green pollack or COAL-FISH, *P. virens* or *carbonarius*, of the North Atlantic generally.

[1502 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 148 Item, to the men that brocht podlokis to the King in the schip,..xij d. 1525 in *Exc. e Libris Dom. Jac. V* (Bann. Cl.) 7 Grenbans, podlokis, .. crunans.] 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 32 Brets, Turbets, Dories, .. Pollock, Mackrell, &c. *a* 1672 Rawlin Pollack [see RAWLIN]. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 154 The Pollack.. During summer they are seen in great shoals frolicking on the surface of the water. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 172 The Pollack is much less abundant on some parts of our coasts than the Coalfish. 1864 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* III. 80. 1885 *American* X. 78 The pollack is a large fish, often running up to twenty pounds or more. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 354 The liver of the Pollock yields a great quantity of oil.

† **b.** Applied to the Powan of Loch Lomond. *Obs.*

1827 AIKMAN tr. *Buchanan's Hist. Scot.* I. 28 One [fish] of a peculiar species and very delicious flavour, which they call the pollack [*orig.* I. xxiii. pollacas vocant].

† **c.** See quots. *Obs.*

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 271 (*Hebrides*) See several small whales, called here Pollacks. *Ibid.* 323 Whales, pollacks, and porpesses.

d. as *Comb.* 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 331/1 A couple of hours pollock-fishing.

Hence **Po·llacking** *vbl. sb.*, fishing for pollacks.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 370 Going out pollocking with some of the wild youngsters of the west. 1886 *Globe* 22 July 3/1 Equipped for an evening or morning's pollacking.

† **Po·llage.** *Obs.* Also 6 pollag. [app. f. POLL *v.* + -AGE, after *pillage*, etc.; but often associated with the exaction of *poll-money*.] **a.** Extortion or legalized robbery. **b.** Exaction of a poll-tax.

1538 BALE *Brefe Comedy* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 206 A publicane I am, and moch do lyve by pollage. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xxiii. (1874) 55 Some wil say yes, his tributys, and other pollagys, be taken from him. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 32 As though these pollages and pillages were not ill enough. 1894 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XLIV. 299 In Switzerland this pollage is still levied.

‖ **Pollam** (pǫ·lăm). *East Ind.* [ad. Telugu *pālemu*, Tamil *pālaiyam*: cf. POLIGAR.] A feudal estate or territory held by a poligar.

1783 BURKE *Sp. Fox's E. India Bill* Wks. IV. 79 There was no polkam, or castle, which in the happy days of the Carnatick was without some hoard of treasure. 1795 WYNCH in J. H. Nelson *Madura* IV. (1868) 15 Having submitted the general remarks on the Pollams I shall..observe that in general the conduct of the Poligars is much better than could be expected. 1798 WELLINGTON *Suppl. Desp.* (1858) I. 148 The polygars of the neighbouring pollams.

Pollan (pǫ·lăn). Also 8 pullein, 8–9 pollen. [Cf. Gael. *pollag*, Ir. *pollóg*, *pullóg*, ? f. Ir. *poll* inland lake + *-óg* (*-ag*), *-an*, Celt. deriv. formatives.] A species of fresh-water fish, *Coregonus pollan*, found in the inland loughs of Ireland (L. Neagh, Earne, Derg, Corrib, etc.). It belongs to the same genus as the Powan or Gwyniad, and the Vendace (with both of which it has been mistakenly identified, as by Pennant and R. C. Hoare).

1713 NEVILL *Lough-Neagh* in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 262 The English call them fresh Water Herrings, for want of another Name; for Pollan is an Irish Name. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 177 (*Ireland*) The Pullein, or, as some call it, the fresh-water herring. 1807 SIR R. C. HOARE *Tour Irel.* 224 The pollen, which is the same as the *ferra* of the lake of Geneva. 1864 J. G. BERTRAM in *Vac. Tour* 65 The powan of Loch Lomond and the pollan of Lough Neagh are not the same fish, but both belong to the Corregoni; the powan is long and slender, while the pollan is an altogether stouter fish. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Mar. 9/4 Notice that it is illegal to buy, sell, or expose for sale, .. any fresh water fish other than pollan, trout, char, and eels, between the 15th day of March and the 15th day of June, both inclusive.

† **Pollange.** *Obs. rare.* [? a. OF. *palange* (14th c. in Godef.) a lever for launching boats (in 13th c. *palanche*, *palangue* a pole or yoke for carrying buckets) = It. *palanga*, L. *p(h)alanga* carrying pole, roller: see POLANCRE.] ? Some appliance for lifting.

1373 in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 369, 2 upties, 2 pollanges ..20 poleynes, 2 wyndyng poleys, 2 skeynes of poletwyne.

Pollankan, obs. form of PALANKEEN.

† **Po·llantine.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Origin unknown. Cf. POLLACK c.] ? A porpoise.

1557–8 PHAER *Æneid* v. O iv, Onweldy whales..And pollantines, and armies broade of seales, and dolphins blewe.

Pollarchy (pǫ·lärki). *rare.* [f. Gr. *πολλ-οί* in phr. *οἱ πολλοί* the many, the multitude, after *monarchy*, *oligarchy*, etc.: cf. POLYARCHY.] The rule of the multitude; government by the mob.

1862 RUSSELL *Diary North & South* II. 340 A contest.. between those representing the oligarchical principle and the pollarchy. 1881 E. PEACOCK in *Academy* 15 Oct. 287 Pollarchy .. if used with circumspection would raise any rural person.

† **Po·llard,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [app. f. POLL *sb.*[1] + -ARD (in reference to its device, a head: cf. the names *crocard*, *rosary*, *leonine*, *eagle*, etc. given to other foreign coins).] One of various base coins of foreign origin, current in England in the end of the 13th c., as an equivalent of the penny; in 1299 declared illegal.

1299 in *Liber Custumarum* (Rolls) I. 187 Ordene est par nous e nostre Counsaill, .. qe la mauveise moneie, qe hom apele 'crocard' e 'pollard', e autre tele male moneie, ne courge en nostre dit reiaume, auxi com ad fait cea en ariere. 1308–9 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 273/2 A ly furent disaloue sur sun ascunt LIV li del polards, del temps qe ele pollard corust pur nae Esterlyng. *a* 1363 HIGDEN *Polychronicon* (Rolls) VIII. 288 Rex Edwardus damnavit subito monetam surreptitiam et illegitimam quam pollardas, crocardos, rosarios nominabant, qui paulatim et latenter loco sterlingorum irrepserant. 1387 TREVISA *transl.*, Kyng Edward dampned sodeyaliche fals money þat was slyliche i-brouȝt up: Men cleped þe money pollardes, crocardes and rosaries, and were putte forþ litel and litel and priveliche in stede of sterlynges. First þey made oon of hem worþ an half peny, and þan he fordede hem all out. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 182. 1601–2 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 41 If .. the obligee refuseth the money when it is tendered in pollardes, which afterward are embased. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 186 The same King likewise called in certaine counterfeit pieces coyned by the French called Pollards. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 78 Forreign Coyns and Counterfeit-Money, cry'd down, or considerably loar'd by Edw. I by the Name of Pollards, Crocards, Staldings, Eagles, Leonines, Rosaries, and Steepings. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. ii. 178 A considerable circulation of Flemish coins, apparently of low purity... Pollards, Crockards, Scaldings, Brabants, Eagles, Leopines [etc.].

Pollard (pǫ·lărd), *sb.*[2] (*a.*) Also 6 polerde, 6–8 -ard, 7 -ord. [In senses 1–3, prob. also in 4, f. POLL *v.* + -ARD.]

I. 1. An animal of a kind naturally horned, as an ox or stag, which has cast or lost its horns; also, an ox, sheep, or goat of a hornless variety.

1546 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 251 Ve shall se a polard or tow, both rid & falow, & se all our good coxs fight. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* v. iv, *2 Cit.* He has no horns, sir, has he? *Cap.* No, sir, he's a pollard. 1623 Cockeram, *Pollard*, is a Stagge, or any other male Deere, hauing cast his head. 1658 in Phillips. 1736 Bailey *Househ. Dict.* 304 The sort of goat without horns or such as are call'd pollards, are much commended.

2. A tree which has been polled or cut back, at some height above the ground, so as to produce at that point a thick close growth of young branches, forming a rounded head or mass.

1611 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For sa[w]ling and cleving owt of polords vj^{d}. 1662 Petty *Taxes* 44 The same ill husbandry, as to make fuel of young saplings, instead of dotards and pollards. 1796 *Campaigns* 1793–4 I. ii. ii. 103 Impenetrable hedge rows, composed of sturdy pollards. 1816 Southey *Poet's Pilgr. Waterloo* i. xx, The pollard that the Flemish painter loves. 1859 W. S. Coleman *Woodlands* (1866) 89 Even the stunted pollard..is not without its pictorial value.

Comb. 1885 G. Allen *Babylon* xxix, Long straight pollard-lined roads.

†**3.** Short for *pollard wheat*: see B. 1. *Obs.*

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 49 White pollard or red, that so richly is set, for land that is heauie is best ye can get. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 543 The next is small Pollard, which loues an indifferent earth. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 268/2.

II. 4. Bran sifted from flour; *techn.* a finer grade of bran containing some flour; also, flour or meal containing the finer bran. Cf. Toppings.

1577 Harrison *England* ii. vi. (1877) I. 154 The coursest of the bran (vsuallie called gurgeons or pollard). 1601 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 291 The Serjeants of the pastry..to have for their fees all the pollard which comes of the meale. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. lxxi. 309, I feed my horse with the chaff, and add but one eighth part of pollard. 1817–18 Cobbett *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 160 Will it be believed, in another century, that the law-givers of a great nation actually passed a law to compel people to eat pollard in their bread,..for the purpose of..adding to the quantity of bread in a time of scarcity? 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 405 A bushel of wheat..will yield, on being ground,—Of bread flour 47, fine pollard 4¼, coarse pollard 4, bran 2¾, Loss of weight..2; =60 lbs.

B. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

†**1.** Of wheat: Beardless, awnless. *Obs.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 34 Polerde wheate hath noo anis. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 26 b, We call it pold or pollard, that hath no aanes upon the eares. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Middlesex* 189 The Mildew..which sticketh on notted or pollard Wheat. 1765 [see Polled *ppl. a.* 4].

2. That is a pollard (tree); polled, lopped.

1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 108 These Pollard or Shrowded Trees need no Fence to be maintained about them. 1776 Pennant *Zool.* (1812) I. 264 Grubbing up an old pollard asb. 1815 M. Birkbeck *Journ. France* 48 The olive is a miserable looking tree, most like a pollard willow. 1831 Lytton *Godolphin* xii, Grassy banks, over-grown with the willow and pollard oak. 1880 Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* xxxiv. 487 The pollard firs upon the ramparts stood out distinctly in fantastic forms.

b. *transf.* or *fig.* Bald-headed.

1855 Dickens *Dorrit* xxxi, Flecks of light in his flat vista of pollard old men.

†**Po·llard,** *sb.*^{3} *Obs.* [f. Poll *sb.*^{1} + -ard: from its large head, whence also the names *testard, chevin, capito*, etc.] A fish: the chub or chevin.

1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl.* 65/2 *Capito, ..cephalus fluuialis.* Munier,..vilain,..testard, a capitis magnitudine. A Polard. 1611 Cotgr., *Munier*, a miller..; also, a Pollard, or Cheuin (fish). 1706 in Phillips. 1721 Bailey, *Pollard*, a Chevin or Chub-fish. 1736–61 in Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.*

Pollard (pǫ·lārd), *v.* [f. Pollard *sb.*^{2}] *trans.* To cut off the branches of (a tree), leaving only the main trunk; to make a pollard of.

1670 Evelyn *Sylva* xviii. § 1 (ed. 2) 80 The Black Poplar is frequently pollar'd when as big as ones arm, eight or nine foot from the ground. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 39 Those that are pollarded grow the most knotty and full of Burs. 1887 Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 420 In order to obtain as large a yield of juice as possible the natives pollard the trees when at a height of ten to twelve feet.

fig. 1836 Hare *Guesses* Ser. II. (1874) 75, I hate to see trees pollarded—or nations. 1858 W. Johnson *Ionica* 62 They are pollarded by cares And give themselves religious airs And grow not. 1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* II. x. 185 Richard having been, as it were, pollarded by Destiny, was now to grow up straight.

Hence **Po·llarded** *ppl. a.* (also *fig.*); **Po·llarding** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.* as *pollarding-knife*).

1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing* v. 286 Lopping and pollarding also produce wonderful changes on the aspect of trees. 1827 Stuart *Planter's G.* (1828) 519 A few pollarded, or at least mutilated Trees. 1830 Coleridge *Table-t.* 15 June, The pollarded man, the man with every faculty except the reason. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. viii. 287 A tree whose branches are cut off by the pollarding-knife.

Po·llardy, *a.* [f. Pollard *sb.*^{2} 4 + -y.] Of the nature of pollard or fine bran.

1872 J. G. Fennell in Taunt *Map Thames* 15/1 The bran we get from the mill is either too coarse or too pollardy.

†**Pollart.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [perh. the same word as Pollard, f. Poll, head.] One of the fanciful names given in ME. to the hare.

a 1325 *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 134 The fnattart, the pollart, His hei nome is srewart.

Pollax, -axe, obs. forms of Pole-ax.

Pollayne, variant of Pullen *Obs.*, poultry.

Poll-bill. [f. Poll(-money), or Poll *sb.*^{1} + Bill *sb.*^{3} 3.] A bill for levying a poll-tax.

1641 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 304 Sir Simon d'Ewes his Speech concerning the Assessing of the Peers in the Poll-Bill. 1666 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 191 Forain excise, home excise, a poll-bill.., have been all more or lesse disputed. 1761–2 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxiii. 680 Sums..levied..by a poll-bill and new assessments.

Poll-cat, obs. f. Polecat. **Polldavy,** obs. f. Poldavy. **Pollderon,** obs. f. Pouldron.

Po·ll deed. Now *rare.* [f. Poll *a.* + Deed.] = Deed poll.

1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 20 Estates made of free lande by polle dede or dede indented. 1597 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1827) I. Introd. 146 As by the said pole deede, and the chirographe of the said fine..yt doth and maye appeare. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* i. v. 47 The Pole-deede of their evidence, is this. 1854 W. Peirce *Princ. & Polity Wesleyan Methodists* Index, Poll Deed [i.e. 'The Deed of Declaration of the Reverend John Wesley']. 1899 *Daily News* 19 July 3/5 The President thought he would prepare to some extent for the duties, so read the Poll Deed.

Polle, obs. form of Pole, Poll, Pull.

Polled (pōuld), *a.* [f. Poll *sb.*^{1} + -ed^{2}.] (In comb.) Having a poll or head of a specified form or appearance, as *curly-polled.*

1795 *Fate of Sedley* I. 59, I would as soon marry a curly-poled nymph from Otaheite.

Polled (pōuld), *ppl. a.* Also 4 pollid, 6 poulde, 6–7 pold(e, 7 powled, poled. [f. Poll *v.* + -ed^{1}.]

†**1.** Having the hair cut short; shorn, shaven; also of the hair: cut off, clipped. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 216 Neptanabus in theo way stod, With pollid hed, and of his hod. 1388 Wyclif *Job* i. 20 Thanne loob roos, and to-rente hise clothis, and with pollid heed [1382 hed shauen: *Vulg.* tonso capite] he felde doun on the erthe. 1555 Eden *Decades* 299 Men of meane stature, with roughe and thyck beardes and poulde heade. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (1622) 187 These polled lockes of mine. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* viii. (1653) 144 In the Province Cusco,..are those Auriti or great Ear'd Men,.. who alwaies goe poled.

2. Hornless; having shed or been deprived of horns; of a hornless breed.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 490 The horned Beast .. is apter to fight then the pold Sheep, and also more luxurious among the Ewes. 1758 R. Brown *Compl. Farmer* (1759) 32 The polled sheep (that is sheep without horns) are reckoned the best breeders. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ii. 59 Some varieties of the common ox are polled. 1902 *Times* 13 Mar. 6/1 A herd of Red Polled cattle.

3. Of trees: Pollarded.

1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Fustée, Bois de fustée*, branchlesse wood; naked, or powled trees. 1882 *Mrs. Raven's Tempt.* I. 213 Standing behind a row of polled trees.

†**4.** Of wheat: Awnless, not bearded. *Obs. dial.*

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. lxiii. 285, I wish I had it in my power to satisfy E. S. concerning the pollard wheat he mentions; but I can learn nothing of it, unless it is a bearded great wheat, which, in Suffolk, they formerly let stand in the field till the awns dropped off, and then they called it poll'd wheat.

†**5.** Plundered, pillaged. *Obs.*

1538 Elyot, *Compilati*, polled by extorcion. 1552 Huloet, Polled or brybed, *compilatus, exactus.*

†**6.** *Polled deed* = Poll deed. *Obs.*

1706 Phillips, *Polled Deed.* See Deed-poll.

7. *Comb.*, as *polled-headed* adj.

1583 Foxe *A. & M.* 1268/1 A man of talle stature, polled headed, and on the same a rounde Frenche cappe of the best.

Pollen (pǫ·lĕn), *sb.* [a. L. *pollen, -inem* fine flour, fine dust, in sense from mod.L. (Linn.).]

†**1.** Fine flour or meal; fine powder. *Obs.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xvi. 18 As well of pollen, as of other vitailes. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xviii. x. I. 564 Wheat flower called Pollen. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* i. 17 *Pollen* is the purest part of the meale, that is, the finest part of the flower. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Pollen*,..a sort of fine bran.

2. *Bot.* The fine granular or powdery substance, produced by and discharged from the anther of a flower, constituting the male element destined for the fertilization of the ovules.

[1751 Linnæus *Philos. Bot.* 56 Pollen est pulvis vegetabilium appropriato liquore madefactus.] 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* i. iv. (1765) 10 The Pollen, Meal, contained within the Antheræ, is a fine Dust secreted therein. 1792 J. E. Smith *Eng. Bot.* 43 *Papaver hybridum* .. flowers .. deep crimson, or purplish, pollen bright blue. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 355 Furnished with a tuft of hairs proper for collecting the pollen of flowers. 1881 Lubbock in *Nature* XXIV. 404/2 He proved that flowers fertilised with pollen from the other form yield more seed than if fertilised with pollen of the same form.

3. *Comb.*, as *pollen-bearing, -covered, -devouring, -dusted, -eating, -like* adjs.; **pollen-basket,** a hollow structure on the leg of a bee, adapted for carrying pollen; = Basket 7, Corbicula (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895); **pollen-brush,** a set of hairs forming a fringe on the *pollen-basket*; **pollen-catarrh** = *pollen-fever* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **pollen-cell,** (*a*) a cell which develops into a pollen-grain, or forms part of one; (*b*) = *pollen-sac*; (*c*) a cell in a honeycomb in which pollen is stored; **pollen-chamber,** the cavity in which the pollen is deposited at the tip of the ovule in Gymnosperms; **pollen-fever** = Hay-fever; **pollen-grain,** each of the grains of which pollen consists (usually a single cell, sometimes two or more united, of varying form and size in different plants, and having two coats, the *intine* and *extine*); **pollen-granule,** each of the ultimate granules contained in a pollen-grain; also = *pollen-grain*; **pollen-mass** = Pollinium; **pollen-paste,** a substance consisting of pollen mixed with a little honey, made by bees for feeding their larvæ (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **pollen-plate,** a flat or hollow surface fringed with hairs, occurring on the legs or body of bees, used for carrying pollen (cf. *pollen-basket*); **pollen-sac,** each of the (usually four) cavities or loculi of an anther, in which the pollen is contained; **pollen-sporangium,** a name for the antheridium in club-mosses, which contains the pollen-spores; **pollen-spore,** a name for the microspores in club-mosses, as analogous to pollen-grains; **pollen-tube,** a tube formed by protrusion of the intine of a pollen-grain when deposited upon the stigma, which penetrates the style so as to convey the fertilizing substance to the ovule.

1860 *Chambers' Encycl.* I. 799/1 (*Bee*) Neither males nor queens have wax-pockets, nor have they *pollen-baskets. 1900 Cunningham *Sexual Dimorphism* v. 261 In the hive bee the *pollen-brush on the legs is wanting in the queen, but present in the worker. 1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* § 928 Compound pollen-grains, consisting of a number of *pollen-cells permanently coherent. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 440 The four young pollen-cells are now freed by the rapid absorption of the cell-wall which surrounds and separates them. 1888 *Chambers' Encycl.* II. 222/2 A pollen-cell is (frequently at least) sealed with honey, and over this a thin cream-like pellicle is formed, which can be pushed aside for the deposition of more honey. 1887 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* 304 The nucellar apex is hollowed out in order to receive the pollen-grains, giving rise to the so-called *pollen-chamber. 1898 *Ibid.* II. ii. 438 [The ovules of Cycas] are atropous, and provided .. with a cavity, the pollen-chamber, in which the pollen-grains..accumulate preparatory to fertilisation. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1860) 92 Carried .. by the *pollen-devouring insects from flower to flower. 1883 G. Allen in *Knowledge* 8 June 336/2 *Pollen-eating flies, weevils, and caterpillars. 1887 Sir A. Clark in *Lancet* 11 June 1169/1 The epithets of 'hay fever', 'hay asthma', '*pollen fever', 'rose cold', and 'peach cold'. 1835 Henslow *Princ. Bot.* § 262 The inner membrane of the *pollen grain. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* I. i. 8 The fine powder is the pollen, and each of its globular cells is a pollen-grain. 1835 Henslow *Princ. Bot.* § 262 A sort of rude sack, termed a 'pollen tube',..contains a liquid, the 'fovilla', in which are dispersed a number of very minute '*pollen granules'. 1863 Grosart *Small Sins* 83, I brushed off the fine *pollen-like powder of its wings. 1847 W. E. Steele *Field Bot.* 166 Glands of the stalks of the *pollen-masses naked. 1899 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* VI. 12 In the species with *pollen plates, the pollen is made into a mass of a clay-like consistence. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 426 The surrounding layers of tissue become developed into the wall of the *pollen-sac. *Ibid.* 433. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* I. v. 375 The antheridia or *pollen-sporangia are somewhat reniform, two-valved cases..containing a large number of small spores (microspores), in which spermatozoids are ultimately produced. *Ibid.* 372 The antheridia contain a number of small cells. .. These..are sometimes called *pollen-spores or small spores, while the large germinating spore is called the ovulary-spore or large spore. 1835 *Pollen-tube [see *pollen-granule*]. 1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 71 A pollen grain deposited on the stigma, sends out a hypha-like prolongation, the pollen tube, which elongates, passes down the style, and eventually reaches the micropyle of an ovule.

Hence **Po·llen** *v. trans.*, to convey pollen to, to pollinate; to cover or sprinkle with pollen; **Po·llened** (-ĕnd) *a.*, containing pollen.

1877 Lanier *Bee* 42 He beareth starry stuff about his wings To pollen thee and sting thee fertile. 1880 Tennyson *Voy. Maeldune* v, And we wallow'd in beds of lilies .. Till each like a golden image was pollen'd from head to feet. 1895 A. Austin in *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 517 She made The gold of the pollened palm to float On her budding bosom.

Pollen, variant of Pollan, Pullen.

Pollenarious, Pollenation, erron. ff. Pollin-.

Pollency (pǫ·lĕnsi). *rare.* [ad. L. *pollĕntia* strength: see Pollent.] Power, strength.

1623 Cockeram, *Pollencie*, power. 1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 238 To determine readily what Pollency the Buble hath.

Pollenger (pǫ·lĕndʒəɹ). *dial.* [? f. Polling *vbl. sb.* + -er^{1}, or for earlier **pollager*, f. Pollage + -er^{1}.] A pollard tree.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 78 Now lop for thy fewell old pollenger growen [*ed.* 1557 the powlinges well growen]. 1610 in *Coke's Rep.* (1738) XIII. 67 Consuevit ad ejus libitum amputare ramos omnimodarum arborum, called pollengers, or husbords. 1738 *transl.* A custom .. to cut down and take at their pleasure all manner of trees called pollengers or husbords.

Polleniferous, erron. form of Polliniferous.

†**Po·llenin.** *Chem. Obs.* [ad. F. *pollénine*, f. Pollen: see -in^{1}.] A supposed peculiar substance obtained from pollen, and from the spores of *Lycopodium*: see quots.

1816 *Thomson's Ann. Philos.* VII. 49 The pollen, he [Professor John] finds, always contains a peculiar substance, which has hitherto been considered as albumen; but to which he has given the name of pollenin. 1819 J. G. Children *Chem. Anal.* 293 Pollenin is obtained from the pollen of the pinus sylvestris; it is yellow, and has neither taste nor smell. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pollenin*, name incorrectly given to the combustible substance which forms the residue after treatment of Lycopodium powder with dilute alcoholic solution of potash. Lycopodium powder is formed of spores, and is not composed of pollen.

Pollenize, etc.: see Pollinize, etc.

Po·llenless, *a.* [f. POLLEN + -LESS.] Destitute of pollen.

1882 H. MÜLLER in *Nature* XXV. 241/2 The anthers being pollenless. 1888 HENSLOW *Orig. Floral Struct.* xxv. 241 Their anthers become brownish and pollenless.

Pollent (pŏ·lĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pollĕntem*, pr. pple. of *pollĕre* to be strong: cf. *equipollent*.] Powerful, strong.

1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 1193 An unimportant sword and blunderbuss, Against a foe pollent in potency.

Poller (pōu·ləɹ). [f. POLL *v.* + -ER 1.]

†**1.** A barber or hair-cutter. *Obs.*

1578 WHETSTONE *Promos & Cassandra* v. iv, *R.* I know him not, is he a deaft barber? *G.* O yea, why he is Mistris Lamias powter. 1608 H. CLAPHAM *Errour Right Hand* 78 Bald-pated all, like to an holy Friar, That lately had been in the Pollers hands. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 128/2 *Poler*, an ancient term used for the cutter of hair.

b. One who polls trees (Webster, 1828).

†**2.** A plunderer, spoiler, extortioner, despoiler.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2401 True men myght lyue without vexacyon; Pollers, promoters, had no domynacyon. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. liv, Porters & poulers, & specially false takers On these.. spare must thou none expence. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 246 It was not enough for Zacheus, that..hee was no poller or robber of the poore. 1640 SIR J. CULPEPER in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 33 A Nest of Wasps, or Swarm of Vermin, .. the Monopolers and Polers of the People. 1674 [see PILLER 1 β].

3. a. One who votes at an election; a voter.

b. One who registers voters (Webster, 1828).

1776 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 121/1 The total number of pollers at this election. 1807 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* XI. 58 Who'll come forward and now be my poller?

Pollerone, obs. form of POULDRON.

†**Pollet, -ette.** *Obs.* [app. aphetic form of F. *épaulette* (16th c. *espaulette*): see EPAULET.]

1. A small pouldron: = EPAULET 3.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 12 One sorte had the vambrases the pacegardes the grandgardes, the poldren the pollettes parted with golde and azure. 1846-60 FAIRHOLT *Costume* Gloss. (ed. 2), *Pollets* or *Epaullettes*, were small overlapping protections of plate for the shoulders.

†**2.** ? (Something pertaining to chimes.) *Obs.*

1633-4 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 317 A pollett for ye Chimes, 2d. 3 clackes and 3 pollettes for the bigger bells, 1s.

Polleti(e)ke, -tique, obs. forms of POLITIC.

Po·ll-evil. Also 7-8 **pole-evil.** [f. POLL *sb.*1 + EVIL *sb.* 7 a.] An inflamed or ulcerous sore between the ligament of the neck of a horse and the atlas or first bone of the neck.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 280 The Poll evill..is a disease like a Fistula growing betwixt the ears [of a horse] and the poll or nape of the neck. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1883/4 She hath the Pole-Evil, and there are white Spots in the place. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 451 To cure the Poll-Evil, and swell'd Neck from bleeding. 1755 *Pennsylvania Gaz.* 14 Aug. 3/2 They took with them a large bay horse, that has the pole-evil. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* 153 Now comes the whole art of treating the poll-evil.

‖ **Pollex** (pŏ·leks). *Anat.* Pl. **pollices** (-isīz). [Lat., = thumb, also great toe.] The innermost digit of the fore limb in air-breathing vertebrates; in man, etc., the thumb. Sometimes used to include the corresponding digit of the hind limb (the great toe), distinctively called HALLUX.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 571/2 The pollex in the great whale has two bones. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 231 The pollex, or the first digit, exceeds the third..in length. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* iv. (1873) 174 When a digit is wanting it is generally the pollex, as in spider monkeys.

Polley, obs. form of PULLEY.

Pollical (pŏ·likăl), *a. Anat.* [f. L. *pollex*, *pollic-em* (see POLLEX) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the pollex or thumb, as *pollical muscles*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Po·llicar, *a.* [ad. L. *pollicāris*, f. *pollex* thumb.]

†**1.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare* −0.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pollicar*, of or belonging to a thumb or toe; of an inch in length or breadth.

2. *Anat.* = POLLICAL.

[1656: see 1.] 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *P[ollicar] artery*, a syn. for the *Arteria princeps pollicis*.

Pollicate (pŏ·likăt), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *pollex*, *pollic-em* (see POLLEX) + -ATE 2.] Having thumbs; belonging to the obsolete order *Pollicata*, including the Quadrumana and most Marsupials, with an opposable digit or thumb on each limb.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pollicate*, possessing *Pollices*.

Pollicate, dial. variant of PULLICATE.

Pollice, Pollicie, -cy, obs. ff. POLICE, POLICY.

†**Polli·citate,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [f. L. *pollicitāt-*, ppl. stem of *pollicitārī*, freq. of *pollicērī* to promise: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To promise.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 294 It evacuates blood and pollicitates many more commodities. [1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Pollicitates*, promises, assures, warrants.]

Pollicitation (pŏlisitē·ʃən). [ad. L. *pollicitātiō-nem*, vbl. sb. of *pollicitārī* to promise: see prec. and -ATION. So F. *pollicitation* (15th c. in Godefroy).] The action of promising; a promise; a document conveying a promise; *spec.* in *Civil Law*, a promise not yet formally accepted, and therefore in certain cases revocable.

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. li. 133 As yet the pope's holiness hath not required the king's pollicitation. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 182 His promise and pollicitation passed upon the same. 1602 F. HERING *Anat.* 14 Vaunting Pollicitations of binding Beares, and mooning Mountaines. 1715 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* III. II. 41 These are in the Promise, or Pollicitation, which I do now publish. 1726 FIDDES *Wolsey* I. 433 His Holiness..signed a Pollicitation, whereby he obliged himself to confirm the sentence. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 360 Pollicitation is the offer of the one party before it is accepted by the other. 1894 MRS. HOPE *1st Divorce Hen. VIII* 121 They were to try to get a 'policitation', or promise, from the Pope that he would not remove the cause to Rome.

Pollinar (pŏ·linăɹ), *a. rare*−0. [ad. L. *pollināris* of or belonging to fine flour: see POLLEN.] = POLLINOSE.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pollinaris*, applied to a surface ..covered with a very fine dust resembling pollen: pollinar.

†**Pollina·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*−0. In 19th c. Dicts. erron. **pollen-.** [f. L. *pollināriu*s of or belonging to fine flour (see POLLEN) + -OUS.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pollinarious* ..pertaining to fine flower or meal. 1830 MAUNDER *Dict.*, *Pollenarious*, consisting of meal.

‖ **Pollinarium** (pŏlinē·riŭm). *Bot.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod.L., f. as next, after *ovarium* ovary, etc.] **a.** In phanerogams, = POLLINIUM. **b.** In cryptogams, = CYSTIDIUM 2.

1881 BENTHAM in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 301 His representation of the pollinarium of *Monomeria*. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pollinarium*, one of the organs of which several are present on the *hymenium* of certain Fungi, and which some observers consider to be male organs.

Pollinary (pŏ·linări), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *pollen*, *pollin-*, in mod. Bot. L. = POLLEN 2 + -ARY 1.] Of or pertaining to pollen; concerned in the production of pollen.

1881 BENTHAM in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 285 The confusion occasioned by the term [*caudicle*] having been applied to three very different parts of the pollinary system.

Pollinate (pŏ·linēit), *v. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To besprinkle with pollen or shed pollen upon (the stigma, or the nucleus of the ovule in Gymnosperms) in order to fertilization.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 813 In protogynous flowers..the stigma has already been pollinated by foreign pollen or has even withered up and fallen off. *Ibid.*, While the insect is moving about .., its back laden with pollen comes into contact with the stigmatic surface and pollinates it.

Pollination (pŏlinē·ʃən). *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ATION.] The action of pollinating; deposition of pollen in order to fertilization.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 429 A considerable time, occasionally even months, often elapses between pollination and fertilisation; but commonly only a few days or hours. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 307/1 The insects which visit particular species and assist in their pollination.

†**Polli·nctor.** *Obs.* [a. L. *pollinctor*, agent-n. from *pollingĕre* to wash (a corpse) and prepare it for the funeral pile.] One who prepared a dead body for burning or embalming, by washing, anointing, etc.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xix. 384 What is delivered by Herodotus concerning the Ægyptian Pollinctors, or such as annointed the dead. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 315 One of the greatest secrets used by our pollinctors and mountebanks who pretend to this embalming mystery. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2107 An Embalmer or Surgeon; a Pollinctor or Apothecary.

So †**Polli·ncture** *Obs.* [ad. L. *pollinctūra*], the washing, anointing, etc. of a dead body, in preparation for burning or burial. (In first quot. *fig.*)

16.. *Inscription on brass in Tredington Churchyard*, Praises on tombs are but a pollincture. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 188 [He] had skill to dissect bodies in order to their pollincture.

Polling (pōu·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. POLL *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb POLL, in various senses.

I. †**1.** The cutting of hair; shearing, clipping, cropping. *Obs.*

1439 *Litt. Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) 153 That no Craftesman ..do not ocupye his seid Crafte in schavyng nor polling..in non Sonday. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 325 It cost him [Samson] a polling, wherein stood his strength. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xi. 32 Had not man sinned, his hair would have had no need of polling.

2. The cutting off of the top of a tree.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 58 The oft cutting, or Polling of Hedges, Trees, and Herbs, doth conduce much to their Lasting. *Ibid.* § 424 The Powling and Cutting of the Top, maketh them grow spread and bushy.

†**3.** Plundering, extortion, spoliation, pillage, robbery; an instance of this. *Polling and pilling*: see PILLING *vbl. sb.* 1 b. *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 159 Extorcion, pollynge opteyned no grace. 1544 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 150 For misusinge of the Kinges commission and powelinge of his subjectes. 1547-1661 [see PILLING *vbl. sb.* 1 b]. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 402 b, To prevent this peltyng powlyng of the Proctours. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 31 Polling, pilling and shauing of his poore tenants. 1651 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I*, etc. 205 The High-Commission Court .. in which all Pollings and tyrannizings over our Estates and Consciences were practised. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 302 The unexpected Charges of the War, though oftentimes under that pretence, are hidden all manner of Deceit and Polling.

†**4.** *concr. pl.* The results or proceeds of polling (in various senses): see quots. *Obs.*

1557 TUSSER 100 *Points Husb.* lxvi, Then lop for thy fewel, the powlinges well growen. 1585 HIGINS *Junius Nomenclator* 167/1 A Barbars towell,..for the cuttings o pollings of the haire to fall vpon. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist Eliz.* IV. (1688) 440 Crammed with the Spoils and Polling of the poorer sort. 1835 C. W. STOCKER *Juvenal* 57 *note* The wealthier Romans, on arriving at manhood, dedicate the first shavings of their beard and pollings of their hair t some deity.

II. **5.** The registering or casting of votes.

1625 in *Commons Debates* (Camden) 45 The pollinge would last three days. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. round World* Introd (1699) 5 Which Party soever should upon Polling appea to have the Majority, they should keep the Ship. 175 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* I. 67 By keeping the estate i his hands, tho' mortgaged.., he preserved his right of polin at an election for the county. 1839 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* II. 100 Such polling is to continue for two day only, being successive days, for seven hours on the first day and eight hours on the second day of polling. 1883 *Manch Exam.* 24 Oct. 4/6 The polling in the election of nin members of the..School Board.

III. **6.** *attrib.* and *Comb.* †**a.** in sense 3; **b** in sense 5, as *polling-agent*, *-book*, *-booth*, *-clerk -day*, *-district*, *-place*, *-station*.

a. 1557 STAFFORD *Proclam.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721 III. App. lxxi. 262 This whole realme of Englande shall..b delyvered from all suche powling paymentes, as the quen dothe daylye geve to Spanyardes. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon Answ. Osor.* 404 Peradventure these fellowes are to muc ashamed of theyr powlyng pranckes, and..can render n reasonable excuse for their bribery and pillade. 161 WITHER *Abuses Stript* I. viii, What Rascall poling sute doe they devise, To adde new Summes unto their Treasuries

b. 1832 *Act 2 Will. IV*, c. 45 § 70 In case the Proceeding shall be so interrupted or obstructed at any particula Polling Place or Places. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xl, Awa to hustings and polling-booths. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. vii 113 The vote is given *viva voce*, and entered in a polling book by the polling-clerk. *Ibid.*, Not more than a limite number of voters may be polled at each polling-place. 188 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Polling-sheriff*, in Scotland, the pre siding officer at a polling-station.

Polling (pōu·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. POLL *v.* + -ING 2. That polls; †that plunders; extortionate, exacting cheating (*obs.*). See also PILLING *ppl. a.*

1540 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VIII. 234 This [Valencien ys waxed the derest and pollyngst town of the world 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 147 Would that wife (the ale-wife] play the poulyng queane: Yet measur will not lie. 1612 BACON *Ess., Judicature*, Amongst the brie and brambles of catching and poling Clearkes and Ministers

†**Polling-penny, -pence,** *pl. Obs.* [f. POLL ING *vbl. sb.* + PENNY, PENCE.] Money paid o exacted as poll-tax; hence, esp. in *pl.*, a poll-tax

1555 BRADFORD *Supplic. Q. Eliz.* Fij, Wil englishmen suffer to be poled and pilled moste miserably, in payeng con tinually suche polingpence, and intollerable tollages? 159 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 42 Neuer an Italian prie of them all, shall eyther haue tythe, tole, or polling penn out of England. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* C j b, Ye rather than thy brauery should faile begge powling penc for the verye smoke that coms out of poore mens chimnie 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. (1617) 35 To get vnhonest pollin pence to their owne purses.

Pollinic (pŏlinik), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *pollen*, *-in-em* + -IC.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or containin pollen. *Pollinic chamber* = pollen-chamber; *pol linic mass* = pollen-mass: see POLLEN 3. Als

Polli·nical *a.*

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pollinicus*..L. C. Richard term *pollinic masses* the heap of compact pollen that fills eac partial cavity of the anther in the *Orchideæ* and *Asclep adeæ*. 1882 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XX. 780 Designate the cavit as the pollinical chamber. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bo* (1892) 438 A sort of depression at the summit of the endo sperm, which has been called the pollinic chamber.

Polliniferous (pŏlinifĕrəs), *a.* Also erron **pollen-.** [f. as prec. + -[I]FEROUS.]

1. *Bot.* Bearing or producing pollen.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 249 The male flowers con sist of a peltate scale, around which are arranged severa polliniferous cavities. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 727 Th polliniferous portion of the anther consists of a single sac.

¶ **2.** *Entom.* = next. (*erron.*)

1866 W. E. SHUCKARD *Brit. Bees* 20 A bee without poll niferous organs cannot collect pollen.

Pollinigerous (-idʒĕrəs), *a. Entom.* [f. a prec. + -[I]GEROUS.] Carrying, or adapted fo carrying, pollen.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 272 Hinder fee not pollinigerous. 1866 W. E. SHUCKARD *Brit. Bees* 10 Pollinigerous and honey-collecting organs. 1895 E. SAUNDER *Brit. Hymenoptera Aculeata* 303 Pollinigerous hairs either on the tibiae..or on the ventral surface of the abdomen.

‖ **Pollinium** (pŏli·niŭm). *Bot.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod L., f. *pollen*, *pollin-*, POLLEN 2 + *-ium* as in *anther dium*, *archegonium*, etc.] A coherent mass of pollen grains in each cavity of the anther, characteristi of the *Orchidaceæ* and *Asclepiadaceæ*.

1862 DARWIN *Orchids* Introd. 5 The pollen-masses, wit their caudicles and other appendages, are called the Pollinia 1863 — in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 264 He has actuall seen crowds of bees flying round Catasetum, with th pollinia sticking to their backs. 1875 BENNETT & DYE *Sachs' Bot.* 488 Contrivances by means of which insects extract from the pollen-sac the pollinia or the masses o pollen which are glued together.

Pollini·vorous, *a.* (erron. pollen-.) [f. as prec. + L. *-vor-us* devouring + -OUS.] Devouring or feeding on pollen.

1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 897/2 In some of the pollenivorous..genera..the clypeus posterior seems to have become entirely obliterated.

Po·llinize, pollenize, *v.* [f. L. *pollen, pollin-* (or directly f. POLLEN) + -IZE.] *trans.* = POLLINATE. So **Polliniza·tion** (-en-) = POLLINATION.

18.. *Nature* (O.), No flower gave a fruit without having its stigmata pollenized by crossing. 1878 T. MEEHAN *Flowers & Ferns U.S.* I. 59 The pistil has been fully developed and is ready for pollenization. 1896 HENSLOW *Wild Flowers* 167 A very similar method of pollinization will be seen in the enchanter's nightshade.

‖ **Pollinodium** (pŏlinō·diŏm). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. as prec. + *-ōdium*; see -ODE.] The antheridium or male reproductive organ in ascomycetous fungi, which grows close to the ascogonium or female organ of the same plant, and in fertilization unites with it directly or by an outgrowth. Hence **Pollino·dial** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a pollinodium.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 258 From the lowest coil of the ascogonium two slender branches now shoot out..; one of these developes more quickly. .. This branch is the Antheridium (Pollinodium of De Bary). 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 311 The carpogonia and pollinodia are developed together at the points at which the mycelial filaments cross one another...They are both small lateral branches. 1886 — in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 428/2 In some plants..which have pollinodial antheridia, self-fertilization alone is possible.

Pollinoid (pŏ·linoid). *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Each of the (non-motile) male fertilizing cells of certain Cryptogams, as the red seaweeds, and the ascomycetous fungi.

1892 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 289/1 (*Seaweeds*) The male organs [of Dictyotaceæ] produce non-motile fertilising cells resembling the pollinoids of the Rhodophyceæ.

Pollinose (pŏ·linōus), *a. Entom.* [ad. mod.L. *pollinōs-us*, f. as prec.: see -OSE.] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 275 Pullinose.. Covered with a loose mealy and often yellow powder resembling the pollen of flowers.

Pollipode, obs. f. POLYPOD. **Pollish(e,** obs. ff. POLISH *v.* **Politick(e,** etc., obs. ff. POLITIC. **Pollity,** obs. f. POLITY [1]; var. POLITY [2] *Obs.*

Polliwog, pollywog (pŏ·liwŏg). *dial.* and *U. S.* Forms: *α.* 5 polwygle, 7 porwig(g)le, 9 porriwiggle, purwiggy. *β.* 6 polwigge, 7 polewigge, po(o)lwig, 9 polliwig, polly-wig, polliwog, pollywog. [ME. *polwygle*, f. POLL *sb.*[1] + WIGGLE *v.* The forms *polwig*, etc., are either shortened from *polwygle*, or formed with the dial. *wig* vb. to wag.] A tadpole.

α. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 408/1 Polwygle, wyrme. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 329 The spawne is white, contracting by degrees a blacknesse, answerable .. unto the porwigle or Tadpole, that is, that animall which first proceedeth from it. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Purwiggy*, a tadpole. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Porriwiggles*, tadpoles and other tortuous animalcula in water.

β. 1592 NASHE 4 *Lett. Confut.* (1593) 63 Thou hast a prety polwigge sparrows taile peake. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 265 Some little mites of blackish flesh, which they call Tadpoles or Polwigs. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Polliwigs.* 1835–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 321 Little ponds .. nothing but pollywogs, tadpoles, and minims in them. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. 80 'Lord knows', protest the polliwogs, 'We're anxious to be grown-up frogs'. 1892 *Working Men's Coll. Jrnl.* Oct. 124 In this pond dwells the pollywog, loggerhead, or tadpole.

b. *U. S.* As a political nickname.

1854 L. OLIPHANT *Episodes* (1887) 47 Filibusters, pollywogs, and a host of other nicknames. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 27 Sept., 'The slimy machinations of the pollywog politicians have usurped the government of our city', said Poer.

† **Poll-money** (pō·lˌmʊni). *Obs.* [f. POLL *sb.*[1] + MONEY *sb.*] Money levied, exacted, or paid, at a fixed rate per head for every person, or (quot. *a* 1618) for every head of cattle; capitation; poll-tax.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xvii. 24 They that were wont to gadre poll money, cam to Peter. *Ibid.* 25 Of whome do the kynges off the erth take tribute or poll money? *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* (1665) 54 By reason of the troublesome gathering of the polemony upon sheep, .. this act of subsidy was repealed. 1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 169 To be slaves to your fellow-subjects, pay them intolerable taxes, loans, pole-monies, and odious excises. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* vii. Tracts (1769) 50 Poll-money is a tax upon the persons of men, either upon all simply and indifferently, or else according to some known title or mark of distinction upon each. *Ibid.*, The poll-monies which have been levied of late, have been wonderfully confused. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Apr., This morning come to me the Collectors for my Poll-money...I paid for my title as Esquire and place of Clerk of Acts, and my head and wife's, and servants' and their wages, £40 17*s.* 1692 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) III. 386 Apr. 8 [Paid] pol-money 1*li.* 1*s.*, to carry on a vigorous war against the French king...April 13 .. paid 21*s.* for a gent. and my pole .. whereas the fellowes of houses .. pay but their pole 1*s.*—a very heavy and unjust tax. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Poll-money*, or *capitation*, a tax imposed ..either on all indifferently, or according to some known mark of distinction, as quality, calling, etc. .. Thus, by the statute 18 Car. II every subject .. was assessed .. according to his degree; every duke 100*l.* marquis 80*l.* baronet 30*l.* knight 20*l.* esquire 10*l.* etc. and every single private person 12*d.* 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 28 Paper, corporations, land, houses, and poll-money, also raise a considerable sum.

Pollock: see POLLACK.

Poll-tax (pō·lˌtæks). [f. POLL *sb.*[1] + TAX *sb.*] A tax levied on every person; a capitation or head-tax. A later name for POLL-MONEY.

1694 MOLESWORTH *Account of Denmark* 111 Here is commonly one Poll-tax at least every year. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 462 The Dutch..exact from all the men a Poll-Tax of a dollar a month. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* II. iii, Why is this ruinous poll-tax imposed, But to support your court's extravagance? 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog. & Writ.* Wks. 1859 I. 29 The practice of the Southern colonies has always been to make every farmer pay poll taxes upon all his laborers, whether they be black or white. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 84 The limit of age in the first poll-tax was sixteen, in the second fifteen, years.

† **Pollu·cible,** *a. Obs. rare* —[0]. [ad. L. *pollūcibilis* sumptuous, f. *pollūcēre* to offer as a sacrifice.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Pollucible*, gay, sumptuous.

Po·llucite. *Min.* [orig. named *Pollux* (Breithaupt, 1846), being associated with *Castor* or CASTORITE.] Silicate of aluminium and cæsium, found in brilliant transparent colourless crystals.

[1847 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. III. 430 Pollux resembles castor in crystallographic and physical characteristics.] 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 249 Pollucite. 1896 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. IV. I. 438 Pollucite is not very abundant.

Pollutant (pŏlū·tănt). *rare.* [f. POLLUTE *v.* + -ANT [1].] A polluting agent or medium.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Dec. 6/2 Waste acid as a pollutant.

Pollute (pŏlū·t), *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *poet.* [ad. L. *pollūt-us* defiled, pa. pple. of *pollŭere* (see next).] = POLLUTED *ppl. a.* (Originally as pa. pple.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 12 (Camb. MS.) Þat I hadde polut and defowled my conscience with sacrilege. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 181 Tyme in his owne kynde may neþer be holy ne pollut. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. ix. 1663 A woman þan of pollute fayme, þat callit Melancia was be nayme. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3473 Lest the .. wiked myscreauntes With pollute handes .. Shulde touche her body. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 41 And on her naked shame, Pollute with sinfull blame, The Saintly Vail of Maiden white to throw. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* III. 327 With moral leprosy pollute of heart, And dead to righteousness. *Ibid.* IV. 150 The people..drank The wave pollute.

Pollute (pŏlū·t), *v.* Also 4–7 polute, 5 polewt. [f. L. *pollūt-*, ppl. stem of *pollŭere* to soil, defile, f. **por* (= *pro*) forth + *lŭere* to wash.]

1. *trans.* To render ceremonially or morally impure; to impair, violate, or destroy the purity or sanctity of; to profane, desecrate; to sully, corrupt.

[*c* 1374: see POLLUTE *ppl. a.*] 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* XXI. 6 Holi thei shulen be to her God, and thei shulen not polute [1388 defoule, Vulg. *polluent*] his name. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 36 Wiþ swilk cursidnes þei polewt þe hous. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 66, I may not, I dare not pollute Gods heaunlye, with handling. 1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-M.* I. III. iii. 92 Grosse abominations..the very relation of which is sufficient to pollute the eares that heare them, the common aire that receives them. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xl. (1869) II. 466 Churches and altars were polluted by atrocious murders. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. viii. 526 The clergy..urging him to exterminate the heretics, whose presence they thougbt polluted France.

2. To make physically impure, foul, or filthy; to dirty, stain, taint, befoul.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 223 Thei..with their proper bloud, embrued and polluted their awne handes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. ii. 115 No drop of the bloud should fall into the water, least the same shuld therby be polluted. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. XXXV. (1674) 42 Cicero's divine and painfull labours .. were polluted by flies and moths in every Bookbinders shop. 1719 POPE *Iliad* XIX. 30 Shall flies and worms obscene pollute the dead? 1860–1 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 20 Within the last few years, a large part of London was in the daily habit of using water polluted by the drainage of its sewers and water-closets.

† b. *pa. pple.* Marked as if stained. *Obs. rare.*

1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 972 The wings are long and blackish, and polluted with little black spots.

Hence **Pollu·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1580 H. GIFFORD *Epist. Claudius Ptholomæus* Wks. (1875) 35 Euery one holdes her [poverty] in contempt, filling her with..most spitefull pollutinges. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 183 Factors for lewdnes, Brokers for the deuill, Infect our soules with all polluting euill. 1609 DOWNAM *Chr. Liberty* 31 The contrarie to sanctifying, is polluting. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 160 Her pining sons uplifted Their prostrate brows from the polluting dust. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 475 It saved the polluting of a long stretch of market road.

Polluted (pŏlū·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].] Defiled, rendered impure or unclean.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 53 Wen þe body and blod of Crist is tretid wiþ foul hands, and polutid conciens. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* XXIII. 11 The prophetes and the prestes them selues are poluted Ypocrytes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 110 Resolving from thenceforth To leave them to thir own polluted wayes. 1777 LOGAN in *Scott. Paraphr.* VIII. iii, Can troubled and polluted springs a hallow'd stream afford? 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. v, She has been using that polluted water for the last three weeks—and poisoning a whole village.

Hence **Pollu·tedly** *adv.*, in a polluted condition, with pollution; **Pollu·tedness,** polluted state.

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 344 There is naturally a kinde of pollutednesse in the lips of man, whereof Isaiah complayned. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* I. 28 Polludedly into the world I came; Sad and perplext I liv'd.

Polluter (pŏlū·tə). [f. as prec. + -ER [1].] One who pollutes; a defiler; one who profanes.

1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 65 A defyler of relygyon and polluter of their holye ceremonyes. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 232 Purged and rid of such polluters and profaners of their dignity. 1823 *Examiner* 706/2 The polluter, not the purifier, of his fellow creatures.

Pollution (pŏlū·ʃən). Forms: 4 pollusyone, 4–5 pol(l)ucio(u)n, 5 polucyon, 7 pollusion, 6– pollution. [ad. L. *pollūtiōn-em* defilement, noun of action from *pollŭere* to POLLUTE. So F. *pollution* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of polluting, or condition of being polluted; defilement; uncleanness or impurity caused by contamination (physical or moral).

c 1410 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1301 Safe I wold desyre yow spare Pollucion. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1988 Hys pryde owt of my love xall have polucyon. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 13 His purse was .. I think verily a puritane, for it kept it selfe from any pollution of crosses. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Wks.* (1835) I. 114 The soul and body of all mankind are stained by the pollution of sin. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xliv. 195 Such a mode of warfare was a contamination, a pollution of our national character. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 16 It seemed to him that there was pollution in such contact. 1894 *Daily News* 25 Apr. 2/2 One of the principal difficulties of freeing the river from pollution was that certain persons had prescriptive rights to pass their sewage into the Thames at Staines and some other places.

b. *concr.* Anything polluted.

1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. I. 17 The warriors purified the camp, And, casting the pollutions to the waves, They burned to Phœbus chosen hecatombs.

2. Ceremonial impurity or defilement; profanation of that which is sacred.

1382 WYCLIF *Judith* IV. 10 Lest weren 3yuen ther childer in to prei,..and the holi thingus of hem in to pollucioun. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. lv. 72 They will make a precedent prayer to their soules to depart from their bodies in the interim, for fear she partake of the same pollution. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 355 Thir strife pollution brings Upon the Temple. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 194 The contrary to Consecration is Pollution, which is said to happen in Churches by Homicide.

3. Seminal emission apart from coition; self-pollution.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 11 Alswa here es forbodene all maner of wilfull pollusyone procurede..agaynes kyndly oys. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 238 He had a pollucion of his sede. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pollutio nocturna*, an involuntary Pollution in the Night, caused by lecherous Dreams. 1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VIII. 828 This kind of loss is called a pollution.

Hence † **Pollu·tionate** *a.* [cf. *affectionate, compassionate*, etc.], charged with pollution, foul; whence † **Pollu·tionately** *adv.*, foully.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 57 No Hog-sty is now so pollutionate as the earth of Palestine. *Ibid.* 146 Their transplendent iuyce so pollutionately employd.

† **Pollu·ve,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [perh. for *pollue, pollue*, a. F. *polluer*, L. *pollŭere*: see POLLUTE *v.*] *trans.* = POLLUTE *v.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. vii. (S. T. S.) I. 271 Herdonius.. duelling proudlie in þe tempil of Jupiter, polluving [*v.r.* polloving] and defouling euery thing in it?

Pollux (pŏ·lŭks). [a. L. *Pollux*, in earlier form *Pollūcēs*, ad. Gr. Πολυδεύκης.]

1. *Gr. Myth.* Name of one of the twin sons of Tyndarus and Leda; hence in *Astron.* the second star in the constellation Gemini: see CASTOR [3].

1526, 1647 [see CASTOR [3] 1]. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 324 Above Procyon, and towards the Zenith, Castor and Pollux point out the Twins.

2. *Min.* = POLLUCITE: see quot. 1847.

Polly (pŏ·li). Dim. of POLL *sb.*[2] (cf. *Patty, Peggy*); as female name, and name for a parrot.

[1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* I. ci, And we will have no Poolye or Parrot by.] 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 311 One of these 'images' was a 'Polly'.

b. *Weeping Polly* (Australia): see quot.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 174/1 The native [Queensland] grasses are nearly a hundred in number..the weeping Polly is *Poa cæspitosa*.

Polly, obs. f. PULLEY. **Pollygony, Pollymite, Pollypod,** obs. ff. POLYGONY, etc. **Pollytick, Pollywog:** see POLITIC, POLLIWOG. **Polment,** var. PULMENT *Obs.*, pottage.

Polo (pō·lo). [a. Balti *polo*: cf. Tibetan *pulu*.]

1. A game of Eastern origin resembling hockey, played on horseback with long-handled clubs and a wooden ball.

An ancient game of the East; still played in the upper Indus valley, and in Manipur. Introduced first at Calcutta and a little later (*c* 1864) in Punjaub. Played in England in July 1871. (Yule.)

[1842 VIGNE *Trav. Kashmir* II. 289 At Shighur I first saw the game of the Chaughán... It is in fact hockey on horseback...The ball, which is larger than a cricket ball, is only a globe made of a knot of willow wood, and is called in Tibeti *Pulu*.] 1872 *Daily News* 20 July, The ball of contention once cast into the open field, Polo was entered upon in real earnest. 1875 BROWNING *Inn Album* I. 333 Polo, Tent-pegging, Hurlingham, the Rink, I leave all these delights. 1886 *Athenæum* 18 Sept. 367/3 The first historical event recorded in this volume is the death at polo of the Sultan Aikbar.

2. Hockey played on the water (*water polo*); hockey played on skates (*rink polo*).

1884 *Graphic* 30 Aug. 219/1 Polo proper may be defined as hockey on horseback, or rather pony-back, and ..water

polo is hockey on the water. 1890 in WEBSTER. 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *polo-ball, -match, -player, -playing, -pony, -stick.*

1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 221 Two or three good nags, which are used as chargers and polo-ponies. 1892 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 40 In 1872 the Monmouthshire Polo Club was established. 1895 KIPLING *Day's Work* (1898) 241 (*Maltese Cat*) The native officers held bundles of polo-sticks, long cane-handled mallets. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 478/1 The regulation polo-ball is of bass-wood, three inches in diameter, and painted white. Lightness and toughness are necessary. 1897 *Ibid.* XXX. 479/2 The long coat and linen dusters which every polo-hitter affects.

Hence **Po·loist**, a player of polo.

1891 *Blackw. Mag.* May 651 The veteran poloist. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Dec. 5/2 As a horseman and poloist he had not many rivals.

† **Poloe**, obs. f. PILAU [after Urdū *pulao*].

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 134 To make a Poloe.

Poloid (pōu·loid), *sb. Geom.* [f. Gr. *πόλος* axle, POLE *sb.*[2] + -OID.] = POLHODE (which is now the usual term). Also *attrib.* or *adj.* in *poloid curve.*

1862 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* IV. 571 The 'Extrait'.. establishes also the notions of the Poloid and Serpoloid curves. *Ibid.* 572 The pole of the instantaneous axis describes on the ellipsoid a certain curve, the 'Poloid', which is the locus of all the points for which the perpendicular on the tangent plane has a given constant value.

Polonaise (pɒlŏnē·z, pōul-), *sb.* Also 8 **polonoise.** [a. F. *polonaise*, prop. adj. fem. of *polonais* Polish; lit. a Polish *robe* or *redingote*.]

1. A name applied, at various periods from *c* 1770 onward, to an article of female dress originally suggested by that of Polish women, being a dress or over-dress, consisting of a bodice, with a skirt open from the waist downwards; variously modified at different times.

1773 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 266 The four ladies were to be dressed in white polonaises. 1790 *Guthrie's Geog. Gram., Poland* (ed. 12) II. 542 The habit of the women comes very near to that of the men, a simple Polonaise, or long robe edged with fur. 1820 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 153 An added *or moulu* border to the Polonaise. 1835 *World of Fashion* Feb. 35/1 The Polonaise, is a very becoming carriage dress. The form resembles a short pelisse. 1883 *Truth* 31 May 768/2 Tabs are universal. They appear on tunics, polonaises, bodices, and sleeves. 1899 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 8/5 There is one point of difference between the modern polonaise and its ancestor...The former is rigidly tight, and plain about the hips.

† **b.** A similar garment worn by young boys: = POLONY[1] A. 2. *Obs.*

1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xvii, This dress..bore some resemblance to that called polonaise, still worn by children in Scotland of the lower rank.

c. A kind of overcoat for men, usually short and edged with fur. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. A slow dance of Polish origin, consisting chiefly of an intricate march, procession, or promenade of the dancers in couples; also, the music which accompanies this dance, or any music written in its peculiar triple rhythm.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 466 The thirteenth [movement], a Polonoise, is characterised by much sweetness and novelty. 1813 LADY BURGHERSH *Lett.* (1893) 93 The ball began with polonaises, which are in fact only walking in time. 1861 *Daily Tel.* 22 Oct., The ball, as is usual..in Germany, commenced with a sort of general perambulation in couples. It is not dancing,..it is simply walking to the music. This solemn promenade is known as a Polonaise.

Hence **Polonai·se** *v. intr.*, to dance a polonaise; to move in a slow and stately manner; **Polonai·se-wise** *adv.*, in the manner of a polonaise.

1828 DE QUINCEY *Rhet.* Wks. 1860 XI. 363 Milton .. polonaises with a grand Castilian air, in paces too sequacious and processional. 1858 LADY G. BLOOMFIELD *Remin.* (1883) II. xiv. 64 After the presentations .. Her Royal Highness polonaised with twenty-two Princes. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Feb. 1/3 The ball is opened by their Majesties and their Court parading round the house in polonaise-wise. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 May 3/2 A cherry red *voile* set in deep tucks placed polonaise-wise on the skirt.

† **Polone·se,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Also 8 **polonezo.** [ad. F. *polonais* Polish, It. *Polonese*, f. med.L. *Polonia* Poland: see -ESE.]

A. *sb.* **1.** = POLONAISE 1. Also apparently applied to the material for this.

1755 *Connoisseur* No. 52 I. 312 Some squire's awkward daughter, who never yet heard of a Poloneze. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* I. 199 Her gown was a white silk polonese. 1774 *Lady's Mag.* July 379/1 Lady T—nell.. chiefly wears a white Persian gown and coat, made of Irish polenese...The Irish polenese is made very becoming—it buttons down half the arm—no ruffles, [etc.].

2. A native of Poland, a Pole. (Sing. and pl.)

1810 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* (1839) 47/1 Their features are those of the Polonese.

b. The Polish language.

1828 WEBSTER cites *Encyc.*

B. *adj.* = POLISH *a. Polonese coat* = POLONAISE 1 c.

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 288 It is not possible..to fix a standard for the dress of Gentlemen:—The Polonese Coats, with a silk edging, still prevail.

† **Polonia** (pōlōu·niă). *Obs.* [med.L. *Polōnia* Poland.] The country Poland. *attrib.* † *Polonia heel*: cf. POLONY[1] B.

1611 ROWLANDS *More Knaves yet* (Percy Soc.) 83 Bootes and stockins to our legs doth finde Garters, polonia beeles, and rose shooe-strings. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* 144 Austria, Polonia and other places.

Polonian (pōlōu·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of Poland; = POLISH *a. Obs.* or *arch.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xiii. 126 b, A long cappe after the Polonian or Georgian fashion. 1655 OWEN *Vind. Evangelicæ* Wks. 1853 XII. 18 This Captain-general of the Polonian forces. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* Introd. 55 He was a Polonian Jew by birth.

B. *sb.* **1.** A native of Poland, a Pole. *arch.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 210 Which is the case of the Polonians and Venetians at this present. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* I. i. 70 The rough insolence of stern Polonians. 1864 BUCHON *Scot Abr.* II. ii. 179 Scottish colonels that served..against the Tartar, and the Polonian.

† **2.** A (woman's) polonaise. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* IV. 216 Ladies,..their number quite countless—dressed in green pollonians, and grass-green bonnets on their heads. 1818 — *Brownie of B.* II. 183 The bogles will .. hae to pit on their pollonians o' the pale colour o' the fair day-light.

So † **Polo·nic,** † **Polo·nish** *adjs.* = POLISH; **Po·lonism,** a Polish characteristic or peculiarity; **Poloniza·tion,** the process of making Polish; **Polonize** (pōu·lŏnəiz) *v.*, to make Polish.

1612 BRERewood *Lang. & Relig.* Pref. 22 The Belgick, *Polonick, Argentine, Augustane, Saxonick,..Bohemick or Waldensian Confession. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 121 Reported by the *Polonish Ambassadour. 1649 S. CLARKE *Lives Fathers, Luther* (1654) 253 A certain Polonish Jew. 1901 *Speaker* 9 Mar. 637/1 To discount .. the *Polonisms of Chopin..and the Gallicisms of Berlioz. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 4/1 Demanding..the *Polonisation of the Galician railways. 1886 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 286 That their residence there tends to *Polonize the districts in which they live. 1902 *Speaker* 6 Sept. 594/2 Instead of the Prussians Germanising the Poles, the Poles are Polonising the Germans.

Polonium (pōlōu·niŭm). *Chem.* [mod.L. and F. *polonium*, f. med.L. *Polōnia* Poland + -IUM: see quot. 1900.] A highly radio-active metallic element or form of matter, discovered in 1898 by Prof. and Mme. Curie in pitchblende.

1898 SIR W. CROOKES *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* 24 A new constituent of the uranium mineral pitchblende,..The radiant activity of the new body, to which the discoverers have given the name of Polonium, needs neither the excitation of light nor the stimulus of electricity. 1900 *Nature* 14 June 151/2 That [substance] associated with bismuth being named polonium, a name derived from the Polish nationality of Mme. Curie. 1906 *Athenæum* 20 Jan. 82/1 In six days it becomes radium F, which Prof. Rutherford identifies with the polonium of Madame Curie and the radio-tellurium of Prof. Marckwald.

† **Polony**[1], *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *Polōnia* Poland, F. *Pologne*.]

A. *sb.* **1.** Poland.

1634 E. KNOTT *Charity Maintained* I. iv. § 16 In Polony, Hungary, and Transilvania.

2. A kind of long coat or gown for young boys, having a close-fitting body with loose skirt; = POLONAISE 1 b.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v, The blue polonie that Effie made for him..was the first decent dress the bairn ever had on. 1825 — *Lett.* II. 257 A sort of dress worn by children in Scotland, and called a polony..which is just a jacket and a petticoat all in one.

B. *attrib.* or *adj.* Polish: in names of various articles of apparel, etc.

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Marke-all* (Hunter. Cl.) 23 It is a Polony Shoe with a Bel. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 77 We wear Polony heels; or it may be Chopines. *c* 1660 *Gd. Counsel agst. Cold Weather* 14 Beloved, your Polony heel is good, your Wooden heeles better, but those of Corke the best of all. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 129/1 The Caster [hat] is made of Coney Wool, mixt with Polony Wooll.

Polo·ny[2]. Also 8 **pullony.** [Origin uncertain: perh. the same as prec.; perh. corruption of BOLOGNA, q. v.] In *Polony sausage*, a sausage made of partly cooked pork.

1764 ELIZ. MOXON *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 75 To make Pullony Sausages. *a* 1845 HOOD *Sausage Maker's Ghost* ii, Preferr'd to all polonies, saveloys, And other foreign toys. 1878 GILBERT *H.M.S. Pinafore* I, I've chickens and conies, and pretty polonies, And excellent peppermint drops.

‖ **Polos** (pɒ·lɒs). [a. Gr. *πόλος* axis, sphere, vault of heaven; in late Gr. (Pausanias) a head-dress.] A head-dress of cylindrical form, seen in some representations of Greek and Oriental goddesses.

1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 363 Artemis Lusia is also perhaps to be recognised in the idol with the polos and torch and bow on the vase-painting at Berlin. 1887 B. V. HEAD *Hist. Numorum* 394 Europa sometimes .. wears upon her head a polos, showing that she was regarded at Gortyna in the light of a powerful goddess.

Polpody, Polron(d, obs. ff. POLYPODY, POULDRON.

‖ **Polroz** (pɒ·lrōɒz). *Cornwall.* [a. Corn. *pulros*, f. *pul*, Welsh *pwll* pit + *ros*, Welsh *rhod*:—L. *rota* wheel.] The pit under a water-wheel.

1855 LEIFCHILD *Cornwall Mines* 278 These..terms appear strange to the English language. I might add the words 'bryle', 'chats', 'terluing', 'dzhu', 'polroz', 'zyghyr', and others. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Polroz* (pronounced *Polrose*, Corn[wall], the pit underneath a water-wheel.

Polshe, obs. form of POLISH *v.*

† **Polshred,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [prop. *poll-shred* f. POLL *sb.*[1] + SHRED *v.*] *trans.* = POLLARD *v.*

1530 PALSGR. 614/1, I loppe a tree, I croppe, I polshred.

Polt (pōult), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Origin obscure in sense 1 it may be a variant of PALT *sb.*; but cannot easily be connected with *pelt.* It is not certain that sense 2 is the same word.]

1. A blow, a hard rap or knock. Now *dial.*

c 1610 *MS. Bodl.* 30 lf. 24 b, I tooke him a polt of the pate *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Polt on the Pate*, a good Rap there. 1700 J. ASGILL *Argument* 103 If any one hath spite enough to give me a polt,..I only desire the first to qualify themselves for my Executioners. *a* 17 JARVIS *Quix.* II. x. (1749) 162 One of those who stood clo by him..lifted up a pole he had in his hand, and gave hi such a polt with it as brought Sancho Pança to the groun 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* II. ix, He'd go nigh to give m a good polt of the head. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Angl Polt*, a hard driving blow. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 7 [It] fetched me an awful polt in the right side.

† **2.** A pestle or club (cf. POLT-FOOT). *Obs.*

1612 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 17 Their corne they ro in the eare greene, and bruising it in a morter with a Po lappe it in rowles in the leaues of their corne.

† **b.** The club-shaped stem and bulb of a leek

1635 MARKHAM *Eng. Husb.* II. i. ii. 9 You shall cut t blades [of leeks] to the polt.

Polt, *v.* Now *dial.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* T knock, thrash, beat, bang.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 179 Then polt or faulter it as some call it, that is, beat it over again in t husk. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 329 To *Polt*, beat or thrash. 1706 PHILLIPS, To *Polt* (Country-Wor to beat, bang, or thrash. 1831 LOWER *T. Cladpole* CXXXVI I aim'd ma swish an levell'd well, To polt un on de head.

Hence **Polting-lug** (*dial.*): see quot.

1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. II. 441 In Herefordshi the ordinary mode of gathering the fruit is by sending m to beat the trees with long slender poles or rods,..the poles are provincially termed 'polting lugs'.

Polt, obs. form of POULT.

† **Polte,** var. *pulte*, pa. t. of PILT *v. Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2976 Þe hardieste þat were of al trome polte hem to þe flizt.

‖ **Poltergeist** (pɒ·ltərˌgəist). [Ger. f. *polt* noise, uproar + *geist* ghost.] A spirit which mak its presence known by noises; a noisy spirit.

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 176 Vampires appear in t character of the poltergeist or knocker. 1898 *Month* Se 229 If there be nothing in hallucinations, apparitions, sc ing, second-sight, poltergeists, and the rest. 1902 F. PO MORE *Mod. Spiritualism* I. I. ii. 25. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* O 308 Most poltergeists are not content with mere noises.

Po·lt-foot, *arch.* Also 6 **powlt-,** 6–7 **poult** 7 **polte-.** [app. f. POLT *sb.* sense 2 + FOOT *sb.*]

1. A club-foot.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 97 Venus was content to ta the blake Smith with his powlt foote. 1604 DEKKER *Hon Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 81 My eldest son had a polt fo crooked legs. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 338 T women are commonly modest,..shewing nothing but th polt-feet, which from their infancy are straitned. 16 *Lady Alimony* v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 308 Vulcan's pot foot or his smutted look. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* V. 2 'Polt-foot', sang they, 'was in a pitfall now'.

2. *attrib.* (often **poltfoot**) = *polt-footed.*

c 1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* B iv b, My Bedla brother Wig. and poltfoote Pag. with the rest of tho patches. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. vii, What's becor of..the poult-foot stinkard, her husband? 1880 SWINBUR *Stud. Shaks.* 185 The rough construction and the poltfo metre, lame sense and limping verse.

Hence **Po·lt-footed** *a.*, club-footed.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 39 Though he [Vulca was polt-footed, yet he was a God. *c* 1619 B. JONSON *Me Vind.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 595/1 This polt-footed philosoph old Smug here of Lemnos.

Polther, Poltice, obs. f. POLDER, POULTICE.

Polt-net: see POUT-NET.

Poltre, obs. form of POULTRY.

Poltroon (pɒltrū·n). Forms: 6 **pultrown pultron,** 6–7 **pultrone,** 6–8 **poultron,** 6–9 **po tron,** 7 **poultroone, pultroon, poultran, -ou** 7–9 **paltroon,** 7– **poltroon.** [a. F. *poltr* (also in 16th c. *poultron*) 'a knaue, rascall dastard, coward; sluggard, lazie-backe, base id fellow' (Cotgr.), ad. It. *poltrone* 'a poltron, idle fellow, a base coward, a lazie, lither or slot full sluggard, a lout' (Florio 1611), whence al med.L. *pultro, -onem* (S. Francis *c* 1220, Du Cange Sp. *poltron*, Pg. *poltrão*; f. It. *poltro* 'sluggar idle, lazie, slothfull' (Florio) + *-one*: see -OO The 16th c. spelling may have been influenced b med.L. Originally stressed *pu·ltron*; *poltroo* (after Fr.) appears in 1664.

It. *poltro* adj. was app. from † *poltro* couch, bed (Florio cf. Milanese *polter*, Romagn. *pultar* resting-place, Vene *poltrona* couch, Pg. *poltrona* large arm-chair, and † *poltrare, poltrire*, beside *poltronare, poltroneggiare* play the poltron,.. to loll and wallow in sloth and idleness to lye lazilie in bed as a sluggard' (Florio). *Poltro, polte pultar*, are referred by Diez to OHG. *polstar* pillow, bolste The fantastic conjecture of the derivation of *poltron* fro L. *pollice truncus*, 'maimed or mutilated in the thumb (*scil.* in order to shirk military service), was offered by Sa masius, and long passed current as an 'etymology'; it pro gave rise in the 18th c. to the use in Falconry (sense 2).]

1. A spiritless coward; a mean-spirited, worthles wretch; a craven.

a 1529 Skelton *Howe the douty Dk. of Albany* 170 Suche a proude pultrowne. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 235 That pultron and vyle knave Davie was justlie punished. *a* 1584 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 374 Fortune helps the hardie ay, And pultrones plaine repellis. *a* 1592 Greene *Jas. IV*, III. ii, Poltron, speak me one parola against my *bon gentilhomme*, I shall [etc.]. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 62 Patience is for Poultroones, such as he: He durst not sit there, had your Father liu'd. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. Table 509 A French Pultrone, playing the Palliard. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. i. 232 They that..think one beating may for once Suffice, are Cowards, and Pultroons. 1678 *Ibid.* III. i. 346 And held my Drubbing of his Bones Too great an Honour for Pultrones. 1700 Dryden *Fables, Iliad* I. 413 For who but a poltron, possess'd with fear, Such haughty insolence can safely bear? 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 66 As arrant a poltroon as ever was drummed out of a regiment. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 214 As did Homer make that fine fellow Hector scamper like a poltroon round the walls of Troy.

attrib. 1645 Hammond *Serm. Acts xxiv.* 25, Wks. 1683 IV. 521 Our hellish oaths and imprecations, (that pultroon sin, that second part of Ægyptian plague of frogs and lice, and locusts). 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* I. § 36 He is like to be mistaken, who..relieth upon the Reed of narrow and poltron Friendship.

2. *Falconry.* (See quot.)

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Poltroon*, in falconry, is a name given to a bird of prey, when the nails and talons of his hind-toes are cut off, wherein his chief force and armour lay; in order to intimidate him, and prevent his flying at great game.

Hence **Poltroo·nish** *a.*; **Poltroo·nism**; **Poltroonize** *v. intr.*, to play the poltroon.

1611 Cotgr., *Poltroniser*, to pultronize it; to play the knave, scowndrell, coward. 1644 S. Ken *Messengers Preparation* Ded. 2 It would conclude me guilty of Poultranisme, to feare the *Sciopii* and *Facientii* heere, when not the *Zosimi* at Oxford. 1837 Miss Sedgwick *Live & let L.* (1876) 205 Patience may be very Christian in you, but it is very poltronish in me. 1906 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 363 Collinson—a weak, almost poltroonish creature.

Poltroonery (pɒltrūnəri). [ad. F. *poltronnerie* (1573 in Hatz.-Darm.), = It. *poltroneria*: see Poltroon and -ery.] The behaviour of a poltroon; † laziness; pusillanimity, cowardice.

1590 R. Hichcock *Quintess. Wit* 35 b, Firste they are industrious, suppliant, modest; and after, with pultronerie and in pride doo lead their age. 1632 B. Jonson *Magn. Lady* III. iv, There's no cowardize, No poultrounerie, like urging why? wherefore? 1677 *Govt. Venice* 125 That 'tis laziness and poltronery to retire from the Government to spend our age in ease. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) II. 608/2 His poltroonery and mean submission..deserve the greatest reproach. 1897 Gladstone *East. Crisis* II Counsels that had hitherto resulted in a concert of miserable poltroonery.

Polulogy, Polumath, etc.: see Polylogy, etc.

Polut(e, obs. forms of Pollute.

† **Po·lverine.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *polverino*, f. *polvere*:—L. *pulverem* dust, powder + *-ino*, -ine[4].] The calcined ashes of a plant, probably *Salsola Soda*, brought from the Levant and Syria, of the nature of pot- or pearl-ash, and used in glass-making; glass-makers' ashes.

1662 Merrett tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* I. 1 *Polverine*, or *Rochetta*, which comes from the Levant.., is the ashes of a ..herb. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 104 Crystal Fritt, made with Polverine, or Pot-Ashes, and Salt of Tartar. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Crystal*, Mix this powder with the pure salts of polverine. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict., Polverine.* 1828 Webster, Polverin, polverine.

Polvil, obs. form of Pulvil.

Pol-wheat: see Poll *a.* 2 b.

Polwig(ge, polwygle, obs. var. Polliwog.

† **Poly, poley** (pō·li). *Obs.* [ad. L. *polium, polion* (Plin.), a. Gr. *πόλιον* (Theophr.) an aromatic herb, perh. f. *πολιός* hoary.] A species of Germander, *Teucrium Polium*, an aromatic herb of Southern Europe; also extended to other species of *Teucrium*, as Golden P. (*T. aureum*), Yellow P. (*T. flavescens*).

In quot. 1527 erroneously for Puliol.

1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* C iv, Water of poley. Pulegium in latyn. The best tyme of hys dystylacyon is all the herbe chopped whan it bereth floures, and so dystylled. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. lxvi. 233 Poley.. is of two sortes, whereof one may be named..Poley of the Mountaine: and the other.. small Poley. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 618 The herb called Poley, Fern, and all other things that have a strong or vehement ill savour. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Poly, *Teucrium Polium.*

b. *Grass Poly*: see Grass *sb.*[1] 13.

c. Poly-mountain, also poly of the mountain, mountain poly [ad. L. *polium montanum*], name of an aromatic herb: identified in *Treas. Bot.* with *Bartsia alpina*; by Britten and Holland with *Calamintha Acinos*; by earlier writers app. also with *Teucrium Polium* (=Poly). See also Pella-mountain, *pulimountain* in Puliol.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. lxvi. 233 Poley of the Mountayne is a little, small, tender, base, and sweete smelling herbe, having small stemmes, and slender branches. *Ibid.*, It is called..in English Poley and Poley mountayne. 1633 Johnson *Gerarde's Herbal* 676, I haue sometimes seene it [*Calamintha Acinos*] brought to Cheapside market, where the herbe women called it Poley mountaine, some it may bee that haue taken it for *Polium montanum* [*Teucrium Polium*, L.] mis-informing them. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 244 Where..grew the Mountain-Poly, which struck our Scent. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 82 Poley Mountain..is a Plant of the Height of half a Foot; having small, thick indented Leaves. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 913/1 Poly mountain, *Bartsia alpina.* 1886 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.* 385 Poley Mountain, *Calamintha Acinos.*

Poly, obs. form of Pulley.

Poly- (pɒli), repr. Gr. *πολυ-*, combining form of *πολύς, πολύ*, much, in pl., *πολλοί, -αί, -ά* many, forming the first element in a large number of words, mostly scientific or technical.

The second element of such compounds is properly of Greek origin, but in recent formations is often of Latin; occasionally (chiefly in nonce-wds.) *poly-* is prefixed to an English word. The more important compounds will be found in their alphabetical places; those of less importance follow here.

1. General words.

Polyacanthous (-ăkæ·nɧəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. *ἄκανθα* spine, thorn], having many thorns (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). † **Polyacou·stic** *a.* and *sb.* [see Acoustic]: see quots. **Polya·cron** (pl. -ons or -a), *Geom.* [Gr. *ἄκρον* summit], a solid having many vertices or solid angles; a polyhedron (classed according to the number of its vertices). **Po·lyact** (-ækt), **Polyactinal** (-æ·ktinăl) *adjs.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖν-* ray], having numerous rays, as a sponge-spicule; multiradiate. **Polyadamite** (-æ·dăməit) *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), asserting a plurality of 'Adams' or first parents of mankind. **Polyadenopathy** (-ædĭnɒ·pāpi), *Path.* [Gr. *ἀδήν* gland: see -pathy], 'simultaneous disease of several lymphatic glands' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Polyadenous** (-ædi·nəs) *a. Bot.* [see prec.], having many glands (Mayne). ‖ **Polyæsthesia** (-ĭsθī·siă), *Path.* [Gr. *αἴσθησις* sensation]: see quot.; hence **Polyæsthetic** (-ĭsθe·tik) *a.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895). **Poly-affe·ctioned** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), having a multiplicity of affections. † **Po·ly-angle,** a figure having many angles, a polygon; so **Polya·ngular** *a.*, having many angles, polygonal. **Polyarthritic** (-i·tik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with polyarthritis. ‖ **Polyarthritis** (-aɪpɹəi·tis), *Path.* [see Arthritis], 'inflammation of several joints at once' (Billings); **Polyarthrous** (-ā·ɹpɹəs) *a.* [Gr. *ἄρθρον* joint], 'having many joints' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Polyarti·cular** [L. *articulus* joint], = prec.; also (*Path.*) affecting many joints. **Polya·xial** *a.*, having several axes (see Axis). **Polya·xon** [Gr. *ἄξων* axis], *a.* = prec.; *spec.* of a sponge-spicule, having more than six axes of growth; *sb.* a polyaxon sponge-spicule. **Polybathic** (-bæ·þik) *a.* [Gr. *βάθος* depth], living at great depths in the sea. **Polybi·gamy** (*nonce-wd.*), repeated bigamy or re-marriage during the life of the first wife or husband. **Po·lyblast** (-blæst), *Biol.* [-blast], a mass of many cells, as that formed by the segmentation of the ovum (also called *morula*); hence **Polybla·stic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a polyblast. **Po·lybranch** (-brænk), *Zool.*, *a.* having many branchiæ or gills, as a mollusc or crustacean; *sb.* a polybranch mollusc or crustacean; so **Polybra·nchian,** *a.* and *sb.*; **Polybra·nchiate** *a.* **Polybu·ttoned** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), wearing many buttons. **Polyce·llular** *a.*, composed of many cells, multicellular. **Polyce·ntric** *a. Biol.*, having several centres, as a cell. † **Polycharacteri·stic** *a. Obs.*, having the characteristics of many (deities); ‖ **Polycholia** (-kōu·liă), *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *χολή* bile; in F. *polycholie*], excessive secretion of bile. ‖ **Polychorion** (-kō·riɒn), *Bot.* [see Chorion]: see quot.; hence (irreg.) **Polychorio·nic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a polychorion. ‖ **Polychromia** (-krōu·miă), *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *χρῶμα* colour (cf. Gr. *πολύχρωμ-ος* many-coloured)], excessive formation of colouring matter, e. g. of bile-pigments. **Polychu·rchism,** the doctrine or system of a multiplicity of churches; so **Po·lychurch** *a.*, of or belonging to such a system; **Polychu·rchist,** an adherent of such a system (*nonce-wds.*). **Polycoccous** (-kɒ·kəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. *κόκκος* berry], composed of several separate carpels or *cocci*, as a fruit. **Polycœlian** (-sī·liăn) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *κοιλία* hollow, cavity], belonging to the *Polycœlia*, a synonym of Craniata, as having the brain-cavity divided into several chambers or ventricles. **Polyco·rmic** *a. Bot.* [Gr. *κορμός* trunk of a tree], having lateral stems equal to or co-ordinate with the main stem, as certain coniferous trees (opp. to *monocormic*). **Polycracy** (pɒli·krăsi) [-cracy], government by many rulers: = Polyarchy 1 (Smart 1836). **Polycrotic** (-krɒ·tik) *a. Physiol.* [after Dicrotic], (of the pulse) exhibiting more than two beats or waves for each beat of the heart. **Polycyclic** (-si·klik) *a.* [Gr. *κύκλος* circle], having or consisting of many rounds, turns, or whorls. ‖ **Polycythæmia** (-səiþī·miă), *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *κύτος* (see -cyte) + *αἷμα* blood], excess of red blood-corpuscles. **Polydiabo·lical** *a.*, relating to a plurality of devils; in quot. as *sb.* = *polydiabolist*; so **Polydia·bolism,** belief in many devils; **Polydia·bolist,** one who believes in many devils (*nonce-wds.*). **Polydi·gital** *a. Zool.*, having several (separate) digits. **Polydime·nsional** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), having, or relating to, more than three dimensions of space. **Polydo·ggery** (*nonce-wd.*), the keeping of a number of dogs. **Polyeidism** (-əi·diz'm), *Biol.* [Gr. *εἶδος* appearance, form], metamorphosis in which an organism passes through several different forms in different stages. **Polyenzymatic** (-enzəimæ·tik) *a.* [*enzyme*, f. Gr. *ἐν* in + *ζυμή* leaven], producing several different ferments. **Polyepic** (-e·pik) *a.* (*nonce-wd.*) [Gr. *ἔπος* word], consisting of several words.

(*Continued on next page.*)

1683 in *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 483 By a Polyphone or *Polyacoustick well ordered one sound may be heard as many. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Polyacousticks*, are Instruments contrived to Multiply Sounds, as Multiplying glasses or Polyscopes do Images of Objects. 1755 Johnson, *Polyacoustick, adj.*, that multiplies or magnifies sounds. 1862 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* V. 38 A method of the derivation of the Δ faced *polyacrons of a given number of summits from those of the next inferior number of summits. 1886 Lendenfeld *Sponges* in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 560. I. *Anaxonia.* Without definite axes and with numerous rays = *polyact. 1832 *Philol. Museum* I. 312 If any advocate of the *polyadamite doctrine, as it has been called. 1888 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VI. 396/2 *Polyæsthesia, is a rare disturbance of sensation..in which the point of a pin, when applied to the skin, is felt as two or more points. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 5 Jan. 15/3 Any such hackneyed creation as an Osric of the emotions, without depth, or a *poly-affectioned Lothario. 1612 Sturtevant *Metallica* ix. 70 If the wheeles should haue beene made square, trencher wise, or in any other *poly-angle, forty horses would not so easily draw them beeing laden, as two doth now with both speed and ease. 1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 438 Of divers Figures or Faces, of a *Polyangular shape. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 221 These hollow spandrils may be cylindrical, triangular, quadrangular, or polyangular. 1901 *Lancet* 16 Mar. 776/1 In addition to such *polyarthritic forms there is yet a fourth group of cases in which only one or two joints are involved. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 863 Rheumatic fever, or acute *polyarthritis. 1874 Van Buren *Dis. Genit. Org.* 86 Associated with the *poly-articular variety of gonorrhœal rheumatism. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 1026 There were no rheumatic phenomena for thirteen months when polyarticular rheumatism appeared. 1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 416/2 Desma of an anomocladine Lithistid (*polyaxon). 1898 *Nature* 27 Jan. 310/2 A fauna capable of living and developing at depths of over 2000 metres, to which the name *polybathic is given. 1882 Sala *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 37 *note*, A great *polybigamy case. 1873 E. R. Lankester in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Feb. 86 The first step in development, after the formation by cleavage of the mass of embryo-cells or '*polyblast'. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 566 The clasmocytes of Rauvier and Marchand, some of the polyblast of Maximow..all belong to this category of cells. *Ibid.* 596 This last stage of the development of the *polyblastic cell. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 322/1 Gastropods, are divided into..I. Nudibranchians (Anthrobranchians and *Polybranchians). 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Polybranchiatus, Zoöl.* applied..to an Order (*Polybranchiata*)..*polybranchiate. 1846 R. Chambers *Tradit. Edinburgh* 300 The little *polybuttoned personages. 1887 H. M. Ward in *Nature* 27 Jan. 301/2 As soon as the sap-vacuoles appear, in many cases making the cell not monocentric but *polycentric. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2107 Prophylactic and *Pulycharacteristick Statues. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, **Polycholia.* 1880 J. W. Legg *Bile* 396 Vulpian believes that jaundice from emotion may be caused by a catarrh of the ducts, by an abundant polycholia. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* iii. 78 Polycholia is a constant and often urgent feature in most malarial fevers. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 913 **Polychorion*, a polycarpous fruit like that of Ranunculus. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Polychorionic.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 21 It is not a polycholia..but a *polychromia. *Ibid.* 61 The hæmoglobin liberated leads to an increased formation and excretion of bile pigments (polychromia). 1883 H. T. Edwards in *Ch. Times* XXII. 10/1 When a chapel is in debt, the *Polychurch hierarchy furiously rage against the Church. *Ibid.* XXI. 971/1 The large sums which they [the Welsh] spend upon '*Polychurchism'. 1891 Bp. Jayne in *Daily News* 21 Nov. 5/3 [He finds in the circular he has received a strong flavour of] what has been aptly termed the theory of Polychurchism. 1899 *Nature* 9 Nov. 28/1 *Polycormic forms are met with in cypresses and junipers, in which the lateral branches are not all reduced to subordinate and graduated positions. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Polycyclic.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 553 A curved figure, having a polycyclic outline. 1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 60 An increase..in the number of the red blood-corpuscles beyond the healthy limit..constitutes..*polycythæmia. 1876 *Tinsley's Mag.* XVIII. 150 Whether we cast in our lot with Bishop Butler or the *Polydiabolicals. *Ibid.* 149 Why has no interesting heretic gone in for *Polydiabolism? *Ibid.* 150 The *polydiabolists would put it in the plural, and say evil spirits. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. 28 The evolution of the horse's leg from a *polydigital extremity to its present form. 1884 *Nature* 1 May 24/2 L. Martin, on the *polydimensional argument. 1875 Miss Cobbe *False Beasts & True* 190 *Polydoggery is a thing against which all proper feeling revolts. 1874 Lubbock *Orig. & Met. Ins.* iv. 80 Those cases in which animals or plants pass through a succession of different forms might be distinguished by the name of dieidism or *polyeidism. 1892 Thomson *Outl. Zool.* xiii. 239 It is a *poly-enzymatic gland, that is, one which produces diverse digestive ferments. 1811–31 Bentham *Language* Wks. 1843 VIII. 333/1 This proposition will consist of one word only, or of divers words,—will be either monoepic or *polyepic.

Poly- combining form. **1.** General words.
(*Continued from preceding page.*)
Polyergic (-ɔ̈·ɹdʒik) *a.* [Gr. ἔργον work: cf. πολύεργος hard-working], acting in many ways, having various functions. **Polyethnic** (-e·þnik) *a.* [Gr. ἔθνος nation], belonging to or containing many nations or races. **Polyfene·stral** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*) [L. *fenestra* window], having many windows. **Po·lyfoil** *a.* and *sb. Arch.* = MULTIFOIL. **Po·ly-gra mmar** (*nonce-wd.*), a grammar of several different languages. **Po·ly-groove** *a.*, having many, i. e. more than three, grooves, as a rifle; also *ellipt.* as *sb.* a poly-groove rifle; so **Po·ly-grooved** *a.* **Polygyral** (-dʒəi·răl) *a.* [Gr. γῦρος circle, ring], having many whorls, as a shell. **Polyide·ism**, the presence of many ideas or images at once. **Poly-la·minated** *a.*, having many laminæ or layers. **Polyle·mma**, *Logic*, a complex syllogism resembling a dilemma but involving several alternatives. **Polylepidous** (-le·pidəs) *a.* [Gr. λεπίς scale], having many scales (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Polyli·nguist** *nonce-wd.* [see LINGUIST], a person learned in many languages. **Polylithic** (-li·þik) *a.* [Gr. λίθος stone], made of several stones: opp. to *monolithic*. **Polylobular** (-lɒ·bĭ̈lăr) *a.*, having many lobules. † **Poly·loquent** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰ [L. *loquent-em* speaking], 'that speaketh much' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). **Polylychnous** (-li·knəs) *a.* (*nonce-wd.*) [Gr. λύχνος lamp], having many lamps or lights. **Poly-ma·gnet**, an instrument consisting of two or more electromagnets so arranged as to admit of considerable variation in the field of magnetic force. ‖ **Polyma·nia**, *Path.*, mania affecting several mental faculties: opp. to *monomania*. **Polyma·stigate**, **Polyma·stigous** *adjs. Zool.* [Gr. μάστιξ, μαστίγ- whip], having many flagella, as an infusorian; pluriflagellate. **Polyme·tallism** (*nonce-wd.*) [after *bimetallism*], the use of several different metals for money. **Polyme·tame·ric** *a. Anat.*, pertaining to or connected with several metameres, as a muscle supplied with nerves from several portions of the spinal cord. ‖ **Polymetochia** (-mĭtōʊ·kiă), *Philol.* [Gr. μετοχή a participle: cf. POLYSYNDETON], the frequent use of participles or participial constructions; so **Polymetochic** (-mĭtɒ·kik) *a.*, characterized by polymetochia. **Polymi·crian** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*) [Gr. μικρός little], containing much within a small space. **Polymi·croscope**, a microscope in which various objects are mounted on plates attached to a revolvable band, so that they can be brought successively into the field of observation. ‖ **Polymyositis** (-məi¸ɒsəi·tis), *Path.* [see MYOSITIS]: see quot. 1890. ‖ **Polyneuritis** (-niu̯rəi·tis), *Path.*, see quot. 1886. **Polynuclear** (-niū·klĭăr), **Polynu·cleate**, **-ated** *adjs. Biol.*, having several nuclei, multinucleate. **Polyodic** (-ɒ·dik) *a. Mus.* (*rare*) [Gr. ᾠδή song] = POLYPHONIC. **Polyœstrous** (-ī·stɹəs) *a. Zool.* [see ŒSTRUM]: (see quot.). **Polyommatous** (-ɒ·mătəs) *a.* [Gr. ὄμμα, ὀμματ- eye], having many eyes. **Polyora·ma** [after PANORAMA], an optical apparatus presenting many views, or a view of many objects (Worcester 1846). **Polyorga·nic** *a. Biol.*, having many different organs. † **Polyo·tical** *a. Obs.* (*nonce-wd.*) [Gr. οὖς, ὠτ- ear], having many ears. **Po·lypage** (-pēĭdʒ) *a.* (*Printing*), comprising several pages, as a *polypage* (stereotype-) *plate*. **Polypa·ntograph**, a form of pantograph producing several identical designs simultaneously from one pattern (Knight *Dict. Mech.*). **Poly·parous** *a.* [see -PAROUS], 'bringing forth many' (Webster 1864); multiparous. **Polyped** (pɒ·liped) [after *quadruped*], *sb.* an animal having many feet; *adj.* many-footed. ‖ **Polyphobia** (-fōʊ·biă), *Path.* [-PHOBIA], morbid fear of many things. **Polyphotal** (-fōʊ·tăl), **Po·lyphote** (-fōʊt) *adjs.* [Gr. φῶς, φωτ- light], applied to an electric arc-lamp so constructed that several may be used on the same circuit. † **Polypi·ety** (*nonce-wd.*), piety of many forms. **Po·lyplacid** (-plæ·sid) *a. Zool.* [irreg. f. Gr. πλακοῦς flat cake], having more than one madreporic plate, as a starfish; opp. to *monoplacid*. **Polyplastic** (-plæ·stik) *a.* [PLASTIC], having or assuming many forms (Dunglison, 1844). ‖ **Polypnœa** (-pnī·ă), *Path.* [Gr. πνοή (Dor. πνοά, πνοιά) breathing (cf. πολύπνοια a violent wind); in F. *polypnée*], 'very rapid respiration' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Polyponous** (-i·pŏnəs) *a.* (*nonce-wd.*) [Gr. πολύπονος much-labouring], occupied with many labours. **Polyposist** (-i·pɒsist), *nonce-wd.* [cf. Gr. πολυποσία hard drinking, πολυπότης a hard drinker], one who drinks much, a hard drinker. **Po·lyprism, Polyprisma·tic** *a. Cryst.*: see quots. **Polyprothesy** (-prɒ·þĭsi), *Gram.* [Gr. πρόθεσις preposition: cf. POLYSYNDETON], the frequent use of prepositions; so **Polyprothetic** (-prɒþe·tik) *a.*, characterized by polyprothesy. **Polypseudonymous** (pɒlisiu̯dɒ·nimәs) *a.*, having many pseudonyms or aliases. † **Po·lypyrene** (-pəiɹī·n) † **Polypyre·nous** (-pəiɹī·nəs) *adjs.* [Gr. πῦρήν stone or hard seed of fruits], having two or more stones or kernels, as a fruit. **Polyrhizal** (-rəi·zăl), **Polyrhi·zous** *adjs.* [Gr. ῥίζα root: cf. F. *polyrrhize* adj.], having many roots. **Polysemant** (-sī·mænt) [ad. late Gr. πολυσήμαντος adj., having many significations], a word having various senses; so **Polysema·ntic** *a.*, having various senses. **Polysemous** (-sī·məs) *a.* [f. med.L. *polysēm-us* (Dante), a. Gr. πολύσημ-ος of many senses, f. πολυ-, POLY- + σῆμα sign, σημαίνειν to signify], having many meanings. **Polyse·nsuous** *a.* [f. L. *sensu-s* sense + -OUS] = *polysemous*; hence **Polyse·nsuousness**. **Po·ly-sided** *a.*, many-sided. **Polysiphonic** (-səifɒ·nik), **Polysiphonous** (-səi·fŏnəs) *adjs., Nat. Hist.*, having or consisting of several siphons or tubes. **Po·lysoil** *a.*, containing various kinds of soil. **Polysoma·tic** *a.* [Gr. σῶμα body], applied to a grain of sandstone or the like which consists of an aggregation of smaller grains. **Polysomatous** (-sōʊ·mătəs) *a.* [as prec.], applied to a monster having two or more bodies combined. **Polysomitic** (-səmi·tik) *a. Zool.*, composed of a number of somites or body-segments. **Po·lyspire**, a form of sponge-spicule: see quot. **Polystachyous** (-stæ·kiəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. στάχυς ear of corn: cf. πολύσταχυς rich in ears of corn (Theocr.)], having many ears or spikes, as a grass (Mayne). **Polystelic** (-stī·lik) *a. Bot.* [Gr. στήλη post, pillar, etc.], applied to a stem or root having more than one internal vascular cylinder or *stele*. **Polystemonous** (-stī·mŏnəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. στήμων, taken as = stamen: cf. F. *polystémone* adj.], having the number of stamens more than double that of the petals or sepals. **Polystethoscope** (-ste·þɒ·skəʊp): see quot. **Polystichous** (-i·stikəs) *a. Nat. Hist.* [Gr. στίχος row: cf. DISTICHOUS], arranged in numerous rows (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Po·lystigm** (-stim), *Geom.* [Gr. στιγμή point], a figure made up of a number of points. **Polystigmatic** (-stigmæ·tik) *a.* (*humorous nonce-wd.*) [Gr. στίγμα mark, spot], relating to numerous spots. **Polystigmous** (-sti·gməs) *a. Bot.*, having many stigmas, as a flower (*Cent. Dict.*). **Polystylar** (-stəi·lăr), **Po·lystyle** *adjs. Arch.* [Gr. στῦλος column], having or characterized by many columns. **Polystylous** (-stəi·ləs) *a. Bot.*, having many styles, as the ovary of a flower (Mayne 1858). **Polysy·llogism** (*Logic*), a combination or series of related syllogisms; so **Polysyllogi·stic** *a.* [F. *polysyllogistique*], pertaining to or consisting of a polysyllogism. **Po·lyta·sted** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), having many tastes or flavours. **Polythelemism** (-þĭlī·miz'm), *nonce-wd.* [Gr. θέλημα will]: see quot. **Po·lytone** [cf. F. *polytone* adj. (Voltaire)], varied tone, as in ordinary speaking: opposed to *monotone*. **Po·lytope**, *Geom.* [Gr. τόπος place], a form, in geometry of more than three dimensions, corresponding to a polygon in plane, or a polyhedron in solid geometry. † **Polyto·pian** (*nonce-wd.*) [as prec.], one who visits many places. † **Polytra·gic** *a.*, containing many tragedies. **Polytrichous** (-i·trikəs) *a. Nat. Hist.* [Gr. θρίξ, τριχ- hair], very hairy; thickly covered with hair (Mayne 1858). ‖ **Polyuresis** (-iu̯rī·sis), ‖ **Polyuria** (-iū·riă), *Path.* [Gr. οὔρησις urination, οὖρον urine], excessive excretion of urine; hence **Polyuric** (-iū·rik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with polyuria. **Polyvo·ltine** [Ital. *volta* turn, time], a silkworm of a breed which yields several broods of cocoons in a year.

1889 BURDON SANDERSON *Address to Biological Section British Assoc.* in *Nature* 26 Sept. 524/1 Plant protoplasm, though it may be structurally homogeneous, is dynamically *polyergic—it has many endowments. 1888 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 1/2 For purposes of communication and for interchange of ideas the polyglott, *poly-ethnic Indian continent has become one country. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 311/2 There is no proportion observed between the *polyfenestral building itself, and the range of columns stuck up against it. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc., **Polyfoile*, an ornament, like a leaf, of many round lobes. 1812 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VIII. 97 The title of this *polygrammar must not be admitted as a proof that he was qualified for the task which he undertook. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U S. Munitions War* 88 These guns are rifled on the *polygroove system, and use lead-coated projectiles. 1886 *Field* 9 Jan. 54/3 Greatly improved the shooting of the old muzzle-loading polygroove. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 403 They will shoot as well as *poly-grooved rifles. 18.. W. G. BINNEY (Cent. D.), *Polygyral. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. 47 In one word, hypnosis is a state of *poly-ideism, not of mono-ideism. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 333 Single or *poly-laminated cylindrical, and ciliated epithelia. 1867 ATWATER *Logic* 151 The names Trilemma, Tetralemma, *Polylemma have been sometimes given to this sort of Syllogism according to the number of members or horns. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* II. xix. 232 An old friend .. famous as *polylinguist, philologist, archæologist. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 368/1 *Polylithic statues, or those composed of several stones. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 117 Small round cells with *polylobular and fragmented nuclei. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 709 Freely dispensing light from the huge *polylychnous gas-burners to a whole neighbourhood. 1828 *Lancet* 19 Apr. 73/2 Dr. Epps enumerated monomania; that is, when one facuhy is affected: *polymania where more than one faculty is deranged. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 10 Aug., *Polymetallism is historical, and iron, copper, shells and wampum have all been used as money. 1888 *Nature* 13 Dec. 151/2 Most muscles, Fuerbringer argues, are *polymetameric, *i.e.* they receive nervous fibres from two or more spinal roots. 1900 H. W. SMYTH *Grk. Melic Poets* p. lvii, The periods [in the dithyramb] were disjointed .. and *polymetochic: the heaping of participles added pomp and rapidity. 1899 W. I. KNAPP *Life Borrow* I. 70 A small 4to volume .. in his *polymician handwriting. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, **Polymyositis*, inflammation of a number of muscles, simultaneous or successive. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 461 Primary affections of the muscle. (a) Acute polymyositis. 1886 W. R. GOWERS *Man. Dis. Nerv. Syst.* I. 91 The term 'multiple neuritis' or '*polyneuritis' is applied to the condition in which many nerves are inflamed simultaneously or in rapid succession. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 496 Certain mineral poisons .. induce paralysis by the establishment of polyneuritis. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 273 In atrophic increase of fat, in *polynuclear bone-cells. 1901 W. OSLER *Princ. & Pract. Med.* I. 19 Acute diseases, in which the polynuclear neutrophiles are increased. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Polynucleate*, multinucleate. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 138 In some examples there are large *polynucleated cells. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* i. 26 Poly-nucleated leucocytes. 1818 BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 99 *note*, The first of these styles of melody they term monodic, the second *polyodic. But this polyodic style of composition, after all, is nothing more than a compounding of harmony with melody. 1900 HEAPE in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Nov. 16 There are two forms of sexual season evident in female mammals; the monœstrous, in which there is only a single œstrus at one or more particular times of the year (bitch), and the *polyœstrous, in which there are two or more concurrent diœstrous cycles at a particular time of the year (mare). 1864 WEBSTER, **Polyommatous*, having many eyes. 1884 *Ch. Times* 8 Feb. 101 Like the mysterious Beings in the Apocalypse, polyommatous—full of eyes. 1887 *Science* 3 June 534/2 In the natural world some beings are monorganic, others are *polyorganic. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. xxvii. § 3 As vsually is found in any *polyoticall Argus-eyed tyrannie. 1822 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 87 It is all right and fitting that a quadruped, or *polyped, like Jack-with-the-many-legs, should go on foot. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 193 Though it cannot be thrown down by a tempest, it may be shattered by it, and its polyped unity destroyed. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 5 *Poly-piety is the greatest impiety in the world. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Polypnœa.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 485 A probable compensatory polypnœa or attack of dyspnœa. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 179 We have never had such a *polyponous individual as the Rector of Lyndon. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 53 The ancients boasted the power of their *Polyposists. 1873 GANOT *Physics* (ed. 6) VII. iii. § 502 That the angle of deviation increases with the refractive index may be shown by means of the *polyprism. This name is given to a prism formed of several prisms of the same angle connected at their bases. 1849 CRAIG, **Polyprismatic*, presenting numerous prisms. 1864 WEBSTER, *Polyprismatic*, having many lateral secondary planes, with or without the primary planes; said of a prismatic crystal. 1896 J. DONOVAN in *Classical Rev.* Feb. 62/1 The gradual development from extreme oligoprothesy to considerable *polyprothesy, in the Tragic writers, is especially dwelt on. *Ibid.*, The enquiry leads to the general law that prose is *polyprothetic and poetry oligoprothetic. 1876 *World* V. No. 105. 9 If it is..intolerable for one gentleman to call another a *polypseudonymous writer. 1902 SWINBURNE in *Q. Rev.* July 30 The polypseudonymous ruffian who uses and wears out as many stolen names as ever did even the most cowardly and virulent of literary poisoners. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 928 The Pomiferous Trees and Shrubs, ..these are all *Polypyrene. 1706 PHILLIPS, **Polypyrenous Fruit*,..such Fruit of Trees, Herbs, etc. as contain two or more Kernels or Seeds within it. 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Polyrhizal.* 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Polyrhizus*,..having many roots,..*polyrhizous. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 170 Multivocals .. are of three sorts. I. *Polysemants, where there is identity of form in the symbols of primary significations and their derivatives; as (*a*) *burst, cast, cost, cut, hit*, presents, preterites, and participles; as (*b*) *love*, substantive and verb, or *ill*, adjective, adverb, and substantive; and as (*c*) *post, stage*, the substantives. II. Homographs, identical to the eye; .. III. Homophones, identical to the ear only. 1862 — *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 75 *note*, This is not the Sánkhya 'nature', *prakṛiti*, but our own *polysemantic 'nature'. 1884 *Athenæum* 17 May 628/2 What Dante himself, in his dedication to Can Grande, calls the '*polysemous' character of the poem. [DANTE *Epist.* x. § 7 Istius operis non est simplex sensus, immo dici potest polysemum, hoc est plurium sensuum.] 1904 GARDNER *Dante's Ten Heavens* 11 We are told in the Letter to Can Grande that the poem is **polysensuous*. 1899 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 211 We do not think that Mr. Paget Toynbee quite realises in the Dictionary .. the *polysensuousness of Beatrice. 1862 H. W. BELLEW *Jrnl. Pol. Mission Afghanistan* 216 The only clean .. building is a *polysided domed mosque .. that stands on an eminence overlooking the village. 1898 SEDGWICK *Textbk. Zool.* I. 125 *note*, The coenosark or hydrocaulus is said to be fascicled or *polysiphonic when it is composed of several adherent tubes. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 133 Of

those green Algae which are masked by calcareous matter, there are two series distinguished by their monosiphonous or *polysiphonous stems. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 18 A Unisoil Farm requires fewer Implements than a *Polysoil Farm. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Dec. 1643/2 The subject of *polysomatous terata. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 251 Groups of *polysomitic segments, which .. receive the name of thorax and abdomen. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/2 (*Sponge*) A continued spiral growth through several revolutions gives the *polyspire. 1888 — in *Challenger Rep.* XXV. p. lxii, *Polyspire*... A spire of two or more revolutions. 1896 CORMACK in *Trans. Linn. Soc., Bot.* Ser. II. V. 275 His description of the *polystelic condition of stems of *Pteridophyta*. *Ibid.*, With polystelic roots must be classed certain abnormal Palm-roots. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 392 If the stamens are double the sepals or petals .. the flower is *diplostemonous* ..; if more than double, **polystemonous*. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 254 *Polystemenons* [sic], ..as in the Rose. 1889 HANDERSON tr. *Baas' Outl. Hist. Med.* 1016 The stethoscope of Landouzy (*polystethoscope) with several tubes at one end, so that several persons can listen to the same murmur at once. 1853 R. TOWNSEND *Mod. Geom.* I. 144 A complete figure which .. may be termed a *polystigm in the former case, and a polygram in the latter. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* x. I. 152 As the *polystigmatic view deepened, her name accrusted finally to the positive form of 'Spotty'. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 195/1 A picturesque piece of *polystylar composition. *Ibid.* 263/2 Such apertures must prove .. at variance with its columnar and *polystyle character. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xix. (1866) I. 363 A series of correlative syllogisms, following each other in the reciprocal relation of antecedent and consequent is called a *Polysyllogism. 1709–10 HENLEY in *Swift's Wks.* (1841) II. 452/2 When the *polytasted wine excited jovial thoughts and banished serious reflections. 1905 *Faith of Christian* (ed. 2) 12/1 We have simply substituted what may be called *polythelemism, or the doctrine of many wills, for the doctrine of polytheism. 1852 *Ecclesiologist* XIII. 63 They are read,—we mean read in *polytone,—by the Priest. 1866 J. B. DYKES in P. Freeman *Rites & Ritual* 106 The use of the monotone dropped and gave place to our modern careless unecclesiastical polytone. 1611 B. JONSON in Coryat *Crudities, Charac. Authour*, The character of ye famous Odcombian or rather *Polytopian Thomas the Coryate. 1605 EARL STIRLING *Alexandræan* Argt., Which multitude of murthers gave .. to me the subject of this *Polytragicke Tragedie. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Polyuresia, **Polyuresis*. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 584 *Polyuria is absent, but there exists a frequent desire for micturition. 1890 *Lancet* 1 Nov. 938/1 Reducing the polyuria and the thirst. 1885 W. ROBERTS *Urinary & Renal Dis.* II. i. (ed. 4) 245 In *polyuric subjects the contractile power of the renal vessels is apparently paralysed. 1890 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* Feb. 500 For the protection of the mulberry-trees, the raising of *polyvoltines, or worms that batch several broods a year, is forbidden in many countries.

2. In *Chemistry*, a prefixed element indicating generally the higher members of a series of *mono-*, *di-*, *tri-*, etc. compounds; sometimes including all except the primary or *mono-* member.

a. Prefixed to sbs., forming sbs. used as the names of compounds formed by the combination of two or more atoms, molecules, or radicals (sometimes with elimination of hydrogen atoms, water molecules, etc.), as *polye·thylene* = $(C_2H_4)_n$, (e. g. hexethylene alcohol $(C_2H_4)_6H_2.O_7$); *polyglycerin*: see quot. 1877; *polyo·xide*, a binary compound containing several oxygen atoms, as a pentoxide; so *polysu·lphide*, *polyte·rebene*, *polyte·rpene*, etc.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 353 The designation of polysulphurets has been applied. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 251 *note*, These bodies [Glycol, Diethylene alcohol and Triethylene alcohol] .. are termed *polyethylene alcohols* by Wurtz. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 687 *Polyterebenes*, hydrocarbons polymeric with oil of turpentine. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 215 From the formation of polysulphides of ammonium and water. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 185 *Polyglycerins*. Two, three, or more molecules of glycerin can unite into a single molecule, with elimination of a number of water-molecules less by one than the number of glycerin molecules which combine together. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 615 Some sulphurets from Nevada County were digested in a solution of sodium polysulphide, with the addition of free sulphur. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Polyterpene*, .. any one of a class of substances polymeric with the terpenes.

b. Prefixed to adjs. or sbs., forming adjs., meaning 'containing or derived from two or more molecules of the substance expressed by the second element': e. g. *polya·cid*, *polyca·rbic*, *polyethe·nic*, *polyo·xygen*, *polysu·lphuretted*. See also POLY-ATOMIC, POLYBASIC, POLYTHIONIC.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 353 These polysulphuretted combinations are decomposed. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 113 We cannot doubt that corresponding acids with three and four atoms of oxygen are also formed, as in other modes of oxidation; .. such poly-oxygen acids being much less volatile. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 621 Polyethenic alcohols .. contain the elements of two or more molecules of ethene oxide combined with one molecule of water. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. Th.* 198 Some time afterwards, when the existence of polyacid bases was admitted, .. Graham discovered polybasic acids.

Polyacanthous to **Polyactinal**: see POLY-.

Polyad (pɒ·liˌæd). *Chem.* [f. POLY-, after *dyad, triad*, etc.] A polyatomic element or radical.

1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms* 270/2 *Polyads* = Polyatomic elements: triads, tetrads, hexads, &c.

‖ **Polyadelphia** (pɒliˌădɛ·lfiă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus, 1735), f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + ἀδελφός brother + -IA 1.] The eighteenth class in the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising plants whose flowers have the stamens united in three or more bundles. Hence **Polyadelphian** (*rare*—⁰), a plant of this class; **Polyade·lphian** (*rare*—⁰), **Polyade·lphous** *adjs.*, belonging to this class; having the stamens so united; also said of such stamens.

1828 WEBSTER, **Polyadelph*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, **Polyadelphia*, .. a class of plants, whose stamina are formed into three or more separate bodies. 1770 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 521 In the class of Polyadelphia. 1835 HENSLOW *Princ. Bot.* § 138. 149 The class Polyadelphia is exceedingly small (the genus Hypericum forming its most prominent feature). 1828 WEBSTER, **Polyadelphian*. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 450 Nor does it appear to be *polyadelphous at all. 1860 OLIVER *Less. Bot.* (1873) 145 Hypericum is the only British genus with polyadelphous stamens. 1878 MASTERS *Henfrey's Bot.* 224.

Polyadelphite (pɒ·liˌădɛ·lfəit). *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE 1: so named as consisting of five different silicates united.] A massive brownish-yellow variety of iron garnet, found in New Jersey.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min.* I. 154 Polyadelphite .. was sent me by Mr. Nuttall. 1892 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 443.

Polyadenopathy to **Poly-affectioned**: see POLY- 1. **Polyæmia**: see POLYHÆMIA.

Polyander (pɒliˌæ·ndəɹ). [In sense 1, ad. med.L. *polyandrum*, for earlier POLYANDRIUM. In sense 2, ad. F. *polyandre* adj., ad. mod.L. *polyandrus* POLYANDROUS. Cf. DIANDER.]

†**1.** = POLYANDRIUM. *Obs. rare.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 241 Ethelbert lieth here closde in this Polyander. *a* 1683 STAVELEY *Hist. Ch. Eng.* XV. (1712) 255 Famous King Ethelbert lies here, Clos'd in this Poliander.

2. *Bot.* A plant of the class *Polyandria*. *rare*—⁰.

1828 in WEBSTER.

Polyandria (pɒliˌæ·ndriă). [mod.L., a. Gr. πολυανδρία, n. of state from πολύανδρος having many men or husbands (f. πολυ-, POLY- + ἀνδρ- man, male), employed by Linnæus (1735) in the sense 'having many stamens or male organs'.]

1. *Bot.* The thirteenth class in the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising plants having twenty or more stamens inserted on the receptacle (cf. ICOSANDRIA). Also the name of one of the orders in certain classes, as *Monadelphia*, *Gynandria*, *Monœcia*, in which the number of stamens is used to subdivide them into orders.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Polyandria*, .. a class of plants with hermaphrodite flowers, and a large number of stamina, or male parts, in each. 1835 HENSLOW *Princ. Bot.* § 138. 148 In Icosandria they [the stamens] adhere to the calyx .. whilst in Polyandria they are free from the calyx, or are hypogynous.

2. *Zool.* and *Anthrop.* = POLYANDRY.

1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 56 It is a case of polyandria which we see realized in the Scalpellum. 1879 KEANE *Lefèvre's Philos.* I. 28 A long period of polyandria in which the mother was the centre and only bond of the family.

Polyandria, pl. of POLYANDRIUM.

Polya·ndrian, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AN.]

1. *Bot.* = POLYANDROUS 1.

a 1794 SIR W. JONES *Tales* (1807) 170 Taught .. To class by pistil and by stamen, Produce from nature's rich dominion Flowers polyandrian monogynian.

2. = POLYANDROUS 2.

1809 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* II. 115 In Malabar the polyandrian system of polygamy prevails. 1891 G. W. COOKE *Browning Guide-Bk.* 385 Of this polyandrian lady, no further mention occurs.

Hence **Polya·ndrianism.** = POLYANDRY.

1820 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 200. 1829 — *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 199 The regulated polyandrianism which Cæsar found established in the south of Britain.

Polya·ndric, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. πολύανδρ-ος (see POLYANDROUS) + -IC. So F. *polyandrique*.] = POLYANDROUS 2. (Corresp. to POLYGYNIC.)

1868 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 410 The tradition of their polyandric marriage. 1875 A. WILSON *Abode of Snow* xxiv. 234, I never knew of a case where a polyandric wife was left without the society of one at least of her husbands.

Polyandrion: see POLYANDRIUM.

Polyandrious, *a. Bot. rare*—⁰. [f. POLYANDRI-A + -OUS.] = POLYANDROUS 1.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Polya·ndrism. *rare.* [f. Gr. πολύανδρ-ος (see POLYANDROUS) + -ISM.] = POLYANDRY.

1800 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 473 Here polyandrism prevails.

Polyandrist (pɒliˌæ·ndrist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who practises polyandry; a woman who has several husbands at the same time. In quot. 1887 *euphem.* for 'prostitute'. Also *attrib.* (= POLYANDROUS 2). (Corresp. to POLYGYNIST.)

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 143 Her elder sister, Imagination, once so prolific in her loveliness, a Polyandrist with all her Passions of old. 1878 C. S. WAKE *Evol. Morality* II. 241 From the legend of the Pendavas, .. it would seem that they [the Kshatriyas] were actually polyandrists. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 2/1 Attempts to make the regulation of the movements of female polyandrists a police function.

‖ **Polyandrium** (pɒliˌæ·ndriŭm), **-ion** (-iən). Pl. **-ia.** [Late L. *polyandrium*, *-ion*, a. Gr. πολυάνδριον, as below, prop. neut. sing. of πολυάνδριος adj., of or relating to many men.] In *Gr. Antiq.* A burial-place for a number of men, esp. those who had fallen in battle. Hence allusively:

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Warwick.* (1662) III. 121 Then each Church yard was indeed a Polyandr[i]um, so that the Dead might seem to justle one another for room therein. 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* I. xi. 335 That polyandrium which covered the remains of those brave Thebans who fell in defence of Grecian liberty. 1846 C. MAITLAND *Ch. Catacombs* 55 Tombs .. mentioned by antiquarians under the name of *Polyandria*.

Polyandrous (pɒliˌæ·ndrəs), *a.* [f. Gr. πολύανδρος (see POLYANDRIA) + -OUS.]

1. *Bot.* Having numerous stamens; *spec.* belonging to the class *Polyandria*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 259 In this order .. there are polyandrous species: a remarkable anomaly in monocotyledons, which rarely exceed the number 6 in their stamens. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 367 Flowers 1-sexual, polyandrous .. Sagittaria.

2. Having more than one, or several, husbands; practising, pertaining to, or involving polyandry. (Corresp. to POLYGYNOUS 2.)

1865 MCLENNAN *Prim. Marriage* viii. 171 The polyandrous arrangement. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* iii. (1875) 134 The passage .. in Tacitus does not appear to me to justify us in regarding the Germans as having been polyandrous. 1882 *Athenæum* 22 Apr. 501/3 The existence of the ancient, uncivilized and polyandrous forms of the family.

b. *Zool.* Characterized by polyandry, as a species.

1885 C. TROTTER in *Academy* 6 June 395/3 He also records a polyandrous species among the birds. 1904 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 495 Cuckoos are probably polyandrous.

Polyandry (pɒ·liˌændri). [ad. Gr. πολυανδρία: see POLYANDRIA. So F. *polyandrie*.] That form of polygamy in which one woman has (two or more) husbands at the same time; plurality of husbands. (Corresp. to POLYGYNY.)

1780 M. MADAN *Thelyphthora* (1781) I. 279 This surely affords a strong proof that polyandry (as it is called) is contrary to nature. 1816 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 18, I can account for the system of Polyandry, as he calls it, only in one way; .. that it originated in necessity. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. vi. 104 The custom of female infanticide .. rendering women scarce, led at once to polyandry.

b. *Zool.* The fact of a female animal having more than one male mate.

1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. viii. 269 Three starlings not rarely frequent the same nest; but whether this is a case of polygamy or polyandry has not been ascertained.

Polyangle, Polyangular: see POLY- 1.

Polyanth (pɒ·liˌænþ). *rare.* Anglicized form of POLYANTHUS.

1828 WEBSTER, *Polyanth, Polyanthos.* 1856 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 41 Polianth narcissuses are annually imported from Holland, with tulips, and other Dutch bulbs.

† **Polyanthea** (pɒliˌænþi·ă). *Obs.* [a. med.L. *polyanthēa*, f. Gr. type **πολυάνθεια*, f. πολυανθής much blooming (f. ἄνθος flower).] A collection of the 'flowers' of poetry or other literature, i. e. of choice literary extracts; an anthology.

Appears in 1503 as title of a work by Domenico Nani Mirabelli, *Polyanthea, idest Florum multitudo* (Savona 1603); subseq. in titles of many similar works, as the *Polyanthea Nova* of J. Lange (Geneva 1600).

1618 SELDEN *Hist. Tithes* Pref., What were patcht up out of Postils, Polyantheas, common place books. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Answ.* Pref. a ij b, As destitute of all learning, as if our reading had never gone beyond a *Polyanthea*. [1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Polyanthea*, a famous collection of common places, in alphabetical order, made first by *Domini Nanni de Mirabella*, of great service to orators, preachers, &c. of the lower class.]

Hence † **Polyanthe·an** *a. Obs.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or using a 'polyanthea'; also as *sb.* one who uses a 'polyanthea'.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xv, [One] that by .. some trivially polyantheian helps, steals and gleans a few notes from other men's harvests. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 38 My selfe, a poore Postillating Polyanthean Clergy-man. *Ibid.* 434 As we poore Breuiarists and Polyantheans of the Clergie vse to do.

Polyanthous (pɒliˌæ·nþəs), *a. rare*—⁰. [f. as next + -OUS.] Bearing many flowers, or many blooms in one flower.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Polyanthus*, *Bot.* applied to a plant which bears many flowers, .. as in the *Narcissus polyanthus*. Applied by Wachendorff to plants the flowers of which are compound or aggregate: polyanthous.

Polyanthus (pɒliˌæ·nþəs). Also 7–8 **-os.** [a. mod.L. *polyanthus*, f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + ἄνθος flower: cf. Gr. πολύανθος much blooming.]

1. A favourite ornamental cultivated form of *Primula* (supposed to have originated from the cowslip, *P. veris*, or a cross between that and the primrose, *P. vulgaris*), having flowers of various shades, chiefly brown or crimson with yellow eye and border, in an umbel on a common peduncle.

[Cf. 1583 DODONÆUS *Stirp. Hist. Pempt. sex* 146 Primularum Veris una maior et polyanthemos. 1625 TABERNÆMONTANUS *Neu u. volkom. Krauterbuch* II. 33 Primula veris multiflora. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* XXXV. 242 *Primula veris & Paralysis*, Primroses and Cowslips. *Ibid.* 244. 9. *Paralysis altera odorata flore pallido polyanthos*, the Primrose Cowslip.]

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Flower*, You are now also to transplant your Seedling Polyanthos upon a shady Border, and divide the old Roots. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 531 The daisy, primrose, violet darkly blue, And polyanthus of unnumbered dyes. 1748 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Lett. to*

Shenstone 16 Oct., [We] have now primroses and polyanthuses growing. 1779 Sheridan *Critic* II. ii, The vulgar wallflower, and smart gillyflower, The polyanthus mean, the dapper daisy. 1840 E. Elliott *Withered Wild Flowers* 1, Thy gemm'd auricula, a growing flame, Or polyanthus, edged with golden wire, The poor man's flower. 1863 Kingsley *Water-Bab.* ii, As smart as a gardener's dog with a polyanthus in his mouth.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* *Polyanthus Narcissus*: any one of a group of species of Narcissus, as *N. Tazetta*, which have the flowers in an umbellate cluster on a common peduncle. So *Polyanthus Primrose*, = sense 1.

[1856: see Polyanth.] 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 776 The numerous species of Narcissus..have been thrown into several groups or subgenera,.. *Ajax*: the Daffodils. .. *Ganymedes*: the Rush Daffodils...*Hermione*: the Polyanthus Narcissus, distinguished by the slender cylindrical tube and shallow cup, the filaments unequally adnate near the mouth, and the style slender, as in *N. Tazetta*. 1882 *Garden* 18 Feb. 119/2 The centre bed is filled with..pale-coloured Polyanthus Narcissus, and Lily of the Valley. *Ibid.* 13 May 323/1 The Polyanthus Primrose sent is an undoubtedly novel form of the ancient Jack-in-the-Green.

Polyarch (pǫ·liɹaɹk), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. πολυ-, Poly- + ἀρχή beginning, origin.] Proceeding from many points of origin: said of the primary xylem or woody tissue of a stem or root.

1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 351 The xylem is according to the particular case diarch or polyarch, and its starting-points .. all lie at equal distances from one another.

Polya·rchal, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. as Polyarchy + -al.] Having many rulers. So **Polya·rchical** *a.* (*rare*), of the nature of or pertaining to a polyarchy (opp. to *monarchical*); **Po·lyarchist** (*rare*), one who advocates or believes in a polyarchy.

1896 Boscawen *Bible & Monuments* v. 112 The Deluge formed the ruhicon between the mythic period and the heroic and *polyarchal age. 1660 R. Sheringham *King's Supremacy Asserted* viii. (1682) 84 The state of a Commonwealth is either Monarchical, or *Polyarchical. 1673 H. Stubbe *Further Vind. Dutch War* To Rdr. 13 It was a maxime transmitted unto them from the first Pr. William that this Polyarchical Government could not subsist without a State-holder, who was to reconcile all emergent difficulties betwixt the Towns and Provinces. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 403 Yet is it undeniably evident, that he [Plato] was no *Polyarchist, but a Monarchist, an assertor of One Supreme God.

Polyarchy (pǫ·liɹaɹki). Also 7–8 erron. **polygarchy.** [ad. Gr. πολυαρχία rule by many, f. πολυ-, Poly- + -αρχία rule. The β form **polygarchy**, after med.L. *polygarchia*, obs. F. *poligarchie*, Sp. *poligarquia*, Pg. *polygarchia*, It. *poligarchia*, arising (in med.L. or the Romanic langs.) from assimilation to *oligarchia*, Oligarchy, was the usual one in 17–18th c.]

1. The government of a state or city by many: contrasted with *monarchy*.

1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 5 The Bees abhor as well Polyarchy as Anarchy. 1686 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1696) 56 Any Government..whether it be Monarchy or Polyarchy. 1823 Southey *Hist. Penins. War* I. 615 The inevitable ruin which a polyarchy of independent Juntas would bring on. 1890 J. H. Stirling *Gifford Lect.* viii. 153 Polyarchy is anarchy.

β. [1611 Cotgr., *Poligarchie*, a monarchie diuided into sundrie parts; or such a diuision.] 1643 Herle *Answ. Ferne* 32 The extreames of these three kinds of..Government are tyrannie, oligarchie, polygarchie (i.e.) of one, of many, and of all, when arbitrary and unbounded in their governments. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Polygarchy*. 1706 Phillips, *Polygarchy*, the Government of a Commonwealth in the Hands of many. 1721–90 Bailey, *Polygarchy*. 1804 *Ann. Reg.* 632 It was thought that an infallible remedy had been discovered for popular convulsions in a polygarchy.

¶ b. (erron. use, after *heptarchy*.) A group of many kingdoms.

1826 Southey *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 68 Wessex, one of the most flourishing kingdoms of the Anglo-Saxon polyarchy. 1832–4 De Quincey *Cæsars* Wks. 1862 IX. 200 A polyarchy (such as the Saxons established in England).

2. *Bot.* [f. Polyarch; cf. *dichogamy*, *heterostyly*, etc.] The condition of being polyarch.

1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 357 The thick roots of Iris, Asparagus, Smilax (Sarsaparilla), Palms, &c., are examples of a high degree of polyarchy.

Polyargite (pǫ·liɹā·ɹdʒəit). *Min.* [ad. Swed. *polyargit* (L. F. Svanberg 1840), f. Gr. πολυ-, Poly- + ἀργός shining, sparkling: see -ite [1].] A rose-coloured lamellar variety of Pinite.

1844 Dana *Min.* 303 Polyargite..occurs in larger grains than Rosite.

Polyargyrite (pǫ·liɹā·ɹdʒiɹəit). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *polyargyrit* (F. v. Sandberger 1869), f. Gr. πολυ-, Poly- + ἄργυρος silver: see -ite [1].] Sulphantimonide of silver containing a very high percentage of the latter metal.

1872 Dana *Min.* App. I. 12 Polyargyrite. ..Lustre metallic Color iron-black to dark blackish-gray. .. The mineral is between argentite and pyrargyrite. 1893 Chapman *Blowpipe Pract.* 115 Polyargyrite is closely related [to polybasite].

Polyarsenite (pǫ·liɹā·ɹsĕnəit). *Min.* [mod. (L. J. Igelström 1885) f. Poly- + Arsenite.] A synonym of Sarkinite.

Polyarthritic to **Polyartioular**: see Poly- 1.

Polyatomic (pǫ·liɹătǫ·mik), *a. Chem.* [f. Poly- + Atomic. So F. *polyatomique*.] Containing or consisting of many atoms of some substance; *esp.* having many replaceable hydrogen atoms; also = multivalent. See Diatomic, Triatomic, Tetratomic, Hexatomic.

1857 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 431 Another class..which may be termed polybasic or polyatomic alcohols. 1866 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 242 Amongst the carbon compounds some radicals exist in which more than one combining power remains unsaturated, and which therefore act as polyatomic radicals. 1880 Cleminshaw *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 89 Other facts .. introduced into science .. the clearly defined notion of polyatomic compounds.

Polyautography (pǫ·liɹĭtǫ·grăfi). [f. Poly- + Autograph, after words in -graphy.] Early name for Lithography, as applied to the production of numerous copies of autographs or original drawings, etc.

1806 (*title*) Specimens of Polyautography consisting of impressions taken from original drawings made on stone purposely for this work. 1819 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXIX. I. 350 This useful invention [lithography] introduced into this country a few years since, and then called Polyautography. 1898 *Daily News* 11 May 9/7 Mr. Pennell prefers the term 'polyautography', the word lithography being 'a seed-bed of misconceptions'.

Polybasic (pǫ·libē·sik), *a. Chem.* [f. Poly- + Basic. So F. *polybasique*.] Having more than two bases, or atoms of a base. *Polybasic acid*: an acid containing three or more atoms of replaceable hydrogen. (See Dibasic, Tribasic.)

Hence **Polybasicity** (-bēisi·sĭti), the property of being polybasic. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polybasite (pǫ·libăsəit). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *polybasit* (H. Rosé 1829), f. Gr. πολυ-, Poly- + βάσις, in sense of Base *sb.*] 13: sec -ite [1].

According to Chester, alluding to the large amount of the base, sulphide of silver, in proportion to the acids, sulphides of arsenic and antimony.]

A sulpharseno-antimonite of silver and copper, of an iron-black colour, and metallic lustre, occurring in short tabular hexagonal prisms, also massive and disseminated.

1830 *Edin. Phil. Jrnl.* VIII. 148 A new species of mineral named polybasite. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 107 Stephanite and pyrite occur as pseudomorphs after polybasite. 1879 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 319 Rich silver-ores, such as ruby silver, stephanite, polybasite and tetrahedrite.

Polybathic to **Polyblastic**: see Poly- 1.

Polyborine (pǫ·libŏrəin), *a. Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *Polyborinæ*, f. *Polyborus*, name of the typical genus.] Belonging to the subfamily *Polyborinæ* of *Falconidæ*, comprising the Caracaras or American Vulture-hawks.

1884 *Ibis* 360 A specimen of the very singular Polyborine form, *Polyboroides typicus*, from West Africa.

Polybranch to **Polycarbic**: see Poly-.

Polycarpellary (pǫ·likāɹpelări), *a. Bot.* [f. Poly- + Carpel, as Carpellary.] Having or consisting of several carpels.

1860 Oliver *Less. Bot.* I. iv. (1872) 31 Bramble...Pistil superior, apocarpous, polycarpellary. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 492 A polycarpellary ovary is always the result of the union of all the carpels of a flower, the number being usually two, three, four, or five, arranged in one whorl, and the floral axis terminating in the midst of them.

Polyca·rpic, *a. Bot. rare.* [f. as next + -ic.] = next (in both senses).

1849 Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 634 *Polycarpic*,..those which flower and fruit several times before the entire plant dies. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Polycarpicus*,..applied by de Candolle to plants that bear fruit many times during their existence. Applied by Bartling to a Class .. in which the ovaries are often in indefinite number: polycarpic.

Polycarpous (pǫ·likāɹpǫs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. πολύκαρπος rich in fruit (f. πολυ-, Poly- + καρπός fruit) + -ous.] †a. Bearing fruit many times, as a perennial plant; sychnocarpous. b. (More properly) = Polycarpellary.

1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* 401 *Polycarpous* (better sychnocarpous), having the power of bearing fruit many times without perishing. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 913 *Polycarpous*, .. more properly, bearing many distinct fruits or carpels in each flower. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 560 When the gynæceum of a flower consists of a single ovary only one fruit is formed, and the flower is said to be monocarpous.., in contradistinction to the polycarpous flowers, the gynæceum of which consists of several isolated ovaries from which the same or a smaller number of fruits are developed.

Polycellular, Polycentric: see Poly- 1.

Polycephalic (pǫ·lisĭfæ·lik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. πολυκέφαλος many-headed + -ic.] Having many heads; many-headed. So **Polycephalist** (-se·fălist), one who has or acknowledges many heads or rulers; **Polyce·phalous** *a.*, many-headed.

1850 Mure *Lit. Greece* III. 36 One of those [*sc.* nomes] to Apollo was called, from its compass and variety of parts, the *Polycephalic, or many-headed, Nome. 1659 Gauden *Tears Ch.* IV. xix. 541 Both which methods must have left the..Churches of Christ either Acephalists, confused without any head, or *Polycephalists, burdened with many heads.

1824 McCulloch *Highl. Scotl.* IV. 138 The *polycephalous monster. 1845–50 Mrs. Lincoln *Lect. Bot.* xv. 90 They [capsules] are monocephalous, as in the lily, or polycephalous, as in Nigella. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 484 The form of a multitudinous, polycephalous beast, having a ring of heads of all manner of beasts.

Polychæte, -chete (pǫ·likīt), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Polychæta*, f. Gr. πολυχαίτης having much hair, f. πολυ- much + χαίτη mane (here taken in sense 'bristle': cf. Oligochæte).] *a. adj.* Belonging to the *Polychæta*, one of the two divisions of the *Chætopoda*, a class of worms (see Chætopod), characterized by numerous bristles on the foot-stumps or parapodia. b. *sb.* A worm of this order or division.

1886 *Athenæum* 3 July 19/1 The entire twelfth volume .. is devoted to Prof. W. C. M'Intosh's monograph on the polychæte annelids. 1896 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* II. 243 The worm itself [Dinophilus] is more like a larval Polychaete than a full-grown worm.

So **Polychætan** (pǫlikī·tăn), **Polychæ·tous** *adjs.*

1877 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 581 The spines of the polychætous worms. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 184 Among the polychætous Annelida. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 582 Larval or provisional nephridia .. occur in many Polychætan Trochospheres.

Polycharacteristic, Polycholia: see Poly- 1.

Polychœrany: see Polycœrany.

Polychord (pǫ·likɔɹd), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 -cord. [ad. Gr. πολυχόρδ-ος many-stringed, f. πολυ-, Poly- + χορδή Chord.]

A. *adj.* Having many strings, as a musical instrument.

1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* I. 60 He with his Harp, or Polycord Lyra, expressed such effectual melody. 1728 North *Mem. Music* (1846) 43 It was plainely revealed by the polychord instruments. 1899 A. Lavaro *Mus. Bogeys* 36 The Poly-chord Bogey performs on three strings.

B. *sb.* 1. An instrument having ten gut strings, resembling a double-bass without a neck, played with a bow or with the fingers; invented by F. Hillmer of Leipzig in 1799, but never generally used. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII. 311/1.

2. Trade-name for a kind of octave-coupler.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Polychord*,.. an apparatus which couples two octave notes, and can be affixed to any piano-forte or similar instrument with keys.

Polychotomous (pǫlikǫ·tŏmǫs), *a.* [Erroneously formed by substituting Poly- for *di-* in *dicho-tomous*, Dichotomous.] Divided, or involving division, into many (or more than two) parts, sections, groups, or branches: = Polytomous. So **Polycho·tomy**, division into more than two parts or groups, as in classification: = Polytomy.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Polychotomus*, applied to a body that is divided into numerous articulations..: polychotomous. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* Oct. 915 Polychotomy is probably never more than provisional, and all classification will eventually be dichotomous.

Polychrest (pǫ·likrest). ? *Obs.* Also 7 in Gr.-L. forms **polychrestus**, -on. [a. med.L. *polychrēstus*, a. Gr. πολύχρηστος useful for many purposes, f. πολυ-, Poly- + χρηστός useful. So F. *polychreste* (1690).] Something adapted to several different uses; *esp.* a drug or medicine serving to cure various diseases.

[1620 Bacon *Instauratio Magna*, *De Augm. Scient.* III. v, Inventorium opum humanarum, et catalogus polychrestorum.] 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Polychrests*, things of much use, fit for many uses, or divers ways profitable. *Bac.* 1685 J. Cooke *Marrow Chirurg.* VII. I. (ed. 4) 263 Many Physicians have studied out Polychrestons. 1729 *Evelyn's Sylva* IV. I. 313 There is nothing necessary for life..which these Polychrests afford not. 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 382 Of admirable use: like most other articles in the catalogue, a polychrest.

†b. *attrib. Polychrest salt* (also *salt polychrest*): 'an old name for neutral sulphate of potassium; and for sodio-potassic tartrate' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., *Sal Polychrest* is a compound salt, made of equal parts of salt-petre and sulphur. 1750 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 550, I have taken Salt Polychrest and Cheltenham waters. 1799 M. Underwood *Diseases Children* (ed. 4) I. 91, I have usually directed .. the polychrest salt and rhubarb occasionally in the course of the day.

So **Polychre·stic** *adj.*, serving for various uses; *sb.* = *polychrest*; †**Polychre·stical** *adj. Obs.* = prec.; **Po·lychresty**, adaptation to various uses, capability of being used in several ways.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 124 Other medicaments, called polychrestical, which consist of contrary medicaments. 1694 Westmacott *Script. Herb.* 213 These names shew it was a great Polychrestick. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 518/1 The same word may do duty in many different connections...Such words, useful in many ways, may be called *polychrestic*, although this adjective is commonly applied to drugs of various utility. *Ibid.*, In a greater or less degree polychresty is predicable of many other words, e. g., frontal, dorsal, etc.

Polychroic (pǫlikrō·ik), *a. Cryst.* [a. F. *polychroïque*, f. Gr. πολύχροος many-coloured (f. πολυ-, Poly- + χρόα colour) + -ic.] Showing different colours when viewed in different directions; more properly called Pleochroic. So **Po·lychroism** = Pleochroism.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Polychroism. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 125 Nature..is no monochromist, but polychroic. 1890 *Nature* 2 Jan. 215/1 Optical properties of the polychroic aureolas present in certain minerals.

Polychroite (pŏ·likrōˌəit). *Chem.* [a. F. *polychroïte* (*Ann. Chim.* 1806), f. Gr. πολύχρο-ος (see POLYCHROIC): see -ITE 1.] Name for the colouring matter of saffron (also called SAFRANIN), which exhibits various colours under various reagents.

1815 W. HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) II. 254 *Polychroite.* This name has been given, by Bouillon La Grange and Vogel, to the extract of saffron prepared with alcohol. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 245 The substance.. denominated Polychroite, is but a compound of colouring matter and volatile oil. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 373 Saffron.. yields to water and alcohol an orange-red colouring matter called polychroite, changed into blue by oil of vitriol.

Polychromatic (pŏ·likrɔmæ·tik), *a.* [f. POLY- + CHROMATIC: see below. Cf. Gr. πολυχρώματ-ος many-coloured.] Having or characterized by various colours; many-coloured.

Polychromatic acid (Chem.): = POLYCHROMIC *acid*, q. v.

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* I. i. 40 The polychromatic effect .. was sought after in these early times. 1884 T. WALDEN in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 434/2 The glory of polychromatic decoration. 1895 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 479 A 'polychromatic edition of the Old Testament' is being published in America.

So **Polychromatist** (-krōˑmătist), one who uses, or favours the use of, many colours (in painting or decoration); **Polychroˑmatize** *v. trans.*, to paint or adorn with many colours; **Polychroˑmatous** *a.*, many-coloured.

1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 160 It is slightly polychromatized. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 319 The new professors, polychromatists, must bring out..new editions of all our classics. 1889 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 3/7 Paris is now the most polychromatous city in the world..General Boulanger..changes the colour of his posters. He has had every shade of green, of yellow, of orange, of grey, and red from pink to magenta.

Polychrome (pŏ·likrōum), *a.* and *sb.* Also 9 (as *sb.*) **polychrom.** [a. F. *polychrome*, ad. Gr. πολύχρωμος many-coloured, f. πολυ-, POLY- + χρῶμα colour.]

A. *adj.* Many-coloured, polychromatic; *esp.* painted, decorated, or printed in many colours.

1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 72/2, I have already had occasion to construct a great polychrome edifice, a post-office. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 414 (ed. 2) 576 The probably Lucanian vase, found in Magna Grecia, is polychrome. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 834/2 Old pieces of faïence and polychrome ornaments. 1898 (*title*) The Polychrome Bible. Edited by Paul Haupt. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 July 8/1 A Chantilly lace shawl,..wrought of polychrome threads like Venetian embroidery instead of being in one colour only.

B. *sb.* **1.** A work of art executed or decorated in several colours; *spec.* a coloured statue.

1801 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint.* i. (1848) 351 The superinduction of different colours, or the invention of the polychrom. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 462 We should be glad to hear no more of..polychroms.

2. A collection or association of many colours; varied colouring. Also *fig.*

1882 *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 326 Having abandoned ourselves to the perfume, the polychrome, .. the penetrative music of his art. 1889 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent.* XXV. 155 A side of human nature that..was also necessary for the completion of the rich polychrome exhibited by a man in whom exacting business and overwhelming care never arrested .. the lively..play of the affections.

3. *Chem.* A name for ÆSCULIN, from the fluorescence of its solution and infusion.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 96 [Raab's] name of *schillerstoff*..was by Martius of Erlangen translated into *bicolorin*, and by Kastner into *polychrome.* 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 513.

Polychromia: see POLY- 1.

Polychromic (pŏlikrōˑmik), *a.* [f. as POLYCHROME + -IC.]

1. = POLYCHROMATIC, POLYCHROME *a.*

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 367/2 Thence originated polychromic sculpture. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 310 Polychromic decoration was added to many parts of the architectural details. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 420 It would be impossible to so easily obtain with fat ink polychromic prints at one operation.

2. *Chem. Polychromic acid*: a name for aloetic acid, from the various colours it exhibits in powder, in solution, and in combination.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 148 *Aloetic Acid...Polychromic Acid...*Produced by the action of nitric acid upon aloes, chrysammic acid being formed at the same time. .. The acid is obtained in the form of an orange-yellow powder...It..dissolves..in boiling water, forming a solution of a splendid purple colour. 1866–8 *Ibid.* IV. 687 *Polychromic* or *Polychromatic Acid*, syn. with *Aloetic Acid.*

So **Poˑlychroˑmist** (*nonce-wd.*), one who holds a theory of polychromy; one who holds that statues ought to be painted in the natural colours; **Poˑlychromize** *v. trans.*, to render polychromic, to execute in or decorate with several colours; **Poˑlychroˑmous** *a.* = POLYCHROME *a.*

1861 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* IX. 424/1 Is the addition of coloring to statues..an advance in art, or a retrogression? The *polychromist will..hold it to be the former. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 21 May, The unquestioning assumption of the polychromists that 'circumlitio' in this passage means 'painting'. 1881 *Eng. Mechanic* No. 874. 373/2 Any metallic piece, *polychromised by his process, is covered at once with a layer of pure copper, of fine red colour, when treated with nascent hydrogen. 1882 *Nature* 30 Nov. 119/2 He presented pieces of gold and silver jewellery, polychromised industrially with oxides of copper, by his processes. 1880 *Academy* 2 Oct. 245 Have reproduced this MS. in facsimile by their *polychromous phototype or light-printing in many colours. 1894 DU MAURIER in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 337 A polychromous decoration not unpleasing.

Polychromy (pŏ·likrōˑmi). [ad. F. *polychromie*, f. as POLYCHROME: see -Y.] The art of painting or decorating in several colours, esp. as anciently used in pottery, architecture, etc.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 38 In polychromy several colours are, of course, employed. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* I. ix. 193 Polychromy is observable in all the architectural subjects throughout the [Anglo-Saxon] manuscript. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* 311 In the best polychromy great use is made of outlines or contours. 1883 *Athenæum* 30 June 834/3 An Egyptian bas-relief in red granite, with traces of polychromy.

‖ **Polychroˑnicon.** *Obs.* [med.L., f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + χρονικόν (neut. sing. of χρονικός adj. concerning time), in pl. (sc. βιβλία books) annals, chronicles.] A chronicle of many events or periods.

[*a* 1363 HIGDEN (*title*) Polychronicon.] 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 124/2 In whyche persecution our stories and Polichronicon do recorde, that all Christianitie almost in the whole Ilelande was destroyed. 1815 W. H. IRELAND (*title*) Scribbleomania; or, the printer's devil's polichronicon.

Polycie, obs. form of POLICY.

Polyclad (pŏ·liklæd), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [Short for **Polycladid*, ad. mod.L. *Polycladida*, neut. pl., f. POLY- + Gr. κλάδος branch: see -ID 3.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the division *Polycladida* of turbellarian worms, having a main intestine with more than four branches. **b.** *sb.* A worm of this division. (Distinguished from TRICLAD.).

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 578 A more or less apparent radial symmetry is observable in some Polyclad *Turbellaria. Ibid.* 672 Two curious Polyclads have ..been described with certain Ctenophore-like characters.

Polycladose (pŏ·likl*ă*dōs), *a.* [f. as next + -OSE.] Many-branched: said of a sponge-spicule.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/1 *Candelabra* (a polycladose microcalthrops).

Polycladous (pŏ·liklădəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. πολύκλαδος having many branches + -OUS.] Having many, or more than the normal number of, branches; much or excessively branched. So **Polyclady** (pŏ·liklădi), the formation of an abnormal number of branches.

[1866 *Treas. Bot.* 913 *Polycladia*, the same as *Plica.*] 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, Polyclady. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Polycladous.

Polyclinic (pŏlikli·nik). [app. an alteration of the earlier word *policlinic*, in which it is referred to the Greek πολυ- (see POLY-), and used in a different sense.]

1. 'A general clinic devoted to the treatment of various diseases' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); (*a*) 'an institution furnishing clinical instruction in all kinds of diseases'; (*b*) 'a hospital in which all forms of disease are treated'.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Policlinic*..sometimes written *polyclinic.* A general city hospital or dispensary.

2. (See quot. 1900.)

1898 *Times* 16 Dec. 9/5 Mr. Hutchinson's 'Polyclinic', a title which, whatever it has 'come to denote', seems an odd one to apply to an institution which will have 'no beds of its own'. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Feb. 3/2 The 'Medical Graduates College and Polyclinic' is an association for giving gratuitous consultations to patients, and at the same time affording opportunities to medical men for obtaining advanced knowledge. The word *Polyclinic* implies that we have made arrangements to include many (or all) branches of practical medicine and surgery. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 16 May 7/2 A distinguished professional company assembled at the Polyclinic yesterday to hear Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson's account of his tour in India and Ceylon.

Polycoccous, Polycœlian: see POLY- 1.

†Polycœˑrany, -chœrany. *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **-coyranie, -coiranie.** [ad. Gr. (Ionic) πολυκοιρανίη, f. πολυ-, POLY- + κοίρανος ruler, prince.] A government by many rulers or princes.

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* III. vi. 34 What doe you think of this lawlesse Polycoyranie? 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 411 The Government of the World would be a Polychœrany or Aristocracy of Gods.

Polyconic (pŏlikɒˑnik), *a.* [f. POLY- + CONIC.] Involving or based upon a number of cones; applied to a system of map-projection in which each parallel of latitude is represented by the development of a cone touching the earth's surface along that parallel. Also *sb.* a polyconic projection.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1879 A. R. CLARKE in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 209/1 Polyconic Development. [See description.] 1901 C. F. CLOSE *Map Projections* 31 Simple polyconic projection. .. The employment of polyconics saves much tabulation, and they are well suited for a topographical series. They are not so well adapted for single maps of large areas. *Ibid.* 32 Rectangular polyconic projection, sometimes called the *rectangular tangential.*

Polycormic: see POLY- 1.

Polycotyledon (pŏ·likɒtilī·dŏn). *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Polycotylēdonēs* (pl.): cf. DICOTYLEDON.] A plant of which the seed contains more than two cotyledons. So **Poˑlycotyleˑdonary, Poˑlycotyleˑdonous** *adjs.*, having more than two cotyledons in the seed, as many Gymnosperms; **Poˑlycotyleˑdony,** the condition of being polycotyledonous.

[1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. xi. (1765) 199 *Polycotyledones*, with many Cotyledones.] 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iii. (1814) 70 These plants are called polycotyledonous. 1828 WEBSTER, *Polycotyledon.* 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* ii. (ed. 6) 23 The Polycotyledonous Embryo is one having a whorl of more than two seed-leaves.

Polycracy: see POLY- 1.

Polycrase (pŏ·likrēs). *Min.* [ad. G. *polykras*; named by Scheerer, 1844, f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + κρᾶσις mixture, from its many constituents.] A shining black mineral, consisting of columbate and titanate of uranium, zirconium, yttrium, and other bases.

1845 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XLIX. 334 Polycrase is near polymignite. 1892 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 745 Scandium is prominent in the spectrum of the American polycrase.

Polycrotic, Poˑlycyclic: see POLY- 1.

Polycystic (pŏlisi·stik), *a. Path.* [f. POLY- + CYSTIC.] Having or consisting of several cysts, as a tumour.

1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumors* 30 The tendency to become monocystic or to remain polycystic. 1872 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 665 The monocyst..develops the power of cysto-genesis and becomes polycystic.

Polycystid (pŏlisi·stid). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Polycystid-ea* (neut. pl.), as POLYCISTINE: see -ID.] A member of the order *Polycystidea* of Gregarines, having the body divided into three (rarely two) segments.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 858 A Polycystid possessing all three segments is known as a Cephalin or Cephalont. *Ibid.* 859 The Polycystids lose the epimerite wholly or in part.

Polycyˑstidan, *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. as prec., or (in b.) from mod.L. *Polycystida* + -AN.] **a.** Belonging to the *Polycystidea*; as *sb.* one of these: see prec. **b.** Belonging to the *Polycystida*, a family of *Polycystina*; as *sb.* one of these: see next.

Polycystine (pŏlisi·stəin), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Polycystīna* (neut. pl.), f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + κύστις bladder, CYST: see -INE 2.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Polycystina*, a group of Radiolarians (also called *Nassellaria*), characterized by a fenestrated siliceous shell or skeleton divided into several chambers. **b.** *sb.* A radiolarian of this group.

1862 WALLICH *N. Atlantic Sea-bed* 127 The Barbadoes and other Polycystine earths have a calcareous basis derived from the same source..as the pure calcareous deposits of the deep-sea bed. 1862 MRS. BEAV (*title*) Figures of Remarkable Forms of Polycystins, or allied Organisms, in the Barbados Chalk Deposit. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 371 If the Polycystine urn be broken, no inorganic agency can build it up again.

Polycyttarian (pŏ·lisitē·riăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Polycyttari-a* neut. pl. (f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + κύτταρος cell) + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the group *Polycyttaria* of Radiolarians, comprising compound or 'colonial' forms with several central capsules; pluricapsular. **b.** *sb.* A member of this group.

Polydactyl (pŏlidæ·ktil), *a.* (*sb.*) Also **-yle.** [a. F. *polydactyle*, ad. Gr. πολυδάκτυλος many-toed; see POLY- and DACTYL.] Having more than the normal number of fingers or toes. **b.** *sb.* A polydactyl animal. So **Polydaˑctylism** [so F. *-isme*], **Polydaˑctyly,** the condition of being polydactyl; **Polydaˑctylous** *a.* = *polydactyl* adj.

1894 BATESON *Variation* 324 Some normal cats belonging to this family gave birth to *polydactyle kittens. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 9/2 You will entail on your grandchildren sterility, *polydactylism, and all sorts of physical and moral imperfections. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* II. xii. 12 Polydactylism graduates by multifarious steps from a mere cutaneous appendage, to a double hand. 1858 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Polydactylous. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 412 Cæsar's favourite horse was polydactylous, and so was Alexander's Bucephalus. 1886 J. B. SUTTON in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 552 The majority of cases of *polydactyly occurring in Horses.

Polydæmonism, -demonism (pŏlidī·mŏniz'm). [f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + δαίμον divinity, demon + -ISM, after *polytheism.*] A belief in many divinities (i. e. simply, supernatural powers, or *spec.* evil spirits: see DEMON 1, 2). So **Polydæmoniˑstic** (**-de-**) *a.*, pertaining to or characterized by polydemonism.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 13 All these sorts both of dæmonism, polytheism, atheism, and theism, may be mix'd..; which opinion may be call'd polydæmonism. 1877 J. E. CARPENTER tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 5 The polydæmonistic magic tribal religions of the present day. *Ibid.* 10 An unorganised polydæmonism, which does not, however, exclude the belief in a supreme Spirit. 1881 MONIER WILLIAMS in *19th Cent.* Mar. 505 Hindūism developed into an all-comprehensive corrupt system which may be described as a loose conglomerate of pantheism, dualism, polytheism, and polydemonism held in cohesion by an alleged monotheism. *Ibid.*, A combination of dualism with polytheistic and polydemonistic ideas.

Polydiabolical, -dimensional: see POLY- 1.

‖ **Polydipsia** (pŏlidi·psiă). *Path.* (In 7 anglicized as **poludipsie.**) [a. Gr. type **πολυδιψία*: cf. *πολυδίψιος* very thirsty, *πολύδιψος* causing excessive thirst. So F. *polydipsie.*] Morbidly or abnormally excessive thirst. In quot. 1660 *fig.*

1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 40 Such is some mens prophane Boulmy and insatiable Poludipsie after Gold. 1795 *Gentl Mag.* LXV. II. 926/1 About the time this case was first published a case of Polydipsia occurred in this country. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem* II. 305 Hydruria, which is also known as diuresis, polyuresis, and polydipsia, seems to be capable of continuing sometimes for several years without..any other morbid symptoms than a frequent desire to micturate, and an insatiable thirst.

Polydromic (pŏlidrŏ·mik), *a. Math.* [f. POLY- + Gr. *δρόμος* course + -IC: cf. *δρομικός* good at the course.] = POLYTROPIC 2. (Opp. to *monodromic.*) 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polydymite (pŏli·diməit). *Min.* [Contr. for **polylidymite*; named by Laspeyres, 1876, f. Gr. *πολυ-*, POLY- + *δίδυμος* twin.] Sulphide of nickel, of a light grey colour, with metallic lustre, occurring in polysynthetic twin crystals.

1878 *Min. Mag.* II. 98 Polydymite .. occurs in macled octahedrons. 1892 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 75 A nickel ore from Sudbury .. corresponds to .. the general formula of polydymite.

Polydynamic (pŏ·lidainæ·mik, -din-), *a.* [f. POLY- + Gr. *δύναμις* power + -IC: cf. *dynamic.*] Relating to or possessing many forces or powers.

1828 E. HENDERSON in *Congregational Mag.* Jan. 31/2 The Cocceian, or polydunamic hypothesis, according to which, the Hebrew words are to be interpreted in every way consistent with their etymological import, or, as it has been expressed, in every sense of which they are capable. 1872 THUDICHUM *Chem. Phys.* 18 It is a polydynamic alcohol capable of forming ethers analogous to fats.

Polye, obs. form of PULLEY. **Polyedral,** etc.: see POLYHEDRAL, etc. **Polyeidism:** see POLY- 1.

Polyembryonate (pŏli,e·mbri,ŏnēt), *a. Bot.* [f. POLY- + EMBRYON + -ATE 1.] Containing more than one embryo, as a seed. So **Polyembryo·nic** *a.* = prec.; also, pertaining to polyembryony. **Polye·mbryony,** the formation or presence of more than one embryo in a seed.

1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 509 Cases of polyembryony in Coniferæ, Cycadaceæ, Mistleto, Onion, &c. *Ibid.* § 586 In Coniferæ, Cycadaceæ, Mistleto, &c., there are frequently several embryos, giving rise to what is called polyembryony. 1864 WEBSTER, *Polyembryonate .. Polyembryonic.*

Polyenzymatic to **Polyfoil:** see POLY- 1.

Polyff, obs. variant of PULLEY.

Polygalaceous (pŏli,gălē·ĭʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Polygalace-æ* (f. *Polygala* (pŏli·gălă), name of the typical genus, f. Gr. *πυλύ* much + *γάλα* milk) + -OUS: see -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the Natural Order *Polygalaceæ* or Milkwort family.

Mod. The species of the polygalaceous genus *Securidaca* are mostly natives of tropical America.

Polygalin (pŏli·gălin). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *Polygala* (see prec.) + -IN 1.] A substance obtained from the root of *Polygala Senega*; also called SENEGIN, and **Polyga·lic** *acid.* Hence **Poly·galate,** a salt of polygalic acid.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 146 M Reschier is also said to have procured a principle called Polygaline from the same plant [Polygala Senega]. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 164 The alkaline polygalates are obtained by saturating the aqueous solution of polygalic acid with the respective bases. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 716 Senegin or polygalin is contained in the cortical part, which has a short fracture.

‖ **Polygamia** (pŏligē·miă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus).] The twenty-third Class in the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising species which bear both hermaphrodite and unisexual (male or female) flowers, on the same or different plants. Hence **Po·lygam,** a plant of this class; **Polyga·mian** *a.*, belonging to the class *Polygamia*; *sb.* = *polygam.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Polygamia*..a class of plants, which have a diversity of combinations of the male and female parts of their flowers, and many ways of fructification in the same species. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. (1794) 96 It is entitled *polygamia*, from this variety in the flowers. 1828 WEBSTER, *Polygam, Polygamian.* 1835 HENSLOW *Princ. Bot.* § 139 In Polygamia..we have three kinds of flowers, which may all, or some only, be placed on the same plant.

Polygamic (pŏligæ·mik), *a.* [f. late Gr. *πολύγαμος* often married, polygamous + -IC. So F. *polygamique.*] Of or pertaining to polygamy; (less correctly) practising polygamy, polygamous.

1819 SHELLEY *P. Bell* Prol. 36 He was an evil Cotter, And a polygamic Potter. 1882 *Athenæum* 23 Sept. 393/1 Umpengula's account of the [Zulu] law of heritage in polygamic households. 1884 J. W. BARCLAY in *19th Cent.* Jan. 183 Governor Murray lays comparatively little stress on the polygamic difficulty.

So **Polyga·mical** *a.* (*? obs.*); **Polyga·mically** *adv.*, in the way of polygamy.

1819 *Metropolis* II. 156 With every polygamical inclination, neither of his present wives seem to claim him. 1863 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xx, To suppose the family groups of whom the majority of emigrants were composed, polygamically possessed, would be to suppose an absurdity.

Polyga·mious, *a. Bot.* [f. POLYGAMIA + -OUS.] Belonging to the Linnæan class *Polygamia.*

1761 STILES in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 259 Not only in the Dioecious plants, but in the Monœcious and Polygamious also.

Polygamist (pŏli·gămist). [f. late Gr. *πολύγαμος* (see POLYGAMIC) + -IST.] One who practises or favours polygamy; usually, a man who has several wives: cf. POLYGAMOUS 1.

1637 G. DANIEL *Genius this Isle* 245 A Profane, Profuse, Proud Polygamist. 1662 HIBBERT *Body Div.* I. 271 The first author of polygamy .. was Lamech .. as was also Esau another polygamist. 1861 *Times* 21 Aug., In order to distinguish the wives of a polygamist from each other, the Christian name of each is prefixed to the husband's name; as, for instance, Mrs. Anna Young, Mrs. Mary Young, &c. 1886 P. S. ROBINSON *Valley Teet. Trees* 84 The sparrow is accused as being 'a bird of bad habits and of infamous character...a communist and a polygamist'.

b. *attrib.* Practising polygamy, polygamous.

1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III. 163 Polygamist peoples either import and adopt children from other countries, or dwindle in numbers 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 3/2 That it was a greater evil to dissolve *bonâ fide* marriages .., than to refuse baptism to polygamist husbands and their wives.

Hence **Polygami·stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to polygamists or polygamy; favouring polygamy.

1875 POSTE *Gains* IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 545 A monogamist forum will not enforce polygamistic laws. 1885 *Chicago Advance* 12 Feb., What reply do the polygamistic Mormons make to the non-polygamistic Josephites?

Poly·gamize, *v. rare.* [f. late Gr. *πολύγαμος* (see above) + -IZE.] *intr.* To practise polygamy.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handie-crafts* 693 Did it not suffize (O lustfull Soule!) first to polygamize? 1830 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 20 May, Things which David and Solomon actually did,..making a treaty with Egypt, laying up treasure, and polygamising.

Polygamous (pŏli·găməs), *a.* Also 7 poli-. [f. late Gr. *πολύγαμος* (see POLYGAMIC) + -OUS.]

1. Practising or addicted to polygamy; of, pertaining to, or involving polygamy. Usually said of, or in reference to, a husband having several wives (distinctively expressed by *polygynous*), but including also the case of a wife having several husbands (*polyandrous*).

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 266 His daughter Fatima (the onely issue of this libidinous poligamous Prophet) married to Hali. [Not in BAILEY, JOHNSON, ASH.] 1828 in WEBSTER. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* xxvi. 373 This strange polygamous family. 1885 SIR J. W. CHITTY in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 712/2 The marriage was a Mahommedan and by consequence a polygamous marriage. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 387 Even in a polygamous community it is usually only a minority who have more wives than one.

2. *Zool.* Having more than one, or several, mates of the opposite sex, as an animal; characterized by polygamy, as a species. Usually used as = *polygynous*: cf. 1.

1834 R. MUDIE *Feathered Tribes Brit. Isl.* (1841) I. 24 Other [*Gallinidæ*] are polygamous; or have a number of females united with one male. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1860) 88 The war is, perhaps, severest between the males of polygamous animals.

3. *Bot.* Bearing some flowers with stamens only, others with pistils only, and others with both, on the same or on different plants; belonging to the Linnæan class *Polygamia.*

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xx. (1765) 64 *Polygamous*, such as either on the same, or on different Roots bear Hermaphrodite Flowers; and Flowers of either or of both Sexes. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 138 Flowers [of *Pittosporeæ*] terminal or axillary, sometimes polygamous. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 206 The flowers of Common Ash are termed polygamous, because they are either staminate, pistillate, or bermaphrodite, and the different kinds of flowers may be upon the same or different trees.

Hence **Poly·gamously** *adv.*

1874 T. G. BOWLES *Flotsam & Jetsam* iv. (1882) 24 Their [women's] ideas are always married to themselves—and sometimes polygamously to somebody else besides. 1886 *Princeton Rev.* July 47 The polygamously disposed party.

Polygamy (pŏli·gămi). Also 6–8 poli-. [ad. F. *polygamie* (*a* 1564 Calvin in Godef.), ad. eccl. Gr. *πολυγαμία*, f. *πολύγαμος* often married, polygamous; f. *πολυ-*, POLY- + *γάμος* marriage.]

1. Marriage with several, or more than one, at once; plurality of spouses; the practice or custom according to which one man has several wives (distinctively called *polygyny*), or one woman several husbands (*polyandry*), at the same time. Most commonly used of the former.

a 1591 R. GREENHAM *Wks.* (1599) 29 Poligamie was not very hurtfull, so long as it was within Lamech his house. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 41 Though Poligamy be permitted among them, (I meane the hauing of many wiues for one man). 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xiii. 163 Polygamy can never be endured under any rational civil establishment. 1857 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. I. 79 Among the Greeks of Homer we find no trace of polygamy. 1906 N. W. THOMAS *Kinship Organisation* 108 This state is constituted by the union of several men with several women. It may be distinguished, as before, into primary and secondary polygamy.

b. *fig*: esp. applied to plurality of benefices.

1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 63 Monsier .. shall send you word, whether he persist in his pernicious design, to bring Polygamie into France...I meane whether he have a good word from those nine Sisters to all whom he hath offered his Services. 1710 BURNET *Autobiog.* II. (1902) 501 For the heaping up of benefice upon benefice that were well endowed,..I openly declared against such as I found possessed of them as .. living in a spirituall poligamy. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* IV. v. (1876) 165 A sort of polygamy to have different pursuits.

2. *Zool.* The habit of mating with more than one, or several, of the opposite sex; usually, one male with several females (*polygyny*), as in gallinaceous birds. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†3. *Bot.* The condition of being polygamous: see POLYGAMOUS 3. *Obs. rare.*

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* s.v *Polygamia*, This term Polygamia or Polygamy, as applied to a compound flower,.. signifies that several distinct flowers (called Florets) are included in one common calyx.

Polygar, variant of POLIGAR.

Polygarchy, obs. form of POLYARCHY.

Polygastric (pŏligæ·strik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. F. *polygastrique*: see POLY- and GASTRIC.] Having many stomachs or digestive cavities; belonging to certain infusorians formerly called *Polygastrica*, in the belief that their food-vacuoles were separate digestive organs. b. as *sb.* A 'polygastric' animalcule. Also **Polyga·strian** *a.* and *sb.*

1845 WHEWELL *Indic. Creator* 39 The lowest kind of animal developement, which has been termed polygastric monads. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* vii. § 106 (1848) 107 The Lernæoid division appears to reach the Polygastrics in the Acephalocist. 1864 WEBSTER, *Polygastrian, Polygastric.* .. An animal having, or supposed to have, many stomachs. 1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 47. 389 Ehrenberg's polygastric theory

Polyge·neous, *a. rare.* [f. POLY-, after *heterogeneous.*] Of many kinds; heterogeneous.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 305 A patched, pyebald, and polygeneous affair. *Ibid.* IV. 356 As motley and polygeneous an array, as ever found the elements of ruin in disunion.

Polygenesis (pŏli,dʒe·nĭsis). *Biol.* [f. POLY- + GENESIS.] (Theoretical) origination of a race or species from several independent ancestors or germs: in reference to man usually called POLYGENY. Hence **Polygenesic** (-dʒĭne·sik) *a.* = POLYGENETIC 1; **Polyge·nesist** = POLYGENIST.

1861 *Temple Bar Mag* V. 214 The ethnological polygenesists assert that, during the whole historic period, there have existed the same differences in the human races that are seen at the present time. 1864 *Reader* No. 91. 476/3 System of polygenesic doctrine. 1882 OGILVIE, *Polygenesis.*

Polygenetic (pŏ,li,dʒĭne·tik), *a.* [f. prec., after GENETIC.]

1. *Biol.* Of or pertaining to polygenesis.

1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* (1862) 348 Professor Pott, the most distinguished advocate of the polygenetic dogma, has pleaded the necessity of admitting more than one beginning for the human race and for language.

2. *Geol.* Having more than one origin; formed in several different ways.

1873 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. V. 429 A composite or polygenetic range or chain, made up of two or more monogeneous rocks being united by a variable cement: polygenic.

Hence **Polygene·tically** *adv.*, by, or in the way of, polygenesis.

1900 E. R. LANKESTER *Treat. Zool.* III. 158 *Eucladocrinus* ..was evolved polygenetically by modification of the arms.

Polygenic (pŏli,dʒe·nik), *a.* [f. Gr. *πολυ-*, POLY- + *γενικός*, f. *γένος* kind, or (in sense 2) from -GEN 1 + -IC.]

1. *Geol.* = POLYGENOUS 1.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Polygenicus*...applied to a rock which owes its origin to fragments of different rocks united by calcareous cement ..; or to divers fragments of homogeneous rocks being united by a variable cement: polygenic.

2. *Chem.* Forming more than one compound with hydrogen or other monovalent element.

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 231 All other elements are polygenic, uniting with the Monogens. 1877 *Ibid.* (ed. 12) I. 261 It seems most probable that the true quantivalence or atomicity of a polygenic element is that which corresponds with the maximum number of monad atoms with which it can combine.

Polygenism (pŏli·dʒĭniz'm). [f. as next + -ISM. So F. *polygénisme.*] The doctrine of polygeny; the theory that mankind are descended from several independent pairs of ancestors, or that the human race consists of several independent species.

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 554 Belief in the authenticity of the Mosaic records, which no sophistry on the part of the advocates of polygenism has been able to shake. 1880 A. H. KEANE in *Nature* XXIII. 199/1 More rational and philosophic than any conceivable form of polygenism.

Polygenist (pŏli·dʒĭnist). [app. f. POLYGENY + -IST: cf. *botany, botanist*, etc. So F. *polygéniste.*] An adherent of the theory of polygeny.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Nov. 544 Among the polygenists (or upholders of a plurality of species) there are many sincere, if not very logical, Christians. 1881 A. H. KEANE in *Nature* XXIII. 251/1 All polygenists..have regarded the Malays as one of their human species.

attrib. 1865 HUXLEY *Critiques & Addr.* (1873) 163 The granting of the Polygenist premises does not, in the slightest degree, necessitate the Polygenist conclusion. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* Introd. 15 The opposite, a polygenist school..maintained the plurality of races.

Hence **Polygeni·etic** *a.*, of or pertaining to polygenists or polygenism.

1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Hum. Species* 47 We shall have undermined the foundation of the whole polygenistic doctrine.

Polygenous (pŏlĭ·dʒĭnəs), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. πολυγεν-ής of many kinds (f. πολυ-, POLY- + γένος kind) + -OUS: perh. associated with words from L. such as *indigenous*, *calcigenous*, etc.]

1. Composed of constituents of different kinds; *spec.* in *Geol.* composed of various kinds of rocks.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 164 Some are unigenous, consisting for the greater part, at least, of one species of stone or aggregate; some polygenous, consisting of various species, alternating with, or passing into, or mixed with each other. *Ibid.* 226 Secondary mountains are either formed of one species of stone, or of strata of different species,..the former I call unigenous, the latter polygenous: these are commonly stratified, the former often not.

2. *Chem.* = POLYGENIC 2.

1870 F. HURTER in *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 524/1 Chlorine forms only one compound with hydrogen, whilst oxygen and carbon form several compounds with that element. Chlorine may, for this reason, be called a monogenous element: the others..polygenous elements.

3. Of, pertaining to, or involving polygeny.

1860 *Reader* 15 Sept. 796 Thus domestic pigeons may be said to be 'monogenous' as to their origin from one wild species, 'polygenous' as to the individual ancestor of each variety.

Polygeny (pŏlĭ·dʒĭni). [f. POLY- + Gr. -γενεια birth.] The (theoretical) origination of mankind (or of any species) from several independent pairs of ancestors; *loosely*, the theory of such origination, polygenism.

1865 *Reader* 14 Oct. 433/3 An anthropological paper entitled 'Monogeny and Polygeny'. 1879 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 276/1 Nowadays both slavery and polygeny have so dropped out of sight that a single paragraph is enough to record their unholy alliance. 1893 S. LAING *Hum. Origins* 405 Polygeny, or plural origins, would at first sight seem to be the most plausible theory to account for the great diversities of human races.

Polyglot (pŏ·lĭglŏt), *a.* and *sb.* Also -glott. [ad. Gr. πολύγλωττ-ος many-tongued, speaking many languages, f. πολυ-, POLY- + γλῶττα tongue. So F. *polyglotte* (1639 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* 1. Of a person: That speaks or writes many or several languages.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Polyglot*, that speaks many Languages, a Linguist. 1854 *L'pool Albion* Nov., Always remarkable for plain speaking in his mother-tongue, though a polyglot linguist. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* III. ix. (1875) 124 That there should be polyglot waiters who can tell us when the train starts in four or five languages.

2. Of or relating to many languages; *esp.* of a book or writing: In many or several languages.

1673 *Ess. Educ. Gentlewom.* 11 The Authors of the Polyglot-Bible. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Polyglott*, that is of many Languages, as, The Polyglott Bible, a Polyglott Dictionary. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 208/1 A French meteorological balloon sent up..with a polyglot request that it be forwarded by the finder to the address given.

B. *sb.* 1. One who speaks or writes several languages.

*c*1645 HOWELL *Lett.* III. viii. (1650) 16 A polyglot or good linguist may be also term'd a usefull learned man, 'specially if vers'd in School-languages. *a*1840 [see POLYMATH]. 1842 Mrs. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 151 As learned a polyglott as ever had been. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* i, The interpreter was nearly ignorant of English, although a professed polyglot.

† b. A bird that imitates the notes of other birds. [1706 PHILLIPS, *Polyglotta*, the American Mock-bird, so call'd because it imitates the Notes of all Birds. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Polyglotta avis*..the name of a bird described by Nieremberg.] 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne* 15 Jan., The [sedge-bird] has a surprising variety of notes resembling the song of several other birds...It is..a delicate polyglot. 1776 PENNANT *Zool.* (ed. 4) I. 322 It [sedge warbler] is a most entertaining polyglot, or mocking bird.

2. A book or writing (*esp.* a Bible) in several languages.

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Oct., Among others, the Polyglottes and new Bible. 1725 HENLEY tr. *Montfaucon's Antiq. Italy* (ed. 2) 9 A Polyglot of the Acts of the Apostles, .. in Armenian, Arabic, Coptic, Ethiopic. 1840 [see COMPLUTENSIAN]. 1892 C. A. BRIGGS *Bible, Ch. & Reason* iv. 96 The great Polyglotts had settled that.

b. A mixture of several languages. *rare.*

1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. Pref. 6, I wish I had a Polyglot into which I might render it. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* II. 311 His wrath aired itself in a polyglott. 1862 MISS JEWSBURY *Mem. Lady Morgan* II. 457 The style is not so much disfigured by a polyglott of languages.

C. *Comb.*, as **polyglot-wise** *adv.*, in a polyglot manner, or like a polyglot; in several languages.

1875 JAS. GRANT *One of the* 600, vii. 53 We shall have.. talked polyglot-wise with fellows of all nations.

So **Polyglo·ttal, Polyglo·ttic, Po·lyglottish** (*nonce-wd.*), **Polyglo·ttous** *adjs.* = *polyglot* A.; **Polyglo·ttally** *adv.*; **Po·lyglotted** *ppl. a.*, furnished with or speaking several languages; **Po·lyglottism,** polyglot character, use of or acquaintance with many languages; **Po·lyglottist** = *polyglot* B. 1; **Po·lyglotti·ze** *v. trans.*, to render polyglot; †**Po·lyglotto·logy** [see -LOGY], a speaking in many languages (*obs.*).

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 670 Panurge the *Polyglottal. 1892 *Athenæum* 16 July 90/1 A profuse display of easy polyglottal information. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 680 Most *polyglot[t]ally rendered in our own pages by Father Prout. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Jan. 6/3 A *polyglotted giant bows you into a luxurious chair, and there you sit, waiting for your host. 1898 *Westm. Gas.* 22 Feb. 2/1 'The meat, m'sieu',—though polyglotted, he is a Frenchman, I believe. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 583 The author is *polyglottic as the hydra. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 11 July 5/1 Pope Gregory the Sixteenth..was correcting the proof-sheets of a polyglottic book that Wiseman was bringing out. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 206 Screeching their raven-voiced praises in *polyglottish discord. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXIV. 106 The *polyglotism implies so close a familiarity with many literatures. 1889 LOWELL *Latest Lit. Ess.*, *Stud. Mod. Lang.* (1891) 139, I will not say..with Lord Burleigh that such polyglottism is but 'to have one meat served in divers dishes'. 1890 *Spectator* 29 Mar., The great *polyglottist, Mr. Thomas Watts, who probably surpassed the more famous Mezzofanti, gives his testimony to the linguistic importance of the work in a notable letter. 1871 MISS MULOCK *Fair France* i. 37 Plain English (which we found ourselves rapidly forgetting, and becoming *polyglottized). 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 907 At the first Honey had but one name, called in the Hebrew *Dabesch*; but since that strange and confused *Polyglottology, or speaking with divers tongues it was called of the inhabitants of Arabia, *Hel*, *Haui*; of the French, *Miel*;..of the English, *Honey* [etc.]. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* iv. 130 While working as a missionary among the *polyglottous tribes of America. 1885 GRESWELL in *Sat. Rev.* 26 Dec. 845 [The temptation to talk of a Kaffir policeman as] a polyglottous individual.

Polyglycerin: see POLY- 2.

Polygon (pŏ·lĭgŏn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 polygone. [ad. L. *polygōnum*, a. Gr. πολύγωνον, prop. neut. of πολύγωνος adj. polygonal, f. πολυ-, POLY- + -γωνος, from stem of γωνία angle. Cf. F. *polygone*, †*poligone* (Cotgr. 1611). Used at first in Latin forms polygō·num, polygō·nium.]

A. *sb.* 1. *Geom.* A figure (usually, a plane rectilineal figure) having many, i. e. (usually) more than four, angles (and sides); a many-sided figure.

Complete polygon, a polygon in which lines are drawn connecting each angular vertex with every one of the others. *Stellated polygon*, a polygon which wraps its interior more than once, the continuous joining of alternate or more remote angles, producing a stellate or starlike figure, as in the PENTAGRAM (q. v.) which is a stellated pentagon wrapping its interior twice. So with similar figures of 7, 8, 9, 10, etc. points, in which the variety of form increases with the number of different points that can be continuously joined.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. Elem. B iij b, Polygona are such Figures as haue moe than foure sides. *Ibid.* II. xx. O iv, To diuide the superficies of any irregular Pollygonium. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Polygon*, a Geometrical figure, that hath many corners. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* iv. 22 Instead of..circular bases, polygons of different but even numbers of sides, have been substituted. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* ii. 37 The circle is..said to be the limit of the inscribed polygon.

b. *Polygon of forces*: a polygonal figure illustrating a theorem relating to a number of forces acting at one point, each of which is represented in magnitude and direction by one of the sides of the figure, analogous to the *parallelogram of forces*; hence, the theorem itself. So *polygon of velocities*, etc.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Polygon of forces*,..a theorem, the discovery of which is attributed to Leibnitz. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 256. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* I Linear velocities follow the same laws of composition and resolution as Forces in Statics; and with these (such as the parallelogram and polygon of velocities) the student is assumed to be already familiar.

c. *Arith.* A polygonal number: see POLYGONAL 2. Hence extended to higher orders of figurate numbers, as the PYRAMIDAL numbers, etc. *rare.* (Cf. *square*, *cube*.)

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc. s.v. *Figurate Numbers*, First sums, or polygons of the first order. Tri. 1, 3, 6, 10. Sq. 1, 4, 9, 16. Pent. 1, 5, 12, 22. Hex. 1, 6, 15, 28. Second sums, or polygons of the second order. 1, 4, 10, 20. 1, 5, 14, 30. 1, 6, 18, 40. 1, 7, 22, 50.

2. A material object of the form of a polygon. *Funicular polygon*: see FUNICULAR 2.

1669 STAYNRED *Fortification* 1 The Semidiameter of the Outward Polygon. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Polygon*... Also a spot of Ground of that Figure, which is, or may be fortify'd according to the Rules of Art. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 318 Very seldom in pellucid needles, tables, or polygons. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.*, *Polygon*, the name applied to the many-angled forms in which the outer walls of all fortified places are built. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 608 Four large vessels which here form the remarkable anastomosis known as the circle, or polygon, of Willis.

† B. *adj.* Having many angles; polygonal. ? *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* IV. xvi. 125 A Poligonon figure is a figure consisting of many sides. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* vii. § 7 (1689) 77 The best Rivers to angle in, are .. such as have many Polygone windings, and turnings. 1761 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 103 The rocks .. rise into polygon pillars. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 182 The surface of the causeway exhibiting to view a regular and compact pavement of polygon stones.

Polygonaceous (pŏlĭ:gŏnē·ĭ·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Polygonāceæ* (f. POLYGONUM) + -OUS: see -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the Natural Order *Polygonaceæ*, of which the typical genus is POLYGONUM.

1874 COOKE *Fungi* 41 The species attack the flowers and anthers of composite and polygonaceous plants.

Polygonal (pŏlĭ·gŏnăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *polygōn-um* POLYGON + -AL. So F. *polygonal.*]

1. Having the form of a polygon; having many, i. e. (usually) more than four, angles (and sides); many-sided. As applied to a solid body, denoting a prismatic or similar form whose base or section is a polygon.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Polygonal column*. 1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 513 Its whole surface is covered with small shallow polygonal cells. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 652 The mutual pressure of cells..converts the spheroidal into polygonal forms. *a*1878 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 195 The polygonal chapter-house is an equally English feature. *Comb.* 1847-9 *Todd's Cyc. Anat.* IV. 516/1 Polygonal-celled serous membranes.

2. *Arith.* Applied to the several series of numbers, each beginning with unity, and obtained by continued summation of the successive terms of an arithmetical progression whose common difference is a whole number. So called because each of these numbers, represented (e. g.) by dots, can be arranged according to a certain rule in the form of the corresponding regular *polygon* (the term being here extended to a figure of any number of sides).

Thus the A. P. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 ... (comm. diff. 1) gives, by summation of successive terms (1, 1+2, 1+2+3, etc.), the series of *triangular* numbers 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21...Similarly, with comm. diff. 2, 3, 4, etc., are obtained the series of *square*, *pentagonal*, *hexagonal*, etc., numbers. The polygonal numbers constitute the first order of figurate numbers: see FIGURATE *ppl. a.* 3 b.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Polygonal Numbers*, are such as are the Sums or Aggregates of Series of Numbers in Arithmetical Progression, beginning with Unity; and so placed, that they represent the Form of a Polygon. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc. s. v., A very general and remarkable property of polygonal numbers was discovered by Fermat:—Every number whatever is the sum of one, two, or three triangular numbers; the sum of one, two, three, or four squares; the sum of one, two, three, four, or five pentagonal numbers; and so on.

b. as *sb.* A polygonal number. *rare.*

1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Polygonal Numbers*,.. are called Polygonals, because the number of points in them may be arranged in the form of the several Polygonal figures in geometry.

Hence **Poly·gonally** *adv.*

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 254 A polygonally-shagreened capsule. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 374 The outermost layer, which .. consists of polygonally prismatic cells in uninterrupted connection.

Poly·gonar, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. type **polygōnār-is*: see prec. and -AR¹.] = prec. 1.

1836 CHL. WISEMAN *Sc. & Relig.* I. ii. 102 The polygonar structures of the ancients.

Polygonate (pŏlĭ·gŏnĕ·t), *a. Nat. Hist. rare*⁻⁰. [f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + γόνυ knee + -ATE².] Having many joints.

1856 THOMAS *Med. Dict.* (1864) 436 *Polygonate*, applied to certain plants and animals.

Polygonetic (pŏ·lĭgonĕ·tik), *a. Zool.* [f. POLY- + Gr. γονεύ-ειν to beget: cf. πολυγονεῖσθαι to produce much offspring.] Producing several broods in a year. So **Polygoneu·tism,** polygonetic character or condition.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Polygonetic*, having several broods or litters every year. *Polygoneutism*, the state of being *Polygonetic*.

† **Polygo·nial,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [f. L. *polygōni-us* polygonal + -AL.] **a.** *adj.* = POLYGONAL *a.* **b.** *sb.* = POLYGON.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 238 Polygonial Turrets. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying*, To find the content of a regular polygonial, or multangular figure. *Ibid.*, [How] to divide triangles, parallelograms, and regular polygonials, in an artificial way.

Polygonic (pŏligo·nik), *a.*¹ *rare.* [f. Gr. πολύγων-ον (see POLYGON) + -IC.] = POLYGONAL *a.* Hence **Polygo·nically** *adv.*

1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 151/1 The earliest buildings were circular, octagonal, or polygonic. 1852 T. WRIGHT *Celt, Roman, & Saxon* (1861) 183 Flag-stones cut square or polygonically.

Polygo·nic, *a.*² [f. POLYGON-UM + -IC.] Pertaining to the botanical genus *Polygonum*; *polygonic acid*, an acrid crystallizable acid, found by Rademacher 1871, in *Polygonum Hydropiper*.

1890 in BILLINGS *Med. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Polygonometry (pŏ·ligonŏ·mĕtri). *Math. rare.* [f. as POLYGON + -METRY. So F. *polygonométrie*.] A branch of mathematics dealing with the measurement and properties of polygons, as trigonometry with those of triangles. Hence **Polygonometric** (pŏ·ligonŏmĕ·trik) *a.*, pertaining to polygonometry.

1811 HUTTON *Course Math.* III. 148 The theorems and problems in Polygonometry bear an intimate connection and close analogy to those in plane trigonometry. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Polygonometric*.

Polygonoscope (pŏlĭ·gŏnŏskōup). [f. as POLYGON + Gr. -σκοπος, -ον viewing, he or that which views.] An instrument on the principle of the kaleidoscope, consisting of two mirrors connected by a hinge, and capable of being set at any required angle, so as to produce an indefinite variety of patterns, which may be copied or photographed for artistic purposes.

1884 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl.

Polygonous (pŏlĭ·gŏnəs), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. *polygōn-um* + -OUS.] = POLYGONAL *a.*

1660 BARROW *Euclid* XII. i. 296 Like polygonous figures.. described in circles .. are one to another, as the squares described of the diameters of the circles. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Column*, Polygonous Column has several sides, or faces: the most regular of these have eight faces.

1789 J. Keir *Dict. Chem.* 172/1 This ammoniacal salt shoots into polygonous crystals. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 726 Harmony of design seems entirely wanting in this vast polygonous building.

‖ **Polygonum** (pŏlĭ·gŏnŭm). *Bot.* [mod.L. *polygonum* (*polygonos, -us, -on* Plin.), a. Gr. πολύγονον knotgrass, etc., f. πολυ-, Poly- + γόνυ knee, joint.] A large and widely distributed genus of plants, type of the N. O. *Polygonaceæ*, consisting of herbs (rarely undershrubs), with swollen stem-joints sheathed by the stipules, and small apetalous flowers, usually with red or white perianth.

It includes knotgrass (*P. aviculare*), snakeweed (*P. Bistorta*), black bindweed (*P. Convolvulus*), water-pepper (*P. Hydropiper*), persicaria (*P. Persicaria*), buckwheat (*P. Fagopyrum* or *Fagopyrum esculentum*), etc. The *polygonum* of Sturt (1833) is a *Muehlenbeckia*, N. O. *Polygonaceæ*.

1706 Phillips, *Polygonum*, Polygony or Knot-grass, an Herb chiefly us'd for stopping all sorts of Fluxes, Wounds [etc.]. 1833 C. H. Sturt *Two Exp. Interior S. Austral.* I. 146 Its [the creek's] bed was choaked up with bulrushes or the polygonum. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 974 The *bidens* .. in general did not vegetate so long as the polygonum. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 580 We also find that the ants rear the young, before the ground is planted, upon the roots of *Setaria* and *Polygonum*.

b. *attrib.* as *polygonum creek, flat* (i.e. covered with a growth of *Polygonum* or *Muehlenbeckia*).

1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* xvi. 190 He had shot more than one polygonum creek, straight and true as an Indian. 1898 — *Rom. Canvass Town* 126 They drew back by degrees into the polygonum flat which at that point bordered the river.

† **Poly·gony.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *polygoni-um* (Scribonius) f. Gr. πολύγονον.] A plant of the genus *Polygonum*; esp. Snakeweed, *P. Bistorta*, the astringent root of which was formerly used in medicine.

1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 30 Take wormode,..and lete it boyle with the Rote þat is callid Pollygony,..and wasshe welle þi mouth therwith. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. v. 32 There, whether yt divine Tobacco were, Or Panachæa, or Polygony, Shee fownd, and brought it to her patient deare. 1706 [see Polygonum].

Polygram (pŏ·lĭgrăm). [f. Poly- + Gr. γραμμη line; (cf. Gr. πολύγραμμος many-lined, Arist.).] A figure or design consisting of many lines. (In quot. 1903 in imitation of *monogram*.)

1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Polygram*, a Geometrical Figure that has many Lines. 1863 R. Townsend *Mod. Geom.* I. 144 A complete figure which in the absence of any as yet generally recognized nomenclature may be termed a polystigm in the former case, and a polygram in the latter. 1903 G. F. Abbott *Tour Macedonia* 43 A mystic design which.. in reality was the imperial polygram. The document, polygram and all, cost me five shillings.

Hence **Polygramma·tic** *a.*, pertaining or relating to a polygram. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polygraph (pŏ·lĭgrăf). [ad. Gr. πολυγράφ-ος, -ον adj. writing much; cf. F. *polygraphe* (1536 in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *poligrapho* (Florio) in sense 4. In senses 1–3, app. directly f. the Greek elements.]

I. 1. a. An apparatus, on the principle of the pantograph, for producing two or more identical drawings or writings simultaneously. b. An apparatus for taking a number of copies of a writing; *esp.* a gelatine copying-pad.

[Cf. 1763 *Hist. Acad. des Sci.* 147 Un instrument, inventé et présenté par M. de Cotteneude auquel il donne le nom de *polygraphe* ou *Copiste habile*.]

1805 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 33, I have laid aside the copying press, for a twelvemonth past, and write always with the polygraph. 1807 Young *Lect. Nat. Phil.* II. 100 An ingenious instrument..by means of which copies may be multiplied with great facility; it is called the polygraph. 1819 Rees *Cycl.* s.v. *Copying*, Fig. 4 represents one of Hawkins' patent polygraphs [Patent dated 1803 No. 2735]. 1829 Mackenzie *Five Thous. Receipts* 394 To frame a polygraph, or instrument for writing two letters at once. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Supp., *Polygraph*, one of the names given to the gelatine copying pad.

† 2. *fig.* (in allusion to Polygraphic 2). A person who imitates, or is a copy of, another; an imitator or imitation. *Obs.*

1794 Coleridge *Lett.* (1895) 117 The move of bepraising a man by enumerating the beauties of his polygraph is at least an original one. 1797 Mrs. M. Robinson *Walsingham* IV. 10 A polygraph is a fellow that apes one's dress and manners.

3. An instrument for obtaining tracings of movements in various parts of the body; a myograph.

1876 A. Ransome *Stethometry* vi. 126 A tube, placed in the trachea of a recently killed dog, is made to communicate with the drum of a polygraph. 1890 in Billings *Med. Dict.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Polygraph*, a syn. for *Myograph*. 1905 H. D. Rolleston *Dis. Liver* 93 J. Mackenzie has made an exhaustive study of hepatic pulsation by means of the polygraph, a modification of the cardiograph.

II. 4. A writer of many or various works; a voluminous author. [Cf. F. *polygraphe* one who writes on many subjects (1536).]

1883 *Century Mag.* VI. 251 M. Jules Claretie, most prolific of polygraphs, has..added another novel to his already long list. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Aug. 152/1 M. Auguste Vitu was..what his own countrymen call a 'polygraph'.

5. A collection of many or various writings. *rare*—°. 1882 in Ogilvie (Annandale).

† **Poly·grapher.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 poll-. [f. Gr. πολυγράφος (see Polygraph) + -er 1.]

1. A writer of Polygraphy (sense 1).

1588 J. Harvey *Disc. Probl.* 29 Whose mightie and wonderfull proceedings no Poligrapher can expresse, or Steganographer decipher.

2. = Polygraph 2.

1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 7, [I] wear my hat in half a dozen positions, so that I defy the mimickry of a polygrapher.

Polygraphic (pŏligræ·fik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Gr. πολυγράφ-ος Polygraph, or f. Polygraphy, + -ic. So F. *polygraphique*.]

1. Writing much; voluminous or copious, as an author; treating of many subjects, as a book. *rare.*

1735 (*title*) Dictionarium Polygraphicum: Or, The Whole Body of Arts Regularly Digested. (*heading of text*) The Polygraphick Dictionary. 1807 T. Horne tr. *Goede's Trav.* II. 131 The polygraphic Nicolls has contrived to swell his work into 20 volumes.

† b. Pertaining to Polygraphy (sense 1). *Obs.*

1791–1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1867) 481/2 This ingenious abbot's [Trithemius] polygraphic attempts at secret writing.

2. Applied to a method of mechanically copying pictures: see Polyography 3 a.

1788 J. Booth (*title*) An Address to the Public on the Polygraphic Art; or the copying or multiplying Pictures, in Oil Colours, by a Chemical and Mechanical Process. 1800 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* IV. 161 These, by means of the polygraphic art, may be multiplied. 1828 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 I. 290/2 Polygraphic transparencies..to be had for next to nothing. 1864 Boulton *Rem. conc. Photogr. supposed of early date* 8 There can .. be little doubt that these pictures are specimens of the 'polygraphic' process.

† 3. *fig.* (in allusion to 2, or to Polygraph 2). That is an exact copy or imitation of another. *Obs.*

1797–1805 S. & Ht. Lee *Canterb. T.* V. 400 A sort of polygraphic copy of a man, that might be seen in some corner of almost every collectinn in London. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* v, He began to doubt whether the Lady Penelope and her maidens .. were not .. actually polygraphic copies of the same individuals.

† b. as *sb.* = Polygraph 2. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1797 Mrs. M. Robinson *Walsingham* II. 100, 'I shall leave Bath to-morrow', cried the polygraphic of Narcissus.

4. Of or pertaining to a polygraph (Polygraph 1 a, 1 b); used for multiplying copies of a drawing or writing; produced, as a copy, by a polygraph.

1828 Webster, *Polygraphic, Polygraphical*.., 2. Done with a polygraph; as, a polygraphic copy or writing. 1883 R. Haloane *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 189/2 Place a sheet of damped polygraphic paper on each page.

So **Polygra·phical** *a.* (in quot. = sense 1 b above: cf. Polygrapher 1).

1588 J. Harvey *Disc. Probl.* 65 A booteles labor, to make a special Analysis, either of their Abcedary and Alphabeticall Spels, or of their Characteristicall, and Polygraphical suttelties. 1828 [see 4 above].

Polygraphy (pŏli·grăfi). [ad. Gr. πολυγραφία a writing much; see prec. So F. *polygraphie* (1561 in Hatz.-Darm.) in sense 1.]

I. † 1. A kind of cipher or secret writing (? a combination of various ciphers, or ? an abbreviated cipher resembling shorthand, i.e. containing much in little space): a. orig. An arbitrary name by Trithemius 1518 for his system of secret writing. b. Applied by Aulay Macaulay to his system of shorthand. *Obs.*

[1518 J. Trithemius (*title*) Poligraphiæ libri VI, cum clave seu enucleatorio.] 1593 R. Harvey *Philad.* 56 The Histories were written in some strange kind of polygraphy and steganography. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. III. v. (1651) 498 Such occult notes,..Polygraphy,..or magnetical telling of their minds. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Polygraphy*,..the art of writing in various unusual manners or cyphers; as also of decyphering the same...The word is usually confounded with steganography and cryptography. 1747 A. Macaulay (*title*) Polygraphy; or Short-Hand made easy.. Being an universal character fitted to all Languages. 1855 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IV. 134/2 These decipherers gave the high-sounding names of Cryptography, Cryptology, Polygraphy, and Steganography, to their art.

II. 2. Much writing; copious or various literary work.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Cambr.* (1662) I. 162 One, considering his Polygraphy, said merrily, 'that he must write whilst he slept, it being unpossible he should do so much when waking'. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 715 Even Sir Walter Scott, with all his multifarious polygraphy—what is he beside the goodly *Summa Theologiæ* of Thomas Aquinas? 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 602/2 It has been too much the fashion to dismiss his wonderful 'polygraphy', his miscellaneous journalism.., with a sort of allowance as merely wonderful of its kind.

III. 3. a. A method of producing copies of paintings, invented by Joseph Booth *c* 1788: see Polygraphic 2.

1788 J. Booth *Addr. Polygraphic Art* 13 Having thus considered the invention of Polygraphy.

b. The use of a polygraph (Polygraph 1 a).

1828 Webster, *Polygraphic, Polygraphical*, pertaining to polygraphy, as a polygraphic instrument. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Polygraphy*...3. The art of making a number of drawings or writings simultaneously. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Polygraphy*. 1. The use of a polygraph.

Poly-groove, -grooved: see Poly- 1.

Polygyn (pŏ·lidʒin). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *polygyn-us*: see Polygynia.] (See quot.)

1828 Webster, *Polygyn*, a plant having many pistils.

Polygynæcial, -œcial (pŏ·lidʒinī·siăl), *a. Bot. rare*—°. [f. Poly- + *gynæcium*, Gynæceum + -al.] Applied to a multiple fruit formed by union of the pistils of several flowers.

1876 Balfour in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 150/2 Multiple fruits are called polygynœcial, as being formed by many gynœcia.

Polygynai·ky. *rare*—¹. [f. Poly- + Gr. γυναικ-, stem of γυνή woman, wife + -y.] = Polygyny.

1880 T. E. Holland *Jurisprudence* (1882) 131 Polygamy, i. e. polygynaiky or polyandry, has been and is recognised as marriage in many parts of the world.

‖ **Polygynia** (pŏlidʒi·niă). [f. mod.L. *polygyn-us*, f. Gr. πολυ-, Poly- + γυνή woman, wife (taken by Linnæus in sense 'pistil').]

1. *Bot.* An order in some classes of the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising plants having flowers with more than 12 styles or stigmas.

[1748 Linnæus *Hortus Upsal.* 154 Polygynia.] 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* II. viii, *Polyginia*, comprehending such Plants as have many Styles. 1770 Ellis in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 528 Dr. Linnæus..places it among the Dodecandria Polygynia.

2. = Polygyny. *rare.*

1865 McLennan *Prim. Marr.* viii. 181 In certain cantons of Media, according to Strabo, polygunia was authorised by express law which ordained every inhabitant to maintain at least seven wives.

Polygy·nian, *a. Bot. rare*—°. [f. prec. 1 + -an.] = Polygynous 1.

1828 Webster, *Polygynian*, having many pistils.

Polygynic (pŏlidʒi·nik), *a. rare.* [f. as Polygyny + -ic.] = Polygynous 2.

1876 H. Spencer *Princ. Sociol.* (1885) I. III. ix. 675 Among the Esquimaux, .. we see, along with monogamic unions, others that are polyandric and polygynic.

Polygy·nious, *a. Bot. rare*—°. [f. mod.L. Polygyni-a + -ous.] = Polygynous 1.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Polygynius*, .. applied to an order..of plants..polygynious.

Polygynist (pŏli·dʒinist). [f. as Polygyny + -ist.] One who practises (or favours) polygyny.

1876 H. Spencer *Princ. Sociol.* I. III. iv. § 285 The Fuegians .. are polygynists. *Ibid.* IX. § 315 The Merovingian kings were polygynists.

Polygynous (pŏli·dʒinəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *polygyn-us* (see Polygynia) + -ous.]

1. *Bot.* Having many pistils, styles, or stigmas; *spec.* belonging to the order *Polygynia*.

1846 Worcester, *Polygynous*, having many styles. *Loudon.* 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 261 Less general .. terms are such as..*Polygynous* (of many pistils).

2. Having more than one, or several, wives (or concubines); practising, pertaining to, or involving polygyny. (Corresp. to Polyandrous 2.)

1874 Sidgwick *Meth. Ethics* xi. 337 A legal polygynous connexion. 1876 Fox Bourne *Locke* I. viii. 429 The frivolous, corrupted, polygynous and polyandrous society by which he was surrounded. 1891 E. Westermarck *Hist. Hum. Marr.* (1894) 439 Even in Africa, the chief centre of polygynous habits, polygyny is an exception.

b. *Zool.* Of a male animal: Having several female mates; characterized by polygyny, as a species. (Corresp. to Polyandrous 2 b.)

Polygyny (pŏli·dʒini). [f. Poly- + Gr. γυνή woman, wife; corresp. to a Gr. type *πολυγυνία, f. πολυ- many + γυνή woman, wife. So mod. F. *polygynie*.] That form of polygamy in which one man has several wives at the same time; plurality of wives (or concubines). (Corresp. to Polyandry.)

1780 M. Madan *Thelyphthora* II. 91 There is not a nation under heaven, where polygyny is more openly practised, than in this Christian country. 1861 *Times* 21 Aug. 10/2 It is doubtless this teaching that polygyny is a divine institution which has such an effect in repressing the rebellious instincts of the women. 1876 H. Spencer *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) I. 646 Where wife-stealing is now practised, it is commonly associated with polygyny. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 24 Nov. 398/3 The license, not of polygamy but of polygyny, was completely established in the case of kings.

b. *Zool.* Of a male animal: The having more than one female mate.

Polygyral: see Poly- 1.

‖ **Polyhæmia** (pŏlihī·miă). *Path.* Also **polyemia, -æmia, -hemia.** [mod.L., a. Gr. πολυαιμία, f. πολυ-, Poly- + αἷμα blood.] Fullness or excess of blood; plethora.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Polyæmia*, abundance of blood; an old term for true Plethora. 1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 61 Recent experiments on animals render improbable the existence of a permanent polyæmia. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 543 Polyhæmia, and polycythæmia as well, are in most cases only transitory states.

Polyhalite (pŏlihæ·ləit). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *polyhalit* (Stromeyer, 1818), f. Gr. πολυ-, Poly- + ἅλς salt: see -ite 1.] Hydrous sulphate of calcium, potassium, and magnesium, usually occurring in fibrous masses of a red or yellowish colour.

1818 *Q. Jrnl. Sc.* VI. 170 It .. has now received the name of polyhalite. 1852 *Phillips' Introd. Min.* 538 Polyhalite .. is found with rock salt. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xvi. 305 These deposits consist of a series of saliferous strata —carnallite..polyhalite, etc.

Polyhedra, pl. of Polyhedron.

Polyhedral (pŏlihī·drăl, -he·drăl), *a.* Also **polyedral.** [f. Gr. πολύεδρος (Plut.) (f. πολυ-, Poly- + ἕδρα base, side of a solid figure) + -al.]

1. Of the form of a polyhedron; having many faces or sides, as a solid figure or body.

1811 PINKERTON *Petralogy* I. 324 A granular serpentine,.. which..splits in small polyhedral fragments. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 81 The fat vesicles .. assume a polyhedral figure more or less regular. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 47 Starch..occurs as minute..polyhedral granules.

2. Pertaining or relating to a polyhedron; in *Higher Algebra* applied to a class of functions.

1880 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* XI. 183 The functions so transformable into themselves must be Polyhedral functions ..the linear transformations..corresponding to the rotations whereby the spherical polyhedron can be brought into coincidence with its own original position.

3. Of an angle: Formed by three or more planes meeting at a point. (Usually called a *solid angle*.) Cf. DIHEDRAL. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Polyhedric (pŏlihe·drik), *a.* Also **polyedric**. [f. as prec. + -IC.] = prec. 1. Also *fig.* 'many-sided'.

1819 SHELLEY *P. Bell the Third* Ded., Peter is a polyhedric Peter, or a Peter with many sides... He is a Proteus of a Peter. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xliii. (1856) 400 The ice, broken into polyhedric masses, gave at a few hundred yards no indications to the eye of the lines of separation. 1893 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Jan. 88/1 Most questions are polyhedric.

So **Polyhe·drical** *a. rare.*

1663 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Colours* 1. iii. § 6 The protuberant particles may be of very great variety of figures, spherical, elliptical, polyedrical, and some very irregular. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 42 They all seem like Fragments of Crystal ..of irregular polyhedrical figures. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II. 199 Which body must be spherical or polyedrical.

Polyhedrometry (*-o·*mĕtri). [f. POLYHEDRON + -METRY, after *geometry* or *trigonometry*.] That part of solid geometry which deals with the numbers of faces, edges, and angles of polyhedra. Hence **Polyhedrometric** (*-o*me·trik) *a.*, pertaining to polyhedrometry. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polyhedron (pŏlihē·drŏn, -he·drŏn). Also **polyedron**. Pl. **-a** (rarely **-ons**). [a. Gr. πολύεδρον a polyhedron, prop. neut. of πολύεδρος adj.: see POLYHEDRAL.] *Geom.* A solid figure contained by many (i. e., usually, more than six) plane faces; a many-sided solid. Hence, a material body having such a form.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XII. xvii. 377 A solide of many sides (which is called a Polyhedron). 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 289 In the Sphere *EDF* inscribe a Polyedron. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Gnomonic Polyhedron*, is a stone with several faces, whereon are projected various kinds of dials. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) I. vii. 181 Holding a pair of compasses, and by his side a Polyedron, composed of twelve pentagons. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xii. 368 The little polyhedra become converted into laminæ.

fig. 1851 J. HAMILTON *Royal Preacher* xiv. (1854) 180 They are the polyhedrons of the Church, each punctilio of their own forming a several face.

b. *spec.* A lens having many facets, multiplying the image of an object; a multiplying-glass.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The eye, through a polyhedron, sees the object repeated as many times as there are sides. 1764 REID *Inquiry* VI. xii. (1801) 272 Instances wherein the same object may appear double, triple, or quadruple to one eye, without the help of a polyhedron or multiplying glass.

Polyhe·drous, *a.* Also **polyedrous**. [f. as POLYHEDRAL + -OUS.] = POLYHEDRAL.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 531 The same Object beheld through a Polyedrous Glass .. is thereby rendred Manifold to the Spectator. 1769 RASPE in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 582 Many of these are formed in polyedrous pillars. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 586 He not only sees double, but through the polyedrous eyes of a dragon-fly.

Polyhistor (pŏlihi·stŏr). Also **6 polihistor**. [a. Gr. πολυΐστωρ very learned, f. πολυ-, POLY- + ἵστωρ (see HISTORY).] A man of much or varied learning; a great scholar.

[1573–80 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 166 He hath bene countid heer..a πολυΐστωρ, and in deed is so commonly termid amongst us.] 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 63 In poets, philosophers, polihistors, antiquaries, philologers, schoolemen, and other learned discoursers. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 453 So great a polyhistor as Ioseph Scaliger. 1885 MASSON *Carlyle* ii. 63 Himself a polyhistor or accomplished universal scholar.

So **Polyhisto·rian** = *polyhistor*; **Polyhisto·ric** *a.*, of or pertaining to a polyhistor, widely erudite; **Polyhi·story,** the character or quality of a polyhistor, wide or varied learning.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. iii. 20 Alexander the *Polyhistorian cites this. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 808 He regrets the loss also of many Polyhistorians, as, Theopompus, Phavorinus, and Alexander Polyhistor. 1881 MASSON *De Quincey* xi. 137 Much of that *polyhistoric character, that multifariousness of out-of-the-way learning. 1819 J. RICHARDSON *Kant's Logic* 61 Mere *polyhistory is, so to say, learning which is cyclopic, or wants an eye—that of philosophy. 1869 A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. III. iii. 509 Sophistry..thus necessarily led to a vain and superficial polyhistory, such as was most fully represented in the person of Hippias of Elis.

Poly-laminated to **-lobular**: see POLY- 1.

Polyle, variant of PULLAILE *Obs.*, poultry.

Polylogy (pŏli·lŏdʒi). *rare.* Also 7 **polu-**. [ad. Gr. πολυλογία, f. πολυλόγος loquacious: see POLY- and -LOGY.] Much speaking, loquacity. So **Poly·logize** *v. intr.* (*nonce-wd.*), to talk much.

1602 R. T. *Five Godlie Serm.* 287 Vsing Polulogies and Battologies that is vaine repetitions, and much babblings. 1621 T. GRANGER *On Eccles.* 115 Many words, (batologie or polylogie) .. are signes of a foole. 1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. ii, I have 'polylogized' quite long enough. 1890 *My Curates* 19 Mr. Slimmer's vigorous energy in polylogy (if I may coin a word).

Polyloquent to **-mastigous**: see POLY- 1.

Polymastodont (pŏlimæ·stŏdŏnt), *a.* and *sb. Palæont.* [f. mod.L. *Polymastodon, -ont-*, f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + μαστός breast, nipple + ὀδούς tooth: cf. MASTODON.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the genus *Polymastodon* or family *Polymastodontidæ* of small extinct N. American marsupials, having numerous tubercles on the molar teeth. **b.** *sb.* A marsupial of this genus or family.

Polymath (pŏ·limæþ), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 7 polumathe. [ad. Gr. πολυμαθής having learnt much, f. πολυ- much + μαθ-, stem of μανθάνειν to learn. So F. *polymathe*.] A person of much or varied learning; one acquainted with various subjects of study.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (1676) 4/2 To be thought and held Polumathes and Polyhistors. *a* 1840 MOORE *Devil among Schol.* 7 The Polymaths and Polyhistors, Polyglots and all their sisters. 1855 M. PATTISON *Ess.* I. 290 He belongs to the class which German writers..have denominated 'Polymaths'. 1897 O. SMEATON *Smollett* ii. 30 One of the last of the mighty Scots polymaths.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Very learned.

1881 *Athenæum* 31 Sept. 300/3 [His] literary criticism..is generally judicious and free from 'polymath terminology'. 1893 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Dec. 657/1 A polymath headmaster.

So **Polyma·thic** *a.*, pertaining to a polymath, characterized by varied learning; † **Poly·mathist** = *polymath*; **Poly·mathy** [ad. Gr. πολυμαθία], much or varied learning, acquaintance with many branches of knowledge.

1828 WEBSTER, **Polymathic*, pertaining to polymathy. 1849 OTTÉ tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* II. 541 Necessity for a certain amount of polymathic learning. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 322 An Atlas of Learning, the only *Polymathist of the World. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. viii. 13 Polymathists, that stand poring..upon a moth-eaten Author. 1642 HARTLIB *Ref. Schools* 53 That high, and excellent learning, which men, for the large extent of it, call *Polymathie. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. ii. 88 Aristotle.. exhibits .. much of that polymathy which he transmitted to the Peripatetics generally. 1895 BENEKE *Comparetti's Vergil in Mid. Ages* 224 The tendency .. of the scholars of the time,..was entirely towards polymathy.

Polymatype (pŏ·limătəip). *Printing.* [a. F. *polymatype*, arbitrary f. POLY- + TYPE *sb.*] A method, now disused, of casting a large number of types at one operation. Also *attrib.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1896 T. L. DE VINNE *Moxon's Mech. Exerc., Printing* 416 Didot's polymatype mould, made to cast fifty types at one operation.

† **Polyme·chany.** *Obs. rare.* Also poli-. [ad. Gr. πολυμηχανία fullness of resources, inventiveness, f. πολυμήχανος adj., f. πολυ-, POLY- + μηχανή contrivance, MACHINE.] Multifarious contrivance or invention.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* iv. Wks. (Grosart) I. 230 In actuall Experimentes, and polymechany, nothing too-profound.

Polymely (pŏ·limĭli). *Anat.* [ad. mod.L. *polymelia*, f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + μέλος limb.] The occurrence of supernumerary or redundant limbs or members, as a monstrosity. So **Polyme·lian** *a.*, exhibiting polymely.

1890 *Cent. Dict., Polymelian..Polymely.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1899 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 857 *note* (Cassell *Suppl.*), New growths comparable to the bifid or trifid regenerated tails of Lizards, and to the polydactyly and even polymely arising from mutilations in Batrachians.

Polymeni·scous, *a.* [f. POLY- + MENISCUS + -OUS.] Composed of many lenses, as the eye of an insect.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 492 (*Arthropoda*) A polymeniscous eye. 1899 J. A. THOMSON *Outl. Zool.* xiv. 304 They have only one lense (monomeniscous), whereas the compound forms have many lenses (polymeniscous).

Polymer (pŏ·limə1). *Chem.* [mod. (Berzelius, 1830) f. Gr. πολυμερ-ής having many parts, manifold, f. πολυ-, POLY- + μέρος part, share; so mod.F. *polymère* adj. See ISOMER.] A substance polymeric with another; any one of a series of polymeric compounds.

1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 314 Cyanuric Acid. .. This polymer of cyanic acid is a solid crystalline substance formed on heating urea. 1889 CROLL *Stellar Evol.* 95 The bodies thus formed are known as polymers.

Polymeric (pŏlime·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IC, after Ger. *polymerisch* (Berzelius, 1830).] Of two or more compounds, or of one compound in relation to another (const. *with*): Composed of the same elements in the same proportions, but so that the numbers of atoms of the several elements in the molecule in one substance are some multiple of those in another, and thus the molecular weight of the one is the same multiple of that of the other. (Distinguished from ISOMERIC.)

1847 TURNER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) 175 The second case of isomerism is that of bodies in which, while the relative proportion of the elements are the same, the absolute number of atoms of each element, and consequently the equivalent or atomic weights of the compounds, differ..Such compounds are called polymeric. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* viii. (ed. 2) 265 Olefiant gas and cetene are polymeric bodies. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 233 Asserted to be polymeric with bilirubin.

Polymeride (pŏ·limĕrəid). *Chem.* [f. as POLYMER + -IDE.] = POLYMER.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. i. 5 The formation of isomerides, metamerides, and polymerides .. can only be accounted for by supposing that differences of chemical arrangement occur in these different cases. 1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* I. 10 Essential oil of turpentine being converted into a mixture of several of these polymerides, by simple exposure to a heat of 460°.

Polymerism (pŏli·mĕriz'm). [f. as POLYMER + -ISM; cf. F. *polymérisme*.]

1. *Chem.* The condition of being polymeric.

1847 TURNER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) 679 It is by the assumption of compound radicals, that we are enabled to explain the numerous cases of isomerism and polymerism which occur in organic chemistry. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* viii. (ed. 2) 265 The former case Berzelius has distinguished by the term polymerism; the latter, by that of metamerism. 1882 STALLO *Concepts Mod. Physics* 302 This rule applies..likewise to cases of allotropy and polymerism.

2. *Biol.* The condition of being polymerous.

1849 CRAIG, *Polymerism*, the state of monstrosity in which an animal or plant is characterized by the presence of a multiplicity of parts. 1871 ALLMAN *Monogr. Gymnoblastic Hydroids* I. p. xiv, Polymerism...Simple multiplicity of the component zooids of the colony.

Polymerize (pŏ·limĕrəiz), *v.* [f. as POLYMER + -IZE.]

1. *Chem.* a. *trans.* To render polymeric; to form a polymer of. b. *intr.* To become polymeric; to be converted into a polymer.

1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 247 That..two molecules of the same body, when formed side by side, shall become polymerized or dimerized into a compound of double equivalent weight. 1883 *Athenæum* 7 Apr. 447/3 M. Berthelot..is led to suspect that .. the various kinds of carbon which occur in nature are in reality polymerized products of the true element carbon.

2. *Biol.* (*trans.*) To render polymerous.

1879 W. DITTMAR in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 98/1 *note*, The vibriones are seemingly nothing more than polymerized bacteria, with intensified powers of locomotion. With regard to their position in the world of life, present evidence leaves it uncertain whether they are plants or animals.

Hence **Poly·meriza·tion,** the action or process of polymerizing; formation of polymers.

1880 *Nature* XXIII. 193/2 This one fundamental form yields our ordinary elements and many others by ordinary polymerisation. 1900 *Nation* (N.Y.) 10 May 366/2 That the same matter exists everywhere throughout the stellar system in a few different grades of evolution—that is, of polymerization and combinations of polymers—depending upon the temperature to which it is subjected.

Po·lymerone. *Chem. rare.* [a. F. *polymérone* (Laurent), f. as POLYMER + -ONE a.] An organic compound constituted of two or more aplones or simple groups of molecules, as salicin, $= C_6H_{12}O_6 + C_7H_6O_2 - H_2O$. Also *attrib.*

1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 30 We regard highly complex or polymerone bodies as compounds formed by the union of less complex or aplone bodies with one another. *Ibid.* 83 Capable of entering into combination with one another .. to form still more numerous and complicated polymerone bodies.

Polymerosomatous (pŏlimĕrōsō·mătəs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *polymerosōmātus* (f. Gr. πολυμερής having many parts + σῶμα (σωματ-) body) + -OUS.] Having the body composed of many segments, as in the order of *Arachnida* containing the scorpions and allied animals.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Polymerosomatus*, applied by Leach to an Order (*Polymerosomata*) of the *Arachnides Cephalotomata*, having the body formed of a long series of rings: polymerosomatous.

Polymerous (pŏ·limĕrəs), *a.* [f. as POLYMER + -OUS.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* Composed of many parts, members, or segments.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Polymerus*,..applied by Blainville to the *Chetopoda*, which have numerous articulations: polymerous. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 915 *Polymerous*, consisting of many parts. 1869 *Student* II. 12 Polymerous leaves are those in which the bundles anastomose once or more between their two extremities. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 71 In these regions the leucocytes were mainly polymerous or multinuclear.

2. *Chem.* = POLYMERIC. *rare*—°.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Polymetallism to **-microscope**: see POLY- 1.

Polymeter (pŏli·mĭtə1). [mod. f. POLY- + -METER: in F. *polymètre*.] A technical or trade name given to various measuring devices.

Among these are: a. 'An instrument for measuring angles' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). b. An apparatus for testing the distance between railway rails, and detecting inequalities of elevation [= F. *polymètre*, of Couturier 1879]. c. A form of hygrometer with thermometer and tables of dew-points, etc., attached (Funk's *Stand. Dict.*).

Polymignite (pŏlimi·gnəit). *Min.* [Named by Berzelius, 1824, f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + μιγνύναι to mix + -ITE 1.] A rare mineral, containing the oxides of titanium, zirconium, yttrium, iron, cerium, calcium, manganese, and other metals; occurring in thin slender black crystals with submetallic lustre.

1816 *Thomson's Ann.* XI. 23, I have named it Polymignite, from the multiplicity of its elements. **1892** DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 743 The axial ratios of polymignite and æschynite are closely similar.

†**Po·lymite, polimite,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *poli-, polymite*, ad. late L. *poly-, polimitus* of many colours (Vulg. *Gen.* xxxvii. 3, tr. Gr. ποικίλος in LXX), a. Gr. πολύμιτος composed of many threads.] Woven of many different, or different-coloured, threads; many-coloured, as a garment.

c **1410** LYDG. *Life Our Lady* MS. Soc. Antiq. 134 lf. 13 (Halliw.) Of 3onge Josephe the cote polimite [= Vulg. *tunicam polymitam*] Wrouȝte by the power of alle the Trinite. **1412–20** — *Chron. Troy* III. xxii. (1555), Though my wede be not pollymyte As of coloures forth I wyll endyte. [**1876** ROCK *Text. Fabr.* i. 3 So as to work the cloths called polymita.]

†**Po·lymix,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. F. *polymixe* (Rabelais), ad. L. *polymyxos* (Martial), f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + μύξα lamp-nozzle.] Having many wicks.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxxiii, Martial's Polymix Lantern made a very good Figure there. [**1832** GELL *Pompeiana* I. vi. 94 Names expressive of the number of burners, as..polymixi.]

Polymorph (pɒ·limɔ̄f). [mod. f. Gr. πολύ-μορφ-ος of many forms, f. πολυ-, POLY- + μορφή form. Cf. F. *polymorphe* adj. multiform.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* A polymorphous organism, or an individual of a polymorphous species.

1828 WEBSTER, *Polymorph*, a name given by Soldani to a numerous tribe or series of shells, which are very small, irregular and singular in form, and which cannot be referred to any known genus. *Dict. Nat. Hist.* **1890** in *Cent. Dict.* **1895** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Polymorph*, one of a series the members of which are characterised by *Polymorphism*.

2. *Chem.* and *Min.* A substance that crystallizes in two or more different forms: see POLYMORPHOUS 3. **1890** in *Cent. Dict.*

3. *Biol.* A polymorpho-nuclear leucocyte.

1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 583 The polymorpho-nuclear neutrophiles, or as I shall call them for the sake of brevity, polymorphs...There is no relation between the transitionals and the polymorphs. *Ibid.* 584 They [transitionals] are not increased in number in the blood in a polymorph leucocytosis.

Polymorphean, *a. rare.* [irreg. f. as POLYMORPH, after words in *-ean*.] = POLYMORPHOUS 1.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Polymorphean*, of many forms or fashions. **1658** in PHILLIPS. **1874** tr. *Lange's Comm. Zeph.* 30 The polymorphean practice of error.

Polymorphic (pɒlimɔ̄·rfik), *a.* [f. as POLYMORPH + -IC.]

1. Multiform; = POLYMORPHOUS 1.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 49 Every animal was a symbol or form of the great polymorphic deity. *Ibid.* III. 642 The polymorphic images of the principal hero-god. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 17 Apr. 5/1 Other varieties of independent fancy, in which word-twisting scholars have chosen to discover but the one polymorphic and elusive sun-god.

2. *Nat. Hist.*, etc. = POLYMORPHOUS 2.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ii. (1860) 46 Genera which have been called 'protean' or 'polymorphic', in which the species present an inordinate amount of variation. **1881** *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 621 Polymorphic states of a Phoma. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 416 The shape of the nucleus is constantly undergoing variation, for which reason it is generally described as polymorphic.

Polymorphism (pɒlimɔ̄·rfiz'm). [f. as POLYMORPH + -ISM; so F. *polymorphisme*.] The condition or character of being polymorphous; the occurrence of something in several different forms.

1. *gen.*: cf. POLYMORPHOUS 1.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 699 The various portraits of her majesty astonish by their perplexing poly- or heteromorphism. **1871** H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. (1872) 112 This polymorphism of the Christian character .. secures the charm and the contrast of an endless variety.

2. *Nat. Hist.*, etc.: cf. POLYMORPHOUS 2.

1857 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 101 The perplexing subject of polymorphism. **1874** COOKE *Fungi* 4 What is now known of the polymorphism of fungi. **1899** CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* i. (ed. 4) 56 The plague bacillus exhibits an unusual degree of polymorphism.

3. *Chem.* and *Min.*: cf. POLYMORPHOUS 3.

1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) II. vii. 400 *note*, The difficulties introduced into the study of minerals by the discovery of isomorphism and polymorphism. **1878** GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 83 Dimorphism and trimorphism are particular cases of polymorphism.

Polymorphi·stic, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ISTIC.] Of or relating to polymorphism.

1897 *Nat. Science* Aug. 107 We find in Kützing the belief that lower algae transform themselves into higher forms, even into moss-protonema. Hitherto these polymorphistic ideas..have not succeeded in establishing themselves.

Polymorpho-, combining form repr. Gr. πολύ-μορφος multiform (cf. POLYMORPHIC, POLYMORPHOUS): in **Polymorpho-ce·llular** *a.*, 'composed of cells of various shapes' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895); **Polymorpho-nu·clear, -nu·cleate** *adjs.*, having several nuclei of various shapes.

1901 *Lancet* 23 Mar. 848/1 A leucocytic count now gave: large mononuclear, 24 per cent.; small mononuclear, 10 per cent.; and polymorphonuclear, 66 per cent. **1901** *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 29 June 1606 The polymorphonuclear leucocytes are essentially derived from the bone marrow. **1904** *Ibid.* 10 Sept. 560 The polymorpho-nucleate cell.

Polymorphous (pɒlimɔ̄·rfəs), *a.* [f. Gr. πολύ-μορφ-ος (f. πολυ-, POLY- + μορφή shape) multiform + -OUS.] Having, assuming, or occurring in, many or various forms; multiform.

1. *gen.*

1823 DE QUINCEY *Herder* Wks. 1863 XII. 116, I still find it difficult to form any judgment of an author so 'many-sided' (to borrow a German expression)—so polymorphous as Herder. **1888** M. THOMPSON in *Literature* (N. Y.) 22 Sept. 330 Hayne .. did not take kindly to that flexible, elastic, polymorphous vehicle through which .. our later poets deliver their imaginings. **1894** ABP. BENSON in *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Sept. 1898, 1/3 These terrors of a polymorphous religion in which a child is being taught in one standard by a Baptist, and in the next by a Congregationalist, and in the next by a Roman Catholic, and in the next by an agnostic, do not exist.

2. *Nat. Hist.*, *Biol.*, *Path.* a. Having or occurring in several different forms in different individuals, or in different conditions of growth; having many varieties: as a species of animal or plant, the zooids of a compound organism, an eruptive disease, etc. b. Assuming various forms successively; of changing form: as an amœba, infusorian, etc. c. Passing through several markedly different forms in successive stages of development; having several definitely marked metamorphoses.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxv. (1794) 368 There is a species of Medicago called polymorphous or many-form. **1828** STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 447 Infusoria. Microscopic animals, gelatinous, transparent, polymorphous, and contractile. **1856** W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 56 Stentor...Body conical, from its contractility polymorphous. **1876** DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 55 The polymorphous erythemata. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 636 A polymorphous eruption accompanied by itching.

3. *Chem.* and *Min.* Crystallizing in two or more forms, esp. in forms belonging to different systems; dimorphous or trimorphous.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 687 *Polymorphism.* A body is said to be polymorphous when it crystallises in two or more forms not derivable one from the other.

4. *Mus.* Applied to contrapuntal compositions in which the subjects are treated in various ways, as by inversion, augmentation, diminution, etc.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* **1898** in STAINER & BARRETT *Dict.*

Polymorphy (pɒ·limɔ̄fi). [ad. Gr. πολυμορφία multiformity: see POLYMORPHOUS and -Y; so F. *polymorphie*.] = POLYMORPHISM.

1846 WORCESTER, *Polymorphy*, state of having many forms. *Ec. Rev.* **1874** COOKE *Fungi* 185 Two distinct kinds of phenomena have been grouped under the term 'polymorphy'.

Poly-mountain: see POLY c.

Polymyarian (pɒ·li,məi,ē·riăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Polymyārii-* pl. (Schneider) (f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + μῦς, μῦ- muscle + *-ari-us*: see -ARY^{1}) + -AN.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the section *Polymyarii* of Nematode worms, having many muscle-cells in each quadrant of the body. b. *sb.* A worm of this section.

Polymyodian (pɒ·li,məi,ō·diăn), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *Polymyōdi* pl. (Müller 1847) (irreg. f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + μῦς muscle + ᾠδή song) + -AN: cf. MESOMYODIAN.] Belonging to the division *Polymyodi* of passerine birds, having numerous muscles of the syrinx or 'song-muscles': corresponding to OSCINES 2. Also (erron.) **Polymy·oid** *a.*

1867 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 471 In no one of them does the structure of the skull differ so much from that of a typical polymyodian Coracomorph (e.g. one of the Corvidæ) as does that of the also polymyodian Coccothraustes.

Polymyositis: see POLY- 1.

Polymythy (pɒ·limiþi). [ad. mod.L. *polymȳthia*, f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + μῦθος fable, story + *-ia*, -Y: cf. Gr. πολύμῡθος wordy, full of story.] Combination of a number of stories in one narrative or dramatic work.

[**1725** POPE *Odyssey* I. *View Epic Poem* iv. p. xii, This Multiplication cannot be call'd a vicious and irregular *Polymythia*.] **1727–41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Polymythy*,..a multiplicity of fables in an epic or dramatic poem. **1879** *N. Shaks. Soc. Trans.* 46* Polymythy..in Shakespeare's Dramatic Poems.

Polyneme (pɒ·linēm). [ad. mod.L. *Polynēm-us* (Gronovius 1754), f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + νῆμα thread.] A fish of the genus *Polynemus* or family *Polynemidæ*, found in tropical seas, and characterized by having the lower part of each pectoral fin divided into a number of slender rays. So **Polyne·miform** *a.*, having the form or structure of a polyneme; **Polyne·moid** *a.*, resembling a polyneme; *sb.* a polynemoid fish.

1828 WEBSTER, *Polyneme...Pennant.*

Polynesia (pɒlinē·ʃiă, -siă). [mod.L. form of F. *Polynésie* (De Brosses 1756), f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + νῆσος island.

(It has been asserted that the name had been used by certain authors two centuries before De Brosses. This is an error, app. founded on the circumstance that De Brosses in the *Table des Articles* of his *Histoire*, arranges the voyages under his three heads of *Magellanie*, *Australie*, and *Polynésie*, and also uses these designations in the headings which he prefixes to the narratives themselves, in the originals of which no such terms occur. These headings are retained by Callander in his *Terra Australis*, 1766 (an unacknowledged transl. of De Brosses).]

Collective name for the numerous small islands in the Pacific Ocean, east of Australia and the Malay archipelago (or, in restricted sense, for those east of Melanesia and Micronesia). Hence allusively.

[**1756** DE BROSSES *Hist. Navig. aux Terres Australes* Pref. 2 La division de la terre australe y étoit faite [i.e. in a memoir previously read by De Brosses to a private literary society, which formed the germ of his *Histoire*], relativement à ces trois mers, en Magellanique, Polynésie et Australasie. *Ibid.* vi, Surtout dans la Polynésie.] **1766** J. CALLANDER *Terra Australis Cognita* I. 49 We [i.e. De Brosses] call the third division *polynesia*, being composed of all those islands, which are found dispersed in the vast Pacific Ocean. *Ibid.* 73 (*Heading*) Ferdinand Magellan to Magellanica and Polynesia [DE BROSSES I. 121 Ferdinand Magellan en Magellanique & en Polynésie]. **1815** TUCKEY *Maritime Geog.* IV. **1842** M. RUSSELL *Polynesia* i. 22 The name Polynesia was first applied to this interesting portion of the globe by the learned President de Brosses, in his *History of Navigation*.

fig. **1889** *Cornh. Mag.* July 69 On the floor a polynesia of spittoons in a sea of sawdust.

Polynesian (pɒlinē·ʃiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. POLYNESIA + -AN; cf. F. *polynésien*.] a. *adj.* Belonging to Polynesia. b. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Polynesia, a South Sea islander.

1828 WEBSTER, *Polynesian*, pertaining to Polynesia. **1842** M. RUSSELL *Polynesia* i. 33 The Indo-Americans and Polynesians are one people. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxxviii. 458 The possibility of an early communication between South America and the Polynesian world. **1899** ELLA in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* XXIX. 158 Tongues of mixed Polynesian and Melanesian origin.

Polynesic (pɒlinē·sik), *a. Path.* [f. as POLYNESIA + -IC.] Occurring in insulated patches.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 50 Multilocular sclerosis, Polynesic sclerosis.

Polyneuritis: see POLY- 1.

‖ **Polynia** (pɒli·niă). Also **-nya.** [Russ. полынья *polúinya* a rotten place in the ice, an open place amidst ice, f. root of *pole*, *polyana* field.] A space of open water in the midst of ice, esp. in the arctic seas.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* (1856) 544 It is an annulus, a ring surrounding an area of open water—the Polynya, or Iceless Sea. **1856** — *Arct. Expl.* I. xx. 244 The streamholes (stromhols) of the Greenland coast, the polynia of the Russians. **1870** J. K. LAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iv. 235 Adm. Von Wrangell found open water—or what is now often called a 'Polynia', an open sea. **1894** CAPT. F. G. JACKSON *Thous. Days in Arctic* (1899) I. 39 Lay all day in a 'polynia'.

Polynoid (pɒ·linoɪid), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Polynoidæ*, pl. f. generic name *Polynoë* (Savigny *Système des Annélides*, 1809), f. Gr. Πολυνόη, name of one of the Nereids or sea-nymphs of Greek mythology: cf. πολύνοος much thinking, thoughtful. See -ID.] a. *adj.* Belonging or allied to the genus *Polynoë* (pɒli·noɪī) of polychæte worms, having a flat body covered with a series of plates or elytra. b. *sb.* A polynoid worm.

1896 *Camb. Nat. Hist.* II. 262 Probably the typical number [of tentacles] is three .. as in Polynoids, Syllidæ, and some Eunicidæ.

Polynome (pɒ·linōm), *sb.* and *a. rare.* Also **-nom.** [Back formation f. next.]

A. *sb.* = POLYNOMIAL B. 1.

1828 WEBSTER, *Polynome*, in *Algebra*, a quantity consisting of many terms. **1868** SANDEMAN *Pelicotelics* 113 A polynome is said to be homogeneous of which all the terms are homogeneous.

B. *adj.* Having many names.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 130 His father was as well known as polynom Wellesley.

Polynomial (pɒlinō·miăl), *a.* and *sb.* [Hybrid f. POLY- after BINOMIAL (irreg. f. L. *nōmen* name).]

A. *adj.* 1. *Alg.* Consisting of many terms; multinomial. *Polynomial theorem* (also called *multinomial theorem*): an extension of the binomial theorem, for the expansion of any power of a polynomial expression.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Polynomial*, or *Multinomial Roots*, in Mathematicks, are such as are composed of many Nomes, Parts or Members; as, $a+b+d+c$. **1706** in PHILLIPS.

2. Consisting of, or characterized by, many names or terms: as the old scientific nomenclature in which species were denoted by names of more than two terms, or any modern nomenclature in which the genus, species, sub-species, variety, etc. are indicated by a number of terms (instead of only the genus and species by two terms: see BINOMIAL A. 2).

1828 WEBSTER, *Polynomial*, containing many names or terms.

B. *sb.* 1. *Alg.* An expression consisting of many terms; a multinomial.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 273 Those knit together by both Signs are called..by some Multinomials, or Polynomials, that is, many named. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., To raise a polynomial to any given power, may be done by Sir Isaac Newton's binomial theorem. *c* **1865** in *Circ. Sc.* I. 481/1 We conclude that the polynomial is not a square. **1906** *Athenæum* 19 May 613/3 The Expansion of Polynomials in Series of Functions.

2. A scientific name consisting of many terms (see A. 2).

1885 *Nature* XXXI. 413/1 Trinomials—that is the usage of three names, of which the last is that of the sub-species—are in great favour...Quadrinomials and Polynomials must necessarily follow.

Hence **Polyno·mialism**, a system of polynomial nomenclature; **Polyno·mialist**, one who uses or favours polynomial nomenclature.

Polynomic (pŏlinǫ·mik), *a. rare.* [f. Polynome + -ic.] = Polynomial A. 1, 2.

1868 Sandeman *Pelicoteties* 112 The symbolized result of ..a Polynomic Expression or Polynome in *x*. 1898 *Nature* 1 Dec. 114/2 To make a polynomic terminology of members run parallel with a polyphyletic development.

Polynuclear to **-ommatous**: see Poly- 1.

Polyodont (pŏ·li|ŏdŏnt), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Polyodon*, *-ont-* (Lacépède 1798), generic name, ad. Gr. πολυόδους, *-οδοντ-* having many teeth, f. πολυ-, Poly- + ὀδοντ- stem of ὄδους tooth; so F. *polyodonte*.] a. *adj.* Having many teeth; *spec.* belonging to the genus *Polyodon* or family *Polyodontidæ* of fishes, which in the young state have numerous crowded teeth. b. *sb.* A fish of this genus or family.

Polyonym (pŏ·li|ŏnim). *rare.* [ad. Gr. πολυώνυμ-ος: see Polyonymous.]

1. Each of a number of different words having the same meaning; = Synonym. *rare* or *Obs.*

1858 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 241/1 The Stoics wished to substitute the term polyonyms for that of synonyms, and no reader of Plato will need to be reminded of the banter with which Prodicus is more than once assailed on account of his lectures on synonyms.

2. Proposed by Coues for: A scientific name (of a species, etc.) consisting of more than three terms.

1884 Coues in *Auk* Oct. 321, I would therefore suggest and recommend as follows:—.. *Polyonym.* An onym consisting of more than three terms.

3. Used by Buck for a technical term consisting of two or more words, as *pia mater*, *ascending vena cava*.

1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 518/1 There are two methods of securing mononyms from pre-existing polyonyms: A. By the omission of unessential words...B. By the compounding of two or more of the separate words. *Ibid.* 524/1 In reducing polyonyms to mononyms the retained word should be as distinctive as possible.

So **Polyo·nymal**, *a.* = Polynomial A. 2; **Polyo·nymist** = Polynomialist.

Polyonymic (pŏli|ǫni·mik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ic.] Of the nature of a polyonym or name consisting of several words.

1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 516/2 The conversion of the polyonymic, simile name into one which is mononymic and metaphorical, may commonly be effected by omitting the common noun and reducing the adjective to the substantive from which it was derived.

Polyonymous (pŏli|ǫ·nimǝs), *a.* Also 9 *erron.* **-onomoua.** [f. Gr. πολυώνυμος having many names (f. πολυ-, Poly- + ὄνομα, Æol. ὄννυμα name) + -ous: cf. *anonymous*.] Having many names or titles; called or known by several different names.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 477 The supreme God amongst the Pagans was polyonymous, and worshipped under several personal names. 1754 Fielding *Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1882 VII. 97 That polyonymous officer aforesaid. *a* 1843 Southey *Doctor* ccix. (1848) 565/2 The polyonomous Arabian philosopher Zechariah Ben Mohammed Ben Mahmud Al Camuni Al Cazvini. 1890 E. Johnson *Rise Christendom* 469 Their mysterious and polyonymous ancestry.

b. Applied to the various names given to the same thing. (Usually *synonymous*.) *rare*⁻¹.

'Συνώνυμα were called πολυώνυμα by the Peripatetics' (Liddell & Scott s.v. πολυώνυμος).

1856 Max Müller *Chips* (1880) II. xvi. 52 The large proportion of .. polyonymous terms by which every ancient language is characterized.

Polyonymy (pŏli|ǫ·nĭmi). Also 9 *erron.* **-onomy.** [ad. Gr. πολυωνυμία a multitude of names, f. πολυώνυμ-ος: see prec. and -y.]

1. The use of several different names for the same person or thing; variety of names or titles (esp. in ancient mythology).

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* Pref., The Many Pagan, Poetical and Political Gods,.. prove them Really to have been, but the Polyonymy of one God. 1803 G. S. Faber *Cabiri* I. 177 Remarks on the polyonymy of the solar Noah. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 227 The Normans .. had .. a system of polyonomy which led to much confusion.

2. The use of a designation consisting of several names; the use of scientific names consisting of more than two terms or words, to denote species, varieties, etc., of animals or plants; polynomial nomenclature.

‖ **Polyopia** (pŏli|ǫ·u·piă). *Path.* Also in anglicized form **po·lyopy.** [mod.L., f. Gr. πολυ-, Poly- + ὤψ, ὠπ- eye: cf. *amblyopia*, *diplopia*, *myopia*.] An affection of the eyes in which one object is seen as two or more; multiple vision.

1853 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, Polyopy. 1879 P. Smith *Glaucoma* 75 The effect upon the refraction was such as to produce polyopia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 107 Monocular diplopia, that is the seeing of two or even of more (polyopia) images with one eye.

So ‖ **Polyo·psia** [Gr. -οψία, from ὄψις sight] = Polyopia.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Polyopsia*,..vision is so called, when multiple. 1896 Baldwin tr. *Binet's Alt. Personality* 67 On the left the field of vision is normal. Further, there is achromatopsia and monocular polyopsia.

‖ **Polyoptron** (pŏli|ǫ·ptrŏn), **-um** (-ŭm). [mod. L., f. Gr. πολυ-, Poly- + -οπτρον, naming instruments of sight: see Diopter.] An optical instrument through which objects appear multiplied; a multiplying-glass (see quot. 1842). Cf. Polyscope 1.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Polyoptrum*,..a glass through which objects appear multiplied, but diminished. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Polyoptron*, in Optics, a glass through which objects appear multiplied, but diminished. It consists of a lens one side of which is plane, but in the other are ground several spherical concavities.

Polyorama to **Polyoxygen**: see Poly-.

Polyose (pŏ·li|ōs). *Chem.* [f. Poly- + -ose ².] A general term for those carbohydrates in which the complex molecule contains several groups of sugar-molecules.

1900 *Nature* 15 Mar. 462/1 The complex polyoses, such as starch and cellulose.

Polyp, polype (pŏ·lip). Forms: 5 polippe, 6 polipe, 7 polip, 7– polype, polyp. See also Poulp. [a. F. *polype* (*polipe*, v. r. *polpe* in Brun. Lat. 13th c.), ad. L. *polyp-us*: see Polypus.]

†1. *Zool.* Properly, an animal having many feet or foot-like processes: but in use restricted to certain organisms, not all answering to this description. † a. *orig.* A cephalopod having eight or ten arms or tentacles, as an octopus or a cuttle-fish; = Poulp (F. *poulpe*). *Obs.*

1583 Greene *Mamillia* II. Wks. (Grosart) II. 257 The Polipe chaunge themselues into the likenesse of euerie obiect. 1590 Lodge *Euphues' Gold. Leg.* (Hunter. Cl.) 12 Their passions are as momentarie as the colours of a Polipe, which changeth at the sight of euerie obiect. 1602 F. Hering *Anat.* 10 Beeing himselfe more variable then the Polyp. 1616 Bellokar *Eng. Expos.* s. v., Inconstant persons are sometimes said to be Polypes. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xiii. 108 The Preak (by some called the Polyp). 1752 Watson in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 462 The great sea polype (which is eaten in Lent in the Mediterranean).

b. In later use, widely applied to various animals of low organization; chiefly to cœlenterates of different classes, esp. a hydra or other hydrozoan, a 'coral-insect' or other anthozoan; also to the polyzoa, to certain echinoderms, and loosely to rotifers, infusorians, etc. c. Many of the above being compound or 'colonial' organisms, the term is hence used *spec.* for a single individual, 'person', or zooid of the colony (also Polypide, Polypite).

1742 H. Baker *Microsc.* II. v. 97 A Creature called Polype found adhering to the Lens Palustris. 1743 — in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 616, I chuse a Polype to my Mind, and put it in a small convex Lens with a Drop of Water. 1752 Watson *ibid.* XLVII. 467 There are some species of the polype of the madrepora, which are produced singly, others in clusters. 1754 Brander *ibid.* XLVIII. 806 The polyp is an animal of the vermicular kind. 1788 Smith *ibid.* LXXVIII. 163 But their animated flowers or polypes, in which the essence of their being resides, are endued with both these properties in an high degree. 1855 Kingsley *Glaucus* (1878) App. 232 The simplest form of polype is that of a fleshy bag open at one end, surmounted by a circle of contractile threads or fingers called tentacles. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 8 A 6th primary group..Cœlenterata, contains all sea-anemones, jelly-fishes, Portuguese men-of-war, and all polyps. 1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 98 These are Polypes, the brown ones belonging to the species termed *Hydra fusca*, the green to that called *H. viridis*. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* xv. 256 The growth of the coral polypes. 1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Hum. Spec.* I Polyps were long regarded as plants. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 726 The zooids are sometimes dimorphic and then are known as autozooids (= polypes).

fig. 1829 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 41 The polype of human happiness, though cut in pieces and turned inside out, still lives, and applies itself to multiply and grow.

2. *Path.* = Polypus 2. *rare.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 19 In doynge awey polippis [*v.r.* polippes] þat is fleisch þat growiþ wiþinne þe nose. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 35 The iuice healeth the polip in the nose. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 823 When a polyp exists at the apex of the intussusceptum, it forms..a very definite impediment to reduction.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 1), as *polyp-bearer*, *-cell*, *-colony*, *-cup*, † *-fish* (= 1 a), *-mass*; **polyp-atem, -atock**, the stem, stock, or common support of a compound polyp; = Polypary, Polypidom; † **polyp-atone**, app. some precious stone supposed to change colour like the 'polyp' (see 1 a).

1846 Dana *Zooph.* ii. (1848) 15 *note*, Polypifer, polypary, and polypidom, signifying *polyp-bearer, or a hive or house of polyps. 1846 Patterson *Zool.* 22 The stem is covered with one continuous living membrane, in which are the *polype-cells. 1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 182 Nine to twelve lamellæ meet at each *polyp-centre. 1854 Murchison *Siluria* x. 214 The parent *polype-cup. *a* 1618 Davies *Wittes Pilgr.* G j, The *Polipp Fishe sitts all the Winter longe Stock-still, through Slouthe. 1846 Patterson *Zool.* 20 A community, forming altogether a *polype-mass, variable in form, and strengthened in different ways. 1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) I. 99 In larger specimens the length of the nectostem is about one-third that of the *polypstem. 1583 Greene *Mamillia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 77 Comparing them to the *Polipe stone, that chaungeth colours euery houre.

Polypage to **Polyparous**: see Poly- 1.

Polypary (pŏ·lipări). Also 9 in Lat. form **polyparium** (pŏlipē·riŭm), pl. **-ia**; erron. sing. **polyparia**, pl. **-iæ**. [ad. mod.L. *polypārium*, f. *polypus* Polyp + -arium.] The common stem, stock, or supporting structure of a colony of polyps (see Polyp 1 c), to which the individual zooids are attached, usually each in a cell or cavity of its own; also called Polypidom.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 107 The size and shape of this polypary is sufficiently seen in Fig. A. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. v. 166 A fixed calcareous house or polypary as it is called consisting often of innumerable cells. 1861 J. R. Greene *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 85 The firm horny layer, or polypary, which the cœnosarc excretes in *Tubularia* and its allies. 1872 Dana *Corals* i. 17 Science is hardly yet rid of such terms as polypary, polypidom, which imply that each coral is the constructed hive or house of a swarm of polyps. 1875 Huxley in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 131/1 The superficial portion of the polyparium. 1880 H. S. Cooper *Coral Lands* I. iii. 24 Polyparia are composed of two separate parts.

Hence **Polyparian** (pŏlipē·riăn) *a.*, of or pertaining to a polypary.

Poly·pean, *a. rare.* [f. L. *polyp-us* Polyp + *-ean*, after L. adjs. in *-eus*: see -an.] Pertaining to, or resembling that of, a polyp.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 110 Dividing their discourses into heads—Cerberean, Polypean, and Hydraform. 1825 *Ibid.* XIII. 212 His polypean power was in his faculty of reproduction.

Polyped: see Poly- 1.

Po·lypetal, *a.* and *sb. Bot. rare.* [ad. F. *polypétale* (1732), or ad. mod.L. *polypetal-us* (fem. pl. *-petalæ*, Tournefort 1694), f. Gr. πολυ-, Poly- + πέταλ-ον leaf, Petal.] a. *adj.* = Polypetalous. b. *sb.* A polypetalous plant.

[1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* II. iii. (1765) 79 Polypetala is expressive of such Plants as have many Petals.] 1802 *Ann. Reg.* 761/2 It is of the genus of the polypetal plants. 1882 G. Allen *Colours Flowers* iii. 63 They [Geraniaceæ] are on the whole a comparatively high family of polypetals.

Polypetalous (pŏlipe·tălǝs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *polypetal-us* (see prec.) + -ous.]

1. *Bot.* Literally, Having many petals; but commonly used for: Having the petals distinct or separate, not coherent or united. Also *apopetalous*, *choripetalous*, *dialypetalous*, *eleutheropetalous*. Opp. to *monopetalous* or *gamopetalous*.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Polypetalous Flower*, is the Term in Botany for the Flower of a Plant which consists of more than six distinct Flower-leaves set round to form it; and which fall off singly. 1767 Ellis in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 427 Pedunculated flowers, or fruit, with their polypetalous cups. 1881 Griffiths in *Science Gossip* No. 203. 248 The calyx is polysepalous and inferior; the corolla is polypetalous and hypogynous.

2. *nonce-use.* Having many leaves, as a book.

1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 431 The polypetalous tomes of an encyclopædia.

‖ **Polyphagia** (pŏlifē·dzhiă). Rarely in anglicized form **polyphagy** (pŏli·fădzi). [mod.L., a. Gr. πολυφαγία, f. πολυφάγος: see Polyphagous. So F. *polyphagie*.]

1. *Phys.* and *Path.* Excessive eating, or desire for eating; voracious or ravenous appetite, esp. as a morbid symptom.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Polyphagia*, the taking much Aliment. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 285 Cit. Percy .. concludes from the numerous examples of Polyphagy which he has collected, that the unhappy subjects of it most frequently find the end of their miseries in death before the age of forty years. 1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 474 The polyphagia which attends diabetes thus becomes a cause of dilatation.

2. *Zool.* The habit of feeding on various kinds of food; polyphagous character. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

So † **Po·lyphage**, *Obs. rare*⁻⁰ [cf. F. *polyphage*], one who eats much or to excess; **Polypha·gian** *a.*, eating much; *sb.* = prec.; **Polyphagic** (-fæ·dzhik) *a.* = Polyphagous; **Poly·phagist**, one who eats much, or who eats many kinds of food.

1623 Cockeram, **Poliphage*, an extraordinarie cater. 1658 Phillips, **Polyphagian*,..one that eats much, a great feeder. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 481 Without possessing his polyphagian powers. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Polyphagic*. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 15 All the *polyphagists, or general devourers,..are superseded by the famous Tarrare.

Polyphagous (pŏli·făgǝs), *a.* [f. L. *polyphag-us* (a. Gr. πολυφάγος (Hippocrates) eating to excess, f. πολυ-, Poly- + -φάγος eating) + -ous: see -phagous.] Eating much, voracious; *Zool.* feeding upon various kinds of food.

1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* ii. (1818) I. 30 Some larvæ are polyphagous, or feed upon a variety of plants. 1838 J. G. Millingen *Curios. Med. Exper.* (1839) 196 Dr. Boehmen..witnessed the performance of one of these polyphagous individuals, who commenced his repast by eating a raw sheep. 1879 tr. *Semper's Anim. Life* 51 Polyphagous creatures, which eat a variety of food or even anything that comes in their way.

Polyphagy: see Polyphagia.

Polyphant (pŏ·lifănt). Properly **Pollaphant**, name of a place between Bodmin and Launceston, whence *polyphant stone*, a kind of Cornish pot-stone, in colour between greenish and iron-grey.

[1830 H. Boase in *Trans. Geol. Soc. Cornwall* (1832) IV.

224 Greenstones, both compact and schistose, prevail between Trewint and Pollaphant. 1839 De la Beche *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. 59 Near Pollaphant there is a kind of potstone which has been noticed by Dr. Boase, who states that not long before he wrote .. several vessels formed of this stone had been discovered under the rubbish of an old quarry about a quarter of a mile distant.] 1899 Baring-Gould *Bk. of West* II. 88 In the porch under the stone bench, a hare hunt is carved on polyphant stone.

Polypharmacy (pŏlifā·ɹmăsi). *Med.* [= F. *polypharmacie*: see Poly- and Pharmacy; cf. Gr. πολυφάρμακ-ος knowing or characterized by many drugs or poisons.] The use of many drugs or medicines in the treatment of disease.

1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 214 Polypharmacy was never carried to a greater excess. 1832 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 253 The murderous polypharmacy of the Solidists. 1904 J. F. Payne *Eng. Med. Anglo-Sax. T.* 148 The profuse polypharmacy of the old Anglo-Saxon leechdoms.

So † **Polypha·rmacal** *a. Obs.*, 'that hath many medicines' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656); **Polypha·rmacist** (-sist), one who practises polypharmacy.

1886 W. T. Gairdner in *Life Sir R. Christison* II. vii. 134 Dr. Graham, a strong and unhesitating therapeutist, and also not a little of a polypharmacist.

Polyphase (pŏ·lifēz), *a.* (*sb.*) *Electr.* [f. Poly- + Phase 3.] *lit.* Of many phases: applied to systems of alternating electric currents (magnets, transformers, etc.) in which are employed two, three, or more such currents of identical frequency but differing from one another in phase, that is, which recur one after the other with regular successions of phase; also called *multiphase*.

1891 *Electrician* XXVII. 376 Three articles on the polyphase alternate current system. 1895 S. P. Thompson *Polyphase Electric Currents* 53 By the adoption of polyphase systems, as compared with single-phase systems, there is effected a saving. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 754/1 In other fields the rotary or polyphase current has of late made marked advance.

b. as *sb.* 1901 *Daily Chron.* 7 Nov. 7/3 The witness .. came to discover that the polyphase was capable of being stopped within a remarkably short space.

Polypheme (pŏ·lifīm). Also 7 Polyphem. [a. F. *Polyphème*, ad. L. Polyphemus.] Name of a Cyclops or one-eyed giant in Homer's *Odyssey*; hence used allusively.

1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 215 Goe therefore .. to heave and hale your mighty Polyphem of Antiquity to the delusion of Novices, and unexperienc't Christians. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Polypheme*, generally taken for a Gyant, or any big, over-grown, disproportionate fellow. 1814 Mrs. J. West *Alicia de Lacy* II. 311 Such prodigality as will suffice to gorge a race of Polyphemes. 1878 Geo. Eliot *Coll. Breakf. P.* 637 His Handel-strain As of some angry Polypheme.

So **Polyphe·mian, Polyphe·mic, Polyphe·mous** *adjs.*, belonging or relating to, resembling, or having the character of, Polyphemus.

1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 124 Nor doe I enuie *Polyphemian puffes, Swizars slopt greatnesse. 1610 *Chester's Tri.* (Chetham Soc.) Chester's last Speech 3 That can escape the Poliphemian eye of Envie, that for ever lookes awry. 1796 Burney *Mem. Metastasio* II. 49 There comes an order from Court for a little *Polyphemic Cantata. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 236 With my agonized gaze still fixed on the Polyphemic orb of my loathsome neighbour. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Polyphemous*, one-eyed, monoculous, cyclopean.

‖ **Polyphemus** (pŏlifī·mŭs). [L., ad. Gr. Πολύφημος (lit. many-voiced, also much spoken of) name of a Cyclops in *Odyssey* IX.]

1. = Polypheme; a Cyclops, a one-eyed giant.

1829 J. L. Knapp *Jrnl. Naturalist* 317 It riots the polyphemus of the pool. 1845 R. W. Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* v. (ed. 2) 99 When the eyes of the many open, their Polyphemus will cease to be famous for his cyclopean vision.

2. *Zool.* a. A (naturally or abnormally) one-eyed animal. b. The common name for a very large American silkworm-moth, *Telea polyphemus*. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Polyphloisboian (pŏ·lifloisboi·ăn), *a.* Also **poluphloisboian, polyphlœsbœan, -phloisbean.** [Humorously f. Gr. πολυφλοίσβοιο (θαλάσσης) 'of the loud-roaring (sea)', echoic phrase often used by Homer; Epic gen. of πολύφλοισβος, f. πολύς much + φλοῖσβος roaring, din. The Roman spelling is *polyphlœsbœ-*, whence various intermediate adaptations.] Loud-roaring, boisterous.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 675 We leave that..to critics of a more polyphloisboian note. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* iv, Two men are walking by the polyphlœsbœan ocean. 1881 T. Davidson in *Fortn. Rev.* No. 179. 560 The unreliable, erratic, polyphloishean Loewenbruk also put in an appearance.

So **Poly-, poluphloisboi·ic, -phloisboio·tic, -phloisboiotato·tic** [as if f. Gr. superlat. suffix -οτατος], **Poluphloisboi·sterous** [with allusion to Boisterous] *adjs.*; all humorous nonce-words. Also **Polyphloisboi·oism, -boism**, noisy bombast.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 157 What hammering of epithets!..what helpless polyphloisboioism! 1843 Thackeray *Irish Sk. Bk.* xxix, The line of shore washed by the poluphloisboiotic, nay, the poluphloisboiotatotic sea. 1863 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 294 How is it the Islandic .. was not more Poluphloisboi·ic? 18.. in A. Godley *Verses to Order* (1892) 25 Poluphloisboisterous Homer of old Threw all his augments into the sea. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 395 An ororotundity, a polyphloisboism that is delicious.

Polyphobia: see Poly- 1.

Polyphone (pŏ·lifōun). Also 7 poli-, 7–9 -phon; *β.* 7–8 (corruptly, in sense 1 a) **poliphant.** [mod. ad. Gr. πολύφων-ος having many tones, manifold in expression, f. πολυ-, Poly- + φωνή voice, sound; cf. F. *polyphone* adj. polyphonic. In sense 1 c, generally spelt *polyphon*, Ger. *polyphon*.]

1. † a. A musical instrument formerly in use, somewhat resembling a lute, but having a large number of wire strings. *Obs.*

1655 F. Prujeane in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 5 The polyphon is an instrument of so different a stringing and tuning that its impossible to play what is sett to it on any other hand instrument.

β. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* Pref. 8 Queen Elizabeth .. did often recreate herself on an excellent Instrument called the Poliphant, not much unlike a Lute, but strung with Wire. 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) III. i. 15.

† b. Some instrument or apparatus for producing a variety of sounds or notes. *Obs.*

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 483 By a Polyphone or Polyacoustick well ordered one sound may be heard as many.

c. A large kind of musical box, driven by clockwork or by hand, and capable of playing any tune when the corresponding perforated disk is inserted.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 7 Apr. 8/5 Polyphon for Sale, including stand; cost £14.

d. *fig.*

1875 Lanier *Symphony* 106 Life's strident polyphone.

2. *Philol.* A written character having more than one phonetic value; a letter or other symbol which stands for different sounds.

1872 Sayce *Assyr. Gram.* Pref. 7 Polyphones—that is, characters with more than one value..actually exist in Japanese for the same reason that they existed in Assyrian. 1880 R. N. Cust *Linguistic & Oriental Ess.* 350 It was all very well to tolerate Ideographs and Polyphones in documents .. relating to the future world. 1896 Boscawen *Bible & Mon.* i. 18 Its elaborate syllabary, the use of polyphones..all tend to show clearly that this writing was not the invention of the Semites.

† **Polypho·nian,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. πολύφων-ος (Polyphone) + -ian.] Many-voiced.

1635 Quarles *Embl.* v. vi, I love the air; .. Her shrill-mouth'd choir sustain me with their flesh, And with their polyphonian notes delight me.

Polyphonic (pŏlifo·nik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ic.]

1. *Mus.* Composed or arranged for several voices or parts, each having a melody of its own; consisting of a number of melodies combined; contrapuntal; of or pertaining to polyphonic music.

1782 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (1789) II. ii. 88 He asserts that he not only invented polyphonic music, or counterpoint, but the polyplectrum or spinet. 1876 tr. *Blaserna's Sound* vii. 121 In the tenth and eleventh centuries an attempt was begun .. at polyphonic music. 1884 *Athenæum* 13 Sept. 346/1 The choruses .. are marvellous specimens of the composer's polyphonic skill.

b. Applied to an instrument capable of producing more than one note at a time, as a keyboard instrument, a harp, etc. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. Producing many sounds; many-voiced.

1864 Webster, *Polyphonic*, having, or consisting of, many voices or sounds. 1868 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Apr. 496/2 The barking crow [of British Columbia] possesses the most remarkable polyphonic powers. It can shriek, laugh, yell, shout, whistle, scream, and hark. 1890 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 5/4 A grand organ..called a polyphonic organ..The chief characteristic of this organ is the perfect imitation which it can produce of almost the whole orchestra, especially of the strings and the wood wind.

3. *Philol.* Of a letter or other written character: Having more than one phonetic value (as *c*, *g*, *s*, and the vowels in many European languages).

1891 tr. *De La Saussaye's Hist. Se. of Relig.* III. 463 They are often polyphonic, that is the same sign represents various sounds. 1901 *Speaker* 1 June 244/2 His feeling for the colours of vowels and the polyphonic properties of consonants was impeccable.

So **Polypho·nical** *a. rare* (in quot., in sense 2).

1864 A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* 259 The greatest success has attended his polyphonical and gastriloquial displays.

Polyphonism (pŏ·lifoniz'm). *rare.* [f. as Polyphone + -ism.]

1. Multiplication of sound, as by an echo.

1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* IV. iii. 133 The magnifying the Sound by the Polyphonisms, or Repercussions of the Rocks, Caverns, and other phonocamptick Objects..in the Mount.

2. *Mus.* The use of polyphony; polyphonic style or composition.

1864 Webster, *Polyphonism*..composition in parts; contrapuntal composition.

Polyphonist (pŏ·lifonist). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ist.]

1. One who produces a variety of vocal sounds; a ventriloquist.

1829 W. E. Love in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXXIV. 161 The Peregrinations of a Polyphonist. 1846 Worcester, *Polyphonist*, one producing many sounds. *Black.*

2. *Mus.* One versed in polyphony; a polyphonic composer or theorist; a contrapuntist.

1864 Webster, *Polyphonist*.. a master of the art of polyphony; a contrapuntist.

Polyphonous (pŏli·fŏnəs), *a.* [f. Gr. πολύφων-ος (see Polyphone) + -ous.]

1. = Polyphonic 2.

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 13 Tautological Polyphonous Echo's, such as return a word or more, often repeated from divers objects by simple reflection. 1846 Worcester, *Polyphonous*, having many sounds. *Dr. Black.* 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 36 One of these polyphonous pantomimic gentlemen offers to exhibit himself.

2. *Mus.* = Polyphonic 1.

1872 F. Hüffer in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 277 Hence the prodigious skill in the polyphonous texture of Bach's and Handel's Counterpoint. 1876 *Macm. Mag.* XXXIV. 193 The rich harmony of polyphonous church music.

3. *Philol.* = Polyphonic 3.

1880 Sayce in *Nature* 19 Feb. 380/1 [We] cling so tenaciously to our own polyphonous alphabet. 1905 W. T. Pilter tr. *König's Bible & Babylon* Notes 121 The majority of signs were polyphonous..they had more than one syllable value.

Polyphony (pŏli·fŏni, pŏ·lifōuni). [ad. Gr. πολυφωνία variety of tones or of speech, f. πολύφωνος: see Polyphone. So F. *polyphonie*.]

1. Multiplicity of sounds: = Polyphonism 1.

1828 Webster, *Polyphonism, Polyphony.*

2. *Mus.* The simultaneous combination of a number of parts, each forming an individual melody, and harmonizing with each other; the style of composition in which the parts are so combined; polyphonic composition; counterpoint.

1864 [see Polyphonist 2]. 1867 Macfarren *Harmony* i. 20 Let me not arrogate..that the origination of polyphony belongs to this country. 1898 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* LIV. 232/2 The tendency to a harmonized melody, to homophony rather than polyphony.

3. *Philol.* The symbolization of different vocal sounds by the same letter or character; the fact or quality of being polyphonic.

1880 Sayce in *Nature* 19 Feb. 380/2 The whole cumbrous hieroglyphic system with its ideographs, its syllabic values, and its polyphony. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 583 The difficulty of reading which this polyphony involved.

Polyphore (pŏ·lifoə1). *Bot. rare.* [a. F. *polyphore* (Richard *c* 1810), ad. Gr. πολυφόρος bearing many.] Term for a receptacle bearing a number of ovaries, as in the buttercup, strawberry, etc.

1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* 176 Richard calls it *Polyphore*. 1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 915.

Polyphorous (pŏli·fŏrəs), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. πολυφόρος (see prec.) + -ous.] † a. Of wine: That will bear much water, strong. *Obs.* b. Bearing or producing much, fruitful.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 220 Wines differenced .. from their virtue, vinous, aquous, polyphorous..and oligophorous. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Polyphorus*, bearing or yielding much; fruitful; polyphorous.

Polyphotal, Polyphote: see Poly- 1.

Polyphyletic (pŏ·lifəile·tik), *a.* [f. Poly- + Gr. φυλετικ-ός Phyletic, after G. *polyphyletisch*.] Belonging to several tribes or families; originating, as a species, from several independent ancestors or sources; relating to such origination; polygenetic.

1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 325 The hypothesis of descent from many families (*polyphyletic*) possesses more probability. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. xix. 182 Comparative Philology has recently shown that the present human language is polyphyletic in origin. 1881 Wetterhan in *Nature* 17 Mar. 458/1 The question of monophyletic or polyphyletic evolution of species.

Hence **Polyphyle·tically** *adv.*

1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 429 The epibolic gastrula of *Polyxenia leucostyla* might arise polyphyletically from totally different methods of forming the endoderm.

Polyphyllous (pŏlifi·ləs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. πολύφυλλ-ος many-leaved + -ous.] Properly, Having or consisting of many leaves; usually, Having the (perianth-) leaves separate, not united. Also *apophyllous, dialyphyllous, eleutherophyllous.* (Cf. Polypetalous, Polysepalous.) Opp. to *monophyllous* or *gamophyllous*.

1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* XV. (1794) 160 The two genera ..agree in having the common calyx polyphyllous, or consisting of many leaves. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 189 We have a regular polyphyllous perianth in the Tulip and Lily.

So **Polyphy·lline** *a.* = prec.; **Po·lyphylly**, the condition of having the number of (foliage or floral) leaves in a whorl in excess of the normal.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Polyphyodont (pŏli·fiədŏnt), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. πολυφυ-ής manifold (f. πολυ-, Poly- + φυή growth) + ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth, after Diphyodont.] Having several successive growths or sets of teeth.

1878 Bell tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 552 The change of teeth in the Mammalia may be regarded as a process which has been developed from a polyphyodont condition.

Polypi, plural of Polypus.

Poly·pian, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *polyp-us* Polyp + -ian.] Belonging to a polyp.

1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* xxii, It is something for the animal to have had such mere fleshly polypian experiences.

Polypiarian (pŏ·lipi¸ē·ɹriăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Polypiaria*, neut. pl., f. *polypus* Polyp.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Polypiaria*, a division in some classifications nearly conterminous with the

modern *Cœlenterata*. b. *sb.* An animal belonging to this division, a polyp (see POLYP 1 b).

1849 CRAIG, *Polyparous, Polypiarian.*

Polypide (pŏ·lipoid). *Zool.* [f. POLYP + *-ide*; cf. -ID 3.] An individual or zooid of a compound polyzoan. (Cf. POLYP 1 c, POLYPITE.)

1850 ALLMAN in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1851) 307 For the term Polype, therefore, originally applied not only to the Anthozoal radiata, to which its use ought to be confined, but also to the retractile portion of the Polyzoa, I have substituted in the following Report that of Polypide. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 453 Each zooid which buds from the common stock is a polypide.

Polypidom (pŏli·pidŏm, pŏ·lipidŏm). *Zool.* [f. L. *polyp-us* POLYP + *domus*, Gr. δόμος house.] The common supporting structure of a colony of polyps, regarded as the dwelling-place of the individual zooids: = POLYPARY.

1824 tr. *Lamouroux* (*title*) Corallina; a Classical Arrangement of Flexible Coralline Polypidoms. 1838 G. JOHNSTON *Brit. Zooph.* 31 *note*, *Polypidom.* I borrow this term from the translator of Lamouroux's work on Corallines. .. Kirby .. uses the word *Polypary* to express the same thing. Both of them are translations of *Polypier*, a word invented by Reaumur, and now in general use among the French naturalists. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 18 Their common habitat or 'polypidom' assumes a tree-like aspect. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) App. 233. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 67 The coral animalcule rears its polypidom.

Polypier (pŏ·lipīəɹ). *Zool.* [a. F. *polypier* (polipye) (Réaumur *a* 1757), f. *polype* POLYP + *-ier*, as in *poirier*, *pommier*, etc.] = POLYPARY; sometimes applied to a distinct part of this to which an individual zooid is attached.

1828 WEBSTER, *Polypier*, the name given to the habitations of polypes, or to the common part of those compound animals called polypes. *Dict. Nat. Hist.* 1856 MILNE-EDWARDS *Man. Zool.* § 619. 486 Sometimes each polyp has a distinct *polypier*, but in general it is the common portion of a mass of aggregated polypi which presents the characters peculiar to these bodies. 1868 WRIGHT *Ocean World* vi. 121 Their polypier is often formed of spiculæ.

Polypifer (pŏli·pifəɹ). *Zool.* [f. L. *polypus* POLYP + *-fer* bearing; after mod.L. *Polypifera*: see next.] A polyp-stock, polypary, or polypidom; also, the whole compound organism; usually in pl. as an English equivalent of *Polypifera*.

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 149 Large masses, supposed to be the work of myriads of polypifers. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. III. xlix. 613 The stone-making polypifers grow most luxuriantly on the outer edge of the island.

Polypiferous (pŏlipi·fĕrəs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *polypifer*, f. *polypus* + *-fer* bearing (in *Polypifera*, a former division of Invertebrates) + -OUS.] Bearing polyps, as a polyp-stock or polypary.

1775 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 6 He thinks that there is a communication of juices from the polypiferous pores on the cortical part to the inside or horny part. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 422 For a long period these polypiferous masses were conceived to be marine plants. 1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool.* 334 In Cristatella the polypary is free, disciform, and polypiferous on the margin.

Polypiform (pŏ·lipifōɹm), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *polypus* + -FORM.] Having the form of a polyp.

1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 20/2 Animals polypiform. 1849–52 *Ibid.* 850/2 The quondam polypiform being.

Polypigerous (pŏlipi·dʒĕrəs), *a. Zool. rare*—°. [f. as prec. + -GEROUS.] = POLYPIFEROUS.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polypine (pŏ·lipəin), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -INE 1.] Of the nature of or belonging to polyps.

1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 433 The best known examples of this kind of generation occur in the polypine.. animals. 1859 *Ibid.* V. 41/2 The free polypine stock is first developed from the fecundated ovum.

Polypiparous (pŏlipi·părəs), *a. Zool. rare*—°. [f. as prec. + -PAROUS.] Producing polyps; polypiferous. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Polypite (pŏ·lipəit). [f. L. *polyp-us* POLYP + -ITE 1.]

1. *Palæont.* A fossil polyp. (Webster 1828.)

2. *Zool.* An individual or zooid of a compound polyp, esp. of a cœlenterate. (Cf. POLYP 1 c, POLYPIDE.) Also sometimes applied to a free polyp, as a *Hydra*.

1867 MUACHISON *Silluria* App. (ed. 4) 539 Common cœnosarc continuous with the polypites. 1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool.* 372 Hydrozoa .. A branched, composite hydrosoma, carrying many polypites. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 133 A hydranth or polypite attached to the centre of a gelatinous contractile swimming disk.

Polyplacid: see POLY- 1.

Polyplacophoran (pŏ·liplăkŏ·fŏrăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Polyplacophora*, neut. pl. (J. E. Gray, 1821), f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + πλάξ, πλακο- tablet, plate, etc. + -φορος bearing.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the division *Polyplacophora* of isopleurous gastropod molluscs, having a dorsal shell composed of a series of eight plates, as the CHITONS. b. *sb.* A mollusc of this division. So **Polyplacophore** (-plæ·kofoəɹ) *a.* and *sb.*; **Polyplaco·phorous** *a.*

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 322/1 Cyclobranchians (Chismobranchians and Polyplaxiphores).] 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Polyplacophorous. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Polyplacophoran .. Polyplacophore.

Polyplastic, Polypnœa: see POLY- 1.

Polypla·stid, -ide, *sb. Biol.* [f. POLY- + PLASTID.] An organism consisting of many plastids or cells: opposed to *monoplastid(e*. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1895 MOORE in *Sci. Progress* June 323 There are many monoplastid forms with affinities among the polyplastids.

Polypod (pŏ·lipŏd), *sb.*[1] Now *rare*. Also 5 pollypod, 7 poli-, polli-, polypode. [a. OF. *polipode* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm., mod.F. *polypode*), ad. L. POLYPODIUM.] = POLYPODY.

1c 1265 *Voc. Names Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 556/4 *Felix arboratica, i.* pollipode, *i.* eueruern.] 14.. *Nominale* ibid. 711/37 *Hoc polipodicum*, a pollypod. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xiii. 217 Heere findes he on an Oake Rheum-purging Polipode. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 27 Nor may we here omit to mention the Galls, Missletoe, Polypod, Agaric.. Fungus's..and many other useful Excrescencies [of the oak]. 1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* I. xvi, The bright green polypods and maiden's-hair waved in silent feathery harmony.

Po·lypod, *a.* and *sb.*[2] *Zool.* Also polypode. [a. F. *polypode* adj., f. Gr. πολυποδ-, stem of πολύπους many-footed: see POLYP.]

A. *adj.* Having many feet or foot-like organs; *spec.* belonging to the *Polypoda*, a name for various groups of animals in different classifications, as (*a*) a former division of insects, corresponding to the modern class *Myriapoda* or millepeds; (*b*) a division of worms; (*c*) of cephalopod molluscs, having more than eight arms or tentacles; (*d*) of crustaceans, having more than ten feet.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 341 Polypod...Having more than eight legs but under fifty.

B. *sb.* An animal having many feet; a member of the *Polypoda* in any sense (see A.).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Polypodes*, a word used by some as a name for the millepedes. 1828 WEBSTER, *Polypode*, an animal having many feet; the milleped or woodlouse. 1860 WRAXALL *Life in Sea* I. 11 The cachalot lives principally on cuttle-fish and polypods. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* lvi, Like a polypod awash, or a basking turtle.

Polypodiaceous (pŏ·lipŏdiā·ĕ·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Polypodiāce-æ*, f. POLYPODIUM: see -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the Natural Order (or sub-order) *Polypodiaceæ*, comprising the large majority of Ferns.

1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. viii. 282 A beautiful fern,..a new genus of the order of polypodiaceous plants. 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

‖ **Polypodium** (pŏlipō·diŏm). *Bot.* Also 6 polipodium. [L. (Pliny), a. Gr. πολυπόδιον (Theophr.) a kind of fern, f. πολυ- many + πούς, ποδ- foot, with dim. suffix *-ιον*: from the numerous branches of the root-stock.] A large and widely distributed genus of ferns, of various forms.

1525 *Herball* G j, Polipodium. This is called Pollypody. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Xiij b/1 This figure of polipodium. ?1540 tr. *Vigo's Lytell Practyce* D j b, Take Polipodium of the oke. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Polypodium*, Okeferne: a kind of hearbe like Ferne, growing much about the roots of oakes. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 352 The disposition of its fructification accords with the Polypodium's.

Polypody (pŏ·lipŏdi). Forms: 4–5 polypodye, 5 pollipodie, polipodi, 5–6 polipodie, 5–7 -pody, 6 pollypody, polypodie, 7 -podi, 6– polypody. [ad. L. *polypodium* (Plin.): see prec.] A fern of the genus *Polypodium*; esp. *P. vulgare*, the Common Polypody, a widely distributed species, growing on moist rocks, old walls, and trees (hence formerly known as *polypody of the oak* or *of the wall*).

14.. *Stockh. Med. MS.* I. 455 in *Anglia* XVIII. 306 The rotys of polypodye, þat is wylde brake. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 408/1 Polypodye, herbe, *polipodia*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C v, Take smale flambe rotis and polipodi. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 4 Polypody drieth and lesseth or thinneth the body. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccli. 972 Wall Ferne, or Polypodie of the wall. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vi. 140 Take the stinking oil drawn out of Polypody of the Oak, by a retort mixt with Turpentine. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. (1794) 490 Common Polypody has pinnatifid fronds. 1863 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* (1864) 157 All three of the commoner polypodies.

Polypoid (pŏ·lipoid), *a.* [f. L. *polyp-us* POLYP, POLYPUS + -OID.]

1. *Zool.* Resembling or of the nature of a polyp.

1850 ALLMAN in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1851) 305 Those polypoid molluscous animals. 1871 — *Gymnobl. Hydroids* 17 The polypoid phases of the *Hydroida*. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 294 The larval form of most if not all Medusæ is a compound polypoid animal.

2. *Path.* Resembling or of the nature of a polypus.

1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* XXVI. 334 Polypoid condylomata. These were fleshy, roundish, soft. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 365 Polypus and polypoid thickening of the mucous membrane of the nose.

So **Polypoi·dal** *a.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 693 The growth has been somewhat soft and of a polypoidal appearance.

Polypomedusan (pŏ·lipoˌmĭdiū·săn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod. Zool. L. *Polypomedūsæ* pl. (f. *polypo-*, comb. form of *polypus* POLYP + MEDUSA) + -AN.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the *Polypomedusæ*, a group of *Cœlenterata* comprising the *Hydrozoa* and *Actinozoa*. b. *sb.* A cœlenterate belonging to this group. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polypomorphic (pŏ·lipomō·ɹfik), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. πολυπο-, f. πολύπους POLYP + μορφή form + -IC.] Having the form of a polyp, polypiform, polypoid; *spec.* Belonging to the *Polypomorpha*, a synonym of *Hydrozoa*. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polyponous: see POLY- 1.

Polyporite (pŏli·pŏrəit). *Palæont.* [f. *Polypor-us* (see next) + -ITE 1 2 a.] A fossil resembling a species of *Polyporus* (see next), found in the Welsh coal-measures.

1846 SMART Suppl., *Polyporite*, a many-pored fossil plant.

Polyporoid (pŏli·pŏroid), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Polyporus* (Fries 1836–8) (a. Gr. πολύπορος: see next) + -OID.] Resembling or belonging to *Polyporus*, a large widely distributed genus of hymenomycetous fungi, growing in the form of projecting shelves or brackets on dead or decaying trees.

[1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 334 Nylander and Karsten find it on poplar and elder, also on dead polyporus.] 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polyporous (pŏli·pŏrəs), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. Gr. πολύπορος having many passages (see PORE *sb.*) + -OUS.] Having many pores. 1858 in MAYNE.

Polypose (pŏ·lipōs), *a.* [ad. L. *polypōsus* (Martial) in sense 2: see POLYPUS, POLYP, -OSE.]

1. *Zool.* = POLYPOUS 1.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 32 One may question whether in animals of the serpentine Form, and in all those of the polypose Kind, the Sensorium be not equally diffused over the whole medullary Substance.

2. *Path.* = POLYPOUS 2.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* vi. (1735) 162 It will produce Polypose Concretions in the Ventricles of the Heart. 1761 PULTENEY in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 346 To suppose an aneurism, rather than polypose affections. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 350 Polypose Strangury.

Polypostyle (pŏ·lipoˌstəil). *Zool.* [f. *polypo-*, Gr. πολυπο-, from πολύπους POLYP + στῦλος pillar.] An imperfect zooid in certain Hydrozoa: = DACTYLOZOOID. Hence **Polyposty·lar** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a polypostyle.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Polypotome (pŏ·lipotoum). *Surg.* [f. as prec. (see POLYPUS 2) + Gr. *-τομος* cutting.] (See quot. 1857.)

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, *Polypotome*..an instrument for the removal of polypus by excision. 1872 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 516 Should the pedicle be within reach of knife or scissors, it may be divided; or if higher..the polypotome may be employed.

Polypous (pŏ·lipəs), *a.* [f. L. *polypus* POLYP, POLYPUS + -OUS; so F. *polypeux* (1552 in sense 2).]

1. *Zool.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a polyp; also *fig.* like that of a polyp (esp. in reference to its reproduction by budding, as in *Hydra*).

1748 B. MARTIN *Eng. Dict.* Introd. § III Little aware.. that it [*sc.* the distinction of sex] was deficient in any sort of animals, as we are assured it is (by late discoveries) in all the Polypous kinds. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* iv. 146 If that ploughshare did nothing but beget other ploughshares, in a polypous manner,..it would have lost its function of capital. 1866 SIR J. E. TENNENT in Felton *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. II. vii. 396 Extortion ..insinuated itself with polypous fertility into every relation and ordinance of society.

2. *Path.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a polypus; characterized by polypi.

1758 WRIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* L. 597 Polypous concretions in the larger vessels. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 455 In one of these the ventricles of the heart had polypous concretions. 1862 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 211 An early stage of the same polypous formation.

Polypragmatic (pŏ·liˌprægmæ·tik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Gr. πολυπράγματ-ος busy about many things, overbusy (f. πολυ-, POLY- + πράγμα(τ-) thing done) + -IC.] Busying oneself about many affairs (that are not one's own); meddlesome, officious.

1616 JAS. I *Sp. in Starre-Chamb.* 20 June 48 For those Polypragmaticke Papists, I would you would studie out some seuere punishment for them. 1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Lines on Bishops* Poems (1856) 340 Like to polypragmatic Machiavel. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Aug. 248/2 Troublesome and polypragmatic operosity.

† B. *sb.* A meddlesome person, a busybody. *Obs.*

1636 H. BURTON *Apology* Ep. to Nobility 20 Shall we see Religion overturned..by a Faction of Iesuited Poly-pragmatiques? 1684 T. GODDARD *Plato's Demon* 23 Do you not think it a little arrogance in our Polypragmatick .. to assume the Title even of Plato himself?

So † **Polypragma·tical** *a.*; **Polypra·gmatism,** officious or over-busy conduct; **Polypra·gmatist,** † **Polypra·gmist,** a busybody; **Polypra·gmaty,** 'the state of being over-engaged with business or matters' (Webster 1864).

1597 in G. Harvey *Trimming Nashe* Wks. (Grosart) III. 13 To the *polypragmaticall..Puppie, Thomas Nashe. 1657 PURCHAS *Pol. Flying Ins.* 320 This idle Gamster with a blind bone out of his jugling box, with the activity of a polypragmaticall finger, can .. undoe many an hopefull heire. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 24 May 622/2 The Council's elder brother in extravagance and *polypragmatism, the School

Board. 1631 Heywood *Eng. Eliz.* Pref. (1641) 7 And such *Polypragmatists this age is full of. 1613 Sir E. Hoby *Countersnarle* 4 This *Polypragmist, forsooth, to shew his inuincible courage..hath vndertaken the Combat.

†**Polypra·gmon.** *Obs.* [a. Gr. *πολυπράγμων*: see prec.] A meddlesome person; a busybody.

[1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 28 At the motion of two or thre *πολυπράγμονες*, home he knew ful wel to be mi ennemies.] 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 282 This most Atheall Polypragmon father Parsons. 1679 Prance *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 40 The Jesuites, who are the great Polypragmons, or Busie-bodies amongst them all.

Hence †**Polypragmone·tic** (irreg.), **Polypragmo·nic** *adjs.*, of the nature of a 'polypragmon' (= Polypragmatic); †**Polypra·gmonist** = *polypragmon*; †**Polypra·gmony**, the character or practice of a 'polypragmon' (=next).

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xx, What is it that this *Polypragmonetick Ardelione to all the Fiends of Hell doth aim at? 1866 Blackmore *C. Nowell* xiv, [He] admitted the *polypragmonic doctor. 1609 Dekker *Gulls Horne-bk.* Proem. (1812) 18 Good dry-brained *polypragmonists. 1602 F. Hering *Anat.* 20 *Polypragmony is the Companion of Ignorance, and common Pest of Mankinde.

†**Polypragmo·syny.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. *πολυπραγμοσύνη* (f. *πολυπράγμων*), with the termination assimilated to that of words in -Y.] Meddlesomeness. So **Polypragmosy·nic** *a.* (*rare*⁻¹), officious, meddlesome.

1607 J. Carpenter *Plaine Mans Plough* 219 Seditionaries, who in their polypragmosynic, minister vehement causes. 1886 Bp. Stubbs *Visit. Charges* (1907) 53 The excitable, the idle, and the polypragmosynic among the laity.

Polyprism to **Polyprothetic**: see Poly- 1.

Polyprotodont (pŏlipro͞u·tŏdŏnt), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. Gr. *πολυ-*, Poly- + *πρῶτο-ς* first + *ὀδούς, ὀδοντ-* tooth; cf. Diprotodont.] a. *adj.* Having more than two front or incisor teeth in the lower jaw, as the carnivorous and insectivorous marsupials. b. *sb.* A polyprotodont marsupial. (Opp. to Diprotodont.) Hence **Polyprotodo·ntid** *a.*, of or belonging to the polyprotodonts.

1889 Nicholson & Lydekker *Palæont.* (ed. 3) II. 1273 A feature occurring in many recent Polyprotodonts. 1892 *Athenæum* 14 May 636/2 He came to the conclusion that this anomalous form [*Notoryctes typhlops*, a newly discovered mammal of Central Australia] should stand as a distinct family of polyprotodont marsupials. 1900 B. Spencer in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 794 The ancestors of the recent Diprotodontia were beginning to diverge from the original Polyprotodontid stock.

Polypseudonymous: see Poly- 1.

Polypsychical (pŏlipsōi·kikăl), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *πολυ-*, Poly- + *ψῡχή* soul: cf. *psychical*.] Having many souls, many-souled. So **Polypsy·chic** *a.* = prec.; **Polypsychism** (-psōi·kiz'm), a. the belief in a multiplicity of souls in one person; b. the belief in a multiplicity of spiritual beings as the causes of natural phenomena.

1842 Mrs. Browning *Grk. Chr. Poets* 206 The master [Wordsworth], indeed, was a prophet of humanity;..a poet of one large sufficient soul, but not polypsychical like a dramatist. 1856 W. A. Butler *Hist. Anc. Philos.* I. 237 Even in the human frame itself there is found among savage nations the belief of a multiplicity of souls; the process leading to polypsychism being exactly the same as that which multiplies the directors or animators of the universe. 1903 Myers *Hum. Personality* I. 34, I regard each man as at once profoundly unitary and almost infinitely composite .., polyzoic and perhaps polypsychic in an extreme degree. *Ibid.* I. Gloss. s. v. *Polyzoism*, Polypsychism is sometimes used to express the psychical aspect of polyzoism.

Polypterid (pŏli·ptĕrid). *Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Polypterus* (Geoffroy 1802), generic name, a. Gr. *πολύπτερος* many-winged (f. *πολυ-*, Poly- + *πτερόν* feather, wing) + -ID 3.] A fish of the family *Polypteridæ* of crossopterygian ganoids, having the dorsal fin replaced by a series of spines with finlets attached; now represented only by the genus **Poly·pterus** of tropical African rivers. So **Poly·pteroid** *a.*, akin in form to *Polypterus*, belonging to the sub-order *Polypteroidei*; *sb.* a polypteroid fish.

1849 Craig, *Polypterus*, a genus of fishes. 1880 Ramsay in *Times* 26 Aug. 5/3 The nearest analogies of the fish are, according to Huxley, the polypterus of African rivers [etc.]. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Fin-pike*, a fish of the family *Polypteridæ* and genus *Polypterus*; a polypterid. 1899 *Daily News* 29 Nov. 7/2 Two examples of a most ancient African fish have just been deposited in the new Tortoise House at the Zoological Gardens..The name of this fish is Polypterus, and it belongs to a group which has mostly become extinct.

Polyptote (pŏ·liptō͞ut), *a.* and *sb. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. Gr. *πολύπτωτ-ος*, f. *πολυ-*, Poly- + *πτωτός* falling, cognate with *πτῶσις* case, f. *πίπτ-ειν* (stem *πετ-*) to fall. So F. *polyptote*.] a. *adj. Gram.* Having many cases, as a noun. b. *sb.* (*a*) *Gram.* A noun having many cases. (*b*) *Rhet.* = next.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Polyptote*, (*polyptoton*) that hath many cases. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Polyptote*, in Rhetorick Polyptoton.

‖ **Polyptoton** (pŏliptō͞u·tŏn). *Rhet.* [L., a. Gr. *πολύπτωτον* adj. neut.: see prec.] A rhetorical figure consisting in the repetition of a word in different cases or inflexions in the same sentence.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 86 *Polyptoton* or *Traductio*, when one word is often repeated by variety of cases. 1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* 50 b. 1654 Trapp *Comm. Hosea* x. 1 A dainty agnomination, and a double polyptôton. *a* 1679 Hobbes *Rhet.* IV. vi. (1681) 151 [Repetition of sounds] unlike:..a small changing of the end or case, as Polyptoton.

Polyptych (pŏ·liptik). [ad. late L. *polyptycha*, neut. pl. account-books, registers, ad. Gr. *πολύπτυχος* having many folds, f. *πολυ-*, Poly- + *πτυχή* fold. Cf. mod.F. *polyptyque* (1732 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Anything consisting of more than three leaves or panels folded or hinged together, as a picture or an altar-piece. (Cf. Diptych, Triptych.)

1859 Gullick & Timms *Paint.* 307 The great altar-piece of the Van Eycks at Ghent is a polyptych. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 711/1 There are triptychs, and polyptychs, and statuettes, and pastoral staves, of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 345 They carried off a vast but not altogether first-rate polyptych, 'The Virgin and Child with Saints'.

Polypus (pŏ·lipŭs). Forms: 5–8 **polipus**, 6 **polippus, polipos**, 6– **polypus**. Pl. **polypi** (-pəi); also (7 **polypodes, polipusses**), 8 **polypuses** (-pusses). [a. L. *pol-, pōlypus, -pi* cuttle-fish, etc., also polypus in the nose, a. Doric or Æolic Gr. *πωλύπος*, gen. *-που* = Ionic *πουλύπους* (acc. *-οδα* and *-ουν*), Attic *πολύπους* a cuttle-fish, etc., also polypus in the nose, f. *πολυ-* many + *πούς* foot.]

1. a. A cuttle-fish, an octopus; = Polyp 1 a. *Obs.* (exc. in allusion to Lat. or Gr.).

c 1520 Andrew *Noble Lyfe* lxvii, Polippus hath gret strength in his fete, what he therin eacheth, he holdeth it fast. 1603 Sir C. Heydon *Jud. Astrol.* v. 153 This Polypus can change himselfe into all colours. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* VIII. i. (1643) 378 These Polypodes suddenly prey upon them [fish] and devoure them. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. ii. (1737) 9 The Sea-pulp, or Polypus. 1839 T. Beale *Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale* 57 The octopus .. was the animal denominated polypus by Aristotle. 1877 Bryant *Odyssey* v. 518 To the claws of polypus, Plucked from its bed, the pebbles thickly cling.

b. = Polyp 1 b, c. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Polypodes*, Sows, Hog-lice.] 1742 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 219 A small Insect called a Polypus, which is found sticking to the common Dnek-weed. *a* 1759 Sir C. H. Williams *Isabella* Odes (1780) 7 It's call'd a Polypus..And 'tis a reptile of so strange a sort, That if 'tis cut in two, it is not dead; Its head shoots out a tail, its tail a head. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 160 Those who have changed their opinion .. upon the sexes of blossoms, or upon the hatching of polypuses. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 417 The class of Polypi or Zoophytes is one of the largest and most singular of the Animal Kingdom. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* i. (1852) 99 Each polypus, though closely united to its brethren, has a distinct mouth, body and tentacula.

2. *Path.* A general term for tumours of various kinds, arising from a mucous or serous surface, usually pedunculated, and having ramifications like the tentacles of a polyp. Also formerly applied to a fibrinous blood-clot occurring in the heart or blood-vessels.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxii. (Bodl. MS.), Polipus is a superfluite of flessch growing of þe nostrelles. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. cxii. 305 Being layd to with Copperous .. it taketh away .. the Polypus growing in the Nosthrilles. 1707 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 118 In a Polypus the Pulse intermits, and vibrates, and is obscure. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. 265 Being mix'd with the Blood in the Veins would produce Polypus's in the Heart, and Death. 1797 M. Baillie *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 367 By a polypus is meant a diseased mass, which adheres to some part of the cavity of the uterus, by a sort of neck or narrower portion. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 110 Forms of softer polypi and cutaneous pendulous tumours.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 1 a) *polypus-arms* sb. pl., *-fish*; (in sense 1 b) *polypus-like, -wise* advs.; (in sense 2) *polypus-growth*.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 121 Whom Oppianus compareth to the Polypus fish. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France*, etc. II. 60 The polypus fish, who..extend their arms for prey. 1809 Coleridge *Lett., to T. Poole* (1895) 552, I will divide them polypus-wise, so that the first half should get itself a new tail of its own, and the latter a new head. 1815 Simond *Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 199 London extends its great polypus-arms over the country around. 1865 Pusey in Liddon, etc. *Life* (1897) IV. iii. 80 We cannot divide Holy Scripture or Christianity, polypus-like, so that one part might be cut off, and the rest remain in the same life as before. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 689 Every characteristic of ordinary polypus growth.

Polypyrene to **Polyrhizous**: see Poly- 1.

Polys, obs. form of Police, Polish *v.*

‖ **Polysarcia** (pŏlisā·siă). [late L. (Cæl. Aurel., 6th c.), a. Gr. *πολυσαρκία* fleshiness, f. *πολύσαρκος* very fleshy, f. *πολυ-* Poly- + *σάρξ, σαρκ-* flesh.]

1. *Path.* Excessive growth of flesh (or, loosely, of fat); corpulence, obesity.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Polysarcia*, Corpulency. 1706 Phillips, *Polysarcia*, bigness, or grossness of Body. 1845 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* I. 84 A disease, which has been not very correctly called polysarcia. 1875 R. F. Burton *Gorilla L.* (1876) I. 64 Both sexes, even when running to polysarcia, have delicate limbs and extremities.

2. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 916 *Polysarcia*, an excess of sap, giving rise to unnatural growth, &c.

So **Polysarcous** (-sā·rkŏs) *a.*, affected with polysarcia, corpulent.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Polyschematist (pŏliskī·mătist), *a. Pros.* [ad. Gr. *πολυσχημάτιστος* 'multiform; of verses, composed of various metres'.] Having many forms: said of ancient metres in which feet not metrically equivalent to the normal ones may be substituted for them. Also **Polyschema·tic** *a.*

1846 Worcester, *Polyschematist*, *a.*, having many forms. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Polyschematic*.

Polyscope (pŏ·liskōup). [f. Poly- + -scope; so F. *polyscope*. Cf. Gr. *πολύσκοπος* far-seeing.]

1. An optical instrument through which objects appear multiplied; a multiplying-glass: *spec.* (see quot. 1842). Cf. Polyoptron.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Polyscopes*, or *Multiplying Glasses*, are such as represent to the Eye one Object as many. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Polyscope*, .. a lens plane on one side..of which the convex side is formed of several plane surfaces, or facettes, so that an object seen through it appears multiplied.

2. (See quots.)

1881 *Eng. Mechanic* 18 Feb. 562/1 M. Trouvé described his polyscope, an apparatus for examining cavities of the body with the aid of incandescent platinum. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Polyscope*, an apparatus invented by Trouvé, consisting of a combination of the instruments for visual examination of the eye, ear, larynx, urethra, etc., and fitted up with an electric light.

Polyse, obs. form of Police, Polish *v.*

Polysemant to **Polysensuous**: see Poly- 1.

Polysepalous (pŏlise·păləs), *a. Bot.* [f. Poly- + mod.L. *sepal-um* Sepal + -ous; cf. Polypetalous. In F. *polysépale*.] Properly, Having numerous sepals; but used for: Having the sepals distinct or separate, not coherent or united. Also *aposepalous, chorisepalous, dialysepalous, cleutherosepalous*. Opp. to *gamosepalous* or *monosepalous*.

1829 Clinton tr. *Richard's Elem. Bot.* 269 The polysepalous calyx is generally caducous. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 425 Both floral envelopes present, the outer being monosepalous or polysepalous, free or united to the ovary.

Poly-sided to **Polysomitic**: see Poly- 1.

†**Po·lyspast.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. Gr. *πολύσπαστον* a compound pulley, neut. of *πολύσπαστος* drawn by many cords.] (See quots.)

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Polyspaston*, a Machine for reducing Joynts. 1706 Phillips, *Polyspaston*.] 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Polyspast*, a windlass having many pullies or truckles. *Polypast* (in *Surgery*), a machine for the reduction of dislocated joints.

Polysperm (pŏ·lispəm), *a. Bot. rare.* [ad. Gr. *πολύσπερμος* abounding in seed, f. *πολυ-*, Poly- + *σπέρμα* seed.] Having, containing, or producing numerous seeds; many-seeded. Also **Polyspe·rmal, Polyspe·rmatous, Polyspe·rmous** *a.*

1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 287 Those Herbs .. being Polyspermous. 1719–26 Quincy *Med. Dict.*, *Polyspermous*, .. those Plants are thus called which have more than four Seeds succeeding each Flower, and this without any certain Order. 1729 *Evelyn's Sylva* II. iii. 118 Easily rais'd of the Kernels and Nuts, which may be gotten out of their Polysperm and Turbinate Cones. 1845 Lindley *Sch. Bot.* iv. 26 Ovary polyspermous, many-celled. 1882 Ogilvie, *Polyspermal, Polyspermous*. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Polyspermatous*.

[*Polysperm*, as *sb.*, in various Dicts., an error due to misquotation of Evelyn, quot. 1729 above.]

Polyspermy (pŏ·lispəmi). *Phys.* [mod. nd. Gr. *πολυσπερμία* abundance of seed, f. *πολύσπερμ-ος*: see prec. Cf. F. *polyspermie*.] Impregnation of an ovum by more than one spermatozoon.

1889 Geddes & Thomson *Evol. Sex* 34 It has, however, been shown .. that 'polyspermy', or the entrance of more than one sperm, is extremely rare. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Dec. 1643 The phenomenon of polyspermy or the fertilization of the ovum by more than one spermatozoon, the cause, according to modern ideas, of double monsters.

Polyspire: see Poly- 1.

‖ **Polysporangium** (pŏli,spŏræ·ndʒiŭm). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Poly- + Sporangium.] A sporangium containing numerous spores.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Polyspore (pŏ·lispoəɹ). *Bot.* [f. Poly- + Spore; cf. Gr. *πολύσπορος* bearing much fruit. So F. *polyspore*.] a. A spore-case containing numerous spores. b. A compound spore, as in certain algæ.

1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 221/1 The term *Polyspore* is usually applied..[to] a gelatinous..pericarp or conceptacle. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* II. i. 272 The first form to which the term *polyspore* has been applied, is that of a gelatinous or membranous pericarp or conceptacle in which an indefinite number of sporidia are contained.

Polysporean (pŏlispō·rĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod. Zool. L. *Polysporea*, neut. pl. of *polysporeus* (f. Gr. *πολύσπορ-ος* + *-eus*) + -an.] a. *adj.* Of or belonging to the *Polysporea*, a group of Protozoa of the class *Sporozoa* and family *Coccidiidæ*, which produce numerous spores (distinguished from *Monosporea* and *Oligosporea*). b. *sb.* A sporozoan of this order.

Polyspored (-spōəɹd), *a.* [f. Poly- + *spored*, f. Spore.] = next. Also **Polysporic** (-spŏ·rik) *a.*

1882 J. M. Cromie in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 555/1 In some species..they [the spores in each theca] are 20–100, when the thecæ are said to be polyspored.

Polysporous (pɒ̆lisˈpōrəs, pɒlispōˈ·rəs), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [f. Gr. πολύσπορ-ος (see POLYSPORE) + -OUS.] Having or producing numerous spores, as certain cryptogamous plants and protozoans.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Polysporous. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1870) 375 In rare cases the asci have a large number of spores, and are hence said to be polysporous.

Polystachyous to **-stigmous**: see POLY- 1.

Polystomatous (pɒ̆liˌstɒˈmătəs), *a. Zool.* [f. POLY- + Gr. στόμα, στοματ- mouth + -OUS: cf. next.] Having many or several mouths or suckers; *spec.* belonging to the *Polystomata*, a name for the Sponges, and also for the acinetiform Infusoria.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 137 The polystomatous condition..brought about.

Polystome (pɒ̆ˈlistəum), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *polystome* (1813 in Littré), ad. Gr. πολύστομ-ος many-mouthed, f. πολυ-, POLY- + στόμα mouth.] **a.** *adj.* Having many mouths. **b.** *sb.* An animal having many mouths or suckers, as a sponge, an acinetiform infusorian, or a parasitic trematode worm or fluke of the genus *Polystomum* or sub-order *Polystomea* (polystome-fluke). So **Polyˈstomous** *a.* [f. Gr. as above + -OUS], many-mouthed, polystomatous; ‖ **Polystoˈmium** (pl. -ia) [mod.L.], each of the fine pores which represent the original mouth in certain medusæ.

1859 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Protozoa* 77 'Acineta Forms'.. rather constitute a distinct group of *Infusoria*, to which the term '*polystome' might, without objection, be perhaps applied. For each of the radiating filaments..with which the *Acinetæ* are provided is, in truth, a retractile tube, susceptible of elongation to a remarkable extent, and furnished at its extremity with an adherent disk. 1848 E. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusæ* 79 Included in the *Polystomous section. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 116 Branched canals, which open at the ends of the ramifications of the arms by numerous fine pores (*polystomia).

Polystylar to **Polysulphuretted**: see POLY-.

†Polysyllabe. *Obs.* [a. F. *polysyllabe* (1464 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. med.L. *polysyllabus*, a. Gr. πολυσύλλαβος polysyllabic, f. πολυ-, POLY- + συλλαβή syllable.] = POLYSYLLABLE *sb.*

[1580 G. HARVEY *Let. to Spenser* Wks. (Grosart) I. 105 You shal as well..beare *fayer*, as *faire*, .. with an infinyte companye of the same sorte: sometime *Monosyllaba*, sometime *Polysyllaba*.] 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 59 Gif zour Sectioun be nocht..a monosyllabe,..bot the first syllabe of a polysyllabe.

Polysyllabic (pɒ̆liˌsilæˈbik), *a.* [f. med.L. *polysyllab-us*, Gr. πολυσύλλαβ-ος (see prec.) + -IC. So F. *polysyllabique* (1550 in Hatz.-Darm.).] **a.** Of a word: Consisting of many (i.e., usually, more than three) syllables. **b.** Of language, etc.: Characterized by polysyllables.

1782 WARTON *Rowley Eng.* 42 He would rather have acquiesced in this laxity of the polysyllabic termination. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. xx. 113 In the 'Excursion' the number of polysyllabic..words is more than usually great. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xii. 244 Their greatly varying dialects are polysyllabic and agglutinative. 1906 *The King's English* iii. (ed. 2) 171 Polysyllabic humour.

So **Polysyllaˈbical** *a.*, in same senses. Hence **Polysyllaˈbically** *adv.*, in a polysyllabic manner, in polysyllables; **Polysyllaˈbicism** (-siz'm), *nonce-wd.*, polysyllabic style; **Polysyllabicity** (-iˈsĭti), *nonce-wd.*, the condition of being polysyllabic.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Polysyllabical*, that hath many syllables. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 7 As for Polysyllabical articulate Echo's, the strongest and best .. is in the Park at Woodstock. 1868 J. H. NEWMAN *Verses Var. Occasions* 25 Terms strange and solemn That figure in polysyllabical row In a treatise. 1893 *Star* 18 May 1/6 The temptation to talk *polysyllabically to a popular audience. 1897 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 274 Having the *polysyllabicism without the precision of Johnson. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 14 Inflections .. are there [in Gothic] seen standing forth in all their archaic rigidity and *polysyllabicity.

Polysyllabilingual (pɒ̆lisiˌlăbiˌliˈŋgwăl), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as POLYSYLLABE + LINGUAL.] Relating to polysyllabic languages.

1824 *Crit. Res. in Philol. & Geog.* 172 The practice of the Chinese, and other monosyllabic tongues, absolutely stultifies the polysyllabilingual theorist.

Polysyllabism (pɒ̆lisiˈlăbiz'm). [f. as POLYSYLLABE + -ISM.] The use of polysyllables (as a stage in the development of language).

1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* 181 The progress to polysyllabism from a state originally monosyllabic. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 211 A primitive period of polysyllabism.

Polysyllable (pɒ̆lisiˈlăb'l), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 polli-, poli-, **-sillable.** [f. med.L. *polysyllaba*, fem. (sc. *vox* word) of *polysyllabus* (see POLYSYLLABE), after SYLLABLE.] **A.** *sb.* A word of many (i. e., usually, more than three) syllables.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* Pref., In the Pollisillables, by diuersitie of pronunciation,..one worde maye haue diuers significations. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xii. (Arb.) 126 Our vulgar Saxon English standing most vpon wordes monosillable, and little vpon polysillables. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict., Eng. Gram.*, Polysyllables..are seldom compared otherwise than by *more* and *most*, as *deplorable*, *more deplorable*, *most deplorable*. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* li, My father was losing his remarkably moderated tone, and threatening polysyllables.

B. *adj.* = POLYSYLLABIC. Now *rare*.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xii. (Arb.) 131 The ill shapen sound of many of his wordes polisillable. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* Pref. (1634) ¶ viij h, For them that find fault with polysyllable meeter. 1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 101 In a Poly-syllable word. 1817 COLERIDGE *Satyrane's Lett.* iii. in *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 268 *note*, The German, not less than the Greek, is a polysyllable language.

Polysyllogism, -syllogistic: see POLY- 1.

Polysymmetrical (pɒ̆liˌsimeˈtrikăl), *a.* [f. POLY- + SYMMETRICAL.] Symmetrical about several planes of division; chiefly *Bot.*, divisible into exactly similar halves by two or more different planes, as a regular flower; actinomorphous. Hence **Polysymmeˈtrically** *adv.*; **Polysyˈmmetry**, the condition of being polysymmetrical.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 183 So-called 'regular' flowers, stems with alternating whorls, and most roots, are polysymmetrical. *Ibid.* 533 If..the parts are all arranged in whorls, they are usually distributed monosymmetrically or polysymmetrically on the receptacle. *Ibid.* 184 The same relationship occurs between polysymmetry and multilateral arrangement as between monosymmetry and bilateral arrangement; polysymmetry must also be considered only as a particular case of the multilateral structure.

‖ **Polysyndeton** (pɒ̆lisiˈndĭtŏn). *Rhet.* Also 6 **polisindeton.** [mod.L., a. Gr. *τὸ πολυσύνδετον, prop. neut. adj. (cf. ASYNDETON), f. πολυ-, POLY- + σύνδετος, verbal adj. f. συν-δέ-ειν to bind together.] A figure consisting in the use of several conjunctions in close succession; usually, the repetition of the same conjunction (as *and*, *or*, *nor*) to connect a number of co-ordinate words or clauses. Opp. to ASYNDETON.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvi. (Arb.) 186 Ye haue another maner of construction which they called *Polisindeton* we may call him the *couple clause* for that euery clause is knit and coupled together with a coniunctiue. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* II. viii, The two general exceptions are termed, Asyndeton and Polysyndeton. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 184 Polysyndeton,..a figure signifying superfluity of conjunctions. 1883 MARSH *Anglo-Sax. Gram.* 141 There may be too many conjunctions (polysyndeton).

Polysynthesis (pɒ̆lisiˈnþĭsis). [f. POLY- + SYNTHESIS.] Synthesis or composition of many elements; complex or multiple synthesis; *spec.* in *Philol.* the combination of several words of a sentence in one word: = INCORPORATION 1 b, INCAPSULATION.

1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 130 Polysynthesis is the synthesis of many words into one.

Hence **Polysyˈnthesism** = POLYSYNTHETISM.

1881 R. BROWN *Language* 21 Others see in polysynthesism a survival of the universal early state of languages.

Polysynthetic (pɒ̆liˌsinþeˈtik), *a.* [f. Gr. πολυσύνθετος much compounded; of clauses, united by many particles: see POLY- and SYNTHETIC.] Of the nature of or characterized by polysynthesis; combining numerous elements; complex. *spec.*

1. *Cryst.* Applied to a compound crystal consisting of a series of twin crystals united so as to form a laminated structure.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 207 When the form is very complicated, as in the polysynthetic tourmaline. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 109 In such polysynthetic crystals the twinning planes lie in four directions.

2. *Philol.* Characterized by combining several words of a sentence (as a verb and its object or complement) into one word: = INCORPORATING *ppl. a.* c, INCAPSULATING *ppl. a.*

1821 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 271 The polysynthetic, to which the various languages of the American tribes belong. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 132 Its structure is polysynthetic. 1889 MIVART *Orig. Hum. Reason* 231 Mr. Romanes describes .. the Isolating, Polysynthetic, Agglutinative, Inflectional and Analytic forms of language.

Hence **Polysynthe·tical** *a.* (*rare*—⁰) in same sense; **Polysynthe·tically** *adv.*; **Polysynthe·ticism** (-siz'm), **Polysyˈnthetism**, polysynthetic character or condition; **Polysyˈnthetize** *v. intr.*, to use polysynthesis, exhibit a polysynthetic character.

1846 WORCESTER, *Polysynthetic*, **Polysynthetical*, forming a manifold compound or composition. 1880 *Athenæum* 9 Oct. 459/2, 'I strike him with a sword to kill him' is another thought. Must all this be expressed *polysynthetically? 1862 R. G. LATHAM *Elem. Compar. Philol.* lxv. 520 There is *polysyntheticism to a certain degree—though much of it is of the grammarian's making. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* 172 Agglutination or *Polysynthetism is the name which has been invented for the complex condition of early language, when words follow each other in a sort of idyllic and *laissez-aller* carelessness, and the whole sentence, or even the whole discourse, is conjugated or declined as though it were a single word, every subordinate clause being inserted in the main one by a species of incapsulation. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xii. 262 All sign of polysynthetism has been denied to the great Tupi-Guarani stock. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* ii. 93 The *polysynthetising languages of North America, where the idea of time or mode is altogether absent from the verb.

Polyte, obs. form of POLITE.

Polytechnic (pɒ̆liteˈknik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *polytechnique* (*école polytechnique*, 1795), f. Gr. πολύτεχνος skilled in many arts + *-ique*, -IC: see POLY- and TECHNIC.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, dealing with, or devoted to, various arts; esp. in *polytechnic school*, an educational institution for giving instruction in various technical subjects.

Orig. applied to that established in Paris in 1794 by the National Convention, under the name of *École des Travaux publics*, changed in 1795 to *École Polytechnique*, and more particularly devoted to the instruction of recruits for the corps of civil and military engineers. *Polytechnic Institution*: name of an institution in London, opened in 1838, for the exhibition of objects connected with the industrial arts, and providing a laboratory and theatre or lecture-room; closed in 1881, and subsequently re-opened as a technical and recreative school.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 258 The polytechnic school has long been distributing among select pupils, all the military sciences, through the best teachers. 1807 *Ibid.* V. 579 The Tractate of Education is a singular plan for a polytechnic school. 1838 [Royal Polytechnic Institution, 309 Regent St., London, opened, Aug. 6]. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* ii. (ed. 2) 29 Polytechnic science may invent the instruments which shall dive as his substitute into the bowels of the earth. 1881 ROSCOE in *Nature* XXIII. 217 The scientific training they had received at their universities and polytechnic schools. 1888 *Resolution at Meeting Mansion H. London* 8 June, That this meeting being convinced of the urgent need in this country of technical and commercial education approves of the scheme for the establishment in South London of Polytechnic institutes to be endowed by public subscription with the aid of the Charity Commissioners.

B. *sb.* †**1.** (app.) Collective industrial action. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 278 It has, however, been the fate of this *polytechnic*, as of the best philanthropic dispensation ever made to man, to be misrepresented and reviled.

2. Short for *Polytechnic Institution* (rarely for *polytechnic school*): see A. Hence used as the name for several similar technical schools in different parts of London, etc.

1881 in *Daily News* 12 Sept. 2/4 Mr. Buckland..concluded his entertainment with the following address, which was cheered to the echo:—This very night the Polytechnic dies, Dies as a good Knight should, in martial guise. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 2/2 An excursion made by some sixty boys from the Young Men's Christian Institute at the Polytechnic to Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland. 1903 *Whitaker's Alm.* 267/2 The passing of the City of London Parochial Charities Act in 1883..provided for the establishment of polytechnics in various parts of London on the model of Mr. Quintin Hogg's original institution at Regent Street.

3. *pl.* 'The science of the mechanical arts' (Ogilvie, 1882). *rare*—⁰.

So **Polyteˈchnical** *a.* = A. (in quot. 1880, Practising many arts); **Polyteˈchnican** (*nonce-wd.*), a member of the or a Polytechnic; **Polytechnician** (-tekniˈʃăn), [F. *-nicien*] a student of a (French) polytechnic school.

1846 WORCESTER, **Polytechnical*, same as *polytechnic*. *Clarke*. 1880 BIRDWOOD *Indian Arts* I. 138 The trade guilds of the great polytechnical cities of India. 1892 K. GOULD tr. *von Kobell's Convers. Dr. Döllinger* iv. 75 Professor of Mathematics at the Gymnasium and Polytechnical School. 1894 *Daily News* 12 Mar. 5/4 M. Carnot, who, with his brother, graduated at the Polytechnique, and was so permeated with its spirit as only to be able to enjoy the company of 'Pipos', or old-boy *Polytechnicans. 1904 *Dundee Advertiser* 10 June 10 A number of Polytechnicians were so dealt with quite recently by General André.

Polyterebene, -terpene: see POLY- 2.

Polythalamous (pɒ̆liþæˈlămәs), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + θάλαμος bed-chamber (see THALAMUS) + -OUS.] Having or consisting of several chambers or cells; many-chambered, multilocular.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xiv. (1828) I. 451 Some galls are polythalamous or consisting of several chambers. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 517/2 A..series of minute polythalamous shells. 1876 PAGE *Text-bk. Geol.* xx. 428 Calcareous ooze and marls, rich in polythalamous..foraminifera.

So **Polythalamaceous** (-ēˈʃəs) *a.*, belonging to the *Polythalamācea*, an order of cephalopods with many-chambered shells, as the nautilus (synonymous with *Tetrabranchiāta*) (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858); **Polythalamian** (-þălēˈmiăn) *a.*, belonging to the *Polythalamia*, a division of Protozoa, having a many-chambered test; **Polythalamic** (-þălæˈmik) *a.* = *polythalamous*.

[1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xiv. § 616 *note*, Polythalamia are abundant in the Arctic Seas. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. ii. 376 The Polythalamia or Multilocular Rhizopods, in their earliest state are unilocular.] 1863 LYELL *Antig. Man* App. (ed. 3) 529 Mr. Chydenius obtained .. *polythalamian shells. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Polythalamic*.

‖ **Polythecium** (pɒ̆liþēˈʃiŏm, -þēˈsiŏm). Pl. **-ia.** *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + θηκίον, dim. of θήκη box, case.] Name for a colony or zoothecium of certain infusorians, in which the loricæ are united by their stalks. Hence **Polytheˈcial** *a.*, pertaining to a polythecium.

1880 W. S. KENT *Infusoria* I. 360 Forming by the serial conjunction of their respective loricæ a more or less extensive branching colony-stock or polythecium.

Polytheism (pɒ̆ˈliþĭizm). Also 7 poli-, polu-, (**polythisme**). [ad. F. *polythéisme* (16th c.), f. Gr. πολύθεος of or belonging to many gods (f. πολυ-, POLY- + θέος god): see -ISM.] Belief in, or worship of, many gods (or more than one God).

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 49 An exchanged Polytheisme in worshipping of Saints, Images, and the Host. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 315 Some Temples.. furnisht with wooden gods for politheisme. 1658 Bp. REYNOLDS *Van. Creature* Wks. (1679) 8 There is yet a bitter root of Atheisme, and of Polutheisme in the minds of Men by nature. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 101 Celsus ..justifies the polytheism of the heathens. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vi. 183 It has sometimes been made a question whether polytheism or monotheism is the more ancient form of natural religion.

Polytheist (pɒ·liþi¸ist), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. F. *polythéiste* (1762 in Hatz.-Darm.).] One who believes in or worships many gods (or more than one); an adherent of polytheism.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. vi. § 3 (1622) 45 They were of all other the most palpable Polytheists. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 11 To believe no one Supreme designing Principle or Mind, but rather two, three, or more ..is to be a Polytheist. 1877 CARPENTER tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 109 The Aryans like the Indo-Germans, were polytheists.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* = next.

1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxxi. (1877) 583 For the first time the two principles of faith, the monotheist and the polytheist, met in combat.

Polytheistic (pɒ·liþi¸i·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC: see -ISTIC.] Of, pertaining to, holding, or characterized by polytheism.

? *a* 1779 ADAM SMITH *Hist. Astron.* iii. Ess. (1795) 25 All Polytheistic religions. 1773 BURKE *Sp. Ho. Comm.* Wks. 1869 VI. 108 Was it ever heard that polytheism tolerated a dissent from a polytheistick establishment? 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* vi. 92 Zeus..appears to be..a representative of an old monotheism which merges into supremacy in a polytheistic system.

Polythei·stical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL: see -ICAL.] †a. = prec. *Obs.* b. In distinctive sense: Having a polytheistic character or quality.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 298 That Orpheus, the Orphick Doctrine, and Poems, were Polytheistical, is a thing acknowledged by all. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. 191 Remarks upon the Polytheistical Religions of the Antient World. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 47 He was a monotheist in contradistinction to his polytheistical contemporaries. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxx.

Hence **Polythei·stically** *adv.*

1846 WORCESTER cites Dr. ALLEN.

Polytheize (pɒ·liþi¸əiz), *v. rare.* [f. as POLYTHEISM + -IZE: so F. *polythéiser.*] *intr.* To act the polytheist; to profess or practise polytheism.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1882 OGILVIE cites MILMAN.

†**Polytheous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. *πολύθεος* (see POLYTHEISM) + -OUS.] Relating to many gods; polytheistic.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xxi. lviii, Heav'n most abhor'd Polytheous Piety.

Polythionic (pɒliþəi¸ɒ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. POLY- + *-thionic*, f. Gr. *θεῖον* sulphur: see DITHIONIC.] Containing several atoms of sulphur in combination with H_2O_6 (distinguished from *sulphuric*, in which S is combined with H_2O_4); in *polythionic acids*, a general name for the acids of this constitution, e. g. *pentathionic acid*, $H_2S_5O_6$.

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 57 Besides the oxides of sulphur already described, three new acids have lately been added. These are known as the polythionic acids,—a name given them by Berzelius. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 540 A remarkable series..called polythionic acids, containing six atoms of oxygen and two or more atoms of sulphur.

†**Polythore.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. App. an error for *polyphone*: see POLYPHONE 1 a, quot. 1655.

1661 EVELYN *Diary* 9 Aug., He plaid to me likewise on the *polythore*, an instrument having something of the harp, lute, theorbo, &c.

Polytick, -tik(e, etc., obs. forms of POLITIC.

Polytocous (pɒli·tŏkəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *πολυτόκος* producing numerous offspring, prolific + -OUS.] a. *Zool.* Producing several young at a birth; multiparous. b. *Bot.* Bearing fruit many times: a term proposed instead of POLYCARPOUS. So †**Poly·toky** *Obs. rare* [Gr. *πολυτοκία*], production of numerous offspring, fecundity.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. xxix. 165/1 Altho' New England has no Instances of such a Polytokie, yet it has had Instances of what has been remarkable: one Woman has had not less than Twenty two Children. 1715 THORESBY *Ducatus Leodiensis* App. 608 Dorothy..Wife of Mr. Joseph Cowper of this Parish, died in childbed of her twenty-fifth or twenty-sixth Birth, which is the greatest Instance of such a Polytokie in these Parts. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 33 *note*, Polytocous (bearing many times) would be more appropriate [than polycarpic).

Polytomous (pɒ·li·tŏməs), *a.* [f. Gr. type **πολύτομ-ος* (f. πολυ- much + -τομος cut) + -OUS.] Divided, or involving division, into many parts.

1. *Bot.* a. *spec.* Applied to a leaf having several divisions, but not articulated with the midrib so as to form leaflets (e. g., a pinnatifid or pinnatipartite leaf). b. Applied to branching in which the axis divides into more than two secondary axes at the same point.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Polytomus, Bot.*, applied by L. C. Richard to leaves the median nervure of which, not the foliaceous part, is combined with the common petiole, but without articulation, which distinguishes them from compound leaves: polytomous. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 917 *Polytomous*, pinnate, but without having the divisions articulated with the common petiole.

2. *Logic.* Involving polytomy: see next, 2. Distinguished from DICHOTOMOUS and TRICHOTOMOUS.

Polytomy (pɒli·tŏmi). [f. Gr. πολυ-, POLY- + *-τομια*, f. *-τομος* cut. Cf. F. *polytomie.*] The condition or character of being polytomous. (Distinguished from DICHOTOMY and TRICHOTOMY.)

1. *Bot.* Division into several (more than two) branches at the same point.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 148 Dichotomy (rarely Polytomy)..is caused by the cessation of the previous increase in length of a member at the apex, and by two (or more) new apices arising at the apical surface close to one another, which..develope in diverging directions.

2. *Logic.* Division into several (usually, more than three) members.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 101 Division into many members may be called a polytomy. 1867 ATWATER *Logic* 71 A division in three members is called a Trichotomy: into many members, a Polytomy.

Polytone to **Polytopian**: see POLY- 1.

†**Polytrich** (pɒ·litrik). *Obs. rare.* (Erron. politrich.) [ad. L. *polytrichon*, Gr. *πολύτριχον*, name of two ferns = MAIDENHAIR 1 a, b; f. *πολύς* much + *θρίξ, τριχ-* hair.] A rendering of L. *Polytrichon*, under which the herbalists (e. g. Dodoens and Lyte) included the ferns *Adiantum Capillus-veneris* and *Asplenium Trichomanes*, both called Maidenhair, and the moss *Polytrichum commune* (Golden Maidenhair).

[1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxviii. 409 The first kinde is called ..in Latine *Adiantum*, *Polytrichum* [etc.]. *Ibid.* lxix. 410 This herbe is called .. in Latine .. *Trichomanes*; in the Shoppes *Polytrichon*. *Ibid.* lxxi. 412 [Mosse] 3. Goldylockes, *Polytrichon*, or Golden Maydenheare. The third kind which some call Golden Polytrichon, hath very small slender stalkes.] 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v., The Virtues of Politrich are to dry, dissolve, and digest.

Polytrichous: see POLY- 1.

Polytrochal (pɒli·trŏkăl), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *polytrochus* (Ehrenberg) (f. Gr. *πολυ-*, POLY- + *τροχός* wheel: see below) + -AL.] a. Having several circlets of cilia, as the larva of a polychæte worm. b. Belonging to the division *Polytrocha* of rotifers, in which the trochal disk or 'wheel' has several lobes. So **Polytroch** (pɒ·litrɒk), a polytrochal animal; **Poly·trochous** *a.* = *polytrochal.*

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Polytrochus*, applied by G. C. Ehrenberg to two Families .. of the *Infusoria Rotifera*, having many crowns of hairs: polytrochous. 1878 HELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 137 The larvæ of the Chætopoda are divided into mesotrochal, telotrochal, and polytrochal forms. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Polytroch.*

Polytrophic (pɒlitrɒ·fik), *a.* [In sense a, f. Gr. *πολυτρόφος* giving much nourishment (f. *πολυ-*, POLY- + *τρέφειν* to feed) + -IC; with sense b, cf. Gr. *πολύτροφος* (f. as above) highly nourished.] †a. ? Affording much nourishment; highly nutritive. *Obs.* b. Of a parasitic organism: Infesting more than one host. So **Poly·trophy**, abundant or excessive nutrition (? *obs.*).

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 16 Hoggs flesh .. is of easie concoction,..polytrophick, and of a thick and viscous juyce. 1667 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* IV. viii, Themselves must share in this Polutrophy. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Polytrophia*, term for excessive nutrition: polytrophy. 1900 *Nature* 13 Sept. 465/1 Sometimes parasitic (facultative parasites), monotrophic or polytrophic [bacteria].

Polytropic (pɒlitrɒ·pik), *a.* [f. Gr. *πολύτροπος* turning many ways, versatile, etc., also much-travelled (epithet of Ulysses in the *Odyssey*), f. *πολυ-*, POLY- + *τρόπος* turn.]

1. Capable of turning to various courses or expedients; versatile.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 506 In the Odyssey..his polytropic powers are brought into full play. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 243 We may encounter men in that city who are as polytropic as Ulysses.

2. *Math.* Turning several times round a pole; also applied to a function which has several different values for one of the variable (opp. to *monotropic*).

Polytyke, obs. form of POLITIC.

Polytype (pɒ·litəip). [a. mod.F. *polytype*: see POLY- and TYPE.] A cast, or form of stereotype, made from an intaglio matrix obtained by pressing a woodcut or other plate into semi-fluid metal; also, a copy of an engraving, of printed matter, etc. made from such a cast. Also *attrib.* So **Po·lytypage** [F. *polytypage*], the art of making polytypes; **Po·lytype** *v. trans.* [F. *polytyper*], to produce by polytypage.

1802 *Paris as it was* II. lxxxiv. 534 *note*, The learned Camus, in his 'Historical Sketch of Polytypage and Stereotypage'. 1839 T. C. HANSARD in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII. 567/1 (*heading*) Of Polytypage. *Ibid.* 567/2 Guillot .. reported that from one engraving, for the 400 livres assignats, he had struck or polytyped 897 mother-punches and 1487 daughters. *Ibid.*, Didot .. issued proposals for printing polytyped editions of the classics. *Ibid.* 568/1 Professor Wilson of Glasgow .. thought it possible to make polytypes of glass from engraved copperplates. 1864 WEBSTER, *Polytype*, a.,..as, a polytype plate. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Nov. 6/1 A handsome quarto volume with portraits, twenty phototypes, and three polytypes.

Polytypic (pɒliti·pik), *a.* [f. Gr. *πολυ-*, POLY- + *τυπικ-ός*, f. *τύπος* TYPE.] Having or involving several different types. Also **Polyty·pical** *a.*

1888 J. T. GULICK in *Linn. Soc. Jrnl., Zool.* XX. 201 Polytypic evolution or Divergent Evolution is any transformation of a species in which different types appear in different sections. 1890 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XXXIX. 22 'A new species' may be one that has been formed by monotypic transformation, the old form disappearing with the production of the new, or it may be one that has arisen through polytypic transformation.

Polyue, obs. form of PULLEY.

Polyuresis to **Polyuric**: see POLY- 1.

Polyvalent (pɒli·vălĕnt), *a.* [Hybrid f. POLY- + VALENT.]

1. *Chem.* = MULTIVALENT.

1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* 1 Sept. 417/1 Polyvalent atoms can combine partly with one element, partly with another, and also..like atoms can combine with one another.

2. *Med.* ? Having the property of counteracting various poisons.

1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 574 One can easily obtain polyvalent antivenenes. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 155 The hypodermic injection of a bactericidal serum which is polyvalent.

Hence **Poly·valence,** the character of being polyvalent; multivalenee.

1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 12 Apr. 918 The polyvalence of the amboceptor would be more difficult to understand [etc.].

Polyvoltine: see POLY- 1.

‖ **Polyzoa** (pɒlizō·ă), *sb. pl. Zool.* Sing. **polyzoon** (*-zō·ɒn*). [mod.L., f. Gr. *πολυ-*, POLY- + *ζῷον* an animal.] A class of compound or 'colonial' aquatic (chiefly marine) invertebrate animals (sometimes reckoned as a group of *Mollusca*), of small size and various forms, often plant-like; popularly called *moss-animalcules, sea-mosses, sea-mats*, etc. Also called BRYOZOA.

[1830 J. V. THOMPSON *Zool. Res. & Illustr.* v. 89 (*heading*) On Polyzoa, a new animal discovered as an inhabitant of some zoophites. *Ibid.* 92 The Polyzoa will probably be found in many dissimilar Genera of the Zoophytes.] 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Polyzoons, Polyzoa*, a class of compound animals, resembling in their organs of support the Sertularians, but in their internal organization approaching nearly to the compound Ascidians. 1847 G. JOHNSTON *Brit. Zooph.* (ed. 2) I. 256 The Polyzoa or ascidian polypes the Creator has cast in the mould not of the Radiata, but of the Mollusca. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 468 The resemblance of the larval Brachiopod to a Polyzoon, and especially to Loxosoma, is striking. 1901 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* II. 475 The name Polyzoa being employed by the majority of English writers..while Bryozoa is employed by practically all the Continental writers.

b. A name for the colonial Radiolarians, also called *Polycyttaria*: see POLYCYTTARIAN.

Hence **Polyzo·al** *a.* = next, a.

Polyzoan (pɒlizō·ăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. POLYZOA + -AN.] a. *adj.* Belonging to or having the character of the *Polyzoa*. b. *sb.* A polyzoan animal, a polyzoon; an individual polyp or zooid of a polyzoan colony.

1864 WEBSTER, *Polyzoan*, one of a compound group among the *Bryozoa*...*Dana.*

Polyzoary (pɒlizō·ări). *Zool.* Also in Lat. form **polyzoarium** (pɒlizō¸ē·riŏm), pl. **-ia.** [ad. mod.L. *polyzōārium*, f. POLYZOA + *-arium*, -ARY 1.] The polypary or polypidom of a colony of *Polyzoa*, or the colony as a whole.

1856 GOSSE *Man. Marine Zool.* II. 5 The entire assemblage of cells springing from one root-thread, or originating from a single cell, is called the *polyzoary*. 1872 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (ed. 6) 197 [Avicularia] Their movement caused the whole polyzoary to tremble. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 663 The general shape of the whole group, or 'polyzoary',.. is very shrub-like, standing bodily erect, and giving out branches by two and two. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 459 The polyzoarium of Cristatella is free and creeps about as a whole.

Hence **Polyzoarial** (*-zō¸ē·riăl*) *a.*, pertaining or relating to a polyzoary.

1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 431/2 'Ectocyst' and 'endocyst'..form part of a special 'polyzoarial' nomenclature, but do not appear to be any longer needful.

Polyzoic (pɒlizō·ik), *a.* [f. POLYZOA + -IC. So F. *polyzoique.*]

1. *Zool.* Pertaining to or of the nature of the Polyzoa; composed of a number of individual zooids constituting a 'colony', compound, colonial.

1855 *Eng. Cycl., Nat. Hist.* III. 858/2 The Polyzoic type [of Mollusca] itself presents five subordinate modifications in the five principal orders of the group. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. II. 60 Duvernoy believed in the polyzoic nature of the Tænias and similar animals. 1903 [see POLYPSYCHIC].

b. In *Sporozoa*, Applied to a spore which produces many germs or sporozoites.

1901 G. N. CALKINS *Protozoa* 153 The archispores .. form a definite number of sporozoites, varying from one (monozoic) or two (dizoic) to many (polyzoic).

2. *Anthropol.* Characterized by a belief in many imaginary living beings.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 367/2 Perhaps the best name for this first stage of religious development might be the 'polyzoic' stage.

So **Polyzoism** (*-zō·iz'm*), the character of being polyzoic (sense 1).

1903 MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. Gloss., *Polyzoism*, the property, in a complex organism, of being composed of minor and quasi-independent organisms (like the *polyzoa* or 'sea-mats').

Polyzome (pɒ̈·lizōum). *Geom.* [f. POLY- + Gr. ζῶμα girdle.] (See quot.) Hence **Polyzo·mal** *a.*

1867 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* VI. 470 If *U*, *V*, &c., are rational and integral functions.., all of the same degree *r*, in regard to the coordinates (*x*, *y*, *z*), then $\sqrt{U}+\sqrt{V}+$ &c. is a polyzome, and the curve $\sqrt{U}+\sqrt{V}+$ &c. $= 0$ a polyzomal curve.

Polyzonal (pɒ̈lizō·năl), *a.* [f. POLY- + ZONAL.] Applied to a form of lens invented by Brewster, composed of a number of annular segments or zones; chiefly used in lighthouses.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxviii. 323 Those compound lenses, to which I have given the name of *polyzonal* lenses. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* xvii. 504 With a large polyzonal lens, Melloni converged an image of the moon upon his pile. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 258/2 A polyzonal lens, such as was employed..at the South Foreland lighthouse.

Polyzooid (pɒ̈lizō·oid), *a. Zool.* [f. POLYZOA + -OID.] Resembling or of the nature of the Polyzoa; polyzoan, polyzoic.

1884 tr. *Claus's Zool.* 210 The polyzooid nature of these [sponge-stocks] is made apparent by the presence of many oscula.

Polyzoon, sing. of POLYZOA, q. v.

Polyzoonite (pɒ̈lizō·ənəit). *Zool. rare.* [irreg. f. POLYZOON + -ITE[1]: cf. POLYPITE.] An individual zooid of a polyzoon.

1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 504 When the Polyzoonite retires into its abode, the setæ and soft termination of the cell are gradually folded inwards, in the manner exhibited in the annexed figures.. representing the various stages of the process.

‖ Poma (pō·mă). *Anat.* [a. Gr. πῶμα, -ατ- lid.] The occipital opereulum of the brain of a monkey.

1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 162/1 Since the dorsal termination of the occipital fissure is covered by the poma, there results an apparent continuity of the pomatic and occipital fissures. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pomace (pō·mĕs). Forms: 6 pomes, pomois, 7- pomace; also 7 pumis, 8-9 pom(m)ice, pummice, pummace. See also POMMEY. [A derivative of L. *pōmum* or F. *pomme* apple: the form *pomace*, if original, appears to correspond to med.L. *pōmācium*, *pōmātium* cider (? for L. **pōmāceum*); but the sense makes a difficulty, as do also the variant forms.

Cf. also OF. *pomat* (Godef.), in mod. patois of Vères (near Havre) *poma* 'la masse de pommes, après que le pressoir a exprimé le jus': thus exactly = Eng. *pomace*.]

1. The mass of crushed apples in the process of making cider: **a.** after the jnice is pressed out; **b.** before the juice is pressed out.

a. 1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* 6 Though the Pepins be sowen of the pomes of Peares and good Apples. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Dec. (1729) 225 Sow, as yet, Pomace of Cider-Pressings to raise Nurseries. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 133 Scalding water wherein you may boyl apple-pumis. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Dict., *Pomace*, is the mash which remains of pressed Apples, after the Sider is made, used for producing of Seedling Stocks in Nursery-Gardens. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 5 If you sow Apple or Crab Kernels, sow the Pummace with them, which will come up the first Year. 1884 T. HARDY *Wessex Tales, Interlopers at Knap* (1889) 157 Where the..dunghills smell of pomace instead of stable-refuse. 1897 *Evesham Jrnl.* 16 Jan., The pomice or must after cider abstraction.

b. 1764 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts*, etc. s. v. *Cyder*, The apples are then ground, and the pummice is received in a large open-mouthed vessel. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pummace*, the mass of apples mashed under a stone roller before they are placed between layers of straw or the cyder-press. 1886 [see POMMEY].

2. *transf.* **a.** Anything crushed or pounded to a pulp. **b.** Any solid refuse whence oil has been expressed or extracted; e. g. the refuse of the menhaden and other fish after the oil has been extracted, formerly known as *fish-guano*, *fish-cake*, *pogy-chum*; also, the cake left after expressing castor oil from the beans; both used as fertilizers.

a. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 101 Then put they the fisshe into the hollowes of the rocques, and beate it to pomois. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. i. 13 Thus we poor frail Mortals (like Corn between two great contrary Mill-stones) are bruised to Pommice. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Madder*, These roots are cut..and pounded in mortars .. till they are reduced into a kind of pummice.

b. 1861 *Agric. Maine* VI. 44 The residuum left after expressing the oil, that is the cake, pumice, or as commonly called, the *chum*, which contains nearly the whole fertilizing portions of the fish. 1864 *Ibid.* IX. 43 Fish pomace, or the residuum of herring after the oil is pressed out, is greedily eaten by sheep, swine and fowl. 1898 *U. S. Comm. Fish & Fisheries* XXII. 479 The 'fish cuttings' and refuse fish which accumulate at the canneries are made into pomace and sold for fertilizer.

1877 *Rep. Connecticut Board of Agric.* (1878) 395 In some [fertilizers], castor pomace, leather scraps, and other cheaper materials are used. 1878 *Ann. Rep. Connecticut Agric. Exper. Station* (1879) 38 Castor Pomace,..the crushed seeds of the castor-oil plant after the extraction of the oil—is a long-known and well-tested fertilizer. 1895 *Yearbk. U. S. Dept. Agric.* (1896) 192 Castor-oil plants...The pomace is considered valuable for fertilizing purposes.

† **3.** The head, heart, lights, liver, and windpipe of a sheep or lamb. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 83/2 Pomass of a sheep, is all the Intrals. *Ibid.* 88/1 Sheep Pummices is the Head, Heart, Lights, Liver, and Wind-Pipe of a Sheep all hanging together. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 14) 66 To hash a Lamb's Pumice.

4. *Comb.*, as **pomace-shovel**, a shovel used for pomace (in sense 1).

1886 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* xxviii, The blades of the pomace-shovels, which had been converted to steel mirrors by the action of the malic acid.

Pomacentroid (pōumăse·ntroid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Pōmacentrus* (Lacépède 1802), generic name (f. Gr. πῶμα lid, cover + κέντρον centre) + -OID.] **a.** *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the *Pomacentridæ*, a family of tropical fishes, of which *Pomacentrus* is the typical genus. **b.** *sb.* A fish of this family. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pomaceous (pōmē·ʃəs), *a.*[1] [f. mod.L. *pōmāce-us* (f. L. *pōmum* apple) + -OUS: see -ACEOUS.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of apples.

1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. (1706) 128 Apples and pomaceous Juices, are the greatest Pectorals. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 58 English Plains Blush with pomaceous Harvests, breathing Sweets. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 61 Lawns, and purple groves Pomaceous. *fig.* 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 486 An extra feast of pomaceous trash, in the shape haply of..*Clarissa Harlowe.*

2. *Bot.* Of the nature of a pome or apple; of or pertaining to the *Pomeæ*, a division of rosaceous trees bearing pomes or pome-like fruits.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pomaceus*, *Bot.*..pomaceous.

Poma·ceous, *a.*[2] *rare*—°. [f. POMACE + -EOUS.] Resembling or consisting of pomace.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1882 in OGILVIE.

† **Poma·da, poma·do.** *Obs.* Also 7 pommada, -ado, pom(m)ade. [a. It. *pomada*, *-ata* (Florio), f. *pomo* pommel of a saddle: see -ADA. In form *pomm-*, after F. *pommade*; see also -ADO.] An exercise of vaulting upon or over a horse by placing one hand on the pommel of the saddle.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 28 Mercury..to inspire my pen with some of his nimblest Pomados and Sommersets. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, How oft he hath done the whole or the halfe pommado in a seuen-night before. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Brief Lives* (1898) I. 418 He was .. very.. active. He did the pomado in the saddle of the third horse in his armour. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pomada*. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pomada*, an exercise of vaulting the wooden horse, by laying one hand over the pommel of the saddle.

† **Poma·de,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [= med.L. *pōmāta* (Du Cange), obs. F. *pommade* (1514 in Godef., from Gascony or Bearn), Pr. *pomada* cider: see POME *sb.*, -ADE 1.] A drink made of apples; cider.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 412 May no pyement ne pomade ne presiouse dryukes Moyste me to þe fulle ne my þurst slake.

Pomade (pomē·d, ‖poma·d), *sb.*[2] Also 6-7 pomado, 7 pomada, -ata, pommade. [a. F. *pommade* (in this sense) = Sp. *pomada*, It. *pomata*. See POMATUM, and cf. prec.] A scented ointment (in which apples are said to have been originally an ingredient) for application to the skin; now used esp. for the skin of the head and for dressing the hair.

Pomade divine, name of a healing salve.

1562 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* II. 11 To make a sweete Suet called in Frenche and Italian Pommade in latine pomatum. 1598 FLORIO, *Pomada*, *Pomata*, a pomado to supple ones lips, lip-salue. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 264/2 [Recipe for] an excellent spanishe Pomado. 1611 COTGR., *Pommade*, Pomatum, or Pomata (an oyntment). 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* x. 28, I have a Pomada to make fair the skin. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Pomada*, or *pomata*, a sweet smelling salve made of apples. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 122 Your washes, paints, pomades. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. Children* (ed. 4) III. 107 A cold .. usually requires nothing more than a little pomade divine .. to be put to the nostrils. 1874 BURNAND *My time* vi. 48 He was partial to sweet-smelling pomade.

Hence **Poma·de** *v. trans.* [cf. F. *pommader* (18th c. in Godef.)], to anoint or dress with pomade: whence **Poma·ded** *ppl. a.*

1889 MRS. OLIPHANT *Poor Gentlem.* xliv, A powdered and pomaded woman like Mrs. Sam. Crockford. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances Back* I. xxi. 411 The bachelors..pomaded their hair with great liberality.

Pomage, obs. form of POMMAGE.

Pomaise, Pomall, obs. ff. PUMICE, POMMEL.

Pomander (pō·n-, pɒ̈·măndəɹ, pomə·ndəɹ). Now *Hist.* Also 6 pomaunder, pommaundre, pomemaunder, pom(e)amber, 6-7 pommander. [Early mod.E. *pom(e)amber* (whence by dissimilation *pomander*), a. OF. **pome ambre*, *pomme d'embre* (13th c.), f. *pome* apple (see POME) + *ambre* AMBER; in med.L. *pōmum ambrę* (13th c.).

Stressed *poman'der* by Skelton, J. Heywood, Wither, and so given by Bailey, Ash, Walker, Smart, Worcester; *pom'mander* or *pō'mander* in *Dr. Dodypoll* (1600), Drayton, G. Herbert, Herrick, and so given by Johnson, Webster 1828, Ogilvie, Cassell.

c 1280 *Roman de la Rose* 21008 Plus olant que pomme d'embre. 13.. *MS. Harl.* 2378 in Henslow *Med. Wks. 14th C.* 122 *Pomum ambre.*]

1. A mixture of aromatic substances, usually made into a ball, and carried in a small box or bag (see 2) in the hand or pocket, or suspended by a chain from the neck or waist, esp. as a preservative against infection.

1492 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VII* in Bentley *Excerpta Hist.* (1831) 90 To one that brought the King a box with pomandre 10*s*. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXVII. 125 The rofe was..Knotted with pomaunders right sweetely, Encencing out the yll odours misty. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1027 Colyaunder, Swete pomaunder, Good cassaunder. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxvii. (1870) 290 Make a pomemaunder vnder this maner. 1562 BULLEYN *Bulwark, Bk. Simples* 59 b, A precious Pomamber to be worne against foule stinkyng aire. 1564-78 — *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 49 Be not without a good Pomeamber made of Storax, Calamite [etc.]. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* II. 9 Or like Pomanders of a curious Sent. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple*, *Odour* iv, Then should the Pomander, which was before A speaking sweet, mend by reflection. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Pomander Bracelet*, The beads I kist, but most lov'd her That did perfume the pomander. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 55 Balls are therefore called vulgarly *poma ambræ*, or Pomanders. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1804/4 A little Gold Box, with a sweet Pomander in it. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ₱ 2 Bracelets of braided Hair, Pomander, and Seed-Pearl. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. xi, The courtier .. bowed out of the room, leaving an odour of pomander behind him. 1864 HAWTHORNE *Dolliver Rom.* (1879) 23 Pomanders, and pomades, the scented memory of which lingered about their toilet tables.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Something scented, or having a sweet odour.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. vii, [said to a fop] Away, good pomander, &c. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* v. i, Oh what a stinking thief is this?..Tames street to him Is a meere Pomander. 1629 R. HILL *Pathw. Piety* II. 185 [We] God's Pomander, smell better by rubbing.

2. The case in which this perfume was carried, usually a hollow ball of gold, silver, ivory, etc., often in the shape of an apple or orange.

1518 *Privy Purse Exp. Princess Mary* 1 Jan. (1831) p. xxii, To the frenche quenes seruant that brought a pomander of gold. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 605 A ball or pomander of crystall held opposit between the member and the Sun beams. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 108 Abundance of Hair Bracelets, Lockets, Pomanders, Knots of Ribbands. 1880 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* (1882) II. 272 He himself carried a pomander of silver in the shape of an apple, stuffed with spices.

b. *fig.* Applied to a book containing a collection of prayers; also of secrets, etc.

1558 BECON (*title*) The Pomander of Prayer, wherein is contained many godly Prayers, whereunto are added certayne Meditations, called S. Augustin's. *Ibid.* Ded., I thought it good..to geue vnto you this mi Pomnander of praier, wher in ar breifli contained such godli praiers as ar most mete in this our age to be vsed of al degres & estates. 1650 (*title*) The Divine Pymander of Hermes Mercurius Trismegistus,..Translated..into English By.. Doctor Everard.

3. *attrib.*, as *pomander box, bracelet, chain.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i, Walkes all day hang'd in pomander chains. 1610 — *Alch.* I. iv, Offring citizens-wives pomander-bracelets, As his preseruatiue, made of the elixir. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* VII. Wks. 1813 I. 527 An *Agnus Dei* hung by a pomander chain at her neck. 1906 *Athenæum* 3 Feb. 133/1 We see the clouded cane and pomander box of Sir Plume.

‖ Pomard, pommard (pomā·r). [From Pomard, Pommard, the name of a village in the department of Côte d'Or, France.] A red Burgundy wine.

1833 C. REDDING *Mod. Wines* v. (1836) 100 Pomard, of somewhat more body than Volnay. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 15 Dec. 787/1 A dozen of oysters .. and a bottle of pomard. 1905 *Wine Merchant's Price List*, *Burgundies*... Pommard, a fine full-flavoured wine.

Pomarine (pɒ̈·mărəin), *a. Ornith.* [ad. F. *pomarin*, arbitrary repr. of mod. L. *pōmatorhīnus*.] = POMATORHINE; applied to a species of Skua.

1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 633/1 The skua..the pomarine jager .. and Richardson's jager. 1863 *Spring Lapl.* 359, I could never detect the pomarine skua..breeding in this district. 1885 SEEBOHM *Brit. Birds* III. 349 *note*, The Pomarine Skua does not differ from the other Skuas in the structure of its nostrils.

† **Poma·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *pōmāri-us* of or relating to fruit (f. *pōmum* fruit, *pōmus* fruit-tree) + -OUS.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pomarious*,..of or belonging to an Orchard or to fruit in general, but most commonly Apples. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pomarious*, (lat.) belonging to a Pomary, i. an Orchard, or place set with Apple-trees. 1775 in ASH.

† **Po·marist.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *pōmārium* (see next) + -IST.] The keeper or proprietor of an orchard.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 86/1 Pomarists or Lovers and Keepers of Orchards.

† **Po·mary.** *Obs.* In 4 pomeri, 5 -arie. [ad. L. *pōmārium* an orchard, prop. neut. of *pōmārius* adj., f. *pōmum* fruit.] A fruit-garden; an orchard.

a 1380 *Pistill of Susan* 63 Euery day bi day In þe Pomeri þei play. *Ibid.* 209 Þorw-out þe pomeri we passed us to play. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3364 Was no pomarie so pighte of pryncez in Erthe. [1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pomary*, a place set with Fruit trees, an Orchard; also an Apple Loft.]

Pomate (pō·mēt), *sb. rare. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 8 *Sc.* pomet. [ad. mod.L. *pōmātum*: see -ATE[1].] **a.** = POMACE 2 a. **b.** = POMATUM 1.

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 175 There is made a Mash or Pomate of this Root. 1773 FERGUSSON *Auld Reikie* Poems (1785) 206 The pomet slaister'd up his hair. 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Pomate (pomē·t), *v. rare. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f.

Pomatum: cf. -ate 3.] *trans.* a. To reduce to a pomatum or paste. b. To dress (the hair) with pomatum.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xix. 743 Tincture of Steel pomated. 1823 Galt *R. Gilhaize* xlii, His hair..was as if it had been pomated.

Pomatic (pomæ·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. *πῶμα, πωματ-* lid, cover (see Poma) + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the poma; arising from the overlapping of the poma, as a fissure in a monkey's brain.

1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 162/1 A lateral between the pomatic margin and the ectal surface of the temporal gyre. *Ibid.* [see Poma].

Pomatioid (pomæ·ti,oid), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Pōmātias*, generic name, a. Gr. *πωματίας* a snail with an operculum (*πῶμα*).] Resembling or pertaining to the genus *Pomatias*, or the family *Pomatiidæ*, of operculated terrestrial snails.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Pomatorhine (pōu·mătorəin), *a. Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *pōmatorhīnus* adj., f. Gr. *πῶμα*, -ατ- lid, cover + *ῥίς, ῥιν-* nose.] Having the nostrils partly covered with a scale. Applied ineptly to a single species of *Stercorarius* or Skua, all the genus being really 'pomatorhine': cf. Pomarine.

1884 Yarrell *Brit. Birds* (ed. 4) III. 671 The Pomatorhine Skua is said..to deposit two eggs in a mere depression of the moss on the tundras of the Taimyr. 1896 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* 530 *Stercorarius pomatorhinus* (Temm.), Pomatorhine Skua.

Pomatum (pomē·tŭm), *sb.* [a. mod.L. *pōmātum*, f. *pōntum* apple + *-ātum*, -ate 1.]

1. = Pomade *sb.* 2

1562 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* II. 42 b, This Pomatum wil be as whyte as snowe. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* III. xcv. 1276 There is likewise made an ointment with the pulpe of Apples and Swines grease and Rose water, which is vsed to beautifie the face..called in shops *Pomatum*, of the Apples whereof it is made. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* clxviii. 258 Pomatum, which is of much use to soften and supple the roughnesse of the skin. 1712-14 Pope *Rape Lock* II. 129 Gums and Pomatums shall his flight restrain. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 240 Its essence is mixed with pomatums for the face and hands. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* ii, Their..hair..disguised with powder and pomatum.

attrib. 1629 Davenant *Albovine* v. i, They say it is your custom to sleep in Pomatum Masques. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1808/4 One Silver Pomatum-Pot. 1885 F. A. Guthrie *Tinted Venus* x. 121 Your bottles and pomatum-pots.

†2. = Cider. *Obs. rare*—0.

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Pomatum*, a drink made of apples.

Hence **Poma·tum** *v. trans.*, = Pomade *v.*; **Poma·tumed** (-ŭmd) *ppl. a.*, anointed with pomatum; **Poma·tumy** (-ŭmi) *a.*, sticky with pomatum.

1786 *Pogonologia* 80 His whiskers..combed, and pomatumed by his mistress. 1821-30 Lo. Cockburn *Mem.* i. 29 Powdered and pomatumed hair. 1857 Ld. Campbell *Lives Chief Justices* III. lii. 250 The wigs that had been properly frizzed and pomatumed. 1894 Mrs. Ritchie *Chapters fr. Mem.* i. 10 Features, ornamented with little pomatumy wisps of hair.

Pomayse, obs. form of Pumice.

‖ **Pombe** (pǫmbe). [Swahili *pombe*.] An intoxicating drink made by fermentation from many kinds of grain and some fruits in Central and East Africa.

1857 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* (1860) I. iii. 95 Grain is so abundant that the inhabitants [of Zungomero] exist almost entirely upon the intoxicating pombe, or holcus-beer. 1866 Livingstone *Last Jrnls.* v. (1873) I. 117 The chief brought a huge basket of *pombe*. 1878 H. M. Stanley *Dark Cont.* I. vii. 151 The great jar of froth-topped pombé is then brought up.

Pombgranade, obs. form of Pomegranate.

Pombil: see Pomely *a.*

Pome (pōum), *sb.* (Also in comb. 5 powm(e, 6 poum, 6-7 pom.) [a. OF. *pome* (F. *pomme*):—late L. or Romanic **pōma* apple, orig. pl. of L. *pōmum* 'fruit', later, 'apple'.]

1. A fruit of the apple kind or resembling an apple; now only *poet.* an apple. †*Punical pome*, pomegranate: = Apple Punic (Apple 3).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 742 Ox dong aboute her roote if that me trete, The pomes sadde & braune wil hit gete. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Ballad Commend. our Lady* 121 O punical pome ayens al pestilence. 1589 Fleming *Virg. Georg.* II. 22 A taste .. of wholsome cytron pome. 1729 *Evelyn's Sylva* II. v. 154 They have sometimes produced a pretty small Pome. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xxvii. (1851) 466 Like her of old, ere dropped the golden pome.

b. *Bot.* A succulent inferior fruit, consisting of a firm fleshy body formed of the enlarged calyx, inclosing two or more few-seeded carpels (rarely only one) of cartilaginous or bony texture, forming the core: as an apple, pear, quince, haw, etc.

1816 Keith *Phys. Bot.* II. 160 In the pear the pome tapers down gradually to the point of insertion. 1853 in *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 14 The fruit is a small black pome.

†2. The heart or head of a cabbage, canliflower, or broccoli. (F. *pomme.*) *Obs.*

1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 178 When their heads, and pomes are formed, if you perceive any of them ready to run to seed, draw the plant half out of the ground. 1664 — *Kal. Hort.* Aug. (1729) 213 Cauly-flowers over-speeding to pome and head.

3. *transf.* A ball or globe, especially of metal; the royal globe or ball of dominion = *golden apple* (Apple 6); see also quot. 1866.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3355 And syne profres me a pome pighte fulle of faire stonys..In sygne þat I sothely was souerayne in erthe. 1579 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 293 A belt with .. ane pome garnissit with perll. 1814 Southey *Roderick* xviii. 131 Where was the rubied crown, the sceptre where, And where the golden pome. 1866 *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 257 *Pome*, a round ball of silver or other metal; which is filled with hot water, and is placed on the altar in winter months to prevent danger or accident with the chalice, from the hands of the priest becoming numb with cold.

†4. *Fortif.* The rounded projecting shoulder of a bastion. *Obs.*

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. i. 125 The parts of a Bulwarke are..the Orecchion or Pome, or gard, or shoulder. 1598 Florio, *Orecchione*, that part of a bulwarke which is called by some the pome, guard, or shoulder.

†5. = Pomander 1. *rare.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii. Prol. 146 Precyus invnctment, salve, or fragrant pome.

6. *Comb.*, as *pome-bearing, -shaped* adjs.; †**pome-adam** [in F. *pomme d'Adam* = mod.L. *pomum Adami*] = Adam's apple 1, lime-fruit; †**pome-paradise** [cf. F. *pomme de paradis* (Cotgr. 1611)], a sweet kind of apple, = Paradise apple a, Honey-apple b; †**pome-quince**, ? an apple-shaped variety of quince; †**pome-warden**, ? = Pome-pear. See also Pome-citron, etc.

1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* III. xxvi. 482 As for *pome-adams [*Fr. orig.* pommes d'Adam] they are round, twise or thrise as great, as orenges. 1901 *G. Nicholson's Dict. Gard., Cent. Suppl.* 645/2 *R[osa] pomifera* (*pome-bearing). Great Apple Rose. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 164 The *Pome-Paradise, or hony Apples called Melimela. 1611 Cotgr., *Passe-pomme*, the Pome-paradice, Honny-apple, or Honny-meale; (an apple thats quickly ripe, and quickly rotten). 1658 Phillips, *Pome-paradice*, a fruit called a John-apple. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 105 A liniment of it and *Pome-quinces or Peare-quinces, easeth the head-ach. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pomiform*, *pome-shaped. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 605 Other more comon fruytes: as costardes, wardens, *pomewardons, richardons, damysyns, and plummes.

†**Pome**, *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *pommer*, f. *pomme*: see prec.] *intr.* To form a close compact head or heart, as a cabbage, lettuce, etc.; to head, to heart.

1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 175 There is another sort of cabbage..they seem to me the most natural of all the rest; for they pome, close to the ground. 1699 — *Acetaria* (1729) 150 Lettuce ty'd close up, Pome and Blanch of themselves. 1727 S. Switzer *Pract. Gard.* III. xxiii. 130 The time of sowing the chief of the *Brassica's*, especially those that pome or cabbage.

Pomeamber, obs. form of Pomander.

†**Pome-apis.** *Obs.* Also 7 pome-appease, 8 pomme d'Api, -d'Apis. [ad. F. *pomme d'api*: cf. L. *malus appiana* (Pliny), f. the name of one *Appius*, who is said to have grafted the apple on a quince-stock.] A variety of apple.

[1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 87 In the olde time the cheefest Apples were .. Claudians, Matians, and Appians, so called of their first founders. 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Pomme, Pomme Appie, ou d'Appie*, an Apple thats like a Quince, both in smell, and bignesse.] 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 232/1 Fruit Trees .. for a moderate Plantation. Apples .. Passe-pome: Pome Apis: Cour-pendue. 1669 Worlidge *Cyder* (1691) 211 There is a curious apple newly propagated, called Pome-appease...I suppose this is that which is called the Ladies Longing. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 361 Pomme d'Api,..and some Apples of less Account. 1767 J. Abercrombie *Ev. Man his own Gard.* (1803) 671 Apples... Aromatic russet, Pomme d'Apis, Newtown pippin.

†**Pome-ce·dre.** *Obs.* [f. Pome + F. *cèdre*, It. *cedro* citron.] = next.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 15 The pome-cedre corageos to recomfort. 1481 Botoner *Tulle on Old Age* (Caxton) F iv, Pomegarnades, orenges, figges, dates, almandes, pomecedres.

†**Pome-ci·tron.** *Obs.* [f. Pome + Citron. Cf. L. *mālum citreum.*] = Citron 1.

1555 Eden *Decades* 81 A great frute as bygge as pome citrons. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 92 If they [citrons] be very great and rounde like Pompeons, they call them Pomcidrons. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 359 The Pomecitron is not so good to be chewed and eaten of it selfe. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrimage* IV. 1173 The Iland yeeldeth Figs, Pomegranates, Muske-millions, Pome-Citrons very faire. 1709 Dampier *Voy.* III. II. 56 Pine-Apples, Pome-citrons, Pomegranates, and other sorts of Fruits. 1802 Jamieson *Use Sacr. Hist.* I. II. 439 The pome-citron is said to bear fruit at all times.

b. *Comb.*, as *pome-citron pill, tree, wood.*

1624 Darcie *Birth of Heresies* xvi. 66 In stead of incense they vsed Cedar or Pomecytron wood for perfume. 1641 G. Sandys *Paraphr. Song Sol.* VIII. iii, From under the Pomecitron tree. 1675 H. Woolley *Gentlew. Comp.* 177 The Pomo-citron-pills preserve and help digestion.

†**Pome-dorry.** *Obs.* Also 5 -dorreng, -de Oringe. [f. Pome + Dory *a.* 2, F. *doré* gilded.] In *Old Cookery*, A meat ball or rissole coated with yolk of egg, etc.: cf. Endore *v.*

c 1381 *Anc. Cookery* § 42 (1780) 106 For to make Pommedorry. Take Buff and hewe yt smal al raw..rost yt and endorre yt wyth 3olkys of eyryn. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 37 For powme dorrys .. Endore hit with 3olkes of egges. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 58 Pome dorreng. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 442 Frasure to make Pome de Oringe. Take the lyvre of porke, and bray hit all rawe right smal [etc.]..do therto a lytel floure, and endore hom therwith in the rostynge.

Pomege, obs. form of Pumice.

Pomegranate (pǫm-, pǫmˌgræ·nĕt, pǫ·mˌgræ·nĕt, pǫ·mˌgrænĕt). Forms: 4 pomme-, poom-, powmbe-, 4-5 pou'm(e-, pum-, 4-6 powm-, 4-8 pom-, 6 pomb-, 4-8 pome-; α. 4-6 -garnade, -garnard(e, -garnat(e, -garnet(t(e, (4 -gernett, 5 -garned); β. (5 -grenet), 5-7 -granad(e, -granat, 5 -granarde, 6-8 -granet; 6- pomegranate. γ. 4 pown-, poun-garnette, 4-6 -garnard, 4-7 -garnet, (5 -karnet); 5 pon-, 6 poyngarnette, ponegarnarde, pound garnette. δ. 5 bamegarnade, 6 palm-garnete. [ME. a. OF. *pome* (*pomme, pume*) *grenate, -ade, -et(t)e, garn-, gharn-, guarn-, guern-, gern-ate, -ade, -et(t)e*, f. *pomme* apple + *grenate*, in mod.F. *grenade* = It. *granata*, Sp. *granada*:—pop.L. or Com. Romanic *grānāta* for cl. L. *grānātum* (= *mālum grānātum*, in med.L. *pōmum grānātum*), a pomegranate, lit. (an apple) having many grains or seeds. The stem-part *gren-* became in OF. by metathesis *gern-, garn-*, whence the Eng. forms in *-garn-* from 14th to 16th c.; the OF. ending *-ate* became in Eng. *-at(e, -ette, -et(t*, the F. *-ade* of southern origin (see -ade) gave Eng. *-ade* and *-ard*. (Cf. Garnade 1, Garnet 2, Granate 2, Grenade 1.) The first element (in Norman F. *pume, poume*) became in ME. variously *pomme, poom, pome, pom, pomb*, and *poum, pum, powmb*, corrupted to *poun, pown, pon, poyn*, and *pound*. Stressed by the poets generally from 17th to 19th c., and by Bailey, Johnson, Walker, Smart, *pomegra·nate*; in some recent dictionaries *po·megranate.*]

1. The fruit of the tree *Punica Granatum*, N. O. *Myrtaceæ*, a large roundish many-celled berry, with many seeds, each enveloped in a pleasantly acid juicy reddish pulp, enclosed in a tough leathery rind of a golden or orange colour tinged with red.

α. 1320-30 *Horn Ch.* 374 A poumgarnet þer sche brak. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1466 As þay prudly hade piked of pomgarnades. 1382 Wyclif *Num.* xiii. 24 [23] Of the powmgarnettis [1388 of pumgarnadis] for-othe..thei token. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xcix. (Bodl. MS.), Malus granata is a tre þat bereth pommegarnettes. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 84 Take þe iowse of þe poume garnet. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 15 Orengis, almondis, and the pome garnade (*rime* glade). *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 186 Pumgarnetis & many other spycis. 1530 Palsgr. 256/2 Pome garnet, *pomme de granade*. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* N j b, Ye must gyue hym some of a pomgarnade to eate. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* cxlii. 53 The juyce of pome Garnardes. 1613 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Pomegarnet*, or *pomegranet*, a kind of fruit.

β. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 244 Gourdes and Poumgrene[t]s. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 108 Bawmes, olines, pomegranardes. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* II. vii. (1541) 22 b, Pomegranates be of good iuyce, and profitable to the stomacke. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 35 The tree, that beareth the pomgranate. 1590 Webbe *Trav.* (Arb.) 33 Al manner of fruites whatsoener,.. Pombgranades, Orenges, Limons. 1591 Drayton *Harmonie of Ch.* (Percy Soc.) 27 Pleasant liquor that distils from the pomgranet fine. *c* 1620 Robinson *Mary Magd.* 1095 Her temples, peices of Pomegranates seeme. 1655 E. Terry *Voy. E. Ind.* 96 Here are..store of Pome-granats, Pome-citrons. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* VII. 149 With deeper red the full pomegranate glows. 1727-46 Thomson *Summer* 681 Nor, on its slender twigs Low-bending, be the full pomegranate scorn'd. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. 632 Pomegranates are quoted in 1284 at a shilling each.

γ. 1382 Poungarnet [see b]. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. i. (MS. Bodl.), Almaundes and poungarnardes leueþ here malice bi crafte of tileinge. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 647/37 *Hoc malum granatum*, pounkarnet. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 330 Item, for xvj. pongarnettes, the same day, ij.s. vj.d. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 74 A present of poyngarnettes and apulles. 1545 *Rates of Customs* c ij b, Pound garnettes the M. vis. iiiid. 1545 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 224 Unum pomum granatum vocatum 'a pound gayner' [? *error for* garnet]. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* xxxix. (1870) 218 Olyues, ponegarnardes, .. Figges and Raysins, and all other fruites. 1577 Frampton *Joyfull Newes* III. (1596) 97 Granadas, which wee eall Poungarnardes. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxvi. 281 Like vnto the graines of a Poungarnet. 1660 R. May *Accomplisht Cook* 2 Almonds, Poungarnet and Lemons.

δ. 1480 Bamegarnade [see 5]. 1599 Dallam *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 85 Heare dothe grow good store of..palm garnetes.

fig. *a* 1529 Skelton *Sp. Parrot* 39 With Kateryne incomparable, .. That pereles pomegarnet. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Times* 80 Those precious Spirits that can deal The Pomegranates of Grace at every Meal.

b. The tree (*Punica Granatum*) which bears this fruit, a native of northern Africa and western Asia, now naturalized in the warmer regions of the globe generally; a Pomegranate-tree.

1382 Wyclif *Song Sol.* vi. 10 [11] Beholde, if..the poungarnetis [1388 Pumgranate trees] hadden burionned. 1644 Evelyn *Diary* 9 Feb., A labyrinth of cypresse, noble hedges of pomegranates. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 380 There are several other Trees and Shrubs..now in Flower, as..Pomegranates with double and single Flowers. 1813 Byron *Giaour* 493 The young pomegranate's blossoms strew Their bloom in blushes ever new. 1856 Bryant *Momero* ii, I see thy fig-trees bask, with the fair pomegranate near. 1856 Delamer *Flower Gard.* (1861) 127 The Double-

flowered Pomegranate will thrive out-doors, in England, against a wall.

c. The flower of the pomegranate; usually scarlet, rarely white or yellowish.

1873 'Ouida' *Pascarèl* II. 122 A woman goes by with a knot of pomegranate in her dark hair. 1886 Sheldon tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 14 As rosy as a half-opened pomegranate.

2. A carved or embroidered representation of a pomegranate as an ornament or decoration.

1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xxviii. 34 In the myddil litel belles menged, so that the litel belle be gold, and a powm garnet [1388 pyn appil]. *Ibid.* xxxix. 23 Litil bellis of moost puyr gold, the whiche thei puttiden bitwix the powmbe garnettis [1388 pum garnadis], in the nether more party of the coote bi enuyroun. 1542 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 168 Tapstre warke with pounde garnettes. 1834 Lytton *Pompeii* I. iv, Those walls were ornamented with the pomegranate consecrated to Isis. 1875 W. McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 33 For finial, it [the Old Cross of Wigtown] has a pomegranate cut in stone.

3. Applied, with defining words, to other trees in some way resembling the pomegranate; as the Native P. (*Capparis nobilis*), and Small Native P. (*Capparis mitchelli*) of Australia.

1889 J. H. Maiden *Usef. Native Plants* 12 'Small Native Pomegranate', 'Native Orange'. 1894 *Melbourne Museum Catal., Economic Woods* 10 (Morris) Native Caper Tree or Wild Pomegranate. Found in the Mallee Scrub.

†4. *transf.* A rissole. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 1. 38 Pome-Garnez.—Take lene Raw Porke..& hew it smal..þanne make þer-of pelettys, as it were Applys, be-twene þin hondys.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pomegranate apple, bark, colour* (hence *pomegranate-coloured* adj.), *kernel, root*; *pomegranate-like, -red* adjs.; **pomegranate-water**, a drink made from pomegranates.

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* x. iv, Trees beryng Bamegarnade apples. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 77 Her cheekes like . faire pomegranade kernels washt in milke. 1754 J. Bartlet *Farriery* 22 Take pomegranate bark, or oak bark, two ounces. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 692 The tongue..is now dry, livid, black or of a pomegranate colour. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 130 (*Dahlia superflua*), the purple..brick-red, dark red, pomegranate-coloured, dark purple. 1836 J. M. Gully *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 177 Grenadia, and bark of the pomegranate root. 1876 'Ouida' *Winter City* viii, That small pomegranate-like mouth. 1879 Mrs. A. E. James *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 87 Pomegranate-water..an agreeably cooling drink.

Pomegranate-tree. = prec. 1 b.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Sam.* xiv. 2 Saul dwellide.. vndur a poomgarnet tree. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 286/1 A Pomgarnett tree, *malogrenatus*. 1577 Frampton *Joyfull Newes* I. (1596) 7 The Balsamo..is made of a tree greater then a Powngarnet Tree. 1680 Otway *Caius Marius* IV. i, Nightly on yon Pomegranate-tree she sings. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 325 The pomegranate tree is a native of the south of Europe, Asia, and Barbary.

Pomeis: see Pomeys.

Pomel, -ele, -ell, -elle, obs. ff. Pommel, -elle.

†**Po·meled,** *a. Obs.* [f. OF. *pomelé*: see Pomely.] Dappled; = Pomely *a.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) v, þer kyddes ben kydded with pomeled here, as þe hynde calfes. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 587/28 *Guttatus*, pomeled *ut equus*.

Pomelion, variant of Pommelion.

Pomelo (pǫ·mĕlo, pǫ·mēlo). Also **pomello, pum(m)elo, pomolo, pommelo.** [Of uncertain formation and history; app. related to *pomum, pomo, pome* apple.] **a.** In the East Indies, a synonym of the Pompelmoose or Shaddock (*Citrus decumana*). **b.** In America, applied to the variety or sub-species of *Citrus*, also called 'grape fruit' and (in the English market) 'forbidden fruit'.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Pomelloes*, a name under which forbidden fruit is sometimes sold in this country by fruiterers. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 1. 17, I cannot agree ..that the Amoy pomelo is the finest fruit in the world. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 332 Mangosteen, pomolo, banano. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 139 The orange, lemon, shaddock, pomelo,..were weighed down by their own golden fruit. 1886 *Guide Mus. Econ. Bot., Kew Gardens* No. 1. 29 Pumpelmousse or Shaddock, fruit of *Citrus decumana*... The Pumelo is a smaller fruited variety.

†**Po·mely,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 5 **pomely, pomly, pomelee** (also *Sc.* **pommill, pombil, pompyll, poumle**), 7 **pomele.** [ad. OF. *pomelé* (mod.F. *pommelé*) marked with round spots, dappled, f. OF. *pomel* little apple: see Pommel, and cf. Dappled.] Marked with rounded spots, dappled.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 616 This Reue sat vp on a ful good stot That was al pomely grey. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxviii. 288 In Arabye þei ben clept Gerfauntz, þat is, a best pomelee or spotted. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 829 The pomly gray for hym y vndirtake. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IV. iii. 217 Apone a coursere pommill [*v. rr.* pombil, poumle, pomely, pompyll] gray Adressaly he sat. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 844 Upon a pomely palfray. [1658 Phillips, *Pomelegryse*, (old word) dapple-gray.]

Pomemaunder, obs. form of Pomander.

†**Pome-pear.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **powmpere,** 6 **poumper,** 7 **pom-poire, pome-peare,** 7–8 **pompire.** [f. Pome + Pear *sb.*, after F. *pomme poire*, 'a peare apple' (Cotgr.), or med.L. *pomum pirum.*] See quot. 1640.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/2 Powmpere, frute, *pomum pirum*. 1530 Palsgr. 257/2 Poumper, frute. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 438 The Melapia: for their resemblance and participation of apples and peares together, as a man would say, Peare-apples, or pom-poires. 1617 Rider *Dict.*, A Pompire, or Peare maine. 1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* xvi. lxxii. 1501 The Pome-peare, or Apple-peare, which is a small Peare, but round at both ends like an Apple, yet the tree is a Peare tree.

Pome-pirk, abbrev. form of Pomperkin.

Pomeranian (pǫmĕrē·nĭăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. *Pomerania*, name of the province, a. med.L. *Pomerānia*, f. *Pomerānī* a Slavonic tribe. (Ger. *Pommern.*)] Of or pertaining to Pomerania, a district on the south coast of the Baltic Sea, now a province of Prussia. **b.** *sb.* Short for *Pomeranian dog.*

P. bream, a variety of bream (*Abramis buggenhagii*) supposed to be a hybrid between the Bream and the Roach. *P. dog*, a small dog of a variety characterized by a pointed muzzle, pricked ears, full eyes, and long thick silky hair, either black, white, or cream-coloured.

1760 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 604 A droll Pomeranian puppy. 1787 Hunter in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 265 The shepherd's Dog in Germany, called Pomeranian. 1865 Couch *Fishes Brit. Isl.* IV. 42 Pomeranian Bream. 1882a Edna Lyall *Donovan* v, The handsome Pomeranian.. his tail bristling with wrath. 1884 Day *Fishes* II. 194 Pomeranian bream. .. This gregarious fish, which is of a hardy nature, is found in many sluggish rivers, canals, ponds, broads, and lakes in this country.

Pomeri, variant of Pomary.

Pomeridian (pǭmĕri·dĭăn), *a.* [ad. L. *pōmeridiānus* postmeridian, f. *post* after + *meridiānus* Meridian.] †**a.** = Postmeridian *a. Obs.*

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. 485 About the third hour Pomeridiane. 1653 R. G. tr. *Bacon's Hist. Winds* 40 The West windes are attendants of the Pomeridian or afternoon boures.

b. *Entom.* Flying in the afternoon, as some lepidopterous insects. c. *Bot.* Opening or closing in the afternoon, as a flower.

1866 *Treas. Bot., Pomeridian*, occurring in the afternoon.

Pomerium, obs. form of Pomœrium.

†**Pomeroy.** *Obs.* Also 7 **pome-roie, pomroy.** [app. f. F. *pomme* (OF. *pome*) apple + *roi* king.] An old variety of apple; perh. = king-apple.

1600 Breton *Strange Fort. Two Princes* (Grosart) 19/2 Plucking off an apple called a Pome-roie. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* v. i, in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 92 Thou Pomroy or thou apple of mine eye. 1622a Peacham *Compl. Gent.* I. 2. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* Jan. (1729) 191 Apples .. Pome-water, Pomeroy. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, *Pomeroy*, a good-tasted apple, not very juicy, but of a pulpy substance.

†**Pomeroy·al.** *Obs.* Also 6 **pome riall.** [app. f. F. *pomme* (OF. *pome*) apple + *royal* royal.] Some kind of apple, ? the same as Pomeroy.

1534 T. Goldwell in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 288 We have one frute growing here with us in Kent, the which is called a Pome riall. He is called a very goode apull, and goode to drynke wyne withall. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 87 The Pippen, the Romet, the Pomeroyal. 1617 Rider *Dict.*, A Pomeroiall, *Malum apionium.*

†**Po·mery.** *Rom. Antiq. Obs.* Forms: 6–7 **pomerie,** 7 **pomœrie,** 7–8 **pomery.** [Anglicized form of L. *pōmērium.*] = Pomœrium.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. x. (S. T. S.) I. 61 Than sall his hede be coverit, his body skurgit, owthir vtouth or Inwith þe pomerie, and eftir all hingit on ane vnhappy tre. *Ibid.* xvii. 97 Pomerie is callit ane certaine boundis passand round about ony toun nixt þe wallis þareof. 1600 Holland *Livy* I. xxvi. 19 Having whipped and scourged him..either within the Pomœrie or without. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pomery.* [1766 Entick *London* IV. 83 A..church,..known by the name of St. Martin in the Pomery.]

†**Po·met.** *Obs.* (?)

1583 *Rates of Customs* D vj b, Passemin lace, look pomet lace. *Ibid.* D viij, Pomet lace of silk the groce viii *s.*

†**Pomet,** in *pomet touris*, error for *pount*: see Pont 1.

Pometée, -etie, -ettie, obs. ff. Pommetty.

Po·mewa:ter. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6–7 **pom-.** [app. f. Pome + Water *sb.*] A large juicy kind of apple.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 15 The pomewatyr, and the gentylle ricardons. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 4 Ripe as a Pomwater. 1600 Dekker *Old Fortunatus* I j, Tis de sweetest apple in de world, tis better den de Pomewater, or apple John. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* 72 The fruit when 'tis ripe, as big as the largest Pomewater. 1706 Phillips, *Pome-water*, a large sort of Apple full of a very sweet Juice. 1832a L. Hunt *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 116 The pomewater..far surpasses the queening. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Pomewater*, a large apple, tempting to the sight, but excessively sour.

b. *fig.* (Cf. *apple of his eye.*)

1607 W. S[mith] *Puritan* C j b, The Captaine louing you so deerely, I, like the Pomwater of his eye, and you to be so vncomfortable, fie, fie.

Pomeys, pomeis (pōu·mis), *sb. pl. Her.* Also *sing.* (in Dicts.) 8 **pomey,** 8–9 **pomme.** [Of uncertain form, app. only in plural, which may possibly be an antiquated spelling of *pommes*; cf. later quots.] The name given to roundels when of a green colour.

1562a Leigh *Armorie* 150 He beareth Argent iii. pomeis in pale, which is as much to be vnderstand as iii. grene Appels. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* IV. xix. (1660) 352 Pomeis are taken for Apples without their Stalkes. 1706 Phillips, *Pomey*, (in Heraldry) the figure of an Apple or Ball, which is always drawn of a green Colour. 1766–87 Porny *Her.* Dict., *Pommes*, green roundelets used in Coats-of-arms. 1882a Cussans *Her.* (ed. 3) 73 Roundles... The Pomme..*vert.*

Pomeys, obs. form of Pumice.

Pomfret (pǫ·mfrĕt). Also **pamflet, pomphlet.** [App. derived from Pg. *pampo*, F. *pample*, said to be applied to the same fish. A dim. **pamplet* may have become *pamphlet, pomphlet*, and *pomfret.*] A fish of the genus *Stromateoides*, inhabiting the Indian and Pacific Oceans, much esteemed for food, particularly the two species *S. niger*, the *black pomfret*, and *S. sinensis*, the *white pomfret*, which when young is known as *silver pomfret*, and when old is the *grey pomfret.*

1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. 393 A very delicious Fish called the Pamplee, comes in Sholes. 1812 in Mar. Graham *Jrnl. India* App. ii. 201 Another face look'd broad and bland, Like pamflet floundering on the sand. 1813 J. Forbes *Oriental Mem.* I. 52–3 The pomfret is not unlike a small turbot, .. epicures esteem the black pomfret a great dainty. 1886 Yule *Hobson-Jobson* 545 The French of Pondicherry call the fish *pample.* 1891 *19th Cent.* Jan. 98, I have enjoyed .. pomphlet at Bombay, and blue-fish at Boston.

b. A species of sea-bream, *Brama Rayi*, found near Bermuda.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*, and in later Amer. Dicts.

Pomfret-cake pǫ·mfret kēk). [f. *Pomfret* (AN. and ME. *Pontfret*, now spelt *Pontefract*), a town in Yorkshire.] A liquorice cake made at Pontefract.

1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII. 347/2 The soil around it [Pontefract] .. produces..liquorice-roots, from the juice of which the medicine called pomfret-cakes is made. 1866 Mrs. Gaskell *Wives & Dau.* v, He'll have the run of the pomfret cakes. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Feb. 7/1 The Pontefract (or Pomfret) cake is a dainty little circular confection, into the composition of which liquorice enters largely.

Pomgarnade, -garnat(e, -granat(e, etc., obs. ff. Pomegranate.

Pomice, obs. form of Pomace, Pumice.

Pomiculture (pōu·mikʌltiūi). [f. L. *pōm-um* a fruit + Culture.] The art or practice of fruit-growing. Hence **Pomicu·lturist.**

1876 A. J. Evans *Thro' Bosnia* vi. 250 The Bosniacs show themselves absolutely incapable of pomiculture. 1894 *Tablet* 27 Oct. 648 Valuable directions .. with reference to pomiculture. 1895 *N. B. Daily Mail* 27 Sept. 4 We pay .. upwards of seven hundred thousand pounds annually .. to Transatlantic pomiculturists.

†**Pomier.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *pomier*, F. *pommier* an apple-tree :—L. *pōmārius.*] A pome-bearing tree; an apple or pear tree.

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* xiv. xii, She lovyd nothynge savyng trees and gardyns, as pomiers or apple and pere trees.

Pomiferous (pǫmi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *pōmifer* (f. *pōmum* apple, fruit + *-fer* bearing) + -ous.]

1. Producing fruit, or specifically apples; *spec.* in *Bot.*, applied to trees and plants bearing pomes or pome-like fruits (formerly including cucumbers, melons, and the like), as distinguished from baceiferous or berry-bearing plants.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pomiferous*, that beareth fruit. 1664 H. Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 48 The Seeds of all pomiferous Plants. 1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 101 All Pomiferous Herbs, Pumpions, Melons, Gourds, Cucumbers. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pomiferous Trees*, ..are such as have their Flower on the top of the Fruit, and their Fruit in the Form of an Apple or Pear. 1750 G. Hughes *Barbadoes* 121 By pomiferous fruits I would be understood to mean all of the Apple kind, such as have thick fleshy substance inclosing many seeds. 1851 Gosse *Nat. in Jamaica* 145 Sunny, spicy, pomiferous groves. 1893 *Cornh. Mag.* July 60 The sunny sloping pomiferous town of Hexham.

2. Carrying an apple. *nonce-use.*

1757 Stukeley *Medallic Hist. Carausius* 29 A coin represents Adam pomiferous in this manner.

Pomiform (pōu·mifōm), *a.* [f. L. type **pōmiformis*, f. *pōmum* fruit, apple: see -form.] Having the shape of a pome or apple.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pomiformis*, ..having the round form of an apple .. pomiform. 1892a *Tablet* 16 Apr. 633 It would not surprise us if pomiform galls were some day found on the willow.

Pomiglion, obs. form of Pommelion.

Pomis(e, Pomised, obs. ff. Pumice, Pumiced.

Pomivorous (pǫmi·vŏrəs), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pōmum* fruit + -vorous.] That devours apples.

1855 Bagehot *Lit. Stud.* (1879) I. 262 The common boy. The small and pomivorous animal which we so call.

Pomly, variant of Pomely *Obs.*

Pommada, -do, var. Pomado *Obs.* **Pommade, Pommander, pommaundre,** obs. ff. Pomade, Pomander.

Pommage (pǫ·mĕdʒ). Also 6–8 **pomage.** [Cf. F. *pommage* cider harvest or production, f. F. *pomme* apple + -age. In sense 2 perh. a variant of Pomace.]

†1. Cider. *Obs. rare.*

1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 4 In the wealdish, or woody places,..of late daies they used muche pomage, or cider for want of barley. 1577 Harrison *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 161 In some places of England, there is a kind of drinke made of apples, which they call cider or pomage.

2. = Pomace 1.

1789 W. Marshall *Glocestershire* (1796) II. 304 In common practice, the pomage is pressed, immediately as it is ground. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 291 The bridge or cross-piece which acts on the pommage. 1884 Thudichum *Alcoholic Drinks* 32 The ground apples are

termed pommage. A man grinds, with one horse, between two and three hogsheads of pommage a day.

Pommard, Pomme: see POMARD, POMEYS.

‖ **Pommé, -ee** (pǫ·mē), *a. Her.* [F. *pommé*, pa. pple. of *pommer* to come to a round head, f. *pomme* apple: see POME.] = POMMETTY.

1725 COATS *Dict. Her.* s.v. *Pommettée*, A Cross Pommettée is certainly the same above call'd Pommee and Pommelee. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, A *cross-pommé*, or *pommetté*, called also *trophee*, is a cross with a ball or knob, like an apple, at each end. 1882 [see POMMELÉ].

Pommel (pǫ·měl), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4–7 (9) pomel, -elle, 5 poomel, 5–6 pomele, 5–7 pommell, 6– pommel, (6 pomall, poemell, pomeaw). *β.* 5 pumelle, 6 -ill, 6–7 -el, -ell, pummell, -ill, 6–9 pummel. [ME. a. OF. *pomel* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm., mod.F. *pommeau*) rounded knob, pommel of a sword or of a saddle, = Pr. *pomel*, It. *pomello* :—late L. type **pōmellum* (med. L. *pōmellus* in Du Cange), dim. of *pōmum* apple (see POME).]

I. †**1.** A globular body or prominence; a ball; a round boss, knob, or button. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxv. 11 A goldun pomel in beddis of siluer is he, that spekith a word in his time. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 6717 Lower doun ek ther was set A-nother poomel, wych off makyng Was lasse & Round, (to my seemyng). 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxxi. 125 In the mone is a body polysshyd and fair lyke a pommell right wel burnysshed. 1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* F j, Makynge a party of the orbytall or emynent pomall that is rounde bryght. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 325/1 He beareth..a Rowel of six points, at each a pomell or Button.

†**2.** A ball or spherical ornament placed on the summit of a tower, dome, gable, or pillar, at the corners of an altar, etc.; the ornamental top of the pole of a tent, a flag-staff, or the like; a finial. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 249 The pomel above the led Is iwrout with so moche red. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 562 Þouȝ a man in her mynster a masse wolde heren, His siȝt schal so Þe set on sundrye werkes, Þe penounes & Þe pomels & poyntes of scheldes Wiþdrawen his deuocion. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 136 Abouen Þe principall toure er twa pomelles of gold. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 357 Euery yere vpon the last day of August was sene a grete hand that toke the pommel of the said toure & pullyd it fro the toure. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. III. viii. 639/2 A new Cross, with a Pomel well gilt, [was] set on the Top thereof [the Spire]. [1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Pomel*, a globular protuberance terminating a pinnacle, etc.]

3. A rounded knob; an ornamental knob generally.

a. The knob terminating the hilt of a sword, dagger, or the like.

a. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10037 Ffro Þe hilte vnto Þe pomel Was twenti vnche large. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II. xix. 99 Merlyn toke his sword and toke of the pomel and set on an other pomel. 1584 LYLY *Sappho* II. iii, Hee that can..weare his dagger pomel lower then the point. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 167 The Gentlemen..that haue priuiledge to weare Swords, as the Doctors of Ciuill Law, haue plaine pommels to them, neuer guilded. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvii. 256 It is also charged upon a small shield upon the pommel of his sword-hilt.

β. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 293/2 A Pumelle (*A.* Pomel), *tolus*. 1583 FLEETWOOD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 291 His man haithe stricken the carrman with the pumell of his sword. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 618 The pummell of Cæsars Faulchion. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2050/4 A Rapier Sword, the Hilt of which was made with a whole Shell, and a long Bar from the Shell to the Pumel. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. III. iv. 136 The two Pummels or Ends of this Staff, which jutted out.

†**b.** The knob on the breech of a muzzle-loading cannon; = CASCABEL 1; cf. POMMELION. *Obs.*

1639 R. WARD *Animadv. Warre* 129 The Center of the pummell or Caskable of the Peece. 1672 W. P. *Compl. Gunner* iv. 5 The Pumel or Button at her Coyl or Britch-end is called the Casacabel. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. vi. 94 The Cascabel or Pummel.

†**c.** An ornamental knob on a chair, the cover of a cup, etc. *Obs.*

1424 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 57 My flat couered pece [of plate] whith a sqware pomell. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 745 Ye shall..ryde, my doughter, in a chare,..Your pomelles shalbe ended with gold. 1526 *Inv. Goods Dk. Richmond* in *Camden Misc.* (1855) 19 A Chaire of clothe of golde, frynged with redde silk and gold, with iiij. pomelles of silver and gild. 1608 BEAUM. & FL. *Four Plays in One* Induct., To touch the pomel of the king's chair..is better security..than three of the best merchants.

†**d.** The pole-star (? the knob of the sky). *Obs.*

1503 *Kalender of Sheph.* L j b, The stern that we cal the pomeaw of hewyns & ryght vnder yt ys the sown at the howr of mydnyght. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 56/45 A Pomel, *polus, i.*

†**4.** A rounded or semi-globular projecting part. *Obs.*

a. The rounded top of the head; the crown.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1831 He pighte hym on the pomel of his heed.

b. A woman's breast. *poet.*

1413 HOCCLEVE *Compl. Soul* 199 Wks. (E.E.T.S.) III. p. lvii, Of this pomel will I my selfe rest..That is, thi selfe, moder, maide and wiffe, The sustenaunce and solace of my liffe. *a* 1586 *Bankis of Helicon* 63 in *Montgomerie's Poems* (S.T.S.) 275 With yvoire nek, and pomellis round, And comlie intervall.

c. The lower side of the closed fist.

1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 75 The nether part of this Hand in this posture Chiromancers call the pomell or percussion of the Hand.

d. A bastion.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 18 A square Castle, with a Tower, joined to it by a Pomel of a Wall.

5. The upward projecting front part of a saddle; the saddle-bow.

a. c 1450 *Merlin* xiii. 191 Their swerdes hangynge at the pomell of theire sadeles be-fore. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Fruites* 41 Now hold me that stirop. Get vp, and hold fast by the pomell. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 109 ? 3 Taking him.. before him on the Pommel of his Saddle. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 367 The rider..was forcibly thrown forward on the pommel of the saddle.

β. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xiii. 79 This bottle hanging at the pummel of my saddle. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1242/4 A large Scar under the pumnel of the Saddle. 1720 W. GIBSON *Diet. Horses* viii. (1731) 126 A Saddle broad under the Pummel is always very uneasy.

II. [? f. POMMEL *v.*, PUMMEL *v.*]

6. *techn.* **a.** (In form *pummel.*) A square-faced tool used by stonemasons as a punch. **b.** An oblong wooden block with a convex ribbed face for making leather supple and graining it.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 36 The three holes were broke into one, by square-faced Pummels. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 465 All leather should be submitted to the action of the pommel. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Pommel*,..a block of hard wood used by curriers in pressing and working skins to render them supple. It is flat above and rounded below.

7. The bat used in the game of 'knur and spell'.

1845 [C. ROGERS] *Tom Treddlehoyle's Thowts*, etc. 39 (E.D.D.) Burd-caiges, pumils, waukin-sticks, an' knurs. 1870 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Jan. 48 The bats, or sticks, known as pommels. 1893 'SILPHEO' *Random Rhymes* 8 (E.D.D.) Those who the 'pummel' well can wield With 'spell and bullet' take the field.

8. *Comb.* **Pommel-foot, pummel-foot,** club-foot.

1861 W. BARNES in *Macm. Mag.* June 127 Man may be marred..by perverse fashions—as in the pummel feet of Chinese women. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pommelfoot*, a syn. for *Clubfoot*.

Pommel (pv·měl), *v.* Also 6 pomell: see also PUMMEL. [f. POMMEL *sb.* 3 a, *lit.* to strike with the pommel of a sword instead of its edge or point.] *trans.* To beat or strike repeatedly with or as with a pommel; to beat or pound with the fists; to bruise.

1530 PALSGR. 662/1, I pomell, I beate one aboute the eares, *je torche*. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 49 b, Ye duke ..tooke hym..and pomeled so aboute the hed that the bloud yssued out of hys nose. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 645 Calling in his imps to hold their arms while he pommels them. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers I. T.*, He.. pommelled him severely with the hilt of it [a sword]. 1863 'OUIDA' *Held in Bondage* (1870) 70 There is a degree of absurdity in two mortals setting solemnly to work to pommel one another.

Hence **Po·mmelling, -eling** *vbl. sb.*; also **Po·mmeller, -eler,** one who pommels.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 334 The old man's ire was somewhat appeased by the pommeling of my head. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* xvii. 146 A contention in which your pommellings are active. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pommeler.

†**Pomme·lion.** *Obs.* Forms: 8 pomiglion, pummelion, 9 pommillion, pomelion, pommelion. [An unexplained extension of POMMEL in sense 3 b; said to be originally a sailors' word.] A cascabel: = POMMEL *sb.* 3 b.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) H j, The..cascabel of the gun..sailors call the pomiglion, or pummelion. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Pomelion*, the cascabel, or hindmost knob of a cannon. 1837 MACDOUGALL tr. *Graah's E. Coast Greenland* 74 The entire length of the gun, from muzzle to pommillion, was sixtyfive inches and a half. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Pommelion.*

‖ **Pommellé, -elé** (pǫ·mĕle), *a. Her.* Also -elly. [F. *pommelé*, pa. pple. of *pommeler* (in obs. sense) to assume a rounded or knobbed form, f. OF. *pommel*: see POMMEL.] = POMMETTY *a.*

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 61 b, A crosse pomelle, Sable. This is so termed for the roundness thereof at the endes. 1725 COATS *Dict. Her., Pommee, a Cross pommillee.* 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, Pomelled (*Her.*) or Pommelly. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* (ed. 3) 62 A Cross, the limbs of which are terminated by a single ball, is termed a Cross Pommé, or Pommellé.

Pommelled, pomelled (pv·měld), *a. Her.* [f. POMMEL *sb.* + -ED 2.] Of a sword: Having the pommel of a specified tincture.

1766–87 PORNY *Her.* (ed. 4) 182 Three Swords in Pile.. Pearl, pomeled and hilted Topaz. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxi. § 10 (ed. 3) 317 A sword erect gu., hilted and pomelled or.

b. = POMMELLÉ. 1823 [see prec.].

Pommes, obs. form of PUMICE.

Pommetty (pǫ·mĕti), *a. Her.* Also 7 -etie, 8 -etée. [a. F. *pommetté*, f. *pommette*, dim. of *pomme* apple.] Terminating in a knob or knobs, as the arms of a cross. So †**Po·mmeture,** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *pommeture*], the condition of being pommetty.

1611 COTGR., *Pommetté, ée*, pommetie;.. *Pommeture*, pommeture; or the being Pommetie. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 6 Nov. (O.H.S.) II. 302 Three Crosses pometées. 1766–87 PORNY *Her.* (ed. 4) Dict., *Pommetty*, this is said of a cross, whose extremities terminate with a button or knob at each end, like an apple.

Pommey (pv·mi). *dial.* Also pommy, pummy. [app. **a.** obs. F. *pom(m)ee, pomeye* cider, also apple sauce (Godef.):—L. type **pōmāta*; see POMADE. But it may be a popular corruption of POMACE (*pommis, pommice*), or in some other way related to that word.] = POMACE 1.

1843 FALKNER in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 383 The pommey (that is, the pulp after it has been pressed) will generally contain a large number of entire seeds. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. 275 Saying 'ware o' the pommy ma'am; 'twill spoil yer gown'. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Pummy*, ground apples, in process of cider making. Always so called before the juice is expressed; and the same word is applied to the refuse when pressed dry; this latter is, however, sometimes called cider-muck.

Pommice, -is, obs. ff. POMACE, PUMICE.

Pommill: see POMELY *a.*, dappled.

Pommillion, variant of POMMELION *Obs.*

†**Pomming-stone.** *Obs.* = PUMICE-STONE.

1615 SWETNAM *Arraignm. Wom.* (1880) p. xv, In their loue a woman is compared to a pomming-stone, for which way soeuer you turne a pomming stone it is full of holes.

Pommy, var. POMMEY; obs. form of PUMICE.

‖ **Pomœ·rium.** *Rom. Antiq.* Also 7 pomerium. [L. *pōmœrium, -mērium*, f. *post* behind + *mœrus, mūrus* wall.] The open space running inside and outside the walls of a city, which was consecrated by the pontifex and ordained to be left free from buildings; = POMERY. Hence *transf.*

1598 R. GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XII. vi. (1622) 162 After that, the circuit or pomœrium was augmented, according to the fortune and riches of the Kings. 1618 BACON *Let. to King* 2 Jan. in *Cabala* (1654) I. 9 The City grown from wood to brick, your Sea-walls or *Pomerium* of your Island surveyed. 1814 *Regent's Park* 25 It reserves a great pomœrium for the public health and recreation. 1852 CONYBEARE & HOWSON *St. Paul* (1862) II. xxiv. 382 The ancient wall, with its once sacred pomœrium, was rather an object for antiquarian interest..than any protection against the enemies.

Pomois, obs. f. POMACE. **Pomolio:** see PUMILO.

Pomolo, variant of POMELO.

Pomology (pǫmǫ·lŏdʒi). [ad. mod.L. *pōmologia*, f. *pōm-um*: see POME and -LOGY. So F. *pomologie* (Littré).] The science and practice of fruit-culture; also, a treatise on fruit-culture.

1818 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVIII. I. 160 I Repeated experiments.. which I made for the promotion of Pomology. 1839 *Pomological Mag.* I. 106 Diel, in his Pomology.. suggests its having been derived from a kind of Spanish gold coin called a real. 1851 R. HOGG (*title*) British Pomology—The Apple. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 8 May 613/1 No intelligent pomologist, whether grower or amateur, should neglect to furnish his shelves with so thorough a directory..to our more familiar branch of pomology, apple and pear fruits.

Hence **Pomolo·gical** (ɪ ōu:mǫ-) *a.*, **Pomolo·gist.**

1839 (*title*) The Pomological Magazine; or, Figures and Descriptions of the most important varieties of fruit cultivated in Great Britain. *Ibid.* 14 The Summer Bonchretien Pear... By some Pomologists it is supposed to be the Regalia of Valerius Cordus. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* I. 14 Our pomologists..select the three or the six best pears 'for a small orchard'. 1863 D. G. MITCHELL *My Farm of Edgewood* 153, I once had the bardihood, in a little group of pomological gentlemen, to express a modest opinion in praise of the flavor of the Bartlett pear.

Pomona (pǫmō·nă). *Rom. Mythol.* [L. *Pōmōna*.] The goddess of fruits and fruit-trees; hence, the fruit-trees of a country, or a treatise on them (cf. *flora*). *Pomona green*: see quot. 1842.

1584 PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* I. i, To them that do this honour to our fields Her mellow apples poor Pomona yields. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pomona*, a Nymph of Latium reckon'd to be the Goddess of Orchards and Fruits; whence the Word is taken for a Title to several Treatises of Fruit-trees. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 663 Bear me, Pomona, to thy citron groves. 1833 T. HOOK *Love & Pride, Widow* II, The pleasing viridity..of her mother's pomona pelisse. 1842 D. R. HAY *Nomencl. Colours* (1846) 44 *Pomona green* is the popular name of all full-toned greens in which yellow predominates. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 48/1 The rose colour, cornelian red, and pomona green require a less degree of heat.

Pomonic (pǫmǫ·nik), *a.* [f. POMONA + -IC.] Consisting of or pertaining to fruits.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1890 TALMAGE *Pathw. Life, Jesus* 332 (Funk) What floral and pomonic richness!

†**Pomou·n.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *poumon* lung.] The lungs.

13.. *K. Alis.* 4374 (Bodl. MS.), He carf his herte & his Pomoun [*v.r.* pomon] And þrew hym ouere his arsoun.

Pomp (pǫmp), *sb.* Also 4–7 pompe, 5 pumpe. [a. F. *pompe* (13th c. in Du Cange) :—L. *pompa*, ad. Gr. πομπή a sending, a solemn procession, a train, parade, display, pomp, f. πέμπειν to send.]

1. Splendid display or celebration, magnificent show; splendour, magnificence.

c 1315 SHOREHAM iv. 260 Who hys hit þat neuer yþouȝt Of pompe þat he seȝ? 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7077 Þus salle alle þair pomp oway pas, And be als thyng þat never was. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 317 b/2 For the pompe of my clothynge men calle me Margaryte. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* v. 8 What profit hath the pompe of riches brought vs? *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 54 Thys mariage of prince Arthur was kept at London with great pompe and solempnitie. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 354 Farewell..The Royall Banner, and all Qualitie, Pride, Pompe, and Circumstance of glorious Warre. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, Nahum* ii, Thine enemy..shall come fiercely upon thee, with great pompe of terror. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 559 High o'er the Main in wat'ry Pomp he rides. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* ix, The boast of heraldry, the pomp of pow'r. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. lxiii. 453 He generally avoids publicity, preferring the substance to the pomp of power.

b. with *a.* and *pl.*

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* V. § 8 (1727) 250 In the

grave of her husband, in the Pomps of mourning. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 352 The church has reared him amidst rites and pomps.

c. *fig.* Said of the splendours of nature.

c 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* i. 39 Where the turf diffus'd its pomp of flow'rs. 1825 LONGF. *Sea-Diver* vii, I saw the pomp of day depart. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 48 The whole landscape is now covered with this indescribable pomp.

† **2.** A triumphal or ceremonial procession or train; a pageant; a splendid show or display along a line of march. *Obs.*

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 43 By the vyctoryse pompys of her enmyes. 1530 PALSGR. 256/2 Pompe tryumphe, *triumphe*. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 58 In olden dayes, good kings..Contented were, with pompes of little pryce. 1583 FULKE *Defence* xxi. (Parker Soc.) 564 As for the Greek word πομπεύειν, it signifieth to go in a solemn pomp, such as your processions are. *c* 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. IV. i. (1903) 334 In the Pompe the wemen goe first and of them the best and the neerest frendes next to the herse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 564 The Planets in thir stations list'ning stood, While the bright Pomp ascended jubilant. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 317 Here, while the proud their long-drawn pomps display. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* I. i. 7 Those pomps or processions of young men and damsels..who..displayed themselves at the festivals.

† b. *fig.* (Cf. *train.*)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 61 With Goddess-like demeanour forth she went; Not unattended, for on her as Queen A pomp of winning Graces waited still.

† c. *fig.* Said of any great natural movement.

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. vii, How Thames, inricht with many a Flood..Glides on, with pompe of Waters. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 420 ₱ 3 Worlds .. sliding round their Axles in such an amazing Pomp and Solemnity.

† **3.** Ostentatious display; parade; specious or boastful show; vain glory; esp. in phr. *pomp and pride. Obs.*

c 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 158 Gret los of pompe and pride. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxi. 12 Þaire pompe in speche, fordo it, that neghis noght til the in meknes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3785 Pompe and proude wordis ay þe prinse hated. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. CCXXV. [CCXXI.] 704 Bycause they suffred the prelates of the churche to medell so moche; therfore some sayde, it was tyme to abate their pompes, and to bringe them to reason. 1553 B. GOOGE *Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 98 For all the pompe and Pryde, the Bodie tournes to dust. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 49 After a long pomp and tedious preparation out of heathen authors. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 376 Deceiving the World with a Pretence and Pomp of Godliness. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 390 A mere piece of pomp and parade.

b. *pl.*

In the baptismal formula, repr. L. *pompa* or *pompæ diaboli* (2nd c., Tertull.), orig. the processions, public shows, spectacles of the circus, etc., associated with or sanctioned by the pagan worship (see sense 2 above); then, more vaguely, any 'shows' held to be under the patronage of the devil; finally (from 17th c.) tacitly transferred to those of 'the world', and associated with its 'vanities'.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4665 Y forsake þe, here, Satan, And alle þy pompes, and all thy werkys. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 169 b, Whether thou renounce & forsake ye deuyll & all his pompes. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Comm. Prayer, Catechism*, That I should forsake the deuil and all his workes and pompes, the vanities of the wicked worlde. [1603 the deuill and all his workes, the pomps and vanities of the wicked world.] 1746 EARL OF KILMARNOCK in A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 89 The pomps and gaudy shows of the world. 1835 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* (1873) 401 *Q.* What are pomps and vanities? *A.* All kinds of fine things which we use, or wear, to gratify our pride or vanity. 1845 G. A. POOLE *Churches* VII. 73 His armorial bearings (the very essential hieroglyphic of the pomps of this world which we renounce at Baptism). 1858 MISS SEWELL *Amy Herbert* X. 128 The pomps and vanities of the world are different to different people. If Susan Reynolds..were anxious to..wear a silk dress like yours, she would be longing for pomps and vanities, because she would be coveting something beyond her station.

† **4.** *concr.* Something to make a brave show.

1632 BROME *North. Lasse* I. ii, Here's five peeces to buy pomps against my Sisters Wedding.

5. Phrases. † *Magistrate of the pomps*: a sumptuary officer in Venice. † *To save one's pomp*: see quot. 1801.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 78 The Magistrate of the Pomps is oblig'd by his Office to see that no Body wears the Cloth of another Country. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 101 To save one's pomp at whist, is to score five before the adversaries are up, or win the game.

6. *Comb.*, as *pomp-fed, -like, -loving* adjs.

1711 HICKES *Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 107 The highest pomp-like celebrity of words. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* IV. 245 A pomp-fed king. 1903 BRANDES *Poland* I. iii. 24 An enthusiastic and unpractical people..pomp-loving and volatile.

† **Pomp,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. late L. *pompāre* to do (a thing) with pomp (Sedul.); obs. F. *pomper* to celebrate with pomp, act splendidly, etc.] *intr.* To exhibit pomp or splendour; to conduct oneself pomposly. Also *pomp it.* So † **Po'mping** *a.*, in *pomping pride*, prob. a corruption of *pomp and pride*; see prec. 3.

c 1500 *Sir Beues* (Pynson) 172 He pryked forth before the oste For pompynge pryde to make great boste. 1555 BRADFORD *Supplic.* B ij b, For example, take their pompynge pryde. *c* 1632 B. JONSON *Expost. w. Inigo Jones* 29 What is the cause you pomp it so, I ask?

Pomp, *v.*[2] Now *dial.* [A variant of *pamp*, radical of *pamper* vb. See PAMP *v.* (the existence of which it confirms).] *trans.* To feed (any one) luxuriously, feed up, pamper.

[? *a* 1400: see PAMP *v.*] 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. (1554), The pomped carkes wyth fode delicious They did not fede. *a* 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2012 Where that ye were pomped with what that ye wolde, Nowe must ye suffre bothe hunger and colde. 1884 LAWSON *Worc. Gloss., Pomp, v.*, to pamper or feed up; spoiled children are said to be pomped up; also horses and other animals for sale. 1896 OUTIS *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Worc. Jrnl.* (E. D. D.), [The ladies] wuz hall pomped hoff and togged up.

Pomp, pompe, obs. forms of PUMP.

Pomp, erron. form of POP *v.*[2]

‖ **Pompa.** Latin for POMP.

a 1704 T. BROWN tr. *Æneas Sylvius' Lett.* lxxxii. Wks. 1709 III. II. 79 'Tis true, you put on Mourning..and all the *Pompa Regi* in wonderful Decency and Order. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 387 (ed. 2) 503 Pan..sitting.. over a grotto in which the great mother and the nymphs.. are likewise receiving a pompa.

Pompadour (pǭmpădūə). Also 8 pompedore. After the Marquise de Pompadour, mistress of Louis XV (1721-64), used subst. and attrib. to designate fashions, a colour, etc.: either contemporary by way of compliment, or in later times with reference to the fashions of her time.

1. *gen.* Designating fashions of dress, hair-dressing, furniture, etc.: see quots.

1752 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 110, I think there is a time of life..when very gaudy entertainments are as unbecoming, as pink colour and pompadours! 1755 *Ibid.* 321, I don't know what you mean by a *pompadour*, unless it is what we call in this part of the world a *pelisse*; which in plain English is a long cloak made of satin or velvet,..lined or trimmed with silk, satin, or fur,..with slits for the arms to come out and a head like a capuchin. 1756 *Univ. Mag.* XIX. 133/2 No decent coif—but just before Was grandly plac'd a pompedore. 1765 *Ibid.* XXXVII. 366/1 Much resembling the modern pompadour. 1849 *Sidonia Sore.* I. Pref. 9 In her hand she [Sidonia] carries a sort of pompadour of brown leather, of the most elegant form and finish. 1889 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 77 She had a Pompadour stick with a big silver knob on top. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Pompadour parasol*, a form of parasol used by women about 1860, having a folding handle, and generally covered with moire antique, or other heavy silk.

2. A shade of crimson or pink; also, a fabric of this colour. Also *attrib.*

1756 COWPER in *Connoisseur* No. 119 ₱ 9 His taylor..having dressed him in a snuff-coloured coat, instead of a *pompadour*. 1762 SMOLLETT *L. Greaves* XXV. (1793) II. 272 Mr. Clarke was dressed in pompadour, with gold buttons. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 31 He .. ever recommended a coat of pompadour, or some conspicuous colour. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 110 His coat was chocolate brown, with a pompadour velvet collar. 1896 *Daily News* 29 May, The stall-holders will be in the dress of Irish peasants—green petticoats, pompadour polonaises, and kerchiefs worn picturesquely over their heads.

3. Designating a pattern consisting of sprigs of flowers in pink, blue, and sometimes gold, scattered on a white ground.

1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 146 My aunt..put on her pompadour taffeta gown, and sallied forth to lament the misfortune of her dear friend. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. *Fashions* p. ix/2 Pompadour satins, a white ground embroidered in bouquets of different flowers in colours, are much in request. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Jan. 6/1 A very becoming loose cloak of some pompadour-looking material. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 July 3/2 Wearing a delicately Pompadour-patterned muslin frock.

4. A tropical S. American bird (*Xipholena pompadora*), characterized by the brilliant crimson-purple hue of its plumage. Also *attrib.*

1759 G. EDWARDS *Gleanings* III. 275-6 The Pompadour... Birds taken in a French prize...They were said to be for Madam Pompadour. It being a Bird of excessive beauty, I hope that Lady will forgive me for calling it by her name. ..Mr. Brisson..calls it Cotinga Pourpre. 1871 W. H. G. KINGSTON *Banks of Amazon* (1876) 462 The delicate white wings and claret-coloured plumage of a lovely pompadour would glance from the foliage. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 86 *Xipholena pompadora*—known as the Pompadour Chatterer, is of a hue scarcely to be seen in any other bird.

5. a. *U.S.* A fashion of dressing men's hair. Also *advb.*

1895 *Weekly Examiner* (San Francisco) 19 Sept. 1/7 Henry Jacob has a pompadour and a profile not unlike Durrant's. 1905 *News* (Malden, Mass.) in *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Nov. 12/1 Because Congressman Roberts has been so successful a campaigner and still had his hair cut pompadour, it does not follow that General Bartlett can win with his hair cut banged.

b. A style of arranging women's hair, in which it is turned back off the forehead in a roll, sometimes over a pad. Also *attrib.*

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 4/2 The hairdresser..might.. cease to coax us to the conviction that a .. pompadour puff of his manufacture were better. 1901 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 6/6 The hair dressed low in the neck and arranged in a Pompadour roll round the face. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 7 Oct. 8/5 It is absolutely impossible for a woman..to produce the strange erections known to-day as Pompadours, Regency curls, &c., naturally.

Pompal (pǭmpăl), *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *pompālis*: see POMP and -AL.] Of the nature of a 'pomp' or procession; splendid, showy.

1650 TRAPP *Comm. Num.* x. 7 The sound of Gods word, must not be broken or quavering; (Pompall, Tertullian calleth it). *a* 1784 *Fall Duch. Gloster* in Evans *Old Ball.* (1784) I. 318 In height of all his pompal majesty, From Cobham's house with speed he marry'd me. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 336 (ed. 2) 397 In Dionysian pompal processions.

Pompano (pǭmpănō). Also pompono, pompinoe. [a. Sp. *pámpano*, applied to a stromateoid fish, *Stromateus fiatola.*]

1. One of various W. Indian and N. American fishes, highly esteemed for the table; as a. In the W. Indies, *Trachynotus carolinus*, a deep-bodied fish with blunt snout. b. In California, *Stromateus simillimus.* c. In Florida, *Gerres olisthostoma*, known as the *Irish pompano.*

1863 RUSSELL *Diary North & South* I. 340 The best dish was, unquestionably, the pompinoe, an odd fish, something like an unusually ugly John Dory. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Mar. 5/1 Soft shell crabs, terrapin, canvas-back ducks, blue fish, and the pompono of New Orleans, are all wonderful delicacies. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 198 The Pompano .. is not an angler's fish. 1891 V. STUART *Adv. Forests S. Amer.* 138 Another excellent fish was the pompono, several of which jumped on board.

2. Pompano-shell. A bivalve shell of the genus *Donax*; a species of wedge-shell, found on the coast of Florida. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

(Said to be so called because eaten by the pompano.)

† **Pompardy.** *Obs. rare.* Alleged name for a disease of horses.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy of Land Ships* Wks. I. 90/1 The Chinegall, the Nauelgall, Windgall, Spurgall,.. the Anticore, and the Pompardye.

† **Pompatic** (pǫmpæ·tik), *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *pompāticus* showy, splendid (Tertull.), f. *pompātus*, prop. pa. pple. of *pompāre* to do a thing with pomp, f. *pompa* POMP *sb.*] Pompous, splendid, ostentatious. So † **Pompa·tical** *a. Obs.*

1535 JOHN AP RICE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 356 In his going he is too insolent and pompatique. 1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 78 He deniseth by the pride of this Pompaticall title to subdue to himselfe. *a* 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 122 These pompatick, foolish, proud, perverse, wicked, profane words. [1903 G. F. BROWNE *St. Aldhelm* 255 The genius of Aldhelm was on the whole too pompatic to be pleased with the lilt of pentameters.]

Pompeian (pǫmpī·ăn), *a.* Also 9 Pompeiian. [ad. L. *Pompeiān-us*, f. *Pompēii*: see -AN.] Of or pertaining to Pompeii, an Italian town, buried by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius in the year 79 A.D., and since 1755 gradually laid bare by excavation. Hence *Pompeian red*, a shade of red resembling that found on the walls of houses in Pompeii.

1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. iii, A tolerable notion of the Pompeian houses. 1882 J. HATTON in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 21/2 The balustrades of the stairs, Pompeian red.

† **Pompelmoose, pampelmouse** (pǭmp-, pæmpĭlmūs). Forms: 7-8 pompelmoes, 7 pampelimouse, 8 pomplemose, pumplemus, 8-9 pompelmoose, 9 pompel-mos, pompelmousse, -mouse, -mons; pumple-, pamplemousse, pampelmouse; also 7-9 pumplenose, 8 pumble-, pummel-, pimple-nose. [A name which arose in the Dutch Indies in 17th c., and is given by early writers as the Dutch name of the fruit. Du. *pompelmoes* is recorded from 1676; F. *pampelimouse* (now *pamplemousse*) from 1696.

There is no native name in Malaysia resembling *pompelmoes*; the Javanese name is *djeroek*, the Chinese *yu.* In the opinion of Dr. Kern of Leiden, who has given special attention to oriental words, this is a compound, of which the second element is prob. *limoes* (in Fr. orthography *limousse*), a name applied to this fruit in Old Javanese, Malay, and Lampung, borrowed from the Pg. *limoes* pl. of *limão*, lemon, citron, under which the Portuguese included the species of *Citrus* found by them in the East. In Malay, *limu* or *limau* is still used in this general sense. The first element may prob. represent the Du. *pompoen* pumpkin, in reference to the large size of *Citrus decumana*, so that *pompelimoes, pompelmoes* may have been compressed forms of *pompoenlimoes*, i.e. 'pumpkin-like citron', an apt descriptive designation. The name *pompone* was actually applied to the fruit by Tavernier, *Voyages aux Indes*, Paris 1676, Eng. translation, London 1677; see POMPION 2. The corrupt Tamil *bambolmas*, given by Littré and Hatz.-Darm. as source of the Fr., with the more correct Tamil *pampalimāsu*, and numerous variants cited by Watson, Yule, etc., are merely corruptions of the Du. or Fr. form. The fruit is not native to India, but was introduced from Java (app. in the 17th c.), in Ceylon under its Dutch name; in Bengal its source is indicated by the designation *Batavī-nīmbū* or *nebū*, Batavian Citron.]

The large fruit of *Citrus decumana*, a native of Java and Malaysia, now established in many tropical countries, called also SHADDOCK; esp. the larger variety: cf POMELO. Also the plant itself.

[1676 SCHOUTEN *Oost-Indische Voy.* II. 165 De vrucht by de Nederlanders *pompelmoes*, en by de Portuguesen *jamboa* genoemt, *i. e.* The fruit named by the Dutch *pompelmoes*, and by the Portuguese *jamboa*.] 1696 SLOANE *Catal. Plant. Jamaica* 212 Malus arantia, fructu rotundo maximo pallescente humanum caput excedente. Malus Arantia Indica, fructu omnium maximo, pumpelmus dicto medulla pallescente...*The Shaddock Tree.* In hortis & agris Insularum Jamaicæ & Barbados ubique provenit. 1696 PLUKENET *Almag.* 239 in Sloane *Voy. Jamaica* I. 41 Belgis orientalibus Pompelmus, Virginiensibus nostratibus (ab Inventoris nomine qui ex Ind. orient. ad oras Americanas primo transtulit) *Shaddocks* audiunt. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 587 They have Limons, Citrons, Pampelimouses, Limes. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. vii. 125 The Pumple-nose is a large Fruit like a Citron, with a very thick tender uneven rind. *a* 1706 RUMPHIUS *Herbarium Amboin.* (1741) II. 96 Limo Decumanus, Pompelmoes, Lemon Cassomba quam

ob ejus magnitudinem Decumanam cognovimus. 1711 C. Lockyer *Trade in India* vi. 177 The Pumplemus is like a pale Orange, contains a Substance much like it, and is five times as big. 1737 tr. *Bruyn's Trav.* II. lxv. 92 Two large Pompelmoeses. 1770 *Cook's Voy.* Dec. in *Hawkesworth's Voy.* (1773) III. 734 Pumplemoeses, which in the West Indies are called Shaddocks. These were well flavoured, but not juicy. 1773 E. Ives *Voy. India* 468 Chaddock .. the fruit..grows as large as a man's head, and is round; it is a fine pleasant fruit,..there are plenty of them at Ceylon and other places, and they commonly are called pumple or pimple-noses. 1792 Forrest *Voy. Mergui Archip.* 32 In his garden we found limes, oranges and pummel noses. 1794 *Gentl. Mag.* LXIV. II. 811/2 The woods of Leuconia produce the *pomplemous*, a kind of orange near five inches in diameter...This is what our sailors commonly call the *pumblenose*. 1813 Maria Graham *Jrnl. India* 96 The fruits are..the pamplemousse or shaddock, the plantain and the orange. 1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* 458 The Orange, Lemon, Lime, Shaddock, Pompelmoose, Forbidden Fruit, and Citron, Indian fruits.

Pompeon, -eous, obs. ff. Pompion, Pompous.

† Pomperkin, pompirkin. *Obs.* Also 8 pome-pirk. [Origin uncertain: ? f. *pome* or *pome-pear*.] A 'small drink' made from refuse pomace and water; ciderkin.

1637 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Drinke & Welcome* A iij b, The sixt sort of Brittish drinkes is Pomperkin..being nothing but the Apples brnised and beaten to mash, with water put to them. 1744-50 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. iv. 15 The Produce of large Quantities of Cyder, and what we call Pompirkin, or Cyderkin. *Ibid.* V. i. 101 Pome-pirk, which they generally prefer to any of the best small Beer.

Pompernickel, obs. form of Pumpernickel.

† Po·mpery. *Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *pomperie* pomp, display, f. *pompe* Pomp *sb.*: see -ery.] Pomp, splendour, magnificence.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2668 The vij sciencis, & eke lawe of Armys, Experimentis, & pompery, & al maner charmys. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlii. 170 (Harl. MS.) Þe whiche in tyme of baptime made homage to god, & forsoke the devill and alle his pomperis. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xli. 65/2 In her grete beaulte and pompery.

Pompet, -ett, obs. variants of Pumpet.

Pompey (pǫ·mpi), *v.* [Extended form of Pomp *v.*[2]; a word of Dickens.] *trans.* To pamper.

1860 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* vii, When I was old enough, I was to be apprenticed to Joe, and until I could assume that dignity I was not to be what Mrs. Joe [Gargery] called 'Pompeyed', or (as I render it) pampered. 1885 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 4/8 Now boys are 'pompeyed', in a Pumblechookian sense, to a degree which makes men envious. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Aug. 213/2 This kind of notoriety cannot but 'pompey' boys.

Pompeyous, obs. form of Pompous.

Pompholygous (pǫmfǫ·ligəs), *a.* [f. as next + -ous.] Affected with pompholyx. Also *fig.* puffed up.

1855 Tennyson in Ld. Tennyson *Mem.* I. xix. 410 That mighty man, that pompholygous, broad-blown Apollndorus, the gifted X. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pompholygodes*,.. pompholygous.

Pompholyx (pǫ·mfǫliks). [a. Gr. *πομφόλυξ* (-λυγ-) a bubble, the slag of ore.]

† 1. *Chem.* Crude zinc oxide, flowers of zinc.

1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Pompholix* [1706 Pompholyx], a small and volatile spark, which whilest Brass is trying in the Furnace, flies upwards and adheres to the upper part of the Furnace. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Prick in foot*, The Ointment of Pompholix is also an excellent Remedy for Oxen that are prick'd in the Feet. 1836-41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 771 The whiter parts of such oxide used to be called pompholix, and the gray..portions, tutty. 1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 688 *Pompholyx*, an old name for impure zinc-oxide, sublimed in the roasting of zinc-ores.

2. *Path.* A vesicle on the skin; also, an eruption of vesicles, without inflammation or fever, appearing chiefly on the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet.

[1706 Phillips, *Pompholyx*, a Bubble of Water.] 1818-20 E. Thompson tr. *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 328 Pumpholyx; Water Blebs. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 359 Certain peculiarities of erysipelas and pompholyx. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 751 In addition to the typical pompholyx vesicle, sudamina are often present.

Pompian, obs. form of Pompion.

‖ **Pompier** (pǫ·mpiəɹ). [F. *pompier* (pɔ̃pye), f. *pompe* Pump *sb.*: see -ier.] The French name for a fireman. Hence **Pompier ladder,** a firemen's scaling ladder, having a central pole and cross-bars for rungs, and a hook at the top to attach it to a building, etc.

[1838 H. Greville *Diary* (1883) 120 Last night the Italian Opera House was burnt to the ground, and poor Severini.. lost his life, as did several of the *pompiers*.] 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 June 4/3 Their apparatus consisted of a water tower, a gun shot life line, a pompier ladder, and two horses. 1905 *Prot. Alliance Mag.* Aug. 89/1 Rescue was effected..by means of Pompier ladders.

† Pompi·llion. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Cf. Pompion 2.] A term applied in contempt to a man.

a 1625 Fletcher *Women Pleas'd* III. iv, He, hang him, poore Pompillion.

Pompillion, erron. f. Populeon, an ointment.

Pompine: see next. **Pompinoe,** var. Pompano.

Pompion, pumpion (pǫ·mpiən). Now *rare.* Forms: 6 7 pompon, -one; (6 pompine), 6-7 pompeon, 6- pompion, pumpion, (7 pom-, pumpian). [Orig. a. obs. F. *pompon* 'a pumpion or melon' (Cotgr.), nasalized form of *popon, poupon*, also in 16th c. *pepon*, ad. L. *pepo, -onem*, a. Gr. *πέπων*, -ον-, large melon, pumpkin. From F. also MDu., Du. *pompoen*. In Eng. *pompon* has undergone two anomalous transformations, first to *pompeon, pompion, pumpion*, and finally to *pumkin*, Pumpkin, q. v.]

1. The large fruit of a cucurbitaceous plant (*Cucurbita Pepo*); a pumpkin; also the plant itself.

a. 1545 Elyot *Dict.*, *Pepo*,.. a kynde of Melones called Pompones. 1555 Eden *Decades* 127 Gourdes melones cucumers pompons citrons. 1587 Harrison *England* II. xiii. (1877) I. 259 An acre of ground..whereon to set cabbages.. pompons, or such like stuffe. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xix. v. 14 Now when they exceed in greatnes, they be called Pepones, i. Melons or Pompons.

β. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 95 Herbes and rootes to boile or to butter...Pompions in May. 1577 [see Pome-citron]. 1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 326 They haue great store of Maiz,..pompines and mellons. 1640 Brome *Sparagus Garden* III. viii, Pompeons are as good meat for such a hoggish thing as thou art. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* 33 Pompians of a rare kind, almost as sweet as Milions. 1828 W. Irving *Columbus* xii. (1848) I. 380 Melons, gourds, pompions, and cucumbers.

γ. 1599 R. Gardiner *Kitch. Gard.* 12 Pumpions, Cucumbers, Beanes and Radish seedes. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 486 Take Cucumbers, or Pumpions, and set them (here and there) among Musk Melons. 1771 Lady Mary Coke *Jrnl.* 22 Nov., Yesterday I tasted some bread the half of which was made with pumpion. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xv, Pumpions are raised on a moderate hot-bed in April or May.

† 2. Sometimes applied to the Pompelmoose. *Obs.*

1677 J. Phillips tr. *Tavernier's Voy., India* III. xxiii. 199 Coming to Bantam..We had also Mango's, and a certain large Fruit call'd Pompone [*orig.* gros fruit qu'ils nomment Pomponе], red also within, the meat of it being soft and spungy, but of an excellent taste. 1704 tr. *Jan Nieuhof's East Indies* in *Churchill's Voy.* II. 326 The apples call'd pompions by the Dutch [*orig.* De vruchten of appelen, pompelmoesen by d'onzen..genoemt],..grow scarce anywhere else in the Indies but in the Isle of Great Java.

† 3. Applied in contempt to a (big) man. *Obs.*

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. iii. 43 We'l vse this vnwholsome humidity, this grosse-watry Pumpion. 1623 Fletcher *Rule a Wife* I. v, O here's another pumpion, the cramm'd son of a starv'd usurer. *a* 1625 Fletcher & Massinger *Cust. Country* I. ii, What Should I call thee? Pompeon, Thou kisse my lady?

4. † a. *attrib. fig.* Swelling, big, magniloquent. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 120 Without pumpian words and ruffling grandiloquence.

b. *Comb.* as *pompion-bottle, -twine*; **pompion berry**: see quot. 1872.

1672 tr. *Bernier's Mem. Gt. Mogul* III. 16 That..the servants may easily, with their Pompion-bottles, water them. 1840 Browning *Sordello* II. 775 Observe a pompion-twine afloat. 1872 Schele de Vere *Americanisms* 403 Hack berries or Pompion berries..are obtained from a shrub.. (*Celtis occidentalis*), and are sweet and edible.

Pompious, obs. f. Pompous. **Pompire, pompoire,** var. Pome-pear. **Pompirk, -pirkin:** see Pomperkin. **Pompkin,** obs. f. Pumpkin.

† Pomple, pumple. *Obs.* [Etymology unascertained.] Some kind of fodder for oxen used in the north of England in the 14th century.

One suggestion is that it was vetches (*Lathyrus sativus*) still commonly sown with oats as green fodder; another that it was a mixture of pease and oats, which was even in the 19th c. a common fodder in the district. But the season of the year in the one case, and the association with hay (*cum feno*) in the other, make difficulties.

1347 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 42 [Feb.] In xliij travis straminis avenæ et xxiij travis de Pomple, emp. pro sustentacione Boum, xj s. viij d. [April] In xliij travis straminis avenæ et xxij travis de Pomple cum feno, xj s. iiij d. q[a]. 1348-9 *Ibid.* 43 [Feb.] In xlij travis straminis x travis de Pomple et feno emp. xv s. Extra Coq. In xxiij travis straminis et viij travis de Pomple cum feno empt. pro bobus pascendis. *c* 1350 *Ibid.* 44 [December] In..iiij travis de Pumple. 1349 *Finchale Invent.* (Surtees) p. xxxiii, xviij qu. vj bus. avenæ et pomple. 1394 *Jarrow & Wearmouth Invent.* (Surtees) 183 In campis seminatæ sunt .. xxxij. acræ frumenti,..lj. acræ cum fabis et pisis, x. acræ avenæ et pumpyl. [1900 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VI. 235 A field of six acres on .. Bury (or Berry) Court Farm in Cliffe, near Rochester, Kent, was long known as 'Pompill Croft', ..in a bill in Chancery..*temp.* James I,..'Pumple Croft'.]

Pomplemose, variant of Pompelmoose.

Pompless (pǫ·mplės), *a.* [f. Pomp *sb.* + -less.] Without pomp.

1792 R. Cumberland *Calvary* (1803) II. 7 The cold dust, in which I sleep Pompless and from a scornful world withdrawn. 1848 Lytton *K. Arthur* VII. lxii, With burghers in his pompless train.

Pompoleon (pǫmpō·liən). [a. F. *pompoléon* (Littré); cf. *Citrus Pompoleum*, the shaddock, in Buisson 1779; app. connected with *pompelmoose*.] A name in some places of the Shaddock or Pompelmoose (*Citrus decumana*).

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 215/2 Shaddocks .. when they arrive at their greatest size they are called Pompoleons, or Pomplemousses. 1848 D. W. Hoffmeister *Trav. Ceylon* 99 Tropical fruits new to me, pompoleons or shaddocks, jamboos, and mangoes.

Pom-pom (pǫ·mpǫm). [From the sound of the discharge.] The name given during the South African war, 1899-1902, to the Maxim automatic quick-firing gun: see Maxim *sb.*[2] Also *fig.*, and *attrib.* as *pom-pom gun, ammunition.*

1899 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 5/4 Automatic guns, nicknamed pom-poms. *Ibid.* 26 Dec. 2/3 An automatic gun, which Tommy Atkins, with his aptitude for expressive phrases, promptly christened 'Pom! Pom!' 1900 *Ibid.* 5 Mar. 2/3 Near where the 'pom-pom' gun was placed, is the overflowing supply store. *Ibid.* 25 June 3/3 We secured a Hotchkiss gun, 500 rounds of pom-pom ammunition. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Jan. 1/2 The fact..has never influenced him..towards a modification of his verbal pom-poms.

Pompon (pǫ·mpǫn, ‖ pɔ̃pɔ̃). Also 8 **pong pong, pomponne,** 8-9 **pompoo·n,** 9 **pompom, ponpon, pompone.** [a. F. *pompon* (1725 in Hatz.-Darm.) a tuft, top-knot; of uncertain origin; possibly a colloq. deriv. of *pompe*, Pomp.

OF. had *pompon*, Pompion, but this seems unconnected.]

1. A jewel or ornament attached to a long pin; a tuft or bunch of ribbon, velvet, flowers, threads of silk, etc., formerly worn in the hair, or on the cap or dress; now worn on women's and children's hats and shoes, and used to ornament the borders of mantles; also, the round tuft on a soldier's or sailor's cap, the front of a shako, etc.

1748 *Song* in *Charmer* (1751) II. 51 While you're placing a patch, or adjusting pong pong. 1748 *Lond. Mag.* (Fairholt), *Pong-pong*, an ornament worn by the ladies in the middle of the forepart of their head-dress. Their figures, size, and composition are various, such as butterflies, feathers, tinsel, coxcomb lace, etc. 1753 Chesterf. in *World* No. 18 P 11 'How do you like my *pompon*, papa?' continued my daughter ..putting up her hand to her head, and showing me in the middle of her hair a complication of shreds and rags of velvets, feathers, and ribbands, stuck with false stones of a thousand colours. 1754 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 300 Lady Betty is to have a very fine sprig of pearl diamonds and turquoises for her hair, by way of *pomponne*. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* I. v, A milliner may have sent a wrong pompoon. 1826 *Hist. Pelham, Mass.* (1898) 191 Voted that the town will furnish the Money to purchase Pompons and feathers. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Leech Folkest.*, Pieces of black pointed wire with which, in the days of toupees and pompoons, our foremothers were wont to secure their fly-caps and head-gear. 1887 *Daily News* 6 Jan. 3/1 Black gauze dotted over with pompons of chenille of about the size of a shilling. 1897 S. Crane in *Westm. Gaz.* 3 May 2/2 The blue sailor bonnets with their red pom-poms.

2. A variety of Chrysanthemum, and of Dahlia, bearing small globular flowers. Also *attrib.*

1861 *Morn. Post* 12 Nov., The pompons, or dwarf chrysanthemums. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v. *Chrysanthemum*, Chrysanthemums are classed by growers into Large-flowered, Anemone-flowered, Pompons, and Anemone-flowered Pompons. *Ibid.* s. v. *Dahlia*, A race of pompons with remarkably small flower-heads has been obtained. 1891 *Times* 15 Oct. 5/5 The four great divisions of show dahlias, cactus dahlias, decorative dahlias, and pompons.

Hence **Po·mponed** *a.*, decked with pompons.

1753 *World* No. 22 P 7 Exhibiting themselves in public places,..patched, painted and pomponed. 1767 *Woman of Fashion* I. 109 The Head frizzled, egretted, pomponed, befeather'd, and beribbon'd all over.

Pompon, -pone, a pumpkin: see Pompion.

Pompoon, Pompose: see Pompon, Pompous.

Pomposity (pǫmpǫ·siti). In 5 **pomposite.** [ad. med.L. *pompōsitās*: see Pompous and -ity.] The quality of being pompous.

† 1. Pomp, solemnity. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 41 Iulius Cesar ordeneide by the cownselle of the senate sette in pomposite alle the worlde to be dimencionate.

2. Display of dignity or importance in deportment or language; ostentatiousness. (In quot. 1620 as a mock-title.)

1620 Shelton *Quix.* (1746) IV. xi. 92 Let not your Pomposity forget to write to me. 1763 in Boswell *Johnson* 25 June, An affectation of pomposity, unworthy of a man of genius. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 135 Furious Latinisms, bristling with polysyllabic pomposity. 1879 M. Arnold *Mixed Ess., French Critic on Goethe* 302 Some acute remarks on the pomposity of diction.

Pompous (pǫ·mpəs). *a.* (*adv.*) Also 5 **pompyus,** *Sc.* **pomposs,** 5-6 **-ouse,** 5-8 **-ose,** 6 **-os,** *Sc.* **-us,** 6-7 **-eous,** 6-8 **-ious.** [=F. *pompeux* full of display (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *pompōsus* pompous, stately, solemn, f. *pompa* Pomp: see -ous.]

1. Characterized by pomp or stately show; magnificent, splendid; † processional.

1430-40 Lydg. *Bochas* VIII. xxvi. (MS. Bodl. 263) 2 With a gret bost, most Pompous in his glorie. 1528 Roy *Rede me* (title-p.), I will ascende makynge my state so hye That my pompous honoure shall never dye. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xix. (1634) 724 They..goe in a long pompous shew to carrie a Pageant of boly oyle. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 60 The Poets bring..upon a stage..all what is pompous, grave, and delightfull. 1720 Waterland *Eight Serm.* 175 Upon this Occasion,..it pleased God, in the most solemn and pompous Manner to proclaim the high Dignity of God the Son. 1738 Birch *Milton* M.'s Wks. 1738 I. 47 The pompous Edition of it [*Paradise Lost*] printed by Subscription in 1688. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. India* II. 342 There was a general fair and many processions and other pompous shows. 1896 T. F. Tout *Edw. I*, iv. 82 At the head of a pompous embassy.

2. Characterized by an exaggerated display of self-importance or dignity; boastful, vain-glorious, arrogant; consequential, pretentious, ceremonious; of language: inflated, turgid.

c 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T.* 565 Was neuere Capitayn vnder a kyng..moore pompous in heigh presumpcioun Than Oloferne. *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 1125 in *Macro Plays*, Conforme

yow not to þis pompyus glory, But reforme in gostly felynge. 1529 More *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 225/2 If they kepe few seruauntes we call them nyggardes. If they kepe many we cal them pompouse. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 785 Coming, after a pompous and bragging manner. 1749 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) II. 311 In spite of all the pompous and specious epithets he may assume. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 108 It has, however, often been dignified with pompous names. 1814 Jane Austen *Mansf. Park* viii, Mrs. Rushworth, a well-meaning, civil, prosing, pompous woman, who thought nothing of consequence, but as it related to her own and her son's concerns. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 118 Those who spin pompous theories out of nothing.

comb. 1897 Flandrau *Harvard Episodes* 44 In one hand he carried a pompous looking bottle.

B. as *adv.* = Pompously.

1754 Shebbeare *Matrimony* (1766) II. 55 The Earl having talked extremely pompous of the Honour and Antiquity of his Family.

Pompously (pǫ·mpəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] 1. In a pompous manner; with magnificence or splendour; in pomp or state.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. ii. 53 And bad thai suld tak gud kepe and attend, To leid the pray per ordour pompusly. 1596 Lodge *Marg. Amer.* 125 Their horses, were all pompously garnished with golde and siluer. 1737 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. iii. (ed. 33) 275 The Benefactor's Body having been pompously buried before in Barbados, was yet..brought over.

2. With display or parade; with affected dignity; ostentatiously, vauntingly.

1718 Hickes & Nelson *J. Kettlewell* III. li. 318 Preferring Truth and Righteousness to all other Considerations how Pompiously soever set off. 1847 C. Brontë *J. Eyre* viii, This charge which Mr. Brocklehurst has weakly and pompously repeated at second-hand.

Pompousness (pǫ·mpəsnĕs). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or condition of being pompous: see the adj.

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 243 Quoth Agas I sey yt for no pompousnesse A jentyl wumman I am as bern wytnesse [etc.]. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* clx. 992 If wee haue wherewith to maintaine ourselues well, we fall to gluttonie, pompousnesse, whoredom, and other loosenesse. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv. Rule ii. ¤ 14 They [Christ's miracles] had nothing of pompousness and ostentation. 1793 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 283 The pompousness of this Embassy could not but excite the attention of England. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 76 In verse, he had a pomp, which, excellent in itself, became pompousness in his imitators.

Pompyll: see Pomely *a.*

‖ **Pomum** (pōu·mŏm). *Bot. Obs.* [L., = fruit of any kind; in med.L. an apple.] = Pome 1 b.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* I. vi. (1765) 14 *Pomum*, is a fleshy or pulpy Pericarpium without Valve, containing a Capsule. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. (1794) 451 They all agree in..a *pomum* for a fruit.

Pomyce, pomys, obs. forms of Pumice.

Pon, obs. f. Pan *sb.*1, Pawn *sb.*1 (at Chess), Pond, Pone 3. **Ponade, -ado,** obs. ff. Panade 2, Panada. **Ponard,** obs. form of Poniard.

Ponce (pǫns). *slang.* [perh. from Pounce *v.*] (See quots.)

[1861 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* III. 354/1 The 'pounceys'; (the class I have alluded to as fancy-men, called 'pounceys' by my present informant).] 1872 *Clerkenwell News* 27 Jan., Prostitutes, or their 'ponces' or bullies. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Oct. 3/1 The ruffians who form the rank and file of the predatory gangs, are almost always the bullies or 'ponces' of prostitutes.

‖ **Ponceau** (pǫ̃sō·). [F. (OF. *pouncel* poppy, 12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The bright red colour of the corn poppy. Also the name of a coal-tar dye of red colour.

1835 *Ladies' Cabinet* Feb. 135 Those [flowers] of cherry colour..are now superseded by ponceau, which has a much better effect by candle-light. 1861 J. Brown *Horæ Subs., Myst.* (1882) 131 A gown of rich ponceau satin. 1885 Goodale *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 19 [Name of the dye] Ponceau.

Poncelet (pǫ·nslèt). [After J. V. Poncelet, a French mathematician, 1788–1867.] A unit for measuring the rate of expenditure of energy, equal to 100 kilogrammeters per second.

Poncer, Ponchion, obs. ff. Pouncer, Punchion.

Poncho (pǫ·ntʃo, pǫ·nʃo). Also 8 puncho, pancho, 9 poncha, ponche. [a. S. Amer.-Sp. *poncho*, a. Araucanian *poncho, pontho.* (See Febres *Dict. Araucanian* 1765, repr. 1883, Granada *Vocab. Rioplatense*, Montevideo 1890.)] A South American cloak, consisting of an oblong piece of cloth with a slit in the middle for the head; hence applied to similar garments worn elsewhere: see quot. 1849.

1748 *Earthquake of Peru* iii. 287 The Men instead of the Poncho have a Surtout made like a sack. 1768 J. Byron *Narr. Patagonia* 174 A poncho, which is a square piece of cloth, generally in stripes of different colours, with a slit in the middle of it wide enough to let their heads through. 1783 Justamond tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* IV. 207 The savages supply it [Chili] chiefly with the Pancho. 1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* iv. 137 The 'poncho', or South American cloak, of which specimens are to be seen in the smart shops of some of our London tailors. 1849 *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 May 296/2 One of the chief novelties of the season, suitable for promenading or for evening wear, is the Poncho, a description of shawl mantilla, somewhat resembling, in shape, the mantilla worn by the Spanish senoras. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 323 The poncho is a piece of oilcloth with a slit in the centre, through which the head is put. 1887 J. Ball *Nat. in S. Amer.* 179 A genuine poncho woven by the Indian women.

b. *attrib.*, as **poncho-mattress**, a poncho adapted for use as a mattress.

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xii. 26 Granulated cork poncho-mattress.

Hence **Ponchoed** *a.* [-ed 2], wearing a poncho.

1901 Sir M. Conway *Bolivian Andes* xxv. 289 The sun shining on this field of ponchoed natives.

Poncho(u)n, ponchong, obs. ff. Puncheon.

Pond (pǫnd), *sb.* Also 4–7 ponde, 4–5 poond(e, pounde, 5 poynde, 5–6 pownde, (7 pon); *dial.* 7–9 pownd, 9 pound. [ME. *ponde*, app. a variant of Pound *sb.*2, which is commonly used in the same sense in Sc., and Eng. dialects.]

1. A small body of still water of artificial formation, its bed being either hollowed out of the soil or formed by embanking and damming up a natural hollow. Often described according to its use, etc., as a *compensation-pond* (for a canal, etc.), *duck-pond, fish-pond, mill-pond, parish* or *village pond, skating-* or *curling-pond*, etc. Formerly often *spec.* = fish-pond.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1173 (Laud MS.) My net hys ney honde In a wel fayr ponde [*Harl. MS.* hende .. pende; *Cambr. MS.* stronde]. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 69 Wateres fallynge of þe hiȝest hill of Paradys makeþ a grete ponde [*aquæ lacum efficiunt*]. 1388 Wyclif *Ps.* cxiii[i]. 8 Which turnede a stoon in to pondis [*Purv.* a poond; 1382 poolis] of watris. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xiv. (1495) 447 A ponde is water gaderyd to fedynge of fysshe, though ofte gaderynge of water wythont fysshe he callyd ponde by contrary meanynge. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 652/35 *Hoc stagnum*, poynde. *c* 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 228 Hit is a shrewde pole, pounde, or a welle, That drownythe the dowghty, and bryngethe hem abeere. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 286/1 A Poonde, ..*piscina, stagnum, vivarium.* 1552 Huloet, Ponde for fysshe, *lucana, piscina*... Ponde to washe shepe in, *probatica piscina.* 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xxviii. 1197 Near to the foot..it makes a little pon, Which in a little space converteth wood to stone. 1622 Cailis *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 60 A Pond is a standing Ditch cast by labor of mans hand in his private grounds for his private use,..but a Pool is a low plat of ground by nature, and is not cast by mans hand. 1676 Lady Chaworth in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 34 Drownded by the breaking of ice upon a pond where he was sliding. 1684 G. Meriton *Praise Yorks. Ale* 132 Our awd meer is slidden into th' pownd. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 346 A large pond, or ditch, on the east side of the city wall being drained. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v. *Pounded*, A mill-pound is the backwater which is held in reserve for the supply of the mill. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* ii, The pond and the fountain were as old as the house.

b. Locally in England (esp. in Surrey), also in New England, etc., applied to a natural pool, tarn, mere, or small lake; in colonial use also to a pool in a river or stream.

1480 Caxton *Descr. Brit.* 6 Ther is a grete ponde that conteyneth lx ilondes. 1765 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* I. 459 The Nipnets .. were seated upon some lesser rivers and lakes or large ponds, more within the continent. 1809 Kendall *Trav.* II. 39 Valleys and hollows that contain small streams, and lakes or pools, in New England always denominated *ponds.* 1835 *Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond.* I. 234 A tranquil part of the river, such as the colonists call a 'pond'. 1900 G. C. Broderick *Mem. & Impress.* xiv. 304 The county of Surrey, with..its numerous heaths, its lonely tarns modestly called 'ponds', its hollow lanes.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1526 Tindale *Rev.* xix. 20 These bothe were cast into a ponde off fyre burnynge with brymstone. 1555 R. Smith in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1697/1 That I may passe out of this ponde, Wherein I am opprest. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 65 His pond of quicksilver is considerable, containing 250lb.

2. Applied *fig.* or humorously to the sea, esp. the Atlantic Ocean; cf. Herring-pond.

1641 *Time's Alterations* in N. Wallington *Notices Chas. I* (1869) II. App. 306 It seems that you have taken flight over the great Pond, pray what newes in England? 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 374 Through this Womb of moistore the great pond of the World (as Bishop Hall terms the Ocean). 1780 *Royal Gaz.* (N.Y.) 22 Jan., Then Jack was sent across the Pond To take her in the rear, Sir. 1832 Motley *Corr.* (1889) I. ii. 11, I should have been very sorry to have crossed the Atlantic (or the pond, as the sailors call it) without a single storm. 1864 Thoreau *Cape Cod* x. (1894) 329 It is but a step from the glassy surface of the Herring Ponds to the big Atlantic Pond where the waves never cease to break. 1902 *Outing* (U.S.) June 345/1 [They] have hardly sustained their reputation on either side of the big pond.

3. In a canal: = Pound *sb.*2 q.v.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pond-beetle, -carp, -dregs, -earth, -maker, -mud, -mussel, -side, -water*; **pond-apple**, a small tree (*Anona laurifolia*) of the W. Indies and Gulf States, or its fruit (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **pond-barrow**: see quot.; **pond-bay**, a dam; †**pond-caster**, one who digs out ponds; **pond-dogwood**, the Buttonbush of N. America (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*); **pond-duck**, the wild duck; **pond-fish**, (*a*) a fish usually reared in a pond, as the carp; (*b*) *spec.* in U. S., a fish of the genus *Pomotis* or *Lepomis*, a sunfish or pond-perch; **pond-head**, a bank or dam which confines a pond; **pond-hunter**, a naturalist who investigates pond-life; **pond-land**, marsh, fen-land; **pond-life**, the animals, esp. the invertebrata, that live in ponds or stagnant water; **pond-lily**, a water-lily, as the yellow *Nuphar lutea*, or the N. American species *N. advena*, or the white *Nymphæa alba*; **pond-perch** = *pond-fish* (*b*); **pond-pickerel** = Pickerel 1 b; **pond-pine**, see Pine *sb.*2 2; **pond-shrimp**, a fairy shrimp (Fairy C. 2); **pond-snail**, any freshwater snail inhabiting ponds; **pond-spice**, a N. Amer. shrub (*Litsea* or *Tetranthera geniculata*) growing in sandy swamps (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **pond-tortoise, -turtle** (*U. S.*), any freshwater tortoise of the family *Emydidæ*; a terrapin or mud-turtle; **pondwort, knight's p.**, Water-soldier (*Stratiotes*); †**pond-yard**, a yard containing a fish-pond or ponds.

1845 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XIV. *Ross-shire* 254 On the north-west side of Knock-farril is a circular enclosure or ring, formed of small stones, having the earth somewhat scooped out in the interior...They are not unlike the 'pond-barrows of Wales...The common people call them fairy-folds. 1863 Smiles *Indust. Biog.* 32 Dams of earth, called '*pond-bays', were thrown across watercourses. 1602 *Burford Reg.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) *Varr. Collect.* I. 166 [Wages for the day] For a *Pondcaster..iij. 1655 *Ibid.* 172 For a Pondcaster vd. 1778 [W. Marshall.] *Minutes Agric., Observ.* 22 *Pond-dregs laid on a clayey Meadow, in November, are of no obvious service. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* VI. 129 *Pond-ducks..have a straight and narrow bill, a small hind toe, and a sharp pointed train. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 208 Carps, Tench, and divers other *Pond-fish. 1567 in F. J. Baigent *Crondal Rec.* (1891) 166 Mylles, weares, mylldammes, brydges, pondes, and *ponde heades within the same manner. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 24 On the sloping pond-head. 1896 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 6/2 Kept in captivity..in the *pond-hunter's aquarium. 1686 *1st Cent. Hist. Springfield* (1899) II. 270 Twenty acres..of *Pond or Low Land by the Way to Hadley. 1886 E. A. Butler (*title*) *Pond Life. 1778 J. Carver *Trav. N. Amer.* 167 The lake is covered..with the large *pond-lily. 1845–50 Mrs. Lincoln *Lect. Bot.* 169 The white Pond lily..is a splendid..plant. 1632–3 *Can'erb. Marr. Licences* (MS.), William Cook of Hollingbourne, *pondmaker. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 74 You must cool the Mould about the Roots with *Pond-mud and Cow-dung. 1855 Kingsley *Glaucus* (1878) 67 The Common *Pond-Mussel (Anodon Cygneus). 1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 471 By a *Pond side, where the Stagge had taken soile. 1889 Mary E. Bamford *Up & Down Brooks* 50 *Pond-snails..surrounded by dancing beetles. 1896 Lydekker *Roy. Nat. Hist.* V. 68 The *pond-tortoises differ by having the toes fully webbed, and also by the more elongated tail. 1896 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* 556 *Emys orbicularis* (Linn.), European Pond-tortoise. 1633 T. James *Voy.* 45 This *pond-water had a..lothsome smell. 1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 47 Chara flourishes in pond-water under the influence of sunlight. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. ci. 143 Knights *Pondeworte. 1485 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 235 Pro firma Piscarii vocat' le *pond-yarde per annum xvs. 1796 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 142 He.. built Verulam House, close by the pond-yard.

Pond (pǫnd), *v.* [f. Pond *sb.* See also Pound *v.*]

1. *trans.* To hold *back* or dam *up* (a stream) into or as into a pond; to pound.

1673 *1st Cent. Hist. Springfield* (U.S.) (1899) II. 119 Provided it be not prejudiciall to the high way [or to any mans propriety by ponding up of water. 1694 *Ibid.* 283 [He] did desire..the stream of Pacowseek Brooke to set a Saw mil on, and the Low land for ponding. 1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 319 Another Flood-gate..ponds the whole River [Exe], so as to throw the waste Water, over a strong Stone Weir, into its natural Chanel. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 139 The water was ponded above the North Bridge. 1865 Geikie *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* vii. 200 The mass of ice which choked up the mouth of Glen Spean, and ponded back the water. 1894 Sir C. Moncrieff in *Working Men's Coll. Jrnl.* Dec. 130 Drop-gates, to be kept down during low Nile so as to pond up the water.

fig. 1810 Bp. Copleston *1st Repl. Edin. Rev.* Mem. (1851) 299 By so doing, we..pond back the wealth which ought to circulate through a thousand ducts and channels.

2. *intr.* Of water, etc.: To form a pool or pond; to collect by being held back.

1857 Ruskin *Elem. Drawing* i. 35 The use of turning the paper upside down is to neutralise the increase of darkness towards the bottom of the squares, which would otherwise take place from the ponding of the colour. 1893 H. M. Wilson in *Whitby Gaz.* 3 Nov. 3/7 So that no sewage can pond in the channels or escape from them.

†3. *trans.* a. To confine in a pond. b. To dip or submerge in a pond. *Obs. rare.*

1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* v. xxvii. 120 The Citizens, like ponned Pykes, The lessers feede the greate. 1657 J. Watts *Dipper Sprinkled* 107 You ran out to the Anabaptist to be dipt and laver'd in a Pond, or to be ponded and plunged at Laver [in Essex].

Hence **Po·nded** *ppl. a.*; **Po·nding** *vbl. sb.*

1589 Ponned [see sense 3]. 1673 Ponding [see sense 1]. 1697 R. Peirce *Bath Mem.* II. i. 251 There is .. some Ponded Water also in the little Ditches. 1830 Lyell. *Princ. Geol.* I. 291 The ponding back..of this great body of fresh-water. 1838 Mary Howitt *Birds & Fl., Heron* xxxv, Where mountain-torrents run and moan, Or ponded waters sleep. 1857 Ponding [see sense 2]. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 July 1/3 The cutting of a channel .. set free at first an enormous quantity of ponded-up water.

Pond, -e, obs. forms of Pound, weight, etc.

Pondage (pǫ·ndédʒ). [f. Pond *sb.* + -age. See also Poundage.] Storage or ponding of water; the capacity of a pond or dam for holding water.

1877 J. T. Fanning *Water-Supply Engineering* iv. 63 Basins having limited pondage or available storage of rainfall. 1885 *Sanitary Engineer* 24 Dec. 80/1 The stream was surveyed, and the survey demonstrated the practicability of pondage far beyond the necessities of city supply.

Pondage, obs. form of Poundage.

†**Po·nder,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* [f. Ponder *v.* to weigh,

or ? immed. f. L. *pondus, ponder-* weight. (No corresponding sb. is recorded in F.)] Weight, heaviness; in quot. 1613, a heavy blow.

?1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 58 For God made all things, and set it sure, In Number, Ponder, and in Measure. 1613 Heywood *Silver Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 142 He lay so huge a ponder on thy skull. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* IX. (1626) 175 The rock .. By his owne ponder firmely fortifi'd. 1631 J. Done *Polydoron* 201 To sustaine the bodies ponder and grossnesse.

†Ponder, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. Ponder *v.*] An act of pondering (or ? something to ponder on).

1788 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* II Jan., He..soon after took his leave, not without one little flight to give me for a ponder.

Ponder, -dre, *sb.*[3]: see Pounder [1].

Ponder (pǫ·ndəɹ), *v.* Also 4 poundre. pundre, 4–6 pondre, 5 -yr, punder (also 9 *dial.*), 6 pondur. [ME. a. OF. *ponder-er* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), F. *pondérer* to weigh, poise, ad. L. *ponderāre* to weigh, f. *pondus, ponder-* weight.]

†**1.** *trans.* To ascertain the weight of; to weigh. In quot. *c* 1470 *absol.* Also *fig. Obs.*

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* cxvi. viii, Vnegally he pondred then and peysed. 1532 Frith *Mirror* Wks. (1829) 263 If all men living were pondered in one balance. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* Pref. 2 b, To ponder and way the dregges or porcions the whiche ought to be ministred. 1645 Ussher *Body Div.* 203 A Rule, Line, Square, Measure, and Ballance, whereby must be framed, ordered, measured, and pondered.

†**2.** Of a thing: To weigh (so much), to amount in weight to. *Obs.*

1524 in G. Oliver *Hist. Coll.* (1841) App. 17 On [chales].. all goolde, with the Patent of goolde ponderyng 150z. 10 dwt. 1553 *Inv. Ch. Goods* (Surtees, No. 97) 89 Two bells, pondryng by estymacion seven hundreds. *Ibid.* 92 One chalise of sylver, pondring iiij unces.

†**3.** To estimate or judge the worth, value, or amount of; to estimate, appraise, value. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 110 Þe date of Ihesu pundred, þat men tellis bi, A þousand & a hundred & sex & þritti. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 155 Eche man dede aught to be poundred or demed after þe entencioun of hym þat doþ. *c* 1435 B. Burgh *Cato* in Herrig's *Archiv* (1906) CXV. 308 Peise nat the gifte, ne pondre nat the pris. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 23 To pondyr the dayes of grete festes with the dayes of abstinence. 1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* I. 44 Vertues are not to be pondered by the sexe or kinde by whom they be done, but by the chaste and honest minde.

4. To weigh (a matter, words, etc.) mentally; to give due weight to and consider carefully; to think over, meditate upon.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 433 3it þei pondren blasphemye in among þis apostasye. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 134 Consydre thys mater and ponder my cause. 1511 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 4 V..pray yow iiij arbitrors to pondre the seying. *a* 1662 Heylin *Laud* II. 244 The cause being heard, and all the Allegations on both sides exactly pondered, his Majesty .. gave Sentence. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* I. 789 The modest queen..Ponder'd the speech, then briefly thus replies. 1832 Hr. Martineau *Demerara* I. 13 Alfred pondered the matter as he went home. 1900 Morley *Cromwell* V. iv. 418 He and the council had already pondered the list of members returned to the parliament.

b. with *obj. clause.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 456 þei ponderen wiþ þis suspending þat þey don it for riȝtwisenesse to teche curatis obedience. 1519 *Interl. Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 7 Which in his mind hath ofttimes pondered, What number of books..be made and imprinted. 1587 Turbery. *Trag. T.* (1837) 151 Pondring in his thought To howe extreme a poynt by wyle Of Rosmond he was brought. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 119 [He] at that very instant, was pondering only how he might save that monarch's crown. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. i. viii. 116 The government should ponder well whether the prize would be worth the cost.

c. To find or make out by pondering. *rare.*

1816 H. Ker *Trav.* 117 Expecting he should have to ponder his way through wilderness on foot.

5. *intr.* To consider, meditate, reflect; to think deeply or seriously *on*, muse *over*.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. iv. 24 This tempest will not gine me leaue to ponder On things would hurt me more. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* I. 311 Pondering thus on human miseries. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* XX. 30 So he from side to side roll'd, pondering deep. 1832 Tennyson *Œnone* 165 Here she ceased, And Paris ponder'd, and I cried, 'O Paris, Give it to Pallas!' 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xxxi, Pondering on his unhappy lot. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 10 A message from the dead, to keep and ponder over?

†**6.** *trans.* To support the weight or severity of, to bear. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 217 For our faithe & fidelitee, He ponderite the rigore Off his passion.

Hence **Po·ndering** *vbl. sb.*

1535 Coverdale 2 *Macc.* xii. 43 He had some consideracion & pondringe of y[e] life y[t] is after this tyme. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (title-p.) The unutterable ponderings of Walter the Doubter.

Ponderable (pǫ·ndərăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *ponderābilis* that may be weighed: see Ponder *v.* and -able. Cf. F. *pondérable* (15–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Capable of being weighed; having appreciable weight.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxvii. 177 If the bite of an Aspe will kill within an houre, yet the impression scarce visible, and the poyson communicated not ponderable. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 448 Water constitutes the ponderable part of all aeriform fluids. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) ii. § 120 All substances, whether ponderable or imponderable. 1881 Armstrong in *Nature* XXIV. 450/1 In the ponderable application of falling water in hydraulic machines.

b. *fig.* Capable of being mentally weighed; appreciable.

1813 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXI. 306 Still it is ponderable in the scales of criticism. 1884 Symonds *Shaks. Pred.* ix. 361 Any ponderable qualities of craftsmanship.

B. as *sb.* A substance or object having weight; *pl.* heavy articles.

1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. viii. 85 Put out all our boats and filled them with ponderables alongside.

Hence **Ponderabi·lity** [= F. *pondérabilité*]. **Po·nderableness,** weight, heaviness.

1846 Faraday *Exp. Res.* xlix. 368 Let us not be confused by the ponderability and gravitation of heavy matter. 1846 Worcester, Ponderableness. 1890 R. H. Hutton *Newman* v. (1891) 61 The ponderability of the atmosphere.

Ponderal (pǫ·ndərăl), *a.* [f. L. *pondus, ponder-* weight + -al: cf. L. *ponderāle* place where weights were kept, in origin neuter of an adj. **ponderālis*; also mod.F. *pondéral* relating to weight (a neologism in Littré).] Of or pertaining to weight; determined or estimated by weight.

1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 89 Whether by confounding the Attick and Roman Sextaries, or the Pounds Mensural or Ponderal,..I know not. 1705 Arbuthnot *On Coins* (1727) 20 Thus did the money Drachma in process of time decrease: but all the while we may suppose the ponderal Drachma to have continued the same. 1880 Cleminshaw *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 322 The atomic weights..only express ponderal relations.

Ponderance (pǫ·ndərăns). [f. L. *ponder-āre* or F. *pondérer* (see Ponder *v.*) + -ance.] Weight; gravity, importance. So **Po·nderancy,** weight, weightiness; **Po·nderant** [= F. *pondérant* (15th c.)]: see quot.; **Po·nderary** *a.*, = Ponderal.

1812 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXVIII. 503 The ballanced *ponderance of opinion under Julian. 1881 Duffield *Don Quix.* II. 468 Which of my exploits are of greater ponderance in this history? 1676 H. More *Remarks* 44 The virtue of this twelve pound perpendicular *ponderancy is felt entire still. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 122 He will distinguish the glare of tinsel from the ponderancy of gold. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 351 The body which presses is called the *ponderant. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 41 The unit of the British Indian *ponderary system is called the tola. It weighs 180 grains English troy weight.

†**Po·nderate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ponderātus*, pa. pple. of *ponderāre* to weigh: see Ponder *v.*] Weighed: = Ponderated. (Const. as pa. pple.)

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 347 Theire intencions be ponderate afore Allemyghty God. *Ibid.* VII. 155 Everycle operacion or dede of man awe to be ponderate [*librari*] after the intencion of the doer.

Ponderate (pǫ·ndəreit), *v.* [f. L. *ponderāt-*, ppl. stem of *ponderāre*: see prec. and -ate [3].]

1. *intr.* a. To have weight or heaviness; to be heavy, to weigh. †b. To weigh down, press down, 'gravitate' (*obs.*).

1659 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* XIII. (1701) 577/1 The Center, towards which, all things that ponderate are directed in a streight line. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 103 The Ayr.. also ponderates, and is heavy, in its own Atmosphære. 1698 W. Chilcot *Evil Thoughts* iii. (1851) 29 The soul..thereby ..ponderates towards God. 1730 Savery in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 331 This must make it apparently .. to ponderate less, as is the Case of Stilliards. 1775 Falck *Day's Diving Vessel* 14 The upper column of water ponderating downwards. 1789 T. Taylor *Proclus' Comm.* II. 3 We desire it may be granted .. that things equally heavy, from equal lengths, will equally ponderate. 1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XVI. xiv. (1872) VI. 300 To ponderate or preponderate there.

†**2.** *trans.* To weigh down, press down; to influence, bias. *Obs.*

1670 Baxter *Curt Ch.-Div.* 156 His opinion,..or secret affection, doth byas and ponderate his mind, more to one side than to the other. 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* (1720) II. 232 Those persons .. put Favour and Corruption in the Ballance, ponderating the Scale, not as they ought, but as they will.

†**3.** *trans.* To weigh in the mind, ponder. *Obs.*

1513 Jas. IV *Let. to Hen. VIII* in Hall *Chron.* (1548) 30 The greate wronges and vnkyndnes done before to vs and our lyeges we ponderate. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* I. 760 Thay .. Ponderat weill the falt superlatiue. 1626 Jackson *Creed* VIII. xii. § 8 If wee ponderate S[t] Luke's relation of his agony aright. 1752–3 A. Murphy *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 18 They is to ponderate how far they agrees.

†b. *intr.* (with *on, upon*). *Obs.*

a 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* IX. 483 They ordinarily ponderate and deliberate upon every thing more than how it becomes them to live.

4. *trans.* To estimate the importance or value of; to appraise. *rare.*

a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Answ. to Objections*, Wks. (1711) 214 The baseness of the deed would be ponderated. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* IX. 39 Mr. Lowe 'ponderates' (as he says) education more by the value of the thing learnt than by the value of the process in learning. *Ibid.* 41 The attempt to 'ponderate' various kinds of learning.

Hence **Po·nderated, Po·nderating** *ppl. adjs.*

1892 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 505/2 Sarcey's ponderated common-sense prose. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Ponderating sinker.

Ponderation (pǫndərē·ʃən). [ad. L. *ponderātiōnem*, n. of action f. *ponderāre*: see Ponder *v.* So F. *pondération* (1519 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Weighing; balancing; adjustment of weight. Also *fig.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 196 Upon an immediate ponderation, we could discover no sensible difference in weight. 1658 — *Hydriot.* ii. (1736) 26 The common Fraud of selling Ashes by Measure and not by Ponderation. 1706 *Art of Paint.* (1744) 28 In the Attitudes, the Ponderation and the Contrast are founded in nature. *a* 1735 Arbuthnot (J.), The quantity of perspired matter, found by ponderation. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 408 The ponderation of air, the fixation of mercury. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 608 A juster ponderation of property would increase its value by promoting its stability. 1866 Mill in *Edin. Rev.* CXXIII. 303 After a comparison and ponderation of evidence. 1875 Poste *Gaius* IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 538 The numeration, ponderation, or mensuration of the principal.

2. Mental weighing (of the importance of a matter); grave consideration or meditation; pondering. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lvi. 43 Weing this thing in ponderashin, In hering of him what equaltie ye show. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* VI. 346 Most of those meanes..require a certaine meditation and ponderation. 1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 12 The consideration and ponderation of which .. maketh mee not so promptly to approve [etc.]. 1711 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 110 Your nicest ponderation ought to be imploy'd.

†**3.** Gravitation. *Obs. rare.*

1661 Boyle *Examen* (1682) 95 Ponderation is an endeavour every way by right lines into the centre of the earth.

4. The fact of weighing more; preponderance.

1873 F. Hall *Mod. Eng.* 35 It is not the ponderation of personal evidence for or against a word that should accredit or discredit it.

†**5.** Something that adds weight. *Obs.*

1609 Sir E. Hoby *Let. to T. Higgins* 74 Who with a Catalogue of great names, with Ponderations, and Considerations thinke to beard the truth. 1620 Bp. Hall *Hon. Mar. Clergy* III. xiii, Because his heart told him how light these proofes were, he layes in the scales with them certaine graue ponderations.

†**Po·nderative,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ponderāt-*, ppl. stem of *ponder-āre* to weigh: see -ative.] Given to weighing mentally or judicially.

1610 Healey tr. *Vives' Comm. St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 354 We haue the minde and the ponderatiue iudgment of reason.

Ponderer (pǫ·ndərəɹ). [f. Ponder *v.* + -er [1].] One who ponders.

1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Pensif(at)or*, a ponderer or wayer. *Verborum pensitatores subtilissimi*, the mooste subtyll ponderers of wordes. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 149 The Ponderer and shaper of his Discourses. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* x, He made an attempt to attract the attention of the silent and sullen ponderer.

Po·ndering, *ppl. a.* [f. Ponder *v.* + -ing [2].] That ponders; meditative, thoughtful.

1680 Evelyn *Diary* 18 Apr., He is a sober, wise, judicious, and pondering person. 1813 Byron *Br. Abydos* I. ii, His pensive cheek and pondering brow Did more than he was wont avow.

Hence **Po·nderingly** *adv.*, in a pondering way.

1647 Hammond *Power of Keys* II. 14 When he reades the Scripture more ponderingly. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 318 And going ponderingly She noted her grey shadow slim to see.

†**Ponde·rity.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *ponderitās* (Attius) weight.] = Ponderosity.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Ponderity*, weightiness, heaviness, ponderosity. 1775 in Ash.

†**Po·nderize,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *pondus, ponder-* weight + -ize.] *trans.* To weigh.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 150 The sheepe are sweete, and fattest in the taile, whose weight oft ponderizes twenty pound, and many times their whole body [*ed.* 1665 and may well ballance the rest of the carcass]. [1656 Blount, *Ponderize*, to ponder, weigh, poise, or consider. (*Herb. Trav.*)]

Po·nderling. *nonce-wd.* [f. Ponder *v.* + -ling [1]: cf. *suckling, foundling.*] A child that is weighed.

1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* xxxvi, The child was weighed, and yelled as if the scale had been the font...She hushed her ponderling against her bosom, and stood aloof watching, whilst another woman brought her child to scale.

Ponderment (pǫ·ndəɹmĕnt). [f. Ponder *v.* + -ment.] Pondering, cogitation, thought.

a 1763 Byrom *Robbery of Cambridge Coach* xii, In deep and serious Ponderment I watch'd the Motions of his next Intent. 1898 Ménie M. Dowie *Crook of Bough* 20 Her lips folded too tight, her cheeks sucked to the hollows of indecision, ponderment, and perplexity.

Ponderomo·tive, *a. Physics.* [f. L. *pondus, ponder-* weight, after *electromotive.*] That tends to move a weight; weight-moving.

1884 tr. Clausius in *Phil. Mag.* Jan. 59. 1884 Higgs *Magn. Dyn. Electr. Mech.* 272 The other ponderomotive force which the rotating helix experiences from its magnetic iron core..further depends upon the magnetic moment of the iron core.

†**Po·ndero·se,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ponderōsus* heavy, weighty, f. *pondus, ponder-*: see -ose.] Weighty, ponderous, huge.

[*c* 1400, *c* 1485: see Ponderous 1, 3.] *a* 1734 North *Exam.* I. iii. § 98 (1740) 191 Bulky Sums paid, ponderose Armies raised. *Ibid.* III. vi. § 64. 470 A grand Alliance, with the Emperor and Spain, brought down a ponderose Army out of Germany.

Ponderosity (pǫndərǫ·sĭti). [ad. med.L. *ponderōsitās* (Wyclif *c* 1381), f. L. *ponderōsus* heavy, weighty (see prec.) + -ity.]

1. The quality of being ponderous or weighty; heaviness, weightiness, weight.

c 1450 Lydg. & Burgh *Secrees* 1798 Whoo slepith wel be natural reson, Tyl wombe avoyde al pondorosite, Excludyng

seknesse stant in liberte. 1519 *Interl. Four Elements* (1530) A vij, The yerth because of his ponderosyte Avoyd-yth equally the mouynges great Of all extremytes and sperys that be. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 328 Yow owght to consyder of what ponderositie of weyght they are. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1651) 240 Ponderosity is a naturall inclination to the Center of the World. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Baroscope*, The Tube by its Ponderosity presses downwards into the Vessel. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. i. § 10 (1879) 11 Those most general Properties of Matter, resistance and ponderosity.

2. *fig.* Weightiness, importance; profoundness, seriousness (*obs.*); heaviness, dullness. (Chiefly of literary productions or style.)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvi. (Arb.) 185 The most excellent makers of their time, more..respecting the fitnesse and ponderositie of their wordes then the true cadence or simphonie. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* II. 2 With all the ponderosity of Arguments and solidest tractats. 1780 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Aneed. Paint.* IV. Advert. 5 If, as refinement generally verges to extreme contrarieties, Kent's ponderosity does not degenerate into filligraine. 1787 *Minor* 107 Your late rare history has conferred so large a portion of ponderosity on your opinions. 1881 SHARP *Asp. Poetry* v. 139 He falls into ponderosity and pomposity.

Ponderous (pǫ·ndərəs), *a.* Also 5-7 -owse, 6 -ouse, 7 pondrous. [ad. F. *pondéreux* (*c* 1410 in Godef.), ad. L. *ponderōsus*: see prec. and -OUS.]

1. Having great weight; heavy, weighty; massive; clumsy, unwieldy.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 88 þe rotynes þat goiþ out þerof is greet in substaunce, ponderous [*Add. MS.* ponderose] & vneuene. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iij b, An Egle, a Vawtere, a Melowne .. theis be not enlured, ne reclaymed, by cause that thay be so ponderowse to the perch portatiff. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 16 Clusters of grapes very ponderous. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 50 Why the Sepulcher .. Hath op'd his ponderous and Marble iawes, To cast thee vp againe? 1725 POPE *Odyssey* IV. 892 The pondrous engine raised to crush us all. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* Introd. ii, Whose ponderous grate, and massy bar, Had oft rolled back the tide of war. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* i. (1862) 38 The stout coachman driving the ponderous gilt wagon.

b. *fig.* (Of things non-material.)

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 80, I am sure my loue's More ponderous then my tongue. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 771 Ponderous bequests of lands and goods. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* IV. 157 To sink beneath such ponderous shame.

†c. Having some weight; = PONDERABLE. *rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 196 After a draught of wine a man may seem lighter in himself .., although he be heavier in the balance, from a corporall and ponderous addition.

†d. Tending by its weight *towards*. *Obs.*

1792 SIR W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 16 If it he founded on such a construction of the figure of the secondaries, as makes them more ponderous towards their primary planets.

2. Of great weight in proportion to bulk; of high specific gravity; = HEAVY *a.* 2. *Ponderous earth, spar*: = HEAVY SPAR. ? *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. i, The erthe, which is of substance grosse and ponderous. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xix. 143 A Liquor so much less ponderous then Quick-silver, as Water is. 1669 — *Contn. New Exp.* I. (1682) 37 One of the ponderousest Liquors I have prepared. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. ii, Globes, or balls, of a most ponderous metal. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 187 It [barytes] was called Ponderous Earth, Ponderous Spar. 1800 VINCE *Hydrostat.* vii. (1806) 80 The condensed and ponderous air from the neighbourhood of the pole.

†**3.** *fig.* Of grave import; weighty, serious, important, profound. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 1328 The wordes of Andrewe beyn sadd & ponderose. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 73 That words be ponderous and emphaticall, where the matter seemeth to bleed. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 179 Some of acute and ponderous Judgement. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. ii. (1817) 50, I know nothing which would have so great force as strong ponderous maxims, frequently urged and frequently brought back to the thoughts of the hearers.

†**4.** Given to weighing, considering, or pondering matters; grave, deliberate. *Obs.*

1641 SYMONDS *Serm. bef. Ho. Comm.* B j b, Take what I am saying into thy most ponderous thoughts. 1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* (1857) 35 Both he lays Together: in his pond'rous mind both weighs. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 3 The next perplexed Question with pious and ponderous men.

5. Of a literary or other task: Heavy, laborious. Of style: Laboured, lacking lightness of touch; gravely grandiloquent; dull, tedious.

a 1704 T. BROWN 1*st Sat. Persius Imit.* Wks. 1730 I. 53 More pond'rous guess with lighter banter meets. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* Introd., Sir John Hawkins's ponderous labours..exhibit a farrago. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* i. 3 The ponderous minuteness and luxury of citation in the works of the former. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 20 'Your son has made a good choice of locality', said Mr. Dennis, in his rather ponderous manner.

Po·nderously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a ponderous manner; heavily, weightily; gravely.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 9 Slepe me gan oppresse So ponderously, I cowde make noon obstacle. 1637 BASTWICK *Answ. Inform. Sir J. Banks* 8 That they may more ponderously waigh the businesse in hand. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 267 Old houses built ponderously of stone. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 16 May 471/1 Mr. C.. . was ponderously dull.

Ponderousness (pǫ·ndərəsnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being ponderous; heaviness, weightiness, weight. **a.** Of things material.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 5 b/1 Whether the bullet, throughe his ponderousnes, might be descended. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4096 By finding out the Ponderousness of Crystal in reference to Water. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vii. § 10. 239 Thus the greater ponderousness of the traceries is only an indication of the greater lightness of the structure.

b. *fig.* Of a task, words, style, etc.

1547-64 BALDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 28 Pacuuius .. is commended of Quintilian for the grauity of his sentences, the ponderousnesse of his words. 1664 FLECKNOE *Love's Kingd.* etc., *Disc. Eng. Stage* G vj, Shakespear excelled in a natural Vein, Fletcher in Wit, and Johnson in Gravity and ponderousness of Style. 1881 M. ARNOLD in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 370/2 The slovenliness and tunelessness of much of Byron's production, the pomposuess and ponderousness of much of Wordsworth's.

Pondfolde (a pound): see PINFOLD.

Pondlet (pǫ·ndlét). [f. POND *sb.* + -LET.] A very small pond.

1880 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* I. xiv. 264 A thin film of ice was formed about the edges of these pondlets. 1890 I. D. HARDY *New Othello* I. iv. 75 Tiny shallow pondlets.

Pond-lock, obs. variant of POUND-LOCK.

† **Pondre,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *pondre* to lay eggs:—L. *pōnĕre* to deposit.] *intr.* To lay eggs; to engender, breed.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xix. (1869) 145 She dooth bisinesse to sette bras and yren to brode, for to engender oother pondre [*v.rr.* poudre, powdre].

Pondur, -dyr, obs. forms of PONDER.

† **Pondure.** *Obs.* app. = PONDER *sb.*1, weight.

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlix. 282 When Man shall be over-swayed by the pondure of his own corruptions.

‖ **Pondus** (pǫ·ndŭs). *Obs.* [L. *pondus* weight: formerly often used in English context.] A weight; chiefly *fig.* power to influence or bias; moral force.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 20 By Love, as a Divine pondus, the Soul reduceth althings to its last end, namely God. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Disc. John i.* 13 Wks. 1684 II. 175 Unless God give a *pondus* to his own motion. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 263 Devotion fervent he instills, And turns to God the Pondus of our Wills. 1719 E. HAUKSBEE *Phys. Mech. Exp.* v. 116 As reasonable, as that a greater Power should sustain a greater Pondus, or take off more of the Pressure of the same Pondus.

Po·ndweed. [f. POND *sb.* + WEED.] An aquatic herb that grows in ponds and still waters: *spec.* in Great Britain, the species of *Potamogeton*. With distinguishing prefix applied to other aquatic plants; as American, Canadian, or Choke P., *Elodea canadensis* (*Anacharis Alsinastrum*); Cape P., *Aponogeton distachyon*; Horned or Triple-headed P., *Zannichellia palustris*; Tassel P., *Ruppia maritima* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxi. 104 The first .. of these kindes of floting herbes .. is called water spyke, or most commonly Pondeweede. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* I. xv. 94 Pondweed with a flower like Patience. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 Pond-weed, *Potamogiton*. *Ibid.*, Pond-weed, Triple-headed, *Zannichellia*. 1789 J. PILKINGTON *View Derbysh.* I. 344 *Potamogeton natans*. Broad-leaved Pondweed. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 206 Some of the more delicate pond-weeds, such as Callitriche, Potamogeton pusillum. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Zannichellia palustris*, the Horned Pondweed. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Nov. 2/1 In the stream, .. the creamy Cape pond weed sent out the delicious perfume from its quaint large flowers. 1901 *Ibid.* 26 Nov. 12/2 The career of the Canadian pondweed (*Anacharis alsinastrum*..) is interesting because of the extraordinary rapidity with which it spreads itself throughout the country. 1902 *Ibid.* 17 Oct. 10/1 The American pondweed seems to be playing havoc with angling in Loch Leven.

Pondy (pǫ·ndi), *a. U.S.* [f. POND *sb.* + -Y.] Abounding in ponds or pools; marshy, swampy.

1687 *1st Cent. Hist. Springfield* (1899) II. 266 Thirty or forty acres of wet Pondy Land at poor brooke. 1711 *Ibid.* 317 Two or three acres of Pondy Land at the South end of his medow neer the Ponds. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 501 In swamps and pondy ground.

‖ **Pone**1 (pōu·nĭ). *Law. Obs.* [L. *pōne* 'place thou', sing. imper. of *pōnĕre* to place.] **a.** A writ by which a suit was removed from an inferior court to the Court of Common Pleas. **b.** A writ requiring the sheriff to secure the appearance of the defendant by attaching his goods or by causing him to find sureties for his appearance.

1292 BRITTON VI. iv. § 3 Et puis tendra lu le *Pone* a remuer la parole jekes par devaunt nos Justices. [*tr.* After that, a Pone will lie to remove it before our Justices.] *Ibid* x. § 5 El plee de *Pone* [in the plea of Pone]. *a* 1500 *Natura Breuium* (1531) 2 b, Si le plee soit remoue par vn Pone hors del countie en le banke. 1544 *transl.*, Yf the ple be remoued by a Pone out of the counte in to the comon banke. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Pone*, is a writ, whereby a cause depending in the County court, is remoued to the common Banke... *Pone per vadium*, is a writ commaunding the Sbyreeue to take suretie of one for bis appearance at a day assigned. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xix. 280 The next process is by writ of attachment or *pone*. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* ii. § 2. 73.

Pone2 (pōu·nĭ). [Derivation as in prec.] In certain card games: see quots.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pone*, in the game of vingt-et-un, the player to the left of the dealer; the eldest hand. 1901 R. F. FOSTER *Bridge Manual* 5 The leader, or eldest hand, is on the dealer's left, and the pone, or leader's partner, is on the dealer's right.

Pone3 (pōun). [ad. Algonkin *pone* (see quot. 1683), *apone* (Strachey *Vocab. Virgin. c* 1615), *oppone* (Beverley), bread, perh. orig. a pa. pple. 'baked'.] *orig.* The bread of the N. Amer. Indians, made of maize flour in thin cakes, and cooked in hot ashes; now, in southern U.S., any bread made of maize, esp. that of a coarse or poor kind; also, very fine light bread, enriched with milk, eggs, and the like, and made in flat cakes. Also *attrib.*

[1612 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 17 Eating the broth with the bread which they call Ponap.] 1634 *Relat. Ld. Baltimore's Plantat.* (1865) 17 Their ordinary diet is Poane and Omine, both made of Corne. 1683 PENN *Let. Descr. Pennsylvania* 5 Of words of Sweetness, *Anna*, is Mother .. *pone*, Bread, *metse*, eat. 1708 E. COOK *Sot-weed Factor* (1900) 14 While Pon and Milk, with Mush well stoar'd, In wooden Dishes grac'd the Board. *a* 1716 BEVERLEY *Virginia* IV. § 72 (1722) 253 The Bread in Gentlemen's Houses, is generally made of Wheat, but some rather choose the Pone, which is the Bread made of Indian Meal, ..so called ..from the Indian Name *Oppone*. 1799 J. SMITH *Acc. Remark. Occur.* (1870) 160 We are not above borrowing language from them, such as homoni, tomahawk, pone, &c. 1861 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 229 To see how he liked pork 'n' pone. 1901 MAX ADELER *Capt. Bluett* 108 Becky's surpassing power with pone muffins.

b. A cake or loaf of such bread.

1796 B. H. LATROBE *Jrnl.* (1905) 16 A few biscuits, and pones of Indian and wheat bread. 1887 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 31 Dec. 2/4 The meal consisted partly of half a dozen pones. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 201/1 In a short time the pones were shaped and placed in the ashes.

Pone, -garnarde, obs. ff. POON, POMEGRANATE.

Po·nency. *rare.* [f. L. *pōnent-em*, pr. pple. of *pōnĕre* to place, put: see -ENCY.] The action of positing or stating the existence of anything, as in *self-ponency*, the positing of one's own existence.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Dec. 741 The Absolute Will in the act of self-ponency, which constitutes the personality of the Divine Nature, does not and cannot affirm Himself to be finite.

Ponent (pōu·nĕnt). *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. It. *ponente*, Sp. *poniente*, obs. F. *ponent*, *-ant*, med.L. (It. 13th c.) *ponens*, *-entem*, west, west wind, sunset, lit. setting, pr. pple. of L. *pōnĕre* to put, place, set, lay down; in Sp. also 'to set' as the sun or a star.]

†**1.** Situated in the west, western; occidental. Also as *sb.* The place or direction of the sunset; the west; the occident. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Occidens*, *tis*, the west, or ponent. 1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* II. xvi. 43 The true ponent or west. 1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 2 b, Nations which inhabite towardes the Ponent, or west parts. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 2 His next neighbour towards the Ponent is the kingdome of Quachin china. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 704 Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent Windes. 1819 H. BUSK *Festriad* III. 655 The ponent wind in vain he plies.

2. *Geol.* Name (proposed by H. D. Rogers) for the twelfth of the fifteen subdivisions of the Palæozoic strata of the Appalachian chain.

1858 H. D. ROGERS *Geol. Pennsylv.* II. II. 749 These periods, applicable only to the American Palæozoic day, are the Primal, Auroral, Matinal, Levant, .. Ponent, Vespertine, Umbral, and Seral,—signifying the periods, respectively, of the Dawn, Daybreak, Morning, Sunrise, .. Sunset, Evening, Dusk, and Nightfall. *Ibid.* 756 Ponent series, or Catskill Group of New York. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Ponent*, .. the 'Sunset' of the North American palæozoics, and the equivalents of our Upper or true Old Red Sandstone.

3. *Logic.* That posits or affirms.

1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xviii. (1866) I. 344 The Ponent or Constructive Syllogism:—If Socrates be virtuous, then he merits esteem; But Socrates is virtuous; Therefore, he merits esteem.

Ponerid (pǫne·rid), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Ponēra* (Latreille 1804), generic name (a. Gr. πονηρά, fem. of πονηρός wicked) + -ID 3.] Of or pertaining to the *Ponērida*, a family of tropical ants. *sb.* An ant of this family. So **Poneroid** (ponī·roid) *a.*, related in form to the *Ponerida*.

Ponerology (pǫnĕrǫ·lŏdʒi. *Theol.* [f. Gr. πονηρός evil, wicked + -LOGY.] The theory or doctrine of evil or of the evil one.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 *Q. Rev. United Brethren* July 274 It ['evil' in the Lord's Prayer] may stand for both the abstract and concrete idea, and so comprehend the whole circle of moral evil, embracing the science of ponerology.

Ponewe, Poney, Ponyard, obs. ff. PENNY, PONY, PONIARD. **Ponfald, -folde:** see PINFOLD.

Pong (pǫŋ), *sb.* [Echoic.] The sound of a ringing blow; a bang; taken as the name of such a blow, or of an explosion. Cf. PING.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 502 (Devon Dial.) To-day have I dealt thee a pong in the midriff. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 25 Aug. 3/5 The deafening 'pong' of the Hotchkiss strikes on the jaded ear.

Pong (pǫŋ), *v. Theatrical slang.* Of an actor: To amplify the text of his part; = GAG *v.*1 5.

1893 J. PITT-HARDACRE in *Clarion* (Summer No.) 30 (Funk) Ponging is a lost art. .. Consisting as it did, of a kind of bold free-hand dramatic sketching, Ponging had no place in an age of 'photographic acting'. Hence we pong no more. 1894 *Even. News* 18 Oct. 2/6 If he expands the text he is said 'to pong'... Why will not 'gag' do instead of 'pong'?

Pongarnette, obs. form of POMEGRANATE.

Pongee (pǫndʒī·). Also 8-9 paunche; cf. also BUNGEE. [perh. ad. North Chinese *pŭn-chī*, for Mandarin *pŭn-kī* own loom, or ad. *pŭn-chăh* own weaving, *quasi* 'home-made'. (Here *ŭ* means *v.*]

A soft unbleached kind of Chinese silk, made from the cocoons of a wild silk-worm (*Bombyx Pernyi* or *Fantoni*) which feeds on oak-leaves; known in the East as Chefoo silk. Also *attrib.*

1711 C. Lockyer *Acc. Trade India* 122 Wrought Silks are cheap and good, of innumerable Sorts..Damasks, Sattins, Taffetas, Paunches. 1813 W. Milburn *Oriental Comm.* II. 518 China wrought Silks..paunches, plain blues, pinks and whites. 1883 Mrs. Rollins *New Eng. Bygones* 102 The shawl she wears, of some printed pongee stuff, is a family heirloom. 1890 Sarah J. Duncan *Social Departure* 193 In garments of pongee silk and a pith helmet. 1893 C. King *Foes in Ambush* 2 A broad-brimmed straw hat, a pongee shirt, loose trousers.

‖ **Pongo** (pǫ·ŋgo). [Native name in a dialect of Angola or Loango; cf. also the forms *mpongo*, *mpongi* (Bentley *Dict. Congo Lang.* 1887), *impungu*.] A name in early writers of a large anthropoid African ape: variously identified with the Chimpanzee, and the Gorilla.

1625 Battel in Purchas *Pilgrims* II. vii. iii. 982 Here are also two kinds of Monsters, which are common in these Woods [of Mayombe], and very dangerous. The greatest of these two Monsters is called, *Pongo*, in their Language: and the lesser is called, *Engeco*. This Pongo is..more like a Giant in stature, then a man: for he is very tall, and hath a mans face, hollow-eyed, with long haire vpon his browes. [1766 Buffon *Hist. Nat.* (1837) III. 590 Pongo, nom de ce même animal à Lowango, province de Congo.] 1766 *Ann. Reg.* II. 104/2 The Pongo..is of a very great size, sometimes eight feet in height. 1781–5 Smellie tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1791) VIII. 77 In the East Indies this animal is called orang-outang; in Lowando, a province of Congo, pongo. 1861 Du Chaillu *Equat. Afr.* xx. 361 The gorilla has been mentioned..under the following names: *pongo*, by Battel, 1629; *ingena*, Bowditch, 1819. [1876 R. F. Burton *Gorilla L.* II. 5 The Gorilla and perhaps the more monstrous 'Impungu' ('Mpongo').]

b. Erroneously transferred to a large anthropoid ape of Borneo, prob. the Orang-outang.

1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 44 There is a monkey in Borneo, hitherto known only by his skeleton, called the *Pongo*, which so closely resembles the Ourang-Outang..that we are tempted to consider him an adult—if not of the species of the Ourang-Outang, at least of one very nearly allied to it. 1861 Du Chaillu *Equat. Afr.* xx. 342 In 1780 the skeleton of another large ape was sent from Batavia to Holland by Baron Wurmb, the resident governor, who called it the Pongo. It received from naturalists the name *Pongo Wurmbi*.

Poniard (pǫ·nyărd), *sb.* Forms: 6– poniard; also 6 poynyard, 6–7 poyniard, puniard, 6–8 poynard, 7 ponard, poneyard, poigniard, poinyard, pugniard, punyard, (poinred), 7–8 ponyard, 7–9 poin-, poignard. See also Poignado. [a. F. *poignard*, *poingnart*, *poyniard*, *pognard* (1519 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *poing* fist: see -ard.]

1. A short stabbing weapon; a dagger.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 120. *c* 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* vi. 132 'Twere a long poniard, my lord, to reach between Oxford and Fressingfield. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iv. Let your poynard maintain your defence, thus. 1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 120 If his skinne be ponyard proofe. 1631 Massinger *Believe as You List* iv. ii, What have wee heere? A poinard and a halter! 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* III. 89 He weareth .. a broad Ponard ouerthwart his belly. *Ibid.* VIII. 350 A French Ponyard. *Ibid.* 351 My gold and my Poneyard. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xviii. (1674) 20 Puniard, venom, or any other mischievous machination. *Ibid.* II. xcviii. 250 The twentieth blow that he hath received .. by Pugniard or Cudgel. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 27 Oct., Ugly knives, like poignards. *c* 1680 *Jus Populi* 414 in G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* 68 They need not fear either Dag, or Dagger, Pistol, or poisoned poinyard. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XI. 120 Sheath thy ponyard. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 287 Here are several daggers or poignards. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Error* 305 Worse than a poinard in the basest hand. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. iv, The stranger warded off the thrust of the poniard. 1869 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* ix. (1874) 179 A dagger, sometimes so short that it is really a poignard.

fig. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. i. 255 Shee speakes poynyards, and euery word stabbes. 1641 Earl Monm. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* v. 104 Every motion made them give Allarum's, all which were punyards which wounded Philip. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 220 Gibraltar is a poniard, always plunged into a wound that has never been healed.

2. *dial.* (See quot.)

1874 T. Hardy *Far fr. Madding Crowd* xxxvii, He had stuck his ricking-rod, groom, or poignard, as it was indifferently called—a long iron lance, sharp at the extremity and polished by handling—into the stack to support the sheaves.

Poniard (pǫ·nyărd), *v.* Forms: see the sb. [f. Poniard *sb.* Cf. F. *poignarder* (16th c.).]

trans. To stab or pierce with a poniard; *esp.* to stab to death by this means.

[1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 123 He was all to be beponyarded in the Senate house.] 1601 W. T. *Ld. Remy's Civ. Consid.* 16 In continual feare to be poyniarded. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess of Mar* 10 Mar., She threw herself at the sultan's feet, and begged him to poniard her. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 508 Prepared to poignard whomsoe'er they meet. 1887 Saintsbury *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* iii. (1890) 76 He was poniarded in self-defence by..a serving-man.

† b. To furnish or fix up with long pins. *rare.*

1620 Middleton & Rowley *World Tost at Tennis* 834 Those fair ladies .. are neither trimmed, nor trussed, nor poniarded.

† **Ponibi·lity.** *Obs. rare.* [f. **ponible* (f. L. *pōnĕre* to place) + -ity.] Capability of being placed.

1734 tr. *Barrow's Math. Lect.* x. 176 Space is nothing else but the mere Power, Capacity, Ponibility, or (begging pardon for the Expression) Interponibility of Magnitude.

Ponissement, obs. form of Punishment.

[**Ponk** in Johnson, etc., mispr. for *pouke*, Puck.]

Ponne, obs. form of Pan *sb.*[1], Pun *v.*[1]

‖ **Pons** (pǫnz). The Latin word for 'bridge': used in certain phrases.

1. **Pons asinorum** (= bridge of asses): a humorous name for the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid, from the difficulty which beginners or dull-witted persons find in 'getting over' or mastering it. Hence allusively.

1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* I. xviii. 130 Peregrine..began to read Euclid..but he had scarce advanced beyond the *Pons Asinorum*, when his ardor abated. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 217/2 This bridge was the *pons asinorum* of the French, which English never suffered them to cross. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Feb. 502/1 He knows the operation .. to be the *pons asinorum* of incompetent workmen. 1877 Besant & Rice *Harp & Cr.* xxvii.

2. **Pons Varolii** (= bridge of Varolius or Varoli, an Italian anatomist of the 16th c.), also **pons cerebri** or **cerebelli**, and often simply **pons** (*Anat.*): a band of nerve-fibres in the brain, just above the medulla oblongata, consisting of transverse fibres connecting the two hemispheres of the cerebellum, and longitudinal fibres connecting the medulla with the cerebrum.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pons varolii*, certain globous Processes of the *Cerebellum*. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pons Cerebri*,.. is a Congeries or Heap of innumerable Filaments divaricated out of the Solider Substance of the Brain. 1831 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* I. App. 420 The average of children under seven, exhibits the Pons, in proportion to the cerebellum, much smaller than in the average of adults. 1875 H. Walton *Dis. Eye* 324 Disease of the pons is a very rare condition.

attrib. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 807 In thirty cases of pons tumour..in five only was there defect of hearing.

Pons, obs. f. *pence*, pl. of Penny.

Ponsion, ponsone, obs. ff. Puncheon.

[**Ponsondie,** mispr. for *pousoudie*, Powsowdy.]

Ponsway, also **pauncesoy, ponsoy, ponsay,** variants of Panchway, E. Indian boat.

1737 in C. R. Wilson *Old Fort William* (1906) I. 147 Two Carts broke to pieces and four Ponsways. 1742 *Ibid.* 162 Pauncesoys. 1744 *Ibid.* 177 Ponsoys. 1756 *Ibid.* II. 58 His servant who stood in a Ponsay a little above the Gaut.

† **Pont**[1]. *Obs.* Also 4–5 pount(e. [a. F. *pont*:—L. *pons*, *pont-em* bridge. So Welsh *pont*.] A bridge.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XI. i. 571 Syr launcelot rode on his aduenture tyl .. he past ouer the pounte of Corbyn. 1639 *Glasgow Council Rec.* 11 Oct., Ordanit that ane dyke be built at Stockwall-heid, and ane Pont put therein. [1875 W. McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 25 Strange thoughts present themselves anent the old pont.]

b. **Pont tournis.** [OF. *pont tornëis*, f. *pont* bridge + *tornëis*, L. type **tornāticius*, f. late L. *tornare* to turn.] A drawbridge.

13..*Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 743 The leuedi stod, in pount tournis, For to bihelde the burdis. *a* 1400 *Lybeaus Disc.* (Kaluza) 1385 Bope lordes and ladis Leyn out in pount tournis [*v. rr.* pomet tours, pount tornere, etc.] To se þat selly sizt.

‖ c. **Pont-volant.** [F. (poñvolañ), = flying-bridge.] (See quot.)

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Pont volant, flying bridge*, a kind of bridge used in sieges; made of two small bridges laid one over another, and so contrived by means of cords and pullies placed along the sides of the under-bridge, that the upper may be pushed forwards, till it join the place where it is designed to be fixed. 1861 in Buchanan *Dict. Arts.* 1864 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Pont**[2]. *Obs.* [a. Du. *pont(e*: see next, and cf. Punt *sb.*[1]] a. A large flat boat or transport; a float; = Pontoon 1. b. = Caisson: see quots.

a. 1631 Pory *Let.* 22 Sept. in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 133 King of Spain's forces by sea,..taken by the Prince of Orange..ten great pontes, in every one of which fourscore men. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 99 You must also have..a Boatman to keep your Float or Pont steady. 1816 W. S. Mason *Statist. Acc. Irel.* II. 267 Two boats, called by the fishermen [on Lough Neagh] ponts, of 30 cwt. each, used principally in the carriage of turf.

b. 1721 Perry *Daggenh. Breach* 31 Large Ponts or Chests ..he propos'd to sink at about twelve Foot space from each other, beginning from a Peer. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 106/2 Mr. Boswell was first to make piers and then sink 6 ponts or chests 60 feet in length, 30 feet broad.

‖ **Pont**[3] (pǫnt). [Dn. *pont* ferry-boat, pontoon:—MDu. *ponte* = MLG., LG. *punte*, ad. L. *ponto*, *-ōnem* a punt, a pontoon, a floating bridge, f. *pons* bridge.] Name in S. Africa for a large ferry-boat attached to an iron or steel cable.

1775 Masson *Journ. to Cape* in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 279 We came to the pont or ferry. 1899 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 5/3 The Boers have seized the pont on the Orange River at Prieska, and cut the wire cable attached to it. 1900 *Ibid.* 13 Jan. 5/2 Pont is the name given in South Africa to the ferry boats plying on the large and more rapid rivers, and worked by steel cables.

Pont, obs. form of Pant *v.*

Pontac (pǫ·ntăk). Also 7 -aque, 7–8 -ack, 9 -ak, -acq. [a. F. *Pontac*, local name.] A sweet wine obtained from Pontac in the Basses Pyrénées, in the south of France. Also, a South African wine.

1674 Blount *Glossogr.* To Rdr. (ed. 4) A ij b, The Vintner will furnish you with .. Alicant,.. Pontac, Tent. 1680 A. Ratcliffe *Ovid Travestie* (1705) 18 Wine in abundance,—I drank none but Sack, But all you Men did ply it with Pontack. 1714 Manueville *Fab. Bees* (1733) I. 118 Those, that cannot purchase true hermitage or pontack, will be glad of more ordinary French claret. 1812 A. Plumptre tr. *Lichtenstein's Trav. S. Afr.* I. 151 Du Toit gave us an excellent sort of wine, called here Pontac, a sweet deep-red wine. 1868 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* 365 An excellent omelette for breakfast, with a very fair amount of Pontac.

Pontage (pǫ·ntēdʒ). Now *Hist.* or *local.* [a. OF. *pontage* (1401 in Godef.):—med.L. *pontāticum* (Du Cange) a bridge-toll, f. L. *pons*, *pont-em* bridge + *-āticum*, -age.] A toll paid for the use of a bridge; a tax paid for the maintenance and repair of a bridge or bridges; bridge-toll.

[1157 in *Chron. Stephen*, etc. (Rolls) IV. App. 337 Fecit liberas de omni consuetudine et theloneo et passagio et pontagio. 1292 Britton I. xx. § 1 Lestage .. ou murage, ou pontage, ou cheminage.] *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 666 A Charter..to the mynchons..for tol, passage, puntage, and all custome thurgh all Englond. *a* 1500 tr. *Charter Rich. II* in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 22 Yt they .. be quyt for euer of pauage pontage and murage by al our reame. 1597–8 *Act* 39 *Eliz.* c. 34 § 6 Pontage shall be payde .. at the sayde Brydge .. for every..Wayne, Carre, or Carte .. two pence. 1735 J. Price *Stone-Br. Thames* 5 A House on each Head of the Bridge, erected to receive the Toll or Pontage. 1895 *Glasgow Weekly News* 19 Jan. 7/8 Subscriptions so as to have the Leven bridges free from the objectionable pontage.

† b. *Free pontage*, freedom from bridge-toll.

1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq.* ix. 201 All right and title to a new Mill,..with free pontage or passage over the River.

Pontal (pǫ·ntăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *pons*, *pont-em* + -al.] Of or pertaining to a bridge, or (in *Anat.*) to the *pons Varolii*: = Pontic *a.*[2]

1863 P. S. Worsley *Poems & Transl.* 11 A league above this pontal arc, Now seeming one with heaven. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pontal*, same as *pontile*. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ponte, pontee, obs. forms of Punty.

Pontic (pǫ·ntik), *a.*[1] [ad. L. *Ponticus*, a. Gr. Ποντικός, f. πόντος sea, spec. the Black Sea, hence the country of Pontus.]

1. Of, belonging to, found in, or obtained from, the district of Pontus: esp. in names of plants and animals, e.g. Pontic nut, the hazel nut; Pontic rhubarb, *Rheum rhaponticum*; Pontic wormwood, *Artemisia pontica*.

1551 Turner *Herbal* I. A iv, Those ij. kindes of wormwode which diuerse take for pontyke wormwode, are none of pontike wormwod. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. lxxix. § 4. 317 The Ponticke Rubarbe is lesser and slenderer then that of Barbarie. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 127 Those that haue their skins red, are the right Ponticke Nuts, and are .. the best Filberds. 1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint., Providence* viii, Gladly will I, like Pontick sheep, Unto my wormwood-diet keep.

b. *Pontic Sea*, the Black Sea.

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus, Germanie* I. (1622) 258 Danubius ..falleth by six channels into the Ponticke sea. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iii. 453. 1865 Swinburne *Atalanta* 2132 The thunder of Pontic seas.

† 2. Having a somewhat sour and astringent taste. [? like Pontic rhubarb, or Pontic wormwood.] *Obs.*

1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 74 And so is Sowerish tast called Sapor Pontick, And lesse Sower also called Sapor Stiptick. 1572 J. Jones *Bathes of Bath* III. 26 b, Spittle, not bitter, but pontique or harshe. 1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 218 Somewhat tart and sowrish, and as it is commonly tearmed, Ponticke: such a relish..as is in a Grape..being not as yet come to his perfect ripenesse and maturity. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 272 Caustickes..close and bind the Veins, by reason of their pontick, styptick parts.

Pontic, *a.*[2] *Anat.* and *Path.* [f. L. *pons*, *pont-em* bridge + -ic.] Pertaining to the *pons Varolii* (see Pons 2): = Pontal, Pontile, Pontine.

1890 *Lancet* 5 Apr. 739/2 The only case over forty being one of pontic abscess.

† **Ponti·city.** *Obs.* [ad. OF. *ponticité*, ad. med.L. *ponticitās* (Constantinus Africus, 11th c., in Du Cange), f. *Ponticus*: see -ity.] The quality of having a 'pontic' flavour (see Pontic *a.*[1] 2).

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 98 Egrenesse & vnsauournesse, ponticite, stipticite, & acuement. 1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* 391 That Must or newe wyne .. dothe get a certain ponticitie or tast lyke wormwood and hynding. 1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 68 The over acidness or spurious ponticity of the stomachical ferment.

‖ **Pontifex** (pǫ·ntifeks). Pl. **pontifices** (pǫntī·fisēz). [L. *pontifex*, *-icem* a Roman high-priest: app. f. *pons*, *pont-em* bridge + *-fic-* from *facĕre* to make; but the first element was perh. Osc.-Umb. *puntis* propitiatory offering, assimilated to *pons*, *pont-em*.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A member of the principal college of priests in ancient Rome, the head of which was the *Pontifex Maximus* or chief priest.

1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1595) 73 The first and chiefest of these bishops, which they call the great Pontifex. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 63 There was in Rome a colledge of pontifices, which were exempted from the authority of any lay-court of judicature. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 16 From the commencement to nearly the conclusion of the Roman empire, the king was always priest or pontifex. 1881 S. H. Hodgson *Outcast Ess.* 384 Long as the Pontifex and Silent Maid Shall go together up the Capitol.

2. *Eccl.* A bishop; *spec.* the pope: = Pontiff 2.

[1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 42 Bisshopes .. bereth many names, *Presul* and *pontifex* and *metropolitanus*, And other names an hepe, *episcopus* & *pastor*.] 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* iv. xlv. (1839) 661 The bishop of Constantinople..pretended to be equal to the bishop of Rome; though at last, not without contention, the Pope carried it, and became the *Pontifex Maximus*. 1851 Hussey *Papal Power* v. 132 The Bishop of Rome, the Pontifex, is the spiritual sovereign of the world.

†3. = Pontiff 3. *Obs. rare.*

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* iii. vi. § 35 In their spiritual government they [the Jews in England] were all under one Pontifex, or High Priest.

4. With allusion to the reputed etymological meaning: = Bridge-maker.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* i. xi, Never perhaps since our first Bridge-builders, Sin and Death, built that stupendous Arch from Hell-gate to the Earth, did any Pontifex, or Pontiff, undertake such a task. 1851 Longf. *Gold. Leg.* v. 7 Well has the name of Pontifex been given Unto the Church's head, as the chief builder And architect of the invisible bridge That leads from earth to heaven.

Pontiff (pɒ̈ntif). Also 7 -ife, 7–8 -if. [a. F. *pontife* (*pontif* 1516), ad. L. *pontifex*: see prec.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* = Pontifex 1.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 771 Livy doth relate, that there were found..two coffins..whereof the one contained the body of king Numa,..and the other, his books of sacred rites and ceremonies, and the discipline of the pontifs. 1706 Phillips s.v. *Pontifex*, There were also *Pontifices Minores*, or Inferiour Pontiffs who were Assistants to the chief Pontiff. 1845 Graves *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 755/1 It is probable that Papirius, who was himself a pontiff, directed his attention principally to religious ceremonies. 1868 *Smith's Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq.* 303/1 The Roman pontiffs formed the most illustrious among the great colleges of priests.

2. A bishop (of the mediæval Western church); *spec.* and usually, the bishop of Rome, the pope (in full, *sovereign pontiff*).

a 1677 Barrow *Pope's Suprem.* (1680) B iv b, We..pronounce it to be of necessity to Salvation..to be subject to the Roman Pontife. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. viii. 105 The then reigning pontiff having favoured duke William in his projected invasion. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 275 By far the most remarkable among modern pontiffs, was Sixtus the Fifth, the son of a peasant in the March of Ancona. 1854 Milman *Lat. Chr.* vi. i. (1864) III. 369 The Bishop of Toul did not travel to Rome as a pontiff, but as a pilgrim. 1906 *Q. Rev.* July 267 M. Loubet had grievously offended the Sovereign Pontiff.

3. *gen.* A chief or high priest (of any religion). Also *fig.*

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 711 Coy-fi, who had beene a Pontife or Bishop of the heathen rites and ceremonies. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Pontifex*, The Jews too had their pontif or high-priest. 1878 G. Smith *Life J. Wilson* xvii. (1879) 306 These pontiffs of Krishna waxed fat with organised adultery. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Sept. 2/3 Which only shows that the Pontiffs of Science are no more infallible than other Infallibles.

4. *attrib.* **Pontiff purple**, a shade of purple.

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* iii. 204 'Twas not the strife of malice, but of pride; The strife of pontiff pride, not pontiff gall. 1900 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 6/5 In all the new colours, brown, mauve, beliotrope, Pontiff purple.

Pontific (pɒntiˑfik), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. *pons*, *pont-em* bridge + *-ficus* making; but used in sense of *pontificius*: see Pontificial.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* = Pontifical *a.* 5.

1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 37 What their twelve Tables, and the Pontifick College with their Augurs and Flamins taught them.

2. = Pontifical *a.* 1–3.

1716 *Loyal Mourner* 64 For both Pontific, and Schismatick Chair; Nay, all the World of Errors stood in fear. *a* 1770 Akenside *Poems* (1789) II. 45 [He] to eternal exile bore Pontific rage and vassal dread. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. 342 The Pontific power arrogated by the Head of the Law.

3. ? = Pontifical *a.* 4.

1716 Swift *Pethox* 94, You o'er the high triumphal arch Pontifick made your glorious march.

¶4. *catachr.* Pertaining to a bridge. (Cf. Pontifical *a.* 6.) *humorous nonce-use.*

1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1775) II. 125 To be driven forth out of my house by domestic winds, and despoiled of my castor by pontific ones.

†**Pontificacy**. *Obs.* [irreg. f. med.L. *pontificātio*: see -acy 3.] = Pontificate *sb.*

1529 Rastell *Pastyme* (1811) 53 Put downe from hys Pontyfycacy. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* 839 An evill prognostication of his Pontificacie. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 267 Omar sat twelve years..in the Pontificacy. 1793 Hely tr. *O'Flaherty's Ogygia* II. 202 Lucius consulted pope Eleutherus at the beginning of his pontificacy.

Pontifical (pɒntiˑfikăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad L. *pontificālis* of or belonging to a Pontifex: see -al. So F. *pontifical* (1404 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* I. Pertaining to a pontiff.

1. Pertaining or proper to a bishop or prelate; episcopal.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 74 A holie hermett .. saw þis Basilius on a tyme walk in his pontificall abbett. 1530 Palsgr. 321/1 Pontyfycall, belongyng to a bysshop, *pontifical, episcopal*. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* vi. Wks. 1851 III. 126 The rending of your pontificall sleeves. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 176/2 The Mitred Abbot .. exerciseth Pontifical, or Episcopal Jurisdictions. 1890 *Durham & Northumb. Arch. Trans.* IV. 19 Mr. Bond..has omitted the Pontifical years of the Bishops of Durham altogether.

2. *spec.* Of or pertaining to the pope; papal.

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 95 That he wold be so bestyal To forsakyn hys glorye pontifical. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. clv. 426 She came to the popes palays in Auignon, and..went to se the pope, who sate in consystory in a chayre pontyfycall. 1614 Jackson *Creed* III. xxxi. § 1 Thus did Innocent the third, and other Popes, write diuers books,..as if they had proceeded from their Pontificall authority. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. Introd. iii. 82 Besides these pontifical collections, which, during the times of popery, were received as authentic in this island. 1864 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* xiii. (1875) 218 Leo III did not suppose .. that it was by his sole pontifical authority that the crown was given to the Frank.

†b. Adhering to the pope or the papacy; popish, papistical. *Obs.*

1533 Tindale *Supper of Lord* B vij b, Lorde how thys pontificall poet playeth hys parte.

3. *gen.* Of or pertaining to a chief or high priest; high-priestly.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 207 As I [Caiaphas] am pontificall prince of all prestis. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 380 Then came the high priest cloathed in his pontificall vestmentes. 1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* iv. Note 20 It will be therefore askt, Why I make him here perform the Office of the High-Priest, and dress him in the Pontifical Habits? 1708 Ockley *Saracens* (1848) 141 Omar was invested with the regal and the pontifical dignity, and saluted by universal consent 'the Caliph of the Apostle of God'. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 81 Their pontifical office descends by inheritance to the eldest.

4. Characterized by the pomp, state, dignity, authority, or dogmatic character of a pontiff.

1589 *Marprel. Epit.* F iij, As though he could not be as popelike and pontificall, as my Lorde of Canterburie. 1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph., Pontificall*, lordly, stately, Bishoplike. 1632 Massinger *City Madam* iv. i. *Luke*. You know Mistress Shave'em? *Gettall*. The pontifical punk? 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* i. 32 The..leading party of the English Clergy..retained such a Pontifical stiffness towards the foreign Divines. 1892 Morley in *19th Cent.* Feb. 313 Littré..less provoked..by Comte's arrogance, his pontifical airs, and his hatred of liberty.

b. Applied to a shade of purple. (Cf. Pontiff 4.)

1899 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 6/6 A new half-mourning dress ..in cloth of a pontifical purple tint.

II. 5. *Rom. Antiq.* Of or belonging to the *pontifices* of ancient Rome: see Pontifex 1.

1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1595) 73 The great Pontifex.. hath the place, authoritie, and dignitie of the..maister of their pontificall lawe. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* vi. 124 This practice, Pliny adds, still remains in the pontifical discipline. 1897 A. Drucker tr. *von Ihering's Evol. Aryans* iv. v. 360 All the branches of the pontifical duties may be traced back to the original demands laid upon the technical bridge-makers of the migratory period.

III. 6. In reputed etymological sense: Bridge-making, bridge-building.

1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 313 Now had they brought the work by wondrous Art Pontifical, a ridge of pendent Rock, Over the vext Abyss. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. xi. 402 The single-arched bridge..signed for sacred pontifical work by a cross high above the parapet.

B. *sb.*

†1. A papal document or edict. *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 480 Alle þes pontificals ben bynepe hooly writ, so þat 3if þey alle weren brent cristendom shulde stonde wel.

†2. a. *pl.* The offices or duties of a pontifex or a pontiff. b. The office of a pontiff, pontificate. c. An office celebrated with pontifical ceremony. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 405 To fulfellle the ministery off pristes to the peple commenge to theyme, and notte the pontificalles [*non autem pontificalia*]. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 178 Thocht thow be Paip or Cardinall, Sa heich in thy Pontificall. 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 459 Hee was..skilfull in the Romane Histories, Religion, Pontificals, and Ceremonies. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* 217 The whole Ceremony is carried on at their own Charges, and the Feast they make is called a Pontifical. *Ibid.* (ed. 3) 223 She had been so extreamly satisfi'd with the Pontifical, which had been celebrated with so much Pomp and Majesty.

3. A bishop's or priest's robe; now always *pl.* the vestments and other insignia of a bishop (or of a priest): = Pontificalia.

13.. *Leg. St. Erkenwald* 130 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 269 Þe prelate in pontificals was prestly atyride. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 19 Salisbury, Norwiche, and Ely, In pontificalle arrayed richely. 1559 in *Reg. Episc. Aberdonensis* (Spalding Cl.) I. App. 89 Item the pontificall, viz. a chesabill, 4 tunicks, 3 stols. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii, For a bishop to ride on hunting in his pontificals..is against public honesty. 1774 J. Adams in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 37 Next morning he [an Episcopal clergyman] appeared with his clerk and in his pontificals, and read several prayers. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. vi. 463 The archpriest robed in his most stately pontificals.

†b. A bishop's ring; also ? a ring or some ornament in imitation of this. *Obs.*

1507 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) IV. 319 For a pontificall put upon my lordes fynger in tym of sering [= cering] xvj d. 1508 *Will of Joan Hampton* (Somerset Ho.), A peyre of owches otherwise callid pontificalles of siluer & gilt.

4. An office-book of the Western Church, containing the forms for sacraments and other rites and ceremonies to be performed by bishops.

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* xv. xxvii. (1886) 375 Certaine conjurations taken out of the pontificall and out of the missall. 1624 Bp. Hall *Impress of God* i. Wks. 445 If euer play-booke were more ridiculous, than their Pontificall, and booke of holy Ceremonies. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 296 The pontifical of Archbishop Egbert. 1905 C. E. Osborne *Life Father Dolling* xix. 168 The discovery of the Canons of Hippolytus, and of the Pontifical of Bishop Serapion..has drawn attention to the primitive and Catholic character of this rite.

†5. A papal or episcopal court. *Obs.*

1628 Gaule *Pract. The.* (1629) 241 Though their owne Pontificall might Connent and Accuse, yet must anothers Tribunall Condemne and Execute.

†6. a. A pontiff, a church dignitary. b. Alleged name for a company of prelates. c. An adherent of the pontiffs or prelates. *Obs.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4336 Relygeous reveste in theire riche copes, Pontyficalles and prelates in precyouse wedys. *c* 1470 in *Hors, Shepe & G.* etc. (Caxton 1479, Roxb. repr.) 31 A pontifical of prelates, a state of princes, a dignite of chanons. [Cf. Pontificality 2.] 1590 Greenwood in L. Bacon *Genesis New Eng. Ch.* viii. (1874) 125 Hence arise these schisms and seets in the Church of England;..these are hereupon called Precisians, or 'Puritans', and now lately 'Martinists'. The other side are the 'Pontificals', that in all things hold and jump with the time, and are ready to justify whatever is or shall be by public authority.

‖ **Pontificalia** (pɒntifikēˑliă), *sb. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *pontificālis* adj. pontifical. (In med.L., in Matthew Paris 1259.)] The vestments and other insignia of a bishop; pontificals (see prec. B. 3.. Also *transf.* Official robes.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 31/2 In another pronunc he may be in his pontificalibus, so that pontificalia differeth from the pall. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 114 He appeared in his *Pontificalia*. 1754 Sheridare *Matrimony* (1766) I. 180 When we see a Doctor in Divinity dressed in his Pontificalia, we conclude that these Robes include a pious, learned, and humane Man.

‖ **Pontificalibus.** [Lat., abl. of *pontificālia* (see prec.), in phr. *in pontificālibus* in pontificals.] Used as = prec., almost always in phr. *in his* (or *their*) *pontificalibus*, in imitation of the L. phrase (see ‖ In 13). Hence (sometimes) improperly as if an ordinary Eng. noun (quots. 1620, 1772, and 1855 in b).

[1306 in *Beverley Chapter Act Bk.* (Surtees) I. 120 Imago Episcopi stantis in pontificalibus induti.] 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 69 Þis Baldewyn had..songe in every cathedral chirche of Wales a masse in pontificalibus. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 402 The byshop of Pancopone, reuest in his *pontificalibus*. 1577–87 [see prec.]. 1591 G. Fletcher *Russe Commw.* (Hakl. Soc.) 23 The patriarch, with metropolitanes, bishops, abbots, and priors, all richly clad in their *pontificalibus*. 1620 Melton *Astrolog.* 64 Pope Sylvester the second,..with such learning had attained to his *Pontificalibus*. 1728 Fielding *Love in Sev. Masques* iv. vii, The parson is drest in his Pontificalibus. 1772 tr. *J. F. de Isla's Fr. Gerund* iv. iii. 70 It was an ornament as necessary as precious to the bravery of his pontificalibus.

b. *transf.* Official or ceremonial attire.

1693 Rymer *Short View Tragedy* 3 The Venetian Senate in their Pontificalibus. 1855 Smedley, etc. *Occult Sc.* 189 The proper attire or 'pontificalibus' of a magician.

Pontificality (pɒntifikæˑlĭti). [ad. obs. F. *pontificalité* (Godef.) pontifical dignity: see Pontifical and -ity.]

1. Pontifical office or dignity. a. The office, state, or dignity of a bishop, esp. of the pope.

1556 Olde *Antichrist* 89 b, The 40 daye of his pontificalitie. 1581 Hanmer *Answ. Jesuit's Challenge* 19 Places where the Pope dareth not once peepe, for all hys Pontificalitye at Rome. 1587 Harrison *England* II. ii. (1877) I. 47 Cobham..during the time of his pontificalitie there [at Worcester], builded the vault of the north side of the bodie of the church. 1641 *Parallel betw. Wolsey & Laud* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 465 By which he might make so vain-glorious a shew of his pontificality, or archiepiscopal dignity. *a* 1656 Ussher *Judgm. See of Rome* (1659) 20 When the Pontificality was first set up in Rome.

b. *transf.* or *gen.* Priesthood; high-priesthood.

1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 83 How the Principalitie, or Pontificalitie of a Minister according to the degenerate Sanedrim, should be sett-vpp. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* vi. xii. 532 One Marvan seized on the Pontificality. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 211 As if Moses and Aaron had ambitiously sought the Principality and Pontificality.

†2. Alleged name for a company of prelates. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij, A Pontificalite of prelatis. [Cf. Pontifical B. 6 b.]

†3. (Usually in *pl.*) Pontifical robes, pontificals.

1601 Deacon & Walker *Answ. to Darel* To Rdr. 2 Like a pettie new Pope among bis owne Cardinals;..and that also in his pontificalities. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 28 He himselfe was that day in his sumptuous Pontificalities. *a* 1645 Habington *Surv. Worc.* in *Worc. Hist. Soc. Proc.* I. 120 The Bishop of Chester is set out in his pontificality.

4. Pontifical air or demeanour; pomposity, stateliness of manner; dogmatic assumption.

1600 J. Melvill *Diary* 245 Placing himselff besyde me with a grait pontificalitie and big countenance.

5. A pontifical rite, ceremony, or function.

1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iii. (1858) 259 All cathedrals, pontificalities, brass and stone,..are brief in comparison to an unfathomable heart-song like this. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* vi. vi. (1872) II. 204 A Public Mass, or some other so-called Pontificality.

Pontifically (pɒntiˑfikăli), *adv.* [f. Pontifical + -ly 2.]

1. In a pontifical character; as a pontiff or bishop (in quot. *a* 1711, as a high priest).

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 143 þei maken a grete lowe voice in blissynge & masse syngynge pontifically. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 303 The Priest is pontifically attyred in pure fine Lawne. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 19 The Patriarch,

attended by almost 400 Priests, all Pontifically habited. *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 256 Aaron when pontifically dress'd. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 15/2 Dr. Manning preached his first sermon since his accession.., having previously assisted pontifically at high mass.

2. In a pontifical or stately manner; with the air of a pontiff; in grand style; dogmatically.

1590 MUNDAY *Eng. Rom. Life* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 185 He..lineth there among the Theatines very pontifically. 1661 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Feb., After sermon the Bishop..gave us the blessing very pontifically. 1906 *Athenæum* 10 Mar. 304/1 From this to giving them the right to decide pontifically on questions of science is a long step.

Pontificate (pɒnti·fikĕt), *sb.* [ad. L. *pontificātus* the office or dignity of a pontifex: see -ATE 1. So F. *pontificat* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The office or dignity of a pontiff; the period during which any person holds this office. **a.** The office of an ancient Roman *Pontifex*.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 219 Cesar at his going furth from his house in his sute for the great pontificate. 1868 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 304/2 Whatever..civil or military office..a pontifex maximus held beside his pontificate.

b. The office, or period of office, of a bishop; usually, of the pope; papacy; popedom.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2081/1 [The Pope] entred that day into the tenth year of his Pontificate. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 119 Imperiali .. having been in a fair way of obtaining the pontificate. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 54 In the sixteenth century the Pontificate, exposed to new dangers ..was saved by a new religious order. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. vi. 310 During Etheldred's pontificate ..Cameliac came to Canterbury to be consecrated.

c. *gen.* High-priesthood (of any religion).

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Imam*, Some think it [the imamate] of divine right, and attached to a single family, as the pontificate of Aaron. 1833 CRUSE tr. *Eusebius* I. x. 39 With the pontificate of Annas. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 677 The pontificate of these truckling Sadducees.

Pontificate (pɒnti·fikĕt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *pontificāre* to perform pontifical functions, f. *pontifex-em* PONTIFEX: see -ATE 3.]

1. *intr.* To perform the functions of a pontiff or bishop; to officiate as a bishop, esp. at mass.

1818 HOBHOUSE *Illust. Illustr.* (ed. 2) 262 When the Pope pontificates, the Senator stands amidst a seated assembly. 1898 BODLEY *France* I. I. iv. 220 Talleyrand..publicly pontificated as a bishop.

b. *trans.* To celebrate (mass) as a bishop.

1889 *Cath. Housch.* 11 May 5/1 The Holy Sacrifice [was] pontificated by Cardinal Schiaffino.

2. *trans.* To act the pontiff, assume the airs of a pontiff; to behave or speak in a pompous or dogmatic manner. (Cf. PONTIFICAL *a.* 4.)

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 164/1 A sample of his admirable faculty of pontificating. 1901 *Academy* 16 Nov. 459/1 Victor Hugo pontificating in his own salon.

† **Pontifica·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [n. of action from med. L. *pontificāre* to perform pontifical functions.] = PONTIFICATE *sb.* b.

1521 LD. DACRE *Answ.* in *Archæologia* XVII. 206 The xiij^th^ yere of the Pontificacion of the said lord Thomas [Wolsey].

† **Po·ntifice**[1]. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pontifex, -ic-em*: see PONTIFEX.] = PONTIFEX 1.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 441 You shall have this day your sonne to be chiefe Pontifice and high priest, or else banished from the citie of Rome.

† **Po·ntifice**[2]. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pons, pont-* bridge, after *edifice*; cf. L. *pontificium* office of a *pontifex*.] The edifice of a bridge; a bridge. (Cf. PONTIFICAL *a.* 5.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 348 At the brink of Chaos, neer the foot Of this new wondrous Pontifice.

† **Pontifi·cial,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. L. *pontificius* pertaining to a pontifex (f. *pontifex, -icem*) + -AL.]

A. *adj.* **1. 1.** = PONTIFICAL *a.* 1, 2. *Pontificial law*, canon law.

1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* 279 *note*, Giuen them by the Pope, who sent them the Pontificiall banner. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 132 By the Rules of the Civill and Pontificiall Law. 1758 BLACKSTONE *Study of Law* in *Comm.* (1765) I. Introd. i. 15 The law of the land takes place of the law of Rome, whether antient or modern, imperial or pontificial. 1769 — *Comm.* IV. viii. 109 This plan of pontificial power was..so indefatigably pursued by the unwearied politics of the court of Rome.

2. = PONTIFICAL *a.* 2 b.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. 1. i. 290 Our Pontificiall writers retaine many of these adiurations. 1641 SIR S. D'EWES in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 314 The other Pontificial Princes and Prelates, the sworn Enemies to the Protestant Religion. 1684 T. BURNET *The. Earth* I. 261 The protestant authors having lessen'd the authority of traditions, the pontificial doctors content themselves to insist only upon such as they thought useful or necessary.

3. = PONTIFICAL *a.* 4.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 280 The Caliph..setting aside all his Pontificiall formalitie. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II. § 1 (1716) *note*, Metellus his riotous pontificial supper. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. vii. 106 Simple men without pontificial ornaments to set them out.

II. 4. = PONTIFICAL *a.* 5.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 89 The rites under the pontificiall priests and their Colledges.

B. *sb.* **1.** An adherent of the prelates, or of the pontiff.

1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 128 The Pontificials pronounce that the Lords day, is onely a Canon law. 1833 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 262 The people..inclined to maintain what the Pontificials were pleased to call heresy.

2. = PONTIFICAL *sb.* 4.

1660 J. LLOYD *Prim. Episc.* 63 The Form of Ordination, both in our Church, and in the Roman pontificial.

† **Pontifi·cially,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] = PONTIFICALLY.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 188 The Pope himselfe, seated royally and pontificially in the midst. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1667/2 To assist at the Mass of the Holy Ghost, which was said Pontificially by the Archbishop of Paris.

† **Pontifi·cian,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. L. *pontifici-us* (see PONTIFICIAL) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* **1.** = PONTIFICIAL *a.* 1.

1645 BP. HALL *Peacemaker* xii. 103 The Pontifician Lawes. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 397 The Pontifician Power, which is a kinde of revived Image of the Pagan Imperial Power of Rome. *a* 1709 ATKYNS *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 280 There was an Endeavour to bring in part of the Pontifician Law.

2. = PONTIFICIAL *a.* 2.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 78 Moderate men, either of the Pontifician or Protestant side. 1664 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Epist.* vi. 84 The Albigenses, which were martyred in the Field by the Pontifician Forces. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* ix. (1882) 67 The scholastic definition of the Supreme Being..was received in the schools of Theology, both by the Pontifician and the Reformed divines.

3. = PONTIFICIAL *a.* 3.

1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 100 Shee..is all for outward glory, Pontifician honour, splendour and magnificence.

B. *sb.* = PONTIFICIAL B. 1.

1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. i. 2 The pontificians beat off the common people..by objecting this supposed difficulty: Oh, the Scriptures are hard to be understood. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 513 He was.. a severe enemy to the Pontificians.

† **Pontifi·cious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Papal.

1624 *Gag for Pope* 36 The Maiesty of England hath written a discourse against this Pontificeous vsurpation. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 186 How defective this particular is in proofs, I appeal to all Pontificious Writers, and indifferent Readers.

Pontify (pɒ·ntifəi), *v.* [ad. F. *pontifier*, ad. med.L. *pontificāre*: see PONTIFICATE *v.*] *intr.* To play the pontiff; to speak or behave 'pontifically', or with assumption of authority or infallibility.

1883 *Times* 19 Feb. 8 Wagner always seemed to pontify when he talked. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 28 May 635/2 He is one of the few scientific men who do not 'pontify'. 1900 *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 183 Stevenson was always inclined to preach, to pontify, to be didactic.

Pontil (pɒ·ntil). *Glass-making.* [a. F. *pontil*, app. ad. It. *pontello, puntello*, dim. of *punto* point, etc.] An iron rod used for handling, and especially for rapidly twirling the soft glass in the process of formation, esp. in the manufacture of crown-glass. Also called PUNTY.

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 171 At this stage another implement, called a punt, or pontil, is brought into use. *Ibid.* 214 The glass is then..separated from the pontil, and immediately removed to the hottest part of the annealing oven.

Pontile (pɒ·ntəil), *a. Anat. rare.* [ad. L. *pontilis* pertaining to a bridge, f. *pons, pont-em* bridge; see -IL, -ILE.] Of or pertaining to the pons of the brain; = PONTINE.

1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 524/1 Among the mononyms which may now be said to be in somewhat common use are *pons, thalamus* [etc.]. In some cases also the appropriate adjectives are employed, e.g. pial, dural.. pontile (sometimes, incorrectly, pontine or pontal).

Pontinal (pɒ·ntinăl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Ichthyol.* [f. as next + -AL.] Name for a special bone in the skull of dactylopteroid fishes: see quot.

1888 GILL in *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 358 The third developed as a small special bone (pontinal) bridging the interval between the second suborbital and the antero-inferior angle of the preoperculum.

Pontine (pɒ·ntəin), *a. Anat.* and *Path.* [f. L. *pons, pont-* + -INE 1.] Pertaining to or occurring in the *pons Varolii*: = PONTAL, PONTIC *a.*[2], PONTILE.

1889 [see PONTILE]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 849 In cerebral hæmorrhage and in pontine hæmorrhage, pin-point pupils are usually present. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 782 The sixth nucleus appears to be the pontine centre for conjugate movement.

Pontioune, obs. form of PUNCHEON.

Po·ntitecture. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pons, pont-em* bridge, after *architecture*.] Bridge-building.

1853 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 681 There is perhaps no other form of pontitecture which can compete with the wrought-iron girder when the clear space exceeds 70 feet.

‖ **Pont-levis** (‖pɒ̃lə·vi, pɒntlɛ·vis). Also 5 pount. [a. F. *pont-levis*, f. *pont* bridge + *levis*, OF. *leveïs*, adj. movable up and down = Pr. *levadis*:—L. type **levātīcius*, f. *levāre* to raise.]

1. A drawbridge.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxv. Kij, Pount leveiz that be made faste therto whiche are called flyghyng brygges. 1844 BROWNING *Sibrand. Schafnab.* iii, Yonder's a plum-tree with a crevice..A lap of moss like a fine pont-levis In a castle of the middle age, Joins to a lip of gum, pure amber.

2. *Horsemanship.* (See quot.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Pontlevi's* (in Horsemanship) is a disorderly resisting Action of a Horse in Disobedience to his Rider, in which he rears up several Times running, and rises up so upon his hind Legs, that he is in Danger of coming over.

Ponto (*Cards*, and *Glass-blowing*): see PUNTO.

Pontoneer, -ier (pɒntoni·ə(r)). *Mil.* Also **pontooneer, -ier.** [ad. F. *pontonnier* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.):—med.L. *pontōnārius* (855 in Du Cange) a ferryman, f. *ponto, -ōnem* PONTOON: see -EER.] One who has charge of pontoons, or of the construction of a pontoon-bridge.

1830 MAUNDER *Dict., Pontonier*, a constructer of pontoons. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 130 With an expert corps of artificers and pontoneers, such boats might very soon be put together. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVII. vii. (1872) VII. 71 We had with us..only Four Pontoneers, or trained Bridge-builders. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 280 The drilled engineers and pontoniers of the regular army.

Pontoon (pɒntū·n), *sb.* Forms: 7-9 **ponton,** 8- **pontoon.** [ad. F. *ponton* (14th c. in Littré) a flat-bottomed boat, a pontoon:—L. *ponto, -ōnem* a punt, floating bridge, pontoon, f. *pons, pont-em* bridge: see -OON.]

1. A flat-bottomed boat used as a lighter, ferry-boat, or the like (cf. PONT[2] and 3); *spec.* in *Mil. Engineering*, such a boat, or other floating vessel (as a hollow metal cylinder), of which a number are used to support a temporary bridge over a river.

[1591 BURGHLEY in *Unton's Corr.* (Roxb.) 266, 3,000 charrets laden with certeine peeces of wood, 'quilz appelent le ponton, pour faire les pontz'.] 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1087/4 One of the Batteries is raised upon Pontons on the Water. 1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 5), *Ponton*, a Wherry, or Ferry-Boat. *Gazette.* 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 286 He layed a bridge of pontoons over the Shannon. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3785/2 A great number of Pontons made of Leather, of a new Invention, very useful and light of Carriage. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v., The late Invented Ponton is a Boat of Tin or rather Latten, eight Yards long and two broad, having a large Ring at each Corner. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* I. 9 It was proposed to the Czar to make a Bridge on Pontons over it. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 556 He was..pleased..to order the tin pontoons of the Marquis of Kildare's regiment of artillery to ply on the rivers, where the bridges have been broken down, till they can be repaired. 1811 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VII. 414 Tin pontoons are just as good as others.. they will positively bear field pieces. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 206 The ponton..to be formed of oval plates (in pairs) each of these being hollow in the middle...and two being laid together, the edges are to be soldered, or welded strongly, and the case or ponton is complete.

† **b.** Sometimes applied to the floating bridge so formed. *Obs.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Ponton*, in Fortification, is a Bridge made of two Boats, at some Distance one from another, both covered with Planks; as also the Internal Space betwixt them. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* xli. 546 They..had observed our pontoon without meddling with it.

2. *Naut.* A large flat-bottomed barge or lighter furnished with cranes, capstans, and tackle, used for careening ships, raising weights, etc.

1769-76 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, Pontoon*, a low flat vessel, nearly resembling a lighter, or barge of burthen, and furnished with cranes, capsterns, tackles, and other machinery, necessary for careening ships of all sizes. These are very common in the principal parts of the Mediterranean, but are rarely used in the northern parts of Europe. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

3. *Hydraulic Engineering.* = CAISSON 2 c, 2 d.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1764 *Ponton*..3. *a.* A water-tight structure..placed beneath a submerged vessel and then filled with air to assist in refloating the vessel. *b.* A water-tight structure which is sunk by filling with water, and raised by pumping it out, used to close a shuiceway or entrance to a dock. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IX. 162 The entrances to docks are sometimes closed by means of pontoons, which are large hollow vessels fitted with a kind of keel or projection round the sides and bottom.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pontoon equipment*; **pontoon-bridge,** a bridge constructed upon pontoons; **pontoon-train,** a train of wagons carrying pontoons.

1796 *Campaigns* 1793-4, II. 68 On the 21st, a Pontoon Bridge was thrown over the Rhine. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 132 An army provided with a good pontoon train cannot be prevented effecting the passage of a river, if that army be skilfully commanded. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 327/2 The pontoon equipment having been landed on the Marsh, a bridge consisting of 20 pontoons at open order,..was laid across the Medway.

Pontoo·n, *v.* [f. prec.: cf. *to bridge*.] *trans.* To cross (a river) by means of pontoons. Also *fig.*

1864 BLACKMORE *Clara V.* lxii, For this power..a great historian employs a happy expression not welcomed by our language; he calls it the power to 'pontoon the emergency'. 1870 *Daily News* 6 Dec., It is believed that they had pontooned the stream. 1890 *Spectator* 8 Mar., They would have pontooned the distance, agreeing to do the work over and over again when needful.

Hence **Pontoo·ning** *vbl. sb.*

1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 142 Cultivating, practically and experimentally, the art of pontooning. 1878 W. S. SHERMAN in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 206 A school of instruction in pontooning. 1893 MRS. SWINTON *Lady de Ros* 79 To..witness their pontooning operations.

Pontooner (pɒntū·nə(r)). [f. PONTOON + -ER 1.] = PONTONEER.

1799 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 283/1 The marquis having sent an officer of pontooners..to reconnoitre the banks of the river. 1832 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* III. 699 The Spaniards could not prevent the pontooners from completing their work.

Pont-tournis, Pont-volant: see PONT[1].

Ponty, variant of PUNTY.

Pony (pōˑni), *sb.* Forms: 7–9 *Sc.* **powny**, 8 *Sc.* **powney**, **-nie**, 8–9 **poney**, 8– **pony**. [Sc. *powney*, prob. (as suggested by Prof. Skeat, 1890):—**poulney*, ad. OF. *poulenet* a little foal (1444 in Godef.), dim. of *poulain*, *polain* a foal, colt:—late L. *pullānus*, f. L. *pullus* young animal, foal: see POLEYN. (Examples of an earlier spelling in *poul-* or *pol-* are wanted to make the origin certain.)]

1. A horse of any small breed; *spec.* a horse not more than 13 or (in popular use) 14 hands high.

1659 *MS.* (Scot.) *Diary* in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. VII. 163/1, I caused bring home the powny & stugged him. 1710 *Acc. Last Distemper T. Whigg* II. 19 Union Ponies, a Kind of Horses foaled upon the Borders, and occasionally owning either Country. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Pony*, a little Scotch horse. 1751 HOLCROFT *Mem.* (1816) I. 6 He had a beautiful poney (at least so he called, and so I thought it). *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Rising of Session* Poems (1845) 28 The powney that in spring-time grazes Thrives a' the year. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 467 To cross his ambling pony day by day, Seems at the best but dreaming life away. 1785 BURNS *Epist. to J. Lapraik* 21 Apr. i, While..pownies reek in pleugh or braik. 1789 *Bath Jrnl.* 22 June Advt., Stolen or stray'd.. A Black Puney, about thirteen hands high. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 384/2 The 'Shetland pony' is now well known...These diminutive horses..are only from nine to eleven hands high. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* v, Clive..much preferred poneys to ride. 1902 *Badminton Mag.* XV. 699 A pony, I find it stated, is strictly applicable to an animal under 13 hands; above 13 and up to 13–3 the creature should be known as a galluway, and over 13–3 it becomes a horse. This, however, is not the modern interpretation...I should be inclined to say that in general parlance anything under 14 hands is a pony.

2. *slang.* The sum of twenty-five pounds sterling.

1797 Mrs. M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* II. 97 There is no touching her even for a poney. [*Note.* Half a rouleau or twenty-five guineas.] 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* v, 'Done, for a poney,..', said the Squire. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iii. (1889) 26 Well done, Jack,.. you've saved your master a pony this fine morning.

3. *U. S. slang.* A literal translation of a classical text, for the use of learners; a school or college 'crib': cf. HORSE *sb.* 13.

1832 *Tour through College* 30 (Farmer), Their lexicons, ponies, and text-books were strewed round their lamps on the table. 1893 W. W. GOODWIN in *Classical Rev.* Apr. 162/1 A 'crib' or 'pony' to help them to learn their Greek lessons without the aid of dictionary and grammar.

4. *slang.* A small glass or measure of liquor.

1884 *U. S. Newspaper*, A 'Pony'..in America a glass of beer. 1885 *New York Jrnl.* Aug. (Farmer), A pony of beer. 1896 *Omaha Daily Bee* (U. S.) 18 Feb. 4/7 A couple of ponies of brandy. 1896 *N. B. Daily Mail* 7 Apr. 2 The pony, another Glasgow beer measure, contained 9-10ths of an imperial gill of beer.

5. A name of *Tecoma serratifolia* (N.O. *Bignoniaceæ*), a small tree of the West Indies.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Tecoma serratifolia*, 'Pony', Saw-leaved Trumpet-flower.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. General, as *pony-back* (cf. HORSEBACK), *-carriage*, *-cart*, *-chair*, *-chaise*, *-girl*, *-horse*, *-mare*, *-pack*, *-phaeton*, *-sled*, *-track*, *-trap*; *pony-buyer*, *-buying*, *-catcher*, *-catching*, *-hunter*, *-hunting*, *-rearer*; *pony-mounted* adj.; (in sense 2) *pony point*. b. Special combs. (often in names of things that are small of their kind): **pony-engine**, a small locomotive for shunting: **pony-express**, a postal agency using relays of ponies for the transmission of mails, etc.; **pony-glass**, a small glass holding a pony (sense 4); **pony-purse**, **pony-putter**, see quots.; **pony-truck**, a two-wheeled leading or trailing truck in some forms of locomotive; **pony-truss**, a truss so low that overhead bracing cannot be used (Webster 1890).

1813 *Examiner* 26 Apr. 265/1 A well-known quack.. appeared on *poney-back. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 401 We commenced the ascent on ponyback. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 510 Holborn and Snow Hill are crowded with *pony-carts. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xi, The only things she cared for in the country were a hall and a *pony-chair. 1852 Miss MITFORD *Recoll.* I. 301 The place in the *pony-chaise..was found vacant. 1900 EL. GLYN *Visits Elizabeth* (1906) 81 One of those old-fashioned, very low pony-shays, with a seat up behind for the groom. 1864 WEBSTER, **Pony-engine*. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 12 Oct. 386 The American *Pony Express, en route from the Missouri River to San Francisco. 1886 *Kansas Hist. Coll.* III. 395, I was present when the first fleet horse of the pony express started. 1894 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 5/5 The pony express from Pekin brought the Viceroy many despatches. 1889 T. A. GUTHRIE *Pariah* VI. i, I'm not a horsewoman yet. If I'm anything, I'm a *pony-girl. 1880 *Barman's Man.* 58 Fill the *pony-glass with Sasarac. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* III. vii, Do..come..and look at my *pony-phaeton. 1892 M. WILLIAMS *Round London* (1893) 202 He plays whist at his club for *pony (twenty-five pound) points. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, **Pony-purse*, a subscription collected upon the spot, or from a few persons. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal Mining Gloss.*, **Pony-putter*, a boy who drives a pony in the workings. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 149 To the left will be seen a *pony-track which winds over the hill to Watendlath. 1894 ASHLEY *50 Years Life* I. 85 To sit in my *pony-trap. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Supp[1]., **Pony Truck*, a truck with a single pair of wheels.

Pony (pōˑni), *v. U. S. slang.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* and *intr.* To pay *up*, settle *up*.

1824 *Atlantic Mag.* I. 343 Every man..vociferously swore that he had ponied up his 'quarter'. 1894 STEAD *If Christ came to Chicago* 367 'Pony up or we will run you in' is the formula. 1903 *Architect* Suppl. 24 Apr. 28/2 To-day a walking delegate told him he would have to pony up 10 dols. if he wanted to stay on the job.

2. *trans.* To prepare (lessons) by means of a pony or crib.

1852 *Yale Tomahawk* May (Bartlett), We learn that they do not pony their lessons.

Ponyard, Ponysch, etc., obs. ff. PONIARD, PUNISH. **Poo**, obs. f. POOH; Sc. and n. dial. f. PULL.

‖ **Pooah** (pūˑa). [Native name in Nepālese.] An urticaceous plant of North India, the fibre of which is used for cordage, sail-cloth, etc.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 153/2 This plant [*Böhmeria Puya*] is called Pooah or Puya in Sikkim and Nepal.

Pooch, obs. and dial. form of POUCH.

‖ **Pood** (pūd). Forms: 6–7 **pode**, 7 **poude**, 7–8 **poad**(e, 8 /**pœd**), **pudde**, 8–9 **pud**, 9 **poud**, 7– **pood**. [Russ. пудъ *pud*[u], ad. LG. or Norse *pund* POUND.] A Russian weight, equal to 40 lb. Russian, or slightly more than 36 lb. avoirdupois.

1554 J. HASSE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1903) II. 274 The pode doth containe of the great weight, 40 pounds, and of the smal 80: there goe 10. podes to a shippond. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 474 Of Wax fiftie thousand poad; every poad contayning fortie poonds. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 111 Raising the Ponde (that is 40. pound) of Salt, to thirty pence. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* I. 76 At the Rate of four Rubels a Pudde. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xiii. 58 These waggons usually carry from twenty-five to thirty poods. 1814 tr. *Klaproth's Trav.* 297 Rock salt..in large..blocks, weighing five or six pud. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 5/2 The gold mines of Russia have yielded 31,627 poods. 1890 *Daily News* 27 Nov. 6/4 The Russian poud weighs as nearly as possible thirty-six English pounds...there are nearly sixty-two pouds to the ton.

Poodding, pooding, -ynge, obs. ff. PUDDING.

Poodle (pūˑdˈl), *sb.* [a. Ger. *pudel*, short for *pudelhund* (so LG., Swed., Da. *pudel*, Du. *poedel-(-hond)*) a poodle, f. LG. *pud d'eln* to splash in water, the poodle being a water-dog. Cf. Ger. *pudel* a pool, PUDDLE; *pudelnass* dripping wet.]

1. One of a breed of pet dogs, of which there are numerous varieties, with long curling hair, usually black or white, which is often clipped and shaved in a fantastic manner.

1825 LYTTON *Falkland* I. xi, Mrs. Dalton..asked very tenderly after your poodle and yourself. 1858 WHEWELL *Hist. Sci. Ideas* II. 133 The Poodle and the Greyhound are well marked varieties of the species dog. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XXV, A fat asthmatic poodle lay at her feet upon the hearth-rug.

†**2.** A woolly sort of cloth; a garment of this cloth. *Obs.*

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 167 A good drab surtout—if not a poodle. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* XXII. 254 A short green cloak, adorned with a collar of the woolly texture, generally denominated poodle.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *poodle-barber*, *-clippers*, *-clipping*, *-coat*, *-dog*, *-head*; *poodle-like* adj.; *poodle collar* (in sense 2).

a 1839 PRAED *Belle of Ball-Room* X, Her poodle dog was quite adored. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* X. 121 A short cloak, decorated with the almost obsolete poodle collar. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* VII. (ed. 4) 109 The Fox may be known by his bark, which resembles that of a poodle dog. 1902 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 169 Having purchased a pair of poodle clippers..I myself became his barber.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Poo·dledom, Poo·dleish** *a.*, **Poo·dleship.**

1883 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *Girl of Period* I. 263 Many a fine stalwart fellow..sinks into mere poodledom at home. 1888 H. W. PARKER *Spirit of Beauty* (1894) 118 His owner should have been able to tell fifty like anecdotes of his poodleship. 1890 B. L. GILDERSLEEVE *Ess. & Stud.* 260 His whole demeanor was poodleish in the extreme.

Poo·dle, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make into or treat as a poodle; to clip and shave the hair of. Hence **Poo·dled** *ppl. a.*, **Poo·dling** *vbl. sb.*

1828 *Lancet* 16 Feb. 725/2 Simply twisting it up, without the present fashion of poodling the head. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* July 45/2, I thought it as well to 'poodle' him [a dog] occasionally. 1905 *Ibid.* Dec. 816/1 The poodled Spitz, in Germany apparently a favourite animal, I avoid.

Poodler, dial. var. PODLER, young coal-fish.

Poof (puf), *int.* Also **pouf.** [A natural utterance. Cf. F. *pouf.*] A sound imitating a short sharp puff of the breath as in blowing something from the mouth, or blowing out a candle; hence an expression of contemptuous rejection: cf. POOH *int.*

1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* II. iii, Pouf! the very anticipation of them [clouds of dust] chokes me already. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 55 As for the others, poof! 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. ii, Call that a quantity.. Poof! What do you say to the rest of it? 1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* I. iv, 'She will go out like that—pouf!'..blowing out an imaginary candle in explanation.

‖ **Poogye** (pūˑgī). Also **-gyee, pungi.** [Hindī पुंगी *pūṅgī* (*ūṅ* = nasalized *ū*).] The Hindū nose-flute.

1864 ENGEL *Music Ancient Nations* 59 One of the most curious double-pipes at present extant in Asia is the poogyee of the Hindoos..., the tubes of which are inserted into a gourd, and are blown with the nose instead of with the mouth. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Poogye*, the nose-flute of the Hindoos.

Pooh (pū, puh), *int.* (*v.*, *sb.*) Also 7 **puh**, **pue**, **pow**, 7–8 **pugh**, 8– **poo**: see POH, POOF. [A 'vocal gesture' expressing the action of puffing or blowing anything away. Prob. orig. (*puχ*, *puh*), whence also the variants *pough*, *pogh*, *poh*, *po*; and cf. POOF.] An ejaculation expressing impatience, or contemptuous disdain or disregard for anything. Cf. PHEW, PHO, PHOO.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 101 Affection, puh! You speake like a greene Girle. 1604 MARSTON & WEBSTER *Malcontent* I. vi, Pugh!..Thou speakest like a fool. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 157 *Virgil.* The Gods graunt them true. *Volum.* True? pow waw. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Quiet Life* II. i, Pue wawe, this is nothing, till I know what he did. 1694 CONGREVE *Double-Dealer* I. ii, Pooh, ha, ha, ha, I know you envy me. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVII. ix, 'Pugh', says she, 'you have pinked a man in a duel, that's all'. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 151 Poo! said they, we have no money. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. ii, 'Pooh, man', said Tarleton haughtily, 'none of your compliments'. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* II. 378 'Pooh', he said, as he read it, and tore it up.

B. as *sb.* An utterance of this.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 29 July, With that she made a slighting puh with her mouth. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* vii, A thing which causes many 'poohs' and 'pishes'. 1861 CLAYTON *E. O'Donnell* 23 This puffy one always ended his subject with a long 'pooh'.

Hence **Pooh** *v.*, *intr.*, to utter the exclamation 'pooh!'; *trans.*, to say 'pooh!' to.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Apol. for Watermen* Epil., Wks. II. 267/2 The wrymouth'd Critick..That mewes, and poh's and shakes his brainlesse head. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Fug. Philos.* I. 44 The Doctor..pshaw'd and p oh'd for some time. 1858 POLSON *Lane & L.* 15 'Pooh! pooh!' re-echoed his mother, 'don't pooh me, John'.

Pooh pooh (pūˑpūˑ), *int.* (*sb.*, *a.*) Reduplication of POOH *int.*

[1679 Pough, Pough: see POH.] *a* 1814 *Woman's Will* III. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* IV. 90 Poo, poo, you know not what you say. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xii, Pooh, pooh! ..Never mind that. 1902 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 146 The sceptic will say 'Pooh pooh!' (at least on paper—nobody ever *says* 'Pooh pooh!')

B. *sb.* (*pooh-pooh*). a. An utterance of the exclamation 'pooh pooh!' b. One who is addicted to using this exclamation.

1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Fug. Philos.* I. 6 Before the Doctor had vented his pshaws and pooh poohs. 1867 *Morn. Star* 6 Aug. 6/4 The Pooh-poohs think the rest of mankind was made for their pleasure and profit. 1875 O. W. HOLMES *Old Vol. of Life, Crime & Automatism* (1891) 326 This is the tribe of the Pooh-Poohs, so called from the leading expression of their vocabulary. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* III. ii. 29 Dartrey blew his pooh-pooh on feminine suspicions.

C. *attrib.* or *adj.* (pūˑpuˑ), as in *pooh-pooh theory*, a humorous designation of the theory that language is a development of natural interjections. Cf. BOW-WOW *theory*.

1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Late Gt. Victories* (1876) 40 A Saturnine philosopher..has a pooh-puoh expression as the triumph passes. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* IX. 352 These cries or interjections were represented as the natural and real beginnings of human speech...This is what I call the Interjectional, or Pooh-pooh, Theory.

Pooh-pooh (pupūˑ), *v.* [f. prec. int.] *trans.* To express contempt or disdain for; to make light of, dismiss as unworthy of notice.

1827 J. W. CROKER *Diary* Feb. (1884) I. xii. 365 Peel pooh-poohed that difficulty. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Leech of Folkest.* (1877) 376 An old gentleman..was deservedly pooh-pooh'd down. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* XXXII, [They] pooh-poohed away every attempt at further enlargement of the suffrage. 1854 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) I. viii. 119 A stipend..between £800 and £1200 a year is not to be pooh-poohed. 1893 *Times* 22 Apr., Mr. Gladstone cannot pooh-pooh difficulties in Committee.

Hence **Pooh-poo·hing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pooh-poo·her, Pooh-poo·hist.**

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* XXV, Slatter..was..silenced by the unanimous pooh-poohing of the assembly. 1861 W. H. W[HITE] in *Rec. Astro-metcorol. Soc.* No. I. 13, I mean the Pooh-poohists. These objectors..rear high their crests on the announcement of any novelty in practical science. 1862 FURNIVALL *Let. to Sub-editors N. E. Dict.* 4, I believe that more roots will prove to be *imsons* than is supposed by pooh-poohers of the bow-wow theory. 1906 SLADEN *Lovers Japan* IV, I had not the courage to tell her pooh-poohing oncle so.

‖ **Poojah, puja** (pūˑdʒa). *E. Indies.* Also **pooja.** [a. Skr. *pūjā* worship.] Rites performed in Hindū idol-worship; any Hindū religious ceremony or rite; also *fig.* (in ridicule).

c 1806 Mrs. SHERWOOD in *Life* XXI. (1847) 361 To this he made his daily poojah, or worship. 1826 HOCKLEY *Pandurang Hari* I. ii. 18 The person..now approached the sacred tree, and having performed *pūjā* to a stone deity at its foot, proceeded [etc.]. 1863 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 295 The high festivals of our religion would be among the most popular Poojahs of the year. 1875 FREEMAN in Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 95 My sin is that of not doing poojah to old Carlyle, who..took upon himself to write some nonsense about early kings of Norway.

Pook (puk), *sb. local.* Also 9 **puck.** [Goes with next: derivation uncertain.]

1. A heap; *esp.* a roughly thrown up heap of hay, a cock; also, a heap of oats, barley, or other unsheafed produce, not more than 5 feet high, pitched together for carting to the rick.

1718 HEARNE *Rem.* II. 80 [The farmer and his men] went up into the common fields..to fetch home two loads of oats,

and the land not being yet in cocks or pooks [etc.]. 1853 Miss Yonge *Heir of Redclyffe* vii, She saw Guy's ready greeting, and their comparison of the forks and rakes, the pooks and cocks of their countries. 1863 Morton *Cycl. Agric.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Pucks* or *Pooks* (West Eng.), are large heaps, little ricks of hay, corn, &c. 1868 Tregellas *Cornish Tales* 20 O'er shoading-heaps and pooks of turves. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 July 3/1 The hay was dry and 'up in pook'.

2. A thin tall stack of corn in the sheaf, in shape a steep cone, 9 or 10 feet high, built up temporarily in the harvest-field in wet seasons, for drying the corn before it is carried to the main rick. So generally in s.w., but in central Dorset called more definitely a 'wind-mow'. (T. Hardy.)

a 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1757) 211 In making the wheat-pooks in Wiltshire, the sheaves are set [etc.]. *Ibid.*, In a pook may be put a load or two. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Harvest*, In their wheat-pooks...in Wiltshire, the sheaves are set in a circle, with their ears uppermost, and another circle of sheaves is placed upon that, and so on, contracting each round, till the pile ends in a point, upon which a sheaf opened, and turned with the ears downward, is placed, like the shackle of a hive. .. A load, or two loads, may be thus put into a pook, which is a very good way to secure corn against rain. 1829 Knapp *Jrnl. Nat.* 28 Saving our crops in bad and catching seasons, by securing the hay in windcocks, and wheat in pooks.

Pook (puk), *v.*[1] *local.* [Goes with prec.] *trans.* To heap up; *esp.* to put up (newly mown hay or unsheafed corn) in cocks or pooks (Pook *sb.* 1).

1587 *Mirr. Mag., Bladud* xv, Beneath on earth pompe, pelfe and prayse they pooke. 1627 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For gathering of viij busshells of apples & for pookeing. 1718 Hearne *Rem.* II. 81 The master and the other servant were pooking in part of the land. 1813 T. Davis *Agric. Wilts.* Gloss. s. v. *Cocked*, Barley and oats are always pooked or cocked, seldom carried from the swath... Hay is pooked, cocked, first in foot-cocks, and when dry in hay-cocks. 1901 *Times* 19 Aug. 11/1 Experience shows...that where barley is pooked, as it often is in the south, it takes less harm from heavy rain and dries much sooner than where it is sheafed.

b. To put up (corn) in pooks (Pook *sb.* 2).

a 1600 'A Wiltshire Rent Roll, temp. Q. Eliz.' in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VII. 277/1 The tenaut to cut down, sheafe, pooke, and rake the said thirdes and tenths [of wheat and barley].

Hence **Poo·king** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.* in *pooking-fork* (see quot. 1893); also **Poo·ker.**

1635 *Wilts. Rec.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) *Earr. Collect.* (1901) I. 169 Men labourers in haymaking, pookeing, or gripping of Lent corne shall not take by the day...of wages above v[s]. 1794 T. Davis *Gen. View Agric. Wilts.* 90 The price is seldom higher than eighteen-pence per acre for mowing, and one shilling for pooking, etc. 1893 *Wilts. Gloss., Pooker*, a woman employed in pooking. *Pooking-fork*, the large prong, with a cross handle, for pushing along in front of the pookers, to make up the hay into pooks. 1894 *Times* 14 Aug. 15/1 The relative merits of pooking and sheafing in the work of harley-harvesting are sure to present themselves for consideration...The barley lies strewn over the entire surface, to be occasionally turned with the pooking fork till the crop is ready for stacking.

Pook (puk), *v.*[2] *Sc.* Forms: (7 puik), 8–9 pouk, 9 pook. [Origin unascertained.] *trans.* To pluck, pull, pick, or pinch with the thumb and finger: e. g. in plucking a fowl, picking the stalks off fruit, and the like. Also *fig.*

1633 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *Abbotsford Club Misc.* 154 The said Catrein cam in to the said Barbarayis house to puik sum bair. 1785 Burns *Death & Dr. Hornbook* xiv, The weans haud out their fingers laughin And pouk my hips. *a* 1810 in Cromek *Rem. Nithsdale Song* 74 I'll clip, quo' she, yere lang gray wing, An' pouk yere rosie kame. *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* III. 205 Pook a craw with us. 1823 Galt *Entail* lii, Pooking and rooking me, his mother, o' my ain lawful jointure. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 274 Your leddyship will hae to come and pook the chucky.

Hence **Pooked** (pukt), *Sc.* **pookit** (pu·kit) *ppl. a.*

1818 Miss Ferrier *Marriage* xxxiv, They hadnae thae pooket-like taps ye hae noo. 1824 — *Inher.* lxxxiv, It [the name] 's rather short and pookit. 1894 Hunter *J. Inwick* ii. 20 He's a puir, poukit-like cratur. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss-Hags* lv, I had not the spirit of a pooked hen.

‖ **Pooka, phooka** (pū·kă, p[h]ū·kă). *Irish.* [Ir. *púca* (gen. and dat. with article *an phúca*), = OE. *púca*, ON. *púki*, ME. *pouke* (see Puck), Welsh *pwca* goblin.] In Irish folk-lore, A hobgoblin, a malignant sprite.

1825 T. C. Croker *Fairy Leg.* I. 316 Irish superstition makes the Phooka palpable to the touch. To its agency the peasantry usually ascribe accidental falls. 1847 Le Fanu *T. O'Brien* 74 The Cavalier had heard of Phookas and other malignant sprites who..scare..the benighted traveller. 1888 W. B. Yeats *Fairy & Folk T.* 94 The Pooka..seems essentially an animal spirit;.. [a] wild, staring phantom. 1894 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 331 The pranks of the Phooka..and the vision of the long-haired, long-robed Geilt.

‖ **Pookaun** (pūkō·n). *Irish.* Also **pookawn, pookhaun.** [Ir. *púcán.*] A small Irish fishing-boat, for rowing or sailing, in the latter case having a single mast with a kind of lateen sail.

1878-84 D. Kemp *Yacht Sailing* xxiv. 337 The Galway pookhaun is a smaller boat than the hooker, and used for both rowing and sailing. 1892 Jane Barlow *Irish Idylls* v. 108 On board quaint little curraghs and pookawns. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 490/2 The pookaun, a small boat with a sort of lateen sail, pretty to look at, but dangerous.

Pooke, obs. f. Poke; var. Puke *Obs.* (colour).

‖ **Pookoo, puku** (pū·kŭ). [ad. Zulu *mpuku.*] A red water-buck or antelope (*Cobus vardoni*) found in southern Central Africa.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 Selous *Trav. S. E. Africa* 245, I saw three roan antelopes and a few pookoos (*Cobus vardoni*). 1894 Lydekker *Royal Nat. Hist.* II. 304 The puku is about the size of the pala, standing some 3 feet 3 inches at the shoulder.

Pool (pūl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–4 pól, (1 poll, 4 powl), 5–6 pole, 5–7 poole, 3, 5– pool. Also *β. Sc.* 5 poll, 5– pule, 6– puil, 8–9 (*n.e. dial.*) peel. [OE. *pól* masc. = OLG. **pôl*, MLG., MD. *pōl*, LG. *pōl*, *pohl*, *pūl*, Du. *poel*; WGer. stem **pôlo-*.

OE. had also *pull* and *pyll* (see Pill *sb.*[3]), ON. *pollr*, Sw., Da. *pöl*, the relations of which to OE. *pól* are obscure, as are also those of the Celtic words: W. *pwll*, Corn. *pol*, Breton *poull* pool; Ir. *poll*, *pull*, Gael. *poll* hole, bog, pond, pit, mire, Manx *poyll* pool, puddle.]

1. A small body of standing or still water, permanent or temporary: chiefly, one of natural formation.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xxxviii. 278 Salomon sæde ðætte swiðe deop pol wære gewered on ðæs wisan monnes mode. *Ibid.* xxxix. 282 Swelce mon deopne pol [*Hatton MS.* pool] gewerize. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John ix. 11 Gaa to ðæm pole [Siloam] & aduah. *c* 1205 Lay. 21748 Þer, if æluene ploge in atteliche pole. *c* 1275 *Vi Pains of Hell* 81 in *O. E. Misc.* 149 Ifulled is þat fule pool þat euer is hot, and neuer cool. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2773 Let delue vnder þe foundement, & me ssal biueþe finde A water pol. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 310 Alle þe gotez of þy guteres [*text* guferes], & groundelez powlez. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 653/3 *Hec piscina*, pole. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/2 Pool, or ponde for fysche kepynge, *vivarium, stagnum.* 1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 202/1 Ryvers, Pooles [204/2 Poles], Milnes, Fisshing places. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Sam.* ii. 13 They met together by the pole [1611 poole] at Gibeon, and these laye on the one syde of the pole, the other on the other syde. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 7 Poles, stankes, and standeug Lochis. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Hymn of Alms* 135 His Fens with Fowl, his Pils and Poles with Fish; His Trees with Fruits, with Plenty every Dish. 1622 Callis *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 59 A Pool is a meer standing water, without any current at all, and hath seldom or never any issue to convey away the waters. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 119 The noisy geese that gabbled o'er the pool. 1846 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* I. II. v. i. § 4 There is hardly a road-side pond or pool which has not as much landscape in it as above it.

β. 1487 *Barbour's Bruce* XII. 395 In the kersse pollis [*MS. E.* pulis, *ed. Hart* puilles] ther war. 1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 342 Thou come, Fule! in Marche or Februere, Thair till a pule, and drank the paddok rod. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 185 Stinkand pulis of euerie rottin sink. 1789 Ross *Helenore* 58 She..made nae stop for scrabs, or staues, or peels [*ed.* 1768 pools]. *a* 1828 in P. Buchan *Ballads* I. 26 Then she became a duck..To puddle in a peel.

† b. Applied to a whirlpool. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* IX. xxi. (1821) II. 108 Comparit justly to ane iusaciabil pule.

c. A small shallow collection of standing water or other liquid; a small plash, a puddle.

1843 Macaulay *Lays Anc. Rome, Horatius* lii, Where, wallowing in a pool of blood, The bravest Tuscans lay. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xvii. 317 One of the little pools upon the surface of the glacier. 1867 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* xv. (1870) 291 Those little pools that are left behind among the rocks by the retiring tide. *Mod. Sc.* Keip oot o' the puils.

d. *transf.* and *fig.*

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1352/2, [I] was forced to open the poole of my head, and to unstop the gate of my heart. 1870 Mrs. Riddell *Austin Friars* i, A quiet pool apart from the human torrent. 1875 G. Macdonald *Parables, Somnium Mystici* x, On the floor I saw..A little pool of sunlight. 1894 Weyman *My Lady Rotha* xxxi, The very gules and purpure that lay in pools on the floor. 1903 *Smart Set* IX. 114 Hid in the marsh of years, Lies the still pool of memory.

e. (See quot.)

1883 *Century Mag.* July 324/1 When once a new 'pool' or belt of [oil-] producing territory is found.

2. A deep and still place in a river or stream.

The Pool: the part of the Thames between London Bridge and Cuckold's Point.

a 1000 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* I. 57 Of þane grete wiþig endlonge burne in þane pol huue Crocford. 1632 Massinger *City Madam* I. i, The ship is safe in the Pool, then? 1661 Walton *Angler* I. xx. (ed. 3) 241 Such Pools as be large and have most gravel. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1840) 111 The river..between the houses which we call Ratcliff and Redriff, which they name the pool. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 272 After passing the linn, it [R. Isla] forms a deep pool of water, called Corral. 1812 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* II. 171 A stream comes dancing from a mount...Then, lamed into a quiet pool Is scarcely seen to glide. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 Appeal Cases 380 It is not a very big burn, but there are some very deep pools in it.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pool-bird, -ground, -side*; *pool-haunting* adj.; **pool-lily,** a water-lily; **pool-measure, pool-price,** the measure or price of coal at the Pool on the river in London; **pool-pass,** a fish-way into or out of a pool (Pass *sb.*[1] 3 h); **pool-reed** (called also *pole-reed* and *pull-reed*), the common Reed (*Phragmites communis*); **pool-root,** White Snakeroot, *Eupatorium ageratoides* (Billings *Med. Dict.* 1890); **pool-rush** (called by Lyte *pole-rush*), the Bulrush, *Scirpus lacustris*; sometimes erroneously, *Typha latifolia*; **pool-snipe,** † **-snite,** the Redshank, *Totanus calidris*; **pool-spear** = *pool-reed*; **poolwort,** a name given in U. S. to *Eupatorium aromaticum* (Billings).

1591 Fraunce *Heliodorus' Æthiopia*, Fit neast for a *poole-byrde. 1847 Emerson *Poems, Monadnoc*, Pasture of *pool-haunting herds. 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 576 Her heart sank like a *pool-lily at shadow. 1768 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 74/2 An action brought..against two coal merchants..for selling five chaldrons of coals for *pool-measure, without delivering the full quantity. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 125 Plan and Section of Fish Pass .. example of a *Pool Pass. 1832 *Examiner* 23/1 Upon each chaldron of coals brought to the market twelve shillings .. was added to the *pool or market price, which addition furnished the profits to the merchant. 1587 T. Newton *Lemnie's Bible Herbal* 150 Another kinde of Reede there is growing by the banks of standing waters, and on the shores of riuers, which hath a long, rouud and hollowe stalke or strawe, full of knottie ioints..This kinde, is our common *Poole Reede, Spear or Cane reede. 1879 Prior *Names Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) 187 *Pole-reed*, properly..called in our western counties, Pool-reed, from its place of growth, *Arundo Phragmites.* 1712 M. Henry *Life P. Henry* i. Wks. 1853 II. 608/2 If we lay our children by the *pool-side, who knows but the Blessed Spirit may help them in, and heal them. 1892 Jean A. Owen *Within an hour of London Town* (ed. 2) 256 The redshank, *pool-snipe, teuke nr took..; all these names are given to him. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 182 *Poole-snite...They have a strong and unpleasant rellish, and live wholly upon fish.

Pool, *sb.*[2] *local.* [Origin unascertained.] A measure of work in roofing and flooring: see quots.

1669 S. Colepress in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1010 Charges of Covering Houses with Slate...Every Poole of work is either 6 foot hroad and 14 foot up, ou both sides, or 168 foot in length and one in breadth. 1847–78 in Halliwell. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., In building, it is usual to speak of 'a pool of joists'; meaning the number of joists sufficient for the space between the wall and a beam or girder, or between two beams... The word only applies where main beams or short joists between dwarf walls are used...Also used for a similar space on a roof, which is covered by a 'pool o' rafters'.

Pool, *sb.*[3] [= F. *poule* in same sense (1676 in Mme. de Sévigné): see Note below.]

1. In certain card games, etc.: The collective amount of the stakes and fines of the players joining in the game.

[If, as appears to be the fact, sense 2 was derived from 1, this must have been in use before 1693.] 1711-12 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 26 Jan., I played at cards this evening at Lady Masham's, but I only played for her while she was waiting; and I won her a pool. 17.. *Reversis*, So that the great quinola pool will consist of 26 fish, and the little quinola pool of 13 fish. Each time that the stakes are drawn, or when there are fewer fish in the pool than the first original stake, the pool must be replenished as at first. 1766 [C. Anstey] *Bath Guide* viii. 90 Industrious Creatures that make it a Rule To secure half the Fish, while they manage the Pool. 1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 29 Miss D——n..was hopping away with the pool from the Coterie. 1776 Mrs. Harris in *Priv. Lett. L.d. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 341 The ton here is the game of 'Commerce', which the fine people play immoderately high, sometimes 1000*l.* the pool, the lowest hand giving ten guineas each deal. 1887 Black *S. Zembra* 215 They continued the game..with the addition of a half-a-crown pool to increase the attraction.

b. The receptacle containing the stakes; the pool-dish. (Quot. 1886 appears to be an error.)

1770 *Streets & Inhabitants of Birmingham* 87 Enamel Manufacturers. These ingenious Artists make Candlesticks, Snuff Boxes, Ink Stands,..Quadrille Pooles, Smelling Bottles ..and all sort of small Trinkets for Ladies Watches, etc. 1816 Singer *Hist. Cards* 262 (*Gleek*) If an odd number is given the eldest hand claims the largest half, or else the odd one is given to the pool [1680 Cotton *Gamester* 65, 1734 Seymour *Compl. Gamester* 26, or else it is given to the box]. [1886 F. G. S. in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. I. 477/2 Quadrille pools are the fishes or other counters used in playing the old-fashioned game of quadrille.]

†2. A party in a card-game, as comet or quadrille, in which there is a pool; a 'game' or match. *To make* (*up*) *a pool*, to form or make up the party or requisite number of players for such a game. *Obs.*

1693 Southerne *Maid's last Prayer* III. iii, What say you to a Pooile at Comet, At my House? 1732 Mrs. Delany *Autobiogr. & Corr.* (1861) I. 346, I played two pools at commerce. 1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* xiv, She..had sent for him only the Saturday before, to make up her pool of quadrille in the evening. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 21 Our party was put off till the Monday, when we played six pools. 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* ix, I daresay the resolute lady sat down with her female friends to a pool of cards and a dish of coffee.

3. A game played on a billiard-table, in which each player has a ball of distinctive colour with which he tries to pocket the balls of the other players in a certain order, each player contributing an agreed sum, the whole of which at the end falls to the winner; also, a similar game in U. S. played with balls numbered 1 to 15, the number of each ball a player pockets being added to his score.

1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xxiii, He plays pool at the billiard-houses, and may be seen engaged at cards and dominoes of forenoons. 1851 Fitzgerald *Euphranor* (1904) 26 He was waiting till some men had finished a pool of billiards upstairs. 1873 Bennett & 'Cavendish' *Billiards* 5 'French billiards' was essentially single pool. 1887 Miss Braddon *Like & Unlike* x, They played billiards, pool, or pyramids with skill and success.

4. a. *Rifle-shooting.* A contest in which each competitor pays a certain sum for every shot he fires, the proceeds being divided among the winners. Also *attrib.*

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 20 July 57 The attractions of the review and the temptations of pool targets have filled up the void left by the slackness of contributions. 1862 *Ibid.* 5 July 7

The sort of pot-hunting known at Wimbledon and elsewhere as Pool, where the value of a bull's-eye is much more considered than the credit of handling with success the Queen of weapons. 1869 *Daily News* 6 July, Pool and other breech-loading firing is made continuous instead of intermittent.

b. *Betting.* The collective stakes of a number of persons who each stake a sum of money on one of the competitors in some contest, the proceeds being divided among the backers of the winner.

1881 [see PARI MUTUEL].

5. A common fund into or from which all gains or losses of the contributors are paid; hence, a combination of capitalists for united speculative operation in a stock or commodity; a combine.

1872 W. R. TRAVERS in *N. York Herald* 25 Nov. 8/3, I find myself charged by Mr. Jay Gould .. with being interested in a put or pool in Northwestern common with Mr. Drew, .. and others. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 29 Jan. 4/4 Stamford rich men have formed a pool to pay the fines imposed upon them for fast driving. 1906 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 146/1 His little history of the fifty-million dollar pool in Union Pacific Preferred Stock showed that it was a 'blind pool', to run for five years.

6. An arrangement between previously competing parties, by which rates or prices are fixed, and business or receipts divided, in order to do away with mutually injurious competition: see quot. 1882. Also *attrib.* Originally *U. S.*

1881 *Chicago Times* 1 June, The marine insurance men are still striving to form a pool, and expect soon to succeed. *Ibid.* 4 June, The company will now compete with the other pool lines leading eastward. *Ibid.* 17 June, The agreement for a reorganization of the south-western freight pool. 1882 BITHELL *Counting Ho. Dict.* (1893) 231 The object of a 'pool' is to put an end to the 'war of rates' which breaks out so frequently between two or more competing lines... Sometimes the proceeds of the traffic on competing lines are put into a common fund, and afterwards distributed according to conditions previously agreed on. This is called a 'Financial Pool'. In other cases, arrangements are made for a distribution of the traffic, each line agreeing to accept a specified proportion. This is called a 'Physical Pool'. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 12/1 Salt is the latest commodity placed under the control of a pool in the United States... The object of such a pool is 'to keep up the price of salt, and to be able to compete with the foreign manufacturers'.

7. *Fencing.* A contest between teams, in which each member of one side fights each member of the other.

1901 *Oxford Times* 9 Mar. 12/4 What is termed a Poule à l'epée was arranged between teams of six a side, each member of the one team fighting a duel with the six members of the other, in rotation. *Ibid.*, Came out head of the pool, receiving only one hit in his six engagements.

8. *Comb.*, as (in sense 1) *pool-dish, -game*; (sense 3) *pool-ball, -table*; (sense 4 b) *pool-check, -room, -seller, -selling, -ticket*: see also 4 a and 6.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Pool-balls*, ivory balls, 9 or 12 to the set, about 2 inches in diameter, for playing a kind of billiards. 1890 L. C. D'OYLE *Notches* 11, I walked up ter see wot the preacher had giv' him; boys, 'twas nothing but a brass **pool*-check. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 19 The Dealer then setting the **pool*-dish at his right hand, places in it five points. 1865 *Compl. Domino-Player* 16 Domino **Pool Game*..is played by fitting the same numbers together, as in all the games with dominoes, except the matadore. 1887 *Chicago Advance* 13 Oct. 6/1 The betting ..is now mostly done in **pool*-rooms. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 May 5/1 Only one or two of the women came out of the pool-room with more money than when they entered it. *Ibid.*, The New York police have steadfastly resisted the efforts of enterprizing '**pool*-sellers' to make betting on horse racing as easy for women as for men. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 12 Mar. 5/1 Wagering, or, as it is called on the other side of the Atlantic, **pool*-selling. 1860 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxxiii, Tom's good eye and steady hand, and the practice he had had at the..**pool*-table, gave him considerable advantage.

[*Note.* In Eng. use this word has undoubtedly from the 18th c. been identified with POOL *sb.*[1]: see quots. 17..,1766 in sense 1, with their references to the *fish* in the *pool*. But the French use of *poule* for the same thing, with the fact that the French is found earlier, makes it almost certain that the term was taken from Fr., and associated with the Eng. word *pool*. F. *poule* is held to be a sense of *poule* hen, chicken, being perh. at first slang for 'booty, spoil, plunder'. Mme. de Sévigné in a letter of 29 July 1676 uses *poule* exactly in the sense of Eng. *pool*; and in a letter of 30 June 1680 says 'Si Denjean est de ce jeu, il prendra toutes les poules: c'est un aigle', a play upon the sense 'hen'. The Dict. of the Académie, ed. 1, 1694, and that of Furetière, ed. 2, 1701, also explain *poule* almost in the words in which it stands in the Dict. Acad. ed. 7, 1878: 'Poule se dit, à certains jeux, de la quantité d'argent ou de jetons qui résulte de la mise de chacun des joueurs et qui appartient à celui qui gagne le coup. *La poule est grosse. Mettre à la poule. Gagner la poule*'. There is perh. a similar relation between F. *fiche* a fish at cards, and the Eng. 'fish' in the 'pool'.]

Pool (pūl), *v.*[1] [f. POOL *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *intr.* Of land: To be marshy or full of pools. Of water: To form pools, to stand, stagnate. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 89 Ne poole [*v.r.* pulle; L. *stagnet*] hit not, but goodly playn elonge. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 537 On the other side the Water must but Slide, and not stand or Poole.

2. *trans.* In quarrying granite: To sink or make (a hole) for the insertion of a wedge; hence *pool-hole*, a hole made in this process. In coal-mining: To undermine (coal) so as to cause it to fall.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 91 Holes or notches, cut (or, as they term it, *pooled*) in the surface of the stone. *Ibid.*, These pool-holes are sunk with the point of a pick. 1816 J. A. PARIS *Guide Mounts Bay & Land's End* ii. 45 The method of splitting it [granite] is by applying several wedges to holes cut or (pooled) in the surface of the stone. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 979 The first set [of workmen] carves or pools the coal along the whole line of walls, laying in or pooling at least 3 feet. 1863 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 5 May, [He] was working at the face of the seam, undermining or pooling the coal so as to bring it down.

Pool (pūl), *v.*[2] [f. POOL *sb.*[3]] *trans.* To throw into a common stock or fund to be distributed according to agreement; to combine (capital or interests) for the common benefit; *spec.* of competing railway companies, etc.: To share or divide (traffic or receipts).

1879 *Daily Chron.* 30 Apr., A diminution in the volume of traffic passing over the line under the arrangements made with competing lines to 'pool', or, as in England would be said, to 'divide' the traffic carried. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* III. iii. (1881) 166 It is this general averaging, or as we may say, 'pooling' of advantages, which necessarily takes place. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Aug. 5/1 The arrangement for 'pooling' the Continental traffic of the two companies to Folkestone. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Sept. 1/3 The endowed funds of the Church ought to be pooled, equalised, and redistributed according to the work done.

Hence **Pooled** *ppl. a.*; **Poo·ling** *vbl. sb.*

1884 *American* VII. 229 A pooling combination to regulate prices. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Apr. 11/1, I don't think this pooling of the [railway] rates will stand. 1888 *Ibid.* 21 Jan. 2/2 Negotiations..with a view of extending the pooled area. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 15 Dec. 446/1 The repeal of the section of the law prohibiting railway pooling.

Pool, dial. f. PULL *v.* **Pool, poole,** obs. ff. POLE, POLL. **Pooler,** var. POLER (sense 1). **Pool-hole**: see POOL *v.*[1] 2.

Pooly (pū·lĭ), *a.* [f. POOL *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Resembling a pool; abounding in pools; swampy.

1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Wallace* viii, As angler in the pooly wave. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 181 The water struggled onwards through narrow gullets, boiling caldrons, and pooly whirls.

Pooly, obs. f. PULLEY. **Poomel,** obs. f. POMMEL. **Poomgarnet, -gernett,** obs. ff. POMEGRANATE. **Poompe,** obs. f. PUMP.

‖ **Poon** (pūn). Also 7 **pone,** 9 **puhn, puna, poona, -ay.** [Singhalese *pūna*, Tamil *punnai*.] One of several large East Indian trees of the genus *Calophyllum*, esp. *C. Inophyllum*; also, the timber furnished by these trees, used for masts and spars, and for building purposes. Chiefly *attrib.*, as *poon-mast, -spar, -tree, -wood*; **poon-oil,** a dark-green thick oil, having a strong scent and bitter taste, expressed from the seeds of *C. Inophyllum* (**poon-seed**), used in medicine and for burning in lamps.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 64 For Masting, the Fir and Pone Trees are the best. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxii. 264 There is good Poon Masts, stronger, but heavier than Fir. 1840 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 300/2 Poon is also of two kinds, the dark and the light. It is a wood that answers very well for masts...The Malacca red poon is that of which masts and yards are made. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Poon-wood*, an Indian wood, .. used for ship-building, for planks, and also for spars. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 377 The poon trees .. are chiefly found in Coorg.

‖ **Poonac** (pū·năk). [Tamil *Punnakku*, Singhalese *Punakku*.] The oil-cake or mass left after the oil has been expressed from coco-nut pulp: used as fodder or manure.

1890 in WEBSTER. 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Poonah (pū·nă). Name of an Indian city in the Bombay Presidency; *attrib.* in **Poonah painting,** an artistic process in imitation of oriental work, in which pictures of flowers, birds, etc. were produced on rice (or other thin) paper, by the application of thick body-colour, with little or no shading, and without background: fashionable in England in the early part of the 19th c. So **Poonah brush,** a stumpy round-headed brush used for this; **Poonah paper,** the paper on which it was done; **Poonah-painted** *a.*; **Poonah painter.** (See *N. & Q.* 10th s. VII. 107, 152.)

1821 *Examiner* 272/2 The Poonah taught in a superior style. Ladies instructed in the above Elegant Art. 1822–3 *Pigot & Co.'s Directory*, Cheltenham .. Stanton Mrs., Indian poonah painter, 21 Bath Street. 1829 *Yng. Lady's Bk.* 469 A piece of tracing-paper, of a peculiar manufacture, which is sold at the stationers' shops as Poonah-paper. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1869) 153 What are called 'mezzotinto' pencil-drawings, 'poonah paintings', and what not. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 179 Two pairs of silver grape-scissors, a poonah-painted screen, a papier-mâche work-box. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 48 It may be applied by using a strong hog hair or poonah brush charged with vermilion.

Poonahlite (pū·năləit). *Min.* Also **poona-, punah-.** [f. *Poonah* (*Púna*) in India, where found + -LITE.] A variety of SCOLECITE from Poonah.

1831 H. J. BROOKE in *Philos. Mag.* Ser. II. X. 110 *Poonahlite* .. a beautiful variety of apophyllite from Poonah, .. accompanied by some slender crystals, which I at first supposed were mesotype or needle-stone, but which differ from both substances in measurement; the *Poonahlite* being a rhombic prism of 92° 20'. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 689 Poonahlite. *Ibid.* Index, *Punahlite.*

Poond, -e, obs. ff. POND, POUND (an enclosure).

‖ **Poonga-oil** (pū·ŋgă,oil). [f. Tamil *punga* or Malayal(an) *pungam*, name of the plant.] A dark-yellow oil expressed from the seeds of the KURUNG, *Pongamia glabra*, and used in India as lamp-oil and as a remedy in skin-diseases; Kurung oil.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 919/1 In India an oil, called Kurunj, or Poonga oil, is expressed from the seeds. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.* II. 370/2 Poonga oil is in high repute in India as an application for scabies and other skin diseases.

‖ **Poonghie, phoongyee, phungyi** (pō·ŋgʸī, pʊ·ndʒi). Forms: 8 **pongni,** 9 **phonghi, -gee, phoongee, -gye(e, poongee, -ghee, -ghie, -gy, -gyee.** [Burmese *hpōngyī*, f. *hpōn* glory, *kyī* great.] The name generally given in Burma to a Buddhist priest or monk. Also *attrib.*

1788 F. MAGNUS tr. *Sonnerat's Voy.* III. 17 Their Priests ..are called Ponguis, and are less informed than the Bramins. 1834 BP. BIGANDET in *Jrnl. Ind. Archip.* IV. 222–3 (V.) The Talapoins are called by the Burmese Phonghis, which term means 'great glory'. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* II. 7 The poonghee houses or monasteries are splendid. 1897 LD. ROBERTS 41 *Yrs. India* lxvi. (1898) 518, I still hear occasionally from one or other of my Poonghie friends. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 302 Yellow-garbed, close-shaven Phoongyees were squatting all over the pavement.

Poop (pūp), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **pouppe, pope, poppe,** 5–7 **powpe,** 6 **pupe, pewpe,** 6–7 **poup(e, poope, puppe, pup,** (7 **pub**), 7– **poop.** [ME. a. OF. *pupe, pope* (*c* 1400 in Godef. *Compl.*), F. *poupe* = It. *poppa*, Prov., Sp., Pg. *popa*:—late L. **puppa* for L. *puppis* poop, stern.]

1. The aftermost part of a ship; the stern; also, the aftermost and highest deck, often forming the roof of the cabin built in the stern.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. ii. 93 The pouppe whiche is the hindermost partye of the shippe. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 195 In the poppe of the seid shipp. 1496 *Ibid.* 176 The dekke ovyr the somercastell & the pope. 1497 *Ibid.* 227 The powpe abaft. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 203 The highest parte of the Castel of the poope. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* I. A ij b, There fell a sea that made the puppe to yelde. 1566 J. PARTRIDGE *Plasidas* 492 The lusty fish begin at paynted pupe to toy. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* X. E e j, She with right hand pup did shoue. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 452 The chief prore and pewpe (as the Proverbe is) and shooteanker of their whole Idolatrous Sacrifice. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 197 The Poope was beaten Gold. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 209 Those are equally safe who are in the fore part, as those who are in the puppe. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxi. 101 Made in the fashion of half a boat having..the poupe of one flat board. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Poop of a Ship*, is the Floor or Deck over the Round-house or Master's Cabbin, being the highest part or uppermost part of her Hull astern. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 53 High on the poop the skilful master stands. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* § 1305 When the prisoners are on deck, the detachment of Troops is to be on the poop.

† b. *At poop, in (the, one's) poop*, of the wind: Astern. Hence *fig. Obs.*

1567 GOLDING *Ovid* XII. 148 b, The thousand shippes had wynd at poope. 1588 HICKOCK tr. *Frederick's Voy.* 31 They goe to Pegu, with the winde in powpe. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 411 They continue with him so long as the wind bloweth in the poope. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* IV. ix. 255 When they saw the wind blew merrily in their poope. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 16 We bore away to the starboard..with a Wind in Poop.

c. *transf.* A cabin built on the after part of the quarter-deck; a round-house. *rare.*

1551 *Acts Privy Counc.* (1891) III. 257 The covering of clothe of golde belonging to the captaines cabane or powpe of the Gallie.

† **2.** *transf.* The dickey or seat at the back of a coach; the hinder part of a man or animal, the posteriors, rump. *colloq.* or *vulgar. Obs.*

c 1614 FLETCHER, etc. *Wit at Sev. Weap.* IV. i, If you.. meet a footman by the way, in orange-tawny ribbands, running before an empty coach, with a buzzard [the bare-headed lackey] i' th' poop on't. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 25 She took a mouthfull of claret, and spouted it into the poope of the hollow bird. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 96 While he manages his Whip-staff with one Hand, he scratches his Poop with the other.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *poop-cabin, -deck, -end, -ladder, -rail, -staff*; **poop-lantern, -light,** a lantern or light carried at the stern to serve as a signal at night; **poop-royal,** the deck forming the roof of the poop-cabin; a top-gallant-poop.

1851 W. COLTON *Deck & Port* i. 16 Another order soon came for the construction of a **poop*-cabin. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xvii, A large, clumsy ship,..with her top-masts stayed forward, and high **poop*-deck. 1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* x, Philip remained on deck by the **poop*-ladder. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Ship*, Plate, Hull .. **Poop* Lanthorns. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Aiguille de fanal*, an iron crank or brace, used to sustain the poop-lanthorn. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* lvii, We carried .. the customary **poop*-light of the commodore. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Poop-rails*, the stanchions and rail-work in front of the poop. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Dunette sur Dunette*, the **poop*-royal. 1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 274 The poop royal, in our present first rates is omitted. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. XXXVI. IV. 472 Kynegeirus..in laying hold on the **poop*-staff of one of the vessels, had his hand cut off by an axe.

† **Poop** (pūp), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 **poope.** [Echoic, or f. POOP *v.*[1] Cf. LG. *pup, pūp*, Du. *poep* crepitus ventris.] A short blast in a hollow tube, as a wind instrument; a toot; a gulping sound.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* II. i. (Arb.) 32 Then to our recorder with toodleloodle poope As the howlet out of the yuie bushe should hoope. *c* 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbeares* v. vii. in *Archiv Stud. Neu. Spr.* (1897), I taught them thier lerrie, and thier poop to, for their knacking. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 37 *Poops*, Gulps in drinking. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 99/1 When this captain [frog] gives the signal for stopping, you hear a note like *poop* coming from him.

† **Poop,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* In 6 pope, 7 poope. [Origin unascertained.] Some part of the furniture of a church bell: "perh. the 'stay' by which the swing of a bell is regulated, moving against the 'slider'" (*Gloss.* to work cited for quot. 1625).

1507-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 264 Item, payd for v bell popys for the bell Ropys xvd. 1625 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary, Reading* (1893) 137 Paid for a board for the treble poope to save it 11 d. 1631 *Ibid.* 147 Paid to willis for poopes and strapes for the bell this yeire, 9s. 9d.

Poop (pūp), *v.*[1] Forms: 5 poupe, powpe, pope, 6- poop, (9 *dial.* pup). [ME. *poupen*, of echoic origin: cf. MLG., LG. *pūpen*, MDu., Du. *poepen*.] † *intr.* To make an abrupt sound as by blowing a horn; to blow, toot; to gulp in drinking.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 579 Of bras they broghten bemes and of box Of horn of boon in whiche they blewe and powped [*v.rr.* poupid, pouped, poped]. *c* 1386 — *Manciple's Prol.* 90 And whan he hadde pouped in this horn To the Manciple he took the gourde agayn. 1593 R. BARNES *Parthenophil & P.* Ode xi. in Arb. *Garner* V. 457 The Shepherds poopen in their pipe.

b. (See quots.) *dial.* and *vulgar.*

1721-36 BAILEY, *To Poop*, to break Wind backwards softly. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, Poop, *v.*, *Cacare*, used of and by children.

† **Poop,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 6 powp(e, 6-7 poup(e, poop(e. [Of obscure derivation: cf. Du. *poep* a clown (Franck).] *trans.* To deceive, cheat, cozen, befool.

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* II. i, But there ich was powpte indeede. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 134 Wee shall .. trumpe and poope him well enough if .. he will needes fall a comedizing it. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. ii. 25, I, shee quickly poupt him, she made him roast-meate for wormes. *a* 1650 MAY *Satyr. Puppy* (1657) 26 My two Gallants, (being poopt of what they enjoyed meerly to feel misery in the fusse). 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* IV. ii, Hee's poopt too.

Poop (pūp), *v.*[3] *Naut.* [f. POOP *sb.*[1]] *trans.* Of a wave: To break over the stern of (a vessel).

1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 319 A large tumbling swell threatened to poop us. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Llj b, The principal hazards incident to scudding are generally, a pooping sea; the difficulty of steering. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* XXVI, The frigate was pooped by a tremendous sea, which washed all those who did not hold on down into the waist.

b. *transf.* Of a ship: To receive (a wave) over the stern; to ship (a sea) on the poop.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Dec. 5/1 An enormous wave was pooped which demolished the hatchways and flooded the hold with several feet of water. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* XXVIII, The supreme test .. is the length of time she will scud before a gale without 'pooping' a sea.

Poope, obs. f. POOP, POPE *sb.*[1]

Pooped (pūpt), *a.* [f. POOP *sb.*[1] + -ED [2].] Having a poop: chiefly in comb. as *high-pooped.*

1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* i. 7 Magellan dropped anchor there, with his quaint, high-pooped craft. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Dec. 1/3 There were soldier sentries .. ready to shoot from the pooped watch-tower [on a convict-ship].

Poope-holy, variant of POPE-HOLY *Obs.*

Poopet, obs. form of POPPET.

† **Poop-noddy.** *Obs.* [? f. POOP *v.*[2], to cheat, cozen + NODDY, fool, simpleton, as if = cozen-the-simpleton.] ? = CONY-CATCHER, CONY-CATCHING. Cf. NODDYPOOP.

1606 *Wily Beguiled* C j b, I am sure I saw them close together at Poop-noddie, in her Closet. 1616 J. DEACON *Tobacco Tortured* 57 Alas poore Tobacco..thou that hast bene hitherto accompted the Ale-knights armes, the Beere-brewers badge,..the Poope-noddies paramour, the Ruffians reflection.

Poor (pūə1), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: *α.* 3-5 pouere (povere), 3-6 pouer (pover), (4 poeuere, poeure, pouir), 4-5 poer, powere, 5 poyr, 5-6 power, (6 poware). *β.* 3-5 poure, 4-6 powre, pour. *γ.* 3-7 (-9 *dial.*) pore, 4-7 poore, (6) 7- poor. *δ. Sc.* and *north. dial.* 4-6 pur, 4-8 pure, (4 puyre, 5 pwyr, poyr, 6 peur(e, pwir, puire), 6-puir(ŭ), (9 peer). [ME. *pov(e)re, pouere, poure*, a. OF. *povre, -ere, poure*, in mod.F. *pauvre*, dial. *paure, pouvre, poure* = Pr. *paubre, paure*, It. *povero*, Sp., Pg. *pobre*:—L. *pauper*, late L. also *pauper-us*, poor. The mod.Eng. *poor* and Sc. *puir* represent the ME. *pōre*: with mod. vulgar *pore*, cf. *whore* and the pronunciation of *door, floor.*

On account of the ambiguity of the letter *u* and its variant *v* before 1600, it is uncertain whether ME. *pouere, poure, pouer*, meant *pou-* or *pov-*. The phonetic series *paupere(n, paupre, paubre, pobre, poore*, shows that *povre* preceded *poure*, which may have been reached in late OF., and is the form in various mod.F. dialects. But the 15th and early 16th c. literary Fr. form was *povre*, artificially spelt in 15th c. *pauvre*, after L. *pauper*, and ME. *pōre* (the source of mod.Eng. *poor*) seems to have been reduced from *povre* like *o'er* from *over*, *lord* from *loverd*. Cf. also POORTITH, PORAIL, POVERTY. But some Eng. dialects now have *pour* (pɑur), which prob. represents ME. *pour* (pūr).]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. *c* 1205 LAY. 22715 Riche men and pouere. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19775 (Edin.) Wiþ pouir [*v. r.* pouer] widus umbisette. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 453 With powere folk. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 69 Be þe peple neuere so poer. *c* 1380 — *Sel. Wks.* III. 518 Poeure nedy men. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xli. 48 And yf so be that she be power [*rime* honoure]. 1434 MISYN *Mending Life* iii. 110 Blissyd be þai þat ar poyr in spirytt. 1540 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 108 My power frendes and neghbors. 1554-9 in *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 11 Uppone the poware commens.

β. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 Gif hie was poure. 13.. *Cursor M.* 4375 (Cott.) Leuer es me be pour [*v. rr.* pouer, pore] and lele. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 117 The toure powre knyghtes. *Ibid.* xviii. 400 He lived like an heremyte a poure liffe. 1535 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 125 The helpe and socour of my pour soule.

γ. *c* 1275 LAY. 22715 Riche and pore. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 84 [Ps. xl. 17] Forsoþe y am a beggere and poore. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 73 The pore comons. 1536 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 132 Desyuryng you..to be good and gracyus lord unto me synful and poor creatur. 1592 C'TESS SHREWSBURY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 165 Againste the pore chyld. 1611 BIBLE *Jas.* ii. 2 A poore man in vile raiment. 1629 SIR W. MURE *True Crucif.* 2587 In soule most pore [*rime* Ore]. 1650 POOR [see B. 1 c]. 1677 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 36 To honour my poore house.

δ. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 509 Naked we come hider, and bare And pure. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 365 Puyre and riche men elyke. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 467 Our rewme is pur, waistit be Sotheroun blud. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 294/1 Pure (*A.* Pwyr). 1533 GAU *Richt Way* 14 Thair pwir frendis. 1539 *Aberdeen Kegr.* (1844) I. 165 Puyr boddeis. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvii. 82 Quhat cummer castis the formest stane..At tha peure winschis. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 43 She..can always feel For peer fwok when distrest.

B. Signification.

I. 1. Having few, or no, material possessions; wanting means to procure the comforts, or the necessaries, of life; needy, indigent, destitute; *spec.* (esp. in legal use) so destitute as to be dependent upon gifts or allowances for subsistence. In common use expressing various degrees, from absolute want to straitened circumstances or limited means relatively to station, as 'a poor gentleman', 'a poor professional man, clergyman, scholar, clerk', etc. The opposite of *rich*, or *wealthy*. *Poor people*, the poor as a class: often with connotation of humble rank or station.

c 1200 [see A. *β*]. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 261 Ich iseh þe apostles poure ant lah on eorðe. 13.. *Cursor M.* 13312 (Cott.) To petre þat he pouerest fand, Of all he mad him mast weldand. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 155 He wiste wel his pours was povere. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 7 The son of a pover wedowe. 1547-8 in E. Green *Somerset Chantries* (1888) 12 Ther is within the saide paryshe a house of poore people, callyd the spitle howse. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 21 If thou be'st as poore for a subiect, as hee's for a King, thou art poore enough. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* 8 This *Poor* hath been an Epithete for Scholars in all Ages. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* Pref., The whole Kingdom grows every day poorer and poorer. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 23 Mothers of the poorer sort. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* IV, They are almost like poor people's children!

b. In proverbial comparisons: see CHURCH-MOUSE, JOB *sb.*[4] 1, RAT *sb.*[1] 2 c.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 211 To ben for evere til I deie As povere as Job. 1533, etc. [see JOB *sb.*[4] 1]. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. iv, See, he's as poor as a rat. 1900 WEYMAN *Sophia* V, All as poor as rats, and no one better than the other.

c. Of, involving, or characterized by poverty.

13.. *Cursor M.* 13272 (Cott.) Mene men o pour lijf [*Fairf.* men of pouer fode]. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 518 Crist wiþ his apostlis lyvede most povere lif. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. vi. 143 Here he [Christ]..had his poor and painfull education, working on his Fathers trade. *a* 1661 — *Worthies* (1662) I. 57 Forced..to take..poor and painful Employments for their Livelyhood. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXVII, I'm sorry to see ye in sic a peer state, man.

d. *fig.* (or in generalized sense).

c 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 164 Þouh man haue muche katel .. 3it he may be pore of mod And low of herte. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 128 So is he povere, and everemore Him lacketh that he hath ynowh. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 48 Blissed be þai þat er poner in spirit. 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Regret* 12 They are poor That have lost nothing; they are poorer far Who, losing, have forgotten. 1876 C. D. WARNER *Wint. Nile* ii. 33 People are poor in proportion as their wants are not gratified.

2. Lacking, ill supplied; having a want or deficiency of some specified (or implied) possession or quality: const. † *of* (obs.), *in*.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 301 Pore of possessioun in purse and in coffre. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XVII. 161 He þat haþ londe and lordshep,..Shal be pourest of power at hus partyng hennes. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 22 He hadde ynow3 of all rychesse, But he was pore of all godenesse. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 717 So long as God is not poore of mercie, so long cannot I be poore of merite. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 30 They that are poore in reputation ought to presse up to the trenches. 1842 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life & Lett.* (1876) II. ix. 109 The English language is not so poor but [etc.]. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 157 Stratified masses, rich in organic remains, though poor in mineral substances.

b. Of soil, ore, etc.: Yielding little, unproductive.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (Shaks. Soc.) 32 Onely poore England giues him bread for his cake. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 30 All other delights that poore Iland coulde yeelde. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. v. 218 They cal that [ore] poore which yields least silver. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 475 The poor clays require such manures as contain the greatest plenty of the vegetable food. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 192 Poor and hungry soils. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 385 The poor slag contains about 7 ounces of silver and a trace of gold. It is too poor to treat, and is thrown away.

3. In lean or feeble condition from ill feeding.

1539 BIBLE (Great) *Gen.* xli. 19 Seuen other kyne .. poore [COVERD. thynne] and very euell fauored and leane fleshed. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. xl. 415 Their horses, no other than lame jades and poore hidebound hildings. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 321 Before his Training, keep him poor and low. 1716 SWIFT *Progr. Poetry* Wks. 1755 III. II. 161 Cackling shews the goose is poor. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* XXXI, The horse perished, as 'poor' horses are apt to do.

† b. Out of health, unwell: = POORLY *a. Obs.*

1758 L. LYON in *Milit. Jrnls.* (1855) 15 Corperal Carpenter was taken poor. *Ibid.* 25 This day at night Leiut. Smith came back and very poor he was. 1758 S. THOMPSON *Diary* (1896) 12 Our men are very poor, and we scarce could get men for work or for guard.

4. Small in amount; less than is wanted or expected; scanty, insufficient, inadequate.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 114 Hwar was euer iȝiuen to eni blodletunge so poure pitaunce? 13.. *Cursor M.* 11307 (Cott.) Pouer gift can sco for him giue þat com in pouert for to liue. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 239 Schir Modred, his power wes so puir, Into the feild no langar micht induir. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xv. 16 b, By reason of the poore treasure of the religious.. [the place] coulde not haue bin fortified. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 493 Every man and maid servant, or Orphant, having any poor stock may venture the same in their Fishing-voiages. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* II. i. 850 Death is too poor a Name, for that means Rest. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 314 The crop of wheat would be thought poor if it did not exceed twelve millions of quarters.

b. Depreciatively, with a numeral, connoting the smallness of the number or sum.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 180 One poore peny-worth of Sugar-candie. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* I. i. 2 It was..bequeathed me by will, but poore a thousand Crownes. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. ii, What are twenty-two poor years towards the finishing a Lawsuit? 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 11 All..he had wagered was poor Thirteen-Pence. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. viii, It is but poor eight miles from Shandy-Hall. 1819 KEATS *Isabella* XXVI, A poor three hours' absence.

5. Deficient in the proper or desired quality; of little excellence or value; not worth much; of inferior quality, paltry, 'sorry'; mean, shabby. Usually of abstract things: in reference to material objects, often approaching 1 c.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14869 þis folk .. O littel wijt, o pour resun. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 71 After some men of pover and breve intellecte, and also of lytelle experience. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 62 b, Although it be a poore helpe. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 51 Such poore bridges, onely made of a few cratches thrust in the o[o]se, and three or four poles laid on them. 1714-15 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) V. 37 'Twas a poor Discourse. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiii. 264 They made but poor work of it. 1777 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 149 The House never made so poor a figure as in the debate on that bill. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) I. 252 Seditious cries will make a poor battle against cannon. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. lii. 301 The poor paving of the streets and their lack of cleanliness. *Mod.* It was poor consolation to me to know [etc.].

b. Mentally or morally inferior; mean-spirited, sneaking; paltry, despicable, 'small'; wanting in courage, spiritless.

1425 *Paston Lett.* I. 19 So fals, and so pouere,—but he was nevere of my kyn. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* II. v, A poore spirit is poorer than a poore purse. 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 17 A Man of a poore Minde, and not valiant. 1685 EARL OF ROCHESTER *Valentinian* V. ii, Shall I grow then so poor as to repent? 1796 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. p. lxxviii, He is a poor creature and more of a Genoese than an Englishman. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts., Rajah's Diamond*, He seemed altogether a poor and debile being. 1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 12 Jan. 3/1 From the intellectual point of view, there could not be a poorer creature.

c. Slight, insignificant, of little consequence.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1 The glorious Empire of the Turkes,.. hath .. nothing in it more wonderfull or strange, than the poore beginning of itself. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* III. iv. 38 Henry Earl of Surrey .. for .. the poor crime of assuming somewhat into his coat of arms, was actually beheaded. 1903 MYERS *Hum. Personality* 2 Each one of those great sciences was in its dim and poor beginning.

d. In modest or apologetic use, said depreciatively of oneself, one's performance, or something belonging to or offered by oneself: Of little worth or pretension; humble, lowly, insignificant.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xcix, Vnto 3oure grace lat now ben acceptable My pure request. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E.E.T.S.) 250 Well is me that I may se thy face, here in my house, this poore place! 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* Ep. Ded., To exclude olde men .. is (in my poore conceipt) palpable erronious. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 131 For mine owne poore part, Looke you, Ile goe pray. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* Ded. 1 This silly pittiful, and poore Treatise. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), To be without power or distinction, is not, in my poor opinion, a very amiable situation to a person of title. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* III. 118 If from my poor retirement ye had gone Leaving this nook unvisited.

6. Such, or so circumstanced, as to excite one's compassion or pity; unfortunate, hapless. Now chiefly *colloq.*

In many parts of England regularly said of the dead whom one knew; = late, deceased.

c 1275 LAY. 15421 To 3am saide þo þer þe pore king Vortiger. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 296 This yonge lord...Al naked in a povere plit. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9596 Then Deffibus..Pletid vnto Paris with a pore voise. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. iv, Thus was the poure sheep vaynquysshed. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 776 Going her waye, leaving the poore innocent childe weeping as fast as the mother. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 113 If Osorius would leaue of..his ouer rancke rayling against poore Luther. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 85 Betwixt the Oke and it [the Olive] there is great hatred..though you cut downe the Oke, yet the very Rootes poysoneth and killeth the poore Oliue. 1691 J. WILSON *Belphegor* v. iii, Poor comfortless Woman; she's fall'n asleep at last. 1787 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 Feb., Till his [Boswell's] book of poor Dr. Johnson's life is finished and published. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 347, I often think of poor Leyden's lines. 1857 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) II. 330 He looked dreadfully weak still, poor fellow! 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 82 The poor thing had fallen asleep also. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., People who are dead are always spoken of as *poor* so-and-so...'You mind the poor old Farmer Follett, that's th' old Farmer George's father you know'. 1887 *How to Make a Saint* viii. 114–15 In common parlance the word 'poor' had by general consent been prefixed to the names of the dead in this country...[They] had been in the habit of speaking of their departed friends as 'poor So-and-so'. *Oxford boatman.* 'When my poor dad was ferryman here'.

II. 7. *absol.* or as *sb.* (almost always in sense 1). **a.** *absol.* in *pl.* sense (usually with *the*): poor people as a class; those in necessitous or humble circumstances (often contrasted with *the rich*); *spec.* those dependent upon charitable or parochial relief; paupers.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 50 Poure ba & riche comen þer to-foren him. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 Hwen þus is of þe riche, hwat wenes tu of the poure? 13.. *Cursor M.* 4707 þe wrecche pouer [*Gött.* þe wreched pore] moght find na fode. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 276 Bath pur, and thai off hey parage. *c* 1475 *Litt. Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) I. 141 Aswell to the power as to the riche. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xiv. 5 It myght have been soolde for more then two houndred pens, and bene geven vnto the povre. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 47 b, Colledges and such other places were fyrst founded for the pore. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* I. i, What poor attend my charity to-day, wench? *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 80 The poor of France have generally less Wages than in England. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* viii, The short and simple annals of the poor. 1795 BURKE *Th. Scarcity* Wks. VII. 377 Nothing can be so base and so wicked as the political canting language, 'The labouring poor'. 1864 TENNYSON *Northern Farmer, New Style* xii, Taäke my word for it, Sammy, the poor in a loomp is bad. *Mod.* Money left to the poor of the parish.

† **b.** *sing.* = poor man, poor person. (In quot. 13.., in sense 5 d.) *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 615 Passe neuer fro þi pouere, 3if I hit pray durst, Er þou haf biden with þi hurne & vnder boze rested. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5601 But the povre that recchith nought, Save of his lyflode, in his thought. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* iii, I byleue not that this poure may be maculed ne gylty of the blame. *c* 1500 KENNEDY *Passion of Christ* 480 Thoucht now I stand dispitit as a pure. 1625 JACKSON *Creed* v. xvi. § 6 He had given somewhat to every poore in the Parish.

† **c.** *sb. pl. poors. Obs.*

[1343 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 136/2 La Lei eit owel Cours entre Poures & Riches.] 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* I iv b, Who that receyueth the prophetes the predycatours and the poures he receyueth my owne self. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 336 Quhilk nother techis ryche nor puris. 15.. *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* I. 395 (Jam. *Suppl.*) Sua that the gude toun nor þane resortand thairto sall be trublit with thair puris.

d. possessive *poor's* (in sing. or pl. sense). Now *rare* exc. *dial.*

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4893 þat your hye dygnite..No desdein haue of þe pores sentence. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 19766 (Trin.) To sewe þe pores cloþing. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* III. *Serm.*, etc. (1673) 16 It is the poors money, and the Talent of thy Lord which thou hidest under the ground. 1844 A. PAGE *Suppl. Kirby's Suffolk Trav.* 799 The poor's estate comprises a cottage..and 13 A. 3 R. 7 P. of land. *Sc. dial.* She is now in the Poor's-house.

III. Combinations and Phrases.

8. Qualifying a sb. in special collocations: **poor child**, a pupil at a charity school (CHILD *sb.* 4); **poor Clares**, an order of nuns (see CLARE); **poor debtor** (see DEBTOR 1 c); **poor preachers, poor priests**, an order of itinerant preaching clergy founded by Wyclif; **poor relation**, a relative or kinsman in humble circumstances (also *transf.*); † **poor Robin** *sb.*, an almanack (from the title of *Poor Robin's Almanack*, first published in 1661 or 1662); *v. intr.* (with *it*), to play the part of 'poor Robin' (? in allusion to *Poor Robin's Jests*, *c* 1669, or one of various works with similar titles); **poor vicar** (see VICAR); **poor white** (see WHITE *sb.*). See also POOR JOHN, POOR MAN.

1706 *Poor children [see CHILD *sb.* 4]. 1714 J. WALKER *Suff. Clergy* II. 214/2 Educated at Queen's-College in Oxford; where he became successively Poor Child, Taberder, Fellow and Proctor. *c* 1380 in *Wyclif's Wks.* (1880) 245 (*title*) Whi *pore prestis han none benefice. *Ibid.* 248 3it þou3 pore prestis myʒtten frely geten presentacion of lordis to haue benefices wiþ cure of soulis. 1880 F. D. MATTHEW *ibid.* Pref. 16 Wyclif's aim in instituting the poor priests was to supply the defects of the existing parsons, who too often, after collecting their tithes and dues,..left their flock without preaching or spiritual instruction. 1804 COLERIDGE *Lett.* II. 475 You sometimes see thirty or forty together of these our *poor relations [monkeys]. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Poor Relations*, A Poor Relation—is the most irrelevant thing in nature,—a piece of impertinent correspondency,—an odious approximation,—a haunting conscience,—a preposterous shadow, lengthening in the noontide of your prosperity. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 July 2/1 The discarded ones [clothes]..were not sold. They were bestowed on the Poor Relation. 1682 T. FLAIMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 82 (1713) II. 251, I never *Poor-Robin'd it, I never fasten'd upon any notorious Servant of the City, the Name of Sir Thomas Creswel, upon the score of any private Immoralities. 1716 *Gentlem. Instructed* (ed. 6) 120, She discern'd..a Feast from a Feria, without the Help of poor Robin.

9. General Combs. **a.** Attributive (from the absol. or sb. use), Of or for the poor, as *poor-hour, -money, -relief, -school.* **b.** Objective, as *poor-bettering, -feeding* adjs. **c.** Parasynthetic and adverbial, as *poor-blooded, -charactered, -clad, -looking, -minded, -sighted* adjs.

1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 90 *note*, The objection, urged against that system.., in the name of the *Poor-bettering Society. 1889 W. F. RAE *Austrian Health Resorts* 71 *Poor-blooded patients may indulge in a little old red wine. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 80 He might produce..a *poor Charactered man, to do something for them. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Areadia* (1622) 82 To heare The *poore-clad truth of loues wrong-ordred lot. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Dec. 7/1 Shivering, starving, poor-clad men and boys. 1657 J. WATTS *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 265 Is it not to deal our bread unto the hungry, etc., *poor-feeding fasts? 1897 H. DRUMMOND *Ideal Life* 68 The soul-sick had to take their turn like the out-patients at the *poor-hour outside the infirmary. 1622 DEKKER & MASSINGER *Virgin Martyr* II. i, To..give your poor-minded rascally servants the lie! 1796 J. BENSON in *Mem.* (1822) 295 The choice of stewards to manage the *poor-money. 1898 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 131 Questions of property, capital, labour, and *poor-relief. 1857 G. OLIVER *Collect. Hist. Cath. Relig. in Cornwall*, etc. 427 He established a *poor-school on the premises. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Dec. 3/2 In the poor-schools where the bairns get more warmth..than anywhere else. 1898 J. D. REES in *19th Cent.* June 1023 These beasts [elephants] are very *poor sighted, though their noses are extremely good.

10. Special Combs.: † **poor and rich**, name of some game; **poor-chest** = POOR-BOX; **poor-farm** (U. S.), 'a farm maintained at public expense for the housing and support of paupers' (*Cent. Dict.*); **poor-fellow** *v. trans.* (*nonce-wd.*), to address commiseratingly as 'poor fellow' (cf. 6); **poor-master** (*U. S.*), a parish or county officer who superintends the relief and maintenance of paupers; † **poor-tax** (also *poor's tax*), a tax for the relief of the poor, a poor-rate; **poor-thing** *v. trans.* (*nonce-wd.*), to speak of or address as 'poor thing' (cf. *poor-fellow*). See also POOR-BOOK, -BOX, etc.

1621 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Motto* D iv, At Nouum, Mumchance, mischance,...or at *Poore and rich. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 67 Hadst thou a gainefull hand a rich *poore-cheat. 1889 G. HUNTINGTON in *Chicago Advance* 31 Jan., Now don't *poor-fellow me, or imagine that I find life a bore. 1883 *American* VI. 40 When he spares both undertaker and *poor-master further trouble. 18.. *Amer. Mission.* XXXIX. 8 (Cent.) The Agent of the United States to the Sioux Indians was to act as a sort of national poor-master, and deal out rations. 1721 BERKELEY *Prev. Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks. 1871 III. 198 If the *poor-tax..was fixed at a medium in every parish. 1793 *Friendly Address to Poor* 3 The Poor's Tax is much increased in every part of the kingdom. 1860 *New Virginians* II. 9 In my inexperience I '*poor thinged' her from the bottom of my heart

Poor, *v.* Forms: see prec. adj. [f. POOR *a.* Cf. OF. *pouverir* to impoverish (Froissart).]

† **1.** *intr.* To become poor. *Obs. rare.*

c 1275 *Digby MS.* 86 lf. 126/1 Now þou art riche, and now þou pouerest (*rime* couerest).

† **2.** *trans.* To make poor, impoverish. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 216 þus ben lordis and rewmes poorid. *c* 1450 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1872) 280/2 Thus is he riched, the kynge powered. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 43 This land is purd off fud that suld ws beild. *a* 1500 *Priests of Peblis* in Pinkerton *Scot. Poems* (1792) I. 14 Your tennants..ar puird: And, quhan that thay ar puird, than are ye pure.

3. To call 'poor' (POOR *a.* 6). *nonce-use.*

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iv, Miss Lavinia..put in that she didn't want to be 'poored by pa', or anybody else. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* viii. (1869) 227 Don't 'poor' me, Sir. Nobody ever 'poored' me before.

† **Poo·rable,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 6 **pooreable.** [Anomalous f. POOR *a.* + -ABLE.] Able through poverty, poor enough.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* Ep. Ded., His [Huloet's Dict.] is great & costly, this is little & of light price, his for greter students, & them yᵗ are richable to haue it, this is for beginners, & them that are pooreable to haue no better.

† **Poora·lity,** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. POOR *a.*, app. after *commonality.*] The poor (collectively).

1536 *Petit. Lincoln Rebels to Hen. VIII* (P. R. O.), Whereby..the pooralitie of your Realme be vnreleuyd.

Pooranic, Pooraun: see PURANIC, PURANA.

Poorblind, obs. form of PURBLIND.

† **Poo·r-book.** *Obs.* Also 7 **poor's-book.** A book containing a list of the poor in receipt of parish relief.

1681 [see *poll-book*, POLL *sb.*[1] 10]. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 165 Such poor people who goe to conventicles, and not to their parish churches, shall be putt out of the poors book, and have no parish collections. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 274 It [a parish meeting] was called for the inspection of our poor-book.

Poo·r-box. Also 7–9 **poor's box.** A money-box (esp. in a church) for gifts towards the relief of the poor. Cf. *poor man's box*, POOR MAN 4.

1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 624/2 On Sundays you rob the poor's box with your tabor. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Mar., To the pewterer's, to buy a poore's box, to put my forfeits in, upon breach of my late vows. 1708 *Diss. on Drunkenness* 27 Overseers go to the Tavern and get drunk with the Poor's Box. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, She draws her mouth till it..resembles the aperture of a poor's-box. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 76 The magistrates..gave me 2*s.* out of the poor's-box. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 591 In Ireland the Poor Man's Box, or 'poor-box', as it is generally called, is still in use. It is an oval box, half-covered, of copper or wood, with a long handle.

Poorche, obs. f. PORCH. **Poore,** obs. f. POKE, POUR, POWER; var. POOR *v. Obs.* **Poore-blind,** obs. f. PURBLIND. **Poorety,** obs. f. POVERTY.

† **Poo·rful,** *a. Obs.* In 4 **porful.** [irreg. f. POOR *a.* + -FUL. Cf. *direful, fierceful.*] Poor; thoroughly poor.

13.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 226 Iesu, swete son dere! On porful bed list þou here, And þat me greueþ sore.

Poorge, obs. form of PURGE.

† **Poo·rhead.** *Obs.* In 4 **poure-, pouerehede.** [f. POOR *a.* + *hede*, -HEAD.] The condition of being poor; poverty.

1340 *Ayenb.* 130 Huanne þe man..onderstant and knauþ his pourehede, þe vilhede, þe brotelhede of his beringe. *Ibid.* 138 þe guodes þet byeþ in guode pouerehede.

Poorhouse (pū·rhous). A house in which poor people in receipt of public charity are lodged; a workhouse.

1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 376 Examination of the Poorhouse at Heckingham. 1821 BYRON *Occas. Pieces, Irish Avatar* xix, And a palace bestow for a poor-house and prison! 1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* II. 74 The parish officers would interfere, and carry her off to the poor-house.

Poo·rify, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. POOR *a.* + -[1]FY (with pun on *purify*..] *trans.* To make poor.

1711 *Countrey-Man's Let. to Curat* 6 That Prince seem'd calculat rather for Poorifying (pardon the Clench) than Purifying the Church.

Poorish (pū·rish), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ISH[1].] Somewhat poor, rather poor (in various senses).

1657 in R. Potts *Liber Cantabr.* (1855) 408 Born of poorish parents. 1766 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 9 Jan. in W. Stork *Acc. E. Florida* 29 Generally poorish land. 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Lett. Solit. Wand.* I. 34 His honour is living, though in a poorish state of health. 1884 H. COLLINGWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* 236 It's poorish weather for a fight, I'll allow.

† **Poor-Jack.** *Obs.* = next, 1. Cf. JACK[1] 30 d.

c 1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 93 The sort of Cod that is caught near the Shore, and on the Coast of Newfoundland and dryed, is called Poor-Jack. 1775 R. TWISS *Trav. Spain & Port.* 267 Salt bacallão, which is like the fish called poor-jack.

Poor John, poo·r-john. [f. POOR *a.* + proper name JOHN: cf. prec.]

1. A name for hake (or ? other fish) salted and dried for food; often a type of poor fare. ? *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1585 T. CATES *Drake's Voy. W. Indies* in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1903) X. 100 In this ship was great store of dry Newland fish, commonly called with us Poore John. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 37. *a* 1612 HARINGTON *Epigr.* II. l, Poore-Iohn, and Apple-pyes are all our fare. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 113 Two barrels of salt Fish, and 500 poor-Johns, which we have from New England. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. vii, I warrant nou he'd rather eat a Pheasant, than a Piece of poor John. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 157 When cured it [the hake] is known by the name of Poor John. 1841 *Mann. & Housek. Exp.* (Roxb.) p. xlii, Salted cod, and hake or Poor John, had been in long esteem as Lenten food.

† **b.** Applied to a person. *Obs.*

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* 29 It is your poore Johns, that with your painted consciences haue coloured the religion of diuers.

2. Name for some sea bird. ? *Obs.*

1775 DALRYMPLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 399 A. M. saw a bird like a hoohy, but shorter winged and necked, called by sailors, poor John. 1778 *Ibid.* 404 Saw several poor Johns, some sheerwaters, and a young alcatrass.

Poork, Poork poynt, obs. ff. PORK, PORCUPINE.

Poor-law (pū·ɹlɔ̄). The law, or system of laws, relating to the support of paupers at the public expense.

1752 T. ALCOCK (*title*) Observations on the Defects of the Poor Laws. [1758 J. MASSIE *Plan for Charity-Houses* (title-p.), Considerations relating to the Poor and the Poor's-Laws of England.] 1764 R. BURN (*title*) The History of the Poor Laws. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 165 In these documents..the calamities of the nation have..been traced back to the Poor-Laws. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. vii, The abuses of the old poor-laws were rife in his neighbourhood.

b. *attrib.*, as *poor-law bill, officer, system*, etc.; **poor-law parish:** see PARISH *sb.* 2.

1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xi, How the new Poor Law Bill will work remains to be proved. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* viii, In the present dependent condition of poor-law medical officers.

Hence **Poo·r-lawism** (*nonce-wd.*), the framing and practical application of poor-laws.

1858 S. G. OSBORNE in *Times* 12 Nov. 7/4 Something more was wanted than stringent poorlawism.

Poo·rless, *a. rare.* [See -LESS.] Free from poor people.

1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Wimborn*, When Harley

is hareless, Cranborn whoreless, and Wimborn poorless, the world will be at an end.

Poorliness: see after POORLY *a.*

†**Poo'rling.** *Obs. rare.* [f. POOR *a.* + -LING[1] 1.] A child of poverty, one of the poor.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 147 Be there not as vntoward poorelinges, as there be wanton wealthlinges?

Poorly (pū·əli), *adv.* and *a.* [f. POOR *a.* + -LY 2.] In a poor manner or condition.

A. *adv.* 1. In a state of poverty or indigence; indigently, necessitously. Now somewhat *rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 157 Poureliche yfostred vp was she. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* D iij, Bycause that nature hath created the pourly & al naked. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 31 Poorely content is better then richlye couetous. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 121 The Banyans that live poorly and meanly. 1876 S. C. J. INGHAM *White Cross* xxxvii, I will use all these ill-gotten gains in doing good, while I live poorly myself.

2. With deficiency of supply, or of some desirable quality; scantily, inadequately, insufficiently, imperfectly, defectively; in mean style, in lowly guise, humbly; in an inferior way, not well, rather badly, with no great success; not highly, with low estimation.

c 1300 *Havelok* 323 And ther-hinne dede hire fede Poure-like in feble wede. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 554 Oonly a Squier..Which was disgised pourely as he was. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H ij b, The poure wymmen that lay pourely in theyr childhedde. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Luke* ii. 6-7 Rem. (Parker Soc.) 98 His first coming is but very poorly, without any jollity or pomp. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 669 If you sow one ground still with..the same kind of grain, as wheat, barley, &c. it will prosper but poorly. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* IV. an. 1686 (1823) III. 98 Their books were poorly but insolently writ. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. iii. 320 They knew how poorly she was manned and provided for struggling with so tempestuous a gale. 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 772 From the beginning Sir John Moore had thought..poorly of the Spaniards. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iii, Long lines of poorly-lighted streets. 1883 MRS. F. MANN *Parish of Hilby* xviii. 219 Even now the wives and children came but poorly off.

b. Often with ppl. adj. (to which, when used *attrib.*, it is properly hyphened).

1877 BLACK *Green Past.* v, A spacious, poorly-furnished chamber. 1894 SIR E. SULLIVAN *Woman* 19 Male births are more numerous than female births amongst the poorly-fed of the country. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Dec. 4/3 The best modes of dealing with poorly-gifted children.

†3. In a way unworthy of one's position; unhandsomely, meanly, shabbily. *Obs.*

13.. *St. Gregory* (Vernon MS.) 579 Þe penaunt porliche he gret [*Cotton MS.* Gregori wiþ scorn he gret]. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Aug., They told me how poorly my Lord carried himself the other day to his kinswoman, Mrs. Howard, and was displeased because she called him uncle. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* v. i, The Gods have poorly robb'd my Virgin Bloom. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II. vii. 738 'Twas poorly done, unworthy of your self. 1723 STEELE *Consc. Lovers* II. i, A Man, who poorly left me, to marry an Estate.

4. Piteously, abjectly, humbly; despicably, contemptibly; mean-spiritedly, without courage.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxiii. [cix.] 326 To put hym-selfe poorely, without any reseruacyon into his obeysaunce and commaundement. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 64 Out throw the thrang rycht puirlie he flaw. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxviii, To set free the minds of Englishmen from longing to return poorly under that captivity of Kings. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Dec., He, instead of opposing..did poorly go on board himself, to ask what De Ruyter would have. *a* 1811 LEYDEN *Lord Soulis* Poet. Wks. (1875) 82 Young Branxholm peeped, and puirly spake, 'Oh, sic a death is no for me!'

B. *adj.* Chiefly *colloq.* [app. evolved from the *adv.*, through such a use as *to look poorly*: cf. *to look ill.*] In a poor state of health; somewhat ill; unwell, indisposed. (Always *predicative.*)

[1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 79 Some cattle waxe faint, and looke poorely and thin.] 1750 B. LYNDE *Diary* (1880) 171 All summer I complaining and poorly, and my eyes troublesome. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* III. 201 This quotation caused even Mrs. Nightley to laugh, tho' she was but poorly. 1797 J. BENSON in *Mem.* (1822) 304, I have been rather poorly today. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 530 His wife had..been poorly.

Hence **Poo'rliness**, the condition of being poorly; **Poo'rlyish** *a.*, somewhat poorly. Both *rare.*

1827 J. J. GURNEY in Braithwaite *Mem.* (1854) I. 323 Notwithstanding my poorliness. 1827 LAMB *Let. to Barton* 28 Aug., I am but poorlyish, and feel myself writing a dull letter.

Poor man.

1. *lit.* A man who is poor (in any sense of the adj.); *esp.* a man who is indigent or needy, or who belongs to the class of the poor.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 86 Ase þe þe seið to þe knihte þet robbeð his poure men. *a* 1350 *Cursor M.* 10386 (Gött) To godd he gaue þe lambis to lottis, And to þe pore men þe bole stottis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 101 In þat land es na beggar, ne na pouer man. *c* 1450 in Parker *Dom. Archit.* III. 82 Be hit distributed & deportyd to poure men, beggers, syke folke & febull. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 169 But the poor Man is forced many times to buy his Materials he makes his Commodity with, of some of his own Trade.

2. Applied in Banffsh., Aberdeensh., etc., with the local pronunciation *peerman* (pĭ·rmăn), to a rude device for holding a fir-candle (i.e. a splinter of resinous wood), formerly the ordinary source of artificial light in farm-houses, barns, and cottages. In the times of licensed mendicancy, the duty of holding and attending to the fir-candle was usually imposed upon the 'bedesman' or vagrant 'poor man', who was granted a night's shelter; and it is generally believed that from him the name *peer-man* passed to the mechanical holder.

1866 GREGOR *Dialect of Banffsh.* 123 *Peer-man*, a candle-stick for candles made of bog-fir..with a cleft piece of iron into which the candle was fixed. 1870 — *Echo of Olden Time* 20 Light was given either by pieces of bog-fir laid on the fire, or by *fir-can'les*, that is thin splinters of bog-fir, from one to two and a half or three feet long, fixed in a sort of candle-stick called the *peer-man* or *peer-page*. 1880-83 J. LINN in *Trans. Inverness Scientific Soc.* II. 342 It was from this [employment of a mendicant] that the stand on which the fir-candle..was fixed..got its name Peer-Man, Pure-Man, or Puir-Man, these being local pronunciations of Poor Man.

3. *Poor man of mutton* (Sc. colloq.): name for the remains of a shoulder of mutton, consisting mainly of the blade bone, broiled.

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xix, I should like well..to return to my sowens and my poor-man-of-mutton. *Ibid.* (note), I think, landlord..I could eat a morsel of a poor man.

4. Combs. with *poor man's* (or *poor men's*): †**poor man's (men's) box** = POOR-BOX (*obs.*); **poor man's** MUSTARD, PARMACETY, PEPPER, PLASTER, TREACLE (see these words); **poor man's remedy**, local name for wild valerian, *Valeriana officinalis*; **poor man's salve**, local name for *Scrophularia nodosa* and *S. aquatica* (Britten & Holl.); **poor man's sauce**: see quot.; **poor man's weather-glass**, the pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*, from its closing its flowers before rain.

1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, So many as are disposed, shall offer vnto the *poore mennes boxe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 70 The rest to be geven to the poore mens boxe. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* 220 Of Valerian..They never make any pottage or broath for any one that is sick, but they put some of this Herb therein, be the disease what it will, and is called of them, *The *Poor Mans Remedy*. 1706 PHILLIPS, **Poor-man's Sauce* or *Carrier's Sauce*, Sauce made of a Shalot, cut very small, with Salt, white Pepper, Vinegar and Oil. 1847 *Nat. Cycl.* I. 661 The Pimpernel, or '*Poor Man's Weather-Glass', so called because its flowers..refuse to expand in rainy weather.

Poorness (pū·ənės). [f. POOR *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being poor; poverty.

†1. Want of wealth or possessions; indigence. *Obs.* (Now replaced by POVERTY.)

c 1275 *Sinners Beware* 113 in *O. E. Misc.* 75 Þe poure may wel mysse Bute he his pouernesse Mid mylde heorte þolye. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Chron.* xxii. 14 Loo! I in my lytyl pornesse haue mad redy before the expenses of the hous of the Lord. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 71 For powrenesse of his vicariage. 1613 CHAPMAN *Revenge Bussy D'Ambois* I. i, See how small cause..the most poore man [has] to be grieu'd with poorenesse. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) III. 11 Which See,.. for the poorness thereof, lay Bishopless for three years.

b. *fig.* (Cf. POOR *a.* 1 d.)

1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* 1265 (Lamb. MS.) To schew hem meknesse and porenesse to stoppe pride. 1786 A. MACLEAN *Christ's Commission* iii. (1846) 129 [The Gospel] enjoins poorness of Spirit.

2. Deficiency in some good constituent; unproductiveness; leanness or want of vigour caused by ill feeding; thinness, scantiness, insufficiency.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 142 b, Lacke of good feeding, whereof proceedeth poorenesse, and of poorenesse, skabbes and manginesse. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 665 The Poornesse of the Herbs..shew the Poornesse of the Earth. 1782 H. WATSON in *Med. Commun.* (1784) I. 89 From the poorness of the blood contained in its vessels. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* June 904 Exhausted from poorness of diet.

3. Deficiency in some desirable quality; smallness of worth; inferiority, paltriness, meanness. Also (with *pl.*) an instance of this, a paltry or inferior piece of work.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* v. 1493 Let none the poorenesse of my gifts deride. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 285 ¶ 4 Ovid and Lucan have many Poornesses of Expression upon this Account. 1884 *Law Times* 29 Nov. 73/2 The poorness of the accommodation provided for the judges.

b. Want of spirit or courage; paltriness or meanness of character or conduct.

1625 BACON *Ess., Simulation* (Arb.) 507 A Habit of Dissimulation, is a Hinderance, and a Poorenesse. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 226 Those indeed.. would, no question, account all refusal of a duel poorness and pusillanimity. 1822 C. WELLS *Stories after Nat.* 99 The duke unhorsed the lady, chiding Alfred for his poorness.

Poo'r-rate. Also 8-9 **poor's rate.** A rate or assessment, for the relief or support of the poor.

1601 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary* XXXII. 80, ixs. xd...for the pur rait mony. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. iv, I pay the poor's rate, and that's what I call charity enough for any man. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 74 The exorbitant poor-rates with which the public there have been burthened for some time past. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xlix, Poor's rate, Reform, my own, the nation's debt. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. ix. 730 Householders..paying poor-rates and borough-rates.

Poo'r-spi'rited, *a.* Having or showing a poor spirit (cf. quot. 1611 s. v. POOR *a.* 5 b); †having a paltry spirit, low-minded (*obs.*); deficient in spirit or courage, cowardly.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. II. 170 Certain pittifull and poor-spirited reasons. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* viii. 363 That sottish and poor-spirited Vice, the Vice of Covetousness. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. v, Master Blifil was generally called a sneaking rascal, a poor-spirited wretch, with other epithets of the like kind. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* III. i, Mr. Tulliver would never have asked anything from so poor-spirited a fellow for himself.

Hence **Poo'r-spi'ritedness.**

1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 19. xiii. § 2 (1669) 515/2 Ye that think it childish and poor-spiritedness to weep at a Sermon. 1898 R. F. HORTON *Commandm. Jesus* iv. 50 He does not praise poverty as such, still less does He refer to what we mean by poor-spiritedness.

‖**Poort** (pōət). *S. Afr.* [Du. *poort* (pōrt) gate, PORT *sb.*[2], in S. Africa, a pass.] A mountain pass.

1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* ii. 149 We entered the poort, or gorge of the mountains, through which the River of Baboons issues. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 45 This poort, or mountain pass, the terror of waggon-drivers. 1894 B. MITFORD *R. Fanning's Quest* xxii, A poort is a pass or defile as distinct from a kloof.

Poort, Poort colyce, obs. ff. PORT, PORTCULLIS.

Poortith (pū·ərtiþ). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 6 **purteth, puirteith,** 6- **puirtith,** 8- **poortith.** [a. OF. *pouer-, poverteit* (12th c. in Littré), *povretet* (1329 in Godef. *Compl.*), *poevreteit* (1466 Ibid.), *povretez* (pl. of *-tet*, 15th c. Ibid.): — L. *paupertāt-em*, accus. of *paupertās* POVERTY. The examples cited show the OF. form in *-tet*, surviving almost to the date of the Sc. examples in *-teth.*] The condition of being poor; poverty.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 118 Bot now, in winter, for purteth thow art traikit. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 73 Extreime puirteith, nor greit ryches, Thow gif me not. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* 109 Curs'd poortith I love and hymen's deadly fae. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 104 They're no sae wretched's ane wad think, Tho' constantly on poortith's brink. *a* 1839 PRAED *How Poetry is best paid for* i, Though sorrow reign within his heart, And poortith hold his purse. [In E. D. D. from Shetland to Northumbld. and Cumbld.]

Poorty: see POVERTY.

Poo'r-will. [So named in imitation of its disyllabic note: cf. WHIP-POOR-WILL.] A bird of the N. American genus *Phalænoptilus*, esp. *P. nuttalli*, common in the Western United States.

1888 ROOSEVELT in *Century Mag.* Mar. 664/2 At nightfall the poor-wills begin to utter their boding call from the wooded ravines back in the hills; not 'whip-poor-will', as in the East, but with two syllables only. *Ibid.*, A poor-will lit on the floor beside me.

Poory, Poose, Poost, obs. ff. PORY *a.*, POSE, POST. **Pooste,** var. POUSTIE, power.

Poot (put), *sb.*[1] Now chiefly *north.* A dial. form of POULT, applied not only to chickens and young game birds, but to the young of various other animals, e. g. a small haddock, a young trout.

(In the latter application some would refer it to OE. *pūta* in *æle-pūta* eel-pout.)

1512 *Will of J. Barlowe* (Somerset Ho.), Fur of fox pootes. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 679 Partridge, phesant, quaile, raile, poots, and such like. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 311/1 A Cock [is called] first a Peep, then a Chicken, then a Poot. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 573 Found them as big as Poot-Eggs. 1825 JAMIESON, *Poot*, this seems to be the same with *Pout*, used to denote a small haddock, *Fife.* 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Poot*, a young growse or moor poot. 1890 J. SERVICE *Thir Notandums* i. 5 The lambin' o' the yowes, the cleckin' o' the poots.

Poot, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [A variant of POTE *sb.*[1]: cf. *poot* POTE *v.*] A stirring rod: see quot.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xviii. ¶ 2 A long strong round Iron Stirring Poot; the Handle of which Stirring Poot is also about two Yards long or more, and the Poot it self almost twice the length of the depth of the Melting Pot.

Poot, poote, var. POTE *v.*; obs. or dial. f. PUT *v.*

†**Pooter.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *poot*, POTE *v.* + ER[1].] = POTING-STICK, or POKING-STICK.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvii. 218 Busks, Perrewigs, Maskes, Plumes of feathers fram'd, Supporters, Pooters, Fardingales aboue the Loynes to waire, That be she near so bomle-thin, yet she crosse-like seem's four-squaire.

Poother, obs. or dial. f. POTHER, POWDER.

Pop (pop), *sb.*[1] Forms: see POP *v.*[1] [Onomatopœic: goes with POP *v.*[1]]

1. An act of popping. a. A blow, knock, stroke, slap; now, a slight rap or tap. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 4421 Philomene..3aff him certes suche a poppe, That he fel ouer his hors croppe. *Ibid.* 9300 He hadde laust many a pop, For ther was many a strok 3euen. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 286/2 A Poppe; vbi a strake. 1825 JAMIESON, *Pap, papp*, a blow, a thwack. *Aberd.* 1857 G. OUTRAM *Lyrics* (1887) 137 Ilka pap wi' the shool on the tap o' the mool.

†b. A humorous remark, a joke; cf. CRACK *sb.* 5. *Obs. rare.*

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* I. 518 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 420 With your mery poppes: Thus youe make vs sottes, And play with vs boopepe.

2. A short abrupt sound of explosion.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Buchete*, the cheeke and a pop with the mouth. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Wks.* 629 By the only regresse of the extended muscles into themselves.. somewhiles with a noyse or pop. 1855 CHAMIER *My Travels* II. vi. 91 The common pops of the squibs and crackers. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxxix, I cannot bear people to keep their minds bottled up for the sake of letting them off with a pop.

b. The moment occupied by a pop; *at a pop*, in one instant, suddenly. *dial.* [cf. F. *tout à coup, tout d'un coup.*]

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1202/2 At a poppe, down they descende into hell. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Pop*, a short space. *Lanc.* 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

3. A shot with a fire-arm. Also *fig.*

1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi* Κοινή xxiv. 249 They have onely faced the enemy,..given a pop or two, and raised a smoak. 1829 W. T. Moncrieff *Giovanni in Lond.* II. i, You've quite made up your mind to have a pop at him? 1881 Freeman in Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. ix. 228 Prestige, you know, I always like to have a pop at.

b. *transf.* A pistol. *slang.*

1728 [De Foe] *Street Robberies Consider'd* 33 *Popps*, Pistols. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* viii, I gleaned a few things, such as a pair of pops, silver mounted. 1834 H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* III. v, His pops in his pocket. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* XCII. 784/2 Pops all put away, so she won't be finding one and be killing herself.

4. In the names of two West Indian species of *Physalis* (Bladder-herb or Winter Cherry): the *Cow-pop* or *Pops*, and *Horse pop* or *Pop-vine*: see quots.

1750 G. Hughes *Barbadoes* 161 Pops; *Lat.* Alkekengi Indicum majus. This Plant hath..thin bluish capsular Pods, which inclose a round .. Fruit of about the Bigness of a small Cherry. ..There is another Plant, which bears the same kind of Fruit .. being a creeping scandent Plant. .. This is called the Pop-Vine, and grows in most Parts of the Island. 1848 Schomburg *Hist. Barbados* 610 *Physalis barbadensis*, Jacq. Pop Vine, *Hughes*. Horse Pop. *Physalis angulata*, Linn. Pops, *Hughes*. Cow Pop.

5. A name for any effervescing beverage, esp. ginger-beer or (later) champagne, from the sound made when the cork is drawn from the vessel containing it. *colloq.*

1812 Southey *Lett.* (1856) II. 284 A new manufactory of a nectar, between soda-water and ginger-beer, and called pop, because 'pop goes the cork' when it is drawn. 18.., J. Wilson *Laking* in *Casquet of Lit.* I. 39/2 With plenty of ginger-beer,..soda, and imperial pop. 1884 H. Smart *Post to Finish* II. xvi. 251 He don't warrant my calling for 'pop' [champagne]. 1894 H. Drummond *Ascent Man* 214 [A man], when he calls champagne fizz, or a less aristocratic beverage pop, is following in the wake of the inventors of Language.

6. A mark made by a slight rapid touch; a dot; a spot, a speck. Also *fig.*

1718 Mrs. Bradshaw in *Lett. C'tess Suffolk* (1824) I. 28 You are a pop nearer being a countess than you was last week. *c* 1840 J. D. Harding in Collingwood *Life Ruskin* (1893) I. viii. 92 That marvellous pop of light across the foreground. 1886 C. Scott *Sheep-Farming* 138 The draft ewes..only receive a 'pop' or dot of the same tar from a round stick on the shoulder. 1894 R. S. Ferguson *Westmorland* xviii. 290 Strokes and pops and letters marked with tar or ruddle.

b. *Pops and pairs*: app. a corruption of *post and pair* (see Post *sb.*4).

c 1780 M. Lonsdale *Upshot* in S. Gilpin *Songs* (1866) 276 At pops an' pairs laikt long an' sair. 1804 R. Anderson *Cumberld. Ball.* 94 Pay me the tuppence I wan frae thee Ae neet at pops and pairs.

7. *slang.* The act of pawning. *In pop*: in pawn or pledge: cf. Pop *v.*1 7, Pop-shop.

1866 *Routledge's Every Boy's Ann.* 292 'Great shame—put him in pop—gentleman's son'.. I knew that her 'put him in pop' meant that I was pawned when a baby. 1886 J. K. Jerome *Idle Thoughts* (1896) 7 Yet what a piece of work a man makes of his first 'pop'...He hangs about outside the shop..he enters..he comes out of the shop [etc.].

Pop (pǫp), *sb.*2 [app. short for Poppet or Poplet. Cf. also obs. F. *popine*, *poupine* a pretty little woman (see Poppin).] A term of endearment for a girl or woman; darling; also, a mistress, a kept woman.

1785 G. A. Bellamy *Apology* II. 39 A few nights after my benefit, Lord Tyrawley came into the room smiling, and said,..'Pop, I have got you a husband!' 1845 T. Creevey *Papers*, etc. (1904) II. 87 When I look at these three young women, and at this brazen-faced Pop who is placed over them,.. the marriage appears to me the wickedest thing I ever heard of. *Ibid.* 209, 268. 1898 *Tit-Bits* 11 June 201/1 Well, pop, since I'm your father, I'm going to give you a ticket to the circus.

Pop, *sb.*3 *dial.* [perh. from prec. sb.] A local name of the Redwing (*Turdus iliacus*).

1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2258 The redwing is a 'pop'.

Pop (pǫp), *sb.*4 A colloquial abbreviation of *popular concert*: see Popular 3 b.

1862 Geo. Eliot in *Life* (1887) 355 We have been to a Monday Pop, to hear Beethoven's Septett. 1891 *Newcastle Even. Chron.* 14 Dec. 2/6 The Saturday Pops in Newcastle are in a bad way.

Hence **Po·ppite**, a performer at, or a frequenter of, the popular concerts.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Nov. 3/2 The death of that old and famous 'Poppite', Sir Charles Hallé. 1902 *Ibid.* 13 May 1/3 The itinerant muffin-man who vexes the souls of devout 'Poppites' on Saturday afternoons.

Pop, *sb.*5 [Said to be so called from L. *popina*, or Eng. *lollipop shop*, 'the rooms having been orig. in the house of Mrs. Hatton, who kept such a shop'.] At Eton College, The name of a social club and debating society, founded in 1811.

1865 *Etoniana* 207 (Farmer) The chief attraction of Pop lies in its being a sort of social club,..the members are strictly limited (originally twenty-two, since increased to twenty-eight). 1883 J. B. Richards *Seven Years at Eton* xxxiii. 366 He [W. W. Wood] was one of the most fluent speakers at 'Pop'. 1889 Maxwell Lyte *Hist. Eton College* 375 Pop has always had a great social power. 1902 G. W. E. Russell in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 733/2 He [Gladstone at Eton] was seen to the greatest advantage..in the debates of the Eton Society, learnedly called 'The Literati' and vulgarly 'Pop'.

Pop (pǫp), *v.*1 Also 5–7 poppe, 7–8 popp, 9 *dial.* pap, pawp. [Onomatopœic: goes with Pop *sb.*1, *int.*, *adv.*]

1. *trans.* To strike, rap, knock (? *obs.*). Also, to strike with a slight rap or tap. *dial.*

c 1386 (implied in Popper *sb.* 1). *c* 1442 *Chron. London* (1827) 130 Redy to a popped hym in the face with his dagger. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 286/2 To Poppe; vbi to stryke. *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* I. 336 She popped her master on the forehead.

2. *intr.* To make a small quick explosive sound; to burst or explode with a pop.

1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* 124 b, Popping or smacking with the mouthe. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* x. iii. ▸ 9 The report of musketry, popping so near the head-quarters of our repose. 1855 Delamer *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 179 When you hear the first gun pop at the unhappy partridges. 1859 [see 3]. 1894 K. Grahame *Pagan P.* 159 When the chestnuts popped in the ashes.

†b. Of the eye: To protrude (as if to burst *out*).

1680 J. Aubrey in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 565 Full eie, popping out and working.

3. *trans.* To cause to make a sudden explosive report; to fire, let off, as an explosive or fire-arm (also *fig.*); to cause (anything) to burst with a pop. *To pop corn*: see quot. 1859, and cf. Pop-corn.

1595 *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 23 We popt away powder and shott to no purpose. *a* 1652 A. Wilson *Inconstant Ladie* II. i, Haue a speech readie to popp of in triumph. 1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* I. ix, When a musket's half worn out, schoolboys buy it—pop it at sparrows. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *To Pop Corn*, to parch or roast Indian corn until it 'pops' open..' A little boy sat by the kitchen fire A popping corn in the ashes.' 1883 O. W. Holmes *Seasons* in *Pages fr. Old Vol. Life* 160 The ginger-beer carts rang their bells and popped their bottles. 1887 *Daily News* 17 June 5/1 There was popped corn.

4. *intr.* To shoot, fire a gun. *colloq.*

1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *To pop*, to fire a Pistol. 1776 Earl Percy *Lett.* (1902) 74 They sent down..a number of their rangers to pop at our advanced posts and sentries. *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *Ld. Thoulouse*, Popping at pheasants. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* xix. 563 We heard our sportsman popping away..in the barley.

b. *trans.* To shoot *down*; to pick *off* with a shot.

1762 *Pennsylv. Archives* (1853) IV. 84 They knew the woods well, and would pop them down 3 for 1. 1813 Sir G. Jackson *Diaries & Lett.* (1873) II. 280 Many unwary stragglers have been popped off in this way. 1861 Du Chaillu *Equat. Afr.* ix. 106 Keeping our guns in readiness to pop down anything which should come in our way.

5. *trans.* To put promptly, suddenly, or unexpectedly (sometimes implying quiet or furtive action): usually with some extension, as *down*, *in*, *on*, *out*, *up*, *into* or *out of* (a place), etc.

a 1529 Skelton *Replye.* 122 Whan ye..porisshly forthe popped Your sysmaticate sawes Agaynst Goddes lawes. 1553 *Respublica* (Brandl) v. vii. 18 He vaire [= fair] popt me to silence. 1567 Golding *Ovid* VI. 73 b, Now diue they to the bottome downe, now vp their heades they pop. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 329 To put by him that poppeth in any other seeds. 1587 Greene *Tritameron of Loue* Wks. (Grosart) III. 77 What moues you ..to pop forth so sodainlie this darke probleme? 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 174 You .. popt out your Booke against me. 1662 R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* § 82. 109 She..popt it into her mouth, and swallowed it all at once. 1750 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 355 Another fellow of Eton has popped out a sermon against the Doctor since his death. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* xxxiii, He takes and pops me into the ditch! 1834 Lytton *Pompeii* I. vii, To..pop him slily into the reservoir. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* ix, Popping his head out of some window or door. 1860 Thackeray *Round. Papers*, *Screens in Dining Rooms*, One dear little lady .. popped her paper under the tablecloth.

b. *spec.* To put *out* (a light) suddenly; to jot *down* (words); † to put *off* (a person) *with* (something), put *off* or put aside (a thing).

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iii, He conquer Rome, Pop out the light of bright religion. 1602 — *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 16 Swarthy darknesse popt out Phœbus eye. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Noble Gent.* I. i, And do you pop me off with this slight answer? 1658–9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 149, I would have you not to pop off the question. 1774 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) I. 304 Popping down my thoughts from time to time upon paper. 1822 E. A. Porden in L'Estrange *Friendships Miss Mitford* (1882) I. v. 141, I..shall at once pop down what occurs to me. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxviii, Pop me down among your fashionable visitors. 1894 A. Dobson *18th Cent. Vignettes* Ser. II. i. 3 He popped out the guttering candle.

6. To put (a question) abruptly, to 'come out with' († also with *out*); spec. *to pop the question* (*slang* or *colloq.*), to propose marriage (also ellipt. *to pop*).

1725 Byrom *Rem.* (1854) I. i. 148 Dear Governor and Governess, the boy here having given me leave to ask you how you do, I have made bold to pop the question to you. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1810) VI. xx. 101 Afraid he would now, and now, and now, pop out the question; which he had not the courage to put. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* IV. i. ▸ 6 You..pop the question without making any bones of it. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 432, I have reason to think the formidable interrogatory, which is emphatically called 'popping the question', is actually the only question which he has never popped. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* I. 58 'Is it settled?' she asked. 'Has he popped?' 1885 E. C. Johnson *Track of Crescent* xv. 190 When a young man wanted to 'pop' to the object of his affections, he called at the house.

7. To put in pledge, to pawn. *slang.*

1731 Fielding *Lett. Writer* II. ii, Ay,..he'll make us pop our unders for the reckoning; we'll not go with him. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* I. 474 [She] took one to pop..for an old woman what was on the spree. 1902 Barrie *Little White Bird* vi, It was plain for what she had popped her watch.

8. *intr.* To pass, move, go or come promptly, suddenly, or unexpectedly (*up*, *down*, *in*, *out*, *about*, *between*, etc.).

1530 Palsgr. 662/1 He went so nere the banke that soudaynly he popped in to the water over heed and eares. 1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 25 The temperature of the wether will not permitte them to pop into the open ayre. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. ii. 65 He that hath..Popt in betweene th' election and my hopes. 1660 Fuller *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 200 Some presently popped up into the pulpit. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 76 A hundred or more Cartesian Puppits pop up upon Deck. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 67. 3/1 She might Pop in. 1770 J. Baretti *Journ. Lond. to Genoa* IV. App. 266, I expected..to see some beautiful damsel pop out suddenly. 1780 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 6 Dec., In the evening..I just popped down to play one rubber with dear Mr. Thrale. 1829 Scott *Jrnl.* 27 Feb., Some [copies] .. will be popping out one of these days in a contraband manner. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* 421/2 Just pop home for a bundle of prospectuses. 1899 F. T. Bullen *Log Sea-waif* 151 He requested me to 'pop across the road' and get him a drop of rum.

b. To come *on* or *upon* abruptly, suddenly, unexpectedly, or by chance; to light *upon*, happen *upon*.

1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 61, I was but talking to one of her maids just now,..and she popt upon us. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* I. xiv, I had the good fortune to pop upon the very thing I wanted. 1791 Mary Wollstonecr. *Rights Wom.* v. 131 We pop on the author when we only expected to meet the father. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 165 She pops, as perchance, upon kind Mistress Meeke.

c. *To pop off* (also *off the hooks*): to die. *slang.*

1764 Foote *Patron* I. (1781) 17 If Lady Pepperpot should happen to pop off. 1778 Mme. D'Arblay *Lett.* 5 July, What a pity it would have been had I popped off in my last illness. *c* 1820 Keats *Let. to Haydon* Poet. Wks. (1886) 24, I am afraid I shall pop off just when my mind is able to run alone. 1887 G. R. Sims *Mary Jane's Mem.* 112 He'd said his mother would soon pop off the hooks, and he'd have all her money.

† **Pop**, *v.*2 *Obs. rare.* (Also 5 erron. papphe.) [Origin uncertain: cf. OF. *popiner* (later *poupiner*) to adorn (oneself), said of a woman (Godefr.), f. *po,u pin* dressy, showy: see Poppin.] *trans.* To paint or patch (the face) with a cosmetic.

?a 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1019 No wyntred browis had she, Ne popped hir, for it neded nought To wyndre hir, or to peynte hir ought. *c* 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 1368 It needed noght to papphe hir face, For she was .. Ryght agreable of look and chere. 1430–40 — *Bochas* I. xx. (MS. Bodl. 263) 81/1 To farce and poppe ther visage. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 68 Whi popithe they, and paintithe, and pluckithe her visage? 1483 *Quatuor Sermones* in *Festivall*, etc. a v b, Ne haue not your vysage poppyd, ne your here pullyd or crowlyd [*ed.* 1532 pompyd].

Hence † **Po·pping** *vbl. sb.* Also b. *concr.* (?) materials used in painting the face.

1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 13372 In ffrench ycallyd 'ffarderye' And in ynglyssh, off old wrytyng, Vs ynamyd ek 'poppyng'. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 70 Doughtres, takithe here..ensaumple to leue all suche lewde folyes and counterfeting, poppinge, and peintinge. b. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 502/1 *Acumen*, a popyn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 286/2 Poppynge, *acus*, *cerusa*, *stibium*, *venenum*.

Pop (pǫp), *int.*, *adv.* [The same onomatopœic word as Pop *sb.*1, Pop *v.*1, used interjectionally and adverbially.] With (the action or sound of) a pop; instantaneously, abruptly; unexpectedly.

Pop goes the weasel, name of a country dance very popular in the 'fifties', in which these words were sung or exclaimed by the dancers while one of them darted under the arms of the others to his partner; also the name of the tune; hence as a vb. and in other humorous uses. See *N. & Q.* (1903) 10th Ser. III. 492, IV. 209.

1621 Fletcher *Pilgrim* III. ii, Into that bush Pop goes his pate, and all his face is comb'd over. 1672 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* I. (Arb.) 31 As soon as any one speaks, pop I slap it down, and make that, too, my own. 1801 G. Colman *Poor Gentlem.* I. ii, It fell out unexpected—pop, on a sudden; like the going off of a field-piece. *c* 1854 (*Music-seller's Advt.* in *Newspaper*), The new country dance 'Pop goes the weasel', introduced by her Majesty Queen Victoria. — *Musical Bouquet* No. 409, *Pop goes the Weasel*; *La Tempête*; and *Le Grand Père*. These fashionable dances as performed at the Court balls. 1855 in *N. & Q.* 10th Ser. IV. 211/1 This dance is very popular, it is without deception, 'Pop goes the weasel' has been to Court, and met a good reception. 1855 Smedley *H. Coverdale* xxxiv, Dear old Punch, with his private band pop-going-the-weasel like an harmonious steam-engine. 1855 O. W. Holmes *Poems* 139 Pop cracked the guns! *Mod.* I heard it go 'pop'.

Pop-, in *Comb.* [Cf. Pop *v.*1, *sb.*1] Usually the verb in combination with a sb. or adv., meaning something that pops, or that which pops in some way; rarely the sb. or adv.: **pop-dock**, **pop-glove**, the Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*); **pop-eye**, an out-starting, bulging, prominent eye; hence **pop-eyed** *a.*; **pop-in**, a drink composed of beer into which a small proportion of whisky or brandy is 'popped'; † **pop-mouth**, a mouth able to utter an exclamation with a sharp outburst; **pop-off**, the discharge of fire-arms; **pop-out**, the act of popping out, as when a cork is drawn; **pop-shooter** = Popgunner; **pop-valve** = Puppet-valve; **pop-weed**, a provincial name of the Bladderwort.

1878 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, *Pop Dock, *Digitalis purpurea*.—Cornw...from the habit of children to inflate and burst the flower. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 13/2 She

has the ' 'pop eyes' of a voluble talker. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, **Pop-eyed*, having prominent eyes. *Southern.* 1847–78 HALLIWELL, **Pop-glove*, the fox-glove. *Cornw.* 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* vi, A liquor called **pop-in*, composed by mixing a quartern of brandy with a quart of small beer. 1870 J. K. HUNTER *Life Stud. Charac.* 273 A 'gang o' pap-in' was the order. 1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 270 Fellowes they were that had good big **pop* mouths to crie Port a helme Saint George. 1843 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 239 Not even the **pop*-off of a Milford snob to be heard. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 32 The creaking of a corkscrew, followed by the **pop*-out of a cork. 1845 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 258 To avoid the **pop*shooters. 1834 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 778/1 To do away with the din of the steam escaping from ordinary locomotive **pop* valves. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* vii, I stuck awhile with my toe-balls on the slippery links of the **pop*-weed.

‖ **Popadam** (pɒ·pădăm). Also **papadom, pop-padum, -odam.** [Tamil *pappaḍam*, contr. from *paruppu-aḍam* 'lentil cake' (Yule).] (See quots.)

1820 *Asiat. Res.* XIII. 315 Papadoms, (fine cakes, made of grain flour, and a fine species of alkali, which gives them an agreeable salt taste and serves the purpose of yeast). 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 155 Poppadums, from Madras (cakes eaten with curries). 1904 *Daily Chron.* 19 Mar. 8/5 The Anglo-Indian may have with his curry toasted poppodams, wafer biscuits made from Indian dhall.

† **Po·pal**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. POPE + -AL.] = PAPAL *a.* So **Po·pan** *a.* = PAPANE *a.*

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i. 175 Neither the Vestall nor the Popall Virgins will find any great cause of boasting. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* xiii. ii. 294 Quite above the range of popan and priestal philanthropy.

† **Po·pard.** *Obs. rare.* [Origin uncertain: cf. POPELER, POPPEL. The suffix as in CANARD, MALLARD, etc.] Some kind of fowl: ? = POPPEL.

1413 in *Exeter Reg., Stafford* (1886) 403 *note*, Dorsorium largum, operatum volucribus vocatis popardys.

Popatrye, obs. form of PUPPETRY.

Po·p-corn. *U.S.* [f. POP *v.*¹ 3 + CORN *sb.*¹ 5; in a orig. *popped corn.*] a. Maize or Indian corn parched till it bursts open and exposes the white inner part of the grain; 'popped' corn: see POP *v.*¹ 3. b. A variety or sub-species of maize suitable for 'popping'. Also *attrib.*

[1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Popped corn*, parched Indian corn, so called from the noise it makes on bursting open. The variety usually prepared in this way is of a dark color, with a small grain.] 1858 *N. York Tribune* 14 Jan. 2/3, I got on the cars..after.. flattening out an apple-boy and pop-corn vender. 1854 in WEBSTER. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* iv. 119 The pop-corn and Christmas hemlock spurting in the fire. 1893 KATE SANBORN *Truthful Wom. S. California* 129 A farmer raised one thousand bushels of popcorn and stored it in a barn. 1903 *Book of Corn* 327 Popcorn, known botanically as *Zea everta*, is a species group, characterized by the excessive proportion of the corneous endosperm and the small size of the kernels and ear...Twenty-five varieties were catalogued by Sturtevant.

Pope (pōup), *sb.*¹ Forms: *a.* 1–2 pápa, 2–6 pape, 4–7 *Sc.* paip(e; *β.* 3– pope, 5–6 poope, (7 *Sc.* pop). [OE. *pápa*, a. eccl. L. *pāpa* (in Juvenal *pāpas*), ad. late Gr. *πάπας*, *παπᾶς*, late var. of *πάππας* father (orig. a child's word; cf. PAPA). Thence also It., Sp., Pg. *papa*, F. *pape*.

In eccl. Gr. *πάπας* was applied to bishops (in Asia Minor), patriarchs, and popes; it was a recognized title of the Bp. of Alexandria, *a* 250. L. *pāpa*, used as a term of respect for ecclesiastics of high position, esp. bishops (cf. mod. 'Father'), occurs in Tertullian *a* 220, and was applied so late as 640 by St. Gall to Desiderius Bp. of Cahors. But from the time of Leo the Great (440–461) it was in the Western Church applied especially to, and from 1073 claimed exclusively by, the Bishop of Rome.]

I. 1. The Bishop of Rome, as head of the Roman Catholic Church.

Black, Red, White Pope: allusive designations: see quot. 1902.

a. a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* iv. i. (1890) 252 Þa wæs in þa tid Uitalius papa þæs apostolican seðles aldorbiscop. *c* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1115 On þison ȝeare sænde se papa Paschalis Raulfe ærceb' on Cantwarabyriȝ pallium hider to lande. *c* 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1124 On þæs dæies .. forðferde se pape on Rome Calistus wæs ȝehaten. *c* 1205 LAY. 29738 Þas þinges weoren idone þurh þene pape of Rome. *Ibid.* 29750 Of Gregorie þan pape [*c* 1275 þe pope]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22596 Gregor þat was pape o rome. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 1248 A paipe of Rome. 1405 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 64 For the pape of Rome and al his cardinals. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 268/2 A Papes dygnite, *papatus*. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 165 Vitht out the leceas of the pape. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 204 The Paip, that Pagane full of pryde. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. Robt. III* 53 b, Induring the time of the schisme (quhilk was betwix paip Vrban the 6. and Clement the 6). 1627 H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* 67 Pape and Ape differ but a letter; but their charitie to their Sonnes lesse.

β. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Þe holie lorðewes, prophetes, apostles, popes, archebissopes, bissopes, prestes. *c* 1275 LAY. 10130 An holy man þar was pope. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 22/90 Þe pope and þe king Edgar. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. viii. 8 Part in þat pardoun þe Pope hab I-graunted. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 408/2 Poope, *papa*. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xiii. iii, There was saynt peter the nohle pope. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 225 Christes vicar in erth, our holy father y' pope. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 163 Make not all priestes that stand vpon the bridge as the Poope passeth. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* x. 138 Paulus V. *Vice-deus* takes too much vpon him, when hee will bee Pope-almightie. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 187 By vertue of the Pop's Bulls. 1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* i. i, I would rather kiss her hand than the Pope's toe. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* iv, Tho' Pope and Spaniard could not trouble it. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 33 England began to look in another quarter for support against France and the Pope. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 23 Dec. 5/1 Under this [crucifix] is enthroned Leo XIII, clad all in white—whence his name the White Pope—and receives the allegiance of the Red Pope (the Prefect of the Propaganda), the Black Pope (the General of the Jesuits).

b. An effigy of the pope burnt on the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot (Nov. 5), on Queen Elizabeth's night, or at other times. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1673 EVELYN *Diary* 5 Nov., This night the youths of the Citty hurnt the Pope in effigie, after they had made procession with it. 1678 DRYDEN *Œdipus* Epil. 34 We know not what you can desire or hope, To please you more, but burning of a Pope. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 214 He .. heads the bold Train-bands, and burns a Pope. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pope*, a long pole, to which an effigy of the Pope was attached and burnt on the 5th of Nov. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. viii, II. xxv. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Popeing*, to go popeing is to go round with Guy Fawkes on the 5th of November. 'Please, sir, remember the old Pope!'

† **c.** Short for *pope-day celebration. Obs. rare.*

1766 J. ADAMS *Diary* 5 Nov., Wks. 1850 II. 201 Popes and bonfires this evening at Salem, and a swarm of tumultuous people attending them. 1769 *Boston Chron.* 6–9 Nov. 361/2 Description of the Pope, 1769.

2. a. *transf.* Applied to the spiritual head of a Mohammedan or pagan religion.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxxi. 307 In þat yle dwelleþ the Pope of hire lawe, þat þei clepen Lobassy. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 542 In this Citie dwelleth the chiefe Pope, or High Priest, of that Superstition. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 51 (*Religion of Persees*) The *Distoore* or *Pope* ..has 13 [precepts]. 1836 *Pop. Encycl.* I. 813/2 Those who were henceforward caliphs, ..these Mussulman *popes* had not by any means the power of the Christian. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Aug. 8/1 A probability that his Majesty of Siam may soon become Pope as well as King—a Buddhist Pope.

b. *fig.* One who assumes, or is considered to have, a position or authority like that of the pope.

1589 *Hay any Work* 34 Leaue your Nonresidencie, and your other sinnes, sweete Popes now. 1689 *Andros Tracts* II. 106 We often say, that 'every man has a pope in his belly'. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 67 This Coquerel, I find by another note, was Generalis monetarius, or Pope of the mint, into which the reformation was to be introduced. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iv. iii. (1876) 446 In the churches immediately dependent upon the papal see [there was elected] a pope of fools. *Ibid.* 447 The bishop, or the pope, of fools performed the divine service habited in the pontifical garments. 1854 HAWTHORNE in *H. & Wife* (1885) II. 40 The family are..followers of Dr. McMill, who is the present Low-Church pope of Liverpool. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 19 Jan. 46/3 Burne-Jones.. accepted him [Rossetti] as the infallible Pope of Art.

† **3.** In early times, A bishop of the Christian Church; *spec.* in the Eastern Church, the title of the Bishop or Patriarch of Alexandria. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* II. (1859) 185 *margin*, All notable Bishops were then called Popes. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 11/1 Vᵒ name Pope..may peraduenture seme more tolerable, as which hath ben vsed in the olde time emong bishops. 1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* (1661) 148 From the time of Heraclas, the Patriarch of Alexandria was called Papa: that is, Pope, or Grandfather, (before the Bishop of Rome was so stiled). 1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. 126 In correctness of speech, .. the Patriarch of Antioch is the only Prelate who has a claim to that title: the proper appellation of the Bishops of Rome and Alexandria being *Pope*, of Constantinople and Jerusalem, *Archbishop.*

† **b.** *Pope John* = PRESTER JOHN. *Obs. rare.*

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 30/2 They of Indyen hath one prynce & that is pope Iohn. *Ibid.* 32/1 Pope Iohn..ye mooste myghtyste kynge.

II. Transferred uses.

4. A small thick-bodied freshwater fish of the Perch family; the Ruff. (So Ger. *papst.*)

1653 WALTON *Angler* Table, Directions how and with what baits to fish for the Ruffe or Pope. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* I. xv. 44 The Ruff or Pope..seldom exceeds six inches (in length), and is cover'd with rough prickly Scales. 1836 F. S[YKES] *Scraps fr. Jrnl.* 21, I purchased a quantity of pope, which are much like perch. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 111 Dace [and] Pope from Thames.

† **5.** A weevil which infests malt or grain. *Obs.*

1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1086 The English call the Wheat-worm Kis, Pope, Bowde, Weevil and Wihil. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* iv. (ed. 2) 259 At Winchester they call this Insect [Weevil], Pope, Black-bob, or Creeper.

6. A local name for various birds, from their colouring or stout form: **a.** The Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*). **b.** The Bullfinch (cf. Ger. *dompfaff*). **c.** The Red-backed Shrike (*Lanius collurio*). **d.** The Painted Finch or Nonpareil (*Passerina ciris*).

1674 RAY *Collect., Water Fowl* 92 The Pope, called in some places Puffins. 1864 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. V. 124/2 Pope, Nope, Alp, Red-Hoop, and Tony-Hoop, are all provincial appellations of .. the common Bullfinch. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 47 Red-backed shrike .. Pope (Hants). 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds, Puffin*, ..known as the Bottlenose, Coulterneb, Pope, Sea-Parrot.

III. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (all from 1), as *pope-burning* (1 b), *-conjurer*, *-trumpery*; *pope-bulled*, *-consecrated*, *-given*, *-pleasing*, *-powdered*, *-prompted*, *-rid* adjs.; **pope-catholic**, a Roman Catholic; **pope-day**, the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot (Nov. 5); **pope-fly**, an insect which infests grain (cf. sense 5); †**pope-horn**, ?a conch-shell as used in celebrating pope-day; **pope-king**, the pope as a sovereign; **pope-night**, see *pope-day*; **pope-worshipper**, hostile term for a Roman Catholic.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlviii. 226 But Godhoode none in Indian Golde, and *Pope-huld hopes shall mis. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* lxviii. (1806) V. 126 One of the most innocent artifices..was the additional ceremony, pomp, and expense, with which a *pope-burning was celebrated in London. 1873 CHRISTIE *Dryden's Poems, Hind & P.* III. 10 *note*, The pope-burnings of Queen Elizabeth's night, which had occurred every year since the excitement of the Popish Plot. *c* 1554 G. MENEWE (*title*) A Plaine subuersyou ..of all the argumentes, that the *Popecatholykes can make for the maintenannce of auricular confession. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1705/1 *margin*, The procedinges of the Popes catholickes in maintayning their Religion. 1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 228 The *pope-conjurers, necromancers, robbers, murderers. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, Haughty Spain's *Pope-consecrated fleet. 1821 *Columbian Centinel* (Boston, U. S.) 10 Nov. 1/4 Monday last, Nov. 5th, being '*Pope Day'. 1903 A. MATTHEWS in *Publ. Col. Soc. Mass.* VIII. 104 It is possible that he [Joyce Junior] continued to parade the streets of Boston on Pope Day. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 84 The *Pope-fly. This insect is better known..by the great destruction it causes in almost every kind of grain, than by its shape. 1772 *Boston Gaz.* (U. S.) 3 Feb. 3/2 The ingenuity of some of those nocturnal Sley-frolickers, had added the Drum and Conk-shell, or *Pope-horn, to their own natural, noisy, abilities. 1882 MARIO *Garibaldi* in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 250 We will settle with the pontiff when we have dethroned the *Pope-king. 1773 J. ROWE *Lett. & Diary* 5 Nov. (1903) 254 Very quiet for a *Pope Night. 18.. WHITTIER *Pr. Wks.* (1889) II. 390 Pope Night..was celebrated by the early settlers of New England. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 82 b, Von *pope pleasing slaues. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Wks. & Rem.* (1686) 39 Hy Popes, and *Pope-rid Kings upheld, and lov'd. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* xxi. 137 To enritch their purses by selling their *Pope-trumpery. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* E iij, Who so marieth with any *pope-worshipper can not tell when to be sure of him.

b. Combinations with **pope's**: †**pope's knight**, a designation sometimes applied in Scotland to a priest of the Roman Church, who was commonly styled *Schir* (i. e. Sir) So and So, as a rendering of L. *Dominus*: see Jamieson, s. v., and cf. 'Sir Hugh Evans' in *Twelfth Night*; † **pope's-milk**, a jocular name for some kind of drink; **pope's nose** = *parson's nose.*

1558 W. MILL in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1655) 95 They call me Walter, and not Sir Walter; I have been too long one of the *Popes Knights. 1795 BRYDSON *View Herald.* v. 175 A title [Sir] thus employed judicially, and disclaimed as characterising the pope's knights, appears to have had some other foundation, than mere courtesy. 1808 JAMIESON s. v., The phrase, *Pope's Knights*, seems to have been used only in contempt. 1872 J. A. H. MURRAY *Compl. Scot.* Introd. 109 This Sir James Inglis, a 'Pope's Knight', was a churchman of considerable distinction at court in the reign of James V. 1635 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 130 Burnt aquavitæ and *popes-milk. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. 3), **Pope's Nose*, the rump of a turkey. 1854 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* vii, Giglio..picked the last bone of the chicken—drumsticks,.. back, pope's nose, and all.

Pope (pōup), *sb.*² [= F., Ger. *pope*, a. Russ. and OSlav. ПОПЪ, *popŭ*, app. ad. WGer. **papō* (whence OHG. *pfaffo*), ad. later Gr. *παπᾶς* priest; see PAPA ².] A parish priest of the Greek Church in Russia, Servia, etc.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 139 The other Ecclesiastical Orders are distinguish'd into Proto-popes, Popes, (or Priests) and Deacons. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* I. 86 He was followed by a great number of Popes, or secular Priests, and a multitude of People. 1855 *Englishwoman in Russia* 119 Of course, you are aware that no pope can have a cure unless he be married. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 26 The Roumanian pope, seated opposite us, practised, amongst other vices, those of a Bacchanalian tendency. 1889 *Morn. Post* 23 Jan. 2/3 The Church in Hungary, with its keen party fights and its 'popes', whose chief function seems to be to make their parishioners dependent on their help in all the ordinary concerns of life.

Pope (pōup), *sb.*³ [Echoic: see quot.] A name given in New England to the Whip-poor-will (*Antrostomus vociferus*).

1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 257 The Whipperwill has so named itself by its nocturnal songs. It is also called the pope, by reason of its darting with great swiftness, from the clouds almost to the ground, and bawling out Pope!

† **Pope,** *v. Obs.* [f. POPE *sb.*¹]

1. *intr.* (Also *to pope it.*) To play the pope, to act as pope.

1537 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 89 Paul popith Jolyly, that woll desire the worlde to pray for the kinges apeyrement. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 95 Urban the eight, that now Popeth it. 1646 BP. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* 6 There be..some few Patriarchs..who Lord it, and Pope it over the Lords inheritance.

2. Po·ping *vbl. sb.*, going after the pope, embracing popery. (Cf. *to go a Maying.*) See also POPE *sb.*¹ 1 b, quot. 1887.

1608 H. CLAPHAM *Errour Left Hand* 8 Are you now ready to go a poping?..I had thought there had bin many grounds that would have kept you from poping.

Popedom (pōu·pdəm). [Late OE. *pápdóm*, f. *pápa* POPE *sb.*¹ + *-dóm*, -DOM.]

1. The office, position, or dignity of pope (of Rome); the tenure of office of a pope; = PAPACY 1.

a 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1118 Dises ȝeares eac forðferde se papa Paschalis. & feng Iohan of Gaitan to þam papdome. *a* 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1124 Honorius feng to pape dom. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 74 Thai had na rycht to the pape dome. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 103 Geuen at Laterane the tenth yere of our popedome. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 74. 466/1 Leo..received the Pope-

dom at the Emperours hands. 1741 Lady Pomfret *Lett.* (1805) III. 76 The riches acquired by the family in the long popedom of their uncle, Urban the Eighth. 1825 Ld. Cockburn *Mem.* 239 After as much plotting as if it had been for the Popedom he got in [to the town Council].

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied to a position of supreme authority in any religious system; also, satirically, in other capacities.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 22 Walde-graues profession ouerthroweth the popedome of Lambehith. 1589 *Hay any Work* 34 Good Iohn of Canterbury leane thy Popedome. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 239 After this time was the Caliphate or Popedome diuided. 1836 *Pop. Encycl.* I. 814/1 He continued to be called caliph,.. and bequeathed the Mohammedan popedom to his posterity. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* xxxiv, Absurdities into which his reverence for the popedom of Paternoster-Row led him.

2. The papal government; esp. as a political state; = Papacy 2.

1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* v. Wks. 1851 III. 116 What the Bishop hath laid together to make plea for Prelaty... Though indeed, if it may stand, it will inferre Popedome all as well. 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 21 Vet now are many such broachars..within the Popedom. 1820 H. Matthews *Diary of Invalid* 206 His Holiness claims feudal superiority over the kingdom, as a fief of the Popedom. 1880 Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* xxiv, Bologna .. delivered itself up to the Popedom upon a capitulation.

b. An ecclesiastical polity resembling the papacy.

1545 Brinklow *Compl.* xiv. (1874) 36 Lesse there shuld want anything to a perfyght pope dome, the bisshops caused a proclamacyon to be set out in the kyngs name, that from henseforth the ceremonyes of the church, that were of the popys makyng, shuld no more be taken for the popys ceremonys, but the kyngs. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* iv. Wks. 1851 III. 289 A Church-government, which wants almost no circumstance, but only a name to be a plaine Popedome. 1781 S. Peters *Hist. Connecticut* 96 The lay-magistrates, who were further mortified to see Ministers among the Representatives..cried out, 'This is a presbyterial popedom'. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2520/1 Flacius, with whom he labored at one time for the establishment of a Lutheran popedom.

Hence *erron.* † **Po·pedomship.** *Obs.*

1588 J. Aske *Eliz. Triumphans* 6 His Popedomship with Myter, Crowns & Crosse, Are all bestow'd on Pius quintus grace.

† **Po·pehead.** *Obs.* [f. Pope *sb.*[1] + -head.] = Popehood.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 87 Iohn þe nyntenþe, pope, satte in þe popehede fyve 3ere. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 37/2 This man lefte his popehead and wente to Agrippa. 1556 Olde *Antichrist* 91 In the thrid moneth of hys popeheadde.

† **Pope-holy,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Forms: 4 papholy, 5 poope-, poppe-, (pomp-)holy, 5–6 pop holy, 5–7 pope-holy. [app. f. Pope *sb.*[1] + Holy *a.*, but taken in some way to represent F. *papeclard* hypocritical: see Papelard. In the first recorded instance translating OF. *papelardie* hypocrisy (Rom. Rose).] Pretending to great holiness; (of actions, words, etc.) characterized by a show or pretence of piety; sanctimonious, hypocritical.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 284 Was none suche as hym-self, ne none so pope-holy [*v. rr.* pomp holy, poppe holy; C. vii. 37 pop, poppe, pope, pomp holy]. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 165 þis Iulianus .. bycam a monk, and made hym ful papholy [*v. r.* pop holy] under monkes wede [L. *Cui tunc sub monachatu magnam religionem simulanti*]. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 74 Seynt gregorie seyth,..þat an ypocryte, a popholy man, is lyche an irane. *a* 1460 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 251 Ye poopeholy prestis fulle of presomcioun. *a* 1529 Skelton *Replye.* Wks. 1843 I. 209 Popholy and peuysshe presumpcion prouoked them [Lollards] to publysshe and to preche .. howe it was idolatry to offre to ymages of our blessed lady. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 205 b/2 To cast yᵉ dyrt of these Popeholy Monkes in their owne face. 1589 Cooper *Admon.* 223 Some hypocrites and Pope-holie persons.

¶ **b.** *erron.* Popishly devout or holy.

1633 D. R[ogers] *Treat. Sacram.* i. 5 Pope-holy persons, who are so leavened with superstition, that they thinke the Sacraments are holy things even by the work wrought.

B. *sb.* Hypocrisy. *To play the pope-holy*: to play the hypocrite.

?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 415 Another thing was don there write, That semede lyk an ipocrite, And it was clepid Poope-holy [*Papelardie ert apelée*]. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 46 For popholy and vyce loke wel aboute. *a* 1518 Skelton *Magnyf.* 467 Counterfet conscyence, penysshe pope holy. *a* 1555 Bp. Gardiner in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 746 Though some accompt me a papist, yet I cannot play the pope holy, as thold term was.

Hence † **Pope-ho·liness** *Obs.*, sanctimoniousness, hypocrisy.

1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* 88 Twich the scabbbe of ypocresye or popeholynes and goo aboute to vtter their false doctrine. 1535 *Goodly Primer, Passion* v, Such is the pope holiness & feigned righteousness of hypocrites. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* lx. 359 To their seeming it is a spice of moonkish hypocrisie or popeholinesse to thanke God.

Popehood (pō·ʷphud). [OE. *pápan-hád*, f. *pápa*, Pope *sb.*[1] + *-hád*, -hood.] The condition of being pope; the papal dignity.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Th.) II. 126 Hwæt ða Gregorius, siððan he papan-had underfeng. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 85 þe pope Iohn satte in his popehode sex monthes. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* (Rolls) 439 Popehode is of the wil of Crist to be had in sum person to be chose as the successour of Peter. 1838 Longf. *Drift-Wood* Prose Wks. 1886 I. 376 As soon .. as he undertook the popehood, the monks were sent to their beloved work.

Popeism: see Popism.

Pope Joan. [After the fabulous female pope Joan. (But cf. its Fr. name *nain jaune* yellow dwarf.)

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vi. 3 Sometimes she laught, as merry as Pope Jone. *c* 1597 Harington *Nugæ Ant.* (1779) II. 195 Pope Julio..was a greate and wary player,..being a goode companyon, and as the phrase is, as mery as Pope Joane.]

A card-game played by three or more persons, with a pack from which the eight of diamonds has been removed, and a tray or hoard having eight compartments for holding the stakes, these being won by the players who play out certain cards; see quot. 1887. Also *attrib.*

1732 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 373 After supper play at pope Joan or commerce till eleven. 1791 A. C. Bower *Diaries & Corr.* (1903) 118 We had a great Rout last night, I lost ten shillings at Pope Joan. 1826 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 90 A juvenile party closely seated round a large table, with a Pope Joan board in the middle; each well supplied with mother-o'-pearl fish and counters .. watching the turn-up, or peeping into the pool to see how rich it is. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* vi. 1887 *All Year Round* 5 Feb. 66 Pope Joan has survived to the present day in the modified form of 'Newmarket'.

Popekin (pō·ʷpkin). *contemptuous.* [See -kin.] A little or petty pope.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Popel.** *Obs.* Also 4 popelle, -ill, -ulle, 5 -ell, -il, -le. [ME. a. OF. *pople* (1355 in Godef.), *pouple* (Picard, Tournai), variant of *popre* (1316), *pop(p)e*, *poupe*, an inferior kind of fur; derivation unknown.] The name of a kind of fur: in quot. 1351 said to be that of the squirrel.

The French documents in which it is mentioned, cited by Godefroy, belong to Flanders and Picardy. In England, frequently mentioned in documents written in Latin and French; rarely in Eng. context.

1327 *Lett. Bk. E. Lond.* lf. 183 b, Forura de popell' de vij tiris sexaginta bestias; Forura de popell' de vj tiris Quinquaginta et duas bestias. [tr. in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 153 A fur of popelle of 7 tiers, 60 beasts; a fur of popelle of 6 tiers, 52 beasts.] 1342 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 539/3 (Merton Coll. Accts.) Furrura de popel. 1351 *Lett. Bk. F. Lond.* lf. 208 Furree de Pellure come de meneveyr, Gris, Purree Destranlyng, Popell' Desquirels [tr. in Riley 267 Popelle of squirrels], Bys des Conyns des levres. 1365 *Lett. Bk. G. Lond.* lf. 162 b, Qe nul entremelle Roskyn en popull'. [tr. in Riley 329 That no one shall mingle *roskyn* with *populle*.] 1380–1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 590 In una furura de popill empt. pro d'no Priore, *xs.* 1421 *Will of Norton* (Somerset Ho.), Vnam de togis meis furratis cum popell. 1493 *Will of Mag. Thome Overey* 18 July, Unam togam talarem de scarlett penulatam cum popilfurr.

† **Popelard, popilarde, poplart,** etc., var. Papelard, altered after Pope or Pope-holy.

?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* v. 233 What the Devilles! eyles the poplart. *Ibid.* 273 Popelard! thou preachest as a pie. *Ibid.* (E. E. T. S.) 447 This popelard pope here present, with Couetuousnes aye was fully bent.

† **Po·peler.** *Obs.* Also 4 popler, 5 popelere. [Origin obscure: cf. Poppel, OF. *popelle*; also f. med.L. *popia* spoon (Du Cange), Popard.] A water-bird, the spoon-bill.

1400 in *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 276 Aulam meam cum poplers textam, et lectum meum integrum cum costeris de rubeo cum poplers et armis meis broudatum. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 408/2 Popelere, byrd (or schovelerd, infra), *populus.* 1459 in *Paston Lett.* I. 479, ij. clothis portrayed full of popelers. *Ibid.* 483 Item, j. hangyng clothe of popelers. [1894 Newton *Dict. Birds, Popeler*, an old name for the Spoonbill, *Platalea leucorodia.* 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Oct. 3/2 The spoonbill, which still nests as near as Holland,.. used to breed in the Eastern Counties, where it was known as the popeler.]

Popeless (pō·ʷplés), *a.* [f. Pope *sb.*[1] + -less.] Without a pope.

1868 W. C. Cartwright *Papal Conclaves* 57 At present the peace of the Popeless city is left entirely to the care of Monsignor Governatore. 1902 A. Lang *Hist. Scot.* II. xix. 518 He might become a Catholic after the manner of Henry VIII, and enforce a popeless Catholicism.

Popelican, -quan, obs. forms of Publican.

Popelike (pō·ʷplәik), *a.* (*adv.*) [f. Pope *sb.*[1] + -like.] Like or resembling a pope.

1553 Becon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 215 Their forefathers and Popelike predecessours. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* (1843) 53 As popelike and pontificall, as my Lord of Canterburie. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage, India* (1864) 150 The Brama, or Popelike Bramene in these parts, who by his authority dispenseth with many of their Lawes, and dissolueth Marriages. 1808 Moore *Corruption* iii, Nor..Could pope-like kings escape the levelling blow.

b. *adv.* In the manner of a pope.

1574 *Life* 70th *Abp. Canterb.* Pref. C viij b, From Scotland he takes shipping, and popelike steppes over into Ireland.

Popeling (pō·ʷplin). [f. Pope *sb.*[1] + -ling[1] 1, 2. Perh. sometimes associated with F. *papalin*, It. *papalino*: cf. Papalin.]

† **1.** An adherent, follower, or minister of the pope; a papist; in 16th c. mostly, a popish ecclesiastic. *Obs.*

1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 93 b, I can see that the old Popelynges haue all to berayde vs. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 284/1 The sentence of the pope and his popelings. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxi. (1612) 340 Nor meruell we that Popelings her nor Puritanes should brook. 1643 Prynne *Popish R. Favourite* 73 Our English Nation too, now devoted as a prey to the barbarous Irish, and other forraigne Popelings. 1677 W. Hughes *Man of Sin* I. vii. 31 Whatever wild Discourses, or Behaviours, Popes and Popelins have been guilty of. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* I. 8 How can the Pope and all his Popelings, and General Councils..be infallible in their Faith?

2. A little or petty pope; one who acts as pope on a small scale. (*contemptuous.*)

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 6 None but Antichristian popes and popelings euer claimed this authoritie vnto themselues. *c* 1629 Layton *Syons Plea* (ed. 2) 23 The Prelats .. derive their Authority from the Pope; carry themselves as Popelings. 1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 75 Having given a Bill of divorce to one Pope, beyond the Seas, enstal and enthrone a goodlie number of Popelings .. at home. 1799 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* VII. 139 Still the pope bears sway; And would-be popelings, arm'd with Birmingham keys, Vet rouse us from the dead repose we seek. 1880 E. Herries *Mem. J. C. Herries* II. 284 An anti-Protestant Church,..over which, and over a prostrate laity, a legion of parochial popelings should reign supreme.

† **Po·pelote.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [perh. ad. OF. *poupelet* 'petit poupon' (Godef.), with changed suffix: cf. Poplet.] A pet, darling.

c 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 68 There nas no man so wys þat koude thenche So gay a popelote or swiche a wenche.

Popely (pō·ʷpli), *a.* In 6 *Sc.* **papiplie.** [f. Pope *sb.*[1] + -ly[1].] Of, pertaining to, or befitting a pope.

a 1600 *Lindesay's Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 413 (MS. I.) His prelacie pomp nor papiplie [Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 577 papale] gravitie..Availled him nocht. 1826 Southey *Ind. Eccl. Angl.* 308 Taking upon himself what may be called the Popely privilege of selling indulgences.

† **Po·peness.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Pope *sb.*[1] + -ness.] Quality or characteristic of a pope.

a 1684 Leighton *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* (1817) I. iii. 8 There is naturally this Popeness in every man's mind,.. a kind of fancied infallibility in themselves.

† **Poper**[1]. *Obs.* prob. = Popard.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 63 A Ryal Fest...I.e iij cours. Gely. Datys in comfyte. Fesaunt. Gullys. Poper [etc.].

† **Poper**[2]. *Obs. rare*[−1]. (?) (Hazlitt suggests 'a papist'.)

1575 Gascoigne *Pr. Pleas. Kenilw.* Poems 1870 II. 93 When her maiestie entred the gate, there stoode Hercules for Porter,..presenting the keyes..with these words:.. My frends a Porter I, no Poper here am plast.

Poper: see Popper *v.*

† **Po·periche.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Pope *sb.*[1] + Riche, after *kingrich, bishopric*, etc.] = Popedom.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 231 In þe nynþe 3ere of his poperiche. *Ibid.* VI. 409 þanne he hym self occupiede þe poperiche.

Popery (pō·ʷpәri). Also 6 papry, popyrie, 7 poprie. [f. Pope *sb.*[1] + -ery.]

1. The doctrines, practices, and ceremonial associated with the pope as head of the Roman Catholic Church; the papal ecclesiastical system; the Roman Catholic religion, or adherence to it. (A hostile term.)

a 1534 Tindale *Exp. Math. v-vii.* (*a* 1550) 64 To beleue the faininges of oure mooste holy father, al his superstityouse poperye and inuisible blessynges. *c* 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 277 in *Thynne's Animadv.*, etc. (1865) App. i. 85 Nothing but papry sprong owt of Antichrist, full of foxry. 1550 Cranmer *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 6 But what availeth it to take away beads, pardons, pilgrimages, and such other like popery, so long as two chief roots remain unpulled up? 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* IV. iv. § 1 The name of Popery is more odious than very Paganisme amongst diners of the more simple sort. 1638 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) I. 32 All discipline and seramonies..to haue beine estimed and damned as poyntes of poprie. 1686 Evelyn *Diary* 5 May, All engines being now at work to bring in Popery. 1689 *Declar. Right Will. & Mary* c. 2 His highness the Prince of Orange (whom it hath pleased Almighty God to make the glorious Instrument of delivering this Kingdom from Popery and arbitrary Power). 17.. *Orange Toast* in Sir J. Barrington *Recoll.* (1827) *Aldermen of Skinners' Alley*, The glorious, pious, and immortal memory of the great and good King William —not forgetting Oliver Cromwell who assisted in redeeming us from Popery, Slavery, Arbitrary Power, Brass Money, and Wooden Shoes. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Garth* Wks. III. 26 It is observed by Lowth, that..there is less distance than is thought between scepticism and popery: and that a mind wearied with perpetual doubt, willingly seeks repose in..an infallible church. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iv. (1872) 126 The cry of 'No Popery' is foolish enough in these days.

2. *fig.* Assumption, or acceptance, of authority like that of the pope.

1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* No. 21 (1754) 106, I would therefore humbly propose a reformation of learning from the philosophical popery, which prevails at present in our universities. 1735 Berkeley *Def. Free-think. in Math.* § 16 It is even introducing a kind of philosophic popery among a free people.

Hence **Po·perypho·bia,** dread or horror of popery.

1826 [H. Best] *Four Years France* 18 My mother was perfectly free from popery-phobia. 1895 W. Mason in *Church Times* 2 Aug. 108/3 The old Poperyphobia which one had hoped had been long ago dead and buried.

Pope's eye. [Called in Ger. *pfaffensbisschen* priest's bit, prob. as being a tit-bit which the priest was supposed to claim; in F. *œil de Judas* Judas's eye; 'eye' referring app. to its rounded form.] The lymphatic gland surrounded with fat in the middle of a leg of mutton; regarded by some as a tit-bit.

1673 J. W. *Vinegar & Mustard* B iv, Husband, pray cut me the Popes Eye out of the Leg of Mutton, I'le try if

I can eat a bit of it. 1682 T. Gibson *Anat.* iv. (1697) App., A gland which we commonly call in sheep the Nut or Pope's eye. 1755 Johnson, *Popeseye*, the gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh: why so called I know not. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 98 The piece of fat in it called the Pope's eye, is considered a delicate morceau by epicures.

Pope's head. [From its appearance.]

1. A species of cactus, *Melocactus communis*, growing on barren sandy wastes in S. America and some of the W. Indian islands, and producing its flowers on a woolly cushion or head, beset with bristles and spines.

1699 L. Wafer *Voy.* (1729) 284 Fenced with hollow Bamboos, Popes-heads, and Prickle pears. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 733 *Melocactus*] *communis*, the Turk's-cap Cactus,..sometimes called Englishman's Head, or Pope's Head.

2. A round brush or broom with a long handle, for sweeping ceilings, dusting pictures, etc.; also called *Turk's head.*

1824 Scott *Let. to Miss Baillie* 12 Feb. in Lockhart *Life*, What sweeping is required is most easily performed by a brush like what the housemaids call a Pope's head. 1825 Mar. Edgeworth *Love & Law* i. v, You're no witch, indeed, if you don't see a cobweb as long as my arm. Run, run, child, for the pope's head. 1890 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* VIII. xxix. 60 The long mops known as 'Popes' heads' were made use of as pike handles.

Popeship (pōu·pʃip). [f. Pope *sb.*[1] + -ship.] 1. The office of pope; popedom, popehood.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 402 He was asoylid, & restorid to com agayn vnto Rome; and he tuke þe popeshup agayn on hand. 1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 358 So he passed the blessed time of his holie Popeship with this vertuous dame. 1640 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* 23 Nov. iii. 8 Hee pleads Popeship under the name of a Patriarch. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iv. (1872) 124 Popeship, spiritual Fatherhood of God's Church, is that a vain semblance, of cloth and parchment?

2. The personality of a pope: with possessive pronoun as a humorous appellation.

1640 Sir E. Dering in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 100 The Canon-Law, of more use unto his Popeship than both the other. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* II. i. 11 And who dare..question what his Popeship would be at? 1826 W. E. Andrews *Crit. Rev. Foxe's Bk. Martyrs* II. 187 What necessity could there be for all this attention on the part of his royal popeship?

Popess (pōu·pės). [f. Pope *sb.*[1] + -ess. Cf. Papess.] A supposed female pope.

1529 More *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 227/2 But were I Pope. By my soule quod he, I would ye wer, & my lady your wife Popesse too. 1677 W. Hughes *Man of Sin* II. xii. 239 His Farewell to her was, Were you but Popess, I would willingly relinquish my Claim. 1830 W. Taylor *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* I. 153 In another scene, the Virgin thus intercedes with her Son for the popess [Pope Joan] in purgatory.

Popestant (pōu·pèstănt). Also 6 **popistant.** [f. Pope *sb.*[1] after Protestant.] A nonce-word for Papist as opposed to *protestant.*

a 1550 *Pore Helpe* 270 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 262, I feare me he be wext A popistant stout. 1551 Morryson in Froude *Hist. Eng.* V. xxviii. 339 *note*, Would God the French king were as like to become a right Protestant as our master is unlike to become a blundering Popistant. 1880 Dixon *Windsor* III. xiv. 132 Protestants and popestants were to him the same.

†**Po·pet.** *Obs.* A contemptuous diminutive of Pope *sb.*[1], perh. with allusion to Poppet, Puppet.

1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. 27 Moche a do had Berengarius Turonensis..with the foreseyd Popet Nycolas, for Christes naturall presence in the eucharisticall breade. 1641 Prynne *Antip.* 114 This Popet hath blasphemed, and betrayed all Protestants.

Popet, obs. f. Poppet. **Popetishe, Popetly, Popetry,** obs. ff. Puppetish, Puppetly, etc.

Pop-eyed, *a.*: see Pop-.

Pop-gun, po·pgun, *sb.* [f. Pop *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1] + Gun *sb.*; prob. suggested by Pot-gun in sense 2.]

1. A child's toy, consisting of a short straight tube from the mouth of which a tight-fitting pellet is expelled with a pop by compressing the air in the tube with a piston.

1662 Hobbes *Seven Philos. Prob.* iii. (1682) 18 Tis of the nature of a Pop-gun which Children use. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* x. vi, I value a pistol, or a blunderbuss, or any such thing, no more than a pop-gun. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* IV. iv, The trunks were succeeded by pot-guns made with hollow pieces of elder, or of quills. ..These were also called pop-guns. 1847 Alb. Smith *Chr. Tadpole* xv, Just as one pellet in a pop-gun drives out another.

fig. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 46 ᵖ 6 She is a meer Sermon Popgun, repeating and discharging Texts, Proofs [etc.]. 1777 Mrs. E. Montagu in Doran *Lady of last Cent.* viii. (1873) 215 The scribblers weekly let fly their pop-guns at the Duchess. 1883 Hall Caine *Cobwebs of Crit.* iii. 54 Volleys from the popgun of criticism.

2. Contemptuously applied to a small, inefficient, or antiquated fire-arm.

1849 E. E. Napier *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 389, I instantly stepped into the next room, to get the old pop-gun there;.. my finger was in an instant on the trigger. 1864 in A. Bisset *Omitted Chapters Hist. Eng.* vi. 376 Cromwell's pop-guns, which I will engage did not kill twenty men during the action [of Dunbar].

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pop-gun-pellet*, etc.

a 1704 T. Brown *Walk round Lond., Presbyt. Meeting-Ho.* (1709) 17 His merry Posture and Pop-gun-way of Delivery. 1823 Scott *Fam. Lett.* II Jan., Bells rung on the true pop-gun principle by the action of air alone. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 279 She had sitten out ..by help of..putting her fingers in her ears, two or three popgun lectures, on chemistry and mechanics.

Hence **Po·p-gun** *v. trans.*, to discharge a popgun at; **Po·pgu·nner; Po·pgu·nnery; Po·pgu·nning** *ppl. a.*

1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* No. 48 (1726) 269 Those abominable monsters..pop-gun with their huge trunks the poor constellations, and turn the milky way into a salt posset. 1831 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 25 The..tag-rag popgunners blazing away at the fieldfares. 1846 *Ibid.* 273 Loads of popgunning blackguards. *a* 1849 Poe *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 499 The lightness of the artillery should not degenerate into popgunnery.

Pop-holy, variant of Pope-holy *Obs.*

Popi, obs. form of Poppy.

Popian (pōu·piăn), *a.* Also **Pope·an, Popei·an.** [f. *Pope*, proper name + -ian.] Of or pertaining to the poet Alexander Pope (or his poetry). *Popian couplet*: a heroic couplet in the manner of Pope.

1802 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) VI. 33 The ear may be contented to want the luxury of the Popean numbers. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Dec. 738/1 Taken as a translator of the Popian school,..Mr. Worsley deserves to rank very high. 1892 Lounsbury *Stud. Chaucer* III. vii. 136 One of several evidences that the Popean couplet existed before Pope had produced anything which any one felt it desirable to imitate.

†**Po·pify,** *v. Obs.* Also 8 **popefy.** [See -fy.] *trans.* To render popish.

a 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 121 As if all were well, so they be not popified, though they have departed from the church in which they were baptized. 1746 W. Horsley *Fool* (1748) II. 67 Though he may not make them Traitors, yet he may Popefy, or Papisticate them.

†**Po·pil,** *a.* (or *sb. attrib.*) *Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. [app. f. L. *popul-us* people.] Of the people; plebeian.

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* IV. xiv. (1821) I. 146 Forfair; in quhilk sumtime was ane strang castel, within ane loch, quhare sindry kingis of Scottis maid residence..thocht it is now bot ane popil town.

Popil l, popille, obs. forms of Popple.

Popilion, early form of Populeon *Obs.*

†**Po·pinal,** *a. Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *popīnālis*, f. *popīna* cook-shop.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Popinal*, of Cookery, or belonging to riot or places of riot, as Alehouses, Taverns, etc.

†**Popina·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−0]. [n. of action f. L. *popīnārī* to frequent eating-houses, f. as prec.]

1623 Cockeram, *Popination*, an outragious drinking. 1658 Phillips, *Popination*, (lat.)..also a haunting Popinas, i. Taverns, or Victualing houses.

†**Popi·nian.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Pope *sb.*[1] on analogy of *Socinian.*] A Papist.

1613 Sir E. Hoby *Countersnarle* 66, I was loath such rare creatures should be ouer gudgeoned by so foule Popinians.

Popinjay (pɒ·pin,dʒē[1]). Forms: see below. [In ME. earliest forms a. OF. (and mod.F.) *papegai* (12th c.), *papingay* (13th c. in Godef.), AF. also *papeiaye* (= *-jaye*) (1355 in *Royal Wills*), = Pr. *papagai*, Sp. *papagayo*, Pg. *papagaio*; also MHG. *papagey*, Ger. *papagei*, MLG. *papegoie*, Du. *papegaai*. OF. had also *papegau, papegau(l)t* (13th c.), mod.F. *papegaut* = Cat. *papagall*, It. *pap(p)agallo*, med.L. *pap(p)agallus* (14th c. in Du Cange), mod.Gr. παπαγάλλος. Other forms were med.Gr. παπαγᾶς, Arab. ببغا *babaghā*, *babbaghā*, Pers. also ببغا *bapghā*, med.L. *papagen*, MHG. *papegân*. Probably the med.Gr. and Arabic represent the earliest form, due to an imitation of the cry of the bird in some African or other barbarian language. The form in *-gayo, -gaio, -gai*, appears to have arisen by assimilation to the name of the European chattering bird, the jay, med.L. *gaius*, Sp. *gayo*, Pr. and ONF. *gai*, central F. *geai* (= *jai*), whence the OF. and ME. *papegai* and *papejai*, subsequently changed (? after *pape, pope*) to *popegay* and *popejay*, and (like *nightingale, passenger*, etc.) to *papengay, popinjay*. The forms in *-gallus, -gallo, -gall, -gau*, appear to have been assimilated to L. *gallus* cock; the OF. *papegau* gave the Sc. *papingaw, papingo*.]

1. An early name for a parrot. *Obs.* or *arch.*

(In all the early forms *iay*, etc. = *jay*.)

α. 4 **papiaye** (**papeiaie, -gai**), 4–5 **papeiay,** 5 **papageye, papeiai, -ioy** (e, *Sc.* **pape-iay** (e, (7 **papgay**).

[*c* 1310 Papeiai: see 4 a.] 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1465 Pyes & papeiays purtrayed with-inne. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Shipman's T.* 369 Hoom he gooth murie as a Papeiay [*Harl.* papiniay]. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxv. 117 Nyghtgales syngand, and papeiays spekand. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* cx, Vnlike the crow is to the pape-Iay. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 268/2 A Papeiay (*A.* A Papeioye). [1653 Papgay: see 3.]

β. 4–5 **popeiay,** 5 **popegaye, pope iaye.**

1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* xv. 173 þe pokok and þe popeiay with here proude federes. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxvii. 274 Manye Popegayes that thei clepen Psitakes in hire Langage.

γ. 4 **papengay,** 5 **-ioye, papyniay** (e, **-gaye, papiniay** (e, 6 **-geay** (e, *Sc.* **-gay.**

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 307 Oon mette hym wiþ a papengay on his hond. 14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 101/251 The pellycan and the papynjaye. 1508 Dunbar *Twa Mariit Wemen* 382, I thoght my self a papingay.

δ. 4– **popin-,** 5–7 **popen-,** 5–6 **popyn-,** 6–8 **poppin-**; 4–7 **-gay,** 5 **-3ay, -yay,** 5–6 **-iay, -iaye, -geay,** 6 **-gaye, -iae, -ioye, -gei, -giay, -gjoye,** 6–7 **-gaie, -iaie,** 6–8 **-gey,** 7 **-gie, -ia, -jaye, -gjay**; 7–9 **poppinjay,** 7– **popinjay.**

1392–3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 286 Pro j cage pro le popingay. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxvii. 271 Of Popengayes, as gret plentee as men fynden here of Gees. 14.. *Chaucer's Merch. T.* 1878 (Camb. MS.) Syngith ful muriere than the popyniay [*v. rr.* -iaye, -gay, popeniay]. 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 625/5 *Psitagus*, popynyay. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. viii. 84 Ther ben popengayes, whiche ben grene & shynyng lyke pecoks. 1540 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1556) 7 b, With the tounges of Popingaies, Nightyngales, and other sweete singyng birdes. 1544 Turner *Avium Præcip.* H vj, *Psitacus*, Anglicè a popiniay. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 19 There bee also grene popingeays. 1577 Frampton *Joyfull Newes* III. (1596) 94 He had eaten much fleshe of Popingeies. 1580 Babington *Exp. Lord's Prayer* (1596) 20 The Cardinals Popiniay that could pronounce distinctly all the Articles of the Creede. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* IX. 349 Of the parrat or poppiniay. These parrats are commonly founde in the woods of Ethiopia. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Fam. Ep.* Wks. (1711) 156 The artificial notes of the learned popingayes in the guilt cages. 1657 Owen *Schism* Wks. 1852 XIII. 164 An empty insignificant word like the speech of parrots and popinjays. 1792 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ode Directors* i, Lo, lofty poets are no longer priz'd, That to an eagle turn'd a popinjay. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* ii, The figure of a bird decked with party-coloured feathers, so as to resemble a popinjay or parrot.

ε. (*Sc.*) 6 **papinga, -gaw, -go,** 8 **popingoe.**

1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 63 The complaynt of ane woundit Papingo. *a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 148 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 290 Als prowd as ony papingo. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xv. 37 3e plesand Paun and Papingaw Cast of 3our blyithlyke cullour. *a* 1583 A. Arbuthnot *Praises of Women* in Pinkerton *Anc. Scot. Poems* I. 142 The papingo in hew Excedis birdis all. [1794 Popingoe: see 3.]

2. A representation of a parrot. †**a.** As an ornament: chiefly in tapestry. *Obs.*

[1328 *Inv. Bp. Stapleton* (Hingeston-R.) 566 Tria tapecia crocei coloris pulverizata de papegais.] 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 611 Bryddez on semez, As papiayez paynted pernyng bitwene. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5129 With pellicans & papeioyes polischt & grauen. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1480 Perreye in ylke a plas, And papageyes of grene. ? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 798 A cloth of golde abought your heade, With popinjayes pyght with pery reed. 1546 *Inv. Ch. Goods* (Surtees, No. 97) 140 One suyt of baldking with popingjoyes. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 198 They will make a Parret or Popin Jay of mettall, that his tongue shall shake, and his heade move, and his wings flutter.

b. As a heraldic charge or bearing; also as the sign of an inn.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 817 A popyniay was hys crest; he was of gret dyffence. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2306/4 And the Thursday after, at the Popinjay in Norwich. 1868 Cussans *Her.* (1882) 92 After the Eagle and the Falcon, the Birds of most frequent occurrence in Armory are the Swan, Game-cock, Cornish Chough, Pelican, Heron, Popinjay (or Parrot). [1881 Burke *Peerage & Baronetage* 7/1 (Sir R. J. Abercromby, Bart.) Three papingoes, vert, beaked and membered, gu.]

3. The figure of a parrot fixed on a pole as a mark to shoot at. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 60, I sawe on a Sondaye this Lent .vi. C. straungiers shotyng at ye Popyngaye with Crosbowes. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 185 There is in each City a shooting with the Peece at a Popingay of wood, set upon some high Steeple. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xxiii. 107 Gargantua..shot at butmarks, at the papgay [Fr. *papegay*] from helow upwards, or to a height. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XI. 173 One is a perpendicular mark, called a popingoe...cut out in wood, fixed in the end of a pole, and placed 120 feet high, on the steeple of the monastery. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* ii, The chief [sport] was to shoot at the popinjay. 1825 C. M. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* II. 8 We'll shoot at pride and poppinjays.

4. *fig.* †**a.** Formerly applied to a person in a eulogistic sense, in allusion to the beauty and rarity of the bird. *Obs. rare.*

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 26 He is papeiai in pyn that beteth me my bale, To trewe tortle in a Tour, y telle the mi tale. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Commend. Our Lady* 81 O popiniay, plumed with al clennesse. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 125 The Pacoke of pryce That was Pape cald..He callit on his cubicular..That was the proper Pape faye, provde in his apparale.

b. More usually taken as a type of vanity or empty conceit, in allusion to the bird's gaudy plumage, or to its mechanical repetition of words and phrases, and thus applied contemptuously to a person: cf. Parrot 2.

1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* 89 b, The prest ought to.. Christen them in the englisch tonge, and not to playe the popengay with Credo saye ye: volo saye ye and baptismum saye ye, for there ought to be no mummynge in soch a mater. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 50, I then, all-smarting, with my wounds being cold, (To be so pestered with a Popingay). *a* 1618 Raleigh *Invent. Shipping* 41 Popinjayes that value themselves by their out sides, and by their Players coats. 1678 Otway *Friendship in F.* v. i, Shall I draw my Cerebrus and cut you off, you gaudy Popinjays? 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxxv, The fond fool was decked in a painted coat, and jangling as pert and as proud as any popinjay. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* II. 216, I think the players are better company than your priggish popinjays.

†**5.** The prevailing colour of the green parrot;

a shade of green; also *attrib.* or as *adj.*, as *popinjay blue, colour, green, yellow. Obs.*

1547 Recorde *Judic. Ur.* 16 b, There are also oyle coloures (that is popingey grene) of iii sortes. 1573 *Art of Limming* 8 If you mingle Azure and Masticot together, you shal haue thereof a perfite Popinjay greene. 1577 Breton *Flourish Fancie* (Grosart) 14/2 The colours of her cloath are .. red, hlewe, greene, Cernation, Yelow and popyniay. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. lxix. 746 Couered with a barke of a light greene or Popingay colour. 1587 Harrison *England* II. vii. (1877) I. 172, I might here name..hewes deuised for the nonce .. as ..popingaie blue. 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* 114 If more inclining to a Popingjay, adde more Pinke to your white Lead. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xix. (Roxb.) 157/2 All mixt colours..as carnation, Oreog-tawny, Sky colour, Popengie, Russett, are bastard and dishonorable colours. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* II. 19 Beck had a Coat of Popin-jay. 1865 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VIII. 372/2 Popinjay-green, philomel-yellow, &c., no longer appear in the Army Lists.

† **b.** Name of a plant. *Obs. rare*—° and *doubtful.*

1658 Phillips, *Popingey*,..also an Herb, so called from being of the colour of that bird, being a kinde of greenish colour, this Herb is called in Latin Symphonia.

6. A local name of the green woodpecker.

[1612 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* 128 Terpsichore would bee expressed .. vppon her head a coronet of..those greene feathers of the poppiniaie, in token of that victory, which the Muses got of..the daughters of Pierius,..who after were turned into poppiniaies or wood-peckers.] 1833 *G. Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 385 Poppinjay, *Picus viridis.* 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds, Popinjay*..has in this country been transferred to the Green Woodpecker. 1902 T. Hardy *Mother Mourns* Poems 73 My popinjays fail from their tappings.

Hence **Po·pinjayess**, *nonce-wd.*

1890 W. A. Wallace *Only a Sister?* 192 You sweet future popinjayess.

Popish (pōʊ·piʃ), *a.* [f. Pope *sb.*[1] + -ish [1.]]

† **1.** Of or pertaining to the pope; papal. *Obs.*

a 1540 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 324/2 By the authoritie of Councels, and by some certaine lawes, both Emperiall, and Popish. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 34 b, From his foolishe usurped name and Popishe dignitee. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 204 His Popische pryde, and thrinfald Crowne, Almaist hes loste thair mycht.

2. Of or pertaining to popery; of or belonging to the Church of Rome; papistical. (In hostile usc.)

1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb.) 116 Though poisshe curres here nt do harcke. 1549 Latimer *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 104 He wyl kepe hys possession quyetly as he dyd in the popyshe dayes. 1553 Bale *Vocacyon* Pref. 6 h, Myne hoste Lambert..was delyuered from hys vayne beleue of purgatorye, and other Popysh peltryes. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 62 The occasyone came by popysse presttes. *Ibid.* 64 He sayd that men wolde have up agayne ther popych masse. 1685 Evelyn *Diary* 9 Nov., The King .. required .. indemnity and dispensation to Popish officers from the Test. 1689 *Declar. Rights Will. & Mary* c. 2 § 9 That it is inconsistent with the Safety and Welfare of this Protestant Kingdom, to be governed by a Popish Prince. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. iv. 57 A short summary of the laws against the papists, under their three several classes, of persons professing the popish religion, popish recusants convict, and popish priests. 1862 S. Wilberforce in *Life* (1882) III. ii. 71 It is quite sure to stir up a vast amount of prejudice from its singularly un-English and Popish tone.

3. *Comb.* **Po·pish-like** *a.*, that looks like popish.

1689 R. Ware *Foxes & Firebrands* III. 19 Neither would she Countenance any thing that would seem Popish-like. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* II. vii. 70 This Popish-like Adoration (I do not say *Popish*, but *Popish-like* Adoration).

Popishly (pōʊ·piʃli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a popish way; in the direction of or in accordance with popish doctrine, practice, or ideas.

1538 Latimer *Let. to Cromwell* Rem. (Parker Soc.) 403 Their school,..maintained..by a brotherhood,..not without some guile, popishly pardoning, and therefore now worthily decried. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 535 He affirmes that the conuerts of these parts are more popishly Christian, then in the midst of Rome or Spaine. 1678 Wood *Life* 1 Dec. (O. H. S.) II. 424 All such..that are suspected to be popishly addicted. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* II. vii. 69 In Popishly affected, or Popishly suspected Reigns. 1896 *Protestant Echo* XVII. 126/1 This popishly styled 'Prince of the Apostles'.

Popishness (pōʊ·piʃnés). Now *rare.* [f. Popish + -ness.] The quality or condition of being popish; popish doctrine or practice; popery.

1530 Tindale *Answ. More* I. ii. Wks. (1572) 280/2 To wishe them in better case,..is fleshly mynded popishnes. 1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 1966 The olde popyshnesse is past whych was dampnacyon. 1657 J. Watts *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 232 As there is no popishnesse, so, I do not see what superstitiousnesse there can be in it.

Popism (pōʊ·piz'm). *nonce-wd.* [f. Pope *sb.*[1] + -ism.] The papal system or religion; = Popery 1.

1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iv. (1872) 123 Formulism, Pagan Popeism, and other Falsehood. *Ibid.* 126 To..say: See, Protestantism is dead; Popeism is more alive than it, will be alive after it!

Popisme, Popistant, varr. Poppism, Popestant.

† **Po·pistry.** *Obs.* Var. Papistry, after *pope.*

1545 Brinklow *Compl.* xvi. (1874) 38 That all the whole pope, with all popistry, may be vtterly denyed and banysshed.

† **Popi·ze,** *v. Obs.* [f. Pope *sb.*[1] + -ize. Cf. Papize.] *intr.* To play the pope; = Papize. Hence † **Popizing** *ppl. a.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. 528/2 Some Popizing Bishops and ambitious Clerks.

Po·pjoy, *v.* ? To amuse oneself.

1853 G. H. Kingsley *Sport & Trav.* (1900) 472 His stream —in which he himself was wont to popjoy in a very aboriginal manner. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. ii, And after a whole afternoon's popjoying, they caught three or four small coarse fish.

Poplar (pɒ·plăr). Forms: 4–5 poplere, 4–6 popler, 5 poppeler, populer(e, 6 popelare, poplare, popeler, 6–7 popular, 6– poplar. [ME. *popler*, a. OF. *poplier* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), F. *peuplier*, f. L. *pōpul-us* poplar + *-ier* (:—L. *-ārius*) forming names of trees. Cf. Popple *sb.*[1]]

1. A tree of the genus *Populus*, comprising large trees of rapid growth, natives of temperate regions, some species remarkable for tremulous leaves, and producing soft light timber of loose texture; also, the timber of this tree. The Black Poplar, White Poplar, Lombardy Poplar, and Trembling Poplar or Aspen are the familiar European species.

The name is not native, and was used to render L. *pōpulus* before it was identified with any native or introduced tree.

1382 Wyclif *Hos.* iv. 13 Thei brenneden tymyame vnder ook, and poplere, and terebynt. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 303 Þerfore Iacob took grene ȝerdes of populers of almand trees and of platans, and pyled of þe rynde [cf. Popple *sb.*[1] b, quot. 1382]. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 70 Þe palme and þe poplere, þe pirie, þe plone. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 408/2 Poplere, or popultre, *populus.* 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 130 In many places..[they] set such wethyes and pepelers in marshe grounde to nourysshe wode. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 98 Poplers grow by water sides and in moyst places. *c* 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* 8 The Poplar spreads her Branches to the Skye, And hides from sight that azure Canopy. *a* 1800 Cowper *Poplar Field* 1 The poplars are felled, farewell to the shade, And the whispering sound of the cool colonade. 1830 Tennyson *Mariana* iv, Hard by a poplar shook alway, All silver-green with gnarled bark.

b. With word distinguishing the species, as

Balsam Poplar (*P. balsamifera*) of N. America and Canada, with large resin-covered buds; **Black Poplar** (*P. nigra*), of wide branching habit; **Carolina** or **Necklace Poplar** (*P. monilifera*), the common Cottonwood of U.S., a tall tree, the light wood of which is valuable for making packing-cases, etc.; **Grey Poplar** (*P. canescens*), a variety of the White Poplar; **Lombardy** or **Italian Poplar** (*P. pyramidalis, fastigiata*, or *dilatata*), of tapering pyramidal habit and great height, also called **Pine Poplar** and **Po·poplar**; **Soft** or **Paper Poplar** (*P. grandidentata*), of N. America, the soft wood of which is extensively used for paper-making; **Trembling Poplar** (*P. tremula*), the Aspen; **White Poplar** (*P. alba*), a large spreading tree, with deeply indented roundish leaves, which are downy and white beneath; the Abele.

1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, *Balsam Poplar, *Populus balsamifera.* 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* s. v. *Populus*, P[*opulus*] *balsamifera*,..Balm of Gilead; Balsam Poplar; Tacamahac. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 504 The leaues and yong buds of *black Poplar, stampt and applyed, swageth the paine of the gout in the hands or feet. 1859 W. S. Coleman *Woodlands* (1862) 76 Early in spring, when the branches of the Black Poplar are yet leafless, they are loaded with..a profusion of deep red catkins, or pendulous flower-spikes. *Ibid.* 72 There is a variety..very common in the country, and sometimes called the *Grey Poplar (*Populus alba, v. canescens*), which has leaves more heart-shaped, and less deeply indented. 1782 J. Scott *Poet. Wks.* 264 Hears the grey poplars whisper in the wind. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 176 The *Italian, or *Lombardy poplar, is of very quick growth, easily multiplied. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 26/1 This beautiful upright Cypress is among evergreen shrubs what the Lombardy Poplar is among timber trees. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 78 This tree is called by some the *Pine Poplar. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* LXV. II. 628 On the older leaves of the *Po-poplar it [a fungus] is observable this season very frequent. 1837 *Spirit of Woods* 66 The Lombardy or Po poplar, a native ..of Italy, where it grows very plentifully, especially on the banks of the Po. 1884 Miller *Plant-n., Populus grandidentata*, Large-toothed Aspen, *Soft or Paper Poplar. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 248 Here is beheld the *Trembling Poplar. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 205 The trembling poplar does not succeed so well on stiff clayey soils, but will thrive in almost any other. 1562 Bullein *Bulwark, Bk. Simples* 58 b, Pine trees, and *white Populars. 1859 W. S. Coleman *Woodlands* (1862) 72 The White Poplar often grows into a very large and lofty tree.

2. Applied to other trees resembling the poplar in some respect: the Tulip-tree (also **Tulip Poplar**) of N. America (*Liriodendron tulipiferum*); an Australian tree with poplar-like leaves, *Carumbium populifolium* (*Omalanthus populifolius*), N. O. *Euphorbiaceæ*, also called **Queensland Poplar**; a small Australian timber-tree, *Codonocarpus cotinifolius* = Horse-radish *tree* (b), also called **Native Poplar**; **Yellow Poplar** = *Tulip Poplar* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1766 *Compl. Farmer, Tulip-tree*, .. a native of North America, .. is generally known through all the English settlements by the title of poplar. 1852 Morfit *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 93 The bark of the poplar (*Liriodendron tulipiferum*) also contains tannin. 1894 *Melbourne Museum Catal., Economic Woods* No. 61 (Morris), *Raddish-Tree.* .. The poplar of the Central Australian explorers. Whole tree strong-scented. 1896 Spencer *Thro Larapinta Land* 47 A Codonocarpus, the 'native poplar' with light green leathery leaves. 1898 Morris *Austral Eng.* 365 *Poplar*, in Queensland, a timber-tree, *Carumbium populifolium.*

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *poplar-block, -board, -branch, grove, -leaf, log, shade, -timber, -tree, -twig*; *poplar-covered, -crowned, -flanked, -lined* adjs.; **poplar aphis**, *Pemphigus bursarius* or *P. spirothecæ*, both of which form galls on the leaf-stalks of poplar-trees; **poplar beetle**, *Lina populi*, of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, feeding on the leaves of the poplar; **poplar birch**, (*U.S.*) the common birch, *Betula alba*; **poplar borer**, a beetle, *Saperda calcarata*, which bores into the twigs and young branches of the poplar; **poplar dagger**, a moth, *Acronycta populi*, the larva of which feeds on poplar leaves; **poplar girdler**, a beetle, *Saperda concolor*, the larva of which girdles the trunks of poplar saplings; **poplar grey**, a British moth, *Acronycta megacephala*; **poplar hawk** (moth), *Smerinthus populi*, a large species of the *Sphingidæ*; **poplar kitten**, a small British puss-moth, *Cerura* or *Dicranura bifida*; **poplar lutestring**, a rare British moth, *Ceropacha* or *Cymatophora or*; **poplar pine** = *Lombardy poplar*; **poplar-spinner**, a N. Amer. geometrid moth, *Biston ursaria*, the larva of which strips poplars of their leaves; **poplar-worm**, the caterpillar of a poplar moth.

1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* ii. (1818) I. 29 The *poplar and apple Aphis are distinct species. *Ibid.* xxi. II. 245 The grub of the *poplar-beetle..is remarkable for similar organs. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 278 From off the *poplar-block white chips would fly. 1481–90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (Roxb.) 517 Payd to Umfray, carpenter, for c. c. of *popler bord. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. ix. 39 What wight she was that *Poplar braunch did hold? 1798 Landor *Gebir* VI. 157 *Poplar-crown'd Sperchios. 1832 J. Rennie *Conspectus Butterfl. & Moths* 78 *Acronycta*...The *Poplar Grey. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Alameda*, a *popler groue, *Populetum.* 1832 J. Rennie *Conspectus Butterfl. & Moths* 23 The *Poplar Hawk. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* III. 471/2 The Poplar Hawk Moth..lives on Poplars and Willows, and on Laurel and Laurustinus. *Ibid.* 254/2 The *Poplar Kitten .. feeds on Aspen and other Poplars. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 13 b, Make hym a playster of *Popular leaues. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* VII. 135 Their busy fingers move, Like poplar-leaves when Zephyr fans the grove. 1832 J. Rennie *Conspectus Butterfl. & Moths* 82 The *Poplar Lutestring. 1770 H. Walpole *Let. to Hon. H. S. Conway* 25 Dec., If *poplar-pines ever grow, it must be in such a soaking season as this. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 235 Certeyn *poppeler-tymbre for making of cc pavysses. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 604/8 *Populus*, a *populertre. 1809 A. Henry *Trav.* 128 Young wood of the birch, aspen, and poplar-tree. 1899 Mackail *Life Morris* I. 335 Ordering three hundredweight of *poplar-twigs for experiments in yellow dyeing. 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 223 Last year the *poplar-worm made its appearance.

Hence **Po·plared** *ppl. a.*, planted with poplars.

1886 Mrs. Caddy *Footsteps Joanne D'Arc* 85 The poplared levels of the southern bank. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 4 Sept. 7/4 The afternoon was lovely, by the poplared Loire.

Pople, obs. f. People, Popple; var. Popel. *Obs.*

Popler, obs. f. Poplar; var. Popeler *Obs.*

† **Po·plesy, po·plexy.** *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* [Aphetic form of Apoplexy. So obs. Du. *popelcye* (Plantin).] = Apoplexy.

c 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 21 (Harl. MS.) The gonte lette hir no þing for to daunce Ne poplexie schente not hir heed. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxviii. 110 The gowte or the poplesie. *c* 1500 *Rowlis Cursing* 43 in Laing *Anc. Poet. Scot.* 212 Powertie, pestilence or poplecy. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 322 The painfull poplesie and pest.

† **Po·plet.** *Obs.* [app. ad. OF. **poupelette*, fem. of *poupèlet* darling.] A female favourite; a light woman; a wench. So † **Poplo·lly,** a mistress.

1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1808) VI. 32 The prettie poplet his wife began to be a fresh occupieing giglot at home. 1658 Phillips, *Poplet*, a young wench. 1694 *Ladies Dict.* 377/1 *Popelet, lote*, a Puppet or young wench. 1825 Creevey in *C. Papers* (1904) II. 86 This house .. presided over by a poplolly! a magnificent woman, dressed to perfection, without a vestige of her former habits.

† **Po·plin** [1]. *Obs.* Also 8 poupelin. [a. obs. F. *poup(e)lin, popelin* (16th c. in Godef.), mod.F. dial. *poplin*, in same sense; of uncertain origin, possibly a fanciful application of obs. F. *popelin*, 'a little finicall darling' (Cotgr.).] A kind of cake: see quots.

1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* v. xxii. 723 Poplins are made of the same flower, knodden with milke, yolkes of egges, and fresh butter. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Poupelin*, You must plunge the nether crust first, ..and afterwards do the same by the upper crust of the Poupelin.

Poplin [2] (pɒ·plin). [ad. F. *popeline*, for earlier *papeline* (1667 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *papalina*, fem. of *papalino* adj., papal (whence F. *papalin* adj., *a* 1646 in Hatz.-Darm.); applied to this material because manufactured at Avignon, until 1791 a papal town, which still has manufactures of silk goods.] A mixed woven fabric, consisting of a silk warp and worsted weft, and having a corded surface; now made chiefly in Ireland. Also applied to imitations of this (see next).

Double poplin, a stiff poplin in which the silk warp and the worsted weft are both very heavy.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4706/4 For Sale.., Poplins, ..and other Stuffs. 1737 *N. Jersey Archives* XI. 517 The other lin'd with light colour'd Silk Poplin that is pretty well worn. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 199 (*Ireland*) The mixed goods, or tabinets and poplins have been long celebrated. 1815 Jane Austen *Emma* xxxv, I have some notion of putting such a trimming as this to my white and silver poplin. 1882 Beck *Draper's Dict.* s. v., Many poplins now made have not a particle of silk in their structure, but are composed of worsted and flax or worsted and cotton, to the great detriment of their appearance, wear, and reputation.

attrib. 1751 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1862) III. 34, I have bought for my mourning a dark grey Irish poplin sack. 1861 Sala *Ship-Chandler* iv. (1862) 78 Ladies, with fans, and topknots, and poplin gowns, and pearl necklaces.

Poplinette (pɒplinĕt). [f. Poplin 2 + -ette.] A woollen or linen fabric in imitation of poplin.

1861 *Englishwom. Dom. Mag.* III. 69/1 Mohairs still continue in vogue, as also poplinettes and chalés. 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 3 Apr. 6/2 Favourite materials for children's dresses are poplinettes. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 16 May 8/3 Among the novelties..are the poplinettes—linen materials, so silky-looking and lustrous that they might almost be mistaken for rich silk poplins.

† **Po·plite**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. ad. mod.L. *poplite-us*: see below.] = Popliteal.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict., *Poplitæa Vena*, the Poplite Vein, formed by two Branches of the Crural Vein.

Poplitead (pɒplitiˌæd), *adv. Anat.* [f. Popliteus + *-ad*, towards: see Dextrad.] Towards the popliteal aspect.

1803 Barclay *New Anat. Nomencl.* 166 In the sacral extremities,..Poplitead will signify towards the popliteal aspect. 1808 — *Muscular Motions* 444 The motion poplitead, which is called extension.

Popliteal (pɒplitĭăl, *erron.* pɒplitīăl), *a. Anat.* [f. mod.L. *poplite-us* (see next) + -al.] Pertaining to, situated in, or connected with the ham, or hollow at the back of the knee; esp. in names of parts, as *popliteal artery, glands, ligament, nerve, space, tendons* (= hamstrings), *vein*.

1786 J. Pearson in *Med. Commun.* II. 99, I began by dissecting the popliteal artery. 1808 Barclay *Muscular Motions* 335 The muscles on the rotular and popliteal aspects of the legs. 1831 J. F. South *Otto's Pathol. Anat.* 454 Morgagni .. found, in a popliteal aneurysm, the nerve.. almost completely destroyed. 1892 *Lancet* 2 July 59/2 Total extirpation of the popliteal aneurysm.

‖ **Popliteus** (pɒplitiˌĭŭs, *erron.* pɒplitīŭs). *Anat.* [mod.L. adj. (sc. *musculus*), f. *poples, poplit-em* ham, hough. Erroneously spelt *poplitæus*: the L. suffix is *-æus*, as in *corporeus, osseus, sanguineus*, etc.] More fully *popliteus muscle*: a flat triangular muscle at the back of the knee-joint.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Poplitens*, by some called *Subpoplitæus*, is a Muscle of the Leg. 1840 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 80 Immediately beneath this is the groove which lodges the tendon of origin of the popliteus. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 182 On its outer surface is a pit for the tendon of the popliteus muscle.

† **Poplitic**, *a. Obs.* (erron. -et-). [f. L. *poples, poplit-em* ham, hough + -ic. So obs. F. *poplitique* (Cotgr.) the popliteal vein.] = Popliteal. So † **Poplitical** (erron. -et-) *a. Obs.*

1541 R. Cop..and *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* K iv, Howe many and what veynes ben let blode commonly in the great fote? Answere...The scyatyke vnder the ancle outwarde and the popletyke that is vnder the kne. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* lf. xii b/2 The Hockes, where we open the Popleticalle Vayne. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s. v. *Vein, Popletick vein*, the ham-veine. 1658 Phillips, *Poplitick* (lat.) belonging to the ham, or leg.

Poplolly: see Poplet.

‖ **Popo, popoi**, variants of Papaw.

1750 G. Hughes *Barbadoes* 181 As hollow as a popo. 1892 E. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 135 Bread-fruit, mango, popoi, and other tropical fruits.

† **Popoma·stic**, *a. Obs. humorous nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. Pope *sb.*1 + Gr. *μάστιξ* whip, scourge, after words in -ic.] Scourging the pope.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Sculler* Wks. III. 16/1 To you from faire and sweetly sliding Thames A popomasticke Sculler warre proclaimes.

Po-poplar, Lombardy Poplar: see Poplar 1 b.

Pop-over (pɒ·pˌōuvəɹ). *U.S.* [f. Pop *v.*1 + Over *adv.*] A very light cake made of flour, milk, eggs, and butter (? so called because it swells over the edge of the tin in which it is baked).

1887 A. A. Hayes *Jesuit's Ring* 120 Broiled chicken and pop-overs. 1892 Kipling & Balestier *Naulahka* 70 The hot brown pop-overs, with their beguiling yellow interiors. 1902 *Fortn. Rev.* June 1008 The cook .. is expected to have ready for breakfast either fresh baked 'biscuits' (scones), 'muffins', or 'pop-overs'.

Po·ppa. *U. S. colloq.* = Papa 1.

1902 Howells *Kentons* xii, Well, there's one thing; I won't call him *poppa* any more..and I won't say papá and mammá. Everybody that knows anything says father and mother now. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 10 May 3/3 The decline of 'poppa' and 'momma' in Ohio may convince some Western politicians that England is still exercising her insidious and baleful influence.

Poppe, obs. form of Poop *sb.*1

Poppe·an, *a. nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. Poppy + -an.] Of or pertaining to poppy-juice; soporific.

1790 Coleridge *Poems, Inside the Coach* 15 In drizzly rains poppean dews O'er the tired inmates of the Coach diffuse.

Popped corn: see Pop-corn.

Poppe-holy, variant of Pope-holy *Obs.*

† **Po·ppel.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *popelle* (Neckham); cf. Popeler, Popard.] (?) The Spoon-bill.

[*a* 1300 Neckham *De Utensilibus* Gloss. (MS. Bruges) (Godefroy), *Alunbes*, popelles [no gloss in MS. Cotton in Wright].] 1579 J. Jones *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xiv. 26 Dottrel, Snipe, Godwipe, Dicken, Poppel, Bitter, Hearon.

Poppell, obs. variant of Pebble.

Popper (pɒ·pəɹ), *sb.* [f. Pop *v.*1 + -er 1.]

† **1.** A small dagger. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 11 A ioly poppere baar he in his pouche Ther was no man for peril dorste hym touche.

2. One who or a thing which makes a popping sound. **a.** A gun, fire-arm, or the like; *spec.* a pistol (*slang*). **b.** One who shoots; a gunner.

1750 Coventry *Pompey Litt.* I. xvi. (1785) 40/1, I..bought a second-hand pair of poppers. 1826 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 291 Spoiled by some rascally shore popper. 1834 Buckstone *Agnes de Vere* II. iii, I've an excellent case of poppers here that I always keep loaded. 1845 Browning *Englishm. in Italy* 280 On the plain will the trumpets join chorus And more poppers bang.

3. A utensil for popping 'corn' (maize). *U. S.*

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Popper*,..usually a wire basket, which is held over the fire and shaken or revolved so as to keep the corn moving.

4. One who moves promptly and quietly.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 194 The popper over to France and peep-taker at Holland.

† **Po·pper,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. In 4 poper. [freq. of Pop *v.*1: see -er 5.] *intr.* To 'pop' to and fro; to 'pop about'; to trot.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 210 Ac now is religioun a ridere & a rennere aboute,..Poperip on a palfrey [B. x. 308 A priker on a palfray] to toune and to toune.

† **Po·ppering.** *Obs.* Forms: 6–7 poperin, 7 popring, -rin, popperin, poppring, 7–8 -ering. [f. Flem. *Poperinghe*, name of a town in W. Flanders.] A variety of pear. Also *poppering pear*.

[*a* 1529 Skelton *Sp. Parrot* 72 In Popering grew peres, whan Parrot was an eg.] 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. i. 38 O Romeo that she were, O that she were An open, or thou a Poprin Peare. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, No plums, nor no parsneps, no peares, nor no Popperins. 1611 Tourneur *Ath. Trag.* IV. i, The wanton Streame,..still seeming to play and dally under the Poppring so long that it has almost wash'd away the earth from the roote. 1750 E. Smith *Compl. Housewife* (ed. 14) 214 Take poppering pears, and thrust a picked stick into the head of them.

Poppet (pɒ·pĕt), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 popet, 5 poopet, 6 pop-, poppette, 6–8 poppit, 6– poppet. See also Puppet. [ME. *popet, -ette*, agreeing in sense with F. *poupette* doll, known in 1583, in Cotgr. 1611 'a little babie, puppet, bable'; a dim. of a form **poupe*, not found in this sense in French; but cf. It. *pupa*, also *puppa* 'a babie or puppet like a girle; used also for a lasse or wench' (Florio):—Romanic **puppa* for L. *pūpa* a girl, damsel, lass; also, a doll, puppet. Cf. Rhæt. *popa*, also late MHG. and Ger. *puppe*, MLG. *poppe*, Du. *pop*, all from Romanic, meaning 'doll'; also F. *poupée* doll (13th c. in Littré). The absence from French of *poupe* in a corresponding sense, and of *poupette* before the 16th c., makes the immediate source of the ME. word uncertain. *Poppet* was the earlier form of Puppet, with which in the earlier senses it agrees, but in sense 1 it is not contemptuous; it does not occur in several senses of *puppet*, but in sense 6 it is the usual form.]

1. A small or dainty person; in quot. 1699, a dwarf, pygmy; usually, in later use, a term of endearment for a pretty child, girl, or young woman; darling, pet. (Cf. Puppet *sb.* 1.) Now *dial.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Sir Thopas* Prol. 11 This were a popet in an Arm tenbrace For any womman smal and fair of face. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 11635, I am a poopet, in sothnesse, Douhter to dame Ydelnesse. 1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* II. xxix. (1612) 404 As one of the three chapmen was employed .. abroad, so the pretty poppet his wife began to play the harlot at home. 1699 Garth *Dispensary* VI. (1700) 79 So when the Pigmies..Wage puny War against th'invading Cranes; The Poppets to their Bodkin Spears repair. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 57 ¶ 1, I have been always told that I was a very pretty Miss, and a sweet Poppet. 1830 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 253 The little girl as pretty a curly-headed, rosy-cheeked poppet, as ever was the pet and plaything of a large family. 1840 Mrs. F. Trollope *Widow Married* ii, So the darling poppet was not always prepared for company.

attrib. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 38 Mainteine your untruth with pretie popet demaundes. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* II. 339 Those Poppet Hours are wasted now, I'll sneak and cringe no more.

† **2.** A small figure in the form of a child or a human being; a doll; = Puppet *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. XXXVI. 84 Childeren maken popetis for to pleyen with whyle they ben yonge. 1530 Palsgr. 256/2 Popet for chyldre to play with, *poupee*. 1531 Tindale *Exp. 1 John* v. (1537) 81 A chylde .. yf he crye .. men stylle wyth a poppet. 1693 Dryden *Persius* ii. Notes (1697) 434 Those Baby-Toys were little Babies, or Poppets, as we call them. 1729 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 230 The little poppets are very well cut, but you must take more pains about the trees and shrubs, for no white paper must be left.

† **b.** A small human figure, used for purposes of sorcery or witchcraft. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 77 Of wax made him popetis, And made heom fyghte with battes [*Bodley MS.* popatrices..latrices]. 1693 C. Mather *Invis. World* vii. (1862) 35 When there can be found their [witches'] Pictures, Poppets, and other Hellish Compositions. *Ibid.* xii. 137 They did in holes of the said old Wall, find several Poppets, made up of Rags and Hogs-bristles, with headless Pins in them, the Points being outward. 1693 in I. Mather *Tryals New-Eng. Witches* (1862) 213 Without any Poppits of Wax or otherwise.

† **c.** Contemptuously applied to an image used in worship; hence, any material thing worshipped; an idol, a maumet. *Obs.*

1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* I. Pref. A vj b, Bablynges, brawlinges, processyons, popettes, and suche other mad masteries. 1553 Becon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 88 He [Nicephorus] also destroied al her [Irene's] poppets, suffering no images to remayne in the temples. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 780 You .. will endeavour in succeeding space, Those houshold Poppits on our hearths to place. [1880 Webb *Goethe's Faust* III. vii. 164 And knead and mould your poppet well As many a foreign tale will tell.]

† **3.** A human figure with jointed limbs, which can be moved by means of strings or wires; *esp.* one of the figures in a puppet-show; a marionette: see Puppet *sb.* 3. Also *attrib. Obs.*

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (1622) 160 As if they had beene poppets, whose motion stood only vpon her pleasure. *a* 1610 Babington *Exp. Cath. Faith* v, On Easter day in the morning they raise vp a Poppet, and make him walk by wyers and strings. *a* 1694 Tillotson *Serm.* CXXV. (1743) VII. 216 These are mere engines and poppets in religion, all the motions we see without proceed from an artificial contrivance. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3823/4 No Permission shall be given for acting Plays, .. or exposing any Poppets, or other things that may disturb the Fair. *a* 1745 Swift (L.), He writ, 'A Merry Farce for Poppet', Taught actors how to squeak and hop it.

† **b.** A person whose actions, while ostensibly his own, are really actuated and controlled by another; = Puppet *sb.* 3 b. *Obs.*

1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. 78 b, Beholde here what popettes these lecherouse luskes made of their kynges. 1624 Bp. Mountagu *Gagg* vii. 62 Therefore in conclusion your texts of Scripture are not to any purpose at all to prove Peter's primacy, but you a poppet.

4. A cylindrical case for pins and needles, pencils, etc.; = Puppet *sb.* 6. Now *dial.*

1866 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 642 Driven into the 'pin-poppet', the old name by which these curious cases were best known. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v., A smaller kind, called a pin-poppet, is used to hold pins and needles; a larger, called a pencil-poppet, is used by school-children for pens and pencils. 'I want a poppet to keep my needles in'.

5. One of the upright pieces in a turning-lathe, in which the centres are fixed on which the work turns; a lathe-head; = Puppet *sb.* 7.

1665 [see Poppet-head 1]. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 18 We have..designed the latter to take a circular saw as well, by adding the wooden poppets..with their centre screws. 1881 Young *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 526 From a strong frame called the lathe-bed rises a couple of uprights called heads or poppets.

b. An overhanging or projecting bracket supporting a pendulum or the like: cf. Cock *sb.*1 16.

1779 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (1783) I. 240 The aforesaid pendulum suspended from a brass or metal poppet, called a cock.

c. = Puppet-valve.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Poppet* (*Steam-engine*), a valve having an axial stem and reciprocating vertically on its seat. See *Puppet-valve*. *attrib.* 1902 Lieut. Dawson in *19th Cent.* Feb. 225 The inlet and exhaust valves are of the poppet type.

6. *Naut.* Applied to short pieces of wood, used for various purposes: *esp.* **a.** Stout vertical squared pieces placed beneath a ship's hull to support her in launching; **b.** Pieces on the gunwale of a boat, supporting the wash-strake, and forming the row-locks; **c.** The bars with which the capstan is turned.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 138 *Poppets*, those pieces (mostly fir) which are fixed perpendicularly between a ship's bottom and the bilgeways, at the fore and aftermost parts of a ship, to support her in launching. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., Also, poppets on the gunwale of a boat support the wash-strake, and form the rowlocks. 1886 J. M. Caulfeild *Seamanship Notes* 1 Always see your poppets shipped and fenders in. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 70 A series of struts or 'poppets' is raised on them [the sliding ways, to launch a ship].

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † *poppet deity* (sense 2 c), *poppet spindle* (sense 5); **poppet-holes**, the holes in the drumhead of the capstan in which the bars are inserted; **poppet-leg** (*Australia*), one of the upright pieces of timber at the mouth of the shaft of a mine, supporting the piece from which the cage is suspended: cf. Poppet-head 2. (For *poppet-play, -show, -valve*, see Puppet-play, etc.)

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* iii. (1642) 184 To appease the fury, forsooth, of their angry *poppet Deities. 1886 J. M. Caulfeild *Seamanship Notes* 3 Parts of the Capstan. Drum head, .. *poppet holes. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 26 May 7/8 Wanted, 4 *Poppet Legs, bluegum, separate prices, 65 ft., 70 ft., 75 ft. long, 12 in. to 15 in. small end. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Apr. 8/1 The forests around will supply good straight timber, suitable for all mining purposes, inclusive of poppet legs. 1873 J. Richards *Woodworking Factories* 85 For drilling, have a stem pad,..to go into the *poppet spindle.

Hence † **Po·ppet** *v. trans.*, to treat as a poppet, to carry like an image or effigy. *Obs.*

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1810) V. ii. 15 These lines of Rowe have got into my head; and I shall repeat them very devoutly all the way the chairmen shall poppet me towards her by-and-by.

Po·ppet-hea·d. Also *rarely* puppet-head.

1. In a lathe: = Poppet *sb.* 5, Puppet *sb.* 7.

1665 R. Hooke in *Phil. Trans.* I. 61 There must be two Poppetheads, into which the Mandril must pass. 1725 W. Halfpenny *Sound Building* 56 Two level Pieces on

each side the Puppet-Head. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Poppet-head* (*Turning*), the part of a lathe which holds the back-center and can be fixed to any part of the bed. *Ibid., Puppet-head.* 1888 HASLUCK *Model Engin. Handybk.* (1900) 58 This will afford a bearing for the back poppet-head centre.

2. *Mining.* The frame at the top of a shaft, supporting the pulleys for the ropes used in hoisting; a pit-head frame: = HEAD-GEAR 3. (Often in *pl.* in same sense.)

1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* (1875) 129 Describe the construction of poppet heads, and give sketches in illustration of your answer. What will be the cost of poppet heads for whim drawing? 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* I. v, The wheels were spinning round in the poppet-heads as the mine slowly disgorged the men who had been working all night. 1900 *Daily News* 26 Nov. 2/1 Lofty poppet heads have been erected on this shaft, 115 ft. high, in order to raise the auriferous gravel in one operation to a considerable height above the surface of the ground.

Poppied (pǭ'pid), *a.* [f. POPPY *sb.* + -ED 2.]

1. Filled or adorned with poppies.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 255 Their fairest-blossom'd beans and poppied corn. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Sept. 8/1 Cornfields and woodlands coming right to the edge of the poppied cliffs.

2. Having, or affected by, the sleep-inducing quality of the poppy; slumberous, drowsy, narcotic.

1805 T. HARRAL *Scenes of Life* III. 209 To admit the popied influence of Somnus. 1854 B. TAYLOR *Poems of Orient, Nubia*, A land of dreams and sleep, a poppied land! 1865 SWINBURNE *Ilicet* 6 The poppied sleep, the end of all.

Po·ppin. Now only *dial.* Also 5 popyn, 6 poppyn. [Late ME. *popyn*, ad. OF. *popine* (later *poupine*) a doll, a pretty little woman (15th c.), also *Popin* (proper name, 1390), *poupin* baby, fop (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*); f. Romanic type **puppa*: see POPPET.] A doll, a PUPPET.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 409/1 Popyn, chylde of clowtys.., *pupa.* 1552 HULOET, Poppyn, *oscillum.* .. *Circulatorius*, perteynynge to poppyn players. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 134/14 A Poppin, *oscillum.* *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Poppin-shew*, a puppet-shew.

Popping (pǭ'pin), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. POP *v.*1 + -ING 1.] The action of POP *v.*1 in various senses.

1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 53 Wee finde no mention of any sound made of the kissing of the hand..or ..any such popping or smacking. 1710 C. SHADWELL *Fair Quaker of Deal* II. ii. 23 Upon the first popping of the Question. 1844 THACKERAY *Wand. Fat Contrib.* v, The popping of the soda-water corks. 1887 FENN *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) 124 A peculiar popping and crackling began to be heard, as the flames attacked the abundant ivy.

Popping, *vbl. sb.*2: see after POP *v.*2

Popping (pǭ'pin), *ppl. a.* [f. POP *v.*1 + -ING 2.] That pops, in various senses.

†1. Whose speech is mere popping; chattering.

a 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 232 What, Syr, wolde ye make me a poppynge fole? *a* 1529 — *Replye.* 39 Lyke pratynge poppyng dawes. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* M iv, For a suretie this [fellow] is a very popyng foole.

2. Of firing: Desultory, occasional, dropping.

1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 139/1 The enemy annoyed us with some popping musquetry from behind trees. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 469 Many popping shots were fired at him by the rebel crew from the woods. 1836 F. SYKES *Scraps fr. Jrnl.* 149 The frequent popping noise of the sharpshooters.

†3. Of the sea: ? Tumbling, choppy. (Cf. POPPLE *v.* 1, *sb.*3 2, POPPLY.) *Obs.*

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 35 Being a high popping sea some of my shippes had like to haue bin foule of one another.

4. Of the eyes: Protuberant. (Cf. *pop-eyed* in POP-.)

a 1696 AUBREY *Brief Lives* (1898) I. 411 His eie full and popping, and not quick; a grey eie.

Po·pping-crease. *Cricket.* [f. POPPING *vbl. sb.*, prob. in sense 'striking' + CREASE *sb.*2 2.] A line drawn four feet in front of and parallel to the wicket, within which the batsman must stand.

Probably the crease orig. marked the line which the ball, when bowled or trundled along the ground (see BOWL *v.* 4), must have passed before it might be 'popped' or struck.

1774 *Laws of Cricket* in Grace *Cricket* (1891) 13 Ye popping crease..must be exactly 3 foot 10 inches from ye Wicket. 1833 NYREN *Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* 28 In reaching in too, be especially careful that the right foot remain firmly in its place behind the popping-crease. *Ibid.* 35 The first player I remember to have broken through the old rule of standing firm at the popping crease for a length ball. 1897 RANJITSINHJI in *Daily Chron.* 23 Aug. 8/1 The rules state that a batsman is out unless his foot is within the popping-crease. A batsman often considers himself hardly treated when given out because his foot is on the line.

Poppish (pǭ'piʃ), *a.* [f. POP *sb.*1 5 + -ISH 1.] Of the nature of pop; effervescent.

1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* (1882) III. xi. 164 The art of discharging a cork full bang, from a bottle of poppish fluid, without loss.

†Po·ppism. *Obs. rare.* Also 7 popisme. [a. F. *popisme*, 'the popping, or smacking sound wherewith Riders incourage, or cherish, their horses' (Cotgr.); ad. L. *poppysma, -ysmus*, n. Gr. *πόππυσμα, ποππυσμός*, sbs. f. *ποππύζειν* to smack the lips, make a clucking sound.] The making of a smacking sound with the lips.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxiii. 104 The prancing flourishes, and smacking popismes [F. *popismes*], for the better cherishing of the horse, commonly used in riding. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Adoration*, The method of adoring lightening, .. was by poppisms, or gentle clappings of the hands.

Poppite: see POP *sb.*4

Popple (pǭ'p'l), *sb.*1 Now *dial.* and *U.S.* Forms: (1 popul), 4-6 **popil,** 5 -ille, -ul(e, 5-6 -ill, -yl(l, 6-8 **popple,** (8 popel), 7- **popple,** (9 *dial.* **poople**). [Late OE. *popul-*, ME. *popul*, ad. L. *pōpulus* poplar; with ME. *popil*, 16th c. *popple*, cf. obs. and dial. F. *pouple*, F. *peuple.* So MHG. *papel, popel*, Du., LG., Ger. *pappel*, Sw., Dan. *poppel*, all ultimately from L.] = POPLAR.

[? *a* 1000 (MS. 12th c.) in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 219 Of ðam ellene to popul finize; of popul finize to Lambhyrste.] 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 57 The oliue, the popil, & the uszer tree. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 110 The Cypresse, Pople, and Oake trees, grow in many places. 1699 *Providence* (R. I.) *Rec.* (1893) IV. 183 A small bush being an Aspe or Pople. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Popple*, a poplar tree. 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. Voc. E. Anglia, People*, the poplar tree. 1879 A. S. PACKARD in *Hist. Bowdoin College* (1882) 91 Popple, or hass, or white maple.

b. *esp.* in *attrib.* use, as *popple tree*, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxx. 37 Jacob takynge green popil ȝerdis [1388 ȝerdis of popeleris], and of almaunders, and of planes. 1431-2 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 446 Pro popill bord pro coopertoriis studiorum xvs. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 409/1 Popul tre, idem quod poplere. 1530 PALSGR. 256/2 Popyll tree, *peuplier.* 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 15 The Pople buddes must bee brouséd. 1740 *Dudley Rec. Mass.* (1893) I. 86 From thense..to a popel stump with a heap of stones about it. 1789 *Ibid.* (1894) II. 318 Thence by Browns Line on Whitfords Land to a Popple Tree.

Popple (pǭ'p'l), *sb.*2 Now *local.* Forms: 5 popil, -yl, -ylle, -ulle, 6 pople, *Sc.* poppill, 7- popple, (9 *dial.* poppel, *Sc.* papple). [Late ME.; origin and etymology uncertain.

A mediæval Lat.-Gr. Vocabulary quoted by Du Cange has '*populia*, λύχνις'; but although cockle is now placed in the genus *Lychnis*, it is very doubtful whether this is connected with *popple. Cockle* (*cocle, kokkel*) and *popple* (*poppel*) have the appearance of parallel forms with exchange of consonants. On the other hand, this plant appears to have been sometimes included under the name *popy* (see POPPY 2), and conversely the name *popple* is now in some districts (esp. Cumberland and Yorkshire) applied to the corn poppy; so that the names may possibly have been originally related, *popil* being a derivative either of *popi, popy*, or of one of the Romanic representatives of *papaver*: see POPPY. But further evidence is wanted.]

1. = COCKLE *sb.*1 1, i. e. the wild plant *Lychnis* (or *Agrostemma*) *Githago*, a well-known field weed.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 664/30 *Hoc lollium*, populle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 286/2 Popylle, *gith* indeclinabile, *lollium, nigella.* 1538 TURNER *Libellus, Githago* siue *Nigellastrum*, ..herba illa procera, quo in tritico flauescente existit .. uulgus appellat Coccle aut pople. 1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. II. 304 It was difficult to find a sample-bag of wheat without papple. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Popple*, the common Corn Cockle. 1877 *N. W. Line. Gloss., Popple*, corn-cockle..the seeds of which are difficult to separate from or 'dress out' of the grain when thrashed.

b. Popple or cockle, being erroneously confounded by early herbalists with *Nigella*, and so with the *lolium* of Pliny and *zizania* of the Vulgate, was taken metaphorically for the darnel or 'tares' sown by the Evil One among the wheat: see COCKLE *sb.*1 2, DARNEL.

a 1532 *Will. of Thorpe's Exam.* in FOXE *A. & M.* (1563) 167/1 Thy deceit whiche thou hast learned of them that trauell to sowe popill among the wheate. *a* 1568 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 220 Thus weidit is the poppill fra the corne. 1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 72 It sprang not up till..that malicious one did sow popple among the good Wheat of Christ's field.

2. Extended locally to other field weeds and their seeds; esp. the Corn Poppy, and Charlock.

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Popple*, the wild red poppy of the corn fields. (So in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* Cumberland and Yorksh.) 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.* Pref. 19 *Brassica*, the seeds of the tribe are called Popple. 1886 BRITTEN & H. *Plant-n., Popple*..(2) *Sinapis arvensis*, Cumb.

Popple (pǭ'p'l), *sb.*3 Also 4 pople. [Goes with POPPLE *v.*]

†1. A bubble such as rises and breaks in boiling water. *Obs.*

a 1350 *St. Nicholas* 268 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 14 Hale and faire hir child scho fand, With þe water pople him playand. 1530 PALSGR. 256/2 Popple, suche as ryseth whan water or any lycour set[h]eth fast, *bovillon.*

†b. ? A swelling or bulge like, or caused by, a bubble. *Obs.*

1635 in *Earl of Stirling's Reg. Roy. Lett.* (1885) II. 819 He will mak a scheit of lead..more solide, less porie, and consequentlie more voyd of all cracks, holls, or popill.

2. An act or condition of 'poppling'; a rolling or tossing of water in short tumultuous waves; a strong ripple.

1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 80 If there is a bit of a popple at all, a big ship will lay rolling about in the sea just like a half-tide rock. 1881 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Free Lance* I. v. 252 As we neared the bay the popple grew ugly enough to demand the closest vigilance. 1897 *Daily News* 27 Aug. 3/1 There was a very nasty roll and popple on the sea.

b. The agitation on the surface of a boiling liquid; the sound of this.

1889 *Spectator* 7 Dec. 805/1 Cowper [after he heard] that popple from the urn which showed it to be..'on the boil'.

Popple (pǭ'p'l), *v.* Also 4-6 (6- *Sc.*) pople, 5-6 *Sc.* populle, 6 poppell. [Has the form of a frequentative of POP *v.*1, but in sense 1 prob. an independent onomatopœic formation, expressive of sound and action. Cf. MDu., Du. *popelen* to murmur, babble; to quiver, throb; med.L. *populāre* (Franck), *papellāre* (Kilian) to murmur; these refer mainly to the sound, while the Eng. word refers mainly to the action.]

1. *intr.* To roll or tumble about, to flow in a tumbling interrupted manner, as water flowing from a spring or over a pebbly surface, or boiling, or agitated by a strong wind; to bubble up, boil up; to ripple; to toss to and fro in short waves.

13.., *a* 1400-50 [see *popplyng* below]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ix. 69 Quhill brane, and ene, and blude all popillit out. *Ibid.* VI. v. 5 Popland and bullerand furth on athir hand. 1530 PALSGR. 662/2, I poppell up, as water dothe, or any other lycoure whan it boyleth faste on the fyre,.. *je bouillonne.* 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 103 His Brains came poppling out like water. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iii. Prol., A little fount, Where water poplin springs. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, The bits o' bonny waves that are poppling and plashing against the rocks. 1875 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* II. 90 Small trembling waves poppled and frothed in mid-stream, where the fresh water met wind and tide. 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 10 The sound of waters dropping, poppling, splashing, trickling.

b. To move to and fro, or up and down, when floating or immersed in rippling or boiling water.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* xi. Q viij b, Rindles of Christalline watre. In whose botomes the graueller, popleth like glisteryng golde. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Popple, v.* to tumble about with a quick motion, as dumplins, ..when the pot boils briskly. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 562 We left them poppling up and down, like a cork, in the broken water. 1881 PHILLIPS-WOLLEY *Sport in Crimea* 322 The birds are rattling and poppling down in the dark little forest pools.

2. [app. freq. of POP *v.*1 2.] To make a continuous popping or firing.

1898 G. W. STEEVENS *With Kitchener to Khartum* 81 The Maxims poppled away above them.

Hence **Po·ppling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 319 þe pure poplande hourle playes on my heued. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1154 The wawes of þe wilde see vpon þe walle betyn, The pure popland perle passyd it vmbe. *a* 1801 R. GALL *Poems* (1819) 9 Upon the ear The popling Leven wimples clear. 1826 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) I. 6 The calm guggling and popling of the waves as they were parted by the piles. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xx. (1858) 440 A peculiar poppling noise, as if a thunder-shower was beating the surface with its multitudinous drops, rose around our boat. 1883 J. FERGUSON in *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 248 The mother stirred the poppling porridge on the fire.

†Po·ppling. *Obs. rare*—°. [f. POPPLE *sb.*1 + -ING 3.] = POPLAR.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 136/26 A Poppling, *populus.*

Popply (pǭ'pli), *a.* [f. POPPLE *sb.*3 + -Y.] In a 'poppling' condition; broken, choppy, ripply.

1889 P. H. EMERSON *Eng. Idylls* 113 The popply water all streaked with foam. 1895 *Times* 15 Mar. 8/2 As they passed the Duke's Head hostelry and Alexander's boatyard some popply water caused them to splash a little. 1904 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 12/2 Off the wall at Harrod's .. the 'popply' water somewhat discomposed the Oxford crew.

Poppy (pǭ'pi), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1 popaeg, popæg, popeg, popei, popiz, 1-4 popi, 4-7 popy, 5-6 popie, 6 poppi, 6-7 poppie, 5- poppy. *β.* 1 papoeg, papiz, 5 papy, 6 pappy. [Early OE. *popæg, papoeg*, app. repr. an earlier WGer. **papāg*, **popāg*, altered from **papāv, -au*, **popāv, -au*, ad. a popular L. **papāv-um*, **papau-um* (whence OF. **pavau, pavo*), for L. *papāver*, neut. poppy. The alteration may have taken place, after the Teutonic change of stress, by assimilation to the suffix *-ag.* As with that suffix, the ending was subseq. weakened to *-ig* (cf. *ēadiz, monig* from *audag, monag*), giving the typical WSax. *popiz*, whence ME. *popi, popy*, mod. *poppy*, with doubled consonant expressing short vowel; cf. *peni, peny, penny.* (See Note below.)]

I. 1. A plant (or flower) of the genus *Papaver*, comprising herbs of temperate and subtropical regions, having milky juice with narcotic properties, showy flowers with petals (usually four in number) of delicate texture and various colours (often becoming 'double' in cultivation), and roundish capsules containing numerous small round seeds.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* (O.E.T.) 824 *Papaver*, popaeg. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1516 *Papaver*, popei. *Ibid.* 1621 *Papaver*, popæg. *a* 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 824 *Papaver*, papoeg. *c* 1000 *Ælfric's Vocab.* in Wr.-Wülcker 134/33 *Papauer*, popiz. *c* 1265 *Voc. Names Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 558/30 *Astula regia, i.*, popi. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 102 Popi, which berth the sed of slep. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 787/11 *Hoc papaver*, a papy. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxxi. 431 There be three sortes of Poppie..the first kind is white, and of the garden, the two other are blacke and wilde. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxviii. 296 Double blacke Poppie. Double white Poppie. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 115 Sleepy Poppies harmful Harvests yield. 1718 PRIOR *Knowledge* 72 The blushing poppy with a crimson hue. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 94 Many other substances besides the juice of the poppy possess Narcotic properties. 1853 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* 2 Poppies were sacred to Ceres.

b. Allusively.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* v. Wks. 1851 III. 119 He little dreamt then that the weeding-hook of reformation would after two ages pluck up his glorious poppy from insulting over the good corne. *a* 1683 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* II. xxiv.

(1704) 159 He..would certainly strike off the heads of the most eminent remaining Poppys. [Cf. Poppy-head 1, 1650.]

2. Rarely applied in ME. and *dial.* to the Corn-cockle; also (with qualification) to the Corn Bluebottle (see *blue poppy* in 3); and [app. by association with Pop *v.*[1], Pop-] to plants whose corolla or calyx is inflated and 'popped' by children in sport, e.g. the Bladder Campion and Foxglove (see *frothy poppy, spatling poppy, green poppy*, in 3). (Britten & Holland *Eng. Plant-n.*)

14.. *Stockh. Med. MS.* 200 Cokkyl or popy or wyldsangre, *lolium.* *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 409/1 Popy, weed, *papaver, codia,..nigella,..git.* 1886 Britten & Holland *Eng. Plant-names*, Poppy..3 *Lychnis Githago* (W. Cheshire).

3. With qualifying words, applied to various species of *Papaver* or other genera of *Papaveraceæ* (rarely to plants of other orders: cf. 2).

Black Poppy, a variety of the *Opium Poppy*, having purple flowers and dark seeds (cf. *White Poppy*); **Blue Poppy**, (*a*) the Corn Bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus* (? obs.); (*b*) a blue-flowered species of *Meconopsis* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **Californian Poppy**, '*Platystemon californicus* and the genus *Eschscholtzia*' (Ibid.); **Corn, Field Poppy**, the common wild poppy of cornfields, *Papaver Rhœas*, with bright scarlet flowers, or any other species growing in corn, as *P. dubium*; **Frothy Poppy**, the Bladder Campion, *Silene inflata*: see Frothy 1 b; **Garden Poppy**, any species of *Papaver* cultivated in gardens, *esp.* the *Opium Poppy*; **Green Poppy**, local name of the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*; **Horn-Poppy, Horned Poppy**, any plant of the genus *Glaucium*, distinguished by its long horn-like capsules; esp. *G. luteum*, a sea-shore plant with yellow flowers; **Iceland Poppy**, a variety of *Papaver nudicaule*: see Iceland; **Long-headed Poppy**, *P. dubium*, a British species with long-shaped capsules; **Mexican Poppy**, *Argemone mexicana* or other species; **Opium Poppy**, *Papaver somniferum*, a species with white or light purple flowers; from the juice of the unripe capsules opium is obtained; **Oriental Poppy**, *P. orientale*, a common garden species, with very large deep red flowers; **Prickly Poppy**, *Argemone mexicana*, a native of Mexico, now widely distributed in waste ground, with yellow or white flowers and prickly leaves and capsules; **Red Poppy**, the field poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*, or other species with red flowers; **Sea** or **Seaside Poppy**, the common horned poppy, *Glaucium luteum*; **Spatling Poppy** = *Frothy Poppy*; **Spring Poppy** = *Prickly Poppy*; **Tree Poppy**, a Californian poppy, *Dendromecon rigidum*, with yellow flowers, remarkable for its shrubby growth; **Welsh** or **Cambrian Poppy**, *Meconopsis cambrica*: see quot.; **White Poppy**, a variety of the *Opium Poppy*, having white flowers and seeds (cf. *Black Poppy*); **Wild Poppy**, (*a*) the field poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*, or other wild species; †(*b*) *Bastard Wild Poppy* = *Prickly Poppy*; **Yellow Poppy**, any species of *Papaver* or allied genus with yellow flowers; *spec.* the common Horned Poppy.

14.. *Synon. Herbarum* (MS. Harl. 3388 lf. 229), Anglice *bleu popi vel carlɔ vel langwort..crescit inter frumentum et alia blada et dicitur iacintus quia assimilatur cuidam lapidi qui sic vocatur. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 416 *Corn-Poppy, it is Narcotick, allays Pain, is used in Feavers. 1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 115 Except the corn poppy, this [the pimpernel] is said to be the only scarlet flower we have. 1863 Hogg & Johnson *Wild Fl. Gt. Brit.* II. Pl. 147 *Papaver Rhœas.* *Field Poppy. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 842 The Field Poppy, *P[apaver] Rhœas*, one of the most brilliant of our wild plants. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 58 *Garden Poppy..is thought best to grow where olde stalkes haue been burnt. 1699 Evelyn *Acctaria* 74 To these add the Viola Matronalis...nay the *Green Popy, by most accounted among the deadly Poysons. 1548 Turner *Names of Herbs, Papauer corniculatum* .. is called .. in englishe *horned poppy or yealow poppy. 1731–3 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Glaucium*, Horned Poppy, .. having Husks resembling Horns. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 215 The horned poppies' blossoms shone Upon a shingle-bank. 1863 *Sowerby's Eng. Bot.* I. 84 *Papaver somniferum* Sleepbearing Poppy, Garden Poppy, White Poppy, *Opium Poppy. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 Poppy, *Prickly, *Argemone.* *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 134 Papauer rubeum..gall. rougerole, ang*. *redpopy. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. lxxxii. 433 There be two sortes of red Poppie, or Cornerose, the great and the small. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 738 The Red Poppy is found in cornfields and on roadsides throughout Europe. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. lxviii. § 4. 295 Called..in English *sea Poppie, and horned Poppie. *Ibid.* ccxiv. 551 *Behen album*,..of some..called *Oeymastrum*, and *Papauer spumeum*, which I have Englished *Spatling Poppie...In English Spatling Poppie, frothe Poppie, and white Ben. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 Poppy, Spatling, *Cucubalus.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 392 *Dendromecon*, literally *Tree Poppy, is a most appropriate name, the plant having all the aspect and character of the poppy tribe, combined with a woody stem and branches. *Ibid.* 727 *M[econopsis] cambrica*, the *Welsh Poppy, a native of Wales, Devonshire, North Britain, and the North of Ireland. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 156 Popiz..ðat grecas moecorias & romane papauer album nemnað & engle *hwit popiz hatað. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 134 Papauer album..cuius semen coconidium appellatur ang*. whatpopy. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 739 White Poppy is now cultivated in the plains of India. *c* 1265 *Voc. Names Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 559/11 *Alimonis, i.* *wilde popi. 14.. *Stockh. Med. MS.* 212 Wylde popy, *papauard.* 1548 *Yealow poppy [see *horned poppy* above]. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxi. 200 White as parthenice, beyond Yellow poppy to gaze on.

4. The plant or its extract used in pharmacy.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iii. 330 Not Poppy, nor Mandragora, Nor all the drowsie Syrrups of the world Shall euer medicine thee to that sweete sleepe. 1621–3 Middleton & Rowley *Changeling* I. i. 150 A little poppy, sir, were good to cause you sleep. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 41 He prepared the extract from a..quantity of poppy by decoction.

5. *fig.* or in allusive use, with reference to the narcotic or sleep-inducing qualities of the plant.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 248 The Cramp-Fish, knowing that she harboureth .. A secret Poppy, and a senseless Winter, Be-numming all that dare too-neer her venter. 1637 Cartwright *Royall Slave* III. iv, E're night shed Poppy twice o're th' weary'd world. *a* 1790 Warton *Ode to Sleep* i, On this my pensive pillow, gentle sleep! Descend,..And place thy crown of poppies on my breast. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Uses Gt. Men*, Nature..wherever she mars her creature .. lays her poppies plentifully on the bruise.

6. The bright scarlet colour of the common field poppy or other species.

1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 523 The nearer you approach to this.., the more lively and gay are the colours. You will have in succession the poppy, the orange, the yellow, the lemon, the sulphur, the white.

II. 7. = Poppy-head 2. [It is uncertain whether this is the same word, but the forms are the same. Conjectures of its identity with F. *poupée*, 'babie, puppet, or bable' (Cotgr.), or derivation from Eng. *poppet, puppet*, appear to have no foundation.]

1429 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 71 Also payd to Serle for makyng of þe newe porche..x marces. Also payd for a papye ..ij s. 1512–13 *Ibid.* 282 Paid for makyng of iij Mennys pewys, for the popeys & other stuff xx s. 1844 *Ecclesiologist* III. 153 In the Nave the seats terminate in square standards, but under the tower in poppies. 1875 Parker *Gloss. Archit., Poppie, Poppy, Poppy-head*, .. an elevated ornament often used on the tops of the upright ends, or elbows, which terminate seats, &c., in churches.

III. 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *poppy-bed*, †*-boll* (Boll *sb.*[1] 3), *family, -flower, -garland, -juice, -leaf, -plain, rain* (cf. 5), *-syrup, -wreath*; instrumental, as *poppy-bordered, -crowned, -haunted, -sprinkled* adjs.; similative, as *poppy-crimson, -pink, -red* adjs. and sbs.; **poppy anemone**, *A. coronaria*, with poppy-like flowers of various colours; **poppy-bee**, a kind of upholsterer-bee (*Anthocopa papaveris*) which lines its cells with the petals of poppies; **poppy-colour**, a bright scarlet; so **poppy-coloured** *a.*; †**poppy-grain**, a seed of the poppy; formerly used as a minute measure of length (= Poppy-seed 2; cf. Barley-corn 3); **poppy-mallow**, the N. American malvaceous genus *Callirhoe*, having poppy-like flowers; **poppy-oil**, an oil obtained from the seeds of the opium poppy; also, a similar oil from the seeds of other species; **poppy tea**, an imaginary liquor made by infusion of poppies; **poppy-tree** = *tree poppy* (see 3) (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **poppy-water**, a soporific drink made from poppies (also *fig.*). Also Poppy-head, -seed, -wort.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 65 The *Poppy Anemone, *A. coronaria*, ..has..large flowers,..very variable in colour. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 July 1/1 The mass of vivid colour in the costumes reminded one of a *poppybed. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 67/2 This Seed-Pod [of the Poppy] by all Florists is termed a *Puppy Bolle. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 542 The *poppy, cherry, rose, and flesh colours, are given to silk by means of carthamus. 1889 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 3/1 An accordion skirt of *poppy-coloured silk. 1898 G. B. Shaw *Plays* II. *You never can tell* 308 The Columbine's petticoats are .. golden orange and *poppy crimson. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* May 671 The *poppy-crowned king of sleep. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1108 In the plants of the *poppy family. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 196 Sometimes white Lillies did their Leaves afford, With wholsom *Poppy-flow'rs to mend his homely Board. 1717 Fenton *Florelio* Poems 27 Nor *Poppy-Garlands give the Nymph Repose. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 524 The measures of distances are thus; four *poppy-graines make one barley-corn. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xxvi, The same who made wine made *poppy-juice. 1700 Dryden *Amaryllis* 64, I try'd th'infallible prophetick way A *poppy-leaf upon my palm to lay. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 735 To give a drying quality to *Poppy Oil. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 206 Poppy oil .. has the reputation of keeping its colour better than linseed. 1896 *Daily News* 18 July 6/3 Deep *poppy-pink geraniums. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Drama of Exile* 467 We call your thoughts home .. To the *poppy-plains. 1708 Ozell tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* 35 Morpheus pours continual *Poppy Rain. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xxiv. 286 A very brilliant *poppy-red. *a* 1845 Hood *Serenade* iv, Is no *poppy-syrup nigh? 1709–10 Steele *Tatler* No. 118 ₱ 4 Several warm Liquors made of the Waters of Lethe, with very good *Poppy Tea. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 202 And Sleep drop't *Poppy-water on her Brows. 1765 Goldsm. *New Simile* 36 No poppy-water half so good; For let folks only get a touch, Its soporific virtue's such,..That quickly they begin to snore.

[*Note.* Beside It. *papavero*, Pr. *papaver, paver*, Walloon *pavoir*, the Latin *papaver* has come down in various anomalous forms; viz. OF. *pavo* (12th c.), now *pavot*, in Berry dial. *papou*:—L. type **papāu-um*, **papāv-um*; Pg. *papoula*, Sardinian *pabaule*:—L. **papaula*, **papāvula*. OF. had also *popelure*, Milanese *pópola* (Lodi *pómpola*), Pavia *popoldn*, Como *popolana* poppy, pointing to a L. type **papula*, **popula*.]

Po·ppy, *a. colloq. rare.* [f. Pop *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1] + -y.] Characterized by popping or exploding.

1894 Kipling *Jungle Bk.* 195 Watch the little poppy shells drop down into the tree tops.

Poppych, obs. form of Popish.

Po·ppycock, *U. S. slang.* Nonsense, 'rubbish', 'humbug'.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 17 July 4/1 All what you see about me bein' drunk was poppycock. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 24 Nov. 386/1 Their wails were all what the boys call 'poppycock'.

Po·ppy-head.

1. The capsule of the poppy. Also *attrib.*

1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl.* 112/2 The seuerall places wherein the seedes doe lye, as may be seene in poppie heades. 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Warres* I. 14 He [Death] cropt the heads of Nations, as Tarquin struk off the Poppy-heads. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) II. Poppy-head fomentations. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 435 Made with decoction of boiling poppy-heads.

2. *Arch.* An ornamental finial, often richly carved, at the top of the end of a seat in a church. Also *attrib.* [See remark in Poppy *sb.* 7.]

1839 *Hints Eccl. Antiq.* (Camb. Camden Soc.) 8 St. Andrew's, Histon..viii. Ornaments, &c...8. Poppy Heads. 1841 C. Anderson *Anc. Models* 129 These seats have the ends usually ornamented, sometimes with raised ends, which are called poppy-heads. 1875 J. C. Cox *Ch. Derbysh.* I. 202 The poppy-head ends .. carved in the fleur-de-lis pattern. 1904 T. H. Longfield in *Athenæum* 9 Apr. 473/3 Many remains..of poppyhead bench-ends and benches.

Po·ppy-seed.

1. The, or a, seed of the poppy.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 579 Now popy seed in grounde is good to throwe. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 149 A cold oil is drawn from White-Poppy Seeds. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 315 Swellings, varying in size from a poppy-seed to a pea.

b. *fig.* (Cf. Poppy *sb.* 5.)

1640 *Erotomania* 40 The eyes of his soule are brought asleep by the Poppy seed of Inconsideration and Carelessnesse.

†**2.** Formerly used as a measure of length, varying from $\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ of an inch. (Cf. Barley-corn 3.)

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. iii. 136/2 Barly Corn, is the length of 4 Poppy seeds, and 3 Corns make an Inch. 1729 Shelvocke *Artillery* I. 76 The Barley-corn (the fourth part of an Inch) is subdivided into 5 Poppy Seeds.

3. *Comb.*

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 832 A peculiar small poppy-seed-like growth.

Poppywort (pǫ·piwɐut). [f. Poppy *sb.* + Wort.] a. Lindley's name for plants of the N. O. *Papaveraceæ*. b. *Satin Poppywort*, a name for *Meconopsis Wallichiana* (Miller *Plant-names*).

1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* 430 *Papaveraceæ*...Poppyworts. *Ibid.*, Bernhardi..denies that true Poppyworts are universally lactescent plants. 1882 *Garden* 15 July 39/1 This Poppywort may well be reckoned amongst the best of the hardy plants introduced of late years.

Pops, a name in Barbados of *Physalis angulata*: see Pop *sb.*[1] 4.

Po·p-shop. *slang.* [f. Pop *v.*[1] 7 + Shop *sb.*] A pawnbroker's shop. Also *attrib.*

1772 *Town & C. Mag.* 73 The Pop-shop was ready for pledges, the gin-shop was ready for the money lent upon them. 1846 Lytton *Lucretia* II. xvi, I might have been wicked enough to let it go with the rest to the pop-shop. 1898 Hume *Hagar* iii. 54 Rosa .. might pawn it,.. so I sent a printed slip to all the pop-shops in London.

Po·psy. [app. a kind of nursery extension of Pop *sb.*[2], with dim. ending: cf. *Bet, Betsy, Nan, Nancy, Topsy.*] An endearing appellation for a girl. Also *popsy-wopsy.*

1862 *Pippins & Pies* 9 This I'm bound to say: that fair sweeter lovelier popsies, never blessed [etc.]. 1887 E. J. Goodman *Too Curious* ix, Now go along like a good little popsy-wopsy, and don't cry to sit up. 1896 *Idler* Mar. 278/1 All right, my popsy-wopsy.

†**Po·pulable,** *a. Obs. rare*—[o]. [ad. L. *populābilis*, f. *populārī*: see Populate *v.*[1] and -able.]

1623 Cockeram, *Populable*, which may be destroyed.

Populace (pǫ·piŭlēs). [a. F. *populace* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *popolaccio, popolazzo* 'the grosse, base, vile, common people, rifraffe people' (Florio), f. *popolo* (:—L. *populus* People) + pejorative suffix *-accio, -azzo* :—L. *-āceus.*] The mass of the people of a community, as distinguished from the titled, wealthy, or educated classes; the common people; *invidiously*, the mob, the rabble.

1572 Sir T. Smith in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 378 The unruly malice and sworde of the raging populace. 1601 Daniel *Civ. Wars* (1609) VII. lxxvii, T'accommodate, And calme the Peeres, and please the Populasse. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1688) III. 415 'Tis the Populass only, who see no further than the Rind of Things. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* II. 141, I spit upon all the others. God bless the Populace. 1785 Burns *Cotter's Sat. Night* xx, A virtuous populace may rise the while, And stand a wall of fire around their much-lov'd Isle. 1792 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 191 Thank God, we have no populace in America. 1821 Byron *Two Foscari* v. i. 259 The people!—There's no people, you well know it,..There is a populace, perhaps, whose looks May shame you. 1892 Ld. Lytton *King Poppy* viii, And, being but the Populace, presumes To call itself the People.

b. *poet.* A multitude, crowd, throng. *rare.*

1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiii. 65 With a throng about the portal, with a populace in the gate.

c. *fig.*

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* III. 124 Queen lilies! and ye painted populace! Who dwell in fields, and lead ambrosial lives. 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* xx, The turtle-dove, the timid fawn, the soft-eyed gazelle, and all the rural populace who joy in the sequestered haunts of nature.

†**Populacy** (pǫ·piŭlăsi). *Obs.* [irreg. formation from Populace: see -acy.]

1. The order of the common people; = Populace.

1613 T. Godwin *Rom. Antig.* (1625) 29 The third order, or degree in the Romane Common-wealth was *Populus*, the populacy, or Commone. 1644 [H. Parker] *Jus Pop.* 59 Disputes between the optimacy and populacy. 1700 Astry tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 356 In Peace, Nobility is dis-

tinguisht from Populacy. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xx. 59 To obtain the favour of the populacy by feigned pretences of blond. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Notes & Lect.* (1849) I. 305 The only predilection .. shows itself in his contempt of mobs and the populacy.

fig. 1640 Gauden *Love of Truth* (1641) 11 The populacy of affections or passions are regular, and subject to the rule, and soveraignety of reason. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vi. P 7 Or..let in the whole populacy of sin upon the soul.

2. = Populousness.

1613–18 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 8 The vicinage, and innumerous populacie of that Nation [the Saxons]. 1679 Penn *Addr. Prot.* II. vi. 197 Increasing the Trade, Populacy and Wealth of this Kingdom. 1725 *Ways Inhab. Delaware to become Rich* 2 Means in pursuit whereof we may..become rich..'Tis not Populacy only.

3. Popular government, or a popular government; also, a state so governed; democracy.

1632 H. Seile *Augustus* 22 They had naturally, and almost insensibly falne from a Monarchy, to a Populacy, or Democracy. 1679 Puller *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 193 Such democracy and populacy as is held in the Independent and Presbyterian party.

4. = Popularity 4. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 189 Men, who are led by populacy, which is the Fool's Paradise, but the wise men's scorn.

Popular (pɒ·pi*ŭ*lăr), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 5–7 populer, 6 *Sc.* -air, 7 -are, 6– popular. [ad. L. *populār-is* adj. belonging to the people, f. *popul-us* people. So OF. *populeir, -ere*, F. *populaire*.]

1. *Law.* Affecting, concerning, or open to all or any of the people; public; esp. in *action popular*.

1490 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c. 20 Accions populers in divers cases have ben ordeigned by many gode actes and statutes. 1579 *Expos. Termes Law, Accion populer*, is an accion which is geeuen vppon the breach of some Penal statute, which..euery man that wyll may sue for him selfe, and the Queene, by information, or otherwise,..& because that this action is not geeuen to one man specyally but generally to the Queenes people that wyll sue, it is called an actyon populer. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* II. ii. (1588) 132, I have knowen it doubted, whether the Suertie of the good abearing (commanded upon complaint) may be released by any speciall person or no: because it seemeth more popular, then the Suertie of the Peace. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxix. 437. 1872 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 5), *Popular action*, brought by one of the public to recover some penalty given by statute to any one who chooses to sue for it.

2. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of the common people, or the people as a whole as distinguished from any particular class; constituted or carried on by the people.

1548 W. Thomas in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. S. 66 What popular estate can be read, that hath thirty years together eschewed sects, sedition and commotions? 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 230 Timoleon..did by this means stablish a free State and Popular Government. 1671 Milton *Samson* 16 Retiring from the popular noise, I seek This unfrequented place to find some ease. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* III. liv. 170 Popular tumults were not disagreeable to them. 1833 Alison *Hist. Europe* (1847) II. vii. § 1. 269 The Legislative Assembly affords the first example,.. in modern Europe, of the effects of a completely popular election. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. lxix. 541 From 1824 till 1840, nominations irregularly made by State legislatures and popular meetings.

†**b.** Of lowly birth; belonging to the commonalty or populace; plebeian. *Obs.*

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 42 More ..than when it is granted to any popular or common person. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 118 Him they sent being a popular man. 1640 T. Pierse in *Horti Carol., Rosa altera*, A drop of Royall blood is dearer farre Than a whole Ocean of the popular. 1691 Norris *Pract. Disc.* 87 This is .. the Measure that all Popular Spirits do go by, and the Wisest can hardly refrain it.

†**c.** Having characteristics attributed to the common people; low, vulgar, plebeian. *Obs.*

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. i, Such as flourish in the spring of the fashion, and are least popular. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1632) 624 It is a custome of popular or base men to call for minstrels or singers at feasts. *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 22 Had the House been freed of half a dozen of popular and discontented persons.

†**3.** Full of people; populous; crowded. *Obs.*

1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 13 These two prouinces, which are two of the mightiest, and most popularst of people. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* III. 184 How doth the popular City sit solitary? *a* 1699 Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 215 The most popular part of Scotland. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 47 Oppression and Usury, and all the Evils that attend this popular World.

4. Intended for or suited to ordinary people.

a. Adapted to the understanding or taste of ordinary people, 'understanded of the people'.

1573 G. Harvey *Letterbk.* (Camden) 11 In philosophical disputations to give popular and plausible theams. 1759 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 188 All he said was in popular language. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 109 Every question..was debated, sometimes in a popular style which boys and women could comprehend. 1872 (Aug.) *Longmans' List Works* 8 Miscellaneous Works and Popular Metaphysics. *Ibid.* 12 Natural History and Popular Science.

b. Adapted to the means of ordinary people; low, moderate (in price).

1859 *Illustr. Lond. News* 2 July 11/2 The Monday Popular Concert..was the last of the series for this season. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIX. 751/2 After the foundation of the Popular Concerts in 1859..he [Joachim] played there regularly in the latter part of the season. *Mod.* All seats at popular prices. A popular concert will be given.

†**5. a.** Studious of, or designed to gain, the favour of the common people. **b.** Attached or devoted to the cause of the people (as opposed to the nobility, etc.). *Obs.*

1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1595) 874 Diuers were of opinion, that he [Caius Gracchus] was more popular, and desirous of the common peoples good will and fauour, then his brother had bene before him. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 165 The lord Audley..a Noble-man of an ancient Family, but vnquiet and popular,..came in to them [rebels]. 1701 Swift *Contests Nobles & Com. Athens & Rome* iii, The practices of popular and ambitious men. 1771 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng.* I. 204 The first acts of an usurper are always popular.

6. Finding favour with or approved by the people; liked, beloved, or admired by the people, or by people generally; favourite, acceptable, pleasing.

1608 Chapman *Byron's Conspir.* II. i. Plays 1873 II. 205 He is a foole that keepes them with more care, Then they keepe him, safe, rich, and populare. 1623 Cockeram, *Popular*, in great fauour with the common people. 1710 *Tatler* No. 190 P 4 This..will make me more popular among my Dependants. 1812 *Religionism* 24 The popular Preachers,—men of high renown. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 22 Oct. 5/4 When the bashful bard had committed his verses to print they soon became popular.

7. Prevalent or current among, or accepted by, the people generally; common, general; †(of sickness) epidemic (*obs.*).

1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1632) 432, I remember a popular sickenesse, which some yeares since, greatly troubled the townes about mee. 1616 B. Jonson *Devil is an Ass* I. iii, Sir, that's a popular error, deceiues many. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* II. xxvi. 329 Does not God plant remedies there where the diseases are most popular? 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Popular errors*, are such as people imbibe from one another, by custom, education, and tradition. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 422 In all popular diseases prostration of strength forbids its repetition. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 241 A popular aphorism of modern times.

8. *U. S. dial.* or *slang.* **a.** Conceited. **b.** Good.

1848 Lowell *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 43 He see a cruetin Sarjunt a struttin round as popler as a hen with 1 chicking. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Nov. 590/2 New York restaurant..'I don't call this very popular pie'. They have come ..to take popular quite gravely and sincerely as a synonym for good.

9. *Parasynth. comb.*, as *popular-priced, -shaped.*

1902 *Daily Chron.* 23 Dec. 2/7 The directors had resolved to produce popular-priced cycles. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 3/2 The popular-shaped flounce.

B. *absol.* or as *sb.* (from sense 2).

†**a.** In collective sense (with *the* or other demonstr. adj.; cf. *the public*): The commonalty, the populace. *Obs.*

1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 4966 Aue holy exemplair Tyll ws, thy pure lawid commoun popular. *a* 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* (1633) 5 The rule or the usurping of the popular, or rascall or viler sort. *a* 1578 [see Populary]. 1633 J. Done *Hist. Septuagint* 19 All the rest of the Populer..he instituted as Colonies.

†**b.** sb. pl. *Populars*, the common people, the commons. Sometimes rendering L. *populārēs*, the plebeians (as opp. to the *patricians*). *Obs.*

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* (1618) 28 He confirmed with gifts, ..the courage and intention of Iohn Lewis de Fiesgno ..and many other gentlemen and populars. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 319 Together with all the populars of euery Prince in Christendome. 1610 Healey *Vives' Comm. St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 77 The newes of his death stirred vp both Patricians and Populars to ioy and mirth.

c. Short for *popular concert*: cf. Pop *sb.*[4]

1885 Ruskin *Pleasures Eng.* 139. I suppose her presence at a Morning Popular is as little anticipated as desired. 1885 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 18 May 3/3 Music Hall Populars.

Hence †**Popular** *v. trans.*, to people, populate; **Po·pularish** *a.*; **Po·pularism.**

1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 181 There was but a quarter of a league distant one towne from an other, and ..in all the Prouinces of the Kingdome, it is *populared in the same order. *Ibid.* 374 Yet are they populared with much people. 1824 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 721 *Butter-brodt*, as the Germans call it in their superb and now *popularish dialect. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Oct. 466/2 The *popularisms of 'pallis', 'linning', 'cushing',.. heard in London streets as corruptions and vulgarisms.

Po·pularist. [f. prec. + -ist.] **a.** A democrat. **b.** = Populist 2. Also *attrib.*

1890 *Times* 22 Feb. 1/1 Even in Alsace-Lorraine one Socialist has been returned, while the Democrat or Popularist party has again been restored to life in the persons of two members. 1895 *19th Cent.* Sept. 526 There she finds two sorts of women: if I am allowed to use two Russianisms, she finds the 'careerist', and the 'popularist'.

Popularity (pɒpiŭlæ·rĭti). [ad. F. *popularité* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) populace, popular bearing, popularity, ad. L. *populāritās* fellow-citizenship, popular bearing, in late L. population, f. *populāris* Popular; see -ity.]

†**1.** Popular or democratic government. *Obs.*

1548 W. Thomas in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. S. 65 The Swizzers, that destroyed their gentlemen in a day and that now glory most in their popularity. 1632 C. Downing *St. Eccles. Kingd.* (1634) 24 An Aristocracie cannot be immediately dissolved, either into a tyranny or a tumultuous popularity. 1701 Swift *Contests Nobles & Com. Athens & Rome* v, In a very few years we have made mighty leaps from prerogative heighths into the depths of popularity.

†**2.** The principle of popular or democratic government; democracy. *Obs.*

1574 Whitgift *Def. Answ.* To Rdr. a iv, Contempt of magistrates, popularitie, Anabaptistrie and sundrie other pernicious and pestilent errors. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 166 He taught, All goods should be Common; and diuers other Articles tending to Popularity. 1689 D. Granville *Lett.* (Surtees, No. 37) 71 The contagion of the age, the spirit of popularity and republicanisme.

†**3. a.** The action or practice of courting, or trying to win, popular favour. *Obs.*

1597–8 Bacon *Ess., Followers & Friends* (Arb.) 34 So it be without too much pompe or popularitie. 1690 Norris *Beatitudes* (1692) 240 A very laudable affectation of Popularity,..to engage men's affections to our Persons. 1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1703) 71 Popularity is a courting the favour of the people by undue practices. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* an. 1664 (1823) I. 355 He said, there was such a remissness, and so much popularity appeared upon all occasions, that..it would be impossible to preserve the church.

†**b.** *pl.* Popular arts or practices. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1597 Bacon *Coulers Good & Evill* Ess. (Arb.) 138 It may be represented also by coulers, popularities and circumstances, which are of such force, as they sway the ordinarie iudgement.

4. The fact or condition of being approved, beloved, or admired by the people, or by many people; favour or acceptance with the people.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 526 At the next election of Magistrates, his popularitie gained him a Consulship. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 77 They have no man of eminent popularitie to head them. 1780 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* xvii. § 22 By popularity is meant the property of being acceptable or rather not unacceptable to the bulk of the people. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 540 Numerous editions of these poems confirm their popularity. 1882 A. W. Ward *Dickens* i. 17 He had found the way short from obscurity to the dazzling light of popularity.

†**5.** Vulgarity in speech. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i, This gallant, labouring to avoid popularity, falls into a habit of affectation, ten thousand times hatefuller than the former.

†**6.** = Populace. *Obs.*

1632 C. Downing *St. Eccles. Kingd.* (1634) 18 That was approved and received by many of the popularity for a happie equality. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 65 To curry Favour with the vulgar Popularity. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 119 [He] incensed the popularity of London, as in a common cause.

†**7.** = Populousness. *Obs. rare.*

1654 E. Johnson *Wonder wrkg. Provid.* (1867) 212 The last Church that compleated the number of 30. was gathered at Boston, by reason of the popularity thereof. 1720 Barham *Barrenness Eng.* i, Of the antediluvian world, and its popularity before the flood.

8. *Comb.*, as *popularity-hunting, -monger.*

1843 Thackeray *Irish Sk. Bk.* v, A courtly popularity-hunting air. 1846 Mrs. Gore *Eng. Char.* (1852) 10 One of the most accredited popularity-mongers of society. 1875 Jas. Grant *One of the* 600 I, The sly broad-brims and popularity-hunters of the Peace Society.

Popularization (pɒ·pi*ŭ*lărəizē·ʃən). [f. Popularize + -ation. So F. *popularisation*.] The action of popularizing or fact of being popularized, in various senses: see the verb.

1797 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXII. 546 The popularization of the measure. 1801 — in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 301 The popularization of those .. doctrines. 1860 Marsh *Eng. Lang.* 449 The universality of literature, its general popularization by the press. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Apr. 457/2 An advance..towards the popularization of the constituencies. 1887 Saintsbury *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* xii. (1890) 453 The popularisation of the pamphlet led the way to periodical writing.

Popularize (pɒ·pi*ŭ*lărəiz), *v.* [f. Popular + -ize. So F. *populariser* (1798 in *Dict. Acad.*).]

†**1.** *intr.* To act popularly; to court popular favour. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 111 Some Popes haue bene glad for their aduantage, to tyrannise Popularly, so he may chaunce be content for his aduaunceement, to popularise tyrannically: and shall not be the first..that hath cunningly done it with a comely grace.

2. *trans.* To make popular. **a.** To gain popular favour for; to cause to be generally known and accepted, liked, or admired.

1797 Earl Malmesbury *Diaries & Corr.* III. 512 He depended a little on the word peace to popularize him in his own country. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 37 To preserve their power they must popularise themselves. 1879 *Brit. & For. Evang. Rev.* XXVIII. 54 These godly ballads and sacred rhymes bad done their work in popularising the truth.

b. To render democratic; to extend to the common people.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 598 'Popularize the government', say they: 'reform the representation'. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 26 June 5/1 Protestations of their willingness to popularise the suffrage.

c. To present (an abstruse or technical subject) in a form popularly intelligible or attractive.

1836 *Tait's Mag.* III. 80 He possesses..the power of seizing upon and popularizing the finer parts of his subject. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lxvii. VIII. 451 A powerful instrument in popularising new combinations of thought with variety and elegance of expression. 1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 654 Engaged in the diffusion of knowledge, in popularising history or science.

Hence **Po·pularized** *ppl. a.*, **Po·pularizing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Po·pularizer.**

1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 523 One of the most successful popularizers of science. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* xiv. iii. (1864) IX. 120 The popularising of religious teaching. *a* 1882 T. H. Green *Prol. to Ethics* Introd. (1883) 2 Inferences from popularised science. 1897 *Daily News* 25 Sept. 5/3 In these days of popularised photography.

Po·pularly, *adv.* [f. POPULAR + -LY 2.] In a popular manner.

1. By or among the people at large, esp. the common people; generally, prevalently, commonly, ordinarily; by popular vote as opposed to nomination or election by one or a few.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 55 Not meete to be so popularly praysed. 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 205 Hee feared many times to haue bene popularly slaine. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 185 A Dysentery slaying popularly and killing many. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. vii. 424 He had a son, who was popularly called the Boy of Egremont. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 291 The whole number .. was popularly estimated at a hundred and thirty thousand men. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. ix. 730 A Town Council popularly elected.

2. In the ordinary language or style of the people; so as to be generally intelligible.

1581 E. CAMPION in *Confer.* III. (1584) R iij b, Saint Augustine there speaketh popularly. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. XXXI. (Arb.) 77 They had not written so much nor so popularly. 1621 CADE *Serm.* 19 The nature of conscience, which I will describe as popularly as I can. 1680 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 20 You will say that the Scripture speaketh popularly, and after the manner of Men. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 138 The difficulty lies not in the apprehension of them, when they are plainly and popularly stated.

†3. In a way that wins popular favour. *Obs.*

1593 [see POPULARIZE *v.* 1]. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 336 Why then should I..Turn rebel and run popularly mad? *Ibid.* 689 On each Side bowing popularly low. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 223 To twirl the Ringlets, which in Order grow, On each Side waving popularly low.

Po·pularness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being popular, popularity.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Popularness*, a being full of People; also an Affectedness of popular Applause. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) I. 32 That ensnaring meretricious popularness in Literature.

†**Po·pulary.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *populaire*: see POPULAR and -ARY 2.] The populace.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 135 We doubt of the popularie [*v.r.* popular] quhilk appeirandlie ..fawouris the kingis partie. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. I. 249 The Populary being in suspence, by reason of the variety of reports.

Populass, -lasse, obs. forms of POPULACE.

†**Po·pulate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *poet.* [ad. late L. or early med.L. *populāt-us*, pa. pple. of *populāre* (*a* 800) to inhabit (Du Cange).] Peopled; = POPULATED *ppl. a.*2 (Const. as pa. pple.)

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 376 The countrie of Caldea..the Region after the floud first inhabited and populate. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 42 The kingdome is much populate. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. I. iii. 47 In a place so populate.

†**Po·pulate,** *v.*1 *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *populīrī, -āre* to lay waste, ravage, plunder + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To lay waste, ravage, devastate, destroy. Hence †**Po·pulated** *ppl. a.*1

1552 HULOET, Populate or conquere. Loke in Conquere, waist. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 41/1 To Populate, *populari*. 1601 W. WATSON *Import. Consid.* (1831) 23 To bring in the Spaniard to populate, waste, and destroy this whole Isle. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 242/2 Nor pines it [the rose] languid to the Sirian blaze, With flaccid leaves, and populated breath.

Populate (pǫ·pi·ŭlēit), *v.*2 [f. L. *populāt-*, ppl. stem: see POPULATE *ppl. a.* and -ATE 3.]

1. *trans.* a. To people, inhabit, form the population of (a country, etc.). b. To furnish or supply (a country, etc.) with inhabitants; to people.

1578 FLORIO *1st Fruites* 7 b, Adorned with fayre women, populated of many people. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 20 They populated then The foote of fountfull Ide. 1798 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) II. 167 And would gradually populate all the sub-marine portion of the globe. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 559 Ox and deer—all of which then populated Britain. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Feb. 5/2 The great countries we have populated in North America and at the Antipodes.

2. *intr.* Of people: To increase, grow in numbers by propagation. *rare.*

1625 BACON *Ess., Viciss. Things* (Arb.) 574 When there be great Shoales of People, which goe on to populate, without foreseeing Meanes of Life and Sustentation. 1820 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 285 As if..it would not set mankind populating faster than carpenters and bricklayers could cover in their children.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become peopled or populous. *U. S. rare.*

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 556 Its trade..must increase, in proportion as the surrounding country populates. 1822 *Niles' Reg.* 12 Oct. 96/2 This territory [Michigan] is rapidly populating.

Hence **Po·pulated** *ppl. a.*2; **Po·pulating** *vbl. sb.*

1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 8 To the populating of America. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* xvi, A populated place filled with a..number of his fellow-creatures.

†**Popula·tion**1. *Obs.* [ad. L. *populātiōn-em* devastation, n. of action from *populāri, -āre*: see POPULATE *v.*1] Devastation, laying waste.

1552 HULOET, Foraging, population, or wastinge of a countrey, *populatio*. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807) II. 82 The effusion of innocent bloud, the population of countries, the ruinating of ample regions. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 75 Population, ruine, and destruction of their native country and commonwealth. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Population* (*populatio*), a wasting, destroying, robbing, and spoiling of people. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Population2 (pǫpiŭlē·ʃən). [ad. late L. *populātiōn-em* (Sedulius *c* 470) population, multitude, having the form of a n. of action f. *populāre* to people (see POPULATE *v.*2). So F. *population* (1335 in Godef. *Compl.*) peopling, population.]

†1. *concr.* A peopled or inhabited place. *Obs.*

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 130 They received their advise that neere at hand were great populations, and soone after he came to Zimpanzinco. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 479 It hath in it, by estimation, threescore thousand Populations, or inhabited places.

2. 'The state of a country with respect to numbers of people' (J.); the degree in which a place is populated or inhabited; hence, the total number of persons inhabiting a country, town, or other area; the body of inhabitants.

1612 BACON *Ess., Greatness Kingd.* (Arb.) 476 Not the hundreth pole will be fit for a helmet, and so great population and little strength. 1625 *Ibid., Seditions & Troubles* 405 It is to be foreseene, that the Population of a Kingdome, (especially if it be not mowen downe by warrs) doe not exceed, the Stock of the Kingdome, which should maintaine them. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 125 But now the sounds of population fail. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* I. i. 14 Population..increases in a geometrical ratio, subsistence in an arithmetical ratio. 1803 *Ibid.* I. vii. 100 The population of the tribe is measured by the population of its herds. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 48 The formidable state..in which the population should consist chiefly of soldiers and peasantry. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 281 The population of England in 1685 cannot be ascertained with perfect accuracy. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xii. (1876) 156 To make increased population the cause of improved agriculture, is to commit the absurd blunder of confounding cause and effect.

†b. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1817 COBBETT *Taking Leave* 7 We now frequently hear the working classes called 'the population', just as we call the animals upon a farm 'the stock'.

c. *transf.* Of animals and plants.

1803 [see 2]. 1885 J. BALL in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XXI. 207 A gradual increase in the vegetable population would come about. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 76 Its resident population consists of sharks, whose annual toll of human life is said by some authorities to be fourteen.

3. The action or process of peopling a place or region; increase of people.

1776 *Declar. Indep. Amer.* in *Gentl. Mag.* XLVI. 361/2 He [the king] has endeavoured to prevent the population of these states. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 563 The population of the province was extremely rapid. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 72 Population is stimulated, and cities rise. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 232 [Polygamy]..could..be hardly looked on as on the whole conducive to population.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly from 2).

1826 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 239 The Scotch population-mongers, and Malthus and his crew. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* II. xvi, The Population Returns of this country are very instructive reading. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Oct. 10/2 Australia,..on a population basis, is undoubtedly one of the largest consumers of books in the world.

Hence **Popula·tional** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or based on population; **Popula·tionist** *nonce-wd.*, one who holds a theory about population, esp. a Malthusian; **Popula·tionless** *a.*, without population, uninhabited.

1865-77 H. TAYLOR *Autobiog.* (1885) I. 92 It is not long since I heard a Populationist vehemently reproach a poor but very respectable married gentleman for the sin of having nine children. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 21 Sept. 213/3 Cities..ranged according to their populational rank. 1885 HARE *Stud. Russia* II. 76 Endless are the open spaces..almost populationless.

Po·pulator. [Agent-n. in L. form from POPULATE *v.*2] One who or that which populates or peoples.

1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), The populators of a country.

†**Po·pule,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *populāre*.] *trans.* = PEOPLE *v.* 1.

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 142 The rest were separated in the discouering and populing of other Ilands. *Ibid.* 204 The greatest towne and most populed of all that prouince.

†**Popu·leal,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. L. *pōpule-us* of poplar + -AL.]

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 7/2 The Crown Popler, or Populeal [*mispr.* -teal] Garland, is made of the Leaves of Poplar.

†**Populeon.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 popylyon, 5–7 -ilion, 6–7 -uleon, (7 pompil(l)ion). [a. OF. *populeon* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. med.L. **pōpuleum*, f. *pōpulus* poplar. OF. had *popelion* *a* 1300 (P. Meyer).] An ointment made of the buds of the Black Poplar.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXX. (1495) 683 Ofte of the croppe of the populer is oynement made..amonge physicyens the oynement hyghte Popilion. 14 .. *Stockh. Med. MS.* 90 An oynement þat es callyd popylyon. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* Civ b, Distempre them wt populeon. 1611 COTGR., *Populeon*, popilion, or pompillion; an ointment made of blacke Poplar buds. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 41 Rub his browes and all his head ouer with oyle of Roses, Vineger, and Populeon. 1702 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1280, I then anointed the passage with Populeum [*mispr.* Populkeum]. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 79 The cooling Quality of the Ointment Populeon holds not above a Year.

Populicide (pǫ·pi·ŭlisəid). *rare.* [a. F. *populicide* adj. (18th c.), f. L. *popul-us* people + *-cide*, -CIDE 1.] The murder of a people or nation.

1824 BENTHAM *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 544 Tyrannicide would be less flagitious than populicide. 1865 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. 78, I hate regicide as I do populicide—deeply, if phrenzied; more deeply, if deliberate.

†**Populi·ferous,** *a. Obs. rare*−0. [f. L. *pōpul-us* poplar + -FEROUS.]

1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Populiferous*, that beareth Poplar-trees. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Populin (pǫ·pi·ŭlin). *Chem.* [ad. F. *populine* (Braconnot 1831), f. L. *pōpul-us* poplar: see -IN 1.] A white crystalline substance, $C_{20}H_{22}O_8$, having a sweetish taste, obtained from the bark, leaves, and roots of the aspen (*Pōpulus tremula*).

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 766 Populin has a sweet taste, not unlike that of liquorice. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 642 Populin is a substance resembling salicin in appearance.

Hence **Po·pulinate** *v. trans.*, to impregnate with populin as an antiseptic.

18.. in *U.S. Dispensatory* 1489 (Cent. D.).

Populism (pǫ·pi·ŭliz'm). [f. as next + -ISM.] The political doctrine or principle of the Populists.

1893 GOLDW. SMITH in *19th Cent.* July 139 The politicians have been compelled in some degree to pander to Populism. 1896 *Sat. Rev.* 9 May 468 Populism being, in fact, pretty much a resurrection of Greenbackism under another form and name. 1896 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 2/4 The central idea of Populism is a concentrated paternalism.

Populist (pǫ·pi·ŭlist). [f. L. *popul-us* people + -IST.] *lit.* 'A member of the People's party' (Funk).

1. An adherent of a political party formed in the U. S. in Feb. 1892, the chief objects of which were public control of railways, limitation of private ownership of land, extension of the currency by free coinage of silver and increased issue of paper-money, a graduated income-tax, etc. Also *attrib.*

1892 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 8 Oct., It is officially reported from Democratic headquarters in Cheyenne, Wyoming, that fusion with the populists has been perfected. The Democrats will support Weaver electors and the People's party the Democratic State Ticket. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Nov. 6/2 The United States Senate, after March 4, will be composed of forty-four Democrats, forty Republicans, and four Populists. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 19 Jan. 43/2 The situation results from the rise of the Populist party. 1893 GOLDW. SMITH in *19th Cent.* July 138 A peoples party,—Populists as by a barbarism they are called. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 278 The organization of the Populists, trampling under foot the Constitution, in pursuit of objects over a greater part of which Congress has no jurisdiction.

2. A member of a Russian socio-political party advocating a form of collectivism.

1895 P. MILYOUKOV in *Athenæum* 6 July 25/1 The first [group] values primitive collectivism because it regards it as an inalienable trait in the character of the Russian people... [It] sticks to its old name of 'Populists'. 1905 *19th Cent.* Jan. 43 Nobody but a 'populist' who loves the people.. will come and stay.

Hence **Populi·stic** *a.*

1894 *Chicago Advance* 4 Oct., It was Mr. Bryan and his populistic ideas which were the bone of contention. 1902 *Nation* (N.Y.) 19 June 490/2 The sentiment is populistic and the treatment of materials is eclectic.

†**Popula·sity.** *Obs.* [f. L. *populōs-us* full of people, POPULOUS + -ITY. So F. *populosité* (Cotgr. 1611).] = POPULOUSNESS.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. (1634) 98 That the Easterne people were most ancient in populositie. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* I. 305/2 For Hugeness, Concourse, Navigation, Trade and Populosity, it very hardly gives way to any City in Europe. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 3 In the present state of Populosity,..the spontaneous growth would be found far short of his indispensable exigencies.

Populous (pǫ·pi·ŭlǫs), *a.* Forms: 5–7 populus, 6 -os, (peopulous, *Sc.* popelus, pepulus), 6–7 popolouse, 6– populous. [ad. L. *populōs-us* (Appuleius *c* 160), f. *popul-us* people: see -OUS. Cf. F. *populeux* (1564 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Full of people or inhabitants; having many inhabitants, absolutely or in proportion to area, etc.; thickly inhabited; fully occupied.

1449 J. METHAM *Amor & Cleopes* 302 This cuntre was gret & populus. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 75 The cuntrey hath hyn more populos, then hyt ys now. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. 20 The maist pepulus toune abufe the eird. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 6 An other Ilande which the captyues sayde to bee verye peopulous. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 477 The whole space betweene is as a continuall populous Market. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* II. 2 How populous of Mortals must be the Court of Pluto? how solitary that of Jupiter? 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iv. 190 The rivers on the west coast..running through more populous districts.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Of animals or things.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 321 As habitable a Part of the Microcosme or little World as any, for abilities or vertues, though not so Populous. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 175 The river,..with many populous communities of the beaver along its banks. 18.. W. SAWYER *New Year Numbers* iv, The rain-drop glitters populous with life.

c. Of a time or season: Productive, prolific.

1789 GIBBON *Let.* 28 Mar. (in *Sotheby's Sale Catal.* 21 May (1900) 43), The Autumn was remarkably populous in such Englishmen as I am not ashamed to acknowledge in foreign countries. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 12 There is no time more populous of intellect,.. than the one we are speaking of.

†2. Of a body of people: Numerous, abundant.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 157 And tuke thame baith,..With his power quhilk wes richt populos. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 43 Furnished with a populous army. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 212 The overthrow of the populous Navy of Xerxes. 1662 HERBERT *Body Div.* I. 276 A populous posterity is the blessing of God.

3. Of or pertaining to the populace: = POPULAR *a.*, in various senses. *Obs.* exc. *poet.*

1592 *Arden of Feversham* I. iii. B iv, It should have bene some fine confection,.. This powder was to grosse and populos. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vi. (1657) 102 Mine Author avoucheth it rather for a populous rumor. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 35 (1726) 190 A populous scandal was invented and reported about town. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. ix. 200 The courtly flattery and the populous shout died away together. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi W.* II. 35 Between those populous rough hands Raised in the sun, Duke Leopold outleant, And took the patriot's oath.

Hence **Po·pulously** *adv.*, in a populous manner or degree.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 562 Jewes,..in such infinite numbers, that scarce no Towne nor Village, but is very populously replenished with their families.

Populousness (pɒ·pi̯ŭlǝsnės). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being populous; density of population.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 47 Constantinople exceedeth all the cities in Europe in populousnes. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. 803 England has probably, since that time [1583], increased in populousness. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1289/2 A bare fact, as much outside discussion as..the populousness of London.

†**b.** Numerousness; multitudinousness. *Obs.*

1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Ambrose* 361 The temperature of its Air, fertility of Soyl,..and populousness of its Inhabitants. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Guernsey* 127 From the Populaceness of the Inhabitants several Families reside in a House.

c. Prolific quality, productiveness. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1881 JEFFERIES *Wood Magic* I. viii. 218 The woodpigeons..were continually being increased both by their own populousness and by the arrival of fresh hands.

Pop-valve, -weed: see POP-. **Pop-vine:** see POP *sb.*^{1} 4.

Po·p-vi·sit. [f. POP *v.*^{1} + VISIT *sb.*] A short, hasty, or unannounced visit, in which one 'pops in'. Also *pop-in visit.*

1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxxiii, Obadiah had led his cow upon a pop-visit to him. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1823) II. 50, I have watched him, too, during one of his pop visits into the cottage. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 30 June 6/1 Mr. Balfour..is beginning to imitate the Leader of the House in the making of 'pop-in' visits.

Popych, popysh(e, -ysse, obs. forms of POPISH.

Popylyon, variant of POPULEON *Obs.*

Poquauhock, obs. or var. form of QUAHAUG.

Por, var. PORR, a poker, a thrust; obs. f. PURE *a.*

Poraceous, obs. form of PORRACEOUS.

†**Porail, poveraille.** *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 3 pouerayl, 3–4 -ail(e, 4–5 -al(e, 4 pouraille, *Sc.* 5 poueral3e, 5–6 -all, 6 puuerale. *β.* 4–5 poral, (purraile), 4–6 porail(e, -aill(e, -ayle, 5 -ayll(e, -eil, 6 -all, poorall, *Sc.* purale, -all, (7 *Sc.* -aill). [ME. *poverail*e, a. OF. *povraille, -alle* (*a*1236 in Godef.), collective sb. f. *povre* POOR + *-aille* :—L. *-ālia*, neut. pl. of *-ālis*, adjectival suffix.

The 16th c. Eng. and the Sc. point alike to an early ME. *pŏrail*, syncopated from *poverail*, like *o'er* from *over*, *lōrd* from *hlǒverd*: cf. POOR *a.*]

1. Poor people as a class; the poor.

α. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5082 Þe pouerail [*v.rr.* poueral, porayll] ouer Seuerne fley þat þer was þo & bileuede vorþ in walis in sorwe & in wo. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12259 Þat the poueral get sum bote. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 368 The king, in set battal3e, With a quheyn lik poueral3e. 1514 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 90 All vther personis puuerale cumand within this burgh.

β. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6664 How þat þe poraille [*v.r.* poueraile] Gracian slow. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5123 Neuer þe pore porayle be piled for þi sake. *c* 1475 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 285 A ordynaunce wolde be maad for the poore porayle, That in thyse dayes have but lytyll avayle. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 32 The porail of his Comens of this his land. 1549 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 270 To eschait and daill the same to the purale for thair contentioun. *a* 1550 *Schole-ho. Women* 797 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 136 He gaue..so liberall Parte of his goods to the porall. 1561 *Godly Q. Hester* (1873) 18 Almes to the poorall.

b. *pl.* Poor persons. *rare.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 14 Bodily almes hi whiche þes poralis schulden be cloþid and kept fro deþ. 1388 — *Prov.* XXX. 14 Nedi men of erthe, and the porails of men [1382 pore men].

2. The condition of the poor; poverty. *rare*$^{-1}$.

c 1450 LYDG. *Secrees* 810 A kyng that..them Relevith that he falle in poraylle.

Poral (pō·rál), *a.* [f. L. *por-us* PORE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the pores of the body.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xiv, As if it were .. by form of perspiration,..unconscious poral bountifulness.

Poran, obs. form of PURANA.

Porbeagle (pɒ̄·ɪbē·g'l). [Of uncertain origin: orig. Cornish dialect. (Has been conjectured to be f. F. *porc* swine or *porpoise* (= *porcus piscis*) + BEAGLE, though no reason for such a name appears.)] A shark of the genus *Lamna*, esp. *L. cornubica*, sometimes attaining the length of 10 feet, and having a pointed snout; a mackerel-shark.

1758 BORLASE *Hist. Cornw.* 265 We have also another shark, which we call the Porbeagle, of which I give an icon. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. II. i. 269 The Dog Fish, the Tope, the Porbeagle. 1863 C. A. JOHNS *Home Walks* 165 On two occasions I saw a shark lying on the beach. One was the species known as the Porbeagle, a malicious-looking monster about six feet long, with a mouth armed with three rows of very sharp triangular teeth. 1901 *Scotsman* 19 Sept. 5/1 The Natural History Museum at South Kensington has..just received..a porbeagle shark, caught.. off..Skye..7 feet long, and weighed 350 lb.

Poroapyne, porc de spyne, obs. forms of PORCUPINE.

Porcate (pɒ̄·ɹkĕt), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *porca* ridge + -ATE^{2}.] (See quot.) So **Po·rcated** *a.*

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 272 Porcate (*Porcata*). Having several parallel elevated longitudinal ridges. 1828 WEBSTER, *Porcated*, ridged, formed in ridges.

Porcelain (pōə·ɹsl̆ĭn, pōə·ɹsl̆ĕn). Forms: *α.* (6 porcelana, 6–7 porcellana), 7– porcelain, (6–7 -cellan, -e, 6–9 -celaine, 7 -c'lane, 7–8 -celline, 8 -c'lain, 7–9 -celane; 6 (porseland) porslin, 7 porselan). *β.* 6–7 purcelan, 7 -ane, -ain, -aine, -ine, purcellan, pourcelain; 6–7 purslane, 6–8 -laine, 7 -lan; purselan, -lain. [a. F. *porcelaine* (also OF. 13th c. *pourcelaine*, still in Cotgr. 1611), a Venus shell, cowrie, or similar univalve; hence, the dense polished substance of these shells, and (from its resemblance to this) china-ware; ad. It. *porcellana* (13th c. in Marco Polo) in same senses, a deriv., of adjective form, of *porcella*, dim. of *porca*: cf. Florio 1611, '*Porcelle*, as *Porche*, the fine Cockle or Muscle shels which Painters put their colours in'; '*Porcellana*,.. Purcelane earth or dishes'. From It. also Sp., Pg. *porcelana*, and early 16th c. Eng. uses; also Ger. *porzellan*, Du. *porselein*, Da. *porcellæn*, Sw. *porslin*. In the Romanic langs., the name ran together with that of the herb PURSLANE, in It. *porcellana*, OF. *porcelaine, pourcelaine.*

The ulterior etymology of It. *porca, porcella* is unsettled; see Skeat, Mahn *Etymol. Untersuch.* (1855) 13 Körting *Lat. Rom. Wbch.* 7313.]

1. A fine kind of earthenware, having a translucent body and a transparent glaze; = CHINA^{1} 3.

The name properly belongs to the hard paste or *natural porcelain*, composed of KAOLIN combined in China with PETUNTSE, elsewhere with some siliceous material; but it is also applied to soft paste or *artificial porcelain*, which is essentially a substance intermediate between glass and earthenware, and *hybrid* or *mixed porcelain*, which contains a certain amount of kaolin.

α. *c* 1530 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. II. 242, iij. potts of Erthe payntid, callyd Porseland [? Porselana]. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 226 He had two vesselles made of the fine earth cauled *Porcellana*. 1582 LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xlix. 106 Sixe great Tynages of fine Earth, which they doe call Porcelanas, and the same is verye costlye. 1596 HARINGTON *Apol. for Ajax* B iv j, Serued in as fine plate, and Porslin, as any is in the North. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 524 They vse much the powder of a certaine herb called Chia, of which they put as much as a Walnut-shell may containe, into a dish of Porcelane, and drinke it with hot water. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Feb., Here [in Paris] is a shop..; where are sold all curiosities naturall or artificial, ..as cabinets, shells, ivory, porselan. 1650 *Ibid.* 25 Apr., Of earth painted like Porcelain or China-ware. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. li. 239 We have the same Sort of Clay in several Parts of Great Britain, that Porcelline is made of, but we want the warm Sun to prepare it. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 260 Porcelane or Dresden china. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rew.* 303 The potteries of Wedgwood and Bentley have excelled the porcelain of China. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 246 Chromium Sesquioxide is employed as a green colour for painting on porcelain.

β. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. x. 90 The meat .. they lay into platters of purcelan. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 35 In sawcers of glasse or purslaine. 1653 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 95 Purselain and Venice Glasses are the most apt to be broke. 1683 *Weekly Mem. Ingen.* 95 As for the pourcelain, 'tis not made of plaster or egg shells beaten fine, but of a certain earth. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. viii. 17 China also, as Purceline. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3953/1 A Manufacture of Lame, Purslaine and Earthen Ware.

b. *fig.* with allusion to the fineness, beauty, or fragility of this ware.

1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* v. viii, She is herself the purest piece of Purslane..that e're had liquid sweet meats lick'd out of it. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. xi, Thrice fortunate! who, of that fragile mould, The precious porcelain of human clay, Break with the first fall. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. i, That fine porcelain Courtenay, Save that he fears he might be crack'd in using..should be in Devon too.

†**c.** Applied in the 17th c. to the supposed natural plaster or paste then believed to congeal into porcelain. *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 91 That earthen or pliable matter commonly called porcellan, which is pure white,.. wherof vessels of all kinds are very curiously framed. 1615 BACON *Arg ts. Law, Impeachm. Waste* Wks. 1859 VII. 528 If we had in England beds of porcelain, such as they have in China,—which porcelain is a kind of a plaster buried in the earth and by length of time congealed and glazed into that fine substance. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Porcelane*,.. also the cream, or flowring on the top of a certain chalky earth, in China steeped in water, of which they make China dishes.

2. An article or vessel made of porcelain; a piece of porcelain or china-ware. Usually in *pl.*

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xvii. 259 They seethe it in purcelaines. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 47 Silks, purslanes, sendals, .. come from China. 1714 J. MACKY *Journ. thro' Eng.* (1724) I. iii. 58 In another Gallery..[is] a good Collection of Porcelaines (China-ware) and other Curiosities. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 14/1 Windsor is full of these precious porcelains, and they adorn all her residences.

3. The COWRIE (*Cypræa moneta*). Hardly Eng., exc. in *porcelain shell.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 88 The third [dye or colour] is ordinarily made of the purple & porcellane shel-fishes. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 146 In the kingdomes of Caiacan and Caravan, certaine sea shels are currant, which some men terme Porcelline. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 111 It must needs extravagantly exceed the biggest Nautilus or Porcellane-shell, both in latitude and number of turns. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 129/1 In many places shells are current for coins; particularly a small white kind.. called in the Indies *cowries*, or *coris*, on the coast of Africa *bouges*, in America *porcelaines*. 1875 JEVONS *Money* iv. 24 Cowry shells, which, under one name or another—chamgos, zimbis, bouges, porcelanes, &c.—have long been used

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* **a.** *lit.* Of porcelain, made of porcelain or china.

1598 FLORIO, *Porcellana*,.. porcellan dishes. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* II. iv, In porc'lane dishes There were some hope. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* III. 216 The Walls cased with Porcelane Tiles. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* iv, A maid who had broken a porcelain cup. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 312 Bring the porcelain tube to a red heat. 1872 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* (1878) 227 Of late years these have been entirely superseded by porcelain teeth. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 8 The porcelain finger-rings of ancient Egypt are extremely beautiful.

b. *fig.* Likened to porcelain in some respect: fine, delicate, fragile; superfine.

1638 W. CARTWRIGHT in *Jonsonus Virbius*, Though those thy thoughts, which the now queasy age Doth count but clods,..Will come up porcelain-wit some hundreds hence. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* i, The dispensary ball, at which the porcelain portion of the community danced. 1884 BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* 183 China creeds and delicate porcelain opinions.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *porcelain-blue, earth, grain, -maker, -making, ware*; also *porcelain-like, -tinted, -white* adjs.; **porcelain cement,** a cement for mending china or glass; **porcelain colour,** a pigment employed for painting on porcelain; **porcelain-crab,** a crab of the genus *Porcellana*, so called from its smooth and polished shell; **porcelain jasper** = PORCELLANITE: see JASPER *sb.* 1; **porcelain lace,** porcelain in thin filaments made by soaking lace in the porcelain slip and then burning the threads and leaving the porcelain, used in the decorative work of Berlin porcelain; **porcelain oven,** the oven or kiln in which porcelain is baked; **porcelain-paper,** name of a kind of glazed French paper; **porcelain shell:** see sense 3; **porcelain spar,** a variety of ekebergite; **porcelain tower,** a famous tower at Nankin in China, covered with porcelain tiles.

1882 *Garden* 4 Nov. 396/1 Pretty *porcelain-blue blossoms. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 209 They haue such abundance of *porcellan earth. *a* 1774 HARTE *Confessor* 31 True fame, like porc'lain earth, for years must lay Bury'd, and mix'd with elemental clay. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 313 Porcellanite, *Porcelain Jasper, of Werner. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv. 259 Shales converted into porcelain-jasper. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 79/2 A smooth *porcelain-like deposit. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 12 Aug. 3/1 The influence of Japanese decoration.. was predominant with the English *porcelain-makers of the eighteenth century. 1903 *Ibid.* 7 Jan. 3/2 The historian of an art, so many-sided in its efforts, ..as English *porcelain-making. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXI. 76/1 A blonde beauty, of the delicate, *porcelain-tinted type. 1752 T. SALMON *Univ. Trav.* I. ii. 8/2 The grandest of all the Chinese Buildings is the *Porcelain Tower, which stands before one of the Gates of Nankin. 1638 SIR. T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 37 The Bannians..sell Callicoes, Chena-satten, *Purcellan ware. 1899 *Daily News* 29 June 6/7 A cameo ..wrought in a beautiful *porcelain-white upper stratum of a sardonyx.

Hence **Po·rcelainist,** a maker or decorator of porcelain; a connoisseur or collector of porcelains; **Po·rcelainite,** a trade-name for certain kinds of fine white stone-ware.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Athenæum* 2 Mar. 287/3 Signatures of potters and European (not Asiatic) porcelainists.

Po·rcelain-clay. The clay used in the manufacture of porcelain; china-clay, kaolin. Also *fig.*

1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* I. (1692) 7 This is the porcelain clay of humane kind. 1778 WOULFE in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 80 Such were the porcellane clay from Cornwall, the porcellane clay from Saxony. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. i, Pity-struck for the porcelain-clay of humanity rather than for the tile-clay. 1838 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* ii. (1874) 12 The purest clay found in nature is 'porcelain' clay or Kaolin, which results from the decomposition of a rock composed of felspar and quartz.

Porcelaine, -ane, -ayn, -ene, -eyne, etc., obs. ff. PURSLANE.

Porcelainize (pōə·ɹsl̆ĕnəiz), *v.* [f. PORCELAIN + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into porcelain or a substance of the same nature.

1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* 14 It has been 'porcelainized', or baked like potter's clay. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* (ed. 2), *Porcelainised*,..applied to clays, shales, and other stratified rocks that have been hardened and altered by igneous contact.

Hence **Porcelainiza·tion.**

1907 W. Burton *Porcelain* (in *Athenæum* 16 Feb. 203/3) So that the porcelainisation of the body and the fusion of the glaze go side by side.

Porcelainous (pōəˑɹsl̆ĕnəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] = Porcellaneous.

1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 318 Its toughness [etc.]..render this porcelainous glass well qualified for chemical vessels. 1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 108 Upper and under surface..shining porcelainous.

†**Po·rcelet.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **pour-.** [a. F. *porcelet* (*de S. Antoine*) a woodlouse, *lit.* little pig (of St. Anthony), dim. of *porcel*, mod.F. *porceau* pig.] A woodlouse.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lxxvii. 115 Capraria brused with pourcelets..and oyle of Roses, cureth the blind Hæmorrhoides. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 323 Being ioined with hony, it healeth the sores occasioned by the biting of the Porcelets called Multipedæ.

Porcellaneous (pōəɹsĕlēˑnĭəs), *a.* Also 9 **-ela-.** [f. It. *porcellana* Porcelain + -eous.] Of the nature of or resembling porcelain.

1799 Hatchett in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 316 Of the porcellaneous shells, various species of Voluta, Cypræa, and others of a similar nature, were examined. 1800 *Ibid.* XC. 327 The porcellaneous shells resemble the enamel of teeth in the mode of formation. 1851 Woodward *Mollusca* I. 91 The shell of the ammonitidæ..consists of an external porcellaneous layer..and of an internal nacreous lining. 1880 *Archæologia* XLVI. 79 From the twenty-fifth century B. C. to the ninth century B. C., an opaque or porcellaneous glass ..was pretty extensively manufactured.

So **Porcellana·ceons,** *a.* in same sense (Ogilvie 1882); **Porcella·nian,** of or pertaining to the porcelain crabs *Porcellana* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Porcellanic (pōəɹsĕlæˑnik), *a.* Also **porcelanic.** [f. as prec. + -ic. So mod.F. *porcelanique.*] Like or having the texture of porcelain.

1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 85 Limestone..of different texture and consistency, as compact, porcellanic, granular, crystalline. 1863 A. C. Ramsay *Phys. Geog.* i. 21 Shales..hardened or baked into a kind of porcellanic substance.

Porcellanite (pōəɹseˑlănəit). *Min.* Also **-ela-.** [a. Ger. *porzellanit* (J. T. A. Peithner 1794), f. *porzellan* Porcelain + *-it*, -ite[1]. So F. *porcellanite.*] A hard naturally-baked clay, somewhat resembling jasper: also called *porcelain jasper.* Also, a synonym of *porcelain-spar* (Chester).

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 314 Porcelain Jasper, of Werner...Mr. Peithner called it porcellanite, which name should be continued. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xi. 222 They [mountains] are generally of igneous or metamorphic rocks, clay-slate, or trap, with porcellanite and zeolite.

Porce·llanize, *v.* [f. as next + -ize.] = Porcelainize.

1882 J. Geikie in *Nature* XXVII. 45 The grits..are hardened..and the shales baked and porcellanised.

Porcellanous (pōəɹseˑlănəs), *a.* [f. It. *porcellana* Porcelain + -ous.] = Porcellaneous.

1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 368 The shale is converted into hard porcellanous jasper. 1851 Woodward *Mollusca* iv. 39 The most complex shell-structure is presented by the porcellanous gasteropoda. 1870 Nicholson *Man. Zool.* 47 The porcellanous shell is quite homogeneous in its composition.

Porcellayn(e, -ine, -yne, obs. ff. Purslane.

Porch (pōəɹtʃ). Also 3-7 **porche,** 5 **poorche,** 6 **portche,** 7 **portch.** [a. F. *porche*:—L. *portic-us* colonnade, gallery, porch. (OE. had *portic* = OHG. *pforzih*, directly from L. *porticus.*)]

1. An exterior structure forming a covered approach to the entrance of a building; sometimes applied to an interior space serving as a vestibule.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 381/158 Est-ward þe dore and þe porche. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxv. 18 In porches ofe lauerdes hous. 1340 *Ayenb.* 135 He is ase þe y-maymed ate porche of þe cherche. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 225 In a somer I hym seigh, as I satte in my porche. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 143 No stynkyng flesshe myht in the poorche abyde. 1530 Palsgr. 257/1 Portche of waynscot, *conterguayre.* 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. ix. 24 Of hewen stone the porch was fayrely wrought. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 99 If a Portch be affected, let it then be a vaste Portuco. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xvi, The church was old and grey, with ivy clinging to the walls, and round the porch.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* I. i, Not infants in the porch of life were free. 1692 Wagstaffe *Vind. Carol.* Introd. 12 But I stay too long in the Porch. 1866 B. Taylor *Passing the Sirens* 222 It penetrates The guarded porches of the brain.

2. In the north of England applied to a transept or side-chapel in a church.

1522 *Durham Wills* (Surtees) II. 105 My body to be buried in the Churche of Kellowe in my Porch of o^r^ Ladye. 1613 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 167 Rec. of Mr Robert Hilyard for the halfe part of the portch in the North Allye, which part Mr Hilyard did new build of his owne cost..ij s. 1794 W. Hutchinson *Hist. Durham* III. 151 On the north side is a porch, in which lie the tombs of Conyers. 1893 C. Hodges in *Reliquary* Jan. 5 The term porch is used for a transept or chapel in the north of England to the present day.

†**3.** A colonnade, portico, cloister, stoa; spec. in the East, such a place used as a hall of justice; hence, the tribunal held there. Cf. Porte. *Obs.*

c 1420 Lydg. *Story Thebes* II. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 362/2 In a porche, bilte of square stones..Where the domes, and ples of the toun Were executed, and lawes of the king. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xxi. 26 b, [A] square place enuironed with ..pillers in two ranks after the manner of a porch. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 295 Your Maiesties Embassadour resident in the blessed and glorious porch of his imperiall Highnesse. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 126 They stay for me In Pompeyes Porch: for now this fearefull Night, There is no stirre, or walking in the streetes. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 31 A Gallery or very wide vaulted Porch, runs all round the Court.

b. A verandah. *U. S.*

1840 Malcom *Trav.* 43/1 About twenty or thirty patients, mostly Chinese, meet daily in his porch at four o'clock. 1867 D. G. Mitchell *Rur. Stud.* 99 A country house without a porch is like a man without an eyebrow.

4. spec. *The Porch,* the Painted Porch (Gr. στοὰ ποικίλη), a public ambulatory in the agora of ancient Athens, to which Zeno the philosopher and his disciples resorted; hence (οἱ τῆς στοᾶς, those of the porch), the Stoic school, the Stoic philosophy.

[14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 613/35 *Stoica,* a porche peyntyd.] 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 101 They commended the ingenuity of the ancient Schools and Porch. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 132 Specially from Plato's Academie; some also from Zeno's porch. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* (1697) p. lxxx, Ev'n there he forgets not the Precepts of the Porch. 1751 J. Brown *Shaftesb. Charact.* 160 In the same high style of the Athenian porch, he passeth judgment on the hopes of the religious. 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* I. 51 The words of a great son of the porch.

5. *Coal-mining.* An arched excavation at the bottom of a shaft. *dial.*

1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining, Porch,* (Yorks.) the arching at the pit bottom inset. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., At the bottom of the shaft Dick and I made a porch for about 6 yards. .. From the end of the porch I cleared out and packed an old bord.

†**6.** *Billiards.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pass,..*a Term of Billiards, when the Ball goes through the Court or Porch, it is said to pass.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *porch-door, -gable, -pillar, -seat, -tomb, -tower, -trellis, -way*; **porch-post** support, see quot. 1875.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 349 þer was made abown þe porche-dure many ymagis of stone. 1552 Huloet, Porche seate, *præstega.* 1855 *Ecclesiologist* XVI. 337 A part of this porch-gable was to be erected in 1854. 1875 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* s. v., They have sometimes rooms over them, and are carried up as many stories in height as the rest of the building, and this projection is called the porch-tower. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Porch-post Support,* a casting placed between the foot of a post and the floor of a porch to prevent decay of the two at that point. 1880 *Archæol. Cant.* XIII. 377 This porch-tomb's canopy is handsomely carved. 1884 in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 703/2 There are.. friendly porchways to get under.

Hence **Porched** *a.* [-ed[2]], having a porch; **Po·rchless** *a.,* without a porch.

1859 F. Francis *N. Dogvane* (1888) 236 The porched doorway of the hostelry. 1873 Whitney *Other Girls* xv, The pillars in the porched veranda. 1881 T. Hardy *Laodicean* III. ii, He reached the porchless door.

Porchace, -as, -ase, -ass, obs. ff. Purchase.

Porcine (pɔ̄ˑɹsəin), *a.* [a. F. *porcin, -e,* ad. L. *porcīnus* of or belonging to a hog, swinish.]

1. Of or consisting of swine; related to or resembling the swine. (In quot. *a* 1845 *humorously,* Made of swine's flesh; pork-.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Porcine..,* of or belonging to an Hog, hogish. 1782 A. Monro *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 5 Common to all quadrupeds, the porcine kind excepted. *a* 1845 Hood *Sausage Maker's Ghost* i, He..drove a trade In porcine sausages. 1862 Trollope *N. Amer.* II. 107 In this portion of the world the porcine genus are all hogs. One never hears of a pig.

2. Resembling or suggesting a hog, like that of a hog (in appearance, manners, or character); swinish, hoggish, piggish.

1660 Gauden *Life Bp. Brownrigg* 236 Their Physiognomy is canine, vulpine, caprine, porcine, lupine or leonine. 1811 L. M. Hawkins *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 34 Do we hear of such a porcine exhibition of the philosophy of Epicurus as that of Curzoni? 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xvii, The porcine head of the church-warden was not on his shoulders by accident. 1880 Swinburne *Stud. Shaks.* i. (ed. 2) 64 Three doggrel sonnets .. noticeable only for their porcine quality of prurience.

Hence **Porcinity** (pɔ̄ˑsi·nĭti) *nonce-wd.,* porcine quality, piggishness; in quot. as a humorous title.

1859 Sala *Gas-light & D.* vi, Very few customers..at the bar of the Green Hog; yet does its verdant porcinity considerable business with Barclay Perkins [brewers].

Porcion(e, -oun, -onel, obs. ff. Portion, -al.

Porcipize, porcpisoe, etc., obs. ff. Porpoise.

Porciunkle, var. form of Portiuncle *Obs.*

Porckespicke, obs. form of Porcupine.

†**Porcula·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *porculātiōn-em,* agent-n. from **porculāre,* f. *porculus* pig, porkling, dim. of *porcus* swine.]

1623 Cockeram, *Porculation,* a feeding of swine. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1658-78 in Phillips.

Porcules, -ier, Porcupice, obs. ff. Portcullis, Porpoise.

Porcupine (pɔ̄ˑɹkiu̯pəin), *sb.* Forms: see below. [ME. *porke despyne, porkepyn,* etc., a. OF. and Pr. *porc espin* (*c* 1220 in Godef.), also *porc d'espine* (*c* 1275) = Sp. *puerco espin,* Pg. *porco espinho,* It. *porcospino* (also *porco spinoso*), corresp. to a L. type **porcus spīnus*; f. *porco, porc*:—L. *porcus* hog, pig + *spino, espin, épin,* deriv. of L. *spīna* thorn (cf. L. *spīnus,* Sp. *espin,* OF. *espin* a thorn-tree). The genesis of the compound is not very clear, unless it began as short for *porco spinoso*:—L. type **porcus spīnōsus* spiny or prickly pig. The β, γ, and δ forms appear to be English corruptions, due to imperfect apprehension of the foreign word, and to 'popular etymology' identifying the ending with *pen, point,* etc.; the type *portepyne* may have arisen out of F. *por(c) d'épin,* with *c* mute. The ε forms really represent a different compound, viz. F. *porc-épic,* in 16th c. *porc-espic,* OF. and Pr. *porc-espi* (13th c. in Littré), in which the second element is F. *épi,* OF. *espi*:—L. *spīcus, -um,* collateral forms of *spīca* spike. (This form, confined to Fr. and Pr., was prob. an alteration of *porc-espin.*)]

1. A rodent quadruped of the genus *Hystrix* or family *Hystricidæ,* having the body and tail covered with defensive erectile spines or quills; formerly supposed to shoot or dart its spines at an enemy.

The Old-World porcupines (subfamily *Hystricinæ*) are terrestrial, and have long quills, variegated in colour, and often used for penholders; the New-World porcupines (subfamily *Sphingurinæ* or *Synetherinæ*) are more or less arboreal, and have short quills.

α. 5 **porke despyne, pore de spyne,** (5 *Sc.* **porpapyne**), 6 **porcapyne, porcupyne, porkepyn(e, porkpine,** 6-7 **porkepine,** 7 **porkespine, porcuspine, porcupin, porkpen,** 6- **porcupine.**

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 183 Pacokes and plouers in platers of golde, Pygges of porke despyne, þat pasturede neuer. *c* 1400 Maunoev. xxviii. [xxxi.], Wee clepen hem Porcz de Spyne [*F.* Porcz Spinous, *v. rr.* porcs espinoys; pors espis]. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* clv, The nyce ape; the werely porpapyne. *c* 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) xvi, Otter, and Aip, and Pennit Porcupyne [*Bann. MS.* porcapyne]. 1530 Palsgr. 256/2 Porkepyn a beest, *porc espin.* 1538 Elyot, *Histrix, icis,* a beaste hauyng sharpe prickes on his backe, called a porkpine [1545, 1548, porkepyne]. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 215 The Porkpen hath the longer sharp pointed quilles, and those, when he stretcheth his skin, be sendeth and shooteth from him. *Ibid.* II. 364 Whatsoever vertue we attribute unto hedgehogs, the same is more effectuall in the porkespine. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 457 Of the Porcuspine or Porcupine. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 831 Here are store of Deare, Hares, Conies, Hogs,..Porkepines. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 714 That Porcupins kill Lions, by darting into their body their quills. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* VII. 179 Heavy, thick-bristled with the hostile shafts, Even like a porcupine. 1872 Darwin *Emotions* iv. 93 Porcupines rattle their quills and vibrate their tails when angered.

β. 5 **portpen, portepyne,** 6 **porpyn, -in.**

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. viii. 55 These sowles.. were al ful of pryckes lyke to a portpen. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 154 Lyche a beeste of Inde þat is clepyd a portepyn. 1552 Huloet, Porpyn beaste, hauinge prickes on his backe, *histrix.* 1570 Levins *Manip.* 134/13 A Porpin, *histrix.*

γ. 5 **poork poynt, porpoynt, perpoynt.**

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 409/2 Poork poynt,..(or perpoynt,.. *MS. S.* porpoynte).

δ. 6 **porpantine, -pentyn, -pintine, purpentine,** 6-7 **porpentine,** (6 **porcuntine**).

(*Porpentine* was the form known to Shaks. who uses it 7 times, in 4 of these as the sign of an inn.)

1530 in *Ancestor* XI. (1904) 180 Prestwich .. beryth to his creest a porpantine in his kinde. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 31 Nature gaue example of shotyng first, by the Porpentine, which shote his prickes. 1562 Bulleyn *Bulwark, Bk. Simples* 80 b, What is the nature of a beast called the Porpintine? 1585 Greene *Planetomachia* Wks. (Grosart) V. 97 The enuious Porcuntine, who coueting to strike others with her pennes leaueth her selfe void of any defence. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xi. [xii.] (Arb.) 118 The Purpentines nature is, to such as stand aloofe, to dart her prickles from her. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI,* III. i. 363 And fought so long, till that his thighes with Darts Were almost like a sharpe-quill'd Porpentine. 1602 — *Ham.* I. v. 20 Each particular haire to stand an end, Like Quilles vpon the fretfull Porpentine. 1657 Howell *Londinop.* 24 Leopards, Linxes, and Porpentines.

ε. 6 **porkenpick, pork(e)pik, porkspik, porcupike,** 6-7 **porkespick(e, 7 porke-espike, porckespicke,** 8 (*humorous*) **porcupig.**

1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 13 They cluster together lyke porkenpickes. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 90 Their game were hare, deere, porcupikes. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 750 Pater nosters and chaines, enterlaced made of the haire of the Porkespicke died of diuers colours. *a* 1700 *Dragon of Wantley* 84 in Percy *Reliques* (1765) III. III. xi. 283 You would have thought him for to be, Some Egyptian porcupig.

b. A figure of this animal, esp. as a device. *Order of the Porcupine* (F. *ordre du Porc-épic*): see quot. 1725.

1578 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 248 Ane cannon of the fonte merkit with the porkspik. *Ibid.* 250 Ane uther cannon.. markit with the porkpik. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xi. (Arb.) 118 He gaue for his deuice the Porkespick. 1725 Coats *Dict. Heraldry* 279 Lewis [XII] of France..in the year 1394..instituted this Order of the Porcupine, which he had before chosen for his Device.

†**c.** Old name of a certain fixed star. *Obs.*

1503 *Kalender of Sheph.* I vij, Wnder the syng of lybra.. wnder ys xvii. degre so aleftys oon stern fyxyt, that oon that the sheppar^s^ callys pork apyk [*ed.* 1506 porcarpyke].

d. *English porcupine*: applied to the hedgehog.

1834 Mary Howitt *Sk. Nat. Hist.* (1851) 111 Thou poor little English porcupine.

2. *fig.* **a.** Applied allusively to a person. **b.** In quot. 1861, a prickly multitude (of pens).

1594 ? Greene *Selimus* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 286 What are the vrchins crept out of their dens, Vnder the conduct of this porcupine? **1606** Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 27 *Ther.* Thou art proclaim'd a foole... *Aia.* Do not Porpentine, do not; my fingers itch. **1861** Fitz-Patrick *Life Doyle* (1880) II. 7 This letter to Lord Farnham drew forth a porcupine of pens.

†**3.** Name of a form in which meat was dressed. **1769** Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 89 To make a Porcupine of a Breast of Veal. *Ibid.* 299 To make a cold Porcupine of Beef.

4. Applied to machines or mechanical devices having numerous projecting spikes or teeth; *esp.* an apparatus for heckling flax, worsted, or cotton; a kind of masher used in brewing.

1869 W. Molyneux *Burton-on-Trent* 243 *note*, At some of the breweries the porcupine is supplanted by an instrument known as Steele's Patent Mashing Machine. **1875** Knight *Dict. Mech., Porcupine*, a heckling apparatus for flax; or a cylindrical heckle for worsted yarn. **1891** R. Marsden *Cotton Spinning* (ed. 4) 87 The porcupine is another opener, whose chief difference from the willow [etc.].

5. a. = *Porcupine ant-eater*; **b.** = *Porcupine fish*: see 6.

1875 *Melbourne Spectator* 4 Sept. 213/2 The echidna, or native porcupine. **1888** Goode *Amer. Fishes* 205 In this limpid pool were .. the angel-fish, the parrot fish, .. the porcupine.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *porcupine mustachio, quill, skin, tribe*; *porcupine-backed, -like* adjs.; **porcupine ant-eater**, an Australian monotremate mammal (*Echidna hystrix*), having spines; **porcupine crab**, a Japanese crab (*Lithodes hystrix*), having spiny carapace and limbs; **porcupine disease**, a malformation of the skin characterized by the growth of spine-like projections (Billings *Med. Dict.*); **porcupine fish**, a fish having the skin covered with spines, as *Diodon hystrix*; a sea-porcupine; **porcupine grass**, name for (*a*) *Triodia irritans* and other species, of Australia, with stiff sharp-pointed leaves; (*b*) *Stipa spartea*, of the western U. S., with long stiff awns; hence **porcupine-grass ant**, an Australian ant (*Hypoclinia flavipes*) which makes its nest round the root of a species of porcupine grass (*Triodia pungens*); **porcupine hair** (*Path.*) = Hystriciasis; **porcupine man** (*Path.*), a man affected with *porcupine disease*; **porcupine roller**, a roller in a spinning-machine, set with projecting spikes (cf. 4); **porcupine skin disease**, = *porcupine disease*; †**porcupine stone**, a hard concretion alleged to be found in the head or body of a porcupine; **porcupine teeth**, the teeth of a contrivance for carding wool; **porcupine-wood**, the wood of the coco palm, which when cut across shows variegated markings like those of a porcupine-quill.

1867 Wood *Pop. Nat. Hist.* I. 247 Echidna or *Porcupine Ant-eater.—*Echidna Hystrix*. **1899** *Daily News* 10 Apr. 8/2 The duck-billed platypus and the porcupine ant-eater, two of the chief objects of the expedition. **1598** E. Gilpin *Skial.* (1878) 52 Gulfe-brested is he, silent, and profound *Porpentine backed, for he lies on thornes. **1681** Grew *Musæum* I. v. ii. 106 A sort of *Porcupine-Fish. **1773** *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 220 From these I will proceed to the exotics, .. the Porcupine Fish, the Porcupine Globe Fish, the Porcupine Bladder Fish. **1885** Lady Brassey *The Trades* 407 'Porcupine-fish' (*Chilomycterus reticulatus*), looking .. very much more like hedgehogs swimming about than porcupines. **1880** P. J. Holdsworth *Station-hunting on Warrego*, Rough tufts of bristly grass .. stemmed like quills (and thence termed *porcupine). **1902** *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Apr. 10/2 The desert North of Lake Eyre, where the vegetation consists largely of porcupine grass—a serious obstacle to explorers and useless as fodder. **1822** Good *Study Med.* IV. 686 The hystriacis or *porcupine hair of Plenck. **1859** Darwin *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1878) 201 Monstrosities, such as six-fingered men, *porcupine men. **1603** Dekker *Wonderfull Yeare* B ij, The quills of his stiffe *Porcupine mustachio. **1664** Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 5 Her body is .. stuck all over with great black Bristles, like *Porcupine quills, set alt in parallel order. **1836** W. Irving *Astoria* II. 51 A spear or bow decorated with beads, porcupine quills and painted feathers. **1884** W. S. B. McLaren *Spinning* (ed. 2) 107 A revolving brush, or star wheel, or *porcupine roller, is placed at H, .. which guides the fibres forward. **1809** A. Henry *Trav.* 146 The fat of our deer was melted down, and the oil filled six *porcupine-skins. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 670 *Porcupine skin disease. **1676** *Phil. Trans.* XI. 757 There is another Stone, highly esteem'd, called the *Porcupine stone, which is in the head of this Animal, though sometimes also in its belly. **1845** *Specif. Lister's Patent* No. 11004. 2 Card, or what are known in the trade as '*porcupine teeth' are caused to operate upon wool to comb the same. **1857** Henfrey *Bot.* § 569 The wood of the Cocoa-nut Palms .. (*Porcupine-wood). **1837** Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 441 The wood is commercially known as Porcupine wood, and is used in India for rafters and ridge poles, house-posts, .. also for spear-handles, walking-sticks, and fancy work.

Hence **Po·rcupine** *v. trans.*, to make like a porcupine; to cause (the hair) to stand on end like a porcupine's quills; **Po·rcupinish, Po·rcupiny** *adjs.*, resembling or suggesting a porcupine.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 139 'Tis not call'd Declamation or Invective, or Satyr, but a certain Mediastin Genius, porcupin'd all over with all the three. **1827** *Mirror* II. 37/2 Pull your gills and porcupine your hair. **1829** Southey *Sir T. More* I. 15, I had now .. a distinct sense of that sort of porcupinish motion over the whole scalp which is so frequently described by the Latin poets. **1857** R. Williams *Rev. Ep. Ollivant's Charge* 60 You may goad any one, by three years of organised libelling, .. into a porcupinish method of expressing himself. **1890** *Sat. Rev.* 2 Aug. 151/1 A rather porcupiny, and not wholly consistent bundle [of prejudices].

Porcupisce, -pise, obs. forms of Porpoise.

Poreyon(e, -oun, obs. forms of Portion.

Pore (pōəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 poore, 6 powre, poure, 5– pore. [a. F. *pore* (*porre*, 1312 in Hatz.-Darm.) = Sp., It. *poro*, ad. L. *porus*, a. Gr. πόρος passage, pore.]

1. A minute opening, orifice, aperture, perforation, or hole (usually, one imperceptible to the unaided eye), through which fluids (rarely solid bodies) pass or may pass. **a.** In an animal body (or substance); esp. applied to those in the skin (the orifices of the ducts of the sweat-glands).

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 53 Þe contrarie is of norþeren men, in þe whiche colde wiþ onte stoppeþ smale holes and poorus, and holdeþ the hete wiþ ynne. **1422** tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 239 Men wyche haue the complexcion hote and stronge, and haue throgh al the body the ouertures large, that clerkys callyth Pores. **1563** Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 145 A stopping both of the vaines & poures. **1582** Hester *Secr. Phioraν.* I. xv. 15 Those .. you shal washe with Aqua vitæ, because it openeth the powres. **1601** B. Jonson *Poetaster* Prol., A freezing sweate Flowes forth at all my pores. **1704** F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 5 A sudden Constriction of the Pores of the Skin. **1822–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 271 The articulations are long and narrow, with marginal pores by which it [tape-worm] attaches itself to the intestines. **1858** O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xi, As a hide fills its pores lying seven years in a tan-pit.

b. *fig.* (and in *fig.* expressions), esp. in phrase *at every pore.*

1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 53 Their raies .. penetrating through the pores of the heart, made themselves knowen. *a* **1720** Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 13 Love's pow'r can penetrate the hardest hearts; And through the closest pores a passage find. **1847** Emerson *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 388 He sees at every pore. **1865** Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. x, I see him chafe and fret at every pore.

c. In a plant (or vegetable substance); as the stomata in the epidermis of leaves, etc., or the small openings in certain anthers and capsules when ripe, for the discharge of the pollen or seeds.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. i. (Tollem. MS.), Tren wiþ þinne substaunce and nouȝt harde, but ful of holes, and poores. **1634** Habington *Castara* (Arb.) 20 The flowers adore The Deity of her sex, and through each pore Breath forth her glories. **1712** tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 96 A Bark that is adorn'd with Pores like Stars. **1776** Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 761 Leaves .. transparent, with many minute pores. **1861** Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* IV. 88 Snapdragon .. capsule .. opening by pores at the top. **1873** E. Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 16/1 This coat closes all the pores of the wood, and does not crack or scale off.

d. In inanimate bodies or substances; esp. applied to the minute interstices or spaces between the particles of matter.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxx. (1495) nn iij/1 For shyrenesse of partyes in suche [*sc.* thynne matere] ben many poores. **1501** Douglas *Pal. Hon.* I. xxvii, The eirth, .. with poris seir Vp drinkis air that mouit is be sound. *c* **1645** Howell *Lett.* I. vi. xxxv, The Sun, whose all-searching Beams penetrating the Pores of the Earth, do heat the Waters. **1660** Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxi. 154 In the Pores or invisible little recesses of Water it self there lie .. many parcels .. of .. Air. **1706** Phillips, *Pores*, .. are small void Spaces between the Particles of Matter, of which all Bodies are made up. **1748** H. Ellis *Hudson's Bay* 223 The Form or Essence of a Magnet .. is supposed to consist in it's being perforated by an infinite Number of parallel Pores. **1830** Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* III. i. 235 Water was forced through the pores (as was said) of a golden ball.

†**e.** In abstract or collective sense. *Obs. rare.*

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 50 The substances .. are seldom of a very strong texture, though frequently of a fine pore and smooth grain. **1773** Horsley in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 271 A large proportion of pore, or interspersed vacuity, is sufficient for all purposes.

†**2.** A passage, channel, canal, duct (esp. in an animal body). *Obs. rare.*

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 8801 Þen [the balm] sewit furth soberly, & sanke fro aboue, .. Passond by poris into þe pure legges. **1541** R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* N iv b, The wayes and poores wherby the vryne passeth from the reynes to the bladder. **1615** H. Crooke *Body of Man* 138 But this pore of choler is inserted into the small guts, not at their beginning, least the Choler should flye vp into the stomack .. but into the end of the Duodenum.

3. A small point or dot resembling a pore.

1833 Herschel *Astron.* v. 208 Its ground [sun's disk] is finely mottled with an appearance of minute, dark dots, or pores. **1869** Phipson tr. *Guillemin's Sun* (1870) 234 It explains neither the faculæ nor the pores nor the curious granulations known as 'willow-leaves'.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pore-area, -canal, -facet*; *pore-like* adj.; **pore-capsule**: see quot.; **pore-coral, pore-stone**, a stone-coral having pores; **pore-sieve**, name for some part of a sponge.

1880 *Nature* XXI. 450/1 Hollow spines with peculiar *pore-areas at their bases. **1878** Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 111 The number of these *pore-canals (dermo-gastric pores), which have consequently a dermal and gastric orifice, is generally very great. **1877** A. W. Bennett tr. *Thomé's Bot.* (ed. 6) 149 Some capsules again dehisce by pores, as the poppy .., when they are termed *pore-capsules. **1880** *Nature* XXI. 450/2 The shell has a large opening, as well as scattered *pore-facets. **1887** *Amer. Nat.* XXI. 565 Lateral surfaces with irregular, shallow, *pore-like fossæ. **1887** Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 415/2 Section through the cortex of *Cydonium eosaster*, showing the *pore-sieve overlying the chone. **1708** *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 79 The Pore Stone, or Pore Coral.

†**Pore,** *sb.*[2] *Physiol. Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. πῶρος callus.] The callus, or matter exuded at the site of the fracture of a broken bone.

[*c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 43 If þat ilk mater þat is restorid be ny3 as hard as is þe boon, it is clepid porus sarcoides.] **1543** Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 273 When the bone is hardened and somewhat bound together with the pore called Sarcoeides. [**1657** *Physical Dict., Poros*, that matter which consolidateth the broken bones within.]

Pore, *sb.*[3] *rare.* [f. Pore *v.*] An act of poring over something; a careful or close examination.

1871 *Daily News* 12 Aug., I brought the book .. and Madge .. and myself shall have many a good pore over it.

†**Pore,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* (Said to be a Huntsman's term: see quot.)

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Navy Land Ships, Huntsm. Ship* Wks. I. 93/1 What Necromanticke speils are Rut, Vault, Slot, Pores, and Entryes, Abatures, and Foyles, Frayenstockes, .. and a thousand more such Vtopian fragments of confused Gibberish.

Pore (pōəɹ), *v.* Forms: 4 pure, pouri, 4–5 poure, 5–7 powro, 6 poor, 6–8 poar, 5– pore. [ME. *pūren, pouren, pouri*, of obscure origin. There is no corresp. verb in OF. or OE., though the early ME. forms answer to an OE. **púrian*. Sense 2 is strikingly identical with the main sense of Peer *v.*[2], Pire *v.*, both also of obscure origin; but, although an OE. double form **púrian*, **pýran* would explain the forms, there is no trace of such a verb in OE. or the cognate languages. The phonology is abnormal; the ME. (pūr-) would normally have given mod. *pour* (pauəɹ), whereas in the 15th c. the form began to be *pore, poar* (pōəɹ).]

1. *intr.* **a.** To look intently or fixedly, to gaze (*in, on, upon, at, over*); to search *for* or *into* something by gazing. (Often, now always, with admixture of sense b.)

a **1300** *K. Horn* 1092 Apulf was in þe ture [*v. r.* toure] Abute for to pure [*v. r.* poure] After his comynge. **13..** *K. Alis.* 5799 There he seighen a selcouth folk Al day pouren in the walken. **1340** *Ayenb.* 177 Þe men þet doþ zuo grat payne ham to kembe and to pouri ine sseawéres. *c* **1384** Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 31 And for to powren [*v. r.* poure] wonder low Yf I konde eny weyes know What maner stoon this roche was. **1553** T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 224 Some pores vpon the grounde as though they sought for pinnes. **1621** Quarles *Esther* Medit. v. E iv, All Creatures else pore downward to the ground, Man lookes to heauen. **1722** De Foe *Plague* (1840) 24 No wonder if they who were poring continually at the clouds, saw shapes and figures, representations and appearances. **1834** Hr. Martineau *Farrers* iv, Down on his knees, poring over the pavement, to see which way the stones were laid. **1854** Macaulay *Biog., Johnson* (1867) 82 He would stand poring on the town clock without being able to tell the hour.

b. To look at something (usu. a book) with fixed attention, in the way of study; to read or study earnestly or with steady application; to be absorbed in reading or study. (Const. *on, upon*, (now chiefly) *over*; rarely *in, into*, or absol.)

c **1386** Chaucer *Prol.* 185 What sholde he studie and make hym seluen wood Vpon a book in Cloystre alwey to poure [*MS. Lansd.* powre]. *c* **1449** Pecock *Repr.* I. xvi. 87 Thou3 3e wolden labore, and powre, and dote alle the daies of 3oure lijf in the Bible aloon. **1594** Lyly *Moth. Bomb.* I. iii, Instead of poaring on a booke, you shall holde the plough. **1610** Holland *Camden's Brit.* Auth. to Rdr., I have pored upon many an old Rowle. **1718** *Free-thinker* No. 37. 271 He rises by Three in the Morning to pore over Mathematicks. **1768** Beattie *Minstr.* I. li, Where dark cold-hearted sceptics, creeping, pore Through microscope of metaphysic lore. **1874** L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II. iii. 90 He had pored over their pages till he knew them by heart.

c. To fix one's thoughts earnestly upon something; to meditate, muse, or think intently; to ponder. Const. *on, upon, over*; rarely with dependent clause (quot. 1856).

1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* lxxii, The longe day thus gan I prye and poure, Till phebus endit had his bemes bryght. *a* **1591** H. Smith *Wks.* (1866) I. 173 So, while he pores and gapes upon it, by little and little the love of it grows more and more in his heart, until at last he hath mind on nothing else. *a* **1628** Preston *Saint's Daily Exerc.* (1629) 138 If a man be poring on his wants still. **1722** De Foe *Moll Flanders* (1840) 64 When he has thought and pored on it. **1856** Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* I. 348 She had pored for years What sort of woman could be suitable To her sort of hate. **1882** Peabody *Eng. Journalism* xviii. 137 Dickens .. took himself off .. to Geneva, .. to pore over the story of 'Dombey and Son'.

†**2.** To look with the eyes half shut; to look closely, as a near-sighted person; to peer. *Obs.*

1699 Wafer in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 51 For they see not well in the sun, poring in the clearest day. **1706** Phillips, To *Pore*, to look close, as they do that are short-sighted. **1709** Steele *Tatler* No. 27 ₱ 5 Poring with her Eyes half shut at every one she passes by. **1774** Foote *Cozeners* I. Wks. 1799 II. 157 He doesn't pore, with his eyes close to the book, like a clerk that reads the first lesson. **1862** Thoreau *Excursions, Ch. Night* (1863) 310 Their eyes which are weak and poring.

3. *trans.* To bring or put into some state by poring; in phrase *to pore one's eyes out*, to blind

oneself or ruin one's sight by close reading or overstudy; to tire (one's eyes) by close reading.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 43 b, I that haue poor'd out myne eyes vpon bookes. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 455 Old, rusty, Moth eaten Books, upon which a Man may pore his Eyes out before he can read a Word or a Line. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 37 He might have .. por'd himself into Stupidity. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 7 Aug., I have been poring my eyes all the morning. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Fathers* v. v, Though I have hated books as I do the devil,..I'll pore my eyes out rather than lose her.

Hence **Po·ring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (whence **Po·ringly** *adv.*).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1411 (1460) Dispitous day.. Thi pouryng In wol no where late hem dwelle. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 85 Bi ber powring in the Bible aloon thei misten leerne. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 120 He that viewd them a farre off, and had not directly stood pearingly ouer them, would haue sworne they had liued. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 124 Many of the Pilgrims by poaring on hot bricks, do voluntarily perish their sights. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 191 There, dim in clouds, the poreing Scholiasts mark. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vii. 211 That disposition which..delights in poring over its own morbid emotions.

Pore, obs. (and dial.) var. of POOR *a.*; obs. f. POER, POUR, POWER. **Pore(-)blind**, obs. f. PURBLIND.

Pored (pōəd), *a.* [f. PORE *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] In parasynthetic combs.: Having pores (of some kind).

1688 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 945 If a Gummous Plant or Tree, that grows low, and close pored, it abounds with acid Spirits,..if it grow tall, and be open pored, it abounds with a subtile volatile Spirit.

Poreger, obs. form of PORRINGER.

† **Po·relet**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. *pore*, POOR + -LET. (Rendering L. *pauperculus*, dim. of *pauper* POOR.)] A poor man.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxvi. 2 To my porelet [1388 a pore man] and contrit in spirit.

‖ **Porencephalus, -on** (pōərense·fălŭs, -ŏn). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *πόρος* PORE *sb.*[1] + *ἐγκέφαλος* brain.] A defect of the cerebral hemisphere consisting in the formation (congenital or caused by disease) of a depression or hollow, sometimes communicating with the lateral ventricle. So **Porence·phaly** [ad. mod.L. *porencephalia*] in same sense. Hence **Porencephalic** (porensĭfæ·lik), **Porencephalous** (-se·făləs) *adjs.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with porencephalus.

1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Porencephalus..Porencephaly.* 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Porencephalic..Porencephalous.* 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 179 Atrophy of the fillet and the posterior column nuclei has resulted from porencephalon of the central convolution of the cortex cerebri. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 534 Diseases.. which give rise to a porencephalic condition. *Ibid.* VII. 292 Cases of porencephaly.

Porer (pōə·rəɹ). [f. PORE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who pores *upon* or *over* something, as a book.

1670 H. STUBBE *Plus Ultra* 69 The Disputative followers of Hippocrates, Aristotle, Galen, those superstitious Porers upon the Writings of the Ancients. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXII. 345 The multitudinous porers in black literature. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 2/1 The wielder of the spade has outrun the porer over manuscripts.

Poret(e, -ett(e, variants of PORRET *Obs.*

† **Porfe·nd**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *po(u)rfendre* to cleave completely (*c* 1145 in Godef.), f. *pour* (:—L. *prō* forth), with intensive force + *fendre* :—L. *findĕre* to cleave.] *trans.* To cleave or split through.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* vii. 28 The goode swerde entred in to the brayne porfended, and cloue his hed vnto the chynne.

‖ **Po·rfido**. *Obs.* [It.] = PORPHYRY.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxi. § 134 The pauement ..shall be of Orientall stone: That is to say, of Alabaster, Porfido, Serpentines, and other stones of diuers colours.

Porfil, -e, porfyl, obs. ff. PROFILE, PURFLE.

Porful: see POORFUL. **Porge**, obs. f. PURGE.

Porge (pōəɹdʒ), *v. Jewish Ritual.* [app. f. L. *purgāre* to make (ceremonially) clean, to PURGE.] *trans.* To make (a slaughtered beast) ceremonially clean by drawing out and removing the sinews and veins (esp. from the hinder quarters: cf. Gen. xxxii. 32). Hence **Po·rger**, a man whose business is to do this.

1864 *Times* 4 Aug. Advt., I. I. M...Butcher..Walworth begs to inform the Jewish Public that he has succeeded in obtaining a qualified killer and porger for himself. *Mod.* (*Notice* in *Jewish Newspr.*). The licence of Mr. A. B. has been revoked for having sold (to Jewish customers) meat which has not been porged.

Porgo, pargo. [a.Sp. and Pg. *pargo*, app.:—L. *pagrus* a kind of fish.] A fish; the sea bream.

1557 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 113 We found there certain Caruels fishing for Pargoes. 1616 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. New Eng.* 12, 40 or 50 Saile yearely to Cape-blank, to hooke for Porgos, Mullet, and [to] make Puttardo. 1624 — *Virginia* 227 The Duke of Medina receiueth yeerely tribute of the Fishers, for Tunny, Mullit, and Porgos, more then ten thousand pounds. [*a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* VI. (1704) 532/1 Porgus, somewhat like to an over-grown Sea-Bream, but much bigger.] 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 40/1 Fish hookes for Porgos, Bonettos or dorados. 1902 JORDAN & EVERMANN *Amer. Food & Game Fishes* 405 The Snappers, or Pargos, genus *Lutjanus*..species very numerous, Asiatic, American, or African.

Porgy (pɒ·ɹgi). Also 8 **pargie, porgie**, 9 **porgee, -ghee**. See also PAUGIE. [Of obscure and app. various origin; in part = PORGO, PARGO; in part = PAUGIE, q. v.; also corruptly for POGY, q. v. Much vagueness appears to prevail in the use of the name.] A name in U. S. applied, with or without distinctive adjuncts, to various sea-fishes, chiefly N. American species of *Sparidæ* or Sea Breams, but also locally to fishes of other families.

Among the Sparoid fish, applied to **a.** the Braise, *Sparus pagrus* (*Pagrus vulgaris*), of the Mediterranean and N. Atlantic; **b.** *Stenotomus chrysops*, the Scuppaug, Scup, or Paugie, and *S. aculeatus*, the Fair Maid, found along the Atlantic coast of U.S., to the north and south respectively; **c.** *Lagodon rhomboides*, also called Sailor's Choice and Pinfish; **d.** various species of *Calamus* found at Bermuda and near Florida; **e.** one or more species of *Lutjanus*, called also Snapper and Grunt. Among those of other families: **f.** in southern U.S. an ephippioid fish, *Chætodipterus faber*, also known as Moon-fish, Spade-fish, or Angel-fish; **g.** in Florida, the Toad-fish, *Chilomycterus geometricus*; **h.** in California, one of various viviparous perches, as *Ditrema jacksoni* or *Damalichthys argyrosomus*. **P** i. ETTON. for POGY, the menhaden.

1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 286 The Pargie. It was taken at Old Harbour, and reckoned very good food. 1734 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 317, 16. *Aurata Bahamensis.* The Porgy. It is a good eating Fish. 1848 SCHOMBURGK *Hist. Barbados* 668 *Haemulon heterodon*, porghee grunt..the peculiar noise which they emit when caught, has given rise to the vernacular name. 1849 H. W. HERBERT *Fish & Fishing U.S.* 280 The colour of the Porgee is a deep brownish black on the head and back. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 170 The principal salt-water fishes are:—The Calipeva .. Hog-fish .. Porgee, Grouper, Sun-fish, Grunts, Croakers, and Drummers. 1883 GOODE *Fish. Industries U.S.* 70 Saint Jerome's Creek, Point Lookout, Maryland. A station for the artificial propagation of..the handy porgy (*Chætodipterus faber*). 1884 *Ibid.* Sect. I. Plates. Pl. 137 The Margate Fish, Bastard Snapper, or Charleston 'Porgy', *Sparus pagrus*. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 68 I've tossed a dead porgy to one [sword-fish] and seen him knock it up and down. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 43 In the North the Sea-Bass occupies the feeding grounds in company with the scuppaug or porgy. *Ibid.* 80 The Red-mouth Grunt, *Diabasis aurolineatus*, is probably the Flannel-mouthed Porgy familiar to Florida fishermen. *Ibid.* 92 About New York, the second syllable of the abbreviated Indian name (*mishcuppaug*) has been lengthened into 'Paugy' or 'Porgy'. *Ibid.* 99 *Lagodon rhomboides*.. in the St. John's River,..the 'Sailor's Choice' and 'Porgy'. *Ibid.* 100 There are other species known by the name of Porgy .. found in this region, such as *Calamus bajonado* common also at Charleston, where it is called the 'White-boned Porgy', the 'Jolthead Porgy' of Key West, *C. megacephalus*, *C. arctifrons*, the 'Shad Porgy' or 'Grass Porgy' of Key West, and *C. macrops*. *Ibid.* 146 The Moonfish or Spadefish, *Chætodipterus faber*..at Beaufort N.C. where it is called the Porgee or Porgy...Three-tail Sheepshead and Three-tailed Porgee are names said to have been formerly in use among the New York fishermen. 1897 H. G. CARLETON in *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 329/2 Dibbling with a light rod for little porgies and whiting.

‖ **Porifera** (porĭ·fĕră), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., neut. pl. of *porifer*, f. L. *porus* (a. Gr. *πόρος*) PORE *sb.*[1] + *-fer* bearing.] The Sponges, reckoned as a class or main division of *Cœlenterata*, characterized by having the body-wall perforated by numerous inhalant pores. Hence **Porifer** (pōə·rifəɹ), a member of the *Porifera*, a Sponge; **Pori·feral** *a.* = next; **Pori·feran**, *a.* belonging or relating to the *Porifera*; *sb.* = *porifer*.

1843 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* ii. 113 Satisfactory reasons for placing the class of *Porifera*, or the Sponge tribe, in the animal kingdom. 1864 WEBSTER, *Poriferan*, an animal of the group comprising the sponges. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. ii. 385 The term *Porifera*..was applied by Professor Grant to designate the remarkable class of organized beings known as sponges. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 113 The fundamental type of Poriferal organisation is to be sought among the Calcispongiæ. *Ibid.* xii. 678 Comparable to Physemarian or Poriferan embryos. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 716 The irregular and continuous growth of a Poriferan. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Poriferan theory*, that theory which considers the tracheæ or tubes of some animals as having a common origin with the incurrent tubes of the *Porifera* or sponges.

Poriferous (porĭ·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *por-us* PORE *sb.*[1] + -FEROUS: in mod.L. *porifer*.] Bearing or having pores.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* iii. 313 The poriferous side of the same. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 124 The other five double rows of plates alternate regularly with the former, and are termed the 'ambulacral areas' or poriferous zones.

Poriform (pōə·rifɔm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -FORM.] Having the form of, or resembling, a pore.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 706 Minute, poriform cells. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Poriformis*, .. having the form of simple pores, as the cellules of certain *polypi*.. : poriform.

Poriger, obs. form of PORRINGER.

† **Po·rime**. *Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. Gr. *πόριμ-os* able to be passed, practicable, f. *πόρος* passage.] See quot. and APORIME.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Porime*,..in Geometry, is a Theorem or Proposition so easie to be demonstrated, that 'tis almost self-evident; as, *That a Chord is all of it within the Circle.* Hence 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Po·riness**. *Obs.* [f. PORY + -NESS.] The condition of being 'pory' or porous; porosity; also *concr.* a porous part.

1653 WALTON *Angler* iii. 86 It is reported, there is a fish that hath not any mouth, but lives by taking breath by the poriness of her gils. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 57 Vapours may be contained in the porinesses or hollow places of the Air. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* v. ix. 392, I took off the Dressings, and set the Trepan above the fractured Bone,..considering withall the Poriness of the Bone below.

Poring, Poringly: see under PORE *v.*

† **Po·rish**, *a.*[1] *Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. PORE *v.* + -ISH[1].] Having the character of 'poring' or looking with the eyes half shut (see PORE *v.* 2). Hence † **Po·rishly** *adv. Obs.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 626 Sum were made peuysshe, porisshly pynk iyde, That euer more after by it they were aspyide. 1530 PALSGR. 840/2 *Porisshly*, as one loketh that can nat se well, *louchement.*

† **Po·rish**, *a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. PORE *sb.*[1] + -ISH[1].] Porous. Hence † **Po·rishness** *Obs.*, porosity.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 119 That the stars are made of an earthy porish matter, much like to that of a pumice stone. 1670 CAPT. J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 16 All barren sands are loose and light,..by reason of their porishness or hollowness.

Porism (pōə·riz'm, pɒɹ·). *Math.* [ad. L. *porisma*, a. Gr. *πόρισμα* a deduction from a previous demonstration, a corollary, also a problem, f. *πορίζειν* to carry, deduce, f. *πόρος* way. So F. *porisme*.] With the ancient Greek mathematicians, a kind of geometrical proposition, the nature of which has been much disputed; app. one arising during the investigation of some other proposition, either by immediate deduction from it (= COROLLARY *sb.* 1), or by consideration of some special case in which it becomes indeterminate.

The sense indicated by Playfair's definition (quot. 1792) is that now most generally accepted and used; but other widely different definitions have been given.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. x. 71 (Camb. MS.) Ryht as thyse geometryens whan they han shewyd hyr propositiouns ben wont to bryngen in thinges þat they clepyn porysmes or declaraciouns of forseyde thinges. Ryht so wole I yeue the heere as a corolarye or a mede of coroune. [*c* 1645 *Enquiry*, etc. in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 499 It may be proposed a problem, or porisma, to be considered, whether the souls of brutes are not more than rarefied, or inflamed matter.] 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Porisme.* Proclus and Pappus define this Geometrical Term to signifie a kind of Theorem, in the form of a Corollary, which is dependant upon, or deduced from some other Theorem already demonstrated. And 'tis commonly used to signifie some General Theorem, which is discovered from finding out some Geometrical Place. 1792 PLAYFAIR in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb.* III. II. 156 There was another subject, that of Porisms, the most intricate and enigmatical of any thing in the ancient geometry. *Ibid.* 170 From this account of the origin of Porisms, it follows, that a Porism may be defined, A proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem indeterminate, or capable of innumerable solutions. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s. v., Pappus says, a Porism is that in which something was proposed to be investigated. 1798 H. BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 383 This is a case of a most general enunciation, which gives rise to an infinite variety of the most curious porisms. 1853 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* II. 56 Researches on the Porism of the in- and circumscribed triangle. 1855 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1890) I. 434 An epic or song..may have a human power greater than the Porisms or the Principia. 1887 H. DELEVINGNE in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. IV. 424/2 Between i. 15 and 16 occurs the first porism or corollary, to the effect that the angles formed by two straight lines at their point of intersection are together equal to four right angles.

Porismatic (pōərizmæ·tik, pɒr-), *a.* [f. Gr. *πόρισμα*, *-ατ-* PORISM + -IC.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a porism. So † **Porisma·tical** *a. Obs.* (in quot.) following immediately as a corollary; whence **Porisma·tically** *adv.* (in quot.) as a corollary, by direct inference.

1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 119 It will Porismatically follow. 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl. Adv. Learn.* 11 If they be not guided by forcible demonstrations and porismaticall inferences. 1792 PLAYFAIR in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb.* III. II. 190 Another species of impossibility may frequently arise from the porismatic case of a problem. 1886 FARRAR *Hist. Interpr.* vii. 361 The porismatic method consisted in the abstraction of dogmatic results.

Poristic (porĭ·stik), *a. Math.* [ad. Gr. *πορι-στικός* able to procure, f. *πορίζειν*: see PORISM.] Relating to a porism, porismatic; having the quality of rendering a determinate problem indeterminate.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Poristick Method*, in Mathematicks, is that which determines when, by what way, and how many different ways, a Problem may be resolved. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., *Poristic points*, a set of points of the number which usually suffice to determine a curve of a given order, but so situated that an indefinite number of such curves can be drawn through them.

So **Pori·stical** *a. rare*[−0].

1828 WEBSTER, *Poristic, Poristical.* Hence in later Dicts.

Porite (pōə·rəit). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. generic name *Porītes* (Lamarck); f. Gr. *πορός* passage, pore, or ? *πῶρ-os* calcareous stone, stalactite: see MADREPORE and -ITE[1].] A coral of the genus *Porites* or family *Poritidæ* of perforate sclerodermatous corals.

1828 WEBSTER, *Porite*, a petrified madrepore. *Dict. Nat. Hist.* 1846 DANA *Zooph.* vii. (1848) 110 The Porites .. graduate into the Astræporæ, and thence to the Astroites.

Pork[1] (pōəɹk). Forms: 3 **pore**, 5 **poork**, **-e**,

5-7 porke, 6 porcke, 8 porck, 4- pork. [a. F. *porc* = Pr. *porc*, It. *porco*, Sp. *puerco* :—L. *porc-us* swine, hog.]

†**I.** A swine, a hog, a pig. Sometimes distinguished from a pig or young swine. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

?a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3122 Poveralle and pastorelles passede one aftyre, With porkes to pasture at the price 3ates. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3837 Polidarius was pluccid as a porke fat. 1528 Paynel *Salerne's Regim.* F j, Porkes of a yere or .ij. olde are better than yonge pygges. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. ix. (S. T. S.) I. 55 He slew þe pork with ane hevy stane. 1598 Stow *Surv.* (1842) 145/1 There were brought to the slaughter-house .. 34 porks, 3*s.* 8*d.* the piece; 91 pigs, 6*d.* the piece. 1682 J. Collins *Salt & Fishery* 83 Very large like Calves, .. and as fat as Porks. [1799 Southey *Pig* 24 Woe to the young posterity of Pork! Their enemy is at hand. 1887 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* V. 343 Hogs and porks, the word appearing to be used indifferently, are occasionally found.]

†**b.** Applied opprobriously to an uncultured person. *Obs.*

1645 Milton *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 358, I mean not to dispute Philosophy with this Pork, who never read any.

2. The flesh of swine used as food; *spec.* the fresh flesh.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 472/343 Huy nomen with heom into heore schip..porc, motoun and beof. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. vii. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 246 b/1 Boores flesche is more hard and drye..þan tame porke. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 409/2 Poork, flesche, *suilla*. 1485 *Bk. St. Albans* C vij, Take a quantyte of poorke and ony [= honey] and butter. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 27 b, Aboue all kyndes of fleshe in nouryshyng the body, Galene most commendeth porke. 1598 W. Phillip *Linschoten* I. iv. 9/1 Porke is there a very costly dish. 1748 E. Darwin *Let. in Life* (1879) 9 We affirm Porck not only to be flesh but a devillish Sort of flesh. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xxv, Roast ribs of pork.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: simple attrib., as *pork-blubber*, *-chop* (Chop *sb.*[1] 2 b), *-fat*, *-griskin*, *-sausage*, *-shop*; obj. and obj. gen., as *pork-curer*, *-dealer*, *-eater*, *-packer* (Packer[1] 2 b), *-packing*, *-pickling*; **pork-butcher**, one who slaughters pigs for sale (Butcher *sb.* 1); **pork-fish**, a local name of various American fishes: see quots.; †**pork-hog** = Porker 1; **pork-pit**, that part of a produce exchange where pork is dealt in. Also Pork-flesh, etc.

1804 A. Wilson in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) I. 114 We ate some *pork-blubber and bread. 1836-48 B. D. Walsh *Aristoph., Knights* I. iii, We'll observe *pork-butcher's laws. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Pork-chop*, a slice from the rib of a pig. 1872 *Punch* 3 Feb. 46/2 The *menu* consisted of sausages .. and pork-chops. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 232 *Pork-curers buy from farmers and dealers in the carcass. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. v. 27 If wee grow all to be *porke-eaters, wee shall not shortlie haue a rasher on the coales for money. 1705 (*title*) A Pill for Pork-Eaters, or a Scots Lancet for an English Swelling. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xix. 193 Hung a dripping slab of *pork-fat over their lamp-wick. 1734 Mortimer in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 315 The *Pork-Fish. The Bahamians esteem this a good Fish. 1888 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 81 The Norfolk Hog-fish, *Pomodasys fulvomaculatus*...is the ..'Pork-fish' and 'Whiting' at Key West. 1902 Webster Suppl., *Pork-fish*,..a sparoid fish (*Anisotremus Virginicus*). 1727 *Pork grisking [see Griskin]. 1755 J. Sheebeare *Lydia* (1769) II. 284 Attending a pork-griskin which the parson had also ordered for their suppers. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* VII. i. 214 As fatte..as a *porke hog. 1884 Sir L. Griffin in *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 55 Annually, a flight of *pork-packers and successful tradesmen cross the Atlantic. 1905 *Athenæum* 5 Aug. 174/2 In a few days fashionable people, from the peer to the pork-packer, will be rushing to the Highlands. 1892 A. Craig *America* 66 *Pork-packing is one of the chief sources of wealth in Illinois, Ohio, and Kentucky. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 8 May 3/2 A *pork-pickling establishment..has lately been opened there. 1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* xvi, That fellow is only fit for fly-flapper at a *pork shop!

†**Pork**[2]. *Obs.* [Echoic.] An imitative name for the hoarse croak of the raven: cf. Morepork. So †**Pork** *v. intr.*, to croak; hence †**Po·rking** *vbl. sb.*; and (with reduplication expressing repetition) **Pork-porking** *ppl. a.*

1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schism* 285 From the Mountains nigh The Rav'ns begin with their pork-porking cry. 1640 Brome *Sparagus Gard.* IV. iv, Harke, the Ravens cry porke for him and yet he dyes not. 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Impr.* 5 They foresee by porking of raven..when it will raine.

Porke despyne, porkepine, etc., early ff. Porcupine. **Porkepes,** obs. form of Porpoise.

Porker (pōə·ɹkəɹ). [f. Pork[1] + -er[1] 1.]

1. A young hog fattened for pork; also, any swine or pig raised for food.

1657 Heylin *Ecclesia Vind.* 181 They sacrificed a swine or porker, with this solemn form. 1670 Capt. J. Smith *Eng. Improv. Revivd* 195 Beech-mast is very good feeding for Swine to make them Porkers, and for Bacon. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* XVII. 201 Then sheep and goats and bristly porkers bled. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* II, As round and full as a six-weeks' porker. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* II, Even the pigs were the aristocracy of the porker tribe. 1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 11 Dec. 12/1 The stock.. consisted of..bacon hogs and porkers.

†**2.** A sword. *Obs. slang.* (Cf. *pigsticker*, a long-bladed pocket-knife, or sword.)

1688 Shadwell *Sqr. Alsatia* I. i, The Captain whipt his porker out. *Ibid.* II. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Porker*, a Sword. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

Porkery (pōə·ɹkəɹi). [f. Pork[1] + -ery. Cf. ONF. *porkerie*, OF. *porcherie* herd of swine, med, (Anglo-) L. *porearia*, *porcheria* a piggery.]

1. Swine collectively, stock of swine.

1829 Landor *Imag. Conv., Emp. China & Tsing-Ti* Wks. 1853 II. 146/1, I have killed rats as good meat as your Excellencies, and where your Excellencies (pest on such porkery!) dared not come.

2. Stock of pork, bacon, ham, and the like; pork department.

1890 *Balance Sheet of Co-op. Store*, Balance to Profit and Loss Account Bakery..Porkery..General.

Porkespine, -pick, etc., obs. ff. Porcupine.

Porket (pōə·ɹkĕt). [a. ONF. *porket*, *porquet*, OF. *porchet*, dim. of *porc* Pork[1].] A small or young pig or hog; in mod. dial. use = Porker 1.

[1312 *Bolton Priory Comp.* 244 b, Preter, vj. bacones de dono Petri de Mytone. Et ix. porchettos de dono Eue de Landa.] 1554 Bradford in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xxix. 82 Nor any liberty or power upon a poor porket have al the devils in hel. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 277 We are now become Gergesites, that would rather lose Christs than our Porkets. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* XII. 257 [He] off'rings to the flaming altars bears—A porket, and a lamb that never suffer'd shears. 1837 Wheelwright tr. *Aristophanes* II. 139 Bring..figs to my porkets. 1900 *Oxford Times* 1 Dec. 2 Prizes..for bacon hogs and porkets.

Pork-flesh. Now *rare.* The flesh of the hog or pig; = Pork[1] 2.

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 10 He commaunded that porke flesshe and camelys shold be eten. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 1417/1 He delighted greatlie in Porke fleshe and Peacockes. 1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* IV. 24 Bring me my pork-flesh. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 4 Aug. 3/3, I almost taste the pork-flesh of Brother Wainwright.

†**Po·rkin.** *Obs.* [f. Pork[1] + -kin.] = Porkling.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 134/12 A Porkin, *porcellus*. 1575 Turbery. *Venerie* 206 They will raundely carie a sheepe or gote or a good porkine in their mouths.

†**Po·rkish,** *a. Obs.* [f. Pork[1] + -ish[1].] Pig-like, swinish.

1554 Bale *Declar. Bonner's Art.* 66 See..how arrogaunt this porkishe papist is here. 1570 B. Googe *Pop. Kingd.* (1880) 10 And rounde about his porkish necke, his Pall of passing price, He casteth on.

Porkling (pōə·ɹklin). Also 6-7 porklin. [f. Pork[1] + -ling[1].] A little or young pig.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 137/31 These be diminutiues, and may be expounded by this signe little, as gosling, or little goose, porkling or little porke. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 148 b, Twelve hogsties, everie stie conteyning fiftie Porklinges. 1598 Florio, *Marancello*, a young pig, or a porklin. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* Ixxxix. 309 The other..devoured a whole Boar, a hundred Loaves, a Weather, and a Porkling. 1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 267 The little porkling might have squeezed his way through the palings. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 231/2 A mottled porkling crashed through a little rug of branches.

b. Contemptuously or derisively applied to a person. Also *attrib.*

1542 Becon *Potation for Lent* K viij, The fat Pharise.. the porkelynge Justiciarie, whiche trust in theyr owne righteousnes, are no fytte Gestes for this mooste delicious table. 1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* II. 92 b, The gloryouse glottons, and franke fedde porkelynges of that gredye gulfe .. whose God ys their bellye. 1602 *Contention Betw. Liberality & Prodigal.* V. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 369 Come, porkling, come on.

Po·rkman. [f. Pork[1] + Man *sb.*[1]] A man who sells pork, a dealer in pork.

1764 *Low Life* (ed. 3) 31 Pork-Men busy in their Shops and Cellars. 1859 Dickens *T. Two Cities* I. v, The butcher and the porkman painted up only the leanest scrags of meat.

†**Po·rknell.** *Obs. rare.* [Arbitrary derivative of Pork[1]: cf. *cracknel.*]

1. One as fat as a pig.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6368 Polidarius, the porknell, and his pere Machaon, Suet with the xvij [batell].

2. Some part of the offal of a sheep.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 111 No more doth he feed on anie thing when he is at Saffron Walden, but trotters, sheepes porknells, and buttered rootes.

Porkpen, obs. form of Porcupine.

†**Pork physic,** for *Poke physic*, old name of Virginian Poke, Poke *sb.*[4] 2 a.

1733 [see Poke *sb.*[4] 2 a]. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* App., *Poke*, or *Pork Physic*, the name by which the *Phytolacca* of botanists is sometimes called. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 323. 1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Pork-pie·. [f. Pork[1] + Pie *sb.*[2]]

1. A pie of pastry enclosing minced pork.

1732 Fielding *Miser* III. iii, Let there be..some dainty fat pork-pye or pasty. 1859 *Eng. Cookery Bk.* 202 A Plain Crust for Pork Pies. 1896 *Cassell's Dict. Cooking* 610 Pork pies are generally made of the trimmings taken from a hog when it is cut up.

2. (In full *pork-pie hat.*) Popularly applied to a hat with a flat crown and a brim turned up all round, worn by women *c* 1855-65, recalling the shape of a deep circular pie; also applied loosely to similar hats worn by men in some countries.

1860 G. A. Sportiswoode in *Vac. Tour.* 98 Pork-pie hats with streaming ribbons. 1863 Mrs. H. Wood *Shadow Ashlydyat* (1878) 329 Charlotte rose..and carried the pork-pie to the chimney-glass, to settle it on. 1883 Ld. R. Gower *My Remin.* I. x. 173 He [Garibaldi] wore a sort of large pork-pie hat. 1891 *Spectator* 26 Dec. 924/1 The bull-fighter's hat known in England as the 'pork-pie'.

Porkpik, porkpin, obs. ff. Porcupine. **Porkpisce,** obs. form of Porpoise.

†**Po·rkrel.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [dim. of Pork[1]: see -rel.] A young swine; a pig.

1688 Clayton in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 122 Shoats, or Porkrels are their general Food.

Po·rkwood. [f. Pork[1] + Wood *sb.*] The name of certain trees or shrubs. a. A bush or small tree (*Xigellaria capensis*) found in the warmer parts of Africa. b. *Pisonia obtusata*, the Pigeon-wood, Beef-wood, or Corkwood of the West Indies and Florida.

1880 *S. Africa* (ed. 3) 127 In these kloofs grow..the Spechout or Porkwood.

Porky (pōə·ɹki), *a. colloq.* [f. Pork[1] + -y.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling pork; fleshy, obese.

1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* li, Mr. Sponge was a good deal more put out by the incident..than his porky host. 1866 Mrs. Riddell *Race for Wealth* xxix, A fat, light-haired, snub-nosed, porky kind of a child. 1890 *Cent. Dict. s. v.*, A porky odor permeated the whole place.

Porle, obs. form of Purl.

Pormanton, obs. corrupt f. Portmanteau.

Pornerastic (pɒ̄nĕrə·stik), *a.* [f. Gr. *πόρνη* harlot + *ἐραστ-ής* lover + -ic.] Addicted to harlotry; whoremongering.

1870 F. Harrison *Choice Bks.* (1886) 151 We hear nothing of..those pornerastic habits in high places, ..which are too often thrust before our eyes in fiction.

[**Pornial** (in *Cent. Dict.* and Funk's *Standard Dict.*), a spurious word, due to a misreading or misprint of *primal.*]

Pornocracy (pɒ̄ɹnǫ·krăsi). [f. Gr. *πόρνη* harlot + -cracy.] Dominating influence of harlots or prostitutes: *spec.* the government of Rome during the first half of the tenth century.

1860 Ebersheim tr. *Kurtz's Ch. Hist.* II. § 126. 375 For half a century Theodora..and her equally infamous daughters,..filled the See of Peter with their paramours, their sons, and grandsons, ..(the so-called Pornocracy). 1874 Deutsch *Remains* 245. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 484 A century of shameless intrigue and fighting—the period of the Pornocracy.

So **Po·rnocrat,** a member of a pornocracy.

1894 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 286 The most licentious and shameless of the Pornocrats.

Pornograph (pɒ̄ɹnǫ̆grɑf). *sb.* (*a.*) [In sense 1, a. F. *pornographe* pornographer, ad. Gr. *πορνο-γράφ-ος*: see next; for sense 2 cf. -graph.]

†**1.** = Pornographer. *Obs.*

1877 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 562 He would recognize..the difference between Pheidias and the pornographs.

2. An obscene writing or pictorial illustration.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

B. as *adj.* = Pornographic.

1893 Saltus *Madam Sapphira* 165 Here the reporter can be as pornograph as the Marquess of Sade, if he knows how.

Pornographer (pɒ̄ɹnǫ̆·grăfəɹ). [f. Gr. *πορνο-γράφ-ος* writing of harlots (f. *πόρνη* harlot + *-γράφος* writing, writer) + -er[1].] One who writes of prostitutes or obscene matters; a portrayer of obscene subjects.

1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 429 (ed. 2) 619 The pornographers of the later times. 1886 *Lit. World* (U. S.) 1 May 152/1 They call themselves 'naturalists'.. but they are in fact only pornographers, and immature, inexperienced, conceited, love-mad youngsters. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 904/2 Parisian artistic pornographers.

Pornographic (pɒ̄ɹnǫ̆græ·fik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ic. So F. *pornographique.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of pornography; dealing in the obscene.

1880 *Guardian* 27 Oct. 1450 The excesses of the [French] press designated as 'pornographic'..have..become such as to compel the authorities to adopt strong measures against them. 1881 Symonds *Ital. Renaiss., Ital. Lit.* II. xiv. 365 Pornographic Pamphleteers and Poets. 1894 Stead *If Christ Came to Chicago* 117 Two booksellers .. whose windows still contain a large and varied collection of pornographic literature.

Pornography (pɒ̄ɹnǫ·grăfi). [f. as prec. + -y. So F. *pornographie.*]

1. (See quot.)

1857 Dunglison *Med. Dict., Pornography*, a description of prostitutes or of prostitution, as a matter of public hygiene. 1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. Description of the life, manners, etc., of prostitutes and their patrons; hence, the expression or suggestion of obscene or unchaste subjects in literature or art; pornographic literature or art.

1864 Webster, *Pornography*, licentious painting employed to decorate the walls of rooms sacred to bacchanalian orgies, examples of which exist in Pompeii. 1882 *Daily Tel.* No. 8313. 5/4 Pictorial and glyptic 'pornography'.. grew, flourished, declined, and fell with the Second Empire. 1896 Mackail *Lat. Lit.* 18 The Casina and the Truculentus [of Plautus] are studies in pornography which only the unflagging animal spirits of the poet can redeem from being disgusting.

So **Porno·graphist,** a writer on pornography.

1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 3 Aug. 79/2 The 'grossness of the naturalists and the subtleties of the pornographists', to use the words of M. Lavisse, cannot have any other result.

Porodinic (pɒ̄ɹǫ-, pōəɹǫdi·nik), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *πόρος* Pore *sb.*[1] + *ὠδίς, ὠδῖν-* travail, birth + -ic.] Discharging the genital products by means of a pore: opp. to Schizodinic.

1883 E. R. Lankester in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 682/1 *note*, Cœlomate animals are, according to this nomenclature, either Schizodinic or Porodinic. The Porodinic group is divisible into Nephrodinic and Idiodinic, in the former the nephridium serving as a pore, in the latter a special (*ἴδιος*) pore being developed.

Poro·dinous, *a. Geol. rare.* [Improperly f. Ger. *porodine* (Breithaupt 1832) (f. Gr. *πωρώδης* having the form of stalactite (f. *πῶρος* hardened stone, stalactite): see -INE[2]) + -OUS. A better form would be *porodine*, like *crystalline, hyaline.*] See quot.

1876 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geology* ii. § 4. 45 *Porodinous* [rocks], or those which have solidified from a gelatinous state. Certain minerals, such as Opal, .. have in all likelihood been formed in this way.

Porogamic (pǫro, pōːrogæ·mik), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *πορος* PORE *sb.*[1] + *γάμ-ος* marriage + -IC. (Treub, *Ann. Jardin Bot. de Buitenzorg*, 1891.)] Applied to fertilization in which the pollen-tube enters the ovule by the micropyle, as in most plants: opposed to *chalazogamic.* (Also said of the plant.) So **Po·rogam,** a plant characterized by this mode of fertilization.

1894 *Times* 11 Aug. 11/3 Professor Balfour hesitated to adopt Treub's division into chalazogams and porogams until the limits of the former group were better defined. 1895 OLIVER tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* II. 412 This type of fertilization has been termed chalazogamic in contradistinction to the more usual micropylar or porogamic method.

† **Poro·logy.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *πόρος* PORE *sb.*[1] + -LOGY.] A scientific treatise on, or investigation of, pores or minute openings.

1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* i. 2 If such little things had not escaped the sight of our illustrious Verulam, he would have afforded a good Porology..among his *Desiderata.*

Porophyllous (pǫro-, pōːrofi·ləs), *a. Bot. rare*[−0]. [f. mod.L. *porophyllus* (f. Gr. *πόρος* PORE *sb.*[1] + *φύλλον* leaf + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Porophyllus, Bot.*, having leaves sprinkled with transparent points like pores..: porophyllous.

Poroplastic (pǫro-, pōːroplæ·stik), *a.* [f. Gr. *πόρος* PORE *sb.*[1] + PLASTIC.] Both porous and plastic: applied to a kind of porous felt, plastic when heated, becoming stiff when cold, used for splints and other surgical appliances.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 615 Severer cases..have had the plaster of-Paris or 'poro-plastic' jacket applied. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 July 5/1 An elastic kneecap costs half a crown, a moleskin one five shillings, a leather one five to twenty, and a poroplastic any sum.

‖ **Po·ro-po·ro.** *New Zealand.* [Maori name.] A flowering shrub, *Solanum aviculare*, with an edible fruit, called in Australia Kangaroo Apple.

1857 C. HURSTHOUSE *N. Zealand* I. 136 The Poroporo..is a sodden strawberry flavoured with apple peel. 1872 A. DONETT *Kauolf* xviii. vi. 312 Potato-apples of the poro-poro tall.

Porose (porōu·s), *a.* [a.l. L. type **porōs-us* (in mod.L.); in It. and Sp. *poroso.*] Containing or abounding in pores; porous; now rare exc. in *Zool.*, said of corals of the division *Perforata*, as opposed to the *Aporosa*, and of the sculpture of insects dotted or pitted as if with minute holes.

[*c* 1400: see POROUS.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Porose* or *Porous* (*porosus*), full of pores or little holes. *Bacon.* 1697 A. DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 147 There is a most delicate fine freestone,..but so porose .. that, troughs being made of it, it will let the water run out for a year or two. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. (1716) 15 These Porose Bodies must be equally heavy with the most compact ones. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 270 Porose, beset with many pores. Ex. *Elytra* of most *Apions.*

Hence **Poro·seness** = POROSITY.

1745 ARDERON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 282 *note*, The Nature of these Horns seems..changed into that of Chalk; only retaining their outward Form, and the Poroseness of their inward Parts.

‖ **Porosis** (porōu·sis). *Physiol.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *πώρωσις* in same sense, f. *πωροῦν* to form a callus, f. *πῶρος* PORE *sb.*[2]] The formation of a callus, as in a fractured bone.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Porosis*, the breeding of callous Matter. 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Porosity (porǫ·sĭti). [ad. med.L. *porōsitās* (Albertus Magnus *a* 1250), f. L. type **porōs-us* POROUS: see -ITY. Cf. F. *porosité.*] The quality or fact of being porous; porous consistence.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. ii. (1495) e v b/1 The porosytee of the tree drawyth þe fumosyte from the rynde. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 385 This porosite also makes their vpper face smooth, and bedewed with a kind of slimy moisture. 1795 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 231 It is the porosity of this stone that renders it so light. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. v. 183 In virtue of its extreme porosity, a similar power is possessed by charcoal.

b. *concr.* A porous part or structure; an interstice or pore. (Usually in *pl.*)

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 9 b/2 The Dipioe, that is, the porosityes which is betweene them bothe [tables of skull]. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 284 Sudden floods filling the porosities and chanels of the superficies of the earth. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 15 Found in the interstices of the laminæ of the compact tissue, and the porosities with which they seem perforated.

Poro·so-, combining form of mod.L. *porōsus* POROSE, as in poro·so-pu·nctate *a.*, minutely punctate as if with pores.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 416 Interstices smooth, poroso-punctate.

Porostomatous (pǫro-, pōːrǫstǫ·mătəs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Porostomata* (f. Gr. *πόρο-s* pore + *στόμα(τ-)* mouth) + -OUS.] Belonging to or having the characters of the *Porostomata*, a group of nudibranchiate gastropods in which the mouth is pore-shaped.

Porotic (porǫ·tik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* ? *Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. mod.L. *pōrōtic-us*, f. Gr. *πωρόειν* to form a callus, f. *πῶρος* PORE *sb.*[2]: see -IC.] (See quots.)

1695 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Porotick Medicines*, Medicines which by drying, thickning and astringent Qualities turn part of the Nourishment into brawny or callous Matter. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Porotics*, a term used by the antients for such medicines as would consume callus. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Porotic*, a remedy believed to be capable of assisting the formation of callus. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Porotype (pǫ·rǫ-, pōːrǫtaip). [mod. f. Gr. *πόρος* PORE *sb.*[1] + TYPE.] A print made upon prepared paper by exposing an engraving or writing to some gas which penetrates those parts not rendered impervious by the ink, and bleaches or discolours the paper so as to produce a copy of the original, in the same way as light produces a copy from a photographic negative.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Porotype*, a method of copying engravings. It depends upon the fact that the portion of the face of the print occupied by ink is non-porous.

Porous (pōːrəs), *a.* [= F. *poreux* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), It., Sp. *poroso*, nd. L. type **porōs-us* (in mod.L.), f. *porus* PORE *sb.*[1]: see -OUS.] Full of or abounding in pores; having minute interstices through which water, air, light, etc. may pass.

Porous plaster, a plaster having numerous small holes pierced through it so as to enable it to lie smoothly (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 107 It schulde ben more rare & more porous [*v.r.* porose], þat is to seie, more ful of hoolis. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 33 It is nothing solide or massie, but much porouse. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. ix. (1635) 153 The Porous and spongy nature of the Earth is apt to drinke in the water of the sea. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 207 If gold it self be admitted, as it must be, for a porous concrete. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 339 Light, in its passage, penetrates the porous vacuities. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* i. 5 Questions of water supply hinge mainly on the porous or impervious character of rocks.

b. *fig.*

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. Pref., Many [arguments] ..go through their more porous and spongy minds without any sensible impression. 1795 COLERIDGE *Plot Discovered* 19 But our minister's..style is infinitely porous. 1854 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVI. vii. (1872) VI. 207 Men are very porous; weighty secrets oozing out of them, like quicksilver through clay jars.

c. Acting or performed by means of pores.

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1870) 302 Porous dehiscence is an irregular kind of dehiscence.

Po·rously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a porous manner; with porousness; by means of pores.

1847 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Po·rousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being porous; porosity.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. vii. § 6. 186 Porousness, Spunginess, fungous, sinking, hollow. 1670 CAPT. J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 16 Marle..by its glutinous substance being incorporated with the sand, closes the hollows and porousness thereof. 1775 STRANGE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 419 This porousness I also remember to have once before observed. *Mod.* There is a constant evaporation from the surface of the jar, on account of the porousness of the material.

fig. 1904 *Daily News* 6 June 3 Not less striking was the evident porousness of this over seventy-year-old man to fresh conceptions of truth.

b. *concr.* Porous substance or part. *rare.*

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* iv. § 4. 28 They will forcibly gett into the porousnesse of it, and passe with violence betweene part and part.

Porpaise, -pas(s(e, -pes(s(e, obs. ff. PORPOISE.

Porpan-, porpentine, etc.: see PORCUPINE.

Porpere, obs. form of *purpure*: see PURPLE.

Porphere, -erie, -ier, -ir(e, -iry, -ure, -yr, obs. forms of PORPHYRY.

Porphyr-, porphyro-, repr. Gr. *πορφυρ(ο-*, comb. stem of *πόρφυρο-s* purple, and its derivatives; in Eng. (and other mod. langs.) a formative element, in senses 'purple' and 'porphyry', as in *porphyr-aceous, porphyr-ite, porphyr-ize, porphyro-genetic*, etc.

‖ **Porphyra** (pǫ·rfirə). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Agardh), a. Gr. *πορφύρα* purple.] A small genus of Algæ or Seaweeds, type of the sub-order *Porphyreæ*, with fronds varying in colour from a clear rose to a livid purple. The chief species are *P. laciniata* and *P. vulgaris*, known as Purple Laver.

1849 CRAIG, *Porphyra*, a genus of Algæ: Order, Confervaceæ. 1857 WOOD *Com. Objects Sea-shore* 69 The ulva and porphyra, if intended to be eaten, must be gathered in the winter...The purple laver is said to be much superior to its green companion.

Porphyraceous (pǫ·rfirē·ʃəs), *a.* ? *Obs. rare.* [f. PORPHYR- + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of or allied to porphyry; porphyritic.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 207 Charpentier mentions a sort of stone which he calls porphyraceous, though he does not ascribe felspar to it. Hence 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Po·rphyrat,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec.: see -ATE[2].] = PORPHYRITIC.

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* I. xl. 78/1 His ashes bestowed in a little golden potte or vessell of the Porphyrat stone, were carried to Rome.

Porphyrate (pǫ·rfirĕt). *Chem.* [f. as PORPHYRIC + -ATE[1].] A salt of porphyric acid.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 690 The porphyrates explode when heated.

† **Porphyre.** *Obs.* [a. F. *porphyre* (Cotgr. 1611), ad. med.L. *porphyrius*, f. Gr. *πορφύρεος* purple.] Name applied to a kind of serpent.

[1584 GREENE *Anat. Fort.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 220 He resembleth the serpent *Porphirius*, who is full of poison, but being toothlesse hurteth none but him selfe.] 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 745 Of the Porphyre. There is among the Indians a Serpent about the bignesse of a span or more, which in outward aspect is like to the most beautiful and well coloured Purple. *Ibid.*, Unto this Porphyre I may add the Palmer Serpent.

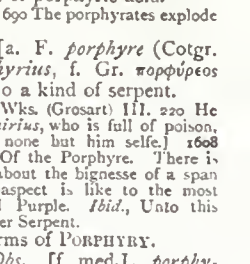
Porphyre, -ie, obs. forms of PORPHYRY.

† **Porphy·rian,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* [f. med.L. *porphyri-us* (see PORPHYRY) + -AN.] Of, or composed of, porphyry.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 62 Foure hundred porphirian pillars. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 124 Many lovely Pillars of Porphyrian Marble.

Porphyrian (pǫfi·riăn), *a.*[2] (*sb.*) [ad. L. type **Porphyriānus*, f. *Porphyri-us* (a. Gr. *Πορφύριος*), proper name (f. *πόρφυρ-οι* purple) + *-ānus*, -AN.] Of or pertaining to Porphyrius or Porphyry, the Neo-Platonic philosopher and antagonist of Christianity (A.D. 233–*c* 306), or to his doctrines.

Porphyrian scale or *tree*, a definition of *man*, in the form of a kind of genealogical table or tree displaying the series of subaltern genera to which he may be assigned below the summum genus *substance*, and the differentiæ by which each subaltern genus is distinguished within the genus next above it. The 'tree' is frequently used as an example of dichotomy. Its origin is to be found in Porphyry's *Isagoge in Aristotelis Categorias* 2 a 13 seqq. (ed. Brandis). In the diagram the names of the genera occupy the middle column; the positive differentiæ are on the left hand, the negative differentiæ on the right.



1593 NASHE *Christ's Teares* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 194 Prosecute with all your authority, these Porphirian deriders. 1656 COWLEY *Misc., Tree of Knowledge* i, That right Porphyrian Tree which did true Logick shew, Each Leaf did learned Notions give, And th' Apples were Demonstrative. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 589 Even according to the Porphyrian Theology it self..the Three Hypostases in the Platonick Trinity, are *ὁμοούσιοι*, Co-Essential. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 59 You err, if you think this is he, Tho' seated on the top of the Porphyrian Tree. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 286 Every step it takes in the region of particulars, whether downwards in the Porphyrian scale, or sideways all round in the field of circumstances affords an additional security.

B. *sb.* A disciple or follower of Porphyry; also called **Porphy·rianist.** [F. *Porphyrien.*]

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 594 The Arians (as Socrates recordeth) were by Constantine called Porphyrianists,..because Arius and Porphyrius did both of them alike, though upon different grounds, make their Trinity a foundation for creature-worship and idolatry. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 125 In another Letter..he [Constantine] enjoins the Name of Porphyrus to be given to Arius, and his Followers to be called Porphyrians. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 640 [Diodorus] combated Platonists and Porphyrians, Manichaeans and Apollinarists.

Porphyric (pǫfi·rik), *a.*[1] *Geol. rare.* [f. PORPHYR- + -IC: in mod.F. *porphyrique.*] = PORPHYRITIC.

1824 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 43 The bold red seared line of porphyric hills lying east and west.

Porphyric (pǫfi·rik), *a.*[2] *Chem.* [f. Gr. *πόρφυρ-os* purple + -IC.] In *porphyric acid* ($C_{10}H_4N_2O_7$), obtained, as a yellow crystalline powder, or in minute crystals, by the action of nitric acid on euxanthone, and producing a blood-red colour with ammonium carbonate.

1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 690 Porphyric acid is slightly soluble, with red colour, in pure water; very slightly soluble in cold, more soluble in boiling alcohol.

Porphyrine[1] (pǫ·rfirəin). Also 6 **porphurine,** 9 **porphyrin.** [f. as PORPHYRIC *a.*[1] + -INE[4].]

† 1. = PORPHYRY. *Obs. rare.*

1588 GREENE *Perimedes* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 57 Houses stuffed within with plate and outwardly decked and adorned with such curious worke of porphurine, as nature in them seemeth to be ouerlaboured with arte.

2. *Geol.* A porphyritic rock: see quots.

1811 PINKERTON *Petralogy* I. 88 The Swedish porphyry, already mentioned, approaches nearer to a porphyrin, .. forming the passage from basaltin to porphyry. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 79 Porphyrine. Opaque or nearly so...Consists of feldspar; sometimes quartzose.

Porphyrine [2]. *Chem.* [f. Gr. *πόρφυρ-os* purple + -INE [5].] An amorphous alkaloid obtained from the bark of an Australian species of *Alstonia* (N. O. *Apocynaceæ*), which exhibits a characteristic red colour with nitric acid.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 955 On evaporating the ether, the porphyrine remains in the form of a varnish soluble in water and in alcohol. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Porphyrine*, $C_{21}H_{23}N_3O_2$, an amorphous alkaloid.

‖ **Porphyrio** (pǫfi·rio). *Ornith.* Also 7–8 **porphir-**, **-phyrion.** [L. *porphyrio* (Plin.), ad. Gr. *πορφυρίων* the purple coot. In F. *porphyrion.*] A name given by the ancients to the purple coot, sultana, or water-hen (see quot. 1894); taken by Brisson, 1760, as name of the genus of *Rallidæ* including this, distinguished by their deep-blue plumage and scarlet bill and legs, widely distributed in warm and tropical regions.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev.* xi. 18 The storke, and the swanne, and the onocratal, and the porphirion [*Vulg.* porphyrionem, 1611 gier eagle, 1885 vulture]. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 318 There is such a Porphyrio as they picture, akin to the Coots or Water-hens. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Porphyrio*, in zoology, the name of a bird figured and described by all natural historians from one another... It appears to be of the gallinula or moor-hen kind. 1872 A. DOMETT *Ranolf.* XIII. iv. 213 The crimson-billed porphyrio, that jerking struts among the cool thick rushes. 1890 *Victorian Stat., Game Act* Sched. iii, [Close Season] Land-rail, all other members of the Rail family, Porphyrio, Coots, &c...From the First day of August to the Twentieth day of December. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 591 Of the larger species [of the genus *Porphyrio*], *P. cæruleus* seems to be the 'Porphyrio' of the ancients, and inhabits certain localities on both sides of the Mediterranean.

Hence **Porphyrionine** *a. Ornith.*, belonging to the subfamily *Porphyrioninæ* of the *Rallidæ*, of which the genus *Porphyrio* is the type; *sb.*, a bird of this subfamily.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Porphyrite (pō·ɹfiɹəit), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **-phirite**, 7 **-phyrit**, **-pherite.** [ad. L. *porphyrītēs* a purple-coloured precious stone in Egypt (Pliny), ad. Gr. *πορφυρίτης* adj. like purple, *π. λίθος* stone of this colour, porphyry, f. *πόρφυρ-os* purple: see PORPHYR- and -ITE [1] b. So mod.F. *porphyrite*, in sense 2.]

†**1.** = PORPHYRY 1. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xx. (Arb.) 254 Polishers of marble or porphirite. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 579 A number of columns and statues there be, all of porphyrit or red marble. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 67 It was of Porphyrite, or Red Marble Stone.

attrib. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xiii. (1877) I. 253 Some were of porphyrite stone. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 573 The Porphyrite marble, which also commeth out of Ægypt, is of a red colour. 1736 DRAKE *Eboracum* I. ii. 14 His Ashes were collected, and..put into a Porphyrite Urn.

2. *Min.* A rock of porphyritic structure; a mass principally felsitic, containing also crystals of oligoclase (or sometimes orthoclase) felspar, and occasionally other minerals; = PORPHYRY 3.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 358 That [porphyry] described by Herman..and which he calls a *porphyrite*. It consists of small sparks of felspar, grains of quartz, splinters of hornblende, and fragments of shorl cemented together by a scarcely discernible jaspidean cement. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 162 The porphyrite of the Pentland Hills, near Edinburgh, with crystals of oligoclase, and specular-iron, sparkling in a reddish-brown matrix. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xii. 238 The porphyrites are..divided into diorite and diabase-porphyrites.

†**Porphyrite,** *a.* (*sb.*[2]) *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *porphyrit-is* purple-coloured, a. Gr. *πορφυρίτης.*] Purple-coloured. Also *ellipt.* as *sb.*: see quot.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 442 The Porphyrite Figs first shew upon the tree, and ordinarily be longest tailed. The smallest Figs..come next after and beare the Porphyrites companie. [1706 PHILLIPS, *Porphyritis*, a Fig of a purple Colour.]

Porphyritic (pǫfiɹi·ritik), *a.* Also 7 **-etick.** [ad. med.L. *porphyrīticus*, f. L. *porphyrītēs* PORPHYRITE; so F. *porphyritique.* The classical L. was *porphyreticus.*] Of or pertaining to the porphyry of the ancients; of the nature or structure of the porphyry of modern mineralogists; *spec.* containing distinct crystals or crystalline particles embedded in a compact ground-mass.

[1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 131 Þe emperour..made berynne a fount stoon of a maner stoon þat hatte porphiriticus.] 1432–50 tr. *Higden* ibid., He made a fonte or baptistery of a ston porphiritike. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Porphyretick*, belonging to red Marble, or purple. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Porphyretick*, (lat.) belonging to *Porphyrie*, i. a fine reddish marble, streaked with diverse colours. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 303 It reposes on indurated clay, as this does on a porphyritic rock. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* 6 Pinnacles of granitic and porphyritic rock would be seen to rise out of large rounded masses of similar rock. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 80 The texture of a rock is termed Porphyritic when distinct crystals or crystalline particles are distributed through an otherwise compact principal mass or matrix. 1884 DAWSON in *Leisure Ho.* June 356/2 Two sphinxes in the porphyritic diorite of Assouan.

So **Porphyri·tical** *a.* (Worcester 1846); hence **Porphyri·tically** *adv.*

1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xi. 198 The crystals which occur porphyritically in the different varieties afford us a very imperfect clue to these relations. 1882 GEIKIE in *Nature* 7 Dec. 121/2 Mica-schists, in which crystalline aggregates of mica have been porphyritically developed.

Porphyrize (pō·ɹfiɹəiz), *v.* [f. PORPHYR- + -IZE. So, in sense 1, F. *porphyriser* (Dict. Trévoux).]

1. *trans.* To pound or triturate on a slab of porphyry or the like.

1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 151 The iron is reduced to an impalpable powder, which must be porphyrized, and ordered as occasion requires.

2. To cause to resemble porphyry.

1828 in WEBSTER.

Hence **Porphyriza·tion** (so F. *porphyrisation*).

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 32 Porphyrization or levigation is an operation by means of which very hard substances .. are reduced to an impalpable powder. 1842–57 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Porphyroge·ne, *a. rare.* [See PORPHYROGENITE.] Born in the purple.

a 1849 POE *Haunted Palace* iii, Round about a throne where, sitting (Porphyrogene!)..The ruler of the realm was seen.

Porphyrogenetic (pō·ɹfiɹoʇdʒĭne·tik), *a.* [f. PORPHYR-, PORPHYRO- + GENETIC.] Producing or generating porphyry.

1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale).

†**Porphyro·genite.** *Obs.* exc. in L. form **porphyroge·nitus,** fem. **-a.** Also 7 **-genete.** [ad. med.L. *porphyrogenitus*, ad. late Gr. *πορφυρογέννητος*, f. Gr. *πορφυρο-*, comb. form of *πόρφυρος* purple + *γεννητός* born. So F. *porphyrogénète* (Balzac 1635).] Originally, one born of the imperial family at Constantinople, and (as is said) in a chamber called the *Porphyra* (*πυρφύρα*). Hence, a child born after his father's accession to the throne; and in more general or vague sense, = One 'born in the purple': see PURPLE *sb.*

The actual origin of the name *Porphyra* is disputed.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 82 There he found Irene the Empresse,..in a house anciently appointed for the Empresses childbirth...They call that house, *Porphyra*, whence the name of the *Porphyrogeniti* came into the world. 1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* lxxxi. 788 Not in a Palace prepared, (as the *Porphyrogeniti* had in Constantinople)..but in an Inne! *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 145 Purple is the Imperial and Regal colour, so proper therefore unto Kings and Emperours, that many of the Constantinopolitan Emperours were called *Porphyrogenites*, because at their first coming into the world they were wrapt in Purple. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Porphyrogenitus*, in antiquity, an appellation given to the children of the eastern emperors...Cedrenus will have the word to signify, *born in the purple palace*, or the *palace of porphyry*, a palace so called in Constantinople; wherein the empresses used to lie in. Others derive the appellation hence, that the imperial children, as soon as born, were wrapped in purple; others..., that the chamber wherein they were born was hung with purple hangings. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1790) IX. xlviii. 57 In the Greek language *purple* and *porphyry* are the same word:..an apartment of the Byzantine palace was lined with porphyry: it was reserved for the use of the pregnant empresses: and the royal birth of their children was expressed by the appellation of *porphyrogenite*, or born in the purple...This peculiar surname was first applied to Constantine the seventh. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* iii, Anna Comnena..an imperial Princess, porphyrogenita, or born in the sacred purple chamber. 1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. iii. 210 Henry, the Porphyrogenitus, though a younger son relatively to Otho, was the eldest son of royal blood, first born after the accession of Duke Henry to the Throne of Charlemagne. 1893 *Athenæum* 11 Feb. 184/2 The kind of fun which is to be got out of bringing the porphyrogenitus of the English aristocracy face to face with all that is most modern in the American democracy.

Hence **Porphyroge·nitism,** the doctrine of succession in a royal family which prefers a son born after his father's accession to one born before that event; **Porphyroge·niture,** the condition of being born 'in the purple' (see above).

1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 210 The doctrine of Porphyrogenitism, congenial to popular sentiment and not without some foundation in principle, prevailed influentially and widely in many countries and through many ages. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Posth. Wks.* (1891) I. 59 This brought him within the description of porphyrogeniture, or royal birth.

Porphyroid (pō·ɹfiɹoid), *sb.* (*a.*) *Geol.* and *Min.* [f. PORPHYR(O)- + -OID. So F. *porphyroïde.*]

A. *sb.* A rock resembling porphyry or of porphyritic structure.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 369 Many aggregates ..cannot be arranged under any general denomination now in use. Hence I would propose to call them...*Porphyroids.* 1811 PINKERTON *Petralogy* I. 88 Porphyroid. This denomination includes such substances as approach the porphyritic structure. In a strict derivation of the term porphyry,..the black and green kinds could only be termed porphyroids. *Ibid.* 211 Granitic porphyroids are so abundant in all primitive mountains, that it is scarcely necessary to select examples. 1885 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* 131 Porphyroid occurs among the schistose rocks of Saxony, in the palæozoic area of the Ardennes, as well as in Westphalia and other parts of Europe.

B. *adj.* Resembling or akin to porphyry.

1798 GREVILLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 428 Like the crystals of feldspar which we meet with in the porphyroid granites. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 96 Porphyroid masses having bases of compact feldspar. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* § 85. 79 These are porphyries, or porphyroid rocks.

Porphyrous (pō·ɹfiɹəs), *a. poet. rare.* [f. Gr. *πόρφυρ-os* purple + -OUS.] Purple.

1884 R. BRIDGES *Prometh. Firegiver* 1272 Her porphyrous heart-veins boil.

Porphyroxin (pǫfiɹǫ·ksin), *sb. Chem.* [a. F. *porphyroxine* (Merck 1837), f. Gr. *πόρφυρ-os* purple + *-ox-*, f. OXYGEN: see -IN [1].] 'Name for a neutral crystallisable substance, composed of a mixture of alkaloids (laudanin, meconidin, etc.), obtained from opium' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895).

1838 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Annual* 332 Porphyroxin. 1854–67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Porphyroxin*, an alkaloid, supposed to exist in Bengal opium. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 956 Porphyroxine.

Porphyry (pō·ɹfiɹi). Forms: α. 5 **porfu·rie**, **-fu·rye**, **-fo·rie**, **-phu·rye**, **-phi·ri(e**, **-fi·rie.** β. 5 **pu·rfire**, 7 **-fere**, **-fure**; 6 **-phure**, **po·rphier**, **-phuer**, 6–7 **-phir**, **-e**, 6–9 **-phyre**, 7 **-phere**, **pu·rphire**, 7–8 **po·rphyr.** γ. 6 **po·rpherie**, **-phury**, 7 **-phyrie.** prophyry, purphorie, 8 **porphiry**, 6– **porphyry.** [The ultimate source of the word in all its forms is Gr. *πόρφυρος* adj. purple, *πορφύρα* sb. the purple-whelk, and its dye; but the stone was called in Gr. *πορφυρίτης*, L. *porphyrītēs*, whence PORPHYRITE. The Romanic names of the stone point however to late L. forms **porphyrius*, **porphyrus* (sc. *lapis*), purple (stone), or **porphyrium*, **porphyrum*: cf. Romaic *πόρφυρον*. *Porphyrius*, *Πορφύριος* existed as a proper name: see PORPHYRIAN [2].) For the stone, English shows three types: α. (in Chaucer, in sense 2) *porfurie*, *-firie*, etc., a. AF. **porfirie* = OF. *porfire*, mod.F. *porphyre*, ad. late L. type **porphyrius*, *-um*. β. *porphir*, *-phyr*, earlier *porfire*, *porphyre*, app. (with shifted stress for *purfire*, *porphyre*, a. OF. *porfire*. γ. *porphyrie*, *-phyry*, 16th c. ad. late L. type **porphyrius*, *-um*.

For the relation of AF. *porfirie* to F. *porfire*, cf. AF. *navirie*, OF. *navire*, AF. *gloirie*, OF. *gloire*. From F. come also Du. *porfier*, *-phier*, Ger. *porphyr*, Da., Sw. *porfyr*. From the late L. **porphyrus*, *-um*, also *porfidum* (Dante) came It. *porfiro*, *porfido*, Sp., Pg. *pórfido*.]

1. The word used to render L. *porphyrītēs*, Gr. *πορφυρίτης*, the name given to a beautiful and very hard rock anciently quarried in Egypt, composed of crystals of white or red plagioclase felspar embedded in a fine red ground-mass consisting of hornblende, plagioclase, apatite, thulite, and withamite, the last two being bright red in colour. By modern poets often used vaguely, in the sense of a beautiful and valuable purple stone taking a high polish, including red granite and marble.

The site of the ancient quarries, after being long lost, was discovered by Burton and Wilkinson at Gebel Dokhân, near the Red Sea, in lat. 27° 20′ N.

In It., *porfido nero*, *porfido verde*, were applied to black and green rocks of porphyritic structure obtained from Sardinia, Greece, and elsewhere, and these have been englished as *black* and *green porphyry*.

β. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5275 Þe pilars ware of purfire polischt & hewen. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Esther* i. 6 *margin*, The beds were of gold and of siluer vpon a panement of porphyre. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) A vj b. The third is a piller of Porphier in a golden field. 1589 LODGE *Scillaes Metam.* (Hunter. Cl.) 41 Where purphure, Ebonie, white, and red, al colours stained bee. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 31 The Saphir [is] highlier esteemed for the hue, then the Porphuer for his hugenesse. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 278 Beautified with many great peeces of Porphire and Sarpentine. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 10 Cerigo ..once called *Porphyris* of his excellent Porphyr. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) 77 Precious as Marble and Purphire. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 217 My great grinding-stonne of purfure with the muller to it, and the little grinding-stonne of purfere with the muller to it. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. viii. § 19 Let us consider the red and white Colours in Porphyre. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxviii. 227 The most durable Marbre or Porphyr.

γ. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 66 Pillers of Porpherie, whiche is a stone of purple colour. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxiii. (1612) 301 The Statures huge, of Porphyrie and costlier matters made. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Oct., Red-plaster flores which are made so hard and kept so polished, that..one would take them for whole pieces of porphyrie. 1645 *Ibid.* June, The floore [of St. Mark's] is all inlayed with achats,..jaspers, porphyries and other rich marbles. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 82 ¶ 9, I have two pieces of porphyry found among the ruins of Ephesus. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. lx, Her pyramid of precious stones, Of porphyry, jasper, agate, and all hues Of gem and marble. 1861 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 64 Porphyry..is easily recognised by its deep red colour, thickly dotted with small white spots. 1871 ROSSETTI *Burden of Nineveh* xiii, Made proud with pillars of basalt, With sardonyx and porphyry.

†**b.** *transf. Obs.*

1589 GREENE *Tullie's Love* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 115 Tempering the porphury of hir face with a vermilion blush, looking like Diana when shee basht at Acteons presence.

†**2.** With *a* and *pl.* A slab or block of porphyry, esp. a slab used for grinding and triturating drugs and the like upon. *Obs.*

a. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 222 Oure grounden litarge eek in the Porfurie [*v. rr.* porphirie, -phurye, -forie; *rime* mercurie].

γ. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xx. 65, I like best the porphyry, white or greene marble, with a mullar or upper stone of the same. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* 29 Nov., The laver or basin is of one vast, intire, antiq porphyrie. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 341/2 The dried Mass to be ground each time upon a Porphyry.

3. *Geol.* and *Min.* a. A rock consisting of a compact base of felspathic or other unstratified rock containing scattered crystals of felspar of contemporary age.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 349 Any stone which in a siliceous or argillaceous ground, or basis, contains scattered specks, grains, or dots of felspar,..is at present denominated a *porphyry*. 1813 Sir H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iv. (1814) 193 Porphyry..consists of crystals of felspar. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. Gloss. 77 *Porphyry*..is hence applied to every species of unstratified rock, in which detached crystals of felspar are diffused through a base of other mineral composition. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts, Porphyry*, is a compound mineral or rock, composed essentially of a base of hornstone, interspersed with crystals of felspar. 1869 BRISTOW tr. *Figuier's World bef. Deluge* ii. 33 True porphyry presents a paste essentially composed of compact felspar. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* vii. 134 The porphyry of the mineralogist consists of a reddish felspar basis with disseminated crystals.

b. In more general sense: Any unstratified or igneous rock having a homogeneous base in which crystals of one or more minerals are disseminated.

Variously specified as *felspar porphyry* (= a), *basaltic, claystone, granitic, greenstone, hornstone, mica, pitchstone, trachytic porphyry*, etc. *Quartz porphyry* has as groundmass an intimate mixture of orthoclase and quartz, containing distinct crystals or large grains of quartz.

The name is sometimes applied even to rocks in which the porphyritic crystals are absent. Many limitations or definitions of the term have been proposed by modern mineralogists, continental and British, but without any general agreement as to the basis of definition: see, in English, Sir A. Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 1885) 149, Prof. Bonny in *Proc. Geol. Soc.* (1886) XLI. 72, Harper *Petrology for Students* (ed. 1902) 126, etc.

1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 119 The term porphyry is very vague, being applied to all rocks that have a compact base or ground in which crystals of any kind are imbedded and distinctly visible. 1838 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xxviii. (1874) 506 When distinct crystals of one or more minerals are scattered through a compact base the rock is termed a 'porphyry'. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 455 High and romantic cliffs, chiefly of porphyry or amygdaloid, abounding in agates, amethysts, &c. of great beauty and variety. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* xii. 240 When a trap displays distinct disseminated crystals..it becomes a porphyry. 1872 R. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 32 Quartz porphyries and felspar porphyries—massive, and dykes of diorite and diabase, occur in many parts. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 88 Porphyry is the general designation for all porphyritic rocks with compact main mass or matrix. 1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 690 Crystals of felspar, quartz, or calcareous spar, disseminated through a base of greenstone, form a greenstone porphyry. In the same way, there are pitchstone porphyry, basaltic porphyry, claystone porphyry, etc.

4. A collector's name for various moths (so called from the colour or markings of their wings).

1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 427 The Porphyry (*Botys cespitalis*). Chalky places. 1832 RENNIE *Conspect. Butterfl. & Moths* 74 The Porphyry (*Scotophila porphyrea*) appears the end of July. Wings..; first pair dusky red, with a purplish tinge, with several white streaks and spots. *Ibid.* 149 The Porphyry (*Pyrausta porphyrialis*). Wings.. purplish, with a large golden red or white spot among many very minute ones.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *porphyry column, grot, house, hue, mortar, slab*; b. **porphyry-chair**, a chair used in the installation of a pope; **porphyry chamber**, name of a room in the palace of the Emperors at Byzantium (cf. quot. 1727–41 s. v. PORPHYROGENITE); **porphyry knot-horn**, a moth: see quot.; **porphyry-shell**, a shell of the genus *Murex*, esp. that from which the purple dye was obtained; **porphyry-stone** = senses 1 and 2.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. v. 125 Beaten into pouder in a purphorie morter of smal bignesse. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. viii, His porphyre house glitters in purple die; In purple clad himself. *Ibid.* II. x, With luke-warm waters di'd in porphyr hue. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 103 Your Eccho deserves to dwell in som marble or porphyry grot. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* v. 150 Excellent porphyry mortars are brought to this country from Sweden. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 180 Porphyry cliffs as red as blood.

b. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Porphyry Chair*, a Chair of Porphyry Marble in the Cloister of St. John Lateran at Rome, called Sedes Stercoraria. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* iv. viii. (1864) II. 397 Constantine was seized .. conducted to the *porphyry chamber in which Irene had borne him—her firstborn son. 1832 RENNIE *Conspect. Butterfl. & Moths* 214 The *Porphyry Knot-horn (*Phycita*) *Porphyrea*, Curtis). 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, **Porphyry-shell*, a name given by authors to a species of sea-shell of the purpura kind, with a short clavicle and beak. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 129 The Pope gave him a ryng and a superaltarie of *porphiri ston, whech he had hallowid and blessid. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xv. (1658) 165 A subtile pouder.. much like what filing..of leaf gold upon a porphyre stone, may reduce it into. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 86 It was adorn'd with white Marble, Porphyr-stone,.. and..Statues.

Porpice, -piece, -pisce, obs. ff. PORPOISE.

Porpin, -pintine: see PORCUPINE *β*, *δ*.

‖ **Porpita** (pɒ̄ɹ·pită). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πόρπη huckle-pin, brooch.] Name of a genus of *Siphonophora*: see quots. So **Porpi·tid**, an animal of the family *Porpitidæ*; **Po·rpitoid** *a.*, resembling this genus or family.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* etc., *Porpita*, the name of a genus of sea-nettles.., characterized by an internal circular flattened disk of a calcareous and horny texture. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 98 In Porpita, the disc remains flat and circular. 1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 107/1 Delicate shapes of ianthina, vellela, and porpita.

Porpoise (pɒ̄ɹ·pəs, -pois). Forms: see below. [ME. *porpays, -peys, -poys*, a. OF. *porpeis* (12–13th c. in Godef.), *porpais, -pois* (Norman dial. of Guernsey *pourpeis*) = L. type **porcus piscis*, lit. hog-fish or fish-hog: cf. Olt. *pesce porco*, Pg. *peixe porco* = L. type **piscis porcus*. In cl. L. *porcus marīnus* (Pliny) = sea-hog, whence It. *porco marino*, Sp. *puerco marino*; cf. also Ger. *meerschwein* 'sea-swine', whence mod.F. *marsouin*. In Eng. the first element varied in 14–16th c. with *pur-* (Caxton *pour-*); the second element had many variations. In 17th c. there was an attempt to Latinize both elements as *porc-* or *porcu-pisce*, pl. *-pisces*; in the 18th c. *porpus* was prevalent; Johnson has *porpoise, porpus*; in the 19th c. usually written *porpoise* and pronounced *porpus*.]

A small cetaceous mammal (*Phocæna communis*) about five feet in length, of a blackish colour above and paler beneath, having a blunt rounded snout not produced into a 'beak' as the dolphin's. Hence extended to other species of the genus *Phocæna*, and to various small cetaceans of the family *Delphinidæ*. (Formerly also as collective pl.)

Bay porpoise or *Skunk porpoise*, a larger North American porpoise of the genus *Lagenorhynchus*, distinguished by wide bands of yellow and white along its sides.

α. 4 **porpayse**, 4–5 **-pays, -poys**, 4–6 **-pas**, 5 **-peys, -e, -pys**, 5–6 **-pes**, 6 **-passe, -pcse, -pyse, -pyshe**, 6–9 **-pesse**, 7 **-paise, -piece, -pois, -poce, -puis, -puise, -pisce**, 7–8 **-pess, -pos, -pice**, 9 **-pass**; 6–9 **porpus**, 6– **porpoise**.

1309–10 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 7, j porpas. 1324–5 *Ibid.* 14, j porpayse et cc Haddoks. 1329 *Acc. Chamberl. Scott.* (1771) 7 In emptione unius porpoys, 5s. *?c* 1390 *Form of Cury* § 108 Porpeys in broth. 1530 PALSGR. 256/2 Porpas a fysshe, *mersowyn*. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 913 Porpasse, *daulphin*. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 69 b, Greatte fyshes of the see, as thurlepole, porpyse and sturgeon. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 Sturgeon porpose or seale. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xiii. (1870) 268 A young porpesse, the whiche kynde of fysshe is nother praysed in the olde testament nor in physycke. 1552 HULOET, Porpyshe fyshe. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 63 Neither flesh nor fish as the Porpus. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 241 The Porpuisses..are made like the Dolphins. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* v. 80 Wallowing Porpice sport and lord it in the flood. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Mediterran.* (1868) 9, I neuer yet saw store of porposes playing, but soone a storme ensewed. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 213 Porpiece. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 28 Fishes..overgrown with fat, as you have seen Porpisces. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 217 Porpaise...Tursions or Sea Hoggs are fatter than Dolphins. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 6 A Porpess..taken with a Fish-gig above Malta. 1698 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 128 The Dolphin and Porpois. 1700 W. KING *Transactioneer* 48 He had the Misfortune to be Scratched by the Tooth of a Porpos. 1709 T. ROBINSON *Vind. Mosaick Syst.* 45 Porpices.. which delight in sporting and playing upon the waves. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 59 A great number of Porpuses. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 329 There the porpess and the shark continue their depredations. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 16 The Porpesse is well known in all the European seas. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 416 Throwing up the water, like a porpass, in a gale o' wind. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 111 The Porpoise has no rostrum, but a short and uniformly convex muzzle. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 193 The grand shoal..of which the arrival is announced by the number of its greedy attendants, the gannet, the gull, the shark, and the porpus.

β. 4–5 **purpays**, 5 **-peys, -paysse, -poys, pourpays**, 5–6 **purpose**.

1400–1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 603 Famulo .. portanti j purpays. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 427 Make the nombuls of purpoys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 417/1 Purpeys, fysche. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 724 Purpose rosted on coles. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 12/2 Fro the see to you come Whales, pourpays [F. Balainnes, porc de mer]. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* vi. 27 The Monsters of the sea..are ceals purposes and such like.

γ. 6 **pork pisce, porkepes**, 6–7 **porcpisce**, 7 **porcpis, porkpisce, porcupisce, -pice, -pise, porcipize, porc'pisce**.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 10 The ugly seales and pork pisces now to and fro did flote. 1595 SPENSER *Colin Clout* 251 His heard Of stinking Seales and Porcpisces. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. iii. 739 A great dead fish, round like a Porcpis. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. 67 A Sturgeon, a Sea-Calfe, a Porcipize. 1661 FELTHAM *Low Countries* in *Resolves*, etc. 60 The people that thrive and grow rich by war, like the Porcpisce, that playes in the storm. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* IV. i, Her Eunuch there! That Porc'pisce bodes ill Weather. 1684 O'FLAHERTY *W. Connaught* (Irish Arch. Soc.) 105 Eighteen porcupices.. were taken near Tombeola.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *porpoise beef, diving, hide, lace, oil, skin*; *porpoise-like* adj. and adv.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) N vj, His shooes of a porkepes skynne. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 351 This cape may be easely knowen, by reason the rysynge of it is lyke a porpose hedde. 1618 BRETON *Courtier & Country-Man* (Grosart) 14/1 A great man..sent him for a great dainty a Porpose Pye or two cold. 1652 DAVENANT *Gondibert* I. xxxi, The Prince, could Porpoise-like in Tempests play. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 376/1 Some find porpoise-oil to give most uniform satisfaction [for lubricating a watch]. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 123/1 The oild porpoise-hide thigh-boots. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* 19 Porpoise beef improves vastly by keeping. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Aug. 9/2 The 'Plunger' was put through her paces at porpoise diving, ascending repeatedly to the surface, long enough to get her bearings, and immediately disappearing again.

Porporate (pɒ̄ɹ·pŏrĕt), *a. rare.* [ad. It. *porporato*, epithet of a Cardinal :—L. *purpurātus* clad in purple, PURPURATE, f. *purpura* purple: see -ATE 2.] Clad or robed in purple.

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* v. 227 Paul shall be porporate, and Girolamo step Red-stockinged in the presence when you choose.

Porpore, -pre, -pur(e, obs. ff. *purpure*, PURPLE.

Porpos, -e, obs. forms of PORPOISE, PURPOSE.

Porpoynte, -pyn: see PORCUPINE *β*, *γ*.

Porprise, variant of POURPRISE *Obs.*, precinct.

Porpuis(e, -pus, -pys(he, obs. ff. PORPOISE.

Porr, purr (pɒ̄ɹ, pɜ̄ɹ), *sb.* Now *dial.* Also 4–5, 9 **por**, 6 **porh(e**, 9 **pore, pur.** [f. PORR *v.*]

1. A fire poker.

1357–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 124, j porr pro camino, ix d. 1387–8 *Ibid.* 266 In emendacione unius por de ferro. 1407–9 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1897) XII. 518 In iii porres alias naundirens. 1564 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 223 One Iron chimney, one porr, one payre of toynges. 1629 in *Naworth Housek. Bks.* (Surtees) 265 For mendinge the kitchinge fire porre. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Poker*, a pointed Porr to raise the Fire. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Por, Pore*, a poker for stirring the fire. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Porr*, the fire-poker.

2. A thrust, a poke; a kick.

1589 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 273 Missing his ward, he gettes a porh at the left pape, wharof he dies. *Ibid.* 275 A porhe of a rapper. 1844 JAMIE *Muse of Mearns* 155 (E.D.D.) A simple pur wi' a bodie's fit Maks 't rin a most prodigious bit. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s. v., He gave him a pur in the side with his thumb.

3. *fig.* A state of agitation or trouble.

1842 H. J. DANIEL *Bride of Scio* 175 In sich a pore. 1865 TREGELLAS *Cornish Tales* (1868) 84 Nothing but pors will be this night.

Porr, purr (pɒ̄ɹ, pɜ̄ɹ), *v.* Now only *dial.* Forms: 4–6 **porre**, 6 **pooro**, 6– **por(r, pore**, 9 **pur(r.** [ME. *porre* = MDu. *porren* (*purren*), Du. *porren*, MLG., LG. (whence Ger.) *purren* (LG. also *purcn*), MHG. *phurren*, Ger. dial. *pfurren*, Dan. (from LG.) *purre*, to poke, prod, thrust, stir up, instigate. Cf. Gael., Ir. *purr* to thrust, drive, jerk; app. from English.

This verb has the appearance of being of onomatopœic origin, *pŏrr* being a natural expression of thrusting. But its common use in ME., MDu., and MLG., indicates a common origin in WGer., and it is remarkable that no trace of it is found in any of the langs. before the 14th c.]

1. *trans.* To thrust, prod, poke, push (anything), as with a spear or stick. In mod. dial. esp. used of poking the fire: cf. PORR *sb.* 1.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5560 þai sett in a sadd sowme & sailid his knigtis, Porris doun of his princes & persys þar schildis. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 432/2 He.. gyrneth as a dogge dooeth, when one porreth hym in the teeth with a stycke. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 155/38 To Podde or porre, *pungere*. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict., Purr*, to stir, poke, esp...the fire [or] the embers of a brick oven. (Cited from Lancashire, Lincoln, East Anglia.)

b. To thrust, push, poke (anything) *in*, etc.; *refl.* to intrude.

1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 579 To porre in. 1870 AXON *Black Knt.* 43 (Lancs.) If he were to pur his ugly face through th' dur hoyle. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk.* s. v., 'Er hanna invited me, so I shanna pore myself.

2. *intr.* To make a poke or thrust.

1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. f. 519 Let them not bite their lippes, nor scratte their heade, nor rubbe theyr elbowes, nor pore in theyr eares. *c* 1566 *Merie Tales of Skelton* in *S.'s Wks.* (1843) I. p. lx, Then with her distaff she would poore in at hym.

3. *trans.* To stuff, stop, cram, fill (a receptacle or space) with anything.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clx[i]. (Bodl. MS.), Hurden..is clensinge of offal of hempe oþer of flaxe and men in olde tyme cleped it stipa as it were stoppinge oþer porringe for þerwiþ chynes and cliftes of schippes beene porred and stoppid. 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Confercio*, to stuffe, or porre. 1777 *Horæ Subsecivæ* 335 (E. D. D.) You quite pore me.

4. To thrust or push with the foot; to kick, 'esp. to kick with thick boots or clogs' (*E. D. Dict.* cited from Lancash., Chesh., Derby).

1812, 1827 [implied in *purring, purrer* below]. *c* 1860 STATON *Rays fro' th' Loomenary* (Bolton) 37 Hoo up wi har foot an purred th' book reet into th' lone. 1867 *Wigan Observer* 23 Feb., But Shaw would not give over, and 'purred' me behind the ear as I was picking my money up. 1886 B. BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* xxiii. 279 Folk thinkin' if they con purr a clod i' pieces..they're fit for a farmin' job.

Hence **Po·rring, pu·rring** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*); **Po·rrer, pu·rrer,** a heavy boot or clog to kick with.

15.. in *Retrospective Rev.* Feb. (1853) 208 Lyke as the fissher wolle take on hym to selle An ele in Themmys by porrynge with his spere. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 182 Yf the cattell..be nat kepte fro the leese: they wyll be in parel of brastynge, for porrynge. 1717 *Closeburn Inv.* (Nithsdale) (Jam.), A chimney tongues, and shovel, a porring iron, and hearth besome. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 249 Carter..sent forth from the purring part of Lancashire. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 453/1 One smashed his os frontis with the nailed heel of a two-pound wooden clog, a Preston Purrer. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xxv, He and I will have an up and

down fight, purring an' a'. 1899 *Birmingham Weekly Post* 21 Jan. 12/4 You put your purring clogs on, and you insisted on having a purring match with Grey.

Porraceous (pŏrē·ʃəs), *a.* Also 7–9 erron. -aceious. [f. L. *porrāceus* of or like leeks, leek-green, f. *porrum* leek: see -ACEOUS. So F. *porracé*.] Of the nature or colour of the leek; leek-green.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 198 Hard tumours, whether scirrous or porraceous. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* VI. vii. 432 If the lesser Intestines be wounded, he will be troubled with poraceous Vomiting. 1730 STUART in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 347 The Vomiting of porraceous Bile. 1847 E. J. SEYMOUR *Severe Dis.* I. 48 It is known.. as 'porracious vomiting', or leek-green sickness, from its colour. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* x, The queerly-formed porraceous glass bottle.

Porray, porrey. Now *Sc.* Forms: α. 5 porre, -y, -ay, -ey, (poyra, 8 poiree, porree). β. 5 pur(r)e, 8– *Sc.* purry. γ. 4–5 perre, 5 -ey(e, -y(e, pereye, 6 perrie. [ME. a. OF. *porée*:—late and med.L. *porrāta*, f. *porrum* leek + *-ata*: see -ADE. The mod.F. *poirée* goes with *poireau*, OF. *porrel*, *porreau* leek. The history of the γ forms is obscure; they may have another origin.

The word was possibly associated in sense with F. *purée* thick soup: cf. 'porry of pese' with F. *purée de pois*.]

A soup or broth made of vegetables (as leeks, peas, or cabbage) or fish, boiled and passed through a sieve, and added to soup-stock or almond-milk, with various flavourings.

In *Sc.*, *purry* is pottage made of chopped kale and oatmeal.

?*c* 1390 *Form of Cury* § 70 (1780) 39 Perrey of Peson. *Ibid.* § 73. 40 Take and seep white peson and take oute þe perrey. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 42 Pen þoroughe þe wyntur his curse schal holde, Neghe lentone seson þat porray be bolde. *Ibid.* 44 For blaunchyd porray. Take thykke mylke of almondes .. heke [?leke] hedes. *Ibid.*, Porry of white pese. *Ibid.* 47 Porray of mustuls [mussels]. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 14 Blawnche Perrye. Take þe Whyte of the lekys .. Almaunde Mylke, an a lytil of Rys [etc.]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 409/2 Porre, or purre, potage (*S.* pese potage), *piscum*. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 90 Blanche porrey. Take blanche almondes, And grinde hem, and drawe hem with sugur water thorgh a streynour; .. þe white of lekes [etc.]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 286/2 Porray, *porreta*, *porrata*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xliii. 377 The broth of a chicken, or .. Perrie made of Pease, or some other lyke liquor. 1780 FORBES *Dominie Depos'd* 9 Tartan-purry, meal an' bree, Or butt'ry brose. *a* 1800 in R. Jamieson *Pop. Ball.* (1806) I. 312 Put on the pat wi' the purry.

Porrect (pŏre·kt), *a. Zool.* [ad. L. *porrectus* stretched out, extended: see next.] Stretched out or forth; extended, esp. forward.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 233 Palpi filiform .. scarcely longer than the head, porrect. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 317 Antennæ... Porrect.., when they are placed parallel with each other, and in the same line with the body. 1866 E. C. RYE *Brit. Beetles* 87 Porrect mandibles, one of which—the left—is toothed on the lower side.

Porrect (pŏre·kt), *v.* [f. L. *porrect-*, ppl. stem of *porrigĕre* to stretch out in front of oneself, put forth, extend, offer, f. *por-* = *pro-* forth + *regĕre* to stretch, direct. The pa. pple., the first part to be used, was orig. *porrect* (ad. L. *porrectus*: cf. prec.).]

1. *trans.* To stretch out, extend (usually, a part of the body). Now only in *Nat. Hist.*

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxviii. (MS. Digby 230) lf. 134/1 To eche partie and extremyte Of his body lyneally porrecte Thorus nerfe and synewe driven & directe. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 17 The Romane empyre, that was porrecte from the occean of Britеyne unto the costes of Persida. 1816 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) II. 94 The Doctor again porrecting his forefingers. 1874 WESTWOOD *Thesaur Entom. Oxon.* 24 The prosternum is porrected in front of the anterior coxæ, forming a sharp, compressed, curved and setose point.

b. To hold (a thing) out *to* some one for his acceptance: cf. PORRECTION 2. ? *Obs. rare.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 181 Supposynge hym to have porrecte the chesable after to [*sic*] masse to oon of his ministres.

†2. To direct or present (a prayer or petition).

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 18 And he .. felle downe a-forne the Awter, porrectynge his meke prayers to heuyn. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 266 The praiere of certeyn peticiones whech were porrect in the Parlement. 1483 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 12 A bill of peticion which the lordes .. and the commons .. solemplye porrected unto the kinges highnes.

3. To put forward, tender (a document, etc.); to produce or submit for examination or correction. *Obs.* exc. in eccl. law.

1774 BP. HALLIFAX *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) 96 By the new Law, an Actor gave caution to contest the Suit, within two Months after porrecting his Libel. 1848 in *State Trials* VI. 413, I porrect a schedule, which I pray to be read. 1872 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 5), *Porrecting*, producing for examination or taxation, as porrecting a bill of costs, by a proctor. 1880 *Times* 22 Dec., It is part of the old practice that the promoter of the suit should draw up the sentence, and 'porrect' it, as it is called, to the Judge for his adoption, subject to any alterations that he may make.

b. *humorously.* To tender, deal out.

1746 FIELDING *True Patriot* No. 13 Which I no sooner perceived than I porrected him a remembrance over the face.

Hence **Porre·cted** *ppl. a.*, extended forward.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 277 Consider the porrected form of the nose. 1848 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 337 The antennæ are distant, porrected.

So **Porre·ctate** *a.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Porrection (pŏre·kʃən). [ad. L. *porrectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *porrigĕre*: see prec. So F. *porrection*.]

†1. Stretching out; extension. *Obs. rare.*

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. iv. 154 The Broad Muscle.. by its porrection .. may serve to open the Eye.

2. The action of holding out for acceptance; proffering; offer; presentation. Now only *Eccl.*

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 322 With Porrections or Surrenders of the Submissive Herba (*porrigere herbam*) or of the more Victorious Palm or Laurel. 1890 *Guardian* 25 June 1030/2 This decree declared the porrection of the cup and paten to be the matter essential to validity in the ordination of priests. 1897 *Tablet* 8 May 726 How are we to account for their retaining the porrection or delivery of the Gospel Book?

Porret (pŏ·rĕt). Now only *dial.* Forms: 4 porete, (porrocte), 4–6 poret, porett(e, 5 porrete, -ette, 5–7 (9 *dial.*) porret, 9 *dial.* pouret(t, purrit. [ME. *poret*, *porette*, a. OF. *poret* leek (also *porette* small kind of onion), f. L. *porrum* leek + dim. suffix *-et* (*-ette*), -ET.] A young leek or onion; a scallion.

[*c* 1265 *Voc. Names Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 555/7 *Porius*, i. poret, i. lek.] 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 273, I haue porettes and percyl and moni Colplontes. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 107 þe persel, þe passenep, poretes to preue. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 267/2 Thou etar of porrette wene thou to take me out of myn hows. 1530 PALSGR. 256/2 Porret yong lekes, *porette*. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* XXXIX. (1878) 91 Seedes and herbes for the Kitchen .. 31 Poiet. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 323 Why Garlick, Molyes, and Porrets have white roots, deep green leaves, and blacke seeds? 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Porret*, the common name of the plant *Allium porrum*.

Porrey: see PORRAY.

Porridge (pŏ·rĭdʒ), *sb.* Forms: 6 porage, porradge, 6–7 -edge, 6–8 -ige, 6–8 (9 *dial.*) -age, 7 -idg, *Sc.* (9 *dial.*) -itch, 7– porridge. β. 6 parage, 8 *dial.* parrage, 9 *Sc.* parridge, -itch. [Altered form of POTTAGE, PODDISH (cf. PORRINGER). In sense 1, possibly influenced by PORRAY. In Sc. and Eng. dial., usually construed as collective plural.]

†1. Pottage or soup made by stewing vegetables, herbs, or meat, often thickened with pot-barley or other farinaceous addition. Cf. GRUEL *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1070 Ye have alredy eaten your porage. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1566 They loue no pese porrege nor yet reade hearynges in lent. 1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 122 Hauyng a fewe porage made of the brothe of the same hyefe, wyth salte and otemell. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 18 b, Take a dishe full of Hempe sede .. Braye it well and strayne it wyth warme water so that it become as a thyn parage. 1573 *Tindale's Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. 166 If the porage [1528 podech] be burned .. or the meate ouer rosted, we say The bishop hath put his foote in the potte. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 56 This sort [of Colwoorts] .. is sod with Baken and vsed in Porredge. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. iv, He will eate a legge of mutton, while I am in my porridge. 1660–1 PEPYS *Diary* 25 Feb., There we did eat some nettle porrige, which was made on purpose to day, .. and was very good. 1748 SUSANNA DARWIN in *E. Darwin's Life* (1879) 8 Till one, Pease Porrage, Pottatoes and Apple Pye. 1755 JOHNSON, *Porridge*.., food made by boiling meat in water; broth. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 427 Some persons have been rendered delirious by eating porridge, wherein it [Fool's parsley] had been used instead of parsley.

b. See PLUM-PORRIDGE.

2. A soft food made by stirring oatmeal (or occas. some other meal or cereal) into boiling water (or milk); in cooling, it becomes more or less congealed. Often with distinguishing word, as *oatmeal p.*, *wheatmeal p.*, *rice p.*

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Bill of Fare* Comedies, etc. (1651) 228 *Imprimis* some Rice Porredge, sweet, and hot. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIII. § 86 Here he had such Meat and Porridge as such People use to have. 1705 WALL *Hist. Inf. Bapt.* (1844) I. xix. 355 Having his belly filled, and his head bedulled, with Scotch porridge. *a* 1776 in Herd *Collect. Scot. Songs* II. 182 Ye's get a panfu' of plumpin parrage; And butter in them. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vi, They're gude parritch eneugh. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xix. 193 Cooked them a porridge of meat-biscuits and pea-soup. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* ix. 139 Oatmeal porridge formed a considerable part of the people's food.

3. a. *fig.* A conglomeration, a hotchpotch; unsubstantial stuff.

1642 G. CALSINE (*title*) A Messe of Pottage, very well seasoned and crumbd, with Bread of Life, .. against the contumelious slanderers of the Divine Service, terming it Porrage. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Aug., Young people .. crying out 'Porridge' often and seditiously in the Church, and they took the Common Prayer Book, they say, away. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. ii. 22 All other Devotion in the Church is but Porridge, as they prophanely word it; give us Sermons, Sermons, Long-winded Sermons. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 41 A .. sermon, in which there are some good moral and religious sentiments, .. mixed up in a sort of porridge of various political opinions and reflexions. 1852 *P. Parley's Ann.* 81 Peter Parley's literary porridge for the month of March.

b. *transf.* Something of the consistency of thick soup or porridge.

1700 S. SEWALL *Diary* 5 Dec., Because of the Porrige of snow, Bearers .. rid to the Grave.

4. In proverbial phrases; e.g. *a mess of porridge*: see MESS *sb.* 2; *not to earn salt to one's porridge*, i.e. to earn practically nothing; *to keep one's breath to cool one's (own) porridge*, to reserve one's advice, etc. for one's own use (cf. POTTAGE 4).

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 75 He carries the poake for a messe of porredge in Christs Colledge. 1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* IV. i, That is a chip in porridge; it is just nothing. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. XXVIII. (1737) 129 Spare your Breath to cool your Porridge. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* I. Wks. 1799 I. 335, I never got salt to my porridge till I mounted at the Royal Exchange. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXXVI, Hold your peace, sir, .. and keep your ain breath to cool your ain porridge. 1836 *Magopico* 35 (E. D. D.), It's as plain as parridge that he was both a Roman and Socinian.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *porridge basin*, *bowl*, *dish*, *pan*, *seasoner*, *-supping*; *porridge-faced*, *-fed*, *-like* adjs.; †**porridge-belly**: see quots.; **porridge-ice**, broken ice forced into a continuous mass, pack-ice; **porridge-pot**, the pot in which porridge is cooked; **porridge-stick**, a stick used for stirring porridge; **porridge-time** (*Sc.* and *dial.*), breakfast-time (or supper-time).

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Grand potager*, or *mangeur de potage*, a *porrige belly. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 446 A huge, great, .. porridge-belly Friar. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* i. 45 In the case of the *porridge-fed lunatic. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* Jan. 331/2 The water was full of *porridge-ice. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* Ded. 2 A large P. with a wide mouth like a *porradge pott. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. vi, Love and raw pease are two ill things in the porridge-pot. 1895 DOYLE *Stark Munroe Lett.* iii. (1902) 53 Always a lady, whether she was [etc.] .. or stirring the porridge, which I can see her doing with the *porridge-stick in one hand. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xiv, This morning about *parritch-time.

Hence **Po·rridge** *v.*, a. *intr.* to form porridge; b. *trans.* to supply with porridge (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **Po·rridgy** *a.*, resembling porridge.

1629 WINTHROP *Let.* in *New Eng.* (1853) I. 435 Let my son Henry provide such peas as will porridge well, or else none. 1859 ATKINSON *Walks & Talks* (1892) 356 Their damp cloud seats and porridgy mists. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 791 Becoming gradually thicker, till in the second week a porridgy consistency may be attained.

Porriginous (pŏrĭ·dʒĭnəs), *a.* [ad. L. *porrīginōsus* full of scurf, f. *porrīgo*, *-inem* scurf, dandruff: see -OUS.] Of, pertaining to, or affected with porrigo.

1828 *Glasgow Med. Jrnl.* I Feb., Porriginous ophthalmia is a disease of early life. 1842 T. H. BURGESS *Man. Dis. Skin* 164 They have described six varieties .. under the title of porriginous eruptions.

‖ **Porrigo** (pŏrəi·gō). *Path.* [L. *porrīgo* scurf, dandruff.] A name for several diseases of the scalp characterized by scaly eruptions.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Porrigo*, .. Scurf or Scales on the Head, Eyebrows, or Beard. *a* 1801 W. HEBERDEN *Comm.* XXIII. (1806) 127 The porrigo, or scald head, begins with little spots of a branny scurf. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 526 Recognised as a distinct disease under the name of 'Contagious porrigo'.

Porringer (pŏ·rĭndʒəɹ). Forms: α. 6 por(r)eger, porrager. β. 6 porrynger, 6–7 poringer, 7 porrenger. 7– porringer. [An alteration of the earlier *potager*, *poddinger*, going with *porridge* from *potage*, *poddige*. For the *n* cf. *passenger*, *messenger*.] A small basin or similar vessel of metal, earthenware, or wood, from which soup, broth, porridge, children's food, etc., is eaten: variously specialized in different localities: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1522 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 115, iiij sawcers of pewter, iij poregers of pewter. 1538 *Ibid.* 135, vj pewter porryngers. 1578 in *Gentl. Mag.* July (1861) 36, vi. porragers of pwter, xiid. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 239 Put the iuyce into a Tinne Poringer. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 145 From Spaine, what bringeth our Traueller? A scull creund hat of the fashion of an olde deepe porringer. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 64. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 29 May, Rose early, and put six spoons and a porringer of silver in my pocket to give away to-day. 1784 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 102, I ate it out of a two-penny earthen porringer. 1798 WORNSW. *We are Seven* 47 And often after sunset, Sir, When it is light and fair, I take my little porringer, And eat my supper there. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxi, A tin porringer containing his breakfast. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Porringer*.., a coarse earthen pipkin, with a loop handle at the side. 1871 G. H. NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* II. ii. 431 A porringer, graduated so as to mark the quantity of its contents, is useful.

b. A hat or cap resembling a porringer: cf. quot. 1594 in prec. *humorous.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 50 A Habberdashers Wife .. rail'd vpon me till her pinck'd porrenger fell off her head. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch-bk.*, *Little Brit.* § 16 There is the little man with a velvet porringer on his head.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 39 Their little velvet porringer-caps stuck on the sides of their heads. 1901 *Athenæum* 27 July 132/1 Another of these porringer-shaped cups with two handles.

Hence **Po·rringerful.**

1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 3 Dec. 1517/1 Half a porringerful of foul fluid making its escape.

Porriwiggle, variant of POLLIWOG.

Po·rry. *Silk Weaving.* [?] The portion of the warp lying between the warp-roll or beam and the back of the heddles or harness through which the threads pass.

1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 166 A power of shortening the porry occasionally. *Ibid.* 169 The porry may be made

of any length. 1831 G. R. Porter *Silk Manuf.* 274 Removing all roughnesses and inequalities in the warp threads, or, as the weavers call it, picking the porry.

Porry: see Porray. **Pors, -e**, obs. f. Purse. **Porselan, -seland, -slin**, obs. ff. Porcelain. **Porselane, -sulaigne**, obs. ff. Purslane. **Porsewe, -sue**, obs. ff. Pursue. **Porsyllogism**, var. of Prosyllogism.

Port (pōət), *sb.*[1] Also 4-6 **porte**, 5 **poort**. [OE. *port* haven, harbour, ad. L. *port-us* haven, harbour. In ME. reinforced by F. *port* (= Pr. *port*, Sp. *puerto*, Pg., It. *porto*) of same origin. Sense 5 directly from OF.]

I. 1. A place by the shore where ships may run in for shelter from storms, or to load and unload; a harbour, a haven.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* 1. i. § 20 Þonne is an port on suðeweardum þæm lande, þone man hæt Sciringes heal. *Ibid.* § 21, He seglode on fif dagan to þæm porte þe mon hæt æt Hæþum. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 31 At a hauen of Sandwich, in þe portis mouth. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 288 He arryveth: Sauf in the port of Antioche. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 163 Hauenge also more plesaunte portes [L. *portus accommodatiores*, 1387 more profitable hauenes]. 1455–6 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 290 Al maner schyppys that cumyth withyn the portys of the cittie of Dyvelyng. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* 1. iii. 3 The yles Baleares..haue good ports. *Ibid.* xi. 13 We arryued at the porte of Bone. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* 1. 8 Being Master of that Isle, they could break the Chain that secured the Port, which was stretched from the Castle St. Angelo to the Spur of the said Isle. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* II. viii, To set me safe ashore in the first port where we arrived. 1887 Stevenson *Underwoods* xxviii. 61 I must arise..and to port Some lost complaining seaman pilot home.

b. *fig.* A place, position, or condition which one takes refuge in, or endeavours to arrive at.

1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16987 To aryven vp at so holsom a Port, and at so notable an havene, to ffynde Reffuyt and Refuge, O blyssed lady, in the. *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 238 Thoruhe helpe of Jhesu, at gracious poort t'aryve, Ther to have mercy kneelyng on our kne. 1555 Hooper in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 152 He by praier humbly resorted vnto god as the onely porte of consolation. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* 1. vii, 'Harmon's, up Battle Bridge way'. Mr. Wegg admits that he is bound for that port. 1879 *Echo* No. 3273. 2 Doubt was expressed ..as to the possibility of the measure reaching port this year.

2. A town or place possessing a harbour to which vessels resort to load or unload, from which they start or at which they finish their voyages; *spec.* a place where cnstoms officers are stationed to supervise the entry of goods.

Often as a part of the proper name of towns, etc., which are also harbours, e. g. Port Arthur, Port Chalmers, Port Elizabeth, Port Erin, Port Glasgow, Port Patrick, Port Royal, Port Said, Port Victoria; also in composition as Bridport, Devonport, Maryport, etc.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. i. § 3 (1890) 256, & hine gelædde to þam porte, þe is nemned Cwæntwic [Etaples]. [1340 *Act* 14 *Edw. III*, Stat. II. c. 4 Les Custumers des portz ou les leynes se chargeront [etc.].] *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) viii. 29 Men may passe by see to þe porte Iaffe. 1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 417/2 Other Havenes under the Port of Chichester. 1486 C'tess of Oxford in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 7 That such wetche..be used and hadde in the poorts, and creks. 1487 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 7 Every merchaunt.. which shall bryng..eny maner of goodez into any porte within this realme. *Ibid.*, The custumers of the seid porte. 1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* xxvii. 1 Tyre, which is a porte off the see y^t occupieth with moch people. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 260 The Frenche kyng wrote to the Emperor.. that his armie had gotten the isle of Wight, the Portes of Hampton and Portesmouth, & dinerse other places. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 211 The priviledges of a port or haven town. 1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. *Norfolk* 75 This is the greatest Port for Importation. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* I. vii. 264 These legal ports were undoubtedly at first assigned by the crown; since to each of them a court of portmote is incident, the jurisdiction of which must flow from the royal authority. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 302 The profit of conveying bullion and other valuable commodities from port to port.

b. *Close port, free port*: see quots.

1567 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 42/1 It salbe lesum to na strangear..To lois or laid bot at fre portis alanerly vnder þe pane of confiscatioun. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., *Close Ports*, are those within the body of a city; as those of Rhodes, of Venice [etc.]. *Free Port*,..a port open and free for merchants of all nations to load and unload their vessels in... Marseilles was declared a free port by an edict of Louis XIV. bearing date 5th March 1669. *Free Port* is also used for a total exemption and franchise, which any set of merchants enjoy, for goods imported into a state, or those of the growth of the country exported. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Close ports*, those which lie up rivers; a term in contradistinction to *out-ports*.

†**3.** *The five ports*: = Cinque Ports. Also the barons of the Cinque Ports. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1169 Þe vif tounes of þe vif pors [*v.rr.* ports, -es] he let walli aboute. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 252 Þe fiue portes þorgh powere þe se had so conquerd. *c* 1400 *Brut* 235 Þe V Portes token to kepe hem [sea coasts], and also the see. 1429 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 146 Six erles in their estate shewid them alle; And the v. poortis beryng up the palle. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xvii. (1885) 151 Chambirlayns off Contreis, þe warden off þe portes, and such oþer. 1631 [see Five *a.* 1].

†**4.** The mouth of a river. *Obs. rare.*

[Rendering L. *portus*, sometimes used in this sense.]

1555 Eden *Decades* 165 This riuer fauleth into the furthest cornet of the goulfe of Vraba by seuen portes or mowthes.

II. †**5.** (?) A recess in the mountains; a defile, a monntain pass: applied esp. to those of the Pyrenees, in OF. (pl.) *porz d'Espagne*, med.L. *Hispani portūs*, *Pyrenæi portūs* (Du Cange).

[a. OF. (and local Fr.) *port*, pl. *porz*, *pors* (11th c. in *Chans. Roland*), *ports* = Sp. *puertos*, med.L. *portūs* 'fances, claustra montium' (Du Cange, citing *Pseudo-Turpine* 1125), the same word as L. *portus* haven, and app. an ancient local application of that word, perh. originally in sense 'recesses of the mountains'; cf. Cove *sb.*[1] 3, 4, 'a recess in the coast, or amid mountains', also locally in U. S. a gap, a pass.]

c 1205 Lay. 24415 Nes na cniht ne na swein..from þa porz of Spaine to þan tune of Alemaine, þat þider icomen nere, ȝif he iboden weore, al for Arðures æie.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** General combs., as (in senses 1, 2) *port-bell*, *clearance* (Clearance 8), *-gauger* (Gauger 1), *guardship*, *haven*, *-master*, *-order*, *-trade*; *port-seizing* adj.

1608 H. Clapham *Errour Right Hand* 51 The *Port-bell ringes, it is now about the eleuenth hower. 1815 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 136/2 Several English vessels provided with *port-clearances were fired at. 1737 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* III. xxviii. (ed. 33) II. 85 *Port-Guagers, each 66l. per annum. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 July 5/1 The *port guardship of l'Orient, the *Caudan*. 1662 Owen *Animadv. on Fiat Lux* Wks. 1851 XIV. 60 This is the *port-haven of Protestants, whatever real darkness may be about them. 1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, IV. iii, Our *portmasters Are not so careless of their King's command. 1796 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. p. cxxiv, *Port-orders. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Dec. 2/2 The *port-seizing Power for the day is France, and the port seized is Hainan.

b. Special combs.: **port-admiral**, an admiral in command of a naval port; **port-bar**, (*a*) a shoal or bank across the entrance to a port: = Bar *sb.*[1] 15; (*b*) = Boom *sb.*[2] 3 (Webster 1864); **port-bound** *a.*, detained in port by contrary winds, foul weather, etc.; **port-charge**, harbour-due (see Harbour *sb.*[1] 5); **port-duty** = prec.; **port-head**, the most landward part of a harbour (Head *sb.* 15); †**port-pass**, authorization to leave or land at a port: see Passport; **port-pay**, wages due for time during which one's ship is detained in port.

1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* iv, The junior *port-admiral had a spite against our captain. 1833 — *P. Simple* x, The captain applied to the port-admiral, and obtained permission to send parties on shore to impress seamen. 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* III. vi, I love to roam about from Port to Port..; I could never abide to be *Port-bound, as we [sailors] call it. 1822 Scott *Pirate* vii, Does she get rich by selling favourable winds to those who are port-bound? 1652 *Suffolk Deeds* I. 234 By their third part of 942Rs. *port chardges at St. Lucar. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* v. i. III. (1869) II. 307 A moderate *port-duty upon the tonnage of the shipping. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 154 The *Port-head at the Custom-house Quay. 1678 in Marvell *Growth Popery* 63 Having a Pass from the Lords of the Admiralty, and a *Port-Pass from Dover. 1758 J. Blake *Plan Mar. Syst.* 11 He will have eight months wages remaining due to him, besides his *port-pay.

†**Port,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* or in *Comb.* [OE. *port* m. = MFl., MDu. *port* fem., town, burgh, city. In origin, the same word either as the prec. or as the following; its proper place being somewhat doubtful, it is here provisionally separated, and placed between the two. See *Note* below.]

A town: perhaps *spec.*, a walled town, or a market-town; but identified with *burh* as a rendering of L. *civitās*, and, like 'town', contrasted with *uppelond* 'country'.

(The Netherlandish *port* was identified with *borch*, and, generally, with *stat* 'city'; but was app. also applicable to places inferior in rank or privileges to a city.)

901–924 *Laws Eadw. I*, 1. c. 1 Ic wille þæt..nan man ne ceapige butan porte [*extra portum*], ac hæbbe þæs portgerefan gewitnesse oððe oðera ungelicenra manna. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp., Capitula Lectionum Matt.* xxxi. (ed. Skeat 18), In ciuitate sua, *gloss* in burug *vel* in port his. *Ibid.* xxxx, Increpat ciuitates, *gl.* burgas *vel* portas. *Ibid.* Mark vi. 6 Et circumibat castella, *gl.* ymb-eode ða portas. 10.., *O. E. Chron.* an. 1010 Da com se here to Hamtune, and þone port sona forbærndon. *a* 1100 *Ibid.* (an. 1052 MS. D, Worc.), Þa ferdon his men dyslice æfter inne, & sumne man ofslogon of þam porte [i. e. Dover], & oðer man of þam porte heora ȝeferan. *a* 1122 *Ibid.* an. 1087 (Laud MS.) Se cyng.. bead þ sælc man..sceolde cuman to him, Frencisce & Englisce, of porte & of uppe lande. 11.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 550/7 *Castellum*, wic *uel* lutel port. [1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* V. xxv. 516 *Port*, in the sense of town, is now known only in a few compound words, like *Port-reeve* and *Portmeadow*.]

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as †*port-dog*, †*-hound*; †**port-highway**, †**port-street** (only in OE. portstræte) = Port-way. See also Portman, Portmote, Port-reeve, Port-sale, etc.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 307/267 He [devil] fierde ase doth a *port-doggue I-norischet in port-toun: For he geth ofte in prece of Men a-mong heom op and doun. *Ibid.* 274 None more þane þe *port-hound, þat neiȝ men geth I-nouȝ. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 140 At this town [Petra] meet both the *port high waies, to wit, the one which passengers trauell to Palmyra in Syria, and the other, wherein they go from Gaza. ?*a* 1000 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 36 In ðære *portstræt; and swa æfter ðære stræte.

[*Note.* The extension of the sense 'haven' or 'harbour-town' to an inland town presents difficulties, though an explanation has been sought in the definition of L. *portus*, in the *Digest* L. xvi. (*De verb. signif.*) 59 'Portus appellatus est conclusus locus, quo importantur merces et inde exportantur; eaque nihilo minus statio est conclusa atque munita'. The transference of sense from 'gate' to 'walled town with gates' is also unlikely. Inasmuch as Port[1] and Port[3], though representing respectively L. *portus* and *porta*, were both masc. in OE., the fact that this *port* was also masc. affords no evidence either way. The MFl. words are in a similar position: there *port* 'haven' and *porte* (later *poort*) 'gate' are both fem., and, *port* 'town' being also fem., the gender gives no indication. But the oldest and prevalent furm of the word was *port* or *poort*, *porte* being unusual and late, and prob. due to confusion with *porte* 'gate'; Verwijs and Verdam take it therefore as certain that *port* 'town' represented L. *portus*; and if this was so in Flemish, it was doubtless so also in OE. The Netherlandish word was extensively used down to *c* 1500, and had numerous derivatives (of which *poorter* citizen, *poort-* or *poorterregt* burgess-ship, citizenship, are still in use). Cf. also Portery.]

Port (pōət), *sb.*[3] Also 3–8 **porte**, 5 **poort(e.** [ME. *porte*, *port*, a. F. *porte*:—L. *porta* door, gate. The cognate langs. had in this sense words directly adopted from L., viz. OS. *porta*, OFris., MLG. *porte*, MDn. *porte*, *poort(e*, Du. *poort*, OHG. *pforta*, MHG., Ger. *pforte*, all fem. OE. had irregularly *port* m. (in form identical with Port *sb.*[1]), in several instances also rendering L. *porticus* porch, whence also OE. *portic*, OHG. *pforzih*. ON. had also *port*, perhaps from OE. If the OE. *port* survived into ME. (which is doubtful), it was then merged in the Fr. word, which became in Sc. the ordinary word for the gate of a town or city.]

1. A gate or gateway: from 14th c., usually that of a city or walled town. Now chiefly *Sc.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 13 Inngeonges ðerh nearuo port *vel* dure *vel* ȝæt forðon ðiu wide ȝeat [etc.]. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John x. 23, & eode ðe hælend in tempel in ðone port salamonnes [L. *in porticu Salomonis*]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxviii. 12 Me wiðerwearde wæron ealle, þa him sæton sundor on portum [L. *in porta*]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14612 At þe port o salamon Cum vr lauerd in-to þe tun. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 221 A wal i-made of brent tile and streecheþ dounward oute of þe hiȝe hulles by þe ȝate port Asinaria. 14.. *Customs of Malton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 58 Thay schall haffe iiij portes, that is to say iiij ȝattes. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xiv. 49 The brydges, poortes and passages ben lefte wythoute warde. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxvii. 17 Ane fair processioun mett her at the Port. *c* 1520 M. Nisbet *Acts* iii. 10 He it was that sat at almouse at the fair port of the tempile. 1535 Coverdale *Judith* xiii. 10 So these two..came thorow the valley vnto the porte of the cite. 1537 Biale (Matthew) *Ps.* ix. 14 *note*, The portes or gates of the daughter of Syon are the companies of the good and faythfull. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v. vi. 6 Him I accuse: The City Ports by this hath enter'd. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 778 And from thir Ivorie Port the Cherubim Forth issuing .. stood armd. 1672 Dryden *Def. Epilogue* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 169 He [Jonson] perpetually uses ports for gates; Which is an affected error in him, to introduce Latin by the loss of the English idiom. 1712–30 *Gideon Guthrie* (1900) 21 He was passing the port of Templebar. 1802 Home *Hist. Reb.* iii, The Scots call the gate of a town the Port. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* vii, Let us meet at the East Port. 1904 C. S. Dougall *Burns Country* i. 7 Travellers setting out through the Kyle port, the eastern exit of the 'ancient borough'.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (Cf. Gate *sb.*[1] 3–5.)

1535 *Goodly Primer* (1834) 238 From the ports of hell.. Lord, deliver our souls. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 10 The entraunce of the matrix or womibe, is named the womb port or mother port. 1601 B. Jonson *Forest* xi, Th'eye and eare (the ports vnto the minde). 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 3 This people..by the Caspian ports passing thorow the Georgian country. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 1. i. 1 These five ports or gates,.. the five exterior Senses. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IV. 2/2 Then first Humanity Triumpbant, past the Crystal Ports of Light.

†**c.** *Sc.* An open space near the gate of a town, at which labourers were hired in open market; hence, a hiring-market or fair there held. Hence *port-day*. *Port-wages*: the rate of pay fixed at the 'port'. *Obs.*

1786 *Har'st Rig* (1801) 39 Masters far and near hae been At port, they say. *Ibid.* 41 To Dun-eudain they hie with haste The next port-day. *Ibid.* 38 The West-port of Edinburgh, or rather the Grass market adjoining, is the place where reapers are hired every day during harvest..particularly on Mondays. 1883 J. Martin *Remin. Old Haddington* 346 Linton..had from an early date a weekly established 'Purt', every Monday morning during the harvest season for hiring shearers and fixing the wages. 1903 J. Lumsden *Toorli*, etc. 8 Port wages and the halesome harvest fare.

2. *Naut.* **a.** An opening in the side of a ship for entrance and exit, and for the loading and discharge of cargo. **b.** Each of the apertures in a ship of war through which cannon were pointed; now, an aperture for the admission of light and air; a Port-hole.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 197 This knyht..cam to Schipe..To the porte anon he ferde :..And sodeinliche he was out throwe And dreynt. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 164 Calkyng the porte of the seid Ship. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 259 b, The *Mary Rose*..was laden wyth muche ordinaunce, and the portes left open, whiche were very lowe,..when the ship should turne, the water entered, and sodainly she sanke. *c* 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 58 A verie fine snugg long shipp, havinge on each side vi. portes open, beside her chace and her sterne peeces. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 5 All the Ports may be of such equall height, so that euery peece may serue any Port. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Ship*, Plate, Fig. 2. 66 The Lower Tyre Ports...67 The Middle Tyre of Ports. 68 The Entring Ports. 1836 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 11 We came up with a French brig...I put my head out of the port to admire her. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 72 We were so near as to count the ports on her side. 1867

Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Entering-ports*, ports cut down on the middle gun-deck of three-deckers, to serve as doorways for persons going in and out of the ship. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Lumber-port*, Vessel Unloading Lumber through Lumber-port.

c. The cover or shutter of a port-hole; a port-lid. *Half-port*: see quot. 1823.

c 1627 [see *port-rope* in 6]. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 19 The Ports, all knockt open..to run out our Guns. 1759 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 120/2 We..hauled our ports up and run our weather guns out. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 290 To make the holes preparatory for hanging the Ports for the windows;..got the ports hung so as to keep the sea from coming in at the windows [in lighthouse]. 1823 Crann *Technol. Dict.* s.v. *Ports*, *Half-ports*, a kind of shutters with circular holes in their centre large enough to go over the muzzles of the guns. *c* 1860 [see *port-lid* in 6].

d. *transf.* = Port-hole 2 a.

1882 Cussans *Her.* (ed. 3) 112 When the tincture of the Field is to be seen through the windows or ports, they are said to be *Voided of the Field.*

3. In various games, a passage through which a ball or the like must pass.

†a. *Billiards.* See quots. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 262/2 Billiards..the Port is the Arch of Ivory, standing at a little distance from the other end of the Table. 1873 Bennett & 'Cavendish' *Billiards* 4 The peculiarity of the game at this time consisted in the use of a small arch of ivory called the 'port'.

b. *Curling* or *Bowls.* A passage remaining open between two stones or bowls: see quot. 1898.

1817 *Lintoun Green* III. xiii, To draw, guard, strike, or wick, he tries, Or through a port to steer. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 572 Anon a Port is to be taken. 1898 *R. Caledon. Curling Club Ann.* 26d, *diagram*, Drawing through a Port. ..If the played Stone pass between these two Stones without touching either.

4. *Mech.* An aperture for the passage of steam, gas, or water; *esp.* in a steam-engine, for the passage of steam into or out of the cylinder, a *steam-port*.

1839 R. S. Robinson *Naut. Steam Eng.* 101 To shut the steam port before the eduction port, leaving the expansive power of the steam, already in the cylinder, to finish the remainder of the stroke. 1848 Exhaust port [see Exhaust *sb.* 3]. 1859 Rankine *Steam Engine* (1861) 487 The seat of a steam engine slide valve consists usually of a very accurate plane surface, in which are oblong openings or ports..at least two in number. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1767/1 The entering port for live steam is the inlet or induction port; the port of departure is the outlet, eduction, or exhaust port. 1895 *Model Steam Engine* 39 When both the ports are equally uncovered, the length of the eccentric-rod is correct.

5. The curved mouthpiece of some bridle-bits.

1587 Turbery. *Trag. T.* (1837) 94 A pleasant porte doth rule a raging horse, When harder brakes doe breake the mouth too much. 1607 Markham *Caval.* II. (1617) 62 Many ..haue added in stead of the plights which fold the two partes of the byte together, another peece in fashion of a round hoope, or a half moone, which they call a Port, and sometimes this Port must consist of one peece, and then it is called a whole Port, sometimes of two peeces, and then it is called a broken Port. 1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* II. III. i. § 3. 523 The ordinary curb with a port on the mouthpiece. 1884 E. L. Anderson *Mod. Horsemanship* I. v. 17 The mouth-piece should have a liberty for the tongue, so that the bit may take effect upon the bars of the mouth. The size of this liberty, or port as it is called, should depend upon the size of the tongue of the horse.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 2) *port-bar*, *-flange*, *-hook*, *-lid*, *-nail*, *-sail*, *-sash*, *-shackle*, *-sill*, *-tackle*: see quots.; †**port-base**, a small piece of ordnance, formerly in naval use; **port-bit** (sense 5), a bridle-bit of which the mouthpiece is curved into an arch; **port-face**, in a steam-engine, the flat surface in the steam-chest containing the ports or steam-passages; †**port-mouth** = *port-bit*; **port-mouthed** *a.*, having a port mouthpiece, as a bit; also *transf.*; **port-pendant** = *port-rope*; **port-piece**, an obsolete kind of ship's gun; **port-rope**, a rope for raising and lowering a port-lid; **port-stopper**, a revolving shutter for closing a port in a turret-ship; **port-way** = sense 4.

1864 Webster, **Port-bar.* 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Port-bars*, strong pieces of oak, furnished with two laniards, by which the ports are secured from flying open in a gale of wind, the bars resting against the inside of the ship; the port is first tightly closed by its hooks and ringbolts. 1600 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1811) IV. 47 The barke..*Content* had but one Minion, one Falcon, one Saker, and 2 *portbases. 1662 Sir A. Mervyn *Speech on Irish Affairs* 31 If they will not mannage with a Snaffle, perchance their Heads may be brought into a Rane with a *Port-bit. 1585 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 177 Na maner of persone .. within the kirk3aird .. to play at kylis, *portbowlis, or ony uther pastime. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Port-flange*, in ship-carpentry, is a batten of wood fixed on the ship's side over a port, to prevent water or dirt going into the port. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, **Port-Hooks*,.. for the purpose of hooking the hinges that are fastened to the port-lids. *Ibid.*, **Port-Lids*, a sort of hanging doors that shut in the ports at sea. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 71 What are the port-lids, or ports for? For closing the ports. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* Div, Thou shalt be broken..with a muzroule, *portmouth, and a martingall. 1739 *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1850) IV. 260 A *port mouthed Bitt. 1848 Eliza Cook *Curls & Couplets* xvi, The port-mouthed parapet. 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II, **Port-nails*, are such Nails as are used to fasten the Hinges to the Ports of Ships. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 134 *Port nails*..are similar to clamp nails, and used for fastening iron-work. 1527 in *Archæologia* XLVII. 332 For a bumbardell, ij *portpeces with iiij. chambers of one sorte, xxxvij. barrelles saltpetre..

c. li. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 282/2 There were..in the first period of naval history basilisks, port pieces, stock-fowlers, sakers, and bombards. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* vi. 27 The *Port ropes hale vp the Ports of the Ordnances. 1867 in Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Voiles à Lest*, *port-sails, or pieces of canvas, depending from the port-hole of the ship, into which the ballast is thrown, to the side of the ballast-lighter. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, **Port-Sashes*, glass frames that are put into the cabin-ports and other rooms at sea. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Sole*, a name sometimes given to the lower side of a gun-port, which however is more properly called the *port-sell. 1869 Sir E. J. Reed *Shipbuilding* viii. 149 To obtain a good height of the port-sill above the water-level. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, **Port-Tackles*, those which serve to haul up the Port-lids.

Port (pōɔ1t), *sb.*[4] Also 4–8 porte, 5 poort. [a. F. *port* a carrying, bearing, manners, gait, etc., vbl. sb. f. *porter*: see Port *v.*[1] So It. *porto*, Sp., Pg. *porte*.]

I. 1. The manner in which one bears oneself; external deportment; carriage, bearing, mien.

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 834 She had so stedfast countenaunce, So noble porte and mayntenaunce. *c* 1386 — *Prol.* 69 And of his port as meeke as is a mayde. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. v. (Skeat) I. 73 Let thy port ben lowe in every wightes presence. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 143 [He] sauhe by ther poort that they stood in dreede. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 409/2 Poort, of cowntenawnce, *gestus*. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 21 Thus with proude porte to cloke theyr poverte. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 869 With them comes a third of Regal port, But faded splendor wan. 1704 Addison *Poems, Campaign* 417 Such easie greatness, such a graceful port. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* IX. 146 His port, Which once had been erect and open, now Was stooping and contracted. 1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. viii. 155 She has the proud port of a princess.

b. *fig.* Bearing, purport (of a matter).

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 721 The English Herault had shewed him playnely how to enter into the port of the treatie. 1841 Emerson *Lect. Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 249, I wish to consider well this affirmative side, which has a loftier port and reason than heretofore. 1876 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 285 Phrases of towering port, in which every member dilated stands like Teneriffe or Atlas.

†c. Behaviour, conduct. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1588 Lambarde *Eiren.* IV. xiv. 563 A Writ of allowance, testifying that he hath found suerties for his good port, according to the Statute.

d. Dignified carriage; stately bearing. *rare.*

1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, Prov.* xxx. 29 Which carry.. a kinde of port, and pleasure in their motion. 1873 Holland *A. Bonnie.* I. 9 The growing port of later years, and the ampler vestments are laid aside.

e. *transf.* Habit or mode of growth (of a plant). *rare.*

1721 Bradley *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 27 They have given the Feminine Character to some Plants for the sake of their beautiful Flowers, or from the Port or Appearance of the whole plant. 1882 *Garden* 10 June 402/2 It (the Umbrella Tree) is somewhat straggling in growth, but this does not detract from its handsome port.

2. Style of living; *esp.* a grand or expensive style; state; hence *transf.* social position, station. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xxviii. 42 Eche of them kept a great estate and port, and spared nothynge. 1530 Palsgr. 431/2 He is nat worth two pens all men payed, and yet he kepeth a porte lyke a lorde. 1570 Abp. Parker *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 360 For that Mr Bickley is master of a house and keepeth thereby a port of worship, I think he would well serve the turn. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 9 By his port and house he kept he was more like a Hermite, than a Governour. *a* 1713 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1765) 5 My Father .. having accepted the Office of a Justice of the Peace..put himself into a Port and Course of Living agreeable thereunto. 1806 Scott *Fam. Lett.* 23 Nov., It became more and more difficult..to keep the name and port of gentlemen. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* I. 431 If they were spenders, they must needs have, because it was seen in their port and manner of living.

†b. *transf.* A train of attendants (as indicating a splendid style of living); a retinue. Also *fig.*

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* Ded. (Arb.) 13 What tyme .. your highnes .. tooke that your moost honorable and victorious iourney into Fraunce, accompanied with such a porte of the Nobilitie and yeomanrie of Englande. 1577 R. S. (*title*) The Covrt of ciuill Courtesie. Fitlie furnished with a pleasant port of stately phrases and pithy precepts. 1621 Fletcher *Pilgrim* I. ii, Well, madam, ye've e'en as pretty a port of pentioners ——. Vain-glory would seek more and handsomer.

II. †3. Means of carriage, conveyance. *Obs.*

a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 29 That some gode spirit, that eve, By mene of some curious port, Bar me, wher I saw peyne and sport.

†4. The action of carrying; the fee or price for carrying; postage, carriage. *Obs.*

1615 *Lett. E. India Co.* (1899) III. 194 You are to pay the bringer 5 mas port; he hath promised me to make haste. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 24 He bethought himselfe of feigning a packet of Letters, and to put thereupon two Ducats Port. 1635 in *Secret Committee on Post-Office* (1844) 56 The further the lettres shall goe, the port thereof is to be advanced. 1692 *N. York Stat.* in *Laws & Acts N. Y.* (1694) 74 For the port of every single letter from Boston to New York..nine pence.

†5. Weight that has to be carried or borne. *rare.*

1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 38 It has root to grow, body to bear the port of the plant. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. 108 And his Fat comely Corps, so thick and short Made the Soft Pillows groan under his Port.

6. Something that is used to carry, a carrier: †a. A socket attached to the saddle or stirrup in which the butt of the lance rested when carried upright. b. Some part of the handle of a sword, ? the hilt or grip. *Obs.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 12 One company had the plackard, the rest, the port, the burley, the tasses, the lamboys,..all gylte. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1404/4 Lost..a large agget handle Sword, with a Silver Hilt Cross and Port,.. the Hilt gilt in Ports.

c. A frame for carrying; *spec.* in candle-making: see quots.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 247 A frame, or port, as the workmen call it .. containing 6 rods, on each of which are hung 18 wicks. *c* 1865 Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 93/2 The wicks are cut into proper lengths by a machine, according to the sort of candle to be made, and then suspended from a rod or frame, called a port.

†7. *Venery.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 132/2 An Harts..Footing is called, slot, or portes. *Ibid.* 188/1 Ports, or Slot, is the print or tread of a Deers foot.

†8. *Mus.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare.*

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Port of the voice*, in music, the faculty and habit of makeing the shakes, passages, and diminutions.

9. [fr. Mil. phr. *Port arms.*] The position required by the order '*Port arms*': see Port *v.*[1] 2. Cf. Carry *sb.* 3.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 30 The whole..drop their carbines smartly to the port. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 28 Oct. 18/4, I..brought the rifle from the 'slope' to the 'port'.

†**Port,** *sb.*[5] *Obs.* [Aphetic f. ME. *aport*, Apport *sb.*[2], a. OF. *aport*, F. *apport*, f. *apporter* to bring; in med.L. *apportum* (Du Cange).] That which anything 'brings in', yields, or contributes; a customary or legal contribution, a payment in kind or money, by way of rent, rent-charge, tribute, etc.; in early use, the tribute rendered by a daughter religious house to the mother-house. Also *attrib.*, as *port-corn*, *port-tithe*.

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 198/1 Fermez, Pensions, Portions yeerly, Portes, Annuitees, Feefermes, Knyghtes Fees, Advowsons. 1473 *Ibid.* VI. 93/1 A Graunte by us to hym made.., of a port (=*aport*) C s. by yere, to be taken by the handes of the Priour and Covent of Wenlok. 1536 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 8 Ye haue aledgyd that I haue letten to Ferme the port tythe. 1541–2 in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 227 Which were not..let to ferme for money, but only for porte of corne or marts, or for porte of corne and money. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5394/3 Port Corn issuing yearly out of the Vicar's Part of Killrumper Tythes.

Port (pōɔ1t), *sb.*[6] (*a.*) *Naut.* [Derivation obscure; see Note below.]

1. The left-hand side of a ship looking forward: = Larboard *sb.* Opposed to Starboard. (Often in phr. *to port*, A-port.)

In recent times generally substituted for the older *larboard* to obviate misunderstandings arising from the similarity in sound of *starboard* and *larboard*. By international convention, ships, esp. steamers, carry a red light on the port side.

1625–44 Manwayring *Sea-mans Dict.*, *To Port.* Is a word used in Conding the Ship,..they will use the word steddy a-Port, or Steddy a Star-boord, the Ship heeles to Port: bring things neere to port, or the like. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* III. viii. (1821) 562 With two takles hee might steere the Hoy either to Starboard or to Port. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. x. 104 The ship heeled .. two streaks to port. 1813 Southey *Nelson* I. iii. 124 They..put the helm a-port, and stood after her again. 1844 *Admlty. Order* 22 Nov., The word 'Port' is frequently..substituted..for the word 'Larboard', and as..the distinction between 'Starboard' and 'Port' is so much more marked than that between 'Starboard' and 'Larboard', it is their Lordships direction that the word 'Larboard' shall no longer be used. 1846 *U.S. Navy Department Notice* 18 Feb., It having been repeatedly represented to the Department that confusion arises from the use of the words 'larboard' and 'starboard' in consequence of their similarity of sound, the word 'port' is hereafter to be substituted for 'larboard'. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iii. (ed. 2) 61 If two sailing ships are meeting end-on,..so as to involve risk of collision, the helms of both shall be put to port, so that each may pass on the port side of the other. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 8/2 The..port bow of the *Camden* struck the port of the *Dione* between her rigging.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Situated on, or turned towards the left side of a ship: = Larboard B.

1857 R. Tomes *Amer. in Japan* vii. 149 It was thought better to stand off on the port tack, in order to get well clear of the land. 1857 Dufferin *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 226 A promising opening was reported .. a mile or so away on the port-bow. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* i. (ed. 2) 21 The Port Wing Ship of a Column is the ship on its extreme left. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 332/1 The *Clan Sinclair*..was about to round Blackwall Point under a port helm. *Mod.* A green light seen on your port bow shows that a vessel is approaching on your left front on a transverse course (the green light being shown from the starboard side of that vessel).

[Note. This use of *port* may have arisen either from Port *sb.*[1], senses 1, 2, or from Port *sb.*[2], sense 2. When the steering apparatus was on the right side of the vessel (the *steerboard* or *starboard*), it would be convenient, in order to leave this free, to have the *port* (entering port) on the opposite side (the *lade board* or *larboard*). For the same reason, the vessel when in port, would naturally be placed so as to lie with her larboard alongside or facing the shore or port. For either reason, the larboard would be the port side. *Port* for *larboard* was in recorded use more than two centuries before it became official; the existence of Port *v.*[2] indicates a still earlier colloquial use.]

Port (pōɔ1t), *sb.*[7] [Shortened form of *O Porto* (*wine*), f. *Oporto* (Pg. *O Porto*, lit. 'the Port')

name of a city of Portugal, the chief port of shipment for the wines of the country, formerly also called in Eng. *Port O Port(o.* So F. (*vin de*) *Porto.*] A well-known strong dark-red wine of Portugal, having a sweet and slightly astringent taste. Also called *Oporto* (*wine*), † *Port O Port wine*, †*Porto*, and PORT-WINE.

Formerly also called *Red Port*, as opposed to *White Port*, a white wine of Portugal (now little imported).

1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 314 English ships that went to Bourdeaux and took in wine, and after sailed to port O Porto, and then came home, pretending it to be port. 1693 *Bacchanalian Sessions* 21 But we've the best Red Port—What's that you call Red Port?—a Wine Sir comes from Portugal. *c* 1717 PRIOR *Epitaph* 29 Their beer was strong; their wine was port. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 263 Wines of ev'ry Sort, From potent Cyprus down to humble Port. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 23 It was his constant custom to smoak tobacco. drink red-port. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* XXX, I mean to take my share of a bottle of Oporto. 1880 BROWNING *Clive* 77 Let alone that filthy sleep-stuff, swallow bold this wholesome Port! 1889 *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Red Port*, The generation which is passing away, and their predecessors, always spoke of port wine as red port.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *port club*, *-drinking* (sb. and adj.), *-negus*; *port-bibbing*, *-complexioned* adjs.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* IV. xcviii, [One] who had shone at almost all the Port-clubs in that end of the town. 1771 FOOTE *Maid of B.* I. Wks. 1799 II. 204 A few port-drinking people, that dine every day in the Lion. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, Miss Potterson [took] only half her usual tumbler of hot port negus. 1900 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 10/2 The old days of port-complexioned dons.

Port (pōət), *sb.*8 *Sc.* Also 8 porte. [a. Gael. *port* tune, = Ir. *port* tune, jig (O'Reilly).] A lively tune, a catch, an air.

1721 KELLY *Scott. Prov.* 397 What the English call a Catch, the Scotish call a Port; as Carnagies Port, Port Arlington, Port Athol, &c. 17.. in Scott *Pirate* xv. *note*, You, minstrel man, play me a porte. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* v. xiv, The pipe's shrill port aroused each clan. 1896 N. MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* (1902) 16 You played a port that makes poor enough all ports ever one listened to.

Port, *sb.*9, obs. form of (Sublime) PORTE.

Port (pōət), *v.*1 Also 7 porte. [a. F. *port-er*:—L. *portāre* to bear, carry.]

†**1.** *trans.* To carry, bear, convey, bring. *Obs.*

1566 J. PITS *Poor Man's Benev.*, *Ps. c*, He did vs make, and port And guyde vs all our dayes. 1608 *Act of Kirk Session Aberdeen* in *Caled. Merc.* 24 Aug. 1816 (Jam.) It becumis the people..to leave their sinnes quhilk porte on Gods judgmentis aganes us. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Epithal.* vii, The virgins.. Porting the ensigns of united two Both crowns and kingdoms, in their either hand. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Shropsh.* (1662) II. 1 They [coals] are easily ported by Boat into other Shires. 1706 PHILLIPS, To *Port*, to carry, as To port Books about to sell. 1711 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 178 They had ported arms without license.

2. *Mil.* To carry or hold (a pike or the like) with both hands; *spec.* to carry (a rifle or other weapon) diagonally across and close to the body, so that the barrel or blade is opposite the middle of the left shoulder; esp. in the command *Port arms!*

1625 MARKHAM *Souldier's Accid.* 23 [In] charging [with Pikes]..Port over-hand. Port vnder-hand. 1677 R. BOYLE *Treat. Art of War* 191 And have caused my Pike-men to trail their Pikes, that they might not have been seen by the Enemy; which if shoulder'd, or ported, they would be. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xix. (Roxb.) 147/2 Port your pike, is in three motions to take it by the But end, with your right hand, and beare the point forward aloft. 1803 *Compl. Drill Serjeant* 18 In some regiments it is called porting arms or preparing for the charge. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iii, To mimic the motions of the warder as he alternately shouldered, or ported, or sloped pike. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 36 Officers recover swords.., and 'Port' them. 1877 *Field Exerc. Infantry* 374 On the approach of any person, the sentry will port Arms, and call out Halt, who comes there?

Port (pōət), *v.*2 *Naut.* [f. PORT *sb.*6: cf. STARBOARD *sb.* and *v.*]

1. *trans.* In *to port the helm*, to put or turn it to the left side of the ship; also cllipt. *to port.*

1580 H. SMITH in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1809) I. 505 The *William* had her sterne post broken, that the rudder did hang clean besides the sterne, so that she could in no wise port her helme. 1594 [See *pop-mouth* s.v. POP-]. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 37 Port, that is, to put the Helme to Larboord, and the Ship will goe to the Starboord. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise of Hempseed* Wks. 65/2 Cleere your maine brace, let goe the bolein there, Port, Port the helme hard. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., They never say *Larboard the Helm*, but always *Port it*; tho' they say *Starboard the Helm*, when it is to be put to the Right side of the Ship. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* XX, 'Port the helm'. ..'Port it is, sir', said the man at the helm. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iii. (ed. 2) 59 Seamen are to be found who port at every light seen ahead, or nearly ahead.

2. *intr.* Of a ship: To turn or go to her port or left side.

1890 In *Cent. Dict.* 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Aug. 9/2 She was an unwieldy oil-tank in ballast, and for a moment her huge hulk, slowly porting, was bow on.

Port, *v.*3 [f. PORT *sb.*1] *trans.* **a.** To bring to port. **b.** To land at, reach (a port). **c.** *nonce-use.* To furnish with ports or harbours.

1512 *Two Noble K.* v. i, So hoyst we The sayles, that must these vessells port [*v.r.* part] even where The heauenly lymiter pleases. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 350 Coasting the .. shoar .., I ported Ligorne, the great Dukes Sea-Haven. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. viii. 155 The way to Heav'n is through the Sea of Teares: Earth is an Island ported round with Feares. 1648 EARL OF WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 18 A fresh-Mackerell Gale, whose blast May Port them in true happiness at last.

Port, *v.*4 [f. PORT *sb.*3].

†**1.** *trans.* To furnish or shut in with a gate. Hence **Po·rted** *ppl. a. Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 65 b, The Englishmen had their parte only barred and ported. 1616 B. JONSON *Masques, Hymenæi, Barriers*, Designing power to ope the ported skyes.

2. *Curling.* (See quot. and PORT *sb.*3 3 b.)

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 971 *Porting*, is to come up, *inter Scyllam et Charybdim*, i.e. to draw a shot through a strait formed by the stones upon the rink.

Port, *v.*5 *nonce-wd.* [f. PORT *sb.*7] *intr.* To drink port (cf. *to wine*). Also *to port it.*

1825 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 323, I have ported and clareted it 'many a time and oft' with Sir John.

‖Porta (pōə·rtă). *Anat.* [L., a gate; also applied to a part of the liver (Cic.). See PORT *sb.*3] **a.** The transverse fissure of the liver, at which the portal vein, hepatic artery, etc. enter it: the portal fissure. Also applied to a similar part in other organs. **b.** The *vena portæ* or portal vein: see PORTAL *a.* 2.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxix. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 21 b/1 Oute of the brode holownes of þe lyuour comeþ a veyne, þat phisicians clepen porta. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 26 Smale veynes þat comen out of þe veyne þat is clepid porta. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Porta*, the same with *Vena Portæ*. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Porta*..term applied by anatomists to that fissure in the liver (the *transverse* or *portal* fissure) by which the vessels enter...Sometimes also extended to other organs...*P. omentorum*..a name for the foramen of Winslow..*P. renum*, the hilum of the kidney.

Portability (pōə·rtăbi·lĭti). [f. late L. *portābilis* PORTABLE + -ITY.] The quality or state of being portable; fitness for being carried or moved from place to place, esp. with ease; portableness.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 23 The River of Thames, and the portability of that which it brings up to the Keyes of London. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. vi. 68 This Quadrant..I hold to be as necessary an Instrument as Seamen can use, in respect of its plainness..and portability. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxii. 476 *note*, Of a form the most convenient for portability and readiness in management. 1875 JEVONS *Money* v. 35 The portability of money is an important quality.

Portable (pōə·rtăb'l), *a.* [a. F. *portable*, ad. late L. *portābilis* that may be carried, f. *portāre* to bear, carry: see PORT *v.*1 and -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being carried by hand or on the person; capable of being moved from place to place; easily carried or conveyed.

Often used to distinguish modified movable forms of machines or structures which as a rule are constructed as immovable fixtures, as *portable derrick, dinl, fence, furnace, railway, steam engine*, etc.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 91 þat portable kynde...he þanne, þat yn his name racys hit, and berys it with hym clanly, he shal parchace reuerence and honour. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 36 A portable ynke to be caried in the forme of a powder in any paper, leather purse or boxe. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* If. xvi b/1 The Instrumentes of a little portable case. *a* 1653 W. GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* II. (1655) 300 The [tabernacle] was a kind of portable Temple. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* V. xii. 49 Very portable and fit for his Pocket. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Portable Barometer*. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 337 Portable Forms or Benches. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 200 The pound weight should be a specific gravity easily portable about the person. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xl. § 192. 330 A very convenient portable camera obscura. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 192 He..put up a small stock of necessaries in the most portable form. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 50 Holding property not in lands but portable goods.

b. Said of liquid substances congealed, and of gaseous substances liquefied, so as to be more conveniently carried or transported.

1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 53 Portable soop was recommended. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 192 Five pounds of portable soup, and a sufficient quantity of dried meat to allow each man a pittance of five pounds and a quarter. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 546 Large quantities of this liquid were obtained at the Portable Gas-works, by subjecting the gas produced by the decomposition of whale oil, to a pressure of 30 atmospheres. 1849 *Punch* XVII. 91/2 We have all heard of 'Portable Soup'...Now we have 'Portable Milk'. A small jar of this solidified material, we are told, contains the equivalent of six gallons of fluid milk.

c. *fig.* Easy to carry in the memory, to carry out in practice, etc.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VII. i. § 31 These Psalms were therefore translated, to make them more portable in peoples memories. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 100 ¶ 4 This portable Quality of Good-humour seasons all the Parts and Occurrences we meet with.

†**2.** *fig.* Supportable; bearable; endurable; that can be borne or tolerated. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 209 To putte me to raisounable raunson & payement portable to me. 1589-90 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 452 Fra all watcheing,.. stent or contributioun, or beiring or sustening of ony uther portable chargeis. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vi. 115 How light and portable my pain seems now. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 585 The soul puts upon Him that unsupportable yoke of Transgressions, and takes from Him the portable yoke of His commandments.

†**3.** Capable of carrying ships or boats; navigable.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 46 If you find great plentie of tymber on the shore side or vpon any portable riuer. 1645-52 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1860) 21 The Nuric-water .. is not portable but of very little barkes and boats, and that only when the tide is in. 1685 WOOD *Life* 23 Mar. III. 136 A drie winter: no flood: waters very low, not portable.

†**4.** Portly. *Obs. rare.*

1769 R. CUMBERLAND *Brothers* (1808) 29 He..is a little peaking, puling thing; I am a jolly portable man, as you see.

Hence **Po·rtableness**, portability.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Portableness*, capableness of being carried.

Portage (pōə·rtĕdʒ), *sb.*1 Also 7 portaidg, -e. [a. F. *portage* the action of carrying, in OF. a tax paid on entering a town, etc. = med.L. *portāticum* 'idem quod valvarum theloneum' (Du Cange), also *portāgium*, It. *portaggio*, etc., f. L. *portāre* to carry: see PORT *v.*1 and -AGE.]

I. 1. The action or work of carrying or transporting; carriage.

[1252 in *Rep. Secret Comm. P.O.* 29 Pro portagio cere quam quesierit ibidem..j d.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 410/1 Portage, of berynge, *portagium*. 1463 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 497/2 Their diligence and labour of gaderyng, portage and payment of the seid somes. 1487 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 32 Paid .. for the portage of the same ropes to the water side..v^{s}. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1205/1 Vessels .. that should be appointed for the portage and conueieng awaie of the said things. 1626 C. POTTER tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 138 They dispended yearely aboue an hundred crownes in the portage of Letters. 1630 M. GODWYN tr. *Bp. Hereford's Ann. Eng.* (1675) 92 Two chests .. each of them required eight strong men for the portage. 1710 *G. P. O. Notice* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4734/4 The Rates for the Portage of Letters..are as follow. 1820 JEKYLL *Corr.* (1894) 91 Cleopatra's Needle is not to come from Egypt to Waterloo Place, as the portage would cost £10,000. [1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* (1886) 23, I must .. take the following items for my own share of the portage: a cane, a quart flask, a pilot-jacket. ?h.]

†**b.** That which is carried or transported; cargo; freight; baggage. *Obs.*

1454 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 283 Salte, ire, pych, rosyne, collys ne no portage that commyth within the fraunches of the saide cite in no shippis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ii. 6 Ȝe mycht haue sene the costis and the strandis Fillit with portage and peple thairon standis. 1632 *Docum. St. Paul's* (Camden) 133 That no man..profane the church by the cariage of burthens, or haskets, or any portage whatsoeuer. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 46 Fishermen, Passengers, and other Boats and Portages.

†**c.** Weight, as regards transport. *Obs. rare.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 237 Such medicines as are small of dose, and light of portage. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 152 Jewels of high value but light portage.

2. The cost or price of carriage; porterage; freight-charges; †also, a due levied in connexion with the transport of goods. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 58/2 Almaner of Freghtes, Cariage, Portage, Batellage, and other expenses. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 61 Customes, dueties, portages and other rents. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. ix. 50 The Commons..were freed of portage, tollage, and tribute. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 161 Your last hath been the cheapest Letter, that ever I paid Portage for. 1763 SMOLLETT *Trav.* (1766) I. 12 He..saved about fifteen shillings portage. 1860 J. WHITE *Hist. France* (ed. 2) 51 The needy baron was obliged to sign away..his portage and tax on entrance within the walls.

†**3.** *Naut.* Burden of a vessel; tonnage. *Obs.*

[1378 in Selden *Mare Cl.* (1635) 192 Primerement, pur prendre de chescun Nief & Craier, de quel portage q'il soit.] 1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 500/2 Shippes, every of iiii^{xx} Tonne portage, or lesse. 1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 § 1 All maner of shippes being vnder the portage of .viii.C. tonnes ..might at the lowe water easely enter into the same. 1591 *Art. conc. Admiralty* 21 July § 34 Any Ship of the portage and burthen of fifty tunnes and vpwardes. 1710 *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1876) XXX. 200 The Good Ship ——, of the Portage or Burthen of thirty five Tuns or thereabouts.

4. In full, *mariner('s portage*: A mariner's venture, in the form of freight or cargo, which he was entitled to put on board, if he took part in the common adventure and did not receive wages, or which formed part of his wages; the space allowed to a mariaer for his own venture or to be let by him for freight payable to him in lieu of wages; hence, in late use, a mariner's wages (in recent works, erroneously explained as his wages *while in port*). (Also corruptly PORTLEDGE.) *Obsolescent.*

[*a* 1300 *Laws of Oleron* c. 28 in *Blk. Bk. Admlty.* (Rolls) I. 122 Est estably pour coustume de la mer que se les mariners dune nef soient a portage chascun deulx aura ung tonnel franc de frett. 1375 *Ing. Queenborow* c. 5 ibid. 139 Entre Londres,..et la Rochelle en vendange prendra ung mariner huit souez de loyer et le portage dung tonnel.] 1500 in J. Latimer *Merch. Venturers of Bristol* (1903) 33 The verry value of the Portage that the said maister, quarter maister, or maryner shall hold for his wages in the said ship in the same viage. 1522-3 *Ordinance of Waterford* in Gross *Gild Merch.* (1890) I. 136 All manere marchandis..and mariner portages commyng in ony shippe. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 247 They..have been in use and consuetude, past memorie of man, of portage as ane part of thair fie and hyir for the said navigatioun. 1588 HICKOCK tr. *Frederick's Voy.* 18 b, Neither doo they carrye anye particular mans goods, sauing the portage of the Marriners and Soldiors. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* (1636) 104 A mariner may keepe either his portage in his owne hands, or put forth the same for fraight, and yet the Ship shall not stay vpon her lading of his portage. 1648 *Doc. Hist. St. Maine* III. 376 For ¼ part of this Years Portage £20. 1705 A. JUSTICE *Gen. Treat. Dominion Sea*

349 The Seamen shall not lade any Goods upon their own Account, under Pretence of Portage, nor otherwise, without paying the Fraight, except it be mentioned in their Agreements. [1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 134 *Portage*, sailors wages while in port, also the amount of a sailor's wages for a voyage. So in 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*.] 1847 Sir N. H. Nicolas *Hist. Royal Navy* II. 206 Of masters and mariners who take extravagant wages or portage, contrary to ancient usage.

fig. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* III. i. 35 Thy losse is more then can Thy portage quit, with all thou canst find heere.

b. Comb. *portage-bill*: the register or account of the names and claims for wages, allowances, etc., of the crew of a ship.

[1679: see Portledge.] 1743 in W. B. Weeden *Econ. & Soc. Hist. N. Eng.* (1890) II. 469 *note*, A Portage bill of mens Names and Wages due on board the Snow Jolly Bachelor. 1775 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1862) VII. 553 To amount of cargo, outfits and portage bill, of the schooner Eagle, by Joseph Stanton, supposed..303 00 00. 1795 *Ship-Master's Assist.* (ed. 6) 7 Ship Favourite Nancy's Portage-Bill on a Voyage to St. Petersburgh. 1890 W. B. Weeden *Econ. & Soc. Hist. N. Eng.* II. 469 Gridley curiously enough rejected the 'Portage bill' of officers' and men's wages, £102 17*s.* 4*d.*, from Sierra Leone to Newport.

II. 5. The carrying or transporting of boats and goods from one navigable water to another, as between two lakes or rivers, or past a rapid or cataract on a river. (Originally American.)

1698 tr. *Hennepin's New Discov. Amer.* xviii. 74 We.. brought up our Bark to the great Rock of Niagara,..where we were oblig'd to make our Portage; that is, to carry over-land our Canow's and Provisions, and other Things, above the great Fall of the River, which interrupts the Navigation. 1755 L. Evans *Mid. Brit. Colonies* 16 They are obliged to make one or two very long Portages. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. ix. 56 We had a portage of about three miles, the sledge being unladen and the baggage carried on our backs. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* xv. 264 Five or six rapids with cataracts, one of which could not be passed at any time without portage. 1879 J. W. Boddam-Whetham *Roraima & Brit. Guiana* 144 We had to unload the boats and make a portage of about two hundred yards.

b. A place or track at or over which such portage is necessary; a break in a chain of water-communication over which boats, goods, etc. must be carried; = Carry *sb.* 5, Carrying-*place*.

1698 tr. *Hennepin's New Discov. Amer.* xviii. 75 The Portage was two Leagues long. 1756 W. Shirley in *N. Hampshire Prov. Papers* VI. 462 The portage or carrying place at the fall of the Wood Creek is not above 300 yds. 1807 P. Gass *Jrnl.* 104 Captain Clarke measured the length of this portage accurately and found it to be 18 miles. 1889 Stevenson *Master of B.* iii, As we were carrying the canoe upon a rocky portage, she fell, and was entirely bilged.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *portage beer, -duty, -money, -path, -station, strap, track*: see also 4 b.

1552 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. II. xii. 345 Whether the receiuers of the kings monies and such like officers had portage-money allowed them. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 353, I take the perill vpon mee of the carriage of a great masse of money; I may lawfully take portage money for my paines. 1640 in Entick *London* (1766) II. 182 All other goods..shall pay portage duties. 1720 Strype *Stow's Surv.* II. 204/2 Concerning the transporting of Beer beyond Sea, which they called Portage Beer. 1871 Huyshe *Red River Exp.* vii. 106 Indians and experienced voyageurs use a long strap called a 'portage strap'. 1894 J. Winsor *Cartier to Frontenac* 258 The party began to carry the material..along the portage track for twelve miles.

†**Portage**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Port *sb.*[3] + -age.] Provision of ports or port-holes.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. i. 10 Lend the Eye a terrible aspect: Let it pry through the portage of the Head, Like the Brasse Cannon.

Portage, *v.* [f. Portage *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To carry or transport (boats, goods, etc.) over land between navigable waters; to convey over a Portage (*sb.*[1] 5 b). Also with the place (rapids, cataract, etc.) as obj.; also *absol.* Hence **Portaging** *vbl. sb.*

1864 A. Gordon *N. Brunswick* in *Vac. Tour.* 508 Some falls where we were compelled to portage the canoes. 1871 Huyshe *Red River Exp.* vii. 105 The labour of 'portaging' was very severe. 1882 G. Bryce *Manitoba* 24 Portaging around rapids too fierce to be faced. 1900 A. G. Bradley *Fight w. France for N. Amer.* iv. 109 There were numerous rapids too, and shallows to be portaged.

†**Portague, -igue.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 portygewe, -ingue, -ugue, 6–7 -ague, -egue, -igue. [App. a false singular deduced from *porta-*, *portegu se* (Portuguese B. 3), taken as a plural, as if *portagues*.] A Portuguese gold coin, the great 'crusado', current in the 16th century; its value ranged, according to time and circumstances, between £3. 5*s.* and £4. 10*s.*: = Portugal 4.

Often kept as an heirloom or keepsake: see quots.

1532 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. xviii. 138 By Hasilwood of the receipt iiij portagues 10. 00. 00. 1535 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 127 To my nece Harvy my portygewe of gold. 1577 Harrison *England* II. xxv. (1877) I. 364 The portigue, a peece verie solemnelie kept of diuerse. 1579 J. Jones *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xxviii. 54 Our Coyne, be they as little as Pence, or as great as Portigues. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* I. iii, No gold about thee? *Dru.* Yes, I haue a portague I ha' kept this halfe yeere. 1658 Phillips, *Portegue*, a certain Coyn in Gold, valuing three pound ten shillings.

Portail (pōˑɹtēl). *Arch.* Also 5 -ayl, 6 -aile. [a. F. *portail* façade of a church, containing the principal door, also †city-gate:—Latin type **portāculum*, dim. of L. *porta* gate, door. See Portal *sb.*, with which this has been confused in Fr. and Eng.] = Portal *sb.* 1.

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* F vj, She wente vp vnto a hyhe portayl or gate. 1600 Holland *Livy* x. 368 They caused to be made a brasen portaile in the Capitoll. 1723 Chambers tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 129 The Portail or Frontispiece of a Church, Palace, or any other great Building, shou'd always have a Rise of some Steps. 1749 Rhys *Tour Spain & Port.* (1760) 61 It..has a noble Portail, in which are Three Gates. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 590 *Portail*, the face of a church, on the side in which the great door is formed.

Portal (pōˑɹtăl), *sb.* Also 4 -ale, 5–7 -all, 6 -alle; (6 porthal, 6–7 port(-)hall). [ME. a. obs. F. *portal* gate, ad. med.L. *portāle* city-gate, porch (Du Cange), orig. neut. of *portālis* adj., f. L. *porta* gate: see Port *sb.*[3] and -al. Cf. Portail.]

1. A door, gate, doorway, or gateway, of stately or elaborate construction; the entrance, with the immediately surrounding parts, of an edifice, esp. of a large or magnificent building, when emphasized in architectural treatment. Hence often a poetical or rhetorical synonym for 'door' or 'gate'.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1035 þe portalez pyked of ryche platez. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* i, That man whiche lay dede before the portall or gate of the temple. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* II. vii. (1536) 119 b, I haue sene his .. portall and gates ful of knightes, & not marchauntis. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxx. xxi. 754 The monie they laid downe in the very port-hall or entrie of the Senate house. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 575 Through Heav'n, That open'd wide her blazing Portals. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 59 ¶ 5 Erected over two of the Portals of Blenheim House. 1756 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* I. xxxvi. 323 The gates of the portal are by tradition said to be the same which St. Ambrose shut against the emperor Theodosius, till he had done penance. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* I. v, Not a foot has thy portal cross'd. 1862 *Rickman's Goth. Archit.* 424 The portals of Abheville, ..are some of the finest specimens of this style. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxi. 76 Fling the portal apart. The bride Waits.

b. *transf.* A valve of the heart; a natural entrance, as of a cave.

1666 J. Smith *Old Age* 231 The great vein .. hath at its entrance into the heart, certain portals, from their form called *valvulæ tricuspides*. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 2, I was reposing in the vast cavern, out of which, from its northern portal, issues the river that winds through our vale. 1863 Baring-Gould *Iceland* 230 A river wending towards a portal of black rock.

c. *fig.*

c 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* ii. 64 The brazen walls fram'd by Semiramis, Carv'd out like to the portal of the sun. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 451 Once more the ruby-colour'd portal open'd, Which to his speech did honey passage yield. 1593 — *Rich. II*, III. iii. 64 As doth the blushing discontented Sunne, From out the fierie Portall of the East. 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 640 Issuing from out the portals of the morn. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* x. (1862) 216 Death, which by the portal of disobedience had found entrance into natures made for immortality.

†**2.** A space within the door of a room, partitioned off, and containing an inner door; also, such a partition itself (sometimes made as a movable piece of furniture). *Obs.*

1516 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 244 Wyth 2 Portalls, wherof one shall be at the parlour doore and the other at the great Chamber doore wythin the said College. 1569 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 155, I will that theas implements,..the benche in the hall, the portall, and the skryne ..shall remayne in and withe the howse. 1598 [see 4]. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 229 *Portal*..was us'd to signifie a little square corner of a Room, shifted off from the rest of the Room by the Wainscot.

3. (See quots.)

1706 Phillips, *Portal*, a lesser Gate, where there are two of a different Bigness. 1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Portal*, the arch over a door or gate; the framework of the gate; the lesser gate, when there are two of different dimensions at one entrance. 1873 Hale *In His Name* viii. 70 A little side portal, which gave entrance to a vestry.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *portal arch, capital, door, gate, post, seat, way.*

1592 Greene *Cony-Catching* III. Wks. (Grosart) X. 183 Lifting vp the latch of the hall portall doore [he] saw nobody neere to trouble him. 1598 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 325 Item a portall Dore to the vpper studdye. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* VII. 292 Narrow was the portal way, To one alone fit passage. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* III. xviii, But full between the Warrior's way And the main portal-arch, there lay An inner moat. 1895 A. Nutt in *K. Meyer's Voy. Bran* I. 205 The arched doorway .. with its wide valves and portal-capitals of burnished gold.

Hence **Portalage**, the construction of portals.

1903 *Architect* 24 Apr. 269/1 Some sketches in connection with portalage.

Portal (pōˑɹtăl), *a. Anat.* [ad. med.L. *portālis* of or belonging to a gate (see prec.).]

†**1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a door or gate: in quot. applied to the valves of the heart.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 375 Not farre from the beginning [it] is diuided or slitte into three small but strong portall membranes or values.

2. Pertaining to the *porta* or transverse fissure of the liver. *Portal vein*: the *vena portæ*, or great vein formed by the union of the veins from the stomach, intestine, and spleen, conveying blood to the liver, where it divides again into branches; also (*renal portal* or *reni-portal vein*), a vein similarly passing to the kidney and dividing into branches there, in many of the lower vertebrates.

Hence applied to structures, etc. connected with the portal vein, as *portal canals*, the tubular passages in the liver, each containing a branch of the portal vein, hepatic artery, and biliary duct; *portal circulation*, the circulation of blood through the portal system; *portal fissure*, the transverse fissure of the liver, at which the portal vein enters it, the Porta; *portal system*, the system of vessels consisting of the portal vein with its tributaries and branches.

1845 Budd *Dis. Liver* 11 The ducts .. accompany the arteries in the portal canals. Each portal vein, however small, has an artery and a duct running along it. 1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 333 This is termed the portal system of vessels. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* ii. 50 The flow of the blood from the abdominal viscera, through the liver, to the hepatic vein, is called the portal circulation. 1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* 227 The renal portal vein: running from the bifurcation of the pelvic vein to enter the lower-outer border of the kidney. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 187 One set of canals diverge from the portal fissure, and these are called hepatic veins. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 353 A renal-portal circulation or supply of venous blood to the kidneys exists in all *Amphibia*.

Hence **Portal-venous** *a.*, of or pertaining to the portal vein.

1845 Budd *Dis. Liver* 45 Mr. Kiernan has applied to this ..the term portal-venous congestion.

† **Portal**, obs. erron. form of Portas.

1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 255 Popish Catechisms, Missals, Breviaries, Portals, Legends and Lives of Saints. 1686 Evelyn *Diary* 12 Mar., The printing Missalls, Offices, Lives of Saints, Portals, Primers, &c.

Portalled, portaled (pōˑɹtăld), *a.* [f. Portal *sb.* + -ed[2].] Furnished with or having a portal.

1635 Heywood *Hierarch.* v. 325 [Nature] hath afforded Man but one Tongue and that portall'd with lips and percullis'd with teeth. 1905 Holman Hunt *Pre-Raphaelitism* i. 8 New surprises through narrow lanes and portalled walls.

‖**Portamento.** *Mus.* [It., lit. a bearing, carrying.] A gliding or passing continuously from one pitch to another, in singing, or in playing a violin or similar instrument. Also *attrib.*

1774 J. Collier *Mus. Trav.* 33 Her shake was good, and her *portamento* admirably free from the nose, mouth, or throat. 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* IV. 40 Trills, graces, and a good *portamento*, or direction of voice. 1889 *Athenæum* 14 Sept. 361/2 Madame Albani .. marred her efforts by excessive indulgence in the *portamento* style.

Portance (pōˑɹtăns). *arch.* Also 6 -aunce. [a. obs. F. *portance* action of carrying, support, favour, importance, etc., vbl. sb. f. *porter* to carry, Port *v.*[1]: see -ance.] Carriage, bearing, demeanour (= Port *sb.*[4] 1); conduct, behaviour.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. iii. 5 In court gay portaunce he perceiv'd. *Ibid.* 21 A goodly Ladie .. That seemd to be a woman of great worth, And by her stately portance borne of heavenly birth. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. iii. 232 Your Loues, Thinking vpon his Seruices, tooke from you Th'apprehension of his present portance. 1881 Duffield *Don Quix.* II. 504 A good knight errant ..with a gentle portance and intrepid heart.

Portant (pōˑɹtănt), *a. Her.* [a. F. *portant*, pr. pple. of *porter* to carry, Port *v.*[1]: see -ant.]

1. Carrying. (Const. as a pple. with direct obj.)

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 51, I. beareth Azure, an Elephante d'Argente, portant a turret d'Or.

¶ **2.** = Portate. (? an error.)

c 1828 Berry *Encycl. Herald.* I. Gloss., *Portate*, or *Portant*, a cross portate is so called, because it..lies sloping,.. as if it were carried on a man's shoulder. 1889 Elvin *Dict. Her.*, Portante.

Portary: see Portery, *Obs.*

Portas, -eous, -es, -ess, -hos. Now only *Hist.* Forms: (3–4 portehors), 4–5 porthors, -hous, -os, 4–9 -ous, -hos, -oos, 5 -oce, -oes, -ose, -ues, -eux (?), poortos, *Sc.* porteus, -owis, -wis, 5–6 -as, -es, -us, *Sc.* -uus, -eouss, 5–9 -uous, 6 -ais, -eise, -eyse, -ew(a)s, -is, -oues, -uos, -uess, -uys, -yes, 6–7 -ass(e, -ess(e, -oose, -uouse, -use, 6–7 -house, 6–8 -uass, -uis, 6–9 *Sc.* -eous, 7 -ise, -ius, -uise. β. *erron.* 5 portor, *pl.* -eres. [ME. (*portehors*) *porthors*, a. OF. *portehors*, 13th c. (= med.L. *portiforium*, 13th c. in Du Cange) a portable breviary, f. *porte*, imperative of *porter* to carry (see Port *v.*[1]) + *hors* :— L. *foris* out of doors, abroad.]

1. A portable breviary in the mediæval church.

[1249–52 in *Camden Misc.* (1895) IX. 23 Item liber portehors, qui est Vicarij. *c* 1250 *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 273 Unum portehors.] 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 122 A portous þat shulde be his plow, *placebo* to segge. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 194 Newe costy portos, antifeners, graielis, & alle obere bokis. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Shipman's T.* 135 By god and by this Porthors [*v. rr.* portoos, portos] I yow swere. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 604/19 *Portoforium*, a Porthos. 14.. *Nom.* ibid. 719/31 *Hoc portiferium*, a portas. 1426 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 76 My masseboke, my portus. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 410/1 Poortos, booke, *portiforium*, *breviarium*. 1459 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 227 A Graile, a Manuell, a litel Portose, the which the saide Sir Thomas toke w[t] him alway when he rode. 1460 Edw. (IV) as Earl of March in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 10 Beseching your good lordeschip to remembre our porteux. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 755/19 *Hoc portiforium*, a portes. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 427/1 [He] bare euer with hym the byble & his breuyary or portoes. 1507 *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 52 A grett portuos of prynte. 1519 in *5th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 555/2 A lytelle Portewas, called our Lady Portewas. 1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* 71 b, That know no moare scripture then is written in their portoues. 1530 Palsgr. 257/1 Portyes, a preestes boke, *bre-*

uiayre. 1533 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 13 My ij portews. 1533 More *Apol.* iii. Wks. 848/1 In stede of a long portuous, a shorte primer shall serue them. 1534 — *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. xv. (1573) 31 b, No such praiers are put in the Priestes Portesse, as far as I can heare. 1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 10 § 1 All Bookes called..Manuelles Legends Pyes Portuyses Prymars .. shalbe .. abollished. *a* 1550 *Pore Helpe* 102 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 256 And also the Paraphrasies, Moche dyfferyng from your portaises, They wolde haue dayly vsed. 1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* I. Pref. A viij, Their bahling praiers their portases, bedes, temples [etc.]. 1570 T. Wilson *Demosthenes* Ded. 3 There was never Olde Priest more perfite in his Porteise. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 77 As the doting papists did their blasphemous masses out of their portesses. *a* 1604 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 130 Laurence the Archbishop (whom it had beseemed better to have beene at home with his porthouse). 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 9 Their Seruice bookes, Portesses, and Breuiaries. 1641 'Smectymnues' *Vind. Answ.* v. 66 The Liturgie is never the worse, because the words of it are taken out of the Roman Portuise. 1711 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 175 Breviarie or portuass for the Quire. 1817 Scott *Border Antiq.* II. Introd. 82 A monk from Melrose, called, from the porteous or breviary which he wore in his breast, a *book-a-bosom.* 1846 Maskell *Mon. Rit.* I. p. lxxxvii, The Portiforium, with its various English names of..Portuis, Portuasse, Porthoos, and Portfory. 1890 St. John Hope in *Archæologia* LII. 706 A subject derived from the York portbos.

8. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 284 A portor [?-os] of Salusbury use. 1500 in *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. (1837) 571/2, ij porteres, off the gefte off Syr Rye. Long.

b. *transf.* A manual (*of* some subject).

1508 *Twelve Virtues of ane Nobleman* ad fin. (Jam.), Heir ends the Porteous of Noblenes. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. iv. i. (1651) 539 Their whole books are a Synopsis or breviary of Love, the portuous of Love, Legends of Lovers lives and deaths.

c. *attrib.*

1458 *Vatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 100 For byndyng ij portoce bokys. 1549 Chaloner tr. *Erasm. on Folly* P iij b, As long as they mumble ouer theyr portes seruice. 1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. L iij, The order of portasse men.

2. *Sc. Law.* (In later use *porteous roll.*) 'A roll of the names of offenders, which, by the old practice of the Justiciary Court, was prepared by the Justice-Clerk from the informations of crimes furnished . . by the local authorities' (W. Bell *Dict. Law Scotl.*).

1436 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 23/2 It is..ordanit, þat al crownaris sal arrest .. all þaim þat salbe gevin hym in portuis be þe Justice clerk, & nane vthir. *c* 1470 Henryson *Tale of Dog* 128 Quhilk hes ane porteouss of the indytement. 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 491 The porteous and rollis of the last justice air .. wes deliverit .. to be execute. 1708 *Royal Proclam.* 11 July in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4456/1 That Porteous Rolls be orderly and in due time taken up, conform to the Law and Custom in such cases. 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* 230 Form of the Porteous Rolls. Names of the Criminals and their Designations...Names and Designations of the Witnesses.. Indictment. 1872 C. Innes *Lect. Scott. Legal Antiq.* 301 The Raven is like a false crowner who has a porteous of the indictment. 1883 Omond *Ld. Advocates Scot.* I. 287.

Hence †**Po·rtas, portess,** *v.* (*Obs. nonce-wd.*), *trans.* to include among the saints named in the breviary; to canonize.

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1217/1 After an hundreth yeares expired, they shal also be shryned and portessed, dying as they did in that quarell of the Church of Rome.

†**Port-assiet.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *porte-assiette,* f. Porte- + *assiette* plate.] A disk of metal, wood, etc., placed under a plate or dish.

1663 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV. 541 For 8 balls of box, with hinges and hesps, for the feet of the 2 sylver portassiets, 2*s.*

Portate (pō·ɹtă̤t), *a. Her.* [ad. L. *portātus* carried, borne, pa. pple. of *portāre* to carry.] In *cross portate,* a cross represented in a sloping position (*in bend*), as if carried on the shoulder.

1562 Leigh *Armorie* 54 b, Wherefore call you the same portate? For on this fashion it laye on Christes showlder, who bare the same to the mounte of Calvary. 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 99 b, A Crosse portate in his propre coloure. 1725 Coats *Dict. Her.* s.v., A *Cross-Portate,*.. lies athwart the Escutcheon in Bend, as if it were carry'd on a Man's Shoulder. *c* 1828 [see Portant 2].

Portatile (pō·ɹtătil, -təil), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. med.L. *portātil-is* (obs. F. *portatil*) that may be carried, f. L. *portāre* to carry: see -atile.]

†**1.** *Her.* = prec. *Obs.*

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1355/2 A crosse portatile gold, to the lower end whereof this distichon is fairelie fixed.

2. Adapted for carrying; = Portable, Portative *a.* 1: esp. (in later use only) of an altar.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 486 Some [furnaces] are portatile and rotund. *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) III. 143, £3000 sterling was giuen the Leutenant in readie coine, all his portatill armes [etc.]. 1710 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* I. II. xxxii. 198 That Bishops shall not..consecrate portatile altars without necessity. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 86 We think the Bishop ought..to have carried a portatile altar.

†**Porta·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *portātiōn-em* carrying, n. of action from *portāre* to carry.] The action of carrying; carriage.

1654 Flecknoe *Ten Years Trav.* 67 For the commodity of Traffique, and portation of Merchandise.

Portative (pō·ɹtătiv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 -if(f, 4-6 -yf, 5-6 -yue, 6 -yff(e, (portetyve). [ME. *portatif,* a. F. *portatif, -ive* adj. that may be carried, f. L. *portātus,* pa. pple. of *portāre* to carry + *-if,* -ive.]

A. *adj.*

1. Adapted for carrying from place to place; portable; *spec.* applied to a kind of small organ (cf. Positive *a.* 14): see B. 1. Now chiefly *Hist.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. I. 155 Portatyf and persant as þe poynt of a nedle. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* Prol. 3 As ferforth and as narwe as may be shewed in so smal an instrument portatif. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 133 Syngenge masse in secrete places on awters portative. 1518-19 *Will of Issley* (Somerset Ho.), To the said church my portatyf organes. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* I. 8 Portatiue tents or lodgings,..vsed by the Shepeheardes. 1656 *French Pastry Cook* 22 Others have portative Ovens. 1849 J. Whiteside *Italy* xlii. (1860) 439 The Pope is carried in his portative throne to the front window. 1905 *Ch. Times* 30 June 842/3 The portative organ, which could be carried in procession and played by the same person.

†**b.** Of a bishop (repr. L. *portātilis*: see Portatile): Not having a fixed diocese. *Obs.*

1550 J. Coke *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 196 (1877) 114 The bysshop of Rome maketh bysshoppes portatyves.

2. Having the function of carrying or supporting.

1881 Fitch *Lect. Teaching* v. 124 Some study..of the wise and practical distinction..between what he calls respectively the 'portative', the 'analytical', the 'assimilative', and the 'index' memory would be of great value. 1887 Gumming *Electricity* 37 So [to] determine its portative power [i.e. of a horse-shoe magnet]. 1892 *Amer. Ann. Deaf* Apr. 86 It is far from my purpose to lend encouragement..to any practice of making the memory a portative faculty.

B. *sb.* **1.** (usually *pl.*) A portative organ: see A. 1. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 765 Claryonis lowde knellis, Portatinis, and bellis. 1526-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 341 Rec' of the Orgon Maker for þe olde portatyffis in þe quere xxvj s viij d. 1533 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 94 To my church of Norton a payre of portetyves that stand in the chauncell ther. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods* (Surtees, No. 97) 97 One peyre of portatyves. 1633 J. Clarke *Two-fold Praxis* 25 Harpers, luters,.. such as goe with..portatives, bagpipes, recorders. 1885 A. J. Hipkins in Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV. 303/2 The organ and portative end at g''' instead of d'''.

†**2.** A portable breviary: = Portas 1. *Obs.*

1454 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 175 My Portatyue which I say opon my selfe, and my rede Salter.

†**3.** ? A tray or other carrying utensil. *Obs.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 75 Ewers, lavours, and cupboarde-clothes, cuppe-clothes, hangers, ferrers, and portatives. *Ibid.* 76 One page .. to helpe to wasshe barrelles, portatives, tubbes, pottes, or cuppes.

†**Portator.** *Obs. rare.* Forms: 5 -ur, 6 -our, 7 -or. [a. AF. *portatour* = obs. F. *portateur* (1540 in Godef.), ad. L. **portātōr-em,* agent-n. f. *portāre* to carry.] A bearer, carrier, supporter.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 306 Also I am þe prymatt portatur next heueyn, yf þe trewth be sowth, & that I lugge me to skryptur. 1529 *St. Papers Hen. VIII,* IV. 562, I haue send this present portatour to the Kingis Hienes .., amply instructit with my mynd, as he will informe 30w. *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I. 158 Some of the ministers, portators of this money. *Ibid.* III. 68 Tellinge..that he was portator of both his parents curse.

Portature, obs. erron. form of Portraiture.

Port-bar, Port-bit: see Port *sb.*1 6 b, *sb.*3 6.

†**Port-ca·non, -ca·nnon.** *Obs.* [f. Port *sb.*4 (?) + *canon,* Canon.] An ornamental roll around the legs of breeches: = Canion.

1663 Butler *Hud.* I. iii. 926 The French .. Now give us Laws for Pantaloons..Port-cannons, Perriwigs, and Feathers. 1677 [see Canion]. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 83 He walks in his Portcannons like one that stalks in long Grass.

Portch, -e, obs. forms of Porch.

Portclose, -cluse, obs. var. Portcullis.

Port-crayon (pō·ɹtˌkrē·ɔn), ‖**porte-crayon** (portˌkreyoñ). [ad. F. *porte-crayon*: see Porte- and Crayon.] An instrument used to hold a crayon for drawing; usually a metal tube split at the end and held by a sliding ring so as to grasp the crayon.

1720 T. Page *Art Paint.* 4 Black Lead in the Lump.. used in an Instrument..called a Porto-Crion. 1769 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* ii. (1876) 324 That the port-crayon ought to be for ever in your hands. 1859 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 182/2 [They] desire us to say that the testimonial is not a 'pencil-case', but a 'port-crayon'. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. ix. 304 He painted a charming water-colour of me..with a magnificent port-crayon in my hand.

Portcullis (portkv·lis), *sb.* (Formerly often written as two words or hyphened.) Forms: 4 **portecules, portcoles, port colice,** 4-5 **porte-colys,** 5 **porte-colis, portecoles, -koles, port-colys, -isse,** (**-culer**), **porte colisse, porte colyse, poortcolys, -colyce, portculis,** *Sc.* **-culys,** 5-6 *Sc.* **portculȝeis, -cules,** 5-7 **portcullise,** 6 **port-colyse, -ece, -ice, -is, porte coullys, -colice, portcullesse, -ize, port collice, port-cullies, (portculiouse);** 6- **portcullis,** (6-8 **-cullice,** 7 **-culleis**). *β.* 4 **porcules,** (5 **-culier**), 6 **purcoloys, -cholis, -ious, percollice, -ois, -cullyze,** 6-7 **percullis, -ice,** 7 **purculleis, -ess, percullas, par-cullis, porculace.** *γ.* 6-7 **portclose,** 6-8 **portcluse.** [ME. a. OF. *porte coleïce* (*c* 1200 in Godef.) lit. sliding door or gate, f. *porte* door, gate + *col(e)ïce, coulëice* (mod.F. *coulisse*), fem. of *couleïs* adj. flowing, gliding, sliding:—L. type **cōlātīcius,* f. L. *cōlāt-us,* pa. pple. of *cōlāre* to strain, filter, in Romanic (F. *couler*), to flow; see Coulisse. The *γ* forms simulate F. *close,* fem. pa. pple., closed, shut. The forms *portculeres,* etc. (in sense 2) are app. erroneous with *r* for *s.* (The plural was in early use the same as the sing.)]

1. A strong and heavy frame or grating, formed of vertical and horizontal bars of wood or iron (the vertical ones being pointed at the lower end), suspended by chains, and made to slide up and down in vertical grooves at the sides of the gateway of a fortress or fortified town, so as to be capable of being quickly let down as a defence against assault.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8320 Alle the gates thai schetten fast. And lete falle port colice on hast. *a* 1400 *Sir Beues* (E.E.T.S.) 67 *note* (MS. S.), With brugges and portecules. *Ibid.* 210 Þe portcoles weren draw. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 674 At aither entre was, i-wys, Straytly wroght, a portculis, Shod wele with yren and stele. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 410/1 Poort colyce, *antephalarica.* *c* 1450 *Merlin* 254 At eche entre two porte colyses and stronge yates covered with Iren nailed. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IX. 506 A cruell portar gat apon the wall, Powit out a pyn, the portenlys leit fall. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 518 He sholde put it vnder the porte colisse that it sholde not be shet lightly agen. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 13 Drew draw briggis, and lute portculȝeis fall. *a* 1552 Leland *Itin.* I. 107 The which Ward in the Entering is exceding stronge with Toures and Portcoleces. 1563 Golding *Cæsar* (1565) 132 b, Towres were plaunchery, and battlements and portcolyses of timber set vp. 1600 Heywood *1st Pt. Edw. IV,* Wks. 1874 I. 15 And tear in pieces your portcullises. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXVII. XXVIII. 650 The rope was let goe, at which the port-cullies hung, and it fell downe with a mightie noise. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 874 And towards the Gate rouling her bestial train, Forthwith the huge Portcullis high up drew. 1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. xiv, Up drawbridge, grooms—what, Warder, ho! Let the portcullis fall. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* II. i, Under the portal as he entered, hung the grate of the portcullis.

β. 13.. *Coer de L.* 1929 Porcules and gates up he won, And let come in every man. *a* 1533 Lo. Berners *Huon* ci. 335 For hast they cut a sonder the corde that helde vp the purcoloys. 1560 Whitehorne *Arte Warre* (1573) 96 b, Also they fortifie the gate with a Percullis. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 125 A Portall, with a Percollois annexed to it, the which Percollois hy the cutting of a small cord, was a present defence to the gate. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 160 In those trees they hang up a great par-cullis gate. *a* 1634 Chapman *Alphonsus* III. Plays 1873 III. 249 Some speedily let the Purculless down. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* IV. ix. (Roxb.) 399/1 The Earle of Worcester .. used for his badge a paire of stocks, or close Porculace.

γ. 1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl.* 395/2 *Cataracta,* a port-cluse or percullice. 1598 Stow *Surv.* vii. (1603) 29 There hath beene two Portcloses. 1640 Somner *Antiq. Canterb.* 14 The Waterlocke, through which in Arches, with a Portclose, the Riuer now passeth. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 536 The gate-house is still standing which is fortified with a port-cluse or port-cullis.

b. *fig.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 237 For upon Jhesu al parfitnesse is foundid,.. Our poortcolys, our bolewerk, and our wal. *c* 1510 More *Picus* Wks. 8/2 A sure portculiouse against wicked spirites. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* XXV. viii. 277 That the Emperour..would in the same state keepe this citie, the strongest port-cluse and key of all the East. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* II. ix. 97 Ah, where's that pearle Percullis [i. e. teeth], that adorn'd Those dainty two-leav'd Ruby gates [i.e. lips]?

2. A figure of a portcullis, as an ornament or a heraldic charge. In *Her.* also applied to a design formed of a number of vertical and horizontal strips crossing each other over the field; also *laltice.*

The portcullis was the badge of the Beauforts, and hence of their descendants the Tudor sovereigns.

[*c* 1449 in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 221 The castelle is wonne where care begowne, The Portecolys [= Edmund Beaufort] is leyde adowne.] 1485 in *Mat. illustr. Reign Hen. VII* (Rolls) II. 16 To Mathew Hoberd, Goldsmythe, for making of cv. porculiers of siluer and gilte. *Ibid.* 18 For setting of a trappour of purpulle veluet w^t cii. portculeres therein. 1513 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 347 All the Wyndowes..also with Rosez and purcholious. 1563-4 *Ibid.* 571 A greate Rose A flowerdelice and a purcholis .. in the weste wyndowe. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII,* c. 12 All suche farthinges..shall haue vppon the one side thereof the printe of the port collice. 1565 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 12 § 2 The Queenes Highnes Seale of Leade, having the Portecullies crowned, ingraved on the one syde thereof. 1697 Evelyn *Numism.* iii. 87 A pensile *Cataracta* or Portcluse and Coronet between the Chains. 1711 Hickes *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 361 The rose, portcluse, fleur-de-lis, and harp, are crowned. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* ix. 50 In Heraldry, a Portcullis is always represented as having rings at its uppermost angles.

3. †**a.** A popular name for the silver halfpenny of Queen Elizabeth (the smallest silver coin issued by her), which bore on the obverse a portcullis and a mint-mark. *Obs.* **b.** *Portcullis coins, money,* a name given by numismatists to the coins (crown, half-crown, shilling, and sixpence) struck by Queen Elizabeth in 1600–2 for the East India Company, having the figure of a portcullis on the reverse. (Cf. quot. 1523 in sense 2.)

[Cf. 1597 Bacon *Ess.* Ded., The late new halfe-pence, which though the Siluer were good, yet the peeces were small.]

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. vi, I had not so much as the least Portcullice of Coyn before. 1600 Rowlands *Lett. Humours Blood* xix. 25 Then doth he diue into his sloppes profound, Where not a poore port-cullice can be found. 1784 Pinkerton *Ess. Medals* 168 The Port-

cullis coins of Elizabeth, coined in rivalship of the Spanish king.. of different sizes from the crown downwards. 1898 G. B. Rawlings *Story Brit. Coinage* 196 They [coins for use of the E. I. C.] are called the 'portcullis-money' from their reverse type.

4. Title of one of the Pursuivants of the English College of Arms, from his badge.

1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos., Percullis*, the name of an office of one of the Pursiuants at armes. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 682 Segar being Portcullis Pursuiuant of Armes in the yeare 1586. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s.v. *Harold*, There be four others called Marshals or Pursuivants at Arms,..those are Blew-mantle, Rouge-cross, Rouge-dragon, and Percullis. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6084/5 Portcullis, Pursuivant of Arms. 1905 *Whitaker's Almt.* 157/1 Arms, College of, or Heralds' College...Four Pursuivants... Portcullis, Thomas Morgan Joseph-Watkin.

†**5.** (?) Name of some room in an inn. *Obs.*

1631 Heywood *Fair Maid of West* I. Wks. 1874 II. 268 Besse, you must fill some wine into the Portcullis, the Gentlemen there will drink none but your drawing. *Ibid.* III. 293 *Enter the Kitchin-maid. Maid.* I pray forsooth, what shall I reckon for the Iolle of Ling in the Port-cullis?

Portcullis, *v.* In 7 portcullice, percullis, purcullise. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish with a portcullis; to close with or as with a portcullis.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 167 Within my mouth you haue engaol'd my tongue, Doubly percullist with my teeth and lippes. 1611 Florio, *Rastellare*..to purcullise. *a* 1640 Day *Parl. Bees* (1881) 25 *note*, Portcullice up the gates; hees poore and base.

Portcullised (pɒ(ː)tkʊ·lɪsd), *a.* Also 6 portcolized, -culliz'd; *β.* 6. purculleised, 7 perculliz'd, percullist, ?9 perculaced. [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ED.]

1. Furnished with or having a portcullis; closed or barred with or as with a portcullis.

1572 N. Roscarrock in Bossewell *Armorie* Prelim. Verses, A hugie building olde, Portcolized and bard with bolts. 1598 Drayton *Heroic. Ep., Mortimer to Q. Isabel* 125 And all those Townes..Within their strong port-culliz'd Ports shall lie. 1598 Florio, *Cataratto*, purculleised or cataracted. 1611 Heywood *Gold. Age* IV. i. Wks. 1874 III. 58 The rest keep watchfull eye On yoor percullist entrance. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Progr. Taste* II. 118 The stately fort, the turrets tall, Portcullis'd gate, and battled wall. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 A lofty massive front with three fortified and portcullised gateways.

2. *Her.* (See quot.) Cf. Portcullis *sb.* 2.

1828 Berry *Encycl. Herald.* I. Gloss., *Portcullised*, barred upright and across, after the form of a portcullis, termed also *latticed*. 1882 Ogilvie, *Perculaced*, in *her.* latticed.

Porte (pōːɹt). Also 6–8 port. [a. F. *porte*, in full *la Sublime Porte* = It. *la Porta Sublima*, transl. Turkish (Arabic) باب عالي *bāb-i-ʿāliy*, lit. 'the sublime, high, or lofty gate', the official title of the central office of the Ottoman government, comprising the office of the Grand Vezir, of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and of the Council of State (Redhouse, *Turkish Lex.* 1890). 'Gate' is supposed to refer to the ancient place of audience, etc., at the gate of the tent, or the king's gate; the attribute 'high' or 'lofty' is not literal, but the honorific attribute of the Turkish government. According to Zenker, the Western application of 'Sublime Porte' to the Turkish government or Ottoman state answers rather to the Turkish *dawlet-i-ʿāliye*, 'the sublime empire or state.'

In the 17th and 18th c., often erroneously taken as referring to the position of Constantinople as a sea-port.]

(In full, *the Sublime* or *Ottoman Porte*.) The Ottoman court at Constantinople; hence *transf.* the Turkish government.

1600 R. C. *Fumée's Hist. Hungary* 248 [Sultan speaks] Send your Ambassadours, as well towards our royall Port, as also to him. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* I. 48 Some Vizers of the Port. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 44 He that had him Ambassador at the Port to the greatest Monark upon earth. [1671 *Charenté's Let. Customs Mauritania* 48 The King of Morocco usually gives audience at the Gate of this Palace, and here, as well as at Constantinople, La Porta signifies the Court or Kings Palace.] 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1145/1 Articles of Peace concluded between the King of Poland and the Ottoman Port. 1706 Phillips, The *Port*, the Court of the Grand Seignior..at Constantinople. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5983/1 Before the Port has had any Account of it. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 350/2 Report of which being made to the sublime Porte, the sultan advanced him to the post of Cadi. 1772 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 78/2 That haughty capital, which had been named the Porte by way of eminence, from its incomparable naval and commercial situation. 1847 Mrs. A. Kerr tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 210 A better understanding was in consequence soon established between him [Napoleon] and the Porte. 1886 *Queen's Speech in opening Parlt.*, Under a convention..concluded with the Ottoman Porte, Commissioners have been appointed, on behalf of England and Turkey, to confer with His Highness the Khedive. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 470 The Sublime Porte is a time-honoured institution.

‖ **Porte-** (port), Fr. imperative of *porter* to bear, carry; used in combination with a sb. as obj. in numerous compound words in Fr., several of which are more or less used in Eng.; the first element is occasionally anglicized as *port-*; and other words have been formed after these with the second element English (Port-electric, Port-fire, etc.). From French: **Porte-acide** (-asːd), an instrument for the application of an acid to a part of the body. **Porte-aiguille** (-ɛgwiˈlyˈ) [F. *aiguille* needle], a fine forceps for holding a surgical needle; a needle-holder. **Porte-bonheur** (-bonœ̄r) [F. *bonheur* good luck], an amulet, or a trinket worn like an amulet. **Porte-bouquet** (-*buke*), a bouquet-holder. **Porte-caustique** (-*kostiˑk*), also anglicized *port-caustic*, an instrument for applying a caustic. **Porte-feu** (-*fœ̄*) (*port-feu*) [F. *feu* fire] = Port-fire. **Porte-lumière** (-*lümyɛˑr*) [F. *lumière* light], an apparatus consisting of a mirror so arranged as to reflect light in any desired direction; used as a substitute for the heliostat. See also Portefeuille, etc.

1890 Billings *Med. Dict.*, **Porte-acid*, a glass tube through which a platinum wire passes carrying a tuft saturated with the acid to be applied. 1857 Dunglison *Dict. Med.*, **Porte-aiguille*, an instrument for accurately laying hold of a needle, and giving it greater length. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884 G. Moore *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 206 She had .. a little gold **porte-bonheur*..she had bought that morning. 1900 *Daily News* 6 Nov. 6/1 Some of them [prizes] were cut chrysanthemums in artistically-carved *porte-bouquets. 1846 Britan tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 274 Preference should always be given to a *porte-caustique like that of Ducamp for the urethra. 1884 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 252 An ingenious porte-caustique has been invented by Dr. Fauvel. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Entonnoir*, the tin-case or *port-feu which is used to convey the priming powder into the touch-hole of a cannon. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, **Porte-guidon*, an Ensign-bearer to a troop of men at Arms. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 238/2 This apparatus consisted of a long photometer-box with a **porte lumière* at one end.

‖ **Porte-cochère** (portˌkoʃɛˑr. Also 7–8 (anglicized) port-cocher. [F., f. *porte* Port *sb.*³ + *cochère*, fem. adj. f. *coche* Coach *sb.*] A gateway for carriages, leading into a court-yard; a carriage-entrance.

1698 W. King tr. *Sorbière's Journ. Lond.* 3 Divers of the Citizens Houses have Port-cochers [*misprr.* -ezs] to drive in a Coach, or a cart either, and Consequently have Courts within. 1699 M. Lister *Journ. Paris* 8 All the Houses of Persons of Distinction are built with Port-cochers, that is, wide Gates to drive in a Coach. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 170 Kensington cannot be named without mentioning the King's Palace there;..there are two great Wings built..and a large Port-cocher at the Entrance, with a Postern. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 95 The darkness of their court-yards and *portes cocheres*. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lxiv, Their carriage stood in the *porte-cochère* of the hotel. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXIV. 843/1 The *porte-cochères*..afford glimpses of..court-yards.

Porte-colis, -cules, etc., obs. ff. Portcullis.

Porte-crayon: see Port-crayon.

Po·rted, *a. rare.* [f. Port *sb.*³ + -ed ².] Having 'ports' or gates: in comb.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* IV. 433 We tooke the seuen-fold ported Thebes, when yet we had not there So great helpe as our fathers had.

Ported (pōˑɹtɛ̆d), *ppl. a.* [f. Port *v.*¹ + ed ¹.] Of arms: Held in the position of the port: see Port *sb.*⁴ 9 and *v.*¹ 2.

1650 T. Bayly *Herba Parietis* 51 His own hair, standing stiffe an end, like ported feathers of some porcupine. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 978 Th' Angelic Squadron bright..began to hemm him round With ported Spears. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 265 The man or men going on the Post, who, with ported Arms, approach the Sentinels to be relieved.

‖ **Portefeuille** (portˌfœ̄ˈlyˈ). [F., f. Porte- + *feuille* leaf, sheet; cf. Portfolio.]

1. = Portfolio 1.

1699 M. Lister *Journ. Paris* 92 He shewed his *Portefeuilles* in Folio, of Red Spanish Leather finely adorned. 1768 in *N. & Q.* 10th Ser. VI. 466/1 Ninety-five capital drawings..in two Russia portefeuilles. 1815 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* (1846) VII. 227 Neither..were of any avail, till he condescended to search his portefeuille for a passport.

2. = Portfolio 2.

1792 *Amer. St. Papers, Foreign* (1832) I. 390 (Stanf.) The portefeuille was given to Monsieur Delessart. 1836 Lady H. Stanhope *Mem.* (1845) I. x. 369 It was not Napoleon that he was so much attached to; it was to him who had the *portefeuille*.

Portegue, var. Portague *Obs.*

Portekoles, obs. form of Portcullis.

Po·rt-ele·ctric, *a.* [See Porte-.] Carrying by electricity: applied to a proposed system of electric traction for transmission of parcels, etc.

1890 *Globe* 14 Nov. 3/1 The *Portelectric* car is an air cylinder 10 inches in diameter, 12 feet long, and 350lb. in weight. It runs on two wheels, one above, the other below, along an elevated railroad which supports the..hollow coils.

Portemantue, obs. form of Portmanteau.

‖ **Porte-monnaie** (portˌmonɛ). Also (in vulgar use) anglicized as port-money. [F., f. Porte- + *monnaie* Money.] A flat leathern purse or pocket-book.

1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* lxxix, Mrs. Mackenzie briskly shut her porte-monnaie. 1878 B. Harte *Man on Beach* 78, I left my portmoney at home. 1885 C. F. Woolson in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 785/1 A battered porte-monnaie.

Portenans, -aunce, varr. Purtenance *Obs.*

Portend (pɒ(ː)tɛ·nd), *v.*¹ Also 5 portende, 6 pourtende. [ME. ad. L. *portendĕre* to foretell, presage, archaic form of *protendĕre* to stretch forth, specialized in ritual sense, f. *por-* = *pro-* forth + *tendĕre* to stretch; see Protend.]

1. *trans.* To presage as an omen; to foreshow, foreshadow.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 33 A blasynge sterre was seene in the firmamente, whiche is wonte to portende other a pestilence of provinces other the chaungenge of a realme. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 285 [They] judged that it did pourtende and signifie some great trouble. 1654 Bramhall *Just Vind.* vi. (1661) 146 Like as that single meteor Castor appearing without Pollux portends an unfortunate voyage. 1868 Farrar *Seekers* II. iv. (1875) 225 The croak of the raven can portend no harm to such a man.

b. By extension: To point to or indicate beforehand; to give warning of, by natural means.

1592 Kyd *Sp. Trag.* I. ii, What portends thy cheerful countenance? 1685 Evelyn *Diary* 5 Nov., Bonfires were forbidden on this day; what does this portend! 1756 Franklin in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 188 Small black clouds thus appearing in a clear sky..portend storms, and warn seamen to hand their sails. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 160 Everything portended an early renewal of the conflict.

2. Of a person: To foretell, predict, forecast, prognosticate, as by interpreting an omen. *rare.*

1611 Heywood *Gold. Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 48 What portend you in these hostile sounds Of clamorous warre? 1731 Swift *On his Death* 119 Some great misfortune to portend, No enemy can match a friend. 1851 Gladstone *Glean.* VI. iii. 2 A fact plain enough to those..who in the moral hemisphere can portend foul weather when 'the sky is red and lowering'.

†**3.** To signify, symbolize, mean, indicate. *Obs.*

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 87 *Antanaclasis*, when we produce a word in a contrary signification to that it commonly portendeth. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. v. 130 What should that Alphabeticall position portend..? Softly, M.O.A.I. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* XIX. 645 The geese (a glotton race) by thee deplored, Portend the suitors fated to my sword. 1782 Han. More *Belshazzar* II. 76 What do the mystic characters portend?

4. *intr.* To utter or give portents. *rare.*

1887 Bowen *Virg. Eclogue* I. 18 Oft from the holm-oak's hole on the left did a raven portend.

Hence **Porte·nding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also †**Porte·ndance,** †**Porte·ndment,** the quality or fact of portending; presage, omen, signification; **Porte·nder,** one who or that which portends.

1644 J. Goodwin *Fighting agst. God* 22 It is a thing of the saddest consideration under heaven, and of more grievous 'portendance unto us. 1657 — *Triers Tried* 5 [It] must needs be of a sad abode and portendance unto the people. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* V. § 2 (1643) 125 They have appeared as the 'portenders of change in states and kingdomes. 1675 Teonge *Diary* (1825) 26 An absolute portendor of a prosperous voyage. 1590 Watson *Eclogue Sir F. Walsingham* 419 For they portending stormie windes surcease, but by 'portending cause the hearts content. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* X. 459 The portending heauinesse of my presaging soule. 1626 Br. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* XX. ii, Like comets who were never seene without the 'portendement of a mischeife. 1634 Jackson *Creed* VII. vii. § 2 It only argues some deeper insight in ominous forewarnings or portendments.

Portend (pɒ(ː)tɛ·nd), *v.*² [ME. a. OF. *portend-re* to stretch forth, extend, to drape, cover, etc.:—L. *protendĕre* to stretch forth, with pop. L. *por-* for *pro-* forth. See prec. and Protend.]

†**1.** *trans.* To put forward, as authority or excuse; to pretend. *Obs. rare.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 93 William bischop of Hely..oppressede moche the clergy, portendynge the power of the kynge [L. *regis prætendens potestatem*].

2. To stretch forth, to extend, hold out (something). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 678 The Alembick sometimes..portends out of its head..a Pipe. 1782 Mickle *Q. Emma* III. 298 Spear to spear was now portended, And the yew-bows half were drawn. 1803 *Edwin* I. xii. 192 The fury that marked my brow as I portended my sword over the senseless bodies of my wife and child.

Portent (pōˑɹtɛ̆nt). Also 7 portend, and in L. form portentum. [ad. L. *portent-um* a portent, sign, omen, monster, marvellous tale (whence also It., Sp., Pg. *portento*, obs. F. *portente*), f. L. *portendĕre* to Portend. Orig. stressed *portˑent*, which came down to 19th c.; but *poˑrtent* is found also in 1711. Pope has both.]

1. That which portends or forctells something momentous about to happen, esp. of a calamitous nature; an omen, significant sign or token.

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 762 (R.) A strange portent and prodigious token from heauen, in the yeare of our Lord 1505. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iii. 65 O what portents are these? *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* II. 268 And there appear'd a huge portent, A Dragon with a bloody skale, horride to sight, and sent To light by great Olympius. 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 491 As false portents, not sent from God, but thee. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* I. 22 My Loss by dire Portents the Gods foretold. 1711 Pope *Temp. Fame* 452 Of prodigies and portents seen in air. 1736 S. Wesley *Hymn*, From whence these dire Portents around, That Earth and Heaven amaze? 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* VI. xxx, Portents and miracles impeach Our sloth. 1821 Byron *Sardan.* II. i, Let us think Of what is to be done to justify Thy planets and their portents. 1845 Hirst *Poems* 73 Such portents shook the soul of Rome. 1871 Froude in *Devon. Assoc. Trans.* IV. 20 The early records of all nations are full of portents and marvels.

b. The fact or quality of portending; in phr. *of dire* (etc.) *portent.*

1715–20 Pope *Iliad* II. 372 A mighty dragon shot, of dire portent; From Jove himself the dreadful sign was sent.

1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots* iii. (1875) 28 A cloud of black and deadly portent was thickening over France.

c. In weakened sense: A sign of coming weather or other natural phenomena.

1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 37 Lowering with portents of rain. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* viii, She was not so familiar with the portents of the land.

2. Something considered portentous; a prodigy, wonder, marvel.

1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. x. 422 L. Antony, the portent and disgrace of his species. 1842 MACAULAY *Ess., Fredk. Gt.* (1877) 671 Frederic was not one of these brilliant portents. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i, If you talk of portents, what portent can be greater than a pious notary? 1881 M. G. WATKINS in *Academy* 19 Mar. 202 That portent the 'general reader' will find this book entertaining.

3. *Comb.*, as *portent-like* adj. and adv.

1744 HANMER *Shaks. Wks., L. L. L.* v. ii. 67 Portent-like [Hanmer's emendation of *pertaunt-, perttaunt-like* of the Quartos and Folios]. 1747 WARBURTON in *Shaks. Wks.* II. 256 Portent-like, i. e. I would be his fate or destiny, and like a portent hang over, and influence his fortunes.

Hence † **Porte·ntful** *a. Obs.*, portentous.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 5 There are bred those portentfull comets and exhalations, out of which fantastical heads pick fanatical meanings.

† **Portenti·fical**, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *portentificus* (f. *portentum* PORTENT: see -FIC) + -AL.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Portentifical*, which worketh wonders, or whereby monstrous and strange things are done.

† **Porte·ntion.** *Obs. rare.* In 7 portension. [ad. med.L. *portentiō-nem* a portent, f. *portendĕre* to PORTEND.] The action of portending; a portent.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xiv. 417 Why although the Red Comets do carry the portensions of Mars, the brightly-white should not be of the Influence of Jupiter or Venus,...is not absurd to doubt.

† **Porte·ntive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *portent-*, ppl. stem of *portendĕre* to PORTEND + -IVE.] Having the quality of portending; = PORTENTOUS 1.

1594 NASHE *Terrors Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 245 Commonly that [dream] which is portentiue in a King is but a frinolous fancie in a beggar. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* 1. 51* The Portentive Idolls of their Country. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* iv. 9 (MS.) The Heavens Portentive roll'd their thunders o'er his head.

Portentous (portē·ntəs), *a.* Also 6 portentius, 7–9 -uous, 7 -eous. [ad. L. *portentōsus*, *-uōsus* (whence also obs. F. *portenteux*, It. *portentoso*), f. *portentum* PORTENT: see -OUS and -UOUS.]

1. Of the nature of a portent; foreboding some extraordinary and (usually) calamitous event; ominous, threatening, warning.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 140 With these portentius thinges albeit he was feared,..yeat, fearinge noe deceite..went forward on his waye. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 153 Such portentuous miracles then seen in Rome. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1332 Many portenteous signes were given by terrible tempests. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* iv. ii, Stop that portentous mouth. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 45 Let the Astrologer be dismay'd at the portentous blaze of comets. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 14. 2/1 Actual Bleeding must needs be more Portentuous than a meer Dream. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 106 Having foretold the portentous events of the late meteor. 1839 LYTTON *Devereux* I. iii, There is something portentous in this sudden change. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* ii. § 66. 81 The event loses from thenceforth much of its portentous significance.

2. Applied, without any connected sense of augury, to an object exciting wonder, awe, or amazement; marvellous, monstrous, prodigious; hence as an intensive (sometimes *humorous*) = extraordinary.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 36 A foure foted beast of monstrous shape..hauinge..beneath his comon belye, an other belye lyke vnto a purse or bagge, in which he kepeth his yonge whelpes...This portentous beast with her three whelpes was broughte to Cimle in Spaine. 1555 — *Decades* 159 A towne of such portentous byggenes. 1607 BP. J. KING *Serm.* 5 *Nov.* 23 So nefarious, flagitious, portentuous a wickednesse, as this was. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xix. (1840) 275 By such portentous and extravagant numbers. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. ii. (1723) 175 Such a Deluge..would require a portentous Quantity of Water. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 252 See whether we can discover in their schemes the portentous ability, which may justify these bold undertakers. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* I. 4 Since that portentuous period, the wealth of our happy country has .. increased. 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* II. i, A portentous apple-dumpling. 1877 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* IV. xvii. 352 Russia will have to make..a portentous effort, when she is to leap from Constantinople to Calcutta.

Porte·ntously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a portentous manner; in a way that portends or foreshadows something unusual; hence (loosely) prodigiously, extraordinarily, astonishingly.

1656 TRAPP *Comm. 2 Thess.* ii. 3 That breathing devil, so portentously, so peerlessly vicious. 1755 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* (ed. 4) I. II. iv. 246 Creatures, which by a reciprocal translation of the parts to one another, became all portentously deformed. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vii, The distant sea..lay almost portentously still. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) II. viii. 468 The decline was portentously rapid. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* i. (1886) 9 Portentously significant silence. 1882 HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xviii, He would be portentously severe against very trifling shortcomings.

Porteous: see PORTAS. (Common in Sc. legal use.) **Portepyne,** obs. form of PORCUPINE.

Porter (pōə·ɹtəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3– porter; 3–5 -ere, 4 -or, (6 *Sc.*) -ar, 4–5 -are, -our, 5 -oour, -iere, 6 *Sc.* -eir. [ME. and AF. *porter* = OF. *portier* (12th c. in Godef.):—late L. *portārius* door-keeper, f. L. *porta* door: see -ER 2.]

1. One who has charge of a door or gate, esp. at the entrance of a fortified town or of a castle or other large building, a public institution, etc.; a gate-keeper, door-keeper, janitor.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 382/210 Þat ich moste here porter beo. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10013 At ȝates four er four porters [*v.rr.* -eris, -eres] Þat nathing mai cum in Þat ders. 1382 WYCLIF *John* x. 3 To this the porter openeth, and the scheep heeren his vois. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 35 Þei schal be in my sanctuari huschers, & portars. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. x. (1859) 7 Peter is porter of heuen and lyeutenant of the soueravn lord in erthe. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 475/2 By the hondis of his Portour of the said Castell. 1530 PALSGR. 257/1 Porter, a kepar of a gate, *portier*. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 32 Like a porter in a great house, ever nearest the door, but seldomest abroad. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Wandering Pilgrim* 46 Let him in thy hall but stand, And wear a porter's gown. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 178 There shall be a resident Apothecary;..a Secretary, a Collector, a Porter, and such other Officers as shall be found necessary. 1885 MORLEY *Crit. Misc., Pattison's Mem.* III. 151 Accomplishments..more fitted for the porter of a workhouse than for the head of a college.

fig. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xx. 296 And made pees porter [*C.* portor, -our] to pynne Þe ȝates. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 97 Þes v. portours byfore-sayd er Þe v. wyttes, Þat dwellys yn Þe eighen, yn Þe eryn, yn Þe nese, yn Þe tonge, and yn Þe hondes. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* CXXV, I fand, full redy at the ȝate, The maister portare, callit pacience. 1610 T. COLLINS *Mercy* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 357 Mercy's the porter of heauen's pretious dores. 1614 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* 531 Two mightie Colosses or statues of Lions, were set as porters at the doore. 1668 BP. HOPKINS *Serm., Vanity* (1685) 72 God hath set that grim porter, Death, at the gate.

b. Applied to a watch-dog. **c.** (See quot. 1846.)

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 37 Cerberus, the porter of hell, with hys cheyne. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Somerset* (1662) III. 18 [Mastiffs] are not (like Apes) the fooles and jesters, but the useful Servants in a Family, viz. the Porters thereof. 1846 *P. Parley's Ann.* VII. 325 Gamekeepers give various names to rabbits: with them they are warreners, porters, sweethearts, and hedgehogs...The porter's favourite haunt is in gentlemen's pleasure grounds.

† **2.** *Anat.* (tr. Gr. πυλωρός): The pyloric orifice of the stomach, where it opens into the small intestine. *Obs.*

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 349 It beginneth at the porter of the stomach, and is so seated beside the liuer. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 119 It is called πυλωρός or the Porter, commonly the neather orifice.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **porter's lodge** († **porter-lodge**), a lodge for the porter at the gate of a castle, park, etc. (formerly a place of corporal punishment for servants and dependants); † **porter-vein,** the *vena portæ* or portal vein (see PORTAL *a.* 2).

1471–2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 644 Factura muri infra le *Porterloge. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlii. 76 Strangenes, quhair that he did ly, Wes brint in to the porter luge. *a* 1592 GREENE *Newes fr. Heaven & Hell* (1593) B j, Wee be not farre from Heauen gates, and if S. Peter should understand of your abuse, I knowe he would commit you both to the Porters Lodge. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* III. ii, Fit company only for pages and for footboys That have perused the porter's lodge. 1822 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Christmas Eve*, Close adjoining was the porter's lodge. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 106 Gang doon to the porter-lodge, and wait till I come till ye. 1615 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. viii. 105 But what if such creatures were conueyed..through the mesaraicke veines into the great *porter veine? 1686 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* I. ix. 17 A small Vein..called *pylorica* or Porter-vein.

Hence **Po·rter** *v.*[1] *intr.*, to be or act as a porter.

1605 [see DEVIL *sb.* 23 a]. 1617 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* IV. xxviii, Wee'l hold their heart, wee'l porter at their eare.

Porter (pōə·ɹtəɹ), *sb.*[2] Also 4 portour, 5 -oure, -owre. [ME. *portour*, a. OF. *porteour* (12th c. in Godef.) (mod.F. *-eur*):—L. *portātōr-em*, agent-noun f. L. *portāre* to carry, PORT *v.*[1] The ending *-our* was changed in 16th c. to *-er*: see -ER 2 3.]

1. A person whose employment is to carry burdens; now *esp.* a servant of a railway company employed to carry luggage at a station (in full, *railway porter*).

† *Porter's ale, beer*: see PORTER *sb.*[3] *Porter's knot*: see KNOT *sb.*[1] 5.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Chron.* xvi. 42 The sonis forsothe of Yditym he made to ben porters. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* VII. 370 A dosen harlotes Of portours and of pykeporses and pylede top-drawers. 1469 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 336 If any of the portoures goo owt with cariage into the contry. 1530 PALSGR. 257/1 Porter of burdens, *crochetevr*. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 114, I saw a Porter .. drink up a Flagon of Beer. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxi. P 2 About an hundred Pounds weight, viz. a Porters Burthen. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 134 Porters,.. employed to carry goods or parcels, also persons duly authorised, who attend wharfs for employment in various capacities respecting shipping. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 621 Porters for the passenger department are not accepted if they are less than 5 ft. 8 in. high. 1890 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 5/4 The Fellowship Porters—who must not be confounded with their humbler brethren the 'Ticket Porters' and the 'Tackle Porters'—are an association with a standing that entitles them to a hearing. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 July 4/2 The porter's rest, which stood so long on the north side of St. Paul's, disappeared at Jubilee time last year. 1901 *Census Schedule, Instruct.*, Porters..should specify the nature of their employment—as Railway Porter. The term Porter should never be used alone.

b. *gen.* and *fig.* One who or that which carries or conveys; a bearer, carrier.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 700 There is no need of porter, of a mediatour or minister, say onely, Lord haue mercie vpon me. 1634 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* IV. xxxii, Simon of Cyrene is forced to be the porter of Thy cross. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 67 The Grecian Tongue, Porter of Wit, and Art. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 231 It enables him [the spaniel] to be a good roader, as it is styled in the south; in the north it is termed a good porter. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 868 Ships..are not such good porters of cholera as caravans, armies, hordes of pilgrims and unsanitary travellers.

c. (See quot.)

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, Porter in the circuit of Iustices, is an officer that carieth a verge or white rodde before the Iustices in Eyre, so called, *a portando virgam, an.* 13 *Ed. I cap.* 24. 1771 *Jacob's Law Dict.* s.v., There is also a porter bearing a verge before the justices of either bench.

2. An appliance for lifting, carrying, or supporting.

† **a.** A lever. *Obs.*

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Palange*, leauers or porters, wherewith they left and beare tymbre, and suche like thynges of greatte weight. *Palango...*, to beare on leyuars or porters. 1566 WITHALS *Dict.* 32/1.

† **b.** A supporting structure of timber or stone. (Cf. BEARER 9.) *Obs.*

1591 LODGE *Diogenes* (Hunter. Cl.) 19 He..swore that he would ouerthrowe the porters and bearers, which he practising to doo, the timber fell sodainly in the midst of his sawing.

c. An iron bar attached to a heavy body to be forged, by which it may, when suspended from a crane, be guided beneath the hammer or into the furnace; a porter-rod. Also, a bar from the end of which something (e. g. a knife-blade) is forged. (Knight *Dict. Mech.*)

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 78 (*Anchor*), *Porter*, a straight bar of iron, about 2 inches square, confined at one end to the end of the shank. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 44 The lower part [of an anchor] is left disunited, but has carrier iron bars, or *porters*, as these prolongation rods are commonly called, welded to the extremity of each portion. *Ibid.* 704 The *bloom* or rough ball, from the puddle furnace, is laid and turned about upon it, by means of a rod of iron welded to each of them, called a *porter*. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., A cross lever fixed to the porter is the means of rotating the forging beneath the hammer.

d. A light carriage with two or three wheels, to hold up from the ground the chain or rope of a steam plough.

1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. II. 416 The Travelling-porters are intended to carry the implement rope, the outer rope being best carried by the ordinary three-wheel porters.

3. *Weaving.* (*Sc.*) = BEER *sb.*[3]

1814 A. PEDDIE *Manuf., Weaver & Warp. Assist.* (1818) 152 What the Scotch weavers term a Porter, the English term a beer. 1846 G. WHITE *Treat. Weaving* 277 The hundred splits in all kinds of reeds is nominally divided into five equal portions for the sake of calculation, called porters in Scotland and beers in England. 1867 BLACK *Hist. Brechin* xii. 271 A thirty porter or 600 reed is divided into 600 openings in the breadth of 37 inches: 20 of these openings are called a porter. 1894 *Dundee Advertiser* 5 July 4 The new duty of 20 per cent. would also apply to tarpaulling up to 11 or 12 porters.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *porter-beer* (see PORTER *sb.*[3]), *-clerk*, *-crab* (see quot.), *-guard*, *-riot*, *-rod* (= sense 2 c).

1906 *Daily Chron.* 25 Jan. 6/7 A youth of seventeen, engaged there as *porter-clerk. 1904 *Ibid.* 11 Jan. 3/3 At Patami was obtained the '*porter' crab, which lies in the mud clasping a sea anemone to its back by means of modified legs. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 181 Student-plots at Pisa, *porter-riots at Leghorn, and demonstrations at Florence. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 44 (*Anchor*) To one end a *porter rod is fastened, by which the palm is carried and turned round in the fire during the progress of the fabrication.

Hence **Po·rter** *v.*[2] *trans.*, to carry as a porter (sense 1), or by means of a porter or porters (sense 2 d); **Po·rtering,** the work or occupation of a porter.

1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, At night he shall be portered to our chamber. 1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. II. 395 It would have been interesting.. to have tested the draft of this rope dragging on the surface, against the wire rope properly 'portered'. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 4 July 6/7 Nominally he is a licensed porter,.. but he does not do much portering.

Porter (pōə·ɹtəɹ), *sb.*[3] [Short for *porter's ale*, *porter's beer*, or *porter beer* (PORTER *sb.*[2]), app. because orig. made for or chiefly drunk by porters and the lower class of labourers: cf. the early quots.

There is no direct contemporary evidence as to the origin of the name. Statements going back to *c* 1750 attribute the first brewing of the liquor to Ralph Harwood 'at the place afterwards called Doctor's Brewhouse, on the east side of High Street, Shoreditch'; but these statements concern the origin not of the appellations *porter's ale*, *porter's beer*, but of the term *entire*. The probability is that *porter's ale* or *beer* arose as a popular descriptive appellation.]

A kind of beer, of a dark brown colour and bitterish taste, brewed from malt partly charred or browned by drying at a high temperature.

a. 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. i. 161 Nursed up on grey peas, bullocks liver, and porters ale. 1734 SWIFT in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 502, I cannot make shifts..by starving in scanty lodgings,..as I used to do in London, with port-wine, or perhaps Porter's ale, to save charges! 1745 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 552 Their Urine..as high-coloured as Porter's Beer. 1770 MASSIE *Reas. agst. Tax on Malt* 5 So that every

Person.., must pay more than Three Halfpence for a Pint of Porter-Beer in London.

8. 1739 'R. Bull' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 139 The Fumes of Porter, Stout, or Home-brew'd Ale. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 221 Of Brewing Butt-Beer, called Porter. *c* 1750 J. Gutteridge (of Shoreditch) in *Gentl. Mag.* May (1819) 394/2 Harwood, my townsman, he invented first Porter to rival wine, and quench the thirst. Porter,..Whose reputation rises more and more. 1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 117 Hard working people delight in a kind of strong beer called porter, brown, clear, bitter and wholesome. 1781 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1827) II. 836 My electors shall have porter at threepence a pot. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* s.v., At first the essential distinction of porter arose from its wort being made with highly-kilned brown malt. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 757 Breweries...The latter principally produce porter, the favourite beverage of the Londoners.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *porter-brewer*, *-brewery*, *-malt*, *-pot*, *-pump*, *-shop*, *-yeast*; *porter-coloured*, *-drinking*, *-hued* adjs.; **porter-cup**, a mixed beverage containing porter (see quot.) See also Porter-house.

1818 Calvert in *Parl. Deb.* 1012 It had been proved by those *porter brewers who had been examined before the police committee. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* v. ii. (1869) II. 486 In the *porter brewery of London, a quarter of malt is commonly brewed into more than two barrels and a half, sometimes into three barrels of porter. 1898 Kipling in *Morn. Post* 9 Nov. 5/2 Clumps of gorse and heather and the *porter-coloured pools of bog water. 1889 *Barman's Manual* 51 *Porter Cup. Mix, in a tankard, a bottle of porter and an equal quantity of table ale; pour in a glass of brandy and a dessert-spoonful of syrup of ginger; add 3 or 4 lumps of sugar and a nutmeg grated [etc.]. 1851 G. Blyth *Remin. Mission. Life* II. 121 His *porter-drinking propensities. 1863 *Royal Exchange Assurance* Art. ii, Maltsters (who make no high-dried or *porter malt). 1824 Southey in *Life* (1849) I. 137 He used to..fling the *porter-pot or the poker at me. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xxvii, A porter-pot and a wine-bottle. 1804 Larwood *No Gun Boats* 15 The Caffés of France, and the *Porter Shops of England. *c* 1796 Sir J. Dalrymple *Observ. Yeast-cake* 2 London *porter-yeast..is preferred..by the distillers.

Porter *v.*[1, 2]: see Portore *sb.*[1, 2].

Porter, variant of Porture *v. Obs.*

Porterage[1] (pō·ɹtərédʒ). [f. Porter *sb.*[2] + -age.]

1. The action or work of a porter; carriage or transportation of goods, parcels, etc.; also, the charge for this.

1437–8 in *5th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 541/1, 5*s.* 8*d.* received from the Porters in the Strande, for the porterage of fish this year. 1611 *Lett. E. India Co.* (1896) I. 141 Item for porterage of particulars above to the barque, 03. 13. 1671 L. Roberts *Merch. Map Commerce* (ed. 2) 54 Other charges are Boat-hire, Wharfage, Porterage and Ware-house room. 1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 123/2 The carrier had no right to stop the goose for the porterage. 1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 131 *Porterage*, the hire of porters. 1859 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* I. 241 Female porterage is the custom of the country. 1880 *Post Office Guide* 235 When the addressee resides beyond the free delivery, porterage is charged. 1884 *G. W. R. Time Tables* July 83 No charge for porterage..at Holyhead.

†**2.** Something to be carried, a burden. *Obs. rare.*

1666 J. Smith *Old Age* (1676) 179 These Porters do now become a porterage themselves, and those parts that were wont to bear the greatest burdens, are now so great a burden.

3. *attrib.* as *porterage fee, work.*

1774 *Acts Gen. Assembly Georgia* (1881) 418 For any Porterage Work from the several parts of the Town..to any of the Wharves the like rates. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Apr. 7/1 Even the British Commissioner when he journeys to and from Uganda has to employ slave labour for porterage purposes. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 12 Nov. 5/4 A tariff regulating porterage fees.

Porterage[2]. *rare.* [f. Porter *sb.*[1] + -age.] The duty or occupation of a porter or door-keeper.

1763 Churchill *Duellist* II. 161 In rules of Porterage untaught.

Porteress: see Portress.

Porter-house. Chiefly *U.S.* [f. Porter *sb.*[3] + House *sb.* Cf. *ale-house.*] A house at which porter and other malt liquors are retailed; also, one where steaks, chops, etc. are served, a chop-house.

1800 Cobbett in Polwhele *Trad. & Recoll.* (1826) II. 531 They adjourned from the porter-houses and gin-shops to the cheese-mongers and bakers. 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 286 Those temples of politics, popularity, and smoke, the ward porter-houses. 1858 *N. Y. Tribune* 16 Mar. 3/3 This morning, an altercation took place in the porter-house of Michael Byrne,..between Joseph Kelly..and others.

b. *attrib.*, as *porter-house boy*; **porter-house steak** (*U.S.*), 'a beefsteak consisting of a choice cut of the beef between the sirloin and the tenderloin ..: supposed to derive its name from a well-known porter-house in New York' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett.* (1808) I. 67 Then came the porter-house boy for the pewter-pots. 1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 27 Sept., The 'tenderloin', the 'porterhouse' steak of America, are infinitely superior to our much-vaunted rump steak. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Apr. 6/3 Porterhouse steaks sold for 15*c.* and now sell for 24*c.*

Porterlike, *a.* [f. Porter *sb.*[2] + Like *a.*] Like a porter: = Porterly *a.*[2]

1598 Florio, *Facchinarie*, base, filthie, rascally, porter-like-tricks.

†**Porterly,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Porter *sb.*[1] + -ly [1].] Proper to a porter or door-keeper.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 397 b, Wherein he promised full remission..in the fullnesse of his Porterly power [= power of the keys].

†**Porterly,** *a.*[2] and *adv. Obs.* [f. Porter *sb.*[2]]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, a porter (Porter *sb.*[2]); hence, Rude, vulgar, low.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1634) 140 Off the stage,.. they are base rascals, vagabond abjects, and porterly hirelings. 1673 Kirkman *Unlucky Citizen* 108 That Porterly Game of Nine-pins. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 48. 2/2 Silly and Porterly Reflections on you. 1765 Wesley *Jrnl.* 4 Sept., His language was as..foul, and porterly, as ever was heard at Billingsgate.

B. *adv.* In a 'porterly' manner; vulgarly.

1659 Torriano, *Facchinésco*, basely, or porterly. 1663 Dryden *Wild Gallant* I. i, I was porterly drunk, and that I hate of all things in nature.

Portership[1] (pō·ɹtəɹʃip). [f. Porter *sb.*[1] + -ship.] The office of porter or door-keeper; also with possessive, as a humorous title.

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 197/2 Th' office of the Portership of the Castell of Rutland. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 10 § 7 The office of Porter or Portershipp of the same Castell. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 95, I commend them .. to the protection of your Portership. 1610 T. Cocks *Diary* (1901) 98 Yf Short and he got not through for the patent of the portershipp. 1886 Lowell *Lett.* (1894) II. 349 Content with a portership in the House of the Lord.

Portership[2]. [f. Porter *sb.*[2] + -ship.] The office of a porter or carrier of burdens.

1521 *Maldon, Essex, Liber B.* 57 The tyme yew shall contynewe in the office of portershipp of this towne.

†**Portery, portary.** *Sc. Obs.* [a. MFl. *porterie*, *-erije*, f. *porter* citizen, burgher, f. *port* town, city: see Port *sb.*[2]] Citizenship or burghership in a Flemish or Dutch city; the body of citizens collectively; the rights or privileges of a citizen or burgher (in the Netherlands).

(In the quotation referring to Scottish merchants or factors residing in Flanders.)

1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 333 All factouris that ar Scottismen..sall answer to the Conservatour, and nocht allege fra him to thair portary; and gif thai will abyde at thair portary, and nocht obey to the said Conservatour, the Quenis majestie..charges the said Conservatour that he discharge..hir liegis.

Portess, Porteur, var. Portas, Porture *sb.*[1]

Portfire (pō·ɹtfəiəɹ). [After F. *porte-feu*, in same sense: see Porte-.] A device used formerly for firing artillery, and now for firing rockets and other fireworks, and for igniting an explosive in mining, etc.; = Fuse, Match *sb.*[2] 2.

1647 Nye *Gunnery* ix. 77 For the priming thereof, make a Potfire [*sic*], or Fuse. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. xiii. 90 Leaving a small hole for a Port-Fire. 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II, *Portfire*, is a Composition of Meal, Powder, Sulphur and Salt-Peter drove into a Case of Paper, but not very hard; 'tis about 9 or 10 Inches long, and is used to fire Guns and Mortars instead of Match. 1798 Capt. Berry in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) III. 52 A port fire from L'Orient fell into the main royal of the Alexander. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 95 Portfires are of four different natures—viz., Common portfires, Percussion portfires, Miners' portfires, and Slow portfires. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s.v., The *common portfire* is sixteen inches long, and is packed with a composition which burns at the rate of about one inch per minute. The *slow port-fire* consists of paper impregnated with saltpeter and rolled into a solid cylinder about sixteen inches long. It will burn three or four hours.

attrib. 1814 Lewis & Clark *Exp. Missouri* (1893) III. 922 Taking a port-fire match from his pocket. 1828 J. M. Spearman *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 331 Portfires...Papers for forming portfire cases. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Portfire Clipper*, a nippers for cutting off the ends of port-fires.

†**Port-flask.** *Obs. rare.* [See Porte-.] A belt or attachment for carrying a drinking-flask.

1598 R. Barret *Theor. Warres* III. i. 34 With his flaske at his girdle, or hanging by a Port-flask, or Flask-leather vpon the right thigh.

Portfolio (pɔɹtfō·lio). Also 8 **porto folio, portefolio, port folio,** 8–9 **port-folio.** [In 18th c. *porto folio*, ad. It. *portafogli*, f. *porta*, imper. of *portare* to carry + *fogli*, leaves, sheets of paper, pl. of *foglio* :—L. *folium* leaf. First element altered after F. *portefeuille*: see Porte-.]

1. A receptacle or case for keeping loose sheets of paper, prints, drawings, maps, music, or the like; usually in the form of a large book-cover, and sometimes having sheets of paper fixed in it, between which specimens are placed. Also *fig.*

1722 J. Richardson *Statues, etc. Italy* 13 Another Porto Folio, all of Raffaele. 1764 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 85/1 A porto folio of choice original designs. 1768 Forster in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 215 More than 3000 MSS. maps and drawings were kept in their portefolios. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver* 53, I tied up my port folio. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XII. vii, An huge portfolio of Miss' or Master's early school drawings. 1812 Combe *Picturesque* XIV. (1813) 113 The Doctor forward stepp'd to shew The wealth of his port-folio. 1838 Lytton *Alice* I. ix, His servant..placed his portfolios and letter-boxes on the table. 1858 C. W. Goodwin in *Cambr. Ess.* 246 The compilers did not always confine themselves to the stores of their own portfolios.

2. *spec.* Such a receptacle containing the official documents of a state department; hence *fig.* the office of a minister of state. Orig. said in reference to France and other foreign countries.

1835 Alison *Hist. Europe* (1849–50) V. xxxii. § 8. 405 The portfolio of the war office was put into the hands of Carnot. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 2 As the subs of office quit their desks when premiers deliver up their portfolios. 1860 Freeman *Hist. Ess.* I. ii. 46 On the other side of the Channel, the Minister bears his portfolio, here the Secretary bears his seal. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 May 2/2 It seems hard that Lord Salisbury may do with impunity .. what would cost Lord Rosebery not merely his windows but his portfolio.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *portfolio form*, *-hunter* (cf. *place-hunter*); **portfolio-stand,** a piece of furniture for holding portfolios, drawings, music, etc.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 1 Oct. 3/4 The present monograph will be in 'portfolio form, with many illustrations. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 1/2 Falls of Cabinets have become a custom and startle only 'Portfolio hunters. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 22 In his *portfolio-stands..were the entire series of the illustrations to Scott, to Byron.

Hence **Portfolioed** *a.*, furnished with a portfolio.

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 185 All portfolioed, all handbooked..without compassion or conscience. 1892 *Review of Rev.* Jan. 6/2 Bewailing the consequences of portfolioed incapacity.

†**Port-glaive.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *porte glaive*: see Porte- and Glaive.] A sword-bearer; a member of the military and religious Order of the Knights Sword-bearers founded 1201 in Livonia.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Portglaive*, a Sword-bearer 1725 Coats *Dict. Her.* s.v., Knights of the Order of the Portglaive, or Sword-Bearers in Poland, in Latin called *Ensiferi*. 1755 Johnson, *Portglave*, a sword bearer.

Port-grave: see Port-reeve.

Porth (pō·ɹþ). *Cornw. dial.* [Corn. and W. *porth*, ad. L. *portus* Port [1].] A small bay or cove.

1860 *Blog. & Crit. fr.* 'The Times' 245 Romantic coves provincially called Porths. 1880 Chas. M. Mason *Forty Shires* 301 One of the little lovely inlets, or porths, as they are called, which break every part of the Cornish coast.

Port-hole (pō·ɹthōul). [f. Port *sb.*[3] + Hole *sb.*]

1. *Naut.* An aperture in a ship's side; *spec.* formerly one of those through which cannon were pointed; now, one of the apertures for the admission of light and air; = Port *sb.*[3] 2 b.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Portañola*, a port-hole, *port.* *a* 1618 Raleigh *Royal Navy* 26 Wont to plant great red Port-holes in their broad sides, where they carried no Ordnance at all. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. x, So contrived the Port Holes therein, that most of her Guns might point to one Center. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4329/3 [They] went through the Port-holes into the Long-boat. 1759 Falconer *Gun Ship* 41 Full ninety brazen guns her port-holes fill. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 481 The contrivance of port-holes..is attributed to Descharges, a French ship-builder at Brest, in the reign of Louis the Twelfth. 1892 Clark Russell *Marriage at Sea* iii, A black steamboat,..her portholes glittering as though the whole length of her was studded with brilliants.

fig. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* II. ii, The port holes Of sheathed spirit are nere corb'd up.

2. *transf.* **a.** An aperture in a wall for shooting through, etc.; an embrasure; **b.** a similar aperture in other structures, e. g. in the door of a furnace.

1644–5 N. Drake *Siege Pontefr.* (Surtees) 37 One of our men was looking out of a porthole on the round tower. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 19 It has the face of a Castle, being built with portholes for Artillery, instead of Windows. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxxiv. 157 This city is inclosed within a wall above a mile in each square, with a great number of regular turrets and port-holes for arrows. 1870 J. Roskell in *Eng. Mech.* 18 Feb. 517/2 The 'port holes' are left open.

3. A steam port (Port *sb.*[3] 4).

1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1888 Hasluck *Model Engin. Handybk.* 27 On turning the fly-wheel the crank draws the piston-rod out and inclines the cylinder sideways, bringing the port-hole to the left. *Ibid.* 37 Fig. 29, where the size and position of each port-hole may be seen.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *port-hole shutter*, *window.*

1766 Entick *London* IV. 88 The roof is .. enlightened by four port-hole windows. 1892 E. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 95 We now find the advantage of the port-hole shutters.

Porthors, -hos, early forms of Portas.

†**Portic.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **portick.** [OE. ad. L. *porticus*: see next; cf. OHG. *pforzih*, etc. Not in ME., where F. *porche* Porch took its place; re-introduced in 17th c.] A portico, a porch.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. iii. (1890) 106 Fordon in bone forecwedenan portic ma ne meahte beon [L. *eo quod praedicta porticus plura capere nequiuit*]. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John x. 23 And ge-eade'se hælend in temple in portic salamones. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John v. 2 Se mere hæfð fif porticas.

1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* I. 18 It hath on the outside a Portic round it...Each side of the Portick is of Fourteen foot long. *Ibid.* 76 A fine Mosque; whose Portick is supported by Red Marble Pillars.

b. A philosopher of the Porch; a Stoic philosopher. *nonce-use.*

a 1644 Quarles *Funeral Elegies* Poems (1717) 417 Thou dry-brain'd Portick, whose Ahenean brest Transcending passion, never was opprest With grief.

Portico (pō·ɹtiko). Pl. **-oes, -os** (also 7 **-o's**). [a. It. (also Sp., Pg.) *portico* :—L. *porticus* colonnade, arcade, porch, f. *porta* door, gate, Port *sb.*[3]]

1. *Arch.* A covered ambulatory consisting of a roof supported by columns placed at regular intervals, usually attached as a porch to a building, but sometimes forming a separate structure; a colonnade; †a pergola in a garden (*obs.*).

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. i, I..wont to fix my bank in face of the public Piazza, near the shelter of the Portico to the Procuratia. 1649 EVELYN *Diary* 30 May, His Majesty's statues thrown down at St. Paule's Portico and the Exchange. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* I. 210 He caused a stately Portico to be erected at the West end of the Church. 1686 BURNET *Trav.* iv. (1750) 233 The Beauty of their Temples, and of the Porticos before them, is amazing. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4249/3 Making all sorts of Parterres, Porticoes, Arbours. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 33 P 27 The porticos where Socrates sat. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. VI. 194 Priam's noble hall, A palace built with graceful porticos. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 325 Porticoes should not be carried on the top of arches.

b. *spec.* The Painted Porch at Athens: see PORCH 4; hence *fig.* the Stoic philosophy. Also *allusively*.

1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliv. IV. 352 From the portico, the Roman civilians learned to live, to reason, and to die. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Barbara S—*, Poor men's smoky cabins are not always porticoes of moral philosophy. 1837 MACAULAY *Ess., Bacon* (1877) 403 Suppose that Justinian .. had called on the last few sages who still haunted the Portico.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. IV. 228 Two Javelins were fixed in the Earth, and a third fastened across upon the Points of those. All the Æqui..passed under this military Portico. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1393 Now to the verdant portico of woods..they walk. 1831 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 226 Now it seems to me as if this life were but the inconsiderable portico of man's existence.

Hence **Po·rticoed** *a.*, furnished with a portico.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 103 The Temples ..were circumalated, or either singly or doubly porticoed about. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* i, The High Street, with the mayor's house..porticoed and grand.

‖ **Po·rticus.** *Obs.* [L.; see prec.] = prec.

1624 B. JONSON *Masque, Neptune's Triumph* Wks. (Rtldg.) 640/2 Till the whole tree become a porticus, Or arched arbour. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 146 Their baths..were of a less extent then their porticus or arch'd walks. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 21 Sleep not in the Dogma's of the Peripatus, Academy, or Porticus; be a moralist of the mount. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* XXXII. 289 Porticus's likewise ran through the whole Ground-plot of the Temple.

‖ **Portière** (portyɛ·r). [Fr.:—med.L. *portāria*, prop. fem. sing. of adj. *portārius* belonging to a door or gate; see PORTER *sb.*1] A curtain hung over a door or doorway, to prevent draught, to serve as a screen, or for ornament.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* lxiii, What frightful Boucher and Lancret shepherds and shepherdesses leered over the portières! 1881 *Cornh. Mag.* July 50 He drew aside the portière that concealed the door.

attrib. 1893 SALTUS *Madam Sapphira* 83 There was a jostle of portière rings. 1897 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 6/5 A pair of portière curtains, old appliquée embroidery on crimson silk velvet ground.

† **Portifo·lium, portyfolyom.** *Obs. rare.* Corruption of med.L. *portiforium*, a PORTAS.

1546 BALE *1st Exam. A. Askew* 34 b, Their popish portyfolyoms and maskynge bokes. 1550 — *Image Both Ch.* I. 141 Though they never haue Beades, Latine Primers, portifolyomes, nor other signes of hipocrisie.

Po·rtify, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. PORT *sb.*7] To convert (claret) into port; in quot. *fig.*

1861 THACKERAY *Round. Papers* xiv, I grant you .. that this claret is loaded, as it were; but your desire to *portify* yourself is amiable, is pardonable, is perhaps honourable.

Portigue,-ingue, var. PORTAGUE *Obs.*, gold coin.

Portinance, variant of PERTENANCE *Obs.*

Portingale, -gall, etc., obs. ff. PORTUGAL.

Portion (pō·ɹʃən), *sb.* Forms: 4 porciun, 4-6 -ion, -ioun (etc.); 4-5, 7 portioun, 7- ione, 5- portion. [ME. *porciun, portion*, a. OF. *porcion, portion* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *portiō-nem* share, part, proportion (whence also Prov., Sp. *porcion*, It. *porzione*, Pg. *porção*).]

I. 1. The part (of anything) allotted or belonging to one person; a share. Also *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4746 (Cott.) He salde ilk man his porcion [*v.rr.* -ciun, -cioun]. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 352 (Ritson) The kyng of Esex wes riche mon, He hade to ys portion Wylteschire, Barkschyre. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* XV. 12 Fadir, ȝyue to me the porcioun of substaunce, ethir catel, that by-fallith to me. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3585 Gif the yonger damysele The half, or els sum porciowne, That sho mai have to warisowne. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Esdras* v. 8 Euery man sought his porcion agayne in Iewry. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 125, I vnworthy am To woe so faire a Dame to be his wife, And haue no portion in the choice my selfe. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Portion*, a Lot, or Share of any thing that is to be parcell'd out or divided. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. (1820) 338 The study of the law requires but a moderate portion of abilities. 1847 MRS. A. KERR tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 25 He honourably performed his portion of the compact.

b. A quantity or allowance of food allotted to, or enough for, one person.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* ii, She dyd brynge to hym (a poor man) his porcion as she was custommed for to doo. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxxii. [ccxviii.] 691 To close you vp in a castell, and there to be holden vnder subiection, and to lyue by porcion. 1611 BIBLE *Esther* ix. 22 Daies of feasting and ioy, and of sending portions one to another. 1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 16 Each man hath.. brought him..halfe a pound of beefe which they call their portion. *c* 1880 *Newspaper*, The demand, in London alone, for soles [fish] of the size to make one 'portion'.

2. The part or share of an estate given or passing by law to an heir, or to be distributed to him in the settlement of the estate. Also *fig.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xv. 5 He is porcioun & mede of myn heritage. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 21 In defraude of here wyves & chylderyn, to lettyn hem fro þe porcyoun þat longyth to hem, be ryȝt. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 113 Inheritarys to a grete porcyon of intaylyd land. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 2 Full little weenest thou what sorrows are Left thee for porcion of thy livelyhed. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xix. 437 On whom the earth as their common mother bestowed a grave for a childs portion. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 21 Sir Joseph Jekyll decreed, that the plaintiffs were entitled to their original portions, as well as to the additional portions given by the will. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 210 On what security..could any man invest his money or give a portion to his children, if he could not rely on positive laws and on the uninterrupted possession of many years?

3. Dowry; a marriage portion. Also *portion-money*. (In quot. 1511 = DOWER I.)

1511 FABYAN *Will* in *Chron.* (1811) Pref. 7 Also I will that my chalice, wt my ij crewetts and pax of siluer,.. whiche before daies I gave to my wif, remayn styll to her, in augmentyng of hir porcion. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvii. 221 Who loues not for the Person but the Portion loues no whit. 1625 BOSWELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 195 Her portion money..is already paying here. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xli. (1739) 64 This custom..[was] from the Latins, who used to give Dower with the man, and receive Portion with the woman. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. i, I married Mrs. Mary Burton..with whom I received four hundred pounds for a portion. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 35 Edward, on his side, is to give the moderate portion of 10,000 marks with his daughter.

4. That which is allotted to a person by providence; lot, destiny, fate. † *To lay one's portion with*, to cast in one's lot with (LOT *sb.* 1 e).

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlix. [l.] 19 Þou..laid þy porcioun wiþ spouse-breches. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 51 If ani presume ayen þis, know he him to haue porcoun wiþ Giezi. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* XX. 29 This is the porcion that yᵉ wicked shal haue of God, and the heretage that he maye loke for of the Lorde. — *Ecclus.* XXV. 19 Yᵉ porcion of the vngodly shal fall vpon her. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 70 Eternal Justice ..here their Prison ordain'd In utter darkness, and their portion set. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 54 P 1 When Labour was pronounced to be the Portion of Man. 1851 NEALE *Hymn*, Brief life is here our portion.

II. 5. A part of any whole: = PART *sb.* 1.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8118-20 A day here may be a porcyon Of ane hundreth yhere, als men may se, Alle-if þat porcyon fulle lytylle be. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 97 Þe norþ est portioun of Arabia hatte Saba. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxvii. 204, xxx thousand pounde of syluer to be payed within iii yere..enery yere x thousand pound by euyn porcyons. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1817) V. 103/1 That..portioun of the lordshipe of Dumbar boundit meithit and merchit as eftir-followes. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 416 Such a Portion of the Ecliptic, as the Sun describes in the mean while by its Annual Motion towards the East. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess., J. Hampden* (1887) 205 Almost every part of this virtuous and blameless life..is a precious and splendid portion of our national history. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 48 A portion of the pressure was transmitted laterally.

6. A part of the whole existing stock (of anything); a (limited) quantity or amount; some.

13.. *Coer de L.* 5413 The Sarezynes .. cryede, trewes !.. To the false Kyng off Fraunse; And he hem grauntyd.. For a porcioun off golde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 56 Toward the toun of Brugges for to fare To byen there a porcion of ware. 1426 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 6 He boght of John Lyllyng a porcion of alom. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 b, But grace, ye the leest porcyon of grace,..is sufficyent. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. VI. i. 8 Nujeef Khan, whose talents had..given a portion of stability to the imperial throne. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 965 It would not be surprising if a portion of water, so far from being decomposed, were actually formed by the union of its constituents previously existing in the grain.

† **7.** The action of dividing; division, partition, distribution. *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 *Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4796 And parted in to twa knyghts hande, Be euen porcioune. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. cxlix. 136 After yᵉ which porcion, Charlmayne, herynge of the dyuycion & stryfe among the Almayns..sped hym thyther. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 174 That proportion is quite taken away which God the Creator hath observed in all other things: making them all in number, weight and measure, in an excellent portion and harmony.

Portion (pō·ɹʃən), *v.* [ad. obs. F. *portionner, porcionner* (1339 in Godef.) to apportion, divide into shares (= med.L. *portiōnāre*, 1374 in Du Cange), f. F. *portion* PORTION; see APPORTION.]

1. *trans.* To divide into portions or shares; to assign or distribute in shares, to share *out*; = APPORTION *v.* 2.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 51 Þe barons portiond þe lond euen þam bituene. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 514 Now each partakes the feast, the wine prepares, Portions the food, and each his portion shares. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *A Vision* Wks. 1765 II. 87 The journey seemed to be portioned into four distinct stages. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xvi. 254 The petty chiefs among whom the country was portioned out. 1887 BOWEN *Æneid* V. 362 After the races are ended, the prizes portioned as due.

b. To allot or assign to any one as his portion or share; = APPORTION *v.* 1.

1871 BROWNING *Balaustion* 2326 No: it was praise, I portioned thee, Of being good true husband to thy wife! 1904 LD. BURGHCLERE *Virg. Georg.* I. 43 Not that the gods Have portioned them some special gift [L. *quia sit divinitus illis Ingenium*], or fate Bestowed a deeper sense of things to be.

2. To give a portion or dowry to; to dower, endow.

1712 M. HENRY *Commun. w. God* (1822) 365 The Psalmist having given preference to God's favour,..and portioned himself in that, here expresseth his great complacency in the choice he had made. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 449 Louis of Arnstein, having no son, married and portioned off his seven daughters, dividing among them a part of his estates. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Balder Dead* 114 That one, long portion'd with his doom of death, Should change his lot, and fill another's life. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. iv, When I marry with their consent they will portion me most handsomely.

3. To mix in due proportion; = APPORTION *v.* 3.

1811 *Self Instructor* 514 Roman oker..when properly portioned with gum-water.

Hence **Po·rtioned** *ppl. a.*, **Po·rtioning** *vbl. sb.*

1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 267 Him portion'd maids, apprentic'd orphans blest. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 521 Revenues..consecrated to the portioning of noble young ladies in marriage. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 22 We all must bear our portioned lot.

† **Po·rtionable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PORTION *sb.* + -ABLE: cf. *proportionable*.] Proportional.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. met. ix. 68 (Camb. MS.) Thow byndest the elementus by nowmbyres porcionables, þat the colde thinges mowen acorden with the hote thinges.

Portional (pō·ɹʃənăl), *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *portiōnālis* partial; see PORTION *sb.* and -AL.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a portion or part; partial.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Esdras* viii. 31 These ben the prouostis, after ther kuntres, and porciounelis [*v.r.* porciounel, 1388 porcionel] princehodis [*Vulg.* porcionales principatus] of hem, that with me steyeden vp fro Babiloine. 1662 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 30 Why apply we the 4th, and 6th day of the week to stations? (or meetings for prayer, portional-fasting, and Sacrament). *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 247 The Christians should punctually observe a portional abstinence, according to the time of forty days.

2. Of the nature of a portion or dowry.

1683 EVELYN *Mem.* 16 Mar., He [Sir J. Child] lately married his daughter to the eldest son of the Duke of Beaufort,..with £50,000 portional present, and various expectations.

Hence **Po·rtionally** *adv.*, by way of a portion or part; partly, in part. *rare.*

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* I. i. 29 Peter receiued, and receiued for himselfe,..but μερικῶς, not ὁλικῶς, portionally and particularly, not wholly and entirely. 1865 ELIZA METEYARD *J. Wedgwood* I. 330 The 'Brick House and Works' stood on what now forms portionally the site of the Wedgwood Institute.

Po·rtionary. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [ad. med.L. *portiōnārius* a canon's deputy in a cathedral, receiving half a prebend (*c* 1200 in Du Cange) (so OF. *porcionaire* 1442 in Godef.): see PORTION *sb.* and -ARY 1.] = PORTIONIST 2.

1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 13 § 3 That all and everie person..shall paye their tythes for thincrease of the saide cattell so goinge in the saide waste or common, to the parson vicar proprietorie porcyonarie owner or other their fermors. 1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* VIII. (1676) 734 That in Cathedral Churches, all the Canons and Portionaries shall be Priests, Deacons, or Sub-deacons. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Wolverhampton*, In this parish K. Edgar founded a chapel of 8 portionaries, the chief of whom he made patron to them all.

† **Po·rtionate,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. med.L. *portiōnātus* provided with a portion.] = PROPORTIONATE. Hence † **Po·rtionately** *adv. Obs. rare*—1, in eqnal shares, proportionately.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 115 b, They so deuided the resydue of his garmentes saue his coate..that euery manne had hys parte porcionately.

Portioner (pō·ɹʃənəɹ). [f. PORTION *sb.* or *v.* + -ER 1, 2. Cf. med.L. *portiōnārius*.]

I. 1. *Scots Law.* The proprietor of a small piece of land forming a portion of an original forty-merk land, which has been subdivided among co-heirs or otherwise broken up; a small laird.

1552 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 130 Quhair happinis to be sindrie portioneris of landis within the Schyir, the Scheref sall adjown the samyn togidder, quhill he mak the fouretie mark land of auld extent. 1569 *Ibid.* 676 Alexander Chalmer portioner of Petty. 1674 in Wodrow *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1721) I. 367 Robert Schaw Portioner in Auchmouty [fined] in 49 Pounds. 1791 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* I. 9 There are sixteen greater, and a considerable number (about a hundred) of smaller proprietors, called here Portioners, from their having a small portion of land belonging to them. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. 396 My father belonged to that respectable class of landowners termed portioners.

b. *Heir-* or *heiress-portioner*: One of two or more heirs female who succeed to equal portions of a heritage in default of heirs male; or the son or other male representative of such a joint-heiress.

1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 571 Alisoun Dunbar ane of the airis portionaris of the lordschip of Loch and Kilconquhair. 1655 in Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 29/2 We Marion Boyd and Zacharias McCallum aires portionairis to umquhill Mr. Zacharias Boyd. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, c. 26 *Preamble*, The eldest heir female always succeeding without division and excluding heirs portioners. 1886 *Act* 49 & 50 *Vict.* c. 29 § 19 The eldest of such heirs portioners shall succeed to the tenancy without division.

† **2.** *Eccl.* = PORTIONIST 2. *Obs.*

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Portioner* (.. *Portionarius*),.. where a Parsonage is served by two or sometimes three Ministers alternately .. the Ministers are called Portioners, because they have but their Portion or Proportion of the Tythes or Profits of the Living. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Portioner*, a minister, who, together with others, serves a benefice, because he has only a portion of the tithes or profits of the living.

3. *Eng. Law.* One of several persons among

whom a settled fund is appointable; a sharer. (Cf. PORTION *sb.* 2.) *rare.*

1884 SIR E. E. RAY in *Law Times Rep.* L. 261/1 In none of the decisions or dicta has the prior right of the portioners to receive their portions out of the estate been questioned.

4. *techn.* One of a number of artificers who each contribute a certain part of the complete article.

1879 *Globe* 11 Oct. 1/4 Each of the several contributors—technically called *portioners*.

II. 5. One who divides (anything) into portions or shares. *rare*—°.

1775 in ASH; and in later dicts.

Portionist. [ad. med.L. *portiōnista* (1499 in Du Cange), f. *portiōn-em* PORTION: see -IST.]

1. A student in a college, receiving or entitled to a defined portion or allowance of food (whether as a boarder or as recipient of a benefaction).

†**a.** At St. Andrews, A student who boarded with the principal of the college, and was entitled to his 'commons'. *Obs.*

1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (S. T. S.) 7 The steuart to be payit be the principal off the profet of the portionistis.

b. In reference to Merton College, Oxford: A rendering of the Latin term *portionista*, applied to the class of poor scholars usually called *postmasters*.

The official terms are, in Latin documents, *portionista*, in English, *postmaster*; *portionist* appears to be merely a 17th c. literary rendering of the former by Wood, Hearne, and others after them.

a 1672 WOOD *Life* 1 Aug. an. 1635 (O. H. S.) I. 45 The old stone-house, wherein his son A. Wood was borne (called antiently Portionists or Postmasters hall). *Ibid.* 52 The second brother of A. Wood, named Edward, became one of the portionists or postmasters of Merton Coll. [in 1642]. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 54 He..was enter'd at 15 Years of Age, as one of the Portionists or Post-Masters of Merton Coll. 1826 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 343 Parkhurst (afterwards Bishop of Norwich) whose portionist and pupil he was at Merton College. 1895 RASHDALL *Universities* II. 488 The body of Portionists (now corrupted to Postmasters) was engrafted..about the year 1380.

2. *Eccl.* One of two or more incumbents who share the duties and revenues of a benefice.

1743 *Act* 16 *Geo. II*, c. 28 § 35 All..Easter offerings, and other dues..that have been usually paid to the said rector or vicar, or portionists of the parish church of Stepney. 1794 W. COMBE *Boydell's Thames* I. 59 Its parochial tithes are divided betweeu three portionists, who are all presented by the church of Exeter. 1888 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XIII. 247/2 He was also canon resident and portionist at Hereford.

Portionize, *v. rare*—1. [f. PORTION *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To express or describe only in part.

1594 *Zepheria* ii. 14 Then though my pencil glance here on thine eyes; Sweet! think thy Fair it doth but portionise!

Portionless (pōəˑɹʃənlés), *a.* [f. PORTION *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a portion; dowerless.

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VIII. ii, Were this excellent young creature portionless, I would not hesitate in giving my consent. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* iv, Harry, Harry! I wish I had put by the money for thee, my poor portionless child. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* iii, The daughters found themselves left portionless.

†**Portitor.** *Obs. rare.* [a. med.L. *portitor*, irreg. f. *porta* door, gate.] A door-keeper, a janitor.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 128 To the portitour at iiij d. by the day. *Ibid.* 170 Thomas Stanes Portitour of the same grete Warderobe.

Portiture, obs. form of PORTRAITURE.

†**Portiuncle.** *Sc. Obs.* In 5 porciunkle. [a. F. *portioncule*, †*-uncule*, ad. L. *portiuncula*, dim. of *portiōn-em* PORTION: see -UNCLE.] A small portion (of land); a pendicle.

1470 *Burgh Recs. Prestwick* 7 May (Maitl. Cl.) 2 Efftir þe lyntht of þe said porciunkle of lande. *Ibid.* 4 A porciunkle of commoun land, paiand 3erli at sanct Nicholas dai ij^{d} to sainct Nicholas lycht in þe said kirk.

Portland[1] (pōəˑtlănd). A peninsula or 'island' on the coast of Dorsetshire; *attrib.* in names of natural and artificial products of Portland Island, or of objects connected with it; as **Portland arrowroot, Portland beds:** see quots.; **Portland cement,** a cement resembling *P. stone* in colour: see CEMENT *sb.* 1 *note*; also *attrib.*, as *P. cement maker, mill*, etc.; **Portland oolite,** a limestone of the Upper Oolite formation, especially developed in the Isle of Portland; **Portland powder:** see quot. 1858; **Portland sago** = *P. arrowroot*; also called *Portland Island sago*; **Portland sand, Portland screw:** see quots.; **Portland spurge,** *Euphorbia Portlandica*; **Portland stone,** a valuable building stone quarried in the Isle of Portland.

1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol., Portland Sago*, °Portland arrow-root, a fecula prepared from *Arum maculatum* in the Isle of Portland. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 97/1 From the tubers of this plant [*Arum maculatum*]..a starch called Portland Arrowroot was formerly..prepared. 1849 CRAIG, °*Portland beds*, or *Portland limestone*, a series of calcareous strata belonging to the upper part of the Oolite formation, found chiefly..in the Isle of Portland. 1824 *Specif. Y. Aspdin's Patent* No. 5022 An improvement in .. artificial stone .. which I call °Portland cement. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Portland-cement Maker*, a manufacturer of cement for builders. 1885 *Times, Engineering Suppl.* 12 Apr. 60/1 'Portland' cement..was patented in 1824 by Joseph Aspdin, a bricklayer, of Leeds, who fancied that it bore some resemblance to the oolitic limestone of Portland Island. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 July 6/3 The neighbourhood of these two rivers [Thames and Medway], from being the cradle of the Portland Cement industry, has now become the chief seat of the manufacture. 1833 J. PHILLIPS *Geol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 533 Names of Strata on Mr. Smith's Map and Sections [1815]..9 Portland rock. .. Present Names [1833]..°Portland oolite. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 417 A Printed paper .. recommending a revival of the old remedy for the Gout, known by the name of the °Portland Powder. From [this] we should be led to believe that this remedy was purchased and dispersed by the present Duke of Portland; whereas, it was by his father, many years ago. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Portland Powder*, a name of a formerly celebrated gout remedy, consisting of equal parts of birthwort, gentian, germander tops and leaves, ground pine and lesser centaury, dried, powdered, and sifted. 1849 CRAIG, °*Portland sago*. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Portland Stone* and °*Portland Sand*, a well-known group of the upper oolite...It consists of shelly freestones of variable texture underlaid by thick beds of sand. 1885 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* (ed. 4) 234 The cast of a spiral univalve called by the quarrymen the '°Portland Screw'..is common. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 11 Order Euphorbiaceæ...*Euphorbia Portlandica* (°Portland Spurge). *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1729) II. 258 Each step of one entire °Portland-stone. 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* xciv, Lunatic-looking erections, in what the simpletons call the modern Gothic taste, of Portland-stone.

Hence **Portla·ndian** *a. Geol.*, the specific designation of a subdivision of the Upper Oolite, developed in the Isle of Portland.

1885 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 798 The Upper or Portland Oolites..are divisible into three groups: (1) Kimmeridgian, at the base; (2) Portlandian...This group, resting directly on the Kimmeridge clay, consists of two divisions, the Portland Sand and Portland Stone. *Ibid.* 799 Among Portlandian fossils a single species of coral (*Isastræa oblonga*) occurs.

Portland[2]: see next.

Po·rt-last. *Naut.* ? *Obs.* Also 7 portlasse, -lesse, 8-9 (*erron.*) portland. [Original form and derivation obscure: cf. PORTLOF.] Of uncertain meaning: explained, from 1704, as the gunwale of a ship. Chiefly in phrase (*down*) *a portlast*: said of a yard.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 11 The Portlesse of the Fore-Castell was in the water. *Ibid.* 113 The Portlasse. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. iii. 64 Our Main-yard and Fore-yard were lowered down a Port last, as we call it, that is down pretty nigh the Deck. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Port-last*, the same as the Gun-wale of a Ship; therefore they say a Yard is down a Port-last, when it lies down on the Deck. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 3 By 11 of the clock we were under bare poles, with our yards a portland. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Hutter*, to lower the lower yards down a port-last. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 164 A ship lying to, with her yards a portland. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Port-last*, or *Portoise*, synonymous with *gunwale*.

†**Po·rtledge.** *Naut. Amer. Obs.* Forms: 7 portlige, porledge, 7-8 portledge, -lidge, 8 -lege, -ledg, -lage. [Corruption of PORTAGE *sb.*[1] in sense 4, perh. through confusion with the sometimes synonymous *privilege*.] = PORTAGE *sb.*[1] 4; usually *attrib.*, as *portledge bill, money*.

1636 *Doc. Hist. St. Maine* III. 95, I think we shall make little lesse then £11 share for the last yeares worke, which was £6 portledge, and £1 3s. 3d. for the fish deliuered Mr. Winter, and £3 you promised me for my Charge in Bringinge ouer the shippe. 1639 *Ibid.* 185 Eduard Trebie ..Creditor for his ½ share for his portledge monye 2 5 0. *Ibid.* 190 Markes Gaude..Creditor..for his porledge Money 2 Moneths. 1679 *Rec. Crt. Assistants, Mass.* (1901) II. 131 For Refusing to pay..his wages after the Rate of three pounds tenn shillings per moneth as by the Portlidge bill may Appeare. 1775 *Mass. Archives* CCVI. 94 To amount of Mens wages as per Portledg Bill 56. 17. 11½.

Portless, *a.* [f. PORT *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without a port.

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* x. 199 Her plains, long portless, now no more complain Of useless rills and fountains nursed in vain.

Portlet (pōəˑtlĕt). [f. PORT *sb.*[1] + -LET.] A small or tiny port; a creek.

1587 HARRISON *England* I. xii. in *Holinshed* I. 60/2 Being past these portlets [mouths of the Erme and Yealm] then next of all we come to Plimmouth hauen. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 99 Where it maketh a portlett for smale shipping. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 178 The artificial islands and portlets which he made by the seaside, are all now equally invisible. 1888 W. DENTON *Eng. in 15th C.* 89 Attacks on the ports and portlets along the south coast of England.

†**Portlike,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PORT *sb.*[4] + -LIKE.] = PORTLY.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) Pref. Poem, When first this portlike Frontispeece was wrought. 1748 *Drayton's Wks., Poly-olb.* v. 262/2 Where once the portlike [*edd.* 1612, 1622 portly] oak and large-limb'd poplar stood.

Po·rtlily, *adv. rare*—°. [f. as next + -LY[2].] In a portly manner.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Portlily*, statelily, gracefully.

Portliness (pōəˑtlinés). [f. PORTLY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being portly. **a.** Stateliness, dignity of bearing, appearance, and manner. **b.** Fullness of body, bulkiness, corpulence.

1530 PALSGR. 257/1 Portlynesse, *magnificence*. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* i. 8 b, A tendre young virgin, not set furth to the worlde..by famousnesse of name, not with portlynesse of life, ne with the other thynges whiche this worlde vseth to haue in high regarde. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* 4 b, His portlinesse in his gate. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 892 As he doth excell all the rest in portliness and feature of body.

†**Portlof.** *Naut. Obs.* [a. F. *porte-lof*, f. *porte-*, PORTE- + *lof* LUFF.] ? = BUMKIN.

1397 *Foreign Acc.* No. 31 G (P. R. O.), In ij tabulis grossis de ferre emptis et expensis super le portloves dicte navis iij s. iiij d.

Portly (pōəˑtli), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 6 portely. [f. PORT *sb.*[4] + -LY[1], [2].]

Characterized by stateliness or dignity of bearing, appearance, and manner; stately, dignified, handsome, majestic; imposing.

a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 453 So myche portlye pride, with pursys penyles. *a* 1536 *Calisto & Melibœa* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 61 Her resplendent virtue, her portly courage. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 47 Ye must haue a portely bragge after your estate. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. ii. 186 To be my queen and portly emperess. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lix. (1612) 257 So gracious, portly, fresh and faire..had Nature her compact. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 1141 A portly prince, and goodly to the sight. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Portly*, that bears a good Port or Meen, stately, comely. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Experi.* i. 7 He was a man of portly presence, a good scholar, I believe, and much respected.

b. Now usually connoting 'Large and bulky in person; stout, corpulent'.

[Cf. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 464 A goodly portly man yfaith, and a corpulent.] 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 69 Sometimes the beame of her view guilded my foote: sometimes my portly belly. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Portly*, bulky, majestical. 1755 JOHNSON, *Portly*..2. Bulky, swelling. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* II. vii, Whatever might have been the maladies entailed upon the portly frame of Mr. Courtland.., a want of appetite was not among the number. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 403 He dwindled in a few weeks from a portly and even corpulent man to a skeleton. 1871 *Punch* 23 Sept. 127/2 He's got so round and portly.

c. Of things: Stately, magnificent, grand, fine; in quot. *a* 1845 with pun, and allusion to b.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xix. 148 Jesus..viewyng and beholdyng the same citie [Jerusalem] portely and gorgeous of buildynges. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 437 The portly gates of the pallace. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* III. i, Portly and curious viands are prepared. 1656 HEVLIN *Surv. France* 91 Adorned with portly and antick imagery. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 7 Dec. 771/1 Comely sentences and portly veracities. *a* 1845 HOOD *Turtles* vi, With sherry, brown or golden, Or port, so olden, Bereft of body 'tis no longer portly.

†**B.** as *adv.* In a stately or dignified manner. *Obs.*

1607 MIDDLETON *Your Five Gallants* IV. viii. 250 One so fortunate..Shall bear himself more portly, live regarded, Keep house.

Po·rtman. Now *local.* [f. PORT *sb.*[1], [2] + MAN *sb.*[1] Cf. MDu. *porter* townsman, burgher.]

1. In OE. use, a citizen of a town, a burgess or burgher; *spec.* (after the Conquest) = *capital* or *head portman*, one of a select number of citizens, chosen to administer the affairs of a borough.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xxxiii. 749 Se port-gerefa and þa yldostan port-men. 10.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 333/11 *Ciuis*, ceastergewara, oððe portman. *c* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1068 (Laud MS.) Eadgar æðeling com þa..to Eofer wic & þa port men [*Cotton MS.* burh menn] wiþ hine griðedon. [1200 *Charter* (Ipswich) in Gross *Gild Merch.* (1890) II. 118 Quum cito predicti xii. Capitales Portmenni fuerant iurati. 1254 *Charter* (Reading) ibid. 202 Quod predicti burgenses habeant gildhallam suam..in uilla de rading'..cum prato quod uocatur portmanebroc.] 1346 *Litt. Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) II. 26 Est ordinee qe nul portman del dit mestier soit receu en portmanrie por vendre ne achater des estraunges nul manere nonel drap. (*Mod. transl.* It is ordained that no portman of the said craft be received in the portmanry to sell to or buy any kind of new cloth from strangers.) 1527 in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. (1726) 103, 24 gentilmen of the countrey, besides the bayliffs, portemen of the towne. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1633/3 The Bayliffs, Portmen, and Common-Council of Your Town and Burrough of Ipswich. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 4076/3 The Mayor, Recorder, Portmen, Chief Burgesses, and Freemen, of the Corporation of Orford in the County of Suffolk. 1880 *Rep. Commiss. Munic. Corpor.* I. 88 The Corporation [of Orford] consists, as heretofore, of a mayor, eight portmen, and twelve capital burgesses. *Ibid.*, One of the portmen is coroner. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. v. 62 The twelve portmen (i.e. the two bailiffs, four coroners, and six others) were elected and sworn 'to take charge of, and to govern' the town [Ipswich], to maintain its franchises, and to administer justice.

2. A citizen or inhabitant of the Cinque Ports. (In med.L. *portensis*.)

1658 PHILLIPS, *Portmen*, a name commonly given to the inhabitants of the Cinque Ports. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 288 He [Edw. I] appointed William Leyburne captain of all the portmen and mariners of the king's dominions [1294 B. DE COTTON *Hist. Anglic.* (Rolls) 234 Capitaneus omnium portensium et omnium aliorum marinariorum].

†**Po·rtman-mo·te.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. prec. + ME. *imote*, MOOT *sb.*: corresp. to an OE. **portmanna gemōt*, not found.] *lit.* The assembly of the portmen; the borough-mote; the court or common council of the portmen of a borough or town.

a 1189 *Charter* in *Calr. Charter Rolls* (1903) I. 25 Sciatis me concessisse..Sancto Salvatori de Beremundseia .. terras suas..quietas..a placitis et querelis et hustingis et portmannot et tunscipnot. 1198 *Chron. Jocel. de Brakelonda* (Camden) 74 Et curia celerarii veniret ad portmanne-mot. 1277 *Indent. Edmund Crouchback's Ordinances* in *8th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. I. 409/1 Les delays de la curt de portemannemot de Leycestre. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Portmannimote*, (in ancient Deeds) the Portmote or Port-men's Court, held in any City, Town, or Community. 1881 *8th Rep.*

Hist. MSS. Comm. App. I. 409/1 The long-lost Charter of Edmund (Crouchback) Earl of Leicester: reforming the laws and processes of the Leicester portmanemote, and confirming all the franchises of the burgh, not affected by the charter.

†**Portmanry.** [f. as prec. + -RY: cf. ALDERMANRY]. The position or rank of a portman.

1346 [see PORTMAN 1].

Portmanteau (pɔɹtmæ·ntō), *sb.* Forms: see below. [ad. F. *portemanteau* (1547 in Godef. *Compl.*) an officer who carries a prince's mantle, a valise, a clothes-rack, f. PORTE- + *manteau* (OF. *mantel*) MANTLE; see also MANTEAU, MANTUA, POCKMANTEAU.]

1. A case or bag for carrying clothing and other necessaries when travelling; originally of a form suitable for carrying on horseback; now applied to an oblong stiff leather case, which opens like a book, with hinges in the middle of the back.

a. 6 **portmanteo, -mantieu, -manteaw(e, porte-manteau,** 7 **portmantau, -to, -toe, -tue, -tu, -tew**; also **porte-**; 6- **portmanteau,** *pl.* **-eaus** (9 also **-eaux**).

1584 W. FLEETWOOD in Wright *Q. Eliz. & her Times* (1838) II. 243 One of Mr. Docwraye's sonnes..was arrained for stealing of a portmanteo, with 84*l.* in the same, taken out of an inne in Bardey. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 171/2 *Ascopera*, a bag; a wallet; a portmanteau. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Ired.* II. 163/2 A note found in the portmantieu of doctor Allen. 1598 FLORIO, *Balice*, a cloke-bag, a male, a port-manteawe. 1611 COTGR., *Ferriere*,..a great case, or powch of leather (closed, as a Portemantue, with chaine, and locke). 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 107 A souldier came out..and demaunded of euery man fiue baocci,.. though it were onely due from them, who had portmanteaues with locks. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, A budget or portmantau which includes All the bawdes wealth. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 124 Taking..from off his saddle-bow a portmanteau, and out of it some victuals. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 25, I would wish the world to chaine up its breeches to its doublet as they doe Portmantu's. 1652 *Season. Exp. Netherl.* 5 Besides what..they carryed home in their Portmantos. 1689 D. GRANVILLE *Lett.* (Surtees, No. 37) 76 They search'd my portmantoe and plundered me of a bagg of mony. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xxxv. 8 Their trunks and portmanteaus must be carried to the Custom-house. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i, Feeling in his pockets for the keys of his portmanteaus. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III. 265 Violet's portmanteaux were packed.

β. 6–8 (9 *Sc.* and *north. dial.*) **portmantle,** 7–8 (9 *Sc.* and *arch.*) **portmantel,** (9 **portmantillo**).

1602 Portmantle [see b]. 1612 *North's Plutarch* 977 The flesh and the portmantle [*ed.* 1595 -mantew] it was wrapt in. 1651 *Lanc. Tracts* (Chetham Soc.) 310, 600 Arms and many Portmantels and good Booty. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. ii. 181 The spoiles of Cardenio's Port-Mantle. 1702 FARQUHAR *Twin-Rivals* III. ii, What makes you sit upon the portmantle, Teague? 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* viii, The small portmantle which contained his necessaries. 1883 E. PENNELL ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 189 The portmantillos that in these days..fill up the small of each belted second horseman's back. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Nov. 21/2 A saddle-horse, which also carried the Judge's portmantle.

γ. 7–8 **port-mantua, portmantua.**

1601–2 *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) II. 41 They sent theyr portmantuas to St. Paules monastery. 1765 H. TIMBERLAKE *Mem.* 9 One of them..actually fell, letting my portmantua into the water.

δ. 7 **port-mantiek, -manque, portmante,** 7–9 **-manty.**

a 1613 Port-manque [see b]. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 160 Till the Messenger with the Port-mantick came from Rome. 1680 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. VII. 394 Paid for a new large portmante 16*s.* 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2100/4 [They] had with them a Leathern Portmanty. 1897 C. M. CAMPBELL *Deilie Jock* 259 We..got oor portmantys and booked to Worcester.

ε. 7 **portmantuan, -ium, -eam, -en.**

a 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* II. v. (1642) 73 Feeling what weight the portmantuan had. 1682 *Providence Rec.* (1894) VI. 80 In ye out Celler, i Portmantium..In ye Portmanteam, 3 Cases of leather. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* Pref., He..is degraded to come behind with the Portmanten.

b. *fig.* (See also 4 b.)

1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 283 O thou whose breast..is.. prudences portmantle. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 263 That the soules of Women and Lovers, are wrapt in the port-manque of their senses. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* I. iv. 11 As sure to finde the Spirit in a *Congé d'eslire*, as others not long since, in the Tridentine Port-mantile. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Apr. 3/1 The demand for the franchise was ..a kind of portmanteau into which all our grievances could be stuffed and dispatched to Pretoria.

‖ **2.** An officer of the king of France: 'The Kings Cloake-bag-bearer' (Cotgr.) [Fr.].

1597 G. GILPIN *Let.* 12 Feb. in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. IV. 537/1 Here is arrived from the King of France a porte-manteau, who brought the ratification under the great seal of the agreements and treaty.

‖ **3.** A clothes-rack, an arrangement of pegs to hang clothes on. [Fr.]

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Port-manteau*, a piece of joiners work, fastened to the wall, in a wardrobe, armory, &c., proper for the hanging on of cloaks, hats, &c. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* XXV, Not to me appertained that suit of wedding raiment:..the vapoury veil pendent from the usurped portmanteau. *Ibid.*, It took the light, held it aloft, and surveyed the garments pendent from the portmanteau.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *portmanteau robbery, thief*; *portmanteau gelding, horse* (a baggage horse); *portmanteau-maker*, †*-trunk*; **portmanteau saddle**: see quot. 1688.

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1583/4 A coloured leather Portmantle Saddle, Blew fring in the seat. 1683 *Verulam MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm. 1906) 210 For a portmantue trunk, o. 11. o. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 345/1 A Portmantle Saddle hath a Cantle behind the seat to keep the Portmantle..off the Riders back. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2996/4 A bright bay Portmantua-Gelding, about 8 l. price. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 438 Mounted on a raw-boned,..hollow-eyed, pyballed portmanteau-horse. 1899 *Daily News* 19 June 6 A portmanteau maker. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Aug. 5/3 A series of portmanteau robberies from the roofs of four-wheeled cabs.

b. In the sense of 'that into which things are packed together'; originally applied by 'L. Carroll' to a factitious word made up of the blended sounds of two distinct words and combining the meanings of both; hence used *attrib.*, and subseq. extended to things that are or suggest a combination of two different things of the same kind.

[1872 'L. CARROLL' *Through Looking-Gl.* vi. 127 Well, 'slithy' means 'lithe and slimy'..You see it's like a portmanteau—there are two meanings packed up into one word. *Ibid.* 129 'Mimsy' is 'flimsy and miserable' (there's another portmanteau for you).] 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* July 25 They admirably illustrate the portmanteau word 'slithy' in the Jabberwocky poem. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 June 2/2 As a fact Lord Rosebery was guilty of what we may call a 'portmanteau' quotation, in that he combined into one what Lord Salisbury said about Ireland and South Africa. 1905 *Ibid.* 15 Aug. 4/2 It is a wise bird that will not foul its own nest, if this portmanteau proverb may be allowed.

Portment (pōə·ɹtmĕnt). *rare.* [a. F. *portement* a carrying, bearing, † behaviour, f. *porter* to carry.]

†1. Bearing; *portement of arms*, bearing of arms, achievement in arms. *Obs. rare*—1.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 81 It is not redde..that euer ony man .. bare hym so wel and dyd so grete portemente of armes.

2. Deportment. *nonce-use.*

1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 141 But be your portment such As breeds no shame to us.

†**Portmote.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 3 **portimote,** 4 **portemot,** (6 **portemounte**), 7 **portmoote,** 6- **portmote.** [f. PORT *sb.*1, 2 + ME. *imote*, MOOT *sb.* = OE. type **port-gemót*: cf. *burh-gemót.*]

1. The court of a borough; a borough-mote. (Esp. used of cities and boroughs in the County Palatine of Chester.)

[1267 *Charter Hen. III* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1816) I. 471 Prohibeo et precipio ne ullo modo respondeant, nisi illorum proprio portimoto. *a* 1377 *Abingdon Rolls* (Camden) 34 De portemot', pede pulverizato, et assisa fracta.] 1574 *Acts Privy Council* (1894) VIII. 228 The same to be openly redde at the next Portemounte [at Chester] after the receipt hereof. 1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* c. 15 § 1 Any originall Writ or Writs of Covenant..retornable before the Mayor of the saide Citie for the tyme beinge, in the Portmoote Courte to be holden within the saide Citie [of Chester]. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Portmotes are also held in some inland towns, as at Knolst in Cheshire. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, c. 26 *Preamble*, Courts Baron, Courts of Admiralty, Courts of Portmote, and Leets. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 64 The general laws of the burghal community emanated from the burghmotes or assemblies (Court Leet, Burghmote, Portmote, &c.). 1902 (*title*) The Portmote or Court Leet Records of the Borough or Town and Royal Manor of Salford.

2. The court of a (legal) sea-port town.

(Perhaps orig. an error of the Law Dicts.)

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xxiii. § 1 (1615) 217/2 Portmote is euer in a Hauen towne, for it is the Court of the Port or Hauen. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Portemote*,.. signifieth a Court kept in hauen townes..It is sometime called the Portmoote Court, an. 43 Eliz. cap. 15 [cf. quot. 1601 in 1]. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vii. 264 These legal ports were undoubtedly at first assigned by the crown; since to each of them a court of portmote is incident, the jurisdiction of which must flow from the royal authority.

†**Portobello** (pɔ̄ə·ɹtōˌbe·lō). *Obs.* [The capture of Portobello in South America in 1739 prob. gave rise to the name of the game.] ? A kind of game resembling billiards.

1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* 26 Gaming in various forms is very frequent: cards, dice, skittles, Missisippi and Portobello tables, billiards, fives, tennis, &c. *Ibid.* 198 One can scarcely ever enter the walls [of the King's Bench Prison] without seeing parties at skittles, missisippi, portobello, tennis, fives, &c.

†**Portoir.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *portoir* (16th c. in Godef.), *le portoir des vignes*, 'the braunch that beares the grapes'.] A bearing braneh (of a vine).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. xxi. 527 Braunches..which were portoirs and bare grapes the yeare before. *Ibid.* XVIII. xxxi. 605 The..greene braunches called the Portoirs.

†**Portoise.** *Naut. Obs.* [Origin uncertain.] = PORT-LAST.

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s. v., For a Ship to ride a Portoise, is to ride with her Yards a Portlast, or struck down on the Deck. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 255* *Portoise*, the same as *Port-last.* 1867 [see PORT-LAST].

‖ **Portolano** (pɔ̄ə·ɹtōlā·nō), **portulan** (pɔ̄ə·ɹtiŭlăn). [It. *portolano*, f. *porto* PORT *sb.*1: cf. L. *hortulānus*, It. *ortolano* gardener, f. *hortus* garden; thence F. *portulan*.] A book of sailing directions, describing harbours, sea-coasts, etc., and illustrated with charts.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Portulan* (French), a ship-master's guide; a book containing the situation and description of sea-ports, etc., with instructions for navigation. 1878 *Nature* XVIII. 151/1 Among these old maps and portulans ..are:—1. The Medicean Portulan (1351). 2. The Catalan Atlas. 1891 J. WINSOR *Columbus* App. 530 About the beginning of the fourteenth century Italy and the western Mediterranean islands began to produce those atlases of sea-charts, which have come down to us under the name of 'portolanos'. 1894 — *Cartier to Frontenac* 7 It seems to be evident from a Portuguese portolano of 1504..that at this time they had not developed the entrances to this gulf north and west of Newfoundland.

Porto-pyæmic (pɔ̄ə·ɹtoˌpəiˌi·mik), *a. Path.* [f. *porto-*, taken as comb. form of L. *porta* in *vena portæ*.] Pertaining to pyæmia of the portal vein.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 127 Porto-pyæmic liver abscess—Pylephlebitis.

Portos, portoos, portous, obs. ff. PORTAS.

Portour, Portoure, obs. ff. PORTER, PORTURE.

†**Port-pain.** *Obs.* Also 5–6 **-payne,** 7 **-pane.** [a. obs. F. **porte-pain*, lit. carry-bread: see PORTE- and PAIN *sb.*2] A cloth in which to carry bread to the table without touching it with the hands.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 262 To þe port-payne forthe ye passe, & þere viij. loues ye leese. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 164 Put thy loues in a portpayne. 1566 WITHALS *Dict.* 44 A porte payne to beare bread fro the pantree to the table with, *lintheum panarium*. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Port-pain* (French), a kinde of Towel used at Court, wherein they carry their bread to serve for the Table.

Portpen, obs. form of PORCUPINE.

Portrait (pōə·ɹtrĕt), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 6 **purtrait, -e, -trayt, -e,** 6–7 **purtraiet.** *β.* 6 **portrayt,** 6–7 **portrate, -traite, -tract,** 6–8 **portraiet,** 6– **portrait.** *γ.* 6 **pourtreict, -tracte,** 6–7 **-traite, -trayt(e, -tract,** 6–8 **-traict, pourtrait.** [a. F. *portrait*, OF. also *portret* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), obs. *pourtrait*, *po(u)rtraict* sb., from *portrait* pa. pple. of *portraire* obs. to portray: cf. med.L. *protractus* plan, image, portrait, f. *protractus*, pa. pple. of L. *protrahĕre*: see PORTRAY.]

1. A figure drawn, painted, or carved upon a surface to represent some object. *a.* A drawing, painting, or other delineation of any object; a picture, design (in general). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1570 BUCHANAN *Chamælcon* Wks. (1892) 43 Mony that hes nowther sene y* said beist, nor na perfyte portraict of it. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi. (Arb.) 110 By this noble pourtrayt..Is plainely exprest..The sounde Pillar. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 24 The full pourtraict and proportion of which horse, he dedicated..before the Temple of Venus Genitrix. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 97 The Britans Coines, the portracts whereof I have here shewed. *c* 1620 *Mary Magd.* 1271 V° pourtract of this outward frame. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 279 The portrait of Eve is much admired by all connoisseurs. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vi. 333 The back-grounds of your portraits.

b. *spec.* (now almost always) A representation or delineation of a person, esp. of the face, made from life, by drawing, painting, photography, engraving, etc.; a likeness.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xiv. 97 The pourtractes and figures of the principallest amongst them. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 54 What's here, the portrait of a blinking idiot. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 12 Draw thousand Pourtraits of her on your face. 1649 *Sc. Acts Chas. II* (1819) VI. 363/1 Ordains His Royall Name, Portract and Seal to be used in the publick writings. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 118 ₱6, I would rather see you work upon History-Pieces, than on single Portraicts. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* I. vi, The gentleman who wanted to take your portrait.

†c. A solid image, statue, effigy. *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxix. 151 Prometheus..inuented the natural pourtractes with the fatte enrth. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XII. xciv, Her tombe was..built of polisht stone, and thereon laid The liuely shape and purtrait of the maid. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 144 On one side the gate stands a..great Elephant, on the other a Rhinoceros;..the portraicts are out of the shining Marble.

2. *abstr.* The action or art of making a portrait (in quot. 1846 in *spec.* sense: see 1 b); portraiture.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. i. (Arb.) 150 Th'excellent painter bestoweth the rich Orient coulours vpon his table of pourtraite. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. I. xiv. § 14 That habit of the old and great painters of introducing portrait into all their highest works.

3. *fig.* Something that represents, typifies, or resembles something else; an image, representation, type; likeness, similitude. (In quot. 1623 *absol.* A striking or impressive sight, a scene.)

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 39 Poetes terme sleepe an image, or pourtraite of death. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 23 Dreadfull pourtraicts of deformitee. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* II. 158 Then 3oung Ascanius .. His parents portrate perfectly presenting. 1623 T. GOAD *Dolef. Euen-Song* 16 If any man could looke in at those gates,.. he would report such a pourtrait as was this spectacle. 1866 LIDDON *Bampt. Lect.* iv. (1875) 192 Jesus reveals a moral portrait.

b. A verbal picture or representation; a graphic or vivid description.

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* Ded., The liuely purtraite of the foure monarchies. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 126 An exact Pourtrait of natural Religion. 1837 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.*, *Mirabeau* (1875) V. 242 Her portrait, by the seconding Marquis himself, is not very captivating.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *portrait-collector, -group,*

-head, -photographer, -photography, -sculpture, -sketch, -study, -work; *portrait-like* adj.; **portrait-bust**, a bust giving an exact (i.e. not idealized) likeness; **portrait-gallery**, a gallery containing a collection of portraits, or the collection itself (also *fig.*); **portrait-lathe**, a lathe adapted for turning copies of busts or medallions; **portrait-lens**, a compound photographic lens adapted for taking portraits; **portrait-painter**, a painter of portraits; so **portrait-painting**; **portrait-ring**, a ring with a miniature portrait set in it; **portrait-statue** (cf. *portrait-bust*); **portrait-stone**, a lasque or flat diamond used to cover a miniature portrait.

1887 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 22 Sept. 4/1 Governor Ames has given the sculptor..an order for a *portrait-bust. 1814 W. H. Ireland (*title*) Chalcographimania; or, the *Portrait-Collector and Printseller's Chronicle. 1841 Emerson *Lect. Times* Misc. (1855) 215 Why not draw for these times a *portrait-gallery? 1905 J. Fitzmaurice-Kelly *Cervantes in Eng.* 4 To find place in Cervantes's rich portrait-gallery. 1899 Mackail *Life Morris* I. 277 A *portrait-head of the author. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Portrait Lathe*, a lathe adapted to copying busts. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 1/3 He was engaged in the Paris Mint, and while there invented a portrait lathe by which medallion dies of any size might be engraved in steel. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xiii. 9 A pair of quick-acting *portrait Lenses. 1789 T. Twining *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* (1812) II. 378 With too close and *portrait-like delineation of general nature. 1797 Tweddell *Rem.* xxvii. (1815) 155 Mad. Le Brun is most decidedly the best *portrait-painter in Europe. 1856 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 277, I have a friend, who has constituted herself a portrait-painter. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* 18 Apr. an. 1775, He thought *portrait-painting an improper employment for a woman. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iii. (1872) 96 It is in what I called Portrait-painting,..that Shakspeare is great. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xiv. 150 *Portrait-photography makes greater demands than any other branch on the good taste of the photographer. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Aug. 5/6 The above *portrait-pictures must include some 5,000 faces, to say nothing of busts, half, quarter lengths, and full figures. 1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring* 496, I have mentioned several *portrait-rings of remarkable interest. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* xxii. 709 *Portrait-statues of private individuals. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 15 Apr. 3/4 A very excellent *portrait-study, a tender and loving reminiscence of the high-spirited,..noble-hearted woman.

† **Portrait**, *v. Obs.* Forms: see Portrait *sb.* [Represented first in pa. pple. *portraited* (found earlier than *portrait* sb.), being app. an extended form of the ME. (orig. French) pa. pple. *portrait* (see Portray *v.*); this implied a vb. *portrait*, which appears after 1550.]

1. *trans.* To make a portrait, picture, or image of: = Portray *v.* 1. (Also with *forth, out.*)

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 84 b, In it was the whole spere [= sphere] portrated. 1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* II. ii. (1591) 54 She [Venus] is not elswhere portraited so. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* iv. v. 12 To pourtraict beauties Queene. 1596 R. L[inche] *Diella* (1877) 73 To.. portraite forth thy Angel-hued beautie. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* iii. xxiv. 243, I am far from their opinion who damne it for superstition to portract that Glorious Virgin or her Babe. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* 32 The perfect Image of the true Helena, pourtracted with her lively Colours. 1864 Dk. Manchester *Court & Soc.* I. xi. 216 To sit to a limner to be 'portraited', as the phrase ran.

2. *fig.* To represent or describe graphically, to set forth: = Portray *v.* 3 b, 4. (Also with *forth, out.*)

a 1581 N. Woods *Conflict of Consc.* 1. i. A iij, I will therefore in breefe purtraict and paint him out. 1593 Bilson *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 25 That Christ did portrait out for the regiment of his Church. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xv. § 6 Our learned Knight Eliot setting his pen to portrait a perfect Gouernour. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* I. ii. § 13 The Authour..doth pourtraict and describe the Bounty and Church-buildings of that King.

3. *transf.* To draw or make (a picture, figure, or image): = Portray *v.* 1 b.

1552 Huloet, Portrayt ynge of ymages in mettall or stone, *sculptura.* 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 47 No image or picture, howe well soeuer it bee painted and purtrayted, is to be compared with the forme and figure of mans bodie. 1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 107, I caused to be pourtrayted on my shield the Impresa of the Swan. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* vii. v. 9 To pourtraict this on a..Plane, first draw the Horizontal Line.

b. *fig.* (cf. 2).

1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 52, I will pourtrait and set before your eyes, a patterne and image thereof, first conceived in minde or imagination. 1613 Drumm. of Hawth. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 125 As those images were pourtraicted in my mind.

Hence † **Portraiting** *vbl. sb.*

1552 [see 3]. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 455 Such delineation and portraiting of Christ.

Portrait [F. *portrait*], obs. pa. pple. of Portray *v.*, q. v.

Portraitist. [f. Portrait *sb.* + -ist: so F. *portraitiste.*] One whose occupation it is to take portraits (by painting or photography); *esp.* a portrait-painter. (In quot. 1899 applied to a sculptor.)

1866 *Standard* 12 Sept. 2/3 After the sitter has, by movement or contortion, baffled the portraitist. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* 149 Most persons conceive under the term photographer only a portraitist. 1881 *Times* 5 Jan. 4/3 Gainsborough we have seen as portraitist and as landscapist. 1899 *Daily News* 24 July 7/3 Houdon was the great portraitist in marble of the eighteenth century.

† **Portraitour.** *Obs. rare.* [prob. AF. = OF. **portraiteur*, f. as next + *-our*: see -our: cf. OF. *portraitierre* (*a* 1200 in Godef.).] = Portrayer.

c 1386, *c* 1425 [see Portrayer].

Portraiture (pō·ɹtrĕtiŭɹ). Forms: α. 4–5 purtreyture, -treiture, 5 -treture, -trayture, -tretur, -tatur, 5–6 -trat(o)ure, 6–7 -traiture. β. 4–5 portreiture, -treyt(o)ure; *Sc.* -tratore, -owre, 4–6 -treture, 5–6 *Sc.* -tratour(e; 5–7 -trature, -trayture, 6–7 -tracture, *Sc.* -traitour, (6 -turature, -terature, -tature, -titure, *Sc.* protatour), 6–7 portracture, *Sc.* -traitour, 7–8 -traicture, 5– portraiture. γ. 5 pourtreture, 5–7 -trature, 5–8 -traiture, 6–8 -traicture, 7 -tracture. [ME. a. OF. *pur-, pour-, portraiture* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *pourtrait* pa. pple. and sb., Portrait + -ure.]

1. The action or art of portraying; representation of an object by painting, drawing, etc.; delineation. Also in concrete or collective sense; esp. in phr. *in portraiture* = portrayed, delineated.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Symon & Judas*) 68 A paynteore, þat rycht sle wes in portratore. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* I. 131 In portreyoure I sawgh anoon ryght hir figure Naked fletynge in a see. *c* 1386 — *Knt.'s T.* 1110 The portreiture [*v. rr.* purtreyture, pourtrature, purtratoure, etc.] that was vp on the wal. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 83 Zeuzis fond ferst the pourtreture. 1461 *Liber Pluscardensis* xi. viii, With plesand propirnes of portratoure. 1546 Langley *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. xvi. 62 Porturature Gykes a Lidiun as Plinie thinketh did first inuent & deuyse it in Egipte. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 137 As in portracture and paintyng. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 4 ¶ 7 The Portraitures of insignificant People by ordinary Painters. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 63. 56 How lovely sacred Pourtraiture appears! 1846 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* II. III. I. xiv. § 14 We find the custom of portraiture constant with them. 1874 *Edin. Rev.* July 172 Portraiture rose to its highest excellence as the nobler characteristics of sculpture faded.

2. *concr.* A figure or delineation of a person or thing; a picture, drawing, etc.: = Portrait 1, 1 b. (In quot. *c* 1440, A diagram, figure.)

?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 141 With many riche portraitures. *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* I. 387 In euclidis bokys wyth his portraturys. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xix. 114 Picturis and purtraturis or graued werk. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 88 Images and porterratures of menne. 1555 Eden *Decades* 105 Portitures of herbes floures and knottes. 1563 Man *Musculus' Commonpl.* 48 To be worshipped in images and portatures. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 257 His pourtraiture engrauen thereupon. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 210 There is a Portraicture representing Rome. 1677 R. J. Thoroton *Antiq. Nottingham* (title-p.), Beautified with Maps, Prospects, and Pourtraictures. 1873 Longf. *Chaucer*, The chamber walls depicted all around With portraitures of huntsman, hawk, and hound.

† b. A solid image, a statue: = Portrait *sb.* 1 c.

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* xvi. 137 To embrace in his armes the countrefaicte porterature of a man. 1594 Constable *Diana* vi. iii, A Carver..Hewed out the portrature of Venus sonne In Marble rocke. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* Pref., A fair tomb of marble with his statue or portraiture upon it. 1720 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) VII. 122 A large Grave-stone, whereon is the portraicture of a Man, seemingly in a warlike habit.

3. *gen.* and *fig.* An image, representation, figure; a mental image, idea; † a type, exemplar (*obs.*). (Cf. Portrait *sb.* 3.)

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1785 Þis purtatur he bare euer in here clene hert Of goddus Passion..& of his wo. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 53 The wyse deuises, the prudent speches, the costly woorkes, the conninge portratures practised and set foorth in .vii. goodly beutiful pageauntes. 1625 Jackson *Creed* v. iii. § 4 Him.., whose portraiture their first parents had blurred. 1650 S. Clarke *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 30 A plain Image and Portracture of that effectual Doctrine which I was thought worthy to hear. 1713 Berkeley *Guardian* No. 62. ¶ 7 The more enlarged views and gay portraitures of a lively imagination. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 288 We can recover a distinct portraiture of many of the actors in these scenes.

4. The action or art of portraying in words; verbal 'picturing', graphic description.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 211 Ploughmen, carterys,..Dichers, delverys,..The staatis alle set here in portrature. 1855 Brimley *Ess., Tennyson* 86 The poet, too, should attempt to rise above the portraiture of individual life. 1878 Seeley *Stein* II. 358 A tempting subject for literary portraiture.

b. A verbal representation or 'picture'; a vivid description: = Portrait *sb.* 3 b.

1610 North *Plutarch, Seneca* 1223 In his portraiture of this wise man, he imagineth in this life a thing that is not to be found. 1648 (*title*) Eikon Basilike. The Povrtraictvre of His Sacred Majestie in his solitudes and sufferings. 1774 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* II. 97 A striking portraiture of antient manners. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* To Rdr., The pleasing pourtraictures of Peter Pattieson, now given unto thee. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xv. 374 Shakespeare's portraiture of John of Gaunt.

5. Figure, form, likeness, appearance (as an attribute of a thing). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxvii. 35 The Bruce .. Richt awfull, strang, and large of portratour, As nobill, dreidfull, michtie campioun. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 40 Not hir fyrst spous, for all his greit puissance, In portratour and game mycht be his peir. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 30 That resplending Image thou seest, was made..for eternizing the memory of my portraiture, as I was aliue. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xxiii, Every abbess..came to her imagination in the portraiture of an inexorable jailer.

† b. *concr.* A material form, shape, or figure. *Obs.*

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 233 Frome the waist wpe was two fair persouns witht all memberis and protratouris perteinand to tua bodyis. *a* 1680 Charnock *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 48 God.. from this indisposed chaos many excellent portraitures.

Portraiture, *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make a portraiture or portrait of, to portray (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* (1807–8) IV. 164 Upon the top..stood the armes of England, roiallie purtraitured with the proper beasts to uphold the same. 1601 Deacon & Walker *Answ. Darel* 22 Intending..to portraiture in the person of Iob, an absolute patterne of perfect patience. 1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 14 That the child be not pourtractured greater then the Nurse. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I. 225 We..shall be contented to see him portraitur'd by the artist who serves to illustrate prodigys in fairs, and adorn heroick sign-posts. 1903 G. R. Hall *Hum. Evol.* vii. 165 Men who were striving to portraiture a Christ who had not condemned wealth and the power of riches.

Portray, *sb. rare.* Also 7 por-, pourtrai, 7–9 pourtray. [f. Portray *v.*] The act of portraying; portrayal; a portrait, picture (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* Proeme, Hauing thus farre trauelled in the portrai, and description of this famous Empire. 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gentl.* vii. (1634) 61 Pourtraies of their Kings and Queenes, in their severall Countrey habits. 1630 Lennard tr. *Charron's Wisd.* II. iii. § 6 (1670) 242 The edicts and ordinances of Princes are no other but piety and particular pourtraies thereof. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 103 We have here..a most striking pourtray..of the wondrous living guise of the Unknowable.

Portray (pɔrtrē·), *v.* Forms: α. 4 purtreie, -treye, 4–5 -traye, -traie, 5 -trey, 5–7 -tray. β. 4 portreie, -traye, 4–5 -treye, -trai(e, (5 portrewe, *Sc.* -tra, -tura; 6 -try); 5– portray. γ. 5–7 pourtraio, 6 -trahe, 7 -trey, 6–9 pourtray. Pa. pple. portrayed; also, in ME. [from OF.] purtrait, -treit, portrait. [ME. a. OF. *pourtrai-, pourtray-*, stem of *pourtraire* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) to portray, fashion, represent:—L. *protrahĕre* to draw forth, reveal, extend, prolong, in med.L. also to draw, portray, paint, f. *pro-* forth + *trahĕre* to draw.]

1. *trans.* To represent (an object) by a drawing, painting, carving, etc. (in early use also by a solid image or statue); to make a picture or image of; to delineate, picture, depict.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 51 At Westmynstere he ligges in a toumbe purtrait. — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15088 Per on purtraied a crucyfix. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1520 (Bodl. MS.) Sonne & mone & sterren seuene, Was þereinne purtraied, & heuene. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 743 Scho in hir chapell Gert weill be portrait ane castell. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Symon & Judas*) 78 To portra it he had na slicht. *Ibid.* xxiii. (*vii Sleperis*) 473 Bot [þe emperoure] gert portura þare þe story. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 26 The fyve rosis portraid in the shelde. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxxvi. 124 Withyn hys halle, where as were purtrayed fulle rychely alle the kynges of his lynage, connyngly made. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* ii. (1592) 19 One man portrayeth out the whole world in a little peece of Paper, painting out all the Images. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. ix. 33 In which was nothing pourtrahed nor wrought; Not wrought nor pourtrahed, but easie to be thought. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* vi. xi. 521 That Knightly Order of Saint Iames, who haue in their habite purtraied a purple sword, in token of blond. 1675 Ogilby *Brit.* 50 A Chapel..in the Roof of which was lively Portraid His Apostles and Disciples. ?1800 W. B. Rhodes *Bomb. Fur.* iii. (1830) 18 Painters no other face pourtray. 1852 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 204 It was considered little less than heretical to portray Mary reclining on a couch.

† b. *transf.* To make (a picture, image, or figure); to draw, paint, or carve; to trace. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1536 A fust faylaynde þe wryst, Pared on þe parget, purtrayed lettres. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 38 The disciplis of ypocras portreweden the liknes of her maystir. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 431 b/1 They ne shold .. pourtraye nor pycte the forme or fygure of the crosse. 1557 in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 169 Behold my picture here well portrayed for the nones. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 497 Two other statues or images portraied in clokes or mantles, were his handiwork. *a* 1604 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 174 One stone, whereupon the picture of a Knight is portraied.

† c. *absol.* To make drawings, pictures, or statues; to draw, paint, mould, or carve. *Obs.*

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 783 A white walle..hit ys redy to cachche and take Al þat men wil theryn make Whethir so men wil portrey or peynt. *c* 1386 — *Prol.* 96 He koude..weel purtreye and write. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1158 Wryte he couthe & purtrey also. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xxiii. (1535) L ij b, Other coude graue images and portry in wood or erthe.

† 2. *transf.* To paint or adorn (a surface) *with* a picture or figure. *Obs.*

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) st. 250 A targe listed wiþ gold, Portreyd wiþ þre kinges corn, þat present god when he was born. ?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 897 His garnement was everydel Y-portreyd and y-wrought with floures. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5682 The champe of the feld was goules.. with a broode bourdure Purtraied with sable and with asure. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 1003 Into a paulion made she a retrait... Portreid it was with bridides freshly. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vi. 84 Shields..with boastful Argument portraid.

3. *fig.* To form a mental image of; to picture to oneself; to imagine, fancy; in first quot., to conceive, devise, invent. *Obs.* b. To represent (e. g. dramatically).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 700 þe play of paramorez I portrayed my seluen. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 619 Him so propirli hane i peinted & portreide in herte. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 255 So as him thoghte in his corage, Where he pourtreieth hire ymage. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* I. 143 Telemachus..sad amid them all he sat, Pourtraying in deep thought contemplative His noble Sire. 1798 Mrs. Inchbald *Lovers' Vows* Introd., The actor..forms his notion of the passion he is to pourtray..from the following lines.

4. *esp.* To represent or depict in words; to describe vividly or graphically; to set forth.

c 1366 Chaucer *A. B. C.* 81 Ladi þi sorwe kan j not portreye. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 27 In þe firste book of þis werk..mappa mundi is purtrayed and i-peynt [L. *describitur*]. 1586 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. i, Well hast thou pourtray'd in thy terms of life The face and personage of a wondrous man. *a* 1662 Heylin *Laud* II. 237 He that desires to pourtray England in her full structure of external glory. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 315 *note*, It remains for future ages to pourtray the virtues and exploits of this truly great man. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 51 We having in the Gospels the lively representation of our Lord portrayed for us.

†**5.** To form, fashion. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 281 (Cambr. MS.) He wes of mesurabill stature, And portrait weill at all mesure [cf. Portrait]. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. xiv. 48 To deuyse the facion of the world how it is by nature made and pourtrayed of god.

Hence **Portray'ed** *ppl. a.*, **Portray'ing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Portray'able** *a.*, capable of being portrayed.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 6619 þe fire þat es brinnand here, Es hatter and of mare powere, þan a purtrayd fire on a waghe. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 17, I espied the portrayed image of S. Peter erected of pure Brasse. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 62 A speedy pourtraying of the conceit. 1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XVII. i, He is not portrayable at present.

Portrayal (pɒɪtrēˑăl). [f. Portray *v.* + -al 5.] The action of portraying (or its product); delineation, picturing; a picture, portrait. **a.** *lit.* Pictorial representation.

1847 Webster, *Portrayal*, the act of portraying. 1872 'Ouida' *Crayon Head* (ed. Tauchn.) 82 It is a bad portrayal of [her] face. 1881 *Times* 4 Jan. 3/5 One of the most marvellous feats, however, of photography is the portrayal of the motion of trotting, cantering, and galloping horses by Mr. Muybridge in America.

b. *fig.* Representation in general (e. g. mental, dramatic); *esp.* verbal picturing, graphic description.

1859 C. Barker *Assoc. Princ.* iii. 62 The reproduction and pourtrayal of manners and of scenes which pertain to an age..passed away. 1875 McClellan *New Test., Harmony* 374 An essential unity in the several portrayals of his Work and Person. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 6/2 Feeling genuine contempt for the pourtrayal of meanness, treachery, &c.

Portray'er. Also 4–5 **-our.** [f. Portray *v.* + -er[1] 2, for earlier -our. So obs. F. *po(u)rtrayeur* (16th c.).] One who portrays; a painter or drawer of pictures or portraits; a delineator (*lit.* and *fig.*).

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1041 (Harl. MS.) Ne purtreyour [*v.rr.* purtreiour, -traiour, -treonre; *Ellesm.* portreitour] ne kerver of ymages. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. xi. (MS. Digby 232) lf. 31/2 He sent also For enery ymagour Bothe in entaylle & enery portreyour [*MS. Digby* 230 (*c* 1425) portratoure]. 1479 J. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 268 The man at Sent Bridis is no klenly portrayer. 1621 Brathwait *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 89 Portrayers of thy wit and learning too. 1828 in Webster. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. vi. § 2 (1879) 269 To bear in mind the essential difference..between the characters of the 'subject' and his pourtrayer.

Portray'ment. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ment: cf. OF. *po,u)rtraiement.*] = Portrayal.

1802 Mrs. Radcliffe *Gaston de Blondeville* Posth. Wks. 1826 II. 11, I hold it not meet to speak here, with greater pourtrayment, of the more solemn ceremonies in the chapel itself. 1891 *Spectator* 18 Apr., From this most graphic portrayment of the state of national feeling at the time.

Portred, *pa. pple.*: see Porture *v.* *Obs.*

Portreeve (pōˑɹtˌrīv). Forms: 1 **portgerefa, -irefa,** 3 **-yreue,** 3–5 **-ereve,** 3–8 **-reve,** 6 **-rief, porte ryve, port reeue,** 7 **portriefe, -reive, -riff, port riffe,** 8 **portrieve,** 7– **port-reeve,** 9 **portreeve.** *β.* 5–7 **portgreve,** 6–8 **-grave.** [OE. *port-gerēfa* (whence ON. *port-greifi*), f. Port *sb.*[2] town + *gerāfa, gerēfa,* Reeve *sb.*[1]; as to the forms *portgreve, -grave,* see 1 *β.*]

1. *orig.* The ruler or chief officer of a town or borough (= Borough-reeve a); after the Norman Conquest often identified with the Mayor or holding an equivalent position, as still in some boroughs; in later times, sometimes an officer, or one of two or more officers, inferior to the Mayor; a bailiff.

901–924 *Laws of Edward I*, c. i, Ic wille ðæt..nan man ne ceapige butan porte, ac hæbbe þæs portgerefan gewitnesse oððe oþera..manna, ðe man gelyfan mæge. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* xiv. (Z.) 88 *Hic prefectus urbis*, ðes portgerefa oððe burhealdor. *c* 1000 — *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 111/6 *Municeps*, portgerefa *uel* burhwita. 1066–75 Will. I *Charter to London* (Stubbs *Select Ch.* 79), Willelm kyng gret Willelm bisceop and Gosfrezð portirefan, and ealle þa burhwaru binnan Londone, Frencisce and Englisce, freondlice. 12.. *transcr.* of *Charter of Brihtmær* (1053) in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 133 Hyerto byeð ywiðnesse Lyefstan portyreue and biscop, and Eylwyne stikehare, and manie oðre. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11205 Willam þe spicer & geffray of hencsei þat þo were Portrenen & nicole of kingestone þat was mere [of Oxford] Nome of þis clerkes & in prison caste. *Ibid.* 11223 Suþþe þe porterenes house hii sette afure anon. *a* 1300 *St. Gregory* 601 in Herrig's *Archiv* LVII. 65 He toke an In as a knyst ful large at þe portrenes hous. 1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 155/2 The Maire, Baillifs, Porterevys, Customers..and Sarcheours. 1541 in P. H. Hore *Hist. Wexford* (1900) I. 242 [Not to sell] any franke tenement..to any forrener, without speciall license of the Soverayne and Portriefs. 1599 in Harington *Nugæ Ant.* 35 Mr. Hammon..who is this year Port Reene of Trim, as much in effect as Mayor. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* ii. (1892) 22 And licenced them to chose yeerelye amonge them selues two portrieſes for theire gouernement. 1660 in J. Simon *Ess. Irish Coins* (1749) 127 All mayors, sheriffs, portriffs, baylifs, and other chief officers of corporations. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3809/5 An humble Address of the Portrieves, Burgesses, and Freemen, of the ancient Borough of Tulske, in the County of Roscomon. 1824 Hitchins & Drew *Cornwall* I. xvii. § 17. 650 Formerly the government [of Tregony] was vested in a portreeve or mayor. 1883 *Standard* 28 Sept. 3 The Drake Memorial was unveiled yesterday at Tavistock by the Portreeve. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Reeve*, the chief officer in the ancient borough of Warkworth. He is to this day usually styled the 'borough-reeve' or 'port-reeve' at that town. 1898 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 3 Hungerford is..electing to-day, in place of Mayor and Corporation, a constable, a portreeve, a keeper of the coffers, a hayward, two aletasters and a bellman.

β. In the forms 5–8 **portgreue,** 6 **-gereue),** 6–7 **-graue, -grave,** partly scribal modifications of the OE. form, partly after MDu. *portgrave* (in Kilian *poortgrave*) and the synonymous *greyve, grave*: see Grieve *sb.*, Grave *sb.*[3]

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 293 At the comynge of Wyllyam Conquerour into this londe..the rulers of the sayd citezens [were] named portgreuis, whiche worde is deriuat or made of .ii. Saxon wordis,..*port* is to mean a towne, and *greue* is meant for a gardyen or ruler. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 83 The same before tyme was gouerned by persones graue and wyse, and were named Portgreues, or rather Portgraues, the which is deriued of..Greue, or rather Graue, for so are the rulers of the townes in Duchelande called at this day. 1598 Stow *Surv.* (1842) 185/2 In the time of King Henry II., Peter Fitzwalter was portgrave [of London]. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 378 Portgraue and principall Magistrate..of this Citie. 1772 *Jacob's Law Dict.* s. v., Instead of the portgreve [of London], Richard the first ordained two bailiffs, but presently after him King John granted them a mayor for their yearly magistrate.

2. Erroneously referred (by later compilers) to Port *sb.*[1] 2, as if the reeve of a sea-port town.

1607 Cowell *Interpr., Portgreue*..signifieth with vs the chiefe magistrate in certaine coast townes. 1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos., Portgreue*, a chiefe officer in certaine Port townes. 1622 Callis *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 34 That Officer called Portgreve, which signifieth the Governor of the Port. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Portgreve*, or *Portgrave*, was anciently the principal magistrate in ports and other maritime towns. 1851 Dixon *W. Penn* i. (1872) 6 When the country wanted fleets,..she had only to send for the portreeves and masters of companies.

Hence **Po'rtreeveship,** the office of portreeve.

1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 593/2 Th' Office of Portreeveship of Prestende. 1487 *Ibid.* VI. 406/2 The Portreveshipp of Llanvayr in Buelld.

Portress[1] (pōˑɹtrĕs), **porteress** (pɒˑɹtŏrĕs). Forms: *α.* 5–6 **porteresse,** 6 *Sc.* **-aress,** 6– **-eress.** *β.* 5–7 **portresse,** 6 **-res,** 7– **portress.** [f. Porter *sb.*[1] + -ess.] A female porter; a woman who acts as porter or door-keeper, esp. in a nunnery.

c 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 2615 Of the gardyn and the close She is the chiefe porteresse, Of the entre lady and maistresse. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* iv. (Percy Soc.) 16, I came to ryall gate, Where I sawe stondynge the goodly portres. 1548 Q. Catherine in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 152 That yowr porteresse may wayte at the gate..for yow. 1613–31 *Primer our Lady* 264 The wench..that was portresse sayth to Peter, art not thou also of this mans disciples? 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xiii, The porteress appeared immediately upon the ringing of the bell. 1862 'Shirley' *Nugæ Crit.* viii. 364 The old porteress, with her rusty keys, will admit you within the deserted church. 1895 F. M. Crawford *Casa Braccio* iv, The portress and another nun came to let him in.

b. *fig.*, or in personification.

1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4577, I am my-sylff the porteresse, (Maad off verray Ryghtwysnesse,) Off the releff that ye sen her. 1521 R. Copland in Barclay *Introd. to wryte French*, In eschewynge of ydlenesse the portresse of vyces. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 48 The Goddesse of eloquence and perswasion was the portresse of his month. 1792 S. Rogers *Pleas. Mem.* II. 8 Sweet Memory..Thee, in whose hands the keys of Science dwell, The pensive portress of her holy cell.

†**Po'rtress**[2]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? corruption of obs. F. *portice* (16th c. in Godef.) :—L. (*porta*) *postica* a postern. (The ending perh. influenced by *fortress.*)] The gate of a fortification.

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 158 The wall..has a dozen Portresses [*ed.* 1665 *adds* or Gates], of which, foure are shut up.

Port-Royal (pōˑɹtˌroiˑăl). The name of a convent near Versailles (*Port-Royal des Champs*) which in the 17th c. became the home of a lay community celebrated for its connexion with Jansenism and its educational work.

1692 Norris *Curs. Refl. Ess. Hum. Und.* 65 A sort of men whose Talent was never known to lie much towards Philosophy, will needs turn a Conventicle into a Port Royal. 1714 Addison *Spect.* No. 562 ₱ 3 The Gentlemen of Port-Royal,.. were more eminent for their Learning and their Humility than any other in France. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., We say..the Greek and Latin methods of Port-royal, which are grammars of that langnage. 1864 Bowen *Logic* ii. 39 The excellent 'Art of Thinking', which commonly passes under the name of the 'Port-Royal Logic'. 1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 693/1 The establishment of a school, for which they prepared the well-known educational books known under the name of Port Royal, the Greek and Latin Grammars, General Grammar, Geometry, etc.

Hence **Port-Roy'alist,** a member or adherent of the community of Port-Royal des Champs.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Port-royal*, All that adhered to that party, took the name of Port-royalists. 1844 Emerson *Ess.* Ser. II. viii. (1876) 194 Why so impatient to baptize them Essenes, or Port-Royalists, or Shakers, or by any other known and effete name? 1864 Bowen *Logic* xiii. 450 'We employ reason', said the Port-Royalist logician, 'as an instrument for acquiring the sciences, whereas we ought to use the sciences as a means of perfecting our reason.'

†**Po'rt-sa'le.** *Obs.* Also 5–6 **porte-,** 6–7 **-sail(e.** [f. Port *sb.*[2] or *sb.*[3] (cf. sense 1 c) + Sale.]

1. Public sale to the highest bidder; sale by auction.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 594 That all marchannt straungers shuld be set to an Englisshe hoost, within .xv. dayes of theyr commynge to their porte sale. 1542 Uhall *Erasm. Apoph.* 169 Philippus sate at the portesale his garment or robe short tucked vp about hym. 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 1 That the saide Marchanntis doggers and fishermen at their commynge home..can [not] have porte sale nor redy utterance for their Fishe. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* S 206 To sell publikely, or by port-saile, as they sell by the crier, when ones goods are forfeited for lacke of paiement. 1600 Holland *Livy* XLI. 1103 Five thousand sixe hundred and two and thirtie persons were sold out-right in port-sale under the guirland [*sub corona veniere*]. *a* 1653 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* xiii. 4 They who commit uncleannesse for gain, are said to sell their body; or to set it, as we speak, to port-sail. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 168 Like the last bidding for a thing at the port-sale.

¶ Erroneously referred to Port[1] 2: see quots.

1607 Cowell *Interpr., Portsale*,..sale of fish presently vpon returne in the hauen. Whence 1616 in Bullokar *Eng. Expos.*, 1706 in Phillips, 1848 in Wharton *Law Lex.* (Fish are commonly sold on the strand by *port-sale* or auction: whence the error.)

2. *Comb.* † Portsale-maker, an auctioneer.

1552 Huloet, Portsale maker, *auctionarius.*

†**Port salu't.** *Obs. rare.* Forms: 5 **port salut, -salow, -salue,** 6 **-salu.** [app. a. OF. *port salut*, in mod.F. *port de salut* = L. **portus salūtis* port or haven of safety.] 'Haven of safety'; the port or goal one is making for.

c 1407 Hoccleve *Balade to Somer* 22 Whethir our taille Shal soone make vs with our shippes saille To port salut. 1472–5 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 156/1 Such Citees or Tonnes.., where any such Caryk, Galee or Shipp, shall happen here-after to make his Port salow. 1481 Botoner *Tulle Old Age* (Caxton) G v b, When men be vpon the riuer in to the hauen warde and to haue takyn their porte salue. 1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 541 When at the port saluꝫ Ye fyrste aryuyd.

Portsman (pōˑɹtsmăn). [f. Port *sb.*[1] 3 + Man *sb.*[1]] A citizen or inhabitant of one of the Cinque Ports. (Usually in plural.)

1626 Dk. Buckhm. in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 380 When the Kings Ships, or others, be in danger on the Goodwins, and other places within the view of the Portsmen, they have refused to help with their Boats, lest the Kings ships should command them on board. 1629 in W. Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 749 The Admiralty Court doth impose fines upon portsmen. 1755 Carte *Hist. Eng.* IV. 161 If the king's ships..have any need of pilots for the sand coasts of Flanders or the like wherein the portsmen are best experienced they will not serve without the lord Warden's.. warrant. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 712/1 His acquaintance with the Ports and the Portsmen..is intimate and varied.

†**Port-so'ken.** *Old Law. Obs.* [f. Port *sb.*[2] + Soken.] The jurisdiction of a port or town; hence, *spec.* the district outside a city or borough, over which its jurisdiction extended. Also *attrib.*

[*a* 1189 *Charter of Hen. II to Canterbury* in Somner *Gavelkind* (1660) 135 Infra urbem, & in Portsoka. 1200 *Rot. Chart.* (1837) 45/2 *Carta Norhamton.* Sciatis nos concessisse burgensibus nostris de Norhamton..quietantiam murdri infra burgum et portsoka.] 1224 Hen. III *Charter to City of London* in Coke *Institl.* IV. (1648) 252 Quod infra muros civitatis, neque in portesokne nemo capiat hospitium per vim. [*a* 1272 *Charter of Hen. III* in Somner *Gavelkind* (1660) 135 Nullus de civitate vel Portsoka sua.] 1660 Somner *Gavelkind* 135 Portsoken, being..I take it, the same, which at this day is known there by the name of Portsoken-Ward ..but in some ancient Charters of Liberties..you may find it spreading it self to the utmost skirts and liberties of the City without the wals. 1701 Manley *Cowell's Interpr., Portsokne*, the Soke or Liberties of any Port, i. e. City, or Town..Quietantiam murdri infra urbem & in Portsokne, i. e. within the..City, and the Liberties without the Walls.

Port-town (pōˑɹtˌtoun).

†**1.** A market-town or borough: = Port *sb.*[2]

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 307/267 He fierde ase doth a port-doggue I-norischet in port-tonn.

2. A sea-port town: = Port *sb.*[1] 2.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 100 Gaza a port towne and farther within, Anthedon, and the mountain Angoris. 1641 Earl Monm. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* III. 116 Harfleur was the chiefest Port Town of all Normandy. 1705 *Royal Proclam.* 18 Jan. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4090/1 The Civil Magistrates at ..Our Port-Towns. 1754 Fielding *Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1882 VII. 88 There are many of those houses in every port-town.

†**Po'rtuall.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [cf. med.L. *portuālia* passes in mountains (see Port *sb.*[1] 5), It. *portuale* 'having ports or harboroughs for ships' (Florio 1598), f. L. *portu-s* harbour, port.] Open to passage; permeable, penetrable.

1603 Lodge *Treat. Plague* (Hunter. Cl.) 16 Men of vnbrideled dyet, sanguine, and such as haue large and portuall pores.

Portuary (pōˑɹtiuˌări). *arch.* [A modern formation on *portuas*, or other variant of PORTAS: perh. after *breviary*.] = PORTAS. Also *attrib.*

a 1867 (*title*) The Portuary of the Laity, containing the layman's share of the Public Offices of the Church of England. 1880 *Times* 1 Jan., The Roman Breviary..In England the more common name was Portuary. Latin 'Portiforium'. 1884 W. H. RICH JONES *Reg. S. Osmund* (Rolls) II. Gloss. 166 *Breviarium*, a breviary. .. Another name given to it was 'Portiforium', in English 'Portuary'.

Portuas, etc., variants of PORTAS.

Portugal (pōˑɹtiŭgăl). Forms: *a.* 5–6 **Portyngale**, 6 **-gall**, **-ggale**, **Portingaill**, 7 **-galle**, 5–9 **-gale**, 6–9 **-gal**(l. *β.* 6–7 **Portugale**, **-gall**(e, 7 **-gual**, 6– **Portugal**. [a. Pg. (= Sp., F., etc.) *Portugal*, earlier *Portucal*, ad. med.L. *Portus Cale*, the port of Gaya, Oporto. Alfonso, Count of *Portucalé*, became the first king of Portugal. Cf. MDu. *Portegale*. The form *Portingale* is perh. to be compared with *nightingale* from *nihtegale*; but cf. OF. *Portingalois* Pòrtuguese.]

1. A country in the west of the Iberian peninsula.

a. c 1386 CHAUCER *Epil. Nun's Pr. T.* 13 Him nedeth nat his colour for to dyghen With brasile ne with greyn of Portyngale. *c* 1435 (*title*) *Torrent of Portyngal*, Here bygynneth a good tale Of Torrente of Portyngale. ?*a* 1550 *Sir A. Barton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 72 Full longe against Portingaill they weare. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Apol.* 9 A French Shallop which he tooke in the Bay of Portingall. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. xlv, With 'Tu mi chamas's' from Portingale.

β. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 13 The Kynge of Portugall subdued this cytie. 1588 (*title*) A true Discourse of the Armie which the King of Spaine caused to be assembled in the Hauen of Lisbon, in the Kingdome of Portugall.. against England.

†**2.** A native or inhabitant of Portugal; a Portuguese. *Obs.*

a. 1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 383 Item,..in Dunbertane, to the Portingales in almous,..xviij s. 1582 HESTER *Seer. Phiorav.* II. XXXII. 111 Among a number of other, I cured a Portingale. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 210 The late discoveries of the Portingales and the Spaniards.

β. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 285 Yᵉ Portugalles, whose countree is called in latine *Lusitania*. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 196 A company of poore distressed Portugals and Spaniards. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 253 In Ferdinando de Soto's expedition..written by a Portugal of Elvas.

†**3.** The Portuguese language. *Obs.*

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 251 A man, who was a Chino..and could speake Portugal. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 9 Their Speech is broken Portugal.

†**4.** = PORTAGUE, the coin. *Obs.*

1546–7 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 255 Mr Palmer to have a portyngall of golde for his paynes.

†**5.** ? A sweetmeat from Portugal. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1560 H. MACHYN *Diary* 10 June (Camden) 237 Pepyns and marmelade, and sukett, comfets, and portynggalles and dyvers odur dyssys.

6. *a. attrib.* or as *adj.* = PORTUGUESE A.

a. 1498 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 388 Giffen to the Portingale man of the west see for the brokin schip that the King bocht. 1545 *Rates of Customs* C ij b, Portyngale skynnes the dossen. 1601 W. PARRY *Trav. Sir A. Sherley* 27 There came news of a Portingall fryer. 1655 (*title*) The Lusiad..written In the Portingall Language by Luis De Camoens..put into English By Richard Fanshawe.

β. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 178 He learned the Portugall-language most exactly. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 202 A man of letters, that divers times crossed the line in great Portugal ships. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. iii. 42, I had met with the Portugal captain.

b. in names of products, esp. species and varieties of plants, as *Portugal onion*; **Portugal crakeberry**, *Corema alba* or *lusitanicum*: see quot.; **Portugal laurel**, *Cerasus lusitanica*; **Portugal peach**, **P. quince**, local varieties of these fruits.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Corema*, *Portugal Crakeberry. An erect much-branched low shrub of rigid habit, closely allied to *Empetrum*. 1754 *Catal. Seeds* in *Fam. Rose Kilravock* (Spald. Club) 427 *Portugal laurel. 1839 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 7. 191 The Portugal Laurel..was not..injured. 1706 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Nov. 120 The Suckers of the *Portugal Quince. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.*, Portugal Quince,..*Cydonia vulgaris lusitanica*.

Hence †**Po·rtingaler**, †**Portuga·llian**, a Portuguese; **Po·rtugalism**, adherence to Portugal.

a 1451 FORTESCUE *Wks.* (1869) 552 Almaner Lumbardds,.. Spaynarrds, and Portyngalers. 1479–81 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 95 For the Buryyng of a portyngaler. 1601–2 FULBECKE 1*st Pt. Parall.* 21 The Portugallians make villaines of the Mahometistes which they sell by companies. 1676 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras* (1862) III. 419/1 [Portuguese Padrys] who used to entail Portugalism as well as Christianity on all their converts.

Portugue, variant of PORTAGUE, the coin. *Obs.*

Portuguese (pōˑɹtiŭgēˑz), *a.* and *sb.* Also (6 porteguse), 7 **-guèze**, **-guez**, **-guise**, **-gues**(s, 7–9 **-gueze**. [ad. Pg. *portuguez*, Sp. *portugues*, It. *portoghese*, F. *portugais*, in OF. *portugalois*, med.L. *portugalensis*: see PORTUGAL and **-ESE**.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to Portugal or its people.

1662 HOWELL (*title*) A New English Grammar..With som special remarks upon the Portugues Dialect,..For the service of Her Majesty. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 75 ₱ 5 He was low of Stature, and of a very swarthy Complexion, not unlike a Portugueze Jew. 1828 C. MCINTOSH *Pract. Gard.* I. 67 A Portuguese settlement on the coast of Africa.

b. Hence in names of various things, as **Portuguese cut**, a particular form in which brilliants are sometimes cut (*Cent. Dict.* 1889); **Portuguese knot**: see quot.; **Portuguese man-of-war**: see MAN-OF-WAR 4; **Portuguese trade-wind**, a north-east wind felt along the coast of Portugal (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* May 299 A similar band is known as the Portuguese Knot used as a lashing for sheave legs.

B. *sb.*

1. A native of Portugal. [The plural *Portugueses* (*-guezes*) was used during 17th c.: since it became obs. *Portuguese* has been sing. and pl.; in modern times a sing. *Portug(u)ee* has arisen in vulgar use, esp. among sailors. Cf. CHINESE, etc.]

1622 T. ROBINSON *Anat. Eng. Nunnery* 27 Diuers Portugeses our neighbours. 1694 W. WOTTON *Anc. & Mod. Learn.* (1697) 269 The Portuguezes, who first made daring Voyages, by the Help of the Compass, into the Southern and South-Eastern Seas. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 38 There being..of English and Portuguez 700. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 133 The affairs of the Portuguese in India were more than ever neglected by the government at home. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* XXVIII, A Portugee, as every sailor knows, is a Portugee by birth.

2. The Portuguese language.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor* (title-p.), In these eleuen Languages ..8. Portuguez. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* v. 12 A Breichman that spake very good Portugueze. 1840 MALCOM *Trav.* 35/1 These are adopted by one from the English, another from the Arabic, another from the Greek, and another from the Portuguese.

†**3.** = PORTAGUE, the gold coin. *Obs.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 98/1 Storing him..with seuen score porteguses. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 86 He may cast up a greater summe who hath but forty small monies, then he with twenty Portuguesses. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *News fr. Plymouth* Wks. (1673) 2 Each with a bag of Porteguez under His left arme.

†**4.** ? A kind of snuff. *Obs.*

1708 PRIOR *Mice* 84 After some thought, some Portuguese, Some wine.

Hence **Portugue·se** *v. trans.*, to make Portuguese, to assimilate to the Portuguese.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 157 The Mass of the People are..Portuguezed in Speech and Manners.

‖ **Portulaca** (pōˑɹtiulēˑkă). [L. *portulāca* purslain (*P. oleracea*): taken by Tournefort, 1700, as a generic name.] A genus of plants, comprising low succulent herbs bearing white, yellow, red, or purple terminal flowers, expanding only once in direct sunshine; esp. a plant of a cultivated species of this genus.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E.D.S.) 65 Portulaca is called in english purcellaine. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Portulaca*, Purslain, a cold and moist Herb, which stirs up the Appetite. 1866 *Harvard Mem. Biogr.*, *Savage* I. 337 My Heliotrope is magnificent and portulacas begin to make a show. 1882 *Garden* 8 Apr. 234/2 Of all annuals that can be grown out of doors I know of none more beautiful than Portulacas.

Hence **Portulaceous** (-ēˑĭˑʃəs) *a. Bot.*, of or pertaining to the natural order *Portulaceæ*, comprising succulent shrubs and herbs, chiefly American, but distributed in all parts of the world.

1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 203 Most of the portulaceous plants which grow on the banks of the gulf of Cariaco. 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

†**Portulace**, **-lack**. *Obs.* Also 5 portulake. [ad. L. *portulāca* PURSLANE: see prec., and cf. OF. *portulache*, *-lague*.] The common Purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 240 Þe pacient schal absteine him fro fleisch & fisch & vse lactucis, portulacis. *Ibid.* 268 An enplastre as of solatri, portulace. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 246 Yf auntes harme, a craft is ek therfore. Held on the tre the Iuce of portulake [*rime* slake] Half aysel myxt. 1770 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Kalm's Trav. N. Amer.* (1772) II. 93 Portulack (*Portulaca oleracea*) grows spontaneously here in great abundance.

Portulan, variant of PORTOLANO.

Portunal (pōˑɹtiŭnăl). [a. Ger. *portunal*, app. ad. L. *Portūnālis* belonging to *Portūnus*: see next.] (See quots.) Also called *portunal-flute*.

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 101 Portunal is a very agreeable, open flute-register in the manual..Its beautiful tone is of a very peculiar quality, similar to that of the clarionet. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* ix. (1878) 60. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Portunal-flute*, an organ stop, the pipes of which are of wood, and are open, and larger at the top than at the mouth.

Portunian (pɔɹtiūˑniăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Portūn-us* (a. L. *Portūnus* name of the god of harbours) + **-IAN**.] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Portūnidæ*, a family of swimming crabs, or to the typical genus *Portūnus*. **b.** *sb.* A crab of this family (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). So **Portu·nid** = b; **Portu·noid** *a.*, akin in form to the portunians.

†**Portu·nity**. *Obs. rare.* [Aphetic form of OPPORTUNITY; so OF. *portunité*.]

1508 *Kalender of Sheph.* (1892) III. App. 180 Cease whyle ye haue space and portunyte.

Portuos, **portuous**, etc., variants of PORTAS.

†**Porturat**, *ppl. a. Sc. Obs. rare*—¹. [? quasi-Latinized form of *porturit*, *-ed*; see PORTURE *v.* 3.] Fashioned, moulded, formed, made.

1489 *Barbour's Bruce* x. 281 (Edin. MS.) He was off mesurabill statur, And weile porturat at mesur.

†**Porture**, *sb.*¹ *Obs. rare.* Also 4 portoure, 5 porteure. [a. OF. *port(e,ure* bearing, demeanour, that which is borne, offspring :—L. type **portātūra*, f. L. *portāre*, F. *porter* to carry: see **-URE**.]

1. Bearing, demeanour, behaviour.

c 1305 *St. Swithin* 25 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 44 Þat he teiȝte him such portoure þat to a such child bicome. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 16604 Pirrus is knyght gode & gay, Off ffair porture, of gode aray. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 121 For thoughe a man wold all this day Hyr beaute discryue, he coude not sey All hyr worshyp ne hyr porture.

2. Offspring, progeny.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. ix, Yet he is not fylled ne satisfyed but defowleth my porteure deed or quyke.

†**Porture**, *sb.*² *Obs. rare.* [f. PORTURE *v.*] A portrait, image, effigy.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 88 The porture of a man in brasse or stone. *Ibid.* 115 b, The people of Athenes..made & sette vp..their ymages and portures in coppre. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 192/44 A Porture, *pictura*, *effigies*.

†**Po·rture**, **portere**, *v. Obs.* Chiefly in *pa. pple.* 4–6 **portred**, 5 **purtred**, 6 **portered** (-ide, *Sc.* -it), **portured** (-id, *Sc.* -yt), **po(u)rturde**, **purtured**. [A by-form of PORTRAY. Occurs first in pa. pple. *portred*, app. an anglicized form of OF. *portrait*, *portret*, pa. pple. of *portraire* to PORTRAY; from the later variants *portered*, *porterit*, *portured*, was evolved the vb. *porter*, *porture* in 16th c. But *portrewynge* vbl. sb. is found *a* 1400. Cf. CONSTER from *construe*.]

1. *trans.* To paint, or ornament with pictures.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 192 Þat cloister .. was pilered and peynt & portred well clene. *c* 1400 *Plowman's Tale* 135 That hye on horse willeth ryde In glitterand golde of grete aray, I-paynted and portred all in pryde. 1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wysed.* II. 10 They haue the walles of theyr houses portered with armes.

2. To portray, depict. Also *fig.*

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1448 There was purtred in ston..The story of Absolon. 1511 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 181 They shall present theymself with theyr names portered in theyr shyldes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. iv. 70 The ancyant king Saturne thair mycht thou se..Wyth wthir prencis porturyt in that place. 1530 PALSGR. 662/2, I portyr, I make the shappe, or the portrature of a thynge, *je pourtrays*...I porter a thynge after the quycke. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 114 There myght I se, with wondrous Arte, the Picture porturde playne. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 193/15 To Porture, *pingère*.

3. To form, fashion, mould, make: = PORTRAY *v.* 5.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 189 Aurelius tua sisteris fair and gude,..he had of plesand pulchritude, Porterit but peir, full of formositie.

Hence † **Po·rturing** *vbl. sb.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. XXXVII. (Tollem. MS.), Liche to golde in crownes amonge portrewynge [1535 porturynge] and peyntoure.

Portus, **-e**, **portuus**, etc., variants of PORTAS.

†**Port-vein**. *Obs.* [f. PORT *sb.*³, after F. *veine porte*, L. *vēna porta*.] = PORTAL *vein*.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* VII. 30 Drawen..out of the liuer, by a braunch of the porte vayne. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 356 The first is called the port-veine, because it is as it were the doore of the liuer out of which it proceedeth. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* III. *Daphnis*, Like some great port-vein With large rich streams to feed the humble plain. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Porta*...In Anatomy, the Port-vein.

Port-vent. [corresp. to a F. **porte-vent* 'carry-wind', f. PORTE- + *vent* wind.] A pipe conveying the wind in an organ or bagpipe.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Port-vent*, in an organ, is a wooden pipe, well closed, which serves to convey the wind from the bellows to the sound-board of the organ. 1877 G. MACDONALD *Mrg. Lossie* XI, Malcolm set his port vent to his mouth, rapidly filled his bag.

Po·rt-way. Now *local.* [f. PORT *sb.*² + WAY *sb.*] A road leading from town to town; a public highway; a Roman road.

Used by Holland in translating various L. expressions: see quots. In the Godstow Charters *c* 1285 applied to a road near Cassington, Oxon. The name survives in other localities, e. g. in the Vale of the White Horse.

c 1285 (transl. *c* 1450) *Godstow Reg.* 301 Of the whiche lond, v. acres (lien to-gedir) strecchen into the portwey [*se extendunt in to porteweye*]; And j. half acre, the whiche strecchith into porteweye [*portweye*] beside the lond of william Fitz Petir. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. XXX. 270 The whole multitude stand about the gates looking toward the high port-way [*via*] that leadeth from hence thither. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* 282 The bridges of Abbindon and Dorchester, whereby London portway [*regia via*] was turned from thence [from Wallingford]. *Ibid.* 508 The high portway or Romane Street [*via militaris*]. *Ibid.* 557 The portway or High paved street [*via Romana lapidibus constrata*] named Bath-gate [at Buxton].

Po·rt-wi·ne. = PORT *sb.*⁷ 1.

[1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 334 An English vessell .. with O Porto wine and some passengers on board.] *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Red-Justian*, Clarret or red Port-Wine. 1759 MOUNTAINE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 292 Six dozen of bottles of Port wine. 1836 CYRUS REDDING *Mod. Wines* viii. 220 In 1730 good port wine was sold in England at two shillings the bottle, and white wine of Portugal at the same price.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *port-wine colour*, *negus*, *stain*, *tint*; **port-wine mark** = NÆVUS.

1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Apr. 276/1 He has what is called a port-wine mark on the back of his neck. 1887 MRS. EWING *Peace Egg* 9 A port-wine stain on the best table-cloth. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 123 Of a light port-wine color.

Hence **Po·rt-wi·ny** *a.*, smacking of port-wine.

1881 Miss Braddon *Asph.* II. 10 Those prosy port-winey old sermons of his.

Po·rty, *a.* [f. Port *sb.*7 + -y.] Like, of the nature of, or connected in some way with port-wine: cf. prec.

1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* II. i. 7 The eloquence of that Porty reply was lost on his Client. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 1/3 As an old Academician once said, 'They [pictures] have got porty by time', and of course improved. 1906 *Macm. Mag.* Mar. 387 Gout..was suggestive of fine old porty ancestors.

Portyfoliom, Portyngale: see Portifolium, Portugal. **Portygewe**, var. Portague *Obs.*

Port-yowl (pɒ·ɹtˌyou·l). *Sc.* Also 9 portule. [f. Port *sb.*8 (?) + Yowl.] A doleful cry, howl: in *to sing port-yowl*, to cry out, wail, howl.

1708 M. Bruce *Lect. & Serm.* 62 All Folks are singing Songs of Jovialty, but the people of God, they must sing Port-youl. 1722 W. Hamilton *Wallace* iii. 161 I'll make them know they have no Right to rule, And cause them shortly all Sing up Port-yeull. 1892 *Ballymena Observer* (E.D.D.), A'll mak' you sing portule wi' the wrang side o' your lip oot.

Portyr, variant of Porture *Obs.*

Porule (pō·rĭūl). *rare.* [f. Pore *sb.*1 + -ule.] A minute pore.

1846 Dana *Zoöph.* (1848) 513 Porules narrow-oblong. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Cellule, Porule*, the pores in the internal texture of a corallum.

Hence **Po·rulose, Po·rulous** *adjs.*, abounding in minute pores.

1846 Dana *Zoöph.* (1848) 705 Both surfaces minutely porulose. 1858 Mayne *Exp. Lex., Porulosus*..porulous.

Porvaye, obs. form of Purvey.

Porwigle, obs. variant of Polliwog.

† **Po·ry**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 powrie, 6–7 porie, poory, 7 poary. [f. Pore *sb.*1 + -y.] Full of or containing pores; porous.

1535 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. xliii. 59/2 They [the reins] ben fleshely and poory [*ed.* 1582 powrie]. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* i. 2 The bones of y⁰ nose, and Ossicles of hearyng, are inwardly Porie. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 273 The stones hereof are so light and pory, that they will not sinke. 1654 Flecknoe *Ten Years Trav.* 71 The body growing Cane-wise, distinguisht by several knots, out of whose poory sides, the branches issue forth in round. 1656 tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 99. 33 The poary Spunge bred on the rocks under water. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 536 Vaulted Roofs of Pory Stone. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 401 They glide with ease through the pory earth.

Porzy, obs. form of Pursy.

Pos, variant of Poz, short for *positive*.

‖ **Posada** (posā·dă). Also 8 possada. [Sp., a resting place, an inn, ppl. sb. f. *posar* to lodge: see Pose *v.*1] A (Spanish) inn or place of accommodation for travellers.

1763 *Crt. & City Mag.* Apr. 192/2 The inside of a Spanish posada (or inn) for the night. 1827 Roberts *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 212 There is no passado for the reception of travellers. 1828 W. Irving in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 285 The squalid miseries of the Spanish posadas. 1891 B. Harte *1st Fam. Tasajara* II. 102 There were some Mexicans lounging about the *posada*.

† **Po·sary.** *Obs. rare*−1. *Arch.* [app. f. med.L. *pōsāre* (whence It. *posare*, F. *poser*) to rest (see Pose *v.*1) + -ary 1.] = Podium: see quot.

1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* 124 They served for Podia or posaries of a leaning-height for which they had a slight Cornice assign'd them.

‖ **Posaune** (pozou·nĕ). Also posaun. [G., a trumpet, trombone (= Du. *bazuin*, Da., Sw. *basun*), MHG. *busûne*, *-îne*, ad. OF. *buisine* Buysine.]

† 1. A trombone. *Obs.*

1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds. in Mus. Bks., Posaune*, a Sackbut, an Instrument of Musick made use of as a Bass to a Trumpet. 1776 Hawkins *Hist. Mus.* IV. i. x. 150 The word Buzain is a corruption of Busaun, or, as it is now spelt Posaune, which signifies a sacbut or bass-trumpet. 1814 tr. *Klaproth's Trav.* 101 A great posaun..of brass,.. in three divisions, which are pushed out in blowing.

2. A reed-stop on the organ, of a rich and powerful tone.

1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 108/1 The posaune is built on a large scale, and is by far the most powerful ever made. 1879 E. J. Hopkins in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 562/2 There are some..posaunes in the pedal organ..at Doncaster.

‖ **Posca** (pɒ·skă). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 7 pusca. [L. (Plaut.), an acidulous drink of vinegar and water, lit. drink, f. root *po-*, Gr. πο- (ποτ-), to drink: cf. *ēsca* food; so It. *posca*, in same sense.] A mixture of vinegar and water; also, weak wine dilnted with water or with vinegar-water.

1541 Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 A iv b, Yf ye must wasshe the sore, take wyne or posca, that is to saye oxycraton, or the decoction of some sharpe herbe. 1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 240 The kernells of the nuts brnised and drunke with Posca possett (that is water and vinegar mingled together). 1706 Phillips, *Posca* (Lat.), a..Drink made of Vinegar and Water; also Wine diluted or mingled with Water in the Press. 1905 D. Smith *Days His Flesh* 497 They had with them a beaker of their posca or vinegar water.

† **Pose**, *sb.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 ȝepos, 4–7 (8–9 *dial.*) pose, 5–6 poose, 7 pooss, poze. [OE. *ge-pos* a catarrh, cough, f. Brythonic **pas-* cough, whence W., Corn. *pas*, Breton *paz* cough, from Aryan **kwes-* to wheeze, whence also Skr. *çvas-*, OE. *hwæsan*.] A cold in the head, catarrh.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 54 Wiþ ȝesnote & ȝeposum ȝenim oxna lyb. *a* 1050 *Herb. Aput.* xlvi. ibid. I. 148 Wiþ ȝeposu [*Ad tussim gravem*]. *c* 1305 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 37 To hele him of þe pose. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Manciple's T.* Prol. 62 He speketh in his nose And fneseth faste and eek he hath the pose. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C iij b, For the Cogh or the poose Take powdre of Bays [etc.]. 1530 Palsgr. 582/1, I have the pose, *jay la catarre* or *je suis enrimé*. 1706 Phillips, *Pose*, ..a Rheum in the Head. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pose*, a catarrh, or cold in the head.

b. in the horse.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 277 If the Horse casteth little or no matter out of his nose,..it is a sign that he is stopped in the head, which we were wont to call the pose. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* I. xxxviii. 74 The cold or poze in a horses head. 1639 T. de Gray *Compl. Horsem.* 59 They be most enclined to poses, rhumes, paines in the head.

Pose (pōuz), *sb.*2 *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also 5 pos, 6 pois, poiss, (poess). [app., that which has been deposited or laid down, f. F. *poser* to place, lay down: see Pose *v.*1]

A hoard, treasure, secret store of money, etc.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 410/2 Pos, or depos, *depositum*. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 89 Thir said princis gat, in the spulȝe..the kyng of Francis pose, quhilk was al in engel noblis. 1563 Winȝet *Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 56 Quhat wes committit to thee, lat that remane in thy poiss. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* iii. xlvii. (1881) 537 If you seek, there is a pose, a hidden treasure, a gold mine in Christ you never yet saw. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxiv, This grand pose o' silver and treasure. 1844 M. A. Richardson *Hist. Table-bk., Leg. Div.* II. 91 The 'pose' was gone, the coffer had vanished.

† **Pose**, *sb.*3 *Obs.* App. a variant of Posy. (Perh. first in the plural, *posies* being taken as *poses*.)

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 274 b, What poses certain persones wrote under the images of Brutus & Caesar. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 3 b, Many subtleties, straunge deuises, with seuerall poses. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 100 b, If we purpose to dilate our cause hereby with poses and sentences. 15.. *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 65 Suche garded hnoes, Suche playted shoes, And suche a pose, Say y never.

† **Pose**, *sb.*4 *Obs.* [f. Pose *v.*2] A state of perplexity.

1616 Sir C. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 249 The Lords they say are at a pose what to do.

Pose (pōuz), *sb.*5 [a. F. *pose*, f. *poser* to put, place: see Pose *v.*1] An act of posing.

1. An attitude or posture of the body, or of a part of the body, esp. one deliberately assumed, or in which a figure is placed for effect, or for artistic purposes.

1818 Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* (1859) 170 Spencer begged the cover, and read out the letter, that my *pose* might not be disturbed. 1848 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 213 His idea of the pose was borrowed, as we are told, from an antique statue. 1883 B. Harte *Carquinez Woods* i. 11 He unconsciously fell into an attitude that in any other mortal would have been a pose.

2. *fig.* An attitude of mind or conduct.

1884 J. Tait *Mind in Matter* (1892) 311 There is difficulty in the silent pose, and meek opposition, of many of the learned in the presence of idealism, creating suspicion of partial acceptance. 1898 G. W. E. Russell *Coll. & Recoll.* xiii. 176 This portentous age of reticence and pose. 1904 R. J. Campbell *Serm. Individuals* vi. 109 'I thought.' He had prepared himself in his mental pose for what did not take place.

3. *Dominoes.* = Down *sb.*3 3: see quots.

1865 *Compl. Domino-Player* 11 The pose, or turn to commence the game, is determined in one particular manner in all games of dominoes. 1870 Hardy & Ware *Mod. Hoyle, Dominoes* 92 On the Continent...the person holding the highest double has the 'pose' or 'down', and he commences by playing that domino. If there should be no doubles, then the person holding the highest domino has the pose.

† **Pose**, *sb.*6 *Obs.* [a. OF. *pose* a land measure (1336 in Godef.), Fr. Swiss *pose* an old superficial measure for meadows, fields, and forests, = half the *faux*, or 32,768 sq. feet (Godef.).] A superficial measure of land, = about three-quarters of an acre.

1759 J. Mills *Duhamel's Husb.* II. ii. 265 This field contains, according to our measure, six poses. Each pose contains 400 square perches, and each perch nine feet. 1763 — *Pract. Husb.* II. 306 Another field of betwixt nine and ten poses (equal to about seven acres and three roods).

Pose (pōuz), *v.*1 *Pa. t.* and *pple.* posed: in ME. also post. [a. F. *poser* (in all the chief senses of the Eng. word):—L. *pausāre* to halt, cease, pause, in late L. to rest (see Pause *v.*), which subsequently acquired also through confusion with L. *pōnĕre* (*posui*, *positum*) the trans. sense to lay to rest, put or set down, place, properly belonging to the latter (so in *Leges Alam.* tit. 45, *pausant arma sua josum* they lay their arms down); so It. *posare*, Pr. *pausar*, Sp. *posar*, all trans. and intr., Pg. *pousar* intr.

The sense of *pōnere* having been restricted in the Romanic of Gaul (as shown by Fr. and Prov.) to 'lay eggs', its numerous compounds (*com-*, *de-*, *dis-*, *ex-*, *im-*, *op-*, *pro-*, *suppouere*, etc.) were replaced in Fr. and Prov. by corresponding new compounds of *pausare*: see Appose *v.*2, Compose, etc.; It., Sp., and Pg. retain the original compounds of *ponere*. A Com. Romanic compound of the intr. *pausare* is represented by Repose.]

† 1. *trans.* To place in a specified situation or condition. *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 242 Noþing is better post to þe likyng of þe fend. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 495 But xxx footis pose Vche order of from other.

b. *Dominoes.* See quot. and cf. Pose *sb.*5 3.

1865 *Compl. Domino-Player* 40 In placing the first domino on the table, or posing, as it is called, you might [etc.].

† 2. To suppose or assume for argument's sake. (Usually with *obj. cl.*) *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 261 (310) A[s] þus I pose a womman graunte me Here loue and seyth þat oþer wole she non. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 293, I pose I hadde synned so..myȝte I nouȝte be saued? *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 285 Yet pose y that hit might amendid be. 1528 *Kalender of Sheph.* xxxvii. P vij b, Yf it were possyble that the erthe were enhabyted all aboute & pose [*earlier edd.* puttand] the case yt it were so.

3. a. To lay down, put forth (an assertion, allegation, claim, instance, etc.).

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 92 He made iniuriously to pose and put in faite that the said duchesse had made to empoysen her husband. 1662 Glanvill *Lux Orient.* xi. (1682) 85 God himself in his posing the great instance of patience, Job, seems to intimate somewhat to this purpose. 1882 Owen in *Longm. Mag.* I. 64 What is posed as the 'Neanderthal skull' is the roof of the braincase. 1888 *Science* XI. 256/2 M. Janet.. poses the new psychology as of French origin.

b. To propound, propose (a question or problem).

1862 Sala *Accepted Addr.* 124, I don't require any answer to my question, now that I have posed it. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* i. 14 Hesiod poses the eternal problems: what is the origin and destiny of mankind?

4. a. To place in an attitude (as an artist's model or sitter, etc.). Also *fig.*

1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 312 The model is posed or in other words 'set' in some particular attitude. 1868 Tuckerman *Collector* 70 In studied attitude, like one posed for a daguerreotype. 1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 240 In posing a group, let it be remembered that each figure is animate, and should not be made to look as lifeless as a statue.

b. *intr.* To assume a certain attitude; to place oneself in position, esp. for artistic purposes.

1850 *Edin. Rev.* July 196 He drapes himself, and poses before you in every variety of attitude. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 834/2 Tableaux are a great improvement on drawingroom amateur theatricals,..it is more easy to pose than to act.

c. *fig.* To present oneself in a particular character (often implying that it is assumed); to set up *as*, give oneself out *as*; to attitudinize.

1840 Thackeray *Shabby Genteel Story* vi, He..'posed' before her as a hero of the most sublime kind. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xv, Was it true that these were the real objects which caused this man to pose as a philanthropist? 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III. lxxxi. 70 Politicians have of late years begun to pose as the special friends of the working man.

Hence **Posed** *ppl. a.*1 *rare*, †a. composed, grave, sedate (*obs.*); b. placed or arranged in a pose or posture, as a sitter; whence **Po·sedness**; **Po·sing** *vbl. sb.*1 and *ppl. a.*1 (sense 4).

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xix, An old setled Person, of a most *posed, stayed and grave Behaviour. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 137 Now this is not a 'posed' subject, but taken in an actual game, which makes it so much the more interesting. 1891 *Temple Bar Mag.* Mar. 442 It has the earnestness of Ingres, marred..by his conventionality, and a certain flat *posedness. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 88 By *posing we obtain likeness improved by beauty of outline and graceful posture. 1890 *Ibid.* III. 411 The posing chair should be a low-backed chair fastened to a platform..on castors. This enables the operator to move the sitter to any position, without the trouble of getting up. 1888 Pennell *Sent. Journ.* 149 Barbizon, with its picture galleries and *posing peasants.

Pose (pōuz), *v.*2 Also 7 poase, 7–9 poze. [Aphetic form of Appose *v.*1 or of Oppose, which was confused with it.]

† 1. *trans.* To examine by questioning, question, interrogate: = Appose *v.*1 1, Oppose *v.* 1. *Obs.*

1526 Tindale *Luke* ii. 46 They founde hym in the temple sittinge in the middes of the doctours, both hearynge them and posinge them. 1579 Fulke *Heskins's Parl.* 176 Let me pose him in his aunswere like a childe. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* iii. (1627) 16 Let so many..stand together, and then poase them without booke, one by one. 1688 Bunyan *Dying Sayings* Wks. 50 Let us therefore be posing ourselves which of the two it will be. 1722 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 648 When posed about faith, they answered in terms of the Confession of Faith and Catechism.

2. To place in a difficulty with a question or problem; to puzzle, confuse, perplex, nonplus.

1593 Donne *Sat.* iv. 20 A thing which would have pos'd Adam to name. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 30 Now hath Occa posed me about the countrie of India, which he expresely saith was in Africa. 1611 Cotgr., *Faire quinaut*, to pose, or driue to a Nonplus. *a* 1625 Fletcher & Mass. *Cust. Country* III. ii, What precious piece of nature To poze the world? *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* (1687) I. xxiii. 309 A question wherewith a learned Pharisee thought to pose or puzzle him. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 113 ⁋ 4 You must make Love to her, as you would conquer the Sphinx, by posing her. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* I. 679 Then by what name th' unwelcome guest to call, Was long a question, and it pos'd them all. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* I. i. § 2. 61 We have thus posed the mathematician.. and the historian.

† b. *transf.* To do that which puzzles (another).

1630 Cowley *Constantia & Philetus* xxiv, She took a Lute..And tun'd this Song, posing that harmony Which Poets attribute to heavenly spheres.

Hence **Posed** *ppl. a.*2; **Po·sing** *vbl. sb.*2 and *ppl. a.*2; whence **Po·singly** *adv.* (Webster 1847); **Po·sement** *nonce-wd.*, the condition of being posed.

1820 Keats *Hyperion* II. 244 Whether through *posed conviction, or disdain, They guarded silence. 1850 L. Hunt *Autobiog.* III. xx. 60 Puzzlement and *posement of various sorts awaited many readers. 1556 B. Greene in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1853/1 This greate chere was often powthred with

vnsauery sawces of examinations, exhortacions, 'posings, and disputacions. 1841 Peacock *Ibid.* App. A. p. xiii. *note*, The process of examination was called apposing or posing. 1666 Spurstowe *Spir. Chym.* (1668) 174 Another dark and 'posing thought did arise.

Pose, *v.*[3] *dial.* [f. Pose *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To hoard, store *up* (money, etc.).

1866 Gregor *Dial. Banffshire* s. v., The aul' bodie hiz a hoard o' siller poset up, an's eye posin' up mair.

‖ **Posé** (poze), *a. Her.* [Fr., pa. pple. of *poser* to place, etc., Pose *v.*[1]] (See quots.)

1725 Coats *Dict. Her., Posé*, ..a French Term, signifying a Lyon, Horse, or other Beast standing still, with all four Feet on the Ground, to denote thereby that it is not in a moving Posture. 1882 Cussans *Her.* 315 *Posé*, placed: as, *Posé en bande*, bendwise.

Posed, *ppl. a.*: see Pose *v.*[1] and [2].

Posedness, Posement: see Pose *v.*[1], [2].

†**Poselet,** *pa. pple. Obs.* ? Early form of *puzzled.*

a 1380 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 151 Among þe pres þauh he were poselet, He spared no þing for no drede Among þe cristene til he were hoselet; Of such a child me tok non hede.

Poser[1] (pōʉ·zəɹ). Also 8 pozer. [Aphetic form of Apposer: see Pose *v.*[2]]

1. One who sets testing questions; an examiner; = Apposer 1. Now *rare.*

1587 Harrison *England* II. i. (1877) I. 35 When I consider ..the profit that ariseth at sundrie elections of scholars..to the posers. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Norfolk* (1662) II. 258 The University.. appointed Doctor Cranmer .. to be the Poser-general of all Candidates in Divinity. 1664 Pepys *Diary* 4 Feb., To Paul's School,..and up to hear the upper form examined;.. Dr. Wilkins and one Mr. Smallwood, Posers. 1665 J. Beck in Peacock *Stat. Univ. Cambr.* (1841) App. B. p. lxv, The Posers Feast was anciently kept upon the Thursday at Night the Examination or Posing was ended. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* III. i. i. (1852) 254 The Poser trying his Hebrew skill by the third chapter of Isaiah. 1901 Rashdall & Rait *New Coll.* iii. 44 The term 'Posers' is still applied to the two Fellows [of New College] who examine at Winchester.

2. A question that poses or puzzles; a puzzle.

1793 Sheridan in *Sheridaniana* 147 This was a pozer. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* x, With the air of a man who was in the habit of propounding some regular posers. 1894 *Law Times* XCVII. 387/2 Interrupting the arguments by questions in the nature of posers.

Po·ser[2]. [f. Pose *v.*[1] + -er[1]: cf. F. *poseur.*] One who poses or attitudinizes: see Pose *v.*[1] 4.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Dec., Besides the professional posers of the studio there are..the posers of the Row, the posers at afternoon teas, the posers in politics, and the circus posers.

‖ **Poseur** (pozör). [F., agent-n. f. *poser* Pose *v.*[1]: cf. prec.] One who practises an affected mental or social attitude; an affected person. The fem. ‖ **Poseu·se** is also occasionally used.

1881 *Contemp. Rev.* May 683 The same womanish and uncontrolled *poseur.* 1887 *Athenæum* 1 Jan. 34/1 The latest attitudes in literature, art, and politics are presented in a way to make *poseurs* of all sorts either laugh or wince. 1893 *Daily News* 29 Apr. 5/1 Madame de Krudener may best be regarded as the supreme 'poseuse' of history.

Posey, variant of Posy.

Posh (pɒʃ). [dial. *posh, pash*: cf. Pash *sb.*[2] 4.]

1. *dial.* The fragments produced by a smash; a soft, decayed, rotten, or pulpy mass; a state of slush: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

[1790: see Pash *sb.*[2] 4.]

2. In full *posh-ice*: Ice broken into small fragments; brash-ice, porridge-ice.

1876 Davis *Polaris Exp.* iii. 75 The vessel was forced through brash or posh ice. 1885 Whyte Melville *In Lena Delta* ii, Forcing our way through a stream of posh.

Poshet, -(o)ote, -otte, obs. ff. Posset.

Poshteen: see Posteen. **Posie,** obs. f. Posy.

Posied (pōʉ·zid), *a.* [f. Posy + -ed[2].]

1. Inscribed with a posy or motto. *arch.*

1597 Shaks. *Lover's Compl.* 45 Many a ring of Posied gold and bone. 1720 Gay *To Yng. Lady* 12 Some by a snip of woven hair In posied lockets bribe the fair. 1802 *Sporting Mag.* 359 The motto'd garter and the posied ring.

2. Furnished with nosegays; flowery. Now *dial.*

1797 T. Park *Sonn.* 96 And what one corner would of flowerets yield, In posied wreaths his blooming daughter bore. 1865 E. Waugh *Lanc. Songs* 50 It winds by a rindlin' wayter side, An' o'er a posied lea. 1894 H. Speight *Nidderdale* 393 Pleasant country houses with posied gardens are everywhere around.

Posil, obs. form of Pucelle, maid, girl.

Posing, Posingly: see Pose *v.*[1] and [2].

Posit (pɒ·zit), *v.* Also 7 -ite. [f. L. *posit-*, ppl. stem of *pōnĕre* to place, put, lay down.]

1. *trans.* To put in position; to set, dispose, or situate; to place. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.* or *passive.*)

1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* To Rdr. 3 To vary their shape as they are posited in Signe and house. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* III. 168 Then would those parts .. affect this .. Situation, howsoever the Loadstone was posited. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xx. 166 He posited his left Hand wholly open. 1756 Amory *Buncle* (1770) I. 87 To see how things were posited at home. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* vi. (1872) 114 The blocks..were moved and posited by a power external to themselves. 1886 W. Graham *Soc. Problem* 161 Classes .. connected with the production of wealth or positing it where it is wanted.

2. To put down or assume as a fact; to lay down as a basis of argument, etc.; to affirm the existence of; to postulate. Chiefly in *Logic* and *Philos.*

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* II. xii. 52 To Posit, or put the Antecedent or Consequent, is no more than to assume it. *Ibid.* xvii. 78 The Effect being posited, it follows that either there is a Cause Efficient, or else, that there has been one. 1709-29 [see Posited]. 1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* IV. 167 Either the Ego must posit the Non-Ego wilfully and consciously..or [etc.]. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* I. 157 In so far as anything is a cause, it posits something different from itself as an effect. 1898 J. A. Hobson *Ruskin* 105 The crude dualism which Huxley posits.

Hence **Po·sited** *ppl. a.*; **Po·siting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 215 An account of two unusually posited Rainbows seen. 1709-29 V. Mandey *Syst. Math., Arith.* 60 If one of the posited False Numbers is deficient from the Tree. 1895 *Daily Chron.* 6 Nov. 2/7 His hatred of compromise, his perpetual positing of the moral dilemma —'all or nothing'. 1899 A. E. Garvie *Ritschlian Theol.* III. iii. 82 A law, a thing posited, points back the understanding to the positing spirit and will.

Position (pozi·ʃən), *sb.* Also 6 posycyon, -cion, -tyon, posicion. [a. F. *position*, ad. L. *positiō-nem* a putting, placing, position; affirmation; theme, subject, etc., n. of action from *pōnĕre* (*posit-um*) to put, place, set.]

I. 1. The action of positing; the laying down or statement of a proposition or thesis; affirmation, affirmative assertion. Chiefly in *Logic* and *Philos.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. pr. iv. 125 (Camb. MS.) Ffor by grace of possession [L. *positionis gratia, ed.* 1532 posycion] ..I pose þat ther be no prescience. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iii. 234, I do not in position Distinctly speake of her. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* II. xii. 54 The Disjunctive Syllogism, .. if consisting of two Members immediately opposed, may proceed from a Position of one Member to an Eversion of the other. 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) I. v. 175 It exists by the position or institution of its individual or collective author. 1837-8 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* xvii. (1866) I. 332 A disjunctive syllogism consists..in the reciprocal position or sublation of contradictory characters, by the subsumption of one or other. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* II. xvi. 573 The alternate position and negation leads to an infinite series.

2. A proposition or thesis laid down or stated; something posited; a statement, assertion, tenet.

c 1500 in Peacock *Stat. Cambr.* App. A. p. xxii, The Father hath made on Argument agenst his Posytyon in the fyrst mater. 1597 Bacon *Ess.* x. (Arb.) 152 It is a position in the Mathematiques that there is no proportion betweene somewhat and nothing. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* II. iii. (1699) 147 It was a Position of the Stoicks, that he was not Poor who wanted, but he who was necessitated. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* I. xv. 374 An edict, which contains many extraordinary positions and pretensions. 1838-9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. II. iv. § 4. 122 Hooker..rests his positions on one solid basis, the eternal obligation of natural law. 1845 J. H. Newman *Ess. Developm.* II. ii. 129, I have called the doctrine of Infallibility an hypothesis:..let it be considered to be a mere position, supported by no direct evidence, but required by the facts of the case.

3. *Arith.* A method of finding the value of an unknown quantity by positing or assuming one or more values for it, finding by how much the results differ from the actual data of the problem, and then adjusting the error. Also called *rule of (false) position, rule of supposition, rule of falsehood, rule of trial and error.*

1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* II. Pref., The rule of false position, with dyuers examples not onely vulgar, but some appertaynyng to the rule of Algeber. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Position*, or the *Rule of Position*, otherwise called the *Rule of Falshood*...This *Rule of False Position* is of Two kinds, viz. *Single* and *Double.* 1806 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 135 Position is a method of performing certain questions, which cannot be resolved by the common direct rules. *Ibid.* 136 Double Position is the method of resolving certain questions by means of two suppositions of false numbers.

†4. The action of positing or placing, esp. in a particular order or arrangement; disposition. *Obs.*

1623 Cockeram, *Position*, ..a setting or placing. 1658 Phillips, *Position* (lat.), a putting. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* III. 158 You may change the Polarity of many feeble Stones, by a long Position in a contrary posture. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vii. 288 In my Watch, the Law and Rule of its Motion is the Constitution and Position of its Parts by the Hand and Mind of the skilful Artist. 1735 Bertin *Chess* iii, The Game of Chess consists of two parts, the Offensive, and Defensive;..the Defensive [consists] in the due position of your own [forces], by guarding against your enemy's attack.

5. The manner in which a body as a whole, or the several parts of it, are disposed or arranged; disposition, posture, attitude.

Eastward position: the position of the officiating priest at the Eucharist, when he stands in front of the holy table or altar and faces the east.

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 176 They should lift their Treading Leg so high, as to tire it..after it is raised to so uncommodious a position. 1790 Philidor *Chess* II. 90 In this position it is a drawn game. 1839 R. S. Robinson *Naut. Steam Eng.* 79 The position of the beam at half-stroke, horizontal. 1847 C. Brontë *Jane Eyre* xiv, I cannot see you without disturbing my position in this comfortable chair. 1866 H. R. Droop *North Side of the Table* 9 Canon law (which did not enforce an eastward position). 1874 (*title*) Reasons for opposing the (so-called) Eastward Position of the Celebrant. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Nov. 7/2 Dean Burgon never would allow the 'eastward position' to be adopted in Chichester Cathedral. 1891 Freeborough *Chess Endings* 12 There is always the general principle—the grasp of the position. 1893 Bp. Stubbs *Visit. Charges, Oxford* (1907) 159, I have, ever since my ordination in 1848, used the eastward position in the Ante-Communion, and since I was ordained priest in 1850, at the consecration prayer.

b. *fig.* Mental attitude; the way in which one looks upon or views a subject or question: often passing into the point of view which one occupies in reference to a subject, and so blending with 9.

1905 J. Orr *Problem O. Test.* xii. 435 A more moderate position is taken by Dr. Driver.

6. *Mus.* The arrangement of the constituent notes of a chord, with respect to their order, or to the intervals between them. († See also quot. 1753.)

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Position*..in music, is used for the putting down the hand in beating time. 1880 W. S. Rockstro in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 17 In whatever position they may be taken, Consonant Intervals remain always consonant; Dissonant Intervals, dissonant.

II. 7. The place occupied by a thing, or in which it is put; situation, site, station. *In position*, in its (his, etc.) proper or appropriate place; so *out of position.*

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 H iij, Yf ye knowe parfytely the posycyon, & fygure of all the bladder. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. i. 1 A poynt is materiall, and requireth position and place. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xiii. § 10. 77 That our Idea of Place is nothing else, but such a relative Position of any thing, as I have before mentioned. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5) s. v., The Respect of a Planet in Astrological Figure, to other Planets and Parts of the Figure, is called his Position. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., A line is said to be *given in position*..when its situation, bearing, or direction, with regard to some other line, is given. 1774 M. Mackenzie *Maritime Surv.* 25 Having the Distance and Position of two Points *A* and *B*. 1840 Lardner *Geom.* 20 The apparent position of an object is a term used in science to express the position of the object so far as it can be determined by the sight. 1850 McCosh *Div. Govt.* III. ii. (1874) 351 The view which we get of an object depends on the position which we take. 1874 In position [see Position *v.* 1]. 1876 Tait *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* i. (ed. 2) 14 Position is a purely space relation or geometrical conception.

b. Phrases.

Angle of position: (*a*) The angle between any two points subtended at the eye; (*b*) *Astron.* The angle between the circles of declination and latitude of a celestial body; (*c*) The angle between the hour circle passing through a celestial body, and the line joining it and a neighbouring celestial body; so in *Geog.*, the angle between the meridian of a place and the great circle passing through it and some other place. *Circle of position*: any one of six great circles of the celestial sphere passing through the north and south points of the horizon. *Gun of position*: a heavy field-gun, not designed for executing quick movements.

1571 Digges *Pantom.* I. xxviii. H iv, Notyng vppon youre slate the angle of position from the dimetient to the lyne fiduciall. *Ibid.* xxxiv. K iij b, Then turne the Diameter of your Semicircle, to euery Towne, Village, Hauen, Rode, or suche like,..noting therewithall in some Table by it selfe the Degrees cut by the Alhidada in the Circle, which I call the Angles of Position. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* VII. xix. 31 Circles of Position .. do all cross one another in the North and South Points of the Meridian. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., Circles of position, are six great circles passing through the intersection of the meridian and the horizon, and dividing the equator into twelve equal parts. 1812 Woodhouse *Astron.* viii. 58 Angle of Position. 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 126 This result once secured, it is obvious that a field-piece or gun of position would become a rifle on a large scale. 1900 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 8/3 The 12-pounder quick-firing garrison artillery gun of 12 cwt.,..is neither a field gun nor a gun of position.

c. *Mil.* A site chosen for occupation by an army, usually as having a strategic value.

1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 118 To compel his adversary to relinquish this advantageous position. 1820 Scott *Monast.* ii, A position of considerable strength. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 11 On, on! take forts and storm positions. 1890 Nicolay & Hay *Lincoln* VIII. ix. 241 General Meade..manœuvred to select a position where he would have the advantage.

8. *Phonology.* The situation of a vowel in an open or closed syllable; *spec.* in *Gr.* and *L. Prosody*, the situation of a short vowel before two consonants or their equivalent, i. e. before a consonant in the same syllable, making the syllable metrically long, as in *in-fer-rĕt-que, con-vex-ī = con-vec-sī.*

In such cases it used to be said that the *vowel* was 'long by position'; but the evidence of Greek and the history of the sounds in Romanic show that the vowel remained short, while the *syllable* was metrically long. When both consonants could be taken to the following syllable, the preceding vowel might be 'in position' or not, as in *te-ne-brās* or *te-neb-rās.* In English and the modern languages generally, a long stressed vowel is often shortened by position, as in *weal, wealth*; *deem, dem-ster*; *house, husband, Lyne, Lynton.*

1580 G. Harvey *Let. to Spenser* Wks. (Grosart) I. 106 Position neither maketh shorte, nor long in oure Tongue, but so fayre as we can get hir good leaue. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* (Arb.) 12 And soothly..yf the coniunction *And* were made common in English, yt were not amisse, although yt bee long by position. 1775 Ash, *Position* (in grammar) the state of a vowel placed before two consonants. 1876 Kennedy *Public School Lat. Gram.* 512 In the words *fātō, mānsĭt* both syllables are long by nature: in *fāctūs sŏbsūnt* the four syllables, whose vowels are short by nature, are all lengthened by position. *H* does not give position any more than the aspirate in Greek.

9. *fig.* The situation which one metaphorically occupies in relation to others, to facts, or to circumstances; condition.

1827 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* v. xii, Do not believe that I am one who would presume an instant on my position. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* I. vi. (1864) 65 There is no position which

affords such scope for ameliorating the condition of man, as that occupied by an absolute ruler over a nation imperfectly civilised. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 49 In a few weeks he had changed the relative position of all the states in Europe. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ix. 64 The position was in some measure an exciting one. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 67 We are now in a position to discuss the air thermometer. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 392 Arms were extemporised for an adequate number of citizens, and the city was somehow put into a position to stand a siege.

b. Place in the social scale; social state or standing; status; rank, estate.

1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xi, His position in society was excellent and secure. 1868 *Digby's Voy. Medit.* Pref. 34 A man of considerable position. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 701/2 I've got a good position now, one that I'm not ashamed to ask you to share.

c. An official situation, place, or employment.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., A position in a bank. 1900 KIPLING in *Daily Express* 19 June 4/5 With a view to getting him a 'position in the city'. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 May 2/3 The old discussion as to the evolution and history of this special political position—for up to now it has been that rather than an office.

III. 10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *position-relation, -value*; **position angle** = *angle of position* (7 b); **position-artillery**, heavy field-artillery; cf. *gun of position* in 7 b; so **position-battery**; **position error**, the variation of a watch when laid in certain positions; **position-finder**, an apparatus by means of which a gunner is enabled to aim a cannon at an object not visible to him; **position-light**, a light carried by a ship which is in company with others to indicate its course at night; **position micrometer**: see quot.; † **position poet**, ? a poet who composes short pieces containing definite statements (as in commendation of a person).

1893 Sir R. BALL *Story of Sun* 170 The angle between the pole projected on the Sun's disc and the north point is what we call the *position angle. 1898 E. A. CAMPBELL *(title)* Lectures on *Position Artillery. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 24 Only the finer class of watches..are as a rule tested for *position errors. Position errors..are often confounded with a want of isochronism. 1888 *Daily News* 16 July 3/3 The sum of 25,000*l.* was paid to Major Watkin for an invention of a *position-finder. 1902 STOANE *Stand. Electr. Dict.* 428 The Position Finder is a simplification and amplification of the Range Finder. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 6/7 When altering the course of his ship, the *position lights were omitted to be hoisted. 1864 WEBSTER, *Position-micrometer*, a micrometer for measuring angles of position, having a single thread or wire which is carried round the common focus of the object-glass and eye-glass, and in a plane perpendicular to the axis of the telescope. 1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 14 Epitaphers, and *position Poets haue wee more than a good many. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 383 The *position-relation of any two notes forming a given interval is always exactly the same. 1849 OTTÉ tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* II. 597 Nine figures or characters, according to their *position-value, under the name of the system of the abacus.

Hence **Posi'tionless** *a.*, without a position.

1887 W. JAMES in *Mind* XII. 27 Positionless at first, it [a particular kind of feeling] no sooner appears in the midst of a gang of companions than it is found maintaining the strictest position of its own.

Position (pozi·ʃən), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To put or set in a particular or appropriate position; to place.

1817 Col. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 151 Had I..positioned the birds myself, I could not have had a more glorious opportunity. 1874 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 15 *To Position.*—An abbreviation for 'to place in position',..'to place a ball in a proper position to make its next point in order'. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 23 Feb., A brace of submarine guns in the bows..positioned so as to discharge their projectiles at a depth of ten feet below the water line.

b. To determine the position of; to locate.

1881 H. W. NICHOLSON *From Sword to Share* vi. 40 The later geological observation,..positioning the earliest volcanic action, in this group, on the island of Kanai, and the latest on that of Hawaii.

† **2.** *intr.* To take up one's position; to lay down a position or principle. *Obs. rare.*

1678 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries*, etc. (1881) II. 196 Mr Thorp position'd on this thesis. 1703 J. RYTHER *Def. Glorious Gosp.* Pref., He had preached and position'd.

Hence **Posi'tioned** *ppl.a.*, placed, situated; having or occupying a position (social or other); **Posi'tioning** *vbl. sb.*, putting in position; in *Chess*, arrangement of the men in an advantageous position.

1867 F. W. COSENS in *Athenæum* 29 June 846/3 A very rich maiden more highly positioned than himself. 1896 CHESHIRE *Hastings Chess Tourn.* 348 His style of play is firm and tenacious, aiming at accurate positioning and steady crushing rather than at brilliant attacks or rapid finishes.

Positional (pozi·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. POSITION *sb.* + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or determined by position.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxxiv. K iv, The concourse or meeting of semblable positionall lines. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vii. 102 A strange conceit,..ascribing unto plants positionall operations, and after the manner of the Loadstone. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 157 A Magnet..acquires a new one [Magnetical vigour], according to the positional Laws in its Refrigeration. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 343 A system so constituted that the positional forces are proportional to displacements and the motional to velocities. 1881 R. ELLIS in *Academy* 9 Apr. 256/1 Why has not Mr. Butler..reproduced the Greek metre exactly, or at least with that positional quantity which seems most nearly to approach it? 1883 D. H. WHEELER *By-Ways of Lit.* x. 188 The possessive form in 's stands side by side..with the positional possessive,..God's love or the love of God. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict., Positional co-ordinates* (*Mech.*), quantities, employed to fix a system, occurring explicitly in expressions for kinetic and potential energies.

Positive (pɒ·zitiv), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 **positif, -ityue, -etyve**, 4–5 **-itife**, 4–7 **-itiue**, 5 **-ityve, -ytyfe, -atyue**, 6 **-ytive, -etyfe**, 6– **positive** (4–7 **poss-**). [ME. *positif*, a. F. *positif* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) characterized by laying down or by being laid down, ad. L. *positīv-us*, in grammar, positive, f. *posit-us*, pa. pple. of *pōnĕre* to place, put, lay down: see -IVE.]

A. *adj.*

I. Connected with the notion of formal, explicit, or dogmatic laying down of any statement.

1. Formally laid down or imposed; arbitrarily or artificially instituted; proceeding from enactment or custom; conventional; opp. to *natural*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9433 Þe first lagh was kald 'o kind'..þe toþer has 'positiue' to nam. *Ibid.* 9449 Þe laghes bath he þan for-lete, Bath naturel and positif. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 392 I-bounden oonly by a positiue lawe. 1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 622/2 All the Lawes of the world..which resteth in thre;..the Lawe of God, Lawe of nature and posityve Lawe. 1594 W. CLERKE *Triall of Bastardie* (title-p.) A Table of the Leuitical, English, and Positiue Canon Catalogues. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 3 Habits of the Hand are purely naturall, not positive. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. (1839) 271 Again, of positive laws some are human, some divine; and of human positive laws, some are distributive, some penal. *c* 1760 WARBURTON *Unpubl. Papers* (1841) 273 The question is..whether the observation of the Sabbath was a natural or positive duty? 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 34 In the reign of Queen Anne it [copyright] became the subject of positive regulation. 1883 J. M. LIGHTWOOD *(title)* The Nature of Positive Law. 1902 FAIRBAIRN *Philos. Relig.* III. I. iv. 5 Positive is public law, proclaimed and upheld by some public authority...Founded religions are by the very necessities of their origin positive.

2. Explicitly laid down; expressed without qualification; admitting no question; stated, explicit, express, definite, precise; emphatic; † objectively certain.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. ii. 49 It is as possitiue, as the earth is firme, that Falstaffe is there. 1599 — *Hen. V*, IV. ii. 25. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii. § 27 To..give in his positive answer to the following Articles. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. VII. 311 [They] resolv'd in the end upon a positive night, wherein with four Companies of Swisse to surprize him in his own house. *c* 1709 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Hewet* Nov., Positive orders oblige us to go to-morrow. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 437 A positive rotation of crops need not be prescribed in the lease, except to an ignorant peasantry. 1810 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 254 Positive assertion is not always polite. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 7 An express and positive devise cannot be controlled by the reason assigned, nor by inference and argument from the other parts of the will. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. App. 702 A strong presumption, though it does not reach positive proof.

3. Of persons: Confident in opinion or assertion; convinced, assured, very sure; also, being or expressing oneself over-sure; opinionated, cocksure, dogmatic, dictatorial.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 105 He is pretty positive that..no rational Account can be given. 1702 POPE *Jan. & May* 144 Each wondrous positive, and wondrous wise. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. § 14 He is positive as to the being of God. 1781 COWPER *Converset.* 146 Where men of judgment creep and feel their way, The positive pronounce without dismay. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. i. 9 *note*, Ussher is positive that the visit occurred. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 265 Nor is Socrates positive of anything but the duty of enquiry. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Clov. Foot* II. i. 16 Are you sure?..Pretty positive.

II. Unqualified, unrelated, absolute.

4. *Gram.* Applied to the primary form of an adjective or adverb, which expresses simple quality, without qualification, comparison, or relation to increase or diminution. (See also B. 1.)

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 161 Be twyx them tweyn owyth no more to be Than is be twyn a posatyve and a comparatyve degre. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* B iv, The comparatiue exceedeth the positiue. 1669 MILTON *Grammar* Wks. (1847) 460/2 There be two degrees above the positive word itself, the comparative, and superlative. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Positive* Degree of Comparison in Grammar, is that which signifies the Thing simply and absolutely, without comparing it with others; it belongs only to Adjectives. 1873 MORRIS *Hist. Outl. Eng. Accid.* § 109 There are three degrees of comparison: the positive, *high*; the comparative, *higher*; the superlative, *highest*.

5. Having no relation to or comparison with other things; free from qualifications, conditions, or reservations; absolute, unconditional; opposed to *relative* and *comparative*.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 70 Patroclus is a foole positiue. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 24 A positiue argument, is that which is attributed simply, and absolutely considered in it selfe: not compared with others. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* I. Wks. 1871 I. 290 You have no idea at all, neither relative nor positive, of Matter. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 92 Such as feed upon raw Flesh are positive in their Ferocity. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Beauty is no positive thing, but depends on the different tastes of the people. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 428 Two hills of slight positive elevation, but which seem of considerable height in the low country.

b. *colloq.* That is absolutely what is expressed by the sb.; nothing less than, downright, 'perfect'; 'out-and-out'.

1802 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 15 Nothing short of a positive miracle can make him an acute reasoner. 1838 GRANVILLE *Spas Germ.* 253 It is impossible for the less bold and the timid..to stem the positive mobs by which the portico and space before the Mühlbrunn are besieged. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* X. x, You are a positive enigma. 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Harkd.* 47 The excitement, the positive panic throughout the town, when the news came.

III. Having relation only to matters of fact.

6. Dealing only with matters of fact and experience; practical, realistic; not speculative or theoretical.

Positive philosophy, the philosophic system of Comte: = POSITIVISM 1.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* x. (1596) 140 This selfe difference there is betweene the Schoole-diuine and the positiue, that the one knoweth the cause of whatsoeuer importeth his faculty; and the other the propositions which are verefied, and no more. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 30 The one addicts himselfe for the most part to the study of the Law and Canons, the other to Positive and Schoole Divinity. 1856 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud.* (1879) II. 26 He [Gibbon] was what common people call a matter-of-fact reader, and philosophers now-a-days a positive reader.

1864 F. B. BARTON in *Soc. Sc. Rev.* Mar. 214 The teachers of the Positive Religion of Humanity hold that all theology has been an attempt of man to explain his relationship to the forces of nature to which he is subjected. 1875 BRIDGES tr. *Comte's Syst. Positive Pol.* I. 39 The charge of Materialism which is often made against Positive philosophy is of more importance.

b. Dealing with facts, apart from any theory; cf. OBJECTIVE *a.* 3 b. *rare.*

1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. lxxv. 619 Stating in a purely positive, or, as the Germans say, 'objective', way, what the Americans think about the various features of their system.

c. Of a conjunction: Introducing a subordinate clause which states a matter of fact, not of hypothesis; e. g. he did *as* he was told; he came *because* he was invited.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 79/2 As to the continuatives, they are either suppositive, such as *if, an*; or positive, such as *because, therefore, as*, &c.

7. Actual, real; sensible, concrete. *rare.*

Positive image = real image: see REAL *a.* 1 e.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* ii. 18 In concave mirrors there is, in all cases, a positive image of the object formed in front of the mirror, excepting when the object is placed between the principal focus and the mirror. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 262 The skies themselves looked low and positive, As almost you could touch them with a hand. 1897 W. P. KER *Epic & Romance* 9 Its motives of action are mainly positive and sensible,—cattle, sheep, piracy, abduction, merchandise, recovery of stolen goods, revenge.

IV. Having real existence; opposed to *negative*.

8. Consisting in or characterized by the presence or possession, and not merely by the absence or want, of features or qualities; of an affirmative nature. Often opposed to NEGATIVE *a.* 5.

1618 E. ELTON *Exp. Rom. vii* (1622) 456 The corruption of nature..is a positive thing, and hath a real being. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* IV. App. 130 Here all the kings of the Israelites..are strictly bound by God himself to negative and positive conditions. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 68 Ease from misery occasioning for some time the greatest positive enjoyment. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 134 Cold is an element as positive as heat; for, cold in bodies is the negative of heat, as much as heat is the negative of cold. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 122 The exceptions are forgotten;..it is the character of negative events to lay less firmly hold of the mind than positive ones. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* viii, There are blondes who are such simply by deficiency of coloring matter,—*negative* or *washed* blondes. .. There are others that are shot through with golden light, with tawny or fulvous tinges in various degree,—*positive* or *stained* blondes, dipped in yellow sunbeams. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vi. 185 Relieved by positive colour.

b. Of a term, etc.: Denoting the presence or possession, as opposed to the absence, of a quality.

1725 WATTS *Logic* I. iv. § 2 Terms are either positive or negative. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. i. § 1 (1864) 2 It is desirable to possess, in addition to this negative definition, ..a positive definition, or a specification of the quality or qualities that appertain to the phenomena designated mind. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ii. 66 Negative forms of speech and thought are continually employed to express positive ideas. 'Discord', 'disunion', 'anarchy', have a very positive meaning.

9. *Alg.* Of a quantity: Greater than zero; additive: the opposite of NEGATIVE *a.* 6. *Positive sign*: the sign +, used to mark a positive quantity.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Positive Quantities* in Algebra, are such as are of a Real and Affirmative Nature, and either have, or are supposed to have the Affirmative or Positive Sign + before them. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 74, A is any positive whole Number greater than 0. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 167 When a quantity is found without a sign, it is understood to be positive, or have the sign + prefixed. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* I. 2 Cases in which the result of progress has not been positive in adding, but negative in taking away.

b. Hence: Reckoned, situated, or tending in the direction which (naturally or arbitrarily) is taken as that of increase, progress, or onward motion. The opposite of NEGATIVE *a.* 8.

1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 24 If the actual rotation of the earth from west to east is taken positive. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 677 Its negative heliotropism

is..only a special case of positive heliotropism. 1893 Sir R. Ball *Story of Sun* 170 The angle between the pole projected on the Sun's disc and the north point..is reckoned as positive if it lies towards the left, that is, to the east.

10. *Electr.* Applied to that form of electricity which is produced by rubbing glass with silk; vitreous: opposed to Negative *a.* 7. (For the reason of this use see quot. 1812.)

1755 B. Martin *Mag. Arts & Sci.* 322 What they had observed of positive and negative Electricity. 1770 Priestley in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 197 The result was invariably the same, whether they and the rod were loaded with positive or negative electricity. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 127 The terms negative and positive electricity have been likewise adopted on the idea that the phænomena depend upon a peculiar subtile fluid which becomes in excess in the vitreous and deficient in resinous bodies. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 288/1 It will be easy to observe the analogy between the mutual relations of the two magnetisms [Austral and Boreal], and those of positive with negative electricities. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 3 By an arbitrary conventinn the electricity excited on glass has been called positive, while that excited on sealing-wax has been called negative. All electrified bodies are either positively or negatively electrified.

fig. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. x, Drudgism the Negative, Dandyism the Positive: one attracts hourly towards it and appropriates all the Positive Electricity of the nation (namely, the Money thereof); the other is equally busy with the Negative (that is to say the Hunger).

b. Of or pertaining to, or characterized by the presence or production of, positive electricity; *spec.* noting that member of a voltaic couple which is most acted upon by the solution, and from which a current of positive electricity proceeds.

1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 191 Oxygen and acids..are naturally negative; hydrogen and inflammable bodies, in general, and alkalies, positive. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 321 Oxygene will separate at the positive surface, and small metallic globules will appear at the negative surface. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 243 If a tourmalin be cut into several parts, each piece will have its positive and negative poles, corresponding to the positive and negative sides of the original stone. 1836-41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 255 The conductor to which the cushion is attached is called the negative conductor; the other collects the electricity of the glass, and is called the positive conductor. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 12 The zinc is named the positive plate or element, the copper the negative plate or element. 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 243 From 284° to 330° iron is positive to copper and negative to lead; above 330° lead is positive to copper and negative to iron. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Dec. 10/2 The bare [rail] running down the centre of the track being the return or negative, and the protected one at the side the 'live' or positive rail.

11. *Magnetism.* Applied to the north-seeking pole of a magnet, and the corresponding (south) pole of the earth, or the direction in which such a pole is impelled by another or by an electric current.

1849 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxx. (ed. 3) 351 All the phenomena of magnetism, like those of electricity, may be explained on the hypothesis of one ethereal fluid, which is condensed or redundant in the positive pole. 1873 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) II. 19-20 In speaking of a line of magnetic force we shall always suppose it to be traced from magnetic south to magnetic north, and shall call this direction positive. In the same way..the end of the magnet which points north is reckoned the positive end. We shall consider Austral magnetism, that is, the magnetism of that end of a magnet which points north, as positive.

b. *fig.* (from 10 and 11. Cf. Pole *sb.*[2] 9.)

1816 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* 331 Of the positive pole, on the other hand, language to the following purport is the usual exponent. 1844 Emerson *Ess., Char.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 383 Everything in nature is bipolar, or has a positive and negative pole.

12. *Optics.* **a.** Of a double-refracting crystal: Having the index of refraction of the extraordinary ray greater than that of the ordinary ray; opposed to Negative *a.* 9 a.

1831 Brewster *Optics* xvii. § 90. 147 In some [crystals] the extraordinary ray is refracted towards the axis..while in others it is refracted from the axis. In the first case the axis is called a positive axis of double refraction. *Ibid.* xxii. 196 The positive crystals, such as zircon, ice, etc. *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 79/2 Of some bodies possessing positive axes, we may mention quartz, ice, &c.; whilst Iceland spar,..prussiate of potass, &c., have negative axes.

b. *Positive eyepiece*: an eyepiece consisting of two plano-convex lenses having their convex sides facing each other, in which the object is viewed beyond both lenses. Cf. Negative *a.* 9 b.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sc.*, etc. s. v. *Telescope*, The two lenses are usually plano-convex, with the convex faces towards the object-glass...This eye-piece is usually called the negative eye-piece, from its having the image seen by the eye behind the field-glass [i. e. between the field-glass and the eye-glass]; ..Another modification..is called the positive eye-piece, because the image observed is before both lenses [i. e. between the field-glass and the object-glass]. 1867 Hogg *Microse.* I. ii. 51 The positive eye-piece gives the best view of the micrometer.

c. Said of a visual image of the same colour or luminosity as the original sense-impression.

1899 L. Hill *Man. Hum. Physiol.* xxxv. 439 On waking in the morning in a dark room strike a match, and immediately blow it out; a positive after-image of the light persists for a moment and then gradually dies away.

13. *Photogr.* Showing the lights and shades as seen in nature. Opposed to Negative *a.* 10.

1840 Sir J. Herschel in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* IV. 206 In order to avoid circumlocution the author employs the terms *positive* and *negative* to express respectively pictures in which the lights and shades are the same as in nature..and in which they are opposite; that is, light representing shade, and shade light. 1841 Fox Talbot *Specif. of Patent* No. 8842 The portrait..is a negative one, and from this a positive copy may be obtained. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 119 The artist works upon a very faint positive 'impression', ..and entirely covers it with body colour, or equally opaque coloured crayons, with the express intention of concealing the tone of the photograph. 1881 Lubbock in *Nature* 1 Sept. 410/2 He..by obtaining a negative rendered it possible to take off any number of positive, or natural, copies from one original picture.

V. Adapted to be placed or set down (literally).

14. *Positive organ*: a small organ, orig. app. portable, but placed upon a stand when played (as distinct from a *portative* organ, which could be played while being carried in procession); often used formerly as an addition to the large organ in a church (the same as *chair organ* or Choir organ in its early form), and recently revived in some churches.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Organ*, Church organs consist of two parts, viz. the main body of the organ, called the great organ; and the positive, or little organ, which is a small buffet, usually placed before the great organ. 1879 Stainer *Music of Bible* 156 The positive organ in our churches and halls, and the portative barrel-organ. 1900 *Oxford Times* 26 May 7/6 Wytham. All Saints' Church. Opening of new 'positive' organ. 1905 *Athenæum* 8 July 56/1 (Church Hist. Exhib. St. Albans) The Positive organ here shown has four stops, and is *circa* 1600; this was a larger instrument, and was placed on a stand during use, but it could be moved about when required.

B. *sb.* (absol. or ellipt. use of the adj.)

1. *Gram.* The positive degree (see A. 4); an adjective or adverb in the positive degree.

1530 Palsgr. Introd. 28 We..forme our comparatives and superlatyves out of our posytives. *c* 1620 A. Hume *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 30 The positive is the first position of the noun; as, soft, hard. 1755 Johnson *Dict., Gram.*, Of adjectives...The termination in *ish* may be accounted in some sort a degree of comparison, by which the signification is diminished below the positive, as *black*, *blackish*. 1876 Mason *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) § 108 Some adjectives which are comparatives in origin are now used as positives.

2. That which has an actual existence, or is capable of being affirmed; a reality.

1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 93 Here is not one positiue, or being opposed to another contrarie positiue, or being,..but the affirmation, position, being thereof, is opposed to negation, deposition, annihilation, not being thereof. 1641 R. Brooke *Eng. Episc.* I. v. 21 White and Blacke indeed are Both positives, but so is not Evill. 1878 C. J. Vaughan *Earnest Words* 145 If these are not mere names and ideas, but realities, and facts, and positives.

†**3.** That which arbitrarily or absolutely prescribes or determines. *Obs.*

1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* Rom. vii. 8 A great number of Legal Positives and Ceremonials had never obliged me. 1732 Waterland *Script. Vind.* III. 37 Positives.., while under Precept, cannot be slighted without slighting Morals also.

4. Elliptically or contextually for *positive quantity* (see A. 9); *positive conjunction* (see A. 6 c); *positive plate, metal*, etc. (see A. 10 b); *positive organ* (see A. 14); *positive colour* (see A. 8); etc.

1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 35 To Connect a Negative and a Positive, is to make the one destroy the other. [1727-41 Chambers *Cycl., Positive*, in music, denotes the little organ usually behind, or at the foot of the organist, played with the same wind.] 1751 Harris *Hermes* II. ii. (1765) 244 The Suppositives denote Connection, but assert not actual Existence; the Positives imply both the one and the other. 1881 Spottiswoode in *Nature* 6 Oct. 549/2 The carbon which would be connected with the copper element of a Grove battery,..and which is called the positive, is the one more rapidly consumed. 1885 A. J. Hipkins in Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV. 303/2 The organs are Orgel (with 3 divisions of pipes), Positive (a chamber organ), Regale (a reed organ), and Portative (pipe regal). 1899 *Daily News* 7 Feb. 6/3 The picture is light in key, but though devoid of positives, save in the faint blue background, it is not really colourless.

5. *Photogr.* A picture in which the lights and shadows are the same as in nature: opposed to Negative *sb.* 8.

1853 *Fam. Herald* 3 Dec. 510/2 To obtain from those pictures good prints or positives. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 188 Collodion Positives are sometimes termed *direct*, because obtained by a single operation.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Po·sitive** *v.*, (*a*) *trans.* to affirm positively, assert; (*b*) to produce a positive picture of; **Positi·val** *a.*, see quot.; **Po·sitivize** *v. trans.*, to render positive or real.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 43, I may safely positive it, and say, that neither his Highness..nor the Parliament..might part with their Powers. 1894 Sala *London up to Date* ii. 17 Being focussed, negatived, and positived in that apparel. 1865 J. Grote *Moral Ideals* (1876) 13 For contrast to *ideal* in its adjective sense, I shall sometimes use the word *positival*. *Ibid.* 93 The notion of the summum bonum was very early de-idealized or positivized, and it was considered that nothing could..be considered to answer to this description except tangible, measurable, describable pleasure.

Positively (pɒ·zitivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a positive manner.

1. Definitely, expressly, explicitly, directly, downright; with assurance or confident assertion.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 83 b, I positiuely affirme it [the Plague] is for sinne. 1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 49 Some of the approvedst Antiquaries positively hold the Originall Language of the Celts..to be Welsh. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 90, I do not pretend to pass my own Judgment, or to determin positively on either side. 1730 in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 121 You would not so positively affirm this fact..without knowing the certain truth. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 139 Had he positively contradicted my assertion, I could have answered and confuted him in one word. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 53 A large body of Protestants..regarded prelacy as positively unlawful.

2. Not comparatively or relatively; absolutely, simply; in itself.

1597 Bacon *Coulers Good & Evill* vi. Ess. (Arb.) 146 The good or euil..may be esteemed good or euil comparatiuely and not positiuely or simply. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 220 The original town occupied the end of a positively small, but in that flat region, considerable, ridge of higher ground overlooking the river at its feet.

3. In an affirmative, real, or actual manner; in relation to what is, as distinguished from what is not; actually; opposed to *negatively*.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 300 Prepositions..signifying some respect of Cause, Place, Time, or other circumstance either Positively or Privatively. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 116 They are rather not civil than positively incivil. 1776 Paine *Com. Sense* (1791) 5 Society is produced by our wants, and government by our wickedness; the former promotes our happiness positively, by uniting our affections; the latter negatively, by restraining our vices.

4. a. *Electr.* With positive electricity.

1747 Franklin *Lett.*, etc. Wks. 1840 V. 186 Hence have arisen some new terms among us; we say B (and bodies like circumstanced) is electrized *positively*; A, *negatively*. Or rather, B is electrized *plus*; A, *minus*. 1770 Priestley in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 197 The result was invariably the same..whether the jar was charged positively or negatively. 1832 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Electric.* ii. § 49. 13 (U. K. Soc.) Whenever they [bodies] contain a quantity of fluid greater than this, they are said to be positively electrified, or to have positive electricity. 1873 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* I. 46 A positively electrified surface.

b. In the direction taken as positive or primary.

1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 677 In the ivy..the internodes are positively heliotropic when young, but negatively when old before growth ceases. *Ibid.* [see Heliotropic].

5. Absolutely, actually, really; indeed, in truth, truly. (Qualifying the statement.)

17.. Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* I. i, So, Maria, you see your lover pursues you; positively you sha'n't escape. 1823 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 51 This edition has undergone positively the last revisal. 1859 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* (1883) III. 2 Positively, it took away my breath. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 159 His Excellency positively hates the sight of him.

Positiveness (pɒ·zitivnés). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being positive.

†**1.** Reality of existence; actuality, affirmative nature. *Obs.*

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. i. § 3. 28 Positiveness, Thesis. 1678 Norris *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 302 The Positiveness of Sins of Omission, is in the Habitude of the Will only.

2. Subjective certainty; confidence, assurance; expression of assuredness; dogmatism, obstinacy.

1679 Dryden *Troilus & Cress.* Ep. Ded., He was brave without Vanity, and knowing without Positiveness. 1711 *Countrey-Man's Let. to Curat* 76 Positiveness without Proof is Intolerable. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* I. iv. (1849) 53 Authors who, from the positiveness of their assertions, seem to have been eye-witnesses of the fact. 1885 Ranney in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 640/1 The function of these..fibres is not yet determined with positiveness.

b. Definiteness, directness, peremptoriness.

1736 Carte *Ormonde* II. 289 If upon the literal positiveness of the King's directions we had immediately transmitted them to the commissioners.

Positivism (pɒ·zitiviz'm). [ad. F. *positivisme* (Comte), f. *positif, -ive*, Positive: see -ism; *la philosophie positive* being Comte's name for his system.

La philosophie positive occurs first in St. Simon *Introd. aux Trav. Scientif.*, Œuvres I. 198. Comte's *Philosophie positive* vol. I was published in 1830.]

1. A system of philosophy elaborated by Auguste Comte from 1830 onwards, which recognizes only positive facts and observable phenomena, with the objective relations of these and the laws that determine them, abandoning all inquiry into causes or ultimate origins, as belonging to the theological and metaphysical stages of thought, held to be now superseded; also a religious system founded upon this philosophy, in which the object of worship is Humanity considered as a single corporate being.

1854 Brimley *Ess., Comte's Positive Philos.* 330 We are obliged to conclude, then, that positivism in M. Comte's hands, while pretending to take upon itself the regulation of human conduct, fails to furnish a guiding principle for either individuals or societies. 1865 (*title*) A General view of Positivism. Translated from the French of Auguste Comte, by J. H. Bridges. 1866 J. Martineau *Ess.* I. 21 Such deification of mortals..is the avowed religion of positivism. [1868 (Nov. 8) Huxley *Phys. Basis Life* Lay Serm. (1883) 140 In fact M. Comte's philosophy in practice might be compendiously described as Catholicism *minus* Christianity. [Often referred to as 'Huxley's well-known description' or 'definition of Positivism'.]] 1875 Bridges tr. *Comte's Syst. Positive Polity* I. 264 In the conception of Humanity the three essential aspects of Positivism, its subjective principle, its objective dogma, and its practical object, are united. 1892 *Monist* II. 261 Positivism i. e. the representation of facts without any admixture of theory or mythology, is an ideal which in its purity perhaps will never be realised.

2. a. Definiteness, peremptoriness. b. Certainty, assurance: = POSITIVENESS 2.

1854 GEO. ELIOT *Feuerbach's Essence Chr.* (1881) 32 Israel is the most complete presentation of Positivism in religion. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 150 The metaphysicians can never rest till they have taken their watch to pieces and have arrived at a happy positivism as to its structure, though at the risk of bringing it to a no-go. 1874 P. SMYTH *Our Inher.* v. xxi. 415 The Doctor .. adopts that with positivism. 1894 E. H. BARKER *Two Summers in Guyenne* 404 The decision and positivism of the Roman character.

Positivist (pɒ·zitivist). [ad. F. *positiviste*, f. as prec.: see -IST.] An adherent or supporter of POSITIVISM: a Comtist.

1854 BRIMLEY *Ess., Comte's Positive Philos.* 324 A positivist would answer..that conscious ignorance is better than chimerical fancies, which not only themselves mislead, but prevent the growth of true doctrine. 1868 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Apr. 541/2 Christians and Positivists are agreed in acknowledging the higher virtues of self-sacrifice.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1858 *Brit. Q. Rev.* LVI. 440 The smallest vestry .. would be quite sufficient to hold all the Positivist worshippers in the largest county of England. 1880 *Chr. World* 8 Jan. 25/1 The Positivist creed, stated in its best form, is that man's chief end is to glorify man and to enjoy himself now. 1889 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* Feb. 191 The incongruous mixture of had science with eviscerated papistry, out of which Comte manufactured the Positivist religion. 1900 W. L. COURTNEY *Idea of Trag.* 61 Auguste Comte, the Positivist philosopher, added to the list of sciences the most modern of all—sociology.

Positivistic (pɒzitivi·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] 1. Of or pertaining to positivists; of the nature of positivism.

1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 280 A positivistic, yet anti-Comtian spirit. 1898 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 421 Roberty is professedly a naturalistic, or positivistic, sociologist.

2. Characterized by positiveness. *rare.*

1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 36 There was abundance of pretty red herrings here to draw themselves across the trail of a direct and positivistic pursuit of the real game.

Positivity (pɒziti·vĭti). [f. POSITIVE + -ITY, cf. F. *positivité, -eté.*] The quality, character, or fact of being POSITIVE in various senses; positiveness.

1659 H. HICKMAN (*title*) A Justification of the Fathers and Schoolmen: Shewing That they are not Selfe-condemned for denying the Positivity of Sin. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 8 We grant .. that sin is not a mere nothing, but has some kind of logic positivitie or notional entitie, so far as to render it capable of being the terme of a proposition. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* (1801) 75 Courage and positivity are never more necessary than on such an occasion. 1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 737 The most positive man I ever met with... There is positivity in his dark face, large eyebrows, stern features. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Positivity*, term for the state of a body which manifests the phænomena of positive electricity. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Carlyle* 219 That truly free and adequate positivity which accepts all things as parts of a natural or historic order.

†b. A positive or real thing as opposed to a mere negation; an actuality. *Obs. rare.*

1681 *Relig. Clerici* 36 That Immaterial, Infinite and the like, were negatives indeed in words,..but properly and in themselves they were absolute positivities.

Positor (pɒ·zitəɹ). [a. L. *positor* one who places, agent-n. from *pōnĕre, posit-um* to place.]

†1. ? An examiner: = POSER[1] 1. *Obs.*

1557 *Baxter-bks. St. Andrews* (1903) 10 James hay.. examinyt be dauid mylis positor, thomas steyne [etc.].

†2. One who gives security for another. *Obs. rare.*

1584 J. NEWBERY *Let. from Goa* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 211 Both the money and goods should be delinered into the positors hands.

†3. One who posits, maintains, or affirms. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Positore*, a positor, an affirmer.

4. *Med.* (See quot.) Also called *repositor.*

1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict., Uterine positor*, instrument used to correct displacement of the uterus. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Positum** (pɒ·zitŭm). [L., pa. pple. of *pōnĕre* to place, put, lay. In med. Logic, that which is laid down as a basis for reasoning, the thing supposed, assumed, or taken for granted.] The thing laid down. *lit.* or *fig.*

1730 FIELDING *Temple Beau* v. xiv, *Young P.*..Suppose the *Positum* be—The woman is but half a-sleep; will it follow, *Ergo*, she is awake? *Sir Av.* The *Positum* is £20,000—ergo—I will swear any thing.

†**Po·siture.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *positure* (1547 in Godef.) ad. L. *positūra* position, posture, f. *pōnere, posit-* to place: cf. also POSTURE.]

1. The fact of being placed; placing, position, or situation; place, locality.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXV. XXVIII. 904 To view and consider the situation and positure of the place on all sides. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* IV. XXIII. (1620) 173 A temple that should haue excelled all the rest in height of positure and magnificence of fabricke. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 177 A station of very uncertain positure. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* XXXII. 288 Area equal to the others, and of the like positure with the others.

2. = POSTURE *sb.* 1.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 16. 451 Idols,..in such habit and positure as if they were fighting. 1625 T. GOWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1655) 63 The positure of the cherubims was such that their faces were each towards the other. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 122 Supposing every Body to have a Figure or Positure of its own, out of which it may be disturbed by External Force. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Positure*, Disposition, as The Positure of the Soul.

b. *Astrol.* Relative position (of the planets, etc.).

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 116 Hee attributeth all to the climate, and positure of the heavens. 1616-61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 331 The astrologers observe in that point the positure of the cœlestial constellations, that is the state of the planets amongst themselves, as also the fixed stars. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* IV. i, Ere The scheme, and most auspicious positure Parts o'er my head.

3. A law, or prineiple laid down; = POSITION *sb.* 2. *rare.*

1624 J. HEWES *Surv. Eng. Tongue* A iv, The Rules and Positures of Grammar. *Ibid.* B j, The chiefe end of our Rules and Positures.

Posnet (pɒ·snĕt). Now *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 4 posti-, possy-, 4-5 poste-, 4-6 posse-, 5 poscenet, 4-6 posnette, 5-6 pos(s)enett, postnet, 5-7 possnet, posnett, 7 posnit, poss-, postnett; 4- posnet. [ME. *possenet* n. OF. *poçonnet, pocenet*, dim. of *poçon* pot, vase, cup. Hence W. *posnedd.*] A small metal pot or vessel for boiling, having a handle and three feet.

1327 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 114. j postinet pro hostill. 1330 *Acc. Exch. K. R.* 24/18 Item vn possenet qe poise x. li. merche de mesme la merche. 1353 *Will John de Penreth* in *Test. Karleol.* 2 Cum una olla enea et parvam posnet. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* XXXV. 13 Forsothe pesible hoostis thei seetheden in posnettis, and cawdrones, and pottis. ?*c* 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* (1791) 14 Do the flesh therwith in a possynet, and styre it. 1410 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 17 Also a postnet þat y lent hym. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 10 Welle alle togedur in a posnet; In service forthe þou schalt hit sett. 1442 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 178 Unum poscenet, pretii xvj d. 1459-60 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 89 Item iij possenettez et iij Chawfers, etc. 1612 in *Antiquary* Jan. (1906) 28 In the Kytchin..sixe brasse potts, eighte kettles, four postnetts. *a* 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1669) 136 In a Possnet set it upon a clear lighted Char-coal-fire. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 P 2 A Silver Posnet to butter Eggs. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorks. Dial.*, Set the posnet on to boil the potatoes. 1891 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 345/2 The great number of pewter plates,..teapots, posnets and porringers still found in old homes in New England.

Posolo·gic, *a. rare*—°. = next.

1864 WEBSTER, *Posologic*, pertaining to posology.

Posological (pɒsŏlɒ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. F. *posologique* (in medical sense) (see POSOLOGY) + -AL.] Pertaining to posology (in either sense).

1. *Med.* Pertaining to quantities or doses of drugs.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 278 The Editor has..given a copious index, a reference to the cases, a posological table, and other helps. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 110 It must be given in larger doses than the posological tables authorize.

2. (In Bentham's use.) Pertaining to the science of quantity; mathematical.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 85 Division of Somatics into Posological (Pososcopic) Somatics, and Poiological (Poioscopic) Somatics. 1831 — *Memorandum-Bk.* ibid. XI. 72 Abstraction is—1. Posological: 2. Logical.

Posologist (pɒsɒ·lŏdʒist). *nonce-wd.* [f. next: see -IST.] One who compounds doses.

1831 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 568 Subtle compounder, fraudulent posologist, did not you order me a drachm of this medicine?

Posology (pɒsɒ·lŏdʒi). [ad. F. *posologie* (in medical sense), f. Gr. *πόσος* how much + -LOGY.]

1. That department of medicine which relates to the quantities or doses in which drugs should be administered.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Posology*, that part of the art of medicine which teaches the right administration of doses. 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 57 Index and Posology.

2. Used by Bentham for the science of quantity, i. e. mathematics.

1811-31 BENTHAM *Logic* App., Wks. 1843 VIII. 287/2 By the Greek-sprung word *posology*, the science of quantity, may, it is believed, and if so, now for the first time, not inappositely be distinguished. 1816—*Chrestomathia*, ibid. VIII. 85 For an equivalent to Posological Somatics, may be employed the single-worded appellative Posology. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 22 June 645 We hope that the distinguished editors..will not attempt..to substitute in their respective universities this meagre Posology for the somewhat undefined, but less empty abstractions which have hitherto passed under the name of Logic.

‖ **Pospolite** (pɒspɒ·lite). [Polish *pospo·lite* adj. neuter, 'general, universal', as sb. = *pospolite ruszenie* general levy.] The Polish militia, consisting of the nobility and gentry summoned to serve for a limited time.

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3333/2 That the King should call together the *Pospolite* that is, all the Gentry of the Kingdom. 1763 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 46/1 Their military force consists chiefly, in the *Pospolite*, that is, the whole body of the gentry. 1822 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVII. 493 They continued..to regard the *Pospolite*..as the impenetrable bulwark of the Commonwealth. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Posth. Wks.* (1891) I. 58 But this unwieldy *pospolite* was far from meeting David's secret anxieties.

Poss (pɒs), *v.* Now only *dial.* [Origin uncertain.

Possibly identical with **puss*, pa.t. *puste* (a. F. *pousser* to PUSH) which appears *c* 1300; the later form *push* appears rarely in 15th c., but is common after 1525. The form *posshen* in Langland may be either *push* or *poss*; but the vowel-change of *u* to *o* is not easily explained. The senses also coincide only partially with those of *push*; and, in sense 3, *poss* has much of the aspect of an onomatopœic formation. Perhaps it was an onomatopœic modification of the French vb.]

1. *trans.* To drive or thrust with a forcible or violent impact; to dash or toss with a blow or stroke; to knock: often expressing the action of waves on a boat, etc. Also *fig.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 415 Pus possed to and fro. Al sterles with-Inne a bot am I Middis the see, bytwixe wyndis too. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 151 A cat..pleyde wiþ hem perilouslych and possed hem aboute. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2420 (*Phillis*) The se..possith hym now vp now doun. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4479 Thus am I possed up and doun With dool, thought, and confusioun. *c* 1402 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 236 And thus, betwixe twayne, I possed am, and all forcast in payne. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. ix. (1869) 181 In my bal day and niht I hane more ioye þan in al my fader tauhte me..; I posse it, j handele it, j pleye þer with. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. v. 203 Chorineus ..Syne with hys kne him possit with sic ane plat, That on the erd he spaldit him all flat. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* s. v., 'Aw poss'd him ower heed'.

†b. To push, shove, move by pressure. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 410/2 Posson, or schowe forthe (*K.* pocyn, *P.* pressyn, or showen), *pello.* Posson, presson, or schowe togedur, *trudo.*

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To thrust, to drive; to thrust or push *at* something with a weapon.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1012 (Camb. MS.) Þe se bigan to posse Rizt in to Westernesse. *c* 1400 *Langland's P. Pl.* A. VII. 96 Mi plouh-pote schal be my pyk and posshen [*v. r.* to posse] atte Rootes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. xii. 116 Possand at hym wyth his stalwart speyr.

3. *trans.* To pound, beat down flat, squash; *spec.* to beat or stamp (clothes, etc.) in water with a heavy pestle-like instrument, or to trample or stamp them with the feet, in the process of washing.

1611 COTGR., *Mettre à la flac*, to..squash, clap, or posse downe. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. v. (1668) 138 Take it forth, posse it, rinse it, and hang it up. 1677 THORESBY *Corr.* (ed. Hunter) II. 433 Nasty women possing clothes with their feet. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (1829) s. v., To 'poss clothes' in what is called a Poss-tub. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Poss*, to dash, to shake anything violently in the water.

†4. *intr.* To splash, or tramp with splashing, in wet mud or water. *Obs.*

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* I. iv, To dyg and delue in water, myre and claye, Sossing and possing in the durte. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 306 This it is to posse in puddles.

Hence (*dial.*) **Poss** *sb.*[1], an act of 'possing', a thrust or knock; *comb.* **poss-kit, poss-tub,** a large tub in which clothes are 'possed' with a **poss-stick** in washing. **Po·ssing** *vbl. sb.*, also attrib. *possing-tub.*

1611 COTGR., *Culassé*,..that hath receiued an arse-posse, or fall on the arse. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 432 The good old fashion..When double-girded 'possing tubs' were made. 1825 Poss-tub [see 3]. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Poss-kit*, a large tub or barrel in which linen is 'possed' in hot water. The operation of possing..is performed by means of a staff with a thick knob at the immersed end, and a cross piece for a handle at the top. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, Give the linen a good poss in the peggy tub. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Sept. 1/3 That her intelligence would have soared far beyond the pounding of dirty linen in 'poss' tubs.

†**Poss,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1].

[? = post: cf. POST *sb.*[1] 1 quot. 1340; or ? = POSSE.]

a 1550 *Image Ipocr.* I. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 419/1 With staves and crosses, With pillers and posses, With standers and banners, Without good life or manners.

Possable, obs. Sc. form of POSSIBLE.

Posse (pɒ·si). Also 8 possee. [a. L. *posse* to be able, have power, avail, in med.L. as sb., power, armed force (1246 in Du Cange); in scholastic terminology, potentiality, capability of being. In sense 1 short for POSSE COMITATUS.]

I. 1. *Law.* = POSSE COMITATUS.

[1314-15 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 327/1 Mandetur Majori et Balliuis [Oxonie] quod insequantur cum toto posse suo transgressores.] 1691 *New Discov. Old Intreague* VI, Who early for the Princes Cause began: The *Posse* rais'd. 1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) 281 When Mrs. Ursula was gone down in order to raise the *Possee*, if there should be occasion. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 108 The polite New-Yorkers..sent the posse of Albany to eject the possessors. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 11/1 A pitched battle was fought..at Rockhill, Missouri, between the Sheriff's posse and the miners on strike.

b. A force armed with legal authority; a body (of constables).

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1699) 483 They need not have sent an armed *Posse* for me. 1753 *Scots Mag.* June 305/2 A posse of constables..appeared. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* iii. 93 A posse of Marine Police Officers receiving information...On attempting a search [etc.]. 1884 *Graphic* 11 Oct. 371/1 An extra posse of policemen.

c. *transf.* A 'force', a strong band, company, or assemblage (of persons, animals, or things).

1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 13 All the *posse* of hell cannot violently eject me. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1166 No longer able To raise your Posse of the Rabble.. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1703) 85 Then you have raised the whole posse of mechanism. 1728 SWIFT *Let. Publisher Dublin Wkly. Jrnl.* 14 Sept., With these two single considerations I outbalanced the whole posse of articles that weighed just now against me. 1841 MISS SEDGWICK *Lett. Abr.* II. 71 Found her flying from a posse of cock-turkeys. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* vii, I ran ..and beheld a posse of silent people escorting a cart.

II. From use in scholastic Latin.

‖ 2. The fact or state of being possible; possibility, potentiality (opposed to *esse*): esp. in phr. *in posse* opposed to *in esse.*

1583 GREENE *Mamillia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 229 She which is vicious in her youth may be vertuous in her age: I graunt indeede it may be, but it is hard to bring the *posse* into *esse*. 1592 — *Def. Conny Catch.* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 44 To strippe him of all that his purse had in Esse, or his credyt in Posse. 1659 BAXTER *Key Cath.* xxxix. 282 If the question [of sin] be only of the posse, and not of the act. 1756 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1825 II. 193 You are not however to imagine that my illness is *in esse*; no, it is only *in posse*. 1877 READE *Woman Hater* v, They existed, as the schoolmen used to say, *in posse*, but not *in esse*.

‖ **Posse comitatus** (pǫ̆'si kǫmitē·tŭs, -tins). [med. (Anglo) L., force of the county: see prec. and COUNTY.] 'The force of the county'; the body of men above the age of fifteen in a county (exclusive of peers, clergymen, and infirm persons), whom the sheriff may summon or 'raise' to repress a riot or for other purposes; also, a body of men actually so raised and commanded by the sheriff. (Also abbreviated to *posse*: see prec. 1).

[1285 *2nd Stat. Westminster* c. 39 Assumpto secum posse comitatus sui est [vicecomes] in propria persona.] *a* 1626 BACON (J.), The posse comitatus, the power of the whole county, is legally committed unto him. 1628 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 453 The high sheriff of Dorsetshire had order to raise *possé comitatus*, to attack those unfencers of Gillingham forest. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ix. 343 For keeping the peace and pursuing felons, he may command all the people of his county to attend him; which is called the *posse comitatus*, or power of the county. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Grey Dolphin*, Sheriff..of Kent ..with his posse comitatus.

b. *transf.* = POSSE 1 c.

1819 BYRON *Juan* I. clxiv, With him retired his *posse comitatus*. 1860 TRISTRAM *Gt. Sahara* x. 160 On a house-top were a bevy of nut-brown maids, who .. had forgotten to veil their faces. They were consequently pelted with stones by some of the *posse comitatus*, and retired in confusion.

† **Posse'de,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 poosseede, 6 possed, posseade, 6–7 *Sc.* posseid. [= F. *posséder* to possess; but this form of the Fr. vb. is not cited before the 16th c., the 15th c. form being *possider*, ad. L. *possidēre*.] = POSSESS *v.* 1, 2, 5.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2841 In pese & in pacience possede at he mi3t. 1426 LYDG. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 132 Septure and crowne that he may in dede, As he hath right, in peas to possede. *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 244 Tresours of fayrye which she doth possseede. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* (1899) 41 The vertues [powers] which he posseded in his yong age. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) Kv, He that loves not him selfe dothe posseade no goode. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvii. 70 Reid how þai forcitt the Britonis folk to flitt, And 3itt posseidis that peoples proprietie. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* iii. (1642) 203 That God transport him beyond his assise, and wholly possede him.

Possedie, *Sc. Obs.*: see POWSOWDY.

Possess (pǫ̆ze·s), *v.* [a. OF. *possess-ier, -er* (1269 in Godef.) f. L. *possess-*, ppl. stem of *possidēre* to possess, perh. through influence of F. *possesseur* POSSESSOR, etc., the regular OF. repr. of *possidēre* being *posseer, -eir, -eoir*.]

I. Radical senses.

†1. *trans.* Of a person or body of persons: To hold, occupy (a place or territory); to reside or be stationed in; to inhabit (with or without ownership). *Obs.* (or merged in 2).

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431 b/2 How now..we possessen pesably our royame without ony werre. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xxiv. 4, I gaue .. Esau mount Seir to possesse. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 47 b, Colledges .. were fyrst founded for the pore, but now for the most part they possesse them, which have enough besides. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 431 Dominion giv'n Over all other Creatures that possesse Earth, Aire, and Sea. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 2 The City of Destruction, a populous place, but possessed with a very ill conditioned, and idle sort of People. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 6 ₱ 3 The whole shire is now possessed by gentlemen, who owe Sir Harry a part of Education.

absol. or *intr.* 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. v. 48 Let instructions enter Where Folly now possesses.

†b. Of a thing: To occupy, take up (a space or region); to be situated at, on, or in. *Obs.* (exc. with mixture of other senses).

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xiii. 159 The waves of the South sea, runne 30 leagues, and the other 70 are possessed with the billowes and waves of the North sea. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 22 The acute [accent] .. may possesse the last syllab: ..the penult: ..the antepenult: ..and the fourth also from the end. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 205 The Addition of four Foot will be filled up and possessed by the Walls and Clay-work. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* v. 22 The Solar System, in which you see the Sun possesses nearly the central Point. [1850 ROSSETTI *Blessed Damozel* xi, When those bells Possessed the mid-day air.]

† c. Of a disease, etc.: To affect, infect. *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 90 If the palsie possesse the opposite part. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Achor*, a disease possessing the hairy scalp. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 266 An error..which has possess'd the Copies of this Play.

†d. To take up the attention or thoughts of; to occupy, engross. *Obs.*

1653 WALTON *Angler* vi. 134 To enjoy the former pleasures that there possest him. 1692 LOCKE *Toleration* iv. Wks. 1727 III. 464 Affairs of State which wholly possess them when grown up. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. i. 8 The.. innocent amusements ..which before entirely possessed me, were nothing to me.

2. To hold as property; to have belonging to one, as wealth or material objects; to own.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xi. 34 Thocht all this warld thow did posseid, Nocht eftir death thow sall possess. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xii. 15 For no mannes life stondeth in the haboundaunce of the thynges which he possesseth. 1685 LADY RUSSELL *Lett.* (1819) I. 68, I was too rich in possessions whilst I possessed him. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* III. i. iv. 102 It is ..'consistent with the will of God', or 'right', that I should possess that share which these regulations assign me. 1881 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. II. ii. 187 He could not give to others what he did not himself possess.

b. *Law.* To have possession of, as distinct from ownership; see POSSESSION 1 b.

1888 POLLOCK & WRIGHT *Possession in Com. Law* 2 The person entitled to possess is generally (though not always) the owner.

c. To have as a faculty, adjunct, attribute, quality, condition, etc. (Often meaning no more than the simple *have*.)

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 115 The residue of my lyfe will I lead in Rhodes, where I may possesse peace and quietnes. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 40 The Quarries possess more Stone, and the Woods more Timber than a Banquet Room. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. I. (1765) 134 No Animal possesses its Faculties in vain. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxv. III. 367 Notwithstanding the ample means of information which they possest, great ignorance and many erroneous opinions prevailed. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower of London* (1864) 235 'His folly has destroyed the fairest chance that ever man possessed', observed the bishop. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vi. 46 The former may possess many times the intensity of the latter. 1889 *Times* 27 Sept. 5/4 An elaborate hidated survey, which possesses a peculiar value from its reference to the Domesday survey.

d. *fig.* in emphatic sense.

1685–6 LADY RUSSELL *Lett.* (1819) I. 81 My weakness is invincible, which makes me, as you phrase it, ..possess past calamities. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xviii. 236 The writhings of a heart that has been made to possess its own iniquities.

e. (after F. *posséder*.) To have knowledge of or acquaintance with; to be master of, or conversant with (a language, etc.). [Cf. quot. 1674 s.v. POSSESSOR c.]

1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. iii, Harry..possessed the two languages of French and English very well. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. 45 Every critic should try and possess one great literature, at least, besides his own.

3. To take possession of, seize, take; to come into possession of, obtain, gain, win. *arch.*

1526 TINDALE *Luke* xxi. 19 With your pacience possesse your soules [1611 BIBLE *ibid.*, In your patience possesse ye your soules. 1382 WYCLIF, 3e schulen welde 3oure soulis. 1881 *R. V.* ye shall win your souls]. 1585 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 45 A company of rats vpon a sudden possest his house. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 51 How to effect so hard an enterprize, And to possesse the purpose they desird. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 100 There thou maist braine him, Hauing first seiz'd his Bookes. ..Remember First to possesse his Bookes. 1649 CROMWELL in Carlyle *Lett. & Sp.* (1871) II. 227 Upon Thursday the One-and-thirtieth, I possessed a Castle called Kilkenny. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 165 Turning down a narrow lane .. in order to possess a pig's stye, that we might take the gallows in flank. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* II. 118 The strong brute forces ..leap on him, and seize him and possess His life.

4. To keep, maintain (oneself, one's mind or soul) *in* a state or condition (of patience, quiet, etc.); often in allusion to Luke xxi. 19 (the proper sense being misunderstood: see quot. 1526 in 3). Also (without *in*), to maintain control over, to keep calm or steady (cf. *self-possessed, self-possession*).

1643 EVELYN *Mem.* 2 May, Resolving to possess myselfe in some quiet, .. I built ..a study, .. at Wotton. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. (1661) 27 All Christians ..are obliged to passive obedience, to possess their souls in patience. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 137 ₱ 1 Uneasy Persons, who cannot possess their own Minds. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1775) II. 168 A man who does not possess himself enough to bear disagreeable things, without visible marks of anger..is at the mercy of every artful knave. 1890 MRS. LYNN LINTON in *Chamb. Jrnl.* 4 Oct. 625/1 Every man worthy of the name of man should know how to possess his soul—bearing with patience those things which energy cannot change.

5. Of a demon or spirit (usually evil): To occupy and dominate, control, or actuate.

1596 BP. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* i. 23 The Hogges without leaue [of God the Father]..he coulde not possesse. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 95 If all the diuels of hell be drawne in little, and Legion himselfe possest him, yet Ile speake to him. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 181 Some are of Opinion that Abel slew the very same Serpent the Devil had formerly possessed. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ix. 113 The spirit which possessed him must be, they thought, divine. 1902 W. AXON in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Lit.* Ser. II. XXIII. 99 Belfagor undertook to possess a rich lady, and not to be exorcised, save by Matteo.

b. *pass.* (usually const. *with*, in mod. use also *by*, formerly *of*). See also POSSESSED 2.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* iv. 24 Them that were possessed with devils. — *Luke* viii. 36 He that was possessed of the devyll. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 309, I am possest with the dinell and cannot sleepe. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. viii. 38 Thought by the Jewes to be possessed either with a good, or evill spirit. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 53 A set of people who were not possessed by, but rather, as it may be called, are possessed of the devil. 1829 W. IRVING *Conq. Granada* I. iv, One of those fanatic infidels possessed of the devil. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. vii., II. 155 A woman eats a lettuce without making the sign of the cross. She is possessed by a devil.

6. Of an idea, a mental condition, or the like: To take or have hold of (a person); to hold, dominate, actuate; to affect or influence strongly and persistently. (Formerly also of bodily conditions.)

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 206 My eares are stopt, and cannot hear good newes, So much of bad already hath possest them. 1610 — *Temp.* II. i. 199 What a strange drowsines possesses them? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. xi. 44 Which Tuscan superstition seasing upon Rome hath since possessed all Europe. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 3 This [suspicion] possess'd the Heads of the People very much. *a* 1814 *Gonzaga* I. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 102 What can possess this young lord to be out of his bed at this hour? 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 31 In a mood very different from that which now possesses them.

For the passive with *with*: see 9 d.

II. Causal uses; = cause to possess.

†7. With *in*: To put in possession (esp. legal possession) of (lands, estates, etc.); to settle or establish in. Rarely without *in*. *Obs.*

c 1465 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 4 Edwardeus Dai gracia Sithe god hathe .. posseside þe in thi right Thoue hime honour with al thi myght. 1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 518 To enter and possess the said Nicoll in his saidis landis. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* VIII. 39 He deposed Arimba from his kingly seat, and possessed Alexander therein. 1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 175 Hee thought the Bishop illegally possest. 1708 in *Phenix* II. 241 Then the Just..shall be possess'd in the fulness of their Glory.

8. With *of* (also † *with*): To endow with, put in possession of; to bestow (something specified upon, give (something) to. Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. as in b or c.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. 13 He possessis vthir pure pepil.. vith the samyn reches. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xi. 21, I will possesse you of that ship and Treasure. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 98/2 By possessing our souls of true virtue. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* vii. § 7 By possessing his heart with this virtue of contentedness. 1789 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 III. 45, I have thought it better to possess him immediately of the paper. 1784 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xii. (1876) 55 It is better to possess the model with the attitude you require.

b. *refl.* To take possession *of*, take for oneself, make one's own; = 3.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* Argt. 4 Lucius Tarquinius..had possessed himselfe of the kingdome. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 546 Then possest he himselfe with his armes. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 35 ₱ 11 My Lord Orkney received Orders to possess himself of Mortagne. 1885 SIR J. BACON in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 570/1 All that the plaintiffs did was to possess themselves .. of the securities. 1888 POLLOCK & WRIGHT *Possession in Com. Law* 2 No plain man would hesitate to say that a thief possesses himself of the goods carried away.

c. *pass.* To be in possession *of*; to be endowed with; to possess (sense 2). *Possessed of* or *with*, having possession of, possessing.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xv. xlii. (W. de W.), Creta was somtyme possessyd wyth [*Bodl. MS.* ihist wiþ] an hundryd noble cytees. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 162 The plate..and moueables, Whereof our Vncle Gaunt did stand possest. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* xxix, Featur'd like him, like him with friends possest. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 137 They found the Spaniards possessed of the Towne. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* III. 108 He..of her And her's possest, shall bear them safe away. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 122 Every human being possessed of reason. 1863 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* (1879) II. 197 The active vigorous English workman, possessed of all his limbs. 1888 POLLOCK & WRIGHT *Possession in Com. Law* 36 The King is not unfrequently spoken of as being seised or possessed of the crown.

9. With *with*: To cause to be possessed by (a feeling, idea, or the like: see 6); to imbue, inspire, permeate, affect strongly or permanently *with*; to cause to feel or entertain.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 180 If therefore you will compose in this kind, you must possesse yourselfe with an amorus humour. 1642 *Observ. his Maj. Answ. to City Lond. Petit.* 8 To possesse the people with a fancy against that. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. I. 25 What Devil possesses them with such wicked designs? 1710 ABP. KING *Let. to Swift* 16 Sept., To possess my lord Shrewsbury and Mr. Harley with the reasonableness of the affair. 1863 GLADSTONE *Finance, Statem.* 14, I wish that I could possess the Committee with the impression..of the deep and vital importance of the subject.

b. With clause: To imbue with the notion, to persuade, convince.

1607 MIDDLETON *Michælm. Term.* I. i. 50 *Easy*. You've easily possess'd me, I am free. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. iii, He had possessed the lady, that he was the only man in the world of a sound, pure and untainted Constitution. 1747 SARAH FIELDING *Lett. David Simple* I. 278 From the time I went away, my Mother had constantly possessed her, that I did so. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Possess*, to persuade, to inform, to convince.

† c. Without const.: To influence the opinion of; to prepossess. *Obs.*

1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 15 Hoping to possesse the ignorant multitude by anticipating and forerunning false reports. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 6 Here is observed, that in all causes the first tale possesseth much. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 22 *Colledge*. Mr. Attorney, I should not interrupt you, if I were not afraid this was spoken to possess the Jury.

d. *pass.* (coinciding, and in early instances often identical, with the passive of sense 6).

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 56 A poets brayne, possest with layes of loue. *a* 1652 BROME *Queen & Concubine* II. viii, My Lord, I do presume I am unwelcome, Because you are possess'd I never lov'd you. 1661 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 395 Being possest with a deep melancholy,..he fell, as 'twere, downe right mad. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V* III. VII. 43 Henry, possessed..with an high

idea of his own power and importance. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* i. 7 He had all his life been possessed with one great conviction.

†e. With inverted construction: To create a possessing idea, etc., in (the mind); to infuse. *Obs. rare.*

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* IX. 42 She..possest such a superstitious toy in the heads of the people, that she made them yearly sanctifie a day and keep it holy in remembrance of him.

10. To put in possession *of*, furnish *with* (knowledge or information); to instruct *in*; to inform, acquaint, to give to understand *that*. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 35. I haue possest your grace of what I purpose. 1601 — *Twel. N.* II. iii. 150 Possesse vs, possesse vs, tell vs something of him. 1607 G. WILKINS *Mis. Enf. Marriage* I. B ij b, I haue possest you with this businesse Maister Doctor. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 123 If hee had any more to possesse the King, he should first acquaint him, and consequently have an answer. 1665 WOOD *Life* 3 Feb. (O. H. S.) II. 72 He beforehand possest the Vicecancellor that I would help him. 1682 *News fr. France* 9 They are very careful to possess all people in such secret methods as they dare venture on. 1771–90 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* (1856) 91 Our debates possessed me so fully of the subject, that I wrote and printed an anonymous pamphlet on it. 1853 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* viii. 201 Contriving to possess her fellow-conspirators ..of all the particulars of his behaviour.

Possessable: see POSSESSIBLE.

Possessed, possest (pŏze·st), *ppl. a.* [f. POSSESS *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Occupied; held as property; taken possession of, seized, assumed; see POSSESS 1–3. *rare.*

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. xxxiii, No other crosse,..But this that toucht thy now possessed hold. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* IX. 23 Her possessd greatnes, vpstart vsurpation. 1691 tr. *Emiliaune's Fran'ls Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 367, I was astonish'd to see the Liberty this young Gentleman took with his Possessed.

b. Kept under control, kept calm or steady, composed. *rare*[−o]. (Implied in *possessedness*: see below. Cf. POSSESS 4 and SELF-POSSESSED.)

2. Inhabited and controlled by a demon or spirit; demoniac, lunatic, mad, crazy.

1534 TINDALE *Matt.* viii. 33 What had fortuned vnto the possessed of the devyls. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 141 By Nature possessed and frantike. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 33, I saw an old..Frier coniuring the Diuell out of a possessed woman. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. iii. 7 She saw the Nurse, like one possess'd, With wringing hands, and sobbing breast. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) II. 227 There were some strange weird clouds introduced, which had something demoniacal and possessed about them.

b. *absol.* A demoniac, a madman; mad folk.

1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 249 After this the Catechumens, the possessed and the penitents are dismissed. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. vii. (1864) II. 155 A poor peasant receives the possessed into his house.

c. See POSSESS *v.* 8 c.

3. (In instrumental combinations.) Dominated, controlled, strongly and permanently affected.

c 1610 *Convert Soul* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 89 Peace, catiffe body, earth possest. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 135-2/2 My..wo-possessed Heart.

Hence **Posse·ssedness** (see 1 b), self-possession.

1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 265 A man of most calm temper with great possessedness and stayedness of Spirit.

†**Posse·ssiant.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *possessant* sb., prop. pres. pple. of *possesser* to POSSESS.] A possessor.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2627 Ewsebius,..Had all the crafte & conyng in his clere wit, þat pictagoras the pure god possessiant was of.

Posse·ssible, *a. rare.* Also -able. [f. POSSESS *v.* + -IBLE.] Capable of being possessed.

1874 W. JONES *New Test. Illustr.* 278 Knowledge of divine things possessible by man. 1897 ANNE PAGE *Afternoon Ride* 9 The young beauty seemed to dissolve into more possessable mortality.

Posse·ssing, *vbl. sb.* [f. POSSESS *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb POSSESS; possession.

1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXXVII. xix, The righteous minds Shall haue the land in their possessing. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 37. 3/1 We're cheated of the Blessing, When arriv'd at full Possessing. 17.. POPE *Imit. Swift* 1 Parson, these things in thy possessing Are better than the Bishop's blessing.

Posse·ssing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. Having something as a possession; *spec.* having material possessions.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXVIII. (1852) 472 Seraphs and saints, and all-possessing souls, Which minister unto the universe. 1884 M. ARNOLD in *Pall Mall G.* 1 Dec. 6/1 There is in the West the possessing, the spending, and the enjoying class. 1897 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 5/6 Only representatives of the privileged and possessing classes had been convoked.

2. Inhabiting and actuating a person, as a demon or spirit; dominating as an influence.

1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. iv. § 40. 145 The political creed which actuates at present, as a possessing spirit, the great mass of the civilised world. 1902 W. M. ALEXANDER *Demonic Possession in N. T.* v. 172 Nor did He..ascribe to possessing spirits moral influence over the possessed.

Hence **Posse·ssingness.**

1882 GURNEY *Tertium Quid* (1887) II. 70 We may note the degree of possessingness and permanence in the artistic impression.

Possession (pŏze·ʃən), *sb.* Forms: 4- possession; also 4-6 -ioun, -ione, -yon, (4 -ioune, 5 -yone, 6 -yowne); (4 possescyon, 5 possesioon, poscescon, 7 pocessyon, 6 -ion). [a. OF. *possessiun, -on* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *possessiō-nem* seizing, occupation, n. of action f. *possidēre*: see POSSEDE, POSSESS.]

1. The action or fact of possessing, or condition of being possessed (see POSSESS 1, 2); the holding or having something (material or immaterial) as one's own, or in one's control; actual holding or occupancy, as distinct from ownership.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XV. 6 Merkis of my possession. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 276 And yaf therto possessioun Of lordschipe and of worldes good. 1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 91/2 To the Patronage or Possession of the Chirch of Prescote. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 150 But also haue sure felynge, tastynge, possessyon, and fruicyon of his goodnes. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 91 To obtaine possessions of the whole Ile. 1690 LOCKE *Treat. Govt.* II. v. § 38 The same measures governed the Possession of Land too. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* xviii, I am not one of those *exigeante* mothers who expect always to have possession of a son's arm. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 185 Philosophy is the possession of knowledge.

b. *Law.* The visible possibility of exercising over a thing such control as attaches to lawful ownership (but which may also exist apart from lawful ownership); the detention or enjoyment of a thing by a person himself or by another in his name; the relation of a person to a thing over which he may at his pleasure exercise such control as the character of the thing admits, to the exclusion of other persons; *esp.* the having of such exclusive control over land, in early instances sometimes used in the technical sense of SEISIN.

In the Roman Law, 'possession is usually said to consist of two elements—physical control and intention to possess: but in English law the latter element does not assume the same prominence as, in the shape of the *animus domini*, it has been thought to assume in Roman law... The general rule of English law is that exclusive physical control gives legal possession, unless the apparent possessor holds only as servant or bailiff on behalf of another' (J. M. Lightwood in *Encycl. Laws Eng.* (1898) X. 229). Primarily, the term denotes a state of fact, but this fact carries with it legal advantages, and so is the source of rights. If the state of fact could always be ascertained with certainty, and if it always produced the normal legal effects, the subject of possession would present little difficulty; but it is frequently uncertain to whom the actual control of a thing is to be attributed, and, when this question is settled, the law may credit the advantages of possession to some person other than the apparent possessor...Hence arises the distinction between *actual* and *legal* possession. Actual possession denotes the state of fact; but the person to whom are credited the advantages of possession has the legal possession, whether he is the actual possessor or no. Legal possession, when not accompanied by possession in fact, is known as 'possession in law'. (*Ibid.* 228–9.) See this article; also (*inter alia*), *Essay on Possession in the Common Law* by F. Pollock and R. S. Wright, 1888, *Treatise on Possession of Land* by John M. Lightwood, 1894.

1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 Every such person .. shall hensforth stond and be seasid demed and adjuged in lawfull season estate and possession of and in the same. 1559 *Rec. Monast. Kinloss* (1872) 151 We chairg .. you .. to pas to the..landis..And ther gif him stait and possessioun be thak and rnip as wse is. 1579 *Expos. Termes Law* 158 Possession is said two wayes, eyther actuall possession, or possession in law. Actuall possession is when a man entreth in deede into landes or tenements to him discended or otherwise. Possession in lawe, is when landes or tenements are discended to a man, and he hath not as yet really, actually, and in deede entred into them. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Unity of Possession*, is when the Possession, or Profit is united with the Property. Thus, if the Lord purchase the Tenancy held by Heriot-Service, then the Heriot is extinct by Unity of Possession, i.e. because the Seignory or Lordship and the Tenancy are now in one Man's Possession. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxv. 389 First then of property in possession absolute; which is where a man hath, solely and exclusively, the right, and also the occupation, of any moveable chattels. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 330 The first degree of title is the bare possession, or actual occupation of the estate, without any apparent right, or any pretence of right, to hold and continue such possession. 1837 BARON PARKE in Meeson & Welsby *Rep.* II. 331 Ownership may be proved by proof of possession, and that can be shown only by acts of enjoyment of the land itself. 1861 J. KENT *Comm. Amer. Law* (1873) II. xxxix. 493 Though the vendee acquires a right of property by the contract of sale, he does not acquire a right of possession of the goods until he pays or tenders the price. 1885 W. A. HUNTER *Roman Law* 209 Possession is the occupation of anything with the intention of exercising the rights of ownership in respect of it. 1887 LD. FITZGERALD in *Law Rep.* 12 App. Ca. 556 By possession is meant possession of that character of which the thing is capable. 1888 POLLOCK & WRIGHT *Possession in Com. Law* 1 As the name of Possession is..one of the most important in our books, so it is one of the most ambiguous. Its legal senses (for they are many) overlap the popular sense. *Ibid.* 26 The following elements are quite distinct in conception..i. physical control, detention, or de facto possession. ..ii. legal possession, the state of being a possessor in the eye of the law...iii. Right to possess or to have legal possession. *Ibid.* 27 Right to possess, when separated from possession, is often called 'constructive possession'. *Ibid.* 58 A servant in charge of his master's property, or a person having the use of anything by the mere licence of the owner..generally has not possession. 1894 J. M. LIGHTWOOD *Possession of Land* 2 Possession which is recognized by the law .. is known as civil possession. The actual possession may be held by another on behalf of the civil possessor—by his servant or tenant, for example—and here the civil possession is still based on actual possession. 1898 — in *Encycl. Laws Eng.* X. 232 A person holding land as a tenant for years is denied the special form of legal possession known as seisin. The English law, however, differing herein from the Roman law, does not refuse legal possession to bailees. *Ibid.* 236 In the case of goods..the mere right to possession is sometimes described as 'constructive possession', and is allowed the advantages of actual possession.

c. Phr. *In possession*: said (*a*) of a thing, actually possessed or held; often with possessive, *in* (one's) *possession*; (*b*) of a person, usually *in possession of*, actually possessing, holding, or occupying something. *Chose in possession*: see CHOSE. *Man in possession*, a duly authorized person who is placed in charge of chattels (furniture or the like) upon which there is a warrant for distress. *To take possession of* (†*take in possession*): to take for one's own or into one's control, to seize.

[1308–9 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 274/2 Mettre le dit nich' en corporele possession del avauntdit provendre.] *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 239 Þe londes þat þei haue now in possessioun. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 26 Cirus..tok it in possessioun. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2608 Of Alexandere and Aufrike, and alle þa owte landes, I am in possessione, and plenerly sessede. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 13 He hathe Millan nowe in possession. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 417 The Queenes maiestie, nowe in possession of the English empire. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 85 Any lande..beinge in the poccesion of the Churche. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxvii. (1820) 333 He loses the very property of which he thought he had gotten possession. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiv. 169, I had now the thermometers in my possession. 1886 B. L. FARJEON *Three Times Tried* I. 13/2, I..left Captain Bellwood in possession of the field. 1888 POLLOCK & WRIGHT *Possession in Com. Law* 119 When a man is away from home his household effects do not cease to be in his possession. 1897 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 3/2 (*heading*) The 'Man in Possession'. *Ibid.*, Defendant's man during the nine days only visited the house once a day and did not remain in possession. 1898 J. M. LIGHTWOOD in *Encycl. Laws Eng.* X. 237 *In possession*: as applied to an estate or interest, these words usually mean that the right is immediate, and not in reversion, remainder, or expectancy.

d. PROV. *Possession is nine* (formerly *eleven*) *points* (also *parts*) *of the law*: see POINT *sb.*[1] A. 12.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 13 Possession may be 11 points of the Law. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. iii, Possession ..would make it much surer. They say 'it is eleven points of the Law!' 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1833) III. xli. 130 Possession..being nine parts of the law.

e. *Mining* (Derbyshire): see quots.

1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (E. D. S.) 9 A cross and hole a good possession is, But for three dayes. 1681 HOUGHTON *Rara Avis* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Possession*, the right to a *meer* of ground, which miners enjoy, by having *stows* upon that ground; and it is taken generally for the *stows* themselves; for it is the *stows* that give possession. 1802 MAWE *Min. Derbysh.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Stowces*, pieces of wood of particular forms and constructions placed together, by which the possession of mines is marked.

†2. The action of seizing or possessing oneself *of*; capture: see POSSESS *v.* 3. *Obs. rare.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ix. 231 Our future projects..with a view to the possession of this celebrated galeon.

3. *concr.* That which is possessed or held as property; (with *a*, etc.) a thing possessed, a piece of property, something that belongs to one; *pl.* belongings, property, wealth.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ii. 8, I sall gif til þe genge þin heritage: & þi possession terms of erth. 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* xix. 22 The 3ong man..wente awei sorewful, for he hadde many possessiouns. [1429 *Act* 8 *Hen. VI*, c. 9 Ceux qi gardent par force lour possessions en ascuns terres on tenementz.] 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 155 Thei occupiede the londes and possessiones of mony other peple. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 77 Such an idul sort, spendyng theyr possessyonys. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 729 Masham, which was the possession of the Scropes of Masham. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* ii, Beauty is a woman's best possession till she be old. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 434 One of your possessions, an ox or an ass, for example.

b. In Scotland, A small farm: see quot. 1805.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 511 The lanes include between them the breadth of two possessions only. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* I. 519 [The farms] run from £30 to £1200, if below £30, they are called *possessions.*

4. A territory subject to a sovereign ruler or state; now chiefly applied to the foreign dominions of an independent country.

1818 J. ADOLPHUS (*title*) The Political State of the British Empire; containing a General View of the Domestic and Foreign Possessions of the Crown. 1850 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* II. v. xii. 377 Canada became a British possession in 1763. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 4/1 British New Guinea has very rapidly developed from the position of a protectorate into that of a possession. 1905 *Whitaker's Almanack* 512 The British Possessions in North America include the whole of the northern part of that continent excepting Alaska [etc.].

5. The fact of a demon possessing a person; the fact of being possessed by a demon or spirit (see POSSESS *v.* 5). Also in *Psychics*: see quot. 1903.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 44 How long hath this possession held the man? 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. viii. 38 Neither Moses, nor Abraham pretended to Prophecy by possession of a Spirit. 1689 C. MATHER (*title*) Memorable Providences relating to Witchcrafts and Possessions. 1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 51 If you were to suppose John Haydon .. was not mad, but under a temporary Possession. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* v. (1862) 158 The same malady they did in some cases attribute to an evil spirit, and in others not; thus showing that the malady and possession were not identical in their eyes. 1903 MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. Gloss., *Possession*, a developed form of motor automatism, in which the automatist's own personality

disappears for the time, while there is a more or less complete substitution of personality, writing or speech being given by another spirit through the entranced organism.

6. The action of an idea or feeling possessing a person (see POSSESS *v.* 6); *transf.* an idea or impulse that holds or affects one strongly; †a dominating conviction, prepossession (*obs.*).

1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 76, I come now to speake of anger and choller, which commonly keepe possession in old men. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* I. i. 5, I have a strong Possession, that with this five hundred, I shall win five thousand. 1826 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 508 Old ideas still keep possession of old heads. 1867 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III. 103, I have worked steadily on it, for it took hold of me,—a kind of possession.

7. The action or condition of keeping (oneself, one's mind, etc.) under control (see POSSESS *v.* 4). *rare* exc. in the compound SELF-POSSESSION.

a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Luke xxi. 19 As faith gives us the possession of Christ, so patience gives us the possession of ourselves. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 168 ₱ 4 To acquire such a Degree of Assurance, as never to lose the Possession of themselves in publick or private. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 237, I have need of that calm possession of my understanding, .. necessary to convince yours. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxxv. 12 She, if only report the truth bely not, Doats, as hardly within her own possession.

8. *attrib.* **possession-man** = *man in possession*: see 1 c.

1772 *Doc. Hist. N. York* (1851) IV. 803 The Weak pretence of Hutts hastily Built on small Spotts of Ground which they Term possession Houses. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* xiv. II. 115 The opinion that the possession-theory is ..modelled on the ordinary theory of the soul acting on the body. 1891 *Daily News* 1 Jan. 2/6 He and 'a possession man' went with a warrant of execution to levy on the defendant's goods for a debt and costs of over 7*l.* 1897 *Ibid.* 28 Apr. 6/5 He was on drinking terms with every process-server and possession-man about the place.

†**Possession**, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish with possessions.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 132 b, Sundry more Gentlemen this little Hundred possesseth and possessioneth.

Posse·ssional, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL; cf. *professional.*] Pertaining to possession; having possessions or property; propertied. Hence **Posse·ssionalism**, the doctrine or principle of individual possession or private property; **Posse·ssionalist**, one who holds this doctrine.

1872 W. R. GREG *Enigmas of Life* (1873) 48 Union among all possessional classes. 1882 OGILVIE, *Possessional*, same as *possessive.* 1903 G. R. HALL *Human Evolution* viii. 191 Some actualities of Possessionalism. *Ibid.* ix. 216 In Lower Possessionalism chattel-slavery begins to die out, industry takes on the form of serfdom... In Higher Possessionalism we find the social form of Capitalism. *Ibid.* xii. 291 Before long only two parties will exist, the Possessionalists and the Socialists... The honestly Possessionalist Cabinet.

Posse·ssionary, *a.* and *sb.* [f. POSSESSION *sb.* + -ARY[1]. So obs. F. *possessionnaire* adj. (1539).]

A. *adj.* Constituted by possession; having, pertaining, or relating to possession.

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 224, I do not say this, to abate any thing of his Highness's authority... He hath a possessionary right, which, I am sure, gives him power enough to call Parliaments. *Ibid.* 590 If he is but possessionary Protector, he is then hereditary and not subject to any boundings. 1739 F. BLOMEFIELD *Hist. Thetford* 52 Athelstane, Abbot of Ramsey, had a House in Theford, for then he had a Possessionary Writ, directed to the Burghers of Theford. 1809 E. S. BARRETT *Setting Sun* II. 115 The horde of possessionary and reversionary moles may deprecate an inquiry.

†**B.** *sb.* One who is in possession; = POSSESSIONER b.

1532 FRITH *Mirror* (1829) 273 It proveth our bishops, abbots, and spiritual possessionaries, double thieves and murderers, as concerning the body.

†**Posse·ssionate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *possessiōnāt-us* (in Du Cange); see POSSESSION *sb.* and -ATE[2].] Having possessions or endowments: cf. POSSESSIONER b.

1432-50 tr. *Higden, Harl. Contin.* (Rolls) VIII. 459 We wolde have destroyede .. the kynge, bischopps, chanons, monkes possessionate, and alle men of churche, the frers excepte oonly. 1899 TREVELYAN *Eng. Age Wyclif* 151 The disendowment of the 'possessionate' clergy.

Possessioned (-e·ʃənd), *a.* [f. POSSESSION *sb.* + -ED[2], after F. *possessionné.*] Endowed with or holding possessions.

1794 J. GIFFORD *Reign Louis XVI* 551 That satisfaction should be given to the princes possessioned in Alsace. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. v, This of the Possessioned Princes, '*Princes Possessionés*', is handied from Court to Court... The Kaiser and his Possessioned Princes will too evidently come and take compensation.

Posse·ssioner. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. POSSESSION *sb.* + -ER[2].] One who is in possession, or holds possession, *of* something; a holder, occupier; a proprietor, owner; an owner of possessions.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* iv. 34 How many euere weren possessioneris [Vulg. *possessores*] of feeldis or howsis. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 89 They called before them the lordis and possessioners and tenauntis of the mylles. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 67 b, Possessioners of a warde of the bodye of a childe within age. 1563 BONNER in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xxxiv. 341 Not being lawful Bishop of Winchester, but an usurper, intruder, and unlawful possessioner thereof. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xl. § 25 (1689) 299 The Owners or Possessioners thereof. 1807 BRITTON *Beauties Eng.* IX. *Linc.* 571 The sum of 1000*l.* borrowed of the king, lords, and great possessioners, till it could be levied by the commissioners of sewers. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 107 The grasping spirit of the new lords and possessioners.

b. *spec.* A member of a religious order having possessions or endowments; an endowed clergyman or ecclesiastic.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 144 þise possessioneres preche and depraue freres. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 212 Popis and bishopis and prestis..and þese new religiouse possessioneris and beggeris. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) iv. vi. 167/2 Yf he be a relygyous possessyoner endewed by temporal goodes, he may releue them. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xxiv. (1874) 69 But the son of man hath not where to rest his head. Such possessionars were the bysshops of the prymatyue church! 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VI. xiii. vi. 125 It was the villeins demanding manumission from their lords, not Wycliffe's disciples despoiling possessioners.

Posse·ssionist. *nonce-wd.* [f. POSSESSION *sb.* + -IST.] One who professes to be possessed by a demon, one who holds a theory of such possession.

1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. xi. (1840) 352 The mock possessions and infernal accomplishments, which most of the possessionists of this age pretend to.

Posse·ssionless, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Destitute of possessions. Hence **Posse·ssionlessness.**

1894 MRS. DYAN *All in a Man's K.* (1899) 235 How thankful you must be now that you are so possessionless. 1905 *Nation* (N. Y.) 27 Apr. 334/3 Those who shared and defended his superb possessionlessness.

Possessival (pɒsesəi·väl), *a. Gram. rare.* [f. as next, after *adjectival, substantival.*] Of or pertaining to the possessive case; possessive.

1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 572 This possessival termination ['s] detached itself, and passed into a pronoun-flexion by a sort of degeneracy, as in 'John his book'.

Possessive (pɒ̈ze·siv), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *possessīvus*, in grammar (Quintil.): see POSSESS *v.* and -IVE. So F. *possessif, -ive* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Gram.* Denoting possession; qualifying a thing (or person) as belonging to some other.

Possessive pronoun (*possessive adjective*), a word derived from a personal or other pronoun, and expressing that the thing (or person) denoted by the noun which it qualifies belongs to the person (or thing) denoted by the pronoun from which it is derived. *Possessive case*, a name for the genitive case in modern English, ending (in nouns) in 's, and expressing the same relation as that expressed by a possessive pronoun.

(The name *possessive pronoun* is sometimes restricted to the absolute possessives *mine, thine, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs*, the adjectival forms *my, thy, his, her, its, our, your, their*, being distinguished as *possessive adjectives.* Both classes originate in or are derived from the genitive or possessive case of the personal pronouns.)

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 41 Where as we use our pronownes possessyves. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxvi. 1 The piththynesse of the Pronoune possessive (my) is to be noted. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 305 Modifications of Pronouns... Possessive, denoting a relation of Propriety or Possession unto the person or thing spoken of,..as I, Mine; Who, Whose. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 461 ₱ 3 The Poet..lets a Possessive Pronoun go without a Substantive. 1763 LOWTH *Eng. Gram.* 25 This Case answers to the Genitive Case in Latin, and may still be so called; though perhaps more properly the Possessive Case. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 259 One substantive governs another, signifying a different thing, in the possessive or genitive case. 1870 HELFENSTEIN *Comp. Gram. Teut. Lang.* 199 The New Teutonic pronouns take the inflexions of the strong declension of the adjective, where they are used as possessive adjectives, as Germ. *mein, meine, mein*, gen. *meines, meiner, meines.* 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) § 73 The apostrophe in the possessive case singular marks that the vowel of the syllabic suffix has been lost.

2. Of or pertaining to possession; indicating possession. (In quot. 1578 in sense corresp. to POSSESSION 2.)

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 764 Greit Aduocat with power possessiue. 1578 *Lett. Pat. to Sir H. Gilbert* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 175 All such our subiects and others, as shall from time to time hereafter aduenture themselues in the sayd iourneys or voyages habitatiue or possessiue. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. ix. 277 What meane these liv'ries and possessive keyes? 1889 MRS. JOCELYN *Distracting Guest* II. vii. 129 His manner was kind and considerate..; perhaps a trifle too possessive; but I rejoiced just then in that very possessiveness.

b. Having the quality or character of possessing; holding, or being in, possession.

1838 LYTTON *Leila* II. i, The life of the heir-apparent to the life of the king-possessive is as the distinction between enchanting hope and tiresome satiety. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* III. x, Her eye, free and possessive, wanders widely round.

B. *sb. Gram. elliptical.* (*a*) for *possessive pronoun* or *adjective*; (*b*) for *possessive case.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* B iv b, Of pronounes some are primitines... Some are deriuatiues, called also possessiues. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Possessives* in Grammar, are such Adjectives as signifie the Possession of, or Property in some Thing. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict., Gram.*, The possessive of the first person is *my, mine, our, ours.* 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) § 68 The noun in the possessive is in the attributive relation to the noun which stands for what is possessed. *Ibid.* § 142 *Their* retained a substantive force after the other possessives had become pronominal adjectives.

Possessively (pɒ̈ze·sivli), *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY[2].]

1. *Gram.* In a possessive sense or relation.

1590 STOCKWOOD *Rules Construct.* 54 When the genitiue case is taken actiuely, when passiuely, and when possessiuely. 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram.* 445 Possessively used descriptive compounds..are extremely numerous.

2. In the way of possession; in a manner indicating possession; as something possessed; as one's own.

1813 HOBHOUSE *Journey* (ed. 2) 1021 A sale by auction of the tenths belonging to the Malikiane (or fiefs held possessively), under the annual value of fifteen thousand piasters. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Apr. 2/1 He tapped the English lady possessively on the shoulder.

Posse·ssiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being possessive.

1864 *Athenæum* 10 Sept. 339/2 Its operation, its possessiveness, becomes more intense. 1883 LADY V. GREVILLE *Keith's Wife* I. 168 The man is apt to shock..by a too prompt assumption of possessiveness.

Possessor (pɒ̈ze·sər). Also 5-7 -our, 6-8 -er. [ME. and AF. *possessour*, = F. *possesseur* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *possessor, -ōrem*, agent-n. f. *possidēre* to possess; with later conformation of suffix to Latin: see POSSESS and -OR[1].] One who possesses; one who holds something as property, or in actual control; one who has something material or immaterial) belonging to him; a holder; an owner, proprietor. Const. *of*, or with *poss. pron.*

1388 WYCLIF *Acts* iv. 34 How manye euere weren possessouris of feeldis, ether of housis, thei seelden. 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 187/1 Possessours of the Roiall Estate and Corone of Englond. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* C vj b, The possessor of theys armys beris in latine thus [etc.]. 1538 COVERDALE *Gen.* xiv. 19 The most hye God, possessor of heauen and earth. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 29 She..their possessours often did dismay. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 252 Infernal world, and thou profoundest Hell Receive thy new Possessor. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I, This charm was too dangerous to its possesser. 1839 LD. BROUGHAM *Statesm. Geo. III*, I. 36 Unlimited power corrupts the possessor. 1883 H. WALKER in *Leisure Hour* 501/2 The hornbeams .. are the true autochthones and rightful prescriptive possessors of Epping Forest.

b. *spec.* (mainly *Law*). One who takes, occupies, or holds something without ownership, or as distinguished from the owner.

1565-6 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 432 Summond thame to compeir befoir the Lordis of Sessioun, to heir thame decernit violent possessouris. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* N iij, Takers or Possessers have been cast and quite thrown out. 1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 129 The possessor remains liable to the true owner. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 372 Littleton..speaks of disseisins principally as between the owner and trespasser or possessor, with an eye to the remedy by assize.

c. *fig.* (*a*) One acquainted or conversant with, or master of, a subject; (*b*) One who maintains control over (himself). Cf. POSSESS *v.* 2 c, 4.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* Pref. 9 Whose love of this Divine Art appears by his Encouragement of it and the Possessors thereof. 1713 M. HENRY *Ordination Serm.* Wks. 1853 II. 505/2 We are most our own possessors, when we are least our own masters.

d. *Comm.* The holder (of a bill, etc.).

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 63 It is the Duty of the Possessor, to take care for his Bill, and to see that the same be either accepted or protested. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 134 *Possessor*, the person who receives a foreign bill and presents it for acceptance.

Posse·ssoress. *rare.* Also 6-7 -eresse. [a. obs. F. *possesseresse*, fem. of OF. *possesseur* POSSESSOR: see -ESS[1].] A female possessor.

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 11, I am the ladye and possesseresse of this londe. 1611 COTGR., *Possesseresse*, a possesseresse, a woman that possesses, holds, enioyes. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 1007 A possessoress, *domina.*

Possessorial (pɒsesɔ·riăl), *a. rare.* [f. as POSSESSORY + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a possessor; possessory.

1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) 133 The parts of the House are Coniugall or Matrimoniall, Paternall or of the Parent, Seigniorall or Lordly, and Possessoriall [cf. POSSESSORY 2, quot. 1586]. 1850 LD. OSBORNE *Gleanings* 46 My friend must have had a very strong possessorial fit upon him.

Posse·ssorship. [f. POSSESSOR + -SHIP.] The condition of a possessor; the holding of something as owner.

1885 STEVENSON *Pr. Otto* I. iii. 31 The joy of possessorship. 1896 *Eng. Churchm.* 16 Jan. 35/1 The long outstanding dispute touching the possessorship of the Upper Mekong Valley.

Possessory (pɒ̈ze·sŏri), *a.* [ad. late L. *possessōri-us* adj. relating to possession, so F. *possessoire* (14th c. in Godef.): see POSSESS *v.* and -ORY.]

1. *Law.* a. Pertaining to a possessor; relating to possession.

Possessory Action, an action in which the plaintiff's claim is founded upon his or his predecessor's possession, and not upon his right or title. *Possessory interdict* (Rom. Law), one of a class of interdicts for the acquisition, retention, or recovery of possession. *Possessory judgement* (Sc. Law): see quot. 1838.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 272/2 Yᵉ matire possessorie, and yᵉ petition yᵗuppon given. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 § 2 Assice of mort auncestor .. or any other action possessory. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 54 Pleas .. reall, be either possessorie, to aske, or to keepe the possession: or in *rem*, which wee call a writ of right. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xiii. 197 If he omits to bring this his possessory action within a competent time, his adversary may imperceptibly gain an actual right of possession, in consequence of the other's negligence. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., A possessory judgment is one which entitles a person, who has been in uninterrupted possession for seven

years, to continue his possession until the question of right shall be decided in due course of law. 1857 Ld. Campbell *Chief Justices* III. xliv. 47 In the possessory action of ejectment the legal estate shall always prevail. 1894 Lightwood *Possession of Land* i. 5 The old possessory actions which were for the recovery of possession, were founded upon seisin.

b. Arising from possession; as *possessory interest, right, property, title.*

1615 Jackson *Creed* iv. i. i. § 1 Our personal election, predestination, salvation, or possessory right in state of grace. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 581 His possessory right, which was sufficient title for him to call a parliament, and for us to submit to it. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* s.v. *Property*, There are three manner of rights of Property; that is, Property absolute, Property qualified, and Property possessory. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxx. 453 The bailees .. may..vindicate, in their own right, this their possessory interest. 1881 *Times* 14 Apr. 10/1 Throughout most parts of Ireland there has grown a tacit admission..that the tenant has a possessory interest in his holding.

† 2. That is possessed; of the nature of a possession. *Obs.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. 464 A house..may be divided .. into these foure parts: into matrimoniall, parentall, lordly or masterly, and possessorie part. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* vi. iii. (1611) 260 It were an absurd thing ..that the possessorie things of the vanquished should be more priuiledged then their owners.

3. That is a possessor; holding something in possession.

1633 Sir J. Burroughs *Sov. Brit. Seas* (1651) 18 When the Romans had made themselves possessorie Lords of the Island. 1874 Motley *Barneveld* I. i. 66 The possessory princes. 1886 J. A. Kasson in *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 125 Their commercial rights are to be the same as those of the possessory government.

4. Of, belonging to, or characterizing a possessor.

1659 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* xiii. (1701) 613/1 Domestick Prudence being either conjugal and paternal, or dominative and possessory. *c* 1660 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) IV. 303 The commaund I had that tyme of the army and strength of the kingdome was but a possessory and noe legall power. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 6 Man's possessory instinct essentially connects itself with the future. 1879 J. Begg *Scot. Public Affairs* 6 The possessory spirit is strong enough in man.

b. Used to render Gr. κτήσιος in Ζεὺς κτήσιος Jove the protector of property. *nonce-use.*

1850 Blackie *Æschylus* II. 109 A plundered house By grace of possessory Jove may freight New ships with bales that far outweigh the loss.

Posset (pǫ·sĕt), *sb.* Now only *Hist.* or *local.* Forms: 5 **posho(o)te, poshotte, poshet, possot, possyt, possate,** 5–6 **poset, possett,** 7 **possit,** *Sc.* **possat,** 5– **posset.** [ME. *poshote, possol,* of unascertained origin. Palsgr. (1530) gives a F. *possette*, but this is not otherwise known to French scholars. Ir. *pusoid*, posset, is from English.

Connexion with Posca has been suggested.]

1. A drink composed of hot milk curdled with ale, wine, or other liquor, often with sugar, spices, or other ingredients; formerly much used as a delicacy, and as a remedy for colds or other affections.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 567/22 *Balducta*, a crudde, *Item dicitur*, poshet. 14.. *Metr. Voc.* ibid. 625/18 *Casius*, poshoote. 14.. *Voc.* ibid. 666/9 *Hec beduita*, possyt. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 410/2 Possot, *balducta*. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 94 Milke, crayme, and cruddes, and eke the loncate, þey close a mannes stomak and so dothe þe possate. 1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 269 For bred, ale, and possets to the same persons, *viz.* 1530 Palsgr. 257/1 Posset of ale and mylke, *possette.* 1546 Phaer *Bk. Childr.* (1553) T vj, Knotgrasse..the iuice therof in a posset dronken..is excedyng good. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* II. ii. 6 The surfeted Groomes doe mock their charge With Snores. I hane drugg'd their Possets. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., To Phillis*, Thou shalt have possets, wassails fine; Not made of ale, but spiced wine! 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 57 ¶ 2 [He] can make a Caudle or a Sack-Posset better than any Man in England. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* xxix. (1790) 277 His supper should be light; as small posset, or water-gruel sweetened with honey, and a little toasted bread in it. 1876 F. E. Trollope *Charming Fellow* II. xiii. 205, I do wish he would try a hot posset of a night, just before going to bed.

b. *attrib.*, as *posset-ale, -basin, -bowl, -cup, -curd, -dish, -drink, -pot.*

1528 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 299 A possetale, hauing certein herbes clarified in it. 1551-60 in H. Hall *Eliz. Soc.* (1887) 152 A possett Boule of Pewter. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 125 Hee lou'd lycoras and drunke posset curd. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 40 Posset Cuppes caru'd with libberds faces and Lyons heads with spouts in their mouths, to let out the posset Ale. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 342 Plain posset drink alone, reasonable warm, will do well. 1680 *Hon. Cavalier* 11, I know some, who prefer..the Possit-Bason before the Hallowed Font. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1765) 59 Drink a Quarter of a Pint of Allum Posset drink. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* vi, A gold posset-dish to contain the night-draught.

2. *dial.* The curdled milk vomited by a baby.

(Yorksh. and Lancash. in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

Hence **Po·sset** *v.* † **a.** *trans.* to curdle like a posset (*obs.*); **b.** *intr.* (*a*) to make a posset; (*b*) of a baby: to throw up curdled milk.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. v. 68 And with a sodaine vigour it doth posset And curd, like Aygre droppings into Milke The thin and wholsome blood. 1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* xxix, She broke off to go posseting for her dear invalid. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., Bless its little heart, it's possetting again. [Cited from Westmld. to South Notts.]

Possibilist (pǫsi·bilist). [ad. F. *possibiliste* or Sp. *posibilista*, f. L. *possibilis*: see Possible and -ist.] A member of a political party whose aims at reform are directed to what is immediately possible or practicable; *spec.* (*a*) of a party of Republicans in Spain; (*b*) of a party of Socialists in France. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1881 *Daily News* 18 Aug. 5/7 The Opportunist, now called the Possibilist doctrine, that everything cannot be done in a day. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 459 Communists..of the 'Possibilist' type. 1893 *Times* 8 Aug. 2/5 The Possibilists of Paris made the first notable effort to re-unite the labour parties of different countries. 1894 *Cycl. Rev. Curr. Hist.* (Buffalo, N. Y.) IV. 898 Señor Abarzuza has been virtual leader of the possibilists or moderate republicans ever since Señor Castelar announced his retirement.

Possibilitate (pǫsibi·litēt), *v.* [f. Possibility + -ate 3.] *trans.* To render possible.

1829 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXIX. 134 That this object has been *possibilitated*. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 2 Feb. 90/2 Theories thus miserably imperfect have nevertheless sufficed to 'possibilitate' (as a Spaniard would say) all the great engineering works of our age.

Possibility (pǫsibi·liti). Also 4–6 with *y* for *i*, and *-e, -ee, -ie* for *-y*; (6 **posabilete**). [a. F. *possibilité* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *possibilitās*, f. *possibilis* Possible: see -ity.]

1. The state, condition, or fact of being possible; capability of being done, happening, or existing (in general, or under particular conditions).

By any possibility (formerly † *by possibility*): in any possible way, by any existing means, possibly; so *by no possibility*. † *Of possibility* (quot. *c* 1374): characterized by possibility, possible.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 399 (448) That kan I deme of possibilite. *c* 1386 — *Frankl. T.* 615 Ffor wende I neuere by possibilitee That swich a Monstre or merueille myghte be. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. iii. (Skeat) I. 112 But now thou seest .. the possibilite of thilke that thou wendest had been impossible. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xi. (Percy Soc.) 39 That the comon wyt, by possibilitie, Maye well a judge the perfyt veritie Of theyr sentence. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. iv. § 3 That high perfection of blisse, wherein now the elect Angels are without possibilitie of falling. 1641 Wilkins *Math. Magick* I. xiv. (1648) 94 To understand that assertion of Archimedes concerning the possibility of moving the world. 1709 Atterbury *Serm., Luke* x. 32 (1726) II. 231 Shall we be discouraged from any Attempt of doing good, by the Possibility of our failing in it? 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 401 These continuances, therefore, take away all presumption and possibility that the judgment was given on the first day of the term. 1884 F. Temple *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* vii. (1885) 193 Science and Revelation come into..collision on the possibility of miracles. *Mod.* If I could by any possibility manage to do it, I would.

b. *In possibility*: (*a*) not actually existing, but that may come to exist; potential: = *in* Posse; (*b*) in relation to something possible but not actual; potentially. (See also 3 b.)

1587 Golding *De Mornay* iv. (1592) 45 As for God, he is not a thing in possibilitie (which is an vnperfect being) but altogether actuallie and in verie deed. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 191 ¶ 9 We are apt to rely upon future Prospects, and become really expensive while..only rich in Possibility.

c. *After possibility* (Law): ellipt. for *after possibility of issue is extinct*, i. e. when there is no longer any possibility of issue.

[*c* 1350 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 401/2 Dount possibilite de issue entre eux est esteinte, Maud ad fait wast, exil, vente e destruction. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 7 b, He..is tenaunt in the tayle after possibilitie of issue extinct.] 1596 Bacon *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. xxi, If tenant after possibility make a lease for yeares, and the donor confirmes to the lessee to hold without impeachment of waste.

d. The quality or character of representing or relating to something that is possible.

1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 63 In the phantasies of Painters, nothing is so commendable as that there is both possibilitie and truth in them. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* II. xvi, To consult on the possibility of certain views,..and the expediency of their adoption. 1890 Rayner *Chess Problems* 5 The chief requisites of a problem are possibility and soundness...A possible position can be reached by a legal series of moves as in a game.

e. *Math.* The condition of being a possible or real quantity.

1673 Collins in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 555 About the constitution of incomplete equations, it is easy to observe that many of the roots lose their possibility.

2. An instance of the fact or condition described in 1; a possible thing or circumstance; something that may exist or happen. (Usually with *a*, or in *pl.*; in *pl.* sometimes nearly = capabilities: cf. 3.)

c 1400 *Beryn* 3541, I can nat wete howe To stop all the ffressh watir wer possibilite. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* III. i. 215 Oh brother speake with possibilities, And do not breake into these deepe extreames. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 100 Our Examiner can give you a view of it in the Region of Possibilities. 1712 Budgell *Spect.* No. 539 ¶ 2 There is a Possibility this Delay may be as painful to her as it is to me. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* Rom. i. 10 This is spoken of rather as a possibility, than as any settled intention. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* v. 48 Her clearer intellect saw possibilities which did not occur to him. 1883 H. Drummond *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* iii. (1884) 100 Three possibilities of life..are open to all living organisms—Balance, Evolution, and Degeneration.

† 3. Regarded or stated as an attribute of the agent: The fact of something (expressed or implied) being possible to one, in virtue either of favourable circumstances or of one's own powers; hence, Capacity, capability, power, ability; pecuniary ability, means. (In quot. 1591, Possibility or chance of having something: cf. b.) *Obs.* (or merged in 1).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 685 Eftyr my possybilyte, Dere sone, I sal helpe þe. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxix. 99 Þou shalt þan fruisshe abundance of pes after þe possibilite of þi duellyng place. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 82 Liberalite is to yeue to nedi peple.. aftir the possibilite of the yeuer. 1544 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 249 Consider his qualeties, his living, his posabilete, and confer al together. *a* 1550 *Ilye Way to Spyttel Hous* 633 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 53 Yong brethren of small possybylyte, Not hauyng wherwith to mayntene such degre. 1552 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 133 We..offerit us to do thairfor..all that lay in our possibilliteis. 1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 75 He that maketh Laws, must have regard to the common possibility of men. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 146 He rather keepe That which I haue, then coueting for more Be cast from possibility of all. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 39, I haue speeded hither with the very extremest ynch of possibilitie. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* x. (1655) 33 We could not, although we proved all our possibility by night and day. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* Rom. i. 11 An instance of conformity beyond the possibility..of random writing to produce. 1815 *Zelnca* III. 78 An object who interfered with her wishes, to a degree it was not in her possibility for any other Creature to approach to.

† b. *In possibility* (later, *in a possibility*): in such a position that something (expressed or implied) is possible to or for one; having a prospect, expectation, or chance (*of* or *to do* something).

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. 794 Duke Aubert had nat bene in trewe possession of Heynalt, but in possibylite therof. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* Pref. ¶ viij b, I be in such faire possibilitie to be thought a foole, or fantasticall for my labour. 1605 Chapman *All Fooles* Wks. 1873 I. 182 That they who are alreadie in possession of it, may beare their heades aloft .. and they that are but in possibilitie, may be rauisht with a desire to be in possession. 1605 *Play Stucley* 307 in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 170, I am in possibility To marry Alderman Curtises daughter. 1682 Dryden *Relig. Laici* Pref., Heathens who never did .. hear of the name of Christ, were yet in a possibility of salvation.

† c. *sing.* and *pl.* Pecuniary prospects. *Obs.*

1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* D iij, A yoong gentleman of faire liuing, in issue of good parents or assured possibilitie. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. i. 65 *Slen.* I know the young Gentlewoman, she has good gifts. *Evan.* Seuen hundred pounds, and possibilities, is goot gifts. 1637 Heywood *Royall King* II. iii. (1874 VI. 25) You know I am my Fathers heire, My possibilities may raise his hopes To their first height.

Possible (pǫ·sĭb'l), *a.* (*sb., adv.*) Also 4–6 **possy-**; 4 **-bel, -bile,** 5 **-byll(e,** 5–6 **-bil,** 6 **-bill, -bul** (**-able**). [a. F. *possible* (in OF. also *posible*, 13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), or ad. L. *possibilis* that can be or may be done, possible, f. *posse* (for *potis esse*) to be able.]

1. That may be (i. e. is capable of being); that may or can exist, be done, or happen (in general, or in given or assumed conditions or circumstances); that is in one's power, that one can do, exert, use, etc. (const. *to* the agent).

a. Qualifying a noun or pronoun, attributively or (more usually) predicatively.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 452 If possyble were her mendyng. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xviii. 27 Tho thingis that ben vnpossible anemptis men, ben possible anemptis God. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1020 (*Dido*), I can nat seyn If that it be possible. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xvii. 184 And that was possible thinge. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 123 We woll considre next his extra ordinarie charges, also ferre as may be possible to vs. 1526 Tindale *Mark* ix. 23 All thynges are possyble to hym that believth. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* A iij b, He ought to procede to the healyng of the pacyent in all that may lye in hym possyble. 1564 Golding *Justine* XI. 54 He passed the mountaine Taurus with all spede possible. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 42 To make a Triangle .. whose Base shall be equal to any (possible) Number given. 1777 Burke *Corr.* (1844) II. 150 When we speak only of things, not persons, we have a right to express ourselves with all possible energy. 1823 Scoresby *Jrnl. Whale Fish.* p. xxxv, The manners of the Esquimaux .. being the most suitable possible to the nature of the climate. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xvii. § 36 All real and wholesome enjoyments possible to man have been just as possible to him, since first he was made of the earth, as they are now. 1870 Jevons *Logic* xxii. 187 Thomson much extends the list of possible syllogisms. *Mod.* There are three possible courses.

b. Qualifying an infinitive or other clause, usually introduced by *it*.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 6328 And if possibel ware, als es noght, þat ilk man als mykel syn had wroght, Als alle þe men þat in þe werld ever was. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Shipman's T.* 32 In his hous as famulier was he As it is possible any freend to be. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 209/1 It is not vnto vs possyble for to see eclie other. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxiv. 29 War it possibill that in ony corce War Salamonis witt and hie sapience. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 41 It is not possible to discern the one from the other. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 180 No, it is not possible you should loue the Enemie of France, Kate. 1705 S. Clarke *Being & Attrib. God* x. 171 It is possible to Infinite Power, to indue a Creature with the Power of Beginning Motion. 1820 Shelley *Hymn to Mercury* lxix, How was it possible..That you, a little child, born yesterday,..Could two prodigious heifers ever flay?

c. With infinitive or other complement (nearly coinciding with 3). Cf. Impossible *a.* 1 b.

1706 Atterbury *Serm., 1 Cor.* xv. 19 (1726) II. 10 All the Advantages and Satisfactions of this World, which are possible to be attain'd by him. 1851 H. Spencer *Soc. Stat.* 82 A limit almost always possible of exact ascertainment.

d. In elliptical phrases, as *if possible* = if it be

(or were) possible, if it can (or could) be; *as much as possible* = as much as may (or might) be, as much as one can (or could).

1671 MILTON *Samson* 490 Let me here..expiate, if possible, my crime. 1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 229 Notice be given to as many of The Members as possible. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 58 ¶ 2, I shall endeavour as much as possible to establish among us a Taste of polite Writing. 1719 — *Wks.* (1721) I. Ded. to Craggs 2 That they may come to you with as little disadvantage as possible. 1882 *Knowledge* II. 70 So that she might be cured, if possible.

†**e.** ellipt. for 'all possible', 'the greatest possible'. *Obs. rare.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 281 Ilk flies to his awne cuntrie with possable haist.

f. That can or may be or become (what is denoted by the sb.): as *a possible object of knowledge* = something that may be an object of knowledge, that can or may be known. (See also 2 b.)

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Introd., Wks. 1874 I. 3 Nothing which is the possible object of knowledge..can be probable to an infinite Intelligence. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 45 The labourer is a possible lord. The lord is a possible basket-maker. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* I. xvi, Of the three possible harbours..they made no use.

2. That may be (i. e. is not known not to be); that is perhaps true or a fact; that perhaps exists. (Expressing contingency, or an idea in the speaker's mind, not power or capability of existing as in 1; hence sometimes nearly = credible, thinkable.)

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* I. lxv. 132 b, That you shoulde understand, wherefore and for what cause I remained in the Indias, for that it is possible that all you do not know. 1693 DRYDEN *Orig. & Progr. Sat.* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 25 In such an age, it is possible some great genius may arise, to equal any of the ancients. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xvii. 300 Swept away all actual and possible debts. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* (1837) 379 This word..relates sometimes to contingency, sometimes to power, e.g. 'It is possible this patient may recover'. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 443 The Jats, whose possible descent from the Getæ has been discussed in another place. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 157 The thought of the possible loss of my axe at the summit was here forcibly revived.

b. That may be (what is denoted by the sb.); that perhaps is or will be . . (Cf. 1 f.)

1882 B. HARTE *Flip* i, Still less would any passing stranger have recognised in this blonde faun the possible outcast and murderer. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 10 May 5/6 Assiduous efforts..in whipping up every possible supporter of the Bill.

†**3.** Having the power *to do* something; able, capable. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. POSSIBILITY 3.)

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 131 Yf ye he able and possible to reedifie the churches of God. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 359 Firm we subsist, yet possible to swerve.

4. *Math.* = REAL *a.*[2] 1 d; opp. to IMPOSSIBLE *a.* 2.

1874 TODHUNTER *Trig.* xix. § 271 (1882) 216 If n be even, the last term..is possible, namely $(-1)^{\frac{n}{2}} \sin^n\theta$, and the last term but one is impossible, namely $n(-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \cos\theta \sin^{n-1}\theta$.

5. With ellipsis of some qualification: Possible to deal with, get on with, understand, take into consideration, etc. (Opp. to IMPOSSIBLE *a.* 3.) *rare.*

1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vii. 228 He [Joubert] was more possible than Coleridge; his doctrine was more intelligible than Coleridge's, more receivable.

B. *absol.* or as *sb.*

1. a. *absol.* (usually with *the*): That which is possible.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 75 If wee speake of the possible, of what may be. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Cry Children* 135 God's possible is taught by His world's loving, And the children doubt of each. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* vii. 139 The Possible is always the ultimate master of our efforts and desires.

b. as *sb.* A possible thing: = POSSIBILITY 2. (Almost always in *pl.*)

1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 173 Inferior possibles are more remote, and only thought on in the second place. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. iii. 46 Any Thing else of all the infinite Number of Possibles. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. xiv. 448, I know..who is a higher, and fresher, and sweeter possible of me.

¶ **c.** *To do one's possible* (imitation of F. *faire son possible*): to do what is possible to one, to do one's utmost, 'to do one's endeavour'.

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 175 He did his possible, but old Turgid was neither to be led nor driven. 1808 in Southey *Life A. Bell* (1844) II. 483, I had done my possible (in French phrase) to gratify you. 1838 SYD. SMITH in Lady Holland *Mem.* (1855) II. 408, I would however have done my possible.

2. *slang. pl.* Necessaries, means, supplies.

1823 BEE *Dict. Turf* 96 *High-tide*, plenty of the possibles; whilst 'low-water' implies empty ches. 1824 *Hist. Gaming Ho.* 61 Dick was sadly put to his trumps to raise the possibles. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxiv, The hunters departed, each to look after his 'traps and possibles'.

3. *colloq.* (orig. *highest possible*): short for 'highest possible score or number of points' (in a competition, esp. in rifle practice).

1866 *York Herald* 6 Aug. 5/4 Two highest possibles were recorded, the 1st Glo'ster taking first prize on account of time; the second going to 1st Hants. 1894 *Daily News* 20 July 4/6 Despite the somewhat unfavourable conditions, three highest possibles were made. 1895 *Ibid.* 17 July 2/1 'Possibles' were also made by Private —, 3rd East Surrey, and Captain —, 3rd Lanark. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 July 9/1 Putting on a possible at 800 yards.

†**C.** as *adv.* = POSSIBLY. (As an intensive qualification of *can* or *could*.) *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 30 b, Crito had afore dooen all that euer he might possible dooe. 1606 G. W[OOncocke] *Hist. Iustine* v. 25 He furnished a fresh Nauy of Ships, with all the hast he could possible. 1678 WALTON *Life Sanderson* 53, I wonder how a person could possible be deceived with it. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxf. Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 9, I shall certainly have..as many mischievous tricks play'd me as they can possible. 1799 MRS. J. WEST *Tale of Times* II. 223 She became as cold..in her answers as the rules of civility could possible admit.

Hence †**Po'ssibleness**, = POSSIBILITY 1. *Obs. rare.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 313 To assure me of the possiblenesse of obeying it. *Ibid.* 362 Shewing it an entrance and a possiblenesse of escape. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Possibly (pɒ'sĭbli), *adv.* [f. POSSIBLE + -LY 2.]

1. In a possible manner; according to what may or can be (in the nature of things); by any existing power or means; within the range of possibility; by any possibility. (Usually, now always, as an intensive qualification of *can* or *could*.)

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol. 1 Alle the conclusiouns that han ben fownde, or elles possibli myhten be fownde. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 31 Sent..for as much Artillery as was possiblye to be had. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. ii. 3 When possibly I can, I will returne. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 14 Every Man amaz'd anew, How it could possibly be true. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 243 ¶ 6 He cannot possibly live till Five in the Morning. *Mod.* I cannot possibly be present. How could you possibly think so?

†**b.** Irregularly used instead of *possible* in adverbial phrases, as *if possibly, soon as possibly, by all means possibly*. *Obs.*

1560 INGELEND *Disob. Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 277 Therefore out of hand with all speed possibly To have a wife, methink, would do well. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* III. 117 b, That all South Holland, if it were possibly, might bee laide vnder the water. 1640 HABINGTON *Edw. IV* 137 Soone as possibly, he was dismist. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 701, I was somewhat moved..if possibly, to make her think she was mistook.

†**c.** As is possible to one; according to one's ability; as much or as well as one can. *Obs. rare.*

1657 CROMWELL *Speech* 8 Apr., You have provided for every one of them as a Free Man, as a man that does possibly, rationally, and conscientiously.

2. Qualifying the statement, and expressing contingency or subjective possibility (cf. POSSIBLE *a.* 2): According to what may be (as far as one knows); perhaps, perchance, maybe. (Often as intensive qualification of *may* or *might*.)

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 18 With greater libertie then possiblie reason woulde allowe. 1685 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. viii. 362 A man by mere peradventure lights into company, possibly is driven into an House by a shower of Rain for present Shelter. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 98 ¶ 2 The Women might possibly have carried this Gothick Building much higher. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* iii, Possibly I might have some poor low relations. 1877 BAIN *Comp. Higher Eng. Gram.* (ed. 2) 198 We shall possibly come. 1899 T. NICOLL *Rec. Archæol. & Bible* v. 206 A Hittite woman was possibly the mother of Solomon [= it is possible that a Hittite woman was..].

Possident (pɒ'sĭdĕnt), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *possidĕnt-em* possessing, pres. pple. of *possidēre* to possess.]

†**A.** *adj.* Possessing, holding in possession. *Obs.*

1625 W. B. *True School War* 31 That those Countries should, by the renunciation of the possident Princes, be deliuered vp vnto him.

B. *sb.* A possessor.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. ii. 49 The fensing or inclosing of the Plot appertaines to the Possident. *Ibid.* III. ii. 66 The qualities and attributes coincident to the Possident and Possession. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 6/2 One who wishes to see riches freely and equitably circulating, and looks for some adjustment between possidents and not-possidents to the ultimate advantage of peace and public safety.

Possody, obs. form of POWSOWDY, *Sc.*

Possum (pɒ'sŭm), *sb.* Now *colloq.* Also 7 **possown, -e, possam**, 8 **posom**, 9 **'possum**. Aphetic form of OPOSSUM.

1613 A. WHITAKER *Gd. Newes fr. Virginia* 41 The female possown which will let forth her young out of her bellie. 1670 D. DENTON *Descr. New York* (1845) 7 They eat likewise Polecats, Skunks, Racoon, Possum. 1698 G. THOMAS *Pensilvania* 14 That strange creature, the Possam. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Marsupiale*, in natural history, a name given by Tyson to the creature commonly called, the possum, or oposum. *a* 1813 A. WILSON *Foresters* Poet. Wks. (1846) 235 While owls and 'possums found concealment there. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 594 He's a rare dog for 'possums.

b. *To play possum* (U. S. colloq.): to feign, dissemble; to pretend illness: in allusion to the opossum's habit of feigning death when threatened or attacked. So *to act possum, to come possum over*.

1824 W. N. BLANE *Excursion* 134 It is a common saying in America..that he is 'playing possum'. 1844 MRS. HOUSTON *Yacht Voy. to Texas* II. 216 When a slave is suspected by his employers of shamming sickness, to avoid his work, he is compared to this cunning little beast: 'Well, I guess he's coming 'possum over us'. 1855 HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* I. 5, I will play possum with these folks.

c. Applied to the Phalangers: = OPOSSUM 2.

1770 COOK *Jrnl.* (1893) 294 Here are Wolves, Possums, an Animal like a ratt, and snakes. 1869 HOARE *Figures of Fancy* 86 The 'possum prattles in the trees.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 391 The Esquimaux..say that the dogs soon learn this 'possum-playing' habit. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 645 A true 'possum hunter never aims except in the head. 1880 FISON & HOWITT *Kamilaroi* 197 Each lad has his head covered up in a 'possum rug.

Po'ssum, *v. U. S. colloq.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To 'play possum': see prec. b.

1832 T. FLINT *Geog. Mississippi Valley* (ed. 2) I. 67 In the common parlance of the country, any one, who counterfeits sickness..is said to be 'possuming' [*ed.* 1828 oppossuming]. 1888 *Daily Inter-Ocean* 6 Feb. (Farmer), With three dangerously wounded grizzlies roaming around the immediate neighbourhood, besides the possibility of possuming among those stretched out below.

2. To hunt opossums. Usually in *vbl. sb.*

1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 607 To go out with him on a 'possuming expedition. 1900 H. LAWSON *Over Shiprails* 152, I promised to go 'possuming with Johnny Nowlett.

Post (pōst), *sb.*[1] Also (4 pos', 5 poost, 5–7 poste, 7 poast. [OE. *post* a post, pillar, door-post, ad. L. *postis* a post, door-post (in med.L. also a rod, pole, beam), whence also OHG. *pfost* (Ger. *pfosten*) post, beam, MLG., LG., MDu., Du. *post* door-post; also OF. *post* (12th c. in Godef.) (mod. dial. *pôt*) post, pillar, beam, by which prob. the OE. word was reinforced in ME.

[Dialectal plurals are *posses, postès, postesses*: see Pegge *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* and *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

I. 1. A stout piece of timber, or other solid material, of considerable length, and usually of cylindrical or square shape, used in a vertical position, esp. in building as a support for a superstructure.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xxvi. 226 He aheng þa þæt dust on ænne heahne post. *c* 1000 *Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 164/32 *Basis*, post. *c* 1205 LAY. 28032 He bigon to hewene..and þa postes for-heou alle, þa heolden up þa halle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7258 Þe post þat al þat huse vpbare Wit bath his handes he it scok. 1340 *Ayenb.* 180 Strang and stedeuest ase a pos ine his temple. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 410/2 Poost, of an howse, *postis*. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* VII. (1565) 190 b, Greate postes of streight timber set on a row equally dystant a two fote space one from another. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* xxii, Not a Poste, nor a painted cloth in the house but cryes out, Feare God. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. iv. § 6 Post is equivocal, it is a piece of timber, or a swift messenger. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 262 If it be not convenient to allow the posts in partitions to be square, which is the best form.

1795 *Sporting Mag.* V. 135 With what difficulty he gets through a crowd, or clears the postesses in the fields. 1833 MARRYAT *Peter S.* iii, I inquired of the coachman which was the best inn. He answered 'that it was the Blue Postesses, where the midshipmen leave their chestesses'.

†**b.** Formerly sometimes applied to a beam. *Obs.*

1567 GOLDING *Ovid* x. 129 Shee ryseth, full in mynd To hang herself. About a post her girdle she doth bynd. 1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* 1123 A post called the browe post, which is iust over the threshold: some call it a transome.

c. As a type of lifelessness, stupidity, ignorance, deafness, or hardness: cf. BLOCK *sb.* 1 b.

Between you and me and the post (or *bed-post*): as something that no one else is to hear or know; as a secret, in confidence.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4695 But welaway! as harde as is a post..ben hertes now! *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 61 Good conscience, goo preche to þe post, þi councel sauerib not my tast. 1617 BRATHWAIT *Drinking* 80 Till they like Posts can neither speake nor goe. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xxxiii, They..know no more than the post. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* Pref. 4 The fellow, stupid as a post, Believ'd in truth it was a ghost! 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* IV. i. 205 Between you and me and the bed-post, young master's quarrelled with old master. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* x, And between you and me and the post, sir, it will be a very nice portrait too. *a* 1845 HOOD *T. Trumpet* iv, She was deaf as a post. 1873 MRS. ALEXANDER *Wooing o't* III. iv. 94 Between you and me and the post, I don't think they have much money.

2. A stake, stout pole, column, or the like, that is set upright in or on the ground, for various purposes; e. g. as a boundary mark, landmark, or monument, a stand for displaying public notices, a support for a fence, a point of attachment, etc.

Poet of the post: ? one who exhibited his writings in public.

a 1300 *St. Michael* 149 in *Treat. Sc.*, etc. (Wright) 135 If ther were nou a post heȝ [*Laud. MS.* an heiȝ stepel], and a man above sete, And me seȝe him smyte an heȝ gode duntes and grete. 1417 *Searchers Verdicts* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 11 A party of the ferrest post of Robert of Feriby standys on Seint Leonard grunde. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 [They] shall..affix the same writing unto some post or other open place .. in Lumberdstrete. 1640 R. WEST in Ferrand *Erotomania* b vij, And sweare, like Poets of the Post, This Play Exceeds all Iohnsons Works. 1643 MILTON *Soveraigne Salve* 40 Like Posts of direction for Travellers. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 157 At all cross wayes there are posts with hands pointing to each road. *Mod.* The boundary is marked by a line of posts. The lane is barred by posts against riding or driving.

†**b.** Formerly set up by the door of a mayor, sheriff, or other magistrate. *Obs.*

1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 21 Whose sonne more iustly of his gentry boasts Then who were borne at two pide painted posts; And bad some traunting Merchant to his syre. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 157 Hee'l stand at your door like a Sheriffes post .. but hee'l speake with you. 1618 *Owles Alm., Painters* 57 My Lord Maiors posts must needs be trimmed against he takes his oath. 1632 ROWLEY *New Wonder* I. 7 If e'r I live to see thee Shreiffe of London, I'l gild thy painted postes. 1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* s. v.,

Posts, planted in the ground..were formerly placed at the sides of the doors of sheriffs and municipal authorities, probably to fix proclamations and other notices to.

3. With prefixed word indicating special purpose.

Draw-post, a post used in wire fences, provided with winders for tightening the wires; *Foot-post*, one of the posts at the foot of a four-post bedstead; *Kerb-post*, a post set at the edge of a pavement; *Race-post*, a starting-post or winning-post. See also Bed-, Clothes-, Door, Gate-, Goal-, King-, Lamp-, Sign-post; also *direction-post* (Direction 11), *reaching-post* (Reaching *vbl. sb.*1), etc.

1643 Milton *Soveraigne Salve* 40 Like race posts quickly to be run over. 1731 W. Halfpenny *Perspective* 32 From B and E, raise the Head-posts to the Frame L and M, also draw the Foot-posts and Rails. 1849 Noad *Electricity* (ed. 3) 378 One end being attached to the winder at one draw-post, the wire is extended to the adjoining draw-post, and fixed to its corresponding winder at that post. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Mar. 1/3 Four of the cannon..now fill the lowly if useful rôles of kerb-posts and lamp-posts.

4. Contextually for various specific kinds of posts.

a. A door-post or gale-post.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6077 On aiper post þer hus to smer, A taken o tav [T or †] on þair derner. 1382 Wyclif *Judg.* xvi. 3 Sampson .. took both leeues of the ȝate, with her postes and lok. — *Prov.* viii. 34 Blisful the man..that waitith at the postis of my dore. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3428 Sampson..the ȝates with the postis with hym bare he away. 1671 Milton *Samson* 147 The Gates of Azza, Post, and massie Bar.

b. A whipping-post (?).

1624 Heywood *Captives* v. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, They will spitt at us and doom us Unto the post and cart.

c. *Racing.* The post which marks the starting or finishing point; a starting-post or winning-post.

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xii. 181 A Fool and a Wiseman are alike both in the starting-place, their birth, and at the post, their death. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. i. 893 A Race, In which both do their uttermost To get before, and win the Post. 1708 *Yorkshire-Racers* 10 From diffrent posts the various racers start. 1885 H. Smart (*title*) From Post to Finish. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 19 Dec. 2/6 Some good horses mustered at the post. 1907 *Tribune* 23 Mar. 10/5 The hurdles...The two men were together until almost the very last fence, and then Powell shot out and won on the post.

d. *Naut.* The upright timber on which the rudder is hung; the stern-post; † hence *transf.* the stern of a ship (*obs.*).

Body post, *inner post*: see quots. *c* 1850, 1867.

1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 22 Our ship calked from post to stem. 1682 Sir J. Berry in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1720/7 A terrible blow struck off the Rother, and, as was believed, struck out a blank nigh the Post. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 126 *Inner Post*, a piece of oak timber brought on and fayed to the fore-side of the main stern-post, for the purpose of seating the transoms upon it. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Body-post*, an additional stern-post introduced at the fore-part of an aperture cut in the deadwood in a ship fitted with a screw-propeller.

† **5.** The door-post on which the reckoning at a tavern was kept; hence, the account or score. *Obs.*

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 64 If I return I shall be post indeede. For she will scoure your fault vpon my pate. 1600-12 Rowlands *Four Knaves* (Percy Soc.) 11 Score it vp, when God sends coyne I will discharge your poast. 1604 — *Looke to it* 39 You that for all your diet with your Hoast, Do set your hand in Chalke vnto his Poast.

II. † **6.** *fig.* A support, prop, stay: = Pillar 3.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 1000 That þow shalt be þe best post..Of al his lay. *c* 1386 — *Prol.* 214 Vn to his ordre he was a noble post. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 29 Ful ofte a wife is a broken poste. *a* 1536 *Calisto & Melibœa* (1905) 70 Now God he their guides! the posts of my life. 1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut.* 46 b, H N. and his heyre Vitels, beyng great postes in his new-found Family.

III. Transferred uses.

7. a. A vertical mass or stack of stratified rock between two 'joints' or fissures.

1712 Morton *Nat. Hist. Northamptonshire* 127 The continued Lines are the larger Perpendicular Fissures, there called Gulfe-Joints, and sometimes Damps. The Spaces inclos'd within them are the *Posts* or *Stacks* of Stone, that are thus severed from each other by means of those Gulfe-Joints. 1772 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 227 To feigh a post of stone at the said quarry.

b. Any thick compact stratum of sandstone or limestone.

1794 W. Hutchinson *Hist. Cumberld.* II. 443 Each key is composed of a number of layers of stone, of a different thickness, which the workmen call *posts*. 1812 R. Graham *Agric. Surv. Stirling* I. § 5. 52 The stratum or post, as it is here called, of this quarry, is from 10 to 15 feet thick. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* v. 92 The term post is frequently applied to express a thick uniform-grained stratum of sandstone. 1887 H. Miller *Geol. Otterburn & Elsdon* iii. 10 A number of limestone bands, or 'posts', will be found at the head of Sills Burn.

c. Also *post-stone*: Sandstone of a fine grain.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 93/2 Of Post-stone. This is a free stone of the hardest kind..of a very fine texture.. and when broken appears as if composed of the finest sand. ..Red post is generally of a dull red colour. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Post*,..2. Sandstone (fine-grained).

d. A vertical mass or pillar of coal in a mine, left uncut to support the roof of the working. *Post and stall*: = *Pillar and stall*: see Pillar *sb.* 7.

1811 Farey *Agric. Derbyshire* I. 188 The method of posts and stalls, or leaving large pillars and excavating chambers between them, is resorted to. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts*, etc. 979 In the post and stall system, each man has his own room, and performs all the labour in it. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Post*, 1. A solid block or pillar of coal.

¶ In *Paper-making*: see Post *sb.*5 1.

IV. 8. Phrases.

a. *Post and paling*: see quot. **b.** *Post and pan*: applied to a building or mode of construction in which the walls are formed of a framework of beams with the spaces filled in with brickwork, plaster, or the like; also called locally *post and panel* (Eng. Dial. Dict.), *petrail*, *plaster*, *tan*. **c.** *Post and rails*, *railing*: see quot. 1823: also, materials for post and rail fencing; also *attrib.*; *post and rail tea* (*Austral.*): tea roughly made in which stalks, etc., are floating. **d.** *From post to pillar*: see Pillar *sb.* 11. † **e.** *To go to the post*: = to go to the wall. **f.** *To kiss the post* (see Kiss *v.* 6 b): to be shut out or disappointed. **g.** *To make a hack in the post*: to use up or consume a considerable part of something, to 'make a hole in'. **h.** *To run one's head against a post*: in fig. use. **i.** *On the right* or *the wrong side of the post*, etc. (referring to posts marking the right course); hence *fig.*

a. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 590 *Post and Paling*, a close wooden fence, constructed of posts set into the ground and pales nailed to rails between them. **b.** 1517 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 140 Unam domum de postis and pannes. 1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* II. Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Post-and-pan*, old half-timber buildings are said to be post-and-pan. 1842-76 Gwilt *Archit.* (ed. 7) Gloss. s.v. *Pan*, Called post and pan, or post and petrail work, in the north of England. 1867 Harland & Wilkinson *Lanc. Folk-Lore* 263 A dwelling..of clay and wood, what is called post and petrel. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 462 Their 'post and tan' cottages have passed away. 1900 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 7/1 We may see the gabled post-and-plaster house, of which the older part is late fifteenth-century work. **c.** 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 590 *Post and Railing*, an open wooden fence, consisting of posts and rails only. 1851 *Australasian* 298 (Farmer) Hyson-skin and post-and-rail tea have been superseded by Mocha, claret, and cognac. 1865 Dickson *Poems* 98 He had fifty acres cleared, all fenced with post and rail. 1898 'R. Boldrewood' *Rom. Canvas Town* 33 He .. couldn't stand the rations—had flour—post-and-rail tea and..old ewe mutton. **e.** *a* 1624 Br. M. Smith *Serm.* (1632) 118 Antichrist had no sooner gotten to high strength .. but the faithfull went to the post, and wandered vp and downe. **f.** *c* 1515-1681 [see Kiss *v.* 6 b]. *a* 1529 Skelton *P. Sparowe* 710 Troylus also hath lost On her moch loue and cost. And now must kys the post. *c* 1550 R. Bieston *Bayte Fortune* B iij, The Church they despoyle, the poore the poste may kis. 1607 Dekker *Knt.'s Conjur.* (1842) 63 The vsurer looking as hungrilie as if he had kist the post. **g.** 1842 J. Aiton *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 244, £25 or £30 paid all at once for one horse makes a sad hack in the post, and cannot well be spared by a minister, unless he has a nest-egg in the bank. **h.** 1805 Surr *Winter in Lond.* (1806) I. 38 You have run your head against a post, as the saying is. **i.** 1792-5 Aikin & Barbauld *Even. at Home* xxiii, At length,..Young Peer [race-horse] ran on the wrong side of the post, was distanced, and the Squire ruined. 1803 Mary Charlton *Wife & Mistress* IV. 94 On the right side of the Post. *a* 1814 *Fam. Politics* III. iv. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 224, I find I am on the wrong side of the post; I must flatter a little. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xx, Still, Tony, you were on the wrong side of the post then. 1858 Trollope *Dr. Thorne* (Tauchn.) II. i. 12 Though they may possibly go astray, they have a fair chance given to them of running within the posts. 1861 — *Framley P.* (Tauchn.) II. xxiii. 340 He had bolted from his appointed course, going terribly on the wrong side of the posts.

V. 9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *post-betting* (4 c), *-foot*; applied to implements for drawing, pulling up, or making a hole in the ground for, a post, as *post-auger*, *-driver*, *-jack*, *-puller*; also to things fixed or mounted on a post, as *post-box*, *-dial*, *-drill*, *-pump*, *-windlass*; *post-legged*, *-like* adjs.; † **postband**, ? a band in a panelled ceiling: = Laquear 1; **post-bird**, **post-butt**: see quots.: **post cedar**, the white or incense cedar, *Libocedrus decurrens*; **post-driver**, (*a*) an implement for driving in posts or piles, a pile-driver; (*b*) the American bittern, the stake-driver; **post-line**, an elevated railway line (*Cent. Dict.*); † **post-metal**, the metal-work connecting a door with its post; **post-mill**, a windmill pivoted on a post, so as to be turned round to catch the wind; **post-painter**, a signpost-painter; **post-pocket**, an iron socket fixed on the outside of a railway car to receive a post; **post quintain**, a stake or post used as a quintain: = Pel; † **post-writing**, writing on a door-post: cf. Deut. vi. 9, 24. See also Post alone, Post-hole, Post-knight, etc.

1868 *Rep. U. S. Commiss. Agric.* (1869) 354 Its practicability can..be ascertained by digging a well, or by boring with a pile or *post auger. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 667/19 *Hoc laquear*, *postband. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* ibid. 778/7 *Hoc laquiare*, postbondde. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Apr. 7/2 It is evident that the City and Suburban will this year be a *post-betting race. 1888 *Science Gossip* XVIII. 65/1 Local Names.—(Kent)..Spotted Flycatcher..(*Post bird'; from its habit of perching on a post, watching for flies. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Post Box*, a shafting box attached to a post. 1875 — *Dict. Mech.*, **Post-butt*, a block inserted in the ground and having a socket to hold a post. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* civ, *Post and Pocket Dials for any Latitude. 1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 223 Payd for a *poste fote standyng of the grounde of Robert Wodemansey, iiij*. 1608 Armin *Nest Ninn.* (1880) 48 He was gouty, bigge, *poste legged, and of yeeres something many. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 59 Pyrrhus.. Downe beats with pealing thee doors, and *post metal heaueth. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 122 To effect this [i.e. bringing the sails to the wind] two methods are in general use: the one called the *post-mill; the other the smock-mill. 1752 Foote *Taste* I. i, Why, thou *Post-painter, thou Dauber, thou execrable White-washer. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* III. i. § 3 (1876) 186 The exercise of the pel, or *post quintain, which is spoken of at large by Vegetius. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Post Windlass*, a winding machine which is actuated with breaks or handspikes. 1621 Ainsworth *Annot. Pental.* Deut. vi. 9 Whosoever hath his phylacteries on his head and on his arme,..and *post-writing on his doore, he is fortified.

Post (pōust), *sb.*2 Also 6-7 poste, poast, 6 *Sc.* poist. [a. F. *poste* (1477 in Godef.), in the same senses as in Eng., ad. It. *posta*, orig. the same word as *posta*, F. *poste* station, stand, late L. or Rom. *posta* sb. from *postus* (Lucretius) = *positus*, pa. pple. of *pōnĕre* to place. From It. also Sp., Pg. *posta*; from Fr. (app.), Du., Ger., Da., Sw. *post*. See Note below.]

I. † **1.** From the beginning of the 16th c., applied to men with horses stationed or appointed in places at suitable distances along the post-roads (see Post-stage), the duty of each being to ride with, or forward with all speed to the next stage, the king's 'packet', and at length the letters of other persons, as well as to furnish change of horses to 'thorough-posts' or express messengers riding post. *To lay posts*, to establish a chain of such 'posts' along a route for the speedy forwarding of dispatches.

Posts were at first 'laid' temporarily only, when occasion demanded direct communication with a distant point; they were at length established permanently along certain routes. These 'posts' began in the 17th c. to be called 'post-masters' (q. v.), and were the precursors of the present local postmasters, or persons in charge of the local post offices, who receive and dispatch the local mails. In the 16th and 17th c., these 'posts' had also usually the exclusive privilege of furnishing post-horses to ordinary travellers, and of conducting the business of a posting establishment, which has since been separated from that of the Post Office.

1506 (Mar. 19) *Exch. T. R. Miscell. Bks.* 214, 46 To Gilbert Burgh one post lying at Bagshote, Thomas Anesley an other post lying at Basyngstoke [and so on, seven more to Exeter]. — (Ap. 24) *Ibid.* 56 To the 9 posts lying betwext Bagshote and Excetour..to William Okeley riding to every of the said postes to see the ordring of them...To John Heyther..riding with letters to the postes lying at London. 1533 Tuke *Let. to Cromwell* in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 404 The Kinges pleasure is, that postes be better appointed, and laide in al places most expedient. *Ibid.* 405, I never used other ordre but to charge the townshippes to lay and appoint such a post, as they will answer for. 1536 R. Sampson *Let. to Cromwell* Oct., To cause Mr. Tuke diligently to lay his posts betwixt his Grace and my Lord of Suffolk, to my Lord Steward from Huntingdon, also to Ampthill, and from the North to the King. 1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 73 That the saidis personis..have post borsis ilk ane of thame for thair awin part, at the bailis forsaidis, to await apoun the incuming of our saidis inemeis, and the samin postis to depart fra the baile of Sanctalbbis heid to the Lard of Rastalrig [etc.]. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 37 b, [1513-14] The erle of Surrey..layed Postes euery waye, whiche Postes stretched to the marches of Wales to the counsayll there, by reason whereof, he had knowlege what was done in euery coste. 1572 in *Rep. Secret Comm. on P. O.* (1844) 34 For the wages of the ordinarie postes laide betwene London and Barwicke and elles where within hir Maiesties Realme of Englande. 1598 *Ibid.* 37 That..you take order forthwith for the speedie appointinge and layinge of the standinge and ordinarie postes againe,..betweene the Courte and Hollyheade. 1603 *Ibid.* 39 That in all places where Posts are layde for the packet, they also, as persons most fit, shall have the benefit and preheminence of letting, furnishing, and appointing of horses to all riding in poste. 1603 *Orders for the Posts* ibid. 40 Every Post, so receiving our packets,..shall, within one quarter of an houre at the most after they come to his handes, dispatch them away in Post, and shall runne therewith in sommer..after seven miles the houre. 1609 *Orders for the Pacquet* ibid. 42 All pacquets or letters..shall bee carried by the Postes in poste from stage to stage onely, and not otherwise nor further. 1609 *Orders for the thorough Postes* ibid. 42 The horsing of al through-posts, and persons riding in poste with horne or guide,..shall be performed by our standing Postes in their several stages; who..shall..have in a readinesse..a sufficient number of poste-horses. 1628 *Ibid.* 52 The humble petition of all the Posts of England, being in nomber 99 poore men. [Cf. Postmaster[1] 1 b quot. 1659.]

2. One who travels express with letters, messages, etc., esp. on a fixed route; *orig.* a courier, a post-rider (now chiefly *Hist.*); a letter-carrier, a post-man (now chiefly *dial.*).

Applied in early times to special messengers or couriers bearing dispatches (*thorough posts*), as well as to those who carried them from stage to stage (*standing posts*: see 1). Still applied locally to a Postman, who carries the mail in a vehicle, on horseback, or on foot (*foot-post*) between a principal post office and the various branch offices; sometimes also to a letter-carrier who delivers letters in a town or rural district.

1507 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 78 To the French post quhilk com heir xxviii li. *Ibid.* 82 [see 8 b]. 1513 [see 8 b; Postmaster 1 a]. 1533 Tuke *Let. to Cromwell* in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 405 As to postes bitwene London and the Courte, there be nowe but 2; wherof the on is a good robust felowe. (*Ibid.* passim.) 1537 Cromwell in *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 110 Yt was thought meete that a post shulde be dyspaccheyd with dylygence. 1548 Flieng postes [see Flying *ppl. a.* 4 b]. 1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 775 The prouerb sayth, that postes do bere truth in ther letters, and lyes in there mouthes. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, Induct. 37 The Postes come tyring on, And not a man of them brings other newes. 1612 J. More in *Bucceuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 128 The post Diston is now scarce passed Gravesend with the King's packet. 1619 Sir I. Wake *Let.* in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 142 The ordinary posts do come so slowly that I cannot expect by them anie answere of this letter in two months and more, which would be to much time. 1629 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* iii. 27 Who deliuered it to the Poste which comes weekely from London to S.

Omers. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Parallel* in *Reliq.* (1651) 14 A Post came crossing by, and blew his Horn. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 195 The Post presented her with a Letter. 1765 in E. E. Atwater *Hist. New Haven* (1887) 216 A special post is appointed to carry it [Gazette] out of the common post-roads. 1823 COOPER *Pioneers* xix, The man who carried the mail, or 'the post', as he was called. 1832 MACAULAY *Armada* 14 With loose rein and bloody spur rode inland many a post. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Apr. 8/1 In early life he became post and driver of the mails, and was able to recall many interesting stories.

b. Applied to similar bearers of messages or letters in ancient times or far-off lands.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* XXX. 6 The postes [WYCLIF curours] wente with the letters from the hande of the kynge and of his rulers thorow out all Israell and Iuda, at y° kynges commaundement. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VIII. 321 [They] were the Soldans foote-postes that carried letters from Cairo into Syria, and trauelled on foote three-score miles a day. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 253 That gallant race of swift Horses among the Veneti: upon these ride the posts, carrying the letters of Kings and Emperors to the appointed places. 1611 BIBLE *Job* IX. 25 Now my days are swifter than a post. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Roman Hist.* (1827) II. 369 Posts and couriers. This invention is ascribed to Cyrus.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XCV. iv, Twise twenty times my post the sun His yearly race to end had run. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* (1660) 57 His swift Posts the Angels, when sent on Errands to us here on Earth. *c* 1673 TRAHERNE *Poet. Wks.* (1906) 123 Thoughts are the priveleged posts that soar Unto His throne.

3. A vehicle or vessel used in the conveyance of the mails; a mail-coach or -cart; † a packet-boat. † Also, in early use, a post-horse. ? *Obs.* (or merged in 4, to which quots. 1785, 1848 may belong; quot. 1904 refers to Switzerland).

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 40, I haue fowndred nine score and odde Postes. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 75 The poasts and vessels of intelligence .. going and coming incessantly. 1684–5 *Depos. Castle York* (Surtees) 268 'Neighbour, did you heare the post of last night?' 'Yes, I heard and saw it, but what is the newes, neighbour?' 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. (ed. 22) 443 The Posts in some Foreign Countries make not more Miles in a Day. 1785 CRABBE *Newspaper* 283 That day arrives; no welcome post appears. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxii, The post had come in heavy that morning. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 July 4/1 It is the yellow 'post', drawn by five horses, and bound for the tops.

4. A single dispatch of letters (and other postal matter) from or to a place; also *concretely*, the letters, etc. collectively, as dispatched or conveyed, with that which carries them; the mail. Also *colloq.* the portion of a mail cleared from a receiving-house or pillar-box, or delivered at one house: *e.g.* 'The post had gone from our pillar-box'; 'I had a heavy post on Christmas morning'.

(In many of the following instances 'the post' may still have meant the bearer as in 2, or the conveyance as in 3.)

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIV. § 144 There were several Letters prepared, and made up with the dates proper for many Posts to come. 1675 EARL OF ESSEX *Lett.* (1770) 349 The post being just going, I can say no more. 1683 H. PRIDEAUX in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 184 Your letters, which came hither by the last nights post. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 127 ¶ 1 It is our Custom.., upon the coming in of the Post, to sit about a Pot of Coffee, and hear the old Knight read Dyer's Letter. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 444 The news of this must have been writ from London on the Saturday night's post. *Ibid.* (1766) II. 30 The state of foreign affairs varied every post. 1801 PITT in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 429, I have but a moment to save the post. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xiv, A sharp double tap at the street-door announced the post. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 257 The post did not arrive early at Skerndale. *Mod.* How many posts have you in the day here?

5. The official organization or agency for the collection, transmission, and distribution of letters and other postal matter (= POST OFFICE 1); the official conveyance of letters, books, parcels, etc. Cf. GENERAL *post*, PENNY POST. Hence *book-post*, *parcel-post*, the departments of this organization which carry books and parcels.

The phrases *by post*, *per post*, etc., may have begun with earlier senses; cf. 8 b.

1663 PEPYS *Diary* 14 Mar., So to write by the post, and so home to supper. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIII. § 165 He sent it by the Post to the States. 1684 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 138, I received [your letter] by post, with the plants enclosed. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. (ed. 22) 444 There is establish'd another Post, called the Penny-Post, whereby.. any Letter or Parcel..is..conveyed to, and from Parts..not conveniently served by the General-Post. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 621 Nor have [I] sent advice with the needful per post. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 58 The perpetual intercourse between the court and the provinces was facilitated by the construction of roads and the institution of posts. 1812 SHELLEY *Let. to Hookham* 17 Dec., You will receive the 'Biblical Extracts'..by the twopenny post. 1885 *Act* 48 *Vict.* c. 15 Sched. iii. Precept § 11 If a letter is addressed to him by post. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 4 Mar. 9/5 A resolution..urging the establishment of a 'goods post' as a branch of the Post Office.

b. = POST OFFICE 2; also, the postal letter-box; e. g. 'to go to the post', 'to take a letter to the post'.

1808 R. C. DALLAS in *Corr. Ld. Byron* (1825) I. 9 If I were sure your Lordship is better pleased with its [the letter's] being put into the post than into the fire. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* IX, Great at that Highland post was wonder too and conjecture. 1886 *Field* 23 Jan. 91/1 Scarcely had last week's letter been dropped into the post.

† **6.** *contextually.* The charge for the carriage of letters; postage. *Obs.*

1688 BURNET *Lett. conc. Pres. St. Italy* 95 Some give out, that the Post of the Letters, that were brought him the day in which he was seised on, rose to twenty Crowns. 1701 E. HATTON *Merch. Mag.* (title-p.), The Post of Letters to and from Foreign Countries. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4105/3 For the Post of every single Letter from England to the said Islands not exceeding one Sheet of Paper, *1s. 3d.*

II. 7. One of a series of stations where post-horses are kept for relays; a posting-house; also, the distance between two successive posting-houses; a stage. (So *poste* in mod.F.)

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 133 The Sun .. Times Dispensator,..Through Skies twelve Posts as he doth run his course. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 50 (*Amiens*) 'Twill scarce be ten posts out of my way. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II. lii. 29 The ground is quite covered with snow, the roads bad, and the posts long. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* vi, They were obliged to proceed to the next post. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 39 A post in France is six miles, and one shilling and threepence is charged for each horse.

III. 8. Phrases, and senses arising out of them.

† **a.** *At* (*the*) *post*: = *in post* (see d). *Obs.*

1507 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 412 To Johne Dunlop to pas our the Month to bide at post before the King. 1533 *Ibid.* VI. 131 To pas with diligence at the poist all the nycht with secret writingis fra the lordis.

b. *By post*: † *orig.* by posting; by courier; with relays of post-horses (*obs.*); in current use, by the medium of the public postal service, through the post office: see sense 5.

1513 SIR E. HOWARD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 148 For Godds sake sende by post all along the coste that they brew bere, and make bisket. 1513 Q. CATHERINE *ibid.* 152 Maister Almoner I receyved your Lettre by the post, Wherby I understande of the commyng hider of the Duc. 1527 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xxxix. 75 Passing from hence by post. 1545 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, V. 496 We doubte not Your Lordship will take ordre for his passage by post, as apperteyneth. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* I. (1603) 15 When he was far from the sea, then hee would eate nothing but fish brought alive by post with an excessive charge. 1652 T. FROYSELL *Gale Opportunity* 20 Letters were sent by post into all the Kings Provinces, to destroy, to kill and to cause to perish all Jewes both young and old. 1663–1885 [see 5].

c. *By return of post* (F. *par retour du courrier*): † *orig.* by return of the 'post' or courier who brought the dispatch (*obs.*); now, by the next mail in the opposite direction.

[1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* III. 85 The Burrough Masters..receiued letters from his Excellencie by the Poste, who was foorthwith sent backe.] 1737 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 223 Had this Government been pleased to have answered the last letter..by the return of the Post who brought it. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 95, I beg you will freely tell me by return of post.

† **d.** *In post* (= F. *en poste* (*a* 1500 in Littré), It. *in posta*), in the manner or capacity of a courier or bearer of dispatches, as a post; hence, at express speed, in haste: (*a*) originally qualifying *ride*, *go*, *come*, *send*, *dispatch*, and the like; (*b*) at length with verbs generally, and in *fig.* uses; whence *post* becomes = haste, full speed: see POST *adv.* *Obs.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxv. [clxi.] 457 Thus these four rode night and day..; they chaunged many horses; thus they rode in post. *Ibid.* ccxl. [ccxxxvi.] 741 Than the bysshoppe of Caunterbury wrote letters..and sente them by a suffycyent man in post, who toke fresshe horses by the waye, and came to London the same daye at night. [1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, V. 52, I shulde abyde the retourne of the messanger, whom my Lorde and I sent by enposte.] 1569 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 208 To Dunbar that nycht scho raid in haist Behind ane man in poist, as scho war chaist. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 385 He was able in three days to ride in such post, as was to be wondred. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 1 b, Glymes was sent with..about sixe hundred Horse in poste to surprize the Spanyardes. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* IV. x. (1622) 105 A pesant of Temerstine..killed him with one stroke; then fled in post to the woods. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1809) 338 Sir Iohn de Courcy..sent letters in post to his brother Sir Amorick Saint Laurence. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Brit.* II. Wks. 1738 II. 17 Horsemen all in post from Quintus Atrius bring word to Cæsar, that almost all his Ships in a Tempest that Night had suffer'd wreck. 1711 *Royal Proclam.* 23 June in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4866/2 If the Post-master doth not..furnish any Person riding in Post, with ..Horses. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 426/2 He is said to travel post, or in post, i. e. in the manner of a post.

† **e.** *With post*: with speed or dispatch; cf. d.

1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* II. xiv. 59 The inhabitaunts .. with all possible post sent certain of their men upon Dromadaries.

† **f.** *To make the post*: to provide for the transmission of the mail; to supply horses or mounted riders to convey the mail over one stage. *Obs.*

1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 74 The said Capitane of Dunbar to mak the post to the said Priores of Northberwik..; and the said Priores to mak the post to the said Patrik Erle Boithuell.

g. *To ride post* = *to ride in post* (d): see POST *adv.*

† **h.** *To run the post* (= F. *courir la poste*, It. *correre in posta*): to run or ride as a 'post' or courier; to carry the mail. Cf. POST-RUNNER.

1507 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 82 To Alexander Gordoun yeman of the stable his wage quhilk he wanted quhen the King was at the Month, and ran the post xxviiis. 1533 *Ibid.* VI. 154 For ij hors for him and his servand to ryn the post to Cauldstreme.

† **i.** *To take post*: to start on a journey with post-horses; to travel as quickly as possible by means of relays of horses. *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* V. i. 21, I saw her laid low in her kindreds Vault, And presently tooke Poste to tell it you. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 4 June, They..took post about three this morning. 1714 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mr. W. Montagu* 9 Aug., This morning all the principal men of any figure took post for London.

IV. Transferred applications.

9. A frequent title of newspapers.

1681 (title) *The London Post.* 1708 (title) *The Flying Post* (Edinburgh). 1772 (title) *The Morning Post* (London). [See *Evening Post*, 13 Jan. 1888, 1/4.]

10. A parlour game; short for *General Post* (GENERAL *a.* 2 b (*b*)). Varieties are known as *American Post*, *Glasgow Post*, etc.

1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* XXXVI, Everybody was willing .. to engage in 'Post' or 'Slappy'. 1887 L. OLIPHANT *Episodes* (1888) 290 It became quite an interesting amusement to dodge about, not unlike the game of 'post'.

11. orig. **Post-paper**: A size of writing-paper, the half-sheet of which when folded forms the ordinary quarto letter-paper; see quot. 1875. Also *attrib.*

1648 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Post-pampier*, post-paper. 1678 *Ibid.*, *Post-papier*, post-paper or Venus paper. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 40 Though the separation was only by the thickness of a piece of post-paper. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1773/2 Post paper is seldom sold in the folio, that is, flat, but is cut in halves, folded, and forms quarto post, or common letter-paper.

1711 *Act* 10 *Anne* c. 18 § 37 [c. 19 § 32] For and upon all Paper usually called or knowne by the Name of Fine Large Post which shall be imported or brought in as aforesaid, the Summe of Two Shillings and Six Pence for every Reame. 1827 MACKENZIE *Hist. Newcastle* II. 727 *note*, Mr. White printed 'The Life of God in the Soul of Man' on a writing post 18mo. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xviii, Another book, in three volumes, post octavo. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* 153/2 The plain Bath or satin post may be employed. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Post*... A size of writing-paper, so called because its original water-mark was a postman's horn. Twelve varieties of post paper are made in England, of three sizes..22½ × 17½ [to] 19 × 15½ inches.

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

12. a. Simple attributive: Of or pertaining to the post, as *post clerk*, *dues*, *route*, *service*; **b.** employed in conveying the mails, or in the public conveyance of travellers by stages, as *post-ass* (cf. POST-HORSE), *-calash*, *-caroche*, *-carriage*, *-carrier*, *-courier*, *-diligence*, *-driver*, *-equipage*, *-felucca*, *-gig*, *-hackney*, *-laudaulet*, *-mule*, *-nag*, *-omnibus*, *-van*, *-vehicle*; **c.** belonging to a postal station or to a posting establishment, as *post-hut*, *-shed*, *-yard*; **d.** of or pertaining to a post-road or posting route, as *post-mile*; **e.** indicating the time at which the mail leaves or arrives, as *post-day*, *-hour*, *-morning*, *-time*; † **f.** characterized by haste or speed like that of a post, as *post-business*, *-expedition*, *-pace*, *-speed*: see also POST-HASTE; **g.** conveyed by post, as *post-parcel*, *-tidings*.

1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* V. 42 At my departure from Lions I hir'd a *Post-Ass. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* IV. vi, What should this fellow be,.. That comes with such *post business?..Are you the post, my friend? 1703 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 358 Returning home by the way of Italy [they] were unhappily drowned in a *post calash. 1627 DRAYTON *Moon Calf* 296 Being to travel, he sticks not to lay His *post-caroches still upon his way. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xix. II. 135 While the Cæsar himself, with only ten *post-carriages, should hasten to the Imperial residence at Milan. 1855 *Englishwoman in Russia* 45 Our yemstchich had been a soldier..; but..had turned *post-driver. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* ix. 133 The driver..had forgotten to pay the *post-dues. 1813 A. BRUCE *Life A. Morris* iii. 57 The *post-equipage was ready. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.*, *Answ. Howell* 10 With all *post expedition, You will prepare a voyage vnto Rome. 1666 WALLIS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 467 The *post hour approaching allows me not time. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xv. 65 The *post huts on the step could not always supply us with a sufficient number of horses. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. I. iii. (ed. 33) to The Shire Town is Dorchester..112 *Post Miles from London. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 30 At the rate of fifteen post-miles each day. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xxii, On a *post-morning. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* xiii. 117 At Pucara I left post-houses and *post-mules behind me, for they exist only on the main roads. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 42 In *poste pase we past from potage to cheese. 1773 H. FINLAY *Jrnl.* (1867) 1 The *post route by lake Champlain was tedious. 1884 *Act of Congress* 1 Mar. in *U. S. Stat.* (1885) XXIII. 3 All public roads and highways while kept up and maintained as such are hereby declared to be post routes. 1904 W. M. RAMSAY *Lett. to Seven Ch.* xv. 192 No writer gives an account of the Imperial *Post-Service. 1812 SIR R. WILSON *Pr. Diary* I. 141 We came to the next *post-shed, and found all flown, so that we were obliged to proceed with the same horses. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. x. 25 Many overhasty widows .. make *post speed to a second marriage. 1628 *Brittain's Ida* v. vi, Fearefull blood From heart and face, with these *post-tydings runne. 1845 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) II. 164, I was detained till after *post-time. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. IV. v, National Convention packs them into *post-vehicles and conveyances. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* lv, Of town and country, *post yards, horses.

13. Special Combs.: † **post-angel**, an angel who is sent post, a swift angelic messenger; **post-box**, a box in which letters are posted or deposited for dispatch, a letter-box; **post-letter**, a letter sent

through the Post Office; **post-like** *a.*, resembling a or the post; in quot., rapid or swift in passing; **post money**, expense of travelling by post; **post-paid** *a.*, having the postage prepaid; **post-paper** (see sense 11); **post-rider**, one who rides post; a mounted letter-carrier; **post-village**, a village where there is a post office; **post-warrant**, a warrant entitling a person travelling by post to accommodation, etc.; **post-woman**, a female letter-carrier; **post-worthy** *a.*, (*a*) of a letter: worth posting; (*b*) of a place: worthy to have a post office. See also POST-BAG, -BARK, etc.

1663 COWLEY *Hymn to Light* vi. Let a *Post-Angel start with Thee, And thou the Goal of Earth shalt reach as soon as He. 1754 MISS BOOTHBY in *Life Johnson* (1805) 58 The servant put my letter into the *post-box himself. 1656 *Jrnl. Ho. Com.* 429/2 That the *Post Letters, directed to .. Members of this House, .. be free from Postage, as formerly. 1734-5 *Ibid.* 26 Feb. 1758 in Howell *State Trials* XIX. 1369, I ring the bell in Arundel-street in the Strand for post-letters. 1837 *Act* 1 *Vict.* c. 30 § 25 Every person .. who shall .. open or procure, or suffer to be opened, a Post Letter. 1593-4 SYLVESTER *Profit Imprisonm.* 758 Be it ne'er so long, long sure it cannot last To us whose *post-like life is all so quickly past. 1553 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ii. 120 [Payment of £331. 7s. 4d. to] Sir gilbert Dethick .. for .. dyette and *poste mony. 1828 WEBSTER, **Post-paid*, *a.*, having the postage paid on; as a letter. 1848 THACKERAY in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 393/1, I shall send them post-paid. 1759 in *Pennsylv. Gaz.* 3 May 4/3 Ludwick Bierley, Lancaster *post-rider, .. informs his employers that it is now upwards of twelve months since he began to ride that stage. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. I. 276 Six persons were chosen as post-riders, to give due notice to the country towns of any attempt to land the tea by force. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Jan. 12/1 Queenston, a *post-village and outport of Lincoln County, Ontario. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. iv. xxiii. (1650) 127 For better assurance of Lodging wher I pass, .. I have a *Post Warrant as far as Saint Davids. 1834 JENKYNS in *Bye-Gones* 11 July (1894) 372 The *Postwoman called with four or five American papers. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Jan. 8/1 A rural postwoman whose beat is from Longnidd ry to Seton Castle. 1827 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. Writ.* (1876) II. 88 It is still uncertain whether I shall produce a letter that is *post-worthy. 1875 RUSKIN *Hortus Inclusus* (1887) 30, I shall post this to-morrow as I pass through Skipton or any post-worthy place.

[*Note.* The 'posts' in sense 1 correspond to the *equites dispositi* or 'posted horsemen' of classical and later times (cf. Cæsar *B. C.* III. ci). The earliest known use of *posta*, *poste*, pointing to the modern sense is by Marco Polo, 1298, who applies, in the French text, ch. xcvii. (ed. 1865, 335), *poeste*, and, in the Italian, ch. lxxxi. (ed. 1827, I. 91), *posta*, to the stations 25 miles apart on the great roads, at which the messengers of the Great Kaan or Emperor of China changed horses, and at each of which from 300 to 400 horses are said to have been kept for their service. The expression 'nous disons poeste de chevaus', i. e. 'we say post (or station) of horses', identifies the word originally with It. *posta* in the sense of POST *sb.*[3] The early course of the word in Europe is not altogether clear; but Milanese Latin documents of 1425-8 (L. Osio *Doc. Dipl. Milanesi*, 1872, II. 163, 357) have *portentur die noctuque celeriter per cavallarium postarum*, 'let them be carried day and night swiftly by a post-rider (horseman of the posts)', and *mittat eas per caballarios postarum*, 'let him send them by the horsemen of the posts'. In the second half of the 15th c. F. *poste* is found also as the appellation of the courier, and in this sense had become masculine before 1480. In English, also, the application of *poste*, *post*, to the courier is seen to go back practically to the earliest use of the word.]

Post (pōust), *sb.*[3] Also 6 poste. [a. F. *poste* masc. (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *posto* a post, station, employment :—L. *postum* (whence also Du. *post*, Ger. *posten*), contracted from *positum*, prop. pa. pple. neut. of *pōnĕre* to place. In early use It. and Fr. had in this sense *posta*, *poste*, fem.]

1. *Mil.* The place where a soldier is stationed; sometimes, a sentinel's or sentry's beat or round.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. ii. 107 Not to giue it [the word] vnto the Sentinels, vntill the very point of their placing at their *standes* or *postes*. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI. 777 You see before the gate what stalking ghost Commands the guard, what sentries keep the post. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II, As I watch'd the gate, Lodg'd in my post, a herald is arriv'd From Cæsar's camp. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* II. iv, I will not keep one soldier from his post. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* (1887) 535 Clive .. was awakened by the alarm, and was instantly at his post.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* The appointed place; the place of duty.

16.. L'ESTRANGE (J.), Every man has his post assigned to him, and in that station he is well, if he can but think himself so. 1711-14 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 124 Whatever spirit .. His post neglects. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man World* I. ix, Though his virtue kept her post, she found herself galled in maintaining it. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. xi, My daily post was by the bed of disease and suffering. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xvii, Mr. Hall had taken his post beside Caroline. 1872 T. L. CUYLER *Heart Th.* 63 The loftiest post of honour is the lowliest post of service.

2. *Mil.* A position taken; a place at which a body of soldiers is stationed, or the force occupying this; *esp.* a strategic position taken by a commander. Cf. OUTPOST. Also *transf.* and *fig.* *To take post*: to occupy a position.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 65 Driven from all their posts and subterfuges. 1706 PHILLIPS s.v., In the Art of War, Post signifies any spot of Ground that is capable of lodging Soldiers: .. *Advanced Post* is a spot of Ground before the other Posts to secure those behind. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. II. ii. 2 The Gauls .. were very much surprised to find their posts in the enemy's hand. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxiii. 70 Richard .. had taken post at Nottingham. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* XI. 35 Posts will sometimes be surprised and the troops engaged be roughly handled. 1829 SIR W. NAPIER *Penins. War* II. 268 A body of two thousand men .. were .. directed to take post at the bridge of Alcantara. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 228 The line of posts which surrounded Londonderry by land remained unbroken. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vii. (1875) 273 These processions come and take post in the theatres. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 10 Mar. 7/3 Waterholes were located at convenient intervals, and strong posts were left in occupation of them.

b. A place where armed men are permanently quartered for defensive or other purposes; a fort. Also (U. S.) 'the occupants, collectively, of a military station; a garrison' (*Cent. Dict.*); hence, the name given to a local branch of the organization of veterans called 'the Grand Army of the Republic'.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3914/5 This Post was Garisoned by 600 Men. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 351 Opposite this Island .. is a small Post, with several pieces of cannon. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 2 All the troops of Charles II would not have been sufficient to garrison the posts which we now occupy in the Mediterranean Sea alone. 1890 GARDINER *Stud. Hist. Eng.* (1892) 14 Between them was the smaller post of Uriconium.

1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 6 Sept., Edwin-Humphrey Post, No. 104, G.A.R., of this town, celebrated its fifteenth anniversary by a camp-fire Friday evening.

c. *transf.* A place occupied for purposes of trade, esp. in an uncivilized or unsettled country.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 205 Fort Wallah-Wallah, the trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company. 1884 WHITON in *Chr. World* 4 Sept. 663/3 The dark Continent .. inviting .. schools and churches as well as trading posts.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *post-adjutant*, *-commander*, *-line*, *-trader*.

1878 B. HARTE *Man on Beach* 96 Make a requisition on the commissary-general, have it certified to by the quartermaster, countersigned by the post-adjutant, and submitted by you to the War Department. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 14/1 A ten gallon demijohn of post trader's whisky. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Post-trader*, a trader at a military post: the official designation of a sutler. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 85/2 Beside it are the company's stables and the store and house of the post-trader where we bought our provisions. 1898 *Daily News* 31 July 5/2 General Toral has sent the members of his staff ahead to notify the post commanders of the terms of surrender.

3. An office or situation to which any one is appointed; position, place; employment.

1695-6 T. SMITH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 239, I am very glad of the new post you are preferred to, as you write, the publick Library. 1720 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) VII. 117 A Person of no Learning, and very unfit for this Post. 1760 in Cotton *Walton's Angler* II. p. xxviii, He was call'd away by some employment, or post, that was conferred upon him. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 223 Arlington quitted the post of secretary of state. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* 148 Those posts in the public service supposed to be posts for gentlemen.

4. *Naval.* Position as a full-grade captain, i.e. commission as officer in command of a vessel of 20 guns or more; hence, position or order of seniority in the list of captains. Used in the phrases *to give post*, said of a ship of 20 guns or more, the officer in command of which had the rank of captain; *to take post*, said of the officer, to receive the commission of captain of such a vessel, to date as captain; also *to be made post*, to be appointed post captain, to be placed on the list of captains. Now *arch.* or *Hist.* Also attrib. as *post commission*, *post rank*; see also below.

1720 in Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit. for* 1723, 579-82 A General List of the Captains of His Majesty's Fleet, with the Dates of their First Commissions as Captains, from which they are allowed to take Post. [Dated] Admiralty-Office 1 March, 1720. [Here follow the] Names [in order of] Seniority. [Among these] Sir William Sanderson [and others], .. Take Post by a General Order, 1 Jan. 1712-13. 1747 *Order-in-Council* 10 Feb. (Rank and Precedence of Officers) § 8 That Captains of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels, not taking Post, have rank as Majors. *Ibid.* § 11 That Post-Captains, commanding ships or vessels that do not give post, rank only as Majors during their commanding such vessels. 1800 *Naval Chron.* IV. 469 Capt. Miller was made post in 1796. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 18 Captain Nelson was made post on the 11th of June, 1779. 1849 W. R. O'BYRNE *Naval Biog. Dict.* 259/2 He was rewarded with a Post commission. 1892 BRIGHTON *Sir P. Wallis* 160 He was advanced to post rank on Aug. 12, 1819. 1907 SIR J. K. LAUGHTON *Let. to Editor*, A captain was said to *take post* from the date of his commission to a ship of not less than 20 guns: his commission to command such a ship *ipso facto* gave him *post*.

b. Post captain. A captain who 'takes post': a designation formerly applied, officially and otherwise, to a naval officer holding a commission as captain, to distinguish him from an officer of inferior rank, to whom the courtesy title of captain was often given, either as being an acting captain, or as being master and commander of a vessel not rated to be commanded by a full-grade captain, and so not said to 'give post'. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

So far as the Naval Regulations are concerned the appellation appears to date from about 1731-47, and to have ceased in 1824, when the rule was laid down that only officers appointed to command 'ships of sixth rate and upwards shall henceforth be styled Captains'. But, in unofficial language, the courtesy use of 'Captain' for the 'Master and Commander' of a smaller vessel, and the distinctive appellation 'Post-Captain', lingered to a much later period.

1747 [see above]. 1757 J. LIND *Lett. Navy* i. 21 Both post captains and masters and commanders share alike. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 217 For the above very gallant action, Captain Gordon was made a Post-Captain. 1796 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. p. lxxix, Captain Miller or any other Post Captain, put into Agamemnon, and a Master and Commander acting into the Post Ship, which the Admiralty may confirm or not, as they please. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 86 Mr. Hume's proposal is .. that there shall be only one post-captain promoted to the rank of admiral, for every three admirals who may die, until the number of admirals is reduced to 100.

†c. Post ship. Also 8 **ship of post.** A ship of not less than 20 guns, the commission to command which 'gave post' to a captain. *Obs.*

1731 *Regulations rel. H. M. Service at Sea*, Commanders of Fireships, Sloops, Yachts, Bomb-vessels, Hospitals, Storeships, and other vessels, though they may have commanded Ships of Post before, shall be commanded by junior Captains in Ships of Post, while they keep company together ..; but without prejudice to their seniority afterwards. 1747 *Order-in-Council* 10 Feb. (Rank & Precedence of Officers) § 6 That Captains commanding post-ships, after three years from the date of their first commission for a post ship, have rank as Colonels. § 7 That all other Captains, commanding Post-Ships, have rank as Lieutenant-Colonels. 1757 J. LIND *Lett. Navy* i. 21 The other rank of captains is of them, who have the command of ships of twenty guns, or upwards, which are called post ships. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 266 The Shirley-galley was .. made a post ship in the Royal Navy, and her former commander, Mr. John Rous, appointed Captain of her. 1796 [see *post captain* above].

†Post (pōust), *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Also 6-7 poste. [app. ad. It. *posta* 'a stake at any game; also a good hand drawen or winning at any game, namely at dice' (Florio); prop. a sum deposited or laid down :—L. *posta*, *posita*, pa. pple. fem. of *pōnĕre* to place: thus orig. the same word as POST *sb.*[2] Cf. Sp. *apostar* to bet, deposit a stake.]

A term in card-playing. **a.** Name of an obsolete card-game, app. the same as *post and pair* (see below); also, a term in that game: see quots.

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 117 In carde playinge he is a goode greke And can skyll of post and glyeke. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 225 Hee commeth in onely with iolly brags, and great vants, as if he were playing at Poste, and should winne all by vying. 1611 COTGR., *Couche*, .. the Post, or most of a sute, at cards; also, a set, lay, or stake, at any game. *a* 1612 HARINGTON *Epigr.* IV. xii, The second game was Post, vntill with posting They paid so fast, 'twas time to leaue their bosting. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* xxii. 106 Here note, that he who hath the best Pair or the best Post is the winner. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 73/1 At Post the best cards are 21 viz.: two tens and an Ace, but a paire royall wins all, both Post, Paire and Seat.

b. Post and pair. 'A game on the cards, played with three cards each, wherein much depended on *vying*, or betting on the goodness of your own hand' (Nares).

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* Prol. (Arb.) 3 You that haue beene student at post and paire, saint and Loadam. 1620 L. GERNONS *Disc. Irel.* (Stowe MS. 180), When I am playing at poste and payre, my opposite challengeth wth two counters; if I answer him wth two other, and rest, I have but a faynte game. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 73/1 Post and Paire is a game played thus, first stake at Post, then at Paire, after deale two cards, then stake at the seat and then deale the third card about [etc.]. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. Introd. 45 That night might .. The lord, underogating, share The vulgar game of 'post and pair'. 1874 JEFFERIES *Toilers of Field* (1893) 41 Whist and post and pair are the staple indoor amusements. 1887 *All Year Round* 5 Feb. 66 Primero is the ancestor of such gambling games as Post and Pair, once a favourite game in the West of England.

Post, *sb.*[5] [app. ad. Ger. *posten* parcel, lot, a batch of ore, ad. It. *posto* :—L. *positum* that which is put or placed: cf. POST *sb.*[2] and [4].]

1. *Paper-making.* A pile of from four to eight quires of hand-made paper fresh from the mould, laid with alternate sheets of felt ready for pressing. *White post*: see quot. 1875. ? *Obs.*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Paper*, The coucher, who couches it upon a felt laid on a plank, and lays another felt on it; and so successively, a sheet and a felt, a sheet and a felt, till a post, i. e. one pressing, containing six quire, be made. 1766 C. LEADBETTER *Royal Gauger* xiv. (ed. 6) 370 An Heap of seven or eight Quires, which is called a Post. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVII. 15/1 Four to eight quires, according to the size of the paper, form a post. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., A white post is the pile of paper sheets when the felts are removed.

2. *Metallurgy.* A batch of ore for smelting at one time.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 326 The smelting *post* or charge, to be purified at once, consists of 60 cwt. of black copper. *Ibid.* 328 For example, 1 post or charge may consist of 20 cwts. of the ferruginous slate [etc.].

Post (pōust), *sb.*[6] *Law.* [From the Lat. word *post* after, occurring in the writ: see quot. 1595.] In the phrase 'in the (†le) post', lit. 'in the (time) after (the disseisin)', esp. in the 'writ of entry sur disseisin in the post': see quot. 1895.

[1293 *Year Bks. Edw. I* (Rolls) I. 431 Adam porta bref de entre en le post ver N., en le queus yl nad entre si noun puys la disseysine ke B. fyt a meymes cely Adam.] 1495

Rolls of Parlt. VI. 472/2 Severall Writtes of Entre in le Post. 1511–12 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 18 *Preamble*, Wrytte of entre uppon dissesyen in the post be fore the Justices ..of his Comen Benche. 1595 *Expos. Termes Law* 77 And if land bee conueid ouer to manie, or if the first disseisor bee disseised, then the writte of Entre shall be in the *Post*, that is to say that the tenaunt hath no entry but after the disseisin which the first disseisour made to the demandant or his auncestor. *Ibid.* 77 b, And the writte shall say, *in quod A. non habet ingressum nisi post disseisinam, quam B. inde iniuste & sine iuditio fecit praef. N. vel M. proano N. cuius hæres ipse est.* 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 399 The disseisor came in in the *post*, that is, he did not claim by or from the feoffee to uses, but came in of an estate paramount to that of such feoffee. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Hist. Eng. Law* II. ii. iv. 65 The statute of Marlborough.. gave the disseisee or his heir 'a writ of entry sur disseisin in the *post*', an action, that is, in which he might allege that his adversary 'had no entry into the land save after (*post*) the disseisin' that some one or another (X) perpetrated against the demandant or his ancestor. In such an action it was unnecessary for the demandant to trace the process by which the land passed from the disseisor (X) to the tenant whom the action attacked.

Post (pōust), *sb.*7 [f. POST *v.*1 8.] An act of posting; an entry (in a ledger, etc.).

1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 6 Such post or entry in the Journal is called a simple post. [1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 423/1 *Post*, an operation in book-keeping. Posting in book-keeping means simply the transferring of an article to the place in which it should be put.]

Post (pōust), *sb.*8 *Mil.* [app. from POST *sb.*3 sense 1: short for 'call to post', or the like.] A bugle-call giving notice of the hour of retiring for the night. Usually *first* or *last post*.

Tattoo or Watchsetting is now divided into two 'posts' sounded normally at 9.30 and 10 p.m., followed by 'Lights out' at 10.15 p.m. For many years it has been customary to sound 'Last post' by a soldier's grave after the interment.

[1864 *Standing Orders Roy. Reg. Artill.* 134 Watch-setting. 1st post. 2nd post. 3rd post. 4th post. [A separate tune given for each.]] 1885 *City Press* 30 Sept., First post was sounded at half-past ten. 1886 *Standing Orders, Southern District* § 12 Weather permitting, the 1st Post at Tattoo (in Portsmouth) will be sounded on the road opposite the Main Guard by the Drums and Fifes of the Regiment detailed..for that duty. 1900 *Daily News* 17 May 3/2 A few hours after, the 'last post' sounds over another victim to the pomp and glory of war! *Ibid.* 19 May 2/1 The brave dead were laid to their long rest in the veldt by their comrades at eventide, while 'The Last Post' wailed on the solemn air. 1901 *King's Regul. Army* § 252 'Tattoo' ('last post') at 10.0 p.m. *Ibid.* § 254 Which is to be sounded a quarter of an hour after 'last post' or tattoo.

‖ **Post,** *sb.*9 *E. Indies.* [a. Pers. and Urdū پوست *pōst* skin, rind, poppy-head.] The poppy-head; opium.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 32 Upon an Offence they are sent by the King's Order, and committed to a place called the *Post* (from the Punishment inflicted), where the Master of the *Post* is acquainted with the heinousness of the Crime; which being understood he heightens by a Drink,..made of *Bang*..mingled with *Dutry* (the deadliest sort of *Solanum*, or Nightshade) named *Post*, [which] after a Week's taking, they crave more than ever they nauseated. *Ibid.* 104 The inebriating Confection of the *Post*. [1882 *Edin. Rev.* July 73 The way in which people there [in the Punjaub] talk of 'postees' or opium-eaters.]

Post (pōust), *sb.*10 Short for *post captain*: see POST *sb.*3 4; ellipt. for POST ENTRY, q. v.

Post (pōust), *v.*1 [f. POST *sb.*2, or a. obs. F. *poster* (16th c. in Littré) 'courir les postes'. Cf. obs. Du. *posten* 'cursitare .. discurrere' (Kilian).]

I. *intr.* 1. To travel with relays of horses (originally, as a courier or bearer of letters).

1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 123 To ane boy that postit nycht and day in the northland with lettrez. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 234 b, His servant..had put on the apparell of a messenger, that posteth with letters. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 65 Riding as fast as our horses could trot (for we had fresh horses almost thrise or four times a day) we posted from morning till night. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 253 [He was] transported from Brighthemstead..to Feecam.. whence he posted directly to Rouen. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Post it*, to go or ride Post. 1832 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 465 We posted in an open carriage. 1873 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* viii. (1875) 201 When you are posting, you must have a horse for every adult passenger.

2. To ride, run, or travel with speed or haste; to make haste, hasten, hurry.

1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep. to Mæcenas* D vj, To Philippes house al sodainly hee posteth in a brade. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 53 To top hastly of turret I posted. 1595 *Blanchardyn* 208 They posted so fast [*tant cheuaucherent*], that within short time they came before the gate. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxi. 211 Had he seen Peter and John posting to Christs grave. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 214 Mistress Gilpin, when she saw Her husband posting down Into the country far away. 1851 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 214 To post about in Omnibi between Lincoln's Inn and Bayswater. 1885 STEVENSON *Child's Gard., Lamplighter* i, With lantern and with ladder he comes posting up the street.

b. *fig.*

1558 HOLLAND in Foxe *A. & M.* (1570) 2238/2 The Priestes doe so champe them and chaw them [the words of the service], and posteth so fast, that neither they vnderstand what they say, nor they that heare them. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 403 Gray haires come posting on. 1636 PRYNNE *Unhish. Tim.* Ded. (1661) 7 Though they greedily post and hunt after Bishopricks. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XV. 381 He wastes away Old age, untimely posting ere his day. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles on Etna* I. ii, We see, in blank dismay, Year posting after year, Sense after sense decay.

3. *Manège.* To rise and fall in the saddle, like a post-boy, when riding. 1882 in OGILVIE.

II. †4. *trans.* To cause to post or hasten; to dispatch or send in haste; to hasten, hurry (a person). *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 176/7 To Poste, *properare.* 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 27 He foorth posted..Mercurye downeward. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 68 God posts away Gabriel the Harbinger with this Message. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* (1695) 184 Whom .. Saffron, by the too frequent and lavish Use thereof in the Small-Pox, hath posted to their long homes. 1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* v. iii, My father..posts me away to travel. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XVII. 101 Posting your eye down the columns, eager to see whether the alliance between Russia and Prussia is going on.

†b. *Oxford Univ. slang.* To summon (a candidate) for examination on the first day of a series.

1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 42 (1754) 224 The first and the last column in the [collector's] scheme, (which contain the names of those who are to come up the first day and the last day, and which is call'd *posting* and *dogging*,) are esteem'd very scandalous. Great application is made to them..to avoid being *posted* or *dogg'd*.

III. To convey or send by post, or post-haste.

†5. To carry in the manner of a post; to convey swiftly. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 27 The swiftest Harts, have posted you by land; And Windes of all the Corners kiss'd your Sailes. *a*1644 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* Sol. iv. 24 Hath Heaven .. glorifi'd thy name With honor, posted on the wings of Fame? 1682 D'URFEY *Injured Prince.* III. ii, The swiftest Racers posted you by Land.

6. †a. To send by special messenger. *Obs.*

1657–61 HEYLIN *Hist. Ref.* I. 32 The Roman Emperors; whose Edict for a General Council might speedily be posted over all the Province. *a*1662 — *Laud* II. 327 The noise of these Proceedings..being quickly posted to the Scots. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 71 False Reports..were posted home by those ill affected Officers. 1724 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 417 News from Albany..which news I immediately posted to Deerfield and Northfield.

b. To send through the post office; to put (a letter, etc.) into a post office or letter-box for transmission by the post.

1837 *9th Rep. Post-Office* 85 If a letter or packet should be posted with a penny stamped cover. 1840 *Mulready Cover* (Instructions), It is Requested that all Letters may be fully and legibly addressed, and posted as early as convenient. 1852 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vii. 317 The necessity..of paying the postage at the moment when letters are posted. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 143 His letter was posted two days later. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 211/1 The bills of costs were duly posted to Bouron in Paris.

IV. 7. *To post over, off.* †a. To hand over or transfer (a duty, responsibility, etc.) to another; to shift, delegate, assign; to pass off, turn off. *Obs.*

1578 TIMME *Caluine on Gen.* 104 After the example of her husband, she poasteth over the fault to another. 1578 T. WHITE *Serm.* 84 Euery body can post it [blame] off, or sport it out so prettily. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 83 b, Poste ouer the Plague to what naturall cause you will, I positiuely affirme it is for Sinne. 1618 E. ELTON *Exp. Rom. vii.* 88 It is the fashion of most men to post off the fault and blame of their sinnes from themselues. *a*1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 317 Nothing so well done as that which the master of the House..posts not over to his servants.

†b. To put off; to postpone, defer, delay. *Obs.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 139 He posted over and deferred his opinion from time to time. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 58 The compasse of your writing.. maketh me post off the answere. *c*1592 *Trag. Rich. III* (Shaks. Soc.) 69 But they that knew how innocent I was, Did post him off with many long delayes, Alleaging reasons to alaie his rage. 1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 95 Divers good Rents and Debts have for some private ends been suffered to bee posted off, *de anno in annum.*

V. *Book-keeping*, etc. (app. related to IV.)

8. To carry or transfer (an entry) from an auxiliary book to one of more formal character, esp. from the day-book or journal into the ledger, but also from a waste-book, day-book, or cash-book into the journal; to carry (an item or entry) to the proper account; also, by extension, to enter (an item) in proper form in any of the books.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 365 These seuen parcels are now put ouer into the Liedger which some call posted ouer. 1682 [see POSTING *vbl. sb.*1 5]. 1706 PHILLIPS s.v., To Post an Account, is to put an Account forward from one Book to another; as to transcribe, or enter what is written in a Merchant's Waste-Book into the Journal, etc. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 158 To see the crimes of new democracy posted as in a ledger against the crimes of old despotism. 1817 J. K. PAULDING *Lett. fr. South* II. 110 Old H—— was obliged to post the proceeds of the cargo to profit and loss. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 407 At the end of each month the contents of the Adversaria were posted into the more formal journal, the Tabulae.

b. To complete (the ledger or other book) by transferring to it all the items in the auxiliary books, and entering them in their proper accounts; to make the proper entries in all the books, so that they contain a complete record of transactions; often *post up* (i. e. up to date, or to completion).

1707 *Providence Rec.* (1896) X. 94 So soone as Conveniently may be that ye bookes cann be posted. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. x, You have not posted your books these ten years. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. xxxi. 319 He has not posted his cash-book for I know not how many months; nor posted his day-book and journal at all. *Ibid.* II. xxxiii. 62 A copy of the ledger duly posted up. 1892 STEVENSON & OSBOURNE *Wrecker* i, Take a pride to keep your books posted, and never throw good money after bad.

9. *fig.* (orig. *U. S. colloq.*) To supply with full information or latest news on a subject; to inform. Often *post up*. Usually in *pass.*

1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 619 *Posted-up* is an Americanism for well-informed, thoroughly conversant with. 1856 G. D. BREWERTON *War in Kansas* 305 As regards the details of the defences at Lawrence, we should certainly have been 'better posted' than we are. 1862 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, De Finibus*, To improve my mind and keep myself 'posted up', as the Americans phrase it, with the literature of the day. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 19, I wish our journals would keep us better posted up with regard to events in Belgium. 1883 C. D. WARNER *Roundabout Journey* 239 The lovers of the sport always post themselves as to the character of the bulls who are to perform. 1886 MISS TYLER *Buried Diamonds* vii, Tell me..what books you had to post yourself up in for your examinations.

Post (pōust), *v.*2 [f. POST *sb.*1: in various unconnected groups of senses.]

I. †1. *trans.* To square (timber) before sawing it, or in order to form it into posts. *Obs.* or *dial.*

*c*1520 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 204 Johanni Hogsson postyng tymber ad Ryse & alias per j diem, 5*d.* *Ibid.* 205 Will'mo Howyd postyng tymber for the sayd fertter per iij dies, & sawyng, 18*d.* 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIX. XXVI, There lay by chance a posted tree therebie. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v., When a tree is cut into a square form, it is termed *posted*.

II. †2. To furnish or set with posts. *Obs. rare.*

1716 *Maldon, Essex, Borough Deeds* Bundle 147. No. 3 Wee present the sirvairs [= surveyors] of St Mary's [parish] for not posteing the foot-way.

III. 3. To attach or moor (a vessel) to a post.

1868 [see POSTING *vbl. sb.*2 1].

IV. 4. To affix (a paper, etc.) to a post or in a prominent position; to stick *up* in a public place.

1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* III. 62 Divers bills posted up that threatned mischief to the Judges. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 187 A Paper was posted upon the Old Exchange..Exhorting Prentices to rise and sack his House. 1715 *Boston Rec.* (1884) II. 220 Posting up twenty of the said printed by-laws on several publick places in the said town. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Fun.* 12 A written order .. had been .. posted up. 1851 DICKENS *Repr. Pieces, Bill-sticking* (1903) 62 The old bill-stickers went to Trafalgar Square to attempt to post bills. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 221 Boards intended for posting papers upon. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Feb. 4/7 The coalmasters .. have posted a notice at the collieries intimating a reduction..in the wages of miners.

5. To make known, advertise, bring before the public (some fact, thing, or person) by or as by posting a placard. Also with *up*.

1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* I. i, If you take the wench now, I'll have it posted first, then chronicled, Thou wert beaten to it. 1694 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) III. vi. 249 Those Pretences to infallible Cures, which we daily see posted up in every Corner of the Streets. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Ded., The grateful votaries..posted up in his temple the histories of their diseases. 1828–32 WEBSTER s.v., To advertise on a post or in a public place; as, to post a stray horse. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* x, Seeing him posted in the bill of the night, I attended the performance.

b. *spec.* To expose to ignominy, obloquy, or ridicule, by this means. Now *rare.*

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 88, I may..be poasted up..as one that dares not hazard a whole Nationall Church at blind man buffe. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 424 Here we must have an abominable falshood.., posted, and pillored. 1684 WOOD *Life* 4 Sept. (O. H. S.) III. 108 Wright Croke..was posted up for a shark and coward in Day's coffey house. 1710 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 91 Their exploits were so mean, and their actions so vain That they all deserve to be posted. 1812 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 146/2 A criminal information against two persons for posting a merchant of London in a coffee-house for refusing a challenge. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1867) 34 I'll post you for a swindler and a coward. 1884 *Law Times* 7 June 93/1 If he had not paid the bets..he would have been posted as a 'defaulter' at Tattersalls.

c. In some colleges: To place in a list, which is posted up, the names of (students who fail to pass in the college examinations).

In Cambridge colleges, said of those whose names are now subjoined to the lists of successful examinees as *not classed.*

1852 C. A. BRISTED *Eng. Univ.* 100 [At Trinity Coll., Camb.] should a man be posted twice in succession, he is generally recommended to try the air of some small college, or devote his energies to some other walk of life. 1859 FARRAR *J. Home* XIX, He had been posted, in company with H. and Lord F.; *i.e.* their names had been written up below the eighth class as 'unworthy to be classed'.

d. To publish the name of (a ship) as overdue or missing.

1886 CLARK RUSSELL *Voy. to Cape* (1893) 136 My sympathy with the sailor makes me feel as often as I hear of a cargo vessel being 'posted' as if a very grave wrong were done to the memory of the drowned seamen by the unconcern with which the great mass of the public receive the news. 1896 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Jan. 38/3 They [the ships] were posted at Lloyd's on Wednesday as missing.

6. To placard (a wall, etc.) with bills, etc.

1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* III. iv, He caused the walls to be posted with it [a broadsheet]. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Dec. 2/1 We had to fall back on posting the neighbourhoods as well as we could...We put out a poster and forty-five handbills to every three men who registered.

Post (pōust), *v.*3 [f. POST *sb.*3; so F. *poster* (16th c.) to post, station (troops, etc.).]

1. *trans.* To place, station.

1683 PENN *Wks.* (1782) IV. 316 The place of the glass-house [is] conveniently posted for water-carriage. *a* 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Battle of Sedgmoor* Wks. (1775) 121, I suppose..that your Lordship was posted in a very strong place. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 161 ¶ 3 A Country Girl, who was posted on an Eminence at some Distance from me. 1833 RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 166 He..posted himself at the door of the banqueting hall. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 223 A body of English horsemen, posted on a hill to the right, charged suddenly on the French flank.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To station oneself, stop. *rare.*

1872 H. COWLES in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xciv. 10 The question posts midway..the point of application being too obvious to need mention.

2. *Mil.* and *Naval.* To appoint to a post or command; *spec.* to appoint to command a ship which 'gave post' (see POST *sb.*[3] 4); to commission as captain. Chiefly *pass.*

1800 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* (1877) 555 One additional subaltern at least should be posted to every company of artillery. 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) V. 313, I am..unwilling to send Mr. Dunlop to any particular regiment lest he should not be posted to it. *c* 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* xxiii, When I returned to England in the year eight, with a few thousand pounds, and was posted into the Laconia. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* lii, I am posted, and appointed to the Semiramis frigate. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1056/1 Surgeon-Major Tuthill, on arrival from a tour of service at Gibraltar, has been posted to Dublin. 1907 SIR J. K. LAUGHTON *Let. to Editor*, Every ship of 20 guns or more was a post-ship, and a man was ordinarily said to be *posted*, that is, appointed to command a ship which gave him post as a captain.

Hence **Po·sting** *vbl. sb.*[3]

[1800 *Misc. Tracts* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 9/1 The posting the English troops too far from his own person.] 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 99 The posting of a piquet. 1880 GEN. ANYE in *19th Cent.* 701 There are palpable defects and anomalies in the Staff Corps arrangements as regards the posting of the regimental officers.

Post, *v.*[4] *Sc. dial.* [dial. var. of Poss *v.*] *trans.* To trample (clothes) in water in the process of washing them; also, to knead (clothes) with the hands for this purpose. Hence **Po·sting** *vbl. sb.*[4]

1820 ARMSTRONG *Gael. Dict.* s.v. *Postadh*, The Highland women put them in a tub,..[and] then, with petticoats tucked up..commence the operation of posting. 1893 N. MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* (1902) 18 The women, posting blankets for the coming sheiling, stopped their splashing in the little linn. *Ibid.* 71 A white blanket that needs no posting.

Post, *v.*[5] *slang.* [app. f. POST *sb.*[3] or (?) It. *posta* a stake.] *trans.* To lay down, stake, deposit, pay down.

1781 C. JOHNSTON *John Juniper* II. 48 Toby having, in his own phrase, *posted the cole* (staked down the money) ..lost a game or two, according to rule. 1781–1870 [see COLE *sb.*[3]]. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Post* or *post the poney*, to stake, or lay down the money. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. N. S. 233 Many..will recollect the needful was not posted. 1891 *Lic. Viet. Gaz.* 3 Apr. (Farmer), Done! post the money.

Post (pōust), *adv. Obs.* or *arch.* [Originating in the phrase *ride in post* (F. *chevaucher en poste*), (POST *sb.*[2] 8 d), abbreviated to *ride post*, and thence extended to other verbs.] With post-horses; by post; express; with speed or haste. Cf. F. *courir la poste*, now, to run very fast.

a. With *ride*, *run*, and other verbs of motion.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* 37 You ryde poste to the deuil. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded., Riding poast towards London you chaunged horse at the universitie. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. ii. 112 Mount thee vpon his horse, Spurre post, and get before him to the King. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. i, She follow'd, flyes; she fled from, followes post. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 230 Madame Raillie..sent post to the comptroller, the Laird of Pittarrow,..and called for his assistance. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 377 Men begin at leisure, but they run post before all be done. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 35 § 1 His Majestyes Post Master Generall .. shall from time to time have the receiving, taking up, ordering, dispatching, sending post or with speade, and delivering of all Letters and Pacquets whatsoever. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2485/4 A Gentleman riding Post with the Mail, was likewise taken into the said Wood. 1711 *Royal Proclam.* 23 June ibid. No. 4866/1 The Horsing of any Person..Riding Post, (that is to say) Riding several Stages upon a Post-Road, and changing Horses. 1711 *Ibid.* /2 All Letters .. shall .. be .. delivered to the Deputy .., and .. sent Post unto the .. General Post-Office. 1716 *Ibid.* No. 5431/3 He set out Post for Paris. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxi. 166 Sir T—— sent his valet de chambre post with a letter. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* II. 176 They were to travel post. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 83 Provided..he be not journeying post to the Rhine. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* II. vii, So now, Livesey, come post; do not lose an hour, if you respect me.

b. With other verbs: With speed, fast; hastily.

1632 SHIRLEY *Changes* I. i. 4 'Twere no good manners to speake hastily to a Gentlewoman, to talke post (as they say) to his Mistresse. 1634 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* 4 Some haue the agilitie to ride poast, some the facilitie to runne poast, some the dexteritie to write poast, and some the abilitie to speake poast. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *2nd Elegy to B. Jonson* 53 Scriblers (that write Post and versifie With no more Leasure than we cast a Dye).

‖ **Post** (pōust), the Latin preposition meaning 'after', occurring in certain phrases used in English contexts, as *post meridiem*, *post mortem*; also in

1. Post bellum, after the war.

1883 *Standard* 17 Sept. 5/3 They were swamped by the gorgeous people of the *post bellum* epoch. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Aug. 9/3 What the post-bellum expenses of..Japan and Russia will be during the next five, or even ten, years.

2. Post diem, after the day; in *Law*: see quots.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Post diem*, is a returne of a writ after the day assigned for the returne: for the which, the *Custos breuium* hath foure pence..: or it may be the fee taken for the same. 1658 *Practick Part of Law* 8 You are to pay 4*d.* as a *post-diem* for each of the aforesaid Processe, which you bring not into the Philizer by the day of the return. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

3. Post hoc, after this. *Post hoc, ergo propter hoc*, after this, therefore on account of this; expressing the fallacy that a thing which follows another is therefore caused by it.

1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 221 That maxim,—*Post hoc, ergo propter hoc*,—which indeed is good logick with the vulgar,..methinks should not pass for such with the learned. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xi. 119 In the cases in which recovery is stated to have followed this practice [of mercurialization] the *post hoc* has been mistaken for the *propter hoc*. 1889 *Athenæum* 13 Apr. 468/1 We have read the whole statement without feeling convinced that 'post hoc' necessarily included 'propter hoc' in this case. 1905 *Discriminator Prosp.* 26 Inventing a dangerous post hoc explanation of a catastrophe which has surprised him.

4. Post partum, after child-birth.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, *Post-partum*, after delivery, as, post partum hemorrhage. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 113 The alarming condition that we occasionally meet with after post-partum hemorrhage.

5. Post terminum (*Law*): see POST TERM.

Post, obs. form of *posed*, pa. pple. of POSE *v.*[1]

Post, variant of POUST *Obs.*, power.

Post- (pōust), *prefix*, repr. L. *post*, adv. and prep., after, behind. In L., prefixed adverbially to verbs, as *posthabēre* to hold or esteem after, *postpōnĕre* to place after, postpone, *postscrībĕre* to write after; also to pples., vbl. sbs., and other verbal derivatives, as *postgenitus* after-born, *postpositus* placed after, *postscriptus* written after, *postveniens* coming after, *postparitor* after-getter, heir. More rarely formed on the prep. and an object as, of time, *postauctumnālis* coming (*post auctumnum*) after autumn, post-autumnal; of place, *postlīminium* (a return) behind the threshold, *postscænium* (the space) behind the scenes. In English its use has received great extension, esp. in the prepositional relation, in which compounds are formed almost at will, not only on words from Latin, but also, in technical terms, from Greek, and sometimes even on English or other words, as *post-breakfast*, *post-Easter*, *post-Elizabethan*. These are often opposed to formations in *ante-* or *pre-*.

A. Words in which *post-* is adverbial or adjectival, qualifying the verb, verbal derivative, or other adj. or sb. forming, or implied in, the second element. In compounds derived or formed from L., or on L. analogies, as POST-DATE, -EXIST, -FIX, -PONE, -POSE, -POSIT, -VENE, -GENITURE, -JACENT, SCRIPT (q. v.); also in nonce-wds., sometimes formed after, and as the opposites to, words in *ante-* or *pre-* (exceptionally *pro-*).

1. Relating to time or order.

a. In adverbial relation: = After, afterwards, subsequently. (*a*) With verbs or pa. ppples., or in nonce-wds. formed after verbs or pa. ppples. in *pre-* (*pro-*): as *post-determined* (opp. to *predetermined*), *-disapproved*. † **Postcri·brate** *v.* [see CRIBRATE], to sift afterwards; **Postmu·ltiply** *v.*, *Math.* to multiply by (or as) a *postfactor* (see b); **Post-o·ccupied** *ppl. a.* [after *preoccupied*], ? occupied with something past; † **Postpla·ce** *v.*, to place after something else; **Po·st-pro·phesy** *v.*, to 'prophesy after the event'; † **Po·stvi·de** *v.* [after *provide*], to provide for an event after it has happened; to take precautions too late. See also POSTJUDICED. (*b*) With adjectives, or forming the first element of adjectives: as **Postmu·tative** [L. *mūtāre* to change], applied to languages in which words are inflected by means of affixes placed after the stem or radical part; † **Postpa·rative** (opp. to *preparative*: see quot.).

b. In *quasi*-adjectival relation to a sb. (chiefly a verbal sb. or noun of action) forming, or implied in, the second element: = Occurring or existing afterwards, coming after, subsequent, later: as *post-acce·ssion*, *-act*, *-a·rgument*, *-co·ntract*, *-division*, *-frui·tion*, *-i·ssue*, *-legitima·tion*, *-opera·tion*, *-pa·rdon*, *-pe·nance*, *-si·gner*, *-varia·tion*. Also in nonce-words formed after nouns in *pre-*, as *post-a·mble*, *po·stdestina·tion* (hence *po·stdestina·rian*), *po·stface*, *postfiction*: see quots. Also **Po·st-ete·rnity**, eternity in the future, everlasting future existence; **Postfa·ctor**, *Math.*, the latter of two factors in non-commutative multiplication; † **Po·st-law**, ? a law made subsequently to, and annulling, some obligation, an *ex post facto* law; **Po·st-ma·rriage**, marriage subsequent to cohabitation.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VIII. (1701) 340/1 His life is not happy, for Beatitude is a *post-accession thereto. 1851 BURRILL *Law Dict.* II, **Post-act*, an after-act; an act done afterwards. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in subsequent Dicts. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* ***iv, He liked not ouer-long Preambles, or *Postambles to short Discourses. 1622 T. STOUGHTON *Chr. Sacrif.* viii. 94 This being more then an adiunct, euen a *post argument..for confirmation of the maine argument. *a* 1610 PARSONS *Leicester's Ghost* (1641) 18 It chanced that I made a *post-contract, And did in sort the Lady Sheifield wed. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 308, I have cribrated,..re-cribrated, and *post-cribrated the Sermon. 1700 C. NESSE *Antid. Armin.* (1827) 70 The Arminians .. may be called..*post-destinarians for placing the eternal decree behind the race of man's life. 1656 T. PIERCE (*title*) Prædestination .. defended against *Post-destination. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 160 The Doctor's Election is a Postdestination; for it then only makes men ordained to eternal life, when..they are possessed of it. 1700 C. NESSE *Antid. Armin.* (1827) 51 To prefer time before eternity, and to set up a post-destination instead of a pre-destination. 1733 POPE *Let. to Swift* in Courthope *Life* 260 It was laboured, corrected, pre-commended, and *post-disapproved so far as to be disowned by themselves. 1628 DONNE *Serm.* xxix. (1640) 287 The Schooles have made so many Divisions, and sub-divisions, and re-divisions, and *post-divisions of Ignorance. *a* 1631 — *Serm.* vii. 71 Man hath not that, not eternity, but the Image of Eternity, that is Immortality, a *Post-eternity there is in the soule of Man. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 44. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 367 The promise of eternal life is as ancient as God himself..as it hath an ante-eternity, so it hath a post-eternity. 1782 (*title*) Paris in Miniature,..together with a Preface and *Postface by the English Limner. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Apr. 624/2 The frank admission in both preface and postface that [he] found the Japanese syllabary too many for him. 1607 HARINGTON in *Nugæ Ant.* (1804) II. 139 As for the latter predictions or rather *postfictions (since the bishops death) I willingly omit, concerning the successors of this bishop. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widdowes T.* II. i. Plays 1873 III. 31 Shee matching ..with some yong Prodigall: what must ensue, but her *post-issue beggerd. 1663 *Short Surv. Grand Case Pres. Ministry* 38 Oaths are sacred things, and *Post-laws are a ready Papacie to absolve them. 1780 M. MADAN *Thelyphthora* (1781) I. 35 The proposers and framers of such schemes of *post-legitimation, had been convinced, that the conjugal cohabitation .. was a lawful marriage. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apology* II. 46 That ridicule and contempt which custom has annexed to a *post-marriage (if I may so term it). 1899 R. C. TEMPLE *Th. Univ. Gram.* 7 Languages are divisible into 1. pre-mutative, or those that prefix their affixes; 2. intro-mutative, or those that infix them; and 3. *post-mutative, or those that suffix them. 1876 M. COLLINS *Fr. Midn. to Midn.* III. iv. 8 They were for the most part silent. Lord Arthur was pre-occupied; Vance was *post-occupied. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* (ed. Alford) IV. 451 All my co-operation is but a *post-operation, a working by the power of that all-preventing Grace. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* viii. (1887) 53 They that write of exercise, make three degrees in it, wherof they call the first a preparatiue,..the next simply by the name of exercise,.. the third a *postparatiue. 1625 DONNE *Serm.* 3 *Apr.* 37 Euery Pardon, whether a *Post-pardon, by way of mercy, after a Lawe is broken, or a Præ-pardon, by way of Dispensation, in wisedome before a Lawe bee broken. 1599 R. LINCHE *Anc. Fict.* G iv, I thought it fittest in this treatise to *postplace her. 1859 F. FRANCIS *N. Dogvane* (1888) 298 None *post-prophesied their convictions that 'this would be the end of it all', more loudly than Mr. Tom Sharp. 1819 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* App., Wks. 1859 I. 121 These were the only *post-signers. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 45, I and my Friends shall be allowed the full benefit of all the variations, interpretations, reservations, *postvariations, tergiversations, excusations,..that I and my Mare can devise or possibly imagine. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Chester* (1662) I. 188 When men instead of preventing, *postvide against dangers.

2. Of local position. a. In advb. relation to a vbl. adj. forming the second element: = Behind, posteriorly: as POSTJACENT; also **Postcommu·nicant**, communicating behind; *p. artery*, the posterior communicating artery (Wilder). b. In adjectival relation to a sb. forming or implied in the second element: = Hinder, situated at the back, posterior: chiefly in terms of Anatomy and Zoology, as POSTABDOMEN, etc.; **Postcho·roid**, posterior choroid (artery) (Wilder); **Posthippoca·mpal**, of or belonging to the posterior hippocampus, as in *posthippocampal fissure*; **Postscale·ne**, posterior scalene (muscle of the neck) (*Cent. Dict.* cites *Coues*); also **Post-tu·berance** *nonce-wd.* [after *protuberance*], a posterior protuberance.

1868 OWEN *Anat. Vert.* III. 135 The most .. important of these [fissures] in Man, has .. received the name of 'posthippocampal'. 1825 *Q. Rev.* XXXI. 466 Their beauty is proverbial in Africa, particularly for that..quality of being singularly gifted with the Hottentot post-tuberance.

B. Compounds in which *post-* is prepositional, the object being the noun forming, or implied in, the second element.

1. Relating to time or order: = After, subsequent to, following, succeeding, later than.

a. With substantives, forming adjectives (or attributive phrases), usually more or less nonce-wds., and of obvious meaning; as *post-Asce·nsion*, *-brea·kfast*, *-Ea·ster*, *-ele·ction*, *-ero·sion*, *-Incarna·tion*, *-Mu·tiny*, *-ordina·tion*, *-Reforma·tion*, *-Restora·tion*, *-resurre·ction*, *-Revolu·tion*, *-U·nion*, etc.; see also POST-MORTEM, POST-OBIT.

b. With adjs., or formed from *post-* + a L. or Gr. sb. with an adjectival ending. Many of these are self-explaining, esp. those formed from personal

names, as *post-Ada·mic*, *-Alexa·ndrine*, *-Carte·sian* (see CARTESIAN), *-Coleri·dgian*, *-Constanti·nian*, *-Darwi·nian*, *-Davi·dic*, *-Elizabe·than*, *-Hesio·dic*, *-Home·ric*, *-Ka·ntian*, *-Mosa·ic*, *-Pauline*, *-Petrine*, *-Socra·tic*, *-Solomo·nic*, etc. So in geology, from the names of formations or periods, as *post-Ca·mbrian*, *-creta·ceau*. Also terms of pathology, indicating conditions or symptoms following an attack of disease, as *post-apople·ctic*, *-diphtheri·tic*, *-epile·ptic*, *-herpe·tic*, *-influe·nzal*, *-paraly·tic*, *-paroxy·smal*, *-scarlati·nal*, *-syphili·tic*, *-ty·phoid* (see also those defined below); and many others of obvious meaning, as *post-bapti·smal*, *-bi·blical*, *-cano·nical*, *-mediæ·val*, *-observa·tional*, *-pa·gan*, *-penteco·stal*, *-prie·stly*, *-prophe·tic*, *-rebe·llionary*, *-resurre·ctional*, *-revolu·tionary*, *-talmu·dical*.

Also **Post-aposto·lic, -ical**, subsequent to the apostles, later than the apostolic age. **Post-ce·nal** (-cēn-, -cœn-) [L. *cēna*, erron. *cæna*, *cœna*, dinner], after-dinner. **Post-chore·ic, -ical**, *Path.*, following an attack of chorea or 'St. Vitus's dance'. **Post-comi·tial** (see quot.). **Post-connu·bial**, occurring after marriage: = POSTNUPTIAL. **Post-conque·stal**, founded after the Norman Conquest. **Post-co·smic** [Gr. *κόσμος* world], subsequent to the present world; = *postmundane*. **Post-diasto·lic**, *Physiol.*, following the *diastole* or dilatation of the heart in beating. **Post-dicro·tic**, following the dicrotic wave of the pulse. **Post-disru·ption**, subsequent to the DISRUPTION of the Ch. of Scotland and formation of the Free Ch. in 1843. **Post-e·mbryonal, Post-embryo·nic**, subsequent to the embryonic stage of life or growth. **Post-fe·brile**, *Path.*, occurring after an attack of fever. **Post-hemiple·gic**, *Path.*, following an attack of hemiplegia or paralysis of one side. **Post-hypno·tic** (see quot. 1903). †**Postlapsa·rian**, *Theol. Obs.* = INFRALAPSARIAN or SUBLAPSARIAN. **Post-mo·rtuary**, occurring, or relating to what may occur, after (some one's) death; post-mortem. **Post-mu·ndane** [L. *mundus* world], subsequent to this present world. **Post-neuri·tic**, *Path.*, following an attack of neuritis. **Post-Nice·ne**, *Ch. Hist.*, subsequent in date to the first Nicene Council (A. D. 325); also as *sb.* a Post-Nicene writer. **Post-o·perative**, occurring after a surgical operation. **Post-partu·rient**, *Path.* [cf. PARTURIENT 3], occurring after parturition. **Post-Pura·nic**, subsequent to or later than the date of the Puranas. **Post-Ra·phaelite** *a.*, applied to schools of painting subsequent to the time of Raphael (died 1520): cf. PRE-RAPHAELITE. **Post-remo·te**, more remote in subsequent time or order: see *pre-remote*, PRE- B. 1. **Post-Ro·man**, subsequent to the Roman period. **Post-systo·lic**, following the systole of the heart. **Post-te·mporary** *nonce-wd.* [after *contemporary*], later than the time of the actual events; subsequent in date. **Post-to·nic** [see TONIC], following the accented syllable. **Post-trauma·tic**, *Path.* [Gr. *τραῦμα* wound], occurring after a wound. **Post-tride·ntine** [see TRIDENTINE], subsequent to the Council of Trent. **Post-tu·ssic** [irreg. f. L. *tussis* cough: see -IC], occurring after a cough. **Post-va·ccinal**, occurring after vaccination. **Post-va·rioloid**, *Path.*, ? occurring after a varioloid eruption. **Post-Vedic** (-vē·dik), subsequent to or later than the Rig-Veda. See also POST-DILUVIAL, -EXILIAN, -GLACIAL, -GRADUATE, -NATAL, -PRANDIAL, etc.

c. Rarely with sbs., forming sbs., as †**Po·st-noon** *Obs.*, afternoon; POST-FINE, POST TERM, etc.

1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* vi. 136 The geologist finds no trace of *post-Adamic creation. 1901 E. L. HICKS *Man. Grk. Hist. Inscript.* (ed. 2) Pref., An indifference to *post-Alexandrine studies too common amongst British scholars. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 212 *note*, Showing a *post-Apostolic date. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 493 Immediately after the *post-apostolical age. 1895 J. KIDD *Morality & Relig.* viii. 324 The *post-ascension activity of Christ. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 226 The patient..passes into what may be spoken of as a *post-ascitic stage. 1840 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Regen.* IV. ii. 333 With respect to *postbaptismal declarations. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 335 The ruthless dogma that there is no forgiveness for post-baptismal sin. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2184 The first *post-biblical author to mention Simon is Hegesippus. 1791 COWPER *Let. to J. Newton* 22 July, All my *post-breakfast time must be given to poetry. 1879 J. JACOBS in *19th Cent.* Sept. 490 The analogous..Triune Deity of *post-Buddhistic Brahmanism. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* xx. 345 The longer we suppose the pre-Cambrian periods to have been, the shorter must we suppose the *post-Cambrian to be. 1899 J. STALKER *Christology of Jesus* i. 35 The forms in which the words of Jesus appear in the earliest *postcanonical literature. 1874 MIVART in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 782 If *post-cartesian philosophy has been so wanting in positive results. 1848 G. F. RUXTON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 430 Augustin ..was enjoying a *post-coenal smoke. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. ii. 48 In the course of their post-cænal talk. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 854 *Post-choreic paralysis is sometimes well-marked. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* ix. 542 Literature,..collected in *post-Christian times by the Sassanidæ. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849) III. xvii. 505 After every session they [the Polish electors] held what were called *post-comitial diets, the object of which was to bring him to account for the vote he had given on every occasion. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 39 *note*, By the terms connubial and *post-connubial all I mean..is the mere physical union. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Apr. 439/2 Cities are the seats of *post-conquestal bishoprics. 1901 LANCIANI in *Athenæum* 27 July 132/1 In other baptisteries of the *post-Constantinian age. 1891 *Riddles of Sphinx* 435 The *post-cosmic condition and end of the world-process. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 21 Living and *post-cretaceau forms. 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seat Authority in Relig.* II. i. 138 The *post-decretal unity seems indisputable. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Post-diastolic. Ibid.*, **Post-dicrotic wave*, a secondary recoil wave sometimes present, following on the Dicrotic wave of the pulse. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 859 *Post-diphtheritic anæsthesia tends to disappear..in the course of five or six weeks. 1889 N. KERR *Inebriety* viii. (ed. 2) 138 Though the offspring of the paternal pre-disease period showed no tendency of the kind, the paternal *post-disease child or children could only with constant supervision be kept from strong drink as soon as they began to crawl. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 16 Oct. 3/3 The men and women this preacher-poet knew in his pews in the old *post-disruption years. 1864 LUMLEY *Remin. Opera* 35 Less relished than the *post-Easter entertainment. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 304/2 This most delightful of the *post-Elizabethan poets. 1893 TUCKEY tr. *Hatschek's Amphioxus* 151 The perforation..falls under the *post-embryonal period of development. 1895 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* V. 151 *Post-embryonic development, or change of form of this kind, is called metamorphosis. 1903 MYERS *Human Personality* I. 316 As the popular phrase is, the *post-epileptic patient 'was not himself'. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 3 June 6/3 In a post-epileptic state, unconscious of her acts—a sleep-walking condition. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 333 Observed in *post-epileptiform paralysis. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 449 It appears that there has been a *post-erosion subsidence to an amount from 8,000 to 12,000 feet, carrying down the Antillean plains to form the present sea-basins. 1874 BUCKNILL & TUKE *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 376 A prolongation of the delirium when the fever has subsided,..intended by the term '*Post-Febrile Insanity'. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 149 The diagnosis of scarlet fever in the post-febrile stage. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 158 An undoubted example of *post-hemiplegic tremor. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 887 Sciatica, *post-herpetic and other neuralgias. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xviii. II. 17 The *Post-Homeric legends are adapted to a population classified quite differently. 1890 *Q. Rev.* July 255 Even *posthypnotic suggestion..was known. 1903 MYERS *Human Personality* I. Gloss., *Post-hypnotic.* Used of a suggestion given during the hypnotic trance, but intended to operate after that trance has ceased. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 294 A result of the *post-influenzal exhaustion of the nervous centres. 1900 *Pilot* 3 Nov. 549/2 The constructive *a priori* *post-Kantian philosophy of the great German speculative thinkers of eighty years ago. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 325 The high mysteries of..Ante- and *Post-Lapsarian doctrines. 1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* 6 The principle of intellectuality..does not seem to have at all entered into the theory of our mediæval or *postmediæval Sidrophels. 1902 MISS E. SPEARMAN in *Owens Coll. Hist. Ess.* 57 A great post-mediæval movement, the active monasticism of the Counter-Reformation. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 9 Mar., He had given no one cause for *post mortuary expectations. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1791 *Post-Mosaic events and customs. 1864 *Realm* 18 May 5 The speculative gentlemen who in mythical times transferred their *post-mundane future to Mephistopheles in exchange for immediate enjoyment. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 383 Total loss of vision dependent on *post-neuritic atrophy. 1720 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* ii. 26 The *Post-Nicene Fathers Athanasius, Basil, &c. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xv. 96 At other hours of the Ante-Noon, and *Post-Noon more especially. *a* 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* xxi. (1870) 346 The *post-observational simplicity of Copernicus and Newton. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 309 In the first flush of that *post-operative quiescence that we all so well recognise as a characteristic of nervous ailments. 1900 *Lancet* 20 Oct. 1152/2 A typical instance of post-operative hæmatemesis. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vi. (1875) 252 The new, real, immense, *post-pagan world. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 464 Cases of *post-parturient anæmia. 1885 E. HATCH in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 427/1 In the later and the probably *post-Pauline epistles the apocalyptic elements are rare. 1896 J. MACNEILL *Spirit Filled Life* xiii, We live in *post-pentecostal days. 1895 A. NUTT *Voy. Bran* I. 247 The *post-Prophetic phase of Judaism. 1862 MRS. SPEID *Last Years Ind.* 192 Among the *post-Puranic religionists of India. 1899 HOBSON *Ruskin* 27 The great masters of the *post-Raphaelite schools in Italy and in England. 1870 *Athenæum* 23 Apr. 543/3 In *post-Reformation times the 'prophecies'..kept the souls..of men in continual irritation. 1902 B. KIDD *West. Civilis.* ix. 315 The various tendencies within the post-Reformation development. 1857–8 SEARS *Athan.* iv. 27 The *post-resurrection period. 1884 *Chr. Commw.* 11 Dec. 112/5 The few weeks of our Lord's post-resurrection life. 1814 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 243 Our *post-revolutionary youth are born under happier stars than you and I were. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 51 Referring it to *post-Roman times. 1899 R. MUNRO *Prch. Scot.* ix. 351 Many of them were utilised in post-Roman times. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 735 *Post-scarlatinal diphtheria usually occurs at a late period of convalescence. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1160 In the *post-Solomonic time, the city grew in the neighbourhood of the temple. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 145 Drugs cannot influence a *post-syphilitic cicatrix. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 159 The first sound forcible, and followed by a loud murmur (*post-systolic), which culminated at the apex. 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 113 Collected by the *post-talmudical rabbins out of several ancient Copies. 1905 *19th Cent.* Jan. 63 That revelation through the fallible media of dead languages and *post-temporary chronicles. 1885 P. MEYER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 869/1 In French the first of the two *post-tonic vowels of a Lat. proparoxytone always disappears; in Prov. it tends to be preserved. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 15 Oct. 965 The *post-traumatic disorders of the cerebro spinal system. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 323 Nor am I aware that *Post-tridentine writers deny that the whole Catholic faith may be proved from Scripture. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 206 *Post-tussic suction is another highly significant sign. 1897 *Ibid.* II. 582 The nature, extent, and variety of *post-vaccinal eruptions. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 526 An example of *post-varioloid ulceration. 1895 *Daily News* 10 June 6/2 The *Post-Vedic or Brahmanic period.

2. Relating to locality: = Behind, situated at the back of, posterior to. In many adjs. (rarely sbs.), chiefly *Anat.* and *Zool.*, indicating parts or organs situated behind more rarely, in the hinder part of) other parts or organs: as **Postaceta·bular**, behind the acetabulum or socket of the hip-bone. **Postallanto·ic**, behind the allantois. **Posta·nal**, behind the anus. **Postante·nnal**, behind the antennæ. **Postaryte·noid**, 'behind the arytenoid cartilage or cartilages' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*. **Post-au·ditory**, behind the auditory nerve or chamber. **Postbrachial** (-brē·kiăl), situated on the back of the *brachium* or upper arm: applied to a set of muscles. **Postbranchial** (-bræ·ŋkiăl) [see BRANCHIA], behind the gills, or a gill. **Post-cæcal** (-sē·kăl), behind or beyond the cæcum. **Postcalca·neal**, behind the calcaneum: applied to a lobe of the interfemoral membrane in bats. **Postce·ntral**, behind the centre: applied to a convolution of the brain, also called the *posterior central convolution*. **Postcepha·lic**, behind or posterior to the head: applied to segments of arthropods. **Postcerebe·llar**, in the hinder part of the cerebellum. **Postce·rebral**, (*a*) behind the cerebrum or brain; (*b*) in the hinder part of the cerebrum. **Postcolume·llar**, behind the columella (COLUMELLA 4). **Postco·xal**, behind the coxa or coxæ. **Postcru·ciate**, behind the cruciate fissure of the cerebrum. **Postcu·bital** [see CUBIT], behind. or on the back of, the fore-arm. **Postde·ntal** [see DENTAL], behind the teeth; in *Phonetics* applied to a consonant pronounced by placing the tongue against the gum or palate just behind the teeth. **Postdi·gital**, behind the digits or toes. **Poste·thmoid**, behind the ethmoid bone. **Post-fe·moral**, situated behind the femur or thigh. **Postge·nital**, behind the genital pores. **Postgle·noid**, behind the glenoid cavity: applied to a process of the temporal bone (*ellipt.* as *sb.*): also **Postglenoi·dal**. **Posthumeral** (-hiū·mĕrăl), behind the humerus or upper arm, or the humeri in insects (cf. HUMERAL A. 1, 3). **Postischial** (-i·skiăl), behind the ischium. **Postmeatal** (-mi,e·'tăl) [irreg. for **postmeatual*: cf. MEATAL, and see MEATUS], behind a meatus or opening of the body. **Postme·dian**, behind the median line or plane of the body. **Postna·sal**, behind the nose or nasal cavity. **Postœsopha·geal**, behind the œsophagus. **Posto·livary**, behind the olivary body. **Postpa·latal**, behind the palate or palatal bones; applied to one of the pterygoid bones in certain reptiles (also *ellipt.* as *sb.*): also **Postpa·latine**. **Postpari·etal**, applied to certain plates behind the parietal plates in the head of a serpent (also *ellipt.* as *sb.*). **Postpe·tiole** *sb.*, an abdominal segment in an insect immediately behind the petiole (PETIOLE 2). **Postphary·ngeal**, behind the pharynx. **Post-pitu·itary**, 'situated posterior to the pituitary body' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Postpo·ntile**, behind the pons Varolii (PONS 2). **Postrhi·nal** [Gr. *ῥὶν* nose], behind the nose (= *postnasal*), or behind the olfactory lobe of the brain. **Postrola·ndic**, behind the Rolandic fissure of the cerebrum. **Postro·stral**, behind the rostrum of a crustacean. **Postsa·cral**, behind the sacrum or sacral vertebræ. **Postsca·pular**, situated behind or below the spine of the scapula or shoulder-blade, as in *postscapular fossa*. **Postste·rnal**, behind the sternum or breast-bone. **Poststi·gmatal**, in an insect, behind the stigmata or breathing pores. **Postsy·lvian**, behind the Sylvian fissure of the cerebrum. **Post-ti·bial**, behind, or on the hinder part of, the tibia. **Post-tympa·nic**, behind the tympanic bone: applied to a bone, and a process of bone, in some Carnivora; also as *sb.* = *post-tympanic bone* or *process*. **Postu·mbonal**, behind the umbo of a molluscan shell. **Postu·terine**, situated behind the uterus. Also POSTLIMINARY, -OCULAR, -ORBITAL, etc.

1866 OWEN *Anat. Vert.* II. 34 [The ilium in birds] differs in the proportions of the pre-acetabular and *post-acetabular extensions, and in the degree of divergence of the latter from the sacrum. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Dec. 1632 The hind gut and its continuation—the *post-allantoic gut—are now without any communication with the exterior. 1888

Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 335 There is generally said to be a *post-anal section of the archenteron in Vertebrata which communicates by a neur-enteric canal with the neural tube. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1034 The number and arrangement of the four pairs of pre-anal and three pairs of post-anal papillæ on the tail of the male. 1895 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* V. 193 This structure [the prostemmate]..is said by Sir John Lubbock to be present in some of the Lipuridæ that have no ocelli, and he therefore prefers to speak of it as the '*post-antennal' organ. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 8 The *post-auditory process of the squamosal. 1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 190 The Post-auditory nerves. 1888 J. Beard in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* 179 This view..I must now also extend to the præbranchial and the sensory part of each *postbranchial nerve. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. i. 44 The intestine is divided into the small intestine or antecæcal, and into the large intestine or *postcæcal. 1890 Billings *Med. Dict.*, *Post-central convolution. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 310 The ascending parietal or post-central convolution. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Post-cephalic, posterior to the head or cephalic segment. 1900 Miall & Hammond *Harlequin Fly* ii. 72 In a larva of one of the larger species of Chironomus the heart lies in the eleventh post-cephalic segment. 1885 Wilder in *Jrnl. Nervous Dis.* XII. 349 Cerebellaris posterior .. English paronym. *Postcerebellar. 1882 *Athenæum* 14 Jan. 60/2 Not..from the archicerebrum, but from the cords connecting this with the first *postcerebral ganglion. 1885 Wilder (as above) XII. 349 Cerebralis posterior...English paronym. Postcerebral. 1880 Watson in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc., Zool.* XV. No. 82. 91 Leaving only a central depression and a *post-columellar furrow. 1885 *Alienist & Neurol.* VI. 9 That part of the cerebral cortex which corresponds to the *post-cruciate convolution. 1903 Kjederqvist in *Phil. Soc. Trans.* 107 The Pewsey *I* is also of two kinds; one is divided and *post-dental, the other has become *a*. 1891 Flower & Lydekker *Mammalia* ii. 12 The *post-digital gland of the Rhinoceros. 1870 Flower *Osteol. Mammalia* x. 136 The Orang agrees with Man in wanting this *postethmoid union of the frontals. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 235 The *postglenoid process in the horse is less developed than in the tapir. 1871 Huxley *Anat. Vertebr. Anim.* viii. 361 The squamosal [of the rhinoceros] sends down an immense *post-glenoidal process. 1895 Mivart in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 373 The postaxial margin of the *postmeatal lamella. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 714 *Post-nasal adenoid hypertrophy is a disease of early childhood. 1896 *Nomencl. Dis.* 133 *Post-pharyngeal abscess. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 175 Extending from high up in the post-pharyngeal wall downwards four and a half inches as far as the fourth rib. 1885 Wilder (as above) XII. 351 Owen's prior name is *basirhinal*; the name employed by me..is *postrhinal*. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXIV. 803/2 She had a spell of sneezing, and the bullet dropped out into the postrhinal cavity. 1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 114 *Post-rostral length about equal to greatest breadth. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 72 It might be suspected from the intensity and superficialness of *post-sternal pain with tenderness. 1896 Cockerell in *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* 30 It may have the portion below the stigma (substigmatal) longer than that beyond (*poststigmatal), but usually they are about equal or the latter is longer. 1868 Owen *Anat. Vertebr.* III. 125 A '*postsylvian fissure'..is added. 1854 — *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 236 A well-developed *post-tympanic process. 1871 Huxley *Anat. Vertebr. Anim.* viii. 368 [In the pig] the post-tympanic is closely appressed to the post-glenoidal process.

Postabdomen (pōust,æbdō·mĕn). [Post- A. 2.] The posterior part of the abdomen; *esp.* in insects, crustacea, or other invertebrates, the portion posterior to the abdominal cavity. Hence **Postabdo·minal** *a.*, of or pertaining to the postabdomen.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Post-abdomen*, the name applied by Latreille to the five posterior segments of the abdomen of Hexapod insects; and to the tail of Crustaceans, which consists of analogous but more numerous segments. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 108 The post-abdominal region. 1871 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 526 In all the Polyclinian group it [the ovarium] is lodged in the post-abdomen.

Po·stable, *a. rare*—°. [f. Post *v.*1 + -able.] Capable of being posted.

[In the quotation from Mountague cited in Todd and later Dicts. 'postable' is corrected in the Errata to 'portable'.]

Post-act: see Post- A. 1 b. **Postacetabular, Post-Adamic**: see Post- B. 2, 1 b.

Postage[1] (pō·stĕdʒ). [f. Post *sb.*2 + -age.]

I. Of letters, etc.

1. The carriage or conveyance of letters, etc., by post. Now *rare*.

1590 *Acts Privy Council* XIX. 164 Sir John Norreis, knight,.. hath made suit unto us to have certein allowaunces for howsrent, howsbold stuff, postage and for transportacion booth in his going and coming [to Ireland]. 1609 Bp. W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 5 Who weekely spends fiue or six Crownes for postage of letters onely. 1617 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 465 These little pamphlets I send you for that they be of so easy postage. 1653 *Reg. Council State* XVI. 458 In the manageing of the business of the postage of Letters. 1693 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1868) II. 100 How much a Letter [you will be pleased to allow] for postage of a single Letter from Piscataqua to Boston.

†**2.** The postal service generally; a postal service between particular points. *Obs.*

1650 *Jrnls. Ho. Comm.* 21 Mar. 385 By direction and authority of the Parliament, I erected postages for the service of the State. 1657 *Ibid.* 28 May 553/1 An Act for the Settling the Postage of England, Scotland, and Ireland. 1707 Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* III. (ed. 22) 442 The Post-Master-General..hath annex'd, and appropriated the Market-Towns of England so well to the respective Postages, that there is no considerable Market-Town, but hath an easie and certain Conveyance for the Letters thereof, to and from the said grand Office [in London]. 1749 W. Douglas *Summary* I. 466 From Piscataqua or Portsmouth, to Philadelphia, is a regular postage. 1779 Hervey *Naval Hist.* II. 201 In the year 1653 the postage in England, Scotland, and Ireland, was farmed for ten thousand pounds yearly.

3. The amount charged for carrying a letter or postal packet; originally, that paid to a post messenger; hence, the charge made by the post-office department for the conveyance of a letter or packet, now usually prepaid by means of a Postage stamp or stamps.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 119 For want of ready money, they scor'd upon his back, the postage. 1656 *Jrnls. Ho. Comm.* 429/2 That the Post Letters, directed to the several Members of this House,..be free from Postage, as formerly. That the Letters of the several Members of this House that go to the several Parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, be also free from Postage. 1692 T. Neale *Patent* in *Hist. Suffolk, Mass.* (1894) II. 504 State letters, which are usually carried postage free here in England. 1787 M. Cutler in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 374 To forward the packets to Colonel Platt, as early as may be, free of postage. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 388 The postage increased in proportion to the weight of the packet. 1891 Phil *Penny Post. Jubilee* 31 The postage to Aberdeen from Edinburgh was in 1777 3*d*...to Linlithgow 1*d*.

II. Of passengers.

†**4.** Travelling by means of post-horses; posting; also *transf.* a rapid journey or passage. *Obs.*

1603 in *13th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 127 The continuance thereof hath drawn with it from this poore town the postage and recourse of merchants..travelling to the sea coast...We pray that it would please you to erect a postage here and recommend unto you..James Apleton, to be the postmaster. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* II. lvii. 277 All the transient..pleasures that we fondly smack after in this postage of life in this world. 1808 *Cobbett's Wkly. Pol. Reg.* XIII. No. 25. 968 The refusal of a licence [by] the magistrates, to any innkeeper raising the price of postage.

†**b.** The charge for hire of a post-horse. *Obs.*

1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 35 § 5 Three pence..for each Horses hire or postage for every English mile.

†**5.** A station at which horses are changed; a posting house. *Obs.* 1603 [see sense 4].

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **postage-book**: see quot.; **postage currency**, a paper currency of denominations less than a dollar, bearing a design composed of one or more postage stamps, issued in the U. S. in 1862, to take the place of actual postage stamps, which had for some time been used instead of silver coins, when these became scarce during the Civil War: also called Postal *currency*; **postage envelope**: see quot.; **postage label**, early official name for a Postage stamp; so *postage label stamp*.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Postage-book*, a memorandum-book in an office of postal expenditure. 1862 *Inscription on U. S. 5 cents bill*, *Postage Currency, Furnished only by the Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries of the U. S. U. S. Postage, Five Cents. *Back.* Act approved July 17, 1862. 1863 *U. S. Stat.* c. 73 § 4 Be it further enacted, That in lieu of postage stamps for fractional currency, and of fractional notes, commonly called postage currency,..the Secretary of the Treasury may issue fractional notes of like amounts. 1889 *Century Dict.* s. v. *Currency*, [On July 17, 1862], Congress authorized an issue of circulating notes called postage currency, imitating in style the stamps that had previously been used at great inconvenience, in denominations of 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents. These were superseded by the fractional currency authorized March 3d, 1863, in denominations of 3, 5, 15, 25, and 50 cents. 1860 *Murray's London* 57 (Hoppe) Others [presses] are employed in stamping the embossed medallion of the Queen on *postage envelopes. 1852 (*title*) Report from the Select Committee on *Postage Label Stamps;..Minutes of Evidence. *Ibid.* 1 Are you [H. Archer] the Inventor and Patentee of a plan for perforating the sheets of Postage Labels, so as to effect their instant separation without the aid of any cutting instrument? *Ibid.* 20 To engrave, print, gum, and perforate the postage label stamps. *Ibid.*, For engraving, printing, and gumming the postage label sheets.

Postage[2] (pō·stĕdʒ). *rare.* [f. Post *sb.*1 + -age.] The moorlng of ships to posts in a harbour; the dues charged for this.

1868 *Rep. Trial* in *Exeter & Plymouth Gaz.* 13 Mar., Nothing more than postage was paid. There were three posts as shown in the map of 1738, and three or more posts along the Parlor, which had now been removed, but to which ships were moored.

Po·stage sta·mp. [f. Postage[1] + Stamp *sb.*] An official stamp, either a stamp embossed on an envelope or impressed on a card or wrapper, or else (now usually) a small adhesive label having a specified face-valne (in Great Britain from ½*d.* upward), and bearing a design of a certain pattern and colour appropriated to its value, sold by or on behalf of the Post Office, to be affixed to any letter or packet sent by post, as a means of prepayment of postage, and as evidence of such payment.

The design is generally the head of the Sovereign or Ruler (whence in Great Britain the early popular appellation 'Queen's head'), or the national arms or emblems, but many countries use various symbolic or fanciful pictorial devices, historical portraits, etc.

The name *stamp* was originally applied to the marks stamped or impressed by the Post Office on letters for various purposes, among others that of stating whether they were 'prepaid', 'unpaid', 'free', partly paid, or paid by the twnpenny or other post. When adhesive labels and impressed envelopes were introduced in 1840, these took the place of the 'paid' or 'prepaid' stamp, and appear to have been popularly called 'postage stamps' from the first. The official and more accurate name was *postage label*; but the popular usage prevailed; by 1850 *postage label stamp* was in official use, and finally *postage stamp* was accepted. The actual *stamps* (Ger. *briefstempel*) which continued to be impressed by the Post Office after 1840, to show the place and date of postage and arrival, and to obliterate or deface the postage-label, are now usually distinguished as *post-marks* and *obliteration-stamps* or *-marks*.

1840 *Times* 5 May 6/4 The Penny Postage Stamps... The Lords of the Treasury having fixed the 6th of May next for the issue of postage stamps. 1847 in *Rep. Sel. Comm. Postage Label Stamps* (1852) 1 The machine [Archer's] appears to be a very clever and useful invention; we are thoroughly convinced that postage stamps separated by it, having jagged edges, will adhere to letters far better than those cut from the sheets by knives or scissors. 1852 *Ibid.* 2 Mr. Bokenham told me..he was very desirous about the sticking of the postage stamps to the letters, as there were upwards of 400 found daily loose in the bags. *a* 1862 G. H. Lewes *Let. to Parker* (in *Pearson's 76th Catal.* (1894) 39), I have read Fraser, and having read it must keep it and enclose postage stamps. 1862 *Boston Even. Transcr.* 20 July 2/1 Postage stamps have come extensively into public use during the present scarcity of silver coin. They are issued by the Post Office Departments of eight values. [1862 S. P. Chase *Rep. Sec. U. S. Treas.* 4 Dec. 28 It was soon discovered that stamps prepared for postage uses were not adapted to the purposes of currency.] 1862 M. Blair *Rep. Postmaster Gen. U. S.* 1 Dec. 133 The issue of 'postage currency' by the Treasury Department will doubtless soon displace postage stamps from circulation. 1897 O. Firth *Postage Stamps* 3 Everyone is.. aware of the purpose of a postage stamp, viz. to prepay postage, and to serve as an indication that the proper amount has been paid. 1907 *Post Office Guide* Jan. 139 Embossed or impressed postage stamps cut out of envelopes, post-cards, letter-cards, newspaper wrappers, or telegram forms may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *postage-stamp damper, size, statistics, system*; *esp.* connected with the collecting of postage stamps as the objects of philatelic interest, as *postage-stamp collecting, collection, collector, dealer*, etc.; *postage-stamp album, catalogue*; **postage-stamp currency** (U. S.) = postage currency: see Postage[1] 6.

1852 *Rep. Sel. Comm. Postage Label Stamps* 2 The efficient working of the postage-stamp system. 1862 *Boston Even. Transcr.* 1 Aug. 2/3 The Postmaster-General and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue have approved of the specimens of the postage stamp currency, which will be for five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents. 1862 (*title*) Postage-stamp Collector's Album. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 361 Postage-stamp damper.

Postal (pō·stăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *postal*, *-ale* (1836, 'la convention postale conclue et signée le 30 mars entre la France et la Grande Bretagne'), f. *poste* Post *sb.*2: see -al.] Of or pertaining to the post; relating to the carriage of mails.

1843 *Rep. Sel. Comm. on Postage* 70 Postal treaties with all the countries in the world. 1844 Pres. Tyler *to Senate U. S.* in *Messages of Presid.* (1897) IV. 315, I transmit to the Senate..a postal convention between the United States and the Republic of New Granada, signed in the city of Bogota on the 6th of March last. 1848 Clough *Bothie* IV. 235 Not for the will of the wisp..Have even latest extensions adjusted a postal arrangement. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 58 § 2 (2) Within the limit of the town postal delivery of that office. 1903 *Times* 4 May 11 Great bodies of men, such as postal servants or dockyard servants.

b. in spec. applications: **postal car**, a railway car for the carriage of mails (*U. S.*); **postal card** (*U. S.*) [cf. F. *carte postale*] = Postcard; **postal clerk**, a clerk in a travelling railway post office (*U. S.*); **postal currency** = Postage *currency* (*U. S.*); **postal guide**, a handbook of information about the postal service; a post-office guide; **postal note**, in *U. S.*, an order issued by a post office for any required sum of less than five dollars payable at any other post office; **postal order**, a form of money order issued by a post office of the United Kingdom: it differs from the *post-office order*, or original postal money order, in being for one of a number of fixed sums (from 6*d.* to 21*s.*), and in being payable at any post office; **postal union**, a union of the governments of various countries for the regulation of international postage, entered into at Berne on 9 October, 1874; on 1 Feb. 1894, all countries of the world, excepting parts of Asia and Africa and certain islands, were included.

1873 *New York Her.* 24 Apr. 10/4 The *Postal Car Problem. .. Postal Car and Mail Service on Railroads. 1872 *Act of Congress U. S.* 8 *June* Stat. XVII. 304 The Postmaster-General is authorized and directed to furnish and issue to the public, with postage-stamps impressed upon them, '*postal cards', manufactured of good stiff paper. 1873 *Chicago Tribune* 17 Apr. 4/1 Postal cards, which have been used with great favor in England and Canada for a long time, will be introduced in this country on the first of next month. 1872 *Act of Congress* Stat. XVII. 310 Every route-agent, *postal clerk, or other carrier of the mail shall receive any mail-matter presented to him, if properly prepaid by stamps. 1862 *Washington Republican* 23 Aug. 2/1 Specimens of the new *Postal Currency were received in this city this morning... they are now for sale in exchange for specie. 1868 S. M. Clark in *U. S. Documts.* No. 1341 The postal currency was the first government issue representing fractional parts of a dollar, and was commenced in August 1862, and closed in April 1863. 1881 *Whitaker's*

Almanack 1882, 367/1 *Postal Money Orders [1880 Postal Money Notes]. Unlike post office orders, they are issued for fixed sums. 1883 *Postal Telegr. & Telephonic Gaz.*, Would it not be well if the newer issue were styled '*postal notes', as in common parlance?..'Post-office order' and '*postal order' are too much alike in sound. 1899 *Daily News* 23 June 8/5 Judge Emden said that .. he had no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that a postal order was not a negotiable instrument. 1875 (*Inscription*) Foreign Post Card for countries included in the *Postal Union. One Penny Farthing. 1876 *Brit. Postal Guide* 1 Jan., List of countries..comprised in the Postal Union.

B. as *sb.* **a.** *U. S. colloq.* Short for *postal card*; also for *postal note* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **b.** Short for *postal car*, *postal* (i. e. mail) *train*.

1871 W. Drysdale *Lett.*, I have already, by postal,..acknowledged receipt of your late favour. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 193 To furnish the secretary with postals to notify the members and the press of the date of meeting. 1891 *Ann. Rep. Postm.-Gen. Washington* 583, 2 daily lines of 50-foot postals [postal railway carriages] superseding 2 lines of 40-foot. 1906 *The Missionary* (U. S.) June 249/1 The circular letter, with return postal, sent out the middle of April.

Postallantoic: see Post- B. 2.

†**Post alo·ne**, *adv. Obs.* [f. Post *sb.*[1] + Alone. (app. = standing alone like a post.)] Entirely or quite alone. (Very common in 16th c.)

1514 Q. Mary of France *Let. Hen. VIII* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. I. 116 Now am I left post a lone in effect. *a* 1533 Frith *Answ. More* (1548) F j, I dare not lett him stonde post alone, least ye dispise him. 1543 Grafton *Contn. Harding* 454 Kyng Henry taryed poste alone in the bishoppes paleyce besyde Powles. 1567 Golding *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 187 He left her post alone Upon the shore. 1619 Hieron *Wks.* I. 28 To be in a manner poast alone, like a pellican in the wildernesse, or as an owle in the desart.

Postament (pōu·stămĕnt). *Arch. rare.* (Also 8 postment.) [ad. It. *postamento*, f. *postare* to post, *posta* situation, placing, setting; whence also Ger. etc. *postament*.] A pedestal, a base; also, a framing, mounting, or moulding around a bas-relief, large cameo, or the like.

1738 [G. Smith] *Curious Relations* II. 392 All these Pyramids were railed in with Bannisters, on the Postments of every other were put Pots with Orange-Trees. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 191 (ed. 2) 174 Insulated pedestals of columns (stylobates) which arose from continuous postaments (stereobates).

Postanal, -antennal, -arytenoid, -auditory: see Post- B. 2; **Post-angel**: Post *sb.*[2] 13; **Post-apostolic**: Post- B. 1.

†**Po·state.** *Obs.* Aphetic form of Apostate.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 315 And postataes and evel doers he favored strongliche. 1483 Caxton *Cato* G viij, Euery one sholde say that ye were a postate.

†**Posta·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *post* after + -ation.] The placing of one thing after another.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* 1. ii. 95 The postation of the wine doth not preiudice it, therefore the postponing of the Crosse doth not preiudice it neither.

Post-a·xiad, *adv.* (*prep.*) *Anat.* [f. as next + *-ad*: cf. Dextrad.] In a post-axial direction (from).

1895 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 331 These two grooves are separated by a..ridge (narrowing postaxiad). *Ibid.* 373 The quadrate continues onwards postaxiad the dorsal margin of the zygoma.

Post-axial (pōustˌæ·ksiăl), *a. Anat.* [f. L. *post* after + Axis, Axial.] Of, pertaining to, or situated on that side of a limb (in vertebrates) which is posterior to a line drawn at right angles to the body axis through the axis of the limb.

1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 37 And in beasts posterior, can be spoken of as post-axial. 1875 Sir W. Turner in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 819/2 Quite recently the term *præ-axial* has been introduced as equivalent to atlantal, and *post-axial* to sacral. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 95 The Ulna, or post-axial bone of the forearm, is longer than the humerus.

Hence **Post-a·xially** *adv.*, in a post-axial position or direction; also as *prep.* (cf. Post-axiad).

1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 39 Distinct vertebræ are developed both pre-axially and post-axially to this strip. 1895 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 331 These vertebræ..continue on postaxially the sacral mass, narrowing as they proceed.

Po·st-bag. [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Bag *sb.*] A bag for carrying letters and other postal matter; a mail-bag; *transf.* the number of letters, etc. delivered to or sent from any house or person.

1813 Moore *Post-bag* 284 The honour and delight of first ransacking the Post Bag. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xxviii. (ed. 3) 273 The Post-bag despatched every evening to one of our largest cities, Bristol, usually weighs less than a hundred pounds. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 657. 1883 J. Martin *Remin. Old Haddington* 227 Post-bags were carried on horseback from Edinburgh to London. 1898 *Tit Bits* 23 July 322/2 The Prince of Wales has the biggest post-bag of any of the Royalties.

†**Po·st-bark.** *Obs.* [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Bark *sb.*[2]] = Packet-boat.

1599 [see Packet *sb.* 1]. 1600 Mountjoy in *Cal. Doc. rel. Irel.* 423 We find great lack of a post-bark to pass to and fro between Lough Foyle and Dublin..we have adventured to erect a passage boat for that purpose, at the rate of 10*l. per mensem*, as the other post-barks have. 1650 *Cal. State Papers, Dom.* (1876) 26 The whole business of the post barks referred back to the Irish Committee. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* vi. (1658) 161 Sending away neverthelesse a Post-barque to Athens, to let them know what had befallen him.

†**Post-bill.** *Obs.* [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Bill *sb.*[3]] **1.** See quots.

1847 Webster, *Post-bill*, a bill of letters mailed by a postmaster. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Post-bill*, a post-office way-bill placed in the mail-bag, or given in charge of the guard or driver. 1864 in Webster; and in later Dicts.

2. Short for *Bank Post Bill*: see Bank-bill.

1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 6 Post Bills on the Bank of England.

Po·st-boat. [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Boat *sb.*] A boat or ship engaged in the conveyance of the mails, esp. on a regular route at fixed times; a packet-boat, mail-boat; also, a boat which conveys travellers between certain points; a stage-boat.

1600 Sir G. Fenton in *Cal. Doc. rel. Irel.* 340, I await [at Holyhead] for a southerly wind, and a bark to put me over, the post boat being already in Ireland. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xvi. 73 We found the place inhabited by some..tartars, who ply on the river with open post boats. 1879 Bates *Egyptian Bonds* II. vi. 162 Thence by the post-boat on the canal to Port Said. 1897 *Edinb. Rev.* Oct. 455 It is sunset when one arrives by the post-boat.

†**Po·st-book**[1]. *Obs.* [f. Post *v.*[1] S + Book *sb.*] A book in which accounts are posted; a ledger.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Book*, *Ledger*, or *Leger-Book*, sometimes also called the *great book*, and the *post-book*. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) III. 165 Proposed a sort of post-book to be kept, in which the merchants should have their accounts.

Po·st-book[2]. *rare.* [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Book *sb.*] A book containing the regulations of a post-service.

1763 Smollett *Trav.* (1766) I. viii. 135, I pulled out the post-book, and began to read..the article which orders, that the traveller who comes first shall be first served.

Post-box: see Post *sb.*[1] 9, *sb.*[2] 13.

Po·st-boy. [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Boy *sb.*[1]]

1. A boy or man who rides post; a letter-carrier.

1588 *Cal. Border Papers* I. 320 Sum Skotes..mett with the post boay of Morpett bychanse..and tooke away his horse and pakkett. 1624 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV. 527 Paid to a post boy for a letter from my Lord, vj*d.* 1672 R. Wild *Declar. Lib. Consc.* 4, I suddenly heard the Post-boy blow his Horn near my Window. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6137/3 The Post-Boy who was bringing the Gloucester and Bristol Mails to London. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 49 ¶ 13 A road through which..the post-boy every day and night goes and returns. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* II. vi. 122 We heard the summons of the postboy's horn, and Cicely presently ran in with a letter in her hand.

2. The postilion of a stage-coach, post-chaise, or hired carriage; = Postilion 3.

1707 Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* III. (ed. 22) 443 If any Gentleman desire to ride Post..Post-Horses are always in readiness..only 3*d.* is demanded for every English Mile; and, for every Stage, to the Post-Boy 4*d.* for conducting. 1733 Fielding *Tom Thumb* II. v, Tho' they should fly as swift as the gods, when they Ride on behind that post-boy, Opportunity. 1777 Sheridan *Trip Scarb.* I. i, Pay the postboy, and take the portmanteau. 1782 Cowper *Gilpin* 230 Away went Gilpin, and away Went postboy at his heels, The postboy's horse right glad to miss The lumbering of the wheels. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* XII. xxxiii, The post-boys cracked their whips, and the wheels rolled away.

Postbrachial, -branchial, -cæcal, -calcaneal: see Post- B. 2; **Post-butt**: Post *sb.*[1] 9; **Post-canonical**, etc.: Post- B. 1.

Post captain: see Post *sb.*[3] 4 b.

Po·st-car. [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Car *sb.*[1]] A car for the conveyance of mails; also, a car for the conveyance of travellers posting.

1694 Penn *Trav.* (1714) 203 We immediately took a Post-carr, and came next day about two in the afternoon to Cleve. 1812 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* (1861) I. 140 The boyard..gave every aid, and a little car into the bargain for the soldiers, as being larger than the post cars.

Postcard (pōu·stˌkāɹd). [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Card *sb.*[2]] A pasteboard card of a regulation size, bearing a representation of a postage stamp or an equivalent design, officially sold to be used for correspondence. Also, since 1 Sept. 1894, a blank, private, or unofficial card of the same dimensions (*blank postcard*) to be furnished with an adhesive stamp for the proper amount of postage.

The postcard issued in Great Britain 1 Oct. 1870 cost ½*d.*; cards of higher prices from 1*d.* to 3*d.* were issued later for foreign correspondence (the first being the 1½*d.* card of 1875); since 1879 the postcard rate for countries within the postal union has been 1*d.* An equivalent rate for foreign correspondence is used in most other countries; but for internal correspondence their rates differ. *Pictorial* or *picture postcards* are cards (usually blank) bearing a picture on the reverse side, the sending and collection of which began to become prevalent shortly before 1900.

1870 Oct. 1 (*Inscription*) Post Card. The address only to be written on this side. Halfpenny. 1870 *Dame Europa's School* 16 He wrote home to his mother, on the back of a halfpenny post card, so that all the letter carriers might see how pious he was. 1872 *Punch* 3 Feb. 51/2 He gets a post-card informing him that he is proposed to the House. 1890 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 1 Feb. 2/3 The post-card was an Austrian invention, brought out in 1868, with a separate issue the following year for Hungary...We adopted the plan in 1870. 1899 Picture post-card [see Picture *sb.* 6 d]. 1901 *Daily News* 26 Mar. 5/1 The idea of the postcard first came to Dr. Stephan, late German Postmaster-General, who submitted his plan of a postcard, which was rejected at the time, to a German Postal Congress in 1865. *attrib.* 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Feb. 3/2 Having adopted the custom of book-retention by the post-card system. 1899 *Ibid.* 19 Aug. 8/1 They have supplied the market with a postcard album.

Post-caroche, to -carrier: see Post *sb.*[2] 12.

Post-cart (pōu·stˌkāɹt). [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Cart *sb.*] A cart in which local mails are carried. Also *attrib.*

1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 243 Here is the post-cart coming up the road at its most respectable rumble. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Nov. 4/6 The trains are all late, and the postcarts do not reach their destinations. 1889 Barrie *Window in Thrums* 151 Jamie was to..come on to Thrums from Tilliedrum in the post-cart. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 7/1 An important post-cart service runs via Greytown and Middle Drift into the native territories.

Postcava (pōustˌkā·vă). *Anat.* [f. Post- A. 2 + Cava for *vena cava*.] The inferior vena cava; so called as being behind or posterior in animals generally. Hence **Postca·val** *a.*

1866 [see Precaval]. 1882 Wilder & Gage *Anat. Technol.* 331 By Owen the two are designated as the *postcaval* and *præcaval* veins...We have ventured to omit the *vena* and to designate them as simply *præcava* and *postcava*.

Post-cedar: see Post *sb.*[1] 9. **Postcentral, -cephalic, -cerebellar, -cerebral**: Post- B. 2.

Post-chaise (pōu·stʃēz), *sb.* Also *colloq.* **post-chay, -shay**, Po'chaise, pochay. [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Chaise.] A travelling carriage, either hired from stage to stage, or drawn by horses so hired: used in the 18th and earlier half of the 19th century.

In England usually having a closed body, seated for four or two to four persons, the driver or postilion riding on one of the horses.

1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5027/5 The Earl of Strafford arrived here in a Post-Chaise. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 221 There is scarce any other way of travelling from Geneva to Italy than in post-chaises which will hold two persons, with a covering over head, and room for two trunks behind: they have but two wheels. 1757 F. Greville *Maxims, Char. & Refl.* 19 He was told of the late invention of post-chays, of their great expedition, conveniency and cheapness. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xlvii, Kit's mother and the single gentleman,..speeding onward in the post-chaise-and-four. 1889 G. Findlay *Eng. Railway* 3 At the commencement of the present century..communication between the smaller towns was by post-chaises..for the wealthy.

attrib. 1763 Stone in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 197 Cases where the patient..caught cold, as a post-chaise boy did. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* I. 8 A Chariot or Post-Chaise body. These bodies differ not in the least...By the addition of a coach-box to the carriage-part, they are called Chariots.

Hence **Post-chaise** *v.*, *colloq.*, *intr.* to travel by post-chaise; *trans.* to convey in or carry off in a post-chaise. *rare.*

1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* XV, The Colonel delighted in post-chaising the rapid transit through the country amused him, and cheered his spirits. 1871 [see Po'chaise].

Post-cha·riot. [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Chariot.] A chariot for travelling post; *spec.* a light four-wheeled carriage of the 18th and early 19th c., differing from a post-chaise in having a driver's seat in front.

1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 375 Messala..mounted her into a swift post-chariot, and with a maine pace rode away. 1741-70 Eliz. Carter *Lett.* (1808) 423 Miss Deane got into a post-chariot at Canterbury. 1762 Goldsm. *Nash* 49 He usually travelled to Tunbridge, in a post chariot and six greys, with out-riders. 1828 Planché *Descent Danube* 69 The sight of a post-chariot whirling along.

Post-choreic, -choroid: see Post- B. 1, A. 2 b.

Post-cla·ssic *a.* = next. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Post-cla·ssical, *a.* [f. Post- B. 1 + Classical.] Occurring or existing subsequent to the classical period of any language, literature, or art; *spec.* of the Greek and Latin.

1867 Deutsch *Rem.* (1874) 1 The classical and postclassical materials that lie scattered through it [the Talmud]. 1898 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 4/5 All this..suggests that gypsies, whatever their origin, were post-classical immigrants from India into Europe by way of the Levant.

So **Post-cla·ssicism**, a grammatical or orthographical form of the post-classical period.

1906 *Academy* 7 Apr. 331/1 Perhaps the most remarkable post-classicism in the treatise is the appeal to the reader, as in διαγνῶθι ὅπως, 'observe how', in p. 29.

Postcla·vicle. *Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. Post- A. 2 b.] The posterior bone of the scapular arch of some fishes.

1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 416 The *Ganoidei* and *Teleostei* have investing bones known as supra-clavicle, clavicle, inter-clavicle, and post-clavicle, all derived apparently from the skin and lining membrane of the branchial cavity, and present in none of the higher Vertebrata.

So **Postclavi·cular** *a.*, situated behind the clavicle; pertaining to the postclavicle.

1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 44 The clavicle overlaps a postclavicular bar.

Postclitellian (-kloite·liăn), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. Post- B. 2 + Clitell-um + -ian.] Belonging to that division of earthworms in which the male genital apertures are situated behind the clitellum or thickened band. **b.** *sb.* An earthworm of this division.

[1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 207.] 1888 [see Intraclitellian].

Post-coach (pōu·stˌkōʊtʃ). [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Coach *sb.*] A stage-coach used for carrying mails, a mail-coach; a stage-coach generally.

1673 *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden) 69 The D. Hamilton and the E. of Tweedale..goe in coch to Belford, from thence

on horsback to York, and from thence by the post-coch to London. 1685 *Royal Proclam.* 7 Sept. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2068/1 That they presume not to set up any Foot-Post, Horse-Post, Post or Stage-Coach. 1787 *Hist. Europe* ii. in *Ann. Reg.* 32/1 A common travelling post coach or two, with a couple of hired chaises. 1849 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. I. 33/1 A new post-coach had been set up which performed the journey to Bath in a single day. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxxiii, We got into our post-coach and drove away.

Postcolumellar, -comitial: see POST- B. 2, 1.

† **Post-co·mmon.** *Obs.* [Altered from med.L. *postcommūnio*: see next, and cf. COMMON *sb.*[1] 4, *v.* 8.] = POST-COMMUNION.

a 1380 *St. Bernard* 1110 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 59 God..enspired him of an orisoun, To seyn at his post-comoun. Aftur þe post-comoun was i-songe He chaunged his orisoun. *c* 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 91 When þe preste hath don his masse,..A-noþur oryson he moste say,..þe 'post comen' men don hit calle. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 33 The postcomyn is not sayd [on Easter eve]. 1683 tr. *Romish Mass-bk.* 96 After the Canon and Communion then followeth the post-common with the Collects.

Postcommunicant: see POST- A. 2 a.

Post-commu·nion, *sb.* (*a.*) [ad. med.L. *postcommūnio*, *-ōn-em*; cf. F. *postcommunion* (OF. also *pocumenion*, 1287 in Godef.); see POST- B. 1 c and COMMUNION.] The or a part of the eucharistic office which follows the act of communion.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 442 b/1 After the preest sayth the postcommunyon whiche is so named .. for thys that it is sayd after the preest hath receyued the precyous sacramente of the aulter. 1548-9 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* (Rubric), Then shall the Clarkes syng the post Communion. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* 241 The last is the Post-Communion, or, Thanksgiving, which with us is nothing but that holy Hymn [Gloria in Excelsis]. 1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 128 At the Post-Communion the Bishop again goes to the faldstool. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Aug. 5/2 The Post-Communion was said by the Archbishop and the 'Gloria in Excelsis' was sung by the choir to music by Sir John Stainer.

B. *adj.* Succeeding or following the act of communion; used after communion.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., A post-communion collect. *Mod.* The post-communion address in Presbyterian churches.

Post-connubial to **-cosmic:** see POST- B. 1.

Postcostal (pōˑstˌkɒˑstăl), *a.* [f. POST- B. 2 + L. *costa*, after COSTAL.] Behind a rib; *spec.* in *Entom.* situated next behind the costal vein or nervure of the wing.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 608 The Intermediate Area is that which lies between the postcostal or mediastinal nervure and the anal fold of the wing. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 927/1 The second longitudinal nervure is the post-costal. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Post-costal*, behind a rib.

Postcoxal, -cruciate, -cubital: see POST- B. 2. **Postcribrate:** see POST- A. 1.

Post-date (pōˑstˌdēˑt), *sb.* [f. POST- A. 1 b + DATE *sb.*[2] So F. *postdate*, obs. *postidate*.] A date affixed to a document, or assigned to an event, later than the actual date.

1611 COTGR., *Postidate*, a Post-date. 1701 H. WANLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1997 The Reason of these Post-Dates was, because..a Book was by how much the Newer, by so much the more Valuable.

Post-date (pōˑstˌdēˑt), *v.* [f. POST- A. 1 a + DATE *v.* So mod.F. *postdater* (1752 in Hatz.-Darm.); formerly *postidater* (1549 in Littré).] *trans.* To affix or assign a later than the actual date to (a document, book, event, etc.).

1624 DONNE *Devotions* Medit. ix. (ed. 2) 199 This were to antidate, or to postdate their Consultation, not to giue Phisicke. 1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 203 Our own aptness to antedate promises, and to postdate threatnings. 1701 H. WANLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1997 Other Books are Post-dated that they might be accounted New. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 17 Knowing the same [bill] to be post-dated. 1891 C. LOWE in *19th Cent.* Dec. 861 Many of the Berlin newspapers which are published in the evening are post-dated by a day. [So with the French daily papers.]

Hence **Post-da·ted** *ppl. a.*

1622 DONNE *Serm.* cxii. (ed. Alford) IV. 571 Prophecy is but antedated Gospel, and Gospel is but post-dated Prophecy. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. iii. 16 A case more frequent than that of post-dated genius. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iv. 89 Post-dated cheques, i.e. cheques bearing date subsequent to the actual drawing, are illegal [legal since 1882].

Po·st-day. [f. POST *sb.*[2] + DAY *sb.*] The day on which the post or mail is due or departs.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. I. 107 Every Post-day they send them whole dozens of Pacquets of Letters. 1679 HARWELL in Jenison *Popish Plot* 27, I Have expected to hear from you these three or four post-days past. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* IV. 215 Mrs. Aubrey,..recollecting that it was foreign post-day, very wisely resolved to return home immediately, and write to her husband. 1890 'R. BOLOREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 329 This particular morning happened to be that of the bi-weekly post-day.

Postdental, -digital: see POST- B. 2. **Post-destination, -determined:** see POST- A. 1. **Post-diastolic, -dicrotic:** see POST- B. 1.

Post-dilu·vial, *a.* [f. as next + -AL.] **a.** *Geol.* Posterior to the diluvial or drift period. **b.** *gen.* = POST-DILUVIAN.

1823 BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 190 The diluvial and post-diluvial formations I am now speaking of. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 194 The postdiluvial period presents man with a knowledge of the dangerous tendencies of human nature, and the retributive consequences.

Post-diluvian (pōstˌdilūˑviăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. POST- B. 1 + L. *diluvi-um* a deluge + -AN. So F. *postdiluvien* adj. (Littré).]

A. *adj.* Existing or occurring after the Flood or Noachian deluge.

1680 LAWSON *Mite into Treasury* 9 The Ante-diluvian and Post-diluvian Patriarchs, that is, the Fathers that lived before and after the Flood. 1759 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 496 Nothing on the postdiluvian earth could be more pleasant than the road from hence. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. i. 15 The pristine ages of the post-diluvian world. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* xiii. 285, I have referred above only to the question of historic or postdiluvian man.

B. *sb.* One who lived, or lives, after the Flood.

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 221 If they allow the post-diluvians to have liv'd six hundred..years, that being clearly beyond the standard of our lives. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 264 ⁹5 Methusalem might be half an Hour in telling what a Clock it was; but as for us Postdiluvians, we ought to do every Thing in Hast. 1830 JAS. DOUGLAS *Truths Relig.* iii. (1832) 140 The history of the first postdiluvians has indeed passed away.

† **Post-disseisin** (pōstˌdisīˑzin). *Old Law.* [f. POST- A. 1 b + DISSEISIN.] A second or subsequent disseisin; also, a writ that lay for him who had a second time been disseised of his lands and tenements by one from whom he had recovered them by novel disseisin.

[1308-9 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 276/1 Le dit Henry porta bref nostre Seignur le Roi qe ore est de postdisseisine vers le dit Johan.] 1535 tr. *Natura Brevium* (1544) 128 Vf he be put out of the same tenementes by the same person agaynst whom he hath recouered then he shal haue a post disseyson, and a reddisseyson. 1607 COWELL *Interpr., Post disseisin*.. is a writ giuen by the statute of West. 2. cap. 26. and lyeth for him that hauing recouered lands or tenements by (*præcipe quod reddat*) vpon default, or reddition, is againe disseised hy the former disseisour. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

So † **Post-dissei·sor,** one who a second time disseises another of his lands.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxix. (1739) 183 Redisseisors and Postdisseisors found upon verdict before the Sheriff, Coroners, and Knights, shall be imprisoned. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. x. 188 He shall have a writ of post-disseisin against him; which subjects the post-disseisor to the same penalties as a re-disseisor.

‖ **Postdo·rsolum, -ulum.** *Entom.* [mod.L. f. POST- B. 2 + **dorsulum*, dim. of *dorsum* back.] 'The middle-piece between the mesophragm and the postscutellum' (Kirby and Spence).

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 570 The first external piece of the metathorax is the postdorsolum.

Post-drill, -driver: see POST *sb.*[1] 9, *sb.*[2] 12.

Poste, obs. f. POST; var. POUSTIE *Obs.*

‖ **Postea** (pōˑstiˌă). *Law.* [L. *postea* afterwards, lit. 'after those things'; being the first word of the usual beginning of the record.] That part of the record of a civil process which sets forth the proceedings at the trial and the verdict given.

1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* II. i. (1635) 21 Against the day they should have appeared above, to returne the verdict read in the Court above, which returne is called a *Postea*. *a* 1627 FLETCHER *Wife for Month* v. ii, *Sub-pœnas* and *posteas*. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4508/3 A Postea, or Record of Nisi Prius, between Morris, Plaintiff, and Jordan, Defendant, was..delivered by mistake..to a Person who had no Right to receive it. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxiv. 386 Whatever, in short, is done subsequent to the joining of issue and awarding the trial, it is entered on record, and is called a *postea*. 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 154 Clerk of the common bails, posteas, and estreats.

Posted (pōˑstĕd), *a.* [f. POST *sb.*[1] + -ED 2.] Furnished with or having posts. Also in comb., as *four-posted* (see FOUR C. 2).

1572 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 412 This shop..is made like the terrace, fair railed and posted, fit for men to stand upon in any triumph or shew. 1614 *Inv.* in *Trans. Cumb. & West. Arch. Soc.* III. 115 One posted bedd with teaster and curtaines. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 17 Nov. 2/2 A good and substantial wind corn posted mill. 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* 35 The furniture consisted of a table and a chair, with a posted bed.

Po·sted, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. POST *v.*[1] + -ED 1.]

† **1.** Sent or gone away quickly like a post; departed quickly. *Obs.*

1602 MUNDAY tr. *Palmerin of Eng.* I. i, To recount thy posted pleasure and also to thinke on thy present ensuing paine.

2. Carried by or sent through the post; placed in a post-office letter-box for dispatch.

1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vii. (1852) 318 There has been a great increase in the number of posted letters.

3. Entered in a ledger or account-book.

1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 268 Full-points serve..to lead and to connect the posted Article with its contingent valuation.

Po·sted, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. POST *v.*[2] + -ED 1.] Cut into the form of a post; 'squared': see POST *v.*[2] 1.

Po·sted, *ppl. a.*[3] [f. POST *v.*[3] + -ED 1.]

1. Set in position, stationed, arranged.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 144 The point where the head of a column enters an alignement, and which is marked by a posted person. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 190 We drove under some posted field-batteries into Basle.

2. Pasted or fixed up in a prominent place, as a public notice.

1897 *Daily News* 8 June 3/3 The posted announcement that the 'jumping competitions would begin at three o'clock' brought numbers on to the grassy banks. 1898 *Ibid.* 10 May 6/6 The posted certificate at the booking-office [of the Alhambra]..ordered the dancer complete rest 'for her voice'.

Postee, variant of POUSTIE *Obs.*, power.

‖ **Postee·n, postī·n.** Also *erron.* **poshteen, -tin.** [Pers. پوستین *postīn* leathern, f. پوست *pōst* skin, hide.] 'An Afghan leathern pelisse, generally of sheepskin with the fleece on' (Yule).

1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 59 At that season, they also wear brown and grey woollen great coats, and posteens. 1862 *Punjab Trade Rep.* 65 (V.) Otter skins from the Hills and Kashmir, worn as Postins by the Yarkandis. 1882 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* II. ii. 25 The head-man of [an Afghan] village, in a richly-embroidered poshteen. 1904 *Blue bk. Papers relating to Thibet*, We would recommend that both escort and support should have clothing on winter scale with poshtins for sentries.

† **Postel**[1]. *Obs.* Also 2-4 **postle**, 7 **postil.** [a. OF. *postel* (1160-74 in Godef. *Compl.*), mod.F. *poteau* post, dim. of OF. *post*: see POST *sb.*[1] and -EL 2.] A door-post, gate-post.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 127 Þa postles and þet ouerslaht of ure huse. *c* 1205 LAY. 1316 Þa comen heo to þan hunnen þa Hercules makede mid muchele his strengðe þat weoren postles longe of marmon stane stronge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14980 Bunden þat þai soght þis ass þai fand bi a postel. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 54 Þe powere of þis postes [*MS. C.* postles]. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* cvii. (ed. Alford) IV. 459 The Blood of that Lamb is not sprinkled upon the Postils of that door.

† **Postel**[2]. *Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *posterle, potelle* (1355, 1419 in Godef. *Compl.*):—late L. *posterula* POSTERN.] A postern or small gate.

c 1400 *Cursor M.* 7675 (Cott.) Bot micol vte bi night him lete, Vte at a priue dern postel [*Gött.* & *Trin.* posterne].

Postem, -e, variants of POSTUME *Obs.* **Post-embryonal, -embryonic:** see POST- B. 1.

Po·st e·ntry, po·st-entry. [POST- A. 1 b.]

1. A subsequent or late entry.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 31 May 10/2 The entries..show..a decrease on last year's total of 122, which may possibly be made up yet by post entries. 1888 *Daily News* 9 July 5/8 Post entries have brought the number of probable competitors up to something more than the average.

2. *spec.* **a.** An additional or supplemental entry, in the manifest of a vessel, of an item or items of dutiable merchandise omitted at the time of the entry of the vessel at the custom-house. The warrant issued on this is a **Post-warrant.**

1662 *Order Ho. Comm. as to Customs* (1663) 14 Post-Entries Inward to passe without Fee under five shillings. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6433/1 They..have been..permitted to make Post-Entries thereof with the Officer of Excise. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 18 When the Post Warrant is received, the date and number of each Post Entry must be inserted. 1832-52 MCCULLOCH *Dict. Comm.* 1047 When goods are weighed or measured, and the merchant has got an account thereof at the Custom-house, and finds his entry, already made, too small, he must make a post or additional entry for the surplusage, in the same manner as the first was done...A merchant is always in time, prior to the clearing of the vessel, to make his post.

b. A subsequent entry in book-keeping.

1798 BAY *Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 33 No entry was made..except a post entry, some time afterwards. 1847 WEBSTER, *Post-entry*..2. In *book-keeping*, an additional or subsequent entry.

Poster[1] (pōˑstəɹ). [f. POST *v.*[1] + -ER 1.]

1. One who travels 'post', -expeditiously, or swiftly. Also *fig.* Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iii. 33 The weyward Sisters, hand in hand, Posters of the Sea and Land, Thus doe goe, about, about. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* III. vi. xxxviii, At this, Goltho alights as swiftly post As Posters mount. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. Pref. 9 A poster of roads will write rapidly; a sick man querulously [etc.]. *a* 1845 HOOD *Lament of Toby* i, O heavy day! O day of woe! To misery a poster.

† **2.** A messenger, a carrier of news. *Obs.*

1605 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 606 The noble poster of newis athort the world.

3. A post-horse.

1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* iii, Mr. Hippy's travelling chariot was rattled up to the door by four high-mettled posters from the nearest inn. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xv, There were no cattle, save the single old pair of posters.

4. One who posts a letter.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 11 June 5/4 It will be the duty of the officer in attendance to stamp the form with the office stamp, and hand it back to the poster.

Poster[2] (pōˑstəɹ). [f. POST *v.*[2] + -ER 1.]

1. One who posts or sticks up bills; a bill-poster.

1864 [see *bill-poster*, BILL *sb.*[3] 11].

2. A placard posted or displayed in a public place as an announcement or advertisement.

Pictorial or *picture poster*, a placard consisting mainly of a picture or illustration.

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxx, We'll have posters out the first thing in the morning. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 6 July 3/3 A most seditious 'poster' with which all the walls..were placarded. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* viii, The poster, scarlet letters on a white ground, was effective. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 June 2/3 By his cartoon for a poster, 'The Woman in White', one of his biographers states that he [Fred. Walker] may be said to have started the fashion of artistic advertising in this country.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *poster artist, cloth, -collector, -designer, -hoarding, -making, -pilfering*; *poster-like* adj.; *poster-maniac*, one who has a mania for collecting posters.

1895 *Chap-Book* III. 471 For the benefit of Poster Collectors a special edition of fifty copies has been printed on Japan paper. 1895 *Standard* 23 Nov. 5/1 There exist two or three *catalogues raisonnés* which are indispensable to the postermaniac. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Dec. 8/1 An exquisitely clever and amusing design, that would take the blue ribbon, judged by the points of artistic poster-making. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 6/1 Portraits of some of the leading poster artists, with selections from their works. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Mar. 2/1 It is said..that the new custom of poster-collecting causes persons to strip these designs from the walls when opportunity offers. 1906 *Athenæum* 9 June 710/1 Whose work amongst that of our own painters seemed somewhat abrupt and posterlike.

‖ **Poste restante** (pōstˌrestāⁿt). [Fr., = remaining (at the) post office.] A direction written upon a letter which is to remain at the post office till called for; in English use, transferred to the department in a post office in which letters for travellers or visitors are kept till applied for.

1768 Sarah Osborn *Pol. & Soc. Lett.* 9 Feb. (1890) 181 Your brother's letter to you Postrestant at Turin will acquaint you of his success. 1777 in Jesse *Geo. Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) III. 230 You will address your answer to this to Paris, *Poste Restante*. 1816 Byron *Let. to Moore* 5 Dec., Direct to me here, *poste restante*. 1822 W. Irving in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 131 Do write to me, and direct your letters 'poste restante, Dresden'. 1844 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 129 As you give me no particular direction, I wrote to you at the Poste Restante there [Florence]. 1880 *Brit. Postal Guide* 92 There is a Poste Restante both at the General Post Office St. Martin's-le-Grand, and at the Charing Cross Post Office, where letters 'to be called for' can be obtained between the hours of 9 A.M. and 5 P.M.

† **Posterga·neous**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *postergāne-us* (Cælius Aurel.) (f. *post tergum* behind the back) + -ous.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Posteganeous*..belonging to the backside or hinder part of the body.

Posterial (pɒstī·riăl), *a. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *poster-us* coming after or behind + -ial.]

1. Pertaining to the hinder parts or posteriors.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 171 His partes posterialle, or the instrumente of egestion. *Ibid.* IV. 371. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. x, No license of fashion can allow a man of delicate taste to adopt the posterial luxuriance of a Hottentot.

2. Turned towards the hinder side.

1866 Tate *Brit. Mullusks* iv. 205 The apex is posterial and sinistral.

Posterior (pɒstī·riəɹ), *a.* and *sb.* (*adv.*) Also 6–8 -our. [a. L. *posterior*, compar. of *poster-us* or *poster* coming after, following, future, f. *post* prep., after. Perh. repr. AF. **posteriour* = F. *postérieur* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.*

1. Later, subsequent in time; opposed to *prior*.

1534 More *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1308/2 The posteriour Greekes saye, that Chryste dydde not eate his Paschall lambe in the daye appoynted by the lawe. 1653 Lo. Vaux tr. *Godeau's St. Paul* A ij, The swelling criticismes, or vaine Philosophy of posteriour writers. 1756–82 J. Warton *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. iii. 125 The precepts of the art of poesy were posterior to practise. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* Rom. ii. 16 The Epistle to the Romans is posterior even to the second Epistle to the Corinthians. 1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 68 Proofs of the posterior origin of the lava. 1884 D. Hunter tr. *Keuss's Hist. Canon* i. 3 Found only in the literature posterior to the exile.

2. Coming after in a series or order.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 115 So it is manifest, that where the anteriour body giveth way, as fast as the posteriour cometh on, it maketh no noise, be the motion never so great, or swift. 1851 Nichol *Archit. Heav.* 286 While Man.. believes..often that the line is straight—seeing neither its anterior nor its posterior convolutions.

3. Hinder; situated behind, or farther back than something else. Opposed to *anterior*.

Especially frequent in Anatomy in reference to the hinder of two organs or parts.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* II. 52 The belly of one ioyned with the posterior part of the other. 1741 Monro *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 47 The posterior clinoid Processes of the sphenoid Bone. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 90 Two bags, situated in the posterior parts of the body. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xxxv. 288 The two parts into which the iris divides the eye are called the *anterior* and the *posterior* chambers. 1868 Duncan tr. *Figuier's Insect W.* Introd. 7 The legs are called anterior, posterior, and intermediate.

B. *sb.* 1. *pl.* Those who come after; descendants, posterity; rarely *sing.* a descendant.

1534 More *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1309/2 When I speake of the churche of Grece in this errour: I speake but of the posteriours. 1560 *Goodli Hist. Lucres & Eurialus* (1567) G iv, Hys posteriars sball shewe for theyr noblenes a gylted bull. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxviii, Neither he, nor his posteriors from generation to generation, shall sit upon it ony mair. 1889 in *Spectator* 9 Nov. 634/2 'No ways infarior..And lineal postarior to Ould Aysculapius'. [Anglo-Irish.]

2. *pl.* The hinder parts of the body; the buttocks. [After late L. *posteriōra*.]

1619 Drumm. of Hawth. *Conv. B. Jonson* Wks. (1711) 225 A poor pedantick schoolmaster, sweeping his living from the posteriors of little children. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 8 You know what answer the Fox gave the Ape when he would have borrowed part of his taile to cover his posteriors. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 102 He drops upon his Knees or Posteriors. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 70 The Pigmy Ape.. The posteriors are naked and callous.

† b. The hinder part or back side (*of* anything).

1646 G. Daniel *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) I. 41 He oft could take Things from th' Posteriors of an Almanacke, Very behoofull to the Regimen Of health.

† 3. *pl.* The later part. (*facetious.*) *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. i. 94 To congratulate the Princesse at her Pauilion, in the posteriors of this day, which the rude multitude call the after-noone. *Ibid.* 96.

C. *adv.* Subsequently; posteriorly.

1826 G. S. Faber *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 43 He wrote posterior to both these Councils. 1830 Pusey *Hist. Enquiry* II. 153 [He] wrote posterior to all these authors.

Posterioric (pɒstī·riˌɒ·rik), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. A posteriori + -ic.] Of *a posteriori* origin. Hence **Posterio·rically** *adv.*, in an *a posteriori* way.

1895 *Athenæum* 7 Dec. 796/1 The knowledge acquired may be named prioric or posteriori, according as the one condition or the other is distinguished. *Ibid.*, A conclusion may be prioric though drawn from premises obtained posteriorically.

Posteriori·stic, *a.* [f. Posterior + -istic.] Of or belonging to Aristotle's two books of Posterior Analytics; as *posterioristic doctrine*, a doctrine contained in these; *posterioristic universal*: see quot. Opposed to Prioristic. Hence **Posteriori·stically** *adv.*

c 1600 *Timon* IV. iii. (Shaks. Soc.) 67 Thou art moued formally, prioristically in the thing considered, not posterioristically in the manner of considering. 1902 *Baldwin's Dict. Philos.* II. 740/1 *Posterioristic dictum de omni* and *Posterioristic universal*: universal predication as defined by Aristotle in the fourth chapter of the first book of the *Posterior Analytics*, where it is defined as the negative of the particular:..'I call that universally predicated (*de omni*) which is not in something, in something not, nor now is, now is not'.

Posteriority (pɒstī·riˌɒ·rĭti). [prob. a. AF. **posteriorité*, ad. med.L. *posteriōritās* (13th c. in Bracton), f. L. *posterior* Posterior: see -ity. Cf. F. *postériorité* (15th c. in Littré).]

1. The state or quality of being later or subsequent in time. Opposed to *priority*.

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. iv. (Skeat) I. 166 All thinges, that been in diuers times, and in diuers places temporel, without posteriorite or priorite, been closed ther in perpetuall nowe. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* (1592) 131 By a certeine maner and kinde of posteriorities. 1683 Cave *Ecclesiastici* 319 The Preposition..implies..a Posteriority in point of time. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 110 This Priority or Posteriority of Birth comes no less in enquiry to the Ordinary. 1885 Salmon *Introd. N. T.* xi. 242 To establish the posteriority of two of our Canonical Gospels.

† b. *Law.* See quot. 1607. *Obs.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 23 b, If the tenaunt holde of two lordes by knight seruyce, of one by priorite and of another by posteryorite and dye, the lorde that the tenaunt holdeth of by priorite shall haue the warde of the body, be it heyre male or heyre female. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Posteriority* is a word of comparison and relation in tenure, the correlatiue whereof is *prioritie*. For a man holding lands or tenements of two lords, holdeth of his auncienter Lord by prioritie, and of his later Lord by posteriorite.

2. Inferiority in order, rank, or dignity. Now *rare*.

1534 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 123 That the..Chaunt' and Schollers might be befor them.., and so to spite the said Mayr and Comminaltie from their priorite to posteriorite. 1644 Maxwell *Prerog. Chr. Kings* xv. 146 How can a Society be imagined without order? and how order without priority and posteriority? 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 598 There must of necessity be..a priority and posteriority..of dignity as well as Order amongst them. 1704 Norris *Ideal World* II. xiii. 571, I mean that order of priority or posteriority, according to which this application is to be made.

† 3. The back, the back parts of the body. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

c 1532 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* II. CC iij, Moyses by the graunt of god dyd merite to se his posterioritie [F. *merita de uecoir sa posteriorité*: cf. Exod. xxxiii. 23 *mea posteriora*], the whiche is to vnderstande his workes.

Posteriorly (pɒstī·riəɹli), *adv.* [f. Posterior + -ly 2.]

1. In a posterior position; behind; to the rear.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* * iv b, The two doe demonstrate all externall partes, as well anteriorlye as posteriorlye. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 141 Below the Armpit, a little posteriorly. 1843 Humphreys *Brit. Moths* 9 These stripes are blue anteriorly, and white posteriorly. 1875 Houghton *Sketches Brit. Ins.* 14 An oesophagus terminating posteriorly in a widened cavity.

† 2. At a later time, subsequently. *Obs.*

1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 163 Rifts posteriorly choaked up. 1849 in B. Gregory *Side Lights Confl. Meth.* 457 That pledge was given..posteriorly.

† **Posterio·rums**, *sb. pl. Obs.* [L. *posteriōrum*, gen. pl. of *posterior* later, hinder, with Eng. pl. -*s*.]

1. The Posterior Analytics of Aristotle.

1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 114 As very a crab-fish at an Ergo, as euer crawled-ouer Carters Logique, or the Posteriorums of Iohannes de Lapide. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 29 Aristotle makes them these foure, as wee may finde, in the 11. chapter of the second booke of his Posteriorums.

2. The posteriors: see Posterior B. 2. (*Iudicrous.*)

1607 R. C[arew] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 262 Shewing her posteriorums which way soeuer she went. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xliv, My Lord Posterior you shall have it upon your posteriorums.

† **Poste·rious**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. L. *poster-us* coming after, or *posterior*, *-ius* comp.: see -ous.] Subsequent, posterior.

1672 *Mem. Fraser of Brae* in *Sel. Biog.* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 303 Election by the people is posterious to this call of God.

Posterity (pɒste·rĭti). [ME. *posterite*, a. F. *postérité* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *posteritās* the condition of coming after, after time, posterity, f. *poster-us* coming after: see -ity.]

1. The descendants collectively of any person; all who have proceeded from a common ancestor. Also *pl.* (obs.: quot. 1676); also *fig.* (quot. 1847).

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 115 Þe monk asked of Þe posterite of Edward and of Þe successours of reignynge. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 743 Crist moght noght be borne of hire posteritee. 1535 Coverdale *Job* v. 25 Thy posterite shalbe as the grasse vpon the earth. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 24 They ioyne in mariage..for ye encrease of posteritie. 1676 Allen *Address Nonconf.* 188 The hazard we run of exposing our posterities to lose the substance by our contending for circumstance. *a* 1727 Newton *Chronol. Amended* i. (1728) 118 The Kingdom of Argos became divided among the posterity of Temenus. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men*, *Plato* ¶ 2 No wife, no children had he, and the thinkers of all civilized nations are his posterity.

2. † a. A later generation (with *plural*). *Obs.* b. All succeeding generations (collectively).

1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxxi[i]. 17 His name shal remayne vnder the sonne amonge the posterites, which shal be blessed thorow him. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 201 Hys memoryal shal endure to the last posterytie. 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) A vij b, Why should not we doe as much for the posteritie, as we haue receiued of the antiquitie? 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 29 It was necessary that some should write thereof for their good, as also for the benefit of posteritie. 1606 G. W[ood-cocke] *Hist. Iustine* VIII. 39 Their old household Goddes, to which many posterities had giuen their deuotion. 1609 Tourneur *Funeral Poem* 4 And that shall never dye But with it live to all Posteritie. 1650 S. Clarke *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 28 Yet his learning is admired by all Posterities. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 3 ¶ 5 The ocean and the sun will last our time, and we may leave posterity to shift for themselves. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* ix. 284 They will deserve the Thanks of the Nation, and the Gratitude of Posterity. 1899 *Daily News* 2 May 6/6 'Posterity has done nothing for us. Why should we do anything for posterity?' Such is the simple creed of neo-Conservative finance.

† 3. = Posteriority 1. *Obs. rare.*

1531 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 199 b, In god is no accidentall thynge nor priorite or posterite, ne ony order of tyme.

Postern (pōu·stəɹn), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 4 postorne, 5–6 postrene, -rem, 6 -ron, -rum, -rome. [ME. a. OF. *posterne* (*Rom. de Rose* 1160–76; mod.F. *poterne*), altered from OF. *posterle*:—late L. *posterula* a back way (Ammianus *a* 400), a small back door or gate (S. Cassian *a* 450), in med.L. *posterla*, *posterna* (Du Cange), dim. of *poster-us* that is behind.]

1. A back door; a private door; any door or gate distinct from the main entrance; a side way.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 196/98 Þe Duyk..a-scapede a-wey bi one posterne stille liche. 13.. *K. Alis.* 4593 (Bodl. MS.) Darrie þerwhiles stale away By a Posterne [*v.r.* postorne] a pryue way. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2559 Ther was A postrene yssuyng owt of the Citee. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* II. 1350 Closed at euery ende with a sure postron. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 524 At ane postrum, quhairof rycht few tuke cuir, The kingis cors rycht quyetlie tha buir. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, v. v. 17 It is as hard to come, as for a Camell To thred the posterne of a Needles eye. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* II. xxix, And in that window made a postren wide. *a* 1654 Selden *Table-T.* (Arb.) 35 The other Doors were but Posterns. 1828 Elmes *Metrop. Improv.* 21 The gate..is in 3 divisions, a carriage way and 2 posterns for foot-passengers divided by stone piers. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* ii. § 7. 98 She escaped in white robes by a postern.

b. *Fortif.* (See quots.)

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Postern*, in Fortification, is a false Door usually made in the Angle of the Flank, and of the Curtain, or near the Orillon for private Sallies. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 138/2 When such a tunnel serves as the means of access to the ditch and outworks, it is called a postern.

2. *fig.* a. A way of escape or of refuge. b. An entrance other than the usual and honourable one: cf. Back-door 2. c. An obscure passage.

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 661/1 Nowe hee began with Iesus Christe, to the ende that he might be a posterne for vs all. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 29 For this Maxime hath no posterne, *Potestas humana radicatur voluntatibus hominum*. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxv. 229 Others..not going through the porch of humane Arts, but entring into Divinity at the postern, have made good Preachers. 1672 Sir T. Browne *Let. Friend* § 40 So closely shut up..as not to find some escape by a postern of resipiscency. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* I. 224 Thro' the dark Postern of Time long elaps'd, Led softly, by the Stillness of the Night. 1831 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 427 Does dispensation afford a postern of escape?

† 3. The latter or hinder part. *Obs. rare.*

1611 B. Jonson in Coryat *Crudities* Title-p., Then in the Posterne of them looke, and thou shalt find the Postbume Poems of the Authors Father. 1616 — *Devil an Ass* v. vi, Cast care at thy posternes; and firke i' thy fetters.

B. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Placed at the back; private, side, inferior, esp. in *postern door* or *gate*; also *fig.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2166 But passeden out priueli at Þe posterne gate. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 590 At a posterne gate Gamelyn out went. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utopia* II. (1895) 130 A posternne doore on the backsyde into the gardyne. *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VI. v. § 9 By this postern-gate cometh in the whole mart of papal indulgences. 1683 Cave *Ecclesiastici* 92 The Bowels, and all the Intestina..issued out of the Postern passage. 1720 Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. I. iv. 15/2 Just South, going down

divers stone Steps, is the excellent Postern Spring, with an iron Bowl and Chain fastened to catch the Water. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* v. xxix, Wilfrid half led, and half he bore, Matilda to the postern door. 1873 Hale *In His Name* ix. 78 Whom he had met so unexpectedly by the postern gate of the abbey. 1886 Willis & Clark *Cambridge* III. 283 A large gateway-arch flanked by a postern-arch.

b. *fig.* = 'Back-door' *attrib.*

1647 J. B[irkenhead] *Assembly-Man* (1662) 6 Yet these inferiour postern Teachers have intoxicated England. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., To Weare*, A Postern-bribe tooke, or n Forked Fee.

Postero- (pɒ·stĕro), combining form of Lat. *poster-us* hind, hinder, prefixed to adjectives, chiefly forming anatomical terms, in the sense (*a*) 'hinder and —', as in *postero-external, -inferior, -interior, -internal, -median, -superior*; (*b*) on the back part of that which is —, as **postero-dorsal**, on the posterior part of that which is dorsal; **postero-lateral**, placed at the posterior end of a lateral margin or part; **postero-temporal**, behind the post-temporal; **postero-terminal**, ending that which is terminal; **postero-ventral**, placed backwardly on the ventral aspect of something.

1847 Youatt *The Horse* xvii. 357 It is situated on the postero-external side of the haunch and thigh. 1849 Dana *Geol.* (1850) 687 Valves nearly flat, with a slight bending over the postero-dorsal margin. 1852 — *Crust.* I. 29 The posterior portion of the Carapax consists of a postero-lateral region, and a posterior region. 1854 Owen in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 197 The base of each neurapophysis has an antero-internal.., and a postero-internal surface. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 74 The postero-inferior margin of the malar is strongly concave. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 10 The postero-median columns, or columns of Goll. *Ibid* 84 The postero-parietal or superior parietal lobule [of the brain].

† **Po·stery.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *poster-us*, pl. *posteri*: see Posterior.] = Posterity.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 248 Perpetuall frendship betwene the postery both. *a* 1560 Becon *Jewel of Joy* Wks. II. 22ᵃb, They and their postery were not onely deprined of those pleasures and commodities,.. but also vtterly damned for their disobedience. 1565 *MS. Cott. Calig. B.* x. lf. 290 Continuance of their families and posteries to enjoy that which otherwise should come to them.

Post-eternity, Postethmoid, etc.: see Post-.

Post-exilian (pōust,egzi·liăn, -eks-), *a.* [f. Post- B. 1 + L. *exilium* Exile *sb.* + -an.] Of or pertaining to the period of Jewish history subsequent to the Babylonian exile. Also **Post-exi·lic** *a.*

1871 F. Bolton tr. *Delitzsch's Comm. Ps.* cxviii. III. 223 It is without doubt a post-exilic song. 1877 Martineau tr. *Goldziher's Mythol. Hebr.* ix. 308 The postexilian interpretations occurring in that of the Babylonian Isaiah. 1880 T. C. Murray *Origin & Growth Psalms* ii. 46 The writings of the post-exilic period. 1887 E. Johnson *Antiqua Mater* 163 The ideas..date from post-exilian times.

Post-exi·st, *v. rare.* [f. Post- A. 1 + Exist *v.*] *intr.* To exist after; to live subsequently.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 37 Anaxagoras could not but acknowledge, that all Souls and Lives did Præ and Post-exist by themselves, as well as those Corporeal Forms and Qualities, in his Similar Atoms.

So **Post-exi·stence** [after Pre-existence], existence after; subsequent existence. **Post-exi·stency,** post-existent condition. **Post-exi·stent** *a.*, existing afterwards or subsequently.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 35 That Conceit of Anaxagoras, of Præ and Post-existent Atoms, endued with all those several Forms and Qualities of Bodies. *Ibid.* 38 These two things were alwaies included together in that one opinion of the Soul's Immortality, namely its Preexistence as well as its Post-existence. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 422 Not denying a pre-existency to Christ's human Body (in the Arian sense..it being suppos'd to be as much a Creature as the least post-existency of a Worm). 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 465 The spirits,..who know nothing of their pre-existence, and scarce anything of their post-existence. 1865 Grote *Plato* III. 27 The post-existence, as well as the pre-existence of the Soul is affirmed in the concluding books.

Postey, variant of Poustie *Obs.*, power.

Postface: see Post- A. 1 b.

† **Po·stfact.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *postfactum* done afterwards.] That which is done after; a subsequent act. Phr. *upon the post-fact*, rendering late L. *ex post facto* (in *Digest*), after the fact or event, subsequently, afterwards.

1631 Heylin *St. George* 91 Iust as upon the post-fact, the Normans fram'd that doughty tale of St. Romanus and the Dragon. 1641 *Proc. of some Divines* 1 Some have puhlished, that there is a proper Sacrifice in the Lords Supper, to exhibit Christs death in the Postfact, as there was a sacrifice to prefigure in the old Law, in the Antefact. 1657 Sanderson *Serm.* Pref. ii. 4 [To] win over his affections to any tolerable liking thereof upon the Post-fact. 1687 Towerson *Baptism* 296 Being likely enough to be thereby dispos'd so far to acknowledge that authority and goodness, as to own them upon the postfact by confession.

Postfactor, -febrile, -femoral: see Post- A. 1 b, B. 1, 2.

‖ **Post factum.** [L., = after the fact.] After the event.

1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. 1. vii. 28 Reasonings post factum, argue rather our experience than our wisdom.

† **Postfe·rment.** *nonce-wd.* [f. Post- A, after *preferment.*] Removal to an inferior office; the opposite of *preferment.*

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Durham* (1662) 1. 294/2 Alex. Nevil .. Arch-Bishop of York .. was translated .. to St. Andrews...This his translation was a Post-Ferment, seeing the Arch-Bishoprick of St. Andrews was subjected in that age unto York.

Po·st-fine. *Law. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. Post- B. 1 c + Fine *sb.*[1]] A duty formerly paid to the Crown for the royal licence (*licentia concordandi*) to levy a fine: = King's *silver* (*b*).

Called the post-fine as distinguished from the pre-fine which was due on the writ.

1607 Cowell *Interpr., Post fine*, is a duty belonging to the king for a fine formerly acknowledged before him in his court which is paid by the cognizee, after the fine is fully passed, and all things touching the same wholly accomplished. 1620 *Nawarth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 145 For the chargeis of a post-fyne..in Candelmase tearm for 4 tone of wyne. 1758 *Act* 32 *Geo. II*, c. 14 § 1 The Officer.. whose Duty it is to set and indorse the Pre-fine payable.., shall..at the same Time, set the usual Post Fine. 1887 *48th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Records* 642 Receipts given on behalf of the Farmers of Post Fines for the several amounts of Post Fines received from the Sheriffs of the several counties.

Postfix (pōu·stˌfiks), *sb.* [f. Post- A. 1 b + Fix *v.*, after Prefix *sb.*] A word, syllable, or letter affixed or added to the end of a word; a suffix.

1805 G. Dyer *Restor. Anc. Modes bestowing Names* 43 Diminutive postfixes were added to the names of streams, &c.—*Sruth* is Gaelic for stream; *Sruthan* is little stream. 1877 Sayce in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 128 The Accadian postfix. 1881 A. H. Keane in *Nature* XXIII. 220/2 The structure of the language is entirely different, being highly agglutinating, and employing both pre- and post-fixes.

Hence **Postfi·xal** (**-fi·xial**) *a.*, of the nature of a postfix, or characterized by postfixes.

1887 Sayce in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* Nov. 170 The postfixal languages of Central Asia. 1893 T. de C. Atkins *Kelt or Gael* i. 7 The expressions prefixial, postfixial, and polysynthetic are distributed among the groups.

Postfix (pōustˌfi·ks), *v.* [f. Post- A. 1 a + Fix *v.*] *trans.* To affix after, or at the end; to append as a postfix (to a word, etc.). Hence **Postfi·xed** *ppl. a.*; **Postfi·xing** *vbl. sb.*

1819 G. S. Faber *Dispensations* (1823) I. 358 See Bishop Sherlock's Dissert i. postfixed to his Discourses on Prophecy. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 619 How impossible it is that he should prefix a *Sir*, and postfix at the same time the *Bart.* to his name. 1874 Sayce *Compar. Philol.* vii. 282 The Aryan plural is formed by a postfixed s. 1897 G. B. Gray in *Expositor* Sept. 184 In post-exilic names the post-fixing occurs many times more frequently than the prefixing.

‖ **Postfrænum, -frenum** (pōustˌfrī·nŭm). *Ent.* [mod.L., f. Post- B. 2 + Fr.enum.] (See quots.)

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 380 *Postfrænum* (the *Postfrænum*). In *Coleoptera* the part of the *Metathorax* in which the *Postscutellum* lies...In general it may be defined, the part that intervenes between the *Postscutellum* and the *Abdomen*. *Ibid.* xxxv. 570 In the Orthoptera Order, .. the *postscutellum* and *postfrænum* are mere counterparts of the dorsolum, scutellum, and frænum.

Post-free, *a.* [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Free *a.* 32: cf. Ger. *post-frei.*] Free from charge for postage, either as being officially carried free of charge, or as being prepaid.

1882 in Ogilvie (Annandale). 1886 in *Cassell's Dict.*

Postfrontal (pōustˌfrɒ·ntăl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. Post- B. 2 + L. *frons, front-* forehead + -al.] a. Situated behind the forehead, or at the back of the frontal bone. b. Situated in the hinder part of the frontal lobe of the brain.

1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 383 The post-frontal sutures. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 189 The post-frontal..region of the skull. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 273 The frontal lobe..must be divided into a prefrontal and a post-frontal area.

B. *sb.* (*elliptical* for *postfrontal process* or *bone*). The external angular process of the frontal bone, which is situated at the back part of the brim of the orbit of the eye; in some animals (not above birds) found as a distinct bone.

1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 194 The post-frontal..is a moderately long trihedral bone, articulated by its expanded cranial end to the frontal and parietal. *Ibid.* 206 These characters are retained in the post-frontals as well as in the mastoids of the crocodiles. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 101 A bone exists in the skull of osseous Fishes which has often been called the 'post-frontal'.

‖ **Postfurca** (pōustˌfū·rkă). *Entom.* [mod.L., f. Post- A. 2 + *furca* fork.] The hindmost of the three apodemes, or processes for attachment of muscles, in the thoracic somites of insects.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 383 *Postfurca* (the *Postfurca*). A process of the *Endosternum*, terminating in three subhorizontal acute branches, resembling the letter Y,..to which the muscles that move the hind-legs, &c. are affixed. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 404 Forked or double apodemes, the antefurca, medifurca, and postfurca, project from the sternal wall of each somite of the thorax into the cavity.

Hence **Postfu·rcal** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a postfurca. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Postgenital: see Post- B. 2.

† **Post-ge·niture.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Post- A. 1 b + Geniture.] The fact of being born after another in the same family.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* i, A person of high spirit and honour,..naturally a King though fatally prevented by the harmlesse chance of post-geniture.

Post-glacial (-glā·ʃăl), *a. Geol.* [f. Post- B. 1 b + Glacial.] Existing or occurring subsequent to the glacial period or ice age.

1855 Phillips *Man. Geol.* 31 Tertiary or Cainozoic Series of Strata...Formations: Postglacial...Glacial...Preglacial. 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 408 The remarkable conformity of the preglacial and postglacial fauna. 1873 J. Geikie *Gt. Ice Age* Pref. 7 The geological history of glacial and post-glacial Scotland. 1877 Dawson *Orig. World* xiv. 295 Man comes in at the close of this cold period, in what is called the Post-glacial age.

Postglenoid, -glenoidal: see Post- B. 2.

Post-gra·duate, *a.* (*sb.*) orig. *U. S.* [f. Post- B. 1 b + Graduate.] Pertaining or relating to a course of study carried on after graduation.

1858 *N. York Tribune* 12 Nov. 5/5 Forming a portion of the Post-Graduate Course of Columbia College. 1886 Lowell *Wks.* (1890) VI. 168 Special and advanced courses should be pushed on into the post-graduate period. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 15 Oct. 4/3 A new building in connection with the Post-Graduate College, of the West London Hospital.

B. *sb.* A student who takes a post-graduate course, or continues his studies after graduation.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Posthabit (pōustˌhæ·bit), *v. rare.* [f. L. *post-habēre* to place after, f. *post* (cf. Post- A. 1 a) + L. *habēre, habit-* to hold, have.] *trans.* To place after, make or hold as secondary *to*; to esteem of less importance.

1646 J. Hall *Horæ Vac.* 128 So deare ought truth to be to us that we ought to post-habite our lives to the smallest principle of it. 1856 F. E. Paget *Owlet Owlst.* 37 Where his comfort can be increased, even in the merest trifle, she will never posthabit it to her own.

Post-hackney: see Post *sb.*[2] 12.

Post-haste (pōu·stˌhē·st), *sb., adv.*, and *adj.* [app. from the old direction on letters 'Haste, post, haste', where the words are Post *sb.*[2] courier, and imper. of Haste *v.*; but afterwards taken as an attrib. comb. of Post *sb.*[2] and Haste *sb.*

1538 Cromwell in *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 139 From Saint James 4[to] Maij 30 R. R. Lorde Privie seal—In hast, hast, post hast. 1558 Q. Mary in R. R. Sharpe *Lond. & Kingd.* (1894) I. 480 Hast, hast post, hast, for lief, for lief, for lief, for lief.]

A. *sb.* Haste or speed like that of one travelling 'post'; great expedition in travelling. *arch.*

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 115 Yf he make Poste haste, bothe he that oweth the horse, and he .. that afterwarde shal bye the horse, may chaunce to curse hym. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 218 b, The Duke of Somerset, with Jhon erle of Oxenford, wer in all poste hast, flying towarde Scotlande. 1555 Philpot in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1837/1 Farewel dear brother. written in posthast because of strait keeping. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 724 Rode he all that poste haste, onely to blinde you? 1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 19/1 With all the hast and post hast he could, he turneth a faire paire of heeles and runneth awaie. 1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* ix. 199 Messengers are sent one after another in post-haste to the Physician. 1709 Hearne *Collect.* 13 Mar. (O. H. S.) II. 176 You did not use to write in Post-Hast. 1837 *Commodore & Daughter* I. 39 It was mainly through the interest of his uncle that he was made post with such post-haste.

B. *adv.* With the speed of a post; with all possible haste or expedition.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. iv. 55 Old John of Gaunt..hath sent post haste To entreat your Maiesty to visit him. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 2 Such as want to ride Post-haste from one World to the other. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 2 ▶ 2 Her Coach is order'd, and Post-haste she flies. 1839 James *Louis XIV*, I. 8 This she sent post-haste to the Duke of Lorraine. 1897 'Sarah Tytler' *Lady Jean's Son* 258 The lad who travelled post-haste to bring the news.

† C. *adj.* Done with all possible speed; expeditious, speedy. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. ii. 37 The Duke..requires your haste, Post-haste appearance, Euen on the instant.

Hence † **Post-ha·ste** *v. Obs.* a. *trans.* To cause to hasten, to hurry. b. *intr.* To hasten with all speed.

1607 in *Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 68 He shall neither post hast them in gramer, nor dull them with exercises of writinge latine. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. xxxii. 102 The short-lyu'd Flowre, and Portion Of poore, sad life, post-hasteth to be gone.

Post-hemiplegic, etc.: see Post- B. 1.

Posthetomy (pɒsþe·tŏmi). *Surg.* [irreg. f. Gr. *πόσθη* prepuce + *-τομια* cutting.] Circumcision. So **Posthe·tomist.**

1853 Dunglison *Med. Lex., Posthetomist*, one who performs the operation of circumcision. *Ibid., Posthetomy*, circumcision. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Posthioplasty (pɒ·sþiɒplæ·sti). *Surg.* Also **postho-.** [f. Gr. *πόσθη* (see prec.) and dim. *πόσθιο-ν* + -plasty.] Plastic surgery of the prepuce. So **Posthiopla·stic, postho-,** *a.*

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex., Posthioplastic*, an epithet applied to the operation for restoring the prepuce. 1874 Van Buren *Dis. Genit. Org.* 9 Absence of the prepuce.., the operation for its restoral, posthioplasty. 1890 Billings *Med. Dict.*, Posthioplastic. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Posthoplastic..Posthioplasty, Posthoplasty.

Posthippocampal: see Post- A. 2.

Posthitis (pɒsþəi·tis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *πόσθη* prepuce: see -itis.] (See quots.)

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex., Posthitis*, inflammation of the prepuce. 1861 Bumstead *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 97 If the disease be confined..to the membrane covering the glans, it should.

strictly speaking, be called balanitis; if to the internal surface of the prepuce, posthitis.

Postho-: see POSTHIO-.

Postholder (pōu·stˌhōuldəɹ). [ad. Du. *post-houder*, f. *post* POST *sb.*3 + *houder* HOLDER 1.] In Dutch colonial administration: A civil official in charge of a trading settlement or post.

1812 ANNE PLUMPTREE *Lichtenstein's Trav. S. Afr.* I. 177 The house of the postholder at Mosselbay..lies directly at the upper end. 1852 H. W. PIERSON *Amer. Mission. Mem.* 270 They lodged in the house of the post-holder, a Dutch officer. 1896 *Dispute with Venezuela* in *Daily News* 23 July 5/5 The Dutch .. had instituted a regular system of trading both with the Indian tribes and with their Spanish neighbours up the Orinoco; and their Postholders had special functions in controlling such trade.

Po·st-hole. [f. POST *sb.*1 + HOLE *sb.*] A hole made in the ground to receive the foot of a post. Also *attrib.* in the name of implements serving to make such holes, as *post-hole auger*, *borer*, *digger*.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 134 The Fence must be cross a Field..where it is easie digging the Post-holes. 1888 A. T. PIERSON *Evangelistic Work* xxiii. 236 [They] dug post-holes with their own hands. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 87 The job at which I was put first was digging post holes, and..I found it rather a tough job.

Post-horn (pōu·stˌhōɹn). [f. POST *sb.*2 + HORN *sb.*] A horn formerly used by a postman or the guard of a mail-coach, to announce arrival; now often used on pleasure coaches.

1675 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Post-horen*, Post-horn. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1229/4 Thomas Moris a young man .. with a gray Coat, and a leather pair of Breeches, and a Post-horn in his Girdle,..Rid away with a Chesnut Coloured Gelding. 1782 COWPER *Table Talk* 33 The wretch ..Who, for the sake of filling with one blast The post-horns of all Europe, lays her waste. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 285 In the mean-time, the post-horn kept blowing. 1881 W. H. STONE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 21 *Posthorn*, a small straight brass or copper instrument, varying in length from two to four feet, of a bore usually resembling the conical bugle more than the trumpet, played by means of a small and shallow-cupped mouthpiece.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *post-horn band*; **post-horn pond-snail**, *Planorbis corneus*, also called *ram's-horn*, from the form of its shell.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 16 July, A post-horn band .. performing in some unlicensed place. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Dec. 3/1 A good purple dye may also be got from the posthorn pond snail.

Post-horse (pōu·stˌhɔ̄ɹs). A horse kept at a post-house or inn for the use of post-riders, or for hire for the conveyance of travellers.

1527 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. 76 Now unless post-horse serve us we cannot tell how to do. 1533 TUKE *Let. to Cromwell* in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 405 Writinges, sent for provision of post horses. 1575 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 369 Neither the horses of ye Chancellor or Schollers.., nor of their servaunts,..should be taken for post horses. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 61 In England .., Post-horses are established at every ten miles or thereabouts, which they ride a false gallop after some ten miles an hower. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 100 That he intended to fly to Iernsey and Wales and laid posthorses, and men, and a boat to that purpose. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxiii, From Edinburgh to Perth he took post-horses. 1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* iv, With post-horses and postilions we posted post haste to Brussels.

Post-house (pōu·stˌhaus). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. POST *sb.*2 + HOUSE *sb.*1]

1. A post office. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1635 *Proclamation* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1732) XIX. 649/2 Which Letters to be left at the Post-house or some other House, as the said Thomas Witherings shall think convenient. 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 324, I wrote to you two letters, and payd for them from the posthouse here. 1761 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* III. 77 When I go into the country a general direction to the post house may suffice. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Posthouse*, the post-office.

† **2.** An inn or other house where horses are kept for the use of travellers; a posting house. *Obs.*

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 28 Jan., We repos'd this night at Piperno, in the Post-house without the towne. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5027/5 He alighted at the Post-house to change Horses. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. ciii, They are a sort of post-house, where the Fates Change horses. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 16 The main road running past the town.., and the post-house being at a little distance beyond.

† **Po·sthumary** *a. Obs.* = POSTHUMOUS. So † **Po·sthumate** *a.*

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 255 He left behind him a posthumary book. 1684 T. GODDARD *Plato's Demon* 47 Charyllus, Posthumate Son to Polybita.

† **Po·sthume,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *posthume* adj. (1560 in Godef.), ad. L. *post(h)umus* last, latest, posthumous: see POSTHUMOUS.]

A. *adj.* **a.** = POSTHUMOUS a. Also *fig.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 953 Two births, two deaths, here Nature hath assign'd her, Leaving a Posthume (dead-live) seed behind her. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 157 This posthume Apostle..came late into Christs Livery. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cumbld.* (1662) 221/1 Posthume Children born after the death of their Father.

b. = POSTHUMOUS b.

1611 B. JONSON in Coryat *Crudities* Title-p., In the Posterne ..thou shalt find the Posthume Poems of the Authors Father. 1659 (*title*) Posthume Poems of Richard Lovelace.

c. = POSTHUMOUS c.

1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. *Charge* 23 Oh if my soule could see their Post-hume spight. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* II. 21 The posthume State of Man is so dim and uncertain, that we find even the greatest Men, among the Heathen, speak..doubtfully [of it]. 1691 HEYRICK *Misc. Poems* 35 To claim The whole World's Curses and a Post-hume Fame.

d. Subsequent, residual. *rare.*

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 187 That the venal bloud..may be made wholly capable to be breathed thorow the pores, without a Post-hume or Future remembrance of a dreg. *Ibid.* 292 That post-hume and translated gouty character or impression, doth stick fast by a hereditary right.

B. *sb.* **a.** A posthumous child. Also *fig.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. *Sonn.* i. 14 Our dear Parent ..Who..to thy guard his Posthumes did bequeath. 1638 W. SCLATER *Serm. Experimentall* To Rdr., They shew themselves in publike but as Posthumes, raised as it were out of almost eleven yeares of obscurity. 1692 in *Macfarlane's Genealog. Collect.* (1900) II. 142 Sir Thomas Maule.. Son to Sir Thomas the Posthume.

b. A posthumous work: cf. POSTHUMUS B. b.

1631 R. SKENE in *A. Craige's Rem.* 3 This subsequent Poësie, the Posthumes of a worthie Penne. 1676 BEAL in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 585 Sir Ken. Digby's Post-hume hath great varietie of Metheglins.

† **Po·sthumed,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ED1.] Rendered posthumous, remaining after death.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) I. 74 A Stranger..would hardly rally my scattered and posthumed Notes.

Posthumeral: see POST- B. 2.

† **Posthu·mial,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. = POSTHUMOUS.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Corona Ded.*, All the Posthumiall race of that rare Spirit..Though born, alas! after their Father's death.

† **Posthu·mian,** *a. Obs. rare*−0. (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Posthumian*, following or to come, that shall be.

Posthumous (pɒ·stiŭməs), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 8 **postumous.** [f. L. *postumus* last, late-born, posthumous, superl. f. *post* after; in late L. written *posthumus* through erroneous attribution to *humus* the earth, or (as explained by Servius) *humāre* to bury: see -OUS.] Used generally of anything which appears after the death of its originator.

a. Of a child: Born after the death of its father.

1619 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Conv. B. Jonson* Wks. (1711) 224 He [Ben Jonson] .. was posthumous, being born a month after his father's death. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 2 North-America this posthumous birth of time. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 110 ¶ 6 Some Posthumous Children, that bore no Resemblance to their elder Brethren. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 574 The statute of King William, which puts posthumous children on the same footing with children born in the lifetime of their ancestor.

b. Of a book or writing: Published after the death of the author.

1668 HALE *Rolle's Abridgment* Pref. a j b, It is a Posthumous work, which never underwent the last Hand or Perusil of the judicious Author. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 300 What plea..can be alledged, after the treaty was dead and gone, in favour of this posthumous declaration? 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) III. 207 The posthumous volumes appeared in considerable intervals.

c. Of an action, reputation, etc.: Occurring, arising, or continuing after death.

1608 BP. J. KING *Serm.* 5 *Nov.* 37 A posthumous, penitent confession (after the conspirators were most of them dead, and almost rotten) of one of the complices themselues. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. v. 164 For he that was buried with the bones of Elisha, by a Posthumous miracle of that Prophet, recovered his life by lodging with such a grave-fellow. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 30 Our posthumous life..may not be entirely beginning anew, but going on. 1808 SOUTHEY *Lett., to C. W. Williams Wynn* II. 50 It was well we should be contented with posthumous fame, but impossible to be so with posthumous bread and cheese. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 77 He had begged that his body might be burned without posthumous insults.

† **B.** *sb.* A posthumous child. *Obs. rare.*

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 23 My brother Thomas was a posthumous..born some weeks after his father's death. 1718 S. SEWALL *Diary* 19 Mar. (1882) III. 177 Marry Sam. Badcock, a posthumous, and Martha Healy.

Po·sthumously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a posthumous manner, condition, or state; after death; after the death of the father or author.

1783 *Atterbury's Corr.* I. 23 *note*, The 'Register' [of bishop Kennet] was posthumously published, from his MS. Collections, in 1728. 1867 J. B. DAVIS *Thesaurus Craniorum* 15 The two latter [ancient Scottish skulls] are posthumously distorted. 1884 *Chr. Commw.* 12 June 833/2 He seems to be even more mischievous posthumously than while corporeally present.

‖ **Posthumus** (pɒ·stiŭmŭs), *a.* and *sb.* [L. *post(h)umus* POSTHUMOUS.]

† **A.** *adj.* = POSTHUMOUS *a. Obs.*

1591 LD. BURGHLEY in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) Pref. 7 Though he be posthumus by his fathers death, being borne after. 1660 R. COKE *Just. Vind.* Pref. 5 No man that ever was born in the World, which was not a Posthumus King, but was born in subjection, not onely to his Parents, or as a Servant in a Family.

B. *sb.* † **a.** (pl. -i.) A posthumous child. *Obs.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 273 He was a posthumus, and the crowne set upon his mothers belly. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iv. 109 It is as evident that the Grandfather and Father and Son did as really make up a multitude,..though the Father and Son were both *Posthumi*, as if they all had or did all now exist together.

b. *neut. pl.* **posthuma.** Posthumous writings.

1655 OWEN *Vind. Evang.* Wks. 1853 XII. 8 The passages intimated are in his *posthuma*. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 35, I shall quote some more remarkable Places in *Posthuma Fosteri*. 1905 G. SAMPSON *Keats's Poems* Pref., Most reprints give the order of Keats's own three volumes with Lord Houghton's posthuma appended.

Post-hypnotic: see POST- B. 1.

† **Po·stic,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *posticus* hinder, posterior, f. *post* behind; cf. *anticus* ANTIC, ANTIQUE.] Hinder, posterior, 'back'.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 237 The lowest and most postick members of all. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. (1686) 116 The postick and backward position of the feminine parts in quadrupedes. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 208 A Saxon Duke did grow so fat, That Mice..Eat Grots and Labyrinths to dwell in His postick parts without his feeling.

So † **Po·stical** *a. Obs.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 471 Two doors; one an outward door, the other postical or inward.

‖ **Postiche** (postī·ʃ), *a.* and *sb.* [F., adj., ad. It. *posticcio* counterfeit, feigned :—L. type **pos(i)-līcius*, f. *pos(i)tus* placed, put.]

A. *adj.* a. Counterfeit, artificial. b. Applied to an ornament superadded to a finished work of sculpture or architecture, esp. when inappropriate.

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. xxxi. 306 Sometimes the Duchess appeared with these postiches roses, sometimes of a mortal paleness.

B. *sb.* a. An imitation substituted for the real thing. b. Counterfeiting, feigning, pretence.

1876 'OUIDA' *Winter City* ii, Fastidiousness at any rate, is very good postiche for modesty. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON in *Life* xviii. (1901) 251, [I] despised with loathing the ..humbug and postiche of the whole matter.

Posticous (pɒstəi·kəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *postīc-us* hinder (see POSTIC) + -OUS.] Posterior, hinder: applied variously to parts of a flower or inflorescence.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 922 *Posticous*, turned away from the axis of a flower, as some anthers whose dehiscence takes place next the petals; also, stationed on that side of a flower which is next the axis. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 271 Stigma obtuse,..posticous lobe very small. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 6 (ed. 6) 253 An anther is Extrorse, i e. turned outward, or Posticous, when it faces toward the perianth.

‖ **Posticum** (pɒstəi·kŏm). *Arch.* [L. *postīcum* back door, rear of a building (Vitr.), prop. neut. of *postīcus* adj.: see POSTIC.]

a. A back door or gate. b. A portico or apartment at the back of an ancient Greek or Roman temple, behind the *cella*, and corresponding to the *pronaos* in front: in Greek called *opisthodomos*. **c.** '*Eccl.* A reredos' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Posticum* is the Postern-Gate, or Back-door of any Fabrick. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* xiv. 72 In the sculpture of the posticum..Theseus is distinguished in the same manner. 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* I. x. 286 The columns..belonged either to the posticum or pronaos of the temple.

Postie, variant of POUSTIE *Obs.*, power.

† **Po·stify,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. POST *sb.*1, after *crucify*.] *trans.* To fix or nail to a post.

1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* 29 The naile with which it was crucified or rather postified. This my new-coyned word fits their new-found Fable.

Postil (pɒ·stil), *sb.* Now only *Hist.* Forms: 5 (9) **postille**, (6 **posthill**), 6–7 **postell**, 6–7 (9) **postill**, 7 **postel**, **postle**, 5– **postil.** [ME. a. F. *postille* (1357 in Godef.), = It., Pg. *postilla*, Sp. *postela*, ad. med.L. *postilla* a gloss on the gospel. Of uncertain origin: Du Cange suggests, from the words '*post illa* (*verba textus*)' 'after those (words of the text)', with which the postil may have been introduced. Another suggestion is that the word is a dim. of *posta* in sense 'page': evidence is wanting. See also APOSTIL *sb.*]

1. A marginal note or comment upon a text of Scripture, or upon any passage or writing.

c 1420 *Wyclif's Bible* IV. 686b, Prol. 1 Cor. (MS. Em. Coll. 2), A postille here.—Poul wroot this pistil to Corinthis, that ben of Acaie [etc.]. 1587 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1872) 283/2 Pointes of the memoriall..with postils to the same. 1615 SIR R. COTTON in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 163 The Duke's letter .. answered by way of postle.. 3 proposition[s]. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 399 These his lordship had..titled..'Impudent Assertions', to which I will annex a postil for explanation. 1891 A. M. EARLE *Sabbath in Puritan N. Eng.* xii. 166 Tender little memorial postils are frequently written on the margins of the pages.

2. A series of such comments, a commentary or exposition; *spec.* an expository discourse or homily upon the Gospel or Epistle for the day, read or intended to be read in the church service.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 244/1 Mayster Alysaundre .. reherseth in hys postillys upon this worde mercy and trouthe haue mette togydre. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 248/1 The said Langton also made postils vpon the whole Bible. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northampt.* (1662) II. 290 He wrote Postills on the Proverbs, and other Sermons. 1710 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* I. III. 434 He wrote also.. some Postils or Homilies on the Gospels.

b. A book of such homilies.

1566 BECON (*title*) A new Postil Conteinyng most Godly and learned sermons vpon all the Sonday Gospelles. 1605 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 141 Item a postell, a Comunion booke, a salter. 1888 *Bibliotheca Sacra* Jan. 136 The old prayer-books and the old Lutheran postils were still frequently used.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a 1635 SIBBES *Bowels Op.* iii. Wks. 1859 II. 40 Too much curiosity is loathsome and postill-like and calleth the mind too much from the kernel to the shell. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN

in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xl. 7 Rejected, as being too like a postil gloss. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. xiii. 120 April 30 [1554] began the postil mass at St. Paul's, at five a clock in the morning every day.

† **Postil,** *v. Obs.* [a. obs. F. *postil(l)er* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. med.L. *postillāre* (1243 Trivet in Du Cange), f. *postilla* Postil *sb.* See also Apostil *v.*]

1. *trans.* To make or write comments on, or marginal notes in; to comment upon, annotate.

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 154 Hewe a cardinal of the order of Prechoures, that postiled al the Bible. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Exod.* xx. Comm., Melancthon postilling the first Precept, sayth: Papistes invocate Sainctes, and worship Images. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 211 In some places Postilled in the Margent with the Kings hand. 1872 J. E. B. Mayor in *Jrnl. Philol.* 290 Schoolmasters and undergraduates, who..are accustomed to 'postil' their lexicons.

2. *intr.* To write comments.

a 1529 Skelton *Col. Cloute* 755 To postell upon a kyry. 1617 Hales *Gold. Rem.* 1. (1673) 19 That vein of postilling and allegorising on Scripture, which for a long time had prevailed in the Church.

Postilion, postillion (pɒstɪ·lyən). Also 6–7 postillon, 7 postilian. [a. F. *postillon* (1538 in Godef.), ad. It. *postiglione* 'a postilion, a postes guide, a forerunner' (Florio), f. It. *posta* Post *sb.*[2] + *-iglione*, compound suffix (cf. *vermilion*); so Sp. *postillon*, Pg. *postilhão.*]

† **1.** (See quots.) *Obs.*

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Postillon*, a postillon, a guide for a post, *dux praecursoris.* 1611 Cotgr., *Postillon*, a Postillon, Guide, Postes boy. 1658 Phillips, *Postillon*, (French) a Post's guide, or fore-runner.

† b. *fig.* A forerunner. *Obs.*

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1891) 318 But when he strake, ..his arme seemed still a postillion of death. 1647 Fanshawe tr. *Pastor Fido* I. i. 11 Seest thou yon Star of such excelling hew, The Suns Postillion?

† **2.** One who rides a post-horse, a post-boy; a swift messenger. *Obs.*

1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos.*, *Postillion*, a speedy poste or messenger. 1678 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1281/4 It is now four days since any Vessel, Post or Postillion came from Ghent to Bruges. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4464/6 The Postillion of Ghent is just now arrived, with Letters to Mr. de Caris.

fig. c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. To Rdr., Those wing'd Postillions that can fly, From the Antartic to the Artic sky. *Ibid.* I. viii. 14 Those swift Postillions my thoughts find you out daily. 1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 160 These are the Postillions of life, who to the swift motion of time, add the rapidity of their own minds.

3. One who rides the near horse of the leaders (or formerly sometimes, each of the riders of the near horses) when four or more are used in a carriage or post-chaise; *esp.* one who rides the near horse when one pair only is used and there is no driver on the box.

1623–33 Fletcher & Shirley *Night-Walker* II. iii, Thou shalt have horses six, and a postilion. 1632 Massinger *City Madam* II. ii, Drawn by six Flanders mares, my coachman, grooms, Postillion, and footmen. 1771 N. Nicholls *Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 118 The Varmouth coach, when it has gone at all, has gone with eight horses and four postilions. 1811 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* VIII. 286 The account of the rations issued to the post horses and mules, and postillions. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* III. 173 They called aloud to the postilions to stop the horses.

fig. 1656 Cowley *Pindar. Odes*, *Muse* i, Let the Postilion Nature mount, and let The Coachman Art be set.

4. (*transf.* from 3.) See quot.

1888 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 8 The use of supplementary floats, or 'postillions',..to keep the line from sinking.

5. = *postilion-basque*: see 6.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *postilion harness, saddle, whip*; *postilion-wise* adv.; in recent use applied to female costume imitating that of a postilion, as *postilion-basque, -belt, -tab*, etc.

1676 W. Perwich *Despatches* (Camden) 311 They..tore all his cloaths off, and with two postilion whips scurged him ..severely. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2475/4 A Postilion Saddle of black Leather. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) II. 153 A postillion..harness is the same expence as either the postillion or wheel harness of the other sort. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* lix, One of them..sat postillion-wise upon the near horse. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Postilion-basque*, a woman's basque having its skirt cut at the back into short square tabs or coat-tails, after the fashion of a postilion's coat. *Postilion-belt*, a leather belt with a large buckle, worn by ladies about 1860. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 2 Jan. 8/4 The postilion tabs at the back of the bodice. *Ibid.* 28 May 8/4 The corslet belt, with postillion back.

Hence **Posti·lioned, postill-** (-yənd) *a.*, provided with or ridden by a postilion; **Posti·l(l)ioness,** a female postilion; **Posti·llionize** *v. trans.*, to provide with a postilion, or to ride as a postilion.

1809 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* XIII. 165 Then spank away drives I, .. with my six greys (postilionized) against all England! 1858 B. Taylor *North. Trav.* xxxv. 378 At Vik..we parted with the postillioness and with our host of Kettbo. 1879 *Daily News* 25 Nov. 5/6 Lord Rosebery,.. driving down in an open barouche drawn by four magnificent horses, daintily postillioned.

† **Po·stillary,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. **postillāri-us* (Du Cange has *postillārium* as sb.), f. *postilla* Postil + -ous.] Of the nature of a 'postil'.

1653 Hammond *Paraphr. N. T.* Advt., Purposely abstaining from..all postillary observations.

Po·stillate, *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *postillāre*: see Postil *v.* and -ate 3.] = Postil *v.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 235 Hewe frere of the ordre Precheours..whiche postillate alle the bible [*qui totam bibliam postillavit*], and compilede grete concordances on the bible. *a* 1864 C. Knight (Webster), Tracts .. which belonged to George III and in a few instances are postillated by his own hand. 1864 D. P. Kidder *Homileties* iv. 95 With the..Reformation both the idea and the practice of postillating were superseded by evangelical preaching.

† b. 'Formerly, To preach by expounding Scripture, verse by verse, in order' (Webster 1847).

Hence **Postilla·tion,** the writing of postils.

1847 Webster, *Postillation*, exposition of Scripture in preaching. 1864 *Ibid.*, *Postillation*, the act of postillating.

Postillator (pɒ·stɪleɪtəɹ). Also 4 **-our.** [a. med.L. *postillātor*, agent-n. f. *postillāre*: see Postil *v.* and -or.] = next.

1382 Wyclif *Prol.* 58 Myche sharpliere and groundliere than manie late postillatouris, eithir expositouris, han don. 1613 Spelman *De non Temer. Eccl.* (1846) 38 Great Hugo Cardinalis, the first Postillator of the Bible. 1872 R. C. Jenkins in *Archæol. Cant.* VIII. 64 The Postillator on the 'Summa' of St. Raymond.

† **Po·stiller.** *Obs.* Also 6 **postilar,** 7 **postillar, -iler, -eller.** [f. Postil *v.* + -er[1]. Cf. OF. *postilleur* (1478 in Godef.).] One who makes or writes a 'postil' or 'postils'; a commentator, annotator, expositor.

1526 *Pilgr. Pref.* (W. de W. 1531) 138 Yet, after our postilars, he came agayne at y[e] passyon of our sayd lord. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 7 Not drawne out of the poysoned puddles of Popish Friers, or postillars. 1621 S. Ward *Life of Faith* 99 Subtilties of School-men, sentences and conceits of Postilers. 1662 Hibbert *Body Div.* I. 216 Shepherds (as the Roman postellers observe) must have three things, 1. scrip. 2. staffe. 3. whistle.

¶ Error for *pistoler*, Pistler.

1891 St. J. Tyrwhitt in *Colleges of Oxford* 307 A gospeller and a postiller (Bible-clerk), eight singing clerks.

† **Posti·llian,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. med.L. *postilla*: see Postil and -ian.] That writes postils.

1627 Perrot *Tithes* 45 They would censure a poore Postillian Divine that should goe about to call into question the faithfulnes of Ployden.

Postillion: see Postilion.

† **Po·stillism.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Postil + -ism.] A production of the nature of a 'postil' or comment. So † **Po·stillize** *v.* = Postil *v.*

1622 Sydenham *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) II. 97 If we can fleyle down the transgressions of the times by some few stolne Postellismes. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 9 Besides his postillizing the whole Doctrine of Duns Scotus.

Postin: see Posteen.

Posting (pō·ustiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Post *v.*[1] + -ing 1.] The action of Post *v.*[1] in various senses.

I. 1. † The dispatching of letters, etc., by a messenger riding 'post' (*obs.*). b. Travelling by means of relays of horses. c. The keeping of post-horses, -vehicles, etc., as a business.

c 1559 R. Hall *Life of Fisher* lf. 42 b, Then wanted no posting of letters betweene y[e] kinge and y[e] ambassadors. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiii. (1623) 1128 Betwixt whom were such posting of letters, such speeding to and fro. 1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 157 They [persons] will be prompt, and fit for posting. 1790 Cath. M. Graham *Lett. Educ* 141 Posting on the continent is now so much the fashion, as often to oblige a man of fortune to repeat his tour, in order to gratify his family. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 459/2 Posting continues in most countries to be carried on by the state, which retains the monopoly of supplying post-horses, and..of forwarding mails and diligences. *Ibid.* 460/1 Between Vienna and Pesth there is..an independent posting establishment, the speculation of peasants who drive their own horses, and called 'Bauern post'. *Ibid.* 460/2 The great superiority of English over foreign posting [shows] that..open competition in this trade is preferable to a government monopoly and control. *Mod. Hotel Advt.*, Posting in all its branches.

† **2.** Speedy travelling: hastening, haste, hurry.

1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxx. (1612) 149, I say, that Beautie beggeth if by posting it be got. 1599 T. M[ouffet] *Silkwormes* 12 Whereat the fearefull maide in posting flung ..Into a secret caue. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 500 All the Gold of the Kingdome, is daily Transported away with superfluous posting for Court.

3. The dispatching or conveying of letters and other postal matter through or by the post office; the putting of a letter, etc., into the charge of the post office, or into a post-office letter-box.

1871 M. Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* I. v. 176 [He] showed her the way to the post-office, and gave her..information as to the hours of posting. 1884 *Act* 47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 76 § 19. (2) The due posting of a postal packet. 1900 *Daily News* 13 June 6/7 Late fee posting at pillar-boxes..is to be withdrawn on the 18th inst.

II. †4. The transferring (of responsibility, etc.) to another. Also with *off, over. Obs.*

a 1591 H. Smith *Serm.* (1866) II. 236 There will be such a posting off of sin, that never a one will be found guilty. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 13 Manifested by deed of Indenture, or posting ouer of the charge to another. 1617 Hieron *Wks.* II. 320 A shamelesse excusing of euill, with a posting it ouer vnto God.

5. *Book-keeping.* The carrying of an entry from the journal or other auxiliary book into the ledger; the formal entry of an item in a book of accounts; the bringing of account books up to date.

1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 38 In the posting of the same into his great Book, or Leidger, the Forreign Coynes must be duely expresst. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. xxxi. 323 There is no posting the books on a death-bed.

1849 Freese *Comm. Class-bk.* 111 In order to prove the correctness of the Postings to the Ledger. 1850 *Plan for Ch. Hist. Soc.* 9 What they chiefly want is what..commercial men call 'posting up'.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: in sense 1, as *posting carriage, establishment, house, inn*; in sense 3, as *posting box, clerk*; **posting-bell,** a broad leather or other belt worn by postilions or post-boys.

1737 *Med. Ess. & Observ.* IV. 61 Our Patient..was desired to wear a posting Belt, with proper Compresses upon the Place where the Wound had been, for some time,..that upon any violent Motion a *Hernia* might be prevented. 1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Winglebury Duel*, The Winglebury Arms ..is the principal Inn of Great Winglebury—the commercial inn, posting-house and excise-office. 1844 — *Mart. Chuz.* xx, They had a posting carriage at the porch. 1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* (1890) 354, I think the best posting-house at this end of the town is Tempett's. 1893 *Scott. Leader* 12 June 2/1 Posting Establishment Complete. 1895 *Daily News* 31 May 3/6 The branch and sub-offices at which the posting boxes are continuously open. 1899 A. H. Sayce *Early Israel* v. 160 Carriage roads were constructed with posting inns at intervals along them.

Po·sting, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Post *v.*[2] + -ing 1.] The action of Post *v.*[2] in various senses: *spec.*

1. The mooring of a vessel to a post. Also *attrib.* as *posting-dues.*

1868 *Exeter & Plymouth Gaz.* 13 Mar., Paying a small sum to the owner for 'posting'—that was for tying up the vessels to a post. *Ibid.*, He paid posting dues twenty-six years ago to Mr. Chapple, but not since. Harbour dues were paid to Mr. Chanter, Lord of the Manor of Northam.

2. The action of fixing a placard, notice, etc. on a post, etc., or of making anything public by this means; public advertisement by posters.

1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xl. (1674) 54 The very night after the posting up of this defiance. 1701–3 (*title of MS.*) A Book of Postings and Sale of the Forfeited and other Estates and Interests in Ireland. 1850 Ht. Martineau *Hist. Peace* II. IV. ix. 412 The people would not permit the posting of notices of arrears. 1862 *Boston Transcr.* 22 Aug. 1/2 Is there no way of protection against the posting of bills about our city?

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *posting-business*; **posting-bill,** a placard: = Poster[2] 2.

1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 436 Posting bills have been put up..offering a bounty. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 30 Aug. 1/5 Particulars will appear in posting bills. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Jan. 3/1 It is now ten years ago since the picture posting business was first reduced no. only to an art but almost to a science.

Posting, *vbl. sb.*[3] and [4]: see Post *v.*[3] and [4].

Posting (pō·ustiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Post *v.*[1] + -ing 2.] That posts; swift, speedy, rapid; hasty, hurrying, fleeting.

Posting fever, sweat, the sweating sickness, *sudor anglicanus*, of which several epidemics occurred 1481–1551.

c 1553 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. vii. 72 The posting sweat, that posted from town to town thorow England, and was named 'stop-gallant'. 1575 R. B. *Appius & Virginia* D j, With posting speede, to Court I do repaire. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 10 Neither did we run ouer the worke with that posting haste that the Septuagint did. 1642 Gaunen *Three Serm.* 26 A few posting and perfunctory prayers. 1718 Prior *Solomon* II. 827 This only object of my real care, ..In some few posting fatal hours is hurled From wealth. 1891 Creighton *Hist. Epidemics* I. 276 Like dengue, influenza, and others of the 'posting' fevers of former time.

Hence **Po·stingly** *adv.*, hastily, hurriedly.

1636 Earl of Cork in *Lismore Papers* (1888) Ser. II. III. 259, I could neuer see that [paper]..neither can I remember the contents of it, it was so postingly read ouer vnto me.

Postique (pɒstī·k), *a.* [app. by-form of Postiche.] = Posticne A. b.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., In architecture, &c., an ornament of sculpture is said to be *postique*, when it is superadded after the work itself is done. The word is formed from the Italian, *posticcio*, added. A table of marble, or other matter, is also said to be *postique*, when it is incrustated in a decoration of architecture, &c.

Postischial: see Post- B. 2.

Postjacent (pōstˌdʒē·sĕnt), *a.* [f. L. *post* (Post- B. 2) + L. *jacēnt-em* lying: cf. *adjacent.*] Lying behind; posterior.

1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 455 A defensive arrangement, which extends over the postjacent branchial clefts.

Po·stjudice. *nonce-wd.* [f. Post- A. 1 b, after *prejudice.*] (See quot.) So **Po·stjudiced** *a.*

1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. vi. 174 Hence what people call my prejudiced views of things,—which are, in fact, the exact contrary, namely, post-judiced. 1905 G. K. Chesterton *R. Browning* v. 115 Prejudice is not so much the great intellectual sin as a thing which, we may call, to coin a word, 'postjudice', not the bias before the fair trial, but the bias that remains after.

† **Po·st-knight.** *Obs.* [f. Post *sb.*[1] + Knight *sb.*] = Knight of the post, a notorious perjurer.

1594 *Merry Knack to know Knave* D j, Why, I haue bene a post knight in Westminster this xii. year. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. III. 73/2 The sixt a post-knight, that for fiue groats gaine Would sweare, and for foure groats forsweare 't againe.

Postlapsarian, etc.: see Post- B. 1, A. 1 b.

† **Po·stle.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 postol, 3 (Orm.) posstell, 3–6 postel, postle, 4 postyll, *Sc.* -ule, 4–5 -il, -ill(e, -ele, 6 -elle. [OE. *postol*, aphetic form of *apostol*, Apostle.] = Apostle.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Luke xxiv. 10 Da oðre..ewedun ðas to ðæm postolum. *c* 1200 Ormin 5186 Cristess posstell, Saunt Johan. 13.. *Cursor M.* 20928 (Edin.) Sipin he com

to postlis state [*Gött.* postil]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 1552 Ihesus his postulis xij ymang. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 159 Suffreth my postles in pays & in pees gange. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* x. 272 By saynt peter the postle. 1533 MORE *Apol.* 149 b, V^e postle maye make some bysshoppes amonge the new brethern.

Postle, variant of POSTIL, *Obs.*

Postless (pōu·stlĕs), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. POST *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] Without a postal service.

1885 MRS. INNES in *Athenæum* 12 Dec. 764 A return to our..doctorless, bookless, milkless, postless, and altogether comfortless jungle.

Post-like: see POST *sb.*[1] and 2.

Postliminary (pōəstˌlimĭnări), *a.* [f. L. *post* after + *līmen, līmin-* threshold + -ARY [1]; but in sense 1 associated with POSTLIMINIUM.

The etymological derivatives of L. *postliminium* are *postliminiar, -iary, -iate, -iation, -ious*; and those of L. *post* + *līmen* (opposed to *preliminary*, etc.), *postliminary, -liminate, -limination, -liminous*. But in some cases erroneous use confuses the two series, and exchanges the senses.]

1. *erron.* Pertaining to or involving the right of postliminium; postliminiary.

1702 WOODROFFE *Daniel's 70 Weeks* Ep. A ij b, I trust, 'twill not be long e're the Jews themselves shall return to their Postliminary Right. 1807 WRANGHAM *Serm. Transl. Script.* 21 Admitted to the postliminary perception of her inalienable rights. 1860 WOOLSEY *Introd. Internat. Law* § 145. 333 The rights and obligation of a state restored in this postliminary way.

2. Subsequent: opposed to *preliminary.*

1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xvi. *note*, The rere-supper was a postliminary banquet,..which made its appearance at ten or eleven. 1827 — *Jrnl.* 23 May I. 396, I found I had mislaid a number of the said postliminary affair.

†Postlimˑinate, *v.* [f. as prec. + -ATE [3].] *trans.* To place behind, or in a subsequent place.

1690 [see POSTLIMINIATE *v.* 2, quot. 1659].

†Postlimˑinaˑtion. *Obs.* = POSTLIMINIATION.

1655 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* 45 An order that nothing should be transacted in their House, untill the Earl of Arundel were restored: upon which instantly ensued the Earls postlimination and readmittance.

†Postliminiage. *Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. as next + -AGE.] = POSTLIMINY.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Postliminiage*.., a return of one who was thought to be dead, and so restored to his house, not by going over the threshold, but by making a hole in the wall.

†Postlimˑiniar, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *postlimini-um* + -AR [1].] Of, pertaining to, or in accordance with the law of POSTLIMINIUM.

1681 HALLYWELL *Melampr.* 70 It may be said, that..the Soul may be rapt from this Terrestrial Body, and carried to remote and distant places, from whence she may make a Postliminiar return.

Postlimˑiniary, *a. rare*[−0]. [f. as prec. + -ARY [1].] A more etymological form of POSTLIMINARY in sense 1. 1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale).

†Postlimˑiniate, *v. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ATE [3].]

1. *trans.* To allow to return from banishment.

1655 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* 2 The hopes that..his Brother ..should be postliminiated and restored to his inheritance of the Palatinate. 1659 — *Alliance Div. Off.* 25 Just cause to wish either those Apocryphals postliminiated again, or others of the Canon to succeed them.

2. *erron.* for POSTLIMINATE. (See note s. v. POSTLIMINARY.)

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 303 It may seem a wonder why..this Communion Order is postliminiated [*ed.* 1690 postliminated] into that Burial Office.

Hence **†Postliminiaˑtion,** restoration to civic rights and privileges; reinstatement. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 323 His postliminiation gave him liberty to approach no nearer the Altar then the Cancellum.

Postliminious (pōəstˌlimˑiniəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.]

1. Of or pertaining to postliminium. *rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Postliminious*, pertaining to the return of one, who was thought to be dead, or to the receiving that again, which had been alienated, or lost.

2. *erron.* Done or contrived subsequently; subsequent; = POSTLIMINOUS 2. (See POSTLIMINARY.)

1684–5 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 337 They are forced..to strike in with things as they fall out, by post-liminious after-applications of them to their purposes. 1804 F. PLOWDEN (*title*) A Postliminious Preface to the Historical Review of the State of Ireland. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 268/1 The large work..to which this pamphlet, with Irish aptness, is entitled a Postliminious preface. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 396 Every reel has a kiss by way of introduction and postliminious preface. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xiv. 146 Mr. Holme Sumner..told the House of Commons that my room had a view over the Surrey hills...I could not feel obliged to him for this postliminious piece of enjoyment.

‖ **Postliminium** (pōəstˌlimˑiniŭm). [L. *postlīminium* a return 'behind one's threshold', f. *post*, POST- B. 2 + *līmen, -in-* threshold.] In *Roman Law*, The right to return home and resume one's former privileges: = POSTLIMINY.

[1611 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 146 Being..called in question, *post-liminio* [*abl.* = 'by postliminium'], for the powder treason.] 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. iii. § 28. 141 The Church..afterwards, as it were by the law of *Postliminium*, hath restored their Authority and Canonicalnesse unto them. 1669 in *Evelyn's Corr.* (1852) III. 219 At my postliminium, all my hope and ambition was to exchange a shilling for three groats. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* XIII. 440 The amnestied emigrants..enjoy..but little of the benefits of *postliminium*. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. Comm. (ed. 2) 110 Postliminium is the recovery of rights by a person returned from captivity, or the recovery of rights over a person or thing recovered from hostile possession.

Postliminous (pōəstˌlimˑinəs), *a.* [f. L. *post* after + *līmen, -in-* threshold + -OUS.]

†1. *erron.* Of or pertaining to postliminium; = POSTLIMINIOUS 1. *Obs. rare.* (See note s. v. POSTLIMINARY.)

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 213 Fearing that by a postliminous way something should bee re-annexd both to Church and Crowne.

2. Subsequent; of the nature of an appendix; = POSTLIMINARY 2: opposed to *preliminary.*

1714 R. FIDDES *Pract. Disc.* II. 38 This, if I may so speak, is only a postliminous way of sinning. 1855 LD. CAMPBELL in *Life* (1881) II. 338 That he [Macaulay] should thence give a postliminous sketch of subsequent English history to correspond with the preliminary sketch, prior to the reign of James II.

Postliminy (pōəstˌlimˑini). [Anglicized form of POSTLIMINIUM.] In *Rom. Law*, The right of any person who had been banished or taken captive, to assume his former civic privileges on his return home. Hence, in *Internat. Law*, The restoration to their former state of persons and things taken in war, when they come again into the power of the nation to which they belonged.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Postliminie*, the return of one, who was thought to be dead. [*ed.* 1678 *adds*, also a return from Exile or Captivity.] 1860 WOOLSEY *Introd. Internat. Law* § 143. 331 As to limit of place modern postliminy takes effect only within the territory of the captor or his ally. 1861 J. KENT *Comm. Amer. Law* (1873) I. v. 109 Movables are not entitled, by strict rules of the laws of nations, to the full benefit of postliminy, unless [etc.]. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. Comm. (ed. 2) 223 If he returned from captivity his will reacquired validity by the operation of postliminy.

Post-line: see POST *sb.*[1] and 3.

Postlude (pōu·stˌlūd). *Mus.* [f. POST- A. 1 b + L. *lūdus* play, on analogy of *prelude, interlude*; so mod.L. *postlūdium.*] A concluding piece or movement played at the end of an oratorio or the like; a concluding voluntary.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 460 The prelude and the postlude, in which he has enveloped Handel, are his own. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* viii. 279 This is sung to the following tune, in which the instruments have after each verse a little postlude of three or four bars. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Oct. 441/2 The 'postlude' of the chorus.

Poˑstly, *adv. nonce-wd.* [f. POST *sb.*[2] + -LY [2].] By or in the post.

1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) IV. 244, I..am almost tempted to write to you there, instead of suffering mine to pass you by, as they do, *postly*, at present.

Postman [1] (pōu·stmăn). [f. POST *sb.*[2] + MAN *sb.*[1]]

1. A bearer or carrier of letters or other postal matter: **a.** *orig.* A courier who rode 'post'. **b.** Now, One who delivers letters, etc., sent through the post, or collects them from the letter-boxes, receiving offices, etc.; a letter-carrier.

1529 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 383 David Mullray usher of the kitchen door, John Anderson, postman [etc.]. 1600 *Child-Marriages* 179 Receiued one packquet..to be conveyed by the poste to Sir Roberte Cecill; which was, presentley vppon the receipt thereof, deliuered to the postman to be conveyed accordingly. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* viii, By speedy Post men were the Letters sent. 1758 in Howell *State Trials* 1371, I received every one of these letters from the postman of the walk. 1783 JOHNSON 23 Mar. in *Boswell*, I may as well make a present to the postman who brings me a letter. 1785 CRABBE *Newspaper* 269 We..wait till the post-man brings the packet down. 1835 MARRYAT *Pirate* v, That's the postman's knock. 1839 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* iii, As every twopenny postman knows. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* vii, The postman came over the plains..very irregularly to Santa Tarsilla. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Feb. 10/1 In the Franco-German war,.. pigeons did excellent service, and on the Continent experiments with these postmen of the air are going on continually.

c. *Comb.*, as *postman-like* adj. and adv.; **postman-pigeon,** the carrier pigeon.

1832 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. v. (1863) 410 More sins than I can remember, of forgetfulness, irregularity, and all manner of postman-like faults. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 421/1 In his home life, the postman pigeon is most exemplary. He is a faithful husband and a fond father.

†2. A newsman, a news-writer. *Obs.*

The Postman was the name of a newspaper *c* 1700: cf. *Spectator* No. 1 P 5, etc.

1700 PEPYS *Corr.* 12 Apr., You want..some news: therefore let me be your postman, and tell you that the State has been for some time under no small convulsion in Parliament. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 18 P 6, I mean the News Writers of Great Britain, whether Post-Men or Post-Boys, or by what other Name or Title soever dignified or distinguished.

†Poˑstman [2]. *Obs.* [Of doubtful composition: possibly allied to POST-KNIGHT, or KNIGHT OF THE POST, and *poet of the post*: see POST *sb.*[1] 2.] app. A hireling writer of libels or scurrilous falsehoods.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 91 These men in blacking the lives and actions of the Reformers, have partly devised matter of..notorious untruth..; partly suborned other Postmen to compose their Legends, that afterwards they might cite them in proofe to the world as approved authors and histories.

†Postman [3]. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. POST *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*[1]] A barrister in the Court of Exchequer who had precedence in motions except in Crown business, till the Exchequer was merged in the Queen's Bench Division: the name was derived from the post, the measure of length in excise cases, beside which he took his stand. Cf. TUBMAN.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. iii. 28 *margin*, In the Court of Exchequer two of the most experienced barristers, called the postman and the tubman (from the places in which they sit) have also a precedence in motions. 1882 *Daily News* 15 Dec. 2/1 The last of the postmen was Mr. Charles Hall, Q.C., Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Aug. 6/1 Sir R. Webster..was called to the bar (Lincoln's Inn) in 1868, held the obsolete posts of 'tubman' of the Court of Exchequer 1872–74, and 'postman' 1874–78, and took silk in 1878.

Poˑstmark, *sb.* [f. POST *sb.*[2] + MARK *sb.*[1]] A mark officially impressed upon letters or other postal packages for various purposes; formerly *esp.* one bearing the name of the office at which the letter was posted, with the words 'paid' or 'unpaid', and the amount of postage; later also, a mark used to deface or obliterate the postage stamp; now, usually a mark giving the place, date, and hour of dispatch, or of the arrival of the mail, in the former case serving also to deface the postage stamp, or combined with a special obliteration-mark for that purpose.

Marks for various other purposes (e.g. to indicate deficient prepayment) are still in occasional use; see the work cited in quot. 1898.

1678 *Trial of Ireland*, etc. 47 *Mr. Oates*..the Post mark upon it was but Two-pence, to be paid for it. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* III. 94 He received a letter from Henry, without either date or post-mark. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xiv, The post-mark is Plymouth. 1859 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* p. vii, [Letters] with their old horrible postmarks of two-and-sixpence and two-and-tenpence (which now would be a penny a head). 1891 SMILES *J. Murray* I. xiv. 344 Letter..dated..26th December, 1814, though the post-mark shows it was not delivered until the 12th of January, 1815. 1898 J. H. DANIELS (*title*) A History of British Postmarks. Illustrated. *Ibid.* 5 In 1680 William Dockwra started in London the first Penny Post, and he is also credited with the introduction of postmarks, [but] I have entire letters containing undoubted marks impressed by the General Post fifteen years previously. *Ibid.* 35 The introduction of postage-stamps took place on May 6th, 1840. The postmark used to cancel the stamp is known as the *Maltese Cross.* This was used throughout Great Britain and Ireland until 1844. *Ibid.* 2 The collecting of postmarks is gradually gaining ground as a pursuit.

Poˑstmark, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To mark with the post-office stamp, esp. that showing place and date of posting. Almost always in *pass.* Hence Poˑstmarked *ppl. a.*; Poˑstmarking *vbl. sb.*

1716 *Admiralty Notice* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5436/3 A Letter without Date, but Post mark'd, the 24th of this Instant May. 1813 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 317 Your favor of February 3d (but postmarked the 18th). 1859 *Regul. P.-O. Department, Washington U. S.* § 397 The use of the office dating or post-marking stamp as a cancelling instrument is prohibited. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* I. 9 The envelope..was post-marked 'New York'.

Postmaster [1] (pōu·stmāstəɹ). [f. POST *sb.*[2] + MASTER *sb.*[1]: = 15th c. L. *magister postarum*, obs. F. *maître de postes*, It. *maestro delle poste*, Ger. *postmeister* (in 1491 Francis de Taxis, who superintended the Imperial mails, called himself *postmaister*).]

1. †a. *orig.* A master of the posts; the officer who had the charge or direction of the post-messengers, whose office gradually developed into that of POSTMASTER GENERAL, q. v. **†b.** In the 17th and 18th c., The post-office servant at each of the stations or stages of a post-road, whose primary duty it was to carry the mails to the next stage, and subsequently, to receive and deliver or send out the letters for his own town or district; orig. called POST (*sb.*[2] 1); in 1668 *deputy postmaster.* **c.** Now, The person who has official charge of a post office, and the superintendence of all postal business there transacted.

a. 1513 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 210 Whilst I have no postis at my command,..I do my dwte in wrytynge & spende monney to send my lettyrs to th' Emperours postmastir. [1516 FRANCIS DE TAXIS (the Emperor's Postmaster) *Let. to Brian Tuke* 23 Mar. (Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII, II. 1698), [addressed] Magistro Domino meo Brianno Tuke, Magistro Postarum, Londini. 1545 *Patent Hen. VIII* in *Rep. Secret Comm. P. O.* (1844) 33 Officinam Magistri Nunciorum, Cursorum, sive postarum. 1567 *Patent Eliz.* ibid. 34 Officinam Magistri Nunciorum et Cursorum, communiter vocatam Postarum. 1572 *Ibid.*, Thomas Randolphe esquier, Maister of the Postes.] 1574–5 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 376 Item, payed for charges bestowed uppon Mr. Gasquyner the Quenes post master. [1591 *Proclam.* in *Rep. Secret Comm. on Post Office* (1844) 36 Our Master of the Postes, or the Masters of the Postes Generall of those countreys.] 1625 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 24 Questor was overthrown this day sevennight in a suit about the postmaster's office, wherein the Lord Stanhope prevailed against him. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4455/2 Count Paar, Post-Master of the Hereditary Countries, goes with her..Majesty as far as Holland.

b, c. 1603 in *Rep. Secret Comm. P. O.* (1844) 38 It is fit and convenient, in this time so full of busines, that the postemasters of every stage be aided and assisted with fresh and able horses. 1637 *Rutland MSS.* IV. 529 Payd to a

messenger that came from the postmaster of Newarke, 2s. 1653 *Reg. Council of State* in *Rep. S. C. P. O.* 70 That the Postmasters and others employed by Mr. Prideaux, being godly and well affected, to be continued in their employments. 1659 *Jrnl. Ho. Com.* 10 June, The humble petition of the several postmasters of England in behalf of themselves, and..families, was this day read. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 322/4 Notice is hereby given, That the Post-Master-General hath contracted.., with all the respective Deputy Post-Masters, to carry from time to time all Letters directed to every particular person within Ten miles from their Stage-Towns, paying Two pence a time besides the London Post, and to bring back their Answers to the said Stage, Gratis. 1681 BOYLE *Let. to Bp. H. Jones* Wks. 1772 I. p. clxxx, I resolved to dispatch them by land to Chester, to the post-master of which place I got them particularly recommended by Mr. Dowlin, post-master of Dublin. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. (ed. 22) 442 Upon this grand Office depends 182 Deputy-Post-Masters in England and Scotland, most of which keep regular Offices in their Stages, and Sub-Post-Masters in their Branches. 1771 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 98/2 The court gave judgment,..declaring, that by the several acts relating to the post-office, all letters must be delivered by the post-master of every post-town, to the persons to whom such letters are directed. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 350 The letter addressed to William Lloyd, Bishop of Norwich, was, in spite of all precautions, detained by a postmaster. 1893 H. JOYCE *Hist. Post Office* vi. 48 These stages [of the post roads, in 17th c.] were presided over by..postmasters, whose duty it was to carry the mails each over his own stage.

fig. 1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 33 The Postmaister of Hell plainly told them that if any so seditious a fellow as Golde were cast into prison, their fathers would never give their consent to haue him ransomed. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxv. 11 Epimetheus' post-masters, *semper victuri*, in Seneca's sense.

2. The master of a posting station, who provides horses for posting; one who keeps a posting establishment; = JOBMASTER 1.

Originally, the same person as in the earlier stage of sense 1 b; the several postmasters who carried the mails being the only persons licensed to let horses to travellers.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 85 The Postmaister came vnto him, and called twice aloude .. and forthwith there came out of the Stable a foule greate Groome..who had charge giuen him to make readie three horses. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 199 It was not Anne, but a Post-masters boy. 1603, 1659 [see 1]. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 56 The defendant is a licenced post-master in the city of London, and had let a chaise and pair of horses for the day. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 461/1 That revenue can be raised on posting, without the government acting as a postmaster, we have England for an example. 1860 SPOTTISWOODE in *Vac. Tour.* 86 The postmaster would give us no horses, as the road by which we were to proceed was not a post-road. 1865 GLADSTONE *Financ. Statem.* 84, I believe the largest post-masters in the kingdom are in London, and that their principal traffic is to the railway stations.

Postmaster[2] (pō͝ustmāstəɹ). The name given at Merton College, Oxford, from the 16th c., to the class of poor scholars instituted in 1380 by John Wyllyot; now the equivalent in that college of the term 'scholar' in general collegiate use.

For the first hundred years these appear in the College Register only as *pueri* (*Jl. Johannis*) *Wylyot*, 'Wylyot's boys'. But their essential characteristic was the reception of a limited weekly 'portion', *ebdomadalis portionis*; hence we find them (from 1483) styled *porcionistæ* or (1546) *portionistæ*, a term Englished in the 17th c., as by Wood, as *portionists*. The age of the term *postmaster* is not certain: it occurs in the College Records in 1593 in the established name of *Postmasters' Hall*, the dwelling opposite to the college in which the *pueri* or *portionistæ* had resided till *c* 1575, when they were moved into the college. It also appears as the appellation of the *portionistæ* in English letters of 1610 preserved in the Records. But these casual occurrences show only that it was then a long-established name. As to its origin nothing is known; it has been variously conjectured to be a corruption of *portionista*, or a rendering of **post-magister* or **post-minister*, in allusion to the fact that the *portionistæ* were at one time servitors to the Masters or Fellows, perhaps standing behind their chairs at dinner, etc. But *post-minister* does not occur in the college register, and the occurrence of *post-magister* is doubtful.

[1380 *Ordinatio M. Joh. Wyllyott* (Merton Archives), Sic admissus quomodo commune pretium modii frumenti 12d. non excedit, percipiat tum 7d. pro ebdomadali portione..ebdomadalem portionem prius limitatum. 1381 *Merton Coll. Rolls Acc.* Compotus. Magister puerorum Wylyot. 1454 *Ibid.*, Pro communibus puerorum. 1483 (Dec. 31) *Merton Coll. Reg.*, Insuper porcionistarum numerum decretum est augeri sec. magistrorum numerum. 1546 (May 11) *Ibid.*, Scholaris aulæ portionistarum. 1577 (Aug. 1) *Ibid.*, Nullus portionista admittetur qui non habeat suum magistrum tutorem et in ipsius cubiculo pernoctet.]

1593 (Mar. 31) J. LEACH (Chanc. Exeter Cathedr.) *Let.* in *Coll. Reg.*, By the ordinacion of my predecessor John Wiliett, founder of postm[rs] hall. 1610 (Aug. 1) DR. T. JESOPE *ibid.*, I have bin much sorie that I have bin so long hindered from y[e] performance of my long entended purpose for y[e] relief of the poore postmasters of Merton Colledg. [So 4 times in letter and 3 times in reply.] 1639 (May 6) ABP. LAUD *ibid.*, That no Postmaster shall hold his place after that he hath gotten his grace to be a Graduate in the University. 1647 WOOD *Life* 26 May (O. H. S.) I. 135 Samuel Jones was made from being a servitour of All Soules College, either a postmaster or a pro-postmaster. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 8 Much honoured, in that Bishop Jewel was a postmaster before removed hence to be a fellow of Corpus Christi Colledg. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 241 Merton-College..This College has a Warden, 24 Fellows, 14 Portionists or Postmasters, and 2 Clerks. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* I. vii, At Merton there are fourteen postmasters.

Po·stmaster ge·neral. Pl. **postmasters general.** [f. POSTMASTER[1] + GENERAL *a.* Called in 16th c. Latin *magister postarum* (see POSTMASTER[1] 1 a); in 17th c. *magister generalis nunciorum et cursorum*, also *general postmaster.*] The administrative head of the postal service of a country or state, who is in Great Britain often, and in U. S. always, a member of the cabinet.

1626 in *Rep. Secret Comm. P. O.* (1844) 48 The matter in controversie betwixt the Lord Stanhope and Matthew de Questir, concerning the office of Postmaster-general. 1629 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. II. III. 8 [Sir William Seatoun] generall postmaister to his Majestie throughout this haill kingdome. 1636 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Carriers Cosmogr.* ad fin., Let them repaire to the Generall Post-Master Thomas Withering at his house in Sherburne Lane, neare Abchurch. *c* 1638 (*title*) A discourse shewing the true State and Title of the Comptroller or Postmaster generall of England, the Lord Stanhope's right to it. 1657 [See POST OFFICE 1]. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 35 § 2 Be it further enacted .. That such Post Master Generall..shall prepare and provide Horses and Furniture to lett to Hire unto all Through posts and persons rideing in post by Commission. 1663 *Commission* 29 Apr. in *Rep. Secret Comm. P. O.* (1844) 85 Officium Magistri nostri Generalis Nunciorum et Cursorum, communiter vocatum The Office of Post Master Generall. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. (ed. 22) 441 Of the Office of Post-Master General. This Office..is executed by Two Post-Masters-General. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 51 The lords of the Admiralty have been pleased, at the request of the Post-master-general, to order his Majesty's sloops the Alderney and Hound, to sail to Flushing. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. p. xiii, His Grace was one of the best Postmaster Generals who ever filled that important office. 1872 *Act of Congress* 8 June in *U. S. Stat.* XVII. 309 The postmaster-general shall provide for carrying the mail on all post-roads established by law.

Hence **Po·stmaster-ge·neralship.**

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 June 6/1 Lord John Manners would no doubt return to the Postmaster-Generalship.

Po·stma·stership[1]. [f. POSTMASTER[1] + -SHIP.] The office of postmaster.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 107 Howsoeuer the Iesuites take vpon them the postmastership of Angels, they are not able to tell how many miles they goe in a minute. 1623 in *Rep. Secret Comm. P. O.* (1844) 46 The office which the Lord Stanhope holdeth for Postmastership within our dominions. 1804 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 134 Lord Charles Spencer should be allowed to remain in the other joint Postmastership. 1894 *Times* 20 Sept. 4/6 [He] called at the shop of the man who had applied for the postmastership.

Po·stma·stership[2]. [f. POSTMASTER[2] + -SHIP.] The position of postmaster at Merton College, Oxford.

1814 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 386 A good thing, called by the odd name of a postmastership, has been promised him at Merton, which will materially lighten the expense. 1885 *Oxf. Univ. Cal., Merton Coll.* 118 The number of postmasterships or scholarships is 18, but may be increased.

Postmeatal, -median: see POST- B. 2.

Postmedial (pō͝ustmī·diăl), *a.* [f. POST- B. + MEDIAL.] Occupying a position posterior to that which is medial in place, order, or time.

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 327 The Postmedial Visions being all of them..to come. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 29, 4 M, a transverse areolet, just posterior to 3 M, the *post-medial.*

‖ **Po st-mediasti·num.** *Anat.* [See POST- A.] = *Posterior* MEDIASTINUM (q. v.). So **Post-mediastinal** *a.* = posterior mediastinal (arteries, etc.).

Postmeridian (pō͝ustmĕrī·diăn), *a.* [ad. L. *postmerīdiānus* (contr. *pōmer-*) adj., in the afternoon, f. *post* after + *merīdiānus* MERIDIAN *a.*; cf. POMERIDIAN.]

1. Occurring after noon or midday; of or pertaining to the afternoon. Also *fig.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 57 An over hasty digestion, which is the inconvenience of postmeridian sleeps. *c* 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.*, The postmeridian degrees of civilization (to preserve the author's metaphor) are less favourable to the popularity of the drama. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 198 The pyrexia of tuberculosis attains its maximum..in the post-meridian hours of the day.

2. *Geol.* Applied by Professor Rogers to the ninth of the fifteen subdivisions of the Palæozoic strata of the Appalachian chain.

1858 H. D. ROGERS *Geol. Pennsylv.* II. II. 749 These periods, applicable only to the American Palæozoic day, are the Primal..Pre-Meridian, Meridian, Post-Meridian [etc.]. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Post-Meridian*,..the 'Afternoon' of the North American Palæozoics, and the equivalent, in part, of our Lower Devonians.

3. Post meridian: erron. for next.

1795 C. DIBDIN in *Life* (1803) III. 335 'Twas post meridian, half past four, By signal I from Nancy parted. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* i, About the hour of half past eleven, post meridian, the moon was shining.

‖ **Post meridiem,** *phr.* [L. *post merīdiem* after midday.] After midday; applied to the hours between noon and midnight; usually abbreviated P.M. or p.m.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* iv. 34, I would erect a Figure of Heaven the sixt of January 1646, one hour thirty minutes afternoon, or P.M, that is, Post Meridiem.

Postmeri·dional, *a. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. POST- B. 1 + MERIDIONAL.] = POSTMERIDIAN 1.

1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 8 After our post-meridional refection.

Post-metal, -mill: see POST *sb.*[1] 9.

Postmillenarian (pō͝ustmilĭnē·riăn). [f. POST- B. 1 b + MILLENARIAN.] = POSTMILLENNIALIST. So **Po·stmillena·rianism** = POSTMILLENNIALISM (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1886 N. F. RAVELIN *Progr. Th. Gt. Subj.* v. 63 Those who think that the millennium is to precede His [Christ's] coming, are called Postmillenarians.

Postmillennial (pō͝ustmile·niăl), *a.* [f. POST- B. 1 b + MILLENNIAL.] Of or belonging to the period following the millennium. So **Postmille·nnialism,** the doctrine that the second Advent will follow the millennium; **Postmille·nnialist,** a believer in postmillennialism; **Postmille·nnian** *a.*, postmillennial.

1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* 196 The Day of the real Second Advent, which my correspondent fully admits to be postmillennial. *Ibid.* 192 The Judicial Destruction of the Man of Sin..is acknowledged, both by Premillennialists and by Postmillennialists, to occur immediately before the commencement of the Thousand Years. *Ibid.* 205 The two Antichristian Confederacies, premillennian and postmillennian. 1879 *Princeton Rev.* Mar. 425 Dr. Seiss..has described postmillennialism as papistic, Dr. Brookes .. branded it as the 'post-millennial heresy'.

‖ **Postminimus** (pō͝stmi·nimŭs). *Comp. Anat.* [f. POST- B. 2 + MINIMUS *sb.* 2.] An additional digit found in some mammals, outside the little toe or finger. See also quot. 1895.

1889 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 260 In *Bathyergus maritimus* [a species of mole-rat] the præpollex and the postminimus are both very well developed. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Post-minimus.* In *Anat.*, syn. for *Pisiform bone.* In *Biol.*, a supernumerary little (ulnar) finger or little (fibular) toe.

Postmistress (pō͝ustmi·strĕs). [f. POST *sb.*[2] + MISTRESS, after POSTMASTER[1].] A woman who has charge of a post office. Hence **Po·stmi·stressship,** the office of postmistress.

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3299/4 Whoever gives notice of him ..to the Post-Mistress of York,..shall be Rewarded to Content. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xv, 'Tell her', said the faithful postmistress,..'to come back the morn at ten o'clock, and I'll let her ken; we havena had time to sort the mail letters yet'. 1884 MRS. H. WARD *Miss Bretherton* 175 At last the old postmistress..ceased to repulse him.

1867 *Contemp. Rev.* V. 106 Women were consequently excluded from post-mistress-ships in large towns.

Post-money, -morning: see POST *sb.*[2] 13, 12.

‖ **Post mortem, post-mortem,** *adv. phr., a.*, and *sb.* [L. *post mortem* after death.]

A. *advb. phrase* (*post mortem*). After death.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 132 Evidence by offices *post mortem*, charters, pedigrees. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 362 Unexpectedly made known by examination, *post mortem.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 222 The fistulas are but rarely found post-mortem.

B. *adj.* (*post-mortem*). Taking place, formed, or done after death.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 806/2 The interval by spasmodic and true *post-mortem* stiffness. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 46/1 The coroner is empowered..to direct the performance of a *post mortem* examination. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 325 Of a dark-red colour, and soft gelatinous consistence, closely resembling the post-mortem clot. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 11/1 Any man who held the theory of post-mortem salvation.

C. *sb.* Short for *post-mortem examination.*

(In quot. 1900 = post-mortem production.)

1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* iv. (1859) 53 To report a full and accurate, leisurely post-mortem of the subjects we have discussed. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 195 Two ended fatally; but no post-mortem was obtained. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 10/1 By this time the genuine Strads are pretty well known—even those post-mortems made up out of the *débris* of the great man's workshop. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* July 191 Post-mortems show the cause of death.

b. *attrib.* Connected with post-mortem examinations, as *post-mortem book, record, room, table.*

1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 345 Ascertaining in the post-mortem room the existence of the more marked structural changes. 1880 MACCORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 205 A third..reach the post-mortem table before the disease has contracted adhesions to the surrounding parts. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 861, 60 cases..collected from St. George's Hospital post-mortem books.

Post-mortuary, -mundane: see POST- B. 1; **Postmultiply, -mutative:** see POST- A. 1 a.

‖ **Postnares** (-nēə·rīz), *sb. pl.* Rarely *sing.* **-naris.** [mod.L., f. POST- A. 2 + L. *nārēs*, pl. of *nāris* nostril.] The posterior nostrils or choanæ, the openings of the nasal chamber into the pharynx. Hence **Postna·rial** *a.*, of or belonging to the postnares.

1866 OWEN *Anat. Vertebr.* II. 426 The disproportionate shortness of the rostral or 'prenarial' to the cranial or 'postnarial' part of the skull. 1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Techn.* 513.

Postnasal: see POST- B. 2.

‖ **Postnasus** (pō͝ustnē·sŭs). *Entom.* [f. POST- B. 2 + L. *nāsus* nose.] A former name for the division of the elytra now called the supraclypeus.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 364 *Postnasus*.. that part of the *Face* immediately contiguous to the *Anteunæ*, that lies behind the *Nasus*, when distinctly marked out. *Ibid.* xxxiv. 483 A triangular piece, below the antennæ and above the *nasus*..: this is the *postnasus* or after-nose.

Postnatal (pō͝ustnē·tăl), *a.* [f. POST- B. 1 b + NATAL.] Subsequent to or occurring after birth.

a 1859 DE QUINCEY *Posth. Wks.* (1891) I. 16 Some far halcyon time, post-natal or ante-natal he knew not. 1866 SANKEY *Lect. Mental Dis.* vi. 127 Those whose idiocy

depends on post-natal diseases, and especially rickets. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* (1877) I. i. 122 Ideas which cannot be explained by any post-natal experience.

Hence **Postna·talist,** one who holds that the divinity of Christ was of postnatal communication; also *attrib.*

1895 HAWEIS in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 599 The Postnatalists admit human parentage on both sides. *Ibid.* 604 The Prenatalist and Postnatalist theories.

† **Po·stnate,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *postnāt-us* (Du Cange) born after, f. *post* after + *nātus* born. See PUISNE, PUNY.] Born, produced, made, or occurring after something else; later, of later date, subsequent *to*.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 163. 119 Practises of the Church,..evidently post-nate to the time of the Apostles. 1672-3 GREW *Anat. Roots* I. ii. § 2 Every Root hath successively two kinds of Skins..The other, Postnate, succeeding in the room of the former, as the Root ageth. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 585 Which makes..Knowledge and Wisdom, to be but a Second or Post Nate Thing. *a* 1734 NORTH *Examen* I. iii. § 91 Postnate to the Narrative of Dates. 1770 SIR J. HILL *Construct. Timber* 66 It is indeed postnate and comes after them in the order of time.

B. *sb.* A production of a period later than its alleged date. *rare.*

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* iii. (1642) 192 These and many such passages..in Sibyls Oracles,..our Philologers.. would perswade us, that they were counterfaits and Postnates, forged by Christians.

Hence † **Postna·ted** *a.* = POSTNATE *a.*

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 293 The Council of Laodicea,..to which Popery is post-nated above three hundred years.

‖ **Postna·tus,** pl. **-i.** [med.L. *postnātus* born after: see prec.]

1. One born after a particular event; *spec.* in Scotland, one born after the Union of the Crowns; in U.S., one born after the Declaration of Independence. Chiefly in pl. *postnati.*

1609 (*title*) The Speech of the Lord Chancellor of England touching the Post-nati. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 14 This Length of Life, immediately after the Floud, was reduced to a Moitie; But in the *Post-Nati*: For Noah, who was borne before, equalled the Age of his Ancestours. 1669 DK. OF LAUDERDALE in *Collect. Poems* 231 It was..solemnly adjudged, in the Case of the *Postnati*, that those, who after the Descent of the Crown of England to King James, were born in Scotland, were no Aliens in England. 1800 LAING *Hist. Scot.* (1804) III. 14 The *postnati*, born since the death of Elizabeth, as their allegiance was indiscriminately due to James, were declared to be freely naturalized in either kingdom.

† 2. A second son. *Obs.*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Post-natus* is also used by Bracton, Fleta, Glanville, &c. for the second son, as distinguished from the eldest. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Postnatus*, the second son, or one born afterwards. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

Post-neuritic, -Nicene: see POST- B. 1.

Po·st-night. [f. POST *sb.*[2] + NIGHT.] A night on which letters are dispatched; a mail night.

1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 322, I am much troubled that a post-night should pass, before you come to a resolution in this business. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2121/4 There goes a Post every Monday Night (besides the General Post-Nights) from the General Post-Office in London, to Lewis in Sussex. 1758 in Howell *State Trials* (1813) XIX. 1369, I have often received from the prisoner at the bar letters of a post-night to carry to the office in Lombard-street.

† **Po·st-note.** *U. S. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. POST- A. 1 b + NOTE.] A note made and issued by a bank or banking association, payable not to bearer but to order, not on demand but at a future specified date, and designed as part of its circulating medium.

Issued by the banks of some of the states of U.S. during the period between 1781 and 1863.

1791 JEFFERSON in *Harper's Mag.* (1885) Mar. 534/2 Rec[d] from bank a post note..for 116⅔ D. 1807 (Oct.) *Statutes of Connecticut* (1808) I. 98 Be it enacted..That the several incorporated banks in this state be..authorized to issue post-notes, payable to order and at a time subsequent to the issuing of the same. 1824 (Dec. 24) *Laws of Alabama* 25 *margin*, The issue of Post-Notes authorized. 1839 C. RAGUET *Currency & Banking* 112 *note*, The banks of New York are prohibited from issuing post-notes. 1848 (June 5) *Barbour's Repts.* [N.Y. Supreme Court] 222 Post-notes issued by banking associations having been decided to be absolutely illegal. 1862 *Merchants' Mag.* Dec. 509 The Treasury had become a bank of deposit and of circulation for irredeemable paper money, and could issue one-year certificates, answering to old United States Bank 'post notes', without stint or limit. 1896 H. WHITE *Money & Banking* 368 Some of the States had laws forbidding the issue of post notes, but they were evaded by the device of lending notes on [certain conditions]. 1896 W. G. SUMNER *Hist. Banking in U.S.* 79, 234, 268, 296.

Postnuptial (pōʊstˌnʌ·pʃăl), *a.* [f. POST- B. 1 b + NUPTIAL.] Made, occurring, or existing after marriage; subsequent to marriage.

1807 VESEY *Reports Chanc.* XII. 147 That part of the Property, which is protected by the post-nuptial Settlement. 1853 JERDAN *Autobiog.* III. 31 On their post-nuptial excursion to Paris. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxii. The bitter disillusionising experience of post-nuptial life. 1885 FARGUS *Slings & Arrows* 57 The large post-nuptial settlement which I proposed making.

Hence **Postnu·ptially** *adv.*, after marriage.

1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 441 The doctor..insisted on its being postnuptially settled on his wife.

Po·st-oak. [f. POST *sb.*[1] + OAK.] A species of oak (*Quercus obtusiloba*) found in sandy soil in the eastern U. S., having hard close-grained durable wood much used for posts, sleepers, etc.; also called *iron-oak, rough* or *box white oak.*

Swamp post-oak, another species (*Q. lyrata*), growing in river-swamps in the southern U. S., with similar wood.

1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 257 The timber is generally ..on the prairie, post oak. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xvii, Our march to-day lay through straggling forests of the kind of low scrubbed trees.. called 'post-oaks' and 'black-jacks'. 1865 *Michaux's N. Amer. Sylva* I. 40 *Quercus lyrata*..is called the Swamp Post Oak, Overcup Oak, and Water White Oak.

Post-obit (pōʊstˌō·bit, -ōʊ·bit), *a.* and *sb.* [Shortened from L. *post obitum* after decease.]

A. *adj.* 1. Taking effect after some one's death: esp. in *post-obit bond* (see B. 1).

1788 H. BLACKSTONE *Reports* I. 95 This was a *post obit* bond, a security of a questionable nature, which had often been disputed with success. 1808 *Times* 26 Feb. 4/4 A Post Obit Bond for 37,000*l*, payable within three months after the death of a Gentleman, aged 67 years. 1816 SHELLEY in Dowden *Life* (1887) II. 8. I am to give a post-obit security for this sum. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* I. ii, By post-obit liquidation.

2. Done or made after death; post-mortem; occurring or existing after death. ? *Obs.*

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 357 The real nature of the swelling..can only be determined by a post-obit examination. *Ibid.* II. 12, 99.

B. *sb.* 1. (Short for *post-obit bond.*) A bond given by a borrower, securing to the lender a sum of money to be paid on the death of a specified person from whom the borrower has expectations.

1751 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1845) II. 377 They talk of fourteen hundred thousand pounds on post-obits. 1821 BYRON *Occas. Pieces, Martial*, Post-obits rarely reach a poet. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxvi. 267 [He] had lent ready gold, to be paid back, post-obit fashion, on a father's coffin-lid. 1899 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/5 A post obit..is a bond issued by an heir to property, conceding to the holder a lien on the estates after the death of the present possessor.

2. A thing which is to pass to some one after the owner's death; a legacy or heritage. *nonce-use.*

1812 SOUTHEY in Smiles *Mem. J. Murray* (1891) I. xi. 237 My intention to leave behind me my own Memoirs, as a post-obit for my family.

3. = POST-MORTEM *sb.* ? *Obs.* 1864 in WEBSTER.

Post-obituary (-ob·itiˌări), *a.* [f. POST- B. 1 b + OBITUARY.] = POST-OBIT *a.*, POST-MORTEM *a.*

1816-30 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const. Code* (1830) 15 Pensions, payable to any..relative of the functionary, on his decease. These may be styled post obituary, or post-obit pensions. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 720 Abundantly established by post-obituary examinations. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. ii. I. 93 A triple gradation of post-obituary existence, proportioned to the character of each race whilst alive.

Postocular (-ɒ·kiŭlăr), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. POST- B. 2 + OCULAR.] Situated behind the eye; post-orbital. b. *elliptical* as *sb.* A postocular scale, as in snakes.

1877 HALLOCK *Sportsman's Gaz.* 209 Parallel curved white superciliary and postocular stripes. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., *Postocular lobes*, anterior projections of the lower sides of the prothorax [in insects], impinging on the eyes when the head is retracted.

Postœsophageal: see POST- B. 2.

Post office, post-office (pōʊstˌɒ·fis). [f. POST *sb.*[2] + OFFICE.]

1. The public department charged with the conveyance of letters, etc., by post. In early use, sometimes meaning the office of the master of the posts, or postmaster (general); in other instances it is difficult to separate it from the local centre or head quarters of the department, the General Post Office in London or other capital.

[The name appears first under the Commonwealth, the earlier name having been *letter-office*: e. g.

1635 (July 31) in Rymer *Fœdera* (1732) XIX. 649 A Proclamation for the settling of the Letter Office of England and Scotland. 1641-2 *Jrnl. Ho. Com.* 22 Mar., That Mr. Glynn do report to-morrow the matter concerning the sequestration of the letter-offices. 1646 *Jrnl. Ho. Lords* 3 Dec., All his estate and interest in the Foreign Letter-office.] 1652 *Jrnl. Ho. Com.* 19 Oct., Sir David Watkins, his claim to the foreign post-office. 1657 *Acts & Ordin. Parl.* c. 30 (Scobell) 512 From henceforth there be one General Office, to be called and known by the name of the Post-Office of England; and one Officer..nominated and appointed..under the Name and Stile of Postmaster-General of England, and Comptroller of the Post-Office. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 85/4 The general Post-office is for the present held at the two Black Pillars in Bridges-street. 1731 GAY in *Swift's Wks.* (1761) VIII. 130 If you don't send to me now and then, the post-office will think me of no consequence. 1738-9 KING in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 223 The ill-treatment I received from the post-office; for some time I did not receive a letter that had not been opened. 1804 BP. OF LINCOLN in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) II. 94 Lord Charles Spencer will..resign the Post-Office. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* II. xv, The king granted the duke and his heirs for ever, a pension on the post-office. 1893 H. JOYCE *Hist. Post Office* vi. 46 The headquarters of the Post Office were at this time [1690] in Lombard Street. Here the postmasters-general resided.

2. A house or shop where postal business is carried on, where postage stamps are sold, letters are registered and posted for transmission to their destinations, and from some of which letters received from places at home and abroad are delivered.

The name is now commonly applied even to small branch offices, sub-offices, or receiving-houses, which sell stamps and receive letters for transmission, but from which letters are not delivered, this being generally done directly from the central or head office of a town or district.

General Post Office, the central or head post office of a country or state, as that in St. Martin's Le Grand, London; also popularly applied to the head post office in a city or town which has branch offices subordinate to it.

[1657 *Acts & Ordin. Parl.* c. 30 The erecting and setling of one general Post-office. 1660: see GENERAL *a.* 2 b.]

1675, 1708 [see GENERAL *a.* 2 b]. 1679 OATES *Narr. Popish Plot* 46 Some of which [Letters] were delivered to the Post-office in Russel-street; others to the Post-office General. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 19 ⁋ 2, I have looked over every Letter in the Post-Office for my better Information. 1725 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 196 You do not expect I should write a detail, since I behoved to take dinner, and at eight the post-office closes. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T., Angelina* ii. (1857) I. 237 She actually discovered that there was a post-office at Cardiffe. 1825 AMELIA OPIE *Illustrations Lying* I. v. 125 He had reached a general postoffice 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xii. 90 Money was waiting for me at the post-office in Geneva. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lix. 168 She well remembered the number of the post-office in the Edgeware Road. 1893 H. JOYCE *Hist. Post Office* v. 41 Up to April 1680 the General Post Office in Lombard Street was the only receptacle for letters in the whole of London. *Mod. Colleg.* In Oxford the General Post Office is in St. Aldate's Street.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *post-office clerk, employee, inspector, -keeper, servant, counter, door, window*, etc.; **post-office address** = postal address; **post-office annuity, insurance,** a system whereby annuities can be purchased and lives insured through the post office; **post-office box,** a private box or pigeon-hole at a post office, in which all the letters and papers for a private person or firm are put and kept till called for; **post-office car,** *U. S.*, a mail-van or coach on a railway; **post-office department** = POST OFFICE 1; **post-office order,** a money-order for a specified sum, issued upon payment of the sum and a small commission at one post office, and payable at another therein named, to a person whose name is officially communicated in a letter of advice; **post-office savings-bank,** a bank having branches at local post offices where sums within fixed limits are received on government security, at a rate of interest (at present) of 2½ per cent.; **post-office stamp,** a stamp officially imprinted on a letter by the post office; also the instrument used for stamping the postmark.

1901 *Tribune* (Chicago) 16 Feb., Give *postoffice address in full. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Oct 8/4 There is..in every train..a *post-office car, which contains..a letter box, in which letters may be deposited anywhere en route. 1866 J. REES *Foot-Prints* 326 Reed was an old *post-office clerk, who..had been in the office for twenty odd years. 1782 *Jrnls. of Congress* (1823) IV. 93 Any post-master, post-rider, or other person employed in the *post-office department. 1816 *Amer. St. Papers* (1834) XV. 50 To investigate the conduct of the General Post Office Department. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, Mrs. Tomlinson, the *post-office-keeper, seemed..to have been chosen the leader of the trade party. 1850 *Advt.* in 'Bat' *Cricket. Man.* 103 A remittance or *Post-office order. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xvii, No Post-office order is in the interim received from Nicodemus Boffin, Esquire. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) II. xxi. 132 The *post-office people will let us know if they hear of him. 1891 'PHIL' *Penny Postage Jubilee* ix. 156 It was not an uncommon practice of the *post-office servants to mark the postage on the envelope with pen and red ink. 1893 H. JOYCE *Hist. Post Office* vi. 44 Out of London, the Post Office servants remained [in 1690] much as they had been ten years before, at about 239 in number, of whom all but twelve were postmasters. 1827 *Amer. St. Papers* (1834) XV. 304 William J. Stone, for *post office stamps, $128·49.

† **Po·st-o·fficer.** *Obs.* An officer or official of the post.

1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 406/4 The Post-Officers which were sent from hence into France to confer with Monsieur de Louvoy the French Postmaster,..are this day returned. 1738-9 KING in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 223 Whether those post-officers really thought me..a man of importance. 1843 *Select Comm. Postage* § 2834 It was supposed that a post-officer could not pass a letter containing two coins without discovering it.

Postolivary, -operative, etc.: see POST- B.

Post-oral (-ōʊ·răl), *a.* *Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. POST- B. 2 + ORAL.] Situated behind the mouth: applied to (theoretical) segments of the head in arthropods, and to certain visceral arches in the embryo of vertebrates. Opp. to PRE-ORAL.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 106 Besides the prae-oral or so-called 'supra-oesophageal' ganglionic mass..there are twelve post-oral ganglia in the Crayfish. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 491 [The head in *Arthropoda*] consists of a prae-oral or pro-cephalic region, to which are fused a variable number of post-oral somites. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Post-oral arches*, the five subcranial plates which lie below (on the *caudal* side of) the mouth in the embryo, going to form the lower jaw and throat.

Postorbital (-ɒ·bităl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. POST- B. 2 + ORBITAL.] Situated behind, or on the hinder part of, the orbit of the eye: applied esp. to a process (usually) of the frontal bone, which forms a separate bone in some reptiles. (Cf. POSTFRONTAL.) Also *elliptical* as *sb.* a. The postorbital bone or process. b. A scale behind the eye in snakes (= POSTOCULAR b).

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 274/2 The post-orbital processes are most developed in the Parrots. 1866 Owen *Anat. Vertebr.* I. 103 The bones of the dermoskeleton are—The Supratemporals..The Postorbitals..The Superorbitals [etc.]. 1882 W. K. Parker in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* II. III. 167 Besides this antorbital rudiment, there is a large postorbital cartilage.

Post-paid, -paper: see Post *sb.*[1] 13. **Post-painter:** Post *sb.*[1] 9. **Postpalatal, -palatine, -parietal,** etc.: Post- B. 2. **Post-parative:** Post- A. 1 a. **Post partum:** Post *Lat. prep.* 4. **Post-parturient:** Post- B. 1; etc.

† Po·stpast. *Obs.* [f. Post- A. 1 b + L. *pāstus* food, f. *pāsc-ĕre* to feed; cf. Antepast, Repast.] A small portion of food taken just after a regular meal. (Opp. to Antepast.) Also *fig.*

1629 Wansworth *Pilgr.* iii. 16 An apple, or peece of cheese for their post past. 1657 J. Sergeant *Schism Dispach't* 476 Who..would needs make it the post-past to his Bill of Fare.

‖ **Postpectus** (pōstpe·ktŭs). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Post- A. 2 b + *pectus* breast.] a. *Entom.* The underside of the metathorax. b. 'The hind-breast, or hinder part of the breast' (*Cent. Dict.*). Hence **Postpe·ctoral** *a.*, pertaining to or connected with the postpectus.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 382 *Postpectus*... The underside of the second segment of the alitrunk. *Ibid.* xxxv. 543 Analogous to the scapula of the medipectus and parapleura of the postpectus. *Ibid.* IV. 344 Legs...Postpectoral...The hind-legs, affixed to the *Postpectus*.

Postpeduncle (-pĭdə·ŋk'l). *Anat.* [ad. mod.L. *postpedunculus*, f. Post- A. 2 b + *pedunculus* Peduncle.] The inferior peduncle of the cerebellum. So **Postpedu·ncular** *a.*, pertaining to the postpeduncle.

1857 in Dunglison *Med. Dict.* 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 128/1 A caudal [pair] (postpeduncles) to the metencephal and myel. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Postpetiole, -pharyngeal, -pituitary: see Post- B. 2. **Postplace:** see Post- A. 1 a; etc.

Post-pliocene (-pləi·ŏsēn), *a.* (*sb.*) *Geol.* Also -pleio-. [f. Post- B. 1 b + Pliocene.] Epithet applied to the lowest division of the Post-tertiary or Quaternary formation, immediately overlying the Pliocene or Upper Tertiary; also to the whole of the formations later than the Pliocene (so = Post-tertiary or Quaternary). Also applied to animals, etc. of this period. Also *elliptical* as *sb.* = post-pliocene division or formation.

1841 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* (ed. 2) I. ix. 212, I have adopted the term Post-Pliocene for those strata which are sometimes called modern, and which are characterized by having all the imbedded fossil shells identical with species now living. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ii. 51 Post-pliocene flint implements. 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 410 A cold character of climate appears to have extended through a great part of the post-pliocene period. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* xi. 306 In the post-pliocene of Brazil, remains have been preserved of an extinct ape. 1879 Wallace *Australasia* iv. 64 Recent quaternary or Post-pliocene deposits.

Postponable (pōstpō·năb'l), *a. rare*—°. [f. Postpone + -able.] Capable of being postponed.

1890 in *Cent. Dict. Mod.* An engagement not postponable.

† Postponator. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [By false analogy f. Postpone + -ator.] = Postponer.

1775 in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1876) XXX. 149 Rawlins postponator declares the resolution not proper to proceed from the Committee of South Carolina.

Postpone (pōstpō·n), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* post-po(y)n. [ad. L. *postpōnĕre* to put after, postpone, neglect, f. *post* after + *pōnĕre* to place, put down. In 16th c. exclusively Sc.; rare in Eng. before 1700.]

1. *trans.* To put off to a future or later time; to defer. (With *simple obj.*; in 16th c., also with *inf.*)

1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* ix. 90 Of vertew postponyng, and syn aganis nateur. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 151 Becaus it wes so neir that tyme the nycht, Postponit all quhill on the morne wes lycht. *Ibid.* 283 This Edilfrid and Brudeus also, Postponit hes to battell for till go. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 389 The said Robert wranguslie postponis and differis to do the same. 1710 Palmer *Proverbs* 186 Every man..wou'd have all business post-pon'd for the service he expects from a patron or friend. 1726 Berkeley *Let. to Prior* 15 Mar., Wks. 1871 IV. 124 The answer to other points you postponed for a few posts. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* III. 177 The project had to be postponed. 1875 Helps *Soc. Press.* iii. 58, I propose, therefore, that we should postpone any remarks that we have to make.

absol. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xxx. 28 My brethir oft hes maid the supplicationis,..To tak the abyte, bot thow did postpone.

† **b.** To 'put (a person) off', i.e. to keep (him) waiting for something promised or expected. *Obs.*

[1533 Gau *Richt Vay* (S.T.S.) 90 Giff vss grace to haiff pacience quhen our wil is postponit.] 1571 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 90 Thay ar..hinderit and postponit of payment of thair stipendis. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.), You wou'd postpone me to another reign, Till when you are content to be unjust. 1705 Hearne *Collect.* 25 Nov. (O.H.S.) I. 98 Dr. Hudson..having many Promises from..the Bishops.. was yet shamefully postpon'd by them.

c. *intr. Path.* Of ague or the like: To be later in coming on or recurring.

1843 Sir T. Watson *Lect. Princ. & Pract. Physic* I. xl. 709 When the paroxysm thus postpones, the disease is growing milder; when it anticipates its usual period of attack, the disease is increasing in severity. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* ii. 42 They [i.e. malarial attacks] may occur at a later hour, in which case they are said to postpone.

† **2.** To place after in serial order or arrangement; to put at, or nearer to, the end. *Obs.*

c 1620 A. Hume *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 31 We bid our inferioures, and pray our superioures, be [= by] postponing the supposit to the verb; As, goe ye and teach al nationes. 1680 G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* Pref. 6 He hath Postponed the most scandalous part of his Speech..and put it towards the end. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 66 Cicero ..often postpones to the very last, that Verb or emphatical Word on which the whole Sense of the Period depends. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* I. 55 We sometimes find the governing word postponed, as in *Elizabeth*, or temple of Eliza.

3. To place after in order of precedence, rank, importance, estimation, or value; to put into an inferior position; to subordinate.

1658 Phillips, *Postpone*, to set behinde, to esteem lesse then another. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 51 You have postpon'd the publick interest to your own. 1741 T. Robinson *Gavelkind* vi. 91 Females claiming in their own Right are postponed to Males. 1799 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 272 Postponing motives of delicacy to those of duty. 1893 Snell *Primer Ital. Lit.* 65 On the score of productiveness even Machiavelli must be postponed to him.

Hence **Postponed** (-pōu·nd) *ppl.a.*, **Postpo·ning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 174 They should have their money to a farthing without any postponing. 1709 Stanhope *Paraphr.* IV. 4 Ascribing the postponing of the Jews to their own Obstinacy. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxv, Anxious for the postponed explanation. 1863 Reade in *All Year Round* 12 Dec. 367 [In a trial at law] the postponing swindler has five to one in his favour. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 7 June 6/7 Postponed purchases or postponed payments are the rule everywhere.

Postponement (pōstpō·nmĕnt). [f. Postpone *v.* + -ment.] The action or fact of postponing.

1. The action of deferring to a later time; temporary delay or adjournment.

1818 in Todd. 1818 Hazlitt *Eng. Poets* viii. (1870) 192 Those minds, which are the most entitled to expect it, can best put up with the postponement of their claims to lasting fame. 1836 Sir H. Taylor *Statesman* xii. 83 The repetition of acts of postponement on any subject tends more and more to the subjugation of the active power in relation to it. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* I, There was no need for the postponement of our marriage.

2. Placing after or below in esteem or importance; subordination.

1830 H. N. Coleridge *Grk. Poets* (1834) 274 That spirit of comparative neglect and postponement with which the maternal relationship was generally treated amongst the Greeks. 1879 H. Spencer *Data of Ethics* § 96. 251 That postponement of self to others which constitutes altruism.

Postponence (pōstpō·nĕns). *rare.* [f. Postpone + -ence.] = prec. 2. So † **Postpo·nency.** *Obs. rare*—[1].

1755 Johnson *Dict.* s.v. *Of*, Noting preference or postponence. 1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) V. 9 It is not vain preference or postponence of one 'name' to another. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 313 Whether of Prelation and preference; or Preteritio and postponeney.

Postponer (pōstpō·nəɹ). [f. Postpone + -er[1].] One who postpones, puts off, or delays.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. xix. (S.T.S.) I. 205 Of ane tribune bat war postponare of þe public weill [L. *moratorem publici commodi*]. *a* 1805 Paley *Serm., On Neglect of Warnings* (1810) 448 These postponers never enter upon religion at all, in earnest or effectually. 1880 G. Meredith *Tragic Com.* xiv, One of those delicious girls in the New Comedy..was called The Postponer, The Deferrer, or, as we might say, The To-Morrower.

Postpontile: see Post- B. 2.

† **Postpo·se,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *postposer* (1549 in Godef.), f. *post-* Post- A. + *poser* Pose *v.*[1]] *trans.* To place after or later than (something); = Postpone: **a.** in temporal or serial order.

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* I. x. (1622) 19 Doubtfull.. which first to go to: least the other being postposed should take it in disdaine. *c* 1620 A. Hume *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 31 We utter our wil be verbes signifying the form of our wil, or postposing the supposit. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* XI. v. § 24 The defense of the king's person and authority.. in this Covenant is postposed to the 'privileges of parliament'.

b. in order of estimation or importance.

1622 Donne *Serm.* (ed. Alford) V. 102 In postposing the Apocryphal into an inferior place [we] have testimony from the people of God. 1656 Hobbes *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 343 Which reputation I have always postposed to the common benefit of the studious.

Postposit (pōstpo·zit), *v. rare.* [f. L. *postposit-*, ppl. stem. of *postpōnĕre* to Postpone.] *trans.* To place after; to cause to follow; to treat as of inferior importance: = Postpone 2, 3. Hence **Postpo·sited** *ppl. a.*

1661 Feltham *On St. Luke* Resolves, etc. 390 Often in our Love to her, our Love to God is swallowed and postposited. 1892 W. M. Lindsay in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* XIV. 161 The post-posited relative, to judge from the dramatists' versification, was fused with the preceding word.

Postposition (pōstpozi·shən). [n. of action f. L. *postpōnĕre, postposit-*: so F. *postposition* (Littré); but in sense 3, after *preposition*, with *post-* in place of *pre-*.]

† **1.** The action of postponing; postponement; delay. *Sc. Obs. rare*—[1].

1546 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 229 The committer of sic recent crimes of bluid wes instantly, but [= without] postposition, causit ansuir for his offensis.

2. The action of placing after; the condition or fact of being so placed.

a 1638 Mede *Daniel's Weeks* (1642) 36 Nor is the Postposition of the Nominative case to the verb against the use of the tongue. 1869 Farrar *Fam. Speech* ii. (1873) 71 Its grammar, except in the postposition of the article, closely resembles that of the other Romance languages.

3. A particle or relational word placed after another word, usually as an enclitic; *esp.* a word having the function of a preposition, which follows instead of preceding its object, as L. *tenus, versus*, and Eng. *-ward(s*, as in *home-wards*.

1846 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* III. 9 In some classes of languages the whole process of formation is carried on by means of postpositions, generally of a known and determinate signification. 1863 Bates *Nat. Amazon* x. (1864) 316 The feature ..of placing the preposition after the noun—making it, in fact, a 'post-position'—thus: He is come the village from. 1881 *Academy* 16 Apr. 283 The case-forms in Turkish may be regarded..as parts of nouns or rather as postpositions.

4. *Music.* (See quot.)

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Post position*, in Music, retardations of the harmony, effected by placing discords upon the accented parts of a bar not prepared and resolved according to the rules for discords.

Hence **Postposi·tional** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a postposition: = next.

1883 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 186 [In Corean] There are .. postpositional particles which, like the Japanese 'teniwoha', agglutinate themselves to nouns, verbs, and even sentences.

Postpositive (pōstpo·zĭtiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *postposit-*, ppl. stem of *postpōnĕre*: see Postpone. Cf. mod.F. *postpositif* (Littré).] Characterized by postposition; having the function of being placed after or suffixed; enclitic.

1786 H. Tooke *Purley* ix. 304 Grammarians were not ashamed to have a class of Postpositive Prepositives. 1845 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 171 We..find in the Manchu itself a postpositive participle. 1854 Latham *Native Races Russian Emp.* 266 In the [Rumanian] word *omul* we have *homo ille*; i.e. a substantive with the postpositive article. 1877 Sayce in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 140 The older postpositive conjugation.

B. *sb.* A postpositive particle or word.

1846 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* III. 13 This adjective may again be declined with all the postpositives usually employed as signs of cases.

† **Postpo·sure.** *Obs. rare*—°. [f. Postpose + -ure; cf. *composure*.] The action of 'postposing'; = Postponement 2.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Postposure*, a setting behind or esteeming less. Hence 1658 in Phillips.

Postprandial (-prændiăl), *a.* [f. Post- B. 1 b + L. *prandi-um* luncheon, meal + -al: cf. Prandial.] Done, made, taken, happening, etc. after dinner; after-dinner. (Chiefly *humorous*.)

1820 Coleridge *Lett., to J. H. Green* (1895) 704 The day including prandial and post-prandial. 1846 *Life J. Guthrie* in *Lives Henderson & G.* 151 This plan, most likely of post-prandial origin, was actually attempted. 1864 *Reader* 9 July 49 A capital post-prandial speaker. 1890 N. Moore in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXI. 31/2 Men far advanced in post-prandial potations. *Mod.* Post-prandial oratory.

Hence **Postpra·ndially** *adv.*, after dinner.

1851 H. D. Wolff *Pict. Span. Life* (1853) 35 The crowd that postprandially collects thither.

Postpredi·cament. [ad. med. Schol. L. *postprædicāmentum*, in Abelard *a* 1142, etc.; f. L. *post* after + *prædicāmentum* Predicament.] *pl.* The five relations considered by Aristotle at the end of his work on the ten predicaments or categories: viz. *oppositēs* (ἀντικείμενα), of four kinds; and the conceptions *before* or *priority* (πρότερον), of five kinds; *at once* or *simultaneity* (ἅμα), of two kinds; *motion* (κίνησις), of six kinds; and *having* (ἔχειν), of eight kinds.

[*a* 1280 Albertus Magnus *De Praedicamentis* Wks. 1651 I. 173-4 Tractatus vii, *De Postpraedicamentis*..ideoque post praedicamenta oportuit sequi tractatum de his quae quidem co-ordinanda sunt sed ad unum genus praedicamenti reduci non possunt.] 1613 Wither *Abuses Stript* B viij, He.. Handles in order the ten Prædicaments, Then Postprædecaments. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Post-predicaments*, in logic, are certain general affections, or properties, arising from a comparison of predicaments with each other; or modes following the predicaments, and often belonging to many. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

‖ **Postpubis** (-piū·bis). Pl. **-es** (-īz). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Post- A. 2 b + Pubis.] The hinder or postacetabular part of the pubis or pubic bone, esp. when greatly developed, as in Birds and Dinosaurs. (Opp. to Præpubis.) Hence **Postpu·bic** *a.*, pertaining to the postpubis.

1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 65 The main portion of the bird's pubis is the homologue of the postpubis (so called) in the same groups [*Stegosauria* and *Ornithopoda*]. 1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* 862 The 'pubis' of Birds being in reality homologous with the *postpubis* of Dinosaurs and the *processus lateralis pubis* of other Reptiles.

Post-puller, -pump, -quintain: see Post *sb.*[1] 9. **Post-Puranic:** see Post- B. 1 b.

Postpyramid (pōstpi·rămid). *Anat.* [Post- A. 2 b.] The posterior pyramid (*funiculus gracilis*) of the medulla oblongata. Hence **Postpyra·midal** *a.*[1], of or pertaining to the postpyramid; posterior to the pyramids.

1866-8 Owen *Anat. Vertebr.* III. 83 In advance of the post-pyramids, still deeper columns of the myelon come into view. *Ibid.* I. 273 The post-pyramidal tracts diverge,

expand, and blend anteriorly with the similarly bulging rectiform tracts, forming the side-walls of a triangular or rhomboedal cavity, called the 'fourth ventricle'. *Ibid.* III. 83 They expand as they enter the macromyelon, and form the 'post-pyramidal bodies'. 1890 Billings *Med. Dict.*, *Post-pyramidal nucleus*, clavate nucleus. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Post-pyramidal nucleus*, term for the nucleus of the *Funiculus gracilis*.

Post-pyramidal (-pirăˑmidăl), *a.*[2] [f. Post- B. 1 b + Pyramidal.] Subsequent to the building of the Egyptian pyramids.

1883 Proctor *Great Pyramid* 197 The abomination of desolation to which in our own post-pyramidal days hath been assigned the name of the 'Fifteen Puzzle'.

Post-Raphaelite: see Post- B. 1 b.

†**Postreˑme**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *postrēmus* last, superl. of *posterus* coming after, following.] Last, hindmost; *absol.* one who is last.

1553 Bale *Gardiner's De vera Obed.* G j b, They were counsailed of som bodye not to contende to be called supremes, as longe as they are still postremes.

Post-remote: see Post- A. 1 a. **Postrhinal**: see Post- B. 2. **Post-rider**: see Post *sb.*[2] 13.

†**Postriˑduan**, *a. Obs. rare*−°. [ad. L. *postridiān-us*, *-diān-us*, f. *postridie* on the next day.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Postriduan*, done the next day after or following.

Poˑst-road. A road on which a series of post-houses or stations for post-horses is (or was) established; a road on which mails were carried.

1657 *Acts & Ordin. Parl.* c. 30 (Scobell) 513 Letters and Paquets.. to be sent forwards to the City of London, or any other place in any of the Post-Roads, from thence towards the said City. 1685 *Royal Proclam.* 7 Sept. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2068/2 That no man hereafter may complain for want of a setled Post in or near particular By-Towns or Places lying on the Post-Road. 1711 *Royal Proclam.* 23 June ibid. No. 4866/1 The Horsing of any Person.. Riding Post, (that is to say) Riding several Stages upon a Post-Road. 1791 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 108 The great post-road from hence into Italy, over Mount Cenis. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xlv, The common post-road betwixt Edinburgh and Haddington. 1860 Spottiswoode in *Vac. Tour.* 86 When we drove into the back yard of the post-station,.. the post-master would give us no horses, as the road by which we were to proceed was not a post-road. 1904 (*U. S.*) *Congress. Directory* 162 [U. S. Senate Committee on] post-offices and post-roads.

Postrolaudic, -Roman, etc.: see Post- B. 2, 1.

Postrorse (pɒstrɔˑɹs), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *postrorsus*, f. Post(e)ro- + *versus* turned: cf. Antrorse.] Turned or bent backward; retrorse.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*, etc.

Poˑst-ruˑnner. †**a.** A 'runner' who acts as a post: see Post *sb.*[2] 2. *Obs.* **b.** One who bears messages or transports the post or mail along a certain route on foot; a post-carrier, foot-post.

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 403 Thir post-rinneris beginis to contemne the command. 1864 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 336 Each village in turn received a handful of chupatties or bannocks, by the hands of the post-runners, with orders to bake others, and pass them on to the next village. 1879 Stevenson *Trav. Cevennes* 39 A cavalcade of stride-legged ladies and a pair of post-runners.

Postsacral, -scalene, etc.: see Post-.

‖**Postscenium** (pōustsīˑniăm). *Class. Antiq.* [L. *postscænium*, f. *post* after, behind + *scæna*, a. Gr. σκηνή stage, scene.] The back part of a theatre, behind the scenes: also called *parascenium* (see Parascene). Cf. Proscenium.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Parascenium*, among the Romans, was a place behind the theatre, whither the actors withdrew to dress, undress, &c. more frequently called *Postscenium*. 1842-76 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Postscenium* or *Parascenium*, in ancient architecture, the back part of the theatre, where the machinery was deposited, and where the actors retired to robe themselves.

Postscribe (pōustskrəiˑb), *v.* [ad. L. *postscrībĕre* (Tac.), f. *post* after + *scrībĕre* to write.]

1. *trans.* To write (something) after; to write as a postscript or appendix.

1614 T. Adams *Gallant's Burden* Wks. 1861 I. 325 The second is but a consequent of the first, postscribed with that word of inference, 'Now then'. 1651 J. Stephens *Procurations* 125 An Appendix to the former Discourse, setting forth the reason of printing that and post-scribing this. 1687 S. Hill *Catholic Balance* 133, I thought it necessary to postscribe that I bear malice to no Men or Party under Heaven.

2. *intr.* To write afterwards or subsequently; to make a written addition *to*.

c 1662 F. Kerby in *O. Heywood's Diaries*, etc. (1883) III. 26, I will not post-scribe but subscribe to Paul.

Postscript (pōuˑstskript), *sb.* Also 6 in L. form **post scriptum** (neut.), pl. **-ta.** [ad. L. *postscript-um*, neut. pa. pple. of *postscrībĕre* (see prec.) used as sb. Cf. obs. F. *postscript* (16–18th c.), mod.F., Du., Ger., etc., *postscriptum*, It. *poscritto*.] A paragraph written at the end of a letter, after the signature, containing an afterthought or additional matter.

1523 Wolsey in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 119 Postscripta. Ye shal understonde that the Kinges Grace and his Counsail ..thynke right expedient to use this way. 1535 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* 438 By the post scripta in myn other letteres unto youe..ye shal perceyve tharryval here of your servaunt Thwaytes. 1551 *Acts Privy Council* III. 409 A lettre to the Lorde Ogle..with a post script to send the sayd Irisheman by Mr. Dudley and Mr. Shelley. 1586 B. Young *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 191 b, And yet doubting, that she might .. perceaue it, wrought underneath Post scriptum, thus, Kisse the letter. 1625 Bacon *Ess.*, *Cunning* (Arb.) 93, I knew one, that when he wrote a Letter, he would put that which was most Materiall, in the Post-script, as if it had been a By-matter. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 191 This burthening you with Postscripts is, I confess, a rude way of writeing. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 79 ⁋ 5 A Woman seldom writes her Mind but in her Postscript. 1806-7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* x. cxxvi, It's like a Lady's Postscript, which, they tell you, contains the essence of the letter. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xxii, At the end of the letter there was a brief postscript.

b. A paragraph written or printed at the end of any composition, containing some appended matter.

1638 *Penit. Conf.* xii. (1657) 317 Towards the end whereof is an Appendix or Post-script. 1707 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 200 The parliament of Ireland have burnt by the common hangman the postscript to Mr. Higgins sermon. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xx. (1772) I. 142 The gentleman, who has published an answer to Sir William Meredith's pamphlet, having honoured me with a postscript of six quarto pages. 1890 Masson *De Quincey's Wks.* IV. 321 Postscript [to *Oliver Goldsmith*]. Ibid. *note*, What is here printed as a 'postscript' appeared as a portion of De Quincey's 'Preface' to Vol. V. of his Collected Writings.

c. A thing appended; an appendage. *rare.*

1870 Thornbury *Tour Eng.* I. i. 5 Brentford [was] always a mere ecclesiastical postscript to Hanwell or Ealing.

†**Postscriˑpt**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *postscript-us*, pa. pple. of *postscrībĕre*: see Postscribe.] Written after or subsequently.

1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) A ij, That were..to extinguish the light of all Histories .., the greatest part whereof were Postscript an age at least to the things recorded.

Poˑstscript, *v. rare*−[1]. [f. Postscript *sb.*] *trans.* To put a postscript to, to furnish with a postscript. So **Poˑstscripted** *a.*, 'having a postscript' (Worcester 1846 citing J. Q. Adams).

1894 A. Dobson *18th Cent. Vignettes* Ser. II. ii. 27 Defoe prefaced and postscripted this modest effort.

Postscriptal (pōustskriˑptăl), *a.* [f. L. *postscript-um* (see Postscript *sb.*) + -al.] Of the nature of, or relating to, a postscript.

1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* xiv. 335 His life concluding with a postscriptal chapter of misery. 1891 R. Buchanan *Coming Terror* 82 In the postscriptal letter published this morning. 1894 Mrs. Oliphant *Hist. Sk. Q. Anne* iv. 217 His new wife..brought him several children, a sort of postscriptal family, in his old age.

‖**Postscutellum** (-skiute·lŏm). *Entom.* Also in anglicized form **postscuˑtel.** [mod.L., f. Post- A. 2 + Scutellum.] The fourth (hindmost) piece or sclerite of each of the segments of the thorax in an insect, situated behind the *scutellum*.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 380 *Postscutellum*, ..a narrow channel running from the *Dorsolum* to the *Abdomen* in *Coleoptera*, forming an isosceles triangle reversed. 1897 W. F. Kirby in M. Kingsley *W. Africa* 727 Post-scutellum black, with a yellow dot on each side. 1899 G. H. Carpenter *Insectsi.* 21 Four distinct parts placed one behind the other can sometimes be observed; they are known as the *præscutum*, *scutum*, *scutellum*, and *postscutellum*.

Hence **Postscuteˑllar** *a.*, of or pertaining to the postscutellum. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†**Poˑstship.** *Obs.* [f. Post *sb.*[2] + -ship.]

1. The office or position of a post or messenger; in quot. as a mock-title.

1607 Dekker *Knts. Conjur.* vi. F iv, At the returne of his Post-ship and walking vpon the Exchange of the Worlde.. they will flutter about him, crying, What newes? what newes?

2. The office of post or local postman.

1545 *Acts Privy Council* (1890) I. 267 A letter to Mr. Mason, Master of the Postes, for the contynuaunce of Adam Gascoyne in the office of the Postship of Scrohye. 1583 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 76 To my wiffe and my sonne Robart the postshippe of Thirlwall, towardes the maintenance of the house.

Post ship: see Post *sb.*[3] 4 c.

Postsphenoid (-sfīˑnoid), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [f. Post- A. 2 b + Sphenoid.] *Postsphenoid bone*: the posterior part of the sphenoid bone of the skull, which forms a separate bone in (human) infancy. Also *elliptically* as *sb.* Hence **Postsphenoiˑdal** *a.*, pertaining to the postsphenoid bone.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Postsphenoid*, *n.*, *Postsphenoidal.* 1890 Billings *Med. Dict.*, *Postsphenoid bone.*

†**Poˑst-stage.** *Obs.* [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Stage *sb.*]

1. In 17th c., A stopping-place, station, or 'stage' on a post-road, to which the king's packet or mail was carried from the previous 'stage' and whence it was forwarded to the next; post-horses being kept in readiness for thus carrying the mail, and for the use of 'thorough-posts' or express messengers, as also for the service of private persons travelling 'post', who there took fresh horses.

1642 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. II. VII. 327 [Order] for establishing post stages betuix Edinburgh and Portpatrik and Portpatrik and Carlill. 1685 *Royal Proclam.* 7 Sept. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2068/1 Not to Carry any Ship Letters.. beyond the first Post-stage to which they shall arrive in England. 1695 *Ibid.* No. 3087/4 An Act for settling Post-Stages throughout this Kingdom.

2. Short for *post stage-coach*: a mail-coach.

1771 *Boston Gaz.* 18 Feb. 3/3 The Post-stage from and to Portsmouth in New-Hampshire, lately put up at the Sign of the Admiral Vernon in King-street, Boston, is now removed to Mrs. Bean's at the Sign of the Ship on Launch.

Poˑst-staˑtion. A station on a post road, where post-horses are kept.

1812 Sir R. Wilson *Pr. Diary* I. 141 The third post-station was also abandoned, and our cattle could do no more. 1832 G. Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 357 The first post-station is a solitary abode, called Torre di Mezza Via. 1901 *Wide World Mag.* VI. 445/1 At every forty or fifty versts..the [Russian] Government has erected what are called *Poshtova Stancia*, or post-stations, where are kept a certain number of horses.

Poststernal to **-systolic**: see Post- B.

Post-teˑmporal, *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [f. Post- B. 2 + Temporal.] Situated behind the temporal region of the skull: applied to a bone of the scapular arch in some fishes, also called *suprascapula* or *supraclavicle*. Also *elliptically* as *sb.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Post-temporary: see Post- B. 1.

Post term. *Law.* A partial rendering of L. phrase post terminum after the term, used *adverbially*, as *adj.*, and as *sb.* for The return of a writ after term, and the fee payable for its being then filed.

1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Post terme*, is a returne of a writ, not onely after the day assigned..but after the terme also..: it may be also the fee which the *Custos brevium* taketh, for the returne thereof. 1658 *Practick Part of Law* 13 In case of not filing your..Writs, in or of the same Term they are returnable, they force you to pay when you file them. , for the *Post Terminum* of them, which is 20*d.* for every Writ. 1672 *Cowell's Interpreter*, Post terme, Post terminum. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Post Term*, a Penalty taken by the Custos Brevium of the Common-pleas, for the filing any Writ by any Attorney after the usual Time. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* IV. ii, To Esquire South, for *post Terminums*. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex.*, *Post terminum*, (after the term).

Poˑst-teˑrtiary, *a.* (*sb.*) *Geol.* [f. Post- B. 1 b + Tertiary.] Epithet of the formations, or the period, subsequent to the Tertiary; also called Quaternary; the most recent of the whole geological series. Also applied to animals, etc. belonging to this period. Also *elliptically* as *sb.*

1854 Page *Introd. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv. 121 The generality of post-tertiary accumulations being clays, silts, sands, gravels, and peat-mosses. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* 151 Species which characterise the post-tertiary epoch in Europe. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* xvii. 290 By others they are called the post-tertiary series.

Post-tibial: see Post- B. 2. **Post-tidings, -time**: Post *sb.*[2] 12. **Post-tonic**: Post- B. 1.

Poˑst-town. [f. Post *sb.*[2] + Town.]

1. A town having a (head) post office, or one that is not merely a sub-office of another.

1635 *Proclamation* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1732) XIX. 649/2 To take with them all such Letters as shall be directed to any Post-Town, or any Place near any Post-Town in the said Road. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1761/4 All persons concerned are desired to insert at the bottom of their Letters the Post-Town nearest to the place their Letters are directed, for their speedy Conveyance. 1835 Marryat *Pacha* v, We were about five miles from any post-town. 1889 *Repentance P. Wentworth* III. 5, I walked over to the post-town for the second post.

2. A town at which post-horses are kept. ? *Obs.*

1792 G. Wakefield *Mem.* (1804) I. ii. 54 During the necessary delay at some post-town, our contemplative parson rambled about after a bookseller's shop. 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 252/1 Below Rheinfels lies the post-town of St. Goar.

So **Post-township** (*U. S.*): see Township.

1837 *Pop. Encycl.* V. 304/1 *Onondaga*; a post-township and capital of Onandaga county, New York.

Post-trader: see Post *sb.*[3] 2 d. **Post-traumatic, -tridentine, -tussic**; **Post-tuberance**; **Post-tympanic**: see Post- B. 1, A. 2, B. 2 respectively.

Postulancy (pɒˑstiŭlănsi). [f. Postulant: see -ancy.] The condition of being a postulant; the period during which this lasts.

1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1476 Those who would enter either class undergo a postulancy of six months. 1884 *Weekly Reg.* 18 Oct. 504/2 Two years make a long postulancy.

Postulant (pɒˑstiŭlănt). [a. F. *postulant*, ad. L. *postulāns*, *-āntem*, pr. pple. of *postulāre* to demand: see Postulate *v.*] One who asks or petitions for something; a petitioner; a candidate for some appointment, honour, or office; *esp.* a candidate for admission into a religious order.

1759 Chesterf. *Lett. to Son* 2 Feb., That he will have one [a garter] is very certain; but when,..is very uncertain; all the other postulants wanting to be dubbed at the same time. 1766 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 28/2 There were many postulants for the abbey of Anchin. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iv. 133 The age at which the postulant might be admitted [i. e. into holy orders]. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* xv. 245 When a young man applies for admission he is taken in for two years as a postulant. 1873 F. Hall *Mod. Eng.* iv. 98 Words..often answering to calls too subtile for analysis, are constantly presenting themselves as postulants for recognition. 1876 C. M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* 220 The public reception of a postulant into the order of 'Our Lady of Mercy'.

†**Postulary** (pɒˑstiŭlări), *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *postulāri-us* that demands or claims.] Of the nature of a postulate.

1637 JACKSON *Serm. on Matt. ii.* 17-18 § 3, I must beg one or two postulary suppositions which. will go for maxims.

Postulate (pɒ·stiŭlĕt), *sb.*[1] [ad. L. *postulātum* (a thing) demanded or claimed: see POSTULATUM. Cf. F. *postulat* (1771 in *Dict. Trévoux*).

In sense 1 representing classical L. *postulātum*; in 2, 3, = mod.L. *postulātum* for med.L. *petitio* rendering Gr. αἴτημα (Aristotle, Euclid). *Postulāta* (pl.) occurs in the L. transl. of *Rhet. ad Alex.* by Philelphus (died 1489) printed 1523, and is always used by Pacius *Aristot. Organ.* 1584. In L. edd. of Euclid, *postulāta* appears in Commandinus 1619.]

I. 1. A demand, a request; *spec.* a demand of the nature of a stipulation: cf. 1 d. Now *rare.*

1588 in Motley *Netherl.* (1860) II. xviii. 397 Our postulates do trouble the King's commissioners very much, and do bring them to despair. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Postulate*, a request, demand or suit. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Communn.* I. iii. 56 This St. Peter calls the stipulation of a good conscience; the postulate and bargain which man then makes with God. 1826 SCOTT *Diary* 4 Feb. in Lockhart *Life*, Give me my popularity, (an awful postulate) and all my present difficulties shall be a joke in four years. 1860 [see POSTULATE *v.* 1 b].

II. 2. *Logic* and *gen.* A proposition demanded or claimed to be granted; *esp.* something claimed, taken for granted, or assumed, as a basis of reasoning, discussion, or belief; hence, a fundamental condition or principle.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. 25 *Ipse dixit*, or *oportet discentem credere*, ..may be Postulates very accomodable unto Junior indoctrinations; yet are their authorities but temporary. *Ibid.* III. vii. 120 This conceit was probably first begot by such as held the contrary opinion of sight by extramission,..and is the postulate of Euclide in his Opticks. 1653 HALES *Brevis Disquisitio in Phenix* (1708) II. 332 The Monk's Postulate in the fifth Proposition of the second Chapter: 'The Christian Faith excludes all doubting, and is certain and infallible'. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 195 Astronomers, (who..make it a Postulate, that any Star may be moved with any motion). 1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* viii. (ed. 5) 400 Christianity is essentially miraculous. This is a postulate of Biblical criticism. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* i. (1885) 6 The Supreme Postulate, without which scientific knowledge is impossible, is the Uniformity of Nature.

b. Sometimes with special reference to its undemonstrated or hypothetical quality: An unproved assumption, a hypothesis.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vi. 296 Which wee shall labour to induce not from postulates and entreated Maximes, but undeniable principles declared in holy Scripture. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 ¶ 2 An opinion which, like innumerable other postulates, an enquirer finds himself inclined to admit upon very little evidence. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. § 23 (1847) I. 19 And as their reasonings commonly rest on disputable postulates, the accuracy they affect is of no sort of value. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Hist.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 15 All the postulates of elfin annals.

c. Sometimes with special reference to the self-evident nature of a proposition of fact: hardly distinct from AXIOM.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 158 ¶ 1 Any settled principle or self-evident postulate. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 326 [They] had all taken it for granted, as a postulate, which could not be disputed, that a balance of trade, either favourable, or disadvantageous, enriched, or impoverished, every commercial country. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 223 The postulate on which this rule proceeds is, that though each of the given equations is incorrect... there is nothing that determines the amount of the errors to be on one side more than another, or in excess rather than defect.

d. Something required as the necessary condition of some actual or supposed occurrence or state of things; a pre-requisite.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. xxiii. 293 A Personal and Providential Deity—this is the necessary postulate of all Religion properly so called. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xix. § 796 The low barometer, the revolving storm, and the ascending column require for a postulate the approach by spirals of the wind from circumference to centre.

3. *spec.* in *Geom.* (or derived use). A claim to take for granted the possibility of a simple operation, e. g. that a straight line can be drawn between any two points; a simple problem of self-evident nature: distinguished from AXIOM (a self-evident theorem).

The earlier Eng. term was PETITION (sense 5).

1660 BARROW *Euclid* 1. (1714) 6 Postulates or Petitions. 1. From any point to any point to draw a right line...3. Upon any center, and at any distance, to describe a circle. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Postulates*, or Demands in Mathematicks, &c. are such easie and self-evident Suppositions as need no Explication or Illustration to render them Intelligible. 1814 D. STEWART *Hum. Mind* II. ii. § 3. 162 (tr. *Wallis*) According to some, the difference between axioms and postulates is analogous to that between theorems and problems; the former expressing truths which are self-evident, and from which other propositions may be deduced; the latter, operations which may be easily performed, and by the help of which more difficult constructions may be effected. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 681 Postulates are things required to be granted true, before we proceed to demonstrate a proposition. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 3 A Postulate, or Petition, is something required to be done, which is so easy and evident that no person will hesitate to allow it. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xi. 374 An indemonstrable judgment, if theoretical, is called an *Axiom*; if practical, it is styled a *Postulate*.

Postulate (pɒ·stiŭlĕt), *sb.*[2] (*a.*) *St. Eccl. Hist.* [ad. L. *postulāt-us*, pa. pple. of *postulāre* to ask, request, desire, etc., in med.L. to nominate or designate to a bishoprie or abbacy, subject to the sanction of the Pope: see POSTULATE *v.* 2.] A person nominated by the sovereign to some superior ecclesiastical benefice, as a bishopric, etc.

'Although the Scottish kings had maintained their prerogative of appointing persons chosen by themselves to vacant Sees and Abbacies, the consent of the Pope was an indispensable form to complete an election' (Small, Wks. Gavin Douglas, I. pref. xii). A person thus nominated was in the mean time entitled 'Postulate'.

1514 *Sederunt of Council* 2 June, Gavin Douglas..Postulat of Arbroth. 1514 *Acta Dom. Concil.* 21 Sept., The Lords ordains that a letter be written under the King's Signet requiring Gavin, Postulat of Arbroth, to deliver the keyis of the Grete Sele fra him. 1515 (July 6) *Ibid.* XXVII. lf. 26 My Lord Gouernour shew that he was informit..that the said Postulat [Gavin Douglas] was promovit to the Bishopry of Dunkeld be the King of Inglandis writings..the quhilk the said Postulat denyit that he knew anything off. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 463 James Erle of Mortoun..George Dowglas callit the Postulat, sone naturall to umquhile Archibald Erle of Angus..with diverse utheris..delaittit of the vyle and tressonabill slauchtir of umquhile David Riccio [etc.]. 1729 in *Macfarlane's Genealog. Collect.* (1900) II Alexander Gordon Postulate of Galloway. 1755 in Keith *Hist. Catal. Scot. Bps.* (1824) 146 He [Bp. Foreman] was postulate of Moray in the year 1501. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* Introd., [An inaccurate explanation: see above]. 1830 R. CHAMBERS *Life Jas. I*, I. i. 20 George Douglas of Todholes..known by the epithet of the Postulate of Aberbrothwick.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1710 RUDDIMAN *Life Douglas* in *Æneis* 5 *note*, One is said to be Postulate Bishop, who could not be canonically elected, but may through favour, and a dispensation of his superior, be admitted.

†**Po·stulate**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *postulāt-us*, pa. pple. of *postulāre*: see next.] = POSTULATED.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 763 I'll prove that I have one: I mean by postulate illation.

Postulate (pɒ·stiŭlĕit), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *postulāre* to demand, request: see -ATE[3].]

1. *trans.* To demand; to require; to claim.

1593 *Hist. K. Leir* (1605) D j, A prince perhaps might postulate my love. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 282 This doth not postulate or require the Physitians consent. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* Ded. 4 These your extraordinary Favours.. seem to Postulate from me..a Publick Recognition. *a* 1820 W. TOOKE (Webster 1828), The Byzantine emperors appear to have exercised, or at least to have postulated a sort of paramount supremacy over this nation. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 437 Logic, therefore, postulates to express in words what is already in the thoughts.

b. *intr.* To make a request; to stipulate.

1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* II. xviii. 397 The excellent Doctor had not even yet discovered that the King's commissioners were delighted with his postulates [cf. 1588 in POSTULATE *sb.*[1] 1]; and that to have kept them postulating thus five months in succession..was one of the most decisive triumphs ever achieved by Spanish diplomacy. 1893 J. FAHEY *Hist. Kilmacduagh* 438 He was..obliged in 1866 to postulate for a coadjutor.

2. *trans. Eccl. Law.* To ask legitimate ecclesiastical authority to admit (a nominee) by dispensation, when a canonical impediment is supposed to exist (see Du Cange s. v. *Postulari*); hence, to nominate or elect to an ecclesiastical dignity, subject to the sanction of the superior authority. See POSTULATE *sb.*[2], POSTULATION 2. (The earliest use in Eng.)

1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 § 1 No..person..to be named, elected, presented, or postulated to any archebyshopriche or bishopriche within this realme. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2389/4 The most..Reverend Cardinal..was postulated by 13 of the 24 Canons. 1710 RUDDIMAN *Life of Douglas* in *Æneis* 5 [On the death of the Bp. of Dunkeld, 15 January 1515] Andrew Stewart..Brother to the Earl of Athole, had got himself postulated Bishop, by such of the Chapter as were present. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 619 From the year 1561, Princes of the electoral house of Saxony have been constantly postulated by the chapter as administrators of the bishopric. 1874 SMALL *Douglas' Wks.* I. Pref. 16 Although Douglas was postulated to it [Abbacy of Arbroath], and signed letters and papers under this designation [Postulat of Arbroth] his nomination..was never completed. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xix. 307 The chapter was then allowed to postulate the bishop of Bath.

3. To claim (explicitly or tacitly) the existence, fact, or truth of (something); to take for granted; *esp.* to assume as a basis of reasoning, discussion, or action. [med.L. *postulāre*, transl. Gr. ἀιτεῖν.]

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 78 Yet do they most powerfully magnifie him [God],..who not from postulated or precarious inferences, intreat a courteous assent, but from experiments and undeniable effects, enforce the wonder of its Maker. 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl. Adv. Learn.* 7 They seem to be among the postulated principles of nature. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. II. i. 146 That which we must postulate as the substance of Mind. 1862 — *First Princ.* I. iv. § 26 (1875) 88 Every one of the arguments by which the relativity of our knowledge is demonstrated, distinctly postulates the positive existence of something beyond the relative. 1878 Bosw. SMITH *Carthage* 103 It postulated a skill in seamanship and a confidence in their own powers both of attack and defence. 1885 S. COX *Expositions* xv. 186 Reason postulates God, though it cannot prove him.

b. To assume the possibility of (some construction or operation). Cf. POSTULATE *sb.*[1] 3.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. xii. 250 In geometry the primary construction is not demonstrated, but postulated. 1882 PAOCTOA *Fam. Sc. Stud.* 16 [They] might postulate.. that such lines when finite may be indefinitely produced.

†**4.** *intr.* To plead as an advocate. (So med.L. *postulare.*) *Obs. rare*[−1].

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 168 In Athenes..a yong man ..being desirous to be an orator, and a pleading aduocate, to the intent he might postulate, according to the accustomed manner of Athenes in those daies, accorded [etc.].

Hence **Po·stulated** *ppl. a.*, claimed, required.

1646-9 [see sense 3]. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* 208 Even if we grant the postulated length of time.

Postulation (pɒstiŭlē·ʃən). [a. F. *postulation*, †*-acion* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *postulātiōn-em*, n. of action from *postulāre* to POSTULATE.]

1. The action of requesting or demanding; a request, demand, claim.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 44 Accordyng to your petycions that ye make postulacion. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 147 Postulation was made for the continuance of rest. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Tim.* ii. 1 That obsecrations, praiers, postulations, thankes-gevings be made for al men. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* I. vi. 430 Presenting his postulations at the throne of God. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 375 William,..in conforming to the constitution upon the postulation of the English acted with entire consistency.

2. *Eccl. Law.* The presentation to office of some one canonically disqualified, esp. by being already vested in a similar office, in which case the recommendation took the form of a request or appeal to the supreme authority to sanction the election. (See quot. 1688.)

1567 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 306 For his election, or rather postulation, is but to be presented to the Queens Highness to have her royal assent. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2305/3 The Cardinal, as being Bishop of Strasbourg, could not, without the Pope's Dispensation, be chosen but by Postulation, which required Two Thirds of the Electors to be for him. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1753) III. iv. 209 The Cardinals postulation was defective since he had not two thirds. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xix. 307 *note*, All postulations, that is, elections of persons disqualified. 1889 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 335 The word election comprehends postulation, nomination, and presentation.

3. *Rom. Law.* An application to the prætor for authority to bring an accusation.

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 23 The postulation was the regal right of the Roman Commonwealth.

4. *Logic* and *gen.* The taking for granted of the truth or existence of something unproved, esp. as a basis of reasoning or belief; an assumption.

1648 FILMER *Anarchy Lim. & Mixed Mon.* in *Free-holder*, etc. (1679) 247 Our Author expects it should be admitted as a magisterial postulation, without any other proof than a naked supposition. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XII. (1701) 481/1 We know how absurd this Postulation is. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 380 Mr. Mill cannot surely want this cumbrous allowance of postulation. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 401 The postulation of a single separate 'centre for concepts'.

5. *Math.* (See quots.)

1869 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* VII. 225 We may say that the number of conditions imposed upon a surface of the order *n* which passes through the common intersection is the Postulation of this intersection. 1870 *Ibid.* 140 The general quadric surface..can..be determined so as to satisfy 9 conditions; or, as we might express it, the Postulation of the surface is = 9.

Po·stulative, *a. rare*[−0]. [f. L. *postulāt-*, ppl. stem of *postulāre* to POSTULATE: see -IVE.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Postulative*, belonging to a request.

Postulator (pɒ·stiŭlētəɹ). [a. L. *postulātor* a claimant, agent-noun f. *postulāre* to POSTULATE.] One who postulates; one who requests or demands; *spec.* in *R. C. Ch.* a pleader for a candidate for beatification or canonization.

1884 *Cath. Dict.* s.v. *Beatification*, The process is now opened, at the request of the *postulators*, or supporters of the beatification. *Ibid.* s.v. *Canonisation*, The postulator of the cause..asks twice that the name of the servant of God whose cause he pleads may be enrolled in the catalogue of the Saints.

Postulatory (pɒ·stiŭlătəri), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *postulātōri-us* adj.; see POSTULATE *v.* and -ORY[2]; cf. obs. F. *postulatoire* (1622 in Godef.).]

1. Making request; supplicatory.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lii. 509 The whole prayer is either Deprecatory..or Postulatory. 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 392 He easily recovers the courage to turn that deprecatory prayer into a postulatory one.

2. Of the nature of an assumption; hypothetical.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 93 [He] may easily perceive in very many, the semblance is but postulatory, and must have a more assimilating phancy then mine to make good many thereof. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Hist. Nat. E. Bord.* I. 131 The resemblance between the plant and the picture of the artist is somewhat postulatory.

‖ **Postulatum** (pɒstiŭlē·tŭm). Pl. **-a**; also 7-8 **-ums** (**-a's**). [L. *postulātum* a demand, request, sb. use of pa. pple. neut. of *postulāre* to POSTULATE.

Now generally in English form, POSTULATE *sb.*[1], which see for the history of the senses.]

†**1.** A demand; a requirement. = POSTULATE 1.

1639 LAUD in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* II. II. 981 Concerning your *Postulata*, I shall pray you to allow me the like freedom. 1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* 93 To that purpose several irreverend Postulata were put to him. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 359 But then that King must by his Oath assent To *Postulata's* of the Government. 1703 — in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 62 To make any postulata of future loyalty and my obedient submission.

2. = POSTULATE *sb.*[1] 2. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* I. i. § 4 (1622) 6 Which two *postulata*, if they be not..presumed by the Hearer, ..there cannot possibly be any proceeding. 1672 Wilkins *Nat. Relig.* 12 In the same way and method as is used in the mathematicks, consisting of *postulata*, definitions, and axioms. 1698 Norris *Treat. Sev. Subj.* 42 For the Demonstration of this Proposition, I desire but this one *Postulatum*. 1767 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxiii, It was built upon one of the most concessible postolatums in Nature. 1827 Scott *Hoffmann's Novels* Prose Wks. 1835 XVIII. 292 A train of acting and reasoning in itself just and probable, although the *postulatum* on which it is grounded is in the highest degree extravagant.

† b. *Math.* = Postulate *sb.*1 3. *Obs.*

1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 1 Postulatum. That any Quantity may be supposed to be generated by continual Increase. *Ibid.* 5 Now by the Postulatum, these Moments will increase the Quantities x, y, which therefore will become $x+o\dot{x}$, and $y+o\dot{y}$.

† 3. Something required to be done; a problem; a desideratum. *Obs.*

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 570 More easie wayes of performing this *postulatum*, are to be found in..Tacquet's Arithmetick. 1819 *Pantologia* X. s. v. *Quadrature*, The quadrature, especially among the ancient mathematicians, was a great postulatum.

† **Po·stule,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [a. F. *postuler* (14th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *postulāre*.] = Postulate *v.* 2.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. ix. 2912 Þai postulit in til his stede Off Dunkeldyn þe bischope Ioffray: bot til hym þe pape Be na way grant waulde his gud wil.

Postumbonal: see Post- B. 2.

† **Po·stume.** *Obs.* Also 5 postem(e, -om(me, -um, -ym(e. Aphetic form of Apostem.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III. pr. iv. 72 Catullus clepid a consul ..þat hyȝt nonius postum, ur boch, as who seiþ..a congregacioun of uices in his brest as a postum is ful of corrupcioun. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 400 Alle þes newe ordris ben rotyn postumes. 14.. *Stockh. Med. MS.* II. 361 in *Anglia* XVIII. 316 It..distroyith venym And postemys þat waxin in man. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (1495) 80 There engendred a postom in his legge. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* xxix. 17 A Pustume is no other thynge but a collection or a runnynge together of evyll humours.

Postural (pɒ·stiŭrăl), *a.* [f. Posture *sb.* + -al.] Pertaining or relating to posture or position.

1857 Marshall Hall (*title*) On Prone and Postural Respiration in Drowning. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Postural respiration*, term for the various forms of artificial respiration in which the patient is put in certain postures or positions...*Postural treatment*, treatment by position, as.. for various fractures. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 88 The use of dumb-bells or clubs, and a variety of postural exercises.

b. Path. *Postural albuminuria*, albuminuria caused by the upright posture.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 156 Cases of 'postural' or 'cyclic' albuminuria are occasionally met with. *Ibid.* VIII. 154 If there be albumin it should prove postural ('cyclical').

Posture (pɒ·stiŭ), *sb.* [a. F. *posture* (16th c. in Montaigne *Ess.* ii.), contr. from earlier F. *positure*, ad. L. *positūra* position, posture (so also It., Sp., Pg. *postura*): see Positure.]

1. The relative disposition of the various parts of anything; *esp.* the position and carriage of the limbs and the body as a whole; attitude, pose.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 221, I shall see Some squeaking Cleopatra Boy my greatnesse I' th' posture of a Whore. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 124 The usuall forme of their posture at the Table. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* II. 102 In the posture of your left hand observe this Rule. *a* 1711 Ken *Serm.* Wks. (1838) 179 He draws her in three distinct postures, like a captive, like a penitent, like a conqueror. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* II. viii. (1840) 388 By mutterings and conjurings, by postures and distortions. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 231 Restlessness, which caused a constant variation of posture. 1879 Lubbock *Sci. Lect.* v. 155 In burials of the Stone Age the corpse was either deposited in a sitting posture or burnt.

† 2. The position of one thing (or person) relatively to another; position, situation. *Obs.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xx. § 5 In describing the fourmes of Vertue and Duty, with their situations and postures, in distributing them into their kinds, parts, Provinces. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* I. xi. 33 Three Provinces whose number and posture we find in the Evangelists. *a* 1662 Heylin *Laud* I. (1671) 63 He found..the Communion Table standing almost in the middest of the Quire, contrary to the posture of it in his Majesties Chappel. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* VI. (1723) 269 An imaginary .. Earth, whose Posture to the Sun he supposes to have been much different. 1764 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) I. 44 None was found..to give intelligence of the forces, or posture of the enemy. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 54 The position of the arms..and the connecting rods..in one line will prevent the frame..from moving out of the posture it was brought into.

† b. *Mil.* A particular position of a weapon in drill or warfare. *Obs.*

1625 Markham *Souldiers Accid.* 24 The three Postures or words of Command, which are vsed for the Musquet in the face of the enemie..are these—1. Make readie. 2. Present. 3. Giue fire. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 262 He learned..how to handle the pike and musquet, and all postures belonging to them.

3. A state of being; a condition or situation in relation to circumstances.

Now chiefly in *the posture of affairs*, and *a posture of defence*; formerly used also of physical condition.

1642 J. M[arsh] *Argt. conc. Militia* 11 To put the kingdome into a posture of warre. 1642 Ld. Willoughby in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 676, I could not but give your Lordship an account in how good a Posture I found the Trained Bands of Lincoln, which was far beyond my expectation. 1659 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) IV. 293 To acquainte your Honours with the present posture of affaires here. 1666 J. Davies *Hist. Caribby Isles* 192 The poor Servants and Slaves..reducing it [tobacco] to that posture wherein it is transported into Europe. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 53 Orders came to repair and put it in a posture of Defence. *a* 1741 Chalkley *Wks.* (1766) 23 At Night we got our Ship into a sailing Posture. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 275 Everything put into the best posture for receiving a storm. 1871 Ruskin *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 227 The present posture of affairs round Paris.

4. *fig.* A mental or spiritual attitude or condition.

1642 J. Taylor (Water P.) (*title*) An Apology for Private Preaching..whereunto is annexed..the Spirituall postures, alluding to that of Musket and Pike. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 3 Apr., Therewith we broke up, all in a sad posture. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* III. vii. § 3 [He] must .. enter into his own Thoughts, and observe nicely the several Postures of his Mind in discoursing. 1755 B. Martin *Mag. Arts & Sc.* I. i. 5 (Not daring to appear in a Posture of Enquiry) they knew little or nothing of the true Nature of Things. 1866 Liddon *Bampt. Lect.* i. (1875) 5 He [Christ] insisted upon a certain morality and posture of the soul as proper to man's reception of this revelation.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † posture book, applied to a drill-book: cf. 2 b; posture-man, one who throws his body into artificial attitudes: = Posture-maker; so *posture-girl*.

1616 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass* III. ii. 38 Get him the posture booke, and's leaden men, To set vpon a table,..that hee may..shew her Finsbury battells. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 31 ¶ 1 In one..there was a Rary-Show; in another, a Ladder-dance; and in others a Posture-man. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 267 Two..were *dancerinas*, or posture-girls.

Posture (pɒ·stiŭ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

† 1. *trans.* To place in position; to set. *Obs.*

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. v. xxiii. 160 As pointed Diamonds being set, Cast greater lustre out of Jet, Those peeces we esteem most rare, Which in night shadows postur'd are. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 41 They..have postured him in the place and condition he now stands. 1677 Grew *Anat. Seeds* iv. § 22 The Seed is postured in much a like manner, and looks just like a couple of poynted Leavs with a very long Stalk.

2. To place in a particular attitude; to dispose the body or limbs of (a person) in a particular way.

a 1628 [see Posturing below]. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 44 Both sides are Dilemma'd, and stand postured like Lots Wife. 1820 Keats *Hyperion* I. 85 And still these two were postured motionless, Like natural sculpture in cathedral cavern. *fig.* 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. v. ii, There are first biennial Parliaments so postured as to be, in a sense, beyond wisdom. 1890 Sarah J. Duncan *Soc. Depart.* xii. 115 Three very gay little maids postured in the middle of the floor.

3. *intr.* To assume a particular posture of body; also, to put the limbs or body in artificial positions.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* III. 102/1 Posturing..some people call it contortionists..is reckoned the healthiest life there is, because we never get the rheumaticks. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xxx, Laughing at the dottrel as they postured and anticked on the mole-hills.

4. *intr. fig.* a. To act in an artificial or affected manner; to pose for effect. b. To take up an artificial mental position.

1877 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 149 He..after having postured and played tricks in face of the bursting deluge, and given the government the final impulse into the abyss of bankruptcy, was dismissed. 1880 F. G. Lee *Ch. under Q. Eliz.* I. 53 Jewell..sometimes became witty, and occasionally postured as a buffoon. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Aug. 4/1 Burning for an opportunity to posture as a supple statesman. 1889 *Spectator* 7 Dec. 803/1 Not inventing imaginary moral burdens for the conscience, such as the duty of always so posturing to our fellow-creatures as to set them what we suppose to be a good example.

Hence **Po·stured** *ppl. a.*, **Po·sturing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1628 Grevil *Sidney* (1652) 149 With constant and obedient posturing of his body to their Art. 1650 H. More *Observ.* in *Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 129 Going on their heads, as if they were not inverted but rightly postured plants, or walking *stipites*. 1851 [see 3]. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* xix, After I..had gone through an immensity of posturing with Mr. Pumblechook's very limited dressing-glass, in the futile endeavour to see my legs. 1872 O. W. Holmes *Poet Breakf.-t.* i, What a statue gallery of posturing friends we all have! 1898 G. Meredith *Odes Fr. Hist.* 22 What postured statutes barred his tread.

Po·sture-ma·ker. a. One who makes postures or contortions; a contortionist; an acrobat: = Posture-master 1. b. = Posture-master 2.

1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 258 ¶ 3, I would fain ask..Why should not Rope-dancers, Vaulters, Tumblers, Ladder-walkers, and Posture-makers appear again on our Stage? 1863 Hawthorne *Our Old Home* (1879) 264 Posture-makers dislocated every joint of their body. 1874 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxviii. 9 Men need no posture-maker, or master of ceremonies, when they are eagerly pleading for mercy.

So **Po·sture-ma·king,** a. *sb.*, the art or practice of making postures or contortions of the body; b. *pr. pple.*, making postures.

1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 156 The posture-making of the United States is renowned. 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* vi, He is always..posture-making, coaxing, and imploring me.

Po·sture-ma·ster.

1. A master of the art of posturing; an expert in assuming artificial postures or attitudes of the body; *esp.* an acrobat or professional contortionist.

1691 *Satyr agst. French* Ep. A ij b, Clark, the Posture-master, never knew half so many Distortions of Body, as they do. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 143 The..posture-master, rope-dancer, and equilibrist. 1830 Scott *Demonol.* viii. 234 Tricks, not much different from those exhibited by expert posture-masters of the present day.

2. A teacher of postures or callisthenics.

1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 305 ¶ 9 Delivered into the Hands of their second Instructor, who is a kind of Posture-Master. This Artist is to teach them how to nod judiciously, to shrug up their Shoulders in a dubious case [etc.]. 1850 L. Hunt *Autobiog.* I. vi. 236 Deshayes..was rather an elegant posture-master than dancer. 1854 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims* Wks. III. 174 Nature is the best posture-master.

So **Po·sture-mi·stress,** a female expert in posturing, or teacher of postures.

1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 266 She was a..posture-mistress in love, and could put herself into what shapes she pleased. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 28 Dec. 3/2 Posture-masters and mistresses.

Posturer (pɒ·stiŭrəɹ). [f. Posture *v.* + -er 1.] One who practises postures, or poses for effect.

1845 R. W. Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* ix. (ed. 2) 244 It seems to treat man too much as the animal or the posturer. 1879 E. Arnold *Lt. Asia* I. 6 Merry crowds Gaped on the sword-players and posturers. 1896 Black *Briseis* xix. 244 Then there are the precious people—the posturers—strutting in front of a literary mirror and admiring themselves.

Po·sturist. [See -ist.] A professed posturer.

1882 in Ogilvie (Annandale). 1886 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 6/6 To point out to the mass that the performer they had received as altogether admirable appears from another point of view a mere mounter—an absurd posturist.

Po·sturize, *v. rare.* [f. Posture *sb.* + -ize.]

1. *trans.* To compose into a particular posture, attitude, or expression.

1706 E. Ward *Hud. Rediv.* I. II. 9 When he had posturiz'd his Face, And humm'd for some few Minutes Space.

2. *intr.* To assume an artificial posture, either bodily or mental; to pose.

1879 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Under which Lord?* III. xi. 254 Posturizing as a martyr, and preaching as if the Church were on the brink of persecution. 1880 F. G. Lee *Ch. under Q. Eliz.* I. p. xv, Their hired puppets caper and threaten, brag and posturize.

Hence **Po·sturizing** *vbl. sb.*

1862 Fairholt *Up Nile* (1863) 239 There was..a performance of vaulting and posturizing, by a group of Bedouins. 1885 Mrs. Lynn Linton *C. Kirkland* II. ix. 294 There is no posturizing, no effort. 1893 A. H. S. Landor *Alone to. Hairy Ainu* 117 Wonderful powers of mimicking and posturising, in which grace is never lacking.

Postuterine, -vaccinal, -varioloid, -Vedic: see Post- B. 2, 1.

† **Postve·ne,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Post- A. 1 + L. *venīre*, F. *venir* to come: cf. *convene*, etc.] *intr.* To come after, supervene. So **Po·stvenant** *sb. nonce-wd.* [f. F. *venant* coming], that which comes after or follows, a consequence; † **Post-ve·ntional** *a.* [cf. *conventional*] (see quot. 1678).

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, **Postvene*, to come or follow after. 1876 W. G. Ward *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) I. 318 We think it will be satisfactory if we use the word .. 'postvenant' to denote what he calls 'effect'. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), **Postventional Full Moon*, that Full Moon which comes after any grand movable Feast, or Planetary Aspect. 1706 *Ibid.*, *Postventional*, coming, or that is come after.

Postvide: see Post- A. 1 a. **Post-village:** see Post *sb.*2 13.

Po·st-wa·gon. [f. Post *sb.*2 + Wagon, repr. Du. and Ger. *postwagen*.] A mail or stage-coach (in the Netherlands, Germany, etc.).

1677–94 Penn *Trav. Holland* 31 We..began our Journey in the common Post-waggon to Osnaburg. 1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour, Netherl.* I. 49 There is also another carriage which goes from most of the principal towns, and is called the Post-waggon: it is..generally drawn only by three horses and is as expeditious as our stage coaches. 1830 W. Taylor *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* I. 337 Lessing..set off in frost and snow by the post-waggon..for Kamenz.

Po·stward, *adv.* Toward a post (in any sense).

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Post-warrant: see Post *sb.*2, and Post entry.

Po·stwise, *adv. nonce-wd.* [f. Post *sb.*2 + -wise.] 'Post-haste', hurriedly.

a 1734 North *Lives* (1826) III. 166 Writing postwise at the same time as the dispatch was made,..they were so confounded with mistakes that they were forced to write all over again.

Post-woman, -worthy, etc.: see Post *sb.*1, 2.

Posty(e, variant of Poustie *Obs.*, power.

Postyke, -tykke, obs. ff. Potstick.

Postzygapophysis (pōustˌzigăpɒ·fisis). *Anat.* Pl. -ses (-siz). [f. Post- A. 2 b.] A posterior zygapophysis; each of the two posterior or inferior processes (right and left) on the neural arch of a vertebra: also called *inferior* (or *posterior*) *articular process*.

1866 Owen *Anat. Vertebr.* I. 232 The postzygapophyses of the fourth, third, and second cervicals. 1871 Huxley *Anat. Vertebr. Anim.* vi. 277 The neural arches have well developed pre- and postzygapophyses.

Hence **Postzygapophysial** (-zigæpofi·ziăl) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a postzygapophysis.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Posy (pōu·zi). Now *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: 6 posye, 6–9 posey, posie, 6– posy. [A syncopated form of Poesy (which, even when written in full, was often pronounced in two syllables).]

I. 1. A short motto, originally a line or verse

of poetry, and usually in patterned language, inscribed on a knife, within a ring, as a heraldic motto, etc. *Obs.* or *arch.*

[*c* 1430–1675: see Posy 3.] 1533 *Coronat. Q. Anne* A v, Wafers with rose leaues, and about the wafers were written with letters of gold, this posey. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 160 All the stretes and waies, beyng hanged and spired with rich and costly carpets, and posies written in euery place. *a* 1569 Kingesmyll *Godly Advise* (1580) 31 Some haue their fansie so led as though money made men: let this be your Posie rather,..Manners makes man. 1634 Bp. Hall *Cont'mpl., N. T.* iv. xii, Abrahams posie is 'in monte providebitur'. 1534 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 86 The rest is dried Bricks covered over with Posies of Arabique and like worke. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Pleasant Ep.* Wks. 1730 I. 109 Our posies for rings are either immodest or irreligious. 1896 Beaumont *Joan Seaton* 53 Joan was reading the posy [in the ring]—'But one for me, but one for thee, but one of thee and me'.

† b. An emblem or emblematic device. *Obs.*

[1530 Palsgr. 256/1 Poysy, devyse, or worde, *deuise.*] 1544 Bulwer *Chirol.* 139 In all tacit posies of His ascention this figure..is most emphatically significant.

2. A bunch of flowers; a nosegay, a bouquet. Now somewhat *arch.* or *rustic.*

[1563 Golding *Ovid's Met.* iv. (1567) 47 b, A gathering flowres from place to place she strayes, And (as it chaunst) the selfe same time she was a sorting gayes, To make a Poisie.] 1573 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Admoveo, Fasciculum ad nares admouebis*, thou shalt put the posie to thy nose. *a* 1593 Marlowe *Passionate Sheph. to his Love* iii, And I will make thee beds of roses, And a thousand fragrant posies. 1742 Shenstone *Schoolmistr.* xii, Marj'rum sweet, in shepherd's posie found. 1810 Wordsw. *Scenery Lakes* ii. (1823) 51 The little garden..with its borders and patches of flowers for Sunday posies. 18.. in J. Harland *Lanc. Lyrics* (1866, 64 I'll make me a posy of hyssop,—no other I can touch.

b. A collection or 'bouquet' of 'flowers' of poetry or rhetoric. Cf. Anthology. *arch.*

a 1569 Kingesmyll *Comf. Afflict.* (1535) C vij, If it hath pleased almightie God any thing to refresh you with this my poore posy, his will he done. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* x. (1627) 153 That booke is as a most pleasant posie, composed of all the sweet smelling flowers, picked of purpose out of all his workes. 1638 Braithwait *Barnabees Jrnl.* iv. (1818) 177 Bee't so, Faustulus! there repose thee, Cheere thy country with thy posie. 1879 E. W. Gosse in *Academy* 11 Jan. 26/1 To collect..from [these] pages a posy of funny stories and gay quips.

† II. 3. Sometimes in the sense of Poesy 2, a poetical production. *Obs.*

1578 Florio *1st Fruites* 52 Gioconde was the Emperor Gratian when he read the Posies of Ausonius. 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 63 Those, who..reade Comedies, and other posies. 1645 Harwood *Loyal Subj. Retiring-room* 16 Make them into a Posey.

III. 4. *attrib.* (or as *adj.*) and *Comb.*, as *posy-bouquet, -maker*; *dial.* having a flowery pattern, flowered, as *posy gown, waistcoat*; posy-ring, a finger-ring with a motto inside.

1626 T. H[awkins] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 3 The diuine Prouidence is a skilfull Posy-maker, who knoweth artificially how to mingle all sortes of flowers, to make the Nose-gay of the Elect. 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* xxx, He has bought posey-rings at Tunbridge Fair. 1863 Robson *Bards Tyne* 89 Peg shall hev a posey gown, To mense her when she comes to town. *Ibid.* 492 A posy waiscoat aw hev got. 1896 Beaumont *Joan Seaton* 53 A posy-ring set with two rows of small pearls.

Pot (pɒt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 2–8 pott, 4–7 potte, (5 putte), 3– pot. (Also 4–5 poot, 5 *Sc.* poyt, mod.Sc. dial. pat, patt.) [Late OE. or early ME. *pott*, cognate with OFris. *pot*, MDu. *pot(t*, Du. *pot*, MLG. *pot, put*, LG. *pott*; whence mod.Ger. *pott*, late ON. *potte* (*c* 1300), Sw. *potta*, Da. *potte*; also with F. *pot* (12th c. in Littré), obs. It. *potto* (Florio); cf. Sp., Pg. *pote* pot, jar. The Fr. and It. point to a late L. **pottus* (found in med.L., Du Cange); this can scarcely be identified with cl. L. *pōtus* drinking, in late L. (Fortunatus *c* 600) a drinking-cup. The relation between the German and Romanic words is undetermined; Diez and Mackel view the latter as adopted from the former; but from the absence of the word in OHG. and MHG., and its lateness in English, it cannot well be Common Teutonic. The Celtic forms, Breton *pod, pot*, Corn., Welsh *pot*, Ir. *pota*, Gael. *poit*, are according to Thurneysen adopted from Fr. or Eng. The original source thus remains unknown.]

1. A vessel of cylindrical or other rounded form, and rather deep than broad, commonly made of earthenware or metal (less commonly glass), used to hold various substances, liquid or solid, for domestic or other purposes.

Often with defining word, as *glue-pot, ink-pot, jam-pot, water-pot, watering-pot*, etc.: see these words (also the specific uses below).

?*a* 1200 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 378 Nim readstalede harhuna & ysopo & stemp & do on ænne neowna pott, & flering of ða harhuna & oðer of ysopo..forð þæt se pott beo full. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 73 Al swo is þe pott ðe is idon on ðe barnende ofne. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxi. 16 Dried als a pot might be Alle mi might with innen me. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22937 Bot als potter wit pottes dos Quen he his neu wessel fordos. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 512 Thre gret poyttis..fillyt of gold to þe hals. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 23 A greet earthin potte. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 4, I was like a potte with a wide mouth, that receiueth quickly and letteth out as quickly. 1685 South *Serm.* (1697) I. viii. 349 Agathocles first handling the Clay, and making Pots under his Father. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 77 Put rich melted butter in small cups or pots. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 79 A quantity of broken jars and pots. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 441 Blowing out the contents of each of the pipettes into a small glass pot, in which they are thoroughly stirred.

b. *spec.* Such a vessel (now usually of metal) used for cooking or boiling. Hence *transf.* the vessel with the meat or other food boiling in it; also allusively = cooking, food (as in phr. *for the pot*); also in figurative allusions.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26753 (Cott.) Alle your entrailles ilkon in welland pottes sal be don. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 197 Þei hackeden here children as small as morselis to here poot. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 16 Put alle in þe pot with grythe. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xviii, Kylling of dere with bowes..serueth well for the potte (as is the commune saynge). 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* lxiii. (1636) 75 An hearbe sometime used in Medicine, but most commonly for the Pot. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 141 The common sort set on the pot with fresh meat twise euery weeke. 1667 Earl Tweeddale in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) II. 45 This was to me lik the spoonful that spoils the pot. 1783 Burke *Sp. East-India Bill* Wks. IV. 129 Henry the Fourth [of France] wished that he might live to see a fowl in the pot of every peasant. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 38 Boiled meats which involve an apparatus of pots and pans.

fig. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 368 Þe wombe pot þet walleð euer of metes, and more of drunches. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 32 Hote Thoght, which hath evere his pottes hote Of love buillende on the fyr. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Rich. II* cix, Gaunt let Gloucester's pott Boyle only over, though his were as Hott. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IX. vi. (1872) III. 125 An ever-boiling pot of mutiny.

c. Such a vessel used to contain wine, beer, or any other drink; either for drinking out of (as a pewter pot for beer, etc.), or for pouring the drink into smaller vessels (as a coffee-pot or tea-pot). (See also 2.)

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 417 Þis abbot axked hym whither he went, and he said he went to giff his brethir a drynk. So he axkid hym wharto he hare so many pottis. *a* 1500 *Kyng & Hermit* 316 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 25, I haue a pott of galons foure, Standyng in a wro. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. ii. 1527 Noe pennie, noe pott of ale. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 179 The Germans drink in peuter or stone pots, hauing little or no plate. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxiii, Shaking up the ale, by describing small circles with the pot, preparatory to drinking.

d. An earthenware vessel to hold earth in which a plant is grown; a Flower-pot.

[1598–: see Flower-pot.] 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 54 If you will set forth yellow flowers, take the pots of Primroses and Cowslips. 1856 Delamer *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 22 It is safer to keep the bulbs in pots..in good, light, rich soil. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. iv. 141 My mother *did* like arranging the rows of pots in the big greenhouse.

e. A chamber-pot.

1705 Oliver in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2181 He..did his necessary occasions always in the Pot. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* xviii. 290 There was very little in the pot except mucus tinged..with blood.

f. Applied to various vessels or receptacles used in manufactures, etc.: see quots.

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 680 The Air which has been compressed in the Pot [in a fire-engine]. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Glass*, Take of this crystal frit..set it in pots in the furnace, adding to it a due quantity of manganese. 1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 228 These coffers, or pots, as they are called [in a steel-converting furnace]. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 576 The materials of every kind of glass are vitrified in pots made of a pure refractory clay. 1875 *Ibid.* III. 1011 Taken from right to left [of the figure], 1 represents the tinman's pan; 2, the tin-pot; 3, the washing or dipping pot; 4, the grease-pot; 5, the cold pot; 6, the list pot. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, Pot. 1. A perforated hogshead in which crude sugar is placed for drainage of the molasses...3. A brass-founder's name for a crucible. Graphite pots are most generally in use.

g. A vessel, generally of silver, given as a prize in athletic sports. Cf. Pot-hunter 3. Also (*slang*) applied to any prize so given.

1885 *Cyclist* 19 Aug. 1083/2 Imagine..a three miles handicap for which the first 'pot' is a 95 guineas piano. 1886 *Ibid.* 11 Aug. 1126/2 The two best men were riding for a bigger stake than the 'pot', for were they not the representatives of rival bicycle makers? 1897 in *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 266/1 A few pots won upon playing-fields.

2. Such a vessel with its contents; hence, the quantity that fills or would fill the vessel, a potful. (Cf. Cup *sb.* 8.) a. Const. *of* (the contents).

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 218 In a fulle potte of mans blode scho it laide. 1535 Coverdale *Bel & Dr.* 3 Sixe greate pottes of wine. 1587 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 420/1, I have sent..a pott of gelly which my servante made. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. III. (1651) 331 O that I could but finde a pot of money now. 1724 Swift *Bill for Clergy Residing on Livings* P 5 No entertainment..beyond a pot of ale and a piece of cheese. 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 33 The good Woman had also kept a Pot of Tea warm for me. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Manch. Strike* i. 9 A pipe and pot of porter [were] called for. 1886 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 5/2 When a pot of coins is found by some old Roman way.

b. *elliptical.* A pot of liquor; *transf.* liquor, drink; drinking, potation (also *pl.*). Cf. Cup *sb.* 10.

1583 Babington *Commandm.* iv. (1637) 39 He might with great right have destroyed us, either amongst our pots, or in our dances. 1617 Brathwait *Smoaking Age* O ij b, As if no Poets Genius could be ripe Without the influence of Pot and Pipe. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* i, He carries her into a public-house to give her a pot and a cake. 1794 Southey *Botany Bay Ecl.* iii. 18, I'll wager a pot I have suffer'd more evils than fell to your lot. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 338 The hedge alehouse, where he had been accustomed to take his pot on the bench before the door in summer.

3. Used as a conventional quantity or measure of various commodities: cf. *barrel, firkin*, etc.

1530 Palsgr. 257/1 Potte, a gallon measure, *pot.* 1545 *Rates of Customs* c j b, Oyle, called baume oyle, the potte, vis. vii.*d.* 1662 *Act* 14 *Chas. II*, c. 26 § 1 The Pott of Butter ought to weigh Twenty pounds viz. Fourteen pounds of good and Merchantable Butter Neat and the Pott Six pounds. 1681 *Manch. Crt. Leet Rec.* (1888) VI. 123 Richard Barlow for buying twoe potts of Apples by way of forestallinge. 1775 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 143/1 A pot of sugar weighs about 70 pounds. 1825 H. M. in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 1344 Apples,..from twenty to thirty pots, (baskets containing five pecks each). 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* iv. App. A. (ed. 2) 566 The smaller divisions are into pots (half-gallon), quarts, pints, gills, and noggins (eighth of a pint).

4. A steel cap or small helmet, worn esp. by cavalry in the 17th c.; see also quots. 1676, *a* 1734. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1639 Sir E. Verney in *V. Papers* (Camd.) 227 If I had a pott for the hedd that were pistoll proofe, it may be I would use it, if it were light. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 66/3, 4000 Landmen..with their Officers, all compleatly armed with Back, Brest, and Pot. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* (1677) 143 To defend his head A leather cap without crest, call'd a pot. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* III. vii. § 87 (1740) 572 There were abundance of those silken Back, Breast and Potts made and sold, that were pretended to be Pistol Proof. *a* 1845 Mrs. Bray *Warleigh* xxi, Steel morions, or pots, as they were very commonly called, guarded their skulls.

5. a. A basket, tub, or box used in pairs, in the manner of panniers with a pack-saddle, to carry manure, sand, etc. *dial.*

[1388–9: see Dung-pot.] 1552 Huloet, Dunge potte made of wickers. 1796 W. Marshall *West Eng.* I. 122 Dung, sand, materials of buildings, roads, etc., are carried in potts, or strong coarse panniers...The bottom of each pot is a falling door, on a strong and simple construction. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk., Pots*, small D-shaped boxes, placed bow side outwards on either side of a pack-saddle for carrying heavy articles.

b. A wicker basket used as a trap for fish or crustaceans; a fish-pot, lobster-pot, etc.

[*a* 1555 Fish-pot: see Fish *sb.*[1] 7.] 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 256 In several great Rivers..many have set large Pots made of Osier, with bars in them, that when the Fish are in them,..they could not get out again. 1745 Collinson in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 70 The Crab will live confined in the Pot or Basket some Months. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* iii. 90 Baskets called 'pots'..baited with worms.

c. The 'pound' or circular inclosed part of a pound-net; also called the *bowl* or *crib. U. S.*

1884 in Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl.

6. Applied to various things: as † a. A projecting band on the stem of a key, close to the bow (*obs.*); b. = Chimney-pot; c. The head of a rocket.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 301/1 Pot or *Bead*, is the round under the Bow, at the top of the Shank [of a Key]. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 23, H the Shank, I the Pot, or Bread,..L the Bow. *a* 1845 Hood *Town & Country* iii, He sinks behind no purple hill, But down a chimney's pot! 1873 E. Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 126/2 The rocket being then charged, the head or pot must be fixed.

† 7. a. *Pot of the head*: the skull, cranium, brain-pan. b. The socket of a bone at a joint. *Obs.*

1548–77 Vicary *Anat.* iii. (1888) 27 The Bone of the Pot of the head keeping in the Braynes. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. clvii. 463 As the one end of the marrow-bone [goes] into the pot of the spade-bone, and the other end into the pot of the elbow.

8. A sausage. Now *s.w. dial.*

c 1450 *Nominale* (Harl. MS. 1002) lf. 147 *Hilla*, a white pott or sawsege. 1777 *Horæ Subsecivæ* (Devonsh.) 337 (E. D. D.) The pot is a hog's black pudding..stuff'd into pigs gutts or chitterlings. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk., Pots and puddings*, sausages made of pig's blood and fat. Same as *black-puddings*.

9. A large sum of money. *colloq.* (Cf. 2.)

1871 Mrs. H. Wood *Dene Hollow* xxiv, A grandfather, who must possess pots of money laid by. 1876 F. E. Trollope *Charming Fellow* I. xvi. 219 He went to India..and came back..with a pot of money. 1897 'Ouida' *Massarenes* v, You'll make a pot by it, as Barnum did.

b. *slang.* A large sum staked or betted.

1823 'J. Bee' *Dict. Turf* s. v., 'I shall put on the *pot* at the July meeting', signifies that the speaker will bet very high (at races), or up to thousands...Lord Abingdon once declared 'I will put on the *pot* to-day', and he did so with a vengeance—his groom, Jack Oakly, put *him* in the *pot*. 1840 *Sporting Rev.* Aug. 119 It needed only to lay against all, to insure a prize proportioned to the 'pot' put on. 1859 Lever *Davenp. Dunn* I. xiv. 124 The [horse] you have backed with a heavy pot. 1880 J. Payn *Confid. Agent* I. 214 He had solaced himself..by 'putting the pot' on at cards.

c. *Racing.* 'A horse backed for a large amount, a favourite' (Farmer *Slang*).

1823 'J. Bee' *Dict. Turf* s. v., 'Pot 8 O's', the name of a race-horse, meaning 80,000 l. or guineas. 1873 *Slang Dict., Pot*, a favourite in the betting for a race. Probably so called because it is usual to say that a heavily-backed horse carries 'a pot of money'. When a favourite is beaten the pot is said to be upset. 1883 *Graphic* 17 Nov. 494/2 Medicus, the great Cambridgeshire 'pot', and Thebais, who showed well in that race, were among the runners. 1892 J. Kent *Racing Life Ld. G. C. Bentinck* ix. 201 Horses trained at Goodwood in 1842 beat great pots from Danebury.

d. A person of importance. (Usually *big pot.*)

1891 *Licensed Victualler's Gaz.* 9 Feb., Dick pointed out some of the big pots of the day. 1899 Whiteing 5 *John St.* xiv, The father's some tremendous pot in the financial way.

e. *Cards.* 'In faro, the name given to the six-, seven-, and eight-spots in the lay-out' (*Cent. Dict.*).

10. In full, **pot-paper**: A size of printing or writing paper: originally bearing the watermark of a pot (cf. *foolscap*). Also *attrib.*, as **pot-folio, -octavo, -quarto.** (Sometimes spelt *pott.*)

The sheet measures normally 15½×12½ inches.

1579 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 165, iiij^{or} quiers of pott paper. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* IV. i, He prints my blows upon pot-paper too, the rogue! Which had been proper for some drunken pamphlet. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5018/3 For all Paper called..Superfine Pot 2*s.* Second fine Pot 1*s.* 6*d*...per Ream. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 17 Jan. 5 Only four copies of the first edition, in 'pot' folio, are known to be in existence. 1894 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Bk. Recollect.* II. xxv. 229 Legal drafts on pot-paper.

11. As the name of a substance: Earthenware, stoneware; *attrib.* made of 'pot'. Also, an earthenware chimney-piece ornament; *dial.* a boy's marble of baked clay; a fragment of pottery played with in hop-scotch or other games. Cf. PIG *sb.*[2]

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 466 A suitable thin tool or utensil of pot, of the profile of the inside, is applied. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 333/2 A street-seller who accompanied me called them merely 'pots' (the trade term), but they were all pot ornaments. Among them were great store of shepherdesses, of greyhounds [etc.]. *Ibid.* II. 396/2 The use of earthenware, clay, or pot pipes for the conveyance of liquids is very ancient. 1864 BRIERLEY *Layrock* iii. 40 Lookin'-glasses, an' pot dolls. 1884 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 5/1 Those who kicked against ceramic art, and protested vehemently against what they called 'decoration by pot'.

12. pl. *Pots*: short for Potashes.

1849 SAXE *Proud Miss Mac Bride* xvii, For John had worked in his early day, In 'Pots and Pearls' the legendssay.

13. Phrases and Proverbs. a. *The pot goes so long* (or *often*) *to the water that it is broken at last* (with several variations of wording). b. *The pot calls the kettle black* (etc.): said of a person who blames another for something of which he himself is also guilty; so *to call each other pot and kettle*, etc. †c. *The pot walks*: said of a drinking bout, in which the pot of liquor is passed from one to another. (See also quot. 1691.) *Obs.* d. *A little pot is soon hot*: a little person is easily roused to anger. e. *To boil the pot, make the pot boil*: to provide one's livelihood. (Cf. POT-BOILER, -BOILING, POTWALLER.) So, in same sense, *to keep the pot boiling*; also, to keep anything going briskly. f. *To go to pot* (formerly also *to the pot*): to be cut in pieces like meat for the pot; to be ruined or destroyed (now *vulgar*). So †*to bring* or *send to* (*the*) *pot* (*obs.*), *put in the pot*, etc. †g. *To have a pot in the pate*: to be the worse for liquor. *Obs.* †h. *To make the pot with the two ears*: 'to set the arms akimbo' (Davies). *Obs.* i. *In* (one's) *pots*: in a state of intoxication (cf. *in one's cups*). j. Various other phrases and proverbs.

a. 1340 *Ayenb.* 206 Zuo longe geþ þet pot to þe wetere, þet hit comþ to-broke hom. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 82 It is a trew prouerbe, that 'the potte may goo so longe to water, that atte the laste it is broken'. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. i. vi, That the Pot which goes often to the water, comes home crack'd at last.

b. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., 'The Pot calls the kettle black A——', when one accuses another of what he is as Deep in himself. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxii, Do you know what the pot called the kettle? 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxiv, I've been as good a son as ever you were a brother. It's the pot and the kettle, if you come to that. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Mar. 10/1 There has been a good deal of 'pot and kettle' in the stories from the British and Boer camps since the war began.

c. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (Shaks. Soc.) 32 How the pottes walke about! their talking tounges talke at large. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 216 The pott continually walking, infused desperate and foolish hardinesse in many. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 157 Author .. of other little trivial matters meerly to get bread, and make the pot walk.

d. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 25 And Christ wot It is wood at a word, little pot soon whot. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 6 Now were not I a little pot, and soone hot. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* ix. (1861) 137 It is an old saying, that 'a little pot is soon hot', which was the case with William the Testy. Being a little man he was soon in a passion, and once in a passion he soon boiled over.

e. [1587 HARRISON *England* II. ii. (1877) I. 63 One of the best paire of bellowes..that blue the fire in his [the pope's] kitchen, wherewith to make his pot seeth.] 1657-61 HEYLIN *Hist. Ref.* (1674) 100 So poor, that it is hardly able to keep the Pot boiling for a Parsons Dinner. 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* XXIII. 18 No fav'ring patrons have I got, But just enough to boil the pot. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Keep-the-pot-boiling*, a common expression among young people, when they are anxious to carry on their gambols with spirit. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxx. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVI. ii (1872) VI. 151 A feeling that glory is excellent, but will not make the national pot boil. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 139 To employ them, as a literary man is always tempted, to keep the domestic pot a-boiling. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Oct. 15/1 His lieutenants keep the rebellion pot boiling in..Ireland.

f. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 116 The riche & welthie of his subjectes went dayly to the potte, & wer chopped up. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. in Lincoln* i. 66 They that pertayne to God,..they must goe to the potte, they must suffer here accordyng to ye Scripture. 1573 *New Custom* II. iii. C iij b, Thou mightest sweare: if I could I would bring them to the pot. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (Percy Soc.) 8 All that hee can get or borrow goeth to the pot. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 32 All went to the pot [in the fourth Persecution] without respect of Sex, dignity or number. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 120 The Sea-men..resolv'd, the Passengers should be drest and eaten, before any of them should goe to the Pot. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 552 He..had been engaged..to bring in K. Ch. 2. from Scotland (for which he had like to have gone to the pot). 1823 'J. BEE' *Dict. Turf* s. v., 'Put in the pot', said of a man who is let into a certain loss—of a wager, of his liberty or life.

g. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* I. xxix. Wks. (1572) 293/1 Then goeth a part of ye little flocke to pot, and the rest scatter. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 828 They had eaten sixe of his fellowes, and the next day he must haue gone to pot too. *c* 1680 HICKERINGILL *Hist. Whiggism* Wks. 1716 I. II. 158 Poor Thorp, Lord Chief Justice, went to Pot, in plain English, he was Hang'd. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xvi. 506 For if the Agrigentines had met with them, they [the letters of Phalaris] had certainly gone to pot. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* 91 Ev'ry thing that ev'ry Soldier got, Fowl, Bacon, Cabbage, Mutton, and what not, Was all thrown into Bank, and went to Pot. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Expost. Odes* XII. vii, Thousands will smile to see him go to pot. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblomania* 3 Reviewers..Who..send each Author to pot, That cannot proclaim he's by birth a true Scot. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 4/2 If it were to save the whole empire from going to pot, nobody would stay at home.

g. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 28 Especially when they have got a pot in their pate. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 77 An Ox or a Cow would serve them to ride well enough, if they had only a Pot in the Pate.

h. 1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon B.* 117 See what a goodly port she bears, Making the pot with the two Ears!

i. 1618 HORNBY *Sco. Dronk.* (1859) 20 There euery vpstart, base-condition'd slaue,..A gentleman vnto his teeth will braue, And in his pots most malapertly bragge. *c* 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. iv. i. (1903) 340 In theire Potts [they] will promise any thinge, and make all bargaynes.

j. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 81 He that commeth last to the pot, is soonest wroth. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 53 And I would not gladly so spend my time and trauell,..and after,..to lose both pot and water, as the prouerbe is. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. Argt. 30 Yet so, the Fancy's richer, To end in Pot, commence in Pitcher! 1687 MONTAGUE & PRIOR *Hind & P. Transv.* 12 And understanding grown, misunderstood, Burn'd Him to th' Pot, and sour'd his curdled Blood. 1880 Miss BRADDON *Clov. Foot* XXXVIII, Don't you know that vulgar old proverb that says that 'a watched pot never boils'? 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* iii. 26 While we were all in the pot together, James had shown no such particular anxiety whether for Alan or me.

14. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pot-like, -shaped* adjs.; grown or cultivated in a pot (sense 1 d), as *pot-flower, -plant, -rose*; made of 'pot' or earthenware (sense 11, q. v.); †**pot-act**, name for an Act of Parliament relating to the sale of liquor; **pot-ale**, the completely fermented wash in distillation; †**pot-ally**, a pot-mate, a companion in carousing; **pot-arch**, an arch in a glass-making furnace, in which the pots are annealed; †**pot-baked** *a.*, baked as pottery; †**pot-baker**, one who bakes clay into pots, etc., a potter; **pot-ball**, a dumpling; **pot-bank** *dial.*, a pottery (BANK *sb.*[2] 8 b); **pot barley**: see BARLEY 1 b; †**pot-birds**, a theatrical imitation of the notes of birds (? by blowing through a pipe in a pot or vessel of water); **pot-board**, a board upon which pots are placed or carried; **pot-bouls, †-bulis** *Sc.*: pot-clips: see BOUL 2; †**pot-brass**, a metal or alloy of which pots were made; **pot-builder**, a workman who constructs the large pots used in glass-works; **pot-butter**, *dial.*, butter salted and put up in pots; potted or salt butter; †**pot-cannon**, a pop-gun; cf. POT-GUN 2; **pot-celt**, a celt with a comparatively large opening (see CELT[2]); **pot-claw** = POT-CLIP, POT-HOOK; **pot-clay**, clay used for making earthenware; **pot-crook** = POT-HOOK, now *dial.*; **pot cultivation, pot culture**, cultivation of plants in pots; †**pot-dropsy**, diabetes (cf. 1 e); **pot-dung**, *dial.*, farm-yard manure, carried to the field in pots: cf. sense 5 a, and *dung-pot*; hence **pot-dung** *v. trans.*, to dung with farm-yard manure; **pot-fair**, a fair at which pots and other crockery are sold; **pot-founder**, a maker of earthenware pots, a potter; **pot-fowler**, one who catches birds for the pot, i. e. for cooking; in quot. applied to a hawk; **pot-furnace**, a furnace containing pots for glass-making; †**pot-fury**, fury or excitement caused by drinking (cf. 2 b); **pot-girl**, a girl who serves drink at a tavern, etc., a barmaid (cf. POT-BOY); **pot-gutted** *a.* = POT-BELLIED; †**pot-hardy** *a.*, bold from the effects of drink (= POT-VALIANT); †**pot-harness** (*nonce-wd.*), 'harness' or armour consisting of drink (see quot.); **pot hat** (*colloq.*), a low-crowned stiff felt hat, a 'bowler'; hence **pot-hatted** *a.*; **pot-helmet** (cf. sense 4); **pot-kiln**, a small lime-kiln; †**pot-knight**, a 'knight of the pot', a pot-valiant toper; **pot-lace**, lace having the figure of a pot or vase (often containing flowers) in the pattern; **pot-ladle**, a ladle for lifting anything out of a pot; †**pot-leech**, one who 'sucks', or drinks out of, a pot; a toper; **pot-lug**, *dial.* = POT-EAR 1; **pot-marjoram**, marjoram cultivated as a pot-herb; **pot-market**, a market for pottery-ware; †**pot-mate** = POT-COMPANION; †**pot-meal**, a drinking bout; **pot-miser**, a kind of 'miser' or boring instrument (MISER *sb.*[3]); **pot-paper** (see sense 10); †**pot-parliament**, ? an assembly of drinkers; **pot-plate**, a porcelain plate bearing the figure of a pot, vase, or other vessel; †**pot-proof-armour** (*nonce-wd.*), 'proof-armour' or defence supplied by the pot, i. e. by drinking; †**pot-punishment** (*nonce-wd.*), the punishment of being forced to drink; **pot-quarrel**, a quarrel 'in one's pots' (see 13 i); a drunken brawl; **pot-quern**, a pot-shaped quern or ancient hand-mill; **pot-revel**, a drunken revel, a drinking bout; **pot-setting**, the process of setting or placing the pots in the furnaces in glass-making; †**pot-shaken**, †**pot-sick** *a.*, disordered with liquor, tipsy, intoxicated; **pot-sleeper**, a metal sleeper for railways of dish-like form; †**pot-smitten** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), of a bargain, made by striking drinking vessels together; **pot-song**, a drinking song; **pot-spoon**, a large spoon for taking liquor out of a pot, a ladle; **pot-steel**, ? = *cast* or *crucible steel*; **pot-still**, a still to which heat is applied directly as to a pot, not by means of a steam-jacket; *attrib.* applied to whisky distilled in a pot-still; †**pot-sure** *a.*, bold or confident through drink (cf. POT-VALIANT); †**pot-tipt** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), of the nose, reddened at the tip by drinking; **pot-trap**, (*a*) a pot set in the ground as a trap for moles; (*b*) a kind of trap used in drainage (? a D-trap); †**pot-vertigo** (**verdugo**) (*nonce-wd.*), giddiness induced by drinking; **pot-ware**, earthenware, crockery; **pot-water**, water for cooking purposes; **pot-wheel**, a wheel with pots or buckets for raising water, a noria; †**pot-wit**, one whose wit is displayed while drinking, or through drink; **pot-work**, an establishment where pottery or earthenware is made; †**pot-wort** = POT-HERB; **pot-wrestler** (*slang*), (*a*) 'the cook on a whale-ship'; (*b*) 'a scullion (Pennsylvania)' (Bartlett); 'a kitchen-maid (*U.S.*)' (*Cent. Dict.*). See also POTASH, POT-LUCK, etc.

1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. (ed. 33) 87 Register of the Victuallers..on Account of the *Pot-Act. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 86 Indicted for using an unlicensed still, and for having in his possession vessels containing *pot ale. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 581 Feints from pot-ale (the name given to completely fermented wash). 1847 WEBSTER, *Pot-ale*, a name in some places given to the refuse from a grain distillery, used to fatten swine. *a* 1619 FLETCHER, etc. *Knt. Malta* II. i, What can all this do? Get me some dozen surfeits..And twenty *pot-allies. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 586 (Glass-making) Three of these arches exclusively appropriated to this purpose [annealing], are called *pot-arches. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* ii. 28 b, Thou didste see the yerne mixt with *pot bakt erthe. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat., Lev.* xi. 33 Vessels of *Pot-bakers earth. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 293/2 A Dumpling, or *Pot-Ball, is made..with ordinary flour and suet minced small, and mixed up with Milk or Water. *Ibid.* III. 84/1. 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Lanc., Chesh., Shrops., Warw. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* LXVI. 11/1 Countless generations worked at the '*potbank'. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Mar. 7/1 We are in the heart of the Potteries, 'the potbanks', as they call them up here. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* II. App. 50 The expence of making *pot barley..is..2*s.* 6*d.* per boll. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgr.* V. iv. *Stage direct.*, Music afar off, *Pot-birds. 1840-1 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a Year* (1884) 89/1 'It's a fine thing to be gentlefolk', said the boy, taking up his *pot-board. 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 898 A 'pot-board' on which saucepans, kettles, etc., are placed when not in use. 1519-20 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 307 Ress'..of hym for xxix ll of olde *potbras, the ll j d ob. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 136 Three times has the whole mass to pass under his feet before it goes on to the *pot-builder. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* I. ii, One that..rose by honey and *pot-butter. 1785 *Hist. & Antiq. York* II. 109 This Market is only for Firkin or Pot-Butter. 1886 ELWORTHY *West Somers. Word-bk., Pot-butter*...in order to keep it, larger quantities of salt are needed. Hence *salt* and *pot* applied to *butter* are synonymous terms. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xix, When little boyes shoot pellets out of the *pot-canons made of the hollow sticks of..an aulder tree. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3821/8 A quantity of *Pot-Clay, and Working Tools for Bottles or Flint. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* ii. (1570) B ij b/2 Platters and dishes, morter and *potcrokes. 1816 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Middlesex Election* III. xii, E'en let'n suffer vor a rogue, A potcrook let'n veel. 1882 JAGO *Cornish Gloss., Pot-crooks*, the second form in learning to write. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 17 This species requires *pot cultivation. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 23 Another..dangerous disease..called *Diabete* or **Potdropsy*. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Dict.*, **Pot-dung*, farm-yard dung. *Berks.* 1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* 107 The bome arahle should be manured with pot-dung. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 524 The land..is then *pot-dunged, and sowed with white mustard. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 103 *note*, Certain mysterious orgies annually celebrated at Cambridge during the *Pot-fair. 1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Native* VI. i, He was looking at the *pot-flowers on the sill. 1631 *Canterb. Marr. Licences* (MS.), John Tiler of Hawkhurst, *pot-founder. 1834 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 97 [The Goshawk] is nowise inferior as a *pot-fowler, if the ground for it be judiciously chosen. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 577 The flame that escapes from the founding or *pot-furnace is thus economically brought to reverberate on the raw materials of the bottle glass. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. iii, With some *pot-furie ravisht from their wit. 1797 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* 5 Jan., You cannot surely mean to degrade the

Joan of Arc into a *pot-girl. 1773 Graves *Spir. Quix.* iv. viii, I a vessel of broth! you *pot-gutted rascal! 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 3 That garland..From th' Temples sure of some *pot hardy Poet. 1622 S. Ward *Woe to Drunkards* (1627) 36 To whet their wits with wine; or arme their courage with *Pot-harnesse. 1798 Jane Austen *Lett.* (1884) I. 168 She looks much as she used to do,..and wears what Mrs. Birch would call a *pot hat. 1873 *Slang Dict., Pot-hat*, a low-crowned hat, as distinguished from the soft wideawake and the stove-pipe. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Dec. 3/2 Dressed like an ordinary tourist in a tweed suit, a blue overcoat, and a pot-hat. 1899 *Daily News* 25 Sept. 7/3 A band of *pot-hatted young men linked arms, and.. marched along, followed by an enthusiastic crowd. 1634 Wither *Emblemes* 223 Some from the *pot-kilne, from the sheep cote some Hee raised hath. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 304 They appear to pay dearly at present for lime, and the sorry pot-kilns by which it is manufactured are so badly managed. 1587 Harrison *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 160 The beere..is cleere and..yellow as the gold noble, as our *potknights call it. *c* 1500 *Coventry Corp. Christi Plays* 30 Here with my *pott-ladull With hym woll I fyght. [*a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Pot-ladles*, tad-poles; from their shape.] 1630 J. Taylor *Water-Cormorant* Wks. III. 5/1 This valiant *pot-leach, that vpon his knees Has drunke a thousand pottles vp se freese. 1797 Imrie in *Edin. Phil. Trans.* (1798) IV. 194 *Pot-like holes..hollowed out of the solid rock. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Pot-lug*, the handle of a jug; the two loops at the sides of the iron porridge-pot. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* 464 Of Marjoram, there are several sorts..; the vulgar sort and *Pot Marjoram is raised by slips. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vne poterie*, a *potte market, the place where pots are made. 1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 141 Puwring it into the bosome of his *pot-mate. 1624 Ford *Sun's Darling* I. i, I will..Swagger in my *potmeals. 1529 More *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 246/1 Among other such as himselfe to kepe a quotlibet and a *pot parlament vpon. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xl. 182 It [my nose] is well antidoted with *pot-proof armour. 1598 R. Haydocke tr. *Lomazzo* To Rdr. ¶ v b, These base fellowes I leaue in their Ale-houses, to take *pot-punishment of each other. 1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingd.* B iij b, Forsooth they'l call it a 'pot quarrell straight. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. vii. 213 A very ancient form of hand-mill is called the *pot querne. 1894 *Nottingham. & Derbys. N. & Q.* Aug. 109 A portion of a pot-quern, ..found at Breaston. 1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 95/1 They kept such *pot-reuels, and triumphant carousing, as none of them could discerne his beds head from the beds feet. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 577 The *pot-setting is a desperate service. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Water-Cormorant* Wks. III. 5/1 Hee's *pot-shaken, or out, two and thirty. 1893 Gunter *Miss Dividends* 195 All coming out of *pot-shaped domes. 1611 Florio, *Brianzesco*, tipsie, drunken, *pot-sicke. 1891 Kipling *Light that Failed* (1900) 273 Wastage of the Suakin-Berber line,..mounds of chairs and *potsmitten bargaines. 1850 P. Crook *War of Hats* 49 *Pot-songs .. bawl'd in every street and lane. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/1 *Potspone, or ladyl. 1875 R. F. Martin tr. *Hawrez' Winding Mach.* 10 Steel tram wheels..made of a mild 'pot steel' and annealed carefully in an oven after they are cast. 1890 *Daily News* 23 July 2/8 Rums and *pot-still whiskies would not be so injuriously affected. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 7 Jan. 6/3 This result Professor Hewitt declared he had attained by adding certain chemical substances to the 'pot-still'. 1906 *Ibid.* 10 Apr. 3/6 This new proposal would put Lowland malt whisky and Campbeltown whisky, both made in pot-stills, on the same level as grain spirits. 1648 *Leg. Capt. Jones* 3 Arm'd against them like a man *pot-sure, They stint vaine stormes. 1638 Brathwait *Barnabees Jrnl.* I. (1818) 23 With his nose *pot-tipt, most bravely. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 217 The *Pot-trap..is a deep Earthen-Vessel set in the ground to the brim in a Bank or Hedge-row. 1884 G. E. Waring in *Century Mag.* Dec. 259/2 An unventilated pot-trap eight inches in diameter. *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Scornf. Lady* II. i, Haue you got the *pot verdugo? 1766 R. Whitworth *Adv. Inland Navig.* 42 Two, and sometimes three waggons go every week to Bridgenorth, and usually carry about eight tons of *pot-ware, to be conveyed to Bristol by water. 1796 W. Marshall *West Eng.* I. Gloss. (E. D. S.), **Potwater*, water for household purposes. 1886 Elworthy *West Somers. Word-bk., Pot-water*, water used for drinking and cooking, as distinguished from *slop-water*. 1898 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 449 Available as pot-water for domestic use. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Pot-wheel*. 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Enuaisselé, Vn bel esprit enuaisselé*, a good *pot wit. 1851 Smiles *Engineers* I. v. ii. 322 The brothers Elers..erected a *potwork of an improved kind near Burslem. 1894 — *J. Wedgwood* i. 2 There were few potworks anywhere else in that county. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* iii. (1628) 59 The colewurt, the greatest *pot-wurt in time long past that our ancestors vsed.

Pot (pɒt), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *dial.* [perh. in origin the same word as prec. (with which it is very generally identified). But used only in the north (Scotl. to Lincolnsh.) and esp. in districts where Scandinavian influence prevails; to be compared with Sw. dial. *putt, pott, pit*, water-hole, abyss, pit of hell.]

A deep hole; a pit dug in the ground; e. g. † the shaft or pit of a mine (*obs.*); a hole out of which peat has been dug; a tan-pit.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XI. 364 He [Bruce] gert men mony pottis ma Of a fut breid round, and all tha Var deip vp till ane manis kne. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xxiv. 46 And hyd thame in a pete-pot all. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 227 [Bruce] Tynchis gart mak and pottis that war deip Into the erd with greit laubour and cuir. 1567–8 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 612 To serche out..the saidis.. myndis [= mines], and to brek the ground, mak sinkis and pottis thairin. 1601 *Charter* in Dallas *Stiles* (1697) 769 Sinks, Syers, Gutters, Eyes, levals, Pots, Airholls. 1653 in A. Laing *Lindores Abbey* xx. (1876) 231 He had drawn leather furth of ye pott upon ane Sabboth. 1721, 1800 Peat pot [see Peat[1] 3 d]. 1895 T. Ellwood *Lakeland* 45 The deep circular holes generally filled with water, from which peats have been dug, are called peat pots.

† b. *fig.* An abyss; the pit of hell. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Rowlis Cursing* 151 in Laing *Anc. Poet. Scott.*, Thairfoir hy 3ow to the pott of hell. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxvi. 119 In the depest pot [*Maitl.* pit] of hell He smorit thame with smvke. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. v. 128 Deip in the sorofull grislie hellis pote. 1563 Winȝet *Wks.* (1890) II. 63 The botumles potis of filthines. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 149 Quhill I my self did chose the deide, To saif thé from the pot. [1865 Kingsley *Herew.* i, May he be thrust down with Korah, Balaam, and Iscariot, to the most Stygian pot of the sempiternal Tartarus.]

c. A deep hole in the bed of a river or stream.

[1533 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 148 Euery half net of the pott..xxs.] *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 29 About this time, a pot of the water of Brechin called Southesk, became suddenly dry, and for a short space continued so, but bolts up again. 1762 Br. Forbes *Jrnl.* (1886) 164 You walk up the North-side of the Water..till you come to a deep Pool or Pot. *a* 1800 *Earl Richard* xxii. in Scott *Minstr. Scot. Bord.* (1802) II. 48 The deepest pot in a' the linn, They fand Erl Richard in. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 31 July 746/1 The river has cut its way through the rock, carving it into hollows,..and round holes which the natives call 'pots'.

d. A natural deep hole or pit in the ground, such as are found in limestone districts.

1797 Imrie in *Edin. Phil. Trans.* (1798) IV. 195 This pot is 940 feet above the level of the sea. 1874 Baring-Gould *Yorksh. Oddities* (1875) II. 110, I had examined several.. of those curious pots which are peculiar to the Yorkshire limestone moors. These pots..are..hideous circular gaping holes opening perpendicularly into the bowels of the mountain. 1881 Jessie Fothergill *Kith & K.* xvi, He discovered some vast and awful-looking 'pots', crevasses of limestone, sinking for unknown depths into the ground.

e. *Pot and gallows* (*Sc.*), the same with pit and gallows. Aberd. (Jam.)

f. (See quot.)

1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 48 In fields where the strata are not regular, there are often masses or *pots* of sandy soil, which absorb great quantities of water.

g. *Comb.* **Pot-hole** (*local*) = c, d; in *Coal-mining*, the hole left by the fall of a pot-stone; **pot-peat**, peat dug out of a pot or deep excavation; **pot-stone**, a cone-shaped mass of stone forming the base of a fossil tree-stem in a coal-mine.

1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Northumb., Cumb., Westmld., W. Yorksh.

† **Pot**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 6 potte. [Agrees in form and sense with Fr. Swiss dial. *potte* (also dial. *pot, pout*) lip, in the phrase *faire la potte = faire la moue*, 'to make a lip', to pout; see Pout *v.*] A grimace; *to make a pot at*, to make a mouth at, to mow at. (In quot. 1566 applied to a popping sound.)

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 638/2 They call it but a parable, and almoste make a pot at it. 1533 — *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* ibid. 1130/1 Maister Masker..mocketh and moweth in that glasse, and maketh as many straunge faces and as many pretty pottes therein, as it were an olde rieueled ape. 1566 Withals *Dict.* 64 b/2 A potte made in the mouthe, with one finger, as children vse to doo, *scloppus*, vel *stlopus*.

b. *Comb.* **Pot-finger** (cf. quot. 1566 above).

1592 *Arden of Feversham* IV. iii. 9 Didst thou ever see better weather to run away with another man's wife, or play with a wench at pot-finger?

Pot, *sb.*[4] Short for Pot-shot.

1888 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* xvi, A tall man..took a cool pot at him with a revolver. 1900 Pollok & Thom *Sports Burma* vi. 212, I got a cool pot at one [gaur], and my favourite shot behind the ribs.

Pot (pɒt), *v.*[1] [f. Pot *sb.*[1] in various senses. Cf. Du. *potten* (Kilian) to put in a pot, hoard up.]

I. To drink from a pot.

1. *intr.* To drink beer or other liquor out of a pot; to indulge in drinking; to tipple. Also *to pot it. Obs.* or *arch.*

1594–1863 [see Potting *vbl. sb.*[1] 1]. 1622 S. Ward *Woe to Drunkards* (1627) 35 Oh but there are few good Wits .. now a dayes but will Pot it a little for company. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. [1.] lxxxiv. 242 It is lesse labour to plow, then to pot it: and vrged Healths do infinitely adde to the trouble. 1638 Brathwait *Barnabees Jrnl.* IV. I j, If thou doest love thy flock, leave off to pot. 1646 W. Elored *Gunner's Glasse* To Rdr., Gunners, that had rather spend their time in potting and canning.

II. To put into a pot.

2. *trans.* To put up and preserve (flesh, butter, or other provisions, usually salted or seasoned), in a pot, jar, or other vessel. Also *absol.*

1616 R. Carpenter *Past. Charge* 50 Manna..being potted vp for a common remembrance lasted many yeares. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 126, I will assist your housekeeper,..to pot and candy, and preserve. 1754 Fielding *Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1882 VII. 106 Stores of butter, which we salted and potted ourselves. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 58 Prawns are potted on the South coasts.

fig. 1815 Earl of Dudley *Lett.* 6 Sept. (1840) 110 Pompeii may be considered as a town potted..for the use of antiquarians in the present century. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 311 It often appears in a family, as if all the qualities of the progenitors were potted in several jars.

b. *Sugar Manuf.* To transfer (crude sugar) from the coolers to perforated 'pots' or hogsheads, for the molasses to drain off.

1740 *Hist. Jamaica* 321 From the Boiler the Liquor is emptied into a Cooler, where it remains till it is fit to be potted. 1750 G. Hughes *Barbadoes* 250 About twenty-four hours after the sugar is potted, the small round hole in the bottom of each pot is unstopped. 1839–87 [see Potting *vbl. sb.*[1] 3 b].

3. † a. To put (earth) into a flower-pot (*obs.*); b. To set (a plant) in earth in a flower-pot for cultivation; to plant in or transplant into a pot.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 529 Pot that earth, and set in it stock-gilly-flowers, or wall-flowers. 1664 Evelyn *Kalendarium Hortense* April 65 Pot them [Indian tuberoses] in natural (not forc'd) earth. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) IV. 35, I potted them into second size pots. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 300 The young plants require to be potted off singly into the smallest-size pots. 1903 D. McDonald *Garden Comp.* Ser. II. 113 When in the third leaf, pot singly into 48-sized pots.

4. *Billiards.* = Pocket *v.* 4.

1860–5 *Slang Dict.* s. v., 'Don't pot me', term used at billiards, when a player holes his adversary's ball—generally considered shabby play. 1885 *Even. Standard* 18 Dec. (Farmer), After making three he potted his opponent's ball. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Mar. 10/1 With a gallery of gentlemen-cadets, he was too proud to pot the white.

5. To shoot or kill (game) for the pot, i. e. for cooking (cf. Pot-hunter, -shot); to 'bag'; *gen.* to bring down or kill by a pot-shot (a man or animal). *colloq.* or *slang.*

1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* viii, Martin had been in a hurry to pot her, and lost her by an inch. 1860 Russell *Diary in India* I. xvii. 266, I heard a good deal of 'potting pandies', and 'polishing-off niggers'. 1881 J. Grant *Cameronians* I. iv. 60 Sir Piers..thought it very slow work compared with..potting a man-eater from a howdah. 1889 Clark Russell *Marooned* (1890) 235 He'll have to show himself, and if he does I'll pot him. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Oct. 6/1 Their evident object was to pot off the gunners and the staff officers, about whom the bullets whistled viciously.

b. *intr.* To take a pot-shot, to shoot (*at.*)

1854 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Nov. 489/1 The French have been..sending in their skirmishers close to the walls, to *pot* at the embrasures. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xli, Turning out to be potted at like a woodcock. 1898 in *Globe* 4 Feb. 4/5 If..I didn't see him potting away quite cheerfully!

c. *trans.* To seize, win, secure, 'bag'.

1900 H. Nisbet *Sheep's Clothing* Prol. iii. 26 However, he's in with us now, since he has potted the girl. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 12 Feb. 3/1 He has the scissors of a ready book-maker, and will 'pot' extracts from Mr. Roosevelt's writings and messages 'till the cows come home'. 1904 *Ibid.* 21 Nov. 8/5 Six of the eight points have been 'potted', and not a defeat sustained.

III. 6. To outdo, outwit, deceive. Now *slang.*

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 185 Pot him lacke: pot him lacke? nay pot him lugge. To pot the drunkarde, the lugge is the dugge. 1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxi. (1612) 156 The Clowne, no doubt, that potted Pan [won from him the woman whom Pan courted] lackt arte to glose and flatter. 1621 Br. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 154 It is no hard matter to puzzle and to pot you with authority of Josephus in the selfesame story of Gen. 14. 1855 Taylor *Still Waters* ii. (Farmer), A greater flat was never potted. 1880 Millikin in *Punch's Almanack* Feb., Crab your enemies,—I've got a many, You can pot 'em proper for a penny.

† 7. To cap (verses). *Obs.*

1597 G. Harvey *Trimming Nashe* Wks. (Grosart) III. 37 He teach thee howe to pot verses an houre together. 1598 Stow *Surv.* viii. (1603) 72 The boyes of diuerse Schooles did cap or pot verses.

IV. 8. 'To manufacture, as pottery or porcelain; *esp.* to shape and fire, as a preliminary to the decoration': cf. Potting *vbl. sb.*[1] 2.

† **Pot**, *v.*[2] *Sc. Obs.* [f. Pot *sb.*[2]] a. *trans.* To dig pits in, fill with pits. b. To dig a trench about; to mark off by a trench. c. To put in a pit.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XI. 388 On athir syde the way, weill braid, It wes pottit, as I haf tald. 1595 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1848) II. 129 The said..yard dyk ascendis south eist or thairby,..as the same was presentlie pottit and merkit. 1887 Donaldson *Suppl. to Jamieson, To Pot, Pott*, to pit, trench, or mark off by furrow, as in boundaries of land...To plant or set in a pit, as in *potting* march stones: also, to pit and cover, as in *potting* or pitting potatoes [for] winter.

† **Pot**, *v.*[3] *Obs.* [f. Pot *sb.*[3]] *intr.* To make a grimace; to mock. Hence † Po·tting *vbl. sb.*

1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* S iv, Thei on the other syde did potte at him. 1553 *Short Catech.* in *Lit. & Doc. Edw. VI* (Parker Soc.) 504 At length was he [Jesus]..mocked with potting, scorning, and spitting in his face. 1596 Danett tr. *Comines* (1614) 326 Me they potted at, as in such cases is vsuall in Princes courts.

Pot, obs. form of Pote *v.*, Put *v.*

Potability (pō*u*tăbi·lĭti). [f. late L. *pōtābil-is* (see next) + -ity; so F. *potabilité* (Littré).] The quality of being potable or drinkable.

1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* xii. 189 That it may be brought into a condition of potability. 1873 Tristram *Moab* xiii, The potability of the water.

Potable (pō*u*tăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) (Also 7 -abile, -ible.) [a. F. *potable* (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *pōtābilis* (Auson.) drinkable, f. *pōtāre* to drink: see -able.]

1. Fit or suitable for drinking; drinkable.

1572 J. Jones *Bathes of Bath* II. 16 The water there is altogyther potable. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 369 They bore the tree with an awger, and there issueth out sweet potable liquor. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. VII. iii. 179 The water .. was so corrupted.., that it was not potable. 1883 F. M. Crawford *Mr. Isaacs* ix, Huge packs of provisions edible and potable.

b. *Potable gold*: a preparation of nitro-muriate of gold deoxydized by some volatile oil, formerly esteemed as a cordial medicine; drinkable gold. So *potable Mars* (iron).

1576 Baker (*title*) The Newe Iewell of Health, wherein is

contayned .. the vse and preparation of Antimonie, and potable Gold. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 163 Other [gold]..is more precious, Preserving life, in Med'cine potable. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 608 What wonder then if fields and regions here Breathe forth Elixir pure, and Rivers run Potable Gold. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 195/1 A Tincture of Mars from Maets, which is call'd potable Mars. 1712 SWIFT *Fable of Midas* 7 He call'd for Drink; you saw him sup Potable Gold in Golden Cup. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Aurum Potabile*,..old term,..Potable gold.

†2. Appropriate to drinking. *Obs. rare*—1.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* v. i. Plays 1873 I. 182 Come on, lets heare his wit in this potable humour.

B. *sb. pl.* Things potable; drinkables, liquor.

1623 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* III. i, In a well-knit body, a poor parsnip will play his prize above their strong potabiles. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 287 The sick be nourished with only potables. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 268/1 He indicates the places for peculiar edibles, and exquisite potables. 1884 *Punch* 18 Oct. 190/1 The pleasant potables they would imperiously prohibit.

Hence **Potableness,** potable quality; potability.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1755 JOHNSON, *Potableness*, drinkableness.

Potacre, variant of PODAGRE *Obs.*, podagra.

‖ **Potage** (potā·ʒ). [F. *potage*: see POTTAGE (which was the same word adopted in ME. and anglicized). Now, in this spelling, recognized as a French loan-word, found in 16th c. Sc., and in Eng. from 1660 chiefly in reference to Franee or French cookery.] Soup of any kind. *A potage*, a meal or mess of this.

1567 in Chalmers *Mary Q. of Scot.* (1818) I. 178 Bakyne meit to my Ladie,..with potages, after thair discretioun. ..Ane kyde, with potagis refarrit to the maister houshald. 1668 SHADWELL *Sullen Lovers* v. 91 Eate nothing but Potages, Fricasces, and Ragusts, .. your Andoilles, your Langue de porceau, your Bisks and your Olio's. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 84/1 Potage is strong Broth of Meat, with Herbs and Spices boiled. 1691 *Satyr agst. French* 16 Soops and Fricasies, Ragou's, Pottage, Which like to Spurs, do Nature urge to Rage. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Potage*, a Jumblement of several sorts of Flesh and Fowl boil'd together with Herbs, and served up in the Broth, mix'd together after the French Fashion. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* Pref., The *potage*, with another small dish or two, was equally well arranged. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Black Mousquetaire*, He quite gave up..*potage*, or game.

† **Po·tager.** *Obs.* Forms: 4, 8 **potager,** 4–5 **-ere,** 5 **-are,** 6 *Sc.* **potiser, pottisear.** See also POTTINGER[2]. [ME. *potager*, a. F. *potager*, in 15th c. a maker of potages (Littré), now obs. in this sense: see POTAGE, POTTAGE.] A maker of pottage or potage; one who cooks vegetables.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 157, I haue be cook in hir kichyne and þe couent serued..I was þe priouresses potagere, and other poure ladyes. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 1 Cure..most be don in thrinne degre This, hasteler, pasteler, and potagere. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 288/1 A Potagare, *legminarius*. *c* 1575 *Chalmerlane Air* in *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 585 Gif thair be ony Cuikis or Pottisearis, quha bakis pyis. *a* 1578 [see POTTINGER[2]]. 1727 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gard.* III. xxxiii. 177 It may be truly said, says that haughty potager [Mons. de la Quintinye, a celebrated gardener] in praise of his great master.

Potager, early form of POTTINGER[1].

† **Potagere.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *potager, -ère* adj. in *jardin potager*, a kitchen-garden (also *potager* sb.).] A kitchen-garden; a herb-garden.

1669 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Sept., The gardens were well understood, I mean the *Potagere*. 1699 — *Acetaria* Pref. a vij, I content my self with an Humble Cottage, and a Simple Potagere. *Ibid.* Plan b ij, Of the Hort-Yard and Potagere.

Potagerie (‖ potā·ʒərī, potæ·dʒĕri). In 7–8 also anglicized **potagery.** [F. *potagerie*, † pot-herbs or kitchen-plants collectively (now a fire-place for cooking potage).] Growing herbs or vegetables collectively; a kitchen-garden.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Dict., *Potagery*, is a Term signifying all sorts of Herbs or Kitchen-plants, and all that concerns them, considered in general. 1727 S. SWITZER (*title*) Practical Kitchen Gardiner: or, a New and Entire System of Directions for Melonry, Kitchen-Garden, and Potagery. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 318 The high ivied stone wall of the potageric.

Potagre, obs. form of PODAGRE *a.* and *sb.*

Potamian (potē·miăn, -æ·miăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. Gr. ποταμ-ός river + -IAN.] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Potamites* or *Trionychidæ*, the soft-shelled river tortoises. **b.** *sb.* A tortoise of this group, a river tortoise, mud turtle.

1850 BRODERIP *Notebk. Nat.* xi. (1852) 265 A good garnish of claws to enable the Potamians to scramble upon banks and logs. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Potamian* adj.

Potamic (potæ·mik), *a.* [f. Gr. ποταμ-ός river + -IC.] Of or pertaining to rivers; fluviatile.

1883 SEELEY *Expansion Eng.* 87 In the school of Carl Ritter, much has been said of three stages of civilisation determined by geographical conditions, the *potamic* which clings to rivers, the *thalassic* which grows up around inland seas, and lastly the *oceanic*. 1904 *Times* 9 Mar. 10/1 These ideas belong to the potamic stage of the naval art.

‖ **Potamogale** (pŏtămo·gălī). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ποταμό-ς river + γαλῆ weasel.] A genus of insectivorous aquatic mammals, with one species, *P. velox* of Western equatorial Africa, the otter-shrew; taken as type of a family *Potamogalidæ*. Hence **Potamo·galid,** an animal of this family; **Potamo·galoid** *a.*, resembling the *Potamogale*.

1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* iii. 43 The potamogale, a curious otter-like water-shrew. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, Potamogalid, Potamogaloid.

‖ **Potamogeton** (pŏtămo·dʒĭ·tŏn, -gī·tŏn). *Bot.* [L. *potamogeton* (Plin.), adopted by Tournefort 1700 as a generic name, a. Gr. ποταμογείτων pondweed, f. ποταμό-ς river + γείτων neighbour.] A genus of floating freshwater plants; a pondweed.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 65 Potamogeton is called in duche Samkraute, it maye be named in englishe Pondplantayne, or swymmynge plantayne, because it swymmeth aboue pondes and standyng waters. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 250 This Potamogeton hath an adversatine nature to Crocodiles also. 1756 J. HILL *Hist. Plants* 247 (Jod.) The oblong oval-leaved potamogeton; the potamogeton with cordated leaves surrounding the stalk. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 248 In front of the tent I found the English potamogeton, which I had not seen since I had left Lincolnshire. 1890 *Daily News* 24 May 5 3 He could..lament learnedly that the dropper caught in callitriche and potamogeton,..long names for water weeds.

Potamo·graphy. [f. Gr. ποταμό-ς river + -GRAPHY.] The physiography of rivers.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Potamo·logy. [f. as prec. + -LOGY.] The scientific study of rivers.

1829 (*title*) Potamology: or, the Science of Rivers: A Tabular Description of the principal Rivers throughout the World. 1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* II. ix. 129 Nile, Ganges, Amazon..Seine, Marne, and Loire..when will there be an end of geography and potamology? 1899 *Athenæum* 2 Sept. 325/2 It is in America..that the most marked advances in the science of potamology have..been made.

Hence **Potamolo·gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to potamology; **Potamo·logist,** one who studies or is versed in potamology.

1863 J. FERGUSSON in *Geol. Soc. Jrnl.* Aug. 322 Consequences .. strangely overlooked both by engineers and potamologists. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Potamological.

Potamo·meter. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -METER.] An instrument for measuring the force of a river current. 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Potamophilous (pŏtămo·filŏs), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + Gr. -φιλ-ος (see -PHIL) + -OUS.] River-loving.

1827 *Brit. Critic* I. 474 Rowed..in his public State barge, on the bosom of the Thames, in all the majesty and magnificence of a Fluviatile and Potamophilous Lord Mayor.

Potance, Potanger: see POTENCE, POTTINGER.

Potaquaine, erron. f. POTOQUANE.

† **Potargo.** *Obs.* Variant of BOTARGO.

1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy.* IV. i, Here be certain tarts of tar nbout me And parcels of potargo in my jerkin. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 96 If for the licqu'rish Appetite there are Mangoes, Potargo, Champignons, Caviarre.

† **Potaro,** erron. variant of PEDRERO.

1665 J. FRASER *Polichron.* (S. H. S.) 374 In the Castle were..28 brass drakes or monkeys, 2 potaros, 800 arms.

Potash (pŏ·tæʃ), *sb.* [Early mod.E. *pot-ashes* pl., app. ad. Du. *pot-asschen* (1599 Kilian, 'quod in ollis . . . asseruentur, ne liquescentes effluant'), mod.Du. *potasch*; so Ger. *pottasche*, Swed. *pottaska*, Da. *potaske*; also F. *potasse* (1577 *pottas*, at Liège, Godef.), It., Pg., mod.L. *potassa*, Sp. *potasa*.]

The sense-history of *potash* and its derivatives is involved in the advance of chemical knowledge. The earliest term was *pot ashes* or *pot-ashes* = Du. *pot-asschen*, applied to the crude products. The essential substance of these, when purified from extraneous matters, was spoken of in the singular as *pot-ash* or *potash*. In 1756 this was proved by Dr. Joseph Black of Edinburgh to be a compound substance, a carbonate, the removal from which of the carbonic acid left a 'caustic alkali' or 'lye' (really the hydroxide, or caustic potash, KHO), which chemists thereafter generally considered to be the true *potash* (in Fr. *potasse*). In 1807 this, in its turn, was shown by Sir H. Davy to be not a simple substance, but to contain a new metal, of which he believed it to be the oxide. To the metal (K) he gave the name *potassium*, to the oxide (on the analogy of *magnesium* and *magnesia*, *sodium* and *soda*, etc.) that of *potassa*. Next year, Dakeel gave reasons for believing that the latter contained also water, and it was subsequently shown to be the hydroxide or hydrate (KHO), the simple oxide being the anhydrous form (K_2O). The salts of potassium, in accordance with the chemical theory of the time, were viewed as compounds of the oxide, and variously named *carbonate of potassa*, *of potass*, *of potash* (= potassium carbonate, K_2CO_3), *chlorate of potassa*, *potass*, or *potash* (= potassium chlorate, $KClO_3$), etc. Commercially 'potash' is still often applied to the carbonate; by chemists usually to the hydroxide or hydrate, caustic potash, KHO, but sometimes to the anhydrous oxide, K_2O, and in names of compounds it is still often used instead of 'potassium', as *chlorate of potash* = *potassium* or *potassic chlorate*.

1. An alkaline substance obtained originally by lixiviating or leaching the ashes of terrestrial vegetables and evaporating the solution in large iron pans or pots (whence the name). Chemically, this is a crude form of potassium carbonate (more or less mixed with sulphate, chloride, and empyreumatic substances), but was long thought to be (when freed from impurities) a simple substance.

a. orig. plural, *pot ashes, pot-ashes*: now applied to the crude substance.

When purified by calcination and re-crystallization, known as *pearl ashes* or *pearl-ash*.

1648 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Pot-asschen*, Pot-ashes. 1657 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) II. 223, 50 lbs. of pott ashes. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. (1682) 37 A liquor made of the salt of Pot-ashes suffered to run in a sellar *per deliquium*. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 101 We sell at Paris four Sorts of Pot-Ashes. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) I. 413 Another set of [sailors] are freezing in the north to fetch potashes from Russia. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 112 Herbs, in general, furnish four or five times, and shrubs two or three times, as much pot ashes as trees. 1885 W. DITTMAR in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 558 This calcination used to be effected in iron pots, whence, the name 'potashes' was given to the product; at present it is generally conducted in reverberatory furnaces on soles of cast iron.

β. singular, *pot-ash, potash*: applied esp. to the purified carbonate, as a substance.

1751 J. HILL *Mat. Med.* 801 Potash, in general, is an impure fixed alkaline Salt, made by burning from Vegetables. We have several Kinds of it in Use. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 22 In 1756, Dr. Black proved..that the potash which the world had considered as a simple substance, was really a compound, consisting of potash and carbonic acid; that lime deprived it of this acid; and that it became more active by becoming more simple. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 320 Impure Potash. Impure Sub-Carbonate of Potash. Potashes, Pearl-ashes... This substance consists chiefly of subcarbonate of potash, mixed with some other salts. It is known in commerce by the name of potash; and is brought to us principally from the Baltic and America. 1861 MISS BEALTORT *Egypt. Sepulchres* I. xv. 337 The 'hashish el kali', covered the ground: this is the plant from the ashes of which they make potash for soap.

† **b.** Used also to include the impure carbonate of soda, BARILLA. *Obs.*

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 150 Your potash should be of that kind termed barilla.

2. *Chem.* The hydroxide or hydrate of potassium, KHO; a hard white brittle substance, soluble in water and deliquescent in air, having powerful caustic and alkaline properties; *caustic potash*.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 171 Potash is a body, which has not hitherto been decomposed; it is of a white colour, and exceedingly caustic...This substance is prepared by burning vegetables, which all contain a greater or less quantity of potash; as we shall explain under the head Carbonate of Potash. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 128 If..caustic potash be added to the mass, a considerable quantity of ammonia is given off...When the acid is accurately neutralized with potash, it forms an easily-soluble salt. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 692 *Potash*...applied sometimes to the hydrate, sometimes to the anhydrous oxide of potassium, occasionally also to the crude carbonate; it is best however to restrict it to the hydrate, either in the solid state or in aqueous solution. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 198 Thrown into water, one atom of potassium displaces one of hydrogen from the water, forming potassium hydroxide, or potash. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 125 Caustic potash is usually moulded for medical purposes into small sticks about the size of a pencil, which should be white, but are often greenish, bluish, or reddish-brown from impurities.

b. Now sometimes applied by chemists to the anhydride or monoxide, K_2O, = POTASSA; in non-chemical works vaguely to any compound of potassium.

1843 J. A SMITH *Product. Farming* (ed. 2) 101 The property on which this depends is, that clay invariably contains potash and soda. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 29 Potash .. is an element in most plants. 1858 THUDICHUM *Urine* 195 There is only a very small quantity of potash present in the urine. 1866 [see 2].

c. In names of compounds = POTASSA, and now in chemical use mostly superseded by POTASSIUM.

Carbonate of potash = potassium carbonate; † *muriate of potash*, obs. name of potassium chloride; † *oxygenated muriate of potash* = potassium chlorate; *sulphate of potash* = potassium sulphate.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. i. 26 Acidulous tartrite of pot-ash. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 103 Remarks on the effects of the nitrous acid, the oxygenated muriate of potash, &c. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 195 Sulphate of soda may be decomposed by charcoal, phosphorus, &c. in the same manner as sulphate of potash. 1843 J. A. SMITH *Product. Farming* (ed. 2) 149 Silica enters the plant chiefly in the form of silicate of potash or soda. 1876 BRISTOWE *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 864 The carbonate, acetate, and citrate of potash are probably the best for the purpose.

3. Short for *potash-water*: see 4.

1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xxxviii, They drank a whole potash-and-brandy each. 1895 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 396 A stiff tumbler of whisky and potash.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *potash-lye, muck, salt, soap*; **potash alum**: see ALUM 2; **potash-felspar** = ORTHOCLASE; **potash-granite,** felspathic granite; **potash greensand,** a greensand yielding potash; **potash kettle,** a large vessel employed in the manufacture of potash; **potash-lime,** see quot.; **potash-mica,** a silicate of aluminium and potassium = MUSCOVITE; **potash-water,** an aerated beverage; water impregnated with carbonic acid gas, to which is added potassinm bicarbonate.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 39 If *potash alum is to be formed, this sulphate of alumina is evaporated to the specific gravity of 1·38. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* § 55. 55 One [species of feldspar] has in addition potash and is a *potash-feldspar. *Ibid.* 56 Orthoclase or potash-feldspar. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xv. (1873) 320 Grand bare pinnacles of a red *potash-granite. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* 402 Calcareous Marls and *Potash Greensands. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* (1821) II. 256 The method of making potash in those large vessels,..now known [as] *potash kettles. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 692 **Potash-lime*, a mixture of hydrate of potassium and quicklime. 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 816/2 The *potash-ley will now gradually recede

into the large bulb. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 1011 Chemically, micas may be divided into *potash-micas, containing little or no magnesia..; and magnesia-micas. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. xcviii. 327 The ashes, which are called *pot-ash muck, make excellent manure for some kinds of soil. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 123 Experiments..have shown that the *potash salts, when introduced immediately into the blood, are extremely poisonous. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 861 To scrape the nail thin, and then after softening it with *potash soap, to apply chrysarobin. 1802 W. SAUNDERS in *Med. & Phys. Jrnl.* VIII. 492 [N. Paul] has introduced also the gaseous *pot-ash waters.

Hence **Po·tash** *v., trans.* to treat or manure with potash; **Pota·shery** [cf. *colliery, pottery*], a factory where potash is made; *pl.* potash-works.

1850 EMERSON *Cont. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 332 Whether to whitewash or to potash, or to prune. 1846 G. WARBURTON *Hochelaga* I. 263 Potasheries, tanneries, breweries, iron-works, paper-works, and others.

Potass (pŏtæs. pǫtæs). *Chem.* Now *rare.* [ad. F. *potasse* POTASH.] An anglicized form, variously used according to the chemical notions of the time, for potash, potassa, and (in names of compounds) potassium.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 243 To reduce the dropsical swellings ..ten or fifteen grains of potass, two or three times a day, in some bitter draught, are directed. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 388 All the mineral acids dissolve tin, and it may be precipitated from its solutions by potass; but an excess of potass will re-dissolve the metal. *Ibid.* 414 Pure potass is extremely white, and so caustic, that if applied to the hand, the skin is instantly destroyed; it is therefore in this state called caustic alkali. The potash of commerce is always combined with carbonic acid,.. this addition..reduces it to its usual state of what is called mild alkali, or by chemists carbonate of potass, or rather subcarbonate of potass, as it is not saturated with the carbonic acid. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 26 A substance of similar composition to nitrate of potass (saltpetre).

b. Potash-water: see POTASH 4.

1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* vi, I think I will have some curaçao and potass.

c. *Comb.*: **potass-albite**, albite containing potash instead of, or besides, soda.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* xii. (ed. 2) 416 In a few instances, as in potass-albite,.. this base would seem to be partly soda and partly potass.

‖ **Potassa** (pŏtæ·să). *Chem.* [mod.L.: see POTASH.] The name appropriated by Davy to potassium monoxide, K_2O, also called *anhydrous potash*; sometimes also applied to the hydrate or hydroxide, KHO ($=K_2H_2O_2$), also called *potassa fusa* and *caustic potash*.

Formerly used in names of chemical compounds in which current nomenclature uses *potassium*, as *carbonate of potassa* = *potassium carbonate*, K_2CO_3 (regarded as $K_2O.CO_2$).

Liquor potassæ, an aqueous solution of potassium hydrate, containing about 5·84 per cent of the hydrate.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 324 This substance is pure potash or potassa, which was unknown in its uncombined state till I discovered potassium, but which has long been familiar to chemists combined with water in the substance which has been called pure potash; but which ought to be called the hydrat of potassa. 1813 — *Agric. Chem.* ii. (1814) 52 Potassa or the pure caustic vegetable alkali consists of one proportion of potassium and one of oxygene. 1835-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 611 The *Liquor Potassæ* of the Pharmacopœia is directed to be prepared as follows:— 'Take of carbonate of potassa 15 ounces, lime 8 ounces, boiling distilled water a gallon [etc.].' 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc. s.v. *Potassium*, What is called caustic potash, which is a compound of 48 potassa + 9 water. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Potassa Fusa*, fused potash; the hydrate of potash; also called *Lapis infernalis*. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 65 Liquor potassæ seems to be of use in some cases.

† **Potassamide** (pŏtæ·săməid). *Chem.* Also **potassiamide** (Ogilvie 1882). [f. POTASS-IUM + AMIDE.] An amide of potassium, formed by the substitution of one or more atoms of potassium for those of the hydrogen of ammonia (NH_3). Two of these are known, *monopotassamide*, KH_2N, and *tripotassamide*, K_3N: see quots.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 7 Potassamide is amide of potassium. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 16 Caustic potash and potassamide may be regarded as the hydrated and ammoniated forms of chloride of potassium. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 695 Amides of Potassium. *Monopotassamide*, KH_2N, is formed when potassium is gently heated in ammonia-gas. It is an olive-green substance. *Ibid.*, *Tripotassamide* or *Nitride of Potassium*, K_3N,..is a greenish-black infusible substance.

Potassamine (pŏtæ·săməin). *Chem.* [f. POTASS-IUM + AMINE.] A name, preferred by some, for POTASSAMIDE: see AMIDE, AMINE.

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 233 When potassium is heated in ammonia-gas, a compound called potassamine is formed. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) XII. 373 The univalent radical, amidogen, NH_2,..with one molecule of potassium forms potassamine, NH_2K.

† **Po·tassane.** *Chem.* [f. POTASS-IUM + -ANE.] Davy's proposed name for potassium chloride.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 327 Muriate of potash, which may be called potassane, consists of 75 of potassium and 67 of chlorine... Potassane is the only known combination of potassium and chlorine.

Potassic (pŏtæ·sik), *a. Chem.* [f. POTASS-A or POTASS-IUM + -IC; so F. *potassique*.] Of, pertaining to, or containing potassium or potash; = *potassium* in comb. Also in compounds, as *mono-, dipotassic*; *hydropotassic* (combined with water).

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v., Berzelius termed..the combinations of the oxide [of potassium] with acids,..and of the metal with halogenous bodies, *Sales potassici*: potassic [salts]. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 121 Potassic Carbonate causes no precipitate. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) I. 338 Normal potassium carbonate, or Dipotassic carbonate, K_2CO_3. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Apr. 2/2 The Prussian Government..is a member of another 'Kartell'— that controlling the supplies of potassic salts.

Potassiferous (pŏtæsi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. POTASS-A + -(I)FEROUS.] Containing or yielding potash or potassic salts. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pota·ssio-, combining form of POTASSIUM, in the names of double salts of potassium and another substance, as *pota·ssio-pla·tinum* (attrib.), *pota·ssio-ferric* adj., of potassium and iron, *pota·ssio-mercuric, -plati·nic, -tarta·ric* adjs., *pota·ssio-ta·rtrate*, etc.

1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 108 The potassio platinum chloride removed by filtration. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 308 Potassio-platinic chloride,..insoluble in alcohol and æther. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 403 A little tartrate of potash, or potassio-tartrate of soda may be given.

Potassium (pŏtæ·sĭŭm). *Chem.* [In form, mod.L. (Davy 1807), f. POTASS or POTASH (see Note there), in accordance with the names of metals in -IUM.] One of the elements, an alkaline monad metal, the basis of POTASH; it is a highly lustrous white metal with a slight tinge of pink, soft at ordinary temperatures, of specific gravity 0·865, being the lightest solid body known except lithium; when exposed to the air it at once tarnishes or oxidizes, and when thrown upon water instantly decomposes it, uniting with the oxygen and causing the liberated hydrogen to burn with a characteristic violet flame. Symbol K (for *Kalium*); atomic weight 39·1.

1807 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 32 Potassium and Sodium are the names by which I have ventured to call the two new substances. 1812 — *Chem. Philos.* 321 Small metallic globules will appear at the negative surface, which consist of potassium. I discovered this metal in the beginning of October 1807. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts, Potassium*..is a metal deeply interesting..from its having been the first link in the chain of discovery which conducted Sir H. Davy through many of the formerly mysterious and untrodden labyrinths of chemistry. 1864 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* I. II. x. § 92. 276 Potassium alone melts at 136°, sodium alone melts at 190°, but the alloy of potassium and sodium is liquid at the ordinary temperature of the air. 1881 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* XLVIII. 176 Bromide of potassium in large doses..has a beneficial effect [in dipsomania].

b. *attrib.* in names of chemical compounds, as *potassium carbonate* (also carbonate of potassium, of potassa; or of potash, potassic carbonate), K_2CO_3; so *potassium chlorate, chloride, cyanide, hydrate, iodide, oxide*, etc.; *potassium salt*.

1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 257 Its Potassium compound. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 17 Formed by the action of strong sulphuric acid upon a salt called potassium permanganate. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 319 Potassium Bromide is a colourless and very soluble salt. *Ibid.* 320 Potassium Hydrate, commonly called caustic potash or potassa, is a very important substance, and one of great practical utility. *Ibid.* 324 Potassium-salts are always most abundant in the green and tender parts of plants.

Pota·ssuretted, -eted, *a.* [irreg. f. POTASSA after SULPHURETTED: cf. CARBURETTED.] Combined with potassium, as in *potassuretted hydrogen*.

1815 W. HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) I. 224 Potassureted Hydrogen Gas. This name I would propose for the solution of potassium in hydrogen gas, which,..results from the action of potassium on water. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 46 We reckon at present 23 compound gases, namely, Hydruret .. of carbon, .. and..of phosphorus, arsenuretted, sulphuretted, telluretted, potassuretted, and selenuretted hydrogen [etc.]. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Potassureted Hydrogen* .. a combination of potassium with hydrogen, forming a spontaneously inflammable gas.

† **Po·tate**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *pōtātus*, pa. pple. of *pōtāre* to drink: see -ATE².] *lit.* Drunk: in quot. perh. = drinkable, liquid, liquefied.

Some take *silver potate* to be = quicksilver or mercury.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. ii, Eight, nine, ten dayes hence He will be siluer potate; then, three dayes, Before he citronise; some fifteene dayes, The Magisterium will be perfected.

Potation (pŏtē·ʃən). Also 5 -cioune, 5–6 -cion. [ME. a. OF. *potacion, -ation* (obs.), ad. L. *pōtātiōn-em*, n. of action from *pōtāre* to drink.]

1. Drinking; a drinking, a drink, a draught.

1479–81 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 97 In money yevyn to the poore peple, And for potacions to prestis and clerkes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 288/1 A Potacion, *potacio*. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 56 Rodorigo..To Desdemona hath to night Carrows'd Potations, pottle-deepe. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 121 The potation of the same aliment, but liquid. *a* 1687 COTTON *Epigr., De Monsieur Cotin* (R.), Three or four hours of friendly potation. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xii, You..did rather abstain from potation. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 28 Indulging in moderate potations.

† **b.** A drinking party, compotation, symposium.

1512 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 456 Have, make, or vse any potacions, cockfighte or drinking. 1565 *Stat. Hartlebury Sch. Worc.* in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. IX. 90/2 The said Schoolmaster shall..take the profits of all such cock-fights and potations, as are commonly used in Schools. 1574 M. STOKYS in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. A. p. xiii, They have a Potation of Figgs, Reasons and Almons, Bonnes, and Beer, at the charge of the sayed Determiners. [1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 33 This gathering was called the 'potacion' or 'drinking' ('potacio').]

c. Indulgence in drinking alcoholic liquor; intemperate drinking.

1800 WEEMS *Washington* xi. (1877) 151 The very intemperate passions and potations of some of their officers. 1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* viii, In stalked three..men who were ..the worse for potation. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. vi, His face..flushed and cheeks swollen by reason of his midnight potations.

2. Liquor for drinking; a drink, a beverage.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 24207 Maugre hir potacioun and dyuerse confeccioun..Maked at the potycaryes. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 138 What man drynk of this potacion,..Pleyn in his face xal shewe it owth. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1489 The root..from whence their favourite potation is extracted. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. vi. 109 He deserves thy kitchen's best potation.

† **b.** A deleterious drink or liquid; a potion. *Obs.*

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 176 They [be accursed] that drinken potacions or do depresse or withdraw the nurissh-ing of the byrth within the body.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: † **potation money**, money given for drink, drink-money; † **potation penny**, a contribution to the expense of a drinking entertainment; **potation-shop**, a drinking-shop.

1487–8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 141 We aske alowaunce of potacions monye geven to your tenauntes in Resseynyng of the Rentes and charges aforesaide, also in drynkkyng siluer on your werkmen. 1525 *Foundation Stat. Manch. Gram. School* 15 Apr., [The Schoolmaster or Usher shall teach the children freely] withoute any money..taking therefor, as cokke peny, victor peny, potacion peny or any other except his said stipend. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII 514 That famed potation-shop.

Hence **Potа·tionist** (*nonce-wd.*), one given to potations, a habitual or professed drinker.

1888 BLACK *Adv. Houseboat* 251 He was a powerful potationist.

Potative (pō·tătiv), *a. rare.* [ad. obs. F. *potatif, -ive* adj., f. L. *pōtāt-*, ppl. stem of *pōtāre* to drink: see -IVE.] Addicted to drink; bibulous.

1737 OZELL *Rabelais* II. 73 *note*, The potative Bishops of his Time.

Potato (pŏtē·to), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 6 **botata**, 6–7 **bat(t)ata**: see BATATA. *β.* 6– **potato**, (6 **potaton**, 6–7 **potade, potatus**, 6–8 **patata**, 6–9 **potatoe**, 7 **partato, potado, potata, pottato, puttato**, 8– *illit.* **pertater**). *γ, δ. dial.* and *vulg.*: see 2 d. [ad. Sp. *patata*, a variant of BATATA, orig. the native name in Haitian in sense 1. So, in same sense, F. *patate*, obs. It. *potata*, Ger. *potate*.]

Sense 1 is the original; the plant to which it is applied was to Gerarde, in 1597, 'the common Potatoes'; the plant in sense 2, on account of its general likeness to the other as producing esculent tubers, he called from its alleged source 'Virginia Potatoes', and (in his *Catalogue* of 1599) 'Bastard Potatoes'; but when this came to be an important object of cultivation as a food plant, it became 'the potato' par excellence; the exotic plant and tuber originally so named being distinguished by some adjunct. In 17th **c.** instances of the word it is often difficult or impossible to determine which plant is meant.

1. A plant, *Batatas edulis*, N. O. *Convolvulaceæ*, having tuberous roots, for which it is cultivated for food in most tropical and subtropical regions of the world; = BATATA. Its native region is unknown, but it appears to have been seen by the Spaniards first in the West Indies *c* 1500. Now distinguished as *Sweet* or *Spanish potato* (see 3 a).

a. The tuber.

In the 16–17th c. supposed to have aphrodisiac qualities, to which there are frequent references.

[1555 EDEN *Decades* 82 (tr. Peter Martyr, 1511–16) In Hispaniola..they dygge also..certeyne rootes growynge of theim selues, whiche they caule *Botatas* [*indigenæ batatas appellant*]..They are also eaten rawe, and haue the taste of rawe chestnuttes, but aresumwhat sweeter.] 1565 HAWKINS *Voy. Florida* (Hakl. Soc.) 27 These potatoes be the most delicate rootes that may be eaten, and doe far exceede our passeneps or carets. 1577–1876 [see BATATA]. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 149 Of the potato and such venerous roots as are brought out of Spaine, Portingale, and the Indies. 1596 *Gd. Huswiues Jewell* C v b, Pare your Potaton. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 21 Let the skie raine Potatoes. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, 'Tis your onely dish, aboue all your potato's or oyster-pies in the world. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* IV. (1704) 452/1 The Potatoes make a delicate kind of Drink, both pleasant and wholsome. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 183 Throughout the whole Island there growes a root they call *Ignane*, or *Patata*, from whence the invention was brought to Spain. 1689 H. PITMAN *Relation Gt. Suff.*, etc. 29 Of eatable Roots [in Providence Island, Bahamas]. there is Partatoes, Yams, Edders, &c. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 228 The West Indian Potatoes have all a sweetish taste.

b. The plant. (See BATATA, quots. 1613–1866.)

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxxxiv. 780 Of Potatoes. This plant..is generally of vs called Potatus or Potatoes. It hath long rough flexible branches trailing vpon the ground, like vnto Pompions...Clusius calleth it Battata, Camotes, Amotes, and Ignanes: in English Potatoes, Potatus, and Potades. 1681 CHR. JEAFFRESON *Let. fr. St. Kitts* 10 Nov. in *Eng. Squire 17th Cent.* (1878) I. 280 It [hurricane] broke and twisted my sugar-canes, rooted up my Cassava, and washed the graine and new-planted puttatoes. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy.*

S. Sea 203 There are Patata's of four or five several Colours. 1707, 1775 [see 3 a]. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 154 The Potatoe and Potatoe-slip. Both these plants are now cultivated all over America, and supply the Negroes and poorer sort of people with a great part of their food.

2. The plant *Solanum tuberosum*, a native of the Pacific slopes of South America, introduced into Europe late in the 16th century, and now widely cultivated for its farinaceous tubers: see b.

Described in 1553, under the name *papas*, in the *Cronica de Peru* of Piedro Cieza, cap. xl, ¶ 5. Introduced into Spain, it is said, from Quito, soon after 1580, and thence, *c* 1585, into Italy; in 1587 grown at Mons in Hainault, whence in 1588 two tubers were obtained and grown by the botanist Clusius, Keeper of the Botanical Garden to Maximilian II; described by him as *Papas Peruanum*. Soon grown in other botanic gardens, as at Breslau in 1590. The plant may have been brought independently to England, where Gerarde had it growing in 1596; but he was in error in his statement that he obtained it from Virginia (whence the erroneous name *Virginia Potatoes*, long kept up by English writers); for the plant is not a native of Virginia, and was not cultivated there in 16th c. In 1693 its introduction into Ireland was attributed to Sir Walter Raleigh 'after his return from Virginia' (where he never was); but no contemporary statement associating Raleigh's name with the potato has been found. See Brushfield *Raleghana* II. in *Trans. Devonsh. Assoc.* 1898, XXX. 158–197; B. Daydon Jackson in *Gardeners' Chron.* 1900, XXVII. 161, 178.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cccxxxv. 781 Of Potatoes of Virginia. ..Virginia Potatoes hath many hollowe flexible branches, trailing vppon the grounde, three square, vneuen, knotted or kneed in sundry places...The roote is thicke, fat, and tuberous; not much differing either in shape, colour or taste from the common Potatoes, sauing that the rootes hereof are..some of them round as a ball, some ouall or egge fashion..: which knobbie rootes are fastened vnto the stalkes with an infinite number of threddie strings. *Ibid.* 782 Because it hath not onely the shape and proportion of Potatoes, but also the pleasant taste and vertues of the same, we may call it in English Potatoes of America, or Virginia [*cf.* 1633 *adds* Bauhine hath referred it to the Nightshades, and calleth it *Solanum tuberosum Esculentum*]. 1599 Gerarde *Catalogus* 15 *Papus orbiculatus*, Bastard Potatoes. *P. Hispanorum*, Spanish Potatoes. [*Catal.* 1596 C 2/1 had only the Latin names]. 1629 Parkinson *Paradisus* 516 Potatoes of Virginia, which some foolishly call the Apples of youth..the flowers..somewhat like the flower of Tobacco for the forme..small round fruit, as bigge as a Damson or Bulleis, greene at the first,..like vnto Nightshade. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Potatoes*, a sort of fruit, coming originally from the West Indies, but now common in English Gardens, whose Root is of great vertue, to comfort and strengthen the Body. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1708) 469 Potatoes are planted in several parts of our Country,..being easily encreased by cutting the Roots into several pieces, each piece growing as well as the whole Root. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 201 Potato is of this genus [Solanum], as you will be convinced, if you compare the structure of the flower with that of the other species. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 128 The potato is found wild in several parts of America,..among others in Chili and Peru. 1875 W. McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 10 In 1728 Marshal Stair introduced the culture of the potatoe into Wigtownshire.

b. The tuber or underground stem of this plant, of roundish or oblong shape; now a well-known article of food in most temperate climates.

1663 in *Jrnl. Bk. of Royal Soc.* (MS.) 25 Mar., A Proposition to plant Potatoes through all the parts of England ..and the benefit therof in times of scarcity of Food..their usefulness for meat and bread. 1664 J. Forster (*title*) Englands Happiness Increased, or a Sure and Easie Remedy against all succeeding Dear Years; by a Plantation of the Roots called Potatoes. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* Nov. 78 Take up your Potatos for winter spending, there will enough remain for stock, though never so exactly gather'd. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* ii. (1690) 42 Ireland being under peopled ..the ground yielding excellent Roots (and particularly that bread-like Root Potatoes). 1693 *Jrnl. Bk. of Royal Soc.* (MS.) 6 Dec., Dr. Sloan related that the Irish Potatoes were first brought from Virginia, and that they were the chief subsistence of the Spanish Slaves in the mines in Peru and elsewhere. 1693 *Ibid.* 13 Dec., The President [Lord Southwell] related that his grandfather brought Potatoes into Ireland, who had them from Sir Walter Rauleigh after his return from Virginia. 1714 Gay *Sheph. Week* Monday 84 Of Irish swains potatoe is the cheer. 1778 G. White *Nat. Hist. Selborne* xxxvii, Potatoes have prevailed in this little district..within these twenty years only. 1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* I. 18 The apple potatoe is liked best, because they last till the new ones come in. 1792 — *Trav. France* 350 As to potatoes, it would be idle to consider them in the same view as an article of human food, which ninety-nine hundredths of the human species will not touch. 1820 Shelley *Œd. Tyr.* I. 24 Ye who grub With filthy snouts my red potatoes up. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 151 Potatoes.. yield a spirit of a very pure quality...They are..cheaper ..than barley from which to extract alcohol. 1869 Ruskin *Q. of Air* § 76 In the potato, we have the scarcely innocent underground stem of one of a tribe set aside for evil. 1903 Joyce *Soc. Hist. Anc. Irel.* II. 497 In my grandfather's house..a big dish of laughing potatoes was always laid aside for wandering beggars.

c. *Potatoes and point*: see Point *sb.*[1] C. 7.

1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 75 The potatoes and point of an Irish peasant. 1831, 1897 [see Point *sb.*[1] C. 7].

d. Dialectal and vulgar alterations of the name.

γ. 1788 E. Picken *Poems* Gloss., *Tawties*, potatoes. 1805 G. M'Indoe *Million of Potatoes* Poems (1805) 145 It's lang ere I the taties need. 1809 T. Donaldson *Poems* 19 'Tatoes travel slawly down The throat. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 2 A piece of taters or a few turnips. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xiv, Officers who boil their 'tators in a cabbage-net hanging in the ship's coppers. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xiv, Baked 'taturs. 1884 *Gd. Words* May 333/2 The other man..plied a vigorous trade in 'taters and trotters.

δ. [*Pratie* is characteristic Anglo-Irish; the Irish name is, in Munster, *práta*, in Meath, *práta*, pl. *prat-*, *preataidhe*.]

1829 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* (1855) II. 288 Englishmen feeding on roast-beef..or Irishmen on 'weenus' and 'praes'. 1832–53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. I. 21 When evening sets in Paddy puts on the pot, To boil the dear praties and serve them up hot. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xii, You must do something to get your own dinner; there's not praties enow for the whole of ye. 1869 M. Arnold *Cult. & An.* (1882) 74 When all the praties were black in Ireland, why didn't the priests say the hocus-pocus over them? 1884 Cudworth *Yorksh. Dial. Sketches* 121 (E.D.D.) Peeling sum porates.

3. With distinctive words. **a.** *Carolina, Spanish, Sweet potato* = sense 1. **b.** *Chilian p., Irish p.* (now U. S.). *White p.* (U. S.) = sense 2. **c.** *Virginia (-an) potato*, (*a*) = sense 2; (*b*) = sense 1.

a. 1599 [see 2]. 1629 Parkinson *Paradisus* 517 *Battatas Hispanorum*, Spanish Potatoes. *Ibid.* 518 The Spanish Potato's are roasted vnder the embers..put into sacke with a little sugar, or without, and is delicate to be eaten. 1634 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* 12 The Spanish potato he holds as a bable. 1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I. Pref., The Spanish Patata, eaten commonly in Jamaica, is a true Convolvulus. 1775 Romans *Florida* 84 They cultivate.. the esculent Convolvulus, (*vulgo*) sweet potatoes. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Voy. Eng.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 12 Shaped like a Carolina potato. 1884 *Century Mag.* Jan. 442/1 The sweet potato..is yet known in the market as the 'Carolina'.

b. 1664 J. Forster *Eng. Happiness Incr.* 2 The fourth sort..are the Irish Potatoes, being little different from those of Virginia, save only in the Colour of the Flower and time of flowering. 1693 [see 2 b]. 1819 Warden *United States* II. 213 Of esculent plants there are, in the Eastern parts, the sweet potatoe, red and white; the common, or Irish potatoe, which is in general use. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 4 The Chilian potato has provided food for many millions of people. 1901 *Boston Morn. Jrnl.* 8/1 Irish potatoes..are called Irish from the Irish, who came in 1719, settled Londonderry, N.H., and were required to pay quit rent to the amount of a peck of potatoes...The white potato, called Irish,..did not become general until after 1800.

c. (*a*) 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* [see 2 a]. 1629 Parkinson *Paradisus* 517 (No.) 3 *Papas seu Battatas Virginianorum*, Virginia Potatoes. *Ibid.* 518 The Virginia Potato's being dressed after all these waies..maketh almost as delicate meate as the former. 1715 J. Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 272 Virginia Potatoes..We are obliged to..Caspar Bauhine for a most accurate Figure..of this..Root..It was first cultivated in Ireland, and now about London, and in many Counties of Great Britain. (*b*) 1731 Catesby *Nat. Hist. Carolina* (1754) II. 60 The Virginian Potato. Convolvulus radice tuberosa esculenta. 1736 Mortimer in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 258 The Virginian Potato. The Roots of these Plants are the principal Subsistance of the greater Part of Africa, and the southern Parts of Asia, as well as most of the People, both black and white, in the Colonies in America.

4. Applied, with defining word, to various plants having tubers or tuberous roots, mostly edible.

Canada potato, potato of Canada, Jerusalem Artichoke, *Helianthus tuberosus*; **Cree potato** (*U.S.*), Indian or Prairie Turnip, *Psoralea esculenta*, N.O. *Leguminosæ*; **Hog's potato**, the Death's Quamash of California, *Zygadenus venenosus*, N.O. *Melanthaceæ* (Miller *Plant-names*); **Indian potato**, (*a*) the genus *Dioscorea* or yams; (*b*) the American ground-nut, *Apios tuberosa*; (*c*) the American genus *Calochortus*, N.O. *Liliaceæ*; **Jerusalem potato** (*dial.*), the same as *Jerusalem Artichoke*; **Native potato**, of N.S. Wales, *Marsdenia viridiflora* (Miller *Plant-names*); of Tasmania, an orchid, *Gastrodia sesamoides*; **Seaside potato**, *Ipomœa biloba* (*Pes-capræ*), N.O. *Convolvulaceæ*, a tropical creeping shore-plant of both hemispheres; **Telinga potato**, *Amorphophallus campanulatus*, N.O. *Araceæ*, cultivated in India for its esculent tubers; **Wild potato**, (*a*) *Convolvulus panduratus*; (*b*) of Jamaica, *Ipomœa fastigiata*.

1629 Parkinson *Paradisus* 517 (No.) 4 *Battatas de Canada*, Potatoes of Canada, or Artichokes of Ierusalem. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Jerusalem Artichokes*, a Plant so called, but more truly Battatas [1706 (ed. Kersey), Potatoes] of Canada, because they came from Canada. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Potato, Canada, *Helianthus tuberosus*. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Potato, Hog's, *Zygadenus venenosus*. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 Potatoe, Indian, *Dioscorea*. 1834 Ross *Van Diemen's Land Ann.* 131 [It] produces bulb-tubers growing one out of another, of the size, and nearly the form, of kidney potatoes...These roots are roasted and eaten by the aborigines; in taste they resemble beet-root, and are sometimes called in the colony Native potatoes. 1857 F. R. Nixon *Cruise of Beacon* 27 *Gastrodia sesamoides*, the native potato, so called by the colonists.

5. a. In various colloq. phrases, a type of what is insignificant or of little value; esp. in *small potatoes* (orig. *U.S.*), 'no great things', said also of persons. Also *attrib.* = petty, mean, insignificant.

1757 Smollett *Reprisal* I. ii, I don't value Monsieur de Champignon a rotten potatoe. 1797 Coleridge *Lett.* I. 224 The London literati appear to me to be very much like little potatoes, that is no great things. 1823 Byron *Juan* VII. iv, Who knew this life was not worth a potato. 1846 *New York Herald* 13 Dec. (Bartlett), Small potato politicians and pettifogging lawyers. 1855 Haliburton *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* I. 63 It's small potatoes for a man-of-war to be hunting poor game like us. 1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 20 July, Bananas and oranges are reckoned 'very small potatoes' indeed; you may have them for the asking. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 647/1 The Fourth Estate..thinks no small potatoes of itself.

b. Humorously applied to a person.

1815 Byron *Let. to Moore* 8 Mar., How could you be such a potato? 1845 *Punch* VIII. 184/1 That fire-eating Milesian, that very hot potato, Mr. H. Grattan. 1868 Brierley *Red Windows Hall* ii. 16 'You are Sam o' Ducky's' ..'Th' same owd porrito', said Sam.

c. *The potato*: the (very, real, or proper) thing, what is correct or excellent, *slang*. Cf. Cheese *sb.*[2]

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 370 The Bishop's first two volumes are not quite the potato. 1837 H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* Pref. 31 Larry is quite 'the potato'. 1880 R. M. Jephson *Pink Wedding* xxiv. I am convinced he is a first-rate one —quite the clean potato, in fact.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (almost all in sense 2); **a.** simple attrib., as *potato-bing* (Bing *sb.*[1]), *-bowl, -crop, -field, -fork, -garden, -graip, -ground, -leaf, -merchant, -plant, -riddle, -sack, -shoot, -stem, -tuber*; in names of things made of or from potatoes, or of which the principal ingredient is the potato, as *potato-brandy, -flour, -ivory, -pasty, -pudding, -soup, -starch, -sugar, -yeast*. **b.** objective and obj. gen., as *potato-assorter, -cutter, -digger, -digging, -gatherer, -grower, -lifter, -masher, -peeler, -peeling, -picker, -picking, -planter, -raiser, -roaster, -separator, -smasher, -washer* (applied to persons and to tools).

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Potato-assorter*, a rolling screen with open meshes to allow small potatoes to be sorted from the larger merchantable ones. 1786 Burns *Brigs of Ayr* 27 *Potatoe-bings are snugged up frae skaith. 1892 Ed. Rowe *Chip-carving* (1895) 26 Numerous objects..which may thus be decorated at a small cost,..book-covers, blotters, bread-platters, *potato-bowls,..&c. 1840 Hood *Up Rhine* 197 Mr. Kraus..found their *potato-brandy so poisonous. 1664 J. Forster *Eng. Happiness Incr.* 9 How to make *Potato Cheesecakes. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 249 When the *potatoe-crop is removed. *Note*, Potato-crop is an absurd expression, but we must use it for want of one which is more proper. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 245 The disease unfortunately so very general in the potato crop. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Potato-digger*...an implement for digging potatoes from the row or hills. *a* 1887 Jefferies in Besant *Eulogy* v. (1888) 136 Let him pass to his *potato-digging. 1822 J. Wilson *Scot. Life, Moss-side* 36 The *potatoe-field beyond the brae. 1830 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 355/2 A machine for grinding *Potato-flour. 1839 *Mag. Dom. Econ.* IV. 88 The bread made of potato flour..is nutritious, wholesome, and delicate. 1778 Pennant *Tour Wales* (1883) I. 22 Every Cottager has his *potatoe garden..a conveniency unknown fifty years ago. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 1125 There are two modes of lifting potatoes, namely, with the plough, and with the *potato-graip. 1753 W. Stewart in *Scots Mag.* Mar. 134/1 The pannel was walking from his *potatoe-ground. 1837 *Flemish Husb.* 47 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, A practice of sowing hemp in a border all round a garden or potato-ground. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 574/2 *Potato-ivory..of creamy whiteness..is now made from good potatoes washed in dilute sulphuric acid, then boiled in the same solution until they become solid and dense. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Potato-lifter*, a prong; also a kind of digging machine. 1664 J. Forster *Eng. Happiness Incr.* 6 You must take as much Wheat or Barley Flower as your half Bushel of *Potato Meal weighs. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Potato-pasty*, a pasty made of potatoes and flour. 1896 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 3/7 Yesterday's exhibition was enlivened by competitions in *potato-peeling, boot-blacking, cookery, and recitation. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 6/3 In the Long Sutton District..the *potato-pickers have struck work for an increase of pay. 1772 Panton in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 180 The *potatoe plant has not been cultivated in any great quantities here [Anglesey] until of late years. 1857 Gray *First Less. Bot.* (1866) 43 The subterranean growth of a Potato-plant. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 396 Mashed with a trencher; as for a *potatoe pudding. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 1125 The *potato-riddle is made of wire. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Potato-roaster*, a tin machine carried about by an itinerant vender, who sells hot baked potatoes. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Potato-separator*, an implement used for the purpose of sorting the tubers to size. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 690 The *potato-shoots.. are fed by the matter lodged in the tuber from which the shoots proceed. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Potato-smasher*, a cook's wooden utensil for mashing potatoes for the table. 1906 *Macm. Mag.* July 675 *Potato-soup,..pea-soup, or even chestnut-soup for the fruitarian. 1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 300/1 We have been assured, that ..Indian arrowroot is nothing else than *potato starch mixed with a little gum tragacanth. 1854 *Pereira's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 154 In all the starches which I have yet examined, viz., *tous les mois*, potato-starch, West Indian arrow-root, sago-meal [etc.]. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 1127 The reason why the *potato-stems are thus removed. 1882 Ogilvie (Annandale), **Potato-sugar*. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 780 The Heart and Dart moth..also attack the *potato-tuber. 1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 364 Method of making *potatoe yeast.

7. Special combinations: **potato-apple**, the small fruit or berry of the potato-plant; **potato-ball**, (*a*) = *potato-apple* (Funk 1895); (*b*) pl., in *Cookery*, mashed potatoes made into balls with milk and butter, and fried; **potato-bean**: see quot.; **potato-beetle**[1], a wooden beetle or pestle for mashing potatoes; **potato-beetle**[2], (*a*) the Colorado Beetle, *Doryphora decemlineata*; (*b*) the Three-lined Leaf Beetle, *Lema trilineata*, or its larva (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); **potato blight** = *potato disease*; **potato-bogle** *Sc.*, a scarecrow in a potato-field; **potato-box**, *slang*, the mouth: cf. *potato-jaw, -trap*; **potato-bread**, a bread made partly of the prepared flour of potatoes; **potato-bug** = *potato-beetle*[2] (Webster 1890); **potato-cake**, a small cake made of potatoes and flour; **potato curl**, a disease of potatoes in which the leaves and young stems curl and wither, caused by a fungus, *Verticillium atroalbum*: see Curl *sb.* 4; **potato disease**, a very destructive disease of potatoes, caused by a parasitic fungus, *Phytophthora infestans*, which attacks the leaves, stems,

and tubers; also called *potato blight*, *murrain*, *rot*; **potato-eel**, a minute threadworm found in potatoes (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **potato-eye**, a bud of the potato-tuber: see EYE *sb.*[1] 10a; **potato fern**, an Australian fern (*Marattia fraxinea*), also called HORSESHOE fern, a large part of which is edible; † **potato finger**, *fig.*, with reference to the supposed aphrodisiac quality of the sweet potato; **potato-fly**, one of the various hlister beetles of the genus *Lytta*, which are injurious to potato-plants in U. S. and Canada (Mayne 1858); **potato fungus**: see *potato disease*; **potato grant**: see quot.; **potato-headed** *a.*, thick-headed, dull, stupid; **potato hook**, an implement with bent tines for digging up potatoes (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **potato-jaw**, *slang*, the mouth; **potato-loaf**, a loaf of *potato-bread*; **potato-mill**, a mill for grinding potatoes to flour; **potato mould**, **potato murrain** = *potato disease*; **potato-nose**, a nose like a potato, a bottle-nose; **potato oat**, a variety of the oat; **potato oil**, an amyl alcohol derived from potato spirit; **potato onion**: see ONION 2; **potato pen**, a compartment on a ship's deck for keeping vegetables fresh during a voyage (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **potato pie**, (*a*) a pie made with potatoes, containing meat, onions, etc.; (*b*) = *potato pit*; **potato pit**, a shallow pit, usually covered with a mound of straw and earth, in which potatoes are stored in winter; **potato race**, a race or competitive game decided by the skill and speed with which potatoes are picked up, passed on, etc.; **potato rot** = *potato disease*; **potato scab**, a brown patch on the skin of the potato, caused by a fungus, or by some irritant substance in the soil (Ogilvie 1882); **potato-scoop**, (*a*) a tool for cutting pieces of potatoes with 'eyes', suitable for planting; (*b*) a shovel for lifting potatoes, grated to allow loose earth to fall through (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **potato-shop**, a shop where fried or chip potatoes are sold; **potato-sick** *a.*, of land, exhausted by successive crops of potatoes; **potato-spirit**, alcohol distilled from potatoes; also called *potato brandy* or *whisky*; **potato-spraying**, the spraying of potato plants with some preventive against disease or insects; **potato-stalk weevil**, **potato weevil**: see quot.; **potato-stone**: see quot. 1859; **potato-trap**, *slang*, the mouth; **potato-tree**, a small tree, *Solanum crispum*; **potato vine**, (*a*) the haulm or straw of the potato; (*b*) *Ipomœa pandurata* (Miller *Plant-names*); **potato-woman**, a woman employed in gathering potatoes in the field; **potato-worm** (*U. S.*), the larva of a sphinx or hawk-moth, *Macrosila quinquemaculata* (Webster 1890).

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. p. v, We are ourselves curious in the fabrication of a salad,..but have never yet screwed up our courage to plunge a green *potato-apple into the bowl. 1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 690 A girl of fourteen died from eating green potato-apples. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 628 The dark brown-coloured excrescence that grows to the size of a large horse-bean on the haulm or straw of the potatoe.. termed in some places the *potatoe bean. 1821 GALT *Ayrsh. Legatees* Let. xxvi. (1850) 261 A *potatoe-beetle is not to be had within the four walls of London. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* II. ii. (1881) 110 When the *potato blight came, they died by thousands. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxi, To be hung up between heaven and earth, like an auld *potato-bogle. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxvi, As if ye had stolen the coat from a potato-bogle. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 396 He told me, it was *potatoe bread. 1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 299/2 Potato bread. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commiss. Agric.* 10 The ravages..of the *potato-bug. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, **Potato cake*,..a tea cake made of mashed potatoes and flour in equal parts. 1893 COUCH *Delect. Duchy* 26 Drinking cider and eating potato-cake. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* III. 207/2 The means employed to limit the spread of Potato Rot..are equally applicable against *Potato Curl. 1845 CLOUGH *Lett.* in *Poems & Pr. Rem.* (1869) I. 104 *Potato-disease, and abolition of corn-laws. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 153 He is equally at home with the potato-disease. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Potatoe*, The *potatoe-eyes cut as before directed, are placed upon this dung,..and this trench is filled up with the mould. 1881 F. M. BAILEY *Fern World Austr.* 24 *Potatoe Fern. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 56 How the diuell Luxury with his fat rumpe and *potato finger, tickles these together. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 637 The common mould of paste,.. the green mould of cheese...The *Potato-fungus. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), **Potato Grant*, a patch of land for growing vegetables formerly granted by the owner to each of his slaves (West Indies). 1832 G. C. LEWIS *Lett.* (1870) 22 The *potato-headed jury. 1791 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 4 June, 'Hold you your *potato-jaw, my dear', cried the Duke [of Clarence], patting her [Mrs. Schwellenberg]. 1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 302/2 The same price is taken for a *potato loaf. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 339 It resembles a *potatoe-mill. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1063/2 This *potato-murrain appears..to be due to the presence of a fungus, *Botrytis* (or *Peronospora*) *infestans*. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* I. 119 You wouldn't love a man with a *potato-nose or a pimply complexion, if he were morally the most perfect creature in the universe. 1808 W. MARSHALL *Review* I. 78 The '*potatoe oat',—a truly accidental variety,—being of later discovery. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 198 The American, or potatoe-oat, has been found to produce from seventy to eighty-four bushels per acre. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i, Feeding on larks, sparrows, *potatoe-pies, and such good unctuous meats. 1646 J. HALL *Poems, To Yng. Authour*, Then hast thy finger in Potato pies. 1807 *Complete Farmer* II. s.v., But the best way of storing the roots is..in what are called potatoe-pies. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Potatoe-pie*, a small hillock of potatoes covered with straw, sods, and earth, to protect them from frost during the winter season. 1880 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* xi, She found the parson in his garden..making a potatoe pie for the winter. 1858 *Penny Cycl.* 2nd Suppl. 530/1 The distress occasioned by the *potato rot and bad harvests. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 Sept. 9/1 The 'potato-rot' made a clean sweep of their little patches. 1830 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 355/2 *Potato-Scoop. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* vi, In London at a *potato-shop. 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 164/3 The chances are it [the ground] is *Potatoe-sick. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 12/2 *Potato-spirit is made chiefly in Germany. 1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 19 Dec. 4/1 Drinking Hamburg sherry, potato-spirit and other such poison. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 15 Apr. 8/4 The experiments in *potato-spraying were continued..with satisfactory results. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* III. 209/1 Still another American beetle that injures Potato crops is the *Potato-stalk Weevil (*Baridius trinotatus*). 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* 301 **Potato-stones*, a quarryman's term for the geodes of the mineralogist; rounded irregular concretions of various composition. 1895 J. W. ANDERSON *Prospector's Handbk.* (ed. 6) 97 Heliotrope.., firestone and quartz cat's eye, potato-stone, &c. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* s.v. *Red rag*, Shut your *potatoe trap. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers* iv, And now Tom..delivered a rattling clinker upon the Benicia Boy's potato-trap. 1899 MORROW *Bohem. Paris* 30 The fruit- and *potato-women came after, and then the chair-menders.

Hence **Pota·to** *v. trans.*, to plant or crop with potatoes; **Pota·toey** *a.*, *nonce-wd.*, of the nature of a potato; **Pota·toless** *a.*, without potatoes.

1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. i. 66 The land is potatoed the following year. 1883 *Hertfordsh. Mercury* 21 July 4/2 The plan of perpetually potatoing the land. 1865 *Reader* 29 July 119/2 As potatoey as the peach over the way. 1807 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* iv. 30 Do you think that satisfaction and disaffection do not travel down from Lord Fingal to the most potatoeless Catholic in Ireland? 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xv. 324 Eating our potatoe-less breakfast.

Potator (pōtē·tǝr). *rare.* [a. L. *pōtātor*, agent-n. from *pōtāre* to drink: see -OR.] A drinker, toper.

a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I. 173 An exceedinge good potator in any liquor you please. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xliv. II. 106 Barnabee, the illustrious potator, saw there the most unbecoming sight.

Potato-ring. A recent fanciful appellation for Irish dish-rings of the 18th c., now collected as objects of *virtu*.

The dish-ring was a hoop of silver, often elaborately chased, or adorned with pierced and repoussé work, used as a stand for a circular bowl or the like; in use *c* 1750–1800. The appellation 'potato-ring' is due to the suggestion or unfounded notion that the hoop was used to keep together a heap of potatoes in the middle of the dinner-table.

1893 *Times* 9 June 10/4 A number of old Irish potato-rings —one pierced with cage-pattern—45s per oz. 1906 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 121 Two candles, in early Hanoverian candle-sticks, lit up the celebrated potato-ring in the centre of the table.

Pota·to-root. [f. POTATO *sb.* + ROOT *sb.*]

†**1.** A name formerly given (*a*) to the tuberous roots of the Sweet Potato, and (*b*) to the tubers of the common potato; also to these plants themselves.

1592 GREENE *Disput.* 17 The Apothecaries would haue surphaling water and Potato rootes lye dead on theyr handes. 1594 *Huswifes Handmaide for Kitchin* 32 A Potaton roote well pared. 1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* v. 549 A well disposed minde Shall no potato rootes in poets finde. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 137 Potato-roots are of a temperate quality. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 179 In this ship was brought [i. e. to Bermuda] the first Potata roots. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* (1746) 324 Pottato-roots are now so common and known nmongst us, that even the Husband-man buys them to please his Wife.

2. *Potato root*, the root of a potato-plant.

Potatory (pō·tătəri), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *pōtātōri-us*: see POTATOR and -ORY[2].]

1. Of, pertaining to, or given to drinking.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 586 I'll tame the potatory pride of this proud islander. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 178 His potatory prowess puts him at the head of the poll. 1860 MRS. BYRNE *Undercurrents* II. 31 Her husband's potatory tendencies.

2. Fit for drinking; potable. *rare.*

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xxxix, I helped myself to the potatory food with a slow dignity.

B. *sb.* = DRINKABLE *sb.*

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xiii, All the eatables and potatories were carried off.

Pot-ball: see POT *sb.*[1] 14.

Pot-bellied (pɒ·tˌbe·lid), *a.* [Parasynthetic f. next + -ED[2].] Having a pot-belly. Also *transf.*

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cl. 229 Given to tame Rabbets when they are pot-bellyed through costivenesse. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 262 He would appear in all the Deformities that can be imagin'd, as Hunch Back'd, Pot Belly'd, Sharp Breasted. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxvi, A pot-bellied Dutch bottle of brandy. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. iii. (1872) I. 294 A gluttonous race of Jutes and Angles ..lumbering about in potbellied equanimity.

Pot-belly (pɒ·tˌbe·li). [f. POT *sb.*[1] + BELLY *sb.*]

1. A swollen or protuberant belly.

c 1714 POPE, etc. *Mem. M. Scriblerus* xi, He will find himself a forked stradling Animal, with bandy legs, a short neck, a dun hide, and a pot-belly. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 224 It..gives that projecting rotundity to the abdomen which is vulgarly distinguished by the name of Pot-Belly. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 488 The pot-belly of rickety children is caused..by dilatation of the bowels with undigested food.

2. *transf.* A pot-bellied person.

1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. v. 87 The baldpate pot-belly I've noted.

Po·t-boi·ler.

1. One who boils a pot; *spec.* in *Eng. Politics* = POTWALLER. *rare.*

1824 HITCHINS & DREW *Cornwall* I. xvii. § 17. 650 The right of election is vested at present in all the inhabitants [of Tregony] who are pot-boilers. 1826 [see POTWALLER].

2. *colloq.* Applied depreciatively to a work of literature or art executed for the purpose of 'boiling the pot', i. e. of gaining a livelihood: see POT *sb.*[1] 13e; a writing, picture, or other work, made to sell.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Aug. 275/2 Artists and novelists of a certain stamp joke about 'pot-boilers'—the name facetiously given to hasty, worthless pictures and books,..composed for the simple and sole purpose of being sold under cover of a reputation. 1882 J. C. MORISON *Macaulay* iv. 129 Macaulay's contributions to the *Edinburgh* at this period have largely the characteristics of what are vulgarly called 'pot-boilers', though..they were written to keep, not his own but another man's pot boiling. 1884 H. D. TRAILL *Coleridge* iii. 53 Such..was the singular and even prosaic origin of the 'Ancient Mariner'..surely the most sublime of 'pot-boilers' to be found in all literature. 1897 W. C. HAZLITT *Four Gen. Lit. Fam.* I. iii. ii. 242 All men who have to live by their labour have their pot-boilers.

attrib. 1879 W. L. LINDSAY *Mind Lower Anim.* 20 Writing what are vulgarly known as 'pot-boiler' books.

b. A writer or artist who produces 'pot-boilers'.

1892 G. S. LAYARD *C. Keene* ii. 37 He never seemed to realize that he was anything more than a hard-working pot-boiler. 1900 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Aug. 1/2 The joys of matrimony have an odd way of turning all but the greatest into 'pot-boilers'.

3. *Anthropol.* (See quot. 1874.)

1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt.* iii. 91 Among the articles of daily use were many rounded pebbles, with marks of fire upon them, which had probably been heated for the purpose of boiling water. Pot-boilers, as they are called, of this kind are used by many savage peoples at the present day. 1899 J. KENWORTHY in *Essex Nat.* XI. 105 The large quantity of ashes and charcoal, with calcined pebbles and 'pot-boilers', at the bottom of the lake and upon the platform upon which the huts were built.

So (in senses corresponding to 2) **Po·t-boil** *v. intr.*, to do pot-boiling; *trans.* to produce for sale; **Po·t-boi·lery** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), of the nature of a pot-boiler; **Po·t-boi·ling** *sb.* and *a.* in quot. 1775, in sense 'providing for the immediate necessities of life'; cf. *boil the pot*: POT *sb.*[1] 13c.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* cxxii. (1783) IV. 130 Send, I say, the £1. 1. just for the pot-boiling business, and who knows what tomorrow may bring forth. 1870 *Daily Tel.* 10 Feb. 5/1 The eccentric, superficial, or 'pot-boiling' qualities which degrade much of what is manufactured and sold. 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* xx, I write and sell my work. It's what they call pot-boiling. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* iii. 60 A 'pot-boiling' adaptation of Troilus and Cressida was brought out. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Mr. Meeson's Will* iv, He will be paid five hundred or a thousand pounds apiece for his most 'pot-boilery' portraits. 1891 *Murray's Mag.* Oct. 550 [They] saw themselves absolutely obliged to 'potboil', if I may be pardoned the phrase, in order to live. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Mar. 4/3 To prove..that several 'old masters'..are also 'fakes', and were 'pot-boiled' in Montmartre. 1905 J. K. JEROME in *Daily Chron.* 14 July 4/4 Every barrister who accepts a brief is pot-boiling. Every clergyman who preaches a sermon is pot-boiling. The pot has got to be boiled.

Po·t-bound, *a.* [f. POT *sb.*[1] 1d + BOUND *ppl. a.*] Said of a plant growing in a flower-pot when its roots fill the pot and have no more room to expand. Also *fig.*

1850 *Florist* Nov. 262 To preserve plants in luxuriant health, they should not be allowed to become pot-bound. 1895 S. R. HOLE *Tour Amer.* 100 As their roots increase and before they become 'pot-bound' they must have more room. *Mod.* There is no doubt we are becoming pot-bound.

Po·t-boy. [f. POT *sb.*[1] 1c, 2b + BOY *sb.*[1]] A boy or young man employed at a tavern or public house to serve the customers with beer, or to carry beer to outside customers; a publican's assistant.

1795 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 2 The circumstance that led to the discovery..was that of kidnapping a pot-boy. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xi, The potboy..having to deal with drunken men occasionally. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xi, He rose, and the publican and the pot-boy were astonished to find the difference in the appearance of this coster's face.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Po·tboydom**, the class of pot-boys; **Po·tboyship**, the position of a pot-boy.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 439 He..bestowed the pot-boyship upon the youthful Ginginbetters. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xiii, It is a part of his game to ingratiate himself with all pot-boy-dom.

† **Pot-carrier.** *Obs.* A perversion of *poticary*, POTHECARY: cf. POTTER-CARRIER, POTYCARYAR.

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 532 Should the learnedst Doctor or Pot-carrier of them all tell a Country-man that the best way to preserve the strength and natural Virtues of his Hay, were to dry it in the Shade or House, he could not but Laugh at their simplicity.

Potch, Potcher, var. POACH *v.*[2], POACHER[1], esp. in paper-making.

Pot-clip. *north. dial.* [f. Pot *sb.*[1] + Clip *sb.*[1] 2; cf. Pot-kilp.] A contrivance for suspending a pot or cauldron having no 'boul', consisting of two iron rods jointed together, with hooks at the free ends to catch hold of the ears or brim of the pot.

1459-60 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 89, ij par del Potclyppez. 1465 *Ibid.* 244 Item j par de potclyps. 1567 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 266 One broule Iron, vij speights, iiij pair of pottclipps. 1691 Ray *N. C. Words* 136 *Pot cleps*, pot-hooks, from clip or clap, because they clap or catch hold of the pot. 1825 in Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*

Po·t-compa·nion. [f. Pot *sb.*[1] + Companion *sb.*[1]] A companion in drinking; a fellow-toper.

1549 Latimer *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 77 Some sayed, he was a Samaritane, that he had a Deuyll wythin him, a gloser, a drincker, a pot-companion. 1636 Heywood *Love's Mistr.* I. Wks. 1874 V. 105 A pot-companion, brother to the glasse, That roars in's cupps; indeede a drunken Asse. *a* 1735 Arbuthnot *Gulliver Decypher'd* Misc. Wks. 1751 I. 82 The Grand Treasurer made him his pot-companion; and the chief Secretary took him into all his pleasures. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* II. xx, He has promised his pot-companions to bring home a wife.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pot-compa·nioning; Pot-compa·nionship.**

1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* Prol., Whan was excessyue riotous banketting, pottecompanyonyng, and belychearynge more outragiously vsed? 1601 Dent *Pathw. Heaven* 167 As for your pot-companionship, I hate it.

Pote, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* See also Poot *sb.* [Connected with Pote *v.*]

1. A stick or rod for poking, thrusting, or stirring.

†a. In ME. *plouh-pote*, perh. the same as *plough-bat* (Plough *sb.*[1] 8) or Plough-staff.

But the various readings, and the frequent variant *plough-foot*, leave the meaning doubtful.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* vii. 96 Mi plouh-pote [*v.r.* plow-bat] schal be my pyk, and posshen atte [*var.* putte at þe] Rootes, And helpe my coltre to kerue, and close þe vorwes [1377 *B.* vi. 105 My plow-fote [*a MSS.* plow-pote] shal be my pyk-staf, and picche atwo þe rotes].

b. A poker.

1703 Thoresby *Let. to Ray* 334 *Poit*, 'a fire-poit', an iron to stir up the fire with. 1808-25 Jamieson, *Pout, poit*, a poker. 1828 in *Craven Gloss.* 1864 Preston *Poems* (W. Yorksh.) 10 (E.D.D.) An walked as stiff...As if he'd swollud t' poyt. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, Add., *Pote*, a poker for a fire.

c. 'A broad piece of wood used by thatchers to open the old thatch and thrust in the new straw. *Oxon.*' (Halliwell).

2. A kick or push with the foot.

1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Cumberland and Lancash. to Somerset, Devon, and Cornw.

3. *Comb.* †**Pote-stick** (in 4 **pootstikke**), ? a stick for stirring. But cf. Potstick.

c 1350 *Nominale Gall.-Angl.* (E.E.T.S.) 511 *Morter pil et mundiloun*, Morter pestelle and pootstikke.

†**Pote,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. MDu. *pôte*, Du. *poot*: see Paw.] A paw.

1481 Caxton *Godeffroy* 113 The beeste...embraced hym with his potes, or feet to fore.

†**Pote,** *sb.*[3] *nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *pōtus.*] Drink.

1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. 252 Our means of Life are Pote, and Cibe, and Vest.

Pote, *v.* Now *dial.* Forms: 1 potian, 3–5 pote(n, 4 pot, 5– pote, (6 poote, poat; 9 *dial.* poat, poot, pooat, poit(e, poyt). [OE. *potian*, of uncertain etymology.]

1. *trans.* To push, thrust.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 522 Fearra ȝelican...hi, mid leafe þære ealdan æ, heora fynd mid horne lichamlicere mihte potedon. *a* 1023 Wulfstan *Hom.* 235 þa deoflu hy potedon and þoddetton þa earman sawle and heton hy ut faran rade of þam lichaman. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8891 [þey] left þer pottyng many on, 3it stirede þey nought þe leste ston. 1340 *Ayenb.* 135 Wone is of þe zobe milde, oþren to herie and praysy, and poten him uorþ an worþssipij. 1382 Wyclif *Mark* v. 10 He preide hym myche, that he shulde nat put [*v.r.* poten] hym out of the cuntreie. 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 93 Euerlastynge potand behynde, in temporall solas & bodily lufe þa seyke to florysch. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 606 A! how pynsynesse potyt me to oppresse, that I haue synnyd on euery syde. 1530 Palsgr. 663/1, I poote. 1775 Ash, Pote (*vb. tr., a local word*), to push.

b. *esp.* (*trans.* and *intr.*) To push with the foot, to kick; also said of a horse pawing.

a 1300 *Song agst. K. of Almaigne* vii. in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 71 Al he shulde quite here twelfmoneth scot, Shulde he never more with his fot pot To helpe Wyndesore. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 37 To *Pote* the Clothes off; to kick all off; to push or put out. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pote, Paut*, to push or kick with the feet. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., 'Them lads han poted these sheets through a'ready.' 1883 *Huddersf. Gloss.* s.v., One boy poits another out of bed...'She were liggin on her rig a poitin.' 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v., He potes aw th' clooas off him i' bed.

2. *trans.* To poke with a stick or the like; *esp.* to poke or stir (the fire).

1709 S. Bowdich in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 266 She..beg'd he would not poot her too hard (as she express'd it). 1828 in *Craven Gloss.* 1868 Atkinson *Cleveland Gloss.* 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Pooat*, to poke or probe into a hole. 'He now gans pooating with a stick'. 1887 *Holderness Gloss., Pooat*, to poke about. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.* s.v., Pote the fire.

†3. To crimp or form folds in (linen) with a poting-stick; = Poke *v.*[1] 3. *Obs.*

1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* v. 215 See, how hee poats, paints, frizzles, fashions him.

4. In other *dial.* uses: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Hence **Po·ted** *ppl. a.*, crimped; **Po·ting** *vbl. sb.*; **po·ting-stick,** †(*a*) a wooden, iron, or bone instrument for crimping linen (*obs.*); (*b*) *dial.* a stick for stirring clothes when boiling.

1600 Kemp *Nine Daies Wond.* C ij b, A boy arm'd with a poating sticke. 1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* IV. l, He..weares a formall ruffe, A nosegay, set face, and a poted cuffe. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxvii. 314 Having ..a bucked Ruff, raised, furrowed, and ridged, with Ponting [*sic*] Sticks of the shape and fashion of small Organ Pipes. 1892 Sarah Hewett *Peas. Sp. Devon* 114 'Avee zeed tha poteing-stick, Mary?

Pote, obs. form of Put *v.*

Pot-ear. [f. Pot *sb.*[1] + Ear *sb.*[1]]

1. The 'ear' or handle of a pot.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 660/26 *Hec anca*, potere. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 288/2 A Potte ere, *ansa, ansula.*

2. *Geol.* (*pl.*) See quot.

1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst.* I. ii. 18 The quarries...exhibited the following beds of the Marlstone. 1. Lightish yellow micaceous sandstone full of Belemnites. 2. 'Pot-ears', bluish gray calcareous grit, quarried for troughs. 3. 'Pendle'.

Pot-earth. [Pot *sb.*[1]] Potter's earth, potter's clay; *Geol.* the Brick-earth of the London basin.

1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* xiv. § 18. 125 The richest of such earth, (as pott earth and marle) will with much fire grow more compacted. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 201 All the hard crust of pot-earth..had been robbed by the potters. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 28 Nov. 6/7 To bridge over a weak spot from which the early potters had abstracted all the pot earth or brick earth, as we now call it.

Potecarie, -cary e, variants of Pothecary.

Poteen, potheen (pŏtī·n, pŏ)ī·n). Also 9 **potsheen, potteen, pottheen.** [a. Ir. *poitín* (potʸī·n) 'little pot', dim. of *pota, puite* Pot *sb.*[1]: short for *uisge poitín* 'little-pot whisky'.] Whisky distilled in Ireland in small quantities, privately, i. e. the produce of an illicit still.

1812 Mar. Edgeworth *Absentee* x, Potsheen, plase your honour;—becaase it's the little whiskey that's made in the private still or *pot*; and *sheen*, becaase it's a fond word for whatsoever we'd like, and for what we have little of, and would make much of. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 478 Whiskey too was made, They call'd Potheen, and sold so very cheap. 1856 Lever *Martins of Cro' M.* x. 87 'That is "poteen", Mr. Massinghred', said the host. 'It's the small still that never paid the King a farthing'. 1885 Tennyson *Tomorrow* xvi, Yer Honour 'ill give me a thrifle to dhrink yer health in potheen.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *poteen still, whisky.*

1826 J. Banim *O'Hara Tales* I. xi. 273 Two [decanters] containing cold pottheen punch. 1830 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 73 The smell of what, in Ireland, is called potteen whiskey. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxxvi, There's a flaunty sort of young woman at the poteen shop there. 1903 W. B. Yeats *Celtic Twilight* 148 He supplies the potheen-makers with grain from his own fields.

Poteger, early form of Pottinger.

†**Poteller,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Also 4 poteler, 5 potteler, potler. [app. a. AF. **potteller*, f. med.L. type **potellāris* adj., f. *potellus* Pottle.] Holding a pottle (qualifying *pot* or the like); hence sometimes as *sb.* = Pottle-pot.

1390 *Earl Derby's Expedition* (Camden) 18 Pro ij ollis coreis galoners, et pro vj ollis coreis potellers. 1392–3 *Ibid.* 154, xij pottes galoners, viij pottes potelers. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 488 Item, iij. pottelers of lether... Item, ij pottis argenti potlers. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 492, ij. pottes potteleres parselle gyltt, weyinge lxv. unnces.

†**Potelot.** *Obs. rare.* [= G. *pottloth*, Du. *potlood* Pot-lead 2.] Sulphuret of molybdenum.

1828 in Webster, citing *Fourcroy.*

Potence[1] (pōu·tĕns). [a. OF. *potence*, ad. L. *potentia* power, f. *potent-em*, pres. pple. of *posse* to be powerful or able: see -ence.]

1. Power, ability, strength; = Potency 1.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxvi. 72 That he ne may it knowen as in potence that is kyndely power. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 472 Tha quha onie did excel in wisdome, or potence. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. iv. 22 His Potence, Prevalence, and Interest among the Canaanites. 1767 Mrs. S. Pennington *Lett.* III. 153 That there is any other being,..in the universe, which withstands the potence of God. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Seraphim* I. 156 Where the blind matter brings An awful potence out of impotence. 1854 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Resources* Wks. (Bohn) III. 196 Men are made up of potences.

b. = Potency 1 b.

1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. vi. 112 And through thy frame the liquour's potence fling.

c. Sexual power.

1885 *Law Rep.* 10 Appeal Cases 173 She .. averred .. that he was impotent at the date of the ceremony...The appellant averred his potence.

2. Degree of power or intensity.

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* xii. (1882) 135, I shall venture to use potence, in order to express a specific degree of a power, in imitation of the Algebraists. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* (1870) II. xxv. 120 Derivative from the principle in its lower potence or degree. 1863 Masson in *Reader* 26 Sept. 335/2 This, then, is the first 'potence', as the Germans would call it, of that self-culture which consists in the control of thought by and within itself.

Potence[2] (pōu·tĕns). Forms: 8 potans, (portance), 8–9 pot(t)ance, 6– potence. [a. F. *potence* a crutch (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), also applied to various T- or Γ-shaped objects, as a gibbet, an armorial charge, a tactical formation, the potence of a watch, ad. L. *potentia* power, Potence[1], in med.L. a support (?), crutch. In sense 3, often written *pot(t)ance.* See Potent *sb.*[1]]

†1. A cross or gibbet. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 117 There is the potence or cros wheron the good thef Dysmas was crucefyed whan our lord was nayled to the Cros for our redempcion. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 215 And, as I past, the Potence I espy, Quhair the ananyntit Bischop hung to dry. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* I. 80 *note*, One feature disfigures the landscape [in Catalonia]; the potence. The gallows appears on every hill.

b. *Engineering.* A supporting framework formed like a gallows.

1853 Sir H. Douglas *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 362 A vertical frame, forming a potence, or gallows, was fixed upon each of the horizontal frames, with two iron rollers on the summits, over which the two suspension cables were passed.

2. *Watchmaking.* A stud screwed to the top plate in which is made the bearing for the lower pivot of the verge; hence, any stud or fixture supporting a bearing. *Counter-potence*, a stud in which the upper pivot of the verge plays.

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1286/4 The Counter pottance [*mispr.* pettance] hath a tail that goeth a quarter of a circle. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Potans*, or *Potence*, a Part of a Watch. 1705 Derham in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 318 One of these drilled stones they fix in the cock, the other in the bottom of the portance only to carry the ballance. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Watch work*, The potence, or pottance, which is the strong stud in pocket-watches, whereon the lower pivot of the verge plays. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 219 Supported by two counter pottances upon the upper plate. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 503 The potence,..and small or counter potence.., that hold the pivots of the balance-wheel, are small cocks seen in fig. 502, ...and are screwed to the top or upper plate within the frame. 1885 Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 329/1 Take the potence, and..screw it in its place upon the top plate.

†3. Erron. for *potent* (Potent *sb.*[1] 1). *Obs.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 24/1 The Crutch is of some termed..a Crich, but more usually a Crutch Staff, which by Old Sir Geffrey Chaucer, was called a Potence.

4. A military formation, in which a line is thrown out at right angles to the main body.

1759 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 40/2 The left of the English..was formed to prevent that design in a manner which the military men call Potence, that is, in a body which presents two faces to the enemy. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. viii. (1872) VII. 243 Friedrich's line..shoots out in mysterious Prussian rhythm, in echelons, in potences, obliquely down the Janus-Hill side.

5. (See quot.)

1887 *Jrnl. R. Archæol. Inst.* XLIV. 112 The Circular [culverhouses] were provided with a revolving machine, called a potence, by which all the nests could be conveniently got at in turn.

6. *attrib.* in sense 2, as *potence file, hole.*

1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 214 The size of the potence file most generally used is four inches long. *Ibid.* 280 The body or arbor of the verge..viewed through the follower potance hole should be seen crossing the balance wheel hole of the dovetail.

Potencé (pōu·tĕnse·), *a. Her.* Also potencie; improperly potence. [a. F. *potencé*, f. *potence*: see Potence[2]. Cf. Patonce.] = Potent *a.*[2]

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 35 Beareth Sable, a Bende Argent, with twoo double Cotizes, Potences and Counter-potences of three peces d'Or. 1602 Segar *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* II. xxvi. 105 That euery man .. should .. vpon their vppermost garment weare a blacke Crosse, voided with a Crosse potence. 1611 Coigr., *Potencé, &c*, like, or belonging, to a Gibbet, or Crutch; In Blason, potencie. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Potent, or Potence*, the Term for a Cross in Heraldry, formed into this Figure. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) II. xviii. 193 Richard bore on his banners the cross potence and four doves of the Saxon Saint. 1894 [see Potent *a.*[2]].

Potency (pōu·tĕnsi). [ad. L. *potentia* power: see Potence[1] and -ency.] The quality of being potent.

1. Power, ability to accomplish or effect something; inherent powerfulness or capacity; authority.

1539 Hen. VIII *Instruct.* Nov., Wyatt's Wks. (1815) App. 517 Being the end and victory not in the multitude and potency, but in the hand of God. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. ii 67, I would to heauen I had your potencie, And you were Isabell. 1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 114 It wilbe a very great infamy and unbefittinge the potency of y^t^ crowne. 1663 Wood *Life* Apr. (O. H. S.) I. 473 Dr..Erbury was turned out of his fellowship of Magd. Coll. by the potency of Dr..Pierce the president. 1759 W. Mason *Caractacus* Poems (1774) 237 By the dread potency of every star..We do adjure thee. 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xxi. 451 The renowned name became at once a charm of magic potency. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* ii. 37 Inheriting the old potency of a great house. 1884 *Law Times* 1 Mar. 315/1 The decision..has likewise a tendency to limit the potency of garnishee procedure.

b. Power to affect one physically; of liquor, etc.: overpowering or intoxicating quality; strength.

1637 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Drinke & Welcome* Title-p., An especiall declaration of the potency, vertue, and operation of our English Ale. 1785 Sarah Fielding *Ophelia* II. iv, The potency of..good October. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 51 Suffocated by the potency of their exhalations, she was forced to quit the gallery. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xvii, You would have thought..the very horse..was affected by the potency of the drink.

2. *transf.* A person or body wielding power or influence; a being possessed of power; a power.

1645 W. Ball *Sphere of Govt.* 18 We may give, or Render

too much to Cæsar, or Cæsars, Potentates or Potencies. 1741 *Barrow's Wks., Pope's Suprem.* v. I. 669 Before his time the Roman Episcopacy had advanced it self beyond the priesthood into a potency. 1887 C. J. Abbey *Eng. Ch. & Bps.* I. 119 A firm believer in ghosts, witches, fairies, and such other supernatural potencies.

3. Capability of active development; potentiality, inherent capability or possibility.

1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 35 Books .. doe contain a potencie of life in them to be as active as that soule was whose progeny they are. 1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* vi. (1845) 72 A plant is a tree in the potency. 1874 Tyndall *Belfast Address* 55, I..discern in that Matter..the promise and potency of all terrestrial life.

4. Degree of (latent) force. Cf. Potence[1] 2.

a 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 97 To conclude readily, what potency the bubble has, by the change of the atmosphere's weight, acquired or lost. 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* I. 71 The effects produced by this higher potency of the same force.

Potenger, obs. form of Pottinger.

Potent (pōʊ·tĕnt), *sb.*[1] and *a.*[2] [app. an alteration or variant of F. *potence* Potence[2].]

A. *sb.* †1. A crutch; a staff with a cross piece to lean upon; also *transf.* a crozier. *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. ix. 88 Dobest is a-boue boþe, And Bereþ a Busschopes cros,..A pyk is in þe potent to punge a-doun þe wikkede. ? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 368 So old she was that she ne wente A fote, but it were by potente. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (*Placidus*) 28 For þe thryd fut hym worthis þen Haf a potent hym on to len. *Ibid.* xl. (*Vivian*) 495 His patent can [= gan] with hym ta Priuely, ore he wald ga [cf. 514 For-þi his stafe sone has he tan]. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Thebes* I. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 359 b/1 He taketh a potent, And on three feete, thus he goeth ayen. 1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* xiv. xii, He..wente with a potente or stylthe on whyche he lened.

b. *fig.* A support, stay. Cf. Crutch *sb.* 1 c. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 9177 Thow art hys pyler & hys potent; And ellys he were Inpotent. *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 240 Jhesu be my staff and my potent. 1891 Stevenson *In South Seas* (1900) 249 He was but waiting to capitulate, and looked about for any potent to relieve the strain.

†2. A gibbet. *Sc. Obs. rare.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xix. 162 [He] gart heyde them, and syne he gart hyng ther quartars on potentis at diuerse comont passagis on the feildis.

†3. A cross handle like the head of a crutch.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 337/1 There is an other sort of these Dung Forks..without a Raspe, or Potent, on the head.

B. *adj. Her.* Having the limbs terminating in potents or crutch-heads, as *cross potent*; formed by a series of potents. *Potent* (*and counter-potent*: see Counter-potent.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* II. vii. (1660) 82 He bears..a Crosse potent. 1725 Coats *Dict. Her., Potent*,..a Cross Potent, by reason of the Resemblance its Extremities bear to the Head of a Crutch. 1766–87 Porny *Heraldry* (ed. 4) Gloss., *Potent*, *a*. ..said of a Cross terminating like a T, at its upper extremities. 1882 Cussans *Her.* (ed. 3) 54 Potent is formed by a number of figures, bearing some resemblance to crutch-heads, arranged in horizontal lines, in the same manner as Vair. 1894 *Parker's Gloss. Her., Potent*,..also gives its name to one of the heraldic furs, composed of any metal and colour: this is, however, usually blazoned *Potent counter-potent*. *Ibid., Potent* is also applied to the edge of an ordinary or to a line of division, though the latter but rarely. *Ibid.* s. v. *Cross, Cross potent*, written sometimes *potence* (fr. potencée): so called because its arms terminate in potents,..or like crutches. Also called a Jerusalem cross.

Potent (pōʊ·tĕnt), *a.*[1] and *sb.*[2] [ad. L. *potens, -ent-em* powerful, pres. part. of *posse* (*potis esse*) to be powerful or able.]

1. Powerful, possessed of great power; having great authority or influence; mighty: used of persons and things, with many shades of meaning, as the power implied is political, military, social, supernatural, moral, mental, etc. (Usually a poetic or rhetorical word, felt to be stronger than *powerful.*)

a 1500 *Priests of Peblis* in Pinkerton *Scot. Poems Repr.* (1792) I. 10 Than come he hame a verie potent man; And spousit syne a michtie wyfe richt than. *a* 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) 324 The potent Prince of joy imperiall, The he surmonting Empriour abone. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. iv. 89 The Doctor is well monied, and his friends Potent at Court. 1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* III. viii, Thus sits the great Enchauntresse in her cell,..With Vestall fire her potent liquor warmes. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 84 The potentest state there, boasting of the bravery of 200. gallies, and eight or ten galleases. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* II. 1 The wisest and potentest of men. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 211 Moses once more his potent Rod extends Over the Sea. 1696 Tate & Brady *Ps.* viii. 7 They jointly own his potent Sway. 1721 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 164 A smaller garrison held the town..against a potenter host. 1783 Crabbe *Village* I. 282 A potent quack, long vers'd in human ills, Who first insults the victim whom he kills. 1813 H. & J. Smith *Horace in Lond.* 38 Potent once at quoits and cricket, Head erect and heart elate. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV. lxii. 375 His influence and his name were potent in every corner of the globe. 1897 W. L. Clowes *Royal Navy* I. xi. 380 The danger of making any effort of the kind in face of a 'potent' fleet.

b. Of reasons, principles, motives, ideas: Cogent, effective, convincing.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 192 But 'gainst your priuacie The reasons are more potent and heroycall. 1679 J. Goodman *Penit. Pard.* III. vi. (1713) 385 Fear..is neither so lasting a principle, nor so potent and effective a motive as hope. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VII. vi, An objection which, however potent, is single. 1875 Helps *Soc. Press.* iii. 52 Ideas which should shiver into atoms some of our present most potent ideas.

2. Having strong physical or chemical properties: as a potent solvent, drug, etc.

1715 Rowe *Lady J. Gray* I. i. 25 Is there no help in all the healing art, No potent juice or drug to save a life So precious? 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 113 The most potent and probably the proper solvent of iron, is the vitriolic acid. 1807–26 S. Cooper *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 242 With respect to mercury, or any other potent remedy. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 800 Of more potent remedies, salicylic acid is perhaps the most trustworthy.

3. Possessing sexual power.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 149 Such a man..impotent awake, potent only in dreams.

†B. *sb. Obs.* 1. Power; a power.

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 56 To praise and honour you as well for the honoure that God hath doone to you as for your noble potentes. 1631 *Celestina* VII. 88 Such a peerelesse Potent, a commanding Power, as thy imperious unparaleld beauty!

2. One who has power or authority; a potent person; a potentate.

1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 358 Cry hauocke kings, back to the stained field You equall Potents, fierie kindled spirits. 1642 W. Bird *Mag. Honor* 8 There be other Potents under the King, which are called Barons.

3. A military warrant or order.

1622 F. Markham *Bk. War* III. vi. 103 The Victuall-Master..may send forth his warrants or potents for the bringing in of all manner of victualls at their ordinary prizes. 1689 G. Walker *Siege of Derry* 15 A Fortnight later, we receiv'd a Potent to March to St. Johnstown. 1690 J. Mackenzie *Siege London-Derry* 5/2 The Potent being more narrowly inspected, was found defective.

Potent, *a.*[2]: see after Potent *sb.*[1]

†**Po·tentacy.** *Obs.* [f. Potentate: see -acy.] The state or rule of a potentate; supreme power.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 357 The usurping potentacie, and outragious rule of thundering Tyraunts. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 14 Their Interests..are preserved and kept distinct, as these are often allowed to be under some conquering Potentacy. 1701 Beverley *Glory of Grace* 48 That, in which the Supreme, the Infinite Wisdom, Holiness, Dominion, Potentacy, hath placed its Glory.

Potentate (pōʊ·tĕnteĭt), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 4–6 potentat. [ad. L. *potentātus* (*u*-stem) power, dominion, in late L. a potentate (whence F. *potentat*), f. *potens* Potent *a.*[1]: see -ate[1].]

1. A person endowed with independent power; a prince, monarch, ruler.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 30 Til 3e alon wil be potentats in þe kirk. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 81 b, No potentate was more piteous nor lorde more bounteous. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 136 But Kings and mightiest Potentates must die, For that's the end of humane miserie. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 706 All obey'd The wonted signal, and superior voice Of their great Potentate. 1769 Gray *Installation Ode* 37 High potentates and dames of royal birth. 1867 Freeman *N. C.* I. ii. 39 The mightiest potentate of the East.

2. A powerful city, state, or body; = Power 6 b.

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* III. 94 Carthage grew so great a Potentate, that [etc.]. 1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 325 The best Security against any future Designs or Attempts from the French, or any other Potentate. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 130 Nothing indicated that the East India Company would ever become a great Asiatic potentate.

†B. *adj.* Powerful, ruling. *Obs.*

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lxv. 54 This spider hath vsurpedlie growne To potentate state. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 50/2 Those mighty and potentat Lordes. 1648 S. Fairclough *Prisoner's Praises*, etc. (1650) 39 Execute..the spirit of mortification upon your potentate and predominate sins.

Po·tented, *a. Her.* [f. Potent *sb.*[1] + -ed[2].] (See quots.) So ‖ **Potentée** *a.*

c 1828 Berry *Encycl. Herald.* I. Gloss., *Potented*, or *Potentée*, ordinaries are so termed when the outer edges are formed into *potents*, differing from what is called *potent counter-potent*, which is the forming of the whole surface of the ordinary into potents and counterpotents like the fur. *Ibid., Bend potentée*, like the bend pateé, is formed by one limb of the cross potent issuing from the sides. 1830 Robson *Brit. Herald* III, *Potented*, or *Potentée*. 1889 in Elvin *Heraldry* 103/2.

‖ **Pote·ntia.** [L., = power.] *In potentia* = in Posse: see ‖ In 21.

1601 A. Copley *Answ. Let. Jesuited Gent.* 26 No compleate head in *esse* but only in *potentia.*

Potential (pote·nʃăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4–6 -encial(1. [ME. *potenciall*, ad. late L. *potentiālis* (Albertus Magnus *a* 1250, but cf. *potentiāliter* adv. 5th c., Sidon.), f. *potentia* Potency + -al; so OF. *potencial* (14–15th c. in Godef.), mod.F. *potentiel.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Possessing potency or power; potent, powerful, mighty, strong; commanding. Now *rare.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 360 The myght of the fadires potencialli deite. *a* 1529 Skelton *Prayer to Father* 2 Celestial Father, potencial God of myght. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. ii. 13 The Magnifico is much belou'd, And hath in his effect a voice potentiall As double as the Dukes. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 683 The bark, when sufficiently masticated, operates as a very potential purge and emetic. 1860 Mill *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 19/1 The nation as a whole, and every individual composing it, are without any potential voice in their own destiny.

2. Possible as opposed to actual; existing *in posse* or in a latent or undeveloped state, capable of coming into being or action; latent.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. viii. (Bodl. MS.), Potencial liȝt þat is in a bodie medled and derke passeþ not to worke in dede but hi comynge of onteward liȝt. 1626 Prynne *Perpet. Regen. Man's Est.* 262 This..cannot imply an actuall or a potentiall fall from the state of grace. 1657 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins.* I. ii. 3 The Worm or Potential Bee. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xvi. 261 When he [a sole corporation] dies or resigns, though there is no actual owner of the land till a successor be appointed, yet there is a legal, potential ownership, subsisting in contemplation of law. 1861 Kent *Comm. Amer. Law* (1873) II. xxxix. 468 The thing sold must have an actual or potential existence. 1872 Nicholson *Biol.* 15 Life may remain in a dormant or 'potential' condition for an apparently indefinite length of time. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Mar. 6/2 The ships..put out under steam, running eight or nine throughout the night to avoid potential torpedoes.

3. *Med. Potential cautery*, an agent which produces the same effects on the skin as an *actual cautery* or red-hot iron. So *potential corrosive.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 305 He knowiþ not þe difference bitwixe a cauterie þat is clepid actuel & potencial. 1597 A. M tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 17 b/2 We vse nowe in these dayes potentialle corrosines. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 90 In which case..a potential Caustick medicament..is convenient. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Potential Cautery*..is that which is perform'd with Limestone or other Caustick Druggs. 1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 174, I prefer the Potential Cautery, such as the Lapis Infernalis, or the Mercurial Water. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Potential cautery*, nitrate of silver..or Potassa fusa, as distinct from the *Actual cautery*, or red-hot iron.

4. *Gram.* That expresses potentiality or possibility: *potential mood*, a name sometimes given to the subjunctive mood, when used to express possibility; the subjunctive mood used potentially.

In French Grammar, sometimes applied to the Conditional (*j'aurais, je serais*, etc.).

[1524 Linacre *De Emendata Structura Latini Sermonis* (ed. Paris 1550) 30 Potentialem vocamus, quem Graeci per ἂν coniunctionem & verbum duplicis modi, alias indicatiui, alias optatiui, explicant.]

1530 Palsgr. Introd. 31 Modes: every parfyte verbe hath vi, the indicatyve, imperatyve, optatyve or potenciall, the subjunctyve, the condicionall, and the infynityve. 1612 Brinsley *Pos. Parts* (1669) 31 How know you the Potential Mood? It sheweth an ability, will, or duty to do any thing. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Potential Mood in Grammar*, is the same in form with the *Subjunctive*; but differs in this, That it hath always Implied in it, either *Possum, Volo*, or *Debeo*; as *Roget Quis*, that is, *Rogare potest*, a Man may ask. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. II. i. 117 That the Potential Mood should be separated from the subjunctive, is evident, from the intricacy and confusion which are produced by their being blended together, and from the distinct nature of the two moods; the former of which may be expressed without any condition, supposition, etc. 1837 G. Phillips *Syriac Gram.* 111, The tenses, especially the future, either alone or in connection with one or more particles, in many cases express a potential, subjunctive, or hypothetical sense. 1876 Mason *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) 60 To these moods [Infinitive, Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive] many grammarians add the Potential Mood, meaning by that mood certain combinations of the so-called auxiliary verbs *may, might, can, could, must*, with the infinitive mood. This is objectionable.

b. With humorous play on sense 2.

1680 T. Jordan *London's Glory* 2 [Followed by] all Lord Mayors in the Potential Mood. 1823 Byron *Juan* XI. XXXV, By those who govern in the mood potential.

5. *Physics.* a. *Potential function*: a mathematical function or quantity by the differentiation of which the force at any point in space arising from any system of bodies, etc. can be expressed. In the case in which the system consists of separate masses, electrical charges, etc., this quantity is equal to the sum of these, each divided by its distance from the point.

Introduced in 1828, by G. Green, with special reference to electricity. Now usually called simply *potential* (see B. 4).

1828 G. Green *Applic. Math. Anal. to Electr. & Magn.* in *Math. Papers* (1871) 9 Nearly all the attractive and repulsive forces .. in nature are such, that if we consider any material point *p*, the effect, in a given direction, of all the forces acting upon that point, arising from any system of bodies *S* under consideration, will be expressed by a partial differential of a certain function of the co-ordinates which serve to define the point's position in space. The consideration of this function is of great importance in many inquiries...We shall often have occasion to speak of this function, and will therefore, for abridgement, call it the potential function arising from the system *S*. 1882 Minchin *Unipl. Kinemat.* 135 The function ϕ is called the potential-function of the strain, and the curves obtained by varying the constant in the equation $\phi = C$ are called curves of equal potential.

b. *Potential energy*: energy existing in a positional form, not as motion: see Energy 6.

Introduced by Rankine in 1853, *potential* being opposed to *actual*, as in sense 2; Thomson and Tait substituted *kinetic* for *actual*, making *potential energy* the opposite of *kinetic energy*. The Latin expression *vis potentialis* had been used by the two Bernoullis and Euler *a* 1750.

[1744 Euler *Methodus inveniendi lineas curvas*, etc. 246 Quamobrem cum vir celeberrimus..Daniel Bernoulli mihi indicasset se universam vim, quae in lamina elastica incurvata insit, una quadam formula quam *vim potentialem* appellat complecti posse.]

1853 W. Rankine *Transform. Energy* in *Sci. Papers* (1881) 203 By the occurrence of such changes, actual energy disappears, and is replaced by Potential or Latent Energy; which is measured by the product of a change of state into the resistance against which that change is made. (The vis viva of matter in motion, thermometric heat, radiant heat, light, chemical action, and electric currents, are forms

of actual energy; amongst those of potential energy are those of the mechanical powers of gravitation, elasticity, chemical affinity, statical electricity, and magnetism. 1866 Odling *Anim. Chem.* 71 We may thus render muscular force latent in a stretched bowstring, raised cannon-ball, or other instrument, for any length of time. This latent force is generally spoken of as potential energy, while the active force exertable at any moment by the flying arrow or falling ball constitutes its actual or dynamic energy. 1868 Thomson & Tait *Elem. Dynamics* 74 The *potential energy* of a conservative system, in the configuration which it has at any instant, is the amount of work that its mutual forces perform during the passage of the system from any one chosen configuration to the configuration at the time referred to. 1875 Gangee tr. *Hermann's Elem. Hum. Physiol.* Introd. 1 The human body..is an organism in which, by the chemical change of its constituent parts, *potential* is converted into *kinetic* energy. 1876 Tait *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* (1885) 364 Excellent instances of potential energy are supplied by..the wound up 'weights' of a clock.., by gunpowder, the chemical affinities of whose constituents are called into play by a spark [etc.]. 1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* (ed. 2) I. 16 To determine the value of the potential energy when the magnet is placed in the field of force expressed by this potential.

B. *sb.* † 1. A potential agent, a thing that gives power. *Obs. rare.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Potentials*, things apt to breed or give power, strength or ability.

2. That which is possible, opposed to what is actual; a possibility.

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* I. xii. 243 The *potential* works *in* them, even as the *actual* works on them! 1883 Edersheim *Life Jesus* (ed. 6) I. 634 With this belief our highest thoughts of the potential for humanity..are connected. 1889 J. M. Robertson *Ess. Crit. Method* 92 The faculty..must be held to reach its highest potential, on the side of literature, in the case of personal gift cultivated by a literary life.

3. *Gram.* Short for *Potential mood*: see A. 4.

4. *Physics.* Short for *potential function*: see A. 5 a. Hence, the amount of energy or quantity of work denoted by this, considered as a quality or condition of the matter, electricity, etc., in question. See quots.

('*Potential* as the name of a function was undoubtedly introduced by Gauss in 1840' (G. F. Becker in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* 1893, Feb. 97). [Cf. Gauss *Allgem. Lehrsätze d. Quadrats d. Entfernung* Wks. 1877 V. 203 Zur bequemern Handhabung..werden wir uns erlauben dieses *V* mit einer besonderen Benennung zu belegen, und die Grösse das *Potential* der Massen, worauf sie sich bezieht, nennen.])

1828 G. Green *On Applic. Math. Anal.* etc. in *Math. Papers* (1871) 32 This equation is remarkable on account of its simplicity and singularity, seeing that it gives the value of the potential for any point p', within the surface, when $\overline{V}$, its value at the surface itself, is known, together with [etc.]. 1853 Sir W. Thomson in *Philos. Mag.* Ser. IV. V. 288 *note*, The potential at any point in the neighbourhood of or within a charged body is the quantity of work that would be required to bring a unit of positive electricity from an infinite distance to that point if the given distribution of electricity remained unaltered. 1866 R. M. Ferguson *Electr.* (1870) 277 Instead of the word tension, used with reference to the work that can be effected by a charge when openly insulated, or electro-motive force, the word *potential* is now used. 1867 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Philos.* (1883) II. 29. § 483 This function [the potential] was introduced for gravitation by Laplace, but the name was first given to it by Green, who may almost be said to have in 1828 created the theory, as we now have it. *Ibid.* § 485 The *Potential* at any point, due to any attracting or repelling body, or distribution of matter, is the mutual potential energy between it and a unit of matter placed at that point. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 5 Potential implies that function of electricity which determines its motion from one point to another. And the difference of potential, which determines the amount of this motion, is called electro-motive force. 1879 G. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* 37 The difference .. of magnetic potential existing between the diaphragm and the core is increased. 1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* I. 76 Potential, in electrical science, has the same relation to Electricity that pressure, in Hydrostatics, has to fluid, or that temperature, in Thermodynamics, has to Heat. 1881 Jenkin *Electr.* 51 The effect of contact in producing or maintaining difference of potentials. 1892 *Pall Mall C.* 4 Feb. 6/3 (Mr. Tesla's demonstration.) Currents of these extremely high potentials appear to be absolutely without effect upon the human organism. 1902 Sloane *Stand. Electr. Dict.* (ed. 3), The magnetic potential at any point of a magnetic field expresses the work which would be done by the magnetic forces of the field on a positive unit of magnetism as it moves from that point to an infinite distance therefrom...It is the exact analogue of absolute electric potential.

attrib. 1896 *Academy* 11 Apr. 399/2 The rate of leak..was no greater when the potential difference was 500 volts than when it was 5. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 101 'High potential' electrical heat for irons, broilers, chafing dishes, and local applications. *Ibid.* 104 To run an engine dynamo ..to furnish high potential heat and light.

Potentiality (potenʃiæ·lĭti). [ad. med.L. *potentiālitās* (Albertus Magnus, *a* 1250), f. *potentiāl-is*: see prec. and -ITY. So F. *potentialité*.]

1. The quality of being powerful or having power: see Potential *a.* 1.

1627 Hakewill *Apol.* I. ii. 70 'Habent aliquid potentialitatis admixtum', as Lyra speakes, they haue some kinde of potentiality (I know not how otherwise to render his word) mixed with them. 1656 Hobbes *Liberty, Necess. & Chance* 266 Nor do I understand what derogation it can be to the Divine perfection, to attribute to it Potentiality, that is (in English) Power. 1820 Coleridge *Lett., Convers.* etc. I. 133, I have the power, the potentiality of walking. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 514 An unlimited and unimpaired potentiality of sovereignty.

2. *esp.* The state or quality of possessing latent power or capacity capable of development into activity; possibility of action or active existence: opposed to *actuality*: see Potential *a.* 2.

1625 Jackson *Creed* V. xiv. § 2 That potentiality or aptitude which the soul hath to be linked, and made one substance with the body. 1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 11 By Earth you are to understand, the Potentiality or Capability of the Existence of the outward Creation. 1781 Johnson Apr. in Boswell, We are not here to sell a parcel of boilers and vats, but the potentiality of growing rich beyond the dreams of avarice. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* III. i. § 37 (1864) 378 The mental conception that we have of empty space, is *scope for movement*, the possibility or potentiality of moving. 1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* 599 Characteristics before only foreshadowed, or existing only in potentiality, come out into full expression.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this quality; a capacity or possibility, or a condition, thing, or being in which it is embodied.

1668 Howe *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 44 By the former it hath a potentiality, by the latter an habitude in reference thereunto. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxiii. § 7 (1695) 160 In this looser sense, I crave leave to be understood, when I name any of these Potentialities amongst the simple Ideas, which we recollect in our Minds, when we think of particular Substances. 1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. VIII. vi. 586 In the joy of liberty regained there are massed together the potentialities and gratifications in general. 1862 — *First Princ.* I. ii. § 11. 33 The self-creation of such a potential universe would involve over again the difficulties here stated—would imply behind this potential universe a more remote potentiality. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 522/1 The seed is the potentiality of the plant. 1879 Huxley *Hume* iii. 85 The conversion, by unknown causes, of these innate potentialities into actual existences.

3. *Electr.* = Potential *sb.* 4. *rare.*

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 857 The individual, through whose body there is passing an electric current of not too high potentiality, generally experiences pain.

Potentialize (potenʃăləiz), *v.* [f. Potential + -IZE.] *trans.* To make potential, give potentiality to; *spec.* in reference to energy, To convert into a potential condition. Hence **Pote·ntinlized** *ppl. a.*, **Pote·ntializing** *vbl. sb*; **Potentializa·tion**, the action of making potential.

1856 P. Fairbairn *Prophecy* II. III. iv. 431 *note*, The six highly potentialized—three times repeated (666) is the utmost that could be assigned him for a symbolical indication of his nature—this is the number of his name. 1865 tr. *Strauss' New Life Jesus* II. II. lxxix. 273 Neander's attempt to substitute a mere potentialization of the water for vinous properties. 1886 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XXXI. 120 At the extreme configurations of any simple vibration, the energy of the simple movement is entirely potentialized. 1889 *Nature* 3 Oct. 562/1 With a given metal, there is large potentializing in the first stages of strain, and large dissipation in the final stages.

Potentially (pote·nʃăli), *adv.* [f. Potential *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. Powerfully, mightily; authoritatively. Now *rare.*

1549 in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1381/2 The wordes of holy scripture doe worke theyr effectes potencially and thorowly by the mighty operation of the spirite of God. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Potentially*, powerfully, mightily, substantially, effectually. 1878 B. Harte *Man on Beach* ii. 53 'That settles the whole matter then,' said Bessie potentially.

2. In a potential or possible manner or state; in potentiality, possibility, or capability: opposed to *actually.*

c 1430 *Art Nombryng* 15 Seithe Boice in Arsemetrike, that vnyte potencially is al noombre, and none in act. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 39 b/2 The matter applyed on the bodye, actuallye combureth or potentiallye, wherfore they are called actuall or potentialle Cauteryes. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* Pref. B iv, It's thought, that, in the Seed are alwaies potentially seuerall indiuiduating Qualities deriu'd from diuers of the neere ancestors. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 292 The doctrine of atoms actually, if not potentially, indivisible. *a* 1822 Shelley *Def. Poetry* Essays & Lett. (Camelot Class.) 29 The first acorn..contained all oaks potentially. 1864 Bowen *Logic* iv. 61 Every Concept must denote some existing object,—existing, that is, either really or potentially.

3. In the potential mood. *rare.*

1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* xlv, Imperative mood, present tense: Do not thou go home, let him not go home, let us not go home...Then, potentially: I may not and I cannot go home.

So **Pote·ntialness**, potentiality.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 28 Potentialness, Reversion, may, can. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Potentialness*, Powerfulness, Efficacy.

Pote·ntiary. *nonce-wd.* [After Plenipotentiary.] One possessing power to act.

1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* xxx, The last great potentiary had arrived who was to take part in the family congress.

Potentiate (pote·nʃiēit), *v.* [f. L. *potentia* power + -ATE 3. In quot. 1817 after Ger. *potenzi(e)ren.*]

1. *trans.* To endow with power or potency.

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* xii. (1882) 135, I have even hazarded the new verb potenziate, with its derivatives, in order to express the combination or transfer of powers. 1820 — in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 137 Of such exertions..I do not believe a human soul capable, unless substantiated and successively potentiated by an especial divine grace. 1827–48 Hare *Guesses* (1859) 430 The true ideal is the individual, purified and potentiated, the individual freed from everything that is not individual in it.

2. To make possible.

1865 *Englishm. Mag.* Jan. 51 Before a language can arrive at that maturity which potentiates a strict art of composition, it must pass through every intermediate phase from the formless to the regular.

Hence **Pote·ntiated** *ppl. a.*; **Potentia·tion**, the action of potentiating, endowment with power.

a 1834 Coleridge *Notes & Lect.* (1849) I. 94 The energies of intellect in a rich and more potentiated form. 1840 J. H. Green *Vital Dynamics* 31 That potentiation of living existence, which we name animated. 1847 — *Mental Dynamics* 10 This individuality..which consists in a higher potentiation and happier combination of the human powers. 1851 *N. Brit. Rev.* No. 70. 377 A highly potentiated feeling of human brotherhood.

Po·tentil. *rare.* Anglicized form of next.

1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Potentil, Marsh, *Potentilla Comarum* (*Comarum palustre*). 1906 *Daily Chron.* 4 May 6/7 Tormentil and potentil are opening in the woods.

‖ **Potentilla** (pɒtĕntĭlă). *Bot.* [med.L. *potentilla*, f. L. *potens*, *-ent-em* Potent + dim. *-illa*; applied *a* 1500 to the Garden Valerian or Phu; in 16th c. to *Potentilla anserina*, whence adopted by Linnæus as name of the genus.] An extensive genus of *Rosaceæ*, comprising herbs and undershrubs, of which the Silverweed, Cinquefoil, and Tormentil are common British species.

[*c* 1300 Simon Januensis, *Amantilla*, potentilla, fu, valleriana idem. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 180 *Portentilla*, amantilla idem. *Ibid.* 69 *Fu*, valeriana, amantilla, tenerii, portentilla.] 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* H iv, Portentilla or as some write Potentilla, is named also Tanacetum syluestre..in englishe wylde Tansey. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lix. 86. 1706 Phillips, *Potentilla*, (Lat.) wild Tansey or Silver-weed; an Herb so call'd from its admirable Virtues. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 477 Which confirms the opinion of those who maintain that Potentilla and Tormentilla are not distinct genera. 1867 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* ii. (1870) 30 Golden *geums* and *potentillas* gleamed like miniature suns. 1883 G. Allen in *Longm. Mag.* 306 The potentillas are a group of very lowly and primitive roses.

Potentiometer (potenʃiɒ·mĭtəɹ). [f. L. *potentia* power (with allusion to Potential *sb.* 4) + -meter.] An instrument for measuring differences of electrical potential.

1881 W. G. Adams in *Nature* 24 Apr. 582 The electrometer or potentiometer method, in which the difference of potential between two points in the circuit with a given resistance between them is directly measured. 1897 W. C. Fisher (*title*) The Potentiometer and its adjuncts. 1906 *Athenæum* 27 Oct. 517/3 The various methods of measuring resistances and a description of the uses of the potentiometer.

† **Pote·ntional,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. Erroneous form for Potential.

1651 French *Distill.* v. 162 Then..the earth..did specificate that potentionall salt..into a nitrous salt.

Potentite (pō·tĕntəit). [f. L. *potent-em* Potent *a.*1 + -ite 1 4.] Name of an explosive.

1883 V. D. Majendie in *Standard* 19 Apr. 5/6 Explosives (such as dynamite, blasting gelatine,..tonite, potentite, and detonators). 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Potentite*, an explosive used in the Cumberland and Furness mines.

Po·tentize, *v.* [f. L. *potent-em* powerful + -IZE, after G. *potenzi(e)ren* to potentiate.] *trans.* To make potent; *spec.* to develop the power of (a medicine) by trituration or succussion; = Dynamize.

1857 Dunglison *Med. Dict.* s.v. *Dynamic*, By certain processes, called, in the aggregate, dynamization and potentizing, the dynamic powers of a medicine may be set free and developed—as by shaking the bottle in which the article is contained. 1881 J. G. Glover in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 127/1 The most characteristic feature of Hahnemann's practice—the 'potentizing', 'dynamizing', of medicinal substances. 1892 E. Haughton in *Echo* 1 Sept. 2/5 Some brand-new microbe, alive and kicking, is to be duly distilled and potentised, until a single drop of his juice, squirted under the skin of your back, will enable you to defy the foul fiend now, henceforth, and for ever.

Potently (pō·tĕntli), *adv.* [f. Potent *a.*1 + -ly 2.] In a potent manner; powerfully, mightily.

1558 Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 38 With these women, I say, did God worke potentlie. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. i. 135 You are Potently oppos'd, and with a Malice Of as great Size. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 129 The Air having more room..does less potently press upon the subjacent Mercury. 1740 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) I. 265 Idle tales, which they now potently believe. 1884 W. S. Lilly in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 261 A new conception .. destined most potently to influence the structure of society.

Po·tentness. *rare*—0. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being potent; potency; might.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Potentness*, mightiness, powerfulness.

Po·ter. *rare.* Also 7 **-our.** [app. f. L. *pōt-āre* to drink, or *pōt-us* drink + -er 1; but cf. Potter *sb.*2] A drinker, a toper.

1657 Howell *Londinop.* 392 They inquire after Potours, Panders, and Bawds. 1900 *Daily News* 13 Jan. 5/7, I fear I have given myself into the hands of the Philistines, whether they be total abstainers or good honest 'poters'.

Potere, obs. form of Pot-ear.

‖ **Poterium** (potĭə·rĭŏm). *Bot.* [L. *potērium*, a. Gr. ποτήριον drinking-cup, wine-cup; also, name of a shrub. (The mod. application is said in *Treas. Bot.* to refer to the use of the Salad Burnet in flavouring Cool tankard.)] A genus of herbaceous plants of N.O. *Rosaceæ*; Salad Burnet.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* III. xxiii. 1148, I haue sowen the seede of Poterion in April which I receiued.., that grew in my garden two yeres togither, and after perished by some mischance. 1706 Phillips, *Poterium*,..a sort of Thistle.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Poterium*, a word used by many for the prickly pimpernell.

Poteron, variant of POTRON *Obs.*

Pote stal, *a. rare.* [irreg. f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to potestas: see next, 3.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 78 Of opinion that my action is only suspended while the child or slave is in my *potestas*, because I cannot proceed against myself, but that it revives on the potestal relationship coming to an end.

‖ **Potestas** (pōte·stæs). Pl. **potestates** (-ē·tīz). [L. *potestās* power, used in certain connexions.]

†**1.** *Alg.* = POWER *sb.*[1] 11. *Obs.*

1656 HOBBES *Six Less.* Wks. 1845 VII. 330 The roots and potestates themselves. 1675 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* 1841) I. 213 They will both ascend to the 18th potestas of the unknown symbol.

†**2.** Chemical or pharmaceutical power; active principle; = ESSENCE *sb.* 9. *Obs.*

1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 290 That Potestates or Powers of things are as if they were the Nature. 1694 — *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 152/1 After the same Manner..prepare the Potestates or Powers of other Vegetable Productions.

3. *Roman Law.* The power or authority of the head of a family over those depending on him; *esp.* parental authority.

1870 ABDY & WALKER tr. *Gaius* I. § 109. 35 Whereas both males and females may be in our *potestas*, females alone come into *manus*. 1880 [see POTESTAL].

†**Po·testate.** *Obs.* Also 5-6 -at. [ad. L. *potestās*, *-ātem* power, a ruler, supreme magistrate. So OF. *potestat* (learned form = pop. *poustee*); It. *podestà*. The pl. *potestates* is uniform with the pl. of *potestas*, and sometimes indistinguishable from it.]

1. A person possessed of power over others; a superior, potentate, ruler, lord.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 223 Eche man owiþ to be suget to heiere potestatis, þat is to men of heize power. *c* 1380 — *Sel. Wks.* III. 297 Wilt þou not drede þe potestate? *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. T.* 303 Whilom ther was an Irous potestat. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VII. (*Lion & Mouse*) XXXVII, Ane prince or empriour, Ane potestate, or ȝit ane king with croun. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 33 Lawfull for the potestates, the nobilitie, the gentrie [etc.]. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 120 Some Potestats are queint men. *a* 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1688) 29 They always giving a relation, or account..to their superior potestates, or to God.

2. Rendering *potestas* in the Vulgate (Eph. vi. 12, 1 Pet. iii. 22), applied to a spiritual (angelic or demonic) 'power'.

1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* vi. 12 Aȝens the princes and potestatis, aȝens gouernours of the world of thes derknessis. 1520 M. NISBET 1 *Peter* iii. 22 Angels, potestatis, and virtues, ar made subiectis to him. 1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* XXV. Lij b, It is no man nor Aungel, but God..whome the angelike potestates do reuerently feare. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Eph.* i. 21 Aboue al Principalitie and Potestate and Power, and Dominion. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 195 They lyuing with flesh, like vnto the Potestates who want bodies, are not oppressed with the burden of their bodie.

b. *spec.*, in mediæval angelology, a member of the sixth order of angels: see ORDER *sb.* 5.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 255 b/2 The pryncypates armonysed, The potestates harped, Cherubyn and Seraphyn songen louynges and preysynges. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches.* XV. viii. (1886) 337 Thrones, dominions, principats, potestats, virtutes, cherubim and seraphim.

3. The chief magistrate in mediæval Italian towns and republics: = PODESTÀ b; *transf.* a chief magistrate in certain Turkish towns.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 208 A noble marchand of Paris suld pas before thair Potestate of Florence. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* V. viii. 174 Whan ye shal come to Rome to the potestate and all the counceylle and Senate. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 187 Then followed the potestates & gouernors of the citie [Bologna] all in Crimosyn veluet, & within a myle of the citie there met hym [Charles V] foure and twentie Cardinalles. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. viii. 41 One of the saide Mahomies is elected and created potestate, and chiefe iustice both ciuil and criminal [of Chios]. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 157 The potestate of Pera came by sea also with eight gallies more.

†**4.** A (collective) authority, a governing body, e.g. of a university. *Obs. rare.*

1530 *Let. fr. Venice* 1 July (*MS. Cott. Vit. B. xiii.* 92), They [all the doctors] causyd the Chaunceler of the potestate [of the University of Padua] to set his hande and seale for the approbation of the authorytye off the notarye.

†**5.** Power, authority. *Obs. rare.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 110 Trowand thairof that no man dar speik ill, Becaus he is ane prince of potestate.

†**Potesta·tion.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 -acion. [f. L. *potestās* power + -ATION; cf. *gravitation*.] Power, authorization.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 177 The prynces haue gouyn me full potestacion. 1623 COCKERAM, *Potestation*, the same that Potencie is.

Potestative (pōu·testĕtiv), *a.* [ad. F. *potestatif*, ad. late L. *potestātīvus* adj. (Tert.) denoting or containing power, f. L. *potestāt-em* power + *-īvus*, -IVE; cf. *facultative*, *qualitative*, etc.]

1. Befitting a 'potestate'; having power or authority; authoritative.

1630 DONNE *Serm.* xiii. 134 So I might contemplate him in a judiciary posture, in a potestative, a soveraigne posture, sitting [etc.]. 1644 [H. PARKER] *Jus Pop.* 56 All commands are not alike binding and Potestative. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 234 The abuse of the Potestative Primality is Tyranny. 1724 R. WODROW *Life J. Wodrow* (1828) 66 A probationer only, for order's sake and without any potestative mission.

2. *Potestative condition*, a condition within the power or control of one of the parties concerned.

1652 WARREN *Unbelievers* (1654) 17 We do not..make it a potestative uncertain condition. 1671 R. MACWARD *True Nonconf.* 328 If we did hold faith, as it is our act to be required as a proper potestative foregoing condition of our acceptance. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 342 Such a Condition ..is said to be a Potestative Condition in respect of a third Person, but a Casual Condition in regard to the Person to whom such Legacy is given. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Obligations* 12 A potestative or arbitrary condition is that, which makes the execution of the agreement depend on the will of one of the contracting parties, or upon an event which it is in the power of that party to bring about or to prevent. 1853 WHEWELL *Grotius* II. 43 If the condition under which the thing may come into the power of the promiser be also potestative (such as he himself can bring about or accelerate).

Pote·stick: see POTE *sb.*[1] 3.

†**Pote·stolate.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* ? Humorous dim. of POTESTATE.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 985 He is suche a grym syer, And suche a potestolate, And suche a potestate.

[**Poteuere, potewer**, scribal errors for *potener*, PAUTENER, purse. See Skeat *Notes Eng. Etym.* 227.

a 1650 *Sir Degree* 866 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* III. 47 By that sword I know thee heere; The poynt is in my poteuere [*Auchinleck MS.* aumenere]. *a* 1650 *Boy & Mantle* 21 *ibid.* II. 305 He plucked out of his potewer..a pretty mantle.]

‖ **Potews.** *Cookery. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *potaus* (1387-8 in Godef.), **poteus*, pl. of *potel* a little pot, POTTLE.] A fancy dish moulded in an earthen pot, which was broken when the contents had become solid.

?*c* 1390 *Form of Cury* § 177 (1780) 80 Potews. Take Pottus of Erbe lytell of half a quart and fyll hem full of fars of pomme dorryes...Whan þey huth ynow, breke þ^e pottus of erbe & do þ^e fars on þ^e spyt & rost hem wel.

Po·t-eye. *Spinning.* [POT *sb.*[1]] (See quot.)

1864 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* Gloss., *Pot-eye*, a little cup with a slit in it, set in a spinning frame for the thread to run down, and to avoid friction. 1884 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 177 On a throstle frame the yarn is first passed through and rubbed against the 'pot-eye' of the wire-board, and then tightly wound round a hard bobbin.

†**Po·t-fish.** *Obs.* Also pott-. [ad. Du. *potvisch*, in Ger. *pottfisch*, Da., Swed. *potfisk*; the first element being perh. the same as in obs. Du. *potshoofd* thick-head (Kilian), Flem. *potshoofd* an eel-pout, in reference to the huge head of this whale.] The cachalot or spermaceti whale.

1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 611 In these Seas are Cachelots or Pot-fish, a sort of Whales, their Length 50 to 70 Feet. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* III. 105 The Frozen Ocean..teems with the narhwal, the pott-fish, from whose brain spermaceti is prepared.

Po·t-fi·sher. **a.** = next. **b.** One who fishes merely 'for the pot': cf. POT-HUNTER 2.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Po·t-fi·sherman. A fisherman who fishes while floating on the water supported by a pot, into which also he puts the fish when caught: a method practised on some Asiatic rivers.

Potful (pŏ·tful). [f. POT *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] The quantity that fills a pot; as much as a pot holds.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 176 A potful of peosun þat pers hedde I-mad [C. IX. 182 A potful of potage þat peersses wyf made]. *c* 1450 *Mankind* 265 in *Macro Plays* 10, I was neuer worth a pottfull a wortes, sythyn I was horne. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. (1686) 65 A potfull of ashes. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 77 A fire is started..to cook a potful of meat.

†**Pot-gallery.** *Obs.* A 'gallery' of some kind on the banks of the Thames (and perhaps other navigable rivers), which often projected over the water, and was found to be an encroachment.

(Its actual nature and purpose have not been ascertained; the suggestion that it was the outside gallery or balcony of a pot-house overhanging the river (see N. & Q. 31 Aug. 1907, p. 172) appears to be set aside by the recorded dimensions of some 'pot-galleries': see the quots.)

1630 *Sir R. Ducie's Orders* § 20 in R. Griffiths *Conservacy of Thames* (1746) 70 *Item*, That no Person do make or continue any Wharf, Building, Potgallery, or other Purpresture, or Incroachment into, upon, or over any Part of the Soil of the said River. 1684 *Survey of Buildings & Encroachments on Thames* (Bodl. Lib., Gough Maps 46 ff. 42), On the South Side..1. At Allen's Dye-house a Pott Gallery, 21 ft. E. to W., 12 ft. out into the River, Old. *Ibid.* (ff. 43), On the North Side..3. St Katherines, from Iron Gate towards St Katherines Dock are Pot Galleries, 620 ft. E. to W., 8 and 10 ft. out into the river, Old.

Po·t-ga·rden. A garden of pot-herbs, a kitchen-garden. Also *attrib.*

1511 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For dygyng off þ^e byen grownd in þe pot gardyne. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 172 The knot-garden serueth for pleasure: the potte garden for profitte. 1642 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Mending the locke of the potgarden gate. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 503/1 The cahbage and the cauliflower and most things that grow in a pot-garden are but little known to him who sees them only in the pot or on the plate.

†**Po·t-gu·n, po·tgun.** *Obs.* Also 6 -gonne, -goon, 6-7 -gunne. [f. POT *sb.*[1] + GUN *sb.*]

1. A short piece of ordnance with a large bore, a mortar; so called from its shape.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* H iv, Another striken through with a potgonne recouered. 1557 A. JENKINSON *Voy. & Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 360 They haue..a great many of morter pieces or potguns. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 81 Then the enemies were warned by the Iewe that wrote letters to them.., that the sayd potgunnes did no harme.

2. = POP-GUN *sb.* 1.

1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 30 b, One of those potgunnes of elder, that boyes vse to shoote paper and slowes in. 1611 COTGR., *Caloniere*, a pot-gunne made of a Quill, or Elder sticke. 1660 M. R. *Exact Acc. Receipts* 3, I..wish I had been chang'd into an Elder-tree, to have been cut out into Pot-guns. 1729 SWIFT *To Dr. Delany on Libels* 14 When first in Print, you see him dread Each Pot-Gun levell'd at his Head. 1801 [see POP-GUN 1].

b. Contemptuously or ludicrously applied to a pistol or similar fire-arm; cf. POP-GUN *sb.* 2.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. vii. (Arb.) 75 Once discharge my harquebouse And for my heartes ease, haue once more with my potgoon. *a* 1619 FLETCHER, etc. *Knt Malta* IV. iv, How! fright me with your pot-gun? 1659 SHIRLEY *Honoria & Mam.* I. i, When all your liveries go a-feasting By water, with your gally-foist and pot-guns.

3. *fig.* A loud talker, a mere boaster, a braggart; also, an unfounded report.

1623 WEBSTER *Duchess of Malfi* III. iii, I saw a Dutchman break his pate once For calling him pot-gun. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon.* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 9, I heard such a report, But had no faith in't: a mere Potgun! 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* III. viii, That sign of a man there, that pot-gun charged with wind.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1624 FORD *Sun's Darling* To Rdr., The First Season. Presents him in the Twilight of his age, Not pot-gun-proof. 1651 W. JANE Εικων Ακλαστος 168 These are potgun preparations for a Civill war. 1691 *New Discov. Old Intreague* xvi, Their Pot-gun Volleys charge Her Royal Ear.

†**Po·t-ha·nger.** *Obs.* [f. POT *sb.*[1] + HANGER[2].] A device for hanging a pot or kettle over the fire; a series of links, a rack, or a bar with a series of holes, on which a pot-hook or crook could be hung at different heights; = HANGER[2] 4 d. Mostly in *pl.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Cramaillère*, the pot hanger. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Llares o ollares*, pot-hangers, *ollares catenæ*. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 235 They sate by the pot hangers, whereon they vsed to hang their pots. 1617 in W. F. Shaw *Mem. Eastry* (1870) 227 Three brass stupens [stewpans], one payer of pott-hangers. 1642 in *Archives Maryland* (1887) IV. 94, 1 Pot-hanger and potthooks. 1678-84 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict., Climacter*,..pot-hanger or pot-hooks.

†**Po·t-ha·ngings,** *sb. pl. Obs. rare.* **a.** = POT-CLIPS. **b.** = POT-HANGERS.

1521 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 119 Item a gredyern, and a andeirn, a payr of poott hangyngs, and frynge pan. 1530 PALSGR. 182 *Vnes ancestes*, a payre of potte hangynges. *Ibid.* 257/1 Potte hangynges, *cremilliere*.

†**Po·t-ha·ngle.** *Obs. rare.* [f. POT *sb.*[1] + *hangle*, f. HANG *v.* + -LE, suffix of the instrument. (*Hangle* occurs otherwise only as var. of HINGLE a hinge.)] In *pl.* (const. as *sing.*) = prec. b.

1538 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 267 Item, a fryeng panne and a peyre of pothangles sold to the seyd Scudamour vj^d. *Ibid.*, Item, sold to the baylyf of Staff. a potthangles vij^d. 1614 *MS. Stratford-on-Avon* (Nares), Item, one pothangles, price ij.s.

Po·t-head. *colloq.* [POT *sb.*[1]] A stupid person. So **Po·t-hea·ded** *a.*, stupid, thick-headed.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xlvii. Wks. 920/2 These heretikes..some potheaded postles they haue, that wander about y^e realme into sondry shyres. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xv, She was too good for a poor pot-head like me.

†**Pothecar(e, -aire.** *Sc.* and *north. Eng. dial. Obs.* Also 9 potticar. [Aphetic form of *apothecar*, = F. *apothecaire*, corresp. to Eng. *pothecary*: see next. Hence by phonetic corruption **pot(h)egar*, *potingar*, POTTINGAR.] An apothecary: = next.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 248 Spycis belangand to the pothecairis [*rime* electuairis = electuars], With mony hailsum sweit confectioun. *a* 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 231 This present from the pothecares [*rimes* wares, saires] Mee think meet to amend thee. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Potticar, Potecary, Pothecary*, an apothecary. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Potliker*, an apothecary.

Po·thecary. Now only *dial.* Forms: *α.* 4-5 **potecarie**, 4-7 **-cary**(e, 5 **-kary**, 6 **-cari**; 5-6 **potycary**(e; 6 **poticarie, -carye**, 6-7 (9 *dial.*) **-cary**; 7 **pottecary, -icary**. *β.* 6-7 **pothicary**, 7 **pothecarie**, 7-8 (9 *dial.*) **-cary**, 8-9 **'pothecary**. See also prec. Aphetic form of APOTHECARY, formerly in common use.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 524 (Camb.) And forth he goth no lengere wolde he tarye In-to the toun vn-to a potecarye [so *Corp., Lansd., Harl.*; *Ellesm., Hengw.*, apothecarie; *Petw.* apot-]. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 24210 Sondry lettuaryes Maked at the potycaryes. 1530 PALSGR. 257/1 Potycary that selleth medycins, *apothecayre*. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Prol. A iij b, If the potecari..is ignorant in herbes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 98 Abundance of Alloes.., so much esteemed by our Pothecaries. 1668-9 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Feb., Going to visit Roger Pepys, at the pothecary's in King's Street. 1720 W. STUKELEY in *Mem.* (Surtees) I. 112 A'leagne between a few doctors, poticarys, and surgeons, who play into one anothers hands. 1820 SOUTHEY *Devil's Walk* VII, He saw a Pothecary, on a white horse, Ride by on his vocation. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Poticary*. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Potecary*, apothecary... Not now of common use..but I have heard it used disparagingly.

b. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.*

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 40 § 2 Suche poticary wares drugges and stuffes. 1558 BULLEYN *Govt. Health* 111 Who

lineth..so euill as these pothicary men? 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* v. i. Plays 1873 II. 90 If I scape Monsieurs Pothecarie Shops. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* To Rdr., Yet have I seene smiths so unprovided of Pothecary simples.

Potheen, variant form of POTEEN.

Pothel, ME. variant of *podel*, PUDDLE.

Pother (pɒ·ðəɹ, pɒ·ðəɹ), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 7- pother; also (7 powther), 7–9 puthor, 7 (9 *dial.*) poother. *β.* 7- pudder. [Origin unknown: appears early in 17th c. Historically *pother* rimes with *other*, *brother*, *mother*, *smother*, the vowel app. repr. orig. *ō*; so the dial. *puther*, *pudder*. The current pɒ·ðəɹ appears to be a 19th c. literary innovation, after the spelling, and perh. influenced by association with *bother*. The form *pudder* is parallel to the dial. *udder*, *brudder*, *mudder*, *fadder*, etc. in some of which *d*, in others *ð*, is original.

Original identity with POWDER, though suggested by the sense 'dust', appears to be phonetically untenable.]

1. A choking smoke or atmosphere of dust. *To kick up a pother*, to raise a choking dust.

α. 1627 DRAYTON *Nymphidia* lxxxii, The Poke Which out of it sent such a smoke, As ready was them all to choke, So greeuous was the pother. 1637 G. DANIEL *Genius of Isle* 158, I, in this smoaking pother, Had sole the want. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.* s. v. *Poother*, What a poother tha kicks up wi' thi brush! [i.e. in sweeping a room]. 1887 T. DARLINGTON *S. Chesh. Gloss.* s. v., A puff of tobacco smoke directed into a person's face would be a poother. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Mrs. Curgenven* xlvi, There be such a pother o' smoke I doubt if that you can see her.

β. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* 4 To lay the dust and pudder in antiquity, which he and his..are wont to raise.

2. Disturbance, commotion, turmoil, bustle; a tumult, uproar; a noise, din. Cf. DUST *sb.*[1] 5.

α. 1591 SYLVESTER *Ivry* 71 As a Torrent..in his furious Pother Takes Land from som, and giveth more to other. 1607 (1623) SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 234 Such a poother, As if that whatsoeuer God, who leades him, Were slyly crept into his humane powers, And gaue him gracefull posture. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 249 But Oh! these Chanters, Chanons make a Pother, A Dog can't rest, whilst one worries another. 1709 O. DYKES *Eng. Prov. & Refl.* (ed. 2) 308 What a Noise and Pother do our Hawkers make in a Hurry about the Streets with their News-Books. *a* 1849 HOR. SMITH *Addr. Mummy* x, Didst thou not hear the pother o'er thy head When the great Persian Conqueror, Cambyses Marched armies o'er thy tomb with thundering tread? 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* 72 Smiting the sea with his mighty tail, making an almost deafening noise and pother.

β. 1623 *Shaks.'s Wks., Lear* III. ii. 50 Let the great Goddes, That keepe this dreadfull pudder [*Qos.* 1. 3 thundring; *Qo.* 2 powther] o're our heads, Finde out their enemies now. 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 189 A husie noise, tumultuous pudder of carriages. 1671 CROWNE *Juliana* I. 4 Here's a pudder, ho! see if none of my cups or silver spoons be missing. 1673 in Halliwell *Pal. Anthol.* (1850) 109 'Twas uncivilly done Such a hideous pudder to keep. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xv, The pony, hearing this pudder over his head, began apparently to think [etc.].

b. *transf.* A verbal commotion, stir, or fuss.

α. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* IV. v, All this pother for an apple! 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 481 When Heathen Authority hath kept all the Puther it can, with their Amphion and Orpheus. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 32 Some hold the one, and some the other, But, howsoe'er they make a Pother, The difference was so small. 1788 *Trifler* No. 13. 175 Your Sister too would make a pother, She'd never brook to call him Brother. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. Pref. 57 With high-sounding words he will make such a pother.

β. 1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 23 In this pudder of different opinions, recourse is had to the Great Oracle. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. ii, What a pudder and racket in Councils about οὐσια and ὑποστασις! 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. lvii. 223 A mortal pudder has been raised against so harmless a proposal, as that the community should have the relief [etc.].

3. Mental perturbation or tumult; trouble, fuss; display of sorrow or grief.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. Wks. 1851 III. 3 Being scarr'd.. by the pangs, and gripes of a boyling conscience, all in a pudder shuffles up to himselfe such a God, and such a worship as is most agreeable to remedy his feare. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 34 Of Sorrow, making a most grievous puther [*rime* Mother]. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 43/1 Well! if all husbands keep so great a pother, I'll live unmarried—till I get another. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. vii. (1869) 143 This coil and mighty pudder in the breast.

Pother (pɒ·ðəɹ, pɒ·ðəɹ), *v.* Also 7 pudder, 9 *dial.* puther. [app. f. POTHER *sb.*; but sometimes app. associated with BOTHER *v.*]

1. *trans.* To put into a fuss; to flaster, worry; to confase, perplex, trouble.

α. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 72 If at that Time he forces himself to it, he only pothers and wearies himself to no purpose. 1795 BIRCH *Adopted Child* I. ii, At his old employment, his pencils and his compasses, and I don't know what, pothering his poor little brains. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 359 But how can Cockayne..be pothered with fatting..oxen? 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* II. x. 324 Sir James all pothered to reply; rare for him.

β. *c* 1698 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* § 13 He..will abound in contrary Observations, that can be of no other Use but to perplex and pudder him if he compares them.

b. To get *out* by worrying.

1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 167 He must pother the Meaning..out of a Dictionary.

2. *intr.* To make a fuss; to fuss, to worry.

1735 SAVAGE *Progr. Divine* 361 Detach the sense, and pother o'er the text. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* I. 32, I found the old Gentleman..pothering over the Newspaper. 1895 R. BURTON in *Forum* (N. Y.) Apr. 251 It is idle to pother with secondary causes when here is the native source.

3. *dial.* To move, pour, or roll in a cloud, as smoke or dust.

Widely used in midland dialects from Yorksh. to Warwick, Leicester, Lincoln: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v. *Puther*. Hence perh. *pothering* in 19th c. quots. below.

Hence **Po·thering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pothera·tion** (*nonce-wd.* after *botheration*), stir, turmoil, trouble; **Po·therment,** *dial.* petty trouble.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. iii. § 30 That perplexity, puddering, and confusion, which has so much hindred Mens progress in other parts of Knowledge. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 269/1 A multitude confused of pothering odours. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 229 The words of their [Irish] orators are wont to roll out just like so many potatoes..rumbling, and pothering and incoherent. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Potherments*, perplexities, troubles. 1901 *Essex Herald* 9 Apr. 2/5 All the potheration had been purposely caused by the master of the house.

Pot-herb (pɒ·tˌhəɹb). [f. POT *sb.*[1] + HERB.] A herb grown for boiling in the pot; any of the herbs cultivated in a kitchen-garden.

Black pot-herb, *White pot-herb*, old names for Alexanders (*Smyrnium Olusatrum*) and Corn-salad (*Valerianella olitoria*) respectively. (Gerarde 1597, 243.)

1538 ELYOT, *Caulis*...Also..an herbe called colewortes. It is somtyme taken for all pot herbes. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 290 E'ye he do my Lord any wrong, 70unds Ile be cut smaller then pot-hearbs. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Nov., The Circus Maximus,.. one entire heape of rubbish, part of it converted into a garden of pot-herbs. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 369 A spot which seemed to be part of Holland, a straight canal, a terrace, rows of clipped trees, and rectangular beds of flowers and potherbs.

¶ b. *erron.* = *pot-plant*.

1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 101 Flowering pot-herbs garnished the sills of the..windows.

c. *attrib.* **Pot-herb butterfly,** a N. American species (*Pieris oleracea*), closely allied to the cabbage-butterfly.

1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* III. i, A people, baser than the beasts they worship; Below their pot-herb gods, that grow in gardens.

Po·thery, *a.* [f. POTHER *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Choking, stifling; close, sultry; also *transf.*

1696 WHISTON *The. Earth* IV. (1722) 365 That Pothery and Sultry..Weather..we usually now feel. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Southey & L.* Wks. 1853 II. 168/2 They [Shakspere's Sonnets] are hot and pothery; there is much condensation, little delicacy.

2. *dial.* Of sheep: Giddy and liable to fall, through water on the brain.

Perh. a different word, related to POTTER *v.*

1839 HOLLOWAY *Dict. Provinc.*, A sheep which has water on the brain, which causes it to fall down, or move in a very weak, tottering, and uncertain manner, is said to be pothery.

Po·t-hole. *Geol.* [f. POT *sb.*[1] + HOLE *sb.*]

1. A deep hole of more or less cylindrical shape; esp. one formed by the wearing away of rock by the rotation of a stone, or a collection of gravel, in an eddy of running water, or in the bed of a glacier.

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 373/1, 8 feet of the workable stone may be considered free from 'allum' or 'pot holes' containing calcareous spar, to which this stone is subject. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 641 The 'Basin' in the Franconia Notch (White Mountains) is a pot-hole in granite, fifteen feet deep and twenty and twenty five feet in its two diameters. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* (1894) 431 Large pot-holes formed on the bed of a glacier by water plunging down through crevasses. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* ix. 134 The grinding action of pebbles, when set in motion by water, is strikingly shown in the formation of potholes.

2. See quot.

1898 *Archæol. Jrnl.* Ser. II. V. 294 That the manufacture of pottery was carried on in Hayling in former times is shown by the existence of 'pot-boles', i. e. holes from which clay has been taken.

Pot-hook (pɒ·tˌhuk), *sb.* [f. POT *sb.*[1] + HOOK *sb.*]

1. a. A hook suspended over a fireplace, for hanging a pot or kettle on; a crook. b. An iron rod (usually curved) with a hook at the end, for lifting a heated pot, stove-lid, etc.

1467 *Maldon, Essex, Court Rolls* (Bundle 43 No. 14), ii. keteles; i. rakke; i par de pottehokes. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 770/14 *Hec capana*, a pothoke. 1530 PALSGR. 257/1 Potte hokes, *unes ancestes*. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 296 Setting their Earthen or Copper Pots thereon, not hanging them on Pothooks as we do. 1869 MRS. STOWE *Oldtown* vi. (1870) 56 The great black crane..swung over it, with its multiplicity of pot-hooks and trammels. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Pot-hook*, an S-shaped hook for suspending a culinary vessel from a chimney-crane.

† c. *pl.* An instrument of punishment: see quot.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. lviii, For running away they put..pottocks about their necks, which are iron rings with two long necks riveted to them. 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* vi. 159 The Chain and Pot-hooks are painted by his own Order in the Picture I spoke of just now. 1751 MACSPARRAN *Diary* (1899) 52 He [a runaway slave in Rhode Island] had w[t] is called Pothooks put about his Neck.

2. A curved or hooked stroke made in writing; a crooked stroke or character, a scrawl; now usually applied to a hooked stroke, as an element of handwriting, made by children in learning to write. (Often with *hanger*: cf. HANGER[2] 4 d.)

1611 COTGR., *Pasté*..a blurre, scraule, pothooke, or illfauoured whim-wham, in writing. *a* 1625 FLETCHER & MASS. *Elder Bro.* I. ii, *Bri.* What have we here? Pothooks and Andirons! *And.* I much pity you, it is the Syrian Character, or the Arabick. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* II. ii. No peeping here, though I long to be spelling her Arabick scrawls and pot-hooks. 1710 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 61 You know such a pothook makes a letter; and you know what letter, and so, and so. 1738, 1809 [see HANGER[2] 4 d]. 1799 B. THOMPSON *Kotzebue's Stranger* in *Inchbald's Theatre* I. 59 I'll go for his copy-book. He makes his pothooks capitally. 1887 G. R. SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 237 She's scrawling pothooks and hangers on a dirty sheet of paper.

† b. *attrib.* in reference to crabbed or illegible writing or unintelligible characters. *Obs.*

1674 T. FLATMAN *To Mr. Anstin* 9 No more, than read that dung fork, pothook hand That in Queen's Colledge Library does stand. *a* 1683 J. OLDHAM *Charact. Old P.* Rem. (1684) 112 Nonsence and the fittest Character to write it in, that Pot-hook-hand the Devil us'd at Oxford. [See *Wood's Life & Times* O. H. S.) I. 498.]

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Po·t-hook** *v. trans.*, to curve into the shape of a pot-hook; **Po·t-hooked** *a.*, having a pot-hook (sense 2); **Po·t-hookery,** making of pot-hooks or scrawls; **Po·t-hooky** *a.*, full of or consisting of pot-hooks, scrawled.

1795 T. TWINING in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VIII. 273 The Professor's conscribillatio is a more illegible..piece of pothookery than yours. 1867 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 713 It was written in a cramped, pot-hooky hand. 1875 MAUND in *Alpine Jrnl.* May (1876) 414 After packing myself away as well as I could in the shape of a pot-hook, Martin followed and pot-hooked himself alongside me. 1898 CHR. MURRAY in *Daily News* 27 Jan. 6/2 The Dreyfus letters very commonly have a curious pothooked starting point..They curl upwards at the start. There is nothing of the sort in the *bordereau*.

‖ **Pothos** (pō·ˌθɒs). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus, 1737, ad. Sinhal. *pōtha*, *pōtæ*.] A genus of climbing shrubs (N.O. *Aracea* or *Orontiaceæ*), natives of Asia, Australia, etc.: some species are cultivated as foliage plants.

1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xviii. 271 The pothoses, arums, and lianas, furnished so thick a covering that..they were completely sheltered. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* I. (1864) 10 Climbing Pothos plants, with large, glossy, heart-shaped leaves.

Po·t-house. [f. POT *sb.*[1] + HOUSE *sb.*[1]]

† 1. A house where pottery is made. *Obs. rare.*

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3300/4 A very convenient Brick House to be let, having a Pothouse belonging to it, and a very fine Yard for Washing of Clay. 1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 95/2 A premium to..master of the stone pot-house at Fulham for..making crucibles of British materials.

2. A house where pots of beer and other intoxicants are retailed; an ale-house; a small, unpretentious, or low tavern or public-house.

1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6320/3 A large well built accustomed Pot-House,..known by the Name of the Hermitage Pot-House. 1748 WARTON *Panegyr. on Oxford Ale* 27 To pot-house I repair, the sacred haunt, Where, Ale, thy votaries in full resort Hold rites nocturnal. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xii, The paragon of all pothouses; snug little bar with red curtains [etc.]. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* iii. 92 They were extremely capable men, but they could not keep from the pot-house.

b. *attrib.* Belonging to or characteristic of a pot-house; low, vulgar.

1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XVI. 275 The class of men for whom these pot-house epistles are written, read nothing else. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxvii, Reeking yet with pot-house odours. 1895 HOLLINGSHEAD *My Lifetime* I. xiii. 124 There was no pot-house bluster about the two combatants.

Po·t-hunter. [f. POT *sb.*[1] + HUNTER.]

† 1. An opprobrious appellation: ? a sycophant, a parasite: cf. BARNACLE *sb.*[2] 3 b. *Obs.*

1592 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 247 This indigested Chaos of Doctourship, and greedy pothunter after applause, is an apparant Publican and sinner. 1592 GREENE *Blacke Bks. Messenger* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 7 The verser in conny-catching is called the Retriuer And the Barnacle, the pot hunter. 1592 *Admonition Bk. Emm. Coll. Cambr.* in *4th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 420/1 Mr. Catsby..for saying my Lord [of Routland] hymself was but a child, and that he was maintained by pott-hunters.. was admonished.

2. 'A sportsman who shoots anything he comes across, having more regard to filling his bag than to the rules which regulate the sport' (*Slang Dict.* 1860).

1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunting* (1788) 102 As arrant a Pothunter as ever England bred, that..had not scrupled to kill a Buck or Doe at any season. 1825 *Bull-baiting* I. in *Houlston Tracts* I. xxvii. 9 There's nothing a regular Shot would be sooner chafed at than being called a Pot-hunter. 1895 J. G. MILLAIS *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 109 My hope is that some traveller..who is something more than a pot-hunter, may..send home to our Museum a series of the common white-quilled black Khoorhan.

3. One who takes part in any contest or competition merely for the sake of winning a prize. (With allusion to POT *sb.*[1] 1 g.)

1873 *Slang Dict., Pot-hunter*, a man who gives his time up to rowing or punting, or any sort of match in order to win the 'pewters' which are given as prizes. *University*... Now much used in aquatic and athletic circles; and.. applied, in a derogatory sense, to men of good quality who enter themselves in small races they are almost sure to win. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 7 July 6/1 The increase..in the number of 'pot-hunters', as they are called—an epithet which originated in the early days of the Wimbledon meeting, when prizes were given 'in kind', and not as now in money. 1886 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* IV. 122 To tempt..many a 'pot-hunter' who follows racing for what he can get out of it.

So **Po·t-hu·nting** *sb.* and *a.* (in senses corresponding to 2 and 3 above).

1808 W. Cobbett in L'Estrange *Friendships Miss Mitford* (1882) I. 43 Rush they go, the pot-hunting crew, into that manor. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 7 The sort of pot-hunting known at Wimbledon and elsewhere as Pool, where the value of a bull's-eye is much more considered than the credit of handling with success the Queen of weapons. 1881 Tylor *Anthropology* ix. 210 The quest of food (now often contemptuously called 'pot-hunting') becomes subordinate to the excitement of the chase. 1881 *Gd. Words* XXII. 46/1 Some men are too fond of starring or pothunting at 'sports'. 1893 Sinclair & Henry *Swimming* (Badm. Libr.) 369 Some swimmers seem able..to stand the strain of racing night after night...The rage for pot-hunting is apparently unconquerable.

Poticary, obs. variant of Pothecary.

Potichomania (pɒtiːʃoʊmēːniă). Also in Fr. form -manie. [ad. F. *potichomanie*, irreg. f. *potiche* an oriental porcelain vase, also a glass vase coloured in imitation + *-manie*, -mania.] The craze for imitating Japanese or other porcelain by covering the inner surface of glass vessels, etc., with designs on paper or sheet gelatine; the process of doing this.

1855 *Househ. Words* XI. 129 (heading) *Potichomania.* 1855 *Mechanic's Mag.* LXII. 279 *Potichomanie* is the present fashion. 1863 Sala *Capt. Slyboots* 7 He..talked about chemistry and Mr. Faraday; taught my wife *potichomanie* and modelling in wax. 1903 *Temple Bar Mag.* Feb. 152 Hence she..cared nothing for wax flowers or potichomania.

Potin (pɒtɛ̃ĭ). Also 7 pottain. [F. *potin* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm., also *potain* 1582 in Godef.), f. *pot* Pot *sb.*[1] + *-in*; cf. -ine [4].]

1. Old pot-metal (Pot-metal 1, 3).

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 505 Such pottain or old mettall which is ouerworne, and by ordinary occupying and vsing to the hand, bright-shining. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 348 To work all the surface into furrows or grooves, in order that it may retain the substance called the potin, which is to be welded upon one side of the iron, to form the hard matter on which the holes are to be pierced. This potin is nothing but fragments of old cast-iron pots. *Ibid.* 349 It must be repeatedly heated and worked until the potin fixes to the iron. The workman then throws dry powdered clay upon it, in order..to soften the potin.

2. A name for an alloy of tin, copper, lead, and zinc, used in coining by the ancient Gauls.

1853 Humphreys *Coin-Coll. Man.* xi. (1876) 134 Many of the coins are of base metal (potin).

Poting, poting-stick: see Pote *v.*

Potinger, obs. form of Pottinger.

Potion (pōːʊʃən), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 pocion, 5 -oun, (*Sc.* poycion), 5–6 pocyon, 6 potioun, 6–potion. [a. OF. *pocion, potion* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *potion*, ad. L. *pōtiō-nem* a drinking, draught, potion, philtre, vbl. sb. f. *pōtāre, pōt-um* to drink.]

1. A dose of liquid medicine or of poison; a draught: see Draught *sb.* 15.

13.. *K. Alis.* 3509 (Bodl. MS.) He dude hym bere to pavylouns, And sauid hym wip pocionns. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 481 It is lyk to poycion men takis fore purgacione. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 411 He hade diede anoon, but that he receyvede a pocion of Philippe his phisicion. 1548–77 Vicary *Anat.* i. (1888) 13 If a man may be cured with Dyet and Pocion, let there not be ministred any Chirurgerie. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 244 Then gaue I her..A sleeping Potion, which so tooke effect As I intended. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 370 Bewitched by sorcerie and amorous potions. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. vii. 84 To discern the innocent..by trials of fire and potions. 1848 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 435 Neither potions nor physicians can do more than postpone the evil hour.

fig. 1577 tr. *Luther's Comm. Gal.* iv. 95 He goeth about to qualify and mitigate his bitter Potion. 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 145 Your Lordship may minister the Potion of imprisonment to me. 1631 Heywood *Eng. Eliz.* (1641) 108 The bitter potion of indignity. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 140 To administer the opiate potion of amnesty.

† 2. a. A portion of drink; a drink, a draught. b. A kind of drink; a beverage. *Obs. rare.*

1526 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 115 Inprimis to the justice ane potioun of wyne; item to my lord chancellar, ane potioun of wyne. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 150 They [Persians] vse another potion, faire water, juice of Lemmons, Sugar, and Roses.

3. *Comb.*, as *potion-monger.*

1894 H. A. Jones in *Daily News* 7 May 6/5 The family friend, rather than the doser and potion-monger.

Potion (pōːʊʃən), *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. L. *pōtiōnāre* to give to drink, f. *pōtiōn-em* drinking.] *trans.* To treat or dose with potions; to drug.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xi. § 49 Hauing corrupted his Keepers, or .. hauing potioned them with a sleepy drinke, [he] escaped out of the Tower of London. 1768 Foote *Devil on 2 Sticks* III. Wks. 1799 II. 275 Full power ..to pill, bolus, lotion, potion,..and poultice, all persons. 1812 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 25 May 321/1 Puff'd and potion'd up like any bladder.

† **Po·tionate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *pōliōnāre*: see prec. and -ate [3].]

1623 Cockeram, *Potionate*, to give a medicine.

‖ **Po·tiron.** *Obs.* [F. *potiron* (dial. *potron, poturon*) a kind of large champignon; also, a kind of pumpkin: origin unknown.] A kind of pumpkin: see quots.

1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 323 Citrules, or Pumpions, Harts Horn Sallet, Potirons, or flat Pumpeons, Parsnipe, Leeks, &c. keep their Places nine Months. *Ibid.* 324 Citruls or Pumpions, Potirons or comon Pumpions, Garlick and Shallots.

† **Po·tisuge.** *Obs. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pōtus* drink (or ? Pot *sb.*[1]) + L. *sūgĕre* to suck.] A 'pot-sucker', toper.

1620 Venner *Via Recta* ii. 34 How impudently would our drunken potisuges vaunt themselues.

Po·t-kilp. *north. dial.* [f. Pot *sb.*[1] + Kilp.] = Pot-clip.

1542 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 31, ij. pare of pot kylpes, and a pare of tanges, *xxd.* 1611–12 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) II. 20 A paire of potkilpes. 1828 *Craven Dial.* s. v. *Kelps*, The loose handle of a kale pot is called potkelps. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Pot kelps*, the loose bow or handle of a porridge-pot.

‖ **Po·tlatch, po·tlach(e.** [Chinook jargon, from Nootka Indian *potlatsh, patlatsh* sb. a gift, vb. to give.] Among some N. American Indians of the Pacific coast: a. A gift, a present.

1883 T. Winthrop *Canoe & Saddle* iv. 42 They [Klickatat Indians]..expressed the friendliest sentiments, perhaps with a view to a liberal 'potlatch' of trinkets.

b. A tribal feast at which presents are given and received, given by an aspirant to chiefship.

1884 *San Francisco Chron.* Sept., A potlatch is..a sort of grand reunion and general gathering.., an occasion for the exchanging of big presents. 1890 *Amer. Antiquarian* Mar. 75 On his return he again called the people together and held a big potlatch, giving the Indians what appeared to them at that time great curiosities. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 July 8/1 In a far-away corner of British Columbia, on the occasion of the last birthday..the Redskins held a 'potlach' in honour of their Great White Mother. 1907 C. Hill-Tout *Brit. N. Amer.* 52 Occasions of public festivity such as potlatch gatherings.

Hence **Po·tlatching** *sb.*, holding a potlatch.

1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 106 After two or three days of feasting and pot-latching.

† **Pot-lead** [1]. *Obs.* Used to render F. *gluq*, 'a word used by Schollers of Paris, in derision of an absurd conclusion' (Cotgr. s.v. *Gluc*).

1630 Lennard tr. *Charron's Wisd.* III. xiv. § 19. 505 If he chance to speake, he entreth into a long discourse of definitions, and diuisions of Aristotle; *ergo* potlead [orig. F. *ergo gluq*].

Pot-lead [2] (pɒ·tˌled), *sb.* [ad. Du. *potlood* black-lead, f. *pot* Pot *sb.*[1] + *lood* lead.] A name for black-lead or graphite, esp. as used for coating the hulls of racing-yachts below the water-line so as to diminish the friction of the water. Hence **Po·t-lea·d** *v. trans.*, to coat with pot-lead.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 72/1 The racing shell, used only three times, its bottom pot-leaded, is brought out. *Ibid.* 194/1 Using very fine sandpaper and pot lead till my boat's bottom was beautifully burnished.

Potleg (pɒ·tˌleg). [app. f. Pot *sb.*[1] + Leg.] a. (?) The leg or foot of an iron pot. b. Broken scraps of cast-iron, used as shot.

1895 *Chambers' Jrnl.* XII. 738/1 Ball or shot they rarely use, but prefer a handful of broken cast-iron potleg, which at close quarters makes a ghastly wound. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 May 4/3 Their [Matabele] shot consisted of potlegs, stones, and pieces of iron. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 143 When the sergeant raised his officer, ragged potleg was whirring everywhere.

Potler, variant of Poteller *Obs.*

Pot-lid. [f. Pot *sb.*[1] + Lid *sb.*]

1. The lid of a pot.

(When of iron, sometimes used as a warming-pan.)

1403 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 20, j. potlede de ligno. 1530 Palsgr. 257/1 Potlydde for a potte, *couuerlecque.* 1590 Greene *Never too late* II. (1616) N iv b, To bed man, to bed, and we will haue a warme pot-lid [*ed.* 1590 pot-led]. 1682 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 62 (1713) II. 134 It might be, for ought they knew, a Project for altering the Breadth of Pot-lids. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 28 Aug. 3/2 A new hobby..is the collection of small china pot-lids; the covers of those artistic jars which long ago were used for holding shrimp-paste and meats.

2. *Curling.* A stone so played as to rest on the tee.

1853 Walter Watson *Poems & Songs* 63 (E. D. D.). 1885 'J. Strathesk' *More Bits Blinkb.* xiv. 271 His stone landed on the Tee. 'A pat-lid', said Douce Davie. 1893–4 *Caled. Curl. Cl. Ann.* 114 A rare patlid, I fear your play is just owre guid.

3. *Geol.* Popular appellation of a concretion occurring in various sandstones and shales.

1827 Fitton *On Stonesfield-slate* in *Zool. Jrnl.* (1828) III. 416 Concretions of calcareous grit .. that form a part of almost every group...These concretions, from a coarse resemblance, are called 'Pot-lids'; and the rock which they consist of,..bears the name of 'Pendle'.

4. *attrib.* **Pot-lid valve,** 'a cap-formed valve which shuts down like a cover upon a port or the end of a pipe'; also, 'the cover of the air-pump of a steam-engine' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

† **Po·tling.** *Obs. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. Pot *sb.*[1] + -ling [1].] ? A votary of the pot; a tippler (but cf. Poetling).

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. i, You must haue your Poets and your Potlings, your Soldados and Foolados to follow you vp and down the City.

Pot-liquor (pɒ·tˌlikəɹ). [f. Pot *sb.*[1] + Liquor *sb.*] The liquor in which meat has been boiled; thin broth: see also quot. 1886.

1773 Graves *Spir. Quixote* I. ix, Together with her broth or pot-liquor, he contrived to slip something more substantial into Dorothy's pipkin. 1803 Han. More *Way to Plenty* 56 The pot liquor made such a supply of broth for the sick poor. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xxvii, Mrs. Bagnet..sitting with every dish before her; allotting to every portion of pork its own portion of pot-liquor, greens, potatoes, and even mustard! 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk., Pot-liquor*, the water in which vegetables have been boiled; sometimes called green-liquor, when cabbage or other green vegetables have been boiled in it.

Po·t-luck. [f. Pot *sb.*[1] + Luck *sb.*] One's luck or chance as to what may be in the pot, i. e. cooked for a meal: used in reference to a person accepting another's hospitality at a meal without any special preparation having been made for him; chiefly in phr. *to take pot-luck.* Also *transf.*

1592 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* Ded., That that pure sanguine complexion of yours may never be famisht with pot-lucke. 1773 Graves *Spir. Quixote* IX. xii, The Gentleman said .. he should be very welcome to take pot-luck with him. 1773 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary* Sept., If they have any prospect of more sport, they take pot-luck at any cottage. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* July 253 Go home with this man, take pot-luck with him..as one of the family.

attrib. 1775 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary, Let.* Mar., [He] took the same kind of pot-luck company in those days when he was not so shy of London. 1894 J. C. Jeaffreson *Bk. Recoll.* I. xv. 292 A suburban villa, at which he was in the habit of taking pot-luck dinner on Sunday.

Po·t-ma·ker. Now *rare.* One who makes pots or pottery; a potter.

1535 Coverdale 1 *Chron.* iv. 23 These were potmakers, and dwelt amonge plantes and hedges. 1550 — *Spir. Perle* i. (1560) 3 It is not seeming, that the pot should murmur against the potmaker. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1595) 665 He made a herauld proclaime that all potmakers should stand vp on their feete.

† b. *spec.* A maker of pots or crucibles for the Mint. *Obs.*

1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 177 For a smyth xx[s]; for a potmaker xx[s]. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1972/2 William Forleie pot-maker for the mint of the Tower of London. 1647 Haward *Crown Rev.* 23 Pot-maker: Fee, 10. 0. 0.

Potman (pɒ·tmăn). [f. Pot *sb.*[1] + Man *sb.*[1]]

† 1. A man addicted to pots of liquor; a toper.

1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 45 A man.. if lasciuious, good in some English denise of verse, to conclude, a passing potman, a passing Poet. 1685 Wood *Life* 23 Nov. (O. H. S.) III. 171 The pot men and juniors carry all before them.

2. A man employed at a public-house to attend to the pots and serve the liquor. (Cf. Pot-boy.)

1846 Worcester, *Potman*,.. a servant at a public house. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1862) II. 345 He got a situation as potman to a public-house. 1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* xiii, The potmen thrust the last brawling drunkards into the street.

3. *dial.* A dealer in earthenware.

1889 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2).

Pot-metal (pɒ·tˌmetăl). [f. Pot *sb.*[1]]

1. An alloy of lead and copper of which pots were formerly made.

1693 Povey in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 736 Bell-metal being Copper and Tin, Pot-metal Copper and Lead. About 20*l.* of Lead is usually put into 100*l.* of Pot-metal. 1832 Carlyle *Remin.* I. 38 Tinkers also, making pot metal,.. often came upon the scene.

2. Stained glass coloured in the melting-pot, so that the colour pervades the whole substance.

1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 290 Small pieces of glass coloured throughout during the process of its original manufacture .. called by artists pot metal. 1898 *Daily News* 6 Jan. 6/1 Stained glass is coloured 'in the pot', by means of metallic oxides; hence 'pot metal', as the technical name for this kind of glass. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 171 In these windows pot-metal glass is used as far as possible for the larger pieces of ruby or other colour.

3. A kind of cast iron suitable for making pots.

1864 Webster, *Pot-metal*...The metal from which iron pots are made, different from common pig iron. 1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

Pot-net. [f. Pot *sb.*[1] + Net *sb.*[1]]

† 1. A net in which to boil vegetables in a pot with meat; a cabbage-net. *Obs.*

1562 in H. Hall *Soc. Eliz. Age* (1886) App. 158 A brass pot and a potnet. 1599 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 243 A potte nette.

2. ? A fishing-net having the form of a pot. (Cf. *pock-net* s. v. Poke *sb.*[1] 7.) ? *Obs.*

1584 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 63 Purse Nets, Casting Nets, ..Pot Nets, Barrock Nets at Crooks, Heaving Nets. 1806 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 224 A kind of pot-net, fastened to a long pole,..is used here.

Potok, obs. form of Puttock.

Potoma·nia. [f. Gr. ποτόν drink + -mania.] Morbid craving for drink; dipsomania.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Potomania*,.. drink-madness. 1890 Billings *Med. Dict., Potomania*, dipsomania.

Potometer (pɒtɒ·mĭtəɹ). [f. as prec. + -meter.] An instrument for measuring the amount of water absorbed by a growing plant.

1884 F. Darwin in *Nature* 1 May 7 An ingenious instrument..the Potometer. It is a modification of Sachs' apparatus for determining the amount of water which a cut branch absorbs in a given time. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Potoo** (pɒtūˑ). [Echoic; from its cry.] The name given in Jamaica to one of the Nightjars (*Nyctibius jamaicensis*).

1847 Gosse *Birds Jamaica* 42 The Potoo is not unfrequently seen in the evening..soon after sunset on some dead tree or fence-post, or floating by on noiseless wing, like an owl. *Ibid.* 47 The Potoo has become a proverb of ugliness. 1894 in Newton *Dict. Birds.*

‖ **Potoquane.** *erron.* potaquaine. The name of the Sable Antelope, *Hippotragus niger*, among the Southern Bechuana.

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 140/2 Potaquaines above me, seeing nothing and smelling nothing, stood bewildered until I had reloaded, lying on my side. 1900 W. L. SCLATER *Fauna S. Afr.* I. 221.

† **Poto·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. L. *pōtōri-us* drinking (f. *pōtor* drinker) + -OUS.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Potorious*, of or belonging to drink, drinking.

‖ **Potoroo** (pŏtŏrū·). Also 8 poto roo. [Native name in New South Wales.] = KANGAROO-RAT 1.

1790 J. WHITE *Voy. N. S. Wales* 286 The Poto Roo, or Kangaroo Rat. 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 265/2 The Potoroos..present..the same dentition as does the Koala. 1841 WATERHOUSE *Marsupialia* 172 The *Hypsiprimni*, or Potoroos, and Kangaroo-rats as they are termed, differ chiefly from the true Kangaroos, in possessing distinct canines.

Po·t-o·ven. [POT *sb.*¹] (See quot. 1750.)

1750 R. POCOCKE *Trav.* (1888) 135 Pot-ovens, a round piece of iron which is heated, on which the bread is put, and then it is cover'd over with a pot, on which they heap the embers to keep in the heat. 1899 SOMERVILLE & ROSS *Irish R. M.* 189 Her potato-cakes came in hot and hot from a pot-oven.

† **Potpa·nion.** *Obs. humorous nonce-wd.* Contraction of POT-COMPANION.

c 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* III. i. in *Archiv Stud. Neu. Spr.* (1897), 'Tis Signor Amades, one of my masters pottpanions.

Pot-paper: see POT *sb.*¹ 10.

Pot-pie. Chiefly *U. S.* [f. POT *sb.*¹ + PIE *sb.*²] a. 'A pie made by spreading the crust over the bottom and sides of a pot, and filling up the inside with meat, i.e. beef, veal, mutton, or fowls' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*). b. 'A dish of stewed meat with pieces of steamed pastry or dumplings served in it; a fricassee of meat with dumplings' (*Cent. Dict.*). c. 'Beef cut up into cubes, encased in dough and boiled in a pot' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1823 F. COOPER *Pioneers* i, The snow-birds are flying round your own door, where you may..shoot enough for a pot-pie any day. 18.. CARLETON *New Purchase* I. 181 (Bartlett) An enormous pot-pie,..piping hot, graced our centre, overpowering, with its fragrance and steam, the odors and vapors of all other meats; and pot-pie was the wedding dish of the country, par excellence!..What pot could have contained the pie is inconceivable. 1883 P. E. GIBBONS in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 658/2, I suppose it resembles chicken pot-pie. 1895 *Newcastle Daily Jrnl.* 18 Feb. (E. D. D.), Four hundred pot pies and as many loaves of bread were distributed to poor people.

† **Pot-piece.** *Obs.* Also 6 pottin peice. [f. POT *sb.*¹ + PIECE *sb.* 11.] = POT-GUN 1.

a 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 330 Thrie houlkis of Ingland, ladunit with ane cannone ryell, four singill cannounis, ix gross culveringis, four pottin peices. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 301 Of the said xxxij thair was mony pot peices. 1637 MONRO *Exped.* II. 214 Those peeces of Cannon that are farthest hard, are called pot-peeces or Mortiers. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 223 The prouisioun laid in the castell..as granadoes, potpeices, and vtheris.

Po·t-plant.

1. A plant grown in a pot.

1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 187/1 Pot-plants that have been plunged, and gone by their prime, must be got up, and be replaced by others in good order. 1869 *Daily News* 14 July, Prizes..for fuchsias, geraniums, ferns, and other pot plants.

2. = POT-TREE 2.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pot-plant*, a name for the *Lecythis ollaria*. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

‖ **Pot-pourri** (pōʊpu·ri, pɒtʊpu·ri). Also 7 pot porride. [F. *pot pourri*, in same senses, lit. 'rotten pot', f. *pot* POT *sb.*¹ + *pourri*, pa. pple. of *pourrir* :—L. *putrēre* to be rotten; translating Sp. OLLA PODRIDA.]

† 1. A dish of different kinds of meat stewed together; a stew, hotch-potch. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Pot pourri*, a pot porride; a Spanish dish of many seuerall meates boyled, or stued together. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Pot-pourri*, a Culinary Term, signifying an Hotch-Potch.

2. A mixture of dried petals of different flowers mixed with spices, kept in a jar for its perfume.

1749 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Let. to Shenstone* 28 Nov., It ..might be called a *pot-pourri*, which is a potful of all kinds of flowers which are severally perfumes, and commonly when mixt and rotten, smell very ill. 1863 LYTTON *Caxtoniana* II. xxii. 94 A blue china jar, filled with *pot-pourri*. 1888 *Bow Bells Weekly* 29 June 408/2 Recipes for 'Pot-pourri'...Collect rose leaves and lavender as they bloom, and place them in a jar in layers, with common or bay-salt. ..Add to them powdered orris-root, cloves [etc.].

3. *fig.* a. *Mus.* A series of airs strung together into one piece; a medley. b. A literary medley, or collection of miscellaneous extracts.

1864 WEBSTER, *Pot-pourri*...(*c*) A piece of music made up of different airs strung together...(*d*) A literary production made up of parts brought together without order, or bond of connection. 1881 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 22 *Pot-pourri*, a name first given by J. B. Cramer to a kind of drawing-room composition consisting of a string of well-known airs. 1898 S. R. HOLE in *19th Cent.* Apr. 647 There is no time for further enjoyment of this sweet, spicy Pot-pourri; no space for further extracts from this clever and comprehensive book.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pot-pourri bowl, jar.*

1900 MARY E. WILKINS *Parson Lord* (Tauchn.) 58 Love removed the lid from a potpourri-jar. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 451/1 The pot-pourri-scented drawing-room led into a conservatory. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 17 June 8 3 The soft, delicate perfume of some old china pot-pourri bowl.

Potrack (pɒtræ·k), *v. rare.* [Echoic.] *intr.* To cry as a guinea-fowl.

1883 J. C. HARRIS *Nights Uncle Remus* 153 The squawking and pot-racking went on at such a rate that the geese awoke. 1886 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Mar. 640 The dusting of chickens, cackling of geese, and 'pot-racking' of Guinea-hens.

‖ **Potri·do.** *Obs. rare*—¹. app. a corruption of *podrida*: see OLLA PODRIDA.

1651 OGILBY *Æsop* vii. 20 Breaches are made in trembling Custard large, Here a Potrido the bold sisters shatter.

‖ **Po·tro.** [Sp., a colt, foal.] A colt, a pony; *ellipt.* pony hide, as a material.

1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* iii. 38 His feet were encased in potro boots tied at the knees. 1902 H. H. PRICHARD *Thro' Heart of Patagonia* xxi. 291 Boots of *potro* hide.

† **Potron** or **Potrou.** *Obs. Cookery.* Also 5 poteron or -ou. [Origin and form uncertain.] A dish consisting of eggs cooked in salt.

(Cf. F. *potron-* or *patron-jaquet* in Littré; but no connexion of sense appears.)

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 53 (Harl. MS. 279), .xxviij. Potrous.—Take a schouyl of yron, & hete it brennyng hote; & þan..fille it fulle of Salt; þan make a pitte in þe Salt..; & þan caste þin whyte & þe ȝolkys of Eyroun in to þe hole of þe Salte, & lat seþe ouer þe fyre tyl it be half harde..þan take a dressoure knyf, & put vndemeþe the Salt in þe panne, & hefe it vppe so fayre, þat þe cofyn with þe Eyroun breke nozt: þan sette it on þe dyssche wyth þe Salt, & þan serue it forth. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 93 (Harl. MS. 4016) Poterous. *c* 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 lf. 33 Potrons.

Potrunk (pōʊtrʌŋk). *Entom.* [f. L. *pō-* for POST- + TRUNK; cf. ALITRUNK.] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 532 If terms be thought necessary to designate the two intire segments into which the alitrunk is resolvable, the first may be the meditrunk (*meditruncus*), and the other the potrunk (*potruncus*).

Potscar, -scarth, -shard, -share, obs. or dial. ff. POTSHERD. **Pot(-)shaugh, Pot -) shaw,** obs. ff. PADISHAH. **Potsheen,** var. POTEEN.

Po·t-shell. *U. S. local.* = next.

1889 *Harper's Mag.* July 248 The pots are made of fire-clay..mixed in varying proportions of raw and burned clay and pieces of the broken pots called 'pot shells', freed from glass and ground fine.

Potsherd (pɒtʃɔ̈ɪd). Now somewhat *arch.* Forms: 4 pot-schoord (?), potszherd, 6 pot-sharde, -sherde, -shearde, (pottsheard), 6–8 potsheard, -shard (also 9 *dial.*), (7 pottsherd), 7– potsherd; 6–7 (9 *dial.*) potshare. β. *north. dial.* 4 pot scarth, 9 potscar, -sker. [f. POT *sb.*¹ + SHERD, SHARD, OE. *scearf*, fragment, ON. *skarð*, Da. *skaar* (whence the northern β-forms).] A fragment of a broken earthenware pot; a broken piece of earthenware.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 171 Va quere breses [*gloss* imbrers] en une teske [*gloss* a pot-schoord (*var.* szherd)]. *a* 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2124 A laudable Largesse, I tell you, for a lorde, To prate for the patchynge of a pot sharde! 1535 COVERDALE *Job* ii. 8 Iob..scraped of the etter off his sores with a potsherde. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. i. 37 They hew'd their helmes, and plates asunder brake, As they had potshares bene. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xlv. 9 Let the potsheard striue with the potsheards of the earth. 1639 G. DANIEL *Eccles.* xxii. 20 He that would teach the foole, his labour's lost As he that glews a pottsherd, broke to dust. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Orange Tree*, Lay some Oister-Shells or Pot-shards at the Bottom of his Tubs, that the Water may the sooner drain away. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 64 Inscriptions were often written upon potsherds or trapezoidal fragments of vases.

β. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 15 My vertu..dried, that is, wex vile as a pot scarth, that men settis noght by. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pot-scar, Pot-shard*, a potsherd. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Potsker*, a potsherd. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Potscar, Pot-share*, a potsherd.

b. *attrib.* (in quot., in allusion to Isa. xlv. 9).

a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 124 His almightiness is above..our potsherd strength, as his infiniteness is above..our purblind understandings.

Po·t-shop. [POT *sb.*¹] a. A small public-house. b. *local.* A crockery shop.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* lii, Mr. Ben Allen and Mr. Bob Sawyer betaking themselves to a sequestered pot-shop on the remotest confines of the Borough. 1889 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Potshop*, a shop where earthenware and glass are sold. *Mod.* (*Linc. dial.*), You'll get it at the pot-shop a few doors off.

Po·t-sho·t, *sb.*¹ [POT *sb.*¹] A shot taken at game merely for the purpose of filling the pot for a meal, without regard to skill or the rules of sport (cf. POT-HUNTER 2), and so from any position or point of advantage. Hence *transf.* A shot aimed at a person or animal that happens to be within easy reach, without giving any chance of self-defence; e. g. at an enemy from ambush.

1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. xxxiii. 128 The volunteer corps began 'to take pot shots at them at nine or ten yards'. *Ibid.*, 'Pot shots'..when a man..shoots at partridges in a crowd upon the ground, in a way which shows a simple desire to kill for the pot. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* I. xvii. 265 Some dozens of the enemy..sneak along the road..in order to get a pot-shot at him. 1877 M. PRIOR in *Daily News* 1 Oct. 6/3 While..looking through my telescope, a Russian sentry took a steady pot shot at us, and I had the unpleasant satisfaction of hearing the bullet flatten itself against a stone not far ahead. 1896 *Tablet* 22 Feb. 290, I was lying by my horse, taking pot-shots when I could get the chance.

† **Po·t-shot, -sho·tten,** *a.* (*sb.*²) *Obs.* [f. POT *sb.*¹ + SHOT *ppl. a.* (and *sb.*)] 'Shot' or overpowered by drink; intoxicated.

1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vi. 59 Edmunds..being pot-shotten and perceiuing the Moone to shine bright through the windowes, said with a loud voyce, that the holy Ghost was descended. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy Land Ships* Wks. I. 83/1 When any of them are wounded, Pot-shot, Jug-bitten, or Cup-shaken. *a* 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* II. vii. (1642) 108 A..Drunkard being Pot-shot and in his Cups.

B. as *sb.* a. A drunken person, a drunkard. b. Drunkenness.

1617 BRATHWAIT (*title*) A Solemne Ioviall Disputation..Which..Bacchus..hath publikely expounded to his most approued and improved Fellow Pot-shots. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylors Trav.* Wks. III. 72/1 In which kind of potshot our English are growne such stout Proficients, that some of them dares bandy and contend with the Dutch.

Potstick (pɒ·tstik). Now only *dial.* Forms: see POT *sb.*¹ and STICK *sb.*; also 5 pos(s)tyke, postyk ke. [f. POT *sb.*¹ + STICK *sb.*] A stick for stirring porridge or anything cooked in a pot.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Stere it alle togyders agayne þe bothome of þe dysshe with a potstyke [*v.r.* posstyke]. *Ibid.*, Stere it wele aboute vpon þe fyre with a potstyke [*v.rr.* postykke, potstik]. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 460 When hit is boyled put in a potstik and stere hit wel. 15.. *Jack Juggler* (Grosart) 36 By cokes precious potstike, I wyll not home this night. 1612 *Proc. Virginia* 43 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 129 The next [had] in her hand a sword; another, a club; another a pot-stick...The rest, euery one with their seuerall deuises. 1847 Mrs. CARLYLE in *New Lett. & Mem.* (1903) I. 236 A pair of stockings..which seemed to have been knitted for two pot-sticks rather than for well-shaped.. woman's legs. 1869 H. USSHER in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 271/3 It beats Sir Roger de Coverley 'to potsticks'.

Potstone (pɒ·tstōʊn). [f. POT *sb.*¹ + STONE *sb.*; in sense 1, tr. L. *lapis ollāris.*]

1. A granular variety of STEATITE or SOAPSTONE.

1771 J. HILL *Fossils* 26 Potstone, Ollaris, Composed of broad, narrow, uneven flakes. 1804 R. JAMESON *Min.* I. 345 Pot Stone..[is] soft, and sometimes very soft. 1882 GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* II. II. 120 A finely felted aggregate of scales of talc, with chlorite and serpentine, is called Potstone.

2. Local name for large flints found in the chalk in Norfolk: = PARAMOUDRA.

1855 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xvii. (ed. 5) 244 Huge flints, or potstones as they are called in Norfolk, occurring singly, or arranged in nearly continuous columns at right angles to the ordinary and horizontal layers of small flints..The pot-stones, many of them pear-shaped, were usually about three feet in height, and one foot in..diameter.

Pott, obs. or var. f. POT *sb.*¹ esp. in sense 10.

Pottage (pɒ·tɛ̈dʒ). Forms: 3 7 potage, 6-pottago, (6 -adge). [ME. *potage*, a. F. *potage*, lit. that which is put in a pot: see POT *sb.*¹ and -AGE. Orig. stressed *potā·ge*, which was admitted in verse down to Chaucer and Lydgate, but *po·tage* is found in alliterative poems (and prose) in 14th c., and led to the later spelling. See also PODDISH, PORRIDGE, altered forms of this word.]

1. A dish composed of vegetables alone, or along with meat, boiled to softness in water, and appropriately seasoned; soup, *esp.* a thick soup. In ancient cookery, often a highly composite dish.

Now chiefly a literary word, historical, archaic, scriptural, or used of the soups of savage peoples: no longer a term of English cookery. But the French form is in use in names of dishes really French or supposed to be: see POTAGE.

a. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 412 Hwoso is euer feble eteð potage hliðeliche. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8339 Wo þat mi3te weodes abbe & þe roten gnawe Oþer seþe & make potage was þer of wel vawe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3549 Esau..for his fill o þat potage, Als a wreche, has sald his heritage. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 638 Syþen potage & polment in plater honest. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 310 Had ȝe potage and payn ynough and peny-ale to drynke..ȝe had riȝt ynough. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 443 Whanne wol the Gayler bryngen oure potage? *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvi. 123 þai hafe nowþer peise ne wortes, ne oþer maner of potagez; bot in for þaire potage þai vse broth and sothen flesch. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 15 A potage on fysshday.—Take an Make a styf Poshote of Milke an Ale; þan take..whyte Swete Wyne..& put Sugre..þer-to, or hony;..kepe it a[s] whyte as yt may be, & þan serue f[orth]. *Ibid.* 29 A potage on a Fysdaye.—Take an sethe an .ij. or .iij. Applys..& Flowre of Rys..whyte Wyne..Saunderys & Safroun..Roysonys of corauns..& Almaundys..; and mynce Datys Smale.., and a lytil Hony to make it dowcet, or ellys Sugre. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiii, A gentil man, er he take a cooke..wyll..examine hym, howe many sortes of meates, potages, and sauces, he can perfectly make. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xii. (1870) 262 Potage is not so moche vsed in al Crystendom as it is vsed in Englande. Potage is made of the lyquor in the which flesshe is soden in, with puttyng-to chopped herbes, and otemel and salt. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxi. 270 They.., roast it, and make many sorts of potages. 1682 [see PLUM-POTTAGE].

β. 1530 PALSGR. 257/1 Pottage, *potage, souppe.* *Ibid.*, Pottage without herbes, *potage.* 1539 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 92 A whit sylver goblet tbat I use to ett pottadge. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 101 Now leekes are in season, for pottage full good. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 142 The meat and pottage is put al in one dish; out of which euery one taketh with his greasie fists what he thinkes good. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Rel. Quaker* 24 Hadst thou sweetned thy Gumbs With Pottage of Plumbs. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 203 The Papas are either boil'd, roasted, or made

into Pottage. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 85 Drink largely of Pottage made with Lentils. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Bagman's Dog*, Now just such a mess of delicious hot pottage Was smoking away when they enter'd the cottage. 1874 *Oxford Bible-Helps* 117 The red lentil is most esteemed, and is made into pottage. 1904 *Daily News* 18 Apr. 4/2 He has acquired..of the native [Kaffir] a knowledge intimate and strange, such as one can only gather by the fireside, nver the pottage.

b. *fig.*: often with reference to Esau's 'mess of pottage' (Mess *sb.* 2).

1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. iv. (Skeat) I. 26 Thou..haste so mikel eaten of the potages uf foryetfulnesse. *a* 1845 Mrs. Bray *Warleigh* xxi, Captain Butler..came up to the elbow of the temperate divine, and bidding him, very unceremoniously, 'leave off his pottage', shoved him aside, and stepped into his place. 1858 H. Law *Beacons of Bible* 228 You are self-slain when you prefer the pottage to Christ.

†2. Oatmeal porridge. *Obs.*

1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 30 Gruels and Pottage made of Oatmeal, being made thin, and quick boyled, are of an excellent Nature. 1724 in *Ramsay's Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 89 There will be lang-kail and pottage And bannocks of barley-meal. 1794 Donaldson *Agric. Perth* 24 The food of the reapers..for supper, pottage of oat-meal, salt and water, with the allowance of milk made to the ploughman. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 203 Oatmeal is..not unfrequently used in making pottage, among the lower classes [in the West Riding].

†3. A poultice. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 42 Leie þerto a potage..maad of eerbis & swynes greece & water & wheete flour.

†4. In proverbial phrases: *A mess of pottage*: see Mess *sb.* 2; *to keep one's breath to cool one's pottage*: see Porridge *sb.* 4; *to make pottage of a flint*, to be economical or parsimonious. *Obs.*

1650 H. More *Observ.* in *Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 78 Keep your breath to your self to cool your pottage. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 37. 85 For their fare, it was course in the quality, and yet slender in the quantity thereof. Insomuch, that they would, in a manner, make pottage of a flint.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pottage dish, plate, pot*; *pottage-eating* adj.; †pottage-ware, materials for pottage, pot-herbs.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 57 Nowe potage ware in askes mynge, and kepe In oil barelles or salt tubbis done. 1519 *Exp. Dinners* (Misc. Philobiblon Soc. (1857–8) XIII.) 40 Pottage flesche viij*d*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 17 Remembrynge..the potage potte with flesshe, the onyons and garlyke that they were wont to eate in Egypte. 1608 Armin *Nest Ninn.* Dij, If ye meete him in your pottage-dish, yet know him. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch.* To Rdr. 115 You may guess Such Pottage-Eating stomackes.

Hence †**Po·ttagy** *a.*, of the nature of pottage.

1565 J. Halle *Hist. Exposit.* Table 76 Substances like a whyte potagie confection (called *Pulsa*.

Pottager, -anger, -eger, -encher, -enger, obs. forms of Pottinger.

†**Pottagur,** obs. form of Podagre *a.*, gouty.

a 1450 Myrc *Festial* 271 He was pottagur; and wyth þat yse þay refre-schet þe gret hete of his fete, as oft as hit was layde to.

‖ **Pottah** (pɒ·tă). *East Indies.* [ad. Hindī *paṭṭā* title-deed.] A lease, a deed certifying tenure.

1776 *Trial of Nundcomar* 101/1 My house is in Calcutta, in Huzreymull's garden...Have you got the potta? 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. iii. 388 Prescribed forms of leases, in India known by the name of pottahs. 1871 Markby *Elem. Law* § 357 The ryots in India appear to have frequently taken pottahs from the zemindars.

Pottain, obs. form of Potin.

Pottance, variant of Potence 2 (in a watch).

Potted (pɒ·tèd), *ppl. a.* [f. Pot *v.*1 + -ed 1.]

1. Of meat, fish, etc.: Preserved in a closed pot or other vessel.

1646 Evelyn *Diary* 22 Mar., I was invited to excellent English potted venison. 1742 Fielding *Jos. Andrews* IV. x, The potted Partridge is potted Woodcock, if you desire to have it so. 1806 A. Hunter *Culina* (ed. 3) 106 This kind of potted meat may be recommended. 1876 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* VI. 207 Plenty of salted pork,..potted shrimps.

fig. 1883 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 297 What we may call *potted* learning in the form of popular abridgments. 1901 C. H. Welch in *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 10/1 Fed and fattened as it flows With verses scanned and potted prose.

2. Of a plant: Planted or grown in a pot.

1849 Alb. Smith *Pottleton Leg.* xx. 176 The potted yew trees in the passage. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 502/2 Every window was full of potted plants.

fig. 1866 Lowell *Biglow P.* Introd., Poems 1890 II. 159 Where language is too strictly limited by convention..we get a potted literature, Chinese dwarfs instead of healthy trees.

Potteen, Potteler, var. Poteen, Poteller.

Potter (pɒ·tər), *sb.*1 [Late OE. *pottere*, f. Pot *sb.*1 + -er 1.]

1. A maker of pots, or of earthenware vessels.

a 1100 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* III. 49 Of stenges heale on potteres leze. 1284 *Calr. Inq. P. M.* (1906) II. 322 [The manor..including 36*s.* 8*d.* rent of assize of the hurgesses of Midhurst called] potteresgavel. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22937 (Cott.) Als potter wit pottes dos Quen he his neu wessel fordos. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* ii. 9 As vessel of þe pottere þou sall þaim breke. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxvii. 84 More helply is a Carpenter or a potter than an Organer, a peynter or an ymager. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/1 Pottare, *ollarius, figulus.* 1597 Middleton *Wisdom Solomon* xv. 7 Thou a potter art, Tempering soft earth, making the clay to bow. 1686 Horneck *Crucif. Jesus* xxv. 838 A potter, by the motion of his wheel, and the activity of his hand, gives the clay what form and shape he pleases. *a* 1720 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. IV. 343 Thou and all mankind are as clay in the hand of the potter. 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng.* ii. (1880) 22 This wandering workman was no other than Bernard Palissy..more generally known as the great Potter.

†b. Applied to a maker of metal pots or vessels. *Obs. rare.*

1443 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 82 Willelmo Browne potter pro factura ij patenarum, j brasyn morter, ij parvarum ollarum, cum xvij libr. eris, xij s. vj d. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. 19 Ane pottar vil mak of ane masse of mettal diuerse pottis of defferent fassons.

2. A vendor or hawker of earthenware. *north. dial.* (Cf. south Sc. *mugger.*)

c 1500 *Robin Hood & Potter* xxxiv. in Child *Ballads* (1888) III. 111 'Pottys, gret chepe!' creyed Robyn,..all that saw hem sell, Seyde he had be no potter long. 1795 Wordsw. *Guilt & Sorrow* xlvi, Rough potters seemed they, trading soberly With panniered asses driven from door to door. 1798 — *Peter Bell* I. iii, A Potter, Sir, he was by trade. 1881 Dixon *Craven Dales* vi. 71 [He] used to boast that 'he could..wallop a potter, or preach a sermon with any man in the country!'

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (also with *potter's*), as *potter craft*; **potter's asthma**, a form of fibroid phthisis to which persons exposed to the dust of the pottery industry are subject; also called **potter's bronchitis, consumption, disease, phthisis** (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895); **potter's clay, potter's earth**, any plastic clay free from iron, and thus suitable for the making of earthenware, stoneware, or porcelain; **potter's field**, a name given (after Matt. xxvii. 7) to a piece of ground used as a burial place for the poor and for strangers; also *fig.*; **potter's lathe**, a frame with a horizontal disk revolvable at various speeds, on which the prepared clay is moulded into shape; **potter's lead, potter's ore**, lead ore used for glazing pottery, galena: cf. Potters; **potter wasp**, a wasp which builds a cell or cells of clay in a cylindrical cavity, as the American species *Odynerus flavipes* and *Eumenes fraterna*; **potter's wheel**, the horizontal revolving disk of a *potter's lathe.*

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 593 Sandie, stonie, grauelly, and flintie ground, as also such as consisteth of a *Potters clay in the bottome. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 180 *Potters Clay.* Colour, generally greyish white, and then called *pipe clay.* 1872 Ellacombe *Ch. Bells Devon* Pref. 4 Plaster of Paris casts, made from 'squeezes' taken..with potter's clay. 1864 H. Bruce in *Daily Tel.* 15 June, The people being liable, amongst other diseases, to one peculiar to them, called '*potter's consumption'. *c* 1450 *Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 444 For I can noȝt of *potter craft. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/1 *Pottarys erthe, *argilla.* 1670 Pettus *Fodinæ Reg.* 1 Where Clays are digged (as Fullers earth, Potters earth, etc.) we call them Pits. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 195 Make any utensil of fine potters earth. [1526 Tindale *Matt.* xxvii. 7 They toke counsell, and bought with them a *potters felde to bury strangers in.] 1777 J. Adams in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 259, I took a walk into the Potter's Field, a burying ground between the new stone prison and the hospital. 1906 'Mark Twain' in *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Nov, 4/2 When I wrote a letter..you did not put it in the respectable part of the magazine, but interred it in that 'potter's field', the Editor's Drawer. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Pottery*, The *potter's lathe is also a kind of wheel, but simpler and slighter. 1670 Pettus *Fodinæ Reg.* v. (1706) 21 From the Metals are produced Letharges,..White-Lead, Read-Lead, *Potters-Lead and many other varieties. *Ibid.* vi. 25 Potters Lead is made by art from common Lead Oar. 1822 Cleaveland *Min.* (ed. 2) 634 Galena is sometimes ..called potters' Lead ore. *a* 1728 Woodward *Catal.* (1729) 213 *Potters-ore with a vein of white spar passing through the middle of it. 1880 *New Virginians* I. 99 The little *potter-wasp makes a nest of clay, shaped like an ancient pot, which it fills with caterpillars. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Pottery*, The *potter's wheel consists principally in its nut, which is a beam or axis, whose foot or pivot plays perpendicularly on a free-stone sole or bottom. 1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* i. 5 The earliest authentic records allude to the potter's wheel as to an implement of then high antiquity.

Po·tter, *sb.*2 [f. Pot *v.*1 (in various unconnected senses) + -er 1.]

†1. One addicted to potting; a tippler.

1632, 1663 [see Piper2 2].

2. One who pots or preserves meat, etc.

1857 J. Davy *Angler in Lake District* i. 10, I cannot do better than let you have the receipt of an experienced potter of charr.

3. One who pots at game (Pot *v.*1 5); a pot-hunter.

1884 *Pall Mall Budget* 22 Aug. 27/2 Many a wealthy 'potter' who has..blazed away..at the deer.

4. Applied to some North American turtles: a. A fresh-water clemmyoid turtle, *Deirochelys serrata*; b. The red-bellied terrapin, *Pseudemys rugosa.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1890 in Webster.

Potter, *sb.*3: see under Potter *v.*

Potter (pɒ·tər), *v.* Also (6 poder), 9 *dial.* and *U. S.* putter. [app. freq. (with shortened vowel) of Pote *v.* to thrust, push, poke.]

1. *intr.* To poke again and again; to make a succession of slight thrusts. Now only *dial.*

?1530 Tindale *Expos. Matt. v.-vii.* v. 3. 16 b, Thou doest but with poderinge [*so ed. c* 1550; *Wks.* 1573 pottering] in the fyre, make the flame greater. 1646 *Topicks in Laws of Eng.* Ded., Hee will be brodding at, and pottering upon the ground, every way with his Rapier or Dagger. 1681 Cotton *Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 64 Stooping, with our sticks t'essay, If pottering this and that way, we could find How deep it went. 1714 M. Fothergill in *Hearne's Collect.* (O. H. S.) IV. 303 Four small Coyns were..casually found by a Shepherd, pottering upon the ground wth his Crooke. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Potter*, to poke, pry, rummage. It seems..to imply repetition or continuance of poking. 1865 Sleigh *Derbysh. Gloss.* (E.D.D.), Poking or pottering in the earth.

b. *trans.* To poke; to move or stir (anything) by thrusting. Now *dial.*

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* Kiv b, With a Stick long enough, one might potter them down out of the Roof. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Potter*, to poke, to push as with the end of a stick. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., Noo then, Anne, potter that fire, or it'll be deäd oot in a minnit.

2. *trans.* To trouble, plague, perplex, worry, bother. *dial.* Cf. Pother *v.* 1.

c 1746 J. Collier (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 40 Neaw wou'd naw sitch o Moonshine traunce Potter any body's Plucks? 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Potter*, to confuse. 'Don't potter me'. 1855 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xix, By th' twenty-first, I reckon, he'll be pottered in his brains how to get them done in time. *Ibid.* xlv.

3. *intr.* To meddle, interfere, esp. where one has no business; to tamper (*with*). Now *dial.*

1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* verse 11. iii. (1669) 26/2 A Lock whose Wards have been troubled, which makes it harder to turn the Key, than if never potter'd with. 1866 Mrs. Gaskell *Wives & Dau.* I. 3 My lord's taking a fancy to go 'pottering'.. which meant that.. the earl asked his own questions of his own tenants, and used his own eyes and ears in the management of the smaller details of his property.

4. To occupy oneself in an ineffectual or trifling way; to work or act in a feeble or desultory manner; to trifle; to dabble (*in* something).

1740 [see Pottering *ppl. a.* 2]. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Potter*, to do things ineffectually. 'How thou potters'. 1832 Manning in Purcell *Life* I. 99, I suppose your husband is pottering on in his old way. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xlvi, David pottered on at his bees and his flowers till old Simon returned. 1871 J. R. Green *Lett.* III. (1901) 294, I remember..raving against the people who pottered over Roman roads. 1887 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 535/1 Any man ..who likes to 'potter' in zoology.

b. To talk in a trifling or desultory way.

1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 6 Sept., [They] pottered away about Persia and India, and I fell asleep.

c. *trans.* with advbs. To make *out* or work *out* by pottering; to trifle *away*, to spend, waste, or lose in or by pottering.

1853 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 225, I have ordered Eastwick's Gulistan: for I believe I shall potter out so much Persian. 1883 A. Forbes in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Nov. 664 He pottered away..his opportunity to reach Verdun. 1893 W. A. Shee *My Contemp.* vii. 188 Uncles and aunts..were content to potter away their lives at Torquay.

5. *intr.* a. To move or go about poking or prying into things in an unsystematic way, or doing slight and desultory work.

1840 B. Hall *Patchwork* (1841) II. vii. 122, I pottered about in the environs of Naples. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* xiii. 220 He did not go pottering about, measuring cornices, and sticking a portico from the Parthenon here, and a pediment from somewhere else there. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* v, Pottering about in the Bodleian, and fancying I should like to be a great scholar. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* x, To potter about with your garden scissors and the watering can in the conservatories.

b. To go about or walk slowly, idly, or aimlessly; to saunter, dawdle, loiter.

1829 Lady Granville *Lett.* 2 Apr., Balls every night. After that they all potter off to their *Campagnes*. 1835 Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) III. 213 That lean, hobbling old fellow,..pottering about in an incapacity for any thing but to fall to and enjoy other men's meat. 1888 *Century Mag.* Dec. 219/2 The slowest of Sunday trains, pottering up to London.

Hence **Po·ttering** *sb.*, trifling action or (in Scott) talk.

1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxxvii, That precision and easy brevity which is only acquired by habitually conversing in the higher ranks of society, and which is the diametrical opposite of that protracted style of disquisition 'Which squires call potter, and which men call prose'. 1897 *Chicago Advance* 10 June 769/1 These are little things any way, a mere potter about externals.

†**Potter-carrier.** Vulgar or provincial var. of Pothecary: cf. Pot-carrier.

1764 Foote *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 161 Master Lint, the potter-carrier.

Potterer (pɒ·tərəɹ). [f. Potter *v.* + -er 1.] One who potters; one who works at things in a feeble, unsystematic, or ineffectual way; one who potters about: see the verb.

1862 Burton *Bk. Hunter* 105 A mere wayward potterer, picking up curiosities by the way for his own private individual museum. 1867 — *Hist. Scot.* I. xi. 404 That Robertson did not throw himself into our early history, but left it to a body of dreary potterers, is the more to be regretted. 1883 A. Forbes in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Nov. 664 He was not free from the imputation of being a potterer.

Pottering (pɒ·tərĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Potter; feeble, unsystematic, or desultory working; sauntering about, etc.: see the verb.

?1530 [see Potter *v.* 1]. 1844 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 140 After my usual pottering about in the midland counties of England. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life* iii. (1861) 71 Long marches are no hardship to him..But this pottering in a few square yards of garden is dispiriting and drivelling. 1884 E. Yates *Recoll. & Exper.* II. 39 There were lovely walks and drives..potterings about with Fenn in his sketching expeditions. 1893 F. G. Duff *Early Printed Bks.* 195 Mere antiquarian pottering or aimless waste of time.

Po·ttering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. That potters: see the verb.

1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 13 June, A big .. trifle-headed, old pottering minister, ..came to annoy me about a claim [etc.]. 1842 MIALL in *Nonconf.* II. 72 A plodding, pottering mind, far more expert in tinkering holes, than in forging and constructing new instruments. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Only a Clod* xl, When I am a pottering old fellow of seventy, I shall have a great fortune and a handsome wife.

2. Involving or characterized by pottering. a. Of work, etc.: Done in a feeble, unsystematic, or ineffectual way; hence, trifling, slight, paltry.

1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 28 What miserable pottering Work do the poor Boys make of it. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 383 Although a small pottering business might be commenced with a much less sum. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. 52 Only a few pottering improvements were made.

b. Of movement: Slow, loitering; aimless, unsteady.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 193 With ling'ring, pott'ring pace, ..Thou, like an old man, bidd'st the world adieu. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 76 The long pottering stroll that Roger and I had taken one evening.

Hence **Po·tteringly** *adv.*

1893 G. MEREDITH in *Pall Mall Mag.* II. 194 Under one aspect we appear potteringly European; under another, drunk of the East.

† **Po·ttern**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. POTTER *sb.*¹, app. after *leathern*, etc.] Of or pertaining to potters: with quots. cf. *potter's lead, ore*, POTTER *sb.*¹ 5.

1661 BOYLE *Unsuccessfuln. Experim.* i. Wks. 1772 I. 323 An ore, which for its aptness to vitrify, and serve the potters to glaze their earthen vessels, the miners call pottern-ore. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. i. 138 A Spar..that is shattery, and breaks in Squares, exactly like the finest Pottern-Lead-Ore.

Pottery (pǫ·tərі). [In 15th c. a. F. *poterie* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *potier* POTTER *sb.*¹: cf. med.L. *potārius* potter, *potāria* pottery. In later use sometimes referred directly to *pot*: cf. *crockery*.

1086 *Domesday Bk.* I. 156/1 (Bladon, Oxon.), Ibi .ii. molini de .xiiii. solidis. et .cxxv. anguillis. et de ollaria [potaria *interlined*] .x. solidi.]

1. A potter's workshop or factory; a pot-factory.

c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 7/13 Pottes of erthe, Cannes of erthe For to go the watre; Thise things shall ye fynde In the potterye [F. *en le potterye*]. 1780 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* 156 A prison which had been a pottery. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* vi. (1880) 105 Two potters from Antwerp.. started a pottery, though in a very humble way.

b. In *pl.*, *the Potteries*, a district in N. Staffordshire, including Hanley and Stoke-upon-Trent, the chief seat of the English pottery industry.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 485 The district called 'the Potteries', is an extensive tract of country in the hundred of North Pyrehill and county of Stafford, comprehending an area of about eight miles long, and six broad. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1009 A population of 60,000 operatives now derives a comfortable subsistence within a district.. which contains 150 kilns, and is significantly called the Potteries.

2. The potter's art, ceramics; the manufacture of earthen vessels.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pottery*, the art of making earthen pots and vessels; or, the manufacture of earthen ware. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 135 The Arabs were perfect masters of the art of pottery. 1891 NISBET *Insanity of Genius* 236 Pottery, when he [Wedgwood] took it up, was a rude and barbarous manufacture; he raised it to the dignity of an art.

3. The products of the potter's art collectively; pottery-ware, earthenware.

1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 21 Norwich goods, groceries, potteries, and other merchandise. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 484 The drab pottery is useful for articles which require strength to be united to ornament, as flower-pots, water-jugs, &c. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. vii. 481 Primitive sepulchral pottery. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* ii. 10 The pottery found associated with weapons of bronze is of a more ornamental and tasteful style than any which belongs to the age of stone. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. v, The shallow milk-pans were of Doulton pottery.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pottery kiln, manufacture, market, trade, ware*; **pottery bark**, see quot.; **pottery-bark tree**, = *pottery tree*; **pottery coal**, Staffordshire coal; so **pottery coalfield**; **pottery gauge**, see quot.; **pottery mould**, a 'brick' of soft stone mixed with pipeclay, used for whitening hearths, etc.; a hearthstone; **pottery tissue**, see quot.; **pottery tree**, one of various trees of the genus *Licania*, the bark of which is *pottery bark*.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 679/2 Several undetermined species of this genus [*Licania*] afford the *Pottery bark, the ashes of which are used by the natives of the Amazon for mixing with the clay employed in the manufacture of pottery-ware, in order to enable the vessels to withstand the action of fire. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 58 *Pottery coals and ironstone measures..with 8 to 13 seams of coal of above two feet thick..and 10 to 12 measures of ironstone. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 435 The Coal-fields of England and Wales...3. North Staffordshire sometimes called the *Pottery coal-field. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pottery-gage*, a shaper or templet for the inside of a vessel on the wheel. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 821 The apparatus then resembles certain *pottery kilns. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiv. § 111 (1875) 318 Witness..the absorption by Staffordshire of the *pottery-manufacture. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 416 In the *pottery-market and the vegetable-market alike. 1876 'OUIDA' *Winter City* iii, What pleasant lives these *pottery painters of the early days must have led. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pottery-tissue*, a kind of tissue-paper used to receive impressions of engravings for transference to *biscuit*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 679/2 s. v. *Licania*, The Indians call these trees Caraipe, but botanists have adopted that name for a genus of *Ternstrœmiaceæ*, owing to the *Pottery tree having at one time been supposed to belong to that order. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, **Pottery-ware*, earthenware. *West.* 1866 Pottery-ware [see *pottery-bark*].

† **Po·ttical**, *a. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. POT *sb.*¹, after *poetical*.] Full of, or inspired by, liquor.

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 37 Poets: whose potticall poeticall (I should say) heades, I would wyshe.. might..be gorgiously garnished with fayre greene Barley, in token of their good affection to our Englishe Malt. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 9 An olde sooker, that caries such Potticall verses of the State of Flanders, in a linnen bag.

Potting (pǫ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. POT *v.*¹ + -ING¹.]

1. Drinking (of ale, beer, or the like); tippling. *arch.* (chiefly with allusion to Shakspere's use).

1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* III. ii, What Risio, how spedst thou after thy potting? 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 79, I learn'd it in England; where indeed they are most potent in Potting. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 66 Potting and sotting ..Will make a good Soldier miscarry. 1864 HELMYNG *Eton School Days* viii. 95 Bird's-eye's patrons would..sit in his cottage and smoke and drink beer, for they were 'potent at potting'.

2. The making of pottery or earthenware.

1743 *N. Jersey Archives* XII. 158 This is exceedingly good for potting or any sort of Cast ware. 1877 R. BINNS (*title*) A Century of Potting in the City of Worcester, being the History of the Royal Porcelain Works from 1751 to 1851. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 May 3/1 Potting is one of the oldest industries in the world.

3. The preserving of butter, meat, fish, etc. in pots or other vessels.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. vi. (1668) 147 Touching the powdering up, or potting of Butter. 1755 FARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 211 The cure and potting of charrs well. 1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VI. 254 Catching and potting of salmon on the Columbia River. 1891 *Auckland Star* 1 Oct. 4/2 Butter...Already the low price has caused many farmers to commence potting down.

b. *Sugar Manuf.* (See POT *v.*¹ 2 b.)

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1203 The act of transferring the crude concrete sugar from the crystallisers into these hogsheads, is called *potting*. 1887 N. D. DAVIS *Cavaliers & Roundh. Barbados* 90 From the last copper the clarified liquor was run off into a cistern to 'cool', or become milk-warm, when the operation of 'potting' began.

4. Planting in, or transplanting into, a pot.

1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 83 The success of cultivation..is invariably connected with a correct arrangement and proportion of the soil, &c., in potting.

5. *Crab-potting*, the catching of crabs in pots: cf. POT *sb.*¹ 5 b, *crab-pot* (CRAB *sb.*¹ 11).

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Aug. 3/1 We may meet a fisherman returning from crab potting. 1902 CUTCLIFFE HYNE in *Windsor Mag.* July (*title*) The Gentle Art of Crab-Potting.

6. Shooting; taking of pot-shots: see POT *v.*¹ 5. *colloq.* or *slang*.

1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 5 Dec. 4/1 The potting of Arabs rightly struggling to be free continues merrily at Suakim. 1902 *Words Eye-witness* 43 It is commonly well on into the morning before the 'potting' swells into the rattle and roll which tells that men are hard at it 'with their coats off'.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 2) *potting industry, trade*; (? in sense 3) *potting-dish*; (in sense 4) *potting-house, -shed*; **potting-cask**, in *Sugar Manuf.* (see POT *v.*¹ 2 b); **potting-pot**, a pot such as is used for potting meat; **potting-stick**, a flat stick used to press down the soil about the root of a plant in a pot.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1204 [The syrup] is then transferred ..into conical moulds..their capacity..is considerably less than that of the smallest *potting-casks. 1569 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 302 In the Hall..xix^th peace of puder, fyue saucers, three *pottyndysshes xij^d. 1825 CROMWELL *Hist. Colchester* 352 A Seed-shop, *Potting-house, &c. 1901 *Scotsman* 1 Apr. 7/2 The dangerous processes in use in the *potting industry. 1747 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* (1767) 230 When it is beat to a paste, put it into your *potting-pot. 1897 *Garden* 2 Jan. 9/3 They place the new compost about them, and make it firm by ramming with the *potting stick.

Potting, *vbl. sb.*²: see POT *v.*³

† **Po·ttingar** (-găr). *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5-6 **potingar**, -e, **pottingar**, 6 **potingair**, **pothingar**; *erron.* 7 **pottinger**, 8 **potinger**. [Corrupted from **poticar*, POTHECAR, Sc. form of POTHECARY. Cf. the parallel POTTINGARY, where the intermediate forms are better seen. In the later spelling confounded with POTTINGER.] = next, 1.

1474 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 24 Potingare [see POTTINGARY 2 b]. 1489 *Ibid.* 129 Item, to Stene pottingar.. vij *li. xv s.* 1533 *Ibid.* VI. 88 To Francis Aikman, potingair, for sindrie droggis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 196 He wes ane potingar richt fyne, And had grit prattik of all medicyne. *a* 1567 DARNLEY '*Quhair Luve is kendit Confortles*' 14 (Bann. MS.) For harines of body, handis and heid, The pottingaris will purge the panis. *a* 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 254 Passe to the pothingars againe; Some recipies does yet remaine. 1715 PENNECUIK *Truth's Trav. in Descr. Tweeddale*, etc. 96 The Candlemakers came and Flait, The Potingers were very Crouse. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii Pardon me', said he, 'I am but a poor pottingar. Nevertheless, I have been bred in Paris, and learned my humanities and my *cursus medendi*'.

† **Po·ttingary**. *Sc. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 5 **potlgary**, 6 **potegarie**. *β.* 5 **potyngary**, 5-6 **pot(t)ingary**, 6 **pottingarie**, **-gry**, **potinchary**. [Corrupted from *poticary*, earlier form of POTHECARY, through the intermediate *potegary, potigary*: cf. prec., and *nihtegale, nightingale*.]

1. = APOTHECARY 1 (med.L. *apothecārius*).

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* Tabil (1884) 11 Potegareis that sellis corruppit drogaris. *Ibid.* 100 Pottingareis quhilk takis siluer for euil & rottin stufe and droggaris. *Ibid.* 103.

2. a. The art or practice of an apothecary; pharmacy.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Sum Pract. Med.* 16 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 402 My prettik in pottingary ye trow be als pure. 1500 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XI. 376 *note*, Oure ..servitoure and potingare William Fowlare for his..service ..in his craft and science of pottingary. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 29 In pottingry he wrocht grit pyne, He murdreist mony in medecyne. *a* 1568 *For Helth of Body* 77 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 199 Thair is no raseth cumis of pottingary,..Till all neidrent richest detray the.

b. The drugs of an apothecary, medicines.

1474 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 23 To a Flemyng of Bruges for certane potigaris cuft to the King. *Ibid.* 24 Item gevin to Stephin potingare..for certane materialis and potingaris deliuerit be him to the King, v. li. 1501 *Ibid.* II. 34 Item, to William Fowlar, for potinchary tane fra him to the King..xxiij li. iij s. vjd.

Pottinger¹ (pǫ·tindʒəɹ). Now *dial.* Forms: *a.* 5 **poteger**, **pottyger**, 6 **potteger**, **pattecher**, 6 **potager**, 7 **pottager**. *β.* 5-6 **potinger**, 6 **potenger**, **-ynger**, **pot(t)anger**, **pottencher**, 6-7 **-enger**, 7 **-inger**. [orig. *potager*, a. F. *potager*, f. *potage* POTTAGE; altered to *pot(t)enger*, *-inger* (cf. *passager*, *passenger*, *harbinger*, etc.); thence through *podenger*, PODDINGER, to *poreger*, PORRINGER, q. v.] A vessel of metal, earthenware, or wood, for holding soup, broth, or other liquid or semi-liquid food; a small basin, porringer.

a. [1415 HEN. V *Mandate* in Drake *Eboracum* (1736) App. 17, 24 disces d'argent aunciens, només potageers de diverses formes.] 1466-7 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 135, j poteger'. *c* 1500 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 377, iiij pottygers. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 617/1 One sponeful of good workes should no more kil ye soule, then a potager of good wurts shuld kil & destroi ye bodi. 1565 in *Trans. Cumb. & West. Arch. Soc.* X. 31, iiij pottegers & xij platts. 1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* B j b, Wodden pottagers.

β. 1494 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 321, iiij platers iiij potingers and iiij sawcers. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 7 Untrue..Workmanship of Tin or Pewter..in.. Dishes, Saucers, Pottingers, Trenchers, Basons, Flaggons. 1530 PALSGR. 257/1 Pottanger, *escuelle*, *auvillon*. 1563 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 210, xij pattechers vj^s, xij saucers ij^s vij^d, xviij old dublers in the kitchin & v pottenchers. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 80/14 A Potanger, *patella*, æ. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 34 In a Glasse or Stone Pottinger. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 483 A Pottenger is..a small, but patulous vessel. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IV. 126 A Physician ordered five Pottingers of Bloud to be taken from him. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Pottinger*, a coarse earthen-ware pot, with a handle; porringer. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pottinger*, a small pewter mug or vessel, containing about three quarters of a pint; a porringer.

† **Pottinger**² (pǫ·tindʒəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [Corrupted from POTAGER: as to the form cf. prec.] A maker of pottage; a kind of cook. App. sometimes confounded with POTTINGAR, apothecary.

[*a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 263 Whither it was by ane Italiane posset, or by French fegges, or by the potage of thare potingar, (he was a French man,) thare departed fra this lyef the Erle of Cassilles, the Erle of Rothose. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 337 Cuming baxteris and also excellent cuikis and potigeris [*mispr.* potiseris; MS. I, potingareis] withi confectiounis and drogis ffor thair desairtis.] 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxiv (quoting Pitscottie), Excellent cooks, and pottingars. 1820 — *Monast.* xvi, The wafers, flams, and pastry-meat will scarce have had the just degree of fire which learned pottingers prescribe as fittest for the body. 1866 *Illustr. Lond. News* 22 Dec. 607/2 It shows that these herbs were used for seasoning by the pottingers of the period.

Pottle¹ (pǫ·t'l). Forms: 4-5 **potel**, 4-7 **-ell**, 5 **-elle**, 5-7 **pottel**(1, 6- **pottle**. [ME. *potel*, a. OF. *potel* (1308 in Godef.) a little pot, a measure, f. *pot* POT *sb.*¹ + *-el*, -LE 2.]

1. A measure of capacity for liquids (also for corn and other dry goods, rarely for butter), equal to two quarts or half a gallon: now abolished.

a 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* xvii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 155 Hail be 3e brewesters wib 3ur galuns Potels and quarters ouer al be tounes. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 59 Ye Alderman schal haue..ij galons of ale; & ye dene a potel. 14.. *Tretyce* in *W. of Henley's Husb.* (1890) 54 Þe thirde parte off a potell off butter. 1465 *Cov. Lt. Bk.* (E. E. T. S.), The wardens shall make a stryke, halfe stryke, hope & halfe hope, gallon & potell & quarte, the mesurs to be selyd & delyuered to the sellers of oton-meele. 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 16 A pottell oyle for the calkers vj^d. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. xii. S j, To lerne bowe many pottles or gallons is conteyned in that great vessell. 1602 PLAT *Delightes for Ladies* Recipe lii, Take a pottle of damsons. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 697 Containing each of them tenne pottels or thereabout, foure or fiue gallons. 1625 in *Nawarth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 229 One potell of canary seck. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 99 Little hony at that time of the year is ordinarily to bee had; a quart, perhaps a pottle, and this is a liberal portion. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 326 Take a quarter of a pound of hartshorn and put to it a pottle of water. 1869 HAZLITT *Eng. Prov.* 473 Who'd keep a cow, when he may have a pottle of milk for a penny?

b. A pot or vessel containing a pottle, or of about this capacity.

1698 THORESBY in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 311, I have..lately procur'd a Roman Pottle from Aldbrough, which is of the Red Clay. 17.. *Anc. Poems*, etc. (Percy Soc.) 180 We'll drink it out of the pottle, my boys, Here's a health to the barley-mow! 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1849) 341 Then the Van Grolls, of Anthony's Nose, who carried their liquor in fair round little pottles. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 24 By his elbow stood a pottle of spiced ale.

c. *ellipt.* A pottle of wine or other liquor; hence, drink, liquor.

a 1700 in *Roxb. Ball.* (1874) II. 258 Yet, scrambling up, a Drunkard feels no pain, But cries 'Sirrah, hoy! t'other pottle againe'. 1850 SYD. DOBELL *Roman* vii, I do not learn.. That you shall..drink your pottle weaker at the wake.

2. A small wicker or 'chip' basket, esp. one of a conical form used for strawberries.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 2 June Let. i, She sent us a pottle of fine strawberries. 1847 C. A. JOHNS *Forest Trees Gt. Brit.* I. 341 The neat-looking, but very inconvenient, basket for holding strawberries, called a pottle, is made of Beech. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* 459 One never sees a pottle of strawberries now.

3. Name of a children's game.

1822 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 334, I have as little inclination to write verses as to play at pottle or whip a top.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*.. as *pottle bottle, draught, pitcher*; **pottle-bellied** *a.*, pot-bellied; **pottle-bodied** *a.*, stout, corpulent; **pottle-crowned** *a.* (of a hat), having a crown like a small pot; **pottle-deep** *a.*, of the depth of a pottle. See also POTTLE-POT.

1777 *Horæ Subsecivæ* 337 (E.D.D.) 'Pottle-bellied. 1825 JENNINGS *Dial. W. Eng.* 01 *Pottle-bellied*, potbellied. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* xvii, He saw A something-'pottle-bodied boy That knuckled at the taw. 1392-3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 154, iiij paribus *potel botels. 1459 *Invent.* in *Paston Lett.* I. 488, j. payre of potell botellys of one sorte. *a* 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 30 Pour this clear liquor into pottle-bottles of glass. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 56 Rodorigo..To Desdemona hath to night Carrows'd Potations, *pottle-deepe. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 124 The life of a Lord..consists principally of his amours, his pottle deep potations, his politics, and his—hazards. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* III. iii, I shall be glad To give thanks for you, sir, in *pottle-draughts. *a* 1529 SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 402 Another..brought a *pottel pycher, A tonnel, and a bottell.

Hence **Po·ttled** *a.*, placed in a pottle; † savouring of the pottle or wine-cup (*obs.*).

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* 23 As potled tales they prate aloft, so thende will proue but vaine. 1845 ELIZA COOK *Old Cries* ii, 'Old Cries', 'old cries'..From 'Hautboys', pottled in the sun, To the loud wish that cometh when The tune of midnight 'waits' is done.

† **Pottle** [2]. *Obs.* (See quot.)

1689 R. COX *Hist. Irel.* I. Expl. Index, Pottle of Land is twelve Acres.

† **Pottle** [3], erron. variant of BOTTLE *sb.*[3]

1733 FIELDING *Tom Thumb* II. ix, The unhappy sempstress once, they say, Her needle in a pottle, lost, of hay. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xvii, 'And we are to set to find a needle in the pottle of hay', replied his companion.

Pottle-pot (pɒ·tlpɒt). [f. POTTLE + POT *sb.*[1]] A two-quart pot or tankard.

1413 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 22, V be-quethe tho [to] William my sone, a new bras pot..an a potel pot of peuwter. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 87 There came a man out of the towne with a pinte of wine in a pottle pot to welcome the provost of that house [King's College]. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV* II. ii. 83. 1740 BAYNARD *Health* (ed. 6) p. viii, Why should Men dread a Cannon Bore Yet boldly 'proach a Pottle-pot? 1841 JAMES *Brigand* viii, Truth and my brains lie together at the bottom of the second pottle-pot.

b. *transf.* A heavy drinker, a drunkard.

1860 SALA in *Cornh. Mag.* I. 580 Edward Ward..although a low-lived pottlepot at the best of times, makes some honest remarks concerning the barbarous treatment of the women in Bridewell.

Potto (pɒ·to). [Alleged to be from a Guinea dialect (see quot. 1705); cf. Ashanti *apɔ́s(s)o.* (See J. Platt in *N. & Q.* 10th ser. IV. 286.)]

1. A West African lemur (*Perodicticus potto*, commonly called a 'sloth'. Also *potto lemur.* b. *Calabar potto*, a species of lemur (*Arctocebus calabarensis*), inhabiting the district of Old Calabar.

1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 250 A Creature, by the Negroes called *Potto* [*orig.* een beest, 'tgeen by de negers de naem van *potto* draegt], but known to us by the Name of Sluggard. 1868 OWEN *Vertebr. Anim.* III. 495 In the Potto the submaxillary ducts open in the usual position, upon the free margin of the sublingual. 1901 *Q. Rev.* July 18 That most typical West African creature, the potto lemur. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 May 12/1 To a weird-looking and nocturnal creature with the eyes of a cat and the body of a tailless monkey the name of 'Bosman's Potto' has been given. 1906 SIR H. JOHNSTON *Liberia* 685 The range of the common potto extends right across Africa from Sierra Leone to Uganda.

2. The kinkajou. Also *potto kinkajou.*

1790 BEWICK *Quadrupeds* (1824) 446 One of this species [Yellow Macance] was shewn in London some years ago, and was said to have been brought from Jamaica, where it is called the *Potto.* 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* I. 84 This is, perhaps, the only proper place for the singular genus of the Kinkajous or Potto...From the warm parts of America, and from some of the great Antilles, where it is called *Potto.* 1855 H. G. DALTON *Brit. Guiana* II. 456 The Potto-kinkajou, size of a pole-cat, a pretty looking animal, is occasionally seen.

† **Po·ttock.** *Obs. rare.* [f. POT *sb.*[1] + -OCK.] A small pot.

1694 A. DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 54 They boyl it in iron pottoks till all the humidity be evaporated.

Pottock, corruption of POT-HOOK.

Pot-tree. 1. A tree grown in a pot.

1905 *Daily Chron.* 11 Oct. 6/4 The pot trees of..apples are weighed down with the splendid fruit.

2. A name for the S. American tree *Lecythis Ollaria*, from the shape of its fruit; also called *Monkey-pot tree.*

Pottyger, early variant of *potager*, POTTINGER [1].

† **Po·tulent,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [ad. L. *pōtulentus* (*pōc-*) drinkable, later also drunken, f. *pōtus* a drinking; cf. POCULENT.]

1. Fit to be drunk; potable, drinkable.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Potulent*, any thing that may be drunk. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 161 Potulent decoctions..are neither safe nor gratefull. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 179 Although they be troubled with thirst..yet they can bear no sort of potulent matter. 1775 ASH, *Potulent*..fit to drink.

2. Given to drink; drunken.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Potulent*,.. half drunk. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 37. 3/1 And Leave this potulent Profession. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Potulent*, pretty much in drink. Hence 1755 in JOHNSON, 1775 in ASH, etc.

B. as *sb.* in *pl.* Drinkables.

1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. 315 Their way of living in Esculents and Potulents.

So † **Potule·ntal** *a.*, potable, drinkable.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 182 Vnto such, liquid and potulentall meats are not profitable.

Po·t-va·liant, *a.* (*sb.*) [f. POT *sb.*[1] 2 b + VALIANT.] Valiant or courageous through the influence of drink.

1641 TATHAM *Distracted State* III. i, You are pot-valiant, sir, it seems. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 29 May, Like a man who has drunk himself pot-valiant. 1845 MIALL in *Nonconf.* V. 181 As pot-valiant as our friend Pistol.

b. as *sb.* A pot-valiant person.

1903 *Spectator* 31 Jan. 172 The so called Irish Brigade.. composed..chiefly of Continental pot-valiants.

Hence **Pot-va·liance, Pot-va·liancy, Pot-va·liantry** = POT-VALOUR; **Pot-va·liantly** *adv.*, with courage induced by drunkenness.

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* XXXIII. (1855) 264 Pot-valiantly, the militia-men determined to take the road. 1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* III. (1881) 410 The old man is still mercurial; but his pot-valiantry is gone. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* I. i. 8 His bursts of pot-valiancy..are awful to his friends. 1884 W. E. NORRIS *Thirlby Hall* XXXII, He had worked himself up into a condition of pot-valiance.

Po·t-va·lour. [f. as prec. + VALOUR.] Valour or courage induced by drink; 'Dutch courage'.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. [II.] LXXXIII. 77 To see how Pot-valour thunders in a Taverne, and appoints a Duell. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Art of Love* I. 664 Pot-valour only serves to fright the fair. 1857 TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* ix, Who remembered, with all the energy of pot valor, that he was not a mere clerk.

So **Pot-va·lorous** *a.* = POT-VALIANT.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. ii, Suppose champagne flowing; with pot-valorous speech. 1872 C. GIBBON *For the King* XV, Hodge was already pot-valorous.

† **Pot-wa·lfish.** *Obs.* [? ad. Ger. *pottwallfisch*; cf. obs. Du. *pots-wal-visch* 'Cete' (Kilian); see POT-FISH, WHALEFISH.] = POT-FISH.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* Introd. 23 The Trumpa Whale or Spouter, may perhaps be the Physeter, and the Sperma Ceti Whale the Pot-Walfish. 1730 S. DALE *Harwich* App. 413 The Parmacitty-Whale or Pot-Wall-fish.

Potwaller (pɒ·tˌwɒ·ləɹ). [f. POT *sb.*[1] + *waller*, agent-n. from WALL *v.*, OE. *weallan* to boil.]

lit. = *Pot-boiler*, the boiler of a pot; the term applied in some English boroughs, before the Reform Act of 1832, to a man qualified for a parliamentary vote as a householder (i. e. tenant of a house or distinct part of one) as distinguished from one who was merely a member or inmate of a householder's family; the test of which was his having a separate fire-place, on which his own pot was boiled or food cooked for himself and his family.

According to 18th c. statements, the test was at times abused by persons not householders, who in anticipation of an election and of receiving money for their vote, boiled a pot in the presence of witnesses on an improvised fireplace in the open air within the borough, and thus passed as potwallers.

1701 *Jrnls. Ho. Comm.* 28 May XIII. 583 Borough of Honyton: ..That the Right of Election was agreed to be in the pot-wallers, not receiving Alms. 1710 *Ibid.* XVI. 479/2 [Taunton] At an Election, 40 Years ago, the Potwallers were refused, and none but Scot and Lot Men voted then. *Ibid.*, Copies of Returns..in the Years 1661, 79, 80, 88, and 1705, were produced; and it was proved..that several of the Persons, who signed those Returns, were Potwallers. 1715 *Ibid.* 30 Aug., That the Right of Election of Burgesses to serve in Parliament for the Borough of Taunton, is in the Inhabitants within the same Borough, being Potwallers, and not receiving Alms or Charity. 1786 *Act* 26 *Geo. III*, c. 100 § 1 An inhabitant householder, housekeeper, and potwaller legally settled. 1826 J. SAVAGE *Manual Electors Taunton* 17 In the Contest which took place in 1774..it was agreed that a Potwaller is a person who furnishes his own diet, whether he be a Housekeeper or only a Lodger. *Ibid.* 18 To be a Potwaller, or Pot-boiler, or to boil a Pot, was only another mode of expressing that Thomas Johnson, or any other Voter, was a man so far independent of other persons as to be visibly able to maintain himself and family by his own labour and industry.

1835 ROSCOE *Rep. Munic. Corpor. Comm.* I. 649 (Tregony) Settlement in the parish, and residence as a potwaller constitute a Burgess. 1860 BAGEHOT *Unref. Parl.* 7 Inhabitants of the said town [Ilchester] paying scot and lot, which the town called pot-wallers. 1895 BESANT *Westminster* ix. 256 The voting qualificatioo..was..the tenant who paid scot and lot, and the potwaller.

b. Of this term there have been various popular alterations, of which POT-WALLOPER (see next) has attained greater notoriety than the original official term; also *a.* **pot-wabbler, pot-wobbler**; *β.* **pot-wallader** (? mispr. for *-walloper*).

a. 1789 S. SHAW *Tour W. Eng.* 337 It appears very singular ..that the Members of Parliament [for Taunton] should be chosen by electors of so strange a qualification as the following, viz. all pot-wabblers, or those who dress their own victuals, are entitled to vote. 1811 *Lex. Balatronicum*, *Pot-wabblers*, persons entitled to vote for members of parliament in certain boroughs, from having boiled their pots therein. These boroughs are called pot-wabbling boroughs. 1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Reform* Introd. 109 Boroughs..in which the right has the extent marked by the word householders, or by the word pot-wobblers.

β. 1790 M. DUNSFORD *Hist. Mem. Tiverton* IV. 180, Anno 1603. The potwalladers elected two burgesses to represent the borough of Tiverton, in the first parliament of King James I. They were returned by the portreeve.

So **Po·t-wa·lling,** also 9 **pot-wabbling,** the boiling of a pot, the being a potwaller or householder: also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1456 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 291 A sertificat [of] continuall residence and abydyng and pot wallyng wythyn any of the cytteys or towyns. 1811 [see b. *a* above].

Potwalloper (pɒ·tˌwɒ·ləpəɹ). Forms: *α.* 8 **pot-walloner, -iner.** *β.* 8- **pot(-)walloper,** 9 **-wallopper, -wolloper.** [One of the popular alterations of POTWALLER (after WALLOP *v.* to boil with agitation), which has in general use largely supplanted the original word.

It is found first in De Foe's *Tour*, ed. 1769, as an alteration of *pot-walloner*, the form in the earlier edd. 1725-53; whether as a misprint, or as an intended correction of an erroneous form, does not appear. Thence, prob., in Grose *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, 1785. From these works app. this form became generally known, while other forms in local use disappeared.]

1. = POTWALLER.

α. 1725 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* II. II. 21 This Town [Taunton] chooses Two Members of Parliament, and their way of chousing is by those whom they call Pot-Walloners [*so edd.* 1742, 1753; *ed.* 1769 Pot-Wallopers], that is to say, Every Inhabitant, whether Housekeeper or Lodger, that dresses their own Victuals. ?*a* 1749 UPTON *MS. Addit. to Junius* (Halliw.), Tanodunii in agro Somersetensi vocantur Potwalliners. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Taunton*, The election of members of parliament here is very singular; every pot-walloner, *i. e.* that dresses his own victuals, is intitled to vote. 1791 W. COLLINSON *Hist. Somerset* III. 226 Taunton..has returned members to parliament from the year 1294. 23 Edw. I. The right of choosing these members is vested in the parishioners boiling their own pot (hence called Pot-Walloners) residing within the limits of the borough, not being stated panpers.

β. 1769 [see quot. 1725 in *a*]. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Pot-wallopers*, persons entitled to vote in certain boroughs, by having boiled a pot there. 1791 LUCKOMBE *Beauties Eng.* I. 58 Every pot-walloper, that is, he who dresses his own victuals, is entitled to vote for members of parliament. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 33 The pot-wallopers of Westminster, Southwark, and Preston, are to vote alongside of the £10 householders of the Tower Hamlets, Manchester, and Birmingham. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* vi. (1872) 206 What safety will there be in..ten thousand brawling potwallopers? 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Dec. 4/7 We shall become a nation of potwallopers, with the addition that every lodger is supposed to wallop his own kettle as well as householders.

b. applied as a term of reproach.

1820 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 80 Do you take me for..a potwalloper—an ass—a fool? 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Feb. 1/3 The term potwalloper was indignantly resented as a most improper and scandalous one, which should be withdrawn.

2. (See quots.)

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Pot-Walloper*, a scullion. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pot-walloper*...(*b*) A cook aboard ship; a pot-wrestler. (Slang.) (*c*) A scullion. *Bartlett.* 1902 FARMER *Slang*, *Pot-walloper*..2. (common). A scullion; a kitchen-maid; and (nautical) a cook, esp. on board a whaler; also *pot-wrestler.*

¶ 3. Erroneously applied to something very big or clumsy. (Cf. POT-WALLOPING *a.* 2.)

1896 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 6/1 Others were father's boots —you know the sort of thing—regular potwallopers—tens —in which the tiny foot is almost lost.

Pot-wa·lloping, *sb. nonce-wd.* [f. POT *sb.*[1] + *walloping*: see WALLOP *v.*] The boiling of a pot; in quot. the sound produced by the boiler of an engine.

1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail Coach* § 1 Wks. 1862 IV. 303 The trumpet that once announced from afar the laurelled mail..has now given way for ever to the pot-wallopings of the boiler.

Pot-wa·lloping, *a.* [f. as prec.]

1. Boiling a pot: applied to a voter who boiled his pot, or a borough in which the voters were potwallopers (see POTWALLER).

1791-3 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) I. 95 Has he any close and pot-wallopping boroughs, where no property is the qualification? 1824 *Hist. Gaming* 28 A special bargain... that his bill for garden stuff..should be paid off as the price of his pot-walluping vote. 1840 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) IX. lxiv. § 55. 609 'England's pride and Westminster's glory', as he [Sir F. Burdett] was termed by his potwalloping constituents in that borough. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances*

Back I. i. 7 Hunt managed to get elected .. for the pot-walloping borough of Preston.

¶ 2. *erron.* for *walloping* = making vigorous but unwieldy movements. (Cf. WALLOP *v.*)

1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 161 Royal lumbered through the shallows like a great pot-walloping elephant.

Pot-ware to **Pot-wrestler**: see POT *sb.*[1] 14.

†**Pot'ycaryar.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. Extended form of *potycary*, POTHECARY: cf. *mediciner, practitioner, barrister*, etc.: see -ER [1]. (Cf. POTTER-CARRIER.)

c 1533 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 269, I was both a groser and a potycaryar.

Potynger, obs. form of POTTINGER.

Pou, Sc. and north. dial. form of PULL.

†**Pou'ant.** *Obs. rare*—[1], [app. a. F. *puant ppl. a.* stinking.] A foul smell, stink, stench.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 29 It is one thing to smell of any corruption, and an other to be infected with a pouant, or stinke of the same.

Pouar, -e, obs. Sc. forms of POWER.

Pouce (paus, pūs). [a. F. *pousse* dial. and commerc., dust, in 14th c. *poulce*, a deriv. of L. *pulvis*, or a by-form **pulvus*, whence also Pr. *pols* dust, F. *poussière*.]

1. Flax-dust: so called by workers in flax-mills. Hence **Pou'cey, pou'cy** *a.*, affected with disease of the throat or lungs caused by pouce.

1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Pouce*, the floating dust in rooms where flax is being dressed. *Poucy*, asthmatic, from the effects of inhaling 'pouce'. 1884 *Quiver* Mar. 299/2 Hacklers' disease..is produced by a kind of 'pouce', which being inhaled causes severe tickling in the throat. 1889 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 30 Mar. 703/2 The name under which the dust is known among them is 'pouce', and those suffering from its effects are said to be 'poucey'.

2. *dial.* (spelt also **pous(e, powce, pows(e, peawse**). Dust, dirt, rubbish, refuse, in various applications. Also as *adj.* Rubbishy, good-for-nothing. See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Pouce, obs. form of PULSE *sb.*[1]

†**Pou'cer, pou'ser.** *Obs. rare.* [ME. (?) or AF. *pousere, pousir* = F. *poucier* thumb-stall, f. *pouce* thumb + *-ier*, -IER. Misread (with *n* for *u*) by modern editors as *ponsere, ponsir*, and entered in some dicts. as *pouncer*.] In the mediæval church in England, A small cap or thimble of gold or silver worn by a bishop on his right thumb after dipping it in consecrated oil; a bishop's thumb-stall.

See ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* (1849) II. vi. 167, and Latin documents there quoted. Perhaps never used in English, exc. by Rock and in mod. Dicts.

Pouch (pautʃ), *sb.* Also 4–6 **pouche, powche**, 5 **poche**, 5–8 **powch**, 6–7 (8 *Sc.*) **poutch**, 7 **pooch**, 8– *Sc.* **pootch**. [ME. *pouche*, a. ONF. *pouche* (13th c. in Littré: cf. mod. Norm. dial. *pouchet*, in Perche *pouchon* (Godef.)), parallel form of OF. *poche* bag, pouch: see POKE *sb.*[1]]

1. A bag, sack, or receptacle of small or moderate size, used for various purposes, esp. for carrying small articles; a pocket as a distinct receptacle worn outside the dress.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 11 A ioly poppere baar he in his pouche. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 408 The graynes ripe,..Putte in a poche [L. *fiscella*] of palme, and with the wrynge Let presse hem. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/1 Powche, *marsupium*. *c* 1496 *Serm. Episc. Puer.* (W. de W.) b iij, Ther is no vanyte in no partye of the worlde but we ben redy to bye it...Euyll fasshened garmentes & deuyllysshe shoon and slyppers of frensmen, powches and paynted gyrdels of spaynardes. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P606 A Pouch: a great hag, or satchell. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 224 By his Side a Pouch he wore Replete with strange Hermetick Powder. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 234 Seven pictures of God the Father in form of a little old man in a blue and red coat with a pouch by his side. 1861 *Eng. Wom. Dom. Mag.* III. 119/1 The little Pouches..still continue to be worn, suspended from the waistband by a chain and hook, and sometimes by a cord.

b. *spec.* A small bag in which money is carried; a purse. Now chiefly *arch.* or *literary*.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 259 Of whiche [gold] to litel al in my pouche is. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 289/1 A Powche, *vbi* A purse. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iii. (1570) C iij/2 These ..dare I not playnly touche, For all these crosses and siluer in my pouche. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 96 Tester ile haue in pouch when thou shalt lacke. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1134 Could Catechise a Money-Box, And prove all Powches Orthodox. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 249 Nothing so melancholy as the meditations of a poor devil without penny in pouch. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar.* i. 14 Out comes the pouch, as sure as I show myself to gather the rent. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xiii. 8 Know he boasts but a pouch of empty cobwebs.

c. A pocket in a garment. Chiefly *Sc.*

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 9 He had always a New Testament in English in his Pouch. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 87 For fear of spoiling their Caps..in the Rain, they will put 'em in their Pouches, and go Bare-Headed. 1820 COMBE *Consol.* II. (Chandos ed.) 153 From his pouch his sketch-book drew. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* xix. 180 She saw 'im twa or three times put his hand in his pouch. 1901 *Scotsman* 12 Mar. 5/4 Standing about..'wi' naething in his pouches but his hauns'.

d. A leathern bag or case used by soldiers for carrying ammunition. Hence *transf.* a wooden cartridge-box.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 57 You must be carefull to cleare the decks with .. fire-pots, pouches of powder. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 19 Their Bandaliers fill'd with Powder, and Shot in their Pooches. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 23 He brought a great Leather Pouch which held about a Pound and half of Powder... and another with Shot. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* VI. 217 A letter..complaining of certain pouches lately sent out from England for the use of the Portuguese troops. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl., Pouch*, a case of strong leather, lined with tin divisions, for the purpose of carrying a soldier's ammunition.

e. A mail-bag (also *mail-pouch*: see MAIL *sb.*[3] 4 b), esp. a smaller bag enclosed in another; also, a letter-carrier's bag.

1889 *Century Mag.* XXXVIII. 600/2 At 3 o'clock A.M. the European mails closed, and the pouches put on board the *Aller* carried the usual copies for the foreign circulation.

2. *Naut.* One of a number of divisions made by small bulkheads or partitions in a ship's hold, for stowing corn or other loose cargo.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* viii. 33 The Ballast will sometimes shoot, that is run from one side to another, and so will Corne and Salt, if you make not Pouches or Bulk-heads. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Pouches*, so the Seamen call small Bulkheads made in the Hold of a Ship, to stow Corn, Goods, or the like, that it do not shoot from one side to the other.

3. Applied to a natural receptacle resembling a bag or pocket. a. *Anat., Zool., Path.* A cavity in an animal body, like a bag (usually small, and either permanent or temporary); a sac, cyst. *spec.* † (*a*) the stomach of a fish: = POKE *sb.*[1] 6 (*obs.*); (*b*) the distensible gular sac beneath the bill in certain birds, as the pelican and cormorant; (*c*) a dilatation of the cheeks in certain mammals, a cheek-pouch; (*d*) the receptacle in which marsupial mammals carry their undeveloped young; the marsupium.

c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 101 Pike boyled..Slyt the pouuche, And kepe the fey or the lyuer, and knocke awey the gall. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 68 [The shark] is the most ravenous fish knowne in the sea...In the pouch of them hath beene found hatts, cappes, shooes, shirts, leggs and armes of men. 1739 S. SHARP *Surg.* XXXVI. 205 The Spot of the Vessel..where the Disease begins, generally recedes in such a manner from the Surface of the Artery by the force of the Blood..pushing it outwards, as to form a large Pouch or Cyst. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 197 This is a pouch, the entrance of which lies immediately under the tongue, and capable of holding near seven quarts of water. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 302 These pouches are often large enough to admit the end of the finger, and contain occasionally small calculi. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 67 *note*, The face of this Ape is shaped somewhat like that of a Dog. The cheeks are furnished with pouches. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 299 Isopoda. The females carry their ova under the second and third segments of the body, in a pouch formed of approximated scales. 1856 HUXLEY in *Q. Jrnl. Microscop. Sc.* IV. 192 The ovum passes..into the ovicell—there as in a marsupial pouch, to undergo its further development. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 435 The respiratory system consists of gill-pouches or sacs, seven on each side in the Lampreys.

b. *Bot.* A bag-like cavity, sac, or cyst, in a plant; *spec.* a seed-vessel resembling a bag or purse, a short or rounded pod, a silicle.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 191 b, It creepeth low by the ground,..with a seede inclosed in little powches, like a shepheardes purse. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 48 Isatis. Pouch deciduous. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 9 The silicle or pouch is a shorter, broader pod [than the silique]. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* ii. 69 As soon as the disc is drawn out of the pouch the movement of depression commences.

† 4. Name of some game. *Obs.*

1600 NASHE *Summers Last Will* 2048 Thou and I will play at poutch, to morrow morning for a breakfast.

5. [f. POUCH *v.* 4.] A present of money, a 'tip'. *slang* or *colloq.*

1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* III. iii. 25 Your grandfather.. pouched me at Harrow, and it was the largest pouch I ever had.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pouch-belt, -lid*; formed into or having a pouch-like or baggy shape, as *pouch shirt, waist*, etc.; *pouch-like, -shaped* adjs.; **pouch-bone**, a marsupial bone (in marsupials and monotremes); **pouch-gill**, (*a*) the pouch-like gill of the *Marsipobranchii* or *Cyclostomi*; (*b*) a fish having pouch-like gills, as a lamprey; **pouch-gilled** *a.*, having pouch-like gills, marsipobranchiate; **pouch-hook** (*U.S.*), a hook on which a mail-bag is hung; **pouch-mouse**, a rodent having cheek-pouches, a POCKET-*mouse*; **pouch-toad**, a toad of the genus *Nototrema*, in which the eggs are hatched in a pouch or hole in the back of the mother. See also POUCH-MAKER, etc.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 167 Cavalry uniform, a *pouch belt, and a sabre-tache. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* L iij, As ye wolde fasten a nedle with threde on your bosome or *pouche lid. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 572/2 Two prolongations..of a *pouch-like form. 1895 S. S. BUCKMAN in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Jan. 374 The pouchlike cheeks of a baby. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.* II. *Cætent.* 117 *Pouch-shaped processes. 1898 *St. James' Gaz.* 12 Jan. 12/1 The *pouch shirt is the last new make. 1897 *Daily News* 6 July 8/4 The modified edition of the *pouch waist as adopted by most of the Englishwomen who venture on that style.

Pouch (pautʃ), *v.* [f. POUCH *sb.*; cf. POACH *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To put into or enclose in a pouch; usually, to put into one's pocket, to pocket; also *fig.* or in extended sense, to take possession of, to 'bag'.

a 1566 R. EDWARDES *Damon & Pithias* (1571) C iv, Ch. a [I've] poucht them vp all ready, they are sure in hold. 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Hs. Medicis* 12 He had already pouched the half ring. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Election* Poems (1845) 42 They pouch the gowd, nor fash the town For weights and scales to weigh them. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar.* iii. 38 He twisted their necks..and pouched them in his plaid. 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* ii, A pretty sum you must have pouched last night. 1890 *Sci. Amer.* 25 Jan. 55/3 They [letters] have next to be 'pouched'...The packages of letters are thrown dexterously into the proper compartments.

b. *fig.* To 'pocket', put up with.

1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXXIII. I will pouch up no such affront before my parishioners.

2. To take into the stomach, to swallow: said of fishes (cf. prec. 3 a (*a*)), and of certain birds; also, to take into a pouch in the mouth or gullet.

1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 154 The Pike..will have line enough to go to his hold and powch the bait. 1774 WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 207 Swifts when..shot..discover a little lump of insects in their mouths, which they pouch and hold under their tongue. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 15 First allowing the fish, by a little slackening the line a small time to pouch the bait. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xxiii. 201 He refused to pouch it.

† 3. To swell out or protrude (the lips) into a pouch-like form; to purse the lips; to pout. *rare.*

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* xiv. 266 If this make thee frown, And pouch thy lips out. [Cf. 1680 in *pouching* vbl. sb. below.] 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1810) V. x. 55 He pouched his mouth, and reared himself up and swelled; but answered me not.

4. [f. prec. 1 b or c.] To supply the purse or pocket of; to give a present of money to; to 'tip'. (With the person or the money as obj., or with double obj. *slang* or *colloq.*

1810 in Dowden *Shelley* (1886) I. ii. 53 [To him [Ed. Graham] Shelley wrote...April 1 [1810], requesting him]..to pouch those venal villains, the reviewers. 1842 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 5, I shall not have to pouch Hawtrey or my Tutor. 1845 J. T. SMITH *Bk. for Rainy Day* (Charles Townley, Esq.)..pouched me half a guinea to purchase paper and chalk. 1864 HUMPHRY *Eton School Days* i. 4 'Did your governor "pouch" you?' asked Purefoy, as they were going towards the Station. 1880 [see POUCH *sb.* 5].

5. *Dressmaking.* To make or arrange (a part of dress) so as to hang loosely in a pouch-like form. b. *intr.* said of the dress.

1897 *Daily News* 6 July 8/4 The muslin is lightly pouched over the belt. 1902 *Daily Tel.* 2 Aug. 3/3 The bodice is cut..tightly fitting at the back and sides and below the waist, yet pouching over in the front.

6. *intr.* To form a pouch or pouch-like cavity. (See 5 b, and *pouching* vbl. sb.)

Hence (chiefly in sense 6) **Pou'ching** *vbl. sb.* (also quasi-*concr.*) and *ppl. a.*

1680 BUNYAN *Badman* Wks. (ed. Virtue) 450 He would stand gloating, and hanging down his head in a sullen, pouching manner. 1698 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 130 The pouching or bagging out at both Extreams. 1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 791/1 Dilations or pouchings can nowhere be seen. 1849–52 *Ibid.* V. 847/1 The great omentum is a pouching out of the meso-gastrium. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Feb. 3/2 The balloon sleeve and the pouching bodice were all too kind to the careless.

Pouched (pautʃt), *a.* [f. POUCH + -ED.]

1. Furnished with or having a pouch or pouches. a. *Zool.* (*a*) Having a gular pouch, as certain birds; (*b*) having cheek-pouches, as certain rodents, etc.; (*c*) having a pouch in which the undeveloped young are carried, marsupial. b. *Anat.* and *Path.* Having or forming pouches, cavities, or dilatations. c. *Dressmaking.* (See POUCH *v.* 5.)

1834 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* I. 337 The Pouched Storks.. which have an appendage under the middle of the throat, resembling a thick sausage. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 96 The Camas pouched rat is common in N. America, on the banks of the Columbia river. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xx. 401 Peopled exclusively with pouched quadrupeds. 1889 LUMHOLTZ *Cannibals* (1890) 252 A pouched mouse..which is tolerably abundant in the Herbert river valley. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 July 3/2 Make a simple pouched bodice of mauve and white foulard. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 825 The vessels are generally thin-walled, pouched and varicose.

2. [f. POUCH *v.* 1.] Put or enclosed in a pouch.

1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 3/1 Home-sick Kaffirs..trail along in Indian file with the pouched wages which are to buy wives and cattle.

3. *Comb.*, as *pouched-lipped* adj. (cf. POUCH *v.* 3).

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 137 Where the pouch'd-lipp'd cuckoo-bud From its snug retreat was torn.

†**Pou'cher.** *Obs.* [f. POUCH *sb.* + -ER [1]: cf. *hatter*, etc.] = POUCH-MAKER.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 109 So carpenters ne sowters, card-makers ne powchers,..this sacrament mowe treten.

Pouchful (pautʃful). [f. POUCH *sb.* + -FUL.] As much as a pouch will hold.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. iv, He buys some books.. And carries ay a pouchfu' to the hill.

Pou'chless, *a. rare.* [f. POUCH *sb.* + -LESS.] Not having a pouch; in quot., not marsupial.

1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 687 To be improved off the face of the earth by the keen competition of the pouchless mammals.

† Pou·ch-maker. *Obs.* [f. POUCH *sb.* + MAKER.] A maker of pouches or bags.

1362 in *Cal. Let. Bk. G. Lond.* 151 William de Thyndone, pouchemakere. 1415 in *York Myst.* Introd. 22 Pouchemakers, Botellers, Capmakers. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xxv. Wks. 899/1 In London here Bayfelde the monke, and Teurberye the powchemaker, and Baynam.

† Pou·ch-mouth, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. POUCH *sb.* + MOUTH *sb.*; cf. POUCH *v.* 3.] **a.** *adj.* Having a mouth like a pouch, i. e. with thick or protruding lips; in quot. 1575 said of a word (cf. *jaw-breaking*). **b.** *sb.* A person, or a mouth, with protruding lips. So **Pou·ch-mouthed** *a.* = a.

1565 *Darius* (1860) 37 Thou pouchmouth knaue! Thou shalt strypes haue. *c* 1570 PRESTON *Cambyses* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 179 Now, goodman pouchmouth, I am a slaue with you! *?c* 1570 in Nichols *Topographer* II. 400 A statue of a pouchemouthed squier. 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 93 When I first heard that same terrible powche-mouthe and..owtelandish worde. 1611 COTGR., *Morre*, a powch-mouth; a mouth garded with great, out-standing, or slowching lips. 1863 KIRK *Chas. Bold* II. 192 From his Polish mother, Cimburga the 'pouch-mouthed', he had inherited the large protruding under-jaw which, transmitted to his descendants, is still designated as 'the Austrian lip'.

† Pou·ch-penny. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. POUCH *v.* + PENNY *sb.*] One who pockets every penny; an avaricious person.

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 321 Is it you (and be naught) old Pouch-penny?

† Pou·ch-ring. *Obs.* [f. POUCH *sb.* + RING *sb.*] A ring for closing a pouch or purse.

1507 *Will of Uncle* (Somerset Ho.), Vnum par de powcherynges de Argento. 1584 R. W. *Three Ladies Lond.* I. D iv, Haue you any..Powch-ringes or Buskins, to cope for new broome? *a* 1700 *Songs Loud. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 153 Broomes for old shooes, pouch-rings, bootes and buskings! Will yee buy any new broome?

Pouchy (pau·tʃi), *a.* [f. POUCH *sb.* + -Y.] Having pouches; of the nature of a pouch; baggy.

1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 679 The mutterings..have died away like so much croaking in the pouchy throats of drought-dried frogs. 1884 BURROUGHS *Pepacton* 217 Such a flaccid..pouchy carcass, I have never before seen.

† Pouck, obs. form of POKE *sb.*[4] 2.

1763 LINDO in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 238 A weed called Pouck, represented to me as of a poisonous quality [in S. Carolina].

Pouclesnedele: see PUCKLE, PUCK-NEEDLE.

Poucy: see POUCE 1.

Poud, variant of POOD, Russian weight.

Poudagre, variant of PODAGRE *Obs.*, gout.

Pouder, -ir, -re, -ur, etc., obs. ff. POWDER.

Poudesoy, obs. f. PADUASOY: see also POULT-DE-SOIE.

Poudre marchant: see POWDER *sb.*

‖ Poudrette (pudre·t). [Fr. dim. of *poudre* POWDER; see -ETTE.] A manure made from night-soil dried and mixed with charcoal, gypsum, etc.

1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 72 Poudrette is the contents of privies, dried, and rendered..inodorous and inoffensive, by chemical processes. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 113 When the poudrette is decomposing .. serious consequences may certainly result.

† Poudrey·e. *Obs. rare.* Also **poudré.** [A derivative of *poudre*, POWDER: cf. OF. *poudroy* dust.]

13.. *K. Alis.* 2180 (Bodl. MS.) Ne þe sonne ne had ben yseye For þe dust & þe poudreye [*Weber*, poudré].

Pouer(e, obs. forms of POOR, POWER.

Pouerd, -ert(e, etc., obs. forms of POVERTY.

‖ Pouf (puf). Also **pouff(e.** [F. *pouf*; cf. PUFF *sb.*]

1. a. A kind of elaborate female head-dress fashionable late in the 18th century. **b.** A high roll or pad of hair worn by women. Also *attrib.*

1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Harrington* xiii, [Describing the mode of hair-dressing *c* 1780] At the top of the mount of hair and horsehair.., there was sometimes a fly-cap, or a wing-cap, or a *pouf*. 1893 GEORGIANA HILL *Hist. Eng. Dress* II. 231 In 1825 the hair was arranged in high poufs drawn to the left side. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Jan. 3/2 It is still the wreath of little green leaves that is most popular for wearing in the hair. These are worn now just cresting the *pouf* of the hair. 1905 *Ibid.* 9 Mar. 8/2 It must mean the elevation by pouf and curl and twist and twirl of the coiffure.

2. *Dressmaking.* A part of a dress gathered up in a projection or bunch.

1869 *Latest News* 3 Oct. 5 The enormous pouffs from the waist behind .. will be abandoned with but little regret. 1874 *Echo* 30 Dec., At the back the pouff is replaced by the skirt being closely drawn together a little distance below the waist. 1884 *Bazaar* 19 Dec. 658/1 The space being filled up by an airy little pouf of tulle.

3. A very soft stuffed ottoman or couch.

1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Feb. 211/3 A very usual seat in a drawing-room now is a Moorish or oriental *pouf*. 1894 WILKINS & VIVIAN *Green Bay Tree* I. 130 Seating himself on a low pouffe at her feet.

Hence **Poufed** (puft) *a.*, decorated with a pouf; dressed, as hair, in the form of a pouf.

1905 *Daily Chron.* 17 Apr. 8/4 This collar extends just over the poufed sleeves and the fulness of the square-cut corsage. 1906 *P. T. O.* I. 44/1 There is something to be said, also, against hair too much 'poufed' out, hats poised at too acute an angle.

Pouff, pouffe, obs. forms of PUFF *sb.* and *v.*

† Pouffe. *Obs. rare*—[1]. ? A mattress; a bag, or bunch.

1583 FOXE *A. & M.* 1268/1 Hee lay harde vppon a pouffe of straw; course newe canuesse sheetes.

† Pough, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 pohha, poha, pohcha, (pocca), 4 powȝe. powhe, (pouge, pouh3, 5–7 poghe, 6 powghe, 7 pough. [OE. *pohha*, app. with no exact equivalent in the cognate langs., but from the OTeut. ablant stem *puh-*, *pug(g)-* to swell up, blow, whence also EFris. *puche* a boil, MLG. *puchen, puggen*, LG. *puchen, pughen*, MDu., MFlem. *pochen, poghen*, Du. (G.) *pochen* to boast; also MDu. *pōghen*, Du. *pogen* to endeavour, lit. to pant from exertion. Radical connexion with POCK, POKE *sb.*[1] is uncertain.] A bag.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xlv. 342 He leȝeð hie on ȝyrelne pohhan [*v. r.* pohchan]. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark vi. 8 Ne poha [*Rushw.* pohha] *vel* posa ne hlaf. — Luke ix. 3 Ne pocca [*Rushw.* pohha] *vel* posa. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VIII. 178 A powhe [1377 B. VII. 191 poke, *v. r.* pouh3] ful of pardoun. 1388 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 276, I wolde ful were here pouge [? pouȝe] *tanti dulcedine roris!* *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 618 Þei may trussen her part in a terre powȝe! 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. XXIX. (Tollem. MS.), A fische..when he knoweþ þat he is entrid and is within þe fischeres pouge. *c* 1450 *Douce MS.* 52 lf. 27 b, When me profereth þe pigge opon þe poghe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 336/1 A Sack, or Pough of Corn tyed up..It is termed a Sack when it contains about 4, 5, or 6 Measures of Corn; a Pough when it holds 1, 2, or 3.

b. A swelling of the skin.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. XXXVII. iii. 607 The people..are subiect to poghes under their throat..[Margin] This disease is called *Bronchocele* or *Hernia gutturis*.

† Pough, *v. Obs. rare.* Forms: 1 (*pa. pple.*) pohhed, 4 powȝe, pouhe, pouwe, powe, 5 powȝ. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* Of a garment: To hang loose, bag out.

c 1100 *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer 1885) 136 (MS. F.) Hy ..habbaþ side earmellan and pohhede hosa. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6394 Þe tailors corue so moni peces uor is robe ne ssolde powȝe [*v. rr.* powe, pouwe, pouhe, powȝ, poke].

Pough, obs. form of POH *int.*

Pouk, powk (puk). Now *dial.* [In mod. dial. written also *puke, pcauk, pawk, powk, paak, pahk, poke, pook, puck*, most of which forms point to a ME. **pouk(e*, OE. **púc-*; cf. EFris. *púche, puche*, in same sense; perh. from OTeut. stem *puh-(h-, pug(g-, puk(k)-* to swell up (Franck): cf. POCK, POUGH.] A small blister or pustule.

1611 COTGR., *Ampoule*, a small blister, weale, powke. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 338 Onely small watry powks. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 428/1 Water Bladders, and yellow Blisters; are Powks or Tumors. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pouk*, a pimple.

Pouk,e, obs. f. PUCK. **Poukenel,** obs. f. PUCK-NEEDLE. **Poul,** obs. f. PAUL, POLL.

‖ Poulaine (pulē·n). Also 6 pullayne, 8 poleine, -eyn. [OF. *Poulaine* Poland, *souliers à la Poulaine* shoes in Polish fashion, crakows; hence the pointed beak of such shoes.] The long pointed toe of a shoe, as worn in the 14th and 15th centuries: = PIKE *sb.*[1] 4 a. (Erron. explained by some as the shoe itself: = CRAKOW.)

1464 *Act 4 Edw. IV*, c. 7 Nulle persone Cordewaner ou Cobeler..face..ascuns solers galoges ou husens oveqe ascun pike ou poleine qe passera la longuer ou mesure de deux poutz. 1530 PALSGR. 259/1 Pullayne, *poullane*. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xii. 299/2 Toes of an extraordinary Length, and sharp, called therefore Pykes, or Poleyns. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 202 No one under the estate of a lord was permitted to wear pikes or poleines to his shoes.. exceeding two inches in length. [*erron.* 1706 PHILLIPS, *Poleine*, a sort of shooe pick'd and turn'd up at the Toe. 1877 BOUTELL in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 469/2 The half-boots or shoes distinguished as *poulaines* continued to be long and very sharply pointed.]

Poulard (pulā·ɹd). Also 9 poullard, poularde. [a. F. *poularde*, f. *poule* a hen + *-arde*: see -ARD.] A young hen fattened for the table; a spayed hen. (Cf. CAPON.)

1732 FIELDING *Miser* III. iii, A leash of pheasants, a leash of fat poulards. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 79/1 He bespoke a poulard for dinner. 1824 COBBETT *Cottage Economy* § 180 They [fowls] are never good for anything after they have attained their full growth, unless they be capons or poullards. *c* 1865 in *Circ. Sc.* I. 343/1 He has made capons and poulards of cocks and hens by mutilation.

Poulce, obs. f. PULSE *sb.*[1] **Pouldar, -er, -re,** obs. ff. POWDER. **Pouldavy,** obs. f. POLDAVY.

Pouldron (pōu·ldrən), **pauldron** (pō·ldrən). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: *α.* 5 (?)–6 polron, (5 polrond, 6 pollarone, polrynge). *β.* 6 poldron, (-drone, -dren, -derne, -drand, pollderon), 6–pouldron, (6–7 -dern, 7, 9 powldron). *γ.* 6 paleron, 6, 9 pauldron, (9 paldron). [In 15–16th c. *polron, pollerone*, for **poleron*, in Palsgr. 1530 *paleron*, app. aphetic forms of OF. *espauleron, espalleron*, f. *espaule*, mod.F. *épaule* shoulder; subseq. with *d* developed between *l* and *r*. The rare form *pauldron*, known once in 16th c., is that employed by recent writers on armour.

Palsgrave has F. *espalleron* in this sense, as = *paleron*; but the ordinary sense of OF. *espauleron* was shoulder-blade, shoulder of an animal. Mod.F. *paleron* shoulder-blade, omoplate, is referred by etymologists to *pale* blade of an oar, which does not suit the sense of the Eng. word.]

A piece of armour covering the shoulder; a shoulder-plate.

α. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 190 As for the harnys Wyks delyveryd it .. to hym .. ij payr polronds [etc.]. *c* 1550 *Clariodes MS.* (Hall.), Some only hut a sure gepon Over his polrynges reaching to the kne. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. ix. 200 Their pollerones are garnished with golde. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1895) IV. 139 With both hands strived..to rent their polrons from their shoulders.

β. 1544 in *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, XIX. i. 465 Pollderon. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 82 The kyng of England ..brake his Poldron & him disarmed. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Avant bras d'vn harnois*, the polderne of an armour. 1581 STYWARD *Mar. Discipl.* I. 44 The poldrens with the Vambraces. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 3 Without either pouldrons, vambraces, gauntlets or tasses. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 401 There he raised three new redoubts, which were by a popular word of souldiery called Pouldrons. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 454 Lifting high the deadly battle-axe, Through pouldron and through shoulder deeply driven. 1840 HOR. SMITH *O. Cromwell* I. 283 Heavy cuirassiers, with helmets, breast and back pieces, poldrons and taslets.

γ. 1530 PALSGR. 251/1 Paleron, a pece of harnesse, *espalleron*. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 30 Gorgets, pauldrons, vantbrasses, tasses. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 186 Shoulders .. covered with overlapping plates called pauldrons. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* (1874) 204 When the shoulders were covered by the reinforce-plates, they were distinguished as *pauldrons*.

transf. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 126 His [the lobster's] compleate Armour..his tases, vauntbraces, powldrons, Coushes.

† b. *Pouldron to pouldron*: shoulder to shoulder.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 37 Causing them to march vp close pouldron to pouldron. 1672 T. VENN *Milit. & Maritime Discipl.* vii. 15 A Rank is a Row of men uncertain in Number: Pouldron to Pouldron.

c. *attrib.*

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* v. 876 [He] flung away The pauldron-rings to give his sword-arm play.

Hence **Pou·ldroned** *a.*, armed with a pouldron.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvii. (ROXB.) 109/2 He beareth Azure, a sinister Arme vambraced, and pouldroned.

Poule, obs. f. PAUL, POLE *sb.*[1], POLL.

Pouleine, Pouler, obs. ff. PULLEN, POLLER.

† Poules foot = *Paul's foot*: see PAUL 5.

1468 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 19 Occupies xviij poules feet of ye grounde.

‖ Poulet (pule). [Fr., a chicken, PULLET, also a love-letter, sometimes folded in the form of a wing.] A love-letter, a (neatly-folded) note.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxiv, He..sate down to pen a *poulet*..to Mademoiselle Aménaide. 1894 S. J. WEYMAN *Man in Black* ix, Even the Commissioners..found their doors beset at dawn with delicate 'poulets', or urgent, importunate applications.

Poulle, -et, -ie, obs. ff. POLL, PULLET, PULLEY.

† Poulme. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [app. shortened form of next.] = next.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 16 b, The rotting of the poulme or lightes.

† Poulmon. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. obs. F. *poulmon*, mod.F. *poumon*:—L. *pulmō-nem* lung.] The lung.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 16 It is conuenient for al partes of the breste and the poulmon.

Poulp, poulpe (pulp). Also 7 pulp, 7–8 pulpe. [a. F. *poulpe* in same sense:—L. *pōlypus* POLYPUS.] An octopus, cuttle-fish, or other cephalopod: = POLYP 1 a.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 427 The Pulpe fish or Pourcuttell, maketh at the very fishooks which hee searcheth after and ..claspeth hard and gripeth round about with his clees. 1681 GREW *Musæum* I. v. iv. 121 The Preke or Poulps. *Polypus*. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 527/1 The short round-bodied Octopi or Poulps. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 626 The Argonaut. —The animal, or 'poulp'..is indeed a most lovely creature, despite of its unattractive form.

Poulpy, Poulse, obs. ff. PULPY, PULSE.

Poult (pōult), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 5 pult(e, 7–poult, (7 pl. poulse), 9 polt. *β. Sc.* and *dial.* 6–8 powt(e, (6 powtt), 6– pout (7 poot, pote): see also POOT *sb.*[1] [ME. contr. f. *polet, poullet*, PULLET, a. F. *poulet* chicken, dim. of *poule* hen.] The young of the domestic fowl, a chicken; also of the turkey, pheasant, guinea-fowl, and various game-birds. Also *attrib.*

a. a 1425 *Langland's P. Pl.* A. VII. 267 (MS. U.), I haue no penyes..pultys to bugge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/1 Pulte, yonge hen, *gallinella*. 1634 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* App. p. xxii, 3 dozen pheasant poults from Oxford. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Pheasants, partridg, heath poulse. 1704 LOCKE in Campbell *Chancellors* (1846) IV. cxxiii. 580, 4 Turkey poults ready larded. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 291 Or where the polt, in open beath, Moves in an even line from death. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 162 Ptarmigan poults, hardly fledged.

β. 1502 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 155 To ane man brocht powtis to the King. 1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 95 Item the blak cok, and the gray hen vi d. Item the powttis the doosen xii d. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* Commend. Hawking, When the Spanels crosse the ronne of Fesants in the wood, Or light vpon the little Poutes. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 24 b, Of wild [birds Cornwall hath] Quaile, Raile, Partridge..Powte, &c. 1620 in *Nauorth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 126, 7 pootes and 2 snipes. 1633 *Ibid.* 309, 3 moorefoole and 3 potes. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.*

(1751) 125 With which they persecute those poor souls, As setting dogs do pouts and muir-fowls. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Phesant-taking*, The old Cock and Hen [Pheasant], with all their young ones or Powts. 1784 BURNS *Epist. to J. Rankine* xi, As soon's the clockin-time is by, An' the wee pouts begun to cry. 1839 GLEIG *Only Daughter* (1859) 33 She was na comin' to see the pouts fed.

b. *transf.* A child; a youth. *colloq.* or *dial.*

1739 NICOL *Poems* 22 The meikle Trake come o'er their Snouts, That laugh at winsome kissing Pouts. 1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* in *Cabinet*, etc. (1704) 27 Bid the unbreech'd Poults and Pullets gaze. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xliv. 242 'He's a raw poult of a chap', replied Jack. 1897 W. D. LATTO in *Bards Angus & Mearns* 270/1 Whan I was but a feeble pont.

Poult, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb. See also POUT *v.*[2]] *intr.* To catch chickens or poultry.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 4 No feare of losing our hauke, by going out at Cheik, or to a village to Poult.

‖ **Poult-de-soie** (pū·dəswā·). [= F. *poult-de soie* (also *pout-de-soie*), a recent alteration of *pou-de-soie* (1667 in Littré; in OF. *poul de soie*, *pout de soye*, 1389–94 in Godef. *Compl.*), of unknown origin, which was used in England in the form *poudesoy* from 1663 to *c* 1750: see PADUASOY. After being disused for a century (exc. as consciously Fr.), it was re-introduced *c* 1850, in the current Fr. spelling, for a material identical with or similar to the 18th c. paduasoy.] A fine corded silk; 'a plain silk of rich quality in a soft and bright *grosgrain* make' (see GROGRAM); now most frequently applied to coloured goods.

[1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. xvii/2 Gold ear-rings of a new form. Rose-coloured *pou de soie* slippers. Black lace gloves.] 1850 *Harper's Mag.* I. 287 Robe of white poult de soie. 1900 *Daily News* 21 Apr. 6/5 A blouse made of black and white striped silk has a white poult-de-soie sailor collar,

Poulter (pō·ltəɹ). *arch.* Forms: 4–6 **pulter**, 5 **-ur**, 6 **-ar**, **-or**, **powlter**, 6– **poulter** (7 **pulleter**). [ad. OF. *pouletier* (*c* 1230 in Godef.) in same sense, f. *poulet* PULLET + *-ier*, -ER[2].]

1. = POULTERER. *Obs.* exc. as name of one of the London City Companies.

a 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 353 No ffysshyere ne no pulter ne shal bygge ffysche ne pultrye for to a3en selle, er þat vndren be y-ronge. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 166 A pulter that sellithe a fat swan, For a goselyng that grasithe on bareyn clowris. 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 15 § 1 Bruers Bakers Poulters Cookes. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 56 To rere vp much pultrie, and want the barne doore, Is naught for the pulter and woorse for the poore. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* i. (1634) 5 Nicholas the fifth was sonne of a Poulter, Sixtus the fift, of a Hogheard. 1633 [see POULTERER b]. 1884 *Rep. Lond. Livery Comp.* III. 688 The Poulters' Company existed by prescription as early as 1345. It was, however, incorporated by Royal Charter in the 19th year of Henry VII, on 23rd February 1504.

† **b.** *Poulter's measure*, a fanciful name for a metre consisting of lines of 12 and 14 syllables alternately (corresponding to the modern 'short metre'): see quots. *Obs.*

1576 GASCOIGNE *Instruct. making Verse* in *Steele Gl.*, etc. (Arb.) 39 The commonest sort of verse which we vse now adayes (*viz.* the long verse of twelue and fourtene sillables) I know not certainly howe to name it, vnlesse I should say that it doth consist of Poulters measure, which gineth xii. for one dozen and xiiij. for another. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 62 When one staffe containeth but two verses, or (if they bee deuided) foure: the first or the first couple hauing twelue sillables, the other fourteene, which versifyers call Powlters measure, because so they tall[i]e their wares by dozens. 1838 GUEST *Eng. Rhythms* II. 233.

† **2.** An officer of the royal or other household, or of a monastery, etc. who attended to the purchase of poultry and other provisions. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 581 in *Babees Bk.* 318 The clerke to kater and pulter is, To baker and butler bothe y-wys Gyffys seluer. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger Edw. IV* (P. R. O., Exch. T. R., Misc. Bk. 230), Anothre of these gromys ys callyd..grome surgeon, another grome pulter. 1522 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 84 Item, to appoynyt iiij pulters to serue for the said persons of all maner pultry. 1601 F. TATE tr. *Housch. Ord. Edw. II* § 51 A serjant pulleter..shal..take thadvise of the asseour of the kinges table [etc.] what he shal bringe to court.

3. *Comb.*, as *poulter-man*, *-pannier*.

1424–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 620, 1 par. de Pulterpanyers. 1534 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 126 Ye s[d] pulter man.

Hence **Poulteress**, a woman who deals in poultry, a female poulterer.

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6194/10 Elizabeth Smith,..Poulteress.

Poulterer (pō·ltərəɹ). Also 6 **pulterer**, 7 **polterer**, **poultrer**. [Extended form of POULTER, perh. formed on *poultry*, POULTRY: see -ER[1] 3.] One whose business is the sale of poultry (and usually hares and other game); a dealer in poultry.

(Quot. 1534 doubtful, *pulter man* occurs on same page.)

[1534 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 126 The pulterers nor other freemen of the Towne.] 1638 PENKETHMAN *Artach.* A j b, Let Butchers, Poultrers, Fishmongers contend, Each his owne Trade in what he can defend. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1955/4 Apprentice to Mr. Bayly, his Royal Highness's Polterer..in the Pall-Mall. 1789 Mrs. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 27 Poulterers hang up their animals in the feathers. 1853–8 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 365 An abundance of game at the poulterers.

b. Applied to the livery company of Poulters.

1755 STAYPE *Stow's Surv.* II. v. xiii. 303/2 The Company of Poulterers [ed. 1633, p. 632 Poulters] were incorporated in the 19th Year of Henry the Seventh.

Poult foot, obs. form of POLT-FOOT.

Poultice (pō·ltis), *sb.* Forms: *α. pl.* 6 **pultes**, 7 **poults**; *β. sing.* 6 **pultes**, 6–7 **-esse**, 6–8 (9 *dial.*) **pultis**, **pultas**, 7 **pultass(e**, **-ise**, **-iss**, **-us**, 7–8 (9 *dial.*) **pultess**, **-ice**, 8 **pultoss**; *γ.* 6 **poultosse**, 7 **poultes**, **-ess**, **-us**, **poltis**, **powltice**, 7–8 **poultis**, **-ise**, 8 **-iss**, **poltice**, 7– **poultice**. [Ultimately from L. *puls*, *pult-em* thick pap, pottage, pulse (= Gr. πόλτος), whence It. *polta* pap (†*pulta*, Florio); F. *pulte* a poultice, in Cotgr., is unsupported. The earliest form *pultes* was app. the L. pl. *pultes* (in med.L. = pap), soon popularly taken as a sing., perh. from its collective sense. Other forms simulate Fr. suffixes *-asse*, *-esse*, *-ice*.

The form in *pult-* continued in general use till after 1750, and is still dialectal. It is difficult to account for the spelling *poult-*, which is found before 1600; the mod. pronunciation is indicated in 1645 by *poltis*.]

A soft mass of some substance (as bread, meal, bran, linseed, various herbs, etc.), usually made with boiling water, and spread upon muslin, linen, or other material, applied to the skin to supply moisture or warmth, as an emollient for a sore or inflamed part, or as a counter-irritant (e.g. a mustard-poultice); a cataplasm.

α. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 To practyse use and mynistre in and to any outwarde sore,..any herbe or herbes oyntementes bathes pultes and emplasters. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 104 The poults of mallowes, &c. must be every night applyed.

β. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1545) 64 b, Ye must laye vppon the payne a pultes made of herbes, and floures. 1562 BULLEYN *Bulwark, Bk. Simples* 23 b, Good to be put into glisters..and in pultases. 1563 T. GALE *Antid.* II. 72 A Cataplasme or Pultis. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. cxiii. 408 Couer the soare place..with this Pultus. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 60 The Pultass relaxeth the Pores. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* I. xx. 28 Very good to be put into pultesses. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cxix, It is used in Pultisses. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 8 Apply a hot Pultess to the Throat. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. x, Some were for emollient Pultas's. 1719 *Accomplisht Lady's Delight* (ed. 10) 46 Pultosses of Bran-meal. 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 905 Which adheres to the bottom of the vessel like pultice. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 65 Salt..discusses boils, in form of a pultis with raisins, hog's lard, or honey. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pultis*, a poultice.

γ. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. v. 65 (Qo. 1597) Is this the poultesse for mine aking boanes? 1611 COTGR., *Pulte*, a poultice. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 365 The hearh Crowes-foot, made into a Cataplasme or Poultis. 1643 STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* x. 44 With a little Vinegar and Honey make a Powltice. 1645 R. SYMONDS *Diary Civ. War* (Camden) 275 Make a poltis; lay it on with red flocks. 1658 A. FOX *Würtz' Surg.* I. viii. 33 There is no need of such a Poultess. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 38 A white bread Poultis. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 205 A hop poultice is sometimes made by simply moistening with hot water the hops contained in a gauze bag.

fig. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 77 That Poetrie presume not for to preache, And bite mens faults with Satyres corosiues, Yet pamper vp hir owne with pultesses. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 35 When they have pounded each other to a poultice, they will shake hands and be friends for the remainder of their lives. 1902 *St. James' Gaz.* 19 July 8/2 His pleasing manner is the poultice to the bump which his fist has raised.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **poultice-boot**, **poultice-jacket** (see quots.); **poultice-neckerchief**, a name for the many-folded neckcloth worn *c* 1800; †**poultice-root** (see quot.); **poultice-shoe** = *poultice-boot*; **poultice-wise** *adv.*, in the way of a poultice.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Poultice-boot*, a large boot used for applying poultices to horses' legs. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 434 *'Poultice' or 'Pneumonia jackets' are garments made of a strip of thin flannel or flannelette. ..They are lined with a layer of cotton wool..and can easily be placed over the poultice. 1800 *Monthly Mag.* X. 242 The dress of our present beaux, their *poultice neck-handkerchiefs, pantaloons, overalls. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 409 Several vegetables... Aspen, Black-poplar, *Poultice-root, etc. 1888 G. FLEMING in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 202/1 For applying poultices to the feet [of a horse], a *poultice-shoe..may be used with advantage. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* II. xxxi. (1668) 81 *Pultis-wise lay it to the offended member. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 65 It is applied to strains with meal and honey, pultiswise.

Pou·ltice, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To apply a poultice to; to treat with a poultice. Hence **Pou·lticed** *ppl. a.*, **Pou·lticing** *vbl. sb.*

1730 BURDON *Pocket Farrier* (1735) 20 The same Medicine and Poulticing will cure it. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 441 Pultised according to the Direction of our old Female Practitioners. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 39 The inflammation of the wounded part had become violent, and I ordered it to be poulticed. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 586 Brought about by continuous poulticing. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXXVI. 904 His poulticed ear and picturesque scars.

Poultry (pō·ltri). Forms: *α.* 4–6 **pultrie**, **-ye**, 5–6 **pultre**, **-erie**, 5–7 **pulletrie**, **-ye**, 7 **pultry**. *β.* 6 **poultrie**, **-ye**, **-ee**, 7 **poultery**, **powltry**, 7–8 **poultrey**; 6– **poultry**. *γ. Sc.* 5–8 **powtry**, 7 **poutry**. [ME. *pult(e)rie*, a. OF. *pouleterie* (1280 in Godef.), *poulleterie*, f. *poul* *Detier* POULTER: see -ERY 1, and cf. F. *boulangerie*, Eng. *bakery*, etc.]

† **1.** The office of a 'poulter' in the royal (or a nobleman's) household (see POULTER 2); the superintendence of the purchase of fowls and other provisions; also, the room in which such provisions were stored. *Obs.*

[1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 15 Super officio pulletrie per manus eiusdem pro lacte, butiro et ouis per ipsum emptis ibidem. 1392 *Ibid.* 220 Cum conductione j domus pro officio pulleterie, j duc. v.s. 1393 *Ibid.* 241 Super officio poletrie.] 1455 in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 22 Th' office of the Pulterie. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 14 The serieant of the pultrie..shalbe..redie with a cocke in his hand. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 74 Office[s] of houshold seruice, as Ewery,..Buttery, Spicery, pitcher house, Larder and Poultrie. 1601 TATE *Housch. Ord. Edw. II* § 42 (1876) 25 A wafrer..shul take for his office..egges in the pulletrie and fuel of the scullerye.

2. † **a.** A place where fowls are reared; a poultry-yard or poultry-farm. † **b.** A place where fowls are sold for food; a poultry-market. *Obs.*

1429 *Mun. Magd. Coll. Oxf.* (1882) 16 Item, j bakhous..cum aliis parvis domibus ibidem pro yetynghous et pultrie. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/1 Pultrye, *gallinaria*. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 10/30 Goo into the pultrie. Bye poullettis, One poullet & two chekens. 1530 PALSGR. 257/2 Poultry, *poullaillerie*. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. iii. 66 b, Pulteries of all kinde of foules wer instituted. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 207 b, The Poultrees, Larders, Spiceries, and Sellars of Wine were al open. 1552 HULOET s.v. *Pultrye*, The fowles fedde in a Barton or poultry. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 105/30 Poultrie, *auiarium*.

c. Hence, Name of a street at the east end of Cheapside in London, where there was formerly a poultry-market.

1432–50 in *Cal. Pree. Chanc. O. Eli.*, I. Pref. 40 Oon Richard Crewe and Nicholas Vicarye sergeaunts..toke at divers tymes out of the said Saintuary..and brought theym to the Counter in the Poultre of London forsaid. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 63 Poulters of late removed out of the Powltry. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* Title-p., Johon Lawrence at the Angel in the Poultrey.

3. Domestic fowls collectively; those tame birds which are commonly reared for their flesh, eggs, or feathers, and kept in a yard or similar inclosure, as barndoor fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys, guinea-fowls (excluding pigeons, pheasants, etc.); sometimes restricted to the barndoor fowl with its varieties; also applied to the birds as dressed for the market or prepared for food.

Usually construed as collective pl.; formerly sometimes as individual pl. after a numeral.

α. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 598 His lordes sheepe, his neet, his daye[r]ye, His swyn, his hors, his stoor, and his pultrye [*var.* pultrie, pulletrie, pultre]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 9 Venisoun, pultrie, and wylde foul. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 137 Thow plukkis the pultre, and scho pullis off the pennis. 1550–3 *Decays of Eng.* in *Four Suppl.*, etc. (1871) 98 Where as pultrye was wont to be breade and fedde. 1581 *Cal. Laing Charters* (1899) 255 Fowir pultrie for fowir penneis the pece. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 161 The vsuall prices of Cattle, Corne, Pultry and other provisions.

β. 1545 ELYOT *Dict., Pascales*, sheepe or poultrie, whiche doo feede at large. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* II. xxii. (1574) 63 Hennes, Cockes, Chickins, or any other Poultry sytting on the rowste. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 164 Many more Powltry, what was brought or bred. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 202 The servant went over only to sell his Poultery. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xix. 237, I have seen the Portugueze Subjects bring twenty or thirty Poultry to the Market. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 173 Poultry in groups still follow'd where she went. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. i. 31 They speak of hardly anything except the dogs and the poultry.

γ. 1486 *Exch. Rolls Scott.* IX. 359 Onerat se..de..xl caponibus j[e] xlvj powtry...Summa..lxiiij capones j[e] lxxxxiiij pultre. 1565 in J. Fraser *Poitchron.* (S.H.S.) 153 Aught poutry price of the pice xij d. 1730 RAMSAY *Fables* xxii. 19 Sheep and powtry, geese and ducks.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *poultry-basket*, *-breeding*, *-culture*, *-fancier*, *-fancy*, *-fancying* adj., *-farm*, *-farmer*, *-farming*, *-feather*, *-house*, *-keeper*, *-keeping*, *kind*, *market*, †*-picking* (= stealing), *-plant* (PLANT *sb.*[1] 6), *-raising*, *-rearing*, *-shop*, *-show*, *-stall*, *-yard*; † **Poultry Compter**, name of a prison in the Poultry in London (see 2 c and COMPTER); **poultry-feeder**, a contrivance for feeding poultry (see quots.); **poultry-flutter**, the flutter of frightened poultry; also *fig.*; **poultry-maid**, a girl employed to look after poultry; **poultry-man**, a man who sells poultry; †**poultry-stuff**, †**poultry-ware**, poultry as a marketable commodity.

1893 Q. [COUCH] *Delectable Duchy* (1894) 305 An old countryman, with an empty *poultry-basket on his knees. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxvii. (1818) II. 519 Some quondam amateur of *poultry-breeding. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 15 [He] became at last Secondary of the *Poultry-Compter. 1894 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 6/7 The Committee..urge that *poultry culture as a branch of our great national industry should be no longer neglected. 1876 FULTON *Bk. Pigeons* 1 A *poultry-fancier was apt to be fought shy of. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 21/1 In the management of her *poultry-farm. 1894 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* June 303 From *poultry-farmers..the higglers obtain the millions of eggs which are sent into this country. *Ibid.*, Nothing has been said as to *poultry-farming. 1844 *Zoolo-*

gist II. 451 Its nest..was lined with a profusion of *poultry-feathers. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Poultry-feeder*, a device to feed grain to fowls in quantity as used. 1884 *Ibid.* Supp., *Poultry Feeder*, a revolving cylinder with coops in stories and in circuit, holding fowls which are successively presented to the attendant. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* I. i. 11 We were insulted, and all in a *poultry flutter, yet no one seemed to feel it but himself! 1552 HULOET, *Pultrye* house or barton, *gallinarium*,..*vinarium*. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 83 Birds of the *Poultry kind. 1897 SARAH GRAND *Beth Bk.* xii, He went to the poultry-yard, followed by Beth.., the yard-boy, and the *poultry-maid. 1573-4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 338 Flescheouris,.. commoun cuikis, *pultre men, and sic utheris as sellis or makis reddy flesche. 1437 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 8 In vico vocato the *Pultery market. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* IX. (*Wolf & Fox*) xvii, It is sum wyfis malisoun .. For *pultrie pyking that lichtit hes on yow. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 181 Thou sellest ..conies in this *pultry shoppe. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 243 The old Jewess..used some years ago to have a *poultry-stall..on the market. 1531-2 in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 220 They shall take noe *Poultry-ware within seven myles of London. *Ibid.*, He shall take noe *Poultry-stuff from noe Nobleman nor Gentleman's Servants. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. (1849) 27 Like a game-cock among the common roosters of the *poultry-yard. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Threnody* v, His daily haunts I well discern,—The poultry-yard, the shed, the barn.

Hence **Poultrycide** *humorous nonce-wd.* [-CIDE 2], the killing of poultry; **Poultryless** *a.* [-LESS], destitute of poultry.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 616, I..meditated all the varieties of poultrycide. 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 106 To a degree that drove us poultryless from her doors after an unsuccessful and prolonged parley.

Poultz: see PULSE *sb.*2 **Pouly**, obs. f. PULLEY. **Poum**, obs. f. POME. **Poume garnet te, poum garnet**, obs. ff. POMEGRANATE. **Poumil, poumle**, obs. ff. PUMMEL. **Poumle**, obs. f. POMELY *a.*, dappled. **Poumper**, var. POME-PEAR, *Obs.* **Poumysshe**, obs. f. PUMICE.

Poun, obs. f. PAWN *sb.*1 (at Chess), POUND *v.*1

Pounce (pauns), *sb.*1 Also 5–8 **pownce**, 6 **pounse**, *Sc.* **punse, punss**, 9 *dial.* **punce.** [Etymology obscure: no corresponding sb. is known in French or other Romanic language. The various groups of senses are parallel to those of POUNCE *v.*1, the evidence for vb. and sb. beginning early in the 15th c., in one group the sb., in two the vb. appearing first. The connexion of the various groups of senses is far from clear; there may have been more than one origin. But the senses correspond to a considerable extent with those of PUNCH *sb.*1, and still more with those of PUNCHEON *sb.*1, which is found much earlier than either *pounce* or *punch*, and corresponds in form and sense to F. *poinçon* (also †*ponchon*, It. †*ponzione, punzione*:—L. or Com. Romanic *punctio, -ōnem*, f. L. *pungĕre, punct-* to prick, pierce, *puncta* point. *Pounce* and *punch* seem to have been in some way shortened from *ponson, ponchon*, PUNCHEON, q. v.

Senses 3, 4, 5 are in PUNCHEON from 14th c.; senses 4, 5, 7 are also in PUNCH from 16th c.; but senses 1, 2, 6, 8 do not occur in either of these words.]

I. †**1.** A prick, sting. In quot. *fig.* *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxii. (1859) 24, I haue ben with the whan thou knewe it nought, Enserchyng loo! thy pounce of conscyence.

2. The claw or talon of a bird of prey; rarely of other animals; in *Falconry* formerly restricted to the innermost of the three anterior toes or claws of a hawk, sometimes applied to any of the anterior as distinguished from the posterior claw or talon.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* II viij, Fyrst the grete Clees behynde that strenyth the bake of the hande ye shall call hom Talons. ..The Clees with in the fote ye shall call of right her Pownces. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. v. 118 Quhar Iovis hyg fowle, the ern, With hir strang tallonys and hir punsys stern Lychtyng, had claucht the lytyll hynd calf 3yng. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 27 Festus, he is of opinion, that the Falcon is so named, bycause of hir pownces and crooked Talons, which do bend like vnto a syth, or sickle. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. iv. 42 And from her griping pounce the greedy prey doth rive. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 28 She [an insect] has two blackish claws, or pounces (at the ends of her feet,) which she can open and shut at her pleasure. 1700 BLACKMORE *Job* 175 Her crooked pounces bear The bloody banquet swiftly thro' the air. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* VIII. 283 In his pounces strong A fawn he bore. 1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* I. 189 Had hawk ever a fuller eye, or larger pounces, or slenderer tail?

b. *nonce-use.* The paw of a lion.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 71 A Lion may be judg'd by these two Claws of his Pounce.

c. *fig.* in reference to persons. (Cf. CLUTCH *sb.*1)

1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 13 They must mew their feathers, and their pounces, and make but curt-tail'd Bishops of them. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 84 (1740) 272 The King and the Duke (which latter they thought already in their Pounces). 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 56 Winged ministers of vengeance, who carry your bolts in their pounces. 1782 ELPHINSTON tr. *Martial* I. vi. 27 Say, whether gives thy wonder more to rove, The power of Caesar, or the pounce of Jove?

†**3.** *Sc.* A dagger; = PUNCHEON 1 2. *Obs.*

1545 *Aberdeen Reg.* XIX. (Jam.), Ane knapiscaw, and tua hand suerd, ane punss, ane sellet, ane denss aix [Danish ax], ane pair of pantars, ane coip burd.

†**4.** An engraver's burin. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Borino*, a small sharpe pounce that grauers vse.

II. †**5.** A die, stamp, or punch, for impressing marks on metal, etc. *Obs.*

1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1566) 31/2 A pounse or printing iyorne to marke with, *rudicula*. *Ibid.* 35 b/2 A pounce to printe the money with, *tudicula*.

†**6.** A hole pinked, punched, or cut out, for the purpose of ornamenting a garment; = PINK *sb.*3

1563 *Homilies* II. *Excess of Apparel* (1859) 313 While one spendeth his patrimony upon pounces and cuts, another bestoweth more on a dancing shirt than might suffice to buy him honest and comely apparel for his whole body. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 61 If the proud would leave their superfluity in apparel,.. their vanity in cuts, guards and pounces, their excess in spangling...and needless bravery.

III. 7. A forcible poke with hand, elbow, foot, or stick; a thrust, push, nudge; = PUNCH *sb.* Now *dial.*; in Sc. *esp.* a poke with the naked foot in bed.

1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1766) II. 91 *note*, Giving the director a pounce, and asking him what he meant by such behavior? *c* 1821 J. W. MASTERS *Dick & Sal* lxxvi. (E.D.D.), I thoft I'd fedge him one more pounce, So heav'd my stick an' meant it. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* xii, 87 The command was punctuated by sundry admonitory 'punces' in the ribs. *Mod. Sc.* He gave his bed-fellow a punce with his foot to waken him.

†**8.** A padded sheath for the spur of a fighting cock. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xi. 252/2 *Notts* or *Hutts*, are the Pounces or round Balls of Leather stuffed and clapped or tied on the sharp end of the Spurs, to keep Cocks that they shall not hurt one another in sparing, or breathing themselves.

IV. †**9.** ? Pounded meat. *Obs. rare.*

1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* I. ii. 165 Of the flesh thereof [of the Tortoise] there is made pounces for sicke men [*orig.* se ne fa pesti alli infermi] to refresh..them.

V. 10. *attrib.* (from 1): **pounce joint**, a knuckle in a hawk's toe.

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 135 If it fall ont that the straine do happen on any of the tallons or pownce ioynts, whereby you do perceine that place onely to swell.

Pounce (pouns), *sb.*2 [ad. F. *ponce* pumice, also pounce = Sp. *pómez*, Pg. *pomes*, It. *pomice*:—L. *pūmex, -icem*. PUMICE *sb.*]

1. A fine powder, as pulverized sandarac or cuttle-shell, used to prevent the ink from spreading in writing over an erasure or on unsized paper, and also to prepare the surface of parchment to receive writing.

[1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 19 Pro xviij pellibus pergameni..iiij s., et pro pounci, j d.] 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pounce*, a sort of Powder strew'd upon Paper to bear Ink, or to soak up a Blot. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5216/3 All Persons may be supply'd with..fine Pounce. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 52 Use Pounce to Paper, if the Ink go thro'. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Pounce*, among writing-masters, a powder made of gum-sandarac, which being rubbed on the paper, makes it less apt to imbibe the ink; it is therefore used in this manner by those who are curious in the art of the pen, by which means the writing appears more precise, sharp, and determinate. 1839 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 162 A cuttlefish, which I never saw before, (common as the shell is for pounce). 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pounce*, common name for the powder of the concrete resin of the *Juniper communis*, or of pumice stone. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 83 The bone of the Cuttle-fish .. is used .. as a pounce to prevent ink from spreading after erasures. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 198/2 *Callitris quadrivalvis*...The resin of this tree is .. gum sandarach; while powdered it forms pounce. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xlvii, Mr. Latimer..had carefully erased with penknife and with pounce..the genuine name.

2. A fine powder, as powdered sandarac, pipe-clay, or charcoal, dusted over a perforated pattern sheet to transfer the design to the object beneath; stamping-powder.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Pounce*, among artificers, a little heap of charcoal-dust, inclosed in some open stuff; to be passed over holes pricked in a work, in order to mark the lines or designs thereof on a paper placed underneath. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 76 It [the cuttle-shell] is now only used as 'pounce', or in casting counterfeits. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 454 To obviate the difficulty and expense of drawing the pattern on every piece of a service..a 'pounce' is used. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 429/2 This powder (paper powder) makes excellent pounce.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pounce-bag, -box, powder*; **pounce-paper**, see quot. 1858; **pounce-tree**, *Callitris quadrivalvis*.

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 29 June 2/2 Slates, inkstands, pounce-boxes, sealing-wax. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *South-sea Ho.*, The pounce-boxes of our days have gone retrograde. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 952 Their [the moulds'] surfaces should be brushed evenly over with pounce powder (sandarach) beaten up with white of egg. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pounce-paper*, a transparent paper for drawing, or tracing, &c. made in Carlsruhe; it is free from oily, greasy or other objectionable substance, and will therefore bear sketching and painting on. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n., Pounce-tree, Callitris quadrivalvis*.

Pounce, *sb.*3 [f. POUNCE *v.*2] An act of pouncing, as of a bird or beast on its prey; a sudden swoop or spring; quick or eager movement to an object; esp. in the phrase *to make a pounce. On the pounce*, ready to pounce, watching for an opportunity to spring upon or take one by surprise.

1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. ii. 127 The Cherkh made several unsuccessful pounces. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxxii. 69 Choosing which of them you would make a pounce upon with your collected force. 1887 E. HARRINGTON in *Ho. Comm. (Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 8/1), You, Mr. Speaker, have been on the pounce for me since I rose, and I claim my right to speak. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 June 3/1 His enemies were on the pounce to belittle his efforts and misinterpret his motives.

Pounce (pauns), *v.*1 Forms: (5 **ponse** (?), **pownece**), 5–6 **pownse**, 5–7 **pounse, pownce**, 5– **pounce** (9 *dial.* **punse, punce**). [Goes in form and sense with POUNCE *sb.*1 Senses 1, 4, 5, 6, are found also in PUNCH *v.* (sense 4 in Wyclif), sense 2 is found in *pounceon*, POUNSON *v.* (two examples in one place in Chaucer, where the MSS. are divided between *pounson* and *pounce*), a. F. *poinçonner*, OF. *ponchonner*, = It. *punzonare*. On account of the rarity of *pounson* in Eng., *pounce* and *punch* can hardly have been shortened from it; but they may have been thus formed from the Fr. vb., or in some senses from POUNCE *sb.*1 Of the Romanic langs., Spanish and Portuguese alone have a corresp. vb., Sp. *punzar* 'to punch, prick, sting', Pg. and OSp. *punçar* 'to pricke, to pounce, to foine' (Minsheu 1599); but the derivation of a 14th c. word from these langs. seems out of the question. Cf. POUNSON *v.*, PUNCH *v.*1]

I. 1. *trans.* To emboss (plate or other metal-work) as a decoration, by raising the surface with blows struck on the under side, as in *réparé* work. See also POUNCED *ppl. a.*1 1. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1424 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 57 Þe kenered pece of syluer þe which was mayster Robertis Stoneham, and is pounces whith a crane.] 1430 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) X. 594 Bassyns of Gold..Pounsed with grete Boselettes. 1465 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 424 A stondynge Cuppe, cover of sylver and alle gilte, pownsed. 1530 PALSGR. 663/2, I pownce a cuppe, or a pece, as goldesmythes do. 1552 HULOET, *Pounce*. Loke in graue, and Imboce. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 220/24 To Pounce, *insculpere*. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 934/2 The marchionesse of Dorset gaue three gilt bolles pounced with a couer. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. vii. 341 As the writing, pounced on the outside of the silver-gilt rim, tells.

b. *transf.* (in *passive*) Of the surface of an animal body. c. *fig.* To adorn, decorate.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 167 Rhetoricall ornamentes, which beautifie and pounce the style of an Orator. 1705 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1952 Its Back is variously pounc't with Sand-like Warts.

2. To ornament (cloth, etc.) by cutting or punching eyelet-holes, figures, etc.; = PINK *v.*1 3. Also *pounce out*. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* 344 (Hengwrt) Ther is also the costlewe furrynge in hire gownes, so muche pownsonynge of chisel to maken holes, so muche daggynge of sheris. [*Ellesm.* powsonynge, *Harl.* 1758 pounsounn-, *Petw.* pownsen-, *Egerton* 2726 pounsonyng; *c* 1425 *Harl.* 7334, *Selden* pounsyng, *Lansd.* pounseinge.] *Ibid.* 347 If.. they wolde yeue swiche pownsonyd & dagged clothynge to the pouere folk. [*Ellesm.* powsoned, *Harl.* 1758, *Petw.* pounsonede; *c* 1425 *Harl.* 7334, *Selden, Lansd.* pounsed.] 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. iii, To se a iuge or sergeant at the lawe in a short cote, garded and pounced after the galyarde facion. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 55 b, The syluer [cloth] was pounsed in letters, so that veluet might be sene through. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 1143 With sumptuous silks (pinked and pounc'd, and puft). 1840 W. H. AINSWORTH *Tower of Lond.* I, Over this he wore a mantle of cloth of silver, pounced with his cipher, lined with blue velvet.

b. To cut the edges of (a garment) into points and scallops; to jag. Chiefly said in *passive*, of the cloth or garment. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 313 Traillyng after hym the skyrtes of his gonne all pounced in cuttes and tagges. 1548 ELYOT *Dict., Concido*.., to cutte in littell pieces, to hacke smalle, to iagge or pounce, to beate, to kyll or flea. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* II. i, A supertunic of crimson sarcenet, slashed and pounced with a profusion of fringes.

†c. *passive.* Of leaves, etc.: To be laciniated with jags, points, and indentations on the edges. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lviii. 519 The seconde kinde hath broade crompled leaues, al to pounced and iagged,..and set rounde about with sharpe prickles. *Ibid.* V. xlvii. 610 The leaues .. more tenderer, and more mangled, pounsed or iagged. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. II. i. 18 Every Plate [of the shell of an Armadillo] is about ¼ Inch broad, curiously composed of small triangular or wedge-like pieces, indented one against another, and pounced or pricked all along their edges. 1705 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1960 Its edges are rather pounc't than notch'd.

II. †**3.** To bruise with blows; *esp.* to bruise, stamp, pound, or beat small; to comminute or reduce to powder by blows. *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 259 b, He came home with his face all to pounced [*contusa*]. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed *Chron.* (1808) VI. 8 It cutteth flegme, it..healeth the strangurie, it pounceth the stone, it expelleth gravell. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Cast over Water* Wks. II. 158 I'l squeeze, and crush, and vnto poulder pounce thee. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 106 Flowers and leaves being pounced, a ferment being snatched to them, they begin to boyl and be hot, whence ariseth a Gas.

4. To poke or thrust forcibly, esp. with the foot or a stick. Now chiefly *Sc.* (*punce*).

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1663) 139 He made for himself a lofty seat and high Throne,..after the manner of the Princes of this world, smiting the thigh with the hand,

pouncing the footstool with his feet. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 64 And in this place our glorious Peacocke pounceth out his feathers. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Punse*, to push and strike, as with a stick; to *punse* a brock in his lair, to push, or ratherly striking push, a badger in his den. 1863 B. Brierley *Bundle o' Fents* (Lancash.) 25 Pepper Wild wantut us t' fasten him [the dummy] up theer [i. e. at the door] an' then punse th' dur an' see what Owd Johnny 'ud say when he coom eawt. *Mod. Sc.* I cannot have the child in bed with me, he punces so.

†b. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1843) 11 *The way of Boreing.* We have two Labourers at a time, at the handle of the bore Rod, and they chop, or pounce with their Hands up and down to cut the Stone or Mineral, going round, which of course grinds either of them small.

5. To beat, thump, thrash (a person).

1827 Capt. Hardman *Battle of Waterloo* 18 The French were pouncing us. 1847 Porter *Big Bear*, etc. 146 He did then and there .. most wantonly and brutishly 'pounced' [sic] his old wife. 1897 Rhoscomyl *White Rose Arno* 121 Thou got punced just the same.

III. †6. To prick, puncture, pierce, stab. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/2 Pownson (*K., P.*, poyntyn), *puncto.* 1570 Foxe *A.* & *M.* 125/2 Cut, pricke, and pounce hym, no longer forbeare. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 131 b, But if so be the blood be yet abone the hoofe in the legges, you shall dissolue it with good rubbing,..with scarifiyng, or Pouncing the skinne. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 235 There is a juice pressed forth both of the fruit,..and also of the root, which somtime they do pounce and prick for to let out the liquor. 1621 Fletcher *Pilgrim* IV. ii, Out with your knives,..pounce him lightly And, as he roars and rages, let's go deeper. *a* 1640 Day *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 70 Some of his profession had..so prickt and pownct there windie reputacons with there penns.

†7. To prick the skin in designs as a barbaric adornment; to tattoo. Cf. Pink *v.*[1] 4. *Obs.*

1555 Eden *Decades* 359 Theyr princes..vse to pounse and rase theyr skynnes with prety knottes. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 768 The women with an Iron pownce and race their bodies, legs, thighes, and armes, in curious knots and portraitures of fowles, fishes, beasts. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 739 Barbarous People that go Naked, do not onely Paint Themselves, but they Pownce and raze their Skin, that the Painting may not be taken forth. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* Pref., Painted with lists, here, naked arms behold Branded and pounc'd with colours manifold.

Hence **Pou·ncing** *ppl. a.*, piercing.

1798 Landor *Gebir* VII. 55 The wave, parted by the pouncing beak, Swells up the sides and closes far astern.

Pounce (pauns), *v.*[2] [f. Pounce *sb.*[1] 2.]

1. *trans.* To seize, as a bird of prey, with the pounces or talons; to swoop down upon and lay hold of suddenly. *To pounce away*: to pounce upon and carry off.

1686 F. Spence tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 201 Whoever pounc'd the state of Terra-firma. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* XIX. 631 Each fav'rite fowl he pounc'd with deathful sway. 1789 G. White *Selborne* (1853) 350 They cannot pounce the quarry on the ground. 1800–24 Campbell *Dead Eagle* 76 Lately when he pounced the speckled snake. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 121 And like a hawk from covert sprung It pounc'd my peace away.

2. *intr.* To make a pounce; to swoop down as a bird of prey; to spring suddenly *upon* or *at* in the way of attack.

1744 P. Whitehead *Gymnasiad* III. 76 So, when a Falcon skims the airy way, Stoops from the clouds, and pounces on his prey. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 74 The gannet instantly pounces down from above upon the board, and is killed or maimed. *a* 1885 Helen H. Jackson *Two Sundays* i, The kitten pounced..At stealthy spiders that tried to pass.

3. *intr. To pounce on* or *upon*: *transf.* to fall upon suddenly and seize; to seize upon suddenly.

1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr.* i, Some years ago he pounced with deadly glee on The Opera House. 1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* 103 A silent, watchful, crafty people, who..may be around us..ready to pounce upon all stragglers. 1876 Saunders *Lion in Path* x, Might not his bales be pounced upon and carried away by thievish wreckers? 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Jan. 5/2 The Germans have chosen to pounce down all at once upon parts of the S. African coast.

b. *fig.* To 'lay hold of' eagerly, suddenly, or promptly.

1840 Hoon *Up Rhine* 45 He eagerly pounced upon me as one with whom he could pour out his bottled-up grievances. 1844 Stanley *Arnold* I. iii. 142 The rapidity with which he would pounce on any mistake of grammar or construction. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 12 July 40/1 Lord Hartington pounced upon Sir W. Barttelot's unlucky phrase.

4. *intr.* To spring or jump unexpectedly; to 'come down' (in some understood way).

1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* II. vi. 306 If I had not, by some misfortune or other, pounced into the old General's room by mistake for his daughter's. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* I, Mind too that I don't pounce in upon you at unseasonable hours again. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 15 July 3/1 At a quarter past seven Mr. Smith 'pounced', and the Closure was carried by 182 to 118. 1892 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 2/2 While walking rapidly along Queen's-gate the defendant suddenly 'pounced' in front of them.

Hence **Pou·ncing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. ii. 126 These fine birds, in pouncing, frequently impale themselves on its sharp horns. 1869 Miss Braddon *Lady's Mile* i, The pouncing proprietor..has hard work to collect his rents. 1883 H. P. Spofford in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 583/1 Her face bright with a hovering triumph on the point of pouncing.

Pounce (pauns), *v.*[3] Also 6 pounse, 7 pownce. [ad. F. *poncer* (*c* 1277 in Littré) to polish or erase with pumice (:—L. *pūmicāre* to polish with pumice, f. *pūmex*, *-icem* Pumice), also † to paint or powder (the cheeks), to pounce (a design for embroidery), f. *ponce* Pounce *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To smooth down by rubbing with pumice or pounce; *spec.* to smooth or finish (the surface of a hat) with pumice, sand-paper, emery-powder, or the like.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Poncer*, to pounce [cf. Cotgr., *Poncer*, to smooth, polish, rub ouer, with a Pumeise stune]. 1651 G. Daniel *Letter* Poems (Grosart) II. 206 Though the Table, Brother, (halfe pounc't to our hands) may save some Paines. 1868 J. Thomson *Hat-making* 48 Pouncing is a term for rubbing down the outside of a hat with a piece of pumice stone, sand paper, or emery paper. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 716/1 To sand-paper—or, as it is called in the trade, to pounce—hat-bodies when in the conical form, or, when the hat has been blocked, to pounce the brim.

2. To trace or transfer (a design) on or to a surface by dusting a perforated pattern with pounce; to dust (the perforations in a pricked pattern) with pounce; also, to imprint or copy a design upon (a surface) by means of pounce.

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* III. 39 Some..prick the pattern full of holes & so pounce it vpon another paper. 1683 Cal. Wylde *Let. to Pepys* in *P.'s Life* (1841) I. 422 Their patterns being drawn on paper, they prick them, and pounce them with charcoal. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 271 Draw or pounce what you design to emboss. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 147 Pricking through the lines,..and pouncing the holes with red or black dust.

†3. To sprinkle with powder; to powder, dust; *esp.* to powder (the face) with a cosmetic. b. To sprinkle with specks, spots, or the like. *Obs.*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 71 b, How you [Ladies] torture poore olde Time with spunging, pynning and pounsing. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* II. vi. 58 It shal not be amisse to pounce the ground with a Stainsh-Graine of burnt Allome and a double quantity of pounded Rossin both finely searced and lightly pummiced, thereby to preserue the Paper or Parchment from thorowe piercing with the Culours. 1624 Darcie *Birth of Heresies* xii. 51 Decorations, the better to pownce and set forth the great Babilonish whore. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., Julia's Petticoat*, Thy azure robe.. pounc't with stars, it shew'd to me Like a celestiall canopie. 1685 Cotton tr. *Montaigne* I. 593 They who paint, pounce and plaister up the ruins of women, filling up their wrinkles and deformities.

Pounce commerce. [f. Pounce *v.*[2] + Commerce *sb.* 6.] A round game of cards similar to 'grab' or 'snap'.

1864 Whyte Melville *Brookes of B.* xxiii. (*heading*), Pounce commerce. 1888 J. Payn *Myst. Mirbridge* viii, Love is very much like the domestic game of pounce commerce—we must..always keep changing one's hand, as the cards come round.

Pounced (paunst), *a.* [f. Pounce *sb.*[1] + -ed[2].] Having talons like a hawk: usually in comb.

1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 1117 Some haggar'd Hawk.. Well pounc'd to fasten, and well wing'd to fly. 1700 — *Pythagorean Philos.* 570 The strong pounc'd Eagle and the billing dove. 1787 *Generous Attachment* III. 5 The soft doves of Venus will then flit away before the strong pounced eagle of ambition.

Pounced (paunst), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Pounce *v.*[1]]

1. Of metal-work: Embossed or chased by way of ornament. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1430, etc.: see Pounce *v.*[1] 1.] 1502 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 258 My best pownsyd peece. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. v. 94 Twa siluer coupis..With figuris grave and punsyt ymagery. 1552 Huloet, Pounced plate, *anaglypha, anaglypta.* 1582 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) I. 132 A pounse [? pounsed] bolle parcell gylt.

2. Of clothing: Perforated, punctured, or laciniated for ornament; pinked. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1386 [see Pounce *v.*[1] 2]. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 11 b, All in Crymosyn Satyn, garded with a pounced garde of grene Veluet. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 290 Who would not thinke it a ridiculous thing to see ..a Gentleman of the Countrey among the bushes and briers, goe in a pounced dublet and a paire of embrodered hosen? *fig. a* 1653 G. Daniel *Idyll.* iv. 116 Wrought Pillow's bring Pownc'd Law, Stitched Common-wealth, and purled King.

†b. Cut or laciniated at the edges, as a leaf. *Obs.*

1681 Grew *Museum* II. v. ii. 248 The Pounced Sea-Wrack, *Alga marina.*

†3. Beaten, bruised. *Obs.*

1551 *Beware the Cat* (1570) 81 The young woman to whom she shewed her pounced thies, said I was an unnatural daughter to deal so with my mother.

†4. Pricked, marked by pricking; tattooed. *Obs.*

1555 Eden *Decades* 144 With a sharpe prycke made eyther of bone or elles with a thorne, they make holes in their faces: and foorthwith sprinkelynge a pouder theron, they moiste the pounced place with a certeyne blacke or redde iuise. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 115 That their Nobilitie and Gentry thus spotted, may carrie these starres about them, in their painted pownced limmes, as badges.

Pounced, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Pounce *v.*[3] + -ed[1].]

1. Powdered, dusted.

1619 H. Hutton *Follie's Anat.* A viij b, And that he may obtaine his lust, compares Her eyes to starres, to Amber her pounc't hayres. 1633 Prynne *Histrio-m.* I. VI. XV. 546 b, Their frizled Periwigs, Love-lockes, and long effeminate pouldred pounced haire. 1683 Capt. Wylde *Let. to Pepys* in *P.'s Life* (1841) I. 422 Cotton yarn..which they dip in the liquor, squeezing it gently,..so running along the pounced work, where it turns black in a trice. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* I. 151 Tulips tall-stemm'd and pounc'd auriculas rise.

2. Sprinkled with minute specks as if powdered. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Carnation*, The Flowers of the Picketees are always of a white Ground, spotted or pounced, as they call it, with Red or Purple. 1892 E. Castle *Eng. Bk.-Plates* 145 The achievements and scrolls and pounced background common to the printers' mark.

Pou·nced stone, for *pounce-stone*, F. *pierre ponce*, pumice-stone.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxi. 58 b, With a pounced stone hee rubbeth..the plantes of your feete.

Pounceon, var. Pounson *Obs.*; obs. f. Puncheon.

Pouncer (pau·nsəɹ). [f. Pounce *v.*[1] + -er[1].] One who or that which pounces; † a pouncing tool.

1552 Huloet, Pouncer, *anaglypharius.* 1598 Florio, *Punzone*..a goldsmiths pouncer or pounce. *Ibid.*, *Siggello*, a kinde of pouncer goldsmiths vse. 1611 *Ibid.*, *Bulino*, a kind of pouncer that grauers vse.

Pouncer, erron. f. Poucer *Obs.*, thumb-stall.

Pouncet (pau·nsĕt). [A modern appellation, app. deduced from Pouncet-box, and used in the same sense.] = next.

1843 James *Forest Days* (1847) 263 Thou art just the height of the King's confessor, and I shall pass for his pouncet-bearer. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Aug. 1/3 Among the baubles on the chains—..the old pouncet, the seal, and the pencil-case—there was no knife. 1901 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 8/2 No. 29..described as a die shaped pouncet.

Pou·ncet-box. quasi-*Hist.* [Derived in some way from Pounce *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1]: perh. orig. a misprint for *pounced box*, i. e. pierced or perforated box.] app. A small box with a perforated lid, used for holding perfumes. A Shaksperian term revived by Scott. In quot. 1863 for *pounce-box*, i. e. box of pounce or powder.

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 38 Twixt his Finger and his Thumbe, he held A Pouncet-box: which ever and anon He gaue his Nose, and took't away againe. 1820 Scott *Monast.* XXVI, Sir Piercie Shafton knelt down, and most gracefully presented to the nostrils of Mary Avenel a silver pouncet-box..containing a sponge dipt in the essence which he recommended so highly. 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Auto-da-fé*, His pouncet box goes To and fro at his nose. 1863 Whyte Melville *Gladiators* I. 46 She took the pouncet-box from one of the girls, and proceeded to sprinkle gold-dust in Valeria's hair. 1886 *All Year Round* 28 Aug. 80 Of far more romantic associations was the pomander, or pouncet box.

Pouncheon, obs. form of Puncheon.

†**Pouncil.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *poncille* 'the Assyrian Citron' (Cotgr.).] (See quot.)

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. i. 31 b, A great barrell of muscadel,..and diuers other pouncils, citrons and oranges.

Pouncing (pau·nsiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Pounce *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] The action of Pounce *v.*[1] in various senses. Also *attrib.*

c 1386 [see Pounce *v.*[1] 2]. 1591 Percival *Sp. Dict.*, *Entrepunçasura*, pricking, pouncing, *interpunctio. Ibid.*, *Punçon*, ..a pouncing yron, ..*graphium.* 1598 Florio, *Broccaglio*, a bodkin or pouncing iron. 1601 Holland *Pliny* Explan. Words, *Scarification*, is a kind of pouncing or opening of the skin by way of incision slightly, with the fleame or launcet. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. vii. § 2. 38 Their going naked,..their cutting, pinking, and pouncing of their flesh with garnishments..of sundry shapes.

Pou·ncing, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Pounce *v.*[3] + -ing[1].] The action of Pounce *v.*[3], q. v. **Pouncing-machine**, a machine used in hat-making to smooth the nap, the hat-body being caused to rotate against a revolving cylinder of sand-paper.

1593 [see Pounce *v.*[3] 3]. 1601 Dent *Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 35 They have spent a good part of the day in pranking and pouncing. *a* 1619 Fletcher, etc. *Knt. Malta* II. i, What can you do now, With all your paintings and your pouncings, lady? *a* 1626 Bacon *Inquis. Compound. Metals* Wks. 1879 I. 241/2 It may be also tried by incorporating powder of steel or coppel dust by pouncing into the quicksilver. 1627 May *Lucan* IX. (1631) 923 As in pouncing of a picture, forth Through every hole the pressed saffron goes. 1868 [see Pounce *v.*[3] 1].

Pouncing, *vbl. sb.*[3]: see Pounce *v.*[2]

Pouncing, *ppl. a.*[1] and [2]: see Pounce *v.*[1] and [2].

Pound (paund), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–4 (*Sc.* and *n. dial.* –9) pund, (4–5 *n. dial.* punde); 3–pound, (4–6 pounde, pownd(e; pond(e). [OE. *pund* (pl. *pund*):—WGer. stem **pundo-* pound (weight), = OSax., OFris., ON., Goth. *pund* (MLG. *punt*, LG. *pund*, MDu. *pont*, Du. *pond*), OHG. *phunt* (MHG. *pfunt*, G. *pfund*), a very early adopted word, a. L. *pondo* indecl. a pound (weight), orig. instr. abl. of **pondus*, *-um* = *pondus*, *-er-* weight, in use short for *libra pondo* a pound by weight, a pound weight.]

I. 1. A measure of weight derived from the ancient Roman *libra* (= 327·25 grams), but very variously modified in the course of ages in different countries, and as used for different classes of things; in the British Empire now fixed for use in trade by a Parliamentary standard. Denoted by *lb.* (L. *libra*).

Formerly used without change in the pl., a usage still sometimes retained after a numeral, esp. *dial.* and *colloq.*, also in *comb.* as *a five pound note, a twenty pound shot.*

This pound consisted originally of 12 ounces, corresponding more or less to that of Troy *weight*, q.v., which contains 5760 grains = 373·26 grams. This is still used by goldsmiths and jewellers in stating the weight of gold, silver, and precious stones; but as early as the thirteenth or fourteenth century a pound of sixteen ounces was in use for more bulky commodities. This was made a standard for

general purposes of trade by Edward III, and known as the pound *aveir de peis*, i. e. of merchandise of weight, now called Avoirdupois, q.v. This pound of 16 ounces, containing 7000 grains = 453·6 grams, has been since 1826 the only legal pound for buying or selling any commodity in Great Britain. In former times the pound varied locally from 12 to 27 ounces, according to the commodity, pounds of different weight being often used in the same place for different articles, as bread, butter, cheese, meat, malt, hay, wool, etc. See a list in *Old Country and Farming Words* (E. D. S.) 174-5. The Scotch pound of 16 ounces of Troy or Dutch Weight consisted of 7608·9496 grains; the Tron pound kept at Edinburgh = 9622·67 grains. *Pound* is also used to translate foreign names of weights, of cognate origin or representatives of L. *libra*. These vary greatly: in Italy between 300 and 350 grams, in Spain and Portugal, the Netherlands, and some German states between 459 and 469 grams, in other German states, Denmark, etc. between 477 and 510·22 grams. But the standard German *pfund* is now 500 grams, i. e. half a kilogram.

805-31 *Charter of Oswulf* (Sweet *O. E. T.* 444), iiii scep & tua hricca & v goes, & x hennfuzlas & x pund caeses. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xii. 3 Maria nam an pund deorwyrðre sealfe. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 335 An uncia stent on feower and twentiz penegas. Twelf siðon twelf penegas beoð on anum punde. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxi. 9 Wiþ a fals punde þei begile þem þat sees þaim. 1340 *Ayenb.* 190 Uyftene pond of gold. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 155, I hane peper and piane and a pound of garlek. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 Of peyne of a pond wax to þe brethierhede. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 19 Take a pownde of ryse and sethe hom wele. 1532 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 156, xxviij li culvering pulder, price of ilk pund iiij s. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 39 Some of them weie aboue fiue hundred pound. *Ibid.* 40 Of elephants,..some of their teeth do weigh two hundred pounds, at sixteene ounces the pound. 1602 Fulbecke *Pandectes* 71 An hundred fortie two thousand pound of siluer. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 22 This excellent balsam may be purchased for a penny a pound. 1749 Reynardson in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 59 At the same Time [1696] and Place, the Standard Troy Weights were compared with the Standard Avoirdepois,..which fixes the Pound Avoirdepois at 7000 such Grains, as the Troy Pound weighs 5760. *a* 1796 Burns (*title*) The weary Pund o' Tow. 1821 J. Q. Adams in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 113 The time and occasion of the introduction of the avoirdupois pound into England is no better known than that of the troy weight. 1855 Morton *Cycl. Agric.* II. 1125 Pound (Bucks.), sometimes 17 oz.; (Chesh.), 18 oz.; (Corn.), 18 oz.; (Derbys.), 17 oz.; (Devons.), 18 oz.; (Dorset), in some parts 18 oz.; (Durham), in many parts 22 oz.; etc., etc. 1895 *Model Steam Engine* 47 A common standard or 'unit of work' is obviously necessary. That..called the 'foot pound' is one pound raised through a space of one foot in one minute.

† b. A pound weight of water, forming a measure of capacity equivalent to a pint, and used in the OE. period as a standard of liquid and dry measure, in full *water-pound*. *Obs.*

Three Scotch pounds of the Water of Leith was the standard of the pint in Scotch liquid measure = 3 imperial pints.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 298 Pund eles gewihð xii penegum læsse þonne pund wætres, & pund ealoð gewihð vi penegum mare þonne pund wætres. *Ibid.* Gloss. 402 *Norma*, wæter pund.

c. *fig.* Of imponderable things; esp. in proverbial expressions.

1526, 1629, 1670 [see Ounce *sb.*1 1 c]. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 114 They..affirme men..to haue a pound of folly to an ounce of pollicy. *a* 1704 T. Brown tr. *Æneas Sylvius' Lett.* lxxxii. Wks. 1709 III. ii. 83 An hundred Pound of Sorrow pays not an Ounce of our Debts.

† d. A pound-weight, a weight. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III. i. 314 This Tiger-footed-rage..will (too late) Tye Leaden pounds too's heeles.

† e. *In pound*: ? in pounds, or ? in a balance. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. ii. 36 But if thou now shouldst weigh them new in pound, We are not sure they would so long remaine.

f. *Pound of flesh*: used proverbially, with reference to Shaks. *Merch. V.*: see quots.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 99 *Shylock.* The pound of flesh which I demand of him Is deerely bought, 'tis mine, and I will haue it. *Ibid.* 308 *Portia.* Then take thy bond, take thou thy pound of flesh. 1860 Kingsley *Misc.* I. 23 Who would not..have given his pound of flesh to be captain of her guard? 1887 *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 14 All the other Great Powers want their pound of flesh from Turkey.

† 2. *ellipt.* (*sc.* shot) = Pounder *sb.*4 2. *Obs. rare.*

1759 Adm. Holmes in *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 119 One carrying a 24-pound and the other a 9-pound.

II. 3. An English money of account (originally, a pound weight of silver), of the value of 20 shillings or 240 pence, and now represented by the gold sovereign. Denoted by £ before the numeral (occas. by *l.* after it), and distinguished by the epithet *sterling*.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 24 Wæs an broht, se him sceolde tyn þusend punda. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 306, xx scillingas beoð on anum punde, and twelf siðon twentiz penega byð an pund. *c* 1205 Lay. 8907 He sæl..ælche 3ere senden þreo þusend punden. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1101, & yaf for me an hundred punde. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1633 A gold ring drow he forth anon, An hundred pund was worth þe ston. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 82 A litel deed leed costiþ many þousand pond bi 3ere to oure pore land. *Ibid.* 100 Many þousand pondis. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxxii, The warst hors is worthe ten pownde. 1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* (1575) 198 Poundes, Markes, and shillings,..though they haue no coynes, yet is there no name more in vse than they. 1607 Middleton *Five Gallants* II. iii. 232, I can lend you three pound, sir...There 'tis in six angels. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* XIII. § 33 Ten brave Spanish Horses, the worst of which cost there three hundred pounds sterling. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 445 ₱ 5 If my Country receives Five or Six Pounds a-day by my Labours, I shall be very well pleased. 1795 E. Tatham *Nat. Debt* 14 Put the National funded Debt at Two Hundred Millions of Pounds. But what is a Pound: for that is the denominator. 1888 A. Dobson *Goldsmith* 112 'Pounds' and 'guineas' were then [in the time of Dr. Johnson], as Croker points out in one of his notes, convertible terms.

b. Used as the type of a large sum of money, often in contrast with *penny*, or † associated with *mark*. Now chiefly in proverbial phrases. See Penny 9.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 67 Alse mid his penie alse oðer mið his punde. *Ibid.* 296 Ne sculle hi neure comen vp for marke ne for punde. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5986 That he shal, in a fewe stoundes, Lese alle his markes and his poundes. 1550 Crowley *Last Trumpe.* 1112 Thou maist for shyllinges gather poundes. 1562 Mountgomery in *Archæologia* XLVII. 240 Reamembringe that well ys spent the pennie that salveth the pounde.

† c. Through gradual debasement of the coinage, the 'pound Scots', originally the same as the English, was at the Union of the Crowns equal to one twelfth of a pound sterling, being divided into 20 shillings each of the value of an English penny.

1375 Barnour *Bruce* xviii. 521 Lang eftir syne ransonyt wes he For twenty thousand pund to pay. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxi. 75 Into this realme 30w war worth mony ane pound. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 19 Twa hundreith pundis usuall money of this realm. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* III. iv, What a Masque shall I furnish out, for forty shillings? (twenty pound scotch) and a Banquet of Ginger-bread? 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 283 The Scots of old called 20 English pence a pound, as wee in England call 20 siluer shillings a pound. 1790 Burns *Tam O'Shanter* 177 That sark she coft for her wee Nannie, Wi' twa pund Scots, ('twas a' her riches). 1814 Scott *Wav.* xviii, 'Donald would not lower a farthing of a thousand punds'—'The devil!' Punds Scottish, ye shall understand'.

d. Applied to the Turkish and Egyptian gold pieces of 100 piastres, the former of 111·36 grains, value at present (1907) 18*s.* $0\frac{3}{4}$*d.*, the latter of 131·18 grains, value £1. 0*s.* $3\frac{1}{2}$*d.*

1883 *Whitaker's Almanac* 371, Foreign Monies; Gold coins; Ottoman Empire, Turkish pound of 100 piastres £0. 18. $0\frac{3}{4}$. 1889 *Ibid.* 657 Egypt, 100 piastre piece (Egyptian £) £1. 0. $3\frac{1}{2}$.

e. Phrases. *In the pound*, † *at pound*, reckoned at so much for each pound. *Pound and* (or *for*) *pound*, one pound for another, at the same rate. *Pounds, shillings, and pence*: = money; also *attrib.* monetary; in *fig.* sense, = viewing things at their money value; matter-of-fact, realistic.

1514 Wriothesley *Chron.* (Camden) I. 9 Where was graunted to the King of all men's goodes 6*d.* in the pownde. 1545 Brinklow *Compl.* Table 2 b, That all creditors may have pownd and pownd alyke. 1610-11 in *North Riding Rec.* (1884) I. 209 John Raynson..using the trade of usurie, taking foure shillinges at pound. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. viii. 325 A new duty from 6*d.* to 1*s.* in the pound ..imposed by statutes 18 Geo. III. c. 26. and 19 Geo. III. c. 59. on every dwelling-house inhabited, together with the offices and gardens therewith occupied. 1829 Southey *Sir T. More* II. 123 Let him calculate whether he and they would have been gainers, even in this low, pounds-shillings-and-pence point of view. 1870 J. Anderson in *Eng. Mech.* 14 Jan. 426/2 Everything..narrows itself down into a pounds-shillings-and-pence question. 1900 *Daily News* 15 May 3/1 We claim to be a practical people, a pounds-shillings-and-pence people.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., in the senses (*a*) of a pound weight, as *pound-butter*, sold (in quantity) by the pound, as *pound beads, pins, yarn*; (*b*) of the amount or value of a pound sterling, as *pound matter, prize*. b. Special combs.: **pound brush**, a large paint-brush; **pound-day**, see quot.; **pound-nail**, see quot. 1727–41; **pound note**, a bank-note for one pound (such as are issued in Scotland and Ireland); **pound party** (*U.S.*), a party meeting without invitation at a friend's house, each member bringing a pound or so of some eatable ready for consumption, which is handed to the hostess to entertain the unexpected guests; also, a gathering to which each person brings a parcel of undeclared contents, which is sold by auction or otherwise to those present, the proceeds being devoted to charity; † **pound-pear**, an old name for a large variety of cooking pear; **pound-piece**, a piece of money worth a pound; **pound-pint**, a pint equal to the capacity of a pound of water: see 1 b; **pound-rate**, † **rent**, a rate of so much in the pound; † **pound-right** *obs.*, ? the right to the amount of moorland which went with a Pound-land); or ? a right to the moor valued at a pound; **pound rocket**, see quot.; **pound-velo**, a unit of momentum; the momentum of a body of mass 1 lb. moving with a velocity of 1 foot per second; **pound-worth, pound's-worth**, as much of anything as is worth or may be bought for a pound; † *spec.* a piece (of land) worth a pound a year: cf. Librate *sb.* See also Pound-cake, etc.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Pound-heads*, a kind of bead, white or red, used in West African trade with the natives. 1873 E. Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 106/1 The large round brush, called the *pound brush, and a smaller one called the tool, are those mostly used in plain work. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, **Pound-butter*, butter made up in pats of a pound each, as distinguished from.. butter..in bulk. 1889 *Clerks Guernsey News* 10 May 5/1 The *Pound Day at the Victoria Cottage Hospital..was a great success, the appeal for a pound weight of some kind of grocery from each donor being very..widely responded to. *a* 1617 Bayne *On Eph.* i. (1643) 16 We would be loath to take a slip..in a twelve-*pound matter. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Nails*, **Pound Nails*, are four-square in the shank; much used in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, though scarce elsewhere, except for paling. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* II. x, Ah! a queer fellow; lent him a one-*pound note—never saw it again. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 22 Jan. 2/3 The old-fashioned *pound party has become this winter a fashionable city entertainment. 1889 Farmer *Americanisms*, *Pound party*, very similar to *Donation party*. 1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl.* 99/1 *Poire de bon Chrestien, poire de liure,..a *pound-peare. *a* 1667 Cowley *Ess. in Verse & Prose, Greatness*, He would eat nothing but what was great, nor touch any Fruit but Horse-Plums and Pound-Pears. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Pear*, The pound-pear, or black-pear of Worcester. 1889 H. Johnston *Chron. Glenbuckie* xxii. 261 There are twenty gouden *pound-pieces. 1865 R. Hunt *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* Ser. II. 81 He told her to..get a packet of *pound pins. 1886 *Folk-Lore Jrnl.* IV. 126 Pins—not the well-made ones sold in papers, but clumsy things with wire heads—'pound-pins'. 1901 E. Nicholson in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VIII. 283/1 Our bushel was originally the measure containing a quantity of wheat equal to the weight of a cubic foot of water at ordinary temperature, 62·3 lb., and therefore, on the *pound-pint system, containing the same number of pints of wheat. 1773 J. Northcote *Let.* (in *Sotheran's Catal.* No. 12 (1899) 39), The gentleman who won the Twenty Thousand *Pound Prize in the last Lottery. 1712 Prideaux *Direct. Churchwardens* (ed. 4) 57 A Church-Rate .. to be made .. by an equal *Pound Rate. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 404, 125 l. raised by a pound-rate, at 4 d. in the pound. 1661 Marvell *Corr.* xxvi. Wks. (Grosart) II. 62 That you ascertain in expresse words the summe that is to be raised by *pound rent. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* iv. 293 Item, twice fifty more Per ann. in Pound-Rents! 1586 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 128 Two lyttell croftes..called tenter croftes, with the churche yeande of Darnton, and one *pownderight of Branson moore. 1873 E. Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 124/1 A *pound rocket will admit a leaden bullet that weighs a pound. 1887 J. B. Lock *Dynamics* 31 We shall choose as our unit mass-velocity that of a particle of 1 lb. moving with 1 velo. We shall call this unit a *pound-velo. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 668 Of the yifte of Robert, Erle of leyceter, thre *pounde-worthe of lond in Halso. 1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* I. 394 The yarn spun is *pound yarn, not done in hanks at all.

Pound (pound), *sb.*2 Forms: 4-5 poonde, 5 ponde, 5-6 pounde, 6 pond, 6-7 pownd(e, 6- pound. [Not found till near the end of the ME. period:—OE. **pund*, known only in comb. *pund-fold* (in late 12th c. MS.) and early ME. *pundbreche* (Laws of Hen. I) (see Pound-breach), and supported by the derivatives (*ge-*)*pyndan* to dam up (water) (K. Ælfred), *forþyndan* to exclude, bar (Cynewulf); see Pind *v.* Origin unknown; the stem has not been certainly traced in any continental language. Of this, Pond *sb.* is an anomalous parallel form; many dialects have *pound* in the sense of *pond*, and the two forms are used indifferently in sense 4 b in reference to canals.]

I. 1. An enclosure maintained by authority, for the detention of stray or trespassing cattle, as well as for the keeping of distrained cattle or goods until redeemed; a pinfold.

The right to impound stray cattle still exists, but in Great Britain the impounder can put the animals in his own stable or field, so that public pounds, being unnecessary, are disappearing.

1425 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 115 (Latin) [Item to mending the way between the church of Merk and the] pownde 3*s.* 4*d.* 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 559/2 All such distresse..to put in pounde. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xxvii. (1638) 113 The owner may lawfully give the beasts meat and drink while they be in pound. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 168 To shut them up, like Beasts in Pounds, For breaking into others Grounds. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* IV. Wks. (Globe) 668/1 I'd sooner leave my horse in a pound. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 88 While pinders, that such chances look, Drive his rambling cows to pound. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xix, 'Where am I?' exclaimed Mr. Pickwick. 'In the Pound', replied the mob. 1846 Longf. *Pegasus in Pound* v, The wise men, in their wisdom, Put him straightway into pound.

b. *Pound close* or *covert*, a pound to which the owner of impounded animals may not have access; *pound open* or *overt*, a pound which is not roofed, and to which the owner may have access to feed his beasts.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xxvii. 76 He that..hath the hurte may take the beestes as a dystresse, and put theym in a pounde ouert. 1554 *Act* 1 & 2 *Phil. & Mary* c. 12 § 1 No Distress of Cattle shall be driven out of the Hundred ..except that it be to a Pound overt within the same Shire. 1567 *Expos. Termes Lawes* (1579) 157 b, Poundes are in two sorts, the one pounds open, the other pounds close... Pound Close is such a place, where the owner of the distresse may not come to geue them meat and drinke, with out offence, as in a close house, or whatsoeuer els place. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. i. 13 If a live distress, of animals, be impounded in a *common* pound-overt, the owner must take notice of it at his peril; but if in any special pound-overt, so constituted for this particular purpose, the distreiner must give notice to the owner.

c. An enclosure for sheltering or in any way dealing with sheep or cattle in the aggregate; also, an enclosure in which wild animals are entrapped.

178a A. Young *Tour Irel.* I. 340 Mr. Irwin spreads it in his pound..for cattle to tread on. 1877 J. A. Allen *Amer. Bison* 472 The rushing of a herd over a precipice or into a pound prepared especially to entrap them. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 227 Two gates leading from the pound at the far end are now taken charge of by the black boys...The gate from the lane is opened and the 'ragers'.. rush fiercely into the pound.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A place of confinement; a pen, a pent-up position; a trap; a prison for debtors or offenders; a spiritual 'fold'; in *Hunting*, a position from which escape is impossible or difficult. (See also Lob's pound.)

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 421 Pride of men of þe world þat wolen make hem siche poondis, is an oþer rote of consense agenns crist lord of þis world. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 268, I meane where you and all your flocke, Deuise to pen men in the pound. 1575 Gascoigne *Fruites of Warre* xix, Penne vp thy pleasure in Repentance poundes. 1575 — *Mask for Visct. Mountacute* Wks. 49 It pleazed God to helpe his flocke, which thus in pound was pent. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. i, An' hee thinke to bee relieu'd by me, when he is got into one o' your citie pounds, the Counters. 1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* 26 The Enemy being by this means brought into a Pound. 1684 Otway *Atheist* III, Well, since I am trapt thus,..There is no replevin, and I must to pound. 1727 Swift *Imit. Horace* 47, I hurry me in haste away, Not thinking it is levee-day; And find his honour in a pound, Hemm'd by a triple circle round. 1807 Wordsw. *White Doe* VII. 253 The grassy rock-encircled Pound In which the Creature first was found. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk., Pound*, a position from which escape seems difficult, particularly in hunting. 1887 Jefferies *Amaryllis* xxiv. 183 He's getting into a pound, he really is.

†**3.** An act or right of pounding (Pound *v.*² 1).

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 540/2 The Baylewik..with Poundes, Waifes, Strayes, Herhage and Pannage.

†**b.** A seizure of cattle, etc., in a raid, etc.: cf. Poind *v.* 3. *Obs.*

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. ii. 12 A cumpany gat he And rade in Ingland, for to ta A pownd, and swne it hapnyd sa That he of catale gat a pray.

II. 4. a. A body of still water, usually of artificial formation, a Pond. Now *dial.* **b.** *esp.* A body of water held up or confined by a dam or the like, as in a mill-pond (now *dial.*), the reach of a canal above a lock, etc. (in which sense *pond* and *pound* are used indifferently).

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 367 Alisaundre..hadde alle maner bestes in kepyng in hyves, in layes, in fisshe weres and pondes [*MS. Cott. Tib. D. vii* poundes]. *c* 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 228 Hit is a shrewde pole, pounde, or a well, That drownythe the dowghty. 1535 Coverdale *Isa.* xix. 10 All the poundes of Egipte, all the policie of their Moates & diches shal come to naught. 1684 G. Meriton *Yorks. Dialogue* 132 (E.D.S.) Our awd Meer is slidden into'th Pownd. 1805 Z. Allnutt *Navig. Thames* 29 So many more Pounds and moveable Weirs as were found necessary might be erected. 1891 Cotes *Two Girls on Barge* 46 First a pound and then a lock,..'pound' being a canal definition of the level reaches that lie between the locks. 1895 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 3/6 Witness said there were no indications to show that they were approaching a 'pound' (lodgment or accumulation of water). *a* 1900 E. Smith *MS. Collect. Warwicks. Words* (E. D. D.), Where there is a separate pool, the water above the dam is called either the mill-dam or the pound.

5. An enclosure for fish. **a.** A compartment for stowing fish on board a fishing-vessel. **b.** See quot. 1867. **c.** A net trap for fish; *spec.* the last compartment of a pound net, in which the fish are finally caught; the bowl or pocket.

1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 21 There are pounds or enclosures made on the deck, for each fisherman to throw in what he catches. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Pound*, a lagoon, or space of water, surrounded by reefs and shoals, wherein fish are kept, as at Bermuda. 1873 *Echo* 11 Mar. 2/2 Immense quantities are, however, taken in what are called 'pounds'. A pound is generally placed on the shallow flats of the bays where fish food is abundant...The fish..enter the pound, and find it impossible to get out again. 1883 S. Plimsoll in *19th Cent.* July 162 The haddocks..are ..stowed away in bulk in 'pound' (the pounds are like the stalls in a stable, in the hold of the ship). 1883 F. Day *Indian Fish* 14 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) Wicker-work labyrinths ..acting like a pound in permitting the fish to enter with the flood, but precluding exit with the ebb.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pound-like* adj.; **pound-boat**, a flat-bottomed centre-board boat used on Lake Erie for carrying fish from the nets (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **pound-fee**, a fee paid for the release of cattle or goods from the pound; †**poundlose**, setting free or release from the pound: cf. Loose *sb.* 5; **poundman**, one employed in weir or pound fishing; **pound-master**, = Pound-keeper; **pound net**, an enclosure formed by nets in the sea near the shore, consisting of a long straight wall or leader, a first enclosure (the 'heart'), into which the fish are conducted by the leader, and a second enclosure (the pound, bowl, or pocket), from which they cannot escape; **pound scoop**, a scoop used in collecting fish from a pound (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1878 Aylward *Transvaal of To-Day* ii. (1881) 27 English settlers have been known in a poor neighbourhood to live almost entirely from *pound-fees and mileage, earned by continual..intermeddling with their neighbours' herds. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 5/2 A corner is boarded off in a sort of *pound-like manner. 1622 in *Naworth Housch. Bks.* (Surtees) 197 For *poundlose of viij of the tenants' horses, iij'. 1888 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 222 The *pound-men..sometimes eat them and consider them better than scup. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Poundmaster. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 537/1 You get my vote the next time you run for poundmaster. 1883 Goode *Fish. Indust. U. S.* 12 Introduction of *pound-nets or stake-nets along the sandy coasts of the Atlantic and its estuaries for the capture of the migrating summer shoals. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 362/1 One of the greatest nuisances..that a seafaring man can meet with, and that is pound-nets. They lined the American shore far out into the lake.

Pound (pound), *sb.*³ [f. Pound *v.*¹]

I. †1. A pounding; *pl.* that which has been pounded. *Obs. rare.*

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 46 The poundes of the rootes [of Mandrag] must be put into a small firkin of swete wyne.

2. An apparatus for pounding or crushing apples for cider; a cider-mill.

1832 *Trans. Provinc. Med. & Surg. Assoc.* II. VI. 202 This mischievous part of the pound [i.e. lead basins used in cider presses] is now almost universally exploded, and in their place wooden ones are substituted. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk., Pound*,..a mill in which to grind the apples for making cider.

II. 3. A mark caused by a severe blow; a bruise, a contusion.

1862 Campion *Alice* 35 [He] would frequently return [from a combat at fisticuffs] in a deluge of gore and all over pounds and bruises.

4. A heavy beating blow; a thump; also, the sound caused by this, a thud.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1901 *Daily Chron.* 7 June 4/1 The breathless shout, the pound of hoofs—'The Favourite! Favourite wins!'

Pound (pound), *v.*¹ Forms: *α.* 1 púnian, -iġean, 4–7 poune, powne, (4–5 pone, 8–9 *Sc.* poon). *β.* 6–7 punne, 6– pun (see also Pun *v.*). *γ.* 6– pound (9 *dial.* pund). [OE. *púnian* (also *ġepúnian*, ME. Ipone):—WGer. **pûnôjan*, stem *pûn-*, whence also Du. †*puyn*, mod. *puin* 'rubbish, trash or cyment of stones' (Hexham), LG. *pün* chips of stone, building rubbish (Doorn.-Koolman). For the final *d*, cf. Astound *v.*, Bound *ppl. a.*¹, etc.]

1. *trans.* To break down and crush by beating, as with a pestle; to reduce to pulp or powder; to bray, bruise, pulverize, triturate.

α. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 176 ġenim þas ylcan wyrte uerbascum ġecnucude [*v. r.* ġepunude]. *a* 1050 *Liber Scintill.* xxiv. (1889) 95 Þeah þu punize [*contuderis*] stuntne on pil(an) swylce berenhula punigendum [*feriente*] hufan punere na byð afyrred fram him dysiġnyss his. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 89 As spicerye ȝyveþ smell whan it is powned. 1382 — *Matt.* xxi. 44 Vpon whom it [this stone] shal falle, it shal togidre poune hym [1388 to-brise hym]. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. i. 3 Sothrenwood pounde with a rosted Quince, and laide to the eyes. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 41 Powne and temper them altogether. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* (1650) 126 Grots pouned and sifted or strained therein. 1658 J. Jones *Ovid's Ibis* 138 Anaxarchus..being condemned..to be pound with iron pestels in a morter.

β. 1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* 132 Then punne it in a morter. *Ibid.* 286 Pun them that be to be pund. 1600 Heywood *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, I. ii, The honestest lad that ever pund spice in a mortar. 1662 H. Stubbe *Ind. Nectar* ii. 8 Cacao nut, punned, and dissolved in water.

γ. 1594 Southwell *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* (1823) 120 To feele more of their sweetnesse, I will pound these spices. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 138 The Peasant..who pounds with Rakes The crumbling Clods. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* 477 Let him..dry them, and pound them in a mortar. 1828 *Craven Gloss., Pund*, to pound. 1830 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 315 After the apples have been pressed, they may be economically pounded a second time. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* xiii, A flat stone to pound roots with.

b. *fig.*

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 78 The word of God is not preached vnto them, and as it were braied, punned, interpreted, and expounded. 1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 101 He therefore so ground and punned Annibal, by coasting him thorow all Samnium. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 80 To think a gross body may be ground and pounded into rationality. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 12 June 570/1 The Lord Advocate..pounded it [the Bill] to powder.

2. To strike severely with the fists or some heavy instrument; to strike or beat with repeated heavy blows; to thump, to pummel. Also *fig.*

α, β. 1790 A. Wilson *Pack* Poet. Wks. (1846) 29 John swore that he wad poon you [*rimes* aboon you, spoon you]. 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* in form *pounn* in Herefordsh., *pown* in E. Lanc., *poon* (pun), *pun*, *punn*, *poan*, from Cumbld. to Glouc. and Leicester.

γ. 1700 Dryden *Cey.x & Alcyone* 392 With cruel blows she pounds her blubber'd cheeks. 1795 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 199 Pounds thy pate. 1839 Thackeray *Fatal Boots* Wks. (1869) 386, I stood pounding him with my satire. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. vi, The big boys who sit at the tables pound them and cheer. 1858 Col. K. Young *Diary & Corr.* (1902) App. 328 We pounded your regiment the other day. 1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. ix. 176 Horsed sea deities pounding one another with bunches of fish. 1875 Le Fanu *Will. Die* xxviii, I danced every day, and pounded a piano, and sang a little. 1877 Clery *Min. Tact.* xiv. (ed. 3) 189 To hang closely on their rear, pounding them with light guns.

b. *with advb. extension.* To knock (something) *in*, *out*, etc., by pounding; to hammer, beat.

1875 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* II. 53 My foolishness is being pounded out of me. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct. 2/2 The fortifications might be pounded to pieces. 1891 Kipling *Light that Failed* xi. (1900) 193 The big drum pounded out the tune. 1898 L. Stephen *Stud. Biog.* II. v. 182 He must not simply state a reason, but pound it into a thick head by repetition.

c. *U. S. Stock Exch.* To beat down the price of (stock); = Hammer *v.* 2 d (*b*).

1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXIV. 522/1 The bears let the opportunity to pound securities go by the board.

†**3.** With inverted construction: To deliver (heavy blows) *on* some one. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. iv. 31 An hundred knights...All which at once huge strokes on him did pound, In hope to take him prisoner, where he stood on ground.

4. *intr.* To beat or knock heavily, deliver heavy blows, fire heavy shot (*at*, *on*'). *Pound away*, to continue delivering blows; to hammer away.

1815 [see Pounding *vbl. sb.*¹ 2]. 1858–9 Russell *Diary India* (1860) I. 292, I found all our guns pounding at the Martinière. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 349 The chief engineer pounded with a hammer on the trunnions of a cannon, until he broke them off. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Feb. 5/2 The Opposition are anxious to have their great guns in the Upper Chamber pounding away at the same time. 1885 R. L. & F. Stevenson *Dynamiter* ii, Within the lodging-house feet pounded on the stairs. 1895 Hare *Story of Life* (1900) VI. xxx. 400 An electric piano..goes on pounding away by itself. 1901 H. Harland *Com. & Err.* 60 Ferdinand Augustus's heart began to pound.

fig. 1861 J. R. Green *Lett.* (1901) II. 73, I spent the bulk of yesterday pounding at Dunstan in the British Museum.

b. Of a ship or boat: To beat the water, rise and fall heavily.

1903 *Daily Mail* 21 Aug. 5/7 The sea had become rough, causing the boats to pound considerably. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Aug. 7/2 The wreck of the 'Manchuria'... The vessel is lying far inside the reef, and is pounding heavily.

5. *intr.* To walk, run, or dance with heavy steps that beat or pulverize the ground; to ride hard and heavily; *transf.* of a steamer, to force its way through the water, paddle or steam along forcibly.

1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1806) I. viii. 51 'Look at that absurd creature!' exclaimed Forester, pointing out ..a girl, who was footing and pounding for fame at a prodigious rate. 1848 Kingsley *Yeast* i, A fat farmer, sedulously pounding through the mud. 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* I, He thought he saw [him]..pounding away on the chestnut [horse]. 1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* II. 20 So he pounds along sitting well down in his saddle. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* xviii, I am not going to pound over half the county in a futile endeavour to come up with the hounds. 1898 G. W. E. Russell *Collect. & Recoll.* xxxiv. 458 Cantering up St. James's Street..or pounding round Hyde Park. 1898 *Daily News* 23 July 7/1 She [a steamer] pounded along splendidly at over 20 knots an hour.

6. *trans.* To consolidate by beating, to beat hard; *esp.* in technical use in form *pun*, to ram down (earth, clay, or rubble) as in making a roadway or embankment: see Pun *v.*¹

1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 706 The cows so thoroughly 'pound' the ground that in summer it is in many parts as hard as a brick.

Pound (pound), *v.*² Also 5 pown, 7 poun. [f. Pound *sb.*² Cf. Pind *v.*, Poind *v.*]

1. *trans.* To place or shut *up* (trespassing or straying cattle) in a pound; to impound.

c 1450 *Oseney Regr.* 44 That þey [bestes] be not Inparkid or pownyd but þey be i-founde in open harme [cf. *ibid.* 24 inparked or y-poyned; *ibid.* 86 imparkid or poyned]. 1530 Palsgr. 663/2, I pounde, I put horse, or beestes in the pynfolde. 1673 [R. Leigh] *Transp. Reh.* 124 They exercise a petty royalty in..pounding beasts. *a* 1711 Ken *Urania* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 503 Your Neighbour Swains the Trespassers will pound. 1819 *Metropolis* II. 205 Lawsuits for trespass, for poaching, pounding cattle,..give him notoriety in the country. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 87 We must not go more than half a mile away from the road, or we [i. e. our cattle] 'll be 'pounded.

fig. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 69 Me thinkes I deserue to be pounded, for straying from Poetrie to Oratorie. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) V. 179 For the Heart that still wanders, is pounded at last.

2. To shut up or confine in any enclosure or within any bounds or limits, material or otherwise. Also with *up*. Also *fig.*

1589 Nashe *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 12 Euen so these men..do pound their capacitie in barren Compendiums. 1608 Heywood *Rape Lucrece* III. iv, Sit round: the enemy is pounded fast In their own folds. 1632 Massinger & Field *Fatal Dowry* IV. i, Married once, A man is staked or poun'd, and cannot graze Beyond his own hedge. *a* 1639 Wotton in *Reliq.* (1651) 364 More might be said, if I were not pounded within an Epistle. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 48 That gallant man who thought to pound up the crows by shutting his Parkgate. 1761 Colman *Jealous Wife* II. i. (1775) 22, I wish Harriot was fairly pounded [= married]. It wou'd save us both a great deal of Trouble. 1776 *Remembrancer* (1777) IV. 272/2 Hopkins, and his little navy, are safely pounded in Providence river, near Rhode Island. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xxvii. (1848) 323 And the round wall of madness pound us in.

b. *spec.* in *Fox-hunting* (*pass.*), said of a rider who gets into an enclosed place from which he cannot get out to follow the chase. *To pound the field*: see quot. 1886.

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XIX. 353 The whole field [i. e. the assemblage of riders] was fairly pounded. 1860 Whyte Melville *Mkt. Harb.* xvi. 135 Whenever one individual succeeds either in what is termed *pounding* a field, or in getting such a start of them that nobody shall have a chance of catching him whilst the pace holds. 1875 — *Riding Recoll.* viii. (1879) 131 A man who never jumps at all can by no possibility be 'pounded'. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., In hunting, an impassable barrier is said 'to pound the field'. So also a bold rider who clears a fence which others cannot do is said 'to pound the lot'.

fig. 1853 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* ix, The pounding of

the same gentleman in the middle of the first chorus. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 27 Aug., The Marquis, however, in following his leader over the agricultural plough, got..pounded with him in the political field.

3. To dam (water); dam *up*. Now chiefly *dial.*

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) b ij b, Watermills, which destroy abundance of gallant Land, by pounding up the water..even to the very top of the ground. 1770 J. BRINDLEY *Surv. Thames* 1 If they be made to pound more than five or six Feet, some of the adjacent Lands will be laid under Water. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 119 Which occasioned a fall for the water to run off, and prevented its being pounded up. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v. *Pounded*, They'n bin gropin' fur trout I spect, I see the brook's pounded.

4. *To pound off*, to partition off into compartments: cf. POUND *sb.*[2] 5 a.

1887 *Fisheries of U. S.* Sect. v. II. 426 In the hair-seal fishery, on the coast of Newfoundland, the vessel's hold is 'pounded off' into bins only a little larger than the skins.

Hence **Pou'nded** *ppl. a.*; **Pou'nding** *vbl. sb.*

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 44 Here's none that can reprieve Such pounded beasts. 1641 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 60 The same hogg or swine..not to be fetched thence untill full satisfaction be made..for pounding and for carege. 1791 R. MYLNE *Rep. Thames & Isis* 29 The Pounding of the water by the New Locks.

Pound, *v.*[3] [f. POUND *sb.*[1] 1.]

†**1.** *trans.* To weigh. *Obs. rare*—[0].

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 220/45 To Pound, *ponderare*.

2. *Coining.* To test the weight of coins (or of the blanks to be minted) by weighing the number of these which ought to make a pound weight (or a certain number of pounds), and ascertaining how much they vary from the standard.

From the earliest times, in the Indenture under which the Master of the Royal Mint produced coins for the King, a limit was assigned within which the weight was to be maintained; and as it was impossible to make every coin of the exact weight, it was customary, before 1870, to fix the number of grains variation permissible in each pound weight, taken at random from the mass of coins, this variation being termed 'remedy for the Master'. Thus, for gold coins, in which 20 troy pounds of standard gold make 934½ sovereigns, the Indenture of 1817 allows a margin of 'twelve grains in the pound weight and no more'. By the Coinage Act of 1870, the 'remedy' was fixed on the piece, as ½ grain on each sovereign, each of which is now separately tested by an automatic weighing apparatus of great delicacy.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., Pounding in coining. 1907 *Let. fr. Royal Mint*, The present law is far more stringent, but (for particular purposes) we still constantly resort to pounding in the Mint, and always in the case of bronze coins.

3. To weigh out or divide into pounds. *local.*

1876 *Whitby Gloss., Punded*, divided into pounds. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Pound*,..to make up into pats or parcels each of 1 lb. weight.

Pound, *v.*[4] *slang.* [f. POUND *sb.*[1] 3.] To bet a pound, or an extravagant amount, on; esp. in phr. *to pound it*, to wager pounds in long odds; hence, to state as a certainty or strong conviction.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Pound it*, to ensure or make a certainty of any thing: thus a man will say I'll pound it to be so; taken, probably from the custom of..offering ten pounds to a crown at a cock-match, in which case, if no person takes this extravagant odds, the battle is at an end. This is termed pounding a cock. 1828 BEE *Living Dict. London* ii. 44 You'll soon be bowled out, I'll pound it. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxvi, I'll pound it, that Barney's managing properly. 1855 — *Mut. Friend* IV. xv, I'll pound it, Master, to be in the way of school.

Hence **Pou'ndable** *a.*: see quot.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Poundable*, any event which is considered certain or inevitable, is declared to be poundable, as the issue of a game, the success of a bet, &c.

Poundage[1] (pau'ndēdʒ). Also 5 **pundage**, 5–7 **pondage**, 7 **powndage**. [f. POUND *sb.*[1] + -AGE; hence med. (Anglo-) L. *pondāgium*.]

1. An impost, duty, or tax of so much per pound sterling on merchandise; *spec.* a subsidy, usually of 12 pence in the pound, formerly granted by Parliament to the Crown, on all imports and exports except bullion and commodities paying tonnage. Now *Hist.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* IV. 14 His purueyours toke, Withoute preiere at a parlement a poundage biside, And a fifteneth and a dyme eke. 1422 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 173/2 A subsidie of Tonage and Poundage..that is to sey of every Tonne iiis; and xiid of every Pounde. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 122 The kynge hath therfore þe subsidie of pondage and tonnage. 1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 § 1 Another Subsidie called Poundage, that ys to sey: of all maner merchaundises..caryed out of this..Realme or brought into the same by wey of merchaundise of the value of every xxs., xijd. 1628 CHAS. I *Speech* Wks. 1662 I. 370 As for Tonnage and Poundage it is a thing I cannot want and was never intended by you to ask. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxiv. 150 He knowes well that cunning is no burthen to carry, as paying neither portage by land, nor poundage by sea. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. 315 Those [subsidies] of tonnage and poundage, in particular, were at first granted, as the old statutes (and particularly 1 Eliz. c. 19.) express it, for the defence of the realm, and the keeping and safeguard of the seas.

2. A payment of so much per pound sterling upon the amount of any transaction in which money passes; a commission, or fee, of so much a pound.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 25 There being two-hundred in it worth three hundred pounds a piece, with poundage and shillings to the lurched. 1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's Last Pr.* III. iii, I shall be paid in crack't money, and pay poundage into the bargain. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1775) II. 129 Pay that money..yourself, and not through the hands of a servant, who always..stipulates poundage. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XI. vii. (Rtldg.) 408 What cursed fools our dramatists must be, to care for anything but their poundage when their plays happen to be received! 1835 *Crompton, Meeson & Roscoe's Reports* II. 334 The sheriff is entitled to poundage on the whole amount of the goods levied. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 309 The paymaster of the forces had a poundage, amounting to about five thousand a year, on all the money which passed through his hands. 1892 E. K. BLYTH in *Law Times* XCIII. 488/2 Scandalously high court fees charged by way of poundage.

b. A percentage of the total earnings of any concern, paid as wages to those engaged in it, sometimes in addition to a fixed wage.

1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Poundage*, a system in vogue in the slate industry to adjust the wages of the workmen. Every month when the claims of the slate quarrymen are made out an addition of so much in the pound is made upon the slate bill, that is, the payment due according to the standard rates. *Poundage*, the system under which the wages of tacklers or overlookers in cotton mills are based upon the output of the looms, being so much in the pound on the total earnings of the weavers under their charge. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Sept. 8/1 The principle of poundage was agreed to by the men, who, however, prefer a higher fixed wage and less poundage.

3. A payment or charge of so much per pound weight; payment by weight.

a 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 100 To poundage perteynen that euery marchaundise that shalbe sold be weight brought in to London [etc.]. 1891 J. SIMSON *Hist. Thanet* 148 Under the act of 1812 the duties in those days called 'lastage' or 'poundage' were adjusted. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Dec. 5/2 The Commonwealth Postal Department has now finally decided not to seek to renew the contract, but to rely on getting letters forwarded on a poundage basis, as provided by the Postal Union rules.

4. *Salt-making.* The number of pounds of salt contained in one gallon of brine, or (in some places) in one cubic foot of brine.

1907 *Let. to Editor fr. Cheshire*, The weight of salt contained in one gallon of brine..is usually about 2 lb. 10 oz.; if it is as little as 2 lb. 8 oz., the brine is not worth working. The poundage is measured by a graduated hollow glass instrument, similar to that used in ascertaining the specific gravity of a fluid. (The gallon is not the imperial, but the old wine gallon. The standard poundage is thus more than 3 lb. to the imperial gallon.) The word is in constant use at the Cheshire and Staffordshire Salt Works, but is never used at Droitwich.

5. *Betting.* Extravagant odds. Cf. POUND *v.*[1], quot. 1812.

1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 234 The poundage was here offered, but no takers. 1894 ASTLEY 50 *Years Life* II. 83 At Newmarket it would have been poundage on my horse.

6. Weight stated in pounds. *nonce-use.*

1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 60/1 Our heaviest [fish] at that date was 20 lb., and there seemed to be a want of proportion in the business, an almost indelicate exuberance of poundage.

Hence **Pou'ndage** *v. trans.*, to impose poundage upon: whence **Pou'ndaging** *vbl. sb.* In quot. *fig.*

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 64 Nothing writt'n but what passes through the custom-house of certain Publicans that have the tunaging and the poundaging of all free spok'n truth.

Poundage[2] (pau'ndēdʒ). Also 6 *Sc.* **poindage**. [f. POUND *v.*[2], *sb.*[2] + -AGE.] †The action or right of pounding stray or trespassing cattle (*obs.*); the charge levied upon the owner of impounded cattle or of anything poinded.

1554 *Act* 1 & 2 *Phil. & Mary*, c. 12 § 2 No person .. shall take for keping in [*pr.* im-] pownde impownding or pondage of any..Distres, above the somme of iiij d. 1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 524 To use the ordour of parcage or poindage establissit in the said indenture. 1660 in *1st Cent. Hist. Springfield, Mass.* (1898) I. 274 And for Swine or any Cattle that are lyable to Poundage who ever shall Pound them, they shall have foure pence a head, for ye Poundage of them. 1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. v. (1881) 264 Molly I've known ever since she was dropt; she has brought in the strays, and many is the poundage she has saved Uncle Ket.

Pou'ndal. [f. POUND *sb.*[1]: cf. CENTAL.] See quot. (Also called *foot-poundal*.)

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 225 We .. define the British absolute unit force as 'the force which, acting on one pound of matter for one second, generates a velocity of one foot per second'. Prof. James Thomson has suggested the name 'Poundal' for this unit of force. 1884 A. DANIELL *Princ. Phys.* ii. 19.

Pound-breach (pau'ndbrāʧ). *Law.* [f. POUND *sb.*[2] + BREACH *sb.* Early ME. *pundbreche* represents an OE. **pundbryce* not recorded.] The breaking open of a pound; hence, the illegal removal or recovery by the owner of goods lawfully impounded.

a 1135 *Laws Hen. I*, c. 40 (Schmid) Pundbreche fit pluribus modis: emissione, evocatione, receptione, excussione. 1292 BRITTON I. xxx. § 3 Ceux qi ount fet prisoun en lour mesouns, ou hamsokne, ou pountbreche. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 215 Privat force..trespas by entring into ground,.. poundbreach or otherwise. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Pundbrech*,..is the illegal taking of Cattle out of the Pound, either by breaking the Pound, picking the Lock, or otherwise. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. ix. 146 The distreinor has a remedy in damages..by writ *de parco fracto*, or pound breach, in case they were actually impounded. 1891 *Carmarthen Jrnl.* 23 Jan. 3/1 At Lampeter County-court on Tuesday..two cases of pound-breach under distress for tithes were entered for hearing.

Pou'nd-cake. [f. POUND *sb.*[1] + CAKE *sb.*] A rich cake so called as originally containing a pound (or equal weight) of each of the principal ingredients, flour, butter, sugar, fruit, etc.

1841 THACKERAY *Men & Coats* Wks. 1900 XIII. 601 It will have a great odour of bohea and pound-cake. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* II. ix. 138 [He] begged to recommend the pound-cake, from his own personal experience. *c* 1900 *Beeton's Every-day Cook. Bk.* 396 Pound Cake.—Ingredients of large cake: 1 lb. of butter, 1¼ lb. of flour, 1 lb. of pounded loaf sugar, 1 lb. of currants, 9 eggs, 2 oz. of candied peel [etc.].

Pou'nded, *ppl. a.*[1] Forms: see the vb. [f. POUND *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Crushed by heavy blows to small fragments or to powder; beaten small; comminuted.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* xxviii. 181 He shall giue them parched wheate, or of pouned barly the double measure. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 33 Paper made.. with pounded cotton or reduced to a pulp. 1815 SIMOND *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 11 The roads are well gravelled with pounded stones. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 380 Pounded meat [etc.] should form the basis of the feedings.

Pounded, *ppl. a.*[2]: see POUND *v.*[2]

†**Pou'nder,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 5 **pounder, pondre, punder**. [app. f. POUND *sb.*[1]; perh. in reference to the fact that the auncel had at its end a knob of a pound weight as a counterpoise (see quot. *a* 1640 in AUNCEL). But it is also possible that the word in the form *pondre* was immediately from L. *pondus, ponder-* weight.] A name of the kind of balance called AUNCEL.

c 1425 *Castell Persev.* 2730 in *Macro Plays* 152 It schal þee weyen, as peys in punder [*rime* vnder]. 1429 ABP. CHICHELEY in Wilkins *Concilia* III. 516 Dicto pondere le Auncell scheft seu *pounder*..doloso quodam stateræ genere. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 30/1 On branche of disceit .. called a Schafte, othere wise called a Pondre, othere wise called an Hauncere, whiche greved many a trewe man. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/2 Punder, *libritta*.

Pounder (pau'ndəɹ), *sb.*[2] Also (1 púnere), 6 **pouner**. [f. POUND *v.*[1] + -ER[1]. Cf. OE. *púnere* a pestle, f. *púnian* POUND *v.*[1]] One who or that which pounds.

1. An instrument for pounding; a pestle, a crushing beetle; a beater.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* xxiv. [see POUND *v.*[1] 1] Punere [L. *pilo*]. 1564 in Noake *Worcestersh. Relics* (1877) 12 A garlics morter, a pouner. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 353 They beat in a stone mortar with a rough or Greek pounder. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 282 There were two pounders, and a third was afterwards added, all from Carron. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 313 Crush them well..with three or four strokes of the pounder. 1899 R. MUNRO *Prch. Scot.* viii. 304 With the exception of an oblong stone or 'pounder' all the stone implements were of flint.

b. A vessel for pounding in; a mortar.

1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 56 Indian women pound corn and sift the poundings, and make bread of varying grades of coarseness. A pounder is constructed of a section of a log, and is really a huge mortar, nearly three feet high.

2. A person who pounds.

1611 FLORIO, *Pestatore*, a stamper, a punner [1598, a stamper or beater in a morter]. 1834 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 254 A certain hunter of beetles, and pounder of rocks. 1894 B. THOMSON *S. Sea Yarns* 145 The kava-pounder paused, with stone uplifted.

Pounder (pau'ndəɹ), *sb.*[3] Now *rare*. [f. POUND *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One whose office it is to pound cattle; = POUND-KEEPER, PINDER, POINDER.

1622 *Canterb. Marr. Licences* (MS.), Xpoferus Hewes of St. Mary's in Dover, pownder. 1655 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 123 Tho. Alcock chosen Cow keeper for this yeare,..as also to be pounder. 1848 J. KIRKPATRICK *Relig. Orders*, etc. *Norwich* 319 At a court of mayoralty, 26 Nov. 1679, the inhabitants of the Castle and Fee have liberty to erect a pound..and the pounder to dwell upon the fee.

Pou'nder, *sb.*[4] [f. POUND *sb.*[1] + -ER[1].]

I. 1. Something of a pound weight, e. g. a fish.

1834 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 790 You may pick a pounder out of any black pool. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 June 5/3 A half-pound trout on this tiny lake will show as good sport as a pounder elsewhere.

II. In combination with a prefixed numeral.

2. Something weighing a specified number of pounds; *spec.* a gun carrying a shot of a specified weight; *rarely*, a projectile of a specified weight.

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3112/3 We found in the Castle of Namur..69 Pieces of Cannon, viz. 7 twenty four Pounders, 3 sixteen Pounders, 2 twelve Pounders, 9 ten Pounders,.. 3 three Pounders, 1 two Pounder. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 317 The French had erected a battery of twenty-four sixty pounders directly over one of the mines of the citadel. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 403 A silver-scaled twenty-pounder. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Aug. 2/1 'Everyone must bring his own mug and a cake'.. we have carried a two-pounder at the 'handle-bar'.

3. A person possessing, having an income of, or paying (e. g. as rent) a specified number of pounds sterling; a woman having a marriage-portion of so many pounds.

1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* III. i, I must meet a lady, a twenty thousand pounder, presently, upon the walk by the river. 1754 SHERBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I. 69 The eldest Daughter of..one of the richest Merchants in the City; a Seventy Thousand Pounder. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* iii, Rich Miss Dripping, the twenty-thousand-pounder from London.

b. A bank-note or other article of the value of a specified number of pounds sterling.

1755 JOHNSON s. v., A note or bill is called a twenty *pounder* or ten *pounder*, from the sum it bears. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* iv, I pocketed the little donation—it was a ten-

pounder. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Feb. 2/1 It is..cheering, to discuss airily for the nonce, links which are two thousand pounders, and single pearl pins worth £1,200 each.

III. 4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **pounder pear** = *pound-pear* (POUND *sb.*[1] 4); *one-, two-* (etc.) *pounder cartridge*, 12- (etc.) *pounder gun*, etc.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 127 Unlike are Bergamotes and pounder Pears. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 261 What length of a 36-pounder gun [etc.]? 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* 362, 2-pounders take about 4 sheets of 12-pounder cartridge paper...½-pounders, 1 sheet of 9-pounder paper. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 95 The 12-pounder Armstrong field pieces are believed by the Committee to be efficient.

†**Pou·nder**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*—[0]. [app. freq. of POUND *v.*[1]] = POUND *v.*[1] 1.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 78/8 To pounder, *tritumare*.

Poundfalde, obs. form of PINFOLD.

Pou·nd-foo·lish, *a.* Foolish in dealing with large sums: antithetical to PENNY-WISE, q. v. So **Pound-foolishness**, **Pound-folly**: see PENNY-WISDOM.

Pound garnett, obs. f. POMEGRANATE.

Pound-house. [f. POUND *v.*[1] + HOUSE *sb.*] A building in which the pounding, pulverizing, or crushing of material is done: as a. part of a glass-works; b. a cider-mill.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3821/8 A Round Bottle-Glass-House, ..with all Conveniencies, a Pound House and Smith's Forge. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* I. Gloss. 323, etc., Pound-house. [*Ibid.* 228 The apples being thrown into a large trough or tub, five or six persons..pounded them with large club-shaped wooden pestils...Hence, no doubt, the epithet pound is applied to the house, etc., in which the whole business of cider-making is performed.] 1899 RAYMOND *No Soul* I. vi. 122 Jacob Handsford stayed out in the pound-house..giving another screw to his apple-cheese.

Pounding (pau·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] Forms: see the vb. [-ING [1].] The action of POUND *v.*[1]

1. Crushing or bruising into pulp or powder; trituration, pulverizing.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Majadura*, hammering, stamping, pownding. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XII. xxvii, Verjuice may be made..by punning and stamping unripe grapes in morters. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* ii. (1872) 24 Reduced by pounding in a heavy mortar. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 4/1 The juice of the apple, after being expressed by an operation called 'pounding', ferments.

b. *concr.* The proceeds of this process; pounded substance; the quantity pounded at one time.

1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* p. xviii, The sea bottom, covered with the poundings of these rocks. 1893 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 5/5 A certain London firm had taken his whole year's 'pounding' [of cider].

2. Striking or beating with or as with the fist; beating, pummeling, knocking, thumping; heavy firing; an instance of this.

1815 in Scott *Paul's Lett.* (1839) 125 [Remark attributed to Wellington at Waterloo] Hard pounding this, gentlemen; let's see who will pownd longest. 1858 COL. K. YOUNG *Diary & Corr.* (1902) App. D. 331 We should have given the rascals a regular pounding. 1896 T. L. DE VINNE *Moxon's Mech. Exerc., Printing* 424 The pounding of a form..with furious blows from a heavy mallet.

3. Heavy riding.

1883 JESSOPP *Arcady* iv. (1887) 116 The dreary pounding back at night in the dark, to find the baby sick.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pounding house, machine, mill*; **pounding barrel**, a barrel in which clothes are pounded in water to cleanse them; **pounding match** (*slang*), a fight; also *transf.*

1869 MRS. STOWE *Old Town* XXVII, The thunder of the *poundiog-barrel announced that the washing was to be got out of the way before daylight. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 353 Their work-hous was called pistrinum or a *punning-hous. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 813 A stamping mill or *pounding machine. 1815 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* XII. 529 You will have heard of our battle of the 18th. Never did I see such a *pounding match...Napoleon did not manœuvre at all. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 614 A good situation on a creek, for a *pounding-mill.

Pounding, *vbl. sb.*[2], confining in a pound: see POUND *v.*[2]

Pounding, *vbl. sb.*[3], in coining: see POUND *v.*[3]

Pou·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. POUND *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That pounds, in various senses of POUND *v.*[1]

1865 LE FANU *Guy Dev.* II. xi. 105 He..strode up with pounding steps to his dressing-room. 1894 B. THOMSON *S. Sea Yarns* 143 The ringing thud of the pounding kava-stones ceased. 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* I. viii. 113 Ah, the adventure of it, the rush of air, the pounding horse, and the safe, fierce arms!

Pou·nd-kee·per. [f. POUND *sb.*[2] + KEEPER.] One who has charge of a public pound; a pinder.

1783 COWPER *Reports* 478 If wrongfully taken, it was at the peril of the person bringing them; not of the pound-keeper, who has no right or power to judge of the legality of the capture; but is the officer of the law, and ministerial only. 1884 *Law Times* 15 Mar. 364/1 A pound-keeper obtains a penalty before the justices against the owner of some sheep for releasing them from pound. 1886 *Even. Bell* (Auckland, N. Z.) 29 June 8/4 Borough of Newton. Written applications for Poundkeeper and Ranger will be received up to 5 o'clock on Thursday, July 1.

†**Pou·nd-land.** *Sc. Obs.* Also pund-. [f. POUND *sb.*[1] + LAND *sb.*, repr. med.L. *librata terræ*.] A measure of arable land equal to four oxgangs or half a plough-land.

1547 in *Calr. Laing Charters* (1899) 139 Dowbill maill for ewarie pundland, that is to say, twentie punds money of this realm for the said ten pund land. 1575 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 468 Of every pundland of auld extent. 1585 *Decr. Sc. Exch.* in E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* (1872) 136 Thirteen acres extendis and sall extend to ane oxgait of land, and four oxgait extendis and sall extend to ane pund land of auld extent. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pound land*...This is also called *librata terræ*, and is used in Scotland to denote a certain portion of arable land, containing four oxengate, or fifty-two acres.

Poundlar, var. of PUNDLAR [1], steelyard.

†**Pou·nd-law.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 punlaw. [f. POUND *sb.*[2] + LAW *sb.*[1]] Amerciament for pounded cattle or poinded goods.

1463 *Burgh Crt. Rec. Newburgh* in A. Laing *Lindores Abbey* xvi. (1876) 161 Ilka man suld hald on his awyn grys a kow or a horss in tedyr, and gyff yai war foundyn loss ye pownd-lau [*mispr.* -lan] sould be iiij.d. 1541 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 59 For the quhil[l]k ilk auchenpart sall pay to him ane d., by [= besides] his punlaw. 1553 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 150 He mycht on na wyise eschaetit thain, nor hald thai thame langar,..bot quhile thai had payit ane grote for the heid off ilk peax for thair poindlaw.

Poundler, variant of POINDLAR *Sc. Obs.*

Pou·ndless, *a.* [f. POUND *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without a pound (of money).

1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* I. xiii. 255 I'm penniless or poundless.

†**Pou·nd-lien.** *Sc. Obs.* In 3 ? punlayn, 6 **pundlene.** [f. POUND *sb.*[2] + LIEN [1].] Fee for the release of an animal from the pound.

c 1280 *Inquis. Miscell. Chanc.* File 67. No. 4 (P. R. O.), Dominus Thomas de Brad petiit octo denarios de punlayn de hominibus domini regis. 1533 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 149 The prouest, bailzeis, and counsaill..ordanit Georg Annan pyndler of thar kirk yard, and ordanit the pundlene of euery best to be four d.

†**Pound-like**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. POUND *sb.*[1] 3 + -LIKE 1 b.] By the pound; at so much per pound.

1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 59/1 Deduction to be made oute of every mannes apprest pownd like.

Pou·nd-lock. Also 8–9 pond-lock. [f. POUND *sb.*[2] + LOCK *sb.*[2]] A lock on a river for pounding up the water; = LOCK *sb.*[2] 7.

1783 *Rules, Orders, etc. Thames* 13 Any of the pound-locks, lock tackle, weirs, bricks, winches. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Apr. 472/1 A century has witnessed the construction of the entire navigation of the Thames by pound-locks. 1879 *Edin. Rev.* CL. 447 In these side cuts the pound lock was introduced, with side weirs to enable the floods to escape.

Pou·nd-meal, *adv.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. POUND *sb.*[1] + -MEAL.] Pound by pound; by the pound.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* II. 198 Pardoners..senden him on sonendayes with seales to churches, And 3af pardun for pons, poundmele [B. poundmel, C. pound-meel] a-boute. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v., The market women sell their butter by the dozen or pound-meal.

Poundre, obs. form of PONDER.

†**Pou·ndrel.** *Obs.* Also 5 poundrelle. [Cf. POUNDER *sb.*[1] and L. *ponderāle* the public scales.]

1. Some kind of weighing apparatus.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 714/35 *Hoc ponde*, a fowdrelle [? powndrelle]. Res sit vera staterem portate statera. *a* 1450 MYRC 712 All þat falsen or vse false measures, busshelles, galones, & potelles quartes or false wightes, poundes or poundrelles, or false ellen yerdes.

2. [perh. a distinct word.] ? A head.

1664 COTTON *Scarron.* 27 So nimbly flew away these scundrels Glad they had scap'd and sav'd their poundrels.

Pou·ndstone. [f. POUND *sb.*[1] 1 + STONE.]

1. A natural stone or pebble of a pound weight, formerly often used as a weight.

1577 KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.*, etc. *Trifles* 24 Then doth the ponderous poundstone purse Bring doune their feete againe. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Poundston* or *Poundstone*, a natural stone or pebble of the requisite weight, by which farmers formerly portioned their butter into pounds of twenty-two ounces or 'the lang pund'. 1860 *Athenæum* 22 Sept. 375 Echini which they called..'pound stones', as they were often used by the dairywomen for a pound-weight in the sale of butter.

2. *Coal-mining* (*local*). See quots.

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Poundstone*, dirt lying next under the coal,—the coal-floor. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Poundstone*, a kind of underclay.

Pou·nd-weight, *sb.* (*a.*) [f. POUND *sb.*[1] + WEIGHT *sb.*] A weight of one pound; *spec.* a piece of metal of the weight of a pound avoirdupois, and stamped to that effect, used in weighing.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *As, assis*, a pounde weyghte. *Ibid.*, *Libralis*, a pounde weight. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 282 The pound weight English, being twelve ounces Troy, doth overpoix the pound weight of Scotland foure penny weight and nine graines English. 1706 PHILLIPS, A *Pound*-Weight of Silver-Bullion is worth 3 Pounds Sterling. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vii. 274 No man can, by words only, give another an adequate idea of a foot rule, or a pound weight.

b. as *adj.* Of equal or exact weight.

1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* IV. i. 125 Truly if my power had been pound-waight with my will.

[**Poune** in *Kyng Alis.* (Weber), mispr. for *ponne* = PAN *sb.*[1]]

Poungarnard, -garnet(te, -karnet, obs. ff. POMEGRANATE. **Pounse**, obs. form of POUNCE.

†**Pou·nson**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare.* [a. OF. *poinsonner, ponsonner*, Picard *ponchonner* (1324 in Godef. *Compl.*), mod.F. *poinçonner* to pounce (in goldsmith's work) = It. *punzonare* to pounce, f. OF. *poinson, ponson, ponchon*, F. *poinçon*, It. *punzone, punzone*, PUNCHEON *sb.*[1] The Chaucer MSS. are divided between *pounson* and *pounse*. The precise sense in the quot. is not recorded for OF. or It., and does not occur in PUNCHEON *sb.*[1], but is found from 16th c. in POUNCE *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] *trans.* To stamp holes in (clothing) for the purpose of adornment; to PINK. Hence **Pou·nsoned** *ppl. a.*, **Pou·nsoning** *vbl. sb.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ? 344, 347 [see POUNCE *v.*[1] 2].

Pouoir, obs. form of POWER.

Poup, -e, pouppe, obs. ff. POOP *sb.*[1], *v.*[1], [2].

†**Poupe.** *Obs.* *rare*—[1]. [? Shortened from F. *poupée* doll.] A puppet; a doll.

1530 PALSGR. 257/2 Poupe for a chylde, *poupee*.

‖ **Poupée** (*pupe*). *Obs.* [F. *poupée* baby, doll, puppet, wax figure, plaster cast, etc.] A figure used for making and exhibiting dresses, wigs, etc.

1786 *Lounger* No. 76. ? 2. I will take care to exhibit..a set of Poupées, which..will convey..a perfect idea of the reigning dress and undress of the fashionable world. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 253/2, I do not wish to have my head and face moulded to a poupee for the embellishment of his window.

†**Pou·peton.** *Cookery.* *Obs.* [Origin of this and next obscure.] (See quot. 1706.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Poupeton*,...In *Cookery*, a Mess made in a Stew-pan, as it were a Pie, with thin slices of Bacon laid underneath; Pigeons, Quails, or other sorts of Fowl dress'd in a Ragoo in the middle; and a peculiar Farce or Dish of stuff'd Meat called *Godiveo* on the top; the whole to be bak'd between two gentle Fires. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v., When..you have made your Flesh Poupeton after the usual Manner, let two or three Handfuls of strain'd Pease be thrown into it, before it is cover'd with its Farce, and let all be inclosed with the Godiveo.

[OF. had *poupette* a kind of pottage (Godef.; It. has *polpette*, 'olives of veale rosted' (Florio), 'balls of mixed meate' (Baretti), and *polpettone* finger-tips; but these do not suit the sense.]

†**Pou·piets.** *Cookery.* *Obs.* [app. related to prec.] (See quot.)

Mispr. *poupiets* in J.; whence various errors in later Dicts.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Poupiets*, a Mess made of long and thin slices of Bacon, cover'd with Veal-stakes of the same Bigness, as also with a good Farce; in order to be roll'd up and roasted on a small Iron-Spit, wrapt up in Paper. 1721 BAILEY, *Poupiets*. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Poupiets*, a Culinary Term. 1755 JOHNSON, *Poupiets*. 1818 TODD, *Poupicts* erroneously citing *Bailey*). 1828 WEBSTER, *Poupies*. 1846 WORCESTER, *Poupies*.

Pour (pōəɹ), *v.* Forms: see below. [ME. *pour-en*, evidenced early in 14th c.; not in OE., nor in the cognate langs.; source obscure: see Note below. The prevailing written form from the first has been *pour, e* (also spelt *powr(e, power*), in ME. (as still in Sc. and n. dial.) = (pūr), in mod. Eng. till 19th c. (and still dial.) = (pauəɹ), proved by the spelling *powre, power*, and by rimes in all the poets from Pope to Tennyson and Swinburne (these last have also pōəɹ): see illustration of Forms. But the spelling *pore* is found in some 15th c. writings, and *poor* (perh. = pūr) in Palsgrave and Shaks. The late 18th and 19th c. (pōəɹ), given by Nares 1784, disapproved by Walker 1791–, approved by Webster 1828, Smart 1836, is not easy to account for: it could hardly be derived from (pauəɹ); it may be a dialectal survival of the 15th c. *pore*, though connecting evidence is wanting; it may also repr. 16th c. *poor* (= pūr), altered as in *floor, door*, and vulgar *more, pore, shore, yore*, for *moor, poor, sure, your*.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 4–7 poure, 5– pour. β. 5–7 powre, 6–8 **power.** γ. 5 pore. δ. 6 pooro, 6, 9 *dial.* poor.

α. 13.. *Cursor M.* 5833 (Gött.) To þe water of þe flum þu ga, And poure [*Cott.* put, *Fairf.* putte] it vp apon þe land. *c* 1330–1549 (see B. 1, 3 b) Poure, pour. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 222/30 To Poure, *fundere*. 1712 POPE *Messiah* 13 Ye Heav'ns! from high the dewy nectar pour [*prime* show'r]. 1728 — *Dunc.* II. 3 Where on her Curls the Public pours ..fragrant Grains and Golden show'rs. 1780 COWPER *Table Talk* 210 Winter invades the spring, and often pours A chilling flood on summer's drooping flowers. 1781 MORISON in *Sc. Paraphr.* XXXV. vi, Through latest ages let it pour, In mem'ry of my dying hour. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* V. xxix. 1 A mighty crowd, such as the wide land pours.. like the rush of showers, [*Ibid.* II. xlii. 6, X. xi. 5, etc. *rimes with* more, gore, before.] 1830 TENNYSON *Poet's Mind* 12 Holy water will I pour Into every spicy flower. [*In later poems* pour'd *rimes with* stored, oar'd.]

β. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 19 Be slege and powre in water thenne. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 78/10 To Powre, *fundere*. 1597 LYLY *Woman in Moone* II. i. 25 High Ioue himselfe..Receiues more influence then he powers on thee. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xlii. 4, I powre out my soule in mee. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 107 Then powring the matter upon a cold Table. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 22 The Light the Great Maimonides had powered into this enquiry. γ. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 16 As a man may pore it out of þe bolle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 409/2 Poryn in, *infundo*. *c* 1490 *Ibid.*, Poryn owt, *effundo*.

δ. 1530 PALSGR. 662/2, I poore drinke or lycoure in to a cuppe or vessell. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XXXVIII, Thou.. that poor'st into my verse Thine owne sweet argument.

B. Signification. **I.** *trans.*

1. To emit in a stream; to cause or allow (a liquid or granular substance) to flow out of a vessel or receptacle; to discharge or shed copi-

ously; also, to emit (rays of light). Said either of a person, or of a thing which discharges a stream. Often with advbs., *forth*, *out*, *in*, *down*, *off*, etc.

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 2026 The lazar tok forth his coupe of gold,..Therin he pourd that win so rich. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 648 (*Cleopatra*) He pouryth peayn vp on the hachis sledere. 1520 M. NISBET *N. T. in Scots* (S. T. S.) III. *Prol. to Romanis* 332 Ewin as watter is powret into anne weschel. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* ix. 5 Drynke my wyne, which I haue poured out for you. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. i. 46 Drink being powr'd out of a cup into a glasse, by filling the one, doth empty the other. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxix. 418 Powring foorth many teares, with great repentance and sorrow. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. iii. (1668) 34 Powre a spoonful of cold vinegar into her ear. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* Wks. 1772 III. 62 The remaining matter..with the least heat may be poured out like a liquor. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xi. 322 The Sky..being covered with black Clouds, pouring down excessive Rains. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 159 If potash be poured into a solution of this salt, it produces a precipitate. 1818-20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 206 Vesicles..remain for several days, and then pour out a thin ichor. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 227 Liquid darkness, which the Deity Within seems pouring, as a storm is poured From jagged clouds. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 14 The sun had poured his last ray through the lofty windows. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho.!* iv, Campian.. trying to pour oil on the troubled waters. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xx. 138 A large wide valley into which both mountains pour their snows. 1893 *Times* 26 Apr. 9/4 He was obliged to pour cold water very plentifully upon the zeal of his Irish friends.

b. *nonce-use.* To send (something) down a stream.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 19 But the sad virgin, innocent of all, Adowne the rolling river she did poure [*vimes* succoure, floure = floor].

c. *absol.*

1533 BIBLE (Great) 2 *Kings* iv. 40 So they powred out for the men to eate. 1560 (Genev.) *Ibid.* 41 Powre out for the people, that they may eat. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 147 Men are spunges, which to powre out, receive.

2. Said of a river, etc.: To cause the water to flow in a flood; *refl.* to flow with strong current, to fall *into* the sea, etc.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 591 The Rhine mixeth and powres it self into Issell. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 97 Before him Doon pours all his floods. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. ix. 382 As a stream might pour itself into the sea. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 269 Every gateway poured its runnel, and every flinty lane its torrent.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* To send forth as in a stream; to send forth, emit, discharge copiously and rapidly. a. With material object: To send forth (persons) in a stream (also *refl.*); to discharge in rapid succession or simultaneously, as missiles; to cause (money or any commodity) to flow or pass in a constant stream; to bestow profusely.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. Prol. 24 How London doth powre out her Citizens. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Sam.* xxiii. 27 Make hast, and come, because the Philistijms have powred in themselves upon the land. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 83 From all partes they powred upon us great vollyes of shot. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 74 When the Captain was come within distance [he] poured in two Broadsides among them. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* II. 790 Crete's hundred cities pour forth all her sons. *c* 1764 GRAY *Triumphs Owen* 6 He nor heaps his brooded stores, Nor on all profusely pours. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* VI. xviii, And refluent through the pass of fear The battle's tide was poured [*prime* sword]. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* XXX, At the word given, the broadside was poured in. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 495 Sixty thousand a year, little more than what was poured into the English exchequer every fortnight.

b. With immaterial object: To send *forth* or *out* as in a stream (words, music); to give free utterance or expression to (a feeling); to shed or infuse freely or continuously (an influence, etc.).

1526 TINDALE *Acts* ii. 17 Of my sprete I will poure out apon all flesshe. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iv. 61 Daniel lykewyse cap. 9. powereth forth his herte before god. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Cor.* 38 Madde men whiche ..poure out wurdes, whiche neyther themselues vnderstand nor other. — *Eph.* 1 Iesus Christ..that of hys free fauour, hath powred all gentle kyndenesse vpon vs. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Acts* x. 45 On the Gentils also, was powred out [WYCLIF sched out, TINDALE sheed oute] the gyft of the holy Gost. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 58 That he alone myghte..powre out all his indignation vpon them. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Love* 19 The essentiall nature or being of God is poured into us. 1644 *Directory for Public Worship* 11 That God would powre out a blessing. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 57 ¶ 4 The Charms which Nature has poured out upon them [Woman-kind]. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 33 Is it for thee the linnet pours his throat? 1789 BLAKE *Songs Innoc., Night* 23 They pour sleep on their head. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 325 Such words she o'er her lover pours As give herself relief. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 452 He frequently poured forth on plaintiffs and defendants..torrents of frantic abuse, intermixed with oaths and curses. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 321 They..Pour'd grave inspiration, a prophet chant to the future.

†4. *fig. refl.* To give oneself up or over, yield, abandon oneself (*to*). *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. i. 41 Þe inwarde man..neuere pourip himself holy to outwarde þinges.

5. *spec.* in *Founding.* To make by melting; to cast, FOUND. (= L. *fundere*, F. *fondre*.) *rare.*

1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 88 Whenever it is practicable, both sides of the bearings should be poured or moulded at one time.

II. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

6. (from 1, 2). Of liquids, etc.: To gush forth or flow in a stream; to flow strongly; of rain: to fall heavily, rain hard.

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Ruo..*, to falle, to poure out. 1552 in HULOET. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 18 No, I will weepe no more; in such a night, To shut me out? Poure on, I will endure. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 174 When impetuous Rain Swells hasty Brooks, and pours upon the Plain. *Ibid.* IV. 413 The teeming Tide, Which pouring down from Ethiopian Lands, Makes green the Soil with Slime. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* (1738) 74 The River Nile..running thro' the hither Ethiopia, pours down upon Egypt. 1831 WILLIS *Poem at Brown Univ.* 172 The light Of the blest sun pours on his book. 1832 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* 182 The torrent brooks ..From craggy hollows pouring,..Sound all night long. 1859 W. COLLINS *Blow up a Brig!*, The sweat poured off my face like water. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 22 Oct. 5/2 Sewer gas was pouring into the lavatories.

b. *impers.* To rain heavily or copiously. Often in proverb, *It never rains but it pours*: events (esp. misfortunes) come all together or happen in rapid succession.

1726 ARBUTHNOT (*title*) It cannot rain but it pours; or London strow'd with rarities. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. ix. ¶ 1 As it never rains but it pours, I was in the front of the battle. 1815 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 79 We were to have gone with him if it had been fine, but it is pouring. 1849 THACKERAY in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 551/1 Is it pouring with rain? 1893 [see RAIN *v.* 1].

7. *transf.* and *fig.* Of persons or things: To run or rush in a stream or crowd; to come or go in great numbers, continuously, or in rapid succession; to stream, to swarm.

1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 628 To Powre out, to come or runne forth in great companies. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 14 The other Muscovites came pouring into the Citie. 1754 GRAY *Poesy* 11 Now the rich stream of Music winds along .. Headlong, impetuous, see it pour. 1781 J. LOGAN in *Sc. Paraphr.* x. i, In streets, and op'nings of the gates where pours the busy crowd. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 1 The modern engravings which pour upon us daily. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 219 From every part of Germany troops poured towards the Rhine. 1860 L. V. HARCOURT in *G. Rose's Diaries & Corr.* II. vi. 204 After the announcement of Mr. Pitt's death, lamentations pour in. 1891 *Punch* 18 Apr. 185/1 Business prospered, and money came pouring in.

III. 8. Special uses with *adv.* or *prep.*

For general uses with *forth*, *out*, etc., see prec. senses.

†a. **Pour on** (in ME. with indirect passive). To overspread *with* something poured, to suffuse fully. [= L. *suffundĕre*.] *Obs.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiv. 33 Þe lecherous men..shul be poured on wiþ brenyng picche & stynkyng brymston.

†b. **Pour out**: to scatter, spread about. In pa. pple. *poured out* = L. *effusus*, *diffusus*, spread out diffusely. *Obs. rare.*

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XLIV. vi, As sheepe..we lie alone: Scattringlie by Thee out powred. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. lxxi, Where, from gross mortal care and business free, They lay, poured out in ease and luxury.

[*Note.* It has been suggested that ME. *pour-e n* was an irregular representative of F. *pur-er*:—L. *pūrāre* to purify (with religious rites). F. *purer*, now 'to scum', had in OF. the senses 'to purify, clarify, cleanse, rinse'; also in Norman 'to drip' (Lajoie revint tant mouillé, qu'il puroyt de toutes parts, *c* 1560 in Godef.), so still in Guernsey (J'o l'cidre qui pure dans l'auge, 'I hear the cider dripping or pouring into the trough' Moisy), and in mod. Norman and other dialects 'to drip, drop, ooze, or flow out', in Burgundy, etc., 'to press, wring, or squeeze juice or water out of anything' (Godef.). English shows no trace of an original sense 'purify', nor even of 'press or squeeze out', and the intransitive sense 6, which comes near that of 'drip or flow out', is not of early appearance; so that the historical connexion of sense is not evident. The phonology also presents difficulty; it is doubtful whether Eng. has any certain instance of *ou* (or even *o*, *oo*) from Fr. *u*:—L. *ū*.]

Pour (pōəɹ), *sb.* [f. POUR *v.*]

1. Pouring, a pouring stream.

1799 D. MORISON *Rood Fair* XXV. Poems 23 O'er her nose the sweat in soons, In pours began to tumble. 18.. TROWBRIDGE *The Pewee* ii. (Funk), Through rocky clefts the brooklet fell With plashy pour.

b. *fig.* A number of people streaming out or in.

1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* xvii, A miscellaneous pour of lads and lasses. 1898 — *Standard Bearer* xiv. 123 There cam' a pour o' men-folk frae 'tween the lintels.

2. A heavy fall of rain, a downpour.

1814 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 90 A pour of rain, which turned to snow. 1831 MISS FERRIER *Destiny* XX. (D.), He..rode home ten miles in a pour of rain. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* xii. 97 Ere long, it began to rain—first of all, an ominous drizzle,..then a decided pour.

3. *Founding.* a. The act, process, or operation of pouring melted metal. b. The amount of melted metal, or other material, poured at a time.

1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 238/2 The 'pour' is preceded by a shower of sparks, consisting of little particles of molten steel which are projected fully a hundred feet in the direction of the open mouth of the converter. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 102 As the pour is ended, we look into the vessel. 1899 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 318 The core materials in each 'pipe' represent several 'pours'.

Pour, obs. form of POOR, POWER.

†**Pourallee.** *Old Law. Obs.* In 4 pour-, **puralee, porale, puraley,** 6-7 **purallee, pourallee.** [Anglo-Fr., f. *pur-*, *pour-*, as prefix often confused with *par-*, L. *per-* through + *alee* going, ALLEY; a literal rendering of L. *perambulātio*.] The PERAMBULATION of a forest.

a 1300 *Liber Custumarum* (Rolls) I. 197 Disantz qe nous ne volons garder ne tenir la Grant Chartre des franchises d'Engleterre, ne la Chartre de la Foreste, ne souffrir qe la Pouralee se face. 1305 *Act* 33 *Edw. I*, Si aucuns de ceux, qi sount desafforestez par la puralee, voillent mieux estre dedenz forest..il plest bien au Roi quil soient a ceo rezceux. 1306 *Annales Londonienses* (Rolls) 146 Super absolutione juramenti domini regis Angliae de foresta, quae vulgariter et Anglice dicebatur *porale*. 1323-4 *Tower Roll* in Manwood *Lawes Forest* XX. (1598) 134 b, Icy comence le proces de la puraley de Winsor, fait en le Countie de Surrey.

¶ Erroneously identified with PURLIEU 1: see also PURLEYMAN.

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* title-p., Also a Treatise of the Purallee [*ed.* 1615 Pourallee], declaring what Purallee is, how the same first began, what a Purallee man may doe, how he may hunt and vse his owne Purallee. *Ibid.* XX. § 3. 151 All such woods and lands, as were afforested by king Henry the second [etc.], .. and were afterwards by the perambulations .. severed from the old auncient Forrestes, and disafforested again, they were and yet still are called Pourallees...For, this woord *Pourallee* in French, is *Perambulatio* in Latin. *Ibid.* § 8. 154 The Pourallee man..must alwayes first make his course in his owne woods or lands, which he hath within the *Pourallee*, and therefore it is called *Pourlieu*, that is to say, for the place, or, for his owne woods or lands.

Pourblind, obs. form of PURBLIND.

‖ **Pourboire** (*purbwār*). [F., prop. *pour boire* in order to drink, for drinking.] A gratuity to be spent on drink, drink-money; hence *gen.* a gratuity, douceur, 'tip'.

[1815 SCOTT *Paul's Lett.* xiii. (1839) 235 There is always some Frenchman near, who, either merely to do the honours to Monsieur l'Estranger, or at most for *quelque chose pour boire*, walks with you through the collection [etc.].] 1836 R. LOWE in *Life* (1893) I. 116 Quarrelled with the man who led the horse because he would not go far enough. Scorned him of his *pourboire*. 1882 *Sala Amer. Revis.* (1885) 55 No *pourboire* is expected. 1898 *Glasgow Weekly Cit.* 26 Nov. 16 3 The pourboire will figure as a considerable item when he sets his foot in the land.

Pourcelet, variant of PORCELET *Obs.*

Pourchace, -chasse, obs. forms of PURCHASE.

†**Pour·cuttle, pourco·ntrel.** *Obs.* Also 6 pourcouttell. [Origin unascertained.

The earliest cited form is *pourcouttell*, of which *pourcontrell* might easily be a misreading. The second element would then be *couttell* = *cuttle*. But *pour-* remains unexplained: it can hardly stand for an earlier *poul-* from *poulpe* or *polypus*. (Cf. POLLYWOG, *polwygle*, *porwiggle*.)]

An octopus.

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 69/1 *Polypus..*, *poulpe*, *poupe*, a pourcouttell. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 87 Some have their heads groveling betwixt their feet (As th' inky Cuttles, and the Many-feet). [*Margin.*] Examples. The Pour-cuttle. Cuttle. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 242 Some have a tender and soft skin,..others none at all, as the Pourcuttle or Pourcontrell. *Ibid.* II. 427 The Pulpe fish or Pourcuttell. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 260 The fish called a Pourcontrell, or Manie-feet, changeth himself into what colour he lists. 1611 COTGR., *Poulpe*,..the Pourcontrell, Preke, or many-footed fish. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 384 You are to eat a raw Pourcontrell, or Cuttle-fish, and so to dye. 1758 BAKER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 778 The Polypus, particularly so called, the Octopus, Preke, or Pour-contrel.

Poure, obs. f. POOR, PORE, POUR, POWER, PURE.

Pourehede, Pourete: see POORHEAD, POVERTY.

Pourer (pōə·rəɹ). [f. POUR *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which pours (*trans.* and *intr.*); a vessel used in pouring anything.

1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1593) 265 Saint Hierom calleth it the butler or pourer forth of water. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. viii. § 4 (1622) 287 He is not a rash powrer-out of his benefits. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 415 The pourer forth of notes. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* II. 333 This.. teapot .. is not a good pourer. 1894 G. A. SMITH *Hist. Geog. Holy Land* 64 What the English Bible calls the early or former rain, literally the *Pourer*.

Pourfil, obs. form of PROFILE, PURFLE.

Pourge, obs. form of PURGE.

Pourie (pū·ri). *Sc.* Also **poorie.** [f. POUR *v.* + -IE, denominative, as in *cheatie*, etc.] A vessel with a spout for pouring liquid; a jug, pitcher; *esp.* a cream-jug.

1821 GALT *Ayrshire Legatees* x. 288 Miss Jenny Macbride's side-board,..where all the pepper-boxes, poories, and tea-pots .. of her progenitors are set out. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 4 Mrs. M'Lecket had then the pourie in her hand to help my cup. 1823 GALT *Entail* II. iii. 23 The vera silver pourie that I gied her mysel..in a gift at her marriage.

Pouring (pōə·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. POUR *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. POUR in various senses; also, the produce of this, a quantity poured at one time.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1411 (1460) Dispitous day thyn be þe pyne of helle...Thi pouryng In wol no where late hem dwelle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 409/2 Porynge yn, *infusio*. *Ibid.*, Porynge owte, *effusio*. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Sam.* xxii. 16 The pourynges out of the See were sene. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 129 It may seeme a powring of water into the Sea. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 55 'Pretty bottle', says Sganarelle,..'How envied would be my lot, wert thou to keep always full for all my pourings!' 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 25 *note*, The word..literally signifies 'libations', or 'pourings out'.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pouring-bottle*, *-machine*, *-vessel*; **pouring-jack**, one of the vessels used in varnish-making.

1535 COVERDALE *1 Macc.* i. 22 The table of the shewbred,

the pouringe vessel, the chargers. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* v. xiii. § 6 He did not abstain from those pouring vessels..sent by Augustus. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1266 The assistant puts three copper ladlefuls of oil into the copper pooring-jack. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* x. 227 The mint has eight melting furnaces,..two pouring machines.

Pou·ring, *ppl. a.* [f. POUR *v.* + -ING 2.] That pours, in various senses; *esp.* raining heavily.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. ii, Powring stormes of sleet, and haile. 1625 BACON *Ess., Viciss. Things* (Arb.) 570 They haue such Powring Riuers, as the Riuers of Asia, and Affrick, and Europe, are but Brookes to them. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. xviii, When the pouring shower Streams adown the roof. 1853 *Ecclesiologist* XIV. 358 At five o'clock on a pouring morning. 1897 M. KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 360 They marched..in a pouring rain all night long.

b. adverbially (in reference to rain).

1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 234 It rained pouring. 1900 *Daily News* 3 July 8/1 The nights had often been pouring wet.

Hence **Pou·ringly** *adv.*

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 363 Who..would not suddenly haue knowne whether it had rayned or no, so powringly high, and sweetely it fell like an Aprill shower.

† **Pouriture.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. F. *pour(r)iture* a rotting, decomposition, f. *pour(r)ir* :—L. *putrīre* to rot.] Rotten or decomposed substance.

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 17 Earth is also sometimes improv'd by Mixtures of Fern, rotten Leaves, and the pourriture of old Wood.

Pourmenade, obs. form of PROMENADE.

‖ **Pourparler** (*purparle*), *sb.* Also in anglicized form PURPARLEY, q. v. [F. *pourparler*, subst. use of inf. *pourparler* (11th c. in Godef.) to discuss, deliberate, plot, f. *pour-* for, before + *parler* to speak.] An informal discussion or conference preliminary to actual negotiation.

1795 *Amer. St. Papers, Foreign* (1832) I. 716 (Stanf.) The *pourparlers* on foot between the two persons mentioned above. 1831 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 435 After some pourparlers Mr. L——..must remain on board. 1881 JEFFERIES *Wood Magic* II. viii. 230 Another pourparler took place. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 30 June 8/1 *Pourparlers* have commenced between the Powers for the creation of a permanent International Sanitary Commission in Egypt.

So † **Pourpa·rle** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *pourparle-r* vb.: see above] *trans.* to conduct preliminary negotiations about; **Pourpa·rler, Pourpa·rley** *v. intr.*, to carry on a *pourparler*.

1534 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VII. 564 That He will for his parte kepe the sees and passages with a navie, being the saide entervieu so farre fourth pourparled and sett. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 25 Sept., Count Hatzfeldt is instructed to leave the task of pourparleying to the British representative. 1900 *Nation* (N. Y.) 11 Oct. 279/2 Meanwhile, the Powers are doing a vast amount of negotiating and pourparlering with each other.

Pourpartie, Pourpays, Pourpensed, obs. varr. PURPARTY, PORPOISE, PURPENSED.

Pourpiece (pōə·rpīs). *Typogr.* [f. POUR *v.* + PIECE *sb.*] See quot.

1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 228/1 The superfluous metal at the head called the 'tang', or 'pourpiece', is removed by a circular saw or sharp-pointed hook.

Pourpoint (pū·rpoint), **purpoint** (pə·rpoint), *sb. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4 **purpont,** 5 **-peynt**(e, **-poynt,** 9 **pour-, purpoint.** [a. OF. *po(u)rpoint* (13th c. in Littré), prop. pa. pple., as in *gambais porpoint, cuilte purpointe* (Godef.), of *pourpoindre* to perforate, f. *pour-* (:—L. *prō-*, substituted for *par* :—L. *per* through, as in POURALLEE) + *poindre* :—L. *pungĕre* to prick.]

Something quilted. a. A doublet, stuffed and quilted, worn by men in the 14th and 15th centuries, both as part of civil costume and of armour. (Sometimes misused by modern novelists.)

[*a* 1200 *Itin. Regis Rich. I* (Rolls) I. 99 Unde et vulgo perpunctum [*v.r.* parpunctum] nuncupatur. 1225 *Rot. Litt. Claus.* (1844) II. 51/1 Quos posuerunt in x. haubergellis et xiiij. purpuntis et xix. capellis ferreis.] 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 7232 In thy diffence.. Next thy body shal be set A purpoynt or a doublet. *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* 245 Now smothe, now stark, now lyk an hard purpoynt.

1830 JAMES *Darnley* xxxii, His dress was a rich hunting suit,..consisting of a green pourpoint. 1843 — *Forest Days* II. xi, A man..muffled in a large loose gabardine above his pourpoint. 1876 PLANCHÉ *Cycl. Costume* I. 403 The military pourpoint was of leather or cloth, stuffed and quilted.

† b. A quilt, as a bed-covering. Also in *Comb.*

pourpoint-wise *adv. Obs.*

1390 *Will of Filliolt* (Somerset Ho.), j purpont album bonum. 1418 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 4 Item Amye Irmonger j. magnam archam j. purpeynt et j. par librarum pendentium. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 417/1 Pur-poynt, bed hyllynge..,*culcitra punctata*. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 483 In primis, j. feddebedde. Item, j. bolster..j. purpoynt white hangyd.

So **Pou·rpoint** *v. trans.*, to make in the fashion of a pourpoint, to quilt (whence **Pou·rpointed** *ppl. a.*, **Pou·rpointing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Pou·rpointer,** a maker of pourpoints); ‖ **Pourpointerie** (*purpwĕtərī*) [F.], pourpointing work, quilting.

[1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 370/1 Henry III's great seals afford us the earliest specimen of the *ouvrages de pourpointerie*, which came more into fashion toward the latter part of his reign. His hauberk and chausses are of this padded work, stitched.] *Ibid.*, Pourpointing, or elaborate stitching,.. became at this time [Henry III's] a trade, and there were several pourpointers in Paris and London. 1860 J. HEWITT *Anc. Armour* II. 131 The 'Jack of Defence'..was a quilted coat; or it was pourpointed of leather and canvas in many folds; or it was formed of mail. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. (1874) 194 Third Period, to about 1360.—Splinted armour..showing studs on the covering, together with studded *pourpointerie*, began to prevail. 1885 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng.* (ed. 3) I. 147 The heat and heaviness of this armour occasioned the invention of gamboised or pourpointed coverings for protection in war.

Pourpose, Pourpour(e, pourpre, Pourpresture, obs. ff. PURPOSE, PURPLE, PURPRESTURE.

† **Pourpri·se, purpri·se,** *sb. Obs.* Also 4 **purpris, -prys**(e, 5 **pourprys, porprise.** [a. OF. *porpris* and *po(u)rprise* occupied place, enclosure, verge, sb. use of pa. pple. of *po(u)rprendre* to occupy, seize, comprehend, f. *pour* for, before + *prendre* to take.] A precinct, enclosure, circuit.

a 1325 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 346 Thine palefreis ant steden ant al thi purpris Thou ne shalt with the beren, wrecche, ther thou lis. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3987 He hath not aright wrought, Whan that he sette nought his thought To kepe better the purpryse. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xi. 91 Thenne followeth germanye..whiche conteyneth a grete pourprys toward thoccident. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 139 It carrieth a pourprise or precinct of 3 miles compasse. 1612 BACON *Ess., Judicature* (Arb.) 456 Not onely the bench, but the footepace and precincts and purprise thereof ought to bee preserued without scandall and corruption. 1726 *Nat. Hist. Irel.* iii. 14 Havens which..are but very little, and of a small pourprise.

So † **Pourpri·se** *v.* [cf. *comprise, surprise*], *trans.* to encompass, enclose, embrace, occupy.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. viii. 85 Thise barbaryns pourpryse xl Royammes. 1481 — *Godeffroy* cc. 292 There they lodged them, and pourprised grete space of ground. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* II. xxxv. 153 So were the walles pourprysed and sette rounde aboute wyth ladders.

† **Pou·rry,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 5 poury. [a. F. *pour(r)i* rotten, pa. pple. of *pour(r)ir* :—**putrīre* for L. *putrēre* to rot. Cf. *pot-pourri.*] Putrid.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 39 Not poury [*v.r.* moddy], but plesaunt and good to drinke.

Pourselane, -slane, obs. ff. PURSLANE. **Poursent, Poursiewe, -su,** obs. ff. PURSUIT, PURSUE. **Poursuivant, Poursuter,** var. PURSUIVANT, PURSUITOR, *Obs.* **Pourte,** obs. Sc. f. POVERTY. **Pourtenaunce, Pourtende,** obs. ff. PURTENANCE, PORTEND. **Pourtraet, -trait,** etc., **-traeture, -traiture,** etc., **-traie, -tray,** obs. ff. PORTRAIT, PORTRAITURE, PORTRAY. **Pourturde,** var. *portured*: see PORTURE *v. Obs.* **Pourvey**(e, **Pourveaunce, -veya(u)nce, -wiance, Pourveyo(u)r, -veyer,** obs. ff. PURVEY, PURVEYANCE, PURVEYOR. **Poury:** see POURRY.

† **Pouryvynele,** obs. form of PERIWINKLE 2.

1530 PALSGR. 257/2 Pouryvynele a fysshe, *niuiau*.

Pous, ME. form of PULSE.

† **Pouse,** *v. Obs.* Derivation and sense obscure.

1689 in Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1720) II. v. xxviii. 382/2, 13. Item, That no Peterman shall hereafter, at any time of the Year, take the Tides, nor Pouse upon the whole River of Thames. 1757 DICKINSON *Rules, Orders,* etc. 7 (Guildhall Libr. Br. 270. 1) That no Persons shall, at any Time of the Year, take the Tides or Pouse, or use any Pousing-Net, upon the River of Thames, under the Penalty of [etc.].

Pouse, var. POUZE; obs. f. PULSE. **Pouse, pouss,** Sc. and n. dial. ff. PUSH *v.* **Poush,** obs. f. PUSH *sb.*, a boil. **Pousoudie, -sowdie,** obs. ff. POWSOWDY. **Pousse,** obs. f. PULSE, pease, etc.

‖ **Pousse-café** (*pus*|*kafe*). [F., lit. 'push coffee'.] A glass of various liqueurs or cordials, in successive layers, taken immediately after coffee. (Cf. *chasse-café* s. v. CHASSE 2.)

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 KATE SANBORN *Truthf. Wom. in S. California* 136 The old Spanish, the imported Chinese, the eastern element now thoroughly at home,..each..stratum as distinctly marked as in a pousse café, or jelly cake.

Poussette (*puse·t*), *sb.* [a. F. *poussette*, dim. of *pousse* a push; see -ETTE.] An act of poussetting: see POUSSETTE *v.*

1814 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) II. 31 Seeing the pretty tremble of her eyelids in a poussette. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xxxix, The mazes of poussette and right and left. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xii, They gave a rapid poussette like the top and bottom people in Sir Roger de Coverley.

Pousse·tte, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To dance round and round with hands joined, as a couple in a country dance.

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Punch's Apoth.*, Dance, Regan! dance, with Cordelia and Goneril—Down the middle, up again, poussette and cross. *a* 1839 T. H. BAYLY *Songs & Ball.* II. 283 The young poussetting, as the old survey. 1887 CLELAND *True to Type* II. 206 The motley crowd was happy—poussetted, chassied and performed feats. *fig.* 1873 H. MORLEY *First Sk. Eng. Lit.* (1882) 172 Europe was little edified to see the dance..set up by the two aged popes, who poussetted to each other about France and Italy.

Hence **Pousse·tting** *vbl. sb.*

1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIV. viii. (1872) V. 258 The pains he took with her elegant pirouettings and poussettings.

Poussie, a Sc. spelling of PUSSY.

Poust (paust). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. next, by mutescence of final *e*: cf. AVOW *sb.*] = POUSTIE.

In first quot. prob. scribal error for *poste, ponste* = next.

[*c* 1440 *York Myst.* ii. 23 So I wille my post proue.] 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 216 Wi' great poust o' arm and leg. 1832-53 R. INGLIS in *Whistle-binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. III. 115 The poust that's in Scottish kail-brose.

Poustie, pousté (pau·sti). *Obs.* (or *Sc. arch.*) Forms: 4-5 **pouste·** (also 6 *Sc.*), **-ce·, powste·** (5 **-ee**), **poeste, poweste, poste** (5 **-ee**), **pauste** (5 **-i**); 5 **pooste, postey·, pou·sty,** 5-6 **po·stio, -y** (6 **-ye**, 5 (7 *Sc.*) **pausty,** 7 *Sc.* **powstie,** 7, 9 *Sc.* **poustie.** [ME. a. OF. *poesté, pousté* (*a* 1000 *podestat*) :—L. *potestāt-em* power.] Power; strength, might; authority. See also LIEGE POUSTIE.

In poustie, poste (quot. *c* 1450), in one's power, possible.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4371 (Cott.) He þat has giuen me pouste [*Fairf.* pausty] slike Godd forbedd i suld him suike. *Ibid.* 26140 To quam vr lauerd has giuen poste Bath to bind and als laus þe. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) cxlv, Suntime ich was.. An erl of gret pouste. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 110 In-to swilk thrillage thaim held he, That he ourcome throw his powste. 1415 *York Corpus Christi Play* in *Hist. & Antiq. York* (1785) II. 130 And here I grant in your Postey Whom that ye bound, bondan shall be Rylt at your Steyne. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 110 Yef it were in poste, he wolde it not haue do for all the reme of grete Breteigne. *c* 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 164 I put hem vndyr in thy powseste. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. v, Whan I submyssed Affrique in to your poeste. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 1330 By..all the dedly names Of infernall posty, Where soules fry and rosty. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 110/14 Postie, *potestas, atis.* 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk Buriall* Ded., Statur and strength, so dexterously kythed by a peereles pausty in all campestrial prowes. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* 1827 147 Her weary knicht's ilk limb and lith Gat tenfauld poustie, pow'r, and pith. 1845 POLSON *Eng. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 850/1 Hence the distinction, so well known to Scotch lawyers, of death-bed and *liege poustie*—the technical terms indicating two states of competency and incompetency to burden or dispose of an estate to the prejudice of the lawful heir.

‖ **Pou·sto** (pau·stō*a*, *prob.* pū·stō). [a. Gr. *ποῦ στῶ* 'where I may stand'; from the saying attributed to Archimedes (in Pappus S. II., ed. Hultsch 1060), *δός μοι ποῦ στῶ, καὶ κινῶ τὴν γῆν* 'give me (a place) where I may stand, and I will move the earth'. (Usually written in Greek.)] A place to stand on, a standing-place; *fig.* a basis of operation.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 246 She..Who learns the one Pou·sto whence after-hands May move the world, tho' she herself effect But little. 1859 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Introd. 58 Accustomed to move the world with no *ποῦ στῶ* but his own two feet.

Pout (paut), *sb.*[1] Also 1 *puta, 6 poute, 8 powt. [OE. **pūta* in *ǽle-pūtan* pl., EEL-POUT = MDu. *puyt*(*e, pût, puut, puyde* a pout, also a frog (cf. *puytael, aelpuyt*, Du. *puit*, Flem. *puut, puud* a frog, Du. *puitaal*, EFris. *pût(-âl*), LG. *pût*(*âl*), (*âl-*)*putt, pute*, G. (*aal-*)*putte* eel-pout; app. from a verbal stem **put-* to inflate: see quot. 1836 and cf. next.] A name applied to several kinds of fish, most commonly to the BIB or *whiting-pout*: see also EEL-POUT, HORN-*pout*.

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 94 Hwilce fixas gefehst þu? ælas and hacodas mynas and æleputan sceatan and lampredan.] 1591 NASHE *Prognost.* 17 If there bee few or none [eels] taken, and plentie of poutes to bee had [with pun on next]. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Powt*, a Fish otherwise call'd a Sea-Lamprey. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 252 We took pouts, cat-fish, cat-heads, of six pounds weight. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 159 From a singular power of inflating a membrane which covers the eyes and other parts about the head,..it is called Pout, Bib, Blens, and Blinds. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1883) 65 The fish caught were..three horned pouts. 1880 F. DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 287 Bib, pout..brassie in Scotland.

Pout (paut), *sb.*[2] [f. POUT *v.*[1]] A protrusion of the lips, expressive of pique or annoyance. *In the pouts*, in a pouting mood, sulky.

1591 NASHE *Prognost.* 17 Plentie of poutes to bee had in all places, especiallie in those coastes and Countries where weomen haue not their owne willes. 1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* i. 45 The fat is in the fire, she is in the powt, all a mort. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xv. § 2. 255 A Bessy Babe, that must be dandled, and in every thing humoured else she feeds all upon Poutes [with pun on prec.] 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lvi, Panurge somewhat vex'd Fryar Jhon, and put him in the Pouts. 1795 *Jemima* I. 82, I could not be brought out of the pouts. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Baby's Debut*, Jack's in the pouts, and this it is—He thinks mine came to more than his. 1892 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 23 'Then you don't think it wise?' mutters the girl, with a pout.

b. *transf.* Protrusion, projection.

1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idyls* II. *Pan & Luna* 45 That pure undraped Pout of the sister paps.

c. *Comb.*, as *pout-mouthing*, † *pout-puffing.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 135 Baldwin le Pettour .. held his land in Suffolke, *Per saltum, sufflum & pettum, sive bumbulum*, for dancing, pout-puffing, and doing that before the King of England in Christmasse holy dayes, which the word *pet* signifieth in French. 1807 COLERIDGE *Lett., to H. Coleridge* (1895) 514 Your mad passions and frantic looks and pout-mouthing.

Pout, *sb.*[3] *dial.* (Kent). [Origin obscure.] A small ronnd stack of hay or straw; = POOK *sb.*

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 15 Cattle fed in winter time at the same pout of hay..Cattle feeding at a hay-pout. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms, Pout*; as an hay-pout, a round stack of hay. Plot, a Kentish author, has it. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* s. v., In the field hay is put up into smaller heaps, called cocks, and larger ones, called pouts; when carted it is made into a stack.

† **Pout,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [perh. from POUT *v.*[1] or *sb.*[2]] A workman's name for the mount of the lens of a

simple microscope, by means of which the lens is attached to a Lieberkühn.

1832 A. PRITCHARD *Microsc. Cabinet* 189 All globular bodies, having polished surfaces, reflect an image of the cups, and the pout, if there is one, appears as a dark spot in the centre. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 31 A great deal may be done with cups having single lenses inserted in them which they do not fit, by raising or lowering their pouts or settings by means of rings of thin metal, till the focus of the lens and of the cup fall on the same point. [1907 F. A. PARSONS (*Sec. Roy. Micr. Soc.*) in *Let.*, The term *pout* probably went out of use about 1845. I have made enquiry of all the leading Microscope makers in London, but not one has ever heard of the term.]

†**Pout,** *sb.*[3] *Coal Mining. Obs.* A kind of punch: see quot.

1849 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh., Pout, Punch*, a tool used by the deputies in drawing timber out of a dangerous place. It has a shank about 8 feet long, with a spade handle, and a head, pointed and slightly curved towards the handle at one side, and like a hammer at the other. It is used as a ram to knock the props down, or to draw them out after they have been knocked down.

Pout, *sb.*[6] Sc. and dial. form of POULT *sb.*

Pout (pout), *v.*[1] Also 4-6 poute, 5-8 powt, 6 powte, powlt. [Known only from *c* 1300; previous history obscure. Conjectured to represent an OE. **pútian*, from a verbal stem **put-* to swell, be inflated, of which *púta*, POUT *sb.*[1], might be the agent-noun. But the evidence for this vb. in the cognate langs. is scanty: Sw. has dial. *puta* to be inflated; Sw. and Norw. *puta* pad, Da. *pude* cushion, pillow, pointing to an ON. **púta*; cf. NFris. *pütt, pute* cushion, bolster.]

1. *intr.* To thrust out or protrude the lips, esp. in expression of displeasure or sullenness; hence, to show displeasure.

?*c* 1325 *Old Age* vii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 149 Now i pirtle, i pofte [? p.ffle], i poute, I snurpe, i snobbe, i sneipe on snovte, þro3 kund i comble an kelde. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 294 Be not gapynge nor ganynge, ne with by mouth to powt. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 228/36 To Poute, *caperare*. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* I. xiv, Busie brains: That powlts and swels at others toils, and take themselues no pains. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 18 Shee pouts, that Ganymed by Ione too skitop is hoysed. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 144 (Q[0] 5, 1637) But like a misbehav'd and sullen wench, Thou pout'st upon thy fortune and thy love [Q[1] 4, powts vpon; Q[2] 2, 3, puts vp; *Folios*, puttest vp; Q[3] 1, Thou frownst vpon thy Fate that smiles on thee]. 1607 — *Cor.* v. i. 52 The Veines vnfill'd, our blood is cold, and then We powt vpon the Morning. 1655 CAPEL *Tentations* 14 Ah, this wretched flesh of mine that can pout and swell at God our best friend. 1706 PHILLIPS, To *Pout*, to look gruff or surly, to hang out the Lip. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* v, Here the girl pretended to pout.

b. Without implication of displeasure: To swell out, to protrude, as lips.

1598, 1624, 1735 [see POUTING *ppl. a.*]. 1811 BYRON *Childe Harold* I. lviii. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. iv. 121 Her lips would pout With a perpetual simper. 1869 MRS. HEATON *A. Dürer* I. i. (1881) 37 The full childish lips pout out as if waiting to be kissed. 1895 J. ASHBY STERRY *Tale Thames* (1903) 62/2 Sleeves closely furled to exhibit the charm Of a biceps that pouts 'neath a snowy white arm. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 980 He should note the shape of the anus, and observe whether it is pouting.

2. *trans.* To push out, to protrude (esp. the lips). [*c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 952 To powte, *poussir.*] 1784 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 60 Gulchenrouz ..pouted out his vermilion little lips against the offer. 1798 MME. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 28 Aug., She received me .. pouting out her sweet ruby lips for me to kiss. 1842 TENNYSON *Day Dream, Sleeping Palace* iv, Her lips are sever'd as to speak: His own are pouted to a kiss. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 144 In a starfish which has died with its stomach pouted out.

b. To utter or say with a pout.

1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 52 'Horrid old wretch'.. 'I wish he had not come', pouts Mignon. 1892 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 131 Then she pouts, 'You've had all my dances'.

Pout (pout), *v.*[2] *Sc.* [Sc. form of POULT *v.* f. *pout*, POULT *sb.*] *intr.* To shoot at poults. Hence **Pou·ter,** 'a sportsman who shoots young partridges or moorfowl' (Jam.); **Pou·ting** *vbl. sb.*, shooting at partridge or moorfowl poults; also *attrib.*, as in **pouting-net,** a net for securing poults.

a 1679 J. SOMERVILLE *Mem. Somervilles* (1815) I. 241 To take his pleasure at the poutting in Calder and Carnwath Muires. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 114 Now Willy..Wi' pointers on the hills did stan, The prince o' pouters. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xliii. Something that will keep the Captain wi' us amaist as well as the pouting. 1840 *Contemporaries of Burns* 116 The 'pouting season', as it is called, was to her a period of more than ordinary enjoyment. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 123/1 'Pouting nets' were purchased for the better securing of muirfowl and partridges.

Pout, *v.*[3] *dial.* (Kent.) [f. POUT *sb.*[3]] *trans.* To put up (hay, etc.) into pouts; to POOK.

1617 in *Archæol. Cant.* (1902) XXV. 15 Robert Terry [presented] for profaning of the Sabbath Day, by binding barley, and powting of podder, upon the Sabbath.

‖ **Poutassou** (pu·tasu). [Provençal of Nice.] A Mediterranean species of cod, *Gadus* (or *Micromesistius*) *Poutassou*.

1860 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* III. 77. 1862 GÜNTHER *Catal. Fishes Brit. Mus.* IV. 338.

Poutch, obs. form of POUCH.

Pouter (pou·tər), *sb.*[1] [f. POUT *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who pouts (*intr.* or *trans.*).

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XI. ix. P5 The pouters and ill-wishers were soon revenged. *a* 1861 D. GRAY *Poet. Wks.* (1874) 44 Sleep! Soft bedewer of infantine eyes, Pouter of rosy little lips!

2. A breed of the domestic pigeon characterized by a great power of inflating the crop: cf. POUTING *ppl. a.* quot. 1693.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pigeon*, Such Pigeons will breed nine or ten Pair of young ones in a Year, for the little Huff of Wind thrown in from the Powter gives them Heat and Mirth. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 218 The varieties .. are distinguished by names expressive of their several properties, such as Tumblers, Carriers, Jacobines, Croppers, Powters, ..&c. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, The wheeling and circling flights of runts, fantails, tumblers, and pouters. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1878) 16 The pouter has a much elongated body..; its enormously developed crop, which it glories in inflating, may well excite astonishment.

3. A fish, the whiting-pout.

1889 *Lancet* 16 Nov. 1024/2 Small haddocks and rock pouters—cheap, common fish—are often .. sold at a high price for whiting.

4. *attrib.*: **pouter-fish** = 3; **pouter-pigeon** = 2.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 123/1 Specimens of the 'tumbler' but not one of the common 'pouter' pigeon. 1883 J. D. CURTIS in Moloney *W. Afr. Fisheries* 68 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) Barracouta, porpoises, bonito,..cat-fish, and pouter-fish are to be found on the Gold Coast. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* ix. (1896) 105 Sticking out his chest, and strutting about the room like a pouter-pigeon.

Pouter, *sb.*[2]: see under POUT *v.*[2]

Pouter (pou·tər), *v. Sc.* Also 6 powtter, 9 powter. [Origin and sense-history obscure: cf. POTTER, POTHER. (Sense 1 may be a different word.)]

†1. *trans.* (?) To span with a stride. *Obs.*

a 1568 *Dreichis Part of Play* 74 (Bann. MS.) The hingand brayis on adir syde Scho powtterit with hir lymmis wyde.

2. **a.** *intr.* To poke, to stir; 'to rummage in the dark' (Jam.); to potter.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxiv, Powtering wi' his fingers amang the het peat-ashes and roasting eggs. 1832-53 CARRICK in *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. II. 123 She would pouter a while, afore the fire could len' ony light for me to come hame wi'. 1838 A. RODGER *Poems* 281, I began to grape for 't syne, Thrang poutrin' wi' my staff, man.

b. *trans.* To poke; to get by poking or groping.

1835 CARRICK *Laird of Logan* 133 (E.D.D.) Just gang awa out and pouter a few [potatoes] frae the roots o' the shaws wi' your hands. 1892 LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* 208 He poutert the ase [poked the ashes] wi' his fore finger to see gin he couldna fin' some sma' unburned remnant.

Pou·tful, *a.* [f. POUT *sb.*[2] or *v.*[1] + -FUL.] Full of pouts, ponting. Hence **Pou·tfulness.**

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 309 So folded as to display the mouth in its most winning poutfulness. 1887 J. ASHBY STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 31 Your pretty, poutful, child-like charm, All criticism must disarm. Miss Dimplecheek!

Pouther, Sc. and obs. form of POWDER.

Pouting (pou·tiŋ), *sb.* [f. POUT *sb.*[1] + -ING[3].] A kind of small fish; a small kind of whiting, a whiting-pout (*Morrhua lusca*).

1591 LYLY *Endym.* III. iii, For fish these; crab, carpe, lumpe, and powting. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 247 In which were caught a few poutings, conger, and wrasse. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 13 A favourite Bait for Whiting, Pouting, Codfish, &c.

Pouting (pou·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. POUT *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of POUT *v.*[1]

1556 J. CARELES in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1933/2 Beware in any wise of swelling, powting, or lowring, for that is a token of a cruel and vnloving heart. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* III. ii, Never look coy, lady; These are no gifts to be put off with poutings. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 8. 45 To forbear frowning upon Loyalists, and Pouting at the Government. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* ix. 232 With young children sulkiness is shown by pouting, or, as it is sometimes called, 'making a snout'.

b. *attrib.* as *pouting-cloth, -crosscloth, -place.*

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* Divb, He make him pull his powting crosscloath ouer his beetle browes for melancholie. 1602 *Withals' Dict.* 275 A Crosse cloath (as they tarme it) a Powtingcloth, *plagula*. 1790 PENNANT *London* (1813) 163 It was successively the pouting-place of princes.

Pouting, *vbl. sb.*[2, 3]: see under POUT *v.*[2, 3].

Pouting (pou·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. POUT *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That pouts, in various senses of the vb.

1563 *Mirr. Mag., Hastings* xiv, Powtyng lookes. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. i. 68 His pouting cheeks puff vp aboue his brow Like a swolne Toad touch't with the Spiders blow. 1624 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. ii. 5 He had no great powting lips, nor little eyes sunke into his head. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2853/4 There is 113 pair of Pigeons,..as Carriers, Cropers,..Shakers, Pouting Horsemen, Barbaries, ..to be sold. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. viii, Yes, that you might, you pouting slut. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 89 They seek the pouting Teat That plenteous streams. 1760 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 159 At a sale of powting-pigeons..one pair was sold for 16 guineas. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* x, The corners of the pouting mouth went down piteously.

Hence **Pou·tingly** *adv.*, in a pouting manner.

1632 SHERWOOD, Powtingly, *rechignément*. 1832 L. HUNT *Naiads* Poems 197 Like fondled things Eye poutingly their hands. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xiv, Her lips were pressed poutingly together.

†**Poutish** (pou·tiʃ), *a. Obs. rare.* [Allied to POUTER *sb.*[1] 2, POUTING *ppl. a.*: see -ISH[1].] Somewhat pouting; akin to a pouter-pigeon.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pigeon*, Bastard-bred Pigeons, such as Pouting Horsemen, Poutish Dragoons, from a Powter or Cropper and a Leghorn.

Pout-net (pou·tˌnet). *Sc.* Also 5-6 polt(e-. [Origin obscure.] A small fishing-net of conical form, its mouth framed with wood or iron into a semicircle, the flat edge of which is pushed or drawn along the bottom of a stream by means of a long pole or staff.

1443 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 82 Item in j rethe vocat. le Polte nett xvjd. 1804 *Edin. Even. Courant* 16 Apr. (Jam.), Their Association .. have .. for protecting the fry, given particular instructions to their Water Bailiffs, to prevent, by every lawful means their shameful destruction at Mill-dams and Mill-leads with Pocks or Pout Nets.

So **Poutstaff,** † **poltstaff,** the detachable pole or staff of a pout-net.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 402 Willyham was wa he had na wappynis thar, Bot the poutstaff [*ed.* 1570 polt staff], the quhilk in hand he bar.

Poutry, obs. Sc. form of POULTRY.

Pouw, var. PAAUW, the S. African bustard.

1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 339/1 The Bustard, which of all others the sportsman endeavours to secure in Africa, is the Pouw.

Pouwere, obs. form of POWER.

Pouze. *local.* Also 8 pouz, 9 pouse. [Derivation doubtful: identified by some with POUCE, in dial. sense 'rubbish, refuse'.] The refuse of the crushed apples after the cider is pressed out; = POMACE 1 a.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Vinegar*, The Cyder must be drawn off as fine as may be into another vessel and a small quantity of the Must or Pouz of Apples must be added thereto. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Cider*, The use of Must or Pouze of Apples. 1881 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Pouse*..(3) The refuse of the apple pulp, when all the cider has been expressed—the 'caput mortuum'.

† **Po·verance.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. ME. *pover-en* to become or make poor (see POOR *v.*) + -ANCE.] The action of making poor; impoverishment.

1529 H. STAFFORD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 24 Greate poverance and vndoing of your saide powr subject.

Pover(e, obs. form of POOR.

‖ **Povere·tto.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [It. dim. of *povero* poor.] A poor little one.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* iii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 206 What speciall cause the Pennilesse Gentleman hath, to bragge of his birth: which gineth the woeful poueretto good leaue,.. to reuiue the pittifull historie of Don Lazarello de Thoemes.

Poverish (pɒ·vərɪʃ), *v. Obs.* or *dial.* [ad. OF. *po(u)veriss-*, lengthened stem of *po(u)verir* to make poor, f. *pov(e)re* POOR. Cf. IMPOVERISH.] *trans.* To make poor, impoverish.

1382 WYCLIF *Neh.* v. 18 Forsothe the puple gretli was pouereshi. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* v. vii. (MS. Bodl. 263) 266/2 Bi whos absence, feeblid is Cartage, The contre porisshed [*ed.* 1554 pouerished], brouht to disencres. 1530 PALSGR. 663/1, I pouryshe, or make poure, *jappouris*. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. 1. *Eden* 156 No violent showr Poverisht the land. 1639 JOHNSTON *Diary* (1897) 72 The countrie is extremelie poverished. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xix, The lave..maun be poverees't wi' sax ouks clockin'.

Hence **Po·verished** *ppl. a.*, **Po·verishing** *vbl. sb.*; also † **Po·verishment** [ad. obs. F. *poverissement*], impoverishment, poverty.

1484 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 84 To the kinges hurt and poveresshinge of his..tenantes. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 46 In ponerishment, Shee bydes and takes hir part. 1900 F. S. ELLIS *Rom. Rose* I. 57 Earth forgets her poverished drear estate.

Povert, -te, obs. forms of POVERTY.

† **Po·vertness.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. *povert*, obs. var. POVERTY + -NESS.] = next.

c 1450 R. LEYOT in Nash *Hist. Worc.* (1781) I. 421 Privey to siche matiers as my povertnesse might doo any maner of pleisir to youre goode ant bounteouose lordshp.

Poverty (pɒ·vərti). Forms: α. 2-5 pouerte (poverte), 4-6 pouert, (4 -erd, 5 -ertt(e, powert), povert. β. 3-6 pouerte (= *-té*), (3 pouirte, 4 pouertte, 4-5 poerte, 4-6 poverte, 5 powerte, pouer-, povertee, pauuerty, 6 povarte, powertie), 4-7 pouertie, 5-6 poure-, povrete, (6 povertey), 6-7 povertie, pouerty, 7- poverty. γ. 4 *Sc.* purte, 5 pourte, 6 poorety, *Sc.* purtye. [Repr. two OF. forms, (α) *poverte* or *pouerte*:—L. *paupertās*, nominative, and (β) *poverté, pouerté, poureté*, orig. *-tet*, later F. *pauvreté*:—L. *paupertātem*, accusative, f. *pauper* poor + *-tās, -tātem*: see -TY. The γ forms show the early reduction of *pouerté* to *pourté*, and so to *poorty* (cf. POOR). The same reduction of the first syllable is seen in the Sc. form *purteth*, POORTITH, from OF. *pouretet*.

Here, as in the early forms of POOR, the ambiguity of *u* (*v*) before the 17th c. makes the pronunciation of many early forms uncertain. Some mod. F. dialects have *poureté, paureté*, and the original *v* was prob. vocalized or suppressed in some forms of OF., as the γ forms and the doublet POORTITH show that it was from the 14th c. in some ME. dialects.]

The condition or quality of being poor. (In senses 4-6 replaced to a great extent by POORNESS.)

I. 1. The condition of having little or no wealth or material possessions; indigence, destitution, want (in various degrees: see POOR *a.* 1).

α. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 Þer scal beon worldwunne, wiþ-uten pouerte. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 32 Alle sorie, þet wo & pouerte þolieð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6073 (Cott.) And qua for

pouert [*so Fairf., Trin.*; *Gött.* pouerte] es be-hind. *Ibid.* 17117, I thold pouerd [*v. r.* pouert], pine, and scame. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 3 Forthi wil I of my pouert, Schau sum thing that I haf in hert. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 111 Was no pride on his apparail, ne no pouert noþer [B. VIII. 116 ne pouerte noyther]. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* iii, Foriugit was to pouert in exile. 1472–3 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 20/1 Whiche afore lyved in povert and miserye. 1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* D vj b, Hongre, thurst, cold, pouert, care.

β. a 1300 *Sarnum* xli. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 5 In wo and pine and pouerte..for as i sigge so hit sal be. 13.. *Cursor M.* 19058 (Gött.) Bihald on vs and se And vnderstand vr pouertte. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 551 And gret anoyis, and powerte [*rime* pite]. *a* 1430 *Chaucer's Melib.* ? 598 (Harl. MS.) Perfore elepeth Cassidore pouertee [*v. rr.* pouerte, pouert] the moder of ruyne. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 33 Pouertie in surete is better than richesse in fere. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxvii. 8 With powertie I hald him schent. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 b, The thre vowes, obedyence, chastite, and wylfull pouerty. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xcvi. 312 Ther is no warre but it causeth pouerte. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1869) 165 Pouertée parth felowship, thats not trewe euer, Pouertie in beggers parth felowship neuer. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 9 Let no man hauing a fit plot plead pouerty in this case. 1798 Malthus *Popul.* III. v. (1806) II. 156 Almost all poverty is relative. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Nov. 3/2 Mr. Rowntree explains that of the 20,000 found to be living 'in poverty' in York, 13,000 are living in what he calls 'secondary poverty', which is defined as meaning that the income of the family 'would be sufficient for the maintenance of merely physical efficiency, were it not that some portion is absorbed by other expenditure either useful or wasteful'.

γ. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nycholas*) 766 Sir, purte me in sic assay Has set, þat na man wil for me Borcht na detoure noþir be. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxxiii, He..was owte of the cuntray for pourte fledde. *a* 1568 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 224 Thay passit by with handis plett; With purtye fra I wes ourtane. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xi. (Arb.) 173 Figures of rabbate..From the middle, as to say *parauenture* for *parauenture*, *poorety* for *pouertie*, *touraigne* for *souraigne*.

† **b.** Formerly also in *pl.* (Cf. *hardships.*) *rare.*

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxv. 224 Ye paynes, trauelles, and pouertyes that I enduryd. *Ibid.* cxxxi. 482 When I remembre the paynes, and dolours, and pouerties, that by my cause ye suffer. 1574 R. Scot *Hop Gard.* To Rdr., It were better..that Straungers shoulde enuie our prosperities, than our Friendes shoulde pittie our pouerties.

c. *fig.* in allusion to Matt. v. 3.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 13 Þay are happen [= happy] þat han in hert pouerté. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 778 Ne Helye ne Austen swiche lijf neuer vsed, But in pouerte of spirit spended her tyme. 1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* I. xi. 278 Poverty of Spirit is an Abstraction of the Mind from the Mean and Despicable Trifles of the World.

d. Personified and applied to a person, or persons generally, in whom it is exemplified.

1813 Byron *Giaour* xi, Alike must Wealth and Poverty Pass heedless and unheeding by. 1887 Lowell *Democr.* 23 Poverty pays with its person the chief expenses of war, pestilence and famine. 1890 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Christmas No. 147 Several loaves..to be distributed..to whatsoever of orthodox poverty the..parish may enclose.

† **2.** *transf. The poverty*: the poor collectively or as a class. (Cf. *the laity*, *the quality.*) *Obs.*

1433 Lydg. *St. Edmund* III. 1487 Pray for knyghthod..Pray for the lawe..Pray for the plowh, pray for the pouerte. *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* I. 731 (MS. Rawlinson) To lord & to lady, & to pouert [*MS. Arundel* povert] lowe, Full foyson was þere, to eueri man. 1537 J. London in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 80 The multytude of the poverty of the Town resortyd thedyr. 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. iv. 188 If to the Parish pouerty, At bis wisht death, be dol'd a half-penny.

II. 3. Deficiency, lack, scantiness, dearth, scarcity; smallness of amount.

1388 Wyclif *Prov.* vi. 32 He that is avouter schal leese his soule, for the pouert of herte. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 331 Yf vyne abounde In leef & haue of fruyt but pouerte. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xix. 180 Attributable ..to the poverty of modern literature at that time. 1895 H. P. Robinson *Men Born Equal* 66 The poverty and crudity of the available supply of domestic help.

4. Deficiency in the proper or desired quality; inferiority, paltriness, meanness: = Poorness 3. (In quot. *c* 1600 = poor or inferior matter.)

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 11, I knewe myn owne pouert, and schamede..after so noble spekers..to putte forþ my bareyn speche. 1597 Bacon *Ess., Coulers Good & Evill* v. (Arb.) 146 By imputing to all excellencie in compositions a kind of pouertie or..a casualty or ieopardy. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* ciii, Alack, what pouerty my Muse brings forth, That hauing such a skope to show her pride, The argument all bare is of more worth Than when it hath my added praise beside. 1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* I. i. § 3 The poverty of your understanding. 1881 Broadhouse *Mus. Acoustics* 161 The peculiar quality of tone commonly called poverty, as opposed to richness, arises from the upper partials being comparatively too strong for the prime tone. 1883 Macfadyen in *Congregat. Year Bk.* 73 The poverty of the parsonage is often reflected in the poverty of the pulpit.

5. Want of or deficiency *in* some property, quality, or ingredient; the condition of being poorly supplied with something; (of soil, etc.) the condition of yielding little, unproductiveness.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 270 And yf pouerte appere in their sellis, That robbeth hem, wel worthi go to helle is. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* May 279 Its desolate aspect and its poverty,..although..covered with pines and scrub. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* v. 209 The extraordinary poverty of north and north-eastern Africa in river-producing power.

6. Poor condition of body; leanness or feebleness resulting from insufficient nourishment, or the like.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccclxxii. 613 Sometyme they couldе get nothynge for money, so that their horses dyed for pouertie and colde. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 69 The ewes..wyll not take the ramme at the time of the yere, for pouertye, but goo barreyne. 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 7 A strict Emaciating Diet..doth first bring Men to great Poverty and Leannesse by wasting the Juyces and Humours of the Body. 1731–3 Miller *Gard. Dict.* 6 D/1 The Trees are render'd more vigorous and healthy, scarcely ever having any Moss or other Marks of Poverty. 1889 Rider Haggard *Allan's Wife*, etc. 284 The ox..will..from mere maliciousness die of 'poverty'.

† **7.** Alleged name for a company of pipers. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f vj b, A Pauuerty of pypers.

III. 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *poverty line*; *poverty-hardened*, *-smitten* (= next), adjs.; also in names of plants growing in poor soil, or supposed to impoverish the soil, as poverty-grass, (*a*) a N. American grass, *Aristida dichotoma*; (*b*) = poverty-plant, a small North American heath-like shrub, *Hudsonia tomentosa* (N.O. *Cistaceæ*); poverty-weed, in I. of Wight, purple cow-wheat, *Melampyrum arvense*, = Cow-wheat 1.

1847–78 Halliwell, *Poverty-weed*, purple cow-wheat. A weed growing in corn, having a fine large flower, yellow, pale red, and purple: it is very injurious, and betokens a poor, light, stony soil. 1864 Thoreau *Cape Cod* 20 A moss-like plant, *Hudsonia tomentosa*.. called 'poverty-grass', because it grew where nothing else would. 1884 Miller *Plant-n., Aristida dichotoma*, Poverty-grass. 1891 T. Stevens *Through Russia* xv. 242 This, among the poverty-hardened moujiks was..not to be expected, nor desired. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Apr. 10/1 The effect of the Bill..has been to bring to the surface all the poverty-smitten old age of the colony, all the human wrecks. 1904 *Ibid.* 22 Dec. 2/2 West Ham..contains a huge population of workers, many of whom are, even in normal times, very little above the poverty line.

Poverty-stricken, *a.* Stricken or afflicted with poverty; suffering from poverty; reduced to great poverty; extremely poor or destitute.

1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xv, Badged and ticketed as an utterly poverty-stricken man. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* I. iv. 27 A wretched poverty-stricken room.

fig. 1852 H. Rogers *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 44 If you profess ..the possession of the pure truth, do not appear to be so poverty-stricken as to array your thoughts in the tatters of the cast-off Bible. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* v. 101 A language so poverty-stricken as the Chinese.

Poverty-struck, *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* = prec.

1813 Sir R. Wilson *Pr. Diary* II. 210 This [Fulda] is an old town,..poverty-struck by the war, pillaged by the passing enemy, and replete with misery. 1856 Delamer *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 3 The cypress is a magnificent ornament to the gardens of the south of Europe;..is respectable in the south of England; shabby-genteel higher up the island; in the north, miserable and poverty-struck.

† **Povilion**, obs. erron. f. Pavilion (sense 12).

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 60/2 The Povilion, the wide end of the trumpett. *Ibid.* 62/1 The Povilion Barr.

† **Povin**, obs. Sc. var. *pown*, Pawn, peacock.

1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 97 For the feding of ij crannis and the povins in the castell of Striveling.

Pow (pou, pau). *Sc.* [A phonetic representative of earlier Sc. *poll*: see Pool *sb.*[1] Cf. Gael. *poll*, perh. the immediate source; and, for phonology, *bow*, *knowe*, *pow*, from *boll*, *knoll*, *poll* (head).] Local name for 'A slow-moving rivulet, generally in carse lands'; also a small creek where such a rivulet falls into a river or estuary, affording a landing-place for boats, esp. on the Forth; hence a wharf or quay on such a creek, as the *Pow of Alloa*, *of Clackmannan* (Jamieson).

(Pow in Sir W. Scott's ed. of Sir Tristram is an error for *polk*, Pulk.)

[1483 Found in place-n. *Powfoulis*, near Airth, Stirlingsh.] 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* IV. 490 The country is intersected in different places by small tracts of water, called pows, which move slowly from the N. to the S. side of the carse. 1793 *Ibid.* VIII. 595 The quay..runs within the land, and forms a pow, or small creek, where the rivulet..falls into the river [Forth]. 1824 *Caledon. Mercury* 24 Jan. (Jam.), A cargo of peats from Ferintosh was discharged this week at Cambus Pow. 1866 *N. B. Daily Mail*, The only interruptions being an occasional 'pow', by which name curiously enough the streamlets are known.

Pow, phonetic repr. of Paauw, S. Afr. bustard.

1892 *Daily News* 8 Mar. 5/3 Shooting in all two quagga, two koodoo,..and a pow,..an enormous bird, standing about 4ft. high, chiefly body.

Pow, Sc. and north. dial. var. Poll *sb.*[1] head; Sc. f. Pull; obs. f. Pooh, *int.* **Powah**, obs. f. Powwow. **Powair**, obs. Sc. f. Power. **Powaix**, **-ax**, obs. Sc. ff. Pole-ax.

Powan (pōu·wăn, pōu·ăn). Also 8 poan. [A Scotch form of Pollan, the two fishes being formerly identified.] A species of fresh-water fish, *Coregonus clupeoides*, found in Loch Lomond in Scotland (where locally known also as *Luss Herring*), in Windermere and Ulleswater (where known as the *Schelly*), in Conningham Mere, and in Bala Lake (where called *Gwyniad*). It belongs to the same genus as the Vendace and the Pollan, with which it was formerly identified, and is still often confused, under the name *Freshwater Herring*: see quots. 1774–7.

1633 Monipennie *Abridgem. Scots. Chron.* N iv b, Loch [Lomond], besides abundance of other fishes, hath a kind of fish of the owne, named, Powan, very pleasant to eate. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 28 Aug., Powans [are] a delicate kind of fresh-water herring peculiar to this lake [Lomond]. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scot. in* 1769 (ed. 3) 225 Besides the fish common to the Loch [Lomond] are Guiniads, called here Poans. 1777 — in Lightfoot *Flora Scot.* (1792) I. 61 Guiniad—Found in Loch-Mabon; called in those parts the Vendace and Juvangis; and in Loch Lomond, where it is called the Poan. [Now specifically distinguished from the Vendace of Lochmaben.] 1859 Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* I. 315 M. Valenciennes..thinks that the powan is not a continental species. *Ibid.* 317 Although agreeing in the number of finrays with the pollan of Ireland, this Loch Lomond fish is at once distinguished from it by the peculiar form of its mouth. 1865 Couch *Brit. Fishes* IV. 295. 1896 *N. B. Daily Mail* 9 June 5 A powan which scaled 1lb 9oz and measured 11½ in in length—a record size for this species.

Powar o (Sc.), **Poware**, obs. ff. Power, Poor.

† **Powart**, Sc. corr. *powhead*, Polehead, tadpole.

1633 *Fife Witch Trial* in *Statist. Acc. Scot.* (1796) XVIII. App. 655 She hoped to see the powarts bigg in his hair.

Powawe, obs. f. Powwow. **Powce**, obs. f. Pulse *sb.*[1] (of the blood). **Powch** e, obs. f. Pouch.

Powder (pou·dəɹ, *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–6 poudre, 4 pudre, puder, 4–6 powdre, (4 -dir, 4–5 -dyr, 5 -dur), 4–8 pouder, (4–5 -ere, -ur, 4–6 -ir, 5 -ire), 4– powder; also 4–6 pouldre, 5–6 pulder (6 -dre, *Sc.* -dir, -dyr), 5–7 poulder (6 *Sc.* -dar), 6–7 powlder. *β.* 5 pouþer, 5–6 (9 *Sc.*) pouther, 6–7 (8 *Sc.*) powther. [ME. a. F. *poudre* (13th c.) :—earlier OF. *poldre*, *puldre*:—*polre* (11–12th c.) :—L. *pulver-em* (in nom. *pulvis*, whence It. *polve*, Sp. *polvo*, Pr. *pols*) dust. In 15–16th c. F. usually spelt *pouldre* (*l* re-inserted after L.); so, in 15–17th c. Eng., *poulder*, etc. With *pouther* cf. Sc. *shouther* = *shoulder*; also *father*, *mother*, *gather*, *hither*, with ð for d before *-er*.]

1. Any solid matter in a state of minute subdivision; the mass of dry impalpable particles or granules produced by grinding, crushing, or disintegration of any solid substance; dust. (Cf. Dust *sb.*[1] 1, 3 a.)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 477/532 And brenden al-to poudre feor fram euerech toune. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6616 (Cott.) þis golden calf he did to brest to pudre [*Gött.* poudir] 13.. *Ibid.* 20731 (Fairf.) Bren hit to powdre. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 109 He sende, and him to pouldre smot. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vii. 25 He bryннes him self all to powder. 1490 Caxton *Encydos* xii. 44 The bodyes..conuerted in to poulder. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xxi. 44 He shall grynd him to powder [1535 Coverdale to poulder]. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 77 b, Fryed or layde on a burning hote stone, & made in powder. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 111 b, I will..crushe thy hedde to powther. *Ibid.* 264 b, Sodainly crummed to dust & pouther. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. 21 Vas it nocht brynt in puldir ande asse? 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* I. i, To grinde hem into poulder. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* I. 8 Dissected into parts, not beaten into pouder. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 46 There is fall of water..so violent, that breaking upon the Rocks, it is reduc'd as it were to powder. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 182 Clear your glass..from the powder that may lie upon it. 1853 W. Gregory *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 226 Peroxide of Nickel..It is a black powder. 1880 G. Meredith *Tragic Com.* (1881) 183 If there are laws against my having my own, to powder with the laws!

† **b.** *spec.* Earth in the state of dry impalpable particles; the dust of the ground. Often in phrases denoting a condition of humiliation, or of being dead and buried. (Cf. Dust *sb.*[1] 1, 3 a, 3 c.) *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7080 Vol of þe poudre of þe erþe. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xliii. [xliv.] 27 Our soule is lowed in poudre. 1382 Wyclif *Job* vii. 21 Lo, nowe in pouder [1388 dust] I slepe. — *Isa.* xlvii. 1 Go duun, sit in pouder [1388 in dust], thou maiden doȝter of Babilon. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xciii. 297 The sonne lost his lyght by reason of the pouder that rose vp in to the ayre.

† **c.** The material substance of which the animal body is regarded as created or composed, and to which it returns when decomposed; also, the mouldered remains of a dead body, or the ashes of one that is burnt. (Cf. Dust *sb.*[1] 3 a, b.) *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 929 (Cott.) þou nees bot a pudre [*v. r.* pouder] plain, To puder sal þou worth a-gain. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* iii. 19 For powdre thow art, and into powdre thow shalt turne [1388 dust]. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 83 Of kyng Haralde Poudre þere ȝit is halde. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. viii. 82 Out of thise asshes and pouldre groweth agayn another byrde. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 194 Scho departit..to Rome, berand with hir the powder of thair fader, in ane goldin poke. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 5170 Thy vyle corruptit carioun Sall..remane, in pulder small, On to the Iugement Generall.

d. Applied to the pollen of flowers, or to the spores of *Lycopodium*. (Cf. Dust *sb.*[1] 1 c.)

1676 Lister in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 124, I..put them [Lycopodiums] in a box, and found they shed their powder of themselves. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 215 The Pollen..consists in almost all cases of a fine powder composed of microscopic vesicles. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* I. ii. 8 The fine powder is the pollen.

2. A preparation in the form of powder, for some special use or purpose. (See also 3.)

a. In medicine, etc.; formerly (usually) a corrosive, stimulant, etc. for external application; in later use, a medicine, or a dose of medicine, to be

taken internally, usually in some liquid or semi-liquid vehicle.

Often named after the inventor or introducer, or from the purpose, as *Dover's powder*, JAMES's *powder*, JESUIT's *powder*, PORTLAND *powder*, *worm powder*, etc.

1340 *Ayenb.* 148 Verst he ssel þerto do þe smeringes and þe plastres of zuete warninges...þe poudres efterward and prekiinde of harde wyþniminge. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 357 The plastres of þe persoun and poudres biten to sore. *a* 1400-50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 143 A good powdyr. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* A j, With waters dystyllyd, all maner of confeccyons, syropes, powders, and electuaryes be myxced. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* II. i, Giue me some wine, and poulder for my teeth. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 55 We are constrayned to inhibite and restrayne the increase with corrasiue Liniments and poulders. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* iv. (1642) 270 Mariamne had dealt with..his Cup-bearer, to give him a powder in his wine, which she said was a Love potion. 1695 tr. *Colbatch's New Lt. Chirurg. Put out* 23 Neither Tincture, Solution, nor Pouder. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 235 Such an one has great faith in Ward's pill, or James' powder. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 691 The lighter powders may be mixed in any agreeable thin liquor, as tea or water-gruel. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) III. 263 When I had finished the antifebrile powders.

b. In alchemy or magic. *Powder of* PROJECTION, *powder of* SYMPATHY: see these words.

1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 580, I haue a poudre heer þat coste me deere Shal make al good for it is cause of al My konnyng. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i, You must be chiefe? as if you, onely, had The poulder to project with? 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* b viij b, That he doth really possess its true (and no imaginary) pouder of production, That of Hermes Trismegistos. 1706 PHILLIPS s. v. *Projection*, The pretended casting of the Powder of the Philosopher's Stone into a Crucible of melted Metal, in order to change it into Gold or Silver, is call'd Projection.

†c. Powdered salt, spice, or other condiment, for seasoning or preserving food. (Cf. POWDER *v.*[1] 1, 2.) Also *fig.* *Obs.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 3070 And soden ful hastely, With powdyr and with spysory. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 620 þe fische in a dische..With vineger & powdur þer vppon. *a* 1555 LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1755/1 Haue I bene..so muche, as it were seasoned with the powder of so many experiences? 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Asserno*, *Salt red in sale asseruare carnes*, to kepe meate in pouder. 1640 C. HARVEY *Synagogue, Return* (1647) 25 He that his ioyes would keep, Must weep, And in the brine of tears And fears, Must pickle them. That powder will preserve.

d. A cosmetic in the form of powder applied to the face or skin; also HAIR-POWDER.

a 1571 JEWEL *On* 1 *Thess.* i. 7 Wks. II. 825 Such as are bathed or perfumed with precious ointments or poulders. *a* 1639 T. CAREW *Poems* (1640) 8 For, in pure love, Heaven did prepare Those powders to enrich your hair! 1663 DAVENANT *Siege of Rhodes* Wks. (1672) 9 Our Powders and our Purls Are now out of fashion. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 53 ¶ 11 The hair has lost its powder. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 417, I had some grains of marechale powder in my hair. 1839 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* i, We wore powder in those days. 1883 MRS. R. RITCHIE *Bk. Sibyls* i. 6 An oval miniature, belonging to the times of powder and of puff. 1897 R. S. HICHENS *Londoners* (1902) 8 The footman looked pleased beneath his powder.

e. With *of* and the name of the substance.

†*Powder of post*: the powder of a worm-eaten post; also used as the type of a neutral and worthless medicine.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 96 A corde..Whan it with poudre is so besein Of Sulphre. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 30 Take powder of galingale, and temper with alle; Powder of gyngere and salt also. *c* 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 lf. 31 b, Kest ther to a litell powdre of pepyr. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 286 The powder of Myrrhe or burnt silk, felt, or cloth, or any old post. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 139, I ordered the Third to put his upon the Wheel, and grind it plain..with Powder of Emery. 1769 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 258 Beware of swallowing ounce after ounce of indigestible powder, though it were powder of post. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 59 One of the powder-of-posts which the *Pharmacopœia*..is full of. 1823 J. BANCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 95 In a tea-spoonful of honey..mix a drachm of powder of tin. 1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* (1851) II. vii. 101 The grubs of the law have gnawed into us, and we are all powder-post. 1860 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) II. 639 Powder of algaroth.

†f. Followed by qualifying words, in names of drugs, flavouring powders, etc. *Obs.*

Powder marchant, a tart kind of flavouring powder. *Powder of prelinpinpin, powder pimp a lim pimp, pimperlim-pimp, powder le pimp*, a pretended magical powder used by conjurers; hence allusively. [= F. *poudre de perlimpinpin* (in Richelet 1680 *poudre de prelinpinpin*).]

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 381 And poudre Marchant tart and galyngale. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 425 Colour hit wyth saffron, and do therto pouder marchant. *Ibid.* 426 Put therto pouder douce. 1534 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 190 Powder Holand. 1688 *Vox Cleri pro Rege* 55 By virtue of their Powder pimp a lim pimp, he is changed again into a limited Prince. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. 238 Masters in the Art of Hocus Pocus's, Legerdemain, and Powder of Prelinpinpin [*Joüeurs de passe-passe*]. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* iv. 97 Peter would put in a certain Quantity of his Powder Pimperlim-pimp, after which it never failed of Success. 1737 [MORGAN] *Moral Philos.* I. 96 This clerical Religion is a new Thimble and Button, or a Powder le Pimp.

3. = GUNPOWDER 1.

[1339, xxxii libræ de pulvere pro dictis Instrumentis: see GUN *sb.* 1.] *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 554 As swifte as pelet out of gonne Whan fire is in the poudre ronne. *a* 1460 *Gregory's Chron.* in *Coll. Citizen L.* (Camden) 118 Schottys, powder, gonnys. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 141 b, Poulder failed in the fortresse. 1570 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 88 Bothwell with pulder blew him in the air. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 68 Fined corned Powder for hand Guns. 1795 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 19, I have sent Officers and Men to get the powder out of the Censeur. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxvi, And for the pouther, I e'en changed it, as occasion served,..for gin and brandy. 1818-25 Percussion powder [see PERCUSSION 5]. 1901 *Scotsman* 14 Mar. 7/3 The Explosives Committee..are now desirous of obtaining all the information..about the new powders that are being brought out by inventors.

b. *Powder and shot*, the matériel expended in warfare; hence, the cost or effort expended for some result; *food for powder*: see FOOD *sb.* 1 d; *the smell of powder*, actual experience of fighting; etc.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse, Apol.* (Arb.) 75 When I spare not to greete them with poulder and shot, answeares mee againe with a false fire. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 484 [To] spend all their powder and shot to the beating downe of that, which I hope they shal neuer bee able to ouerthrow. 1620 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 160 You..imagine that all His threatnings are but 'bruta fulmina', empty cracks and powder without shot. 1776 FOOTE *Bankrupt* II. Wks. 1799 II. 115 Meagre mechanics, fellows not worth powder and shot. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry and Prayer* Postscr. iii, Their gun's a burden on their shoother; They downa bide the stink o' powther. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. x. ¶ 2 A novice, not yet accustomed to the smell of powder. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* I. iv, 'I have great faith in your canvassing,.. but still, at the same time, the powder and shot——' 'Are essential', said Lady Marney. 'I know it, in these corrupt days'.

†4. *Her.* (*pl.*) Spots or minor charges with which the field is 'powdered' (see POWDER *v.*[1] 4).

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 131 The sixth doublyng is called Pean, whiche is the field Sable, and the pouders Or.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. General Combs. (chiefly in sense 3, as attrib., *powder-barrel, -canister, -dust, -maker, -measure, -smoke*; instrumental, as *powder-black, -charged, -grey, -laden, -like, -marked, -pocked, -scorched, -stained, -tinged* adjs.

1769 *Powder-barrel [see POWDER-BAG]. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* II. 12 Children play with lucifer-matches amongst powder-barrels. 1857 THORNBURY *Songs Cavaliers & Roundh.* 20 *Powder-black, bleeding lads, hungry and torn. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Jan. 7/3 The cost and weight of guns to fire such *powder-charged shells would be so enormous. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 71 They will spring in any ground, and bee nurished in fine earth like to *pouder dust. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 7 Sept. 8/3 *Powder-grey and thistle-purple sackcloth are two of his present lures. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 178 The land in a *powder-like state. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 205 Quheill makaris, smythis, and *powder makaris. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4829/4 Henry Bosseville of Hounslow,..Powder-maker. 1892 GREENER *Breech-Loader* 176 Adjust the *powder measure, put the powder into a basin, take up a full measure. 1857 THORNBURY *Songs Cavaliers* 19 Jenkin was *powder-scorched, black as a Turk. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 321 The befizzled, *powder-tinged attendant.

b. Special Combs.: †**powder-beater**, a pounder of spices, etc. (see sense 2 c); **powder beef**, powdered or salted beef; **powder-blower** (see quot.); **powder-cart**, a covered cart for carrying gunpowder for artillery; **powder-chamber**, (*a*) the cavity in a gun which contains the charge of powder; (*b*) an underground chamber in which gunpowder and bombs are stored; †**powder-corn**, a grain of gunpowder; **powder division**, a division of the crew of a man-of-war detailed to supply ammunition during action; †**powder ermine**, ? the white fur of the ermine 'powdered' with black spots (cf. ERMINE *sb.* 2, 4, and POWDER *v.*[1] 5); **powder-flag**, the red flag carried by a *powder-hoy*, or hoisted on a ship when taking in or discharging gunpowder; **powder gas**, the gas evolved in the explosion of gunpowder; **powder-gun**, (*a*) = *powder-blower*, INSECT-*gun*; (*b*) a gun in which gunpowder is used, as distinguished from an air-gun; **powder-hose**, a fuse for firing a mine, consisting of a tube of strong linen filled with a combustible; **powder-house**, a building for storing gunpowder; **powder-hoy** (see quot.); †**powder-instrument**, a fire-arm; **powder-knife**, a blunt knife formerly used to scrape off hair-powder from the skin; **powder-lime**, lime in the state of powder, powdered lime; **powder-magazine**, a place where gunpowder is stored in a fort or on board ship: = MAGAZINE *sb.* 2 b; **powder-mill**, a mill for making gunpowder; **powder-mine**, a mine (MINE *sb.* 3) filled with gunpowder; **powder-paper**, paper impregnated with chlorate and other salts of potassium, powdered charcoal, and a little starch, used as a substitute for gunpowder; **powder-plot** (now *rare*), the GUNPOWDER Plot; so **powder-plotter**, **powder-plotting** *a.*; †**powder-poke** = POWDER-BAG; **powder-post** = *powder of post* (see 2 e); **powder-pot** = FIRE-POT a; **powder-prover**, an apparatus for measuring the explosive force of gunpowder, an éprouvette; **powder-room**, a room on board ship in which the gunpowder is stored, the powder-magazine in a ship; **powder-scuttle**, a small opening in the deck of a ship for conveying gunpowder from the powder-room; **powder-shoot**, 'a canvas tube for conveying empty powder-boxes from the gun-deck of a ship to a lower deck' (*Cent. Dict.*); †**powder-shop**, a shop for the sale of hair-powder and other cosmetics, a perfumer's shop; **powder-spot**, a spot on the skin produced by gunpowder (cf. *gunpowder spot* s. v. GUNPOWDER 4); **powder sugar**, sugar in the form of powder, powdered or crushed sugar; hence †**powder-sugar** *v.* (*obs. nonce-wd.*), to sprinkle with powder sugar (or some similar substance); **powder-tax**, a tax upon hair-powder; †**powder-traitor**, one of the conspirators in the 'powder-treason'; †**powder-treason** (= *gunpowder treason*), the Gunpowder Plot; **powder-trier** = *powder-prover*. Also POWDER-BAG, etc.

1455 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 20* Th'office of the Spicery..Alexandre Rowton, Yoman *Pouderbeter. 1601 *Ibid.* 295 The Yeoman powder-beater hath for his fees, all the bagges and boxes,..and all the barrells once emptied. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 291 My *powder-beef-slave, I'll have a rump of beef for thee. *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I. 110 A world of carts and wagonns, loaden with powder-beefe. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Powder-blower*, an instrument for blowing powder on to plants or into crevices infested by insects. 1884 *Ibid.* Supp., *Powder Blower.* (Surgical.) An instrument for blowing a powder upon a part. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. VII. v, But civlyzation does git forrid Sometimes upon a *powder-cart. 1899 T. S. BALDOCK *Cromwell as Soldier* 92 A passing powder-cart blew up. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 18 The 'powder-chamber will..hold a charge of 900 lb. *Ibid.* 23 In all breechloaders..the powder-chamber is larger than the bore of the gun. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i, Your complexion..Stuck full of black, and melancholique wormes, Like *poulder-cornes, shot, at th' artillerie-yard. 1534 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 207 A mantell for our lady of cloth of tyssew purfild aboute w' *powther armyn. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 45 A robe of crimson velvett furred with poudre ermyns. 1872 PREBLE *Hist. Flag* (1880) 676 A *Powder Flag—A plain red flag hoisted at the fore, denoting the vessel is taking in or discharging powder. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 21 To prevent the escape of *powder gas an elastic steel cap is fitted on the front of the breech-screw. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Powder-gun*, an instrument for diffusing insect-powder. 1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 420 A communication [was] formed to them with *powder hoses placed between tiles. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 199 Two powder-hoses may be placed within 18 inches of one another, if covered with earth, and produce separate explosions. 1774 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 157/2 A party of troops..took possession of the powder in the *powder house. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Powder-hoy*, an ordnance vessel expressly fitted to convey powder from the land magazine to a ship; it invariably carries a red distinguishing flag. 1613 WITHER *Abuses Stript* II. iv. Siv b, The Law, that now preuents, And bars the vse of *pouder Instruments. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (ed. 7) 243 Using a *powder-knife which has so broad an edge that it grounds the powder into your skin. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 185, I..tried a quantity of *powder-lime that had fallen from a stone imperfectly burnt. 1769 *Powder magazine [see POWDER-BAG]. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 311 To remove a lighted match from its dangerous proximity to a powder-magazine. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* VII. 40 These *Powder-Milles used to be distant from Townes. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 118 We walked with some circumspection, as if we were entering a powder-mill. *c* 1622 FORD, etc. *Witch Edmonton* v. i, Like a swift *Powder-Mine beneath the world, Up would I blow it. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Supp., **Powder Paper*, a substitute for gunpowder, invented in England..It is 5–16 stronger than gunpowder. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigrams* xcii, Of the *poulder-plot, they will talke yet. 1687–8 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 348, 5th Nov. being ye Powder Plott. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. viii, Levelled Cannon, Guy-Faux powder-plots (for that too was spoken of). 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xxxii. § 3 If *powder-plotters, or publique Assasinates may be dignified with titles of Saints. 1653 BAXTER *Worc. Petit. Def.* 34 *Powder Plotting Papists. 1532 *Acc. L. H. Tr. Scot.* VI. 155 Item, deliverit to thame [gunners] vj *pulder pokis. 1538 *Ibid.* VII. 112 For polder pokis of violat to lay amang the Kingis claithis. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 116 The Portugalls..throwing on them such and so many Granadoes and burning fire-balls, *powder-pots, and scalding Lead. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Powder-prover*. See *Ballistic Pendulum*; *Eprouvette*. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 13 It is..very dangerous lying ouer the *Powder-roome. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XVIII. IV. 239 Now and then a loud explosion announced that the flames had reached a powder room. 1687 T. BROWN *Lib. of Conse.* in *Dk. Buckhm.'s Wks.* (1705) II. 129 You think my Trade a Nuisance, I like it better, than a *Powder-Shop. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5957/3 A blue *Powder-Spot under his Left Eye. 1624 *Althorp MS.* p. lvi. in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App., *Powther sugar 2 barrells. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 103 The Juices taken from Sugar-Canes are thicken'd, to make Powder-Sugar. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. iii. 84 She *powder-sugar'd it with a little burnt Allum. 1794 J. MOSER (*title*) The Meal Tub Plot; or, Remarks on the *Powder Tax, by a Barber. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) I. 163 The powder-tax that the Tories imposed in 1795..drove out wigs. 1614 SYLVESTER *Parl. Vertues Royall* Wks. (Grosart) II. 123 An Act against King-Killers, *Powder-Traitors, and their Abetters. 1731 T. COX *Magna Brit.* VI. 228/2 His Zeal in apprehending..the Powder Traitors. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 442 An euident instant whereof we haue had in the *powder-treason; a deuice, which a man would thinke the diuell himselfe should be ashamed to father. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. iv. 57 The powder-treason..struck a panic into James I. which operated in different ways. 1667 SIR R. MORAY in *Phil. Trans.* II. 476 The Strength of the Powder must be examin'd by a *Powder-Tryer. 1781 THOMPSON *ibid.* LXXI. 298 All the eprouvettes, or powder-triers, in common use are defective.

Pow·der, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 pouder, 9 *dial.* pooder. [Origin unascertained. Identity with POWDER[1] is, from the sense, improbable;

the phonology separates it from POTHER.] An impetus, a rush; force, impetuosity. Chiefly in phr. *with* (dial. *at*, *in*) *a powder*, impetuously, violently.

c 1600 *Club Law* (1907) III. iv. 1295 He sett you in with a powder. ([Stage direction] *hee fells him.*) ?1640 *New Sermon of newest Fashion* (1877) 39 If I might have my will itt should goe downe with a pouder. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* V. v. 151 Jordan .. comes down with a powder, and at set times overflowes all his bankes. 1663 WATERHOUSE *Comm. Fortescue* 515 Then in came the French, with a powder as we say, and everything was done and said *a la mode de France*. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1055 When th' heard a knocking at the Gate, Laid on in hast with such a powder, The blows grew louder still and louder. *c* 1780 in S. Gilpin *Songs* (Cumbld.) (1866) 275 Heame set he in a powder. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss., Pooder*, horry: Off he went in sic a pooder. 1898 B. KIRKBY *Lakeland Words* s.v., He was gaan at a tremendous pooder.

Pow·der, *v.*[1] Forms: see POWDER *sb.*[1] [a. F. *poudre-r* to cover with powder (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *poudre*: see POWDER *sb.*[1] In some senses, prob. immediately from the Eng. sb.]

I. To sprinkle or treat with powder, or something in the state of powder.

†**1.** *trans.* To sprinkle (food) with a condiment of powdery nature; to season, spice. *Obs.*

c 1305 *Land Cokaygne* 110 Þe leuerokes .. Liȝiþ adun to manis muþ .. Pudrid wiþ gilofre and canel. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1402 Seththe sche brouȝt hom in haste, Ploverys poudryd in paste.

†**b.** *fig.* To mix with some qualifying or modifying ingredient; to 'season'; to 'alloy'. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Sarmun* vii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 2 Þi felle wiþ-onte nis bot a sakke ipudrid ful wiþ drit and ding. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 58 All þis speche is poudrid with gabbinge. 1534 TINDALE *Col.* iv. 6 Let youre speache be all wayes well favoured and be powdred with salt. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 270 Framed to him a very thankefull message, powdring it with some hope-giuing phrases. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Berks.* (1662) 98 Powdering their lives with improbable passages, to the great prejudice of truth. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 140 The opiate potion of amnesty, powdered with all the ingredients of scorn.

2. To sprinkle the flesh of animals with salt or powdered spice, esp. for preserving; to salt; to 'corn'; to cure. ? *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1389 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 49 In ij salmon poudrt, ijs. *xd.* *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 46 In beef daily or moton, fresh, or elles all poudred is more availe, 5*d.* 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xvi. (1870) 271 Olde beefe..moderatly powderyd, that the groose blode by salte may be exhaustyd. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 27 Innoluinge with cereclothe and pouderinge with spyces the body. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 98 Thei poudre them [Locustes] with salte, and..liue by none other foode. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 153 The Tubbes that you poulder in, must bee such as haue had Oyle in. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cornwall* (1662) 194 Imploying a power of poor people .. in Powdering, and Drying them [Pilchards]. 1715 PRIOR *Down-Hall* 79 She roasted red veal, and she powder'd lean beef. *c* 1830 MRS. SHERWOOD in *Houlston Tracts* III. No. 81. 4 My good girl,..just powder me that ham, or dish me those turnips.

†**b.** *fig.* To preserve, keep, store *up*. *Obs.*

1614 R. TAILOR *Hog Hath Lost Pearl* I. i. B iij, If you haue powdred vp my plot in your sconce, you may home sir. 1654 FULLER *Two Serm.* 27 All Spirituall Meat is not..for our present spending and feeding thereon, but (as good Husbands) we are to powder up some for the time to come. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Keligion* III. vi. 434 That horrible Leviathan which is powder'd up I know not where against the manifestation of the Messias.

3. To sprinkle powder upon; to besprinkle or cover *with* or as *with* some powdery substance. (In first quot., to sprinkle with dust.)

c 1350 *Story of Holy Rood* 117 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 65 Þou sal..Fall to erth and powder þe, And pray god haue mercy on me. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/1 Powderyd wythe powder, *pulverizatus*. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 31 Which lightly couer or poulder with earth in that place where they most swarm. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 581 The Galaxie, that Milkie way Which nightly as a circling Zone thou seest Pouderd with Starrs. 1883 SYMONDS *Ital. Byways* I. 1 Ridges powdered with light snow. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 870 It is a good plan after washing the feet to powder them..with boric acid.

b. To apply powder to (the hair, etc.) as a cosmetic. Also with the person as obj.; also *absol.* or *intr.* for *refl.*

1599 [see POWDERING *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* I. i, Still to be pou'dred, still perfum'd. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* II. i, She shall no oftener powder her hair, surfeil her cheeks, cleanse her teeth. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 2 He has his shoes rubb'd and his Perriwig powder'd at the Barber's. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 10 Edward and William were scrubbing and powdering to mount behind. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iii, 'A red nose..she can always powder it'. 'She would scorn to powder it', says Edwin. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 5 [One] who was not highly rouged and powdered.

c. To whiten (a fabric) by application of some white powdered substance.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., Lace which has grown yellow is powdered by being placed in a packet of white lead and beaten.

4. In heraldry and decorative art: To strew with a multitude of (isolated) small objects or figures of the same kind; to ornament with spots or small devices scattered over the surface; to sprinkle or spangle (a surface, etc.) *with*. Also *fig.* Usually in *pa. pple.*

13.. *Test. Christi* 221 (Vernon MS.) in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXIX. 432 A cote-armour I bar wiþ me .. Poudret wiþ fyue roses rede. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5680 The champe of the feld was goules, Thik y-poudred with smale foules. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 54 The cithe taketh a newe cote..of fyn gras, powdred with floures of a hundred thousande maners of colours. 1536 *Regr. Riches* in *Antiq. Sarisb.* (1771) 198 Many copes, powdered with Lyons Ostrages Troifoils, Flower de Luces and dyvers Armes, in number sixteen. 1580 HOLLYBANU *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn Chamarre brochè de pourpre*, a garment poudred with purple studdes. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xv. 164 Nature.. Who seemes in that her pearle (the daisy) so greatly to delight That euery Plaine therewith she powdreth to beholde. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour Italy* 21 May, Delicious vineyards, gardens, &c., powdered with little white houses. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 415 Gold shoes powdered with pearls. 1882 HARE in *Gd. Words* Mar. 180 Soon the whole country becomes powdered with ruins.

b. With the decorative objects as subject.

1867 'OUIDA' *C. Castlemaine* (1879) 17 Daisies powdering the turf sodden with human blood.

II. 5. To sprinkle or scatter like powder; to strew here and there in a multitude of minute particles; to disperse here and there upon a surface, as a number of small ornamental figures repeated. Usually in *pa. pple.* (Correlative to 4.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 44 Giloſre, gyngure & gromylyoun, And pyonys powdered ay betwene. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 *Preamble*, The Sellers of such course Clothes..used for to powder and cast Flokkys of fynner Cloth upon the same. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. ii. 40 Or quhar the schene lilleis in ony steid War pulderit wyth the vermel rosis reid. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* iv. (1892) 40 As for the Irishmen they are soe powdred among the Inhabitaunts .. that in euerye village you shall find the thirde, fourth, or fift housholder an Irishman. 1744 J. PATERSON *Comm. Milton's P. L.* 374 Prodigious clusters of small stars... poudered or cast close together, as it were dust sprinkled upon a floor. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., To powder violets on a silk ground.

III. 6. To reduce or fall down to powder.

6. To reduce to powder; to pulverize.

15.. in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 223 Lett all these be pouldered small, and cersed [sifted] fynely. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. vii. 33 The which pouldred he prescribeth to be taken in a reale egg. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 11 In the powdering such things as Jallop, Ipecacuanha, and the like. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. iv. 74 The vast enclosure of its brick walls..now almost powdered into dust.

7. *intr.* To fall to powder, become pulverized.

1846 WORCESTER, *Powder, v. n.* to fall to dust. 1864 WEBSTER, *Powder, v. i.*,..to become like powder; as, some salts powder easily.

IV. †**8.** *trans.* To charge with gunpowder; cf. POWDERED 5. *Obs. rare.*

1643 *Public Confider* 8 Not with..powdering our guns.

Pow·der, *v.*[2] *colloq.* and *dial.* [f. POWDER *sb.*[2]] *intr.* To rush; to hurry with impetuosity and rushing speed: said esp. of a rider.

1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* I. lxvii, Zacheus climb'd the Tree: But O how fast,..(when Our Saviour called) he powder'd down agen! *c* 1645 T. TULLY *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 33 About 800 horse..come powdering towards the Cowes so fast. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* III. i, The Dice powd'ring out of the Box. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 3 Down comes a kite powdering upon them in the interim, and gobbles up both together. 1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ennui* vi, You'll take four [horses]..and you'll see how we'll powder along. 1857 THORNBURY *Songs Cavaliers & Roundh.* 115 And powdering fast, the men and horses Thundering swept down Frampton Hill. 1895 A. FORBES *Mem. of War & Peace* I. 13 All Belgrade, feverish for further news, rushed out into the street as I powdered along.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 47 The refusal came powdering from him by wholesale. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XXXIX, 'I think I see 'un now, a powderin' awa' at the thin bread an' butther'.

Powderable (pau·dərăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. POWDER *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Capable of being powdered: i. e. **a.** of being reduced to powder; friable, pulverizable; †**b.** of being salted or preserved (*obs.*).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiii. (1686) 132 Nor do they become friable or easily powderable by Philosophical Calcination. 1766 ENTICK *London* (1776) I. 243 Corn, wine, powderable wares, fish.

†**Pow·deral,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. POWDER *sb.*[1] + -AL.] Of the nature of powder; powdery, pulverulent.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 52 No pulverous or powderall co-mixture doth tend to generation.

Pow·der-bag. A bag for holding powder: †**a.** ? for powdered salt or spices. *Obs.* **b.** for carrying gunpowder. **c.** for hair-powder.

1392-3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 152 Super officio salsarie..pro j pare powder-baggs, iiij d. 1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 160 To iij careage hors to cary the gunstanis, pulder baggis, and uthir necessaris. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) D d j, Cartridges..may be kept in the powder magazine..., in the empty powder-barrels and powder-bags. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1808) I. 7 The man who cleans boots is running in one direction, the barber with his powder-bag in another. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Powder-bags*, leathern bags containing from 20 to 40 lbs. of powder; substituted for petards at the instance of Lord Cochrane, as being more easily placed.

Pow·der-blue, *sb.* and *a.* [POWDER *sb.*[1] 1.]

1. *sb.* Powdered smalt, esp. for use in the laundry.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4310/3 Out of the Prize, Name unknown, Smalt or Powder-Blue. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 194 Powder-blue, mix'd with the Saffron water, makes a Green. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 15 Great quantities of Smalt imported..are used under the name of Powder blue, in washing linen. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 151 A small quantity of blue powder-blue is sometimes added.

2. *adj.* Having the deep blue colour of smalt.

b. *sb.* A name for this colour.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 3/3 A gown of powder-blue serge. 1895 CLIVE HOLLAND *Jap. Wife* (ed. 2) 121 A dressing-gown robe of blue linen, with wide sleeves and an *obi* of powder-blue muslin. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Sept. 3/2 That melton cloth boasting a whitish surface that is very happy in powder blue, greens, and dark purples.

Pow·der-box. A box for holding powder. †**a.** A box for powdered spice or salt. *Obs.* **b.** A box for carrying or containing gunpowder. **c.** A box for toilet-powder, usually also containing a powder-puff. **d.** A box with small holes in the lid, for sprinkling powder or sand upon writing to prevent blotting; a pounce-box.

1403 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 2 i. poudrebox. 1424 in *A. E. Wills* (1882) 57 Powderbox and salers of siluer. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1474/4 Two Silver Powder-boxes with a large buckle engraved on the lid of them. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* III. i. 34 Betty, bring the Powder Box to your Lady. 1713 GAY *Fan* I. 124 There stands the Toilet-box, The patch, the powder-box, pulville, perfumes.

Pow·der-boy. A boy employed on board ship to carry gunpowder from the powder-room to the guns; a 'powder-monkey'.

1805 in Polwhele *Trad. & Recoll.* 1826 II. 277 I acted both in the capacity of a commanding officer, mate, midshipman, small-arm-man, and powder-boy. 1829 MARRYAT *P. Mildmay* iii, The powder-boys, each with his box full, seated on it.

Pow·der-chest. **a.** A chest for holding gunpowder. **b.** A kind of petard charged with gunpowder, scrap iron, old nails, etc., fastened to the deck of a ship to be discharged at a boarding enemy.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* V. xiii. 86 How to make Powder-Chests. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* I. II. xxvi. 162 Our danger was the greater, as the fire was about the powder-chest. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Pow·der-down. [f. POWDER *sb.*[1] + DOWN *sb.*[2], rendering Ger. *puder-dunen* or *staub-dunen* (pl., lit. powder-downs i.e. down-plumules, 'down'. introduced 1840 by Nitzsch (*Pterylographie* vii.)]

Name for peculiar down-feathers or plumules, found in various birds in definite tracts or patches: so called from the bluish-white powdery or scurfy substance into which they disintegrate; by Coues called *pulviplumes*. Sometimes, less correctly, applied to the powder or scurf.) Also *attrib.*, as in *powder-down feathers*, *powder-down patch* or *tract*, a patch of powder-downs.

1861 A. D. BARTLETT in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 131 This has led me to the discovery of two remarkable powder-down patches. 1867 P. L. SCLATER tr. *Nitzsch's Pterylogr.* vii. 38 The powder-down-feathers are intruded among the lateral feathers of the great saddle of the spinal tract. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 242 The 'Downs' are almost always concealed by the Contour-feathers, and are smaller, more fluffy, and more numerous... A peculiarly modified kind are the Powder-downs. *Ibid.* 738 *Powder-downs* are so called from the powder produced by the continuous disintegration of the numerous brush-like barbs and barbules, into which the barrel is constantly splitting as it grows without forming a principal shaft.

Powdered (pau·dəd), *ppl. a.* [f. POWDER *v.*[1]]

†**1.** Of food: Sprinkled or seasoned with salt or spice. Also *fig.* 'Seasoned'. *Obs.*

1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 83 Our sighes, and powdred sobs with tears. 1587 R. BAYNES in Turberv. *Trag. T.* To Rdr., Poets pens..Whose powdred saaes are mixt, with pleasure, and delight. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 1 Reason..began this motherly, and well powdered tale.

2. Salted, pickled, or spiced for future use; preserved; cured; corned. ? *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1409 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 53 Io xvj powdret fish empt. *xs.* *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 533 Mustard is meete for brawne, beef, or powdred motoun. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 52/2 By eatinge of pouldred or saulted meate. 1667 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* II. ix, Out of the very Beer, they sell the Malt; Powder of Powder, from powder'd Beef the Salt. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 322 Powdered beef and pork imported from Ireland. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* XXVI, Lord Allan, rest his saul, used to like a pouthered guse.

†**b.** *transf.*: cf. POWDERING-TUB 2. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 62 Shee hath eaten vp all her beefe, and she is her selfe in the tub...Euer your fresh Whore, and your pouder'd Bawd.

3. Decorated with a multitude of spots or small figures scattered over the surface; spangled.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 266 A mantell..Of blak sylke, purfylyd with poudryd hermyne. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 25 On his shield..He bore a crowned little Ermelio, That deckt the azure field with her fayre pouldred skin. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* ii. (ed. 3) 12 *Powdered* or *Poudrée* is substituted for *Semée*.

b. *Zool.* Marked with numerous minute dots or spots closely placed, as if dusted over with powder. Said esp. of moths.

1832 J. RENNIE *Conspect. Butterfl. & Moths* 57 The Powdered Quaker (*Orthosia sparsa*). *Ibid.* 62 The Powdered Rustic (*Caradrina superstes*). *Ibid.* 89 The Powdered Wainscot (*Simyra venosa*). .. Wings .. first pair hoary, sprinkled with minute black spots.

4. Of the hair or skin: Dressed with powder as

a cosmetic. Also said of the person. Also in parasynthetic combination.

1655 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 146 A dresse of powdered hayre. 1716 GAY *Trivia* I. 127 The powder'd footman.. Beneath his flapping Hat secures his Hair. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vii, The greater part of the furniture was of the powdered-head and pig-tail period. *Ibid.* xxxviii, The powdered-headed ancestor. 1863 'OUIDA' *Held in Bondage* (1870) 10 The powdered servant who opened the door.

†**5.** [? f. POWDER *sb.*[1] 3 + -ED [2].] Charged with, or fired by, gunpowder. Also *fig. Obs. rare.*

1575 J. B. in *Gascoigne's Wks.* ¶¶¶¶ ij b, In bloudie broyles, where pouldred shot was rife. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* Ded. to W. Loe, You'll need no Warning to avoid our Peal: Nor are in Level of our Poudred Pen.

6. Reduced to powder or dust; pulverized.

1591 SPENSER *Ruines Rome* xxvii, Againe on foote to reare her pouldred corse. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 53 Powdered glasse emits no fume or exhalation although it bee laid upon a red hot iron. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 320/2 Ground and powdered refined sugar. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* x. 326 Powdered chalk..will always be insoluble.

Pow·derer. *rare.* [f. POWDER *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who powders: see the verb.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* E v b, The seasoners and embalmers of the body (whome they calle poulderers).

Pow·der-flask. A case for carrying gunpowder, formerly usually of horn (see next), later of leather or metal, usually with a special device for measuring out a charge of powder; used by soldiers and sportsmen: = FLASK *sb.*[2] 2.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Powder-flasks*, in artillery, are most commonly made of horn, of any convenient size and figure, to carry powder for priming of cannon. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 360 A powder-flask, which a clerk had purchased from a Blackfoot warrior. *a* 1845 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 236/1 Irish Protestants whose.. dinner-table is regularly spread with knife, fork, and cocked pistol; salt-cellar and powder-flask.

Pow·der-horn. A powder-flask made of the horn of an ox or cow with a wooden or metal bottom at the larger end. Sometimes applied to a powder-flask of some other material.

1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 162 Item, ane pulder horne. 1695 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 3100/3 The Musket of one of them..went off, and set his Bandeliers on fire, and they the Powder-Horns which hung in the Gun-Room. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants* Introd. § 35 You may..stick your candle in a bottle, or..in a powder-horn. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xv. 419 The hardy backswoodsman,..armed with a rifle, a powder-horn, and a pouch for shot and bullets. 1906 *Athenæum* 1 Dec. 687/1 Illustrations of a papier mâché powder-horn..decorated with designs by him.

Pow·deriness. [f. POWDERY + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being powdery; pulverulence.

1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 35 (1822) I. 275 The melting powderiness of peppermint.

Powdering (pou·dəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. POWDER *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of POWDER *v.*[1], or the result of this.

1. The action of sprinkling or dusting something with powder; *spec.* the application of powder as a cosmetic to the hair or face.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/1 Powderynge, wythe powder, *pulverisacio.* 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* Ded., It is not pould'ring, perfuming, and every day smelling of the taylor, that converteth to a beautiful object. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 78 They forbid all painting, patching, and powdering. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 673 [He] was very particular on his last day about the powdering and curling of his wig.

b. A deposit of powdery substance sprinkled upon a surface; a thin sprinkling (of something).

1834 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) I. vii. 373 We had no snow in the valleys, but frequently a thick powdering on the higher mountains. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 139 On the face and ears it [i.e. Scarlatinal peeling] usually takes the form of a fine powdering. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Nov. 10/1 On the..19th and 20th a powdering of snow showed on the southern side of Monte Bignone.

2. The seasoning or preserving of food with salt or spice. Also *fig.* ? *Obs.*

c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 69 Powdryng of beef, or eny other fressh flessh. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Saulre*, poudring, or salting. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiii. (1592) 196 The Deathes of the giltlesse..is but a powdering of their vertues, to preserue them to the vse of posteritie. 1615 [see POTTING *vbl. sb.*[1] 3]. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* 16 Hee is profitable in..saning the charge of salt; for his appetite will not waite and attend the powdring.

3. Decoration with spots or small figures disposed as if sprinkled over a surface. b. *concr.* (usually *pl.*) Such figures themselves collectively; *esp.* the spots on a heraldic fur, or small charges (e. g. fleurs-de-lys) scattered over the field.

1405–6 *Norwich Sacrist's Roll* (MS.), In serico et in rosis de auro emptis pro powderyng. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 116 Powderings made of bogy leggs. 1505 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 41 Item, for xxx[m] powderingis to the samyn; [the Kingis rob riall] ilk hundreth iij *s.*; summa ..xlv *li.* 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* IV. xxii. 238 A Duke's eldest sonne is borne in the degree of a Marquesse, and weares as many powdrings as a Marquesse. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Powderings*, in building, a term sometimes used for devices serving to fill up vacant spaces, in carved works: also in escutcheons, writings, &c. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* iii. (1777) 26 Ermine is a Field Argent, with small points or spots Sable, in the form of little Triangles, which in Heraldry are generally called Powdering. 1880 *Academy* 18 Dec. 446/3 The embroiderers..did not seek for novelty; diapers and powderings, even angel and saint, were reproduced over and over again without much change except of arrangement.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: as *powdering things*; **powdering-closet** = *powdering-room*; **powdering-dress, -gown**, a garment worn over the ordinary clothes to protect them while the hair was being powdered; †**powdering-house**, a building in which meat was 'powdered' or preserved with salt or spices; **powdering-mill**, a mill for pulverizing some substance (as orc, snuff); †**powdering pearls**, small pearls used for 'powdering' (see 3); **powdering-room**, a room appropriated to powdering the hair; **powdering-slipper**: see quot.; †**powdering trough**, a trough in which meat was 'powdered'. See also POWDERING-TUB.

1786 MISS E. CLAYTON in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* Ser. II. III. 399 A bed-chamber, two dressing-rooms, two *powdering-closets. 1875 MISS THACKERAY *Miss Angel* xv, There was a powdering-closet on the second story of the house. 1776 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 347 In his hurry, he threw his *powdering dress over his shoulders. *c* 1770 T. ERSKINE *Barber* in *Poet. Reg.* (1810) 328 Rob'd in a flannel *powd'ring goun. 1900 DOYLE *Green Flag, Capt. Sharkey* i, He wore a loose damask powdering-gown secured by a cord round the waist. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Une Saliére*, a *poudring house, a salte seller. 1606 in Nichols *Progr. Jas. I* (1828) II. 61 *note*, 100z. and halfe of rag *poudring pearles. *a* 1774 J. & R. ADAM *Archit.* II. pl. 1 By means of an intersol over the closet and *powdering room, we have introduced a servant's sleeping-room adjoining to this apartment. 1900 BESANT in *Daily News* 3 Sept. 6/2, I wish I could show you one room in the house. It was the old 'powdering-room'. 182. MAR. EDGEWORTH *Parent's Assist., Basket-woman* (1856) 469 'These slippers are meant——'. 'For *powdering-slippers, miss'.. 'To wear when people are powdering their hair.. that they may not spoil their other shoes'. 1786 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 24 July, We help her [the Queen] off with her gown, and on with her *powdering things. 1612 in *Antiquary* Jan. (1906) 29 In the larder...Twoe *powdringe Troves with covers, a powdringe Tubbe, twoe lesser tubbes.

Pow·dering, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. POWDER *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That powders; that sprinkles with powder.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 318 The powdering particles, which we see on the grass and trees. 1832–53 W. MILLER in *Whistle-binkie* (Scotch Songs) Ser. III. 107 You've come..Wi' your crispin' an' poutherin' gear, John Frost. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* II. xviii. 306 Some of the powdering willow dusted her bright luxuriant locks with gold.

Pow·dering, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. POWDER *v.*[2] + -ING [2].] Rushing impetuously; *fig.* impetuous, violent.

1619 BALCANQUAL in *Hales' Gold. Rem.* II. (1673) 73 They were called in and dismist with such a powdering speech as I doubt not..your Lordship hath heard with grief enough.

Pow·dering-tu·b. [f. prec. vbl. sb. + TUB.] **1.** A tub in which the flesh of animals is 'powdered', or salted and pickled.

1530 PALSGR. 257/2 Poudryng tubbe, *saloyer.* 1534 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 189 Item a powtheringe tubb with a coveryngе. 1612 [see POWDERING *trough*]. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Netherl.* I. 44 On Sunday, a piece of salt meat is usually taken out of the powdering tub. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 77 Its gravest discourse has a savour of hams and powdering-tubs.

†**2.** Humorously applied to a sweating-tub used for the cure of venereal disease. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i. 79 From the Poudring tub of infamy, Fetch forth the Lazar Kite of Cressids kinde, Doll Teare-sheete. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 980 Whence some Tub-holders-forth have made In Powdring-Tubs, their richest Trade. 1709 O. DYKES *Eng. Prov. & Refl.* (ed. 2) 83 Pickl'd up to the very Nose in the Powdering-Tub of Sin and Salivation. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 90. 2/2 Away to the Powdering-Tub and burnt Mutton.

Pow·derless, *a.* [f. POWDER *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Destitute of powder; not powdered.

1887 *Atlantic Monthly* Sept. 323 His brown suit, his fur cap, his powderless hair..betrayed him [Franklin in Paris] at once.

Pow·der-man. †a. ? A dealer in gunpowder. *Obs.* b. A man who supplies the guns with powder on board a man-of-war. c. One who attends to the powder used in blasting operations, etc.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 67 Every Gunner may have his Peter ready made refined and in Meal at the Powder-mens, or Chandlers. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 226 Stationary powdermen are allotted to every two guns. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* LIV. 85/2 In driving the heading, each of the three shifts is made up of a boss, 4 drill men, 4 helpers on drills, 1 powder man, 1 car man, and 2 laborers.

Pow·der-mo·nkey. A humorous term for a powder-boy on board ship. Also *fig.*

1682 SHADWELL *Medal* Ep. A iv, Heaven keep us from Juries such as will give 800 l. dammages to a Powder-monkey. 1759 *Compl. Letter-writer* (ed. 6) 225 Her powder-monkey was Dick Cummings, ogling and winking. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* lii, Ellangowan had him placed as cabin-boy, or powder-monkey on board an armed sloop. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 62/1 When his son Henry was twelve years old, he was employed as a 'powder-monkey' in making and filling blank and ball cartridges.

b. (See quot. 1893.)

1882 JEFFERIES *Bevis* III. iv. 63 How to take the honey was not so easily settled, till they thought of making a powder-monkey, and so smoking them out. 1893 *Wilts. Glass., Powder-monkey*, damp gunpowder, moulded into a 'devil' or cake which will smoulder slowly, used by boys for stupefying a wasp's nest.

†**Pow·derous,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. POWDER *sb.*[1] + -OUS.] Apt to crumble to powder, friable.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xvi. xl. I. 490 Cherry-tree wood is pliable, but drier and more powderous.

Pow·der-puff.

1. a. A soft pad, usually of down, for applying powder to the skin. b. An instrument like a small bellows formerly used for powdering the hair.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Pleas. Lett. to Gent.* Wks. 1709 III. II. 16 A Powder-puff. 1841 ORDERSON *Creol.* xix. 229 This.. made him..pass the powder-puff..over his hair. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119/3 Occupations of People..Powder-puff maker. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. x. 206 Topsy and Mopsy were improved by the powder puff.

2. *transf.* a. ? Contemptuously applied to a man with powdered hair, a fop. b. Applied to a young gull with downy feathers.

1731 FIELDING *Lottery* ii, Is this the fellow for whom I am unknown? this powderpuff. 1891 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 2/8 Myriads of gulls..sitting about, of all sizes, from tiny powder-puffs to the stately wide-winged, full grown birds.

Powdery (pou·dəri), *a.* [f. POWDER *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Of the nature or consistence of powder; consisting of fine loose particles; pulverulent; dusty.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10107 Wyth powdry sondys out off noumbre, Wych hyr passage so encoumbre. 1767 PERCIVAL in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 230 A considerable portion of it..subsided in a powdery form to the bottom of the glass. 1799 WORDSW. *Lucy Gray* vii, Her feet disperse the powdery snow, That rises up like smoke. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 562 The cells..forming, especially when dry, a loose, powdery mass.

b. Easily disintegrated into powder; friable.

a 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* II. 36 A brown, powdery Spar. They say it holds Iron. Found amongst the Iron-Ore.

†**2.** Of the nature of gunpowder; inflammable, explosive. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. § 14 The lighted matches of sedition found powdry spirits, and wonderfull correspondence.

3. Covered with or full of powder; having a deposit of powder; dusty.

1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* 48 When from his Powdry Roost the Bird of Night..takes his Flight. 1784 WOODWARD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 423 The powdery head is covered with a loose campanulated cap. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lix, That pollen which the bees carry off (having no idea how powdery they are). 1874 SYMONDS *Italy & Greece* 291 Delicate golden auriculas with powdery leaves and stems. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 738 The skin is everywhere wonderfully white, in some regions raised into little powdery eminences.

4. *Comb.*, as *powdery-looking.*

1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 38 Note the powdery-looking upper surface, white in young specimens.

Pow·dike, po·dike. *local.* Forms: 3–5 **pokediche, -dike, -dyke**; 6–8 **powdyke, -dike**, 7 **poedike**, 7–8 **podike.** [First element originally *poke*: origin unascertained; the second is DIKE *sb.*, sense 5 or 7, or DITCH *sb.* 4, an earthen bank.] The name of an ancient dike or embankment raised to keep the fen waters out of Marshland, in the part of Norfolk west of the Great Onse; also of a later work, the *new powdike*, constructed further to the south for the same purpose.

The old Powdike was raised *c* 1223; it ran from W. to E. separating Marshland from Bardolph Fen. The new Powdike was begun in 1423; it ran along the north brink of Well Creek, forming the southern boundary of Stow and Downham Fen. There was also a *Little Powdike*, at the west end of the old Powdike. See the Map in Dugdale *Hist. Imbanking & Drayning*, 1662, 1772, xlvi.

1293 *Pat.* 21 *Edw. I* m. 10 (P. R. O.) Forsatum quod vocatur Pokediche..ab antiquo levatum..pro defensione et salvacione partium ipsarum contra aquarum inundaciones. 1350 *Pat.* 23 *Edw. III*, pt. 1 m. 29 d, Fossatum vocatum Pokedyk in Mersheland in com. Norf. 1423 (in Dugdale, as above) Pokediche, Pokedyke. 1530–1 *Act.* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 Dyvers evyll dysposed personnes..maliciously at dyverse..times hathe..broken vp dyvers parties of the Dyke called the newe Powdyke in Marsheland in the Countie of Norfolke, and the brokyn Dyke other wyse called Old feld Dyke by Marsheland, in the Ile of Elye. 1662 DUGDALE *Hist. Imbanking*, etc. xlvi. 245/1 Upon this occasion, by a common consent amongst them, was the old Podike first raised, about the year MCCXXIII (7 Hen. 3). *Ibid.*, The said Bank called Podike. *Ibid.* 264 (*Margin*, The making of the new Pow dike, 1 Hen. 6, 12 April) That there should be another Wall or Bank made new on the North side of Salterys lode brink, by all the Landholders throughout Marshland. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 237 The old podike, the defensive bank to the country of Marshland in Norfolk, against foreign waters, was cut through by persons unknown. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xvii. 245 By statute 22 Hen. VIII. c. 11. perversely and maliciously to cut down or destroy the powdike, in the fens of Norfolk and Ely, is felony.

†**Powe,** *int. Obs.* An imitation of a knock.

c 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* III. ii. in *Archiv Stud. Neu. Spr.* (1897), I will knocke. powe! ho? who is in the house?

Powe, obs. f. PAW *sb.*[1]; var. POUGH *v. Obs.*

Powee, variant of POWEBE, the Curassow.

Powellite (pou·ĕlɔit). *Min.* [Named 1891, after Major J. W. Powell: see -ITE [1].] Molybdate and tungstate of calcium, of yellow colour and resinous lustre.

1897 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XLI. 138 Powellite—calcium molybdate; a new mineral species.

Power (pau·əɹ, pauəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: see below. [ME. *poër, poeir, pouer* (= pu,ē·r), a. AF. *poër, poair, pouair* = OF. *poër, poeir* (whence *pooir,*

povoir, mod.F. *pouvoir*), sb. use of vb. inf. *poeir*, *pouoir*, *povoir*, *pouvoir*:—earlier **podeir* (*podir* in *Strasb. Oaths* 842) = Pr., Sp., Pg. *poder*, It. *potere* to be able:—late pop. L. *potēre*, which, by the 8th c. in vulgar speech, supplanted *posse* (pr. pple. *potent-*, perf. *potui*) to be able: see Diez. The *v* in Fr. *povoir* was developed by hiatus in *pooir*; the *w* in Eng. arose from change of *o* in *poër* to *ou*, *ow*. The spelling *power* has been the prevailing one from 14th c. Phonetic development (poi.ĕ·r, pu.i.ĕ·r, pŭ·er, pau·əɹ, pouəɹ, in north. dial. pŭ·əɹ, pŭr).]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. (3) 4 poer, poəir, (3) 4 pouwer, 4–5 pouwere, pouer, powere, 5 pouere, pouoir, poweer, -eir, pouar, 6 powar, -are, *Sc.* pover, (3) 4–power.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4523 Gret *poer of yrlonde Modred him wan al so. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 588 Poer ynow schal come to me. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7639 Hii adde..gret *poeir sone anhonde. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 127/724 Þe Erchebischop of Euerwyke fondede for-to bringe A-cord and loue bi is *pouwer bi-twene thomas and þe king. *Ibid.* 34/30 A-3ein mine godes *pouwere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10658 Fore to the fight with a fell *poner. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 3066 (Gött.) He com egayn him wid gret pouer. *Ibid.* 9780 (Trin.) For to haue *powere þere. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xiv, Haue petē on the pore, quyl thou hase *pouere. 1447-8 Q. Marg. in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. Introd. 63 To haue licence and *pouoir to ley the furst stone. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 412 With all thair strang *poweir. 1486 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* X. 100 *note*, His factouris havand *pouar of hym. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 231 Traistand..he micht na *powar be..agane tha kingis thre. 1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 35 Conuenyent powar and strenghth. 1554-9 in *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 11 Extort *poware, whiche ys no goodly faciour. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 624 Quhilk efter him .. Come hame agane with *pover of the new. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 20/49 Þis holi Abbod..hadde gret *power With þe king Eadmund. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 376 (Bodley MS. 902) And doth what lith in his power.

β. 4–6 pore, 5–6 poure, 5–7 powre, 6 ? poore, poour, 6–7 pour, 7–8 pow'r, 9 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* poor (pūr).

[1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2049 He nom wiþ him..gret *pore-ynou.] 1461 Marg. Paston in *P. Lett.* II. 62 Ye ar myche behold to the Meyir and to Gylberd,..for feythfully they owe yow good wyll to ther porys. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 33/2 They haue nat the pore to come out of that deserte. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxi. 157 The dragons *poure..distroyed haue I. 1555 Eden *Decades* 36 A poure of armed men. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 15 A man of grete *powre. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. vi. 4 That Powre which gaue me first my oath. 1529 Wolsey in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 11 As my *poore shall increase. 1575 Laneham *Lett.* (1871) 1 But also haue *poour..to go and too see things sight worthy. 1546 *Suppl. Commons* in *Four Supplic.* (1871) 63 The *pours, whome God hathe ordeyned. 1638 Pourfull [see Powerful *a.* 2]. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 500 The Western Winds with vital *Pow'r Call forth the tender Grass, and budding Flower.

B. Signification. **I.** As a quality or property.

1. Ability to do or effect something or anything, or to act upon a person or thing. (Cf. quot. 1690).

c 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 215 And 3af to man fre power To chese,.. Off god and yuel shed to make. 1382 Wyclif *John* x. 18, I haue power for to putte it, and I haue power for to take it eftsoone. 1399 Gower *Conf.* III. 2 Him is benome The pouer bothe of hond and fot. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* xv. ii. 657 It shalle not lye in your power .. to perysshe me as moche as a threde. 1580 Babington *Exp. Lord's Prayer* (1596) 200 That he would..keepe vs from apposings aboue our power to satisfie. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 2 By his power and wisdome he built a Temple. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. vii. § 8 Power..is another of those simple Ideas which we receive from Sensation and Reflection. For observing in our selves, that we do and can think, and that we can, at pleasure, move several parts of our Bodies which were at rest; the effects also, that natural Bodies are able to produce in one another, occurring every moment to our Senses, we both these ways get the Idea of Power. *Ibid.* xxi. § 2 Power..is twofold, viz. as able to make, or able to receive any change: The one may be called *Active*, and the other *Passive Power*. 1713 Berkeley *Hylas & Phil.* I. Wks. 1871 I. 287 Is it not in your power to open your eyes? 1741-2 Gray *Agrippina* 40 The power To judge of weights and measures. 1785 Reid *Let.* Wks. I. 65/2 Power to produce an effect, supposes power not to produce it; otherwise it is not power but necessity. 1853 Lynch *Self-Improv.* v. 113 Money is power—power for bread and power for tinsel. 1858 Lardner *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrost.*, etc. 46 Fishes have the power of changing their bulk by the voluntary distension of an air-vessel. 1861 W. H. Russell in *Morning Chron.* 3 Aug., Ready to afford any information in their power.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A particular faculty of body or mind.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 352/1 In theyr bodye whiche is made of four complexions and in theyr Sowle in whiche ben thre poures. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 148 Memory, reason, & wyll. And these ben the thre powers of the soule. *c* 1540 Boorde *The boke for to Lerne* C iij b, Moderate slepe ..doth anymat and comforte all the naturall, animall, and spyrytuall, powers of man. 1665 Glanvill *Scepsis Sci.* xiii. 71 When we speak of Powers and Faculties of the Soul, we intend not to assert..their real distinction from it, or each other, but only a modal diversity. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 28 Several things..affect all our living powers, and at length suspend the exercise of them. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 81 The laureate of William taxes his powers to the uttermost to set forth the greatness of the prince.

c. Sometimes the plural does not imply different faculties, but power put forth in various directions or on various occasions.

a 1586 Sidney *Ps.* xx. v, I know that He heares mee, Yea, heares with powers and helps of helpfull hand. 1725 Watts *Logic* I. vi. § 9 We must consider it in its Powers and Capacities either to do or suffer. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 55 The patient, whose vital powers had long been greatly exhausted, died. 1852 R. Knox *Gt. Artists & Gt. Anat.* 174 His powers of attention, and his educability were admirable. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 199 Powers that fain Else would soar, condemned to grovel.

2. Ability to act or affect something strongly; physical or mental strength; might; vigour, energy; force of character; telling force, effect.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/1 Power, or strengthe, ..*potestas, robur, fortitudo, nisus, vigor.* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* d iij, The bellis that yowre hawke shall wheer, looke .. that thay be not to heuy ouer hir power to weyr. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* iii. 209 The Bathes..Giving that naturall power, which, by the vig'rous sweate, Doth lend the lively springs their perdurable heate. 1668 Shadwell *Sullen Lovers* I. i, He has great power in Corranto's and Jiggs. 1738 Wesley *Psalms* II. viii, Thou art declar'd my Son with Power. *a* 1770 Whitefield in J. R. Leifchild *Cornwall Mines* (1855) 300, I rode to St. Ives, and preached to many who gladly attended to hear the word. A great power seemed to accompany it. 1838-9 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 27 Bring them by power of lungs. 1860 Lowell *Lett.* (1894) I. 341 More power to your elbow! God bless you! 1893 Chesney *Lesters* II. xxi, Mounted on an obvious screw, but in good going condition, and with plenty of power.

b. Political or national strength.

1701 Ballance of Power [see Balance *sb.* 13 c]. 1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 315 The excellence of our Constitution, ..would invite great Numbers over to us, exceedingly add to our Power and Strength, and make us more a Balance to the Greatness of any Country in Europe. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Jan. 28/1 Would there be any longer a balance of power in Europe? 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 May 2/1 It was calculation..based on balance-of-power considerations, which come into question now.

3. Of inanimate things: Active property; capacity of producing some effect; the active principle or virtue of a herb, etc. († also *concr.*).

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 24 Within the infant rin'd of this weake flower, Poyson hath residence, and medicine power. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxiii. § 10 Powers therefore, justly make a great part of our complex Ideas of Substances. He, that will examine his complex Idea of Gold, will find several of its Ideas, that make it up, to be only Powers, as the Power of being melted, but of keeping its weight in the Fire, of being dissolved in *Aq. Regia*. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 10 Bathing the parts affected with the Powers of Amber, Sage and Rosemary. 1738 Gray *Propertius* III. 79 The Power of Herbs can other Harms remove. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 346 We have ascertained the power of the absorbents to be so great, as to take up not only such animal secretions as hog's lard, &c., but even grosser substances. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Optics* ii. 4 (U. Kn. S.) The number 1,336, which regulates the refraction of water, is called its..co-efficient of refraction, and sometimes its refractive power. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. ii. 241 The red rays of the spectrum possess a very high heating power. 1871 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 26 The power of heat to burn.

b. The sound expressed by a character or symbol; the meaning expressed by a word or phrase in a particular context: = Force *sb.*1 9.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Force*, In our language the *s* between two vowels has the Force or power of a *z*. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. xii. 470 There are twenty-six letters ..the names, powers, and sounds of which are as follow. 1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 242 In the familiar salutation, 'How d'ye do?' we have the same verb in two powers.

c. *Mining.* Thickness or depth (of a vein).

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 316 The power of this vein is 8 feet.

4. Possession of control or command over others; dominion, rule; government, domination, sway, command; control, influence, authority. Often followed by † *of*, † *on*, *over*.

1297 [see A. α]. *a* 1300 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 28 Vorte Seint dauid þe kyng com, þat was of gret power. *c* 1306 *Exec. Sir S. Fraser* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 218 Muche wes the poer that him wes byreved in londe. *a* 1330 *Roland & V.* 178 Lorain & lombardye..Schal be in þi pouwer. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) iii. 10 We trowe wele þi powere es grete apon þi subgets. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Kings* xiv. 5 Now whan he had gotten the power of the kyngdome, he smote his seruauntes which had smytten the kynge his father. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxxvi. 159 They haue foure patriarches.., which doe command and haue power of the orientall churches. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 55 Thy father was the Duke of Millaine and A Prince of power. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 12 Let your plot be wholly in your owne power. *a* 1634 Coke *Inst.* IV. (1648) 36 Of the power and jurisdiction of the Parliament, for making of laws in proceeding by Bill, it is so transcendent and absolute, as it cannot be confined either for causes or persons within any bounds. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* Rom. xiii, An Usurper's Strength may be resisted; but Rightful Power or Authority may not. 1835 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. i. 7 Cut away by Supreme Power.

b. Authority given or committed; hence, sometimes, liberty or permission to act.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 3844 Crist gave to Peter playn powere. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) iii. 9 To wham Godd gaffe full powere for to hynd and to louse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 410/1 Powere, of auctoryte, *auctoritas, jurisdictio.* 1570 B. Googe *Pop. Kingd.* (1880) 6 Graunting powre and leaue. 1700 T. Brown *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 85, I left my self full power to drop my Indian Traveller as often as I saw convenient. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 85 The bishops, who had power to arrest laymen on suspicion of heresy,..had no power to imprison priests.

† **c.** The limits within which administrative power is exercised; = Jurisdiction 3. *Obs. rare.*

c 1350 *Usages Winchester* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 355 By-þynne þe power of þe town. *Ibid.* 356 Þat hit be y-lad by-þinne þe power of þe towne to selle.

d. Personal or social ascendancy, influence.

1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam.* xxv. 2 The man was of great power, and had thre thousande Shepe, and a thousande Goates. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. viii. 35 Riches, Knowledge and Honour are but severall sorts of Power. 1750 Gray *Elegy* ix, The boast of heraldry, the pomp of pow'r. 1829 Mill *Hum. Mind* (1869) II. xxi. 208 A man's power means the readiness of other men to obey him. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 360 The greatness of the Queen [Elizabeth] rests above all on her power over her people.

e. Political ascendancy or influence in the government of a country or state.

1833 Alison *Hist. Europe* (1847) I. ii. § 70. 165 Thus, power and influence was confined to a class. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 193 To employ the power which they possessed in the state for the purpose of making their king mighty and honoured. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 613/1 The governing party has always come into power by means of revolution. 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 13 Feb. 5·2 Sinking individual opinion whenever it threatens to interfere with the tenure of power. *Mod.* The party at present in power in France.

5. Legal ability, capacity, or authority to act; *esp.* delegated authority; authorization, commission, faculty; *spec.* legal authority vested in a person or persons in a particular capacity.

1486 [see A. α]. 1563-4 *Keg. Pr. Counc. Sc.* I. 271 In the sycht of him, or of thame berand his power. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 370 He was demaunded how he could make anye entreatye of peace, hauing no power so to do? 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlviii. (1820) 252 He was careful not to assume any of those powers which the Constitution had placed in other hands. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 168 Powers or authorities by which one person enabled another to do an act for him, were well known to the common law. 1859 Bright *Sp., India* 1 Aug. (1876) 55 A Bill to extend and define the powers of the Governors. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 94/1 The borrowing powers of the company were nearly, if not quite, exhausted.

b. A document, or clause in a document, giving legal authority.

Power of attorney (= *Letter of attorney*, a document appointing a person or persons to act as the attorney or attorneys of the appointer. (See Letter[1] 4 c, Attorney 2.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 289/1 A Powere, *aprixis.* 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4209/3 A Forged Power..for receiving the said Money. 1747 Franklin *Lett.* Wks. 1887 II. 92 As he has your power of attorney,..I think to put your letter to Mr. Hughes into his hands. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxxvii, A power of attorney will be all that is requisite. 1844 Williams *Real Prop.* II. iii. (1845) 232 If the power should require a deed only, a will will not do.

II. As a person, body, or thing.

6. One who or that which is possessed of or exercises power, influence, or government; an influential or governing person, body, or thing; in early use, one in authority, a ruler, governor. Cf. It. *potestà*, Podestà.

1382 Wyclif *Rom.* xiii. 1 Euery soule, or lyuynge man, be suget to hiȝer poweris. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. (Percy Soc.) 127 O power so hye in dignitie! O prynce victorious and famous emperour! 1525 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 308 The powares of Italye, withe the helpe off his Holynes, shold be able to kepe the Emperor owt off Italye. 1526 Tindale *Rom.* xiii. 1 The powers that be are ordeyned off God. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. ii. 713 No power of Heav'n or Hell Can pacify Phanatick Zeal. 1738 Wesley *Psalms* III. v, Thou hast quell'd the adverse Power. 1833 Wordsw. *Sonn., At Sea off Isle of Man*, But element and orb on acts did wait Of Powers endued with visible form, instinct With will. 1874 Mahaffy *Soc. Life Greece* xii. 282 This remarkable banker, who was evidently something of a power in Greece. 1888 Miss Braddon *Fatal Three* I. iii, Bell was a power in the house in Upper Parchment Street.

b. in late use, A state or nation regarded from the point of view of its international authority or influence.

1726 (*title*) Acta Regia: or, An Account of the Treaties, Letters and Instruments Between the Monarchs of England and Foreign Powers..translated from the French of M. Rapin. 1790 G. Chalmers (*title*) A Collection of Treaties between Great Britain and other Powers. 1847 Mrs. A. Kerr tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 448 It had been approved of by the Commissioners, whom she, as the Power in possession of the Sovereignty, had appointed. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* I. ii. 21 All States except the five great Powers are exempt from the duty of watching over the general safety. 1872 Freeman *Gen. Sketch* xii. § 17. 229 Spain .. soon became the greatest power in Europe. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 182 That the United States had the capacity to be a Sea Power. *Ibid.* 183 There was no talk then of being a World Power.

7. A celestial or spiritual being having control or influence; a deity, a divinity. Chiefly in plural, originating in its application to the pagan divinities; often in asseveration or exclamation, as *By (all) the powers! Merciful powers!*

In quot. 1526, perh. in more general sense.

[1526 Tindale *Rom.* viii. 38 Nether deeth, nether lyfe, nether angell, nor rule, nether power [1557 *Genev.* powers; Gr. δυνάμεις, L. *virtutes*, Wycl. vertues], nether thynges present, nether thinges to come..shalbe able to departe vs from Goddes love.] 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 292, I would she were in heauen, so she could Intreat some power to change this currish Iew. 1610 — *Temp.* III. iii. 73 For which foule deed, The Powres, delaying (not forgetting) haue Incens'd the Seas ..Against your peace. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* v. 123 Such Honours as we pay to Pow'rs Divine, To Bacchus and to Ceres, shall be thine. — *Georg.* IV. 783 And then adore the Woodland Pow'rs with Pray'r. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* III. 192 There land, and pay due victims to the pow'rs. 1742 Gray *Adversity*, Daughter of Jove, relentless Power.

1786 BURNS *To a Louse* viii, O wad some Pow'r the gift̃ie us To see oursels as others see us! 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. vii. ▸19 No, no! by all the powers! 1835 HOOD *Dead Robbery* iii, I reckon, by the pow'rs! I've lost ten pound by your not being stiffer! 1862 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Notch in Axe*, Merciful powers! I remember. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1892) 153 The decline of belief in a beneficent Power.

8. In mediæval angelology, The sixth order of angels in the celestial hierarchy; = POTESTATE 2: see ORDER *sb.* 5.

[Cf. 1388 WYCLIF *Col.* i. 16 Ether trones, ether dominacioun̄s, ether princehodes, ethir poweris [1382 potestates, L. *potestates*, Gr. *ἐξουσίαι*].] 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 601 Thrones, Dominations, Princedoms, Vertues, Powers. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 200 Pow'rs for Centurions in God's Hosts renown'd. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* XXVIII. 113 [Dominations, first; Virtues, second;] and powers the third. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 101 The Powers and Thrones above.

9. A body of armed men; a fighting force. a host, an army; = FORCE *sb.*[1] 4; in pl. = *forces*, i. e. distinct hosts (quot. 1568), or different kinds of troops composing an army. *Power of the county*: = POSSE COMITATUS. Originally less concrete, without *a* or *pl.* Now *rare* or *arch.*

1297 [see A. 8]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3966 He com again wit his poer [*v. rr.* pouer, powere]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 14 He wente..To make a werre in Orient, And gret pouer with him he ladde. *c* 1400 *Brut* 32 Come Iulius Cesar..into þis lande, with a power of Romayns, and wolde haue hade þis lande þrou3 strengþ. *c* 1440 *Sir Gowther* 513 My lord hath semibled a new powere. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 414 As moche power of men of warre as they coude make. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 b, Delyuered from the deuyll and all his hoost or power. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* R viij, Satibarzanes..was with a power of horsemen entered agayne emonges the Arians. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 652 They with both their powers were commyng towarde London. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. i. 42 Brutus and Cassius Are leuying Powers; We must straight make head. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 262 One of them entreth into the Church with great power of Lay men, and holdeth the other out with force and armes. 1653 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett.* XXIII. (1888) 116 He comes with the power of the county to demand her ..being Sheriff. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 6/2 The Albanians, who fought against Pompey with such a Power of Horse. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. XXIV, Two hundred of my master's powers. 1819 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 213 His bones, and those of all his Power Slain here in a disastrous hour!

10. a. A large number, a multitude, a 'host' of persons (not a military force); **b.** A large number, quantity, or amount of things; an abundance, a great deal, 'a lot'. Now *dial.* or *vulgar colloq.*

a. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) I. 194 Imploying a power of poor people, in Polling.., Gutting, Splitting, Powdering and Drying them [Pilchards]. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* I. i, What other Company have you in Town? A power of fine ladies. 1801 tr. *Gabrielli's Myst. Husb.* IV. 18 They had left a power of servants at their master's. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xi, They say there is a power of them wandering about the world.

b. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 323 What sumptuous silken vestments were there... What a power of golden candlesticks. 1680 CROWNE *Misery Civ. War* I. i, They have a power o' money. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* I. i, This Spirit will bring a power of Custom to the George. 1770 GRAY *Corr. w. N. Nicholls* (1843) 113 It will do you a power of good one way or other. *a* 1797 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Posth. Wks.* (1798) III. vii. 17, I shall expect (as the country people say in England) that you will make a power of money to indemnify me for your absence. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* liii, It has done a power of work. 1871 MRS. H. WOOD *Dene Hollow* iv, I've a power of things to do at home. 1899 O. SEAMAN *In Cap & Bells* (1900) 40 He was an all-round man, a scholar: knew a power of botany.

III. In technical uses.

11. † *Geom.* The square described on a given line (*obs.*) (? an error); *Math.* (in modern use), the product obtained by multiplying a number or quantity into itself a specified number of times, the number of times being indicated by an ordinal numeral.

The first power of a number or quantity is the number itself; the second power is the square, or product of the number multiplied into itself; the third power is the cube, or product of the square multiplied by the original number.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* II. Introd. 60 The power of a line, is the square of the same line. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 297 Multiply alternately..the Numbers given by the Powers of these alternate Indices for the reduced Surdes. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 25 If any Term be divided by the first Power of the variable Quantity; then the Fluxion of that Term must be found by itself thus. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 80, 2 is the root, or 1st power of 2. 4 is the 2d power, or square of 2.

fig. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 191 Even in cases where calculation in the strict sense is impossible we are inclined to use the term 'power' when the meaning and importance of a conception is raised in some peculiar manner.

† **b.** *In power* (tr. *ἐν δυνάμει*, Euclid): a phrase used in relation to the squares of magnitudes that are compared, as distinguished from the magnitudes themselves; thus magnitudes are *commensurable* (or *incommensurable*) *in power* when their squares are commensurable (or incommensurable). So *equal in power, of equal power*: see quots. *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. Def. vi. T j b, A lyne is sayde to be equall in power with two or moe lynes, when his square is equall to all their squares. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 9/1 Pythagoras, Sacrificed a Hecatomb, having found out, that the hypothenuse of a right Angled Triangle, is of equal power to the two sides including the right angle. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* X. Def. iii, Right lines are commensurable in power, when the same space does measure their squares. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 40 How to finde two Lines, which together shall be equal in Power to any Line given.

c. *Power of a point* with regard to a circle: the square of the distance from that point to the point of contact of the tangent drawn from it; or (equivalently) the rectangle under the segments of any chord drawn from the point.

1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 58 If through a point *O* any chord be drawn to cut a circle in *P* and *Q*, the rectangle *OP*. *OQ* is called the power of the point with regard to the circle.

12. *Mech.* An instrument by means of which energy may be applied to mechanical purposes. *Mechanical* (†*mathematical*, †*mechanic*) *powers*: the simple machines by means of which mechanical energy may be advantageously applied; now reckoned as six, viz. the lever, wheel and axle, pulley, wedge, inclined plane, and screw: cf. MACHINE *sb.* 5.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2286 The Five Mathematical Powers (as they are called) or noted Engines for the facilitation of Motion. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., The Six Mechanical Faculties; the Ballance, the Leaver, the Wheel, the Pulley, the Wedge, and the Screw; which are usually stiled the Six Mechanick Powers. 1710 *Ibid.* II, *Powers Mechanick*, of these there are five usually accounted, the Lever, the Balance, the Wedge or Inclined Plane, the Screw and the Pulley. 1827 N. ARNOTT *Physics* I. 154 No mechanical power or machine generates force. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 290 There are seven mechanical powers, viz.—The Lever, the Wheel and Axle, the Pulley, the Inclined Plane, the Wedge, the Screw, and the Funicular Machine. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 71 Inclined plane. The action of this mechanical power depends upon the simple principle [etc.].

13. Any form of energy or force available for application to work. *spec.* **a.** Mechanical energy as that of gravitation, running water, wind, steam, electricity, as distinguished from hand-labour; often viewed as a commodity saleable in definite quantities. In quot. 1728 = FORCE *sb.*[1] 11 a. **b.** Force applied to produce motion or pressure; the acting force in a lever or other 'mechanical power', as opposed to the *weight*. **c.** The mechanical advantage gained by the use of a machine.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Power in mechanics denotes a force, which being applied to a machine, tends to produce motion... If the power be a man, or a brute, it is called an animate power; if the air, water, fire, gravity, or elasticity, an inanimate power. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 55 Caused..from the influence of the power of gravity united with the general laws of motion. 1808 J. DUNCAN *Art of Weaving* 272 Plans..for the purpose of working the weaving loom by the application of power. 1808 *Rep. High Comm. on Cartwright's Petit.* 7 The general adoption of the loom by mechanical power will operate to the prejudice of the present weavers. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 294 Three things are always to be considered..: a *weight* to be raised; the *power* by which it is to be raised; and the *instrument* or *engine*, by which that power acts upon the weight. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 65 The word *power*, as used in practical mechanics, signifies the exertion of strength, gravitation, impulse, or pressure, so as to produce motion. 1830 *Mechanic's Mag.* XIV. 448, I wish to let out power, but do not know a good and certain way of measuring it. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 89 There is great water-power, both as regards the river and the fine broad creek which..falls into the small lake below. 1889 *Exham Daily Post* 7 Jan. 2/3 Advt., [To let] good Shopping, with and without power.

14. Capacity for exerting mechanical force, as measured by the rate at which it is exerted, or the work done by it (cf. HORSE-POWER); also applied to a measurable capacity for producing some other physical effect.

1806- [see HORSE-POWER]. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 294 In calculating the power of a machine, it is usually considered in a state of equilibrium; that is, in the state when the power which has to overcome the resistance, just balances it. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 67 The product of these two numbers 3070 will express the power of the water to produce mechanical effects. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 421 With such a battery power the sparks from the primary coil are brilliant in the extreme. 1881 *Metal Worker* No. 19. 297 Power is the product of force and velocity; that is to say, a force multiplied by the velocity with which it is acting is the power in operation. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 263 The term 'power'..signifies time-rate of doing work, and it is already in practical use in the expression 'horse power', which stands for 33,000 foot-pounds per minute.

15. *Optics.* The capacity of a lens (or combination of lenses) for magnifying the apparent size of an object; also *ellipt.*, the lens itself.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The Power of a Glass is used by some for the distance of the convexity from its solar focus. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* v. 49 The magnifying power, or the number of times that the apparent magnitude of the object is increased. 1854 *Pereira's Polarized Lt.* (ed. 2) 53 The light is polarized by this plate, and being then refracted by two plano-convex glasses (termed the power), is afterwards received on a semi-transparent calico screen. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 67/1 Another pair of lenses is generally placed between the 'power' (that is, the last lens in front of the arrangement) and the condensers. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 21 Having found an Amœba, examine with a higher power.

IV. ¶ **16.** In N.T., 1 Cor. xi. 10, a verbal rendering of Gr. *ἐξουσία*, L. *potestas*: see quots.

1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xi. 10 For this cause ought the woman to haue power in her heed, for the angels sake [COVERD. a power vpon hir heade, *Great, Geneva*, 1611, power on her h., *Rhcims* powver vpon her head; WYCLIF 1382 a veyle [1388 an hilyng] on hir heed; *R. V.* 1881 a sign of authority on [*margin* authority over] her head; Gr. *ἐξουσίαν ἔχειν ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς*; *Vulg.* potestatem habere supra caput]. *c* 1550 *Vertuous Scholehous* B iv b, As Paule sayth, we go attyred and haue a power vpon our heades. And therefore must I nowe (for my louynge husband is dead) lette hange my power or vayle downewardes from my heade, hauynge no power or husbande that hath rule of me. 1625 T. GOODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1641) 236 For this cause (namely in signe of subjection) ought the woman to have power on her head, 1 Cor. 11. 10, where by power, the Apostle understandeth a veile.

V. Phrases and Combinations.

17. Phrases. † **a.** *After, at one's power, at all one's power*: according to one's ability; to the utmost of one's ability, with all one's might. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10861 Þer horses at þer power runnen. 1472 *Rental Bk. Cupar-Angus* (1879) I. 165 The sade John sal kepe his land fra guld efter his powar. 1535 COVERDALE *Tobit* iv. 8 Be mercifull after ye puwer. Yf thou hast moch, gene plenteously. 1627 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 35 Your's at all power in the Lord Jesus, S. R. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Ep.* Wks. (1711) 138, I shall fortify and defend the true holy catholick and christian religion..at all my power.

† **b.** *By (one's) power*: according to one's ability. *Obs.*

c 1290 [see A. 2]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 170 Þe onlosti þet hyeþ slacke to godes seruice, þet ne hyeþ ne wel chald be poer, ne wel hot. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* v. 76, I haue annu3ed him ofte,..And peired him bi my pouwer.

c. *In power*: (*a*) in a position of authority; † (*b*) able, competent (*to do* something). *Sc.* † (*c*) in potentiality, *in posse*, as opposed to *in exercise* or *action*. † (*d*) *Math.*: see 11 b. (*e*) *In one's power*, within one's ability, under one's control: see 1, 4.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7895 To drawe to him þe heyemen, þat in poer were þo. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 886 The tane is in power to mak that presoun. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 184/2 That Intellect which is always in act,..is better than that Intellect which is in power. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* (1874) I. I. vii. 328 They are not really and in fact present to the mind, but only in power. *Mod.* [See 4 e.]

† **d.** *Of power*: able, capable, competent. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ▸780 We be nat of power to maken hise amendes. 1486 *Hen. VII at York* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 53 Othre thinhabitauntes, which may not..be of power to have rede gownes. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) I vij, If ye be of power, ye maye drinke a good draught of ypocras..after meate. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 155 Of power to cheat the eye with blear illusion.

e. † *To one's power* (obs.), *to the best, uttermost*, or *extent of one's power*: as far as one is able.

[*a* 1300 in *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 241 A leur poer e a leur esseint.] 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiii. 48 She..cherysseth and enterteyneth hym to her power. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 138 The man they wolde haue defended to the best of their powers. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 686 King Reyner did also help his daughter to hys small power. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 137 Three things..I remember to haue kept to my power. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. v. (1841) I. 97 To the best of my power you shall do it no more.

† **f.** *Upon one's power*: as well as one can. *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 479 Doyng 3oure hisynes upon 3oure connynge and powere.

† **g.** *Within power*, within range. *Obs.*

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scott.* N iv b, Within poar of batrie.

† **h.** *To do* (*make*) *one's power*: to do one's best.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Prince.* 1855 And, for to write it wel, do thi poweer [*rime* clere]. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 13 He did his power to put it doun. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxxxii. 216 Shame haue he that dothe nat his power to distroy all. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 42 Christierne made all his power agaynste them.

i. *Power of life and death, of pit and gallows, of the keys, of the sword*: see LIFE *sb.* 1 c, PIT *sb.*[1] 7, KEY *sb.*[1] 4, SWORD.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 229 b, The power of the keyes. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* I. 95 All Barons quha hes power of Pitt, and Gallous of thift. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* III. viii. 719 *note*, The power of life and death, which by martial law belonged to the Lord High Admiral.

18. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *power-distribution, -generation, -monger, -possessor, -production, -stroke, -supply, -transmission, -word.* **b.** Operated, driven, or done by mechanical power, as *power-bellows, -blast, -crane, -engine, -forge, -hammer, -lathe, -machine, -milker, -mill, -plant, -press, -pulley, -vehicle.* **c.** Used in generating, distributing, or applying mechanical power, as *power-dam, -house, -station, works.* **d.** Objective, as *power-giving, -holding, -propelling, -seeking, -usurping* adjs. **e.** Instrumental, as *power-driven, -elated* adjs., *power-feeding, -riveting, -weaving* sbs. and adjs.; *power-arm* vb. **f.** Spec. Comb.: **power capstan**, a capstan in which the power is increased by means of gearing; **power-ender**, **-ending** *a.*: see quot.; **power-gas**, coal-gas used for supplying power, not illumination; **power-load** *Electr.*, the amount of current delivered for use in driving machinery, as distinguished from that used for lighting.

1856 T. Aird *Poet. Wks.* 139 Let the National Will *Power-arm the State. 1881 C. A. Edwards *Organs* 65 The pneumatic action..by which the bulk of the pressure is taken from the key, by means of small *power-bellows. 1806 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* III. 97 A *power-blast to excite the furnace fires. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 211 A *power-crane. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 9 Mar. 5/6 A great *power-dam belonging to the Hudson River Power Company. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 334 The *power-driven machines of a factory. *a* 1743 Savage *Poet's Dependance* 56 See .. Meekness depress'd, and *power-elated pride. 1893 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* XIII. 267 The power-ending terms or *power-enders, *bc*[2], *b*[3], which end in a power. 1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 23 Nov., The people..in great discontent on account of the *power engines. 1873 J. Richards *Wood-working Factories* 143 This distinction..between a *power-feeding and a hand-feeding machine. 1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 89 The blocks..are prepared at the *power forges. 1901 *Nature* 10 Jan. 257/2 On *power-gas and large gas-engines for central stations. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Power-hammer*, a hammer in which the weight is raised by power of machinery. 1879 *Engineer* XLVIII. 412 It professes to be a power hammer applicable, not to one class of work, but to all purposes. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Power-house*,..a building especially provided to contain the prime motor or motors from which power is conveyed to the driven machinery. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Sept. 3/3 It is intended to supply a large proportion of power from a great power-house where electricity is generated. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Lathe*. The *power-lathe is driven by horse-power, water, or steam. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Mar. 9/2 It is only by the increase of the '*power-load' which we supply that we can hope to reduce the price of electricity for lighting purposes. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 333 Lace made by *power-machines. 1886 *All Year Round* 14 Aug. 37 Now we've got the American Durand's *power-milker. 1895 *Oracle Encycl.* I. 583/2 A great number of large *power-mills have sprung up. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 396 These are sawcy Truths to obtrude on the *Power-mongers..of the World. 1870 W. Graham *Lect. Ephesians* 98 This word represents the rulers of this world as mere *power-possessors. 1846 Worcester, **Power-press*, a printing-press worked by steam, by water, or by other power. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 9 Dec. 6/5 That a revolution in *power-production might result. 1845 J. E. Carpenter *Poems & Lyrics* 65 Its *power-propelling properties were vain. 1901 *Daily Express* 18 Mar. 2/6 The development of *power-stations all over the country. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 7/2 The *power-supply for the printing presses of the newspapers being cut off. 1891 *Times* 28 Sept. 13/6 A *power transmission..from the Palmengarten..to the exhibition, a distance of about four kilomètres. 1790 R. Merry *Laurel of Liberty* (ed. 2) 13 While none but *pow'r-usurping slaves are free. 1831 G. R. Porter *Silk Manuf.* 266 Fabrics which *power-weaving has been found adequate to produce. 1862 Goulburn *Pers. Relig.* I. i. vi. 88 As if He had said, 'My words are *power-words indeed. They take effect'. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Apr. 5/2 The..*power works adjacent to the river.

Power, *sb.*[2] *dial.* Also 8 poor. [Etymology obscure (in reference to quot. 1836 it may be noted that *power* is not the pronunciation of *poor* in Cornwall).] The local name in Cornwall of a small species of cod, *Gadus minutus*, also called *power-* or *poor-cod*.

1713 Jago in *Ray's Synopsis* 163 Asellus mollis minimus. *Cornub.* Poor vel Power dictus. 1769 Pennant *Zool.* III. 150 Poor or Power. 1836 Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* II. 161 The Power, or Poor Cod, the smallest of its genus, so called, it is said, on account of its diminutive size, seldom exceeding six or seven inches in length. 1880 *E. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Power*, the fish, *Gadus minutus*.

†**Power,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Power *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To make powerful, empower, strengthen.

1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) K j, With silence both wisedome & chastitie be sweetly powred. 1729 Young *Merchant* v. xx, Trade gilt their titles, power'd their state.

Powor, obs. form of Poor, Pour.

Pow·erable, *a.* Now *rare.* [f. Power *sb.*[1] + -able: cf. *comfortable, reasonable, peaceable.*]

†**1.** = Powerful, *Obs.*

1588 Allen *Admon.* 7 Gods mighty arme that deposeth the prowde and powrable persons from their seates. 1593 G. Harvey *New Let.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 271 Howsoeuer valiant, rich, or powerable. 1605 Camden *Rem., Epigr.* 14 The only powerable man of England in his time. 1608 Hieron *Wks.* I. 724 Diuers things..very effectuall and powerable to corrupt. 1632 Holland *Cyrupædia* 131 In case our Associats..would be willing to stay with us, more powerable we shall be to effect any thing.

†**2.** Extreme, excessive. *Obs. rare.*

1588 Allen *Admon.* 28 An unbridled powrable sinner. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* III. x. (1622) 78 The memory of Quirinius was nothing pleasing, by reason..of the danger he bronght Lepida into, and miserable niggishnes, and powerable old age [*sordidamque et præpotentem senectam*].

3. That can be effected by power; possible. *rare*[−1].

1860 J. Young *Prov. Reason* 172 The Infinite God..can effect all the powerable.

Hence †**Pow·erableness,** powerfulness, power as a quality; †**Pow·erably** *adv.*, powerfully.

1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* II. xcii. (1591) 107 Powerablenesse [L. *potentia*] is neuer sure where it is too excessiue. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. II. 180 Powerably armed with that supreme and vncontrowlable authoritie. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 49 Christ..was both dead and buried..and yet not corrupted as powerably preserued *per concomitantiam diuinitatis*. 1656 Heylin *Surv. France* 123 Had he..in some measure broken the powerableness of the Princes.

Power-cod: see Power *sb.*[2]

Powered (pau·əɹd, pau·ɔɹd), *a.* [f. Power *sb.*[1] + -ed[2].] Having power (of a specified kind or degree); chiefly in parasynthetic combinations.

1879 H. F. Craggs in *Daily News* 10 Apr. 3/3 I must deny..that a small powered steamer is as seaworthy as one of good power. 1892 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Nov. 8/4 Not so heavily powered as some more modern vessels. 1903 *Motoring Ann.* 218 They are more highly powered in proportion to their weight than other cars.

Powerful (pau·əɹ-, pau·ɔɹfŭl), *a.* (*adv.*) [f. Power *sb.*[1] + -ful.] Full of or having power.

1. Having great power; mighty, potent.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3242 My pure powarfull [*v. r.* powerfull] gods I prestly pauoure, Þine empire & Þine erytage enterely Þe to 3eld. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 55 The Lords of Rosse, Beaumond, and Willoughby With all their powrefull friends are fled to him. 1621 Donne *Serm.* xv. (1640) 149 [Death] is the powerfullest, the fearefulest enemy. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxv. 305 He is reckoned the powerfullest King on the Sea-coast of Malabar. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 387 This powerful city had protested against the Recess of Spires.

2. Capable of exerting great force (physical or immaterial); strong, potent. (Of persons or things.)

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 80 The..perfect understanding of the chiefest part and most powerfull beginning of himselfe, namelie of his spirit. 1593 Shaks. *3 Hen. VI*, v. ii. 15 Whose top-branch..kept low Shrubs from Winters pow'rfull Winde. 1638 in *Hamilton Pap.* (Camden) I. 41 This is not non to be doune without a pourfull force, which can not be rased heire. 1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 697 Extorting a confession from me by the powerfullest Rack. *a* 1711 Ken *Div. Love* Wks. 1838) 275 Let thy all-powerful love abound in my heart. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 390 By the frequent and liberal use of other powerful stimulants. 1808 Scott *Marm.* IV. xiii. He knew to prize Lord Marmion's powerful mind, and wise. 1847 James *Convict* II. By one of the rocks were seated three powerful men. 1876 Tait *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* vii. (ed. 2) 183 A performer with a powerful instrument (such as a cornopean).

3. Exerting great force or producing great effect (in quot. 1854, indicating the exertion of great force). **b.** Having power to influence greatly; impressive, convincing, telling.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. x. 36 Had not the Ladie with her powrefull speach Him from his wicked vse withheld and refrayned. 1624 Donne *Serm.* xvii. (1640) 165 Of all proofes, Demonstration is the powerfullest. 1722 De Foe *Relig. Courtsh.* I. i. (1840) 30 There is a powerful force in a father's command. 1799 C. B. Brown *Edgar Huntly* (1803) I. viii. 219 Features which bore at all times a powerful resemblance to those of Mrs. Lorimer. 1854 Murchison *Silveria* iv. (1867) 63 The line of a powerful fault. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxvii. 385 The sudden change of inclination producing powerful longitudinal compression. 1873 Morley *Rousseau* I. 124 The author of the most powerful book by which parental duty has been commended. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 902 A powerful fetid odour.

†**4.** Having the power *to do* something; able, capable. *Obs. rare.*

1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 108 By which the Substance is able, or powerfull to doe something.

†**5.** *Math.* Involving the square or a higher power. *Obs. rare.*

1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 614 A powerful Equation, wherein is some Figural number or other.

6. Great, in quantity or number; cf. Mighty *a.* 3. *dial.* and *vulgar.*

1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiii, Dat ar Tom's gwine to make a powerful deal o' trouble. *a* 1859 Carlton *New Purchase* II. 8 (Bartlett) This piano was sort o' fiddle like—only bigger—and with a powerful heap of wire strings. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. v, [He] took a powerful sight of notice.

7. *Comb.*, as *powerful-engined, -handed.*

1822 Galt *Provost* xxxvi, Pulled out of the crowd by a powerful-handed woman. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 5 Jan. 5/2 The most powerful-engined liner in the world.

B. as *adv.* In a great degree; very, exceedingly. *dial.* and *vulgar.* Cf. Mighty *adv.*

1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* xiii, He was powerful tired. 1848 W. E. Burton *Waggeries* 23 He felt it tickle powerful from the top of his head to thee end of his starn-fin. 1876 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* xviii, Rayner seems powerful anxious to get you on the paper.

Pow·erfully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a powerful manner; with power, authority, or might; strongly, forcibly, mightily; with moving force, earnestly, impressively; greatly, exceedingly.

1602 Daniel *Def. Rhyme* H iij, It hath stood against al the storms of factions..which so powerfully beat vpon it. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 149 He is so powerfully back'd. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* v, This well-timed present pleaded more powerfully in his favour. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* i, The short, thick-set, powerfully-built man. 1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark* 305 From May to November the sun shines powerfully.

Pow·erfulness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being powerful; mightiness; strength, potency; impressiveness, convincing quality.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxxxix. iii, Who can maintaine With Thee in powrfullnes a rivall's quarrell? 1605 Drayton *Leg. Dk. Normandy* xxxiv, Asthough her words such powerfulnesse did beare. 1735–6 Carte *Ormonde* I. 113 That by the powerfulness of some ministers of State..the Parliament had not its natural freedom. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XII. 249 A certain degree of want of powerfulness [of voice] in various parts of her scale.

Powerless (pau·əɹ-, pau·əɹlĕs), *a.* [f. Power *sb.*[1] + -less.] Without power or ability; devoid of power; helpless.

1552 Huloet, Powerles or lackynge power, *impos, impotens.* 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. vi. 21 His powrelesse arme, benumbd with secret feare. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* XVI. 87 Powerless to relieve, I must behold it. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 407 Human sense of right is powerless, when there is not the love of God's law.

Hence **Pow·erlessly** *adv.*; **Pow·erlessness.**

1823 *Examiner* 8/1 The doting Scrivener is not powerlessly conceived. 1833 Chalmers *Const. Man* I. vii. II. 20 [That] the large intermediate spaces..are in fact, peopled with little worlds... Now, in the powerlessness of our existing telescopes, we do not know but it may be so. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 535 The powerlessness of the remedy to effect such change. 1892 Westcott *Gospel of Life* 17 Man feels his powerlessness in the face of physical forces.

Pow·erlet. [See -let.] A petty 'power'.

1889 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Sept. 288/1 Any actual quarrel between these Powers or powerlets could only end to the disadvantage of the Sultan.

†**Pow·erlike,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Power *sb.*[1] + -like.] = Powerful.

1657 Earl Monm. tr. *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 120 Rome had not..any great contestation with any powerlike Prince in her first and weakest beginning.

Pow·er-loom. A weaving loom worked by mechanical power (water, steam, etc.), as distinguished from a hand-loom.

1808 J. Duncan *Art of Weaving* 272 The chief working parts of the different power looms. 1827 *Edin. Rev.* XLVI. 10 The power-loom..is one of the most..useful machines that has ever been constructed. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xxxii. (ed. 3) 339 A hand-weaver must possess bodily strength, which is not essential for a person attending a power-loom. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 250/1 Between 1785 and 1792 Cartwright matured his power-loom.

b. *Comb.*, as *power-loom cloth, weaver, weaving.*

1833 Ht. Martineau *Manch. Strike* i. 9 All present were spinners and power-loom weavers. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 331 Capital..expended in..the mere spinning of power-loom yarn, or the weaving of what is purchased. 1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* i. 22 Power-loom weaving is combined with spinning. 1892 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 7/3 There is no change in the market for brown power-loom cloth.

Powert, -te, -tie, obs. forms of Poverty.

‖**Powese** (pou·ĭs, -iz). *Brit. Guiana.* Also 9 powis e, powee, powie, paui. [a. Du. (of Surinam) *pouwies*, corrupt. of Sp. *pauxi* or mod.L. *pauxis*: see Pauxi. Mistaking of the final sibilant for a plural inflexion (as in *pease*) has brought a new sing. *powee, powie* into vulgar use.] = Pauxi.

1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 175 The Peacock Pheasant of Guiana..called Powese by the Natives, from their cry, which is similar to that name. 1825 Waterton *Wand. S. Amer.* (1882) 27 Here are also two species of the Powise, or Hocco. 1880 W. H. Brett *Leg. & Myths Guiana* 190 The Southern Cross is supposed by many clans to represent a Paui bird. 1898 H. Kirk *Brit. Guiana* Gloss. 352 *Powis*, curassow. 1903 Des Voeux *Col. Service* I. 73 Other birds such as powie (curassow). *Ibid.* 98.

Poweste, var. Poustie *Obs.*, power. **Powgho, powȝ, powȝe, powhe,** var. Pough *sb.* and *v.* **Powhead,** var. Polehead, tadpole. **Powie, -is, -ise:** see Powese. **Powin,** Sc. var. Pawn *sb.*[3] *Obs.*, peacock. **Powk,** dial. f. Poke; var. Pouk. **Powke-needle:** see Puck-needle. **Powl,** obs. f. Pole, Poll. **Powlder,** obs. f. Powder.

Powldoody (paul,dū·di). Also poul-, -dowdy. [From *Pouldoody* (? *poll Dubhda*, O'Dowd's Hole), name of the inner part of a creek near Corcomroe Abbey in Co. Clare.] A celebrated variety of Irish oyster: see quot. 1890.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 718 We had some scolloped Powldoodies for supper. 1828 *Ibid.* XXIII. 388 We are willing to bet a barrel, and make the first deposit of a dozen powldoodies at Ambrose's. 1890 *Standard* 26 Dec. 6/4 Wonderfully large supplies of exquisitely flavoured 'powldoodies'.. used to be obtained from 'the..shores of the Green Isle'.

Powldron, obs. form of Pouldron.

†**Powle,** obs. f. Poll *sb.*[1] and *v.* In quot., nape of the neck: = Poll *sb.*[1] 2 e.

1603–4 *Act* 1 *Jas. I*, c. 22 § 23 Any parte of any Hide..called the Wombes, Neckes, Shanke, Flanke, Powle, or Checke.

Powle, obs. f. Pole, Pool *sb.*[1] **Powles,** etc.: see Paul. **Powlt-foot,** obs. var. Polt-foot. **Powltice, Powltry,** obs. ff. Poultice, Poultry. **Powmbe garnette, powmgarnet, pown-garnette,** obs. ff. Pomegranate. **Powm(e,** obs. f. Pome. **Pownage,** erron. f. Pannage. **Pownce, pownece, pownse,** obs. ff. Pounce. **Pownch,** obs. f. Paunch. **Pownd, Powne,** obs. ff. Pond, Pound. **Powney, -nie, -ny,** obs. Sc. ff. Pony. **Pownt,** obs. f. Point *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

†**Powpe,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [perh. connected with Poop *v.*[1]] A pop-gun.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/2 Powpe, holstykke (*S.* hole styke), *capulus.*

Powpe, obs. form of Poop *sb.*[1], *v.*[1] and [2].

†**Pow-penny.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* [app. f. *pow* = Poll head + Penny.] Some payment or offering made at a funeral or on its anniversary.

1538 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 423 Item, to the powpenny deliverit to David Lindesay, Lyoun herald, ane croune of wecht..xxs. 1539 *Ibid.* VII. 181 Expensis debursit upoun the suffrage of Quene Magdelane...Item, to the Erle of Murray till offer the pow penny, xxs.

Powr, -e, obs. ff. Poor, Pore, Pour, Power. **Powrg,** obs. f. Purge. **Pows, -e,** obs. ff. Pulse *sb.*[1] and [2]. **Powsh(e,** obs. ff. Push *sb.* and *v.*

Powsowdy (pausau·di), **powsoddy** (pausŏ·di). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 6 possodie,

-edie, 7 pow's-sowdy, 7 powsodie, 8 -sowdie, 9 -soddie, -soddy, pousoudie, -sowdie, -sowdy, 8- pow(-)sowdy. [Origin obscure: see Note.]

A name given now or formerly in Scotland and the northern counties of England to various culinary preparations, not obviously related to each other; among these (in Scotland) sheep's head broth (*? obs.*); (in Cumbld. and Westmld.) an ale posset; (in north of Eng.) Yorkshire pudding (*? obs.*): a hotch-potch or heterogeneous mixture. † Also *Sc.* used as a term of endearment (*obs.*, the earliest instance of the word). Also *attrib.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 30 Quod he, 'My claver, and my curldodie, My hwny seppis, my sweit possodie'. *a* 1685 E. SEMPILL *Blythsum Wedding* vii, There will be.. Powsodie, and drammock, and crowdie. 1787 W. TAYLOR *Scots Poems* 24 In haf an hour hese get his mess O' crowdy-mowdy, An' fresh powsowdy. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxv, He's hovering there making some pousowdie [*note* miscellaneous mess] for my lord, for he doesna eat like ither folk neither. 1817 *Lintoun Green* ix. 92 Pow's-sowdy, king's-hoods, mony-plies, Sheep's trotters, hot and hot. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Powsoddy*, suet pudding placed under a roast. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 53 They sit down to lobscouse, and pousoudie [*misprr.* ponsondie]; .. in pousoudie we recognise the wassail..of ale, boiled with sugar and nutmeg. 1857 J. SULLIVAN *Cumberld. & Westmorld.* 169 The ale-posset continues to appear at the village tavern on what is called the Powsowdy night. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* II. 109 The anticipation of excellent ale,..and possibly of still more excellent pow-sowdy (a combination of ale, spirits, and spices). 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Pousowdy*, hotchpotch, disorderment, a heterogeneous dish.

[*Note. Powsaddy* has been conjected to be a comb. of *pow*, POLL *sb.*[1] head + *sadden*, boiled; also, to be a corruption of POSSET: perh. two distinct words have been confounded, as the senses seem to have little in common.]

Powst(e, -tie, var. POUSTIE, power. **Powt(e,** obs. ff. POULT (young bird), POUT. **Powter,** obs. f. POUTER. **Powther,** obs. or dial. f. POWDER. **Powtry,** obs. f. POULTRY.

Powwow, pow-wow (pau·wau), **pawaw** (pawō·), *sb.* Forms: α. 7–9 powah, -aw, 7 pouwau, powawe, -ahe, 8 pouwau, pow-waa, 9 powwaa, -waw. β. 7–9 pawaw, pawwaw, 7 pawawe, pawwau, -wawe, pauwau, -waw, 8 pawau, paw-waw, 9 pawa. γ. 7– powow, pow-wow, 8 pouwou, 8– powwow. [An Algonkin (Narragansett) word, *pow,waw·* or *po-wah·*, the two syllables of which in colonial Eng. use were assimilated, and the stress transferred to the first, although in the form *pawaw·* also retained on the second.]

1. A priest, sorcerer, or medicine-man of the North American Indians.

α. 1614 E. WINSLOW *Gd. Newes fr. New Eng.* in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) IV. 1868 The office and dutie of the Powah is to be exercised principally in calling vpon the Deuill; and curing diseases of the sicke or wounded. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 131 Their Physicians are the Powaws or Indian Priests. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 177 The Indians reported that he was such a great Pouwau, that no bullet could enter him. 1766 C. BEATTY *Two Months' Tour* (1768) 87 Consulting their Pow-waas (a kind of prophets, who pretend to have converse with spirits). 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* ii. 81 The tricks practised by the Powahs, or Cunning men. 1834 WHITTIER *Mogg Megone* I. 169 The Powwaw's charm. 1904 G. SMITH *Short Hist. Chr. Missions* II. xii. 138 In 1650 the first two 'powaws' or wizards were converted.

β. 1645 E. DOWNING in *Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc.* Ser. IV. VI. (1863) 65 To maynteyne the worship of the devill which theire paw wawes often doe. 1670 D. DENTON *Descr. New York* (1845) 8 The day being appointed by their chief Priest or pawaw. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. ix. 101 *Pawa*, or *pawaw*, spelt also *powah*, is a word which I have not found in so general use among the Indians of New England, as it has always been among the colonists. 1832 J. DURFEE *What Cheer* VII. xliv, And oft he thought, o'er thickets brown, he saw Wave the black fox-tail of the grim Pawaw.

γ. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* II. xii. 82 Their Powwows betaking themselves to their exorcismes and necromanticke charmes. 1751 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. (1754) 218 The Indian Conjurer, one of those whom they call Powwows. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* I. 52 Let them come,..be it sagamore, sachem, or pow-wow. 1873 R. BROWN *Races Man.* I. 246 The *pow-wows* visited the sick, sang and invoked their gods, and applied their medicines.

2. A ceremony of the North American Indians, especially one where magic was practised and feasting and dancing indulged in; also, a council of Indians, or conference with them.

α, β. 1663 J. COTTON in Quincy *Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1840) I. 53 Such as join with them in the observance of their pawawes and idolatries. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 215 An ancient religious rite, called the Pawwaw, was annually celebrated by the Indians. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 263 No place could be a fitter spot for an Indian Powaw.

γ. 1788 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 94 The Indians made one of their hellish pow-wows, which lasted till the hour of rising. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Leg. Sleepy Hollow*, An old Indian chief, the prophet or wizard of his tribe, held his powwows there. 1887 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 5/5 To find the thief the Indians held the Pow-wow.

3. *transf.* Applied to any meeting compared to an Indian conference; e. g. a political or scientific congress, a friendly consultation, or a merry-making; a 'palaver' of any kind. (Chiefly *U. S.*)

1812 *Salem Gaz.* (U.S.) 5 June 3/3 The Warriors of the Democratic Tribe will hold a powow at Agawam on Tuesday next. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XX. 59 The Catalina had several Kanakas on board..they had a long pow-wow, and a smoke. 1863 E. HITCHCOCK *Remin. Amherst Coll.* 333 The President..is located so near College that the midnight pow-wow [of the students] can hardly fail to disturb his slumbers. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 26 May, The Abolitionists are having a great pow-wow here as to whether they shall or not maintain their organisation. 1874 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) I. xxviii. 411, I was not at the Cambridge pow-wow. 1892 *Spectator* 20 Aug. 253/1 Congresses and pow-wows of all descriptions are certainly a feature of the age.

4. *transf.* The working of cures; 'medicine'.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xii. 126 After my skill in pow-wow had given me a sort of correlative rank among them.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *powwow-doctor, -wizard.*

1843 WHITTIER *Agency of Evil* Prose Wks. 1889 III. 257 Without were 'dogs and sorcerers',..Powah wizards, and 'the foul fiend'. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* III. 525 The pow-wow-doctors still repeat over many bedsides the mysterious formulas.

Hence **Pow·wowism,** the powwow practice.

1873 R. BROWN *Races Man.* I. 235 They [*sc.* the old men] are the instructors into *pow-wowism* (or oratory), in medicine and tradition.

Powwow (pau,wau·), *v.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* Of North American Indians: To practise medicine or sorcery; to hold a powwow.

1642 LECHFORD *Plain Dealing* (1867) 117 They will have their tomes of Powaheing, which they will, of late, have called Prayers, according to the English word. 1646 in A. S. Hudson *Hist. Sudbury, Mass.* (1889) 20 There shall be no more Powwowing amongst the Indians. And if any shall hereafter powwow, both he that shall powwow, and he that shall procure them to powwow, shall pay twenty shillings apiece. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) II. 196 After the Indians..had been Powawing together. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xi. 118 He prescribes or powwows in sickness and over wounds.

b. *transf.* To confer, discuss, deliberate, talk, hold palaver. (Chiefly *U. S.*)

1780 J. COCHRAN in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1864) XVIII. 35 He may refer the matter to Congress, they to the Medical Committee, who will probably powwow over it awhile, and no more be heard of it. 1857 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 334 Senator Mason of Virginia was there, powwowing about the Union. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 13 July 32/1 Mr. Stevenson's narrative style appears to have become infected with that quality through continued pow-wowing with Samoan grandees. 1900 *Century Mag.* Feb. 600/2 She did not..sail to powwow about the dangers of the seas.

2. *trans.* To doctor, to treat with magic.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xi. 116, I gave him a piece of red flannel, and powwowed him. 1905 *Athenæum* 18 Feb. 206/2 The artistic forms of the headwork..representing the symbols of secret societies, the qualification of the worker, ..the shaman who powwowed the work.

Hence **Powwow·ing** *vbl. sb.*, the practising of powwow; conference. palaver.

1642 [see 1 above]. 1650 J. ELIOT in *Early Rec. Lancaster, Mass.* (1884) 27 At my first preaching at Nashaway sundry did imbrace the word, and called upon God, and Pauwauing was wholly silenced. 1764 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. 475 *note*, Their sweatings in their hot houses was a more rational remedy than the powowing. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* ii. 84 The magic or powahing of the North American Indians. 1893 [see 1 b above].

Powwow·er. [f. prec. vb. + -ER[1].] One who practises powwow; = POWWOW *sb.* 1.

1646 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1854) III. 98 Such..as shall assist or countenance such pawwawing.., [to be fined] ye procurer five pounds, ye pawwawer five pounds. 1699 WAFER *Voy.* 38 That the pawawers (for so they call their conjurors) might be by themselves. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 217 The inhabitants..held a conference to discover the reason why the devils and pawwawers had obeyed the prayers of one minister.

Pox (pɒks), *sb.* [An altered spelling of *pocks*, pl. of POCK *sb.*, used collectively as name of a disease (cf. *measles, mumps, rickets*, etc.), and at length as a singular.]

1. Name for several different diseases characterized by 'pocks' or eruptive pustules on the skin: see POCK *sb.* 2 *a*. a. Undefined. (Usually = o (*b*).)

[*c* 1325, etc.: see POCK *sb.* 2 a.] 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* II. xvii. S iv, Here were muche to be spoken of..saint Iobe for y⁹ pox, saint Fyacre for ague. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xxii. 187 There is much of that wood which they call *Lignum sanctum*,..fit to cure the pox. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* x. 356 Treacle is the best Alexiterick against the Pox. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. x, Here were no..fops, bullies, drunkards, strolling whores, or poxes. 1763 CHURCHILL *Duellist* III. 380 In turn to give a Pox, or take it. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, First Visit* Wks. (Bohn) II. 5 He [Coleridge] said..there were only three things which the government had brought into that garden of delights [Sicily], namely, itch, pox, and famine.

† b. = SMALL-POX. *Obs.*

1621 F. DAVISON *Poems* Canzonet xlvi. 143 Vpon his Ladies sickenesse of the Poxe [*ed.* 1602 Sicknesse of the Small Pockes]. 1650 in H. Cary *Mem. Gt. Civ. War* (1832) II. 248 My lord's sizer and Mr. Adams's are sick of the pox; it is thought past the worst. 1685 J. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* VI. II. ix. (ed. 4) 215 Their drink all the Time until the Pox begins to dye, and after..may be Small-Beer, warm at pleasure. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cxxix, The Doctor paid off an old pox By borrowing a new one from an ox.

c. Some disease of sheep. *? Obs.*

[1531: see POCK *sb.* 3.] 1545 ELYOT, *Mentigo*, the scabbe whiche is amonge shepe called the poxe. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 476 The Holy Fire which the Shepheards call the Pox, or the Blisters, or Saint Anthonies fire.

d. Local name for a rash or eruption to which workers in antimony are liable.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 942 This eruption which is called by the [antimony] workmen the 'pox', occurs where the skin perspires most freely. *Ibid.* 944 For the skin-eruption or 'pox' as it is called..sponging with a solution of bicarbonate or biborate of soda .. is generally sufficient to give relief.

e. With qualifying words: (*a*) See CHICKEN-POX, COW-POX, SMALL-POX, SWINE-POX; (*b*) *Great, French*, or *Spanish pox*, syphilis.

1503 Frenche pox [see FRENCH A. 6]. 1529 in Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1649) 267 The foule, and contagious Disease of the Great Pox. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* I. ii. (1886) 5 Our neighbours..doubted that he had the French pox. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 616 Ointments that are prepared against the French or Spanish pox. 1731 SWIFT *Cassinus & Peter* 48 Say, has the small or greater pox Sunk down her nose, or seam'd her face? 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cxxx, I said the small-pox has gone out of late; Perhaps it may be followed by the great.

† **2.** In *pl.* sense = *pocks*, pustules of small-pox.

c 1672-1813 [see SMALL-POX]. 1719 T. BOSTON *Mem.* (1899) 344 Jane was taken ill of the small pox...Her pox were many, and of a dangerous kind.

† **3.** In imprecations, or exclamations of irritation or impatience. Cf. PLAGUE *sb.* 3 d. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 46 A Pox of that iest, and I beshrew all Shrowes. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B ij b, A pockes of that religion. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 307 A pox on him, he's a Cat still. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 187 Some said, 'a Pox take the House of Commons, let them be Hanged'. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* V. iv, O Pox, how shall I get rid of this foolish Girl? 1710 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bickerstaff's Burying* 7 What a-pox, she wont die for the Man she hates. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. vi, Formalities! with a pox!..pooh, all stuff and nonsense! 1793 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 163 A pox on all sorrow! 1820 MAIR *Lat. Dict.* 415 *Væ! Vah!* wo! pox on't.

4. *Comb.*: **pox-rotten** *a.*, physically corrupted by syphilis; **pox-stone** = *pock-stone*: see POCK *sb.* 4.

1682 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* LII. 27 A tall thin-faced fellow pocks rotten. *c* 1700 KENNETT *Lansd. MS.* 1033 If. 305 b, Above the coal mines at Chedle in Staffordshire they have a rock of a greyish colour, called *pox-stone* so very hard, that where they doe not luckily meet with a cleft, they are forced to put fire to it, to soften it, or make it flaw.

Pox, *v. Obs.* or only in vulgar use. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To infect with the pox (i. e., usually, with syphilis). Also in imprecations (cf. prec. 3). Hence **Poxed** (pɒkst) *ppl. a.*

1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 266 And the pox'd Nation feels Thee in their Brains. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 29 Sept., The dean friendly! The dean be pox't. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. iii, Jack..persuaded Peg that all mankind, besides himself, were poxed by that scarlet-faced whore. 1766 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) IV. xiii. 249 She..lives..to ruin the fortune, pox the body, and for ever damn the soul of the miserable man.

Poy, puy (poi), *sb.*[1] Now *dial.* Also 9 **powey, pooey** (pō·i, pū·i), **puoy.** [Etymology obscure; it has been suggested to be the same as POY *sb.*[2]; but the sense offers difficulty.]

1. A pole used to propel a barge or boat; a punting-pole; *spec.* that with an iron forked point used by keelmen on the Tyne, etc.

1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 243, vij. long polles for to make hokes and poyes. 1784 *Bishoprick Garland* (1834) 60 (E. D. D.). 1819 T. MARSHALL *Coll. Songs* 17 Ower the powey slap he fell. 1865 *Our Coal & Coal-fields* 72 Having walked the whole length of the vessel they pluck up the great oars, which they call puys, return hastily to the prow, put down the puys again and thrust as before. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Pooey, puoy, puy, powey, poy*, the pole used by keelmen to 'set' or push the keel along. Standing at the bow of the keel, the man rapidly thrusts his pooey down to the bottom of the river, where a small fork holds it in the sand [etc.].

† **2.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Poy*, the Pole us'd by Rope-dancers to stay themselves with. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Poy, *sb.*[2] Now *dial.* Also 7 **poye, puoy.** [perh. aphetic for **apoye*, a. OF. *apoie, appuye* 'an open and outstanding terrace or gallery, set on th' outside with railes to leane vpon' (Cotgr.). Sense 2 appears to be a distinct application of F. *appui* support.]

† **1.** (See etymology.) *Obs.*

1636 *Maldon, Essex Documents* Bundle 217 No. 22 Of Henery Adammes for his poye at his hous, *2d.* 1656 *Maldon, Essex Borough Deeds* Bundle 87 No. 1, *iid.* due for quitt-rent for the poy of the howse late of Mr. Wells. 1677 *Ibid.* Bundle 100 No. 2 Paid to Mr. Finch for windowes and puoy and penthowse by him left att the bowse of correction when he left itt.

2. A float used to buoy up the head of a sheep when swimming in the washing-pool. *dial.*

1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 720–7 s.v. (In E. D. D. from Linc. and Notts.)

Poy, *v. dial.* [f. POY *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To propel (a barge or boat) with a poy; to pole, punt.

1784 *Bishoprick Garland* (1834) 60 (E. D. D.) A clever blade, I'm told, as ever poy'd a keel. 1889 *Tyneside Songster* 114 (E. D. D.) Still the twe cheps kept poweyin her reet, They powey'd till they powey'd her reet out o' seet.

Poy-bird, obs. form of POË-BIRD.

† **Poyder** (pü·dər), obs. Sc. f. PEWTER.

1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 269, V dosane of Flander poyder truncheowirs...Twa lawers of Flanders poyder.

Poyesye, Poyet, obs. ff. POESY, POET.

†Poygnê, poynyé. *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 poygne, poyne, *Sc.* punʒe, pwnʒhe, 5 *Sc.* poynyhe, poyhne, ponyhe. [a. OF. *poignié* or *poignice*:—late L. type *pugnāta*, f. *pugnāre* to fight.] A fight, combat, skirmish.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 373 For in punʒeis is oft hapnyne. *Ibid.* XVI. 307 Bot gif that ony pwnʒhe wer That is nocht for till spek of her. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 5565 He broght with him to that poyne Off gode knyghtes thousandes thre [*MS.* tweyne, but cf. *Destr. Troy* 6880]. *Ibid.* 12924 With hardy hert & gret fferte Come he thedur to that poygne. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. iii. 217 Welle thre hundyr and fourty Of Inglis at that poynʒhe war tane. *Ibid.* V. 355 Poyhneis and iuperdeis of were.

Poyle, poylley, obs. ff. PULLEY.

Poyn, var. POIN *v. Obs.*, to prick, stitch. **Poynado, poynard,** obs. ff. PONIARD. **Poynant, -naunt,** obs. ff. POIGNANT. **Poynd,** obs. f. POIND; see also quot. *c* 1450 s. v. POUND *v.*2 1. **Poynde,** obs. f. POND. **Poyne,** var. POYGNÉ, PUNYE. **Poynette,** var. POIONET *Obs.* **Poyngarnette,** obs. f. POMEGRANATE. **Poyniard, -yard,** obs. ff. PONIARD.

Po·yning's Law. See quot.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Poynings Law* is an Act of Parliament made in Ireland, 10 Hen. 7, and was so called, because Sir Edw. Poynings was Lieutenant of Ireland, when that Law was made; whereby all the Statutes of England were made of force in Ireland [etc.].

Poynson, obs. f. PUNCHEON. **Poynt,** etc., obs. ff. PAINT, POINT, etc. **Poyny(h)e,** var. POYGNÉ *Obs.* **Poynysse,** obs. f. PUNISH.

‖ Poyou (poi·ū). [Native name in Guarani.] The six-banded armadillo, *Dasypus sexcinctus.*

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 353/2 The *poyou*.., or yellow-footed armadillo (for thus Azara interprets the name), measures about sixteen inches from the nose to the origin of the tail. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 195. 1896 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 185.

Poyr, obs. north. f. POOR. **Poyra,** var. PORRAY. **Poyse,** obs. f. POISE. **Poyse, -see,** etc., obs. ff. POESY. **Poysen, -son, -syn,** etc., obs. ff. POISON, etc. **Poyte,** obs. form of POET.

†Poz (pɒz). *Obs. colloq.* Also 8 **pos, pozz.** [Abbreviation of POSITIVE.] Positive, certain; esp. in phrase *that's poz.* Also as *adv.* = positively.

1710 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 230 ₱ 5, I can't d't, that's Pozz. 1711 — *Lett.* (1767) III. 231 'Tis very cold; but I will not have a fire till November, that's pozz. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* III. i, I will be flattered, that's pos! 1801 SURR *Splendid Misery* II. 143 'Fie, fie, Lady Amelia', said I. 'I will, poz', replied she. 1839 THACKERAY *Catherine* ii, I will have a regiment to myself, that's poz.

Poze, Pozed, Pozer, obs. ff. POSE, etc.

‖ Pozzolana, pozzuolana (pɒtsō-, pɒttswōlā·nă) Also 8 **puzzolane**; 8–9 **pouzzo-, puzzolana,** 9 **pozzo-, puzzolano, puozzo-, puzzuolana.** [It. *pozz(u)olana*, prop. adj. (sc. *terra* earth) 'belonging to Pozzuoli' (L. *Puteolī* little springs) a town near Naples; whence F. *pouzzolane*, by which some of the Eng. spellings are affected.] A volcanic ash, containing silica, alumina, lime, etc., found near Pozzuoli, and in the neighbourhood of various volcanoes, much used in the preparation of hydraulic cement. Also, used as the name of similar artificial preparations.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Pozzolana*, a kind of Sand found in the Territory of Pozzuolo near..Naples. 1777 HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 6 They grind down this sort of stone ..into a powder, which they use as a puzzolane for all their buildings under water. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 185. III The two substances of so much consequence in water building; viz. *Tarras* and *Puzzolana*. 1818 E. HENDERSON *Iceland* xii. II. 121 A yellowish alluvial formation resembling the tuffas or puzzuolana of Iceland. 1842 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVI. 294 The clays used in the fabrication of certain pouzzolanas. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 33 Rome is built, one may say, of pozzolana.

attrib. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 190 The catacombs of Rome are hollowed in a sort of puzzolana earth, of a brown violet colour. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 45 Tartar in hogsheads of wine, and pouzzolana mortar.

Hence **Pozzola·nic** *a.*, of the nature of or containing pozzolana.

1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 85 There is also pozolanic or watery limestone.

Pra, obs. Sc. f. PRAY, PREY. **Praam,** var. PRAM.

Pra·bble, *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial. rare.* [Dial. variant (in Shaks., a Welshman's pronunciation) of BRABBLE.] A quarrel, a squabble.

1598 [see PRISSLE]. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. viii. 69 *Fluellen*...I pray you to serue God, and keepe you out of prawles and prabbles, and quarrels and dissentions. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersfield Gloss.* s. v., An darn't differ wi' him for fear on a prabble.

So **Pra·bble** *v. trans.*, to chatter noisily.

1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xvi, And let the others prabble truculent philosophy.

Prace, obs. form of PRESS.

Prachant, variant of PRATCHANT *Obs.*

†Pract, *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. stem of *pract-ic, -ice.*] *trans.* and *intr.* = PRACTISE *v.* (in various senses).

a 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* 121 (Bann. MS.) Yit scho callit to hir cheir On apostita freir, A peruersi perdonair And practand palmair. *Ibid.* 163 Bot presumpteouss in pryd, Practing no thing expert, In cunnyng cumpass nor kert.

Practic (præ·ktik), *sb.*1 *arch.* Forms: *a.* 4–6 **practik,** 4–7 **-ike,** 5 **-yk, -yke, -yque,** 5–9 **-ique,** 6–7 **-icke, -icque,** 6–8 **-ick,** 6– **practic**; 5 **praktik, -ike**; 7 **pracktik.** *β. Sc.* 6 **pratick, -yke,** 6–7 **prattik,** 6–8 **-ick,** 7–8 **-ique,** 7 **pratique**; 6 **prettic, -ick, -ik, -ike, -icque**: see also PRATIQUE. [ME. *practik(e*, a. OF. *practike, -ique*, variants of *prat(t)ique* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) practice, usage, intrigue, form of pleading, etc. (whence the *β* forms); ad. med.L. *practica*, a. Gr. *πρακτική* (also *πρακτικὴ ἐπιστήμη*, Plato) practical (as opposed to theoretical) science, fem. sing. of *πρακτικός* adj.: see next.] The earlier Eng. and esp. Sc. equivalent of PRACTICE.

1. The action of practising; practical work or application of (something); practice as opposed to theory; = PRACTICE 1.

a. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 43 Wise men and wel i-taust in þe practike of gemetrie. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol., The second partie shal teche the werken the verrey practik of the forseide conclusiouns. *a* 1460 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 241 Hatrede and praptyk of fals auctorité Al good conscience they putten owte. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 77 To lerne the practique of law or custom of lande, or of civile matier. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 269 Of rhetorik the praktik he micht leir. 1598 BARRET (*title*) The Theorike and Praktike of Moderne Warres. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 537 Thou thoughtest it so in Theorike but beleevedst it not in Practike. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* II. i, He has the theory only, not the practic. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 317 As to the practick of it; there are..consorts of music. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 294 They ignored the practic and theoric of every sect. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* v, Amyas..cunning as a fox in all matters of tactic and practic.

β. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 30 Boith in pratick & speculation. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 221 In all prattik of weir he wes perqueir. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 2653 This wes the prettike of sum pylgramage. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. vi, [To] obstruct their pratique in those Arts of life wherein they were expert.

†b. As one of the ancient divisions of Philosophy.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 85 The laste science of the thre It is Practique. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 389 b/2 Phylosophye is deuyded in thre, in theoryque in practyque and in logyque.

c. An action, deed, work; *pl.* works, doings, deeds, practices; things practical, practical matters.

1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* § 13 (1653) 56 Our Bishops challenge (if not in their Polemicks, yet in their Practicks) a Power that Timothy and Titus..never did. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 204 The moralls and practiques of men, as well as their intellectuals, are much to be considered. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) III. lxii. 355 This dear lady is prodigiously learned in theories. But as to practics, as to experimentals, must be, as you know from her tender years, a mere novice. 1889 A. GISSING *Both of this Parish* II. vi. 135 Accomplished in all the practicks of tilth and tillage.

†2. Mode of action or operation; custom, habit, usage; = PRACTICE 2 c. *Obs.*

a. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 187 Telle forth youre tale.. And teche vs yonge men of youre praktike. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xx. (Rolls) 269 The oolde practik of deuonte Cristen man. 1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* To Rdr., Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 57 The commoun practik of our aduersaris, to mak of obscnir mirknes a commentare to the cleir licht. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Scarlet Gown* Ep. Ded., Particularities of the practique..in the elections of the said Cardinalls.

β. c 1560 ROLLAND 7 *Sages* 34 Of thair prettick to me ane point propyne.

3. Legal usage; case-law; particularly in Scots Law: see quot. 1708.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) I i vij, To make newe offyces and to ordeyne statutes and practikes. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 353 According to the.. Actis of Parliament, lawis, and practik of this realme *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 64 The lawis and pratick of this realme. *c* 1588 in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 253 The use and the prattik of the kirk. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xv. § 2 (1699) 82 Albeit the manner of death is not expresst in this act, yet practick hath determined the same to be hanging. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. v. (1737) 408 Upon the Civil Law the solemn Judgments in Law Cases have been collected, which are called Practiques [in Scotland], a Word of the same Import with that of Reports in England. *a* 1765 ERSKINE *Instit. Laws Scot.* I. i. § 47 An uniform tract of decisions of the court of session, *i. e.* of their judgements on particular points, either of right or of form.. anciently called Practics, is by Mackenzie..accounted part of our customary law. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, What say ye to try young Mackenyie? he has a' his uncle's practiques at the tongue's end.

†4. Practical acquaintance; habitual intercourse or dealings; experience; = PRACTICE 3. *Obs.*

1592 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1685) 663 A certain Florentine, of great prattick with Strangers. 1624 SIR T. ROE in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 206 One that hath experience and practicque with all nations. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 140 (1740) 306 How could any one, of English Education and Prattique, swallow such a low Rabble Suggestion?

†5. Artful dealing, contrivance, cunning, policy; with *a* and *pl.*, an art or kind of practical skill, *esp.* an artful device or contrivance, a stratagem, trick, or deception. *Obs.*

a. c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) xlii, His deith be practik may be preuit eith. 1483 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 19 [Edw. IV] willed that my lord Dynham shuld assaie some practik therin and fele the mynde of the said lord Corder. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. x. *heading*, Heyr Turnus and Camylla gan devys Practikis of weir, the Troianis to supprys. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 94 He vsit the samen practik contrar irland and valis. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 319 Medeas practicques scho had plane, That could mak auld men young agane. 1584 LODGE *Alarm agst. Usurers*, etc. (Hunter. Cl.) 62 He brought foorth a mirrour of notable operation, a practicke in prospectiue.

β. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXII. 13 Of quhome the gled dois prettikis preif. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. x. 66 A prattik of weir devys will I. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 316 To occupie the toune with sum prattick or policie. 1693 *Scotch Presbyter. Eloquence* (1738) 117 Thou art always proving Pratticks.

Practic (præ·ktik), *a.* (*sb.*2 *arch.* Forms: 4, 6 **practik,** 6 7 **-ike, -icke, -ique,** 7–8 **-ick,** 7–**-ic,** (7 **pratick**). [a. obs. F. *practique*, variant of *pratique* practical, ad. late L. *practicus* (Fulgentius, *a* 550), a. Gr. *πρακτικός* concerned with action, practical, f. *πράττειν* to do, act: see prec. and -IC.]

1. Pertaining to, consisting or exhibited in practice or action; = PRACTICAL 1.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. *heading*, The practike workinge of sondry conclusions Geometrical. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* VI. i. 182 The practike rules whereof I haue ..at large set downe. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Pref., Wks. (1653) 8 Performing the art of healing in a practick way, namely, by the hand. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* ix. ₱ 13 Our attendance on practick duties. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* V. § 4 All things of a practic nature. 1813 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Lugarics Find.* xlix, Witlings who in practic waggery deal. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* I. 121 Spurning the dictates of a practic creed. *a* 1849 — *Ess.* (1851) I. 135 Its benign and sublimating influences are conveyed to the lower orb of practic works and secular relations.

b. Opposed to *theoretic, speculative*, or *contemplative.* (So in earliest use.) *arch.* or *Obs.*

Often applied to that department of a subject, art, or science, which relates to practice.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 241 þis cunnyng was not speculatif,..but practik, put in dede, how men shulde lyve by Goddis lawe. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches*, XV. ii. (1886) 322 He perfectlie teacheth practike philosophie. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 51 The Art and Practique part of Life, Must be the Mistress to this Theorique. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 120 Vertues are generally deuided into Speculatiue and Practike: or we may say, into Intellectiue and Actiue. 1617 J. MOORE *Mappe Mans Mortalitie* III. x. 250 Let our skill herein not onely be contemplative, but practique. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1651) 280 What more pleasing studies can there be than the Mathematicks, Theorick or Pratick parts? 1715 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 103 Famous for his Knowledge in the Theory of Musick; in the practick part of which Faculty he was likewise very considerable. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Crit. Rev.* Ser. III. III. 526 These were daily instructed for some hours both in the theoric and practic parts of the Pythagorean philosophy.

†c. Of persons or their faculties. ? *Obs.*

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* Pref. Div, As the invention of Gun-powder is attributed to a contemplatiue Monke; so these practique Monkes thought it belonged to them, to put it into vse and execution, to the destruction of a State and a Church. 1687 *New Atlantis* I. 375 The Practick Minds may in State Matters dive, In hidden Knowledge the Contemplative. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* 212 The practic Essenes were mostly occupied in keeping sheep.

†2. = PRACTICAL *a.* 2, 4. *Obs.*

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Practique*, practising. 1620 DONNE *Serm.* lxxiv. (1640) 756 It shall do him no good, to say..that he was no speculative Atheist..if hee lived a practique Atheist. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 348 Practicke Atheists, who are led by sense as brute beasts.

†3. That has had experience in any process or course of action; experienced, practised, well-versed, skilled. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iii. 7 Right practicke was Sir Priamond in fight, And throughly skild in use of shield and speare. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. (1623) 981 This Ambassadour was a practicke man, of much experience. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. 14 These Pamphlets, after they have made many women bold, it makes them practick in it, they finde out subtilties, with safty in them.

†4. Artful, crafty, cunning. *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. viii. 8 [The corsairs] with their practick art hryng dayly too Alger a number of pore Christians, which they sell vnto the Moores. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 9 Wylie witted, and growne old In cunning sleights and practick knavery.

†B. *sb.*2 [absolute use of the adj.] A practical man, a man of action, as opposed to a theorist; one who practises something, as opposed to studying it; *spec.* a member of the Jewish sect of the Essenes, who took part in the active affairs of life.

1599 DANIEL *Musophilus* CXXXVII, I grant, that some unletter'd Practick may .. with impious Cunning sway The Courses fore-begun with like Effect. 1625 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* I. xii. 62 Of these Essenes there were two sorts, some Theorikes..; others Practicks, laborious and painfull in the daily exercise of those handy-crafts in which they were most skilfull. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 3 They are mere sceptics, because they would not be practicks. 1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 20 Two sorts of them there were; the students, and the practiques.

†Pra·ctic, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 5 **pratik,** 6 **prattik, pretyk, practi(c)k, -ique.** [ad. F. *pratiquer* = med.L. *practicāre* to practise (a profession, etc.), It. *praticare*, Prov. *praticar*, Sp. *practicar.* Subseq. conformed to Gr. and L. stem.] *trans.* = PRACTISE (in various senses). **a.** To put into action or operation. **b.** To actuate or influence craftily. **c.** in *pa. pple.* Practised, versed.

a. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 207 [They] pratik the granting of mark to ger resoun be done. 1533

Gau *Richt Vay* 62 Peter practik[it] his keyis in the secund chaiptur of the dedis of the apostlis, be preching of ye law he brocht the pepil to knawelege of thair sine. *c* 1588 in *Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 253 To receaue the bodie and bluid of Chryst, as some tyme was prattiked in the kirkis of Scotland.

b. 1561 LETHINGTON *Let. to Cecil* 15 Aug., St. Pap. Scotl., Eliz. VI. 56 (P. R. O.) Thinking yᵗ the Quenes majesty will by some meanes practique the subiectes off this Realme she [Mary] hath written to divers..to continue thintelligence.

c. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 15 Them that vas neuyr pretykkit in the veyris. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 160 Quhan ony ciwill insurrectioun wes in the cuntrie and specialie lesmaiestie aganis the kingis own persone quhairin he was well practicked.

Practicability (præktikăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY. Cf. mod.F. *praticabilité* (Littré).] The quality or state of being practicable; capability of being done or carried out in practice; feasibility. In *pl.* practicable conditions or things.

1767 SMEATON (*title*) Report..concerning The Practicability and Expence of joining the Rivers Forth and Clyde by a Navigable Canal. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1193 As to the existence, or at least as to the practicability of a northern passage between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 191 Of all the practicabilities, which at present offer themselves to that country, the one that is most [promising] is the stability of the government of the Bourbons. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 122 He has..lost faith in the practicability of his scheme.

Practicable (præ·ktikăb'l), *a.* [ad. F. *praticable* (*pratiquable*, 1594 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *pratiquer* to practise: see -ABLE. Conformed in the stem to *practic*, *practice*, and med.L. *practicāre*.]

1. Capable of being put into practice, carried out in action, effected, accomplished, or done; feasible.

1670 MAYNWARING (*title*) Vita Sana & Longa. The Preservation of Health,..proved. In the due observance of Remarkable Præcautions And daily practicable Rules, Relating to Body and Mind. 1688 PENTON *Guardian's Instr.* 63 There was so much plain, practicable Truth in what he had said. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 169, I knew not how it was practicable to get it about. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 26 Ascended the glacier as far as practicable.

2. Capable of being actually used or traversed, as a road, passage, ford, etc.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4709/1 The Breach..being already practicable, Preparations were making for the general Assault. 1784 BELKNAP *Your White Mts.* (1876) 16 The only practicable pass through these Mountains to the upper settlements on Connecticut River. 1828 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 309 From Gibraltar the road to Cadiz is likewise very practicable for ladies. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 519 By the time the breach was practicable the town was distressed for provisions.

b. *Theatr.* Said of windows, doors, etc., which are capable of actual use in the play, as distinct from things merely simulated. Also *(colloq.) ellipt.* as *sb.*

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxii, He put his head out of the practicable door in the front grooves O. P. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 296/1 Although they [narrow passages at the back of the stage] are, in stage language, 'practicable', hardly could they have been made use of. 1856 MAYHEW *Rhine* 92 The heads of all the tinsel busts..you now find to be 'practicable', as they say in theatrical language. 1859 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* xviii. 267 The machinist had put up a plank running from the stage to the end of the pit, and ..two other 'practicables', much shorter than the centre one, ran across to the boxes. 1882 MRS. OLIPHANT *Lit. Hist. Eng.* I. 362 His [Southey's] scenery and enchantments are always 'practicable', to use theatrical language.

3. *slang.* Easily practised upon or manipulated, gullible; open to connivence or collusion; facile.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. i. P 5 As practicable greenhorns as ever fell into the hands of a man of genius. *Ibid.* VII. xv. P 12 You might as well be a little more practicable with the clerk of the kitchen.

Hence **Pra·cticableness**, the quality of being practicable; practicability; **Pra·cticably** *adv.*, in a practicable manner; in actual practice or operation, practically.

1643 NETHERSOLE *Prof. for Peace* (1648) 5 Without having respect to the practicablenesse thereof. 1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* 11 All our scruples therefore are concerning things to us practicably lawfull or unlawfull in themselves. *a* 1729 J. ROGERS, The meanest capacity, when he sees a rule practicably applied before his eyes, can no longer be at a loss how 'tis to be performed. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 344 Which I mention only to shew the Practicableness of a Reformation. 1883 *Christian* 1 Nov. 12/1 The question of the practicableness..of the Jordan Valley Canal scheme.

Practical (præ·ktikăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as PRACTIC *a.* + -AL.]

I. 1. Of, pertaining or relating to practice; consisting or exhibited in practice or action. Opp. to *speculative*, *theoretical*, or *ideal*.

Often applied to that department of a subject, art, or science, which relates to practice as distinguished from theory, as in *practical agriculture*, *arithmetic*, *chemistry*, *geometry*, *logic*, *music*, *philosophy*, etc. *Practical joke*: see JOKE *sb.* 1.

1617 BP. HALL *No Peace with Rome* § 8 Vnlesse it be determined (vnder some false semblance) by the verdict of our practicall iudgement, we will it not. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 211 Of Arts some contemplatiue, some practicall. 1657 *North's Plutarch* II. 19 The rest of Aristotles books must be referred to his Philosophy, which he divided into two parts, namely, speculative and practical. 1682 FLAVEL *Fear* 18 Hypocrisie is a lie done, a practical lie. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 282 We suppose the Maker very well versed in Practical Geometry, Mechanics and Optics. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 78 A Constitution, that at the time of the writing had not so much as a practical existence. 1849 THACKERAY *Lett.* 14 Sept., He said solemnly, that he did not approve of practical jokes. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 202/2 The whole system..shows ..the practical application of technical education.

b. Having, or implying, value or consequence in relation to action; available or applicable in practice; capable of being turned to account; practically useful.

1642 HOWELL (*title*) Instructions for Forreine Travell. Shewing by what cours..one may arrive to the practicall knowledge of the Languages. 1673 EVELYN *Diary* 5 Mar., Time and experience may forme him to a more practical way..of University lectures and erudition. 1701 J. JONES (*title*) Practical Phonography: or, the new Art of Rightly Spelling..By the Sound. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 323 He should..see the joyner set and fasten it in a steady and practical position. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* Pref. 7, I make no pretension to literary style, but have aimed to produce a practical work for practical men. 1897 *Daily News* 24 July 5/2 Practical politics is to do what you can, and not what you ought. 1898 LADY MALMESBURY in *Cycling* 93 A woman's cycling dress should be, in the first place, practical —that is, composed of materials which do not suffer from rain or dust and will stand a certain amount of hard wear.

2. Actually engaged in the practice of some occupation; practising, working.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Practicall*, practising. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 23 *note*, Experience has led the practical farmers into the opinion, that these things are the food of plants. 1783 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 546 Of all this, the practical iron men are much better judges than we theorists. 1827 *Westm. Rev.* VII. 294 Had Montgolfier not been a practical man as well as a philosopher. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ii. (1872) 40 The highest botanical authorities and practical men can be quoted to show that the sessile and pedunculated oaks are either good and distinct species or mere varieties.

† b. Actively engaged *in*; active, busy. *Obs.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 289 They are most practicall in all kinds of businesse. 1641 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 13 Jan. 9 There is..scarce any of them, who is not practicall in their owne great cause in hand.

† c. Practised, experienced. *Obs.*

1677 VARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 108 A Traveller..that hath given us good Discourse, and he speaks as though he were practical in things.

3. Devoted or inclined to action (as opp. to speculation, etc.); whose knowledge is derived from practice rather than theory; also, having capacity or ability for action.

1667 M. LOCKE in C. Simpson *Compendium* A v b, We poor Practical men, who doe, because we doe,(as they are pleas'd to censure us). 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* I. iv. 187 He remained eminently practical to the end of his life. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* I. iii, The English..being a practical people, it is possible that they might have achieved their object and yet retained their native princes. 1861 BUCKLE *Hist. Civiliz.* II. 310 They..whose knowledge is almost confined to what they see passing around them, and who, on account of their ignorance, are termed practical men. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 76 The practical man, who relies on his own experience.

4. That is such in practice or conduct (as distinguished from belief or theory); that is such in effect, though not nominally or professedly so; virtual.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. vii. 387 In a word, if he was not a practicall Atheist, I know not who was. *a* 1688 W. CLAGETT *13 Serm.* (1699) 126 Every wicked man..may indeed be called a practical atheist. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonement* vii. (1852) 194 To suspend a law, is, in that instance, to exercise a practical veto against its being law. 1851 H. SPENCER *Soc. Stat.* xxxii. 475 We are not to be guilty of that practical atheism, which, seeing no guidance for human affairs but its own limited foresight, endeavours itself to play the god. 1882 FREEMAN *Amer. Lect.* II. v. 390 The great advantage of our practical republic over your avowed republic.

II. † 5. That practises art or craft; crafty, scheming, artful. (Cf. PRACTIC *a.* 4, PRACTICE 6, 7.) *Obs.* (The earliest recorded sense.)

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1906/1 Not onely perceiuing their practicall proceedings, but also much greued with their troublesome vnquietnes.

III. 6. *Comb.*, as *practical-minded*.

1881 C. GIBBON *Heart's Problem* iv, He had endured some banter from his practical-minded friend as to the folly of thinking about love instead of law. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 14 Apr. 4/6 The practical-minded makers of modern Egypt.

B. *sb.* (in *pl.*)

† 1. Practical matters; points of practice. *Obs.*

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* Introd. ii. 31 How in Practicals, They Direct in wel-doing. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 20 Credenda, as opposed to the Agenda, or Practicalls of Christianity. 1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* 322 That tribe, whose practicals decree Small beer the deadliest heresy.

b. Practical jokes or tricks. *colloq.* ? *Obs.*

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xviii, Give over your practicals, Lucifer.

2. Practical men; persons concerned with practice.

1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) I. 44 The Practicals never heard of it; or if they had they disdained it as visionary theory. 1844 — *Ess. Pol. Econ.* 142 The practicals would endeavour to determine this question by a direct induction.

Hence **Pra·cticalism**, devotion to practical affairs; **Pra·cticalist**, one who devotes himself to or advocates what is practical.

1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 146 Among the Parliamentary men belonging to Hardingston's set, there prevailed a tendency to practicalism, the origin of the sect of Utilitarians. 1856 J. GROTE in *Cambr. Ess.* 88 The very practicalism of the English has guarded them against much mistaken and superficial practicalism. 1865 MILL *Comte* 86 The theorists ..have successfully retaliated on the practicalists.

Practicality (præktikæ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.]

1. The quality of being practical: usually in senses 1 b and 3 of the adj.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1858) 265 If he..had not courage, promptitude, practicality, and other suitable vulpine gifts and graces, he would catch no geese. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* June 815 A certain prosaic practicality and hard realism.

2. A practical matter or affair. (Chiefly in *pl.*)

1854 tr. *Lamartine's Celebr. Char.* II. *Fénelon* 384 These two dreams of Fénelon have been looked upon as serious practicalities by short-sighted reasoners. 1887 MISS E. MONEY *Dutch Maiden* (1888) 303 Miss Wynyard had been educated to practicalities, and knew her own requirements.

Pra·cticalize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans. nonce-use.* To subject to practical jokes. (PRACTICAL *sb.* 1 b.) Hence **Practicaliza·tion.**

1818 KEBLE in Coleridge *Mem.* v. (1869) 74, I only hope I shall not be practicalized to death. 1869 COLERIDGE *Ibid.* 75 His fears of death by the slow process of practicalization.

2. To render practical.

1844 J. CAIRNS *Let.* in *Life* x. (1805) 225 Walker is thoroughly practicalised..more evangelically simple than heretofore. 1861 MILL *Autobiog.* i. (1874) 37 He made no effort to provide me any sufficient substitute for [the] practicalizing influences [of school life]. 1863 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 289 The strong sense which practicalises the ideal to the common sympathies and comprehension of multitudes.

Practically (præ·ktikăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a practical manner; in the way of, or in relation to, practice; in practice; as a matter of fact, actually. Often opposed to *theoretically*, *speculatively*, or *formally*.

1623 T. POWELL (*title*) The Attourneys Academy: or, the Manner and Forme of proceeding practically, vpon any Suite, Plaint or Action whatsoeuer, in any Court of Record whatsoeuer, within this Kingdome. 1628 DONNE *Serm.* xxiii. (1640) 233 He loves himself..Contemplatiuely, by knowing as he is known, and Practically, by loving, as he is loved. 1646 JENKYN *Remora* 12 They said not so verbally, but mentally and practically. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 6 It being impossible a thing should be practically wrong and speculatively right. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX. i, Neither physic, nor law, are to be practically known from books. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Jan. 3/1 Questions which are theoretically interesting to thoughtful people and practically interesting to every one.

2. So far as concerns practice (though not completely or formally); for practical purposes; to all intents and purposes, as good as; in effect, virtually.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 349 The true Root, or such an Approximation as is practically equivalent. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* v. 190 Their own limbs and lives..were practically altogether at their masters' mercy. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 318 Thanks to its padding,..[the saddle] was practically unhurt, except for a broken girth. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 97/2 The application was supported by practically all the creditors.

Pra·cticalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being practical (in various senses: see the adj.); practicality.

1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* ii. 73 The practicalness of Prudence as distinct from pure Theory chiefly consists, in that it contemplates Truth for the sake of Good. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) I. 217 From it he doubtless derived the practicalness (if the word may be pardoned) in which the more purely speculative Frenchmen of the present day..are generally deficient. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* x. (1875) 425 A stringent practicalness worthy of Franklin.

† **Pra·cticant.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *practicans*, *-ant-em*, pr. pple. of *practicāre*, *-ārī* to practise medicine; after obs. F. *praticquant* (*a* 1550 in Godef.); so mod.Ger. *praktikant*.] One who practises (medicine); a practitioner.

1637 BRIAN *Pisse-prophi.* (1679) 66, I was then a young practicant in Physick. 1659 GAUDEN *Slight Healers* (1660) 12 This is the Patient with whose hurts, sores, bruises, wounds and sorrows, these practicants have most impudently padled. 1827 *Lancet* 17 Nov. 256/2 At some [German] universities, the clinical students are divided into *auscultants* and *practicants*.

† **Pra·cticate,** *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 -at. [ad. med.L. *practicāt-us*, pa. pple. of *practicāre*.]

1. Practised, experienced, skilled.

c 1475 *Clariodus* (Maitl. Cl.) v. 1689 For in sik thing I am not prakticate. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 160 Quhilk he was also practicat in.

2. as *pa. pple.* Legally decided. (Cf. PRACTIC *sb.*1 3.)

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 173 As wes practicate, for Schir Johne Grenelaw callit civilie befoir the Lordis of Sessioun. *Ibid.* 174 As wes practicate by the saidis Lordis of Sessioun contra ane Spanyeart.

Pra·cticate, *v. rare.* [Latinized adaptation of F. *pratiquer*, after med.L. *practicāre*: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To construct: = PRACTISE *v.* 13.

1862 *Builder* XX. 8 A great centre, from which, too, there are now two near exits actually practicated.

Practice (præ·ktis). Forms: 5–6 practyse, 6 -yss, praictes, 6–7 practis, -ize, 6–8 -ise, 6– practice. [Formerly *practyse*, *-ize*, app. f. PRACTISE *v.*, substituted for the earlier PRACTIC. The later spelling *-ice* is conformed to that of the suffix in *justice*, *service*, etc.: see -ICE.] The action, or an act, of practising: and derived senses.

I. Simple senses.

1. The action *of* doing something; performance, execution; working, operation; method of action or working. (In quot. 1553, The bringing about, production.) *Obs.* or merged in 2. (See also 10 a.)

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 9 Many .. haue attayned to the knowledge and practise of such wonderfull effectes. 1572 MASCALL (*title*) A Booke of the Arte and maner howe to plant and graffe all sortes of trees...With diuers other newe practise, by one of the Abbey of Saint Vincent in Fraunce, practised with his owne handes. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 255 *Prin.* But did my Brother set thee on to this? *Bor.* Yea, and paid me richly for the practise of it. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. x. *note*, The practice of this and the precedent Proposition. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 121 All Vessels..may by the Practice of raising and lowering the Water in the Space between the two Pair of Gates, pass in or out of the Bason.

b. An action, a deed; *pl.* doings, proceedings. *Obs.* or merged in 2 c.

1565 *Satir. Poems Reform.* i. 237 No practise I cold vse that might vnlade my paine. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Pref., Wks. (1653) 11 By death all mens thoughts perish, and so doth every mans private inventions and practises. 1734 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 551 Such Practices used on the part of Maryland.

2. The habitual doing or carrying on *of* something; usual, customary, or constant action; action as distinguished from profession, theory, knowledge, etc.; conduct. (See also 9 a, b, 10 b, 11 a.)

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xi. (Percy Soc.) 43 Therto is equypolent Evermore the perfyt practyse. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 31 b, In ye sayd practyse of good moralite. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. xci. (1612) 369 Times were when Practize also preacht, and well-said was well-done. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 170 He .. will find the Invention only pleasing in the Theory, but not in the Practice. 1717 ATTERBURY *Serm.*, 1 *Pet.* ii. 21 (1734) I. 164 His Practice of Religious Severities. 1837 MACAULAY *Ess., Bacon* (1887) 418 It was with difficulty that he was induced to stoop from speculation to practice. 1897 E. G. CONSTANTINE *Marine Engineers* xi. 135 The amount of success attending present-day naval practice in this direction may be ascertained from the current technical press.

b. *Law.* The method of procedure used in the law-courts. (See quot. 1809.)

1623 T. POWELL *Attourn. Acad.* 1 The practice heere before this time hath bin, That no *Sub pœna* should be sued forth of the Court of Chancerie, without a Bill of Complaint first exhibited. 1656 T. FORSTER *Lay-mans Lawyer* To Rdr. A iv, This second part of the *Practice of the Law*, containing the formes of all manner of Warrants and Precepts sent out from Authority. 1780 G. CROMPTON (*title*) Practice common-placed: or, the Rules and Cases of Practice in the courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict., Practice of the Courts.* By this is understood the form and manner of conducting and carrying on suits or prosecutions at Law or in Equity, civil or criminal..; according to the principles of Law, and the rules laid down by the several Courts. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 27 The oldest book of practice (such is the denomination used, among lawyers, to denote the books, in which a statement is given, of the operations and instruments in use, in the different judicatories, in the course of judicial procedure)..is *Powell's Attorney's Academy*, London, 1623.

c. A habitual way or mode of acting; a habit, custom; (with *pl.*) something done constantly or usually; a habitual action.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 287 By this practice, the rule and regiment of the whole realme, consisted onely in the heades and orders of the Duke and the Chauncelor. 1589 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 393 Honnest wemen,..spoted at na tyme with ony sic vngodlie practizeis. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* (1739) 5 Grafting upon them erroneous and superstitious Practices. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. vi. 26 A man of free principles, shewn by practices as free. 1815 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxvi, The privy council of Scotland in whom the practice since the union of the crowns vested great judicial powers.

3. The doing of something repeatedly or continuously by way of study; exercise in any art, handicraft, etc., for the purpose, or with the result, of attaining proficiency; hence, †the practical acquaintance with or experience in a subject or process, so gained. (See also 9 c.)

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxxxix. [clxxxv.] 577 The lorde of Coucy shewed..the great wysdome and practyse of the sayd physycion. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 3 Through practise made perfect. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 165 Proceed in practise with my younger daughter, She's apt to learne, and thankefull for good turnes. 1605 — *Macb.* v. i. 65 This disease is beyond my practise. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 53 It was my chance lately to be in company with three Gentlemen at a Musical Practice. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 34 After a little Practice, an Angle may be taken more readily this way than with [etc.]. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 22/1 In the forenoon we had some rifle practice at a large granite stone above the town. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xx. 141 The ascent is a pleasant bit of mountain practice. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 22, I absolutely forbid any public performances which entail many hours of daily severe practice.

†4. An exercise; a practical treatise. *Obs.*

c 1541 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* title-p., This lytell Practyce..in Medycyne is translated out of Laten in to Englysshe. 1571 DIGGES (*title*) A Geometrical Practise, named Pantometria, dinided into three Bookes. 1593 J. UDALL (*title*) The Key of the Holy Tongve..first The Hebrue Grammar..; Secondly, A practize upon the first, the twentie fift, and the syxtie eyght Psalmes, according to the rules of the same Grammar. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gard.* 87 The Manner of Tracing, reduced to Twenty Practices.

5. *spec.* The carrying on or exercise of a profession or occupation, esp. of law, surgery, or medicine; the professional work or business of a lawyer or medical man.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 281 The mysteries of mingled medicines, and the practise of Physicke. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 161 He liv'd by his Practice, as other Physicians did and do. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Practice*, actual Exercise, especially that of the Profession of a Lawyer, Physician, or Surgeon; the having Clients or Patients. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 456 So valuable a branch of knowledge as the practice of physic. 1884 *Law Times* 24 May 61/2 There is no barrister in practice who is so thoroughly familiar with the ins and outs of bankruptcy practice. 1898 RIDER HAGGARD *Doctor Therne* i. 5 He sold this practice and removed into Dunchester.

6. The action of scheming or planning, esp. (now only) in an underhand way and for an evil purpose; machination, treachery; trickery, artifice. (The earliest recorded sense.)

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 608 The towne of Seynt Denys.. was goten by treason or practyse of one named Iohan Notice, a Knyght of Orleaunce. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 59 The Practise of the Deuill. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. iv. (1622) 7 All sauing Lepidus, through Tiberius practise, for sundry pretended crimes were made away. *a* 1642 SIR W. MOSSON *Naval Tracts* I. (1704) 201/2 The Ship..should be surrender'd without Any Practice or Treason. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii, It looks as if there were practice in it to bring a stain on my name. 1834 W. GODWIN *Lives Necromancers* 415 Keeling..inclined to the belief that it might all be practice, and that there was nothing supernatural in the affair. 1877 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. v. 276 He..died a martyr's death, through the practice of the Lady Ælfthryth.

b. Dealings, negotiation, conference, intercourse; *esp.* in evil sense, Conspiracy, intrigue, collusion (*with* a person, *between* persons). *arch.*

1540 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VIII. 322 She ys very lothe to be knowne to have any praictes with me in any the Kinges Highnes affaires. 1572 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 156 Be ressonn of the daly traffique, practize and intelligence betuix the inhabitantis...and the declarit tratouris. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches*, v. viii. (1886) 85 There was not any conference or practise betwixt them in this case. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* I. ii, He has been all this morning In practice with a peruked gentleman-usher. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xxxvi. (1674) 188 He held secret practice with all the Poets. *a* 1680 EARL OF ROCHESTER *Valentinian* v. iii, Begone and leave me I have some little practice with my soul And then the sharpest sword is welcome. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap.* III. 945 Somehow, gloves were drawn o'er dirt and all, And practice with the Church procured thereby.

c. (with *pl.*) A scheme, plot, intrigue, conspiracy, stratagem, manœuvre, artifice, trick.

1539 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 190 A practise which I trust shal shortely come to light. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 415 This realme was..troubled with Ciuile sedition, and the craftie practises of the Frenchmen. *c* 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* II. ii. It may be a practice 'twixt themselves To expel the Britons. 1645 GATAKER *God's Eye on Israel* 93 How many plots and practises of the popish faction..have been discovered, defeated, and returned on the heads of those, that were either plotters of them, or employed in them? 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iii. 243 Giving them to understand, that he was not unacquainted with their Practices. 1740 JOHNSON *Sir F. Drake* Wks. IV. 414 Unable to obviate the practices of those whom his merit had made his enemies. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xii. 2 Left-hand practices o'er the merry wine-cup.

7. The action, or an act, of practising *on* or *upon* a person, etc.: see PRACTISE 11. *rare.*

1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* I. ii, This is a confederacy, a meere piece of practice vpon her, by these Impostors. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 140 Hee thought..that the onely practise vpon their affections, was to set vp a Standard in the field. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 423 This menace..was also another piece of practice on the fears of the assembly.

8. *Arith.* A compendious method of performing multiplication by means of aliquot parts, in cases where one or both quantities are expressed in several denominations; e. g. in finding the value of a given number of articles at so many pounds, shillings, and pence each, or that of so many hundredweight, pounds, and ounces of something at so much a hundredweight. See quot. 1727–41.

1574 H. BAKER *Well Spring Sciences* 87 b, The third parte treateth of certayne briefe rules, called rules of practise...Some there be, which call these rules of practise briefe rules;..There be others whiche call them the small multiplication. 1596 MELLIS *Recorde's Arith.* III. 406 Briefe Rules, called Rules of Practise...The working of Multiplication in Practise,..which is accomplished by meanes of diuision in taking the half, the third, the fourth, the fift, or such other parts of the summe which is to be multiplyed. 1671 J. NEWTON *Compl. Arith.* xxiii. (1691) 119 When the Rule of Three direct hath 1, or an Integer for the first term, it is commonly called a Rule of practice, not only for the speedy, but the practical resolution of such questions. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Practice*, in arithmetic, *Practica Italica*, or *Italian usages*; certain compendious ways of working the rule of proportion...They were thus called from their expediting of practice and business; and because first introduced by the merchants and negotiants of Italy. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 156 Practice is a compendious mode of finding the value of any number of articles by means of Aliquot Parts, when the value of an unit of any denomination is given.

II. Phrases and Combinations.

9. *In practice.* a. In the realm of action; practically, actually, as a fact. b. †In customary use, in vogue (*obs.*); practised, habitually performed. c. In the condition of being exercised so as to maintain skill or ability. So *out of practice.*

1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 177 It is alreddy accordit and enterit in practize..that vpoun the vacance of ony prelacie the kirkis thairof salbe disponit to qualifiit ministeris in titill. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 221 Since he went into France, I haue beene in continuall practice. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as You List* IV. i, Your viper wine, So much in practise with grey bearded gallants. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 98/2 Of attainment far more certain, than hath been yet in practice. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* III. viii, Foreigners to the fashion or anything in practice. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Obsolete words may be laudably revived, when they are more sounding, or more significant than those in practice. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 322 Fyfe..believes that the heat actually made available from coal in practice, is nearly the same as ought to be produced, according to theory, by the quantity of coke which it yields. 1863 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VIII. vii. 53 He [Shaw] broke loose from time to time to keep his hand in practice. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. viii. 218 A saint in practice, if not in profession. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. lv. 421 In practice it is but little changed. *Med.* He played a very poor game, he was plainly out of practice.

10. *To put in* (or *into*) *practice.* a. To practise, exercise, carry out in action. †b. To begin to practise or do, to set about *obs.*). †c. To scheme, plot, attempt (*to do* something) (*obs.*); †d. To bring into use (*obs.*); cf. 11 b.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 30 This rule will I put in practise whan the tyme of the yeare doeth insewe. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 89 Thy advice, this night, ile put in practise. 1592 KYD *Murther I. Brecon* Wks. (1901) 289 She put in practise to poyson him. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. ii. 206 Instruments, which the industry of man hath found out and put in practise. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 6 To haue the Scriptures in the mother-tongue..hath bene thought vpon and put in practise of old. 1706 *Royal Proclam.* 11 Apr. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4218/1 It is High Treason for any..Persons to put in Practise to Absolve, Perswade or Withdraw any of Our Subjects..from their..Obedience to Us. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vi, I could never observe this maxim to be put in practice by any nation, except that of Lilliput.

11. † *To make practice of.* a. To practise, carry out in action. b. To make use of, use: cf. 10 d. c. *To make a practice of* (something, to do it habitually and of purpose.

1623 WEBSTER *Devil's Law Case* II. iii, What practice do they make of't in their lives? 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 147 The Gun (an instrument they now make practice of). *Mod.* I make a practice of walking to the train every morning. You may do so on this occasion, but you must not make a practice of it.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly in sense 3, as *practice-firing*, *-ground*, *-room*, *-school*, etc.; also (in sense 2 b) **practice court** (see quot. 1883).

1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* June 447/1 Its Cricket Club and practice-ground. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* s. v. *Queen's Bench*, Connected with the Court of Queen's Bench, and auxiliary thereto, was the Practice Court...The Practice Court (called also the Bail Court) heard and determined common matters of practice, and ordinary motions for writs of *mandamus*, prohibition, etc. 1887 FENN *Dick o' the Fens* (1889) 93 By one rapid practice-learned drag, the net was matched over. 1895 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 6/2 Herbart founded 'a practice school in which a few children should be instructed according to the most scientific methods'. 1898 KIPLING in *Morn. Post* 10 Nov. 5/3 Between the pauses of practice-firing.

Practician (prækti·ʃən), *sb.*(*a.*) Also 6 **-icien**, **-isian**, *Sc.* **-iciane**, 7 **-itian**, (6 **praticiane**). [a. obs. F. *practicien* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), var. of *praticien*, f. L. *practica* practice + *-ien*, -IAN.] One who practises any art, profession, or occupation; a worker, practitioner; a practical man (as distinguished from a theorist, etc.).

a 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* Prohem. 62 Knawing myne vnssufficience To be comprysit praticiane [*pr.* perticiane] with prudence. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* iv. 41 In medicyne the most practicianis, Lechis, surrigianis, & phisicianis. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 196 Origenes..wald dite fastar than sevin practicianis might suffice to write. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. 118 Wherefore many practiciens, when they wyll gylte anye woode, laye the bottome or grounde .. of yelow. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 4 Twixt Musitians and Practitians, oddes is great. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. i. § 4 (1699) 5 Yet is generally concluded by the practicians of all Nations, that *simplex conatus*, or endeavour, is not now punishable by death. 1818 MOORE in *Mem.* (1853) II. 245 He..was a most learned and troublesome practician, as well as theorist, in dialectics. 1899 S. COLVIN *Lett. Stevenson* I. 12 He looked..with the eye of the poet and artist, and not those of the practician and calculator.

B. *adj.* or *attrib.* Given to practical work.

1863 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 9 Sept., The eminently adaptive and practician character of the Americans goes far to supersede the necessity of tedious drill.

†**Pra·cticous**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *practic-us* PRACTIC + *-ous*.] Practical.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 18 Not to mention speculativ Infidelitie, practicous Atheism, horrid Blasphemies, and all manner of Diabolism.

†**Pra·ctisable**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 **-iseable**, **-iceable**. [f. PRACTISE *v.* + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being practised; practicable.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* *j, How often, therfore, these fiue ..Operations do..differre from the fiue operations of like ..name, in our Whole numbers practisable. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* I. 22 Certaine Vertues not practise-

able by the poor. 1644 G. Plattes in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 296 The thing itself plainly appeares to be practiceable.

† **Practisant.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [a. obs. F. *pra(c)tisant*, pr. pple. of *pra(c)tiser* to Practise.] ? A plotter, conspirator (cf. Practise *v.* 9); or ? performer of a stratagem (Schmidt).

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 20 *Charles*. Saint Dennis blesse this happy Stratageme, And once againe wee'le sleepe secure in Roan. *Bastard*. Here entred Pucell, and her Practisants.

Practise (præ·ktis), *v.* Also 5 practis, 5–6 -ese, -yse, 5–7 -ize, 6 -ysse, *Sc.* -isse, -iz, pratize, 6–9 practice. [Known from 15th c. (or ? late 14th c.: cf. the deriv. *practisour* (Practiser) used by Langland and Chaucer); a. OF. *pra(c)tise-r* (14th c. in Godef.), = 15th c. L. *practizāre* (Du Cange) to practise; f. OF. *pra(c)tiquer*, med.L. *pra(c)ticāre*, by substitution of the suffix *-iser*, *-izāre* (see -ize) for the less common *-iquer*, *-icāre*; thence also Du. *praktizeren*, G. *praktizieren*, etc. The stress, originally, as still dialectally, on *-ize* (praktəi·z, praktəi·z, was subseq. shifted to the first syllable, whence also the change of z to s, perh. after *practice* sb.]

1. *trans.* To perform, do, act, execute, carry on, exercise (any action or process). Now *rare*, or merged in sense 2.

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 129 This maner off doynge hath be so ofte practised nerehande in euery reaume, þat thair cronicles be full off it. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* i. (Percy Soc.) 11 Thynges to practyse whiche should profyte be. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* xiv, Pricke the minde to practise any yll. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 47 To thinke, that you haue ought but Talbots shadow, Whereon to practise your seueritie. 1600 (*title*) Certaine Experiments concerning Fish and Frvte: Practised by John Taverner Gentleman. 1653 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 3 The only civility which it is proper for me to practise with so eminent a person. 1799 Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 171 You shall not practise the same game with me. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* v. xv, He practised every pass and ward, To thrust, to strike, to feint, to guard.

† b. In special uses: To work out (a problem or result); to perform, act (a play). *Obs.*

1571 Digges *Pantom.* I. xv. E j b, Pleasanter to practize is this than the former and moste exact for Altitudes. *Ibid.* xvi. E ij, By a Glasse heighthes may be pleasantly practized and founde on this wise. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 62 Frear Kyllour sett furth the Historye of Christis Passioun in forme of a play, quhilk he boith preached and practised opinlie in Striveling. 1685 Dryden *Alb. & Alban.* Pref., Ess. (Ker) I. 280 He [Charles II] had been pleased.. to command that it should be practised before him, especially the first and third acts of it.

c. *intr.* To act, work, proceed, operate. (In quot. 1677, ? to try experiments, to experiment.)

1553 *Respublica* III. ii. 618 We reste nor daie nor night .. [To] practise and travaile for your welth and honoure. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* VII. xiv. 23 So practice for any other Latitude. 1677 Temple *Ess. on Gout* Wks. 1731 I. 135 Being little inclined to practise upon others, and as little that others should practise upon me. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 53 Cases that require rather to be carefully watched, than vigorously practised upon.

2. *trans.* To carry on, perform, or do, habitually or constantly; to make a practice of; to put into practice, carry out in action (as distinguished from believing, professing, etc.).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 b, And what ye rede, se you practise it in lyfe & dede. 1559 Bp. Scot in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. vii. 17 Sute was made..to have three things graunted..to be practyssed..that is to saye, that prestes myght have wyves [etc.]. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vi. 9 Questioned..what that usage ment, Which in her cott she daily practized. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 23 He had no Legges, that practic'd not his Gate. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 3 Whatsoeuer is to be beleeued or practised. 1698 Norris *Pract. Disc.* IV. 76 Practice as much of Religion as you Talk, and then you have a full Licence to Talk as much of it as you Please. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 131 The method which Socrates had heard Zeno practise in the days of his youth.

b. *To practise religion* [after F. *pratiquer la religion*]: to perform the religious duties which the Church requires of its members; to be a practising and not merely a nominal member (esp. in *R. C. Ch.*). Also *absol.* or *intr.*

[1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 1 By religious, I meane..practising prayers.] 1808 Pike *Sources Mississ.* III. App. 15 The catholic religion is practised in this province, after the same manner as in the other provinces. 1904 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 7 The energetic priest of a very well-organised poor parish in Paris told me that, out of forty thousand inhabitants, four thousand 'practised' religion.

c. With *inf.* To be wont or accustomed. *arch.*

1674–91 Ray *Collect. Words* 192 He hath practis'd to burn the ends of all the Posts which he sets into the ground to a Coal on the outside. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* IX. 488 [She] from the tower .. Practised to commune with her royal knight By cressets and love-beacons.

d. *intr.* To act habitually.

1681–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 3 If we believe it, we cannot be good Christians unless we practise upon it. *a* 1716 Blackall *Wks.* (1723) I. 180 If he practises according to this Opinion, he so far renounces his Christianity. *Mod.* If he practises as well as he preaches, he must be a paragon.

3. *trans.* To work at, exercise, pursue (an occupation, profession, or art).

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 333 b, Whan they..practise coniuryng. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 159 [He] wyse weill leirned in devyne syences and pratizit the samin to the glorie of god. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* II. i. 71 *Sec. Fish.* Canst thou catch any Fishes then? *Per.* I neuer practizde it. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xii. 131 They admit of no Trade, but practise Piracy. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 118 No man can practise two trades, or practise one and superintend another. 1879 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 96 ¹ He endeavoured ..to practise medicine, but could nowhere find patients.

† b. *intr.* To work (at some business or occupation). *Obs.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 505 Some..were holdyn in for a tyme, to practis & shewe vnto the newe how they shuld ordre & guyde the sayd offyces. 1660 Bloomie *Archit.* Title-p., Carvers, In-layers, Antick-Cutters, and all other that delight to practise with the Compasse and Square.

† c. *intr.* To perform (musically). *Obs.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 11 For to practyse withe sugrid melody. He and his scolers ther wittis did apply. 1796 Eliza Hamilton *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* I. 131 The itinerant musicians that practice in the streets.

d. *spec. intr.* To exercise the profession of law or of medicine.

1538 Starkey *England* II. ii. 192 Only such whose..lernyng in the law [was]..prouyd, schold be admyttyd to practyse in causys. 1645–52 Boate *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1860) 147 Not only dwelling and practising at Dublin, but being Physician generall of the English Forces. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. iv. 55 The seal was committed to the earl of Clarendon, who had withdrawn from practice as a lawyer near twenty years; and afterwards to the earl of Shaftesbury, who had never practised at all. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* I. viii. 67 A medical man practising in a little village. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 597 A counsel practising at the bar.

† **4.** *trans.* To put into practice, carry out in action, execute (a law, command, etc.). *Obs.*

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 277 This statute [of 1401] was practized in a prest, that sone after was brent at Smythfeld. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 49 b, Luther vnderstode that the Emperoure, and diuerse Princes woulde practise the decree of Wormes. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* Ded. 11 If the principles be true, why are they not practised? 1718 Watts *Ps.* CXIX. I. ii, Blest are the men that keep thy word, And practise thy commands. 1771 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng.* I. 81 Those [laws] which remain..under his name seem to be only the laws already practised in the country by his Saxon ancestors.

5. To perform repeatedly or continuously by way of study, in order to acquire skill; to exercise oneself in (any art, process, or act) for the purpose of attaining proficiency. Also with *obj. inf.*

c 1430 [see Practising *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* II. i. 29 Ere I learne loue, Ile practise to obey. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 253 Shall sweet Bianca practise how to bride it? 1623–4 Laud *Diary* 24 Mar., Wks. 1853 III. 150 The Earl of Oxford, practising a tilt, fell and brake his arm. 1778 Sheridan *Camp* II. iii, To hear a march and chorus, which some recruits are practising. 1854 Thackeray *Rose & Ring* vii, She was very busy practising the piano. 1863 Mrs. Oliphant *Salem Ch.* I. 3 The young people had their singing-class, at which they practised hymns.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To exercise oneself with the view of acquiring skill or proficiency; *esp.* in the performance of music.

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 83 My bookes and instruments shall be my companie, On them to looke, and practise by my selfe. 1714 Addison *Spect.* No. 556 ¶ 11 While a Man is learning to fence, he practises both on Friend and Foe. 1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* I. xxx She will never play really well, unless she practises more. *a* 1817 — *Lady Susan* xvii. in *Mem.* (1871) 238 Frederica spends great part of the day there, practising as it is called [at the piano]. 1888 Mrs. H. Ward *R. Elsmere* I. ix, Catherine and Agnes are at school; and Rose, I think, is practising.

6. *trans.* To exercise (any one) *in* some action in order to make him proficient in it; to train, drill.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. iv. 65 The children must Be practis'd well to this, or they'll neu'r doo't. *a* 1656 Hales *Gold. Rem.* I. (1673) 93, I will leave this to your private considerations, to practise your wits in the depths of Christianity. 1674 *Providence Rec.* (1894) V. 292 Said william Austin Doth Couenant..and Engage ..To practice and jnstruct the Said moses Lippit in art and trade of a weauer. 1855 Trench in *Lect. to Ladies* ix. 225 We might do much..by practising the young to distinguish between words which have a near resemblance to one another. 1888 *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 24 The captain practises his company in all the phases of war.

b. *pa. pple.* Experienced by practice; skilled, versed, proficient (*in*); † accustomed, used (*to*).

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 30 The same officer was well practised and could good skille in that science. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 7 The Athenians at that time were not greatly practised to the sea. 1693 *Humours Town* 35 If they..have been well practis'd in writing *Billet deux*. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I. 439 Till men were well practised in him, he was apt to impose on them. *Ibid.* II. 43 A satirical temper..which was imputed to youth and wit not enough practised to the world. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. i. 17 He was..perfectly practised in all the college routine of business.

† **7.** To put to practical use; to use, make use of, employ. *Obs.*

138. in *Wyclif's Wks.* (1880) 157 Þe olde testament for wynnyng of tybes and offryngis is sumwhat practised. *c* 1440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 288 And þorw þe grace of hevene kyng, Þei practiseden medicines to helpe manky[n]d. 1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par.* II. Ep. Ded. *iij b, The sacred Byble..set forth by your Maiesties appoyntment, to be dewly practised in all holy exercyses within your churches. 1659 Leak *Waterworks.* 26 This Engin is much practised in Germany. 1731 Pope *Ep. Burlington* 36 Proud to catch cold at a Venetian door. *Note*, A door or window so called, from being much practised at Venice, by Palladio and others. 1740 *N. Jersey Archives* XII. 29 The two most convenient Places for a speedy Transportation, of any yet practised from New-York to Philadelphia.

† b. To frequent, haunt [after F. *pratiquer*].

1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 73 He had alwnys desired to have him live at Rome, because he had known him, and practised him, and knew very well how great service he was able to have done the Church. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* I. 825 The court he practised, not the courtier's art. 1697 — *Virg. Past.* Pref. (1721) I. 76 Several, who saw, and practis'd the World for a longer space of time. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 60 They were not in a Capacity to make any Figure by Sea; an Element, little practised by them, and less understood.

† **8.** To bring about, compass, effect, accomplish.

1550 J. Coke *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 68 E ij, You practysed a maryage betwene the doughter and heyre of Nauerne, and Monster de la bright, countie de foyx. 1577 *F. de L'isle's Leg.* L ij, Seuen moneths before, the said Ghisians had practised an other league in Guyenne, through the meanes of the lorde of Candales. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix. 23 They thought to practise some way for theyr suretie. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 173 Suppose he intendeth..to practise the sickness, death, destruction, of man or beast. 1736 Chandler *Hist. Persec.* 318, I think he can't well be excused from practising the death of Servetus at Vienne.

† b. To devise means to bring about (a result); to plan, scheme, intend (something to be done). With *simple obj.* or *obj. clause*. *Obs.*

1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* I. 132 He doth already practise a marriage betwene the King of Hungarie and me. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 76 Solon..began to practise that his Citizens should give themselves unto Crafts and Occupations. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 802 [They] Thenceforth shall practice how to live secure. 1711 in T. W. Marsh *Early Friends in Surrey & Sussex* i. (1886) 9 A Preparative Meeting..for preserving the Reputation of our profession blameles is Practised at Reigate.

† c. To exert oneself in order to effect (something); to attempt, endeavour, try. (With *simple obj.* or *inf.*) *Obs.*

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 48 This Prouerbe experience long ago gaue, that nothing who practiseth nothing shall haue. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 83 b, [He] practised first to kill him selfe with his owne Dagger. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXXIII. Argt. 834 Annibal having practised in Affrick to raise war. 1679 Burnet *Hist. Ref.* I. III. 201 The Ministers continued practising, to get further evidence for the Tryal.

9. *intr.* To lay schemes or plans, esp. for an evil purpose; to use stratagem or artifice; to scheme, plot, conspire, intrigue (*with* or *against* a person, *to do* something). Now *rare*.

1537 Latimer *Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 379 That you may see how closely in time past the foreign prelates did practise about their prey. 1572 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 23 Melvill..was executed..for practesing with England. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 156 Hee will practise against thee by poyson. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 220 It suffereth not the one to practise against the other, upon the perill that may ensue to the offender. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. (1688) 136 He fell to plotting and practising with the Rebels, and attempted..to deliver the Queen of Scots out of Custody. 1861 [Practising *vbl. sb.* 2].

† b. *trans.* To plot, conspire (some evil to be done). *Obs.*

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 247 b, They haue practised thinges against him in Germani, and in forein nations. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 216 b, He practized the vtter ouerthrowe not onely of all Christian societie, but of the state of the whole world also. 1595 Shaks. *John* IV. i. 20, I doubt My Vncle practises more harme to me. 1607 *God's Warning* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 64 The late papisticall conspiracie of traytors, that, with powder, practised the subuersion of this beautifull kingdome. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 234 Normall..practices her owne brothers destruction.

† c. To endeavour to gain (favour, etc.) by arts; to aim at in an underhand way. *Obs.*

1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* I. xxiii. (1591) 14 He had by al possible meanes practised the fauour and goodwill of the souldier. 1640 Habington *Q. of Arragon* I. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 342 What can you answer for the practising The queen's affection, when Embassador, You lay here from Castile?

10. *intr.* To have dealings or interconrse, to negotiate or treat *with* a person; *esp.* to treat or deal *with* so as to influence or gain over to some course of action. Now *rare*.

1538 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* II. 559, I practysyd soo with the sayd Bryan, and with my servaunt Stephin Apparye, that they hunted the sayd Kayr. 1555 Eden *Decades* 313 He sent to his brother Bartholomewe Colon to practise with the Kynge of Englande. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. vi. 117, I haue seene and practised with diuers Persian gentlemen. 1683 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 79 Practising with all your R. Highnesses Tenants there, by fair or foul means, to turne tenants to him. 1721 Swift *Let. to Pope* 10 Jan., The grand juries of the county and city were practised effectually with to represent the said pamphlet with all aggravating epithets. 1902 A. Lang *Hist. Scot.* II. iii. 60 He and his party had long been practising with Cecil.

† b. *trans.* To work upon (a person, etc.), so as to persuade to some (esp. evil) course of action; 'to draw by artifice' (J.); to influence by underhand dealings, win over, 'get at', corrupt.

1570 Buchanan *Ane Admonitioun* Wks. (1892) 27 Bot Sr James..hinderit yis purpose be sum of ye Kingis familiar seruandis yat he had practisit be giftis. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 396 He allured out of Sanctuarie his fiue Neeces..whence also, to murther them,..

hee had formerly practised the two yong Princes his Nephewes. 1640 in *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) App. 257 The Earle of Traquayre..did practize the jury with a good intent to finde the said Lo: guilty as aforesaid. 1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. xxvi. § 18 (1699) 271 A mean of corrupting Witnesses, and Assizers, who, if known, might be practised. 17.. Swift (J.), To practise the city into an address to the queen.

11. *intr. Practise on* or *upon*: To practise tricks or artifices upon; to act upon by artifice, so as to induce to do or believe something; to play a trick upon, impose upon, delude; to work upon (a person, or his feelings, etc.).

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 36 Sirs, I will practise on this drunken man. 1599 — *Much Ado* II. i. 398, I..will so practise on Benedicke, that..hee shall fall in loue with Beatrice. 1613 Webster *Devil's Law-Case* IV. ii, V' are practised upon most devilishly. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) II. 148 The Court practised on her..so far that she delivered up her husband's letters. 1858 Sears *Athan.* III. ii. 268 Out of this belief papacy shaped its purgatory and practised on human credulity and fear. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's Field* 302 You have practised on her, Perplext her, made her..Swerve from her duty to herself and us.

b. To tamper with, to corrupt. *rare.*

1872 J. H. Newman *Tracts* (1874) 167 *note*, Photius considers his [St. Methodius'] works have been practised upon by heretics.

c. See also 1 c, 5 b.

†12. *trans.* To make trial of, try practically. *Obs.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI 278, I haue seene the nature of this dust practised. 1796 J. Smyth in J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* (1799) 519 The crops I practised were 1st, oats; 2d, turnips, yams, and other potatoes; 3d, barley with grass-seeds. 1802 H. Greathead in *Naval Chron.* IX. 293, I would..recommend practising the boat.

†13. To construct. *Obs. rare.*

1739 H. Walpole *Let. to R. West* 11 Nov., At the end of a great road, which was practised through an immense solid rock by bursting it asunder with gun-powder. 1820 Shelley *Philos. View Reform* in Dowden *Transcr. & Stud.* (1888) 69 Most fatal of them all is that mine of unexploded mischief it has practised beneath the foundations of society.

Practised (præ·ktist), *ppl. a.* [f. Practise *v.* + -ed 1.]

1. That has had practice; experienced, expert, skilled, proficient. (See also Practise *v.* 6 b.)

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 507 A companie of warlike and practised souldiours. 1638 Mayne *Lucian* (1664) 332 Your Art, of which you seem to be so practised a master. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 714 To the practised eyes of the Kentish fishermen she looked much like a French privateer. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. vi. 209 My practised men fastened the sail at the top.

2. Executed or gone through beforehand in order to acquire proficiency in performance.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 97, I haue seene them shiuer and looke pale,..Throttle their practiz'd accent in their feares. 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 116 Making practis'd Smiles As in a Looking-Glasse.

†3. Habitually used or frequented; accustomed.

1654-66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 658 He led us into a less practis'd walk. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 945 To serve thir Lord..with songs to hymne his Throne, And practis'd distances to cringe, not fight.

†4. (app.) Plotted against, made the object of conspiracy. *Obs. rare*—1.

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* X. lv. (1612) 245 Throckmorton yeat, more priuie and more practising than those,..Did mischiefes that imported more our practiz'd State disclose.

Hence **Pra·ctisedness**, the quality or fact of being practised or experienced.

1883 J. Purves in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 352 Honesty he ascribes to practisedness in the world's ways.

†Pra·ctisement. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Practise *v.* + -ment.] The fact of practising, or that which is practised; a deed or practice.

1581 Burleigh *Let. to Walsingham* in Digges *Compl. Ambass.* (1655) 379 She speaketh of a practisemeat by him in the Thames mouth..that you should call it to memory.

Practiser (præ·ktisəɹ). Forms: see Practise; 4–5 **-our** (5 **-ere**, **-ir**, 6 **-ure**, *Sc.* **-ar**), 6– **-er.** [ME. *practisour* prob. a. AF. **practisour*, agent-noun f. OF. *pra(c)tiser*: see Practise *v.* and **-our** b; the suffix being between 1450 and 1550 weakened to **-er** 2 3.] One who practises.

1. One who exercises a profession or occupation; a practitioner: **a.** of medicine or surgery (often opposed to one trained in the science or art).

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 107 And did him assaye his surgerye on hem þat syke were, Till he was parfit practisoure. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 422 With vs ther was a Doctour of Phisik..He was a verray parfit praktisour [*Lansd. MS.* practisere]. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xx. 67 (Harl. MS.), Oon [leche]..sotill in crafte, and a good practiser. 1530 Palsgr. 257/2 Practysure, *practicien.* 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 133 They are like those sicke men which reiect the expert and cunning Physition,..and admitte the heedelesse practiser. 1666 W. Boghurst *Loimographia* (1894) 30 Many ignorant practizers took upon them the name of Doctors. 1767 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* (1768) II. 274 Another practiser,..who had been a surgeon in the French army.

b. of law.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1582 Practisirs & prematis [*v. r.* practyf men in prevatez] & prestis of þe lawe. 1552 Huloet, Practiser of lawe. 1573-80 Baret *Alv.* P 641 A Chauncerie man, or practiser in the lawe, to drawe out writtes. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 182 Such barbarous cruelty who ever saw Done on a duller practicer at law?

1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 33 The worthie Societie of the Professors, Practisers, and Students of the Common Law of this Land in Lincolns Inn. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4954/1 Practicers of the Law in North Britain. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* I. x. 332 He had been formerly a student and practiser in the courts of common law in England.

c. *gen.* One who practises any art, science, manner of life, course of action, etc.; one who carries out a theory, principle, etc., in action.

1540-1 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1556) 135 Philosophers were neuer good practisers in weale publike. 1586 *Praise of Mus.* 20 Her professors and practisers were not rewarded. 1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* III. 136 Practizers and teachers of these Geometricall conclusions. 1762-71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 218 Too illustrious a lover and even practicer of the art to be omitted. 1826 C. Butler *Grotius* vii. 113 Councillors and practisers of schemes hostile to its welfare. 1842 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. ix. 156 A believer in, if not a practiser of, animal magnetism. 1854 Cdl. Wiseman *Fabiola* II. xxxi. 340 She was..a serious, real practiser of all that she taught.

†2. A schemer, plotter, conspirator; a man of wicked or fraudulent devices. *Obs.*

1545 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, X. 466 He is a gret practiser, with which honest terme we cover untrew tales tellyng, lying, dissimulyng, and flateryng. *c* 1610 Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1683) 158 A perfect practiser against the quiet of this state. 1643 5 *Yrs. K. James* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 313 That my lord of Somerset was principal practiser .. in a most perfidious manner, to set a train and trap for Overbury to get into the Tower.

†Pra·ctisie. *Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. *practise, practice*, after words etymologically in *-sy, -cy.*] Practice, action.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 17 To get by honest practisie, and keepe thy gettings couertlie.

Practising (præ·ktisiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Practise + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Practise.

1. Action, performance (esp. habitual); carrying out, execution; exercise of a profession; repeated performance for the sake of becoming proficient, esp. in music.

c 1430 *Freemasonry* 229 That no mason schulde worche be ny3th, But 3ef hyt be yn practesynge of wytte. 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 21 That little leasure which shalbe left you from practising on your patients. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 104 By much practising in hot Countries [he] gets a Skin not much unlike a Red Herring. 1843 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* (1883) I. 264 The young lady..took a fit of practising on her..pianoforte. *Mod.* She must not neglect her practising.

Comb. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Sept. 10/1 The fields..were the chief practising-grounds for the City archers.

2. Scheming, plotting; device, conspiracy, intrigue. Now *rare.*

1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* II. 60 b, Abhominable in the practisynges of their wicked hartes. 1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. iv. 5 Rome..from whom nothing is to be feared, but evil will, cursing and practising. 1861 G. G. Perry *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. iv. 162 The continued plottings and practisings of the Jesuits were ever a source of political danger.

Pra·ctising, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That practises: in senses of the verb.

1. Exercising a profession, esp. medicine or law; engaged in practice.

1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 16 Most of our practising Parsons and Vicars become suddenly Physitians. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (Rtldg.) 46 Running after..every practising old Woman, for Medicines. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. (1820) 334 The quirk and evasion of a practising lawyer. 1900 *Expositor* Sept. 236 The practising physicians seem regularly to have been Jews. 1902 *Act 2 Edw. VII*, c. 17 § 10 Every woman..shall before holding herself out as a practising midwife..give notice in writing.

b. Making a practice of religious duties or observances (esp. in *R. C. Ch.*). [After F. *pratiquant*: see Practise *v.* 2 b.]

1906 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 6 A 'practising' Catholic bitterly disappointed with the attitude of the Pope.

2. Plotting, scheming, intriguing. Now *rare.*

1602 [see Practiseo 4]. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* II. 206 A notorious Rebell..(an inward man, and a great practising instrument with Tyrone).

Practitional (prækti·ʃənăl), *a. rare.* [f. as next + -al.] **†a.** Given to 'practice' or plotting; scheming, crafty. *Obs.* **b.** Relating to practice, practical.

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 201 Chiefe ambitious practitionall state Iesuits. 1807 Southey *Lett.* (1856) II. 1 It is the best practitional book and the truest philosophy in existence.

Practitioner (prækti·ʃənəɹ). Also 6 **practisioner, -itionere, -izioner, -ycioner,** 6–7 **-icioner.** [Erroneously extended from †*practitian*, Practician, as if from a n. of action in *-ition.* But cf. the obs. and dial. *logicianer*, (*-tioner*), *musicianer, physicianer* (*-cioner*); also *astrologer, astronomer, philosopher*, etc.: see -er 1.]

1. One engaged in the practice of any art, profession, or occupation; a practical or professional worker in anything. **a.** *gen.*

1553 Latimer *Serm., Lord's Pr.* vii. (1562) 56 b, Consider how long he hathe bene a practicioner: you muste consider what Satan is, what experience he hath, so yt we are not able to match with him. 1566 *Pasquine in Traunce* 106 The Schole doctours, that take no payne with their doctrine,.. ought to be called rather Speculatours, than Practicioners. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* I. xvii. E iv, The ingenious Practisioner. *Ibid.* xxxv. I. iij b, The diligent practizioner. 1704 (*title*) English Dictionary.. By Edward Cocker, the late famous practitioner in fair Writing and Arithmetic. 1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 568 In Cimabu, Florence boasts the first native practitioner. 1817 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXVI. 340 The most experienced practitioners in conscience were puzzled. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 341 Hence..the worthlessness of amateurs to cope with practitioners.

b. in medicine or surgery.

General practitioner, one who practises both medicine and surgery; also opposed to *specialist* in either branch.

1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) C vij, An other singuler medecine..a thing experte of al the good practicioners. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* b iv b/2 M. Rabet, Chyrurgian at Paris,..the most experteste practitioner of his time. 1665 J. Tillison in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 36 As is acknowledged by our practitioners in physic. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 22/2 The use of the syringe is generally recommended by medical practitioners in deafnesses. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* i, The family practitioner opening the door for that distinguished professional. 1860 O. W. Holmes *Prof. Breakf.-t.* i, The 'general practitioners'.. had to recognize that people could get well, unpoisoned. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 503 Younger practitioners who have been alarmed at what they regarded as a sign of aneurism.

c. in law.

1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 393 Sollicitors..with all that rabblement of practitioners who devoure the substance of poore men. 1631 Heylin *St. George* 80 A practitioner in the Parliamentarie Court in that City. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6384/3 John Saunders,..Practitioner of the Law. 1874 Motley *Barneveld* I. x. 379 A regular practitioner at the Supreme Court of the Hague.

†2. One engaged in practising an art or occupation for the sake of acquiring or retaining skill in it; a learner, novice, beginner; a probationer. *Obs.*

1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1663) 221 Certain others were late practitioners and novices in the Ministry. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Nice Valour* IV. i, I'll fit you with my scholars, new practitioners. 1669 Stirmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 6 The Practitioner in Navigation, is next to learn to know.. the certain time of the Flowing and Ebbing of the Sea. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 341, 11 sub-engineers, and 16 practitioners. 1776 *Court & City Reg.* 166/1 Practitioner Engineers and Ensigns at 3*s.* 8*d.* a day. 1789 *Trifler* No. 33. 420 The discordant sounds of uninstructed practitioners on the harpsichord. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* III. i. 105 The practitioner was then to assail the pel, armed with sword and shield..as he would an adversary.

3. One who practises anything; one who carries on a practice or action; a habitual doer.

1548 Geste *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. I. 125 Ye private masse suppers is..blasphemouse to God and annoyous to the practycioners therof. 1617 J. Moore *Mappe Mans Mort.* III. viii. 240 Christians must be daily practicioners of Faith and Repentance. 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 176 A self evident virtue, of which the practitioners only know the luxury. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Nov. 4/2 The most conspicuous professor, or at any rate the most conspicuous practitioner, of the doctrine that statesmanship is superior to the trammels of moral obligation.

†4. One who acts on behalf of another; an agent. *Obs.*

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 227 b, Naming also certen practicioners and messagers, by whose meanes chiefly the thing was wrought. 1561 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xxiv. 243 Swadell, late Dr. Boner's servant: and yet thought to be a practitioner for him.

†5. One who uses artifice or trickery; a schemer, plotter, conspirator. *Obs.*

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 44 He [Luther] is wel knowen to be such a practisioner, that there is no doubt, but suche thinges as are well written he..wil corrupt and depraue. 1601 W. Watson *Impart. Consid.* (1675) 77 Parsons and Heywood are found to be Practitioners.

Hence **Practi·tionery** (*rare*), the practice of a (mere) practitioner; empiricism.

1818 *Edin. Rev.* XXIX. 267 A character compounded of confident pretence on the one hand, and the merest practitionery on the other. 1842 F. Black *Homœop.* I. 5 For such practitionery we know no better advice than that of the judicious Huxham..to peruse the Sixth Commandment.

†Pra·ctive, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [f. stem *pract-* in Practic + -ive. (After *active*, etc.)]

1. Of persons: **a.** Devoted to practice or action; active; practical.

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* cxciii. v, But right practyse thei were in couetyse. 1610 Boys *Exp. Dom. Epist. & Gosp.* Wks. (1622) 299 John doth resemble the contemplative, Peter the practive.

b. Apt to practice; adept, skilful, dexterous.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1582 Practyf men in prevatez, & prestez of þe lawe. 1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 378 Gentilmen..verey experte and practyve in the countrey there. 1593-4 Sylvester *Profit Imprisonment* 94 You take your Pris'ner for a practive man of Art.

2. Belonging or relating to practice or action; practical.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 31 b, As well in maters speculatyue as practyue. 1613 Heywood *Brazen Age* II. ii. Wks. 1874 III. 185, I am Queene of loue, There is no practiue art of dalliance Of which I am not Mistresse. 1658 Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 203 Not only..how to belive but for the practive part too, what to do.

B. *sb.* Practice; actual doing or working.

1396-7 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1907) XXII. 298 [These] be þe uerray practyf of nigromancie rathere þanne of þe holi theologie. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 591 Cunnyng yea yea & wt prattife [*printed* prattise] I hane sauid many a manys lyfe. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 4 It is harde to make a man to vnderstande it by wrytynge, without he were at the operation therof, to teache the practyue. § 141 It is better the practyue or knowlege of an husbande man well proued.

Hence † **Pra·ctively** *adv. Obs.*, practically, in practice, actively.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xxxix. (1612) 191 The Preachers and the people both then practiuely did thriue. 1602 *Ibid.* IX. lii, Almes deedes, and workes of Charitie we practively professe.

Prad (præd). *slang.* [By metathesis from Dn. *paard* a horse:—late L. *paraverēdus* (see PALFREY).] A horse.

1798 TUFTS *Gloss. Thieves' Jargon, Prad-holder*, a bridle. 1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* III. 352 Met Bob Blunderhuss and Ben Bounce, going out on their prads. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxi, He's in the gig, a-minding the prad. 1895 MARRIOTT WATSON in *New Rev.* July 9 Creech..swerved ..and ran his mare full face upon the struggling prads.

‖ **Prado** (prā·dō). [Sp.:—L. *prātum* meadow.] The proper name of the public park of Madrid, a fashionable promenade; hence sometimes in transferred applications.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. III. xv. 60 [He] went to the *Prado*, a place hard by, of purpose to take the air. [1657 J. DAVIES tr. *Voiture's Lett.* I. XXX. 58, I have not passed a fair evening in the *Prade* [Fr. fr. Sp.], but I have wished him there.] 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* I. 163 If a Lady be new-married, and longs to shew her Equipage, no Place so proper as the *Prado*. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1808) I. 80 St. James's Park, the Prado of London. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 218 Taking their Sunday promenade upon the fashionable prado of White Conduit House.

Præ-, in med.L. also **pre-**, a L. prep. and adv., meaning 'before'; a very frequent prefix and combining element. In Eng. the L. spelling was formerly not uncommon, but is now usual only in words that are still regarded as Latin, as *præcipe, præcognitum, præcordia, præmunire*, or that are terms of classical antiquity, as *prætor*. In other words PRE- is now the usual form.

There are some 17th century words that became obsolete before the *pre-* form became predominant, which are found only with the spelling *præ-*. This spelling has also been deliberately used by some writers in words commonly spelt with PRE- and so entered in this dictionary.

Præacuate to **-chordal**: see PREACUATE, etc.

‖ **Præcipe** (prī·sipi). *Law.* Also 5 pricipe, presepe, 6–8 precipe. [L. *præcipe*, imper. of *præcipĕre* to admonish, enjoin (see PRECEPT). Used as a sb. from the opening word or words of the writ, *præcipe quod reddat*, enjoin (him) that he render.]

1. (More fully *præcipe quod reddat*.) A writ requiring something to be done, or demanding a reason for its non-performance. *Præcipe in capite*: see quots. 1535, 1607.

[1215 *Magna Carta* c. 34 Breue quod vocatur precipe de cetero non fiat alicui de aliquo tenemento unde liber homo possit amittere curiam suam.] *a* 1500 transl. in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 219 A wrytte whiche is called pricipe from hensforth shall not be made too any man of ani freeholde wherthrugh a free man lese his courte. 14.. *MS. Lincoln A.* 1. 17 lf. 48 (Halliw.) Standis on bakke, For here es comene a presepe, swyche menne to take. 1535 tr. *Natura Breuium* (1544) 15 This wrytte of ryghte, Precipe in capite, lyeth for the tenaunt whiche holdeth of the kynge in chefe, as of his crowne, whiche tenaunte is deforced. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 139 Plaint of a Croft is good, but Precipe of a Croft is not good. 1607 COWELL *Interpr., Præcipe quod reddat*, is a writt of great diuersitie .. it is called sometime a writ of *Right close*, as a *præcipe in capite*, when it issueth out of the court of common plees for a tenent holding of the King in cheife, as of his Cruwne, and not of the King, as of any honour, castell or maner. 1623 T. POWELL *Attorn. Acad.* 125 First draw the *Precipe* in sheetes of Paper, and Engrosse the Concord in Parchment. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* v. § 381 (1657) 142 If in a *præcipe* brought against the Husband, he plead misnomer. 1658 tr. *Coke's Rep.* III. 6 a, Those, against whom the precipe is brought, are lawful tenants to the precipe. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xviii. 274 The *præcipe* is in the alternative, commanding the defendant to do the thing required, or shew the reason wherefore he hath not done it. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Eng. Law* II. II. iv. § 2. 63 The simple writ of *Praecipe quod reddat*, which is the commencement of a proprietory action that is to take place from the first in the king's court.

2. A note containing particulars of a writ which must be filed with the officer of the Court from which the writ issues, by the party asking for the writ, or by his solicitor.

1848 in WHARTON *Law Dict. attrib.* 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xx, Mr. Fogg, where is the *præcipe* book?

Præcocial (prikō·ʃĭăl), *a. Ornith.* [f. L. *præcocēs* (pl. of *præcox* early mature: see PRECOCIOUS), applied in Ornithology to a division of birds: see below.] Of or pertaining to the *Præcoces*, applied to those birds whose young are able to leave the nest and to feed themselves as soon as they are hatched. Opp. to *Altricial*.

The classification of Birds into *Præcocēs* and *Altrīcēs*, as two primary divisions, introduced by Sundevall, was afterwards abandoned by him; but the adjectives founded upon these terms have been retained as useful in the classification of genera and families. See Newton *Dict. Birds*, s. vv.

1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* Index, *Præcoces*, birds that run about at birth. *Præcocial*, able to run about at birth. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 922 The young [of Wilson's Snipe] leave the nest as soon as they are hatched and follow the mother, or, as the naturalists would say, they are præcocial. 1885 *Athenæum* 1 Aug. 146/2 There is..no objection to the next in sequence being the præcocial Anseres. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Apr. 8/1 Præcocial birds appear to have much less receptivity than altricial birds.

‖ **Præcognitum** (prikŏ·gnitŏm). *Pl.* **-a**. Also 8–9 **pre-**. [L., f. *præ* before + *cognitum*, neut. pa. pple. of *cognōscĕre* to know: see COGNOSCE, PRECOGNITION.] Something known beforehand; *esp.* something necessary or assumed to be known as a basis of reasoning, investigation, or study; a principle. Chiefly in *pl.*

1634 J. B[ATE] *Myst. Nat.* 53 To set down some few *Precognita* or Principles (as I may so call them). *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. John* vii. 17 Wks. 1831 IV. 24 In this inquiry, I must take one thing for a *præcognitum*, that every good man..is 'taught of God'. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* Pref. 16 It would be but lost Labour for any Person unacquainted with these *Precognita*, to spend any Time in reading this Book. 1846 T. CALLAWAY *Dislocations & Fract. Clavicle & Shoulder-joint* (1849) 5 To start with certain præcognita.

Præconize to **Præcoracoid**: see PRECO-.

Præcordia prikō·rdiă). *Anat.* [L. pl. the midriff, diaphragm, the entrails, f. *præ* before + *cor, cord-* the heart.] The forepart of the thoracic region; the parts or region of the body about the heart.

[1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXX. v. II. 380 Now that I am come to speake of the precordiall region of the bodie, know this, That by this one word *præcordia*, I meane the inwards or entrailes in man or woman.] 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Præcordia*, the parts about the heart, as the diaphragma, or midriff. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* 1713) 234 Fainting Fits, Swooning, Sickness at Heart, and other Diseases of the Præcordia. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 106 An uncommon degree of oppression at the præcordia. 1863 AITKEN *Pract. Med.* (1866) II. 64 A sense of fluttering in the *præcordia*, with irregular action of the heart.

Hence ‖ **Præcordia·lgia** [Gr. ἄλγος pain], pain referred to the præcordia. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Præcordiac, Præcordial: see PRECORD-.

‖ **Præco·rnu**. *Anat.* [mod.L. f. PRÆ- + *cornu* horn.] Wilder's name for the anterior horn of the lateral ventricle of the cerebellum.

1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Techn.* 456 Cephalad of the fornix is a marked elevation, the striatum; that part of the procœlia into which it projects is the præcornu.

Præcuneus, etc.: see PRECUNEUS, etc.

Prædal to **Præfect**: see PREDAL, etc.

Præfatio: see PREFACE *sb.* 1.

Præfervid (prīfə·rvid), *a.* [ad. L. *præfervid-us*: see PRE- A. 5 and FERVID.] Very fervid: an intentional alteration, after the L. original, of the usual PERFERVID, q. v.

[1714 COL. BLACKADER *Diary* Feb. in *Life* xviii. (1834) 444 Our national temper, the præfervidum ingenium imposes upon us for zeal.] 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 3/2 The præfervid Scot can tread his native heath without having to blush at the thought that [etc.]. 1890 *British Weekly* 13 June 102 The Scot .. flung into the liberal principles of the great university on the Seine his own tenacious and (as Buchanan spells it) præfervid nature.

Præ-fine: see PRE-FINE.

† **Præfi·scinal.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *præfiscinē*, also *præfascinē* in security against magic (f. *præ* before, in front of + *fascin-um* bewitching, witchcraft, fascination) + -AL.] A charm worn as a protection against magic or witchcraft; an amulet.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 192 Whether periapts [*misprr.* pericepts], amulets, præfiscinals, phylacteries,..and spels had even been used,..but for magick and astrologie?

Prægnotary, var. PRENOTARY *Obs.*

Præhallux: see PREHALLUX.

† **Præla·bour.** *rare*—1. [f. PRÆ-, PRE- A. 6 + LABOUR.] Intense, difficult, or immense labour.

1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664)·201 For these prælabours, and Toyles, do not destroy the courage, but encrease, and enlarge it by provocation.

‖ **Præla·brum, pre-.** *Entom.* [mod. L., f. PRÆ-, PRE- + L. *labrum* lip.] = CLYPEUS.

1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Prælect to **Præm-**: see PRELECT, etc.

† **Præme·tial,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *præmētium* offering of first-fruits (to Ceres), f. *præ* before + *mētīrī* to measure.] Measured out from the first-fruits.

1621 BP. HALL *Var. Treat.* Ded. to K. James, [To] offer to your Maiestie some præmetiall handfulls of that crop whereof you may challenge the whole haruest.

‖ **Præmunientes** (prīmiūnī,e·ntīz). *Law.* [L. *præmūnientēs* (med.L. for *præmonentēs*, pr. pple. pl.) 'admonishing or warning' (see PRÆMUNIRE), occurring in a clause of the writ of Edw. I, 1295, summoning the spiritual estate to Parliament; hence applied attrib. to this clause and to the writ.]

Præmunientes clause: the clause of the writ of 1295, in which the bishops and abbots summoned to parliament are ordered to summon representatives of the minor clergy to attend with them. So *præmunientes writ*.

The words of the clause are 'praemunientes decanum (vel priorem) et capitulum ecclesiae vestrae, archidiaconos, totumque clerum vestrae diocesis, facientes quod..dictum capitulum per unum, idemque clerus per duos procuratores idoneos, ..una vobiscum intersint' [etc.]: see Stubbs *Const. Hist.* xv. II. 195 *note*.

1700 ATTERBURY *Rights Convoc.* (1701) 226 The *Præmunientes* in the Bishops Writ is not an Idle Useless Clause.. but a Real, and..Effectual Summons of the Clergy to Parliament. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Præmunientes*, are writs sent to every Particular Bishop to come to Parliament, *Præmunientes*, or warning him to bring with him the Deans and Arch-Deacons within his Diocess, one Proctor for each Chapter, and two for the Clergy of his Diocess. 1888 *Q. Rev.* July 140 The part of the writ described as the Præmunientes Writ was not disused, and the Clergy are still summoned to attend Convocation, by what may be termed the Parliamentary form. 1899 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* LVII. 181/2 The movement led by Atterbury..for the revival of Convocation and the execution of the Præmunientes clause.

‖ **Præmunire** (prīmiuna·ĭə·rɪ), *sb. Law.* Forms: 5–8 **premunire**, 6 **-munyre, -menyre, -minire**, 7 **-muniri, -ie**, (**præ-, premonire, priminary**), 6– **præmunire**. [L. *præmunīre* vb., pres. inf. (in cl. L., to fortify or protect in front), in med.L. confused with and used for *præmonēre* to forewarn, admonish, warn, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *monēre* to warn: cf. PREMUNITION. Occurring in the text of the writ, and thence taken as a name of the writ itself, and in various extended and transferred uses.]

1. (More fully *præmunire facias*.) A writ by which the sheriff is charged to summon a person accused, originally, of prosecuting in a foreign court a suit cognizable by the law of England, and later, of asserting or maintaining papal jurisdiction in England, thus denying the ecclesiastical supremacy of the sovereign; also, the statute of 16th Richard II, on which this writ is based.

The words in the writ (1392–3) were (*Natura Brevium*, 1528, 150 b) 'precipimus quod per bonos et legales homines de halliua tua premunire facias prefatum propositum [A. B.] quod tunc sit coram nobis' (we command that through good and loyal men of thy jurisdiction thou do [or cause to] warn the aforesaid A. B. that he appear before us).

[1383 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 159/2 Ceux qi sont garniz par Brief de Premunire facias .. puissent apparer par lour Attornes.] 1449 *Ibid.* V. 149/2 To have suche Processe therin, as provided in a premunire facias. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 108 That the premenyre Is lyke to be set a fyre In theyr iurisdictions. 1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 291/1 He layeth that doctour Alein after that he was punished by premunyre for hys contempte committed against ye kinges temporal law, was therfore by ye bishops highly recompensed in benefices. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 50 Hun.. takynge to hym good counsayll, sued the Curate in a premynire. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 21 A premunire will take you by the backe one day, for oppressing and tyrannizing ouer her Maiesties subiects as you doe. 1598 *Expos. Termes Law, Premunire* is a writ, and it lyeth where any man sueth any other in the spiritual court, for any thing that is determinable in the kings court. 1608 DAY *Law Trickes* v. (1881) 75 If I haue wrongd the Prince I stand in compas of a præmonire. 1706 TINDAL *Rights Chr. Ch.* 388 Bishops..being under..a Premunire oblig'd to confirm and consecrate the Person nam'd in the *Conge d'Elire*. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. viii. 115 This then is the original meaning of the offence, which we call *præmunire*; viz. introducing a foreign power into this land, and creating *imperium in imperio*, by paying that obedience to papal process, which constitutionally belonged to the king alone. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 319 In the 16th year of this Prince [Richard II] was passed the important statute of 'præmunire'...This act received a very large interpretation from the judges and proved of great service in checking the papal usurpations. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* xvi. II. 410 The first statute of *Præmunire*, declaring the forfeiture and outlawry of those who sued in foreign courts for matters cognisable in the king's courts, was an ordinance of 1353. *Ibid.* 415 In 1365 was passed a new statute of praemunire, definitely aimed against the jurisdiction of the papal court.

† 2. *transf.* a. An offence against the statute of præmunire; also, any offence incurring the same penalties. *Obs.*

1553 *Act* 1 *Mary* c. 1 (*heading*), An Act repealing certayne Treasons, Felonies, and Premunire. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* App. (Camden) 134 That if the office were erected without warrant whether it were not a premunire, treason [etc.]. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* v. vi, Lest what I ha' done to them (and against Law) Be a Premuniri. 1678 COLEMAN in *Trial of C.* 63 That Bill which would have it a Premunire in a Sheriff not to raise the *Posse Comitatus*.

† b. The penalties incurred by an offender against the statute of præmunire, which was subsequently applied to various offences not connected with its original purpose. *Obs.*

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alphab., Premunirie*, forfeiture of goods. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Premunire*, a punishment wherein the offender loseth all his goods for euer, and libertie during life. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v., When any man for an offence committed, shall incur a Præmunire, it is meant, he shall incur the same punishment, which is inflicted on those that transgress the Statute made Anno 16 Ric. 2 ca. 5 (commonly called the Statute of Præmunire). 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 256 He that did not enter into one side or other, shou'd incur somewhat like a premunire; for 'twas the forfeiture of his goods and estate, as well as the banishment of his person. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 367 Those Merchants whose Occasions require Sums of Money to be exported,..will, to keep themselves safe, rather give these Men 3*d.* 4*d.* 5*d.* nay, 6*d.* per Ounce more for foreign Silver, than for our own coined Silver of the same Fineness, which they dare not export for fear of the Præmunire. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* v. Wks. 1755 V. II. 94 A judge, who upon the criminal's appeal to the dreadful day of judgment, told him, he had incurred a premunire for appealing to a foreign jurisdiction.

† 3. A situation or condition likened (gravely or humorously) to that of one who has incurred a præmunire; a difficulty, scrape, fix, predicament.

1595 *Maroccus Ext.* 17 But how does this landlord fall into this Præmunire? 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* v. i.

489 If the law finds you with two wives at once, There's a shrewd premunire. 1694 CONGREVE *Double-Dealer* IV. viii, I'm in such a fright! the strangest quandary and premunire! 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xlv. 81 He would not bring himself into such a premunire again for the whole kingdom. 1814 *Stock Exchange Laid Open* 22 It made them all, like every other set..of men in similar premunires, squeak out so loudly.

Hence **Præmunire** (-ɔiəɹ) *v. trans.*, to issue a writ of præmunire against; to convict of breach of the statute of præmunire. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1681 W. ROGERS *6th Pt. Chr. Quaker* 23 Whil'st Isaac Pennington was in Prison, and in expectation of being premunired. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1716) 166 Horn desir'd To have good Bonner præmunir'd. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1885) 252 Swear, or lie In prison, premunired, until you die. 1884 A. C. BICKLEY *Fox* xix. 291 He cast the Friend into prison and præmunired him.

†Præmuni·real, -ial, pre-, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Involving a breach of the statute of præmunire; liable to a præmunire. So **†Præmunirized** *ppl. a.*, having incurred a præmunire.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 171 The seculars ..made it a matter of conscience, thereby to refell, infringe, and abrogate all such premunireall treachery. *Ibid.*, The seculars..clearly exempt, redeeme and keepe out themselues, from acknowledging any obedience to that already premunirized Archpriest. 1601 — *Import. Consid.* (1831) 19 To draw you all into the same Predicament Premunirial and of Treason with him.

Præmunite, -nition, etc.: see PREMUNITE, etc.

Prænares: see PRENARES.

‖ **Prænomen** (prīnōʊ·men). Also pre-. [L., a forename, f. *præ* before + *nōmen* name.]

1. In *Rom. Antiq.*, The first name, preceding the nomen and cognomen; the personal name; thus the prænomen of Marcus Tullius Cicero was Marcus. Hence, the first name of persons of other nations or times; the Christian name of later times.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Prænomen*, among the Romans, that which was put before the *Nomen*, or General Name, and signify'd as much as our Propcr Name. 1745 J. WARD in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 370 Whether the C after Imp. in the others was designed for Cæsar or a prænomen, I cannot venture to assert. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 421 *note*, It need not be said, that in old times men were designated by their prænomen, rather than by their nomen, or cognomen. 1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 81/2 With reference to the dates, pre-nomens, and royal standards of the monarchs by whom the pyramids were erected. 1886 *Athenæum* 4 Sept. 313/1 The names of servants are generally prænomens only, *e.g.* 'Alicia seruiente predicti Hugonis'.

†2. The first of two words constituting the name of a place, as *Chipping Barnet*. *Obs. rare.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cambr.* (1662) I. 153 It being usuall to leave out the Prenomen of a Town for brevity sake, by those of the Vicenage,..commonly calling Westchester, Chester, South-hampton, Hampton.

3. In the binominal nomenclature of Natural History, the first or generic name of a plant or animal, which precedes the specific name. *rare.*

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* Introd. Lect. 28 Uva ursi is now preceded by the prænomen Arctostaphylos. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Prenomen*, ..*Biol.*, the first or generic portion of a compound name.

Præ-notion to **Præpositor**: see PREN-, etc.

†Præpositorship. *Obs.* An incorrect rendering (cf. PREPOSITOR) of med.L. *præpositātus*, Ger. *propstei*, F. *prevôté*, the district of an ecclesiastical præpositus or *propst*, the group of parishes under one ecclesiastical superintendent; = rural deanery.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* VI. 221 In the præpositorship of Bremervorde are thirteen parochial-churches. *Ibid.* 230 Its parish-churches form a distinct præpositorship.

‖ **Præpo·situs.** Also prə-. [L. *præpositus* prefect, president, head, chief, in med.L. provost, sb. use of pa. pple. of *præpōnĕre* to place or set over, f. *præ* PRE- + *pōnĕre* to place.] The head, chief, president, or provost, in various institutions clerical and civil. Frequent in Anglo-Latin: see PROVOST, the mod.Eng. repr.; also PREPOST.

1607–72 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Præpositus Villæ*, is sometimes used for the Constable of a Town, or Petit Constable. ..It is used sometime for a Reve, or for a chief Officer of the King in a Town, Mannor or Village. 1627 M. WREN *Serm. bef. King* 6 Feare..'tis Gods Præpositus in the School of Graces, it sees that none of them be out of Order, or in any kinde Faulty. 1894 R. S. FERGUSON *Hist. Westmorland* 145 By the year 1217 the Præpositus or Reeve at York had been superseded by a mayor. 1906 *Athenæum* 19 May 609/3 It seems almost certain that William the 'præpositus' owed his Norman name to a godfather belonging to the Amundeville family.

Præpostor, pre- (prĭpɒ·stɔɹ). [Syncopated form of *præpositor*, PREPOSITOR, q. v.] The name given at various English Public Schools to those senior pupils to whom authority is delegated for the management and control of the community; elsewhere called *Præfects*, or *Monitors*. Cf. PREPOSITOR.

[At Eton, in the 16th c.] 'Eighteen of the senior boys were styled *Præpositi*; but inasmuch as the same term was used to designate the head of the College, the monitors soon came to be called *Præpositores*. Under the contracted form of *Præpostor*, the name has survived to our own time, though the duties..have entirely changed' (Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte *Hist. Eton Coll.* (1870) viii. 142).

[*a* 1518–1682: see PREPOSITOR.] 1768 in Maxwell-Lyte *Hist. Eton* xvi. 320 Prepostors or monitors are chosen..to gather exercises, to mark the boys' names every School time and Church time, to write down the names of those who are not present at the time of absence...The sixth Form hath two Prepostors. 1813 (June) *Rugby School, Printed List* [Sixth Form called] Præpostors. 1854 T. H. GREEN *Let. fr. Rugby* Wks. 1900 III. p. xiv, It is impossible for bullying to be stopped except by praepostors. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v, One of the praepostors of the week stood by him on the steps. 1881 HARE in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 359 His rapid removal..into the fifth form at Midsummer..freeing him from the terrors of prepostors and fagging. 1887 *Athenæum* 29 Oct. 569/3 He [Rev. E. Thring] strongly encouraged self-government among the boys, and threw great responsibilities upon the præpostors.

Hence **Præpo·storial** *a.*, of or pertaining to præpostors; **Præpo·storship**, the office of præpostor.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 12/1, I should say that Percival's new model of the præpostorial system, carried out on Dr. Arnold's lines, was his greatest achievement as a head master. 1884 (Oct. 2) *Eton School Rules*, The Præpostorship must be taken in School order, unless specially excused.

Præputial, Præscapula, etc.: see PREP-, etc.

‖ **Præputium** (prĭpiū·ʃĭəm). *Anat.* [L. *præpūtium* foreskin.] The foreskin, the prepuce.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 174 In þe heed þerof is..a skyn, þat goiþ ouer & is clepid prepucium. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Præputium*, the fore-Skin, also the Prominency of the Clytoris. 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 92 The Clitoris with its præputium is found between the Labia. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 174 To the end of each plaster, near the preputium, a tape is to be fixed.

‖ **Præsepe** (prĭsī·pi). *Astron.* [L. *præsæpe* enclosure, stall, manger, hive, f. *præ*, PRE- + *sæpire* to fence.] The name of a loose cluster of stars, appearing to the naked eye as a nebula, in the constellation Cancer.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Præsepe*, a constellation in 2 degrees 13 minutes of Leo. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* i. § 71. 29 The Hyades, in the constellation Taurus, and the Præsepe or 'Beehive', in Cancer.

Præsternum to **Præstomium**: see PREST-.

Præter *a.*, *sb.*, past (tense): see PRETER.

‖ **Præter-** (prī·təɹ), a L. adv. and prep. meaning 'beyond, past, besides, except', frequent in composition; in Eng. entering into many compounds, in which it is now generally written PRETER-, q. v.

A few obsolete words occur only with the spelling *præter-* which is also preferred in some words by individual modern writers; for all these see PRETER-.

‖ **Prætexta** (prĭte·kstə). *Rom. Antiq.* Also pre-. [L., short for *toga prætexta* gown bordered or fringed in front; pa. pple. fem. of *prætex-ĕre* to weave before, fringe, border.] A long white robe with a purple border, worn originally by the Roman magistrates and some of the priests, but afterwards by the children of the higher classes, viz. by boys till they were entitled to assume the *toga virilis*, and by girls till marriage.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXIII. i. II. 455 Whiles he was under sixteene yeares of age, and as yet in his Prætexta. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 153 Little boyes in the habit of a *Prætexta*. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The pretexta, at first, was a robe of state, or ceremony...In continuance of time it was permitted to noblemens children; and, at length, even to all Roman children in general. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Progr. Taste* IV. 85 'Tis the pretexta's utmost bound, With radiant purple edg'd around. 1868 *Smith's Smaller Dict. Antiq.* 380/2 Girls wore the praetexta till their marriage.

Prætor, pretor (prī·tɔɹ). Forms: 5–7 pretour, (6 *Sc.* -oir), 5– pretor, 6– prætor. [Early mod.E. *pretour* = F. *prêteur*, ad. L. *prætor*, *-ōr-em* (contracted from **præ-itor*, lit. one who goes before, f. *præ* before + *īre* to go).]

Originally the title designating a Roman Consul as leader of the army; after B. C. 366, that of an annually elected Curule magistrate who performed some of the duties of the Consuls, to whom he was subordinate. Of these magistrates there were at first one, later two (*prætor urbānus*, *prætor peregrīnus*), and eventually eighteen.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. 1527 And of þe pretor[s] twenty men, And grettast of þe consel þen. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* I iv, Lyke as the pretours of Rome dyd set those mens names in a table hyghest, whose causes shulde first be pleaded or dispatched. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 147 He desirit the office of pretoir at the senat. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. iv. 35 The throng that followes Cæsar at the heeles, Of Senators, of Prætors, common Sutors. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* iii. 219 The Prætor bids his Lictors mend their pace. 1755 JOHNSON, *Prætor*. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 35 The prætors, annually created as the judges of law and equity. 1852 CONYBEARE & HOWSON *St. Paul* (1862) II. xxvi. 439 The Emperor was prætor or commander-in-chief of the troops.

b. *transf.* One holding high civic office, as a mayor or chief magistrate. In 17–18th c., the title (= It. *pretore*) of the chief magistrate, or mayor, and of the podestà, in various parts of Italy.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 375 No man beynge in auctorytie of any hygh offyce, as prouost, pretour, or any lyke offyce. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 72 At the pleasure of the Chancellour or Prætor onely. 1623 COCKERAM, *Prætor*, a Maior, or chiefe Officer. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1106/2 The 30 past, the Pretor of Palermo sent to acquaint the Sieur de Haen, that the French Fleet had been seen. 1714 *Ibid.* No. 5192/2 The Prince of Scordia, Pretor of Palermo, presented him with the Book of the Constitutions and Rights of the City. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II. 100 And now we're in London let's pass this Affair, And praise the good Prætor now sits in the Chair. 1756–7 Prætor of Verona [see PREFECT 1 c]. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 705 No two of these rural prætors had exactly the same notion of what was equitable.

†Præ·toral, pretoral, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. PRÆTOR + -AL.] = PRÆTORIAN.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 43 Kyngis..tuke mair delyit..to manure corne landis, nor thai did to remane in pretoral palecis or in tryumphand cities.

Prætorial, pretorial (prĭtō·rĭăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *prætōrius* belonging to a prætor + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a Roman prætor; prætorian.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* 917 (Vatinius) came verie arrogantly one day vnto Cicero being in his Prætoriall seate, and asked him a thing which Cicero woulde not graunt him there. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* I. iii 37 Those occasional declarations of law called the prætorial edicts. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. iv. 141 Cæsar..continued to administer his prætorial functions.

†b. *transf.* Judicial; = PRÆTORIAN *a.* 1 b. *Obs.*

a 1688 W. CLAGETT *17 Serm.* (1690) 10 Confession to a priest, with attrition, being reckoned sufficient to receive a pretorial absolution, which shall be valid in heaven.

†c. *Pretorial court*, in the colony of Maryland, a court for the trial of capital crimes, consisting of the lord proprietor or his lieutenant-general, and the council. Also called *Pretorial. Obs.*

1638–9 *Laws Maryland* in *Arch. Md.* (1883) I. 50 An Act For the erecting of a Pretoriall. *Ibid.* 51 This Court..Shall be a Court of Record and Shall be called the pretoriall or the pretoriall Court, and the said Pretoriall shall or may..exercise..Jurisdictions within this Province.

Prætorian, pretorian (prĭtō·rĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *prætōriānus*: see PRÆTOR and -IAN.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of, belonging, or pertaining to a Roman prætor, or to the office or rank of prætor.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XII. v. (1622) 161 The Consularie ornaments were giuen to Colo, and the Pretorian to Aquila. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 124 Treves, the seat of Prætorian government, gave the signal of revolt, by shutting her gates against Decentius. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* i. 23 Two prætorian fleets..patrolled the Mediterranean. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. § 184 Another guardian..called a prætorian guardian, because he was appointed by the praetor of the city. 1894 GREENIDGE *Infamia* iv. 114 The only object of the praetorian infamia was to preserve the dignity of the prætor's court, and to prevent the frequent appearance in it of unworthy members of the community.

b. *transf.* Applied to a judge, court, or power analogous to that of the ancient Roman prætor, esp. to a Court of Equity. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 64 In the distribution of Courts of Ordinarie Justice...the Chancery [had] the Pretorian power for mitigating the Rigour of Law. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) I. 17 An Historian being no Pretorian Judg, his Reports cannot prejudice any peoples Jurisdiction, or persons Propriety. 1685 W. SHERLOCK *Papist not Misrepresented* 14 Attributing a Judicial and Praetorian Authority..to the Priest to forgive Sins. *a* 1709 ATKYNS *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 237 Let not (says he) Prætorian Courts (speaking of Courts of Equity) have Power to decree against express Statutes, under Pretence of Equity.

2. Of or belonging to the body-guard of a Roman military commander or of the emperor.

Originally applied to the *prætoria cohors* or select troops which attended the person of the prætor or general of the army, subsequently to the imperial body-guard instituted by Augustus.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 115 The knyghtes pretorian of Rome namede Maxentius the son of Maximian emperour. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. iii. 74 The Pretorian legions..began to become rulers ouer their maisters. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 105 Hee ordained a standing Campe at Rome, wherein the Prætorian Cohorts..might be received. 1651 R. SAUNDERS *Plenary Possess.* 18 Augustus set up the Prætorian Guard of 10000 men. 1868 LIGHTFOOT *Philippians* (1873) 99 The great camp of the praetorian soldiers. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque, Æs Triplex* (1893) 159 Caligula..turned loose the Prætorian guards among the Company.

b. Of or pertaining to the prætorian soldiers.

1741–2 GRAY *Agrippina* 117 The eye of Rome, And the Prætorian camp. 1812 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 60/1 To raise a military depot in such a city as London, a sort of pretorian camp that could not but be grating to the feelings of the people.

c. *fig.* Like the prætorian cohort in venality.

1907 *Spectator* 5 Jan. 5/2 The calling into existence of a Pretorian band of pauper labour through doles for the encouragement of the unemployed.

B. *sb.* **1.** A man of prætorian rank; as an ex-prætor, or a legate sent as governor of a province.

1756 C. SMART tr. *Horace, Sat.* II. ii. (1826) II. 99 The prætorian Sempronius. 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxii. 13 The provinces which remained under the control of the senate continued to be assigned by lot to consulars and praetorians.

fig. 1850 DONELL *Roman* v. Poet. Wks. (1875) 71 Those proud prætorians who subverted the commonwealth of God.

2. A soldier of the prætorian guard.

1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. iv. 163 Whom you have appointed in time of peace for Garrison souldiers or Pretorians. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. v. 108 These assertions..became unanswerable, when the fierce Prætorians increased their weight, by throwing..their swords into the scale. 1898 H. G. MOULE *Stud. Ep. Coloss.* vi. 120 It must have made the Praetorian wonder to see this extraordinary prisoner [St. Paul] at his prayers.

b. *fig.* One of a company whose function and interest is to defend an established power or system.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 50 The rule and reason will bee found all one, say Schoolemen and Pretorians what they will. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* II. vii. 338 Neither would christianity have done it ..without her purple and pretorians. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. i. 162 It is in the plunder of the Church...That unhallowed booty created a factitious aristocracy, ever fearful that they might be called upon to regorge the sacrilegious spoil...These became the unconscious Prætorians of their ill-gotten domains.

Hence **Prætorianism**, a system like that of the Roman prætorian organization; military despotism, esp. when venal.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 5 M. Ernest Legouvé..had to thank Count Bismarck for several benefits—for the death of Cæsarism and pretorianism, Ultramontanism and dandyism, the fusion of classes on the ramparts, the separation of Church and State. 1901 *Speaker* 9 Feb. 514/2 Nations which believed themselves far beyond the stage of Pretorianism.

† **Prætorical, pre-**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. PRÆTOR : cf. *oratorical*.] = PRÆTORIAN.

1639 GENTILIS *Servita's Inquis.* (1676) 857 That the Pretorical Deputy, nor any other Person assisting in the Governors place shall not be a Consultor.

‖ **Prætorium, pretorium** (prĭtōˑrĭŭm). [L. *prætōrium* a general's tent; a provincial governor's residence, a palace; the prætorian guard; sb. use of neut. of *prætōrius* adj., belonging to a prætor.]

1. The tent of the commanding general in a Roman camp; the space where this was placed.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. xxxvi. 274 When he was come to the Pretorium, the Consull by sound of trumpet, called all the armie to an audience. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 89/2 The Prætorium, or General's Tent. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* iv, 'From this very prætorium'—A voice from behind interrupted his ecstatic description—'Prætorian here, prætorian there, I mind the bigging o't.' 1843 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. 131 When one of their tribes first saw the habits of a Roman camp and observed the centurions walking up and down before the prætorium for exercise.

transf. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* IV. iii, As I rode forth With some choice troops, to make discovery Where the enemy lay...The duke's prætorium opened.

2. The official residence of the governor of a Roman province; a governor's palace or court.

1611 BIBLE *Mark* XV. 16 The souldiers led him away into the hal, called Pretorium [*mod. edd.* Prætorium], and they call together the whole band. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Prætorium*, the place where the Prætor administer'd Justice;.. also taken for his Palace; and sometimes for his Pleasure-House. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* lx. (1879) 735 The Romans had made Herod's palace the Praetorium, or head-quarters.

b. By extension: The court or palace of an ancient king; also applied to a town-hall, etc.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 635 The Prætorium or rather the Stadthouse [at Nimmigen] .. is a very ancient and stately place. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 205 [Hannibal] became a client to Prusias the Bithynian king; at whose prætorium, or court, he was glad to wait for a hearing. 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* I. ii. 61 This palace, or prætorium, falling into decay, was replaced by a strong Saracenic fortress.

3. The quarters of the Prætorian Guard in Rome.

1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 96 The ruines of the Pretorium, the Quarters of the Pretorian Bands, which the Emperours lodged here. 1904 G. SMITH *Hist. Chr. Missions* II. v. 48 Paul lived in Rome and near the Praetorium.

Prætorship, pre- (prĭtŏrʃĭp). [f. PRÆTOR + -SHIP.] The office of a Roman prætor; the term of this office.

1541 T. PAYNEL *Catiline* lii. 75 Changyng his apparel, and laying away the ornamentes of pretorship. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Agric.* (1622) 186 His [Agricola's] Pretorship also he passed ouer in the same sort, with the like silence. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 29 Trajan..delivered a sword to the Prefect of the Pretorship, bidding him, if he were good, to use it for him; if evill, against him. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliv. (1846) IV. 176 The prætorship of Salvius Julian, an eminent lawyer, was immortalised by the composition of the Perpetual Edict. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. § 6 *note*, The peregrin praetorship was created in or about the year 507/247: the duty of the new magistrate being to administer justice between foreigners resident in Rome, or between foreigners and citizens.

b. *transf.* Chief magistracy; mayoralty.

1622 MIDDLETON *Hon. & Virtue* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 364 You [Lord Mayor] go From court to court before you be confirm'd In this high place, which prætorship is termed.

c. with *poss. pron.*, as title of a prætor.

1678 T. JORDAN *Triumphs of London* 12 The Governour Of this Plantation, doth present his Power, And Profits to Your Prætorship.

† **Præˑtory, preˑtory**, *sb.* (*a.*) *Obs.* [ME. *pretori*, a. OF. *pretorie, pretoire* (mod.F. *prétoire*), ad. L. *prætōrium* PRÆTORIUM; in II, ad. L. *prætōrius* one of prætorian rank.]

I. 1. A prætorium, hall, or palace.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16302 Pilate him ras, and forth yode Vte o þe pretory. *Ibid.* 16093. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxiii. 35 He comaundide him for to be kept in the pretorie [*gloss* or moote halle], of Heroude. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 387 b/2 He sente secretely..for al the grete gramaryens and retborycyens that they shold come hastelye to hys pretorye to alysaunder. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1663) 235 The which Law is ingraven in a stony pillar..in the publick pretory, nigh the Emperors martial picture.

2. The prætorian guard, or their quarters.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 9 (Camb. MS.), I took stryf ayeins the prouost of the pretorie. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 71 Gordianus..was y-slawe of oon Phelip, prefecte of þe pretorie, nouȝt fer from Rome. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* IV. lxv. 44 He was Presydente of the Pretory of Rome. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Iustine* H h ij, For that merit hee was called to be a souldiour, where..he arose to be the Maister of the Praetory.

3. The prætor's court. *rare.*

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 82 He ordained that there should be foure prefectures of the pretorie, or Courts of soueraigne authority.

II. 4. A man of prætorian rank.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 165 Destroyede..senatoures, consuls, pretories, and edelynes, men of dignyte.

B. *attrib.* or *adj.* = PRÆTORIAN *a.* In quot. *transf.* Of or pertaining to a judge. *rare.*

1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 110 Esay..speaking of the iudgementes done .. in the commune place as it myghte be Westminster hall, the gylde hall, the Iudges hall, the pretory house.

† **Præturate.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *prætūra* prætorship + -ATE¹ 1.] Prætorship.

1724 WARBURTON *Tracts* 7 In the Interim comes P. Accius Varus.., with the Character of the Præturate of Afric.

† **Prag,** *sb.*¹ *Obs.* [Origin obscure: perh. earlier form of PROG.] ? A pin, nail, or spike.

1354 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 92 In mercede fabri facientis pragges et lokats de ferro suo proprio pro fenestris figendis. *Ibid.* 92, 93 Prages, Pragges.

† **Prag, pragge,** *sb.*² *Obs. slang.* [Origin uncertain: cf. PRIG.] ? One who 'prigs'; a thief.

1592 GREENE *Disput.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 206 More full of wyles to get crownes, than the cunningest Foyst, Nip, Lift, Pragges, or whatsoeuer that liues at this day.

† **Prag,** *v. Obs.* or ? *dial. rare.* In 6 pragg. [Origin unascertained.] *trans.* To stuff, cram, fill.

1567 DRANT *Horace, Epist.* I. C j, O, neyghbours, neyghbours, first get coyne, firste hardlye pragge the purse. *Ibid.* vii. D iv, Againe With pragged paunche assayde to goe. 1866 J. E. BROGDEN *Provinc. Words Lincs., Pragged with things*, having a great abundance.

† **Prage.** *Obs. rare.* [Origin unascertained: cf. PRAG *sb.*¹, PROG.]

I. Perh. = PRAG *sb.*¹

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 237 Small pragys, at iiij.s'. 1545 *Rates of Customs* C ij, Prages the groce *xs.* 1583 *Ibid.* D viij, Prages the groce xvis. viij*d.*

2. A spear or similar weapon.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 23 Theyre blades they brandisht, and keene prages goared in entrayls Of stags. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* III. 133 The Zealanders ..with their long rusty prages, slew euery mothers sonne of them.

† **Praˑggish,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? f. PRAG(MATIC) + -ISH¹.] ? = PRAGMATIC, meddlesome.

1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 46 (1726) 254 Sir, you ought to be hors'd out of all good company for an impudent praggish Jackanapes.

Pragmatic (prægmæˑtik), *a.* and *sb.* [= F. *pragmatique*, Ger. *pragmatisch*, etc., ad. L. *pragmaticus* skilled in business, esp. law (Cic.), in late L., relating to civil affairs (also sb.), a. Gr. πραγματικός active, business-like, versed in affairs, relating to matter of fact, also sb. a man of business or action; f. πρᾶγμα, πραγματ- a deed, act, affair, state-affair, business, etc., f. πράττειν to do.]

A. *adj.* 1. Relating to the affairs of a state or community. *Pragmatic Sanction*, rendering late juridical L. (Cod. Justin.) *pragmatica sanctio* (*jussio, annotatio*), also *pragmaticum rescriptum*: 'an imperial decree referring to the affairs of a community', the technical name given to some imperial and royal ordinances issued as fundamental laws.

Applied first to edicts of the Eastern Emperors; subsequently to certain decrees of Western sovereigns, as the Pragmatic Sanction attributed to St. Louis of France, 1268, containing articles directed against the assumptions of the Papacy; those of Charles VII of France in 1438, and of the Diet of Mainz in 1439, embodying the most important decisions of the Council of Basle, the former being the basis of the liberties of the Gallican church. In more recent European history, applied particularly to the ordinance of the emperor Charles VI, in 1724, settling the succession to the Austrian throne; also, to that of Charles III of Spain in 1759, granting the crown of the Two Sicilies to his third son and his descendants.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 32 In this Parliament the pragmatick sanction was restored. 1688 *Answ. Talon's Plea* 17 To abrogate and to annull at the same time, the pragmatick Sanction, and the Concordat too. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxxvii. (1700) 385 Pragmatick Sanctions were made in several Nations to assert their Liberty. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Pragmatick Sanction*, is a Term in the Civil Law for a Letter written to a Corporation, or any Publick Body, by the Emperour in answer to their Request to enquire or know the Law of him. 1767 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 30/1 The King then published his pragmatic sanction, or royal ordinance, for the expulsion of the Jesuits. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 220 The revocation of the pragmatic act which left the youthful Isabella heiress of the Spanish crown. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* v. ii. I. 552 'Pragmatic Sanction' being, in the Imperial Chancery and some others, the received title for Ordinances of a very irrevocable nature, which a sovereign makes in affairs that belong wholly to himself, or what he reckons his own rights. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 657/1 After his [Charles VI's] death, the pragmatic sanction led to the War of the Austrian Succession.

2. Busy, active; *esp.* officiously busy in other people's affairs; interfering, meddling, intrusive; = PRAGMATICAL *a.* 3, 4.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* I. vi, I loue to hit These pragmaticke young men, at their owne weapons. 1674 *Gent. Tongue* vi. § 33 Common estimation puts an ill character upon pragmatic medling people. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. VI. 238 Cepeda..a pragmatic and aspiring lawyer, seems to have held a secret correspondence with Pizarro. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 282 *note*, If St. Paul said Κυρίου, the marginal Θεοῦ of some pragmatic scribe might easily have obtruded itself into the text.

3. Conceited in one's own opinion, opinionated; dictatorial, dogmatic; = PRAGMATICAL *a.* 4 b.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 202 It was in vaine to chalenge the pragmatique Pagan in point of honour. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn., Moles* 17 It signifies her to be pragmatique, proud, and one that will domineer over her husband. 1771 FOOTE *Maid of B.* I. Wks. 1799 II. 214 She is as pragmatic and proud as the Pope. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* 599 A strong contrast to the pragmatic Cobbett was the amiable, indolent, speculative Sir James Mackintosh. 1872 *Spectator* 7 Sept. 1131 To spoil by..irrelevant and pragmatic dogmatism a very able and useful paper.

4. Treating the facts of history systematically, in their connexion with each other as cause and effect, and with reference to their practical lessons rather than to their circumstantial details. [= Ger. *pragmatisch*, after πραγματικός, πραγματεία, in Polybius.] Cf. PRAGMATISM 3.

1853 M. ARNOLD *Irish Ess.*, etc. (1882) 291 For the more serious kinds, for pragmatic poetry, to use an excellent expression of Polybius. 1864 WEBSTER, *Pragmatic history*, a history which exhibits clearly the causes and the consequences of events.

5. Practical; dealing with practice; matter-of-fact; = PRAGMATICAL *a.* 2.

1853 C. L. BRACE *Home Life Germany* 124 A strict and pragmatic people, like the mass of the Scotch. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1613 The pragmatic school only looked at Christianity as a system of doctrine. It failed to look upon it as an historical development.

6. Belonging or relating to philosophical pragmatism; concerned with practical consequences or values. See PRAGMATISM 4.

1902 W. JAMES *Varieties Relig. Exp.* 518 This thoroughly 'pragmatic' view of religion has usually been taken as a matter of course by common men. 1906 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Jan. 337 Whether it is applied to knowledge or to faith, the pragmatic test is a severe one. 1907 W. JAMES *Pragmatism* 45 The pragmatic method in such cases is to try to interpret each notion by tracing its respective practical consequences.

B. *sb.* 1. A decree or ordinance issued by the head of a state; = *pragmatic sanction*: see A. 1.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1364/2 His excessine authoritie hath beene, and still is restreined, checked and limited by lawes and pragmatikes, both ancient and new, both in France and Spaine and other dominions. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pragmatic*,..a Proclamation or Edict. 1766 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 11/2 There were even two pragmatics: one that ceded the possessions of the house of Austria to the Archduchess of Poland, the other that contended they were the property of Mary Theresa. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* vi. 286 It was a solemn occasion, and the emperor deemed it worthy of a solemn document, or 'Pragmatic', as it was called.

† 2. One versed in business; a person deputed to represent another in business or negotiation, an agent; cf. 'man of business', BUSINESS 22 d. *Obs.* [Cf. also obs. It. '*pragmatico*, an atturnie or practicioner in the lawe, a proctor...Also one wont to stand by a pleader or oratour instructing him in lawe points. Also one expert in doing of things' (Florio 1598).]

1589 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 150 Since those busie limmes began to rowse, and besturre them, more then all the Pragmatiques in Europe. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 48. 559 Pandulphus (the Popes Pragmaticke) hauing first desired safe conduct of King John, arriues at Doner. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* I. v, My man o' Law! Hee's my Attorney and Sollicitour too! A fine pragmaticke!

3. An officious or meddlesome person; a busybody; a conceited person.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 369 These matters are not for pragmatics, and folkmooters to babble in. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* IV. xvi. 502 Such pragmaticks .. labour impertinently. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 269 The flippants and pragmatics who infest all the highways of society.

‖ **Pragmatica** (prægmæˑtikă). [Sp. *pragmatica*, a. late L. *pragmatica* (sc. *sanctio, jussio, annotatio, constitutio*) a pragmatic sanction. Cf. It. *prammatica*, F. *pragmatique*.] A royal ordinance having the force of a law; = PRAGMATIC B. 1. (Used esp. in reference to Spain.)

1652 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* II. 6 The Viceroy.. caus'd a Pragmatica or Proclamation to be printed and publish'd. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) III. xxvi. 418 The promulgation of *pragmaticas*, or royal ordinances. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 369/2 Charles V., by a Pragmatica in 1525, forbad this usage. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 811 As the power of the Spanish crown was gradually concentrated and consolidated, royal pragmaticas began to take the place of constitutional laws.

Pragmatical (prægmæˑtikăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as PRAGMATIC + -AL: see -ICAL.]

1. = PRAGMATIC *a.* 1. Now *rare.*

1543 *Formul. Faith* N ij b, Sith that time, the canons pragmatical of these two counsailes, be no where used, nor yet alleged, as to be of effecte. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 274 Had he euer studied any Pragmaticall Discourse; or perused any Treaties of Confederacy, of peace, of truce, of intercourse. 1598 FLORIO, *Pragmatica*, a pragmaticall law. 1625 BACON *Ess., Greatness of Kingd.* (Arb.) 481 They are sensible of this want of Natiues; as by the Pragmaticall Sanction, now published, appeareth. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr.*

Parnass. i. lxiv. (1674) 80 Peremptory or pragmatical Laws ought..to be published to the people when they themselves desire them. 1682 Burnet *Rights Princes* vi. 222 When St. Lewis by his pretended Pragmatical Sanction, restored the Liberties of Election. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 219/2 The so-called pragmatical sanction.

2. Of, pertaining to, or dealing with practice (as opposed to theory, etc.); practical; = Pragmatic *a.* 5. *Obs.* exc. as used after Ger. *pragmatisch.*

1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 157 But this knowledge of theirs was not a curious & idle knowledge,.. but a pragmaticall knowledge, full of labour and business. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* Pref. (1622) 17 No better, then a kinde of pragmaticall Atheists. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pragmatical*..in Physicks, or Natural Philosophy,..is sometimes used in a good Signification, and signifies the same as Practical, Mechanical, or Problematical. Thus Stevinus.. calls some Mechanical and Practical Experiments..by the Name of Pragmatical Examples. 1865 tr. *Strauss' New Life Jesus* I. i. i. 4 The dogmatic treatment of the Life of Jesus inevitably passed into the pragmatical. *Ibid.*, The significance of Christ in relation to modern times could only be substantiated..by treating his life as a pragmatical sequence of events on the same footing as that of other illustrious men. 1906 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Apr. 647 There is the practical or pragmatical form of Christianity usually associated with the name of James.

b. Matter-of-fact.

18.. Hare (Webster 1864), Low, pragmatical, earthly views of the gospel. 1886 *Athenæum* 14 Aug. 203/3 'In One Town', though a little pragmatical and matter of fact, is not uninteresting. It..confines itself entirely to the commonplace joys and mishaps of every-day men and women.

†**3.** Engaged in action; actively engaged; prone to action or work; active, busy; business-like, methodical; brisk, energetic. *Obs.*

1601 F. Godwin *Bps. of Eng.* 427 A man of a very pragmaticall and stirring humour. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 16 (1619) 320 He will cling to good mens company: be pragmaticall and busie in performing many sightly duties. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 236 Can a man thus imployd, find himselfe..dishonour'd for want of admittance to have a pragmaticall voyce at Sessions and Jayle deliveries? 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 212 None of these pragmatical persons..will suffer himself to be so enslaved to his business, but he will allow himself set times ..for eating.

b. Experienced in business or affairs; expert, practised; skilled; shrewd. Now *rare.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pragmatical*, that is expert in doing things, practised in the Law, and in many matters. 1665 Lloyd *State Worthies* II. (1677) 85 So pragmatical a person as this gentleman was necessary among the Custom-house men. 1822 Heber in *Jer. Taylor's Wks.* (1839) I. p. cccliii, Political and pragmatical wisdom.

4. Unduly or improperly busy or forward; 'assuming business without leave or invitation' (J.); officious, meddlesome, interfering, intrusive. = Pragmatic *a.* 2. Now *rare.*

1611–12 Bp. Hall *Impresse of God* II. Wks. (1624) 453 The absurd pragmaticall impudency of the present [Pope], in that grosse prohibition of a fauourable and naturall oath, for his Maiesties security. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* viii. (1701) 323/2 A wise man is not pragmatical; for he declines the doing of any thing that is beyond his office. 1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* iv. 29 Coming to-day in this pragmatical way, when nobody sent for you. 1829 Scott *Anne of G.* xiii, How he dealt with the villains of Liege, when they would needs be pragmatical.

b. Conceited, self-important; opinionated, dogmatic; doctrinaire, crotchety.

1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 22 Those..whose Merit wholly consists in a pragmatical peremptory way of delivering their Opinions. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 481 ¶ 4 Lacqueys were never so saucy and pragmatical as they are now-a-days. 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* v. Wks. 1761 III. 92 Which..may perhaps give me the title of pragmatical and overweening. 1834 Lytton *Pompeii* I. ii, The Romans lose both by this pragmatical affectation of refinement. 1862 Burton *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 235 The pragmatical priggism which is the pedagogue's characteristic defect.

5. Of, pertaining, or according to pragmatism: = Pragmatic *a.* 6.

1903 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Mar. 577 The essentially pragmatical character of the scientific modes of ascertaining 'truth' is precisely one of the chief props of pragmatism.

†**B.** *sb. Obs. rare.* **1.** A busybody; = Pragmatic *sb.* 3.

1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 100 It is..not the busie Pragmaticall, but the close Politician, that supplanteth the puissant state. 1613 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Pragmaticall*, a busie body.

2. One versed in business, etc.; = Pragmatic *sb.* 2.

1623 Cockeram, *Pragmaticall*, one that understands the Law.

3. A pragmatical statement.

1617 Bacon *Let. Jas. I* 25 July, That .. your Majesty would bestow the thanks not..upon the eloquent persuasions or pragmaticals of Mr. Secretary Winwood.

Hence **Pragmatica·lity**, the quality of being pragmatical (in various senses).

1846 Mrs. Gore *Eng. Char.* (1852) 3 The moment an Englishman feels the pragmaticality of his native land too much for his spirits, off he goes, to relieve himself abroad. 1887 *Ch. Times* 28 Oct. 869/2 The miserable 'unsaved' pragmaticality which sends to the Independent sects a class of persons in whom there is no great relish of salvation.

Pragma·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a pragmatical manner; see the adj.

1606 Birnie *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 38 For such patrociny that Kirk-buriall procurors doe use pragmatically to pleade. 1653 Gauden *Hierasp.* 7 Nor .. am I pragmatically suggesting, what I might foolishly imagine fittest to be done in State affairs. *a* 1716 Blackall *Wks.* (1723) I. 53 Not pragmatically prying into their Secrets or meddling with their concerns. 1868 G. Stephens *Runic Mon.* I. 94, I have tried to decipher them pragmatically, practically. 1902 W. James *Varieties Relig. Exp.* 418 *note*, Pragmatically, the most important attribute of God is his punitive justice.

Pragma·ticalness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or character of being pragmatical; †activity, assiduity *(obs.)*; officiousness, meddlesomeness; opinionativeness, dogmatism; practical or utilitarian quality; etc.: see the adj.

1643 *Let. fr. Grave Gentleman* 1 Pragmaticalnesse and want of Charity. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VI. i. § 35 Monks also hated Fryers at their hearts, because their activity and pragmaticalnesse made Monks be held as idle and uselesse. 1664 H. More *Exp. 7 Epist.* v. 73 The Pragmaticalnesse of whose Agents will be..ready to discover every one that dissembles his Religion. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* xxii. Wks. 1741 I. 219 But pragmaticalness disturbeth the world..One busybody often (as we find by experience) is able to disturb and pester a whole society. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 526/2 The usefulness of these two noble drugs, introduc'd by Priests, atone for the pragmaticalness of those who oppos'd 'em. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Nov. 600/2 The pragmaticalness of the 'fussy Bishop'.

Pragma·ticism. *rare.* [f. Pragmatic + -ism.] **1.** = Pragmaticalness.

1865 tr. *Strauss' New Life Jesus* II. II. lxxxi. Its decay as being observed by the disciples on the next [day] and not before, is pedantry and pragmaticism.

2. *Philos.* (Used to designate a specific variety of pragmatism.)

1905 C. S. Peirce in *Monist* April 166.

Pragmatism (prægmătiz'm). [f. Gr. πρᾶγμα, πραγματ- a deed, act (see Pragmatic) + -ism. Cf. Ger. *pragmatismus.*]

1. Officiousness; pedantry; an instance of this.

1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* viii. 211 Our laughing at his pragmatisms and solemn coxcombry. 1895 E. J. Harding in *Critic* (N. Y.) 9 Feb. 95 How refreshing it is, this absence of pragmatism, this genial resolve to take life as it is, for better for worse.

2. Matter-of-fact treatment of things; attention to facts.

1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* lxxi, Mrs. Dollop..had often to resist the shallow pragmatism of customers disposed to think that their reports from the outer world were of equal force with what had 'come up' in her mind.

†**3.** A method of treating history in which the phenomena are considered with special reference to their causes, antecedent conditions, and results, and to their practical lessons. *Obs.*

[1832 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1853) 111 *note*, No word occurs more frequently in the historical and philosophical literature of Germany and Holland, than *pragmatisch*, or *pragmaticus*, and *Pragmatismus*,..the word is peculiarly employed to denote that form of history, which, neglecting circumstantial details, is occupied in the scientific evolution of causes and effects.] 1865 tr. *Strauss' New Life Jesus* I. II. xvi, I have drawn attention..to the prophetic pragmatism of Matthew. 1884 D. Hunter tr. *Reuss's Hist. Canon* xv. 274 According to the pragmatism of history, we should now turn our attention to the influence which the reforming movement of the sixteenth century exercised on the notion of the biblical canon.

4. *Philos.* The doctrine that the whole 'meaning' of a conception expresses itself in practical consequences, either in the shape of conduct to be recommended, or of experiences to be expected, if the conception be true (W. James); or, the method of testing the value of any assertion that claims to be true, by its consequences, i. e. by its practical bearing upon human interests and purposes (F. C. S. Schiller).

1898 W. James *Philos. Concept. & Pract. Results* 5 The principle of practicalism or pragmatism, as he [C. S. Peirce] called it, when I first heard him enunciate it at Cambridge [Mass.] in the early '70s, is the clue..by following which.. we may keep our feet upon the proper trail. *Ibid.* 6 To attain perfect clearness in our thoughts of an object, then, we need only consider what effects of a conceivable practical kind the object may involve...Our conception of these effects, then, is for us the whole of our conception of the object, so far as that conception has positive significance at all. This is the principle of Peirce, the principle of pragmatism. 1900 W. Caldwell in *Mind* Oct. 436 In this so-called Pragmatism or Practicalism of Prof. James. 1902 F. C. S. Schiller *ibid.* Apr. 203 To set forth fully the doctrine which he has named *Pragmatism*, and which I would fain advance against that of Aristotle. 1902 — *Personal Idealism* 63. 1903 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Mar. 577 Pragmatism is a new analysis of 'truth' inspired by the recent progress of psychology. 1906 Schiller *Humanism* 8 Pragmatism is the doctrine that 'truths' are 'values', and that 'realities' are arrived at by processes of valuation. 1906 *Academy* 4 Aug. 106/1 The most recent and (philosophically speaking) fashionable 'ism' that the new century has produced—known, by some as Humanism, and by others as Pragmatism.

Pragmatist (prægmătist). [f. as prec. + -ist.]

1. A pragmatical person, a busybody.

1640 Bp. Reynolds *Passions* xvi. 176 We may [say] of Pragmatists, that their eyes looke alwaies save onely inward. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* viii. 209 He is a moral teetotaller, a formalist, a pragmatist.

2. An adherent of the doctrine called pragmatism.

1903 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Mar. 578 A contemporaneous review of an American pragmatist. 1906 H. Jones *ibid.* Apr. 567 It is quite true, as the Pragmatists or Personal Idealists aver, that our purposes define the meaning of things. 1907 *Ch. Times* 8 Feb. 178 The pragmatist takes religion as he finds it, a working life;..he studies the Christian life, and considers that the best way to study it is to live it;..he is content to leave many things unexplained.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of or according to pragmatism.

1903 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Mar. 578 The evidence for a pragmatist interpretation of the reason.

Hence **Pragmati·stic** *a.*

1907 W. James *Pragmatism* 40 The pragmatistic philosophy..preserves as cordial a relation with facts. *Ibid.* 301 What I take the liberty of calling the pragmatistic or melioristic type of theism.

†**Pragmati·tioner.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. obs. F. *pragmaticien* (Estienne) a man skilled in law + -er 1. Cf. *practitioner*, etc.] A man skilled in affairs; a practising lawyer: = Pragmatic B. 2.

1607 R. C[arew] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 129 When they [lawyers] were called *Pragmaticiens*, that is, Pragmatitioners.

Pragmatize (præ·gmătəiz), *v.* [f. Gr. πρᾶγμα, πραγματ- a deed, act + -ize. So obs. F. *pragmatiser* (1660 Oudin).] *trans.* To represent (what is imaginary or subjective) as real or actual; to materialize or rationalize (a myth). Hence Pra·gmatized, Pra·gmatizing *ppl. adjs.*

1834 Keightley *Tales & Pop. Fict.* v. 203 Pragmatising, or endeavouring to extract historic truth out of mythic legends. 1866 Freeman *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. i. (1871) 3 The old pragmatizing or Euhemeristic school of mythological interpretation. 1869 Seeley *Lect. & Ess.* v. 136 The distinctness with which theological doctrines are pragmatised. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. x. 368 One of the miraculous passages..is traced..to such a pragmatized metaphor.

Pragmatizer (præ·gmətəizəɹ). [f. prec. + -er 1.] One who pragmatizes.

1847 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVI. 16 Pragmatisers, astronomers, and allegorists have worn his labours threadbare. 1866 Freeman *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. i. (1871) 3 The pragmatizers take a mythical story; they strip it by an arbitrary process of whatever seems impossible, they explain or allegorize miraculous details [etc.]. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. x. 368 The pragmatizer is a stupid creature, nothing is too beautiful or too sacred to be made dull and vulgar by his touch.

Prahm, variant of Pram 1. **Prahu**, Malay boat: see Proa. **Prai(e**, obs. ff. Pray, Prey.

†**Praiere.** *Obs. rare.* In 4 **praer, prayere.** [a. OF. *pra·i·ere* (12th c. in Godef.) meadow land:—late L. *prātāria* (832 in Du Cange) prop. fem. sing. (sc. *terra*) of *prātārius* adj., of the nature of a meadow (f. *prātum* meadow); so Prov. *pradaria*, Sp. *pradera*. Cf. Prairie.] A meadow.

c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 71 In þe praer is a tre Swiþe likful for to se. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 768 Pyched on a prayere, a park al aboute.

Praiere, praire, obs. ff. Prayer.

Prairial (prēə·riăl, ‖ prɛryal). [F. (1793) f. *prairie* meadow.] The name for the ninth month of the French revolutionary calendar, extending from May 20 to June 18.

1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 129 On the 7th Prairial [they] went to the Diamond Quarter. 1894 *Daily News* 7 June 5/4 The unfortunate Dauphin, who, according to authentic records, died in the prison of the Temple on the 20th Prairial, Vear III. of the Republic (June 8th, 1795).

Prairie (prēə·ri). [a. F. *prairie* = OF. *praerie* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) a tract of meadow land = It. *prateri·a*, Sp., Pg. *pradería*:—Romanic type **prātari·a*, f. L. *prātum* meadow (F. *pré*): see -ry.] A tract of level or undulating grass-land, without trees, and usually of great extent; applied chiefly to the grassy plains of North America; a savannah, a steppe.

In *salt* or *soda prairie*, extended to a level barren tract covered with an efflorescence of natron or soda, as in New Mexico, etc.; in *trembling* or *shaking prairie*, to quaking bog-land covered with thin herbage, in Louisiana.

[*a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* (1684) 201 The *Prerie* or large Sea-meadow upon the Coast of Provence.] 1773 P. Kennedy *Jrnl.* in T. Hutchins *Descr. Virginia*, etc. (1778) 54 The Prairie, or meadow ground on the eastern side, is at least twenty miles wide. *Ibid.* 55 The lands are much the same as before described, only the Prairies (Meadows) extend further from the river. 1787 J. Harmar in E. Denny *Milit. Jrnl.* (1860) 423 The prairies are very extensive, natural meadows, covered with long grass,..like the ocean, as far as the eye can see, the view is terminated by the horizon. 1805 Pike *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 7 Four hundred yards in the rear, there is a small prairie of 8 or 10 acres, which would be a convenient spot for gardens. 1809 A. Henry *Trav.* 264 The Plains, or, as the French denominate them, the Prairies, or Meadows, compose an extensive tract of country. 1815 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XII. 326 A large Oak tree stands alone in a *prairie*...(*Note.* If this word be merely a French synonime for savannah, which has long been naturalized, the Americans display little taste in preferring it.) 1861 Du Chaillu *Equat. Afr.* xvi. 275 We were troubled ..on the prairie by two very savage flies, called by the negroes the *boco* and the *nchouna*. 1874 Coues *Birds N. W.* 307 One of the few species not confined to woods, but occurring in open prairie. 1877 J. A. Allen *Amer. Bison* 473 It was..almost exclusively an animal of the prairies and the woodless plains.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prairie country, craft, -fever, fire, flower, fly, hill, knoll, land, plateau, -ranger, steppe, stream*, etc.; *prairie-like* adj.; **prairie-alligator**, a walking-stick insect, esp. *Diapheromera femorata*; **prairie-apple** = *prairie-turnip* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **prairie-bean**, *Phaseolus retusus*, of Texas; **prairie bitters**, a drink

made of buffalo-gall and water; **prairie-brant** = HARLEQUIN *brant*; **prairie-breaker**, a plough for cutting a wide shallow furrow, and completely inverting the furrow-slice; **prairie-burdock**, the Rosin-weed, *Silphium terebinthaceum* (N. O. *Compositæ*); **prairie clipper**, a coach traversing the prairies: cf. PRAIRIE SCHOONER; **prairie-clover**, a leguminous plant of the genus *Petalostemon*; **prairie cocktail**, a raw egg, seasoned, and swallowed in vinegar or spirits (*Cent. Dict.*); **prairie-cup**, ? a wild flower growing on the prairie; **prairie-dock**, (*a*) = *prairie-burdock*; (*b*) *Parthenium integrifolium* (N. O. *Compositæ*) (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895); **prairie-falcon**: see quot.; **prairie-formation** *Geol.*: see quot.; **prairie-fowl** = PRAIRIE-CHICKEN; **prairie-fox** = KIT-FOX (*Cent. Dict.*); **prairie-goose**, *Bernicla canadensis Hutchinsii*, of North America; **prairie-grass**, (*a*) any grass growing on the prairies; (*b*) *spec.* in Australia, the grass *Bromus* (*Ceratochloa*) *unioloides*; **prairie-grouse** = PRAIRIE-CHICKEN; **prairie-hawk**, the American Sparrow-hawk, *Tinnunculus* or *Falco sparverius*; **prairie itch**, one of various skin affections, characterized by itching and eruption, caused by the fine dust of the prairies (Farmer *Amer.* 1889); **prairie loo**: see quot.; **prairie-marmot** = PRAIRIE-DOG; **prairie-mole**, a silvery mole, *Scalops argentatus*, found on the western prairies; **prairie oyster** = *prairie cocktail*; **prairie-pigeon**, a name given locally in U. S. to (*a*) the American Golden Plover (*Charadrius dominicus*); (*b*) Bartram's Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*); **prairie plough** = *prairie-breaker*; **prairie-plover** = *prairie-pigeon* b; **prairie rattler** or **rattlesnake**, one of various rattlesnakes of the prairies, as *Sistrurus catenatus* or *Crotalus confluentus*; **prairie-renovator**: see quot.; **prairie rent**: see *prairie value*; **prairie-rose**, *Rosa setigera*, the American climbing rose; **prairie ship** = PRAIRIE SCHOONER; **prairie-snake**, a large harmless N. American snake, *Masticophis flavigularis* (Webster 1890); **prairie-snipe** = *prairie-pigeon* b; **prairie-squirrel**, a N. American ground-squirrel of the genus *Spermophilus*, inhabiting the prairies (in quot. 1808 applied to the PRAIRIE-DOG); **Prairie State**, the State of Illinois, U. S.; in pl. in more general sense, including Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and States to the south of these; **prairie-turnip**, a hairy herbaceous plant (*Psoralea esculenta*) of N. W. America, or its edible farinaceous tuber; **prairie value** *Pol. Econ.*, the rental value of prairie land, or of any waste land; also *fig.*; **prairie wagon** = PRAIRIE SCHOONER; **prairie-warbler**, a small warbler, *Dendræca discolor*, of eastern N. America; **prairie-wolf** = COYOTE. See also PRAIRIE-CHICKEN, etc.

1894 SCUDDER in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 456 The form .. dubbed 'stick-bogs' and '*prairie alligators', our *Diaphe-romera femorata*. *a* 1860 *Scenes Rocky Mts.* 133 (Bartlett) **Prairie Bitters*, a beverage common among the hunters and mountaineers. 1888 TRUMBULL *Names Birds* 12 *Anser albifrons gambeli*... Known in .. the West as *Prairie Brant, Speckled Belly, and Speckled Brant,..or Brant simply. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. s.v. *Breaker*, The timber land breaker and *prairie breaker are essentially different. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1059/1 *Silphium terebinthaceum* is sometimes called the *Prairie Burdock, from its rough heart-shaped root-leaves. 1870 D. B. R. KEIM *Sheridan's Troopers* 49 The coaches or '*prairie clippers', as they are called by the denizens of the country, pitched and jolted. 1887 *Nicholson's Diet. Gard., Petalostemon*,..*Prairie Clover... A genus comprising about fourteen species of pretty, hardy or half-hardy herbs. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* iii, An insight into many an item of *prairie-craft. 1880 J. HAY *Pike County Ballads* 96 *Prairie-Cups are swinging free To spill their airy wine. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 339 *Falco Mexicanus*, American Lanier, or *Prairie Falcon. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 238 The Prairie-Falcon of the western plains of North America. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* iii, I had caught the '*prairie-fever'! 1892 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 10 Oct. 9/3 By back-firing, the people .. saved their town from being destroyed by the great *prairie-fire. 1899 *Daily News* 20 Mar. 8/3 Since 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' there has been no such prairie fire in fiction as Mr. Charles M. Sheldon's 'In His Steps'. The book..has 'caught on' ..like a blaze in dry grass. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* xliv. III. 30 Their horses were..rendered almost frantic by the stings of the *prairie flies. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 280 The *prairie-formation is a stratified formation of fine clay, sand, and alluvial matter. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 126 Our hunters killed 5 *prairie fowls. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 4 Sometimes they [air-sacs] form large inflatable sacs on the throat, as, for instance, in the Prairie-fowls. 1888 TRUMBULL *Names Birds* 4 *Branta canadensis hutchinsii*. ..In..North Carolina, Marsh Goose, and on the coast of Texas, *Prairie Goose. 1812 *Connecticut Courant* 24 Nov. 2/3 In consequence of the Indians setting the *prairie grass on fire. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 267 The prairie-grass of America. 1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* xi. 185 Of these beautiful birds of game the *prairie grouse is the largest. 1856 BRYANT *Prairies* 17 The *prairie-hawk that, poised on high, Flaps his broad wings, yet moves not. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) App. 4 The..river is bounded here in a narrow bed of *prairie hills. 1844 G. A. MCCALL *Lett. fr. Frontiers* (1868) 418 The abrupt *prairie knolls,..seem in the distance to elevate their rocky summits. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 34 There is handsome *prairie land on the south. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 21 The green, *prairie-like, Canada shore. 1835 C. F. HOFFMAN *Winter in West* I. 264, I was contented to wrap myself as closely as possible in my buffalo robe, and join him in a game of *prairie loo...The game consists merely in betting upon the number of wild animals seen by either party, towards the side of the vehicle on which he is. 1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 737/1 Prairie dog..about the size of a squirrel or large rat...A more correct name would be Barking Marmot, or *Prairie Marmot. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* 31 Caught a curious little animal on the prairie, which my Frenchman termed a *prairie mole. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Prairie-oyster. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 4 Feb. 4/7 A wistful pet name for an egg, duly seasoned and to be swallowed whole—the 'prairie oyster'. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 503 In most parts of the West, between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, this Tattler, commonly known as the '*Prairie Pigeon', is exceedingly abundant. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1782/1 **Prairie-plow*, a large plow supported in front on wheels, and adapted to pare and overturn a very broad but shallow furrow-slice. 1888 TRUMBULL *Names Birds* 173 *Bartramia longicauda*... In Southern Wisconsin,..in 1851 this bird .. was known as the *Prairie Plover, and also as the Prairie Snipe. 1853 BAIRD & GIRARD *Catal. N. Amer. Reptiles* I. 14 *Crotalophorus tergeminus*..*Prairie Rattlesnake, Massasanga. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Prairie Renovator*, an implement with tearing harrow teeth, drawn over the surface of grass land to loosen the roots and the soil,..and break up the matted vegetation. 1895 M. DAVITT in *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Mar. 3/1 The annual value of such land, in its original or pre-reclaimed condition, would be its '*prairie rent'. 1862 RIPLEY & DANA *Amer. Cycl.* XIV. 185/1 The climbing rose (*R. setigera*)..sending up shoots 10 to 20 feet high in a season; from it have originated numerous beautiful double-flowered varieties known in gardens as *prairie roses. 1888 *Century Mag.* Mar. 662/2 The carpet of prairie roses, whose short stalks lift the beautiful blossoms but a few inches from the ground. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* iii, To see the long caravan of waggons, the '*prairie ships', deployed over the plain. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) 155 We..killed some *prairie squirrels, or wishtonwishes [cf. quot. 1808 in PRAIRIE-DOG]. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v., *Spermophilus*..with great propriety called 'Prairie-Squirrels', for their true home is on the prairie. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* 127 Permitting the unparalleled soil of our *prairie States to grow less and less productive. 1814 BRACKENRIDGE *Jrnl.* in *Views Louisiana* 249 The *prairie turnip is a root very common in the prairies, with something of the taste of turnip, but more dry. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxxv, A life spent beneath the blue heaven of the *prairie-uplands and the mountain 'parks'. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 185 The .. doctrine of '*prairie value', which has been held up to the Irish peasantry as the standard by which rent ought to be measured. 1893 LD. ROSEBERY in *Daily News* 2 Mar. 6/2 We took our Colonies at prairie value, and have made them what they are. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 825 Refusing to go beyond the bare etymology—'the prairie value'—of the name. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xiii. 248 Another pensile species is the *Prairie Warbler (*Sylvia minuta*). 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 63 *Dendræca discolor*...Prairie Warbler. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 40 One of our men caught a beaver, and killed a *prairie wolf. 1858 E. J. LEWIS in Vouatt *Dog* i. 18 The *Canis Latrans*, or prairie wolf, who whines and barks in a manner so similar to the smaller varieties of dogs.

Hence **Prai·ried** *a.*, containing or characterized by prairies; **Prai·riedom**, the prairie region.

1845 (*title*) Prairiedom: Rambles and Scrambles in Texas or New Estrémadura. 1849 WHITTIER *Our State* i, The South land boasts its teeming cane, The prairied West its heavy grain. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* vi, (Santa Fé) The metropolis of all prairiedom.

Prai·rie-chi·cken. The Pinnated Grouse, *Cupidonia* or *Tympanuchus cupido*, a gallinaceous bird of N. America. Also applied (in regions where the foregoing does not occur) to the Sharp-tailed Grouse, *Pediœcetes phasianellus* or *P. columbianus*.

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* ii, A dinner at the Planters', with its venison steaks, its buffalo tongues, its 'prairie chicken'. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* II. 144 Dun-coloured prairie chickens whirring through the heather as we drove along. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Apr. 6/1 The prairie chickens (sharp-tailed grouse) meet every morning at grey dawn in companies of from six to twenty.

Prai·rie-dog. A N. American rodent animal, genus *Cynomys*, of the squirrel family; *spec. C. Ludovicianus*, the Louisiana Marmot, a thickset short-tailed animal about a foot in length, and having a cry like the bark of a dog; large numbers of these animals live together in burrows, forming a 'village' or 'town'.

1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 37 On their return [they] killed a prairie dog, in size about that of the smallest of domestic dogs. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) 156 *note*, The Wishtonwish of the Indians, prairie dogs of some travellers; or squirrels as I should be inclined to denominate them; reside on the prairies of Louisiana in towns or villages. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* iv, We struck through a village of 'prairie dogs'. 1870 KEIM *Sheridan's Troopers* 301 Early in the afternoon we entered a prairie-dog town.

Prai·rie-he·n. = PRAIRIE-CHICKEN.

1805 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 44 Killed nothing but five prairie hens, which afforded us this day's subsistence. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxxiii. 16 The Prairie Hen is..very much like the English grouse, or heath hen, both in size, colour, and in habits. 1888 TRUMBULL *Names Birds* 135 *note*, There is still another pinnated-grouse variety, found in the Southwest, and known in the books as *Tympanuchus pallidicinctus*, also as Texas Prairie Hen, Lesser Prairie Hen, and Pale Pinnated Grouse.

Prai·rie schoo·ner. *U. S.* A fanciful name for the large covered wagons used by emigrants in crossing the N. American plains, before the construction of railways. Cf. *prairie ship* (PRAIRIE b).

1858 *New York Tribune* 7 June 5/6 In our streets [Lawrence, Kansas] may be seen large covered wagons, alias 'prairie schooners'...These wagons are generally drawn by oxen, otherwise by mules. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 5/1 The prairie schooner, or large lumbering freight wagon,..looms up in the distance.

Prairillon (preri·lyən). Now *rare*. [dim. of *prairie*, prob. of American French origin: cf. F. *goupillon*, *vermillon*, etc.] A small prairie.

a 1860 *Scenes Rocky Mts.* 172 (Bartlett) Interspersed among the hills are frequent openings and prairillons of rich soil and luxuriant vegetation. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* ii. 100 The *prairillon*, or little prairie, is fast disappearing from our idiom.

Prais, obs. Sc. form of PRESS *sb.*

Praisable (prē·zăb'l), *a.* Now *rare*. Also 7–9 **praiseable**. [f. PRAISE *v.* + -ABLE.] Deserving of praise; praiseworthy, laudable, commendable.

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xlix. 314 In good tyme he was boren, I-wis, þat preisable is and not preised is. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecc.* xix. 24 The ferthe forsothe 3eer al the fruyt of hem shal be halowid and preysable [1388 preiseful; *Vulg.* laudabilis] to the Lord. 1388 — 2 *Tim.* ii. 15 Bisili kepe to 3yue thi silf a preued preisable werkman to God. *a* 1400 *Te Deum* in *Prymer* (1891) 22 The preysable nowmbre of prophetis [*L.* prophetarum laudabilis numerus]. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. on C'tess of Richmond* Wks. (1876) 291 She had in maner all that was praysable in a woman, eyther in soule or in body. 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* II. xviii. 91 To encourage these Gentlemen in so praiseable an enterprise. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 424 Laudable or Praisable Subsistency or Co-originating Resultancy. 1891 *Review of Rev.* 14 Nov. 517/2 This simple and praiseable quality of work.

Hence **Prai·sableness**; **Prai·sably** *adv.*

1557 CHEKE in T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* ad fin., Then doth our tung naturallie and praisablie vtter her meaning. 1648–60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Lofwaerdigheydt*, praiseablenesse, or Laudablenesse. 1733 *Oxf. Lat. Gram.* To Rdr. A v b, No word..to be so hard..as the Scholar shall not be able praisably to enter into the forming thereof.

Praisant, obs. Sc. f. PRESENT *sb.*[2]

Praise (prēz), *sb.* Forms: 5 **preyse**, 6–7 **prayse**, 6– **praise**, (6 **prease**, **prayes**, *Sc.* **prais**, **prayis**(**s**, 6–7 **prase**). [f. PRAISE *v.* Not known till after 1400, and not common till after 1500. Absent from Wright-Wülcker's *Vocabs.*, *Promp. Parv.*, and *Catholicon*. See also PRES *sb.*]

1. The action or fact of praising; the expression in speech of estimation or honour; commendation of the worth or excellence of a person or thing; eulogy; laud, laudation.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy) 3 This citee with lawde, preyse, and glorye, For joy moustered lyke the sone beme. 1526 TINDALE *John* xii. 43 For they loved the prayse that is geven off men, more then the prayse, that commeth of god. 1554–9 *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 5, I wyll not paynt to purchace prayes. 1562 WINJET *Cert. Tractatis* i. (S. T. S.) I. 4 Albeit the time be schort, sumthing of 3our prais man we speik. *a* 1586 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* I. 35 Or had this nymphe bene in these dayis..Venus had not obtenit sic prayis. 1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* III. i. 25 These praises.. makes me wish that I had beene at Rhodes. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 95 He gave no prase, To any but my Lord of Essex dayes. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. vi. 30 The forme of Speech whereby men signifie their opinion of the Goodnesse of any thing, is Praise. 1742 YOUNG *Night Th.* VII. 420 Praise is the salt that seasons right to man, And whets his appetite for moral good. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 64 At the end of the conversation the king dismissed him with emphatic praise. *Mod.* Those who have seen the work are loud in their praises of it.

b. Viewed as a condition or quality of the receiver: The fact or condition of being praised.

1533 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VII. 463 Some good meane founden..to the noo litle prease and profet of boothe [King and Pope]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xliv. 13 For their sakes shal their children & sede contynue for euer, & their prayse [L. *gloria eorum*] shal neuer be put downe. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 632 For he the praises farre surmounts of his Progenitours. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 564 Reflecting still the same Honour, and Praise, and Glory upon it. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 180 The praise of politeness and vivacity could now scarcely be obtained except by some violation of decorum.

2. The expression of admiration and ascribing of glory, as an act of worship; *hence*, as this is chiefly done in song, the musical part of worship.

14.. in *Tundale's Vision* (1843) 127 Glorye and preyse laude and hye honoure O blisfull quene be gevon unto the. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vi. 44, I my selfe will lead a priuate Life, And in deuotion spend my latter dayes, To sinnes rebuke, and my Creators prayse. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 543 To Bacchus therefore let us tune our Lays, And in our Mother Tongue resound his Praise. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* x, The pealing anthem swells the note of praise. 1776 BP. HORNE *Comm. on Ps.* xxxiii. 2 Music..is of eminent use in setting forth the praises of God. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 114 The King rejoiced at his words, and said, Praise be to God. 1866 NEWMAN *Hymn*, Praise to the Holiest in the height, And in the depth be praise. 1866 *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 258 Praise of the Office. That portion of Matins and Even Song from the *Gloria* inclusive to the *Credo* exclusive. 1892 BP. TALBOT *Serm.* (1896) 76 Praise, like every real part of true religion, fits on to human nature...by fulfilling, I think, two great human instincts. They are the instinct of admiration and the instinct of love.

3. *transf.* That for which a person or thing is, or deserves to be, praised; praiseworthiness; merit, value, virtue. *arch.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 All this processe we haue made to shewe the prayse & dignite of grace. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. i. (Arb.) 150 The chief prayse and cunning of our Poet is in the discreet vsing of his figures. 1596 SHARS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 108 How many things by season, season'd are To their right praise, and true perfection. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 23 A restless crowd,.. Whose highest praise is that they live in vain. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* June xix, When she should bear a boy To be her growing stay and godlike praise.

†b. An object or subject of praise. (Sometimes, esp. *Sc. colloq.*, put instead of the divine name.) *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* x. 21 He is thy prayse, & thy God. *a* 1724 *Gaberlunzieman* v, She dancid her lane, cry'd, Praise be blest! I have ludg'd a leil poor man. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* III. 104 Of all our youth the Ambition and the Praise! 1782 CALLANDER *Anc. Scot. Poems* 45 *note*, *Praise be blest*, God be praised. This is a common form still in Scotland with such as, from reverence, decline to use the sacred name. 1787 SKINNER *Poet. Epist. to Burns* xii, But thanks to praise, ye're i' your prime.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *praise-folk*, *-giver*, *-prater*, *-song*, *-trap*; (in sense 2) *praise-book*, *-house*, *-meeting*, *-offering*, *-portion*, *-time*; *praise-begging*, *-deserving*, *-giving*, *-winning*, etc., adjs.; **praise-way** *adv.*, in the way or direction of praise.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 May 3/1 Giving to people who may use the Church Hymnary a guide..to use that *Praise Book with great interest and appreciation. *a* 1450 *Tourn. Tottenham* 215 (Ritson) The *prayse-folk, that hur led, Wer of the torniment. 1565 HARDING in Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 242 It is *praisginge to God, and praying for the people, for Kings, for the rest. 1869 T. W. HIGGINSON *Army Life* 20 The little old church or '*praise-house'. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 255 Soon as *Praise-offerings at the Throne I pay. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 143 If they bestuw not upon one of these *Praise-Praters the best garments they have. 1886 CORBETT *Fall of Asgard* II. 184 He made a little *praise-song about him. 1537 *Injunct. by Bp. of Worceter* in Abingdon *Antiq. Worcester* (1717) 162 That in *prase tyme no..body be browgth into the Church, but be browgth into the Churchyard. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxi. 219 Such praise-begging hypocrisy!..Such contemptible *praise-traps! 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 16. xviii. (1669) 229/2 It was faith that tuned his spirit, and set his affections *praise-way.

Praise (prēz), *v.* Forms: 3–6 preise, 3–7 preyse, 4–7 prayse, 4– praise, (4 preyze, praisse, 4–6 prais, 5 preysse, 5–6 prese, prays, prase, 6 prayes, prease, preese, *Sc.* preiss, 8 (in sense 1) praze). [a. OFr. *preisier* (*preisant*) to price, value, prize, praise:—late L. *preci-āre*, earlier *preti-āre* (Cassiodorus *c* 550) to price, value, prize, f. *preti-um* price. At an early date in Parisian F., and afterwards also in Norman, *preisier* was levelled (under the vowel of the pres., *prise* from *prieise*) to *prisier*, mod. F. *priser*, which was also taken into Eng. in the 14th c. as *prise(n*, mod. *prize*, and here took the place of the earlier form in the more literal senses associated with the sb. *prīs*, *price*; leaving to *praise* the most tropical sense = Lat. *laudare*, OE. *herian*. A little later the sb. *praise* began to be formed from the vb. in this restricted sense = Lat. *laus*; so that from the 15th c. we have *prise*, *prize* vb. beside *pris*, *price* sb., and *praise* sb. beside *praise* vb.]

I. 1. *trans.* To set a price or value upon; to value, appraise. *Obs.* or *dial.* (The late retention of this sense was probably owing to its being treated as an aphetic form of *appraise*.)

[1292 BRITTON I. vi. § 2 Ses chateus preyseez et deliverez a les villez.] 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 146 þou praysed me & my place ful pouer & ful gnede. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 174 Per weore chapmen I-chose þe chaffare to preise. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvii. 9 Thritty platis of syluer, the pris [1388 prijs] of a man preysid, whom thei preysiden [1388 preiseden] of the sonys of Yrael. 14.. in *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 167 The whyche chalis..was praysyd at xxx. Mt marke. 1521 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 122 Praisid at v li, x mylch kene. 1530 PALSGR. 664/1, I prayse a thynge, I esteme of what value it is, *je aprise*. 1550–51 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 561 Mr Meres and James Goldsmyth for yer paynes in prasyng yᵉ churches stuffe iijˢ. 1554 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 415 The said silver platte..to be preasid as abowe wryttin. 1556 *Inv.* in French *Shaks. Geneal.* (1869) 472, 52 shepe presid att vij li. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxi. 74 An inventory was taken ..and all was praised at an hundred and thirty thousand Tacls. 1713 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) IV. 252 His own Picture..brought to London to be prazed. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Praise*, to appraise; to value.

†**2.** To attach value to; to value, esteem; to PRIZE. *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 246 (Cott.) Selden was for ani chance Praised Inglis tong in france. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5348 Wawain was the better ay, Therefore y-praised, parmafay. 1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 46 Jakke, thi lewid prophecie I preise not at a peese. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxxxiii. (1869) 128 Ne hire wittes j preyse not at a budde. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xiii. 40 They preysed nothing the thinges that were erthely. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 285 Nother thou nor thy god I preyse not a rotyn dogge. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 19 Sum tyme in mynde sho praisit me sa hycht, Leifand all vther.

II. 3. To tell, proclaim, or commend the worth, excellence, or merits of; to express warm approbation of, speak highly of; to laud, extol. (The leading current sense.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 64 Ne he ne cunne ou nouðer blamen ne preisen. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 43/331 Among alle men.. mest ich preisie þe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3577 He praises al thing þat es gon O present thing he praisses non. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 219 He is i-preysed [L. *laudatur*] for a parfite techere of philosofie. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. vii, Men preysen somtyme that that shold be blamed. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 219 They extolled and praysed him farre above the Starres. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* IX. 32 The Subjects.. praised him to the skies. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 702 What we admire we praise, and when we praise, Advance it into notice. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* V. 151 The rewards of wicked men are often praised by poets and approved by the world.

b. In proverbial phrases.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* I, Who now so long hath prays'd the Choughs white bill That he hath left her ne'er a flying quill. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* I iv b, She doth but praise your lucke at parting. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 38 *Al.* A kind Of excellent dumbe discourse. *Pro.* Praise in departing. *a* 1633 G. HERBERT *Jacula Prudentum* Wks. (1857) 304 Praise day at night, and life at the end. *Ibid.* 317 Praise a hill, but keep below. Praise the sea, but keep on land.

†**c.** To bring praise or commendation to. *rare.*

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xiv. (1660) 87 As Shadows judiciously plac'd, do no less praise the Painter, than do the livelier and brighter Colours. 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Serm. Hosea* i. 24 Men shoot bullets against armour of proof, not to hurt it, but to praise it.

d. The dat. infin. *to praise* (also †*to praising* for *praisen*) used predicatively: To be praised, deserving praise. Cf. BLAME *v.* 6. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1320 Þe prinse he sede oþer king nis to preisi noȝt. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 301, I halde þat lueler lyttel to prayse. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. ii. (Tollem. MS.), Also yf þe heed is to gret it is not to preysynge [*ed.* 1535 it is not to prayse; L. *est illaudabile*]. *c* 1460 ROS *La Belle Dame* 631 Suche as wil say..That stedfast trouthe is nothing for to prays. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* June 783 Yet we should have been to blame, if Shakspeare be to praise.

4. To extol the glorious attributes of (God, or a deity), especially, to sing the praises of; to glorify, magnify, laud.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18309 'Lauerd,' he said, 'i sal þe prais, For þou [has] tan me to þi pais.' 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. xviii. (1495) c iij/1 An angell..cessith neuer to worshyp and prayse god. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* (Percy Soc.) 18 Mi pepyl prayse me with here lyppus, here hertis ben far away [cf. Isa. xxix. 13]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxvii. 5 Let the people prayse the (o God) let all people prayse the. 1693 KEN *Doxology*, Praise God from whom all blessings flow. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 481 On Ceres let him call, and Ceres praise. *Ibid.* II. 535 In jolly Hymns they praise the God of Wine. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. i. 8 'The saints be praised', thought I.

Hence **Praised** *ppl. a.*

14.. *Siege Jerus.* 99 Preued for a prophete þrow prayssed dedes. 1552 HULOET, Praysed or valued, *estimatus*. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Deut.* x. 21 *He is thy praise*] Thy praised one, *Psal.* 18. 3. or, thy praise-worthy one.

Praiseful (prēˑzfūl), *a.* [f. PRAISE *v.* or *sb.* + -FUL. (With sense 1, cf. the earlier *worshipful.*)]

†**1.** Deserving of praise or honour; praiseworthy, laudable. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* iii. 54 Blessid art thou in the trone of thi rewme, and aboue preyseful [*Vulg.* superlaudabilis, 1388 preisable]. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4037 Whare fore a praisefulle womman oure lady prefigurid. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 25 Mooued certainlye, by the praisefull deedes of their kinsemen. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* iv. 123 Which, if so praysefull in the meanest Men, In pow'rfull Kings how glorious is it then? 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* III. 161 No narrow preference for their native soil Restrains these heroes in their praiseful toil. 1818 LAMB *Poems, Salome*, The ruthless deed That did thy praiseful dance succeed.

2. Full of or abounding in praise; giving praise; eulogistic, laudatory.

1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. ii, All praisefull tongues doe waite upon that name. 1641 WITHER (*title*) Halelviah or, Britans Second Remembrancer..in praisefull and Pœnitentiall Hymns. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. ix. 56 He speaks kind and praiseful things of me. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Lusiad* 86 Had other wars my praiseful lips employ'd. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CL. 694 Strains of praiseful lore.

Hence **Prai·sefully** *adv.*, **Prai·sefulness.**

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. iv. 37 She must have ..heard your uncle speak praisefully of a man he is said to be so intimate with. 1867 BAILEY *Univ. Hymn* 5 Holy, and with true praisefulness inspired. 1899 CHEYNE *Chr. Use of Psalms* i. 29 Except in a general spirit of praisefulness, we cannot accompany the mass of our congregation in its jubilant singing.

Praiseless (prēˑzlès), *a.* [f. PRAISE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without praise or honour; unpraised; undeserving of praise.

1558 PHAER *Æneid.* v. M iv b, His praiseles shyp [*sine honore ratem*] Sergestus brought. 1597 BACON *Ess., Coulers Gd. & Evil* ix. (Arb.) 151 Actions of great felicitie may drawe wonder, but praiselesse. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 73 Death ..matching the Scepter, with the Spade, and the crowned Prince with the praiselesse Peasant. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 570 Their life is arbitrary, blameless, and praiseless.

†**Prai·sement.** *Obs.* [f. PRAISE *v.* + -MENT. Cf. *appraisement.*] Estimation of value, valuation, appraisement.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 141 Amountyng in value Aftyr the prayesment of the same to cxxxvij*li*. 1511 FABYAN *Will* in *Chron.* (1811) Pref. 7 Before the prayesment..of my foresaid moveables. 1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1657) II. vii. 143 It is beyond his..skill, to give an exact praisement of it. 1656 J. CHALONER in D. King *Vale-Royall* IV. 26 If no man will buy it, the four men are to take it by Praisment.

Praiser (prēˑzəɹ). Also 5–6 praysour. [a. AF. *prei-, praisour* = OF. **preiseor*, F. *priseur*; f. *preisier*, *priser*, PRAISE *v.*; see -ER 1.]

†**1.** One who appraises; a valuer, appraiser. *Obs.*

1491 *Will of Stokes* (Somerset Ho.), The Bisshopes praysours. 1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 2 Their registers, scribes, praisers, sommoners, apparatours. 1544 in *Ficary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 160 Rychard Ferres..for to be one of the Comen preysers in this Cytye. 1624 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 219 One money..to be assessed by the foure Marchant praysers. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* II. (ed. 22) 205 The Chancellor of the Exchequer.. hath the Gift of the two Praisers of the Court.

2. One who praises, commends, or extols; a eulogist.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxvii. 21 So is preued a man in the mouth of preiseris [1388 preyseris]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 211 The sweete wordes of flaterynge preiseres. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 18 Here cometh the prayser that endyted the songe. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 30. I have bene a praiser of none save phisicians. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 472 Let your owne conscience be your owne prayser. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 245 Lady Davers was one of the kind Praisers. 1863 W. W. STORY *Roba di R.* II. vii. 175 The Past never wants for praisers and apologists.

b. One who offers praise to God or a deity; a worshipper.

1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 170 They are praisers of images. 1765 J. BROWN *Chr. Jrnl.* (1814) 163 The loudest praiser of God.

Hence **Prai·seress**, a female praiser. *rare*—1.

1611 COTGR., *Louëresse*, a praiseresse, commenderesse.

†**Prai·seworth**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PRAISE *sb.* + WORTH *a.*] = PRAISEWORTHY.

1591 R. W. *Tancred & Gismunda* IV. iv. F iij, This is praise-worth, not to do what you may. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 290 Elizabeth..whose praise-worth vertues if in verse I now should take in hand.

Prai·seworthily, *adv.* [f. PRAISEWORTHY + -LY 2.] In a praiseworthy manner; laudably, commendably.

1570 T. WILSON *Demosthenes* Pref. *j, To make an English man telle his tale praiseworthily. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. xii. 31 All That ever she sees doen prays-worthily. 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings, D. Bartoli* xv, Many a legend ..Do you praiseworthily authenticate.

Prai·seworthiness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being praiseworthy; laudableness.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 405 Quite contrary to the others praise-worthinesse. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 276 The Praise-worthinesse of God. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xi. 66 Where, asks she,..is the praise-worthiness of obedience, if it be only paid in instances where we give up nothing? 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xvi, His logical coolness of expostulation .. unheroic in proportion to its praise-worthiness.

†**Prai·seworthly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. PRAISEWORTH + -LY 2. The examples may belong to *praiseworthily*: but cf. *dearworthly*.] = PRAISEWORTHILY.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* 310 The menne whiche praise worthely canne obeie shal also haue knoweledge how praise worthely to rule. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* 129 Some men..haue put to their helping handes, to this worke..and P. Victorius most praise-worthelie of all.

Praiseworthy (prēˑzˌwɜːðɪ), *a.* [f. PRAISE *sb.* + WORTHY *a.* Formerly hyphened or treated as two words: cf. b.] Worthy or deserving of praise; laudable, commendable.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 43 [He is] much more prayseworthy, then he wych for fere and dred kepyth hymselfe in the hauen styl. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. ii. (1634) 110 Shall we thinke anything praise-worthy or excellent, which we do not acknowledge to come of God? 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 489 That right good and praise-worthy man. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xvii. (1700) 167 All Men are so far free as to be praise-worthy or blame-worthy for the Good or Evil that they do. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* ii. (ed. 2) 21 He does not ask what is allowable.., but what is commendable and praise-worthy. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 915 Gods, found because of thee adorable And for thy sake praiseworthiest from all men.

†**b.** *Analytically*, as *great praise worthy*, worthy of great praise. *Obs.*

[1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) C iij, The whiche..maketh you of so great prayse worthye.] 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 178/2 Smal prayse worthy was it in them to kepe it. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 52/1 Great praise-worthie was he that gaue the first aduenture.

Praising (prēˑzɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PRAISE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PRAISE. †**a.** Valuing, valuation, appraising. *Obs.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* I. 17 Be tallage of þoure townes without any werre,..By preysinge of polaxis þat no pete hadde. 1524 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 22 Paid for praysyng of certayn stuff at the court..viij*d*. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 227 The registring, sealing, writing, praising, making of inuentaries.

b. Commending, commendation; the offering of praise to God. Also in *pl.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13401 Grete preysynge he [Arthur] made, His men to bolde, þeir hertes to glade. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 379 A litil storie is told in presing of our Ladi. 1382 — *Prov.* x. 7 The myade of the riȝtwise [shall be] with preisingis. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xi. 43/1 Theyr Pater noster, & theyr Aue maria, and other prayers and praysynges. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xviii. (1634) 711 Under the other kinde of sacrifice..are contained all..our prayers, praisings, giving of thankes. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744)

VIII. i. 13 Hence the very word, by which we express the praising of one, is to extol him; that is, to lift him up.

†c. The fact of being held worthy of praise; *transf.* that which is so held. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 311 At conseil & at nede he [Arthur] was a skilfulle kyng, So curteis of non men rede, ne prince of more praysing Was non in Cristendam. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 875 The thridde manere of chastitee is virginitee..she is the preisynge of this world. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* IV. iv, Thy..beaute is fayrer.. and of gretter preysynge than the songe of the nyghtyngale.

Prai·sing, *ppl. a.* [f. Praise *v.* + -ing².] That praises or expresses praise; laudatory.

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xxxv. 2 Buriownynge it shal burioune, and ful out ioȝen, ioȝeful and preising. *a* 1586 Sidney *Ps.* v. v, They ever shall send Thee their praysing voyce. 1745 *Scot. Paraphr.* xxiv. i, Ye Heavens, send forth your praising Song.

Hence **Prai·singly** *adv.*, in a praising or laudatory manner; with praise.

1842 G. S. Faber *Prov. Lett.* (1844) II. 117 As that Father praisingly reminds them. 1889 G. Gissing *Nether World* III. xiii. 289 Miss Lanty..did not speak of her too praisingly.

† **Prai·sure.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Praise *v.* 1 + -ure.] Valuation, appraisement, appraisal.

1622 F. Markham *Bk. War* II. iv. 55 The Clerk of the Band shall administer vpon his goods,..making a true Inuentorie or praysure thereof.

Prakrit (prā·krit). Also 8–9 **Práerit,** 9 **Prā-, Pracrita, Prâ-, Prā-, Prákrit.** [ad. Skr. *prākṛta* natural, unrefined, vulgar: opposed to *saṃskṛta* prepared, refined, polished (Sanskrit).] A general name for those popular languages or dialects of Northern and Central India which existed alongside of or grew out of Sanskrit.

Applied primarily to the ancient vernacular dialects, the earliest traces of which go back to *c* 500 B.C.; then to the mediæval Prakrits which succeeded these; and sometimes to the modern languages Hindī, Bengālī, Marāthī, etc. Pāli is a form of primary Prakrit.

1786 *Asiatic Miscellany* II. 502 Four unconnected Stanzas, in the Prácrit Language, which was anciently vernacular in India. 1789 Sir W. Jones tr. *Sacontalá* Pref., Wks. 1799 VI. 206 The men of rank and learning are represented speaking pure Sanscrit, and the women Prácrit, which is little more than the language of the Bráhmens melted down by a delicate articulation to the softness of Italian. 1801 Colebrooke *Sanscrit & Pracrit* in *Asiatic Res.* VII. 199 The Gods, &c. speak *Sanscrita*; benevolent genii, *Prácrita*; wicked demons, *Paisáchí*; and men of low tribes and the rest, *Mágadhí*. *Ibid.* 200 *Prácrit*, consisting of provincial dialects, which are less refined, and have a more imperfect grammar. 1837 C. P. Brown *Sanscrit Pros.* 19 The Pracrita metres do not fall within the scope of the present essay. 1861 Max Müller *Sci. Lang.* Ser. IV. iv. 138 We meet the same local dialects again in what are called the Prâkrit idioms, used in the later plays, in the sacred literature of the Jainas, and in a few poetical compositions. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* x. 187 One Prakrit dialect, the Pali, became in its turn the sacred language of southeastern Buddhism. 1883 I. Taylor *Alphabet* x. II. 206 The inscriptions of Asoka are written in three local Pali or Prakrit dialects, evidently derived by long continued detrition from the Sanskrit of the Vedas. 1904 *Athenæum* 13 Oct. 481/3 The literatures which were produced..by the earliest language of the Vedas, by the later classical Sanskrit, by the Pali of the Buddhist books..and by such of the other Prakrits, or popular dialects, as attained to literary form.

Hence **Prakri·tic** *a.*, pertaining to Prakrit; **Pra·kritize** *v., trans.* to turn into Prakrit.

1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* x. 187 The next stage of Indian language .. is called the Prakritic. 1881 R. Morris in *Academy* 27 Aug. 161/2 In Marāthi *muramura* = muttering, grumbling,..seems to be a prâkritised form of the Sanskrit *murmura*, which in Pâli would become *muramura* or *mummura*.

Praline (prā·lin), **prawlin** (prō·lin). Chiefly *U.S.* Also 9 **prawleen, prawling, praslin, praleen.** [a. F. *praline*, f. the name of Marshal Duplessis-Praslin (1598–1675), by whose cook the confection was invented.] A confection made by browning almonds or nuts in boiling sugar; also transferred to various other preparations: see quots. 1809, 1883, 1893.

1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Almond*, Almonds fry'd, or Prawlins, a Dish prepar'd by taking a Pound of the best Jordan Almonds,..boil them to a Candy [in a syrup of loaf-sugar], constantly stirring till they are dry;..Put the Almonds again into the preserving Pan, and set them on a slow Fire, till some of their Oil comes from 'em into the Bottom of the Pan. 1809 A. Henry *Trav.* 265, I left our fort on Beaver Lake,..provided with dried meat, frozen fish, and a small quantity of praline, made of roasted maize, rendered palatable with sugar. 1883 R. Haldane *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 159/1 Orange Prawlings.—Take 4 or 5 China oranges, and cut off the peel in quarters... Have about a pint of clarified sugar boiling on the fire;.. put in the pieces of peel [etc.]. 1893 Mary A. Owen *Old Rabbit*, etc. iii. 39 It was the fragrance of prawleens, that compound of New Orleans molasses, brown sugar, chocolate, and butter. 1901 Winston Churchill *Crisis* I. xii, He did Miss Eugénie the honour to eat one of her praleens.

Pralle, app. var. *prolle*, Prowl *v.*

‖ **Pram**[1], **praam** (prām). Also 8–9 **prahm, prame,** 9 **prahme, praum.** [Du. *praam*, MDu. *pram, prame*, OFris. *prâm*, Fris. *prame*, MLG., LG. *prâm, prame*; so MHG. *prâm*, G. *prahm-e*, ON. *prámr*, Da. *pram*, Norw. *praam*, Sw. *prām*, also F. *prame*, all from Slav.; cf. OSlav. *pramŭ*, Pol. *pram*, cognate with OHG. *farm*, freight-boat, ferry: f. root *par-, per-, por-*: see Fare *v.*] A flat-bottomed boat or lighter, used especially in the Baltic and the Netherlands for shipping cargo, etc.

[1390–1 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 42 Et pro portagio dictorum piscium ad les prames, v scot [at Danzig].] 1548 [see d]. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 105 Some long, deepe prams, sowed together with hempe and cord (but vnpitcht or calkt). In these the Muscouian Merchants saile downe Volga, ouer the Caspian Sea. 1643 *Declar. Commons Rebell. Irel.* 49 [They] tooke a Scottish Barke and a Dover barke, and a Pram or Hute, and a Catch. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5050/2 Danish Prams, or Flat-bottom'd Boats. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 251 The bason where the prames and flat-bottom boats lie. 1807 Sir R. Wilson in *Life* (1862) II. vii. 218 Three English praums had also arrived. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 899 The cargo..was unloaded into praams or lighters belonging to the [Russian] government. 1844 *Hull Dock Act* 114 The word 'vessel' shall include ship, lighter, keel, barge, praam, boat, raft.

b. A large flat-bottomed boat mounted with guns and used as a floating battery.

1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5340, 4 Prames or large Flat-bottomed Boats, one of which is to carry 20 Guns. 1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 126/2 There is a kind of warlike vessel called a prame..equipping in different French ports. Each..has two decks..they are long and broad, but draw very little water, and are rigged after the manner of a ketch. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* lviii, One of the praams mounted ten guns, and the other eight. 1845 Gresley *Frank's First Trip* 166 A large sort of gun-boats, called Praams, which were flat and wide, with three keels and three masts.

c. As name of a ship's boat.

1860 Reade *8th Commandm.* 338 His work runs into the port of annihilation quicker than pirate can launch praam to attack it. 1894 *Times* 15 Nov. 7/5 A small boat, known as a 'pram', was seen to be launched. The mate..states that ..the captain ordered the boat out to row to the shore.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *praam bow, brig, ship.*

1548 *Aberdeen Regr.* XX. (Jam.), For the prame [in Jam. prane] hyir havand thair gudis to the schip. 1755 Magens *Insurances* II. 278 (Ordinance of Stockholm) Disbursements and Charges .. Pilotage, Anchorage, Beaconage, Prahm or Lighter-piles [etc.]. 1804 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 558/1 That part of the enemy's flotilla, consisting of two praam ships bearing the flag of chief of division and both under French colours. 1849 W. R. O'Byrne *Naval Biog. Dict.* 1237/2 An armed cutter, a praam-brig, and a gun vessel.

Pram[2] (præm). *vulgar* or *colloq.* [See sense 1.]

1. A shortened form of Perambulator 3.

1884 *Graphic* 25 Oct. 423/2 Another favourite custom of nurses is to walk two or three abreast, chattering and laughing as they push their 'prams'. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Sept. 2/1 The Pram and the Baby. *Mod. Advt.* Some Second-hand Prams to be cleared Cheap.

2. A milkman's hand-cart for delivering milk.

1897 *Daily News* 20 Jan. 12/6 Milkman seeks Work Milking Cows, or with a pram. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Oct. 8/2 Dairy Show..Accessories from churns and separators to milk 'prams'.

Pramnian (præ·mniăn), *a. Gr.* and *Rom. Antiq.* [f. L. *Pramni-um* (*vinum*), Gr. Πράμνι-ος (οἶνος) + -an.] In *Pramnian wine*, a wine from the neighbourhood of Smyrna. Also allusively.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 412 The Pramnian wine (which the same Homer hath so highly commended) continues yet in credit and holds the name still: it comes from a vineyard in the countrey about Smyrna neere to the temple of Cybele. 1830 tr. *Aristoph. Knights* 57 Off, off with the cup, in the name of the Pramnian God! 1863 Ruskin *Wks.* (1872) II. 90 Pramnian wine, cheese, and flour.

Pran, obs. form of Prawn.

Prance (prɑns), *sb.* [f. Prance *v.*] The act of prancing; a prancing movement or walk.

1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 182 ¶ 11 A lady..whom by the jolting prance of her gait,..he guessed to have lately buried some prosperous citizen. 1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* (1890) 307 Ethelberta..swept along the pavement and down the street in a turbulent prance. 1904 J. G. Lorimer *Selfmade Merch. Lett. to Son* 243 I'm..as full of prance as a spotted circus horse.

†b. A trip, a jaunt. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1803 Dibdin *Nongtongpaw* I. xi, John Bull for pastime took a prance, Some time ago, to peep at France.

Prance (prɑns), *v.* Also 4–8 **praunce,** 5 **prawnce, praunse,** 5–9 **pranse.** [Appears *c* 1375: origin obscure: see *Note* below.]

1. *intr.* Of a horse: 'To spring and bound in high mettle' (J.); to rise by springing from the hind legs, either spontaneously in gaiety, excitement, or impatience, or at the rider's will; to move by a succession of such springs. Rarely, and more vaguely, of other animals.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 221 Than þenketht he bough I prounce al by-forn First yn þe trays ful fat and newe shorn, Yet am I but an hors. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. iv. (1495) 752 A lombe..lad to pasture other to deth; he grutchyth not nor prauncyth not but is obedyent and meke. *c* 1440 Lydg. *Hors, Shepe, & G.* 344 The Goos may gagle, the hors may prike & prounce. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 21 Hartes in heirdis..Pransand and prunȝeand, be pair and be pair. *c* 1614 Sir W. Mure *Dido & Æneas* I. 783 Whil Phoebus' steeds abowt the Poles do prounce. *a* 1639 Wotton *Poems* in *Reliq.* (1651) 532 Here's no fantastick Mask, nor dance, But of our Kids, that frisk and prance. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Mrs. Thistlethwayte* 1 Apr., I have a little white favourite [horse]..he prances under me with so much fire. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. VI. 208 As when some courser..Prances o'er the plain in joy of heart.

b. *trans.* (with reference to sense 3 b).

1858 Morris *Eve of Crecy* Poems 168 Look you, my horse is good to prance A right fair measure in this war-dance.

c. *trans.* To cause (a horse) to prance.

1530 Palsgr. 664/1, I prounce an horse, I make hym fetche gamboldes and to flynge, *je pourbondys.* 1609 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1812) V. 509 He and those that went with him coursed their horses, pransing them to and fro. 1611 Cotgr., *Pourbondir*..to manage, or prounce a horse; to make him leape, or bound. 1720 Mrs. Manley *Power of Love* (1741) 119 He was provoked to see Briancon vault and prounce his Horse about the Field, as if he were certain of his Conquest. 1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* III. 209 The marquis of Hartley and lord Barton..pranced their nags, each with two grooms behind them, close up to the landau.

2. *intr.* Of a person: To ride (or drive) with the horse prancing; 'to ride gallantly and ostentatiously' (J.); to ride gaily, proudly, or insolently. Also † *to prance it* (obs.).

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 41 Wherof this man was wonder glad, And goth to prike and prance aboute. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 33 b, Then vp pranced the Burgonyons and folowed the chace. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 259 The Gentry delight much in great horses, whereupon they prounce continually through the streetes. 1624 Middleton *Game at Chess* III. i. 351 So make him my white jennet when I prance it After the Black Knight's litter. 1735 Somerville *Chase* III. 367 Like Troops of Amazons, the Female Band Prance round their Cars. 1802 Campbell *Lochiel's Warning* 7 Proud Cumberland prances, insulting the slain, And their hoof-beaten bosoms are trod to the plain. 1854 Thackeray *Rose & King* xvii, His Majesty prancing in person at the head of them all.

3. *intr.* 'To move in a warlike or showy manner' (J.); to move or walk in a manner suggestive of a prancing horse, or (more generally) in an elated or arrogant manner; to swagger. Also *fig.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 3400 They stond in altircacioune & stryff in poynt to prounce To depart yeur goodis. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. v. 8 Ilk ane of thaim, furth pransand lyke a lard. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 21/18 To prounce, *exultare.* 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 24 How well resembles it the prime of Youth, Trimm'd like a Yonker, prauncing to his Loue? *c* 1641 *Downfall of Pretended Div. Authoritie of Hierarchy* 11 How they pierck and pranse it, above all Nobilitie and Gentry. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1810) V. x. 60 She bid the servant tell Lord G. that she desired his company. Lord G. was [= had] pranced out. *a* 1784 Johnson in Boswell *Life* (1816) II. 68 *note*, Sir, if a man has a mind to prance, he must study at Christ-Church and All-Souls. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xvi, Rawdon..pranced off to engage lodgings with all the impetuosity of love.

b. *intr.* To dance, gambol, caper. Now *colloq.*

c 1450 *Mankind* 91 in *Macro Plays* 4 Yf ȝe wyll, ser, my brother wyll make yow to prawnce. 1790 D. Morison *Poems* 47 He tunes his win'some reed, The wee things loup and prance. 1817 *Lintoun Green* IX. 93 Whilst they touzle, ramp, and prance, The carles took their gill. 1883 Gilmour *Mongols* XXVI. 315 Two or more figures in uncouth masks ..prance about in the circle to the sound of music.

4. *trans.* To drive or frighten by prancing.

1812 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 4 May 281/1 Who thinks he has nothing to do but to put on a laced jacket and go prancing his enemies into a fit.

Hence **Pra·ncing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii. (MS. Digby 230) lf. 106 b/1 Furious neiȝyng of many stede, Praunsynge of hors vp on ouþer side. 1552 Huloet, Praunsynge horses, *excussores equi.* *c* 1560 *Heart's-ease* 40 in T. Rychardes *Misogonus* II, Our minds to please and live at ease, And sometimes to use praunsinge. 1611 Bible *Judg.* v. 22. — *Nahum* iii. 2 The noise of a whip..and of the praunsing horses [1885 (*R.V.*) and pransing horses]. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* III. ii. 22 If the fool unstride His prauncing stallion, thou may'st up and ride. *a* 1732 Gay (J.), Now rule thy prancing steeds, lac'd charioteer. 1740 C. Pitt *Æneid* XII. 465 Shook by the prancings of the thund'ring horse. 1853 Humphreys *Coin-Coll. Man.* xxii. (1876) 278 The type of the reverse is the Dioscuri on prancing horses.

[*Note.* The phonology and spelling of *praunse, pranse, praunce, prance*, suggest French origin, but no corresponding or allied word is recorded in French. Danish dialects have *prandse, pranse* (N. Jutland), 'to go in a stately, proud fashion', with an adj. *prans, pransk* 'spirited, proud, said of a horse' (Fejlberg), whence a vb. *pranske*; other dialects have *pronse*, etc. in similar senses. These resemble the Eng. word; but their age and history are unknown. Less likely to be connected are Bavar. dial. *prangezen, prangssen* to make compliments, assume airs, *prangss* assumption of airs, affected behaviour, and Swiss dial. *spranzen* to strut. Cf. also the later Prank *v.*[3], the identity of sense of which is remarkable, since it is difficult to equate the forms: see the Note there.]

Prancer (prɑ·nsəɹ). [f. Prance *v.* + -er[1].] One who or that which prances.

1. a. *Thieves' cant* and *slang.* A horse.

1567 Harman *Caveat* (1869) 42 A Prigger of Prauncers be horse stealers; for to prigge signifietb in their language to steale, and a Prauncer is a horse. 1622 Fletcher *Beggars' Bush* v. ii, Higgen hath prigg'd the prancers in his days. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Prancer*, a Horse. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xxiii, I would have thought little to have prigged a prancer from the next common.

b. in general use: A mettled or prancing horse; a steed. Also *fig.*

1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 19 Where stands this prawncer, in what inne or stable? 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (Percy Soc.) 15 'This prauncer', said Opinion, 'hath beene a wilde colt, and leaped thurough many honest men's gates in his dayes'. 1644 Evelyn *Diary* 23 Nov., Then the Captaine..of the Castle of St. Angelo upon a brave prancer. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 151 Thus corporal's guard I've review'd on their prancers. 1842 Tennyson *Sir Launcelot & Q. Guinevere* 33 She whose elfin prancer springs By night to eery warblings.

†2. *Old slang.* A mounted robber; a highwayman. (According to Farmer, A horse-thief.) *Obs.*

c 1600 Day *Begg. Bednall Gr.* I. iii. (1881) 21 He wo'd be your prigger, your prancer, your high-lawyer. 1673 R.

Head *Canting Acad.* 192 The fifteenth a Prancer, whose courage is small; If they catch him horse-coursing he's noored for al.

3. a. A rider on a prancing horse; *slang*, a cavalry officer. b. One who capers or dances.

1860 J. Nicholson *Kilwuddie*, etc. (1895) 131 (E.D.D.) My fegs, but he's a prancer..Ye ne'er saw sic a dancer. *a* 1863 Thackeray *White Squall* 120 A Prussian captain of Lancers (Those tight-laced, whiskered prancers). 1873 *Slang Dict., Prancer*, ..in modern slang an officer of cavalry.

Prancke(e, obs. form of Prank.

†**Pra·ncome.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Prank *sb.*2; see Princum (-prancum).] ? Prank, freak.

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* I. ii. A iij, Gogs hart, I durst haue layd my cap to a crowne Chwould lerne of some prancome, as sone as ich came to towne.

Prandial (prændiăl), *a. affected* or *jocose.* [f. L. *prandium* a late breakfast, luncheon + -al.] Pertaining or relating to dinner.

1820 [see Post-prandial]. 1821–30 Ld. Cockburn *Mem.* 36 Every glass during dinner required to be dedicated to the health of some one...This prandial nuisance was horrible. 1851 J. Harris in Macfarlane *Mem. T. Archer* vi. (1867) 147, I should not accept your prandial invitation. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 927/2 Expenses legal, medical, funereal and prandial.

Hence **Pra·ndially** *adv.*, in connexion with dinner.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 575 Any such social outrage..if prandially inflicted, is about as justifiable a proceeding. 1895 A. Stoddart *Blackie* xii. 307 Their communion, bodily and prandially, was in one of the Princes Street hotels.

†**Pra·ndicle.** *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *prandiculum*, dim. of *prandium* luncheon.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Prandicle*, a breakfast, a little dinner, a small pittance or repast. 1658 in Phillips.

Prane, Prang, obs. ff. Prawn, Prong.

†**Pra·ngle,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [Frequentative from OTeut. vbl. stem **prang-* to press, squeeze, whence Goth. (*ana-*)*praggan* to oppress, Du., LG. *prangen* to pinch, etc., Du. *pranger* a barnacle for a horse: see -le 3.] *trans.* To press tightly, pinch.

c 1300 *Havelok* 639 And for keuel at þe laste, þat in mi mouth was þrist faste, Y was þe[r]with so harde prangled, þat I was þe[r]with ney strangled.

†**Prank,** *sb.*1 *Obs. rare.* [Goes with Prank *v.*1: see also Prank *sb.*2] A pleat, a fold.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/2 Prank, of prankynge, *plica*, *plicatura.*

Prank (prænk), *sb.*2 Also 6 pranque, 6–7 pranck(e, 6–8 pranke. [Origin unascertained. Goes with Prank *v.*2, both appearing *c* 1525.

Some would connect the vb. and sb. with Prank *v.*1, and the cognate words there mentioned, taking a 'trick' as 'an act done to show off'; but this does not appear to be supported by the early use. Others would take it as a fig. application of Prank *sb.*1 fold, pleat, comparing the fig. sense of 'wrinkle', but the evidence is not sufficient to substantiate the suggestion.]

A trick; a frolic. †a. In early use, a trick of malicious or mischievous nature; a trick or action deserving of reprobation; a deed of wickedness; sometimes rendering L. *scelus* or *facinus. Obs.*

a 1529 Skelton *Agst. Scottes* 150 Your pryde was peuysh to play such prankys. 1530 Palsgr. 658 He wyll playe me a pranke, *il me jouera dune bricolle.* 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 665/2 Now hath it bene an old prank of heretykes, to vse that fashyon of malycyouse corruptynge the bookes of the holye scrypture. 1539 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 182 Themperour whom his grace knoweth..more to regarde his honour and profitt then to Imagyn and Consent to so an unreasonable shamefull & dishonourable pranque. 1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* iv. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 230 Mother, by such a prank the matter will be worse 1600 Holland *Livy* xxxiii. xxix. 841 At length they played these prancks [*facinora fecerunt*].. of malice unto them. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iv. 2. 1654 Trapp *Comm. Ezra* iv. 6 Infamous..for many lewd pranks (as that he killed his brother, and then his owne sister). 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 89 This was not the first of his pranks which he [the Devil] played upon mankind after the flood. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Hist.* iv. iii. § 5 They grew the more insolent upon this bold prank.

† b. A trick of magic, conjuring, or the like; in early times to deceive, later to surprise or amuse.

1555 J. Harpsfield in Bonner *Homilies* 49 Those prankes played by Simon Magus. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 433 Either iuggling or Magicall prankes practised by the Samoed-Coniurours or Priests. 1650 Milton *Tenure Kings* 60 Like those priests of Bel, whose pranks Daniel found out. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 329 He had the honor of playing his pranks before the whole court. 1840 Hood *Kilmansegg, Pedigree* viii, Golden bees, by alchemical prank, Gather'd gold instead of honey.

c. A trick of a frolicsome nature, or one intended to make sport; a mad frolic; a practical joke.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 282 Who in all his purposes and practises, playeth pranckes of puerilitie and childishnesse. 1602 Rowlands *Tis Merrie when Gossips meete* 18 But Lord the prankes that we mad-wenches playde. 1643 Burroughes *Exp. Hosea* xvi. (1652) 412 Tell tales of the prancks of your younger dayes. *a* 1713 T. Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1765) 5 Often playing one waggish Prank or other among my fellow scholars. 1844 Emerson *Misc. Papers, Tantalus* Wks. (Bohn) III. 319 See the child.. with his thousand pretty pranks, commanded by every sight and sound. 1884 Lady Verney in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 550 The pranks are not those of healthy schoolboys.

d. Said of capricious or frolicsome actions or movements of animals, and *fig.* of erratic actions of machines.

1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* 138 We appeal to observation, whether..all the various machins and utensils would now and then play odd pranks and capricio's quite contrary to their proper structures and the designs of the artificers. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 117 ₱ 5 The Cat is reported..to have played several Pranks above the Capacity of an ordinary Cat. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 52 [The dog] Then ..barks for joy. Heedless of all his pranks, the sturdy churl Moves right toward the mark.

Prank, *sb.*3 *rare.* [f. Prank *v.*3] Prancing, capering.

1844 Mrs. Browning *To Flush* iv, Full of prank and curveting.

†**Prank,** *a. Obs.* [Related to Prank *v.*4 and MLG. *prank* sb., pomp, display.] Smartly, showily, or gaily dressed.

1575 R. B. *Appius & Virginia* B ij, Ah pretie pranck parnel, the Coushen and Booke, Whereon he shoulde reade and kneele, are present here looke. 1589 R. Robinson *Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 58 Their children as I sayd, so pranck in pride. 1607 *Lingua* iv. vii. I iv b, If I doe not seeme pranker nowe, then I did in those dayes. He be hang'd. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 209 The 5. so pranke, he scarce can stand on ground, Asking who'le sing with him Mal Dixons round?

†**Prank,** *v.*1 *Obs.* [Goes with Prank *sb.*1, both appearing *c* 1440. Origin unascertained. There is nothing similar in form and sense in the Teutonic or the Romanic langs.] *trans.* To fold, plait, pleat, arrange in pleats.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/2 Prankynge, *plicacio.* *a* 1529 Skelton *El. Rummyng* 69 Stytched and pranked with pletes. 1530 Palsgr. 664/1, I pranke ones gowne, I set the plyghtes in order, *je mets les plies dun robe a poynt.* 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iv. 14 Some prancke their ruffes; and others trimly dight Their gay attyre.

b. *fig.* To arrange in proper order, put into order.

1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* ix. (1848) 151 Matters being in great confusion, and no appearance of pranking of them.

Hence †Pranked *ppl. a.*, folded, pleated, adorned with pleats; †Pra·nking *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/2 Prankyd, as clothys, *plicatus. Ibid.*, Prankynge, *plicacio. c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 288 Of prankyd gownes & shulders vp set, mos & flokkys sewyd wyth in. 1676 Pranking [see b above].

Prank, *v.*2 *Obs.* or *dial.* [app. f. Prank *sb.*2; the sb. and vb. appear together *c* 1525.] *intr.* To play pranks or tricks, formerly sometimes wicked or mischievous, now usually in frolic; to sport.

1530 Palsgr. 664/1, I prank with one, I use craftye and subtyll maner towardes hym, *je me subtille. c* 1700 *Patch-Work* I. 22 Did not Somaisius and Melancton; Nay, Luther, though the Pope he prank'd on, Own him Head of the Church, ne'erless, And his Supremacy confess? 1826 Hogg *Love's Jubilee* 33 The little rays of sin That prank with the damask vein of the cheek. 1887 Willock *Rosetty Ends* xii. 88 It formed a halesome lesson to him no' to prank wi' blue or red fire for a while again. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 456/2 A little wind, born in the gorge below, was pranking with the quaking asp leaves.

Prank, *v.*3 *Obs.* or *dial.* [Appears early in 16th c.: origin obscure: see *Note* below.] *intr.* = Prance *v.* (in various senses, esp. with suggestion of display or arrogance); to caper; to dance. Also *to prank it.*

1519 *Interl. Four Elements* E vj b, And I can fote it by and by etc., And I can pranke it properly. *a* 1529 Skelton *Caudatos Anglos* 57 That dronke asse..That prates and prankes. *c* 1560 *Jack Juggler* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 117 And a maid we have at home, Alison Trip-and-go..She simpereth, she pranketh, and jetteth without fail. 1567 Golding *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1593) 136 Who .. With haughtie looke and stately gate went pranking vp and downe. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 24/25 To Pranke, *exultare, gestire.* 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1983/1 About a mile from the English campe were the Scots horsemen verie busie, pranking vp and downe. 1842 Halliwell *Nursery Rhymes* (Percy Soc.) 76 His nag did kick and prank. 1870 *Daily News* 12 July, Placid infants,..who looked anything but fit for pranking it according to Offenbach.

Hence **Pra·nking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1529 Skelton *Poems agst. Garnesche* I. 19 For alle your proude prankyng, Your pride may apayere. 1904 M. Hewlett *Queen's Quair* I. xii. 188 So the wilful lass has got her master! And a pranking rider for a bitter jade!

[*Note. Prank* has the appearance of a by-form of the earlier vb. Prance, with which, to a great extent, it coincides in sense. But its form makes the relationship difficult, *prance* and *pranke* being app. possible as parallel forms only in words from French. On the other hand, it may possibly be related to Du. *pronken* in the sense 'strut, parade', and so have the same ultimate origin as Prank *v.*4, although the two appear to be quite distinct words in English.]

Prank (prænk), *v.*4 [Goes with Prank *a.*, both being radically cognate with Du. *pronk* show, ostentation, finery, ornament, Ger. *prunk* pomp, parade, ostentation, MLG. *prank* pomp, display. (There is no corresp. sb. in Eng.) The vb. in Du. is *pronken* to show off, shine, strut, parade, in Ger. *prunken* to make a show or display, to 'show off'. Cf. also Prink *v.*]

1. *trans.* To dress, or deck in a gay, bright, or showy manner; to decorate; *refl.* to deck oneself *out*, dress oneself *up.*

1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* I. (1560) 22 Pranked vp with Tabernacles and lightes. 1553 — *Vocacyon* Pref. 4 b, Not pranked vp in pompe and pleasures. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 433 As willing..as you are to prancke your selues in a lookinge Glasse. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 10 b, She..spends halfe a day in pranking her selfe if she be inuited to any strange place. 1652-62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 60 She..will be so pranked up on the Sundays..that one..might easily mistake her for some noble Lady. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* VII. ii, All the burghers of New-Amsterdam with their wives and daughters, pranked out in their best attire. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* I. x, Women are fond..of pranking themselves continually in some new finery. 1895 Zangwill *Master* II. x, The little village was pranked and rejuvenated.

b. *fig.* To dress up.

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III. i. 23 They doe pranke them in Authoritie Against all Noble sufferance. 1634 Milton *Comus* 759 Obtruding false rules pranckt in reasons garb. 1742 Collins *Odes* xi. 15 Science, prank'd in tissu'd vest.

c. *transf.* To deck, adorn; to brighten or set out with colours; to spangle. In various constructions, e. g. to prank (the field) with flowers, to prank (the garden or field) as a flower.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iv. 446 The least Flowr that pranks Our Garden borders or the Common banks. *Ibid.* 674 The Gardens prank them with their Flowry buds. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* xii. l, When opal-colours prank the orient Tulips head. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* I. ii, A season atween June and May, Half prankt with spring, with summer half imbrowned. 1820 Shelley *Sensit. Plant* I. 42 The stream whose inconstant bosom Was prankt under boughs of embowering blossom With golden and green light. 1820 — *Question* iv, Broad flag-flowers, purple prankt with white. 1880 L. Wallace *Ben-Hur* 200 The ground was pranked with the brightest blooms.

¶ d. *pa. pple.* ? 'Set' (like a gem).

(App. an erroneous use, 'prankt' suggesting ideas of bespangled, begemmed.)

1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* IX. i, Poplars..whose shade did cover The waning stars, prankt in the waters blue. 1821 — *Hellas* 1049 Around mountains and islands inviolably Prankt on the sapphire sea.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To show oneself off, make ostentatious show or display. Also *to prank it.*

1567 Golding *Ovid's Met.* VIII. P iv, Yet would I make it [a tree] ere I go To kisse the clowers with her top that pranks with braunches so. 1592 Greene *Upst Courtier* G j b, Hee shall not want silkes, sattins, veluets, to pranke abroade in his pomp. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* IV. vii, That ruffe of pride..is the same With that, which the vncleane birds in seuenty-seuen, Were seene to pranke it with, on diuers coasts. 1649 tr. *Wars. Jac. Beem* xvi. 15 Wherewith I have not hitherto prondly prancked and vaunted. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Romaunt of Page* ix, Or, speak she fair, or prank she gay, She is no lady of mine. 1867 M. Arnold *Obermann once more* i, White houses prank where once were huts.

Pranked, *ppl. a.*1, folded, pleated: see Prank *v.*1

Pranked, prankt, *ppl. a.*2 [f. Prank *v.*4] Decked, dressed up; decorated, bedecked.

c 1550 *Pryde & Abuse of Women* xvii. in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 237 For there are some prancked gosseps every where, Able to spyll a whole countrie. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvii. (1612) 219 Good God, how formall, prankt, and peart became I in a trice. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 92 Modwene.. forsooke the worlde, and all the gaye shewes and pranked profers thereof. 1877 Lanier *Florida Sunday* 65 Grays, whites and reds of pranked woodpeckers.

¶ See also Prank *v.*4 1 d.

Pra·nker. [f. Prank *v.*3 + -er 1.]

1. = Prancer. †a. *Thieves' cant.* A horse (*obs.*). b. A dancer.

1591 Greene *Art Conny Catch.* II. (1592) 4 They..doe take an especiall view, where prankers or horses be. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. vi. iii. (1651) 563 If she be a noted reveller, a gadder, a singer, a pranker or dancer, then take heed of her. 1886 G. H. Boughton in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 24 One of the most abandoned of the prankers and myself..were tempted by cool shades of the fragrant wood to wander off.

†2. *pl.* Prancing action (as of a horse). *Obs.*

1636 Sampson *Vow-breakers* v. i. I iij, Have I practic'd my Reines, my Carree'res, my Prancknes, my Ambles, my false Trotts, my smooth Ambles, and Canterbury Paces, and shall Master Major put me besides the hobby-Horse?

Pra·nkful, *a.* [f. Prank *sb.*2 + -ful.] Full of pranks; mischievous, tricky; frolicsome. Hence **Pra·nkfulness.**

1824 Galt *Rothelan* I. II. ix. 228 The prankful boy goading it with a stick, the charger reared so suddenly that the rider was unseated. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 715 Rather wounding by an unbounded prankfulness, than by a wish to inflict pain. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 36 Prankful squirrels, nibbling at the rind.

Pranking, *vbl. sb.*1, folding: see Prank *v.*1

Pranking, *vbl. sb.*2, prancing: see Prank *v.*3

Pranking (prænkiŋ), *vbl. sb.*3 [f. Prank *v.*4 + -ing 1.] The action of Prank *v.*4; decking, dressing up, 'titivating', 'making up'.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Attiffement*, pranking. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 77 In all their paintings and prankings they..lift vp themselues against nature. 1612 W. Parkes *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 56 The nightly and nightlong prancking and pruning vp of old withered faces. 1664 H. More *Exp.* 7 *Epist.* vi. (1669) 78 Her prankings and adornings in the splendour of their Altars, and Churches, and Copes.

†**Pra·nkingly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. *pranking*, pr. pple. of Prank *v.*4 + -ly 2.] In a pranking or ostentatious manner, showily.

1610 Br. Hall *Apol. Brownists* xv. 43 He, his wife, and her daughter fared daintily, and went prankingly in apparell.

Pra·nkish, *a.* [f. Prank *sb.*2 + -ish 1.] Of the nature of a prank; inclined to pranks.

1827 Hood *Mids. Fairies* lxxxix, My partner dear in many a prankish deed. 1868 Holme Lee *B. Godfrey*

xxxviii, She .. had quite dropt her prankish airs. 1887 Mrs. Hawels in *Pall Mall G.* 1 Nov. 1/2 Stories concerning mischievous and prankish children.

Hence **Pra·nkishly** *adv.*, in a prankish manner, by way of a prank; **Pra·nkishness**, trickiness, frolicsomeness; addiction to pranks.

1881 W. M. Rossetti in *Art Jrnl.* 262/2 The insolent prankishness of his age. 1883 Holme Lee *Loving & Serving* I. ix. 184 She had prankishly avoided him. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 15 Dec. 456/1 If parents do not..have to trace prankishness and mischievousness to the same exemplars. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 May 1/3 If he were a very young man..we might be indulgent to this prankishness.

Prankle (præ·ŋk'l), *v.* Now *dial.* [dim. or freq. of Prank *v.*3: see -le 3.] *intr.* To prance lightly, to move in a capering way.

a 1717 Parnell *Fairy Tale* vii, He sees a [fairy] train profusely gay Come prankling o'er the place. 1829 W. Irving *Conq. Granada* I. xii. 112 The prankling army of highmettled warriors issued from the ancient gates. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (I. of Wight), *Prankle*..to prance.

Pranksome (præ·ŋksŏm), *a.* [f. Prank *sb.*2 + -some.] Addicted to pranks; prankish, frolicsome.

1810 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* XIV. 148 To swell her brazen store, With one such pranksome, titt'ring booby more. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. xiv. (Orig. Draft), And often would his pranksome prate engage Childe Harold's ear. 1876 W. H. Mason in *Macm. Mag.* XXXIV. 452 Some pranksome imp..has turned off the hot water.

Hence **Pra·nksomeness.**

1899 *Daily News* 4 Nov. 7/3 The monkey-like pranksomeness of the merry, mischievous race.

Pra·nky, *a. rare.* [f. Prank *sb.*2 + -y.] Given to or full of pranks.

a 1553 Udall *Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 47 So, that is somewhat like, but prankie cote, nay whan, That is a lustie brute, handes vnder your side man. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 10 The strangest and most curious pranky little beings that ever were born. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Sept. 6/1 Merely a demonstration of pranky lawlessness.

Pranque, obs. form of Prank *sb.*2

† **Pransawte.** *Obs. rare*−1. [? Some kind of deriv. of Prance *v.*] (?) Prancing, showing off.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 561 Thay were sturdy and hawte..Youre pride and youre pransawte, What will it gawne? Ye tolde ilk mans defawte and forgate youre awne.

† **Pranso·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*−0. [f. L. *prandsōri-us* pertaining to breakfast (f. *prandēre* to breakfast + -ous.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pransorious*, of or belonging, or serving for dinner.

Praoe, variant of Proa.

Prase (prēiz). *Min.* [a. F. *prase*, ad. L. prasius (Plin.) (formerly used in Eng.), a. Gr. πράσιος leek-green, f. πράσον leek.] A cryptocrystalline or crystalline variety of translucent quartz, of a leek-green colour.

a. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxxvi. (Bodl. MS.), Prassius is a grene stone as leke. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 619 As touching green stones..we reckon one of a Porret colour, which we cal Prasius. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr.* 218 Prassius, is so called from an Herb of its own Name. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 249 *Prasium*..seems to consist of a mixture of quartz, and shoerlaceous actinolite.

β. 1788 tr. *Cronstedt's Min.* (ed. 2) I. 144 As to the prase, its name..shows it to be of a greenish-blue colour. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 82 *note*, False emeralds, or prases. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 194 Quartz..Cryptocrystalline Varieties..4. Prase. Translucent and dull leek-green... Always regarded as a stone of little value. The name is also given to crystalline quartz of the same color.

Prase, obs. form of Praise.

Praseolite (prēi·ziɔləit). *Min.* [ad. Sw. *prasiolith* (Erdmann 1840), irreg. f. Gr. πράσ-ον or πράσι-ος (see Prase) + -lite.] An altered form of iolite.

1864–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 320 Hydrous Dichroite.. Praseolite from Bräkke in Norway. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 301 The alteration of iolite takes place so readily..that the mineral is most commonly found in an altered state..as hydrous iolite, pinite,..gigantolite, praseolite, aspasiolite.

Pra·siform, *a. Min. rare.* [f. as Prase + -[i]form.] Resembling prase.

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 392 Prasiform Porphyry of Karsten.

Prasilite: see *prasolite* (s. v. Praso-).

Prasine (prēi·zin), *sb.* and *a.* Also 5 **prasym,** 6 **prasne.** [ad. late L. *prasina* green chalk, fem. of L. *prasinus* adj. (Plin.), a. Gr. πράσινος leek-green, λίθος πρ. leek-green stone, an emerald or other green stone: cf. F. *prasine*, adj. (*pierre prasine* leek-green stone), and in later F. sb. fem. a green earth used as a pigment.]

A. *sb.* A green-coloured mineral: † (*a*) an earth, green chalk, or verdigris; † (*b*) a precious stone, sometimes app. the emerald; (*c*) now a synonym of pseudo-malachite (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

[*c* 625 Isidore *Orig.* xix. xvii. § 9 Prasina, creta viridis, etsi in aliquibus terris promiscue generetur, optima tamen in Libya Cyrenensi.]

[*c* 1305 *Land Cokayne* 91 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 158 Smaragde, lugre, and prassiune.] 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xxviii. (Bodl. MS.), Prasyn creta is grene [*Prasina creta est viridis*] & perof is colore made grene as leke. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* I. xlviii. (1495) 92 b/2 The partye (of the sayde chyrche) wythout forthe on the syde of the South was of the colour semblable or lyke to a precyous stone namyd Prasym. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* I. iv. 43 Precious stones called the Jacinthe, and the Prasne.

B. *adj.* Leek-like; leek-green in colour. *rare. Prasine stone* = A. (*b*.)

1528 Paynel *Salerne's Regim.* b iv b, One is called coler prassine, lyke the colour of ye herbe called prassion. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 351 All sorts of Stones and Mines of Gold e're-while Are found there, with the choicest Prasine-stone. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVIII. 40 The curious prasine peduncle is covered with numerous flowers.

Pra·sinous, *a.* [f. L. *prasin-us* (see prec.) + -ous.] = prec. B.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 281 *Prasinous*... The colour of the leaves of leeks or onions.

‖ **Praskeen** (praskī·n). *Ir.* [a. Ir. *praiscín* apron.] An apron, *esp.* a large coarse apron.

1843 W. Carleton *Traits* I. 24 A wooden dish, comfortably covered with a clane praskeen on the well-swept hearthstone. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 396 Their own servants gave the same reason for wearing no caps or praskeens.

Praso-, repr. Gr. πράσο-ν leek, an element in technical words. **Prasochrome** (prēi·zokrōum) [Chrome], a dull-green incrustation on chromic iron, prob. calcite coloured by oxide of chromium (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896). † **Prasocoride** *Obs.* [Gr. πρασοκορίς, -ιδ-], a grub which destroys leeks. **Prasolite** (prēi·zolɔit) (Dana) (*erron.* prasilite) [-lite], a leek-green fibrous mineral, probably a variant of chlorite (Chester). **Praso·phagous** *a.* [Gr. -φαγος eating], eating leeks; hence **Praso·phagy.**

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 953 The Grek seith that a beest, *prosacoride [*v.r.* prasocoride] the garth ennoyeth myche. 1882 *St. James' Gaz.* 11 Feb., I should not have been *prasophagous if I had had the chance. *Ibid.*, *Prasophagy is..for a time a very cheap form of diet.

Prasoid (prēi·zoid), *a.* [ad. L. *prasoïdes*, a. Gr. πρασοειδής leek-green.] Resembling prase.

1849 Dana *Geol.* xvii. (1850) 632 We may distinguish it as prasoid rock. 1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Prast, variant of Prest *a. Obs.*

Prat (præt), *sb.*1 and *a.* Now only *Sc.* Forms: 1 prætt, 1–3 præt, 3 (9 *Sc.*) prot, 5 (6 *Sc.*) pratte, 6–9 *Sc.* pratt, 7– *Sc.* prat. [OE. *prætt* guile, a trick; cf. MDu. *parte*, Du. *part* crafty trick, prank; also MDu., Flem. *perte*, Du., EFris., LG. *pret*, ON. *prettr*, Norw. *pretta* a roguish trick, etc. Ulterior origin obscure. See also Pretty *a.*

It is remarkable that, with the exception of the instances in Layamon (which seem to be attrib. or in comb., but may be adj.), the word does not appear between OE. times and 1478.]

A. *sb.* A trick; a piece of trickery or fraud; a prank, a frolic.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* xliii. (Z.) 257 *Astu*, prætt. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gloss.* in *Haupt's Zeitschrift* IX. 424 [*Contra mille nocendi artes*], ongean þusendfealde derigende prattas. *a* 1023 Wulfstan *Hom.* xlvii. (Napier) 245 Woze domas and prættas. *c* 1205 Lay. 81 Elene..þa Paris Alixandre mid pret wrenche bi-won. *Ibid.* 5302 [Hi] ðohten hi-þechen þelin mid heore prætt wrenchen. 1478 Sir J. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 234 Iff any suche pratte scholde be laboryd, it is I hope in bettr case. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* viii. Prol. 81 Prattis ar reput policy and perellus paukis. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vi. 338 *marg.*, Puniset for the perte and pernicious pratt thay playd to thair Bischop. 1606 Birnie *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 18 When first this prat [of burying in Kirks] came in practise. 1785 Forbes *Dominic Depos'd* 33 Your prats [*ed.* 1780 pranks], she says, are now found out. 1812 Chalmers in Hanna *Life* (1849) I. xi. 293 Of all the pratts I ever played, none was ever carried on.. more gracefully. 1812 *Scotsman* 29 (Jam.) The bits o' prets, by quhilk they inveigle the public to buy their beuks.

B. *adj.* Cunning, astute.

?*a* 1200 *De Gestis Herwardi* in Michel *Chron. Anglo-Norm.* II. 51 Lefwinus Prat [id est] Astutus. *c* 1200 Ormin 6652 Niss he nohht hinnderrȝæp ne pratt To follȝhenn ille wiless.

Prat, *sb.*2 *Rogues' Cant.* [Origin unknown.] Usually in *pl.* The buttocks.

1567 Harman *Caveat* (1869) 82 *Prat*, a buttocke. 1641 Brome *Jov. Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 391 First set me down here on both my Prats. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew Pratts*, Buttocks. 1895 H. Watson in *Chap Bk.* III. 484 To drive myself square across the way, and despatch the horses back upon their prats, setting the coachman and the post-boys yelling in a terrified hubbub.

† **Prat,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [app. f. Prat *sb.*1, but cf. Pract *v.*] *intr.* To practise tricks. Hence † **Pratting** *vbl. sb.* trickery, and *ppl. a.* tricky, juggling.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 31 Quhais strenth and force consistis in pratting word, With Serpentis sting, under simplicitie. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 239 The Bischoppes heirat offended, said, 'What pratting is this? Lett his accusatioun be redd'. [Perhaps this is *prating.*]

† **Pra·tchant,** *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 **prachant,** 9 *dial.* **prajant.** [Origin unascertained.] Conceited, forward, swaggering.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 8vj, A Doctour might suppose me to be so pratchante and high-minded [as] that I sought to aequall my selfe with him. 1604 Parsons *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 433 Tymes was a Curate or deacon: but so pratchant and malepart, as he ouerwent the minister in his forwardnes of answering. 1625 Ussher *Answ. Jesuit* 72 Where a pratchant deacon, called Epiphanius, confidently avoucheth, that [etc.]. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.*, *Prajant*, swaggering, conceited.

Pratal (prēi·tăl), *a. Bot. rare.* [f. L. *prātum* a meadow + -al.] Growing in meadows.

1863 J. G. Baker *N. Yorks. Stud.* 183 To designate the different kinds of locality we may employ a series of adjectives such as sylvestral, pratal, pascual, ericetal. 1883 A. Fryer in *Jrnl. Bot., Brit. & For.* 375 No hard and fast line can be drawn between Pascual and Pratal plants.

Prate (prēt), *sb.* [f. Prate *v.* Cf. MDu. (*c* 1375), WFris. *praet*, Du., LG., NFris. *praat*, EFris. *prôt*, Da., Swed. *prat* talk, tattle, rumour.] The act or action of prating; talk; now *esp.* idle, profitless, or irrelevant talk; chatter, prattle.

1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Familye of Loue, Heret. Affirm.* b ij b, Have not much prate or disputation with straungers. 1592 Greene *Def. Conny Catch.* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 98 [He] began to hold the fellow in prate, and to question whose man hee was. 1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 27 The common foode of prate: 'what newes at court?' 1704 S. Fuace in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* (1871) I. 90 'Hold your prate, Sirrah' said he.. 'you are an impudent Rogue'. 1728 Swift *Jrnl. Mod. Lady* 142 How should I, alas! relate The sum of all their senseless prate? 1860 Thackeray *Lovel the Wid.* ii. (1869) 163 On I would go with my prate about my passion, my wrongs, and despair.

Prate (prēt), *v.* Also 6 **praite,** *Sc.* **prat**(t. [Not found before 15th c.: = MDu. *prāten* (*c* 1400), *praeten*, Du. *praten*, WFris. *prate*n, *praten*, *proten*, EFris. *proten*, MLG., LG. *praten*, *proten*; thence also MHG. *braten*, *braden*, Icel., Norw., MSwed., Swed. *prata*, Da. *prate*, to talk, chatter, prate. Not known in the earlier stage of the langs.; perh. a later onomatopœic formation.]

1. *intr.* To talk, to chatter: usually dyslogistic, implying speaking much or long to little purpose; formerly also to speak insolently, boastfully, or officiously; to tell tales, blab.

c 1420 [implied in Prater]. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 155 He may weel grucche and with his tounge prate. 1550 J. Coke *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 62 (1877) 77, I mervayle, syr Heralde, how you dare so untruly prate agaynst your soveraygne lord the kyng of England. 1570 Buchanan *Chamæleon* Wks. (1892) 53 [He] prattit proudlie, vantyng yat his pen sould be worth ten thowsand men. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 492 b, You prate hard, but you prove nought. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* II. i. 58 Thy very stones prate of my where-about. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* III. 992 They will prate Till they tire all men with their idle chatt. 1713 Berkeley *Guardian* No. 3 ℙ 1 Sober wretches, who prate whole evenings over coffee. 1747 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. viii. 54 No words! I will not be prated to. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 31 And she is prating learnedly Of logic and of chemistry. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 212 You prate, he said, instead of answering.

b. With *at*: To scold; to 'give a lecture to'. *dial.*

1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., He might have prated at him and let it go by.

2. *trans.* To utter, say, or tell in a prating manner; to tell or repeat to little purpose.

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 320 What somever ye prate, say, or crake, sayd Charlemagn, ye shall not scape me. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* II. iv. C j b, Auant..syr knaue, what pratest thou of that I fynd? 1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* I. i, He prates Latin, An it were a parrot, or a play-boy. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* III. 21 What Nonsense wou'd the Fool thy Master prate. 1821 Byron *Sardan.* v. i. 292 You are sent to prate your master's will, and not Reply to mine. 1891 N. Gould *Double Event* 2 Prating mere polite nothings to a young lady fresh from school.

3. *intr.* Of hounds: To 'give tongue'. Of hens: To cluck. (*dial.*)

1592 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvi. 158 Loues Beagles be vncoupeld, Beautie praites And driues my Heart from out the Thicks. 1873 Spilling *Molly Miggs* I. 6 If the hen doant prate she oant lay.

Pra·te-apace. [f. Prate *v.* + Apace.] One who prates on; a prater, chatterbox.

1636 Heywood *Loves Mistr.* II. i. Wks. 1874 V. 113 Prince of passions, prate-apaces, and pickled lovers. 1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* No. 46 (1754) 244 Mr. Prate-apace,.. nothing is more scandalous..than your charging our university with the want of civility and good manners. 1879 Browning *Ned Bratts* 126 Well, pad on, my prate-apace!

Pra·teful, *a. rare.* [f. Prate *sb.* + -ful.] Full of prate, given to prating or chattering.

1802 W. Taylor in W. Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. 208 The French character seems to me much altered;..the people are more circumspect, less prateful.

Prately, -e, obs. forms of Prettily.

Pra·tement. *rare.* [f. Prate *v.* + -ment.] Prating, talking. Also allusively (quot. 1831).

1657 J. Watts *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 268 Pratements of the longest and strongest winded speaker. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 982 In and out of Pratement—we beg pardon for that *lapsus linguæ*—Parliament.

† **Pra·tepye.** *Obs.* [f. Prate *sb.* or *v.* + Pie *sb.*1] A chattering magpie; a prater, chatterer.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 101 This that prat'pye cadesse labored too trumpet in eeche place.

Prater (prēi·təɹ). [f. Prate *v.* + -er 1. So Du. *prater* a talker.] One who prates; an obnoxious or idle talker, one who speaks much to little purpose, a mere talker, a chatterer. Formerly also a boaster, an evil-speaker.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 674 There were bosters, braggars, & brybores, Praters, fasers, strechers, & wrythers. 1550 Bale *Apol.* Pref. 13 Though Hierome wer a great prater and boaster of virginitie, yet was he no virgine. 1622 T. Scott *Belg. Pismire* 10 He is a prater..that never doeth any thing. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 223 A Prater..is like a Earwig, when he gets within a Man's Ear he is not easily to be got out again. 1704 Swift *Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 258 Miscreant Prater,...Eloquent only in thine own Eyes, thou railest without Wit. 1883 F. Leif-

child in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 51 Laertes..a prater of moral maxims, while he is all for Paris and its pleasures.

Prater John: see PRESTER JOHN.

† **Prate-rost.** *Obs. slang.* [f. PRATE *sb.* or *v.*: second element obscure.] A prater.

1671 GLANVILL *Disc. M. Stubbe* Pref. A ij b, I would not have it thought, I make dealing with this Prate-rost any part of my Business. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew., Prateroast*, a Talking Boy. 1725 *New Cant. Dict., Prate-Roast.*

† **Pra·tery.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PRATE *v.* or PRATER *sb.*: see -ERY. Cf. Du. *praterij* talk.] Prating.

1533 ELYOT *Pasquill* (1540) C v b, And lette vs leaue Pasquyll with his praterye.

Prati, -ie, obs. forms of PRETTY. **Pratic, -ick, -ik**: see PRACTIC *sb.*[1] and *v.*, PRATIQUE.

Pratie, dial. corruption: see POTATO 2 d δ.

Pratincole (prætĭŋkōul). *Ornith.* [Named by Pennant (1773), ad. mod.L. *pratincola* (Kramer 1756), f. L. *prātum* a meadow + *incola* inhabitant.] One of several species of the genus *Glareola*, grallatorial (limicoline) birds widely distributed throughout the old world and in Australia, allied to the plovers, but regarded by some as a distinct family, resembling the swallows in appearance and habits.

1773 PENNANT *Genera Birds* 48 Pratincole. Bill, short, strong, strait, hooked at the end. Nostrils, near the base, linear, oblique [etc.]. 1843 YARRELL *Hist. Birds* III. 4 The Pratincole has been arranged by some authors with the Swallows, by others near the Rails: but I believe, with Mr. Selby, that it ought to be included in the family of the Plovers. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock N.* xlvii, A woman's perception flies on the wings of the pratincole. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 July 10/1 An unfortunate black-winged pratincole that strayed from its Russian home across Central Europe to Romney Marsh has promptly been made into a specimen.

Prating (prēi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PRATE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. PRATE; idle chatter; † boasting, mischievous talk.

c 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 684 Ye aught not to haue other in hatyng, But hertely cherissh theim withoute prating. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1783 Here is a pratynge with a very vengeaunce! 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 164 After that these two, had by ioynt and severall Pratings found tokens of consent in the Multitude. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* I. i, Hold your prating, Sirrah, do you know who you are? 1813 BYRON *Corsair* I. vii, 'Peace, peace!'—He cuts their prating short. *attrib.* 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 247 Since we are here, on our prating bench in a close roome.

Pra·ting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That prates, talking idly, chattering.

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 11 Looke on this legge, ye prating slaues, I remember since it was no greater then a tree. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 175 There be as prating boyes, as there be pratling wenches. 1676 BUNYAN *Strait Gate* Wks. (1846) 272 A prating tongue will not unlock the gates of heaven. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. xxii. 217 Can there be a greater torment than an officious prating Love? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 464 Montague was a brilliant rhetorician, and, therefore,.. represented by detractors as a superficial, prating pretender.

Hence **Pra·tingly** *adv.*

1755 JOHNSON, *Pratingly*, with tittle tattle; with loquacity.

‖ **Pratique** (prætik, ‖prati·k). Forms: 7 **pratticke, -ike, -iq,** 7–8 **-ick, -ic,** 7– **pratique.** [a. F. *pratique* practice, intercourse, pratique = It. *pratica*, OSp. *prática*, ad. L. *practica* (see PRACTIC); orig. spelt *pratticke* (var. of PRACTIC); subseq. conformed to F. spelling.] Permission or licence granted to a ship to hold intercourse with a port after quarantine, or on showing a clean bill of health. Especially used in connexion with the South of Europe.

1609 W. BIDDULPH in T. Lavender *Trav.* (1612) 4 Zante. We staied ten daies in the rode of this city, before we could get Pratticke, that is: leaue to come amongst them, or to vse traffique with them. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 6 Not to suffer any to traffike or come ashore before they haue a Pratticke from the Signiors of Health. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pratique* (from the Span. *Pratica*),..among Merchants it is a Licence to Traffick; as in the Ports of Italy, and the Streights. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 14 Dec., To remove the inconveniences his ships are put to [at Leghorn] by denial of pratique;..a thing that is now-a-days made use of only as a cheat. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xviii. 80 Ships can neither leave the port, nor be permitted to prattic but by his permission. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xxv, And when he lay in quarantine for pratique..His wife would mount, at times, her highest attic. 1897 *Daily News* 14 Jan. 3/5 The P. and O. steamer Nubia arrived in the Thames from Plymouth yesterday afternoon...Dr. Collingridge gave the ship pratique, and the yellow flag was then hauled down amid loud cheers.

b. *attrib.* **Pratique boat, house,** the boat, and house, of the quarantine officer.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 16 Oct., We..came on shore by the Prattiq-house [at Genoa]. 1798 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 175 The boats..to attend the embarkation at the Mole near the Pratique House. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xl, The pratique boat will not come off after sunset.

Pra·tted, *a. Sc.* [f. PRAT *sb.*[1] + -ED [2].] Having tricks or evil practices: in *Comb.* as *ill-pratted.*

1812 CHALMERS in Hanna *Life* (1849) I. xi. 293 You always thought me an ill-pratted chiel.

Prattelie, -ely, -ily, obs. forms of PRETTILY.

Prattie, obs. form of PRETTY.

Prattle (prætl), *sb.* [f. PRATTLE *v.*] The act or action of prattling; that which is prattled; idle inconsequent talk, childish chatter, small talk.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. vii. 160 As for byeng and sellyng, or any kinde of Lawe prattle, thei [Persians] vse not. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* Ded. to Earl Pembroke, There men shall he judged according to proofe, ..not according to pratles. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIV. xxii. 1184 Let him hold him there and keep his babble and prattle to himselfe. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. iii. (1673) 35 Talkative and full of prattle. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 629 You may soon discover this by the prattle of the children, who love to repeat what they hear. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 374 [Having] since that written you a long prattle, which ought to have been forwarded to you. 1865 J. HATTON *Bitter Sweets* xxiv, Her mother was never tired of her girlish prattle.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied to the voice of birds, the noise of running water, etc.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 179 The harmony of the pretty Birds, which a sort of extraordinary gayety and briskness at this time inspires with amorous prattle. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* xxiii, Listening.. to the prattle of the stream, that went singing along.

Prattle (prætl), *v.* Also 6 **prattel**(l, **prattale, prattil,** 6–8 **pratle.** [dim. and freq. of PRATE *v.*: see -LE 3; = MLG. *pratelen, protelen* to chatter, grumble.]

1. *intr.* To talk or chatter in a childish or artless fashion; to be loquacious about trifles; formerly equivalent to PRATE; now chiefly said, without contempt, of the talk of young children.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 533/2 So he dooeth but prattle & prate of feling fayth, without the feling of any fayth at all. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 3 *John* 10 If I come, I wyl declare his dedes whych he doeth, pratteling against vs with malicious wordes. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 118 Those that cease not to prattle and babble about vaine and vnprofitable matters. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 35 He had the Mastery of his Parents ever since he could Prattle. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 208, I talked to [the pretty little child], and it prattled to me again. 1778 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 15 Oct., I never said with Dr. Dodd that I love to prattle upon paper, but I have prattled now till the paper will not hold much more than my good wishes. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. viii. 134 The childhood of the race..when it prattles of the Golden Age.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To make an inarticulate sound resembling or likened to the talk of children: said of birds, running water, etc.

1863 B. TAYLOR *Poet's Jrnl.* III. *Under Moon*, A fountain prattles to the night. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 53 The light leaves prattled to neighbour ears.

2. *trans.* To utter in an idle, garrulous, or (now usually) childish way.

1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. I. 465 b, Whatsoeuer the Papistes..pratle in this behalf, I am sure, reason sayeth, that there remaineth bothe bread & wyne. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* ix. (1637) 92 If it be a vertue thus to prittle and prattle of every body uncertaine tales, but most certaine discredits. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* II. 160 The little birds..Shall learne to speake and prattle Rosamond. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* lviii. 3 They prattled Slander, and in Lies Employ'd their lisping Tongue. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 382 Frequent in Park with lady at his side, Ambling and prattling scandal as he goes. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* ii. 64, I am but..a mere chronicler of gossip that will not be prattled long.

b. To bring or drive by prattling *into*, etc.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. i. 46 If you prattle mee into these perilles.

† **Pra·ttle-ba·sket.** *Obs.* [f. PRATTLE *sb.* + BASKET *sb.* Cf. next.] = next.

1602 BRETON *Mother's Blessing* lxxiv, But if she be ilfauour'd, blind and old, A prattle basket, or an idle slut. 1690 SHADWELL *Amorous Bigot* II. Wks. 1720 IV. 248 Sweet prattle-basket, be quiet. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Prattle-Basket*, a prattling child, a little young prater.

† **Pra·ttle-box.** *Obs.* [f. PRATTLE *sb.* + BOX *sb.*[2] Cf. CHATTERBOX.] A humorous name for a prattler or chatterer; a chatterbox.

1671 GLANVILL *Disc. M. Stubbe* 2 Gross Ignoramusses, Illiterate Fools, Prattle-boxes, Catch-Dotterels, .. Tories, Cheats, and poor Devils. 1696 LOCKE in Fox Bourne *Life* (1876) II. xv. 455 A very ill sign in a prattle-box of your age. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) I. ii. 21 At last the old prattlebox having made a short pause to recover breath..,'Mr. Peter', says she, 'you look as if you did not know poor Patty'.

Prattlement (prætlmĕnt). *rare.* [f. PRATTLE *v.* + -MENT.] Idle talk, prattle, prattling: in quot. 1579, a play on *parliament.*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 33 He will goe immediately to his purposed matter, to hee debated in this highe Court of prattlement. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 574 It were a word sufficient To ouerthrow this prattlement. 1779 COWPER *Let to Unwin* 31 Oct., The childish prattlement of pastoral compositions. 1901 J. DAVIDSON *Test. Vivisector* 9 The prattlement of amorists.

Prattler (prætlə1). [f. PRATTLE *v.* + -ER [1].] One who prattles, a talkative person; a chatterer; now *esp.* a prattling child.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 90 One knaue or pratler will alwayes accompanie another. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* ix. (1637) 93 We doe not discountenance the whispering carper, we doe not eschew the reports of peevish pratlers. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Conscience* i, Peace pratler, do not lowre. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* III. vii. 1219 Go, you're an idle Pratler. 1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* IV. viii, My little prattler, the darling and comfort of my old age. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* IV. 204 Rosy prattlers at the feet Of a pleased grandame. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 140 Thousands of tragedy-making prattlers.

Prattling (prætliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PRATTLE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. PRATTLE.

1530 PALSGR. 257/2 Pratlynge, the speche of yonge chyldren, *patoys.* 1580 BABINGTON *Exp. Lord's Prayer* (1596) 233 Their priuie pratling to the hurt of their neighbours. 1605 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 367 Aged parents are delighted with the pratling and sport of young children. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 229 This prattling of theirs hardly deserves the name of sophistry. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* II. ii. 66 Save for the prattling of thy little ones.

Pra·ttling, *ppl. a.* [f. PRATTLE *v.* + -ING [2].] That prattles: see the verb.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 1 b, He would..put those prattelinge pardoners to silence. 1581 N. BURNE *Disput. in Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 170 The daft Abbottis, gukkit Prioris, guseheaddit Personis,.. and the pretland Prehendaris. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 2 Pratling Parrots, and sounding Cymbals. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* V. i. 1799 What Joys thou gav'st me in thy prattling Infancy. 1858 CAYLEY *Ball. & Songs* (1859) 84 Beside that prattling brook. 1862 SALA *Accepted Addr.* 91 The prattling servants from the Priory came down town.

Pratty, praty, -e, obs. and dial. ff. PRETTY.

Prau, var. PROA. **Praueine, Praunce, Praune,** obs. ff. PREVENE, PRANCE, PRAWN.

† **Prave,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *prāvus* crooked, perverse, vicious, bad.] Vicious, evil, depraved.

1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius* 2 That is accounted vntrew by the praue opinion of men. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 189 By prave concupiscence subdued to sinne. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni apud Scotos* Ep. Ded., Your Age not yet corrupted by prave opinions.

Hence † **Pra·vely** *adv. Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Pravamente*, wickedly..pernersely, pranely.

† **Pra·vilege.** *Obs.* Also 4 **pravelegie, -ylegio,** 6 **-ylege,** 7 **-iledge.** [ad. med.L. *prāvilēgium* (12th c.: see quot. 1432–50), a dyslogistic alteration of *prīvilēgium* PRIVILEGE, after *prāvus* perverse, bad: see PRAVE *a.*] An evil, injurious, or worthless privilege or law.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 482 Siche grauntis of þe pope þat ben not groundid in goddis lawe ben pranylegies, & litil worþ. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 409 [Pope] Paschalis the secunde..dampnede the seide privilege in this maner..that privilege grawntede late to themperoure, whiche may be called rather a pravilege then a privilege [orig. *illud privilegium quod potius vocandum est pravilegium*]. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 68 b, Dysdaynoudlye changynge his pryvylege to the scornefull name of a pranylege, or writynge that stode for nought. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. vii. 113 Priuiledges and pravileges, whereby every Joina-Stile shall intercept the Churches due.

† **Pra·vitous,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PRAVITY + -OUS; cf. *calamitous*, etc. (In quot. improperly *pravitious.*)] Characterized by pravity; evil, bad.

1648-9 OWEN *Toleration* iii. 89 Pravitious tendence of the doctrine opposed.

Pravity (prævĭti). [ad. L. *prāvitās* crookedness, distortion, perverseness, depravity, f. *prāvus* crooked, distorted, perverse. Cf. DEPRAVITY, an analogical formation on this word.]

1. Moral perversion or corruption; wickedness, viciousness, depravity; *original* or *natural pravity* = DEPRAVITY c. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1550 HOOPER *Serm. Jonas* Epist., To go after the prauitye and enylnes of oure owne hartes. 1618 T. ADAMS *Generation of Serpents* Wks. 1861 I. 71 Original pravity is called corruption. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. I. 5 The Pelagians, who deny Original Sin, and acknowledge not the pravity of vitiated nature. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. liii. 132 The spite of their hearts, and pravity of their dispositions. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 207 The punishment .. was proportioned to the apprehended and intended consequences of the offence, not to the pravity of the offender. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* I. i. (1861) 22 The natural pravity of man is plainly asserted in Scripture.

2. *gen.* Corrupt or evil quality; badness.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 64 The flesh is of a fishie sauour, which .. is a note of greatest prauity. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 99 To show this progression of their favourite work, from absolute pravity to finished perfection. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 462 Blood innutritious from scarcity or pravity of food. *Ibid.* IV. 410 Pravity of the fluids or emunctories that open on the external surface.

† 3. Deformity, crookedness. *Obs. rare.*

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* II. VIII. 75 Defect..whence ariseth pravity, distortion, deformity of the limbs. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pravity*, crookednesse, deformity.

† **Pra·vous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *prāv-us* (see PRAVE) + -OUS.] Corrupt, evil, depraved; = PRAVE.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn., Moles* 26 It denotes a pravous, wicked, contentious nature. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινῆ* 141 Ignorance..becoming to a pravous disposition.

Praw(e, Malay boat: see PROA.

Prawleen, -lin(g, variants of PRALINE.

Prawn (prōn), *sb.* Forms: 5 **prayne,** 5–7 **prane,** 6 **pran, praune, prayn,** 6–7 **prawne,** 7– **prawn.** [ME. *prayne, prane*, of unknown origin. No similar name found in other langs.

A suggested connexion with L. *perna*, F. *perne* ham, a ham-shaped shell-fish, a pinna, founded upon a blundered entry in Florio '*parnocchie*, Shrimps or Prawne fishes', (*parnocchia* (pl. *-ie*) being a variant of '*pernocchia*, a Nakre or Nacre (*misprr.* Narrel-fish') is opposed at once to the sense and the phonology.]

A small long-tailed decapod marine crustacean (*Palæmon serratus*), larger than a shrimp, common off the coasts of Great Britain, and used as food. Also extended to allied species of the family.

1426 *Court Rolls Maldon*, Bundle 16 m. 2 hk. Item dicunt q[d] Margareta vxor Rob[ti] Seyken forstallanit in foro praynes qu..emit in foro de Iohanne Gyrlfader, &c., ideo in miseri-

cordia vj d. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411 Prane, fysche, *stingus*. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 209 Ye pycke no shrympes nor pranes. 1552 HULOET, Prane fyshe, *carides, tingus*. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. i. 104 Telling vs, she had a good dish of Prawnes. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 79 Pranes and Shrimps are of one and the same nature. 1788 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1861) II. 93 Within an acre of being laid low among the prawns, pebbles, and porpoises. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* v, He..devoured gigantic prawns with the heads and tails on.

b. A figure of a prawn as an ornament.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 171 Two collers of redde prawnes..and at euery one of them hanged eight shrimpes of gold, of excellent workemanship.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1611 FLORIO s. v. *Parnocchie*, Prawne fishes [1598 prannes]. 1771 MRS. HAYWOOD *New Present for Maid* 39 Craw-fish, or Prawn Soup. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* I. iii. 85 Egg-eating and prawn-picking are not delicate performances. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 10 Crab, Lobster, Conger, Eel, and Prawn Pots. 1891 *Daily News* 12 June 3/3 Fine net,..worn over prawn-pink satin. 1896 KIRKALDY & POLLARD tr. *Boas' Text Bk. Zool.* 226 The young one passes through a prawn-stage.

Hence **Prawn** *v. intr.*, to fish for prawns (orig. and chiefly in vbl. sb. or pres. pple. *prawning*); **Prawner**, a fisher for prawns; **Prawny** *a.*, of or pertaining to a prawn; prawn-like.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 25 Aug., Our shrimps have most prawny proportions. 1886 *Globe* 16 July (*heading*), Prawning. *Ibid.*, The hand that prawns must be quick and steady.. Every one cannot be a successful prawner. *Ibid.*, A favourite prawning ground is St. Margaret's Bay. *Ibid.*, A 'fleet' of nets for prawning consists of from four to twelve of different sizes. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 30 Aug. 4 5 At the Place we prawn when the tide goes out.

Prawnce, obs. form of PRANCE *v.*

Praxean (præ·ksĭăn), *sb.* and *a. Ch. Hist.* [f. personal name *Praxeas* + -AN.] **a.** *sb.* A follower of Praxeas (*c* 200); **b.** *adj.* Belonging to the heresy founded by Praxeas; = MONARCHIAN *sb.* and *a.*

[1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1625) 6 Some doe grant and acknowledge the name of three in the God-head, but deny their persons; such were the..Praxeneans.] 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* 83 *note*, The Praxeans.. pleaded for themselves, and against a real Trinity; μοναρχίαν *tenemus*. Tertullian tells them, that They misunderstood μοναρχία. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* s. v., Philaster states that the Sabellians, called also Patripassians and Praxeans, were cast out of the Church. *Ibid.*, In Praxean doctrine,..in its second stage, we have Jesus called the Son of God, solely..on account of a miraculous birth.

Praxinoscope (præksi·nŏskōup). [a. F. *praxinoscope* (M. Reynaud), irreg. f. Gr. πρᾶξις action + -SCOPE.] A scientific toy resembling the zoetrope, in which a series of pictures, representing consecutive positions of a moving body, are arranged along the inner circumference of a cylindrical or polygonal box open at the top, and having in the middle a corresponding series of mirrors in which the pictures are reflected; when the box is rapidly revolved, the successive reflexions blend and produce the impression of an actually moving object.

1882 *Nature* 16 Nov. 60/2 M. Gaston Tissandier describes in *La Nature* an ingenious adaptation of the praxinoscope, ..by means of which the images are projected on a screen, and are visible to a large assembly. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 98 We have all heard of Mr. Eadweard Muybridge and his studies of galloping horses, etc. Some of us have even been fortunate enough to see the real things as exhibited by his praxinoscope.

Praxis (præ·ksis). [a. Gr. πρᾶξις doing, acting, action, practice, n. of action f. πράττειν to do; whence med.L. *praxis* (Albertus Magnus *Metaphys.* v. v. ii, *c* 1255).]

1. Action, practice; *spec.* **a.** The practice or exercise of a technical subject or art, as distinct from the theory of it (? *obs.*); **b.** Habitual action, accepted practice, custom.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 39 For as Aristotle sayth, it is not *Gnosis*, but *Praxis* must be the fruit. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. 1738 I. 136 If after some preparatory grounds of speech..they were led to the praxis therof in some chosen short book. 1678 SALMON (*title*) Pharmacopœia Londinensis. Or, the New London Dispensatory .. As also, The Praxis of Chymistry. 1800 COLERIDGE *Talleyrand to Ld. Grenville* Poems 1877 II. 156 In theory false, and pernicious in praxis. 1892 J. ROBERTSON *Early Relig. Israel* xv. 390 This code is merely the embodiment of praxis or the crystallisation of custom.

2. An example or collection of examples to serve for practice or exercise in a subject, esp. in grammar.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xx. (1627) 235 Perfected and adjoyned as a praxis in the end of the Radices. 1762 LOWTH *Introd. Eng. Gram.* 173 A Praxis, or Example of Grammatical Resolution. 1779 BEATTIE *Let.* in Forbes *Life* (1806) II. 42, I..send you inclosed a little book, containing about two hundred, with a praxis at the end, which will perhaps amuse you. 1843 W. BAILLIE (*title*) The First Twelve Psalms in Hebrew, with..Grammatical Praxis.

b. A means or instrument of practice or exercise in a subject; a practical specimen or model. ? *Obs.*

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 114 They [mathematics] are the noblest praxis of logic, or universal reasoning. 1786-97 GILLIES *Aristotle* II. 348 (Jod.) The pleadings of the Ancients were praxises of the art of oratorical persuasion. 1800 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (ed. Ford) VII. 429 It [a Parliamentary Manual] may do good by presenting to the different legislative bodies a chaste Praxis.

Praxitelean (præksĭtĭlĭ·ăn), *a.* [f. Gr. Πραξιτέλει-ος, adj. f. Πραξιτέλης, Praxiteles + -AN.] Belonging to, executed by, or in the style of Praxiteles, a famous Greek sculptor of the 4th century B. C.

1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. Praxitelean shapes, whose marble smiles Fill the hushed air with everlasting love. 1905 *Athenæum* 4 Nov. 616/3 Works that have recently been claimed as Praxitelean originals.

Pray (prē), *v.* Forms: 3-5 **preie**(n, 4-5 **preye**, 4-6 **prey**, **praie**, **praye**, 4-7 **prai**, 4- **pray** (6 *Sc.* **pra**, 7 **prea**). [ME. *preien*, a. OF. *preier* (*Eulalia a* 900), = It. *pregare*, Pg. *pregar*:—late L. *precāre* (Priscian), cl. L. *precārī* to entreat, pray. (In mod.F. *prier* the stem-vowel is levelled under that of the stem-stressed forms, *il prie*, etc.)]

I. *trans.* with personal object.

1. To ask earnestly, humbly, or supplicatingly, to beseech; to make devout petition to; to ask (a person) for something as a favour or act of grace; *esp.* in religious use, to make devout and humble supplication to (God, or an object of worship). *arch.* **a.** with personal object only.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 112/200 And preide is fader wel yerne. 1382 WYCLIF *John* xiv. 16, I schal preie the fadir, and he schal 3yue to 30u another coumfortour. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 73 Affricanus, þe writer of stories, was i-prayed and wente to Alexandria. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 38 And than come furth, his Father kynde, And prayit him ryght feruentlie. 1611 BIBLE *John* iv. 31 In the meane while his disciples prayed him, saying, Master, eate. *Ibid.* xiv. 16, I will pray the Father, and hee shall giue you another Comforter [so all 16th c. vers. and *Revised* 1881]. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. lxxvi, That night the Virgin was no further pray'd.

With various extensions:

b. *to do* a thing, or *that* a thing may be.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xviii. 58, I preye the thou here my bene. 13.. *Cursor M.* 17933 (Gött.) To prai vr lauerd drightin dere, To send me wid his messagere þe oyle of his mercifull tre. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 172 Preiende Achab, ..To hiere him speke. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 41 Þey alle prayde þe preciouse virgyn þat þay myght be baptized. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 15 She wepte and cryde hem mercy, prayngе hem to abyde a while. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 74 That we praye god that he wyll helpe vs to be auenged of the foure sones of Aymon. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 578 The poore foole praies her that he may depart. 1613-14 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 292, I pray God your friends..stick as well to you. 1637 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 66 Mr. Atturney Generall shal bee hereby prayed and required..to proceed in examinacion..of the Warden of the Fleet and his deputy. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. x, Pray God, this Hocus be honest! 1787 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 263 Praying their Lordships to relieve him from the expenses and issue of a law-suit. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 22 They were sent to pray him not to show himself obstinately bent on thwarting her wish.

c. Const. *for* or *on behalf of* a person or thing; *for* (†*of*) a thing desired.

c 1330 *Assump. Virg.* 164 (B. M. MS.) My sone .. I praie þee of þi blessing. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 34 Ladies .. y praie you of a bone [boon]. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6956 He was besy, night and day, þe saint for synfull men to pray. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lii. 36 The bisshop prayd this kyng Aldroye of help and socour. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* lxxxiv. G vij b, How..faders and moders ought euery day to pray god for theyr children.

d. with the thing asked as second object: cf. ASK *v.* 5. *rare.*

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXV. i, All mens praiers to thee raised Returne possest of what they pray thee.

† **2.** To beg or entreat (a person) to come to a feast, or the like; to invite. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13987 At ete he praid him til his hus. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 155 Þey preyed to a feste al þe grete of þe Pictes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 18 Be mouthe bothe and be message Hise frendes to the feste he preide. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xix, To pray the marchand and his wife allsoe, To soupe with him that nyzte. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 292, I pray you home to dinner with me.

II. *trans.* With the thing asked as object.

3. To ask (something) earnestly in prayer; to ask or beg (a thing) with supplication; to crave.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 95 What þou hast i-prayed it is [y]-graunted to þe. 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 39 Now they were inforced to pray his aid. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 218 Whether it be lawfull to pray freedome from all temptations. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 359 If a conveyance had been prayed, there must have been a limitation to trustees to preserve contingent remainders. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 403 Fair Host and Earl, I pray your courtesy. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* ii. 74 The next lay Voltaire saw his man in prison with irons on and praying an alms from the passers by. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. ii. 92 He prayed permission to introduce his mother and sisters to us.

b. with inf. or obj. cl.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7545 Preyenge .. þat he wolde ony night herberwe him wyþ. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 10209 (Trin.) Childe to haue þei preyed long. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 90 And praies that you will hie you home. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* iv, Let me also pray that you will excuse my speaking to you in my native language. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 487 [They] prayed to be exempted from the operation of the law. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 176 Praying that the proper general meetings may be convened.

4. with cognate object: *to pray a prayer*, etc.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 163 To 3e heiz king of heuene preieth a pater noster. *c* 1490 *MS. Advocates' Libr. Edin.* 18. 2. 8. II. Colophon, Ane orisoune þat Galfryde Chauceir maid and prayit to þis lady. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 167 The prayer of a synner, though it deserue not to be herd of god, in that he is a synner yᵗ prayeth it. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 146 He pray a thousand praiers for thy death, No word to saue thee. 1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 197 That they shall pray prayers twice a week. 1854 R. G. LATHAM *Native Races Russian Emp.* 57 They pray a prayer, burn a portion of the offering, and spread a portion of it over the altar.

b. With the matter of the prayer as object.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXVI. viii, Praise to him: who what I praid, Rejected not. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 39 (1713) I. 263 They prate, they print, they pray, and preach Sedition.

III. 5. *intr.* To make earnest request or petition; to make entreaty or supplication; *esp.* to present petitions to God, or to an object of worship.

a. *simply.* To offer prayer, to engage in prayer.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19042 Arli þa postlis ilke dai Wente to þe tempil to praie. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 227 Besyd it to morne 3e se may Twa men stannand besyd it prayand. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xi. 1 Lord, teche vs to preye, as and John tauȝte his disciplis. 1388 — *Acts* ix. 11 Lo! he preieth. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1477 Ilke freke & euery faunt to fast & to pray. 1533 GAU *Richt Way* 32 Thairfor we pra al as christ hes lerit vsz in the vi chaiptur of S. Mathew. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 169 At Galdies sepulchre he prayes eftir the consuetude. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 93 How I perswaded, how I praid, and kneel'd. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* xi, Nor is it easily credible, that he who can preach well, should be unable to pray well. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VII. xxii, He prayeth well, who loveth well Both man and bird and beast. 1828 SCOTT *Tales of Grandf.* Ser. II. xix, Claverhouse..said 'I gave you leave to pray, and you are preaching'. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxviii, 'I am dying', said St. Clare, pressing his hand; 'pray!' 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 83 To pray is to redeem any day from common-place.

b. Const. *to* a person, *for* a thing; also *for* (= on behalf of) a person, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 108 (Cott.) Scho prais ai for sinful men. *Ibid.* 3449 At pray to godd ai was sco prest. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xv. 1 Þe voice of crist in his manhed prayand til þe fadere. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* liii. 12 He the synne of manye 10e, and for trespasseres prezede. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 15 Thanne Bachus preide To Jupiter, and thus he seide. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 26 Þei prey for plentey, & pees, & swilk oþer þings. 1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 286 Every day iiij *d.*, to sing and pray for his sowle and myn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2, I beseche all them ..yᵗ shall profyte by this worke to pray for me wretche. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* III. Wks. 1873 III. 398 That will duly and truly prea for yee. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxxi. 191 The People that Prayed to them [images]. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. § 2 Shall we believe a God, and not pray to him for future benefits? 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 21 The grounds..upon which a party may pray for letters of advocation. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 73 A legislator..will pray for favourable conditions under which he may exercise his art.

c. In the formal ending of a petition to the Sovereign, to Parliament, a petition in Chancery, etc. The words after 'pray' were at length reduced to 'etc.', which is now also usually omitted.

1429 *Petition to Parlt.* (8 Hen. VI) in *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 346 Please it your right high and wise discretions to preye the Kyng oure soverayn Lorde, be the advis and assent of the Lords Espirituelx and Temporels of this present Parlement..to graunte his Letters Patentz undre his Great Seale [etc.]. And we shall preye to God for you. *c* 1432-43 *Petition in Chancery* in *Cal. of Proc. in Chancery* (Recd. Comm. 1827) Introd. 41 (To Ld. Chancellor) And your said pore oratours shall ever pray to God for your good Lordship. *Ibid.*, And she [Margt. Applegarth, widow] shall pray God for you. *Ibid.* 45 And thei shall truly pray for you. 1439 *Petition to King* in *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 10/1 And they shall pray to God for you perpetuelly, and for all your noble Progenitors. 1472-3 (12-13 Edw. IV) *Ibid.* VI. 20/2 And youre seid Suppliant shall ever pray to God for the preservation of your estate Roiall. 1485 (1 Hen. VII) *Ibid.* VI. 327 And he shal euer pray to God for the preservacion of your most Noble and Roiall Estate. 1575-1600 (Q. Eliz.) in *Cal. of Proc. in Chancery* (as above) Introd. 147 And the said John Hunt accordinge to his bounden dutie shall daily praie unto God for your majesties long & prosperous raigne over us your heighnes subjectis. 1597 WEST *Symbol.* II. *Chancery* § 104, And your said Orator shall daily pray vnto God for the long continuance of your H[ighness] in health and prosperitie. [Many variant forms are given.] 1727 [see ORATOR 2]. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* 622 To the whole petition [to Parlt.] should be added the words, 'And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc.'; and immediately thereupon must follow the signatures. 1896 W. P. BAILDON *Select Cases in Chancery* (Selden Soc.) Introd. xxv, The familiar expression 'and your petitioner[s] shall ever pray, &c.', in its various forms, came in about the middle of the fifteenth century.

IV. Phrases and idiomatic uses.

6. *To pray in aid*: to pray or crave the assistance *of* some one. Also *fig.* See AID *sb.* 2.

For the construction, cf. *to call in the aid of*, etc.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. vii. 16 In like wyse he may nat pray in ayde for him onelesse he knowe the pray [*ed.* 1554 prayee] have good cause of voucher and lyon, or that he know that the pray hathe somwhat to plede that the tenaunt maye nat plede as vyllynage in the demaundaunt or suche other. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 40 To drawe..by hand onely, without praying in aide of the same [perspective glass]. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 27 A Conqueror that will pray in ayde for kindnesse, Where he for grace is kneel'd too. 1625 BACON *Ess., Friendship* (Arb.) 173 Yet, without praying in Aid of Alchymists, there is a manifest Image of this, in the ordinarie course of Nature. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* v. § 310. 137 The other..prayeth in aid of his coparcener. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xx. 300 In real actions also the tenant may pray in *aid*, or call for assistance of another, to

help him to plead. *Ibid.*, An incumbent may pray in aid of the patron and ordinary.

7. *trans.* and *refl.* with *compl.* To bring, put, or get into some state or condition by praying. *Pray down, out*: see DOWN *adv.* 17 b, OUT *adv.* 7, 8.

1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xxxii. 24 Nehemiah prayed himself pale; Daniel prayed himself sick; our Saviour also pray'd himself into an agony. 1677 I. MATHER *Prevalency of Prayer* (1864) 267 If Enemys arise, let us pray them down again. 1686 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 371 At the queens chappell at St. James are papers stuck up..for the prayeing of persons out of purgatory. 1725 POPE *Let. to Swift* 15 Oct., I would not pray them out of purgatory. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 233 One of them gifted with a loud and clear voice, drowned the other totally, and actually prayed him down. 1840 T. F. BUXTON in T. W. Reid *Life W. E. Forster* (1888) I. v. 136 All I can say is (and it applies to all cases of perplexity), pray it out.

8. † **a.** *I pray you (thee)*: used parenthetically to add instance or deference to a question or request. So **b.** *Pray you, pray thee,* etc. (Cf. PRITHEE.) **c.** *I pray. Obs.*

1519 *Interl. 4 Elements* B iv, Syr, I pray you, be contente. It is not vtterly myne intente Your company to exyle. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, Ascrybe it (I praye you) to my insuffycyency and ignoraunce. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 35 Maister yong-man, you I praie you, which is the waie to Maister Iewes? 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* III. 302 Oh, I am maz'd with ioy, I pree-thee, sweet, Vnfold to me, what sad mischance it was.

b. 1524 Q. MARGARET in Mrs. Wood *Lett. Illustr. Ladies* (1846) I. 327 Pray your grace to pardon me that I write so plainly to you. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, II. ii, Pray thee let me know it. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 137 'Reward!' says one, 'why, pray y', what do I know?' 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* 91 But, brother, pra'ye, sit down and rest a while.

c. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. v. 36 Why what (I pray) is Margaret more then that? 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 134, I pray, what Scripture proues it? 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. xii. 457 Where, I pray, is it that we see it?

d. Contracted to *pray* (cf. PLEASE *v.* 6 c).

15.. in *Tyt of Brentford's Test.*, etc. (Ballad Soc.) 41 Pray doe it over again. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 18 Pray set it down, and rest you. 1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* III. i, Pray, sir, are the roads deep between this and Paris? 1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Spain* 113 Pray consider the consequences of a lost Battle. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. viii. 61 Pray let me pass. 1838–9 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 33 Now pray take notice. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 351 Shall I tell you why? Pray do.

† **Pray,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. PRAY *v.*] An act of praying; a prayer.

c 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 68 Iesu Crist..seide: 'His preie i wole do'. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 48 Be þi holie pray Nicholas þat I had loste hafe I getten agayn. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XXI. xii. 839 They..sange & redde many saulters & prayes ouer hym. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. v. 54 Father, we are for fighting, not for pray.

Pray (prē[1]), *sb.*[2] Now *dial.* [Deriv. unknown.] 'A wooden pin used in thatching' (E. D. D.).

1570 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* Apr. (1888) 170 It. for hame to thatche the churche howse, v s. iiij d. It. For prays for y[e] same worke..v[d]. It. for iiij[c] prays and a hundredth lydgers xij d. 1890 *Gloucesters. Gloss., Prays,* the wooden pins used in thatching.

Pray, erron. f. SPRAY (Douglas *Æneis* (ed. 1553) XII. Prol. 90). **Pray-,** -e, obs. forms of PREY.

† **Pray·able,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. **prei-, pre-, proi-, priable,* f. *preier* to PRAY: see -ABLE.] That may be prayed to or entreated.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* LXXXIX. 15 [xc. 13] Turne lord hou lange: and prayabill be abouen þi seruanits. 1382 WYCLIF *Ibid.*, Preyable be thou vp on thi seruaunts [1388 able to be preied, *Vulg.* deprecabilis]. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. I. 116 He is then there ..no lesse honourable and prayable then in heaven.

† **Pray·ant,** *a. Obs.* [f. PRAY *v.* + -ANT 1.] Praying.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* I. xii. 93 Fanatick Errour and Lævity would seem an Enchite as well as an Eristick, Prayant as well as Predicant.

† **Pray·-away·,** *sb. Obs. nonce-wd.* One who says 'Pray, (go) away', who refuses overtures.

1601 CHETTLE & MUNDAY *Death Earl of Huntington* v. i. I iv b, The pray awayes, these trip and goes, these tits.

Prayee·. *Law.* [f. PRAY *v.* + -EE.] One whose aid is 'prayed in': see PRAY *v.* 6, quot. 1531.

Prayer[1] (prēəɹ). Forms: 3–4 **preiere,** 3–6 **praiere,** 4 **preire, preyer, -or, praey-, praiyer, pray-, praior,** 4–5 **preyere, preier, preir,** 4–6 **prayere, praire, praer, prayour,** 4–7 **praier, prair,** 5 **preyȝer, prayeer,** 6 **prayar,** 7 **prayr**(e, 7–8 **pray'r,** 4– **prayer.** [ME. *preiere,* a. OF. *preiere* (12th c. in Littré), 13th c. and mod.F. *prière* = Pr. *pregaria,* Sp. *plegaria,* It. *preghiera*:—Romanic and med.L. *precāria* fem. sing., orig. neut. pl. of L. *precārius* adj., obtained by entreaty or prayer, f. *precārī* to pray. Orig. a disyllable: still so in G. Herbert.]

1. A solemn and humble request to God, or to an object of worship; a supplication, petition, or thanksgiving, usually expressed in words.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13649 (Cott.) Þis es a man þat drightin heres, And helpes ober for his praieres. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 317 Þei passen obere in preyeris. 1388 — *Ps.* liv. 1 God, here thou my preier. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII. 86 May no preiour pees make in no place, hit semeþ. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1483 Putten þaim to prayers & pennance indurett. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3911 When þe quene hadde made hurre preyȝerus þus. *c* 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref., Prayours be the which me wynneth, þe grace of god all myȝtye. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 165/1 And so would I..knele me downe and make my speciall prayour to God. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 882 With praiers lowd importuning the skie. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Church-porch* lxix, Resort to sermons, but to prayers most. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 249 His Alarum to his Midnight Pray'r. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 106 This was the first Prayer, if I may call it so, that I had made for many Years. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 127 Rejoicing at that answer to his prayer. 1904 MARIE CORELLI *God's Good Man* xxix, The prayers of this congregation..are desired for Maryllia V...whose life is now in imminent peril.

b. The action or practice of praying to the Divine Being. *Passive prayer*: see quot. 1727–41.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3138 (Cott.) Þat child..was sa mani yere, Ar it was send, soght wit praiyer. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 104 Of preyere and of penaunce my plouh schal ben herafter. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 76 Preiere stondiþ principaly in good lif. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* vi. 12 He..continued all nyght in prayer to god. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 156 He is fam'd for Mildnesse, Peace, and Prayer. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. xii. 142 Prayer is the ascent of the mind to God. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Passive prayer,* in the language of mystick divines, is a total suspension, or ligature of the intellectual faculties, in virtue whereof the soul remains, of itself and as to its own power, impotent with regard to the producing of any effects. 1819 MONTGOMERY *Hymn,* Prayer is the soul's sincere desire, Uttered or unexprest. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte D'Arthur* 247 More things are wrought by prayer Than this world dreams of. 1883 *Catholic Dict.* s. v. *Meditation,* It is important to notice that in passive prayer 'free will exercises itself in the whole of its extent'.

c. *pl.* Petitions to God for his blessing upon some one; hence, earnest good wishes.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 14 And concludes in heartie prayers, That your Attempts may ouer-liue the hazard. 1608 — *Per.* III. iii. 34 Madam, my thanks and prayers. 1613 — *Henry VIII*, III. i. 180 He..shall haue my Prayers While I shall haue my life. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. i, For it you have my prayers, The beggar's satisfaction. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 751 Give me your prayers, for he is past your prayers.

2. A formula appointed for or used in praying; e. g. the *Lord's Prayer* (LORD *sb.* 6 e).

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 23 Vis bede and preyer shal bene reherside and seyde at euery tyme. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 169 b, This prayer may be diuided in to two partes. 1545 *Primer Hen. VIII.* The Prayer of our Lord. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion,* The Priest..shall saie the Lordes praier. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xl. 254 That excellent prayer, used in the Consecrations of all Churches. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer,* A Collect or Prayer for all Conditions of men, to be used at such times when the Litany is not appointed to be read. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* x, They stopped..to repeat some prayer or sing a hymn. 1884 *Before the Altar* (1885) 60 Then the Priest kneeling says the Prayer of Humble Access, which you can follow.

3. A religious observance, public or private, of which prayer to God forms a principal part; a form of divine service; as the service of *Morning* or *Evening Prayer, family prayers*; in *pl.* with possessive, one's private or individual devotions.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28248 (Cott.) My prayers say was me ful lathe. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* XVI. 13 We wenten out without the ȝate bisydis the flood, wher preier was seyn for to be. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* iii. 1 Peter and Ihon went vp to gedder into the temple at the nynthe houre of prayer [1611 at the houre of prayer, being the ninth houre]. 1548–9 (Mar.) (*title*) The Booke of the Common Prayer and Administracion of the Sacramentes..after the vse of the Churche of England. *Ibid.* Pref., It may plainly appere by the common prayers in the Churche, commonlye called diuine seruice. 1552 *Ibid.* Pref., When menne say Mornyng and Euenynge prayer [1549 Matins and Euensong] priuatly. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 2 In the morning after praiers we looked for it. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 21 July, At night..I read prayers out of the Common Prayer Book, the first time that ever I read prayers in this house. 1662 *Ibid.* 17 Aug., This being the last Sunday that the Presbyterians are to preach, unless they read the new Common Prayer. 1678 J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav.* v. iii. 205 The Assassinates found him at his prayers. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* i. (ed. 2) 1 Prayers, whether private or publick, are particular parts or instances of Devotion. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 173 The bell..Now chimes in concert, calling all to prayers. 1846-8 ELIZ. M. SEWELL *Laneton Parsonage* vi. (1858) 50 Madeline said her prayers in haste. 1856 *Amy Carlton* 104 The servants came in, and they had prayers. *a* 1866 KEBLE *Lett. Spir. Counsel* (1870) 105 You are often hindered from the Church prayers.

4. An entreaty made to a person; an earnest supplication or appeal for some favour.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 976 Ful prestely for þi praire..here i graunt him grebi. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol., As wel considere I thy bisi preyere in special to lerne the tretis of the astrelabie. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2821 Menelay..purpost vnto Pyle by prayer of Nestor, To solas hym a season. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* 17 Atte praier of genius the quene Vaspasianus and Aruiragus were accorded. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 115, I will fall prostrate at his feete, And neuer rise vntill my teares and prayers Haue won his grace to come in person hither. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 573 Unconstrain'd he nothing tells for naught; Nor is with Pray'rs, or Bribes, or Flatt'ry bought. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* ix, I held it in spite of her attempts to take it from me; yes, I shame to say, in spite of her prayers, and, at last, her tears.

5. The matter of a petition, the thing prayed for or entreated; *spec.* that part of a memorial or petition to a sovereign or public body that specifies the thing desired to be granted or done.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3450 Thus hath he graunted my prayere. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* (Wagner) 1786 The angelle gaf hym none answere, For he wold not do his prayere. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 45 His prayer was granted by the Deity. 1836 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) II. 471 It is only on the question of receiving that opposition can be made to the petition itself. On all others, the opposition is to its prayer.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attributive, as *prayer-desire, -ground, -hour, -house, -matter, -monger, -room, -test, -time, -union, -word*; **b.** obj. and obj. gen., as *prayer-answering, -grinding, -hearing, -lisping, -loving, -repeating, -saying,* etc., adjs. or sbs.; *prayer-inventor, -maker*; **c.** instrumental, etc., as *prayer-clenched, -prospering* adjs.

1770 COWPER *Hymn 'God of my life, to Thee I call'* iv, A prayer-hearing, *answering God. 1894 H. GARDENER *Unoff. Patriot* 25 Personal relationship with a *prayer-answering and a praise-loving God. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 396 Hands—*prayer-clenched—that would not sever. 1883 JEFFERIES *Story my Heart* 188 It is not strong enough to utter my *prayer-desire. *a* 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 156 The hand of a *prayer-hearing God. 1852 CONYBEARE & HOWSON *St. Paul* (1856) I. 208 All gradations..from the simple prosencha at Philippi to the magnificent *prayer-houses at Alexandria. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 450 A small chapel, which the negroes call their prayer-house. *a* 1847 ELIZA COOK *Future* iv, The *prayer-lisping infant. 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* 128 He was absolutely the best *prayer-maker and preacher in the Army. 1680 ALLEN *Pea c & Unity* Pref. 42 By such a Form *Prayer-matter is prepared with more advantage to affect such peoples minds. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* V. XXXVI, I have led Some camel-kneed *prayer-monger through the cave. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 2 Oct. 7/1 There are hundreds of these little meeting-places and prayer-rooms scattered about in the side streets and alleys. 1825 R. GORDON *Serm.* 422 Through the whole course of a *prayer-repeating life, they had never prayed at all. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* CXIII. 81 He went vnto Sayll Barnard agayn, and told hym what þoght come in his mynde in þis *prayer-saying. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* iii, Every evening at *prayer-time.

d. Special combs.: **prayer-bill**: see quot.; **prayer-carpet, -mat, -rug,** a small carpet, mat, or rug used, esp. by a Moslem, when engaged in prayer; **prayer-cloak** = *prayer-shawl*; **prayer-cure,** a cure wrought by means of 'the prayer of faith' (Jas. v. 15), a faith-cure; **prayer-desk,** the desk from which prayers are read in a church; **prayer-oil**: see quot.; **prayer-scarf, -shawl,** a long scarf or shawl worn round the neck or on the head by Jews when at prayer; the tallith; **prayer-stick,** a stick decorated with feathers, used by the Zuñi Indians in their religious ceremonies; **prayer-thong,** a phylactery; **prayer-tower,** a minaret. See also PRAYER-BEAD, -BELL, -BOOK.

1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* x. 123 A Number of *Prayer-Bills, containing the Humble Petitions of divers Devoto's. 1861-2 R. NOEL in *Vac. Tour.* 458 The first thing that struck me was the sight of a camel, and his master kneeling on a *prayer-carpet by him. 1876 EDERSHEIM *Jewish Life Days Christ* xiii. 220 During prayer they wrap themselves in the great tallith or so-called prayer-cloak. 1843 *Ecclesiologist* II. 22 The *Prayer-desk faces east and west. 1892 J. C. BLOMFIELD *Hist. Hexford* 46 Hangings of dark blue cloth covered the pulpit, prayer-desk and clerk's desk. 1885 *B'ham Daily Post* 5 Jan. 6/6 The fabrics include..*prayer mats (for South America). 1867 *Union Rev.* V. 190 *Prayer-oil is a sacrament in which the body of the sick believer is anointed with oil by the Priests of the Church. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 460/2, I worshiped it in silence,..the grass a natural *prayer-rug. 1867 *Ch. News* 10 July, The stole of the Deacon is called ὀράριον which is etymologically the same with *prayer scarf. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 10 Oct. 6/4 At the period of confession each man, wearing his four-cornered *prayer shawl, smote his breast as he enumerated his sins. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* v. 88, I do not know whether any of these curious *prayer-sticks are now to be seen. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 29 Symbolic slats and prayer-sticks most elaborately plumed. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 1/1 Phylactery..is the name given in the New Testament to the..(tefillin) or '*prayer-thongs' of the Jews. Every Jew wears at prayer two of these thongs.

Prayer[2] (prēəɹ). Also (for distinctness) **pray-er.** [f. PRAY *v.* + -ER[1]; cf. OF. **prei-, proi-, pri-é(o)ur**:—L. *precātōr-em,* agent-noun f. *precārī* to pray.] One who prays.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/1 Preyare, or he that preyythe, *orator,..deprecator.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 289/2 A Prayere, ..*orator, rogator.* 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 165 The trew prayers wyll worshyp the father of heuen in spyryt and with trouth. 1642 R. HARRIS *Serm.* 13 A good Engineere is not the worst Souldier; nor a good prayer the worst Parliament-man. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. viii. 78 The Women Prayers amongst the Quakers. 1843 E. JONES *Sens. & Event* Poems (1877) 36 And still that earnest pray-er. 1863 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) III. 162 Anything they can say about..this and the other preacher and pray-er.

Pray·er-bead. [f. PRAYER[1] + BEAD *sb.*]

1. One of the beads of a rosary.

1630 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. 110 Her prayer beades hanging at her girdle. 1852 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. x. 403 Jewel-studded chains, [and] prayer-beads of precious stones.

2. A seed of the plant *Abrus precatorius*: see quot. 1861, and JEQUIRITY.

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 528 *Abrus precatorius.*—The seeds are used as beads, for making rosaries, necklaces, &c., hence their common name of prayer-beads. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 316 Crabs' Eyes, Jequerity, Prayer Beads, Jumble Beads.

Pray·er-bell. A bell rung to call a household, school, or body of worshippers, to prayer.

a 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 76 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) 287 With that thay hard the prayer bell Off thair awin abbay. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. 34 They could smell The Kitchin Steams, though Deaf to th' Prayer-bell. 1846–8 Eliz. M. Sewell *Laneton Parsonage* xxxii. (1858) 339 The prayer bell had only just rung when I came down. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* xii. 327 Echoing to the measured chime of the prayer-bell at morn and even.

Pray·er-book.

1. A book of forms of prayer; *spec.* the Book of Common Prayer, containing the public liturgy of the Church of England.

1596–7 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 302 Prayer booke *xd.* a Salter *4s.* 1626–7 *Ibid.* 312 Common Prayer Booke, *7s. 6d.* 1660 Pepys *Diary* 21 July, I read prayers out of the Common Prayer Book. 1692 W. Marshall *Gosp. Myst. Sanctif.* xiii. (1764) 283 You must make the whole Scripture your Common-prayer-book, as the primitive Church did. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 284 ¶ 6, I was almost the only Person that looked in a Prayer-Book all Church-time. 1824 Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* 42 Editions of Prayer Books, beginning with the first impression in 1549, in folio. 1869 Flor. Montgomery *Misunderstood* ii, Finding the places in his prayer-book. 1892 Phillimore *Eccl. Law* (ed. 2) 710 The second Prayer Book of Edw. VI omitted all reference to the manual acts, ordered in the first and last Prayer Book, attending the consecration of the holy elements.

2 *transf.* See quot.

1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxiii, Smaller hand-stones, which the sailors call 'prayer books', are used to scrub in among the crevices and narrow places.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Dec. 2/1 May I say that your lordship is a Prayer-book Churchman—by which I mean that you neither belong to the English Church Union nor the Church Association? 1899 *Ibid.* 4 Mar. 7/3 It would be much to be regretted if the influence of the Prayer-book Party were weakened by individual secessions.

Prayere, variant of Praiere (meadow) *Obs.*

Prayerful (prēə·rfŭl), *a.* [f. Prayer[1] + -ful.]

1. Of a person: Much given to prayer, devout.

1626 R. Harris *Hezekiah's Recovery* (1630) 2 Tis simply necessary in afflictions to be prayerfull, in the middest of mercies to bee thankfull. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* III. (1853) I. 592 He was very pious in his childhood, and, because pious, therefore prayerful. 18.. Whittier *Pr. Wks.* (1889) II. 153 Pious, sober, prayerful people.

2. Of speech, looks, actions, etc.: Characterized by or expressive of prayer.

1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* Argt. 1 Stere home a pray'rful course to Heav'n at last. 1657 M. Lawrence *Use & Pract. Faith* 86 Faith puts persons into a mourning, confessing, prayerful frame. 1838 Hope-Scott in Ornsby *Mem. & Corr.* (1884) I. 152 A general and prayerful reading of Scripture. 1871 Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* 30 With prayerful earnest eyes.

Prayerfully (prēə·rfŭli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a prayerful manner, with much prayer.

1826 G. S. Faber *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 39 They should prayerfully examine the momentous question. 1879 Chr. Rossetti *Seek & F.* 160 If we sincerely, persistently, prayerfully, desire this good estate, humility will not be denied us.

Pray·erfulness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or state of being prayerful.

1846 in Worcester (citing McKean). 1863 Monsell. *Hymn, 'O Worship the Lord'*, He will .. Comfort thy sorrows, and answer thy prayerfulness. 1881 Illingworth *Serm. Coll. Chapel* 150 The secrets of all the fruitfulness of the fragmentary lives of old—humility and prayerfulness.

Pray·ering, *vbl. sb. nonce-wd.* (*contemptuous*). [f. Prayer[1]: see -ing[1].] Offering or saying of prayers.

1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xii, But what is the use of all this pattering and prayering?

Pray·erless, *a.* [f. Prayer[1] + -less.] Without prayer; not having the habit of prayer.

a 1631 Donne *To C'tess Bedford* Poems (1654) 160 Who prayer-lesse labours, or, without this prayes, Doth but one half, that's none. 1653 Baxter *Chr. Concord* 26 Those that .. live ungodly, with untaught, ungoverned prayerless families. 1734 Watts *Relig. Juv.* lii. (1789) 163 God forbid that any house, among Christians, should be prayerless. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xxxiv, Helpless and prayerless .. not thinking of God's anger or mercy, but of her son's.

b. *transf.* (Of times, places, states, etc.)

1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* I. i. 28, I could believe That many a Sabbath had pass'd prayerless on Within its holy solitude. 1826 Milman *A. Boleyn* (1827) 13 Scarce a lamp Burnt on the prayerless shrines. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 526 The usual connexion between prayerless pride and abundance of bread.

Hence **Pray·erlessly** *adv.*, **Pray·erlessness.**

a 1828 T. H. Skinner (cited in Webster), Prayerlessness. 1847 Webster, *Prayerlessly.* 1861 J. Stephen *Utterances Ps. cxix.* iv. 81 A Saviour whose Spirit can lead from prayerlessness to godliness. 1891 *Home Missionary* (N.Y.) Dec. 378 Such enthusiasts may be said to have grasped the rope carelessly and prayerlessly. 1892 Dr. Pierson in *Daily News* 1 Feb., In this apostate day—this day of unbelief and comparative prayerlessness.

Pray·er-meeting. A meeting for prayer; a religious meeting for devotion, in which several of those present offer prayer.

1831 A. Bonar in *Diary & Lett.* (1893) 18 In some sort a prayer-meeting over our Studies in the Bible. 1838 M'Cheyne *ibid.* 79 This seems a fruit of our prayer-meeting, begun last Wednesday. 1877 Spurgeon *Serm.* XXIII. 446, I invite those who take part in our prayer-meetings to lay this matter to heart.

Pray·er-mill. = next.

1870 Gordon-Cumming in *Gd. Words* 137/1 Many .. walk about always with a small prayer-mill in their hand, turning it as they go. 1896 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 6/2 The pious Tibetan sets his prayer mill agoing by water-power.

Pray·er-wheel. [f. Prayer[1] + Wheel *sb.*]

1. A mechanical aid to or substitute for prayer, used especially by the Buddhists of Tibet, consisting of a cylindrical box inscribed with or containing prayers, revolving on a spindle: see quot. 1868.

1814 tr. *Klaproth's Trav.* 102 The inscriptions in such prayer-wheels commonly consist of masses for souls, psalms, and the six great general litanies. 1868 Montgomerie in *Proc. R. Geog. Soc.* 15 July 154 The Tibetans .. made use of the rosary and prayer-wheel. — 155 Each revolution represents one repetition of the prayer, which is written on a scroll inside the cylinder. 1893 Earl Dunmore *Pamirs* I. 105 There was a Buddhist prayer-wheel being turned by water-power, and reeling off prayers at so many per hour.

2. A wheel set with bells and fastened to the ceiling of a chapel, formerly used for divination in connexion with masses or other devotional services.

1897 *Daily News* 26 July 5/1 Even now in Brittany a kind of prayer-wheels are kept in churches and set spinning by the devout.

Pray·erwise, *adv.* [f. Prayer[1] + -wise.] After the manner or in the way of a prayer.

1583 H. D. *Godlie Treat.* 70 The like phrase praierwise .. hee useth in his praier to the Lord. 1621 Ainsworth *Annot. Pentat.* (1639) 63 The Greeke translates it, prayer-wise, The Lord judge. 1850 J. B. Johnstone *Mem. R. Shirra* iv. 41 He frequently sending up a thought to God prayerwise.

Praying (prēi·ĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Pray *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Pray; prayer, earnest request.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 476 Þou mayst dreme of sum euyl þyng Þat may turne to better for Þy preyyng. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 519 God curseþ siche mennis blissinge and preyingis. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 5 (Harl. MS.) Prayinge, Almysdede, and fastyng. 1480 Caxton *Descr. Brit.* 22 The Saxons come atte praing of the britons ayenst the pictes. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 165 There be dyuers maner of prayenges .. some openly & some prynatly. *a* 1704 Dodd in M. Henry *Fam. Relig.* H.'s Wks. 1853 I. 269/1 Either praying will make a man give over sinning, or sinning will make a man give over praying. 1879 Browning *Ned Bratts* 253 Satan's .. whisper shoots across All singing in my heart. All praying in my brain.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* = Used for or in prayer, as *praying-cushion, -house, -place, -stool*, etc.; **praying-carpet, -mat, -rug** = Prayer-*carpet*; **praying-cylinder, -drum, -jenny, -machine, -wheel** = Prayer-wheel 1; **praying-desk** = Prayer-*desk*; **praying-scarf, -shawl** = Prayer-*scarf*; **prayingwise** *adv.*, in the manner of one praying.

1844 *Mem. Babylonian Princ.* II. 201 The old Emir .. throwing his *praying carpet on the ground. 1842 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* (1883) I. 173, I made myself .. a sort of Persian couch out of the *praying-cushions. 1884 Gilmour *Mongols* 143 These *praying-cylinders seem to be seldom left long at rest. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 May 2/1 A *praying-desk .. and a table for an altar were placed in the middle of the room, and priests carried in the sacred icon from the old house of Peter the Great. 1886 *All Year Round* 14 Aug. 34 Like a Buddhist priest's rotatory *praying-drum. *a* 1843 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 402/1 A *praying-house, or chapel. 1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXVIII. 313 The followers of the grand Lama .. have invented *praying-jennies. *Ibid.*, The Kurada, or *praying machine. 1894 Mrs. Dyan *All in a Man's K.* (1899) 92 Half-reclining on a *praying-mat was a young girl. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian Princ.* II. 107 The splendid marble court, studded with Mussulman *praying places. 1847 Thackeray *Cane-Bottom'd Chair* vi, That *praying-rug came from a Turcoman's camp. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Mar. 6/2 Charged .. with stealing three '*praying scarfs' .. from the Jewish Synagogue, at Bayswater. 1892 Zangwill *Childr. Ghetto* I. 3 Their phylacteries and *praying shawls. 1887 E. Gilliat *Forest Outlaws* 247 The *praying-stool, the whip for flagellation, and the one mat. 1871 Alabaster *Wheel of Law* p. xlvii, The *praying-wheel, a box full of texts, the turning of which is supposed to be as efficacious as the actual repetition of them. 1889 *Century Mag.* Jan. 371/1 The praying-wheel exists in old chapels in Brittany as a religious toy, formerly used with rites half magical under the sanction of the local clergy. 1658 Rowland *Monfet's Theat. Ins.* 983 This Italian Mantis .. hath six feet like the Locust, but the foremost thicker and longer than the other, the which because for the most part she holds up together (*praying-wise) it is commonly called with us *Preque Dieu.* 1679 C. Nesse *Antichrist* 236 Our *praying-work which comes up as incense.

Pray·ing, *ppl. a.* [-ing[2].] That prays.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 289/2 Prayngе, *precans, precarius, precabundus.* *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* LXI. i, To thee my praying voice doth fly. 1697 M. Henry *Life P. Henry* Wks. 1853 II. 729/2 Christ's last breath was praying breath. 1765 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* I. 285 A piece of revenge, which Philip caused to be taken upon John Sausaman, a praying Indian. 1892 Rider Haggard *Nada* 226 The white praying man, who had come .. to teach us people of the Zulu.

b. **Praying-insect,** the Mantis (*praying mantis*, or *praying locust*), so called from the position in which it holds its fore-legs.

1706 Praying Locust [see Mantis]. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxi. (1818) II. 221 The genera *Mantis* and *Phasma* —named praying-insects and spectres.

Hence **Pray·ingly** *adv.*, in a praying manner.

1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* xi. 93 To speak prayingly.

Prayn, -e, obs. forms of Prawn.

†**Pray'-pray,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* Of or proper to one saying 'Pray! pray!'

1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1812) II. xvi. 183 'Pray, sir, forgive me'; and she held up her hands pray-pray-fashion.

Prayse, obs. form of Praise *sb.*, *v.*

Pre- (prī, pri, prĭ) *prefix*, repr. L. *præ* adv. and prep. (of place, rank, and time) before, in front, in advance. This was commonly written *prę* or *pre* in med.L., and has become *pre-* in the modern Romanic langs. In Eng. the prefix was sometimes written *præ-* after the revival of learning, but is now regularly *pre-*. In a few words recognized as Latin, and their immediate derivatives, *præ-* is now usual, though even these are frequently, esp. in America, written with *pre-*. See Præ-.

In L. *præ* was prefixed adverbially to a great number of verbs, as *præ-acuĕre* to sharpen in front, *præ-ambulāre* to walk before, *præclūdĕre* to shut in front, *præcognōscĕre* to foreknow, *præcurrĕre* to run before, *præ-ēminēre* to stick out before, be prominent, *præjūdicāre* to judge or pass sentence beforehand, *præmordĕre* to bite off before the point or abruptly; also with verbal derivatives, as *præcentor* a leader in singing, *præcursor* a forerunner, *prædictio* foretelling, *præfātum* fore-speech, preface. Less often with adjs. and sbs., as *præcānus, præmatūrus* grey, ripe before (the time), *prævius* leading the way; *præminister* a servant standing before, *præmolestia* trouble beforehand, *prænōmen* a forename or first name. Also very frequently prefixed as an intensive to adjectives, as *præaltus* high before or in comparison with others, pre-eminently high, *præclārus* pre-eminently clear or bright, *præpotens* exceedingly powerful, prepotent, *prævalidus* very strong. In Latin *præ-* was rarely prefixed with prepositional force, as in *præcordia* the parts in front of the heart, *præripia* places in front of or near the bank of a river, *præmodum* adv. surpassing or beyond measure.

In English many Latin verbs and their derivatives in *præ-* have their representatives in *pre-*, and the use of this prefix has been greatly extended, so that it is now a living element, prefixable to almost any verb of Latin origin, and even sometimes prefixed to words of English or modern origin, as *pre-breathe, pre-embody, pre-plot, pre-sift.* Its use with adjectives or substantives, other than verbal, is less common, and the L. intensive use in *præaltus*, etc., though retained in a few words taken or imitated from L., is not a living use in Eng. But the prepositional construction, in which *pre-* governs the second element, which was so rare in L., has in English received vast extension, so as to become the second great living use, *pre-* being preferred to *ante-* as the opposite of *post-* in new formations, and often substituted for it, as in *pre-baptismal, pre-Christian, prehistoric, pre-Darwinian, pre-reformation* instead of *ante-baptismal, ante-Christian, ante-historic, ante-Darwinian, ante-reformation.* This preference of *pre-* may be partly due to its superior shortness and neatness, but is prob. largely in order to avoid the oral confusion of *ante-* with *anti-*, as in *ante-Christian, antichristian, ante-Darwinian, anti-Darwinian.*

Pronunciation. In all English formations in *pre-*, and some of those formed in Latin or French, in which the sense of 'before' is felt, the prefix is pronounced with a clear *e*, long or short (*ī, i*). In nonce-combinations, the vowel is regularly long, and more or less stressed, e.g. *pre-boil* (prībȯi·l), *pre-Greek* (prī·grī·k), *pre-telegraph* (prī·te·lĭgrȧf). In words of this class of more permanent standing and more independent meaning, the *e* is long (*ī*) when stressed, and usually short (*i*), but capable of being long (*ī*), when not under stress primary or subordinate, e.g. *pre-adamic* (prī-), *prea-damite* (prī- or prĭ-). In words from Latin in which the sense 'before' is obscured or lost, *pre-*, when unstressed, is (prĭ-); when stressed, (prĭ-) or (pre-); thus, *precinct* (prĭ-), *precinct* (prī-), *precipice* (pre·sipis), *precipitous* (prĭsi·pitəs), *prefer* (prĭ-), *preference* (pre·f-). But here also (prī-) is lengthened to (prī-) under rhetorical or factitious stress, as in 'Did you say "repair" or "*pre*pare"?' 'not the "procession" but the "*pre*cession" of the equinoxes'.

Use of Hyphen. Nonce-words and casual compounds of English formation in *pre-* are usually hyphened, as *pre-geological, pre-instil, pre-medicate*; compounds already formed in Latin or French, and their derivatives, are regularly written *indivisim*, as *precaution, predestination, prefigure.* But between these extreme types there are very many combinations in which the use varies, the hyphen being employed whenever its use appears to add to the clearness of the writer's meaning, or when it is desired to emphasize the function of the prefix, to contrast the compound with the simple word or with the analogous compound in *post-*, or the like. In this dictionary, such words are as a rule entered in the unhyphened form, though the quotations will show that both forms are freely used. But in words in which *pre-* is prefixed to a word or element beginning with *e*, the hyphen is conveniently used to separate the two *e*'s, as in *pre-eminent, pre-engage, pre-exist.* (These are sometimes printed *prēeminent*, etc.)

In this dictionary, all important and established words in *pre-* are treated as Main words, and will be found in their alphabetical places. But compounds of rare occurrence, chiefly obsolete, and those of obvious meaning and regular formation, are given below, under their respective classes. Nonce-words and casual combinations can be formed at will, and are unlimited in number, so that only examples showing their formation and use are required.

[*Arrangement.* A. *pre-* adverbial. I. Of time or order: 1, with vb.; 2, with sb.; 3, with adj. II. Of place: 4, with adj. or sb. III. 5, Of order, rank, importance, quality, degree. IV. 6, Intensive. B. *pre-* prepositional. I. Of time: 1, with adj.; 2, with sb. or phr. II. Of place: 3, with adj.]

A. Combinations in which *pre-* is adverbial or adjectival, qualifying the verb, adjective, or substantive, to which it is prefixed.

I. Of time or order of succession.

In casual combinations better with hyphen; but often without. *Pre-* stressed (prī·).

1. With verbs, or ppl. adjs. and vbl. sbs. derived from them, in sense 'fore-, before, beforehand, previously, in advance', as Pre-acknowledge, -acquaint, -act, -admit, etc., and in many others of obvious meaning, as *pre-acquit, -adapt, -adjust, -adopt, -affect, -allege, -annex, -apprise, -approve,*

-ascertain, -baptize, -bargain, -boil, -breathe, -censure, -commend, -commit, -comprehend, -conclude, -confess, -conjecture, -consolidate, -constitute, -consume, -continue, -convert, -corrupt, -counsel, -dedicate (*prededicate* pa. pple.), *-demand, -demonstrate, -describe, -devise, -devour, -direct, -dissuade, -embody, -employ, -enact, -entertain, -erect, -excuse, -expose, -extinguish, -fool, -furnish, -imbibe, -imbue, -impart, -inhere, -instil, -liquidate, -make, -medicate, -model, -necessitate, -obtain, -partake, -pattern, -plot, -practise, -pronounce, -prove, -provide, -receive, -resemble, -respire, -reveal, -secure, -select, -sentence, -sift, -study, -surmise, -suspect, -teach, -torture, -understand, -unite.*

1615 T. Adams *Spir. Navig.* 30 Yea even doth Christ Jesus purpose..to suffer for us, and *pre-acquit his apostles with it? *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 23 All Sins are venial the Elect commit, Which God's Decrees Eternal pre-acquit. 1849 Sears *Regeneration* I. ii. (1859) 27 The same propensities in men will..*preadapt the organs to every shade of meaning. 1880 Burton *Reign Q. Anne* I. v. 173 The punishment *preadjusted by the Deity. 1885 Dunckley in *Manch. Exam.* 9 May 6/1 [The] result of a carefully preadjusted mechanism. 1788 D. Gilson *Serm. Pract. Subj.* x. (1807) 208 Covetous men, hastening to the grave, seem to *pre-adopt one of its qualities,—and cry out with it,—We can never have enough. 1658 Bp. Reynolds *Lord's Supper* xix, The Spirit of God doth *preaffect the Soul with an evident taste of that glory. 1588 J. Harvey *Disc. Probl.* 127 Any proofes, or testimonies *prealledged in the former part. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 12 (1619) 243 The iust causes prealledged. 1808 Bentham *Sc. Reform* 70 Of whose inability to give effect to it he is thus *pre-apprised. 1654 Owen *Doctr. Saint's Persev.* Wks. 1853 XI. 153 Whom He foreknows, that is, *preapproves.. them he predestinates. *Ibid.* 155 His preapproving of them ..must be His eternal acceptation of them in Christ. 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 469 Quantity being *pre-ascertained or agreed on. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 53 Hereticks who used to baptize after death in case they were not *pre-baptiz'd. 1622 C. Archer in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 76 Upon..which *prebargained pece of ground a brick wall is alreadie erected. 1903 *Motor. Ann.* 294 To obviate the trouble of *pre-boiling all the water. 1886 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 1327. 1089/1 *Prebreathed air. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 461 [Children] are peculiarly sensitive to pre-breathed air. 1650 in H. Cary *Mem. Gt. Civ. War* (1832) II. 246 The most submissive papers were *precensured by the committee. 1733 *Precommended [see *post-disapproved*, in Post- A. 1]. 1835 'H. S. Merriman' *Grey Lady* I. i, Their two lives had been *pre-committed to the parental care of their country. 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 9 To *pre-comprehend all these facts,—and on them, when so pre-comprehended, to ground a set of questions. *a* 1684 Leighton *Comm. 1 Peter* Wks. (1868) 132 It was *preconcluded there that the Son should undertake the business. 1855 Bailey *Mystic* 14 Without pause, *preconfessed his sins. 1588 J. Harvey *Disc. Probl.* 81 Might not Ælius..probably *preconiecture, that Adrian should be crowned Emperor? 1845 J. Phillips in *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 542/1 Effects of subterranean convulsions upon the *preconsolidated strata. 1828–32 Webster, *Preconstituted [citing Paley]. 1795–1814 Wordsw. *Excursion* VIII. 288 In whom a premature necessity Blocks out the forms of nature, *preconsumes The reason. 1750 *Student* I. 43 Mahomet found most of his laws already prepared to his hands by the long *pre-continued observation of them. 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 80 Mendacity..*preconverted into perjury. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* IX. (1626) 181 She came indeede, but *pre-corrupted by Vnfriendly Iuno, life to ruinate. 1833 Mrs. Browning *Prometh. Bound* Poems 1850 I. 186 Long ago It was looked forward to, *precounselled of. 1889 Stevenson *Master of B.* 169 The same day, which was certainly *prededicate to joy. 1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* III. 55 Without preventing their commands by a *predemanded leave or any feined distast. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 130 You may..*predemonstrate them, by calculation, before the senses give an Experimental thereof. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 550 Referring back to his own *pre-described species. 1671 R. MacWard *True Non-Conf.* 254 As much..as if they were set and *predevised. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 571 Where .. the Queen's kindred had *pre-devoured his estate. *a* 1678 Woodhead *Holy Living* (1688) 28 *Predirecting us in our affairs. 1626 Donne *Serm.* lxxviii. (1640) 797 May possibly..be *prediswaded and deprecated in all Civill consultations. 1875 T. Hill *True Order Stud.* 157 Prefigured and *pre-embodied in nature. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. i. 49 That false Villaine, Whom I employ'd, was *pre-employ'd by him. 1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 298 That every the least permissible form and ordinance..are *pre-enacted in the New Testament. 1819 W. Morgan in Polwhele *Trad. & Recoll.* (1826) II. 698, I *pre-entertain a high opinion of their worth. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 91 Were they..to institute their *preerected Principalities and Kings. 1670–98 Lassels *Voy. Italy* Pref. 2, I have done it..to *preexcuse some things in my book. 1817 Bentham *Parl. Reform* Introd. 326 Brought out, *pre-exposed to a damping atmosphere, and thus rendered unfit for use. 1822 'P. Beauchamp' (Geo. Grote) *Anal. Infl. Nat. Relig.* (1875) 82 All practical improvement is thus *pre-extinguished and stifled in the birth, by the sweeping epithet of unnatural. 1633 Shirley *Bird in Cage* II. i, A better project, wherein no courtier has *prefooled you. 1673 Owen *Serm.* Wks. 1851 IX. 433 If Christ hath not pre-instructed and *pre-furnished him with gifts. 1678 — *Mind of God* v. 147 *Præimbibed opinions. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 8 May 3/4 Constitutions rendered weak by pre-imbibing more dangerous stimulants. 1697 J. Sergeant *Solid Philos.* 349 Had he not been *pre-imbued with natural notions. 1865 Masson *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 384 Laws or rules of associability *pre-imparted to them. 1830 Coleridge *Ch. & St.* (ed. 2) 235 In both..the sensibility must have pre-existed, (or rather *pre-inhered). *a* 1711 Ken *Urania* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 433 All Prophecies ..Into the ancient Prophets *pre-instill'd. 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 302 Binding themselves.. to pay a sum of money, *preliquidated or not preliquidated, ..in case the plaintiff should lose his cause. 1853 J. Cumming *Foreshadows* viii. (1854) 225 He went with his mind *premade up to receive a certain treatment. 1846 Grote *Greece* I. xiii. I. 324 The body of Jasôn having been thus *premedicated, became invulnerable. 1691 E. Taylor *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* lxxiii. (1772) 470 A *premodelling or Representation. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 162 In Defence of their *prenecessitated Constitutions. *Mod.* Unless a licence has been *pre-obtained. 1861 R. Quin *Heather Lintie* (1866) 39 [Ye] *prepartake of Hope's deliciousness. 1644 Vicars *God in Mount* 93 The great work intended and .. *pre-patterned as aforesaid. 1643 Prynne *Rome's Master-Piece* (ed. 2) 32 A chiefe actor in this *pre-plotted Treason. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* XI. iii. § 14 Making it necessary for others, what voluntarily they had *prepractised themselves. 1804 Eugenia de Acton *Tale without Title* III. 34 We would *pre-pronounce the censure of little critics. 1849 Noad *Electricity* (ed. 3) 280 A power, the existence of which is *pre-proved. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IV. ix. § 25 He provisionally *pre-provided Incumbents for them. 1605 A. Wotton *Answ. Popish Pamph.* 27 An externall signe, or seale, of a *prereceaued grace. 1601 Bp. W. Barlow *Defence* 34 *Pretesembled in those three kings or sages, which came from farre to do personall homage vnto her head, and King at Bethleem. 1852 Mundy *Our Antipodes* (1857) 213 It was certainly never *prerevealed to me that I should spend one of the few Christmas days..at sea. 1638 Mayne *Lucian* (1664) 236, I would know the nature of the Starres, of the Moone, and Sun himselfe, being *præsecur'd from their fires. 1864 Webster s. v., Stars *preselected for simultaneous observation. 1643 Fuller *Serm.* 27 Mar. To Rdr., Who have unmercifully *pre-sentenced me. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* (1692) 28 In weightier petitions..which was not to be *presifted by the other officers. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Cambr.* (1662) I. 159 A most excellent preacher, who..preached what he had *prestudied some competent time before. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 122 The effect was this (as was *presurmised). 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 79 If shee bee longe in lambinge, and *presuspeckted. 1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* No. 3 (1726) I. 13 He takes the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, which he is *prætaught to evade, or think null. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VIII. ii. § 27 Their cruelty in *pre-torturing of many, whom afterwards they put to death. 1658 *Hist. Q. Christina of Swedland* 140 Holstenius having *preunderstood that the Baron Ghirardi had thoughts of conferring with her. 1640 Bp. Reynolds *Passions* XX, It doth in some sort *preunite our souls and our blessednesse together.

2. With a sb., this being usually a derivative from a verb to which *pre-* is in adverbial relation: = Existing or taking place previously, placed before (something else), previous, preceding, earlier: as *pre-accusation, -adaptation, -adjustment, -administration, -advertency, -appearance, -approbation, -approval, -arrestment, -ascertainment, -collection, -comprehension, -concession, -conclusion, -connexion, -consent, -constituent, -contemplation, -conviction, -decay, -decision, -dedication, -desert, -detainer, -discipline, -embodiment, -entail, -equipment, -excogitation, -expectation, -expounder, -fecundation, -impression, -indisposition, -inhabitation, -inquisition, -intelligence, -knowledge, -opinion, -reluctation, -remorse, -representation, -success, -surmise, -taster, -tincture, -union.* Also with other substantives: **Pre-anti·quity**, previous antiquity; **Pre-a·ptitude**, antecedent aptitude; **Pre-bo·ding**, foreboding; **Pre-ete·rnity**, previous eternity, eternal previous existence; **Pre·name**, a forename, 'Christian' name; **Pre·-part**, previous or preceding part; **Pre-sce·ne**, an anticipatory scene; **Pre-sha·dow**, a shadow of what is coming.

1847 Webster, **Preaccusation*, previous accusation. 1886 J. Ward in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 73/1 The movements are only more definite than those simply expressive of pain because of inherited *pre-adaptation. 1884 Sully *Outlines Psychol.* iv. 90 The preparation or *preadjustment of attention may be said to be perfect. 1659 Pearson *Creed* x. 735 Baptism as it was instituted by Christ after the *preadministration of S. John. 1671 Woodhead *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 22 Wittingly and with a *preadvertency of it. 1855 Bailey *Spir. Leg.* in *Mystic*, etc. (ed. 2) 77 White isles whose *præ-antiquity Transcends all date. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 28 In Sodom and Gomorrah, was given a *pre-appearance of the final Judgment upon the World. *a* 1652 Brome *Covent Gard.* Prol., That he besought *Preapprobation though they lik't it not. 1815 Hobhouse *Substance Lett.* (1816) I. 2 *Preaptitude for such evil communication. 1822–56 De Quincey *Confess.* (1862) 243 The one counterworking secret for *prearrestment of this evil. 1816–30 Bentham *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const. Code* (1830) 36 For *preascertainment of the expense. 1879 H. Spencer *Data of Ethics* XV. § 104. 274 Ascertainment of the actual truth has been made possible only by pre-ascertainment of certain ideal truths. 1844 Tupper *Heart* X, With a nervous *preboding Henry took up the 'Watchman'. 1664 Bp. King in Walton *Lives, Donne* (1796) 17 By which means his and your *pre-collections for that work fell to the happy manage of your pen. *a* 1849 Poe *Dickens* Wks. 1864 III. 472 Let him reperuse 'Barnaby Rudge' and with a *pre-comprehension of the mystery. 1650 R. Hollingworth *Exerc. Usurpat Powers* 1 Jeroboam..had Gods *preconcession of a kingdom. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxix. (1612) 291 By *pre-conclusion Twixt him and Dorcas. 1784 R. Bage *Barham Downs* II. 219 A narrative of his *pre-connexion with Mrs. Delane. 1825 Coleridge *Statesm. Man.* App. E., Wks. 1858 I. 479 Both depend on the first, logical congruity, not indeed as their cause or *preconstituent, but as their indispensable condition. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* (ed. Alford) IV. 280 The very *precontemplation and predenuntiation of that Judgment..was a..distasteful bitterness to the Prophet. 1867 Visct. Strangford *Select.* (1869) II. 56 Whether the antecedent facts supplied to meet their *preconvictions or fancies are sound or tainted. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 361 For..some *pre-decay is observable. *a* 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 869 In regard of the *predecision of the Church. 1840 De Quincey *Mod. Superstit.* Wks. 1862 III. 294 Bearing a *prededication to a service. 1678 R. L'Estrange *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 4 Some good Offices we do to Friends; others to Strangers; but, those are the noblest, that we do without *Pre-desert. *c* 1624 Lushington *Resurr. Serm.* (1659) 61 His repossession of it defrauded all the *Prædetainers. 1894 *Daily News* 4 June 5/6 The General warmly commended the marching and *pre-discipline of both teams. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xviii. 467 [She] seems a living *pre-embodiment of those ghastly spectres. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. ii. 70 As Forfeit Lands, Deliver'd up into his hands, . By *Pre-intail of Providence. 1865 Masson *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 377 In the shape of structural *pre-equipment for the mind. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 22. 303 He seemeth, with Ocellus, to maintain the world's *Pre-eternity. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 658/1 The Past, still refluent on the deepening night Of pre-eternity. *a* 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* IV. 29 Greit argumentis, and *preexcogitatioun Of baith the Lawis. 1828–32 Webster, *Pre-expectation [citing Gerard]. 1816 Bentham *Chrestomathia* Wks. 1843 VIII. 111 That wordy and cloudy *pre-expounder of a nebulous original. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 24 A curious case of *prefecundation observed in a Spionide. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 32. 140, M..told me..the following *pre-impression of the event, in a dream. 1744 Fothergill in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 278 Disorders, wherein, without any obvious *Præ-indispositions, Persons in a Moment sink down and expire. 1628 Donne *Serm.* xxix. (1640) 293 The pre-possession, the *preinhabitation, but not the sole possession nor sole inhabitation of the Holy Ghost. 1824 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* 1838 III. 416 What they all wanted was a *pre-inquisition into the mind, as part organ, part constituent, of all knowledge. 1780 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 207/2 In no instance was the effect of this *pre-intelligence so ruinous as in the loss..of the British settlements on the Mississippi. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xviii. 312 Our *pre-knowledge of the several intervening objects being equi-distant, tends still more to protract the apparent length. 1894 Du Maurier *Trilby* III. 31 Their names, *prenames, titles, qualities, age, address. 1900 *Daily News* 25 July 6/7 State pre-names (Christian names) of your parents. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. (1650) 144 Some..out of a timorous *preopinion refraining very many. 1786 J. Putnam in *Hist. Putnam Fam.* 239 The *prepart of this month. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* (ed. Alford) IV. 453 In every sin thou hast..some reluctation before thou do that sin, and that *prereluctation and *preremorse was Mercy. 1691 Beverley *Thous. Years Kingd. Christ* 19 That Great *Pre-Representation of his Kingdom. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. vi. 1072 This Earth with blood and wrongs polluted,..the *Pre-scæne of Hell To cursed Creatures that 'gainst Heav'n rebell. 1851 Mrs. Browning *Casa Guidi Windows* II. 560 Some *preshadow rising slow Of what his Italy would fancy meet To be called Brutus. 1891 Walt Whitman in *Pall Mall G.* 12 Dec. 3/1 If those *pre-successes were all—if they ended at that—..America..were a failure. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 168 It was your *pre-surmize, That in the dole of blowes, your Son might drop. 1898 Zangwill *Dreamers Ghetto* I. ii. § 7. 56 God's Vicegerent..who dare not take the Eucharist without a *Pretaster. 1643 *Answ. Ld. Digby's Apol.* 22, I am therefore a little jealous there might be some *pretincture in your Lordshipps own eye. 1653 Manton *Exp. James* i. 2, Wks. 1871 IV. 25 A happy *preunion of their souls and their blessedness.

3. With an adj.: as *pre-coexistent, -essential, -subsistent, -thoughtful*; **Premu·tative**, inflected by means of prefixes, as a language.

c 1624 Lushington *Resurr. Serm.* (1659) 61 By natural relation his body was his own, as being the essential and proper counterpart of his soul, *præ-coexistent with it in one person. 1897 Crandall in *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 168*k*, That process of involution which is *pre-essential to evolution. 1899 R. C. Temple *Univ. Gram.* 7 Since affixes may be prefixes, infixes, or suffixes, agglutinative and synthetic languages are each divisible into (1) *pre-mutative, or those that prefix their affixes; (2 intro-mutative..; and (3) post-mutative. 1683 Cave *Ecclesiastici, Eusebius* 12 [He] was preexistent and *presubsistent to the whole Creation. *a* 1851 Lytton (Herrig's *Archiv* VIII. 269), *Prethoughtful of every chance.

II. Of local position. (Chiefly *Anat.*)

Usually without hyphen. *Pre-* stressed (prĭ-).

4. a. In adverbial relation to an adj.: = Before, anteriorly, in front; as **Prede·ntate**, having teeth in the fore part of the upper jaw only, as some *Cetacea*. Also in adjectives, introduced by Wilder, etc. = 'anterior', as **Precerebe·llar** = anterior cerebellar (artery); so **Prece·rebral**; **Precho·roid**, anterior choroid; **Precloa·cal**, belonging to the anterior portion of the cloaca; **Precommu·nicant**, anterior communicating (artery, etc.); **Prediga·stric**, of or pertaining to the anterior belly of the digastric muscle; also *sb.* this anterior belly regarded as a distinct muscle; **Prege·minal**, **Preo·ptic**, of or pertaining to the anterior *corpora quadrigemina* or optic lobes of the brain.

b. In quasi-adjectival relation to a sb.: = 'Situated in front, anterior, fore-', esp. denoting the anterior of two or more parts of the same kind; with derivative adjs.: as **Pre-abdo·men**, Latreille's name for the first five segments of the abdomen of Crustacea (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Predilata·tor**, the anterior dilatator muscle of the nostril; **Pre-fo·rceps**, the curved anterior fibres of the *corpus callosum*, which pass into the frontal lobe of the cerebrum; **Pregeni·culum**, the external geniculate

body; hence *pregeniculate* adj.; **Pre-omoste·rnum**, an anterior omosternum; hence *pre-omosternal* adj.; **Prepedu·ncle**, the anterior peduncle of the brain; hence *prepeduncular*, *prepedunculate* adjs.; **Prepelviste·rnum**, an anterior pelvisternum; hence *prepelvisternal* adj.; **Prere·tina**, the thin lamina representing the retina in that part of the vitreous chamber of the eye immediately anterior to the *ora serrata* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence *prere·tinal* adj.; **Preri·ma**, an extension of the rima in advance of the porta in some animals, as Dipnoi; hence *preri·mal* adj.; **Prescute·llum** *Entom.*, a sclerite sometimes appreciable between the mesoscutum and mesoscutellum; **Prescu·tum** *Entom.*, the most anterior sclerite of the tergal portion of each thoracic segment in insects, etc.; hence *prescu·tal* adj.

1885 Wilder in *Jrnl. Nervous Dis.* XII. 349 Common Latin name. Cerebellaris anterior...English paronym. *Precerebellar. 1890 Billings *Med. Dict.*, *Precerebellar artery.* 1885 Wilder (as above), Common Latin name. Cerebralis anterior...English paronym. *Precerebral. 1890 Billings *Med. Dict.*, *Precerebral artery.* 1885 Wilder (as above), Common Latin name. Choroidea anterior...English paronym. *Prechoroid. 1890 in Billings. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Precloacal.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Precloacal*, belonging to the anterior portion of the *cloaca*. 1885 Wilder (as above), Common Latin name. Communicans anterior... English paronym. *Precommunicant. 1890 in Billings. 1834 Dewhurst *Nat. Hist. Cetacea* 130 *Predentate Cetacea; or, those with teeth only in the anterior part of the upper jaw. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Predigastric*, belonging to the Predigastricus. *Predigastricus*, Coues' term for the anterior belly of the digastric muscle. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Predilatator*, Coues' name for the *Dilatator naris anterior. *Ibid.*, *Preforceps .. *Pregeminal, *Prepeduncle, -cular, -culate. 1894 Gould *Dict. Med.* 1177/1 **Prepelvisternum*, .. an anterior pelvisternum. 1887 Wilder in *Amer. Nat.* June 545 In *Ceratodus* alone .. is there a **prerima*,—that is, a rima extending *cephalad* from the margin of the porta.

c. In advb. relation to a vb.; in compounds formed in L., as Preclude, Prefix, Premunite.

III. Of order, rank, importance, quality, degree.

5. In sense 'before in order or importance, above, in preference to, superior to, more than, beyond'.

Common in combinations already in Latin, but rare in English use. See Precede *v.*, Precel *v.*, Predominate *v.*, Pre-eminence, Pre-excellence, Prefer *v.*, Pre-gravitate *v.*, Pre-ordinate *a.*, Preponderate *v.*, etc., in Main words. Also **Pre-epic**, surpassing the epic; **Pre-Luciferian**, surpassing Lucifer.

1630 Donne *Serm.* xxv. (1640) 250 What a superdiabolicall, what a præ-Luciferian Pride is his that will be superiour to God. 1907 *Scot. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 166 Adventures pre-epic in their vastness.

IV. With intensive force.

6. With adjs. and ppl. adjs., in the sense 'before others, pre-eminently, exceedingly, in the highest degree'; as *pre-pious*, *pre-pleasing*, *pre-regular*: Preclare, Precordial 2, Prenoble, etc. Chiefly *Obs.*

1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 846 The eldest Dochter named was ryches; The secunde, Syster Sensualytie;.. Preplesande to the Spiritualytie. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 35, I had rather suppose them to powder, than expose them to preregular, much lesse to preter-regular judgements. 1657 Reeve *God's Plea* 147 Single out that præpious person, that ye think is able to convert this Age.

B. Combinations in which *pre-* is prepositional, having as its object the sb. forming, or implied in, the second element.

I. Relating to time or order of succession: in which *pre-* = before; anterior, prior, or previous to; preceding, earlier than.

These may be formed for the nonce almost at pleasure; indeed, such combinations as *pre-Alfredian*, *pre-Reformation*, *pre-reformational*, *pre-Shaksperian*, *pre-free-trade*, are rather phrases than words: *pre-Shaksperian dramatists*, *pre-Reformation ritual*, *pre-free-trade conditions*, being only a compacter way of saying 'dramatists before Shakspere', 'ritual before the Reformations', 'conditions (existing) before (the era of) free trade'.

All these are properly hyphened, but the special compounds in i d are often written *indivisim*. *Pre-* is always stressed (prī-), and *e* long.

1. With adjectives (and their derivative adverbs and substantives), or f. *pre-* + a (Lat.) sb. + adjectival ending, as *pre-reformation-al*; forming adjectives, with derivative adverbs and substantives.

Compounds of this type were not used in Latin, and they are of recent appearance in English. The earliest appears to be Pre-adamite, formed in Lat. as a sb. 1655, whence in Eng. as sb. in 1662, and as adj. in 1786; thence *pre-adamitical* in 1716; *prediluvian* occurs 1804, *preprandial* 1822, *prenatal* 1826, *pre-Christian* 1828, *pre-millennian* 1828, *pre-Gothic* 1831, *prehuman* 1844, *prehistoric* 1851, *pre-glacial* 1855, *pre-scientific* 1858, *pre-Georgian* 1861, *pre-Roman* 1863. (Some of these may have been used a little earlier.)

a. Formed on proper nouns (or their adjectives), esp. on names of persons, races, nations, dynasties, and religions, as *pre-Alfredian*, *-Baconian*, *-Cavourian*, *-Chaucerian*, *-Columbian*, *-Copernican*, *-Dantean*, *-Darwinian*, *-Evite* [Eve], *-Galilean* [Galileo], *-Georgian* [the four Georges], *-Hieronymian* [Hieronymus or Jerome], *-Messianic*, *-Mohammedan*, *-Mosaic*, *-Newtonian*, *-Patrician* [St. Patrick], *-Pauline*, *-Pharaonic*, *-Shaksperian*, *-Socratic*, *-Solomonic*, *-Solonian*, *-Victorian*, *-Virgilian*; *pre-Aryan*, *-Assyrian*, *-British*, *-Buddhist*, *-Canaanitic*, *-Celtic*, *-Doric*, *-Gothic*, *-Greek*, *-Hellenic*, *-Islamic*, *-ite*, *-Israelitish*, *-Jewish*, *-Mycenean*, *-Norman*, *-Norse*, *-Roman*, *-Saxon*, *-Semitic*; etc.

b. In names of geological formations and of prehistoric periods, as *pre-Cambrian* (earlier than the Cambrian); so *pre-Carboniferous*, *-Laurentian*, *-Permian*, *-Silurian*; *pre-metallic* (before the knowledge of metals), *pre-palæozoic*.

c. In pathological terms, noting stages and symptoms in the progress of disease, as *pre-albuminuric* (previous to the appearance of albuminuria); so *pre-ascitic*, *-cancerous*, *-fungoidal*, *-paroxysmal*, *-phthisical*, etc.

d. Formed on other adjectives (or the L. or other sbs. to which these belong): as *pre-anæsthetic* (before the use of anæsthetics), *pre-artistic* (before the cultivation of art), *pre-commercial*, *-contemporaneous*, *-earthly*, *-elemental*, *-fabulous*, *-federal*, *-feudalic*, *-geological*, *-imperial*, *-koranic*, *-marital*, *-matrimonial*, *-mediæval*, *-memorial*, *-monadic*, *-monarchical*, *-monumental*, *-moral*, *-mortal*, *-mythical*, *-nuptial*, *-observational*, *-original*, *-political*, *-prophetic*, *-religious*, *-revolutionary*, *-scholastic*, *-secular*, *-social*, *-solar*, *-telegraphic*, *-traditional*, etc.

Also **Pre-æsti·val**, **-est-**, occurring before midsummer (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Pre-ba·cillary**, prior to invasion by bacilli (*ibid.*). † **Pre-beati·fic**, previous to the beatific vision. **Pre-bromi·dic**, previous to the use of bromides in medicine. **Pre-cartila·ginous**, preceding the development of cartilage in an embryo (*Cent. Dict.*). **Pre-connu·bial**, occurring before marriage. **Pre-co·smic**, previous to the present world. **Pre-crea·tive**, existing before the Creation. **Pre-diasto·lic**, *Physiol.*, preceding the diastole or dilatation of the heart in beating. **Pre-dicro·tic**, *Physiol.*, preceding the dicrotic wave of the pulse. **Predyna·stic**, existing before the recognized (Egyptian) dynasties. **Pre-econo·mic**: see quot. **Pre-evolu·tional**, **-evolu·tionary**, **-evolu·tionist**, previous to the introduction of the theory of evolution. **Pre-hemiple·gic**, *Path.*, preceding an attack of hemiplegia or paralysis of one side (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895). **Pre-hexa·meral**, occurring prior to the six days of Creation. **Pre-Inca·rial**, prior to the time of the Incas of Peru. **Pre-mani·acal**, preceding mania or madness. **Pre-mate·rial**, prior to what is material. **Pre-me·nstrual**, occurring before menstruation. **Pre-mo·rtuary**, occurring, or pertaining to what may occur, before (some one's) death. **Premyco·sic**, *Path.*, preceding mycosis or the development of fungi in or on the body. **Pre-nephri·tic**, *Path.*, preceding disease of the kidneys. **Pre-o·perative**, occurring before a surgical operation. **Pre-orga·nic**, prior to the existence of organic life. **Pre-place·ntal**, prior to the development of a placenta in gestation. **Pre-pu·bertal**, prior to the attainment of puberty. **Pre-refo·rmatory**, prior to the Reformation. **Pre-remo·te**, more remote in previous time or order. **Pre-rhotaci·stic**, *Philol.*, previous to the tendency to rhotacism. **Pre-se·minal**, **-se·minary**, *Phys.*, prior to insemination or fecundation. **Pre-splenomega·lic**, *Path.*, occurring before enlargement of the spleen. **Pre-te·mporal**, anterior to existence in time, 'before time began', antemundane. **Pre-terre·strial**, existing before what is terrestrial. **Prevoli·tional**, existing before volition.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 338 Before the appearance of albumin in the urine ..(*pre-albuminuric stage). 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Mar. 3/2 In *pre-anæsthetic times operations were very different to what they are now. 1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 89/2 The silversmith's work of the late Georgian or early Victorian age which might be fairly designated the *preartistic .. period. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 209 Most others found in Greece are probably *præ-Aryan. 1905 H. D. Rolleston *Dis. Liver* 111 The early or *pre-ascitic stage of cirrhosis. *a*1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 171 He [Stephen] had of God *pre-beatifick view. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 793 Agents of repute in the *pre-bromidic days. 1875 Croll *Climate & T.* xx. 343 The length of time embraced by the *pre-Cambrian ages of geological history. 1899 J. Hutchinson in *Arch. Surg.* X. 182 An early stage of epithelioma;—a *pre-cancerous stage. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 461 The South Welsh *pre-Carboniferous barrier of Hull, which forms the northern boundary of the visible Coal-fields. 1888 *Times* 3 Oct. 5/3 Inquirers into the *pre-Columbian history, ethnology, &c. of the American continent. 1881 W. R. Smith *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* xii. 348 Based on the old *precommercial state of things. 1887 F. R. Stockton *Borrowed Month*, etc. 201 *Preconnubial satisfaction of a very high order. 1865 Masson *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 170 Speculative thought, which might be debited to their *pre-Copernicanism. 1891 *Riddles of Sphinx* 234 The *pre-cosmic conditions of the world-process. 1859 Mozley *Ess., Ind. Conversion* (1878) II. 328 The *præcreative or præ-eternal spirit. 1853 Markham *Skoda's Auscult. & Percuss.* 213 *note*, A *prediastolic murmur is heard. .1878 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* i. 13 A poet of Asia..would probably have called the *pre-Doric Greeks by the race-name of Hellenes. 1898 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 6/3 The Libyan stock..can now safely be assigned to the *pre-Dynastic stock, about 5000 B.C., and even earlier. 1901 *Athenæum* 24 Aug. 256/1 A predynastic period of Egyptian history. 1848 Bailey *Festus* xix. (ed. 3) 213 Cities and fanes of diamond crown the hills .. Of this *preearthly paradise. 1876 Bagehot *Physics & Pol.* 11 A sort of *pre-economic age, when the very assumptions of political economy did not exist. 1852 Bailey *Festus* xxviii. (ed. 5) 475 That peace, Premotional, *preelemental, prime. 1885 W. R. Sorley *Ethics of Naturalism* vii. 170 A remnant of the false, *pre-evolutionist individualism. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 887 In this so-called '*pre-fungoidal' stage. 1882 G. H. Darwin in *Nature* XXV. 213 We must put these violent phenomena in *pregeological periods. 1861 Beresf. Hope *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* iv. 119 The low morals of a large mass of the clergy in the Georgian or just *præ-Georgian days. 1831 *Westm. Rev.* July 31 The Siegfried's Chapel, in primeval, *Pre-Gothic architecture, not long since pulled down. 1876 Gladstone *Homeric Synchr.* 214 All the passages tend to mark him as non-Hellenic or *pre-Hellenic. 1861 *Chr. Remembr.* XLI. 408 Those passages tell us far more about this *pre-hexameral period,..than about the hexameron or six days work itself. 1870 J. Orton *Andes & Amazons* II. xxxv. (1876) 454 Massive monolithic monuments,..prehistoric, *pre-incarial. 1877 Dods *Mohammed, Buddha & Christ* ii. (1878) 71 The *Pre-islamic condition of Arabia. 1876 W. R. Cooper *Archaic Dict.* 30 An ancient title of the Deity among the *pre-koranic Arabs. 1880 Ramsay in *Times* 26 Aug. 5/4 Rocks more ancient still to afford materials for..these *pre-Laurentian strata. 1883 Maudsley *Body & Will* III. v. 297 The *premaniacal semblance of mental brilliancy. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Nov. 3/1 The *premarital correspondence of Carlyle and Miss Welsh. *a*1881 A. Barratt *Phys. Metempiric* 69 What *prematerial ages of ether beyond ether it may picture. 1863 Mansel *Lett., Lect.*, etc. (1873) 247 The genuine sensation device of a *pre-matrimonial secret. 1859 T. Parker in Weiss *Life* (1863) II. 403 The Pope is a fossil ruler, *pre-mediæval. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 475 Still rears its crag and heathless edge Your *praememorial wall. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* III. xxii. (1878) 315 By what then were *premessianic believers of Israel saved? 1899 R. Munro *Preh. Scot.* xii. 449 The barrows of the *premetallic period. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 403/2 *Premonarchical Israel is represented as a hierocracy and Samuel as its head. 1863 Draper *Intell. Devel. Europe* iii. (1865) 60 Traces of the prehistoric, *premonumental life of Egypt. 1858 G. Duff *Sp. at Elgin* 11 Aug., Belonging as he [Lord Palmerston] does to the *premoral, as Lord Derby says he does to the prescientific, school. 1848 Bailey *Festus* xix. (ed. 3) 201 The *premortal manhood which inhered In the conception of creative mind. 1880 Fairbairn *Stud. Life Christ* xiv. (1881) 244 A covenant may be a sort of *pre-mortuary testament. 1900 J. Hutchinson in *Arch. Surg.* XI. 195 Typical lesions in all stages and degrees .. from the *pre-mycosic, figured eczema to nodosities. 1854 De Quincey in 'H. A. Page' *Life* (1877) II. xviii. 84 It is not only a prehistoric, but a *premythical, .. even a prefabulous and a pretraditional thesis. 1885 W. Roberts *Ur. & Renal Dis.* (ed. 4) III. iv. 472 During this *prenephritic stage, high tension is produced by the contraction of the muscular walls of the arterioles. 1873 Morley *Rousseau* II. xii. 191 *Præ-Newtonians knew not the wonders of which Newton was to find the key. 1869 J. Eadie *Comm. Galatians* 62 This *prenuptial condition ceased. *a* 1866 J. Grote *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* xxi. (1870) 346 The *pre-observational simplicity of the philosophers whom I have just referred to. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. *Epit. Med. Lit.* 35 *Pre-operative and Post-operative Treatment in Abdominal Section. 1897 *Nat. Sc.* Feb. 79 Strictly *preorganic or azoic rocks. 1852 Bailey *Festus* xxxiii. (ed. 5) 545 See, like clouds, the gods disperse, Into their *preoriginal nothingness. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 343 They are more continuously noisy..in this stage than in the *pre-paroxysmal. 1890 J. Healey *Irel. Anc. Schools* 28 Another *pre-Patrician, if not pre-Christian poet..was Torna Eigas. 1899 W. M. Ramsay in *Expositor* Jan. 40 The *pre-Pauline Church in Rome. 1889 *Amer. Nat.* Oct. 926 The *preplacental absorption of food by the embryos of placentalian mammals. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892 Montefiore *Hibbert Lect.* ii. 100 The nature of the *pre-prophetic religion was determined by the character of its God. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 644/2 The individual may retain..the *pre-pubertal condition. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1805 In the *pre-reformatory system there were no lessons for the sixth Sunday after Epiphany. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. xi. 378 A *præ-religious condition of the human race. 17.. E. Darwin (Webster 1828), In some cases, two more links of causation may be introduced; one of them may be termed the *preremote cause, the other the postremote effect. 1796 — *Zoon.* II. 451 The pre-remote cause or disposition to the gout. 1861 Maine *Anc. Law* iv. (1876) 85 The *præ-revolutionary jurists. 1896 E. W. Fry in *Class. Rev.* May 184/1 The so-called contracted forms of which *ama-sse* is typical were *pre-rhotacistic presents in *-se* restrained from normal phonetic development. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* ii. 21 Coins..of bronze and silver belonging to the first and *pre-Roman division of the age of iron. 1852 Bailey *Festus* xxxi. (ed. 5) 533 As in *presecular time emergent thence. 1874 E. R. Lankester in *Phil. Trans.* CLXV. 39 The growth of the ovarian egg and its envelopes or *præseminary development. 1880 Swinburne *Stud. Shaks.* 247 A *pre-Shakespearean word of single occurrence in a single play of Shakespeare's. 1871 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 146, I should rely much on *pre-silurian times. 1861 Maine *Anc. Law* v. (1876) 114 The *prae-social state. 1871 Fraser *Life Berkeley* viii. 293 And shows supposed novelties..to be as old as the Neoplatonic, or even the *Pre-Socratic age. 1855 Bailey *Spir. Leg.* in *Mystic*, etc. (ed. 2) 75 For sun and moon *præsolar light precedes. 1905 H. D. Rolleston *Dis. Liver* 307 *Presplenomegalic form in which the enlargement of the liver precedes that of the spleen. 1882 Siemens in *Nature* XXVI. 393 *Pre-telegraphic days, when the letter-carrier was our swiftest messenger. 1852 Bailey *Festus* xxx. (ed. 5) 500 To meditative converse most devote, And strict collation of the Spirit-book With the *pretemporal volume, writ of

God. 1894 MITCHELL tr. *Harnack's Hist. Dogma* App. i. 319 The pretemporal existence was a matter of certainty. *Ibid.* 322 The old idea of 'preterrestrial existence with God. 1866 S. H. HODGSON *Princ. Reform Suffrage* 103 A part of the 'prevolitional nature of man.

2. With sbs. or phrases (adj. + sb.), forming *quasi*-adjs. or attributive phrases, usually nonce-words, of obvious meaning; as *pre-advertisement*, *pre-advertising* (belonging to the days before advertising was usual), *pre-amalgamation*, *-betrothal*, *-breakfast*, *-chloroform*, *-Christmas*, *-civilization*, *-convention*, *-crusading*, *-dispersion*, *-disruption*, *-dynamite*, *-Easter*, *-emancipation*, *-free-trade*, *-independence*, *-inscription*, *-Islam*, *-log-rolling*, *-marriage*, *-Mutiny*, *-pneumatic-tire*, *-police*, *-portraying*, *-printing*, *-railroad*, *-railway*, *-Reformation*, *-remittance*, *-Renaissance*, *-settlement*, *-telegraph*, *-treaty*, *-vaccination*, *-war*, *-wire*, etc. The use of these appears to have begun about 1860. b. with personal names, meaning 'before the time or public work of': e. g. *pre-Augustine*, *pre-Shakspere*, *pre-Johnson*, *pre-Reynolds*, *pre-Jenner*, *pre-Gladstone*, *pre-Chamberlain*, etc.

These combinations are formed at pleasure and without limit: a few illustrations follow in order of date.

1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers*, *De Juventute*, We elderly people have lived in that prae-railroad world. *Ibid.*, There will be but ten prae-railroadites left. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall of Rome* xiii. 719 Early British, or pre-Augustine Christianity. 1864 *Reabu* 22 June 5 The highwayman of our old fashioned romances and pre-police reports cried, 'Stand and deliver!' as he met you. 1884 LUMLEY *Remin. Opera* 37 Whatever success attended the pre-Easter season. 1856 *Standard* 27 Aug. 4/7 Holders of pre-amalgamation preferences. 1868 A. K. H. BOYD *Less. Mid. Age* 9 Only three dwellings in the city date from pre-reformation days. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 370 It was not an uncommon event in pre-Davenport days for some mountebank to allow himself to be tied hand and foot. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxxvi, Old portraits stretching back..to the pre-portraying period. 1886 F. H. DOYLE *Remin.* 26 In the happy predynamite days. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Jan. 4/1 The simple souls of the pre-log-rolling era. 1889 *Ibid.* 6 Nov. 1/2 In the pre-advertisement era a good newspaper was the exclusive luxury of the rich. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 281 This is my ..pre-remittance stage. 1892 J. MACKINNON *Culture in Celtic Scot.* i. v. 51 The Celts carried with them in their wanderings from their pre-disruption home, a theology. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Jan. 3/3 Merivale ..wrote in the pre-inscription and the pre-Mommsen period. 1895 CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (ed. 2) 92 The men .. answering one another in pre-breakfast monosyllables. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 184 In Great Britain during prevaccination times, small-pox showed a periodic intensity of prevalence, every three, four, or five years. 1897 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 6/3 The picturesqueness of Cairo in the pre-plaster-of-Paris age. 1898 *Ibid.* 2 Nov. 2/2 A school to whose welfare I am still as much attached as I was when in the golden sixties I enjoyed the happiness of the pre-flogging, pre-bullying era. 1900 *Ibid.* 26 Nov. 8/3 Mr. Tuckwell remembers Oxford in the pre-railway, pre-science, pre-earnestness days. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 1 Sept. 3/4 The attitude taken up by pre-Mutiny officers towards their troops. 1905 *Ibid.* 11 Dec. 3/3 The obvious fact about painting in England in pre-Reynolds days was the indifference to native practitioners.

II. Denoting local position: in which *pre-* = before, in front of, anterior to.

These appear to have arisen since 1825: see PREOCULAR 1826, *predorsal* 1831, *prepigmental* 1835.

These are generally written without the hyphen, which may however be used when it makes the composition clearer, as before a vowel. *Pre-* is usually (prĭ-), but may be (prī-) when it immediately precedes the main stress, as in *prevertebral*.

3. In adjs. (also sometimes used as sbs.), chiefly *Anat.* and *Zool.*, denoting parts or organs situated in front of (or, rarely, in the front part of) other parts or organs: as **Pre-aceta·bular**, in front of the acetabulum or socket of the hip. **Pre-a·nal**, in front of the anus. **Pre-ao·rtic**, in front of the aorta. **Pre-apı·cial**, *Conch.*: see quot. **Pre-au·ditory**, in front of the auditory nerve. **Preba·sal**, in front of a base or basal part. **Preba·silar**, in front of a basilar part. **Prebrachial** (-brē·kiăl), in front of the brachium or upper arm; applied to a group of muscles; also to a vein in the wing of some insects. **Prebranchial** (-bræ·ŋkiăl), in front of the gills or branchial region. **Prebronchial** (-brɒ·ŋkiăl), in front of the bronchi or bronchia. **Prebu·ccal** [L. *bucca* cheek], situated in front of the mouth or buccal cavity; = PREORAL. **Preca·rdiac**, in front of or (in *Human Anat.*) above the heart. **Precau·dal**, situated in front of the caudal vertebræ. **Prece·ntral**, anterior to the centre; applied to parts of the brain. **Prece·rebroid**, situated anterior to a cerebroid organ. **Precoccy·geal**, in front of the coccyx. **Preco·ndylar, -oid**, in front of the condyles. **Preco·rneal**, situated on the front of the cornea (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Preco·stal**, in front of the ribs. **Precru·cial**, anterior to the crucial sulcus of the brain. **Prede·ntary**, in front of the dentary bone (in some reptiles). **Predi·gital**, noting the two remiges attached to the second phalanx of the second digit. **Predo·rsal**, anterior to the dorsum or dorsal region. **Prege·nital**, in front of the genital aperture or external genital organs (*Cent. Dict.*). **Pregle·noid**, in front of the glenoid fossa: applied to a process of the temporal bone (also *ellipt.* as *sb.*): also **Preglenoi·dal** (*ibid.*). **Prela·bial**, in front of the lips, or a labium (in an insect or crustacean). **Prelu·mbar**, in front of the loins. **Premandi·bular**, in front of the mandible: applied to a bone of the lower jaw in some fishes, reptiles, etc.; also as *sb.* **Prena·sal**, in front of the nose or nasal region; also as *sb.* **Preoccı·pital**, in front of the occipital lobe of the brain. **Preœsopha·geal**, in front of the œsophagus, or, in invertebrates, of the œsophageal ring. **Prepa·latal**, in front of the palate; also **Prepa·latine** (*Cent. Dict.*). **Preparocci·pital**, in front of the paroccipital convolution of the brain. **Prepate·llar**, situated above or in front of the patella. **Preperitone·al**, in front of the peritoneum. **Prepigme·ntal**, in front of the pigmental layer of the eye. **Prepitu·itary**, anterior to the pituitary body. **Prepo·ntile**, in front of the *pons Varolii* (PONS 2). **Preprosta·tic**, in front of the prostate gland. **Prepylo·ric**, anterior to the pylorus or small end of the stomach. **Prere·ctal**, in front of the rectum. **Prere·nal**, in front of the kidney. **Presa·cral**, in front of the sacrum. **Prescmilu·nar**, in front of the semilunar lobe of the cerebellum. **Prespi·nal**: see quot. **Presubte·rminal**, before a subterminal. **Presy·lvian**, in front of the Sylvian fissure of the cerebrum. **Presymphy·sial**, in front of a symphysis or point of union, usually of the jaw. **Prethora·cic**, in front of the thorax. **Preti·bial**, in front of, or on the front part of, the tibia. **Pretra·cheal**, in front of the trachea or windpipe. **Pretympa·nic**, in front of the tympanum of the ear; also as *sb.* = *pretympanic bone* or *cartilage*. **Preve·rtebral**, in front of the vertebral column. **Preve·sical**, in front of the bladder (*Cent. Dict.*).

1856 'Pre-acetabular [see *postacetabular*, in POST- B. 2]. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 29 The presence of præacetabular spurs. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *'Preanal.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1034 The four pairs of pre-anal and three pairs of post-anal papillæ on the tail of the male. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *'Preaortic plexus*, aortic plexus. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Præapiciālis*,..applied to the hinge of a bivalve shell, when, being on the back of the valve, it is before the summit: 'preapicial. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 187 The 'Præanditory nerves are the following. 3. *Motores oculorum* [etc.]. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., The 'prebasal plate of a myriapod. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Prebasilar. 1887 COUES & SHUTE, 'Prebrachial [group of muscles] (*C. D.*). 1893 E. A. BUTLER *Hausch. Insects* 179 The chief difference is in the præbrachial nervure (the third on the disc of the wing towards the tip). 1887 *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.* 108 The aperture in the 'prebranchial zone is small. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 611/2 The prebranchial zone, which separates the branchial sac behind from the branchial siphon in front. 1883 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 870/3 The air-cells of the flamingo, which were shown to ..agree with those of storks in having the 'præbronchial air-cell much divided. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Præbuccalis*,.. applied to a kind of funnel which precedes the mouth .. in the Holothuriæ, termed the 'prebuccal cavity. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *'Precardiac. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Precardiac*. on the cephalic side of, or superior..to, the heart. 1854 MURCHISON *Siluria* x. (1867) 238 A wide expanded 'precaudal joint. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *'Præcentral sulcus*,..furrow on convex surface of hemispheres in front of anterior central convolution, running parallel to central sulcus. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 284 The ascending frontal or precentral convolution [of the brain]. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 107 Which has not any separate 'præ-cerebroid ganglion frontale developed upon it as in insects. 1893 *Athenæum* 25 Mar. 382/2 The parts of the urostyle and 'precoccygeal vertebræ. 1866 OWEN *Anat. Vert.* II. 78 The position..of the 'precondylar groove.. helps in the determination of the bird-affinities. *Ibid.* 532 The jugular fossa is distinct from the 'precondyloid and carotid foramina. 1854 — *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 197 For the insertion of the 'precostal ligament. 1885 *Athenæum* 3 Jan. 20/3 A distinct and conspicuous lozenge-shaped patch of brain substance defined by the crucial and 'precrucial sulci. 1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palæont.* II. 1155 The mandible (in the Iguanodontidæ), again, presents the peculiar feature of having a horse-shoe-like 'predentary bone at the extremity of the symphysis. 1887 WRAY in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 348 The 'predigitals are the only other remiges of the manus which show modifications of any interest. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 772 They..anastomose with those of the heart and lungs, and enter the 'predorsal ganglia. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Prædorsal Region* of the vertebral column is the anterior surface of the dorsal region. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 24 The anterior portion of the 'præ labial plate pertains to the same segment as the second antennæ. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s. v., The 'prelumbar surface of the spinal column is the anterior surface of the lumbar portion. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 271 There are three..laniaries at the anterior end of each 'premandibular bone. *Ibid.* 273 The exposed portions of the premaxillaries and premandibulars are incased by a complicated dental covering. 1900 MIALL & HAMMOND *Harlequin Fly* vi. 169 The third is the premandibular segment. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 170 The lateral angles of this truncated face are produced outwards and forwards into two flattened 'præ-nasal processes. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammals* ix. 282 A peculiar prenasal bone is developed at the anterior extremity of the mesethmoid, which serves to strengthen the cartilaginous snout [in the *Suidæ*]. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 152 2 'Preoccipital fovea. 1854 OAKLEY *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 208 The 'prepalatal or naso-palatal aperture. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *'*Prepatellar*, in front of the patella. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1900 *Lancet* 20 Oct. 1142/1 The 'deep prepatellar bursa'..is surely a misnomer, for the bursa is not prepatellar in the least degree. 1904 *Br. Med. Jrnl.* 3 Dec. 83 'Preperitoneal Fatty Tumours. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 553/1 We..regard [this layer] .. as constituting a true 'prae-pigmental retina. 1839-47 *Ibid.* III. 235/2 Certain accessory glands..called..'preprostatic. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 132 A short '..'pre-pyloric' ossicle which ascends obliquely forwards and is articulated with the anterior edge of the pyloric piece. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 319 With this process is articulated, posteriorly, a broad prepyloric ossicle. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *'Prerectal.* 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 434 The lumbar region contains the 'pre-sacral group of vertebræ. 1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palæont.* II. 1056 There are 29 vertebræ, of which 13 are presacral. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *'Prespinal*, that which is situate before the spine. The prespinal surface of the vertebral column is the anterior surface. 1895 MEYRICK *British Lepidoptera* 239 Discal dot beyond median 'prae-subterminal not black-marked. 1868 OWEN *Anat. Vert.* III. 137 Cerebral Folds: Sylvian .. Presylvian .. Postsylvian. 1888 *Geol. Soc. Quart. Jrnl.* XLIV. 146 The largest 'presymphysial bone recorded in the annals of vertebrate anatomy. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 108 The number..is never made up of the same 'pre-thoracic, thoracic, abdominal, and post-abdominal factors. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *'Pretibial*,..situate before the tibia; as the *ilio-pretibial* and *ischio-pretibial* muscles. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 457 Diminished tactile sensibility of the pretibial skin area. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 211 The glands most affected are the anterior or 'pretracheal. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 178 The foremost of the two middle pieces is the '..'pretympanic'. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pretympanic*, applied ..to the anterior subdivision of the tympanic pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* iii. 55 The next bone of the series is the pretympanic or metapterygoid, a flat bone forming a bridge towards the pterygoid. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 570 A ganglia ted portion situated by the side of the vertebral column, and of 'prevertebral plexuses.

Pre-abdomen, Pre-accusation, Pre-acetabular: see PRE- A. 4, 2, B. 3.

Preace, obs. by-form of PRESS *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Preach, *sb. colloq.* [f. PREACH *v.*; in quot. 1597 after F. *prêche* m. a Protestant sermon (16th c. in Littré), similarly f. *prêcher* to PREACH.] An act of preaching; a preachment; a discourse.

c 1500 *Wyntoun's Cron.* v. 3392 (Wemyss MS.) At Constantinople, quhare he had His duelling and his prechis [*other MSS.* prechynge] maid. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxviii. § 3 According to this forme of theirs..No Sermon, no Seruice. Which..occasioned the French spitefully to terme Religion in that sort exercised, a meere Preach. 1643 in *7th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 445 Mr. Henderson immediately after made a thing between a speech and a preach to us. 1838 *Lett. fr. Madras* 1843) 138 [I took the opportunity of being alone with him to give him a preach, and try to do him a little good. 1870 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* vi, I preached a little preach.

Preach (prītʃ), *v.* Forms: 3-6 **preche**, 4 **preyche**, **preeche**, 4-6 (chiefly *Sc.*) **preiche**, 5-6 **prech**, 6 **preache**, 6- **preach**. [ME. *prechen*, a. F. *prêcher*, OF. *prechier*, syncopated form of *prēēchier* (11th c. in Godefroy) from **predichier*, ad. L. *prædicāre* to proclaim publicly, announce, in eccl. L. to preach, f. PRE- + *dicāre* to proclaim.

The eccl. word *prædicāre* was adopted early in nearly all the Romanic and Teutonic langs., as It. *predicare*, Prov. *prezicar*, Sp., Pg. *predi.ar*; OSax. *predikōn*, OE. *predician*, OHG. *predigōn*, ON. *prédika*.]

1. *intr.* 'To pronounce a public discourse upon sacred subjects' (J.); to deliver a sermon or religious address (now usually from or on a text of Scripture).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Ȝe ne schulen..preche to none mon.. Seinte Powel uorbead wummen to prechen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 175 Iesu crist..openlik bigan to preche [*MS. F.* preyche]. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 226 Þe pape his bulle sent hider vnto þe legate, & comanded him to preche þorgh alle þe lond. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 215 He hadde i-preched ayenst wommen þat pleyde aboute þe ymage of Eudoxia. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 804 in *Macro Plays* 101 Ȝa! whanne þe fox prechyth, kepe wel ȝore gees! 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 6 Sic pryd with prellattis, so few till preiche and pray. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 952 To preache, *prescher*. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 45 Till all Creature for to preiche. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 65 Christ urg'd it as where with to justifie himself, that he preacht in publick. 1674 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 6 On Sunday morneing I went to hear on Bayly of Maudlins preach. 1697 M. HENRY *Life P. Henry* Wks. 1853 II. 674/1 He preached over the former part of the Assembly's Catechism, from divers texts; he also preached over Psalm 116. 1763 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 31 July, Sir, a woman preaching is like a dog's walking on his hind legs. It is not done well; but you are surprized to find it done at all. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iii. 138 The Greek clergy preached against them as heretics.

b. To utter a serious or earnest exhortation, esp. moral or religious; to talk seriously in the way of persuasion or moralizing. Now usually dyslogistic: To give moral or religious advice in an obtrusive or tiresome way.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxxvii. 110 They were brought to his tent, and there they were so preched to that they tourned to sir Charles parte. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 126 His forme and cause conioyn'd, preaching to stones,

Would make them capeable. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1810) V. xxv. 168 Let us..when we are called upon to act a great or manly part, preach by action. 1806 METCALFE in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 807 To meet their ambition.. with the language of peace, would be to preach to the roaring ocean to be still. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE in Patmore *Friends & Acquaint.* (1854) I. 89 'Pray, Mr. Lamb, did you ever hear me preach?' 'Damme', said Lamb, 'I never heard you do anything else'. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 45 Why do you preach to me in that manner?

2. *trans.* To proclaim, declare, or set forth by public discourse (the gospel, something sacred or religious). Also with *obj. cl.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 24/10 To preche cristendom. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1528 Seinte peter..sende seint Marc þe ewangelist in to egypt vor to preche þen gospel þat he adde imaked. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* i. 23 Forsoth we prechen Crist crucified. 1388 — *Rom.* x. 15 As it is writun Hou faire ben the feet of hem that prechen pees, of hem that prechen good thingis. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1826 Cuthbert, sittand at þe borde, Prechid to þaim goddis worde. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lxi. 1 Ve Lorde hath anoynted me, and sent me, to preach good tydinges vnto the poore. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 53 Joseph of Arimathy, Who brought with him the holy grayle, they say, And preacht the truth. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xli. 263 He was to preach unto them, that he was the Messiah. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 21 Not preaching simple Christ to simple men.

b. To set forth or teach (anything) in the way of exhortation; to advocate or inculcate by discourse or writing; to exhort people to (some act or practice). Also with *obj. cl.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxi. 8, I prechid pes, þat neghburs & hreþere be samynd in charite. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6181 [To] preche us povert and distresse, And fisshen hem-self greet richesse. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 136 [He] preched to theym that they shulde disheryte the erle Loyes. *Ibid.* 752 Than the prelates..began to preche this voiage in maner of a crosey. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 174 My Mr preaches patience to him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 723 And to them preachd Conversion and Repentance, as to Souls In prison. 1709 PRIOR *Hans Carvel* 47 At first He therefore Preach'd his Wife The Comforts of a Pious Life. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 47 He practised the lesson..which Hesiod only preached. 1906 MARIE CORELLI *Treas. Heaven* i, Are you resolved to preach copy-book moralities at me?

c. *Preach up*: to extol, commend, or support by preaching; to discourse in praise of. So *preach down*: to decry or oppose by preaching; to discourse against; to put down or silence by preaching.

1644 J. GOODWIN *Danger Fighting agst. God* 10 [He] preacheth error up, and truth downe. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* Pref. 56 Preaching down the receiv'd notions both of Jews and Gentiles. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 190 It is easy to preach up fasting, upon a full stomach. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. x. iii, Last week came one to the county town, To preach our poor little army down.

3. To utter or speak publicly, deliver (now only a sermon, a religious or moral discourse).

c 1400 *Beryn* 119 Thouze it be no grete holynes to prech þis ilk matere, And þat som list not to her it; 3it [etc.]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2207 When Priam hade his prologe preched to ende, Ector hym answarede esely and faire. 1549 (*title*) The fyrste Sermon of Mayster Hughe Latimer, whiche he preached before the Kynges Maiest. 1625 BP. HALL (*title*) A Sermon of publike Thanckesgiuing preacht before his Mtie. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 8a He cooks by the Hour-Glass, as the Parsons preach Sermons. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iii. (1841) I. 58, I had such a lecture preached to me yesterday by..our own youngest child. 1798 COLERIDGE *Fears in Solitude* 65 Words that even yet Might stem destruction, were they wisely preached.

†**4.** With personal obj. (orig. indirect): To preach to; to address in the way of exhortation (public or private); to exhort, instruct. *Obs.* a. on religious subjects; b. in any sense.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 89/88 Þis holie man honoured hem þe more, And prechede heom ofte of clannesse. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1932 ibid. 162 Seint thomas..Stod and prechede al þat folk þat mani a man i-sai. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 56, I Fond þere Freres all þe Foure Ordres, Prechinge þe peple for profyt of heore wombes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 96 They prechen hire, they telle hire nyght and day That causelees she sleeth hir self allas. *a* 1450 MYRC *Festial* 82 Þys byschop had preched hym all þat he coupe, and fonde hym euer þe lengur þe wors. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 196 How, sire knyght,..are ye come hither for to preche vs? 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 576 The foles & outragious people..sayd howe they were preched inough. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 45 He shall preach ye..about giving Cæsar his Due. 1709 [see a b].

5. To bring or put by preaching into or out of some specified state; to affect in some way by preaching. (Cf. *preach down* in 2 c.)

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. iv, We had a Preacher that would preach folke asleepe still. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) IV. 427 He may preach his heart out.., and all to no purpose. *a* 1845 HOOD *Recipe Civiliz.* 88 What reverend bishop.. Could preach horn'd Apis from his temple? 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* I. ii, These hundred doctors try To preach thee to their school.

Hence **Preached** *ppl. a.*

1854 MARION HARLAND *Alone* ix, It did me more good than the preached sermons I have listened to since. 1891 S. MOSTYN *Curatica* 36 Both the preacher—and the preached—are too weary to do justice to them.

Preachable (prī·tʃăb'l), *a.* In 5 preche-. [f. PREACH *v.* + -ABLE: cf. OF. *preëschable*, L. *prædicābil-is.*] Capable of being preached, or preached about or from; affording material for a sermon or religious discourse.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 89 Textis and parabolis and othere precheable processis. 1895 H. R. REYNOLDS *Lamps Temple* vii. 110 It is clearly your duty and function to discern the preachable aspects of theology. 1906 H. VAN DYKE *Manhood, Faith, Courage* xi. 242 Jesus Christ is the foundation of a truly preachable and powerful Gospel.

Preachee (prītʃī·). *nonce-wd.* [f. PREACH *v.* + -EE.] A person preached to; one to whom a sermon or exhortation is addressed.

1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVIII. 237 The preachee and flogee, in the late assault and battery case. 1864 J. R. GREEN *Lett.* (1901) 141 Preaching implies some common understanding between preacher and preachee.

Preacher (prī·tʃəɹ). Forms: 3–4 **prechur**, (3 -or, 4 -ore, -ure), 3–6 **prechour**, (4–5 -oure), 4 **preychour, preichour** (also 6 *Sc.*), 4–5 (6 *Sc.*) **precheour**, 4–7 **precher**, (5 -owre, 6- ar), 5–6 **preachour**, 6 *Sc.* **preicheour, -eir, -er**, 6– **preacher**. [ME. *precho(u)r*, a. OF. *prech(e)or*, earlier *prëëch(e)or* (13th c. in Godef.), popular ad. L. *praedicātōr-em* a preacher, whence also It. *predicatore*, Prov. *preziaire*, Sp., Pg. *predicador*: see PREACH *v.* and -ER 2.] One who preaches.

1. One who proclaims or sets forth religious doctrine by public discourse; one who delivers a sermon or sermons; *esp.* one whose occupation or function it is to preach the gospel; a minister of religion; *spec.* one licensed to preach.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 10 Prelat & treowe prechures. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20934 (Edin) He firste was werrayure, eftirward bicom prechure [*v.rr.* -ur, -our, preichour]. *c* 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 314 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 79 Þe beste prechour he was iholde þat me owhþar vnderstode. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* Prol. 3 Forthi suld ilke precheour schau The god that Godd hauis gert him knau. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 226 Prechoures & prestes & prentyce[s] of lawe. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 23 þat suche prechoris ben heretikis. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 88 A famose and a plesaunt precher to peple in a pulpit. 1530 PALSGR. 34 As a famous preachour. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iii. 28 That now was the tyme to playe the preacher. 1561–2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 202 Sustentatioun of the prechouris and readaris. 1562 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xxvii. 284 By a preacher is meant such an one as hath preached before his ordinary, and hath his approbation under seal to be a preacher. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lvii. (1640) 574 A word of the feminine gender, not Concionator, but Concionatrix, a Shee-Preacher. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Nov., To church, and there being a lazy preacher I slept out the sermon. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) I. 289 While he rehearsed his heroics, they walked cap in hand before him, respecting him like a high-way preacher. 1859–60 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) III. II. ii. 232 John of Antioch..had been the great preacher of the day. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 887 This [paralysis] gives rise to a peculiar position of the hand which has been named 'the preacher's hand'.

b. One who exhorts earnestly; one who advocates or inculcates something by speech or writing. Also *fig.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 165 Now dame..by god and by seint Ion Ye been a noble prechour in this cas. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 9 They are our outward Consciences, And Preachers to vs all. 1706 SWIFT *Th. Various Subj.* Wks. 1841 II. 304/1 No preacher is listened to but Time. 1900 SPIELMANN *Ruskin* 107 The artists welcome him as a writer, and he would be taken for an art-preacher.

c. With *of*: One who preaches (something specified). So *preacher up* (cf. PREACH *v.* 2 c).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 428 Prechoures of goddes wordes. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 21179 (Trin.) Þese were þe apostlis twelue..precheres [*earlier MSS.* spellers] of troupe. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 6 Precheouris of the word of God. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 4 The first Preachers of the Gospel. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xii, We have him still a perpetual preacher of his own virtues. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 158 The precipice to my left was a continual preacher of caution. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 139 The denouncer of shams, the preacher up of sincerity.

†**2.** (In full, *friar preacher.*) A name for the order of Dominican friars. Also *preaching friar*: see PREACHING *ppl. a.* Cf. PREDICANT. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10105 Ther after the verste 3er þe ordre bigan of frere prechors. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 353 Prechouris and Menours seyn þe reverse. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 154 Þanne þouȝt y to frayne þe first of þis foure ordirs, And presede to þe prechoures to proven here wille. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 130 To the frere prechours an hondred pounde. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 41 b, In the order of fryers mynoures or preachers.

3. *spec.* A name for Solomon as supposed speaker in the Book of Ecclesiastes; hence, that book itself.

1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* i. 1, 2 These are the wordes of the Preacher, the sonne of Dauid, kynge of Ierusalem. All is but vanite, saieth ye preacher [*Vulg.* dixit Ecclesiastes, WYCLIF seide Ecclesiastes]. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 7 The book of Psalmes, the Preacher, & the song of Salomon.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly appositive, as *preacher-editor, -musician, -playwright, -saint, -teacher*; also *preacher-like* adj. and adv.; **preacher-in-the-pulpit**, a local N. American name of *Orchis spectabilis.*

1884 MILLER *Plant-n., Orchis spectabilis*, Preacher-in-the-pulpit, Showy Orchis of N. America. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 July 7/1 He may be described as preacher-teacher to the pitmen. 1900 *Ibid.* 13 Dec. 7/3 If he thought he could help the preacher-editor he would. 1904 R. SMALL *Hist. U. P. Congregations* II. 488 [He] returned to preacher life again.

Hence **Preacherdom**, the realm or community of preachers, preachers collectively; **Preacherless** *a.*, without a preacher; **Preacherling**, a petty or inferior preacher; **Preacherly** *a.*, of or pertaining to preachers.

1891 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Nov. 516/1 The veriest dumb dog in preacherdom. 1893 *Boston Mission. Herald* Dec. 526 The converts from preacherless villages are swept off their feet by the tide of persecution. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* II. 27 A certain preacherling pronounced, or was to pronounce, a funeral oration. 1905 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 376 Under any despotism, lay or priestly or preacherly.

Preacheress (prī·tʃərés). [f. PREACHER + -ESS. Cf. OF. *proicheresse* (Godef.).] A female preacher. (Used only for distinction or emphasis.)

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 365 In the Heb. this word is ..in the Femiaine Gender; and so may be translated exactly, The Congregatrix, or the Preacheresse. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 231 How come we by this preacheress? 1880 FOWLER *Locke* vi. 101 They listened to the famous Quaker preacheress, Rebecca Collier.

Preachership (prī·tʃəɹʃip). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The office of a preacher.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Specialities in Life* Wks. 1808 I. p. xxxii, By occasion of the public preachership of St. Edmund's Bury then offered me upon good conditions. 1757 WARBURTON *Lett. to Hurd* CXVI. (1809) 259 You have seen by the papers the disposition of the preachership to Dr. Ross. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 459 Jeremy Collier, who was turned out of the preachership of the Rolls, was a man of a much higher order. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Nov. 12/1 To secure a fitting successor to the Rev. T. W. Lupton, who has been Preacher of Gray's Inn for many years..The Preachership has been held by many distinguished men in the past. 1903 M. A. TUCKER in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Apr. 283 In 1503..the Lady Margaret preachership was founded through the influence of John Fisher, at that time vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

b. With *his, your*, as a humorous title.

1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 483 What does his Preachership mean?

†**Preachery.** *nonce-wd. Obs.* Preaching.

1818 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* (1830) I. 107 A deistical creed..superscribed *Poetæ Kazungali*; that is, *The Poet's Preachery.*

Preachify (prī·tʃifəi), *v. colloq.* [f. PREACH *v.* + -[I]FY: cf. *speechify.*] *intr.* To preach in a factitious or a tedious way; to make a 'preachment'. Often merely contemptuous for *preach.* Hence **Preachifying** *vbl. sb.*; also **Preachification.**

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* liv. (1783) II. 147 He wrote obstinately on,..preachifying, till he piously picked my pocket of above a hundred and fifty guineas. 1828 tr. *Manzoni's Betrothed Lovers* I. vi. 180 When in his preachifying, he fixes his eyes on me, I am afraid that he will shoot out before everybody—those twenty five lira! 1843 LOCKHART in *Croker Papers* (1884) 6 Dec., Alison deserves all anybody can say..of his coxcombical pomposity and preachification. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* x, She has written to say that she won't stand the preachifying. 1869 Miss MULOCK *Woman's Kingd.* II. 137, I am going to preachify in earnest; and..it is about a very serious thing.

Preachiness (prī·tʃinés). *colloq.* [f. PREACHY + -NESS.] The quality of being preachy.

1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 13 Apr. 336/1 He made a capital speech..notwithstanding the drawback of a slight preachiness—so to speak—of tone. 1892 LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* I. iv. 478 It is pervaded..by a general flavor of preachiness, not delicate but obtrusive.

Preaching (prī·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb PREACH; the delivery of a sermon or public religious discourse; the practice or art of delivering sermons.

c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 671 in *O. E. Misc.* 56 We iherden heom heryen in heore preching After vre tunge þen heoueliche kyng. 13.. *Cursor M.* 196 (Göttl.) For his preching [*v.r.* sermon] þai him thrett. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 239 The prechynge of religiouse cristen men. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxi. 6 Men are so dull þat my preching Serues of noght. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 601/1 They could not beleue it at the preaching of a woman, without any other miracle. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 60 The preaching of the Gospell. 1673 *True Worsh. God* 45 Preaching is nothiag else but Publishing, Declaring, or Pronouncing what is said to be Preached. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 428 By an immediate miraculous Unction of the Holy Ghost, by which they were inspired with the Gifts of Preaching. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 96 Apostolic preaching was religious preaching,.. and it kept itself to this one theme—the turning away men from their iniquities.

2. with *a* and *pl.* a. The delivering of a sermon; that which is preached, a sermon or discourse; b. (chiefly *Sc.*) a public religious service.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 90 For without him Grees goon on out of gree and prechingis reanen arere. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 71 At playis, and preichingis, and pilgrimages greit. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 155 A preachyng or a sermon is where a conuocacyon or a gatherynge of people on holy dayes..[is] in chirches or other places & tymes set & ordeyned for ye same. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* li. 64 Thus farre are ye preachinges of Ieremy. — *Jonah* iii. 2 Preach vnto them the preachinge, which I bade the. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 138 b, This infamie was spoken in preachynges and euerywhere. *c* 1650 Z. BOYD in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) Introd. 50 There is not a preaching preached but some gracious pickle falleth upon some heart. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 145 In New England, a vast deal of time is spent in attending preachings, and other religious meetiags. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 48 We find the Germans..attending the preachings in Allhallows.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *preaching age, business, place, time, tour, -yard*, etc.; **preaching-cross,**

see quot. 1882; **preaching-station**, a station or fixed place to which a missionary or preacher comes from time to time to hold a religious service. See also PREACHING-HOUSE.

1440-1 *Norwich Sacrist's Roll* (MS.), Pro magnis portis de le prechyngyerd juxta Carnarium. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 139 *Scala celi*, is a preachynge matter..and not a massyng matter. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 20 Pecoke..stode at Powlles crosse,..& there he abjuryd & revokyd them in the prechenynge tyme in the presens of the byshoppe of Cauntorbury. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxix. 9 To appoint the temple as it were the preaching place of God's glory. 1641 *Arminian Nunnery* 7 By the preaching-place stood the Font. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 275 He left..3083 Sermons..accounted a prodigious number in this preaching age. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 86 A preaching-station in connection with the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Stranraer. 1882 OGILVIE, *Preaching Cross*, a kind of cross formerly erected on a highway or in an open place, at which the monks and others were wont to preach. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 24 Cæsar returned home from a preaching tour.

Prea·ching, *ppl. a.* [f. PREACH *v.* + -ING 2.] That preaches: see the verb.

Preaching friar, (*spec.*) a Dominican; = PREACHER 2.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 71 Are those preaching prelates,..or else reading ministers? *c* 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 12 The preaching Minister can not cause them to bee a Church of God. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* II. 35 So that nothing was done to oppose the preaching-men. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 882 The Preaching Friars and Minors exhorted him. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 140 It was known that a preaching friar had been exerting himself to inflame the Irish population of the neighbourhood against the heretics.

Hence **Prea·chingly** *adv.*, in a preaching manner.

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* Post-Script, Their old method of talking preachingly, quotingly and quibblingly.

Prea·ching-house. [f. PREACHING *vbl. sb.* + HOUSE *sb.*] A house or building devoted to or adapted for preaching; *spec.* Wesley's name for a Methodist place of worship, in frequent use among Methodists in the 18th and early 19th c.

1760 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 16 Sept., I ordered all the windows of the preaching-house to be set open. *a* 1791 — *Wks.* (1830) VIII. 321 Warn them..Against calling..our Houses, 'Meeting-houses': Call them plain preaching-houses, or chapels. 1763 LADY F. GARDINER in Coke & Moore *Wesley* III. ii. (1792) 414, I have never..been at the preaching-house in a morning yet, as they preach so early. 1817 S. DREW *T. Coke* iv. 49 The building of a preaching-house [in New York] was taken into serious consideration. This was..accomplished in the year 1768, being the first Methodist preaching-house that ever presented itself to view in the western world. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 1 The old preaching-house type of the Georgian period.

†Prea·chman. *Obs. rare.* [f. PREACH *v.* + MAN *sb.*1] A man who preaches, a preacher. (Usually *contemptuous.*)

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. xxxiv, Som of our Preachmen are grown dog mad, ther's a worm got into their toungs, as well as their heads. 1677 W. HUBBARO *Narrative* (1865) II. 197 Madockawando..began to demand something for Satisfaction,..not understanding before that his Father was a great Preachman, as they use to call it. 1727-8 in *Relig. Hearnianæ* (1857) II. 675 She beareth..in a feild of sedition a crop-eared preachman.

Preachment (prī·tʃmĕnt). [ME. *prechement*, a. OF. *prechement*, earlier *preë(s)chement* (12th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *praedicāmentum*, in med.L. a public speech; cf. PREDICAMENT, PREACH *v.*, -MENT.]

1. The fact or action of preaching; delivery of a sermon, or of a discourse or exhortation. Now usually: Obtrusive or wearisome discourse.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 222 A legate Ottobon þe pape hider sent, To mak þe barons on þorgh his prechement. 13.. *Reinbrun* cviii. in *Guy Warw.* p. 667 Sire, let be þe prechement: Hit is þe meche schame. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 196, I take my dysport in your talkyng & prechement. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 226 They rose vp presently in armes at Saint Iohns-towne (excited by Knox his preachment). 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VI. xiv. 255 How vain a thing is it to make this Man that Angel that preached the Everlasting Gospel, whenas that Angelical Preachment was at least seven or eight hundred years before he lived. 1672 KIRKMAN *Eng. Rogue* II. 247, I..performed my Preachment and Disputation to the general satisfaction of all. 1889 D. HANNAY *Capt. Marryat* viii. 125 It [*Masterman Ready*] is didactic, and yet there is no preachment.

2. With *pl.* The delivery of a sermon; a sermon, discourse, or exhortation. Usually *contemptuous.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 1263 Is this a sermon, or a prechement? 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 51 b, To folow the preachments of a few apostat friers and monkes. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. liii. (1612) 238 Making teadious Preachments, of no edifying powre. 1660 MILTON *Brief Notes on Serm.* Wks. 1738 I. 604 The rest of his Preachment is meer groundless Chat. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 263 There were such Preachments against Vanities, and for Self-denials. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* App. 9 This Volume of Sermons then cannot be criticised at all as preachments; they are essays.

Preachy (prī·tʃi), *a. colloq.* [f. PREACH *v.* + -Y.] Inclined to preach; given to preaching; characterized by a preaching style.

1819 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. 70 He was a very good man..though abundantly heavy, preachy and prosy. 1859 HOLVOAKE in *Reasoner* 27 Feb. 66/1 The Rev. Mr. M...was a little preachy and complacent. 1890 *Spectator* 15 Mar., It belongs to the class of preachy novels.

Pre-acknow·ledge, *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To acknowledge beforehand or as a preliminary. Hence **Pre-acknow·ledged** *ppl. a.*

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 67 A preacknowledged Infallibility strengthen'd by a long Possession. *Ibid.* 655 Had there not been some preacknowledg'd power to ground and countenance such a demand.

Pre-acquaint (prī,ăkwē·nt), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To acquaint beforehand, inform previously. Const. *with*. So **Pre-acqual·ntance**, previous acquaintance; **Pre-acquai·nted** *ppl. a.*, having previous acquaintance or knowledge.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* II. v. You haue beene pre-acquainted with her birth, education [etc.]. 1633 SHIRLEY *Witty Fair One* I. iii, My intention was to pre-acquaint you. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 75 The Terms of the Common Law..seem Barbarous to the vulgar Ear and had need to be familiariz'd with pre-acquaintance. 1702 STEELE *Funeral* III. i, Leave the care of Lady Charlotte to me; I'll pre-acquaint her, that she may not be frightened. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* II. i. (1765) 223 From implying an ordinary pre-acquaintance, to presume a kind of general and universal Notoriety. 1775 T. SHERIDAN *Art Reading* 169 We are pre-acquainted with the sounds of the words.

Pre-act (prī,ækt), *v.* Also 7 præact. [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* and *intr.* To act beforehand. So **Pre-a·cting** *ppl. a.*; **Pre-a·ction**, previous action.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 61 An iron..being already informed by the Loadstone and polarily determined by its preaction. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* XI. ii. § 33 Those (recreations), which, though acted after Evening-Service, must needs be preacted by the fancy..all the day before. 1660 A. SADLER *Subject's Joy* 2 She also (to acheer the King) doth..præsagingly præact his just Inauguration. 1796 C. CALDWELL *Three Phenom. Fever* 10 These phenomena can no more occur, than an effect can..take place without the pre-existence and pre-action of its cause. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* viii. 179 There is no form of force which is not the representative of some other pre-acting form of force.

†Prea·cuate, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [irreg. f. L. *præ-acu-ĕre* to sharpen at the end, or to a point (f. PRÆ- before + *acuĕre* to sharpen) + -ATE 3.] (See quot.) So **†Preacua·tion.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Præcuate*, to make very sharpe. *Ibid.* II, Sharpening or whetting, *præcuation.*

Pread, variant of PREDE *sb.* and *v. Obs.*

Pre-adamic (prī,ădæ·mik), *a.* [f. PRE- B. 1 + ADAMIC.] Anterior to Adam; = next, B. 1.

1846 in WORCESTER citing I. TAYLOR. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 54 To him came too from Preadamic kings The shield of power. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* II. xii. (1878) 133 By geology we have learned that there was a long pre-adamic history of the globe.

Pre-adamite (prī,æ·dăməit), *sb.* and *a.* Also without hyphen, and with capital A. [ad. mod.L. *praeadamita* (whence also F. *préadamite*): see PRE- B. 1, ADAM, -ITE 1.]

A. *sb.* **1.** One who lived (or one of a race held to have existed) before the time of Adam.

An appellation given by Isaac de la Peyrère in his *Præadamitæ*, 1655, to a race of men, the progenitors of the Gentile peoples, supposed by him to have existed long before Adam, whom he held to be the first parent of the Jews and their kindred only.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 2 If the report given of things in Scripture bee true, the hypothesis of Præ-Adamites is undoubtedly false. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 11 The wild notion which some have espoused of the North American Indians being Prae-Adamites, or a separate race of men. 1879 TR. *De Quatrefage's Hum. Spec.* 31 The descendants of these Preadamites were identical with the Gentiles.

†2. A believer in the existence of men before Adam. *Obs.*

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 256 ▸ 4 Mr. Bickerstaff..finding Reasons, by some Expressions which the Welshman let fall in asserting the Antiquity of his family, to suspect that the said Welshman was a Præ-adamite. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 468 St. John had nothing of the preadamite belonging to him.

¶ 3. *? erron.* for ADAMITE *sb.*1 2.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 69 ▸ 7 Dancing without Clothes on, after the manner of the Præ-Adamites. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 257 ▸ 12 There were written on the Foreheads of these dead Men several hard Words, as Præ-Adamites, Sabbatarians, Camaronians, Muggletonians.

B. *adj.*

1. That existed before Adam; belonging to the time previous to that of Adam; prehuman.

1786 TR. *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 142 Upon two beds of incorruptible cedar, lay recumbent the fleshless forms of the Preadamite Kings, who had been monarchs of the whole earth. 1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* I. x. 283 The Ginn are said to be of præ-adamite origin, an intermediate class of beings between angels and men. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 271 The bones of the *Mastodon* and *Megatherium*—those terrestrial giants of the pre-Adamite earth. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* xv. 356 Our knowledge of pre-Adamite and present nature.

2. Relating to the time, or to a race, previous to Adam; belonging to the Pre-adamites (sense A. 2).

1882 OGILVIE, *Preadamite, a...*2. Pertaining to the Pre-adamites: as the preadamite theory.

Hence **Pre-adami·tic, -ical** *adjs.* = PRE-ADAMITE B. 1; **Pre-a·damitism**, the doctrine of the existence of pre-adamite man.

1716 *Gentleman Instr.* II. (ed. 6) 414 Upon what Memorials do you ground the Story of your Præ-adamitical Transactions? 1790 *Monthly Rev.* III. 543 The author adds a vindication of himself from an accusation of Pre-adamitism; .. he insists on it, that, provided he excepts the human species, he may believe rational animals to have existed on the earth before Adam, without being guilty of this terrible heresy. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 127 These, however, have been by some, ascribed to some fictitious Preadamitick periods. 1865 COL. WISEMAN in *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* Ser. I. 26 How many human skeletons have been announced as found in preadamitic positions! Yet not one has yet been admitted as proved.

Pre-adapt to **Pre-administration**: see PRE- A. 1, 2.

Pre|admi·ssion. [PRE- A. 2.] Admission beforehand: *spec.* the admission of a certain amount of steam into the cylinder of a steam-engine before the end of the back stroke.

1887 J. A. EWING in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 501/2 (*Steam-engine*) An effect of lead [i.e. the condition of the valve being to a certain extent open when the piston-stroke begins] is to cause *preadmission*, that is to say, admission before the end of the back stroke. *Ibid.* 502/1 The position of the crank at which preadmission occurs.

Pre|admi·t, *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To admit beforehand. Hence **Pre|admi·tted** *ppl. a.*

1626 DONNE *Serm.* lxviii. 694 He pre-admitted a fearfull apprehension of Death. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 156 Any preadmitted power of the Pope.

Preadmonish (prīădmɒ·nĭʃ), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.]

1. *trans.* To admonish beforehand, to forewarn.

1649 CANNE *Gold. Rule* 17 Of which thing they were often preadmonished and fore-told by the prophets. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1866) 324 Bacon and Stewart..warn and preadmonish the sincere inquirer. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 211 [He should] pre admonish him of what ought to be foreknown by him.

†2. To give previous notice or warning of. *Obs.*

1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* XXV. Wks. 1851 IV. 322 These things thus preadmonisht, let us enquire what the undoubted meaning is of our Saviours words. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Chesnut*, However, the Beams pre-admonish the Fall of a House by their cracking.

Preadmonition (prīædmŏnĭ·ʃən). [PRE- A. 2.] The action, or an act, of preadmonishing; forewarning, premonition.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 129 Men..stick not to accept them..as the preadmonitions of Divine Providence. 1671 FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 120 To continue my annual preadmonitions of the lunar appearances. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mog. & Merch.* II. iv. 91 Whether dreams are ever preadmonitions is one of the most vexed questions of the psychologists.

†Pre|a·dvertise, *v. Obs.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + ADVERTISE 4.] *trans.* To give previous notice to; to notify or inform beforehand; to forewarn.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 7 Wherefore Adam, being preadvertised by the vision, was presently able to pronounce, This is now bone of my bone, and flesh of my flesh. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* I. 142 Johannes Bochartus..had already pre-advertized his Majesty thereof. 1675 WOODHEAD, etc. *Paraphr. St. Paul* Pref., It will not be amiss to preadvertise the reader.

Pre|advi·se, *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To advise or warn before.

1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. III. 121 He certainly believ'd, these were the men appointed to kill him, as he had been pre-advis'd. 1845 T. W. COIT *Puritanism* 202 The Puritans had sent Simon Bradstreet and John Norton..to preadvise them of coming storms.

Pre-æstival, -albuminuric: PRE- B. 1 d, c.

Preak, variant of PREKE *Obs.*

Preak, Preakar, obs. Sc. ff. PRICK, PRICKER.

Preallable (prīæ·lăb'l), *a. rare.* Also 9 præ-. [a. obs. F. *preallable*, now *préalable* going before, preliminary, f. OF. *preal(l)er* to precede (f. *pre-*, PRE- A. 1 + *aller* to go): see -ABLE; cf. obs. F. *al(l)able* passable (as a road).] Preceding, previous, preliminary. Hence **Prea·llably** *adv.*, previously, beforehand.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxvii. 93 Regular and remisse friendship, wherein so many precautions of a long and preallable conversation, are required. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 280 There are few..that have not preallably been stung with the tarantula of a preposterous ambition. 1883 H. JUTA tr. *Van der Linden's Instit. Holland* 274 It very often happens that the defendant .. before answering makes one or more preliminary or praeallable applications.

Preamble (prī·æmb'l, prĭæ·mb'l), *sb.* [ad. F. *préambule* (13-14 c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *præambulum* a preamble (whence also It. *preambolo*, Sp., Pg. *preambulo*), prop. neut. sing. of L. *præambulus* adj. (Martial) going before: see next.]

1. A preliminary statement, in speech or writing; an introductory paragraph, section, or clause; a preface, prologue, introduction.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 831 Now dame, quod he, so haue I ioye or blis, This is a long preamble of a tale. *c* 1460 *Lydgate's Thebes* (MS. Roy. 18 D. ii, lf. 147 b/1) *Incipit Prologus.* In this preambile shortly is comprihendid A Mery conseyte of Iohn Lydgate, Monke of Bury, declarynge how he aionyde þe sege of Thebes to the mery tallys of Caunterburye. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 New testamentes, with anie suche annotacions or preambles. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 107 Without any exordium or preamble here in the beginning of his Epistle he hits on the point straight. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) II. xxxii. 43 There needs no preamble or declaration at the head of the leaf what the meaning of the book is. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 29 A man..whose manner it was to say what he had to say without formula or preamble, in the fewest and simplest words.

b. *spec.* An introductory paragraph or part in a statute, deed, or other formal document, setting forth the grounds and intention of it.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 79 a, The rehearsall or preamble of the statute is..as it were a key to open the understanding thereof. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 141 These French Lawes are too full of Preambles, Processes, Interims, and Provisoes. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. (1820) 345 The preamble to the statutes made by the first parliament of Edward the First. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 277/1 If the committee allow that the allegations of the preamble have been proved, they proceed to consider the bill clause by clause...There are so many grounds upon which the preamble may fail to be proved..that [etc.]. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. ix. 174 Passing of Private Bills...At the close of the general case for the promoters and opponents, the committee usually decide first whether the preamble of the bill has been proved. If they decide that it has not been proved, the bill is in general lost. 1893 *Times* 8 May 9/3 Under the Standing Orders as amended in 1882 the preamble of all public Bills is reserved for consideration in Committee until after the clauses have been dealt with.

c. A (musical) prelude. *poet.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 367 With Præamble sweet Of charming symphonie they introduce Thir sacred Song. 1832 TENNYSON *Palace of Art* 174 No nightingale delighteth to prolong Her low preamble all alone, More than [etc.].

2. *gen.* A preceding or introductory fact or circumstance: a preliminary; *esp.* one betokening that which follows; a presage, prognostic.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxiv. 145 Of those aduersities which I haue recyted, as of certayne preambles and tokens before ye maye gesse, that the tyme is not far of. 1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* viii. (1848) 107 This was the preamble of the great troubles that after followed. 1686 BURNET *Trav.* iii. (1750) 146 The first Step, without any Preamble or Preparative, is downright Beastliness. 1885 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. i. § 3 (1864) 336 In writing, the sight of the part last formed is the preamble to what comes next.

Preamble (prĭæ·mb'l), *v.* [In branch I, ad. L. *præambulāre* to walk before: see PRE- A. 1 and AMBLE *v.*; in branch II, f. prec. sb.]

I. †1. *intr.* To walk before or in front. *rare*—¹.

1402 *Pol. Poems* II. 36 Poerte preamblis to presse aforne Anticristis comyng, to sleen the thridde party of men.

†2. *trans.* To perambulate previously. *Obs.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 15 To take a through view of those who have preambled this by-path.

II. 3. a. *trans.* To utter or deliver by way of preamble; to state in a preamble.

1621 [see PREAMBLED below]. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 164 All the execrable issues preambled in the Statute.

b. *intr.* To make a preamble or introductory statement.

1641 [see PREAMBLING below]. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 15 July, Which, put together with what he preambled with yesterday, makes me think that my Lord do truly esteem me still. 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) II. 199 How foolishly I preamble! 1861, 1865 [see PREAMBLING below].

4. *trans.* To make a preamble to; to preface.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [I.] xciii. 272 Some will preamble a Tale impertinently.

Hence **Prea·mbled** *ppl. a.*, **Prea·mbling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 67 [These] might haue sufficiently manifested the argument, without so long a preambled discourse. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 187 Ere a foot furder we must bee content to heare a preambling boast of your valour. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 273 The upshot of which preambling is, that I heartily hate writing. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XXI. iv. (1872) X. 11 Well,..your account, without farther preambling.

Preambular (prĭæmbĭ·lăr), *a.* [f. med. L. *præambul-um* PREAMBLE + -AR; so F. *préambulaire.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a preamble; introductory, prefatory, preliminary.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 9, I must begin with the fulfilling of your desire in a preambular way. 1648 *Regall Apology* 13 Their four last modest Bils, only praeambular to a personall Treaty. 1702 *Refl. Case W. Penn* 3 We shall not detain you by any preambular Discourse. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 351 In the first place it was preambular.

Pre|a·mbulary, *a.* [f. as prec. + ARY.] = prec.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* xi. 755 These three Evangelicall resuscitations are so many preambulary proofs of the last and generall Resurrection. 1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. II. 363 A description of revenue not as yet known in all the comprehensive vocabulary of finance—a preambulary tax. 1882 *Edin. Rev.* July 215 Burke..scoffed at the bill..as a 'preambulary' Bill.

Preambulate (prĭæmbĭ·lēit), *v. rare.* [f. L. *præambulāt-*, ppl. stem. of *præambulāre* to walk before: see -ATE 3.]

†1. *intr.* To walk or go before or in front: = PREAMBLE *v.* 1. *Obs.*

1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Being mortally assaild, he did preambulate or walk off. *c* 1660 JORDAN *Poems* §§ iij b, When fierce destruction followes to Hell-gate, Pride doth most commonly preambulate.

2. *intr.* To make a preamble: = PREAMBLE *v.* 3 b.

1608 PAYNE *Fal. of Babel* 113 Sanders..preambulateth from the matter before he come to it. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 71 But I will no more preambulate. 1903 *Sat. Rev.* 16 May 614 In previous articles I have preambulated somewhat to this effect.

Preambulation (prĭæmbĭlē·ʃən). [Noun of action from prec.: see -ATION.]

1. The making of a preamble; a preamble, preface.

c 1385 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 837 Now dame quod he... This is a long preamble of a tale..What spekestow of preambulacioun [*MSS. Harl.* 7334, *Camb.* perambulacioun]. 1623 COCKERAM II, The first Speech of any thing, *exordium, preambulation.* 1768 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 27 Mar., And now I have done with preambulation. 1805 EMILY CLARK *Banks of Douro* III. 69 Introduced the subject.. after a long preambulation.

2. 'A walking or going before'. *rare*—⁰.

1828 in WEBSTER; hence in later Dicts.

Preambulatory (prĭæmbĭ·lătəri), *a.* [f. as PREAMBULATE: see -ORY ².] Having the character of a preamble; prefatory, preliminary.

1608 T. MORTON *Preamb. Encounter* Pref., A Preambulatory Epistle vnto P. R. 1654 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 551 To which, without any Preambulatory Ambages, I answer. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 109 Before the Circuit Court; i. e. (as explained in the preambulatory part of this section) 'the Circuit Court of Justiciary by appeal'.

†**Pre|a·mbulous,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. med. L. *præambul-um* PREAMBLE + -OUS.] = PREAMBULAR.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 38 He..destroyeth the principle preambulous unto all beliefe.

Pre-anal: see PRE- B. 3.

Pre-anaphoral, *a.* [f. PRE- B. 1 d + Gr. *ἀναφορά* offering.] Preceding the *anaphora* or part of the eucharistic service containing the oblation.

1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1326 That preceding the consecration of the elements (pre-anaphoral) and the *anaphora*, or sacramental service.

Preannounce (prĭ|ănau·ns), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To announce beforehand or previously. Hence **Pre|annou·ncer,** one who pre-announces; **Pre|annou·ncement,** a previous announcement.

1846 WORCESTER, *Pre-announce*, to announce before. *Coleridge.* 1852 C. WORDSW. *Occas. Serm.* Ser. IV. 57 The Prophet Isaiah..pre announces the rising of the Sun of Righteousness. 1872 W. HANNA *Resurrect. Dead* 78 The preannouncer of a singular alteration. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) IX. 227 The pre-announcement of the betrayal, of Peter's denial.

Pre|antepenu·lt, *a.* [PRE- B. 1 d.] That precedes or stands immediately before the antepenult; the last but three. Also **Pre|antepenu·ltimate** *a.* (in same sense).

1791 WALKER *Dict., Preantepenultimate*, the fourth syllable from the last. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1061 The præantepenult [joint] has the anterior seta as long as the joint.

Pre|anti·cipate, *v. rare.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To anticipate some time beforehand.

1658 FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 214 Warmth..which suddenly dissolves the snow that falls preanticipating the formation of frost. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 275 The approbation pre-anticipated by Lord Aberdeen on this subject, which concerns him so personally.

Pre-antiquity to **-apicial:** PRE- A. 2, B. 3.

Preappoint (prĭ|ăpoi·nt), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To appoint beforehand or previously.

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 179 Those did he preappoint and predestinate to be conformable to the image of his Son. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) I. 591 By a long series of causes pre-appointed for that purpose. 1866 CARLYLE *E. Irving* 131, I remember our..visit preappointed for us by Irving.

Hence **Pre|appoi·nted** *ppl. a.*; **Pre|appoi·ntment,** previous appointment, fore-ordination.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Sonn. Mirac. Peace* ix, They both attain By war-like broyls their pre-appointed Reigne. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 182 April the 13. the Parliament sate according to preappointment. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 33 Whom wealth could not tempt..from their preappointed aims. 1850 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Holy Baptism* 147 It is otherwise when we pass from the region of foreknowledge to that of pre-appointment.

Preapprehension (prĭ|æprĭhe·nʃən). [PRE- A. 2.]

1. A conception or idea formed beforehand; a preconceived notion.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 93 Such as regarding the clouds, behold them in shapes conformable to preapprehensions. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 90 The pre-apprehensions and Image that the mind makes to it self of them.

2. A preconceived fear of what may happen; fearful anticipation, foreboding.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 18 The..preapprehension of sickness and death, is an antedating of sickness and death. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. i. App. (1852) 343 Under these pre-apprehensions it was his own endeavor to beware of abating his own first love. 1820 J. BROWN *Hist. Brit. Ch.* II. vi. 308 To see the pre-apprehensions of the protestors so fearfully verified.

Pre-apprise to **Pre-aptitude:** PRE- A. 1, 2.

Pre|a·rm, *v. rare.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To arm beforehand, to fore-arm.

1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 2 The great Bishop of our soules..heere..pre-armes them to that entertainment which the Samaritans of the world are likely to give all those whose faces looke towards Jerusalem. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* Pref. 7 To pre-arm others against its poison.

Prearrange (prĭ|ărē·ndʒ), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To arrange beforehand.

1851 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* (1858) 281 A theatre whose scenery is not all pre-arranged. 1896 BARRIE *Marg. Ogilvy* x, A sign, prearranged between us.

So **Pre|arra·nged** *ppl. a.*, arranged beforehand; **Pre|arra·ngement,** action of pre-arranging or fact of being pre-arranged; previous arrangement.

1775 DE LOLME *Eng. Constit.* II. xxi. (1784) 340 By a happy pre-arrangement of things. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 503 Pre-determined conditions, and pre-arranged, pre-capitulated stipulations. *Ibid.* 638 There took place, by prearrangement, a molestation of one of the litigants.

Preas, prease, obs. forms of PRAISE, PRESS *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹ **Preason,** obs. Sc. form of PRISON.

†**Pre|a·spect.** *Obs. rare.* [PRE- A. 2.] An aspect beforehand, a looking forward.

1635 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xxxiii. § 8 This law had a special ..pre-aspect unto our Saviour's death upon the crosse.

†**Pre|aspe·ction.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 2 + ASPECTION.] Previous beholding or knowledge.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xi. 207 To beleeve they [pigmies] should be in the stature of a foot or span, requires the preaspection of such a one as Philetas the Poet in Athenæus, who was faine to fasten lead unto his feet lest the wind should blow him away.

Preassume (prĭ|ăsiū·m), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.]

†1. *trans.* To take previously or beforehand.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 315 Before the meat preassumed be well concocted. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 318 If any preassume this, lethal poyson..shall not hurt him.

2. To assume or take for granted beforehand.

1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus' Comm.* II. 129 It is necessary to pre-assume that a b is equal to c d, in order that the circles may be also equal. 1816 COLERIDGE *Statesm. Man.* (1817) 365 All alike pre-assume, with Mr. Locke, that the mind contains only the relics of the senses.

Preassurance (prĭ|ăʃū·răns). [PRE- A. 2.]

1. An assurance given or received beforehand.

1635 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xvi. § 2 That great deliverance whereof the first Passover in Egypt was the pledge, or preassurance. 1645 *King's Cabinet Open.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 342 The treaty shall be renewed upon .. a pre-assurance, that the rebels will submit to reason.

2. A previous assurance or feeling of certainty in one's own mind; an assured presentiment.

1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 33 Who have, many times, a pre-assurance, before..their asking, of their obtaining it. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 287 No pre-assurance common to a whole species does in any instance prove delusive.

Preassure (prĭ|ăʃū·ɹ), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To assure or make certain beforehand. Hence **Pre|assu·red** *ppl. a.*

1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. 264 Being pre-assured of his returning Victorious. 1776 BENTHAM *Man. Pol. Econ.* Wks. 1843 III. 37 A preassured stock of the articles of subsistence. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 155 Pre-assuring herself by a mysterious missive whom he will be best pleased to meet at her table.

Preast(e, variant of PREST *sb.* and *a. Obs.*

Pre|atta·chment. [PRE- A. 2.] A prior or previous attachment.

1790 *Norman & Bertha* I. 150 Some ill-fated pre-attachment..had seduced her from the paths of duty. 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* I. 318 A pre-attachment was all he dreaded.

Pre|attu·ne, *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To attune beforehand.

1794 COLERIDGE *Lett., to Southey* (1895) 80, I..preattuned my heartstring to tremulous emotion. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXVIII. (1852) 474 The ear which hears is preattuned in Heaven.

Preaty, etc., obs. forms of PRETTY, etc.

Preaudience (prĭ|ō·dĭens). [PRE- A. 2.] The right to be heard before another; precedence or relative rank (of lawyers at the Bar).

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. iii. 28 A custom has of late years prevailed of granting letters patent of precedence to such barristers, as the crown thinks proper to honour with that mark of distinction: whereby they are entitled to such rank and pre-audience as are assigned in their respective patents. 1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 539 The remarkable contest for preaudience which occurred between Lord North and Lord Surry. 1884 *Times* 27 Nov. 9/4 Gradually their [Q.C.'s] right of preaudience under their royal patents accustomed Judges and litigants to look to them as constituting a separate class, like the Serjeants.

Pre-auditory: see PRE- B. 3.

†**Pre|au·gurate,** *v. Obs.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + L. *augurāre* to augur.] *trans.* To prognosticate.

1635 PERSON *Varieties* II. 66 Seeing Comets portend drouth, they cannot likewise preaugurate inundations.

†**Pre|aver,** *v. Obs.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To aver or assert beforehand.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 778 Another, past all hope, doth pre-averr The birth of John, Christ's holy Harbenger.

Pre-a·xal, *a. Anat.* [f. PRE- B. 3 + AX-IS + -AL.] Situated in front of the body-axis; prechordal; pre-axial.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pre-a·xiad, *adv. Anat.* [f. as next + *-ad*: see DEXTRAD.] In a pre-axial direction, forward; in or towards the front.

1888 W. K. PARKER in *Proceed. Royal Soc.* XLIII. 486 Two well-marked carpals.., one of which—the radiale—lies pre-axiad and slightly proximad of the other. 1895 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 331 The prezygapophyses..of the other two extend preaxiad more and more.

Pre-a·xial, *a. Anat.* [f. PRE- B. 3 + L. *axis*: cf. AXIAL.] Situated in front of the axis of the body or of a limb. Hence **Pre-a·xially** *adv.*

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 37 All parts which in man are relatively superior, and in beasts anterior, can be termed pre-axial in all cases. *Ibid.* 52 In the common european Terrapin we find the fourth cervical with its centrum convex pre-axially, and concave post-axially. 1875 SIR W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 819/2 Quite recently the term *præ-axial* has been introduced as equivalent to atlantal, and *post-axial* to sacral. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 169.

Prebacillary to **-basilar:** PRE- A. 1, B. 1, 3.

†**Pre|bea·ring.** *Her. Obs.* [f. PRE- A. 1 +

BEARING *vbl. sb.* 3.] The fact of (a charge or device) being borne previously.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 200 Then the Herehaught shal .. tricke hym out a congruent cote of armes, hauing alwaies a regarde to prebearing.

Prebend (pre·bĕnd), *sb.* Also 5–6 -ende, 6 -ente. [a. OF. *prebende* (14–15th c. in Littré), in earlier popular forms *provende* (12th c. in Littré), *prevende*, mod.F. *prébende*, ad. med.L. *præbenda* a pension (Cassiodorus), a daily pittance, an ecclesiastical living, prebend, prop. 'things proper to be supplied', neut. pl. gerundive of L. *præbēre* to offer, grant, furnish, supply, for *præhibēre* (Plaut.), f. *præ* before, forth + *habēre* to hold.]

1. The portion of the revenues of a cathedral or collegiate church granted to a canon or member of the chapter as his stipend. Also *transf.*

c 1400 *Plowman's Tale* 721 They han greet prebendes and dere, Some two or three, and some mo. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 37 In pryuelege of clergy and in prebendes they knowleche hem selfe clerkis. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. iii. 197 For a lytell fee or prebende great Iourneys & harde labours be take an hande for such wor[l]dly lordes. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. v. (1634) 536 Daintie men, that get their living with singing, as Prebends, Canonships, Parsonages, and dignities, Chaplainships, and such other. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Prebend*..is the portion, which euery member, or Canon of a Cathedrall church receiueth in the right of his place, for his maintenance... Prebends be either simple, or with dignity. Simple Prebends be those, that haue no more but the reuenew toward their maintenance: Prebends with dignity are such, as haue some Iurisdiction annexed vnto them according to the diuers orders in euery seuerall church. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 674 *note*, Such canons, however, as are prebendaries, differ from such as are not, as having a prebend, or fixed portion of the rents and profits of the cathedral or collegiate church for their maintenance. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 599 Prebend is the stipend received by a prebendary...Hence the difference between a prebend and a canonry. A canonry was the right which a person had as a member of the chapter. A prebend was the right to receive certain revenues appropriated to the place.

2. The separate portion of land or tithe from which the stipend is gathered (hence known as the *corps of the prebend*); the tenure of this as a benefice.

[1167 *Pipe Roll* 13 *Hen. II* (1889) 202 Episcopatus de Bada..Johanni Cumin .xl.s. pro prebenda sua per breue Regis. 1290 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 33/2 Ne quis Possessionem predictarum Prebendarum ingrediatur..aut Stall' in choris Ecclesiarum..occupet.] 1422 *ibid.* IV. 194/1 The Kyng.. had title to present unto the Prebend of Bykeleswade in the Chirche of Lincolne. 1513 BRANSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1002 Whiche parke from Upton was distaunt a myle space A prebende to a chanon of her mynstre and place. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 141 The Bp. of Durham has given .. the Golden prebend to Dr. Adams. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. i. 362 Where the clergy lived together, the land of the church was possessed by them in common ..where separately, it was divided into prebends. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. x. 453 The Canons of Waltham..lived..each man in his own house on his own prebend.

3. = PREBENDARY 1.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 91 The dene with alle the residew of the prebentes went but in their surples and lefte of their abbet of the universyte. 1628 *Bp. Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) I. 151 Mr. Archdeacon and Mr. Robson, Prebends of Durham. 1661 *Colet's Serm. Conf. & Ref.* 20 And to..these Monkes, Prebends, and Religious men, let the canons be rehearsed. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 15 July, The golden prebends keep plentiful tables. 1776 *Carlisle Mag.* 13 July 4 A college of canons, or, as we now call them, Prebends. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* II. x. 615 To make him a prebend of St. Paul's.

4. *attrib.* **Prebend house.**

1609 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 334 The Parsonage or Prebend House in Stanwick.

Hence *nonce-wd.* **Pre·bend** *v.* [= obs. F. *prebender*, med.L. *prebendārе*.] *trans.* to give a daily allowance to (a canon). **Pre·bendage,** name of a part of the town of Southwell, formerly under the collegiate chapter.

1868 WALCOTT *Sacr. Archæol.* s. v., When regular canons only existed, all were maintained from a common stock, from which they were prebended or fed. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 224 *Southwell*.. is divided into two Parts, viz. the Burgage, which comprehends all that Part betwixt the Market and the Greet; and the Prebendage of the Church. The Church is both parochial and collegiate,.. and has 16 Prebendaries. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 341/1 The burgage, or burridge, the high town or prebendage (which two divisions constitute Southwell proper).

Prebendal (prĭbe·ndăl), *a.* [ad. med.L. *præbendālis*, f. *præbenda* PREBEND: see -AL. So obs. F. *prebendal* (1493 in Godef.).] Of or pertaining to a prebend or a prebendary.

1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 11 Mar., Mr. Harte..has taken possession of his prebendal house at Windsor. 1759 J. G. COOPER tr. *Gresset's Ver-Vert* IV. Poems (1810) 535/2 No sleek prebendal priest could be More thoroughly devout than he. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* i, Close by, were the prebendal houses,..all venerable with age.

b. *Prebendal stall*, the stall of a prebendary in a cathedral; hence, the benefice of a prebendary.

1839 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* (1860) II. 17 The matricidal hands of the metropolitan of all England..were in our own days irreverently laid on her prebendal stalls.' 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. vi. 9 He granted a prebendal stall at Wells to an Italian cardinal.

†Pre·bendar. *Obs.* Sc. f. of PREBENDARY.

1512 *Acc. Ld. High Tr. Scot.* IV. 181 For offerand to the prebendaris first mise of Striveling, v Franch crounis. 1574 *Rec. Monast. Kinloss* (1872) 159 For the Prebendar and stallaris pensioun within the Kirk cathederall of Abirdene.

Prebendary (pre·bĕndări), *sb.* (*a.*) [ad. med.L. *præbendārius*, f. *præbenda*: see PREBEND *sb.* and -ARY 1.]

1. The holder of a prebend; a canon of a cathedral or collegiate church who holds a prebend.

Originally, each canon had a *præbenda* or share in the funds of the church to which the clergy-house was attached; in later times when the custom grew up of assigning a particular estate for the support of a particular canon, the latter received also the designation of *prebendary* from the estate so assigned, e. g. 'Canon of St. Paul's and Prebendary of Finsbury'. By act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113 of 1840, the members of a cathedral chapter except the dean are now called *canons*; but in some chapters of the Old Foundation the name *prebendary* (with a territorial addition) is retained for the titular holder of a disendowed prebend, whose status is, in most respects, similar to that of the *Honorary Canons* in cathedrals of the New Foundation.

[1130 *Pipe Roll* 31 *Hen. I* (1833) 1 Et in Vestitura eorundem (xiij) Prebendariorum .lxv.s.] 1422 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 194 The said Philippe Morgan beyng Prebendarie of the saide Prebend, was consecrate Bisshop of Worcestre. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 365 Whi he putte monkes into that newe monastery callede Hide at Wynchestre, and expulsede seculer prebendaries for theire wickede life. *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* II. 43 This Robert made the Chapelle of S. George in the Castelle of Oxforde, and founded a College of Prebendaries there. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Introd. 3 The Cathedral has 30 Prebendaries. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 139 Dr. Pickering one of ye Golden-Prebendarys of Durham is dead. 1732 GAY in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) I. 163 You insist upon your being minister of Amesbury, Dawley, Twickenham, Richkings, and a prebendary of Westminster...You might have a good living in every one of them. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 256/1 Disgusted with the spectacle of rich Prebendaries enjoying large incomes, and doing little or nothing for them. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Nov. 3/2 The greatest sticklers for the title [of Canon] are the honorary canons and prebendaries,..who revel in a title conferred upon them solely by episcopal favour.

†2. The office of a prebendary; a prebend. *Obs.* (The antithesis of PREBEND 3.)

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* C], Byshopricks, Deanries, Prebendaries, and other priuate dignities, animate our Diuines to such excelence. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 109 [He] founded divers Prebendaries and Canonries in the Church of Dumblane. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* (1733) 239 A Prebendary was offered me, as they call it; it was a good fat Benefice, and I accepted it.

B. *attrib.* or *adj.* = PREBENDAL.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 451 Mr. Lavington, Prebendary-treasurer of Worcester, appointed one of the Residentiaries of St. Paul's. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. XIX. ii. 11 Wolsey was not satisfied with two rectories, six prebendary stalls.

Hence **Pre·bendaryship,** the office or benefice of a prebendary; a prebend.

1639 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1651) 490 My Lords Grace of Canterbury hath this week sent hither to Mr. Hales very nobly a Prebendaryship of Windsor unexpected, undesired.

†Pre·bendate, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. *prebendāt-*, ppl. stem of med.L. *præbendārе* to endow with a prebend.] *trans.* To present to a prebend.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 102 Declaryng howe learned he [Stephen Langton] was in the liberall artes, and in diuinitie, insomuch as he was prebendated at Paris.

†Pre·bender. *Obs.* [A parallel form of PREBENDAR, *prebendary*: perh. ad. F. *prébendier* (1365 in Hatz.-Darm.).] = PREBENDARY *sb.* 1.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 91 The kynge and the qwene..came in London,..and soo to Powlles; and there was goodly resevyd of the byshopp wyth the prebenders and the holi qweer of Powlles. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 6 The Cloysterers, and suche other like Churche men..and their Associates, professed, or Prebenders.

†Pre·bendry. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [See -RY.] = next.

1611 COTGR., *Prebende*, a Prebendrie.

†Pre·bendship. *Obs.* = Prebendaryship.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 308/2 So that euery one of them should conferre one prebendshyp to the same fundation. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 256 (1810) 264 This church..was..a prebendship to the priory. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 87 He was admitted to a Prebendship in the Church of Wells. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 108 Collated to the Prebendship of Bedminster and Radelyve.

†Prebi·tion. *Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *præbitiōnem*, n. of action from *præbēre* to furnish, afford.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Prebition*, a giving, a shewing, an offering, a setting before one.

†Pre·ble. *Obs.* Also 6 prebill. [Origin obscure: it has been compared with *pebble*.] Gravel.

1541 *Acts Privy Council* (1837) VII. 113 To view the workes at Dover and especially a certain barre of prebill dryven in..to the mouth of the herborough. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. 17 b, Varro counsels you to looke whether there be in the land eyther Stone, Marble, Sande, Grauell,..Claye, Preble [*glarea*], or Carbuncle.

Preboding to **-buscal:** PRE- A. 1, 2, B. 1, 3.

†Pre·cable, *a. Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *precābilis* entreating, praying, f. *precārī* to ask, beg, request: see -BLE.] That may be asked or demanded as fendal service, impost, or tax.

1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 505/2 Þai ar ane pairt of the bodie and memberis subiect to þe payment of taxt stent watcheing warding and all vþer precable charges.

Precalculate (prĭkæ·lkiūlēt), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To calculate or reckon beforehand; to forecast. Hence **Preca·lculated** *ppl. a.*

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 470 Their consequences.. cannot be precalculated. 1875 MASSON *Wordsw.*, etc. 134 On what principles are they to be precalculated? 1881 — *De Quincey* iv. 59 A carefully precalculated opium-debauch. 1900 B. BACON in *Expositor* July 6 The Sanhedrin..must have also relied upon a fixed precalculated calendar.

So **Preca·lculable** *a.*, capable of being precalculated; **Precalcula·tion,** the action of precalculating or reckoning beforehand.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 31 Aug., The tally of the unfortunate thus doomed is an absolute and precalculable figure. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 469 There was no precalculation with reference to the actual events of the moment.

Precant (pre·kănt), *rare.* [ad. L. *precānt-em*, pres. ppl. of *precārī* to pray: see -ANT 1.] One who prays; a pray-er.

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) IV. 38 The efficacy of prayer relatively to the pray-er or precant himself.

Precantation (prĭkæntē·ĭʃən). [ad. late L. *præcantātiōn-em*, n. of action from L. *præcantāre* to foretell, later, to enchant.] †a. A singing before. *Obs.* b. A prophesying or foretelling.

1623 COCKERAM, *Precantation*, a singing before. 1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 331 These apply themselves to auguries or to signs of the heavens or to vain precantations. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 164 The sea, the mountain-ridge, Niagara, and every flower-bed, pre-exist, or super-exist, in pre-cantations, which sail like odours in the air.

Precardiac: see PRE- B. 3.

‖ **Precaria,** Feudal Law: see PRECARY *sb.* 3.

Precarious (prĭkē·ərĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *precāri-us* obtained by entreaty, depending on the favour of another, hence, uncertain, precarious (f. *prec-em* prayer, entreaty + *-ārius*, -ARY 1) + -OUS.]

1. Held by the favour and at the pleasure of another; hence, uncertain. *Precarious tenure*, a tenure held during the pleasure of the superior.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 26 With more excusable reservation may we shrink at their bare testimonies, whose argument is but precarious and subsists upon the charity of our assentments. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Precarious*.., granted to one by prayer and intreaty, to use so long as it pleaseth the party, and no longer. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 19 Out of Indignation to see himself but a precarious Governor, without Force or Dependence. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 256 ¶ 10 This little Happiness is so very precarious, that it wholly depends on the Will of others. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) III. 73 Though the tenure is precarious, I cannot help liking the situation for you. 1878 W. E. HEARN *Aryan Housch.* xviii. § 5. 425 His holding was, in the language of the Roman lawyers, 'precarious', that is, upon his request to the owner, and with that owner's leave.

2. Question-begging, assumed, taken for granted; unfounded, doubtful, uncertain.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* II. x. 216 That the Fabrick of the Body is out of the concurse of Atomes, is a meer precarious Opinion, without any ground or reason. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 9 Because it suits with that artificial and precarious Hypothesis which was before taken up and made much of. 1779 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) IV. 143 Quite unproved, quite precarious from beginning to end. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 181 His mode of proof is precarious and unsatisfactory. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 506 Such an inference is most precarious.

3. Dependent upon circumstances or chance; liable to fail, insecure, unstable, uncertain.

1687 in Somers *Tracts* (1748) I. 247 When they see us owning the Exercise of our established Religion to be so precarious. 1700 DRYDEN *Ceyx & Alcyone* 44 He but sits precarious on the throne. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 378 His Empire is accounted precarious, and short lived. 1734 SWIFT *Pol. Tracts, Reas. agst. Bill for Tythe of Hemp* (1738) 274 The Payment of Tythes in this Kingdom, is subject to so many Frauds, Brangles, and other Difficulties,..that they are, of all other Rents, the most precarious. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 136 They afforded them but a scanty and precarious support. 1838 LYTTON *Calderon* i, His health was infirm and his life precarious. 1879 ROGERS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 87/2 There is no article in demand the value of which is so precarious as that of a book.

4. Exposed to danger, perilous, risky.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xliii. 122 There are so many Banks and Rocks under Water, that Navigation is very precarious. 1827 SCOTT *Highl. Widow* v, The precarious track through the morass the dizzy path along the edge of the precipice. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 253 The fisherman's life is a precarious life; he becomes hardy, resolute, self-reliant.

†5. Suppliant, supplicating; importunate. *Obs.*

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 137 'He ever liveth to make intercession for them.'..Nor must we look upon this as a servile or precarious, but rather as an efficacious and glorious intercession. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Nov., He do endeavour to gain them again in the most precarious manner in all things that is possible. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Conq. Granada* I. i, What Subjects will precarious Kings regard? A Beggar speaks too softly to be heard. 1697 in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 48 Sir Edmund Andros knows nothing of this right he has *jure devoluto*, or else he would not suffer the clergy to be so precarious.

†6. See PRECARY *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

Preca·riously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a precarious manner: †a. By way of prayer or supplication; at the mercy or pleasure of another; with uncertain tenure; insecurely.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 42 Having once begot in our mindes an assured dependence, he makes us relye on powers which he but precariously obeyes. 1654 H.

L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 200 It was the 19. day precariously moved, I. That he might be bailed. **1683** T. Hunt *Def. Charter Lond.* 45 If these Courtiers..thought ..that all Authorities and Dignities in the Government should be held precariously of the Crown, they ought to hold their honors..by the same tenure. **1690** Norris *Beatitudes* (1692) 21 He holds his Being as precariously as he first received it. **1728** Morgan *Hist. Algiers* I. ii. 27 Certain strangers had as much ground precariously allotted them, as they could cover with an oxe's Hide, which they, fraudulently, cut into Thongs.

b. As a thing assumed gratuitously or taken for granted; without proof; insecurely, uncertainly.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 57 The Figures of nails and crucifying appurtenances, are but precariously made out in the Granadilla or flower of Christs passion. **1699** Bentley *Phal.* 427 Precariously suppos'd without any manner of Proof. **1705** J. Logan in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 8 It is still better to have something certain than a greater share precariously. **1836** W. Irving *Astoria* III. xlv. 43 Up this river..they kept for two or three days, supporting themselves precariously upon fish. **1896** *Current Hist.* (U. S.) VI. 822 The fragility of the basis on which the peace of Europe precariously rests.

Preca·riousness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or condition of being precarious: in various senses of the adj.; *esp.* insecurity, liability to fail.

1687 *Gd. Advice* 59 The uncertainty and precariousness of the means of their subsistance. **1693** Tyrrell *Law Nat.* 372 The weakness, or precariousness of which Hypothesis being discovered. **1705** Blair in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 140 Assaulted and accused of countenancing the precariousness of the Clergy. **1748** Smollett *Rod. Rand.* viii, By reason of the danger of a winter voyage,.. as well as the precariousness of the wind, which might possibly detain me a great while. **1755** Johnson, *Precarious*..is used for *uncertain* in all its senses; but it only means uncertain, as dependant on others; thus there are authors who mention the precariousness of an account, of the weather, of a die. **1798** W. Blair *Soldier's Friend* xii. 94 The precariousness and hardships of the military life. **1817** Shelley *Let. to Godwin* 11 Dec., I felt the precariousness of my life. **1859** Lang *Wand. India* 353 The precariousness of the land tenure is one of the greatest impediments to the outlay of capital by the tenant in the improvement of the land. **1881** Westcott & Hort *Gr. N. T.* Introd. § 13 The complexity can evidently only increase the precariousness of printed texts.

‖ **Precarium** (prĭkē·rĭŏm). *Rom.* and *Sc. Law.* [L. *precārium* a thing granted or lent upon request at the will and pleasure of the grantor, sb. use of neuter of *precārius* adj.: see Precarious.] A loan granted on request but revocable whenever the owner may please.

1693 Stair *Inst.* I. xi. § 10 *Precarium* is a kind of *Commodatum*, differing in this, that *Commodatum* hath a determinat time, either expresly when the use of a thing is given to such a day, or such an use, which importeth a time;..*Precarium* is expresly lent, to be recalled at the Lenders pleasure. **1861** W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., The contract of *precarium* is a gratuitous loan, in which the lender gives the use of the subject in express words, revocable at pleasure.

Pre-cartilaginous: see Pre- B. 1.

Precary (pre·kări), *sb. arch.* [See senses.]

†**1.** A grant upon request, at the will and during the pleasure of the grantor. [ad. L. *precārium*: see above.] *Obs.*

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 132 Thare is ane othir maner of possessiounis, that ar callit precaris, that cummys for request, or lordis gevin for thair tyme, or thair will endurand. *c* **1575** *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 458 Ane tenent beand warnit be his master at Whitsounday to flit and remove, thairefter..sufferit be tolerance and precarie of his master to sit still and remane to ane certane day.

†**2.** See quot. [Cf. med.L. *precaria*, *precatoria* (Du Cange); F. *précaire* (Littré).] *Obs.*

1694 tr. *Moreri's Hist. etc. Dict., Precary* [F. *précaire*] is a word well known in the French civil and cannon Law. Paolo saith, That the Contract called the Precary brought great Riches to the Churches. ..[It] consisted in a Donation that particular persons made of their Goods to the Churches. They afterwards obtained of the same Churches, by Letters which they called *precarious* or *precatorious Letters*, the same Estates again, to enjoy them by a kind of Emphyteotick Security, i.e. to improve them.

3. *Feudal Law.* = med.L. *precāria*. See quots.

[**1670** Blount *Law Dict., Precariæ*, Days Works, which the Tenants of some Mannors are bound to give the Lord in Harvest,..corruptly called *Bind days*, for *Biden days*. **1883** Seebohm *Village Commun.* 41 There are precariæ, or 'boon-days', sometimes called bene works—special or extra services which the lord has a right to require, sometimes the lord providing food for the day, and sometimes the tenant providing for himself.] **1906** N. J. Hone *Manor & Manor. Rec.* 226 A precary without dinner with three men.

†**Pre·cary,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *precāri-us*.] = Precarious.

1631 R. Byfield *Doctr. Sabb.* 143 Holiness hath no other but a precary time, when we will borrow it of our worke.

Preca·st, *v. rare.* [Pre- A. 1.] *trans.* To cast or calculate beforehand; to forecast. Hence **Preca·sting** *vbl. sb.*

1863 H. Jennings *Rosicrucians* I. 257 The conviction that their divulgement [of future events], as the precasting of God's purposes..is disallowed.

†**Preca·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *precātiō-nem*, n. of action f. *precārī* to pray. Cf. F. *précation* (15–16th c. in Godef.).] Praying; entreating, supplication.

a **1548** Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 37 b, Daily praiers and continual precacions to God. *a* **1626** Bp. Andrewes *Pattern Cath. Doct.* (1642) 101 Precation is the desiring of something that is good. **1634** Jackson *Creed* VII. xxxv. § 4 Mutual precations of peace and many happy days. *a* **1687** Cotton *2nd Epist. to J. Bradshaw* ix, And can you not, from your Precation And your as daily Club-Potation, To think of an old Friend find some vacation?

Precative (pre·kătiv), *a.* [ad. late L. *precātīv-us*, f. *precārī* to entreat, pray: see -ative.] Expressing entreaty or desire; supplicatory.

In *Gram.* applied to a word, particle, or form, expressing entreaty, or the like.

1662 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18. I. li. (1669) 415/1, I begin with the Petitionary part of prayer, and it is threefold, Precative, Deprecative, Imprecative. **1751** Harris *Hermes* I. viii. (1765) 144 The Requisitive..hath its subordinate Species: With respect to inferiors, 'tis an Imperative Mode; with respect to equals and superiors, 'tis a Precative or Optative. **1872** O. Shipley *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 5 It is a matter of controversy whether the indicative or the precative form of absolution was the earliest. **1899** Brown *Heb. & Eng. Lex.* 609 נא attached..to the pf. with *waw* consec., in a precative sense.

b. *Precative disposition*: cf. Precatory b.

1875 Poste *Gaius* II. Comm. (ed. 2) 287 A precative disposition (a disposition in the form of entreaty) is a trust.

Hence **Pre·catively** *adv.*, in a precative manner.

1869 J. A. Hessey in *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 180 Sung, pronounced, or uttered precatively or authoritatively.

†**Precato·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*: see Precary *sb.* 2.

Precatory (pre·kătəri), *a.* [ad. late L. *precātōri-us*, f. *precātōr-em* one who prays, agent-n. from *precārī* to pray.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or expressing entreaty or supplication.

In *Gram.*: see Precative.

1636 Jackson *Creed* VIII. xix. § 1 Some..would have this word *Hosanna*, to be merely precatory or optative: *The Lord send help or salvation.* **1657** Sparrow *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 83 That precatory Hymn of *Veni Creator.* **1787** Sir J. Hawkins *Johnson* 270 The most perfect models of precatory eloquence and civil negotiation. **1833** Carlyle *Diderot* Misc. Ess. 1872 V. 17 Epistles precatory and amatory..he may have written. **1842** Abp. Thomson *Laws Th.* § 27 (1860) 41 Others are only precatory or exclamatory: as 'Oh that this too solid flesh would melt!' **1853** Wolfe *Heb. Gram.* 90 (The Imperative with paragogic ה] is frequently followed by the precatory particle נא *I pray.*

b. *Precatory words*, words in a will praying or expressing a desire that a thing be done. When these are deemed to have an imperative force and to bind the person to whom they are addressed, they constitute a *precatory trust.*

1782 in W. Brown *Rep. Cr. t. Chanc.* I. 143 The answer is that the words are precatory, not imperative. **1803** Ld. Eldon in F. Vesey *Reports* (1804) VIII. 380 Whether the terms are those of recommendation, or precatory, or expressing hope..if the objects..are certain..the words are considered imperative; and create a Trust. **1890** *Will of E. W. Harcourt* (Nuneham), [The testator expresses a hope] which is not to be construed as a precatory trust, that my successors in the Harcourt estates will carry out the wishes expressed by our common benefactor, the said George Simon Earl Harcourt, ..and will use the surname of Harcourt only. **1904** *Times* 3 Feb. 2/4 The question..was whether the bequest constituted a precatory trust.

Precaudal: see Pre- B. 3.

Precausa·tion. *rare.* [Pre- A. 2.] Causation beforehand; predetermination.

1670 Baxter *Life of Faith* II. ix. 163 By his sustentation, and universal precausation and concourse. **1768–74** Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 658 The ideas of precausation and fatality, of certainty and necessity, are so strongly rivetted together in men's minds.., that it is not easy to keep them asunder.

Precaution (prĭkɔ̄·ʃən), *sb.* [a. F. *précaution* (16th c.), ad. late L. *præcautiōn-em*, n. of action from L. *præcavēre* to guard against beforehand, f. *præ* Pre- + *cavēre* to beware of; see Caution *sb.*]

1. As a quality or mode of action: Caution exercised beforehand to provide against mischief or secure good results; prudent foresight.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 128 A putting by or precaution that we should not commit any of those faults. **1658** Phillips, *Præcaution*, a fore-seeing, fore-warning, or preventing. **1782** Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* I. Pref. 20, I have used all the care and precaution that I could. **1791** Burke *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 20 An object of precaution to provident minds. **1823** F. Clissold *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 19 The danger in this place defies precaution.

2. An instance or practical application of this; a measure taken beforehand to ward off a possible evil, or to ensure a good result. (With *a* and *pl.*)

1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xxvii. 93 Regular and remisse friendship, wherein so many precautions of a long and preallable conversation, are required. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* II. xi. 249 The Governor..had taken several precautions to prevent us from forcing our way into the harbour. **1791** Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* ii, This seemed a necessary precaution. **1856** Froude *Hist. Eng.* II. ix. 331 They believed truly that the security of the state required unusual precautions.

†**3.** A caution or caveat given beforehand. *rare.*

1706 Phillips, *Precaution*, Caution, Warning, or Heed, given or us'd before-hand. **1713** Steele *Guardian* No. 17 ¶ 1, I should call my present Precaution A Criticism upon Fornication.

Precau·tion, *v.* [a. F. *précautionner* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *précaution* sb.]

†**1.** *trans.* To caution (any one) beforehand *against* something; to preadmonish, forewarn.

1654 Flecknoe *Ten Years Trav.* 43 Let the Duke of Guise then he precautioned by the Duke of Alansons ill successe at Antwerp. **1768** *Woman of Honor* I. 13 She precautioned them against receiving implicitly any opinion.

2. To put (any one) upon his guard *against* something; esp. *refl.* to be on one's guard *against.*

1702 J. Welwood *Mem. Trans. Eng.* 252 They had ever the Shovel and Pickaxe in their hands, to precaution themselves against this Misfortune. **1716** M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 316 Which last [Rivalling] both High and Low do Precaution themselves against. **1805** W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 63 Precautioned by works of imperishable criticism against any real imprudence.

†**3.** To mention or say beforehand by way of caution. *Obs.*

1665 Wither *Lord's Prayer* Preamble, Therefore I have here, to that end, precautioned so much as I conceive may be pertinently extracted from the subject I have now in hand. *Ibid.* 86, I will precaution a little by the way, concerning that. **1690** Norris *Beatitudes* (1692) 215 The reason..was not (as is already precautioned) any Absolute Merit of theirs.

†**4.** To take precautions against, guard against (a danger). *Obs. rare.*

1690 Dryden *Don Sebast.* II. i. 30 He cannot hurt me; That I precaution'd.

Hence **Precau·tioning** *vbl. sb.* (in sense 1).

1710 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 525 The precautioning of all witnesses.

Precau·tional, *a. rare.* [f. as next + -al.] Of the nature of precaution; precautionary.

1648 W. Mountague *Devout Ess.* I. vi. § 3. 61 Wherefore this first filiall fear, is but virtuous and precautionall. **1887** *Scott. Leader* 9 Dec. 5 The precautional measures ..taken by the Austro-Hungarian War Office, in view of the concentration of Russian troops on the Galician frontier.

Precautionary (prĭkɔ̄·ʃənări), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Precaution *sb.* + -ary.]

1. Suggesting or advising provident caution.

1757 *Herald* No. 6 (1758) I. 89 Had the planners of the scheme no precautionary forecast? **1820** Corry *Eng. Metrop.* 103 You are startled at my first precautionary hint. **1866** Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xxv, Jermyn's precautionary statement that he was pursuing inquiries.

2. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of a precaution.

1807 S. Turner *Anglo-Sax.* (ed. 2) I. iv. v. 276 The precautionary measures of Alfred. **1848** R. I. Wilberforce *Doctr. Incarnation* v. (1852) 125 A precautionary guard against what was afterwards the Arian heresy. **1880** Flo. Marryat *Fair-haired Alda* II. ix. 159 My measures were only precautionary.

†**B.** *sb.* A precautionary measure, a precaution.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 49 Thou seest, Belford, by the above precautionaries, that I forget nothing.

Precautious (prĭkɔ̄·ʃəs), *a.* [f. Precaution: see -ous and Cautious.] Using precaution; displaying previous or provident caution or care.

1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 147 ¶ 2 This precautious way of reasoning and acting has proved.. an uninterrupted source of felicity. *a* **1734** North *Exam.* I. ii. § 116 (1740) 93 It was not the Mode of the Court, in those Days, to be very penetrant, precautious, or watchful. **1871** G. Meredith *H. Richmond* II. 177 She was precautious to have her giant to protect her from violence.

Hence **Precau·tiously** *adv. rare*, in a precautious manner, as a precaution.

a **1721** Ken *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 333 Jesus himself precautiously withdrew, When persecuted by the furious Jew. **1747** Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. xii. 77 How anxious to choose and to avoid everything, precautiously, as I may say, that might make me happy, or unhappy.

‖ **Precava, præ-** (prĭkā·vă). *Anat.* [f. Pre- A. 4 b + Cava for *vena cava*: cf. Postcava.] The superior or anterior vena cava. Hence **Pre-, præcava·l** *a.* (also *ellipt.* as *sb.*).

1866 Owen *Anat. Vert.* I. 505 The right and left precavals enter separately the auricular sinus, the left precaval opening near the postcaval vein. **1882** [see Postcava]. **1884** T. J. Parker *Zootomy* 65 A small chamber, the precaval sinus.. situated in the antero-lateral angle of the abdominal cavity.

Prece, obs. variant of Press.

†**Preceda·neous,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 -nious, -nous; 7 precid-, 7–8 præcid-, 8 præcedaneous. [app. f. Precede *v.* + *-aneous*: cf. *antecedaneous*, *succedaneous*; but perh. associated in origin with L. *præcīdāne-us* 'that is slaughtered or sacrificed before' (f. *cædĕre* to slay), which in med.L. (Du Cange), and perh. in late L., had in particular connexions the generalized sense 'preliminary, preceding'. Cf. the L. spelling *succīdāneus* beside *succēdāneus*.] Happening or existing before something else; preceding, antecedent, previous.

1647 Hammond *Power of Keys* iii. 19 It was but a precedaneous power, preparatory to that other of ruling. [**1656** Blount *Glossogr.*, *Precidaneous*, that which goes before, or is cut or killed before.] **1697** R. Peirce *Bath Mem.* II. vi. 322 Precedanious to the Dropsie, are all Cachexies. **1794** T. Taylor *Plotinus* Introd. 16 Of goods, some are precedaneous and others preparative; and the precedaneous are such as are desirable for their own sakes, but the preparative, for the sake of other things.

Hence †**Preceda·neously** *adv. Obs.*, previously.

1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi* Κοινή xv. 213 There seems to result a necessity of examining Heathens precedaneously to their admission.

Precede (prĭsī·d), *v.* Also 5 **presede**, 6–8 **preceed, præcede**, 7 **precead, præceed.** [a. F. *précéder* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *præcēdĕre* to go before, precede, excel: see Pre- A and Cede.]

†**1.** *trans.* To go before or beyond (another) in quality or degree; to surpass, excel; to exceed.

c **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 177 Ymang birthis

þat weman bare þane Iohne baptiste vas nane mare; For he al vthyre in þat precedis, And ewine is to þame in gud dedis. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 150 Men in the feruencie of deuotion did not precede the weaker sex. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 84 Through the enfoldings of the stranger's modesty, Mr. Fenton discerned many things preceding the vulgar rank of men.

2. To go before in rank or importance; to occupy a position before or above; to take precedence of.

1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* (1868) 14 The other grete lordes that shal be there precedyng your degree. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 117 The Colonels companie preceedeth all others of his regiment. *a* 1677 Barrow *Pope's Suprem.* (1680) 285 Such a reason of precedence S. Cyprian giveth in another case, Because..Rome for its magnitude ought to precede Carthage. 1819 Rees *Cycl.* s.v. *Precedence*, All the sons of viscounts and barons are allowed to precede baronets. 1839 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. vii. 99, I have another short engagement, which ought to precede yours.

3. To go or come before in order or arrangement; to stand or be placed before or in front of.

1494 [see Preceding a]. 1530 [see 4]. *a* 1552 Leland *Itin.* V. 56 Rethelan, ..cummith of Rethe...and Glan..; when Glan is set with a Worde preceding G is explodid. 1673 W. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 320 One for the Duchess of Portsmouth, preceded with a patent of indenization. 1756 J. Warton *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. v. 267 Those [prologues] of Dryden..may precede any play whatsoever, even tragedy or comedy. 1879 Bain *Higher Eng. Gram.* 145 When the adjective ends in *y preceded by* a consonant, the y is changed into i.

4. To go before, to move in front of; to walk or proceed in advance of.

1530 Palsgr. 664/1, I precede, I go byfore another to a place or in order. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. i. 122 As harbingers preceding still the fates. 1713 Steele *Englishm.* No. 55. 352 Streamers..preceded a Cart, wherein were placed three large Figures. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlv. (1869) II. 677 Terror preceded his march. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xi. 85, I sometimes preceded him in cutting the steps.

b. *Astr.* Said of a star, etc. which in the apparent diurnal rotation of the heavens rises before and moves in front of another, i. e. which is situated to the west of it. (See also Preceding c.)

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Pisces*, Names and situation of the stars...1st of those preceding the square under the southern fish. [1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) vi. § 313 Canopus and Sirius..are high up in their course; they look down with great splendour..as they precede the Southern Cross on its western way.]

5. To come before in time; to happen, occur, or exist before; to be earlier than or anterior to.

a 1540 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 274/1 And Duns saith, that there is a mollifieng, that precedeth grace, whiche hee calleth attrition. 1581 Nowell & Day in *Confer.* L (1584) E iij, Workes doe not preceede a man to be iustified, but doe follow him being iustified. 1653 Ld. Vaux tr. *Godeau's St. Paul* 161 He told them of signes which should precead the day of Judgement. 1772 Priestley *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 13 Infinite duration must have preceded the present moment. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 40 The century preceding the formation of the Hanseatic federation.

6. *intr.* or (now only) *absol.* (in senses 2–5): To go or come before (in rank, order, place, or time); to have precedence; to be anterior.

a 1540 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 278/2 Whether..the will of God is alonely the cause of election, or els any merite of man precedyng afore. 1654 Earl Monm. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 123 Who..precedes now in the universall Government of Christ's flock by the name of Urban the Eight. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 640 Till then the Curse pronounc't on both precedes. 1707 E. Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* II. xiv. (ed. 22) 185 The Colonel thereof is always to precede as the first Colonel. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* I. 506 To your pretence their title would precede. *Mod.* A statement different from anything that precedes or follows.

7. *trans.* in causal sense: To cause to be preceded (*by*); to preface, introduce (*with* or *by*).

1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'less Mar* 10 Mar., The emperor precedes his visit by a royal present. 1794 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Ellen* IV. 51 The old man..never..addressed her, without preceding Winifred with Mrs. or Miss. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Notes & Lect.* (1849) I. 222 No modern writer would have dared, like Shakspeare, to have preceded this last visitation by two distinct appearances. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 4/3 If it was the intention of the Government to postpone the dissolution until September or later, they would undoubtedly have to precede that by a measure of registration.

¶ **8.** Erron. used for Proceed. *Obs. rare.*

? 13.. *Cast. Love* (Halliw.) 1455 In the Fadur nome and the Sone alsso, And in the Holigostys that precedit hem fro [*Vernon MS.* glit of hem bo]. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 89 Ageynes whom as ofte as þe kyng precede [*procederet*], þe erle Edrik counseille nouȝt [*dissuasit*] to ȝeve bataille.

Precedence (prĭsī·dĕns). Also 5 precydence, 5–6 -sidence, 7 præ-. [prob. f. the earlier Precedent *a.*: see -ence. Cf. F. *précédence* (16th c. in Littré).]

†**1.** = Precedent *sb.* 2, 3. *Obs.* (In quots. 1484, 1541, perh. a corruption of *precedents*: cf. Accidence.)

1484 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 85 The bookes of accomptes..[are to] be alway in the handes of the said auditours for their presidence. 1541 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 30 These presidence was corrected and drawen out of diverse old presidence. 1558 *Ibid.*, An old book of Precedences..extracted out of the elder Precedences of the town. 1546 Langley *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. xvi. 29 b, Out of all such precedences he gathered Preceptes of Phisike.

†b. The being or serving as a precedent. *rare.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* II. 416 By precydence wherof all the great cyties & good townes of Fraunce were charged in lyke maner.

†**2.** A thing that precedes; something said or done before; an antecedent: = Precedent *sb.* 1.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* III. i. 83 An epilogue or discourse to make plaine Some obscure precedence that hath tofore bin saine. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 51 *Mes.* But yet Madam. *Cleo.* I do not like but yet, it does alay The good precedence. *a* 1610 Healey *Epictetus' Man.* (1636) 47 Adventure upon nothing without due consideration of the precedences and consequences thereof.

3. The fact of preceding another or others in time or succession; previous existence or occurrence; priority. (Often with mixture of sense 4.)

1605 Camden *Rem.* 181, I doe beseech the true King, that he would not respect the precedence in time, but devotion of my minde. 1683 Temple *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 478 When it was ready to sign, the French Ambassadors offer'd to yield the Precedence in signing it to us as Mediators. 1828 J. Ballantyne *Exam. Hum. Mind* iv. 90 According to the law of Precedence, one idea acquires the power of suggesting others by immediately preceding them. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 158 In the chronology of our poetical collectors, Gower takes precedence of Chaucer unjustly. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 June 5/1 The payment of interest..will take precedence of other Egyptian obligations.

4. The fact of preceding another or others in order, rank, importance, estimation, or dignity; higher position, superiority; the foremost place, pre-eminence, supremacy.

1658 Phillips, *Precedence*, a going before, also a surpassing, or excelling. 1694 Crowne *Regulus* I. 8 Let me have the precedence in your heart. *a* 1719 Addison *Notes Ovid's Met.* III. Wks. 1721 I. 241 In which part Ovid's copiousness of invention, and great insight into nature, has given him the precedence to all the Poets that ever came before or after him. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 9 That form..Framed for the service of a free-born will, Asserts precedence, and bespeaks control. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. xiv. 52 The Andalucian horse takes precedence of all. *a* 1902 A. B. Davidson *Old Test. Proph.* x. (1903) 153 The moral everywhere takes precedence of the miraculous.

b. *spec.* The right of preceding others in ceremonies and social formalities; the occupying of a higher or more honourable place in an assembly or procession, according to one's rank; ceremonial priority. Hence in generalized sense: The order to be ceremonially observed by persons of different ranks, according to an acknowledged or legally determined system of regulations.

1598 Florio *Ital. Dict.* Ep. Ded. 1, I am no auctorised Heraulde to marshall your precedence. ? *a* 1600 (*title*) The Copie of a Booke of Precedence of all estates and playceinge to ther degrees. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 529 ¶ 1 Disputes concerning Rank and Precedence. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 288 He moved, that a letter might be writ giving him the precedence of the Lord Chancellour. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxvii. 428 The Order of Precedence..was first established upon a definite system by a Statute of Henry VIII. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 123 The president of education is to take precedence of them all. 1899 *Daily News* 21 Dec. 6/1 The great precedence question, which for a while raged so fiercely in the bosoms of our Knights Bachelors, is..now satisfactorily settled.

Precedency (prĭsī·dĕnsi). Also 7 -ie, preceed-, erron. presi-. [f. as prec. and -ency.]

†**1.** The furnishing of a precedent or setting an example; the being a precedent: = prec. 1 b. *Obs.*

1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* ii. 4 (1619) 376 Let them be encouraged vnto this holy precedencie and testification of Christianity in euery word, action, and behauiour. 1615 T. Adams *White Devill* 5 Such..shall answere..not only for their owne sins, but for all theirs whom the pattern of their precedency has induced to the like. 1657 W. Blois *Mod. Policies* (ed. 7) E iv, *Fælix prædo, mundo exemplum inutile*, Happy Piracy is a thing of unhappy presidency; fortunate sins may prove dangerous temptations.

†**2.** A thing that precedes; an antecedent: = prec. 2. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1657 Fitz-Brian *Gd. Old Cause in Prim. Lustre* (1659) 6 It was an infet, and a necessary precedency to their great mutations that were to follow.

3. Priority in time or succession: = prec. 3.

1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* xii. (1634) 106 The other two may justly claime precedency of Coines, seeing they are the ingredient simples that compound them. 1641 Milton *Reform.* I. Wks. 1851 III. 5 The Precedencie which God gave this Iland to be the first Restorer of buried Truth. 1706 Estcourt *Fair Examp.* IV. i. 47 He has lov'd me long, long before you knew me, and claims a Privilege from Precedency. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 83/2 Numa seems to have taken away the precedency from March,..to show his preference of the political virtues to the martial.

4. Superiority in rank or estimation: = prec. 4.

1612 *North's Plutarch* 750 You looke here, Reader, to see to which of the two I shold giue the precedencie. *a* 1613 Overbury *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 90 He speakes most of the precedency of age. 1682 Norris *Hierocles* Introd., The Pythagorick Verses deservedly call'd Golden, may justly claim the precedency. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 81 ¶ 1 The precedency or superior excellence of one virtue to another. 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* II. xii. 26 They had surrendered their ancient claim to precedency among the Gaulish states.

b. *spec.* Ceremonial priority or order: = prec. 4 b.

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, One, in whom the humours and elements are peaceably met, without emulation of precedency. 1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* IV. ii. 37 A controversie of precedency between the younger sons of Viscounts and Barons, and the Baronets. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 119 ¶ 3 There is infinitely more to do about Place and Precedency in a Meeting of Justices Wives, than in an Assembly of Dutchesses. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. vi. 43 Bills for granting honours or precedency.

Precedent (prē·sĭdĕnt), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 5 precident, -cydent, 5– precedent (5 -e). *β.* 5–6 prese-, presy-, 7 presa-, 5–8 president (5–6 -o). [a. F. *précédent*, subst. use of the adj.: see next. The *β* forms arose in Eng. through practical identity of pronunciation, and consequent confusion, with President.]

1. A thing or person that precedes or goes before another. †**a.** That which has been mentioned just before. Usually in *pl.*: the preceding or foregoing facts, statements, etc. *Obs.*

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 425/1 My Lord of Bedford..nought havyng his rewarde to yᵉ said precedents offerd and agreed hym to serve yᵉ Kyng. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 397 Whan all these presedentes were sene by yᵉ Scottes, a day was assygned of metynge at Norham. *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 237 A fourth impediment, and worse than the precedents. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 105, I should here end the discourse of this beast, after the method already observed in the precedents.

b. That which precedes in time; something occurring before; an antecedent. ? *Obs.*

In first two quots. applied to a previous document, etc. serving as a guide in subsequent cases (leading to sense 2).

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 191/1 Any Graunt made by us.. of Viewe of Fraunceplegge..which we graunted to hym upon certeyn precedentez allowed in Ayer to his Auncetez of longe time paste. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 12 But yᵗ diuersytie of these tenures..can not be knowen but by the lordes euydence, court rolles, rentayles, and suche other presydentes. 1691 Beverley *Mem. Kingd. Christ* 10 The mention of the Three days, and a Half as the most Immediate Precedent of their Rising. 1788 T. Taylor *Proclus' Comm.* I. 67 Things subsequent are always annexed to their precedents.

†c. One who goes or moves before or in advance of another; a forerunner. *Obs.*

1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 274 Some gaine in running vpon his precedentes, some forced to come behinde those that were once foremost. 1610 *Histrio-m.* VI. 143 Ruine and Warre, the precedents of Wrath,..Have rid their circuit through this fertile soyle.

†d. The original from which a copy is made. *Obs.*

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. vi. 7 Here is the Indictment of the good Lord Hastings,..Eleuen houres I haue spent to write it ouer..The Precedent was full as long a doing. 1595 — *John* V. ii. 3 My Lord Melloone, let this be coppied out, And keepe it safe for our remembrance: [Gives Meloone the Treaty.] Returne the president to these Lords againe.

†e. A sign, token, earnest, indication. *Obs.*

1581 Rich *Farewell* (Shaks. Soc.) 183 He had given..to the Kyng himself, as a president of his good will, a riche jewell. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 26 With this she ceazeth on his sweating palme, The president of pith and liuelyhood.

2. A previous instance or case which is or may be taken as an example or rule for subsequent cases, or by which some similar act or circumstance may be supported or justified. (The prevailing sense.)

α. 1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 326/2 My Lordes your Uncles [etc.]..serched precydentes of the governaill of ye land in tyme and cas semblahle. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxv. § 21 That verie precedent it selfe which they propose may bee best followed. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xx. 37 St. Paul is Precedent for it. 1666–7 Pepys *Diary* 9 Jan., The Lords did argue, that it was an ill precedent, and that which will ever hereafter be used. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* I. 392 Be wise to-day; 'tis madness to defer; Next day the fatal precedent will plead. 1787 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 141 They consider the North American revolution a precedent for theirs. 1832 Tennyson '*You ask me why*', etc. 12 A land..Where Freedom broadens slowly down From precedent to precedent. 1888 F. Hume *Mme. Midas* I. i, He promptly followed the precedent set by Oxford.

β. c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* x. (1885) 134 Soche was þe sellynge off Chirke and Chirkes landes, weroff neuer manne see a president. 1537 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 102 The president were to yvel to be admytted. 1643 Milton *Sov. Salve* 4 By such a provision a dangerous president is introduced. 1663 Chas. II in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 151 Considering all former presadents, who are cleerly on our side. 1733 Neal *Hist. Purit.* II. 445 His Majesty's not interposing..was afterwards made use of as a president.

b. *Law.* A previous judicial decision, method of proceeding, or draft of a document, which serves as an authoritative rule or pattern in similar or analogous cases.

α. 1689 *Tryal Bps.* 34 Things done in particular cases in favour are not Precedents. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. Introd. iii. 69 It is an established rule to abide by former precedents, when the same points come again in litigation. 1772 *Junius Lett.* Ded. Eng. Nat. 3 One precedent creates another.—They soon accumulate, and constitute law. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 502 The legal research of Noy ..found precedents among the records in the Tower.

β. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 20 The lordes court rolles, the whiche is a regester to the lorde to knowe his presydentes, customes, and seruyces. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 220 There is no power in Venice Can alter a decree established: 'Twill be recorded for a President. 1642 Chas. I *Answ. to Printed Bk.* 25 Upon pretence of Authority of Bookcases, and Presidents. 1718 S. Sewall *Diary* 5 Feb., Look'd [out] the presidents which made it good.

c. In collective or generalized sense (without article or *pl.*). *Without precedent*, unprecedented.

1622 Donne *Serm.* (ed. Alford) VI. 154 To become a precedent, govern thyself by precedent first. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* Introd. 4 We will not much praise it,..for it was wrot without President. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 28 ¶ 7 Each comforts himself that his faults are not without

precedent. 1769 *Junius Lett.* v. (1797) I. 44 Your conduct was not justified by precedent. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 362 The conservative English instinct, which..ever preferred the authority of precedent to any other guide.

† 3. *transf.* A written or printed record of some past proceeding or proceedings, serving as a guide or rule for subsequent cases. *Obs.*

1543 (*title*) A Boke of Presidentes exactly written in maner of a Register. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* I. v, Of all which seuerall [news] The Day-bookes, Characters, Precedents are kept. 1650 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I* (1651) 11 He caused a whole cartload of Parliament Presidents (that spake the Subjects Liberty) to be burnt.

† 4. An example that is, or is intended or worthy to be, followed or copied; a pattern, model, exemplar. *Obs.* (exc. as in 2.)

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* P ij b, Through the abhominable president of theyr life they dooe eftsoones crucifie hym. 1565 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xlvi. 472 [Thus..did the Admonition to the Parliament charge her Chapel, viz.] as the pattern and precedent to the people of all superstition. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. iv, *Piero.* That vertuous Lady! *L. Ant.* Precedent for wives! 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 299 We produce Eve only for a president.

† b. An example, instance, illustration, specimen.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 217 But the most notable president of this kind of chastity is the virginity of our blessed lady..married to good Joseph. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVIII. xliv. 704 Can there bee a president [L. *exemplum*] found more pregnant..to prove and enforce this point, than Anniball himselfe? 1631 R. NORWOOD *Trigonometrie* Epᵗ to Rdr., Some..who, when these tables were printing and almost finished, came to the printing house and not only tooke a sufficient view of them there, but carried away a president without the printer's leave. 1668 ROLLE *Abridgm.* I. 49, I will make thee an example and president for a perjured Rogue. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. 103 There are so many Presidents on Record in Holy Writ of this way of proceeding, that no one can be well ignorant of them.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *precedent book, precedent-worshipping* adj.

1591 NASHE *Introd. Sidney's Astr. & Stella*, Although it be..the president bookes of such as cannot see without another man's spectacles. 1853 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 374 If we can prove this point, we prove everything with precedent-worshipping John Bull.

Precedent (prĭsī·dĕnt), *a.* Now *rare*: largely replaced by PRECEDING. Forms: α. 4– precedent, (5 precydent, 6 precedent, 7 præcedent). β. 5–6 presedent, 6 president, 7 presedentt. [a. F. *précédent* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *præcēdens, -entem*, pres. pple. of *præcēdĕre* to PRECEDE. Originally stressed *precē·dent, precē·dent* like the sb.; but in 16th c. conformed to *precē·de, precē·dence, precē·ding.*

(Pegge *Anecd.* 283 remarks on *precedent* having one sound when a sb., another sound when an adj.)]

1. Preceding in time; existing or occurring before something expressed or implied; previous, former, antecedent: = PRECEDING b.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 32 Fro the Midday of the day precedent. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/2 Presedent, *presidens* [P. *precedens*]. 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 57/1 The same accompt for the first yere precedent. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. (Percy Soc.) 123 The desteny is a thyng accydent,..Tyll it be done it is ay precedent. *c* 1585 *Faire Em* I. 123 As if we were in our precedent way. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 473 There are two sorts of ends, some are precedent, some subsequent. 1616 SIR T. BUTTON in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) II. 65, I shalbe glad..to be your tenant..and give as muche rentt..as the presedentt tenant did. *a* 1644 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* ch. i, There's nothing modern times can own, The which precedent Ages have not known. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 88 For there could be no Law precedent to that resignation of themselves. 16.. *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 157 Our men were in precedent dayes To manly actions bent. 1787 *Minor* 201 Mr. Plodder having been busied the precedent night. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. vi. i. 21 The operation of control is subsequent, not precedent. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 51 A host of jarring rumours.. Each fresh recital with a murkier hue Than its precedent.

2. Preceding in order or succession; coming or placed before; esp. *the precedent*, that coming immediately before, the foregoing: = PRECEDING a.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* E iij b, To flee the false opynyons and errours of thauncient beforesayd in the iiii precedent commaundementes. 1484 — *Fables of Æsop* v. viii, The Auctor of this booke reherceth suche another Fable..as the precydent. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 15 b, As I have taught in the precedent chapter. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* Pref. (1714) 2 The six precedent and the two subsequent [Books]. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* v. 77 The Generality of the Precedent Words. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 389 Certain provincialisms..chiefly evinced..in the discord of precedent, antecedent, and relative pronouns.

b. Mentioned or spoken of just before; immediately aforesaid; preceding.

1530 PALSGR. 987 The whiche may be turned lyke the verbe precedent. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 63 This secrete with the preceedent I had of a Dutch mountbanke. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. vii. § 1. 8 The great Foxe-taile grasse.. is nothing rough in handling like the precedent. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. Ded. to King § 13 Another defect which I note, ascendeth a little higher than the precedent. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 269 A Bird not above half so big as the precedent.

3. Preceding in rank or estimation; having or taking precedence.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 340 The one precedent in age and nobilitie, the other a Leader in Warre, and Lawgiuer in Peace. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Sup. nat.* x. (1864) 289 Laying his hand upon all the dearest and most intimate affections of life and demanding a precedent love.

Precedent (prē·sĭdĕnt), *v.* [f. PRECEDENT *sb.*] *trans.* To furnish with a precedent; to be a precedent for; to support or justify by a precedent. Now only in *pa. pple.*: see also PRECEDENTED.

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 28 The examples of diners..kings..do president vs in these carriages. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 18 The Ottoman Turks were precedented by those of Egypt. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 42 Otherwise the Example might be of dangerous consequence, tho' often precedented by the Popish Monks and Jesuits in their Editions.

† b. *refl.* To guide or support oneself *by* a precedent; to follow as a precedent. *Obs.*

1636 ABP. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* (1637) 35 Now we are no longer to president our selves, in this kind, by the Chappell, but by the Liturgie of Queen Elisabeth. 1641 BURGES *Serm.* 5 *Nov.* 63 This is a memorable Instance; and I would to God you would president your selves by it.

Hence **Pre·cedenting** *ppl. a.*, setting or serving as a precedent.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxviii. 319 Prototypal and precedenting fool.

Precedent, obs. Sc. form of PRESIDENT.

Precedentable, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. PRECEDENT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being precedented; for which a precedent can be found.

c 1642 *Observator Defended* 4 Which power..can never be safe either for King or people, nor is presidentable.

Precedental (presĭde·ntăl), *a. rare.* [f. PRECEDENT *sb.* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a precedent; of the nature of, or constituting a precedent (= PRECEDENTIAL 1); but in quots. used as = supported by precedent, precedented (cf. PRECEDENTIAL 1 b).

1642 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 237 By abollishing condemnations and censures (presidental from the time of the corporation) of the inhabitants from colonies service. 1658 *Ibid.* 499 The House humbly presenteth, That the said disolution..is not presidentall.

Precede·ntary, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ARY 1.] Forming a precedent: = PRECEDENTIAL 1.

1887 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 396 Such a precedentary act as Lord Palmerston's despatch of the British fleet to the Dardanelles.

Precedented (prē·sĭdentĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. PRECEDENT *v.* or *sb.* + -ED.] Furnished with or having a precedent; in accordance with or warranted by precedent; paralleled or supported by a similar previous case or occurrence. Usually in predicate: see also PRECEDENT *v.* (Opp. to UNPRECEDENTED.)

1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 175 We..with more alacrity and celerity than ever was precedented in Parliament, did address ourselves to the Service commanded unto Us. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) I. Pref. 5 When one offers to the public the labours of another person, it is allowable and precedented to expatiate in praise of the work. 1809 E. S. BARRETT *Setting Sun* II. 65 This prayer is, as we have shewn before, precedented and proper. 1880 F. G. LEE *Ch. under Q. Eliz.* I. 275 Notwithstanding their extraordinary but precedented Oath of Homage.

Precedential (presĭde·nʃăl), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. PRECEDENT *sb.* or PRECEDENCE, after *consequential, differential*, etc.]

1. Of the nature of or constituting a precedent; furnishing a guide or rule for subsequent cases.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 31 These were Precedentiall to their Successors. 1693 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 404 His Excell. had made many steps of Condescention to them which he had not done in another government, and [which] was not presidentiall. 1893 *Independent* (N. Y.) 19 Oct., If he is appointed, any applicant .. can claim .. appointment on the strength of this precedential case.

¶ b. *erron.* Supported by precedent, precedented: in comb. *non-precedential*, unprecedented.

1642 R. WATSON *Serm. Schisme* 29 They..can fix on the same an unparallel'd, non-presidentiall interpretation.

2. Having precedence, preceding, preliminary.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Precedential*..that goes before or surpasseth. 1683 HOWE *Union among Protestants* Wks. (1846) 121 Negotiations..precedential to the concord they endeavoured between the Saxon and the Helvetian Churches. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 4 It becomes necessary to distinguish the several precedential or introductory facts..from the ultimate principal fact.

3. Relating to (social) precedence.

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 63 Charles the Fifth settled a precedential hubbub between two dames of high degree.

Pre·cedentless, *a. rare.* [f. PRECEDENT *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no precedents to follow.

1869 *Daily News* 26 May, Admitting..that his own tradition-beridden country was being slowly but surely drawn into the wake of traditionless, precedentless America.

Precedently (prĭsī·dĕntli), *adv.* [f. PRECEDENT *a.* + -LY 2.] In the way of precedence; previously, antecedently, beforehand.

1624 FISHER in F. White *Repl. F.* 31 The mayne and substantiall points of faith are beleeued, not vpon Scripture, but vpon Tradition precedently vnto Scripture. 1678 HOBBES *Decam.* ix. 117 For precedently he had said that [etc.]. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 5 From what I have precedently touched to you of her character. *a* 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rew. & Punishm.* i. (1853) 31 Precedently to this inquiry, another claims its notice.

Preceder (prisī·dəɹ). *rare.* [f. PRECEDE + -ER 1.] One who or that which precedes; in quot., One who furnishes an example or precedent.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xl. 144 So desirous to be a Preceder of moderation and singularity vnto others,.. that he would not permit his Empresse to weare any Iewels of high price.

Preceding (prĭsī·dĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. PRECEDE + -ING 2.] That precedes: a. in order or arrangement: Coming or placed before something else; *esp.* coming immediately before; given, stated, or mentioned just before; foregoing.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. cxix. 95 As before is touchyd in the presedyng chapitre. 1702–3 GALE in *Pepys' Diary*, etc. (1879) VI. 258 Dr. S. gave me the preceding account. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. (1797) II. 267, I have great faith in the preceding argument. 1823 II. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 127 The secondary forms belonging to the four preceding classes of primary forms, are nearly similar to each other.

b. in time: Existing, occurring, or going on before something else; previous, prior, past, anterior, former, antecedent; *esp.* occurring just before, immediately anterior, 'last'.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* V. iii. 196 Of sixe preceding Ancestors,..Hath it beene owed and worne. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 237 They..sent them..about the end of the preceding May last [*antecedente Maggio passato*]. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 16 The great difference between this last, and all the..preceding persecutions. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 48 Each generation improves upon the preceding.

c. in movement; *spec.* in *Astr.* said of a heavenly body, etc. situated to the west of another, and therefore moving in front of it in the apparent diurnal rotation of the heavens.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Orion*, Bright [star] in preced[ing] foot called *regel*...Preced[ing] in the girdle...Middle of three in the girdle...Third and last in the girdle. 1784 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 265 The preceding side of Mars shews the flattening of the poles, while the following is terminated by an elliptical arch. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Quadrant*, In speaking of double stars, or of two objects near each other, the position of one component in reference to the other is indicated by the terms, north following, north preceding, south following, or south preceding, the word quadrant being understood.

Preceid, obs. Sc. form of PRESIDE.

† **Prece·l,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* presell. [ad. L. *præcell-ĕre* to (rise above,) surpass, excel, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 5 + **cellĕre* to rise higher, to tower; cf. EXCEL. Cf. obs. F. *précceller.*]

1. *intr.* To be superior; to excel, surpass.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 59 If he precelle in sciens & holines. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. i. (MS. Bodl. 263) 13/2 As we precelle in wisdam and resoun. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Tim.* iii. 9 It is conueniente, that he whiche precelleth in honor, should also precelle in vertues. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 54 (1877) 73 Malgo..precelled in beautye, puyssaunce, force, and strengthe, of all men in those dayes. 1552–1756 [see PRECELLING].

2. *trans.* To be superior to; to surpass, excel (another or others); = EXCEL *v.* 2.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 31 Bledgarec kynge precellede alle other in musike. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 26 As Phebus dois Synthia presell. 1661 CRESSY *Refl. Oathes Suprem. & Alleg.* 91 Be subject to every humane creature, to the King as precelling all others.

Hence † **Prece·lling** *vbl. sb.*

a 1532 *Remedie of Loue* Prol. v, Flouring youth, which.. a precelling haste aboue age In many a singuler commodite.

Precelland, -end, obs. Sc. ff. PRECELLING.

† **Precellence.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *præcellentia* excellence, f. *præcellĕre*: see PRECEL and -ENCE. Cf. obs. F. *précellence* (16th c. in Littré).] The fact or quality of excelling; pre-eminence.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 159 The dedes schalle schewe the precellence of oure wifes. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 G iij, Eyther by precellence & noblenes of yᵉ partye. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. 5 Their Divine.. Precellence beyond al human books and Records. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* Pref. Gosp. (1740) 9 The precellence of the Gospel will yet appear much greater, if we consider the imperfection of the Law.

† **Precellency.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] The quality of being 'precellent'; pre-eminence; with *a* and *pl.* an instance of this.

1557 EDGEWORTH *Serm.*, 1 *Pet.* viii. 180 b, Sainte Peter knewe nō precellencye or excellencye oner a whole realme. 1616 R. SHELDON *Rom. Mir. Antichristian* 151 Any preeminence or precellencie giuen. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* IV. iii. 207 There are many and great Precellencies of the soule of man, above the soules of beasts. 1658 W. PERCY *Compl. Swimmer* v. 9 Fishes may challenge to themselves a precellency in Swimming.

† **Precellent,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *præcellent-em*, pres. pple. of *præcellĕre* to surpass (see PRECEL). So obs. F. *précellent* (*c* 1170 in Godef.).] That excels or surpasses; surpassing, pre-eminent.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Pet.* ii. 13 Be 3e suget to .. the kyng, as precellent [*gloss* or more worthi in staat]. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 39 Fulbertus..a man precellente in the luffe of our blissede lady. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* (1870) 225 To the precellent and armypotent prynce. 1660 BURNEY *Κέρδ. Δώρον* (1661) 20 What validity is it of when precellent vertue is not valued?

b. Const. as *pres. pple.* = 'precelling', excelling.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 219 The philosophres that were diuines were precellente alle other kyndes off philosophres.

Hence † **Precellently** *adv.*

c 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* cxix. 357 Proud men lyke drosse thou wilt remoue, which iet in earth so stout Precellently.

†Precelling, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* -and, -end. [f. PRECEL + -ING².] That 'precels' or excels; excelling, excellent; surpassing, pre-eminent.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 12 Ther satt a child off beauté precellyng, Middes of the trone, rayed lyke a kyng. *Ibid.* 21 Be glad, O Londone,..Citee of citees, of noblesse precellyng. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5980 Than sall that most precelland Kyng Tyll those wrachis mak answeryng. *a* 1568 W. STEWART in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 250 Precellend prince! havand prerogatyne As rowy royall in this regioun to ring. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* II. Wks. 1720 I. 342 Were I as precelling in physico-mechanical investigations, as you in tropical rhetorical flourishes. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 308 The sacred confidence reposed in our representatives confers precelling dignity.

Precely, variant of PRESSLY *Obs.*, expressly.

Precent (prĭse·nt), *v.* [ad. L. *præcentāre* to sing before, or back-formation from PRECENTOR.] *intr.* To officiate as precentor; to lead the singing of a choir or congregation. b. *trans.* To lead in singing (a psalm, antiphon, etc.).

1732 R. ERSKINE *Diary* in Agnew *Theol. Consolation* (1881) 253 This day I precented for my colleague. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 179 Owing to some misunderstanding between the minister of the parish and the session clerk, the precenting in church devolved on my father. 1872 *Sacristy* II. 224 Lifted up his voice and precented the 'Salve, Sancta Parens!' 1893 C. L. MARSON *Psalms at Work* (1894) 177/1 It is..the hymn they sang on their way to the Mount.., and Our Lord no doubt precented it by singing the first half-verse alone. 1904 R. SMAIL *Hist. U. P. Congregat.* I. 669 The employment of a student to keep school and precent.

†Precention. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *præcentiōn-em* a singing before, a prelude, n. of action from *præcinĕre* (see next).]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Precention*, a singing before; the on-set or flourish of a Song. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Precentor (prĭse·ntə(r)). Also 7–9 precenter. [a. late L. *præcentor* a leader in music, precentor, f. L. *præcinĕre*, *-cent-* to sing or play before (a person, etc.), also to foretell, f. *præ*, PRE- + *canĕre* to sing. So F. *précenteur* (16th c.), earlier *precentre*.] One who leads or directs the singing of a choir or congregation; *spec.* a. in cathedrals of the Old Foundation, a member of the chapter (ranking next to the dean), whose duties as precentor are now commonly discharged by the succentor; b. in those of the New Foundation, one of the minor canons (among whom he usually takes precedence) or a chaplain, who performs the duties in person; c. in churches or chapels in which there is no instrumental accompaniment, the officer who leads congregational singing. Also *transf.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 201 The Præcentor or chiefe Chorister againe rising vp saith, And we know not what to doe. 1649 *Acts & Ordin. Parl.* c. 46 (Scobell) 68 That all and every person and persons, who by an Act of this Parliament..are not disabled to hold or use the Place, Function, Office, Title or Stile of Precenter, or any other Title [etc.] are and be from the Nine and Twentieth day of March..disabled to hold the same. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* Pref. 2 Wherein also those Angels which shall then be our Præcentors are here pleased to follow. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* iv. 73 The Business of the Præcentor was to Sing the first Verse, or at least the first Part thereof, that the rest of his Brethren might know what Tune to Sing, and what Pitch to take. 1757 in Calderwood *Dying Testimonies* (1806) 388 From pulpits or presenters seats. 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) II. i. 56 In 680 John, Præcentor of St. Peter's, was sent over by Pope Agatho to instruct the Monks of Weremouth in the art of singing. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xii, The schoolmaster..was likewise session-clerk and precentor. 1840 *Act* 3 & 4 *Vict.* c. 113 The Precentor of the Cathedral Church of Saint David..shall be..styled Dean. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 600 Formerly the precentor in most of the Cathedrals ranked next to the Dean. Now he is usually a minor canon. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iv. 107 Observe a bevy of them seated on a door-step, joining in tiny chorus to the directing melody of an elder precentor. 1869 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxii. 22 Jesus himself leads the song, and is both precentor and preacher in his church. 1887 *Spectator* 5 Nov. 1513 [He] became a 'precentor' (or leader of the psalmody), first in a Perth Presbyterian church.

Hence **Precento·rial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a precentor; **Prece·ntory** [cf. *deanery*], the residence of the precentor in a cathedral of the Old Foundation; **Prece·ntress** = PRECENTRIX.

1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* App. 313 The precentorial spirit of his father was more than reconciled, on discovering that Daniel could also preach, and play upon the organ. 1906 E. M. SYMPSON *Hist. & Topogr. Lincoln* 310 Beneath the Precentory..still exists the Roman hypocaust. 1892 STEVENSON *Lett.* (1901) II. xi. 252 Our boys and precentress ('tis always a woman that leads) did better than I ever heard them.

Prece·ntorship. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office, position, or function of a precentor.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 174 Saved..by the well-timed exaltation to a neighbouring precentorship. 1865 T. D. HARDY *Catal. Ld. Chancellors* II. 488 Besides this canonry he [Mapes] held the precentorship of Lincoln. 1868 I. BURNS *Mem. W. C. Burns* (1870) 485 A hymn was sung by the company under his precentorship. 1886 L. O. PIKE *Yearbks.* 13 & 14 *Edw. III* Introd. 61 A former Bishop was seised of the advowson of the precentorship as in right of his bishopric.

Precentral: see PRE- B. 3.

Precentrix (prĭse·ntriks). [a. med.L. *præcentrix* fem., corresp. to *præcentor* PRECENTOR: see -TRIX.] A female precentor or leader of a choir.

1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* ii. 19 He..made his Sister Præcentrix to the Women. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xix, The abbess..called on her Precentrix, and desired her to command her niece's attendance immediately. 1901 ROSA GRAHAM *S. Gilbert* 68 The Precentrix, like the Precentor, was responsible for the church services.

Precept (prī·sept), *sb.* Also 5–6 precepte, 6 presept, -ceipt, 6–7 præcept; 5–7 precep. [ad. L. *præceptum* a maxim, rule, order, command, prop. pa. pple. neut. sing. of *præcipĕre* to take beforehand, to give rules to, advise, instruct, order, f. *præ*, PRE- A + *capĕre* to take; whence also OF. *precept* (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *précepte*.]

†1. An authoritative command to do some particular act; an order, mandate. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xvi. 24 Whanne he hadde takyn such a precept [L. *Qui cum tale præceptum accepisset*], sente hem into the ynner prisoun. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 982 All þe curte knistis & erles Suld put þaim in-to presens, his precep to here. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1682 When Adam & Eue had broke the precept. *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 18 To whom whas yoven a precepte in scripture. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. x. 26 Heir I command no tary nor delay Be maid of my preceptis, quhat I sal say.

2. A general command or injunction; an instruction, direction, or rule for action or conduct; *esp.* an injunction as to moral conduct; a maxim. Most commonly applied to divine commands. † *The ten precepts*: the ten commandments (*obs.*).

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* v. 6 Thei walkeden not in my preceptis [*gloss* or heestis; 1388 comaundementis]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 65 Whan thapostel spoketh of maydenhede He seyde that precept ther-of hadde he noon. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XIV. vi. (W. de W.) 471 Ebal is a hyll.., theron stode the vj lignages..to curse all tho that helde not the x preceptes [*Bodl. MS.* hestes]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 The x commaundementes and other preceptes of good moralite. 1547 (*title*) The Ethiques of Aristotle .. preceptes of good behavoure and perfighte honestie. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 2 b, It is S. Paules precept, that suche as be appointed to instruct the people, should be furnished ..with holsome and sounde doctrine. 1564 *Brief Exam.* I j, Vpon the x. preceptes. 1638 QUARLES *Hieroglyph.* i. 4 This golden Precept, *Know thy selfe*, came downe From heav'ns high Court. *c* 1670 BUNYAN *Confess. Faith* Wks. 59 Through thy preceps I get understanding. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 33 Though Wine seems to be Prohibited by the Alcoran, yet the good-fellows say, that it is no more but an advice or council, and not a precept. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Imit. Persius' Sat.* i. Wks. 1730 I. 53 Authority with all thy precepts go. 1708 PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 190 Example draws where precept fails. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* v. 128 Teaching them, by precept and example, the great truths of our Holy Religion.

b. One of the practical rules of an art; a direction for the performance of some technical operation; a rule.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 3 In all poynctes throughly grounded and acquainted with the preceptes. 1590 RECORDE, etc. *Gr. Artes* (1646) 225 Subtraction hath the same precepts that Addition had. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 100 b, They which haue learned by heart all the tropes, figures and precepts of Rhetoricke. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VI. iii. 117, I have been the larger in this precept, that it may be a Rule of Direction. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* ix. 65 In the precept..for finding the length of the year. 1901 *'Knowledge' Diary* 11 The 'equation of time' is indicated in the Ephemeris by the precepts before or after clock.

†3. A written order or mandate authorizing a person to do something; a warrant. *Obs.*

1518 in Sir W. Fraser *Sutherld. Bk.* (1892) III. 69 We.. sall gif our preceppis to delyuer the saidis Jonet and Elesabett to the seid Johune in keping. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 863 His precept of pensione furth he tuike, Biddand my Lord subscryve ane letter. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. v. (1636) 26 If a warrant or precept come from the King to sell wood upon the ground whereof I am tenant. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 907 The Pope sent his Precepts or Breves. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 5 The king sending a precept to the sheriff of Hampshire to have a chamber in the royal castle painted.

4. *spec.* a. A written or printed order issued by constituted authority (as the King, a court, or a judge), to require the attendance of members of a parliament, a court, or a jury, to direct the holding of an assize, to procure the appearance, arrest, or imprisonment of a delinquent, or the production of a record, or to authorize the levying of a distress; a writ, warrant.

[1344 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 154/2 Et sur cel precept, meisme le jour firent un autre precept, Sicut alias, de prendre son corps.] 1444 *Ibid.* V. 110/1 Retourne uppon eny Writtes or Precepts to theyme directed. 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 15 § 1 Every Shereff..to whom eny writte or precepte is ..directe. 1584 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 710 Our schiref-officiar being thair present with ane precept. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 14 Marry sir, thus: those Precepts cannot bee seru'd. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xxvi. § 2 (1699) 129 Executing of any Summonds, Letters, or Precept direct by his Highness, or other Judges. 1709 *Connecticut Col. Rec.* (1890) XV. 566 Ordered, that a precept be issued to all or either of the said officers,..to bring their said prisoner..forthwith before the Governor and Council. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xix. 385, I have the original precept and panel of the Jury before me.

b. *Sc.* An instrument granting possession of something, or conferring a privilege. *Precept of sasine* (*seisin*), an instrument by which the legal ownership of land is transferred. *Precept of clare constat*: see CONSTAT 3.

1515 in Sir W. Fraser *Sutherld. Bk.* (1892) III. 59 A precept of seisyne of al and haill the erldome of Sutherland .. is direct to ws in dew forme be our souerane lordis chapell. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 178 It is desyrit that preceptis be grantit be hir Grace for proving of saising to hir. 1590 *Ibid.* IV. 514 His Hienes..promittis that he sall at na tyme heirefter grant ony pruvisioun or precept of the dewitie foirsaid..to na maner of persoun or personis, except for [etc.]. *a* 1765 ERSKINE *Inst. Laws Scot.* II. iii. § 33. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., A precept of sasine is the order of a superior to his bailie to give infeftment of certain lands to his vassal..There is also another precept of sasine, called a *precept of clare constat*, which is a warrant granted by a superior authorising his bailies..to give infeftment to the heir of his vassal. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 94 § 4 (1) When lands have been feued..It shall not..be necessary..that he shall obtain from the superior any charter, precept, or other writ by progress. 1881 *Erskine's Princ. Law Scotl.* (ed. 10) 149 *note*, The precept of sasine is no longer a necessary part of any conveyance of land..If it should now be inserted, a short form is provided by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 35.

c. A written order to make arrangements for and hold an election; usually, that issued by the sheriff to the returning officer.

1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* ii. 20 Upon the Death of a King, he hath the chief Management of Affairs, and issues out Precepts for the Election of a new Prince. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ii. 177 Within three days after the receipt of this writ, the sheriff is to send his precept, under his seal, to the proper returning officers of the cities and boroughs, commanding them to elect their members. 1852-3 *Act* 16 & 17 *Vict.* c. 68 § 3 After the receipt of the writ or precept. 1865 *Morn. Star* 3 Nov., The Earl of Powerscourt..and Lord Fermoy..are candidates for the vacant representative peerage. The precept for the election has arrived. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 413 The sheriffs shall send to the magistrates..a precept for the election to be made by the citizens [etc.].

d. An order for collection or demand for payment of money under a rate.

1877 BURROUGHS *Taxation* 262 They constitute his precept, and so long as this is correct on the face of it he may obey its commands. 1888 *Times* 20 Nov. 5/3 Altho' the amount of the precept has been thus reduced. 1894 *Daily News* 16 Oct. 5/3 Under the Equalisation of Rates Act it was left to the Local Government Board to prescribe the forms of precepts to be used...The 'equalisation charge' may be either included as an item of the ordinary precept, or made the subject of a separate precept.

†Prece·pt, *v. Obs.* [Found first in pa. pple. *precept*, ad. L. *præcept-us*, pa. pple. of *præcipĕre*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To seize beforehand, preoccupy, take in anticipation. *rare*⁻¹.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* v. I vb, In vaine wept Esau after Iacob had precept hym hys blessynge.

2. To lay down as a precept or rule; to teach, to prescribe (something) as a duty.

1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 2 Most playnly those thynges seem to be evydent, whiche of offyce and good maner be gyve and precept of them. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 265 Manuall labour is amongst those acts or offices which are precepted. 1638 — *Serm. Exper.* 133 When the duties are morally prescribed, precepted, here the vow increaseth the obligation.

b. To instruct (a person) by precepts; to give a precept to, to command, direct.

1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 206 Hath God .. precepted vs in vaine, to aske with assurance of audience? 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxvii. (ed. 8) 238, I do not find, but it may well become a man to..precept himself into the practice of Virtue.

Preceptacyon, obs. erron. f. PRECIPITATION.

Preceptial (prĭse·pʃăl), *a. rare.* By-form of PRECEPTUAL; consisting of precepts; instructive.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 24 Their counsaile..Would giue preceptiall medicine to rage. 1837 D. MCNICOLL *Wks.* 72 It might be edifying as preceptial and declamatory.

Preception (prĭse·pʃən). [ad. L. *præceptiōnem* a taking beforehand, the right of receiving in advance; a preconception; a precept, an imperial rescript, n. of action f. *præcipĕre*: see PRECEPT *sb.* Cf. F. *préception* (16th c. in Littré).]

†1. A previous conception or notion; a preconception, presumption. *Obs. rare.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. iii. § 4 (1622) 19 Which Epicurus calleth a Præsumption, or Præception. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* v. v. 255 If he have no Prenotion or Preception of that he seeketh, he searcheth..as in a maze of infinitie.

†2. A command, precept. *Obs.*

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. xviii, 'Let him be the husband of one wife'...Leo calls these words a Preception, I did not.

b. Instruction by a preceptor; tutoring. *rare.*

1882 *All Year Round* XXIX. 448 The statement that he had 'sat at the feet of the Gamebird of Birmingham', an allusion to his preception which was not so intelligible as the rendering of other journals, 'the Gamaliel of Birmingham'.

3. *Rom. Law.* The right of receiving beforehand, as a part of an inheritance before partition.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. § 216 Let Lucius Titius take my slave Stichus by preception (before partition). 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* Digest 529 A legacy by preception..could in strictness be bequeathed only to one of several heirs..who was thereby authorised to take and appropriate some particular item of the inheritance before it came to be divided.

Preceptive (prĭse·ptiv), *a.* [ad. late L. *præceptivus* didactic, hortatory, or a. obs. F. *préceptif* (14th c. in Godef.): see PRECEPT *sb.* and -IVE.]

1. Of the nature of, pertaining to, or conveying a precept. **a.** Conveying a command, mandatory.
1456 Sir G. Have *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 106 The pape has power preceptive apon thame. **1624** F. White *Repl. Fisher* 484 Our Sauiours words, Doe this in remembrance of me, are not Preceptiue. **1672** *Toleration not to be Abused* 15 The Law hath two parts,..the Preceptive and the Punitive. **1786** A. Gib *Sacr. Contempl.* 28 The penalty, as well as the preceptive tenor of that law, was sufficiently notified to him. **1845** Jebb in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 687/1 The preceptive part is the law properly so called: it includes the whole of the commands and prohibitions of the lawgiver.

b. Conveying instructions or maxims; didactic, instructive.
1678 R. L'Estrange *Seneca, Epist.* iv. (1696) 483 Cleanthes allows the Parænetic, or Preceptive Philosophy, to be in some sort Profitable. **1711** Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I. II. ii. 258 The didactive or preceptive Manner. **1834** *Fraser's Mag.* X. 41 Denham's poetry must have been too grave and preceptive for the profligate gaiety of the habits of the monarch. **1884** *Friend* Dec. 297/2 The whole treatise is preceptive and hortatory.

† 2. According to precept. *Obs. rare.*
1684 T. Hockin *God's Decrees* ix. 77 The branch..had no innate and immediate vertue to make the bitter waters sweet [at Marah], but by the preceptive use of it.

Hence **Prece·ptively** *adv.*, in a preceptive manner; in the way of precept or command.
1633 Ames *Agst. Ceremon.* II. 281 God willeth..Ceremonies, onely permissively, not præceptively. **1651** *Rec. Communion* § 7 In any thing that is held forth in the Word of God, as præceptively to worthy receiving necessary.

Preceptor (prĭse·ptər). Also 5 -ur, 6 -our, 6–7 præ-. [a. L. *præceptor* a teacher, instructor, whence also F. *précepteur* (15th c. in Littré): see Precept *sb.* and -or 2.]

1. One who instructs; a teacher, instructor, tutor.
c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 418 One þat was callid Anaximetes, þat was his preceptur & his maister. *a* **1568** Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 48 The scholemaster is vsed, both for Præceptor in learnyng, and Pædagogus in maners. **1579** *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 200 Maister George Buquhannane, pensionar of Corsragwell, his majesteis preceptor. **1646** Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 277 Clemens Alexandrinus an ancient Father and preceptor unto Origen. **1771** Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 332 History is a preceptor of prudence, not of principles. **1803** *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 410 My justly celebrated preceptor, Dr. Cullen, has been quoted. **1878** G. Smith *J. Wilson* xvii. (1879) 308 Preceptors of religion unless they purify themselves, cannot expect success to attend their labours.

b. *transf.* As title of a book containing instructions for some art. (Cf. *tutor.*)
1843 *Musical World* XVIII. 431/3 Improved Preceptor for the Cornopean.

2. The head of a preceptory of Knights Templars.
1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v. *Preceptorie*, The Knights Templars and Hospitalars sent part of their Fraternity to some Country Cell, which was govern'd by a Person whom they called a Præceptor or Commander. **1819** Scott *Ivanhoe* xxxv, This establishment of the Templars was seated amidst fair meadows..., which the devotion of the former preceptor had bestowed upon their Order.

Hence **Prece·ptoral** *a.* [so F. *préceptoral*], of or pertaining to a preceptor; **Prece·ptorate** [so F. *préceptorat*], the office of preceptor or giver of instruction.
c **1847** B. Barton *Select.* (1849) 46 Free from all restraint, save that of parental or preceptoral authority and affection. **1896** *Daily News* 26 Dec. 2/2 A Society for higher female education, called the Institute of Ladies of the Christian Preceptorate, by the Vicomtesse d'Adhemar.

Preceptorial (prĭseptō·rĭăl), *a.* [f. med.L. *præceptōri-us* (see Preceptory *a.*) + -al.] Of or pertaining to a preceptor. Hence **Precepto·rially** *adv.*
1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Prebend, Preceptorial Prebend*, is that prebend whose revenues are destined for the support of a preceptor or master, who is obliged to instruct the youth of the place gratis. **1830** Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 130 Without any other preceptorial nourishment. **1884** *Chr. Leader* 30 Oct. 663 Where the church catechism and the ten commandments are daily taught preceptorially.

Prece·ptorship. [f. Preceptor + -ship.] The office or position of a preceptor; a tutorship.
1802 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* I. 448 A travelling preceptorship would suit him. **1881** R. G. Wilberforce *Life Bp. Wilberforce* II. vii. 275 In earlier life the Bishop had sought the Preceptorship to the Prince of Wales.

Preceptory (prĭse·ptəri), *sb.* [ad. med.L. *præceptōria* (*domus*?) in same sense; cf. obs. F. *preceptoirie* (1598 in Godef.), mod.F. *préceptorerie*: see next.] A subordinate community of the Knights Templars, established on one of the provincial estates of the order; hence, the estate or manor supporting this, or the buildings in which it was housed. Corresponding to the Commandery of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.
1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 24 Aduousons, commanderies, preceptories, contribucions, responsions, rentes.. which appertained..to the priours. **1633** *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1817) V. 165/2 All templelands perteining to the preceptorie of Torphichen. **1661** Wood *Life* 29 June (O. H. S.) I. 403 Sandford..a house and preceptory sometimes belonging to the Knights Templars. **1722** Hearne *Collect.* (O.H.S.) VII. 353 It was a Preceptory for the K^us^ of St. John's of Jerusalem. **1878** R. W. Dixon *Hist. Ch. Eng.* v. I. 321 The establishments of the order [Templars], which bore the name of preceptories, to the number of twenty-three, were at first seized by the King and other lords, but afterwards, by a bull from the Pope and an Act of Parliament, transferred to the rival order of the Hospitallers.

Prece·ptory, *a. rare.* [ad. med.L. *præceptōrius* adj.: see Preceptor and -ory 2.] Commanding, enjoining; = Preceptive 1.
1573 A. Anderson *Exp. Benedictus* 74 The other place..seemeth to sundrye to stande for a law preceptorie, as well to vs now, as to the Leuits then. **1882** Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 142 There is nothing false about the law or preceptory part of Scripture.

Preceptress (prĭse·ptrĕs). [f. Preceptor + -ess 1.] A female preceptor.
1784 Cowper *Task* III. 503 Experience, slow preceptress, teaching oft The way to glory by miscarriage foul. **1797** Charlotte Palmer (*title*) Letters on several subjects from a preceptress to her pupils who have left school..designed for..Young Ladies. **1809** Han. More *Calebs* (ed. 4) I. vi. 72 A directress for his family, a preceptress for his children, and companion for himself. **1889** Ruskin *Præterita* III. 110 The clear insight of the fearlessly frank preceptress.

Preceptual (prĭse·ptiŭăl), *a. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *præcept-us* (see Precept *v.*) or *præcept-um* Precept *sb.*, on analogy of *conceptual*, etc.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or conveying precepts. Hence **Prece·ptually** *adv.*, according to precept.
1616 J. Lane *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* I. 54 Some sonnes, liuinge vnder fathers eye, may chaunce demeane them as preceptualie. **1905** P. T. Forsyth in *Hibbert Jrnl.* Oct. 69 We leave the intellectualist and preceptual notion of revelation behind us.

Precerebellar, -bral, -broid: see Pre- A. 4, B. 3.

‖ **Preces** (prī·sīz), *sb. pl.* [L. *precēs*, pl. of **prex, prec-em* prayer.] In liturgical worship, The short petitions which are said as verse and response by the minister and the congregation alternately.
1511 Fabyan *Will* in *Chron.* (1811) Pref. 8, I will that he whiche is assigned to begyn 'De profundis' and saye the preces, have .iid. and to euery of the other I will be given .id. **1844** Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. 378 The preces in the Breviary. **1882** F. E. Warren in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 707. 1 The chief traces of Oriental affinity lie in..the occasional presence of 'preces', a series of short intercessions resembling the Greek 'Ektene', or deacon's litany.

† **Prece·ss,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *præcess-*, ppl. stem of *præcēdĕre* to Precede.] *trans.* To precede, to take precedence of.
1529 Frith *Epist. to Chr. Rdr.* Wks. (1829) 459 Yet chiefly..this warning precessed (in my judgment) all other words, where he exhorted us.

Precess, obs. form of Preses.

Precession (prĭse·ʃən). [ad. late L. *præcessiō-nem* (Boeth.) a going before, n. of action from *præcēdĕre* to Precede. So F. *précession* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

¶ 1. A going forward, advance, procession. (app. in every case an error for *procession*.)
13.. *Cursor M.* 20697 (Cott.) Gas þan wit fair precessiun [*other MSS.* pro-] To ierusalem right thoru þe town. *c* **1420** *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 208, iij women I met with precession. **1529** Rastell *Pastyme, Brit.* (1811) 269 The kynge, the quene, and all the lordes, vpon our Lady-day..went a precessyon in Poules.

2. The action or fact of preceding in time, order, or rank; precedence.
a **1628** F. Greville *Sidney* (1652) 232 To assist her in bounding out the Imperial Meeres of all Princes by the ancient precession of Right and power. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 1020 Premising that the precession of the two sounds of tension is aortic in the earlier and pulmonic in the later phases of the disease.

3. *Astron. Precession of the equinoxes*, often ellipt. *precession* [*æquinoctiorum præcessio* (Copernicus): called by Hipparchus and Ptolemy *μετάπτωσις* mutation]: the earlier occurrence of the equinoxes in each successive sidereal year, due to the retrograde motion of the equinoctial points along the ecliptic, produced by the slow change of direction in space of the earth's axis, which moves so that the pole of the equator describes a circle (approximately: see Nutation) around the pole of the ecliptic once in about 25,800 years. Hence commonly used to denote this motion of the equinoctial points, of the earth's axis, or of the celestial pole or equator.
As a result of the precession, the longitudes, right ascensions, and declinations of all the stars are continually changing, and the signs of the zodiac shift in a retrograde direction along the zodiac, so that they no longer coincide with the constellations from which they were named (cf. the statement s.v. Cancer *sb.* 2 b).
Lunisolar precession: that part of the precession which is caused by the combined attractions of the moon and sun upon the mass of the earth (the remaining effect being due to the attractions of the other planets).
[*a* **1530** Copernicus *De Revolution. Orb. Cælest.* (1543) III. (*title*) De æquinoctium solstitiorumque anticipatione. III. ii. (*heading*) Historia observationum comprobantium inæqualem æquinoctiorum conversionumque præcessionem.]
1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* III. I. xxvii. (1636) 335 Spica Virginis..is found now to be in the eighteenth of Libra, the cause whereof is the precession of the Equinoctiall point or section. **1621** Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. (1676) 160/1 Whether there be such a precession of the Æquinoxes, as Copernicus holds. **1704** J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., The Equinoctial Points, or the common Intersections of the Equator and Ecliptick, do retrocede or move backwards from East to West, about 50 Seconds each Year; and this Motion backwards is by some called the Recession of the Equinox, by others the Retrocession; and the advancing of the Equinoxes forward by this means is called the Precession of them. **1796** Burke *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 208, I cannot move with this precession of the equinoxes, which is preparing for us the return of some very old, I am afraid no golden, æra. **1816** Playfair *Nat. Phil.* II. 89 Hipparchus discovered the precession of the equinoxes, by a comparison of his own with more ancient observations. **1867** Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Progr. Cult.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 228 Six hundred years ago, Roger Bacon explained the precession of the equinoxes. **1881** Geikie in *Nature* XXIII. 359/1 The alternate phases of precession, which tend to bring warmer and colder conditions of climate every 10,500 years.

b. *Physics.* Extended to any motion analogous to that of the earth's axis in the precession of the equinoxes; e.g. the slow rotation of the axis of a top spinning rapidly in a sloping position.
1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 105 The plane through the instantaneous axis and the axis of the fixed cone passes through the axis of the rolling cone...The motion of the plane containing these axes is called the precession in any such case. [See also Precessional.]

4. *Phonetics.* Advance in oral position.
1844 Crosby *Gram. Gr. Lang.* I. § 29. 17 So remarkable has been this precession (præcession, going forward) of the vowels in the Greek language, that *η, υ, ει, ῃ, οι*, and *υι*, have all lost their distinctive sounds. **1860** Haldeman *Analyt. Orthogr.* xi. 56 Precession (>) is a vowel change from a more open to a closer position of the organs, towards the lips or throat. The term is adopted from Crosby's Greek Grammar. **1870** March *Anglo-Saxon Gram.* 26.

Precession, obs. erron. f. Presession.

Precessional (prĭse·ʃənăl), *a. Astron.* and *Physics.* [f. prec. + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with precession (see prec. 3, 3 b).
1827 G. Higgins *Celtic Druids* 10 They discovered the great zodiacal or precessional year of 25,920 years. **1866** Proctor *Handbk. Stars* 4 Corrections due to the precessional motions. **1879** Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 345 The second class..may be called precessional because the precession of the equinoxes, and the slow precession of a rapidly spinning top supported on a very fine point, are familiar instances of it. **1882** Proctor in *Knowledge* No. 11. 218 Writers will often speak of the precessional reeling of the earth. The reeling itself is, of course, not precessional, it is but the cause of precession.

† **Prece·ssor.** *Obs.* Also 5–7 -our. [a. OF. *precesseur* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. late L. *præcessōr-em*, agent-n. f. *præcēdĕre* to Precede.] One who precedes another in some office or position; a predecessor.
1457 *Lichfield Gild Ord.* (E.E.T.S.) 20 Euery master of the gild, and the warden of the chapell church for the time being, shall alwayes reseyve of ther precessors the kayes, with the Indentures, of the seid cofre. **1483** *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 257/2 The seid Master and College, or their Predecessours or Precessours. **1548-67** Thomas *Ital. Dict., Predecessore*, the precessour or foregoer. **1655** Fuller *Hist. Camb.* iii. § 62. 57 Fordham was herein more Court-like ..then Thomas Arundel, his Precessour Bishop of Ely.

Preche, Precher, -our, etc., obs. ff. Preach, Preacher.

Prechordal, præ- (prīkō·ɹdăl), *a.* [f. Pre- B. 1, 3 + Chord + -al: see Chordal.]

1. *Biol.* Prior to the development of a notochord in animals, or to the evolution of the *Chordata.*
1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 187/2 No other Vertebrata present larval forms which indicate the nature of the early ancestral history in what we may call præ-chordal times.

2. *Anat.* See quot.
1890 Billings *Med. Dict., Præchordal*, in front of the anterior end of the notochord.

Prechoroid: see Pre- A. 4.

Pre-Christian (prīkri·styăn), *a.* [Pre- B. 1.]

1. Of or pertaining to times prior to the birth of Christ or the Christian era; before Christ.
1828 G. S. Faber *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* II. III. i. 39 A circumstance, itself fixed..to the middle of the seventh pre-christian century. **1885** J. M. Ludlow in *Homilet. Rev.* Apr. 281 The Talmud and Targums..preserve for us the records of the opinions..of the pre-Christian age.

2. Prior to the introduction or local prevalence of Christianity.
1861 Wilson & Geikie *Mem. E. Forbes* I. 23 Ruins still more ancient survive from pre-Christian times. **1861** Wright *Ess. Archæol.* I. vii. 110 Anglo-Saxon antiquities of the pre-Christian age.

So **Pre-Christia·nie** *a. rare*—[1]. = prec. 2.
1883 J. F. M'Lennan in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 89/2 The *loup-garou*..felt back into his pre-Christianic position of being simply a 'man-wolf-fiend'.

Preciation (prĭʃiē·ʃən). *rare.* [After Appreciation, Depreciation.] The determination of price; pricing.
1893 L. Courtney in *19th Cent.* Apr. 624 The effect upon preciation (if I may use such a word), in any market, and in relation to any commodity, of a change in the conditions of production of gold, is a function not merely of these conditions; but [etc.]. *Ibid.* 695.

† **Preci·de,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **preeyde.** [a. L. *præcīdĕre* to cut off (in front), f. *præ*, Pre- A. 4 c + *cædĕre* to cut.] *trans.* To cut off, esp. from communion. (In quot. 1657, *lit.*)
1529 More *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 143/2 Y^e^ hole congregacion of christen people professing his name & his fayth, & abiding in ye body of ye same, not being precided & cut of. **1537** *Inst. Chr. Man* C j, To committe many greuous.. offences..., for the whiche they deserue to be precided & excluded for a season from the communion of this holy church. **1657** *Physical Dict., Precided*, cut off.

‖ **Précieuse** (presyö·z), *sb.* (*a.*). [F., fem. of *précieux* PRECIOUS (sense 3), used as sb.; popularized in this sense by Molière in *Les Précieuses ridicules*, 1659, a comedy in which the ladies frequenting the literary salons of Paris *c* 1650 were satirized.] A woman aiming at or affecting a refined delicacy of language and taste; usually connoting ridiculous over-refinement or over-fastidiousness.

1727 H. CROMWELL in *Pope's Lett.* (1735) I. Suppl. 6 My former Indiscretion, in putting them into the Hands of this *Pretieuse*. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 5 (*Calais*) Every power..perform'd it with so little friction that 'twould have confounded the most *Physical precieuse* in France. 1830 SCOTT *Monast.* Introd.. The affected dialogue of the *précieuses*, as they were styled, who formed the coterie of the Hôtel de Rambouillet. 1855 'OUIDA' *Strathmore* I. xii. 194 There wasn't a *précieuse* in England that wouldn't have sold her pure soul to the devil and the Marquis, for his settlements.

B. *adj.* Affected after the style of *les Précieuses*; cf. PRECIOUS *a.* 3.

1785 H. WALPOLE *Let. to C'tess of Ossory* 23 July, Her conversation is natural and reasonable, not *precieuse* and affected. 1841 THACKERAY *Misc. Ess.* (1885) 203 The *précieuse* affectation of deference where you don't feel it.

† **Precina·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. L. *præcin-ĕre* to sing before, utter an incantation + -ATION.] Enchantment, sorcery, divination.

1503 *Kalender of Sheph.* G iv b, Wustabylnes, loue [of] the world, hlynd thoght, loue of him self, Precynuacyon [*ed.* 1506 Precinacyon], hatrent of god, vnconsyderacion, wantonnes, wacontynens.

Precinct (prī·sinkt), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 -cinct(e, -cynct(e, 6 -cynkte, -sinkt, -sinct, -cinte, 8 -cint, 6– **precinct.** [ad. med.L. *præcinctum* (also *præcincta*) enclosure, precinct, subst. use of pa. pple. of L. *præcingĕre* to gird (in front), encircle, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 4 c + *cingĕre* to gird. See also the earlier PNOCINCT, PURCINCT.]

1. The space enclosed by the walls or other boundaries of a particular place or building, or by an imaginary line drawn around it; *spec.* the ground (sometimes consecrated) immediately surrounding a religious house or place of worship.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* 4 Within the precynct of S. Peters church..standeth a pyller of white marble. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xx. 57 b, Without the presinct of the Mosquee, there are..tenementes for the poore of the citie. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 251 The precinct of these tombs was held sacred. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 437 In process of time not only the dwelling, but a large precinct round it, was held inviolable. 1882 MYERS *Renewal of Youth*, etc. 174 The thronged precinct of Park and Serpentine.

b. *esp.* in *pl*, often applied more vaguely to the region lying immediately around a place, without distinct reference to any enclosure; the environs.

1485 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 44 Ye citie of York, suburbs, or precinctes of ye same. 1612 BACON *Ess., Judicature* (Arb.) 456 Not onely the bench, but the..precincts and purprise thereof ought to bee preserued without scandall. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. i, Once out of sight of those fearful precincts, the psalm was forgotten. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xvi. 110 From the precincts of the High Court of Commission, Newton returned to Trinity College to complete the Principia.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 6 b, Brought to the faith in the precinct of this tyme. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* xxii, For who.. This pleasing anxious being e'er resign'd, Left the warm precincts of the chearful day, Nor cast one longing lingering look behind?

2. A girding or enclosing line or surface; a bounday or limit, a compass.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 217 b, The bruite of..his high praise and commendacion was not to be hidden or pended within the limites and precintes of grece. 1580–1 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 5 Wood or Underwood nowe growinge.. within the Compasse and precincte of xxij myles from and above the Cyttye of London. 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 86 The enemy had passed the first Wall, and Precinct. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 45 Near about Sidon begin the precincts of the Holy Land. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* II. ii. (1864) 80 Nor to be cooped up within the precincts of a petty island.

fig. 1550 in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 773/2, I haue euer bene agreable to this precinct, I haue oftentimes reasoned in it, I haue spoken & also written in it. *Ibid.* 774/1. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 14 The Precinct's strengthened with a Ditch of Feares In which doth swell a Lake of inky Teares. 1657 OWEN *Communion* I. iii. Wks. 1851 II. 19, I intend not..to shut up all Communion with God under these precincts, His ways being exceeding broad. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. 3 He might have girdled the world about with the precinct of His own holiness, so that sin should have never entered.

3. A district defined for purposes of government or representation; a district over which a person or body has jurisdiction; a province; also, a division of a city, town, or parish; *spec.* in *U. S.*, a subdivision of a county or ward for election purposes.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 97 Wapentake and hundrede be the same as the precincte of an c. townes [1387 TREVISA, þe contray of an hondred towaes], whiche were wonte to yelde there weppens in the first commenge of theire lorde. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxii. 168 All suche Angles as dwelled there, and within ye precynct of them [the Danes], were vnder his obedyence. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 57/1 Lord lieutenant of some precinct and iurisdiction perteining to the Romane empire. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xii. (1739) 23 Dioceses have also been subdivided into inferiour Precincts, called Deanaries or Decanaries. *Ibid.*, The smallest Precinct was that of the Parish, the oversight whereof was the Presbyters work. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* iii. Tracts (1769) 311 If 100 ministers can serve all Ireland, they must have precincts of near 13 or 14 miles square. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 129 All agree, that there are three and twenty thousand Precincts in Caire...A Precinct is a Quarter, and in some of them there are several Streets. 1713 S. SEWALL *Diary* 29 Oct., Ipswich Hamlet [U.S.] petitions the Genl Court to give them the Powers of a Precinct. 1735 *Amherst Rec.* (U.S.) (1884) 5/1 The Request of several freholders of the third or East Precinct of Hadley for the Calling of a precinct Meeting. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 17 This ward is divided into ten precincts. 1884 *Boston* (U.S.) *Jrnl.* 15 Sept., The precinct election officers need not necessarily vote in the precinct in which they are appointed. 1891 *San Francisco Examiner* 15 Dec. 6/4 The place of residence, giving the ward or precinct.

fig. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 71 The myddle sillables which are not very many, come for the most part vnder the precinct of Position, whereof some of them will not possibly abide the touch.

Precinct (prĭsi·ŋkt), *ppl. a. rare.* [ad. L. *præcinct-us*, pa. pple. of *præcingĕre* to gird, encircle, f. *præ*, PRE- + *cingĕre* to gird.] Girt about; girdled, encompassed. Also const. as *pa. pple.*

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 38 The sixt Persecution..[was] limited to a short time (for it was precinct with a triennial girdle). 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 176 Aristotle, who..affirmeth this sound to be made, by the allision of an inward spirit upon a pellicle, or little membrane about the precinct or pectorall division of their body. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* III. 280 The lake Arician precinct is with groves.

So **Preci·nction** [ad. L. *præcinctio* lit. a girding about, a girdle] *Rom. Antiq.*, the broad landing-place running round the amphitheatre between each tier of seats; **Preci·nctive** *a.*, see quot.; **Preci·nctuary** *a. nonce-wd.*, of or pertaining to a (cathedral) precinct or close.

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 330 The first Bench or Precinction. *Ibid.* 343 The Space between one Bench or Precinction, and the other. 1900 D. SHARP in *Fauna Hawai.* II. III. 91 *note*, I use the word precinctive..in the sense of 'confined to the area under discussion'...'Precinctive forms' means therefore forms that are confined to the area specified. 1897 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Jan. 8/2 The Dean and Chapter..being.. artistically ignorant, and socially mundane and precinctuary, ..know no better.

Preciosity (preſiɒ·sĭti). Forms: 4 preciousite, 4–5 -osyte(e, 5 preci-, precyosite, -yte, -oustee, -owste, 6 *Sc.* pretiositie, 7 -ity, 7– preciosity. [a. OF. *preciosité* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *precieuseté*, mod.F. *préciosité*, ad. L. *pretiōsitās*, *-tātem*, f. *pretiōsus* PRECIOUS: see -ITY.]

1. The quality of being precious or costly; preciousness, great worth, value. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 376 Crist techiþ here þe preciousite of his preching. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* V. xiii. (Rolls) 553 Gaynes preciosite or costiosenes. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CCVII. v, Iewelles in chestes, and stones of precioustee. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. 439 A relyke accompteyd of great precyosyte. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 521 Vestimentis of greit pretiositie. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* I. 3 The order of dignity or pretiosity in the Metals.

2. Anything very costly, an article of value. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 179 Fyn gold and other precyosytees. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 185 The Index or forefinger was too naked whereto to commit their pretiosities. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. vi. (1713) 192 The curiosity of their application of these Preciosities. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* VII. (1872) 225 Glittering mammountains filled with gold and preciosities. 1864 — *Fredk. Gt.* XV. VII. IV. 107 The Preciosities and household gods.

3. Affectation of refinement or distinction, esp. in the use of language; fastidious refinement in literary style. (See PRECIOUS *a.* 3.)

1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* I. 89 'Circle' he pronounced 'circul' with a certain preciosity which was noticeable slightly in other parts of his behaviour. 1887 H. D. TRAILL in *Macm. Mag.* July 176 The circles of Oxford preciosity. 1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) Oct. 191 The Parisian preciosity ridiculed by Molière. 1897 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Nov. 536 This..may be described as the *reductio ad absurdum* of the preciosity of Pater and Stevenson.

Precious (preſəs), *a.* (*sb.*, *adv.*) Forms: 3–6 preciouse (3–4 preciuse), 4– precious (4 presci-, presi-, presh(i)-, 4–5 presy-, precy-, -ous(e, -ose, -us, -ows(e; 6–8 pretious, -os). [ME. a. OF. *precios* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *précieux*, ad. L. *pretiōsus* costly, valuable, precious (whence also Prov. *precios*, It. *prezioso*, Sp., Pg. *precioso*), f. *pretium* price, value: see -OUS.]

1. Of great price; having a high value; costly.

Precious metals: a name including gold and silver; also sometimes platinum, and rarely mercury.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1040 Þei bring o paradis þe stan, Sua preciose [*v.rr.* -ious(e, -ius] es fundun nan. *c* 1305 *St. Andrew* 76 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 100 Hail beo þu swete Rode he seide, swettest of alle treo..And of 3ymmes preciouses. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1496 His iueles..þat presyous in his presens wer proued sum whyle. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 12 Draf weore hem leuere þen al þe prescíouse Peerles þat in paradys waxen. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 114 Trewe oynement and preshous. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xiv. (Rolls) 231 Better and costioser and precioser garnementis. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 108 b, The preciousest are the Cypresse, and the Cedar Tables. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. XXXV. 219 The Generalls pretious Jewel, or his Treasure. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. iv. (1869) I. 25 In the precious metals..even the business of weighing, with proper exactness, requires at least very accurate weights and scales. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iii. (1876) 26 Money is generally, but not invariably, one or both of those metals which are called precious.

2. Of great moral, spiritual, or non-material worth; held in high esteem.

Precious blood, the blood of Christ shed for man's redemption; hence, in the names of various orders, confraternities, relics, etc.; also, the Feast of the Most Precious Blood, on the first Sunday in July. So *precious body* (of Christ).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8321 It sal be precius and prude, þe were he sal sua semele scrude. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XX. 1 He spend noght his precíouse blode in vayn on vs. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Pet.* I. 19 Not bi corruptible gold, or siluer, 3e ben bouȝt aȝen..but bi the precious blood of..Crist Jhesu. *c* 1450 *Merlin* II Oure lorde Jhesu Criste, that bought vs with his precyouse blode. 1578 TIMME *Caluine on Gen.* 169 The most pretious grace of God. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 2 Words of pretious esteem. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 74 Where the pretious Body of our Lord was anointed. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 205 Justice, which is a treasure far more precious than gold.

† **b.** in asseveration, for *precious blood* or *body*. Cf. 6 b. *Obs.*

1560 INGELEND *Disob. Child* (Percy Soc.) 41 By Goddes precious, I wyll not unwysely suffre To do as I have done any longer. 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 247 Gods precious! I forgot to bring my Page.

3. Aiming at or affecting distinction or choiceness in conduct, manners, language, etc.; fastidious, 'particular'; *esp.* in mod. use (after F. *précieux*: cf. PRÉCIEUSE), affecting, displaying, or using careful and fastidious delicacy or refinement in language, workmanship, etc.; often with an implication of being over-nice or over-refined.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 148 In swich estaat as god hath cleped vs I wol persevere, I man nat precius. — *Merch. T.* 718 But lest ye precious folk be with me wroth How that he wroghte I dar not to you telle. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 300 ¶ 7 An apparent Desire of Admiration,..a precious Behaviour in their general Conduct, are almost inseparable Accidents in Beauties. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* iv. (1894) 145 Elaborate embroidery of precious language. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Feb. 3/1 With its brown paper cover.., its rough edges..., its twirligigs instead of spaces..., the book is everything that the most 'precious' could desire. 1894 *Athenæum* 25 Aug. 252/3 The employment of 'curious' in a somewhat precious sense at least three times.

4. *colloq.* **a.** As an intensive of something bad, worthless, or reprobated: Egregious, out-and-out, arrant; in some uses, a mere emotional intensive. (Cf. FINE *a.* 14 b.)

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 52 A precious knave that cast nevyr to thryve. 15.. *Jack Juggler* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 142 Now walk, precious thief. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 46 Heering and seeing so precioous ado heer at a place vnlookt for. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. i, Your worship is a precious ass. 1610 — *Alch.* V. iv, You are a precious fiend! 1836 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 241, I find I am writing most precious nonsense. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Cockayne* Wks. (Bohn) II. 68 This precious knave became, in good time, Saint George of England. 1857 T. HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. vii. It's hard enough to see one's way, a precious sight harder than I thought last night. 1892 CHAMBERLAIN in *Westm. Gaz.* (1898) 26 Apr. 2/3 If the Liberals got into power what a precious mess they would make of foreign policy.

b. *Ironically*, Of little worth, worthless, good-for-nothing. (Cf. FINE *a.* 12 c.)

a 1619 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* III. iii, Oh, you're a precious man! two days in town, And never see your old friend! 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* V. ii, *Sir O.* Well, Sir Peter, I have seen both my nephews...*Sir P.* A precious couple they are! 1781 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 298 Are not these precious instructers of youth?

† **5.** ? Carbuncled. *Obs.* (Cf. *precious-nosed* in D.)

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 43 A poore old man, whose nose by some infirmitie, was become mernailous great, deformed, full of pimples, precious, and monstrous.

6. In special connexions. **a.** *Precious stone*, a stone which on account of its beauty, hardness, and rarity is prized for its use in ornamentation and jewellery, and has a high commercial value; a gem.

Precious is also prefixed to some names of stones, to distinguish that which is included among gems from an inferior, opaque, or unpolishable kind of the same mineral, as in *precious* GARNET, *precious* OPAL, etc.

c 1290 *St. Braudan* 42 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 221 Of suete precíouse stones þat briȝtte schynen and wide. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 29 In þat ryuer er oft tymes funden many precious stanes. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F viij, They shold gyue her..as many precíous stones as she wold take of them. 1552 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 140 Folly to cast precious stones before hogs. 1555 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* I. 18 Eyes that out-sparkled his preciousest Stones. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 384 Precious stones are either carbonaceous, aluminous, or silicious. 1892 E. W. STREETER *Prec. Stones* (ed. 5) 286 The Almandine, or Precious Garnet. *Ibid.* 339 Any substance which can be scratched by Rock Crystal being practically of no value as a Precious Stone.

† **b.** *Precious coals*: an obsolete expletive. Cf. 2 b.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 80 When roysters ruffle not aboue their rule, Nor colour crafte, by swearing precious coles. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. i. (Arb.) 50 (He puls his Watch out) Precious coales, the time is at hand, I must meditate on an excuse to be gone. *Ibid.* II. 54 Pretious coles, thou a man of worship and Iustice too?

† **c.** *Precious John*: corruption of PRESTER JOHN.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 130 The great Christian of Æthiopia, vulgarly cald Prester, Precious, or Priest-John.

d. *Precious metals*: see I.

B. *sb.* Precious one, dear, darling.

1706 Mrs. Centlivre *Basset-Table* II. 25 With all my Heart, my Jewel, my Precious. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 113 In all that time I never saw my precious but at Mrs. Jones's. 1861 Dutton Cook *P. Foster's D.* iii, Well, my precious, and how are you?

C. *adv.* (qualifying adj. or adv.) a. = Preciously.

1595 Shaks. *John* IV. iii. 40 Or when he doom'd this Beautie to a graue, Found it too precious Princely, for a graue.

b. With intensive force: Extremely, very: *precious few* = few indeed. *colloq.*

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ii, We've got a pair o' precious large wheels on. 1839 Asa Gray *Lett.* (1893) I. 268 While on the Continent I have received precious few letters. 1839 Thackeray *Fatal Boots* viii, I..took precious good care to have it. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xx, Kit..was 'precious raw' or 'precious deep'. 1886 Chamberlain *Sp. Ho. Com.* 26 Aug., Precious few of them have declared in favour of the bill before their constituents.

D. *Comb.* (parasynthetic.)

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 8 With balefull weedes, and precious iuiced flowers. 1607 *Lingua* III. vi, There was an old..precious-nosed..slaue. [Cf. sense 5 above.]

† **Pre·cioushead.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 5 -hed. [f. Precious + -head.] = Preciousness I.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 75 Ryȝt so, lownesse excellyth in precyoushed alle oþere vertuys, & euere drawyth down to þe netherest place.

Preciously (pre·ʃəsli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly².]

† 1. In a costly manner, at great cost or expense.

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 500 It nys but wast to burye hym preciously. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Good Works* II. (1859) 54 Unto whose images the people with great devotion invented pilgrimages, preciously decking and censing them, kneeling down and offering to them. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* II. xvii. (1634) 250 Paul saith that we are preciously bought. 1665 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* xxix, Some preciously by shattered porcelain fall, And some by aromatic splinters die.

2. Valuably; as a precious thing, as a thing of value. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxi. 227 þei worschipen the Owle. And whan þei han ony of here federes þei kepen hem fulle precyously. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4935 In thilk Arche and the potte was manna kept preciously. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 241 The time 'twixt six and now Must by vs both be spent most preciously. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 250 A coate of armes cut in a pretious sardonix-stone, and pretiously kept.

3. Very greatly; exceedingly, extremely. *colloq.*

1607 Middleton *Your Five Gallants* IV. i. 13 You're much preciously welcome. 1840 Thackeray *Cox's Diary* Aug., Wks. 1893 VIII. 572 Captain Tagrag was my opponent, and preciously we poked each other. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 11 June 5/1 To find out how preciously they had been befooled.

4. Fastidiously, scrupulously; with delicate workmanship.

1862 Hamerton *Painter's Camp* I. xxix. 390 If..you fall short of this point, your art of painting from nature is not yet quite perfectly and preciously imitative.

Pre·ciousness. [f. as prec. + -ness.]

1. The quality of being precious; valuableness, costliness; value.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 372 And eek in to greet preciousnesse of vessel, and curiositee of Mynstralcie, by whiche a man is stired the moore to delices of luxurie. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/1 Preciowsnesse (or preciowste), *preciositas.* 1527 R. Thorne in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 252 The preciousnesse of these things is measured after the distance that is betweene vs, and the things that we have appetite vnto. 1644 Evelyn *Diary* 19 Oct., The font and pulpit.. is of inestimable value for the preciousnesse of the materials. 1663-70 South *Serm.* (1727) IV. vii. 292 The Preciousness of Gospel Dispensations. 1877 Boutell in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 454/2 (*Costume*) In the best period of Greek art,..the Jewellery is of value according to its workmanship; but in later times preciousness of material determined the value. 1883 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* xci. 185 Not calculating..any of these singular powers or preciousnesses.

b. Rare beauty or excellence, such as one prizes.

1870 Ruskin *Lect. Art* vii. 176 In some birds..the colour nearly reaches a floral preciousness.

† 2. That which is precious. *Obs. rare.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 33 Wysdam is better than all wordly preciosnesse.

3. Over-refinement, fastidiousness, affectation of distinction; = Preciosity 3.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 800/2 At this stage of our literature, it is wiser to turn..away from 'preciousness' of every kind. 1888 W. Morris in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 206 Perhaps I am not doing the most I can, merely for the sake of a piece of 'preciousness'.

Precioustee, -owste, obs. ff. Preciosity.

† **Pre·cipe.** *Obs.* Pl. pre- (pree-) cipes, -ees, -ies. [ad. L. *præcipēs, -cip-* (Plaut.), variant of *præceps, -cipit-* adj. headlong, precipitous, sb. a precipice; f. *præ* before, in front + *caput, -it-* head.

Chiefly in pl., which may have been meant for the L. pl. *præcipēs*; thence, perh., a sing. (? *pre-ci-pe*) was formed.]

An abrupt or steep descent; a precipice.

1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 26 Vp to the fixed Starres their course they take, Now clime: now, by steep Præcipies descend. *a* 1639 Wotton in *Relig.* (1651) 9 On the Dukes part, we have no such abrupt strayns and precipees as these, but a fair fluent and uniform course under both Kings. 1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 41 The highest ascents make the deepest precipes. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* Ded. A ij b, Full of dangerous Precipes, Rockes,..on either hand. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 15 Honours and greatness without safety is to stand on the precipe [perh. = L. *in precipe*] of a Precipice.

Precipe, parallel form of Præcipe.

Precipice (pre·sipis), *sb.* Also 7 præ-, (8 pri-). [= F. *précipice* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *præcipitium* a falling headlong, a steep place, precipice, f. *præceps, -cipit-* headlong, steep, precipitous, or f. *præcipitāre* to throw headlong: cf. *hospitium, occipitium, flāgitium.*]

† 1. A precipitate or headlong fall or descent, esp. to a great depth. Also *fig. Obs.*

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. iii, Precedents, which are strong, And swift, to rape youth to their precipice. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 880 There it moveth more Swiftly, and more in Præcipice; For in the breaking of the Waves there is ever a Præcipice. 1632 Massinger *Maid of Hon.* v. i, His precipice from goodness raising mine, And serving as a foil to set my faith off. 1635 Hakewill *Apol.* v. 24, I much marvell how you will accord it with her [i. e. Nature's] wholly inclining and præcipice to corruption. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. ii. 81 Souldiers in the Precipice of their passion being sensible of no other stop but the bottome.

2. A vertical or very steep face of rock, etc.; a cliff, crag, or steep mountain side of considerable height.

1632 Sir T. Hawkins tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* 116 When he shall arrive on the top, he shall finde nothing but danger, and round about him a gaping precipice. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 146 The other side of this high hill is a precipice, downe which is no descending. 1681 Dryden *Spanish Friar* I. i, A Torrent, rowling down a Precipice. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. 95 To remove my Tent from the Place where it stood, which was just under the hanging Precipice of the Hill. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xvi. § 1, I mean by a true precipice, one by which a plumbline will swing clear, or without touching the face of it, if suspended from a point a foot or two beyond the brow.

† b. The edge or brink of a cliff. *Obs.*

1644 Evelyn *Diary* 30 June, The ruines of an old..Castle ..built..on the precipice of a dreadfull cliff.

c. *fig.* A perilous situation; a hazardous position.

1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 266 You have not seen the precipices which environ beauty. 1692 tr. *Sallust* 324 For my own part, whose years are near the Precipice of death, I do not wish one minute longer of Life. 1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragm. Pol. & Hist.* II. 154 Thus mankind wishing to avoid one precipice, fall into another.

† 3. *transf.* (?) Precipitousness, loftiness as of a precipice. *Obs.*

1672 Marvell. *Reh. Transp.* I. 64 After he was stretch'd to such an height in his own fancy, that he could not look down from top to toe but his Eyes dazled at the Precipice of his Stature.

4. *Comb.*, as *precipice-edge, -wall*; *precipice-writing* adj.

1836-48 B. D. Walsh *Aristoph., Clouds* v. ii, An incoherent, mouthing, loud, Harsh, precipice-writing fellow. 1898 G. Meredith *Odes Fr. Hist.* 85 The patience clasped, totters hard on the precipice-edge.

† **Pre·cipice,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Precipice *sb.*] *trans.* To dash down headlong; to precipitate.

1654 Z. Coke *Logick* Pref., Some of them .. (Elevated on the wings of their Ambitions) were most ingloriously dasht and precipic'd.

Pre·cipiced (-ist), *ppl. a.* [f. Precipice *sb.* + -ed².] Having, furnished, or formed with precipices.

1873 Masson *Drumm. of Hawth.* xx. 452 Its banks terraced and precipiced by all their wealth of shrub and foliage. 1881 Shairp *Asp. Poetry* i. 28 The precipiced crags and blue mountain-peaks soar aloof.

Preci·pient, *a.* [ad. L. *præcipient-em*, pr. pple. of *præcipĕre* to command, instruct: see Precept.] Commanding, directing.

1828-32 in Webster. 1849 in Craig. In mod. Dicts.

† **Precipit,** *sb. Obs. rare.* In 7 precepit. [a. obs. F. *precipite* precipice (Cotgr.), ad. L. *præcipit-em* (nom. *præceps*) headlong, precipitous, a precipice: see next.] = Precipice.

1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII.* V. i. 140 Go too, You take a Precepit for no leape of danger, And woe your owne destruction.

† **Preci·pit,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *præceps, -cipit-em* (see prec.), f. *præ* before, in front + *caput, capit-* head.] Headlong, steep, precipitous.

1648 Earl of Westmorld. *Otia Sacra* (1879) 82 The snares of His precipit ways.

† **Preci·pit,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *præcipit-āre* to cast headlong, or F. *précipite-r* (15th c. in Littré).] *trans.* = Precipitate *v.* 1 b.

1678 R. R[ussell] tr. *Geber* III. ii. II. xx. 215 It will precipit you into the miserable State of Poverty.

Precipitability (prĭsi·pitābi·lĭti). [f. next + -ity.] The quality of being precipitable; capability of being precipitated or thrown down.

1790 Wedgwood in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 315 Precipitability by water, and non-precipitation by Prussian lixivium. 1842 Parnell *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 66 The precipitability of oxide of chromium from its solution in caustic potash by ebullition. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 142/2 The authors have examined the precipitability and precipitation of manganous and nickelous sulphates.

Precipitable (prĭsi·pităb'l), *a.* [f. L. *præcipitāre* to Precipitate + -able.] Capable of being precipitated from solution in a liquid, or from a state of vapour.

1670 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Ess.* 75 Vitriol contains a greater quantity..of a precipitable ocre. 1782 Kirwan in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 78 A very saturate solution of lead is difficultly..precipitable by iron. 1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1890) 37 Precipitable silver compounds.

Precipitance (prĭsi·pităns). [f. as next: see -ance.] Precipitant action or quality.

1. Very swift downward or onward movement; headlong fall or speed. *rare.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 291 Thither they [waters] Hasted with glad precipitance. 1691 E. Taylor *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 107 It was not a precipitance from a more lofty to a more low. 1827 Southey *Hist. Penins. War* II. 5 The English in the precipitance of their flight had not marched upon Ferrol. *Ibid.* 769 There had been no alarm, no confusion, no precipitance upon the march.

2. Headlong action of any kind, or the quality of such action; great haste, violent hurry; *esp.* excessive or unwise haste, hastiness, rashness.

1725 Watts *Logic* II. iv. § 5 A rashness and precipitance of judgment and hastiness to believe something on one side or the other. 1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. iv. § 49 One..misses his mark by circuity, the other by precipitance. 1839 Alison *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) VIII. lii. § 61. 360 His precipitance and arrogance..accelerated the catastrophe. 1907 R. Ellis *Lect. Elegiae in Mæcenatem* 11 The approbation of Augustus, who never judged with precipitance.

Precipitancy (prĭsi·pitănsi). [f. Precipitant *a.*: see -ancy.] The quality of being precipitant.

1. The quality of a headlong descent or fall, or of a very rapid onward movement; headlong speed, violent hurry; excessive suddenness or abruptness of action or occurrence.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 231 Respecting rather the acutenesse of the disease, and precipitancy of occasion, then the rising or setting of Stars. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* vii, Whence Vivaldi himself had returned with such unexpected precipitancy and consternation. 1803 Jane Porter *Thaddeus* xxxiv, Thaddeus..with delighted precipitancy caught hold of the hand. 1868 E. Edwards *Ralegh* I. xxv. 614 Several conspicuous men died under his treatment, with unusual precipitancy. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IX. 143 He was obliged to fly with the utmost precipitancy.

2. Excessive or unwise haste in action; great want of deliberation; hastiness, rashness.

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* I. xiii. § 2 (1622) 136 Note the strange precipitancie of their tongue. 1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 48 Precipitancy is the passion of fools, who not being able to discover the danger, act at hap-hazard. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* III. l. 92 Some degree of precipitancy and indiscretion. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* vi, He ..had gone about his task with inconsiderate precipitancy.

b. An instance of this; in *pl.* Hasty or rash acts.

1665 Glanvill *Scepsis Sci.* vii. 34 'Tis not likely, that one of a thousand such præcipitancies should be crowned with so unexpected an issue. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Shaks. Notes* (1849) 63 Youth with its follies, its virtues, its precipitancies.

Precipitant (prĭsi·pitănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *præcipitānt-em*, pr. pple. of *præcipitāre* to Precipitate: cf. F. *précipitant* (15th c. in Godef.).]

A. *adj.* (Now *rare*: usually replaced by Precipitate *a.*)

1. Falling headlong; descending vertically or steeply; headlong, directed straight downwards; falling to the bottom as a precipitate or sediment.

a 1620 [implied in Precipitantly 1]. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 563 He..without longer pause Down right into the Worlds first Region throws His flight precipitant. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* II. 68 Take care Thy muddy Bev'rage to serene, and drive Præcipitant the baser, ropy Lees. 1735 Somerville *Chase* III. 335 He [a horse]..plunging, from his Back the Rider hurls Precipitant.

2. Rushing headlong; hastening along at great speed; moving hurriedly or very swiftly onwards.

1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* vii. § 25 Lest its Current should be too copious or precipitant. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* I. 213 That troop so blithe and bold,..Precipitant in fear, wou'd wing their flight. 1830 W. Phillips *Mt. Sinai* II. 268 Walk'd he still erect,..quick-motion'd from the first, But not precipitant.

3. Acting or taking place with great hurry, rapidity, or suddenness; involving very rapid action; very sudden or unexpected, abrupt.

1641 Chas. I in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 403 It was hard at first either to discern the Rise, or apply a Remedy to that precipitant Rebellion. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIV. 501 If we shall hesitate in a great and precipitant Disease, we run great dangers. 1710 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 625 The hasty reinforcements they are sending to Spain,..with other precipitant measures they have taken. 1803 tr. *P. Le Brun's Mons. Botte* III. 67 The precipitant departure of his uncle,..his last expressions.

4. Acting, or wont to act, with undue or unwise haste, or without any deliberation; excessively hurried; hasty, rash, headstrong. (Of persons, or their acts, etc.)

1608 T. Morton *Preamb. Encounter* 31 Thou hast beene rash and precipitant. 1663 Bp. Patrick *Parab. Pilgr.* ix. (1668) 40 They were..hurried by their blind and precipitant passion. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 222 She..is generous—noble—but has strong Passions, and is thoughtless and precipitant. 1896 in *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Oct. 10/2 He wants reform, but it must be gradual, not precipitant.

B. *sb. Chem.* A substance that causes precipitation: a chemical agent which, on being added to a solution, precipitates the dissolved substance. Sometimes const. *of* (the substance precipitated). Correlative to Precipitate *sb.*

1684-5 Boyle *Min. Waters* 59 A copious Precipitate, such as might have been expected from an Alkaline Precipitant. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 112 The most complete precipitant of copper known, is iron. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 301 The body added to the solution, in order

to obtain it, is called the precipitant. 1842 Parnell *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 32 Hydrochloric acid and chloride of sodium, the ordinary precipitants of silver, also produce a precipitate with solutions of lead.

b. *fig.* (Cf. Precipitate *sb.* d, *vb.* 5 c.)

1905 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 503 Such impressions..seem to be little more than irritants or precipitants of consciousness.

Preci·pitantly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a precipitant manner; precipitately.

1. With headlong fall or descent; headlong. Also *fig.*

a 1620 J. Dyke *Right Receiving* (1640) Ep. Rdr., Precipitantly falling from an higher excellency then he was any way worthy of. 1642 W. Price *Serm.* 14 No man precipitantly falls to the worst at first. 1773 J. Ross *Fratricide* III. 996 (MS.) To support me To the first dreadful precipice, from whence To dash myself precipitantly down.

2. With headlong movement; hurryingly, very swiftly, at great speed; suddenly, abruptly.

1660 Milton *Free Commw.* Wks. 1851 V. 444 Returning precipitantly..back to the Captivity from whence he freed us. 1718 Hickes & Nelson *J. Kettlewell* III. xliv. 300 Being forced precipitantly to quit that Kingdom. 1753 A. Murphy *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 23 The Suicide urges precipitantly to the Tribunal of his offended God.

3. With undue haste; hastily, rashly.

1646 S. Bolton *Arraignm. Err.* 98 We..are to receive them as men, that is, rationally, not precipitantly, deliberately, not rashly. 1793 W. Roberts *Looker-on* No. 37 (1794) II. 52 It does that coolly and temperately which might otherwise he done precipitantly and lavishly. 1821 *Examiner* 8/2 We..somewhat too precipitantly declined attention to the other performance.

Preci·pitantness. *rare*−°. [f. as prec. + -ness.] = Precipitancy.

1727 in Bailey vol. II. 1830 in Maunder *Dict.*

Precipitate (prĭsi·pitĕt), *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *præcipitātum* a precipitate, sb. use of neut. pa. pple. of L. *præcipitāre*: see Precipitate *v.*] That which is precipitated; the product of precipitation.

a. *Chem.* A body precipitated from solution; any substance which, by the action of a chemical reagent, or of heat, etc. is separated from the liquid in which it was previously dissolved, and deposited in the solid state (usually in a powdery, flocculent, or cryptocrystalline form).

(Distinguished from *sediment*, a substance previously merely held in suspension, which subsides when left at rest.)

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* III. 36 In the end, by a reverbatory furnesse hee turned al this great matter into a precipitate. 1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 353 A no lesse evident Example..we have in the precipitate of Gold and Mercury made by heat alone. 1790 Keir in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 376 The precipitate was at first black, then it assumed the appearance of silver. 1827 Faraday *Chem. Manip.* ii. 61 Some precipitates will be days and even weeks before they will settle. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 89 All kinds of bacteria are indiscriminately mixed in the precipitate.

b. In *Old Chem.* and *Pharm.*, applied *spec.* to certain preparations of mercury obtained by precipitation; in later use, only with defining words:

Precipitate per se [= med.L. *mercurius præcipitatus per se*], or *red precipitate* [= *mercurius præcipitatus ruber*], mercuric oxide or red oxide of mercury, HgO; *sweet precipitate*, mercurous chloride or calomel, Hg_2Cl_2; *white precipitate*, mercurammonium chloride, $HgH_6N_2Cl_2$ (*fusible w. p.*), or dimercurammonium chloride, $Hg_2H_4N_2Cl_2$ (*infusible white p.*) [= *mercurius præcipitatus albus*].

1563 T. Gale *Antidot.* II. 68 The Argent Vive that is combust (whych the Alchymistes call precipitate). 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 380/1 It will wexe a redde poudre which is called *Aurum vitæ*, and the aureate or goulden præcipitate. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 399 Rats-bane, Quick-silver, Sublimate, and Precipitate, and divers other things. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Precipitate*, a Dissolution of Mercury made by a Lamp Fire for two Months together, by which it is reduced to red and shining Powder. White precipitate is Mercury reviv'd, and Cinnaber dissolv'd in Aqua fortis of Nitre and Alum. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Precipitate*...The Chymists and Writers of Pharmacy commonly give this Name by way of Eminence to Mercury dissolved in Acid Menstruums, and then afterwards precipitated down to the bottom in fine Powders. 1784 Kirwan in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 158 It may further be urged that precipitate per se yields only dephlogisticated air. 1849 D. Campbell *Inorg. Chem.* 233 Oxide of mercury..reduced to a fine powder, it is changed to a yellow. It is known in pharmacy as red precipitate. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 516 In ointments, ammoniated mercury (white precipitate) is chiefly employed.

c. *Physics* and *Meteorol.* Moisture condensed from the state of vapour by cooling, and deposited in drops, as rain, dew, etc.

1832 Chalmers in Hanna *Mem.* (1851) III. xvii. 321 The heat, and the vapour, and the atmospherical precipitates. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 65 There is yet another form of atmospheric precipitate that needs a passing notice.

d. *fig.*

1851 Carlyle *Sterling* I. iii. (1872) 24 The Sterling household shifted twice or thrice..before the vapours of Wellesley promotions and suchlike slowly sank as useless precipitate. 1890 *Spectator* 22 Nov., The proportion of his precipitate of rascaldom which can be cured..in that way, is a very small one. 1905 G. A. Smith in *Expositor* Oct. 309 Convulsions within Jerusalem, the precipitates from which lie heavy on the later memory of the Jewish nation.

e. *attrib.* (in sense b).

1753 Bartlet *Farriery* xxv. 230 Let the dressings be changed for the precipitate medicine. 1837 Syd. Smith *Let. to Archd. Singleton*, Finger and thumb, precipitate powder, or anything else you please. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* 391, I entered on the use of black wash, with weak precipitate ointment.

Precipitate (prĭsi·pitĕt), *a.* Also 7 præ-. [ad. L. *præcipitātus*, pa. pple. of *præcipitāre*: see Precipitate *v.*]

1. Hurled headlong; falling or descending steeply, or directly downwards; having the character of such descent; headlong.

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I. iii. § 7. 44 The foure Riners (had they not fallen so precipitate) could not haue had sufficient force to haue thrust themselues vnder the great Ocean. 1703 Rowe *Ulyss.* III. i, Now like a Whirlwind, on the Shepherd's Fold He [an Eagle] darts precipitate. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* II. 247 And Dadaces, the chiliarch, spear-struck fell Precipitate from his ship.

†b. Of a place, etc., without reference to movement: Having a steep or sheer descent; very steep, precipitous. *Obs.*

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 223 Some part of it of a plaine descent, some precipitate, some clothed with trees of seuerall kinds. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 225 (1810) 241 The way right down to the quay, they call it Precipitate.

2. Rushing or driven along headlong; moving or moved with excessive haste or speed, or having the character of such movement: violently hurried.

1654 tr. *Martini's Cong. China* 70 That vast and precipitate River which the Chineses call Hoang. 1703 Pope *Thebais* 191 Such was the discord of the royal pair, Whom fury drove precipitate to war. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* (1869) II. xlvi. 729 The general escaped by a precipitate flight. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. xxxix. V. 92 This precipitate retreat produced consequences highly disastrous.

3. Performed, taking place, acting, or passing with very great rapidity; greatly hastened or hurried; exceedingly sudden or abrupt.

1658 Rowland *Topsell's Four-f. Beasts* Ep. Ded., That Art is long, Life short, Experience difficult, occasion precipitate. Judgement uncertain. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 27 Their service consisted in precipitate, and very irreverent chattering of certain Prayers and Hymns. 1845 Poe *Purloined Let.* Wks. 1865 I. 280 His downfall, too, will not be more precipitate than awkward. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 737 Besides the long and difficult labour, the quick, or, in technical language the precipitate labour.

4. a. Of persons, or their dispositions, etc.: Actuated by violent or sudden impulse, without deliberation; acting with excessive or unwise haste; over-hasty, rash, inconsiderate, headstrong.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 237 They likewise fall to be so mad and præcipitate in lust, raging both with gestures and voice. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 153 Men that are hasty, and præcipitate in concluding..what to do. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 112 ▸ 5 If I could perswade these precipitate young Gentlemen to compose this Restlessness of Mind. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 123, I was determined not to be precipitate in purchasing. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 346 It was feared by some that she might be precipitate in her choice.

b. Of acts, etc.: Done in sudden haste or without deliberation; hurried, rash, unconsidered.

a 1618 Raleigh *Mahomet* (1637) 66 His præcipitate Councels in defacing Castles and strong palaces. 1665 Glanvill *Scepsis Sci.* xii. 68 Our senses are not in fault, but our precipitate judgments. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1775 (1816) II. 401 Destroyed in a precipitate burning of his papers a few days before his death. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 481 The check opposed to precipitate and indiscreet zeal was not detrimental to the ultimate extension of Christianity.

†5. Thrown down (*fig.*), subjected. *Obs. rare*−1.

1627 Drayton *Agincourt*, etc. 216, I finde this age of oure markt with this fate, That honest men are still precipitate Vnder base villaines.

Precipitate (prĭsi·pitĕt), *v.* [f. L. *præcipitāre* to throw or drive headlong, to fall, be overhasty, f. *præceps, -cipitem* adj. headforemost, headlong, steep, rapid, violent, etc., f. *præ* before + *caput* head: see -ate 3.]

I. 1. *trans.* To throw down headlong; to hurl or fling down. (Often *refl.*)

1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* Djh, From lofty top of Turret hie, persupetat [*sic*] me downe. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. II. i. (1651) 692 Salmoneus, that would in derision imitate Jupiters Thunder, he was precipitated for his pains. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 42 Water gushed out miraculously from the place into which he was precipitated. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 224 The garrison had no alternative but to perish by the edge of the sword, or to precipitate themselves into the ocean. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 36 On the brink of a precipice over which she was to be ere long precipitated.

b. *fig.* To 'hurl', 'fling', throw violently (*into* some (depressed) condition, or *upon* an object of attack).

1528 Garoinea in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. l. 119 He shall precipitate himself into his enemies dedition. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii. § 8 How often they are precipitated from the height of prosperity, into the depth of adversity. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxvi. II. 563 The invasion of the Huns precipitated on the provinces of the West the Gothic nation. 1880 G. Meredith *Tragic Com.* (1881) 78 A youth who could be precipitated into the writhings of dissolution, and raised out of it by a smile.

†c. *fig.* To cast down; to overthrow, ruin, destroy; to upset, disorder, derange. *Obs.*

1528 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1679) I. *Records* II. xxii. 58 Not to suffer the Pope's Holiness, if he would thus wilfully, without reason or discretion to precipitate himself and the said See. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ps.* liv. 10 Precipitate O Lord, and divide their tongues.

†2. *intr.* (for *refl.* or *pass.*) To fall headlong; to fall, gravitate (quot. 1740). *Obs.*

1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. vi. 50 (So many fathome downe precipitating) Thou'dst shiuer'd like an Egge. 1740 Stack in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 421 The Complication of these Two Forces will compel the Mobile to precipitate to the Centre ..of the Parallel it happens to be in. 1785 Jefferson *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 354 They precipitated from that height to the earth, and were crushed to atoms.

†b. To descend steeply, as a waterfall or river.

1644 Evelyn *Diary* 2 Nov., Aquapendente, a town situated on a very ragged rock, down which precipitates an intire river. 1793 A. Murphy *Tacitus* (1805) VII. 8 The Rhine has its source on the steep and lofty summit of the Rhætian Alps, from which it precipitates.

†c. *fig.* To 'fall' or 'plunge' *into* some condition or act; to fall or come suddenly to ruin or destruction. *Obs.* (In quot. 1593, to come down from a lofty position or dignity, to condescend extremely.)

1593 Ld. Essex in *Bacon's Wks.* (1862) VIII. 254 She [Q. Eliz.] should precipitate too much from being highly displeased with you, to give you near access. 1650 Gentilis *Considerations* 160 Those who have such a mixture of great vices, and great vertues, sometimes precipitate and fall almost as soon as they are born. 1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 173 Exchanges are as variable as the Wind, and many times as if made, do precipitate without any known Cause or Reason. 1758 *Herald* No. 23 II. 116 While a nation is precipitating to its ruin.

II. 3. *trans.* To cause to move, pass, act, or proceed very rapidly; to hasten, hurry, urge on.

1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 2 Our disordinate maner of lyfe maketh vs..to precipitate our youth, and to abbreuiate much our lyfe. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 614 The Goddess..Her self, involv'd in Clouds, precipitates her Flight. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. iv. Wks. 1874 I. 204 Men are impatient, and for precipitating things. 1858 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1871) II. viii. 554 Men will not bide their time, but will insist on precipitating the march of affairs.

b. To bring on or cause to happen quickly, suddenly, or unexpectedly; to bring to pass hastily or abruptly; to hasten the occurrence of.

1625 Bacon *Ess., Ambition* (Arb.) 227 If they bee Stout, and Daring, it may precipitate their Designes, and proue dangerous. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. II. 65 The Duke of Joyeuse having precipitated the Battel of Coutras,..he there lost the Battel, with his Life. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 198 They could not precipitate his departure. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* I. vii, [He] often precipitated these paroxysms by denying his mother..duty and affection. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vi. § 3. 284 Its ruin was precipitated by religious persecution.

4. *intr.* To rush headlong; to make great haste, to hurry; to move, act, or proceed very quickly.

1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, Wks. 1879 I. 774/2 Neither..did their forces gather or increase, which might hasten him to precipitate and assail them. 1647 Sprigge *Anglia Rediv.* I. v. (1854) 39 It was brought to the King, that our army was flying to Northampton, which did occasion them the more to precipitate. 1758 Jortin *Erasm.* I. 164, I precipitate rather than compose, and it is far more irksome to me to review than to write.

†b. To proceed with undue or unwise haste; to act hastily or rashly; to be precipitate in action.

1626 C. Potter tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 121 They had vsed all reasons and dexteritie possible to stay the Pope that he might not precipitate. 1670 G. II. *Hist. Cardinals* III. i. 244 We are now deliberating about the Election of Gods Vice-gerent..; and shall we precipitate in this manner?

III. 5. *Chem. trans.* To deposit, or cause to be deposited, in a solid form from solution in a liquid, by chemical action: see Precipitate *sb.* (Sometimes with the solution as object: To produce precipitation in.) Formerly sometimes in wider sense: To deposit from suspension or admixture in a liquid, as sediment, etc.

1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* xxxiv. § 4. 290 This steame therefore, flying still to the serous blond which passeth by, must of necessity precipitate (as I may say) the serous partes of that blond. 1676–7 Grew *Solution Salts in Water* i. § 14 They are both copiously and forthwith precipitated to the bottome of the Glass. 1790 Keir in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 375 *note*, Copper and zinc readily precipitate silver from these solutions. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 96 This acid liquor precipitates lime water. 1816 Faraday *Exp. Res.* i. 2 The filtered solution was precipitated by carbonate of potash. 1857 *G. Bird's Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 246 This acid readily precipitates lime from all its combinations with acids.

b. *Physics* and *Meteorol.* To condense (moisture) into drops from a state of vapour, and so deposit or cause to fall, as dew, rain, etc.

1863 Tyndall *Heat* ii. § 28 (1870) 31 A very few strokes suffice to precipitate the vapour. 1869—in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. 235 Turning in the beam we have a second cloud, more delicate than the first, precipitated. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 44 The mass of ice cools the surrounding air, and thus precipitates its moisture.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* in various applications; *spec.* in *Spiritualism* = Materialize 2.

1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* II. 189 The mercury of his blood was precipitated. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Nat.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 235 The world is mind precipitated. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Oct. 2/3 The assertion of a band of Mejnour and Zanoni brothers who possess the secret of dissolving their own senile bodies and precipitating them again in the prime of physical condition.

6. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be deposited from solution (or from suspension); to settle as a precipitate.

a 1626 Bacon *Phys. Rem.* Wks. 1879 I. 245/1 By what strong water every metal will precipitate. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 34 Which in a short time will precipitate and all sink down to the bottom of the glass. 1758 Reid

tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I. 379 It always precipitates in the form of a white calx. 1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 403 Carbonate of lime..precipitates.

b. To fall or be deposited as condensed vapour.

1800 Vince *Hydrostat.* vii. (1806) 78 [The vapours] have no inclination to precipitate and fall down in drops.

Preci·pitated, *ppl. a.* [f. Precipitate *v.* + -ed 1.] In senses answering to those of the verb.

1. Hastened, hurried. Now usually Precipitate *a.*

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 16 Therefore was the teacher..a stupid beast to teach him that was too precipitated. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 51 At the too precipitated death of that Gentleman of Arragon. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2377/2 The Enemies precipitated Retreat to Sendrovia. 1749 Richardson *Clarissa* IV. xlviii. 286 She set even my heart into a palpitation,..like a precipitated pendulum in a clock case. 1845 Napier *Conq. Scinde* II. vii. 428 The precipitated movements of the Ameer.

2. *Chem.* and *Physics.* Deposited from solution, or from a state of vapour.

1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. viii. 200 Calces of corroded and precipitated things. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 329 You must draw it off from its precipitated Lees. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. iv. 114 The cloud formed.., when the precipitated particles are sufficiently fine, is blue. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 726 A drachm of precipitated sulphur administered in milk.

Hence **Preci·pitatedly** *adv.*, precipitately, hurriedly; = next, sense 2.

1770 C. Jenner *Placid Man* I. II. v. 101 [He] would have confirmed the suspicion..by leaving the room as precipitatedly as he had entered it.

Precipitately (prĭsi·pitătli), *adv.* [f. Precipitate *a.* + -ly 2.] In a precipitate manner.

1. With headlong fall or descent; headlong.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 392 An outragious Torrent; which precipitately deualleth. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 236 By means of this..they secure themselves from falling precipitately upon the rocks when they dive to the bottom of the sea. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xvii, Marks, heading the retreat down the rocks.., while all the party came tumbling precipitately after him.

†b. Steeply, precipitously. *Obs.*

1823 F. Clissold *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 19 From the heights of the mountain, which precipitately rise above this Plateau, immense avalanches often descend.

2. With headlong speed; with a sudden rush; in great haste.

1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. v. 300 The Emperor himself was forced, precipitately, to come down from the Mountain. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* (1791) I. xliii. 219 Rushing precipitately into the room. 1877 Clery *Min. Tact.* xiv. (ed. 3) 186 If the rearguard be attacked precipitately by the first troops that arrive.

3. With hurried action, hurriedly, hastily; suddenly, abruptly; with unwise haste, rashly, inconsiderately.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 51 A new War was as precipitately declared against France. 1676 Towerson *Decalogue* 517 A man may determine his will precipitately as well as considerately. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xviii, That state of mind in which we all are more ready to act precipitately than to reason right. 1873 Mrs. H. Wood *Mast. Greylands* ii, The ..governess had lately given warning precipitately and left.

Preci·pitateness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or character of being precipitate; hastiness; rashness.

1669 Bp. Hopkins *Serm.* I *Pet.* ii. 12 (1685) 35 It is but precipitateness for any man to oppose himself..defenceless against armed violence. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 8 July 5/2 Captain Fournier..expressed himself in similar terms with regard to General Millot's precipitateness.

Precipitater: see Precipitator.

Preci·pitating, *vbl. sb.* [f. Precipitate *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Precipitate; usually = Precipitation 5. Also *attrib.*

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 62 By attenuating the grosser parts..volatilizing some, precipitating of others. 1683 Petus *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 83 The Philosophers do write of precipitating, by which the Silver in common tin may be put down. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 400 The bath after it is withdrawn from the precipitating-tanks generally contains a little copper. 1887 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 2/6 Thirteen precipitating tanks on the land side of the existing reservoir will receive the sewage.

Preci·pitating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That precipitates, in various senses.

†1. Steep, precipitous. *Obs.*

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* III. 183 This Caue is..hewne out of the precipitating rocke. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 278 The Ponds being hewne out..from the deualling face of a precipitating mountaine.

2. Falling headlong from a height; sinking to the bottom, as a deposit from a liquid. ? *Obs.*

1756 Amory *Buncle* (1825) II. 122 Some were covered with forest and some with precipitating streams. 1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 40 The progressive motion impressed upon the precipitating masses.

†3. Coming abruptly, abrupt or sudden. *Obs.*

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 35 Yet ere death cald for them, they were cald for, by precipitating ends.

4. Impelling headlong; hurrying violently.

1815 Shelley *Alastor* 321 A whirlwind swept it on, With fierce gusts and precipitating force.

†5. Plunging into action without consideration; acting too hastily or rashly, precipitate. *Obs.*

1681 D'Urfey *Progr. Honesty* iv, So the reverend Sire.. thus begun To pitty and instruct his just precipitating Son. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* VI. xxx. 195 A man so generous, tho' so precipitating.

6. *Chem.* Causing precipitation from solution.

1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 573 The precipitating action of egg-albumen precipitin.

Precipitation (prĭsipitē·ʃən). [a. F. *précipitation* (15th c. Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *præcipitātiōnem*, n. of action from *præcipitāre* to Precipitate.] The action of precipitating.

I. 1. The action of casting down or falling headlong from a height; a hurling down; the fact of being hurled down; headlong fall or descent.

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III. iii. 102 Wee..banish him our Citie In perill of precipitation From off the Rocke Tarpeian. 1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* II. xvi. 427 Under this Assurance that He might cast Himself down from the Pinnacle, but that He should be supported in His Precipitation as well as He was in His Ascent thither. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* x. (1858) 367 The summit of a mountain, from which summit the intended precipitation was to take place.

b. Steepness of descent; precipitousness. *rare.*

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III. ii. 4 Let them..pile ten hilles on the Tarpeian Rocke, That the precipitation might downe stretch Below than the beame of sight. 1890 Talmage *Manger to Throne* 53 The hills for width and precipitation are displays omnipotent.

c. *Path.* Complete prolapsus, 'falling'.

1612 tr. *Guillemeau's Child-birth* 210 The precipitation, or comming downe of the wombe: the ligaments being loosened, and sometimes broken. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 110 *note*, In what Madame Boivin terms *precipitation* or complete *prolapsus*..any rational scheme of relief is entitled to encouragement.

†d. Vertical descent (of a root). *Obs. rare.*

1669 J. Rose *Eng. Vineyard* (1675) 18 The deepness, and fatness of the earth, contributes more to the luxury of the branches..and precipitation of the roots, than to the just, and natural stature of the stem.

II. 2. Headlong rush, violent onward motion.

1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. [I.] x. 26 Woe goe surest, when we post not in a precipitation. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* (J.), The hurry, precipitation, and rapid motion of the water, returning at the end of the deluge, towards the sea. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. viii. 76 The violence of the current, which had set us with so much precipitation to the eastward. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Chimney-Sweepers*, Pacing along Cheapside with my accustomed precipitation when I walk westward.

3. Sudden and hurried action; sudden haste or quickness; hurry.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) IV. vi. S ij, He therin ought to procede demeurely dyscretly, without preceptacyon [*Fr.* precipitacion] in chastysynge. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xi. (Arb.) 98 Mounting and falling from note to note such as be to them peculiar, and with more or lesse leasure or precip[it]ation. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 165 That so he might undo me with greater precipitation. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VIII. vi, 'None, none!' interrupted she, with precipitation. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* vii, The lady having seized it, with great precipitation, they retired.

b. Unduly hurried action; inconsiderate haste; rash rapidity.

1629 T. Adams *Medit. Creed* Wks. 1862 III. 119 Precipitation in our works makes us unlike to God: heady fool, art thou wiser than thy Maker? 1700 Astry tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 251 Precipitation is the effect of Madness, and generally the occasion of great Perils. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 397 Some philosophers, with great precipitation have pretended to decide it by system. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* xi, We must not act with precipitation.

4. The bringing on of something hastily, suddenly, or before the expected time; hastening, hurrying; acceleration.

1621 in Elsing *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 109 Then the precipitacion of justice (not bearing the proofes) is hyghe injustice. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 174 The common cause alleadged.. is, a precipitation or over hasty exclusion before the birth be perfect. 1769 Goldsm. *Hist. Rome* (1786) II. 488 This, in a great measure, gave precipitation to his own downfall. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 557 *note*, He attributes to his death the precipitation of the ruin of Jerusalem.

III. 5. *Chem.* Separation and deposition of a substance in a solid (powdery or crystalline) form from solution in a liquid, by the action of a chemical reagent, or of electricity, heat, etc.

The date of first quotation is not certain: it may be 17th c. [1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 95 Longe Vessells for Precipitation.] 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 273 *Precipitation* is when bodies corroded by Aqua fortis, or Aqua Regia, and dissolved into water..are reverberated into Calx. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvii. 313 The precipitation of Benjamin, and some other Resinous Bodies. 1790 Keir in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 374 Upon adding iron to a solution of silver in the nitrous acid no precipitation ensued. 1800 Henry *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 12 For precipitations, and separating liquids from precipitates, the decanting-jar will be found useful. 1900 *Jrnl. Soc. Dyers* XVI. 6 The precipitation of the indigo white.

b. *concr.* The product of this process, a precipitated substance; a precipitate. (In quot. 1867 in extended sense.)

1605 Timme *Quersit.* III. 154 The same coagulating force.. doth manifestly appeare in those preparations which are called precipitations. 1867 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* Pref. (1870) 12 Our forests, corn-fields, and coal-beds are the solid precipitations of unseen carbonic acid gas in the atmosphere.

c. *attrib.*

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 37 The clear liquor should now be run off into the precipitation cistern. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Jan. 2/2 The construction of precipitation works at one of the London sewage outfalls.

6. *Physics* and *Meteorol.* Condensation and deposition of moisture from the state of vapour, as by cooling; *esp.* in the formation of dew, rain, snow, etc. b. *concr.* That which is so deposited.

1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 468 In some..precipitations of the Air. 1692 Ray *Disc.* II. ii. (1732) 99 There was so strange a Condensation or rather Precipitation of the Vapours. 1812–16 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 322 Dew is a precipitation of humidity from the lower strata of the atmosphere. 1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 105 Thence the frequent precipitation of heavy rain, and the banks and sheets of morning cloud which veil the tree-clad peaks of the highest gradients. 1864 Marsh *Man & Nat.* 436 Marriotte found that but one sixth of the precipitation in basin of the Seine was delivered into the sea by that river. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 179 The excess of evaporation over precipitation in the northern portion of the land hemisphere.

7. *fig.*; *spec.* in *Spiritualism* = Materialization 2.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Oct. 2/3 A distinguished naturalist.. assured me that he had, in his own room, with no other person present save his servant, a young man of 'mediumistic' temperament, repeatedly witnessed the process of materialization (precipitation) of a human figure slowly going on under his own eyes, developing from a nebulous shape through which he could see the furniture beyond it, to a solid human form, whose hand he could grasp firmly.

Precipitative (prĭsi·pitētiv), *a.* [f. Precipitate *v.* (or its L. source): see -ative.] Having the quality of precipitating (i. e. in quot., of accelerating motion).

1883 Winchell *World-Life* II. iv. (1889) 491 The precipitative tendencies of tidal action may exceed those resulting from resistances encountered in planetary space.

Precipitator (prĭsi·pitētər). Also 7 -er. [a. late L. *præcipitātor* a destroyer, overthrower: see Precipitate *v.* and -or.] One who or that which precipitates.

1. One who brings something to pass quickly or suddenly; a hastener.

a 1660 Hammond *Serm. Luke ix.* 55 Wks. 1684 IV. 590 Zealots..as it prov'd were the hastners and precipitators of the destruction of that Kingdom.

2. *Chem.* and *Physics.* Something that causes precipitation; a precipitant. b. An apparatus for precipitation; *spec.* a tank for purifying hard water or sewage, a precipitating-tank.

1681 tr. *Belon's Myst. Physick* Introd. 20, I have found Antimony, Allum, and Coral, to be most powerful Dulcif[i]ers, Precipitaters, and Expulsers of divers sorts of Acides. 1883 Haldane *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 350/1 The mother-liquor is conducted through the pipe for mother-water to the precipitators. 1886 *American* XI. 166 The slopes of elevations towards the sea are great precipitators of rain.

Precipitin (prĭsi·pitin). *Biol. Chem.* [irreg. f. base of Precipit-ate + -in 1.] A substance that causes precipitation from a solution: see quot. 1903.

1900 *Lancet* 14 July 99/1 Experiments..with the precipitins of egg albumen and sheep's globulin were made, and in this case also one or other of the precipitins disappeared. 1903 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 21 Mar. 655 The same explanations hold good for the action of the..precipitins, namely those substances in immune serums which cause precipitation when added to the fluids or solutions of substances used in immunization. 1904 [see Precipitating *ppl.a.* 6].

†**Precipi·tious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *præcipiti-um* Precipice *sb.* + -ous. In sense 1 this form is more correct etymologically than *precipitous.*]

I. 1. Of the nature of a precipice: = Precipitous 4.

1635 Brathwait *Arcad. Pr.* 196 But you'r specially to shunne,.. To walke .. Neare a precipitious place. 1658 Ray *Rem.* (1760) 196 A precipitious solid Rock. 1721 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* Add. 6 Travelling through the Mountains, which were now somewhat more uneven and precipitious [*printed* precipititious].

b. *fig.* Involving risk of sudden fall or ruin.

1613 Sherley *Trav. Persia* 83 Hee cannot bee so ignorant, as to vnderstand no way to bee so precipitious for himselfe. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 60 Others have refused these royall dignities, as places too precipitious, and too full of cares and troubles.

2. Descending headlong; = Precipitate *a.* 1.

1648 *Eikon Basilike* v. 35 Monarchy it self, together with Me, could not but be dashed in pieces, by such a precipitious fall as they intended. [Misquoted as *precipitous* by J.]

II. 3. Sudden, abrupt: = Precipitate *a.* 3, Precipitous 2.

1676 Glanvill *Ess.* VI. 24 Sutable to the Analogy of Nature, which useth not to make precipitious leaps from one thing to another, but usually proceeds by orderly steps and gradations.

4. Hasty, rash: = Precipitate *a.* 4, Precipitous 1.

1613 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 141 He..stood so betweene the kingdome and the kings rigor as stayed many precipitious violencies. 1673 O. Walker *Educ.* I. ix. 78 Cross, precipitious, despiteful, revengeful. *Ibid.* I. xiii. 178 Lust..is the mother of negligence, precipitious inconsiderateness, inconstancy.

Hence †**Precipi·tiously** *adv.*, hastily, precipitately; †**Precipi·tiousness,** hastiness, rashness.

1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxviii. (1663) 278 In regard this execution had been done precipitiously, and without any proof. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. § 10 Precipitiously it will on, where ever strong desire shall drive. 1673 O. Walker *Educ.* II. iv. 261 Precipitiousness, impatience, or not staying to take the opportunity..is frequently the ruine of many noble designs.

Precipitous (prĭsi·pitəs), *a.* [ad. obs. F. *precipiteux* (16th c. in Godef.) = It., Sp., Pg. *precipitoso*, ad. late L. or Com. Rom. **præcipitōsus*, f. *præceps*, *præcipit-em* headlong: see -OUS.]

I. †**1.** Acting, or done, with excessive or undue haste; rash, headstrong: = PRECIPITATE *a.* 4. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 18 The attempts of some have been precipitous. 1689 Shadwell *Bury F.* v. i, I should be censur'd for being too precipitous. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* III. vii. § 78 (1740) 564 This Discharge..was precipitous.., and done on Purpose to stop that Indictment.

†**2.** Coming on or passing very rapidly; very sudden or abrupt: = PRECIPITATE *a.* 3. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. vi. 117 The small and slender time of the Beares gestation,..lasting but few dayes,..the exclusion becomes precipitous, and the young ones consequently informous. 1666 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (ed. 2) 4 How precious the time is, how præcipitous the occasion, how many things to be done in their just Season.

3. Rushing headlong onwards; violently hurried or hurrying: = PRECIPITATE *a.* 2. *rare.*

1774 Pennant *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 33 The waters are discharged with a rapid precipitous current. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* I. viii, A course precipitous, of dizzy speed, Suspending thought and breath. 1833 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Barrenness Imag. Faculty*, Precipitous, with his reeling Satyr rout about him, .. Bacchus .. flings himself at the Cretan. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 588 The sweep Of some precipitous rivulet to the wave.

II. 4. Of the nature of a precipice; having a vertical, overhanging, or very steep face, as a rock or cliff; consisting of or characterized by precipices. (The usual sense: taking the place of the earlier PRECIPITIOUS.)

1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 449 Salisbury Craig..is noted chiefly for its steep precipitous front. 1817 Moore *Lalla R.* (1824) 271 Down the precipitous rocks they sprang. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 245 In the first part the shore is bold, precipitous, and picturesque. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* viii. (1858) 324 Up the precipitous ravines of Jericho and Ai.

b. Falling with extreme rapidity.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 360 The descent of the temperature is then rapid, even precipitous, falling 3° to 5° F. or more in a single night.

Preci·pitously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a precipitous manner.

1. With headlong onward movement; with a rushing violence: = PRECIPITATELY 2. *rare.*

1626 tr. *Boccalini's News-found Pol.* II. iv. 125 What hindred them from running precipitously to the acquisition of all Italie? 1864 Tennyson *Boadicea* 58 Till the victim hear within and yearn to hurry precipitously Like the leaf in a roaring whirlwind, like the smoke in a hurricane whirl'd.

†**2.** With undue haste; over-hastily, rashly: = PRECIPITATELY 3. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 162 The long continuation..without any visible food, which some observing precipitously conclude they [chameleons] eate not any at all. 1673 H. Stubbe *Further Vind. Dutch War* 17 Neither is it providential for a weak Prince..to run Precipitously into a War.

3. Like or as a precipice; with a precipitous slope or face; vertically or very steeply.

1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III. lxxxvi, Darken'd Jura, whose capt heights appear Precipitously steep. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 294 A smooth rock, which descends precipitously into the sea.

Preci·pitousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being precipitous.

†**1.** Hastiness, rashness, precipitateness. *Obs.*

a 1660 Hammond *Serm. Prov. i.* 22 Wks. 1684 IV. 576 Precipitousness, as Trismegistus defines it, *μανίας εἶδος*, a species of madness in one place,..a kind of drunkenness in another. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 572 Much of this precipitousness in judging must in candour be put down to Niebuhr's youth.

2. The quality of being precipitous as a cliff.

1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xii. (1859) 286 The left or western bank of the narrow entrance to the harbour..ran out in all its precipitousness and beauty. 1865 Geikie *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* viii. 224 Where a vertical wall of granite rises into the air, it may for a long while retain its precipitousness.

‖ **Précis** (prē·si), *sb.* [F. (*presi*), sb. use of *précis* adj., cut short, condensed, PRECISE.] A concise or abridged statement; a summary; an abstract.

1760 Chesterf. *Let. to Ep. Chenevix* 29 Apr., I hope you have seen Voltaire's *précis* of it in verse. 1807–8 Syd. Smith *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 165/1 Take with you, if you please, this *précis* of its exploits: eleven hundred men, commanded by a soldier raised from the ranks, put to rout a select army of 6000 men, commanded by General Lake. 1870 M. A. Lower *Hist. Sussex* II. 90 The arguments are too lengthened for even a *précis* here. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 22 June 456/2 The article is so compact as to read in parts almost like a *précis*.

b. The action or practice of précis-writing.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *précis report, -writer, -writing.*

1809 G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 406 Précis-writer under his Lordship when Secretary of State. 1813 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* II. 431 To transmit home an historical *précis* detail of the operations. 1880 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXX. 8 The references..may be cited as the very perfection of *précis* writing.

Hence **Précis** *v. trans.*, to make a précis of; to abstract, summarize.

1863 Pinkerton in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. III. 181/1 The labour of..precising in a calendrical form such a vast chaos of documents may be readily imagined. 1889 *Official Notes Home Dept. India on Adulteration Food*, The replies to the circular letter will be found fully précised in the notes prefixed to the municipal proceedings.

Precis, obs. Sc. f. *presses*: see PRESS *v.*

Precise (prĭsəi·s), *a.* (*adv.*) Also: 6 precyse, -syse, -sise, -size, prysyse, 6–7 precize, 7 præcise, 9 *Sc.* preceese. [= F. *précis*, *-ise* (*prescis*, 14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *præcīsus* cut off, abrupt, shortened, pa. pple. of *præcīdĕre* to cut off (in front), cut short, abridge, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 4 c + *cædĕre* to cut.]

I. Definitely or strictly expressed; exactly defined; definite, exact; of a person, definite and exact in statement.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 265 There shall be streyte examinacion made, & precyse accountes required for this matter. 1550 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 162 [He] hath..vntill twysdaye next, to make a precyse Aunswer. 1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 49, I must needes confesse, these reasons of theirs are sifted very depe and very harde, and marueylous precise. 1640 Quarles *Enchirid.* xviii, That Peace is too precize, that limits the justnesse of a Warre to a Sword drawne or a Blow given. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* I. ii. 29 It was at last agreed that each Party should, at a precise Time send away two Men on foot. 1775 Harris *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 353 It is in a sense less strict and precise, that we take the word *habit*. 1832 Lewis *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* Introd. 16 To be precise, it was necessary to be minute. 1868 E. Edwards *Raleigh* I. xxv. 638 His instructions had been precise and imperative. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 187 He is very precise about dates and facts. *Ibid.* IV. 80 Let us then put into more precise terms the question which has arisen.

†**b.** Of an instrument: Exact, accurate. *Obs.*

1561 Eden *Arte Nauig.* II. xvii. 45, I made experience with a precise Astrolabie.

c. Of the voice or tone: Distinctly uttered.

1848 Dickens *Dombey* i, In the low precise tone of one who endeavours to awaken a sleeper.

2. Strict in the observance of rule, form, or usage; formal, correct; punctilious, scrupulous, particular; sometimes, Over-exact, over-nice, fastidious. Also of a practice or action: Strictly observed.

1530 Palsgr. 321/1 Precyse, scrupulously circumspecte, *precys*. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Prayer* I. (1859) 341 As touching the precise keeping of the seventh day after the manner of the Jews. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 426 So the presisest Virgins are to be won when they be young. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* i. (1592) 11 Mention is made of certeine presize persons, which beleeued nothing but that which they sawe. *a* 1625 *Nebuchadnezzars Fierie Furnace* (Harl. MS. 7578 lf. 50), Such fellowes proud who seem to be precise Their fantasies are onely set to please. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 134 The antient Pagans were precise To use no short-tail'd Beast in Sacrifice. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 610 Learned without pride, Exact, yet not precise. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* xiii, He..was very precise about doing his duty. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 65/2 An old bachelor, precise and obstinate.

b. *esp.* Strict or scrupulous in religious observance; in 16th and 17th c., puritanical.

1566 Abp. Parker *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 278 These precise folk would offer their goods and bodies to prison, rather than they would relent. 1589 *Marp. el. Epit.* (1843) 7 In assaulting the fort of our precise brethren. 1657 Sanderson *Serm.* (1674) 17 The hottest precisest and most scrupulous nonconformer. 1693 Wood *Life* 15 June (O. H. S.) III. 424 He was too precise and religious. 1694 Atterbury *Serm., Prov.* xiv. 6 (1726) I. 195 How did they deride that Grave Preacher of Righteousness [Noah], and his Precise Family. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iii. 167 Those..who favoured the more precise reformers, and looked coldly on the established church. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 312 Men are now called 'precise', who will not connive at sin, or allow the levity which plays, mothlike, around it.

3. Exact; neither more nor less than; perfect, complete: opposed to *approximate.*

1571 Digges *Pantom.* B ij, A Semicircle..doth conteine.. the precise halfe of his circumference. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. iv. 15 A man that seeketh precise truth. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* vii. 39 The precise serpentine line, or line of grace. 1790 Paley *Hor æ Paul.* Rom. ii. 17 The coincidence is not so precise as some others. 1837–8 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* xxiv. (1860) II. 14 A definition..should be Precise, that is, contain nothing unessential, nothing superfluous. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ii. 2 The precise adaptation of the key to every ward of the lock.

4. Distinguished with precision from all others; identified, pointed out, or stated, with precision or exactness; *the precise*, the particular, the identical, the very, the exact.

1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 63 They had taken vp an euill grounded rumor, which, being traced from one to an other, enery time with some additions, came att length to vanish without finding any præcise author. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 367 The precise day upon which he rose. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, III. x. 221 The Protestants.. insisted upon the council's copying the precise words of that instrument. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* I. (ed. 3) 10 The difficulty of finding the precise angle at which the diamond cuts. 1856 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* I. iv. 161 The precise character of these chemical changes we have no means of ascertaining. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. vii. 48 The precise moment at which a traveller is passing.

†**B.** as *adv.* = PRECISELY. *Obs.*

a 1400–30 *Chaucer's Astrol.* II. § 45 The 3ere of ovre lord 1400, I-wryton [*v.r.* I wold wyttyn] precise, my rote. 1567 Drant *Horace, to Mæcenas* F vij, Sum follow so precyse A learned man, that oftentymes they imitate his vyce. 1594 Daniel *Compl. Rosamond* li, Thus stood I ballanc'd equally precize, Till my fraile flesh did weigh me downe to sin.

Precise (prĭsəi·s), *v.* [a. F. *préciser* to determine exactly, f. *précis* PRECISE *a.*] *trans.* To make precise or definite; to define precisely or exactly; to particularize. Hence **Preci·sing** *vbl. sb.*

1866 T. Harper *Peace through Truth* Ser. I. 252 Direct asseverations..which precise the meaning of terms, which might otherwise be ambiguous. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 139/1 Ask him, General, to precise his accusation against me. 1887 J. C. Morison *Service Man* ix. 313 Its solution would seem to require a little more precising of what is meant by happiness, than is customary in ethical discussions.

Precisely (prĭsəi·sli), *adv.* Forms: see PRECISE (5–6 *erron.* pereys-). [f. as PRECISE *a.* + -LY 2.

Known in use earlier than *precise* adj. prob. immediately translating F. *précisément*, which is also known earlier than *précis*, *-e* adj., and was prob. a rendering of the L. adv. *præcisē*, which was much more in use than the adj. *præcisus*.]

†**1.** Definitely; entirely, absolutely. *Obs.*

c 1450 in *Arnolde's Chron.* (1811) 37 From ye office of aldyrmanry vtterly and percysly to cessen. 1552 Ascham in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 11 My purpose is preciselie bent to mynde all dewtie. 1552 Huloet, Preciselye, *obit. v. precise.* 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 768 If shee percase be so obstinate and so precisely set vpon her awne will and opinion, that [etc.]. 1630 *K. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 49, I prescribe not these places so precisely, as that he may not live in others.

†**b.** In definite or precise terms; expressly. *Obs.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. ccxlv. 287 Anon he demed ye contrary, & sayd, pressely ye other they must gyue batayll to theyr enemyes, or ellys they must flee wt shame. 1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Four Serm. Song Ezech.* i. (1561) A viij b, Ther be also other more impudent, whiche..do plainly & precisely deny it to be sinne. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 112 God doth simply offer himselfe to vs, and precisely set downe what he will be to vs ward.

†**2.** Particularly, specifically, in particular. *Obs.*

1532 More *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 782/2 As touching saint Paule, he spake not in that place precisely of ye scripture. 1653 Ashwell *Fides Apost.* 124 Cajetan there speakes of Symbolum, in generall, not of the Apostles Creed precisely. 1654 Warren *Unbelievers* 189 The matter..was .. precisely and abstractively considered. 1697 Humfrey *Righteousn. God* IV. 55 It may be consider'd Precisely in itself, or Complexly with its Antecedents, and Consequents.

3. With strict observance of rule, form, or usage; strictly, rigorously; minutely, punctually; punctiliously, ceremoniously; properly, with propriety.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 65 Whiche..yet to this present daye kepe the lettre of the lawe of Moyses in many thynges precysely. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 501 b, Wherefore if neither this reuerend Byshopp..is able to behaue himselfe so precisely, but that he must flee dayly with vs to the mercy seate and compassion of God: where he then these glorious crakes of integrity? 1706 E. Ward *Wooden Warld Diss.* (1708) 26 Like a wise Philosopher, conforms to Time and Place most precisely. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* I. xiv, His other features small, though precisely moulded.

4. Exactly; with precise or exact correspondence; with precise identification, with exact or definite knowledge.

1567 Drant *Horace, De Arte Poet.* A iv, Do not imitate So iumpingly so precyselie And step for step so straytе. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 819 To point out precisely the very place..passeth my skill. 1783 Ld. Hailes *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* ii. 39 *note*, The date is not precisely known. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 156 Crystals have probably never been produced .. precisely answering to the articulated basaltic pillars. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xiv. 303 Their reports..did not always agree precisely with each other.

b. Qualifying a specified relation, time, etc., or a statement: Exactly, just; *elliptically* just so, quite so; = EXACTLY 5 b, c.

1652 G. Collier *Vind. Sabbath* (1656) 39 The day Christ calls his day..is precisely the day of his birth. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 452 ¶ 5 It being my Design to put out my Paper every Night at Nine-o-Clock precisely. 1820 Byron *Morg. Mag.* lxiii, Morgante at a venture shot an arrow, Which pierced a pig precisely in the ear. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* ii, That is precisely what I wanted to say a few words about to you. 1906 *Athenæum* 10 Mar. 289/1 Some of them might have been withheld without precisely damaging the author's reputation. 1906 H. Black *Edin. Serm.* 115 The apostle holds the precisely opposite view. *Mod.* 'Then you would advise me to wait a little and watch the course of events?' 'Precisely.'

Preciseness (prĭsəi·snĕs). [f. Precise *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being precise.

1. Definiteness; exactness; minuteness, precision.

1569 Golding *Heminges Post.* Ded. 7 Obedience to bee performed according too the precisenesse of the word. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 293 Maintaining our opinion, with the precisenesse wherof the mindes of men are amased. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 342/1 In preciseness of Blazon ..let it be called a Mill Rinde molined. 1851 Helps *Comp. Solit.* ix. (1874) 153, I shall not tell with any preciseness where I was. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* ii. 29 A preciseness of definition which should exclude misunderstanding.

2. Strictness in behaviour, manners, morals, or religious observance; rigid propriety, primness; fastidiousness; scrupulousness, puritanical quality.

1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. E iij, I iudge it a no lesse vyce of curiositye to be in Reckelesness in lettynge a mans clothes fal of his backe, then in Preciseness to carie a mans head so like a malthorse for feare of ruffling his hear. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 644 Wee blame Puritanes for their affected singularitie and formall preciseness. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* I. 12 (1619) 241 Godliness is made but a by-word, and a note of reproach..vnder the title of puritie and precisenesse. 1790 Cath. Graham *Lett. Educ.* 94 The discipline of several of the reformed churches, is in a stile of preciseness, which does not admit

of any innocent amusement. 1856 Miss Yonge *Daisy Chain* I. xviii, Dry experience, and prejudiced preciseness.

† b. Severity, strictness, rigorousness. *Obs.*

1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* I. xviii. (1591) 12 His too much precisenes did harme. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxvii. xxxviii. 656 The Consuls tooke musters more streightly and with greater precisenesse, than any man could remember in former yeeres. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* § 276 By this severity and precisenesse of rules.

Precisian (prĭsi·zăn). Also 6 **pri-**, 6–7 **præ-**; 6 **-cisean, -sician**, 6–7 **-cision**, 7 **-sisian**. [f. Precise *a.* + -ian, after *Christian*, etc.]

One who is rigidly precise or punctilious in the observance of rules or forms. a. *spec.* One who is precise in religious observance: in the 16th and 17th c. synonymous with *Puritan*.

1571 Abp. Parker *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 377 That inconvenience that Mr. Mullyns .. should openly tell the precisians that her Highness' sword should be compelled to cut off this stubborn multitude. 1572 J. Jones *Bathes of Bath* III. 24 The Puritanes, but better we may terme them piuish precisians. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 112 These presicians would haue all things remoued out of the Church which haue beene abused to Idolatrie. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. ii, He's no precisian, that I'm certain of, Nor rigid Roman Catholic: .. I haue heard him swear. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* vi. 94 Like our Precisions .. Who for some Crosse or Saint they in the window see Will pluck downe all the Church. *a* 1652 Brome *Eng. Moor* v. iii, Forgiv' me for swearing, and turn Precisian, and pray I' the nose that all my brethren .. spend no worse. 1725 Watts *Logic* I. vi. § 3 A profane person calls a man of piety a precisian. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* vii, Here is what neither Papist nor Puritan, latitudinarian nor precisian, ever boggles or makes mouths at. 1893 Fowler *Hist. C. C. C.* (O. H. S.) 137 Precisian as Cole was, he does not seem to have objected to card-playing.

b. Generally; or in some sphere of practice.

[1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. i. 5 Though Loue vse Reason for his precisian, hee admits him not for his Counsailour.] 1755 Johnson, *Precisian*, 1. One who limits or restrains. 1834 Southey *Doctor* liii. (1862) 120 A man may dwell upon words till he becomes at length a mere precisian in speech. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lxii. 388 He went over to the Stoics, set up for an austere precisian, and a professed opponent of the .. government. 1881 *Gd. Words* XXII. 71 A precisian desires specific rules. 1894 Grahame *Pagan* 46 A formal precisian .. during business hours.

c. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1616 T. Adams *Contempl. Herbs* Wks. 1862 II. 465 A wicked politician in a ruff of precisian set. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* § 18 Like the dull præcisian pædagogues to the ferulæ and pedantick Tyranny of the Stagirite. *a* 1882 *Sat. Rev.* (Annandale), A martyr to the political strategy of a precisian government.

Hence † **Precisia·nical** *a. Obs.*, puritanical; † **Preci·sianship** *Obs.*, the quality or action of being a (religious) precisian.

1573 Abp. Parker *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 436 Their manifest precisianship is too intolerable. 1574–5 *Ibid.* 476 Saving for the common precisianship in London, I hear of no sects. *a* 1652 Brome *Covent Gard.* I. i. Wks. 1873 II. 7 And what of that in your precisianical wisdom?

Preci·sianism. Also 6 *erron.* **-onism**. [f. prec. + -ism.] The practice or conduct of a precisian; orig. applied to Puritanism.

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 30 [If] ever I have maintainid ani od point of puritanism, or præcisionism mi self. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. iv, 'Tis now esteem'd precisianism in wit, .. to love or seek good names. 1646 Buck *Rich. III* Ded., They will challenge the book at the very title; .. the Captions and Incredulous, with their jealous præcisianismes. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* Pref., Wks. 1851 III. 335 It must needs be ridiculous .. that they .. should in this one particular outstripp all precisianism with thir scruples and cases. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* § 272 Constrain into a precisianisme of conformity. 1884 *Jaunt in Junk* 127 To affect the precisianism of a perfect prig.

Precisianist: see Precisionist.

Precision (prĭsi·ʒən). [a. F. *précision* (16th c. in Godef.) or ad. L. *præcīsiō-nem* a cutting off abruptly, n. of action f. *præcīdĕre*: see Precise *a.*]

1. The fact, condition, or quality of being precise; exactness, definiteness; distinctness, accuracy.

Arm of precision: a fire-arm fitted with mechanical aids, such as rifling, graded sights, etc., which make it more accurate of aim than weapons without these.

1740 Cheyne *Regimen* Pref. 12 Precision is incompatible with Finitude. 1771 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* IV. i. 26 He knew how to omit exactness, when the result of the whole demands a less precision in parts. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 438 Precision is the third requisite of perspicuity with respect to words and phrases. It signifies retrenching superfluities, and pruning the expression, so as to exhibit neither more nor less, than an exact copy of the person's idea who uses it. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 36 A right-angled triangle of almost mathematical precision. 1877 Huxley *Physiogr.* Pref. 6 The precision of statement, which .. distinguishes science from common information. 1906 *Lists Techn. Terms Army Schools* I. *Gunnery & Artillery* 8 Precision .. [definition] Exactness, accuracy.

† b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of precision; a nicety; in *pl.* exact minutiæ. *Obs. rare*—1.

1691 Locke *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 92, I have left out the utmost Precisions of Fractions in these Computations.

† **2.** The cutting off of one thing from another; *esp.* the mental separation of a fact or idea; abstraction; in quot. 1640, a cutting short; in quot. 1683 = Reservation 4. *Obs.* (App. used for *prescission*, as the sb. corresponding to Prescind *v.*)

1640 G. Watts tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* v. v. 255 We call Prenotion a Precision of endlesse investigation. 1681 Glanvill *Sadducismus* I. App. § 8 When, from this mental Precision of Cogitation from Extension, he defined a Spirit. *Ibid.*, From the precision of our thoughts to infer the real precision or separation of the things themselves, is a very putid and puerile sophism. 1683 A. D. *Art Converse* 95 You can neither tye them by Promise, nor by Oath; for if they Promise or Swear, 'tis with a mental Precision. 1710 Berkeley *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* Introd. § 9 As the mind frames to itself abstract ideas of qualities or modes, so does it, by the same precision, or mental separation, attain abstract ideas of the more compounded beings which include several coexistent qualities.

† b. *transf.* A precise definition. *Obs. rare.*

1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* III. x. § 15 The taking Matter to be the Name of something really existing under that Precision, .. has .. produc'd .. obscure .. Discourses. 1757 Mrs. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 186 This definition I look upon to be more imperfect, and of a more dangerous tendency, than any of the three precisions he has so ingeniously proved the insufficiency of.

Hence **Preci·sional** *a.*, of or pertaining to precision; **Preci·sioner**, = Precisionist; **Preci·sionism**, practice of precision (see also Precisianism); **Preci·sionize** *v. trans.*, to give precision to, state with precision or accuracy.

1874 Bushnell *Forgiveness & Law* II. 127 The old *precisional drill, that came so hard upon the soldier at first. 1902 *Times* 15 July 10/2 It is not an air to be breathed freely by pedants, or prudes, or *precisioners. 1868 H. Kingsley *Mille. Mathilde* II. vi. 94 She had disliked André Desilles and his *precisionism all her life. 1847 Sir G. C. Lewis *Lett.* (1870) 153 What a pity the same man does not, in the same manner, *precisionize other .. questions of political morals. 1895 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 303 To precisionise the successive whens and wheres.

Preci·sionist. (Also *erron.* (after *precisian*) **-anist.**) [f. Precision + -ist.] One who makes a profession or practice of precision or exactness in observance or expression; a purist.

1827 *Examiner* 822/1 Enjoyment which .. precisianists, purists, and conventiclers would totally extinguish. 1865 Bushnell *Vicar. Sacr.* III. iii. 229 Must He be a precisionist in order to be passed as just? 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Jan. 83/2 Well-meaning precisionists who are striving to bring back the now mongrel or mixed Romaic of the Hellenes to the purer idiom. 1873 *Spectator* 15 Feb. 203/2 Both are precisianists in utterance, and skilled in the manipulation of the finest shades of language.

Precisive (prĭsəi·siv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *præcīs-*, ppl. stem of *præcīdĕre* (see Precise *a.*) + -ive.]

1. That cuts off, separates, or defines one (person or thing) from another or others, as in *precisive abstraction*: see quot. 1725. (app. for *prescissive.*)

1679 Puller *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 232 At other times our church moderates her censures, .. using a medicinal censure, before a precisive. 1725 Watts *Logic* I. vi. § 9 This Act of Abstraction is .. either Precisive or Negative. Precisive Abstraction is when we consider those Things apart which cannot really exist apart; as when we consider a Mode without considering its Substance and Subject.

2. Characterized by precision or exactitude.

1807 Gilson *Serm. Pract. Subj.* 110 Daniel .. foretold with the greatest precisive openness the exact time of our Saviour's coming. 1897 *Daily News* 22 May 5/1 [He] has made at least one definite, precisive, and particular charge.

Pre-cited (prĭsəi·tĕd), *ppl. a.* Also 7 **præ-**. [Pre- A.] Previously cited, adduced, or referred to; before-mentioned, above-mentioned.

1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* xi. 121 This latter, besides the ordinary præcited causes, is sometimes occasioned by [etc.]. 1694 Westmacott *Script. Herb.* 93 It is easie to apply to each of these precited remedies their proper virtue. 1865 Visct. Strangford *Select.* (1869) II. 138 *note*, As we read once in the pre-cited journal.

† **Pre·clamate**, *v. Obs. rare*—0. [f. ppl. stem of L. *præclāmāre* to call out beforehand, f. *præ*, Pre- A. 1 + *clāmāre* to cry.]

1623 Cockeram, *Preclamate*, to cry before.

† **Preclara·tion.** *Obs. rare*—1. (?) Previous declaration or explanation.

1656 Heylin *Extraneus Vapulans* 16 The Arch-bishop was not..so ill a keeper of his own counsel, as to make any such preclaration of his reason for it.

† **Precla·re**, *a.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **præ-**, **-clair.** [ad. L. *præclārus* very bright, f. *præ*, Pre- A. 6 + *clārus* clear.]

1. *lit.* Very clear. *rare*—1.

1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* Prol. 63 A voice I hard preclair as Phebus schone.

2. Distinguished, illustrious.

1511 Dunbar *Poems* lxxvii. 65 O potent princes, pleasant and preclair. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 59 Richt ȝoung he wes, bayth plesand and preclair. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 92 Famous & preclare exemples of men of renoume. *Ibid.* 117 Quhais myndes deip and præclair studies hes decored. 1623 Cockeram II, Excellent .., *preclare.* 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 183 Do not therefore the preclare and illustrious Institutes or Laws of Living make way to Virtue? 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 15 Lo! on Olympus' taps preclair The goddess o' men-blessing lear.

† **Precla·red**, *a. Obs.* = prec., 2; renowned.

1530 (*title*) Here foloweth the Assemble of foules .. compyled by the preclared and famous Clerke Geffray Chaucer Imprynted in london .. by me Wynkyn de Worde.

† **Precla·rent**, *a. Obs. rare*—0. [irreg. as prec.]

1623 Cockeram, *Preclarent*, excellent.

Pre-clas·sical, *a.* [Pre- B. 1 d.] Anterior to the classical age (of Greek and Roman literature).

1871 Lowell *Study Wind.* 151 He [Thoreau] .. revives the age of *concetti* while he fancies himself going back to a pre-classical nature.

Preclitellian (-kləite·liăn), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. Pre- B. 3 + Clitell-um + -ian.] Belonging to that division of earthworms which have the male genital apertures in front of the clitellum. b. *sb.* An earthworm of this division.

1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 683/2 [see Intraclitellian].

Precloacal: see Pre- A. 4.

Preclo·se, *v. rare.* [f. Pre- A. 1 + Close *v.*; cf. Preclude.] *trans.* = Foreclose 5.

1535 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 256 After the preclosing of the premisses, I had sure worde that O'Connor bringith with him Obrene and his power. 1898 B. Gregory *Side Lights Conft. Meth.* 501 Dr. Bunting stoutly and successfully preclosed the question.

Preclude (prĭklū·d), *v.* [ad. L. *præclūd-ĕre* to close, shut off, impede, f. *præ*, Pre- A. 4 c + *claudĕre* to shut.]

1. *trans.* To close or shut up (a passage, etc.) against any attempt to pass; = Foreclose 2.

1629 Maxwell tr. *Herodian* (1635) 133 Julian's friends counselled him to advance .. and preclude the Alpine Straits. 1652 C. B. Stapylton *Herodian* 67 His friends advise he shall the Alpes preclude. 1653 Waterhouse *Apol. Learn.* 187 Preclude your ears .. against all rash, rude, irrational, innovating importuners. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 96 ¶ 16 Every intellect was precluded by Prejudice. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* II. v. 34 Having precluded every means of escape.

b. To close beforehand; = Foreclose 5.

1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Experience* Wks. (Bohn) I. 176 Shall I preclude my future, by taking a high seat, and kindly adapting my conversation to the shape of heads?

2. To 'close the door against', shut out, prevent the entrance of; to exclude, prevent, frustrate; to render impracticable by anticipatory action.

1618 T. Adams *Cosmopolite* Wks. 1862 II. 143 Though the desires of his mind be granted, yet this precludes not the access of new desires to his mind. 1659 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 320 As to precluding all complaints against excise, leave it to your Committee to bring in a Bill to remedy the inconveniences. 1692 Ray *Disc.* III. v. (1732) 383 If you preclude the Access of all Air. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 105 ¶ 13 They hesitated till death precluded the decision. 1813 Byron *Corsair* III. ix, Since bar and bolt no more his steps preclude. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* v. 120 It may be as well to preclude misunderstanding by repeating.

3. To shut out or prevent (a person) *from* something by previous action: = Foreclose 3.

1736 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 103 That they may not be precluded or foreclosed from the benefit of the Governor's Grant. 1792 Burke *Let. to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. VI. 320, I do not find one word to preclude his majesty from consenting to any arrangement which parliament may make. 1800 Wellesley in Owen *Desp.* (1877) 555 Employed in staff offices which preclude them from the performance of regimental duties. 1884 Ld. Coleridge in *Law Rep.* 12 Q. B. Div. 322 We do not preclude the duke from his remedy .. by way of action or indictment.

Preclusion (prĭklū·ʒən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *præclūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *præclūdĕre*: see prec. Cf. obs. F. *préclusion* (16th c. in Godef.).] The action of precluding; shutting out, or preventing the entrance or occurrence of something; prevention by anticipatory measures.

1616 T. Adams *Politic Hunting* Wks. 1861 I. 9 St. Augustine's preclusion of all star-predictions out of this place. 16.. Donne *Serm.* (ed. Alford) IV. 467 Repentance of former, preclusion against future Sins. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 95 ¶ 14 The extinction of parties, and the preclusion of debates. 1820 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) IV. 122 The preclusion of disturbance and indecorum in Christian assemblies.

Preclusive (prĭklū·siv), *a.* [f. L. *præclūs-*, ppl. stem of *præclūdĕre* (see Preclude) + -ive.] That tends to preclude or has the effect of precluding; shutting out beforehand, preventive (*of*).

1695 *Whether Parlt. be not dissolved by Death P'cess of Orange* 41 In whom the full and entire Sovereignty .. was .. settled preclusive of all others. 1804 Laing *Hist. Scot.* IV. xi. 395 Its articles .. are too numerous, and on some occasions preclusive of improvement. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1866) 313 Obstacles the continuance of which is preclusive of all truth. 1882 Stevenson *Fam. Stud. Men & Bks.* 347 If women's rule is not unnatural in a sense preclusive of its very existence.

Hence **Preclu·sively** *adv.*

1695 *Whether Parlt. be not dissolved* 38 Preclusively from all legal Capacity and Possibility of borrowing a Duration and Continuance .. from the Life of any other. 1818 Todd, *Precluisively*, with hindrance by some anticipation.

† **Preclu·sory**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *præclūs-*, ppl. stem of *præclūdĕre* (see Preclude) + -ory 2.] = Preclusive.

1609 Bp. W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 179 Hee takes it .. to be a mandate preclusorie of the way to heauen.

Precoccygeal: see Pre- B. 3.

Precoce (prĭkōs), *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [a. F. *précoce*, ad. L. *præcoc-em* early ripe, premature, f. *præcoquĕre* to boil beforehand, ripen fully, f. *præ*, Pre- A. 1 + *coquĕre* to cook. Cf. Precoque.]

1. Of plants: Early flowering.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 198 Common, double, and single Primroses, Præcoce Tulips. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 359 The Præcoce Tulip, Winter Aconite, some sorts of Anemonies.

2. = PRECOCIOUS 2.

1689 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Jan., I had read of divers forward and precoce youths. 1868 M. COLLINS *Sweet Anne Page* I. viii. 191 Is he not a trifle too precoce?

B. as *sb.* An early plant; *spec.* = *precoce tulip.*

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 157 The Hot Beds for the raising of those Præcoces. 1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* II. 240, I shall begin with the Precoces or early blowing Tulips.

Hence † **Preco·ceness** (precose-), precocity, earliness in flowering or fruiting. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 78 As to this extraordinary Precoseness, the like is reported of a certain Walnut-tree, as well as of the famous White-thorn of Glastonbury.

Precocious (prĭkō·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *præcox, -cocem* (PRECOCE): see -IOUS.]

1. Of a plant: Flowering or fruiting early; *spec.* bearing blossom before the leaves; also said of the blossoms or fruit.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. (ed. 2) 79 Many precocious trees, and such as have their spring in the winter, may be found in most parts of Europe. *a* 1682 — *Tracts* (1684) 72 That there were precocious and early bearing Trees in Judæa, may be illustrated from some expressions in Scripture concerning precocious Figgs. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 234 A..tree, with..precocious hermaphrodite flowers.

2. *fig.* Of persons: Prematurely developed in some faculty or proclivity.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 21. 388 However it hath been of late so much decried..by..precocious and conceited wits also, as non-sence and impossibility. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. liv, To be precocious Was in her eyes a thing the most atrocious. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. v, We were all three.. precocious geniuses. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xv. 299 She was somewhat precocious in love matters.

b. Of, pertaining to, or indicative of precocity or premature development.

1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 28 'Tis superfluous to live unto gray Hairs, when in a precocious Temper we anticipate the Virtues of them. 1827 MACAULAY *Machiavelli* Ess. (1887) 36 Untimely decrepitude was the penalty of precocious maturity. *a* 1863 THACKERAY *Christmas Bks.* (1872) 19 His 'Love Lays'..were pronounced to be wonderfully precocious for a young gentleman then only thirteen.

c. Of things: Of early development.

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xx, Youthful misery stalks precocious. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 668 'Specific' phenomena are more commonly observed within a comparatively short time from the date of infection, in which case they are not rightly regarded as 'precocious' symptoms.

3. *Zool.* (See quot.) Contrasted with SEROTINOUS.

1900 *Quekett Microsc. Club Jrnl.* Ser. II. VII. 260 All the social or colonial Radiolarians (Polycyttaria) and most of the Acantharia are precocious, for in them the nucleus divides early in the life history of the cell.

Preco·ciously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a precocious manner; with premature development.

1842 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1843) III. 269 A child in understanding, but with passions precociously vigorous. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 82 He took precociously to rhyming; like Pope he lisped in numbers.

Preco·ciousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being precocious; = PRECOCITY.

1681 MANNINGHAM *Disc.* 10 To prevent a sawcy precociousness in Learning, [they] invite others to drudge in their methods. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 44 And as natural precocity is always to be regarded with fear, so the precociousness which art produces cannot be without its dangers. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* liii, Poverty and necessity force this precociousness on the poor little brat.

Precocity (prĭkɒ·sĭti). [ad. F. *précocité* (17th c.), f. L. type **præcocitās*, f. *præcox*: see PRECOCE.] The quality of being precocious.

1. Of plants: Early flowering or ripeness.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Precocity*, early ripeness, forwardliness in ripening, over hastiness in ripening. 1875 A. R. WALLACE in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 86/2 The grain was very fine and well grown, which gave me the idea to..see if the following year it would preserve its precocity.

2. Early maturity, premature development.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 102 Imputing the cause of it [his fall] to a precocitie of Spirit and valour in him. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 35 From such foundations thou may'st be Happy in a Virtuous precocity, and make an early and long walk in Goodness. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 140 Their productions..bear the marks of precocity and premature decay. 1879 GLADSTONE *Glean.* II. vi. 267 In a happy childhood he evinced extreme precocity.

b. *transf.* One in whom this quality is exemplified; a precocious child.

1882 A. MATHESON in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 488/2 George Eliot's children..They are not impossible cherubs, or wing less fairies, or idealised precocities.

† **Pre-coeta·nean.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. PRE- A. 2 + COETANEAN.] An older contemporary.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) I. 27, I read of Petrarch, (the pre-coetanean of our Chaucer) that he was crowned with a Laurel, in the Capitol.

† **Preco·gitancy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *præcogitānt-em*, pr. pple. of *præcogitāre*: see below and -ANCY.] Previous cogitation or thought.

c 1635 A. STAFFORD *Apol.* in *Fem. Glory* (1860) p. xxxiv, Wee speake not to Princes without great study, and precogitancy.

† **Preco·gitate,** *ppl. a. Sc. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *præcogitātus*, pa. pple. of *præcogitāre*: see next.] = PRECOGITATED.

1573 MORTON in *Cal. Scott. Papers* (1905) IV. 516 They fund the wind favorable to the executioun of thair precogitat mischeif. 1664 *Judiciary Rec.* (S. H. S.) 101 Francis Crichton without any provocation and forethought felony and precogitate malice drew his sword.

Precogitate (prĭkɒ·dʒitēt), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *præcogitāt-*, ppl. stem of *præcogitāre*, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *cogitāre* to think; COGITATE: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* and *intr.* To cogitate, think, or think over beforehand; to consider beforehand, premeditate. Hence **Preco·gitated** *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Precogiter*, to precogitate, premeditate, thinke of beforehand. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xviii. 62 Precogitate thy vowes; and doe not Say From a fantastick humor, what will rise. *a* 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* III. i. Wks. 1873 I. 56, I must come on her with a little wit though, for which I will precogitate. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* Introd. It is Murder in any private Person upon precogitated malice to kill any private Man.

Precogitation (prĭkɒdʒitē·ʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. late L. *præcogitāti-ōnem*, n. of action f. *præcogitāre*: see prec. Cf. obs. F. *précogitation* (16th c. in Godef.).] Previous consideration or meditation; a thinking over beforehand.

1596 J. NORDEN *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 8 We may proceed on in our progress, with this precogitation following. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* v. 200 To spin out our awaking thoughts into the phantasms of sleep, which often continueth præcogitations; making Cables of Cobwebbes and Wilderness of handsome Groves. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1866) 315 This purpose may have been itself excited, and this precogitation itself abstracted from the perceived likenesses and differences of the objects to be arranged.

† **Preco·gnit.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *præcognitum*, pa. pple. neut. of *præcognōscĕre* to PRECOGNOSCE.] A preliminary discussion.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* Introd. 18 A Compend of Chronography..intended for a previous Precognit to the two insuing Tomes.

Precognition (prĭkɒgnĭ·ʃən). Also 7 præ-. [ad. late L. *præcogniti-ōnem*, n. of action f. *præcognōscĕre*: see PRECOGNOSCE; or perh. a. obs. F. *précognition* foreknowledge (15th c. in Godef.).]

1. Antecedent cognition or knowledge; foreknowledge.

1611 COTGR., *Precognition*, a precognition. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. viii. § 2 (1622) 56 This præcognition and anticipation of God. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 230 It acts without any precognition of an end. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 67 God..by his determinate Counsel and precognition delivered his Son to them. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xi. (1852) 136 O Thou!..Whom all the faiths and creeds, and rites of old..In precognition of eternal truth Foreshadowed and foretyped. 1903 MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. 31 Here again we find also precognitions which transcend what seems explicable by the foresight of every mind such as we know.

2. *Scots Law.* The preliminary examination of witnesses or persons likely to know about the facts of a case, in order to obtain, with a view to trial, a general knowledge of the available evidence; *esp.* in criminal law, an examination by a procurator-fiscal of those who can give evidence regarding a crime or offence (in older practice conducted by or before a sheriff or other judge ordinary), in order to know whether there is ground for trial and to enable a relevant libel to be prepared; also the statement itself taken down from a witness before the trial.

1661 *Sc. Acts Chas. II* (1820) VII. 22/2 That the mater of fact cannot be so well cleired at a peremptorie dyet befor the Justice without ane precognition and previous tryell of the wholl circumstances of the same. 1720 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 505 Several are taken up [= apprehended], and lawyers have taken a precognition. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 33 We have gone thro' this libel with the greatest attention, and have taken a view of the several facts, which, after a precognition of above a thousand witnesses, are set forth to support the charge against the pannel. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, The precognition of Simon Glover and Henry Gow would hear out a matter less worthy of belief. 1887 *Law Times* LXXXII. 175/1 Prisoners are not allowed to see the precognitions for the prosecution.

So **Preco·gnitive** *a.*, of the nature of, or giving, foreknowledge.

1903 MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. 142, I mean precognitive dreams;—pictures or visions in which future events are foretold or depicted.

Precognitum, variant of PRECOGNITUM.

Precognizance, erron. f. PRECONIZANCE.

Precognizant, -is- (prĭkɒ·gnizănt), *a.* [f. PRE- A. 3 + COGNIZANT.] Having previous cognizance.

1828–40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 404, I shall now state..the evidence upon which I have affirmed..that he [Knox] was precognisant of the intended murder [of Riccio]. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* iv, The wary precognisant Piper.

Precognization, erron. f. PRECONIZATION.

Precognize (prĭkɒgnəi·z), *v. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + COGNIZE.] *trans.* To know beforehand.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* 34 Except that the Art.., general to all Arts & inuentions called *Heuretica* be first precognized. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 189 He could not..intuitively precognize the system of Christianity.

Precognosce (prĭkɒgnɒ·s), *v. Sc. Law.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + COGNOSCE; cf. L. *præcognōscĕre* (rare) to foreknow, foresee.] *trans.* To make a preliminary examination of (witnesses), in order to enable parties to an action to set up their respective pleas and defences, and particularly in criminal suits to enable the libel to be relevantly stated and maintained: cf. PRECOGNITION 2.

1753 *Stewart's Trial* 93 The pannel's wife and his children, who, by law, cannot be called as witnesses against him, have been precognosced, or judicially examined, and.. their declarations are proposed to be produced in this trial. 1888 *Daily News* 17 July 5/2 Pending the trial of the accused, the Procurator-Fiscal 'precognosces' witnesses, and collects all available evidence, which is afterwards formulated in a detailed and printed indictment supplied to counsel, jury, and Court officials. 1901 *Scotsman* 2 Mar. 12/3 He respectfully submitted that the defence had no power to precognosce police officers.

Pre-collection, -Columbian, -communicant, etc.: see PRE-A, B.

Pre-commu·nion. [PRE- B. 2.] The part of the Communion office in the Book of Common Prayer which precedes the Communion service proper; the ante-communion service.

1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xvii. 431 There was a full service with the pre-communion.

Precompose (prĭkŏmpōu·z), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To compose beforehand.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To Mistr. Amie Potter*, Nature has pre-compos'd us both to love. 1651 H. L'ESTRANGE *Smectymnuus-mastix* 30 Every man is best able to know whether his own prayers be precomposed, or of sudden conception. 1799 C. WINTER in *Jay Mem. & Lett.* (1843) 27 It is very easy to distinguish them [sermons] which were precomposed, from others which were preached extempore.

Hence **Precompo·sed** *ppl. a.*

1741 *Chr. Liturgy* Pref., Those who pray extempore,.. say, that precomposed Forms stint and restrain the Spirit of God in its Operations. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 632 The professional lecturer commonly has a set of precomposed lectures,..any of which he is ready to deliver anywhere on the receipt of his fee.

† **Preconcei·t.** *Obs.* [f. PRE- A. 2 + CONCEIT *sb.*] A preconceived notion or opinion.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. iii. § 9 Which..through their misfashioned preconceit, appeared unto them no less certayne. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. iii. (1739) 7 God had an eye on all this beyond all reach of pre-conceit of man. 1682 *2nd Plea Nonconf.* 79 Clear from all sinister Pre-conceits, Passion, and Disaffection to Practical..Piety.

† **Preconcei·ted,** *a. Obs. rare.* [In 1, f. PRE- A. + CONCEITED *ppl. a.* In 2, f. prec. + -ED 2.]

1. Conceived beforehand, preconceived.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 330 No man on earth can tell what gouernment it is they intend to establish,.. when they come to their preconceited monarchie. 1604 EARL STIRLING *Aurora* Song ix, Whose sweet-supposed sowers Of preconceited pleasures griev'd me most.

2. Having a previous conception or notion.

1698 tr. *Fenelon's Maxims Saints* 110 But these two things had only their Origin from Scholastick Philosophy, whereof these Mystical Men were preconceited.

Preconceive (prĭkɒnsē·v), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To conceive or imagine beforehand; to anticipate in thought.

1597 BACON *Ess., Coulers Good & Evill* (Arb.) 144 In a dead playne, the way seemeth the longer, because the eye hath preconceyued it shorter then the truth. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. i. 37 The great Architect of the world preconceived and foreknew what he would make. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* (1872) I. 55 The Coliseum was very much what I had preconceived it.

Hence **Preconceived** (prĭkɒnsē·vd) *ppl. a.*

1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 291 Upoun precousavit malice borne aganis hir thir mony yeris begane. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 205 Anticipated and preconceived Ideas of Regular Lines and Figures. *a* 1704 LOCKE *Posth. Wks.* (1706) 68 We must..not endeavour to bring things to any præ-conceived Notions of our own. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. II. xvi. 367 Contrary to his preconceived notions. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 114.

Pre-concept (prĭkɒ·nsept). *Psychol.* [f. PRE- A. 2 + CONCEPT *sb.*] A term applied by Romanes to a higher RECEPT (q.v.), or rudimentary CONCEPT: see quot. 1888.

1888 ROMANES *Mental Evolut. Man* ix. 185 Higher Recepts, then, are what may be conveniently termed Preconcepts: they occupy the interval between the receptual life of brute and the earliest dawn of the conceptual life of man. A pre-concept, therefore, is that kind of higher recept which is not to be met with in any brute; but which occurs in the human being after surpassing the brute and before attaining self-consciousness. 1896 *Nat. Science* Dec. 382 From this he argues that there is a logic of recepts in animals, and probably also a logic of preconcepts.

Preconception (prĭkɒnse·pʃən). [f. PRE- A. 2 + CONCEPTION; cf. F. *préconception.*] The action of preconceiving; usually (with *a* and *pl.*), a conception or opinion formed and entertained prior to actual knowledge; a prepossession, a prejudice; an anticipation.

1625 DONNE *Serm.* lxvi. (1640) 667 God does nothing, Man does nothing well, without these Idea's, these retrospects, this recourse to pre-conceptions, pre-deliberations. 1711 HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 154 Men biassed by preconceptions. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. (1765) 286 *note*, A Pre-conception is the natural Apprehension of what is general or universal. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 372–3 To hear an evolving roll, or a succession of leaves, talk continually the language of deliberate reason in a form of continued preconception, Y and Z already possessed, when A was being uttered. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 175 Our preconceptions of wrong and of right. 1867 *Chronicle* 27 July 424 Mr. Longfellow's poetic reputation..establishes a preconception in his favour. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 142 Human perversity has darkened the very heavens by looking at them through the medium of its own preconceptions.

Pre-conce·ptional, *a. rare*—1. [PRE- B. 1.] Previous to conception.

1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Dec. 1644 The first, or preconceptional period of germinal life.

Preco·ncert, *sb.* [f. PRE- A. 2 + CONCERT *sb.*] A previous concert, agreement, or arrangement.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. xlv. 175 A book, which had there not been a preconcert, would not have taken his attention for one moment. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 395 A medical man being (by preconcert) at hand.

Preconce·rt, *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONCERT *v.*] *trans.* To concert or arrange beforehand.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. vii. 59 The opportunity to effect an escape which they suppose preconcerted. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. vi. 188 With this motive we must suppose them to have preconcerted their plans. 1855 PRINCE ALBERT in *Lett. Q. Victoria* (1907) III. 134 How can the Foreign Secretary and Ambassador at Paris..carry on their business, if everything has been privately preconcerted between the Emperor and the English Prime Minister?

Preconce·rted, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED 1.] Concerted or agreed upon beforehand.

1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. viii. 136 Upon preconcerted marriages, and in estates of considerable consequence, tenancy in dower happens very seldom. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. vii. 211 They do not go singly to work, but in large companies and with preconcerted deliberation. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxvii, As though the setting in of night had been their preconcerted signal.

Hence **Preconce·rtedly** *adv.* (Worcester *Dict.* 1846 cites Dr. Allen); **Preconce·rtedness.**

1819 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 168 The rhymes.. well express the preconcertedness of Bolingbroke's scheme.

Preconce·rtion. [irreg. f. PRECONCERT *v.*, for *preconcertation*: see CONCERTION.] The action of preconcerting; preconcert.

1846 WORCESTER cites DWIGHT. 1880 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Family* II. 270 Bois-Duval had come to London without preconcertion as to time.

Precondemn (prīkǫ̆nde·m), *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONDEMN *v.*] *trans.* To condemn beforehand. Hence **Precondemned** (-de·md), **Precondemning** (-de·miŋ) *ppl. adjs.*; **Precondemnation** (-demnē·ı̆·ʃən).

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* (ed. Alford) IV. 220 Not things which make him an unmerciful, a cruel, a precondemning God. 1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-Mastix* Ep. Ded. *iv, They will quite reject and precondemne them, ere they have once examined them. 1847 WEBSTER, Precondemnation. 1864 *Realm* 30 Mar. 2 The Judge of the Assize Court of Aix.. sate as judge, having precondemned the prisoner in his own mind. 1890 TALMAGE *Manger to Throne* 587 There stood Jesus..the pre-condemned victim of an ecclesiastical..mob.

Precondition (prīkǫ̆ndi·ʃən). [f. PRE- A. 2 + CONDITION *sb.*] A prior condition; a condition required to be fulfilled beforehand; a preliminary or precedent stipulation; a pre-requisite.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 36 The ground-work and pre-condition of the spiritual state, in which the humanity strives after godliness. 1851 DE QUINCEY *Ld. Carlisle on Pope* Wks. 1859 XIII. 19 Absolute truth and simplicity are demanded by all of us as preconditions to any sympathy with moral expressions of anger or intolerance. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* I. 165 The idea of God is the precondition of all thought and being.

Precondylar, -condyloid, -confess: see PRE- B. 3, A. 1.

Preconfigure (-fi·gĭūr), *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONFIGURE *v.*] *trans.* To configure in advance; to conform or adapt in figure beforehand.

1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) I. 293 It was the aweful power of Law, acting on natures pre-configured to its influences. 1835 J. HARRIS *Gt. Teacher* (1837) 237 Wherever the Bible comes, it finds our nature preconfigured to many of its truths. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1723 The country was preconfigured to its history.

Hence **Preconfigura·tion** *rare*—1.

a 1860 in *Nonconformist*, He sees the preconfiguration of human nature to spiritual truth.

Preconfo·rm, *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONFORM *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To conform beforehand.

1845 DE QUINCEY *Coleridge & Opium-eating* Wks. 1859 XII. 110 There are..two classes of temperaments as to this terrific drug—those which are, and those which are not preconformed to its power. 1847 — in *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 103 Though the passions..are such..as could not have existed under Paganism; in some respects they condescend and preconform to the stage.

So **Preconfo·rmity,** antecedent conformity.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 186 These holy and humanizing spells, in the preconformity to which our very humanity may be said to consist.

† **Preco·nious,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *præcōni-us* (f. *præcōn-em* crier, herald) + -OUS.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Preconious*, of or belonging to a Common-cryer; also to praise or commendation.

Preco·nizance. *rare.* In 8 *erron.* **precognizance.** [f. med. L. *præcōnīzāre* to PRECONIZE: see -ANCE.] = PRECONIZATION 1.

1730 *St. Trials* I. 367/2 The Lord Steward, after a solemn Precognizance, commanded the Indictments to be certified and brought in.

† **Preco·nizate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med. L. *præcōnīzāt-us*, pa. pple. of *præcōnīzāre* to PRECONIZE.] Summoned by proclamation. (In quots. as pa. pple.)

1529 HEN. VIII *Let.* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1679) I. *Records* II. xxviii. 78 Wherefore she was thrice preconnisate, and called eft-soons to return and appear. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* 181 The legates caused her to be thrice preconisate and called eftsoones to return.

Preconization (prīkoʊnaizē·ı̆·ʃən). [ad. med. L. *præcōnīzātiō-nem*, n. of action f. *præcōnīzāre*, see next; cf. F. *préconisation* (*preconizacion*, 1321).]

1. Public proclamation or announcement. *rare.*

1644 BP. HALL *Modest Offer* (1660) 10 A publick preconization of lawful warning affixed upon the Cathedral Church door. 1649 — *Cases Consc.* Add. iii. (1654) 399 The Minister in a solemne preconization, called you..then to speake, or for ever after to hold your peace.

2. *spec.* in *R. C. Ch.* The public confirmation of an appointment (as that of a bishop) by the pope.

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2753/1 The Dispute grew very warm ..when the Pope put a stop to it, by ordering the Preconisation of the said four Bishops to go on in the usual Form. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1886 Preconization ..the act by which the Pope, in the assembly of the cardinals, proclaims new bishops, and assigns them their respective seats.

Preconize (prī·kǫ̆nəiz), *v.* Also **præ-.** [ad. med. L. *præcōnīzāre*, f. L. *præcōn-em* public crier, herald: see -IZE; cf. F. *préconiser* (1321 in Godef.).]

1. *trans.* To proclaim or announce publicly; to publish; to commend or extol publicly, to cry up.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XIII. 86 Yet treste y crie Thy laude, and his honour eft preconise. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 311 Louis 14th, whose reign he preconizes as the happiest period in French history. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXII. 293 [They] had all praeconised their accomplishments to us. 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 802 Italian ecclesiastics.. undermining the monarchical principle throughout Italy, ..preconising it in Russia.

b. To call upon publicly, to summon by name.

1863 *Church Instit. Circular* II. 139 The certificates having been read, the Registrar preconized the Bishops mentioned in the return from the Dean of the Province, and the Archbishop then referred to the Vicar-General to report upon the certificates transmitted by them and upon the letters of proxy. 1877 SIR T. TWISS in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 329/2 The clergy are præconized or summoned by name to appear before the metropolitan or his commissary.

2. *spec.* in *R. C. Ch.* Of the pope: To approve publicly the appointment of (a bishop).

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2753/1 On Monday last the Pope held a Consistory, wherein the four last preconis'd French Bishops were confirmed. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Preconise*, .. to make a Report in the Pope's Consistory, That the Party presented to a Benefice is qualify'd for the same. 1887 *Detroit Free Press* 21 May 2/1 After eighteen months' service in Perugia, Pope Gregory preconized him [Leo XIII] archbishop of Damietta. 1892 *Times* 23 Mar. 5/5 The Pope will preconize Dr. Vaughan at the first consistory held after Easter.

Hence **Pre·conizing** *vbl. sb.*; **Pre·conizer,** one who preconizes.

1703 *Pretended Indep. Lower Ho. Convocation* 40 The great end of Preconizing, is, to know whu have incurr'd the Censure due to Contumacy, in not appearing pursuant to Archiepiscopal Summons. 1711 HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) I. 320 The great disperser and preconizer of it at home and abroad. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 240 He is commonly the panegyrist of event, the preconizer of destiny, he rows with the stream.

Preconjecture, -connubial, etc.: see PRE- A. 1, 2, B. 1.

Preco·nquer, *v. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONQUER *v.*] *trans.* To conquer beforehand.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cornw.* (1662) I. 196 He [the Duke of Medina] resolved it [Mount Edgecombe] for his own possession in the partage of this Kingdome..which they had preconquered in their hopes and expectation.

Pre-co·nqueror, *a.* [PRE- B. 2.] Anterior to (William) the Conqueror. So **Pre-co·nquest** *a.*, preceding the (Norman) Conquest; **Pre-conque·stal, -conque·stual** *a.* [PRE- B. 1], existing in, or belonging to, times preceding the Conquest.

a 1878 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 59 There were pre-conquestal Norman and post-conquestal Saxon buildings. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Apr. 439/2 The fact of the town having been a pre-conquestal see no more makes the place a city than it makes the parson a dean. 1889 *Athenæum* 10 Aug. 184/1 Dr. Stubbs..sums up strongly in favour of the antiquity of the Leet and its jury, to which he confidently assigns a pre-conquestual origin. 1900 *Edin. Rev.* July 150 A unique collection of preconquest stones. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 15 July 5/1 Royal lineage in our noble and gentle families is common enough:..most of them derive from the Plantagenet, and not from the pre-Conqueror kings.

Preconscious (prīkǫ·nʃəs), *a.* [f. PRE- B. 1 + CONSCIOUS *a.*] Antecedent to consciousness, or to conscious action of some specified kind.

1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 154 A preconscious exercise of the critical faculty. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. viii. (1879) 352 The Physiological doctrine of 'Unconscious Cerebration', or, in the language of German Psychologists, the 'Preconscious Activity of the Soul'. 1876 MAUDSLEY *Physiol. Mind* vi. 366 The so-called preconscious soul, of which some philosophers have written, is truly the preconscious mental life of the race. 1891 *Antidote* 9 June 180 A yearning which is at present, except in a few cases, all preconscious, but still none the less hopeful.

Preconsider (prīkǫ̆nsi·dəɹ), *v.* Also 7 **præ-.** [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONSIDER *v.*] *trans.* To consider beforehand or previously. Hence **Preconsi·dered, Preconsi·dering** *ppl. adjs.*

1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 393 A stubborn, pertinacious, preconsidered sin. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. ii. 51 They pray not for the Publick, whose interest is alwayes præ-consider'd by our Saviour. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 18 Not to go to Prayer, without preconsidering whereon to employ it. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xi. III. 175 The new pro-bouleutic or pre-considering senate consisted of 400 members. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnic.* vi, Playing a part, thoroughly pre-considered. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* ii. 8 The Senate was allowed the privilege of preconsidering intended acts of legislation.

† **Preconsi·derate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 3 + CONSIDERATE *a.*] That considers or deliberates beforehand; considerate beforehand.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 98 If he be not very preconsiderate in the same, and know well the way, he runneth into these inconveniencies.

Preconsidera·tion. [f. PRE- A. 2 + CONSIDERATION.] Previous consideration; consideration beforehand; a preliminary consideration.

1598 BARRET *Theor. of Warres* 29 Without preuention, preconsideration, and forecast of such successes. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 23 Thus much for these pre-considerations: I shall now set the Tables before you. 1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 25 A Second most necessary Preconsideration in the Understanding of the Beast. 1858 SIR A. GRANT in *Oxford Ess.* 94 Chrysippus said, that 'no ethical subject could be rightly approached except from the preconsideration of entire nature and the ordering of the whole'.

Preconsign (prīkǫ̆nsəi·n), *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONSIGN *v.*] *trans.* † a. To signify or symbolize beforehand. *Obs.* b. To consign or make over in advance (Bailey 1721).

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. Disc. vi. § 17 St. Cyril calls baptism..'the antitype of the passions of Christ'. It does preconsign the death of Christ, and does the infancy of the work of grace, but not weakly.

Preconsolidate, -constitute, etc.: see PRE- A. 1, 2.

Preconsu·lt, *v.* Now *rare.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* and *intr.* To consult beforehand or previously.

1620 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1672) 527 Intending in the meanwhile to preconsult with his friends. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 14 These use to preconsult of generall matters tending to the administration of the Commonwealth..and make relation thereof to the Senat. 1683 PEPYS *Corr.* (1841) I. 336 Had my mean advice been preconsulted in it.

So **Preconsulta·tion** [PRE- A. 2], previous consultation; † **Preconsu·ltor** (præ-), one who advises or holds consultation beforehand.

c 1620 WOTTON *Election Dk. Venice* in *Relig.* (1651) 187 During his Election, all Inferiour Tribunals cease, only the Colledge of the Preconsultors (as they term it) is daily open for the hearing of Ambassadours. 1631 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 144 What an honour is it to King Charles, that had an ambassador who was a præ-consultor to so lofty an action. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Preconsultor*, a Pre-adviser; there is a Colledge of these at Venice. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 85 Add to the other advantages of Preconsultation that it cuts off the causes of uncertain opinions.

Precontai·n, *v. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONTAIN *v.*] *trans.* To contain beforehand.

1656 [? J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 283 God is a most Simple Entity, precontaining in one most simple formality, the whole plenitude of Being. 1784 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 162 Fixed air pre-contained in the dephlogisticated.

Precontemplation, -contemporaneous: see PRE- A. 2, B. 1 d.

† **Preconte·st.** *Obs.* [f. PRE- A. 2 + CONTEST *sb.*1] A former or previous fellow-witness.

c 1570 in *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 272 One John Lawson was burying in the barn with the said Agnes brother, her precontest. 1594 *Depos. Bk. Well's Dioc. Reg.* ff. 1 b, Presente then and ther,..this Jurate, and Thomas Jeanes his preconteste.

Pre-contract (prīkǫ·ntrækt), *sb.* Also 7 **præ-.** [f. PRE- A. 2 + CONTRACT *sb.*] A pre-existing contract; a contract or agreement previously entered into: a. of marriage.

1483 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 241/1 Oone Dame Elianor Butteler,..with whome the same King Edward had made a precontracte of matrimonie. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 38 (*title*) An act concernyng precontractes of mariages. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. i. 72 Nor gentle daughter, feare you not at all: He is your husband on a pre-contract. 1657–8 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 337 The law lies very loose as to things that are naturally essential to marriages, as to pre-contracts and dissolving of marriages. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xv. 434 Of this nature are pre-contract; consanguinity, or relation by blood; and affinity, or relation by marriage. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 224 Edward being already bound by a pre-contract of marriage to the lady Eleanor Butler.

b. in general sense.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 125 The King of Spaine had very many subiects in that Order, to whom no other Prince pretended any such precontract or interest. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, ccclxxiii, They are never safe Who weare their Titles by a Præ-contract In Treason. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* v, Lawyers..to draw his contracts, his pre-contracts, and his post-contracts, and to find the way to make the most of grants of church lands, and commons, and licenses for monopoly. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 704 The Presbyterian nonjurors..held that their country was under a precontract to the Most High, and could never..enter into any engagement inconsistent with that precontract.

Precontra·ct, *ppl. a. rare. poet.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONTRACT *ppl. a.*] Pre-contracted. (Used as *pa. pple.*)

1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* ix. 205 His mother precontract Was in most solemn wise Unto the King. 1887 SWINBURNE *Locrine* I. ii. 137 Albeit their hands were precontract By Brute your father dying.

Pre-contract (prīkǫ·ntræ·kt), *v.* Also 7 **præ-.** [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONTRACT *v.*]

1. *trans.* a. To engage (a person) in a previous contract of marriage; to affiance or betroth beforehand. b. To establish (an agreement, etc.) by contract in advance. c. To acquire or form (habits, etc.) beforehand. Hence **Pre-contra·cted** *ppl. a.*

1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 639 This Lepida had been pre-contracted unto Metellus Scipio. 1611 Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girle* D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 209 Deere husband, pardon me, I did dissemble, Told thee I was his precontracted wife. 1631 Vicars *Eng. Hallelujah* Ps. cv. vii, That Con'nant-good, once præ-contracted To Abraham and Isaacs Seed. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 613 If they would employ their talents sincerely for the public good, in preference to any private views or favourite schemes or pre-contracted prejudices. 1819 *Life & Death Jas. V of Scot.* 122 Notwithstanding she had been pre-contracted to Frederic, elector palatine of the Rhine. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 167 Nor could a contract with Percy have invalidated her marriage with the king..Percy having been pre-contracted to another person.

2. *intr.* To enter into a contract beforehand; to agree or arrange in advance.

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 88 Having precontracted with Beyrambeg and Darab-chawn, to seize him.

Precontrive (prīkǫntrəi·v), *v.* [f. Pre- A. 1 + Contrive *v.*] *trans.* To contrive beforehand. So **Precontri·vance** [Pre- A. 2].

1751 Warburton *Pope's Wks., Ess. Man* III. 295 *note*, When the mind had the will to raise the arm to the head, the body was so pre-contrived, as to raise, at that very moment, the part required. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iii. (1858) 265 Shakspeare's Art is not Artifice; the noblest worth of it is not there by plan or precontrivance.

Preconveyance (prīkǫnvē·ăns). [f. Pre- A. 2 + Conveyance *sb.*] A previous or prior conveyance (of property).

1628 *Petit. conc. Recusants* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 517 This mystery of Iniquity patched up of colourable Leases, Contracts, and Preconveyances. 1655 Fuller *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 221 Recusant-patrons, before their conviction, had such sleights, by pre-conveyances to make over their advowsons to others.

†**Precony.** *Obs.* Also in L. form præconium. [ad. L. *præcōnium* the office of a public crier, a proclaiming, laudation; sb. use of neut. sing. of *præcōnius* Preconious, f. *præcōn-em* a public crier.] Public commendation; laudation, extolment.

c 1410 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* viii. (Gibbs MS.), So that here is schewed a grete precony and worthy ensaumple of ponert. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 3 Thei ar to be enhaunsede and exaltede by merite with grete preconyes. 1653 R. G. tr. *Bacon's Hist. Winds* 208 It hath been abused both by false opinions, and false Præconiums.

†**Preco·que,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. rare.* Also 5 *pl.* **precox.** [ad. L. *præcoqu-us* (Columella), occas. equivalent of *præcox* early ripe: see Precoce.] Early ripe. b. As *sb.* Applied to an early fig.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxxi. (Bodl. MS.), Some [grapes] ben precoquc..for þei ripeþ sone. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 578 In places passyng cold, hit is most sure Precox [= precoques, L. *præcoqua*] to plaunte; her fruyt they sone enhaunce, Er shoures come.

Preco·racoid, *a.* and *sb.* [Pre- B. 3.]

A. *adj.* Situated anterior to the coracoid.

1872 Humphry *Myology* 31 In Menobranch the long precoracoid cartilage lies upon the omo-hyoid.

B. as *sb.* A precoracoid bone or cartilage.

1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 39 The prolongation of the more perfectly developed præcoracoids. 1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 221 The posterior end articulates with the præcoracoids and the clavicles.

Hence **Precoracoi·dal** *a.* = Precoracoid *a.* So **Preco·raco-** in comb., as *precoraco-brachial*, (a muscle) connecting the precoracoid with the arm.

1872 Humphry *Myology* 33 Precoraco-brachial..arises from the whole of the outer surface of the precoracoid cartilage, with the exception of the marginal part. 1875 Huxley in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 761/2 (*in some copies*) The pectoral arch in the Amphibia is distinguishable into a scapular, a coracoidal, and a præcoracoidal region.

†**Preco·rdiac, præ-,** (*a.*) *sb. Obs.* [irreg. f. Præcordia, perh. after *cardiac.*] = Precordial.

1671 Blagrave *Astrol. Physic* 83 Proceeding from obstructions and distempers of the precordiacks and arteries.

Precordial, præ- (prīkō·rdiăl), *a.*[1] (*sb.*) [f. Præcordia + -al.] Situated in front of or about the heart; of or pertaining to the Præcordia.

1562 Bulleyn *Bulwark, Bk. Simples* 1 Against all the aboundance of humours in the breaste or precordiall parts. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xxii. viii. II. 119 For the midriffe and precordial parts, it is very wholsome. *Ibid.* [see Præcordia]. 1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 379 A remitting dyspnœa, attended with dry cough and precordial anxiety. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* s. v. *Præcordia*, The Præcordial Region is the epigastric region. Also, and more properly, the region of the heart [etc.]. 1880 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* 316 It may be limited to a portion of the præcordial space. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Præcordial anxiety*, a feeling of anxiety and oppression, with a sensation of constriction of the chest over the precordial region.

†B. *sb.* (absolute use of adj.) *pl.* The precordial parts; the parts in front of or over the heart. *Obs.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* vii. vii. 14 Amyde hir hart-pypys or precordialis lycht. 1555 Eden *Decades* 66 The naturall heate is not dryuen from the owtewarde partes into the inwarde partes and precordials.

†**Preco·rdial,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. Pre- A. 6 + Cordial *a.*] Exceedingly cordial; very hearty, warm, or sincere.

1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 349 Brether of court, with mynd precordial, To the gret god hartlie I commend 30w. 1542 Becon *News out of Heaven* Prol. A iv b, Christ sayeth here playnely, that whosoeuer hath an herty & precordial [*ed.* 1560 vnfeigned] loue toward hym, kepeth his commaundementes. 1757 Mrs. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) III. 273 Mutual Tenderness, or præcordial Sympathy.

b. *fig.* Very comforting or cheering. *Sc. rare*—[1].

a 1600 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xxxiv. 37 Restore thairfore to glore precordiall My lif from stryf or knyf of Atropus.

Hence †**Preco·rdially** *adv.*, most heartily.

c 1531 Boorde *Let.* in *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Forewords 47 Venerable faþer, precordyally I commend me vnto yow with thanks. 1534 — in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 299, I humyly and precordyally desyre yor Mastershepp to be good master..to yr faithfull bedmen.

†**Preco·rdium.** *Obs.* An error for Pericardium (confused with Præcordia).

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Hj, Wherof is the substaunce of the coueryng of the herte?..It is called precordium, & is of a skynny substaunce, wher to descendeth synewes as vnto other inwarde intraylles.

Precorneal to **-costal**: see Pre- B. 1 d, 3.

†**Precou·rse,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *præcurs-us*: see Precurse *sb.*] Forerunning, anticipation, anticipatory action.

1678 Marvell *Def. Ĵ. Howe* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 226 If God do not determine men to such wicked actions by concourse, he doth it..by precourse. 1786 A. Gib *Sacr. Contempl.* III. 470 According to the doctrine of Calvinists, there is a precourse or predetermination of the divine power in respect to every action of the Soul.

Precourse (prīkō·ɹs), *v. rare.* [f. L. *præcurs-*, ppl. stem of *præcurrĕre*: see Precurse *v.*] *trans.* To run before, forerun, herald, prognosticate. In quot. 1847 *intr.* To act as a precursor.

1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 643 The precursors are understood to be gentlemen in the transition state towards repeal. Some of them have, however, denied that they can be said to 'precourse' in this form. 1888 Clark Russell *Death Ship* xl, The weighty swells which had precoursed the growth of the storm had run away down the eastern waters.

Pre-creative, -crucial: see Pre- B. 1, 3.

Pre-critical (prīkri·tikăl), *a.* [Pre- B. 1.] Previous to the critical treatment of a subject; in quot. 1881, previous to the development of Kant's critical philosophy as shown in his 'Critique of Pure Reason'.

1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 847/2 Belonging to the precritical period of Kant's development. 1892 Montefiore *Hibbert Lect.* ii. 83 Jeroboam's revolt can no longer be estimated as in the pre-critical age.

Precuneus, præ- (prikiū·niŭs). *Anat.* [f. L. *præ* Pre- B. 3 + Cuneus.] The quadrate lobule of the brain, situated immediately in front of the cuneate lobule. Hence **Precu·neal** *a.*, of or pertaining to the precuneus (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1890 in Billings *Med. Dict.* 1893 W. R. Gowers *Man. Dis. Nerv. Syst.* (ed. 2) II. 437 Very rarely softening is limited to the paracentral region or to the precuneus. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 308 We have found that lesion of the gyrus fornicatus, at the point where it passes into the precuneus, caused loss of sensation.

Precurrent (prikv·rĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *præcurrens, -entem*, pres. pple. of *præcurrĕre* to run before, precede: see Pre- A. 1 and Current *a.*]

1. Occurring beforehand; forerunning, precursory.

1628 J. Hume *Jewes Deliv.* ii. 29 The precurrent signes of the day of Iudgement. 1799 M. Underwood *Dis. Childr.* (ed. 4) I. 192 An account of the various precurrent symptoms. 1893 *Athenæum* 2 Sept. 310/3 Precurrent symptoms of the transition to some such society.

2. *Anat.* Running or extending forward, i. e. towards the front or head. Opposed to Recurrent. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†**Precu·rrer.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. **precur*, ad. L. *præcurr-ĕre* (see prec.) + -er [1].] A forerunner.

1601 Shaks. *Phœnix & Turtle* ii, Thou shriking harbinger, Foule pre-currer of the fiend.

†**Precu·rse,** *sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *præcurs-us* a running before, from *præcurrĕre*: see next and Precurrent.] Forerunning, heralding, foretokening. So **Precu·rsal** *a. rare*—[1], of or pertaining to a forerunner, precursory.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. i. 121 And even the like precurse of fierce events, As harbingers preceding still the fates. 1817 G. S. Faber *Eight Dissert.* (1845) I. 262 When John began his precursal ministry.

Precurse (prikē·ɹs), *v. rare.* [f. L. *præcurs-*, ppl. stem of *præcurrĕre* (see Precurrent); so F. *précurser* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] *trans.* To run or occur before; hence, to herald, foretoken, prognosticate. Hence **Precu·rsing** *ppl. a.*

1865 S. Wilberforce *Sp. Missions* (1874) 173 This which we hear whispered there, and see spreading we know not how through the air, is just the precursing atmosphere which comes before his [Antichrist's] advent. 1891 Froude *Erasmus* viii. (1895) 155 You cannot regard heresy and schism and precursing antichrist as trifles.

†**Precu·rsion.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *præcursiōn-em* a running before, previous occurrence, n. of action from *præcurrĕre*: see prec.] = Precurse *sb.* Hence †**Precu·rsionary** *a. Obs. rare*—[1].

1701 Beverley *Apoc. Quest.* 15 That such a State of Empire, was at the change of that from Pagan to Christian as a Precursion to it. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 217 The landlords not named in the lists of Precursionary proscription were to be regarded popular and unattainted.

Precursive (prikē·ɹsiv), *a.* [f. L. *præcurs-* (see Precurse *v.*) + -ive.] = Precursory.

a 1814 *Sorceress* II. ii. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 14 Does thy simple mind See the precursive harbingers of woe Like brooding guilt? 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIX. 281 A groundswell precursive of a storm rolls in. 1868 E. Edwards *Ralegh* I. xviii. 362 These rumours were..the precursive shadows which are said to be cast by coming events.

Precursor (prikē·ɹsəɹ). Also 6–7 præ-; 7 **-cursoure, -curser.** [a. L. *præcursor* forerunner, advanced guard, agent-n. from *præcurrĕre* to run before; cf. F. *précurseur* (15th c.).]

1. One who or that which runs or goes before; a forerunner; *esp.* one who precedes and heralds the approach of another; a harbinger; *spec.* applied to John the Baptist. Also *attrib.*

1504 Lady Margaret tr. *De Imitatione* IV. xvii. 281 The right excellent precursor Iohn Baptyste. 1612 Jas. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 106, I know e this wilbe the more wellcome that it is my præcursoure. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* I. 179 Abbé Raynal, one of the undoubted precursors of the present revolution in France. 1852 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 9 The Baptist is here in his character of Precursor. 1856 Miss Mulock *J. Halifax* xxiii, Shame, the precursor of saving penitence. 1869 Dunkin *Midn. Sky* 173 In ancient times Procyon..was called the Precursor Dog. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. ii. 55 That dark radiation, which is the precursor..of their luminous rays.

†b. *Irish Politics.* See quots. *Obs.*

1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 643 Conservatives 39, Repealers 37, Whigs 17, Precursors 12. The precursors are understood to be gentlemen in the transition state towards repeal. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 4 Sept. 4/7 Precursor was one of the many names that O'Connell gave to his popular organisations. The 'Precursor Society' meant that it was the precursor of O'Connell's last resource—the Repeal of the Union.

2. One who precedes in some course or office.

1792 Burke in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 540 Sufferers in one Common Cause, and .. our precursors in misfortune. 1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* vi. 248 There is now no need that we should err as our precursors have done for want of experience. 1879 M. Arnold *Mixed Ess., Guide Eng. Lit.* 202 Cowper..by his genuine love of nature was a precursor of Wordsworth.

Hence †**Precu·rsorism,** the principles and practice of the Irish 'precursors' (see Precursor 1 b).

1839 *John Bull* 29 Apr., Otherwise what need would there be for 'Precursorism' and 'Repeal'? 1839 *Times* 17 Sept., Precursorism has turned out to be utterly hopeless.

Precu·rsorship. [f. prec. + -ship.]

1. The office or function of a precursor.

a 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 152 The Eremitship of Elias and Iohn Baptist, and likewise of the Precurs[or]ship of Elias. 1892 G. Saintsbury *Misc. Ess.* Pref. 9 Without the faintest intention of giving any fatuous hint of prophecy or precursorship.

2. Antecedence; prior occurrence.

1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xvii. § 21 It depends for its force on the existence of ruins and traditions, ..and the precursorship of eventful history. 1867 C. J. Smith *Syn. & Antonyms* s. v. *Antecedence*, Syn...Priority, Precursorship.

Precursory (prikē·ɹsori), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *præcursōrius*: see Precursor and -ory [2].] Having the character of a precursor; running before or preceding, esp. as the harbinger or presage of something to follow; preliminary, introductory. Const. *of.*

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 125 After the kindling of many precursorie lights of knowledge. 1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 77 Being a precursory provision to that end. 1796 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 161 Reprobated..as precursory of far greater evils. *a* 1883 D. King in *Mem.* (1885) 357, I cannot regard it [Pentecost] as the precursory advent here designed. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 835 Another symptom which is sometimes precursory of exophthalmic goitre.

B. *sb.* (the adj. used *absol.*) A precursory fact, condition, or symptom; an antecedent.

a 1660 Hammond *Serm. Ezek.* xvi. 30 Wks. 1684 IV. 568 Virtue is the way to Truth: Purity of affections a necessary precursory to depth of knowledge. 1820 Good *Study Med.* II. 692 Yet not unfrequently the blood issues suddenly without any of these precursories.

Precydence, -ent, obs. ff. Precedence, -ent.

Precydent, obs. Sc. variant of President.

†**Pre·dable,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. med.L. *prædābilis*, f. *prædārī* (see Prede *v.*) + -able.] Liable to be preyed on or seized as prey.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xx. (1660) 226 Fowles..which are Predable whereof some are Savage some Domesticall. *Ibid.* xxi. 227 From Predable Fowles that are Savage, we come to Fowles Domesticall and home-bred that are delighted with Mens Society.

†**Preda·cean.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *predace-ous*, erron. form of Predacious + -an (after *crustacean*, etc.).] A predacious animal; a bird or beast of prey.

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 481 The Predaceans and several others, when first born are blind. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Predacean*, a syn. for *Carnivore.*

Predacious (pridē·ʃəs), *a.* Also erron. predaceous. [f. L. type **prædāx*, *-ācem* (cf. It. *predace*: f. L. *prædārī* to prey upon) + -ous: cf. *audacious, voracious, ferocious*: see -acious.]

1. Of animals: Naturally preying upon other animals; subsisting by the capture of living prey; predatory, raptorial.

1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* IX. i. (1727) 399 Those are endow'd with Poison, because they are predaceous. 1774

GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 22 These snails may be regarded as the predacious tribe among their fellows. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 195 One predaceous creature caught in the very act of gorging his prey. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* (1849) 383 They were now in a land of danger, subject to the wide roamings of a predacious tribe. 1877 COUES *Fur Anim.* iii. 60 Strictly carnivorous, predacious, and destructive to many kinds of small Mammals and Birds.

2. Of or pertaining to predatory animals.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 509 He is as troublesome by his sudden and predacious sallies. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 363 A barrier against the predacious attempts on the stock. 1877 COUES *Fur Anim.* iv. 128 The instincts and predacious habits of the Weasels and Stoats.

Hence **Preda·ciousness** = next.

1904 BRANFORD *Ideals Sc. & Faith* 118 Characterised by, on the one hand, audacity and predaciousness, and on the other by timidity and submission.

Predacity (prĭdæ·sĭti). [f. as prec. + -TY; see -ACITY.] The quality or fact of being predacious.

1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 971/1 Indicatory of predacity of habits in the insect. 1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 314 Predacity is the order of the day. Bargains are battles, in which the greatest rogue stands the best chance. 1892 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 493 Thanks to his audacity and his predacity.

†**Pre·dal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *præda* prey + -AL.] Of or pertaining to plunder; predatory.

1737 BOYSE *Olive* i, Sarmatia, laid by prædal Rapine low. *Ibid.* xix, Allur'd, the prædal raven took his flight.

Predamn (prĭdæ·m), *v.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *prædamnāre*: see PRE- A. 1 and DAMN *v.*] *trans.* To damn or condemn beforehand.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 82 The deedes..for which the cities of Sodome and Gomorrha were predamned. 1794 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* in *A Cabinet*, etc. 14 Swear we're all predestin'd or predamn'd.

Predamnation (prĭdæmnē·ʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. late L. *prædamnātiōn-em*, n. of action from *prædamnāre*: see prec.] The action of condemning or condition of being damned beforehand.

1626 J. YATES *Ibis ad Cæsarem* II. 32 As for damnation, predamnation, &c., they are acts of iustice, and not to be thought vpon without sinne. *a* 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 27 'Tis Predamnation to despair, 'Tis Bliss to trust God's tender Care. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. viii. 367 An adequate idea of predestination, or, to give it a truer name, pre-damnation, held and taught in the school of the Coran.

Predate (prĭdē·t), *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + DATE *v.*] 1. *trans.* To date before the actual time; to antedate.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 486 The tendency—found in all early as well as modern writings—to pre-date the origin of empire. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Jan. 9/3 Mr. Gorst predates the fall of Lord Randolph Churchill.

2. To precede in date, to date before (something).

1889 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VII. 486/1 The Bonnington, or Lawday oak, is not a boundary tree, but it predates the times of the Tudors.

†**Preda·tion.** *Obs.* Also 5–6 -acion. [ad. L. *prædātiōn-em* a taking of booty, n. of action f. *prædārī* to plunder: see PREDE *v.*] The action of plundering or pillaging; depredation.

c 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 968 On erthe ther is no thing so vnsemyng As a kynge to be in predacion, Or by compulsion to be taking. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 143 Thys sodain visitacion or predacion, cleane shaued them. [*Margin*] Predacion, that is a robbery. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 20 The good Husbands expected..that the Fruit should improve, as freed from the predations of the Hedge.

†**Predati·tious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *prædātīci-us, -ītius*, f. *prædārī, prædāt-*: see prec. and -ITIOUS 1.] Characterized by plundering or robbing; predatory.

1659 GAUDEN *Serm.*, etc. (1660) 25 Not predaticious to any, but propitious to all true Saints. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 3 Provided no rank Weeds, or predatitious Plants (consummating their Seeds) be suffered to..exhaust it.

†**Predato·rial,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *prædātōri-us* (see PREDATORY) + -AL.] = PREDATORY.

c 1781 (*title*) Authentic Memoirs..from the Journal of his Predatorial Majesty, the King of the Swindlers.

†**Predato·rious,** *a. Obs.* [f. as next + -OUS.] = PREDATORY (esp. in sense 3).

1640 GAUDEN *Love of Truth* (1641) 21 Interpreting that zeale, which is but naturall passion and choler, an humane, feaverish and prædatorious, not that holy, gentle, and propicious heate of love. 1659 — *Slight Healers* (1660) 56 In complicated diseases..to give check to that, which is most accute, malignant and predatorious of the spirits. *a* 1677 MANTON *Serm. Ps. cxix.* 36 xli. Wks. 1872 VI. 379 There is a vital heat necessary to our preservation, and there are unnatural predatorious heats which argue a distemper.

Predatory (pre·dătəri), *a.* Also 7–8 præ-. [ad. L. *prædātōri-us*, f. *prædātōr-em* a plunderer, agent-n. f. *prædārī*: see PREDE *v.* and -ORY 2.]

1. Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or consisting in plundering, pillaging, or robbery.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xviii. (Arb.) 53 So saith Aristotle,..that pasturage was before tillage, or fishing or fowling, or any other predatory art or cheuisance. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 30 It is a prædatory course of life. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxiv. (1869) III. 611 Necessity and revenge might justify his prædatory excursions by sea and land. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) II. 203 The Marhattas have long boasted that they would carry on a predatory war against us. 1878 MACLEAR *Celts* i. 9 They for a time indulged their predatory instincts unchecked.

2. Addicted to, or living by, plunder; plundering, marauding, thieving; in modern use sometimes applied to the criminal classes of great cities.

1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxvi. (1869) II. 35 He recalled to their standard his predatory detachments. 1801 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 367 A predatory and formidable race, the Mahrattas. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., W. Hastings* (1887) 638 The principle..is fully expressed by the old motto of one of the great predatory families of Teviotdale, 'Thou shalt want ere I want'.

†3. Destructive, consuming, wasteful, deleterious.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 299 The Evils that come of Exercise, are:..that it maketh the Spirits more hot and predatory. *Ibid.* § 318 The cause is, for that all exclusion of open air (which is ever predatory) maintaineth the body in his first freshness and moisture. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 32 Some sorts of it [air] being as predatory and wastful of the body, as others again are comfortable and refreshing. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 122 If of himself the Patient takes no Care, But runs into the Predatory Air.

4. Of an animal: That preys upon other animals; that is a beast, bird, or other creature of prey; carnivorous. Also, of its organs of capture.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 165, I shall be content to suppose that those Animals which are now Prædatory were so from the beginning. 1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* xi. 185 They will fly from a dog or a predatory animal. 1884 SEDGWICK *Claus' Text-bk. Zool.* I. 562 The lower lip [of *Libellulidæ*] is modified to form a special predatory apparatus (the mask). *Mod.* The Cicindela is one of the *Geadephaga* or predatory land beetles.

Hence **Predatorily** (pre·dătərĭli) *adv.*, in a predatory manner (Webster 1847); **Pre·datoriness,** the quality of being predatory (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Predazzite (prĭdă·tsəit). *Min.* [ad. G. *predazzit*, named 1843 f. Predazzo, in the Tyrol: see -ITE¹ 2 b.] 'A rock composed of calcite and brucite, long considered a mineral species' Chester *Names of Minerals*).

1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.*, etc. III. *Predazzite*, a variety of Bitter Spar mixed with Brucite, which forms mountain masses at Predazzo in the Southern Tyrol. It has a granular structure, and is white with a vitreous lustre on the planes of cleavage.

†**Prede, pread,** *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 6 preede. [ad. L. *prædā* booty, spoil.] Plunder, spoil, booty, prey.

1538 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, III. 41 He was constreyned to leave behinde him the spoile and prede he had there takyn. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 186 They..conspired together of all the preade & bootie that thei should geat not to bryng a iote into y⁰ kynges pauilion. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 35 For we hither sayld not,...from their region with prede too gather an heardflock. *Ibid.*, etc. 139 Not a practise honest, nor a preede toe be greatlye recounted.

†**Prede, pread,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6 preid. [ad. L. *prædārī* to plunder, spoil, f. *prædā*: see prec.] a. *trans.* To plunder, rob. b. *absol.* or *intr.* To seize booty, to plunder. Hence †**Preding, preading,** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1587) II. 23/1 The inhabitants being dailie and hourelie molested and preided by their prolling mounteine neighbors. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. vii. 92 To..sit still without preading, in a wast and desart countrey. 1609 — *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. vi. 12 Crewes and troupes of preading brigands. 1632 — *Cyrupædia* 66 Some Chaldees..that live by preading and robbing.

Prede, ME. dial. form of PRIDE.

Pre-decay: see PRE- A. 2.

Predecease (prĭdĭsī·s), *sb.* [f. PRE- A. 2 + DECEASE *sb.*, after next. Cf. F. *prédécès* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The decease or death of one person before another.

a 1765 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* (1773) III. ix. § 21 Upon the dissolution of a marriage by the predecease of the wife without issue. 1883 *Stubbs' Merc. Circular* 28 Nov. 1046/1 The same right..which the wife formerly had in the husband's [estate] on his predecease. 1888 LD. WATSON in *Law Rep., Ho. Lords* XIII. 381 Her consent had no reference to the rights arising to her next of kin upon her own pre-decease.

Predecease (prĭdĭsī·s), *v.* Also 6 præ-. [f. PRE- A. 1 + DECEASE *v.* Cf. F. *prédécéder* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] *trans.* To die before (some person, or, rarely, some event).

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1756 If children prædecease progenitours, We are their offspring and they none of ours. 1828 SCOTT *Diary* 24 May in *Lockhart*, Burke was under the strange hallucination that his son who predeceased him was a man of greater talents than himself. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 32 Several of the heroes who predeceased the war. 1872 JACOX *Aspects Authorsh.* xxii. 370 How continually do the words predecease (as they say in Scotland) the author of them!

b. *intr.* or *absol.* To die first or before the other.

a 1765 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* (1773) III. ix. § 21 Where the husband predeceases, neither widow nor children can claim a right in any part of the heirship moveables.

Hence **Predecea·sed** *ppl. a.*, previously or formerly deceased; **Predecea·ser,** one who dies before another.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. i. 76 Will you mocke at an ancient Tradition began vppon an honourable respect, and worne as a memorable Trophee of predeceased valor? 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* Digest 506 The praetors admitted the survivor of husband or wife to *bonorum possessio ab intestato* of the predeceaser, next after cognates. *Ibid.* 520 He or she might take..the usufruct..of a third part of the predeceaser's estate.

†**Predece·ss,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [Back-formation from PREDECESSOR.] *trans.* To precede, be the predecessor of.

1747 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 192 Lord John Sackville predecessed me here.

Predecession (prīdĭse·ʃən). *rare.* [n. of action f. stem of PREDECESS-OR; cf. med.L. *prædēcessiōn-em* (Du Cange).] The action or condition of preceding in any position; the being a predecessor.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 51 Progenitors have had them for four and twenty predecessions. 1855 HT. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* (1877) III. 255 How much Judaism owes to Egyptian predecession.

†**Predecessive,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -IVE.] That has gone before; preceding.

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* I. i, Our noble and wise prince has hit the law That all our predecessive students Have missed, unto their shame.

Predecessor (prĭdĭse·səɹ, pred-). Also 6 præ-; 5–6 predy-, predi-; 4 -ur, 5 -ar, 5–7 -our, -oure, 7 -er. [ME. *predecessour* = F. *prédécesseur* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *prædēcessor* (Rutil. *c* 420), f. *præ*, PRE- A. + *dēcessor* one who goes away, departs, or dies, agent-n. from *dēcēdĕre* to go away, depart. Often used as the equivalent of L. *præcessor, antecessor.*]

1. One who has held (and ceased to hold) any office or position before the present holder; one who has preceded in the position.

[1292 BRITTON I. i. § 6 Si la fraunchise ne soit graunté..par nous ou par nos predecessours.] *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Mathou*) 326 Of þi predecessare. *Ibid.* xxxi. (*Eugenia*) 416 þe emperoure Oto, þat wes predecessoure Of þe gud emperoure henry. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 464 The newe pope..whiche also lyke to his predecessour was a Frensheman. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 307 b, My predecessours, Byshoppes of Rome. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1638) 163 The Elephant..with his teeth digged up the ground and shewed her the naked body of her predecessor, intimating thereby..how unworthily she had marryed with a man, murtherer of his former wife. 1768 GRAY in *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 83 Next day Hinchliffe made his speech, and said not one word (though it is usual) of his predecessor. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 83 Eadmer's immediate predecessor in the see of St. Andrews was Turgot.

b. A thing to which another has succeeded.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 319 To-day is Yesterday return'd;.. Let it not share its predecessor's fate. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 248 This is the first clear day..Compared with the gloomy haziness of its predecessors, it was cheering. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June Suppl., This Supplement..will be republished together with its predecessor.

2. An ancestor; a forefather.

c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 56 þe kyngis citee þe wich her predecessours and þe Chaldeys of olde tyme had byseged and destruyed. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 199 Somme women haue childer like to theyme, somme like to the fader, and somme like to their predecessores afore tyme. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe India* (Arb.) 4 We may perceue such magnanimitie to haue ben in our predicessours. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 248 Your Highnesse..Did claime some certaine Dukedomes, in the right Of your great Predecessor, King Edward the Third. 1656 COWLEY *Verses Sev. Occas., To Roy. Soc.* v, All long Errors of the Way, In which our wandring Predecessors went. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* xii. (1852) 323 Considering the vast number of ancestors which each individual had in the twenty-seventh generation, there can scarcely have been a Jewish parent in the time of David,..who was not, according to the flesh, a predecessor of our Lord.

†3. One who takes precedence. *Obs. rare.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1723 Predicessour of princes & pere to þe sonn.

†4. One who goes before as a leader or guide.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxiii. (MS. Digby 230) lf. 154/1 þat þou shalt firste be my predecessour And goo aforn depe doun in helle. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxi. 143 He [Jesus] shal be our helpe, þat is our leder & oure predecessour. 1656 tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 955 If they [Christians] knew their own priviledges, and composed themselves according to the pattern of their Predecessor.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1680 E. F. *Life Edw. II* 21 He exactly follows his Predecessor-precedent to the Life. 1683 J. WILSON in *Cloud of Witnesses* (1810) 216 That which their great doctor had yielded and their predecessor council had approven. 1723 DR. WHARTON *True Briton* No. 57 II. 498 This French Author celebrates his Predecessor Countrymen. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. v. (1872) I. 167 'The old castle of the Schellenbergs' (extinct predecessor Line).

Hence **Predece·ssoress,** †**Predece·ssrix,** a female predecessor; **Predece·ssorship,** the office of a predecessor.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Decession*, a predecessorship, *decessio.* 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-convict.* 119 After the example of his glorious Father and renowned predecesrix Elizabeth. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 657 They will find no obstruction from the melodious pages of their predecessoresses.

Predeclare (prīdĭklē·ɹ), *v. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + DECLARE; cf. obs. F. *prédéclarer* (16th c.).] *trans.* To declare or announce beforehand.

1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* I. i, I do not carry An almanack in my bones, to pre-declare What weather we shall have. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 77 For God Incarnate shalt [thou] the Way prepare, His wonderful Salvation pre-declare. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. x. (1864) IX. 355 It is believed by few that the Priest..has the power of irrevocably predeclaring the doom of his fellow men.

Predecree (prīdĭkrī·), *sb. rare.* [PRE- A. 2.] A decree pronounced beforehand.

1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* xxvii, Of all supernatural belief, that of being compelled by a predecree,..seems the most fraught at once with abasement and with horror. 1832 — *Eugene A.* III. vi, The invisible and giant hand..at whose pre-decree we hold the dark boons of life and death.

Predecree', *v. rare.* Also 7 præ-. [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To decree beforehand; to foreordain.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. vi. § 1 (1622) 39 All things are prædecreed vnto men by God. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 374 The Force he of the promis'd Seed Had felt, in Jesus pre-decreed.

Pre-dedicate, -dedication: see PRE- A. 1, 2.

Predefine (prīdĭfəi·n), *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + DEFINE *v.*; cf. obs. F. *predeffinir* (15th c. in Godef.).] *trans.* To define, limit, appoint, or settle previously; to predetermine.

1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* xliii. Q ij b, At his tyme predefined and appoynted from euerlastynge. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 29 Whatever God absolutely predefines or predestines from Eternitie he predetermines in time. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 67 Whom thy unbounded Goodness predefin'd To be the Mighty Saviour of Mankind. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 43 Much less CRN a general statute anticipate and pre-define it. 1836 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Election* II. viii. 357 The number of the predestinated is predefined and certain.

So **Predefinite** (prīdĭfinit) *a.*, predetermined (in quot. 1847 = PREDESIGNATE *a.* b); **Predefinition** (prīˌdĭfini·ʃən), predetermination.

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* I. Liv b, Vntill such time as the complet number..shuld be fulfilled and wholy accomplished accordinge to the eternall predifinition of God. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 25 Some distinguish between God's predefinition and his predetermination: his predefinition they restrain to his decrees, and his predetermination to his concurse. *Ibid.* 30 The decree of God..cannot have [its effect] but by efficaciously applying the create will to the predefinite act. 1847 HAMILTON *Let. to De Morgan* 32 In the first, common, or Aristotelic meaning, definite, or more precisely predefinite (διορισ τὸς, προσδιορισ τὸς) is equivalent to expressed, overt, or, more proximately, to designate and pre-designate.

Predeli·berate (prī-), *v. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + DELIBERATE *v.*; cf. obs. F. *predeliberer* (16th c. in Godef.).] *trans.* To deliberate beforehand, to premeditate. Hence **Predeli·berated** *ppl. a.*, previously deliberated; premeditated. So **Predelibera·tion,** previous deliberation.

1625 Pre-deliberations [see PRECONCEPTION]. 1649 BP. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 20 This Tumult was taken to be but a rash Emergent, without any predeliberation. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 2 Occasions of committing either mortal, or any voluntary and predeliberated, venial sin.

Predeli·neate (prī-), *v. rare.* [PRE- A. 1.] To delineate beforehand. Hence **Predeli·neated** *ppl. a.* So **Predelinea·tion,** previous delineation; in quot. 1879 in reference to the old theory that all the parts of the complete animal body already existed in the spermatozoon: cf. PREFORMATION 2.

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 119 The same spirit of Nature which prepares the matter by some general Predelineation. *Ibid.* 125 Such a soul as is most congruous to the predelineated Matter which it has prepared for her. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 37 The Animalculists, or the Believers in Sperm, looked upon the moving seminal threads as the real animal germs,... Leeuwenhoek, Hartsoeker, and Spallanzani were the chief defenders of this theory of Pre-delineation.

Predella (prĭde·lă). [a. It. *predella* (prede·lla) a stool, footstool, kneeling-stool; prob. f. OHG. *pret* a board + *-ella*, dim. suffix.]

1. The step or platform upon which an altar is placed, an altar-step, foot-pace; also, a painting or sculpture upon the vertical face of this.

1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 6 All should communicate upon the edge of the predella. 1857 G. J. WIGLEY *Borromeo's Inst. Eccl. Build.* xi. § 2. 26 *note*, The highest or the only step of an altar is..the Predella..the name used for this platform in all works on church ceremonies. 1873 SUSAN & JO. HORNER *Walks Florence* (1884) I. xxiv. 353 In the..predella of small figures below the altar, a priest holds up the chalice.

2. A raised shelf at the back of an altar; also (more usually) a piece of painting or sculpture on the front of such a shelf, forming an appendage to the altar-piece above it: = GRADINO.

1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 101 In a small and very curious picture which I saw at Rome, forming part of a Predella. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 307 The 'predella' or gradus was the wooden base on which the altar-piece rested, and to which it was attached. 1873 SUSAN & JO. HORNER *Walks Florence* (1884) II. i. 2 This picture formed the predella, or lower part of an altar-piece.

b. Extended to a subsidiary painting forming a similar appendage to any picture.

1882 W. SHARP *D. G. Rossetti* 252 There is a very fine predella, or lower partition, attached to the picture, which [predella] is divided by two crossbars of the frame into three divisions. 1902 *Union Mag.* Nov. 502/1 The picture is finished with a predella consisting of a kind of Dominican tree.

c. *attrib.*, as *predella panel, picture.*

1884 *American* VIII. 202 The collection has also a small Raphael predella panel. 1884 *Athenæum* 21 June 796 The nuns of St. Anthony of Padua..sold the fine predella pictures to Christina of Sweden.

Pre-demand, -demonstrate, etc.: see PRE- A. 1.

Predentary, -dentate, etc.: PRE- A. 4, B. 3.

† Predepo·se, *v. Obs. rare.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To depose, give evidence, or affirm previously. Hence † **Predepo·sed** *ppl. a.*

c 1560 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 62 As he haith predeposyd in this said matter. 1626 in *Impeachm. Dk. Buckhm.* (Camden) 29 Hee..did lade all the predeposed goods.

Pre-describe, -desert, etc.: see PRE- A. 1, 2.

Predesign (prīdĭzəi·n), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + DESIGN *v.*; cf. late L. *prædēsignātus.*] *trans.* To design, appoint, purpose, or contrive beforehand: see DESIGN *v.* 7, 8, 10.

1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 7 Her often iterated apologies..shew neither her Matter nor Method curiously pre-designed. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iii. 87 It seems not conceivable, how they should act constantly for ends, they are not capable of predesigning. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 166 This with the spotless Soul was pre-design'd For Social Bliss and Cement to mankind.

Hence **Predesi·gned** *ppl. a.*

1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 358 With Consciousness of what She does, and for pre-designed Ends. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* June 825/2 A deliberate and predesigned attempt to embroil Europe in Russia's Far Eastern trouble.

Predesignate (prīde·signāt, -de·z-), *a.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + DESIGNATE *ppl. a.*] a. Designated or specified beforehand. b. *Logic.* Of a proposition or term: Having a sign of quantity prefixed.

1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xiii. (1866) I. 244 Propositions have either..their quantity..marked out by a verbal sign, or they have not; such quantity being involved in every actual thought. They may be called in the one case (a) *Predesignate*; in the other (b) *Præindesignate.* 1847 [see PREDEFINITE].

Prede·signate (-nēit), *v. rare.* [PRE- A. 1.]

1. *trans.* To designate or specify beforehand.

1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 153 In the calamity of dearth may be seen one of those events, of which—especially if the time of it be not predesignated with too rigid an exactness—a prediction may be hazarded.

2. *Logic.* To designate by prefixing a sign of quantity.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 135 *note*, The English Exclusive particles are, *one, only, alone, exclusively, precisely, just, sole, solely, nothing but*, &c. These particles annexed to the Subject predesignate the Predicate universally, or to its whole extent.

Predesignation (prīdesignēi·ʃən, -dez-). [n. of action from prec.: see -ATION.]

1. The action of predesigning, or of predesignating; previous designation, appointment, or specification.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 26 For us men, ..according to Promise, Prediction, Pre-designation, God to Man, in the fulnesse of time, came downe from heaven. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. i. 36 Here is an express..prædesignation of them. 1883 C. S. PEIRCE *The. Prob. Infer.* in *Stud. Logic* viii. 162 Suppose we were to draw our inferences without the predesignation of the character *P* [for which the class had been sampled]; then we might in every case find some recondite character in which those instances would all agree.

2. *Logic.* A sign of quantity prefixed to a term or proposition.

c 1840 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* (1866) II. App. 273 They [logicians]..denominated a proposition *universal* or *particular*, as its subject merely was quantified by the predesignation *some* or *all*. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 122 Having no sign or predesignation of Quantity affixed to it.

Predesignatory (prīde·signātəri, -de·z-), *a.* [f. PREDESIGNATE *v.* + -ORY 2.] *prop.* Having the function of predesignating; in quot. = Prefixed as a sign of quantity to a proposition (cf. prec. 2).

1853 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* App. ii. *Logical* (B) 680 Here the predesignatory words for universally affirmative and universally negative quantity are not the same.

† **Prede·stin.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. PRE- A. 2 + DESTIN.] = PREDESTINY.

1558 PHAER *Æneid.* VII. T j b, But we commaunded come, and by predestin seeke this ground By tokens straunge from heauen.

Predestinarian (prīdestinē·riăn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. PREDESTINE *v.* + *-arian* (in *Trinitarian*, etc.).]

A. *sb.* One who believes or maintains the theological doctrine of predestination, esp. in an extreme form; a fatalist.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* ix. P 20 Why does the predestinarian so adventurously climb into heaven, to ransack the celestial archives? 1741 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 302 There are several Predestinarians in our societies. 1782 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 41 The Turks being great predestinarians. 1882 W. H. FREMANTLE in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* III. 46/2 (*Hieronymus*) Jerome is not like Augustine, a thoroughgoing predestinarian, but a 'synergist', maintaining the coexistence of free will.

B. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, concerning, or relating to predestination; holding or maintaining the doctrine of predestination.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) p. xix, By way of Reply to the objected authority of S. Austin as to some part of the Predestinarian Controversie. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 382 Errors to which the Divines of Marseilles gave the name of Predestinarian Heresie. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vii. 402 Those who did not hold the predestinarian theory were branded with reproach by the names of freewillers and Pelagians. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 407 Every Fatalist or Predestinarian scheme destroys merit.

Hence **Predestina·rianism,** the belief or doctrine of predestinarians.

1722 DE FOE *Plague* (Rtldg.) 245 A kind of a Turkish Predestinarianism. 1831 BLAKEY *Free-will* 108 Many systems and views, both in morals and religion, are maintained upon a more slender foundation than that of predestinarianism. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 896/2 The Lutheran Church..attempted to take a middle course between predestinarianism..and synergism.

† **Prede·stinary,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PREDESTINE + -ARY 1 A.] = PREDESTINARIAN *a.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1629) 172 To professe openly they will returne to the Papacie, rather than ever admit that Sacramentarie and Predestionarie [*sic*] pestilence. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Hist. Presbyter.* (1670) 21 The Zwinglian Gospellers..began to scatter their predestinary Doctrines in the Reign of King Edward.

Predestinate (prīde·stinĕt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *prædestināt-us*, pa. pple.: see next.]

A. *ppl. a.* (as *adj.* or *pple.*) Predestined. *arch.*

1. *Theol.* Foreordained by the eternal purpose or decree of God: a. to salvation or eternal life.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 426 If þo pope asked me wheþer I were ordeyned to be saued, or predestynate, I wolde sey þat I hoped so. *c* 1535 M. NISBET *New Test. in Scots* (S. T. S.) III. 341 To searse the boddumless secrettis of Godis predestinatiounn, quhiddir thai be predestynate or nocht. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* I. xi. (1699) 125 The Reprobates being then in the Valley of Jehosaphat, and the predestinate in the Air. 1833 J. WATERWORTH tr. *Veron's Rule Cath. Faith* 141 Can the predestinate be lost, or the reprobate saved?

b. to any specified fate or lot in this life or after death; also of things: Foreordained by divine decree. Const. *to*, or *inf.* with *to*.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* i. 4 The which is predestynat [*gloss* or bifore ordeyned bi grace] the sone of God in vertu. 1433 LYDG. *St. Fremund* 618 This blissid martir .. Afforn predestynat to liff that is eterne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 180 She that was predestynate to be the mother of God. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb) 17 Bi Gods predestinat order. 1649 A. ROSS *Alcoran* 41 In a time prescribed and predestinate. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* III. 1044 The precious something at perdition's edge He only was predestinate to save.

2. In lighter or more general sense: Destined beforehand; fated.

c 1500 MERWALL *Nature* Brandl) 869 He ys predestynate to be a prynces pere. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 136 So some Gentleman or other shall scape a predestinate scratcht face. 1706 MAULE *Hist. Picts* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 40 Empires and monarchies cannot escape their predestinate ruines and fatal subversions. 1882 SWINBURNE *Tristram of Lyon.* vi. 109 The great good wizard, well beloved and well Predestinate of heaven. 1896 SIR T. MARTIN *Æneid* II. 81 There happy days, a realm, and royal bride Predestinate await thee.

B. *sb. Theol.* A person predestinated to eternal life; one of the elect.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* II. Wks. 181/2 Yet may it be that there bee none other in it than predestinates. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 92 These Anabaptisticall heretickes, how boldly they dare censure of all others, and anouch themselues predestinates. 1905 G. G. COULTON in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 222 He [Newman] would have found himself in far closer and more inevitable contact with these self-elected Predestinates.

Predestinate (prīde·stinēit), *v.* [f. L. *prædestināt-*, ppl. stem of *prædestināre*, in cl. L. 'to appoint or resolve upon beforehand' (*prædestinare triumphos*, Livy); in Chr. L. from 4th c. (Lucifer of Cagliari *a* 370, Ambrosiaster, Vulgate (of the Epistles) *c* 384, Augustine *c* 418), rendering Gr. προορίζειν 'to determine beforehand' (Rom. viii. 29, 30); f. L. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *destināre* to make fast, establish, determine, appoint: see DESTINE *v.* In English the verb was first PREDESTINE (q. v.); *predestinat, -ate* was at first pa. pple. (= L. *prædestinātus*) and ppl. adj., later also pa. t., but became *c* 1550 the form of the finite vb. = PREDESTINE *v.* Cf. prec. and -ATE 3.]

1. *Theol.* Of God: To foreordain by a divine decree or purpose: a. to salvation or eternal life; to elect.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxiii. 146, I preuentyd hem in blessinges of swetnes. I predestinate hem before worldes. 1530 PALSGR. 664/2 He that is predestynate is written in the boke of lyfe. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* viii. 30 And whom he hath predestinated: them also he hath called. [WYCL. bifor ordeyned: TINDALE, CRANMER, *Geneva*, ordeyned before .. appointed before: 1611 did predestinate: *R. V.* foreordained.] 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 139/1 Gentiles, whom he had predestinated by the means of the Gospel.

b. to any fate or lot in this life or after death (including to elect and to reprobate); to foreordain everything that comes to pass. Const. *to*, or *inf.* with *to*.

(But many who hold the Augustinian, Thomist, or Calvinistic doctrine of God's foreordination of all things have objected to or shrunk from the use of *predestinate* and *predestination* in reference to final reprobation. Even the Westminster Confession does not so use it: see quot. 1647).

a 1450 *Alexander* 2745 (Dublin MS.) Yff I kyd þaim ony curtasy, it Come of my-seluen .. Na we pride vs for no prowez predestinate [*Ashm. MS.* predestayned] vs here. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xx, Whom god .. had predestinate to be a great kyng. *c* 1560 *Petition* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xxviii. 294 That God doth foreknow and predestinate all good and goodness, but doth only foreknow, and not predestinate, any evil. 1647 *Westminster Confession* iii. §§ 3-4 By the decree of God, for the manifestation of His glory, some men and angels are predestinated unto everlasting life, and others foreordained to everlasting death. These angels and men thus predestinated and foreordained [etc.]. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 44 Make Fate hang on his Lips, nor Heaven have Pow'r to Predestinate without his leave. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. ii. (1866) 20 God does not predestinate men to fail. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* I. 10 He predestinated them, first to grace in this world,

and..to glory in the world to come. 1887 G. Salmon in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* III. 449/2 These..taught that certain were by God's foreknowledge so predestinated to death that neither Christ's passion nor baptism..could help them. 1888 Bp. Gore *R. C. Claims* i. (1905) 3 *note*, Be logical,.. said the Calvinist: God predestinates, and therefore man has not free will. 1901 B. J. Kidd 39 *Articles* II. II. xvii. 155 [Art. xvii] declines to be committed to the doctrine of Reprobation, according to which all who are not predestinated to eternal life were held to be predestinated to eternal death.

2. To destine (as by fate); to fix beforehand by human (or animal) determination: = Predestine 1 b.

1593 R. Harvey *Philad.* 32 Infinite be that time, which is predestinated for the name of Brute and his Brutans. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 14 Not a few are predestinated thither [to the church] by their friends, from the foresight of a good benefice. 1730 Young *Paraphr. Job* 228 And with a glance predestinates her prey. *a* 1845 Hood *Desert-Born* iii, Predestinated (so I felt) for ever to her service.

Hence **Prede·stinated** *ppl. a.*, **Prede·stinating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1593 *Tell-Trothe's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 19 To shonne his predestinated fortune. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1840) 13 Presuming upon their professed predestinating notions, and of every man's end being predetermined. 1737–69 Cruden *Concordance* (ed. 8) 535/1 Those that are so left [in their infidelity or their corruptions] are the Reprobate, and the others are the Elect or Predestinated. 1819 Chalmers *Congregat. Serm.* (1836) I. 369 Mysteries attach to the counsels and determinations of a predestinating God. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* VI. 204 The stagnant, dull, predestinated fool.

Prede·stinately, *adv.* [f. Predestinate *ppl. a.* + -ly 2.] In a 'predestinate' manner; by predestination.

1579 J. Jones *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xxxix. 87 All thyngs happen of fatal necessitie, predestinately. 1890 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 128 Mine is essentially, predestinately, and unchangeably good.

† **Predestina·tian,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prædestināt-us*, *-a*, *-um* (see Predestinate *v.*) + -ian; so mod.F. *prédestinatien* (Littré).] = Predestinarian *sb.* and *a.*

1630 Ussher *Lett.* (1686) 434 Predestinatians, which was but a Nickname that the Semi-Pelagians put upon the Followers of St. Augustine. 1685 Stillingfl. *Orig. Brit.* iv. 200 Objections..made by the Semipelagians, and not by any Predestinatian Hereticks at that time in Gaul.

Predestination (prĭdestinēi·ʃən). [ad. late L. *prædestinātiōn-em* (Augustine), n. of action f. *prædestināre* to Predestine: see -ation. So F. *prédestination* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of predestinating, or fact of being predestinated; the ordaining or determination of events before they come to pass; pre-appointment by, or in the way of, fate or destiny; foreordination.

1. *Theol.*, etc. The action by which God is held to have immutably determined all (or some particular) events by an eternal decree or purpose.

'*Predestination* is a theological term, sometimes used with greater latitude to denote the decree or purpose of God by which He has from eternity immutably determined whatever comes to pass; sometimes more strictly to denote the decree by which men are destined to everlasting happiness or misery; and sometimes with excessive strictness to denote only predestination to life or election' (Marcus Dods in *Encycl. Brit.* (1885) XIX. 668/1).

a. The action of God (held by Christians generally) in foreordaining or appointing from all eternity certain of mankind through grace to salvation and eternal life. (In this sense = *election*, and opposed to *reprobation*.)

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* civ. 10, I gif heuen in heritage til anly þa þat ere takyne wiþ þe strenge of predestinacioun of god. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks* III. 134 þese two glues, of predestinacioun and of prescience of God, joynen þese two hodies. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 82 But his predestinacion may onlich save soulis, and his prevy presciens may dampne whom him list. 1562 *Articles of Religion* xvii, Of Predestination and Election. 1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 23 It is a most sure signe and token of our predestination, glad and willingly to heare the worde of God. 1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Familye of Loue, Brief Descr.*, The most blessed and comfortable doctrine of Predestination. 1850 Br. Browne *Exp.* 39 *Art.* xvii. (1878) 404 The Gallican clergy state, that their own belief had hitherto been that God's predestination was founded on prevision of faith. 1875 Manning *Mission H. Ghost* i. 11 Do not misunderstand me..as if that predestination of God in any way conflicts with the perfect freedom of the human will. 1887 E. S. Foulkes *Predestination* in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* IV. 466/1 Predestination is but another word for election,.. carried out in instalments on earth, but registered in the archives of heaven in advance. 1901 B. J. Kidd 39 *Articles* II. II. xvii. 157 The tenet of particular redemption, which held that God's predestination had reference not to mankind at large, but to this and that particular individual.

b. The action of God (insisted upon in some systems of doctrine, esp. those associated with the names of St. Augustine, St. Thomas Aquinas, and Calvin), in foreordaining the future lot and fate of all mankind in this life and after death (including their salvation or perdition); and, generally, His foreordaining of whatsoever comes to pass. In this sense also a doctrine of orthodox Islam.

Sometimes called *duple* or *duplex* predestination. But as to the use of the word for foreordaining to reprobation, see Note under Predestinate *v.* 1 b.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 104 (Camb. MS.) To maken questions of..the ordyt of destine..predestinacion diuine and of the lyberte of fre wille. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. ix. (Skeat) I. 8 Though predestinacion be as wel of good as of badde. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. (Percy Soc.) 123 For many one..lytell thought that tribulacion To them was ordeyned by predestinacion. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 292 Between Predestination and Election, this difference there is; Predestination is as well to the reprobate, as to the Elect. Election pertaineth only to them that be saved. Predestination, in that it respecteth the Reprobate, is called Reprobation: in that it respecteth the saved, is called Election. 1645 Ussher *Body Div.* (1647) 91 What is Predestination? It is the speciall decree of God, whereby he hath..fore-ordained all reasonable creatures to a certain and everlasting estate of glory in heaven, or flame in hell. 1673 Milton *True Relig.* Wks. 1851 V. 409 The Calvinist is taxt with Predestination, and to make God the Author of Sin; not with any dishonourable thought of God, but it may be overzealously asserting his absolute power. 1689–90 Temple *Ess. Heroic Virtue* Wks. 1731 I. 22 The Saracens..were animated by another Spirit, which was the Mahometan Persuasion of Predestination. 1755 Jortin *Diss.* ii. 29 *note*, Our King James the first made an edict, that no divine, under the dignity of a bishop or a dean, should presume to preach upon the profound mysteries of Predestination. 1882 W. H. Fremantle in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* III. 46/2 (*Hieronymus*) He [Jerome] reduces predestination to God's foreknowledge of human determination. 1885 M. Dods in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 668/2 In Islam..the orthodox doctrine is thus stated by Al-Berkevi. 'It is necessary to confess that good and evil take place by the predestination and predetermination of God, that all that has been and all that will be was decreed in eternity and written on the *preserved table*. *Ibid.* 669/1 The doctrine of predestination was first formulated in the church by Augustine.

c. In reference to a similar doctrine in certain philosophies (not necessarily implying Divine action).

1858 R. A. Vaughan *Ess. & Rem.* I. 33 The gloomy fate of Aeschylus, and the predestination of the Stoics, were repugnant to a heart of such a temperament.

2. In lighter or more general sense: Previous determination or appointment; fate, destiny. Cf. Predestine 1 b.

1631 Jorden *Nat. Bathes* xii. (1669) 104 A natural necessity, or *fatum*, or *predestination*, that frames every member and part of the body to the best use for the creature. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 73 A kind of moral predestination, or over-ruling principle which cannot be resisted. 1901 Sir W. Harcourt in *Daily Chron.* 11 July 5/6 It is what you may call political predestination, and it appears to me that it indicates a satisfactory condition of things, because by the law of Nature we younger sons are in the majority.

Hence **Predestina·tionist** (*rare*) = Predestinarian A. So † **Prede·stinatist** (*Obs. rare*).

1630 G. Widdowes *Schysmatical Puritan* Pref., The Presuming Predestinatist is he, whose purenes is an inspired knowledge, that hee shalbe saved by Gods absolute election. 1894 Maskelyne *Sharps & Flats* iii. 59 There is no such thing as chance, says the predestinationist.

Predestinative (prĭde·stinĕtiv), *a. rare.* [f. as Predestinate *v.* + -ive.] Having the quality of predestinating.

1833 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 413 The predestinative force of a free agent's own will in certain absolute acts, determinations, or elections.

Predestinator (prĭde·stinēitəɹ). [agent-n. in L. form f. Predestinate *v.* + -or 2; so F. *prédestinateur* (Littré), in sense 2 below.]

1. He who predestinates.

1700 C. Nesse *Antid. Armin.* (1827) 58 The act of predestination is put in the will..of the predestinated, and not in that of the divine predestinator.

† 2. One who believes in or maintains the doctrine of predestination; a predestinarian. *Obs.*

1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Familye of Loue, Brief Descr.*, Those that are called Frewil men (for so are they termed of the Predestinators). 1647 Cowley *Mistress, My Fate* iii, Let 'all Prædestinators me produce, Who struggle with eternal bonds in vain. 1812 *Religionism* 29 Preachers, predestinators some, and others Arminians.

Predestine (prĭde·stin), *v.* Also 5 -en, -ayne, -yne, 7 -in. [a. F. *prédestiner* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *prædestināre*: see Predestinate *v.*]

1. *trans.* To destine beforehand; to appoint, ordain, or decree previously. a. *Theol.*, etc. To foreordain by an eternal purpose, in the way of a Divine decree or of fate; to appoint beforehand by destiny, or to some destiny. (Mostly in *passive*. Also *absol.*)

c 1380 [see Predestining below]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 305 Be-soȝt sekirly þis sire..þat scho myȝt weterly wete.. Quatkyn poynt or plyte predestend hire were. 1483 Caxton *Cato* E vj, Syth al were ordeyned and predestyned whan man shold deye. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1595) 145 If.. some bitter aduersitie and ouerthrowe be predestined vnto us. 1687 Settle *Refl. Dryden* 12 Heaven predestins nothing for any man that should raise him to an excess of joy or grief. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* I. 24 The day predestin'd to reward his woes. 1838 Lytton *Leila* v. iii, The fall of Granada is predestined. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* II. 243 God predestines; man is free. How this is we cannot say.

b. In lighter or more general sense: To determine, settle, or fix upon beforehand; to appoint as if by fate or destiny; to fate, doom. (Usually in *passive*.)

1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* viii, Voluminous papers, whose best folios are predestined to no better end than to make winding-sheets in lent for pilchers. 1742 Young *N. Th.* v. 194 Here the soul sits in council; ponders past, Predestines future action. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xix. (1873) 441 The white man who seems predestined to inherit the country. 1868 Lynch *Rivulet* clvii. iii, Within the egg how darkly lies Even the bird of paradise, Predestined for the sunniest skies!

† 2. *loosely.* To betoken infallibly beforehand; to presage irrevocably. *Obs. rare.*

1647 Cowley *Mistr., Tree* v, Alas, poor Youth, thy Love will never thrive! This blasted Tree Predestines it.

Hence **Prede·stined** *ppl. a.*, destined or appointed beforehand; fated, doomed; **Prede·stining** *vbl. sb.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 179 þe secounde persone of God..bringiþ wiþ him a grace þat clerkes clepen predestynynge. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* ii. 26 How happie floods are yee, From our predestin'd plagues that priuiledged bee. 1624 Massinger *Parl. Love* IV. v, And that rich merchants, advocates, and doctors, .. were Predestined cuckolds. 1740 C. Pitt *Æneid* II. 169 He..Doom'd to the slaughter my predestin'd head. *a* 1825 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 338 Predestinings of joy. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. iii. 158 Marked out in the eyes of all men as the predestined heirs of Charles.

Predestiny (prĭde·stĭni). *rare.* Also 5 -destiné. [f. Pre- A. 2 + Destiny, after Predestine, etc. In Chaucer *predestiné*, a. obs. F. *prédestinée* (Cotgr.).] Preappointed destiny or fate; predestination.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 938 (966) In here merites sobly for to be, As they shul come by predestine. 1853 Jerdan *Autobiog.* IV. xiii. 229 Instead of inherent stupidity, or a predestiny to be correct. 1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 191 Anxious to rescue design, or at least the 'purpose'—in short predestiny in the evolutionary series of Nature.

Predeterminable (prīdĭtə·ɹmĭnăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. Predetermine + -able; or f. Pre- A. 3 + Determinable.] Capable of being predetermined; determinable beforehand. Hence **Predeter·minabi·lity,** the quality of being predeterminable.

1835 Coleridge in *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 620 A privilege which it owes to the simplicity, the paucity, and the predeterminability of its processes. 1901 *Daily Mail* 31 Dec. 5 The sex of future man will be predeterminable. For a time one sex will predominate, then another.

Predeter·rminant, *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [a. F. *prédéterminant* adj., or late L. *prædēterminānt-em*, pres. pple. of *prædētermināre* to Predetermine.] Predetermining, predestinating.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 520, I, as yet, cannot..see any cogent reason, why the said previous concurse may not be termed predeterminant.

† B. *sb.* = Predeterminer b. *Obs.*

1660 Pearson *No Necess. Reform. Doctr. Ch. Eng.* 16 No man thinks a Praedeterminant or a Jansenian to be inclining to an Arminian.

Predeterminate (prīdĭtə·ɹmĭnĕt), *a.* [ad. late L. *prædētermināt-us*, pa. pple. of *prædētermināre* to Predetermine.] = Predetermined 1.

1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 54 Not casuall, but predeterminate and certaine. 1655 Br. Richardson *On O. Test.* 313 We cannot break through the bounds of Gods providence and predeterminate purpose in the guidance of them [events]. 1897 *Woman's Home Comp.* Dec., There is no predeterminate set of conditions for holiday-making that need tie adventurous hands.

Hence **Predeter·rminately** *adv.*

1883 Gilmour *Mongols* xviii. 241 A Doctor of Divinity.. deliberately and predeterminately lied, that he might retain possession of a few inches of wood.

† **Predeter·rminate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *prædēterminare*.] = Predetermine 1, 2. Hence † **Predeter·rminating** *ppl. a.*

1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 162. 118 God predeterminates men to all their Actions good, bad, and indifferent. *a* 1643 Ld. Falkland, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 13 They have made differences among them (as whether the Pope be infallible; whether God predeterminate every action). 1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 93 The predeterminating grace of Christ.

Predetermination (prīdĭtə·ɹmĭnēi·ʃən). [n. of action from Predetermine *v.*; or (in some uses) f. Pre- A. 2 + Determination. So F. *prédétermination* (1636 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of predetermining; the fact or condition of being predetermined; previous determination.

1. A previous decision; a decision given beforehand, or before due examination or discussion.

1646 Br. Maxwell *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 287 They depose the Queen Regent; the predetermination being given, that it was lawful for them to do so, by Mr. Knox, and Mr. Wilcocks. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 254 That there appeared a manifest inequality, not to say predetermination, that Congress should request of their constituents power to judge and determine in the cause.

2. A previous determining or fixing of the limits or extent *of* something; = Prelimitation. ? *Obs.*

1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 500 Aganis the predetermination and perlimitation of the Assemblie, they gave six Reasons.

3. The action of settling or ordaining beforehand what is to take place; the fact of being so settled; previous appointment; predestination.

1647 Jer. Taylor *Lib. Proph.* Ep. Ded. 33 The Calvinists are fierce in the matters of absolute Predetermination. 1702 Addison *Dial. Medals* ii. 87 He makes this difference to arise from the forecast and praedetermination of the Gods themselves. 1836 H. Rogers *J. Howe* vi. (1863) 160 Those

who held extreme opinions on the subject of Divine predetermination. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 July 2/3 To impress us with the wonderful co-ordination and predetermination of natural laws.

4. A previous determination, tendency, or direction given (*to* something).

a 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) VII. v. 94 Some..assert that the creature never advances into action, but by an irresistible pre-determination of the faculty to that action.

5. A previous mental determination or resolve; an antecedent fixed intention (*to do* something).

1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VIII. iii, Hear me, then, I beg of you, with no pre-determination to disregard me. 1831 Carlyle *Misc. Ess., Nibelungenlied* (1872) III. 134 In spite of her rigorous predeterminations, some kindness for him is already gliding in. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 369 Mr. Winwood Reade..went down..with a pre-determination to prove Du Chaillu was wrong.

Predete·rminative, *a. rare.* [f. Predetermine or Predeterminate *v.*: see -ative.] Having the quality of predetermining.

a 1678 Marvell *Def. J. Howe* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 170 If men shall also assert a predeterminative concourse of God to our wil, it seems to have too much of original perverseness. 1678 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 23 This efficacious concurse, as it determines and applies the second cause to act, is both in sacred Scripture and by scholastic Theologues termed determinative and predeterminative.

Predetermine (prīdĭtē·rmin), *v.* [ad. Chr. L. *prædēterminare* (Augustine), f. *præ-*, Pre- A. 1 + *dēterminare* to Determine. Cf. F. *prédéterminer* (1530 in Hatz.-Darm.).] *trans.* To determine beforehand (in various senses: cf. Determine).

1. *trans.* To fix, settle, or decide beforehand; to ordain or decree beforehand, to predestine. Also with *obj. cl.* or *inf.*

1625 Donne *Serm.* lxvi. (1640) 668 That there was a concurrence of the whole Trinity, to make me in Adam, according to that Image which they were, and according to that Idea, which they had pre-determined. *a* 1667 Jer. Taylor *Serm.* I. ix. (R.), God .. prepared joys infinite and never ceasing for man before he had created him; but he did not predetermine him to any evil. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1840) 13 Every man's end being predetermined, and unalterably beforehand decreed. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* IV. xv. 259 The Gospel was no after-thought, as it were,..but came to pass as God had predetermined. 1884 W. J. Courthope *Addison* ix. 176 It had evidently been predetermined by the designers of the *Spectator* that the Club should consist of certain recognised and familiar types.

2. To give an antecedent direction or tendency to; to direct or impel beforehand (*to* something).

a 1667 Jer. Taylor *Serm. Tit. ii.* 7 Wks. 1850 VIII. 520 We are so prepossessed and predetermined to misconstruction by false apostles without, and prevailing passions within. 1678 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 16 The wil predetermined to one act has an habitual indifference or radical flexibilitie to the opposite act. 1858 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 576 Those general causes..were predetermining the nation to habits of loyalty and of superstition, which grew to a height fatal to the spirit of liberty.

3. *intr.* To determine or resolve beforehand or previously (*to do* something).

1823 F. Cissold *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 23, I should instantly have proceeded to the summit, had I not predetermined to abide by whatever advice the guides might .. give. 1848 Lytton *Harold* VIII. vi, He had almost predetermined to assent to his brother's prayer.

Hence **Predete·rmining** *ppl. a.*

a 1678 Marvell *Def. J. Howe* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 175 Another while, 'tis predetermining influence. *a* 1854 B. B. Edwards in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxxix. VII. 231 If, anterior to all finite existence, his predetermining decree went forth.

Predetermined (prīdĭtē·rmind), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed 1.]

1. Determined beforehand; settled, decided, or decreed beforehand.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. ix. 496 Christ was born at the predetermin'd time. 1819 G. S. Faber *Dispensations* (1823) I. 94 How shall we account..for his having beheld from afar..the predetermined day of the yet future Deliverer? 1873 Hamerton *Intell. Life* x. v. (1875) 394 A predetermined quantity of little things.

2. Resolved beforehand (*to do* something).

1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 6, I was predetermined not to give him a single sous. 1772 *Junius Lett.* Pref. (1820) 14 No reasonable man would be so eager to possess himself of the invidious power..if he were not pre-determined to make use of it. 1872 Minto *Eng. Prose Lit.* II. viii. 527 An audience predetermined not to be convinced.

Predete·rminer. [f. as prec. + -er 1.] a. One who or that which predetermines. *rare*—0. †b. A believer in predetermination (prop. *predeterminist*): = Predestinator 2 (*obs.*).

a 1678 Marvell *Def. J. Howe* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 225 Its business here is to defend the predeterminers' opinion.

Predete·rminism. [f. Predetermine, after Determinism.] The theory or doctrine that events or acts are predetermined; determinism.

1888 J. Martineau *Stud. Relig.* II. III. ii. 325 This Predeterminism introduces new contradictions.

Pre-devise, -devour: see Pre- A. 1.

Predevote (prīdĭvō·t), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. Pre- A. 1 + Devote *a.*] Predevoted, foredoomed.

1819 Shelley *P. Bell 3rd* Prol., The next Peter Bell was he, Predevote, like you and me, To good or evil as may come.

Predevote (prīdĭvō·t), *v.* [Pre- A. 1.] *trans.* To devote beforehand. So **Predevo·ted** *ppl. a.*

1815 *Zeluca* I. 377 Sir John was unconsciously pre-devoted to one, and by the other Lady for the third set [of dances]. *Ibid.* III. 2 The incertitude [seemed] far more trying than conviction of Erdestone's pre-devoted affections.

Predial (prī·diăl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7– prædial. [ad. med.L. *prædiālis*, f. L. *prædi-um* a farm, estate, manor: see -al. So F. *prédial* (16th c.).]

1. Consisting of or pertaining to land or farms; 'real', landed; pertaining to the country, rural; agrarian.

a 1529 Skelton *Col. Cloute* 932 For they wyll haue no losse Of a peny nor of a crosse Of theyr predyall landes. 1592 Unton *Corr.* (Roxb.) 322, I neglect not prediall matters, though I observe most pollitical. 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 207 A pecunial or prædial recompense will..be very answerable to the nature of that service. 1796 W. Marshall *W. England* I. 100 Farm lands..having passed..from the state of common pasturage, to the predial state. 1845 R. W. Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* iii. (ed. 2) 42 Against the quick, astute, excitable intellect, which is commonly allowed to a dense population,..many contrasts are set up in favour of the predial race.

2. Arising from or consequent upon the occupation of farms or lands; agrarian.

1641 *Lords Spiritual* 4 Because a Bishop having place in Parliament as a Peere, is, in respect of his possessions, as a prediall Nobility, and not inherent in his person. *a* 1667 Jer. Taylor *Serm. Gunpowder Treason* Wks. 1831 IV. 282 The delinquent loseth all his right whatsoever, prædial, personal, and of privilege. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 570 To repress the predial or rural disorders of Ireland. *a* 1881 Disraeli in *Edin. Rev.* July (1903) 204 [Politicians of every school have recognised a distinction] between political and predial sources of discontent in Ireland.

b. *Predial tithe*: tithe arising or derived from the produce of the soil.

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 518/2 All maner tithes, aswell prediall as personall. 1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. lv. (1638) 169 The predial tith of trees is of such trees as bring forth fruits. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Predial Tythes*, are those we call great Tythes, as of Corn and Hay. 1707 E. Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* II. (ed. 22) 128 The Priests of every particular Parish, who are commonly called the Rectors, unless the Predial Tythes are impropriated, and then they are stiled Vicars. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 71 The prædial-tithe.. arises from every product of the earth, whether grain, pulse, hay, plants, fruit, or wood, and becomes due whenever the crop is taken, even although there may be more than one grown upon the same land within the year.

3. Attached to farms or to the land; owing service as tenanting land, as *predial serf, slave, bondage, labour, servitude, slavery, villeinage*, etc.

1754 Hume *Hist. Eng.* I. App. i. 97 There were two kinds of slaves..household slaves..and prædial or rustic. 1757 Burke *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* II. i, And here these writers fix the origin of personal and predial servitude in England. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. ii. 1. 150 Scarcely raised above the condition of predial servitude. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* I. 300 The condition of the inferior ranks..had been that of villanage or predial bondage. 1864 Kingsley *Rom. & Teut.* 20 *note*, The early romancers..give pictures of Roman praedial slavery too painful to quote. 1876 Digby *Real Prop.* i. § 3. 25 *note*, In the Domesday of St. Paul's we find that praedial services were due from three classes of persons, called villani, cotarii, bordarii.

b. *Predial servitude* (*Sc. Law*): a servitude affecting heritable property; a servitude constituted over one subject or tenement in favour of the proprietor of another subject or tenement; e. g. a right of way through the property of another.

a 1765 Erskine *Inst. Laws Scotl.* (1773) II. ix. § 5 Real or predial [servitudes are constituted] principally in favour of a tenement, and only by consequence to a person, as the owner of that tenement. 18.. W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* (1861) 754/1 The tenement over which a predial servitude is constituted is called the servient tenement,..that in favour of which the servitude is constituted is called the dominant tenement.

B. *sb.* (elliptical use of adj.) † A predial tithe (*obs.*); a predial slave.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. lv. (1638) 170 There cannot be two predialls of one thing. 1844 Emerson *Addr. W. I. Emancip.* II These conditions were, that the prædials should owe three-fourths of the profits of their labour to their masters for six years, and the nonprædials for four years. 1873 Gardner *Hist. Jamaica* 293 The term of apprenticeship was limited to six years for field hands or predials, as they were termed.

Hence **Pre·dialist,** one of a class or order of landholders; **Predia·lity,** the state of being predial.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* II. 14 The archiepiscopal and episcopal gentry, who are stiled prædialists, enjoy the same privileges as the Hungarian nobility. *Ibid.* 22 The gentry are termed predialists. 1897 Maitland *Domesday & Beyond* 28 There has been in this condition of the *theów* a certain element of prædiality.

Pre-diastolic: see Pre- B. 1.

Pre·diatory, *a.* [ad. L. *prædiātōri-us*, f. *prædiātor* a purchaser of mortgaged lands, a dealer in landed estates, f. *prædium*: see Predial.] Of or relating to the sale of land.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Debt*, *Prædiatory Debt*, is that arising from an alienation of lands, &c. the whole purchase whereof has not been paid.

Predicability (predikăbi·lĭti). [ad. med.L. *prædicābilitās* (*a* 1280 in Albertus Magnus *De Predicabilibus*), f. *prædicābilis*: see Predicable and -ity.] The quality of being predicable.

1785 Reid *Intell. Powers* v. vi. (1803) II. 178 Universals have no real existence. When we ascribe existence to them..their existence is nothing but predicability, or the capacity of being attributed to a subject.

Predicable (pre·dikăb'l), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *prédicable* adj. and sb. (1582 in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *prædicābilis*; in med.L. that may be affirmed, predicable, neut. *prædicābile*, pl. *-bilia*, as sb. (in Lambert of Auxerre, Petrus Hispanus, and Albertus Magnus, 13th c.), whence B.; f. L. *prædicāre* to Predicate: see -able.]

A. *adj.* That may be predicated or affirmed; capable of being asserted.

1598 Florio, *Predicabile*, predicable. 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 51 Made that predicable of London which Florus writes of Samnium. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* v. 73 It will always be predicable of him, that he was the doer of it. *c* 1730 A. Baxter *Enq. Nat. Soul* vii. § 18. 320 A thing that hath solidity, figure, &c., as properties belonging to it, or predicable concerning it, must be a solid, figured thing. 1842 Abp. Thomson *Laws Th.* § 69 (1860) 11 Predicable classes, or classes of conceptions which can stand as predicates. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* III. xii, A people of whom great good is predicable. 1884 H. *Lotze's Metaph.* 142 All relations which can be discovered between the two are predicable of them on exactly the same footing.

B. *sb.* In general sense: That which may be predicated.

1785 Reid *Intell. Powers* v. i. (1803) II. 110 A predicable therefore signifies the same thing as an attribute. 1837 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. I. iv. § 79. 322 This method appears to be only an artificial disposition..of subjects and predicables, according to certain distinctions. 1906 Joseph *Introd. Logic* iv. 54 A predicable is merely that which can be predicated: viz. that which is universal, not an individual; all kinds, qualities, states, relations, etc., are predicable, and they are universal, because they may be exemplified in and belong to more than one individual subject.

b. *spec.* in Aristotelian Logic (in *pl.*, tr. Gr. κατηγορικά): The classes or kinds of predicates viewed relatively to their subjects, to one or other of which classes every predicated thing may be referred; second intentions of predicates considered in relation to subjects.

Of these relations Aristotle (*Topica* I. iv, v) recognized four, viz. *genus* (γένος), *definition* (ὅρος), *property* (ἴδιον), *accident* (συμβεβηκός). Under *genus* he made the subdivision of *difference* (διαφορά). The list was subsequently modified by Porphyry and by the early Schoolmen, by the omission of *definition*, and addition of *species* (εἶδος), giving the 'Five Predicables', *genus, species, difference, property, accident.*

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* 3 b, I begin with the predicables because they shewe how much every word doth comprehend in it selfe. *Ibid.*, They be called predicables because some one thing is spoken of an other. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s. v., In Logick there are five Predicables, otherwise called Porphyries five terms. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* vii, The essence of spirituality may be referred to the second predicable. 1864 Bowen *Logic* v. 112 In his analysis of Judgments, Aristotle was led to consider how many kinds of Predicates there are, when viewed relatively to their Subjects; in other words, to determine the Second Intentions of Predicates considered in relation to Subjects. Thus was formed his celebrated doctrine of the Predicables.. which was considerably modified, but not improved, by his followers, Porphyry and the Schoolmen. 1906 Joseph *Introd. Logic* iv. 92 The Porphyrian list of predicables substitutes *Species* for *Definition*. But that difference implies a change in the point of view. *Ibid.* 96 It would be well to abandon the Porphyrian list of predicables in favour of the Aristotelian.

c. In the philosophy of Kant: see quot.

1902 *Baldwin's Dict. Philos.* II. 325/2 Kant undertook to set up his own 'predicables of the pure understanding', which were to be derivative conceptions under the categories.

Hence **Pre·dicableness** (1727 in Bailey, vol. II); **Pre·dicably** *adv.*

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Predicably, prædicabiliter*, is used in the schools in opposition to *prædicamentally*.—Thus, matter is said to be united to form *predicably*, or *per accidens*; to exclude the notion of a predicamental accident.

Predicament (prĭdi·kămĕnt). Also 7 præ-. [ad. late L. *prædicāmentum* (Augustine) something predicated, a predicament, a quality (transl. Gr. κατηγορία of Aristotle), f. *prædicāre*: see Predicate *v.* and -ment. So F. *prédicament* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. That which is predicated or asserted; *spec.* in *Logic*, (in *pl.*) the ten categories or classes of predications formed by Aristotle: see Category 1.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* I. 195 Þese foolis moten lerne predicamentis and ten kyndis of þingis, and þanne þei moun se her foli. 1451 Capgrave *Life St. Aug.* (E. E. T. S.) 11 Þe book of Aristotle cleped his Cathegories, we clepe hem at þese dayes þe Predicamentis. 1579 Fulke *Refut. Rastel* 752 He remembreth what the Predicament *Vbi* meaneth. 1628 Milton *Vac. Exerc.*, Then *Ens* is represented as Father of the Prædicaments his ten Sons. 1655 Culpepper *Riverius* x. ix. 308 Heat is not the chief agent in breeding of Worms, which are in the prædicaments of substance, and heat is but an accident. 1788 Reid *Aristotle's Log.* vi. § 1. 135 The predicaments and predicables have a like title to our veneration as antiquities. 1801 Woodhouse in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 99 Bringing $x\sqrt{-1}$ under the predicament of quantity. 1864 Bowen *Logic* v. 116 Having determined the Second Intentions of Predicates, which are the Predicables, Aristotle attempted to carry the analysis of Judgments one step farther by determining their First Intentions, and was thus led to form his celebrated list of the ten Categories or Predicaments, [in which] he inquired how many and what particular things may be predicated of any Subject.

2. A class about which a particular statement is made; = Category 2.

a 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 248 b, We beyng called reasonable creatures and in that predicament, compared and

ioyned with Angelles. 1597 Howson *Serm.* 24 Dec. 26 Buying and selling are both in a [= one] predicament (for nothing is bought but that which is sold, *& contra*). 1618 Ld. Sheffield in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 52 Wherof some scandall hath fallne upon me as conceived to bee in the same predicamente. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* IX. iii, Irish ladies of strict virtue, and many Northern lasses of the same predicament. 1845 Napier *Conq. Scinde* II. i. 227 The Beloochs holding the forts were part of these bands; they belonged to the same predicament.

3. State of being; condition, situation, position; *esp.* an unpleasant, trying, or dangerous situation.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 141 Supposing that.. I should still haue found you in the same predicament, without alteration. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* II. i. 27 This squadron standeth in such predicament, that any Gentleman .. may serue as soldier in the same. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 221 Sin is not in a predicament to be measur'd and modify'd, but is alwaies an excesse. 1771 *Junius Lett.* I. (1820) 260 There is a proverb concerning persons in the predicament of this gentleman. 1827 Scott *Highl. Widow* v, His deep sense of the deceit which had been practised on him, and of the cruel predicament to which he was reduced. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XX. vii. (1872) IX. 152 Werner finds himself suddenly in a most awkward predicament. 1882 O'Donovan *Merv Oasis* I. 325 Here was a predicament, inasmuch as I was in a desperate hurry.

†4. Preaching, 'predication'. *Obs. rare*—1.

1765 *Mumbo Chumbo* 12 To 'stablish you in this, it is the Drift Of Solomon's most wise Predicament.

Hence **Predi·camentist** (*humorous nonce-wd.*), one who is in a predicament.

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 895 Of the three classes of Predicamentists, the fiercest are the Plucked.

Predicamental (prĭdikămē·ntăl), *a.* Also 7 præ-. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a predicament, or the predicaments.

1601 Deacon & Walker *Spirits & Divels* 89 They haue ..no predicamentall, but an intelligible quantity. 1661 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* xxiv. 240 More can be pleaded for such a Metaphysical innovation, then can for a specifical diversity among our Predicamental Opposites. 1681 R. Wittie *Surv. Heavens* 38 God is an infinite Essence that highly transcends all Predicamental Notions. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 5 The whole Predicamental Climax, or different Gradations of Beings, Persons, Times and Places. 1843 Mill *Logic* I. vi. § 4 From the main trunk of the Predicamental Tree, which included nothing but what was of the essence of the species.

Hence **Predicame·ntally** *adv.*

c 1600 *Timon* v. iv. (Shaks. Soc.) 88 Wee say thou art an asse trancendentallie, not prædicamentally. 1727-41 [see Predicably].

Predicant (pre·dikănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 præ-. [ad. L. *prædicāns, -āntem*, pres. pple. of *prædicāre* to cry in public, proclaim, in late and med.L. to preach, f. *præ* forth + *dicāre* to make known, proclaim; as sb. (sense B. 1), a. F. *prédicant* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) or Du. *predikant* a Protestant preacher.]

A. *adj.* 1. Given to or characterized by preaching; *spec.* applied to those religious orders who went about preaching, esp. the Dominicans or Black Friars.

1629 H. Burton *Babel no Bethel* 62 But may not some predicant Frier,..by preaching, bee a meanes to saue a soule? 1710 *Managers' Pro & Con* 76 That Ecclesiastical Incendiary, and predicant Herauld, Doctor Goddard. 1850 W. D. Cooper *Hist. Winchelsea* 38 There was afterwards added, in the reign of Edw. II, a house of the Dominicans, Black Friars, or Friars Predicant. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 657 The efficacy of a predicant order.

2. 'Uttering as an affirmation' (Webster 1864).

B. *sb.* 1. A preacher; *spec.* a member of a predicant religious order. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1590 Greenwood in L. Bacon *Genesis N. Eng. Ch.* (1874) 126 These stipendiary, roving predicants. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 53 Ascelline being one of the order of the Prædicants. 1625 T. Godwin *Moses & Aaron* I. vi. 28 The difference between those three sorts of predicants mentioned by Saint Paul. 1651 W. Janr Εικων Ακλαστος 240 The shopps .. are turned to pulpitts, and every Cooper growne a reverend Predicant. 1749 Lavington *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* I. (1754) 14 These strolling Predicants have allured some itching Ears, and drawn them aside, by calumniating their proper Pastors. 1810 Southey in *Q. Rev.* IV. 503 A body of Protestant Predicants, not less intolerant in spirit, than their predecessors..in the Romish Church.

b. = Predikant, q. v.

2. 'One that affirms any thing' (J.).

1755 in Johnson. Thence in Todd, Webster, etc.

Hence †**Pre·dicancy**, the action or practice of preaching; †**Pre·dicante·ss**, a female predicant.

1627 Hakewill *Apol.* III. ix. (1630) 261 That little life of it [Rhetoric] which remained being reserved only in the predicancie of Postillars. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Rom.* xvi. 1 A Diaconisse to minister to the sick,..not a prædicantisse, to preach or have Peters keys at her girdle. 1662 Hibbert *Body Div.* I. 219 They were deaconisses, to minister to the sick..not praedicantisses, to preach.

Predicate (pre·dikĕt), *sb.* Also 7-9 præ-. [ad. late and med.L. *prædicātum* (= 'quod dicitur de subjecto', that which is said of the subject, Boeth.), sb. use of neuter pa. pple. of *prædicāre* (see next). So F. *prédicat* (Oresme 1391, admitted by Acad. 1878).]

1. *Logic.* That which is predicated or said of the subject in a proposition; the second term of a proposition, which is affirmed or denied of the first term by means of the copula, as in 'this man is *my father*', 'Peter is *a man*', 'all men are *mortal*', 'the sun is *rising*'. (At first used in L. form, *prædicatum*.)

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 451/1 Where the thinges that we speake of or the article or ye diuersitie of the word whiche is in the verbe in our englishe tonge, .. maketh the matter open which of the two termes we take for *subiectum* & which for *prædicatum*. *a* 1555 Ridley *Treat. Error Transubst.* (1556) G iij b, It..leaueth that to be determined and tolde by that which foloweth the word (is), that is by predicatum. 1582 Parsons *Def. Censure* 124 Nothing, but maketh a long idle speake of *prædicatum* and *subiectum*, as pertinent to the mater, as charing crosse to byllingsgate. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* ii. 13 (1619) 482 The Apostle..vseth but one article, to note but one subject, to whom both the predicates must truely and properly agree. 1651 Hobbes *Gov. & Soc.* xviii. § 4. 346 The Proposition is true in which the word consequent, which by Logicians is called the Prædicate, embraceth the word antecedent in its amplitude, which they call the Subject. *a* 1688 Cudworth *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 95 As Aristotle observes in all Affirmation, and Negation at least, the Predicate is always Universal. 1754 Edwards *Freed. Will* I. iii. 16 When the Subject and Predicate of the Proposition, which affirms the Existence of any Thing, either Substance, Quality, Act or Circumstance, have a full and certain Connection, then the Existence or Being of that Thing is said to be necessary in a metaphysical Sense. 1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* (1818) III. 212 Existence is its own predicate (i. e. The word *is* when it means *exists* is a predicate as well as a copula). *c* 1840 [see Quantification]. 1867 Fowler *Deductive Logic* II. i. 23 The term affirmed or denied is called the *predicate*, the term of which it is affirmed or denied the *subject*, the connecting verb..the *copula*. *Ibid.* iv. 34 All negative propositions distribute their predicate, whereas affirmative propositions do not.

2. *Gram.* The statement made about a subject, including the logical copula (which in a verb is expressed by the personal suffix).

The grammatical predicate is either a simple verb, or a verb of incomplete predication with its complement.

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 81 Thus much of the Subject, 'The Righteous': Now I come to the Predicate, 'shall be in everlasting remembrance'. [1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. i. § 6. 46 Actions or Passions of things; (..tho it be not properly one simple part of speech, but rather a mixture of two, namely the Predicate and Copula)..Verbe.] 1852 Morell *Anal. Sentences* I. § 9. 14 The predicate affirms respecting the subject either—What it is: or, What it does; or, What it suffers. Man *is mortal*. The snow *falls*. The child *was neglected*. 1858 Mason *Eng. Gram.* §§ 347-8. 92 Inasmuch as the personal terminations of a verb have no existence apart from the verb itself, it is usual (and convenient) in grammar to treat the copula as a part of the predicate. Thus in the sentence 'Time flies', *time* is called the subject, and *flies* the predicate...In using the word *predicate*, we mean the predicate and copula combined. In grammar, the terms *subject* and *predicate* are used in a more restricted sense than in Logic. 1874 Sayce *Compar. Philol.* I. 9 Every predicate must have a subject.

b. An appellation or title that asserts something.

1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 594 Nestorius refused to give Mary the praedicate Θεοτόκος. 1887 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. IV. 64/2 The noble author, head,..under the 'predicate' of Aghrim, of the eldest branch of the once princely house of Imaney.

c. A quality, an attribute.

1872 tr. *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* I. § 106. 475 To the revealed God belong the divine predicates, and especially the predicate of reason. 1875 Lewes *Probl. Life & Mind* II. III. ii. § 24. 150 For predicates—qualities—are not mere patterns on the web of a subject; they are the threads of that web.

d. (= Ger. *prädikat.*) In reference to German and other foreign universities, etc.: The judgement pronounced upon a candidate's work in an examination (e. g. 'cum laude, rite, vix satis', etc.); hence, the class or position obtained by a candidate.

1899 *Daily News* 30 May 8/5 At the examination he very often was at a loss for an answer, and received very unsatisfactory predicates.

Hence **Pre·dicateless** *a.*, of which nothing can be predicated.

1863 Shedd *Hist. Chr. Doctr.* (1869) I. III. i. 241 There is no such dark predicateless ground; there is no such Gnostic abyss.

Predicate (pre·dikēt), *v.* Also 7 præ-. [f. ppl. stem of L. *prædicāre* 'to cry in public, proclaim', hence 'to declare, state, say', in med.L. 'to preach', and in Logic 'to assert', f. *præ* forth + *dicāre* to make known, proclaim: see -ATE 3 5.]

1. *trans.* To proclaim, declare; to affirm, assert; also, to set forth publicly, to preach; to preach up, extol, commend (*rare* or *obs.*).

1552 Huloet, Predicate, *prædico*. 1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos.*, *Predicate*, to tell abroad, to report. 1624 Abp. Abbot *Visib. True Ch.* 114 They doat much vpon themselues,..who..doe predicate and magnifie their Synagogue, as the vnspotted wife and mysticall body of our most blessed Sauiour. 1635 A. Stafford *Fem. Glory* (1869) 66 The more her Vertue is predicated, by her Cousen, the more she humbles her selfe. 1706 Phillips, *Predicate*, to publish, to cry, or preach up. 1782 V. Knox *Ess.* (1819) II. lxvi. 43 Can all this be predicated with any regard to veracity? 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 607 Composing discourses, which ..might not have been unprofitably predicated from the pulpit. 1884 *19th Cent.* Feb. 186 Many truths may be predicated about Scripture.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* To assert, affirm; to make a statement.

1827 Steuart *Planter's G.* (1828) 111 To predicate, then, or affirm certainly, as to their respective usefulness.., is, properly speaking, more fanciful than real. 1866 J. Martineau *Ess.* I. 289 To think is mentally to predicate. 1879 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 15 May, It is perilous to predicate dogmatically as to the locality.

2. *spec. trans.* To assert or affirm as a quality, property, or attribute (*of* something). (In quot. 1677 *absol.*, or ? *intr.* for *pass.*)

1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 126 As it is inherent, and not predicated of the Person, its best expresst for its own Essence. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 26 Such arguments as be essentiall vnto the thing, of which they are predicated. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 248 That nothing can predicate univocally of God and the Creature, is most evident, because [etc.]. 1780 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* xi. § 1 It has been shown..that goodness or badness cannot with any propriety be predicated of motives. 1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. iv. § 33. 170 The schoolmen..deeming it necessary to predicate metaphysical infinity of all the divine attributes. 1852 Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) I. 315 Of whatsoever you predicate Time you must also predicate Space.

b. *Logic.* To state or assert (something) about the subject of a proposition; also, to make (a term) the predicate in a proposition.

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1596/2 *Substantia* may be predicated denominatiuely..or in a figuratiue locution. 1725 Watts *Logic* III. ii. § 3 There is also a fourth figure, wherein the middle term is predicated in the major proposition, and subjected in the minor. 1864 Bowen *Logic* v. 138 To predicate..is virtually to classify, or to assign a Subject to its proper place in a class, thereby attributing to it all the Marks of that class. *Ibid.* vii. 187 The famous..*Dictum de omni et nullo*, that whatever is predicated..universally of any Class..may be also predicated of any part of that Class. *Ibid.* viii. 230 We prove that it is right to predicate *mortality* of Socrates, by showing that Socrates belongs to the class *man*, all the members of which are admitted to be *mortal*. 1867 Fowler *Deduct. Logic* II. i. 23 The predicate is said to be *predicated* of the subject. *Ibid.*, In the first case the predicate is predicated affirmatively..; in the two last negatively.

c. *transf.* To convey a predication or assertion of; to connote, imply.

1718 *Entertainer* No. 28. 190 If Atheism predicates Honesty, some of the Whigs..may put in their claim to it.

3. To affirm (a statement or the like) *on* some given grounds; hence, 'to found a proposition, argument, etc. *on* some basis or data' (Bartlett); and *transf.* to found or base (anything) *on* or *upon* stated facts or conditions. *U. S.*

1766 T. Clap *Hist Yale Coll.* 21 The Trustees .. past a Vote,.. predicat d upon sundry former ones, wherein they finally settled the College at New-Haven. 1796 Washington *Writ.* (1892) XIII. 227 Was not the first application to you predicated on this information? 1814 M. Carey *Olive Branch* (1815) 220 A set of measures, all predicated upon an approaching war. 1839 C. Sumner *Lett.* (1878) II. 105 This..is predicated upon my confidence in his ability. 1876 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 46 His [Dante's] moroseness, his party spirit and his personal vindictiveness are all predicated upon the Inferno. 1888 Pres. Cleveland in *Daily News* 10 Sept. 5/4 The reform we seek to inaugurate is predicated upon the utmost care for established industries and enterprises.

¶ 4. *Erroneously* (as if irreg. f. L. *prædīcĕre* + -ATE 3) = Predict *v.*

1623 Cockeram, *Predicate*, to foretell. 1679 *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1850) IV. 131 The dark Eclipses of our lights accord To praedicate a famine of ye word. 1873-4 Dixon *Two Queens* III. xiv. vi. 101 That shrewd Venetian envoy heard enough to predicate the rising of domestic storms. 1897 *Globe* 3 Dec. 1/4 Slight falls of snow..together with the appearance of large flocks of gulls inland, is held to predicate a hard winter.

Hence **Pre·dicated**, **Pre·dicating** *ppl. adjs.*

1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 19 In his doctrine of predicated arguments, bee speakes not a word of effects and subiects. 1805 Eugenia di Acton *Nuns of Desert* I. 74 This predicating congress consisted of two elderly, and one young woman. 1864 Bowen *Logic* v. 139 Any limitation of the predicated class.

Predication (predikē·ɪʃən). Also 6-7 præ-. [ME. a. OF. *predicacium* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *prédication*, ad. L. *prædicātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prædicāre*: see prec.]

1. The action of publicly or loudly proclaiming, declaring, or setting forth. a. *spec.* Preaching; an instance of this; a sermon, discourse, exhortation, oration. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1300 *Beket* 1969 [He] stod and prechede that folc..In his predicatioun he gan to sike sore. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Shipm. Prol.* 14 For we shul han a predicacion This lollere here wol prechen vs somwhat. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 101 The predicacion is not to be lawded that endureth ouer the power of the herkeners. 1533 J. Heywood *Pard. & Friar* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 235 Except that the preacher himself live well, His predication will help never a dell. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 14 The tribute of God is in Prayers, Sacraments, Predications of the pure word of God. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 116 To bring Predications upon particular Texts of Scripture, into a regular Body of Sermons. 1827 G. S. Faber *Orig. Expiat. Sacr.* 258 Doctrines..taught and held from the very first predication of the Gospel. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 312 During half a century of uninterrupted predication.

†b. The action of crying up or extolling. *Obs.*

1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb.) 84 Then with grett commendacion In their flatterynge predicacion They will their actes magnify. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. xxvi. (S.T.S.) I. 235 Þe small pepil..hard þarefore þe blasonyng & predicatioun als plesandlie þan, quhen he was dede. 1628 Gaule *Pract. The. Paneg.* 8 That is our prayse and predication of God. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 16 This man..fell into a Hyperbolical predication of the wonderful miracles done newly by our Lady at Zichem.

†c. Proclamation, announcement. *Obs.*

1613-18 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 154 Without delay predication should be made throughout the Kingdome.

2. The action of predicating or asserting, or an instance of this; assertion, affirmation.

1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 325 Is this a proper and essentiall prædication to say, Christe is a spirituall rocke? *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iv. 109 It is as true a Predication to say that these were many, as it were in case they had all coexisted. 1821 Parr *Let. to Maltby* 27 Mar., A college testimonial, wherein the word learning and all predications about it, are omitted.

b. *spec.* in *Logic*: The assertion of something of or about a subject.

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 253 A predication in *casu recto* is a predication of sameness, and therefore is used properly in things which are in a manner the same, as Genus and Species, *Homo est animal.* 1692 Norris *Curs. Refl.* 40 When..the Predicate is said of the whole Subject according to the full latitude of its Predication. 1829 Jas. Mill *Hum. Mind* (1869) II. xiv. 4 Predication..is a name for the combination of three words, 'subject', 'predicate', and 'copula'. 1843 Mill *Logic* I. v. § 3 (1856) I. 103 The most generally received notion of predication decidedly is that it consists in referring something to a class, *i. e.* either placing an individual under a class, or placing one class under another class. 1863 Bain *Higher Eng. Gram.* (1879) 63 The Verb is the part of speech concerned in predication; that is, in affirming or denying. 1864 Bowen *Logic* v. 126 This rule is evidently founded upon the doctrine that all predication is classification.

¶ 3. *Erroneously* = Prediction.

1862 *N. Brit. Rev.* May 290 The foreknowledge and predication of events.

[In Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 198 b/1 *predycacyon* appears to be misprinted for *perdycyon*.]

Predicative (prĭdi·kătiv, pre·dike·tiv), *a.* [ad. L. *prædicātīv-us*: see Predicate *v.* and -ive; cf. F. *prédicatif, -ive.*] Having the quality of predicating, affirming, or asserting.

1846 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* III. 10 Thus the formation called the *casus substitutivus*, answering to the *nuncupativus* or predicative case of the Finnish and Lappish grammarians, may be employed either as an adverb or the stem of a verb. 1860 Max Müller *Chips* (1880) I. xv. 358 Words which always conveyed a predicative meaning. 1885 J. Fitzgerald tr. *Schultze's Fetichism* vi. § 7 These things are all predicative of the blue vault above our heads. 1892 Westcott *Gospel of Life* 103 The Divine names which are proper to the Shemitic languages are predicative and moral.

Hence **Predicatively** *adv.*, as a predicate.

1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* xii. 233 One step from nouns used predicatively. *Ibid.* 243. 1895 *Proc. 14th Conv. Instruct. Deaf* 81 A noun or pronoun used predicatively is in the nominative case.

Predicator (pre·dike·tə(r)). Now *rare.* [Early mod.E. *predycatour*, a. OF. *predicatour* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), in 16th c. *prédicateur*, ad. L. *prædicātor* a proclaimer, praiser in public; in late and med.L. a preacher; agent-n. f. *prædicāre* to Predicate.] One who or that which predicates.

a. *spec.* A preacher; a preaching friar.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 431/2 The freres predycatours and mynours. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* cxxix, As the clerkes say, and the predycatours. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 123 A Monastery of Friers, of the order of the Predicators. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 470 Two Iesuites, one of which was Predicator, and Superiour Tiatinean Colledge. 1820 J. Cleland *Rise & Progr. Glasgow* 21 A tenement lying on the north side of the church and convent of the Predicators. 1839 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* iv. (1847) 41 The first predicators of the gospel may..have unfolded its saving truths in the vicinity of Glastonbury.

b. One who asserts, an assertor. *rare.*

1658 R. Franck *North. Mem.* (1821) 9 Our modern assertors and predicators.

c. (See quot.)

1899 R. C. Temple *Univ. Gram.* 36 Functionally a word is either..An integer, or a sentence in itself...An indicator. ..An explicator...A predicator, or indicative of [the] predicate [of a sentence].

Hence **Pre·dica·tress**, *rare*, a female preacher.

1659 Mrs. Blomer in Fox Bourne *Locke* (1876) I. v. 254 The impudence of the female predicatress.

† **Predicato·rial**, *a. Obs.* [f. late L. *prædicātōri-us* (see next) + -al.] = Predicatory *a.* 1.

1772 Nugent tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 469 That.. surprising monster of predicatorial excellence. 1792 G. Wakefield *Mem.* (1804) I. 407 London..the most conspicuous and promising theatre for predicatorial exhibitions.

Predicatory (pre·dikătəri, -ke·ltəri), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7 **præ-**. [ad. late L. *prædicātōrius* adj., f. *prædicātor*: see Predicator. Cf. obs. F. *prédicatoire* (Godef.).]

1. Of or pertaining to a preacher; preaching.

1611 Coryat *Crudities* 350 A certayne Dominican Frier.. who was the chief reader of the Prædicatory family. 1645 *Sacred Decretal* 14 This is our predicatory Prowesse, when we advance to the Pulpit. 1804 Mitford *Inquiry* 319 The most recent examples..are of the predicatory or oratorical kind. 1847 J. Wilson in G. Smith *Life* xiv. (1879) 238, I have recommenced my usual Sabbath services both predicatory and catechetical. 1877 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* VII. lxxxi. 275 Their slightly predicatory character must be pardoned.

2. Characterized by being proclaimed or cried up.

1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 353 In his somewhat ostentatious and predicatory conversion.

† B. *sb.* (the adj. used *absol.*) One engaged in preaching; a preacher. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1686 J. S[ergeant] *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 55 The main design of their Institution being to Read, Preach, Write, and Expound the Word of God, which gives the occasion of naming them Prædicants or Prædicatories.

† **Pre·dicature.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *prædicāt-*, ppl. stem of *prædicāre* to Predicate + -ure.] Proclamation, public declaration.

1652 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 62 For as much as the Barrons of the Exchequer..have in their predicature made a doubt whether the Parliament be dissolved or not, it is declared that the Parliament is dissolved.

Pre-dicrotic: see Pre- B. 1.

† **Predi·ct**, *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *prædict-um* that which is foretold, prediction: cf. F. *prédit* (obs. form *predict*).] A prediction.

c 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xiv, Nor can I fortune to breefe mynuits tell; Pointing to each his thunder, raine and winde, Or say with Princes if it shal goe wel By oft predict that I in heauen finde.

Predict (prĭdi·kt), *ppl. a. rare.* [ad. L. *prædict-us*, pa. pple. of *prædīcĕre* (see next).] Predicted. (In quot. const. as *pa. pple.*)

1839 Bailey *Festus* xviii. (1852) 213 There is but one great sinner, human nature, Predict of every world and predicate.

Predict (prĭdi·kt), *v.* Also 6–7 **præ-**. [f. L. *prædict-*, ppl. stem of *prædīcĕre* to say beforehand, foretell, give notice of, advise, charge, f. *præ*, Pre- A. 1 + *dīcĕre* to say, tell.

Cf. F. *prédire* 'to foretell, foresay, presage, diuine, prophesie' (Cotgr. 1611), It. *predire*, 'to foretell, to prophesie, to tell of a thing before it com to passe' (Florio 1598), where neither has *predict* as an English word, though both use *prediction* in explaining the corresponding noun. *Predicted* ppl. adj. was in much earlier use; but the vb. is not in Shaks., nor even in Pope; it occurs once in Milton. In dictionaries it appears in Bailey 1721.]

† 1. *trans.* To mention previously in a discourse or document. *Obs. rare.*

[1546, 1599: see Predicteo 1.]

2. To foretell, prophesy, announce beforehand (an event, etc.). With simple obj. or obj. clause.

[1623: see Predicteo 2.] 1671 Milton *P. R.* III. 356 Prediction still..supposes means, Without means us'd, what it predicts revokes. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 267 We saw all those things done by, and accomplish'd in him, which were long before predicted to us by the prophets. 1679 C. Nesse *Antichrist* 210 To prophecy, not so much by prædicting future things, as by preaching the everlasting gospel. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 104 Thus.. thou shalt predict what shall certainly come to pass. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 113 Thales..predicted an eclipse. 1838 Lytton *Alice* III. viii, I predict that the beauty of next season will be a certain Caroline Lady Doltimore. 1884 F. Temple *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* iii. (1885) 82 How often an observer can predict a man's actions better than the man himself.

3. *intr.* To utter prediction; to prophesy.

1652 Gaule *Magastromancer* 196 The devil can both predict and make predictors. 1805 Eugenia di Acton *Nuns of Desert* I. 315 The necromantic instruments..predicted to the company with such a relation to their circumstances, as filled every one..with the utmost astonishment. 1853 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* (1883) II. 225 No one can predict as to the length of her life.

Predictable (prĭdi·ktăb'l), *a.* [f. Predict *v.* + -able.] Capable of being predicted or foretold.

1857 Buckle *Civilis.* I. i. 6 Every generation demonstrates some events to be regular and predictable, which the preceding generation had declared to be irregular and unpredictable. 1889 *Voice* (N.Y.) 10 Oct., The limit of predictable weather changes varies from two to four days.

Hence **Predictabi·lity.**

1858 Bain *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* IV. xi. § 3 (1875) 402 The higher the constancy, the predictability of the agent, the higher the excellence attained. 1880 A. H. Huth *Buckle* I. iv. 229 Buckle..proves the predictability of human actions by statistics.

Predi·cted, *ppl. a.* [f. L. *prædict-us*, pa. pple. of *prædīcĕre* (see Predict *v.*) + -ed 1.]

† 1. Before mentioned, aforesaid. *Obs.*

1546 *Rep. Gild Palmers, Ludlow*, in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 198 The Salaries, Stipendes, or ffees of the predicted persons. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabethouer's Bk. Physicke* 27/2 We must vse this prædictede or fore rehearsed distilled water.

2. Prophesied, foretold, appointed beforehand.

1623 Cockeram, *Predicted*, Foretold. 1700 Dryden *Pythagorean Philos.* 74 Here..he built and wall'd The place predicted. *Mod.* At the predicted hour the eclipse took place.

Prediction (prĭdi·kʃən), *sb.* [ad. L. *prædictiōn-em* a saying before, premising, prediction, n. of action f. *prædīcĕre* to Predict. Cf. F. *prédiction* (16th c.).]

1. The action of predicting or foretelling future events; also, an instance of this, a prophecy.

1561 Fulke (*title*) Antiprognosticon, that is to saye, Inuectiue agaynst the vaine and vnprofitable Predictions of the Astrologians, as Nostrodame, etc., translated out of Latin. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1595) 1100 Aratus made no account of their prediction. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Prophecies* (Arb.) 537 Dreames, and Predictions of Astrologie. 1704 Nelson *Fest. & Fasts* v. (1739) 62 He was born at Bethlehem according to the Prediction of the Prophet Micah. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 572 The prince.. predicted that Amsterdam would raise some difficulty. The prediction proved correct. 1861 *Nat. Rev.* Oct. 430 An author who evidently identifies prophecy with prediction.

† b. Applied to a portent or omen. *Obs. rare.*

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 28 Yet Cæsar shall go forth: for these Predictions Are to the world in generall, as to Cæsar.

† 2. A statement made beforehand. *Obs. rare.*

1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) 38, I hope it shall not be said..that you can accuse his predictions, as erroneous, who never falsified his word with you.

Hence † **Predi·ction** *v. Obs. nonce-wd. trans.* = Predict *v.*; † **Predi·ctional** *a. Obs.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of prediction.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Oxford.* (1662) II. 309, I conceive it properly to intend the contests betwixt Scholars and Scholars, which were observed predictional, as if their animosities were the Index of the Volume of the Land. 1665 Brathwait *Comment Two Tales* (Chaucer Soc.) 30 What this deep Soothsayer prediction'd before in jest, he now cals for in earnest.

† **Predi·ctious**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Prediction: see -ious.] Giving predictions; prophetic; portentous, ominous.

1644 Quarles *Sheph. Orac.* ix, There's great talk about A strange predictious Star, long since found out By learned Tycho-brachy [= Tycho Brahe].

Predictive (prĭdi·ktiv), *a.* [ad. late L. *prædictīvus* foretelling, prognosticating, f. *prædīcĕre*: see Predict *v.* and -ive.] Having the character or quality of predicting; indicative *of* the future.

1659 Pearson *Creed* ii. 150 There is scarce an action which is not clearly predictive of our Saviour. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* II. 243 Birds numerous flutter in the beams of day Not all predictive. 1839–40 W. Irving *Wolfert's R.* iv. (1855) 49 That baleful and livid tint predictive of a storm. 1878 C. Stanford *Symb. Christ* ii. 36 Using the word prophecy in its predictive sense.

b. Applied to the future tense when it simply asserts, without any admixture of will or obligation.

1811–31 Bentham *Univ. Gram.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 350 In consequence of this modification, it required to be distinguished into two species,—1. The simply predictive future; 2. The dominative future. 1841 Latham *Eng. Lang.* (1850) 463 The predictive future.—*I shall be there*.. means simply that the speaker will be present... The promissive future.—*I will be there*..means that he intends being so.

Hence **Predi·ctively** *adv.*, in a predictive manner or form, by way of prediction; **Predi·ctiveness.**

1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xxxi, 'It was Miss Edwards who did that, I know', said Miss Monflathers predictively. 1878 C. Stanford *Symb. Christ* vii, Anticipating the day in which we live, and predictively speaking of Christians alone. *a* 1902 A. B. Davidson *Old Test. Proph.* xiii. (1903) 232 Wherein does their predictiveness consist?

Predictor (prĭdi·ktə(r)). Also -er. [a. med.L. *prædictor*, agent-n. from *prædīcĕre*: see Predict *v.* and -or.] One who (or that which) predicts or foretells.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxvi. 224 *Prædictor*,..a foreteller of things to come. 1652 [see Predict *v.* 3]. 1708 Swift *Death Partridge* Wks. 1755 II. i. 160 Whether he hath not been the cause of this poor man's death, as well as the predictor. 1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 348 The Mganga is also a predictor and a soothsayer. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 2/1 Official predicter of the weather in the United States. 1905 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 545 The barometer, as a predictor, is deceptive in the ordinary way of use.

Predictory (prĭdi·ktəri), *a.* [f. Predictor: see -ory 2.] Of or pertaining to a predictor; having the quality of predicting, predictive.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 48 They are..deceived, as well as deceiving, in their presaging or predictory suggestions. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, London* (1662) II. 217 Nicholas (Conquerour of his People) as his Font-name then given him, as predictory of those Victories he afterwards got. 1747 Hervey *Medit.* II. 120, I shall scorn to ask..any predictory Information from such senseless Masses. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 198 Arguments against the possibility of predictory power.

Predigastric: see Pre- A. 4.

Predigest (prĭdidge·st, -dəi-). *v.* [f. Pre- A. 1 + Digest *v.*; cf. late L. *prædigestus* that has well digested.] *trans.* To digest beforehand (with quot. 1663 cf. Digest *v.* 8); *spec.* to treat (food), before its introduction into the body, by a process similar to digestion, in order to render it easily digestible. Also *fig.* Hence **Predige·sted** *ppl. a.*

1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. App. 334 Little inferiour..to the Salt and Spirit of predigested Blood. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Predigest*, to digest more or less completely by artificial means before introduction into the body. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 May 14/1 Shakespeare..was grappled with before our time, and has been predigested for us.

Predigestion (prĭdidge·styən, -dəi-). [f. Pre- A. 2 + Digestion; so F. *prédigestion.*]

† 1. Premature or over-hasty digestion. *Obs.*

1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Dispatch* (Arb.) 242 Affected dispatch ..is like that which the Physitians call pre-digestion, or hastie digestion, which is sure to fill the body full of Crudities, and secrett seedes of diseases. 1698 F. Manning *Poems* II. (1701) 21 Seeming-Wits, whose hasty Vein Betrays a Pre-digestion in the Brain.

2. Digestion (of food) by artificial means before introduction into the stomach.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 135 After a time the degree of predigestion should be very gradually lessened. 1900 *Ibid.* V. 618 Milk cannot with safety be submitted for any great length of time to predigestion.

Predigital, -dilatator: see Pre- B. 3, A. 4 b.

‖ **Predikant** (predika·nt). Also predicant. [Du.: see Predicant.] A minister of the Dutch Protestant church, esp. in South Africa.

[1634 Brereton *Trav. Holland*, etc. 45 On the one side, was placed the minister (the predicant).] 1849 R. Moffat in *Daily News* 24 Feb. (1900) 6/1 They have a measure of religious knowledge culled from the Bible and their itinerant predikants. 1889 Rider Haggard *Allan's Wife* 66 Your father, the Predicant, always warned me against trekking north. 1905 *Athenæum* 25 Feb. 234/2 The first of a succes-

sion of predikants at Tuticorin [Southern India] was the noted ex-Roman Catholic priest, and subsequent translator of..the Bible into Portuguese, João Ferreira d'Almeida.

Predilect (prĭdĭle·kt), *a. rare.* [ad. med. L. *prædīlect-us*, pa. pple. of *prædīligĕre* to choose or love before others: see PRE- A. 1 and DILECT.] Chosen or favoured in preference to others. So †**Predile·cted** *Obs.*

a 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl) 758 My predylecte sonn, where be ye? *Ibid.* 859 My predilecte specyall, ȝe are worthy to have my lowe. *a* 1774 W. HARTE *Charitable Mason* Poems (1810) 387/2 Heav'n to its predilected children grants The middle space 'twixt opulence and wants. 1860 MRS. BYRNE *Undercurrents Overlooked* II. 102 The felon is the predilect object of public charity in England.

Predilection (prĭdĭle·kʃən). [a. F. *prédilection* (16th c.), ad. L. type **prædīlectiōn-em*, n. of action f. med.L. *prædīligĕre*: see prec. and DILECTION.] A mental preference or partiality; a favourable predisposition or prepossession.

1742 HUME *Dissert.* iv. (1757) 234 It is almost impossible not to feel a predilection for that which suits our particular turn and disposition. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 180 (*Translation*), I have a predilection for the whole corps of veterans. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ix, Robert had never testified much predilection for violent exertion. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 203 Sir Robert Peel avowed his own predilection for a central bank of issue.

Predile·ctive, *a. rare.* [f. L. *prædīlect-*, ppl. stem of *prædīligĕre*: see PREDILECT and -IVE.] Of, pertaining to, or showing predilection.

1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* III. 172, I see nothing impossible in such a personage taking advantage of your predilective imprudency.

Pre-diluvial (prīdĭlū·vĭăl), *a. Geol.* [f. PRE- B. 1 + DILUVIAL.] Of or belonging to an age before that of the Diluvium or Northern Drift.

1857 B. TAYLOR *North. Trav.* xxvi. 269 The Kiöllefjord, which in the pre-diluvial times must have been a trenendous mountain gorge.

Prediluvian (prīdĭlū·vĭăn), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. PRE- B. 1 + DILUVIAN.] = ANTEDILUVIAN: a. *adj.* Existing or occurring before the Noachian deluge. b. *sb.* One who lived before the Deluge.

1804 COLLINS *Scripscrap* 169 Prediluvians, uplifted and pompous Deem'd his nautical Scheme a fantastical Dream. 1855 WYLLIE in M. Hopkins *Hawaii* (1862) 320 The original language spoken by Adam and the prediluvian race of man, if not the post-diluvian Hebrew, has disappeared.

Pre-direct, -discipline, etc.: see PRE- A. 1, 2, etc.

Prediscover (prīdĭskʌ·vəɹ), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To discover beforehand.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. i. § 52 These holy men did prudently prediscover that differences in judgements would unavoidably happen in the Church. 1766 BLACKBURNE *Confess.* (1767) 221 In his supposing them to have prediscovered the dissensions, that would happen in the church an hundred years after they were dead.

So **Predisco·very** [PRE- A. 2], previous discovery.

1653 T. HORTON *Wisdome's Judgment* 10 To shew us them, not in the event,..but afore-hand in the pre-discoveries and apprehensions of it. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Johnson* 464 A question between us and..Spain, touching the prediscovery, and, consequently, the right of dominion over certain islands in the South seas.

Predisponent (prīdĭspō·nĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7–8 præ-. [f. PRE- A. 1, 2 + DISPONENT.]

A. *adj.* Predisposing. Now *rare.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Ad Sect. x. 6 These graces ..are given to men irregularly and without any order of prædisponent causes. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 127 Somnambulism occurs in many persons without any manifest predisponent cause.

B. *sb.* A predisposing influence or cause.

1771 *Let. to Dr. Cadogan on Diss. Gout* 7 My neighbour is free from this prædisponent, and escapes it. 1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. II. 375 Secondary causes, as predisponents to the disease.

Hence **Predispo·nency** [see -ENCY], the quality of being predisponent or causing predisposition.

a 1846 PARRY is cited by WORCESTER.

Predisposal (prīdĭspō·zăl). [PRE- A. 2.] Previous disposal.

1795 *Jemima* I. 219 If you had not rendered that desirable event impossible, by the predisposal of yourself,.. your Jemima should have become your wife. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* § 26 This contemplation of possible occurrences, and predisposal of what shall happen.

Predispose (prīdĭspō·z), *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + DISPOSE: cf. F. *prédisposer* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), and L. *prædisposit-us* predisposed.]

1. *trans.* To dispose (a person, etc.) beforehand; to render liable or subject *to* something; to put into a favourable or suitable frame or condition; to incline or adapt previously. Also *absol.*

1646 [see PREDISPOSED]. 1684 T. BURNET *The. Earth* I. iv. 36 Vegetable productions require the heat of the Sun, to predispose and excite the Earth, and the Seeds. *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.), Unless nature be predisposed to friendship by its own propensity. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 299 As a hot summer immediately excites the cholera, so it predisposes to diarrhœa and dysentery. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 45 The relief..only predisposed him for an earlier..relapse into the same melancholy mood. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 147 The majority of his judges..came predisposed to condemn him. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 14 May 7/6 Hydrogen..being mixed with a certain quantity of air, the presence of which could only help to predispose for an explosion.

2. To dispose of, give away, or bequeath before.

1666 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 20 Finding ..the office designed for him predisposed by patent. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 531 Assured of wealth, this man of simple heart, To every friend had predisposed a part.

Hence **Predispo·sing** *ppl. a.*, that predisposes; that renders favourable, inclined, or susceptible.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv, His own purposes and predisposing thoughts. 1793 *Friendly Addr. to Poor* 21 Many things concur .. to form a predisposing cause for such disorders. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* xiii. (1852) 362 There is one radical defect—the need of some predisposing grace on the part of God. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 7 Sept. 640 The end of the hot season in the tropics..is very predisposing to malaria.

Predisposed (-pōu·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Disposed or inclined beforehand; previously or already liable or subject.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 308 It concurreth but unto predisposed effects. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. vii. II. 218 Tales,..which a predisposed multitude eagerly swallowed. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 569 A direct transmission [of disease] from one member of a predisposed family to another.

Hence **Predispo·sedness,** the quality of being predisposed; predisposition.

1645 T. COLEMAN *Hopes Deferred* 21 A praying army is a predisposednesse for successe. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* v. 141 Whether the difference lie meerly in the predisposedness of the persons..is a subtile piece of Philosophy.

Predisposition (prīdĭspozi·ʃən). [f. PRE- A. 2 + DISPOSITION; cf. mod.F. *prédisposition.*]

1. The condition of being predisposed or inclined beforehand (*to* something or *to do* something); a previous inclination or favourable state of mind.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 236 That the Spirits of the Teacher put in Motion, should worke with the Spirits of the Learner, a Pre-disposition to offer to Imitate. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* II. ii. 132 St. Austin reckoning what predisposition is necessary by way of preparation to the holy sacrament. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 259 Constituent Parts of Repentance, and necessary Predispositions to Forgiveness. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Ranke's Hist.* (1887) 577 There had long been a predisposition to heresy.

2. *spec.* A physical condition which renders its possessor liable to the attack of disease.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, Wks. 1879 I. 734/1 It [the sweating sickness] was conceived .. to proceed from a malignity in the constitution of the air, gathered by the predispositions of seasons. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* IV. ii. 249 External Accidents are often the occasional cause of the Kings-Evil, but they always suppose a predisposition of the Body to it. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 311 Table of the Pulses according to Diseases, and the Pre-Disposition to them. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 83 Predisposition to Small-pox. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 101 Here.. there may exist some special predisposition of the tissues themselves.

Hence **Predisposi·tional** *a.*, of or pertaining to predisposition.

1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. i. (1861) 247 Results from predispositional state, or initially sanctified property.

Predisti·nguish (prī-), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To distinguish by way of preference. Hence **Predisti·nguished** *ppl. a.*, distinguished before or above others.

1778 *Love Feast* 25 Of saving Grace a predistinguish'd Heir. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* in *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 391 How shall the law predistinguish the ominous screech owl ..from the auspicious and friendly birds of warning?

†**Predivina·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *prædīvīnātiōn-em*, n. of action from *prædīvīnāre*: see next. Cf. obs. F. *prédivination* (1552 in Godef.).] The divining of events beforehand.

1603 *Adv. Don Sebast.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 401 Many matters that he had seen take event according to his predivination. 1611 FLORIO, *Prediuinatione*, a prediuination or guessing. 1623 in COCKERAM.

†**Predivi·ne,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *prædīvīnāre* to divine beforehand, have a presentiment of: see PRE- A. 1 and DIVINE *v.* Cf. obs. F. *prédiviner* (1530 in Godef.).] *trans.* and *intr.* To divine beforehand, presage, prognosticate.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 144 Which did..predivine the..eloquence of Plato. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle*, etc. (1871) 146 Astronomers..Can pre-divine of famines, plagues, and warres. 1622 DONNE *Serm.* 15 Sept. 42 [One who] be the intention neuer so sincere, will presage, and prognosticate, and prediuine sinister and mischieuous effects from it.

Predominance (prĭdɒ·mĭnăns). Also 7 præ-. [f. as PREDOMINANT + -ANCE. Cf. F. *prédominance* (16th c.).] The fact or position of being predominant: a. *Astrol.* Ascendancy, superior influence.

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 112 Both haue influence from one ominous star, Which bodes our happinesse or our mischance According to the starres predominance. 1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy.* III. i, The sullen Saturn had predominance at your nativity! *c* 1650 *Don Bellianis* 178 [A sword] which she forged under the Constellation and Predominance of such Planets, that no Enchantment might against it prevail.

b. *generally.* Prevailing or superior influence, strength, or authority; prevalence, preponderance. In early use frequently of the humours.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. ii, Ther's not a beauty lives Hath that imperiall predominance Ore my affectes. *a* 1627 H. SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* III. iv, Now a Scorpion is A small compacted creature in whom Earth Hath the predominance, but mixt with fire. 1668 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) V. xi. 420 It is really no small Argument of the Predominance of Conscience over Interest. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1716 (1816) I. 24 The early predominance of intellectual vigour. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 235 This predominance of breezes from the southward and eastward.

Predo·minancy. [f. as next + -ANCY.] The quality of being predominant; an instance of this; the fact of being predominant; = prec.

1598 FLORIO, *Predominatione*, predomination, predominancie. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Custom & Educ.* (Arb.) 368 The predominancye of Custome is every where visible. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xi. § 10 The young Queene.. tooke her selfe not to be a little wronged by this vngracious mans predominancy. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. iii. 183 An Inflammation .. Oedematous, Schirrous, Erisipelatous, according to the predominancy of melancholy, flegme, or choler. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* (1809) 276 Mars claims predominancy over all these wholesome herbs. 1739 MELMOTH *Fitzosb. Lett.* (1763) 188 To be influenced in his censure or applause..by the predominancy or deficiency of his favorite beauty. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 410 Affected with a predominancy of rigid over clonic action.

Predominant (prĭdɒ·mĭnănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *prédominant* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. type **prædomināntem*, pres. pple. of **prædomināri*, *-āre*: see PREDOMINE.]

A. *adj.* Predominating.

1. Having ascendancy, power, influence, or authority over others; superior, ascendant, prevalent.

In early use a term of Astrology, also of Physiology.

Predominant branch of a tree (*Math.*): see DOMINANT 5. *Predominant nerve* (*Bot.*): the main or principal nerve, as in the leaves of mosses. *Predominant partner*: a phrase applied (after Lord Rosebery) to England among the several constituents of the United Kingdom.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 279 You are not ignoraunt, yᵗ melancholy being predominant,..moueth men to madnesse. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 29 And where the worser is predominant, Full soone the Canker death eates vp that Plant. 1601 — *All's Well* I. i. 211 *Hel.* The warres hath so kept you vnder, that you must needes be borne vnder Mars. *Par.* When he was predominant. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 34 Why do not the predominant Party in Parliament..make England beyond Trent another Kingdom? 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 103 ₱7 The temporary effect of a predominant passion. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. i. 315 After the power of the English became predominant. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i, A change which was apt to make the women's voices predominant in the chorus. 1894 LD. ROSEBERY *Sp. Ho. Lds.* 12 Mar. (Hansard IV. XXII. 32), The noble Marquess [of Salisbury] made one remark on the subject of Irish Home Rule with which I confess myself in entire accord. He said that before Irish Home Rule is conceded by the Imperial Parliament, England, as the predominant Member of the partnership of the Three Kingdoms, will have to be convinced of its justice and equity. 1894 *Times* 19 Mar. 9/3 But if only a simple majority was contemplated, why the allusion to England as the predominant partner? Mr. Gladstone had a majority, and tried by its aid to carry Home Rule against the predominant partner. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 18 Mar. 6/4 If the predominant partner theory was to be carried out in the next Government.

b. More vaguely: More abundant as an element; more frequent; prevailing, prevalent.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 488 A third [Corinthian metal] of an equall medley and temperature, wherein a man shall not perceiue any one mettall predominant. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 176 The Equator where heat is most predominant. 1709 BERKELEY *The. Vision* Ded., Those criminal pleasures so fashionable and predominant in the age we live in. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. i. 179 The predominant Erse dialect. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 47 The wet side being that towards which the predominant winds blow.

†c. With *of*: Domineering over, overruling. *Obs.*

1642 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 106 They were so presumptuous, and predominant of his Majesties Resolutions, that they forbear not those outrages.

d. *fig.* Superior in position, towering *over.*

1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. xliv. 96 The Cupola..rises predominant over every object. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vii. 251 Made the roofs boldly predominant.

2. *Her.* (See quots.)

1766–87 PORNY *Heraldry* Gloss., *Predominant*, this term is sometimes used in Heraldry to signify that the Field is but of one Tincture. *Ibid.* 28 When some Metal, Colour, or Fur, is spread all over the Surface or Field, such a Tincture is said to be predominant.

B. *sb.* That which predominates: a. A predominating person, influence, power, or authority; a predominating quality, fact, or feature.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxii. (1612) 163 We are Predominants, say we. 1594 *Warres Cyrus* 907 Reason, my Lord, was the predominant. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. iii, You must first haue an especial care so to weare your hat, that it oppresse not confusedly this your predominant or fore-top. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 219 The Sun..was the Predominant in Greece, and the Moon in Persia. 1890 C. L. MORGAN *Anim. Life & Intell.* 349, I venture to call the prominent quality a predominant as opposed to the isolate.

†b. A predominating or besetting sin. *Obs.*

1633 W. STRUTHER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxvi. 4 Every man's predominant is a beast of Satan's saddling and providing. 1699 ELIZ. WEST *Mem.* (1865) 143, I was ill employed, pursuing after my idols and predominants.

c. *Welsh Phonology.* (See quot.)

1856 J. WILLIAMS *Gram. Edeyrn* § 134 Predominants .. which are f, ph, ch, ng, ngh, dd, th, l, m, n, r, mh, nh, being so called because they prevail over the umbratiles, thrust them out of the sentence, and reign by their own power in their stead.

Predo·minantly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

In a predominant manner or degree; with superior influence; preponderatingly.

1681 J. Scott *Chr. Life* I. iii. § 2 (1684) 111 Our Wills being already predominantly inclined to follow God, and take example by him. 1773 *Life N. Froude* 59 A Longing to view distant Climes so predominantly reigned in my Thoughts. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Aug. 5/1 Down to the beginning of the reign of George III,..the House was predominantly Whig.

Predominate (prĭdǫ·mĭnĕ̆t), *a.* Now *rare.* [app. a mistaken form for PREDOMINANT, prob. after such adjs. as *moderate, temperate.*] = PREDOMINANT.

1591 NASHE *Prognostication* To Rdr., Wks. (Grosart) II. 143 Mercury being Lord and predominate in the house of Fortune. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 509 When cruelties once begineth to bee predominat, it is so vnsatiable that it neuer ceaseth. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 145 When salt is predominate..it produceth so many kinds of diuers ulcers. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1810) II. xi. 136 He gave way to his predominate bias. 1800 HELENA WELLS *Constantia Neville* (ed. 2) II. 273 They commonly possessed .. the predominate bad qualities of both Europeans and Africans. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 331 The denomination he [Wesley] founded seems to be the standing or predominate order here.

Predominate (prĭdǫ·mĭnĕ̆t), *v.* Also 6 præ-. [f. med.L. **prædominārе* (prob. used in 15–16th c. L.): see PREDOMINE and -ATE[3]. It might also be f. F. *prédominer*, like *isolate*, etc.: see -ATE[3] 6.]

†**1.** *intr. Astrol.* To have ascendancy, to exert controlling influence. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 51 b/1 The astronomicall constellation whieh ouer vs is prædominating. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 294, I shall awe him with my cudgell: it shall hang like a Meteor ore the Cuckolds horns: ..I will predominate ouer the pezant, *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 147 For Saturne (principally predominating, on Saturday) disposed mens minds and bodies to a dull heavinesse.

2. *generally.* a. To have or exert controlling power, to lord it *over*; to surpass in authority or influence, to be superior.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 228 Our fellowes, and allies most justly demanded equall priviledge with the Romans,..to the hope whereof Drusus had raized them upon a desire to predominate. 1623 COCKERAM II, To Gouerne or rule,.. *predominate,..domineere.* 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 237 The women in those parts never predominate. 1807 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (ed. 2) I. I. viii. 87 In this period of the independence of Britain, one tyrant is said to have predominated over the rest. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XI. iv. V. 102 The Frenchman soon began to predominate over the Pontiff.

b. To be the stronger, main, or leading element; to prevail, preponderate.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 83 When this element predominateth in the mixture. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 15 Those who predominate in Shipping, and Fishing, have more occasions than others to frequent all parts of the World. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 2 The desires that predominate in our hearts. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. x. 137 The hornblende for the most part predominating over the felspar. 1881 OWEN in *Nature* 1 Sept. 421/1 Since the foundation of the Museum in 1753, when the collections of printed books and manuscripts predominated.

c. To occupy a more commanding position; to tower *over.*

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* viii, A huge bear, carved in stone, predominated over a large stone-basin. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* v, The tall gables and elms of the rectory predominate over the tiny white-washed church.

3. *trans.* To dominate over, prevail over, control. Now *rare.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 142 Let your close fire predominate his smoke, And be no turne-coats. 1631 *Celestina* I. 11 You happy powers that predominate humane actions, assist. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 95 The frailties of your nature predominated the glare of your riches. 1892 A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) II. 573 The ambition for outside effect which predominated the original plans seems to have been disdainful of interior comfort.

Hence **Predo·minated** *ppl. a.* = PREDOMINATE *a.*

1752 HUME *Ess., Parties* (1768) 36 According to that principle which is predominated and is found to have the greatest influence.

Predo·minately, *adv.* Now *rare.* [f. PREDOMINATE *a.* + -LY[2].] = PREDOMINANTLY.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xv. (1596) 271 Nature ..in a woman cannot be predominatly hot. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. 66 In persons of a predominately worldly tone of mind. 1892 *Athenæum* 13 Feb. 212/2 Used too predominately, to the dwarfing or exclusion of other feelings.

Predo·minating, *ppl. a.* [f. PREDOMINATE *v.* + -ING[2].] That predominates; controlling, ruling, prevailing; rarely, domineering, lording it.

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* (1609) v. xciii, The pride of some predominating will. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 357 Not so much the Predominating as the Denominating Forme. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xv, But then .. that 'one' must be tender to her, not rude and predominating in his manners. 1904 *Expositor* Mar. 186 Joyousness is the predominating characteristic of Judaism

Hence **Predo·minatingly** *adv.*

1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, Bean-stripe* 222 Either..seems Predominatingly the colour. 1905 ORR *Probl. O. T.* vii. 196 Portions of chapters in Genesis are marked by the use exclusively or predominatingly of the divine name Elohim.

Predomination (prĭdǫmĭnē·ʃən). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [n. of action from PREDOMINE, PREDOMINATE *v.*: see -ATION.] The action, fact, or condition of predominating; predominance; ascendancy. (Often in *Astrol.* and in the doctrine of the humours.)

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 105 So great a predomination hath this name of fidelity in the hearts of a number. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 332 The colour uncertaine, according to the predomination of the humour infected. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. i, Haue thy starres maligne bene such, That their predominations sway so much Over the rest? *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1892) II. 662 The perpetual conflict of the humors within us for predomination. 1654 'PALAEMON' *Friendship* 3 Mercury.. follows the predomination of those other Planets with whom he is in Conjunction. 1783 JOHNSON 28 Apr. in *Boswell,* You would not trust to the predomination of right, which, you believe, is in your opinions.

Predo·minator. *rare*[−1]. [agent-n. from PREDOMINATE *v.*: see -OR.] A predominating agent.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. ii. 32 The chiefe predominator in the businesse was to be two grains of pulvis magneticus.

†**Predo·mine,** *v. Obs.* [app. a. F. *prédominer* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. type **prædominārе* (which may have been used in med. or 16th c. L.), f. *præ-,* PRE- A. + *dominārī,* later *-āre,* to be master, rule, f. *dominus* lord, master.

Like the other words of the group, in early use in Astrology, also in the doctrine of the humours.]

1. *intr.* = PREDOMINATE *v.* 1, 2.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 104 So th' Element in Wine predomining It hot, and cold, and moist, and dry doth bring. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* iv. 399 To my ascendant hasting then to clime, There as the first predomining the time. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-convict.* Postscr. 4 Shall partialitie so farre predomine with you, that we..must be reputed Apostates? 1678 J. BROWN *Life Faith* (1824) I. v. 109 The abounding and predomining of carnal fears.

2. *trans.* = PREDOMINATE *v.* 3.

1720 W. GIBSON *Diet. Horses* I. (1731) 2 How far these predomine or influence them, we are much at a loss to know.

†**Predomineer,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. PRE- A. 5 + DOMINEER; prob. influenced by F. *prédominer.*] *trans.* To overrule, domineer over.

1594 *2nd Rep. Dr. Faustus* iii. C ij, Being gouerned and predomineirde by that quicke and ready spirite.

†**Predomi·nion.** *Obs.* [f. PRE- A. 5 + DOMINION, after *predomine,* etc.] Superior power; predominance, prevalence.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* vi. 77 Of the predominion of any element,..the complexion hath his .. denomination. 1611 FLORIO, *Predominio,* a fore-rule or predominion. 1673 GREW *Anat. Roots* II. § 70 By the predominion of the other Principles, made mild.

†**Predo·minize,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. PREDOMINE (or its source) + -IZE.] *trans.* = PREDOMINATE *v.* 3.

1648 EARL OF WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 29 And so allay the Fury, stint the Rage Of madness doth predominize this age.

†**Predo·miny.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. type **prædominium*: see PRE- A. 5 and DOMINIUM.] Superior power or authority; predominance.

(Used in the translation cited, but not in Trevisa.)

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 231 The Romanes made promise to Marcus, a nowble knyȝhte, that he scholde haue predominy of the cite [*urbis dominium*], and a perpetualle memory if he cowthe delyuer that cite. *Ibid.* 263. *Ibid.* 351 Obteynenge the predominy by strenȝhte and armes. 1432–50 *Harleian Contn. of Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 500 That trowble and discorde scholde not haue predominy afterwarde.

Predone (prĭdō·n), *ppl. a. rare*[−1]. [f. PRE- A. 1 or (?)6 + DONE.] Already done; or (?) completely done, fordone, exhausted.

1859 KINGSLEY in *Life* (1879) II. xviii. 99. I am..as one desperate and predone with work of various kinds at once.

Predoom (prĭdū·m), *v.* Also 7 præ-. [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* a. To pronounce the sentence or doom of beforehand; to precondemn. b. To foreordain (some doom) *to.* So **Predoomed** (-dū·md), **Predoo·ming** *ppl. adjs.*

1618 *Owles Almanacke* Raven 2, I haue euer been held a Prædooming Bird. 1786 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 51/2 The Sheich Mansour pretended that he was pre-doomed by the.. decrees of heaven to fill up the measure of divine revelation. 1796 COLERIDGE *Dest. Nations* 182 The indwelling angel-guide, that oft..shapes out Man's course To the predoom'd adventure. 1859 TENNYSON *Lanc. & Elaine* 725 All Had marvel what the maid might be, but most Predoom'd her as unworthy. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. i. 10 He predooms future suffering to the innocent by a reckless indulgence of his own inclination in the present. 1885 R. BUCHANAN in *N. Amer. Rev.* May 452 Shall Man, predoom'd, Cling to his sinking straw of consciousness?

Predorsal: see PRE- B. 3.

†**Predour.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *predeur* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *prædātōr-em* plunderer, pillager.] A robber, plunderer, marander.

1577 HOLINSHED *Descr. of Irel.* 17/1 in *Chron.* I, The Earle with his bande made hoate foote after, & dogging still the track of the predours, he came to the place where the dart was hurld.

†**Pre·dy,** *a. Naut. Obs.* [Deriv. obscure: most writers have associated it in some way with *ready.*

(The suggestion has been made that the *p* was developed out of the word of command 'Make the ship *ready*' (cf. quot. 1626). This is not impossible; though it assumes the identity of the vowel sound in *ready* and *predy,* which is not proved.)]

Prepared for action, ready.

1625 in J. S. Corbett *Fighting Instruct.* (1905) 69 That the hold in every ship should be rummaged and made predy especially by the ship's sides. *c* 1626 CAPT. N. BOTELER *Dialogues about Sea Services* (1685) 283 When a Ship is to be made ready for a Fight, the Word of Command is, make the Ship Predy, or make Predy the Ordnance. And a Predy Ship is when all her Decks are cleared, and her Guns and all her small Shot, and everything of that Nature, well fitted for a Fight: And likewise to make the Hold Predy is to bestow everything handsomly there, and to remove anything that may be troublesome. Hence 1706 in PHILLIPS.

So † **Pre·dy** *v. Obs.*, to make ready.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 38 Predy, or make ready to set saile. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Predy the Ship,* or *Predy the Ordnance,* is as much as to make Things ready for a Fight. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk., Predy,* or *Priddy,* a word formerly used in our ships for 'get ready'; as 'Predy the main-deck', or get it clear.

Pre-dynastic: see PRE- B. 1.

†**Pree,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *pré*:–L. *prāt-um* meadow, or a. obs. F. *prée* fem.:–L. *prāta,* pl. of *pratum.*] A meadow.

a 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 24 In a Writ the generall shall be put..before the speciall: as land before pree, pasture, wood, iuncary, marish, &c.

Pree (prī), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 8– **prie.** [A shortened form of *preive, preve,* by-form of PROVE *v.*; cf. Sc. *gie, hae, lee,* for *give, have, lief.*] *trans.* To make proof or trial of; to try what (a thing) is like, *esp.* by tasting. *Pree the mou' of,* to kiss.

?*a* 1700 *Ballad,* '*Blow the winds I ho*' (in R. Bell's *Collect.* 1857), He [a horse] shakes his head above the trough But dares not prie the corn. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 91 A mill of good snishing to prie. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 103 Nae hemny beik, that ever I did pree, Did taste so sweet. 1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* x, Rob, stownlins, prie'd her bonnie mou. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. vii, I am in ..haste to prie your..good cheer. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.* I. 709/2 A custom..of preeing the nets—that is, lifting out a portion of a train and examining it. 1896 BARRIE *Sent. Tommy* xix. 215 He had no thought o' preeing lasses' mouths now.

Hence **Pree** *sb.*[2], a trial, a taste; **Pree·ing** *vbl. sb.*, proving, trying, tasting.

1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xvii, The first taste and preeing of what war is. 1835 D. WEBSTER *Rhymes* 182 Sae after some drams I gat a pree, I bade gude day. 1879 J. WHITE *Jottings* 169 Gie me a pree, but no my fill. 1883 CLELAND *Inchbracken* ix. 64 The pruif o' the puddin's the preein' o' 't.

Pre-earthly, -economic: see PRE- B. 1.

Preeche, Preede, Preef, variants of PREACH, PREDE, PROOF.

Pre-ele·ct, *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *præelect-us,* pa. pple. of med.L. *præeligĕre* to choose before, prefer; or f. PRE- A. 1, 5 + ELECT *a.*] Chosen beforehand or before others; chosen in preference to others.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxxiii. 123 Ha, noble rose, pre-elect & chosen byfore all other flouris that ben about the. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 225 This gracious virgin and preelect abbasse. 1611 FLORIO, *Preletto,* pre-elect, fore-chosen. 1858 E. CASWALL *Poems* 34 Then with all perfections deck'd As this mother pre-elect. 1870 ROSSETTI *Poems* (1881) 261 This is that blessed Mary pre-elect God's virgin.

Pre-elect (prīĭlē·kt), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To elect or choose beforehand.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 926/1 In the diuine prescience of God, whiche had chosen and preelected her before the worldes to be the mother of the Lord. 1611 COTGR., *Prælu,* preelected, fore-chosen. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pre-elected,* elected, or chosen before-hand. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 153 Ere the world was, pre-elected.

b. To elect to an office by anticipation. *rare.*

1830 J. H. MONK *Life R. Bentley* (1833) II. 45 An appeal was also presented to the Vice-Chancellor .. against the Master, who had pre-elected his son, William Bradford, to a fellowship in a College Meeting, at which only four of the twelve Fellows were present. *Ibid.* 254 Four persons, commonly deemed his inferiors in merit, were successful; two of them being pre-elected for the following year.

Pre-election (prīĭlē·kʃən), *sb.* Also præ-. [PRE- A. 1, 5. Cf. obs. F. *préelection* (Godef.).]

†**1.** Choice of one person or thing in preference to others; selection, preference. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xii[i]. (Arb.) 131 We must needes say, it was in many of their wordes done by preelection in the first Poetes. 1611 A. STAFFORD *Niobe* 61 A free præelection, is not but of good, nor a free shunning but of euil. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* III. 163 Antonine, taking small ioy in those Nuptialls, whereto hee was forcibly yoked, without any præ-election of his owne, infinitely hated both the young Lady and her Father.

2. Previous choice; an anticipatory election.

1611 FLORIO, *Preelettione,* pre-election, fore-chusing. *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1651) 453 We shall satisfie His Majestie with a pre-Election, and yours shall have my first nomination. 1715 H. PRIDEAUX in *Life* (1748) 212 No such preelections shall be henceforth made in any College. 1830 J. H. MONK *Life R. Bentley* (1833) II. 257 That three scholars should be taken from Westminster every year, and that they should never be prejudiced by pre-elections. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 596 He does not speak directly of predestination, but of præelection to temporal goods.

Pre-election (prīĭlē·kʃən), *adj. phr.* [f. PRE- B. 1 + ELECTION.] Occurring or given before a parliamentary (or other) election.

1893 *Chicago Advance* 16 Mar., The President..refused to compromise himself by any pre-election pledges. 1896 *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 207 Some of the preelection tests of statesmanship. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 3/1 Maybe Mr. Chamberlain was remembering his pre-election promises.

† **Pre-e·lementa·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. PRE- A. 2 + **elementation*, f. ELEMENT *v.* 3, to instruct in the rudiments of learning.] Previous elementary or rudimentary instruction or teaching.

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 98 A duty without whose pre-elementation sermons themselves edify very little.

Preem (prīm), *sb. local.* Also 7–8 **preme.** [perh. a variant of PREEN *sb.*; cf. MDu., Du. *priem*, MLG. *prême*, MHG. *pfrieme*, G. *pfriem*, *pfriemen* an awl, bodkin, etc.] (See quot. 1850.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 289/1 The Preme is made of white Wands, this is for the opening of the Yarn..so that each thred may pass clearly through the Reed. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* s. v. *Loom.* 1850 S. BAMFORD *Dial. S. Lancs.* Gloss. 185 *Preem*, a comb used by weavers, to loosen the yarn.

Preem (prīm), *v. local.* [f. prec.] In textile manufacture, To clean the teasels ? with a preem or comb. Hence **Pree·ming** *vbl. sb.*; also **Pree·mer** (see quot.).

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 202 The next employment in the cloth manufacture for which boys are fit, is preeming; that is, cleaning the teasel-rods and handles. *Ibid.*, Preeming is much harder and more disagreeable work than carping. *Ibid.* 203 After the preeming period, the lads are put either to the gig-machines, or to the lewises in the cutting or shearing-room. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict., Preemer*, a boy who cleans teazles. W. Yks.

Preem (*Fencing*), obs. form of PRIME *sb.*

Pre-embodiment, -embody: see PRE- A. 1, 2.

Pre-e·mbryo. *Biol.* [f. PRE- B. 1. + EMBRYO.] 'The inferior of the two cells opposite to the micropyle in the vegetable ovule which, by its growth and division, gives rise to the embryo' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895).

1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 15 Oct. 968 The amphibolic factor by its continued presence and influence..on the germ-cells and sperm-cells, the pre-embryo, embryo, and its primordial germ-cells, &c., renders it impossible for the germ elements ..to live the charmed life of isolation.

Pre-eminence (prɪ|e·mĭnĕns). Also 5–6 prem-, 5–8 prehem-, 7–8 præem-. [ad. late L. *prēmĭnĕntĭa* 5th c.), f. L. *prēmĭnēnt-em* PRE-EMINENT: see -ENCE. Cf. F. *prééminence* (14th c. in Littré). The *h* in obs. spelling was inserted to avoid hiatus.] Surpassing or superior eminence.

1. Higher rank or distinction; priority of place, precedence; superiority.

1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 326/2 As toward any preeminence yat ye might have..as chief of Counseill. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 48 How Maria, whiche hadde a premynence Above alle women, in Bedlem whan she lay. 1526 TINDALE 3 *John* 9 Diotrephes which loueth to haue the preeminence amonge them receaueth vs not. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 68 As touching preheminence and dignity, he is chiefe of the Christian Princes. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. i. (1739) 1 They allowed preeminence to their Magistrates rather than Supremacy. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 10 Our Saviour is very fitly termed our Head, as that implies..Preheminence over the rest of the Body. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 97 The Venetians asserted their pre-eminence over the Genoese in a..battle.

2. Superiority in any quality; the possession or existence of a quality or attribute in a pre-eminent degree.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 244 Whil they stonde in ther fresse premynence. 1486 *Hen. VII at York* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 54 A place to my pleasour of moost prehemynence. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 179 b, The preemynence of his moost gracyous incarnacyon. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* x. 161 The East-Indian Taprobran, now called Sumatra, had preheminence of quantity before this of ours. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 147 The emperor Honorius was distinguished.. by the pre-eminence of fear, as well as of rank. 1883 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecess.* ii. (1890) 46 Shakspere's pre-eminence consists chiefly in this, that he did supremely well what all were doing.

† b. In lit. sense of the L.: Greater stature. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xv. (Arb.) 49 The actors.. for a speciall preheminence did walke vpon those high corked shoes or pantofles.

3. With *a* and *pl.* An individual instance or case of pre-eminence: a. A distinction, a distinguishing privilege; b. A quality existing in a pre-eminent degree. Now *rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 160 In onliche stude he beȝet þeos þreo biȝeaten [2 *MSS.* preeminences]—priuilege of prechur, merit of martirdom & meidenes mede. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 432/2 All the manere of preminences and duytees belangyng therto. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii. § 13 God, from whom mens seuerall degrees and preeminences doe proceed. 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* v. 93 The City of Auxerres, and the precincts thereof, with all the above said preheminences. 1794 BURKE *Rep. Lords' Jrnls.* Wks. 1842 II. 632 The office, the powers and preheminences annexed to it, differ very widely.

Hence † **Pre-e·mineneed** *ppl. a. Obs. nonce-wd.*, raised to pre-eminence; distinguished.

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xix. (ed. 8) 222 They are pre-eminenc'd before the rest of the world.

Pre-e·minency. Now *rare.* Also 6 prem-, 7 præem-, 7–8 prehem-. [ad. late L. *præēminĕntĭa*, f. L. *prēmĭnēnt-em*: see next and -ENCY.] The quality of being pre-eminent; = PRE-EMINENCE.

1560 BECON *Jewel of Joy* Wks. II. 20 b, Thou knowest, O lord..my necessytie, that I hate the token of prehemynencie, and glory or worshyppe, whyche I bear vpon my heade. 1671 O. PLUNKET (*title*) Jus Primatiale; or, the Ancient Right and Preheminency of the See of Armagh above all other Archbishopricks in the Kingdom of Ireland asserted. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark iii. 19 The foreman of a grand jury, has a precedency, but no pre-eminency. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 397 The pre-eminency of righteousness.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance or species of this quality; anything in which it is exhibited; a pre-eminent position.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 343 To haue certeyne priuelegies, preeminencies, and tributes. 1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 4 The Royal House then enjoys two Pre-eminencies. 1757 *Herald* No. 8 (1758) I. 124 The right of precedence, which the others will not yield, notwithstanding the preheminencies of the church supersede those of blood.

Pre-eminent (prɪ|e·mĭnĕnt), *a.* Also 6–7 preh-. [ad. L. *prēmĭnēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *prēmĭnēre* (contr. *præm-*) to project forwards, rise above, excel, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 5 + *ēmĭnēre*: see EMINENT. Cf. F. *prééminent* (15th c. in Littré).] Eminent before or above others; excelling or surpassing others; distinguished beyond others in respect of some quality.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 7 Hauenge in possession dowerys preeminent [*dotes possidet præminentes*]. 1473 *Proclam.* 10 Nov. (Patent Roll 13 Edw. IV, pt. 1. m. 2), Suche persoones as god hath called to the preeminent astate of princes. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 118 As superior and preheminent in office, he may commaund, ordaine, do, and vndo. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 279 Some great Maker.. In goodness and in power præ-eminent. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 6 In all pursuits which required only the native powers of the intellect..the Greeks were pre-eminent. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* (1875) vi. 257 As an object of worship..the serpent is pre-eminent among animals.

b. in lit. sense of the Latin: Rising or standing out above the rest. *rare*⁻¹.

1827 STEWART *Planter's G.* (1828) 128 Accident may cut off or shorten either the Taproot, or the preeminent shoots of the top.

Pre-e·minently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a pre-eminent manner or degree; in the highest degree; very highly, supremely.

1747 D. MALLET *Amyntor & Theodora* II. 190 From another's fate, Pre-eminently wretched, learn thy own. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 149 The argument of this pre-eminently learned Judge. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxix. 587 The region indicated is preeminently a cotton-field. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 83 This was pre-eminently a marriage of convenience on both sides.

So **Pre-e·minentness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Pre-employ: see PRE- A. 1.

Pre-e·mpt, *sb. Austral. colloq.* [f. as next.] A pre-emptive right.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xxiv. (1891) 322 My friend has the run, and the stock, and the pre-empts all in his own hands.

Pre-empt (prɪ|e·mPt), *v.* Chiefly *U. S.* [Back-formation from PRE-EMPTION, PRE-EMPTIVE (cf. *exempt*, *exemption*).] *trans.* To obtain by pre-emption; hence (*U. S.*), to occupy (public land) so as to establish a pre-emptive title. Also *absol.*

1857 *Nat. Intelligencer* (Washington) 1 July (Bartlett), The laws of the United States give the right to any citizen who does not own three hundred and twenty acres of land in any State of the Union..to preëmpt one hundred and sixty acres, by fulfilling the detailed requirements of the act. 1870 B. HARTE *Luck Roaring Camp* (ed. Tauchn.) I. 15 To make their seclusion more perfect, the land on either side of the mountain wall that surrounded the camp they duly preempted. 1885 *Science* VI. 318 An unscrupulous 'colonist' can often preëmpt in several places at the same time. 1890 B. SHAW in *Fab. Ess. Socialism* 5 That specially fertile region upon which Adam pitched is sooner or later all pre-empted; and there is nothing for the new comer to pre-empt save soil of a second quality.

b. *fig.* To acquire or appropriate beforehand, pre-engage. Also *intr.*: see quot. 1889.

1888 *Literature* (N. Y.) 1 Sept. 276 [The Prohibition party] had unquestionably pre-empted for itself the prond position of the party of the future. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms* s. v., Colloquially, to pre-empt is to take possession, or to qualify for. Thus a man may pre-empt for heaven. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 283 The honours are pre-empted for other trades.

Hence **Pre-e·mpted** *ppl. a.*; **Pre-e·mptible** *a.*, capable of being pre-empted.

1880 *Scribner's Mag.* May 102 Rival missionary boards over-run pre-empted ground and obliterate the boundaries of Christian comity. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 732/1 Some public and preëmpted homestead among the surf-showered rocks. 1886 *N. Amer. Rev.* Jan. 54 As pre-emptible land recedes farther into the West.

Pre-emption (prɪ|e·mPʃən). [ad. med.L. **præmptiōn-em*, n. of action f. **præmĕre* to buy beforehand: see PRE- A. 2 and EMPTION. Cf. F. *préemption* (1812 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Purchase by one person or corporation before an opportunity is offered to others; also, the right to make such purchase; *spec.*

a. formerly in England, the prerogative of the sovereign, exercised through his purveyor, of buying household provisions in preference to other persons, and at special rates;

b. in U. S., Australia, etc., the purchase, or right of purchase, in preference and at a nominal price, of public land by an actual occupant, on condition of his improving it;

c. in *International Law*, the right of a belligerent, sometimes recognized by treaty, to seize, with indemnification of the owners, such goods of neutrals as are doubtfully or conditionally contraband.

d. *Clause of pre-emption*, in *Sc. Law*: see quot. 1861.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 17 Certaine persons.. sought to make vse of this preemption. 1610 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 16 Her late Maiestie intended to have retayned the prerogative of pre-emption. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 2 Those of Stode haue by priuiledge the preemption and choice of Rhenish Wines passing by them. 1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 59 This kinde is the Preemption of Tinne here in England granted by His Maiesties gracious letters Patents to some few. 1663 F. PHILLIPS (*title*) The Antiquity..and Necessity of Pre-emption and Pourveyance, for the King. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2379/4 The Farmers of His Majesties Coynage and Preemption of Tinn,..have affix'd the Price 10 d. the Pound. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5859/9 They have..the Pre-emption of the..Lead and Iron Oars. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* IV. iv, He consented to give me the pre-emption of twenty thousand acres. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 239 The Papal government..has the right of pre-emption whenever any relics of ancient art are discovered. 1860 WOOLSEY *Introd. Internat. Law* § 182. 403 The harshness of the doctrine of occasional contraband brought into favor the rule of pre-emption, which was a sort of compromise between the belligerents (if masters of the sea) and the neutrals. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 172/2 Clause of Pre-emption is a clause sometimes inserted in a feu-right, stipulating, that if the vassal shall be inclined to sell the lands he shall give the superior the first offer, or that the superior shall have the lands at a certain price fixed in the clause. 1875 STUARS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 537 The prerogative of purveyance included ..the right of preemption of victuals.

e. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 92 In 1830, a bill was ..passed, granting a pre-emption right to squatters who had taken such possession of unsold lands. 1854 T. H. BENTON *Thirty Years' View* (1857) I. 102 The pre-emption system was established, though at first the pre-emption claimant was stigmatized as a trespasser, and repulsed as a criminal. 1901 *Daily News* 21 Feb. 5/7 The landlord buys at the pre-emption price, and sells at the market price.

Hence **Pre-e·mptioner,** 'one who holds a prior right to pnrchase certain public land' (Webster 1890, citing Abbott).

Pre-emptive (prɪ|e·mPtiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. med.L. **præmpt-*, ppl. stem of **præmĕre* (see prec.) + -IVE.] Relating or belonging to, or of the nature of pre-emption. Also *fig.*

Pre-emptive right, the right to pre-emption; also, in Australia, land held by such right.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* (ed. 2) 19 His, by preëmptive right, throughout all time. 1857 T. H. GLADSTONE *Englishm. in Kansas* 169 To jump a claim is to take it, notwithstanding that it is pre-occupied by one who has already given notice of his claim to a pre-emptive title. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 140 Subject to pre-emptive reservations. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 250 This occupation gave the selectors a legal right to about six thousand acres of 'pre-emptive right'.

B. *sb.* Pre-emptive right; land acquired by this.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 321 They've got, what with their selections and pre-emptives, a tidy slice..of Rainbar run. *Ibid.* 322 It's not worth any one else's while to come in, because they'd have no pre-emptive worth talking of.

Pre-emptor (prɪ|e·mPtŏr). *U. S.* [f. as PRE-EMPTION + -OR; cf. med.L. *præmptor* (Gloss. Gr.-L., in L. and Sh.), agent-n. f. **præmĕre*: see PRE- A. 2 and EMPTOR.] One who acquires land by pre-emption. Hence **Pre-e·mptory** *a.*

1846 WORCESTER, *Pre-emptor* [citing JUDGE STOREY]. 1855 *Kansas Hist. Coll.* (1896) V. 168 A preemptor who complies with the requirements of the acts of congress cannot be prevented from obtaining his title. 1877 BUCHANAN *Taxation* 129 Land as such, in the occupancy of a pre-emptor..is not subject to taxation. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict., Pre-emptory*, relating to pre-emption.

Preen (prīn), *sb.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 1–3 **préon,** (1 **préan**), 3 **pren,** 3–6 **prene,** 5 **preyne,** 6–9 **prein,** 8 **prine,** 8– **preen** (**prin**). [OE. *préon* a pin, brooch, fastening = MDu. *priem(e*, Du. *priem* a bodkin, dagger, MLG. *prêu, prêne, prême, prîm*, LG. *preen, preem* a pin, spike, awl, MHG. *pfrieme*, G. *pfriem, pfriemen* an awl, WFris. *prieme*, EFris. *prêm-e* an awl, etc., Icel. *prjónn* (fonnd in 13th c. as prop. name) a (knitting-)pin, peg, plug, Norw. *prjona, prjöne*, Da. *preen* a bodkin, piercer. Cf. med.L. *premula*, dim. of **prema*. For interchange of *m* and *n* cf. PLUM. Gael. *prìne* pin is from Lowl. Sc.]

1. A pin; a brooch.

a 1000 in Thorpe *Charters* 530 Ic geann Godan minre yldran dehter..anes bendes..and twegen preonas, and anes wifscrudes ealles. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker I. 152/37 *Fibula*, preon, *uel* oferfeng, *uel* dalc. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 Þe vikelare ablent þene mon & put him preon in eien. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1872 Gol[d] prenes and ringes. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliii. (*Cecile*) 533 Þi poweste lik a bose of wynd þat fillit ware, & with a prene Mocht out be latine. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxix. (Ireland MS.), Hur Kercheſes were curiouse, with mony a proud prene [*v.rr.* pene, pynel. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* I. xvi, For wes thair nocht..That no man micht the poynting of ane prene Repreve. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxii. 37 And we, agane, wald by ane Fraer of Fegges, Baith prenis and nedillis, and sell to landwart Megges. 1717 RAMSAY *Elegy on Lucky Wood* iv, She gae'd as fait as a new preen. 1725 — *Gentle Sheph.* II. ii, O' this unsonsy pictures aft she makes O' ony ane she hates..Stuk fou o' prins. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Prin*, a pin. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 131 My ingle she keepit as neat as a preen.

b. *fig.* As type of a thing of small value.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 910 Off courtlynes thai cownt him nocht a preyne. *a* 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 546 For sic storyis I cuir thame not ane prene. 1728 RAMSAY *Ep. to R. Yarde* 53 Thousands a-year's no worth a PRIN, When e'er this fashions Guest gets it. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* ii, You got to like books, and he didna care a prin for them.

2. (See quots.)

1864 ATKINSON *Provinc. Names Birds, Preen*, Prov. name ..for Bar-tailed Godwit, *Limosa rufa*. 1885 SWAINSON *Provinc. Names Birds* 198 Bar-tailed Godwit. Prine (Essex). From its habit of probing the mud for food.

3. See quot.: ? = PREEM.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 290/1 *Preene*,..an Instrument used by the Clothworkers..for their Handle Dressing, or picking of the Wool Flocks,.. an half round piece of Wood, with a handle..the streight side being set with Wyers like teeth.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **preen-cod, preen-cushion,** a pincushion; also *transf.*; **preen-head,** pin-head, **preen-point,** pin-point, both used *fig.* as the type of anything very small, or of small value; **preens-worth,** the value of a preen or pin.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxii. 39 Syne said and swoir.. That he suld nocht twich hir *prenecod. 1578 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 239 Ane preincoid of blew and yallow velvot. 1822 GALT *Provost* v, The Nabob..made [them] presents of new gowns and prin-cods. 1888 A. G. MURDOCH *Sc. Readings* Ser. II. 65 A sawdust *preen-cushion. 1825 JAMIESON s.v., 'No worth a *prein-head'. 1897 LD. E. HAMILTON *Outlaws* xviii. 207, I canna mind ae single Armstrong .. worth a prein-head. 1886 A. D. WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* vi. (1887) 42 No' carin' a *preen-point for the sorrow they left ahint them. 1887 J. SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* I. iii. 20 Lord, there's no a *preensworth but Thou kens.

Preen (prīn), *v.*[1] Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 3 **preonen,** 4–6 **prene,** (7– **prin**), 8– **preen.** [f. prec. sb.: cf. Du. *priemen* to stab, pierce, MLG. *prünen, prunen,* LG. *prünen, prienen,* EFris. *prînen* (Doornk.-Koolman) to stitch together roughly, G. *pfriemen* to bore with an awl, Icel. *prjóna* to knit.]

†1. *trans.* To sew; to stitch up. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Death* 68 in *O. E. Misc.* 172 Me nimeð þe licome & preoneð in a clut. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vii. 26 Brusit clathis, and riche wedis, Figurit and prynnit al with goldin thredis. *Ibid.* IV. v. 163 Ane purpour claith of Tyre ..Fetisly stekit with prynnit goldin thredis.

†2. To pierce; to transfix. *Obs.*

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 859 Þurgh hys herte he prened hym with mode. 13.. *Min. Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 688 Loke al 3or lone on him beo leyd, For vs on Rode was prikket & prenet. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xviii. 11 Forsothe Dauid harpide with his hond,..and Saul helde a spere, and caste it, and gesside that he myȝte prene [Vulg. *configere*] Dauid with the wal [*gloss* that is, perse with the spere, so that it schulde passe til to the wal]. *c* 1460 *Play Sacrament* 467 W^t y^is same dagger that ys so styf & strong In ye myddys of thys prynt I thynke for to prene..[*Stage direct.* here shalle ye iiij Jewys pryk y^er daggeris in iiij quarters].

3. To fasten with a pin; to pin.

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 22 My Coller, of trew Nichtbour lufe it was, Weill prenit on with Kyndnes and solas. 1675 in Hunter *Biggar & Ho. Fleming* ix. (1862) 96 For a dosen of great prinies to prin ye mortcloath and horscloath. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* v. ii, Prin up your aprons baith, and come away. 1832–53 *Whistle-Binkie* Ser. II. 73 He took the dishclout frae the bink, And preen't it til her cockernony! 1888 DOYLE *Capt. Polestar* 25, I canna say I preen my faith in sea-bogles and the like.

Preen (prīn), *v.*[2] Forms: 5 **proyne, prayne, preyne, prene,** 6 *Sc.* **prein,** 7 **prain,** 8 **prine,** 8– **prin,** 7– **preen.** [app. in origin a variant of PRUNE *v.*[1] (ME. *proyne*, etc.), assimilated to PREEN *v.*[1] (early ME. *preonen*), in allusion to the boring or pricking action of a bird's beak when it preens its plumage.]

1. *trans.* Of a bird (or duck-billed platypus): To trim (the feathers or fur) with the beak.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vj, Youre hawke proynith and not pikith and she prenyth not bot whan she begynnyth at hir leggys, and fetcheth moystour like oyle at hir taill. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 989 To pick or prain, as a bird doth herself. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 139 When..ruffled or discomposed, the Bird..can easily preen them. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* 28 Sept., The feathers of these birds must be well preened to resist so much wet. 1860 G. BENNETT *Gatherings Nat. Australasia* vi. 135 Besides combing their fur to clean it when wet, I have seen them preen it with their beak (if the term may be allowed) as a duck would clean its feathers. 1884 *Leeds Mercury* Weekly Supp. 15 Nov. 8/2 A cormorant..sat watching us and preening its feathers.

2. *refl.* Of a person: To trim or dress oneself up; to smooth and adorn oneself.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 768 He kembeth hym he preyneth [*v. rr.* prayneth, proynyth] hym and pyketh. 1586 *Dunbar's Tua Mariit Wemen* 374 (Maitland MS.), I wald me prein plesandlie in precious wedis. 1790 D. MORISON *Poems* 81 Ne'er price a weardless, wanton elf, That nought but pricks and prins herself. 1883 MRS. ARMYTAGE in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Sept. 344 Egyptian beauties .. sleeked and preened themselves before their brightly burnished brazen mirrors.

b. (*? catachr.*) To pride or please oneself.

1880 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* Pref. 8 They and their followers preen and plume themselves..on their aristocratic standpoint.

3. To trim (trees). *dial.*

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Preen*, to prime, or trim up trees.

Hence **Preened** *ppl. a.*, **Pree·ning** *vbl. sb.*

1599 JAS. I Βασιλ. Δωρον (1603) 111 They should not..by their painted, preened fashion, serue for baites to filthie lechery. *Ibid.* 112 Eschewe to be effœminate in your cloathes, in perfuming, preening, or such like.

Pre-engage (prīĕngē·dʒ), *v.* Also 7 præ-, 7–8 -in-. [PRE- A. 1.] To ENGAGE beforehand.

1. *trans.* To bind in advance by a pledge or promise; to put under obligation beforehand.

1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* II. 80 Things may be legally carried .. by competent Judges not preingaged. *a* 1678 in Hobbes *Decam.* Wks. 1845 VII. 141 Men have pre-engaged themselves to maintain certain principles. 1715 POPE *Lett., to Earl Burlington* (1735) I. 237 If Mr. Tonson went, he was preingaged to attend him. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apology* I. 117 She pressed me to stay dinner, but..I informed her that I was pre-engaged. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 286 She is compelled by the silent entreaties of a father .. to give her hand, with a heart thus irrecoverably pre-engaged, to Lord Aldobrand.

b. *spec.* To engage previously to marry, to betroth beforehand. Usually *pass.* or *refl.*

1673 *Lady's Call.* II. i. § 5 That they were pre-engag'd to a better amour, espous'd to the spiritual bridegroom. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVII. viii, If she had pre-engaged herself to any gentleman. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 392 The princess was required to swear that she was not pre-engaged to any other person.

c. *intr.* for *refl.* To pledge oneself, guarantee, or engage beforehand. (With *inf.* or *subord. cl.*)

1654 TRAPP *Comm., Ps.* ci. Introd. (1657) II. 826 A Psalme of David, wherein he promiseth and pre-ingageth, that whenever hee came to the Kingdome, he will be a singular example. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 84, I wil præengage that the Cloze shal com off sweetly. 1905 CAPT. MAHAN *Sea Power* I. Pref. 8 Still less may they rightfully pre-engage so to do.

2. *trans.* a. To win over or persuade beforehand, to prepossess.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 58 Had not Pliny preengaged us to the sense of operation. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 44 They had the effect of an artful preface, and had pre-engaged all readers in his favour. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* II. ii. (1868) 153 Something done to preengage the feeling, or raise a favoring prejudice in it.

b. To bespeak or secure for oneself beforehand.

1683 *A Match* iii. in *Third Collect. Poems* (1689) 29/1 Let trusty Monsieur preingage your ready Votes. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 134 This being a Breach of Trust to preingage his Vote.

3. To occupy beforehand; to preoccupy.

1656 OSBORNE *Advt. Son* v. § 26 (1896) 124 Do not pre-engage Hope or Fear by a tedious expectation. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* vi. § 12 All their time is so pre-ingaged and forestalled, that their most important interest is left forlorn. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 311 ₱ 5 Will .. tells us, that he always found her Pre-engaged.

4. To engage in combat with beforehand.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 46 If the French Captain had not pre-engaged me.

Hence **Pre-enga·ged** *ppl. a.*; whence **Pre-enga·gedness.**

1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* xiv. 94 [They] owe their credit more to customary and præingaged Assent, then to any rational inducement. 1903 A. J. WILSON in *Speaker* 28 Mar. 597/1 Demands its poverty or pre-engagedness forbids it to gratify.

Pre-engagement (prīĕngē·dʒmĕnt). [PRE- A. 2; or f. prec. vb. + -MENT.]

1. The act of pre-engaging, or fact of being already or previously engaged.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lix. (1739) 110 One that came to the Crown without pre-engagement by Promise or Covenant. 1796 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 359 Stating to me his..pre-engagement in disposing of the present vacancy in office. 1896 'A. HOPE' *Phroso* i, Two chairs had been tilted up in token of preëngagement.

2. An engagement previously given or made.

1647 CROMWELL in Stainer *Speeches* (1901) 44 It is such a pre-engagement that there is no need of talk of the thing. 1751 *Female Foundling* II. 35 He has no Pre-engagement, and consequently no Promise to recal. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. iii. (1872) 20 He now..opened a correspondence with the *Times* Newspaper,..voluntary Letters, I suppose, without payment or preëngagement.

b. *spec.* A previous or prior marriage engagement or betrothal.

1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iii. 26 The Lady, being then very young, and asham'd to own her pre-engagement. 1815 *Zelnca* II. 146 As he prefers you, he has broken a pre-engagement with me.

†3. A previous or already existing tie, or business claiming attention; a preoccupation. *Obs.*

1646 J. WHITAKER *Uzziah* 38 That we may..lay down all preingagements at the foot of the throne of Jesus Christ. 1684–5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 61 My want of health, and my preingagement to some Subjects that I am more concern'd for.

Preent(e, Prees, Preest, etc., obs. ff. PRINT, PRESS, PREST *a. Obs.*, PRIEST, etc.

Pre-erect: see PRE- A. 1.

Pre-establish (prīĕstæ·blĭʃ), *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + ESTABLISH; cf. F. *préétablir* (Leibnitz 1710 in Hatz.-Darm.).] *trans.* To establish beforehand.

1643 PRYNNE *Soo. Power Parl.* IV. App. 77 Whereupon they elected him for their King..and calling him unto them, shewed him the Lawes they had pre-established. 1775 W. CRAIG *Serm.* (1808) II. 70 We have preestablished certain creeds or systems of religious belief as the truths of God. 1895 *Daily News* 23 May 6/3 What is very rare, Captain Bottego did not exceed the sum pre-established.

Hence **Pre-esta·blished** *ppl. a.*; **Pre-esta·blisher,** one who or that which pre-establishes.

Pre-established harmony (after F. *harmonie préétablie* Leibnitz, *Théodicée*, 1710): see HARMONY 1.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Harmony*, A pre-established harmony between the kingdoms of nature and grace. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 368 All the happiness..which.. the pre-established nature of things will admit. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. vii. 83 Leibnitz [formed] a system which has obtained the name of the pre-established harmony. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 162 [To] seek the ground of this agreement in a supersensual essence, which being at once the ideal of the reason and the cause of the material world, is the pre-establisher of the harmony in and between both. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxi. IX. 222 His pre-established reputation and the habit of obeying his orders.

Pre-esta·blishment. [PRE- A. 2.] Establishment or settlement beforehand.

1755 in JOHNSON; whence in later Dicts.

Preester, obs. form of PRESTER (JOHN).

Pre-e·stimate, *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To estimate beforehand. So **Pre-e·stimate** *sb.*

1889 *Times* 17 Dec. 5/3 The magnitude of which it is not possible to pre-estimate. *Mod.* Your pre-estimate has been amply justified.

Pre-eternity, -evolutional, -ary, -ist: see PRE- A. 2, B. 1.

Preeue, preeve, obs. forms of PROOF, PROVE.

Pre-examina·tion. [PRE- A. 2.] The action of examining beforehand; a previous examination.

16.. WOTTON in *Relig.* (1651) 462 Without a pre-examination of the foresaid Giovan Battista. 1675 in *Hacket's Cent. Serm., Life* p. XXXIX, To be presented .. with the pre-examination of their several ministers.

Pre-examine (prīĕgza·mĭn), *v. rare.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To examine beforehand.

1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XIII. (1701) 612/2 Private Prudence consisteth..in this, that a man..deliberately pre-examin the state in which he is to spend his whole life. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Pre-exce·l, *v. rare.* [PRE- A. 5.] *intr.* To excel exceedingly, to be of surpassing excellence. Hence **Pre-exce·lling** *ppl. a.*

1611 FLORIO, *Precellere*, to pre-excell. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II. 63 So farre pre-excelling is the one, as the other is vile, abject, and contemptible.

Pre-e·xcellence. *rare.* [f. PRE- A. 5 + EXCELLENCE; cf. F. *préexcellence* (Montesquieu, 16th c.), prob. repr. a med.L. **præexcellentia*, f. **præexcellens*: see next. (L. had *præcellentia*.)] Pre-eminent excellence. So **Pre-e·xcellency.**

1459 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 270 Be all lawis, the law of nature has prerogatyf, and preexcellence. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. I. (1632) 164 A rare preexcellencie, and beyond the common reach. *Ibid.* II. xii. 255 Without any prerogative or essentiall preexcellencie.

Pre-e·xcellent, *a. rare.* [prob. repr. a med.L. **præexcellens*; see PRE- A. 5 and EXCELLENT. (L. had *præcellens.*) Cf. obs. F. *préexcellent* (15–16th c. in Godef.).] Excellent above others; of surpassing excellence.

1611 FLORIO, *Precellente*, pre-excellent, fore-excelling. 1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 50 Peter should have something preëxcellent above those who should thrice admonish.

Pre-exilian (prīĕgzi·lĭăn, -cks-), *a.* [f. PRE- B. 1 + L. *exili-um* EXILE + -AN.] Before exile; *spec.* of or belonging to the period of Jewish history before the Babylonian exile. Also, in same sense, **Pre-exi·lic, Pre-e·xile** [PRE- B. 2], *adjs.*

1863 C. D. GINSBURG in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxiv. 8 The only pre-exile instance. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1160 Twenty thousand is probably too low an estimate for the pre-exilian time. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 303/1 The law in question is not pre-exilic. 1890 SAYCE in *Contemp. Rev.* 433 If we are ever to learn anything about pre-exilic Israel on the soil of Palestine itself, it must be by the help of the spade. 1899 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 5/5 Psalmody has its origin far back in the pre-exilian times.

Pre-exist (prīĕgzi·st), *v.* Also 7 præ-. [f. PRE- A. 1 + EXIST; cf. F. *préexister* (1482 in Hatz.).]

1. *intr.* To exist before.

1599 [see PRE-EXISTING]. 1642 tr. *Ames' Marrow Div.* 36 Creation then produceth..out of matter that doth not præexist. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 165 The inorganic salts, defined in the tabular view of the composition of bone, pre-exist in the blood.

b. To exist before the present life.

1647 H. MORE *Præexistency of Soul* lxxxv, But that in some sort souls do præexist Seems to right reason nothing dissonant. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* ix. (1700) 110 They..fancied that all our Souls pre-existed in a former and purer state. 1899 J. STALKER *Christology of Jesus* ii. 62 The 'Son of Man' pre-exists with the 'Ancient of Days'.

c. To exist ideally or in the mind, before material embodiment.

1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 281 As there are no forms of art which did not pre-exist in the mind of man, so are there no forms of nature which did not pre-exist in the mind of God. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* III. v, Art preëxists in Nature, and Nature is reproduced in Art.

2. *trans.* To exist before (something).

1778 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 106/1 Inhabited by a nation, that pre-existed the formation of the marine hills. 1885 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 27 It is necessary that the facts should pre-exist the theory.

Pre-exi·stence. Also 7 præ-. [f. PRE- A. 2 + EXISTENCE; cf. F. *préexistence* (17–18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Previous existence; *esp.* of the soul before its union with the body.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* IV. 91 Mere matter could never

thus stretch forth its feeble force, and spread itself over all its own former pre-existences. 1662 GLANVILL (*title*) Lux Orientalis, or An Enquiry into the Opinion of the Eastern Sages, concerning the Præexistence of Souls. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 167 The proofs of the antiquity and the pre-existence of nations. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 332 It expresses præexistence, an eternal Existence, backwards as well as forwards, the incommunicable attribute of God.

Hence **Pre-exi·stencist,** one who believes in the pre-existence of the soul.

1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 744/2 The followers of this opinion were termed *Pre-existencists*, to distinguish them from the *Traducianists*, who held that children received soul as well as body from their parents.

† **Pre-exi·stency.** *Obs.* [PRE- A. 2.] = prec.

1642 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* III. II. i, Three apprehensions ..Concerning the souls preexistencie before into this outward world she glide. *a* 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 51 This Præexistency of the knowledge of something in the very things unknown, and sought for, is the foundation of all our Ratiocinations.

Pre-existent (prīˌegzi·stĕnt), *a.* Also 7 præ-. [f. PRE- A. 3 + EXISTENT; cf. F. *pré-existant* (15th c.).] Existing beforehand, or before some person, thing, event, etc.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 149 [That] the whole substance ..of bread passeth into a præexistent substance, to wit, Christ's body. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xi. 31 There was no preexistent matter, whereof they were made. 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 147 According to the Jewish notion of souls sinning in some pre-existent state. 1879 *Athenæum* 19 July 83/1 Not incapable of being harmoniously combined with pre-existent beliefs.

† **Pre-existe·ntiary.** *Obs.* [f. L. type **præx's istentia* pre-existence + -ARY 1.] One who holds the tenet of the pre-existence of souls.

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 16 A Pre-existentiary easily discerns that these Monstrosities plainly imply that God does not create souls still for every humane coition. 1698 NORRIS *Treat. Sev. Subj.* 152 According to the Hypothesis of the Preexistentiaries.

So † **Pre-existe·rian** *nonce-wd.* in same sense.

1837 F. SILVER (*title*) The Pre-Eternity of our Lord Jesus Christ denied and opposed by human pre-existerians.

† **Pre-existima·tion.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. PRE- A. 2 + EXISTIMATION.] Previous estimation.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II. § 4 Value the Judicious, and let not mere acquests in minor parts of Learning gain thy preexistimation.

Pre-exi·sting, *ppl. a.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + EXISTING *ppl. a.*] That pre-exists, pre-existent.

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 26 Now what are seedes and egges of wormes or foule But recrements of preexisting things. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. rule 14 § 9 (1676) 363 Whether all things were made of præexisting matter. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* II. 371 Our pre-existing station Before this vile terrene creation. 1871 HARTWIG *Subterr. W.* i. 2 Each of these sedimentary formations owes its existence to the disintegration of pre-existing mountain masses.

Pre-expectation, -expose: PRE- A. 2, 1.

Pref, obs. form of PROOF, PROVE.

Preface (pre·fĕs), *sb.* Also 4–5 prefas, 6–7 præface. [a. F. *préface* (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), app. ad. med.L. *prefātia* (*prephatia* in Du Cange), substituted for L. *præfātio* a saying beforehand, etc.: see PREFATION.]

I. **1.** In the Liturgies of Christian Churches: The introduction or prelude to the central part of the Eucharistic service (the consecration, etc.), comprising an exhortation to thanksgiving and an offering of praise and glory to God, ending with the Sanctus. [So F. *préface de la messe.*]

Proper Preface, a variation of the Common Preface, to be used at certain seasons, including a special part proper to and varying with the particular occasion.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 307 Gelasius..made þe comyn prefas þat is i-songe in chirches, 'Vere dignum et justum est'. *c* 1450 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. F.) 124 The prest wil sone, in that plase, Swythe begynne the preface, That begynneth with *per omnia*. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Here shall folowe the proper preface. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 896/1 The preface of the Canon from *vere dignum & iust[u]m est &c.* to *per Christum Dominum nostrum*. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. The preface to the mass anciently had, and still has, very different names in different churches. In the Gothic, or Gallican rite, it is called *immolation*; in the Mozarabic, *illation*; anciently among the French, it was called *contestation*; in the Roman church..it is called *præfatio, preface*. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 353 The Ordinary Preface, to be said daily, except in Feasts and their Octaves having Proper Prefaces. 1880 SCUDAMORE in *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* II. 1696/1 In every liturgy the eucharistic preface leads up to the angelic hymn.

II. 2. The introduction to a literary work, nsually containing some explanation of its subject, purpose, and scope, and of the method of treatment.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 271 And of the myracle of thise corones tweye Seint Ambrose in his preface list to seye. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* i, Here begyneth the preface or prologne of the fyrste book. 1570 DEE *Math. Præf.* 2, I finde great occasion..to vse a certaine forewarnyng and Præface. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxi. 209 One shall use the preface of a mile, to bring in a furlong of matter. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Ded., I have run into a preface, while I professed to write a dedication. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 63 The legislator..will add prefaces to his laws which will predispose our citizens to virtue. 1895 W. A. COPINGER in *Trans. Bibliogr. Soc.* II. II. 113 The first work with a preface is the *Apuleius*, and the first with marginal notes is the *Aulus Gellius*, both works printed in 1469 at Rome by Sweynheim and Pannartz.

3. The introductory part of a speech; a prologue; an introduction or preliminary explanation.

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 52 Demosthenes, in his oracyon agaynst Eschines, toke his preface out of a solempne petycyon. 1593 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, V. v. 11 Tush my good Lord, this superficiall tale, Is but a preface of her worthy praise. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 251 Adam, Heav'ns high behest no Preface needs: Sufficient that thy Prayers are heard. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 517 With artful preface to his host he spoke. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 249 Saying, by way of preface, that we know nothing of the truth about them.

† **b.** A prefixed epithet or title. *Obs.* ?*nonce-use.*

a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr.* V. v, I say he is not worthy The name of man, or any honest preface, That dares report or credit such a slander.

c. A short paraphrase or practical comment upon a psalm before it was sung in church, formerly practised in Scotland: cf. PREFACE *v.* 1 b.

1869 LANDRETH *Life A. Thomson* iv. 261 A model preface would be a far nobler help to congregational praise than any choir or organ.

4. *fig.* Something preliminary or introductory.

1594 ?GREENE *Selimus* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 234 March to Natolia, there we will begin And make a preface to our massacres. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 183/2 Mathematick is only a preface to divine things. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 222 Wasted, they are a sad preface to never-ending confusion and anguish. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 16 Mar. 3/7, I pray your readers to remember that this enhanced price of sugar has had a preface.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *preface-maker, -monger, -writer*; † preface voice, the particular tone of voice in which the preface (sense 1) is said or sung.

1485 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 16 He shall chaunge his voice, and sing then in preface voice unto his words *per Christum Dominum nostrum*, which words shalbe said *in vacua voce*. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 4 Our Author is already dwindled to a Preface-monger. 1905 *Athenæum* 4 Feb. 139/3 Some occult process, which is the preface-writer's own secret.

Preface (pre·fĕs), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To make introductory or prefatory remarks; to write, speak, etc. a preface.

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 326 To win credence to this mystery, hee prefaceth with mention of the word of God. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 12, I will preface no longer, but proceed. 1720–1 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) II. 190 Having prefaced thus much in the modern Way, I come now to apply. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* I. 154 He prefaces with an account of the upright character of the panegyrist.

b. *Sc.* 'To give a short practical paraphrase of those verses of the Psalms which are to be sung before prayer' (Jamieson 1825). Also *trans.*

1727 P. WALKER *Remark. Passages* 150 He had..a singular Gift of Prefacing, which was always practised in that Day. 1824 A. THOMSON in Landreth *Life* iv. (1869) 227 This must have appeared strange to a congregation whose minister 'prefaces' the psalm for a full hour. 1869 LANDRETH *Ibid.* iv. 161 Those who have a recollection of what prefacing was..will not soon propose its restoration. 1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* xv, Mind to tell me the Psalm upon which he prefaces.

2. *trans.* To write or say (something) as a preface; to state beforehand. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1628 PRYNNE *Brief Survay* 65 That which our Author Prefaceth concerning Ember weekes..is..transcribed out of Kellams Manuall. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Pref. 1 It had..been requisite to Preface something to excuse the unexpected publishing of this new Treatise. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xlviii. 483 The author thought fit to preface a very apt quotation out of S. Augustin's Epistle to Januarius. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 449 ¶ 2 It is necessary to Preface, that she is the only Child of a decrepid Father.

† **3.** *fig.* To introduce, precede, herald. *Obs.*

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* VIII. 36 Found they weare mingled sweete, sowr, pleasant, bitter, & praefaced ioie, but steepd in sadder licor. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 71 That all terrible evils are prefac'd or attended with some prodigious and amazing alterations in the Creation. 1692 E. WALKER tr. *Epictetus' Mor.* ix, If thus you preface what you undertake. 1807 ANNA PORTER *Hungar. Bro.* (ed. Warne) 40 When the name of Count Leopolstat prefaced his entrance.

4. To furnish (a book, etc.) with a preface; to introduce or commence (a writing or speech) with a preface or introduction.

1692 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 56 That Declaration.. wherewith we Prefaced our very first Paper. 1736 SWIFT *Let. to Lady Betty Germain* 15 June, I must preface this letter with an honest declaration. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xxi. 277 Many..who would have prefaced that rebuke with a long speech.

5. *fig.* To place before or in front of; to front or face (*with* something).

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 24, I love to wear Clothes that are flush, Not prefacing old Rags with Plush. 1762 FOOTE *Orators* I. Wks. 1799 I. 202 A smart house, prefaced with white rails. 1880 VENABLES tr. *Berthet's Sergeant's Legacy* 137 A striped..dress, prefaced by an ample apron.

6. To precede or come before as an introduction.

1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. iii, That a feat of skill with the cloth-yard might not ill preface my letter to the great earl. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* XXX, A depressing..passage has prefaced every new page I have turned in life.

Hence **Pre·facing** *vbl. sb.*

1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* § 1 (1653) 1 A constitution of the Areopagi, that such as pleaded before them should pleade without prefacing and without Passion. 1892 MCCRIE *Public Worship Presbyt. Scott.* 198 *note*, [He] identifies this calling on or exhorting of the congregation with prefacing.

Prefacer (pre·fĕsəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who makes or writes a preface.

1650 [? W. SANDERSON] *Aulicus Coquin.* 89 This Prefacer stickes in their stomacks. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 15. 272 The learned Prefacer to the late edition of Hierocles. 1758 GOLDSM. *Mem. Protestant* (1895) I. 4 The Public will scarce be influenced in their Judgment by an obscure Prefacer. 1884 *Brit. & For. Evang. Q. Rev.* Oct. 702 The Antinomianism with which Hadow charges Fisher and his prefacer.

Prefacial, -tial (prĭfē·ʃăl), *a. rare.* [ad. med.L. *præfātia* (see PREFACE *sb.*) + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of a preface; prefatory.

1888 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Thro' Long Night* III. vii, That tentative and prefatial way which means potentialities and the hereafter rather than actualities now. 1893 STEVENSON *Vailima Lett.* xxix. (1895) 262 Leaving out all the prefacial matter.

† **Prefa·cile,** *a. Obs. rare*−0. [ad. L. *præfacilis*: see PRE- A. 6 and FACILE.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Prefacill*, very easie to be done.

† **Pre·facive,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. PREFACE *sb.* or *v.* + -IVE.] Having the quality of prefacing; of the nature of a preface.

1650 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I* (1651) 84 All as prefacive insinuations to obtaine offices upon his future rise.

Prefa·ctor. *Math.* [PRE- A. 2.] The first of two factors in non-commutative multiplication.

1884 J. W. GIBBS *Elements of Vector Analysis* § 131 That is, the vector $\alpha \times \beta$ ns a pre- or post-factor in skew multiplication is equivalent to the dyadic $\{\beta\alpha - \alpha\beta\}$ taken as pre- or post-factor in direct multiplication.

Prefalie, obs. Sc. f. PRIVILY.

Prefar(re, obs. or dial. form of PREFER.

Prefa·shion, *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To fashion beforehand.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xx. § 7 Not prefashioned in mind to those descriptions the Prophets had made of his first comming in humility. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 147 All your thoughts prefigured, and prefashioned, by *All the spoyles*, and *onely spoyles*. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* viii. (1861) 197 It seems to be in some sense, prefashioned by what birth and nurture have communicated.

† **Prefa·tion.** *Obs.* Also 4–6 prefacion. [ad. L. *præfātiōn-em* a saying beforehand, introductory address, preface, in med.L. also = PREFACE *sb.* 1; n. of action f. *præfārī*, f. *præ* before, PRE- A. 1 + *fārī* to speak. Cf. obs. F. *prefacion* (14th c. in Godef.).] Speaking before; prefacing.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* ii. 33 Be it ynewȝ for to haue saide so myche of prefacioun [*gloss* or byfore spekyng]. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 119/2 This protestacion and prefacion made, he said that..it were well done, to do vnto saintes or their ymages dispite or dishonour. *c* 1581 in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 252 Ye confes this your selfes in the prefatione of our new Byble. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 90 Shall we attend to the præfation of irrationals and inanimate?

Prefa·tor. [a. L. type **præfātor*, agent-n. from *præfārī*: see prec.] A prefacer; a preface-writer.

1865 DE MORGAN *Budget of Paradoxes* (1872) 378 The prefator suspends his opinion as to the cause, though he upholds the facts. 1872 *Ibid.* 84 Fewer words would have been lost if the prefator had said at once that the work was from the manuscript preserved at Cambridge.

Prefatorial (prefătō·rial), *a.* [f. as PREFATORY + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a prefacer or a preface; prefatory. Hence **Prefato·rially** *adv.*, in the character of a prefacer, by way of preface.

1799 W. GILPIN *Serm.* Pref. 6 Much prefatorial matter also may arise, before we begin the discourse. 1865 *Priory of Hexham* (Surtees) II. Pref. 5 Some prefatorial remarks.. may be of use. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 1 July 3/4 Mr. Chambers remarks prefatorially of a work which the Oxford University Press will have ready this week.

Prefatory (pre·fătəri), *a.* [f. L. type **præfātōri-us*, f. **præfātor* PREFATOR: see -ORY 2.] Of the nature of a preface; introductory, preliminary.

1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Pref. 2 Hitherto of the Undertaking.. as Præfatory to the..Business. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1737) I. III. iii. 329 The anticipating Manner of prefatory Discourse is too well known. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lx. VII. 445 Gylippus sent the fleet out with the usual prefatory harangue. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* XXX, Prefatory to the customary toast. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvii. 380, The Prefatory Note which precedes the volume.

Hence **Pre·fatorily** *adv.*, in a prefatory manner; as, or by way of, preface.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. Pref. 4 But I think, the hints you have given me, should also prefatorily be given to the public. 1903 C. MAUDE *Haymarket Theatre* 8 This, I have already said prefatorily, is not to be regarded as a serious history.

Prefect, præfect (prī·fekt), *sb.* Forms: 4 *Sc.* prefec, -fet(e, -feit, 4–5 -fecte, 5– prefect; 7–9 præ-. [a. OF. *prefect* (12th c.), mod.F. *préfet* = Pr. *prefeit*, Sp. *prefecto*, It. *prefetto*, ad. L. *præfect-us* an overseer, president, commander, superintendent of a public office, civil or military; in later use the governor of a province or city; sb. use of pa. pple. of *præficĕre* to set over, place in authority over, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 5 + *facĕre* to make, constitute, appoint.]

I. A person appointed to a position of command; a chief officer or magistrate; a governor, commander, superintendent, director, overseer. Applied as a title to various officers in ancient or modern times. **a.** Representing L. *præfectus*, In ancient Rome and the Roman empire, the title of various officers civil and military, e. g. the prefect or chief

magistrate of the city, *præfectus urbi*, the civil governor of a province, a colony, or provincial city, the commander of the pretorian troops, *præfectus prætorio*, and of the fleet, *præfectus classis*.

c 1350 *St. Ambrosius* 57 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 9/1 Ambrose of Rome was prefecte. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 308 Fra Agrippe, þat prefet was of þat Cite, Fowre concubynis he drew a-way. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 368 Oon Maximus that was an Officer Of the Prefectes and his Corniculer Hem hente. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 13 A tyraunt, the prefect of that cuntre. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxxiv. 103 But Clothayre..sent his sone Merouens, vnder the gydyng of Laundry, prefect or ruler of his paleys, into Neustria. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* i. (1614) 2/2 Severus .. divided the government therof into two Provinces, and placed two Prefects over the same. *a* 1719 ADDISON *Chr. Relig.* i. vii, The prætects and vice-roys of distant provinces. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 51 The private apartments of the palace were governed by a favourite eunuch, who, in the language of that age, was styled the *præpositus* or præfect of the sacred bed-chamber. 1868 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* s.v. *Ærarium*, In B.C. 28, Augustus deprived the quaestors of the charge of the treasury and gave it to two praefects, whom he allowed the senate to choose from among the praetors. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 2. 15 York had been the capital of Britain and the seat of the Roman prefect.

b. In other countries, in ancient times: in similar uses.

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* ii. 48 Thann the kyng..ordeynyde hym vpon alle prouyncis of Babiloyne prince and prefect. 1388 — 1 *Kings* iv. 7 Forsothe Salomon hadde twelue prefectis [*gloss* ether cheef minystrys] on al Israel. 1659 HAMMOND *Annot. Ps.* xxii. Wks. 1684 IV. 69 The Psalm thus composed by David, was committed to the Præfect of his Musick. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet, Successors* xvi. (1853) 72 The prefect of Ammon, with 5000 men, was near at hand.

c. In mod. Europe: A president, chief officer, chief magistrate, etc.

1540 COVERDALE *Let. to C. Hubert* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 507, I settled this business..in the presence and hearing of the prince, in the company of our prefect. 1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 13 Father Darcy, Præfect of the *Sodalitium Beatæ Mariæ*, and the refectory. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. iii. 86 The office of the Prefect of the Signature of Justice, is executed by a Cardinal. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 64 Andrea Cornelio,..prætor of Verona, prefect of Bressia, proveditor-general of the army on the Venetian *terra ferma*.

d. *esp.* (repr. F. *préfet*.) The chief administrative officer of a department of France. *Prefect of Police*, the head of the police administration in Paris and the department of the Seine.

1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* xxxviii, These prefects ..were each the supreme governor of a department, answering to the old lieutenants and governors of counties. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Years* I. 390 The minister of the interior wrote on the subject to the prefect of police. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Nov. 523 The experiment..seems to have satisfied the Emperor that he can rely upon his faithful prefects to supply him with a Chamber which will relieve him of the odium of extravagance without diminishing his power to squander.

e. Used to represent Chinese *chih-fu*, head or governor of a *fu* or department (cf. PREFECTURE 2 b).

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Chih-fu*, A prefect, having general supervision of all the civil business of the hiens comprising his prefecture. 1894 [see PREFECTURAL].

f. *fig.* = Director, minister, etc.

16.. B. JONSON *Hue & Cry after Cupid* Wks. (Rtldg.) 563/1 Venus..is Præfect of Marriage. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 251 Angels being Prefects to particular Men; and Archangels to People or Nations.

2. *transf.* In some English Public and Secondary Schools, the name given to one of the body of senior pupils to whom authority is delegated for the maintenance of order and discipline: otherwise called *præpostors*, *prepositors*, etc.

1865 W. L. C. *Etoniana* ii. 24 The senior [præpostor] was called, as he is to this day at Winchester, 'Prefect of Hall' and the two next 'Prefects of Chapel'. 1876 R. LOWE in *Life* (1893) I. 10 In the fourth year of my residence at Winchester I became a prefect. 1879 JESSOPP *One Gen. Norfolk Ho.* 102 The next two years and a half he [Henry Walpole] spent at Pont à Mousson, during which time he was 'Prefect of the Convictors'. 1891 WRENCH *Winchester Word-bk., Prefects*, the senior members of the School, to whom authority is delegated for the management and control of the community. The number of Prefects was eighteen in College, three to each chamber...The 'Præfect of Tub'.. who presided over meals,.. and the 'Præfect of Cloisters', are obsolete.

† **Prefe·ct,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *præfect-*, ppl. stem of *præficĕre*: see prec.] *trans.* To appoint to a position of command or authority.

1489 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 428/2 Kyng Henry the VIth..prefected and erected John then Lord Talbott..into Erle of Shrewesbury. 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 2 Euery suche person .. nominated, elected, prefected, presented, collated or..appointed to haue any..promocion spiritual. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 52 b, Rycharde Foxe bishop of Durham, was prefected to the bishoprike of Winchestre. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 17 The owner of the ship is ..charged, because he prefected him, and made him Master.

† **Prefe·ctor.** *Obs. rare.* Erroneous equivalent of PREFECT (after agent-nouns in -OR: cf. PREFECTORIAL). Hence † **Prefe·ctorship** = PREFECTURE 1.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. xxx. § 4. 128 Yong Gordianus vnable to endure his Prefectors designes,..complained his wrongs in open assemblies. 1790 *Bystander* 34 It is said that Sophocles was adjudged, upon a certain occasion, the prefectorship of Samos.

Prefectoral (prĭfe·ktŏrăl), *a.* [a. F. *préfectoral*, irreg. f. L. *præfect-us*: cf. next.] = next.

1872 *Daily News* 13 Aug., The prefectoral appointments in this day's *Officiel*. 1902 *Speaker* 9 Aug. 501/2 The results of this circular will be to restore prefectoral authority exactly as it was in the finest time of the Empire.

Prefectorial (prĭfektōe·rĭăl), *a.* [f. late L. *præfectōri-us* (Ulpian) belonging to a prefect + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a prefect or prefects.

1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 717 To keep up the contemptible and anti-democratic prefectorial rule in the departments. 1895 *Athenæum* 21 Sept. 381/1 At Chaot'ung, a prefectorial city, he found the people in the direst distress.

b. *esp.* in the English Public School system. (See PREFECT *sb.* 2.)

1862 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 419 Maintaining a sound and well-tempered monitorial or prefectorial system,..is involved in the true idea of a public school. 1893 *Athenæum* 22 July 130/1 It is not easy to secure..wise prefectorial authority, except by means of able boys staying out the full period of boyhood at the school.

Hence **Prefecto·rially** *adv.*, in a prefectorial capacity; by the authority of a prefect.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 8/2 If 'rational dress' be prefectorially repressed [in Paris], and the young women compelled to resume their former coquettish costumes.

Prefecto·rian, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -AN.] Of or pertaining to an ancient Roman prefect.

1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxvi. (1788) VI. 209 A decent respect was still observed for the Praefectorian rank.

Prefectship (prī·fekt,ʃip). [f. PREFECT *sb.* + -SHIP.] The office of a prefect; the period of tenure of that office. (= PREFECTURE 1.)

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 331 Successors after him in the Prefectship of the citie. ?17.. TUCKER *Law Nat.* 251 (L.) Under the prefectship of Pontius Pilate.

Prefectual (prĭfe·ktiu,ăl), *a.* [irreg. f. L. *præfect-us* PREFECT *sb.*] = PREFECTORIAL b.

1879 ESCOTT *England* I. 499 What is called the monitorial or the prefectual system.

Prefectural (prĭfe·ktiŭrăl), *a.* [f. PREFECTURE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a prefecture. *Prefectural town* or *city*, the chief town or city of a prefecture, the seat of the prefect.

1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXII. 62 There is a prefectural nursery at Colmar. 1880 E. OPPERT *Forbid. L.* iv. 108 All prefectural officials [in Japan] are taken from the upper two degrees of this class. 1882 *Missionary Herald* (U. S.) Sept. 345 The prefectural cities Ta Tung and Sho P'ing. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 July 2/1 Nearly every prefectural town [in Korea] has its archery ground, on which in former days very frequently the Prefect would exercise his men.

Prefecturate (prĭfe·ktiŭrĕt). [irreg. f. PREFECTURE + -ATE [1].] = next, senses 1 and 2.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 242 The upper landvogtey contains in it thirteen prefecturates. 1873 E. C. GRENVILLE-MURRAY *Men of Third Republic* 282 The rumors that arose as to a prefecturate being offered him [Edmond About] proved unfounded.

Prefecture (prī·fektiŭr). [ad. L. *præfectūra* the office or administration of a *præfectus*: see PREFECT *sb.* and -URE. So F. *préfecture* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The office or position of prefect, ancient or modern; administration of a governor; presidency, superintendency, directorship; the time or period during which such office is held.

1608 J. KING *Serm. St. Marys* 6 Not by way of Lieutenantship, deputation, subordinate prefecture whatsoever, but as a King over subiects. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 2 All their prefecture and power [are] but derivative, subordinate, ministeriall. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (1689) 34 You would have some other kind of Præfeture, than a Mayoralty. 1756 NUGENT *Montesquieu's Spir. Laws* (1758) I. iv. viii. 54 Plato..says, that the præfectures of music and gymnic exercises [etc.]. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvi. 188 He..occupied at the moment the most important of all charges, the prefecture of Syria. 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* II. 34 The old officials were retained in the prefectures.

2. A district under the government of a prefect.

1577 PATERICKE tr. *Gentillet* (1602) 367 He..commaunded they should take nothing within their prefecture or jurisdiction. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epise.* 303 S. Chrysostome had Pontus, Asia, and all Thrace in his parish, even as much as came to sixteen prefectures. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 114 The..island is divided into five Amts or Prefectures. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 108 Constantine divided the empire..into four great Prefectures.

b. = Chinese *fu*, an administrative district or division of a province; also, applied to a corresponding district in Japan: cf. PREFECT *sb.* 1 e.

1885 *Whitaker's Alm.* s.v. *Japan*, Japan..has recently incorporated Loochoo under the name of 'Prefecture of Okinawa'. 1890 HOSIE *W. China* 95 The products of the prefecture are not confined to tea. 1897 A. MACPNAIL in *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 325/1, 3 classes [of roads in Japan], the national roads, the prefecture roads between these [military] stations, and the village roads.

3. The official residence of a prefect or French *préfet*.

1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 51 The insurgents..were surrounding on all sides the prefecture of police. *Ibid.* 456 A line of ramparts, along which were ranged the Hôtel-de-Ville, the prefecture, the military division and subdivision.

† **Prefe·ctureship.** *Obs.* Bad formation for PREFECTURE or PREFECTSHIP.

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Iustine* G g ij, In the time of his prefectureship. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 69 The lordship of Itter..constitutes a prefectureship. 1818 HOBHOUSE *Hist. Illustr.* (ed. 2) 545 We have received from the Roman people the prefectureship.

† **Profe·ctury.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. PREFECTURE + -Y.] = PREFECTURE 2; a district; ?a shire or county.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 396 These they find in Scotland in much greater plenty, especially in the prefectury of Aberdeen.

Prefer (prĭfə·r), *v.* Also (5 prefarr, profer(e), 5–7 preferre, (6 prefar're, -phar(re, *Sc.* præfer, preffer). [a. F. *préférer* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *præfer-re* to bear or put before or forward, prefer, advance, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 4, 5 + *fer-re* to bear.]

I. 1. *trans.* To put forward or advance, in status, rank, or fortune; to promote (*to* a position or office of dignity).

1388 WYCLIF *Prol.* xiii. 50 In this degre..he neither preferrith, neither makith euene himself..with the trenthe [etc.]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 180 Bot thei that wolden stonde upriht For trouthe only to do justice Preferred were in thilke office. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 343/2 In Benefices and Offices..when thai voiden, thou that hath ben' Servauntz ..shal be preferred therto. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. ccli. 212 The sayde Gerbres was after this preferred by one of the Othons, Emperour, vnto the Churche of Rauenne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 62 b, Se how our lorde preferred and promoted the great synner to the hyer dignite. 1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 67 If any man be preparred by another man and made riche. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 259 Soluathie..is to the kingdome preferit, elected, and crouned. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* II. ii. 13 Being now happily prefeired to a gentleman's service in London. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 288 Schollers [of Eton] instructed in Grammar, and in due time preferred to the Universitie of Cambridge. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cheshire* (1662) I. 177 (After some intermediate Dignities) he was preferred Chief Baron of the Exchequer. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 4 P 8 Happy..that he never preferred a Man who has not proved remarkably serviceable to his Country. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 55 To the disgust of the soldiers..he was preferred to what hitherto had always been a soldier's post.

† b. *refl.* To advance oneself or one's interests.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* x. (1885) 134 Ther shall non off his tenantes aliene livelod with owt is licence, wheryn he mey best preferre hym selff. 1592 TIMME *Ten Eng. Lepers* D iij, The buyer having an ambicious intent to prefer himselfe thereby. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 50 If hee be..a man of endeavours, and willing to preferre himselfe by service, I wish him to Historie.

† c. To advance or promote to a position in life; *esp.* to settle in marriage. Cf. PREFERMENT 2. *Obs.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Glocester* ix, And after in mariage I was prefarde To a daughter of Bohan an earle honorable. 1565-6 *Child-Marriages* 136 To geve and bequethe vnto my Children, beinge not Maried, and not otherwise Competentlie preferred. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 142 After [being] preferred to a good marriage by his Lord.

† d. *fig. pass.* To be exalted or made eminent by some quality. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 128 Nor philosophers of every regioune, Nor the prophetes preferred by Science. *Ibid.* 161 Som man is strong herys for to hynde, Anothir feeble preferryd with prudence.

e. *transf.* To promote (in various uses).

a 1533 in *More's Debell. Salem* Wks. 1008/2 It wil be hard to find any one spirituall man yᵗ is not infect with the sayd desyre & affeccion to haue the worldlye honour of priestes exalted & preferred. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 449 Alexander..pardoned his boldnesse, and preferred his arte. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 439 All Grasiers prefarre their Cattell from meaner Pastures to better. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 595 Ev'n though a snowy Ram thou shalt behold, Prefer him not in haste, for Husband to thy Fold. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. § 33 Birds, beasts, fishes; which, upon their death, are preferred into human bodies. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 81 The work was..preferred from the ominous cellar of the publishers to the author's garret.

† 2. To forward, advance, promote (a result); to assist in bringing about. *Obs.*

1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* xxi. (1577) 58 That effect is most preferred, if the Dragons head be in the beginning of the figure of Aries. 1590 LLOYD *Diall Daies* 134 To prosper the corne and the cattell, and to preferre the fruites of the fields. 1600–12 ROWLANDS *Four Knaves* (Percy Soc.) 50 Thus fingring money to preferre the case. 1627–47 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlvii. 380 A little shaking prefers the growth of the tree.

II. † 3. *trans.* To put or set in front or before.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* R j b, Do nat as a folysshe iudge that forthwith gyueth his sentence, but fyrste or thou gyue it preferre God before thyne eyes, and consydre dylygently [etc.]. 1575 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1577) 107 He wrote speedily to loab..that at the time of the assault, Vrias might be preferred to the perill of his life.

4. To put, place, or set (something) before any one for acceptance; to hold out, proffer, offer, present; to introdnce or recommend. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) A iij, I have here preferred to your observance and protection, a work of great Art, and of greater Industry. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* (1632) 261 Bessardus Bisantinus preferres the smoake of Juniper to melancholy persons. 1648 CRASHAW *Delights of Muses* Wks. (1904) 121 Preferre soft-Anthems to the Eares of men. 1677 EVELYN *Mem.* 13 Sept., I preferred Mr. Philips [nephew of Milton] to the service of my Lord Chamberlaine, who wanted a scholar to read to and entertain him sometimes. 1704 POPE *Summer* 53 Each am'rous nymph prefers her gifts in vain. 1725 — *Odyss.* III. 64 He spake, and to her hand preferr'd the bowl. 1867 C. B. CAYLEY in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 591 Seeking what words can avail me, What numbers even, to prefer clear light to thy aspect [*præpandere lumina menti*].

5. To lay (a matter) before any one formally for consideration, approval, or sanction; to bring forward, present, submit (a statement, bill, indictment, information, prayer, etc.). Also † *prefer up*.

1559 Bp. Scot in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. vii. 12 The contents of all the bills preferred and read here. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 162 The Marques intrateth kyng Ferdinando, that he would immediatly preferre this matter to the Emperoure. 1601 Weever *Mirr. Mart.* Dij b, That I preferd up Bills in Parliament, Whereto the King and Lords gaue all consent. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 103 Suppose that an Information were preferr'd in the Kings Bench..against Mr. Hobbes. 1768 H. Walpole *Hist. Doubts* 120 The consequence of a suit preferred by him to the ecclesiastic Court. 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* 18 But many a bard preferred his prayer; For many a Scottish bard was there. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* cii, These two have striven half the day, And each prefers his separate claim, Poor rivals in a losing game. 1884 Ld. Coleridge in *Law Times Rep.* L. 277/1 Preferring an indictment against her for stealing his goods. 1885 *Ibid.* LIII. 51/1 An information preferred against the appellant ..by the..sanitary inspector.

† 6. To refer; to attribute, ascribe. *Obs.*

1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* Concl. 35 The building of a Towne we doe preferre Unto the Mason and the Carpenter. 1658 W. Burton *Itin. Anton.* 26 Jerome Surita..prefers this work to Antoninus the son of Severus.

III. 7. To set or hold (one thing) before others in favour or esteem; to favour or esteem more; to choose or approve rather; to like better. With *simple obj., inf.*, or *clause*; const. † *above*, † *before*, *to*. Now the chief sense.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 263 Kinde [i.e. Nature]..preferreth no degre As in the disposicioun Of hodili complexioun. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 210 Trewe juges and sergeauntis of the lawe,..Mercy preferre alwey tofor rigour. 1502 Arkynson tr. *De Imitatione* III. lviii. 248 Afore all worldly thynges prefarre thou the honour & medytacion of god. 1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 6 Hyt ys not to be preferryd therto as a thyng to be chosen and folowyd. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 24, I preferre deidis of mercy abone all corporal and outwart sacrifice. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 24 He preferreth his owne decrees.. before the Scriptures. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 165 He should not scruple to prefer the end to the means. 1680 Morden *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 322 We may justly prefer it before the other parts of the World. 1778 *Hist. Eliza Warwick* I. 25 He would prefer seeing his daughters dead at his feet, than behold them wedded to the worthiest men without titles and riches. 1815 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* (1884) 20 July, He preferred living like a Grecian, to dying like a Roman. 1882 Froude in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 734 Warlike races .prefer to be under a chief. 1895 Lieut. Maguire in *United Service Mag.* 378 Because the Chinese preferred the doctrines of Confucius to ordinary military common sense.

absol. 1844 Browning *Laboratory* vii, Let her turn it and stir, And try it and taste, ere she fix and prefer! 1902 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 512 He prefers rather than excludes.

b. *Law.* To give preference to as a creditor. Cf. Preference 5.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 432/1 Yat in paiement..y preferre youre Houshold. *Ibid.* 439 Who shuld be preferred in payement. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 764/2 In English law the term 'preferred' rather than 'privileged' is generally applied to such debts.

† 8. To be preferable to; to surpass, excel. [= OF. *préférer* to prevail, have the pre-eminence, 15th c. in Godef.] *Obs. rare.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 96, I graunte it wel, I haue noon envie, Thogh maydenhede preferre [*v.r.* profere] Bigamye. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 43 Sen the varld vas creat, scheiphirdis prefferrit al vthir staitis. *Ibid.* 65-6 Nor orpheus..his playing prefferrit nocht thir foir said scheiphirdis; nor 3it the scheiphyrd pan,..nor mercurius,..none of them culd preffer thir foirsaid scheiphirdis.

Preferability (pre:fĕrăbi'lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality or fact of being preferable.

1802-12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 482 The preferability of the less injustice to the greater would scarcely be contested. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iii. (1872) 90 Good and Evil..differ not by preferability of one to the other, but by incompatibility absolute and infinite.

Preferable (pre'fĕrăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*, *adv.*) [a. F. *préférable* (Cotgr. 1611), f. *préférer*: see Prefer and -able. (See also Preferrable.)]

1. Worthy to be preferred; to be chosen before or desired rather than another; more desirable.

1648 [implied in Preferablenpss]. 1666 S. Parker *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 142 If Existence..be meerly upon this score preferable before Non-existence. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. (1737) 67 A select Number..call'd Preferable Men, who are always employ'd first after the Establish'd Men. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 177 ₱ 1 A condition far preferable to the fatigue, dependance, and uncertainty of any gainful occupation. 1850 Hawthorne *Scarlet L.* xvii. (1879) 219 Death itself,.. would have been infinitely preferable. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxiii. 161 The cold was preferable to the smoke.

† 2. Displaying preference; preferential. *Obs.*

1747 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. ix. 58 What preferable favour I may have for him to any other person. 1804 *Something Odd* III. 132 Notwithstanding her preferable affection for the brandy bottle. 1811 Sheridan in Moore *Mem.* (1825) II. 412, I shall as..cordially endeavour to.. assist Mr. Benjamin Wyatt in the improving and perfecting his plan, as if it had been my own preferable selection.

† B. as *sb.* in *pl.* Things to be preferred. *Obs.*

1702 S. Parker tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* III. 192 Unless we render both as before, *Præposita*, or *Præcipua*, Preferables; and *Rejecta*, Things Disagreeable. 1710 tr. *Werenfels's Disc. Logom.* 20 The Stoicks..denying Riches to be good things, but calling them Preferables.

† C. as *adv.* Preferably, in preference. *Obs.*

1683 Temple *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 420 His entering into it with me preferable to all others. 1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 45 If the reader loves amusement preferable to instruction.

Pre·ferableness. [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being preferable; greater desirableness.

1648 W. Mountague *Devout Ess.* I. x. § 7. 121 My purpose is not to measure or weigh the preferablenesse of severall vocations. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. II. II. 172 What has been said concerning the Preferableness of the mental Pleasures to the sensual. 1857 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* I. xxv. 97 Firmly penetrated with the preferableness of honest commerce.

Preferably (pre'fĕrăbli), *adv.* [-ly 2.]

1. In a preferable manner; in preference to others; by preference; rather.

1729 Butler *Serm., Love of Neighbour* 508 Obligations, which require that we do good to some preferably to others. 1803 Mary Charlton *Wife & Mistress* I. 67 That I may be preferably allowed to retain the guardianship of her person. 1896 *Jrnl. R. Horticultural Soc.* Nov. 202 All fruit should be carefully placed in the basket (which is preferably lined or padded).

† 2. In the way of preference; preferentially. *Obs.*

1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VI. ix, Even Mrs. Delvile evidently desired her absence; since..she preferably addressed herself to any one else who was present. 1818 Colebrooke *Import Colonial Corn* x. 179 A generous policy, which has preferably consulted the advantage of the dependent country.

Preferee'. *rare.* In 7 preferree. [f. Prefer + -ee.] One who is preferred or receives preferment.

1676 Needham *Pacquet Adv.* 49 They [the unsuccessful candidates] resolve presently, that the Preferree is a Common Enemy, and as such to fall upon him.

Preference (pre'fĕrĕns). Also 7 -ferrence. [a. F. *préférence* (14th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. *præferentia* (1062 in Du Cange), f. L. *præferent-*, pr. pple. of *præferre* to Prefer: see -ence.]

1. The action of preferring or the fact of being preferred; liking for or estimation of one thing before or above another; prior favour or choice.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Preference*, preferment, advancement, account before, place above, others. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 257 Who (if he have a mind to keep his place) must give the same sum that the other hath offered, and so has the Preference. 1744 Harris *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 33 As to the preference which such poetic imitation may claim before musical,..the merits on each side may appear perhaps equal. 1754 Edwards *Freed. Will* II. vi. (1762) 56 [It] can't be that the mind is indifferent before it comes to have a choice, or till it has a Preference. 1870 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. App. 626 To deny that Eadward had any preference over his half-brother.

† 2. The quality of being preferable: preferableness; precedence, superiority. *Obs.*

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 47 A man is to aime at excellencie and preferrence before others in good and honest things. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 52 To discover the preference that the Humane Nature hath above the Animal Life in these most perfect faculties of Intellect. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 227 It..shewed the preference of wedging to cramping, as the cramp had failed.

3. That which one prefers; the object of prior choice; the favourite.

1864 in Webster. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* II. 1118 And where the stretch Of barren country girdled house about, Behold the Park, the English preference! *Mod. colloq.* Of the two, this is my preference.

4. Preferment; promotion. Now *rare.*

1656 [see 1]. 1701 Rowe *Amb. Step-Mother* II. i, Is not the Elder By Nature pointed out for Preference? 1786 *Francis the Philanthropist* I. 86 Jerry, whose utmost wish was accomplished in his preference to a trust. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 683/2 A prodigious crowd of people had flocked to the city in hope of gain or preference.

5. A prior claim to something; *spec.* priority of payment given to a certain debt or class of debts; a prior right to payment.

Fraudulent preference, such payment made by a bankrupt with the object of preventing the equal distribution of his assets among all his creditors.

1665 *Ir. Act* 17 & 18 *Chas. II*, c. 2 § 38 Wentworth earl of Roscommon, and Roger earl of Orrery..shall have preference and primer satisfaction of fifty thousand pounds of their own personal arrears. 1832 Sir J. B. Bosanquet in Bingham *Reports* (1833) IX. 355 The question here is, whether the security..was given by way of fraudulent preference. [1869 *Act* 32 & 33 *Vict.* c. 71 § 92 Every conveyance or transfer of property..in favour of any creditor.., with a view of giving such creditor a preference over the other creditors, shall, if the person making..the same become bankrupt within three months..be deemed fraudulent and void.] 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., The state has a preference for taxes. 1891 *New York Tribune* 26 Nov. 4/4 (Funk) The firm..made an assignment yesterday..giving two preferences for $600.

b. Short for *preference share*: see 8.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Sept. 7/2 This they proposed to do with 7 per cent. preferences, which at the end of three years could either fall in as ordinary or continue as preference shares. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Jan. 11/1 This is the first time for many years that the holders of the 1889 Preference have received any dividend, but one by one the Preferences are being restored to the dividend-paying list.

6. *Pol. Econ.* The practical favouring of one customer before others in business relations; an advantage over rivals given to one of those with whom one deals; *spec.* the favouring of one country or set of countries by admitting their products at a lower import duty than that levied on those of other countries or of foreigners generally, or by levying a duty on the latter while admitting the former free. A term much used about and after 1900, in reference to trade between Great Britain and her colonies, as opposed to trade between either of these and foreign countries.

1887 Sir S. Griffith in *Conference Blue Book* (col. 3523) 230 Whether it should not be recognized as part of the duty of the governing bodies of the Empire to see that their own subjects have a preference over foreign subjects in matters of trade. 1891 Sir J. Macdonald *Let. to W. H. Smith* April, Canada will be quite ready to give British goods a preference of 5 or even 10 per cent. in our markets, if our products receive a corresponding preference in England. 1896 (June 3) Sir W. Laurier in Willison *Sir W. L. & Liberal Party* II. 287 To have..a new step taken which will give to the Colonies, in England, a preference for their products over the products of other nations. 1903 (May 15) J. Chamberlain *Speeches* 13 Canada in 1898, freely, voluntarily, of her own accord..gave us a preference on all dutiable goods of 25 per cent. In 1900 she increased that preference to 33⅓ per cent. —(Oct. 6) *Ibid.* 20 Still less am I afraid to preach to you preference with our Colonies. *Ibid.* 32, I make the same answer as Mr. Rhodes, who suggested reciprocal preference. —(Oct. 21) *Ibid.* 111, I made two speeches..accepting the principle of Preference. 1904 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 289 On every hand the British consumer was mulcted by colonial preference. *Ibid.* 292 When the restrictions on colonial commerce were removed, preference went with them.

7. *Cards.* a. In the game of Boston: The trump suit (called *first preference*) or the suit of the same colour (*second preference*). b. A game resembling whist in which the trump is determined by bidding; Swedish whist.

1820 *Hoyle's Games* (1830) 31 The game of Boston,.. During each deal, the person opposite to the dealer should shuffle another pack to be cut by his right-hand neighbour, and turn up a card for the First Preference; the suit of the same colour, whether red or black, is styled Second Preference. 1884 H. Gersoni tr. *Turgenieff's Diary Superfluous Man* 72 A great lover of preference.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as preference bond, share, stock, i.e. on which dividend or interest is payable before any is paid on ordinary stock.

1842 *Wetenhall's Course of Exch.* 15 Mar. London & Greenwich [Railw.] Preference or Privilege (Shares). [In prec. issue 11 Mar. designated Bonds.] 1852 *Times* 1 Nov. Suppl. 9/6 The second instalment of £2 per share on each and every 5½ per Cent. preference share in this undertaking [Sambre and Meuse Railway]. 1859 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVIII. 790/1 Interest on preference stock and loans, 27 per cent. of gross receipts. 1878 F. S. Williams *Midl. Railw.* 273 A proprietor complained that by means of certain preference shares..a priority of right would be given to outsiders over the ordinary shareholders. 1885 *Standard* 10 Apr., Egyptian Preference Bonds are largely in their hands.

† **Pre·ferency.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *præferentia*: see prec. and -ency.] = Preference 2, 4.

1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 993 In the great there is no preferency. 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 207 This is noted of Arius,..that when Alexander was chosen bishop of Alexandria, he envied him the preferency, and from thence sought occasions of contention.

Preferent (pre'fĕrĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *præferent-em*, pr. pple. of *præferre* to Prefer.]

1. Having preference or precedence; having a right to priority of payment or consideration.

1883 H. Juta tr. *Van der Linden's Inst. Holland* 95 In the first rank of preferent debts are funeral expenses. *Ibid.*, The holders of special mortgages..have a preferent claim on the proceeds arising from the sale of the particular property mortgaged. 1888 Ld. Watson in *Law Rep., Ho. Lords* XIII. 233 Any miner shall have a preferent right for 7 days to take possession of the ground forfeited.

2. Displaying preference; partial.

1896 *Johannesburg Weekly Times* 8 Aug. 3 To heap.. shame upon his head for his supposed preferent safeguarding of the interests of the 'fighting port' to the detriment of the 'Bay'.

Preferential (prefĕre·nʃăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. med.L. *præferentia* Preference + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of preference; showing or giving, receiving or enjoying, a preference.

1849 H. Mayo *Pop. Superstit.* (1851) 76 Their preferential connection with this or that antecedent condition. *a* 1860 H. H. Wilson *Ess. & Lect.* (1862) I. 2 One division of some antiquity is the preferential appropriation of the four chief divinities to the four original castes. 1878 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 78 The king was allowed a 'preferential' claim on the public revenue. 1881 J. Simon in *Nature* 18 Aug. 373/2 That joint at once becomes a place of preferential resort to the micrococcus. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 148/1 Raising fresh capital by the issue of new shares, the dividends on which were to be preferential.

b. *Pol. Econ.* Of the nature of or characterized by import duties favouring particular countries, *spec.* (as used in recent discussions) in favour of trade between Great Britain and her colonies: see Preference 6.

1903 Egerton *Origin & Growth Eng. Col.* 189 When..the Canadian Government gave to English manufacturers a preferential treatment of 12½ per cent.,..the measure was received with genuine gratification in Great Britain. 1903 (Oct. 20) J. Chamberlain *Speeches* 90 Now I come to the most important of all questions to my mind raised by preferential tariffs. I advocate them because, in the first place, they will stimulate colonial trade. —(Oct. 21) *Ibid.* 111 This matter of Preferential tariffs was before both Conferences. 1904 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 279 (*title*) Preferential

Duties and Colonial Trade. *Ibid.* 289 We have now dealt with the chief articles of commerce affected by preferential duties in the past.

B. *sb.* **a.** A preferential tariff rate. **b.** A preferential or privileged creditor or claim.

, **1903** *Westm. Gaz.* 18 May 11/1 The creditors will have received..£119,238, including £669 paid to twenty-seven 'preferentials'. *Ibid.* 15 Sept. 4/1 'Who can doubt that, but for the calamity of Mr. Chamberlain's secession, the Liberal Party would have given us "preferentials" at that time?'

Prefere·ntialism. [f. prec. adj. + -ISM.] The system of giving preference in the fixing of a tariff: see PREFERENCE 6, PREFERENTIAL *a.* b.

1903 *Liberty Review* July 14 The old-fashioned protectionism, which is now popping up again under the guise of Colonial preferentialism. **1905** *Daily Chron.* 7 Sept. 3/6 This Protectionist section is coquetting with Preferentialism as a step towards a higher tariff.

So **Prefere·ntialist,** an advocate of preference in tariff relations.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Sept. 8/1 If the Inquiry is to be a mere device, under cover of which Preferentialists and Free Traders are to be enabled to assail each other to their hearts' content. **1904** *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 297 The only real strength of our new preferentialists..lies in the attitude of Canada.

Prefere·ntially, *adv.* [f. PREFERENTIAL *a.* + -LY 2.] In a preferential manner, by preference.

1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 351 The same person..will..elect 'is in preparation' preferentially to 'is being prepared'. **1876** FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. ix. (ed. 5) 254 One-fourth of the shares were preferentially offered to the workmen engaged in the business. **1903** L. COURTNEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 269 The dutiable imports..preferentially favoured had risen 55 per cent.

Preferentiate (-enʃiˌeɪt), *v. rare.* [f. as PREFERENCE + -ATE3 7, after *differentiate.*] *intr.* To display preference, give preferential treatment; *trans.* to treat with preference.

1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 565/1 We must have a fiscal policy and a tariff suited to the occasion before we can preferentiate, differentiate, or retaliate.

Preferment (prĭfə·rmĕnt). [f. PREFER + -MENT.]

I. †**1.** The action of putting or bringing forward; furtherance, promotion. *Obs.*

1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 254/2 To..the good spede and preferrement of the said Rescows. **1536** *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 3 For the settyng forthe or preferrement of the denorce or dissolucion therof. **1581** SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* II. xcii. (1591) 107 P. Sabinus and Julius Priscus were constituted captaines of the Garde; Priscus by Valens preferment [*Priscus Valentis gratia*] and Sabinus by Caecinaes.

2. Advancement or promotion in condition, status, or position in life; in early use, also, that which is done or given towards the advancement of the children of a family or the promotion of the marriage of a daughter.

1478 in *Verney Papers* (Camden) 26 For asmoch as my doughters dame Margarete Raleghe and Beatrice Dauvers haue had their preferrement at their mariages of their porcions to theme belongyng of my goodes, and my sonnes John Verney and Rauf Verney have not hadde their suche preferrement. **1522** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 237 Towarde the preferment and maryage of the sayd Anne. **1553** BALE tr. *Gardiner's De vera Obed.* To Rdr. A vij, Vpon hope of preferment to the diuinitie lecture in Oxforde. **1558** *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 77 Should either dye before she come to the preferment of mariage. **1662** WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 465 There is no preferment to be had without money. **1704** NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* x. (1739) 602 For the obtaining or procuring such Ecclesiastical Preferment. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* xxii. 385 With their idle luxury, their hunger for lands and office and preferment.

3. An appointment or post which gives social or pecuniary advancement; chiefly, an ecclesiastical appointment.

1536 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 1 Benefices and other preferrementes. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. i. 36 Further Sir, [Cromwell] Stands in the gap and Trade of moe Preferments, With which the Time will loade him. **1625** BACON *Ess., Sedition & Tr.* (Arb.) 405 When more are bred Schollers, then Preferments can take off. **1733** FIELDING *Intrig. Chambermaid* II. ix, Your interest will help him to places and preferments in abundance. **1883** LD. PENZANCE in *Law Rep.* 8 Probate Div. 107 That the defendant held no preferment within the jurisdiction.

II. †**4.** The action or fact of preferring, choosing, or favouring, as more desirable; the giving of preference; preference, advantage. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* iii. 1 What preferment then hath the Jewe? [So **1557** (Genev.).] *a* **1618** RALEIGH *Maxims St.* in *Rem.* (1661) 55 To give an equality, or sometimes a preferment to the Common People. *a* **1754** E. ERSKINE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. LXXXIX. 16 The ground of the believer's preferment and exaltation.

b. *spec.* Priority of right, claim, or privilege; *esp.* prior right to receive payment, or to purchase or offer for anything to be sold or let. *arch.*

1451 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 214/1 That the Act made..for youre [Hen. VI's] preferrement in payment of xx m. li...be good. **1473** *Ibid.* VI. 73/1 Rewardes, Profittes, Commodities, Preferrementes, had, made or graunted, for or by reason of the said Office. **1475** *Ibid.* VI. 124/1 That the said Priour and Covent..by the same auctorite, have preferment of and for the payment of the said vii. li. yerely. **1495** *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 33 § 3 Persones which nowe have to ferme any of the seid Lordshippes..shall have preferrement in the takyng of the same..befor any other. **1587** SIR C. WRAY in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 365 The said Fellowes..shall alwaie haue the vse and preferment of two of the midle chambers. **1886** H. HALL *Soc. Eliz. Age* 93 He sent..to crave preferment of purchase if the place must be sold.

III. 5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 440 Hope of translation, and thence the pursuit called preferment-hunting, scarcely even in Scotland can have been altogether without example. **1845** LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) IV. xcvi. 313 Parasites and preferment-hunters crowded the levee.

Hence †**Prefe·rmentary** (*nonce-wd.*, after *prebendary*), a recipient of preferment.

1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 126 This made the Graduate Divine from a Chaplin in ordinary, become a prefermentary extraordinary.

Pre-fermenta·tion. *rare.* [PRE- A. 2.] A preliminary fermentation.

1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* III. (ed. 2) 205 Molosses, or other Bodies that have not..undergone a Pre-fermentation.

†**Prefe·rrable, -ible,** *a. Obs.* [f. PREFER + -ABLE. *Preferrable* follows the ordinary rule of English formations in *-able*: cf. *barrable, regrettable. Prefe·rrible* is partly conformed to the L. analogical form **præferibilis*, which would give *preferible*: see -BLE. Both have yielded to the French form *preferable.*] = PREFERABLE 1.

1611 COTGR., *Preferable*, preferrable. **1662** GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* iii. (1682) 27 Will..be preferrible to both the former. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* VI. iv, The question, Whether a publick or a private life be preferrable? *a* **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* To Rdr. 1 The Mosaical System..is..highly preferrible before the Sentiments of those Philosophers [etc.]. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 522 ¶ 1 He that has excellent Talents..is preferrable to him who is only rich.

Preferred (prĭfə·rd), *ppl.a.* [f. PREFER + -ED 1.]

†**1.** Put forward, advanced, promoted. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 290/2 Preferryd, *prepositus, prelatus.* **1656** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VIII. (1701) 328/1 We call not those things which are in the first place, the preferred or promoted, but those which are in the second.

2. That has obtained preferment or promotion.

1720 SWIFT *Fates of Clergymen* Wks. 1755 II. II. 28 Censorious upon all his brethren..while they continued meanly preferred. **1772** BURKE *Sp. Acts of Uniformity* Wks. 1812 V. 328 They want to be preferred Clergymen in the Church of England as by Law established, but their consciences will not suffer them to conform to the doctrines and practices of that Church. **1837** ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1850) VIII. xlix. § 31. 34 Individual injustice is not to be always excused by the merits of the preferred functionary.

3. Approved, chosen, or desired by preference.

1871 E. BURR *Ad Fidem* xiv. 273 Twist, and strain, and mutilate facts, into a preferred shape. **1887** *Lit. World* (U.S.) 23 July 228/1 His preferred plan was to betroth her to the English Prince of Wales.

4. Having a prior claim to payment; privileged. *Preferred share, stock*: = PREFERENCE *share, stock.*

1864 WEBSTER s.v. *Prefer, Preferred stock*, stock which takes a dividend before other capital stock;—called, in England, *preferential stock.* **1890** *Cent. Dict.*, Preferred creditor. **1901** *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 201 In 1805..he [Marshall] found..authority for a law making the United States a preferred creditor. **1904** *Q. Rev.* Jan. 194 The preferred stock of a combination is an investment security.

Hence **Prefe·rredness.**

a **1866** J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* iii. (1870) 51 This preferability he makes matter again of simple experience..we should rather call it actual preferredness.

Preferree, -ence, obs. ff. PREFEREE, -ENCE.

Preferrer (prĭfə·rəɹ). Also 6 -erer, 6–7 -errour. [f. PREFER + -ER 1.] One who prefers.

†**1.** One who promotes or advances to office, etc.; a promoter, advancer, patron. *Obs.*

a **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 35 b, Your royall person beyng my patrone & preferrer. **1575–85** ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 120 The preferrers unto livings are no less faulty: they choose of the worst. **1577** *F. de Lisle's Legendarie* B iv b, The Constable was the only preferer of the said Lords of Guises sister..who by his meanes was preferred before many other both more marriageable and meete for such a man then her selfe. **1599** SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 149 Whosoever sits in the seat, will respect more his owne safetie than the service of his preferrour. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 181 He was..a preferrer of many, and Father to his servants.

2. One who brings a matter forward; one who submits or promotes a measure.

1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 318 Ye have ben, under the Kinges Highnes, a singuler patrone and preferrer of the causes of the same [' this poure lande']. **1570** FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2033/2 Doct. Stephens Secretary, and Doct. Foxe Almosiner (who were the chief furtherers, preferrers and defendours on the kings behalfe of the sayd cause). **1579–80** NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 625 Lycurgus and Hyperides were common speakers and preferrers of matters in Councils and Senate. **1607** COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Enditement*, The preferrer of the Bill in no way tyed to the proofe thereof vpon any penalty.

Preferring (prĭfə·rĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PREFER *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PREFER; preferment; preference.

a **1450** *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 140 We, desiring th'encres, firtherance, and preferring of oure welbeloved T. Bate..pray yow [etc.]. **1575–85** ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 232 The preferring of true religion, the seeking of God's glory. **1642** CHAS. I in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 732 Since to the Power of punishing..if the Power of preferring be added, We shall have nothing left for Us but to look on. **1675** R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 49 A Violation of the Law of God, a Preferring of Our Unruly, Profane, Unrighteous, Evil Wills before His.

†**Prefe·stinate,** *v. Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. *præfestināre* to hasten before the time, hasten too much + -ATE 3: see PRE- A. 1, 6 and FESTINATE *v.*]

1623 COCKERAM, *Prefestinate*, to make too much haste.

‖ **Prefe·tto.** *Obs. rare.* [It.; see PREFECT *sb.*]

1743 POCOCKE *Descr. East* I. 147 The first account I had of it..being from a manuscript journal, writ by the present Prefetto of Egypt. **1753** R. CLAYTON (*title*) Journal from Grand Cairo to Mount Sinai and back again, translated from a Manuscript written by the Prefetto of Egypt.

Preff·e, Preffer, obs. forms of PROOF, PREFER.

†**Pre·fidence.** *Obs.* [f. L. *præfidens*: see next and -ENCE.] Over-confidence; an instance of this.

1597 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (Wodrow Soc.) 186 We leave the way of prefidence to them that presume of their own strength. **16..** T. TAYLOR *Wks.* (1659) I. 11 Some through vain prefidence of God's protection run in times of contagion into infected houses. **1677** OWEN *Justif.* Wks. 1851 V. 14 All their prefidences and contrivances do issue in dreadful horror and distress.

†**Pre·fident,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *præfidens, -entem*, trusting too much, over-confident, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 6 + *fidĕre* to trust.] Over-confident, rash.

16.. BAXTER cited by WORCESTER (1846).

Prefi·gurate, *ppl. a.* [ad. late L. *præfigūrātus*, pa. pple. of *præfigūrāre*: see next.] = PREFIGURED (as *pa. pple.* (obs.), and *ppl. a.*).

1530 PALSGR. 664/2 All the mysteryes of the passyon were prefygurate in the olde Testament. **1557** N. T. (Genev.) *Eph.* ii. 12 *note*, In Christe all things were accomplished, which were prefigurate in the Lawe. **1881** E. MULFORD *Republic of God* v. 128 The Christ is not the prefigurate, but the real, head of humanity.

Prefigurate (prĭfi·giŭrĕɪt), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *præfigūrare* to PREFIGURE: see -ATE 3.] = PREFIGURE.

1530 PALSGR. 664/2, I prefygurate, *je prefigure.* **1537** *Inst. Chr. Man* E v, Signified..or rather prefigurated & prophecied before. **1673** T. JORDAN *London in Splendor* 7 On his Left hand standeth a well featured Virgin who doth prefigurate Labour. **1874** M. COLLINS *Transmiger.* II. xiii. 203 Poseidon's bull can clearly prefigurate nothing but John Bull's fleet.

Prefiguration (prĭfigiŭrēɪ·ʃən). [ad. late L. *præfigūrātion-em* (Jerome *c* 400), n. of action f. *præfigūrāre* to PREFIGURE. So F. *préfiguration.*]

1. The action of prefiguring; representation beforehand by a figure or type.

1382 WYCLIF *Pref. Ep.* vii. 68 Deutronomy forsothe the secounde lawe, and the prefiguracoun of the lawe of the euangelie. **1550** VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) III Melchisedeche brought forth bread, and wyne in prefiguratyon of him. **1637** BP. HALL *Serm. Exeter* 24 Aug. 43 Some [ceremonies] were of a typicall prefiguration of things to come. **1863** J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* iii. 21 Slain in prefiguration of that subsequent availing sacrifice which was to take away sin.

2. That in which something is prefigured or foreshadowed; a prototype.

a **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. vi. § 11 Many of the ancient Fathers..thought likewise their sacraments to be but prefigurations of that which ours in present do exhibit. **1652** G. COLLIER *Vindic. Sabbath* (1656) 7 Before there were any types or prefigurations of Christ. **1737** WATERLAND *Eucharist* 98 That the Legal Sacrifices were Allusions to, and Prefigurations of the Grand Sacrifice. **1851** SIR C. EASTLAKE tr. *Kugler's Schools Paint. It.* I. I. 9 The personages and events of the Old Testament were, for the most part, regarded as prefigurations of those of the New.

Prefigurative (prĭfi·giŭrătiv), *a.* [ad. med.L. *præfigūrātīv-us* (à Kempis *De Imitat. Chr.*): see PREFIGURATE *v.* and -IVE.] Prefiguring, foreshadowing by a figure or type.

1504 LADY MARGARET tr. *De Imitatione* IV. i. 261 The sacryfyce of the prefyguratyue lawe that was to come. **1619** SIR J. SEMPILL *Sacrilege Handled* App. 32 These holy Feasts..being prefiguratiue of Christ. **1685** H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* xxi. 189 A Dramatical show that hath a prefigurative signification of the Happiness of the millennial state of the Church. **1865** in *Reader* No. 133. 62/2 Prefigurative of the fate of his works.

Hence **Prefi·guratively** *adv.*; **Prefi·gurativeness,** the quality of being prefigurative.

a **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xxii. § 4 This kind of honour was prefiguratively altogether ceremonial. **1685** H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* xxi. 189 It may have a kind of general Prefiguratiueness of the Joy and Glory of Christ's Kingdom in the Millennium. **1865** tr. *Strauss' New Life Jesus* II. II. LXXXI. 278 Jesus was supposed to have done this prefiguratively during his earthly life to a tree.

Prefigure (prĭfi·gĭŭɹ), *v.* [ad. late L. *præfigūr-āre* (Cyprian *a* 250): see PRE- A. 1 and FIGURE *v.* So F. *préfigurer* (13th c. in Godef.).]

1. *trans.* To represent beforehand by a figure or type.

c **1450** *Mirour Saluacioun* 1841 Cristis supere was prefigurid als in the lambe paschale. **1560** BECON *New Catech.* Wks. I. 478 b, As Melchisedech brought forthe bread and wine prefiguring him. **1651** BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 264 The Jews Baptisme prefigured our spiritual washing. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 83 Moses prefigur'd Bliss in Types enclos'd. **1878** B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* Argt. 9 The end of all things being prefigured in their beginnings.

2. To figure or picture to oneself beforehand.

1626 T. H. *Canssin's Holy Crt.* 24 Prefigure in your mind, that so many men..are so many messengers of God. **1768** STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 153 (*Paris*) My first sensations..were far from being so flattering as I had prefigured them. **1867** HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 232 He was not at all a fat priest, as I had prefigured him.

†**3.** To shape or fashion in front. *Obs. rare.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 52 A wel proportioned knight..whose head piece was prefigured lyke flowers growing in a narrowe pot.

Hence **Prefi·gured, Prefi·guring** *ppl. adjs.*

1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 55 Calling the supper a true sacrament of that true and prefigured Passeouer. 1760–72 H. Broore *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 116 The apt type and prefiguring promise of what Christ will be. 1853 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 292 A prefiguring instinct.. of some great secret yet to come.

Prefi·gurement. [f. prec. + -MENT.] The action or fact of prefiguring; representation beforehand by a figure or type; the embodiment of this.

1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 250 No faint prefigurement of the modern steam-engine. *a* 1859 De Quincey *Posth. Wks.* (1891) I. 16 In my dreams were often prefigurements of my future. 1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* xv. 336 The prefigurement of the formation of nerves in animals.

† **Pre-fi·ne, præ-fine,** *sb. Law. Obs.* [f. Pre- B. 1 + Fine *sb.*1] (See quot. 1848.)

1641 W. Hakewill *Libertie of Subject* 14 When the Prefine is ten shillings, the Post-fine to be fifteen shillings. 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II. 1758 [see Post-fine]. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex., Præfine*, the fee paid on suing out the writ of covenant, on levying fines, before the fine was passed.

† **Prefi·ne,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *præfīnīre* (Cic.) to determine or limit beforehand, to prescribe, f. *præ*, Pre- A. 1 + *fīnīre* to end, bound. So obs. F. *prefinir* (1392 in Godef. *Compl.*).]

I. *trans.* To limit or bound beforehand or by previous conditions; to define previously.

1588 Lambarde *Eiren.* IV. xvi. 582 The meanes by which.. penalties and forfeitures also that are certainly prefined by words of the Statutes, may be levied and brought into the Queens coffers. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. i. § 3 (1622) 173 There is not any Body, in Nature, so infinite, but that it is prefined within some bound and limit.

2. To determine or fix (a time) beforehand.

1545 Jove *Exp. Dan.* v. K iij b, Before the which tyme prefined by gods infallible and immutable prouidence they shall not fal nor dye. 1608 J. King *Serm. St. Marys* 24 Mar. 19 Hee dieth..in his threescore and tenth yeare, neither sooner, nor later, but the verie middle and vmbilicke of natures prefined time. 1662 Hibbert *Body Div.* I. 187 He hath also prefined a convenient..season for every thing.

† **Prefinite,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *præfīnīt-us*, pa. pple. of *præfīnīre*: see prec.] Determined or limited beforehand. (In quot. 1555 as *pa. pple.*)

1555 Eden *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 50 Accordynge to the time prefinite by hym, who..hath suffered. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 417 This poyson hath no set and prefinit time wherin it killeth any body. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* Ep. Ded. 4 If the prefinit tearme and limit of my life permit.

† **Prefini·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *præfīnītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *præfīnīre*: see Prefine *v.*] A previous limitation or determination.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Eph.* iii. 11 That the manifold wisedom of God may be notified.., according to the prefinition of worldes, which he made in Christ Jesus. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. vii. § 5 (1622) 270 A circumscription of their bounds; and a prefinition of their periods. 1661 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Prefinition*, a determination before.

Prefix (prī·fiks), *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *præfix-um*, sb. use of neut. of *præfix-us*, pa. pple. of *præfīgĕre* to fix in front: see Pre- A. 1, 4 c, and Fix *v.* So F. *préfixe* adj. and sb. (18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Gram.* A verbal clement placed before and joined to a word or stem to add to or qualify its meaning, or (in some languages) as an inflexional formative: strictly applied only to inseparable particles, but more loosely including also combining forms, and independent words, esp. prepositions and adverbs, used in combination.

All prefixes were originally distinct words, which have been reduced to one or two syllables, and sometimes to a single letter, as *be-* in *be-fore*, *over-* in *over-ween*, *a-* in *a-rise*, *y-* in *y-clept*, etc.

[1614 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* ix. 63 Those adherents of words, which they call præfixa and suffixa.] 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiv. 170 The Greek word *Bous*, which is a prefixe of augmentation to many words in that language. 1764 Harmer *Observ.* XIII. vi. 257 The prefix *Lamed* should in that case have been joined to the word Lips. 1845 Stoddart *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 77/1 The prefix *a*,..considered by some persons as necessary to distinguish Adverbs from their adjectives, as *aloud* from *loud*. 1851 J. C. Bryant *Zulu Lang.* in *Jrnl. Amer. Orient. Soc.* I. 388 *note*, What we call the prefix in the Zulu is not something extraneous to the word and placed before it, but a part of the word itself. 1888 Sweet *Hist. Eng. Sounds* 105 [In O. E.] Substantives corresponding to verbs with separable prefixes take the stress on the particle.

2. A title prefixed to a person's name, as *Mr., Dr., Sir, Rev., Hon., Lord*, etc.

1836 Tennyson in *Mem.* (1897) I. 158 You had promised the Marquis I would write for him something...To write for people with prefixes to their names is to milk he-goats; there is neither honour nor profit. 1855 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* IV. xiv, Mr. Wegg expressly insisted that there should be no prefix to the Golden Dustman's name.

3. The act of prefixing. *rare.*

1793 Beddoes *Demonstr. Evid.* 7 *note*, By a prefix of the letter N, of which the primary sense is not known, it signifies *to have, to possess*. 1871 Roby *Latin Gram.* I. Pref. 18 A language..in which, like English,..the adjective *great* requires, in order to gain the same meaning as *magni*, the prefix of the definite article, or the addition of the word *men*.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **prefix-language**, a language inflected by means of prefixes, e. g. those of the Bantu family.

1881 Whitney *Mixt. Lang.* 15 If we dispute..the validity of an *à priori* claim that a prefix-language and a suffix-language—as, for example, a South African and a Hamitic tongue—might mingle in a manner seen to be impracticable in the case of two Indo-European dialects.

† **Prefi·x,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*−1. [a. F. *préfix* (1381 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *præfix-us*, pa. pple. of *præfīgĕre*: see prec.] Fixed beforehand.

c 1500 *Melusine* 336 Yf within a terme prefix none came there to be hermyte, he of the nerest Celle gooyng vpward muste entre into that other Celle so exempted.

Prefix (see below), *v.* Also 7 præ-. [a. OF. *prefixer* (1392 in Godef. *Compl.*): see Pre- A. 1, 4 c, and Fix *v.*]

I. In reference to time (prī-, prĭ·fiks).

1. *trans.* To fix or appoint beforehand (esp. a point or space of time). Now *rare.*

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 549 The same day Pluto had prefyxyd for a gret mater. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 165 The day of examinacion was prefixede. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 459 About the end of the time by him prefixed both the Pope and the King dyed. 1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* III. 116 You prefixe too short a time farre: for Oakes are slow of growth. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Exchcq.* x. 147 The first Thing is to prefix him [the sheriff] a day to account. 1770 *Amherst Records* (1884) 50/1 Voted That the Select Men be a Com'tee to Lay out and prefix sufficient boundaries to the Burying Yard. 1883 R. W. Dixon *Mano* I. i. 3 As the fatal hour prefixed drew near.

† **2.** To fix, settle, or determine in one's mind beforehand; to set before oneself, resolve on, purpose; to make up (the mind) beforehand. *Obs.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 157 This texte may gyue the a courage to prefyx thy mynd to make there thy purchase. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 166 When he had prefixed & appoynted to take a certain castle & fortresse. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 194 b, This therfore dyd he pretende to hee the cause of a newe trouble and disturbaunce of the weale publicke whan he had prefixed it long before. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xii. (1660) 158 The order that I prefix to myself in treating of these Beasts. 1652 Earl Monm. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 109 As all Pylots prefix the haven for their end..so all war hath peace for its end.

† **b.** *pass.* To be determined or purposed. *Obs.*

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 201 He was prefixed to haue expressed Dauid his Psalter in Frenche metre. *Ibid.* 210 b, The enemies are fully prefixed to retourne to the sege of the cassel.

3. To 'fix', make fast or permanent beforehand: see Fix *v.* 5.

1893 *Photogr. Ann.* 290 The troublesome and risky prefixing acid clearing bath is not necessary.

II. In reference to order and place (prĭ·fiks).

4. To place before or at the beginning of a book, chapter, account, or writing of any kind, esp. as an introduction or title.

1538 Coverdale *N. T.* Ded., Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 32, I did..direct an epistle unto the king's most noble grace; trusting that the book, whereunto it was prefixed, should afterward have been as well correct as other books be. 1551 Cranmer *Answ. Gardiner* 1 Here before the beginnyng of your boke, you haue prefyxed a goodly title. 1625 Bacon *Ess.* Ded. to Dk. Buckhm., I do now publish my Essays...I thought it therefore agreeable to my affection and obligation to your Grace to prefix your name before them. 1675 Ogilby *Brit.* Introd., We have concluded it necessary to præfix an Illustration. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* I. Pref. 23 These Discourses are prefixed to ten..volumes. 1833 Cruse *Eusebius* VII. XXV. 298 The evangelist does not prefix his name. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 9 The legislator..will prefix preambles to his principal laws.

5. In reference to place generally: To fix, fasten, or put in front. *rare.*

1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.*, *Prefixed*, set in the forepart. 1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos.*, *Prefixe*, to fasten before. 1805 Eugenia di Acton *Nuns of Desert* I. 157 He produced a pistol, and prefixed the muzzle to his breast.

6. *Gram.* To place (a word or particle) before a word, esp. in combination with it: cf. Prefix *sb.* 1. Const. *before* (rare), *to.*

1605 Camden *Rem.* 104 All which in Latine old Evidences have had *De* præfixed. 1719 Waterland *Vind. Christ's Div.* iii. Wks. 1823 I. ii. 48 You remark, that 'the article is prefixed before Θεός, in an absolute construction, when spoken of the Father; but omitted when predicated of the Λόγος'. 1845 Stoddart *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 69/1 In English, we generally prefix the relative Article to the names of our rivers, but seldom to those of our mountains. 1876 Papillon *Manual Compar. Philol.* (1877) 162 Language seems originally to have employed..the augment —in Sanskrit *a*, in Greek ε.. prefixed to aorist, imperfect, and pluperfect tenses in both these languages.

Hence **Prefi·xing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 327 They have not the patience themselves to stay out the time of their own prefixing. 1893 [see 3]. 1897 [see Postfix *v.*].

Prefi·xal, *a. rare*−1. [f. Prefix *sb.* + -al I.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by prefixes; = Prefixional.

1863 (Nov. 6) Goldstücker (Philol. Soc.), On the Prefixal Elements of Sanskrit Roots.

Prefixa·tion. *rare*−1. [f. Prefix *v.* + -ation.] The employment of prefixes in grammar.

1890 *Amer. Antiquarian* XII. 121 By prefixation and suffixation a considerable number of tenses and modes are formed in the verb.

Prefixed, prefixt (prī-, prĭ·fikst), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ed I.]

1. Fixed, appointed, or settled beforehand.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* V. viii. (S. T. S.) II. 172 He admonist his army to be reddy at ane prefixt day. 1652 Earl Monm. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 5 A Council composed of a certain prefixt number of persons. 1733 Tull *Horse Hoeing Husb.* x. 99 There is no prefix'd Time for planting Turneps. 1794 Paley *Evid.* III. iv. § 2 (1817) 312 Upon the strength of some prefixed persuasion. 1896 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 8/7 He proceeds..according to a prefixed plan.

2. Fixed or placed before something else.

1845 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 172 In support of the assumed connection between the termination or prefixed sign of the genitive case and the relative. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* xii. 244 Using..suffixed instead of prefixed particles. 1898 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 6/2 Byron's signature..appears..sometimes as 'Noel Byron', or 'N. B.', the prefixed name being assumed by him for reasons here noted.

Hence **Prefi·xedly, prefi·xtly** *adv.* (*rare*), in a way fixed or determined beforehand.

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 561 Sith the holy-man Fore-tels prefixtly What and Where and When. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* (1658) 429 The space of a few dayes, and those prefixedly numbred, being granted.

Prefixion (prĭfi·kʃən). [a. F. *préfixion* (1372 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. type **præfixiōn-em*, n. of action f. *præfīgĕre* to Prefix.] The action of prefixing.

† **1.** The action of fixing or appointing beforehand; preappointment. *Obs.*

Day of prefixion, a fixed day on which a sheriff (or other officer) had to appear at the court of exchequer to render an account of his expenditure.

1526 *Visit. Dioc. Norwich* (Camden) 256 If my lord of Norwiche wold vysyt (according to his prefixcion). 1536 in Strype *Cranmer* II. (1694) 36 There should be as many of such as were sufficiently learned..without prefixion of any precise nombre. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 16 § 1 Everye..shirief..shall at his daie of prefixcion..be sworne. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 404/1 Hauing this daie and place assigned you by your own consent and our prefixion. *a* 1754 Carte in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 142 The Sheriffs.. have their days of prefixion..for passing their accounts.

† **b.** A pre-appointed occasion. *Obs. rare*−1.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 511 He that is missing at any of the prefixions, is sure to have many bastinadoes on the soles of his feet.

2. *Gram.* The placing of a word or particle before a word, esp. in combination with it; employment of a prefix.

1811–31 Bentham *Lang.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 324/2 The accessory word..in some instances..precedes the principal word...Hence the distinction,—accessories prefixed, or in the way of prefixion. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 6 Sept. 180/3 In some categories, as in the attributive relation, prefixion is the rule. Thus, the adverb stands before the verb and not after.

Hence **Prefi·xional** *a.*, characterized by prefixion; inflected by means of prefixes. *rare.*

1858 *Penny Cycl.* 2nd Supp 377/2 The languages of the Kaffirs supply a broad distinction between them and other African races. They are prefixional and alliterational.

† **Prefi·xment.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. Prefix *v.* + -ment.] Fixture beforehand; pre-appointment.

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 3 Wee may lengthen out our daies with ioy..to the last periode of their prefixment.

Prefixture (prĭfi·kstiŭɹ). Also præ-. [f. Prefix *v.* after Fixture.]

1. The action of prefixing, esp. in grammar.

1824 J. Winterbottom *Two French Words* 9 Warton speaks of the prefixture of the augment *y*. 1879 J. A. H. Murray tr. Schiefner in *Address to Philol. Soc.* 41 In this language [Abchasian] the most interesting feature is the remarkable prefixture of the personal pronouns. For example..*ab* 'father' makes *sab* 'my father', *nab* 'thy father' (masc.), *bab* 'thy father' (fem.), *yab* 'his father', *lab* 'her father', *shab* 'your father', *rab* 'their father'.

2. A word prefixed, esp. as a title or distinction; a prefix.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 131 The ancient fiddle, with its cognomen, or monosyllabic præfixture, was, we fancy, a low instrument. 1833 T. Hamilton *Men & Manm. Amer.* I. viii. 241 The members of the Federal Senate are addressed with the prefixture of Honourable.

Prefloration (prīflorē·ɹʃən). *Bot.* [ad. F. *préfloraison* (Richard), f. *pré-*, Pre- B. + L. *flōs, flōr-em* flower: see -ation.] = Æstivation.

1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* 409 The term estivation, or præfloration, is applied to the parts of the flower when unexpanded. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* iv. § 2 (ed. 6) 132 Vernation and Æstivation—Præfoliation and Præfloration are etymologically better terms substituted by Richard.

† **Prefoca·tion.** *Path. Obs.* Also præ-. [ad. L. *præfōcātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *præfōcāre* to choke, suffocate, f. *præ*, Pre- + *faux, faucem* throat. So F. † *préfocation* (15th c.).] Choking, suffocation; constriction.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 401 Cures the dolour and præfocation of the uterus. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 180 She suffers strangling and prefocation, because of compression about the Heart.

Prefoliation (prĭfōuli,ē·ɹʃən). *Bot.* Also præ-. [a. F. *préfoliation* (Richard): see Pre- B. and Foliation, and cf. Prefloration.] = Vernation.

1856 Henslow *Dict. Bot. Terms* 144 *Præfoliation*,..synonyme for 'Vernation'. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (1870) 95 The arrangement of the leaves in the bud is called vernation or præfoliation. 1880 [see Prefloration].

Prefool, Preforceps: see Pre- A. 1, 4.

Preform (prī-, prĭfō·ɹm), *v.* [ad. L. *præformāre*: see Pre- A. 1 and Form *v.* So F. *préformer* (18th c. Bonnet in Littré).] *trans.* To form or shape beforehand. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*)

1601 [see Preformed]. 1793 Holcroft *Lavater's*

Physiogn. xxiv. 122 If the germ exists preformed in the mother. 1858 Bushnell *Nat. & Supernat.* xi. (1864) 337 God's original scheme, taken as a whole, was so planned, or preformed. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 117 Bile pigments are not preformed in the blood.

b. To determine the form of beforehand; to furnish a mould or model of (a structure to be subsequently formed).

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., Bone preformed in cartilage. The fetal skeleton preforms that of the adult.

Preformant. *Philol. rare.* [f. Pre- A. 4 + L. *formānt-em*, pr. pple. of *formāre* to Form: see -ant.] = Preformative B.

1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* Notes 578 The Arabic præformant of the 3d fem. fut.

Preformation (prīfɒɪmēi·ʃən). Also præ-. [f. Pre- A. 2 + Formation; cf. Preform. So F. *préformation* (18th c. Bonnet in Littré).]

1. The action or process of forming or shaping beforehand; previous formation.

1732 *Hist. Litteraria* IV. 195 It is easy to think that the Soul is a divine Automaton, still more wonderful, and that by a divine Præformation it produces these beautiful Ideas. 1819 Coleridge *Rem.* (1836) II. 193 The inauspicious influences on the preformation of Edmund's character. 1838 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* xxx. (1866) II. 129 The blind preformations of opinion. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 25 Feb. 442 On the other hand, the egg of Nereis..and of Beröe.. showed a high degree of 'preformation', and the early blastomeres of these eggs were not equipotential.

2. *Theory of preformation* (Biol.): the theory, prevalent in the 18th c., that all the parts of the perfect organism exist previously formed in the germ, and are merely 'developed' or unfolded (not produced by accretion) in the process of reproduction. Formerly also called *theory of* Evolution (6 b); opposed to that of Epigenesis.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 68 The two styles of conversation corresponded to the two theories of generation,—one (Johnson's) to the theory of Preformation (or Evolution)—the other (Burke's) to the theory of Epigenesis. 1847 [see Epigenesis]. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. ii. 40 Caspar Friedrich Wolff..with his new Theory of Epigenesis gave the death-blow to the entire Theory of Preformation. 1899 Thomson *Sci. Life* x. 119 His [Bonnet's] central idea was the 'preformation' or asserted pre-existence of the organism and all its parts within the germ.

Hence **Preforma·tionism**, the doctrine or theory of preformation (see 2); **Preforma·tionist**, one who holds or maintains this theory.

1888 E. R. Lankester in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 815/1 The so-called 'evolutionists' of the eighteenth century, better called præformationists. 1890 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 372 Both notions have now passed along with 'preformationism' into the limbo of discarded hypotheses.

Preformative (prīfɒ·ɪmătiv), *a.* (*sb.*) Also præ-. [f. Pre- A. 3, 4 + Formative; cf. Preform.]

1. Having the quality or capacity of forming beforehand. (Sometimes with allusion to the biological theory of preformation.)

1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* iv. § 33. 342 The peculiar preformative nature of the Jewish institutions and history. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. ii. 305 Under the supposition that the membrane gives rise to the first production of the Dentine, and is itself obliterated by the process, it has been called the preformative membrane of the dental papilla. 1883 Schaff *Hist. Ch.* I. iii. xxi. 199 [That] the apostolic Christianity is preformative and contains the living germs of all the following periods, personages, and tendencies.

2. *Philol.* Prefixed as a formative element: said of a letter, syllable, etc. (esp. in Semitic languages).

1821 M. Stuart *Gram. Hebr. Lang.* iii. (1831) 79 The præformative affixes to the Fut., would appropriately have a Sheva for their vowel-pointing. 1837 G. Phillips *Syriac Gram.* 61 The præformative letters are not four as in Hebrew. *Ibid.* 62 The Infinitive of all the conjugations has Mem præformative. 1844 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 269 The Georgian also employs a variety of preformative particles in conjugation.

B. *sb. Philol.* A preformative particle; a letter, syllable, etc., prefixed to a word or root in inflexion or derivation; a prefix (esp. in Semitic languages).

1821 M. Stuart *Gram. Hebr. Lang.* II. (1831) 51 *Tav*, in the præformative הִתְ (in Hithpael), often assimilates itself to the first radical of the verb. *Ibid.* III. 96 The Præformatives of tense and conjugation. 1837 G. Phillips *Syriac Gram.* 85 The Olaph characteristic of the Aphel conjugation is sometimes retained with the preformatives. 1844 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 246 One of these preformatives .. is deserving of more especial notice. 1901 J. E. H. Thomson *Recent Comm. Daniel* 12 There are remains of eastern forms..for instance, the use of the lamed as preformative for the yod in the Substantive Verb—a Mandaean i.e. eastern usage.

Preformed (prīfɒ·ɪmd, *poet.* prīfɒ·ɪmēd), *ppl.a.* [f. Preform + -ed[1], or f. Pre- A. 1 + Formed.] Formed beforehand, previously formed.

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 67 The true cause,..Why all these things change from their Ordinance, Their Natures, and pre-formed Faculties, To monstrous qualitie. 1866 Odling *Anim. Chem.* 136 Alloxan, a pre-formed constituent of urine. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 217 During baking a certain amount of preformed sugar yields carbonic acid. 1889 Mivart *Origin Hum. Reason* 116 Men do not invent concepts for preformed words, but the reverse.

Prefor·mism. *Biol.* [f. Preform *v.* + -ism.] = Preformationism. So **Prefo·rmist** = Preformationist.

1896 *Amer. Naturalist* June 449 But this is not Preformism in the old sense; since the adaptations..are novelties of function in whole or part. *Ibid.*, The case of reflex and instinctive functions as against the old preformist or Weismannist view.

† **Prefra·ct,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *præfract-us* abrupt, stern, inflexible, pa. pple. of *præfringĕre* to break off before the point or abruptly, f. *præ*, Pre- A. 4 + *frangĕre* to break.] Abrupt, stubborn, obstinate, refractory.

1555 Gardiner in Foxe *A. & M.* (1570) 1784/2 Thou wast so prefracte and stout in religion. 1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 642 Which no man could deny, that were not too prefract and obstinate. 1608 Chapman *Byron's Trag.* iv. Plays 1873 II. 283 Still he stands prefract and insolent.

Prefrontal (prīfrɒ·ntăl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* and *Zool.* Also præ-. [f. Pre- A., B. + L. *frons, front-* forehead + -al, or f. Pre- + Frontal.] a. Situated in front of the frontal bone of the skull. b. Situated in the fore part of the frontal lobe of the brain.

1854 Owen in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Org. Nat.* I. 194 The..prefrontal and nasal bones. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 273 The frontal lobe as so defined must be divided into a prefrontal and a postfrontal area. *Ibid.* 738 That part of the brain which is probably most intimately associated with psychical processes—the præfrontal area. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 22 May 3/4 The general consensus of opinion localises what we term 'mind' in the pre-frontal lobes of the brain.

B. *sb.* (*ellipt.* for *prefrontal bone.*) A portion of the ethmoid, which forms a distinct bone in some reptiles, batrachians, and fishes.

1854 Owen in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Org. Nat.* I. 193 There is a distinct, oval, articular surface near the anterior median angle of each frontal to which the prefrontal is attached. *Ibid.* 194 The prefrontals..are connate with the lacrymals. 1880 Günther *Fishes* 57 The prefrontals, also small, occupy the anterior margin of the orbit.

So **Prefro·nto-la·chrymal** *a.*, at once prefrontal and lachrymal. (In quot. as *sb.*, *sc.* bone.)

1875 Huxley in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 759/1 This meets a curved flat bone, which bounds the orbit anteriorly and internally, and articulates with an ascending process of the maxillary bone. It may..be regarded as a prefronto-lachrymal.

† **Prefrui·tion.** *Obs.* [f. Pre- A. 2 + Fruition.] Previous fruition or enjoyment; a foretaste.

a 1631 Donne *Serm.* (1649) II. 125 Delighting in the hope of a future sin, and sin in a præfruition of his sinne, before the act. 1678 J. J[ones] *Brit. Church* 591 To be in the Church of heaven, (while he is on earth,) by prefruition.

† **Prefu·lgency.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as next: see -ency.] Pre-eminent brightness or splendour.

1660 Waterhouse *Arms & Arm.* 31 The Patricians and Senators were so jealous of their glory and prefulgency that they allowed none participants with them. *a* 1677 Barrow *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 57 By the prefulgency of his excellent worth and merit.

† **Prefu·lgent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *præfulgēns, -ēntem*, pr. pple. of *præfulgēre* to shine forth or greatly: see Pre- A. 4, 6, and Fulgent.] Greatly shining; pre-eminent in brightness.

c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xiv. 2 Bemis Off Phebus fair prefulgent visage bricht. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 105 As was said of the Images of Brutus and Cassius, that in a Funeral pomp they were more conspicuous and prefulgent, because..they were not seen among the others.

† **Prefu·lgurate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *præfulgurāre* to flash forth: see Fulgurate.] *trans.* To pledge beforehand, pre-engage.

1623 Cockeram, *Prefulgurate*, to glister before.

† **Prega·ge,** *v. Obs.* [f. Pre- A. 1 + Gage *v.*] *trans.* To pledge beforehand, pre-engage.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* ix. i. § 42 The members of the Councell of Trent..were by oath pregaged to the Pope 'to defend and maintain his authority against all the world'.

Pregeminal, -geniculate, -genioulum, -genital: see Pre- A. 4, B. 3.

† **Prege·rminate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *prægermināre* to bud forth early: see Pre- A. 1 and Germinate.]

1623 Cockeram, *Pregerminate*, to bud before another.

Pre-glacial (prīglēi·ʃăl), *a. Geol.* [Pre- B. 1 b.] Existing or occurring previous to the glacial period.

1855, 1863 [see Post-glacial]. 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 407 Omitting the first or preglacial period, the estimate is made for the glacial and post-glacial period. 1882 Dawkins in *Standard* 25 Aug. 2/4 He..felt inclined to view the river-drift man as having invaded Europe in pre-glacial times.

Preglenoid, -glenoidal: see Pre- B. 3.

Pregnable (pre·gnăb'l), *a.* Forms: 5–7 **prenable**, 6 **prenn-, prein-, preign-, preygn-, prign-**, 7 **prægn-**, 6– **pregnable**. [Late ME. *prenable*, a. F. *prenable* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), also in OF. *pregnable* (1306 in Godef. *Compl.*), f. *prendre* (ppl. stem *pren-*):—L. *prendĕre*, contr. from *prehendĕre*: see Prehend and -able. As to the *g* see Impregnable.] Of a fortress: Capable of being taken by assault. Also *transf.*

1435 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 581 If the placis were righte prenable. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cclv. 379 They thought well the towne was preignable. *Ibid.* cclxv. 392 They sawe well that ye place was prignable. 1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 165 What places he supposeth there most preinable, or facile to be had. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 14 Out of hope that it was pregnable by assault. 1591 Unton *Corr.* (Roxb.) 66 It is hardlie otherwise prennable. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 413 *margin*, A strong hold kept by a coward is pregnable. 1632 — *Cyropædia* 107 Cyrus..desirous in very deed to see whether the Castle were any where prenable. 1845 Petrie *Round Towers Irel.* 371 The door alone could be pregnable. 1880 *Harper's Mag.* LX. 615 Its pregnable approaches are the portals of entrance and exit for the tube.

b. *fig.* Open to attack; assailable, vulnerable.

1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 334 There were but few points on which it [Libertino's character] was pregnable. 1837 Sir J. Paget in *Mem.* v. 100 A hard-headed English infidel, pregnable to neither religion nor common-sense. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 26 Apr. 3/1 He attacks Arnold's very pregnable idea that Christianity is only Stoicism 'touched with emotion'.

¶ Erroneously used for Pregnant *a.* 1, 2. *Obs.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 69 In those elder times, wherein wisdom and invention was most pregnable. *Ibid.* 674 Leaving those brief and pregnable Narrations of Belonius and Scaliger. *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) II. 41 These solide and pregnable reasons.

Hence **Pregnabi·lity,** pregnable quality.

1838 S. Bellamy *Betrayal* 107 There's not a flaw In frailty coupled with defect more near Than this man's strength to pregnability.

‖ **Pregnada** (pren'ā·dă). *Obs.* [Sp. *preñada* big with child.] A variety of lemon: see quots

a 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 178 There are [in Teneriffe] oranges and lemons, especially the pregnadas, which have small ones in their bellies, from whence they are so denominated. 1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) IV. 1229 Another botanical curiosity, mentioned by him, is what they call Pregnada, or impregnated lemon. It is a perfect and distinct lemon, inclosed within another.

† **Pre·gnance.** *Obs.* [f. Pregnant *a.*[2]: see -ance.] = Pregnancy[1] 2–4; a pregnant quality.

1546 Langley *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. viii. 15 b, Poetrie ..comprehendeth al other sciences, as for that when other faculties be denysed by the pregnaunce of mannes wytte, this art only is giuen of nature by a diuine inspiracion. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* iv. ii. 81 Increase comprehends all profits deriued from the Pregnance and Production of the Earth. 1633 Marmion *Fine Companion* II. vi, A sonne of..such pregnance of wit and understanding. 1645 Milton *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 364 In the passage following, I cannot but admire the ripenes, and the pregnance of his native trechery. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1688) IV. 470, I doubt it not, having discover'd in your Nature so many pregnances and sparkles of innated Honor.

¶ *Negative pregnance*, an erroneous rendering of the mod.L. law term *negativa prægnans* = *negative pregnant*: see Pregnant *a.*[2] 4 b.

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 209 The Defendant saith that it was not voyd being the temporalties in the kings hands by the death of W. this is a Negative pregnance, for it may be in the kings hands otherwise then by the death of W.

Pregnancy[1] (pre·gnănsi). [f. Pregnant *a.*[2]: see -ancy.]

1. The condition of being pregnant, or with child or young; gestation.

1598 Florio, *Pregnanza*, greatnes with child, pregnaancie, a being great with childe or with yoong. 1691 Ray *Creation* II. (1692) 62 That extraordinary extension that is requisite in the time of their Pregnancy. 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1839) 9 Those appearances, which gave rise to the belief of Mary's pregnancy, were found to be nothing but the approach of a dropsy. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 132 The phænomena of mania and pregnancy will very constantly impede the progress of pulmonary consumption. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 9/3 When Mr. Lawson Tait unravelled for himself the whole mystery of the broad ligament, the prevention of death in the awful catastrophe of tubal pregnancy was made clear to him.

attrib. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 799 The 'pregnancy kidney',..the chronic form of renal disease dependent on pregnancy. 1906 *Athenæum* 21 July 79/1 Mr. H. A. Rose ..describes in two papers the pregnancy observances in the Punjab, of the Hindu and Mohammedan populations.

b. *fig.* (or in *fig.* context).

a 1529 Skelton *Replycacion* 371 Suche a pregna[n]cy Of heuenly inspyracion In laureate ereacyon. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* vi. Wks. 1851 III. 122 Heresie begat heresie with a certaine monstrous haste of pregnancy in her birth. 1754 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) III. 84, I have often announced to you a pregnancy of events, which have soon after been still-born.

2. *transf.* a. Of the soil, etc.: Fertility, fecundity, fruitfulness; abundance.

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* I. 21 [Mt. Ida] Famous for the iudgement of Paris, and pregnancie in fountaines. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. vi. (1762) 13 [The earth] will acquire such a genuine and masculine pregnancy. 1878 *Masque Poets* 48 He knows the utmost secret of the earth, The pregnancy of every blossom's birth.

† b. A germinating or vitalizing quality. *Obs. rare.*

1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 157 Like the eggs of an Ostrich in the dust; I do but lay them in the sun; their own pregnancies hatch the truth.

† c. The state or condition of being impregnated with some substance. *Obs.*

1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* iv. 31 The blood..through its pregnancy with volatil aculeous salt.

3. *fig.* In reference to the mind: Fertility, productiveness, inventiveness, imaginative power; quickness or readiness (*of* wit).

1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. 49 b, They perceyued in hym great copye of learnynge, pregnancy of wytt. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 192 Pregnancie is made a Tapster, and hath his quicke wit wasted in giuing Recknings. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 593 Henry the eight conceiued so good an opinion of his discreet comportement, and ingenious pregnancie, that he..made him his principall Secretary. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 267 He [Sir H. Vane] was chosen to cozen, and deceive a whole Nation..: which he did with notable pregnancy and dexterity. 1712 Addi-

son *Spect.* No. 309 ¶ 12 The Diversions of the fallen Angels ..are described with great Pregnancy of Thought. 1833 Coleridge *Table-t.* 23 Oct., I scarcely know a more striking instance of the strength and pregnancy of the Gothic mind.

† b. esp. in reference to the young. *Obs.*

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* v. 16 Certaine knowledge of the Archbishops great industrie, from his youth, not pregnancie alone. 1652-62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 273 A pregnancy of judgment above his years. 1671 Clarendon *Diat.* Tracts (1727) 290 He observes a pregnancy in his apprentice, which he cherishes and instructs. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) III. vii. iii. 306 Such youths as are remarkable for the pregnancy of their parts and goodness of disposition. 1852 R. Williams *Eminent Welshmen* 342 [Thos. Morgan] was..a poor lad in a farmer's house, near Bridgewater, Somerset. The pregnancy of his genius was conspicuous, and the Rev. John Moore..offered him tuition gratis.

† c. *transf.* A youth of promise. *Obs.*

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VI. 340 To select yearly one, or moe, of the most promising pregnancies out of both Universities, and to breed them beyond the seas. *a* 1661 — *Worthies, Berks.* (1662) I. 93.

4. In reference to speech, words, etc.: Latent fullness of meaning, significance, suggestiveness.

1841 L. Hunt *Seer* II. (1864) 59 Not that they want the sante pregnancy in our language, but because they are neither so abundant nor so musical. *a* 1884 M. Pattison *Mem.* (1885) 63 The political pregnancy of certain words in these had excited my interest.

b. In reference to events, actions, etc.: Latent capacity to produce results, potentiality.

1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 401 The estate that was in them, was, by the statute, wholly transferred to serve the uses which were *in esse*, with a pregnancy and prospect to the contingent remainders, if they should arise in due time. 1883 Seeley *Expansion Eng.* 144 The true test of the historical importance of events..is their pregnancy..the greatness of the consequences likely to follow from them.

† Pre·gnancy [2]. *Obs.* [f. Pregnant *a.*[1] : see -ancy.] Cogency, force, weight, of an argument; clearness of evidence or proof; a weighty reason.

1649 Milton *Eikon.* iii, All those pregnancies and just motives came to just nothing. 1650 *Vindic. Hammond's Addr.* § 10. 3 On purpose..to take off from the clearnesse, and the pregnancie of the probation. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 45 Illustrating his definitions by instances, as he often doth with great pregnancy. 1677 Horneck *Gt. Law Consid.* iv. (1704) 106 Whatever pregnancy there may be in the motives a judicious person doth allege.

Pre·gnant, *a.*[1] *arch.* Also 5 preign-, ?pren-, 5–6 -aunt(e. [a. OF. *preignant* (1572 *pregnante instance*, 15.. *preignantes raisons* Godef. *Compl.*), pr. pple. of *preindre*, earlier *priembre*, *prembre* to press:—L. *premĕre*: cf. '*preignant*, *pregnant*, pregnant, pithie, ripe, linelie, forcible, strong; *raisons pregnantes*, plaine, apparent, important, or pressing reasons' (Cotgr. 1611).

The word appears in Eng. much earlier than it is actually cited in Fr., though the vb. had come down in Fr. from L. In Eng. this word ran together in form with the later Pregnant *a.*[2], and it is prob. that in later times the two were viewed merely as senses of the same word, and that this was hence apt to be confused with some of the fig. uses of the next. See the quots. under ¶.]

Of an argument, proof, evidence, reason, etc.: Pressing, urgent, weighty; compelling, cogent, forcible, convincing; hence, clear, obvious.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 1151 (1179) And þis was hym a preignant [*MS. Gg.* 4. 27 ?prenaunt] argument, That she was forth out of þis world a-gon. 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 2 Good and pregnaunte euidence ministred to them by persons sworne before the sayde Justiciar. 1552 Huloet, Pregnant token, *auspicium liquidum*. 1601 F. Godwin *Bps. of Eng.* 276 Because my proofes are not pregnant..I will passe him ouer in silence. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. i. 239. 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 538 Thus elsewhere, as is pregnant by that other example, formerly alleaged out of Diodorus. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. ii. 106, I doubt not, but it will appear With pregnant light. The point is clear. 1718 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 40 That the Proofs were so Pregnant and the Crime so black. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 84 A pregnant proof that these liberties of socage tenure were fragments of Saxon liberty.

¶ The following appear also to belong here, in the preceding range of sense, though they are in some cases susceptible of being explained as Pregnant *a.*[2]

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Pref. a ij, For deciding the doubtes of these daies, more propre and pregnant then the other part not yet printed. 1592 G. Harvey *Four Lett.* iv. Wks. (Grosart) I. 227 Pregnant rules auail much; but visible Examples amount incredibly. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. i. 1546, I will shew you a place in Littleton, which is verye pregnant in this point. 1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* xxviii. (1658) 307 The whole composure of his body throughout, were pregnant signes of a well tempered mind within. *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) I. 47 We have as pregnant instances of it in the New Testament as in the Old. 1753 Smollett *Cl. Fathom* (1784) 23/1 This presage ..may certainly be justified by manifold occurrences in life: we ourselves have known a very pregnant example.

Pregnant (pre·gnănt), *a.*[2] (*sb.*) Also 5 -ante, 5–6 -aunt, pringnant, 6 preignant, -aunt. [ad. L. *prægnāns*, *-ānt-em* with child, pregnant; cf. F. *prégnant* (*prégnante* fem. in Rabelais 1550).

The OF. word was *preins*, *preigne* = It. *pregno*, L. type **prægnus*; but in Eng. *pregnaunt* was used in 1413, and was app. common in the 15th c. in the transf. sense 3. It is remarkable that this should appear so much earlier than the literal sense. L. *prægnāns* has generally been explained as a ppl. form, from *præ* before + root *gna-* of *gnāscor*, *gnātus* to be born, a derivation favoured by the cognate *prægnātio* a making pregnant or being with child, and late L. *prægnāre* to be pregnant, *prægnātus* pregnant, and *prægnātus* (*u*-stem) pregnancy. On the other hand this does not explain the early collateral form *prægnās*, *-ātem* (Plautus), and the connexion with root *gna-* is disputed by some: see Walde *Latein. Etymol. Wörterbuch* s.v.]

I. 1. That has conceived in the womb; with child or with young; gravid. Const. *with*, *of* (the offspring), *by* (the male parent).

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* II. vii. 86 Hypocrates sayth: The pregnant [*edd.* 1552–65 pregnaunt, *ed.* 1598 pregnate] Woman whiche hath *Tenasmum* for the most part aborteth. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pregnant*.., great with child or young. 1655–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 388 Pregnant Bitches..at certain times of their gravidation. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 779 My womb Pregnant by thee, and now excessive grown Prodigious motion felt. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 176 We are not certainly informed how long the females [seals] continue pregnant. *a* 1827 Ld. Eldon in *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 360 The child with which A. M. is now pregnant. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 441 The widow of Ladhuba..was pregnant at the time of her husband's assassination. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 298 Mental changes are common in pregnant women.

b. *fig.* (or in figurative context.)

c 1630 Milton *Passion* 56 And I..Might think th'infection of my sorrows loud, Had got a race of mourners on som pregnant cloud. 1641 Hinde *J. Bruen* xxx. 93 One errour is a pregnant, and faithfull mother of many more. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 138 The pregnant quarry teem'd with human form. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* iii. 87 Cyrnus, this city is pregnant; but I fear that it will bring forth a man to chastise our evil violence.

† c. *fig.* Big, laden, swelling; of a sail, bellying.

1648 Herrick *Hesper.*, *Oberon's Feast* 23 A pure seed-pearle of infant dew, Brought and besweetned in a blew And pregnant violet. *a* 1687 Cotton *Winter* x, With all her pregnant sails atrip.

† 2. *transf.* a. Of a plant or seed: Fertilized, capable of germinating; fruitful. *Obs.*

1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 329 *Pregnant*, full as a Bud, or Seed, or Kernel ready to sprout. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. xv. (1762) 80 May prevent the grains being render'd pregnant. 1762–9 Falconer *Shipwr.* I. 361 There, rich with nectar, melts the pregnant vine.

† b. Of the soil, etc.: Fertile, fruitful; prolific, teeming. Const. *with*. *Obs.*

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* II. 97 The fat and pregnant slime which it [the Nile] leaueth behind it. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. iv. xix. 231 An Isle..call'd Marmora, very pregnant with Metals. 1762–9 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 161 The clouds, with ruin pregnant, now impend. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 68 This horrible volcano..seems pregnant with wonders. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 614 Virginia is the most pregnant with minerals and fossils of any state in the Union.

II. In various mental or non-physical uses.

3. a. Of a person or his mind: Teeming with ideas, fertile, imaginative, inventive, resourceful, ready. Const. *of*, *in*, or *to* with *inf. arch.* or *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. x. 57 Adam was pregnaunt of vnrightwisnesse and sool disbeysaunte. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 467 Þe mynde of man is pregnante in a feire day, and feynte in a clowdy day. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* II. 1204 Famous in victorye, preignant in wysdome. *Ibid.* 2024 Fyrst to maister Chaucer, and Ludgate sentencious, Also to preignaunt Barkley, nowe beyng religious, To inuentine Skelton and poet laureate. *a* 1591 H. Smith *Serm.* (1637) 509 Very pregnant to devise nevv shifts to keep in their almes. 1624 R. Skynner in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 352 The Jews have always been so ready and pregnant in the Scriptures, as that they need not cite the Book, Chapter, or Verse. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VIII. 371 The exquisit ingeniosity of their best styles, and pregnant inuention. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 136 ¶ 4 A Person of so pregnant a Fancy, that he cannot be contented with ordinary Occurrences. 1853 M. Arnold *Scholar Gypsy* iv. 34 The story of that Oxford scholar poor Of pregnant parts and quick inventive brain.

b. in *pregnant wit*, common in 16–17th c. *arch.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 652 A marchaunt, of pregnaunt wytte, and of good maner and speche. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 7 Divers pregnant wits be in this land. 1549 Chaloner *Erasmus on Folly* M ij, Who is he so pregnant witted that might grope out these misteries? [1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxx. 71 Pringnant of wit, of policie but peir. 1589 Nashe *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 17 His pregnant dexteritie of wit.] 1634 Heywood *Maidenhead Lost* I. Wks. 1874 IV. 106 Come, come, I know you haue a pregnant wit. *c* 1660 South *Serm., John vii.* 17 (1715) I. 241 Nor did ever the most pregnant Wit in the World bring forth any Thing great,..without some Pain and Travail.

† c. *esp.* of young persons, or their faculties: Apt to conceive or apprehend, quick-witted, of unusual capacity, full of promise, promising. *Obs.*

1557 *Order of Hospitalls* C viij, Suche of the children as be pregnant and very apt to learninge. 1612 Drayton *Polyolb.* vi. 223 Her apt and pregnant Youth sent hither yeere by yeere, Instructed in our Rites with most religious feare. 1635 Brathwait *Arcad. Pr.* II. 180 Whom we no lesse truly than properly call the Muses minion, the conceits pregnantest darling. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1662) I. 239 She was a very pregnant Lady above her age, and died in her infancy when not full four years old. 1707 Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* III. 425 Some of the most pregnant Lads are so good Proficients..that they are sent to the University.

† d. Apt to receive or be influenced; receptive; disposed, inclined, ready. *Obs.* (chiefly in Shaks.).

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. i. 100 My matter hath no voice, Lady, but to your owne most pregnant and vouchsafed eare. 1602 — *Ham.* III. ii. 66 And crooke the pregnant Hindges of the knee. 1608 — *Per.* IV. Prol. 44 And cursed Dioniza hath The pregnant instrument of wrath Prest for this blow. 1618 Donne *Serm.* xxix. (1640) 290 Christ places the Comfort of this Comforter, the Holy Ghost, in this, that he shall worke upon that pregnant faculty, the Memory.

† e. Of hearing: Keen, sharp, acute. *Obs. rare.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 209 Their hearing is most pregnant; for the Egyptians when they signifie hearing, picture a Hare; and for this cause we have shewed you already that their ears are long like horns.

4. Of words, symbolic acts, etc.: Full of meaning, highly significant; containing a hidden sense, implying more than is obvious, suggestive; also, † full *of*, replete *with* (something significant).

c 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 227 Discusse it with diligens, and telle iff hit be, This pagent is pringnant, sir Pilat, pardé. *c* 1480 Henryson *Test. Cres.* 270 In breif sermone ane pregnant sentence wryte. *a* 1626 Bacon *Confess. Faith* Wks. 1879 I. 338/2 The continual history of the old world, and church of the Jews .. is .. pregnant of a perpetual allegory and shadow of the work of the redemption to follow. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 104 The best of the Latins thought the Greek word so pregnant and comprehensive, that the Latin tongue had no single word able to express it. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1662) I. 133 His Epithetes were pregnant with Metaphors. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. vii. § 41. 378 The style is what was called pregnant, leaving much to be filled up by the reader's reflection. 1860 Westcott *Introd. Study Gosp.* vi. (ed. 5) 318 St. Mark compresses into this one pregnant sentence the central lesson of the trial. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* II. 188 It is impossible I think in fewer words to give the full interpretation of this pregnant thesis.

b. Phrases.

Pregnant construction, in *Gram.* or *Rhet.*, a construction in which more is implied than the words express. *Pregnant negative*, in Logic [L. *propositio categorica negativa prægnans* in Paulus Nicolettus Venetus, 15th c., Prantl IV. 129, note 545]: see quot. 1890. *Negative pregnant*, in *Law*, a negative implying or involving an affirmative.

1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Negative pregnant*,..is a negatiue implying also an affirmatiue. As if a man being impleaded, to haue done a thing vpon such a day, or in such a place, denyeth that he did it *modo & forma declarata*: which implyeth neuer the lesse, that in some sort he did it. 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 265 You put a negative pregnant upon a man, to say that sitting at the door is more profane than standing. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 552 This general denial amounts only to a denial of personal notice to herself, and is a kind of negative pregnant. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., *Pregnant negative*, a negative proposition affected by a reduplicative, exceptive, or other expression requiring special treatment in logic: thus, 'no man, *qua* man, ever sleeps' is a pregnant negative.

5. Fertile or fruitful in results; big *with* consequences; containing important issues; momentous.

1591 Florio *2nd Fruites* Ep. Ded. 1 In this stirring time and pregnant prime of inuention when euerie bramble is fruitfull. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 255 Error is naturally pregnant, and the more desperate it is, the more fruitful. 1783 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 252 A critical business,..pregnant with dangerous consequences. 1820 Combe *Consol.* (Chandos) 160 They hold a pregnant lie well told, Is worth at least its weight in gold.

† b. Resultant, produced. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1596 Bacon *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. viii. (1636) 34 Any accessary before the fact is subject to all the contingencies pregnant of the fact, if they be pursuances of the same fact.

B. as *sb.* A pregnant woman. *rare.*

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 284 Humane Policy..forbeareth execution of a condemned Pregnant (or woman with Child). 1864 in Webster [citing Dunglison, who, however, in his entry app. intends the adj.]; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence † **Pre·gnant** *v. trans.*, to render pregnant.

1652 Sparke *Prim. Devot.* (1660) 407 Pray'r..Sometime descending, Pregnanteth the Womb Of Teeming Earth.

† Pre·gnantly, *adv.*[1] *Obs.* [f. Pregnant *a.*[1] + -ly [2].] Of argument, proof, etc.: Cogently, forcibly, clearly.

c 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* II. 1237 And voyd 3our resoun well & pregnantly. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* IV. ii. § 1. 125 Play pregnantly prooueth passions. 1654-66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 24 What more pregnantly confirm'd me he was the real Artabazus. 1765 Law tr. *Behmen's Myst. Magnum* xliii. (1772) 254 We here see very fully and pregnantly.

Pre·gnantly, *adv.*[2] [f. Pregnant *a.*[2] + -ly [2].] In a pregnant manner or state.

1. 'Fruitfully' (Johnson 1755).

b. In a form capable of development. *rare.*

1884 J. Tait *Mind in Matter* (1892) 58 It is reiterated that all forms of life existed pregnantly in the first germs.

2. In a manner implying more than is expressed; significantly; suggestively.

1879 Whitney *Sanskrit Gram.* 359 Often, the *iti* is used more pregnantly. 1897 *New Eng. Dict.* III. 65/3 *A deal* is used pregnantly for *a good* or *great deal*.

† Pre·gnantness. *Obs. rare*—[o]. [f. Pregnant *a.*[1] and [2] + -ness.] The quality of being pregnant: = Pregnancy [1] and [2].

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Pregnantness*, a being great with Child; also (spoken of Evidence or Proof) Strength; also (of Invention, Wit, etc.) Ripeness, Quickness.

† Pre·gnate, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. late L. *prægnātus* (5th cent.), pa. pple. of *prægnāre* to be pregnant.] = Pregnant *a.*[2] 1.

1598 [see Pregnant *a.*[2] 1, quot. 1545].

† Pre·gnate, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *prægnāre*: see prec.] *intr.* Of soil: To become fertile, to promote germination or growth.

1706 London & Wise *Retir'd Gard'ner* I. i. 6 Backward soils, which are long a pregnating in the Spring.

† Pregna·tion. *Obs. rare*—[o]. [ad. L. *prægnātiōn-em*: see Pregnant *a.*[2]] = Pregnancy [1].

1623 Cockeram, *Pregnation*, being great with childe.

† Pregna·tress. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as fem. of L. **prægnātor* (not found) + -ESS ¹.] A (feminine) agent or power that generates or brings to birth.

1765 LAW tr. *Behmen's Myst. Magnum* vi. (1772) 26 For the Pregnatress [Ger. *Gebährerin*] of Time is a Model or Plat-form of the Eternal Pregnatress.

Pregnotarie, -y, variants of PRENOTARY *Obs.*

† Pregra·nd, prægra·nd, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *prægrand-is* very large: see PRE- A. 6 and GRAND *a.*] Extraordinarily large.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 450 Not unlike a she-goat with a prægrand body.

† Pre·gravate, *v. Obs. rare.* Also præ-. [f. ppl. stem of L. *prægravāre* to press heavily upon (f. *præ*, PRE- A. 5 + *gravāre* to weigh down, f. *gravis* heavy).] *trans.* To weigh down, overweight.

1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* II. § 1 The clog which the body brings with it cannot but pregravate and trouble the soul in all her performances. 1653 SCLATER *Fun. Serm.* 25 *Sept.* (1654) 12 The Soule (which is here clogg'd, and drossy, and much prægravated by the Body, subject to corruption).

Hence **† Pregrava·tion** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰: see quot.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pregrauation*, great griefe.

† Pregra·vitate, præ-, *v. Obs. rare.* [PRE- A. 5.] *intr.* To gravitate more (than something else).

1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* vi. 189 Water does gravitate in Water, as well as out of it, though indeed it does not prægravitate, because 'tis Counter-ballanc'd by an equal weight of Collateral Water, which keeps it from descending. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 187/1 Those things which do not pre-gravitate in the Air, Water, &c. the Vulgar take to have no Gravity.

† Pregre·dience. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. type **prægredientia*, f. *prægredī*, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *gradī* to step, go.] A going before or in front.

1595 CHAPMAN *Ovid's Banq. Sence* Cij, But as the Vnicorns pregredience To venomd Pooles, doth purdge them with his horne, And after him the desarts Residence May safely drinke.

† Pregre·ssion. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prægressiōn-em* a going before, n. of action f. *prægredī*: see prec.] Going before, antecedence, precedence.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pregression*, a going before. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 173 Medicines do not need the prægression of our heat. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pregression*, ..a going before, an out-going or over-passing, a preventing.

† Pregu·st, *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *prægustāre* to taste before: see PRE- A. 1 and GUST *v.*¹] To taste before. So (*nonce-wds.*) **† Pregu·stant** *a.*, tasting beforehand; **† Pregu·stic** = PREGUSTATOR.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pregust*, to taste before. 1824 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 37/2 We must tie those prægustant punishers down by one question. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xx, The Leprous were brought in by her Abstractors, Spodizators, Masticators, Pregustics [F. *Pregustes*]..and other Officers, for whom I want names.

† Pregusta·tion. *Obs.* Also præ-. [n. of action f. L. *prægustāre*: see prec. So obs. F. *prégustation* (Godef.).] A tasting before, a forctaste.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pregustation*.., a tasting or assaying before. *a* 1658 A. FARINGDON *Serm.* (1674) III. 398 The Child, when he is hungry, desires milk, because he hath a kind of prægustation of milk in his very nature. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 93 Over early pregustation of Woe. 1678 A. WALKER *Character Lady Warwick* 117 In the actual exercise of prayer, by which she so often anticipated Heaven by pregustation.

† Pregusta·tor. *Obs. rare.* In 7 præ-. [a. L. *prægustātor*, agent-n. f. *prægustāre* (see PREGUST) = F. *prégustateur.*] One whose function is to taste meats and drinks before serving them.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxiii, When her Prægustators [F. *Pregustes*] had tasted the meat, her Masticators .. chew'd it.

‖ Prehallux, præ- (prĭhæ·lŭks). *Anat.* and *Zool.* [mod.L., f. *præ*, PRE- B. 3 + HALLUX. Named 1885 by Bardeleben of Jena.] A rudimentary structure, osseous or cartilaginous, found on the inner side of the tarsus of some Mammalia, Reptilia, and Batrachia, and supposed to represent an additional digit.

1888 *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 150 That the pre-hallux takes on certain of the essential relationships of a digit is beyond dispute. That it really represents one is another question. 1889 *Athenæum* 18 May 635/3 Prof. Bardeleben [sent a paper] on the præpollex and præhallux of the mammalian skeleton..He also stated that he had discovered vestiges of the præhallux and præpollex in certain Reptilia. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammalia* ii. 49 In the posterior limb the tibial sesamoid, and a fibular ossification corresponding to the pisiform, are regarded as representing a prehallux and a postminimus.

‖ Prehalteres (prĭ,hæltĕrīz), *sb. pl. Entom.* [mod. L., f. PRE- B. 3 + HALTERES.] A pair of small membranous scales in front of the halteres of dipterous insects; usually called *tegulæ*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Preheminence, -ent, obs. ff. PRE-EMINENCE, -EMINENT. **Pre-hemiplegic:** see PRE- B. 1.

† Prehe·nd, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prehend-ĕre* to grasp, seize, catch, for earlier *præhendĕre* (Plaut.), f. *præ*, PRE- + **handĕre*, cognate with Gr. χανδάν-ειν to take in, hold. Sometimes perh. aphetic f. APPREHEND.] *trans.* To seize, catch, apprehend.

15.. STOW in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) Pref. 15 *note*, They were greatly blamed that prehended hym and comitted hym. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Mayor of Quinborough* v. i, Is not that Rebel Oliver, that Traytor to my year, Prehended yet? 1831 T. HOPE *Ess. Origin Man* II. 76 Vegetables and animals..for pursuing, prehending, and appropriating to themselves the substances they want for their further support,..want new external organs.

† Prehensa·tion. *Obs. rare.* [agent-n. f. L. *prehensāre* (*prensāre*) to seize, detain, solicit (freq. of *prehendĕre*): see prec. and cf. PRENSATION.] (?) Solicitation, suing.

1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* II. 145 The Domestick use of their Nomenclators, their Prehensations, Invitations, Clientships.

Prehensible (prĭhe·nsĭb'l), *a. rare.* [f. L. *prehens-*, ppl. stem of *prehend-ĕre* (see PREHEND) + -IBLE. So F. *préhensible.*] Capable of being grasped.

a 1832 BENTHAM *Ess. Lang.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 315 This verbal noun..which in this its separate state, becomes the name of a sort of fictitious entity, of a sort of fictitious body or substance, is, in this state, rendered more prehensible.

Prehensile (prĭhe·nsĭl, -sāĭl), *a.* Chiefly *Zool.* [a. F. *préhensile* (Buffon), f. as prec. + -*ile*, -ILE.] Capable of prehension; having the capacity of grasping or laying hold of anything.

1781-5 SMELLIE tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1791) VIII. 185 By..his prehensile tail, he [the Coaita] is easily distinguished from the monkeys. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 24 Not any of the limbs of fishes are prehensile. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. iv. 142 With some savages..the foot has not altogether lost its prehensile power.

b. *Comb.*, as *prehensile-lipped, -tailed.*

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 13 M. Cuvier suspects that it [the sense of touch in the tail] has a similar existence in all the prehensile-tailed mammals. 1899 F. V. KIRBY *Sport E. C. Africa* xii. 133 The prehensile-lipped rhinoceros. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 4/1 Prehensile-tailed creatures are, as a rule, restricted to the New World.

Prehensility (prĭhensi·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being prehensile, prehensiveness.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* vi. 115 Their statesmen..have invented many fine phrases to cover this slowness of perception and prehensility of tail. 1869 GILLMORE *Figuier's Reptiles* ii. 40 In..the Vipers, it [the tail] is short and without any prehensility.

Prehension (prĭhe·nʃən). [ad. L. *prehensiōn-em* seizing, apprehending, n. of action f. *prehendĕre* (see PREHEND). So F. *préhension* (*prehencion c* 1400 in Godef.).]

1. The action of taking hold (physically); grasping, seizing. Chiefly *Zool.*

1828 WEBSTER, *Prehension*, a taking hold; a seizing; as with the hand or other limb. *Lawrence.* 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 159 The bill of the bird..is the organ of prehension and of touch. 1884 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* July 39 Food cannot be got without powers of prehension.

b. A taking possession, occupation, seizure. *rare.*

1880 SIR J. B. PHEAR *Aryan Vill. in India* Introd. 15 The prehension and clearing of a definite tract of ground, and.. arrangements for tilling..it.

† 2. Seizure or arrest in the name of justice or authority; apprehension. *Obs.*

1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 9 The nexte sessions..to be holden after the prehension or attachement of such offendour. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. xii. (1588) 66 The ancient Conseruator of the Peace, who had onely Coertion or Prehension in a few cases. 1802 BENTHAM *Princ. Judicial Procedure* xxii. § 1 Prehension, applied to things, will be with reference to—1. A thing immoveable...2. A thing moveable...3. A stock of things moveable.

3. Grasping with the mind; mental apprehension.

1836 J. ABBOTT *Way to do Good* ix. 294 There is something in man which enables him to seize, as it were, by direct prehension, what is true and right when it is distinctly presented to him. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 375/2 Mr. Churchill's instinctive prehension of her claims to fashionable distinction.

Prehensive (prĭhe·nsĭv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *prehens-*, ppl. stem of *prehendĕre* (see PREHEND) + -IVE.] Capable of seizing or laying hold; = PREHENSILE. Hence **Prehe·nsiveness.**

1857 I. TAYLOR *World of Mind* xxiv. § 885 Conscious of its want of a prehensive limb. 1897 A. LANG in *Daily News* 27 Sept. 6/5 At the Raj Kumar College..'we had a higher ideal of fielding than most English schools', perhaps a greater agility and prehensiveness.

Prehensor (prĭhe·nsə(r)). [f. as prec. + -OR 2.] One who or that which lays hold of anything.

1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 179 Distinguished by some such name as *prehensors* or *arrestors*. 1830 — *Equity Disp. Court Prop.* III. vii. 41 Three different sorts of functionaries—Prehensors, Messengers, and Consignees—for carrying on the necessary intercourse, between the judge, on the one part, and things and persons, on the other.

‖ Prehenso·rium. *Zool.* [mod.L., f. *prehensor*: see -ORIUM.] An apparatus or arrangement of parts adapted for prehension; *spec.* applied to a formation of the legs in some spiders and insects.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Prehensory (prĭhe·nsəri), *a. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *prehensōri-us*, f. as prec.: see -ORY 2.] Adapted for seizing or laying hold: = PREHENSIVE.

1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* III. xxxi. 240 The pupæ [of Libellulina] are furnished with a prehensory mask. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiii. 10 The prehensory organs or arms.

Preheterocercal (prī,hetĕrōsə·rkăl), *a. Ichth.* [Pre- B. 1.] Preceding the heterocercal: a supposed stage in the development of the tail in fishes.

1900 *Nature* 20 Sept. 506/1 The supposition that it represents the original 'protocercal' or preheterocercal stage.

Pre-hexameral: see PRE- B. 1.

Prehistorian (prĭhistō·rĭăn). *rare.* [f. as next, after *historian.*] One who studies the remains, customs, and conditions of prehistoric times.

1893 *Amer. Cath. Q. Rev.* Oct. 728 This has been either ignored or rejected..by the new school of prehistorians. 1902 *Nation* (N. Y.) 20 Nov. 398/1 Prehistorians had long known of a gentleman..who had long excavated on his own responsibility.

Prehistoric (prī,histo·rik), *a.* [f. PRE- B. 1 + HISTORIC *a.* So F. *préhistorique.*] Of, belonging to, or existing in the period antecedent to history, or to the first historical accounts of a people.

1851 D. WILSON (*title*) The Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland. *Ibid.* ix, The prehistoric races of Northern Europe. 1863 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 14 The application of the term *Prehistoric*—introduced, if I mistake not, for the first time in this work. 1866 W. G. CLARK in *Vac. Tour.* 38 This tufa has been deposited..by some pre-historic volcano. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 8 Homer and Troy lie far back in the prehistoric period. 1894 H. B. SWETE *Apostles' Creed* ii. 29 Evidence..to show that about the middle of the third century a prehistoric and premundane Sonship was ascribed by the majority of believers to Jesus Christ.

So **Prehisto·rical** *a.*, prehistoric; hence **Prehisto·rically** *adv.*, in prehistoric times.

1862 *Parthenon* 26 July 393 From a 'prehistorical' period down to the Conquest of Tamerlane (A. D. 1398). 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 11 Another class of memorials..has thrown light on the pre-historical age. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* July 137 The stream of communication set in prehistorically.

Prehisto·rics, *sb. pl.* [pl. of PREHISTORIC *a.*; after *economics, pneumatics*, etc.] Prehistoric matters as a branch of study.

1884 *Science* 4 July 212 Chinese prehistorics have not as yet been sufficiently studied to decide which metal was the first to be wrought in that distant realm. 1891 R. SEWELL in *Athenæum* 15 Aug. 226/1 A paper..on..Dravidian prehistorics in this locality, with special reference to Kapgal.

Prehistory (prī,hi·stŏri). [f. PRE- + HISTORY, after PREHISTORIC.] The account of events or conditions prior to written or recorded history; hence, such events or facts, or the period when they occurred; prehistoric matters or times.

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 401 The history and pre-history of man take their proper places in the general scheme of knowledge. 1888 *Times* 3 Oct. 8/1 The existence of the Pelasgi as a distinct and identifiable race and element in Italian or Greek history, or rather pre-history. 1902 *Nature* 30 Jan. 299/2 The clever etchings on bone and ivory of the cave-dwellers of Western Europe..are well known to all who interest themselves in the pre-history of man.

Prehnite (prē·nəit). *Min.* [ad. G. *prehnit* (Werner 1789), f. the name of Colonel von Prehn, who brought it from the Cape of Good Hope: see -ITE ¹ 2 b.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium, found in more or less globular masses of a pale green colour and vitreous lustre.

1795 *Schmeisser's Syst. Min.* I. 147 Prehnite..is called after Captain Prehn who brought it first to Europe. 1802 BOURNON in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 282 That kind of prehnite which is composed of a mass of crystals confusedly aggregated. *a* 1882 SIR R. CHRISTISON *Life* (1885) I. 96 Finding prehnite on the way under the blastings of a trap cliff.

Hence **Prehnitiform** (preni·tĭfōrm) *a.*, having the form of prehnite.

1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 152 Stilbite, both in the ordinary sheaf-shaped aggregations, and prehnitiform.

Prehni·tic, *a. Chem.* [f. prec.: see quot. 1872.] In *Prehnitic acid*: see quots.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 811 Prehnitic acid, $C_{10}H_6O_8$ ..crystallises..in large prisms resembling the mineral prehnite. 1875 *Ibid.* VII. 1006 Prehnitic acid..obtained by heating hydromellitic acid with strong sulphuric acid.

Prehuman (prī,hiū·măn), *a.* [Pre- B. 1.] Preceding the human; previous to the existence of man upon the earth.

1844 R. CHAMBERS *Vest. Creation, Orig. Anim. Tribes*, Throughout the whole of the pre-human period. 1900 H. MACPHERSON *H. Spencer* 117 Studying mental processes in their earlier pre-human manifestations.

Preiche, -our, etc., obs. ff. PREACH, PREACHER.

Preid, var. PREDE *v. Obs.* **Preie, preize,** obs. ff. PRAY, PREY. **Preier(e,** obs. ff. PRAYER. **Preif, -e, preiff,** obs. ff. PROOF, PROVE. **Preignable, -ant,** obs. ff. PREGNABLE, PREGNANT. **Preignetory, -notarie, -y,** var. PRENOTARY *Obs.* **Preik,** obs. Sc. f. PRICK.

Pre-imagine (prī,imæ·dʒin), *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + IMAGINE; cf. med.L. *præimāginārе* (1132 in Du Cange).] *trans.* To imagine beforehand; in quot. *a* 1631, to preconceive, presuppose.

a 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 274 Everie addition preimagines a beeing. 1818 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VIII. 233, I have done it,..I , as usual, not half so well as I had pre-imagined it.

So **Pre-imagina·tion,** imagination of something before the actual existence or experience of it.

1881 SULLY *Illusions* 105 The results of definite preimagination, including what are generally known as expectations.

Pre-imbibe, -imbue, -impression, etc.: see PRE- A. 1, 2. **Prein,** Sc. f. PREEN. **Preinable,** obs. f. PREGNABLE.

† **Pre-ina·nimate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To 'inanimate', vivify, or inspire beforehand.

1624 DONNE *Serm.* xlvi. (1640) 462 When he was to re-inanimate him with his spirit; rather, to pre-inanimate him; for, indeed, no man hath a soule till he have grace. *a* 1631 — *Serm.* cvii. (ed. Alford) IV. 451 That power of that Grace that prevents and preinanimates that Action.

Pre-Incarial: see PRE- B. 1.

Pre-inca·rnate, *a.* [f. PRE- B. 1 + INCARNATE *a.*] Existing previous to the Incarnation.

1868 LIGHTFOOT *Ep. Philippians* (1885) 131 Does the expression .. refer to the pre-incarnate or the incarnate Christ? 1895 SALMOND *Doctr. Immortality* IV. iii. 459 Is it a ministry of the pre-incarnate Christ, the disembodied Christ, or the risen Christ?

Pre-incarna·tion. [PRE- A. 2.] A previous incarnation or embodiment.

1903 MYERS *Hum. Personality* II. 136 One pre-incarnation as an Indian Princess. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 May 3/2 Can this wide-eyed poet be a preincarnation of Swinburne? Alas! it is but Sir Thomas Overbury.

Pre-incline (prīinklə·in), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To incline or dispose beforehand.

1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 33 These Saints are .. by the Holy Spirit pre-inclined .. to ask. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 59 Nor do I see cause for the fear to which your statement had preinclined me.

† **Pre-increpa·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [PRE- A. 2.] A previous increpation, rebuke, or reproof.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxii. (1640) 619 God armes him with a pre-increpation upon Descents, *Nolite fieri*, Goe no lesse, be not made lower.

Pre-indesignate (prīində·signə̆t, -de·z-), *a. Logic.* [f. PRE- A. 3 + INDESIGNATE.] Having no sign of quantity prefixed: = INDEFINITE *a.* 4, INDESIGNATE. Opp. to PREDESIGNATE.

1837-8 [see PREDESIGNATE]. 1846 HAMILTON *Let. to De Morgan* 2 The preindesignate terms of a proposition, whether subject or predicate, are never, on that account, thought as indefinite (or indeterminate) in quantity.

Pre-indicant (prīi·ndikănt). *rare.* [f. PRE- A. 2 + INDICANT.] Something that indicates or betokens beforehand; a prognostic.

1659 PELL *Improv. Sea* 374 If circles about the Moon .. hee double or treble, they are .. preindicants of a .. tempest.

Pre-indicate (prīi·ndike̊t), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To indicate or point out beforehand.

1804 A. PIRIE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxi. 3 It also pre-indicated the blowing of the gospel-trumpet. 1849 H. MAYO *Pop. Superstit.* iv. 72 For how many centuries were the laws of electricity preindicated by the single fact, that a piece of amber when rubbed would attract light bodies? 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 360 The Bishop .. pre-indicated the essential importance .. of the future production of the folio MS.

Pre-inform (prīinfə̄·ɪm), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To inform beforehand.

1791 *Town & Country Mag.* Suppl. 593/2 Being pre-informed that it would be a very mixed assembly. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. xvi. 423 As couriers had pre-informed us.

Pre-i·nstinct. *rare.* [PRE- A. 2.] A previous or pre-existing instinct.

1643 T. GOODWIN *Return of Prayers* 46 By an unerring providence and preinstinct infused by his Spirit.

Pre-instruct (prīinstrʌ·kt), *v.* [PRE- A. 1: cf. OF. *preinstruict* (*a* 1500 in Godef.).] *trans.* To instruct beforehand. So **Pre-instru·ction,** instruction in advance.

1642 *Compl. to Ho. Comm.* 12 Sollicitation and pre-instruction in Causes. 1646 MAYNE *Serm. Unity* 16 A certaine Disciple named Ananias, pre-instructed by Christ in a vision, was sent to him. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal., Def.* 204 As if Plato had been pre-instructed by men of the same Spirit with the Apostle.

Preinte, obs. form of PRINT.

Pre-intend (prīinte·nd), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To intend previously; to purpose beforehand.

1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* ii. 78 Such a succession as themselves had preintended. *a* 1652 BROME *Damoiselle* v. Wks. 1873 I. 461 That Charitable use, To which I pre-intended it.

Pre-interpret (prīintə̄·ɪprĕt), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To interpret beforehand. So **Pre-interpreta·tion,** interpretation in advance.

1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1668) 307 Our Oracles, and pre-interpretations of these Decrees. 1640 NABBES *Bride* III. i, You .. catch .. and preinterpret Thoughts that had never being.

Pre-intimate (prīi·ntimə̆t), *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + INTIMATE *v.*] *trans.* To intimate beforehand or in advance. So **Pre-intima·tion,** previous intimation, a suggestion beforehand.

a 1821 T. SCOTT *Comm. Josh.* ix. 27 The transaction .. pre-intimated their admission into the church. 1828 WEBSTER cites T. SCOTT for *Preintimation.* 1896 J. E. RANKIN in *Chicago Advance* 30 Jan. 165/1 Her cheerfulness and evenness of temper .. preintimate what she may become when thoroughly taught and trained.

Pre-intone (prīintōu·n), *v. Eccl.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To intone the introductory part of (a melody) in a low voice for the officiant, who then intones it aloud.

1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 67 They accompany the Officiant to his seat, and stand before him .. until the first Cantor shall have pre-intoned to him the first antiphon. *Ibid.*, The first Cantor pre-intones the Hymn for the Officiant.

Preire, obs. f. PRAYER. **Preis(e,** obs. ff. PRAISE, PRICE. **Preis, -e, preiss, Preist,** obs. Sc. ff. PRESS, PRIEST. **Preive,** obs. Sc. f. PROVE.

Prejacent (prīi·dʒē·sĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) [a.OF. *prejacent* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *præjacēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *præjacēre* to lie in front, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 4 + *jacēre* to lie.]

† **1.** Previously existing; pre-existent. *Obs.*

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. i. 2 Thales .. said that God was an understandinge that made .. all thynges of the water as matter prejacent. 1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* I. i. 1 Without any antecedent or prejacent matter. 1676 GARENCIERES *Corals* 46 Without any prejacent or evident cause. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Heb. xi. 3 The world was made, not out of any pre-jacent or pre-existent matter, but out of nothing.

2. *Logic.* Laid down previously; constituting the original proposition from which another is inferred. Hence *ellipt.* as *sb. rare.*

c 1840 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* App. (1860) II. 276 According to the doctrine of the logicians, conversion applies only to the naked terms themselves:—the subject and predicate of the prejacent interchange places, but the quantity by which each was therein affected is excluded from the movement; remaining to affect its correlative in the subjacent proposition.

3. Lying or situated in front. *rare.*

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 5 With respect to its situation on the side of France, this Circle is reckoned among the four anterior and six prejacent Circles of the Empire.

Prejinct, prejink, var. PERJINK *a.*, precise.

Prejudge (prīdʒʌ·dʒ), *v.* [ad. F. *préjuger* (16th c. in Littré), after L. *præjūdicāre* to prejudge, PREJUDICATE: see PRE- A. 1 and JUDGE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To pass judgement, or pronounce sentence on, before trial, or without proper inquiry; hence, to judge, to express or come to a judgement or decision upon (a person, cause, opinion, action, etc.), prematurely and without due consideration.

1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 170 That, befoir he be prejudgit thairof, he may have the ordour of the law observit to him. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* Prol., [The poet] prayes you'll not preiudge his Play for ill. 1659 H. THORNDIKE *Wks.* (1846) II. 595 The choice of religion cannot be prejudged by common sense. 1763 CHURCHILL *Epist. to W. Hogarth* Poems I. 131 When Wilkes, prejudg'd, is sentenc'd to the Tow'r. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliii. (1869) II. 613 The emperor had prejudged his guilt. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 259 This demand appeared to him an unauthorised attempt to prejudge the very question to be inquired into. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 340 She knew that the case was prejudged against her by the wolf, and that she must meet the lamb's fate.

† **b.** To judge unfavourably, condemn, or disparage in advance; to form a prejudice against. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 2 The expedition .. was preiudged as a vast and impossible enterprize. 1622 — *Hen. VII* 4 It was a Title condemned by Parliament, and generally preiudged in the common opinion of the Realme.

c. To judge (a person) prematurely to be (something). *nonce-use.*

1822 BYRON *Werner* II. ii. 80 Stralenheim Is not what you prejudge him.

† **2.** To affect prejudicially or injuriously; to do something to the prejudice of; to prejudice, injure. *Sc. Obs.*

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 171 That samekle dewitie hes bene payit yeirlie thairfoir, and .. suld nocht preinge hir anent hir rycht of the saidis landis. 1600 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (Burgh Rec. Soc.) I. 206 The letter .. sall nocht preinge or hurte .. ony vtheris. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xvii. § 6 The publick Interest could not be prejudged by any connivance or Crime of the Husband. 1707 DK. OF ATHOL in *Vulpone* 20 The Barons and Burrows are also further prejudg'd in this, That .. one Commissioner will hereafter Represent several Shires or Burghs.

† **3.** To anticipate (another) in judging. *Obs.*

1626 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 229 That we should by this Act prejudge the Parliament. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Ad Sect. xv. § 5 By this time, suppose sentence given, Caiaphas prejudging all the Sanhedrim. 1719 in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 221 That they had made a publick complaint .. which now lyes before the King; that it did not belong to our Province, either to prejudge his Majesty, or to decide the Points in difference.

Hence **Preju·dged** *ppl. a.*, judged or condemned beforehand; † prejudiced; **Preju·dging** *vbl. sb.*; also **Preju·dger,** one who prejudges.

a 1614 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 20 The malitious prejudged man, and the lazy affectors of ignorance, will use the same calumnies and obtrectations toward me. 1666 OWEN *Nat. & Power Indwelling Sin* Wks. 1851 VI. 273 Conscience is a man's prejudging of himself with respect unto the future judgment of God. 1785 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 39 We know that we bring before a bribed tribunal a pre-judged cause. 1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 113 A malignant Inquisitor, the iniquitous prejudger of his prisoner. 1882 B. HARTE *Flip* iii, As an already prejudged man .. he obtained a change of venue.

Prejudgement, -judgment (prīdʒʌ·dʒmĕnt). [ad. obs. F. *prejugement* (Cotgr.): see PRE- A. 2 and JUDGEMENT.] The action or fact of prejudging; judgement beforehand; a conclusion or decision formed before examination of the facts; prejudice.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvii. § 8 To remoone stronge Preoccupations and Preiudgements. 1680 *Relig. Dutch* iii. 25 Their own prejudgments have engag'd them to accommodate the Scripture to their own Erroneous Sence. 1799 BP. W. KNOX *Serm.* 7 *Apr.* 39 It is not free and impartial inquiry that we deprecate, it is hasty and arrogant pre-judgement. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xl, I listen that I may know, without prejudgment.

† **Preju·dicacy.** *Obs.* [f. PREJUDICATE *ppl. a.*: see -ACY.] Preconceived opinion, prepossession, prejudice.

1636 SIR H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* 4 Mine owne eye, not dazled with any affection, prejudicacy, or mist of education. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 246 Which, I cannot think, if prejudicacy be laid aside, but that .. he will acknowledge.

† **Preju·dical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [app. f. L. *præjūdicāre* (see PREJUDICATE *v.*) + -AL. (But perhaps only erroneous for *prejudicial.*)]

1. = PREJUDICIAL *a.*¹ 1.

1594 PARSONS *Confer. Success.* I. viii. 196 He ought to enjoy his preheminence, but yet so, that he be not preiudical therby to the whole body. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* v. (1841) I. 33 To be limited so as not to be prejudical to business. 1791 *St. Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 129 Those abuses were no less prejudical to the monarch than to the nation.

2. = PRE-JUDICIAL *a.*²

1864 WEBSTER s. v., A prejudical enquiry or action at law.

† **Preju·dicant,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *præjūdicāns, -ānt-em*, pres. pple. of *præjūdicāre*: see PREJUDICATE *v.*] Prejudging, 'prejudicating'.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 163 If we .. hear him with not too hasty and prejudicant ears, we shall finde no such terror in him.

† **Preju·dicate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *præjūdicāt-us*, pa. pple. of *præjūdicāre*: see next.]

1. Judged, settled, or decided beforehand. (Const. as *pa. pple.*) *rare.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1640/1 Neither were ignoraunt of the purpose of the aduersaries, and how ye cause was preiudicate before. 1676-7 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 507 The question .. should be prejudicate and decided by making this the first or second reading.

2. Formed (as an opinion) prior to knowledge or examination of the case; preconceived.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 114 A reprobate sence, and preiudicate opinion. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 152 So many prejudicate prepossessions that do secretly taint the mind. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. iv. § 1 Casting away all our former prejudicate opinions and sentiments. [1883 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 166 His treatment of civil transactions is more frequently marred by his (in Baconian phrase) prejudicate opinions.]

3. Affected by a preconceived opinion; prejudiced, prepossessed, biased.

1579 J. FIELD tr. *Calvin's Serm.* Ded. A iij, If men will come with preiudicate minds. 1599 BP. HALL *Sat.* VI. i. 122, I would repent me were it not too late, Were not the angry world prejudicate. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 27 Their reasons enforce heliefe even from prejudicate Readers. 1716 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 131 They are strangely prejudicate against the servants of Christ in this corner.

† **Preju·dicate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *præjūdicāre* to judge before, give a preliminary judgement, to prejudice, injure, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *jūdicāre* to judge.]

1. *trans.* To affect prejudicially: = PREJUDICE *v.* 1.

1553 S. CABOT *Ordinances* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 261 No particular person to hinder or preiudicate the common stocke of the companie, in sale or preferment of his owne proper wares. 1594 PARSONS *Confer. Success.* II. vii. 143 By this it is euident, that the fault of the father may preiudicate the sonnes. 1670 H. STUBBE *Plus Ultra* 41 He added, that our senses .. did prejudicate rather then qualifie us for these speculations.

b. *intr.* To act prejudicially, to do prejudice.

1565 HARDING *Confut.* IV. viii. 190 S. Gregory might call Mauritius his lord, either of courtesie, or of custome: .. Neither did S. Gregorie by that title of honour preiudicate vnto him selfe in any spirituall inrisdiction.

2. *trans.* To judge beforehand; to form an opinion of (anything) previously, *usually* hastily or rashly; to condemn in advance: = PREJUDGE 1.

[1570: see prec. 1.] *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. (1629) 421 To preiudicate his determination, is but a doubt of goodnesse in him, who is nothing but goodnesse. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 342 The epistle .. [the Jesuits] haue rashly preiudicated to smell of an hereticall spirite. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 8 A prudent man, is so cautelous and vigillant .. in prejudicating perills to come. 1660 GAUDEN *God's Gt. Demonstr.* 39 When the mists of any passions arise, either prejudicating the person for the cause, or the cause for the person. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. § 29 (1740) 524 If that Vote had not prejudicated the Matter.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* To form a judgement prematurely.

c 1626 *Dick of Devon* I. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 17, I did preiudicate Too rashly of the English. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 137 You were not placed here to prejudicate in any matter.

3. *trans.* To presage. *rare.* (Cf. *judicial astrology*, and PREJUDICE *sb.* 2 b.)

1595 *Locrine* V. iv, Behold, the circuit of the azure sky .. Prejudicating Locrine's overthrow.

4. To influence or affect (persons or their opinions) beforehand; to bias: = PREJUDICE *v.* 3.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 237 That the outward apparance .. may forestall, carrie away and preiudicate mens conceits. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 37 You are prejudicated against him. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 129 Strange Vertigoes prejudicate Fancy.

Hence † **Preju·dicated** *ppl. a.*, prejudiced, pre-

possessed; †**Preju·dicating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, prejudging, prejudicing.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetry* (Arb.) 47 A minde not preiudiced with a preiudicating humor. *a* 1585 — *Arcadia* (1622) 461 Although this were a great preiudicating of Pyrocles case, yet was he exceedingly ioyous of it, being assured of his Ladies life. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 92 Effects, either of secular polity, or prejudicating and preposterous zeal. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves*, etc., *Disc. Eccl.* ii. 11 (1677) 346 A prejudicated Judg, that sentences Delinquents, when yet he has not heard the cause. 1670 H. SCOUGAL *Wks.* (1765) 306 This providence to my prejudicated fancy can appear nothing less than the rod of an offended deity.

†**Preju·dicately,** *adv. Obs.* [f. PREJUDICATE *ppl. a.* + -LY 2.] In a 'prejudicate' or prejudiced manner; with prejudice.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 125 We should consequently beleeue..this verie yeere to be that Fatall, yea that Finall yeere indeed, which so preiudicately it is supposed to be. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 32, I have no personal quarrel with any, nor do I..write prejudicately. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. iii. 126 Dr. Schelhammer prejudicately mistaketh Dr. Willis's meaning.

†**Preju·dicateness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition of being prejudiced; prepossession; previous bias.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xix. 398 His malicious preiudicatenes will so blynd him, that he shall keepe no euen way. 1657 J. WATTS *Dipper Sprinkled* 73 Read with impartiality, without prejudicateness.

Prejudication (prɪˌdʒūdikēˑʃən). [n. of action from L. *præjūdicāre*: see PREJUDICATE *v.*]

1. The action of 'prejudicating'; a judging beforehand; a previously formed decision or opinion.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Preiudication*, a iudging before hand. 1617 R. FENTON *Treat. Ch. Rome* To Rdr., Come not therefore with prejudication, either of the matter or the person. 1764 LYTTELTON *Hen. II* (1769) I. 209 A solemn determination, which assigned the precedence to the nephew of the king above his natural son was a prejudication of the right of succession in favor of the former. 1849 J. P. KENNEDY *W. Wirt* (1860) II. xvi. 273 They have come to the examination of this case under a strong prejudication of the guilt of the respondent.

2. An occasional rendering of L. *præjūdicium*: see quot., and cf. PRE-JUDICIAL *a.*2

1854 WEBSTER, *Prejudication* .. (Roman Law), a preliminary inquiry and determination about something which belongs to a matter in dispute.

†**Preju·dicative,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. ppl. stem *præjūdicāt-* (see PREJUDICATE *ppl. a.*) + -IVE.] Characterized by prejudgement; prejudging.

1647 H. MORE *Song Soul* II. App., Pref. 189 A thing as ill beseeming Philosophers, as hastie prejudicative sentence [beseems] Politicall Judges. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 415 The irresistable Arguments and Prejudicative Prerogatives of the Law and the Testimony.

Prejudicator (prɪˌdʒūˑdikēɪtəɹ). *rare*—1. [Agent-n. on L. type, f. L. *præjūdicāre* to prejudicate: cf. L. *præjūdex.*] One who prejudges.

1811 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 679 You could have no public pretence for volunteering yourselves as my opponents, or as my prejudicators.

†**Prejudicatory,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ORY 2.] = PREJUDICATIVE *a.*

1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 69 To acquit my selfe from the suspected infirmity of a causelesse prejudicatory jealousy.

Prejudice (preˑdʒŭdis), *sb.* Also 4-6 -ys(e, (5 pregedys(s)e), 5-7 prejudyce, 6 -ize, 6-7 præ-. [a. F. *préjudice* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *præjūdicium* a preceding judgement or decision, a precedent; damage, prejudice, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 2 + *jūdicium* judgement, sentence.]

I. 1. Injury, detriment, or damage, caused to a person by judgement or action in which his rights are disregarded; resulting injury; hence, injury to a person or thing likely to be the consequence of some action. Now chiefly in particular phrases, as *in prejudice of*, to the (intended or consequent) detriment or injury of; *to the prejudice of*, to the (resulting) injury of; *without prejudice*, without detriment to any existing right or claim; esp. in *Law*, without damage to one's own right, without detracting from one's own rights or claims: see quot. 1872.

c 1290 *Becket* 1701 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 155 Þe king in preiudice of him, and to bi-nimen him is riȝte, Let oþur bischopes crouni is sone. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* i. 987 Ȝef hyt ne be nauȝt to þy prest Malice ne preiudice. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 23 To make non ordinaunce in prejudice ne lettyng of ye comoun lawe. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 3918 Al thys I wrouhte, thorgh my myht, With-oute preiudyce of your ryht. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 234 Be-warre ye do no pregedyse a-ȝen þe law. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 292 The sheepe..or their fleeces, are bought up by the Netherlands, and imployed in the making of cloth, to some prejudice of ours in England. 1660–1 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 43 He promised me that nothing should be done of that nature to your prejudice. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 10 To advance the Younger Son, in prejudice of the Eldest. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* an. 1667 (1823) I. 439 It was no small prejudice to him that he was recommended by so bad a man. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 184 The Fixed Stars..may be placed at different Distances, without any prejudice to this System. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 68 A material error, which I have committed in another place, to the prejudice of the Empress. 1838 in Manning & Granger *Reports C. P.* IX. 918 The above I offer without prejudice, in case it is not agreed to. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* i. i. (1852) 43 It is easy to see that it might be entirely swept off by a tax, without prejudice to the interests of any class except the landlords. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxxii, People will talk to your prejudice—and Mr. Walton's too. 1872 *Wharton's Law-Lex.* 763/2 *Without Prejudice*, is [said in reference] to overtures and communications between litigants .. before trial or verdict. The words import an understanding that if the negotiation fails, nothing that has passed shall be taken advantage of thereafter.

†b. *gen.* Injury, damage, hurt, loss. *Obs.*

1539 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 203 Veray lothe his highne[s] wold be to see any of them..to take any harme or preiudice at the papistes handes. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* v. (1565) 119 b, He sent hys wagoners..out of the woodes vpon our men of armes and encountred with them to their great preiudice. 1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dr.* Ded. to Lady Hatton, Whose death being the common prejudice of a present age, was lamented of most. 1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 591 As rauening wolues that liue by preiudice. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 135 This prejudice is chiefly caused in narrow and close grounds.. and seldome comes on hills. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* i. xi. § 6 (1699) 61 If the prejudice be done by the Horses foremost feet, then the Rider shall be forc'd to satisfy for the Prejudice done. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 314 They were so well covered by a bank of sand, that the cannon of the frigates could not do them the smallest prejudice.

II. †2. A previous judgement; *esp.* a judgement formed before due examination or consideration; a premature or hasty judgement; a prejudgement. (Nearly always a literal rendering of L. *præjudicium.*)

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* v. 21 Y preie..that thou kepe these thingis with oute preiudice [1382 withouten bifore dom; Vulg. *sine præjudicio*; 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) without preiudice; 1611 BIBLE without preferring, *marg.* prejudice; 1881 *R. V.* without prejudice, *marg.* preference]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 290/2 Preiudyse, *preiudicium*. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 88 For as twelue haue giuen a preiudice against him, so twelue againe must acquit or condemne him. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI. ii. 583 Least that they might seeme to approve the very same thing by their prejudice and dome aforehand. 1835 WHATELY in *Life* (1866) I. 313, I strongly protested against the charge of 'prejudice' in the strict sense, viz., as a *pre-judicium*, a judgment formed antecedently to knowledge.

†b. The action of judging of an event beforehand; prognostication, presaging. *Obs. rare.* [So F. *préjudice* in Amyot, 16th c.]

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 49 That nought mote hinder his quicke prejudize. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Descr. Germ.* ii. (1622) 261 So [they] trie their valour: and by that prejudice conjecture on whose side the victory shall fall.

3. Preconceived opinion; bias or leaning favourable or unfavourable; prepossession; when used *absolutely*, usually with unfavourable connotation.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 3 At a solemn Procession I have wept abundantly, while my consorts, blind with opposition and prejudice, have fallen into an excess of scorn and laughter. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 340 Who rails at faults through personal prejudice Shows more his own, than shames another's vice. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 19 If a person divests himself of prejudice, and attachment to any particular opinion. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 130 Prejudice renders a man's virtue his habit... Through just prejudice, his duty becomes a part of his nature. 1861 J. BRIGHT in *Times* 18 July, Ignorance is the mother of prejudice, whether among nations or individuals.

b. With *a* and *pl.*: An instance of this; a feeling, favourable or unfavourable, towards any person or thing, prior to or not based on actual experience; a prepossession; a bias or leaning to one side; an unreasonlng predilection or objection.

1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iii. (1661) 51 God looks upon his creatures with all their prejudices, and expects no more of them then according to the talents which he hath given them. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 8 Being prepossessed with a prejudice. 1705 ATTERBURY *Serm., Luke* xvi. 31 (1726) II. 46 Such..have had all the early Prejudices of Education on the side of Truth. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* vi. (1848) 228 The works of Correggio, for which they had contracted an early prejudice. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. i. 2 He cannot..remove the prejudices which are raised against him. 1842 DE QUINCEY *Philos. Herod.* Wks. 1858 IX. 204 When a prejudice of any class whatever is seen as such, when it is recognised for a prejudice, from that moment it ceases to be a prejudice. Those are the true baffling prejudices for man, which he never suspects for prejudices. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 5 A historian dares not have a prejudice, but he cannot escape a purpose.

†c. Something prejudicial. *Obs. rare*—1.

1718 ATTERBURY *Serm., Acts* XXVI. 26 (1734) I. 27 Those Articles of the Roman Catholick Faith..are to be received implicitly, without..Discussion...Now this is the greatest Prejudice imaginable against the Truth of the Doctrines of any Church.

†4. A preliminary or anticipatory judgement; a preconceived idea as to what will happen; an anticipation. *Obs.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ix. 225 Our former despair by degrees gave place to more sanguine prejudices. 1754–8 NEWTON *Observ. Proph. Dan.* xi. 147 Let us lay aside all [traditions] and examine what prejudices can be gathered from records of good account. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 20 The..initial letters, &c. give a prejudice at sight of their being the first productions of the Art amongst us.

5. *Comb.*, as *prejudice-born, -breeding* adjs.

1896 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* L. 270 They did not foresee such a revival of the prejudice-breeding protectionist system. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 28 Oct. 7/1 Error stupendous, sublime, indefensible, Prejudice-born, I am sadly afraid.

Prejudice (preˑdʒŭdis), *v.* Also 5 -ise, 6 -ish. [a. F. *préjudic-ier* (14th c. in Littré) to prejudice, to be injurious, f. *préjudice*: see prec.]

I. 1. *trans.* To affect injuriously or unfavourably by doing some act, or as a consequence of something done; to injure or impair the validity of (a right, claim, statement, etc.).

1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 25/1 That your seid Suppliant nor his heires, be in no wyse hurt nor prejudised by the same Acte. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 67 Ye have preiudishd my good name for ever in thrustinge me thus on the stage to make tryall of my extemporall faculty. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* i. ix. (1840) 14 Yet no prescription of time could prejudice the title of the King of Heaven. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 110 Bestowing that title should not prejudice his right to the castle and lands. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 01 § 9 Nothing in this Act contained shall prejudice or interfere with any rights..vested in..the Lord Advocate.

b. To injure materially; to damage. Now *rare.*

1591 GREENE *Farewell to Follie* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 247 Watching either to preuent or preiudice the enemie. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 126 The egges being then most fit for that purpose, neither are they..preiudiced by thunder. 1653 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 7 This day Vantrump..discharged many cannons against the towne of Dover, whereby some howses were prejudiced, but noe persons slaine. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 9 July (O. H. S.) I. 271 The Binder has somewhat prejudic'd them. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* II. 22 A very convincing proof how much mines of copper may prejudice the atmosphere. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket. Ann.* 57 A wicket very much prejudiced by the rain.

II. †2. To judge beforehand; *esp.* to prejudge unfavourably. *Obs. rare.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 115/22 To Preiudice, *præiudicare*. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 33/1 We may præiudice the bones to be altered or polluted. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Four Y. Eliz.* (Camden) 9 The Queene..desiring them,..that they would not prejudice her in their opiniones. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 258 To prejudice and forecondemne his adversary in the title for slanderous and scurrilous.

3. To affect or fill with a prejudice; to prepossess with an opinion; to give a bias or bent to, influence the mind or judgement of beforehand (often, unfairly). Const. *against, in favour of,* †*to* (= against).

1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 360, I will not preiudice the iudgement of any. 1675 G. R. tr. *Le Grand's Man without Passion* 6 Those who..are prejudiced by passion. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 318 The Perverseness and Contradiction I have too often seen.., even among People of Sense, as well as Condition, had prejudiced me to the marry'd State. 1868 KINGSLEY *Hermits, St. Simon Styl.* (1880) 196, I wished..to prejudice my readers' minds in their favour rather than against them.

Hence **Pre·judicing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1607 HIERON *Wks.* II. 222 Without any prejudicing .. of the Riches of God's grace. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 143 It is not knowne that ever he did any prejudicing office against any man. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 249 Those prejudicing passions which must first be removed.

Prejudiced (preˑdʒŭdist), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Affected or influenced by prejudice; prepossessed, biased beforehand.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 60 Still to mainetayne or againe to recoover that præiudiced opinion of me amongste them, that heretofore .. was conceavid. 1654 OWEN *Doctr. Saints' Persev.* Wks. 1853 XI. 375 Prejudiced men will grant it. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 55 Considering what numbers..might come to it as prejudic'd spectators. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. vi. 234 Being in some degree a prejudiced witness. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* II. 338 Interesting us even in its most prejudiced and objectionable passages.

Hence **Pre·judicedly** *adv.*, in a prejudiced manner.

1812 SHELLEY *Proposals* Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 271 For the reasons above alleged, falsely, prejudicedly, and narrowly, will..they persecute those who have the best intentions towards them.

Pre·judiceless, *a.* [-LESS.] Void of prejudice.

1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Germ. Poetry* II. 206 The question needs no learning, only an honest, prejudiceless heart.

†**Prejudi·ciable,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *préjudiciable* (14th c. in Littré), f. *préjudicier* (see PREJUDICE *v.*) + *-able*, -ABLE.] = PREJUDICIAL *a.*1

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 338/2 Whether his deliverance be not prejudiciable to y^e greet pees. 1600 J. HAMILTON in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 243 Thairfore this heresie..is preiudiciable to the lawful standing of noble houses. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xiii. 66 This custom..being thought ..very prejudiciable to their herds.

Prejudicial (predʒŭdi·ʃal), *a.*1 [In form corresp. to F. *préjudicial, -el* (1321 in Hatz.-Darm.) preceding judgement, and late L. *præjūdiciālis* belonging or according to a preceding judgement; but in sense belonging to PREJUDICE *sb.*: see -AL.]

1. Causing prejudice; of injurious tendency; detrimental, damaging (to rights, interests, etc.).

[1304 *Year-bk.* 32 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 111 La quele occupacioun..ne nous deit estre prejudiciel.]

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 472/1 The Kyng wille, that the graunte..be not prejudiciell nor hurt to the seide John. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 351 Preiudyciall to the vnyuersall weale of the realme. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 44 b, Certein thinges were enacted, which they sawe should be preiudiciall to them. 1661 SANDERSON (*title*) Episcopacy.. Not Prejudicial to Regal Power. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Wealth* Wks. 1730 I. 84 Nothing more prejudicial to great power than to own itself in the wrong. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 360 The existing system, it was said, was prejudicial both to commerce and to learning.

†b. Of animals: Harmful, noxious. *Obs. rare.*
1602 Rowlands *Greene's Ghost* 3 Vipers,..that for their venime and poison are hated and shunned of all men, as most preiudiciall creatures.

†c. Liable to be prejudiced or injured. *Obs. rare.*
1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1704/4 There being several great Trusts in his Name, which will be unavoidably prejudicial by his absence.

†2. Of the nature of prejudice; full of prejudice, prejudiced (†*to* = against), unfavourably prepossessed. *Obs.*
1535 Starkey *Let.* in *England* (1878) p. xxx, You schold, wythout any preiudicial affectyon taken of any man apon one parte or other..gyue your sentence. 1554 Knox *Godly Let.* C vij b, I am not preiudiciall too Gods mercies. 1609 Bp. W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 163 The Emperor was..preiudiciall in his opinion, hauing already enacted a Law for the Arrian Doctrine. 1623 T. Scot *Highw. God* 35 Man was a Iudge preiudiciall and partiall. 1639 Holyday *Serm. Obed.* (1661) 23 To look upon the actions of Princes with a prejudicial eye. 1643 Milton *Divorce* II. ix. Wks. 1851 IV. 86 It was no time then to contend with their slow and prejudiciall belief.

Hence †**Prejudi·cial** *v.* (*illiterate*), to prejudice.
1633 B. Jonson *Tale Tub* II. ii, *Basket Hilts.* Take heed; the busines If you deferre, may prejudiciall you More than you thinke-for, nay I told you so.

Pre-judicial (prīdʒudi·ʃal), *a.*[2] *Rom. Law.* [ad. L. *præjūdiciālis*, f. *præjūdici-um* a judicial examination previous to a trial (f. *præ* before + *jūdicium* judgement): see -AL.] Applied to a class of actions in Roman Law, whereby questions of right or fact, esp. as regards status, were determined, usually with a view to further proceedings.
1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 223 Preiudiciall Actions also are reckoned among reall: now those are termed preiudiciall which arise from incident and emergent questions. 1670 Blount *Law Dict.* s.v. *Actions*, Action is Pre-judicial (otherwise termed Preparatory) or else Principal. Prejudicial is that which grows from some question, or doubt in the Principal: As if a Man sue his younger Brother for Land descended from his Father, and it is objected, he is a Bastard..This point..must be tryed, before the cause can further proceed; and therefore is termed *Pre-judicialis, quia prius judicanda.* 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* 442 Prejudicial [actions] were intended merely to settle a question of right or fact, without any immediate practical result.

Prejudi·cially (predʒ-), *adv.* [f. Prejudicial *a.*[1] + -ly [2].] In a prejudicial manner; to the prejudice of some one; injuriously, detrimentally, hurtfully; †with prejudice or prepossession (quot. 1589).
1467-8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 598/1 That neither this Acte, nor any other Acte..extend prejudicially, nor be prejudiciall or hurtyng unto Richard Langport. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 39 My natiue home is my worst nurserie, and my friends denie that which strangers preiudiciallie grant. 1658 Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 201 Those Divine contemplations, which my late converse..had so prejudicially estranged from me. 1859 Mill *Liberty* iv. (1865) 44/1 As soon as any part of a person's conduct affects prejudicially the interests of others, society has jurisdiction over it.

Prejudi·cialness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being prejudicial; injuriousness.
1655 Owen *Vind. Evang.* Wks. 1853 XII. 131 These..deny his determinate decrees and purposes on the same pretence.., namely, of their prejudicialness to the free will of man. 1676 Towerson *Decalogue* 503 If we consider.. their prejudicialness to our neighbour. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Prejudicialness*, injuriousness.

†**Prejudi·ciary,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *præjūdici-um* Prejudice *sb.* + -ary [1].] Prejudiced or biased unfavourably; = Prejudicial *a.*[1] 2.
1642 *Answ. Observ. agst. King* 13 That hee will not bee froward or prejudiciary to them.

Pre-judiciary, prē-, *a.*[2] *Rom. Law.* [f. as Pre-judicial *a.*[2] + -ary [1].] = Pre-judicial *a.*[2]
1880 Muirhead *Gaius* III. § 123 The sponsors and fidepromissors may..demand a praejudiciary inquiry.

Prejudi·cious (predʒ-), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *præjūdici-um* Prejudice *sb.* + -ous; so OF. *prejudicieux* (1371 in Godef.); see Judicious.]
1. Injurious; = Prejudicial *a.*[1] 1.
1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 225/1 Yet doeth Gods will stande for a law, & what he establisheth amongst vs, neither may nor can be preiuditious to him. *a* 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 48 This was exceedingly prejudicious to the Jews. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 100 The entrance..is not so proper in the middle..; But if there be a constraint, which is most prejudicious to a Building, the entrance must be set as much towards the end as possible. 1731 S. Hales *Stat. Ess.* I. 325 [It] would turn rancid and prejudicious to the plant. 1899 [implied in Prejudiciously].

†2. Full of prejudice; = Prejudiced. *Obs. rare.*
1599 *Broughton's Let.* xiii. 44 Let him not bee paradoxically preiudicious. 1615 A. Stafford *Heav. Dogge* To Rdr., Either his head, his body or his taile will please thee, if modest thou art, and not prejudicious.

Hence **Prejudi·ciously** *adv. rare.*
1899 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 473 Why does the North seem to count for so little—and that little prejudiciously?

†**Prejure,** *v. Obs. rare*—[o]. [ad. L. **præjūrāre*, f. *præ*, Pre- A. 1 + *jūrāre* to swear.] *intr.* To swear or take an oath before some one else. So †**Prejura·tion** [ad. L. *præjūrātiōn-em* a taking of an oath before others.]
1623 Cockeram, *Prejuration*, a swearing before. *Prejure*, to sweare before.

Prejurie, obs. erron. form of Perjury.

Prek, -e, etc., obs. Sc. and north. ff. Prick, etc.

†**Preke.** *Obs.* Also 7 preak. [Of unknown origin.] A polyp, an octopus.
1611 Cotgr., *Poulpe*,..the Pourcontrell, Preke, or many-footed fish. 1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 18 Love is like honour,..like unto the Pourcontrell, or Peake [*sic*] fish, who becomes of the same colour the things are, whereon it fastens. 1681 Grew *Museum* I. v. iv. 121 The Preke or Poulps, *Polypus*. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xiii, You are likewise to abstain from Beans, from the Preak (by some called the Polyp) [*poulpe* (*qu'on nomme Polype*)]. 1758 [see Pourcuttle].

Preket, obs. f. Pricket. **Pre-knowledge:** see Pre- A. 2. **Pre-koranic, -labial:** B. 1 d, 3.

Prelacteal (prīlæ·ktiăl), *a.* [f. Pre- B. 1 d + Lacteal.] **a.** *adj.* Preceding or anticipating the milk teeth: applied to certain calcified structures in the fœtus of marsupials. **b.** *sb.* A prelacteal tooth or tooth-like process.
1897 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 440 He viewed the calcified structures as the sole remains of an entire 'prelacteal' dentition which had otherwise become suppressed. *Ibid.* 441 The conviction that the deciduous premolar..must belong to the same series as the so-called 'prelacteals'.

Prelacy (pre·lăsi). Also 5-6 -asy, -asie. [a. AF. *prelacie* (Rolls Parlt., 1306), ad. med.L. *prælātia* (*a* 1109 in Du Cange), f. *prælātus* Prelate.]
1. The office, position, or dignity of a prelate; a prelatic benefice or see. †Also with possess. pron. (*his, your prelacy*), as a title (*obs.*).
[1306 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 219/1 La primer, des Provisions; come seinte Eglise en toutz ces estats de Prelacie soit funde par le Roi et par ces ancestres.] *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 130 For it es sin quar-wit man bies Wit wer[l]des catel prelacyes. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 59 þis Wyn, after two zere of his prelacie, was i-putt oute by þe kyng. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxlvi. 548 The realme of France was reputed to be the chiefe fountayne of beleve of the christen faythe, bycause of the noble churches and prelasies that be therin. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 177 Upoun the vacance of ony prelacie the kirkis thairof salbe disponit to qualifiit ministeris in titill. *c* 1589 *Theses Martinianæ* 20 Praying your prelacie, if you can send one or any of my brethren any word of him. 1600 Holland *Livy* x. vi. 355 Who wanted no promotions & honors, but only Sacerdotall dignities and Prelacies. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 95. 4/1 The Pope had..given General Marsigli (who designs to reassume the Cardinal's Cap) a considerable Prelacy. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvii. 320 Fifty-one ministers..nominated by the king to titular bishoprics and other prelacies.

2. The order or rank of prelates; the body of prelates or of bishops collectively.
13.. *St. Erkenwolde* 107 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 268 þe primate with his prelacie was partyd fro home. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6381 That I lede right a loly lyf Thurgh simplesse of the prelacye. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. ccxliii. 285 The prelasy of the londe assymyled them in counceyll. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XV. xcv. (1612) 379 The Prelacie, Nobilitie, States-men, and State betraide. 1641 R. Brooke *Eng. Episc.* 48 Our Lordly Civill Episcopacie properly called Prelacie. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. ii. 73 It was no longer possible for the prelacy to offer an efficacious opposition to the reformation they abhorred.

†3. The authority of a prelate; ecclesiastical power, as of bishops, abbots, or priors. Also, the authority of any superior, lay or clerical. *Obs.*
a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxii. 17 Ofte sithis a man hafs lardeshipe & prelacy till his aughen dampnacioun. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. ix. 10 It is muche more sure to stonde in subieccioun þan in prelacie. 1534 More *Treat. Passion* Wks. (1557) 1320/2 Those..put in prelacy and auctoritie ouer other men. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 835 They cal the power of placing of Ministers..Ecclesiasticall iurisdiction, and to consist in a certayne prelacie.

4. The system of church government by prelates or bishops of lordly rank; a term, chiefly hostile, for Episcopacy 2.
c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 455 þis prelacye is perelous, for it is not fully groundid in crist ne in oþer of his lawis. *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xviii. § 1 If these three [things] be granted, then cannot the public benefit of prelacy be dissembled. 1643 *Solemn League & Covenant* § 2 That we shall..without respect of persons, endeavour the extirpation of popery, prelacy, (that is, church-government by archbishops, bishops, their chancellors and commissaries, deans, deans and chapters, archdeacons, and all other ecclesiastical officers depending on that hierarchy,) superstition, heresy, schism [etc.]. 1644 C. Downing (*title*) The Cleere Antithesis or diametrall opposition betweene Presbytery and Prelacy. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 184 Times had now changed: England was zealous for monarchy and prelacy. 1850 Marsden *Early Purit.* (1853) 35 Others..smarting.. from their..severity began to associate prelacy with popery.

†**Pre·lal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prēlum* a press + -al; but the regular L. form would be **prēlāris* 'prelar': cf. *velar, solar, stellar.*] Of or pertaining to the printing-press; typographical.
1659 Fuller *App. Inj. Innoc.* I. ix. 7 That Prelial Mistakes in Defiance of all Care will escape in the best Corrected Book. *Ibid.* 8 Prelial Faults. *Ibid.* 58 (*Errata*) There be some Press faults in this my Book, as for *Prelial* (wherever occurring) read *Prelal.* 1670 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Prelal.*

Prelapsarian (prīlæpsē·riăn), *a.* [f. Pre- B. 1 d + L. *laps-us* fall, after *infralapsarian*, etc.] Pertaining to the condition before the Fall.
1879 M. D. Conway *Demonol.* II. iv. xix. 225 A prelapsarian perfection symbolized by nudity.

Prelate (pre·lĕt), *sb.* Forms: 3-7 **prelat**, (3 *pl.* -laz, 3-4 *pl.* -las). 4- **prelate**, (5-6 **prelatte**, 6 *Sc.* -lot, *pl.* -leittis, -llattis, -lettis, 7 **prælate**). [a. OF. *prélat* (pl. *prelaz*) = Pr. *prelat*, It. *prelato*, Sp. *prelado*; ad. L. *prælāt-us*, sb. use of pa. pple. of *præferre* to carry or place before, Prefer; in med.L. as sb. a civil or ecclesiastical dignitary.]
1. An ecclesiastical dignitary of exalted rank and authority, as a bishop, archbishop, metropolitan, or patriarch; formerly also including the abbot or prior of a religious house, or the superior of a religious order.
c 1205 Lay. 24502 Of Rome he wes legat and of þan hirede prelat. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 10 Gode religiuse beoð i þe worlde, summe nomeliche prelaz & treowe prechures. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3686 þe bissops & oþer prelats þat of þe londe were. 1340 *Ayenb.* 237 Alsuo is þe spot of lecherie more uouler and more perilous ine clerkes and ine prelas. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 65 Wolde God þat preelatis wolde þenke on þis now. *c* 1400 Gower *Addr. Hen. IV* in *Pol. Poems* II. 11 The worldes princes and the prelats bothe. 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 629/19 Prelatte or byschop, *antistes*. 1485 Caxton *St. Wenefr.* 9 Hys owne moder was prelate and chyef aboue the other relygyouse nonnes. 1562 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) i. 46 Lat perversit prelettis leif perqueir. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. ix. 150 A reverend religious man, of the Order of Saint Dominike, and Prelate thereof. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 35 This project of licencing..was catcht up by our Prelates. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. xi. 378 The usual method of granting these investitures, which was *per annulum et baculum*, by the prince's delivering to the prelate a ring, and a pastoral staff or crosier. 1776 Hume *Life* in *Hist. Eng.* (1812) I. Pref. 11 The primate of England,..primate of Ireland..These dignified prelates separately sent me a message not to be discouraged. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. i. 23 The presence of at least three prelates was required at the consecration of a bishop. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 101 The curates are ill-paid, and the prelates are overpaid.

†b. Applied to a chief priest of the Jewish, or other non-Christian religion. *Obs.*
a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1529 Now passis furth þis prelate with prestis of þe temple. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xxvii. 41 Lykwyse also the prelates mockinge hym with the scribes and seniours sayde [etc.]. *Ibid.* xxviii. 11 The kepers..shewed vnto the prelattes all thinges whych had hapened. 1540-1 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1549) 2 Because he was prelate in the temple of the Son, whom the Phenices doe calle Heliogabalus. *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xviii. § 11 Moses and Aaron..the chief prince and chief prelate. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXVII. vi. 630 C. Servilius the Prelate or Pontifex, was invested and installed in stead of T. Octacilius Crassus. 1601 — *Pliny* II. 193 The Druidæ or Prelats of France aboue named, make great account of another herb..which they name Samolus.

†2. A person having superiority or authority; a chief, head, principal, superior. *Obs.*
1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 234 Bot yit a kinges hihe astat, Which of his ordre as a prelat, Schal ben enoignt and seintefied. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. ix. 10 To stonde under obedience & lyue under a prelate, & not be at his owne liberte. *c* 1450-60 *Bp. Grossetest's Househ. Stat.* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 328 3e, that be principalle heuede or prelate to alle 3oure seruauntis bothe lesse and more. 1502 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* II. ii. 181 The humble subieccyon of the subiecte to the prelate. *a* 1614 Donne *Βιαθανατος* (1644) 149 And thus dyed..These Prelates of virginitie, Captaines of Chastitie, and companions in Martyrdome. 1780 *Von Troil's Iceland* p. xvii, Dr. Von Troil..is prelate of all the Swedish orders of knighthood.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prelate founder, lord, martyr, prince*; *prelate-like* adj.; **prelate-Protestant**, hostile term for a Protestant of an episcopal church; **prelate-purple**, the shade of purple worn by bishops (cf. Cardinal *a.* 8).
1746 *Acc. French Settlements in N. Amer.* 24 The *prelate-founder has his apartments in the house. ?*a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 183 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) 291 So *prelat lyk sat he in to the chyre. *c* 1646 Milton *New Forcers Consc.* 1 Because you have thrown of your *Prelate Lord, And with stiff Vowes renounc'd his Liturgie. 1641 Milton *Reform.* Wks. (1847) 18/2 For those *prelate-martyrs they glory of, they are to be judged what they were by the Gospel. 1899 *Cath. Bk.-Notes* 15 Apr. 103 To many the *prelate-prince is but vaguely known. 1680 S. Mather *Iren.* 9 Not only the Independents and the Presbyterians, but the very Papists, and *Prelate-Protestants have thought it lawful. 1895 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 6/6 The..favour in which *prelate-purple is held shows no symptom of decreasing.

†**Pre·late,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To act the prelate; to perform the office of a prelate. Hence †**Pre·lating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1548-9 Latimer *Ploughers* B iij, Ye that be prelates loke well to your offyce, for right prelatynge is buisye labouryng and not lordyng. 1550 Bale *Apol.* Pref. 8 b, They haue counterfeted..Iudas in kyssinge, Cayphas in prelatyng, & Pilate in washinge their handes. 1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* 12 Gods true Religion is violently invaded by two..enemies;..the Papists for one party, and our Prelating faction for the other. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 22 That the Presbyterie might Prelate it under the Notion of Priests, and so crush all other Sects.

†**Prela·te,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *prélater* to prefer, advance, f. L. *prælāt-*, ppl. stem of *præferre* to Prefer.]
1. *trans.* To utter, pronounce. *rare.*
1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* xxiii. (1870) 179 An Englyshman, without teachyng, can not speake nor prelate the wordes of an Italyan.
2. To exalt, raise, prefer in rank or power.
1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 89 To be borne into the world supereminently, prelated aboue all the creatures of the world.
3. *refl.* [transl. obs. F. *se prelater* to act the prelate, now *se prélasser*.] To affect an air of dignity and ostentatious gravity.

1685 Cotton tr. *Montaigne* III. 386, I see some, who.. prelate themselves even to the heart and liver [*orig.* qui se prelatent jusques au foye et aux intestins] and carry their state along with them, even to the close-stool.

Prelatehood. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Prelate *sb.* + -hood.] The state of a prelate; the estate of prelates.

1804 *Captive of Valence* II. x. 96 Don't deceive yourself,..after the Friarhood will come the turn of the Priesthood, and then, my lord, that of the Prelatehood.

†**Prelateity.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Prelate *sb.* after *hicceity, paneity*, etc.] The essential quality or essence of a prelate.

1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. i. 45 Neither shall I..trifle with one that would tell me of quiddities and formalities, whether prelaty or prelateity in abstract notion be this or that.

Prelately, *a. rare.* [f. Prelate *sb.* + -ly 1; cf. *kingly, lordly.*] Prelatical.

1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* III. Bbb iv, Theyr copes, perrours, and chysibilles, whan they bee in theyr prelately pompous sacrifices.

Prelateship (prē·lētʃip). [f. as prec. + -ship.] The office of a prelate; the tenure of this office; also, with poss. pron., as a title (after *lordship*).

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 255/2 He was content that Thurstinus should safely reenter hys realme, and quietly enioye hys prelateshyp. 1654 Vilvain *Epit. Ess.* VI. xcv, Ostia thee gav A Prelatship. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 406 They who in my Boat lament that they have among the living, Kingdoms, Prelateships,.. do bring me [Charon] but an half-peny. 1760 *Impostors Detected* II. iii. I. 180 His prelateship very graciously uncovered himself when they entered. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 547 His prelateship ordered the business of the Court to be concluded.

Prelatess (prē·lătés). [f. Prelate *sb.* + -ess.] A female prelate; an abbess or prioress: in Milton satirical; also, the wife of a prelate (*jocular*).

1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 272 At the bordellos..raps up without pitty the sage and rheumatick old Prelatesse with all her young Corinthian Laity to inquire for such a one. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 368 The abbess is also still stiled..a princess and prelatess of the holy Roman Empire. 1857 Trollope *Barchester T.* xvii, Mr. Slope did not wish to have both the prelate and the prelatess against him. 1904 *Adventures of Elizabeth* vi. 181 Will no one rid me of this troublesome prelatess?

Prelatial (prĭlē·ʃăl), *a. rare.* [f. med.L. *prælātia* Prelacy + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or proper to prelacy or a prelate.

1870 Disraeli *Lothair* xviii, It [a portfolio] was of morocco and of prelatial purple. 1903 *Bulwark* Sept. 203 The Pope receives the Ring at his election..At the Gregorian Chapel he receives cardinalitial and prelatial homage.

Prelatic (prĭlæ·tik), *a.* [f. Prelate *sb.* + -ic.]

1. That is a prelate; of, pertaining to, of the nature or character of, or like a prelate; prelately.

1649 Milton *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 387 We..are sure that the piety of his prelatic model glister'd more upon the Posts and Pillars..than in the true works of spiritual edification. 1821 Galt *Ann. Parish* xii, A woman..of a prelatic disposition, seeking all things her own way. 1854 Milman *Lat. Chr.* IV. iv. (1883) II. 258 Wilfrid.. blended the rigour of the monk with something of prelatic magnificence. 1871 H. S. Cuming in *Archæol. Jrnl.* Sept. 321 Egwin or Ecgwine ..whose prelatic rule extended from 693 to 717.

2. Episcopal; = Prelatical 2.

1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* 94 Such of the Prelatick partie as are in love with..pomp and power. 1678 R. Barclay *Apol. Quakers* XIII. vii. 473 The Prelatick Calvinists have termed the Presbyterians Schismatical and Pertinacious. 1706 De Foe *Jure Div.* Pref. 27 In the late Proclamation for banishing Prelatick Ministers in Scotland. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xiv, The prelatic clergy. 1894 Crockett *Mad Sir Uchtred* 183 They still held prelatic services.

Prelatical, *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -al.]

1. = Prelatic 1.

1634 Canne *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 235 Their prelatical or episcopal office or ministry, is not the proper ministry of any of our church assemblies. 1660 Wood *Life* Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 355 The most exact prelaticall garb that might be. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1662) I. 58 Of the Prelatical Clergy, we have Francis Godwin a Bishop, the Son of a Bishop, and Doctor John King Son to his Reverend Father the Bishop of London. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* ix, He rose and moved, with prelatical dignity, to the door. 1877 J. Ll. Davies in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* I. 96 Gibbon..represents the behaviour of Ambrose as marked by a prelatical pomposity.

2. Governed by or adhering to prelates or prelacy; a hostile term for episcopal, episcopalian.

1641 R. Bernard (*title*) A Short View of the Prælaticall Church of England. 1641 Milton (*title*) Of Prelatical Episcopacy. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 272 That the Papists and Prelaticall party do..urge Infant Baptism to be a tradition, is no wonder. 1733 Neal *Hist. Purit.* III. 415 They insisted peremptorily on the establishment of the Presbyterian church government upon the ruins of the Prelatical. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 184 The government resolved to set up a prelatical church in Scotland.

†**B.** *sb.* in *pl.* Things pertaining to prelates or prelacy. *Obs.*

1643 W. Greenhill *Axe at Root* 13 It's feared we stick too much to Mosaicalls, Prelaticalls, and Traditionalls.

Hence **Prelatically** *adv.*, in a prelatic or prelatical way; as a prelate; with reference to prelacy; **Prelaticalness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* Concl. 53 A sort of formal outside men prelatically addicted. 1646 T. Coleman *Brotherly Exam. Re-exam.* 12, I feare lest the Presbyteriall government..should Prelatically tyrannize. *a* 1659 T. Morton *Episc.* ii. § 2 (1670) 30 This is as much as any Prelatically minded man could..say.

Prelation (prĭlē·ʃən). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ME. *prelacioune*, a. OF. *prelacion* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), F. *prélation*, ad. L. *prælātiōn-em* a preferring, preference, n. of action f. *prælāt-*, ppl. stem of *præferre* to hold forth, offer, present, prefer.]

I. †**1.** Utterance, pronunciation. *Obs. rare.*

c 1375 Barbour *Troy-bk.* II. 304 Tune the mater of hys sermoune As he furth mayde prelacioune. 1659 Owen *Integr. Heb. & Grk. Text* Wks. 1853 XVI. 396 With reference to the quantity of time required to their prelation, whereby the same vowel becomes sometimes long and sometimes short.

II. 2. The action of preferring or condition of being preferred; preferment, exaltation, promotion; pre-eminence, superiority, dignity; preference.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 4610 þat he dude siue & twenty 3ere hurre prelacione hyfore. 1585 Jas. VI *Declar. to Kirk* in J. Melvill *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 242 Haifling thairfor sum prelation and dignitie aboue his breithren. 1632 Sir T. Hawkins tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* 231 This Prelation offended the Emperour, and began their enmitie. 1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl.* 369 A Prelation of wisdome before pleasure. 1885 Edgar *Old Ch. Life in Scot.* iv. 189 [In] a Presbyterian Church..there is no prelacy or prelation or precedence of one presbyter over another.

†**3.** The dignity of a prelate; = Prelature 1. *Obs.*

1695 J. Sage *Article*, etc. Wks. 1844 I. 108 Popish Prelates might quit their errors, not their prelations.

†**4.** The action of placing before; prefixing. *Obs.*

1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. v. 225 As the first consideration proves that the *an* should be before the *quid*, so the other does no less strongly plead for the prælation of the *quid* before the *an*.

†**Prelatish,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Prelate *sb.* + -ish 1.] Prelatical.

1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* viii. Wks. 1851 III. 310 Any congregation..perverted with Prelatish leven.

Prelatism. [See -ism.] Prelacy, lordly episcopacy; adherence to this. (A hostile term.)

1611 H. Barrowe (*title*) Platform, which may serve as a Preparative to purge away prelatisme. 1641 Milton *Prel. Episc.* 23 Five hundred years after Christ, the councils themselves were foully corrupted with ungodly prelatism. 1641 — *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 195 The Prelatism of Episcopacy which began then to burgeon, and spread.

Prelatist (prē·lătist). [f. Prelate *sb.* + -ist.] A supporter or adherent of prelacy; a hostile term for an episcopalian.

1659 Steward *Serm. at Paris* Pref. A v, The Preacher, as great a Prelatist as any whom unkinde or jealous Brethren have ever blasted under that title. 1721 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 594 Our prelatists and Jacobites, I hear, are much chagrined. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vii. 414 Tolerance..of that proscribed worship, was equally abhorrent to the prelatist and the puritan.

Prelatize (prē·lătaiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ize.]

†**1.** *intr.* To be or become prelatical. *Obs. rare.*

1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 195 He [Cyprian] indeed succeeded into an Episcopacy that began then to Prelatize.

2. *trans.* To make prelatical; to bring under prelatic or episcopal government.

a 1864 Palfrey (W.), Laud was busy with his more important plan of prelatizing the church of Scotland. 1873 McDowall *Hist. Dumfries* XXX. 336 Efforts to prelatise the Church.

Hence **Prelatizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1641 Milton *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 61 We may rather suspect them for some Prelatizing-spirits that admire our Bishopricks, not Episcopacy. 1882 T. A. Pope tr. *Capecelatro's Life St. P. Neri* II. 373 With all this prelatising in the Congregation we are drifting into a slavery the worse that our chains are all of gold.

Prelatry (prē·lătri). [f. as prec. + -ry.] Prelacy.

1641 Milton *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 42 The painted Battlements, and gaudy rottennesse of Prelatrie. 1653 — *Hirelings* (1659) 21 The whole gang of prelatry. 1879 M. Pattison *Milton* 154 There is not a hint of discontent with the prelatry, once intolerable to him.

Prelature (prē·lătiŭr). [a. F. *prélature* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. med.L. *prælātūra* (in Du Cange): see Prelate *sb.* and -ure.]

1. The dignity, rank, office, condition, or function of a prelate: = Prelacy 1.

1607 Harington in *Nugæ Ant.* (ed. Park 1804) II. 99 One of the most eminent of his ranke, and a man that carryes prelature in his verie aspect. 1669 *Hist. Pope's Nephews* I. (1673) 70 He heaped Abbies and Prelatures upon them as many as they pleased. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 99 The Bishops exercised, anciently, as they do at present, both the Prelature and the Priesthood. 1844 *Life St. Wilfrid* 149 This poor statesmanship..filling prelatures with barely respectable mediocrity. 1876 Sir G. Bowyer in *Times* 8 Nov., [Antonelli] speedily rose to a judicial office, and then to the prelature, but still as a layman.

2. The order of prelates: = Prelacy 2.

1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 333 Arimbold, a member of the Roman prelature. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* XIV. i. VI. 388 The dignity, the splendid and wealthy palaces of the Prelature.

†**Prelaty.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *prælātia*: see Prelacy.] **1.** = Prelacy 4.

1641 Milton (*title*) The Reason of Church-government Urg'd against Prelaty. 1642 — *Apol. Smect.* Wks. (1847) 77/1 There be of those that esteem prelaty a figment, who yet can pipe if they can dance. 1644 — *Areop.* (Arb.) 61 That those evills of Prelaty..will now light wholly upon learning.

2. The office or superiority of a prelate.

1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* iii. Wks. 1851 III. 109 Laborious teaching is the most honourable Prelaty that one Minister can have above another in the Gospell. 1642 Hales *Schism* 12 The first I mentioned was the Prelaties of Bishops in one Sea.

Prelect, præ- (prĭlē·kt), *v.* [f. L. *prælect-*, ppl. stem of *prælegĕre* to read to others, lecture upon, f. *præ*, Pre- A. + *legĕre* to choose, to read.]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To choose in preference to others.

1620 *Swetnam Arraign'd* (1880) 22 Thou knowst with what a generall consent Of all Sicilia I was prelected By my dread Soneraigne. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Prelect*, either from *prælectus*, read before; or from *prælectus*, one chosen before another.

II. 2. *intr.* To lecture or discourse (*to* an audience, *on* or *upon* a subject); to deliver a lecture.

1785 Reid *Intell. Powers* IV. iv. 384 With no greater emotion than a professor in a college prelects to his audience. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 430 He then prelects upon the construction of the hearers. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* v. 284 The rector of a gymnasium..sometimes yields to the temptation to prælect to his boys..upon some abstruse point..which is interesting himself. 1876 Grant *Burgh Sch. Scott.* I. i. 44 If we could ascertain the books on which our teachers prelected in the schools before the Reformation.

Prelection, præ- (prĭlē·kʃən), *sb.* [ad. L. *prælectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prælegĕre*: see prec.]

1. A public lecture or discourse; *esp.* a lecture by a teacher to students at a college or university.

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1310/1 His prelections or lectures which he did read in Paules, and his poore mans librarie he caused to be imprinted. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iv. 107 Let him resort to the Prelections of Faber, collected by Monsnerius. 1764 Reid *Let.* Wks. I. 39/2, I examine for an hour upon my morning prelection. 1831 Longf. *Gold. Leg., School of Salerno*, Let us go in..And listen awhile to a learned prelection On Marcus Aurelius Cassiodorus. *a* 1882 Sir R. Christison *Life* I. 412 The lustre which the university prelections of many members of their Church has shed on the Church itself.

2. A previous reading. (Better *pre-lection.*)

a 1655 Vines *Lord's Supp.* xii. 159 Nor could the Disciples have sung with him in consort, except we imagine such a prælection of it to them, as is used by us now. 1857 Borrow *Romany Rye* (1858) I. 271 To induce sleep, nothing could be more efficacious than a slight pre-lection of his poems.

Hence †**Prelection** *v., trans.* to make the subject of prelection; to lecture on. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 3 The next Scholastick Ascent is call'd Grammar, where are prælection'd Tully's Offices, Paradoxes, and Tusculan's Questions.

Prelector, præ- (prĭlē·ktəɹ). [a. L. *prælector* one who reads an author to others, and adds explanations, agent-n. f. *prælegĕre*: see Prelect.] A public reader or lecturer, esp. in a college or university.

In Oxford formerly interchangeable with *professor* (as applied to all except the Regius Professors), as the *Prelector* or *Professor of Poetry*; in Cambridge applied sometimes to a college tutor or 'reader' in a subject of study; also to the college tutor or other officer who attends to the matriculation and graduation of members of his college.

1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* To Genil. of Inner Temple, My reuerend Maysters the praelectors and Benchers of the same house. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 385 You shall scarce meet with a Reprover that taketh not his Friend to Taske ..with the Cathedrated Authority of a Prælector, or publike Reader, to dissect him. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 50 Of the English Odyssey a criticism was published by Spence, at that time Prelector of Poetry at Oxford. 1881 E. R. Lankester in *Nature* 10 Nov. 27/1 The steadily working school of biologists which has risen around the Trinity Prælector on the banks of the Cam. 1907 *Masque Med. Learn.* in *Bk. of Words Oxf. Pageant* 50 Then as Praelector I must needs expound That ye may profit by our picturing.

Hence **Prelectorship,** the office of a prelector; also **Prelectress,** a female lecturer. *rare.*

1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 21 § 2 Every..professorship.. public readership, prelectorship, lectureship..and exhibition ..the income of which is payable out of the revenues. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 640/2 Miss Helen Taylor and her sisterhood of itinerant Home Rule praelectresses.

†**Prelial,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. late L. *prælĭāl-is*, f. *prælium* a battle: see -al.] Of or pertaining to battles; warlike, fighting.

1637 R. Humphrey tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 97 These may give them tast..of the preliall vertue, and victories of Gods people.

†**Preliation.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 præ-, (præ-). [ad. late L. *prælĭātiōn-em* a battling, n. of action f. *prælĭāre* to fight.] Fighting, contention; a battle.

1651 Howell *Venice* 204 In their preliations and quarrells. 1660 — *Parly of Beasts* iii. 33 We have stirred the humors of the foolish Inhabitants of the earth to insurrections, to warr and præliation. 1678 Sir J. Spelman *Alfred Gt.* (1709) 32 Their war being mostly Inroads, Foraging and Spoil, subject to Skirmishes and unexpected Præliations.

†**Prelibate,** *v. Obs.* Also præ-. [f. ppl. stem of L. *prælībāre* (f. *præ*, Pre- A. 1 + *lībāre* to taste).] *trans.* To taste beforehand; to give a foretaste.

1623 Cockeram, *Prelibate*, to taste first. 1645 Oughtred in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 63, I received information by a letter from Paris, wherein was prælibated only a small taste thereof.

Prelibation (prĭlaibē·ʃən). Also 7 præ-. [ad. late L. *prælībātiōn-em* a tasting beforehand, an offering of the first-fruits, n. of action f. *prælībāre*: see prec. So F. *prélibation.*]

1. A tasting beforehand or by anticipation; a foretaste. Chiefly *fig.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 296 As prelibacyons or foretastynges of that endlesse glory. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 19 The wicked have a prelibation of that darkness they shall go unto hereafter. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 2370 Rich prelibation of consummate joy! 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 287 That mysterious ante-dawn—that prelibation of the full daylight, which, under the name of the Zodiacal light, perplexes the oriental surveyor of the heavens. 1874 H. R. Reynolds *John Bapt.* vii. 415 Their master had been taken from them, a sad prelibation of the deeper agony which His own true disciples would experience.

2. An offering of first-fruits, or of the first taste, of anything. Now *rare*.

1635-56 Cowley *Davideis* II. Note 22 Why may we not say..that before the men were refresht by bread and wine, there was an offering or prelibation of them to God? 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Ad Sect. v. § 1 Offering them [the first-fruits of his blood] to God like the prelibation of a sacrifice. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* v. 245 Like a stalled ox ..that may not taste A flower till it have yielded up its sweets A prelibation to the mower's scythe.

So **Preli·batory** *a.*, of the nature of or affording a foretaste; preliminary. *rare*—1.

1826 G. S. Faber *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 201 Set forth, not as a transient preparatory purgatory, but as a dungeon of fearful prelibatory punishment to receive its completion in gehenna.

Preli·minarily, *adv.* [f. next + -LY 2.] In a preliminary manner; as an introduction.

1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 29 His reason..for not preliminarily addressing himself to Clara. 1849 H. Mayo *Pop. Superstit.* (1851) 188, I went over preliminarily my school-boy recollections. 1891 G. Meredith *One of our Conq.* II. viii. 207 So must we..preliminarily do something.

Preliminary (prĭli·mĭnări), *sb.* and *a.* (*adv.*) Also 7 præ-. [ad. F. *préliminaire* or mod.L. *prælīmināris* (both used in Treaties of Westphalia, 1648), f. L. *præ* before + *līmen, -in-*, threshold; cf. L. *limināris* of or belonging to a threshold. The L. *prælīmināris* was prob. in earlier use.]

A. *sb.* A subordinate step, measure, statement, etc., that precedes another to which it is introductory or preparatory. Chiefly in *pl.* = preparatory measures or arrangements.

1656 Cromwell *Lett.* 6 May in *Carlyle*, There were some preliminaries to be performed by him before we could enter upon the whole body of a treaty. 1651 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* Pref. Bjb, Sensible of the tædium of long præliminaries. 1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 24 The lords were taken up in adjusting the preliminaries for the lord Mohuns tryall. 1762 Symmer in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 449 This is not the Ratification of Preliminaries simply as such, but indeed of the Treaty of Peace. 1792 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 3 The petition to the king I hold an essential preliminary. 1857 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 19 The general manager..will arrange all the preliminaries for me. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 159/1 The value of systematic teaching as a preliminary to professional work.

b. (*ellipt.* use of adj.) Preliminary examination.

1882 Edna Lyall *Donovan* xxiv, He passed his preliminary successfully. (In student slang, often *prelim.*)

B. *adj.* Preceding and leading up to the main subject or business; introductory; preparatory.

a 1667 Jer. Taylor *Serm. Jas. ii.* 24 Wks. 1831 III. 307, I shall premise some preliminary considerations, to prepare the way of holiness. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 20 ¶ 8 The Articles Preliminary to a general Peace were settled. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scotl.* III. Wks. 1813 I. 241 After these preliminary steps, Mary ventured to call a meeting of Parliament. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I. iv. 89 The restoration of the Palatinate was insisted on as a preliminary article of the treaty. 1890 A. R. Wallace *Darwinism* I It is for want of this preliminary knowledge.

C. as *adv.* = Preliminarily.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. 329 But that you had preliminarily bound me under a solemn vow. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 438/1 [He] gathered the leashed hounds about him preliminary to a start.

Hence **Preli·minarize** *v.*, *trans.* to put forward as a preliminary.

1844 Tupper *Crock of Gold* xiii, Let us preliminarize a thought or two.

† **Prelimina·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ation.] A preliminary action or performance.

1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 16 These preliminations ushered in Laws of purgation.

Prelimit (prĭli·mit), *v.* Also 7 præ-. [Pre- A. 1.] *trans.* To limit or set bounds to beforehand; to confine within limits previously fixed.

a 1649 Drumm of Hawth. *Hist. Jas. II*, Wks. (1711) 25 The commissioners are chosen.., prepared, instructed, prelimited by him. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 81 Who have prelimited the Assembly, by their Letter and Act. 1784 J. Brown *Hist. Brit. Ch.* (1820) II. vi. 288 The free election of Commissioners had been prelimited by the letter and act of the Commission. 1880 Masson *Milton* VI. II. ii. 412 A royalty duly prelimited and constrained into respectability.

Hence **Preli·mited** *ppl. a.*; **Preli·miting** *vbl. sb.*

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 248 To thir Articles the ministers consented..for the tyme, even to be silent,..and to have a prælimited Assemblie, feareing, that if they had made any opposition, neither should a Generall Assemblie have been obtained. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* an. 1687 (1753) III. iv. 147 The prelimiting and the packing of a parliament. 1784 J. Brown *Hist. Brit. Ch.* (1820) II. vi. 293 The prelimiting and corrupting of the General Assembly.

Preli·mitate, *v. rare.* [f. Pre- A. 1 + Limitate *v.*] *trans.* = Prelimit.

1901 W. Morison *Johnston of Warriston* viii. 58 Her refusal to approve the Acts of the Glasgow Assembly prelimitated the next Assembly.

Prelimita·tion. [f. Pre- A. 2 + Limitation.] The action of prelimiting; an instance of this.

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 35 To prepare maters for the Assemblie ensueing.., without prejudice or prælimitation of the Assemblie alwayes. 1661 R. L'Estrange *Interest Mistaken* 15 The Royal Party press'd for a Free Choice and Convention, without Prelimitation.

Prelingual (prĭli·ŋgwăl), *a.* [f. Pre- B. 1 + Lingual.] Antecedent to the development or acquirement of language.

1873 F. Hall *Mod. Eng.* 334 Theoretical admirers of the prelingual period are, possibly, scattered here and there, to this day. 1881 J. Owen *Even. w. Skeptics* II. x. 364 The prelingual state, in which impressions of outward objects exist in the mind as inarticulate, voiceless concepts.

Prelinpinpin, in *powder of prelinpinpin*: see Powder *sb.*1 2 f.

Preliography, præli-. [f. L. *præli-um* battle + -[o]graphy.] 'A description of battles.'

1846 Worcester cites Harris.

† **Prelleds,** some obsolete game.

1448 [see *quarter-spells*, Quarter *sb.* 30].

† **Prelocu·tor.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 preloquutour. [a. med.L. *prælocūtor* (f. L. *prælocūtus* to speak beforehand or before another), sometimes erron. used in med.L. for *prolocutor* (see Du Cange).] = Prolocutor; an advocate, a pleader.

1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 254 Comperand personalie with Maister Alexander Sym prelocutor. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj., Stat. Rob. I* 23 The defender or his preloquutour sould not answer; before the complainer or his preloquutour hes spoken and said all.

[Preloke *v.* in passage cited, evidently some error.

a 1547 Surrey *Ps.* lv, The bloody compacts of those That preloked on with yre, to slaughter me and myne. (? For *prikked*; the editor of 1815 (pp. 84, 397) suggests *pressed*.)]

† **Prelu·cent,** *a. Sc. Obs. rare.* Also 6 proluciand. [ad. L. *prælūcēns, -ēnt-em*, pres. pple. of *prælūcēre* to shine forth: see Pre- A. 4 c and Lucent.] Shining, resplendent.

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. 474 Till he come till ane Palice prelucent. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) iv. 3 Preluciand bemes befoir þe day.

Prelude (pre·lĭud, prĭ·lĭud), *sb.* Also 6 preludie, 6–7 prælude. [a. F. *prélude* (Rabelais, 1532), ad. late or med.L. *prælūdium*. f. *prælūdĕre*: see next. The first pronunciation prevails in Great Britain.]

† **1.** Preliminary play, before the real performance. [Cf. *Thomæ Thes. nov. Lat.* in Quicherat *Addenda*, Præludium, parvus ludus, majorem præcedens.]

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, *Cri.* It is the sute of the strange oppunent..to see some light stroke of his play, commenced with some other... *Amo.* Is it your sute Monsieur, to see some prælude of my scholer?

2. A preliminary performance, action, event, or condition, coming before and introducing one of more importance; an introduction, preface.

1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* lxi. 435 *margin*, The begynninges and preludies of the Empyre translated. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xxxviii. 227 It is well knowen that dancing can be no better but a prelude to whoredome, to open an entrie purposely vnto Satan. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 220 To bring this Kirk of Scotland backward to them [Popish ceremonies], (a prelude whereof wes vote in Parliament so eagerlie gone about by the King). 1682 Dryden *Mac Fl.* 37 My warbling lute..Was but the prelude to that glorious day. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Praise of Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 97 Their smiles are but the preludes of their hate. 1844 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) I. 115 They say it is the prelude to clear weather. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1875) III. xii. 214 A sort of prelude to the still greater work which he had to do. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 722 Functional changes [in glands]..generally form a prelude to structural changes.

3. *Mus.* A movement or piece forming the introduction to a musical work; *esp.* such a movement preceding a fugue or forming the first piece of a suite.

1658 Phillips, *Prælude*,..in Musick it is taken for a voluntary or flourish upon any instrument. *a* 1679 Hobbes *Rhet.* (1840) 500 In some kinds of orations it resembles the prelude of musicians, who first play what they list, and afterwards the tune they intended. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2081/4 Airs for the Violin: To wit, Preludes, Fuges, Allmands, Sarabands. 1880 Tennyson *Ballads & P., Sisters* 2 By their clash, And prelude on the keys, I know the song. 1881 H. F. Frost in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 28 *Prelude*,..a preliminary movement, ostensibly an introduction to the main body of a work, but frequently of intrinsic and independent value and importance.

fig. 1749 Smollett *Regicide* III. ii. O welcome messenger! How sweetly sounds Thy prelude! 1845–6 Trench *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. iii. 179 The world, with all its discords, has had also its preludes to the great harmonies of redemption. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 382 In such prelude old..Sang their deep divination.

attrib. *a* 1845 Hood *Storm at Hastings* x, So the hoarse thunder Growl'd long—but low—a prelude note of death. 1887 J. W. Ebsworth in *Roxb. Ball.* VI. 254 *note*, Also to the same tune is marked, 'The Sweet Salutation on Primrose-Hill'; or, I know you not'... It has the prelude versicle:—'I know you not! What, doth the times so change? [etc.].'

Prelude (see below), *v.* [ad. L. *prælūd-ĕre* to play beforehand, prelude, preface, f. *præ*, Pre- A. 1 + *lūdĕre* to play; so F. *préluder* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.). All the verse quots. and the dictionaries down to *c* 1830 have (prĭlū·d); Smart 1836 has (pre·lĭud), after the sb., and this is now usual, esp. in the musical sense 3. Tennyson has both: see quots.]

1. *trans.* To precede as a prelude or preliminary action; to serve as a prelude to; to prepare the way for, introduce; to foreshadow.

1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint.* I. *Rules & Lessons*, The Sun now stoops, and hastes his beams to hide Under the dark and melancholy Earth. All but preludes thy End. *a* 1700 Dryden *Ovid* xv. (1810) 549/2 When the gray Of morn preludes the splendour of the day. 1703 Rowe *Ulyss.* II. i. 822 The gath'ring Storm That grumbles in the Air, preluding Ruin. 1768 Pennant *Zool.* II. 252 Their immersion was preluded by a dirge of a quarter of an hour's length. 1832 Tennyson *Dream Fair Wom.* 7 Dan Chaucer, the first warbler, whose sweet breath Preluded those melodious bursts. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 392 Being ..preluded by an outburst more severe than usual of fever.

b. Of a personal or other agent: To introduce with a prelude or preliminary action.

1697 Dryden *Æneid* XII. 160 Proudly he bellows, and preludes the fight. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 252 He also preludes his work by saying [etc.]. 1860 Adler *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* v. 109 A priest preluded with some prayer or pious ceremony these rounds and these profane songs. 1879 H. Spencer *Data of Ethics* vi. § 38. 95 The necessity for preluding the study of moral science, by the study of biological science.

† **c.** To compose as a prelude. *Obs. rare.*

1785 *Eng. Rev.* VI. 204 'May I ask what subject employs your thoughts?' 'I am preluding a preface'.

2. *intr.* To give a prelude or introductory performance *to* some later action.

1660 Ingelo *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 16 They prelude to them with Tears. 1697 Dryden *Virg.* (1721) I. Ded. 9 He found the strength of his Genius betimes, and was even in his Youth preluding to his Georgics, and his Æneis. *a* 1729 Congreve tr. *Ovid's Art of Love* III. Wks. 1773 III. 279 So love, preluding, plays at first with hearts, And after wounds with deeper piercing darts. 1854 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. 164 He had also preluded to this great work, in a little English medical tract.

b. To form a prelude, to be introductory (*to*).

1838–43 Arnold *Hist. Rome* III. xliii. 140 The skirmishing of the light-armed troops preluded as usual to the battle. 1865 Grote *Plato* I. xvii. 482 Much dramatic incident.. preluding to the substantive discussion.

3. *Music.* a. *intr.* To play a prelude or introductory movement before the main composition.

1678 Dryden *Limberham* I. i, As a good musician always preludes before a tune. 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* XXXIII, She..seated herself at the harp, and began to prelude. 1825 Scott *Talism.* XXVI, So soon as he began to prelude,..his countenance glowed with energy and inspiration.

b. *trans.* (*a*) To play as a prelude; (*b*) to introduce with a prelude.

1795 Mason *Ch. Mus.* I. 63 If the Organist preludes an Anthem of Praise or Thanksgiving, a spirited movement is certainly in its place. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* LXXXVIII, And I—my harp would prelude woe—I cannot all command the strings. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xii. 128 The accuser rises and preludes a few discords..on a tom-tom or drum. He then passes to the charge.

Hence **Preluding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Preluder,** one who plays or performs a prelude.

a 1700 Dryden *Cinyras & Myrrha* 220 At last..she.. drew a long preluding sigh, and said, O happy mother in thy marriage bed! 1794 Mathias *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 175 Bates sounds the soft preluding symphony. 1795 Mason *Ch. Mus.* I. 60 Invention, science and execution, which Rousseau requires in a good Preluder. 1834 Pringle *Afr. Sk.* vi. 214 Which much resembled the preluding quaver of the woodlark. 1841 H. F. Chorley *Music & Manners* (1841) III. 246 Classical preluders and steady fuguists will come in time. 1847 Bushnell *Chr. Nurt.* viii. (1861) 212 To act the preluding of the Christian love. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* V. ii. (1872) II. 66 The needful Parliamentary preludings are gone through.

Preludial (prĭlū·dĭăl), *a.* [f. late or med.L. *prælūdi-um* Prelude *sb.* + -al.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a prelude; serving to introduce.

1649 Ambrose *Media* I. (1652) 2 The second is the fruit of the first, and the preludial assurance of the last. 1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi* Κοινή xix. 341 Preludial beames of the Sun of Righteousness. *a* 1711 Ken *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 394 Preludial Scorchings of eternal Fire. 1856 J. Grote in *Cambr. Ess.* 88 To have..no preludial education, but to begin in earnest.

† **Prelu·diately,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ate 2 + -ly 2.] By way of a prelude.

1593 Nashe *Christ's Tears* Ep. Ded., Giue mee leaue with the Sportiue Sea Porposes, preludiatelie a little to play before the storme of my Teares. 1623 Cockeram, *Preludiately-done*, done as a Prologue.

‖ **Prelu·dio.** *Music. rare.* [It., ad. late or med.L. *prælūdium* Prelude *sb.*] = Prelude *sb.* 3.

1724 *Short Explic. For. Words in Mus. Bks., Preludio*, a Prelude; the first Part or Beginning of a Piece of Musick ..much the same as *Overture*. 1810 S. Green *Reformist* I. 236 She played a preludio on the fine-toned instrument. 1823 Byron *Juan* XII. liv, These first twelve books are merely flourishes, Preludios, trying just a string or two Upon my lyre.

Preludious (prĭlū·dĭəs), *a.* [f. late or med.L. *prælūdi-um* Prelude *sb.* + -ous.] Of the nature of a prelude; introductory, preparatory.

1651 Cleveland *Senses' Festival* VI, Yet, that's but a preludious bliss; Two souls pickearing in a kiss. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* iii. 78 We see the Angel Gabriel..to have a preludious mission, as of an Apostle, to preach to Daniel. 1812 Nott *Dekker's Gull's Horn-bk.* 142 *note*, Trumpets were then the preludious instruments to a play. 1887 Clark

RUSSELL *Frozen Pirate* II. viii. 146 Sharp cubbish snarlings preludious of the lion's voice.

Hence **Prelu·diously** *adv.*

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 150 Afterward did he shew himself upon Earth, and conversed with men; Preludiously in the Cloud and in the Bush.

‖ **Preludium, præ-** (prĭlūˑdiŭm). Now *rare*. [Late or med.L. *prælūdium* PRELUDE *sb.*] A prelude or introduction; a preliminary.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1594/2 So the disputation began to be set a worke by ye Prolocutor with a short *Præludium*. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 178 Enery inequality of concoction is a *præludium* of crudity. 1646 CRASHAW *Poet. Wks.* (1857) 21 This knife may be the spear's praeludium. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1690) 66 The Birds in short præludiums tune their throat. 1712 M. HENRY *Comm. with God* (1822) 360 An earnest of the blessedness of heaven..and a preludium to it. *a* 1734 NORTH *Examen* II. iv. § 91 (1740) 276 A devillish Invention..which from the Preludiums of the Business, may be ascribed to the Lord Howard. 1885 COUPLAND *Spirit Goethe's Faust* ii. 43 The preludium prefixed to the Indian play.

Preludize (prĕˑliudəiz), *v.* [f. PRELUDE *sb.* + -IZE.] *intr.* To play or write a prelude.

1845 C. H. J. ANDERSON *Swedish Brothers* 38 Preludising for a few moments with the air of one who is accustomed to sing. 1878 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 372 Mozart then began to preludise, and played some variations. 1902 *Nation* (N. Y.) 19 June 488/1 The chief fault of Mr. Young's book is a tendency to verbose preludizing.

Prelumbar: see PRE- B. 3.

Prelusion (prĭlūˑʒən). [ad. L. *prælūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prælūdĕre* to PRELUDE.] The performance of a prelude; a prelude or introduction.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 592 Your lines..should bee prelusions and preparations for a better life to come. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* IV. ii. 102 It was a prelusion to & prefiguration of the forwardness of the Gentiles..to receive Christ as their Soveraign and Redeemer. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 3 So sudden and so early a prelusion of summer..could not last. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* 314 Of the nature of a prelusion in the art of logical division.

Prelusive (prĭlūˑsiv), *a.* [f. L. *prælūs-*, ppl. stem of *prælūdĕre* to PRELUDE + -IVE.] Of the nature of or serving as a prelude; preliminary or introductory to that which is to follow.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. § 8 This monarchy before it was to settle in your Maiestie and your generations..had these prelusiue changes and varieties. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 174 The clouds..softly shaking on the dimpled pool Prelusive drops. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* I. 36 And scarcely have they disappeared Ere the prelusive hymn is heard. 1895 SALMOND *Chr. Doctr. Immort.* III. ii. 300 Christ speaks of His return as intimated by certain prelusive tokens.

Hence **Prelu·sively** *adv.*, in a prelusive manner, by way of prelude.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 451 He has but been prelusively flourishing his tool.

Prelusory (prĭlūˑsəri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY 2.] = prec.

1640 *Consid. touching Ch. of Eng.* 33 A precursorie or prelusorie judgement of Christ. 1650 *Vind. Dr. Hammond's Addr.* 37 That Argument..is but prælusory and preparative. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* Pref. § 12 These are but the light prelusory skirmishes to a more dismal slaughter. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. lxix. 315 Without some prelusory trials of our strength, we ought not to commit our country.

Hence **Prelu·sorily** *adv.*

1847 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Premandibular, -maniacal, -material, etc.: see PRE- B. **Premate, Premative,** obs. ff. PRIMATE, PRIMITIVE.

†**Prematu·rance.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as next + -ANCE.] Early ripening.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. iii. 6 In Grouth, the thriuage, verdure, fruitage, prematurance &c. of particular Vegetables are regardable.

†**Prematu·rate,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. mod.L. **præmātūr-āre* + -ATE [2]: cf. MATURATE *a.*] Done before the due time.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 479/1 It is thought also by some, that the reuoking backe agayne..was prematurate, or done all out of time.

Premature (prēːmătiūˑə, prĕˑ-, preːmătiūˑə), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 6 **pri-**, 7 **præ-**. [ad. L. *præmātūr-us* very early, too early, premature, f. *præ*, PRE- A. + *mātūrus* MATURE *a.* The last pronunciation is now common in Great Britain, esp. in connexions in which there is no mental association with *mature*; the first is favoured by American dicts.]

†**1.** Ripe before the proper season. *Obs. rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Premature*, ripe before other, or ripe before due time and season. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

2. Occurring, existing, or done before the usual, proper, or appointed time; arriving or adopted too soon; too early; over-hasty.

c 1529 in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. (1726) 171 His so primature deathe was imputed only to nimio coitu. 1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* xiii, 'Tis hard to imagine what..should be able to perswade him to repent, till he hath deposited that premature perswasion of his being in Christ. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 7 ¶ 15 The account of the engagement..was premature. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 219 Too rapid growth and premature decay seem invariably connected. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. v, The constant company..made us premature adepts in the manners of the world. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xiv. 228 His birth was premature. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 426 Indications that he already felt the advance of premature age.

B. as *adv.* = PREMATURELY. (Only *poet.*)

1791 COWPER *Iliad* I. 4 Achilles..who..sent many a soul Illustrious into Ades premature.

†**Prematu·red,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + MATURED; cf. prec.] = prec.

1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 12 Its being a little prematured was of no great moment.

Prematurely, *adv.* [f. PREMATURE + -LY 2.] In a premature manner; before the proper time; too soon, too hastily.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 189 When Nurses prematurely, and without regard, commit weaker Infants to their Feet. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. 136 Man's Wisdom.. would have rushed forward upon it prematurely. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 367 Ascham..died prematurely. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* ii. His hair was becoming prematurely grey. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* ii. 30 Taking care not to exhaust the interest of your audience prematurely.

Prematureness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being premature.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Prematureness*, early Ripeness, or Ripeness before the Time. 1796 HARGRAVE *Hale's Jurisdict. Ho. Lds.* Pref. 181 [One] whose prematureness of fate..caused an almost unsupplianle interstice in the science of English equity. 1883 A. FORBES in *Forts. Rev.* 1 Nov. 671 What dealings he held with the enemy did not result in a prematureness of surrender.

Prematurity (prē-, premătiūˑrĭti). [ad. F. *prématurité* (16th c. in Littré): see PRE- A. 2 and MATURITY.] The quality or fact of being premature.

†**1.** Of plants: Early ripening or flowering. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Prematurité*, prematuritie; hastie ripenesse, quicke ripening, forward or timelie growth. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 265 Their Pre-maturity is very desirable.

2. Early development, esp. of mental or physical faculties; = PRECOCITY 2.

1778 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. xxvi. 359 He [Chatterton] will appear to have been a singular instance of a prematurity of abilities; to have acquired a store of general information far exceeding his years. 1779 BURNEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 199 Another wonderful part of his pre-maturity was the being able at two years and four months old to transpose into the most extraneous and difficult keys whatever he played. 1823 W. FAUX *Mem. Days in Amer.* 121 Unnatural prematurity is here very common. Boys look grave, and talk, act, and dress like men. 1907 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 455 Prematurity of thought and feeling has often an early grave.

b. An example of premature development.

1812 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 381 Of the few, the greater part are pre-maturities.

3. Undue earliness or haste (of any action or event); hastiness, precipitancy.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Prematurity*, the State, or Condition of that which is premature. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. iii. 81 The only prematurity was in getting the Bill ready against it was necessary. 1825 WADDINGTON *Visit to Greece* Introd. 58 The prematurity and consequent failure of Ypsilanti's expedition. 1876 BRISTOWE *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 12 Their early sickliness and prematurity of death. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Aug. 6/1 There is a good deal of prematurity..about most of the rumours.

Prematyue, obs. form of PRIMITIVE.

‖ **Premaxi·lla, præ-.** *Zool.* [mod.L., f. PRE- B. + MAXILLA, after next.] The premaxillary bone.

1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 95 The alveolar surface of the premaxillae is nearly perpendicular. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 115 The second element of the human maxillary bone..is termed in zootomy the pre-maxilla.

Premaxillary (prīmæksiˑlări), *a.* and *sb.* [f. PRE- B. 3 + MAXILLARY.] **a.** *adj.* Situated in front of the maxilla or upper jaw; **b.** *sb.* the premaxillary bone. So **Premaxi·llo-maxi·llary** *a.*, connecting or lying between the premaxillary and the maxillary bones.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 196 The premaxillary bone is edentulous. *Ibid.* 271 The premaxillary teeth [in the wolf-fish] are all conical, and arranged in two rows. *Ibid.* 273 The exposed portions of the premaxillaries and premandibulars. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 102 Only the faintest traces of the premaxillo-maxillary suture are to be seen in any of the skulls.

Preme, obs. form of PREEM *sb.*

Preme·dial, præ-, *a.* (*sb.*) [f. PRE- B. 3 + MEDIAL.] Situated in front of the medial line or position. So **Preme·dian** *a.*

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 246 The præmedial and extramedial [areolets] are usually coalescent. *Ibid.* 334 Præmedian margin abrupt. *Ibid.* 343 Breadth [of carapax] to præmedials, about one line.

†**Preme·diate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. obs. F. *prémédier*, f. L. *præ* before, in front + *mediārī* to MEDIATE.] **a.** *intr.* To be a mediator or intermediary. **b.** *trans.* To mediate in (a dispute, etc.); to plead or advocate (a cause).

1530 PALSGR. 664/2, I premedyate for him, I am meane for one, *je premedie*. It shall be no wysedome to put thyselfe to moche in prease tyll thou have some body to premedyat thy cause. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Premediate*, to advocate one's cause.

†**Preme·ditate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *præmeditātus*, pa. pple. (with passive sense, Cic.) of *præmeditārī* to premeditate: see PRE- A. 1 and MEDITATE *a.*]

1. = PREMEDITATED *ppl. a.* 1.

1555 BRADFORD in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlv. 128 Neverthelesse I shall declare the premedytate myschiffe. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 239 Manslaughter upon premeditate malice. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. ix. 82 Not making odious comparisons betwixt ..Publick prayer and Private, Premeditate prayer and Extempore. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 80 From a propense and premeditate Malice.

2. Using premeditation or previous deliberation; considerate, deliberate.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 177 A premeditate, and resolute minde lightly shaketh off the heauiest crosses of malice. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 40 Studiouse labourers, as premeditate for doctrine and exhortation, and as carefull for good lyfe and conversation.

Premeditate (prīmeˑditēit), *v.* Also 6 **premydytatt**, *pa. pple.* **premiditat.** [f. ppl. stem of L. *præmeditārī*, or f. PRE- A. 1 + MEDITATE *v.*; cf. F. *préméditer* (14th c.).] To meditate beforehand.

1. *trans.* To ponder upon or study with a view to subsequent action, to think out beforehand; now *esp.* to plan or contrive previously.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 220 That they shoulde before hande premeditate with themselues maturely and deliberatly these thynges by her moued. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 593 Cæsar..made an oration penned and premeditated before. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xli. (1663) 161 Mendez, who had long before premeditated his answer. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 217, I began now to premeditate the Destruction of the next that I saw there. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xx. 444 When the act is done the party contemplates the consequence, although he has not premeditated the consequence or the act.

†**b.** To think of or consider in anticipation. *Obs.*

1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 473 That all troubill and occasioun of disordour be afoirhand foirsene and premiditat.

2. *intr.* To think deliberately beforehand or in advance (*on* or *of* something).

1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 204 b, While the men propowned their conceites, you (faire Ladies) may haue time to premeditate and thinke on yours. 1647 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 195 It is the dutie therefore of euerie christian soe to premeditate of that day, and soe to dispose of his earthly affaires, that he may be allwayes in a readinesse. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* (1711) I. xix. 98 To premeditate is doubtless a very great advantage. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xi, I never premeditate, dear lady.

†**3.** To form a (specified opinion beforehand; to think (well or ill) *of* previously. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1590 in Tolstoy *1st* 40 *Yrs. Intercc. Eng. & Russ.* (1875) 368 We take hold of your loving consideracion..and will premydytatt the best of you.

Hence **Preme·ditating** *ppl. a.*; whence **Preme·ditatingly** *adv.*, with or by premeditation.

1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) III. v. 107 He was determined religiously to adhere to his promise to Julia, of not premeditatingly putting himself in her way.

Preme·ditated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Considered, contemplated, or composed beforehand; previously contrived or planned.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 96 Great Clearkes haue purposed To greete me with premeditated welcomes. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 18 Their premeditated mischief. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 75 You shall receive from me no premeditated excuses, I had rather confess my fault. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 36 ¶ 3 A premeditated Quarrel usually begins and works up with the Words, *Some People*. 1870 MRS. RIDDELL *A. Friars* iii, Her going was not the result of a premeditated plan.

†**2.** Of a person: Prepared by premeditation; = PREMEDITATE *a.* 2. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 10 To argue to some conclusion, wherein it was impossible he should be premeditated.

Hence **Preme·ditatedly** *adv.*, with premeditation, advisedly, deliberately; **Preme·ditatedness,** the quality or fact of being premeditated.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Premeditatedly*. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xxxv. 230 Resolutions so premeditatedly made. 1817 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 26 Nov., Some blunders crept in accidentally, and one or two were premeditatedly added. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* I. xii. 89 Its order, premeditatedness, and constancy of devotion was never forbidden or disallowed by God. 1825 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Indic.* (1830) 58 Premeditatedness—is it not in possession of being regarded as operating in extenuation of moral guilt?

†**Preme·ditately,** *adv. Obs.* [f. PREMEDITATE *a.* + -LY 2.] = PREMEDITATEDLY.

1648 HEYLIN *Relat. & Observ.* I. 42 This was cunningly and premeditately contrived, to encrease the scandall upon the City. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. xxviii. § 3 (1699) 274 Remissions should not be granted for Slaughter committed premeditatly. 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* II. xvi, A woman who did one imprudent thing premeditately. 1803 *Forest of Hohenelbe* I. 302 The natural ingenuousness of her disposition was wounded, by acting thus premeditately.

Premeditation (prī-, primeditēiˑʃən). Also 7 **præ-**. [ad. L. *præmeditātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *præmeditārī* to PREMEDITATE. So F. *prémédítation* (*-cion* 14th c.).] The action of premeditating; previous meditation. **a.** Previous deliberation upon or thinking out of something to be done; now *esp.* designing, planning, or contrivance to do something.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 313 Moore scharpe and apte to an answere withowte deliberacion then with premeditacion. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 158 A Crime, ..he that doth it with præmeditation, has used circumspection [etc.]. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 368 Premeditation being a very necessary Preliminary to Building.

a 1832 MACKINTOSH *Revol. of* 1688, Wks. 1846 II. 40 There are probably few instances where, with so much premeditation and effrontery, the spoils of an accused man were promised..to the judge, who might have tried him. 1853 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxxix, The passionate words were like blows—they defied premeditation. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* (1895) 124 The prisoner murdered his friend and fellow-lodger.. in cold blood, and with the most careful premeditation.

†b. The action of thinking of or considering something beforehand or previously (without implication of purpose). *Obs.*

a 1450 *Mankind* 44 in *Macro Plays* 2, I be-sech yow hertyly, haue þis premedytacyon. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 36 Somtyme dremes may come of some premeditacyon or thought that a persone hath had þe daye before. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* (1877) I. 82 The premeditation of death is the premeditation of liberty; he who has learned to die has unlearned to serve.

Premeditative (prīme·ditĕtiv), *a. rare.* [f. as PREMEDITATE *v.* + -IVE.] Given to or characterized by premeditation.

1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* vii. (1862) 137 Every first thing accordingly shows some premeditative token of every last. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 2/1 A telling meeting of extremes—the most premeditative of classic revivalists by the most 'instantaneous' of the moderns.

Preme·ditator. [Agent-n. from PREMEDITATE *v.*: see -OR.] One who premeditates. So **Pre-medita·trix**, a female premeditator. *rare.*

1853 Miss HARDY *The Confessor* xx. 200 The old woman at Amboise was a premeditatrix.

Pre-memorial, -menstrual: see PRE- B. 1.

†**Pre·ment.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *prement-em*, pres. pple. of *premĕre* to press.] That which presses.

1700 *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 569 Any exteriour Body which may compress the Fibres..As for external Prements [etc.].

Pre-me·ntion, *sb. rare.* [PRE- A. 2.] Mention beforehand, previous notice.

a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 46 The admissioun of ministers, elders, and deacons, is ordeaned to be made publicklie in the kirk, and pre-mentioun to be made upon the Lord's day preceding.

Pre-me·ntion, *v. rare.* Also 7 præ-. [f. PRE- A. 1 + MENTION *v.*; so obs. F. *prémentionner* (1588 in Godef.).] *trans.* To mention previously or beforehand. Hence **Pre-mentioned** *ppl. a.*, before-mentioned.

1647 WARN *Simp. Cobler* 21 That the prementioned Planters, by Tolerating all Religions, had immaxed themselves in the most intolerable confusions and inextricable thraldomes the world ever heard of. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 4 Arguments..of greater solidity and weight than the præmentioned. 1705 HAUKSBEE in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1866 A small quantity of the pre-mention'd Ingredients. 1793 J. WILLIAMS *Life Ld. Barrymore* 43 To build a room..for the purpose of debating upon a pre-mentioned subject.

Premenyre, Premere, obs. ff. PR.EMUNIRE, PRIMER.

Premeridian (prīmĕri·diăn), *a.* [PRE- B. 1 a.] Occurring before noon; in *Geol.*, applied by H. D. Rogers to the seventh of his fifteen subdivisions of the Palæozoic strata of the Appalachian chain.

1858 [see POSTMERIDIAN *a.* 2]. 1859 PAGE *Geol. Terms.*

Premerit (prīme·rit), *v. rare.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To merit or deserve beforehand.

a 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 107 He that is capable of no gift, there can be nothing done to him, to premerit any thing. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* viii. 56 Nor is it strange that they..should not finde mercy enough to forgive him, who so much premerited of them. 1850 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* (1853) 389 That eternal life was the free gift of God through Christ, and not procured or pre-merited.

Premetive, obs. Sc. form of PRIMITIVE.

†**Pre·miable,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. type **præmiābil-is*, f. *præmiārī*: see PREMIATE and -ABLE.] Deserving of reward. Hence †**Premiabi·lity,** deservingness of reward. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl) 854 Your merytes were not premyabyll to þe blys abowe. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. xii. 271 What word can you find? Premiability and Rewardableness are long and unhandsome, and I remember no other, without using many words.

†**Pre·mial,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. late L. *præmiālis* (August.) used as a reward, f. *præmium* reward: see -AL.] Of the nature of a reward.

a 1680 J. CORBET *Free Actions* III. xxxi. (1683) 50 If Gods Positive Denegation of further Grace be penal, why may not his conferring of further Grace be premial?

†**Pre·miant,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *præmiānt-em*, pres. pple. of *præmiārī*: see next.] Rewarding; prescribing or conferring a reward.

1675 BAXTER *Subst. Cartwright's Excep.* 32 From the condition of premiant or penal acts. 1675 — *Cath. Theol.* II. ii. 40 Of the latter, there is a flat Promise, and premiant Law or Covenant made by God.

Premiate (prī·mieit), *v. rare.* Also 7 *pa. pple.* **premiate.** [f. ppl. stem of L. *præmiārī* to stipulate for a reward, also (?) to reward (f. *præmium* reward). Cf. OF. *premier* vb. (1410 in Godef.).] *trans.* To reward; to award a prize to. Hence **Pre·miated** *ppl. a.*

1537 POLE *Let. to Cromwell* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. lxxxiv. 222 If ony man had been premiate to do him service none could have don more. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) III. 254 So she premiated and rewarded him. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Sept. 230/2 Of all the premiated competitors Mr. Scott has proved himself to be the best man. 1892 *Athenæum* 3 Sept. 326/3 A model of the arch..was tried over each of the premiated models.

Premices, var. PRIMICES *Obs.*, first-fruits.

†**Pre·mie.** *Obs.* Also -ye. [a. obs. F. *premie* (rare, 16th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *præmi-um*: see PREMIUM.] A reward, prize; a gift.

c 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 85 The cytie of London, through his mere graunt and premye, Was first privyleged to have both mayer and shryve. 1550 — *Image Both Ch.* Pref. A iij b, It manifesteth also what premyes, what crownes, and what glory the sayd congregation shall haue.

Premier (pre·miəɹ, prī·miəɹ), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5, 7–8 primier, 8 premiere, 7– premier. [a. F. *premier* first:—L. *prīmāri-us* of the first rank, PRIMARY, f. *prīm-us* first.

(The first pronunciation (in Smart 1836) is now the more frequent in England. A third pronunciation (prīmjeɹ), formerly in use, is evidenced in various poems.)]

A. *adj.* 1. First in position, importance, or rank; chief, leading, foremost.

c 1470 ASHBY *Active Policy* 2 Maisters Gower, Chaunucer & Lydgate, Primier poetes of this nacion. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. (1637) 335 The Captain of the primier band of the Vetasians. 1614 CAMDEN *Rem.* 5 The Spaniard..challengeth the primier place in regard of..his dominions. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 575 That Power which is primierepresident amongst them desireth to be accounted the supreme God. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 293 (1810) 303 One of the premier knights of the order of the garter. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) I. ii. 43 Henry Beauchamp, son of Richard and Isabel, was at the age of nineteen created premier earl of England. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxi, The premier violin, master of the ceremonies and ballet-master. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Dec. 2/3 The six principal exports of Brazil... Coffee takes the premier place. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 6 Dec. 6/3 The Prime Minister is to be not only the premier Commoner, but to take precedence over all Dukes.

†b. *Premier minister, Minister premier* [cf. F. *premier ministre*]. = B. *Obs.*

1686 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Feb., Lord Sunderland was now Secretary of State, President of the Council, and Premier Minister. 1691 BEVERLEY *Mem. Kingd. Christ* 1 The Angel ..was the Primier Minister of Prophecy from Christ, to the Apocalyptical Apostle John. 1703 *Royal Resolutions* xii. in *Marvell's Wks.* (Grosart) I. 433 My pimp shall be my minister primier. 1731 SWIFT *To Gay* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 172 Thus families like realms with equal fate Are sunk by premier ministers of state. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. § 15 (1740) 515 The Duke of Buckingham was potent, being, as I said before, a sort of primier Minister.

2. First in time; earliest.

1652 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* To Rdr. A iv, Vouching the legal Interess of the English Nation, in Right of the first Discovery or Primier Seisin, to Estotiland. 1768 [W. DONALDSON] *Life Sir B. Sapskull* II. xx. 161 The venerable dame of antiquity, who was recommended..to superintend my premiere actions, till I should grow into power to assist myself. 1882 J. ASHTON *Soc. Life Q. Anne* II. xxvi. 28 The premier advertisement of opera in England. 1889 *Queen* 30 Mar., A woman, who, we may imagine, was no longer in her premier youth. 1898 *Whitaker's Titled Persons* 85 Sir Hickman Beckett Bacon..Premier Baronet. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 June 6/1 The committee of the Post Office Savings Bank refreshment department have just issued their premier statement of accounts and balance-sheet.

B. *sb.* [Short for *premier minister.*] a. *generally.* The first or chief minister of any ruler; the chief officer of an institution.

1711 HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 23, I had rather be the poor deprived priest..than be premier, or plenipotentiary to the greatest monarch. 1739 HILDROP *Contempt of Clergy* 61 He..makes him not only his Premier in Temporals, but his Vice-gerent in Spirituals. 1784 D. HERD *Let.* in *Songs* (1904) 50, I am determined to give up.. this name of Premier [head of the Cape Club, Edinburgh].

b. The first minister of the Crown, the PRIME MINISTER of Great Britain or one of its Colonies.

1726 W. STRATFORD *Let.* 23 June in *Rep. MSS. Dk. Portland* (Hist. MSS. Comm. 1901) VII. 439 The Premier and his brother of All Souls called on me last week on their way to young Bromley's. 1727 LADY E. LECHMERE in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. VI. 53 Our Premier..is in as great favour with the King as with the Queen. 1746 DK. OF CUMBERLAND in Coxe *Mem. Administr. Pelham* (1829) I. 486, I should be much better pleased..if the Premier moved it...I am fully convinced of the Premier's goodwill to me. 1799 MME. D'ARBLAY *Let.* in *Diary* VI. 193 How can the Premier [Pitt] be so much his own enemy in politics as well as in happiness? 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 102 A shout More joyful than the city-roar that hails Premier or king! 1888 HENLEY *Bk. Verses, If I were King*, If I were King, my pipe should be premier. The skies of time and chance are seldom clear. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 472 The colonial premiers of Canada and Australia..have set their face against any closer linkage of the Empire as a whole.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pre·mier** *v. intr.*, to play the premier, to govern as prime minister; **Pre·mieral** *a.*, pertaining to a premier; **Pre·mieress,** the wife of a premier.

1790 BURNS *Addr. Beelzebub* 22 Nae sage North, now, nor sager Sackville, To watch and premier o'er the pack vile. 1894 *Spectator* 24 Mar. 400 Monarchy, now being replaced everywhere, more or less, by Premieral Government. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Nov. 11 A gentleman who 'goes regularly into Society', 'attends the Premieress's soirées', and 'knows all the best people'.

‖ **Première** (prəmyē·r). [F., short for *première représentation.*] A first representation or performance of a play, etc.; a 'first night'.

1895 *Punch* 26 Jan. 37/1 It was a pleasant sight, on the *première* of 'King Arthur' to see [etc.]. 1896 A. W. à BECKETT in *Daily News* 14 Feb. 6/2 The day before the date fixed for our premiere arrived, and I duly reported progress. 1897 'OUIDA' *Massarenes* xxvi, [He] never misses a season at Bayreuth, or a *première* of Saint-Saëns's.

Premiership (pre·miəɹʃip, prī·m-). [f. PREMIER *sb.* + -SHIP.]

1. The office of a premier or prime minister.

1800 HAZLITT *Pol. Ess.* (1819) 398 An inherency of the office in the person of the King, which made the office itself a nullity, and the Premiership, with its accompanying majority, the sole and permanent power of the State. 1806 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) I. 187 The King will certainly offer the premiership to Addington. 1873 *Spectator* 9 Aug. 1001/1 Mr. Gladstone..takes the control of the Exchequer as well as the Premiership. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 125 The premiership of Fakhry Pasha was never gazetted.

2. The state of being first in position or rank, as in a competition. Also *attrib.*

1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xvii. 138 Kinau was succeeded in the premiership by..her half-sister. 1883 *Standard* 26 Feb. 2/6 Lowland Chief maintains the Premiership in the Lincolnshire Handicap betting. 1897 *Daily News* 9 July 6/2 He also took a special prize as a 'premiership dog'.

Premillenarian (prīmilnē·riăn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. PRE- B. 1 + MILLENARIAN: cf. next.]

a. *sb.* One who believes that the Second Advent of Christ will precede the millennium; = PREMILLENNIALIST. b. *adj.* Of or pertaining to this belief or its holders. Hence **Premillena·rianism,** the premillenarian doctrine; = PREMILLENNIALISM.

1844 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) I. Pref. 10 The usual argument of premillennarian expositors, deduced from a combination of Dan. vii. 9–14, 25–27..is wholly inconclusive. *Ibid.* Pref. 17 The prediction of St. Peter is the millstone suspended from the neck of Premillennarianism, which no effort and no ingenuity can shake off. *Ibid.* 8 His paraphrase..expresses my own view, though it stands opposed to that of the Premillennarians. 1879 *Princeton Rev.* Mar. 419 The rejection of the pre-millenarian advent. 1883 R. W. PATTERSON in *Chicago Advance* 6 Sept., In some respects, these Adventists agree with the pre-millenarians.

Premillennial (prī·mile·niăl), *a.* [f. PRE- B. 1 + MILLENNIAL *a.*] Occurring before the millennium; particularly said of the Second Advent of Christ; also, pertaining to the world as it now is before the millennium.

1846 G. OGILVY (*title*) Popular Objections to the Premillennial Advent considered. 1848 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* Pref. (1851) 21 If we admit the conclusion, we shall have..a literal Premillennial Second Advent; a literal Reign, upon Earth, of the literally resuscitated Saints and Martyrs. 1868 VISCT. STRANGFORD *Select.* (1869) II. 304 A statesman who objects to our common work-a-day premillennial logic as an instrument of human education.

Hence **Premille·nnialism,** the doctrine or belief that the Second Advent will precede the millennium; **Premille·nnialist,** one who holds this doctrine; **Premille·nnialize** *v. intr.*, to preach premillennialism; hence *premille·nnializing* ppl. adj.; **Premille·nnially** *adv.*, prior to the millennium.

1848 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* Pref. (1851) 23 The Scheme of Mr. Mede and the Premillennialists. *Ibid.* 178 A want of attention to it has led our premillennialising friends to bring forward a very inconclusive argument in support of their speculation. *Ibid.* 196 This prophecy, instead of being invincibly demonstrative of Premillennialism, is absolutely fatal to it. 1851 ELLIOTT *Horæ Apoc.* (1862) IV. 157 The martyrs and saints spoken of just before, as raised premillennially to live and reign with Christ. 1878 H. G. GUINNESS *End of Age* (1880) 92 All the primitive expositors and teachers were premillennialists. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1888 From the death of the apostles till the time of Origen, premillenialism was the general faith of..orthodox Christians.

Premille·nnian, *a.* [f. PRE- B. 1 + MILLENNIAN *a.*] = PREMILLENNIAL *a.*

1828 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* III. vi. viii. 449 The two theories of the literal premillennian second advent and of the universal premillennian conflagration stand or fall together. 1848 — *Many Mansions* Pref. (1851) 205 When each of the two Anti-christian Confederacies, premillennian and postmillennian, is destined to perish.

Preminire, obs. form of PRÆMUNIRE.

‖ **Pre·mio.** *Obs.* [It., ad. L. *præmium* a reward, PREMIUM.] = PREMIUM; *esp.* the earlier term for an insurance premium; also, a reward or prize; a bonus added to interest or to a payment.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 150 Concerning the price of Assurances or *Premio* (as the Spaniards call it) it is differing in all places. *Ibid.* 160 Not to assure for vnlawfull places of trade..vnlesse a good *premio* bee giuen. 1638 *Insurance Policy* in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Admir.* (Selden) II. 59 All in good faith without fraud or guyle the Premio is paid as aforesaid. 1703 DE FOE *Villainy Stockjobbers* in *Misc.* 256 The Money'd Men, who obtain'd the Discount as a *Premio* added to the Interest upon the Originals. 1728 NORTH *Mem. Music* (1846) 117 A contribution..to be given as a premio to him that should best entertain them in a solemne consort. *a* 1734 — *Exam.* III. vi. § 91 (1740) 490 It is just as if the Ensurers brought in a Catalogue of ensured Ships lost, taking no Notice of Ships arrived and Premios.

†**Pre·miour.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. AF. *premiour*, corresp. to late L. *præmiātor* rewarder, f. L. *præmium* a reward, PREMIUM: see -OUR.] A rewarder.

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 123 b, Thesus is and perpetually shall be to his louers rewarde and premyour.

Pre·mious, *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *præmiōs-us* rich, f. *præmium* reward: see -OUS.] Rich in gifts.

1855 in CLARKE. Hence 1864 in WEBSTER, etc.

Premisal (prĭmə·zăl). ? *Obs.* [f. PREMISE *v.* + -AL.] The action of premising; the making of a prefatory or introductory statement; stating (of something) as a premiss.

1652 N. CULVERWELL *Mount Ebal* Treat. (1654) 90 Here by way of premisal; 1. It must be in a lawful and warrantable way. 1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 22 To this Premisal of the Efficient Cause from Eternity; and the Final Cause to Eternity; ..I would add the Consideration of our Being placed into Christ. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. Pref. 10 Whether a conclusion may not immediately follow upon the premisal of one single proposition.

Premise, premiss (prē·mĭs), *sb.* [a. F. *prémisse* (Oresme, 14th c.), also obs. and less usual *premise* ('a foreplacing, a setting before' Cotgr.), ad. med.L. *præmissa* (*propositio, sententia*), in Logic, a proposition set in front, a premiss, pa. pple. fem. of *præmittĕre* to put before: see PREMIT.

The etymological spelling is *premiss*, pl. *premisses*, formerly used in all senses, and still frequent (but by no means universal) in sense 1; in other senses *premises* (sing. *premise*), which appears early in 16th c., is now in use. This may have been influenced by *promise*, *-ises*, or possibly by the 16th c. Fr. variant *prémise*.]

I. in *Logic*. (Often *premiss*.)

1. A previous statement or proposition from which another is inferred or follows as a conclusion; *spec.* in *pl.* the two propositions from which the conclusion is derived in a syllogism. (The sing. is late (17th c.) and less common.)

The two propositions in a syllogism were formerly called, collectively, the *premisses*; individually, the *major proposition* or simply the *proposition* (πρότασις, Aristotle), and the *minor proposition* or *assumption* (πρ. ἡ ἑτέρα or ἡ τελευταία); the singular terms *major premiss* and *minor premiss* are not instanced before the 19th c.

The πρότασις of Aristotle was orig. rendered in Latin by *propositio* (Boethius, etc.). *Præmissæ* (plural) appears first in 12th c. L. translations from the Arabic versions of Aristotle. Prantl (II. 310, n. 48) cites *duæ præmissæ* from Pseudo-Averroës (*a* 1200); *altera præmissārum* occurs in Albertus Magnus *Prior. Analyt.* I. v. 3. *Duæ præmissæ* represents the Arabic مقدمتان *muqaddamatāni* (quoted, in a MS. of 1200, from Avicenna *a* 1037), dual of مقدمة *muqaddamah* '(that which is) put before', passive pple. of قدم *qadama*, to go before, put before, etc.; as sb. it stands for قضية مقدمة *qaḍiyyah muqaddamah*, 'propositio præmissa'. The *Mafātīḥ al 'ulūm* (Keys of the Sciences) *c* 970, in the account of the Analytics, has 'the *muqaddamah* (præmissa) is the *qaḍiyyah* (propositio): it is put before in making the deduction' (Prof. Margoliouth).

a. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. x. 71 (Camb. MS.), I se wel þat it folweth by strengthe of þe premysses (*Addit. MS.* premisses). 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. ii. (1495) h j b/1 Yf he knowe the forsayd two premisses he knoweth the conclusyon by the premysses, for he concludeth that one of that other. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10717 Thy premysses for to make Ful ffayre exaumples thow kanst take. 1530 PALSGR. 257/2 Premysses that cometh in an argument, *premisse*. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. iii. 19 b, The premisses, as they terme them, that is, the proposition and the assumption, must bee prooued and confirmed. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 485 They lay hold upon the conclusion, and by shaking that into pieces, hope to overthrow all the premisses upon which it is inferred. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* 280 Her foe's conclusions were not sound, From premisses erroneous brought. 1827 [see MINOR A. 4]. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. x, Putting consequence on premiss. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. VI. ii. 11 What here are the premisses and inference? 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 5 In expressing a universal truth in the major premiss, and bringing a particular instance under it in the minor.

β. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 147 Vpon these premises, we may wel conclude [etc.]. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. Definitions, A Lemma is the demonstration of some premise whereby the proof of the thing in hand becomes the shorter. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. iii. § 1 In the premise all animals signifies every kind of animals. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 270 The premises in that piece conduct irresistably to the conclusion. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* I. i. § 2 23 Every conclusion is deduced..from two other propositions (thence called Premises). 1864 BOWEN *Logic* V. 134 Here the second premise is materially false.

II. in *Law* and *gen.* (Now always *premise(s.)*

2. *pl.* The matters or things stated or mentioned previously; what has just been said; the aforesaid, the foregoing. Often in legal phraseology: see also 3, 4. Rarely in *sing.* (quot. 1683 in *β*). Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. in technical use.

α. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 352 Plese itt to youre noble discretions to considere the premisses. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. cxl. 126 As by the redynge of the premysses ye maye well perceyue and know. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* X vj, Take mouse eares, betony, Sanamund, sage,..make a pouder therof & boile the premisses in wine. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 29 Now after these premisses let us..commence the matter itself. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 646, I found since I writ the premisses, that Edward the Confessour was the prime cause. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 61 But must be fully satisfy'd in the Premisses by ocular Demonstration.

β. 1529 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 10 Yf yt wold please you of your cherytable goodnes to shewe the premyses. 1570 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Disobedience* I, Of whiche all and singuler the premises, the holy Scriptures doo beare recorde in sundrie places. 1683 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 63 Renouncing all Claims or Demands of anything in or for ye Premise for ye future from Him. 1696 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 261 For the better inforceing the observacion of the premises. 1794 *Bloomfield's Amer. Law Rep.* 30 The Court having considered the Premises are of Opinion [etc.]. *a* 1830 in Trevelyan *Macaulay* (1876) I. iii. 137 To discuss questions conformably to the premises thus agreed on. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 15 The word premises is frequently used in law in its proper etymological sense of that which has been before mentioned.

3. *Law.* (*pl.*) That part in the beginning of a deed or conveyance which sets forth the names of the grantor, grantee, and things granted, together with the consideration or reason of the grant.

1641, 1818 [see HABENDUM]. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* ii. § 161. 72 If the 'Habendum' etc. cannot stand with the Premisses but is repugnant to their premisses. 1749 E. WOOD *Compl. Body Conveyancing* I. v. § 2. 236 The premisses of a Deed is all the Forepart of the Deed, or all that is written before the *Habendum*. 1837 T. D. HARDY *Kot. Chart.* Pref. 11 The *Premises* of a Charter comprehend all that precedes the Habendum, and contain the name and titles of the grantor, the address, the name and quality of the grantee, the description of the thing granted, and the reason or consideration of the grant being made.

4. *Law.* (*pl.*) (*spec.* use of 2.) The subject of a conveyance or bequest, specified in the premises of the deed: so expressed when referred to collectively in the later part of the document; = the houses, lands, or tenements above-said or before-mentioned.

a. 1480 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 56 That..my executourrez have and resseyve alle the issuez and profytys of alle the seyd meese londys and rentys and other premissez. 1508 in Nichols *Royal Wills* 379 All which maners, londs, and tenements, and other the premisses, we late purchased. 1547 in *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 311 All grett Trees & Woodds growyng in & uppon the premyssez, all & syngler which premyssez aboue expressed & specified. 1609 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 334 The said Tythe Corn Hay Lamb and Wool in Allerthwaite Markinton and Ingerthorpe and other the Premisses..which premisses so sold..is now worth p. Ann. 60*l.* 1774 in *Brasenose Coll. Doc.* I. 48 The Purchase money to be paid Mr. B. for Premisses.

β. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 526 Alice Higgins devised the premises, being a term for 999 years, to trustees, in trust for herself for life, remainder to H. Higgins her son and Mary his wife. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 187 Where a testator devised a certain messuage and the furniture in it to A. for life, and after his decease he gave the said messuage and premises to B. the latter devise was held to carry the furniture as well as the messuage to B. on the principle that the word premises included all that went before.

5. *pl.* (from 4.) A house or building with its grounds or other appurtenances.

a. 1730 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6922/2 The Committee for Letting the Cities Lands..give Notice That they intend to Lett by several Leases the Premisses hereafter mentioned. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* VIII. v. 217 The Eastern villagers now have oftentimes little [wood] or none on their premisses.

β. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II, XX. 312 An actual seisin, or entry into the premises, or part of them. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* X. iii, Till it suits you..to quit the premises. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 685 The wife being served, on the premises, or at the dwelling house of the husband. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* xiii, Allowed to make it his home for the time being, in consideration of keeping the premises in thorough repair. 1902 *Act 2 Edw. VII*, c. 28 § 21 Nor shall any coroner's inquest be held on such licensed premises. *Mod.* Licensed to retail beer, wine, spirits, and tobacco to be consumed on the premises. All repairs done on the premises.

†**6.** *pl.* Previous circumstances or events; things happening before. *Obs.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 63 The Law I beare no mallice for my death, 'Has done vpon the premises, but Iustice. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 42 As he meant to scatter those ten Tribes..so he orders the whole frame of premises tending thereto. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* VIII. Wks. 1813 II. 86 So after these premises, the murder of the king following, we judge, in our consciences [etc.].

Premise (prĭmə·z), *v.* Also 6 premyse, -mysse, 7 præmise, premize. [f. prec. sb.; or f. 15–16th c. F. *premis, -mise*, pa. pples. of *premetre, prémettre* to place or put forth before: cf. PREMIT.]

1. *trans.* To state, set forth, or mention before something else; to say or write by way of preface or introduction to the main subject. (With *simple obj.* or, now usually, *obj. clause.*)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 195 Whan almyghty god forbade the iewes to make..ydolles, he premysed & put before these wordes, sayenge: Thou shalt haue no god but me. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. vi. C iij, I thinke it not amisse..to premise certaine Theoremes. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* To Rdrs., With some few advertisments præmised. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 34 What we have already said to that point being premiz'd. 1781 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* I. 453, I can venture to premise that he will..be deprived of every possible means of doing harm. 1804–6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 367 Having premised these observations, I proceed to consider [etc.]. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. xv. 162 He finally gave way, and accepted the commission, premising that he would only submit to it for twelve months. *absol.* or *intr.* 17.. SWIFT (J.), I must premise with three circumstances.

†**b.** To put before, prefix (words, etc.) *to* a writing, speech, etc. *Obs.* except as involved in prec.

1626 R. HARRIS *Hezekiah's Recovery* (1630) 2 Neither is there any necessitie of premising petitions to each particular thanksgiving. 1681 BOYLE *Let. to Bp. H. Jones* 8 Apr., Wks. 1772 I. Life 173 The preface that the Jansenists have premised to their translation of the new testament. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. Pref., An Introduction,..which seemed necessary to be premised to the History itself. 1828 PUSEY *Hist. Enq.* I. 36 Premising to each article a definition.

†**c.** To imply beforehand; to presuppose. *Obs.*

1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 165 The very notion of the Soul's regeneration premising a generation.

d. *Logic.* To state in the premises. Also *absol.*

1684 BURNET *The. Earth* I. iv. 48 The Apostle's discourse here was an argumentation..'tis an answer upon a ground taken, he premiseth and then infers. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 182 For if only *some* is premised, we cannot conclude *all*.

2. To make, do, perform, or use beforehand; *esp.* in *Surg.* and *Med.* to perform (an operation) or administer (a remedy) as the beginning of a course of treatment.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 142 When Antonie (the signe of the holy crosse premised) had in the name of God demaunded. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 122 This solemne prayer being ended,..and the Lords prayer premised, all communicate. 1651 WITTIE *Primrose's Pop. Err.* III. 171 They forbid to use them,..before that purging be premised. 1736 AMYAND in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 337 The Limb was immediately cut off..having first premised a Ligature about the Flesh surrounding the Vessels. 1787 J. COLLINS in *Med. Commun.* II. 367 After premising a few drops of the antimonial wine,..I had recourse to the bark. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 209 In the first case, of ulcers, I premised a seton in the arm.

3. *transf.* To preface or introduce (*with, by* something else).

1823 CHALMERS *Serm.* I. 448 Let me premise this head of discourse by admitting that I know nothing more hateful than the crouching spirit of servility. 1847 MEDWIN *Shelley* I. 283, I shall premise it [the history] with a few observations.

†**4. a.** To send before or in advance. **b.** To send or bring before the time. *Obs. rare.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 104 The King premised certaine horsemen to beset all the sea coast. 1593 [see PREMISED 2].

Premised (prĭmə·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Stated or mentioned previously; aforesaid.

1546 *Verks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 247 Fre rente goinge furth of the premyssed landes. 1599 H. BUTLES *Dyets drie Dinner* A iv b, All these premised words..inferre thus much. 1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 612, I shall conclude your trouble with the premised Note. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. vi. 326 The premised general notion of eternal truths.

†**2.** Sent before the time. *Obs. rare.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, V. ii. 41 O let the vile world end, And the premised Flames of the Last day, Knit earth and heauen together.

Premisory (prĭmə·zŏri), *a. rare*—1. [irreg. f. PREMISE *v.* + -ORY 2.] Introductory, antecedent.

1844 BABINGTON tr. *Hecker's Epidemics Mid. Ages* 190 The Sweating Sickness of 1485 did not make its appearance without great and general premisory events.

†**Premi·ssion.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *prémission* (*-icion* 15th c.), ad. late L. *præmissiōn-em* (*Pompej. gr.* p. 31, in Quicherat), n. of action from L. *præmittĕre*: see next.] A sending before or in advance.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 247 There was a premission of him [Joseph] into Egipt. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Premission*,..a sending before.

†**Premi·t,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *præmittĕre* to send or set before, f. *præ*, PRE- A. + *mittĕre* to send.]

1. *trans.* = PREMISE *v.* 1.

1540 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 385 That the said statute to be allwaye keapte..as it is premitted. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 84 Certaine generall questions are to bee premitted. 1681 R. FLEMING *Fulfill. Script.* (1801) I. 263, I would premit here some few things. 1784 J. BROWN *Hist. Brit. Ch.* (1820) II. vi. 218 After premitting a declaration of their peaceful intentions, the Covenanters took possession of Newcastle.

2. = PREMISE *v.* 2.

1662 [see PREMITTED below]. 1670 MAYNWARING *Physician's Repos.* 37 Purgation is necessary to be premitted.

3. To send forth. *rare.*

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 50 Seneca would needs persuade us..that Virtue doth premit its light into the minds of al.

Hence †**Premi·tted** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1662 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 100 The Church..directed the Catechumeni to prepare themselves by premitted solemn fastings for the reception of holy Baptism.

Premities, irreg. var. PRIMICES *Obs.*, first-fruits.

Premium (prī·mĭŏm). Also 7–8 præmium. Pl. **-iums,** formerly **-ia.** [a. L. *præmium* booty, profit from booty, profit, advantage, reward, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *emĕre* to buy, orig. to take.]

1. A reward given for some specific act or as an incentive; a prize.

1601 A. COPLEY *Answ. Let. Jesuited Gent.* 107 Their martyrdomes being to them as a *præmium* for the one, and ..a sufficient *Piaculum* for the other. 1612 BAINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* XXVIII. (1627) 283 Those [scholars] who doe best, would be graced with some *Præmium* from them: as some little booke, or money. [*Margin*] Some *Præmia* giuen. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Premium*..is used in Schools, for a reward given to that Schollar that says his Lesson, or performs his Exercise well. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 152 The Captain with his Company..received their Præmium, which was Thirty Shillings per head, for the Enemies which they had killed or taken. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. ii. 305 He knew the premium set upon his head. 1770 SMALL in J. P. Muirhead *Life Jas. Watt* XVI. (1858) 223 The French..offer large præmia for time-keepers. 1785 W. TOOKE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 429 The præmiums annexed, as incitements to Philosophical industry. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 486/1 It was resolved, that a premium of twenty guineas should be paid to the owner who shall exhibit the best three-year-old bull. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* xiv. 168 A premium of Trinity College, Dublin. 1898 *Daily News* 9 Mar. 4/4 After all premiums had been awarded, and the winners had been paraded,..the hunter classes had their chance.

fig. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* X. vi, Misplaced mercy would

be but a premium to conspiracy. 1860 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* I. 208 Such an abandonment..as should be a premium on his indolence.

2. The amount agreed on, in an insurance policy, to be paid at one time or from time to time in consideration of a contract of insurance (formerly *premio*): see Insurance 4, Policy *sb.*[2] 1.

[1622, 1638: see Premio.] 1661 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Premium*...Among Merchants it is used for that sum of money..which the Ensured gives the Ensurer for ensuring the safe return of any Ship or Merchandize. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1668/4 The Insurers will oblige Themselves ..to accept of a Surrender, and repay their Premium, only deducting a Proportion for the time Insured. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 262 The conditions of insurance are 2s. per cent. premium. 1835 Sir J. Ross *Narr. 2nd Voy.* xxxiv. 480 The premium that might be demanded at Lloyd's. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Jan. 8/1 This seemed to him to sufficiently define 'the premiums of the company',.. the periodical sums required to be paid in respect of policies issued by the company in order to maintain such policies against the company.

3. A sum additional to interest, price, wages, or other fixed remuneration; a bonus; a bounty on the production or exportation of goods. † Formerly sometimes applied to interest on a loan.

1695 C. Montagu in Cobbett *Parl. Hist. Eng.* (1809) V. 968 The supplies..being so much diminished..by the unequal change, and exorbitant Premiums, before they reached the camp. 1698 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 340 An account..what imprest money has been paid to Mr. Burton and Mr. Knight for premiums for advancing money, &c., since May 95. 1729 *N. Jersey Archives* XI. 183 Any Person importing Masts into Great Britain, to be intituled to the Bounty or Praemium, must produce a Certificate. 1731 Swift *To Mr. Gay* 69 With Int'rest, and a Præmium paid beside, The Master's pressing Wants must be supply'd. 1748 H. Ellis *Hudson's Bay* 103 Besides the extraordinary Wages..given, Premiums were settled in Case of Success, proportionable to the Rank of all the Persons on board. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxx. 456 If no premium were allowed for the hire of money, few persons would care to lend it. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 649 A captain is..sure to get their passage money and a premium for them.

4. A fee paid for instruction in a profession or trade.

1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. xiv. 426 Sometimes very large sums are given with them [apprentices], as a premium for such their instruction. 1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr., The Theatre* 86 He would have bound him to some shop in town, But with a premium he could not come down. 1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* vii. 58 To learn a profession, like that of an architect or engineer, it is requisite to pay a high premium, and become a pupil in a good office.

5. The charge made for changing one currency into another of greater value; agio; hence, the excess value of one currency over another.

1717 Newton in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 425 At home they make their payments in gold, but will not pay in silver without a premium. 1757 Jos. Harris *Coins* 121 A country which oweth a ballance to another must pay a præmium upon all the bills.

6. *At a premium*: at more than the nominal or usual value; above par; *fig.* in high esteem. (Opp. to *at a* Discount.)

1828 *Harrovian* 191 John Lyon put their charms at a premium. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Vanderput & S.* iii. 51 It answers our purpose better to sell our claim for this money at a premium. 1856 Reade *Never too late* xxv, Suicide is at a premium here. *Ibid.* [see Discount *sb.* 4]. 1861 [see Discount *sb.* 4]. 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* III. ix. (1876) 421 When the exchange is unfavourable, and bills at a premium, this premium..varies from day to day. 1882 Bithell *Counting-ho. Dict.* (1893) 237 If £100 of Russian Stock is issued at the price of £94, then, if the quoted price on the Stock Exchange is 95½, it is said to be at 1½ premium.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *premium* (= prize) *bull, tulip*, etc.; *premium-hunter, -winner*; *premium-fed, -paying*, adjs.: **premium bonus system, premium system**, a system by which a bonus is paid in addition to wages in proportion to the amount or value of work done.

1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xiii, 'I am, sir', said Mr. Tigg, ..'a premium tulip, of a very different growth and cultivation'. 1855 J. R. Leifchild *Cornwall Mines* 249 The mine rose in value to the premium amount of £24,000 in a few days. 1895 *Daily News* 4 Feb. 5/7 What an incubus the pampered and premium-fed merchant navy is upon national finances. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 June 8/1 A sign that many premium-hunters will be left out in the cold. 1901 *Ibid.* 5 Sept. 8/1 Brief descriptions were given of the working and general results of the premium system. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 17 Oct. 3/3 The premium bonus system, as provisionally agreed to, seems to Mr. Webb to be an admirable expedient. 1905 *Ibid.* 30 Jan. 3/7 Parents and guardians often pay a premium to a Canadian farmer. But the best farmers will not take a premium boy.

Hence **Premiumed** (prĭ·miŏmd) *a.*, that has gained a premium or prize; **Pre·miumless** *a.*, without (the means of paying) a premium.

1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 305 A breed of these premium'd bulls. 1796 Coleridge *Lett., to T. Poole* (1895) 189 He was too young and premiumless, and no one would take him.

Premolar (prīmōu·lăr), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. Pre- B. 3 + Molar. Cf. F. *pré-molaire.*] One of the set of molar teeth in front of the true molars, replacing the molars or grinders of the milk dentition; a false molar, in man called 'bicuspid'.

(Sometimes erroneously applied to a molar of the deciduous dentition.)

1842 Owen in Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 326/2 The teeth.. which are analogous to the bicuspids in man are called 'præmolars' or spurious molars [in mammalia generally]. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 903/1 Those grinders which succeed the deciduous ones..are called 'premolars'. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 114 The Civet..is characterized by the possession of three false molars (premolars of Owen). 1863 Huxley *Man's Place Nat.* ii. 81. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* vii. 253 The bicuspid molars of man..are in zootomy termed premolars because they are placed in front of the true molars. 1897 [see Prelacteal].

B. *adj.* Situated in front of the (true) molars; that is a premolar.

1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* vi. 283 The last premolar tooth has gone over to the molar series.

† **Premolli·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [n. of action from L. *præmollīre* to soften beforehand: see -tion.] A previous softening or mitigation.

1682 Norris *Hierocles* Pref. 4 Sometimes without any Premollition at all, they are downright sins.

Premonarchical: see Pre- B. 1 d.

Premonish (prĭmpo·nĭʃ), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *præmonēre* to forewarn, foreshow, after Monish, Admonish.] *trans.* To forewarn; to advise, caution, notify, or admonish beforehand.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 201 b, Thou art agayn premonysshed, aduysed & warned neuer to..ymagyn in thy fantasy ony suche. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* II. iii, Fye, I premonisht you of that. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War. Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 153 The said Committie of Estaites of Parliament doe heirby warne, premoneis and requyer all Commissares and Collectores..that they prepare thair comptes and present thame befoire the auditors. 1742 J. Willison *Balm of Gilead* i. (1800) 60 God doth premonish us that a storm is coming. 1876 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 191 Of whose haunting presence the delicacy of his senses had already premonished him.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* To give warning beforehand.

1550 Hooper *Serm. Jonas* i. 12 b, He is yet so mercyfull that he premonysheth & forewarneth of hys scourge to come, by hys prophets. 1625 Shirley *Love Tricks* II. ii, Were it otherwise, I should elect, as you pre-monish, youth And prodigal blood. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. Test.* Matt. xxiv. 30 God premonishes before he punishes. 1894 F. P. Badham in *Academy* 15 Dec. 513/2 The mention of women in the genealogy..premonishes that some peculiar importance will attach to Christ's mother.

† **Premo·nishment.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ment.] The act of premonishing; premonition.

1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* i. B v b, To observe the rules, and take the premonishementes of Godly doctrine. *Ibid.* B vij, Without premonishement or warning. 1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1672) 40 Now, after these premonishments I will come to the Compartition itself. 1788 Gilson *Serm. Pract. Subj.* vii. (1807) 133 We are not given to know what premonishment Elijah had received.

Premonition (prīmoni·ʃən). [ad. obs. F. *premonicion* (15th c. in Godef.), *-ition*, ad. late L. *præmonitio* a forewarning, n. of action f. L. *præmonēre*: see Premonish. In med.L. the word was identified in form with *præmūnītio* (prop. a fortifying in front), so that the earlier form in Eng. was Premunition, q. v.] The action of premonishing or forewarning; a previous notification or warning of subsequent events; a forewarning.

[1456-1693: see Premunition 2.] 1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* Argt. 8 It is necessarye to note this premonicion teaching vs how we shulde knowe the chirche of God. 1577-8 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 666 Upoun sic schort and unlaunchfull premonitioun. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 465 Wee have thought good (by way of friendly premonition) to declare unto them all as followeth. 1785 Reid *Intell. Powers* II. iii. 250 In the premonition to the reader prefixed to the second edition of his Optics. 1869 *Act* 32 & 33 *Vict.* c. 116 § 7 The lands..should be redeemable by the grantor..upon premonition of three months. 1876 Farrar *Marlb. Serm.* xx. 195 It will be the creeping premonition of paralysis to come.

Premonitive (prīmpo·nĭtiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *præmonit-*, ppl. stem of *præmonēre* (see next) + -ive.] Of or pertaining to premonition; premonitory.

1861 I. Taylor *Spir. Hebr. Poetry* 291 The present trouble ..may be interpreted as premonitive of a renewed life.

Premonitor (prīmpo·nĭtəɹ). [a. L. *præmonitor*, agent-n. f. *præmonēre* to forewarn: see Premonish.] One who or that which forewarns; a premonitory sign or token.

a 1656 Bp. Hall *Soliloquies* lxxix, Some such like uncouth premonitors; which the great and holy God sends purposely to awaken our security. 1822 T. Taylor *Apuleius* 311 A premonitor in things dubious. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 245 Of these the Clouds are eminent premonitors. 1866 J. B. Rose tr. *Ovid's Met.* 464 Premonitors of crime.

Premonitory (prīmpo·nĭtəri), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *præmonitōri-us*, f. *præmonitor*: see prec. and -ory[2]. Cf. F. *prémonitoire.*] Giving or conveying premonition; serving to warn or notify beforehand.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 43 In premonitory judgements, God will take good words, and sincere intents; but in peremptory, nothing but reall performances. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. iv. 213 A Comet..following an Earthquake, though it looseth the Præmonitory part, yet it looseth not the Nature of a Sign. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Diss. Roast Pig.* A premonitory moistening..overflowed his nether lip. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 429 We are warned of approaching danger, by certain premonitory symptoms. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* IV. 1356 Signs and silences Premonitory of earthquake.

B. *ellipt.* as *sb. pl.* Premonitory symptoms.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 308, I am down myself today with all the premonitories.

Hence **Premo·nitorily** *adv.*

1847 in Webster. 1880 G. Meredith *Tragic Com.* viii, Shaking her own head premonitorily.

† **Premo·nster,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* Shortened from Premonstratensis.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. 1111 (Cotton MS.) And of þe ordyr Premonster lyk Qwhit chanownys coyme þan to Alnewyk. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/1 Premoster, whyȝte chanon (*H.*, *P.* Premonster), *Premonstrensis.*

† **Premo·nstrance.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *premonstrance* (16th c. in Godef.), f. OF. *premonstrer*: see -ance.] A showing beforehand; foreshowing.

1594 Nashe *Terrors of Ni.* F ij b, Dreames..if they haue anie premonstrance in them, the preparatiue feare of that they so premonstrate..is far worse than the mischiefe itselfe by them denounced and premonstrated. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 14 Our apostle had some special premonstrance of the nearness of his end.

Premonstrant (prīmpo·nstrănt), *sb.* and *a. Eccl. Hist.* [In form pres. pple. of OF. *premonstrer* to foreshow: used to represent med.L. Premonstratensis.]

A. *sb.* = Premonstratensian *sb.*

1700 Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* II. 853 The Orders of the Cistercians and Præmonstrants. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 570/2 Abbeys of Benedictins, Cistercians, regular Canons, and Premonstrants, to which the king nominates.

B. *adj.* = Premonstratensian *a.*

1895 E. Marg. Thompson *Hist. Somerset Carthusians* 71 He had been Abbot of the Præmonstrant Abbey of Dryburgh. 1896 Lina Eckenstein *Woman under Monast.* 195 There were also two settlements of Premonstrant nuns in England.

† **Premo·nstrate,** *sb. Obs. rare.* A shortened equivalent of Premonstratensian.

1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. H iv, About this time arose other sectes of perdicion, as the .. Premonstrates. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 283 White Canons premonstrates.

† **Premo·nstrate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *præmonstrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *præmonstrāre*: see next.] 'Premonstrated', foreshown. (Const. as *pa. pple.*)

1654 Z. Coke *Logick* 10 When they are ordinative, methodical, and by conclusion, as is premonstrate.

† **Premo·nstrate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *præmonstrāre* to show beforehand, f. *præ*, Pre- A. 1 + *monstrāre* to show.] *trans.* To point out or make known beforehand; to foreshow, portend.

1588 J. Harvey *Disc. Probl.* 104 The same coniunction againe infusing, doth out of all doubt premonstrate the second coming of the sonne of God and man in the maiestie of his glorie. 1594 [see Premonstrance]. 1652 Wharton tr. *Rothman's Chirom.* Wks. (1683) 550 They premonstrate Happiness to the Man in his Journeys and Messages. 1679 C. Nesse *Antichrist* 132 It is not the manner of Holy Scripture to premonstrate any certain periods.

Premonstratensian (prīmpnstrătē·nsiăn), *sb.* and *a. Eccl. Hist.* Also 7 præ-. [f. med.L. *Præmonstrātensis* (see next) + -an.]

A. *sb.* A member of the Roman Catholic order of regular canons founded by St. Norbert at Prémontré, near Laon, Île de France, in 1119. Also called Premonstrants, Norbertians, and, from the colour of their dress, White Canons. Also, a member of a corresponding order of nuns.

1695 T. Tanner *Notitia Monastica* Pref. a vj b, Concerning the introducing of the Benedictine Order into this Kingdom,..as also of the Regular Canons, Austins, Præmonstratensians, Gilbertines, &c. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 290/2 The Premonstratensians procured a constitution, which was confirmed by Pope Innocent III, that all the abbots of their order should wear them [*sc.* mitres]. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* 658/2 More recently a community of French Premonstratensians has been established at Storrington.

B. *adj.* Of or belonging to this order.

1695 T. Tanner *Notitia Monastica* 123 Newhouse or Newsom. The first Monastery of the Præmonstratensian Order in England, built by Petr. de Gousla A.D. 1146. *Ibid.* Pref. b v, The Austin, Premonstratensian and Gilbertine Nuns,..were instituted by the same as the Monks of those Orders. 1864 *Churchman* 3 Nov. 64 Bishop Maxe, the general visitor of the Premonstratensian order. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* 685/1 There were at one time, according to Hélyot, a thousand Premonstratensian abbeys..and five hundred houses of nuns.

‖ **Premonstrate·nsis, præ-,** *a.* and *sb.* [med.L. 'belonging to Prémontré', med.L. (*locus*) *Præmonstrātus* 'the place foreshown' (see Premonstrate *v.*), so called because the site is said to have been prophetically pointed out by St. Norbert.] = Premonstratensian *a.* and *sb.* Hence † **Premonstrate·nse,** *contr.* **Premonstrense,** *a.* and *sb.*; † **Premonstrate·nser** *sb.*; † **Premonstre·nsian** *a.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 459 Aboute þis tyme began þe ordre Premonstratensis [*MS.* -censis], þat is þe ordre of white chanouns. 1432-50 *Ibid.*, The ordre Premonstratense [*MS.* -cense] began abowte this tyme. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. 806 (Wemyss MS.) And in þe nixt 3ere efter þan The ordre Premonstrense [*Cott. MS.* Premonstrans; *Auchinleck* of Premonstratens] he began, That is to say of channons quhite. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 412 Per was a blak monk þat fell in apostasye, & syne he was a Premonstratence [*MS.* -cence] & went oute. 1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. 78 The Premonstratensers or white chanons, came in to the realme & buylded at Newbowse in Lyncolne dyocese in the yeare of our lord a M, a C, and xlv. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 134 (1810) 146 Canons of the order of Præmonstretenses. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 142 This was answered by Father Hugo, a Regular Premonstrensian Prebendary. 1805

Forsyth *Beauties Scott.* II. 18 Patrick, of the reformed order of Premonstratenses of Dryburgh.

† Premonstra·tion. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *præmonstrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *præmonstrāre*: see Premonstrate *v.*] The action of premonstrating or showing beforehand; a showing forth, making known, indication, or manifestation beforehand.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 44 The fift Chapitle vs telles oure ladys oblacionne In the temple by thre figures of premonstracionne. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 215 The Church by premonstration declareth what is the word of God. 1610 Willet *Hexapla Dan.* 59 This dreame beeing a premonstration of things to come. 1623 Cockeram, *Premonstration*, a fore-shewing.

Pre·monstra·tor. *rare.* [a. L. *præmonstrātor*, agent-n. f. *præmonstrāre*: see Premonstrate *v.*] One who or that which shows beforehand.

1846 in Worcester, citing Kirby. Hence in later Dicts.

Premorse (prīmō·ɹs), *a. Bot.* and *Entom.* Also præ-. [ad. L. *præmors-us*, pa. pple. of *præmordēre* to bite (off) in front, f. *præ*, Pre- A. 4 c + *mordēre* to bite.] Having the end abruptly truncate, as if bitten or broken off.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf, Præmorse Leaf*... a leaf which is truncated and terminated by an acute sinus at the summit. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 295 *Premorse*.., terminating in an irregular truncate apex, as if bitten off. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* III. 192 Its root is premorse or bitten. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 192 Blue Scabious..Herb with a præmorse (abrupt) rootstock. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 529 The types of the modern carrot are the tap-rooted and the premorse-rooted.

Premortal to **-Mosaic**: see Pre- B. 1.

Pre-mo·rtem, *a.* [a. L. *præ mortem* before death.] Taking place or performed before death: opposed to *post-mortem*.

1892 *Chicago Advance* 21 July, To see himself as others see him through the kindly medium of pre-mortem obituary notices. 1893 W. R. Gowers *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* (ed. 2) II. 339 The pre-mortem rise in temperature is usually attended by extreme frequency of pulse.

Premotion (prīmō·ʉ·ʃən). [ad. med.L. *præmōtiōn-em*, n. of action f. late L. *præmovēre* to move (anything) beforehand: see Premove. So F. *prémotion* (1713 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Motion or impulse given beforehand; *esp.* applied to divine action held to determine the will of the creature.

a 1643 Ld. Falkland, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 133 They contend..whether with this freedome of will..Physicall predeterminations or præmotions can consist. *a* 1680 J. Corbet *Free Actions* II. vii. (1683) 18 It being to a good act, it is a Premotion perfective of our Nature, and to its well-being. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., Physical premotion, according to Alvarez, Lemos, etc., is a complement of the active power, whereby it passes from the first act to the second; i. e. from a complete, and next power, to action. 1867 [see Premovement]. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 384/2 [About 1580] Bannez, a Dominican professor at Salamanca,..represented efficacious grace as determining the free consent of the will by 'physical premotion', and this premotion which was infallibly followed by the consent of the will came, as he alleged, from God's absolute decree that the person so moved by grace should correspond to it. 1887 *Mind* Apr. 266 This thesis is nothing more than the mere denial of 'physical premotion'.

Premo·tional, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Pre- B. 1 d + Motion *sb.* + -al.] Existing before motion.

1852 Bailey *Festus* xxviii. (ed. 5) 475 At the first creation, in that peace, Premotional, preelemental, prime.

Premove (prīmū·v), *v. rare.* [ad. late L. *præmovēre* to move (anything) beforehand, f. *præ*, Pre- A. 1 + *movēre* to Move.] *trans.* To move or influence beforehand; to impel or incite to action.

1598 Florio, *Premosso*, promoted, preferred, premooued. 1663 Baxter *Divine Life* 141 It followeth that we have no certainty when God premoveth an Apostle or Prophet to speak true, and when to speak falsly. 1675 — *Cath. Theol.* II. viii. 190 It performeth that Act because it is premoved to it. 1867 W. G. Ward *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) II. 187 *note*, Let it be assumed, then, that God does premove earthly phenomena.

Hence **Premo·vement.** *rare.*

1867 W. G. Ward *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) II. 172 It does not follow..because they are fixed that they proceed independently of God's constant and unremitting 'premovement'. [*Note*] We do not say 'premotion', because this word has a special sense in the Thomistic philosophy, totally distinct from that here intended.

Premu·ltiply, *v. Math.* [Pre- A. 4 c.] *trans.* To multiply by (or as) a Prefactor, q. v.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† Premunda·tion. *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 7 præ-. [n. of action f. L. *præmundāre*, repr. by *præmundātus* cleansed beforehand, f. *præ*, Pre- A. 1 + *mundāre* to cleanse: see -ation.] A cleansing or purification beforehand.

a 1660 Hammond 19 *Serm.* ix. Wks. 1684 IV. 619 A præmundation or præsanctification of them that sued to be admitted higher.

† Premu·ne, obs. colloq. contraction of Præmunire (in sense 3).

1758 Mrs. Lennox *Henrietta* III. i, 'Nay, for that matter, ..I may draw myself into another premune perhaps: after what I have suffered I ought to be cautious.'

Premunire, -eal, -ize, etc.: see Præmunire, etc.

† Premuni·te, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *præmūnīre* (see next). Cf. F. *prémunir* (14th c.).] *trans.* To fortify or guard in front or beforehand.

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* Pref. (1622) 12 For the better removing of the exception..I thought good to præmunite the succeeding Treatise, with this præceding Preface. 1679 V. Alsop *Melius Inquirendum* I. i. 53 King James sent thither [to Dort] several of his most learned and eminent divines, premunited with an instrument.

Premunition (prīmiuni·ʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. late L. *præmūnītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *præmūnīre* to fortify or protect in front, f. *præ*, Pre- A. 4 c + *mūnīre* to fortify, defend. In med.L. *præ-*, *pre-* 'before' was referred to time, and the verb confounded with *præmonēre* to warn beforehand, so that with the form of *præmunīre* it had the sense of *præmonēre*; whence the sb. Præmunire, and sense 2 here (the earlier use in English).]

1. The action of fortifying or guarding beforehand; a previous securing of immunity against attack or danger; a forearming.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iv. 177 We premise these two prouisoes and premunitions for our selues. 1622 S. Ward *Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 49 Let mee tell thee præuision is the best preuention, and præmonition the best præmunition. 1874 H. N. Hudson *Wordsw.* I. (1884) 7 (Funk) That issue was to be forestalled by timely premunition.

2. Used, by confusion, in the sense of Premonition. (The earlier use.) *Obs.* exc. as in quot. 1875, referring to Præmunientes: cf. next.

[1389 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 267/1 Soit tiel conviction ou atteindre envers luy par Brief de Premunition.] 1456 *Cov. Leet Bk.* (E. E. T. S.) 296 That all the churche-wardens.. be redy to accompt yerely after premunicion made vnto theym. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 62 Vpoun the premunitioun of xx[ti] dayis to cumpeir befoir thaim. 1629 Lynde *Via Tuta* 49 Letters of admertisement or premunition were written..and were sent by the Orthodox Bishops and Pastors to other parts and sound Members of the Catholique Church. 1693 R. Fleming *Disc. Earthquakes* 103 An experimental Knowledge of the Truth of Divine Premunitions, when it's too late..will be very sad. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* xv. II. 195 The whole body of beneficed clergy..was organised by Edward I as a portion of his parliament, by the clause of premunition inserted in the writ of summons addressed to the bishops.

Premu·nitory, *a.* [f. L. *præmūnīt-*, ppl. stem of *præmūnīre*, in med.L. used for *præmonēre* (see prec. and Præmunire + -ory [2].] Used, by confusion, for Premonitory *a. Premunitory clause* = Præmunientes *clause*.

1700 Atterbury *Rights Eng. Convoc.* (1701) 227, I..shall ..endeavour to give some account of the Original of the Premunitory Clause. *Ibid.* 241 The Præmonitory Clause. 1854 Thirlwall *Rem.* (1877) I. 211 The præmonitory clause though seemingly become a dead letter, was really carried into effect in its spirit.

Premutative, -mycosic, -mythical: see Pre- A. 3, B. 1. **Premye:** see Premie.

† Prena·de. *Obs.* Name of a dish in old cookery.

c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 91 Prenade [*Douce MS.* Brewes].—Take wyn,..and clarefied honey, sawndres, pouder of peper, Canel, Clowes, Maces, Saffron, pynes, my[n]ced dates, & reysons, And cast thereto a litul vinegre, and sette hit ouer the fire, and lete hit boyle [etc.].

Prename, -nasal: see Pre- A. 2, B. 3.

‖ Prenares, prænares (prīnē·rīz), *sb. pl. Anat.* Also in sing. **-naris.** [mod.L., f. *præ* before + L. *nārēs*, pl. of *nāris* nostril.] The anterior nares or openings of the nasal cavity; the nostrils (as opposed to the Postnares).

1882 Wilder & Gage *Anat. Techn.* 513 There is a tolerably direct passage from the *prænaris* to the *postnaris* through the so called *meatus ventralis* (inferior).

Hence **Pre-, prænarial** *a.*[1], belonging to the prenares.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Prænarial. 1895 *S. S. Lex.*, Prenarial.

Prenarial (prīnē·riăl), *a.*[2] *Anat.* [f. Pre- B. 3 + L. *nāris* nostril + -al.] Situated in front of the nostrils.

1866 Owen *Vertebr. Anim.* II. 426 *Euphysetes simus* shows the opposite extreme to *Balæna* and *Physeter*, in the disproportionate shortness of the rostral or 'prenarial' to the cranial or 'postnarial' part of the skull.

Prenatal (prīnē·tăl), *a.* [f. Pre- B. 1 d + Natal *a.*[1]] Existing or occurring before birth; previous to birth; antenatal.

(In quot. 1895 with reference to the prenatal divinity of Christ.)

1826 Southey *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 172 For his prenatal performances, and the other miracles of his early life,.. St. Fursey is as little entitled to discredit as to honour. 1874 H. R. Reynolds *John Bapt.* ii. 103 *note*, The idea of John's pre-natal inspiration;..the supposed inspiration of the unborn John. 1895 Haweis in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 599 There are what I may call the Prenatal Infusion clergy and the Postnatal Transfusion clergy. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 233 The principal causes [of idiocy and imbecility] may be grouped as pre-natal and post-natal.

fig. 1877 Tyndall in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/4 Pre-natal intimations of modern discoveries and results are strewn through scientific literature.

Hence **Prena·talist,** one who believes in the prenatal divinity of Jesus Christ (also *attrib.*); **Prena·tally** *adv.*, in the prenatal stage or period.

1879 Tourgee *Fool's Err.* xxxix. 286 That they were prenatally infected with the seeds of fatal disease. 1895 Haweis in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 599 The Prenatalists admit human parentage on one side only. *Ibid.* 604 [see Postnatalist].

Prence, obs. form of Prince.

† Prend, *sb. Obs.* [? for **reprend*, from F. *reprendre* to join broken parts.] ? A repaired crack.

1479 *Paston Lett.* III. 272 Item, a grete maser with a prend in the botom, and the armes of Seint Jorge...Item, a nother maser sownde in the botom and a sengilbonde.

† Prend, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *prend-re*:—L. *prendĕre*, contracted form of *prehendĕre* to take: see Prehend.] *trans.* To take.

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 149 In hym thou prendyddyst thi symylytude.

Prender (pre·ndəɹ). *Law.* [sb. use of F. *prendre*, inf., to take.] The power or right of taking a thing without its being offered.

1597 West *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 126 The Lord..shal haue such things, as lye in *prender*: as the warde of the bodie of the heire and of the land, escheates &c. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.* s. v. *Render*, There be certaine things in a maner that lie in *prender*..and certaine that lie in *Render*. *a* 1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 138 A reseruation of things in prender or vser, as to haue common for four beeues, or foure cart loads of wood, maketh no tenure. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. i. 15 Heriot custom (which Sir Edmund Coke says, lies only in prender, and not in render).

Prene, obs. form of Preen.

‖ Prenegard. *Obs.* The Fr. phrase *prenez garde*, take care.

c 1400 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 50 Prenegard, prenegard, thus bere I myn baselard.

Pre-nephritic: Pre- B. 1. **Prengte, Prenk:** see Prink *v.* **Prennable,** obs. f. Pregnable.

Prenoble (prīnō·b'l), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Pre- A. 6 + Noble *a.*] Pre-eminently noble. So **† Prenoble** *v. Obs., trans.* to ennoble pre-eminently.

1657 Reeve *God's Plea* 40 We should prenoble priority with honourable actions. 1812 Southey *Omniana* II. 96 One of these prenoble and reverend Doctors of Theology.

Prenominal (prīnǒ·minăl), *a.* [f. L. *præ-nōmin-*, stem of Prænomen + -al: cf. Nominal.] Pertaining to the *prænomen* or personal name, as distinguished from the surname; also, to the first word in binominal specific names.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. vii. 102 So are they deceived in the names of Horse-raddish, Horse-mint, Bull-rush and many more: conceiving therein some prenominall consideration, whereas indeed that expression is but a Grecisme, by the prefix of *hippos* and *bous*..intending no more then great. 1847 Saxe *Rape of Lock* xxi, The patronymical name of the maid Was so completely overlaid With a long prænominal cover. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 219 Many other prenominal absurdities.

† Preno·minate, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *prænōminātus*, pa. pple. of *prænōmināre*: see next.] Before-named, above-named; = Prenominated.

1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* II. 141 In short tyme after the prenominate pagans At tamysmouth reentred this realme agayne. *Ibid.* 1486 After the decesse of Hog. Lupe prenominate. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. i. 43 Hauing euer seene, in the prenominate crimes The youth you breath of guilty.

† Preno·minate, *v. Obs.* [f. late L. *prænōmināre* to name in the first place + -ate [3]; see Pre- A. 1 and Nominate *v.*] *trans.* To name beforehand, to mention previously. Hence **† Preno·minated** *ppl. a.*, previously mentioned, aforesaid; aforenamed, above-named.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* xxv. 15 b, For al such matters loke in ye chapitres of the prenominated infirmities. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 53/1 Those præcedent or prænominated occasions. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 250 Think'st thou to catch my life so pleasantly, As to prenominate in nice conjecture Where thou wilt hit me dead? 1670 *Conclave wherein Clement VIII was Elected Pope* 3 Some..did not only refuse all the prenominated persons, but would have introduced others.

† Preːnomina·tion. *Obs.* [n. of action from prec. vb.]

1. Prior nomination; naming first; forenaming.

1575 in H. Swinden *Gt. Yarmouth* (1772) 222 We have lately tollerated youre baylives to have prenominacion to oure discredytt. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiv. 170 In strict reason the watery productions should have the prenomination: and they of the land rather derive their names, then nominate those of the sea. 1658 Phillips, *Prænomination*, a forenaming.

2. The giving of a prænomen; a first name or appellation.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 16 All Common wealths assume their prenominations of their common diuided weale, as where one man hath not too much riches, and another man too much pouertie.

† Preno·stic, *sb. Obs.* In 4 -ik, -yk, 5 -ike. [ad. med.L. *prænosticus*, partially Latinized form of *prognōsticus*; so *prænosticāre* vb. (Du Cange), and OF. *prenosticable* (Godef.).] = Prognostic.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 219 He seith, for such a prenostik Most of an hound was to him lik. *c* 1398 Chaucer *Fortune* 54 Prenostik is thow wolt hir towr asayle. 1481 Botoner *Tulle on Old Age* (Caxton) e vj, The dayes callid Dies cretici and dies of prenostikes of good determynacions of the passions of a mans sikenesse or the contrarye.

So **† Preno·stic,** **† Preno·sticate** *v. trans.* = Prognosticate; **† Preno·sticate** *sb.*, **† Preno·sticative** = Prenostic *sb.*; **† Prenostica·tion, † Preno·sticature** = Prognostication (in quot. 1432-50, foreknowledge).

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XII. xvii, Ffor that day was hys deth *prenostyked, yf be wente to bataylle. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 169 Men..seide that hit was a 'pre-

nosticate and a signe that he sholde reioyce thempyre. *Ibid.* II. 283 If thay synde the horne fulle at that tyme thei prenosticate grete habundaunce of goodes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 209 Eftir that this prophet..Thir devyne answeris thus prenosticate. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xv. 167 The *prenosticacioune of thinges that felle aftre. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 317 A scribe, hauenge prenostication of thynges to comne [L. *præscius futurorum*]. *Ibid.* VI. 217 In whiche yere ij horrible blasynge sterres apperede;.. as a *prenosticatyve of grete destruccion. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 80 Dyuynacions presagyous & aruspycyous, vnto her tolde,..by the augurges & *prenostycatures of her harde and aduerse fortunes.

† **Prenotary.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **prenotarye**, 6 **-arie, preignetory, prignatory**, 7 **pre(i)gnotarie, -ry, prægnotary, pregnotory, prenotory.** [ad. med.L. *prænotārius*, app. a latinized synonym of *prōtonotārius* PROTONOTARY: cf. AF. *prenota'rie* Britton 1292), *preignatorie*. Prob. at first stressed *pre'nota'rie*, whence *pre'nōtary, -nātorie, -nētory*, etc., and *pregn-* for *pren-*.] The chief clerk of a court of law; a protonotary. Also *fig.*

[*c* 1250 BRACTON *De Leg. Angliæ* (Rolls) III. 188 Tunc legat prothonotarius virtutem brevis ad instructionem juratorum. *c* 1290 FLETA IV. ix. (1647) 230 Tunc legat prænotarius virtutem Juratorum. 1292 BRITTON II. xxi. § 5 Adoune lour seit bref leu par le clerc prenotarie, qi dirra en ceste manere.] *c* 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 2399 Prenotaryes to haue I the Advyse. 1535 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 398 John Joyner the kinges Preignetory of his graces comen bench at Westminster. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 § 43 Vpon enery fine..shalbe paied..twoo shillynges ..Wherof..the Prenotarie, entring the same, shall haue two pens. 1600 *Maldon, Essex, Doc.* Bundle 162 If. 8 Vnto serjeants, prignatoryes, atturneys, and counselors. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 20 The Judge of the towne assisted by the Pregnotory and serjeants came into the house. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Prægnotaries*,..in Common law, the chief Clerks of the King's Court, whereof three are of the Common pleas, and one of the King's Bench. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xlii. 345 Sequestrators,..Tabellions,..Pregnatories, Secondaries.

Prenotation (prīnōtē·ʃən). In quot. præ-. [f. PRE- A. 2 + NOTATION; see next. Cf. late L. *prænotātio* a first notion (Ennod. in Quicherat).] Noting beforehand; prediction, prognostication.

1861 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Hebr. Poetry* Pref. 13 Attested by.. the Divine præ-notation of events.

† **Preno·te,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *prænotāre* to mark before, in late L. to predict: see PRE- A. 1 and NOTE *v.* So obs. F. *prénoter* to note before.]

1. *trans.* To note or make mention of previously.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 178/1 This blinde ignorance of that age, thus aboue prenoted.

2. To denote or betoken beforehand, to prognosticate; to predict, foretell.

1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 63 It was not typicall; it did not prenote any thing to ensue or be accomplisht. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xxvii. 173 In what House you find Cauda Draconis, it prenotes detriment. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 143 How Prophets clearly could prenote Events remote.

Pre-no·tice. *rare.* [PRE- A. 2.] Previous notice or intimation.

a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 225 He judged it expedient to give some pre-notices of that Divine incarnation. 1814 COLERIDGE in J. Cottle *Early Recoll.* (1837) II. 218 With silent wishes, that these explanatory pre-notices may be attributed to their true cause.

Prenotifica·tion. *rare.* [PRE- A. 2.] Previous notification.

1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. iv, Bridget's pre-notification of them to Susannah..made it necessary for my uncle Toby to look into the affair. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 197 By divine prenotification, Noah saved himself and family.

Prenotion (prīnōu·ʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *prænōtiōn-em* a previous notion, preconception, innate idea (Cic.), transl. Gr. *πρόληψις* of the Epicureans: see PRE- A. 2 and NOTION. So F. *prénotion* (16th c.).]

1. A notion or mental perception of something before it exists or happens. Also (without *a* or *pl.*), foreknowledge, prescience; in quot. 1652, prognostication.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 77 Euen in such prenotions and premonitions..they may prouidently and reasonably foresee the consequence of Naturall or Morall effects. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xi. § 2 That the mind when it is withdrawn and collected into itself..hath some extent and latitude of prenotion. *a* 1607 BRIGHTMAN *Predict.* (1641) 2 Whosoever..may be amply satisfied, what prevalence his prenotions had. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 341 Many soothsaying astrologers..had gathered themselves together, to consult about the prænotion of Valens his successor. 1709 BERKELEY *The. Vision* § 148 Some glimmering analogous prænotion of things, that are placed beyond the certain discovery..of our present state. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 218 The belief that the soul, when by abstinence and observances it has been purified and concentrated, has a certain extent and latitude of prenotion.

2. A notion of something before actual experience of or acquaintance with it; a previous notion; a preconceived idea.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xv. § 3 This art of memory is but built upon two intentions; the one prenotion, the other emblem. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xxi. § 22 Were we well acquainted..with..those prænotions the Apostle supposed as known [etc.]. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 42 What kind of men are there any where, who have not of themselves this prenotion of a Deity? 1846 SIR W. HAMILTON *Dissert.* in *Reid's Wks.* App. 762 Anticipations—Presumptions—Prenotions.

Hence **Preno·tional** *a.*, pertaining to a preconceived notion.

1872 DE MORGAN *Budget of Paradoxes* 383 They might have gone so far, for example, under pre-notional impressions, as the alliterative allopath, who,..opposing the progress of science called vaccination, declared that some of its patients coughed like cows, and bellowed like bulls.

† **Prensa·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prensātio*, n. of action f. *prensāre*, contr. f. *prehensāre*: see PREHENSATION.] Seizing; laying hold.

1620 J. KING *Serm.* 24 *Mar.* 22 How would I vrge vnto you..the presentest prensation and pursuit of the very forelock of time? *a* 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1680) 149 By ambitious prensations, by Simoniacal corruptions,..by all kinds of sinister ways, men crept into the place.

So † **Pre·nsile** *a. Obs. rare.* perh. error for PREHENSILE; **Prension** (*rare*) = PREHENSION (sense 3).

1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* IV. ii. 322 The large red monkey of Demerara..having a long prensile tail. [*Note*] I believe prensile is a new-coined word. I have seen it, but do not remember where. [*Prehensile* was a recent word.] 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Clouds* I. iv, Verboseness, and pulsion, and prension.

Prent, -e, obs. f. PRINT *sb.* and *v.*; obs. pa. pple. of PRINK *v.*

Prentice (pre·ntis), *sb.* Now *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: 4-6 **prentis, -ys, -yse, -yce, -iz**, *Sc.* **-eis**, (4 **-yss, -ese. prenttis, printiz, -yce, preyntyce**, 5 **prentez, -isse**, 5-6 **-es**, 6 **-esse**, *Sc.* **-eiss**), 4-7 **prentise**, *Sc.* **printeis**, 6-7 **prentize**, 5- **prentice**, (8- **'prentice**). [Aphetic form of APPRENTICE. The pl. was sometimes *prentis, prentes, -ez*, etc.]

1. = APPRENTICE *sb.* 1.

To send or *put to prentice*, to bind as apprentice.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12233 Als printiz [*v. rr.* prentiz, prentis] wend i him haf ouer-cummen. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 116, I seruede Simme atte noke, And was his plihtprentys his profyt to loke. 1453-4 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 280 Irysh jornaymen, Irysh prentesys. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 61 b, Then all the young men resisted the Alderman..and cryed prentyses and clubbes. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 30 Thys yere was yell May day, that yong men and prentes of London rose in the nyght. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 71 Be merry Peter, and feare not thy Master, Fight for credit of the Prentices. 1611 *Glasgow Burgh Rec.* (1876) I. 318 That na printeis heirefter salbe admittit burges except his maister compeir with him. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 107 ₱ 7 Sir Roger..sent his Coachman's Grandson to Prentice. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 38 (1754) 202 City 'prentices and lawyers clerks. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 31 Stupid tailor's 'prentices who are always stitching the sleeves in the wrong way upwards.

† b. A learner generally; a disciple. *Obs.*

[1292 BRITTON VI. iii. § 3 En eyde des prentiz [for the assistance of learners].] *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 248 A woman..þat..to petir printeis had bene. *Ibid.* iii. (*Andreas*) 479 Þu tak to þe þe forme of prenttis, gyf þat þu Wil knaw it þat þou speris now!

† 2. *Law.* = APPRENTICE *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 226 Prechoures & prestes & prentyces of lawe. 1399 — *Rich. Redeles* III. 350 Ffor selde were þe sergiauntis souȝte ffor to plete, Or ony prentise of courte preied of his wittis. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 277 Glendore..was first a prentise at Cort, and than a Swyere of the Kingis hous. 1484 in J. S. Davies *Hist. Southampton* (1883) 474 There was ayenst us ij sergeauntez and iiij prentez. 1530 PALSGR. 258/1 Prentyce in lawe a lerned man: they [French] use no suche order.

† 3. *fig.* = APPRENTICE *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xvi. 47 He shal not be noo prentiz..in puttyng his oost in fayre ordenance. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* 8 Assone as..I became prentice to the spiritual lawe of fayth. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* lxx, Sonets be not bound prentise to annoy.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prentice-boy, -girl, -lad, -years*; often implying inexperience as of a novice or beginner, as *prentice ear, hand, stroke, work*; *prentice-like* adj.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 63 Did neuer vnlouing seruant so prentiselike obey his neuer pleased mistres. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handicrafts* 596 My Prentice ear doth oft reverberate. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* II. xi, When Thelgon here had spent his prentise-yeares. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 3 Sept., Saying that she was not a 'prentice girl, to ask leave every time she goes abroad. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* V. (1841) I. 32 There is nobody to serve but a prentice-boy or two. 1784 BURNS *Green grow the Rashes* V, Her prentice han' she tried on man, An' then she made the lasses, O. 1849 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II. iv. 74 In the deft trick Of prentice-handling to forget great art. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* I. 212 There was likely to be no prentice-work.

Pre·ntice, *v.* Now *arch.* or *dial.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* = APPRENTICE *v.*

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. ix. G viij, But when to seruile imitatorship Some spruce Athenian pen is prentizèd, Tis worse then Apish. 1608 DAY *Law Trickes* I. ii, Thou wouldst not prentise thy affections Nor tie thy fortunes to a strangers loue. 1716 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) V. 278 His Father was a Bookseller in Oxford, prenticed to old Hen. Davies. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xlvii, 'Prenticed to my father's trade.

† **Pre·nticeage.** *Obs.* Also 7 **-isage.** Aphetic f. APPRENTICEAGE; also analysed as *prentice-age.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 270 Must I be the exercise of your prentice-age? 1624 *Trag. Nero* II. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 35 Full blowne Inspire me with Machlæan rage That I may bellow out Romes Prentisage. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 2 To make the confutation of that Treatise the prentisage of his endeavours in controversie.

† **Pre·nticehead.** *Obs* [f. PRENTICE *sb.* + -HEAD.] = next.

1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* clxxxv, On way, In gude tyme and sely to begynne Thair prentissehed. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 16 He to haue his indentour of his prentished. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 142 Than we shall be delyuered out of our prentyshed, and be made free men.

† **Pre·nticehood.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -HOOD; cf. APPRENTICEHOOD.] = next, 1.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 256, I..haue ymade many a knyȝte bothe mercere & drapere, þat payed neuere for his prentishode nouȝte a peire gloues. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 36 This ioly prentys with his maister bood Til he were ny out of his prentishood. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 390 Fulle vij. yere of prentishode. 1554 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 145 When he commith out of his yeres of prentiswood. 1568 FULWELL *Like will to Like* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 310 So soon as my prenticehood was once come out. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* II. xliii, I serv'd no prentisehood to any Rod.

Prenticeship (pre·ntisʃip). Now *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: see PRENTICE; also contr. 6 **prentyship, prent'ship**, *Sc.* **prentischip**, 6-7 (9 *dial.*), **prentiship.** [f. as prec. + -SHIP.]

1. = APPRENTICESHIP 1, 2.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3884 He man gang till his prentischip againe. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 154 To abide the paines of some more laborious prenticeship. 1599 BP. HALL *Sat.* VI. i. 86 Of late did many a learned man Serue thirtie yeares Prenti-ship with Priscian. *a* 1659 OSBORN *Misc.* 81 Of too noble a nature to be learned under a Prentiship. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 181 He serv'd a 'Prenticeship, who sets up shop. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 273 In perils and alarms Was his prenticeship of arms.

2. = APPRENTICESHIP 3, 4; *transf.* a space of seven years.

1553 ASCHAM in *Lett. Lil. Men* (Camden) 16, I have allready served out three prentyships at Cambrige. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* III. i, I served two prenticeships, just fourteen years, Trailing the puissant pike. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. v. (1852) 545 Men [who] had spent whole prenticeships of years in the faithful service of the churches. *a* 1845 HOOD *Sniffing a Birthday* i, Three 'prenticeships have past away,..Since I was bound to life!

† **Pre·nticewick.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -WICK.] = prec. 1.

1462 *Litt. Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) II. 129 At that tyme they beyng in theyre prentiswyke.

† **Prenu·nce,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. OF. *prenoncer* (Froissart), or ad. L. *prænuntiāre* (*-nunciāre*) to foretell, f. *præ* PRE- A. 1 + *nuntiāre* to announce.] *trans.* = PRENUNCIATE *v.*

1580 *Hay's Demandes* in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S) 48 The cleane sacrifice quhilk Malachias did prenunce and forespeake.

† **Prenu·nciate, -nuntiate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *prænuntiāre*: see prec.] *trans.* To announce beforehand; to foretell; to predict.

1623 COCKERAM, *Prenunciate*, to foreshew. *a* 1636 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Compassion Captives* Ded. Ep. (1637) 2, I come.. not as the sea-porpesses to prenuntiate a storme, but..to procure a calme. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 94 If the..conjunctions of the stars be sufficient to prognosticate and prenuntiate all manner of mutations.

So † **Prenuncia·tion,** announcement beforehand, foretelling, prediction, prognostication; † **Prenu·nciative** *a.*, † **Prenu·ncious** *a.* (*rare*⁻⁰), announcing beforehand, presaging; **Prenu·ntiate** *nonce-wd.*, used to render L. *prænuntius* masc., *prænuntia* fem., foreteller, harbinger.

1623 COCKERAM II, Fore-shewing..**prenunciation.* *a* 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 4th ch. Rom.* (1650) 152 Propheticall prenunciations all verified by events. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 67 To cause a falsehood in the pronuntiation, prenuntiation, or prediction. 1555 BONNER *Necess. Doctr.* Liv, The fyrste Sacramentes..were *Prenuncyatyne of Chryst to come. 1843 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) I. 47 Typical and prenunciative of the one efficacious piacular devotement of the Lamb of God. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Prenuncious*, ..that first brings tidings, that goes afore and tells news. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* II. 825 But now the bird *prenuntiate of day [L. *lucis præcursor ales*] Proclaims the morning. *Ibid.* VI. 244 The herald priest, with javelin in hand, Prenuntiate of warfare [L. *belli præcursor*].

† **Prenzie,** *a. Obs.* A doubtful word in the following passage; prob. an error.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 94, 97 *Cla.* The prenzie Angelo? *Isa.* Oh 'tis the cunning Liuerie of hell, The damnest bodie to inuest, and couer In prenzie gardes.

† **Pre-obje·ct,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. PRE-, PRE- A. 1 + OBJECT *v.* 3.] *trans.* To bring forward or offer in advance. So † **Pre-obje·cted** *pa. pple.*, previously offered.

1636 PAYNNE *Humb. Remonstr.* (1643) 31 For any other pretended Presidents (or Records) that may be alleadged to prove the lawfulnesse of this Tax, we intend not here..to trouble your Majestie with particular answers to them, they being all fully answered in those præobjected.

Pre-obje·ctal, *a. rare.* [f. PRE- B. 1 d + OBJECT *sb.* + -AL.] Existing before becoming an object of knowledge.

1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 67 Knowledge..is the mingling of our own consciousness with a certain (so to call it) præ-objectal matter of knowledge, of which we are so far conscious, as that it is that by distinction from which we know ourselves.

Pre-oblige, *v. rare.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To oblige beforehand; to bind by previous obligation.

1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* iii. 17, I grant a people (not preobliged) fully overcome should much sin

against Gods providence by obstinncie. 1668 Franco *Truth Springing* 25 Onely the two last were commanded to Noah (to the other five he was preobliged). *a* 1694 Tillotson *Serm.* lxxxv. (1742) VI. 1363 Nor, lastly, was he pre-obliged by any kindness or benefit from us.

Pre-observational: see Pre- B. 1 d.

Pre-obse·rve, *rare*. [Pre- A. 1.] *trans*. To observe beforehand.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 11 As hath been pre-observ'd in other Insects. *Ibid.* III. 160 As has been præobserved by all Magnetick Writers. 1675 Han. Woolley *Gentlewoman's Comp.* 193, I shall give you an account of what must be pre-observed in the keeping of a Dayry.

Pre-obtain, -occipital: see Pre- A. 1, B. 3.

Preoccupancy (prĭɪɒ·kiŭpănsi). [f. Pre- A. 2 + Occupancy; cf. Preoccupy.]

1. The fact of occupying previously; previous or earlier occupancy; = Preoccupation 3.

1755 Johnson, *Preoccupancy*, the act of taking possession before another. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 632 The Indians had an undisputed title to the..territory, either from pre-occupancy or conquest. 1832 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 167 That powerful barrier against emigration [of plants]—pre-occupancy.

2. The state of being preoccupied or engaged.

1893 *Argosy* Sept. 202 An endless restless preoccupancy vaguely followed by fear of satiety. 1898 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 2/6 He..declined repeated offers of a seat in Parliament..on the ground of his preoccupancy in the administration of Owens College.

Preoccupant (prĭɪɒ·kiŭpănt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Pre- A. 3 + Occupant.]

A. *adj.* Previously occupying; preoccupying.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 56 Least a preoccupant fear possess their spirits.

B. *sb.* One who occupies (a place or region) before others; a previous or earlier occupant.

c 1826 T. Alden in 3 *Mass. Hist. Coll.* (1837) VI. 152 Tools, made of iron,..which, no doubt, were obtained by the tawny pre-occupants of this region from the French. 1832 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 173 Invasions of this kind, attended by the expulsion of the pre-occupants, are almost instantaneous.

† **Preo·ccupate**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *præoccupāt-us*, pa. pple. of *præoccupāre* to Preoccupy.] = Preoccupated.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Preoccupate*, prevented, over-reached, taken aforehand.

† **Preo·ccupate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *præoccupāre* to Preoccupy: see Occupate *v.*]

1. *trans.* To take possession of or seize upon beforehand or before another; to usurp.

1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentric* 311 If..any other Captayne shall with hys insigne preoccupate the place of honor. 1592 Nashe *Strange Newes* L j b, My heart is præoccupated with better spirits, which have left no house roome. 1628 Hobbes *Thucyd.* (1822) 76 The Thebans foreseeing the war, desired to preoccupate Platea. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 252 The late Omen of approaching Evil had preoccupated his Thoughts.

2. To take at unawares, surprise, overtake.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Gal.* vi. 1 If a man be preoccupated in any fault, ye that are spiritual, instruct such an one in the spirit of lenitie. 1630 Lennard tr. *Charron's Wisd.* (1658) 59 The Spirit being preoccupated, tainted and overcume. 1650 Trapp *Comm. Deut.* xxxii. 5 They are preoccupated, taken at unawares. 1654 *Ibid.*, *Ps.* li. 14 If Davids adultery was a sin of infirmity (he was preoccupated, as Gal. 6. 1).

3. To take possession of the mind beforehand; to prepossess; to influence, bias, prejudice.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Pref. b ij b, If the preiudice of any erroneous persuasion preoccupate the mind. 1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1651) 256 Lest the pleasure of the Eye preoccupate the Judgment. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Acts* xxv. 11 A corrupt Judge, notoriously forestalled and preoccupated. 1681 Hickeringill *Vind. Naked Truth* 2 To preoccupate and prepossess his Readers with an opinion of his Modesty.

4. To meet in advance; anticipate; forestall.

1588 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 287 Drawing in of strangearis, and, to preoccupat thair arryvall, hes causit his speciall kynnismen and houshald servandis surprise and occupy his Hienes awne houssis. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Death* (Arb.) 384 Revenge triumphes over death, love esteemes it not..greif flyeth to it, feare preoccupateth it. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 258 This objection is thus preoccupated by Plato.

5. To cause to seize *upon* beforehand. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1634) 503 Why is not some one of them possessed with the humor to preoccupate on his companions the glory of this chaste love?

Hence † **Preo·ccupated** *ppl. a.*; † **Preo·ccupating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1591 R. Turnbull *Exp. St. James* 128 The mocking and ironicall preoccupating and preuenting of the objection. 1651 H. L'Estrange *Answ. Mrq. Worcester* 77 We should leave the deciding of the sense..to the pre-occupated understanding of one of the Advocates. 1651 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* xiii. 52 For fear, least the pre-occupated should conclude, that 'tis the devill that speaks in him.

† **Preo·ccupately**, *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Pre-occupate *a.* + -ly^2.] In a preoccupied manner; in quot., so as to preoccupy.

a 1628 F. Grevil *Hum. Learn.* xii, Abstracts the imagination or distasts With images preoccupately plac'd.

Preoccupation (prĭɪɒkiŭpe·ɪʃən). [ad. L. *præoccupātiōn-em*, n. of action from *præoccupāre*: see prec. So F. *préoccupation* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] The action of preoccupying.

† **1.** The meeting of objections beforehand. In *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which objections are anticipated and prevented; anticipation, prolepsis. (In quots. 1538 and thence in 1552, erroneously explained as = *paralipsis*, app. by confusing this with *prolepsis*.)

1538 Elyot, *Præoccupatio*, a fygure in Rhetorike, whan we will saye that we will not tell a thinge, and yet therby couertly we wil declare the matter, or make it suspected. 1552 Huloet, *Preoccupation*..is also a certayne fygure in rethurycke, or a darke speakynge, as when we wyll saye, I wyll not tell all (etc.). 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witcher.* II. viii. (1886) 23 They prevent us with a figure..prolepsis or præoccupation. 1611 W. Sclater *Key* (1629) 340 The words haue in them a preoccupation, of what might be obiected against the former Doctrine. 1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 64 By waie..of obviation, prævention, præoccupation and anticipation.

2. Prepossession of the mind which gives it a certain disposition or tendency; bias; prejudice.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 247 These [Atheists] have some preoccupation of judgements that makes their taste wallowish and tastlesse. 1613 Sherley *Trav. Persia* 135 Let not your desires of promoving this great..businesse, blind you from foreseeing all sorts of preoccupations, which ..you..may perchance find greater. 1696 Locke *Lett.* (1708) 156 'Tis your preoccupation in favour of me, that makes you say what you do. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* IV. xxiv. (1878) 346 Starting as we believe without pre-occupation.

3. Actual occupation (of a place) beforehand.

1658 Phillips, *Præoccupation*, a possessing before hand. 1706 *Ibid.* (ed. Kersey) s.v., That Land was in his Pre-occupation. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* xiii. (1873) 357 Preoccupation has probably played an important part in checking the commingling of the species.

4. Occupation that takes precedence of all other; 'first business'.

1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* vi. 166 The first preoccupation of every Greek who visited Olympia, was to see the statue of Zeus. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 13 Oct. 7/2 The fixed pre-occupation of our agents on the spot..is to maintain the peace. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 27 June 4/1 Marrying and giving in marriage is now and always has been the great preoccupation of man and womankind.

5. The condition of being preoccupied; mental absorption or engrossment.

1854 Milman *Lat. Chr.* VIII. i. III. 264 The preoccupation of men's minds with this absorbing subject. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xiv, The stamp of gravity and intellectual pre-occupation in his face and bearing.

Preo·ccupative, *a. rare.* [f. as Preoccupate *v.* + -ive.] Characterized by preoccupying. Hence **Preo·ccupatively** *adv.*

1860 Sala *Looking at Life* 147 Mercy allows the present necessity to overshadow and pre-occupatively overcume the contingent emergency.

Preoccupied (prĭɪɒ·kiŭpəid), *ppl. a.* [f. Pre-occupy *v.* + -ed^1.] Occupied previously. **a.** Absorbed in thought, abstracted. **b.** *Zool.* and *Bot.* Of a name: already occupied or used for something else.

1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* viii, The pre-occupied, serious face. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* xviii, Something nebulous, pre-occupied, vague, in his bearing and regard, marked him as one who probably had no very definite aim or concern about his material future. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Feb. 1/3 In the further corner..a preoccupied-looking band is exploiting the musical comedies.

Hence **Preo·ccupiedly** *adv.*, in a preoccupied manner; with preoccupation of thought.

1884 J. Hawthorne *Pearl-shell Necklace* xi, 'Ay, surely ..', said Poyntz, puffing his pipe preoccupiedly.

Preoccupier (prĭɪɒ·kiŭpəiɪəɹ). [f. next + -er^1.] One who preoccupies.

1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 430 Is he not almost the sole preoccupier of the mind whenever it recurs to these plays?

Preoccupy (prĭɪɒ·kiŭpəi), *v.* [f. Pre- A. 1 + Occupy, after L. *præoccupāre* to seize beforehand. Cf. F. *préoccuper* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To occupy or engage beforehand; to engross to the exclusion of other things; † to prepossess, to bias.

1567 Drant *Horace, Epist.* To Rdr., Amarouse Pamphlets haue so preoccupyed the eyes and eares of men. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. iii. 240 Say..that Your minds pre-occupy'd with what you rather must do, Then what you should, made you against the graine To voice him Consull. *a* 1735 Arbuthnot (J.), I think it more respectful to the reader to leave something to reflections, than preoccupy his judgment. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Voy. Eng.* Wks. II. 13 The inconveniences..of the sea are not of any account to those whose minds are pre-occupied.

2. To occupy or take possession of beforehand or before another; to appropriate for use in advance.

1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 240 The places of these Ships which by them should haue been preoccupied, may be filled vp yearely with good fish. 1795 Southey *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 69 We found the posada pre-occupied by a Marquis and his retinue. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. I. vii. 44 A Mountain-wall of forty miles..which he should have preoccupied. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* x. (1875) 409 The name of Antoninus being preoccupied by Antoninus Pius.

b. To occupy or fill (a thing) *with* (something) beforehand.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 307 It has..been proposed..to fight off the poison of lyssa by preoccupying the ground with the poison of a viper. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* IX. 1240 If field with corn ye fail preoccupy, Darnel for wheat and thistle-beards for grain..Will grow apace.

† **3.** To possess by anticipation. *Obs.*

1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 123 That they should in their life time preoccupie a lively feeling of an everlasting name. *a* 1677 Manton *Exp. Lord's Pr.* Matt. vi. 11 Wks. 1870 I. 160 We need not anticipate and pre-occupy the cares of the next day.

† **4.** To anticipate, forestall. *Obs. rare.*

a 1677 [cf. 3]. 1785 Warton *Milton's Poems* 306 *note*, I have been preoccupied by Dr. Jurtin in noting this parallel.

† **5.** To wear beforehand. **b.** *pass.* To be dressed *in* beforehand. *Obs. rare.*

1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* Argt. IV, The tailor's wife, who was wont to be pre-occupied in all his customers' best clothes. *a* 1637 — *Underwoods* lx, Whose like I have known the tailor's wife put on..ere 'twere gone Home to the customer: his lechery Being the best clothes still to pre-occupy.

Preo·ccupying, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ing^2.] That preoccupies (in various senses of the vb.).

1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 259 So little can he suffer a man to measure..what is short or what tedious without his preoccupying direction. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* x, A smile..was soon quenched by some pre-occupying thought. 1893 W. G. Collingwood *Ruskin* II. 151 His patience in the midst of pre-occupying labour and severest trial.

Preocular (prĭɪɒ·kiŭlăɹ), *a.* (*sb.*) Also præ-. [f. Pre- B. 3 + L. *ocul-us* an eye + -ar^1.] Situated in front of the eye; *spec.* applied to certain plates in the head of a reptile.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 316 *Preocular*... When antennæ are inserted before the eyes. 1852 Macgillivray *Hist. Brit. Birds* V. 522 The preocular bristly feathers blackish.

B. as *sb.* One of the preocular plates of a scaled reptile, as a snake or lizard.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pre-œsophageal: see Pre- B. 3.

† **Preo·minate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [Pre- A. 1.] **a.** *intr.* To have a foreboding, to augur. **b.** *trans.* To be an omen of, to portend.

1594 Nashe *Terrors Nt.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 255 One may aswel..by paraphrasing on smokie dreames præominate of future euents. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxii. 264 Because many Ravens were seen when Alexander entered Babylon they were thought to pre-ominate his death.

Hence † **Preomina·tion**, augury, foreboding.

1660 A. Sadler *Subject's Joy* 8 In an holy Preomination of the years succeeding.

Pre-omosternum, -omosternal: Pre- A. 4.

Pre-o·perate, *v. rare.* [Pre- A. 1.] *intr.* To operate or work before or in front.

1658 Bp. Reynolds *Van. Creature* Wks. (1677) 46 Grace must prevent, follow, assist us, pre-operate and co-operate.

Pre-opera·tion, *rare.* [Pre- A. 2.] Operation or working beforehand.

1622 Donne *Serm.* (ed. Alford) V. 109 So there is a good sense of co-operation, and post-operation; but pre-operation, that we should work, before God work upon us, can admit no good interpretation. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 248 He reasons that such a determinacion could not be grounded on what the former printes spake, and accordingly he makes pre-operation. *a* 1779 Warburton *Div. Legat.* IX. i. Wks. 1788 III. 649 It would be trifling to speak of a pre-ordination, which was not to be understood of a pre-operation.

Pre-operative: see Pre- B. 1.

Pre-ope·rcle. Also **-cule**. Anglicized form of Pre-operculum.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* s.v., A bony formation on which the *operculum*, or lid of the gills play: the preopercule. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, Preopercle. So *Cent. Dict.*, etc.

Pre-opercular, præ- (prĭɪɒpō·ɹkiŭlăɹ), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Pre-opercul-um + -ar^1.] Of or pertaining to the pre-operculum. Also *absol.* or as *sb.* The pre-opercular bone, the pre-operculum.

1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 178 The appendage..consists of four bones; the one articulated to the tympanic pedicle is called 'preopercular'. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pre-opercular*, term applied by Prof. Owen..to the first or proximal segment of the radiated appendage of the tympano-mandibular arch. 1866 Owen *Vertebr. Anim.* I. 105 The preopercular,..runs parallel with, strengthens, and connects together the divisions of the tympanic pedicle.

Pre-operculum, præ- (prĭɪɒpō·ɹkiŭlŭm). [f. *præ*, Pre- A. 4 + Operculum.]

1. *Ichth.* The foremost of the four bones forming the operculum in fishes.

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 454 Head scaly; operculum with spines, and the preoperculum with dentations. 1880 Günther *Fishes* 80 The side of the skull, in front of the operculum, is covered by a large irregularly-shaped bone, held by some to be the præoperculum.

2. *Bot.* = Operculum 2.

1864 Webster, *Preoperculum*, *Bot.*, the fore-lid or operculum in mosses. (Also in later Dicts.)

Pre-opinion, -optio: see Pre- A. 2, 4.

Pre-option (prĭɪɒ·pʃən). [Pre- A. 2.] An option before any one else: right of first choice.

1666 Bp. Reynolds *Serm. Westm. Abbey* 7 Nov. 19 He gave unto Lot the præoption of what part of the Land he would live in. 1732 Stackhouse *Hist. Bible* (1752) I. v. iv. 723/2 Agamemnon, as General, had the Preoption of what Part of the Booty he pleas'd. 1830 J. H. Monk *Life R. Bentley* (1833) II. 98 *note*, The right of the senior graduates to the preoption of livings.

Pre-oral, præ- (prĭɪō·ɹăl), *a.* [f. Pre- B. 3 + Oral, f. L. *ōs, ōr-* mouth.] Situated in front of the mouth.

1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 106 The prae-oral or so-called 'supra-oesophageal' ganglionic mass. 1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 130 The labrum and the metasterna are median growths of the sterna of the præoral and post-oral somites. 1893 Tuckey tr. *Hatschek's Amphioxus* 149 This diverticulum..breaks through on the left side of the body with a small opening outwards—the preoral pit.

Hence **Pre-o'rally** *adv.*

1888 *Huxley & Martin's Elem. Biol.* 184 The three anterior pairs having coalesced preorally to form the brain.

Pre-orbital (prīɪ̯ɔ̄·ɹbităl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* and *Zool.* Also præ-. [f. Pre- B. 3 + Orbit + -al 1.] Situated in front of the orbit or eye-socket.

1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 93 Præorbital tooth acute. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 64 Each frontal bifurcates laterally into a sharp pointed 'nasal process' and a more obtuse 'pre-orbital process'. 1886 Guillemard *Cruise Marchesa* I. 214 The slight developement of the pre-orbital fossa.

B. *sb.* The pre-orbital bone or process.

1897 Günther in M. Kingsley *W. Africa* App. iii. 709 Præorbital about half the area of the orbit.

Pre-ordain (prīɪ̯ɔ̄ɹdē·ĭn), *v.* Also *Sc.* in 6 pre-ordine. [f. Pre- A. 1 + Ordain *v.*; = late L. *præordināre* (Vulg.), OF. *preordiner* (15th c. in Godef.), F. *préordonner.*] *trans.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; in *Theol.* to foreordain.

1533 Gau *Richt Way* 68 Quhen y time is cum preordinit be God. 1576 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 3) 102/2 No aduersitie or perturbation happeneth..which his prouident wisedome dooth not foresee before and preordaine. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xxii. 15 [14] The God of our fathers hath prëordained thee, that thou shouldest know his wil. 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 127 Unweeting he fulfill'd The purpos'd Counsel pre-ordain'd and fixt Of the most High. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* III. 372 This day is preordain'd the last. 1863 Kinglake *Invas. Crimea* I. xiv. 295 Having preordained the question to be put to the people. 1894 Parry *Stud. Gt. Composers, Schubert* 226 In Italian works, the form was, as it were, pre-ordained.

Hence **Pre-ordai'ned** *ppl. a.*; **Pre-ordai'ner**; **Pre-ordai'ning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Pre-ordai'nment**, pre-ordination.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* iv. xlvi. 374 God's Will, and Præordaining of things to come. 1842 I. Williams *Baptistery* II. xxx. (1874) 165 Deep plans of preordaining thought. 1855 Baden Powell *Ess.* 479 Imagined interruptions of pre-ordained order for the introduction of new forms of life. 1855 G. Meredith *Shav. Shagpat* (1856) 377 So was shaved Shagpat,..according to preordainment. 1890 J. Martineau *Seat Authority in Relig.* iv. iii. 480 The preordainer of the whole world-scheme through its series of ages.

Pre-o'rder, *v. rare.* [Pre- A. 1.] *trans.* To order, arrange, or appoint beforehand. Hence **Pre-o'rdered** *ppl. a.*; **Pre-o'rdering** *vbl. sb.*

1638-48 G. Daniel *Eclog* v. 264 Scepters, to præordred Ends must fall. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 1/2 A.. graceful pre-ordering of the Lines and Angles. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* I. viii, Do you believe that Heaven preorders as well as fore-sees our destiny? 1832 — *Eugene A.* I. iv, Shall we see..each marvel fulfilling its pre-ordered fate?

† Pre-o'rdinance. *Obs.* [f. Pre- A. 2 + Ordinance; cf. obs. F. *preordonnance* (16th c. in Godef.).] Previously established ordinance or rule.

1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. ii. (Skeat) I. 144 If it wer nat in mannes own liberte of fre wil ta do good or bad but to the one teied by bonde of goodes preordinaunce. 1486 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 56 God so disposith of His preordinaunce. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* Pref. A ij, Th skilfull in Architecture can applye the Stereometria..in preordinance and forecasting both of the charges, quantities and proportion of..any kinde of buyldings. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* III. i. 38 These couchings, and these lowly courtesies Might ..turne pre-Ordinance, and first Decree Into the law [*fr.* lane] of Children.

Pre-o'rdinate, *ppl. a.*[1] *arch.* [ad. late L. *præordināt-us*, pa. pple. of *præordināre*: see Pre-ordinate *v.*] Foreordained, pre-appointed, predestined. Formerly construed also as *pa. pple.*

1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17096 Folk predestynaat, And swych as be preordynaat To kome vn-to savacioun. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* Prooem. xxi, Kyng Richarde..whom, for his mede Kyng Henry quyt with death preordinate. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 181 This holy name was preordynate & gyuen of god. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 139/1 According to the preordinate counsayle of God. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xiii. 48 As many as were preordinate to life euerlasting. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 17 The will of His Providence, that disposeth her favour to each Country in their pre-ordinate season.

Hence **Pre-o'rdinately** *adv.*, by pre-ordination.

1894 W. D. Spelman in *Voice* (N. Y.) 22 Nov. 6/3 The Countess..should be summoned to court as soon as [etc.].. which time, however, preordinately, should never come.

Pre-o'rdinate, *a.*[2] [f. Pre- A. 5 + Ordinate *a.*, f. L. *ordo, ordinem* order, rank. After *subordinate.*] Superior in rank, importance, or degree (*to*). Opposed to *subordinate*, and *co-ordinate.*

1801 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) III. 473 In other cases..the general executive is certainly pre-ordinate. 1863 J. G. Murphy *Comm. Gen.* i. 1 The stars which are co-ordinate with the sun, and pre-ordinate to the moon.

† Pre-o'rdinate, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *præordināre* to order beforehand, pre-ordain; f. *præ*, Pre- A. 1: see Ordinate *v.*] *trans.* To foreordain, predestine.

1565 Stapleton tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 68 They beleaued him..who were preordinated to lyfe euerlasting. 1654 Owen *Saints' Persev.* Wks. 1853 XI. 156 To preordinate, I fear, in Mr. Goodwin's sense, is but to predispose men by some good dispositions in themselves. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxviii. 230 It was preordinated for thee.

Pre-ordina'tion. Now *rare.* [= late L. *præordinātio* (Hilary *c* 350), F. *preordination* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), n. of action from L. *præordināre* to Pre-ordain.] The action of pre-ordaining, or settling beforehand, what is to take place; the condition of being pre-ordained; predestination.

1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* II. xvi. Q j b, Yt ys..to be myuystred vnto them by the preordynacyon of God. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xiii. *margin*, They beleeued specially by Gods grace and preordination. 1678 Marvell *Def. J. Howe* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 213 Many who grant prescience, deny preordination. *a* 1779 [see Pre-operation].

Pre-organic, -original: see Pre- B. 1, 1 d.

Preost, Preoue, obs. ff. Priest, Prove, Proof.

† Preostend, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. late L. *præostend-ĕre* (Augustine), f. *præ*, Pre- A. 1 + *ostendĕre* to Ostend.] *trans.* To show or reveal beforehand.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3339 This delyvraunce of man also godde preostendid When he Patriarche abraham fro hurr of Caldee delyvrid.

Prep (prep), *sb.* and *a. School* and *College slang.* 1. *sb.* Short for Preparation (sense 1 c).

1862 [see Preparation 1 c]. 1899 E. Phillpotts *Hum. Boy* 119 Murdoch he let crib off him in 'prep' three times. 1901 'Ian Maclaren' *Yng. Barbarians* xv, The recreations which enliven 'prep'.

2. *U. S.* a. *adj.* Short for Preparatory *a.* (sense 2). b. *sb. U. S.* A student at a preparatory school, or who is preparing for college (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1905 *McClure's Mag.* June 123/2 The commercial class of prep school athletes admire their prototypes in the colleges. 1906 M. Nicholson *Ho. on 1000 Candles* I. 3, I had thrashed him soundly at the prep school.

Prepaid: see Prepay.

Prepalæolithic (prīɪ̯pælɪ̯ɔlɪ·pĭk), *a. Anthropol.* [Pre- B. 1 b.] Preceding or anterior to the Palæolithic or Early Stone Period of human history. So **Prepa'læolith**, a stone used in this period, as a weapon or implement.

1895 H. Stopes in *Athenæum* 7 Sept. 325/3 The stones used throughout this transition or prepalæolithic time are frequently very large, generally left-handed, and nearly always rough. *Ibid.* 325/1 Some of these prepalæoliths.. are found in many positions in Swanscombe.

Pre-palæozoic, -palatal, -ine: Pre- B. 1 b, 3.

Preparable (pre·pă·răb'l), *a. rare.* [a. F. *préparable* (*c* 1500 in Godef.): see Prepare *v.* and -able.] Capable of being prepared.

1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. App. 363 More costly Spirits, scarce any of which being preparable by so safe, and compendious a way. 1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 167 All such preparable remedies. 1685 Boyle *Eng. Notion Nat.* vii. § 6 Wks. 1772 V. 240 If there be any such medicine preparable by art. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. iv. i, 'Day of the Preparation of Peace?' Alas, how were peace possible or preparable?

† Prepara'do. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. Sp. *preparada*, or a fanciful imitation of Sp., after *armado*, etc.: see -ado.] Preparation.

1610 Rowlands *Martin Mark-all* 21 Such as shall..haue right and title there .. may make a preparado to haue passage when the winde shall sit faire for that place.

† Pre'parance. *Obs.* [a. OF. *preparance* (14th c. in Godef.), f. *préparer* to Prepare: see -ance.] The action of preparing; preparation.

1543 Grafton *Contn. Harding* 452 He herde his enemies made no greate preparaunce or haste. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 72 Preparaunce was made for her buriall. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 158 b, Small troops of ours .. after forewarning and preparance, have wonne, possessed,..captived and carried away the townes, wealth and inhabitants.

† Pre'parate, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 4–6 **-at.** [ad. L. *præparāt-us*, pa. pple. of *præparāre* to Prepare.] Prepared. (Const. as *pa. pple.*)

c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 257 Sal tartre Alkaly and sal preparat. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 5 Birie it al in hors dounge, preparate as it is seid hereafter. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 3073 All thynges were redy preparate. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 225 Two drams and a halfe of scamony preparat in white vineger.

† Pre'parate, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *præparāre* to Prepare: see -ate 3.] *trans.* To prepare (esp. a drug or compound); to make a preparation of. Hence **† Pre'parated** *ppl. a.*

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 8 Who so coude reparale and preparate kyndely þis fier. 1569 R. Anorose tr. *Alexis' Secr.* IV. I. 15 Into which is put a little of preperated Tutia. *Ibid.* II. 54 In like maner preperate Oripigment.

Preparation (prepărē·ɪ·ʃən), *sb.* [a. F. *préparation* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *præparātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *præparāre* to Prepare.]

1. The action of preparing, or condition of being prepared; previous putting or setting in order for any action or purpose; making or getting ready; fitting out, equipment.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 133 After the preparacion Of due constellacion. 1530 Palsgr. 258/1 Preparation, *apareil.* 1531 Elyot *Gov.* II. i, Nowe will I traicte of the preparation of suche personages, whan they firste receyue any great dignitie. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 245 Be yare in thy preparation, for thy assaylant is quick, skilfull, and deadly. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. v. iii. 328 They are in use..as well for Church-Service as Closet-Preparation. *a* 1880 Gladstone in *Might of Right* (U. S.) 206 It is in and by freedom only, that adequate preparation for fuller freedom can be made.

b. An act or proceeding that serves to prepare for something; usually in *pl.*: Things done by way of making ready *for* something; preparatory actions, proceedings, or measures.

1560 Bible (Genev.) *Prov.* xvi. 1 The preparations of the heart are in man: but the answer of the tongue is of the Lord. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 233 On Thursday..we went to Boulac, to see the preparations that were making for the cutting of the Khalis. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 38, I..made mighty preparations for the feast. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 143 The preparations for the marriage were commenced. *Mod.* A good life here is the best preparation for a future life.

c. The action of getting ready a lesson, speech, etc., by preliminary study; *spec.* the preparing of lessons, as a part of the routine of school work (in school slang abbreviated *prep*: see Prep 1).

1862 ['Used at Clifton College, from the beginning, the boys..calling it *Prep.*' (Bp. Percival.)] 1875 A. R. Hope *My Schoolboy Fr.* 181, I had to go downstairs to preparation. 1879 Lubbock *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* iii. 52 As regards ..hours of work per week, I found that, including preparation they might be taken as not less than thirty eight. *Mod.* One of the Assistant Masters who took preparation in the Long Class-room.

2. The action or special process of putting something into proper condition for use; preparatory treatment; working or making up; dressing and serving up (*of* food); composition, manufacture (*of* a chemical, medicinal, or other substance); drawing up (*of* a document).

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* VI. xx. n iv b/1 In meete preparacion [*Bodl. MS.* greibing] gooth tofore and thenne comyth chewynge. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 474 The Animall spirit is generated of the vitall spirit and the aire breathed in; whose preparation is in the labyrinthian webs of the small arteries, & in the vpper or forward ventricles. 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. App. 363 The Easinesse of the preparation..will much indear it [a medicine] to me. 1856 Miller *Elem. Chem.* II. 625 Owing to the unstable character of the binoxide of hydrogen (HO_2), its preparation is attended with great difficulty. 1863 H. Cox *Institt.* III. v. 657 The preparation..of Bills and Orders in Council. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xxvi. 544 Another part of the work of women is in the preparation of beer. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 15/1 A new edition is in active preparation.

3. *concr.* That which is prepared for any action, esp. for warfare; an equipment; a force or fleet fitted out for attack or defence; an armament. ? *Obs.*

1583-4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 639 How far his Hienes munitioun houssis, ordinance, cairtis, and utheris preparationis of weir, ar demountid and decayit. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 18 Defences, Musters, Preparations Should be maintain'd, assembled, and collected. 1604 — *Oth.* I. iii. 221 The Turke with a most mighty Preparation makes for Cyprus. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxxvi. (1869) II. 327 The preparations of three years were destroyed in a single day. 1781 Jefferson *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 303 Their preparation of boats is considerable.

b. *Spinning.* (See quot.)

1851 L. D. B. Gordon in *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal.* p. iv **/2, 160 pounds [of wool] constitute a preparation, which is confined to a given set of cards, drawers, and roving frames. One man superintends four such preparations.

†4. A personal capacity gained by previous instruction or training; an accomplishment. *Obs.*

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. ii. 237 You are a gentleman of excellent breeding, admirable discourse,..generally allow'd for your many war-like, court-like, and learned preparations.

†5. An introduction, preface (to a book, etc.).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 The two first [books] be but as prefaces, preparacyons and declaracyons to the thyrde boke. 1646 *Suckling's Poems* Pref. 1 While Sucklin's name is in the forehead of this Book, these Poems can want no preparation.

6. *concr.* A substance specially prepared, or made up for its appropriate use or application, e. g. as food or medicine, or in the arts or sciences.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. 28 The Chymistes .. overmagnifying their preparations. 1731 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. 263 Express'd Oils of ripe Vegetables, and all Preparations of such. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxviii, There were also various preparations of milk which .. were eaten out of similar vessels. 1836 J. M. Gully *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 25 The most commonly used preparations of opium. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 17 A chapter on preparations, with directions for their manufacture.

b. A specimen of a natural object specially prepared or treated for some scientific purpose; *esp.* an animal body or part of one prepared for dissection, or preserved for examination.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Insects*, Those [animals] which so elegantly eat away the fleshy parts from the injected anatomical preparations. *a* 1861 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 433 It contained upwards of 10,000 preparations illustrative of the phenomena of nature.

7. The acts or observances preliminary to the celebration of the Jewish sabbath or other festival; hence *transf.* (= *day of preparation*) the day before the sabbath or other festival.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* xxvii. 62 The next day that folowed the day of the Preparation *of the Sabbath* [μετὰ τὴν παρασκευήν; 1539 (Great) the daye of preparinge, 1611 the day of the preparation]. 1611 Bible *John* xix. 14 And it was the preparation of the Passeouer. *Ibid.* 31. 1625 T. Godwin *Moses & Aaron* (1641) 99 In old time they proclaimed the Preparation with noise of Trumpets, or hornes.

8. In devotional use: The action of preparing for Holy Communion; a set of prayers used before a celebration by the officiant and his ministers, or by a person intending to communicate; also, the first part of the Communion Office.

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* iv. § 10 (*heading*) A Prayer of Preparation or Address to the Holy Sacrament. 1855 PROCTER *Hist. Bk. Com. Prayer* II. iii. 334 [The Office of Holy Communion] consists of three general divisions: the Preparation, the Office itself, and the service of Thanksgiving. The first part of the Preparation incites the whole congregation to the exercise of repentance, by the Lord's Prayer, the Collect for purity, and the Ten Commandments. 1880 SCUDAMORE in *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* 1060/2 This occurs in a prayer or preparation said before the priest places himself at the altar in the liturgy of St. James. 1885 *Before the Altar* 30 In using the prayers of preparation. 1890 BP. W. WALSHAM HOW *Holy Communion* I. 21 The following Prayer on the Passion may..be used during the preparation on Friday.

9. *Mus.* The preparing of a discord: see PREPARE *v.* 8 a. Opposed to *percussion* and *resolution*.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Discord*, These Discords are introduced into the harmony with due preparation, and must be succeeded by concords; which is commonly called the *resolution of the Discord*. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* v. 24 The resolution of one dissonance may serve as the preparation for the next. 1877 STAINER *Harmony* vii. § 91 The note of preparation is generally heard in the same part as the dissonant note.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **Preparation day**: see 7.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *John* xix. 42 There then layd they Iesus, because of the Iews Preparation day [so 1611; 1539 (Great) the preparing of the Sabbath of the Iewes]. 1683 J. MASON *Hymn*, '*My Lord, my Love was crucified*', These are my preparation days. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* vi. (1697) 145 But e're she sup, Swallows a swinging Preparation-Cup; And then to clear her Stomach, spews it up.

Hence † **Preparation** *v.* (*Obs. nonce-wd.*) *intr.*, to make preparations.

1770 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 10 Jan., All Monday we passed in preparationing for the evening.

Preparative (prĭpæ·rătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ME. *preparatif*, n. F. *préparatif*, *-ive* adj. and sb. (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *præparātīvus* (in Albertus Magnus (*a* 1255) and Aquinas): see PREPARE *v.* and -ATIVE.]

A. *adj.* 1. Having the function or quality of preparing; serving as a preparation; preliminary, introductory; preparatory.

1530 PALSGR. 321/1 Preparatyfe, *preparatif*. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* Title-p., A Preparatiue Treatise to the Apologie for Herodotvs. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 206 After he had washed the Disciples feet, and performed the preparative civilities of suppers. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 355 A subsequent statute is so particular as to prescribe the preparative qualification of the physician. 1872 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 58 Having a certain relationship and preparative concern.

b. *spec.* Of medicine, etc.: Serving to prepare the system for a course of treatment. Also applied to drink taken before a meal. ? *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 385 It were also fitting that there were prescribed..some preparative medicaments. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 323 The preparative remedies of both are the same.

c. *Preparative meeting* (in the Society of Friends): a local 'meeting' acting in matters of business or discipline, which is preparatory and subordinate to the 'monthly meeting'. (Cf. MEETING *vbl. sb.* 3 b.)

1711 in T. W. Marsh *Early Friends in Surrey & Sussex* i. (1886) 9 A Preparitive Meeting Recommended by a former meeting for preserving the Reputation of our proffession blameles is Practised at Reigate. 1831 *Weeks's Southern Quakers & Slavery* 300 Not a school..that is under the care of a committee of either monthly or preparative meeting.

d. quasi-*adv.* In preparation, by way of preparation: = PREPARATORY A. 1 b.

1632 TATHAM *Love Crowns the End* Prol., Our wit's the meat, Preparative to which we bid you eat. 1651 EVELYN *Diary* 31 Dec., The Holy Communion, which I received also, preparative of my journey. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* III. 120 Such notes as she had taken preparative to her trial.

2. Used in or for preparing. *rare.*

1745 in *6th Rep. Dep. Kpr.* App. II. 122 Furnaces and preparative pans for boiling sea-water. 1785 *Hist. & Antiq. York* II. 376 [In the Assembly Rooms] To the Right and Left Hand are Preparative Rooms.

† 3. *Gram.* = DESIDERATIVE *a.* 2. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1552 HULOET A a j, All verbes endynge in *Turio*, as *Amaturio*..and suche other, be as verbes preparatyues, hauynge desyre and entente to do that that theyr..significations meane.

B. *sb.*

1. A preparative act, proceeding, or circumstance; something that prepares the way for something else; a preliminary; a preparation.

In first two quots., Something that inclines or disposes one to a course of action, an incentive.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 440 Hym had lyffer be deformyd..þan daylie be a preparatyfe to oþer folk luste & syn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 76 b, These examples or preparatynes to vertues, put before. 1553 [see PREPARER 1 b]. *c* 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* III. ii. in *Archiv Stud. Neu. Spr.* (1897). The grene sicknes, a preparatyve to the dropsie. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 193 Those are but as daies of hearing, and as preparatiues against their Courts. 1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 183 The preparatives against France are so terrible in Italy. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Voyage* § 1 To an American visiting Europe, the long voyage he has to make is an excellent preparative. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XX. x. (1872) IX. 179 Levying the severe contributions; speeding all he can the manifold preparatives.

b. *Med.* Something administered before medicine, or before a course of treatment, to prepare the system for it. Often in fig. or allusive use. Also, a draught of liquor taken before a meal. ? *Obs.*

a 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* (Brandl) II. 1086 Lo, thys be preparatyfys most soueraȳn Agaynst thy sores. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Lord's Supper* (1611) 8a Preparatiues are ministred alwaies before physicke. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 179 He that takes the preparative but refuses the medicine. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 2 Cold infusion of tar hath been used..as a preservative or preparative against the small-pox. 1778 R. JAMES *Diss. Fevers* (ed. 8) 121, I have advised the Powder by way of alterative, or preparative.

† 2. ? An omen, prognostic; a warning. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 168 A preparatif that they shul never the. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 130 Some apparant significations, or preparatives, of a Tragedy insuing.

† 3. An act or circumstance serving as an example for subsequent cases: = PRECEDENT *sb.* 2. *Sc. Obs.*

1565–6 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 432 Gif the King and Quenis Majesteis..sall permit this preparative of removing of kyndlie tenentis to cum in the Bordouris, it salbe far aganis the commounweill. 1571–2 *Ibid.* II. 115 This salbe na preparative to uther the lyke thingis heirafter. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow) 237 Bidding them take heed that they made not a preparative of poore Andro Melvill.

4. A military or nautical signal sounded on a drum, bugle, etc., as an order to make ready.

1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* xv. (1643) 376 The Drum begins to beat a preparative. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xix. (Roxb.) 153/2 The drumer is to beat all maner of beats, as a Call,..a Preparative, a Battalia. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 40 At the close of the preparative, the first file will begin. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vii. (ed. 2) 268 When the preparative is made with this signal, the bowmen are to lay their oars in.

Preparatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a preparative manner; in the way of preparation.

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 71 Aliens, he thinks, may be won; preparatiuely at least, to thinke well of that doctrine. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xviii. 95 Can I be more preparatively condescending? 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xlvii, At noon..preparatively preceded by Mr. Putney Giles.., the guardians..waited on Lothair.

Preparator (prepărēi·tɔi). *rare.* [a. late L. *præparātor*, agent-n. f. *præparāre* to PREPARE.] One who makes a preparation; a preparer (of medicine, specimens, etc.).

1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxviii, Next..is Doctor Walker, preparator of his own medicines. 1864 WEBSTER, *Preparator*, one who prepares beforehand, as subjects for dissection, specimens for preservation in collections, and the like. *Agassiz.* 1882 *Smithsonian Inst. Rep.* 103 In connection with the work of the preparators.

Preparatorily (prĭpæ·rătərĭli), *adv.* [f. next + -LY [2].] In a preparatory manner; in or by way of preparation; as a preliminary (*to* an action).

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lviii. (1640) 583 Preparatorily in himself, and then declaratorily towards God. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. iii. 11, I do but baptize you preparatorily with water to repentance. 1809 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 169/2 To submit certain motions, preparatorily to a measure which he had had..in contemplation. 1886 *Nature* 8 Apr. 540/1 When we get the chromosphere agitated preparatorily to one of these tremendous outbursts.

Preparatory (prĭpæ·rătəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *præparātōrius* (Digest), f. *præparātor* a preparer: see -ORY [2]. In quot. 1413, prob. ad. F. *préparatoire* (1322 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* 1. That prepares or serves to prepare for something following; preliminary, introductory.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. viii. 99 This feste was but as an assaye and preparatory as an exampler to these other feestes. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. Ad Sect. xv, Considerations of some preparatory accidents before the entrance of Jesus into his Passion. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 152 The Sun and Moon alone..cannot be the Causes preparatory or determinant of a Showre. 1745 J. MASON *Self Knowl.* I. viii. (1853) 61 The previous steps and preparatory Circumstances. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xv, [He] had indeed swallowed a preparatory glass of punch. 1868 OUSELEY *Harmony* iv. (1875) 61 The leading note would be simply a preparatory note, introducing a Scale of the compass of a hexachord.

b. quasi-*adv.* = PREPARATORILY. Const. *to.*

1649 EVELYN *Diary* 10 June, I receiv'd the Blessed Sacrament preparatory to my journey. 1810 COLERIDGE *Lett., to T. Poole* (1895) 557, I will, preparatory to writing.., consider whether it can be treated popularly. 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* xiv. (1878) 240 They were weighing it preparatory to sending it to town.

2. Applied to a junior school in which pupils are prepared for a higher school or college.

1828 E. IRVING *Last Days* 87 The children of the rich are sent to preparatory schools. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* v, The Reverend Otto Rose, D.D., Principal of the Preparatory Academy for young noblemen and gentlemen,..took this little Lord in hand. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. i, The streets being for pupils of his degree the great Preparatory Establishment in which very much that is never unlearned is learned without and before book. *Mod.* Scholarships won by pupils of the Oxford Preparatory School.

b. *U. S.* Applied to a scholar at a preparatory school, or engaged in a preparatory course of study.

B. *sb.*

1. = PREPARATIVE B. 1. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1620 BAENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* V. 420 He..would bee sure of the necessary preparatories, that the desired fruit might succeede. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 196 The best Preparatory for Heaven. 1785 TRUSLER *Mod. Times* I. 105 To a villain it was a good preparatory to his arraignment at the Old Bailey. 1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 321 After these preparatories the fiery process began.

b. = PREPARATIVE B. 1 b. ? *Obs.*

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 164 The simplest and best preparatory..is..water.

2. Short for *preparatory school*: see A. 2.

1907 *Athenæum* 20 Apr. 472/1 He ought to have attacked ..the 'preparatories' where the little dears have Turkey carpets for their small feet and port for their small stomachs.

† **Prepa·rature.** *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *préparature* (16th c. in Godef.), or ad. late L. *præparātūra*, f. *præparāre* to PREPARE: see -URE.] The action or process of preparing; preparation.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1549/2 They..partly detested and abhorred thextreme cruelty of the Commissioners .., and partlye laughed at theyr folly in making such preparature.

† **Pre-pa·rdon.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 præ-. [f. PRE- A. 2 + PARDON *sb.*] Pardon beforehand; pardon for an offence before it is committed.

1625 DONNE *Serm.* 3 Apr. 38 A Præ-pardon, by way of Dispensation, in wisedom before a Lawe bee broken, is not a Destroying of this foundation. 1642 CHAS. I *Declar.* 12 *Aug.* 15 With a prepardon for whatsoever they should do under colour of these Offices.

Prepa·re, *sb.* [f. PREPARE *v.*]

1. The act of preparing; preparation. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 24 Beseikand him that he wald mak prepair In Albione sen he wes prince and air. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 17 b, Shortly such prepare should he made, that he should see and proue, that [etc.]. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 131. 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 73 You see the prepare of your adversaries. 1633 EARL MANCH. *All Mondo* (1636) 112 Delay not thy prepare for death. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Meg o' the Glen* Poems (1846) 143 Meg o' the glen set aff to the fair, Wi' ruffles, an' ribbons, an' meikle prepare.

2. A substance used to prepare stuff for a dye.

1874 W. CROOKES *Dyeing & Calico-print.* II. vii. 542 As 'prepares' for steam-colours, all the antimonial compounds hitherto tried have shown themselves inferior to tin. 1893 THORPE *Dict. App. Chem.* III. 57/1 It is also used as a 'prepare' for steam colours in calico-printing.

Prepare (prĭpēə·ɹ), *v.* Also (chiefly *Sc.*) 6 prœpare, prepayre, 6–8 prepair. [a. F. *préparer* (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *præparāre* to make ready beforehand, prepare, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *parāre* to make ready.]

As in other verbs denoting a process (e.g. *bake, build, cook, make*) the construction *is* or *was preparing* († *in* or *a-preparing*, = *in preparation*) to form progressive tenses of the passive voice = *is* or *was being prepared*, was very common in the 17th and 18th c., and is still in colloquial use. (See PREPARING *vbl. sb.*, and -ING [2].)

1. *trans.* To put beforehand into a suitable condition for some action; to set in order previously for some purpose; to get ready, make ready, put in readiness; to fit out, equip.

1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. 1. 49 Many moo small thingis as syngyng and Redyng and preparing the bookis and Turnyng theroff to the dyvine service afore it begyne. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* iii. 4 The voyce off a cryar in wylderues, prepare the waye off the lorde, make hys pathes straight. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 280 Prepare my Horses. 1616 T. GATAKER in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 37, I should be glad to hear..that the second part..were preparing, or fully prepared for the Press. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 74 Anointed and prepair'd for the Burial. 1793 SMEATON *Eddystone L.* § 241 While the center plug of this course was preparing to be fixed. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 326 In choosing and preparing the bud, fix on one seated at about the middle of a healthy shoot of the midsummer growth.

b. To bring into a state of mental or spiritual readiness; to incline or dispose beforehand; to make mentally ready or fit for something.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 162 b, Prepare our hertes to god, makyng inuocacyon for grace. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 217 These thynges..prepare also the reader and hearer to the treatise now followyng. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 555 And now prepare thee for another sight. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark xiv. 72 His sinful equivocation prepared him for a downright denial. 1898 EDNA LYALL *Hope the Hermit* xxx, You do not understand...I am trying to prepare you...He is dead.

c. To get ready by previous study, as a speech or sermon for delivery, a piece for recitation, a lesson for repetition or inspection; to 'get up'. Also *absol.* (Sometimes passing into 7 b.)

1683 WOOD *Life* 21 May (O.H.S.) III. 53 Peter Lancaster, a student of Civill Law, read a copie of English verses (for they had not time enough given to prepare). 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii, In this manner I prepared almost all my sermons that summer. *Mod.* The boys are preparing their lessons. The speech was not well prepared.

d. To fit or get ready (a person) by preliminary instruction or training (*for* college, an examination, etc.).

1891 *Spectator* 5 Dec. 817 Advt., Boys from 8 to 14 years of age are prepared for the Public Schools. 1900 *Academy* 15 Sept. 216/2 For ten years he has 'prepared' (*Anglice*, crammed) pupils for Army and other examinations.

e. *To be prepared*: to be in a state of readiness, ready; to be mentally ready, inclined, disposed (*for*, † *to* a thing); to be in a condition or position *to do* something.

1579 *Poore Knights Palace* C iij b, Who caryed forth the

Amner's hutch unto the Porters gate, And freely gave unto the poore which were preparde therat. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. ii. 98, I am prepar'd: here is my keene-edg'd Sword. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 48 The rest who are washed and prepared to pray. 1790 WASHINGTON *Sp. to both Ho. Congress* 8 Jan., To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual ways of preserving peace. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 1/3 He was prepared to deal with every..question on its merits.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To put oneself, or things, in readiness; to get ready, make preparation.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xi. (Percy Soc.) 43 Nothyng prepensyng how they dyd prepare To scourge them selfe and bryng them in a snare. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 398 Prepare we for our Marriage. 1611 BIBLE *Amos* iv. 12 Prepare to meete thy God, O Israel. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 86 When they prepare to prayer. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xlix. 377 A prudent mind will be always preparing till prepared. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* iv, And bade her prepare to quit the abbey. 1889 *Spectator* 19 Oct., The war against which he..incessantly prepares. 1906 D. W. FORREST *Author. Chr.* III. ii. 122 He [God] has prepared from of old for the emergencies of every passing hour.

†**3.** *refl.* and *intr.* To make preparation for a journey; to get ready to go (*to*, *into*, etc. a place); hence, to go, repair. *Obs.*

1510 *Virgilius* (1812) 1 He raysed a great armey..and prepared hym towarde the towne. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 377/2 Vnles he would prepare hymselfe into Asia. *c* 1585 PEELE *Sir Clyomon* Wks. (Rldg.) 506/2 To Denmark will I straight prepare. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Hist. Presbyt.* v. (1670) 220 With these Instructions he prepares to the Court of Scotland. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 250 We are actually preparing for England.

4. *trans.* To get or have in readiness beforehand; to provide, furnish. Now *arch.* or merged in 1.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxiv. [lxv.] 9 Thou preparest man his corne [1611 Thou preparest them corne; 1885 *R. V.* Thou providest them corn]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 247 The Sled, the Tumbril, Hurdles and the Flail..These all must be prepar'd, if Ploughmen hope The promis'd Blessing of a Bounteous Crop. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot & Elaine* 1115 Let there be prepared a chariot-bier To take me to the river, and a barge..clothed in black.

†**b.** With inverted construction: To provide (oneself) preparatorily *with* something. *Obs. rare.*

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* VII. vii. § 5. 1167 To prepare our selues with things necessarie for the Warre, especially of Powder.

5. To make ready (food, a meal) for eating; to cook or dress and serve up.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiii. 85 She..prepared to hym his mete, alle after his complexion. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xxii. 8 Goo and prepare vs the ester lambe, that we maye eate. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. 498 During the time that supper was preparyng. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 273 He found his Supper on the coals prepar'd. 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1766) II. 60 Our repast was preparing. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* iv, They were preparing their supper. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 72 Breakfast was soon prepared.

6. To bring into proper state for use by some special or technical process; to work up; to dress. In quot. 1722, To put in proper order, make tidy.

1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 53 That every Householder do cause the Street to be daily prepared before his Door. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Insects*, Skeletons..have been prepared by burying them in an ant-hill. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 484 Pure clay..is always opaque, and the flint..always transparent; but both are prepared previously to being used. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 90/1 Sheep-skins are sometimes prepared to imitate morocco.

7. To make, produce, or form for some purpose; in mod. use *esp.* 'to make by regular process' (J.), to manufacture, to make or compound (a chemical product, a medicinal or other 'preparation', etc.).

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xciv. [xcv.] 5 The see is his for he made it, and his hondes prepared the drie londe. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 51 Prepair thy creddill in my Spreit. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* II. 77 In vain the Author had the Eye prepar'd With so much Skill, had not the Light appear'd. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 34 The stars and sparks..are prepared in the following manner. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 356, I suggested to the apothecary..to prepare some pills of five grains each. 1856 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* II. 451 The most convenient methods of preparing nitrogen are based upon the removal of oxygen from atmospheric air. 1865-8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 193 Hydrogen prepared by dissolving zinc or iron in sulphuric acid. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 914 Writing Ink may be..prepared in many different ways.

b. To compose and write out in proper form for use; to draw up (a writing or document).

1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xi, Do you prepare a few lines to acquaint Vivaldi with your consent to his proposal. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 271 The deed of settlement having been prepared and engrossed by the direction of Lord Coventry. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxxvii. 577 A code is preparing for the regulation of commerce. *a* 1873 WILBERFORCE *Ch. & Empires* (1874) 306 The Bulls were being prepared as speedily as was possible.

8. *Mus.* **a.** To lead up to (a discord) by sounding the dissonant note in it as a consonant note in the preceding chord. **b.** To lead up to (a shake or other grace) by a preliminary note, trnrn, etc.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Discord*, The Discord is prepared by subsisting first in the harmony in quality of a concord. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* v. 24 Always let the dissonant note be heard as a concord in the preceding chord. This is called preparing it.

Prepared (prĭpēˑɪd, *poet.* prĭpēˑrĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Made ready, got ready, fitted or put in order beforehand for something.

For *to be prepared* in reference to persons see prec. 1 e.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 73 In a prepared or disposed soule he maketh yᵉ fyrst beame of loue to shyne. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 11 To resist a prepared vice. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xii. 38 Let Patient Octauia plough thy visage vp With her prepared nailes. 1783 BURKE *Sp. Fox's E. Ind. Bill* Wks. IV. 32 Even in the prepared soil of a general pacification. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 74 A prepared pulpit should be balanced by a prepared pew.

b. Treated for some purpose by a special process; made or compounded by a special process: see PREPARE *v.* 6, 7.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. i. 23 Taking out the more corruptible parts, and stuffing their prepar'd Skins with any convenient Matter. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 437/2 The former prepared Pouder of our Author. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 457 The nerve of a prepared frog's leg was laid on the bared muscle of the thigh of a living rabbit.

c. *Mus.* Of a discord, or a shake, etc.: see PREPARE *v.* 8.

1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* (1892) 76 A prepared 7th may be added to the chord of the dissonant 5th. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 403/2 A shake which commences with a turn is called a prepared shake.

Preparedly (prĭpēˑrĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a prepared manner or condition; in a state of readiness.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. i. 55 That she preparedly may frame her selfe To'th'way shee's forc'd too. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. 1 Cor.* xi. 28 But can they..at that age..examine themselves, and receive preparedly?

Preparedness (prĭpēˑrd-, prĭpēˑrĕdnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being prepared; readiness.

1590 GREENWOOD *Answ. Def. Read Prayers* 25 Except you can make all assemblies..in the same preparednes to aske,..you can make no stinted prayers for them. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 265 Then..having prayed awhile, he gave the Executioner the token of his preparednesse, whereat the Heads-man..severed his head from his body. 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot.* (1749) 58 Information, knowledge, and a certain constant preparedness for all the events that may arise. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 564 Before two the capital wore a face of stern preparedness which might well have daunted a real enemy.

†**Prepaˑrement.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PREPARE *v.* + -MENT, or ad. obs. F. *preparement* (15–17th c. Godef.).] The action of preparing; preparation.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. (II.) xl. 126 The souldier that dares not fight affoords the enemy too much advantage; for his preparement, both for directing his souldiers, plotting his stratagems [etc.].

Preparer (prĭpēˑrəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which prepares.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* iii. 32 b, I am no more but a preparer of you to a baptisme of more efficacie and vertue. 1636 PRYNNE *Remonstr. agst. Shipmoney* 11 The King hath not before this time given no wages to the said Preparers, or Counties, nor Souldiers whom they have brought. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. II. App. 28 The Preparer of the Way to pure Pagan Philosophy. *a* 1890 J. BROWN *Serm.* (1892) 100 For that day of wrath, that day of hope there was to come a preparer.

b. *spec.* One who prepares, dresses, or makes up (food, medicine, manufactured articles, etc.): see PREPARE *v.* 5–7.

1553 *Primer* in *Liturgies Edw. VI* (Parker Soc.) 377 In thy faithful prayers remember Thomas Cottesforde the preparer of this preparative. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VII. (1677) 525 The preparers of the poison..confessed every thing. 1753 *Act* 26 *Geo. II*, c. 20 § 2 The Growers, Preparers and Spinners of such Flax. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 441 Cloth and stuff-makers, cloth-shearers and preparers. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Preparers*, persons employed at the drawing and roving frames in preparing the wool previous to spinning: term used locally at Leicester.

2. A thing used for preparing; †*spec.* a medicine administered preliminarily to a course of treatment (= PREPARATIVE B. 1 b).

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. xciii. 182 Preparatiues or preparers of the body to entertaine more stronger medicines. 1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 60 Preparers...Wormwood and Apples. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 157 Rape and Cole-Seed..'Tis a very good Preparer of Land for Barley or Wheat.

Preparing (prĭpēˑrĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PREPARE; preparation. (With quot. 1535 cf. PREPARATION 3.)

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 141 The preparing and reparacion with other necessaries for the Kynges..shippe. 1535 COVERDALE *Judith* vii. 2 There were..two & twentie thousande horsmen, besyde the preparynge (WYCLIF redi cumpanyes) of them yᵗ were wonne. 1586 D. ROWLAND *Lazarillo* II. (1672) 75 Whilst dinner was in preparing, they sported with the Gentlewoman. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 52 While these things were in preparing, Mary the French Queen was..Crowned in St. Denis. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. iii. 325 The killing and preparing of provisions. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. i, My sister..wants no preparing.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *preparing-box*, *-table.*

1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 81 This is .. not unlike Clough's preparing-boxes, which first partially open the wool by slow-going fallers, before the quicker fallers. *c* 1890 W. H. CASMEY *Ventilation* 10 The fresh air..passes over the preparing machinery, carrying any little dust away with it over the cards to the fans. 1894 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Camp. Curiosity* 175, I was sent to the 'preparing-table' to sprinkle and fold some print dresses. Agnes, the head preparer, taught me.

Preparˑing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That prepares; preparatory; preliminary.

†*Preparing vessels* (Physiol.), a rendering of L. *præparantia vasa*, applied to the blood-vessels which supply a gland and 'prepare' its secretion, as the spermatic arteries.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Ess. & Char., Worthy Poet* (1857) 145 That mountebanks preparing oyle which kept his hands unscalded. 1667 N. FAIRFAX in *Phil. Trans.* II. 549 The Preparing Vessels arise on the right side, out of the Cava. 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 35 After a few preparing rings, He makes his stoop. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Præparantia vasa*, the preparing Vessels, are Veins and Arteries which go to the Testicles and Epididymes.

Hence **Preparˑingly** *adv.*, in the way of preparation, preparatorily.

1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* IV. 244 'A noble word', exclaimed the prince, and smote Preparingly on earth his firming foot.

Preparoccipital, -patellar: see PRE- B. 3.

Pre-part: see PRE- A. 2.

Prepay (prĭpēˑ), *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + PAY *v.*1 Cf. OF. *prepayer*, 1305 in Godef.] *trans.* To pay (a charge) beforehand; *esp.* to pay (the postage of a letter or parcel) before dispatching it (as by affixing a postage stamp). Also *transf.* with the letter, etc., as object.

1839 *Treasury Minute* 12 Nov. (L.), All letters and packets exceeding the weight of one ounce to be prepaid, and delivered in at the window; if not so prepaid, and delivered, to be charged double postage. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* lxxviii, Pre-paying a letter..used to be thought little short of an insult. *Mod.* The school fees must be prepaid. The subscription for each half-year must be prepaid. The parcel was sent by passenger-train, carriage prepaid.

Hence **Prepaˑid** *ppl. a.* (also as *sb.* = prepaid letter or parcel); **Prepayˑable** *a.*, that may or must be prepaid; **Prepayˑment**, the act of prepaying, payment in advance; also *attrib.*

1854 FONBLANQUE in *Life* (1874) vi. 508 In a lecture on education, Dr. Whewell..cites the word *'prepaid, now in common and barbarous use...' Prepaid' was introduced with the penny postage. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 54 § 15 Every notice..sent through the post in a prepaid registered letter. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Jan. 4/1 Letters sent from this country to her Majesty's ships in any part of the world are now 'prepayable at the rate of 1*d.* per half ounce. 1838 in *Rep. Sel. Comm. Postage* 62 The distinctive feature of your [R. Hill's] plan..is the compulsory 'pre-payment and one rate of postage. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiii. 469 Some parents refused prepayment [of school fees]. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Sept. 9/1 The pioneer of the prepayment gas-meter. 1903 *Rep. West Ham Gas Co.*, The Prepayment Meter System of Supply has been put in operation.

Pre-peduncle, -cular, -culate, Prepelvisternal, -num: see PRE- A. 4.

Prepend (prĭpeˑnd), *v. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + L. *pendĕre* to weigh.] *trans.* To weigh mentally, ponder, consider; to premeditate. (But app. often used by confusion for PERPEND.)

a 1568 WEDDERBURN in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 839 And als ye sowld prepend bayth day and houris, To grit mischeif, misery and neid, Fra paramouris dois evir mair succeid. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 128 (Act 28 Hen. VIII), The kings majestie..prepending and waying..how much it doth more conferre to the induction of rude and ignorant people to the knowledge of Almightie God. 1890 *Scots Observer* 4 Jan. 179 There are still amongst us people who prepend the Sphinx-torpedo question.

Hence **Prepeˑnded** *ppl. a.*, premeditated; = PREPENSE *a.* (*nonce-use.*)

1831 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Newspapers* 35 *Years Ago*, To get up, moreover, to make jokes with malice prepended.

†**Prepeˑndent,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [ad. L. *præpendent-em*, pr. ppl. of *præpendĕ-re* to hang down in front, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 4 + *pendĕre* to hang: cf. PENDENT.] Hanging down in front; overhanging. **b.** *sb.* The male member.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 20 b, Upon the which they placed a chapter with prependent folding. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 103 Like an ouer-hanging Rocke eaten on with the tyde,..so did theyr prependant breast-bones imminent-ouercanopy theyr bellies. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 252 Priapus..was expelled from Lampsacum..for the hugenesse of his pre-pendent.

‖ **Prepeˑnna** (prĭpeˑnā). *Ornith.* Pl. -æ. [mod.L., f. *præ*, PRE- A. 2 + *penna* feather.] A neossoptile or primitive feather of a bird.

1901 *Ibis* Apr. 343 In Apteryx the first definite feathers do not thrust out the prepennæ.

Prepense (prĭpeˑns), *a.* [Substituted for earlier *prepenst*, PREPENSED (orig. *purpensed*, OF. *purpense*), either by simple phonetic reduction, or after F. pa. pple. *-pensé*, or corresp. L. pple. *-pens-us.*] Considered and planned beforehand; premeditated, purposed; intentional, deliberate. **a.** in *Malice prepense* (*Law*): malice premeditated or planned beforehand; wrong or injury purposely done.

1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* ii. 50 Our English poets.. show a kind of malice prepense in their Satires. 1752 W. MILLER in *Scots Mag.* May (1753) 232/1 Such prepense malice. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xiv. 202 The benefit of clergy is taken away from murder through malice prepense. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) IV. xii. 137 This.. was set down to malice prepense on his side. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* III. ii. (1873) 166 To kill a man in wrath of malice prepense is murder. 1877 LONGE, in *Life* III. 277 The article..is certainly written with malice prepense.

(*b*) *humorously.*

[1792 BURKE *Let. Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. 1842 I. 543 You see by the paper I take that I am likely to be long, with

malice prepense.] 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. v, I have put in this chapter on fighting of malice prepense,..partly because of the cant and twaddle that's talked of boxing and fighting with fists now-a-days. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vii. 255 He .. plunges into slang, not irreverently..but of malice prepense. 1884 J. PAYN *Some Lit. Recoll.* 98, I went up to Lakeland..with the avowed intention and malice prepense of writing my second volume of poems.

b. In other connexions.

1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxix. (1797) II. 23 From that period, whatever resolution they took was deliberate and prepense. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 268 Travelling is seldom a very prepense undertaking. 1886 SWINBURNE *Misc.* 143 When least meditative with any prepense or prefixed purpose.

c. Of a person: Acting with intention, deliberate. *rare.*

1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* III. ix. 160 He was an orator wilful and prepense, choice of long words, fond of climaxes.

Hence **Prepe·nse** *sb.*, forethought, purpose, intention, design. *rare.*

1847 GILFILLAN in *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 362 Her poetry is not, of prepense and purpose, the express image of her religious thought.

†**Prepe·nse,** *v. Obs.* [Altered from earlier PURPENSE, OF. *purpenser*, after words in PRE-; so in early 16th c. F. *prepenser* to think of before: see PRE- A. 1 and PENSE *v.*

In later edd. of 15th and early 16th c. documents, e. g. the *Paston Letters* and *Acts of Parlt.*, *purpense* of the original is often altered to the mod. *prepense.*]

1. *trans.* To plan, devise, or contrive beforehand.

[*c* 1400–1512: see PURPENSE *v.*]

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxx. xix, Prepence [*so edd.* 1517–1555] nothynge vnto her dyshoneste. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxxxvi. 232/2 It was a thing prepensed by false traitoures to put the realme to trouble. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 15 It is one thing to forsake, another to propose and prepense a forsaking.

2. To weigh or consider beforehand.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xl. xxix, For to reuolue vnderstande and prepence [*so edd.* 1517–1555]..The begynnynge and the myddle certaynly With the ende or thou put it in vre. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxv, All these thinges prepensed and gathered together seriousely. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xi. 14 Ever in your noble hart prepense, That all the sorrow in the world is lesse Then vertues might and values confidence. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Via Media* Wks. 1808 IX. 835 A consequent will,..wherehy, all circumstances prepensed, God does simply will this or that particular event, as simply good to be.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* To meditate beforehand.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxiv, His [the soul's] office is, before that any thynge is attempted, to thinke, consydre, and prepence.

†**Prepe·nsed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also **prepenst.** [f. prec. vb. + -ED[1]; substituted early in 16th c. for the original PURPENSED; subsequently reduced to PREPENSE *a.*] a. esp. in legal phraseology in *malice prepensed, prepensed malice*, malice prepense: see PREPENSE *a.*

[1436–1548: see PURPENSED.]

1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Manslaughter by chaunce medley, and not murder of malyce prepensed. 1531 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 104 Intendyng of malyce prepenced to punte..Govnter to..trobyll. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 664 We take more to the heart, a mocke or scornfull flout, as comming from a prepensed malice. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v. *Murder*, Murder..signifieth in our common lawe, a wilfull and felonious killing of any other vpon prepensed malice. 1659 THORNDIKE *Wks.* (1846) II. 639 What fault soever may have come..it cannot be presumed to have come upon prepensed malice. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., If there were Malice prepensed formerly between them, it makes it Murder; as it is called in some Statutes Prepensed Murder.

b. In other connexions: = PREPENSE *a.* b.

a 1529 SKELTON *Replye.* 300 *heading*, An ineuytably prepensed answere to all waywarde or frowarde altercacyons. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 73 If the offence he committed vpon a prepensed mynde and wilfully. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVII. vii. 948 Having no time to put any prepensed plot in practise. 1670 PENN *Truth Rescued fr. Impost.* 40 With what prepenst Unkindness and disdainful Ketch he was treated.

Hence †**Prepe·nsedly** *adv.* = PREPENSELY.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 14 If it were proued that he killed him wittingly, willingly, and prepensedly.

Prepe·nsely, *adv.* [f. PREPENSE *a.* + -LY[2].] In a prepense manner; with deliberation or premeditation; deliberately, purposely, designedly.

1837 LANDOR *Pentameron, 2nd Day's Interv.* Wks. 1853 II. 320/1, I never could see why we should designedly and prepensely give to one writer more than his due, to another less. 1880 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 13 Sonning, a village prepensely picturesque. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* iii. (ed. 2) 201 Shakespeare .. has set himself as if prepensely to brutalise the type of Achilles.

†**Prepe·nsity.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 8 præ-. [f. PREPENSE *a.* + -ITY: cf. *immensity.*] Premeditation.

1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 43 Montaigne observes,..upon the subject of death, 'that the philosophy of the schools but increases, by præpensity, the terrors of it'.

†**Prepe·nsive,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. Factitious formation for PREPENSE *a.*

1752 FIELDING *Amelia* I. x, Carrying the penknife drawn into the room with you..seems to imply malice prepensive, as we call it in the law.

†**Prepe·ntion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [For **prepension*, n. of action from L. *præpendĕre* to hang down in front.] A part hanging down in front.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 86 Where the axeltree was.. ouer the naue of the wheele, there came downe a prepention ioyning to the Plynth.

Pre·perce·ption. [PRE- A. 2.] Previous perception; a condition preceding perception.

1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* x. 402 *note*, Kant's preperception of space differs from Berkeley's, in recognising it as necessary *à priori* to all sense experience as such. 1881 J. SULLY in *Nature* XXIV. 185/2 A 'stage of preperception', during which the mind receives the impression of sense, but has not yet interpreted the impression into a coherent percept. 1896 *Educ. Rev.* Mar. 278 Prof. James has illustrated and emphasized the importance of preperception.

So **Preperce·ptive** *a.*, characterized by preperception.

1907 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Jan. 421 The suggested topic defines my purpose, gives it its orientation and its preperceptive and selective tendencies.

Preperitoneal: see PRE- B. 3.

†**Pre-peti·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [PRE- A. 2.] Petition beforehand, previous petition.

1540 in I. S. Leadam *Sel. Cas. Crt. Requests* (Selden) 50 Your said oratours vppon prepeticion made vnto Sir Thomas Denys knighte [etc.], concernyng the same [etc.].

Prepigmental, -pituitary: see PRE- B. 3. **Pre-pious:** PRE- A. 6. **Pre-placental:** PRE- B. 1. **Pre-pleasing, -plot:** PRE- A. 6, 1.

†**Prepo·ll,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *præpoll-ēre* to exceed in power or strength, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 5 + *pollĕre* to be strong.] *intr.* To excel in power or importance; to be prepollent, to preponderate.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 229 Is thought to prepoll in the same faculties.

Prepo·llence. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. late L. *præpollĕntia*, f. *præpollĕnt-em*: see PREPOLLENT and -ENCE.] The fact of being prepollent; greater prevalence.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 322 The Prepollence of agreeable Tastes upon the Whole. *Ibid.* II. i. 28 The infinite Prepollence of Happiness above Misery.

Prepo·llency. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] The quality or fact of being prepollent.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Præpollency*, of very great force, strength, excellency, or virtue. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVI. 576 Such things as destroy the prepollency of an acid Salt in the Blood. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1819) 410 The prepollency of good over evil.

Prepollent (prĭpŏ·lĕnt), *a.* Now *rare.* Also **præ-.** [ad. L. *præpollĕnt-em*, pr. pple. of *præpollēre*: see PREPOLL.] Having superior power, weight, or influence; predominating, prevailing.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 130 Now the basis is.. more prepollent in quality. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* v. 146 The præpollent gravity of some [bodies], sufficing to give others a comparative or respective lightness. 1752 *Gentl. Mag.* 154 Other evidence..such as has been always deemed prepollent to any other. 1825 R. P. WARD *Tremaine* III. xiii. 239 The question..whether the evil or good is præpollent. 1901 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 293 It had nowhere any current or prepollent vogue.

‖ **Prepo·llex, præ-.** *Anat.* and *Zool.* [mod. L. f. *præ*, PRE- B. 3 + POLLEX.] A rudimentary structure, sometimes osseous, similar to the prehallux, found in certain animals on the radial border of the hand or fore-foot, and supposed to represent an additional digit.

1889 [see PREHALLUX]. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammalia* 49 Occasionally, as in *Fedetes caffer*, the so-called prepollex consists of two bones, of which the distal one bears a distinct nail-like horny covering.

Prepo·nd, *v.* Short for next or *preponderate.*

a 1854 CAROLINE B. SOUTHEY *Birthday* II. Poet. Wks. (1867) 50 If a mote, a hair, a dust prepond..On Inclination's side, down drops the scale.

Preponder (prĭpŏ·ndəɹ), *v.*[1] Now *rare.* [a. OF. *prépondér-er* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or L. *præponderāre* to outweigh, be of greater weight: see PRE- A. 5 and PONDER *v.*]

†1. *trans.* To attribute greater weight or importance to. *Obs. rare.*

1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. vii. 202 He..prepondereth the gyuer before all thynges gyuen.

2. To outweigh in importance, to preponderate over.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1651) 236 [Channelled pillars] ought..not to be the more slender, but the more corpulent, unlesse apparances preponder truths. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Surrey* (1662) III. 76 Though the transporting thereof be by Law forbidden, yet private profit so prepondereth the publick, that Ships ballasted therewith are sent over into Holland, where they have..Magazins of this Earth.

3. *intr.* To exceed in weight, number, etc.; = PREPONDERATE *v.*[1] 1.

1676 BEAL in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 601, I found not so much difference, as could clear me from suspecting a prepondering fancy. 1820 J. CLELAND *Glasgow* 39 The Trades' Burgesses have prepondered. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 749/1 As it is, the embellishments preponder over constructive ability.

†**Pre-po·nder,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + PONDER *v.*] *trans.* To ponder beforehand.

1610 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 92 Thowgh the continuance..manie thowsande yeares may importe suffitient warrant, it will not now fall..; yet the prepondering minde of future daungers may vpon the view be easelye perswaded of perill in standinge nere it.

Preponderance (prĭpŏ·ndərăns). [f. PREPONDERANT *a.*: see -ANCE, and cf. F. *prépondérance* (18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The fact of exceeding in weight; greater heaviness.

1681 GREW *Museum* I. v. ii. 106 Little light Boats..To the side whereof, this Fish [remora] fastening her self, might easily make it swag, as the least preponderance on either side will do. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1499 Close with the side where one grain turns the scale; What vast preponderance is here! 1831 LARDNER *Pneumat.* iv. 259 The preponderance of the iron ball assists the atmospheric pressure in sustaining the column.

b. *Gunnery.* The excess of weight of that part of a gun which is to the rear of the trunnions over that in front of them. (So F. *prépondérance*, Littré.)

It is measured by the force (expressed in pounds) which must be applied under the rear end of the base-ring or neck of the cascabel in order to balance the gun with the axis of the bore horizontal, when supported freely on knife-edges placed under the trunnions.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1871 C. H. OWEN *Mod. Artillery* (1873) 2 The excess of weight in rear of the trunnions is termed the preponderance. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1783/2 The preponderance of a gun is usually $\frac{1}{20}$ of its weight. 1887 *Text Bk. Gunnery* 81 The trunnions..are generally placed a very little way in front of the centre of gravity to allow of elevating with ease; this causes a statical pressure on the elevating gear called *preponderance*, which is necessary for steadiness.

2. Superiority or excess in moral weight, power, influence, or importance.

1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xiv. § 3 The good would have an incontestible preponderance over the evil. 1808 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) IV. 55 It would give Great Britain the preponderance in the conduct of the war in the Peninsula. 1883 SIR T. MARTIN *Ld. Lyndhurst* xi. 299 The Ministry had the great preponderance of popular opinion at their back.

3. Superiority in number or amount.

1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I. i. (1852) 158 A consequence ..of their immense preponderance in point of numbers. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 516 The collection of animals has a strikingly Oriental character, except in the preponderance of Ungulates. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 305 The more social animals are in overwhelming preponderance over the unsocial.

Prepo·nderancy. Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ANCY.] The quality or fact of being preponderant; an instance of this.

1. Superiority of physical weight.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vii. 196 Whereas men affirme they perceave an addition of ponderosity in dead bodies,..this accessionall preponderancy is rather in appearance then reality. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. ii. (1732) 86 By reason of the Preponderancy of the Earth. 1772 HUTTON *Bridges* 58 The pointed projections..will be a sufficient addition to the pier, to give it the necessary preponderancy. *fig.* 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 200 The permanent restoration of the balance of trade to its accustomed preponderancy in our favour.

2. Superiority of power, influence, or importance.

1692 LOCKE *Toleration* iv. Wks. 1727 III. 468 If..all Magistrates saw the Preponderancy of the Grounds of Belief, which are on the Side of the true Religion. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Disc. Philos. Necess.* iv. 40 The final preponderancy of desire is called a will, or wish to obtain it. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. v. 104 Coalition of interests..were to strike at the preponderancy of Imperial Austria.

3. Greater prevalence; = prec. 3.

1845 A. DUNCAN *Disc.* 159 The evident preponderancy of good, however unable they might be to explain the origin of evil, testified against them.

Preponderant (prĭpŏ·ndərănt), *a.* [ad. L. *præponderānt-em*, pr. pple. of *præponderāre*: see PREPONDER. Cf. F. *prépondérant* (1723 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Preponderating.

1. Surpassing in weight; outweighing, heavier.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 136 The internal Cylinder of Quicksilver in the Tube is not held up by the preponderant Ayr without.

2. Surpassing in influence, power, or importance; predominant.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* II. ii. 180 If he judge the reasons which disswade the thing..to be preponderant, then he will..abstain from doing it. 1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* II. i. 171 Ella is commemorated as the preponderant Saxon chief. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 239 The Roundhead party was now decidedly preponderant. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 77 Flexion at the metacarpo-phalangeal joints .. from preponderant contraction of the interossei.

Prepo·nderantly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a preponderating degree; predominantly.

1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 392 Becoming established, it [religion] became noxious,—preponderantly noxious. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xliii. (1870) II. 443 The powers.. are either preponderantly strong by nature, or have become preponderantly strong by habit. 1886 H. JAMES *Bostonians* I. ix, So preponderantly intellectual a nature.

Preponderate (prĭpŏ·ndərĕt), *a. rare.* [f. pa. pple. of L. *præponderāre* (see PREPONDER) + -ATE[2]. For sense cf. PREDOMINATE *a.*] = PREPONDERANT.

1802 BENTHAM *Princ. Judic. Procedure* Wks. 1843 II. 8/2 What security can, without preponderate hardship, be provided against falsity uttered by an individual coming in the character of a pursuer. 1818 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 166/1 Unless the fate of mankind takes some preponderate determination, it will not be easy to pronounce whether good or evil will be the final result. 1889 SEXTON *Sp.* in *Daily News* 11 Apr. 8/2 A preponderate majority of elected representatives.

Hence **Prepo·nderately** *adv.*, predominantly.

1820 BENTHAM *Liberty of Press* Wks. 1843 II. 290/1 Nothing will be done but what is bad,—absolutely bad, or

at least,..preponderately bad. 1882 *Society* 11 Nov. 27/2 Whether the style..is not preponderately heavy.

Preponderate (prĭpǫ́ndərēit), *v.*[1] Also 7 præ-. [f. ppl. stem of L. *præponderāre*: see PREPONDER *v.* and -ATE 3.]

I. Intransitive senses.

1. To weigh more; to be heavier; to incline the balance; to turn the scale.

1623 COCKERAM, *Preponderate*, to weigh downe more. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxiv. 259 The Bladder appear'd to preponderate. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 37 Where neither side doth preponderate, the balance should hang even. 1785 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 125 The cork will preponderate, and show itself to be heavier than the lead. 1800 VINCE *Hydrostat.* ii. (1806) 26 If two bodies of the same weight in air be put into a denser fluid, the smaller body will preponderate.

b. *fig.* To have the greater moral or intellectual weight.

1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 288 These last reasons did preponderate with me. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xvi. § 9 As the Arguments..shall to any one appear, upon the whole matter, in a greater or less degree, to preponderate on either side. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* iii, The verdict of the jury sufficiently shows how the evidence preponderated in their minds. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. i. 8 One influence preponderates in the language, the other in the polity.

c. To exceed or be superior in power, force, or influence; to exceed in amount, number, etc.; to predominate.

1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* II. vii. 298 Oswy is ranked by Bede the seventh .. of the kings who preponderated in the Anglo-Saxon octarchy. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* vi, The good in this state of existence preponderates over the bad. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* II. i. 481 But the relics of Ferns, Conifers and Cycads greatly preponderate. 1867 *Pall Mall G.* 19 July 16 In milk,.. the heat-sustaining element preponderates largely over the nitrogenous or tissue-forming.

2. To descend or incline downwards, as one scale or end of a balance, on account of greater weight; to weigh or be weighed down; to show a preponderance. Also *fig.*

1678 HOBBS *Decam.* viii. 92 In a pair of Scales equally charged with Quicksilver, the addition of a little Oyl to either Scale, will make it praeponderate. 1725 JEFFERSON in *Athenæum* 25 June (1892) 825/1 When these have been withdrawn from us.. the balance of pain preponderates unequivocally. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 212 Suppose I take..a walking cane,..and attempt to balance it across my finger; I shall at last find some one particular part in it which being supported, neither of the ends will preponderate. 1831 LARDNER *Hydrostatics* v. 83 By the weight of this quantity the dish [of a balance] will now preponderate. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* iii. (1862) 45 It appears that the balance of probability preponderates in favour of the position.

b. To gravitate or incline more strongly. *rare.*

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 255 They cannot be evenly attracted on all sides, but must præponderate some way or other. 1757 EDWARDS *Orig. Sin* iii. (1837) 24 The question ..is not whether he is not inclined to perform as many good deeds as bad ones; but which of these two he preponderates to.

II. Transitive senses.

†3. To weigh more than, exceed in weight; to turn the scale when weighed against (something else); to outweigh. *Obs.*

1651 H. MORE *Second Lash* in *Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 268 The greater number of the lincks of a chain preponderating the lesse number. 1661 GLANVILL *Van Dogm.* 137 An inconsiderable weight by vertue of its distance from the Centre of the Ballance, will preponderate much greater magnitudes. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* III. xii. 394 You see the Cork preponderate the Gold, as far as the Beam will admit.

†b. *fig.* To outweigh in importance, value, or influence. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vi. § 10 All which and some other,..must not preponderate the handling of things more rare and considerable. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VII. iii. (1821) 324 His merits preponderate his demerits. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* XXV. (1700) 280 The evil does so far preponderate the good. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 607 That the good must greatly preponderate the evil.

†4. To cause to descend, as one scale of a balance, by reason of greater weight; to weigh down. Also *fig.* To cause to incline more strongly.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xvi. 324 Desiring to spare Christian bloud, preponderates him for Peace. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* II. 360 They need not, when cast into the scale of thy thoughts, preponderate thee either way. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* I. (1682) 117 Is not our Will.. given us to preponderate our powers to such Actions as Reason pronounceth good? 1796 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 150 The addition of my wish may have some effect to preponderate the scale.

†**Pre-po·nderate,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + PONDERATE *v.* 6.] To ponder previously; to weigh mentally or consider beforehand; = PRE-PONDER *v.*[2].

a. *trans.*

1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 106, I have considered and preponderated all my affairs and doings. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 7 Preponderate seriously this consequent. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1737) II. II. iv. 308 How many things do they preponderate? How many at once comprehend?

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

1681 P. THACHER in *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1868) XXII. 260, I have diligently weighed and preponderated, seriously consulted with Others. 1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* III. vi, The squire and his company thought proper to preponderate, before they offered to revenge the cause of their..allies. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 263 Deeply began she to preponderate Whether she'd cut her throat.

Hence †**Pre-po·nderated** *ppl. a.*

1653 *Nissena* 102 The first [step] required well weighed determinations and preponderated execution.

Prepo·nderating, *ppl. a.* [f. PREPONDERATE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That preponderates, or is superior in weight, influence, power, amount, number, etc.

1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. i. 115 Her excellencies, though solid and weighty, are less so, than the preponderating ones of Theology. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 325 That very preponderating part of the nation, which had always been .. adverse to the French principles. 1886 TUCKER *E. Europe* 211 Your mastery over a preponderating number of alienated races.

Hence **Prepo·nderatingly** *adv.*, in a preponderating or surpassing degree; predominantly.

1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc., Democr. in Amer.* (1859) II. 71 In each of them some one element..existed exclusively or so preponderatingly as to overpower all the others. 1891 *Times* 6 Oct. 8/2 [Comparative Philology] had been all along preponderatingly the science of comparing the Aryan languages with one another. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 332 The small pyramidal cells..have been assumed to be preponderatingly sensory in feature and function.

Prepondera·tion. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *præponderāre* to PREPONDER; in late L. *præponderātio* (*Gloss. Lat. Gr.*, in Lewis & Sh.).]

1. The action or fact of preponderating or exceeding in weight; preponderance.

1653 BAXTER *Peace of Consc.* 103 If..the scales be turned but with one grain,.. its preponderation is with great wavering and mobility. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. xviii. § 21 See on which side the preponderation falls. 1821 *Examiner* 77/1 We are scarcely conscious of the defects that are involved in the large preponderation of excellence.

2. The adding of weight to one side; greater inclination or bias.

1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 201 Which preponderation of His puts them in Æquilibrio. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 25 The only probable ballance to their mutinous preponderations. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* I. i. (1762) 4 In every Act, or going forth of the Will, there is some Preponderation of the Mind or Inclination one way rather than another. 1799 C. WINTER in W. Jay *Mem. & Lett.* (1843) 43 In such a state of preponderation as to be uncertain which way the balance will turn.

†**Prepo·nderer.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PREPONDER *v.* + -ER[1].] That which outweighs; in quot. an overbalancing branch.

1679 EVELYN *Sylva* xxvii. (ed. 3) 141 Crooked Trees are reform'd by taking off or topping the præponderers, whilst charg'd with Leaves or Woody and hanging counterpoises.

Prepo·nderous, *a. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 5 + PONDEROUS, after PREPONDERATE, etc.] Exceeding in weight, amount, or number; having the preponderance.

1700 S. PARKER *Six Philos. Ess.* 53 When once gathered to a preponderous Body they [vapours] return, and become the material Cause of our extraordinary Showers of Rain. 1900 *Yorks. Post* 5 Jan. 7/1 We are in a position to-day of being sufficient throughout and preponderous nowhere.

Prepontile: see PRE- B. 3.

†**Preport,** obs. erron. f. PURPORT *sb.* and *v.*

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 16 Accordyng to the tenure and preporte of the saied pointes. 1616 *Withals' Dict.* 575 *Poraustæ* [v.r. *pyr.*] *gaudes gaudium*, your inconstant ioy preports annoy.

†**Prepo·se,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 præ-. [a. F. *préposer* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*) after L. *præpōnĕre* to put before: see PRE- A. and POSE *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To set over; to appoint as chief or superior. (Cf. PRÆPOSITUS.)

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xcii. 127 b, The holy man..ordeyned there relygyouses, to the whyche he preposed & gaaf for abbot the holy man Samuell. 1655 FULLER *Waltham Abb.* (1840) 258 A dean, in Latin, *decanus*, hath his name from δέκα, 'ten', over which number he is properly to be preposed.

2. To place before or in front of something else; to preface, prefix.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 Div b, But yf any thynge be done presently thou shalt prepose two fynalytees of curacyon. 1594 W. PERCY *Sonn.* To Rdr. A ij, I did deeme it most conuenient to præpose mine Epistle, onely to beseech you to account of them [poems] as of toyes. 1662 HIBBERT *Body Div.* I. 218 It is either prefixed or preposed to a sentence. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. iv. 37 To words beginning with a vowel, the Æoles were wont to prepose a Digamma.

b. To put forward. *rare.*

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 27 So that I conclude, and dare..prepose myselfe against anie man of contrarie opinion.

3. To propose, purpose, or intend.

(Perh. in most cases an error for *propose, purpose.*)

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 458 Foul brow in holl thow preposit for to pas. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3202 Tho mankynde prepose his mynde to fulfyll, Yet god dysposeth all thynge at his wyll. 1597 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxii. 271 And Prizes were preposde for such whose Champions bore them best At Tilts and Turnies. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 187, I then would ..never have presumed to have preposed you your flight.

Hence †**Prepo·sed** *ppl. a.*, placed in front.

1608 B. JONSON *Masque Ld. Haddington's Marriage* Wks. (1692) 340/1 With this preposed part of Judgment.

†**Prepo·sital,** *a. rare.* [f. L. *præposit-*, ppl. stem of *præpōnĕre* (see prec.) + -AL.] Prepositional.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 203 In the contexture of nouns, pronouns, and preposital articles, united together.

Preposition (prepǫ́zi·ʃən). [ad. L. *præposition-em* a putting before, a preposition, n. of action f. *præpōnĕre* to put before: see PRE- and POSITION. So F. *préposition* (*preposicion*, 15th c. in Godef.).

L. *præpositio* rendered Gr. *πρόθεσις*, both terms having the wider sense, 2 below; thus, such particles as *εὐ-* well, and *in-* not, were included among prepositions.]

1. *Gram.* One of the Parts of Speech: an indeclinable word or particle serving to mark the relation between two notional words, the latter of which is usually a substantive or pronoun; as, sow *in* hope, good *for* food, one *for* you, Stratford *on* Avon, late *in* time. The following sb. or pron. is said to be 'governed' by the preposition, and in inflected languages stands in an oblique case. Originally, as still often, the term was applied also to the same words when combined as prefixes with verbs or other words, and to certain other particles of similar force which are used only in combination (*inseparable prepositions*).

Postpositive preposition (= POSTPOSITION 3), a word or particle, having the same function as a preposition, which follows its sb., as 'he goes home*wards*'; L. 'domum *versus*', Ger. 'meine*twegen*'. In English, when the object is an interrogative or relative pronoun, the verb follows this pronoun, and the preposition, instead of preceding the pronoun, often follows the verb, as Whom did you go *with*? the town that he lives *in*, the place (that) he came *from*. With the relative *that* no other construction is possible.

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xlvii. (Z.) 267 Præpositio est pars orationis indeclinabilis. Præpositio mæg beon gecweden on englisc *foresetnys*, forðan ðe he stent æfre on forewerdan, swa hwær swa he hyð, beo he gefeged to oðrum worde, ne beo he.] 1388 WYCLIF *Prol.* 60 Manie such aduerbis, coniunccioun, and prepositioun ben set ofte oon for another, and at fre chois of autouris sumtyme. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 40 They take awaye the preposytion and say, *la robbe mon maistre*. 1661 MILTON *Accedence* Wks. 1738 I. 620 A Preposition is a part of Speech most commonly, either set before Nouns in Apposition, as *ad patrem*, or join'd with any other words in Composition, as *indoctus*. 1672 DRYDEN *Def. Epilogue* Ess. (Ker) I. 168 The preposition in the end of the sentence; a common fault with him. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., 'Tis called *Præposition*, because 'tis most frequently in the Latin Tongue placed before other Words; and then either separately, as *Ad patrem*; or conjunctively, as *Admiror*. 1843 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 66 The speaker made the prepositions do the work of the lost inflexions. 1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 124/1 These and other examples of a like kind induced some authors to make a class of post-positive prepositions;..there are languages in which all the prepositions, if we may so speak, are postpositive. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* iii. (1878) 102 That peculiarly characteristic arrangement, which puts a preposition at the end of a sentence, is eminently an English idiom. 1874 I. TAYLOR *Etruscan Res.* vii. 247 Qualifying words, which in Aryan languages would appear either as pre-positions or ..are in the Ugric languages glued on as post-positions. 1875 LELAND *Fusang* x. 102 Those Asiatic languages have, moreover, no prepositions, but only *post*positions. So likewise, has the Dakota tongue.

†2. More widely: Any word or particle prefixed to another word; a prefix. *Obs.*

1565 *Kyng Daryus* (Brandl) 838 That Preposition *In* is a pestilent fellow For it is that which maketh this variance betwene mee and you: My name is called *Iniquitee*, And thy name is called mayster *Equytie*. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xi. 5 The preposition (εὖ), with which the verb (εὐηρεστηκέναι) is compounded, signifieth 'well'. 1661 [see 1].

3. The action of placing before; the fact of being so placed; position before or in front. *rare.*

(Sometimes hyphened (*pri-*) for distinction.)

1586 WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 71, I am constrayned to straine curtesy with the preposition of a worde compounded or such like, which breaketh no great square. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Preposition*, a putting or setting before. 1885 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* Oct. 346 Contrasting the English preposition with the French postposition of the adjective. 1901 M. CALLOWAY in *Publ. Mod. Lang. Assoc. Amer.* XVI. 153 In Anglo-Saxon the appositive participle regularly follows its principal (post-position), though occasionally it precedes (pre-position).

†b. Something placed before. *Obs.*

1635 WITHER *Emblemes* (nd init.), A preposition to this Frontispiece. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* s.v. *Sharp*, A character, the power of which is to raise the note before which it is placed half a tone higher than it would be without such a preposition.

†4. A setting forth; a proposition or exposition. *Obs.* [Due to early confusion of *pre-* and *pro-*.]

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. cxxxii. 116 Dagobert..made a longe preposicion & oracion concernynge yᵉ allegiaunce which he exortyd his lordes to owe & bere to hym. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxcvi. [cxcii.] 605 This preposycion that the vnyuersite hadde made before the kynge, pleased right well the kynge. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 390 The said Sir Iohn Bushe in all his prepositions to the king, did not onely attribute to him worldly honours, but diuyne names.

5. *pl.* Premises: see PREMISE *sb.* 1.

1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* iii. 19 Gods children by better logick, from the prepositions of Gods former preservations, inferre his power.

Prepositional, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or expressed by a preposition.

a 1831 BENTHAM *Univ. Gram.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 346/1 In the singular number, besides the prepositional genitive, there is the inflexional formed as above by *'s*. 1846 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 212 The pronominal and prepositional roots constitute a class apart.

Prepositionally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a prepositional manner; with the force or meaning of a preposition.

1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 130/1 The same must be said of the word *along* prepositionally used by old writers to signify the relation of an effect to its cause. 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram.* 366 Words are used prepositionally along with all the noun-cases excepting the dative.

Prepositive (prĭpŏ·zĭtĭv), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *præpositīv-us* (Diomedes) that is set before (in gramm.), f. ppl. stem of *præpōnĕre* to put before: see -IVE; cf. F. *prépositif* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Proper to be placed before or prefixed.

1583 FULKE *Defence* i. (1843) 139 It is a common thing in the Greek tongue, that the article prepositiue is taken for the subiunctiue. 1691 RAY *Collect. Words, Acc. Errors* 161 What is the prepositive Letter in this Diphthong is doubtful. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict., Gram.* c j, The prepositive particles *dis* and *mis*. 1808 T. F. MIDDLETON *Grk. Article* (1855) 3 Theodore Gaza..gives in his [Greek] Grammar the following account: The Article is a declinable part of speech prefixed to Nouns. It is indeed divided into the prepositive and the subjunctive; but properly speaking the prepositive only is the article. 1845 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 169 Many instances where the postfixes of older languages have become prefixes or distinct prepositive words in more recent ones. 1874 DAVIES tr. *Gesenius's Hebr. Gram.* 50 Some [accents] .. stand only on the first letter of a word (*prepositive*), others only on the last letter (*postpositive*).

B. *sb.* A prepositive word or particle.

1693 CHAUNCY *Eng. Gosp. New Law* 38 It were easie to shew upon what probable Reasons the Prepositive is added or omitted, in other places. 1786 [see POSTPOSITIVE *a.*].

Hence **Prepositively** *adv.*, by placing in front.

1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 50 As concerns a substantive, its subjective genitive, universally, and its objective genitive, very often, may be expressed prepositively.

Prepositor [1], **præ-** (prĭpŏ·zĭtəɹ). Also 6 **-er, -our.** [Alteration of L. PRÆPOSITUS: see note s.v. PRÆPOSTOR.]

1. The name given in some English public schools to those senior boys who are entrusted with much of the discipline of the school, esp. out of the class-room; now usually PRÆPOSTOR, q.v. Also *fig.* and in *fig.* context.

a 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1941, I am Goddys Preposytour; I prynt them with a pen; Because of theyr neglygence and of theyr wanton vagys. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 92 b, I am prepositer of my boke, *duco classem*. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 259 b, And who hath made you usher I pray you, or prepositour of Ciceroes schoole? 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* i. 2 For this end had King Solomon those prudent and meete prepositours. 1649 HEYLIN *Relat. & Observ.* II. 30 A meer Free-schoole, where Cromwell is Head-school-master, Ireton Usher, and..Fairfax a Prepositor. 1681–2 *Verney Lett.* in R. T. Warner *Winchester* iv. (1900) 43 He is one of the best, if not the best scholar in the Schoole of his standing, though Hee Bee not yet a Praepositor. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Prepositor*, (School-Term) a Scholar appointed by the Master, to over see the rest; such a one is otherwise call'd *Observator* and *Monitor*. 1855 LADY HOLLAND *Sidney Smith* I. i. 8 Whilst at Winchester he had been one year Præpositor of the College, and another, Præpositor of the Hall. 1894 ASTLEY 50 *Years Life* I. 16 It was eight or ten days before he came under the Prepositor's ken [at Eton].

β. in corrupt form **propositor.**

1633 E. VERNEY *Let. fr. Winchester* in *Verney Mem.* (1892) I. 156 His schoole master being at London, the propositors begin to affront mee. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. i. iii. (1852) 303 He made such proficiency that while he was the least boy in the school he was made a propositor.

† **2.** The master, director, or manager (of a house, etc.); the president or head (*præpositus*) of a monastic house. *Obs.*

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 343 The Prepositor of each [Bathing] House [in Ispahan] gives Notice to all Comers by blowing a Horn, when the Houses are ready. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 489 The fame for sanctity of their leader—or præpositor as he was called at first—spread throughout the land.

Hence **Prepositorial** *a.*, of or pertaining to prepositors in schools.

1844 MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) II. 14 Their prepositorial authority, as well as the fagging system, having been part of the old school plan, which he found going on when he came to Rugby. 1859 HODSON 12 *Yrs. Soldier's Life in India* 3 Though he immediately re-established the shattered prestige of præpositorial power he contrived to make himself very popular with various classes of boys.

‖ **Prepositor** [2], **præ-.** *Roman Law.* [L. agent-nonn from *præpōnĕre* to appoint over, charge with the management of an affair; f. *præ* before, in front + *pōnĕre* to place.] The principal who deputes the management of any business or commercial undertaking to a factor, consignee, or *institor*. (Formerly used in *Scotch Law.*)

1681 STAIR *Instit. Law Scot.* I. x. § 47 By the Contracts of Institors in relation to that wherein they were intrusted, their prepositors are oblieged, as Exercitors are as to Maritime matters; so Prepositors are correspondent in Trafficque at Land. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Law Scot.* III. iii. § 14 Tho' the institors be pupils, and so cannot bind themselves, the prepositor..stands obliged by their deeds. 18.. W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* (1861) 451/2 Prepositors are liable for the acts of the institor.

† **Prepositure, præ-.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *præpositūra* the office of an overseer, in med.L. in eccl. sense, f. *præpositus*: see PRÆPOSITUS and -URE.] The office of a præpositus or provost of a collegiate church or priory.

a 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 34 The tyme of a 3ere turnyd abowte, succedid in-to the prepositure and the dignyte of the priore of this new plantacioun. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 280 Which dignitie is tied to the Prepositure of Bruges Church. *a* 1641 BEDELL in *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Erasmus* (1867) I. 82 In the interim he sent him a collation to the præpositure of Daventry. 1758 LOWTH *Life of Wykeham* i. 28 The King gave him..the Prepositure of Wells with the Prebend annexed.

Prepositus, variant of PRÆPOSITUS.

Prepossess (prĭpŏ·zĕs), *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + POSSESS.]

1. *trans.* To take or get possession of beforehand, or before another; to have prior possession of. Now *rare.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 11. 408 All passages out of there Campe, Martius hath prepossessed, so that there is no way to escape. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xvii. 186 Honours seldome come to us but by the mortality of those that prepossessed them. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 349 The Enemy had prepossessed all the places more inward. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 42 Hope is that which antedates and prepossesses a future good.

† b. *refl.* with *of* or *with*: To possess oneself of beforehand; to take for oneself or make one's own beforehand; also in pass. *to be prepossessed. Obs.*

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 855 Pilate prepossessing himself with his horse and foot at the top of the hill. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq.* XIV. viii. (1733) 368 Without more ado they prepossess'd themselves of the Temple. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 79 Some..eagerly push for the chief Place, and are mightily chagrin'd if another is prepossessed of that silly Pre-eminence.

2. To possess (a person) beforehand or cause (him) to be preoccupied or pre-engaged *with* or *by* a feeling, notion, etc.; to imbue, inspire, or affect strongly beforehand. Chiefly in *pass.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xx. (1840) 75 Being prepossessed with this intent to dispossess him of his place. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Prol., Wks. 1851 III. 258 Seeking thus unseasonably to prepossesse men of his modesty. 1657 *North's Plutarch* Add. Lives (1676) 16 They were .. prepossest with an ill opinion of him. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 288 Having been prepossessed in the Opinion, that they were all equal. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 53 They prepossess their Auditors of their own Sincerity, ..and under that Covert say the most spiteful Things. 1836 KEBLE *Serm.* viii. (1848) 201 The Creed..had prepossessed them with these truths, before ever they thought of proving them from Holy Writ. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 375 The result of a disposition by which it [the French nobility] was fatally prepossessed.

† b. with the notion expressed by a clause. *Obs.*

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 69 This brief Inventory I have here given..to pre-possess the Reader, 1. That [this] is no contemptible or unworthy enquiry. *a* 1732 GAY *Fables* II. iii. 9 We're prepossest my Lord inherits, In some degree, his grandsire's merits. 1797–8 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* XXXIII, Fanny and Mrs. Ferrars were both strongly prepossessed that neither she nor her daughters were such kind of women.

3. *spec.* To cause (a person) to have a feeling or opinion beforehand against or in favour of a person or thing; to bias, prejudice; now chiefly, To impress favourably beforehand. Chiefly in *pass.*

1647 TRAPP *Comm. 1 Cor.* i. 22 The reason of their rejecting the Gospel is, they are prepossessed against it. 1654 FULLER *Comm. Ruth* (1868) 129 Who have taken bribes to prepossess the Judge. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 141 An Outside so Prepossessing us in his Favour. 1846 POE *Anthon* Wks. 1864 III. 45 An attempt was made..to prepossess the public against his 'Classical Dictionary'. 1849 EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 123, I was quite pre-possessed by his appearance. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii, His talk prepossessed me still more in his favour.

Hence **Prepossessed** *ppl.*, possessed by a preconceived idea; prejudiced, biased.

1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-M.* I. VI. xvi. 549 The sight of one onely Stage-play, though with a prepossessed opinion against it, will draw men on to frequent, applaud, and admire others. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. II. 50 What reasons can prevail with a pre-possess'd, and exasperated multitude? 1774 FLETCHER *Ess. Truth* Wks. 1795 IV. 131 Come then my prepossessed brethren, show yourselves the children of Abraham.

Prepossessing, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING 2.] That prepossesses.

1. Biasing; causing prejudice.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. I. xxii, I'll purge out the strong steem Of prepossessing prejudice. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. III. i. 154 A very prepossessing Circumstance against our Author. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* III. vi. (1762) 182 Every pre-possessing fix'd Bias on the Mind brings a Degree of moral Inability for the contrary. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, This awkward prepossessing visage of mine.

2. *spec.* That predisposes favourably; causing an agreeable first impression; attractive, pleasing.

1805 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (1806) III. 92 Nature had bestowed upon him a fair and prepossessing exterior. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iv, Squeers's appearance was not prepossessing. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* IX. vi, Its expression was eminently gentle and prepossessing.

Hence **Prepossessingly** *adv.*, **Prepossessingness.**

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 681 A way prepossessingly earnest. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 390 That which has an air of consummate truth and likelihood, the prepossessingness of that which has this air. 1883 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* Pref. 11 His prepossessingness, his grace and truth.

Prepossession (prĭpŏze·ʃən). [n. of action f. PREPOSSESS *v.*; see PRE- A. 2 and POSSESSION.]

1. The having or taking of possession beforehand; prior possession or occupancy. Now *rare.*

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* XXV. (1660) 151 Affording them a full Prepossession of all the Objects of Desire. 1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* viii, To give piety the prepossession, before other competitors..should be able to pretend to him. 1733 W. CRAWFORD *Infidelity* (1836) 208, I have heavenly qualities and joys already begun in me; I have a prepossession of heaven. 1820 MAIR *Tyro's Dict.* (ed. 10) 378 *Praesumptio*, ..prepossession, pre-occupation.

b. A previous or former possession.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 331 In after Ages many Colonies dispersed, and some thereof upon the coasts of Africa, and the prepossessions of his [Ham's] elder brothers.

2. The condition of being mentally prepossessed; a preconceived opinion which tends to bias the mind; unfavourable or favourable antecedent opinion; prejudice, predisposition, liking.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. Ad Sect. v, God..blesses holy Meditations with results of Reason, and prepossessions dogmatically decreeing the necessity of Vertue. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 202 It is the noblest Act of human Reason To free itself from slavish Prepossession. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 173 The prepossessions of the Vulgar for men in power and authority are blind. 1786 MME. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 19 June, The prepossession the Queen has taken in my favour is truly extraordinary. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. X. 247 The King's strong personal prepossessions against the ministers of the late Queen. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 163 To chime in most harmoniously with prepossessions.

Hence † **Prepossessionary** *a.*, having possession beforehand, of the nature of a prepossession.

1757 *Herald* No. 7 (1758) I. 106 Valour commonly carries with it a prepossessionary excuse, even for actions of temerity.

Pre-possessor. *Obs.* or *rare.* [f. PRE- A. 2 + POSSESSOR.] A previous possessor.

1684 R. BRADY *Introd. O. Eng. Hist.* Gloss. 18 They signifie only a bare Præpossessor, one that possessed the Land before the present Possessor.

† **Prepost.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *præpost-us*, contr. f. *præposit-us*, sb. use of pa. pple. of *præpōnĕre* to place before.] = PREPOSITUS; an overseer, steward, superintendent, provost.

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* i. 3 Aphanet, prepost [*gloss* or souereyne; Vulg. *præposito*] of his geldingus. — *Acts* vii. 10 He ordeynede him prepost [*gloss* or souereyn; *v.r.* prouoost; Vulg. *præpositum*] on Egipt, and on al his hous.

Preposter, erron. form of PREPOSTOR.

† **Prepostera·te,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *præposterāre* to reverse, thwart (f. *præposter-us* PREPOSTEROUS + -ATE 3. Cf. obs. F. *prepostérer* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To make 'preposterous'; to reverse, invert; to overturn; to pervert.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 127 Before the warres had preposterated the order of auncient government. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iii. 147 This sinceritie of the election, the crosse preposterateth first of all, in that it is chosen being an vnlawfull ceremonie before those that are lawfull: being a tradition of mans before Gods precept. 1628 R. HUBERT *Edw. II* clxxi, Never did princes more preposterate Their private lives.

So † **Prepostera·tion** [ad. late L. *præposterātiōn-em*], reversal, perversion.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iii. 146 The hypocrisie and preposteration of the Crosse, in the Will, in respect of the meanes for attayning to the right end. *Ibid.* 147 Is there not a preposteration to renewe a Crosse so zealously, while we burry so carelessly this auncient custome? raysing vp in the roome thereof newe courses of our owne which doe no good.

Preposterous (prĭpŏ·stərəs), *a.* Also 7 **-postrous.** [f. L. *præposter-us* reversed, perverted, absurd (f. *præ* before + *poster-us* coming after, following) + -OUS. Cf. obs. F. *prépostère* (Cotgr.).]

1. Having or placing last that which should be first; inverted in position or order. Now *rare.*

1552 HULOET, Preposterouse, out of order, ouerthwarth, transuerted, or last done which should haue ben first. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 59 This is preposterous geare, when Gods ordinance is turned topsie turuie, vpside downe. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xx. (Arb.) 262 The preposterous is a pardonable fault..We call it by a common saying to *set the carte before the horse.* 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 56 Though the Monster lurk in Cacus cave, yet notwithstanding his preposterous steps will be discovered. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Tulip*, Which would certainly do them harm, by reason of the preposterous Motion it might give the Sprout when the Season for planting the Bulbs is come. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 4) I. 224 It is, indeed, in the literal sense of the word, preposterous. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* Introd. § 62 The fatal effects of this preposterous (in the exact sense of that word) procedure.

† b. Having the eyes set behind. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* xvii. 102 Thus our Eyes like the preposterous Animals are behind us.

2. Contrary to the order of nature, or to reason or common sense; monstrous; irrational; perverse, foolish, nonsensical; in later use, utterly absurd.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 14 He checked the preposterous & ouerthwarte iudgemente, that the common sort of people haue of thinges. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches.* x. vii. (1886) 148 Dreames in the dead of the night are commonlie preposterous and monstrous. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. vi. 5 Good Gloster, and good Deuill, were alike, And both preposterous. 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer*

xxii. Wks. 1738 I. 281 Austin and some others, who were much taken with a preposterous admiration of single life. 1713 Gay *Guardian* No. 149 ₱ 12 The muff and fur are preposterous in June. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* i. (1790) 2 Nothing can be more preposterous than a mother who thinks it below her to take care of her own child. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 103 To exclaim at the preposterous idea of convincing the mind by tormenting the body. 1863 P. Barry *Dockyard Econ.* 126 America has constructed, and is still constructing, ships of war of preposterous tonnage, simply because England is constructing ships of war of preposterous tonnage. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xxviii. 480 The very notion is preposterous.

Prepo·sterously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a preposterous order or manner.

1. In an inverted or reversed order or position; with the latter part before the former; hind-side before. Now *rare*.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 269 So the sense inferreth albeit the wordes be somewhat preposterously placed. 1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* D ij, Those that are called Agrippe being preposterously borne with their feete forward. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 767 So preposterously are those Books ranged in this Catalogue. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) XI. 3 Some indeed preposterously misplace these, and make us partake of the benefit of Christ's priestly office..before we are brought under the scepter of his kingly office. 1829 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1853) 17 Preposterously..deducing the laws of the understanding from a questionable division of logical propositions.

2. Unnaturally, irrationally; perversely; absurdly.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 39 His brother Archigallo..didd preposterushe exalte and honor the moste obscure and servile persons. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 112 Whatsoeuer cunning fiend it was That wrought vpon thee so preposterously, Hath got the voyce in hell for excellence. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 9 They doe preposterously, that bestow more cost and labours,.. vpon a Garden than vpon an Orchard. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 141 Our preposterously partial Memories. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 123 She is preposterously sighing after a stripling with languishing eyes and soft hair, who loves her. 1868 Farrar *Seekers* III. iii. (1875) 299 Preposterously regarded as a sure criterion of truth. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* viii, He got up at preposterously early hours.

Prepo·sterousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being preposterous; inversion of the natural or rational order (now *rare*); perversity; unreasonableness; absurdity.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iii. 137 From this preposterousnesse of the Crosse setting the sense before the spirite, come wee to his Vacuitie for his inwarde Devotion. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 176 We shall..choose rather to break those laws of method..and subjoyn them immediately in this place, craving the readers pardon for this preposterousness. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Preposterousness*, the having the wrong End forward, Absurdness, contrariety to Nature or Custom. 1862 F. Hall *Hindu Philos. Syst.* I. vi. 106 So they go on, rearing one thing upon another, utterly regardless of the preposterousness of their conclusions.

Prepostor, variant of Præpostor.

Prepotence (prĭpō·tĕns). [a. F. *prépotence*, ad. L. *præpotentia*: see next.] The fact of being prepotent or of predominating; = next, 1.

1829 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Ser. II. II. 305 The consciousness of having mastered some prepotence of passion. 1857 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* II. 81 Henry.. enforced his claims with stern prepotence. 1888 J. T. Gulick in *Linn. Soc. Jrnl., Zool.* XX. 245 It may at first appear that a slight degree of prepotence will prevent crossing as effectually as a higher degree. 1896 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 265 Challenging the prepotence on land of so mighty an empire.

Prepotency (prĭpō·tĕnsi). [ad. L. *præpotentia* superior power, f. *præpotent-em*: see Prepotent and -ency.]

1. The quality of being prepotent; superior power or influence; predominance, prevalence.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 187 If there were a determinate prepotency in the right [hand]. 1651 Howell *Venice* 178 Prepotency of plundring did facilitat the way to dispossesse me of mine own. 1815 *Zeluca* I. 135, I shall not fall into the sullens at his present prepotency. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* CLXV. 307 The destruction of that Russian prepotency.

2. *Biol.* The prepotent power of a parent organism to transmit special characteristics to offspring.

1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* viii. 274 The prepotency runs more strongly in the male ass than in the female. 1868 — *Anim. & Pl.* II. 71 The subject of prepotency is extremely intricate—from its varying so much in strength, even in regard to the same character, in different animals. 1877 — *Forms of Fl.* vi. 258 The prepotency of pollen from another individual over a plant's own pollen. 1893 *Nat. Observ.* 8 Apr. 523/2 Attributed to the Anglo-Saxon prepotency of transmission in the racial struggle.

Prepotent (prĭpō·tĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *præpotent-em*, pr. pple. of *præposse* to be more or very powerful, to have the superiority, f. *præ*, Pre- A. 5, 6 + *posse* to be able, have power: see Potent.]

1. Having great power, force, influence, or authority; pre-eminent in power.

a 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl) 759 My prepotent father, when ȝe sowpe, sowpe owt ȝowur messe. 1468 *Hen. VII at York* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 56 Most prepotent prince of power imperiall. 1591 R. Turnbull *Exp. St. James* 166 b, Excellent for wisdome, prepotent in power, renowmed for vertue. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Prepotent*, strong, effectual, potent, above or before others. 1826 G. S. Faber *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 300 To borrow his prepotent bolt from the armoury of his predecessor. 1885 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Stabbed in Dark* iii, Some vague, intangible, but prepotent barrier had risen up between him and them.

b. Excelling in potency, more powerful than others; predominant.

1641 R. B. K. *Parallel of Liturgy w. Mass-Bk.*, etc. Pref. 6 Overswayed by the prepotent Popish faction. 1880 P. Greg *Errant* II. v. 59 What was the attraction prepotent over all the charms of the ball-room? 1881 Palgrave *Visions of Eng.* 153 After the ruin of the prepotent influence of Spain.

2. *Biol.* Having a greater power of transmitting hereditary features or qualities; having a stronger fertilizing influence.

1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* iv. 99 A plant's own pollen is always prepotent over foreign pollen. *Ibid.* viii. 274 When two species are crossed, one has sometimes a prepotent power of impressing its likeness on the hybrid. 1878 Stewart & Tait *Unseen Univ.* v. § 168. 173 There seems to be in many instances a prepotent influence about a newly arisen variety. 1888 J. T. Gulick in *Linn. Soc. Jrnl., Zool.* XX. 239 If..individuals so varying as to be prepotent with each other are very few..they will fail of being segregated through failing to receive any of the prepotent pollen.

3. [Pre- A. 3.] Previously endowed with power or potentiality.

1874 Tyndall *Addr. Brit. Assoc. Belfast* 58 It is by the operation of an insoluble mystery that life is evolved, species differentiated, and mind unfolded from their prepotent elements in the immeasurable past.

Hence **Prepo·tently** *adv.*, in a prepotent manner; with overwhelming power.

1899 W. James in *Talks on Psychol.* 88 A single exciting word may call up its own associates prepotently.

Prepotential (prĭpote·nʃăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Pre- A. 3 + Potential.]

1. Having a prior or superior power; prepotent.

1888 *Academy* 24 Nov. 329/3 What a contrast between those days..and our times of 'telegraphic ambassadors' and a prepotential 'clerkery'!

2. *Math.* (See quot.) Also as *sb.* A prepotential function.

1875 Cayley *Memoir on Prepotentials* in *Coll. Math. Papers* IX. 318 The present Memoir relates to multiple integrals expressed in terms of the $(s+1)$ ultimately disappearing variables $(x,..,z,w)$, and the same number of parameters $(\alpha,..,\zeta,\omega)$...Such an integral, in regard to the index $\frac{1}{2}s+q$, is said to be 'prepotential', and in the particular case $q=-\frac{1}{2}$ to be 'potential'. *Ibid.* 324 The prepotential of the whole surface in regard to the indefinitely near point P is thus equal to the prepotential of the disk.

Pre-practise: see Pre- A. 1.

Pre-prandial (prĭpræ·ndiăl), *a.* [f. Pre- B. 1 + L. *prandium* luncheon (see Prandial) + -al.] Done, made, taken, happening, etc. before dinner; before-dinner.

1822 Lamb *Let. to Coleridge* Wks. (1865) 25, I have no quarrel with you about praeprandial avocations. 1852 Mrs. N. Croslano *Mrs. Blake* II. 101 The 'pre-prandial' hour or two of winter darkness. 1875 Helps *Soc. Press.* xviii. 269 That charming inventium of modern days, the pre-prandial tea.

Pre-pre·ference, *a.* [Pre- B. 2.] Ranking before preference bonds, shares, claims, etc., in security, payment of dividend or interest. Cf. Preference 8.

1882 Bithell *Counting-ho. Dict.* 236 The new series of Bonds..distinguished from all the others by the name of pre-preference bonds. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Mar. 6/1 The directors..announce the issue of 6,000 Five and a-Quarter per Cent. Cumulative Pre-preference £10 shares at a premium of 10s. each. 1900 *Ibid.* 5 Mar. 11/1 The shareholders..would not have it [the new issue] in the form of pre-preference shares, and now apparently the directors are determined to make it more pre than ever [by an issue of debentures].

So **Pre-prefere·ntial** *a.*

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Jan. 4/7 We might..guarantee the whole loan..instead of guaranteeing only five and raising the other four by pre-preferential bonds.

Preprint (prē·print). [Pre- A. 2.] Something printed in advance; a portion of a work printed and issued before the publication of the whole.

1889 *Academy* 1 June 385/2 Dr. Charles Waldstein..has made arrangements with the American Journal of Archaeology..to issue these papers independently in a series of 'preprints'. 1903 *Dial* (Chicago) 1 Feb. 93/1 A preprint from the Decennial Publications of the University of Chicago...Other preprints in this series are as follows.

†Prepro·perate, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ppl. stem of late L. *præproperāre* to hasten greatly (Gloss. Philox.): see Pre- A. 6 and Properate.] *trans.* To hasten unduly or in excess. So **†Prepropera·tion,** the action of hastening unduly. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 37 The importunity of some impatient..mindes, will put both Parliament and Assembly upon some preproperations, that will not be safe in Ecclesiasticall Constitutions. 1651 J. Rocket *Chr. Subject* viii. (1658) 77 To prevent the preproperating our misery, or lessen those evils into which..we have cast ourselves.

†Prepro·perous, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *præproper-us* too quick or hasty (f. *præ*, Pre- A. 6 + *proper-us* speedy, quick) + -ous.] Over-hasty, precipitate.

1555 J. Proctor *Hist. Wyat's Rebell.* 62 Vnadui sed hardinesse and preproperous haste in mooste matters haue these two companions: Errour in the beginning, and Repentaunce in the ende. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Leicestersh.* (1662) II. 133 By such preproperous Couling of Boyes, and vailing of Girles, Parents were cozened out of their children. 1670 Ray *Proverbs, Devon.* 226 Administring preposterous and preproperous justice.

Hence **†Prepro·perously** *adv.*, over-hastily.

1637 R. Humphrey tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 31 Why doe preproperously call for a crowne before thou overcommest?

Preprostatic: see Pre- B. 3.

Pre-prove, pre-provide: see Pre- A. 1.

Pre-pubertal: see Pre- B. 1.

Prepubic, præ- (prĭpiū·bik), *a.* [f. next + -ic; in b, f. Pre- B. 3 + Pubic.] a. Pertaining to the prepubis. b. Situated in front of the pubis.

1871 Huxley *Anat. Vertebr. Anim.* v. 270 A large spatulate bone..seems to be an exaggeration of the pre-pubic process. 1872 Humphry *Myology* 13 It extends over the side of the abdomen to the middle line and the edge of the prepubic shield and cornu.

‖ Prepubis, præ- (prĭpiū·bis). Also -es. *Anat.* [Pre- A. 4.] The pre-acetabular portion of the pubis, esp. in Dinosaurs.

1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 65 This process appears to be the homologue of the prae-pubis (so-called) in the *Stegosauria* and *Ornithopoda* among *Deinosauria*. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Prepubes. 1896 Newton *Dict. Birds* 862 The..anterior process of the *os pubis*, often called the pectineal,..is the element which in Dinosaurs is described as the 'præpubis', while in recent Reptiles it is represented by the pubis proper.

Prepuce (prī·piūs). [a. F. *prépuce* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*):—L. *præpūtium*.] The loose fold of integument which covers the glans penis (or the glans clitoridis); the foreskin.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xi. 42 In þis temple was Charlemayne, when þe aungell broght him þe prepuce of oure Lord, when he was circumcised. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, etc. K j b, The heade hyght prepuce. *c* 1618 Moryson *Itin.* IV. v. vi. (1903) 495 Then the prepuce or foreskinne was taken out, and putt into a box of salt to be buryed after in the Churchyearde. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 433, I have divided the Prepuce several times in Phimoses, without any ill accidents supervening. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 623 The end of the clitoris is generally provided with a gland, and is also covered by a prepuce.

†b. *transf.* (*a*) The state of the uncircumcised, uncircumcision. (*b*) See quot. *a* 1682. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apolt. Lolt.* 84 Poul seiþ, Noiþer prepuce nor circumcicoun is out, nur out worþ, not but keping of þe biddingis of God. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* ii. 25 If thou be a prevaricatour of the Law, thy circumcision is become prepuce. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* (1684) 64 As the vulgar expresseth it to take away the prepuces from such trees. [Vulgate *Lev.* xix. 23 Auferetis præputia eorum: poma quæ germinant, immunda erunt vobis.]

†Prepucy. *Obs.* [ad. L. *præpūtium*; see prec. and -cy.] The foreskin. Also *transf.* The state of the uncircumcised; uncircumcision.

1382 Wyclif *Acts* xi. 3 Whi entridist thou to men hauynge prepucie? [Vulg. *ad viros præputium habentes*]. — *Rom.* ii. 25 If thou be a trespassour of the lawe, thi circumcisioun is maad prepucie [Vulg. *circumcisio tua præputium facta est*]. 1388 — *Deut.* x. 16 Therfor circuncide ȝe the prepucie [*gloss* ethir vncleennesse] of ȝoure herte [Vulg. *præputium cordis*]. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 392/1 That I may haue the prepucye vndefouled.

Prepunctual, *a. rare.* [f. Pre- A. 5, 6 + Punctual.] More than punctual; coming earlier than the appointed time. So **Prepunctua·lity,** anticipative punctuality, the fact of arriving before the precise time; **Prepu·nctually** *adv.*, more than punctually.

1870 Helps in *Macm. Mag.* July 239/2 Our conjoint prepunctualities brought us to the station a good half-hour before the time. 1882 *Society* 9 Dec. 8/1 So far was prepunctuality..carried, that..Her Majesty was ten minutes before time. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Prepunctual. 1894 *Story of My Two Wives* 110 We were at the agent's prepunctually.

Preputial (prĭpiū·ʃăl), *a.* [f. L. *præpūti-um* Præputium + -al; so mod.F. *préputial*.] Of or pertaining to the prepuce.

1611 Corbet in Coryat *Crudities, Panegyr. Verses*, Thy observations..Have stuft thy massie and voluminous head With Mountaines Abbies Churches Synagogues Preputiall Offals and Dutch Dialogues. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* (1684) 65 Those sprouts and buds which..resembleth the preputial part. 1846 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 461 Preputial and urethral calculi.

Prepyloric: see Pre- B. 3.

Prepyramid (prī·pi·rămid). *Anat.* [Pre- A. 4.] The anterior pyramid of the medulla oblongata. So **Pre·pyra·midal** *a.*, pertaining to the prepyramids, or situated in front of the pyramids.

1866 Owen *Vertebr. Anim.* I. 273 A narrower median 'pre-pyramidal' tract. *Ibid.* 276 The 'commissura ansulata', which crosses the pre-pyramids just behind the 'hypoaria'. 1868 *Ibid.* III. 83 The prepyramids..are long, narrow, flat, and contract as they approach the pons. *Ibid.* 86 The prepyramidal columns.

Pre-Raphael (prīræ·fe|el), *a.* (*sb.*) [Pre- B. 2.] Previous to Raphael; a painter (or painting) before the time of Raphael. b. = Pre-Raphaelite. Hence **Pre-Ra·phaelly** *adv. rare.*

1850 W. M. Rossetti *The P. R. B. Jrnl.* July in *Præraphaelite Diaries & Lett.* (1900) 275, I reverence—indeed almost idolize—what I have seen of the Pre-Raphael painters. 1850 *Germ* May 158 Mediæval, or pre-Raffaele art is seen in his youthful timid darings. 1850 Dickens in *Househ. Words* I. 266/1 That the Pre-Raphael Brother is indisputably accomplished in the manipulation of his art. *Ibid.* 265/2 As befits such a subject—Pre-Raphaelly considered. 1853 D. G. Rossetti in *D. G. R.'s Family Letters* (1895) II. 122 Faltening on ill-got pictures in his sleep, Till

some Præraphael prove for him too deep. 1878 GROSART in *H. More's Poems* Mem. Introd. 29/1 Its pre-Raphael-like studies of nature.

Pre-Ra·phaelism, prera·ph-, præ-. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The artistic principles of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood (= PRE-RAPHAELITISM); by Ruskin and others applied, by way of distinction, to the art of the painters who preceded Raphael; see quot. 1882 s. v. PRE-RAPHAELITISM.

1853 W. M. ROSSETTI in *Præraph. Diaries & Lett.* (1900) 308 Though both Præraphaelism and Brotherhood are as real as ever. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 231 Pre-Raphaelism, though open to the charge of mannerism, was a revulsion and protest against the unmanly conventionalisms into which a portion of the English school had fallen. 1862 'SHIRLEY' *Nugæ Crit.* viii. 356 Fra Angelico da Fiesole ..is almost the only one of the præ-Raphaelites, whom a man who does not believe in præ-Raphaelism can thoroughly relish. 1882 [see PRE-RAPHAELITISM].

So **Pre-Raphaeli·stic** *a.* = next, B.

1884 R. BUCHANAN *Foxglove Manor* II. xvi. 38 One of your detestable pre-Raphaelistic drawings.

Pre-Raphaelite, preraphaelite, præ- (prīræ·fəlēlīt), *sb.* and *a.* Also -Raffael-. [f. PRE- B. 1 + the proper name *Raphael* (It. *Raffaello, Raffaele*) + -ITE 1.]

A. *sb.* **1.** An artist who aims at producing work in the spirit which generally imbued art before the time of Raphael (or, more especially, before his later work and that of his successors); *spec.* one of the group of English artists, including Holman-Hunt, Millais, and D. G. Rossetti, who *c* 1848 called themselves the 'Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood' (P. R. B.).

1849 W. M. ROSSETTI *The P. R. B. Journal* in *Præraph. Diaries & Lett.* (1900) 209. — *Ibid.* 19 Nov., ibid. 231 To-night was a P. R. B. meeting at Millais's, at which we were all present with the exception of Woolner. 1849 D. G. ROSSETTI *Let. to J. Collinson* 25 Oct., ibid. 13 Dear P. R. B. [= Brother], On the road hither last night I [etc.].

1850 *Blackw. Mag.* July 82/1 The mountebank proceedings of a small number of artists, who..are endeavouring to set up a school of their own. We allude to the pre-Raphaelites. 1851 RUSKIN *Pre-Raphaelitism* 27 The Pre-Raphaelites imitate no pictures: they paint from nature only. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art, Pre-Raphaelites*, a school of modern artists, who profess to follow the mode of study and expression adopted by the early painters who flourished before the time of Raphael, and whose principal theory of action is a rigid adherence to natural forms and effects. 1862 'SHIRLEY' *Nugæ Crit.* vi. 271 We are all præ-raphaelites. Mr. Millais' gawky girls, and Mr. Dyce's skinny saints, have gained the day. 1875 HELPS *Ess.* 107 The luxuriance and beauty of the water-weeds and of the bulrushes..would have given work to a pre-Raffaelite for a year. 1882 W. HAMILTON *Æsthetic Movement* (ed. 3) 11 It pleased Mr. Buchanan, in his attack on the Pre-Raphaelites and Æsthetes, to stigmatise The Germ as an unwholesome publication. 1907 W. M. ROSSETTI in *Let. to Editor*, I myself write the words thus, *Præraphaelite* and *Præ-raphaelitism*.

2. One of the painters who preceded Raphael.

1862 [see PRE-RAPHAELISM].

B. *adj.* (or attrib. use of sb.)

1. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the Pre-Raphaelites, or their principles and style.

1849 [see A. 1]. 1851 *Art Jrnl.* 1 July 185/1 The attempts of a few young men who style themselves the Pre-Raffael-ite school, but more properly might be called the Gothic school. 1851 RUSKIN *Pre-Raphaelitism* 27 The Pre-Raphaelite pictures are just as superior to the early Italian in skill of manipulation, power of drawing, and knowledge of effect, as inferior to them in grace of design. 1853 — *Lect. Archit.* iv. § 132 Every Pre-Raphaelite landscape background is painted to the last touch, in the open air, from the thing itself. 1857 *Athenæum* 7 Feb. 176/3 If our Crabbe be a poet (and a Pre-Raphaelite poet Crabbe was, long ere the Pre-Raphaelite style was dreamed of). 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xxxii, A pre-Raphaelite artist..might find an admirable subject in one of these Tuscan girls. 1873 HAMERTON *Th. about Art* xiii. 184 The Pre-Raphaelite movement is understood to have combined two very distinct aims: first, the intellectual elevation of art by the choice of noble and original subjects, and, secondly, its technical advancement by a new and minute analysis of nature. 1905 HOLMAN-HUNT *Pre-Raphaelitism* I. 101 In our final estimation this picture [Raphael's Transfiguration] was a signal step in the decadence of Italian art. When we had advanced this opinion to other students, they, as a *reductio ad absurdum*, had said, 'Then you are Pre-Raphaelite'. Referring to this as we worked side by side, Millais and I laughingly agreed that the designation must be accepted.

2. Existing before Raphael.

1855 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. vi. 182 In these pre-Raphaelite productions Florence is very rich. 1882 W. HAMILTON *Æsthetic Movement* 1 Enthusiastic in their admiration of early Italian art and the mediæval Pre-Raphaelite painters.

Pre-Raphaelitic, preraph-, præ- (-itik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or after the manner of the Pre-Raphaelites; = prec. B. 1.

1877 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* (1878) 5 To note the baldness of Cæsaric heads without specially organised education in this pre-Raphaelitic direction. 1881 W. G. PALGRAVE in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 23 A lofty tree of præ-Raphaelitic sleoderness and grace.

Pre-Ra·phaelitish, preraph-, præ- (-əitiʃ), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ISH 1.] Resembling the work of the Pre-Raphaelites.

1865 Miss MULOCK *Christian's Mistake* ii. (1866) 38 That pale, prim, pre-Raphaelitish dame who was represented all over the College. 1889 *Art Jrnl.* Aug. 222 A picture, which he describes as very pre-Raphaelitish indeed, of a cornfield.

Pre-Ra·phaelitism, preraph-, præ-. [f. PRE-RAPHAELITE + -ISM.] The principles, methods, or style of painting adopted by the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood and their followers; sometimes applied to a similar tendency in poetry and other arts.

1851 RUSKIN (*title*) Pre-Raphaelitism. 1853 *N. Brit. Rev.* 303 Pre-Raphaelitism is in painting very much what the reform led by Wordsworth was in poetical literature. 1853 RUSKIN *Lect. Archit.* iv. § 132 Pre-Raphaelitism has but one principle, that of absolute, uncompromising truth in all that it does, obtained by working everything, down to the most minute detail, from nature, and from nature only. 1858 *Edin. Rev.* July 206 Pre-raphaelitism, both of the pen and brush, is a useful correction of a previous morbid tendency. 1882 RUSKIN *Let. to Chesneau* 20 Dec. (Ashley Libr. 1894), Pre-Raphaelism would properly express the method or manner of the painters who actually lived before Raphael—as 'Raphaelism' might generally be applied to the style of all his school, at every subsequent date. Pre-Raphaelitism is, it seems to me, the proper term to express the peculiar tenets of the sect you have been examining, who called itself 'Pre-Raphaelite'; or, with still greater exclusiveness, 'The Pre-Raphaelite Brethren'.

Prerectal, -reformatory, etc.: PRE- B. 3, 1, etc.

† Prere·gnant. *Obs. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 2 + REGNANT.] One who reigns before another; a predecessor in the kingdom.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* iv. xxii. 99 Edward, King Harolds Preregnant, of this same Change foretold. 1602 *Ibid.* Epitome 376 William and Edward the Confessor Harolds Preregnant were, by the father's side, Cosen Iarmaines.

Pre-remote, -renal, etc.: see PRE- B. 1, 3, etc.

† Prere·pt, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prærept-*, ppl. stem of *præripĕre* to snatch away in front of another, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 4 c + *rapĕre* to seize. Cf. CORREPT *v.*] *trans.* To snatch away in front of any one; to anticipate or forestall in seizing.

(Known only in pa. pple. *prerept*, after L. *prærept-us.*)

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* v. 69 b, In vayne wept Esau aftir Iacob had prerept him his blyssinge.

† Prere·ption. *Obs. rare.* In 7 præ-. [n. of action from L. *præripĕre, prærept-*: see prec.] The action of seizing or snatching away in front of one.

1648 *Eikon Bas.* x. 79, I have none to defend my selfe, or to preserve what is mine own from their præreption.

Prerequire (prīrikwəi·ə1), *v.* Also 7 præ-. [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To require beforehand.

1620 Bp. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. iii, All other Churches ..prerequire a necessity of Marriage in the persons to be ordained. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 223 Union..pre-requireth existence. 1696 LORIMER *Goodwin's Disc.* vii. 62 Repentance is pre-required, and always was pre-required as a necessary Condition whereby a Sinner is qualified and made meet to receive the Pardon of his Sins. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 69 (1794) III. 79, Z will not be able to move till A moves,..neither will A be able to move..till Z hath: so that the motion of every part will be prerequired to itself.

Hence **Prerequi·red** *ppl. a.*, prerequisite.

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 213 Every single motion..[owes] a dependence on..a Syndrome of præ-required motors. 1696 LORIMER *Goodwin's Disc.* vii. 62 The pre-required Condition.

Prerequisite (prīre·kwizit), *a.* and *sb.* [f. PRE- A. 3 + REQUISITE *a.* and *sb.*]

A. *adj.* Required beforehand; requisite as a previous condition.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 90 A condition prerequisite in the subject of sanctification. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* iv. (1722) 382 This breaking up of the Fountains of the Deep was a prerequisite Condition. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. xvi. 39 For the human soul to prosper in rustic life, a certain vantage-ground is pre-requisite. 1884 J. BURROUGHS *Birds & Poets* 185 Something..which is prerequisite to any deep and lasting success.

B. *sb.* That which is required beforehand; a condition previously necessary.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 20 Knowledge is but a prerequisite to the main of obedience. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 378 Prerequisites..expedient at least, if not wholly indispensable. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 158 All the changes in the organs..are nothing more than antecedents and pre-requisites of perception, bearing not the faintest likeness to it. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 226 The essential prerequisites for striking the balance.

† Prerequisi·tion. *Obs. rare.* [PRE- A. 2.] Requisition beforehand, previous requirement.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 292 That the giving of the Holy Ghost in ordinary for Regeneration, was one stated end of Baptism,..from the constant prerequisition of repentance and faith is evident to be a mistake.

Pre-reso·lve, *v.* Now *rare.* Also 7 præ-. [PRE- A. 1.] **a.** *pa. pple.* Previously resolved; having made up one's mind beforehand. **b.** *intr.* To resolve beforehand.

1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-M.* II. iv. ii. 950 No man goes thus pre-resolved to a Play. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 83, I am confident you are herein præ-resolved as I wish. *a* 1657 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* (1658) 79 They came præ-resolved, by study, of what they soon acted in the Counsel. 1786 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscr.* II. 153 He had pre-resolved to send Henry from Ether.

Preretina to **-rhotacistic:** see PRE- A. 4, B. 1.

† Prerogancy. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *prærogā-re* to ask first or before + -ANCY.] The possession of privilege; prerogative.

[Cf. 1292 BRITTON IV. i. § 3 Nul parcener neqedent ne porra presenter sauntz autre par nule prerogaunce de einznesceric.] 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 205 The privilege or immunite of whiche place encreasede to grete prerogancy [*ad magnam prærogativam*].

Prerogatival (-ərōgā·tivăl), *a. rare.* [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to prerogative.

1619 SIR J. SEMPILL *Sacrilege Handl.* 73 So must it not remaine still ἐν αὐτῷ, but returne ἐπὶ χριστον. All these prerogatiual Prepositions end euer in Christ.

Prerogative (prīrŏ·gătiv), *sb.* [a. F. *prérogative* (14th c. in Littré) a prerogative, ad. L. *prærogātīva* a previous choice or election; a foretoken, prognostic; preference, privilege, prerogative; prop. fem. sing. of *prærogātīvus* adj. (see next) agreeing with *tribus* or *centuria*, applied to the tribe or century to which it fell by lot to give its vote first in the Roman comitia.

'The box being shaken, so that the lots might lie equally, ..the century which came out first gave its vote first, and hence was called *Prærogativa*..Its vote was held of the greatest importance...Hence *prærogativa* is put for a sign or pledge, a favourable omen or intimation of any thing future;..for a precedent or example,..a choice,..or favour, ..and among later writers for a peculiar or exclusive privilege' (Adam *Rom. Antiq.* (1801) 91).

(As the sense-development took place before the word was taken into English, the chronological order here, as will be seen, does not correspond with it; the original or etymological sense is of late use: see 3.)

1. A prior, exclusive, or peculiar right or privilege.

a. *esp.* in *Constitutional Hist.* That special pre-eminence which the sovereign, by right of regal dignity, has over all other persons and out of the course of the common law, the *royal prerogative*, a sovereign right (in theory) subject to no restriction or interference.

In Great Britain, the extent of the royal prerogative has been a matter of discussion, more especially since the 17th century: see the quots. At present it includes the right of sending and receiving ambassadors, of making treaties, and (theoretically) of making war and concluding peace, of conferring honours, nominating to bishoprics, and giving all commissions in the army and navy, of choosing ministers of state, summoning Parliament, and refusing assent to a bill, of pardoning those under legal sentence; with many other political, ecclesiastical, and judicial privileges. The exercise of many of these prerogative rights is practically limited by the rights of parliament or of other bodies or persons, the constitutional obligation to take the advice of ministers, and the need to secure the general approval and support of the nation.

[1293 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 117/1 Quod Dominus Rex Presentationem suam ratione Prerogative sue,..ad predictam Vicariam habeat. 1308–9 *Ibid.* 274/1 Pur la Prerogative & le droit le Roy.] 1404 *Ibid.* III. 519/1 By the lawe of his [the King's] land, or by his prerogatif. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 343 The wood or madde parlyament;..at this Counceyll, were made many actis agayn the Kynges prerogatyue and pleasure, for the reformacion of the state of the land. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 87 b, The kynges prerogatiue declareth his power royall aboue all other. 1637 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 88, I heare all the Judges..have concluded the Bishopps have noe whitt incroacht uppon the King's prerogative or the subject's liberties. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 249 His [the king of England's] very Prerogative is no more than what the Law has determined. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 210 Princes had Prerogative to give Convicted Malefactors a Reprieve. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. xiv. § 160 This Power to act according to discretion for the Publick Good, without the Prescription of the Law, and sometimes even against it, is that which is called *Prerogative*. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vii. 257 The king has also the sole prerogative of making war and peace. For it is held by all the writers on the law of nature and nations, that the right of making war, which by nature subsisted in every individual, is given up by all private persons that enter into society, and is vested in the sovereign power. 1769 *Junius Lett.* viii. (1797) I. 52 Every ungracious or severe exertion of the prerogative should be placed to the account of the minister. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 410 The parliament by perseverance, and by taking advantage of foreign wars, disputed successions and other circumstances, gradually set limits to prerogative. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. ii. 592 Writers on the constitution have frequently used the word 'prerogative' in a restricted sense, confining it to those political powers of the Crown which are not conferred by statute; and in this sense the word will be here employed. 1887 *Spectator* 27 Aug. 1143 The exercise of the prerogative of mercy is no easy or pleasant duty.

b. *generally.* The peculiar right or privilege of any person, class, or body of persons; as the prerogatives of parliament, of a peer, of a manor, of a free man, etc.

14.. [see next, 2]. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 330 The kynge consyderynge the great prerogatyues belongynge to that erledome. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 34 § 1 The same Manoris ..with all liberties prerogatyves and fraunchises in the same. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 151 Thys thyng schold much intyse men to maryage, specyally yf we gaue vnto them also certayn pryuylegys and prerogatyf. 1623 GOUGE *Serm. Extent God's Provid.* § 8 The Church, and every member of it .. challengeth the speciall care of God, as a prerogative to itselfe. 1655 M. CARTER *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 60 The Crown set on his head by the Archbishop of Canterbury, a Prerogative to that See. 1685 DRYDEN *Thren. August.* 301 Freedom, an English subjects sole prerogative. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 180 ¶ 2 Every one must have remarked, what powers and prerogatives the vulgar imagine to be conferred by learning. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* I. ii, The prisoners to be plundered, which you know is the prerogative of pirates and privateers. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. i. 13 It was for their existence rather than their prerogatives that the Romans had to contend. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 52 Will he not entrust to us the prerogative of making soup, and putting in anything that we like?

2. *fig.* A faculty or property by which a being (or formerly a thing) is specially and advantageously distinguished above others; a natural or divinely-given advantage or privilege.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 213 In many poyntes of manis condicioun, of his prerogatif and his worþynesse [*orig.* in nonnullis conditionis prærogativis; 1432-50 [*Harleian tr.*] in mony prerogatifes of his condicion]. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3778 Thei are at home In here contre And that is hem [*MS.* tyme]—so mote I thryue—A wondir gret prerogatyue. *c* 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 6444 [The panther] hath a prerogatyf That al[le] bestys specialy Desire of kynde hys companye And to be in his presence. 1485 Caxton *St. Wenefr.* 1 This prouynce..was embellisshed and decorate with innumerable prerogatyuys. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 123 *b*, The gyfte of prerogatyue called discrecyon or discernynge of spirytes is but in fewe persones. 1555 Eden *Decades* 166 Other prerogatiues whiche nature hath plentifully giuen to this blessed Iland. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* v. iv. (1848) 309 Rare Qualities may sometimes be Prerogatives, without being Advantages. 1773 Monboddo *Lang.* (1774) I. Introd. 1 This distinguishing prerogative of our Nature. 1845 Corrie *Theol. in Encycl. Metrop.* 861 It is man's high prerogative to be endowed with reason and conscience. *a* 1862 Buckle *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 37 It is the peculiar prerogative of certain minds to be able to interpret as well as to originate.

† b. Precedence, pre-eminence, superiority. *Obs.*

c 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 4422 Hyt hath swych A prerogatyf And of vertu so grete myght. 1412-20 — *Chron. Troy* (E.E.T.S.) 2600 For trewly ȝe..In bewte han a prerogatyfe, Passyng echon,..Amongis flouris as doth þe rede rose. 1555 Eden *Decades* 340 The moste noble..metals haue obteyned the prerogatiue to be estemed aboue other. 1588 J. Read *Compend. Method* 62 This medicine hath a great prerogatiue in healing the French poxe. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 37 The Greek and Latin have always borne away the prerogative from all other tongues. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* 22 A country that may haue the prerogatiue over the most pleasant places knowne, for large and pleasant navigable Rivers. 1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* iii. 41 What prerogative have Vegetables over Metals.

3. The right of giving the first vote and thus of serving as a guide or precedent to the votes that follow. (Only an etymological use in English.)

1600 Holland *Livy* xxiv. 513 When it hapned that the centurie of the younger sort was drawne out first by lot, and had the prerogative. 1897 *Daily News* 20 May 5/1 To-morrow the vote will be given, and..Cambridge has, in this instance, to use an old word in its original sense, the prerogative. If Cambridge gives women degrees, Oxford cannot continue to withhold them. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 4 Jan. 6/6 The..attempt to get the Birmingham pollings fixed for an earlier date,..was an effort for 'prerogative' in its original sense.

4. Short for *Prerogative court*: see 6.

1603 *Constit. & Can. Eccl.* xcii, The Probate..under the seal of the Prerogative.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prerogative-monger, notion, party*; **prerogative case**, a cause within the jurisdiction of the prerogative court (see 6); **prerogative copy**, a book of which the copyright is a prerogative of the crown; **prerogative lawyer**, a lawyer retained in behalf of the royal prerogative; **prerogative man**, an advocate or supporter of prerogative; **prerogative office** = *prerogative court*: see 6.

1589 Nashe *Martins Months Minde* 51 My will, being a *prerogatiue case..will hardlie passe with such expedition, as is conuenient. 1596 Harington *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 62, I have small skill in the law especially in prerogative cases. 1667 *Modern Rep.* I. 257 The almanack that is before the common-prayer proceeds from a public constitution..and is under the government of the Archbishop of Canterbury, so that almanacks may be considered *prerogative copies. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxvii. 410. 1681 Nevile *Plato Rediv.* 120 If a Controversie should arise..between the House of Commons and the *Prerogative Lawyers, about the choice of their Speaker. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. iv. 118 Beckford finished the Debate with reflections on the notorious ductility of prerogative lawyers. 1710 M. Henry *Comm. Bible, John* iv. 46 He was an Herodian, a royalist, a *prerogative man. 1747 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxiii. 152 That little piddling part of the marriage-vow which some *prerogative-monger foisted into the office. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 136 In the *Prerogative Office of the Province of Canterbury. *a* 1850 Calhoun *Wks.* (1874) II. 399 That most dangerous spectacle in a country like ours, a *prerogative party, who take their creed wholly from the mandate of their chief.

6. **Prerogative court.** The court of an archbishop for the probate of wills and trial of testamentary causes in which effects to the value of five pounds had been left in each of two (or more) dioceses within his province; its jurisdiction was transferred in 1857 to the Court of Probate. b. In New Jersey, U. S. A.: A court held by the chancellor sitting as ordinary, in which probate and similar causes are determined.

[1603 *Constit. & Can. Eccl.* xcii, Apparitors, both of inferior courts, and of the courts of the Archbishop's Prerogative. *Ibid.*, To prove the said will..in the court of the said Prerogative.] *Ibid.*, The Apparitor of the Prerogative Court. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 181 The Prerogative Court, in which the Commissarie sitteth upon Inheritances fallen either by the Intestate, or by will and testament. *a* 1613 Overbury *Charac., Vertuous Widow* Wks. (1856) 138 She would doe it were there no prerogative court. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxxii. 509 The court where the validity of such wills is tried, and the office where they are registered, are called the prerogative court, and the prerogative office, of the provinces of Canterbury and York [Abbrev. P.C.C. and P.C.Y.]. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 187 The Prerogative Court has jurisdiction of all wills and administrations of personal property left by persons having *bona notabilia*, or effects of a certain value, in divers jurisdictions within the province. 1857 *Act* 20 & 21 *Vict.* c. 79 § 7 (Ireland), The Person who..may be the judge of the Prerogative Court, shall be the First Judge of His Majesty's Court of Probate.

7. **Prerogative writ.** A writ issued on extraordinary occasions in the exercise of the royal prerogative: see quots.

1759 Lo. Mansfield in Burrows *Reports* II. 855 Writs, not ministerially directed, (sometimes called *prerogative* writs, because they are supposed to issue on the part of the king,) such as writs of *mandamus, prohibition, habeas corpus, certiorari*, are restrained by no clause in the constitution given to Berwick. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxiv. (1797) II. 225 Prerogative writs,..though liable to the greatest abuses, were never disputed. 1898 G. H. B. Kenrick in *Encycl. Laws Eng.*, Prerogative writs..are issued upon cause shown in cases where the ordinary legal remedies are inapplicable or inadequate. *Ibid.*, The prerogative writs in present use are the writs of *habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, certiorari, procedendo.*

Prerogative (prĭrǫ·gătiv), *a.* [ad. L. *prærogātīv-us* characterized by being asked first, deriv. of *prærogāt-us*, pa. pple. of *prærogāre* to ask before (others), f. *præ*, Pre- A. 1 + *rogāre* to ask: see prec. and -ive. So F. *prérogatif, -ive.* The example from Wyntoun in sense 2 stands quite alone in date.]

1. *Rom. Hist.* Characterized by having the right to vote first. Of a vote: Given first and serving as a precedent for those that follow. Also *transf.*

Prerogative century: see quot. 1850.

1600 Holland *Livy* xxvi. 601 This fore-dome & choise of the prerogative centurie, all the rest followed after, and by their suffrages confirmed. 1656 J. Harrington *Oceana* (1658) 76 The Lord High Sheriff, who..is the first Magistrate of the Phylarch, or prerogative Troop. 1783 W. Gordon *Livy* v. xviii. (1823) 425 Licinius Calvus was by the prerogative tribes chosen military tribune. 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. ix. 387 *note*, The prerogative century was chosen by lot from the hundred and ninety-three which constituted the whole number, to give its decision first. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Nov., The municipal elections..do not constitute a 'prerogative' vote in favour of the Tories.

2. Of, pertaining to, or arising from prerogative or special privilege; held, enjoyed, or exercised by exclusive prerogative or privilege; privileged.

14.. Wyntoun *Cron.* (Wemyss MS.) iv. 1809 To þis fredome þan, And dignite prerogative, Foroutin ganecalling or strive The Scottis fra þe Pichtis wan [*Cott. MS.* þis prerogatywe þan þe Scottis fra þe Peythtis wan].

1622 T. Stoughton *Chr. Sacrif.* ii. 18 He arrogateth the prerogatiue title of Christ Iesus, styling himselfe King of Kings and Lord of Lords. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xvii. 258 Much easier and more effectual remedies are usually obtained by such prerogative modes of process, as are peculiarly confined to the crown. 1854 Milman *Lat. Chr.* vi. iii. (1864) III. 425 It established a kind of prerogative right in the Roman clergy to the Pontificate. 1863 H. Cox *Institl.* I. v. 28 Many of the prerogative Orders in Council have a legislative character. 1906 Bp. Gore in *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Sept. 8/3 This means the establishment in the public schools of one kind of religious teaching in the prerogative position.

3. Having precedence or priority; having the right to lead, leading; pre-eminent. *rare.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 27 The affirmative hath the prerogative illation, and Barbara engrosseth the powerfull demonstration. 1894 M. W. Maccallum *Tennyson's Idylls* 87 It might have been expected that the adapter of knightly stories like *Palamon and Arcite*..would above all be attracted to the prerogative romances of chivalry.

Prerogatived (prĭrǫ·gătivd), *ppl. a.* [f. Prerogative *sb.* + -ed 2.] Endowed with or possessed of a prerogative. Sometimes construed as pa. pple.

a 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 178 The most priuiledged and prerogatiued man that is in the world. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iii. 274. 1661 Feltham *Lett.* vii. in *Resolves*, etc. 71 Prerogativ'd at once to Create both a City and Church. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 182 The flattering attentions of one so privileged and so prerogatived as his capricious Lordship. 1879 Browning *Tray* 38 Somebody, prerogatived With reason, reasoned.

Prero·gatively, *adv. rare.* [f. Prerogative *a.* + -ly 2.] As a prerogative or distinctive privilege.

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 32 Of these times it was said prerogatively by Esay 54. 13. 'All shall bee then taught by God'.

† **Prero·gativeship.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Prerogative *sb.* + -ship.] With possessive pronoun, as a satirical title for a holder of a prerogative.

1645 *Sacred Decretal* 23 No Petition or Remonstrance..can have a free passage for Redresse unto the Parliament, but what pleaseth their Prerogativeship.

† **Prerога·tor.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. med.L. *prærogātor* 'dispensator' (Gloss. Isid.), agent-n. from *prærogāre* to ask first: see Prerogative.] (?) One who gives a prognostic.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 237 Such a significator, such a promissor,..such a prerogator, such a dispositor.

Prerupt (prĭrʌ·pt), *a. rare.* Also 7 præ- [ad. L. *prærupt-us* broken or torn off, steep, abrupt, rash, pa. pple. of *prærumpĕre* to break off before (the point), f. *præ*, Pre- A. 4 *c* + *rumpĕre* to break.]

1. Broken off before the end, or (in quot.) having the beginning broken off or lost.

1600 Holland *Livy* xli. 1096 The beginning of this booke, and the greater part thereof immediatly ensuing, is lost.. thus it sheweth a prærupt and broken front as ye see.

2. Abruptly broken away; precipitous; = Abrupt *a.* 4.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1282 Prerupt and craggy rocks. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 729 Yon craigs prerupt, which o'er the murky glare Of crimsoned smoke, their gloomy ledges shoot. 1831 J. Wilson *Unimore* vii. 254 Disjoined with horrid chasms prerupt.

3. Sudden, unexpected; = Abrupt *a.* 3.

1831 Scott *Ct. Robt.* Intr., Transferring the said calumnious reports to my ears in a prerupt and unseemly manner.

† **Prerupption.** *Obs. rare*—1. [n. of action from L. *prærumpĕre, prærupt-*: see prec.] An abrupt breaking off, a cutting off at one stroke.

a 1653 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* xi. 32 Self-murther is a violent prerupton of the place, time and means of ones own repentance.

† **Pres, prese.** *Obs. rare.* [Etymology obscure: see Note.] ? Praise. Phr. *To hold in pris and pres*, to hold in esteem and (?) praise. (Cf. Price *sb.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6358 Fra þan forth held sir moyses þis [*var.* þa, þer] waudes bath in pris and pres. ? *a* 1375 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 419 Hys prese, his prys, and hys parage, Is rote and grounde of alle my blysse.

[Usually taken as a form of Praise *sb.*, which in both passages fairly makes sense. But it is difficult to bring *prēs* (riming in *Cursor M.* with *Moysēs*) into phonetic relation with *preyse, praise*, which is moreover unknown till after 1400. The final *c* in *E. E. Allit. P.* is not etymological.]

Pres, obs. collateral form of Press.

‖ **Presa** (prē·za). *Mus.* [It., = a taking, from *presa*, pa. pple. fem., taken.] (See quot. 1898.)

1724 *Short Explic. For. Words in Mus. Bks., Presa*, is a Character in Musick called a Repeat. 1898 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms, Presa*,..a character or mark used generally in continuous fugues or canons to mark the point of entry for the voices or instruments; a lead.

Presacral: see Pre- B. 3.

Presage (prĕ·sĕdʒ, prĭ·-, formerly prĭsē·dʒ), *sb.* Also 7 præ-. [a. F. *présage* (15–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *præsāgium* a foreboding, prognostic, f. *præsāgīre* to forebode, f. *præsāg-us* foreboding, f. *præ*, Pre- A. 3 + *sāg-us* predicting, divining. (In Gower perh. direct from Latin.)]

1. Something that portends, foreshows, or gives warning of that which is about to happen; an indication of a future event; an omen, sign, portent.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 219 And seide how that was a presage ..Of that fortune him scholde adverse. 1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1595) 1112 A very euil signe and presage for him, to enter into Rome with such bloudshed. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. iv. 158 They will..call them Meteors, prodigies, and signes, Abortiues, presages, and tongues of heauen. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 686 Do not the Histories of all Ages Relate miraculous presages Of strange turns in the World's affairs? 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 313 The coming of the Swallow is a true presage of the Spring. 1704 Dennis *Faction Display'd* xvii, When Health and Vigour with a kind presage, Promis'd the hoary happiness of Age. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* II. 188 [He] drew A sure presage from ev'ry wing that flew. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 312 The dread of Mariners who draw a certain presage of a Storm from their appearance. 1866 J. H. Newman *Gerontius* iii. 25 A presage falls upon thee, as a ray Straight from the Judge, expressive of thy lot.

b. Without *pl.* Indication of the future; chiefly in phr. *of evil* (etc.) *presage*, of (evil) omen, that presages (evil).

1671 Milton *Samson* 1387 If there be aught of presage in the mind, This day will be remarkable in my life By some great act, or of my days the last. 1691 Evelyn *Let to Bp. of Lincoln* 15 Oct., Those furious ravages..I looke on..as ..of evil præsage. 1698 Congreve *Semele* I. i, This dreadful Conflict is of dire Presage. 1797 Burke *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 395 These birds of evil presage, at all times, have grated our ears with their melancholy song. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. i. 32 Filled with mystic presage chimed the church bell slowly.

2. An utterance foretelling something future; a prediction, prognostication. Now *rare.*

1595 Markham *Sir R. Grinvile* cxxxix, Misfortune hearing this presage of life. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* iii. (1628) 67 Presages or fore-tellings of their good or euill fortune. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. § 103 He might reasonably have expected as ill a presage for himself from those Fortune tellers. 1681 Glanvill *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 68 An ingenious Presage, but not true. 1871 Rossetti *Dante at Verona* vi, Shall not his birth's baptismal Town One last high presage yet fulfil?

3. A presentiment, a foreboding; a feeling of what is going to happen; an intuition of the future.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 142 Farewell, if hearts presages be not vaine, We three here part, that neu'r shall meete againe. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 9 The presage or forefeeling of immortalitie, implanted in all men naturally. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. iii. 64 The natural presages of Conscience. 1812 J. Hodgson in J. Raine *Mem.* (1857) I. 115 He had a strong presage upon his mind that he had only a very short time to live. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* iv. 427. 1852 Ld. Cockburn *Jeffrey* I. 61, I have very often deep presages that the law will not hold me.

4. *Comb.* **Presage-woman**, a fortune-teller.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xvi. 135 The customary style of my Language alloweth them the Denomination of Presage Women.

Presage (prĭsē·dʒ), *v.* Also 7 præ-. [a. F. *présager* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *présage* Presage *sb.* The form *presagier*, ad. L. *præsāgīre* was common in 16th c. French (Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To signify beforehand (supernaturally); to portend, foreshadow.

1562 BULLEYN *Bulwark, Sicke Men* 54 Thei dooe presage, deuine, or shewe before, what thynges doe folowe. *c* 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 56 If but one fyre is sene, it presageth a most cruell, daingerous and tempestuous storme. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 16 Hippocrates wisely considered Dreams as they presaged Alterations in the Body. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1 ¶ 2, I am not so vain as to think it [a dream] presaged any Dignity that I should arrive at. *a* 1816 JOYCE *Sci. Dial.* xv. (1846) 105 Have not eclipses been esteemed as omens presaging some direful calamity?

b. *transf.* To point to or indicate beforehand; to give warning of (by natural means).

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 191 This iarring discord of Nobilitie,..doth presage some ill euent. 1596 *Edw. III*, I. ii, Whose habit rude, and manners blunt and plain, Presageth nought. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* II. li. 326 If the Feaver continue to the third Crisis, it presages Bleeding at the Nose. 1748 GRAY *Alliance* 33 Th' Event presages, and explores the Cause. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* (ed. Webster) I. 150 The rising of the mercury presages, in general, fair weather. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. 399 *note*, The confusion of Margaret's thoughts, presaging her later insanity.

2. Of a person: To augur, predict, forecast. † By Spenser used for To point out, make known.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxviii. 746 If they finde..a Spider, they presage pestilence. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 12 Seest thou not all men presage I shall be King? 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 61 Then seek this path that I to thee presage, Which after all to heaven shall thee send. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 174 Like Prophecy, that can presage Successes of the latest Age. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 209 Lands he could measure, terms and tides presage. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiv. 95 *note*, The author presaged from this vision that he should write no more than the emperor had read.

b. *intr.* To form or utter a presage or prediction.

1592 *Doctor Faustus* in Thoms *E. E. Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 199 Which learned him to presage of matters to come. 1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Proph.* 5 Men..are apt to believe as they affect, and then to presage as they believe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 483 By certain Signs we may presage Of Heats and Rains, and Wind's impetuous rage. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxviii. 87 Which not long should abide, so presag'd surely the Parcae. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. 73 Prophecy would fain presage auspiciously.

3. *trans.* To have a presentiment or prevision of.

1594 *1st Pt. Contention* (1843) 27 My mind presageth I shall live To see the noble Duke of Yorke to be a King. 1598 TOFTE *Alba* G v, My misgiving minde presaging to me ill. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. (1688) 145 William Herbert Earl of Pembroke,..presaging some Disaster to himself, departed this life in his Climacterical year. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 146 God forgive me if I don't presage some mischief to poor Miss Rosy. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* xxv. 154 That great experiment, from the preliminaries of which he was only able to presage danger and disaster.

b. *intr.* To have a presentiment.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. vi. (1612) 22 Where, like as did his minde presage, he found it very so. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. of Cardinals* II. iii. 181 It succeeded as they presag'd.

Presageful (prĭsē'ĭdʒfŭl), *a.* [f. PRESAGE *sb.* + -FUL. (The pronunc. retains the earlier stress.)]

1. Full of presage; portentous, ominous.

1591 SYLVESTER *Ivry* 182 O Princely Port! Presagefull Countenance Of Hap at hand! 1605 — *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 179 Presagefull rays of somwhat more divine. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 70 The brawling brook, And cave, presageful, send a hollow moan, Resounding long in listening Fancy's ear. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 62 (1822) II. 75 The presageful nature of the meteor. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxxi. 584 A better chance of winning the preliminary canter, and thereby securing the advantage of a presageful victory.

2. Full of presentiment or foreboding.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* v. 142 No sad, presageful Thought preluded Fate. 1796 COLERIDGE *Sonn., to Friend who asked how I felt*, etc. 10 Dark remembrance and presageful fear. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 293 Ev'n such a wave,..Dark in the glass of some presageful mood, Had I for three days seen.

Hence **Presa·gefully** *adv.*

1844 BROWNING *Colombe's Birthday* III, Presagefully it beats, presagefully, My heart.

† **Presa·gement.** *Obs.* [f. PRESAGE *v.* + -MENT.] The action or fact of presaging. **a.** Foreshowing, prognostication; an omen, a portent.

c 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 55 A fyre..called Santelmo or Corposantie; the which appeareth before anie tempestuous weather as a presagement of a most dainegerous storme. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Dk. Buckhm.* in *Relig.* (1651) 118, I have spent some enquiry, whether he had any ominous presagement before his end. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxi. 265 The falling of Salt is an authenticke presagement of ill lucke.

b. Presentiment; foretelling power; prevision.

1637 JACKSON *Serm. on Matt.* ii. 17, 18, § 8 Her own prediction or good ominous presagements of Joseph's name. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 40 His reservednesse had contrived answers, whose accomplishments were in his power, or not beyond his presagement.

Presager (prĭsē'ĭdʒəɹ). [f. PRESAGE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which presages or portends.

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* xiii. 141 Vnvsuall signes, Presagers of strange terrors to the world. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxiii, O let my books be..domb presagers of my speaking brest. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* Pref., A Presager and Prophet, of the Fate and Destiny which did await him. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 188 An able Presager in the Events of this kind of Inflammation.

† **Pre·sagie.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *præsāgium* PRESAGE: for the form, cf. *prodigy.*] = PRESAGE *sb.*

1581 STUBBES *Two Examples* (N.), Thinke thou this is a presagie of God's fearce wrath to thee.

† **Presa·gient,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also præ-. [ad. L. *præsāgient-em*, pr. pple. of *præsāgīre* to presage: see PRESAGE *sb.* Cf. obs. F. *presagiant* (Cotgr.).] Having presentiment or foreboding.

1648 W. SCLATER *Comm. Malachy* (1650) Ep. Ded., As it were forespeaking, and (after Zanchy's expression) præsagient, conjecturing natures. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xi. (1713) 120 There not being..so comprehensive and presagient an Anxiety..in Brutes.

Presaging (prĭsē'ĭdʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the vb. PRESAGE; prognostication.

1598 FLORIO, *Presagio*, the arte of presaging or diuination. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 241 When or where their divinations and presagings were most received. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 252 Plotinus observes..that the art of presaging is in some sort the reading of natural letters denoting order. 1906 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Jan. 246 Destined to fulfil in his person the presagings of the nation's seers.

Presa·ging, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That presages.

a. Foreboding, portending, giving augury.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 242 Presaging tokens which I will now relate. 1704 *Hymn Vict.* lix, We had presaging Tokens of Success. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xviii. (1862) 299 The very name of the pool having in his eyes a presaging fitness.

b. That has presentiment or prevision.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 459 The portending heauinesse of my presaging soule. *a* 1664 KATH. PHILIPS *In Mem. F. P.* Poems (1667) 40 No, thou art gone, and thy presaging Mind. 1713 YOUNG *Force Relig.* II. 114 [He] wondring sees in sad presaging thought. 1893 *Standard* 14 June, So much for the presaging intelligence which first invented the fable.

Hence **Presa·gingly** *adv.*, in a presaging manner.

1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 48 How often..haue I heard Robert Parsons..presagingly hope for such contentions vpon vnion of the two kingdomes. 1660 A. SADLER *Subject's Joy* 2 The Younger is a Masquer; and she also.. doth..præsagingly præact his just Inauguration. 1846 *Chambers' Misc.* XI. *Alex. Andrayne* 5 The jailer opened a little door studded with iron, on which my eyes had been from the first presagingly fixed.

† **Presa·gious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *præsāgi-um* PRESAGE + -OUS; cf. obs. F. *presagieux* (Cotgr.).]

a. Of the nature of a presage; ominous, portentous.

b. Having a presage or presentiment.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 204 Strange visions,..confirmed with presagious chances. 1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (1672) 9 Nor were there any presagious dreams or fearful divinations. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. iv. vii. (1852) 603 That holy..minister of the gospel at length grew very presagious that his labours..drew near unto an end.

† **Presagi·tian.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 7 præ-. [app. for **presagician*, f. PRESAGE after *magician, practician*, etc.] A professor of presages; an augur, prognosticator.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 293 Augustus had..such a confidence in this fatidical praesagitian, that he divulged his natalitial Theme.

† **Presagi·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *præsāgītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *præsāgīre* to presage: see PRESAGE *sb.*] A presaging, a presage.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 228 A presagition and token, wherebie this Edgina conceaved hope to bringe forthe a childe, which in tyme to comme showlde reigne. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 52 Have not beasts..a more perfect presagition, by their senses, than men, with all their reason, can attain unto?

Presanctify (prĭsæ·ŋktifəi), *v. rare.* [PRE- A. I.] *trans.* To sanctify previously or beforehand. Chiefly in **Presanctified** *ppl. a.* [after med.L. *præsanctificāta* the presanctified (elements), *missa præsanctificātōrum* the mass of presanctified (elements); so F. *la messe des présanctifiés*], sanctified or consecrated beforehand. *Liturgy* or *Mass of the Presanctified*, an office said in the Roman Catholic Church on Good Friday, and in the Greek Church throughout Lent (except on Saturdays and Sundays and the Feast of the Annunciation), at which the elements used have been consecrated at a previous celebration.

1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. II. 242 The mass of the presanctified was celebrated. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. ii. iv. 336 These two, with a third, called the Liturgy of the Presanctified,..constitute the general liturgy of the Greek Church down to the present day. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 128 The custom..of not consecrating but only of receiving the presanctified Host consecrated on Maundy Thursday.

Presanctifica·tion. Also 7 præ-. [In a, f. PRE- A. 2; in b, n. of action from prec.]

a. A previous sanctification. **b.** Consecration of the eucharistic elements at a previous celebration.

a 1660 HAMMOND 19 *Serm.* ix. Wks. 1684 IV. 619 A præmundation or præsanctification of them that sued to be admitted higher. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 128 It is doubtful what the usage of the English Church, in the abeyance of presanctification, ought to be.

Presand, -ant, -aunt, etc., obs. ff. PRESENT.

Pre-sarto·rial, *a. nonce-wd.* [PRE- B. 1.] Anterior to the rise of the 'sartorial art' or tailoring.

1871 LOWELL *Study Wind., Thoreau* 145 Bran had its prophets, and the presartorial simplicity of Adam its martyrs, tailored impromptu from the tar-pot of incensed neighbours.

† **Pre-say',** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + SAY *v.*] *trans.* To say before; to preface with something said.

1712 S. SEWALL *Diary* 25 Sept., Sung 4 Staves of the 80th Psalm, the last of it; only pre-said it with, From Egypt, &c., four Lines.

Presbyope (pre·sbiˌəʉp, pre·z-). *rare*—0. [f. as next + Gr. *-ωπος* seeing.] A person affected with presbyopia. 1857 in DUNGLISON.

‖ **Presbyopia** (pres-, prezbiˌəʉ·piă). Rarely in anglicized form **pre·sbyopy.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *πρέσβυς* an old man + *-ωπία* (as in *ἀμβλυωπία* AMBLYOPIA), f. *ὤψ, ὠπ-* eye.] An affection of the eyes incident to old or advancing age, in which the power of accommodation to near objects is lost or impaired, and only distant objects are seen distinctly; a form of long-sightedness.

1793 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 178 The central part of the crystalline becomes rigid by age, and this is sufficient to account for presbyopia. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 151 The third variety, or that produced by old age, constitutes the presbytia and presbyopia of medical writers. 1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 233 Presbyopia or Long Sight is one of the first of the legion of troubles which advancing years bring upon all of us. 1881 LE CONTE *Sight* I. iii. 49 The remedy for presbyopy is the use of convex glasses. *Ibid.* 50 Myopy is a structural defect; presbyopy is a functional defect.

Presbyˌopic (-ᵊpik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to or affected with presbyopia. (In the same sense ‖ **presbyops** has been used).

1801 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 6, I adapted the optometer..to presbyopic eyes. [1803 tr. *Heberden's Comm.* lxvi. (ed. 2) 330 A violent giddiness has suddenly made a person presbyops, or long sighted.] 1881 ANDERSON in *Nature* 27 Oct. 618/2 Suppose a man has become presbyopic, *i.e.* his accommodation has gradually become stiff, and its range reduced.

b. as *sb.* A person affected with presbyopia.

1864 tr. *Donders' Accom. & Refract. Eye* 308 Often hyperpresbyopics and presbyopics are met with in this group.

Presbyˌo·tic, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *οὖς, ὠτ-* ear, *-ωτος* -eared + -IC.] Dull of hearing in consequence of old age.

1890 HUMPHRY *Old Age* 152 To meet the auditory defects which may be attributed to a presbyotic condition.

Pre·sbyte. [ad. Gr. *πρεσβύτης* an old man (Aristotle, *Prob.* 31. 25). So F. *presbyte*, mod.L. *presbyta.*] = PRESBYOPE.

(The modern use is not that of Aristotle, who only raises the question *why* an old man (*πρεσβύτης*) is long-sighted. Nor is it recognized even in the 1762 ed. of Castelli *Lex. Med.* I. Bywater.)

[1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Presbitæ*, are those Men who by Old Age, or other Accidents, have the Globe of the Eye so flat, that the produced Visual Rays pass the Retina before they unite. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., If the distance between the retina and the crystalline be too small, the person will likewise be a presbyta.] 1846 WORCESTER cites PROF. FARRAR for *Presbyte.*

† **Presbytee·r.** *Obs. rare*—1. Derisive abbreviation of PRESBYTERIAN *sb.*, after *pulpiteer*, etc. Hence † **Presbytee·ring** *vbl. sb.*, acting the Presbyterian; practice of Presbyterianism.

1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1716) 112 The Wars that were begun In sixteen hundred forty one 'Tween Protestants and Presbyteers. 1684 *Roxb. Ball.* (1885) V. 461 Then leave your rebellious and damn'd Presbyteering, Or you may be glad of Poor-Jack and Red-Herring.

Presbyter (pre·s-, pre·zbitəɹ). Also 6 presbiter. [a. late L. *presbyter* (Tertullian), ad. Gr. *πρεσβύτερος*, in N. T. an elder of the Jewish council or Sanhedrim, an elder of the apostolic church; prop. adj. 'older, elder', compar. of *πρέσβυς* an old man. So F. *presbytre.*

The Vulgate regularly renders Gr. *πρεσβύτερος, -οι* by *senior, seniores*, exc. in Acts xx. 17, xxii. 5, where it has *majores natu*, and in Acts xiv. 23, xv. 2, 1 Tim. v. 17, 19, Titus i. 5, Jas. v. 14, where the Gr. is retained as *presbyter, -eri.* The same men who in Acts xv. 2 are called *apostoli et presbyteri*, are denominated in verses 4, 6, 22, 23 *apostoli et seniores*; the Gr. having uniformly *ἀπόστολοι καὶ πρεσβύτεροι.* Wyclif faithfully renders these Latin equivalents by 1) *elder man, eldre, eld(e)re men* (twice, in Rev., *senyoures*), 2) *the more thorw* (or *in*) *birth*, and 3) *prestis.* The 16-17th Eng. versions from the Greek, and the Revised, have uniformly *elder, -s*, in every instance. The Rhemish N. T. has *priest* wherever the Vulgate has *presbyter*; in other places regularly *auncients*; but, from 1 Peter onward (18 places) *senior, seniors.*

Notwithstanding the prevalence of *senior* in the Vulgate, *presbyter* became the official name of the ecclesiastical order, whence also the Com. Romanic *prêster*, OF. and Prov. *prestre*, F. *prêtre*, Sp. and Cat. *preste*, It. *prete*; WGer. **prêster*, OS. *prêstar*, OFris. *prêstere*, MDu. and Du. *priester*, OHG. *prêstar, prêst, priast*, ON. *prestr, prest-*, OE. *preost*, Eng. *priest* (as an order in the Latin and Anglican churches): see PRIEST.]

1. An elder in the Christian church. **a.** In the early church: One of a number of officers who had the oversight and management of the affairs of a local church or congregation, some of them having also the function of teaching. (Cf. BISHOP *sb.* 1 a.)

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 4 The historie doth make no mention by what occasion Presbyters were instituted in Ierusalem, onely wee reade..how the like were made afterwards else where. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* II. 64 All agree in this, that in the Apostles time there was no difference betwixt Bishops and Presbyters. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 261 After receiving, by the imposition of hands, the sacred character of a Christian Presbyter, he ventured to open the gates of the city. 1820 SOUTHEY

Wesley II. 437 [Wesley] proposed, in his character of presbyter, which, he said, was the same as bishop, to invest him [Dr. Coke] with the same presbytero-episcopal powers. 1852 Conybeare & H. *St. Paul* (1862) I. xiii. 406 The office of the Presbyters was to watch over the particular church in which they ministered, in all that regarded its external order and internal purity.

b. In Episcopal churches: A minister of the second order, ranking below a bishop and above a deacon; a priest or pastor. (In modern use, not an official or ordinary term, but used occasionally instead of *priest*, to connote identity with sense a, or distinction from the sense of 'a sacrificing priest' (= Gr. *ἱερεύς*, L. *sacerdos*): see Priest).

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 2 The Cleargie are either Presbyters or Deacons. *Ibid.* § 3 In truth the word Presbyter doth seeme more fit, and in proprietie of speech more agreeable than Priest with the drift of the whole Gospell of Iesus Christ. 1635 *Canons Eccles. Ch. Scot.* xviii. 39 If anie..confesse the same to the Bishop, or Presbyter,..hee shall not make knowne, nor reveale what hath beene opened to him in Confession. 1706 Phillips, *Presbyter*,..a Priest: as a Presbyter of the Church of England. 1820 [see a]. 1846 Sharpe *Hist. Egypt* xiv. 443 Origen afterwards removed to Palestine, and fell under the displeasure of his own bishop for being there ordained a presbyter.

c. In Presbyterian churches: An occasional name for an elder see Elder *sb.*[3] 4, Presbyterian *a.* 1); *esp.* one who is a member of a Presbytery.

1615 Heywood *Foure Prentises* I. xviii. Wks. 1874 II. 207 Should Soldan, Sophy, Priest or Presbyter, Or gods, or Diuels, or men, gaine-say our will. *c* 1646 Milton *New Forcers Consc.* 20 When they shall read this clearly in your charge: New Presbyter is but Old Priest writ Large. 1821 Galt *Ann. Parish* xii, She considered the comely humility of a presbyter as the wickedness of hypocrisy. 1858 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1869) II. v. 197 The main object was, to raise up presbyters, and to destroy bishops.

† 2. A Presbyterian. *Obs.*

1647 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* IV. (1701) II. 1033 He..prest him to tell him whether he was an Independent or a Presbiter? The Gentleman answered, Neither, for he was a Protestant. 1655 Evelyn *Diary* 25 Dec., The mournfullest day that in my life I had seene, or the Church of England herselfe since the Reformation: to the greate rejoicing of both Papist and Presbyter. 1660 J. C[rouch] *Return Chas. II* 10 Monck was not so much Presbyter. 1681 Wood *Life* 5 Nov. (O. H. S.) II. 558 Westminster Schoolboyes burn'd Jack Presbyter instead of the pope. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* viii. 96 Episcopalian none, nor presbyter.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **presbyter-abbot**, an abbot who was a presbyter; **presbyter-bishop** = sense 1 a, identified with Bishop *sb.* 1 a; † **presbyter dissent**, app. a dissent on the part of presbyters or priests; † **Presbyter John**: see Prester John; † **presbyter Scot**, a Presbyterian Scot, or ? a Scottish Presbyterian elder.

1839-47 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* ix. 97 The monastery of Iona had for its governor a *Presbyter-Abbot, to whose authority..the whole province, and also the bishops themselves, were bound to be subject. 1903 *Union Mag.* Aug. 364/2 *Presbyter-bishops were in existence before the single bishop was thought of. 1690 Evelyn *Diary* 9 Mar., He observed that the first *Presbyter dissents from our discipline were introduc'd by the Jesuites order, about the 20 of Queene Eliz. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* xxvii, While the *presbyter Scot that woos and solicits him, is neglected and put off. 1669 Pepys *Diary* 14 May, A mockery, by one Cornet Bolton,..that..did pray and preach like a Presbyter Scot.

Presbyteral (pres-, prezbi·tərăl), *a.* Also 7 -bit-. [a. F. *presbytéral* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *presbyterālis* (*c* 984 in Du Cange): see prec. and -al.]

1. Of or pertaining to a presbyter or priest; consisting of presbyters.

1611 Cotgr., *Presbiteral*, Presbiterall, Priestlie, belonging to a priest. 1620 Brent tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* VII. 652 According to the Councell of Chalcedon, at which time a presbyterall title without an Office was not heard of. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 176 Neither the Unction, nor the Delivery of the Consecrated Vessels, are the Matter of Presbyteral Ordination. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xv. I. 490 These powers, during a short period, were exercised according to the advice of the presbyteral college. 1885 Lightfoot *Ep. Philippians* (ed. 8) 350 [In the *Doctrine of the Twelve Apostles*] There is no trace of the episcopal office as distinct from the presbyteral.

2. = Presbyterian *a.* 1.

1651 W. Jane Εἷς Θεὸς Ἀκλαστος 193 The Directory, Extemporall devotions, independent, or Presbiterall platformes. 1688 *Andros Tracts* II. 12 Dissenting Ministers in and about London, that go under the Denomination of Presbiteral and Congregational. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 49 Calvin's Presbyteral Order. 1807 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* V. 577 Zeal for a presbyteral, rather than an episcopal organization of Church government. 1902 T. M. Lindsay *Ch. Early Cent.* v. 194 There is no indication that he is upholding the episcopal against any other form of church government, as for instance the presbyteral.

Presbyterate (presbi·tərĕt, prez-), *sb.* [ad. med.L. *presbyterātus* (755 in Du Cange): see Presbyter and -ate[1].]

1. The office of presbyter; presbytership, eldership.

1642 Jer. Taylor *Episc.* (1647) 82 Why should a Deaconship, or a Presbyterate consist with the office of an Evangelist, more then a Bishoprick? 1683 Corbet *Nonconf. Plea* 12 The Ministry that I have received, is the sacred office of Presbyterate. 1833-6 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk., Prim. Chr., Apollinaris* (1872) 392 His father..rose to the presbyterate in the Church of that city [Laodicea]. 1881 Stanley *Chr. Instit.* (1884) 36 As the Episcopate became more separate from the Presbyterate.

2. A body of presbyters; the order of presbyters.

1641 R. Brooke *Eng. Episc.* II. iii. 74 As appears by that of Paul to Timothy, on whom were laid the Hands of the Presbytery; not of the Presbyterate, or one Presbyter. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 165 The distinction of the Episcopate and Presbyterate, as of two separate Orders. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* II. App. 618 The mild and natural authority which the Apostle assigns to a representative presbyterate.

Presby·terate (-ĕt), *a.* [Short for *presbyterated*: see next.] Constituted of presbyters or elders.

1853 D. King *Def. Presbyt. Ch. Govt.* VI. iii. (1854) 349 The sole or chief use of presbyterate gathering is to settle disputes.

Presby·terate (-ēit), *v.* Also 9 -trate. [f. Presbyter + -ate[3] 7.] *trans.* To constitute or organize according to the Presbyterian system. Chiefly in **Presby·terated** *ppl. a.*

1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* V. ii. (1852) 208 A presbyterated society of the faithful. 1900 W. A. Shaw *Hist. Eng. Ch.* II. 126 All the Parliamentary ordinances for the county classes which have survived, only presbytrated or united into the classes, the parish churches or chapels.

‖ **Presbytère.** [F., ad. late L. Presbyterium.] A Roman Catholic priest's house; = Presbytery 6.

1844 Lever *T. Burke* II. 165, I took him home with me to my presbytère at Sevres, for that was my parish. 1857 G. Oliver *Coll. Hist. Cath. Relig. Cornwall*, etc. 27 A convenient site was purchased..for a church, school, and presbytère. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 63. 306 At the entrance of the..village street,..stood the church, and..the presbytère and its apple garden.

† **Presbyteress** (pres-, prezbitərès). *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *presbyterissa* (*Ordo Rom.* in Du Cange, Duns Scotus *Sentent.* 4. 25. 2–6); in sense 2 for earlier L. *presbytera*: see Presbyter and -ess.]

1. The wife of a presbyter or priest.

1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 71 Marianus sayth, she was a presbyteresse or a prestes leman, to saue the honoure of that ordre, bycause he was a monke bys selfe. [1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 21/2 Priestes then in those daies [*c* 1074] had wiues openly and lawfully .. as appeareth by the dedes and writynges of their chapter seales..and were called, by their name, presbyterisse.] 1672-5 Comber *Comp. Temple* (1702) 240 So it was in Germany long after, where the Priests Wife had the Title of Presbyteress.

2. A female presbyter; one of an order of women in the early church, having some of the functions of presbyters.

They were either widows, or matrons who had with their husbands' consent left the estate of matrimony, to devote themselves to divine service. (See Du Cange.)

1651 Jer. Taylor *Clerus Dom.* 15 The Presbyteresses who were the..governesses of women, in order to manners and religion. 1682 *Weekly Mem. Ingen.* 342 To enquire into the quality of these Presbyteresses of the primitive church.

Presbyterial (pres-, prezbitī·riăl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6–7 -bit-. [f. late L. *presbyteri-um* Presbytery + -al.]

1. Of or pertaining to a presbytery or body of presbyters or elders: a. generally.

a 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VI. i. § 4 Treatises..whereby they have laboured to void the rooms of their spiritual superiors before authorized, and to advance the new fancied sceptre of lay presbyterial power. 1641 R. Brooke *Eng. Episc.* 81 Timothy received his Evangelicall Gift by the Imposition of Presbyteriall hands. 1706 De Foe *Jure Div.* Pref. 34 The Disputes about the *Jus Divinum*, of several sorts of Power, whether Regal, Episcopal, or Presbyterial, have had fatal Effects in their several Turns. 1840 Gladstone *Ch. Princ.* 410 A question of pure fact,.. whether the sufficiency of Apostolical powers has been historically transmitted in the Presbyterial as well as in the Episcopal line.

b. of a local Presbytery (sense 4).

1717 De Foe *Mem. Ch. Scot.* 16/1 The Assembly of Ministers, either General, Synodical, or Presbyterial. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 271 The Presbyterian churches are governed by congregational presbyterial and synodical assemblies. 1832 Chalmers in Hanna *Mem.* (1851) III. xvii. 317 Men will not suspend their secular business on the Presbyterial fast-day. 1852 Blackie *Stud. Lang.* 25 Passing the entrance trials..and Presbyterial examinations.

2. = Presbyterian *a.* 1. (Common in 17th c.; now *rare*.)

1592 (*title*) Conspiracie for Pretended Reformation: viz. Presbyteriall Discipline. 1593 Abp. Bancroft (*title*) Dangerous Positions and Proceedings, published and practised within this Iland of Brytaine, vnder pretence of Reformation, and for the Presbiteriall Discipline. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* Pref., This government, whether it ought to be presbyterial or prelatical. 1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 82 The next is the Presbyteriall way...I can poynt out when it began. 1646 Chas. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 326 Many persuasions and threatnings that hath been used to me for making me change Episcopal into Presbiterial Government. 1681-6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 388 The two main Rival Forms of Church Government pretending to divine Institution, are the Presbyterial and Episcopal. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 June 3/2 The petitioners were departing from the constitution of the Presbyterial system and were going on the worst lines of a Congregationalism no one could defend.

† b. as *sb.* = Presbyterian *sb. Obs.*

1647 G. Palmer *Sectaries Unmasked* 23 Another point in difference between the Presbyterialls and some of the Sectaries.

Hence † **Presbyte·rialist**, a Presbyterian; **Presbyte·rially** *adv.*, † a. according to the Presbyterian system of church government (*obs.*); b. by or on the part of a (or the) presbytery.

1647 G. Palmer *Sectaries Unmasked* 2 Conversations between those that stand for the Presbyterialists government (or at least nearest it) and those that dissent from it. 1655 S. Ashe in *R. Baillie's Lett. & Jrnls.* (Bannatyne Club) III. 307 Many act presbyteriallie in London, and in many counties, both in reference to ordination and admission to the sacrament. 1904 R. Small *Hist. U. P. Congregat.* I. 281 The congregation was visited presbyterially in the end of 1773.

Presbyterian (pres-, prezbitī·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 -bit-. Now usually with capital *P.* [f. L. *presbyteri-um* Presbytery + -an; cf. F. *presbytérien* (in 15th c. an almoner, Froissart). For form cf. *episcopalian*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Pertaining to, or characterized by, government by presbyters or presbyteries; applied to a form or system of church polity (see below); belonging to or maintaining this system.

In Presbyterian Churches no higher order than that of presbyter or elder is recognized, the 'bishop' and 'elder' of the N. T. being held to be identical. All elders are ecclesiastically of equal rank; but, in their function in the church, while some are 'ruling and teaching elders' or 'ministers', others are only 'ruling elders' (popularly called 'lay elders', but erroneously, since all elders are ordained or 'in orders'). Each congregation is governed by its session, consisting of the minister and the other elders (see Kirk-session, also Consistory 9); the sessions are subordinate to the Presbytery (see also Classis), the presbyteries to the Synod, and (in most Presbyterian Churches) the synods to the General Assembly of the Church (see Assembly 5 b).

1641 Sir T. Aston *Remonstr. Presbitery* Title-p., A Short Survey of the Presbyterian Discipline. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 172 In Scotland..though there were Bishops in name,..they themselves were..subject to an Assembly, which was purely Presbyterian. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 228, I am confidently perswaded, That the true way of Christ's Discipline, is parcelled out between the Episcopal, Erastian, Presbyterian, and Independents; and that every party hath a piece of the Truth in peculiar. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 191 For his Religion it was fit To match his Learning and his Wit: 'Twas Presbyterian true Blew. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) V. VII. 281 After the general vote was carried for the union [of England and Scotland], before they entered on the consideration of the particular articles, an act was prepared for securing the presbyterian government. 1750 J. Edwards *Wks.* (1834) I. xvii. p. clxiii/1 The presbyterian way has ever appeared to me most agreeable to the word of God and the reason and nature of things. 1817 J. Evans *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 10 For this purpose they erected a Presbytery at Wandsworth [1572]...This was the first Presbyterian church in England. 1820 Southey *Wesley* II. 365 He died at Newbury-Port, in New-England, and..was buried before the pulpit, in the Presbyterian church of that town. 1853 Killen *Hist. Presbyt. Ch. Irel.* III. xxxi. 585 On Friday, the 10th of July 1840,..the court was regularly constituted under the title of 'The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland'. 1876 *Proc. Union Synod* in Drysdale *Hist. Presbyt. Eng.* III. (1889) 626 *note*, That the name of the Church shall be 'The Presbyterian Church of England'. 1901 M'Crie *Church of Scot. Divisions & Reunions* ii. 33 The polity of the Societies was presbyterian.

b. *Reformed Presbyterian*, of or pertaining to those Presbyterians who protested against the constitution of Church and State in Scotland at the Revolution Settlement in 1689, and claimed to be the true representatives of the Covenanters of the seventeenth century; also popularly called Cameronian, q. v.

They consisted of members of the 'United Societies' formed in 1681, and in 1743 organized themselves under the name of *The Reformed Presbytery*, known at a later date as the 'Reformed Presbyterian Church'. In 1876 the greater part of this body in Scotland united with the Free Church; but some held out, and still constitute a separate denomination.

[1701: see B. 1744 A. Marshall in Hutchison *Ref. Presb. Ch.* 187 The Rev. Mr. John M'Millan and I,..with certain elders, upon the 1st August 1743, did erect ourselves into a Presbytery under the name of 'The Reformed Presbytery'.] 1806 (*title*) Reformation Principles exhibited by the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. 1860 J. Gardner *Faiths of World* II. 745/2 A fully organized and independent section of the Reformed Presbyterian Church was formed in the sister isle. 1893 Hutchison *Ref. Presbyt. Ch.* ii. 25 The persecuted Presbyterians, of which the Reformed Presbyterian Church has always claimed to be the legitimate ecclesiastical successor.

c. *United Presbyterian*, of or pertaining to the united church or denomination formed in Scotland in 1847 by the union of the United Secession and Relief churches. (Abbreviated U. P.) In 1900 this body united with the (main body of the) Free Church of Scotland, to form the denomination then named the United Free Church of Scotland.

1847 *Proc. United Presbyt. Synod* 14 May 13 That the Name of the Church under the authority and inspection of this Synod be *The United Presbyterian Church*; and that the Name of this Synod be *The Synod of the United Presbyterian Church*, composed of the United Associate Synod of the Secession Church and of the Synod of the Relief Church. 1900 Ross Taylor in *Proc. Assembly United Free Ch. Sc.* 64, I declare the Act of Union finally adopted, and that the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church are now one Church in Christ Jesus, under the designation of the United Free Church of Scotland.

2. Characteristic of a Presbyterian. *nonce-use.*

1699-1700 Earl of Bellomont *Let. to Sir J. Stanley* 5 Mar. (Welbeck MSS.), He gave me a terrible hard presbyterian gripe in the articles between him and me. — *Let. to Vernon* 7 Mar. (Ibid.), When he had made me depend on him for advancing the money..he then gave me a Presbyterian gripe and fettered me in the writeings between us.

3. Of or pertaining to presbyters or priests, or the priestly order. *rare.*

1881 Stanley *Chr. Inst.* vii. (ed. 2) 147 The texts on which the theory of Episcopal or Presbyterian absolution rests.

B. *sb.* One who maintains the Presbyterian system of church government; a member or adherent of a Presbyterian church.

Reformed Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, a member or adherent of the religious denominations so called: see A. 1 b, c.

1641 Sir T. Aston *Remonstr. Presbit., Survey Presbyt. Discipl.* Table, Sectio 7. The Presbyterians must not be prescribed in doctrine. *Ibid.* xiii. I iij, The inordinate violence of the Presbyterians. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1753) 478 Those unbappy separatists, the Puritans,..who since are called 'Presbyterians', or 'Jews of the New Testament'. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* ix. vii. § 21 A Synod of the Presbyterians, of the Warwickshire Classis, was call'd at Coventry. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 77 The Pow'r and Interest of ye Non-Conformists here (Ireland), and their greatest strength, is certainly that of ye Presbiterians, who are of ye Scotch nation. 1701 Sir R. Hamilton in Hutchison *Ref. Presbyt. Ch.* v. (1893) 138, I die a true Protestant, and to my Knowledge a Reformed Presbyterian. 1732 E. Erskine *Synod Sermon* Wks. 1871 I. 504 All sound Presbyterians, who read the history of our forefathers, generally approve of the practice of Mr. Samuel Rutherford.. and other ministers of this church. 1824 Byron *Juan* xv. xci, For I was bred a moderate Presbyterian. 1867 T. S. James *Hist. Litigation resp. Presbyt. Chapels* 191 Milton, whatever he was, was no Presbyterian. 1874 J. H. Blunt *Dict. Sects* (1886) 98/2 Under the name of *Reformed Presbyterians* the society still exists, claiming to be the representative of the old Covenanters in maintaining the Solemn League and Covenant as one of the standards, and still deploring the constitution of Church and State..as established at the Revolution of 1688 and at the Union. *Ibid.* 609/2 The United Presbyterians carry on missions..in the East and West Indies, and in Africa, together with medical missions to China. 1885 W. D. Jeremy *Presbyt. Fund & Dr. Williams's Trust* Introd. 8 *note,* In the eighteenth century, wind-guards fixed on chimney-pots were called Presbyterians, in derisive allusion to the want of fixedness in the theological opinions of the Denomination of that name.

Presbyte·rianism. [f. prec. + -ism; cf. F. *presbytérianisme.*] The Presbyterian system of church government: see prec. A. 1.

1644 Gillespie (*title*) A Recrimination charged upon Mr. Goodwin, in defense of Presbyterianism. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charact., Univ. Beadle* (1860) 72 The favorites of independing presbyterianisme. 1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 54 P 3 The Tories tell us, that the Whig-Scheme would end in Presbyterianism and a Commonwealth. 1809 Pinkney *Trav. France* 3 A more pious Christian, but without presbyterianism, did not exist than Captain Eliab. 1871 Rainy & Mackenzie *Life Cunningham* xii. 164 The ineradicable Presbyterianism of the Scottish people.

Presbyte·rianize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -ize.] a. *trans.* To make Presbyterian; to organize according to the Presbyterian system. b. *intr.* To act as a Presbyterian, or in a way tending towards the Presbyterian system or doctrine. Hence **Presbyte·rianized** *ppl. a.*; **Presbyte·rianizing** *ppl. a.*

a 1843 Southey *Com.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 192/1 Cromwell's policy with the Independents, setting them to prepare a Confession of faith,—which would, ipso facto, have Presbyterianized them. *c* 1878 Pusey in Liddon *Life* (1897) IV. xiii. 315 Our Bishops seem paralyzed by our Presbyterianizing Archbishop of Canterbury. 1885 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Jan. 494 The reaction from the unwise step of Archbishop Laud led them [Scottish Episcopalians] to all but Presbyterianize their worship at the..restoration..in 1660. 1886 Brodrick *Hist. Univ. Oxford* 145 These bodies were equally resolved to Presbyterianise the University. 1889 Drysdale *Hist. Presbyt. in Eng.* 592 The need of..submitting to some more Presbyterianized development.

Presbyte·rianly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] In a Presbyterian manner or direction.

1656 Evelyn *Diary* 2 Nov., Tho' the Minister was Presbyterianly affected, he yet was..duly ordain'd. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 255 This person [Thos. Vaughan] tho' presbyterianly affected, yet he had the Kings ear. 1894 W. Walker *Hist. Congreg. Ch. U. S.* 171 This extension of the communion was not put in practice..during the first half-century..save at Presbyterianly inclined Newbury.

Pre·sbyterism. *rare.* [f. Presbyter + -ism.] †a. = Presbyterianism. *Obs.* b. The office or rank of a presbyter.

1659 Gauden *Tears Ch.* 564 Anabaptisme, or Presbyterisme, or Independentisme. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 197 It looks not all like Popery that Presbyterism was disdained by the king; his father had taught him that it was a sect so perfidious, that he found more faith among the Highlanders. 1826 G. S. Faber *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 407 The consecration..of Archbishop Parker, even if we concede the mere Presbyterism of Barlow, will be more canonical than that of Pope Pelagius, by the precise amount of one Bishop.

‖ **Presbyte·rium, -ion.** [Christian L. (Cyprian, *a* 250), ad. Gr. *πρεσβυτέριον, -τερεῖον* (N. T.) a council of elders, Jewish or Christian; in eccl. Gr. the office of a presbyter, also the meeting-place of presbyters or elders.]

1. = Presbytery 1.

1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding's Answ.* III. xxvi. 196 The Quier was then..called *Cancelli,* a Chauncel, and commonly of the Greekes *Presbyterium,* for that it was a place specially appointed vnto the Priestes, and Ministers, and shut vp from al others. 1701 *Cowell's Interpr., Presbyterium,* the Presbytery *i. e.* The Quire or Chancel so called, because it was the place appropriated to the Bishop and Priests, and other Clergy.

2. = Presbytery 3.

a 1886 J. Ker *Lect. Hist. Preaching* iii. (1888) 46 Next was a space occupied by the Presbyterion or body of Presbyters. 1896 E. Beck in *Dublin Rev.* July 82 The college of cardinals represents the ancient *presbyterium,* or council, by which the bishop of Rome, as every other bishop, was assisted. 1902 T. M. Lindsay *Ch. & Min. in Early Cent.* v. 196 According to the conception of Ignatius, every Christian community ought to have at its head a bishop, a presbyterium or session of elders, and a body of deacons.

Presby·tero-epi·scopal, *a. nonce-wd.* Of or pertaining to a presbyter-bishop.

1820 (see Presbyter 1 a).

Pre·sbytership. [See -ship.] The office or rank of presbyter; = Presbyterate 1.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 3 Let them vse what dialect they will, whether we call it a Priesthood, a Presbytership, or a Ministerie, it skilleth not. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* 84 That no Deaconship or Presbytership is given among them, except first they have contracted a Virgin. 1656 Trapp *Comm.* 1 *Tim.* iii. 13 A fair step to a higher order, i. e. to a bishopric or presbyter-ship. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 298/1 In chapter 47 he [Clement] speaks of the dignity of presbytership. 1885 E. S. Ffoulkes *Prim. Consecr.* ix. 470 Thy servants, whom we dedicate to the honour of the presbytership.

Presbytery (pre·s-, pre·zbitəri). Also 5 **presbetory, -bytory,** 6–7 **-beterie, -y, -biterie, -bytrie,** 6–8 **-bitery.** [a. OF. *presbiterie* (12th c. in Littré) a priest's house, ad. late L. *presbyterium*: see Presbyterium.]

1. A part of a church, esp. of a cathedral or other large church, reserved for the clergy; formerly, the three seats or *sedilia* on the south side of the eastern part of the chancel, the remnant of the bench which in earlier times ran all round; hence, the whole of the eastern part of the chancel beyond the choir, in which the altar is placed; the sanctuary.

1412 in Raine *Catterick Church* (1834) 9 A high awter.. with three Prismatories [*sic*] convenably made be mason crafte. 1466 *Inv.* in *Archæologia* L. 34, j cloth of grene bokrame lyned for the presbetory. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 291/1 A Presbytory, *presbiterium.* *c* 1510 *Inv.* in *Papers Norf. & Norw. Archæol. Soc.* XIV. 194 Itm. iij old qwishons daily lying in the presbitery. *a* 1552 Leland *Itin.* II. 77 A Noble Man caullid Philip Fitz Payne was buryed..under an Arch on the North side of the Presbyterie. 1845 Parker *Gloss. Archit., Presbytery,*..the part of a church in which the high Altar is placed; it forms the eastern termination of the choir, above which it is raised by several steps, and is occupied exclusively by those who minister in the services of the Altar. 1848 *Rickman's Archit.* (ed. 5) p. xlvii, Clerestory of the presbytery, a fine rich example. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 8 The nave, or body of the church; the choir, and the sanctuary or presbytery.

†2. The office of a presbyter; eldership or priesthood; = Presbyterate 1. *Obs.*

1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph., Presbytery,* eldership. 1623 Cockeram, *Presbyterie,* Priesthood. 1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 196 Those precise schismatics..cannot endure any precedency or priority of place to be in the church, but an equality of Presbyterie. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 74 He..ransacks the Temples or Houses of Christian Deuotion, trampling vnder-foot.. all reliques and vsefull Ornaments, belonging to Presbytery [among the Georgian Christians]. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 89 The next order in the Church of Christ to Apostles and Bishops is that of Presbytery or Priesthood. 1704 Nelson *Fest. & Fasts* II. vii. (1739) 539 If the Word..Presbytery..signifies not a College of Presbyters, but the Office.

3. A body of presbyters or elders (in the early church; also in a general sense, usually with allusion to 4).

1611 Bible 1 *Tim.* iv. 14 Neglect not the gift..which was giuen thee by prophesie, with laying on of the hands of the Presbyterie [*τοῦ πρεσβυτερίου, presbyterii,* Wyclif of prestis or presthod, Tindale an elder, Cranmer presthode, *Geneva* the Eldership, *Rheims* priesthod, *Revised* the presbytery]. 1641 Milton *Reform.* I. Wks. 1851 III. 32 The bosome admonition of a Friend is a Presbytery, and a Consistory to them. 1650 Baxter *Saints' R.* II. vi. § 1 (1651) 254 Even the Bishop with his Presbyterie was in each particular Church. 1709 J. Johnson *Clergym. Vade M.* II. p. li, When Alexander, bishop of Alexandria, called a Presbytery to condemn Arius, he had Deacons present with him, as well as Bishops and Priests. 1833 *Tracts for Times* No. 7. 4 The Bishops have no where committed it to the Presbytery. 1853 D. King *Def. Presbyt. Ch. Govt.* v. vi. (1854) 269 The early Christian fathers frequently call the deliberative council of a particular church its presbytery.

4. In the Presbyterian system: A body or assembly of presbyters or elders, consisting of all the ministers, and one ruling elder (or sometimes two) from each parish or congregation within a particular local area, constituting the ecclesiastical court next above the kirk-session and below the synod (see Presbyterian *a.* 1).

1578 *2nd Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* xi. § 11 Na man aucht to have the office of visitation [i.e. be a Superintendent] bot he that is lawfully chosin be the Presbytrie thereunto. 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 476 Patrik Gillespie, moderatour of the haill presbiterie of Striveling. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 25 Some must be appoyntit in everie Presbytrie, by the Committie thairof. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* III. liii. 138 *note,* A presbytery in Scotland is an inferior ecclesiastical court, the same that was afterwards called a classis in England. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) p. xviii, The General Assembly..consists of commissioners, some of whom are laymen, under the name of ruling elders, from presbyteries, royal boroughs, and universities. 1828 E. Irving *Last Days* p. viii, Having received ordination from the Presbytery,..I set out on this very morning six years ago, on my way to London. 1876 Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. i. 83 In 1706 the Assembly recommended presbyteries to visit all public grammar schools within their bounds.

attrib. 1629 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. II. III. 22 That they..make thair addresse to the severall presbytereis upoun the first presbyterie day after the charge.

b. *transf.* The district comprising the parishes or congregations represented by a presbytery.

1581 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 383 That thairefter presbitereis or elderschippis may be constitute. 1591 *Ibid.* IV. 628 Maist pairt of the kirkis within the said presbiterie. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 48 Thair are ten kirkes of the presbytrie of Drumfries. *a* 1817 T. Dwight *Trav. New Eng.,* etc. (1821) II. 112 He lived within the bounds of the Presbytery of Albany [U. S.]. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 500/1 In the Established Church of Scotland..there are 69 Presbyteries, each consisting of parishes in number not more than 24 nor fewer than 12. The Provincial Synods, of which there are 15,..are composed of the Presbyteries within the provinces which give name to the Synods. *Mod.* The churches in the London Presbytery.

c. By early writers, sometimes applied to the body of elders of an individual parish church (corresponding to the actual kirk-session).

[1573 Sanoys *Let. to Bullinger* 15 Aug. in *Zurich Lett.* (Parker Soc.) I. II. 173 Ecclesia Christi non admittit aliam gubernationem, quam illam solum, quæ fit per presbyterium: scilicet per ministrum, seniores et diaconum. *Ibid.,* Habeat unaquæque parochia suum proprium presbyterium. *transl.* ibid. I. I. 295–6 The church of Christ admits of no other government but that by presbyteries; viz. by the minister, elders, and deacon... Each parish should have its own presbytery. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. iii. § 8 The Nonconformists though over-powred for the present [1572] in Parliament..after the dissolution thereof,.. presumed to erect a Presbitery at Wandsworth in Surrey... This was the first-born of all Presbyteries in England, and *secundum usum Wandesworth,* as much honoured by some, as *secundum usum Sarum* by others. 1889 A. H. Drysdale *Hist. Presbyt. in Eng.* 121 A Congregational Eldership or parochial Presbytery, to which the Elizabethan Puritans attached prime importance. *Ibid.* 146 The Presbytery which was set up at Wandsworth was a local or parochial eldership. [But some question this view, and hold that the Wandsworth Presbytery was at least an approach to what is still known in Scotland as a presbytery (sense 4).]

†d. The ministers and elders collectively forming the administrative body of the Presbyterian church of a country. *Obs.*

1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* viii. 1705 In Scotland if I liv'd, I would deny No due respect to their Presbyterie. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* xliv. 341 The Presbytery hath challenged the power to Excommunicate their owne Kings, and to bee the Supreme Moderators in Religion, in the places where they have that form of Church government.

e. *Reformed Presbytery,* the presbytery or court of the Reformed Presbyterian church: see Presbyterian *a.* 1 b.

1744 [see Presbyterian *a.* 1 b]. 1860 Gardner *Faiths of World* II. 745/2 There being now two ministers, a meeting was held at Braehead on the 1st of August 1743, when a presbytery was the first time formed under the name of the *Reformed Presbytery. Ibid.* 749/2 The formation of the Reformed Presbytery in Scotland in 1743 was productive of much advantage to the Cameronians in Ireland.

5. The Presbyterian polity or system; Presbyterianism. (Contrasted with *episcopacy* or *prelacy,* and with *independency.*) Common in 17th c.; now *rare.*

1590 Nashe *Pasquils Apol.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 239 Thys beeing a place vppon which they haue built theyr Presbiterie, if they pull but one straw out of the nest, al their egges are broken. 1622 Bacon *Hist. Gt. Brit.* Mor. & Hist. Wks. (Bohn) 499 The ministers, and those which stood for the presbytery, thought their cause had more sympathy with the discipline of Scotland than the hierarchy of England. 1641 Milton *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 66 In France..the Protestants ..carry the name of the best Subjects the King has; and yet Presbytery, if it must be so call'd, does there all that it desires to do. 1647 *Case Kingd.* 10 Presbyterie is the Rivall of Episcopacie. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Drama* 2 The Independants pretend to refine upon Presbitery (as that did upon the Church). 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 283 The Act of William and Mary, re-establishing Presbytery, passed in 1690. 1872 O. Shipley *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 264 Prelacy was re-established 1610,..but Presbytery became finally triumphant.

6. A presbyter's or priest's house; a parsonage. (Now only in *R. C. Ch.*) Also *presbytery-house.*

1825 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 136 The presbytery of the Moderator differed little either in construction or size from the hovels by which it was surrounded. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Mar. 8/3 He dated his communication from 'The Presbytery', as is usual among Roman Catholic clergy. 1902 N. Munro in *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 584/1 They walked together to the presbytery-house.

‖ **Presbytia** (-bi·tiă). [mod.L., f. Gr. *πρεσβύτης*: see Presbyte. Cf. F. *presbytie.*] = Presbyopia. So **Presby·tic** *a.*, **Pre·sbytism.**

1706 Phillips (ed. 6), *Presbytia,* a dimness of Sight, when the Ball of the Eye is so flat, that the Visual Rays pass the Retina, or Net-like Coat before they are united. 1822–34 Presbytia [see Presbyopia]. 1857 Dunglison *Dict. Med., Presbytic,* presbyopic. 1863 Atkinson tr. *Ganot's Physics* VII. vi. § 509. 461 The most usual affections of the eye are myopy and presbytism, or short sight and far sight.

‖ **Prescapula** (prī,skæ·pi·kŭlă). *Anat.* [Pre- A. 4 b.] That part of the scapula or shoulder-blade above (or in quadrupeds, anterior to) its spine or median axis. Hence **Presca·pular** *a.*, anterior to the spine or long axis of the shoulder-blade; *sb.* the *prescapularis* or *supraspinatus* muscle.

1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Prescapular fossa*, supraspinous fossa.

Pre-scene, -scholastic: see PRE- A. 2, B. 1 d.

Prescience (prĭ·ʃiĕns). [a. F. *prescience* (13th c.), ad. late L. *præscientia* (Tertull.) foreknowledge: see PRESCIENT *a.* and -ENCE.] Knowledge of events before they happen; foreknowledge.

a. esp. as a divine attribute.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 974 (998) They seyn right þus þat þyng is not to come For þat þe prescience hath seyghen by-fore. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Pet.* i. 2 Up the prescience [*gloss* or hifore knowinge; Vulg. *secundum præscientiam*] of God, the fadir. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 17 Thus it fareth by hem also that wyll ymagyne of predestynacyon and of the prescience or of the foreknowinge of god. 1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 787/1 Preseyence of God putteth no necessitie in thinges of their nature conuenient vnto free wyll of man. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 106 It is utterly inconsistent with his Prescience and Omniscience. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1769 (1816) II. 100 Predestination, or what is equivalent to it, cannot be avoided, if we hold an universal prescience in the Deity. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* vii. 331 If we attribute it to the divine prescience.

b. as a human faculty or quality: Foresight.

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. x. (MS. Digby 230), Cassandra ..in eche arte had experience Of þinges future fully prescience To telle aforn what that shal betide. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 962 O prudent prelatis, quhare was your presciance, That tuke on hand tyll observe Chaistytie, But austeir lyfe, laubour, and abstenance? 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 100 Nature hauing endued them with that wonderfull prescience, to auoide the inconueniences, and yet to enioy the benefit of the riuer. 1791 BURKE *Let. to Memb. Nat. Assemb.* Wks. VI. 54 Statesmen of a more judicious prescience, look for the fortunate moment too. 1856 KANE *Arct. Explor.* II. iv. 55 Resources..contingent certainly, so far as our prescience goes.

c. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this. *rare*—[1].

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* (1765) 148 We..deny ourselves.. natural gratifications, through speculative presciences and doubts about the future.

† **Pre·sciency.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] = prec.

1572 R. T. *Discourse* 16 Partly by the Naturall motions of their myndes,..partly by the presciencie and foreknowledge of the thinges to comme.

Prescient (prĭ·ʃiĕnt), *a.* Also 8 præ-. [a. F. *prescient* (15th c.), ad. L. *præscientem*, pr. pple. of *præscīre* to know before, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *scīre* to know.] Having foreknowledge or foresight; foreseeing.

a 1626 BACON *Hist. Gt. Brit.* Wks. 1879 I. 796/1 The providence of king Henry the seventh was in all men's mouths; who..showed himself sensible and almost prescient of this event. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 101 Præscient, the tides or tempests to withstand. 1798 CANNING, etc. *New Morality* 123 in *Anti-Jacobin* 9 July, Or, like the *anagallis*, prescient flower, Shuts her soft petals at the approaching shower. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* VI. xi, Gerard prescient that some trouble might in consequence occur there. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. iv. 46 James Harrington, one of the most prescient minds of that great age.

b. Of, pertaining to, or arising from prescience.

1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* I. x, The prescient sadness of a coming and a long farewell.

So † **Prescie·ntial, præ-,** *a.* = prec.

a 1699 J. BEAUMONT *Love's Eye* ii. Poems (Grosart) II. 243/1 Love..into dark Futurity With præsciential Rays doth press.

Prescientific (prĭsəi,ĕnti·fik), *a.* [In 1, irreg. f. PRESCIENCE after *scientific*; in 2, f. PRE- B. 1 + SCIENTIFIC (prob. after *prehistoric*).]

I. †1. Of or belonging to prescience; *conditional prescientific*, making (the divine) prescience conditional. *Obs. rare.*

1836 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Election* II. iii. 265 Ireneus ..has also been claimed as an advocate of the same Conditional Prescientific System: but, in truth,..he really maintained a directly opposite Scheme of causation. *Ibid.* 267 Ireneus never maintains the Conditional Prescientific Scheme.

II. 2. Of or pertaining to times prior to the rise of modern science, or to the application of the scientific method.

1858 G. DUFF *Sp. at Elgin* 11 Aug., Belonging as he [Lord Palmerston] does to the premoral, as Lord Derby says he does to the prescientific, school. 1868-70 MILL *Ess. Relig.* (1874) 241 In prescientific times men always supposed that any unusual faculties which came to them they knew not how, were an inspiration from God. 1879 *Times* 5 June 9 Their expeditions should not be regarded as either unscientific or prescientific.

Presciently (prĭ·ʃiĕntli), *adv.* [f. PRESCIENT + -LY[2].] In a prescient manner; with prescience.

1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 454 On this memorable day a philosophical politician might have presciently marked the seed-plots of events. 1844 DE QUINCEY *Greece under Romans* Wks. 1858 VIII. 346 He legislated well and presciently, they imagine, for the interests of a remote posterity.

Prescind (prĭsi·nd), *v.* [ad. L. *præscindĕre*, *præsciss-* to cut off in front, f. *præ*, PRE- A. + *scindĕre* to cut.]

1. *trans.* To cut off beforehand, prematurely, or abruptly; to cut away or remove at once.

1636 BRATHWAIT *Rom. Emp.* 20 The brevity of his reigne prescinded many and great hopes of his good government of the whole Empire. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 284 Therefore these surcles are prescinded, that a new spring .. may follow. 1689 *Consid. conc. Succession & Alleg.* 17 The Crown may be so entailed..to some Persons, as to bar and prescind the Title of others. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 29. 196 Kings ought..if they do fall into Mischiefs to prescind the Occasions of them, as soon as they are discovered. 1850 O. BROWNSON *Wks.* VII. 218 The ingenious writer is not at liberty to prescind from divine revelation all that he is not sure of by his own instincts.

2. To cut off, detach, or separate *from*; to abstract.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr. 25 Nothing..but a mere Phrase, if you prescind it from what is comprized in Remission of sins. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* I. § 100 An abstract idea of happiness, prescinded from all particular pleasure. 1744 — *Siris* § 225 If force be considered as prescinded from gravity and matter, and as existing only in points or centers, what can this amount to but an abstract spiritual incorporeal force? 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* VII. 475 Nor have universal things prescinded from the particular any absolute existence.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) with *from*: a. To withdraw the attention *from*; to leave out of consideration. † b. To separate itself, withdraw *from* (*obs.*). † c. *Prescinding from*, apart from (*obs.*).

1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* A ij, They would not be prejudiced by Custom,..but prescinding from that, give their understandings. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ii. 6 The Air..must be defin'd, prescinding from all Admistions that are extraneous to it. *Ibid.* I. xii. 48 The Observer shall never find it worth while to observe Lunar Semisextiles or Quincunxes, either prescinding from their Principals. 1687 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* 362 A bare act of Obliquity does not only prescind from, but also positively deny such a special dependence of it upon the will. 1713 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VII. § 5 The abstract general idea of man prescinding from, and exclusive of all particular shape, size, complexion, passions, faculties, and every individual circumstance. 1890 W. S. LILLY *Right & Wrong* 98 In what I am about to write I prescind entirely from all theological theories and religious symbols.

Hence **Presci·ndent** *a.*, prescinding, abstracting.

1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* II. 101 Which no Body who knows the prescindent Faculties of the Soul..can deny.

† **Pre·scious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *præsci-us* foreknowing (f. *præscīre* to foreknow: see PRESCIENT) + -OUS.] = PRESCIENT.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 11 Predestination..is in respect to God no prescious determination of our Estates to come, but a definitive blast of His Will already fulfilled. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XI. 242 Thrice happy thou,..Prescious of ills, and leaving me behind, To drink the dregs of life by fate assign'd. 1765 C. SMART *Phædrus* III. ix, Cassandra's prescious care Sought, but obtain'd no credence there.

Prescission (prĭsi·ʃən). *rare.* [n. of action from PRESCIND.] The action of prescinding.

1589 NASHE *Almond* 2 If, in comparing thy knauery, my full points seeme as tedious to thy puritane perusers as the Northeren mans mile and a waybitte to the weary passenger ..till I see what market commission thou hast to assist any mans sentences, I will neuer subscribe to thy periode prescission [*printed* prescisme]. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Prescission. [See also PRECISION 2.]

† **Prescit,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *præscīt-us*, pa. pple. of *præscīre* to foreknow (see PRESCIENT), in med.L. = reprobate (see Du Cange).] Foreknown (to be damned); hence, condemned, reprobate. So † **Presci·ted** *a.*

(*Præscitus* 'foreknown' was evidently employed to avoid *prædestinātus*; but the latter being commonly restricted to the sense 'predestinated to salvation', *præscītus* came to be = 'foreordained to perdition, condemned, reprobate'.)

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 7 Þe pope wat not, ne of himsilf, if he be sauid of God, or prescit to be dampnid, þat if he be prescit, silk indulgencis rennun not forþ nȝen þe ordinaunce of God. *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I. 276 The deuont penetent and humble publican, whoe by our Sauiours verditt,..was justified, and the other, your examplare and his antigoniste, prescited, by those words *qui se humiliat exaltabitur, et qui se exaltat humiliabitur.*

Prescle, erron. form of PRESLE *Obs.*

Prescribe (prĭskrəi·b), *v.* Also 7 præ-. [ad. L. *præscrībĕre* to write before, to appoint or direct in writing; in law, to bring an exception against, demur to, etc.; f. *præ*, PRE- A + *scrībĕre* to write.]

I. †1. *trans.* To write first or beforehand; also, to write with foreknowledge; to predict in writing; to describe beforehand. *Obs.*

1545 LELAND *New Year's Gift* (1549) Diij, There hath bene to the nombre of a full hundreth or mo, that..hath..prescribed the actes of your moste noble predecessours. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* d ij, So to Paint, and prescribe the Sunnes Motion, to the breadth of a heare. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* (1627) To Rdr., For the manner of proceeding used in this worke, it is prescribed in the preface. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 133 Except you rightly understand the words of Berengarius, (hee might have said of Pope Nicolas, who did prescribe them). 1653 H. WHISTLER *Upshot Inf. Baptism* 102 Esaias prescribed it excellently; The wolf shall dwell with the Lamb.

† b. To inscribe on the front or forepart. *Obs.*

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* Ded., (Having heard your approbation of these in their presentment) I could not but prescribe them with your name.

2. To write or lay down as a rule or direction to be followed; to appoint, ordain, direct, enjoin. Const. *to* or dative; with simple obj. or obj. cl.

1535 *Goodly Primer* (1834) 204 Let us prescribe him no time, but ever submit our wills to his. 1538 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 153 The workes of charite marcy and faithe specially prescribed and commaunded in scripture. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 249 What soeuer is prescribed vnto him that killeth any of the proclamed persons. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 93 Reason prescribeth..that Whatsoeuer we attempt in the course of our life, blame may be auoyded. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 227 Your master ought not to prescribe me what I am to do. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* iv. Wks. 1761 III. 64 Wood prescribes to the news mongers in London what they are to write. 1778 JOHNSON in Boswell 17 Apr., Verses ..prescribed as an exercise. 1843 SIR J. T. COLERIDGE in Stanley *Arnold* (1844) I. i. 9, I know not whether the statutes prescribe the practice. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 425 Not even Religion should presume to prescribe to God the course which the world's development must have followed subsequently to its creation.

b. in *indirect pass.* with the person as subject.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. iv, So they were prescrib'd to goe to Church. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 37 And ten were prescribed the whip, and ten a brand on the cheek.

† c. *absol.* or *intr.* To lay down a rule; to dictate, appoint, direct. Of a law or custom: To be of force. *Obs.*

1564 *P. Martyr's Comm. Judges* 189 b, These prescribe not, when as they are manifestly vicious and euyll. But that custome prescribeth, which is neither against the woord of God, nor the law of nature, nor the common lawe. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CV. vi, He rulers rules,..prescribes, and all obey. 1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 278 This Synode prescribed against the Pope's jurisdiction. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) IV. ix. 387 Nothing..being so tyrannical as Ignorance, where Time and long Possession enables it to prescribe.

3. *Med. trans.* To advise or order the use of (a medicine, remedy, or treatment), with directions for the manner of applying it. Const. as in 2.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 54, I prescribe for his health this medicine. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 178 Pliny prescribeth a man which twinkleth with his eyes, and cannot look stedfastly, to wear in a chain the tongue of a Fox. 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 40 To prescribe to the people poysonous Drugs instead of wholsome food or physick. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 324 He was..prescribed a.. Ptisan. 1806 BOSANQUET & PULLEN *New Rep.* I. 196 The Defendant as apothecary made up the medicines prescribed by the Plaintiff for the patient. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* ix. 97 To leech his head and prescribe tartar emetic.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* Also *fig.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 249 Methinkes you prescribe to your selfe very preposterously. 1607 — *Timon* V. iv. 84, I will..make each Prescribe to other, as each others Leach. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physick* 200 This Doctor.. Prescribes, and..gives order for a Preventive Purge to be taken next morning. 1737 WEST *Let.* in *Gray's Poems* (1775) 27 If..'Friendship be the physic of the mind', prescribe to me, dear Gray,..I shall be a most obedient patient. 1899 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 7/1 His motto was that no statesman should prescribe until he was called in. *Mod.* The physician was asked to prescribe for him.

† 4. *trans.* To limit, restrict, restrain; to confine within bounds. *Obs.*

1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* i. 601 Prescrib'd to one poore solitary place, Who should have progres'd all a Kingdomes space. 1688 PRIOR *Exodus iii.* 14 vii, Laws to his Maker the learn'd wretch can give: Can bound that Nature, and prescribe that Will, Whose pregnant word did either ocean fill. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. iii. (1840) 197 The faculties of man.. are prescribed on the other hand, and cannot sally out without leave.

II. *Law.* † 5. *trans.* a. To hold by PRESCRIPTION (sense 4 b). b. To claim by prescription. *Obs. rare.*

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 337/1 (Anc. Pet. 1387, P.R.O.) Not withstonding that by the olde liberte and fredome of the Comyne of this londe had, enjoyed and prescribed, fro the tyme that no mynde is, alle suche persones as .. beene assembled in eny parlement..ought to haue theire fredome to speke and sey in the hous of theire assemble .. he was ..arrested, and..led to the Toure of London. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Prescription*, A seruant prescribeth liberty after a yeare.

6. *intr.* To make a claim by prescription; to assert a prescriptive right or claim (*to* or *for* something; also with *inf.* or *clause*).

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. l. 104 b, If a hole countrey prescribe to pay no tythes for corne, or hey or suche other, [shewe me] whether thou thynke that that prescripcion is good. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* II. xi. 42 b, A man may not prescrybe in a vyllayne in grosse without shewynge of wryttynge but in hymselfe that claymeth the vyllayne and in his auncesters whose heyre he is. *Ibid.* 47 b, If a lord of a manour wyl prescrybe that it hath ben accustomed within his manoure tyme out of mynde that euery tenaunt [etc.]. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 75 The Lord of a Manor..may prescribe to a Seat in the Body of the Church, which he and his Ancestors have immemorially used. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xvii. 264 Formerly a man might, by the common law, have prescribed for a right which had been enjoyed by his ancestors or predecessors at any distance of time. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1119 If the party has a general common, and prescribes for common for any particular sort of cattle, this will be good. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1875) 450 A man might..prescribe that he and his ancestors had from time immemorial exercised a certain right in gross.

fig. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. ix. § 2 (1622) 62 Time, which prescribeth against all humane inuentions, and which chalengeth the honour of Antiquity from them. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xii. 260 Presuming on their former victories, that in so fortunate a place they might prescribe for conquest.

† 7. *intr.* Of a person: To plead prescription of time (PRESCRIPTION 4) *against* an action, statute, or penalty; to cease to be liable on account of the lapse of the prescribed time. *Obs.*

1595 *Expos. Terms Law* 145 b, But one may not prescribe against a statute except he haue an other statute that serueth for him. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v. *Prescription* A Judge or Clerk convicted for false entring of Pleas, &c. may be Fined within two years; the two years being past, he prescribes against the punishment of the said Statute. 1672 *Cowell's Interpr.* s.v. *Prescription*, Whosoever offendeth

against any such Statute, and escapes unquestion'd for two years or three .. may justly be said to have prescribed against that Action.

8. *Sc. Law. intr.* Of an action: To suffer prescription; to lapse, to become invalid or void by passage of time. Of a crime, debt, etc.: To be no longer capable of prosecution.

1617 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 12 All actions of warrandice.. shall not præscrybe [*ed.* 1816 prescryve], from the date of the band..but only from the date of the distresse. 1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. xxix. § 1 (1699) 276 According to the Civil Law, Crimes did prescribe in twenty years. 1751 Hume *Ess., Justice* (1817) II. 235 Bills of exchange and promissory notes, by the laws of most countries, prescribe sooner than bonds, and mortgages. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 773 By the act 1579, c. 82, actions of removing prescribe within three years from the term at which the tenant has been warned to remove. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 94 § 42 All inhibitions..shall prescribe on the lapse of five years from the date.

fig. 1847 De Quincey *Sp. Mil. Nun* xv. Wks. 1853 III. 37 The grasp of the church never relaxed, never 'prescribed', unless freely and by choice.

Hence **Prescri·bing** *vbl. sb.*; †**Prescri·benent**, prescription, prescribing. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 26/2 The matter being decised betwixt them after the popes own prescribement, themperour taketh his iourny to Papia. 1618 M. Baret *Horsemanship* I. 65 By practise it may bee better perceiued then by prescribing. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Sat. on Quack* Wks. 1730 I. 63 Whole nations might be killed by thy prescribing.

Prescribe, formerly frequent for Proscribe.

Prescribed (-skrəi·bd), *ppl. a.* [f. Prescribe *v.* + -ed^{1}.] Laid down, appointed, or fixed beforehand; ordained, appointed, set, fixed, defined.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 562 They..which after a prescribed manner of punishment doo penance for their sinnes. *a* 1610 Healey *Epictetus' Man.* (1636) 49 To drink no colde water nor wine, but at prescribed seasons. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. iv. 276 Two of them seizing each prescribed Criminal. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 775 On the prescribed day, the Sheriff's officers ventured to cross the boundary. 1863 E. V. Neale *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 193 Within its prescribed limits, and under its prescribed conditions, the operations of instinct are certain.

Prescriber (prĭskrəi·bəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er^{1}.] One who prescribes.

1. One who appoints or ordains.

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref., The physycians of the bodyes, haue practycioners, and potycaryes that dooe ministre theyr arte vnder theym: and themselfes are the prescrybers and appoynters what it is that muste bee geuen to the sycke. 1557 *Pet.* in H. Swinden *Hist. Gt. Yarmouth* (1772) 428 Not as prescribers, but humbell submitters. 1630 Lord *Banians* 71 The first Prescriber of their rites. 1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 63, I was impelled to ..your destruction..by the bloody prescribers of custom. 1907 in *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Oct. 6/3 Prescription is all very well if you are satisfied as to the infallibility of the prescriber.

2. One who writes a medical prescription. Also *fig.* [1548: see sense 1.] *a* 1660 Hammond *xix Serm.* xiii. Wks. 1684 IV. 652 Hence is neither the physick to be under-prized, nor the Prescriber. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. Pref., The best prescriber can hardly confide in his own prescriptions. 1851 J. Cumming *Foreshadows* viii. (1854) 233 The cure is not in the prescription, but in the prescriber.

3. One who holds or claims by prescription. *rare.*

1717 in Keble *Life Bp. T. Wilson* x. (1863) 348 Being thoroughly convinced of the Divine right of paying tithes in kind, and being one of the ancient prescribers in this isle, [he] did freely..give up the said prescription into the hands of the Bishop.

Prescript (prĭ·skript, †prĭskri·pt), *sb.* Also (in sense 3) **præscript.** [ad. L. *præscript-um* something prescribed, a copy, task, precept, rule, etc., sb. use of pa. pple. neut. of *præscrībĕre* to Prescribe. So F. *prescript.*]

1. That which is prescribed or laid down as a rule; an ordinance, rule, law, precept, command; a regulation, direction, instruction.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 19 Emonge artificers and husbandmen it is receaved as a prescripte that thei should sweate hie noe meanes. 1543 Becon *Policy of War* Wks. 1560 I. 128 b, They worshipped and serued him ..according to the prescripte of his holy worde. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 624 To conduct the rest of their Lives according to the Prescripts of Chastity and Virtue. 1797 Burke *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 359 The legitimate contributions which he is to furnish according to the prescript of law. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Aug. 5/1 Whether the French Government was consulted before the issue of the Prescript.

2. Medicine prescribed; also *transf.* a medical prescription. Now *rare.*

1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 45 Your prescript is compounded of these delicate simples, Brimstone, Assa fœtida, Galbanum, S. John's Wort, and Rue. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* xxiii. 5 Like unto the foolish patient, which when the physician bids him take the prescript, eats up the paper. 1730 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* Title-p., A Body of Medicines, containing a thousand select prescripts. 1749 Shenstone *Ode after Sickness* 52 The nymphs that heal the pensive mind, By prescripts more refin'd. 1891 G. Meredith *One of our Conq.* (1892) 205 A medical prescript, one of the grand specifics.

3. *nonce-use.* That which is written beforehand or in the forepart (of a book, etc.); a preface, introduction.

1862 Ld. Stanhope *Pitt* III. 408 He proposed that the paper should be sent unsigned, and with a Preface or Præscript as follows.

P In the following, app. a misprint of the early edd. for Prescription 4 b:

1596 Bacon *Max. & Use Com. Law* II. (1629) 85 In those cases prescripts will not serue, except it bee so ancient, that it hath had allowance before the Iustices in Eyre.

Prescript (prĭskri·pt), *a.* [In I., ad. L. *præscript-us*, pa. pple. of *præscrībĕre* to Prescribe. So obs. F. *prescript* adj. (*a* 1430 in Godef.), F. *prescrit.* In II., f. Pre- B. 1 + L. *script-us* written.]

I. 1. Prescribed or laid down beforehand as a rule; ordained, appointed, fixed, settled. Now *rare.*

c 1460 *Oseney Reg.* 161 Of oolde & laudabile and lawfully prescripte custome. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 108 A prescripte and appointed some of money. 1586 *Exam. H. Barrowe* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 19 Whether he thinketh that any leitourgies or prescript formes of prayer may be imposed vpon the church. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxiv. 290 The Prescript Rule of Hippocrates. 1792 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 13 The prescript form to which the Church of Rome binds its clergy. 1877 Kinglake *Crimea* VI. viii. 482 Trying to make prescript words perform the task of a General.

†**2.** Circumscribed, limited. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1645-7 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* 59 A prescript place like a Tub.

†**3.** Acquired by or based on prescription; prescriptive. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 7 If any Doctors should..say, that the Republick hath a prescript Dominion over the Adriatick Sea, with a long possession, notwithstanding they prove it not.

II. 4. Prior to the age of writing. *nonce-use.*

1883 T. Kerslake in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. VII. 283/1 The earlier southern incursions of the Patrician school [i. e. that of St. Patrick] through the estuary of the Severn, were in a darker and prescript age.

Prescri·ptible, *a. rare.* [f. L. ppl. stem *præscript-* (see prec.) + -ible; so F. *prescriptible* (*prescrittible* 16th c. in Littré), It. *prescrittibile.*] Liable or subject to prescription; derived from or founded on prescription.

1542 Henry VIII *Declar. Scots* D iij b, The hole prescription of the Scottis, if the matier were prescriptable, is thus deduced euidentely to .xiii. yere. 1688 *Answ. Talon's Plea* 31 A Sovereign Power, that neither suffers attaint, nor is prescriptible. 1795 Wythe *Decis. Virginia* 97 That the demand of the plaintiffs is in its nature prescriptible.

Hence **Prescriptibi·lity,** the quality of being prescriptible.

a 1843 Judge Story cited in Worcester.

Prescription (prĭskri·pʃən). [a. F. *prescription* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *præscriptiōn-em* a writing before or in front, a title, introduction; a pretext, pretence; a precept, rule; in law, as in sense 4; n. of action f. *præscrībĕre* (ppl. stem *præscript-*) to Prescribe.]

I. 1. The action of prescribing or appointing beforehand; that which is prescribed or appointed; written or explicit direction or injunction.

1549 Latimer *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 37 Snerlye, we wyll not exchange oure fathers doynges and tradicions, ..but cheifely lene vnto them and to theyr prescription. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xiv. (Arb.) 137 Your feete of three times by prescription of the Latine Grammariens are of eight sundry proportions. 1641 'Smectymnuus' *Answ.* § 2 (1653) 8 Their prayer was not of Regular prescription, but of a present Conception. *a* 1716 Blackall *Wks.* (1723) I. 4 To lead his Life according to those Rules and Prescriptions which are here given by our Saviour. 1874 Sidgwick *Meth. Ethics* I. ix. 95 In the recognition of conduct as 'right' is involved an authoritative prescription to do it. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Apr. 7/1 Provinces..where the prescriptions of the Berlin Treaty are still unfulfilled.

2. A direction or formula (usually) written by a physician for the composition and use of a medicine; a recipe; *transf.* the medicine prescribed. In early use, more widely, any course of hygiene ordered by a physician, 'doctor's orders'.

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* X. (1599) 413 Eating..raw apples and things contrary to the prescription of Physicke. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. iii. 227 You know my Father left me some prescriptions Of rare and prou'd effects. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 188 The best prescription..is to use such exercises as gently dilate and extend the Breast. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 15 This Prescription the Sub-prior faithfully made up, and put into Phials for use. 1700 Rycaut *Hist. Turks* III. 131 The Elector of Bavaria..remained at Brin to take the Air by the prescription of his Physitians. 1777 Fletcher *Bible Armin.* Wks. 1795 IV. 263 Physicians, who write their prescriptions in Latin. 1861 Flo. Nightingale *Nursing* 93 Women who will write to London to their physician,..and ask for some prescription from him, which they 'used to like'.

†**3.** Restriction, limitation, circumscription. *Obs.*

1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph., Prescription*, limitation, or appointing a certaine compasse. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* ix. Wks. 1851 III. 405 To limit and lay prescription on the Laws of God and truth of the Gospel by mans establishment. *a* 1718 Penn *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 451 If Men be restricted by the Prescriptions of some Individuals.

II. *Law.* **4.** Limitation or restriction of the time within which an action or claim can be raised. [L. *præscriptio*, in law, An exception, objection, demurrer; a limitation of the subject-matter in a suit; limitation as to time (*Digest* 18. 1. 76).] Now commonly called *negative prescription.*

[1292 Britton I. xix. § 7 En tel cas voloms nous qe..prescripcioun de tens courge encountre nous cum encountre autre del poeple. *a* 1377 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 409/1 La ou il ne poit assigner la dite Assise estre par prescription de temps.] 1474 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 107/1 Anentis þe act maide of befor of prescripcione of obligacionis it is ordanit [etc.]. 1542 Henry VIII *Declar. Scots* D iij b, The passing ouer of tyme not commodious for the purpose, is not allegable in prescription for the losse of any right. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 268 Yeres limit not a Crowne; There's no prescription to inthrall a King. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* I. ix. (1840) 14 No prescription of time could prejudice the title of the King of Heaven. 1797 tr. *Vattel's Law Nat.* II. xi. 187 *Prescription* is the exclusion of all pretensions to a right—an exclusion founded on the length of time during which that right has been neglected. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 768 The negative prescription of obligations, by the lapse of forty years, was first introduced [into Scotland] by the statute 1469, c. 29. *Ibid.* 774 By 7 Will. III, c. 3 § 5, high treason committed within the Queen's dominions suffers a triennial prescription, if indictment be not found against the offender by a grand jury within that time.

b. Uninterrupted use or possession from time immemorial, or for a period fixed by law as giving a title or right; hence, title or right acquired by virtue of such use or possession: sometimes called *positive prescription.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 294 3if coveitouse prestis han be in possession of obere mennus goodis fourty 3eer or þritti, wrongfully,..þei may not be taken from hem..; þe vertu of prescripcion, bi long custom of synne, haþþe made hem lordis. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 6 § 1 Divers Fairs have been holden..by Prescription allowed afore Justices in Eyre. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 6 This is commen appurtenaunte by prescripcyon, bycause of the vse out of tyme of mynde. 1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 221 Where the probation and approbation of testamentes of the tenaunts there dwelling, dooth by prescription appertaine to the principall Lord. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. xiii. 269 His title to this plain..is made lawfull by the prescription of three thousand years possession. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 32 Nor were these Charters..Original Grants, but only Confirmations of what the City had by prescription possess'd and enjoy'd long before. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 194 'Tis said in our Law Books, that the Publick acquires a Right by Custom, but only private Persons acquire it by Prescription. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 276 If prescription he once shaken, no species of property is secure, when it once becomes an object large enough to tempt the cupidity of indigent power. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 467 This mode of acquisition was well known in the Roman law by the name of *usucapio*...In the English law it is called prescription. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 766 The positive prescription was introduced [into Scotland] by the act 1617, c. 12. 1876 Digby *Real Prop.* iii. § 18. 156 *note*, Prescription is where a person possesses a right by reason of the fact of long and uninterrupted enjoyment, as of right, either by himself and his ancestors, or by himself and his predecessors in title. 1895 Pollock & Maitland *Hist. Eng. Law* II. II. iv. 81 Our law [in 13th c.] knew no acquisitive prescription for land, it merely knew a limitation of actions. *Ibid.* 140 Many incorporeal things can be acquired by prescription, by long-continued user. In particular we may see this in the case of rights of common.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* (*a*) Ancient or continued custom, esp. when viewed as authoritative. (*b*) Claim founded upon long use.

(*a*) 1589 Horsey *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) App. 301 Yt was not fytte his Majestie should be bound to geve his letteres of protectyon by prescriptyone, but as seemed his Kyngly pleasure beste. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 103 Yet Plantagenet, Steward, Valoys, Borbon, Habsburg, &c. by prescription of time haue preuniled so farre, as they are now accounted surnames. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 170 Almost all the Principal Points of the Intervenient Law of Nations..do depend upon Prescription or antient Custom. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Praise of Wealth* Wks. 1730 I. 83 Your love to my order is of antient date and very long prescription. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 1 P 1 Some easy method ..which..might enjoy the security of prescription. 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. ii. 68 His temper was moulded to the love of precedent and prescription. 1881 Westcott & Hort *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 19 The..modified texts that reigned by an accidental prescription.

(*b*) 1625 Bacon *Ess., Negotiating* (Arb.) 91 Vse also such, as haue..Preuailed before in Things wherein you haue Employed them; For that breeds Confidence, and they will striue to maintaine their Prescription. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* III. § 17 Narrow self-ended Souls make prescription of good Offices. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 334 The country gentlemen and the country clergymen [had been] on the side of authority and prescription.

†**5.** The action of 'prescribing' or claiming by prescription (see Prescribe *v.* 6). *Obs.*

1531 [see Prescribe *v.* 6]. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 222 Prescription is when a man claimeth any thing, for that he, his ancestors, or predecessors,..have had, or used any thing all the time, whereof no mind is to the contrary. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 65 A prescription *de non decimando* is a claim to be entirely discharged from tithes, and to pay no compensation for them.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prescription-book, -writing*; **prescription-glass,** (*a*) a glass vessel with measures marked on it (*Cent. Dict.*); (*b*) a lens ground according to an oculist's prescription.

1793 Beddoes *Calculus* 190 The art of pharmacy and the science of prescription-writing will become useless. 1887 J. C. Harris *Free Joe*, etc. (1888) 155 Dr. Buxton, prescription-book in hand, gazed at her..over his old-fashioned spectacles. 1888 *Sci. Amer.* 28 Apr. 259/1 The lens-grinding room..is devoted almost exclusively to making what are known as 'prescription glasses'.

Hence †**Prescri·ptionary** *a.*, arising from prescription of time, prescriptive; **Prescri·ptionist,** †**a.** one who writes a prescription (*obs.*); **b.** one who makes up medicines in accordance with prescriptions, a dispenser.

1728 Earbery tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* I. 80 We may safely, therefore, explode that old prescriptionary Maxim. 1716

M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 12 All comprehended in the bononrable Tetrarchy of Physicians or Doctors (κατ' ἐξοχήν, or Præscriptionists), Chirnrgians, Apothecaries, and Chymists. 18.. *Sanitarian* XVIII. 427 (Cent. D.) The apparent deterioration was due to the dishonesty of the retail druggist or prescriptionist.

† **Prescription** [2], a freqnent early form of Proscription. [Due to confusion of *præ-* and *pro-*.]

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 19 Lawful cursing..is dede of þe kirk; for it is a prescripcoun fro comyning of feiþful men. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 129 Grete treasones, destruccion of citesynnes, robbenge and prescriptiones folowede [L. *proscriptiones*; 1387 exilynge]. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 275 The same outlawing or prescription is against the lawes. 1639 Drumm. of Hawth. *Prophecy* Wks. (1711) 181 Nothing was heard but Prescriptions, Banishments, Assasinations, Treasons.

Prescriptive (prĭskri·ptiv), *a.* [ad. late L. *præscriptiv-us* of or relating to a legal exception or demurrer: see Prescript *sb.* and -ive.]

1. That prescribes or directs; giving definite, precise directions or instructions.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VII. xviii. 93 A will to be executed by a father for a daughter..carries somewhat daring and prescriptive in the very word. 1788 *Trifler* No. 10. 126 Prescriptive rules for the preservation of health. 1849 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. I. vi. 92 Thus the spirit of the prescription may be still in force when the prescriptive authority is repealed.

† 2. Appointed or fixed by prescription. *Obs.*

1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. xviii. 485 Directions are given for appointing a new officer, in case there be no election, or a void one, made upon the charter or prescriptive day.

3. Derived from or founded on prescription or lapse of time, as *prescriptive right* or *title*.

1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxxii. 494 Lords of manors ..who have to this day a prescriptive right to grant administration to their intestate tenants and suitors. 1782 Burke *Reform Representation* Wks. 1842 II. 487 Our constitution is a prescriptive constitution; it is a constitution, whose sole authority is, that it has existed time out of mind. 1876 Grant *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. v. 182 The ancient holiday, to which the scholars believed they had acquired a prescriptive title from immemorial usage.

4. Arising from or recognized by long-standing custom or usage; prescribed by custom.

1775 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 11 June, Unusual compliments, to which there is no stated and prescriptive answer, embarrass the feeble,..and disgust the wise. 1805 Roscoe *Leo X*, II. 23 A work, which does not implicitly adopt prescriptive errors. 1837 Hawthorne *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. i. 9 To have his regular score at the bar..and his prescriptive corner at the winter's fireside. *a* 1854 H. Reed *Lect. Brit. Poets* (1857) II. x. 14 To have the sun called by his simple almanac name, instead of the loftier prescriptive title of Phœbus.

5. Giving or recognizing prescription or prescriptive right. *rare.*

1785 Burke *Nabob of Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 226 This venerable patriarchal job,..hoary with prescriptive years. 1796 — *Let. Noble Ld.* ibid. VIII. 48 The duke of Bedford will stand as long as prescriptive law endures.

Hence **Prescriptively** *adv.*, by prescription; by recognized custom; **Prescriptiveness**, prescriptive character or quality.

1780 Burke *Œcon. Reform* Wks. III. 272 The forest lands, in which the crown has (where they are not granted or prescriptively held) the dominion of the soil, and the vert and venison. 1826–7 De Quincey *Lessing* Wks. 1859 XIII. 298 The cards themselves, by their gay colouring, and the antique prescriptiveness of the figures..throw an air of brilliancy upon the game. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 178 We continue to admire pictures prescriptively and by tradition.

† **Prescrive**, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 præ-, 5 -scrife. [ad. F. *prescriv-*, full stem of *prescrire* (15th c. in Godefroy *Compl.*), ad. L. *præscrībĕre* to Prescribe, after *écrire*:—*scrībĕre*. Cf. Describe.]

1. *trans.* = Prescribe *v.* 2.

1563 Winȝet *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* lxxxi. Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 129 Of prayar at præscrivit tymes in the Kirk. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 236, I prescrine him na law. 1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Annuel*, Prescrived and appoynted be the law of this realm. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 97 At the expyering of everie ane of the dyets prescryvit be thir instructiones.

b. = Prescribe *v.* 3.

1861 Davidson *Poems* 77 (E. D. D.) My grannie may prescrive an herb for me.

2. (?) *intr.* To become valid by prescription.

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 80 Thair possessioun..is of sa lang tyme bygane prescrivit and passit prescripcionn.

3. *intr.* Of a right or claim: To cease to be valid, to lapse by prescription of time; = Prescribe *v.* 7; also said of the prescribed period: To elapse, run out.

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 262 Efter xxxti ȝeris he aw nouthir till ansner bataill na othir process, for the tyme prescryvis of lawe. 1469 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 95/1 þe obligatione..sall prescrife & be of nain avail þe said fourtj ȝeris beand Ronnyng & vnpersewit be þe law. 1474 *Ibid.* 107/1 In tyme to cum all obligacionis maid or to be maide þt beis not folowyt wtin xl ȝeris sall prescrive and be of na awaill. 1540 in *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 147 Comprysit landis expiris and prescryvis sevin ȝeiris being bypast; bot landis annalȝeit under reversioun prescryvis nevir. 1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. vi. § 22 (1699) 29 If these pursuits should not prescrive with us in five years, as they do by the common Law.

¶ 4. *trans.* To condemn, prohibit, Proscribe. *rare*—[1].

[Due to med.L. confusion of *præ-* and *pro-*.]

1562 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) i. 58 Bot wyte the wickit pastouris wald not mend Thair vitions leving all þe warld prescryvis.

† **Prescri·ver.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. prec. + -er [1].] = Prescriber 1.

1639 Balcanquhal *Declar. Chas. I Tumults Scot.* 347 Albeit by the meaning of the prescriver of an oath, the swearer were tacitly bound to maintaine Episcopacie. *a* 1653 Binning *Serm.* (1845) 408 What is the service of him that may be called religion indeed? Should we be the prescrivers of it?

Prescutal, -scutellum, -scutum: Pre- A. 4.

Prese, obs. f. Praise, Press, Prize.

† **Pre·seance.** *Obs.* [a. F. *préséance* (*presseance* 1595 in Godef. *Compl.*), f. *pré-*, Pre- A. 2 + *séance* a sitting (see Séance), after OF. *preseer* to preside.] Presidence, presidency.

1581 Savile *Tacitus, Hist.* IV. lxix. (1591) 222 Vet were they at discorde brawling about the preseance. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 71 Who..may for their discrete judgement in precedence, and preseance, read a lesson to our civilest gentry. [1826 H. Best *Four Yrs. France* 27 To allow to the bishop of that city a préséance above all other bishops.]

Presede, obs. form of Precede.

Presedent(e, obs. ff. Precedent, President.

[**Preseeing,** misreading of *foreseeing* (in MS.). In *Leycester Corr.* (Camden) 170; whence in Motley, *Cent. Dict.*, etc.]

† **Presegme.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *præsegmen* a piece cut off, paring.]

1623 Cockeram, *Presegme*, the paring of ones nailes.

Pre-select: see Pre- A. 1. **Presell,** Sc. var. Precel *Obs.* **Presemilunar, -seminal, -ary:** see Pre- B. 3, 1.

Presence (pre·zĕns). Also 4–6 presens, -ense, 5 -ance, 6 -enss, præsence, 7 præsens. [a. OF. *presence* (12th c. in Littré) (mod. F. *présence* after new formations in *pré-*):—L. *præsentia* presence, f. *præsens* Present *a.*: see -ence.]

1. The fact or condition of being present; the state of being before, in front of, or in the same place with a person or thing; being there; attendance, company, society, association. Usually with *of* or possessive indicating the person or thing that is present.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xvii. 47 þe folke þat i visited noght with bodily presens. 1340 *Ayenb.* 161 Of blisse of þe presense of Iesu crist, and of þe uelinge of þe holy gost. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7936 Þon partid onr presens with þi prise wepyn, þat with faith and affynité were festinyt togedur. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxi. 211 Ye shall se Huon, whose presence ye so sore desyre. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 231 Hys presence and persone is to them ryghte acceptable. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. vi. 24 By Aversion, we signifie the Absence; and by Hate, the Presence of the Object. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1321 Our Law forbids at thir Religions Rites My presence; for that cause I cannot come. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 2 They were seldom honoured with the presence of their new sovereign. 1836 E. Osler *Hymn*, O God, unseen, yet ever near, Thy presence may we feel. 1839 De la Beche *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. ii. 31 The junction of the..rocks..is marked by the presence of a conglomerate with a calcareo-magnesian cement. 1893 Liddon, etc. *Life Pusey* I. xii. 288 Pusey..delighted in the presence of God manifested in nature.

† b. With *pl.* An instance of being present. *rare.*

a 1635 Sibbes *Emanuell* ii. (1638) 10 There were divers presences of Christ, before Hee came.

c. In reference to the manner in which Christ is held to be present in the Eucharist. (See also Real *a.*[2] 2 b.)

[*c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1438 When they sy the bodyly presence Of that hooly Enkaryst, lowly gan they lowte.] 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* ad fin., It is not ment thereby [kneeling], that any adoracion is doone.. unto anye reall and essencial presence there beeyng [1662 any Corporal Presence] of Christs naturall fleshe and blonde. ? *a* 1555 [? Latimer] in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 979/1 This same presence may be called moste fitly, a reall presence, that is a presence not fained, but a true and faythfull presence. 1559–1882 [see Real *a.*[2] 2 b]. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 369 b, The doctrine of the corporall presence of Christ in the Sacrament. *c* 1683 Burnet *Orig. Mem.* (1902) 52 He [Jas. Dk. of York] was bred to believe a mysterious sort of real presence in the sacrament. 1851 S. Wilberforce in R. G. Wilberforce *Life* (1881) II. iii. 105 This seems to me wholly different from speaking of the 'Presence' as the result of the faith of the receiver. 1866 R. W. Dale *Disc. Spec. Occas.* iv. 93 The presence of Christ is not in consecrated bread but in regenerated souls. 1875 Tennyson *Q. Mary* I. ii, You do not own The bodily presence in the Eucharist, Their wafer and perpetual sacrifice. 1901 B. J. Kidd 39 *Articles* II. xxviii. § 3 The presence, as being thus a spiritual presence, is at once a real presence and not a 'gross or sensible' one. 1901 Bp. Gore *Body of Christ* iv. § 2 (1907) 232 The doctrine of the objective presence in, under, or with, the consecrated elements. 1903 J. P. Whitney in *Cambr. Mod. Hist.* II. x. 332 In spite of varying views as to the exact nature of the Presence, its reality had always been admitted.

2. In certain connexions, used with a vague sense of the place or space in front of a person, or which immediately surrounds him. With *of* or possessive; usually preceded by a prep. (*in, before* (arch.), *into, to, from, out of*, etc.); also as obj. of certain verbs, as *forsake*.

In his presence = before or with him, where he is, in his company; *from his presence* = from being with him, from where he is, out of his company, etc.; also *poet.* and *rhet.* with demonstrative and other adjs. which in effect qualify the person or persons implied: e. g. *in this (august) presence*=in the presence of this (august) personage.

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 329 That emperour bet,..that thai brinngge him sket, To Rome toun, to his presens. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5441 First sal þair awen conscience, Accuse þam þan in Cristes presence. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 288 He..goth to aproche The kinges Court and his presence. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 174 That he myght come vnto hys presence. 1493 *Petronilla* 92 This proude knight Made him redy to come to hir presence. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 322 Thenne came tofore the presence of Raymondyn the barons of the land. 1516 Tindale *Luke* xv. 10 Ioye shalbe in the presence off the angels off God over one synner that repenteth. *a* 1533 Lo. Berners *Huon* lxx. 240 The duke caused them to appere before the kynges presence. *c* 1600 J. Leach in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 74 Peregrination from the præsens of your Worship. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxviii. III. 92 *note*, A man, who even in his presence would swear by Jupiter. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* I. v. (1849) 71 The five..monsters, which we have brought into this august presence. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 22 Being admitted to his presence they saluted him in the queen's name. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* xlii, René..palely found Way of retreat from that pale presence. *Mod.* He was always very collected in the presence of danger.

b. Without *of* or possessive; usually preceded by prep., as *in* (*the*) *presence* († often = present), *to* (*the*) *presence*, etc.; *spec.* (now only) in reference to ceremonial attendance upon a person of superior, esp. royal, rank; formerly also = 'company', (polite) society.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 20 For aulde storys..Representis.. the dedys Of stalwart folk þat lywyt ar, Rycht as þai þan in presence war. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 154 When the court was plein, When Julius was in presence. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3328 þe maistirs of Persy þan put þam in-to presens, as þe prose tellis. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 13 Thus all the chyldren than beynge in presence He set in honour, & rowme of excellence. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) iii. 14 And preiss 30w ay in presenss to repair. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 62 'Tis very true: You were in presence then, And yon can witnesse with me, this is true. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 20 The King of China gives not presence, but rarely at the great suit of his people. *a* 1655 Vines *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 379 His fathers corpse lying in presence in a coffin or bier. *c* 1730 Burt *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 176 They would not have done it in the presence at St. James's. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 134 The master of the ceremonies..led Harry up to the presence. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* xxii, A flock of sheep which, when a stranger dog is in presence may be..seen to assemble in the rear of an old bellwether. 1889 *Daily News* 28 June 5/8 Eight-and-twenty gentlemen,..bent low to receive them, and backed out of the Presence as best they could with their prizes.

† c. Hence, A place prepared for ceremonial presence or attendance; a presence-chamber. *Obs.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 86 Shortly after was made in Westmynster hall a scaffolde for the lordes and a presence for a ludge railed and connter railed about, and barred with degrees. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, III. i. 17 And 't please your Grace, the two great Cardinals Wait in the presence. 1735 Pope *Donne Sat.* IV. 238 The Presence seems, with things so richly odd, The mosque of Mahound, or some queer Pagod.

† d. In same sense, *chamber of presence*. *Obs.*

1565 Earl of Bedford in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 210 David [Rizzio] was thruste owte of the Cabinet thorowe the bede chamber into the Chamber of Presens. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1582/1 Hir Maiesties most gratious answer, delinered by hir selfe..in hir chamber of presence at Richmond. 1643 Evelyn *Diary* 5 Dec., He had audience of the French King..in the golden chamber of presence.

† 3. *concr.* Those who are present; a number of persons assembled; an assembly, a company. *Obs.* (See also note to 2.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4560 When all the pepull were pesit, þe presens full still, Calcas to the kynges carpes thies wordes. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 216 Suche persones.. forgetten theimselfes..& maken all the presence to langhe at theim. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 536 Here is like to be a good presence of Worthies. 1624 Bp. Mountagu *Immed. Addr.* A ij b, I preached in English, vnto an English Auditorie, though composed then of Royall and Noble presence. 1674 Grew *Anat. Trunks* II. iv. § 13 In this Honourable and Learned Presence, I have formerly had occasion to shew the Experiment. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* I. 192 Choosing to..have his first Presence composed, of a few humble Shepherds. 1788 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 462 The presence was so numerous, that little could be caught of what they said to the King.

4. With possessive, denoting the actual person (or thing) that is present (*his presence* = his present self, himself being present); hence sometimes nearly = embodied self, objective personality. Chiefly *poet.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 7 Where that ever [she] schewithe her presence, Sche bryngithe gladnes to citees and tounnes. 1595 Shaks. *John* I. i. 377 Your Royall presences he rul'd by mee. 1671 Milton *Samson* 28 As in a fiery column charioting His Godlike presence. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* I. 261 Her ample presence fills up all the place. 1821 Shelley *Epipsychidion* 325 And from her presence life was radiated Through the grey earth and branches bare and dead. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Lost Bower* xviii, And the blue-bell's purple presence signed it worthily across.

b. Hence, A person who is corporally present; usually with implication of impressive appearance or bearing (see 5); sometimes merely, a person of good 'presence' or aspect.

1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* II. xii, In an awkward retreat to

make way for the approaching presence. 1847 Wordsw. *Ode Install. Pr. Albert* ad. fin., That Presence fair and bright,..The pride of the Islands, Victoria the Queen. 1871 Browning *Balaustion* 1814 And over him, who stood but Herakles? There smiled the mighty presence, all one smile. 1896 'M. Field' *Attila* II. 37 Our envoy owns the Hun, When mounted on his wiry steed, a presence To pause before, admiring.

5. Demeanour, carriage, or aspect of a person, esp. when stately or impressive; nobleness, majesty, or handsomeness of bearing or appearance.

1579 Puttenham *Partheniades* viii, Affable grace, speeche eloquent, and wise; Stately præsence, suche as becometh one Whoe seemes to rule realmes by her lookes alone. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 166 Her faire sister..Of such inchanting presence and discourse. 1660 Pepys *Diary* 22 Nov., The Queene a very little plain old woman, and nothing more in her presence..than any ordinary woman. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 210 More was a man of a stately and handsome presence. 1861 J. Brown *Horæ Subs.* (1863) 120 He must have what is called a 'presence'..his outward man must communicate ..at once and without fail, something of indwelling power. 1899 J. G. Millais *Life Sir J. E. Millais* I. i. 1 He was a man of fine presence and undeniable talent.

† **b.** Carriage (of the body) in dancing. *Obs.*

1706 J. Weaver *Art Dancing* 3 The Posture or Presence of the Body, is to have respect to that part of the Room, to which the Face or Fore-part of the Body is directed.

6. Something present, a present being (see also 4 b); a divine, spiritual, or incorporeal being or influence felt or conceived as present.

1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 144 To whom the sovran Presence thus repli'd. Was shee thy God, that her thou didst obey Before his voice? 1718 Prior *Knowledge* 589 How can good angels be in Heaven confin'd, Or view that Presence which no space can bind? 1798 Wordsw. *Lines Tintern Abbey* 44 And I have felt A presence that disturbs me with the joy Of elevated thoughts. 1857–8 Sears *Athan.* vi. 48 Divine and celestial presences. 1876 J. Parker *Paracl.* I. ii. 17 He caused Himself to be succeeded by an eternal Presence, 'even the Spirit of Truth, which abideth for ever'.

7. *Presence of mind* (= L. *præsentia animi*): the state or quality of having one's wits about one, or of having full control over oneself, esp. in peril or emergency; calmness and self-command in trying or dangerous circumstances; freedom from embarrassment, agitation, or panic. Cf. *present mind*, Present *a.* 4.

1665 J. Spencer *Vulg. Proph.* 38 Great courage and presence of mind. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* III. 96 That Commander..never wanted Presence of Mind in the most immergent Dangers. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* III. xix. 168, I had besides been led into a presence of mind, by being made a person of some consequence. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* IV. i, I lost my presence of mind. 1883 J. G. M'Kendrick in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 281/2 What is called 'presence of mind' really means that power of self-control which prevents the bodily energies being paralysed by strong sensory impressions.

¶ **8.** *Catachr. This presence*: the present writing or document (corruption of *these presents*: see Present *sb.*[1] 2 b). *Obs.*

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 544/1 Expresse mencyon of the verey yerly valure..in this presence is not made. 1617 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 165 The .. writinge before in this presence conteyned.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *presence-affirming* adj., *-list*, *-token*; **presence-lobby**, the lobby or ante-room of a presence-chamber; **presence-room** = Presence-chamber.

1633 Ford *Broken H.* II. ii, She sits i'th presence-lobby fast asleep, sir. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. iii. § 1 To convey them..to their Audience in the Brain, the mind's Presence room. 1829 Jas. Mill *Hum. Mind* (1869) II. xiv. 104 Presence-affirming terms. 1836 Keble in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 178 Since holy Gabriel to meek Mary bore The presence-token of th' Incarnate Son. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* I. 50 That morning in the presence room I stood With Cyril and with Florian, my two friends. 1904 H. Hecht *Herd's Songs* 47 The presence-lists show that Fergusson seldom missed the meetings of the Cape.

Hence **Pre'senced** (-ĕnst) *a.*, (in comb.) having (such and such) a 'presence', personality, or aspect; **Pre'senceless** *a.*, not accompanied by the presence of any one; † **Pre'sencing** *vbl. sb.* (as if from a vb. *presence*), causing to be present.

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 392 Temples..Places whereunto the Gods .. were confined and limited, and for the presencing of whom a Statue was necessary. 1877 Iza D. Hardy *Glencairn* VI. xx, It..chilled him as if a presenceless voice had spoken. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. xi. 375 One of the rarest types of nobly-presenced Englishmen.

Pre'sence-chamber. [Cf. prec. 2 c, d.] The chamber in which a sovereign or other great personage receives guests, or persons entitled to appear before him; a reception-room in a palace or great house. Also *fig.*

[1565–1643 Chamber of presence: see prec. 2 d.] 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 47 The Parcæ..at high midnight, gate them gigling..into the prezens Chamber. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Consid. Parlt.* Wks. (1711) 186 That no man stand bare-headed in the presence-chamber or parliament-house of Scotland, or before any chair of state. 1667 Poole *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 143 We shew our Reverence to the King in being uncovered in his Presence Chamber, though the King be not there. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. v. 251 The peers..were excluded the presence-chamber till they made their submission. 1885 W. F. Martin *Mem.* vii. 160 Her closet was the presence-chamber of Deity.

† **Pre'sency.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *præsentia*: see -ency.] = Presence.

1542 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 169 In the prescencie of Sir Robert Gell. 1641 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* (1642) 97 You give us..a promise of a Nationall Synod; I doe still wish the presency thereof.

Presensation (prĭsenzēi·ʃən). [f. Pre- A. 2 + Sensation.] = next.

1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal., Def.* 219 The presage and presensation of it, has in all ages been a very great Joy and Triumph to all holy men and Prophets. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. II. iv. 307 Beasts..have indeed Perceptions, Sensations, and Pre-sensations (if I may use the Expression). 1807 Jas. Hall *Trav. Scot.* II. 436 Many believe in the prescience or presensation of magpies. 1890 *Q. Rev.* July 256 Concerning the faculty of presensation, it is worth while to say a little more.

Presension (prĭse·nʃən). Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 7–8 -tion. [ad. L. *præsensiōn-em* (Cic.) a foreboding, presentiment, n. of action f. *præsentīre*, ppl. stem *præsens-*, to feel beforehand.] Feeling or perception of something before it exists, occurs, or manifests itself; foreknowledge, foresight; presage, presentiment.

1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 125 They had many sorts of predictions, presensions, forseeings. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 128 In sundry animalls, we deny not a kinde of naturall Astrologie, or innate presention both of wind and weather. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* (1683) II. ix. 130 A certain divination, which the Greeks call prophecy, that is a presension, and knowledge of future things. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 11 Ants have presensions of the Change in Air, And never work Abroad but when 'tis fair. 1836 Dk. Somerset in Lady G. Ramsden *Corr. Two Brothers* (1906) 328 Major Howard..appeared to have a very decided presension of his untimely death.

Present (pre·zĕnt), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 6 præsont. [a. OF. *present* (11th c. in Littré), in mod.F. *présent* (see Presence):—L. *præsens*, *præsent-em* present, immediate, prompt, properly pres. pple. of *præsesse* to be before, to be at hand. In verse often stressed *present* down to *c* 1500.] An adjective of relation; expressing a local or temporal relation to a person or thing which is the point of reference.

I. Senses relating to place, etc.

1. Being before, beside, with, or in the same place as the person to whom the word has relation; being in the place considered or mentioned; that is here (or there). Chiefly in predicate. Opp. to Absent *a.* 1.

1340 *Ayenb.* 10 Huanne he þet me spekþ of ne is nast present. 1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xxix. 15 Ne to 3ow alone..but to alle present & absent. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1769 (*Lucrece*) Ryght so thogh that hir forme were absent The plesaunce of hir forme was present. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 288 Whanne he sih the king present, He preith he moste his dowhter have. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 10294 (Trin.) Into wildernes he went þere as his fe was present. 1503 Dunbar *Thistle & Rose* 85 All present wer in twynkling of ane e. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 133 How is it possibil that the precious bodie and blude of our salviour Christ Jesus..may be really and corporally present in the sacrament of the Altar? *Ibid.* 207 That the verai body of our Lord is really and substancially present in the sacrament of the Eucharist. 1570 T. Norton tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 165 What is presenter, what nearer, what closer joined than every man's soul to himself? 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. ii. 17, I must be present at your Conference. 1697 Dryden *Alexander's Feast* ii, A present deity, they shout around; A present deity, the vaulted roofs rebound. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 252 Whom..what he views of beautiful or grand In nature..Prompts with remembrance of a present God. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 30 To be present at his burial. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiii. 258 We are present at the details of the ancient custom. *Mod.* Were you present, when he made the statement?

b. Existing in the thing, class, or case mentioned or under consideration; not wanting; 'found'. Opp. to Absent *a.* 2.

1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 94 The reason is either lost or not lost, that is, wholly present or wholly absent. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 1003 If plants only emit oxygen gas by absorbing and decomposing carbonic acid gas,..unless carbonic acid gas be present, they can emit no oxygen gas. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 423 In the Hemiptera..wings may be present or absent.

c. *Present under arms* (Mil.): see quot.

1829 Sir W. Napier *Penins. War* VIII. i. II. 266 His own British and German troops, about twenty-six thousand in number; of which the present under arms, including sergeants, amounted to twenty-two thousand. [*Note*] In the British army, when speaking of the number present under arms, the corporals and privates only are understood. In the French army, the present under arms includes every military person.

2. That is actually in hand, being dealt with, written, discussed, or considered: often used in a book or writing to denote that book or writing itself, or the writer himself. (Formerly *this present* (cf. OF. *ceste present chartre*); now usually *the present* is emphatic for 'this').

1382 Wyclif 2 *Pet.* i. 12 And sotheli I wole 3ou wityng and confermid in present treuthe. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 349 And fro all maner of right and clayme therfro, they to be excluded for evermore by this present writyng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2, I beseche all the reders so to study this present treatyse, that [etc.]. 1592 West *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 103 A, The said parties to these present Indentures. 1729 Law *Serious C.* xix. 354 The much greater part of them, are not brought up so well..as in the present instance. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* 295 One has some hesitation in adding Hume to the list in the present connection. 1895 J. Addison in *Law Times* XCIX. 546/1 The entire subject ..cannot be fully considered in such a paper as the present. *Mod.* The present writer has been unable to verify this.

3. Being before or in the mind or thought; of which one is conscious; directly thought of, remembered, or imagined. Usually const. *to*.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xc. 12 With all thi synnes into thi mynde present. 1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 344 Though the half of France divide us, yet are you as present to my spirit, as the objects I see. 1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* I. xvi. § 3 The ample mind takes a survey of several objects.., keeps them all within sight and present to the soul. 1739 Hume *Hum. Nat.* I. iii. (1874) I. 317 When any impression has been present with the mind, it again makes its appearance there as an idea. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 6 The legends of the place are present to the imagination throughout the discourse.

4. Having the mind or thought directed to, intent upon, or engaged with what one is about; attentive (opp. to Absent *a.* 4); having presence of mind, collected, self-possessed (in this sense usually *present to oneself*); prompt to perceive or act, ready, quick. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1451 Capgrave *Life St. Gilbert* (E.E.T.S.) 96 Now wex he absent to seculer þingis and more present to euerlasting desires. 1548 Patten *Exp. Scot.* Gvj, My lord Marshal & the other, with present mynde & courage, waerely and quikly continued their coorse towarde them [=the enemy]. 1554 Hooper *Let.* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1513/2 Oure memorie..be not as present and quicke as theirs be. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* ii. 14 Shewing in all his answers a present mind and courage. 16.. L'Estrange (J.), 'Tis a high point of philosophy and virtue for a man to be so present to himself, as to be always provided against all accidents. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* III. xv. 114 You must be present to yourself, and put in a word now-and-then. 1864 Lowell *McClellan's Rep.* Wks. 1890 V. 115 It is the faculty of being a present man, instead of a prospective one; of being ready, instead of getting ready.

5. Ready at hand, immediately accessible or available; *esp.* ready with assistance, 'favourably attentive, not neglectful, propitious' (J.). *arch.* (See also 9.)

1539 Bible (Great) *Ps.* xlvi. 1 God is our hope & strength: a very present helpe in trouble. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. i. 46 He oft finds present helpe, who does his griefe impart. 1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* II. Chorus, Be present to her now, as then. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* I. 59 Nor con'd I hope in any place but there, To find a God so present to my Pray'r. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. IV. iv. 133 This sum, could it only be extorted from him, was a large and present resource.

† **b.** *Present money*: money in hand or paid at the time, ready money. *Obs.*

1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 249 To whom they graunted many things, as titles,..rents for life, offices, and to some present money. 1671 tr. *Palafox's Cong. China* vii. 138 They..in exchange thereof, receive present Money. 1721 Berkeley *Prev. Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks. 1871 III. 200 The temptation of a pistole present money never faileth.

II. Senses relating to *time*.

6. Existing at the time of speaking or writing; that is, or that is so, at this time or now; occurring or going on now, current, contemporary; in use or vogue at this time, modern. Opp. to *past* and *future*.

At (this) present writing: at the time of writing this, as I now write (? *obs.*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3578 (Cott.) He [the old man] praises al thing þat es gon O present tiwing he praisses non. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Cor.* iii. 22 Eithir thingis present, either thingis to comynge. 1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. 1. 50 Any other acte or ordynance made or to be made in this present parlement. 1535 Coverdale *Barnch* i. 19 Sens the daye that he brought oure forefathers out of the londe of Egipte vnto this present daye. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 37 Imprimis the rood mary and Jhon with all other Images of papistry—brokin and defacid in this prissent yere. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 764 If a remedy should be sought for present and future mischiefs. 1710 Hearne *Collect.* 24 Feb. (O.H.S.) II. 348 Our present ambidexter Vice-Chancellour. 1751 Harris *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 113 [To] help us to a juster estimate both of present men, and present literature. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 44 All things, past, present, and to come, are present before God. 1889 Gretton *Memory's Harkb.* 245 There were three candidates: the present Dean of Exeter..; the present Bishop of Winchester; and William Selwyn.

b. Actually existing, actual (as contrasted with something that may formerly have existed or in other circumstances might exist).

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 316 In the present state of nature, the means of safety are rather superior to those of offence. 1842 A. Combe *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 98 On the present plan, there is ample food and enjoyment for all. *Ibid.*, An immense class of animals, which, with their present constitution, could not otherwise have existed.

c. *Comm. Present value* or *worth* of a sum due at a definite future date: that sum which, together with the compound interest upon it for the time from the present until that date, will amount to the sum then due.

1797 J. Gray *Arith.* 56 As the amount of 100*l.* for the given rate and time: Is to 100 :: So is the debt: To the present worth. 1831 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) III. 210/2 The present value of £1 to be received certainly at the end of any assigned term, is such a sum less as, being improved at compound interest during the term, will just amount to one pound. 1868 Mill *Eng. & Irel.* 36 What annual payment would be an equivalent..for the present value of whatever prospect there may be of an increase.

7. *Gram.* Applied to that tense of a verb which

denotes an action now going on or a condition now existing (or one considered generally without limitation to any particular time). Opp. to *past* (or *preterite*) and *future*.

Present imperfect: see quot. 1866, and IMPERFECT *a.* 5. *Present perfect*: a name for the tense denoting action that is completed at the present time (usually called simply *perfect*: see PERFECT *a.* 9 b).

1388 WYCLIF *Prol.* 57 A participle of a present tens, either preterit, of actif vois...mai be resoluid into a verbe of the same tens, and a coniuncciоun copulatif. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 31 His preterit participle and his present infynityve. 1581 FULKE in *Confer.* II. (1584) N iv b, But you did English it before, the doores being shut, which is the *present tempus*. 1669 MILTON *Accidence* Wks. 1851 VI. 448 The Present Tense speaketh of the time that *now is*, as *laudo* I praise. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 56/1 As absolute existence is naturally contemplated under the form of a time perpetually present, it is sufficient for us to consider this as one of the uses of the present tense. 1866 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 7) § 206 The Present Imperfect, showing that an action is going on at the present time; as, *I am writing*. 1904 C. T. ONIONS *Advanced Eng. Syntax* § 113 In the earliest period of Old English...the Past tense form had the meanings of the Past, Past Imperfect, Present Perfect, and Pluperfect of Latin.

8. Existing or in use at, or belonging to, the particular time under consideration; that was, or that was so, at that time or then. Now *rare*. (Cf. FUTURE A. 3.) † *Near present* (quot. *c* 1450), near at hand, imminent (*obs.*).

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6559 He saw his dede day nere present. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* VII. (1565) 220 The whyche suffyced to obtein libertie for the present time, but littel or nothing availed, to kepe peace and quietnes in time to come. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 343 Other Capteynes of the rebelles affirmed at the present houres of their death, the same to be true. 1622 GATAKER *Spir. Watch* (ed. 2) 90 Such holy meditations, as the present occasion should require. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. lxii. 497 There was, however, a present advantage in the system, when it was successful. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. viii. 196 Roger, the present Lord of Montgomery, was, at the time of Duke Robert's death, in banishment. *Mod.* The present business was to attend to present needs; other things could wait.

† 9. Occurring or used at the very time, without delay; immediate, instant. (In quot. 1616, Needed immediately, urgent, pressing.) *Obs.* (or merged in 6). (Cf. also *present help* in 5.)

1563 B. GOOGE *Cupido* 15 Eglogs, etc. (Arb.) 107 Care..had me seeke sume present helpe, for to relyue my wo. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxii. 420 Such as haue eaten therof do seeme to laugh, and so they dye laughing, without some present remedie. 1597 BACON *Ess., Sacr. Medit.* ii. (Arb.) 103 Peter stroke Ananias..with present death. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* III. vi, Alas! the vse of it is so present. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northampt.* (1662) II. 285 The Queen..rigorously demanded the present payment of some arrears. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 241 An accident..which, without some present resolution, might have prevented my seeing the first stone placed. [1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 405/1 The attenuation .. will depend .. upon .. whether the beer is for present use or keeping.]

† b. Of a remedy or poison: Taking immediate effect, acting speedily; immediate. (So in 16th c. F.)

1555 EDEN *Decades* 123 The sauour of the woodde is presente poyson. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Repentance* III. (1859) 547 Most present and deadly poison. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 145 If a man happen to be burned in any place with fyre, that the presentest remedie is, to burne the same place againe. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. i. (1668) 13 Wash the eye therewith, and it is a present help. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 499/2 It is a present Remedy against the Suffocation of the Womb.

10. *Comb.*: chiefly phrases used *attrib.*, as *present-day, -time, -use*; also *present-minded* adj. (cf. sense 4: opp. to *absent-minded*).

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 405/1 A very good criterion is about 2-5ths of the original saccharometric gravity for present-use ale, and 1-3rd for keeping-ale. 1881 J. H. INGRAM *Mem. Poe* in *P.'s Wks.* I. p. xlviii, Cheerful and present-minded at his work. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 6/1 Replying that this was not a present-day practical question. 1902 *Fortn. Rev.* June 1020 The mysterious and elaborate structure which present-time physiology attributes to the ganglions and the nerve cells.

† B. as *adv. Obs.*

1. At the present time; immediately, instantly; at present, now: = PRESENTLY *adv.* 2.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 423 Or let me deye present in this place. *c* 1386 — *Knt.'s T.* 880 It am I That loueth so hoote Emelye the brighte That I wol dye present in hir sighte. 1595 *Locrine* v. v, That which Locrine's sword could not perform, This present stream shall present bring to pass (*drowns herself*). 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. iii. 83, I cannot pay you, what I present owe.

2. In or into the presence of some one; in the (or this) very place, there (or here).

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 2404 (Trin.) As þei þiderwarde went þis forwarde made þei þere present. *Ibid.* 3532 His broþer he funde þat toke tent To dißte a noble mete present. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* liv. 322 That he ne schal ful sore Repente, Tyl that A worthy knyht Come presente. 1554 *Lady Jane Grey's Lament.* in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 427 The lorde Gilforde my housbande, Whiche suffred here presente.

Present (pre·zĕnt), *sb.*[1] [Elliptical or absolute use of prec. adj.: in most senses already so used in OF. In ME. orig. *prese·nt.*]

I. †1. = PRESENCE 1, 2, 2 b. *Obs.* Chiefly in phr. *in present* (OF. *en present*), whence *to, out of* (your, etc.) *present*.

[The OF. *en present* represented 7th c. barbarous L. *in præsenti* or *præsente*, for L. *in re præsenti, in rem præsentem*, in, into the place itself, on or to the very spot. Cf. *Lex Baiuwariorum* (Text 1, 7th c.) xiii. § 2 tunc iudex inbeat eum in præsente (*v. r.* -ti) venire, et iudicet ei 'then shall the judge order him to come before him and shall judge him'.]

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10800 Ȝe men þat are now yn present, þat haue herd me rede þys sacrament. 13.. *Evang. Nicod.* 76 in Herrig's *Archiv* LIII. 393 On knese here kneled he to Ihesu Right in þine awen present [*rimes* tent, went]. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1252 Sone unto the kirk thai went, And war wedded in thair present. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1750 And thynke ye shuld haue be shent, Had he be oute of youre present. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1287 Heir am I cumyn at this tyme to your present.

† b. In pl. *presents*: prob. error for *presence*.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 259 In presentis of all his lordis. 1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* III. i. 92 To make thee well assurde How well thy speach and presents liketh vs.

II. †2. The thing or person that is present; that which is before one, or here; affair in hand; present occasion; *pl.* things present, circumstances.

c 1325 *Lai le Freine* 163 O Lord, he seyd, Jesu Crist,.. Vnderfong this present. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3162 And he..þus ordans a pistill..'To Porrus vndire my present, plesance and ioy'. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 189 What Present hast thou there?..Some certaine treason...I beseech your Grace let this Letter be read. 1601 — *Twel. N.* III. iv. 380 He make diuision of my present with you. 1607 — *Cor.* III. iii. 42 Shall I be charg'd no further then this present? Must all determine heere? 1764 REID *Inquiry* I. i. 29 That immediate knowledge which we have of our presents.

b. *This present*, more commonly *these presents*: the present document or writing; these words or statements: used in a document to denote the document itself (cf. PRESENT *a.* 2). (So obs. F. *ces presentes* (sc. *lettres*), 1537 in Godef.) Chiefly, now only, in legal use.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 48 Be it open and knowen..be þeis presentes, þt [etc.]. 1405 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 605/1 We Henry Percy..has constitut and assigned and by this presentz constitutes and assignes Sir Henry Boynton..our generalls and specialls Attornes and Deputes. 1497 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 383 Which is..ordeined and establid, by auctorite of this presciut. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 51 The saidis parteis hes subscryvit thir presentis with thair handis. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 235 As I was ready to seale these Presents. 1752 in Cruise *Digest* (1818) VI. 76 Know all men by these presents, that I John Griffin make the aforementioned my last will and testament. 1778 *Art. Confederation* in Bryce *Amer. Commw.* (1888) I. App. 575 Know ye, that we, the undersigned delegates,.. do, by these presents .. fully and entirely ratify. 1854 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* XV, [The herald]..began to read:—'O Yes!..know all men by these presents, that we, Giglio, King of Paflagonia' [etc.].

III. 3. The present time, the time that now is (as opposed to *the past* and *the future*).

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXV, When I was certain ore incertainty, Crowning the present, doubting of the rest. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXIX, To judge rightly of the present we must oppose it to the past. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 151 The present..is everywhere at once the child of the past, and the parent of the future. 1855 BROWNING *Childe Roland* XVIII, Better this present than a past like that.

† b. With ellipsis of *month* (usually *this present*): = INSTANT *a.* 2 b. *Obs.*

1509 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 435 On the tenthe day of thys present y spake wyth the kyng. 1585–6 EARL LEYCESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 444 Your excellences letter dated the 19. of this present. 1660–1 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 42 Your kind letter of the 8th present.

c. *Gram.* Short for *present tense*: see PRESENT *a.* 7. *Present stem*, the stem of the present tense.

1530 PALSGR. 101 Of the Potentiall Mode. The present tense like the present of the indicative. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* II. xx. (*heading*), Tenses formed from the present stem. *Ibid.* § 605 The verb *sum* and compounds have apparently merely a different form of the present for the future.

4. In phrases with prepositions.

† a. In present [= OF. *en present* (10th c.)], (*a*) in or at the present time, now; (*b*) immediately (cf. PRESENT *a.* 9); (*c*) at that time, then. So *in this present* = (*a*). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4956 (Cott.) And þat find yee now in present. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 509 He bileft at hom in present, To kepe al that ther ware. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXV. 345 What wolde þou man..in þis present? 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Mans Medley* i, Mans joy and pleasure Rather hereafter, then in present, is. 1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) 202 Offering a very large Dowry with his Daughter in Present, and the rest of his Estate in Reversion. *a* 1797 H. HOWARD in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 434/1 Y^e father could not afford to part with any thing in present upon the marriage.

b. At present, at the present time, now (formerly † *at this present*; so † *at that present*, at that time, then; † *at the present*, in both senses).

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* C iv, The ruynes..are to be seen at this present. 1558 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 388 A parcell of our ground, being at thes presentes waste withoute proffit. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1197/1 The duke Daumale was there at that present with the Reingraue. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. § 254 He was not himself without that design at that present. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 99 Nations which at this present are in high repute and autoritie. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 26 ₱3 My Reason for troubling you at this present is [etc.]. 1837 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. Writ.* (1876) II. 263, I myself am a busy man at this present.

1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 40 All men believed at the present that he was poisoned. 1672 C. MANNERS in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 24 At the present the King and the Duke have put severall things into his hands.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. i. § 3 This is all we at present desire. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. iv. 128 Of miraculous interposition I think not at present. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* V. XXXV. (1879) 206 At present we are nearest to the sun about Christmas time.

† c. Of present [OF. *de present*, 14–15th c.], On the present, at present, now. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 45 A grete and meruayllous auenture whiche is happed as of present [Fr. *à present*] in the place. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 141 Three Talents on the present; in future, all.

d. For the present [= F. *pour le présent*], († formerly also, *for this present, for that present, for present*), for the time; † for that time, just then (*obs.*); in mod. use, for this time, just now.

1548 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. 295 [He] wold not be spoken withall that night, nor this daye untill nine a clock in the morning, so as they departed for that present. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 360 Monitionis..necessar for this present. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vii. 5 b, To whom, for the present they would giue no eare. 1608 *Great Frost* in Arb. *Garner* I. 91 The wounds that this frost gave the commonwealth were for that present scarce felt. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* XXXIV. 26 Jacob gave place, for present, to his sons rage and fury. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 2, I..shall satisfie my self for the present to tell you, that..we sailed happily for some few dayes. 1709 ATTERBURY *Serm., Luke x.* 32 (1726) II. 226 They desire to be excus'd from that Duty for the present. 1885 *Bookseller* July 647/1 For the present it [the business] will be continued without change of name.

e. Until the present, up to the present [= F. *dès à présent*], until now, up till now. † So formerly *till, until this* or *that present*, up to this or that time (*obs.*).

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VIII. 304 Inscriptions engrauen in marble, and remaining til this present. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* vii. 16 Until this present thou wouldest not heare. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 12 From the Peace of Venice 1522 until that present. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Nov. 5/2 Up to the present the armies of France and China have not been brought into collision.

Present (pre·zĕnt), *sb.*[2] Also 3–4 -ant, 3–5 -aunt, (3 *pl.* -auns), 3–6 -ente, 4 -end, -aunde, 4–6 -and(e, 5 -aunte, -awnte, -ond, -ound, 6 -aunt, *Sc.* praisant. [a. OF. *present* (10th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr. *prezens*, It., Sp., Pg. *presente* an offering, a gift. In OF., originating in the phrase *en present* in or into the presence (cf. PRESENT *sb.*[1] 1): *mettre* (une chose) *en present à* (quelqu'un), to put a thing into the presence of or before any one (i. e. to offer or *present* it to him), in which *en present* was in effect = *en don* 'in the form of, or as a gift', making *présent* at length = *don* 'gift'. Cf. PRESENT *v.* II.]

† 1. In the expression, *in* (*into, intil*), *to present* = OF. *en present*: in or into a person's presence, before a person (as an offering); as a gift.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 114 þet þeo ilke þet he bledde uore ne brouhten heo him to presente ne win, ne ale, ne water. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 178/22 Gold, and mirre, and An-sens, In presaunt heo him brouȝten. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7588 And broght it þe king to presand. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 825 Heuedes of wild bare Ichon to presant brouȝt. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 170 [Thai] send it [the head] syne in-till Ingland, To Eduard king in-till presand.

2. A thing that is offered, presented, or given: = GIFT *sb.* 3. (The ordinary current sense).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 152 Þoa uormest heo unwrien þet present þet heo beren. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 160 Þe kynges þat him soght thre presandes til him broght. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. viii. 44 The kyng made grete ioye and sente the kynges and knyghtes grete presentes. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* VI. xiii. (W. de W.) m viij, To wynne the loue of her that he wowyth wyth yeftes..and wyth dyuers presents. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvii. 19 b, The Ambassadour sent his presents vnto the Bascha. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xliii. 25 They made ready the Present against Ioseph came at noone. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 85 The Mules that carried the Presents were.. unloaded. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 7 We went to visit the Aga with a small Present in our hands. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 Silver and pewter plate, ..presents to the Corporation from all the Continent.

transf. 1625 BACON *Ess., Greatn. Kingdoms* (Arb.) 483 Romulus after his death..sent a present to the Romans that [*L. illud civibus suis legavit ut*] above all things they should intend arms.

b. The act or fact of presenting or giving, presentation: = GIFT *sb.* 1. Usually in phr. *to make a present* (formerly also *to make present*): to make a gift or presentation (*to* a person, or with indirect dative obj.); *to make a present of* = to present, give, bestow. With indirect passive: *to be made a present.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 1218 Over the see thenne are they went, For to make the fayr present. *c* 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 1018 Riht to my-selfe,..þu dost þi present euery dele. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1135 (MS. G g. 4. 27) How that he schulde make The presentis [*other 5 texts* presenting]. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XV. 110, I am ovir poure to make presande. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ix. 44 My fader Anchises..gaif that ȝoung man hys richt hand, And assuris his spreit with that presand. 1645 WALLER *Apol. having Lov'd* ii, To the first that's faire or kind, Make a present of their heart. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 379 Pausanias mentions one, which

had been made a present to the Deity at Olympia. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 667 To purchase the connivance of the agents .. by presents of hogsheads of wine, and of gloves stuffed with guineas. 1884 J. T. TROWBRIDGE *Farnell's Folly* xxvi, Marian had made her a present of a new dress.

†c. *spec.* A bribe: = GIFT *sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 80 Bote Meede þe Mayden þe Meir heo bi-souȝte, Of alle suche sullers seluer to taken, Or presentes withouten pons as peces of seluer. *Ibid.* 208 þe pope and his prelates presentes vnderfongen.

d. An offering to God or a deity: = GIFT *sb.* 4. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxv[i]. 11 Brynge presentes vnto him yᵗ ought to be feared. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XLIII. 135 Returning from Delphos (whither they had bene sent to carry presents vnto Apollo). 1707 WATTS *Hymn*, '*When I survey the wondrous cross*' v, Were the whole realm of nature mine, That were a present far too small.

†3. An offer, proposal. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 75 Of pes þei mad present, to turne ilkon þer pers Ageyn to Danmark go with his wille & his leue. *Ibid.* 303 To maynten þam in stoure, þei mad him þer present, Scotlond of him to hold.

4. *Comb.*, as *present-giver*, *-giving*, etc.

1895 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 6/5 It is an occasion of present-giving ad lib.; the confirmee receiving gifts from all her relatives and friends. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Dec. 4/2 A mission steamer made her usual trips present-laden to the lightships of the Thames Estuary. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 20 Aug. 5/1 The procrastinations of a present-giver indefinitely prolong and augment his sufferings.

Present (prĭze·nt), *sb.*³ *Mil.* [f. PRESENT *v.* 9 a.] The act of presenting or aiming a weapon, esp. a fire-arm; the position of the weapon when presented, *esp.* the position from which a rifle is fired.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 98 Bring the carbine down to the 'Present'. 1846 MARRYAT *Privateersman* xvii, 'Who are you?' said she, with the musket ready for the present. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 40 *c* The first file comes to the present. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 42 The most minute attention is to be given to each man's position when at 'the present'. 1902 R. W. CHAMBERS *Maids of Paradise* vii, An Uhlan..stood on guard below the steps, his lance at a 'present'.

Present (prĭze·nt), *v.* Also 4-6 presente, 5 presand, 6-7 præsent; *contr. pa. t.* 4 presende, 4-7 present, 5 presand; *pa. pple.* 4-6 present. [a. OF. *presenter* (11th c. in Littré, in mod.F. *présenter*) :—L. *præsentāre* to place before, exhibit, hold out, exhibit a likeness to, in late and med.L. to present to a person as a gift, lit. to make present, f. *præsent-em* PRESENT *a.*]

I. To make present *to*, bring into the presence of.

1. *trans.* To bring or place (a person) before, into the presence of, or under the notice of, another; to introduce, esp. formally or ceremoniously; *spec.* to introduce at court, or before a sovereign or other superior.

c 1290 *Beket* 289 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 115 For þe king was in Normandie, Ipresented he was To henri, is sone, in Engelonde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7837 He..went with þo worthy, &..Present hom to Priam, þat was prise lord. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxiii. 33 They delivered the pistle to the debite [=deputy], and presented Paul before him. — *Jude* 24 Vnto hym that is able..to present you fautlesse before the presence off hys glory. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* ix. 41 And when he had called the sainets and the widowés, he presented her aliue. 1612 BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 13 Sir Thomas Roper presented Wᵐ my cook and his wyffe into my service. 1670 LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 21 The Dutchesse..presented mee to kisse the Queene's hand. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady X*—— 1 Oct., Whoever pleases may go, without the formality of being presented. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. ii, The Duke and Duchess had returned from London..with their daughter, who had been presented this year. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* v. viii, 'They say he is clever'. 'Present him, my love; I like clever people', said Mrs. M'Catchley. 1903 MCNEILL *Egregious English* 31 Sometimes even Mr. and Mrs. Man-of-Business manage to get presented.

b. To bring before or into the presence of God; to dedicate by so bringing: cf. PRESENTATION 1.

13.. *Cursor M.* 10358 (Gött.) Scho sal be at godd be-kende; To him presentyd [*Cott.* offrid: cf. 10581] at thre ȝer ende. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 269 After [þat] fourty dayes of þe nativite, in a þorsdny, þe secounde day of Feverer, Criste was presented in þe temple. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 114 þe first [feste] es at þat tyme þat þe Grete Caan was borne; þe secund es at þat tyme þat he was presented in to þaire tempill..whare he was circumcised. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* ii. 22 They bronght hym to hierusalem, to present hym to the lorde. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Collect Purification*, As thy onelye begotten Sonne was this day presented in the Temple.., so graunte that we maie bee presented unto thee with pure and cleare myndes; By Jesus Christ our Lorde. 1818 BENSON *Comm. Bible* Luke ii. 22–24 Luke himself introduces both the parents as presenting Jesus. 1881 E. A. GREENE *Saints & Symbols*, (1888) 135 When she [Mary B. V.] was three years old she was taken by her parents to be presented in the Temple.

c. A candidate is said to be presented (or to present himself) for examination; one who has passed a university examination, or is honoured with a degree, is presented for the degree; a theatrical manager is said (in recent use) to present an actor, etc.

1661 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 414 Severall noble men [were] created Masters of Art,..who were presented in scarlet robes belonging to Doctors. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 24 (1726) 131 The next congregation he was presented to his degree. 1797 *Cambr. Univ. Calendar* 143 [The public orator] His duty is to present noblemen to their degrees [etc.]. 1859 *Lond. Univ. Calendar* 51 On receiving each instalment he shall declare his intention of presenting himself at the Second Examination within two years from the time of his passing the First Examination. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 54 In infant schools, and in others where children are not presented [for examination] in needlework under Article 19 *c*. 1, but only under Article 17 *f*. 1906 J. WELLS *Oxford Degree Ceremony* 11 *note*, The old principle is that no one should be presented except by a member of the University who has a degree as high or higher than that sought. 190- *Mod. Newspaper* (Advt.) Charles Frohman presents Ellaline Terriss and Seymour Hickes in 'The Gay Gordons'.

†d. To bring (a person) by proxy or in a figure; to offer the salutation or greetings of (one at a distance); to give greeting from, to 'remember' (any one) *to*.

a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 55 Present me tenderly to my Sisters F. and J. 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 503 Present me cordially to Mrs. Champion. 1792 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 495 Present me affectionately to Mrs. Gilmer.

2. *refl. To present oneself*: to come into the presence and sight of another or others, or into a particular place, esp. in a formal manner; to appear, attend.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Katerine*) 1001 Þane sir purphire ..Has present hyme befor þe king. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 152 How thai apperit to the Pape and present thaim aye Fair farrand and fre. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. vi. 79 They are bound to present themselues euery morning at his house. 1611 BIBLE *Job* i. 6 Now there was a day, when the sons of God came to present themselues before the Lord. *a* 1792 BP. HORNE *Disc. Purification* Wks. 1818 III. 157 That he who was thus offered in the temple,..still continues to present himself, to appear in the presence of God for us. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. ii. 85 [He] presented himself before the king. 1859 (see 1 c). 1896 *Law Times* C. 488/1 He presented himself at the museum, and attempted to enter the reading-room.

†b. *intr.* in same sense. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 357 ȝif two men ben of a date, whoever presentiþ first, shal be avaunsid bifore. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. v, Has shee presented? 1626 — *Staple of N.* II. ii, I must correct that ignorance and oversight, Before I doe present.

3. *trans.* a. To name and recommend (a clergyman) to the bishop for institution *to* a benefice. Often *absol.* (Cf. also 12.) Also, to introduce or recommend to a presbytery (a candidate) for licence as a preacher.

[1278 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 3/2 Quod idem Abbas permitteret predictum Ricardum presentare idoneam personam ad Ecclesiam de Shire].

1473-5 in *Calr. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1830) II. Pref. 61 To..put youre seid beseeher frome hys free nominacion and will of presentyng to the seid church. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 29 He yᵗ hath right to present to a churche at one tyme. 1595 in *Calr. Laing Charters* (1899) 319 Mr. James..has presentit and proponit him to the presbyterie of Couper.. to be tryit. *c* 1650 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 437/1 The Incumbent ..thereunto presented by the Chancellor of Ireland. 1673 P. HENRY *Diary* (1882) 259 He was præsented to a living by yᵉ lord Ward. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 415 The Patron may present several Persons to the Bishop, though he can only give Institution to one. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 26 A lunatic cannot present to a church, nor his committee. For where a lunatic is seised of an advowson, the Lord Chancellor .. presents to the living. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 291 The supposed right of the pope to present to English benefices.

b. To nominate to the benefits of any foundation or charitable institution.

1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Christ's Hosp.* 35 *Years Ago*, L.'s governor (so we called the patron who presented us to the foundation) lived in a manner under his paternal roof.

4. To put before the eyes of some one; to hold forth to view; to offer to sight or observation; to show, exhibit, display; also (in recent use), To offer (some quality or attribute) to view or notice; to exhibit, be characterized by. Also *refl.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxi. 30 And thy bidding we trest thnay salt ganestand, Without thow cum and present thame thy face. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 65 If any would put away the red spots of the face, which do present a kinde of leaprie. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 85, I will discase me, and my selfe present As I was sometime Millaine. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 17 The Glass [microscope] failed in presenting them. 1717 POPE *Eloisa to Abelard* 327 In sacred vestments mny'st thou stand,..Present the Cross before my lifted eye. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 23 The snow-topped Apennines presented an appearance of low scattered clouds. 1826 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 11 *note*, Who would have thought it should have presented the interest it does at the hour, March the 18th, 1814? 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 685/1 The shells of the Balanids present several striking peculiarities of structure. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. ii. 63 Laods, as Asia Minor, which have presented a very different aspect in different ages. 1885 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 714 The few points which present any difficulty.

b. *Present arms* (Mil.), to hold a fire-arm or other weapon in a position expressing honour and deference, in saluting a person of superior rank.

1759 [W. WINDHAM] *Plan Discipl. Norfolk Militia* 10 *note*, Presenting the arms, being the same position as the rest, needs no further explanation; it is so termed when used as a compliment. 1796–7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 244 The men present arms, and the officers salute, so as to drop their swords with the last motion of presented arms. 1798 *Brit. Milit. Jrnl.* Oct., Manual Exercise of Pikes [2nd word of command]..Present Pike. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* iv, There was a general clash of muskets, as arms were presented. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.*, *Present arms!* is the salutation of a sentry, a guard, or an entire line when a superior officer appears, or the 'colours' are saluted. The motion is performed by bringing the firelock in a perpendicular position in front of the body, and at the same time placing the hollow of the right foot against the heel of the left.

5. To make present to mind or thought, exhibit to mental perception; to offer to notice or consideration; to suggest to the mind; to set forth or describe; to represent (*as* or *to be*); to set forth.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 1001/1 To cut off all the desires which Sathan presenteth vs, to cause vs to loue the world. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 124 So iustly to your Graue eares, Ile present How I did thriue in this faire Ladies loue. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. § 32 Faith which is presented to be an infused grace. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 213 Hear what to my mind first thoughts present. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 55 The creature is presented as very shy. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 6/1 The arguments on both sides..were presented with clearness and precision.

†b. To offer (battle or the like); to offer or propose (a toast). *Obs. rare.*

1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 40 The lord Lieutenant..presented a charge to the rebells grosse of horse and foote. *a* 1627 HAYWARD (J.), He was appointed admiral, and presented battle to the French navy, which they refused. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 431 To pledge or present his Maiesties health.

6. *refl.* (from 4, 5) Of a thing: To offer itself to view or perception; to come before one's sight or notice; to show itself, appear; to suggest itself, come into one's mind; to occur.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 19 She went in perill, of each noyse affeard, And of each shade that did it selfe present. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 204 A remedie presents it selfe. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 72 Here also presenteth it selfe in the open fields a great and fearfull spectacle. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit., Tombs* (1818) 73 They look forward, and nothing presents itself but the righteous Judge; the dreadful tribunal. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxv. 191 The terrible possibility of his losing his hands presented itself to me.

b. *intr.* in same senses: cf. *to offer*. Now *rare*.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 370 Our First Principles.. govern all our Thoughts as occasion presents. 1759 GOLDSM. *Bee* No. 1 Whichever way I turned, nothing presented but prospects of terror. 1805 EUGENIA DI ACTON *Nuns of Desert* II. 148 The idea of ventriloquism never presented to either of the Gentlemen or the Lady. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* V. 252/2 When no other resource presents.

7. *trans.* To bring before the mind by means of a symbol, to symbolize; to represent, to be the representative of; to be a sign of, stand for, denote; to be a picture of. *arch.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2189 Thou shuld..herkon my wille,.. present myn astate; To lede all my legis with likyng in werre. 1578 WHETSTONE *Promos & Cass.* I. i, He absent, I present our Soueraigne styll. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 36 Whiche venome they call by all names presentinge or signyfyinge poysone, as a toode, a dragon, a Basiliske, a serpente, nrsenicke, and suche lyke. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 55 'This is My body.' That is, that which signifies, signs, and presents My body. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xviii. 88 The Right to Present the Person of them all, (that is to say, to be their Representative). 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xx. *note*, A remarkable figure, called Robin of Risingham, or Robin of Reedsdale. It presents a hunter, with his bow raised in one hand, and in the other what seems to be a hare.

b. To represent (a character) on the stage; to act (the character of); to personate, *arch.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. i. 124 Sir, you shall present before her the Nine Worthies. *Ibid.* v. ii. 537 He presents Hector of Troy. 1598 — *Merry W.* IV. vi. 20 To-night at Hernes-Oke..Must my sweet Nan present the Faerie Queene. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xx. 1826 — *Woodst.* vii, We saw Mills present Bomby at the Fortune playhouse. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* I. 193 Remembering how we three presented Maid Or Nymph, or Goddess,..In masque or pageant.

†c. To act (a play, or scene in a play). *Obs.*

(? With mixture of sense 4.)

a 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* (1636) 50 Now they sound the Trumpets, and presently they present the Tragedies. 1637 MILTON (*title*) A Maske presented at Ludlow Castle, 1634: on Michaelmasse night. 1637 EVELYN *Diary* (1819) I. 7 At Christmas the Gentlemen of Exeter College presented a Comedy to the University.

8. *Law.* To bring or lay before a court, magistrate, or person in authority, for consideration or trial; to make presentment of. a. To make a formal statement of; to submit (a fact, or a request, complaint, etc.). Also *absol.*

[1290 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 56/2 Presentatum fuit coram eis quod Abbas Sancti Benedicti obstruxit quandam ripariam barrera et catena.]

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 206 Þus wiþ cauteles qwaynt, Preostes presented þis playnt. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 212/2 The seid xii men dar noo-thing say ne present agayns the seid mysdoers. 1546 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 202 A house.. whych hath byn alwys employed, as hit was presented before the kynges Maiestyes Commyssioners there, to the mayntenaunce of one seolemaster ther. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 104 A sharp censure..against dissolving grand-juries..while matters are under their consideration and not presented. *Ibid.* 105 Scroggs dissolved the grand-jury of London for fear they should present; but ours in Dublin was dissolved, because they would not present. 1891 MAITLAND & BAILDON *Court Baron* (Selden Soc.) 100 The ale-tasters present that Agneta the widow brewed and sold contrary to the assize.

b. To bring (an offence, or something faulty)

formally under the notice of the proper authority, for enquiry or action.

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 359 And he yat..presenteth yat offence to ye Tresorer. 1477 *Ibid.* VI. 190/1 Theu the same Serchours present such defautes before the Justices of peas. 1555 *Nottingham Rec.* (1889) IV. 108 We presente the common bulle, that he be put a-way, for he ys nothyng worth. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 2 Sept. (O.H.S.) I. 40 The Grand Juries .. presented 'the Memorial of the Ch. of England'. 1881 *Times* 28 July 9/5 There is not a rural dean in England who would not present St. Margaret's churchyard to his archdeacon at the next Visitation.

c. To bring a formal charge or accusation against (a person), to charge formally; to report or bring up for trial.

1526 TINDALE *Mark* xiii. 11 But when they leade you and present you take noo thought. 1588 W. SMITH *Brief Descr. Lond.* (Harl. MS. 6363, ff. 13), They present euery man, at whose dore the street is not well paved. 1603 *Constit. & Canons Eccl.* CXXI. 1701 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* 2 The Church-wardens are also to present all such as come not to Church. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) II. xxxix. 117 A tradesman wrangling in every bargain..should be presented as a public nuisance.

9. To place (a thing) in, or give to (it), a particular direction or position. a. To point (a weapon, esp. a fire-arm) at something; to hold (it) out in the position of taking aim, so as to be ready to fire immediately. Also *absol.* (esp. as word of command). (See also 4 b.)

1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 227 The said George Hume presentand ane pistolet to him. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xxxi. § 3 (1699) 153 William Hamilton pursued for wearing of Pistols, and presenting one to the Provost of Edinburgh. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xvi. 280 He sees me cock and present. 1725 — *Voy. round World* (1840) 155 He presented his piece, and shot them both flying. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. i. § 14 According to Virgil, the Roman youth presented their lances towards their opponents in a menacing position. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* vii, He ordered his own people to present their pistols and carabines. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl., Present*, to level; to aim; to bring the firelock to an horizontal position, the butt resting against the right shoulder for the purpose of discharging its contents at a given object.

b. *Obstetrics.* Of the fœtus: To direct (a particular part) towards the *os uteri* during labour. Usually *intr.* for *refl.* said of the part so directed, or of the fœtus in relation to its position during labour. Also *Path.* of a tumour or abscess: To be directed, to project.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 36/1 Followinge the naturall Childebirth, the childe allways præsenteth first his heade. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* 163/1 When the Child presents in any other Posture. 1790 R. BLAND in *Med. Commun.* II. 415 The head of the child presented. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 377 A perioesophageal abscess frequently presents laterally.

c. *trans.* To point, direct, or turn (a thing) to face something, or in a specified direction. Also *intr.*

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 225 The first course, consisting of four stones,..which, as they all presented some part of their faces to the sea, were all of Moorstone. 1820 SHELLEY *Œdipus* I. 318 The swine..with bare tusks And wrinkled snouts presented to the foe. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 128 Occasion was now offering us her forelock: we strove in vain afterwards to catch the close-shorn backhead which she presented to us in her flight.

†d. *intr.* for *refl.* Of the wind (*Naut.*): To take a favourable direction; to begin to blow from the right quarter. *Obs.*

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2306/1 The Wind presenting fair, they were obliged to sail that Evening. 1698 FAYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 2 A rich and numerous Fleet of Merchants,.. designed for their several Places of Traffick, when the Wind should present. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 375 In case the wind should present sooner.

10. To bring, introduce, or put (a substance) into the presence of or into close contact with another.

1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 21 If a pure Alkali be presented to a pure Acid, they rush together with violence. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 392 When the vapour of alcohol is mixed with oxygen.., the mixture detonates when presented to a lighted taper.

II. To make an offering, present, or gift of; to offer, deliver, give.

11. *trans.* To bring or place (a thing) before or into the presence of a person, or to put (it) into his hands, for acceptance; to offer, proffer, deliver, hand over, bestow, give (usually in a formal or ceremonious manner).

With various connotations: as (*a*) to offer or give as a gift (cf. PRESENT *sb.*2); (*b*) to offer as an act of worship, as a sacrifice, etc.; = OFFER *v.* 1; (*c*) to offer or hand something in ministration, service, or courtesy; †(*d*) to deliver or hand a letter: formerly used in addressing a letter; see quots.; (*e*) to offer a book or literary work to readers, to put it in their power to buy or read it. In the earliest quots. the things presented are gifts, but it is doubtful whether this was implied in the verb: there is no implication of a gift in F. *présenter* or *présentation*.

(*a*) *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* (Ritson) 625 He brohte a riche present,..he presentede him also Other thinges fele mo. 13.. *K. Alis.* 686 (Bodl. MS.) His man him brou3th by a cheyne A grisely beest, a hugged colte..He presented it to þe kynge. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5138 3it saff I send 3ow..a sertan of giftis,..I presand 3ow, of panters full of proud mascles, Foure hundreth fellis. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 7 Three gostly giftes..Unto the kyng anone they did present. 1508 DUNBAR *Goldyn Targe* 87 Thare saw I Nature present hir a gounn Rich to behald..Off ewiry hew. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xv. 15 b, [They] presented vnto him a mulet. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft., Occas. Medit.* IV. iv, The best Trees present us their Blossoms, before they give us their Fruit. 1794 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Ellen* I. 148 To present Miss Meredith in his name, a very elegant little watch. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot & Elaine* 70 With purpose to present them [the diamonds] to the Queen.

(*b*) 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Here wee offre and present unto thee (O Lorde) oure selfe, oure soules, and bodies, to be a reasonable, holy, and liuely sacrifice unto thee. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* xii. 1, I beseech you therefore brethren,..that ye present your bodies a liuing sacrifice, holy, acceptable vnto God, which is your reasonable seruice. 1901 BP. GORE *Body of Christ* iii. § 3 (1907). 198 The earlier practice..was to present the earthly prayers and sacrifices at the heavenly altar. 1907 *Ibid.* 310 *note*, The Fathers in general teach..that our Lord..is now acting as our great high-priest in heaven;..presenting His sacrifice on our behalf, or presenting our sacrifices for us.

(*c*) *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlv. 150, I present you this cuppe, that ye shulde drynke therof. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 101, I thrice presented him a Kingly Crowne, Which he did thrice refuse. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 130 So Ladies in Romance assist their Knight, Present the spear, and arm him for the fight. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xliii, Another noblemau..to hand him his wine and water, which he tastes and presents on his knee.

(*d*) 1536 in M. A. E. Green *Lett. R. & Illust. Ladies* (1846) II. cviii. 266 To the right honourable and my singular good lord, the Lord Privy Seal, this be presented. 1635 N. BACON in *Priv. Corr. Lady J. Cornwallis* (1842) 274 To my deare and loving mother, the Lady Bacon, presente these. 1642 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 2 To the hands of the Lady Marie, Princesse of Aurania, these present. 1720 in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 354 To the Honble the Lord Harley, present.

(*e*) 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 1 To present to the world..a full and clear Narration. 1662 in *Boyle's Spring of Air* Publisher to Rdr., These following answers to Franciscus Linus and Mr. Hobbs are presented in compensation of the delay. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* (1869) I. i. 2 The work now presented to the reader. *Ibid.* v. 267 The document by which it was accomplished shall be presented to the reader.

b. With a person as obj.: To deliver up as a prisoner.

c 1360 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1217 Hise gentyle..presented wern as presoneres to the prynce rychest. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 301 Bot weill soyne eftir he wes taue, And presentit wes to the kyng. *c* 1820 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* (1855) IV. ii. 93/1 They [Queen Margaret and ladies] were..discovered, and presented as prisoners to the King [Edw. IV].

c. To deliver, convey, give (something non-material, esp. a message, greeting, or the like); to offer (compliments, regards, etc.); † to offer or render (service or assistance).

13.. *Coer de L.* 2179 The messengers told al the dishonour, That them did the emperour;..And the steward's presenting His behest, and his helping. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1297 (*Dido*) And ek mercurye his massage hath presentid. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvi. (1495) d iv/1 What he [the wit] take of that he felyth, he presentyth to thynwytt. 1604 E. G[IMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. xxix. 422 This Service presented, the old man returned. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 17 We shall Present our seruices to a fine new Prince One of these dayes. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 19 To present you my complements. 1656 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* (1659) 43 That..the Hollanders ..had presented all kind of help to the Venetians. *Mod.* Mr. A. presents his compliments to Mr. B., and regrets to say [etc.].

d. To deliver formally to the proper quarter (a document, as a written address, petition, order, bill, account, etc.) for acceptance, or to be dealt with according to its tenor. Also *fig.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxi. (Percy Soc.) 151 In our court there is a byll presented By Graund Amour. *c* 1655 MILTON *Sonn., On his Blindness* 5 My Soul more bent To serve therewith my Maker, and present My true account. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 136 Now crowds on crowds around the Goddess press, Each eager to present their first Address. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 181 Both houses presented her warm addresses. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. ii. 59 But you, Orsino, Have the petition: wherefore not present it? 1863 H. COX *Instil.* I. ix. 165 After a bill is prepared and presented, the question is put that it be read a first time. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Jan. 9/3 'Present again',..shows that the banker has reason to believe that the cheque will be met.

e. Of things: To offer, furnish, afford, supply.

1604 E. G[IMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xxv. 197 Some [fountains] are quite dried vp, according to the force and vigour they have, and the matter that is presented. *a* 1614 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 191 If a man when an urgent occasion is presented, expose himselfe to a certaine and assured death. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. iv. 118 An opportunity which good fortune seemed to present. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* ii. 19 [Their] thatched roofs and wooden walls could present but a poor defence.

†12. To give, make presentation of (a benefice) *to* a clergyman. *Obs.* (Cf. 3.)

c 1390 *York Manual* (Surtees) 120 All those that maliciously distourbes or lettis the right presentacion of a chirche, the whiche the very patron sholde present. *c* 1425 *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. 2 ff. 124 Alle þoo þat lettuth þe rytheful patron to present his chyrche þat he hath ryte to. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 177 Lyke as..all benefices hes bene presentit and collationat sen the begynning of his Hienes regnue. 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* III. 33, I had, this morning, the happiness of presenting him a living in Herefordshire, (of three hundred pounds annually).

13. To make a presentation or gift to; to give a present or presents to; to bestow something upon; to endow.

[The resultant sense here is as in 11, but the person, who is the dative object in 11, is here the direct object, the thing presented being either introduced by *with*, or (in b) unexpressed. This construction appears to have been of Eng. development, there being nothing similar in OF. or med.L. It is notable that it is represented as early as sense 11.]

a. *To present* a person *with* a thing = *to present* a thing *to* a person (sense 11). Formerly in the full extent of sense 11; now always implying bestowal of something as a gift to be kept (11 (*a*)). Also *fig.* to furnish or supply *with* something.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12318 Iesus..bar it ham als in a ball, And present þan his moder wit-all. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxiv. 96 When the kynges come wery, to presente hyre soue With myrre, gold, ant eucen2. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1039 This present 3e schullen vnderfong,..And present þer-wiþ..Rohaut, mi kinde lord. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 116 Efter þaim commez grete barounes and presandez him with sum iowell. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 304 He was..receyued with grete joye, & presented with gret ryches. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 55, I do present you with a man of mine Cunning in Musicke, and the Mathematickes, To instruct her fully in those sciences. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* II. prop. i. Schol., You must take all the Rectangles of the parts, and they will present you with the Rectangle of the wholes. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 65 The knowledge of Christ Jesus presents me with a continual Object of a higher value. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 103 To present the public with this acceptable present. 1803 J. MORSE in *M. Cutler's Life*, etc. (1888) II. 130 Yesterday week Mrs. Morse presented me with a fine daughter. 1831 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 247 Mrs. Bray..has desired to present you with a copy of Mary Colling's poem.

†b. with personal obj. only; rarely *absol.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3219 Þou scholdest vs presente & gyue, And helpe vs alle in pes to lyue; Bot now þou comest to reue vs our socour. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 237 Whan þat all men han þus presented the Emperour. 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 209 [He] was by the King so bountifully presented, and louingly vsed. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 210 Francis not only richly presented him, but conducted him through the Town. 1676 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I. 240 In these days men present just as they soil their ground, not that they love the dirt, but that they expect a crop. 1692 tr. *Emilianne's Observ. Journ. Naples* 105 They bestow them [benefices] upon such Seculars as Present them highest. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv, Have I not presented you nobly? Have I not clad your whole family?

Presentable (prĭze·ntăb'l), *a.* [f. PRESENT *v.* + -ABLE: cf. F. *présentable*.]

1. That can or may be presented; capable of, or suitable for, presentation (to a person, to the mind, as a gift, etc.).

a 1626 A. LAKE *Medil.* (1629) a ij b, Faultring words, wandring thoughts, are neither of them presentable to thee. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* v. vii, Here are again two ideas not presentable but by language. 1854 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* lv. 468 Under that form it is easily presentable to the mind. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xv. 280 These possibilities of a presentable claim.

2. *Law.* That may or should be presented, or formally brought up or charged, as an offence, an offender, etc.; liable to presentment.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 43 Thinges enquirable presentable or determinable before iusticers of peas. *a* 1701 in Prideaux *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (1701) 11 They will..present such persons and things as are presentable by the Ecclesiastical Laws. 1739 *N. Bacon's Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvi. 145 *note*, This was originally presentable and punishable in the Leet. 1863 KEBLE *Life Bp. T. Wilson* I. x. 327 It [drunkenness] should be especially enumerated among the presentable offences.

3. *Eccl.* a. Of a benefice: To which a clergyman may be presented: = PRESENTATIVE 1. b. Of a clergyman: Capable of being presented to a benefice (*rare*—0).

1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* (1661) 130 Were all Appropriations, and impropriations..made presentable. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 297 To found such a Church or Chappel, and to ordain that it shall be a donative and not presentable. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 90 No more..than Incumbents of Churches Presentable can by their sole Act grant the Incumbencies to others. 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Presentable*..3. *Eccles.* (*a*) Capable of being presented to a church living; as, a presentable clerk. [So in later Dicts.]

4. Suitable, by attire or appearance, to be presented or introduced into society or company; in proper trim; of decent appearance, fit to be seen. (Properly of persons; often extended to things.) The usual current sense.

1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 29 Aug., I am glad..that his friends are so presentable. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. xlii. 34 A wash in the clean water made him once more a presentable person. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiv, Is he a presentable sort of a person? 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* I. 170 The pictures being in a more presentable condition than usual. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* v, She ..was quite a presentable young lady. 1898 MRS. CRAWFORD in *Daily News* 12 Dec., This table looks very fine set out for an official dinner, but only the ends are of mahogany and have presentable legs.

Hence **Presentabi·lity**, the quality of being presentable; (*a*) capability of presentation; (*b*) state of being fit to be seen; **Prese·ntably** *adv.*, in a presentable manner, so as to have a decent appearance.

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 297 The phænomenal presentability within it..of other and non-native sentiencies, angelic or demonic. 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Relig.* I. i. iv. 124 We adopt the test of objective presentability (*Anschauung*). 1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Aug. 447 Old boots, which had long passed the season of presentability. 1892

A. E. Lee *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) I. 252 The Square was enclosed, for the first time presentably, with a fence of cedar posts and white painted palings.

Presental (prĭzē·ntăl). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL 5, after *bestowal*, etc.] = PRESENTATION.

1869 *Chicago Advance* 14 Jan. (Cent.), As illustrations of the author's presental of different sides of a subject, we give two extracts.

†**Presenta·neous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *præsentāneus* operating quickly (Plin.) (f. *præsent-em* PRESENT *a.* + suffix *-āne-us*) + -OUS.] a. Acting immediately or speedily: = PRESENT *a.* 9 b. b. = PRESENT *a.* 1.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Presentaneous*, present, ready, speedy, forceable, effectual. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 10 Some [plagues] partaking of such a pernicious degree of malignity, that in the manner of a most presentaneous poyson, they enecate in two or three hours. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1821) 63 But our relation to eternity ..will render the same invariable appearance of glory always presentaneous.

†**Pre·sentary,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 præ-. [ad. L. *præsentāri-us* that is at hand, ready, quick, f. *præsent-em*: see PRESENT *a.* and -ARY I.] = PRESENT *a.* 6, 8.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 134 (Camb. MS.) For this ilke infynyt moeuynge of temporel thinges folweth this presentarye estat of lyf vnmoeuable. 1621 T. BEDFORD *Sin unto Death* 67 He alloweth a præsentary lapse. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 15 These..were the presentary and explicite Testimonies of the peoples general approbations, and congratulations.

Presentation (prezĕntē·ʃən). [ME. a. OF. *presentacion* (13th c. in Littré, mod.F. *présentation*), or ad. late L. *præsentātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *præsentāre* to PRESENT.] The action of presenting, in various senses; *rarely*, something presented.

I. 1. The action of presenting or introducing a person: see PRESENT *v.* 1. **a.** The formal bringing or presenting of a person before God, as a religious act: see PRESENT *v.* 1 b.

Specifically, the *Presentation of Christ in the Temple*, as recorded in Luke ii. 22–39, and *Presentation of the Virgin Mary* as a child, narrated in the Apocryphal Gospels. Also applied to the festivals in which these incidents are celebrated by various branches of the Christian Church, the former on Feb. 2 (see CANDLEMAS, PURIFICATION), the latter, by the Greek and Roman Churches, on Nov. 21. Also, in *Art*, a representation of either of these incidents. *Order of the Presentation of the Virgin Mary*: a Roman Catholic order of nuns, founded in 1777 in Ireland, and mainly devoted to the education of poor girls.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 232 The firste feste is of his [the grete Chane's] byrthe, þat oþer is of his presentacioun in here temple..where þei maken a mancre of circumcisioun. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* ix. (Shaks. Soc.) 89 Lo! sofreynes here ye have seyn, In the temple of oure ladyes presentacion. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 131 He [Simeon] hath the way nom To the temple with hye devocion To se of Cryst the presentacion. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, The Presentation of Christ in the Temple, commonly called, The Purification of Saint Mary the Virgin. 1859 Mrs. JAMESON *Early Ital. Painters* 250 (*Raphael*) The subjects.. were all from the life of Christ, and were as follows:—..4. The Presentation in the Temple. *Ibid.* 297 (*Titian*) The first of his historical compositions..is the Presentation of the Virgin in the Temple. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 34/1 (*Farinato*) In the Berlin gallery [is] a Presentation in the Temple. 1880 F. MEYRICK in *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* II. 1140/1 (*Festivals of Mary*) The Greek and Latin churches agree in celebrating the Assumption and the Presentation. *Ibid.* 1144/1 The Festival of the Presentation of St. Mary..did not pass into the West till 1375...Its purpose is to commemorate the presentation of St. Mary as narrated in the Gnostic legend which is embodied in the Protevangelion and the Gospel of the Birth of Mary. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* 691/1 The story of Mary's presentation in the temple when three years old and her sojourn there till her marriage first appears in Apocryphal Gospels. *Ibid.* 691/2 Order of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary...In 1874 it possessed seventy-three houses, with 1,140 nuns and more than 20,000 pupils.

b. The formal or ceremonious introdnction of a person to another, esp. to a superior; *spec.* the presenting of a person at court.

1788 Ld. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1861) II. 62 The presentations of our countrymen are very troublesome when they happen here. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* v, His presentation at St. James's had made him courteous. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. i. 16, I was promised an early presentation to Her Majesty. 1881 Lady HERBERT *Edith* 150 After May there would be no drawing-rooms or presentations.

c. The presenting of a candidate for examination, for admission to a degree, etc.

1683 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) III. 57 The duke, after he was presented, took his place on the right of the vicechancellor; the rest, after presentation, on the left. 1864 *Lond. Univ. Cal.* 59 A Certificate..shall be delivered at the Public Presentation for Degrees to each Candidate who has passed. 1883 *Camb. Univ. Reporter* 22 May 732 The Presentation for Doctor's Degrees..conferred *honoris causa*..shall take precedence of all others. 1906 J. WELLS *Oxf. Degree Cerem.* 11 The second part of the ceremony is the presentation of the candidates to the Vice Chancellor and Proctors.

2. *Eccl.* The action, or the right, of presenting a clergyman to a benefice, or to the bishop for institution: see PRESENT *v.* 3.

[1278 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 5/1 Diu ante presentacionem factam Radulpho per regem fuit institutus.]

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 248 þoug pore prestis myʒten frely geten presentacion of lordis to haue benefices wiþ cure of soulis. 1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 599/2 The next Presentation, power and auctorite of presentyng of a..persone to the Parissh Chirche. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 55 Concerning the nomination and presentation into benefices, if any controuersie arise betweene the layetie and Clergie: or betweene one spirituall man with another [etc.]. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Presentation*..is vsed properly for the act of a patron offering his Clerke to the Bishop, to be instituted in a benefice of his gift. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 107 One who hath the presentation or nomination to a Church as Patron. 1766 [see PRESENTATIVE *a.* 1]. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 14 A presentation in writing is a kind of letter, not a deed, from the patron to the bishop.., requesting him to admit the person presented to the church. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 607 Presentation.. differs from nomination, inasmuch as nomination signifies offering a clerk to the patron in order that he may be presented to the bishop. 1880 FOWLER *Locke* ii. 24 Locke..was made Secretary of Presentations—that is, of the Chancellor's church patronage.

3. *Law.* †**a.** = PRESENTMENT 2. *Obs.* **b.** *Bond of presentation* (Sc. Law): see quot. 1861.

[1278 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 13/1 Certificet de presentacione facta in Itinere suo.]

1604 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 436 No presentation of blood drawing or beareing wepons of a childe, shall be presented before hee be twelve years of age. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 181 The Clerke of Presentations. *a* 1765 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* (1773) III. iii. § 70 The granter of a bond of presentation who has failed to present the debtor's person in the terms of his obligation. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Bond of Presentation* is an obligation granted for behoof of a person in custody on a legal warrant, in order to obtain his temporary liberation. The obligant in such a bond becomes bound to present the person so liberated, to the officer holding the warrant, at a particular day and place.

II. 4. The action of offering for acceptance, esp. formally or ceremoniously; handing over, delivery; bestowal, gift, offering.

1433 LYDG. *St. Fremund* 814 To the Bysshop off the diocyse Made off his bullis presentacioun. *c* 1500 *Cov. Corp. Chr. Plays* 26 Here make owre presentacion Vnto this kyngis son clensid soo cleyne And to his moder for ovre saluacion. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlviii. § 11 Prayers.. are..sometime a presentation of mere desires, as a means of procuring desired effects at the hands of God. 1700 C. NESSE *Antid. Armin.* (1827) 81 The two parts of his priestly office, oblation and presentation, cannot be separated. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iv. 93 It would seem sufficient that the post of the second day should be the medium of presentation [of a cheque at a bank]. 1883 *Act* 46 & 47 *Vict.* c. 52 § 10 The Court may..after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition stay any action..against..the debtor.

b. Something offered for acceptance; a present, gift, donation; in quot. 1714, an address presented (with allusion to sense 3 a). ? *Obs.*

1619 *Time's Storehouse* II. iv. 154/2 The height or top of an oliue tree..wherof the Doue broght a presentation to the good old man, as a symbol of grace. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* a iij, This is a kinde of Attome, in comparison of other Presentations. 1714 STEELE *Lover* No. 3 (1715) 16 A Sett of Persons whom they call in their Presentation the Lovers Vagabond.

III. 5. The action of presenting to sight or view, or that by which something is so presented; thentrical, pictorial, or symbolic representation; a display, show, exhibition.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 112 He vses his folly like a stalking-horse, and vnder the presentation of that he shoots his wit. 1672 DRYDEN *Ess.*, *Heroic Plays* (ed. Ker) I. 150 These warlike instruments, and even their presentations of fighting on the stage, are no more than necessary to produce the effects of an heroic play. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 19 To aim at any other presentation of female beauty. 1898 R. F. HORTON *Commandm. Jesus* v. 78 The plain presentation of it [the Passion] by the peasants of Ober-Ammergau has an overwhelming effect even on careless spectators.

b. An image, likeness, semblance (= PRESENTMENT 5 b); a representation, a symbol.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 84, I call'd thee then, poore Shadow, painted Queen, The presentation of but what I was. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* iii. 32 Thou livest in a world of signs and types, The presentations of most holy truths.

6. The action of presenting to notice or mental view; a setting forth, a statement.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 4 This new presentation of Christ not before their eyes but within their soules. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 283, I have not further to trouble yᵉ Excellᶜʸ then wᵗ the presentation of my reall desires to serve you. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 302 In the Bible, there are no scientific presentations of the body of divinity. 1907 *Hibbert Jrnl.* July 927 His presentations of the orthodox case are sometimes the merest travesties of what educated opponents really hold.

b. The action of representing to the mind or thought; representation or suggestion to the mind. (Cf. PRESENTIVE.)

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (1873) § 229 The letter A was once a picture, and it represented a bull's head...It began in presentation and has reached a state of symbolism.

7. *Metaph.* and *Psychol.* (tr. Ger. *Vorstellung.*) All the modification of consciousness directly involved in the knowing or being aware of an object in a single moment of thought. By some authors restricted to perceptual cognition, in order to mark the distinction between it and ideational cognition or *representation*.

1842 Abp. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 46 (1860) 71 The impression which any object makes upon the mind may be called a Presentation. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* 1 Such acts are called Intuitions or Presentations; the former is the more generally received appellation. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* ii. 51 *note*, Strauss..shewed how essential were the differences between dogma and speculation, between the presentation and the notion. 1874 LEWES in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 691 The specific facts of feeling, perception, desire, will, &c., in so far as they are *known*, may on the whole be called Presentation (*Vorstellung*). 1884 SULLY *Outl. Psychology* vi. 152 The percept involves the immediate assurance of the presence of the whole object. Hence psychologists commonly speak of percepts in their totality as presentations. 1886 J. WARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 41/1 All that variety of mental facts which we speak of as sensations, perceptions, images, intuitions, concepts, notions, have two characteristics in common: (1) they admit of being more or less attended to, and (2) can be reproduced and associated together. It is here proposed to use the term *presentation* to connote such a mental fact, and as the best English equivalent for what Locke meant by idea, and what Kant and Herbart called a Vorstellung.

8. The action of placing, or condition of being placed, in a particular direction or position with respect to something else or to an observer; the mode in which a thing is presented or presents itself.

1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* xi. 349 A presentation of the one planet to the other in conjunction, in a variety of situations, tends to produce compensation. 1866 — *Fam. Lect. Sc.* 205 Among them occurs every variety..of oblique presentation from a plane passing..edgeways thro' the eye of the spectator to one perpendicular to the visual line. 1881 T. W. WEBB in *Nature* 10 Nov. 32/2 The Earl of Rosse..finds a narrow ray on either side, making..a singular resemblance to Saturn with a very thin presentation of the ring.

b. *Obstetr.* The presenting of a particular part of the fœtus towards the *os uteri* during labour: see PRESENT *v.* 9 b. Often with defining word indicating the part, as *arm, breech, face, foot, head, shoulder, vertex*, etc.

1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 195 The presentation of the head was always deemed the most natural. 1842 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (1849) I. 512/1 The presentation [of lambs, etc.] is sometimes made with the hind-feet foremost. 1851 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* (ed. 3) 121 Discriminating marks of a Head Presentation.

¶ **9.** Used for *presence* (app. for the sake of rime).

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 180 Bounde to Ierusalem, with furyous vyolacion, Be-for cesar caypha, and annas presentacion.

IV. 10. *attrib.* in sense 4, as *presentation copy, clock*, etc.; **presentation day**, a day on which a ceremonial presentation is made, e. g. a degree-day in a university: see quots.; in sense 1 b, as *presentation frock, gown*; in sense 6 or 7, as **presentation value**, value as a fact presented to mental view or knowledge.

1819 Lady MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 337 The others [books] were all presentation copies. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* lxii. (1839) VII. 406 There are few living authors of whose works presentation copies are not to be found here. 1843 E. P. BELDEN *St. Yale Coll.* 131 A short time previous to 'Presentation Day'—the day when the Senior class leaves the Institution. [*Note*] At the middle of the third term.. certificates are presented by the Faculty to the Corporation recommending those who have passed a satisfactory examination as worthy of degree. This gave rise to the term 'Presentation Day'. 1866 *Newspr.*, Presentation Day at the University of London. 1868 STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 296 It must have been a presentation-sword. 1889 LIDDON in *Pall Mall G.* 22 Apr. 1/2 The death, burial, and resurrection of Jesus had a mystical side and aspect over and above their presentation value as events in the world's history. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Feb. 5/2 Presentation gown of white duchesse satin.

Hence **Presenta·tional** *a.*, of or pertaining to presentation (sense 7); **Presenta·tionalism**: see quots.; **Presenta·tionism,** the doctrine that in perception the mind has an immediate cognition of the object; **Presenta·tionalist, Presenta·tionist,** one who holds this doctrine, a believer in the immediate perception of sensible things (also *attrib.*).

1886 E. J. HAMILTON *Mental Science* xviii. 131 The whole doctrine is more comprehensive than that of *presentational realism, and..may be designated by the unrestricted term '*presentationalism'. 1907 *Athenæum* 18 May 610/3 The subjective self is..an inference from certain presentational changes that cannot be ascribed to physical stimuli, and Ward's view is justified. 1895 *Funk's Standard Dict.*, *Presentationalism*, the doctrine that man has an immediate perception of all the elemental forms of entity, as space, time, substance, and power; natural realism, in an extended sense. *Ibid.*, *Presentationalist. a* 1842 Sir W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* (1846) 820/1 His doctrine of perception is..one of immediate cognition, under the form of real *presentationism. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 657 If the reader wants a name to characterise this system, he may call it the system of Absolute or Thorough-going presentationism. *a* 1842 Sir W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* (1846) 816/1 The *presentationists or Intuitionists constitute the object of which we are conscious in perception, into a sole, absolute, or total object; in other words, reduce perception to an act of immediate or intuitive cognition. 1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* x. 390 He is virtually a representationist as well as a presentationist. 1907 *Athenæum* 6 Apr. 407/1 Let him consider the whole 'Presentationist' controversy.

Presentative (prĭzē·ntătiv), *a.* [ad. med.L. type **præsentātīvus*: see PRESENT *v.* and -ATIVE. Cf. REPRESENTATIVE.]

1. *Eccl.* Of a benefice: To or for which a patron has the right of presentation: see quot. 1766. Also said of the advowson, the tithes, etc. connected with such a benefice. Opp. to APPROPRIATE, COLLATIVE, DONATIVE, IMPROPRIATE.

1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. viii. 22 Foundations of free-chappels..to be donatyve and not presentatyve. 1612 W. Travers *Supplic.* in *Hooker's Wks.* (1888) III. 555 The place of ministry whereunto I was called was not presentative. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 300 b, Parson Impersonee is the Rector that is in possession of the Church Parochiall, be it presentatiue, or impropriate. 1646 *Spelman's De non Temer. Eccl.* b j, The same remedy both for the presentative and impropriate Tithe. 1648 Heylin *Undeceiv. People* 30 The Churches will no longer be *presentative* at the choice of the Patron; but either made *Elective* at the will of the People, or else *Collated* by the Trustees of the severall Counties (succeeding .. in the power of Bishops). 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. iii. 22 An advowson presentative is where the patron hath a right of presentation to the bishop or ordinary, and moreover to demand of him to institute his clerk, if he find him canonically qualified: and this is the most usual advowson. 1872 O. Shipley *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s. v. *Dean*, [This] deanery is not presentative, but donative.

† **2.** Of or pertaining to presentation or bestowal. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) 189 The manlike hand of the Poet Claudian that hath so well and eloquently set downe the presentatiue Epigram of the said gift.

† **3.** = Representative *a.* 1, 2. *Obs.*

c 1430 [implied in Presentatively]. 1642 *Lett. fr. Gentl. to Friend in Loud.* 4 If the Parliament without the King make the presentative body, the King is the reall head to that body of the kingdome. 1653 H. Whistler *Upshot Inf. Baptism* 22 Christ being God the Son, spake in the glory, the Majesty presentative of Christ. *Ibid.* 86 The Angell visionally, presentative Christ our Redeemer.

4. Having the function or power of presenting an idea or notion to the mind.

1855 Brimley *Ess., Tennyson* 37 That phrase, 'a great water',..is an instance of the intense presentative power of Mr. Tennyson's genius. 1885 Stevenson in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 550 Those arts .. like architecture, music, and the dance, which are self-sufficient and merely presentative.

5. *Metaph.* and *Psychol.* Of, pertaining or relating to, or of the nature of presentation (sense 7); by some authors (e. g. Hamilton and Herbert Spencer) distinguished from *representative*, but now more usually employed as the wider term including this.

a 1842 Sir W. Hamilton in *Reid's Wks.* (1846) 804 The distinction of Presentative, Intuitive or Immediate, and of Representative or Mediate cognition. *Ibid.* 805/1 An immediate cognition, in as much as the thing known is itself presented to observation, may be called a presentative; and in as much as the thing presented, is, as it were, viewed by the mind face to face, may be called an intuitive, cognition. A mediate cognition, in as much as the thing known is held up or mirrored to the mind in a vicarious representation, may be called a representative cognition... In a presentative or immediate cognition there is one sole object. *Ibid.* 823/1 If then he declare that his own opinion coincides with that of the vulgar, he will, consequently, declare himself a Presentative Realist. 1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. II. iv. 5 Sensations are sometimes called presentative feelings. 1871 Fraser *Life Berkeley* ii. 43 In his account of sense perception, he anticipates the spirit of the presentative psychology of Reid and Hamilton. *a* 1881 A. Barratt *Phys. Metempiric* (1883) 176 This division of outer and inner seems to correspond with those between impressions and ideas, sensations and thoughts, and primary or presentative or vivid, and secondary or representative or faint states of consciousness.

Hence **Prese·ntatively** *adv.* (in quot., representatively, by representation).

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxxxvii. (1869) 49 With inne this bred al the souereyn good is put,..nouht ymaginatyfliche, nouht presentatyfliche, nouht vertualliche,.. but .. bodiliche and rialliche, presentliche and verreyliche.

Presented (prĭze·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Present *v.* + -ed 1.] Brought or placed before one, introduced; offered, bestowed, directed, etc.: see the verb. In quot. 1631 *absol.* = next, 1.

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 405 Learne of him..To take aduantage on presented ioy. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 303 Knowing the presented, to bee a very vnlearned and vnsufficient man. 1732 Pope *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 51 Avidien, or his Wife..Sell their presented partridges, and fruits, And humbly live on rabbits and on roots. 1800 *Chron.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 26/1 His Excellency will enter at the St. George's gate, and be received with presented arms by his Majesty's 51st regiment. 1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. II. vi. 245 Presented feelings hinder the representation of other feelings.

Presentee (prezĕntī'). [a. AF. *presentee* a presentee = F. *présenté*, pa. pple. of *présenter* to Present: see -ee.]

1. A person presented.

a. *Eccl.* A clergyman presented (for institution) to a benefice: see Present *v.* 3.

[1351-2 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 244/1 Vos Presentees sont a yceux Benefices ensi receuz.] 1498-9 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 132, I have..shewed to him as your mastership presented in after the deith of the last Incumbent, which presentee was in by the space of iiii or v dayes at the least. 1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 229 King John presented a Clarke to the Churche and commaunded by his writ that his presentee should be admitted. 1639 Earl of Cork *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) V. 94 The vickaridge of colligan, fallen voide by the death of Thomas Vyning, my laste presentee. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 86/1 The people of the parish had no colour of an objection to the presentee. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* ii. (1857) 32 Donald's minister..died in middle life, and an unpopular presentee was obtruded on the people. 1884 Sir C. E. Pollock in *Law Times Rep.* 19 Apr. 239/1 The bishop wrote to the plaintiff that..he was obliged to refuse to institute his presentee.

b. A person nominated or recommended for any office or position.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 May 8/1 In one old case the court rejected a nominee as not being duly qualified,..which led to the passing of an Act, which provided that, even if the presentee is reported not to be qualified, the Crown may nevertheless insist on his admission. Nowadays..the Lord Probationer is invariably found qualified, and is at once transformed from an 'apprentice' into a regular Senator of the College of Justice.

c. A person presented at court: see Present *v.* 1.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 276 In the palace, the presentees were crowded into a mob. 1897 *Daily News* 12 May 9/3 The latest 'presentees' had not all returned from the Drawing Room.

2. A person to whom something is presented; the recipient of a present or gift.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 385 The frequency of testimonials does not lessen their effect to the presentee. 1874-7 Sir H. Taylor *Autobiog.* (1885) II. xii. 167 Most presentees would rather dispense with the present than have to invent the necessary letters of eulogy and thanks.

† **Presente·ns.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *present tens* (mod. F. *temps présent*) present time: see Present *a.*, Tense *sb.*] **a.** Present time. **b.** Present tense.

c 1475 *Partenay* 1439 What be ye? what is your name þis presentens? 1530 Palsgr. 43 We shulde confounde the persons of this tens with the same persons of their presentenses.

Presenter (prĭze·ntəɹ). [f. Present *v.* + -er 1. See also Presentor.] One who presents, in various senses of the verb.

1. One who presents a person to a benefice, or to any position or office, or for a degree; one who formally introduces a person, esp. at court; in quot. 1597, a sponsor. (See also Presentor 1 b.)

1544 *Supplic. to King* (E.E.T.S.) 38 The presenter of the clercke to a benefyce. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxiv. § 5 It is the Church which doth offer them to Baptisme by the Ministery of Presenters. 1706 A. Boyer *Ann. Q. Anne* IV. 254 The prolocutor..chose for his presenter the Dean of Christ Church..who accordingly presented him..with an elegant Latin speech. 1830 Godwin *Cloudesley* I. xiv. 235 We had been presented to King George the First,..the presenter being Robert earl Danvers. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 26 June 5/1 Lord Kelvin..The first honorary Doctor of Science of London University was described by his presenter on Wednesday as 'a greater philosopher than Democritus, and one in whom are united the qualities of Archimedes and Aristotle'.

2. *Law.* One who makes a presentment (of a fact, or an offence, etc.); = Presentor 1 a. Now *rare.*

1545 Brinklow *Compl.* ii. 11 The thyrd [part] to the presenter that can iustyfye the matter. 1561 in Sir J. T. Gilbert *Calr. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1891) II. 14 The presenter, fynder or spier of thoffence to have thone haulfe. 1656 in *1st Cent. Hist. Springfield, Mass.* (1898) I. 251 John Harman was chosen to ye Office of a Presenter to present breaches of ye Lawes. 1705 Hearne *Collect.* 2 Sept. (O.H.S.) I. 40 If we consider of wt Persons the juries consist, & who are the Presenters. 1891 Maitland & Baildon *Court Baron* (Selden Soc.) 100 The said Benedict complaineth of all the presenters that falsely and maliciously have they indicted him.

3. One who makes a present; a donor, giver.

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* Ded. to Cheke, Not respectynge so muche the vylenes therof, as the good mynde of the presenter of ye same. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* Ded., One presented vnto him a booke .. the presenter replied. 1699 R. L'Estrange *Erasm. Colloq.* (1711) 37 He tells us the Weight, the Price, and the Presenter of every Piece. 1903 *Motor. Ann.* 184 Mr. Gordon Bennett, the presenter of the Cup, is entitled to a seat on every such Committee.

4. One who 'presents' a part in a play; an actor. *arch.* or *Obs.*

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 247 The deuice did teach the eyes the present miserie of the Presenter himselfe. 1606 Harington in Nichols *Progr. Jas. I* (1828) II. 73 Strange Pageantries..of this sort in our Queen's days I was sometime an humble Presenter and Assistant. 1634 Ford *Perkin Warbeck* III. ii, Are the presenters ready?..[*Stage direct.*] Enter at one door four Scotch Anticks [etc.]. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xx, His skill in performing the presenter of Pyramus.

5. One who presents an address, petition, memorial, an order, bill, cheque, etc.

1714 J. Macky *Journ. thro. Eng.* (1724) I. xi. 213 These Officers..are the Presenters to his Majesty of all Memorials. 1766 W. Gordon *Gen. Counting-ho.* 364 No presenter [of a bill] is obliged to wait longer. 1784 J. Brown *Hist. Brit. Ch.* (1820) II. iii. 48 To intimidate the presenters of this remonstrance. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 27 Apr., Addresses were presented to Garibaldi this afternoon...The presenters and a large number of other persons had interviews with the General in the library. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 64 Any person seeking to obtain a Crown writ shall lodge..in the office of the presenter of signatures a draft of the proposed writ. 1881 *Philad. Record* (U.S.) No. 3473. 6 The rules of the bank required that the presenter of a check should be identified.

6. One who (or that which) presents something to the mind or to notice.

1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (1873) § 232 But if we ask,..What idea does this word [*thing*] present? we answer, None! There is no creature, no subject of speech or of thought, which can claim the word *thing* as its presenter. 1897 Dowden *Fr. Lit.* I. iii. § 3. 53 The presenter in literature of this glittering spectacle is the historian Jean Froissart.

Presential (prĭze·nʃăl), *a.* Now *rare.* Also præ-. [ad. med.L. *præsentiālis* present (Du Cange), f. L. *præsenti-a* presence: see -al.]

1. Of or pertaining to presence; having or implying actual presence with a person or in a place; present.

1635 Brathwait *Five Senses, Contin.* v. 143 To see the presentiall countenance of God with the blessed and Elect. 1647 Jer. Taylor *Lib. Proph.* xiv. 204 By fiction of Law..the paines of Hell are made presentiall to him. 1724 R. Welton *Chr. Faith & Pract.* 34 He has been pleased to exhibit to us a presential communication of Himself. 1833 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Barrenn. Imag. Faculty*, What associating league to the imagination can there be between the seers, and the seers not, of a presential miracle?

2. Mentally present; having presence of mind; attentive to the matter in hand: = Present *a.* 4.

1649 Ambrose *Media* xi. (1652) 291 One hath quickness of parts,..another is solid, but not so ready and presential. 1815 Lamb *Let. to Wordsw.* in *Final Mem.* vi. 244, I lose all presential memory of what I had intended to say.

3. Pertaining or relating to present time.

1846 Mozley *Ess., Carlyle's Cromwell* (1878) I. 232 The two worlds of futurity have a praesential existence as of imagery within the mind.

b. *Gram.* Applied to those tenses of a verb formed on the present stem.

1898 W. M. Ramsay *Was Christ born in Bethlehem?* vi. 124 Here the presential tenses [ἀπογράφεσθαι and ἐπορεύοντο] are necessitated by the sense; all persons, individually and severally, repaired to their proper cities for their respective enrolment.

Hence † **Prese·ntialist** *Obs. nonce-wd.*, a believer in the Real Presence: see Presence 1 c, Real *a.*2 2 b.

a 1655 Vines *Lord's Supp.* iii. (1657) 50 As the Romish Præsentialists and Schoolmen dream.

Presentiality (prĭzenʃiæ·lĭti). Now *rare.* [ad. med.L. *præsentiālitās* (of time, Aquinas): see prec. and -ity. So OF. *presencialité* (in Godef.).] The condition or character of being presential.

a. Presentness (in time).

1624 F. White *Repl. Fisher* 424 This vnion is onely accidentall, and in regard of presentialitie and vbitie. 1652 T. Froysell *Gate Opportunity* Ep. Ded. 2 Let Faith give you a presentiality of things to come...Faith gives them a present Existence. 1664 Baxter *Divine Life* I. v. 28 That terms of priority, presentiality, and posteriority, have not that significancy in or about Eternity as they have with us. 1692 South *Serm.* (1697) I. 334 Which..makes all futures actually present to him; and it is the Presentiality of the Object which founds the unerring certainty of his knowledge. 1848 Hampden *Bampt. Lect.* (ed. 3) 175 They [events] are fixed and immutable in their 'presentiality' before God, whose eternity admits no change, no succession.

b. The fact or quality of being present in place; presence.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* § 287 It's the significator of the presentiality of heat. 1852 Bp. Forbes *Nicene Cr.* 54 Incomprehensibility implies the negation of any limit in substantial presentiality or presence. 1894 Froude *Life & Lett. Erasm.* 125 Circumincession is when a thing subsists really in something else which is really distinct, by the mutual assistance of presentiality in the same essence.

Prese·ntially, *adv.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. Presential + -ly 2. Cf. med. schol. L. *præsentiāliter*, OF. *presentialment* (Bruno Lat., 13th c.).] In a presential manner; in the way of actual presence; as being present.

1615 T. Adams *Leaven* Wks. 1862 II. 72 He reigns in this place..presentially by his grace. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Clerus Dom.* 28 Himselfe actually and presentially in heaven. 1691 E. Taylor *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 165 How doth Christ himself teach presentially in the Office of Preaching, and yet sitteth at the Right Hand of God?

Prese·ntialness. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being presential; = Presentiality (in quots., presence in space).

1692 Norris *Curs. Refl. Ess. Hum. Und.* 20, I account for the Mode of human Understanding..by the Presentialness of the Divine λόγος, or Ideal World to our Souls. 1713 A. Collier *Clavis Univ.* I. i. § 2 (1836) 36 If..the Presentialness of the Object be necessary to the Act of Vision, the Object perceived cannot possibly be External to..us.

Presentiate (prĭze·nʃiĕit), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *præsentia* Presence + -ate 3; cf. *differentiate, substantiate.*] *trans.* To make or render present in place or time; to cause to be perceived or realized as present.

1659 Hammond *On Ps.* v. 7 Paraphr. 32 That place where thou art pleased to præsentiate thy self. 1689 W. Taylor in *Manton's Treat. Self-Denial* Ep. Ded., That faith which realiseth the unseen glory, presentiateth our future hopes, looketh beyond time to eternity. 1755 Amory *Mem.* (1766) II. 252 A realizing, presentiating faith of the unseen things promised by God. 1845-7 P. Fairbairn *Typol. Script.* (1857) I. I. iii. 66 To figure and presentiate to the soul the future realities of the divine Kingdom.

Presentient (prĭse·nʃĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *præsentient-em*, pres. pple. of *præsentīre* to feel or perceive beforehand: see Pre- A. 3 and Sentient.] Feeling or perceiving beforehand; having a presentiment; scenting beforehand.

1814 Southey *Roderick* XVIII. 322 The ravenous fowls of heaven Flock there presentient of their food obscene. 1818 J. H. Hunt tr. *Tasso* XIX. 76 Shrinks then thy heart, presentient of its doom? 1854 Patmore *Angel in Ho.* I. I. xii. (1879) 133 And, ere we reached her father's gate We paused with one presentient mind. 1888 Quiller-Couch *Troy Town* ix, Mrs. Buzza,..presentient of evil, ran downstairs.

† **Presenti·fic,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **præsentific-us*, f. *præsenti-*, stem of *præsens* present: see -fic.] Making or rendering present. Hence † **Presenti·fical** *a.*, † **Presenti·ficly** *adv. Obs. rare.*

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. iii. II. xliv, I have already

told, and did descry How presentifick circularity Is spread through all. 1653 — *Conject. Cabbal., Def.* 171 Adam .. notwithstanding that he found no want of any covering to hide himself from that presentifick sense of him. *Ibid.* (R.), The whole evolution of times and ages, from everlasting to everlasting, is collectedly and presentifickly represented to God at once. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* v. xvii. (1713) 466 Phancy becomes sometimes presentifical, as in Mad-men and those in high Fevers, whose Phantasms seem real external Objects to them.

Presentiment (prĭsĕ·ntimĕnt). Also 8 præsentiment. [a. obs. F. *presentiment* (Cotgr.): see PRE- A. 2 and SENTIMENT.]

1. A mental impression or feeling of a future event; a vague expectation resting on no definite reason, but seeming like a direct perception of something abont to happen; an anticipation, foreboding (most commonly of something evil).

1714 MRS. MANLEY *Adv. Rivella* 71 Some Presentiment told me this agreeable Gentleman would certainly succeed. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. vi. 114 God..must have given us this discernment..as a Pre-sentiment of what is to be hereafter. 1761 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* III. 340 She seemed to have a pre-sentiment of those evils. 1830 WORNSW. *Pre-sentiments* i, Presentiments! they judge not right Who deem that ye from open light Retire in fear of shame. 1884 L. J. JENNINGS *Croker Papers* I. vi. 181 They appear to have had a sad presentiment of the truth.

2. A previously conceived sentiment or opinion; a prepossession. *rare.*

1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. 109 You would not give people reason to change their favourable prae-sentiments of you. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* ii. 49 The idea or pre-sentiment of God, everywhere rooted in the mind of man.

Hence **Presentime·ntal** *a.*, of the nature of, expressing, or conveying a presentiment.

c 1819 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 242 The affecting beauty of the death of Cawdor and the presentimental speech of the King. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiii, Amelia..thought somehow it was a mysterious and pre-sentimental bell.

Presenting (prĭze·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PRESENT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PRESENT, in its various senses. Also *attrib.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 66 Whanne a lord haþ þe gold for his presentynge [to a benefice], þe gold dwelliþ stille in oure lond, but whanne þe pope haþ þe furste fruytes þe gold goþ out & comeþ neuere aʒen. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 401, I thanke the hartyly, seyd the kynge, Of thy yeft and presentynge. 1563 WINʒET *Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 43 Nocht a fenʒeit, bot a trew persoun; nocht in præsenting, bot in substance. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xiii. (1840) 266 They ..as it were scattered their powder in presenting, before they came to discharge. 1720 WHITE *Monit. Clergy Peterb.* I. 29 They [churchwardens] have a general Prejudice to the sworn Duty of Presenting; for fear of offending this or that Neighbour. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. vi. 75 Discovered..out of presenting-distance. 1901 BP. GORE *Body of Christ* iv. § 1 (1907) 226 The presenting before God of the one sacrifice.

b. *Presenting term*: in Ireland, the term or date for making legal presentments.

1779-80 *Ir. Act* 19 & 20 *Geo. III*, c. 19 § 1 Any person.. may sue..in the county of Dublin at the next presenting term. 1898 *Act* 61 & 62 *Vict.* c. 37 § 113 (1) The grand jury of..the county of Dublin at the Easter presenting term, next after the passing of this Act, may choose [etc.].

Prese·nting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That presents in various senses of the verb; that presents or shows itself.

1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 394 The integuments of the presenting arm. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xv. (1856) 114, I could see that the dark knoblike protrusions..were the presenting faces of hills. 1872 ANSTIE in *Practitioner* Jan. 62 The presenting part seemed firm.

Presentist (pre·zĕntist), *sb.* (*a.*) *rare.* [f. PRESENT *a.* + -IST.] An advocate of the present; in quot., One who believes that the prophecies of Scripture, esp. of the Apocalypse, are at present in course of fulfilment: opp. to PRETERIST and FUTURIST. In quot. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1878 H. G. GUINNESS *End of Age* (1880) 93 Three distinct classes .. denominated Preterist, Futurist and Presentist schemes of interpretation.

Presentive (prĭze·ntiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [irreg. f. PRESENT *v.* + -IVE; used for distinction from the etymologically regular *presentative.*] Presenting an object or conception directly to the mind (opp. to *symbolic*); also *sb.*, a presentive word. Hence **Prese·ntively** *adv.*; **Prese·ntiveness.**

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (1873) § 227 We will call these two classes of words by the names of Presentive and Symbolic. The Presentive are those..which present any conception to the mind. *Ibid.* § 230 The numerals I and II and III and IIII are presentive of the ideas of one and two and three and four...The figures 1 and 2 and 3 and 4 are and always were pure symbols. *Ibid.* § 232 In Chaucer's Prologue it [the word *thing*] occurs twice presentively. *Ibid.* § 235 The word *shall* offers a good example of the movement from presentiveness to symbolism. When it flourished as a presentive word, it signified to *owe*. *Ibid.* § 244 A passage with many proper names and titles in it may, however, bring the presentives up to, or even cause them to surpass, the number of the symbolics. *Ibid.* § 464 The pronoun *I*..has also a sort of reflected or borrowed presentiveness, which we will call a subpresentive power. 1883 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 187 If, as some philologists maintain, the development of a language is to be estimated by the proportion it shows of 'symbolic' as opposed to 'presentive' words.

Presently (pre·zĕntli), *adv.* [f. PRESENT *a.* + -LY 2.]

†**1.** So as to be, or as being, present; in presence; in the very place, on the spot; in person, personally.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 454 3if a man be presently nyʒ his sheep, & fayle not to fede hem & to defende hem.., his bodily presense is skileful to hym to dwelle vpon þes sheep. *c* 1430 [see PRESENTATIVELY]. 1537 POLE *Let. to Hen. VIII* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. lxxxii. 199 Places [in my book] that cannot so vively be perceived by writing as..by conferring..presently with the author. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 199 When God himselfe in his owne person, and presently spake vnto Abel. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue* B ij, Whereto also the Author presently as a concordable witnes with the same doth onely point and direct us.

2. At the present time; at this time, at present, now. *Obs.* (since 17th c.) in lit. Eng. (No certain instance in Shaks.) But in regular use in most Eng. dialects, and common in Sc. writers.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 50 Thou arte not presently in helthe of thy body. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* I. v. 21 Charles the fyfthe..fader of this that presently regneth. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G g ij b, Dedes done presently in our daies. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 31 A reward to be rendred hereafter, not presently. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Auney's Trav.* (1706) 191 It is, says he, too long and melancholy a Mischance to relate presently. 1740 TULL *Horse-hoing Husb.* Suppl. 257 Enough to make the Horse hoing common in Time to come, if not presently. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 17 The question presently under consideration. 1826 SCOTT *Provinc. Antiq.* 85 Sir William Rae, Baronet,..presently Lord Advocate. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vi. § 9. 171 Our presently disputed claims. 1897 GEIKIE *Anc. Volcanoes Brit.* I. i. 5 The presently active volcano must be the basis and starting-point of inquiry. 1901 *Leeds Mercury* 4 July, A young man belonging to Rotherham and presently staying with his parents at Bridlington.

†b. For the present; on the present occasion.

1593 FALE *Dialling* A iij, The making of the Horologicall Cylindre .. we have presently omitted. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 319 That which hath beene presently delivered.

†c. At the time referred to; for the time being; at that time, just then. (In quot. 1597, At the very time, or immediately before; 'just'.) *Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 573/2 [They] fauoured not yᵉ race of the Kyngs that presently raigned. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxxv. § 4. 48 Neuer cast any colde water vpon them presently taken out of a well. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 128 Every one retaining what he presently had. 1696 STILLINGFL. 12 *Serm.* iii. 90 Although the people might not presently believe what they said. 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) I. 46 My Illness..being presently attributed to the indifferent Health I had enjoy'd for some Days past.

3. At the very time, without any delay; at once, forthwith; immediately, instantly, directly, speedily, quickly, promptly. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1430 LYDG. *London Lackpenny* Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 105 Then to Westmynster-Gate I presently went When the sonn was at hyghe pryme. 1537 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 90 Without some reparacion to be presently doon upon it, it canne not be enhabited. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 76 Go presently, and take this Ring with thee. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 110 The Sacrament which they administer in both kinds, and giue it to infants presently after Baptisme. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 83 It should not be done presently, lest Passion mingle with it. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX. iv, The poor woman,..no sooner looked at the serjeant, than she presently recollected him. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* I. xi, The terms are just and merciful indeed! But then they must be offered presently [*ed.* 1877 promptly proffered]. 1869 HT. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* Pref., Making arrangements for the issue of this Autobiography presently after my decease.

4. In blunted sense (gradnally weakened from 3): In the space of time that immediately follows, in a little while, before long, after a short time, soon, shortly. (Cf. ANON 5, BY AND BY 4, and colloq. use of *directly, immediately,* and nearly all advbs. of the same kind). Now the ordinary use.

(The growth of this was so imperceptible, that early examples, esp. before *c* 1650, are doubtful.)

a 1566 R. EDWARDES *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 90 For Pithias I bewail, which presently must die. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 99 Nay, hut hee'l be heere presently: let's go dresse him like the witch of Brainford. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Oct., The Polyglottes and new Bible which he believes will be presently worth 40*l.* a-piece. 1699 LOCKE *Educ.* (ed. 4) § 130 Toys..which are presently put out of order. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 10 Others, which are softer in the Quarry, grow hard and firm presently after they are taken out of it. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiii. 230 Pride will be presently brought down. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 73 But the very same extravagances..when caught up by inferior spirits presently lose their garb..of beauty. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* ii. 20 The elder boys might earn their own shoe-leather presently. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xi. 647 The struggle, as we shall presently see, lasted two generations. *Colloq.* I cannot attend to it at once; I will do so presently.

†**5.** Immediately (in space or relation); so as to be adjacent or contiguous; directly, closely. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 119 Neither the hils Ceraunij, nor yet the region Adiabene, do presently and immediatly confine thereupon: for the country of the Sopheni lyeth between. *a* 1619 FLETCHER, etc. *Knt. Malta* II. i, I have a business Which much concerns you, presently concerns you. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 102 Presently without the Chappell is the Burse. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The stomach is joyned presently to the mouth, and is little.

6. In the way of immediate consequence or inference; as a direct result or conclusion, directly; consequently, thereupon; necessarily, *ipso facto.*

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) 292, I cannot thinke..that it is sufficient onely to slander an honest man, to make him presently wicked. 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 94 We do not infer, nor doth it presently follow, that the present reading is corrupt and false. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. ix. § 11 Do not presently imagine you shall gain nothing by his Company. 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 296 It does not presently follow that all have the Holy Spirit who say they have it. 1859 GANDELL tr. *Lightfoot's Horæ Heb.* II. 45 Nor was he presently to be called an Eremite who dwelt in the wilderness.

†**Pre·sently,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LY 1.] = PRESENT *a.* 1.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. ix. 193 God is lijk presentli euery where, and therfore he is lijk redi for to ʒeue hise gracis and ʒiftis euery where. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* I iv b, Though we mought praye vnto yᵉ sayd sainctes as beyng presentlye and conversaunt wyth vs.

Presentment (prĭze·ntmĕnt). Also 5 (in sense 2 a) presentamonte; 7 præsentment. [a. OF. *presentement* (12th c. in Godef.): see PRESENT *v.* and -MENT.] The act of presenting or fact of being presented, presentation; an instance or embodiment of this: chiefly in technical or special uses.

1. The act of presenting a person to or for any office, esp. a clergyman for institution to a benefice: see PRESENT *v.* 3, PRESENTATION 2. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

Darrein presentment: see DARREIN.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10944 Þe order of þe bysshopes presentement. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 423 Henry the fyrst..Comandit the busshop of lincolne & hys archydiacon that edwynus the sone of Godgose shold haue in pece & rest hys chyrche of seynt Gylys, and put hys clerke whom he wold by hys presentment. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 351 The commons of the cytie of London chase vnto their maire..Thomas fiz Thomas..and made no presentement of hym vpon the morowe folowynge, nouther to the kynge nor yet to the barons of the kynges excheker, as they of right ought to haue donn. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xxvi. 58 b, In the lawes of the realme..the right of presentment to a church, is a temporall enheritaunce. 1579 *Expos. Law Terms* 159 *Presentment* is when a man which hath right to geeue a benefice spirituall nameth the person to whome he wil giue it, and maketh a writing to the Bishop for him, that is a presentation or presentment. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* s.v., If divers coheires may not agree in presentment, the presentee of the eldest shall be admitted. [1760, 1833 Darrein presentment [see DARREIN]. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 617 The great charter of John..retains the three recognitions of Novel disseisin, Mort d'ancester, and Darrein presentment.]

2. *Law.* The act of presenting or laying before a court or person in authority a formal statement of some matter to be legally dealt with (see PRESENT *v.* 8). a. A statement on oath by a jury of a fact within their own knowledge. This includes:

(*a*) The statement by a grand jury at assizes or quarter sessions of an indictable offence, or of the existence of a nuisance. †(*b*) The statement by the grand jury, or (later) of a presentment sessions (see d) in Ireland, of the amount due by a county or barony, and the method of its assessment (*obs.*). (*c*) The statement by the jury of a court baron or court leet of matters from which rights accrue to the lord, or in respect of which his jurisdiction is invoked.

[1308-9 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 279/1 Le Viscunte fet travayler les gentz des ditz Hundrez a fere presentemenz devant ly en sun turn, des articles a vantdiz. *c* 1340 *Modus tenendi Curias* in *Court Baron* (Selden Soc. 1891) 100 Ore doit le seneschal feare lever un douszeyne de fraunk tenauntz qe ount oy ceaux presentementz e serrent chargeez de touz les articles. [*trans.* Then shall the steward cause to be constituted a dozen of free tenants who have heard the presentments, and they shall be charged with all the articles].] 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 29/2 Presentamentes, Writtes, and al other maner of Recordes. 1447 *Shillingford Lett.* (Camden) 134 No man shuld be putte to answere before the King or his Counseill w'out presentment before Justice. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Logic* I. xii. 53 b, I take a presentment to bee a meere demantiation of the iurors themselues or of some other officer without any other information. 1615 *Heuley-in-Arden Rolls* (1890), Presentments by the aletasters for vitlers: William Kerby shumaker faultie; John Knight Couper faultie; [and 10 others; each fined] xij^{d}. 1630 COKE *On Copyholds* § 57 (1668) 159 Of Acts which amount to Forfeiture, some are Forfeits *eo instante* that they are committed, some are not Forfeits till Presentment. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1823) II. 389 The grand juries made [1683] high presentments against all that were esteemed whigs and nonconformists. 1755 *Irish Act* 29 *Geo. II*, c. 14 § 6 The power given to grand-juries at quarter-sessions, to raise money by presentment for the use of houses of correction hath been frequently abused, and the money so presented misapplied. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxiii. 298 Presentment..is a very comprehensive term; including not only presentments properly so called, but also inquisitions of office, and indictments by a grand jury. A presentment, properly speaking, is the notice taken by a grand jury of any offence from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them at the suit of the king. *Ibid.* 301 The presentment of a nuisance, a libel, or the like; upon which the officer of the Court must afterwards frame an indictment, before the party presented can be put to answer it. 1798 DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 237 The bills, or presentments, found by a grand jury are an official accusation, in order to put the party accused upon his trial. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. v. 457 The grand jury has also an important constitutional right of presentment of offences from their own knowledge. 1882 *Scriven's Law of Copyholds* (ed. 6) xii. § 2. 352 If no presentment was made in the court leet of articles of which that court had cognizance, they were to be presented in the tourn. 1889 MAITLAND *Sel. Pleas Manorial Courts* Introd. 24 [In 16th c.] it is still theoretical law that the jury ought to make presentment concerning all who are not in frank-pledge.

†b. A similar statement (formerly) made by a magistrate or justice of peace, or by a constable.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 20 b, I shall true constable be..and true presentment make [etc.]. 1535 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 437 (Let to Mayor & Aldermen, etc., of Cambridge), Ye have also refused alonly this yere, to make a certain othe..for..the presentement to the vicechauncelor of vagabundes and others. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vi. 404 Of like strength also..is the Presentment of the Constables concerning sundrie poinctes contayned in the Statute of Winchester, 13 E. I. 1607 COWELL *Interpr., Presentment*, is a meere denuntiation of the Iurours themselues, or some other officer, as Iustice, Constable, searcher, surueiours &c..of an offence inquirable in the court wherevnto it is presented. 1827 LD. ELDON in Barnewall & Cr. *Reports* VII. 516 The presentment of a justice on his own knowledge has, by statute, in some cases, the force of a presentment by a grand jury. 1827 *Act 7 & 8 Geo. IV*, c. 38 No petty constables shall be required at any petty session or elsewhere to make, nor shall any high constable be required at any gaol delivery, great session, or general or quarter session .. to deliver any presentment respecting popish recusants [etc.]. 1828 BARNEWALL & CR. *Reports* VII. 514 R. Hooper, high constable of the hundred of Whitley.. signed the following presentment in writing upon paper. 1875 T. S. PRITCHARD *Pract. Quarter Sessions* I. iv. § 3. 173 It may fairly be assumed that presentments by constables will be discontinued, and that..indictments will be substituted in the necessary cases.

c. *Eccl.* A formal complaint or report of some offence or fault, made by the churchwardens or other parish authorities to the bishop or archdeacon at his visitation.

1576 GRINDAL *Articles Canterb.* xliv. in *Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 170 Sums..forfeited..since the feast of Easter..until the day of giving up the presentment. *c* 1583-4 in Usher *Presbyt. Moveint. in reign Eliz.* (Camden) 86, 89. 1603 *Constit. & Canons Eccl.* cxiii, Every parson..may ioin in every presentment with the said church-wardens. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 195 The Church-wardens should meet twice a yeere, to haue all their presentments made perfect against the Assises. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 183 The Clergy of the City refused to make presentments. 1720 WHITE *Monit. Clergy Peterb.* I. 28 The due Presentment of Defaults and Offences by the Church-Wardens upon their Oaths. 1901 *Blunt's Bk. Ch. Law* (ed. 9) IV. i, Such presentments are now usually made once a year, at the archdeacon's or the bishop's visitation.

†d. Presentment sessions, special sessions held in Ireland for the raising of public money for certain purposes, in which certain cess-payers were associated with the Grand Jury. *Obs.*

1836 *Act 6 & 7 Will. IV*, c. 116 (*title*) An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Presentment of Public Money by Grand Juries in Ireland. *Ibid.* § 4 Such justices are hereby required to assemble..with the cess payers associated with them..to hold a special or presentment sessions for the purposes of this Act. *Ibid.* § 5 Grand juries ..are hereby required, at each assizes, to appoint..certain places..(one in each barony or half barony) where..presentment sessions shall be..holden previous to the next assizes. 1898 *Act* 61 & 62 *Vict.* c. 37 § 4 (1) The county council..shall..have the powers and duties of the grand jury and the said [county at large] presentment sessions. *Ibid.* § 27 There shall be transferred..to the district council of every county district, the business of any baronial presentment sessions so far as respects that district.

3. The act of offering for acceptance or consideration; the dedication of a book; giving, bestowal; handing over, delivery; the presenting of a bill or an account for payment: = PRESENTATION 4, 1 a. Now *rare*.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 27 When comes your Booke forth? *Poet.* Vpon the heeles of my presentment sir. 1608 HEYWOOD *Sallust* Ded., I haue aduentured rather to tempt your acceptance in this small presentment. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Mayor Quinborough* IV. ii, Mark but the least presentment of occasion, As these times yield enough, and then mark me. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 259 To trick up the name of some Esquire..to be his bookpatron with the appendant form of a ceremonious presentment. 1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* VI. 48 Lord Howard and Lord Stanley..loaded him with the presentment of their services to the King. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 244 The presentment of children at the Font, is most properly the Act of the Church. 1665 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 459 He desires the presentment of his most humble service. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* Pref. 1 To make presentment of a new book to you. 1769 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 216 To settle matters about the presentment of the petition. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. ii. (1869) I. 327 They promised payment.. six months after such presentment. 1882 *Act* 45 & 46 *Vict.* c. 61 § 87 (2), Presentment for payment is necessary in order to render the indorser of a note liable.

†4. Ceremonial introduction (of a person): = PRESENTATION 1 b. *Obs. rare.*

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 54 An exceeding joy.. that shall attend the presentment of saints there. 1754 C'TESS SHAFTESB. in *Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 81 It was to attend my niece to the ceremony of presentment.

5. The act of presenting to sight (or hearing), or something so presented: = PRESENTATION 5. a. A theatrical or dramatic representation; the performance of a play or the like. (In quot. 1881 the performance or 'rendering' of a musical work.)

c 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* III. i, Earl Cador's marriage, and a masque to grace it, So, so, This night shall make me famous for presentments. 1668 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 83 Three hours and a half, which is no more than is required for the presentment on the stage. 1834 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. 116 (C. D.) She was an honored guest at the presentment of a burlesque masque. 1841 LONGF. *Childr. Lord's Supp.* 26 The Feast of the Leafy Pavilions Saw we in living presentment. 1881 *Athenæum* 10 Sept. 348/1 Works of Beethoven and Wagner present the greatest facilities for presentment in this way.

b. Representation of an object by a picture, image, or graphic description; delineation; usually quasi-*concr.* a picture, portrait, image, likeness.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 54 The counterfet presentment of two Brothers. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess., Tennyson* 45 A poem which consists of a series of actions admitting of splendid pictorial presentment. 1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* I. iv. 62 Pleasing presentment of advanced old age. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. i. 3 He could not recognise in his own daughter the feminine presentment of himself. 1882 STUBBS *Med. & Mod. Hist.* xiv. (1900) 368 Oxford dropped the canon law degree altogether; Cambridge, by adopting a more general form, retained a shadowy presentment of the double honour. 1885 E. GARRETT *At any Cost* xvi, Landseer's touching presentment of the faithful dog resting its head on its dead master's coffin.

c. The appearance, aspect, form, or mode in which anything is presented; exhibition, display.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 156 To cheat the eye with blear illusion, And give it false presentments. 1853-8 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 247 We did not see Loch Katrine, perhaps, under its best presentment. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 65 In his presentment as a member of society he should take a sacred care to be more than he seems, not to seem more than he is. 1905 *Academy* 4 Feb. 99/2 The stories are naught, for they are a common fund, and, when stripped of the presentment, they are not very numerous.

6. The action of presenting to notice or mental perception; statement, setting forth, description; the form or mode of so presenting or stating.

1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. i, The Gods of Greece..Haue giuen old Homer leaue to view the world And make his owne presentment. 1828 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) II. 334 It is in a fair way of putting an end to that particular cause of complaint, which, in all latter presentments of the grievances of Ireland, had been made to hold the most prominent place. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 4 The feeling of the chief people in the religious world..seems to be just now..in favour of dogma, of a scientific and exact presentment of religious things, instead of a literary presentment of them. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 206 Every point is too doubtful to allow of summary presentment. 1881 *Athenæum* 5 Feb. 195 Not less vivid are the presentments of character afforded us.

7. The act of presenting to consciousness, or to the imagination; suggestion; the conception thus given.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 14 That sin at the first presentment would affright a man, which he iuggles on by degrees. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. ix. 144 The writings of these mystics..gave me an indistinct, yet stirring and working presentment. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. iv. § 9 The continual presentment to the mind of this beautiful and fully realized imagery more and more chilled its power of apprehending the real truth. 1884 H. D. TRAILL in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 443/1 Vividness of presentment to the imagination is not all that language has to provide for.

b. *Metaph.* and *Psychol.* = PRESENTATION 7.

a 1842 SIR W. HAMILTON *Dissert.* in *Reid's Wks.* App. 819 Which .. supposes that the Idea is an original and absolute presentment, and..constitutes the doctrine of Ideal presentative perception. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* v. 144 The qualities of matter by themselves are, equally with matter itself, an objective presentment without a subject. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iv. 153 Such is our knowledge of our own sensations, emotions, and all direct presentments of consciousness apart from memory. *Ibid.* 162 All those immediate judgments which the intellect passes on the presentments of sense, or the representments of memory and imagination. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 382 The Nominalist who regards abstract terms as representing nothing but the generalisations of the mind out of concrete presentments.

Presentness (pre·zĕntnĕs). [f. PRESENT *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being present in place, time, or thought.

†1. The state of being in the presence of or close proximity to a person or thing: = PRESENCE 1. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 258/1 Presentnesse, *presence.* 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxiv. 8 It was a presentnesse of his power and grace. 1609 OVERBURY *Observ. State France* (1626) 28 The presentnesse of danger inflames their courage.

2. The fact of existing at this time, or at the time referred to; present existence or condition.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 131 Not after, but euen in the instant and presentnesse of time. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* I. (1682) 116, I can see beyond the presentness of this world. 1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1869) II. 119 Time is the equivalent of Pastness, Presentness, and Futureness, combined. 1885-6 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxliv. 1 It has also a presentness about it, for Jehovah is now his strength, and is still teaching him.

†3. a. Attentiveness, readiness. b. *Presentness of mind* = presence of mind: see PRESENCE 7. *Obs.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. § 169 Goring had..a much keener Courage, and presentness of Mind in danger. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 310 Do you either listen and apply your hearts to a presentness in hearing. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 32 He had such an undaunted Presentness of a prepared Mind.

‖ Presentoir (prezãntwä·r). *Obs.* [In form French, as if:—L. type **præsentōrium*; but not known in French use; apparently of English invention.] (See quot.)

1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art, Presentoir* (Fr.), an ornamental cup, very shallow, and having a tall, enriched stem; it was a decorative article of luxury, serving no particular use; but was much fabricated in the sixteenth century, at which period the one engraved was executed. Hence in WEBSTER 1864, *Cent. Dict.*, etc.

Presentor (prĭze·ntə(r). [Early mod.E. *presentour*, a. AF. *presentour* = F. *présenteur*, agent-n. f. *présenter* to PRESENT: see -OR.]

†1. a. One who makes a presentment: = PRESENTER 2. *Obs.*

[*c* 1340 *Modus tenendi Curias* in *Court Baron* (Selden Soc. 1891) 97 Ore doit le seneschal fere elire xij. fraunkes tenauntz..qe puissent oier le presentement de presentour sil facent nul conseylement.]

1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 10 The stewarde with two of the presentours shall assesse..suche amerciament to them shall seeme reasonable. 1592 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xv. 277 Thone halfe [of the fine] to the comon chamber, and thother halfe to the presentor. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 270 Ouer euery Hundred is written (before the Iurors) *Alder. Iuratorum* with a name prefixt, then *Electores Iuratorum* with two names, and next the Presentors.

b. One who presents to a benefice: = PRESENTER 1. *rare.*

1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 193 If..the presentor pending the presentation dies [*orig.* IV. iv. § 13 Si..pendaunt le presentement, moerge le presentour]. 1904 A. F. POLLARD *Cranmer* vii. 195 The sale of benefices was to be punished by deprivation of the presentee, and by forfeiture of the presentor's patronage.

2. = PRESENTOIR (? misprint).

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 10/1 A silver-gilt presentor, formed as an infant Bacchus on a barrel, 9½ in. high, 290 guineas.

Presepe, obs. form of PRÆCIPE.

Preservable (prĭzə·ɹvăb'l), *a.* [f. PRESERVE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being preserved.

1647 *Eng. Mountebank Casting Sickly Water of State* 5 Meere Notions, and not vindicable, nor preservable by Law. 1832 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 537, I have often meditated to collect my preservable works under the denomination Wilhelm Taylor. 1868 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* Add. 232 No work can be wasted.., provided only the kind of it..be preservable and distributable.

Hence **Preservabi·lity.** *rare.*

1889 *Lancet* 27 Apr. 35 Advt., Securing safety, palatability, convenience and preservability of drugs.

Preserval (prĭzə·ɹvăl). *rare.* [f. PRESERVE *v.* + -AL.] Preservation.

1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wallenstein* III. ii, To thanke you For this same deare preservall of my life. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 237 The preserval of the deposit of the sovereignty entrusted into their hands. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* L. 86 Conducive to the preserval of order.

Preservation (prezəɹvē·ʃən). [a. F. *préservation* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *præservātio* (Duns Scotus, *Sentent.* 4. 22. 17), n. of action f. late L. *præservāre* to PRESERVE.]

1. The action of preserving or keeping from injury or destruction; the fact of being preserved (esp. with objective genitive, e. g. your preservation = your being preserved).

1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 17/2 Youre seid Suppliaunt shall pray to God for the preservation of youre moost roiall estate. 1472-3, 1485 [see PRAY *v.* 5 c]. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 103 Thankes geuynge to almyghty god for his delyuery and preseruation from so many imminent perels. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 233 Remedies meete for the maintenance and preseruation of his bodie. 1641 *More's Rich. III*, Ep. Ded. 1 The great care..observed..for the preservation of antiquities. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, General Thanksgiving*, We bless thee for our creation, preservation, and all the blessings of this life. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* L. 318 Varnished over with the same sort of varnish that is used for the preservation. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* XX. (1862) 387 The preservation of the peace always must be the first interest of all who have property. 1845 R. HUNTER *Landlord & Tenant* (ed. 2) II. 213 Melioration and preservation, or repairs, often admit of little distinction.

2. The state or condition of being (well or ill) preserved; state of keeping.

1751 J. STUART in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 386 The outward precinct of an Amphitheatre in excellent preservation. 1816 CHALMERS in Hanna *Mem.* (1849) II. iv. 82 The foxtails are still in great preservation. 1890 BARKER *Wayfaring in France* 216 The ramparts of Aigues-Mortes..are in a much better state of preservation.

†3. The means of preservation; a preservative.

1584 COGAN (*title*) The Haven of Health... Hereunto is added a Preseruation from the Pestilence. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lv. § 2 Measure is likewise the preseruation of all things. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 166 Hallowed meddals, which they woare as preseruations against death.

†4. A thing preserved from decay. *Obs.*

1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* III. 188 We should..be in the state of those preservations which..without salting, become incorruptible when buried under a deep snow.

Preservative (prĭzə·ɹvătiv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5–6 -yve, -if(fe, -yf(e. [ad. F. *préservatif* adj. and sb. (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *præservātīvus* (R. Grosseteste *c* 1225): see PRESERVE *v.* and -ATIVE.]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of preserving; tending to preserve; protective.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxix. (Bodl. MS.), He [the physician] techeþ to vse certeyne medicines preseruatyues to [= against] feblenes. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 91 Demyng theyr odour.. Was to his courage most preservatyve. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 334 b/1 The medecyne preseruatyf is that whiche preserueth fro fallyng. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xli. 501 Treacles and Mithridates, and suche lyke preseruatiue medicines. 1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* ix. 69 This is the Doctors preservative Doctrine. 1699 SHAFTESB. *Inq. conc. Virtue* I. iii. 78 Virtuous and preservative of virtue. 1827 SIR J. BARRINGTON *Personal Sk.* I. 12 A bad example may sometimes be more preservative

against error than a good one. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 929 A preservative injection for anatomical purposes.

B. *sb.* (absolute use of adj.)

1. a. A medicine that preserves health, protecting from or preventing disease; a safeguard against poison or infection; a prophylactic.

1466 *Manners & Household Expenses* (Roxb.) 369 A lyte boxe of preser[u]atyffe, and a pote of tryakel. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 176 b, Whiche place was..purged daily with fyers and other preseruatiues. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5063 To swallow a Vipers head was a most certain Preservative and Remedy against the biting of a Viper. 1779 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 17 June, I am glad that you have Heberden, and hope his restoratives and his preservatives will both be effectual.

fig. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1150/1 Tribulacion is double medicine, bothe a cure of the synne passed, & a preseruatiue fro the syn that is to come. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 The Scripture..is..a Physicions-shop..of preseruatiues against poisoned heresies.

b. *gen.* A thing that preserves *from* (or *against*) any danger or injury; a safeguard.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 113 b, Preseruatyues agaynst enuy & wroth. 1670 WALTON *Lives* IV. 286 Strong preservatives against all disquiet. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Rom. xi. 21 The best preservative from falling, is humility and holy fear. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 175 *note*, An infallible preservative against the legions of evil spirits. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. v. 197 A delicate sense of humour, which is the best preservative against all extravagance.

2. That which preserves, or tends to preserve or protect from decay, loss, or destruction.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* v. 17 Lete wysedome than be to the comfortyfe That to thy brayn is best preseruatyfe. 1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 5 b, Good dyet, the preseruatyue of helthe. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* v. (Parker Soc.) 93 Two preservatives and defences of unity and love. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 68 The main Preservatives of Peace are the Durability and Order of the Government. 1808 MRS. M. T. KEMBLE *Day after Wedding* 22 This preservative of happiness. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* i. 24 But Words are not only signs and preservatives, they are also substitutes, for Thoughts.

3. *spec.* A chemical substance or preparation used to preserve things subject to decomposition, as perishable food-stuffs.

[1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 36 Salt is not..an effectual preservative from putrefaction.] 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 440 M. Carville affirms that glucose acts well as a preservative. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Feb. 3/2 A question of great difficulty to the public analyst is the introduction of preservatives into articles of food. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 620 The campaign..against the use of preservatives in other food-stuffs [than milk].

†**4.** *Photogr.* Formerly used for *fixing solution*.

1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 94 The preservative is usually applied by floating it on the surface of the film for about a minute. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 288 The processes at that time known as 'dry' were those where the collodion employed had received an application of so-called preservative.

Preservatize, *v.* [f. PRESERVAT-IVE *sb.* + -IZE. Cf. *sensitize*.] *trans.* To treat with a preservative.

1901 *Rep. Preservatives Com.* in *Daily Chron.* 27 Nov. 6/7 The imported goods are preservatised to a much greater extent than the home produce. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 620 Milk has never been much preservatized in Liverpool. 1905 F. L. DODD *Municip. Milk* 3 So long as it is profitable to sell dirty milk as clean, or preservatized butter as fresh, these efforts will produce but scanty fruit.

†**Preservator, -our.** *Obs.* Also 6 *erron.* -itour. [ad. obs. F. *preservateur* (1514 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. **præservātōr-em*, agent-n. from *præservāre* to PRESERVE.] = PRESERVER.

1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 115 Which shall sweare by the gods preseruatours of the Citee of Rome. 1579 NORTH *Plutarch* 64 He imagined that his death..should be as a seale of confirmation of his lawe and the continuall preseruitour of his cittie.

Preservatory (prĭzə́·ɹvătəri), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. L. types **præservātōri-us, -ōri-um*, f. *præservāre* to PRESERVE: see -ORY[1] and [2]; cf. *conservatory, observatory*, etc.]

A. *adj.* Tending to preserve; preservative.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* II. iii. 128 The intentions, and indevours must be no other than preservatory. 1701-2 *Narr. Lower Ho. Convocation Vind.* 47 Business not so much Preparatory, as Preservatory.

B. *sb.* (absol. use of adj.)

1. A means of preserving; a preservative.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 410 Such vain Preservatories of us, are our Inheritances, even once removed. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 13 Most people that carry those perfumed boxes about with them, imagine them sufficient preservatories, as if the Infection were only taken by inspiration through the Nostrils. 1758 SIR J. FIELDING (*title*) A Plan for a Preservatory and Reformatory, For the Benefit of Deserted Girls, and Penitent Prostitutes.

2. A place for preserving; = PRESERVE *sb.* 4.

1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Secr. Hist. Blenheim*, Atossa.. had driven [her hunted prey] to a spot which she flattered herself would inclose it with the security of a preservatory.

3. *U. S.* An apparatus for preserving substances for food, etc.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

†**Preservatrice.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [fem., in F. form, of obs. F. *preservateur* (see PRESERVATOR); ad. L. type **præservātrix, -trīcem*.] = next.

1559 BERCHER *Nobylytye Wymen* (Roxb.) 103 Lady nature, the moste sage preservatrice of hyr werkes.

†**Preservatrix.** *Obs. rare.* [a. mod.L. *præservātrix*: see prec.] A female preserver.

1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 15 A fond lover and preservatrix of so great a worthy. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* lxiii. 190 Rhodope..the Preservatrix and Bedfellow of Æsop.

Preserve (prĭzə́·ɹv), *sb.* [f. next.]

†**1.** A preserving agent; a preservative. *Obs.*

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4926 Off Malideis it generis mony mo,—Bot gyf men gett sum Souerane preserue. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glass* G.'s Wks. (Rldg.) 124/1 Fetch balsamo, the kind preserve of life. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xliii. 242 Plainness and freedom are the preserves of amity.

b. Weak spectacles intended to preserve the sight (*Sc.*). **c.** Goggles used to protect the eyes from dust, excess of light, etc.

1808 JAMIESON. *Preserves*, spectacles, which magnify little or nothing. 1883 J. PURVES in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 354 He will at a corner throw off his coat..and be at work stone-breaking with preserves on his eyes. 1887 A. BRUCE in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 372/2 Preserves are used to conceal deformities or to protect the eyes in the many conditions where they cannot tolerate bright light. 1893 J. WATSON *Conf. Poacher* 146 We carried about us stone-breakers' hammers, and 'preserves' for the eyes. *Ibid.* 147 The preserves cover the face.

2. A confectionary preparation of fruit or other vegetable products preserved with sugar; jam; often in *pl.* (cf. *conserves*).

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. li. 350 There is but very seldome any preserues made of the flowers and leaues of herbes; I vnderstand by this preserue taken properly, the preseruing of things whole and not stampt and beaten into one bodie. 1670 CAPT. J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Revivd* 198 The Syrops, Conserves, and Preserves of the said Berries are of great use in a Family. 1794 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Ellen* I. 8 A great manager, who..made the best pastry, pickles and preserves in the Kingdom. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xx, Perhaps, I might take her a little preserve, made of our dear Helstone fruit. 1888 J. C. HARRIS *Free Joe*, etc. 87 My companion had a theory of his own that ginger-preserves and fruit-cake were not good for sick people.

†**3.** A thing preserved. *Obs. rare*[−1].

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Mummies* Wks. 1835 IV. 273 Wonderful indeed are the preserves of time, which openeth unto us mummies from crypts and pyramids.

4. A wood or other ground set apart for the protection and rearing of game; a pond or piece of water for fish; a vivarium.

1807 WINDHAM *Sp.* 22 July (1812) III. 32 They secured them as country-gentlemen do the game in those places near their houses, which, by an odd misnomer, are sometimes called 'the preserve', where the game are, indeed, preserved, but only till some circumstance..shall furnish an occasion for falling upon them with redoubled fury. 1814 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 103 The pheasants from Lord Portsmouth's preserves. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 290 The moats were turned into preserves of carp and pike. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lvii. 135 A husband with broad acres, a big house, and game preserves.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1829 MOORE *Mem.* (1854) VI. 44 Taken to the Ancient Music by Lord Essex..and sat in 'the preserve', as the directors' box is called. 1862 'SHIRLEY' *Nugæ Crit.* II. 134 A man unendowed with this capacity, when turned loose in a historical preserve, wanders about blindly and aimlessly, committing the most flagrant blunders. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xxi. 155 The expresses of the *Times* and the *Morning Chronicle*..did a good deal to disturb the quiet preserves of the Provincial Press. 1897 *Daily News* 2 Feb. 5/2 In the Colonies..we have not so much neutral markets, as preserves.

Preserve (prĭzə́·ɹv), *v.* [a. F. *préserver* 'to save from an evil that might happen' (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *præservāre* (Hilary) to preserve, f. *præ* before + *servāre* to keep, protect.]

1. *trans.* To keep safe from harm or injury; to keep in safety, save, take care of, guard. Const. *from* (†*of, out of*).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 608 God of mycht Preserwyt him till hyer hycht, That wald nocht that he swa war dede. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 86 Forto kepe and to preserve The bodi fro siknesses alle. *c* 1430 LYDG. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 26 Daniel lay..preseruyd in prison with lyouns. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* C ij b, Thus was the cytee kept and preserued of the pestylence. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iii. 6 Whiles I may scape I will preserue myselfe. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Ivstine* XXXIX. 125 To preserue her out of captiuity. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 22 Who braggingly gaue it out, that hee had a receipt would preserue a man from growing old. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ix. 229 Instructions..to the officers to preserve themselves from being seen from the shore. 1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 142 Perhaps .. reasons which would preserve a presumed innocent man from a second trial would not preserve a presumed guilty man.

b. In invocations. Now esp. *Sc.* (with ellipsis).

1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 173 Jesewes..preserve 30we my moste drede soveren lord in his blesed safegard. 1535 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 84 Jhesu preserve yow in helthe with myche honore. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 315 Oh, the Lord preserue thy good Grace. 1796 R. GALL *Tint Quey* Poems (1819) 28 She cried, 'Preserve us! whare's the cow?' 1885 'J. STRATHESK' *More Bits* iii. (ed. 2) 42 Preserve me, George, that's liker a 'risp' than a razor! 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* iii. 20 Preserve us a'—we mauna raise a finger against the brat.

2. To keep alive, keep from perishing (*arch.*); to keep in existence, keep from decay, make lasting (a material thing, a name, a memory).

[1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 221 If a king the lif preserve Of him which oghte forto dye. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 62 O welle of swetnes..That al mankynd preserued hast fro dethe.] 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 130 Peter Wirtemie beyng in daunger amonges the rest, at the request of the Lantgrane, was preserued. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 82 In these Monasteries many excellent manu-scripts haue bene preserued. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* Introd. 9 They preserved themselves with Geese, Ducks, vast large Muscles..etc. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* III. 100 And the short Marble but preserve a Name. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. viii. 235 These sands..have not preserved many of their exuviæ. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 3. 67 A tiny little village preserves the name of the Percy. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 238 The bodily frame is preserved by exercise and destroyed by indolence. 1904 W. M. RAMSAY *Lett. Seven Ch.* i. 13 Few private letters older than the imperial time have been preserved.

b. To keep up, maintain (a state of things).

1676-7 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 529 The Bill from the Lords, for preserving a Protestant clergy..was read. 1810 SOUTHEY in *Edinb. Ann. Reg.* I. i. 92 Other means that would be equally effectual in preserving discipline. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. x. 223 Knox .. preserved an uninterrupted correspondence with Calvin. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xii. 56 To enable the striæ to preserve the same general direction.

c. To keep in one's possession; to retain (a possession, acquisition, property, quality, etc.).

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 176 The Turkish and Greekish women haue most delicate bodyes, and long preserue their beauties. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 46 There are People in Dehly, vastly rich in Jewels, especially the Rajas who preserve their Pretious Stones from Father to Son. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. xiv. 330 Cæsar contented himself with preserving the advantage he had gain'd. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. vi. 150 In politics they often yield the name while they preserve the thing. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxvi. (1849) 293 The seas preserve a considerable portion of the heat they receive in summer. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 165 The whole preserves a venerable air of undisturbed antiquity.

3. To keep from physical or chemical change.

a. To prepare (fruit, meat, etc.) by boiling with sugar, salting, or pickling, so as to prevent its decomposition or fermentation. Also *absol.*

1579 [see PRESERVED 2]. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* cv. 92 The Damasin Plummes are woont to be dryed and preserued as figges. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. v. 13 Hast thou not learn'd me how To make Perfumes? Distill? Preserue? 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 107 A Friend of.. mine..hath a strange way of preserving Fruits, whereby even Goos-berries have been kept for many Moneths, without the addition of Sugar. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xii. (1813) 167 The morella cherry is..not wanted till late in the season to preserve. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 286 This art of preserving meat is one of modern times.

b. To keep (organic bodies) from decomposition, by chemical treatment, freezing, etc.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 540 Little Apes..which they used to preserve with certaine Spices, having flayed off their skinnes,..and sell them. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 72 The body of Captain Lake, preserved entire and whole and free from putrefaction by the coldness of the long winter. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Timber*, The Dutch preserve their gates, portcullices, draw-bridges, sluices, etc. by coating them over with a mixture of pitch and tar [etc.]. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 44, I shot and preserved a great many fine specimens of..antelopes. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 929 Those engaged in dissecting bodies preserved with arsenic. *Mod.* Specimens of snakes and other reptiles, locusts, etc. preserved in spirits.

c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To remain without physical or chemical change; to remain in wholesome condition; to 'keep'; also, to endure or 'stand' preserving.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. i. 69 b, The snow..preserveth all the whole Sommer in hys accustomed nature and coldnesse without melting. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. v. 45 The water..is excellent, and preserves at sea as well as that of the Thames.

4. To keep (game) undisturbed for personal use in hunting, shooting, or fishing; to keep (game runs, fishing rivers, etc.) for private use. Also *absol.*

1612 EARL OF EXETER in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 239 The game was well preserved by his uncle. 1807 [see PRESERVE *sb.* 4]. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* VIII. v, Squire Thornhill..had taken the liberty to ask permission to shoot over Mr Leslie's land, since Mr Leslie did not preserve. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xxii. 187 A man who preserves is always respected by the poachers. 1886 *Field* 13 Feb. 182/2 There is no better preserved wood throughout the length and breadth of the Hertfordshire country. *Ibid.* 27 Feb. 269/2 Mr. A. H. Longman has foxes strictly preserved.

Preserved (prĭzə́·ɹvd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

1. *gen.* Kept safe, protected; kept in existence, maintained, retained, etc.: see prec. 1, 2.

1552 HULOET, Preserued, *præseruatus*. Preserued in health, *sospes*. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 680 Kept, Preserved, .. *ab hostium populatione defensa*. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* iii. 22 A strong odour of preserved tobacco-smoke. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Sept. 3/2 Professor Dixon..described the contents of libraries as the 'preserved verbosity of centuries'.

2. *spec.* **a.** Treated so as to resist putrefaction.

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 136 Preserued Cheries and Plummes. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. vi. 15 A pot a Dates preserued. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch-Bk., Leg. Sleepy Hollow* § 40 Delectable dishes of preserved plums. 1861 *Times* 27 Sept., Jars of preserved meats which had been brought from England. 1890 SARAH J. DUNCAN *Soc. Depart.* 414 She had never seen anything so utterly horrid as a preserved Capuchin.

b. In combinations used attrib.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 May 2/2 He had the rations of con-

demned prisoners handed to him in old preserved-meat cans. 1904 *Ibid.* 12 May 2/3 The development of the marmalade and preserved-fruit industry. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 28 July 5/5 A 'preserved provision' merchant.

c. Kept undisturbed, as game or game-runs.

1881 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 5/3 The Duke of Edinburgh.. fished Lord Dalhousie's preserved water on South Esk, having good sport.

Preserver (prĭzə·ɹvəɹ). [f. PRESERVE *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. A person who preserves. a. One who keeps safe from destruction or injury; a saviour.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* vii. 20, I haue offended, what shal I do vnto yᵉ, O thou preseruer off men? 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 2 You, whom the Gods haue made Preseruers of my Throne. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrowes* III. § 65. 304 The Church ..is a faithful keeper and preserver of the Oracles of God. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Pr. all Conditions Men,* O God the creator and preserver of all mankind. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVII. ii, He hath been the preserver of me and mine. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 2 Her open and warm expressions of thanks to the preserver of her life.

b. One who preserves the bodies or stuffed skins of animals, etc.; a taxidermist.

1770 KUCKHAN *Pres. of Dead Birds* in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 310 One fault very common with most preservers.

c. One who preserves game, fish, etc., for sport.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 4/2 It would be sad..if the efforts of preservers should succeed in reducing our already painfully small stock of native mammals by further extirpating the four or five now menaced species.

2. A thing that preserves or keeps safe from harm.

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 110 A present and speciall remedie against such inward diseases, and a great preserver of health and lustinesse. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 84 Coral is a wonderful preserver. 1844 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 155/1 Inverted vessels (which the inventor denominates 'preservers') fixed at or near the bottom of the boiler or pan. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 580 In the form of bandages, and .. with large pieces fitting like a 'chest preserver'.

b. *pl.* Spectacles for preserving the sight; 'preserves': see PRESERVE *sb.* 1 b.

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) IV. 53 Miss put on her preservers, and said she was quite a well-grown young woman.

Hence **Prese·rveress**, a female preserver. Chiefly *fig.* and *poetic.*

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* (1609) I. vi, And Memorie, preserv'resse of things done, Come thou, vnfold the woundes, the wracke, the waste. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 228 The true preserueresse of pure truths. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* iii. 62 The ancient Finns made..Antermen, 'the steam of the bath', the preserveress of vigour.

Preserving (prĭzə·ɹvĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹.] The action of the vb. PRESERVE, in various senses.

c 1470 G. ASHBY *Active Policy* 386 Being circumspect, as youre progenitours In suche caas haue bene, to the preseruing Of their Royal estate. 1530 PALSGR. 258/1 Preseryng, kepyng, *conseruation.* *a* 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 10 Whatsoever belongeth to the womens Academie, as paintings, preservings, needle-workes, and such like. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 90 Application of Lead to the preserving of Iron-work. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 221 Oh! the saltings, the picklings, the preservings ..over which she presided.

b. *attrib.* esp. designating utensils used in making and keeping preserves, and fruit fitted for being preserved.

1679 MARG. MASON *Tickler Tickl.* 1 Superintendant of her Limbecks, Preserving-Pans, and Washes. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 87 The truly good and fair Cherries, commonly call'd preserving Cherries, are those of Montmorancy. 1886 *York Herald* 11 Aug. 1/2 Preserving Jars ..in any quantity.

Preserving (prĭzə·ɹvĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That preserves; preservative.

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 130 b, The onelie preseruing remedie against that iealousie. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 13 Which Niter is a preserning salt. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 15 b/2 The thirde stitchinge we call the conseruatiue or the præseruinge suture, because she præserueth and keepeth the lippes of the wounde. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 663 It is because we had a preserving revolution in the seventeenth century that we have not had a destroying revolution in the nineteenth.

Preservitor, erron. form of PRESERVATOR.

‖ **Preses, præses** (prī·sĭz). Chiefly *Sc.* [a. L. *præses, -idem*, pl. *præsidēs*, a president, chief, guardian, prop. *adj.* presiding, f. *præsidēre* to PRESIDE.] The president or chairman of a meeting.

1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 285 When he was broght before the Counsell, Bishop Bancroft, the preses, comanded him to kneele. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 470 Sharp is preses in that court. 1728 RAMSAY *Archers diverting themselves* 87 'My lord, your toast', the preses cries. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 461 The Earl of Fiulater is hereditary preses or provost. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 11 (Sc.) The preses of all meetings shall ascertain the determination thereof by a show of hands. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. xiii. 484 The praeses of the Pennsylvania Lutherans.

Comb. 1797 *The College* 51 Sir Spleen now mounted to the præses-chair. *Ibid.* 59 The Præses-knight amus'd you with his vision.

† **Prese·ssion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *præssiōn-em*, n. of action from *præsidēre* to PRESIDE.] The office or function of presiding, presidence.

a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1680) 292 The Legates of Pope Leo..would not sit down in the Synod, because the præsession was not given to their Holy See [orig. *quod non data fuerit præsessio sanctæ Sedi eorum*].

Presewme, obs. form of PRESUME.

Pre-shadow: see PRE- A. 2.

Preside (prĭzəi·d), *v.* Also 7 præ-, *Sc.* preceid, -seid. [a. F. *présider* (15th c. in Littré), ad. L. *præsidēre* to sit before, hence, to preside over, to guard, f. *præ*, PRE- + *sedēre* to sit.]

1. *intr.* To occupy the chair or seat of authority in any assembly, or at the ordinary meetings of a society or company; to act as chairman or president.

1611 COTGR., *Presider*, to preside. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 152 Nor [do I] suspect the integritie of the Judges that præside there. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 98 By his place, he presided in all Publick Councils. 1682 in *Scott. Antiq.* (1901) July 7 Possessing him selfe in preseiding. *Ibid.* 8 His possessione of preceiding in the meetingis of the facultie as formerlie. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. III. 310 Remi himself presided. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 104 Norfolk presided as lord high Steward.

b. To sit at the head of the table.

1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* XXVII. 3 So Postumia, queen of healths presiding, Bids. 1900 'SARAH GRAND' *Babs* XXIV, He led his guests into the dining-room..'Will you preside, dear lady?' he said.

c. *transf.* To take the foremost place.

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 236 In the rapid Course Alternate they preside, and justling push To guide the dubious Scent.

2. To exercise superintendence, direction, or control. Also *fig.* to sit or reign supreme.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Preside*, to have authority or rule, to have the protection and tuition of any thing, place or people. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Introd. 3 One Alderman to each Ward, over which he Presides. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iii, That part of the earth over which the monarch presides. 1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* I. 201 How comes it then to pass we see preside On both their brows an equal share of pride? 1754 J. WOOLMAN *Wks.* (1840) 198 When self-love presides in our mind our opinions are biased in our own favour. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 279 In none of their meetings have they [Quakers] a President; as they believe Divine Wisdom alone ought to preside. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Educ.* ii. Wks. 1860 XIV. 32 The same ideal must have presided. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 14 Others presided over important departments of the civil administration. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 282 Some law must have presided over their formation.

3. *trans.* To direct, control. *rare.*

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 649 Some accusing the unskilfulness of those that were to preside the Naval Affairs. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 119 A trial before a jury, presided by one of the twelve judges. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. iii, He..sits there, since he must sit, presiding that Bureau of his.

4. *intr. To preside at the organ*, or *piano* (*harpsichord*, etc.). *orig.* To conduct or be ready to guide the band on the instrument in question; now, in popular use, To have general control of the instrument for the time, to be (or act as) organist or pianist during any social, religious, or musical assembly.

'In former times the chief musician sat at a pianoforte in the orchestra with the score before him; but it does not appear that he beat time continuously, or in any way influenced the band, or did more than put in a few chords now and then when the orchestra was going astray' (Grove in *Dict. Mus.* I. 390).

1799 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 451 *Preside* is the word now applied—not to the leader of the band, but to some distinguished performer—as, 'Mr. —— will *preside* at the harpsichord'. Dr. Johnson did not live long enough to insert this meaning of the word, or to inquire whether it had any. 1907 *West Cumberld. Times* 4 Dec. 2/6 The hymn 'Rock of ages' was then sung by the congregation, Mr. T. L—— presiding at the organ.

¶ 5. *catachr. intr.* To preponderate.

1718 J. FOX *Wanderer* 12 These were no sooner in the Scales, but I perceiv'd that [scale] to preside, which held so unhappy a Part of the Female World.

Presidence (pre·zĭdĕns, pre·s-). [a. F. *présidence* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *præsidentia* (see next).]

1. The action or fact of presiding; superintendence, direction.

1595 J. KING *Queens Day Serm.* in *Jonas* (1618) 693 They in the proper and internall offices,.. and he for outward authority and presidence; they as ouer-seers of the flocke of Christ, hee an ouer-seer of ouer-seers. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1331 The Dæmons ordained for the presidence and superintendance of prophesies and Oracles doe faile. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. § 18. 105 By some secret law..or rather by the presidence and guidance of an unseen governing power. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* II. 258 Presidence in worship was..the privilege merely of greater age or of family headship.

2. The office or function of president; = PRESIDENCY 1. Now *rare.*

1606 *Rep. Disc. Supreme Power* 32 The Emperours..had the primacie, and office of presidence in the eight generall Councels. 1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* 40 When you come to be sensible by what Methods I obtain'd the Presidence of this place. 1889 HAMERTON *French & Eng.* 136 The strong popular conservative tendency..may possibly preserve both the senate and the presidence.

Presidence, obs. form of PRECEDENCE.

Presidency (pre·zĭdĕnsi, pre·s-). [= med.L. *præsidentia* (1265 in Bonaventura), It. *presidenza*, Sp., Pr. *presidencia*, f. L. *præsidēns, -ēntem*: see PRESIDENT and -ENCY.]

1. The office or function of president; presidentship, chairmanship; superintendence, direction; also, the term during which a president holds office.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Presidencia*, presidencie, gouernment. 1608 CAPT. SMITH *True Relat.* Wks. (Arb.) 9 With one consent he [Capt. Wingfield] was deposed from his presidencie. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 768 All which were..seruiceable in Captaine Smiths presidencie, to the English. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. i. (1821) 3 The Presidencie of Mounster being voyd, by the unfortunate death of Sir Thomas Norris. *c* 1796 T. TWINING *Trav. Amer.* (1894) 136 General Washington .. remained there till 1789, when the general voice of his country called him from his pastoral pursuits to the Presidency of the Government. 1823 CANNING *Sp. Repeal For. Enlistment Bill* 16 Apr., In the days of the presidency of Washington. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 135 Of the fifty Prytanes ten had the presidency every seven days. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 293 The presidency [of Magdalen College] was not vacant: Hough had been duly elected; and all the members of the college were bound by oath to support him in his office. 1884 *Law Times* 13 Sept. 332/2 The Queen's Bench Division, under the presidency of the late Lord Chief Justice, refused to interfere.

fig. 1692 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 91 Without the Presidency and Guidance of some superior Agent. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* iv. (1852) 92 Minds..perceived in these parts of his glorious works the presidency and the wisdom, as well as the power and majesty, of God.

b. *First Presidency* (among the Mormons): the board of presiding officers, consisting of the president of the church and two counsellors.

a 1853 GUNNISON in Gardner *Faiths World* I. 492/2 The hierarchy of the Mormon church has many grades of offices and gifts. The first is the presidency of three persons. 1858 MRS. M. E. V. SMITH *Fifteen Years am. Mormons* 151 The Prophet and his two counsellors..form that fearful centre of all ecclesiastical and temporal power in the Church known as the First Presidency or simply the 'Presidency'.

2. A district under the administration of a president; *spec.* in India, Each of the three divisions of the East India Company's territory, which were originally governed by the Presidents of the Company's three factories. Loosely, the seat of government of each of these. Also *attrib.* *Obs.* in official use: see quot. 1872.

[1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* Contents p. iv, Relation of the English Presidency at Surat. 1702 in *Charters East Ind. Comp.* 323 (Y.) Under the Presidency of the aforesaid Island Bombay.] 1796 MAJ. J. TAYLOR (*title*) Observations on the Mode proposed by the new arrangement for the distribution of the off-reckoning Fund of the several Presidencies in India. 1839 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 257 Those whose knowledge of India is limited to the Presidency, and whose native acquaintance extends only to a few writers in Government offices. *Ibid.*, It is..a Presidency prejudice that the natives are averse to being taught from books of our selecting. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 63 The enviable possession of a chaplaincy at the presidency. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lx, Jos's friends were all from the three presidencies, and his new house was in the comfortable Anglo-Indian district of which Moira Place is the centre. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 73 The doctor had been appointed a presidency surgeon, and had charge of one of the hospitals in Calcutta. 1872 *Whitaker's Almanack* 246 The term 'Presidency'..applied to the Provinces or Governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, is no longer applicable to the present condition of things, and in the case of Bengal is positively misleading. It is a relic of the time when the three settlements of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, each under the authority of a president, may be said to have comprised the whole of the British possessions in India.

† 3. Superior, foremost, or leading position. *Obs.*

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 12 Caietan denieth that there was any such presidencie or superiority among the midwiues. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. XX. (1739) 36 The German Priests had a liberty to be present..and to have some presidency therein.

President (pre·zĭdĕnt, pre·s-), *sb.* Also 4-5 preci-, precy-, 4-6 prece-, 5-6 presy-, 5-7 prese-, 6 præsi-. [a. F. *président* (1296 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *præsidēns, -dĕnt-em* a president, governor, sb. use of pres. pple. of *præsidēre* to PRESIDE.]

1. The appointed governor or lieutenant of a province, or division of a country, a dependency, colony, city, etc. Now, in this sense chiefly *Hist.* (But see also 3 b.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliv. (*Lucy*) 192 Befor kingis quhen ze sal stand or befor precydentis of þe land. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxiii. 24 Make ȝe redy iumentis, or hors, that thei puttinge Poul vpon, schulden lede him saf to Felix, president. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xi. 102 He was hryght before the false precydent Pylate. 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* (E. E. T. S.) 89 Þat I schuld take up-on me to be president ouyr þis puple. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 31 b/1 Vitellus that was Presydent of Fraunce chalenged the Empyre. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* vi. 265 Warne hym that there is president, that this is fullie myne intent. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. XX. 475 They said Pizarre was afterwards vanquished, taken, and executed by the President Guasca. 1607 COWELL *Interpr., President* .. is vsed in Common law for the kings Lieutenent in any Prouince or function: as President of Wales, of Yorke, of Barwick. President of the Kings Councell. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 148 They wrote to Ætius, then President of Gallia, this short but lamentable Epistle. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 183 When the States found that the governor was equally deaf to the remonstrances of the president as he had been to theirs, they began to dread the effects of his displeasure. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. vi. 190 The presidents

are changed, and the advocates of order are often compelled to fly before the power of the lawless.

b. *fig.* A presiding deity, patron, or guardian.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 23 The God, great president of fire. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 238 The Nymphes are sayed to bee presedents or dieties of the fountaines. *c* 1650 *Don Bellianis* 216, I do most humbly beseech you (sole president of Divine Excellency..) to let me kiss the wonder of your hands. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. xx. (1715) 153 The Tutelar Deities of the Place, and Presidents of the Sea.

2. The appointed or elected head of a temporary or permanent body of persons, who presides over their meetings and proceedings.

a. In various general senses, now sometimes expressed by other terms.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 185 (213) For which was delibered by Parlement... And it pronuncede by þe precident Al-þey þat Ector nay ful ofte preyede. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 304 Thow hast be president, þe peple to stere, Þou dotist in þin olde dayes now in þe dismale. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 183 Of the wych [council] the kyng schold be hede and presydent. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 178 b, He would assigne some to be as presidentes of the disputation. 1641 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 294 Because all meetings of many must be disorderly,..unless there be one to guide and to direct the rest, I shall desire, that in every Shire, over every Presbytery, we may establish one President. 1663 JER. TAYLOR *Funeral Serm. Bramhall* 44 He receiv'd publick thanks from the Convocation, of which he was President. 1740-1 in *Johnson's Debates* 4 Mar. (1787) I. 244 The president of the Commons, who always in a Committee takes his seat as another member, rose here, and spoke,..his honour being pay-master of the navy. 1742 J. GLAS *Lord's Supp.* v. vi. 241 The Elder, who is distinguished..by the Name President, is he who presided ordinarily in the Assemblies of the Church and had the chief Direction in their Order and Discipline. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 35 After the office of Roman consuls had been changed into a vain pageant,..the præfects ..were soon acknowledged as the ordinary presidents of that venerable assembly. *Mod.* The President of the Wesleyan Conference.

†**b.** The head of a religious house or of a college of priests; also of a hospital. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 165 Elfworde hisshop of Londoun, and somtyme abbot of Evesham,..wolde have hene president at Evesham, but þe breþer of þe place denyenge þat..he went to Ramesey. 1480 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 65 The maister, precedent, or othir reuler of the colage of preestes newe bildid within the town of Bury. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2508 [She] consyderynge herselfe a lady and presydent, Ordered her monasteryes. 1519 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) I. 315 Master Newman, Precedent of the Chapitor of Ripon. 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* C iij b, These xiij persons or vij of them at the leaste, the President heing one of the Number. *Ibid.* D iv, The President of euery seuerall Howse shal be taken as chief Ruler.

c. The title often borne by the head of a college in a university, or in U.S. of a university consisting of (or originating in) a single college.

In Great Britain used in four of the Oxford and one of the Cambridge Colleges, also in some University Colleges, as Bristol, Newcastle, and the three Queen's Colleges in Ireland (instead of the more usual title *Principal*); in U.S. the most usual title of the head of a college or university. In Great Britain, also of the heads of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of London, Edinburgh, and Ireland, and of a number of colleges for professional education.

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 518/1 Felawes and Scolers, President and Felawes of any College, Halle, Hospitall, Hous incorporate, or any other place. 1473 *Ibid.* VI. 74/2. 1530 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 329 He ..was ons ellect presydent of Maudlen Colledge. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. iii. (1877) I. 81 There is..in euerie house a maister who hath vnder him a president, and certeine censors or deanes, appointed to looke to the behauour and maners of the students there. 1642 (Sept. 7) *Mass. Colony Recds.* (1853) II. 30 Together with the teaching elders of the sixe next adioyning townes..and the president of the colledge [Harvard] for the time being. 1725 BERKELEY *Proposal* Wks. 1871 III. 230 Which College is to contain a President and nine Fellows. 1889 BRYCE *Amer. Commonw.* II. ci. 549 A visitor from Europe is struck by the prominence of the president in an American university or college, and the almost monarchical position which he sometimes occupies towards the professors as well as towards the students. 1904 *Oxford Univ. Calendar* 298 The corporate designation of the College is 'The President and Scholars of the College of St. Mary Magdalen in the University of Oxford'.

d. The person elected to preside over the meetings and proceedings of an academy, society, or institution, literary, scientific, artistic, or the like.

1660 in Birch *Hist. Roy. Soc.* (1756) I. 6 That the standing officers of the society be three, a president or director, a treasurer, and a register. 1667 SPRAT *Hist. Roy. Soc.* 93 Their Chief Officer, is the President; to whom it belongs to call, and dissolve their meetings;..to regulate the Proceedings [etc.]. 1725 *Act* 11 *Geo. I* (*Guy's Hospital*), The President, Treasurer, and one and twenty Committees of the said hereby erected Corporation. 1780 (Mar. 15) *Pennsylv. Acts* (1782), They [the American Philosophical Society] shall have the following officers..one president, three vice-presidents, four secretaries [etc.]. 1842 *Rules Philol. Soc.* iii, The Council..shall consist of the President, the Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, 1 or 2 Honorary Secretaries, and twenty ordinary members. 1902 (Aug. 8) *Charter of British Academy* § 5 There shall be a President and a Council of the Academy. The President and the Council shall be elected by the Fellows from amongst their own number.

e. In U. S. the title of one who presides over the proceedings of a financial, commercial, or industrial company, as a bank, railway, mining company, commercial trust, etc. (In Great Britain usually styled 'chairman'; in the Bank of England and some other banks, 'governor'.)

1781 (Dec. 31) *Jrnls. Congress U. S.*, [To] be a corporation ..by the name and stile of 'The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of North America'. 1790 (Dec. 13) in *Hist. Bank of U. S.* (1832) 31 A general meeting to be called by the President of the Bank. 1798 (Mar. 1) *Mass. Statutes*, The Massachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance Company..shall have power to choose a President..and fifteen Directors. 1808 (Dec. 15) *S. Carolina Stat.* VIII. 245 President of the South Carolina Homespun Company. 1830 (Mar. 12) *Mass. Stat.*, The said directors [of the Massachusetts Rail-road Corporation] shall elect one of their number to be president of the board, who shall also be president of the corporation. 1883 FREEMAN *Impress. U. S.* xii. 192 In England..we never, I think, give it [the title] to the head of a purely commercial body. But in America we find the President of a railroad and the President of a bank—that is, what we should call by the simpler name of Chairman. 1902 *Revised Laws of Mass.* 964 The directors [of manufacturing corporations] shall choose one of their number as president.

3. The head or chief of an advisory council, or administrative board or department of government, as, in Great Britain, the (Lord) President of the Council, the President of the Board of Agriculture, of Education, of Trade, etc.; also of certain courts of justice, as the Court of Session in Scotland, the Court of Probate in England, etc.

Lord President of the Council: an officer of the English crown whose duty is to preside at the meetings of the Privy Council, and to report to the King the business transacted there. He takes precedence next after the Lord Chancellor and the First Lord of the Treasury. *President of the Board of Control*: see CONTROL *sb.* 1.

1530-1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 § 4 Provyded alwaye that the tables..shall fyrst be viened, examyned and approved by the Chauncellour and Treasorer of England, the presydent of the Kynges Counsell, the Lorde privye Seale [etc.]. 1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 154 To my lord of Cambuskenneth, precedent in the sessioune, for his fee. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 33 Fur which offence [striking the Chief Justice] he [Henry] was [*a* 1412]..of his father put out of the preny counsaill..., and his brother Thomas duke of Clarence elected president of the kynges counsaill. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 86 Fridericke Palatyne, presydent of the counsell imperiall. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 126 Ouer the Senat is set a præsident of the Ecclesiastical number, quha obteines the first place to giue out his sentence & to speik his opinione. 1607 [see sense 1]. 1644-5 MILTON *Sonn. to Lady M. Ley*, Daughter to that good Earl, once President Of Englands Counsel, and her Treasury. 1661 (Apr. 3) *Lett. Pat. Merch. Trading with E. Ind.* (Y.), Any Person or Persons, being convicted and sentenced by the President and Councill..in the said East Indies, their Factors or Agents there [etc.]. 1669 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 19 The Commanders of the two Ships treated the [English] President, who afterwards return'd to Suratta. *Ibid.*, I..found company..at the Dutch Presidents, who had his Family there. 1776 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 189 The Congress..have established a board of war and ordnance and made me President of it. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. II. v. 203 The President of the Board of Control, Mr. Canning. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 28 The Bishop of Bordeaux, acting as president of the council, addressed the accused. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* 652 Legally, the highest rank in the Council belongs to the President of the Council; but according to modern usage, the chief member of the Council is the First Lord of the Treasury. *Ibid.* 653 In that year [1839]..the Crown appointed the new Board of Education, consisting of the Lord President and certain other privy councillors. 1905 *Whitaker's Almanack* 343 Court of Session—Lord President of the whole Court, Right Hon. Lord Kinross. 1908 *Ibid.* 172 Local Government Board. President, Rt. Hon. John Burns, M.P.

†**b.** Formerly the title of the chief magistrate in some of the British North American colonies, and in the States to which they gave rise.

Such a President was always associated with a Council, by whom he was usually elected, and in early instances is often denominated *President of the Council*. In 1776 the title was in use in Delaware, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina. Before 1800, it was exchanged in every case for 'Governor'.

1608 CAPT. SMITH *True Relat.* Wks. (Arb.) 8 The President and Captaine Gosnold, with the rest of the Counsell, being for the moste part discontented with one another. 1654 in *United Col. Recds.* (1859) II. 442 [Documt. signed] Roger Williams of Prouidence Colony Presid^t. 1681 (Dec. 7) in *Publ. Colon. Soc. Mass.* (1902) V. 168 By Advice of ye Honered President of this Provence [Maine]. 1732 GEO. II *Charter of Georgia* in Poore *State Constit.* (1877) I. 371 And our will and pleasure is, that the first president of the said corporation is and shall be our trusty and well-beloved, the said Lord John Viscount Percival. 1776 *Constit. of Delaware* § 7 A President or Chief Magistrate shall be chosen by joint ballot of both Houses. 1776 *Constit. of Pennsylv.* § 3 The supreme executive power shall be vested in a president and council. ['Governor' adopted 1790.] 1787 (Apr. 15) FRANKLIN in *Writings* (1906) IX. 559 Having served one year as President of Council. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 268 The President is annually elected by the people. ['Governor' adopted 5 Sept. 1792.] *c* 1796 T. TWINING *Trav. Amer.* (1894) 34 Mr. Bingham, the President of the Pennsylvanian State. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 154 His Excellency Josiah Bartlett, some years since President of this State [New-Hampshire].

4. The officer in whom the executive power is vested in a modern republic, the elected head of the government, having during his term of office some of the functions of a constitutional monarch in a monarchical state.

Used first in the United States of America, and subsequently in various republics of Spanish America, etc. In U. S. the name was app. continued from that of the president or presiding officer of the congresses of the separate states, held, from 1774 onward, during the revolutionary struggle (cf. quot. 1783), which belonged rather to sense 2a. To this also the office of President of the Swiss Confederation (quot. 1840) is more analogous than to that of the President of the U. S. under the Constitution of 1789 and its amendments.

[1783 in Hildeburn *Cent. of Printing* (1886) 4344 Proclamation. By his Excellency Elias Boudinot, Esquire, President of the United States in Congress assembled.]

1787 A. LEE in *J. Adams's Wks.* (1854) IX. 554 An oligarchy, however, I think, will spring from it [the Constitution of the U. S.] in the persons of the President and Vice-President, who, if they understand one another, will easily govern the two Houses to their will. 1789 *Constitution of U. S.* II. § 1 The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years. 1789 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 121 His Excellency the President [Washington] is to be sworn into office. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 165/1 (Mexico) The executive power is vested in a president and vice-president, both elected by the state legislatures for a term of four years. 1840 *Ibid.* XVIII. 10/1 Towards the end of 1826, the Bolivian constitution was adopted [in Peru], according to which a president was to be placed at the head of the government, with the power of naming his successor. [1840 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 47/2 The [Swiss] diet meets for two successive years by turns, at the capital..of Lucerne, Zürich, and Berne, the burgomaster or avoyer of which acts as president for the turn, with the title of Landmann.] 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 380 In consequence of our proud prerogative of caring no more about our President than for a man of straw. 1889 BRYCE *Amer. Commonw.* I. v. 43 Four Presidents (Harrison, Taylor, Lincoln, Garfield) have died in office, and been succeeded by Vice-Presidents. *Ibid.* I. xxv. 290 Only four years after the power of the executive had reached its highest point in the hands of President Lincoln, it was reduced to its lowest point in those of President Johnson.

5. a. Trade-name of a heavy union fabric, of cotton warp and low woollen, mungo, or shoddy weft, the face resembling that of doeskin or plain dress-face cloth. **b.** A kind of damask of silk, or silk and wool, used for upholstery (U. S.) (*Cent. Dict.*).

1886 *Daily News* 6 Oct. 2/4 Some sellers of pilots and presidents have also had their stocks considerably reduced. *Ibid.* 18 Oct. 2/4 Large orders are still being placed for cheap tweeds, meltons, and low worsteds and presidents at the advanced rates lately obtained. 1894 *Times* 7 May 13/2 For other kinds of woollens suitable for the fall trade such as pilots, presidents, and reversibles, there is a scarcity of orders.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *president-founder*, *-king*, *-maker*; **b.** president-general, a president who is over all the minor presidents of a system.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 July 7/1 The annual convention of the European section of the Theosophical Society..., under the presidency of Colonel H. S. Olcott, the President-Founder. 1899 *Daily News* 30 June 6/4 The President-maker, a man who holds in his hands all the strings of the most complex organization in modern politics. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 4 Oct. 4/6 Prince George of Denmark was elected to the throne of Greece..and on the whole he has been a popular Monarch of a democratic community—a 'President-King'.

b. 1754 in Franklin *Wks.* (1887) II. 355 That the said general government [proposed for the N. Amer. colonies] be administered by a President-General, to be appointed and supported by the crown. 1809 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 620 At the meeting of the Cincinnati at New York, when they choose Hamilton their President-General. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xii. 402 Galloway, of Pennsylvania,.. with the governor of New Jersey and with Colden of New York, proposed [in 1774] for the government of the colonies a president-general, to be appointed by the king, and a grand council to be chosen once in three years by the general assemblies. 1897 ETHELRED L. TAUNTON *Eng. Bl. Monks St. Benedict* II. 298 The high office of president-general of the whole congregation.

President (pre·zidĕnt, pre·s-), *a.* Now *rare*. [ad. L. *præsidēntem*, pr. pple. of *præsidēre* to PRESIDE.] That presides or occupies the chief place; presiding, superintending. (Sometimes hyphened, as if attrib. use of prec.)

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 1362 It ordand es, þat a president subpriores Sal non be chosin for no chanch Bot by þe priores puruyanch. 1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discipl.* (Arb.) 44 That there should be one byshop or pastor (at the least) president ouer euery congregation. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 294 The state of Venice..keepe there their Agent, president ouer other Marchants. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xv. § 4 (1622) 159 Not onely present with them, but also president among them. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 270 Mars the President-Dæmon of the Roman Polity. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 447 Whence hast thou then thy truth, But from him or his Angels President In every Province? 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. vii. (1715) 66 Mercury the President God of their Occupation. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. (1810) 208 The village of St. John's,..the residence of the president priest of the province.

President(e, obs. form of PRECEDENT.

Pre·sidentess. [f. PRESIDENT *sb.* + -ESS.] **a.** A female president. **b.** The wife of a president.

1782 *Eng. Chron.* 8-10 Jan. 3/3 Beau Monde Intelligence, .. Arranged by the Ton Committees..Lady Ar— Presidentess. 1786 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* III. 171, I became by that means the presidentess of the dinner and ten table. 1801 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary*, etc. (1869) I. 91, I..was introduced to the well-bred, accomplished presidentess, Fräulein Gerstendorf. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 294 La Gitana became all but presidentess of the Transatlantic republic. 1891 *Daily News* 23 June 5/4 Cards are out in Madame Carnot's name for a 'Matinée dansante'.. the Presidentess alone issues them.

Presidential (prezide·nʃăl, presi-), *a.* [ad. med.L. *præsidentiāl-is* (*c* 1120 in Du Cange), f. *præsidentia* PRESIDENCY: see -AL. Cf. F. *présidentiel*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a president or his office.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xii. 629 A President of the law .. vanted himselfe, to have hudled vp together two hundred and od strange places in a presidentiall law-case of his. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 134 Presidentiall Courts. 1668 in *R. Boyle's St. Papers* (1742) I. *Mem.* App. 52 The presidential Court of Munster. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxvii. 313 With a Presidential Majesty holding his Bable. 1785 R. H. LEE in *J. Adams's Wks.* (1854) IX. 544 My presidential year being ended, I had left New York for this place. [Lee had been President of Congress.] 1797 MERY WARREN in *Abigail Adams's Fam. Lett.* (1848) 374 My congratulations on Mr. Adams's elevation to the Presidential chair. 1846 N. F. MOORE *Hist. Sk. Columbia Coll.* 75 The professorship which for about three years had been annexed to the presidential office. 1860 LOWELL *Election in Nov.* Prose Wks. 1890 V. 19 The next Presidential Election looms always in advance. 1869 SYMONDS in *Biog.* (1895) II. 53 Some of the presidential addresses [Social Science Association] were mildly interesting. 1906 D. M. FORREST *Authority of Christ* VII. v. 411 The mother Church of Jerusalem where James had held a presidential position.

2. Of the nature of a president; presiding.

1650 R. GELL *Serm.* 8 Aug 10 He would..govern them.. by a presidentiall Angel. 1659 GAUDEN *Slight Healers* (1660) 105 The order and eminency of presidential Episcopacy. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* VI. 26 Thus Origen and others understand, that to be spoken by the Presidential Angels.

3. Of or belonging to one of the (former) East Indian presidencies.

1857 S. WILBERFORCE *Sp. Missions* (1874) 107 The necessity of establishing missions in the presidential and other principal cities [of India]. 1877 OWEN *Wellesley's Desp.* p. xlvi, The Presidential designation of the young civilian should be left to the Governor-General.

Hence **Preside·ntially** *adv.*, in a presidential way, in the character or person of a president.

1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 30 She was there not officially, not presidentially. 1884 *Daily News* 24 July 5 2 On each of the six days a new president of the Conference will be elected, so that each of the great Powers will be represented presidentially.

† Preside·ntiary, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ARY 1.]

A. *adj.* = PRESIDENTIAL 2; presiding.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. x. (1713) 439 They [Angels] are Presidentiary Powers over such in this Terrestrial Region. 1681 — *Exp. Dan.* v. 144 Michael is the Presidentiary Angel of the Jewish Nation.

B. *sb.* A presidential or presidial officer.

1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* II. 2 You are more eloquent than all the parlaments, presidentiaries, and seneschals, or the subalternate courts of justice in France.

† Presidentress, bad form for PRESIDENTESS (after words in -TRESS from *-ter, -tor*).

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 340 Huldah's colledge.. Perchance a female foundation of women alone, and she the Presidentress thereof. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 181 Flouncing on the duchess presidentress's sofa. *Ibid.* II. 41.

Pre·sidentship. [See -SHIP.] The office or function of a president; the period over which this extends.

c 1525 L. STUBBS *to Wolsey* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 66, I do thank your Grace for my restitucion of the possession of my Presedentship of Magdalen College at Oxford. 1607 SIR J. HARINGTON in *Nugæ Ant.* (1804) II. 253 He went down with the presidentship of Yorke, in the vacancie,..committed to him. 1619 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 161 They confirmed Sir Thomas Smith in his presidentship of the Bermudas, or Summer Islands. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2299/2 They ordered him forthwith to depart the College,.. declaring the Presidentship to be Void. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. II. xxiii. (1852) 475 In..the seventeenth year of his presidentship over Harvard-Colledge. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4938/1 The Presidentship of the Council of the Finances. 1779 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 131/1 The appointment of his brother..to the government and presidentship of Madras. 1884 LADY VERNEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 552 A leading politician, who is looking forward to the Presidentship.

Preside·r (prĭzəi·dəɹ). [f. PRESIDE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who presides.

1692 *Christ Exalted* 117, I might refer the Bishop again to the Doctrines of the Church, (whereof he is an Honourable Presider). 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals*, etc. 4 Thou just Presider o'er th' illustrious Train. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 1 May 2/1 Melpomene, scroll in hand, as the présider over Tragic Poetry.

Presidial (prĭsi·diăl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *présidial* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), as sb. a provincial court, as adj. belonging to such a court, ad. late L. *præsidiālis* = *præsidālis*, f. *præses, -idem*, the governor of a province, esp. (in 14th c.) of one of the second rank: see PRESES and -AL. In sense 4, f. L. *præsidium*, Sp. *presidio* garrison, fort.]

A. *adj.* **I. 1.** *French Hist.* Of or pertaining to a province, provincial. *Presidial court*, a court of justice having jurisdiction within certain limits, formerly established in France in towns or cities not having a *parlement*: see B. So *presidial seat* = F. *siège présidial.*

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Presidiaux*, The Offices of a Presidiall Seat, or Court. 1613 in *Crt. & Times Jas I* (1849) I. 267 To translate, by way of punishment, the presidial seat of justice, which is there [Nismes], to Beaucaire. 1661 CRESSY *Refl. Oathes Suprem. & Alleg.* 66 Fossart..was sentenced by the presidial Court of Justice in Caen publickly and bare-headed to acknowledge that the said propositions were false. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. IV. xix. 305 *note*, Presidial Courts are usually held in Cities, in which there are no Parliaments which are what in France they call Sovereign Courts. 1815 *Paris Chit-Chat* II. 158 A man ..who continued to talk of Metz, and of the Presidial Court.

† **2.** Of a Roman province: Under a præses (but sometimes vaguely or incorrectly used). *Obs.*

a 1654 SELDEN *Eng. Epin.* ii. (1683) 6 A good part of the Isle conquered, and into a presidial Province reduced. 1731 *Hist. Litteraria* II. 59 The *Consulares, Correctores*, and *Præsides* had the Government of one single Province, which from the Quality of its Governour was called *Consular, Correctorial*, or *Presidial.* 1771 MACPHERSON *Introd. Hist. Gt. Brit.* 264 They were succeeded in the presidial provinces by new levies of hardy and uncorrupted barbarians.

3. Of or pertaining to a president or the action or function of presiding. *rare.*

[1598 FLORIO, *Presidiale*, of or pertaining to a president, or presidencie, presidiall, of a garrison.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Presidial*, pertaining to a Lieutenant, Vice-Roy, chief Ruler or President. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* III. 495 Judgment holds in me a presidial seat, at least it carefully endeavours to make it so. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 98 The Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London have a Right Presidial in Southwark, and hold frequent Courts at St. Margaret's-hill in the Borough. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 215/1 Watching the scene with a suave, presidial gaze, as if he were the patron of the ball.

II. 4. † **a.** Of, pertaining to, or occupied by a garrison; fortified; = PRESIDIARY *a.* (*obs.*) **b.** Of or pertaining to a presidio.

[1598: see sense 3.] *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. XXXIX, There are three Presidiall Castles in this Citie. 1650 — *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. Ded., Naples, commanded by a Viceroy, and three præsidiall Castles. 1652 *Ibid.* II. 10 They plac'd presidiall forces of their own there. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 203 A second class of pueblos, called, in the legal phrase of California's later days, 'Presidial Pueblos', had originated in the settlement of the presidios.

B. *sb. French Hist.* A presidial court of justice in France: see A. 1.

1683 *Apol. Prot. France* ii. 15 He cites them before the Presidial of Nismes. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 6 Under these supreme courts, there are others for smaller matters, established in all the considerable towns of the kingdom, and distinguished by the name of presidials. 1820 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* VII. III. ii. 339 There shall be..a presidial in the town of Rhodes.

Hence **Presi·dially** *adv. rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Presidialement*, presidially; within presidiall Iurisdiction, or compasse.

Presidiary (prĭsi·diări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *præsidiārius* that serves for defence, f. *præsidium* a presiding over, defence, assistance, a garrison, f. *præsidēre* to PRESIDE: see -ARY 1.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or serving as a garrison, garrisoning; having a garrison, garrisoned.

1599 HAYWARD *1st Pt. Hen. IV* 57 But the Romane Conquerors kept not their presidiarie Souldiers in idle garrison. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 242 The number of soldiers in all the presidiarie places of Spaine is 8000. 1620 J. DYKE *Counterpoyson* 4 A martiall and presidiary guarding of a mans selfe. 1711 LD. MOLESWORTH tr. *F. Hotman's Franco-Gallia* (1721) 23 Those Germans which were transplanted by the Emperor Frederick the IId, into..Naples and Sicily, and establish'd there as a presidiary Colony, were called Franks. 1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* 61 The presidiary force of the island [Bombay]. 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. XXXV. 217 Presidiary cohorts were stationed at every threatened point of attack. 1875 — *Gen. Hist. Rome* LXXVII, Britain had been nominally recovered, but the presidiary legions had been withdrawn.

B. *sb.* A guard, a protection; in quot. 1745, a relay, a reserve to fall back upon.

1623 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* XIX. ix, Not one of those heavenly Presidiaries strucke a stroke for the Prophet. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* III. xvi, Some cuttings must be planted as presidiaries for the regular vines.

† **Presi·diate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. L. *præsidi-um* garrison + -ATE 2.] Garrisoned.

1543 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IX. 472 It is thowght that the Turke wil use his powar ayenst Albaregal, wich is rekenid strong and wel presidiate.

Presiding (prĭzəi·diŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. PRESIDE + -ING 2.] That presides.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 534 The Specifick Form is often not so much as the Presiding, but only the most eminent. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* vi. 245 Not the condescending, but the governing and presiding part. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 217 Awful solitude..the natural and presiding sentiment—the '*religio loci*'—that broods for ever over the romantic pass. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 212 It is difficult..to withdraw the attention even for a moment from its presiding genius.

‖ **Presidio** (presi·dio, prĭsi·dio). [Sp., a garrison, a fort:—L. *præsidium*: see next.] In Spain and in parts of America originally settled by Spaniards, e.g. the south-western United States: A fort, a fortified settlement, a military station, a garrison town. Also, a Spanish penal settlement in a foreign country.

1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. (1810) App. 28 The presidio of Rio Grande is situated on that river. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 158/1 For the protection of the latter [white settlers] the Spaniards erected [in Texas, etc.] presidios; a presidio consists of a wooden wall of a quadrangular form, within which the houses are built, and the gates are shut at sunset. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xvi, The population rose..The presidio was occupied by the insurgents. *c* 1847 IRVING *Span. Papers* (1866) I. 285 A presidio or stronghold of the Moors. 1853 COL. WISEMAN *Ess.* III. 20 An African *presidio* or prison-fort, where galley-slaves are detained. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 763/1 The bulk of the prison population in Spain is still sent to *presidios*, or convict establishments. 1905 *Whitaker's Almanack* 620/2 Spanish Over-Sea Possessions... In Morocco are several 'Presidios'; Ifni near Cape Non, Tetuan and Ceuta.. opposite Gibraltar [etc.]. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 19 Apr. 5/4 The presidio or fortified settlement of San Francisco was founded by the Spaniards in 1776.

† **Pre·sidy, -die.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *præsidium* a guard, garrison, defence, assistance, aid, etc., f. *præsidēre* to sit in front of, guard: see PRESIDE.]

1. A guard or garrison.

1529 *Let. to Wolsey* (MS. Cott. Vit. B. XI. lf. 14), To treate upon a presidie to be yeven unto the pope. 1544 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IX. 732 It semith that the Frenchmen intendith to leve a certaine presidye in Piemont. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1128/2 The Frenche kyng hath ordeined, that Seignior Renzio shal lie in a presidie, betwene the armye of Naples and the Citie of Rome. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Presidie*, a Garrison, all manner of aid and defence.

2. Succour, remedy, aid.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 63 That drye grownde thurstethe as with owte presidye. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 113 [To] cure this symptom with these presidies.

Presign (prisəi·n), *v. arch.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + SIGN *v.*; cf. med.L. *præsignāre* (*præsignātor* 1088).] *trans.* To signify or indicate beforehand.

1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 121 The day presign'd being come. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 26 By the fourth taile is presigned the presumption of greatnesse. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 93 At the place presigned [he] calls for Assaph-chan and his Son. 1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* XIX. 203 Agents of destruction, like the flood, Presign regeneration.

† **Presigni·ficant,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *præsignificānt-em*, pr. pple. of *præsignificāre* to PRESIGNIFY.] Signifying or intimating beforehand. So † **Presigni·ficance, -ancy,** the fact or quality of presignifying or foreshowing.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 192 My presignificant speache, and forewarning watchwordes, were counted vnworthy credite. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* XXI. 191 This Introductory Vision..may have some more general Presignificances of the state of things in the times it may thus presignifie. *Ibid.*, This Roaring and Thundering has a presignificancy in general of the Calamities and Miseries that will befal that Party.

Presignification (prĭsi·gnifikē·ʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *præsignificātiōn-em*, n. of action from *præsignificāre* to PRESIGNIFY.] The action of signifying or indicating beforehand; an indication or sign (of what is coming).

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1191 Then is not this a bare guesse..but a præsignification and denouncing peremptorily of such things as without faile shall be. *a* 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1686) II. 130 There having scarce happened any considerable revolution..whereof we do not find mentioned in history some presignification or prediction. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 11 These ceremonies.. were presignifications of..the evangelical dispensation. 1835 J. P. KENNEDY *Horse Shoe R.* v, R. directed his eye to the presignifications of good cheer that were now before him. 1838 — *Rob of Bowl* XXV, The broad arrow, the mysterious presignification of mischief.

So **Presignificative** (-si·gnifikə·tiv, -signi·fikətiv) *a.*, characterized by presignification, giving a forecast; † **Presignificator,** one who or that which gives pre-intimation or pre-indication.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 79 Looke into the Semeioticall or presignificatiue iudgements of phisitions. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 297 The blowing of the Winds from several Coasts..are the truest Pre-significators of Thunder.

Presignify (prĭsi·gnifəi), *v.* [= obs. F. *presignifier* (*presignifié*, in Cotgr.), ad. L. *præsignificāre*, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *significāre* to SIGNIFY.] *trans.* To signify or intimate beforehand.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* II. 20 Whereby the constancy and fortitude of the bearer is and may be secretly presignified. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 132 The hottest somner presignifies the coldest winter. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. XXI. 264 Owles and Ravens are ominous appearers, and presignifying unlucky events. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 163 A long cloud resting on Hymettus in winter presignified a violent storm. 1872 BP. FORBES *Kalendars Scot. Saints* 336 Full of years, he presignified the day of his death.

† **Presle,** *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 8 *erron.* **prescle.** [a. obs. F. *presle* 'small Horse-taile, Tadpipes, naked Shaue-grasse' (Cotgr.), erron. f. *prêle, la prêle* being a corruption of *l'asprele* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *asperella*, dim. f. L. *asper* rough.] The rough horsetail, shavegrass, or Dutch rushes, *Equisetum hyemale.* Hence † **Presle** *v.*, *trans.* to polish with this plant.

1661 NEEDHAM in Birch *Hist. Roy. Soc.* (1756) I. 51 Rub it smooth with dried presle, i. e. the herb horse-tail. 1703 T. S. *Art's Improv.* 27 Cleanse it well with Prescle,..wash over the Wood, and hold it to the Fire until it has done smoaking; when dry, Prescle it again. *Ibid.* 45 Having.. Polish'd it [your Work] with Prescle.

Presly, variant of PRESSLY, *Obs.*

† **Pre-solu·tion.** *Obs. rare*−1. In 7 præ-. [f. PRÆ-, PRE- A. 2 + SOLUTION.] A preliminary or prior solution (*of* a difficulty).

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 64 A fair præsolution of som præmised objections.

Presome, Presompcion, obs. ff. PRESUME, PRESUMPTION. **Presomtweste** (-tē), var. PRESUMPTUOSITY, *Obs.* **Preson(e, -oun-e, -own-e, Presonar,** etc., obs. ff. PRISON, PRISONER, etc. **Presond, -ound,** obs. ff. PRESENT *sb.*2

Presphenoid (-sfī·noid). *Anat.* [f. PRE- A. 4 + SPHENOID.] The anterior part of the sphenoid bone of the skull, which forms a separate bone in (human) infancy. Hence **Presphenoidal** (prēsfinoi·dăl) *a.*, of or pertaining to the presphenoid.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 193 The basisphenoid and presphenoid form a single bone, and the chief keel of the cranial superstructure. *Ibid.* 251 The superior turbinals extend .. below into the presphenoidal sinus. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 85 The front part of the body, termed 'presphenoid', has two centres of its own. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 83 The anterior part of the body, or pre-sphenoidal part. 1881 — *Cat* 60 The occipital, two parietals, two frontals, two temporals, the sphenoid, the presphenoid, the ethmoid—which ten bones compose the cranium, or skull proper.

Prespinal, -splenomegalic: see PRE- B. 3, 1.

Press (pres), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 3–7 presse, (4 presee), 4– press. β. 3–6 pres (*dative* 3–4 prese, prece), 4–6 preas, preese, prese, prece, 5 preesse, *Sc.* preys, 5–6 preas, preese, *Sc.* preis, 5–7 preace, preasse, 6 *Sc.* preise, preiss, ? prais, 6–7 prease. [Two distinct forms: α. ME. *presse*, a. F. *presse* (11th c. in Littré) = Pr. *pressa*, It. *pressa*, verbal sb. from stem of F. *presser* = It. *pressare*, L. *pressāre*, freq. of *premĕre*, *press-um* to press; or ? Romanic fem. sb. from *press-us*, *-a*, *-um*, pa. pple. of *premĕre*; β. ME. *prês*, *prees*, in 16–17th c. *prese*, *preas(e*, *preace*, found as a parallel form only in early senses. The relation of this to the Fr. and the α-forms presents difficulty. Cf. the two corresponding forms of the verb, *press* and *prese*, *prease*, and see Note below. (The spelling *pres* generally means *prês*, but may be sometimes = *press*. *Press* in Barbour is doubtful, and may have been = *prês*.)]

I. In reference to crowding, pressure of persons, circumstances, affairs, etc.

1. The condition of being crowded or thronged; a crowd, a throng, a multitude. *arch.*

α. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 168 Me is loð presse. *a* 1400 *R. Brunne's Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11255 (Petyt MS.) Giete presse was at the procession. *c* 1400 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) App. XX. 190 Þe king forþ com & out of þe presce [*v. r.* pres] mid strengþe him nom. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2157 The pepull was depertid & the presse voidet. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii. 50 Great was the press of peopill dwelt about. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* viii. 1 Great presse of people folowed him. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* iii. (1876) 76 As in a presse going in at a straight, the formost is driuen by him that is nexte hym. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 15 Who is it in the presse, that calles on me? *a* 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scotl.* (1824–5) II. 170 The presse so augmented, that the Ducke was forced to returne with speed to his fodgeing. 1741–3 WESLEY *Extract of Jrnl.* (1749) 45 It was some time before I could possibly get out of the press. 1866 WHITTIER *Our Master* xiv, We touch him in life's throng and press, And we are whole again. 1891 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Purgatory* x. 64 Round about him there seemed a press and throng of knights.

β. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 101/30 [She] cam ant touchede þe lappe of ore louerdes clopes ene Ase he eode In grete prece. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11242 So þey ches, ffor to departe þer mykel pres. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 880 Þay..distresed hym wonder strayt, with strenkþe in þe prece. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 522 Greet prees at Market maketh deere ware. *c* 1390 — *Truth* 1 Flee fro þe prees. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/2 Prees, or thronge, *pressura*. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxcviii. 177 Anon doth hym oute of prece [*ed.* 1520 prees]. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xv. 33 Convenient tyme, lasar, and space, But haist or preiss of grit menȝie. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* v. 27 She cam into the preace [*Great, Rhem.* preasse, *Genev.*, 1611 prease] behynde hym and tewched hys garment. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* III. G ij b, The preas with crooked paws [the Harpies] are out. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 3 Far from all peoples preace. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. ii, Those whom custome rapteth in her preasse. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 77 Great belly'd women,..would shake the preasse And make 'em reele before 'em. 1700 DRYDEN *Iliad* I. 338 When didst thou thrust amid the mingled preace [*rime* pence]?

b. A throng or crush in battle; the thick of the fight; an affray or mêlée.

† Phr. *proud in pres*, said of a knight: see PROUD *a.*

α. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 430 Thai prikyt then out off the press [*rime* wes]. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 44 Grete was the presse and the bataylle fyers. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 867 And in the press so manfully them seruith, His suerd atwo the helmys al to-kerwith. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 264 They..are seldom drawen to any presse or close fight. *c* 1764 GRAY *Triumphs Owen* 24 There the thundering strokes begin, There the press, and there the din. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 168 He..fought, sword in hand, in the thickest press.

β. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 720 At which bataille þe Troiens lees, & fledde fro þat mykel prees. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3848 Blinc with his burnes he braide in-to prese. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1201 Mony perysshet in þe plase er þe prese [*misprr.* prise] endit. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* li. 194 He brake & departed the grete preesses, so that his enmyes made waye byfore his swerde. *a* 1500 *Sir Beues* 3087 (Pynson) Beuys thoroughe the preas dyd ryde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xiv. *heading*, Hym to ravenge his lyfe lost in the pres [*ed.* 1555 preis]. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cvii. 129 They..russhed into yᵉ thyckest of the prence. 1550 LYNDESAY *Sqr. Meldrum* 1135 Than Makferland that maid the prais, From time he saw the Squyeris face, Upon his kneis he did him yeild. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iv. 34 Into the thickest of that knighthly preasse He thrust.

† **c.** *In press*: in a crowd, crowded together, in the thick of the fight. *Obs.*

β. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xliv. (Percy Soc.) 213, I marveyle muche of the presumption Of the dame Fame so puttyng in ure Thy great prayse, saiyng it shall endure For to be infinite evermore in prease [*rime* cease]. 15.. *Adam Bel* 143 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 144 Among them all he ran, Where the people were most in prece, He smot downe many a man. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xvi. (1887) 74 Here will desire throng in prease, though it praise not in parting. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1986/2 The Scots..ran sharplie forward.., and without anie mercie, slue the most part of them that abode furthest in prease.

2. The action or fact of pressing together in a crowd; a crowding or thronging together.

α. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. vii. 19 With many legions of strange fantasies, Which, in their throng and presse to that last hold, Confound themselues. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 134 There was such a presse to kisse his feet. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. xviii, Give gently way, when there's too great a press. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* iv, The press of vessels near the port is very awful. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 369 The great press was to get near the chair where John Dryden sate.

β. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 15/494 Þat folk him siwede with gret pres. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 87 For to here hym wes sik prese, þat fawt of rowme gret þar wes. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 504 By the grete prees & stampyng of their horses. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 24 b, Where was suche prease of the people, that harnessed men had muche a do to kepe them backe. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* II. iv, Our loves what are they But howerly Sacrifices, only wanting The prease and tumult of Solemnity?

† **3.** The condition of being hard pressed; a position of difficulty, trouble, or danger; a critical situation; straits, distress, tribulation. *Obs.* or *arch.*

α. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 129 The King wes then in full gret press. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlviii. 289 In harde presse whan I was stedde, Of my paynes ȝe hadde pitee. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxv. 115 Such Cordials, as frolick the heart, in the press of adversity.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5608 Born in þat sith was moyses Þat þe folke was in þat pres [*Trin.* prees]. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 311 In alle þis grete pres praied þe kyng of France, þe Scottis suld haf pes þorgh Edward sufferance. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccclvii. 577 They wolde not medell, nor be in no busynesse nor prease. 1573 J. DAVIDSON *Commend. Vprichtnes* 153 Bot cheifly anis he was put to ane preace, Quhen that the Quene of tressoun did accuse him. 1601 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 496 But pruff thy preass can noeht be understude.

4. Pressure of affairs; urgency, haste, hurry.

α. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnuus* xi. 111 Poore men cannot have their Presse wayted on, as your greatnesse may. 1836 *Going to Service* vi. 69 Roused to the press of an occasion, as if she acquired double power of diligence. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* May 734 The eager press of our modern life. 1888 LIGHTHALL *Yng. Seigneur* 52 What..is your press about going to England?

β. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3382 For no prayer ne preese [*v. r.* pres] ne plesaunce on erth..rynne shuld he neuer. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11910 Þan the grekes ..With proses and pres puld vp þere ancres. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xxii. (S.T.S.) I. 222 The fray and noyis..causit þe Veanis to rusche with maist preiss to harnes. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 430 Amid the flame and armes ran I in prenasse.

† **5.** Phr. *To put oneself in press*: (?) to exert oneself, use one's endeavour, set oneself, undertake. (Cf. PRESS *v.* 17.) *Obs.*

α. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1541) 135 b, Lest she be to homely, to put her self in presse, in company of her seruauntes, namely if she be yonge.

β. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* Prol., That I..wil putten me in prees to speke of loue. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1755 When the Son of Man put hym in prese, Wylfully to suffre dethe for mankynde. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 44 But than I thoughte I wolde not dwell behynde; Amonge all other I put myselfe in prece. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* Pref. a iij, Yet am I bolde to put my selfe in preasse with suche ahilitie as God hathe lente me.. to helpe my countrey men. 1551 BIBLE (Matthew) *Ps.* xxii. 21 *note*, The common people of the Iewes, who cruelly & furiously put them selues in prease agaynst Christe, cryinge, crucifie him, crucifie him. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 208 We see hym put hymselfe in prease, to occupie a place in thys most noble consistorye.

† **b.** *To put in preace*: ? to exercise, put in practice. (Perh. a Spenserian misuse.) *Obs. rare.*

β. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 69 The vaunting Poets found nought worth a pease, To put in preace emong the learned troupe.

II. In reference to the physical act or process. (Rarely in β-form.)

6. The act of pressing (something); pressure.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. i. 73 But eftir that the thrid syon of treis,..I schupe to haue wprevin with mair preise [*rime* peice]. 1899 E. J. CHAPMAN *Drama Two Lives, Dream's End.* 95 The proud lips meet with icy press. 1903 D. MCDONALD *Garden Comp.* Ser. II. 82 Give it [the bulb] a gentle press sufficient to more than half bury it.

7. A mark made by pressing; a crease; *fig.* an impression.

1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xl. (1631) 175 Meditation goeth with so faint a presse in my braine, that it is soon wiped out. *a* 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Restoration* (1775) 95 May their false lights undo 'em, and discover presses, holes, strains and oldness in their stuffs.

8. The action of pressing (forward).

1893 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 2/2 The press forward of the horse against the stress of the blast. 1895 *Ibid.* 16 May 6/3 Russia is beginning to feel uncomfortable from the press forward of Chinese in her Asiatic States.

9. *Naut. Press of sail, canvas* (formerly *press sail, prest sail, pressing sail*): 'as much sail as the state of the wind, etc., will permit a ship to carry' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). Cf. CROWD *sb.*[3] 3 b.

The earlier variants *press sail*, etc., leave the origin obscure.

1592 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 240 I my self,..make my stile carry a presse saile. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 331/2 Keeping the Sea..with a contrary Wind, foul Weather, and a press Sail. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2888/2 All Night we run along the shore with a press Sail. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s. v. *Prest Sail*, A Ship at Sea is said to carry a Prest Sail, when she carries all that She can possibly Croud. 1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 129 We .. carried a pressing sail, with hopes of reaching Torbay before dark.

1794 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 372 The gale.. obliged me to carry a press of sail to clear the shore towards Cape Corse. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 61 He bore away with a press of sail for Malta. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxvi, Foaming in her course, and straining under the press of sail. 1884 H. COLLINGWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* 92, I carried on under a heavy press of sail.

III. An instrument or machine by which pressure is communicated. (Only in form *press*.)

10. An instrument used to compress a substance into smaller compass, denser consistency, a flatter shape, or a required form: usually distinguished by prefixing a qualifying word, expressing purpose, as *baling, coining, copying, packing, rolling, sewing, stamping press*, the name of the thing pressed, as *bonnet, cheese, clothes, cotton, hay, napkin press*, or the power or mechanical contrivance employed, as *cam, hydraulic, screw, toggle press*; etc.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 127 Penne I drouȝ me a-mong þis drapers,..Among þis Riche Rayes lernde I a Lessun,.. Putte hem in a pressour [*v. r.* presse (so in B.); C. vii. 219 pressours] and pinnede hem per-Inne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/2 Presse, or pyle of clothe, *pannipliciun, pressorium*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 290/2 A Presse for clathe, *lacunar, pannipliciun, vestipliciun*. 1513 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 1 Divers Strangers..dry calander Worsteds with Gums, Oils, and Presses. 1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 797/1 Stretched out as it wer in the presse or tenter hokes of a strong fullar. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 84/31 A Presse for backs, *prælium*. 1674 in J. Simon *Irish Coins* (1749) 138 To impose such a quantitie of copper blocks or chipps as may possible with two presses, to be coyned by the spring ensueing. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Rolling Press*, is a machine used for the taking off prints from copper-plates. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 31 Directions for drying..Specimens of Plants...First prepare a press, which a workman will make. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 269 Another great curiosity was a rolling press, for taking the copies of letters or any other writing. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xv. 553 Hydraulic Presses..are now deemed a valuable acquisition to the printing profession. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 77 The wood is fit for..screws for presses, spokes for wheels, chairs, &c. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Copying-press, Copying Machine*, a press for taking duplicate or manifold impressions on damped paper from manuscripts by a lever. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 394/1 The necessary tools for small [book-binding] work are:..a sewing press; a cutting press [etc.].

fig. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 559 And so kan leye oure folyte on presse. And bryng oure lusty folk to holynesse.

b. The apparatus for inflicting the torture of *peine forte et dure*: see PRESS *v.*[1] 1 b.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 287 He would not plead to the country..till the press was ready; and then he pleaded, and was, at last, hanged. 1839 W. H. AINSWORTH *J. Sheppard* III. xv, The ponderous machine, which resembled a trough, slowly descended upon the prisoner's breast. Marvel, then, took two iron weights, each of a hundred pounds, and placed them in the press.

11. An apparatus for expressing or extracting the juice, or the like, out of anything: usually designated by prefixing the name of the substance extracted, as *wine, oil, cider, sugar press*, etc.

a 1380 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* lii. 131 Til grapes to þe presse beo set, þer renneþ no red wyn in raþe. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxiii. 3 The presse I trad alone. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxii. (Bodl. MS.), Þe faster oile reneþ oute of þe presse..þe better it is aconnted. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 291/1 A Presse for wyne, *bachinal, calcatorium* [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 258/1 Presse for lycour, *pressover*. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 40, 28. suger presses, to presse ye sugre whiche groweth plentifully in certaine canes or redes of the same countrey. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 430 Put them in a haire cloth or hempen bagge, for to presse in a presse that hath his planke hollow and bending downeward. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 328 After your Apples are ground they should be..committed to the Press. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 291 Presses used for expressing liquors, are of various kinds.

† **b.** *Press of Herophilus* [Gr. λῆνός (Herophilus, in Galen), L. *torcular Herophili*]: the enlarged reservoir at the union of the four sinuses of the dura mater, opposite the tuberosity of the occipital bone. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 78 The quadruplication of Dura mater..is called a presse, & lyeth betwene the brayne and Cerebellum. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 150 [A vessel] which both the Greeke & Latine physicions call by a name that signifieth a presse, because the blood is pressed into it for the nourishing of the braine.

12. In the Jacquard loom, The mechanism which disengages the needles or wires which are not to act from the lifting-bar.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) III. 3 The name *press* is given to the assemblage of all the pieces which compose the moveable frame BB.

13. A machine for leaving the impression of type upon paper, vellum, or other smooth surface; a machine for printing, a printing-press. Often qualified, as *Stanhope, Albion, Miehle press*, etc.

[1507 in Blades *Caxton* Plate vii. (from Ascensius Bk.), Prelum Ascensianum.] 1535 [see d.] 1536 J. RASTELL *Will*, My house in St. Martyns, with my presse, notes and lettres comprised in the same. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Prelum*, a presse that eyther Printers or any other occupation vseth. 1574 *Will of Johane Wolfe*, All the presses, letters, furniture, etc., belonging to the arte of prynting. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 22 Waldegraues printing presse and Letters were takken away. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 22 Then the gouernour of the Presse taketh these last chasies or fourmes, and laieth them on the marble of his Presse. 1598 Stow *Surv.* 394 Therin [the Ambry,] Islip, Abbet of Westminster, first practized and erected the first Presse of booke Printing that euer was in England, about..1471. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* ii. 21 His Presses have a solid and firm Foundation. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiii. 3 The privilege of keeping presses was limited to the members of the stationers' company. 1853 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. VIII. 10/1 Charles Earl Stanhope, whose versatility of talent succeeded in abolishing the old wooden printing-press, with its double pulls, and substituting .. the beautiful iron one, called after him the 'Stanhope Press'. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* (1882) 126 The last achievement in automatic printing—the Walter-Press. 1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 11 A second-hand Adams press of the earliest pattern and patent.

b. Used as an inclusive name for the place of business of which the printing-press is the centre, in which all the stages and processes of printing are carried on; a printing-house or printing-office. Often used in the names of such printing establishments, e. g. the Clarendon Press, Oxford, the Pitt Press, Cambridge, the Aldine Press, Leadenhall Press, Chiswick Press, etc. Hence, contextually, for the *personnel* of such an establishment, the compositors or printers, printer's readers, etc.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* To Rdr. (Arb.) 18 Because you are learned amende the faultes freendly, which escape the Presse. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* A iij b, That worke shall come out of the Presse like a bryde from her chamber. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* 1. Bij, When he carried his coppie to the Presse. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 200 While these Sermons were betweene the Pulpit, and the Presse. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 104 The Presses swell'd with the most virulent Invectives against them. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 82 We should not have such libellous presses. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* 1. III. 87 There is a Press..for all Foreign Languages. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 46 An elegant and splendid edition of 'Archimedes', from the Clarendon Press. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., L. Hunt* (1887) 594 The Athenian Comedies .. have been reprinted at the Pitt Press and the Clarendon Press under the direction of Syndics and delegates. 1849 — *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 263 The Dutch arms..were scarcely so formidable to James as the Dutch presses. 1900 H. HART (*title*) Notes on A Century of Typography at the University Press, Oxford, 1693–1794.

c. The printing-press in operation, the work or function of the press; the art or practice of printing.

1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 661 His report is more to bee credited then the Printers presse. 1641 *More's Rich. III*, Ded., Having for many yeares escaped the presse. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* 1. XXXV. (1674) 42 Of all Modern inventions..the precedency ought to be given to the Press..; and that now the Press had.. for ever secured the past and present labours of the Vertuosi. 1663 R. L'ESTRANGE (*title*) Considerations and Proposals in Order to the Regulation of the Press. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Licensers Press*, Under..William III..the press had obtained its perfect freedom. *c* 1880 TENNYSON *Despair* xvi, These are the new dark ages, you see, of the popular press.

d. In phrases belonging to 13, b, or c, as *at*, *in*, †*under* (*the*) *press*, in the process of printing, being printed; *off the press*, finally printed, issued; † *out of press*, = prec., also out of print (*obs.*).

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Introd. Pref. (1848) 11 Papers.. discovered to have been lost when some of the rest were to be *at the Press. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* p. viii, After the volume has been at press upwards of a year. 1535 JOVE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 21 One bothe to wryte yt and to correcke it *in the presse. 1545 LELAND *New-Year's Gift* (1549) C iv, Part of the exemplaries,..hath bene emprynted in Germany, and now be in the presses chefely of Frobenius. 1642 CHAS. I in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* v. § 399 A Declaration now in the Press. 1670–1 T. PIERCE in *Lett. H. More* (1694) 43, I have a Book in the Press. 1764 BURKE *Let. to J. Dodsley* 9 Feb. (in *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Jan. (1898) 2/1) I suppose that by this our work is in the press. 1900 *Advertisement*, In the press, and shortly will be published, a new work by [etc.]. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* p. iv, The first intelligence..of the sheets being in hand, was the announcement that they were also '*off the press'. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xiii. (1634) 128 His peeces have been long since worne *out of press. 1674 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 367 Hearing that Mr. Kersey's book is out of press, I desire you would send in the fourth part. 1612 SIR R. NAUNTON in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 113 The great work of his Chrysostome then *under press. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5961/2 A Memorial of the Grocers..said to be under the Press.

e. In many other phrases, in which *press* passes from the literal sense 13 into that of c, as *to bring*, *put*, *commit*, *send*, *submit to the press*; *to carry*, *see through the press*; *to come to*, *pass*, *undergo the press*; *to correct the press*, i. e. the printing, or the errors in composing the type.

1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* Ep. Ded., The world.. called vpon mee, to put it to the presse. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 75 If I had seene it before it came to the presse, it should not have passed so. 1605 *Gunpowder Plot* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 5 Being about to commit them to the press. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* Ded., Such trifles of mine as have passed the press. 1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* II. To Rdr., I know not whether they may ever undergoe the Presse. 1649 W. DUGDALE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 175 Soe may he correct the presse, which will be an especiall matter. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 696 A stop was made for some years of bringing the second [vol.] to the Press. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Author's Apol.* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 2 But when it comes to press and print You'll find, I fear but little in't. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 274 It will be submitted to the Press in the course of the ensuing month. 1848 HALLIWELL *Ingelend's Disobed. Child* (Percy Soc.) Pref., It was formerly a very common practice to correct and alter the press whilst the impression was being taken. 1867 E. QUINCY *Life J. Quincy* 477 My father took an active interest in this publication, and corrected the press himself. 1869 SIR J. T. COLERIDGE *Mem. Keble* (ed. 2) 265 A translation..is now being carried through the press. *Mod.* In his absence, I am to see the book through the press.

f. *Freedom* or *liberty of the press*: free use of the printing-press; the right to print and publish anything without submitting it to previous official censorship; see LIBERTY 2 b, and quots. So in *free press*, *unfettered press*, etc.

[1644 (*title*) Areopagitica; a Speech of Mr. John Milton for the Liberty of Vnlicenc'd Printing To the Parlament of England.] 1680 R. L'ESTRANGE (*title*) A Seasonable Memorial,..upon the Liberties of the Presse and Pulpit. 1681 W. DENTON *Jus Casaris* ad fin., An Apology for the Liberty of the Press. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xi. 151 The liberty of the press is indeed essential to the nature of a free state; but this consists in laying no previous restraints upon publications, and not in freedom from censure for criminal matter when published. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 15 July, He said, he should always consider the liberty of the press as a national evil, while it enabled the vilest reptile to soil the lustre of the most shining merit. 1789 *Constit. U. S.* Amendm. i, Congress shall make no law.. abridging the freedom of the press. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 167 The liberty of the press consists, in a strict sense, merely in an exemption from the superintendence of a licenser. 1903 in *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Aug. 8/2 It has been pointed out over and over again,..that the licence of the Press is not the liberty of the Press.

g. (Also *periodical* or *public press*, *daily press*, etc.) The newspapers, journals, and periodical literature generally; the newspapers and journals of a country, district, party, etc., as the French Press, the London Press, the Conservative Press, the religious press, the secular press, etc. Hence, sometimes the title of a newspaper, as *The Press*, *The Scottish Press*, *The Aberdeen Free Press*, etc.

This use of the word appears to have originated in phrases such as *the liberty of the press*, *a servile* or *shackled press*, *to write for the press*, etc., in which 'press' originally had sense c above, but was gradually taken to mean the products of the printing-press. Quotations before 1820 are mostly transitional, leading gradually up to this sense.

1797 *The Press* (Dublin) No. 1. 1 By some fatality of late, the Press of the harassed country has been either negligent or apostate; it has been a sentinel a-sleep on its post...It is now proposed to establish a newspaper, to be solely and unalterably devoted to the people of Ireland and their interests, under the appellation of *The Press*. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* No. 36. 281 For this purpose, the Press was engaged, and almost monopolized in all its branches: Reviews, Registers, Monthly Magazines, and Morning and Evening Prints sprung forth in abundance. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 115 Unlimited abuse of private characters is another characteristic of the American press. 1817 COBBETT in *Weekly Polit. Reg.* 11 Jan. 53 Silencing the press would not enable them to pay the interest of the debt. 1820 *Lond. Mag.* I. 569 The Manager has thought it his duty to suspend the Free List during the representation, the public press excepted. *Ibid.* 575 The gentlemen-critics of the daily press. 1823 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVIII. 349 (*Article*) The Periodical Press. *Ibid.*, If he had not had the fear of the periodical press before his eyes. *Ibid.* 359 The staple literature of the Periodical Press may be divided into Newspapers, Magazines, and Reviews. *Ibid.* 360 This paper [the *Morning Post*] we have been long used to think the best..that issued from the daily press. 1828 *Lancet* 19 Jan. 595/1 Sir Astley Cooper, in a silly speech at a public dinner, talked of the 'reptile press'. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 194/1 The two principal persons..at this time concerned in the newspaper press. *Ibid.* 195/1 Capital to the amount of £500,000 at least is invested in the daily press of London, of which two-thirds..may be represented by the morning papers. 1843 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 3, I seldom, therefore, read..the ordinary animadversions of the press. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiii, There was also a reporter for the press. 1885 SIR C. P. BUTT in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 61/2 After so much discussion..in the public press on this question. *Mod.* The book has been favourably noticed by the press.

IV. 14. A large (usually shelved) cupboard, esp. one placed in a recess in the wall, for holding clothes, books, etc.; in Scotland, also for provisions, victuals, plates, dishes, and other table requisites. Cf. CLOTHES-PRESS 1. Also *attrib.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 26 His presse ycovered with a faldyng reed. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. cv. (1495) gg iv/1 Whanne the cloth is to longe in presse & thicke ayre. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxi. 384 There were presses..in the whiche presses were gownes and robes of fyne golde, and ryche mantelles furryd with sabyls. 1552 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 142, I gyve her my newe cuhbord with the presse in y^t^ and too great books the Bybyll and the New Testament, with the Booke of the Kings Statuts. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 67 One sepulcre—sold to Johnne orson and he haith made a presse therof to laie clothes therein. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 226 In the house, & in the chambers, and in the coffers, and in the presses. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 125 Each chamber hath a presse curiously painted and varnished belonging thereunto. 1686 *Inv.* in *Essex Rev.* (1906) XV. 172 Two chayers, one presse cubbord. 1709 HUGHES *Tatler* No. 113 ?9 A Press for Books [with four shelves]. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 35/2 He should..conceal himself in a large press or wardrobe, that stood in one corner of the apartment. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 125 Coffins stood round like open presses, That shaw'd the dead in their last dresses. 1802 FINDLATER *Agric. Peebles* iii. 41 The ambry, or shelved wooden press, in which the cow's milk, and other ..provision are locked up. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xiii. 221 In a press with glass doors, she showed me some beautiful reliquaries. 1888 BARRIE *Auld Licht Idylls* ii. 50 A 'press' or cupboard containing a fair assortment of cooking utensils. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Jan. 7/3 The Sliding Book-Press at the British Museum. *Ibid.*, The principle of a sliding or hanging press is entirely peculiar to the British Museum, and hardly could have originated elsewhere than in a building possessing..floors and ceilings entirely grated.

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

15. General combinations: a. attributive, (*a*) of a press (senses 10, 11), as *press-bar*, *-beam*, *-block*, *-board*, *-frame*, *-plunger*, *-shop*, etc.; (*b*) of or pertaining to the printing-press, to printing, or to journalism, as *press-censorship*, *-correspondent*, *-folk* (cf. PRESSMAN), *-girthing*, *-mohawk*, *-organ*, *-people*, *-reader*, *-worker*. b. [from the vb. stem.] Used to press, pressing, as *press-barrel*, *-box*, *-harrow*. c. objective genitive, as *press-builder*, *-building*, *-haunter*, *-maker*, *-mauler*. d. instrumental, as *press-made*, *-noticed*, *-ridden* adjs.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 158 (*Bookbinding*) The *press-bar, or beam, has two holes upon its under surface, for securing it to two pegs standing on the top of the chest. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 55 **Press-barrels* are old tar-barrels filled with clay, and laid on the sledge or drag to add weight when the rope is closing. 1803 *Naval Chron.* X. 477 The [old] tar barrels..are applied to the purpose of serving as a weight in laying..rope, and are called press barrels. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 448 (*Oil-mill*), 16, the first *press-box, (also hollowed out of the block,) in which the grain is squeezed, after it has come for the first time from below the mill-stones. 17, the second press-box, at the other end of the block, for squeering the grain after it has passed a second time under the pestles. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 194 Associated with Smith, be [Richard Hoe's father] had turned his attention to *press building in general. 1896 T. L. DE VINNE *Moxon's Mech. Exerc., Printing* 410 Press-building was not a distinct trade in 1683. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Aug. 5/1 An aggressive and oppressive *press-censorship. 1900 *Macm. Mag.* May 36 One of our *press-correspondents at the present day. 1729 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 98 Mist..happened to reprint this paper in London, for which his *press-folk were prosecuted. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 448, Fig. 460 is the elevation of the pestle and *press-frame, their furniture, the mortars, and the press-pestles. 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 146 For pulverizing stiff clays, Concklin's *press-harrow is an admirable instrument. 1597 G. HARVEY *Trimming Nashe* Wks. (Grosart) III. 67 To all ballet-makers, pamphleters, *presse hanters, boon pot poets, and such like. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 14/1 The original introducer of *press-made pens. 1900 *Daily News* 11 May 3/2 The .. theory that this is a capitalist- and Press-made war. 1705 J. DUNTON *Life & Err.* 244 He has been an indefatigable *Press-mauler, for above these Twenty years. 1844 THACKERAY *Box of Novels* Wks. 1900 XIII. 399 The nation ..looks upon the *press-Mohawks..as it did upon the gallant young noblemen who used a few years since to break the heads of policemen. 1906 in *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Sept. 4/2 One of the best *Press-noticed books he had ever published. 1895 *Daily Tel.* 27 Aug. 4/7 The pernicious example..was followed by more than one Parisian *press-organ. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 361/1 The die is easily reached by lifting the chamber *e*, which is done by attaching the same to the *press-plunger and elevating the latter. 1849 LONGF. *Kavanagh* xiii. (1857) 228 This country is not priest-ridden, but *press-ridden. 1798 *Times* 28 June 1/3 At the back of the said dwelling-house are also a *press-shop and other conveniences for carrying on the Business of a Merchant.

16. Special combs. a. from senses 10, 11: **press-cake**, = MILL-*cake* (*a*); **press-copy** *sb.*, a copy of a writing made by transfer in a copying-press; hence **press-copy** *v.*; **press-drill**, (*a*) = LAND-*presser*; (*b*) see quot. 1884; †**press-fat**, a vat used for collecting the produce in an oil- or wine-press; **press-forged** *a.*, forged by pressure; **press-house**, the house or building containing a press; a place where pressing is done; **press-iron**, = PRESSING-IRON; **press-key**, a thumb-screw used to tighten and hold the cords of a sewing-press, in bookbinding; **press-pack** *v.*, *trans.* to pack or compress (something) into small compass by means of a press (Webster 1864); **press-pin**, the lever of a screw-press: **press-plate**, (*a*) in Bramah's press = FOLLOWER *sb.* 5; (*b*) a plate of metal placed between the press-boards of a standing press; **press-pole**, a pole used in pleaching: see quot.; **press-printing**, printing by a press; a method of printing porcelain: see quot.; **press-ware**: see quot.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 629 It comes out in large thin solid cakes, or strata, distinguished by the term *press-cake. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 43 Two pieces of lignum vitæ .. are placed on the broken press-cakes in each sieve. 1796 GOUV. MORRIS *Let. to Lady Sutherland* 22 Aug., I will fold up in this a *press copy of my last, because the original may have been drowned. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 224/2 In such soils an artificial pan may be formed by the land-presser or *press-drill. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Press Drill*, a drilling machine largely used in gun and sewing machine work. 1611 BIBLE *Haggai* ii. 16 When one came to the *presse-fatte [1885 *R.V.* winefat] for to draw out fiftie vessels out of the presse, there were but twentie. 1895

Daily News 14 Nov. 6/5 His gun, Captain Jaques explained, would be made of a few hollow, *press-forged, cold-drawn, taper cylinders of alloyed steel. 1744 *N. Jersey Archives* XII. 211 To Be Sold,..A new Fulling-Mill, *Press-House and Dye-House. 1878 J. Inglis *Sport & W.* iv. 34 The huge lever is strained and pulled at by the press-house coolies. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Oct. 7/2 Allowing the populace to enter the press-house of the vineyard. 1892 Zangwill *Children of Ghetto* I. 45 He taught them how to handle a *press-iron. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1031 Upon the top of the ram, the *press-plate or table.. rests, which is commonly called the follower, because it follows the ram closely in its descent. 1858 *Report U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 257 Two men use the *press-pole,..the other uses the pleaching-hook. The pole is thrust through behind each stout vertical sapling, when both men pull gently and equally. Thus bent back a little, the third man cuts it two-thirds through, cutting obliquely downward with the pleaching-hook. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) III. 620 There are two distinct methods of printing in use for china and earthenware; one is transferred on the bisque, and is the method by which the ordinary printed ware is produced,..called '*press-printing'. 1612 Sturtevant *Metallica* 38 *Press-ware or Mould-ware is any thing that can bee made, wrought, or formed of clay and earth,.. by Presse and Mould, or by pressing and moulding.

b. (connected with printing and journalism): **press agent**, a man employed in connexion with a theatre or the like to attend to the advertising, and the reporting of the performances; **press-blanket**, a piece of flannel or felt used on a printing-press to equalize the impression of the type; **press-box**, a shelter for newspaper reporters in the open air, as at a cricket or football match; **press-boy**, a boy employed as messenger in a printing-office; in the United States, a machine-boy; **press cutting**, a paragraph, article, or notice, cut from a newspaper; also *attrib.* as *press-cutting agency*; **press-gallery**, a gallery or part of the house at any public meeting, set apart for reporters; esp. that in the House of Commons or other legislative chamber; **press-law**, a law as to the licensing of printing, esp. of the newspaper press; **press-proof**, **-revise**, the last proof examined before printed matter goes to press; **press-stone**, the bed of a printing-press; **press-tradition**, handing down in print.

1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 9/2 A series of scrimmages on that side of the field remote from the *press-box. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Machine-boy*, in the United States known as feeder or *press-boy. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 May 11/1 A Visit to a *Press-cutting Agency... For some time an agency has been at work for supplying newspaper references—at so much per hundred cuttings or a yearly subscription. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 May 2/3 Mr. Chamberlain has recently made a feeling protest against government by Press-cutting agency. 1901 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Oct. 389 The press cuttings that lie before us. 1834 Yates *Recoll.* II. vii. 286, I..was in the *press-gallery of the Chamber.. on the 24th May. 1897 [see Gallery *sb.* 3 d]. 1897 Mrs. E. L. Voynich *Gadfly* ix, A new *press-law was expected. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. P 17 The *Press-Stone should be Marble, though sometimes Master Printers make shift with Purbeck. 1675 J. Smith *Chr. Relig. Appeal* I. 16 Conveyed down to us in the same way of pen or *press-tradition that other writings are.

[*Note.* The origin of the β forms *prês, prees, preas, prese, prease, preace*, is not clear. So far as concerns the lengthened vowel, they go with the similar forms of the verb *prêse-n, prcese, prease*, beside the ordinary *press-en*, Press *v.*[1] These agree with *cease, lease, decease* from OF. or ME. *cesse, lesse*, ME. *decesse*, also with *beast, feast*, in which original short *e* before *ss, st* is lengthened. (See Note to Press *v.*[1]) The special difficulty in the sb. is that ME. *prês* had no final *e* (the 15–16th c. *-e* being only graphical), so that it cannot be identified with OF. and ME. *presse*. Could it be an Eng. derivative from the long-vowel stem of the vb. *prês-e(n*? As a formation, it appears to be distinct from *presse, press*, and might have been treated as a separate word *prease* or *preace*; but being obsolete, and its senses (so far as they went) coinciding with those of *press*, it has for convenience been treated as a parallel form of this word.]

Press (pres), *sb.*[2] Now *rare*. [An alteration of or substitution for Prest *sb.*[1] 5, as in Press *v.*[2], and Press-money.]

1. The impressing of men for service in the navy or (less frequently) the army; compulsory enlistment; = Impress *sb.*[2], Impressment[2]. Now *Hist.*

[1592 Kyd *Sol. & Pers.* I. v. 27 A common presse of base, superfluous Turkes May soon be leuied. (But this may be Press *sb.*[1], crowd.)]

1599 Minshed *Sp. Dict., Léva*, a presse or taking vp men for the war. 1601 R. Johnson *K'ingd. & Commw.* (1603) 99 He giueth his captaines commissions to take vp souldiers through the whole Realme, (not by presse, as with us) but by striking vp the drumm. 1615 *Trade's Incr.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 304 The general press that was made of men from all the coasts to man the ships. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 154/2 The Press for Seamen is great, and several Captains are imployed to raise men both in Denmark and Lubec. 1676 I. Mather *K. Philip's War* (1862) 139 At Boston there is a Press in order to sending forth another Army to pursue the enemy. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) II. 9 It looked liker a press than a levy. 1761–a Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xlix. 779 An English army of twelve thousand foot and two hundred horse was levied by a general press throughout the kingdom. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. (1797) II. 196 With regard to the press for seamen..bounties..have a limit. 1793 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 299, I have only got a few men..., and without a press I have no idea our Fleet can be manned. 1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 328 There was a very hot press last night throughout Plymouth. 1894 C. N. Robinson *Brit. Fleet* 413 The 'Press' does..derive its name..from the 'prest' or 'impress' money paid to the man on entry as an earnest of his wages on enlisting in the King's service.

† **b.** A warrant or commission giving authority to impress recruits. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 13, I haue mis-vs'd the Kings Presse damnably. I haue got, in exchange of a hundred and fiftie Souldiers, three hundred and odde Pounds. 1667 Dryden *Wild Gallant* Epil. 22 They shrink like seamen when a press comes out.

† **c.** = Press-money. *Obs.*

1626 *Faithful Friends* I. ii, *Marc.* Hold thee, here's gold; furnish thyself with speed:..These shall along with us too. Receive your press. *Calve.* Oh, good captain, I have a wife, indeed, sir. *Marc.* If she be a striker, I will press her too.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Impressment into service of any kind; a requisition.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. P 41, 233 'Tis this Fear [of singularity] that engages many in it; and though it hath too many voluntiers, yet sure 'tis this press that helps to make up its numbers. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 119 If men of knowledge, prudence, and wealth, have a phansie against a living of twenty or thirty pounds a year, there is no way to get them into such an undertaking, but by sending out a spiritual press. 1855 W. Sargent *Braddock's Exped.* 166 To be reminded that such things as a Press of private means for the benefit of the State still existed. 1894 *Daily News* 25 July 5/6 The Central Government [of China] has placed an emergency press upon the fleet of the China Merchants Company to be taken when necessary for transport of troops.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *press-boat, -ketch, -smack, -vessel* (a vessel employed in pressing seamen). See also Press-gang, Press-money, etc.

1688 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 457 The next day the presse boats went down the river to presse seamen. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3164/1 On Board any of His Majesty's Ships of War, or Hire-Ships, or on any Press-Vessels, or Tenders. 1702 *Flying Post* Apr. 4/7 Some Press-Ketches in that [Dublin] Harbour have pressed 400 Seamen within a few Days, and..a great many are voluntarily come in. 1745 *Prof. Manning Navy* 6 Those who are daily dragg'd into the Press-Smacks.

† **Press**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *press-us*, of style, compressed, concise, also close, exact, accurate, precise; in origin pa. pple. of *premĕre* to press.] Concise, compendious; close, precise, exact, minute: chiefly of language.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xiv. Comm. 199 Homers maner of writing..is so presse, and puts on with so strong a current, that it farre ouer-runnes the most laborious pursuer. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 432 There is a double acception of the word *Caput* among Physitions, one strickt & presse, another large and ample. 1661 Rust *Origen & Opin.* in *Phnix* (1721) I. 33 They observe not those terms and conditions, being drawn away from a press and careful attendance to them. 1675 R. Berthogge *Causa Dei* 329 Of which persuasion [that the World should have End by Fire]..were all the Stoicks; Seneca is press and full, *At illo tempore, solutis Legibus, fine modo fortur* [etc.].

Press (pres), *v.*[1] Forms: *α.* 4–5 prese-en, -yn, 4–7 presse, 6– press (5 pres). *Pa. t.* and *pple.* pressed; also 4– prest (4 yprast). *β.* 4–7 prese, 4–5 prece (4–7 praise), 5–6 preace, 5–7 *Sc.* preis, -es, 5–7 (*dial.* 8–9) prease, 6–7 preasse, 9 *dial.* preese, -ze. [Two forms: *α.* ME. *press-en*, a. OF. *press-er* (13th c. in Littré) = It. *pressare*:—L. *pressāre*, freq. of *premĕre, press-um* to press. *β.* ME. *prêse(n, prêce(n*, with lengthened vowel: cf. *prês, prees, prese*, parallel form of Press *sb.*[1], and see Note below. The *β* form prevails in branch III, where it appears to be the earlier; it is rare in I and II.]

I. Literal and directly connected senses. Primarily *trans.*

1. *trans.* To act upon (a body) with a continuous force directed towards or against it (the body by or through which the force is exerted being in contact with that acted upon); to exert a steady force against (something in contact), e.g. by weight (downwards), or by other physical agency or voluntary effort (in any direction); to subject to pressure.

[13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1249 Prestes & prelates þay presed to dęþe.] *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1787 (*Lucrece*) And as sbe wok hire bed she felte presse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/2 Pressyn, *premo, comprimo, presso.* *c* 1445 Lydg. *Nightingale* 152 Like hem that pressen quayers of entent In the pressour. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 60 Thou and Romeo presse one heauie beere. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 211 Of two moved bodies one presses the other, when with its endeavour it makes either all or part of the other body to go ou of its place. 1820 Shelley *Sensit. Pl.* II. 21 Her step seemed to pity the grass it prest. 1839 G. Bird *Nat. Philos.* 89 The layer of fluid would be submitted to unequal pressure, being in B pressed by the long column, and in A pressed only by the shorter column. *Ibid.* 341 The plane glass against which it is pressed. 1893 W. S. Gilbert *Utopia* I, You only need a button press.

b. *To press (to death)*: to execute the punishment of *peine forte et dure* upon (a person arraigned for felony who stood mute and would not plead): see Peine. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1554 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xli. 133 He shalbe pressed to death [see Peine]. 1604 G. Dugdale *Disc. Pract. Eliz. Caldwell* B iij, According to the Law, he was adiudged to be prest, receiuing his iudgement on the Saturday, to be executed on Munday following. *Ibid.*, [He] was prest. 1675 *Inhumane Murthers* 6 The same day he was pressed, being very willing to dye. 1770 *Chron* in *Ann. Reg.* 129/2 Conoway at first refused to plead, but being taken down and shewn the apparatus for pressing him to death, if he refused, he relented. 1900 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 6 There can be no doubt that it was in 1736 that the barbarous practice of 'pressing to death' was last resorted to.

c. As a sign of affection or courtesy (with a person, the hand, etc. as object).

1700 Dryden *Iliad* VI. 173 She..press'd Th' illustrious infant to her fragrant breast. 1780 Cowper *Doves* 26 'Tis then I feel myself a wife, And press thy wedded side. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II. xxxvii, The Minstrel's hand he kindly pressed. 1832 Tennyson *Miller's Daughter* 160 She..rose, and..press'd you heart to heart.

d. *intr.* To exert pressure; to bear with weight or force *on, upon, against*.

1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 76 The column sustained by the bottom of such a vessel..is therefore no more than what would press upon the bottom of a vessel Y. *Ibid.* 232 To make the surfaces intended to be in contact, press against each other simultaneously and uniformly in every part. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* III. 240 The heavy buffalo..are easily overtaken by the Blackfeet; whose fleet steps press lightly on the surface. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 88 Since air possesses weight, it necessarily presses upon any object exposed to its influence.

2. *trans.* To cause to move in some direction or into some position by pressure; to push, drive, thrust. (With various advbs. and preps.)

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxiv, If..þe foote and þe knees haue .. ypressede þe grasse a doune. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 11829 (Trin.) Þe dropesy so to gider him prest. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/1 Precyn in, *ingero. Ibid.* 412/2 Presse downe, *deprimo, reprimo.* 1526 Tindale *Luke* vi. 38 Good measure, pressed doune, shaken to gedder, and runnynge ouer. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. xviii. 495 The Wind being on our broad side, prest her down very much. 1824 R. Stuart *Hist. Steam Engine* 196 The steam presses the pistons or valves forward in that direction. 1832 R. & J. Lander *Exped. Niger* I. xi. 84 The weight of his..ornaments almost pressed him to the ground. 1842 Tennyson *Locksley Hall* 90 Baby fingers, waxen touches, press me from the mother's breast. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 250 The blood pressed up the vena cava can be aspirated into the right heart.

b. *fig.* (usually with *down*).

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter, Cant.* 497 Noght pressid down in þe laf of þis warld. 1382 Wyclif *Bible* Pref. Ep. i. 61 Pictagorax..more wilnyng other mennus thingis shamfastli to lernen, than his owne vnshamfastli to prece forth [*sua impudenter ingerere*]. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 82 We felt the burthen of necessitie pressing downe our shoulders. 1668 R. Steele *Husbandman's Calling* vii. (1672) 188 The husbandman..hath weights to press him down, and therefore hath need of wings to lift him up.

3. To extract by pressure; to express; to squeeze (juice, etc.) *out of* or *from* something.

1388 Wyclif *Gen.* xl. 11 Therfor Y took the grapis, and presside [*c* 1430–40 *MSS. I. & S.* presside hem] out in to the cuppe which Y helde. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 49 Sethe hom in water..; þen take hom up; presse a non þe water of hom. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 246 b, This..shall presse out teares of our eyes. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 412 To gather Laurel-berries, and the Spoil Of bloody Myrtles, and to press your Oyl. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 212 Wine is pressed from the grape. 1830 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 13 It is very probable, that it was much the same word as is used..in Gen. ix. 21, viz. נָטַע from נָטָה to press out.

4. To subject to pressure so as to reduce to a particular shape, consistence, smoothness, thinness, or bulk, or so as to extract juice, etc. from; to compress, squeeze.

c 1430–40 [see prec., quot. 1388]. 1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 2 § 8 That no person shall..put to sale here within the Realme..any cloth being pressed to be..worne here within the Realme of England. 1555 Eden *Decades* 3 They neuer eate *Iucca* excepte it be first sliced & pressed. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 137 He hath turnd his typpet and prest it so close, That for a turnd typpet it hath a fayre glose. 1659 Leak *Waterwks.* 1 The Aire may be prest, but not the Water. 1715 Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* 45 You have always more dense Air in the Room, it being more press'd. 1764 Harmer *Observ.* x. iv. 155 Into these they put the curds, and binding them up close, press them. 1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xxi. 339 Press them as long as there is any milk in the almonds. 1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* iii. 106 'Pressing' it [cloth] between hot iron plates and smooth millboard.

† **5.** To print: = Impress *v.*[1] 4. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1579 Fulke *Confut. Sanders* 691 Howe proue you that this picture was pressed when that leafe came to correction? 1637 Laud *Relat. Confer.* Ep. Ded. (1639) A iij b, The Discourse upon this Conference stayed so long, before it could endure to be pressed. 1857 T. H. Warren *By Severn Sea* 32 He who pressed, He who bound.

II. Figurative senses, denoting actions compared to physical pressure. Usually *trans.*

6. *trans.* (*fig.* of I.) Of an enemy, an attacking force, etc.: To bear heavily on, to assail with much force; to reduce to straits; to beset, harass. Now chiefly in *hard pressed*.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* X. 316 [He] presyt the folk that thar-in ves, Swa that nocht ane the 3et durst pas. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8606 Polidamas, the pert, was presset so fast, Þat he was wonen in wer, & away led. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 353 The horsemen pressed him before, and the fotemen gaue the onset at his back. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 101 All of them being pressed with Dogs or other wilde Beasts, will fly unto a man for succour. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 94 The Generalissimo ceas'd not to press the Armenians. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* II. 153 The Place was pressed with vigour enough till the

11th of September. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, IV. Wks. 1813 V. 405 The castle of Milan was pressed more closely than ever. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 23 Although hard pressed at first, the force eventually gained a..victory.

†b. Of a tyrant, adverse circumstances, etc.: To oppress; to crush, reduce to distress or misery; to load or burden with impositions or restrictions; to distress, afflict. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5093 Non proffer, apon payne, to prese hym no more. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. 1663 (Cutton MS.) Na man sulde swa hardy be Hym to presse, to tak or sla. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 202 Chrisogonus here that moste can doe, will presse vs with his power. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xiii. 95 Vet are they pressed wyth a more grieuous tribute. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Hist. Table* II. 1079 The children of Israel were pressed with servitude in Ægypt. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. xix, So when a tyrant raves, his subjects pressing, His gaining is their losse. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. x. 153 The People, press'd by Hunger, called loudly for Bread. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 102, I should not be able to..get out when there pressed with danger.

c. To affect with a feeling (physical or mental) of pressure, constraint, or distress; to weigh down, burden, oppress (the feelings, mind, spirits, etc.).

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 177, I haue this while with leaden thoughts beene prest. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 259 When he ascends a steep place, he is pressed with an unusual difficulty of breathing. 1695 PRIOR *Ode Queen's Death* vi, If prest by Grief our Monarch stoops. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* LXXXVIII. i, These horrid Clouds that press my frighted Soul.

†d. Of a difficulty or the like: = BESET *v.* 3 b.

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 35 On the other side no inconvenience can presse our interpretation of 'spiritual eating Christ by faith'. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 8 The Atheist in denying a Deity, must assert something else instead of it, which is pressed with the same, if not greater difficulties, and proved by far less reason.

e. To put to straits, as by want of time, space, means, etc.: in passive, usually with *for*. (Cf. 8 b.)

1678 HICKES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 47, I..am very sensible how much you press yourself to keep correspondence with me. 1813 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 42 Being pressed for room, I will conclude. 1817 COBBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 354 In writing the last Number I was pressed for time. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* III. iii, I am pressed for business, but I will wait and watch over him till the crisis is passed. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 89 He had felt continually pressed by the necessity of economising his paper or parchment. 1866 G. A. LAWRENCE *Sans Merci* xiv, You can have money sooner, if you are much pressed for it.

7. *intr.* To produce a strong mental or moral impression *upon*; in mod. use usually (*fig.* from 1 d), to bear heavily, weigh *upon* (the mind, etc.).

1561 T. NORTON tr. *Calvin's Inst.* I. 5 Least they shoulde in al thinges seme to despise him, whoes maiestie still presseth vpon them. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xvii. 144 The reflection that he had wasted his time..pressed upon his mind. 1838–9 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 131 People in the South, pressed upon by northern opinion.

8. *trans.* To urge on, impel or try to impel to action; to constrain, compel, force.

[The frequency of *prese* forms in 8, 9, 9 b, perh. indicates some association with the intr. senses in III.]

α. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 217 Sodeinly the jugge he nom.. and hath him pressed, That he the sothe him hath confessed. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 184 Why should hee stay whom Loue doth presse to go? What loue could presse Lysander from my side? 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xviii. 5 Paul was pressed in spirit, and testified to the Iewes, that Iesus was Christ. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 164 The Patient being pressed to go backwards, went behind the Tent. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) I. i. 62 They [the Commons] could withhold the supplies, and press the king with representations against his ministers.

β. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 372 Thair Majesteis heirtofoir hes na wayis preissit ony personis in the fre use of thair conscience. 1580 *Ibid.* III. 281 They have nevir persuadit nor preissit his Majestie to this hour. 1586 J. CARMICHAEL *Let.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 444 Turncotes..if they were preasit, they wald be readie to cap, and cope, and surpleis. 1623 PR. CHARLES *Let.* (in *Athenæum* 24 Feb. (1872) 241/2) Ye euer promised that the King [my] father should be no farder preaced in matters of religion. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Mayor of Quinborough* I. (1661) 8 Great Constantine our Noble Father,..therefore prais'd me into this profession.

b. Said of danger, business, etc., or of time. Now only *absol.* or *intr.* To compel haste or dispatch; to be urgent; to be pressing; to demand immediate action. (Cf. 6 e.) So mod.F. *le temps presse*; *le péril presse.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xl. 192 Here may we notte melle of more at þis tyde, For prossesse of plaies þat precis in plight. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 396 The Prince wou'd have had me stay, but..I pretended some Letters press'd me, and so went away. 1746 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 44 Let it be done with Dispatch, for the time presses. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxviii, Do you think I will read all these?..I mean, is there any thing which presses? *Mod.* Time presses: I must go.

c. To impel to rapid movement; to urge on, hasten, drive quickly. *rare.*

1611 BIBLE *Esther* viii. 14 So the posts..went out, being hastened, and pressed on by the kings commandement. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xx. 198, I..pressed my dogs for the hut.

d. With the movement as obj.: To urge, hasten, execute quickly.

1742 COLLINS *Oriental Eel.* IV. 9 Fast as they prest their flight. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xiii, Tressilian and his attendants pressed their route with all dispatch.

9. To urge by words or arguments; to try hard to persuade; to importune, beg, beseech, entreat (a person *to do* something or *for* something).

α. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 273 They be Ieromes owne words that I presse you with. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 425 You presse mee farre, and therefore I will yeeld. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 23 Neither they nor any other would take the least reward of mee, though I pressed them to receiue it. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* Pref., More than Four hundred Queries..to which I was pressed for Answers. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 409 He was much pressed to go into a neighbouring apartment. 1800 DE QUINCEY in 'H. A. Page' *Life* (1877) I. iii. 53 To avoid being pressed..to stay another day. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 15, I will share the enquiry with you, but I will not press you if you would rather not.

β. 1623 PR. CHARLES *Let.* (in *Athenæum* 24 Feb. (1872) 241/2) Which the Pope so earnestlie preases to be added.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* To use urgent entreaty; to ask or seek importunately. Const. *for* or *inf.*; formerly also *on*, *upon* (a person).

β. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 33 Freer, what charity is this, to prease upon a rich man, and to intice him to be buried among you from his parish church? 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 214/1 He was in his examinacion sore preaced vpon to tell for what intent he made such a sermon ready. *a* 1699 LADY A. HALKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 43 As much as was fitt to prese for the reason.

α. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clvi. 599 Kynge Arthur hath sore pressed on me to haue my dignyte & realme. 1648 in *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 220 My Lord Newcastle hes prest mouch for his dispach, and a comision for the North. 1709–10 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 121 ▸ 1 There was a Gentlewoman below who..pressed very much to see me. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* viii, And spread his vegetable store And gaily pressed, and smiled. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* ix, Don't press for an answer yet. 1895 LAKE in *Law Times* XCIX. 468/1, I applied for this on the 9th May, and pressed for it day by day.

10. *trans.* To urge, insist on the doing of (something); to solicit, request (a thing) earnestly. Const. *on*, *upon* (a person).

1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 16 The Apostles peremptory commaund none then once pressed in the Gospel. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 93 The discontented part of ye Citty press, that ye Election last mentiond may be confirm'd. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iii. 143 *note*, St. Ambrose very earnestly presseth the payment of Tithes. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 294, I suppose, it was not press'd upon such, by the Apostles, as a Duty. *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. iv. 65 Such a person might earnestly press the observance of a duty which himself had so well fulfilled. 1834 *Tracts for Times* No. 40. 2 This material part of piety..had not been sufficiently pressed on my people. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 591 Nothing now remained but to press the use of anti-pneumococcic serum.

11. To urge, insist on the belief, admission, or mental acceptance of (something); to impress (a thing) upon the mind, emphasize, inculcate earnestly; to present earnestly, plead with insistence (a claim, etc.). Const. *on*, *upon* (a person, his attention, etc.).

1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 35 It must be pressed..vpon the Magistrate, that he is bound in Conscience to pull down all Churches, once superstitiously prostituted to Popish Idolatry. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix. 303 The Apostle presseth this advice in the text. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 104 Remember, if you mean to please, To press your point with modesty and ease. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* vi. (1852) 174 Thus are we brought again to the conclusion already pressed upon attention. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 379 Crito is but pressing upon him the opinions of the many. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. § 664. 129 Letters ..in which he..presses on the potentates of east and west the great opportunity for ecclesiastical union.

12. To urge, thrust (something to be taken or accepted) *upon* a person.

1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, He pressed the offer so repeatedly and respectfully that at length she accepted it. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 285 *note*, He..refused the first ecclesiastic dignities, which were unsolicitedly pressed upon him. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* v. 63 The garden-house in Aldersgate-street had before been found too small for the pupils who were being now pressed upon Milton.

13. To push forward (arguments, views, considerations, positions, etc.).

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 355 Nor am I willing to press these conjectures any further. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. i. 17, I press not any farther an argument so exceedingly plain. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 130 Charles had no desire to press matters to extremities. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. x. 320 Stephen pressed his advantage.

III. Senses connected with the notion of a crowd or throng, or of pushing one's way as in a throng: cf. PRESS *sb.*[1] I. Primarily *intr.* Here the β forms are usually the earlier, and predominate till *c* 1600.

As L. *premĕre* and *pressāre* and OF. *presser* were only transitive, the intransitive use appears to have been developed in Eng., and perh. in connexion with the notion of pressing or crowding upon each other.

14. *intr.* To come closely to or about a person or place; esp. of a number of persons: to come up or gather in a crowd; to crowd, throng. Also *fig.*

β. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 830 Mony prond mon þer presed, þat prynce to honour. 13.. *Cursor M.* 2796 (Gött.) Þe mare þat loth [= Lot] þaim [þus] bisoght, þe mare þai presid [*Trin.* pressed] and sesid noght. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1082 They presyd abowte syr Sampson all. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* vi. 19 All the people preased to touche hym. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Worcester* xvii, I could not passe, so sore they on me preast. 1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* I. xxxii. 38 Commanding them to prease and talke with the Captaynes. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 19 No humble suters prease to speake for right. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 175 By reason of the multitude preasing up to him.

α. *c* 1400 *Song Roland* 635 Ingler, and arnold, of the peres, I say, Pressen to the prince in þer palle wedis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8227 Then the grekes..Oppressit hom with pyne, pressit full hard. 1642 H. MORE *Song Soul* II. i. II. lvii, The crosse lines of a Rhomboides That from their meeting to all angles presse. 1648 in *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 210 The enemy presseth harde upon us. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xii. (1869) I. 341 The nations of Germany, who perpetually pressed on the frontiers of the empire. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* ix, The most thinking men in the crowd pressed towards the waggon. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 106 Consisting..of 'thoughts that had been pressing in upon his own soul'. 1881 HENTY *Cornet of Horse* XXVI, All the sailors pressed up, eager to know how the pursuit had been shaken off.

b. *trans.* To crowd upon, throng. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* cxlii. 7 When thou art good to me, the just shall prease me round about. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* viii. 45 Maister, the multitudes throng and presse thee [*Vulg.* te comprimunt et affligunt; WYCLIF 1382 thringen and turmentyn thee, 1388 thristen and disesen thee; TINDALE, etc. thruste the and vexe the; *Geneva*, thrust thee and treade on thee; 1611 throng thee and preasse thee; *Revised*, press thee and crush thee]. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LVI. iv, They presse me neere, my soule in snare to take.

c. *Naut. To press sail* = to crowd sail: see CROWD *v.*[1] 9, and cf. *press of sail*, PRESS *sb.*[1] 9.

1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 98 Press on sail, to see if you can come in.

15. *intr.* To push or strain forward, as through a crowd or against obstacles or hindrances; to push one's way, advance with force or eagerness; to hasten onward, urge one's way.

β. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 112 After þis fest praised Steuen with alle his here, þe castellis he seised, þat he hat neuer ere. *c* 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13811 Among þe moste euere he presed, His harde strokes nought ne sesed. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 642 (*Cleopatra*) In with the polax presith he & sche. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5138 So þai past fro þat pales, preset vnto horse. 1526 TINDALE *Phil.* iii. 14, I forget that which is behynde me..and preace vnto the marke apoynted. *a* 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vi. 13 The Giantesse..., boldly preacing on raught forth her hand. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. x. (1632) 226 Sometimes they prease out thicke and threefold. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie*, etc. (1877) 257 Two iollie shepheards, that do hither prese.

α. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2156 And þus pertid þe persons & presset to þere ynnes. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 5129 Ay the more I gan to presse The more my loy[e] gan tencresse. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 158 Efthyr them full fast I prest. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIII. 49 Vnto no mess pressit this prelat, For sound of sacring bell nor skellat. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 136 So made way for their fellowes without, which immediately pressed in with a strong power. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 110 Air would..press in at some little Avenue or other. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* LXXXIX. iv, With Reverence and religious Dread His Servants to his House should press. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xiv, Pressing forward like the wind. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. v. 138 Trojans, great in mastery of steeds, Press on!

†b. *refl.* in same sense. *Sc. Obs. rare.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. 1310 Qwha wipe in walde presse hym out, þan hym behuffit to mak entre. *Ibid.* VII. 2570 (Cotton MS.) Wipe al þe kynge of Inglandis mycht He pressit hym [*Wemyss MS.* He schupe him] to þe cite richt.

16. *intr.* To push one's way, thrust oneself, advance into a person's presence, or into a place, boldly, presumptuously, or insistently; to approach venturously, to venture; to push oneself forward, obtrude oneself, intrude. *arch.*

β. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 212 Þere þe pore preseth bifor þe riche with a pakke at his rugge. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 749 So of þat beggers brol a bychop schal worþen, Among þe peres of þe lond prese to sitten. *c* 1460 *Urbanitatis* 25 in *Babees Bk.* 13 Amonge þe genteles gode & hende, Prece þou not vp to hyȝ for no þyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* XXV. 6 Prease not in to ye place of greate men. — *Ecclus.* XIII. 10 Preasse not thou vnto him, that thou be not shott out. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 14 The peevishe puttocke may not preace in place where Eagles are. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* VIII. 32 Forbidden to prease forth to do the priests office. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IV. 663 Men's knowledges have proper limits set, And should not prease into the mind of God.

α. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 55 There þe poure presseþ by-fore with a pak at hus rygge. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 76, I will not here presume tu presse in with my determination upon this great difference and question. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Hist. Sir T. Wyatt* D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 88 Pardon me Madam, that so boldly I presse into your Chamber. 1714 SWIFT *Imit. Horace* II. vi. 89 You ne'er consider whom you shove, But rudely press before a duke. 1885 G. MACDONALD *Diary Old Soul* 16 May, I would go near thee—but I cannot press into thy presence —it helps not to presume.

†b. *refl.* To presume, take upon oneself. *rare.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXV. 14 Me thocht Deme Fortoun ..said on this maneir..preiss the nocht to stryfe aganis my quheill. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 4 And preis the nocht my purpois till impung.

†17. *intr.* To strive, try hard, endeavour, attempt *to do* something (usually with eagerness or haste); to aim at, strive or endeavour after something. Also in weaker sense: To essay, undertake, take in hand. *Obs.* (So F. *presser* in Froissart (Godef.).)

β. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 446 To seen here goodly look be gan to prese [*rimes* encrese, cece]. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 166 3onge childre presen faste to be prestis. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 615 To cum to this Palice he preissis to preif. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. xi. 193 Athir way till

assay thrys preisyt hes he. 1578 T. Proctor *Gorg. Gallery, Lament. Gentilw.*, With Poets pen, I doo not preace to write. 1586 J. Carmichael *Let.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 442 To..prease.. to wesh ane Indiane or black-more, whom al the watir in the sea can never mak quhite. *a* 1598 Peele *David & Bethsabe* Prol., Of this sweet poet, Jove's musician .. I prease to sing. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 24 The Kirk in this mean tyme preassing to keep their Assemblies, but got little good done. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* Ep. Ded. 2 We had now need to prease upon more familiar acquaintance with God.

a. 1375 (MS. 1487) Barbour *Bruce* xviii. 105 And thai that pressit mast to stand War slane doune. 1456 Sir G. Hay *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 79 Thai movit bataill and weris, pressand quha mycht be lord. *a* 1500 *Ratis Raving* i. 337 Bot that þow pres to do, my sone, Rycht as þow wald to the war done. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xi. 4 Lang heir to dwell na thing thow press. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* iii. 100 They had ..sworne, if I pressed to escape, before the rest.., they would throw me..into the sea.

18. *intr.* To strive, contend, make resistance. *rare.* (Now only as *fig.* from 1 d.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 543 Saule, saule,..is it nocht hard to þe agane þe brod þu for to prese? 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* i. xii. 19 Ne I against the same can iustly preace [*rimes* peace, release]. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* i. (1886) 3 Human nature, happily for us, presses ever against this system or that.

For the verb-stem in Comb., see Press *sb.*[1] 15 b.

[*Note.* The β forms *près-en, prêse, prease, preace,* agree in their lengthened vowel with *cease, lease, decease,* compared with F. *cesser, lesser,* and ME. *deeesse*; but while in the latter the long-vowel form alone survives (in the simple word), here *press* is the surviving form, *prease, preace,* scarcely appearing in literary Eng. after 1650, though still used in north. Eng. dialects from the Scottish border to Lancashire and Yorkshire, written *preese, prease, preeze, preaze* (priz). This English lengthening of French short *e* before *ss* and *st* (cf. *beast, feast*) has not been satisfactorily explained; it is discussed (with other lengthenings) by Morsbach in *Festschrift für Wendelin Foerster* (1902) 327. The fact that OF. *presse, cesse, beste, feste,* were in Picard *priesse, ciesse, bieste, fieste,* has suggested that double ME. forms such as *presse, prēse,* might come from two French dialects, *priesse, ciesse,* giving *prēse, cēse,* as *piece* gave ME. *pēce*; but the *e* of *prese, prease,* seems to be the open *ē*, not the close *ē* as in *pēce.*]

Press (pres), *v.*[2] *Pa. t.* and *pple.* **pressed**; also 6–8 **prest.** [Altered from or substituted for Prest *v.*[2], by association with Press *v.*[1]; see Press-money.

This result may have been facilitated by the fact that the pa. t. and pa. pple *prest* could be the pa. t. and pple. either of *prest* vb. (cf. *cast, cost, thrust*), or of *press* vb. (cf. *drest, past, tost*), so that 'he was prest' could be understood either as 'he was prested' or 'he was pressed'.]

† **1.** *trans.* To engage (men) with earnest-money for service; to enlist by part-payment or 'bounty' in advance; = Prest *v.*[2] 1. *Obs.*

1600 Holland *Livy* xxvi. xxxv. 610 When the Consuls could neither raise men enow, nor yet find monie..for to presse and hire them, and pay their wages withall.

2. To force (a man) to serve in the army or navy; = Impress *v.*[2], Prest *v.*[2] 2, with further development of the sense of compulsion.

(Quots. 1543 and 1568, from their early date, may belong to Prest *v.*[3], *prest* being a shortened form of *prested*, as in *cast, thrust,* etc.)

[1543 Bacon *Policy of War* Pref., Wks. 1564 I. 125 b, The men, which wer prest to go vnto the warres, it is almost incredible..what alacryte & quickenes of spirite was in them. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 25 Euery Souldiour there prest should pay ten shillynges, and thereupon to be discharged from that voyage.] 1578 *Court Min. Grocers' Comp.* 11 Aug., 15 men which were pressed by this Company to serue in the Quenes Maties shipps. 1595 *Locrine* II. ii. D ij, O wife ..if I had bene quiet, I had not bene prest... But come,..shut vp, for we must to the warres. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* xx. xvi. Men halfe naked, without strength or skill.., Late pressed foorth to warre, against their will. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xlvii. 74 Like Sons prest from an indulgent Father, they would come for a sad *Vale.* 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 681 The peaceful Peasant to the Wars is prest; The Fields lye fallow in inglorious Rest. 1708 Mrs. Centlivre *Busie Body* II. ii, Let me catch you no more Puppy-hunting about my doors, lest I have you prest into the Service, Sirrah. 1745 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) I. 512 The Constables and Churchwardens came to press you for a soldier. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xvi. viii, To contrive some method of having him [Jones] pressed and sent on board a ship. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xvi, He replied that he had been pressed out of an American ship, that he was an American born, and that he had never taken the bounty. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 3. 485 Poor men who refused to lend were pressed into the army.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

a 1625 Fletcher *Hum. Lieut.* II. iv, Come get your men together..And presse where please you as you march. 1678 Marvell *Growth Popery* 43 The King is fain to press now. 1819 Crabbe *T. of Hall* v. 174 Gangs came pressing till they swept the shore. 1901 Ld. Raglan in *Westm. Gaz.* 22 May 2/3 We pressed for the Navy until a time remembered by many present; we pressed for the Army until a much more recent period.

c. *trans.* To take authoritatively for royal or public use; = Impress *v.*[2] b.

1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* II. xxiv. (1821) 450 To presse and take up any the Boats, or Vessels that are or shall bee within the compasse of your command. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 178 Saturday after noon the Cachef of Catie pressed our Camels to fetch wood from the Seaside. 1698 Crowne *Caligula* I. Wks. 1874 IV. 369 And all the horses, in, or neer the town, You press'd, to bring th' imperial treasure home. 1813 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1839) X. 303 He was not authorised to press boats, yet he pressed at the British landing place boats which had been in our service two years. 1907 C. B. Winchester in *Let. to Editor,* In British India to this day every executive officer when he moves camp 'presses carts' to obtain means for transporting his tents.

d. *transf.* and *fig.* To seize and force into some service; = Impress *v.*[2] c.

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. ii, Would we were eene prest, to make porters of; and serue out the remnant of our daies, in Thames-street. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. II. i. (1651) 450 They press and muster up wenches as we do souldiers. 1733 Pope *Ess. Man* III. 86 Reason..but serves when prest,..But honest Instinct comes a volunteer. 1824 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Capt. Jackson,* The anecdote was pressed into the account of the family importance. 1871 Freeman *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. iv. 85 In Thierry's well-known History..he is pressed into the service of that writer's peculiar theories. 1883 Gilmore *Mongols* xxvii. 322 The 'shirt' aforementioned..is pressed to do duty as a towel.

Hence **Pre·ssing** *vbl. sb.*, impressment; also *attrib.*

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Maherimiento,* pressing of soldiers, *delectus.* 1640 Pym in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 23 But now there follows Pressing of men against their Wills, or to find others. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xxiv, I was disarmed, taken prisoner, and carried on board a pressing-tender. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. App. iii. 510 The power of pressing both for sea and land service .. was another prerogative. 1809 J. Adams *Wks.* (1854) IX. 347 A few words more on the subject of pressing.

Press (of parchment): see Prest *sb.*[2]

Pressable (pre·săb'l), *a.*[1] *rare.* [f. Press *v.*[1] + -able. Also in form Pressible.] That may be pressed: in various senses of the verb.

a 1652 Brome *Eng. Moor* III. iii, Of all ages that are pressable, From sixteen unto sixty. 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Loud.* 156 Which,..I think..is pressible upon rich exempted persons now.

Pre·ssable, *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. Press *v.*[2] + -able.] Liable to be pressed or taken by a press-gang.

1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* ii. (1859) 37 Pick up all the information you can regarding the haunts of the pressable men at Cove.

Press-bed. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* A bed constructed to fold up, when not in use, into a press (Press *sb.*[1] 14) closed by a door or doors; sometimes less correctly applied to a box-bed (which does not fold up) shut in by folding doors. Also *attrib.*

1660 Pepys *Diary* 14 May, The Judge and I..lay in one press bed, there being two more in the same room. 1670 Redway in Bedloe *Popish Plot* (1679) 20 An inclosed Bed (commonly called a Press-Bed). 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 39 She removed a Table Press-Bed from the Place where the Hair Trunk stood. 1785 Boswell *Tour Hebrides* 21 Aug. an. 1773, [At Aberdeen] I was to sleep in a little press-bed in Dr. Johnson's room. I had it wheeled out into the dining-room. 1843 Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* i. 21 The press-bed doors, stools, tables, and other furniture.

So † **Press-bedstead.**

1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 590 You are to destroy all Press-Bedsteads which stand in Corners of Rooms, being made up with Boards so close, that the Air cannot penetrate or dry up and consume the..Vapours that are contracted.

‖ **Presse.** *Obs. rare.* [Fr., ad. Prov. (Gascon) *pressec* :—L. *persic-um*: see Peach *sb.*[1]] A cling-stone peach.

1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxxi. 294 Peaches, presses and apricockes have greatly multiplied, especially in New Spaine.

Presse (of parchment): see Prest *sb.*[2]

Pressed, † **prest** (prest), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Press *v.*[1] + -ed[1].] Subjected to pressure; forced or squeezed into a smaller volume or denser consistence than the ordinary. Often qualifying articles in the preparation of which pressure is specially used, as *pressed beef, brick, fuel, glass,* etc. Also with adv. as *hard-pressed, hot-pressed,* etc.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 81 Froo a draghte of wyn to þe quantyte of oon pressyd grape. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 399 Out of pressed milk and cruds as it were. 1594 Lyly *Moth. Bomb.* III. iv, Three damaske prunes in veluet caps and prest satten gownes. 1781 Crabbe *Library* 147 The close-prest leaves, unclosed for many an age. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 July 6/2 Extensive purchases of pressed hay have been effected in Holland. 1891 E. Kinglake *Australian at H.* 95 The hard pressed artist is obliged to cut down his price. 1894 *Daily News* 5 June 7/5 The best British pressed glass tumblers..are made in the North. 1896 *Ibid.* 30 Jan. 3/1 A..building erected in pressed Leicester facing bricks of dark red.

Pressed, † **prest,** *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Press *v.*[2] + -ed[1].]

† **1.** Hired, engaged (with earnest-money). *Obs.*

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. ii. *Gad* § 16. 79 Ahimaaz..being a messenger volunteer, would confess..no more news then what he knew would be welcome, whilest Cushi a prest Post must relate the full of his message.

2. Forced to enlist in, or seized for use in, the royal or public service.

1589 *Late Voy. Sp. & Port.* (1881) 51 Our slovenly prest men, whome the Iustices..have sent us out as the scumme and dregges of their Countrey. 1652 Collinges *Caveat for Prof.* (1653) A iij b, They were all prest men, that ran away presently. 1705 Ld. Seymour in Hearne *Collect.* 31 Oct. (O. H. S.) I. 62, 100 Voluntiers are better than 200 press'd men. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. iii. 31 The Spaniards were sensible of the disaffection of their prest hands. 1878 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 88 A great part of the naval service was still conducted by pressed ships.

Presser (pre·sər). Also 6 **-or.** [Partly f. Press *v.*[1] + -er[1]; partly from Pressour, with change of suffix.]

1. One who presses. Applied to workmen in various trades, often with specification, as *cloth-presser, cotton-presser, hat-presser, stocking-presser, tailor's presser, trouser-presser,* etc. **a.** One who is employed to press cloth, felt, etc. into shape in tailoring, hat-making, etc.

1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 2 § 10 Clothworkers Dyers and Pressors howses shoppes and other places. 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 95, I am not richer..with the sale of all the several stuffs I have contrived: for, I give the whole profit to the dyers and pressers. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Pressers,* men engaged in pressing the seams of garments with heated irons. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 15 Feb. 380/1 Blockers, including 'pressers' [hat-manufacture].

b. One who works a press of any kind; † a printer; a wine-presser (*obs.*).

1545 Elyot *Dict., Torcularius,* a presser. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 688 A presser, or he that presseth, *torcularius.* 1614 *Monstr. Serp.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 228 Pamphleting pressers. 1641 T. Herbert *Repl. Defence Oxford Petition* 4 It is not fit the Presser should the Vine Cut downe.

c. *Pottery.* A workman who makes plates or hollow-ware by pressing the prepared clay into plaster-of-Paris moulds. Distinguished into *flat pressers,* who make plates; *hollow-ware pressers,* who make cups, basins, vases, and the like; and *ornamental pressers,* who make ornamental porcelain, relief work, etc.

1770 A. Young *Tour N. Eng.* (1771) III. xx. 255, I had the pleasure of viewing the Staffordshire potteries at Burslem...Modellers,.. Pressers,.. Painters,.. Moulders in plaister of Paris. 1898 Binns *Story of Potter* IV. i. 202 The hollow-ware presser uses a whirler, but not a jigger, and does all his work by hand...The clay is beaten out into suitable bats, and these are pressed and beaten into the mould until every crevice is properly filled.

2. One who urges or strongly inculcates.

1643 J. White *1st Cent. Scand. Malignant Priests* 35 A great practiser and presser of the late illegall Innovations. *a* 1658 J. Durham *Exp. Rev.* II. iii. (1680) 122 That learned author is an eminent batterer down of presumption and a presser of holinesse.

3. An instrument, machine, or part of a machine which applies pressure. Often with specification, as *brawn-presser, drill-presser,* etc.

Among other things, applied to a form of ironing-machine; the *presser-bar* of a knitting-machine, which drives the barb of the needle into the groove of the shank; the foot-piece or *presser-foot* in a sewing-machine which rests upon the cloth to hold it steady; the presser-roller of a drawing-frame; the spring-finger of a bobbin-frame.

1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 10 The presser, which Mr. Crockatt's chaff-cutter uses. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 7 To these sort of saddles are also made pressers, whereby the cases on the roller are pressed down with a heavy hand. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 523 The number of pressers should be increased, or a considerable extent of land be pressed before it is sown. 1852 *Trans. Soc. Arts* LVI. 475, I have made experiments with the drill and drill-presser in the same field. 1853 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 831 The legs of the flyers carry an arm called a 'presser'. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 110/2 Tobacco and Vegetable Slicers. Brawn, Tongue and Lard Pressers.

b. A cider-press or wine-press.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 73/12 A presser, *pressorium.* 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 408 The way to breake them [apples] in peeces, is to put them in a presser made round. 1845 Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) I. xiii. 197 From the vat of the purest presser it passed, dregless, into the vat of our memory.

† **4.** A press, a cupboard. *Obs.*

1503 in *Kipon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 296 Unum magnum le buke presser. 1592 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 188 One presser standinge at my bedd head.

† b. A press-bed. *Obs.*

1557 in *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 159 In the Chamber ouer the Hall...A presser wth a mattres in it vj^s viij^d.

5. *Comb.*: **presser-bar,** (*a*) the presser in a knitting-machine: see 3; (*b*) the vertical bar in a sewing-machine which bears the presser-foot; **presser-flyer** (*Spinning*), a flyer (see Flyer 3 c) having a spring-arm which presses against the bobbin to regulate the tension in winding on the yarn; **presser-foot,** the foot-plate of a sewing-machine which holds the cloth down to the feed-plate; **presser-frame,** a spinning-frame furnished with presser-flyers.

† **Pre·sserage.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *pressorage* (1296 in Godef.), *-oirage, -ouerage,* etc. (mod.F. *pressurage*), f. *pressoirier* (mod.F. *pressurer*) to press (grapes), f. *pressoir* a wine-press.] ?Pressing, pressure.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xvii. (1869) 184 Wher of men haue seyn wel ofte, bi þe condyt bi which it discendeth, a gret presserage [F. *pressoueraige*] of teres.

Pre·ssful. [f. Press *sb.*[1] + -ful.] As much or as many as a press will hold.

1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* iii. (1858) 52 He possessed a whole pressful of tattered, hard-working volumes. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 128/1 The charge for a press-full is disposed between crates in thin layers, 16 in number.

Pre·ss-gang, *sb.* [f. Press *sb.*[2] or *v.*[2] + Gang *sb.*[1]] A body of men employed, under the command of an officer, to press men for service in the navy or army.

1693 in C. N. Robinson *Brit. Fleet* (1894) 424 That all officers who send men to the press shall give them tickets,

No. 1 to 15, expressing in their tickets what press-gang they belong to. 1707 *Inquiry Causes Miscarriages* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 566 Being the other day at the water-side, I saw a press-gang hauling and dragging a man, in a most barbarous manner, in order to send him on board a press-ketch. 1739 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) I. 212 In the middle of the sermon, the press-gang came, and seized on one of the hearers. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk., Widow & Son* § 12 He was entrapped by a press-gang, and carried off to sea.

Hence **Pre·ss-gang** *v., trans. & intr.* = Press *v.*[2]; **Pre·ss-ganged** *ppl. a.*, **Pre·ss-ganging** *vbl. sb.*

1863 Mrs. Gaskell *Sylvia's L.* vii, There'll be no more press-ganging here awhile. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 756 The surfeit of learning which so unhesitatingly leads the pressganged scholar to accelerate his emancipation from the school or university. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Mar. 1/2 Mr. George Harwood,.. member for Bolton,.. mentioned casually that his grandfather had been 'press-ganged' into the Royal Navy...The grandfather of Mr. Billson, the Radical member for Halifax, had similarly been the victim of 'press-ganging'.

Pre·ssible, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. Press *v.*[1], on analogy of Compressible, *repressible, suppressible.*] Capable of being pressed: cf. Pressable.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 11/2 No doubt my friend the Italian innkeeper would be more easily pressible,—what we generally call more reasonable,—in his financial arrangements if you could argue out the question of your bed and supper in good Tuscan.

Pre·ssing, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Press *v.*[1] + -ing [1].]

1. The action of Press *v.*[1], in various senses.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6436 Withoute presing more on thee, I wol forth, and to him goon. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/2 Pressynge, *compressio.* 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 297 Then was there great preassing to take the King. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 414 Good housholders doe not loose the drosse of their pressings, but..cast them into vessells, and with..water, make Cider for the houshold. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 265 Without ye extraordinary pressing of friends I cannot remaine in it. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 10 The common Judgment of Pressing to Death must not pass upon him, but an Attainder of High-Treason. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. 207 Those secret Hints, or Pressings of my Mind, to doing, or not doing any Thing that presented. 1838 James *Robber* vi, The madman required no pressing. 1881 *Porcelain Works, Worcester* 21 The manufacture of soup tureens, covered dishes,.. basins, &c. is called Hollow Ware Pressing. *Ibid.*, The manufacture of plates and dishes is called Flat Pressing.

2. That which results from or remains after pressing; the product of the pressing, the juice; in *pl.* also, the solid matter left after expressing juice.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 59 Where is want of such pulse, they may give them pressings of Grapes dryed and cleansed. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 335 Which ..you may put among your pressings for a Water Cyder. 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 32 The third pressing is evaporated to such a volume that when added to the first two the whole shall measure 2 pints.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* with sense 'used in or for pressing', as *pressing-bag, -case, -cylinder, -knife, -machine, -plank, -plate, -roller, -shed,* etc.; **pressing-boards,** boards used in bookbinding to compress the sheets or volumes, and by botanists in pressing specimens of plants; **pressing-fat** = *press-fat*: see Press *sb.*[1] 16 a; **pressing-paper** (sense in quot. uncertain); now, botanical drying-paper.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Pressing-bag,* the horsehair cloth bag in which flaxseed or stearic acid is pressed. 1823 G. Martin *Bookbinder's Compl. Instr.* 9 **Pressing Boards,* are flat boards made of well seasoned beech. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) I. 424 (*Bookbinding*) The volumes are carefully laid between pressing-boards with their rounded backs put outside the edges of each pressing-board so as to escape the coming squeeze. 1894 Fenn *In Alpine Valley* I. 153 Only let me get my pressing-boards and the alpenstock. 1897 Mrs. E. L. Voynich *Gadfly* (1904) 5/2 He expended half his spare cash on botanical books and *pressing-cases, and started off..for his first Alpine ramble. 1810 *Patent Specif.* No. 3385 Having the *pressing cylinder reduced at one side in the well-known form called the D roller (chiefly used by calicoe printers). 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 214 There shall the right *pressing-fat be set vp and made readie. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 213/1 Two Cloth Cutting Machines. One *Pressing Machine. 1545 *Rates of Customs* c ij b, *Pressing papers the C. leues xx d. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 488 Make thy *pressing plank..of the black Sapine or Horn-beam tree.

Pressing, *vbl. sb.*[2]: see under Press *v.*[2]

Pre·ssing, *ppl. a.* [f. Press *v.*[1] + -ing [2].] That presses, in various senses of the verb.

1. That presses, or weighs heavily; burdensome.

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* i. 14 The heauy yoke Of pressing cares, that hang vpon a Crowne. 1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* II. 15 The sense of his present misery is therefore the more pressing.

2. That presses physically; exerting or causing pressure. *Pressing sail*: see Press *sb.*[1] 9.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem Philos.* (1839) 211 Bodies, whose parts yield more or less to the endeavour which the pressing body makes at the first arrival. 1807 Wordsw. *White Doe* v. 65 Nor wanted 'mid the pressing crowd Deep feeling.

3. Calling for immediate attention; urgent.

1616 J. Chamberlain in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 400 Providing for matters most necessary, and discharging the most pressing and crying debts. 1690 Locke *Govt.* I. iv. § 42 His pressing wants call for it. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. 175 [He] advanced into the provinces of the South, to encounter a more pressing and personal danger. 1807–8 Syd. Smith *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 151/2 Pressing evils are not got rid of, because they are not talked of. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 459 The real object..was to enable the directors to pay off pressing liabilities.

b. Of a request, invitation, etc.: Expressed with an earnest desire for compliance; also of the person: persistent in solicitation; importunate.

1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 201 They received fresh and more pressing Invitations. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 200 ¶ 2 My Mother..is very pressing with me to marry. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Pref., A new and pressing application for the Author's sentiments. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 29 They are very pressing in their invitations whenever any eating is going on. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 662 He had..come up to town..in consequence of a pressing summons from Porter.

†**Pre·ssing-iron.** *Obs.* An iron implement (= Iron *sb.*[1] 5) used by tailors, dressmakers, laundresses, etc., which is heated, and used to press down seams, smooth cloth, and the like; a smoothing-iron. Also *fig.*

1343 *Reading Abbey Tailor's Compotus* (Add. MS. 19657), In Reparacione vnius pressynge yryn pro Scissore viij.d. 1459 *Maldon, Essex, Court Rolls* Bundle 34. No. 1 b, A pressynge yren, precii ii d. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1064/2 Then Mosbie hauing at his girdle a pressing iron of fourteene pounds weight, stroke him on the hed with the same. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 313 Take a Taylors pressing Iron made hot and rub it up and down upon the cloth. *c* 1637 Wotton *Let. to Sir K. Baker* in *Reliq.* (1651) 446 Your worldly troubles have been but Pressing-Irons to your heavenly cogitations.

Pre·ssingly, *adv.* [f. Pressing *ppl. a.* + -ly [2].] In a pressing manner; urgently; importunately.

1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 33 The one contracts and enchaines his words, and speakes pressingly and short. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 125 First, in respect of the express testimonie of the poet;..secondly, and more pressingly (as I think) because of the absurd consequence. 1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* (1822) II. 149 My motive for writing to you so pressingly to come to me. 1871 Carlyle in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* (1883) I. 392 W. E. Forster..pressingly hospitable, took us home with him.

Pre·ssingness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being pressing; urgency; importunity.

a 1681 Allestree *Serm., Matt. vi.* 22, 23 (1684) II. 258 This consideration alone might apply it self with pressingness upon us. 1684–5 Boyle *Min. Waters* Advt., Which pressingness of theirs he could not deny to be the more excusable, on this occasion. 1881 P. Brooks *Candle of Lord* 127 He has been allowing the nearness and pressingness of his own circumstances to delude him.

Pression (pre·ʃən). Now *rare.* [a. F. *pression* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pressiōn-em,* n. of action f. *premĕre*: see Press *v.*[1]]

1. The action of pressing; pressure.

1661 Boyle *Spring of Air* (1682) 110 This is the difference between Pression and Suction, that suction makes such an adhesion and pression doth not. 1674 Grew *Disc. Mixture* iv. § 3 Weight it self is but Pression. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 422/2 Under ordinary conditions of pression diamond will withstand a high temperature.

†**2.** In the Cartesian physics: Pressure or impulse communicated to and propagated through a fluid medium. *Obs.*

1672 Newton in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5089 Other Mechanical Hypotheses on which Light is supposed to be caused by any Pression or Motion whatsoever, excited in the aether by the agitated parts of Luminous bodies. 1704 — *Optics* III. (1721) 336 If Light consisted only in Pression propagated without actual Motion, it would not be able to agitate and heat the Bodies which refract and reflect it. 1756 Amory *Buncle* (1770) I. 187 If the moon..by pression and attraction, was the principal cause of flux and reflux.

3. In massage: 'A method of pressing or compressing the muscles, by means of the whole hand, the tips of the fingers, or the roulette' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1887 D. Maguire *Art Massage* i. (ed. 4) 15 In the sundry pressions he should not fatigue the patient. *Ibid.* ii. 27, I believe that a soft percussion..might accomplish the same result as massage by pression.

Pressiroster (presiɹo·stəɹ). *Ornith.* [ad. F. *pressirostre* (Cuvier), ad. mod.L. *pressirostris* adj., f. L. *press-us* pressed + *rostrum* beak, bill.] A bird of the *Pressirostres* of Cuvier, now included in the *Charadriomorphæ* or plover-snipe group. So **Pressiro·stral** *a.*, having the characteristics of the *Pressirostres*; **Pressiro·strate** *a.*, having a compressed beak (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858).

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Pressirosters,* a tribe of wading birds, including those which have a flattened or compressed beak. 1847 Webster, *Pressirostral,* having a compressed or flattened beak; applied to certain birds, as the lapwing. *Partington.*

†**Pre·ssitant,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. type **pressitānt-em,* pr. pple. of **pressitāre,* iterative of *pressāre* to Press: cf. *cursitāre.*] Continuing to press; exerting continuous pressure.

1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* I. ix. 34 Neither the Celestial matter of the Vortices nor the Air nor Water are pressitant in their proper places.

Pressive (pre·siv), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. obs. F. *pressif, -ive,* pressing, urgent, violent (16th c. in Godef.): see Press *v.*[1] and -ive.]

†**1.** Pressing, urgent. *Obs.*

1619 *Times Storehouse* III. II. iii. 301/1 If the affairs are pressiue..each canton must aduertise his confederates, to be in readinesse for aduising (altogether) on that which is to bee done.

†**2.** Oppressive. *Obs.*

1623 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* XVIII. i, How did he make siluer to be in Ierusalem as stones, if the exactions were so pressiue?

†**3.** Impressive. *Obs.*

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 213 These are the most pregnant and pressiue passages.

4. Characterized by pressure; pressing.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 133 From the pressive violence of the action, it has also been highly beneficial in many cases of obstruction. 1887 D. Maguire *Art Massage* (ed. 4) Introd. 6 Give pressive movements to the several joints.

†**Pre·ssly,** *adv. Obs.* Also 6 **preeoly, 7 presly.** [f. Press *a.* + -ly [2]; in sense 1 perh. short for *expressly.*] **1.** ? Expressly.

a 1518 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2577 This mater we haue mouyd, you myrthys to make, Precely purposyd vnder pretence of play.

2. Concisely; precisely, exactly.

1636 B. Jonson *Discov., Dominus Verulamius,* No man ever spake more neatly, more presly, more weightily. 1642 H. More *Song Soul* II. ii. II. xxviii, Still more presly this point to pursue. *a* 1675 Lightfoot *Rem.* (1700) 48 Study them pressly, for they are of infinite sweetness and satisfaction.

Pre·ssman[1]. [f. Press *sb.*[1] + Man *sb.*[1]]

1. A man engaged in a wine-press. *rare*—[1].

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XVIII. 516 One only path to all, by which the pressmen came In time of vintage.

2. A man who operates or manages a printing-press; *esp.* a hand-press printer.

1598 Florio, *Battitóre,* .. a Printers presse-man. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. ¶ 5 When the Pressman Pulls, the Tennants of the Head shall have an equal Horizontal level Check. 1763 W. Lewis *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 374 The care and attention of the pressmen in well working the ink on the types with the balls, are very material points. 1866 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sc.,* etc. III. 74/1 Pressmen, who apply ink to the surface of the form of types, and take off the impressions upon paper. The pressmen who work steam presses are called machine minders. 1894 *Labour Comm. Gloss., Pressmen,* mechanics engaged in printing by the old hand presses (very few now) taking off impressions on paper, whether from type, stone, woodcuts, or metal plates.

3. One who writes or reports for the daily or weekly press; a reporter, a journalist.

1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 34 This brave old pressman, who,..when there were neither contributors nor compositors to be found at hand, bravely took off his coat, and in his shirt-sleeves first translated, and then..proceeded to set up in type his own manuscript. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 4/2 Our Commissioner..was not the first press man presented to the Japanese Sovereign. 1898 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 6/3 (Institute of Journalists) Sir Edward Russell delivered his presidential address before a large audience of pressmen from various parts of the country.

4. In shoemaking: A workman who stamps out the sole-leather for boots or shoes with a press.

1895 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 7/3 The demand for an increase of wages to clickers and pressmen. 1897 *Ibid.* 17 Mar. 3/2 A minimum wage of 28*s.* per week for clickers and 26*s.* per week for press men.

†**Pre·ssman**[2]. *Obs.* [f. Press *sb.*[2] or *v.*[2] + Man *sb.*[1] In sense 1 perh. for *prest-man.*]

1. A man 'pressed' into naval or military service; an impressed man.

1638 Earl of Manchester in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 282 The soldiers that are to go must now be press men. 1665 Pepys *Diary* 10 May, To get some soldiers..to go keep pressmen on board our ships.

2. A member of a press-gang.

1755 Johnson, *Pressman,* 1. One who forces another into service; one who forces away. 1775 in Ash. 1828 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

Pre·ssmanship. [f. Pressman [1] + -ship.]

1. Occupation as pressman in a printing-office.

1825 Hansard *Typographia* 912 Those sheet-anchors of pressmanship called points.

2. Occupation as a writer or reporter for the press.

1882 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Apr. 409/1 During his sixteen years of pressmanship..the passion for truth has solely possessed him.

Pre·ss-mark. [Press *sb.*[1] 14.] In libraries, a mark or number written or stamped in or on each book (now usually on the inside of the cover), and also given in the library catalogue, specifying the room, book-press, book-case, shelf, etc., where the book is kept.

[1684 E. Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* (ed. 12) II. 228 *margin,* The several Marks on the Presses which contain the Records.] 1802 Planta *Cat MSS. Cott. Libr. Br. Mus.* p. xii, *note,* The books were deposited in fourteen presses, over which were placed the busts of the twelve Cæsars and of Cleopatra and Faustina, whence the press-marks given to the volumes in its several catalogues. 1841 Halliwell in *Cov. Myst.* Introd. 6 A quarto volume,.. now preserved in the Cottonian collection of manuscripts.. under the press-mark Vespas. D. viii. 1906 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 130 The press-mark was always omitted.

†**Pre·ss-ma·ster.** *Obs.* [f. Press *sb.*[2] + Master *sb.*[1]] One who was authorized to impress recruits; the officer in command of a press-gang.

1673 A. Walker *Lees Lachrymans* 12 He that's taken by this great Press-master, must serve in person. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2541/4 These are to desire all Officers, Press-Masters and others whom it may concern, to Press the foresaid Samuel Courtner wherever they shall find him. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 52 Two men for every hundred Tun [collier] Vessel..Press free; and if any Press-master presume to press such then he shall forfeit 10*l.* 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4087/4 In case he should have been forced from his Duty by..Press Masters by Land or Sea.

Pre·ss-mo·ney, †pre·st-mo·ney. Now only *Hist.* Also 6 **presse-, 7 pressed-.** [Orig. *prest-money,* f. Prest *sb.*[1] + Money.

The change to *press-money* may have been at first a phonetic simplification, the *t* between two consonants being squeezed out, as in OE. *blōstma, blōsma*, blossom, *Christmas* (kri·smăs), *Christ-cross, criss-cross*, etc.; this would naturally encourage association with the notion of pressing and pressure, as in PRESS *v.*[2] Cf. the 17th c. spelling *pressed-money*, as if money paid to men when *pressed*. (Some 17th c. etymologists fancifully derived the name from PREST *a.*, and explained it as money paid to men for being 'prepared' or 'ready' for service.)]

1. Money advanced, a loan; esp. to the sovereign in an emergency; = PREST *sb.*[1] 1.

a. **1560–1** *Newcastle Guilds* (Surtees) 89 An act mayd for the payment of the prest [*mispr.* press] money. [Cf. quots. 1560–1 in PREST *sb.*[1] 1 and PREST *v.*[1] 1.]

2. Money paid in advance for work undertaken, or expenses to be incurred; = PREST *sb.*[1] 3.

a. **1445** *Order Queen's Coronation* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XI. 83 That ye Deliver under oure saide Tresorer.. in Prest Moneye the some of Five Hundred Pounds. **1539** in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 228 The said Cofferer shall give prest money beforehand to every of the said Purveyors. **1604** *Ibid.* 309 Item, that the Cofferer doe give Prest-Money before hand to Our Purvayers.

3. Earnest-money paid to a sailor or soldier on his enlistment, the acceptance of which was the legal proof of his engagement; 'the King's (or Queen's) shilling'; = PREST *sb.*[1] 4.

a. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxc. 667 Then it was ordayned..to gyue all maner of men of warre lycence to go thyder [to Spain]; And the kyng delyuered them their first prest money. **1545** *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 792 Master Hugh Stuycklye..hathe..laid owt certen summes of monye for the conduyt and prest monye of such maryners as he towke up to go to Portesmouthe. **1548** ELYOT *Dict., Authoramentum*,..also earnest money, wages or hyre, preast money. **1555** PHILPOT in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1833/1 They haue taken his prest money a great while, and now let them shew themselues readye to serue hym faythfully. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* II. xxiv. 59 The comminaltie..encouraged one another not to take prest monie, or to enter their names in the muster-masters book. **1619** DALTON *Country Just.* cvii. (1630) 280 Souldiers entered of Record and having taken prest Money. **1633** D. R[OGERS] *Treat. Sacram.* I. 170 Baptisme is our prest-mony to hind us to Christ in all estates to be his souldiers. **1666** PEPYS *Diary* 30 June, He had not money to pay the pressed-money to the men. **1710** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Prest Money*,..is Money given to Soldiers when they are *Prest*; and binds such as receive it to be *ready* at command at all Times appointed.

β. **1585** *Founders' Comp.* (MS.) *Acct. Books*, Imprimis payd the xvjth day of aprill unto them in presse monye.. iiij s. *Ibid.*, Itm. payd unto gefferaye voo the xxiiijt of July ffor Presse monye..xij d. **1595** *Locrine* II. ii, *Thra.* My captain and the cobler so hard at it? Sirs, what is your quarrell? *Capt.* Nothing sir, but that he will not take pressemony. **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cccxcix, The Subtle traps Of Pay, or Press-money. *a* **1659** BP. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) II. xxiii. 294 'Tis like Press-money, if once thou receivest it, thou art bound to do service. **1689** *Royal Proclam.* 29 Apr. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2450/2 Nevertheless His Majesty is informed, that several Mariners,..Press'd for His Service, and having received Press-Money, do neglect to repair to, and desert the said Service. **1714** GAY *What D'ye Call It* II. ii, Here—Peascod, take my pouch—'tis all I own..."Tis my press money—can this silver fail? *a* **1720** SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1722) II. 41 The Justices.. resolved to press him for a Soldier..and Bennet sent Constables to give him Press-Money.

† **Pre·ssness.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PRESS *a.* + -NESS.] Conciseness.

1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* Pref. A iv b, An excellent critick of our own commends Boileau's closeness, or, as he calls it, pressness, particularly.

Pressor (pre·sɔ), *a. Phys.* [Agent-n. in L. form from *premĕre* to press, used *attrib.*] That presses; stimulating, exciting.

1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Pressor nerves*, nerves whose stimulation increases activity of vaso-motor centres. **1895** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pressor*, exciting, stimulating. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 258 If the basilar artery be embolised by injections into the vertebral arteries the greatest pressor effects occur. **1904** *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 603 The extract.. seems to contain both a pressor and a depressor substance.

Pressor, obs. f. PRESSER; var. PRESSOUR.

† **Presso·rian,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pressōri-us* (see next) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to pressing and moulding in clay: cf. *press-ware* in PRESS *sb.*[1] 16 a.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* xii. 82 Earthen pipes by the Pressorian Art, being well made are as strong to hould and conuey water as leaden pipes or potters pots.

† **Pressour.** *Obs.* Also 4–6 -ure, 5 -ur, 6 -or, (4 presour, 5 prassur). [a. OF. *pressor, -our, -eur*, variants of *pressoir* (12th c. in Littré):—late L. *pressōrium* a press for wine, oil, etc., sb. use of neut. of *pressōrius* adj., f. *press-*, ppl. stem of *premĕre* to press: cf. *pressor*. See also PRESSER.]

1. An apparatus or instrument for pressing or squeezing. **a.** A wine- or oil-press: = PRESS[1] 11.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* lv. 1 Haly kirke as a grape in þe pressure cries god hafe mercy of me. **1382** WYCLIF *Matt.* xxi. 33 Ther was an husbondman, that plantide a vyne 3erd, ..and dalue a pressour [*v. r.* pressure, 1388 presour] therynne. *c* **1425** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 666/14 *Hoc torcular*, prassur. *c* **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xvii. (1869) 184 It is streyned in a pressour [F. *pressouer*]. **1558** WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 46 b, Presse them in a faire white linnen cloth in a pressour, vntyll there issue out a very cleare oyle. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 192/45 A Préssure, *pressorium*.

b. = PRESS *sb.*[1] 10.

1362 [see PRESS *sb.*[1] 10]. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lxxv. (1495) llij/2 Chese eten after meete thurstyth dounwarde þe meete as it were a pressour.

c. *fig.*

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 15897 In a pressour off gret peyne They kan ful offte A man dystreyne. *c* **1445** — *Nightingale* 304 The strong pressour of oure Redempciouu, On whiche the bloode downe be his sides Ranne.

2. A clothes-press, a cupboard: = PRESS *sb.*[1] 14.

1471 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 154 Unum pressur in alta camera mea. **1551** *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 59 My sone to have one pressour. **1564** in *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 218, I gene him my pressor, my gownes my surpless, my ij furred amysis..and all other rayments apperteynyng vnto me.

Pre·ss-pa·per. [ad. F. *presse-papier* (in *Dict. Acad.* 1878), f. *presse*, imperative or stem of *presser* to PRESS + *papier* paper.] A plain or ornamental weight with a flat base for pressing or securing loose papers; a paper-weight.

1821 PELLATT *Mem. Glass Manuf.* Expl. Plates 6 A solid square block of glass..to serve as a press paper or chimney ornament. [**1877** D. M. WALLACE *Russia* (ed. 2) I. 383 A library table, with ink-stand, presse-papier, paper-cutters, and other articles in keeping.]

Pre·ss-room[1]. [f. PRESS *sb.*[1] + ROOM *sb.*]

1. The room in a printing-office in which the presses stand, and where the printing is done.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* ii. ¶ 1 The Roof and Sides of the Press Room. **1824** J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. viii. 222 The press-room should, if possible, be separated from the composing-room. **1882** J. SOUTHWARD *Pract. Printing* (1884) 411 The press-room is generally in the basement.

2. A room in which a press of any kind is kept.

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3186/4 That none but Persons of Quality, and those concerned in the Coinage, be permitted to enter the Melting-houses, Mill-rooms, Press-rooms. **1839** W. H. AINSWORTH *J. Sheppard* III. ix. The Press Room, a dark close chamber, near Waterman's Hall, obtained its name from an immense wooden machine kept in it, with which such prisoners as refused to plead to their indictments were pressed to death. **1839** URE *Dict. Arts* 863 The press-room at the Royal Mint contains eight machines.

† **Press-room**[2]. *Obs.* [f. PRESS *sb.*[2] + ROOM.] The cabin or apartment in which newly impressed men were confined.

1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 152/2 The new raised men on board the Neptune tender..broke through the pressroom, and took possession of the vessel.

Press sail = *press of sail*: see PRESS *sb.*[1] 9.

Pressumyt, obs. Sc. form of PRESUMED.

Pre·ssurage. *rare.* [a. F. *pressurage* the action of pressing, 'also, the fee thats due to th' owner, or giuen for th' vse, of a common winepresse' (Cotgr. 1611), f. *pressurer* to press: see -AGE 3.] (See quot.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pressurage*, the juice of the grape extracted by the press; a fee paid to the owner of a wine-press for its use. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Pre·ssural, *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of pressure.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* **1896** *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 17 Feb. 4 Arrangement for obtaining pressural disturbance through a considerable space of air.

Pressure (pre·ʃŭ, pre·ʃər). [a. obs. F. *pressure* (12th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *pressūra*, f. *press-*, ppl. stem of *premĕre* to press: see -URE.]

I. 1. The action or fact of pressing; the fact or condition of being pressed (in the various senses of PRESS *v.*[1]); the exertion of continuous force upon or against a body by some other body in contact with it (the results being various according to the relative positions of the bodies, and the yielding or non-yielding nature of that which is pressed); compression, squeezing, crushing, etc.

1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* III. 98 The pressure of my haires, or the puncture of my heart, stands at the seruice of your sollide perfections. **1602** — *Ant. & Mel.* V. Wks. 1856 I. 66 In the soft pressure of a melting kisse. **1656** tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 333 When two bodies having opposite endeavours, press one another, then the endeavour of either of them is that which we call pressure, and is mutual when their pressures are opposite. **1725** N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 308 Let every thing be remov'd, that may cause the least Pressure upon his Breast. **1744** BERKELEY *Siris* § 46 The juice of olives or grapes issuing by the lightest pressure is best. **1815** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* V. xix, Verdure meet For pressure of the fairies' feet. **1830** KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* V. 55 If motion be resisted, the effect is converted into pressure. *c* **1860** FARADAY *Forces Nat.* iv. 119 We can obtain heat..by the pressure of air. **1875** WHYTE MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* xii. (1879) 216 They [blood-hounds] are sad cowards under pressure from a crowd.

2. *Physics.* The force exerted by one body on another by its weight, or by the continued application of power, viewed as a measurable quantity, the amount being expressed by the weight upon a unit area.

Absolute pressure, the total pressure (of steam, etc.), found by adding the amount of the atmospheric pressure to that indicated by the ordinary steam-gauge (which shows the *relative pressure*, or pressure above that of the atmosphere). *Pressure of the atmosphere*: see ATMOSPHERIC *pressure*. *Centre of pressure*: see CENTRE. *High pressure, low pressure*: see 8.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xliii. Wks. 1772 I. 115 The conjecture..that perhaps the pressure of the air might have an interest in more phænomena than men have hitherto thought. **1739** LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 55 Buildings of very considerable Weight and Pressure are found to stand firm on such Foundations. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 186 If the vessel filled with water be forty feet high, the bottom of that vessel will sustain such a pressure as would raise the same water forty feet high. **1820** SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 191 At great depths, the effect of the pressure of the sea is not a little curious. **1827** N. ARNOTT *Physics* I. 337 In a fluid the pressure is in all directions. **1858** LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.*, etc. 287 Steam produced under a pressure of 35 atmospheres has the temperature of 419°. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 91 The weight or pressure of the atmosphere is about 15 lbs. in every square inch. **1890** *Pall Mall G.* 18 Sept. 7/2 A final test ascertains what is called the 'pressure' of the powder—that is to say, its explosive impact upon the breech.

† **b.** In the Cartesian theory: = PRESSION 2. *Obs.*

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Pressure*, by this word some Philosophers, addicted to the Cartesian Hypothesis, mean a kind of Motion which is impressed upon and propagated through a Fluid Medium.

c. In *Electricity*: see quots. 1907.

1889 *Nature* 24 Oct. 630/2 Currents of high tension are converted into pressures suitable for incandescent lamps by means of transformers. **1907** *Regulations Use Electrical Energy under Factory and Workshop Act* 1901 In these Regulations .. *Pressure* means the difference of electrical potential between any two conductors, or between a conductor and earth, as read by a hot wire or electrostatic voltmeter. — A. P. TROTTER in *Lect., Electrical pressure* is used officially in Acts of Parliament and in Regulations, in preference to *electromotive force* (which is neither electromotive nor force). But the relation between 'electrical pressure' and the ordinary pressure of mechanics or dynamics is nothing more than an analogy; the same may be said of *tension* which some prefer. Strictly speaking, *pressure, tension*, and *force* apply only to matter. In reference to Electricity, all these terms mean 'That which causes or tends to cause an electric current'.

d. *Pressure of canvas, sail* = press of canvas: see PRESS *sb.*[1] 9.

1823 SCORESBY *Jrnl. Whale Fish.* 3 By carrying a pressure of canvass, we were enabled to weather the Calf of Man.

† **3.** (?) That which is pressed or prepared by pressing: see quots. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* c vij b, Take pressure made of a lombe that was borne in vntyme..and put it in a gut of a colues and fede her therwith. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Back-worm*, Take a Pressure made of a Lamb that was slink'd, and make thereof two or three Pieces, which put into the Gut of a Dove or the like Fowl, and feed your Hawk therewith.

† **4.** *fig.* The mark, form, or character impressed; impression, image, stamp. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 100 Yea, from the Table of my Memory, Ile wipe away..all presures past, That youth and obseruation copied there. *Ibid.* III. ii. 27 To shew Vertue her owne Feature..and the verie Age and Bodie of the Time, his forme and pressure. **1809** MALKIN *Gil Blas* V. i. ¶ 53 No sooner did I cast my eyes on her face, than I knew ..the very form and pressure of Lucinda.

II. 5. The action of pressing painfully upon the sensations or feelings; the condition of being painfully pressed in body or mind; the weight or burden of pain, grief, trouble, poverty, etc.; affliction, oppression.

(The earliest sense in Eng.; also in 12th c. in OF.)

1382 WYCLIF *John* xvi. 21 Whanne sche hath borun a sone, now sche thenkith not on the pressure [*gloss* or charge; Vulg. *pressuræ*], for ioye, for a man is borun in to the world. **1447** BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 176 Thorgh thi greth grace and cheryte In alle the pressurs of my chyldyng. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 57 b, In all perylles, temptacyons, pressures, & necessitees. *c* **1586** CTESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXIX. S. ii, In presure and in paine My joyes thy preceptes give. **1662** R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* p. viii, His Fatherly chastening of pains, sicknesses, and bodily pressures. **1667** *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. ¶ 19 Job, whom we find not so often nor so passionately complaining of any of his pressures, as of the unkind censures of his friends. **1794** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* viii, Emily struggled against the pressure of grief. **1889** GRETTON *Memory's Harkb.* 97 He said..that the mental pressure and excitement was far the worst; it robbed him of his sleep.

† **6.** The action of political or economic burdens; a heavy charge; the state or condition of being weighed down or oppressed by these. *Obs.*

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Pressure*, an oppression. **1628** SIR H. MARTIN in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 581 The pressures and grievances of the people, with the easie remedies. **1642** *Ibid.* III. (1692) I. 641 Detaining our Arms, destroying our Trade and Markets, with many more Pressures upon us than we are willing to repeat. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 8 A proportion (how contemptible soever in respect of the pressures now every day imposed,) never before heard of in Parliament. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1823) II. 422 He [Baillie] thought it was lawful for subjects, being under such pressures, to try how they might be relieved from them. **1719** W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 113 That our Goods were first sent into Holland, Flanders, Italy, &c., and afterwards into France, under the pressures of the high duties.

b. A state of trouble or embarrassment; *pl.* straits, difficulties.

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 68 The Common-wealth hath soon fallen into heavy pressures and troubles. **1727** SWIFT *Wonder of Wond.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 53 In all urgent necessities and pressures he applies himself to these deities. **1817** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. VI. i. 47 The finances of the Company were in their usual state of extreme pressure and embarrassment. **1868** M. E. G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 202 The summer of 1868 is remembered as a period of financial pressure.

c. Urgency; demand of affairs on one's time or energies.

1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* IV. xiii, Another day: I have a great pressure of affairs at present. **1861** DICKENS *Lett.* 9 Jan., I write under the pressure of occupation and business. **1885** AUSTIN DOBSON *Steele* Introd. 46 Writing hastily and under pressure, his language is frequently involved and careless.

7. The action of moral or mental force, or of anything that influences the mind or will; constraining influence.

1625 Bacon *Ess., Unity in Relig.* (Arb.) 433 It was a notable Observation of a wise Father..That those, which held and perswaded pressure of Consciences, were commonly interessed therin. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. ii. (1674) 135 Rebelling against their natural Lords, at the pressure of Forrein Princes. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* i, His virtue, such as it was, could not stand the pressure of occasion. 1792 D. Stewart *Philos. Hum. Mind* I. iv. viii. 270 In every state of society ..the multitude has..acted from the immediate impulse of passion, or from the pressure of their wants and necessities. 1860 Warter *Sea-board* II. 8 The pressure from without will be a benefit to outlying clergy. 1897 Miss Broughton *Dear Faustina* xv, I really have some influence with her ..if I put pressure on, I really have a good deal.

III. 8. High pressure. orig. A pressure higher than that of the atmosphere, said in reference to steam-engines, but now only a relative term without any absolute limits: esp. in reference to compound engines in which the steam is used at different pressures in the different cylinders; mostly *attrib.*, as in *high-pressure cylinder, engine, steam*, etc. b. *transf.* of speed, work, business, conditions of life, etc., and in *Pathol.*, as a *high-pressure pulse*. c. In *Meteorol.* said of a dense condition of the atmosphere over a certain region, indicated by a high barometer, as in *high-pressure area, high-p. system* (of winds). So **low pressure**, of the steam-engine, and in *Pathol.* and *Meteorol.*

1824 R. Stuart *Hist. Steam Engine* 67 To supersede the high-pressure engines. 1833 N. Arnott *Physics* (ed. 5) II. i. 97 In proportion as the fluid is more condensed—high-pressure steam is merely condensed steam, just as high-pressure air is condensed air; and to obtain a double or triple pressure, we must have twice or thrice the quantity of steam under the same volume. *Ibid.* [see Low *a.* 20]. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 212 High-pressure oscillating steam-engine. *Ibid.* 213 Self-acting..damper, for high and low pressure steam. 1890 Webster s.v. *Compound*, The steam that has been used in a high-pressure cylinder is made to do further service in a larger low-pressure cylinder.

b. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LII. 448 The importation of the battu,.. by which the slaughter of game is achieved with a high-pressure velocity, is another illustration of the same truth. 1839 Stonehouse *Axholme* p. xi, A small freeholder, who was working under the high pressure of a stiff mortgage. 1862 T. C. Grattan *Beaten Paths* II. 3 The high-pressure engine of refinement is always furnished with a safety-valve against the danger of explosion. 1888 Mrs. H. Ward *R. Elsmere* xx, As for Robert, he, of course, was living at high pressure all round. 1895 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 6/6 There was no high pressure work going on, and no high pressure oratory. 1897 Low-pressure pulse [see Low *a.* 20]. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 25 Dec. 5/1 The strain of another high-pressure Session like that of last year.

c. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 2/7 About the middle of last week a large high-pressure system spread over the United Kingdom from the southward. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Aug. 4/2 A high-pressure area lies over our northern regions, but a depression exists over the west of France.

IV. 9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. of pressure, as *pressure height, stage*; b. used to indicate or ascertain the amount of pressure exerted, as *pressure-anemometer, -test*; c. worked by means of pressure, as *pressure fan, pump, valve*; d. caused by pressure, as *pressure-displacement, -figure, -forging, -sign, -symptom*; e. for pressing, or causing pressure, as *pressure-ball, -bandage, -bottle, -box, -forceps, -frame, -screw*; f. objective and obj. gen., as *pressure-fixing, -reciprocating, -relieving* adjs.; *pressure-reducer*.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Jan. 7/2 Passing a current of air by means of indiarubber *pressure-balls through a glass bottle full of glass shavings steeped in sulphuric acid. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 232 The application of *pressure bandages is very useful. 1899 *Ibid.* VII. 239 In its turn it is attached by a T-tube, to a *pressure bottle. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 626 In order to utilize the pressure due to the elevated position..the water is conducted from the ditches into a tank called the '*pressure box'. 1903 Agnes M. Clerke *Astrophysics* 38 *Pressure-displacements and motion-displacements are, in fact, respectively concerned. *c* 1890 W. H. Casmey *Ventilation* 7 The *pressure fan..used where a small volume of air at a high velocity of pressure is required. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 821 Excision associated with the rapid application of the *pressure forceps. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Printing-frame* (Photography), also known as a *pressure-frame. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 253 At a certain *pressure-height the fluid meniscus exhibits maximal pulsations. 1881 *Nature* 15 Dec. 167 The total work done by a fluid *pressure-reciprocating engine. 1889 *Electrical Rev.* XXV. 583 An accumulator is..merely a chemical converter which is unequalled as a *pressure-reducer. 1880 Barwell *Aneurism* 41 The *pressure symptoms of innominate aneurisms are very variable. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 87 The muscles may be so wasted that no *pressure-test is available. 1897 *Weekly Sun* 19 Sept. 15/2 It is forced down by the tremendous *pressure-valves into a small chamber within the tank.

10. Special Combs.: **pressure-bar**, a device in a planing-machine for holding down the material to be planed; **pressure-blower**, a blower for producing a blast in which the air is driven by the pressure of pistons; **pressure-button**, a 'button' or stud, by pressing which a spring is liberated or an electric bell rung; **pressure-cylinder**, the cylinder of the pressure-gauge of an engine; **pressure-engine**, a machine driven by the pressure of a column of water, esp. one in which the piston of a cylinder is driven by water-power; a hydraulic engine; **pressure-filter**, a filter in which the liquid is forced through filtering material by pressure greater than that of its own weight; **pressure-gauge, -gage**, an instrument for showing the pressure of an elastic agent, as steam or gas; also, one for showing the pressure in a cannon or fire-arm at the instant of explosion of the charge; **pressure heater**, an apparatus for heating water, etc., by steam under pressure; **pressure-note**, *Mus.* a note marked with a crescendo; **pressure paralysis**, paralysis caused by pressure on part of the brain; **pressure-pipe**, the pipe of the pressure-gauge of a steam-engine; **pressure-point**, one of the points on the surface of the body marked by special sensibility to pressure; **pressure pouch** = Pharyngocele; **pressure-register**, a recording pressure-gauge, particularly one that records the fluctuations of pressure of air, steam, or gas; **pressure ridge**, a ridge caused by pressure; *esp.* a ridge of ice in the polar seas caused by lateral pressure; **pressure-spot** = *pressure-point*.

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. s.v., The long suits of the Woodworth and the Woodbury Patents were upon *pressure bars and pressure rollers. 1893 *Star* 19 May 1/8 The new electric bells..the substitution of *pressure buttons for the existing lever pulls. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Nov. 2/3 Whilst carrying out a speed trial..the *pressure cylinder burst, and the engineer..got badly scalded. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 91/1 A new steam boiler, worked by what is called a *pressure engine of about six horse power. 1853 Glynn *Power Water* 96 By the pressure-engine and the turbine, the power of waterfalls of any height .. may at once be made available. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Filtering-press*, a *pressure-filter. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xiii. 17 The Deep-Sea *Pressure-Gauge. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 211 Some mode of indicating at any moment the exact pressure which the steam exerts, and this we learn by means of the 'pressure-gauge'. 1896 *Rep. Aerated Bread Co.* 11 The little boiler which is generally termed the *pressure heater. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 658 *Pressure paralysis for the most part is rapidly recovered from. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Nov. 4/3 During her gun trials the *pressure pipe, which was 8 feet long, burst. No one was hurt. 1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XI. 315 It is in this form of spasm that the *pressure points which are capable of inhibiting spasm have been recognised. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 363 *Pressure pouches, though often called œsophageal, in reality arise from the lower part of the pharynx. 1897 *Nansen's Farthest North* I. vi. 241 The *pressure-ridges..are apt to run at right angles to the course of the pressure which produced them. 1887 G. T. Ladd *Physiol. Psychol.* 410 The finest point, when it touches a '*pressure-spot', produces a sensation of pressure, and not one of being pricked.

Pre·ss-warrant. Now *Hist.* [f. Press *sb.*2 + Warrant *sb.*] A warrant giving authority to impress men for the service of the navy or army.

a 1688 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Sea Officers*, And in their Pockets carried their Press-Warrants. 1770 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 147/2 Press-warrants were sent to Portsmouth, and next morning the press-gangs went on board the merchant ships. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 3 Sept. 3/2 In 1673–4..Colonel Strode, the Governor of Dover Castle, had refused point blank to execute a press warrant till he knew what Parliament would say.

Pre·ss-work. [f. Press *sb.*1 + Work *sb.*]

1. The work and management of a printing-press; the printing off on paper, etc. of what has been 'composed' or set up in type; the result of this, the work turned out from a press, esp. from the point of view of its quality.

1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 47 His excellent method of disposition, composition, and press-work. *Ibid.* 52 His first works..resemble the press-work of Worde and Pinson. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xxi. (ed. 3) 208 The press-work, or printing off, is charged at a price agreed upon for each two hundred and fifty sheets. 1867 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sc.*, etc. s.v., By *fine pressework* is meant work printed with the best paper and ink, and with the utmost care at a hand press. 1896 T. L. De Vinne *Moxon's Mech. Exerc., Printing* 412 The new method has..cheapened common presswork.., but it has not bettered the presswork of books.

2. Literary work done for the press; journalistic work.

1888 Barrie *When a Man's Single* v, His first press-work had been a series of letters he had written when at school, and contributed to a local paper.

3. *Pottery.* The making of ware by pressing the clay into moulds.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1012 A great variety of pottery wares..are made by two different methods, the one called press-work, and the other casting. The press-work is done in moulds made of Paris plaster...All vessels of an oval form, and such as have flat sides, are made in this way.

4. *Joinery.* (See quot.)

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Press-work..*, cabinet work of a number of successive veneers crossing grain, and united by glue, heat, and pressure.

Pre·ss-yard. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. Press *v.*1 1 b + Yard.] Name of a yard or court of old Newgate Prison, in which the torture of *peine forte et dure* (Peine, Press *v.*1 1 b) is supposed to have originally been carried out; and from which, at a later period, capitally convicted prisoners started for the place of execution.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. v. 99 It was as good and all one, as if God had done it with the Country, or else the Presse-yard had ended the quarrell. 1717 (*title*) The History of the Press-Yard: or a Brief Account of the Customs and Occurrences .. to be met with in .. His Majesty's Goal of Newgate in London. *Ibid.* 3 The Press-Yard being no part of the Prison, but taken in as a part of the Governor's House..it is in the Keeper's Breast to refuse any Prisoner a Reception there without a Conditional Premium. *a* 1720 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1722) VII. 374 Bidding the Turnkey bring down the said Prisoners to him in the Press-yard. 1771 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 161/1 Their wives and children were admitted into the press-yard to take their leave of them before they set out [for the gallows at Tyburn]. 1780 *Newgate Cal.* V. 109 Being brought down into the press-yard, his irons were knocked off, and he was put into the cart. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Execution*, Round the debtors' door Are gather'd a couple of thousand or more; As many await At the press-yard gate. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 5 Oct. 4/7 The new Old Bailey...There will be no 'peine forte et dure', commemorated in the name Press Yard.

† Pre·ssyly, *adv. Obs. rare*−1. [perh. after F. *pressément*, with substitution of English suffix.] Urgently, pressingly.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. lxxxii. 122 Lettres..By the whyche they wrote well pressyly that her sone sholde be delyuerde to her agayne.

† Prest, *sb.*1 *Obs.* Also 5 prestte, 5–7 preste, 6 preast(e. [a. OF. *prest* (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *prêt*, the action of preparing or lending, a loan, purveyance for the king's table, advance pay for soldiers; vbl. sb. f. OF. *prester*, mod.F. *prêter* to afford, lend, Prest *v.*1 So It. *presto* a loan. (In Eng. hist. documents the L. word is usually *prestitum*, pa. pple. of *præstāre*, Prest *v.*1)]

1. An advance of money; a loan; *esp.* one made to the sovereign in an emergency; a forced loan; a grant, gift, bequest.

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 8/2 Ne hadde leen ye gret loones and prestes. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 80 The creditours have not been duelie paide of here lonys and prestis made to highe sovereins. *a* 1512 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 683 In thys yere [1486] a prest was made to the kynge of .ii. M. li. of the whyche the mercers, grocers, & drapers lent .ix. C. xxxvii. li. and .vi. s. *a* 1529 Skelton *Col. Clout* 352 The people mones For prestes and for lones Lent and neuer payd. 1560–1 *Newcastle Guilds* (Surtees) 89 A serteyn some of money beyng granted by waye of loon or prest. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1090/2 The first of September the queene demanded a prest of the citie of London of twentie thousand pounds, to be repaied againe within foureteene daies after Michaelmasse next folowing. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 29 For lack of money, he was driven of necessitie to aske a preste of the citizens of Paris.

2. A charge, duty, or impost; a deduction made from or in connexion with any payment. See also quot. 1898.

1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 59/2 The said Maire, Feliship and Merchauntes [of the Staple of Caleys], nor their successours, shall not sett nor put any ymposition, prest or charge, upon the Wolles or Wollefelles of any persone of the said Feliship. 1491 Hen. VII in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 170 We..charge you that..ye content and paye unto theim [for their wages of the half yere ended at Estre last] ..the summes aforsaid, withoute any prest or charge setting upon theim..for the same. *Ibid.* 172, 173. 1548 *Act* 2 *Edw. VI*, c. 4 § 2 [For allowance of sheriffs upon their account] That the same tayles soe hereafter there to be levyed and striken, shalbe delyvered unto everye of the same Sheriffes..without prest or other chardge to be sett upon them for the same. [1898 *Encycl. Laws Eng.* X. 327 *Prest*, a duty which sheriffs formerly had to pay on receiving their tallies for the sums standing due from them in the accounts of the Exchequer.]

3. A payment or wages in advance; money paid on account to a person to enable him to proceed with an undertaking; cf. Impress *sb.*1 1, Press-money 2. *Auditor of prests*: see Impress *sb.*1 1 c.

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 137 Sommes of money by the said Robert..by way of preste at the Receipte of the Kinges Eschequier..hade or receyued. 1515 T. Larke in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 499 One hundreth poundes sterling to be delivered unto..the Kinges Glasier in way of prest towardes the glaising of the chief Churche. 1522 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 76 Prestes to diuers personnes for prouision of vitailles for themperor. *a* 1562 G. Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 197 Yt was concludyd that he shold have by the way of prest, a thousand marks owt of Wynchester byshopriche, byfore hand of his pencion. 1657 Howell *Londinop.* 370 The Auditor of the Prests, whose Office it is to take the Accounts of the Mint..and of all other imprested or moneys advanc'd before hand.

4. *esp.* Earnest-money paid to a sailor or soldier on enlistment, enlistment-money.

1480 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 9 [Of this sum] is prest for j. M. j.c iiij.xx maryners, every of them ij.s. for prest, C. xviij. li. 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 1 § 1 Any Souldeour ..which herafter shalbe in Wages and reteyned or take any prest to serve the King uppon the See. 1562 *Royal Letters* 23 July (City of London, Jor. 18 lf. 57), For their prest, coates, and conducte money. 1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 45 As it were an earnest or prest. 1588 *Letter Bk. &c. City Lond.* lf. 200 b, Frauncys Johnson who was appoynted to serve as a soldyar..and receyved her Maiesties prest.

5. An engagement of a person by payment of earnest-money; an enlistment of soldiers or sailors.

1542 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IX. 139 We wolde you shuld provyde us of ten good dromes, and as many fifers. For the prest and setting forward of whiche persons you maye

receyve, what money you wolle desire, of our servaunt Guidenfingre. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 101 This towne furnisheth more able Mariners at euery prest for her Highnesse seruice, then many others of farre greater blaze.

6. *In prest*: As a 'prest' or loan; in advance; on account; as earnest-money. (Cf. senses 1, 3, 5.)

1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 9 Receyued..by thandes of the said Henry Palmer in prest vpon the said office..cl li. 1550 Edw. VI *Jrnl.* in Froude *Hist. Eng.* xxvii. (1870) IV. 518 For which I should give him 15,000*l.* in prest, and leave to carry 8000*l.* over sea to abase the exchange. 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* F iv, You shall not deliuer any mony in prest to any Officer,..without the Thresorer will yow the same to doe. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* x. (1599) 456 They departed to their houses, hauing receiued in prest only one Florin of the Rhein for a man. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 999 There was taken up in prest of privat merchants in..Aleppo only, the summe of three score thousand Cecchini.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **prest-warrant**, see quot. and cf. Press-warrant.

1894 C. N. Robinson *Brit. Fleet* iv. iv. 413 In Elizabeth's reign there was no great difficulty experienced in obtaining men when wanted by 'prest warrants', or warrants for paying 'prest' money.

† Prest, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 7–8 press(e. [Of uncertain origin.] A sheet (of parchment or the like).

1405 *Will of Bullok* (Somerset Ho.), My wille as it ys wryten in a prest of parchemyne. 1658 *Practick Part of Law* 232 Fees..For the transcript of a Record, being a presse, 6*s.* 8*d.* For every presse more 6*s.* 8*d.* 1705 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 520 Yesterday the lords read .. the commons bill for relief of the poor, containing 60 presses of parchment.

† Prest, *a.* and *adv. Obs.* Also 3–6 preste, 5 preest, (prast), 6 preast, ? *Sc.* priest, (7 *erron.* pressed). [a. OF. *prest* (11th c. in Littré), in mod.F. *prêt* = Pr., Cat. *prest*, It., Sp., Pg. *presto* :—late or pop. L. *præst-us* ready (Inscr. and 5th c. in Salic Law), f. earlier L. *præstō* (*præstŭ*) adv., near at hand, in readiness, at one's service; supposed to be contr. from **præsitō*, f. *præ* before, in front + abl. or dat. of *situs* placed, situated, lying; or from **præsitū*, f. *præ* + *sitū*, abl. of *situs* situation.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Ready for action or use; at hand; prepared, or in proper order.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7217 Nou wole vr louerd ssake is suerd, is bowe is ibend, & prest imad uor to smite men þat beþ mis wend. *c* 1300 *St. Margarete* 302 Nou in mi louerdes name prest ic am þerto. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1187 Ten þousande, al prest & 3are In to bataile forto fare. 1382 Wyclif *Bible* Pref. Ep. vii. 68 Prest is the book of Leuy [Vulg. *In promptu est Leviticus liber*]. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1164 To Iuste thai made hem preest. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. vi. 10 With eris prest stude thair als still as stone. 1549–62 Sternhold & H. *Ps.* xi. 2 Behold the wicked bend their bowes, and make their arrowes prest. 1566 Drant *Horace, Sat.* ii. Bj, Then cums this foxe, this Fusidie, wyth money preste in hande. 1578 Whetstone *Promos & Cass.* III. ii, Who styll is preast His lawles love to make his lawful wife. 1635 Heywood *Hierarch.* v. 282 A huge Nauy prest at all Essayes. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 733 The Victim Ox, that was for Altars prest, Trim'd with white Ribbons, and with Garlands drest.

b. Often in association with *ready, readily.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 1585 Greffon with swerdes fors was redy and preste. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. xv. 42 To see that althyng be redyly prest at hande. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 304 All was prest and redy. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 200 b, xv. thousand men euen ready prest to set on the citie of Yorke. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxxv. xxxv. 909 The Ætolians ..were ready and prest to come to Lacedæmon. 1632 — *Cyropædia* 27, I may find them [soldiers] prest and ready for any service. 1675 Brooks *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 37 He is ready pressed to break all. *Ibid.* 396 Christ is ready prest for action.

2. Ready in mind, disposition, or will; inclined, disposed, willing; prompt, alert, eager, keen.

c 1290 *Becket* 2073 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 166 Þat min heorte prestore nis þene deþ for-to take. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25 To rede and here Ilkon is prest, Þe thynges þat þam likes best. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* vi. 41 He is þe presteste payere þat pore men habbeþ. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* 78 Take eke noo seete, but to stonde be yee preste. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 378 This verely should .. make them preste and willing to doe all thinges for your sake. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* I. lxxxii, Each Mind is prest, and open every Ear To hear new Tydings. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 106 Every Knight is..Prest for their Country's Honour, and their King's.

b. Alert, active, sprightly, brisk.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 75 Þere were papeiayes prest, Nihtgales vpon nest. *a* 1529 Skelton *Ph. Sparowe* 264 As prety and as prest As my sparowe was. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 142 More people, more handsome and prest, Where find ye? (go search any coast).

3. Close at hand. (Cf. *handy.*)

c 1500 *Robin Hood & Potter* lxiii. in Child *Ballads* (1888) III. 112 Berdys there sange on bowhes prest. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 231 In presence prest of people mad or wise.

B. *adv.* Readily, quickly; = Prestly *adv.* 1.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5217 As prest eft sone hii come. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3145 He seyd tristrem prest, 'Now it were time to ride'. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* xxi. 274 Princes of þis palys prest vndo þe 3ates. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 408 Out of Paris proudly he preikit full prest. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* iv. 789 Shall not my men do on theyr armure prest? 1557–8 *Frere & Boye* 48 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 62 The lytell boye wente on his waye, To the ffellde full prest.

Prest, *ppl. a.*: see Pressed *ppl. a.*[1] and 2.

† Prest, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [a. OF. *prester* (11th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), mod.F. *prêter* to furnish, place at one's disposal, lend, pay in advance (= It. *prestare*, Pr., Sp., Pg. *prestar*):—L. *præstāre* to stand before; to be superior, excel; to stand for, vouch for, take upon oneself; to perform, show, offer, furnish; in late and med.L. (5th c. Salvianus and Salic Law) to lend; f. *præ* before + *stāre* to stand.]

1. *trans.* To lend (money); to advance on loan.

1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Money so aduanced, prested, or lent to hys hyghnes. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 41 h, Requirynge hym farther to prest to hym a conueniente some of money. 1560–1 *Newcastle Guilds* (Surtees) 90 Money whyche ys prested, or lent, to the Quens Maiesties [use].

b. To get on loan, to borrow. *rare.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 176 Lest the lordes there should borow of them any money, as they did prest of the marchantes of the staple .xviij. M. l. late before.

2. To advance (money) on account of work to be done or service to be rendered or not yet completed.

1539 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ii. 106 Item, prested to Anthony Chobo, the kingis Surgion, in aduaunement of his half yeres wagis beforehande..xx li. 1586 Earl Leicester in Motley *Netherl.* (1860) I. viii. 523 *note*, I myself have prested above 3000*l.* among our men here since I came.

† Prest, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. Prest *sb.*[1]; or perh. an inverted use of Prest *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To engage or hire the services of (a person) or the use of (a ship, etc.) by giving part-payment in advance.

1513 *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, I. No. 3978 (P. R. O.) Shyppys prested for the King in the West Countrey. 1532 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 351 The kinges messenger..hathe repayryd..to Burrye Saynt Edmondes and therabowtt For to haue taken and prestyd masons For the accomplyshment of the kynges sayd woorkes. 1545 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, III. 542 Suche shippez as were prested in Chestre and Bewmarres. *Ibid.* 544 Your Highnez had byn at so great chardges, both with the presting, and victualing of shippez.

2. *esp.* To engage (men) for military service on land or sea by giving part-payment or earnest-money in advance; to enlist, levy (without reference to method): passing at length into the sense of Press *v.*[2] 2. (Cf. Impress *v.*[2])

1542 Hen. VIII *Declar. Scots* B ij, In this meane tyme staied a great part of our army alredy prested and in our wages, to go forwarde. 1545 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, III. 536 Those that be all redy comme nowe demaunde here their wages, which thei say thei be not paide; and here is non that can enforme us, whether thei be paide or not, nor for howe longe tyme thei were prested. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 395 b, They..whan this league was made, going into Germany, prested souldioures, and bronghte them into Fraunce. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxv. v. 548 So many as they thought able men of bodie to beare armes..to prest them for soldiours. *Ibid.* xxvi. xxxv. 611 One whiles buying them up to the warre, for some small peece of money: otherwhiles levying and presting them to the seas to be galliе-slaues, for a thing of nothing. *Ibid.* xlii. i. 1116 Commaunded they were to prest [*scribere*] fifteene hundred footmen and a hundred horse of Romane citizens.

Hence **Pre·sting** *vbl. sb.*, hiring, enlisting.

1545 [see 1 above]. 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 874 Wee have also commoned with theym of the Admyraltye, whoo have onely twoo shipps in aredynes,..wee have geven theym charge to procede, and delyvered theym money for the presting of men for the purpose.

† Prest, *v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [? f. Prest *a.*] *refl.* **a.** To make oneself ready. **b.** To make haste, to hasten.

14.. *Lybeaus Disc.* (Ritson) 1738 A morow Lybeaus hym prest [*v.r.* was prest] In armes that wer best, And fressch he was to fyght. 1581 A. Hall tr. *Homer* I. 14 One morning Thetis from the sea to heauen hir selfe doth prest.

Prest, obs. ME. form of Priest.

Pre·stable, *a. Sc.* Now *rare.* Also 7 -ible. [a. obs. F. *prestable* (mod.F. *prêtable*) lendable, that may be lent (Cotgr.), also, ready to afford or give (16th c. in Godef.), f. *prester*: see Prest *v.*[1] and -able.] Capable of being paid or advanced; payable; capable of being performed or discharged.

1650 *Acts Sederunt* 29 Jan. (1790) 67 After discussing of the first suspensioun for liquid soumes or deeds presentlie prestable. 1665 J. Fraser *Polichron.* (S.H.S.) 159 Sir Walter ..promised Lord Hugh all the kindness and service prestible by him, south and north. 1715 in *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 54 Seriously to consider this, and fall upon some more prestable methods. 1746–7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 43 § 17 Recovery of multures or services payable or prestable to their mills. 1826 Scott *Let. to Lockhart* 20 Jan., To offer my fortune so far as it was prestable.., to make good all claims upon Ballantyne & Co. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 8 All feu duties or other duties and services or casualties payable or prestable to the superior.

Prestance. *rare*[−1]. [f. as next + -ance. Cf. F. *prestance* (prɛstɑ̃ːns), ad. It. *prestanza.*] = next.

1893 *Nat. Observ.* 21 Jan. 231/2 They..put their trust in great names and social prestance.

† Pre·stancy. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *præstāntia* pre-eminence, f. *præstāre* to excel: see Prest *v.*[1] and -ancy.] Priority, superiority, pre-eminence.

1615 A. Stafforn *Heav. Dogge* 39 If then the prestancy of instructing be soeh; surely Diogenes..may in name, but not in deed bee a slaue. 1658 J. Robinson *Endoxa* iv. 30 In Adam, yet intire, there was a priority and a prestancy, but no soveraignty.

Pre·stant. *Music.* [a. F. *prestant*, ad. It. *prestante* excellent.] (See quot.)

1876 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms, Prestant*, the open diapason of an organ, sometimes of 16 feet, sometimes of 8 feet in length.

† Presta·ntious, præ-, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *præstāntia* excellence, Prestancy + -ous.] Characterized by excellence; excellent.

1638 T. Whitaker *Blood of Grape* 35 This innate [humour] so praestantious, so necessary, as without it mixt bodies cannot subsist.

Prestate (prɛste·ɪt), *v. Rom. Law.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *præstāre* to stand before, to stand good for, vouch for, answer for: see Prest *v.*[1] and -ate[3].] *trans.* To undertake, take upon oneself, become responsible for; to furnish, manifest.

1880 Muirhead *Gaius* II. § 215 All that the heir is bound to prestate in such a case..is sufferance [*damnetur heres patientiam præstare*]. — *Ulpian* ii. § 9. 367 Any person to whose good faith it can be committed to prestate a thing [*ad rem aliquam præstandam*] may also have it committed to his good faith to confer freedom.

Prestation (prɛstē·ɪʃən). [a. F. *prestation* (1272 in Godef. *Compl.*) action of lending, tendering, etc., ad. L. *præstātiōn-em*, in late L. a payment, in med.L. esp. a feudal due, n. of action f. *præstāre*: see Prest *v.*[1], Prestate.] The action of paying, in money or service, what is due by law or custom, or in recognition of feudal superiority; a payment or the performance of a service so imposed or exacted; also, the performance of something promised.

1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 66/1 That no prises, exactions nor prestations, shal be sette uppon their persones or goodes. 1607 Cowell *Interpr., Ayde*..in the common lawe, it is applied .. sometime to a prestation due from tenents to their Lords, as toward the releife due to the Lord Paramount .. or for the making of his sonne knight, or the marying of his daughter. *a* 1670 Hacket *Cent. Serm.* (1675), Not..as if the richer and mightier Church did, or could bind the smaller to the prestation of her customs. *a* 1754 Sir J. Strange *Reports* II. 879 The bishop libelled in the spiritual court, suggesting that Dr. Gooche, as archdeacon of Essex, *tenetur solvere* 10*l.* due to the bishop as a prestation, for the exercise of his exterior jurisdiction. 1788 Reid *Active Powers* v. vi. 667 It is obvious that the prestation promised must be understood by both parties. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* I. ii. II. 144 The military tenant..was subject to no tribute, no prestation, but service in the field. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 Sched. (y), No. 2 The yearly feu duties and the whole other prestations. 1890 Gross *Gild Merch.* I. 195 The gild merchant with the right to exact money requisitions or prestations from the brethren as well as from non-gildsmen trading in the town.

b. *Prestation-money*: see quots.

1536 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. lxxix. 187 The Archdeacons had their acquittance of the Bp. by the name of Prestation-mony. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.* s. v. *Commissarie*, The Bishop taking prestation money of his archdeacons yearely. *Ibid.*, *Spiritualties of a Bishop*..be those profits which he receiueth, as he is a Bishop, and not as he is a Baron of the Parlament...[e. g.] prestation money, that *subsidium charitatiuum*, which vppon reasonable cause he may require of his Clergie. 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II, s.v.

† Pre·ster. *Obs.* [a. L. *prēster*, a. Gr. πρηστήρ a fiery (or scorching) whirlwind, also a kind of venomous serpent, agent-n. f. πιμπρά-ναι, πρή-ειν (root *pra-*) to burn, also to inflate, blow.]

1. A serpent, the bite of which was fabled to cause death by swelling.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. x. (Bodl. MS.), Prester is an horrible addre alwei wiþ open mouþe and castinge and schedinge venym as he goþe. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 118 The bramble..is good for the biting of ye serpent called prester. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 745 The Dipsas killing by thirst, and the Prester by heat, as their very names do signifie. 1627 May *Lucan* IX. 828 The Prester too, whose sting distendeth wide The wounded's foamy mouth. 1706 Phillips, *Prester*, a venomous Serpent, whose Sting causes a deadly Thirst. [1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 328 Philosophers are, therefore, vipers, cockatrices, asps,..presters.]

2. A burning or scorching whirlwind.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 25 The same [wind], if it be more hot and catching a fire as it rageth, is named Prester; burning. 1643 Howell *Parables on Times* 15 As if it had been that incendiary Prester wind, or rather an Haraucana ..had blowne here. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* II. (1701) 61/2 Thunders, Lightnings, Presters, and Whirl-winds are caused by the wind enclosed in a thick Cloud, which.. breaketh forth violently. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Prester*, a meteor, consisting of an exhalation from the clouds downwards with such violence, as that by the collision it is set on fire. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 518/2 (tr. Procl. in Crat.) From him leap furth the implacable thunders, and the prester-capacious bosoms [πρηστηροδοχοι κολποι] of the all-splendid strength of the father-begotten Hecate.

‖**3.** (See quots.)

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Prester*, a word used by some to express the external part of the neck, which is usually inflated in anger. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Prester, eris*, formerly used for the white of the eye when inflamed; also, for the veins, when swollen under excitement.

Pre·ster Jo·hn. Forms: α. 4–6 prestre, -ere, 6 preter, -our, prater, prest, priester, (6–7 precious), 6–8 presbyter, 7 priest, 6– prester; 4–6 Jon, Johan, 6 Joan, Jan, (7 Jack), 8 Jean, 5– John. Also β. 6 Pretian (= Pret Ian), 7 Prete Gianni, Janni, Prestegian, -giane. [ME. *Prestre Johan*, a. OF. *prestre Jehan* (13th c. in Littré), mod.F. *prêtre-Jean*, med.L. *presbyter Johannes*, 'Priest John', in It. *prete Gianni*, whence OF. *prette-jan* and the β forms above.] The name given in the Middle Ages to an alleged Christian priest and king, originally supposed to reign in

the extreme Orient, beyond Persia and Armenia, but from the 15th c. generally identified with the King of Ethiopia or Abyssinia.

(For the history of the subject, see Col. Yule's article in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 715-718. It is there shown that from the first mention of *Presbyter Johannes* in the twelfth c. European belief placed him in some remote region of the East; but that, after growing knowledge of geography had at once cast doubt upon his existence there, and revealed the existence of a Christian king and kingdom in 'Ethiopia' or Abyssinia, 'Prester John's land' was located by the Portuguese, and after them by other writers, in the latter region. Col. Yule is even inclined to think that the original germ of the legend may have consisted in vague rumours as to the rule of a Christian king in 'Ethiopia', at a time when Ethiopia and India were still vaguely imagined to be conterminous or adjacent regions; although reports of the warlike achievements of Mongol or other Asiatic conquerors may in process of time have been credited to, or associated with, the name of 'Prester John'. As to the origin of this name or title, though numerous conjectures have been offered, there is no historical evidence.)

13.. *K. Alis.* 2589 (Bodl. MS.) Oute of Inde from prestre Johne Hym com knyttes manyon. *a* 1400 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 272 The lasse Asia and the lond of Histria; These ben Prestere Johanes londes. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 117 He schulde be cleped preester Iohn..for þer is no degre in þis world aboue þe degre of priesthode. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 246 Prestre Iohan [*Roxb.* xxix. 132 Prestre Iohne] that is Emperour of the high Ynde. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 69 The londe of Prester Iohan. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 155 To reyd I begane The riotest ane ragment..Of all the mowis in this mold...The horne and the hand staff, Prater John and Port Jaff. 1562 PILKINGTON *Expos. Abdyas* Aa iij, The Souldan, priester Iohn & other Heathen princes. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. i. 1 That in the East India were Christians, which were gouerned by a King of great power called Præsbiter Ioan. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 11 As for Prester Jacke, the Great Mogul, the Sophy of Persia, and the Great Turke, I can see them as often as I doe my Boy. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 495 ₱ 5 Not to mention whole Nations bordering on Prester-John's Country. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlvii. IV. 597 The fame of *Prester* or *Presbyter* John has long amused the credulity of Europe.

(*b*) 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* 85 Bothe the Latyn chyrch & the Greke chyrche and pretour Iohns Chyrche to. 1554 W. PRAT *Africa* E ij, The kynge of Ethiope whiche we call pretian or prest John. 1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 51 Preciosus Iohannes, otherwyse cauled Presbyter Iohannes, Emperour of many Chrystian nations in Ethiope. *Ibid.* 374 In the East syde of Afrike beneth the redde sea, dwelleth the greate and myghtye Emperour and Chrystian kynge Prester Johan, well knowen to the Portugales in theyr vyages to Calicut. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. x. 86 b, The Prester Ian king of Ethyopia. 1598 W. PHILLIP *Linschoten* I. (Hakl. Soc.) I. 34 The countrey of Prester John, which is called by them the countrey of Abexines. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 21 The emperour Prete Ianni hath two speciall princely names, to wit, Acegue..and Neguz, a king. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 130 The great Christian of Æthiopia, vulgarly cald Prester, Precious, or Priest-Iohn. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. *Lady's Answ.* 277 Like the mighty Prester John, Whose Person none dares look upon.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A ruler likened to Prester John; one who is supreme (in a particular sphere).

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 34 And fooles doe sit, More honored then the Prester Iohn of wit. 1667 DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-All* v. i, Your Prester Johns of the East Indies.

c. *Heraldry.* (In the arms of the see of Chichester.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* IV. iv. (Roxb.) 287/1 (Coates of Bishopricks) He beareth Saphire, a Prester John or Presbyter John sitting on a tombstone, haueing in his left hand a Mound, and his right extended .. with a sword in his mouth..his is the Sea of Chichester. 1894 *Parker's Gloss. Heraldry* 476 Azure, a Presbyter John hooded sitting on a tombstone.

Hence **Prester-Jo·hnian** *a. nonce-wd.*, of or pertaining to Prester John.

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* I. iv, On them, a lay Of Prester-Johnian whispers.

‖ **Pre-ste·rnum, præste·rnum.** [f. PRE- A. 4 b + STERNUM.]

1. *Entom.* = PROSTERNUM.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 279 Pre-sternum dilated at its anterior extremity. 1836 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* IV. 141 The præsternum forms a sort of chin-cloth anteriorly.

2. *Comp. Anat.* The front part of the sternum; the part corresponding to the first segment of the human sternum.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 393 The præsternum is the 'manubrium sterni' of human anatomy. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 35 The broad upper part to which the first rib is annexed is called the manubrium or pre-sternum.

Hence **Pre-ste·rnal** *a.*, of or pertaining to the pre-sternum, as *pre-sternal bone, region*, etc.

1890 in WEBSTER.

Presthold, obs. form of PRIESTHOOD.

† **Pre·stial,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ME. *prest*, PRIEST *sb.* + -IAL.] Priestly.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. v. 450 In the lay parti of Goddis peple, and..in the prestial parti of Goddis peple.

Prestidi·gital, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. after next and *digital.*] Light-fingered; practising sleight of hand.

1856 READE *Never Too Late* vi, The two hands he gathered coin with were Meadows and Crawley. The first his honest, hard-working hand—the second his three-fingered Jack, his prestidigital hand.

Prestidigitation (prɛ·stiˌdidʒitēi·ʃən). [a. F. *prestidigitation*, f. as next: see -ATION.] Sleight of hand, legerdemain. Also *fig.*

1859 [see next]. 1861 *Leisure Hour* No. 542. 319 The real fact upon which all prestidigitation or quick finger conjuring depends, is the fact that human hands are quicker than human eyes. 1887 STEVENSON *Mem. & Portraits* xi. 188 This sort of prestidigitation is a piece of tactics among the true drawing-room queens.

Prestidigitator (prɛ·stiˌdi·dʒitēitəɹ). Also in F. form ‖ **prestidigitateur** (prɛstidiʒitatœ̃r). [ad. F. *prestidigitateur* (J. de Rovère, *a* 1830: see quot. 1859), f. *preste* nimble (ad. It. *presto*, L. *præstus*: see PRESTO) + L. *digit-us* a finger + *-ateur*, L. *-ator* agent-suffix: perh. suggested by F. *prestigiateur* PRESTIGIATOR, or due to a perverted derivation of it.] One who practises sleight of hand or legerdemain; a juggler, a conjurer; hence *fig.* a juggler with words, a trickster.

a 1843 in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 603/1 De M. G. Ferizer the celebrated enchanter .. prestidigitateur, and author of several experiments adapted to public amusement. 1859 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* viii. 166-7 Jules de Rovère, the first to employ a title now generally given to fashionable conjurors...One day the pompous title of '*Prestidigitateur*' was visible on an enormous poster, which also condescended to supply the derivation of this breath-stopping word, *presto digiti* (activity of the fingers). *Ibid.*, The learning of the conjuror—I beg pardon, prestidigitator...This word, as well as Prestidigitation, due to the same author, were soon seized upon by Jules de Rovère's rivals. 1870 M. D. CONWAY *Earthw. Pilgr.* xvi. 201 Whether our young men should turn themselves into intellectual prestidigitateurs. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* I. 392 A prestidigitator can work magic with his nimble fingers. 1905 *Contemp. Rev.* June 877 The repeated successes of the prestidigitator who is at the head of its Government.

Hence **Prestidigitato·rial, Prestidi·gitatory** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to prestidigitation.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 63. 312 Prestidigitatory elements of entertainment were not wanting. 1861 in *Daily Tel.* 22 Oct., He has managed his cards well if he has substituted prestidigitatorial feats for operatic.

Prestige (‖ prɛstī·ʒ, prɛ·stidʒ). [a. F. *prestige* (16th c. in Littré) an illusion, esp. in pl. 'deceits, impostures, delusions, iugling or cousening tricks' (Cotgr.), in mod.F. illusion, magic, glamour, ad. L. *præstigium* a delusion, illusion, usually in pl. *præstigiæ*, illusions, juggler's tricks, for **præstrigium* f. *præstringĕre* to bind fast (*præstringere oculos* to blindfold, hence, to dazzle the eyes): see PRESTRINGE.]

† 1. An illusion; a conjuring trick; a deception, an imposture. Usually *pl. Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [from Cotgr.], *Prestiges*.., deceits, impostures, delusions, cousening tricks. 1661 *Justiciary Rec.* (S. H. S.) I. 12 The Dittay does not condescend upon the Sorcery and prestiges whereby the Pannell did effectuat the particulars lybelled. 1753-4 WARBURTON *Princ. Nat. & Rev. Relig.* v. Wks. 1788 V. 92 That faith..we are told, was founded on a rock, impregnable..to the sophisms of infidelity, and the prestiges of imposture! [1870 M. D. CONWAY *Earthw. Pilgr.* vii. 99 Prestige is simply *præstigium*, deceit; and surely that is a dangerous weapon for a true cause to use. 1881 FREEMAN in *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 228 *Prestige*, you know, I always like to have a pop at; I take it it has never lost its first meaning of conjuring tricks.]

2. *transf.* Blinding or dazzling influence; 'magic', glamour; influence or reputation derived from previous character, achievements, or associations, or esp. from past success. [So in mod.F.]

[1815 SCOTT *Paul's Lett.* (1839) 58 He [Napoleon] needed ..the dazzling blaze of decisive victory to renew the charm, or *prestige*, as he himself was wont to call it, once attached to his name and fortunes.] 1829 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 397 The pleasure of these people does not consist in acting upon their maxims of *ton* among themselves, but in the effect of them on the inferior world. Dissipate the *prestige*, and you deprive them of the delight. 1837 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under Seven Administr.* I. Introd. 7 The *prestige* of the perfection of the law was unbroken. 1838 MILL *A. de Vigny* Diss. & Disc. (1859) I. 316 The *prestige* with which he [Napoleon] overawed the world is..the effect of stage-trick. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 201 Such is the prestige of broad cloth. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 354 Had the *prestige* which hedges about a modern tragedy existed, nothing could have been done. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xviii. 216 The prestige of the gun with a savage is in his notion of its infallibility. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* I. 11 She [Elizabeth] comes to the throne with such a prestige as never sovereign came since the days when Isaiah sang his pæan over young Hezekiah's accession. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 66 Balliol..can set off a prestige of long standing against a deficiency in the stipend. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* iii, In 1861..the prestige of the mountains was rapidly declining. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* viii. 112 *Aidōs*..means honour, but never the base-born thing in these last times called *prestige*. 1898 SIR W. HARCOURT in *Daily News* 9 May 8/6 People talk sometimes of prestige...I am not very fond of the word. What I understand by prestige is the consideration in which nations or individuals are held by their fellows.

† **Presti·giate,** *v. ? Obs. rare.* Also 8 præ-. [f. late L. *præstigiāre* (f. *præstigium*: see prec.) + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To deceive by jugglery or as by magic; to delude. Hence † **Presti·giated** deluded, † **Presti·giating** deluding, *ppl. adjs.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 17 To take Christ as himselfe hath revealed himselfe in his Gospel, and not as the Divell presents him to prestigiated phansies. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 229 Præstigiating and ensnaring Arians.

Prestigia·tion. Now *rare.* Also 7 præ-. [n. of action from L. *præstigiāre*: see prec.] The practice of juggling, sorcery, or magic; deception or delusion by such practice; conjuring.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 83 Least thei might..bee enveigeled with the sorceres and prestigiation of devils. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. xxiii. 37 Examples ..of fascinations, incantations, prestigiations, of philtres, spells, charmes, sorceries, characters and such like. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 338 If such a thing come to pass by the Devil's mists and devices, then it is præstigiation or delusion. 1885 *St. James' Gaz.* 20 June, At Piccadilly Hall ..To-day. Séances of Prestigiation, Mesmerism, and Thought Transmission.

Prestigiator (prɛstiˌdʒiˌēitəɹ). Also 8 præ-. [a. L. *præstigiātor*, agent-n. f. *præstigiāre*: see PRESTIGIATE. So F. *prestigiateur* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] One who practises 'prestigiation'; a juggler, a conjurer; † a cheat.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. vi. § 7 (1634) 270 Prestigiators are such as dazell men's eyes, and make them seeme to see what they see not. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* IV. iii. 105 This cunning Prestigiator took the advantage of so high a place to set off his Representations the more lively. 1784 J. WHITE *Bampton Lect.* iii. 141 Augustus..had published very rigorous edicts against the whole race of Præstigiators. 1861 MISS BRADDON *Lady Lisle* (1885) 74 The coin which the prestigiator shows is not the first shilling at all.

† **Presti·giatory,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *præstigiātor*: see prec. and -ORY 2.] Practising 'prestigiation'; juggling, conjuring; deceptive, delusive.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 66 Hypocriticall subornations, in some like prestigiatory, and sophisticall veine. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. xx. 283 Wicked spirits deal onely in petty, low and useless prestigiatory tricks. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. 204 By that *κλεψυκία*, or Prestigiatory art or faculty of these ludicrous Dæmons.

† **Presti·gion.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. late L. *præstigium* a delusion, illusion, trick (see PRESTIGE) + -ION.] = PRESTIGIATION.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* IX. Comm. 610 Simon Magus.. after all his cheating, jugling and prestigion (if I may so call it),..at the prayers of St Peter his spells failed. 1637 — *London's Mirr.* Wks. 1871 IV. 314 Pride, Arrogance, Sloath, Vanity, Prestigion.

Prestigious (presti·dʒəs), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 7 præ-. [ad. late L. *præstigiōsus* full of tricks, deceitful, f. *præstigi-um* PRESTIGE + -OUS. So F. *prestigieux* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) illusive, using charms.] Practising juggling or legerdemain; of the nature of or characterized by juggling or magic; cheating, deluding, deceitful; deceptive, illusory.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 48 b, Ashamed are not these prestygiouse Papystes, to vtter it in their storyes and reade it in their Sayntes legendes. 1607 DEKKER *Whore of Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 195 That inchantresse..by prestigious trickes in sorcerie, Has raiz'd a base impostor. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 116 As in the Mines prestigious Spirits lurk, And while the Miners sleep, seem hard at work. 1884 SWINBURNE in *19th Cent.* May 771 The prestigious influence which turned the heads and perverted the hearts of the Byrons and the Hazlitts of his day. 1887 T. CHILD in *Contemp. Rev.* May 713 The grandiose language, the ringing rhymes, and the prestigious metaphors.

Hence **Presti·giously** *adv.*; **Presti·giousness.**

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 208 He..that was prestigiously besieged, and inuisibly vndermined with that weapon of weapons. 1646 GAULE *Cases Conse.* 115 There is nothing but præstigiousnesse of Forme, End, Effect. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 437 Their being able to make a consecrated wafer appear to be the very Body and Person of Christ is such a piece of prestigiousness as has no parellel. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxv. 459 We cannot be so prestigiously Impudent, as to pretend to the World..that these our Pills will Cure all diseases.

† **Pre·stigy.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 7 præstigie. [ad. L. *præstigi-um*: see PRESTIGE.] ? = PRESTIGE 1.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 250 They committed it, to nurse, to a prodigious hagge that hight præstigie.

Prestimony (pre·stiməni). *Canon Law.* Also 8 præ-. [ad. F. *prestimonie* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *præstimōnium* (781 in Du Cange), f. L. *præstāre* to furnish, etc.: see PRESTATION and -MONY.] (See quot.)

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Prestimony*, *Præstimonia*, in the canon law, a term about which authors are much divided... Upon the whole, the surest opinion seems to be this, that præstimony is a fund or revenue appropriated by the founder for the subsistence of a priest, without being erected into any title or benefice, chapel, prebend, or priory. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **Prestimonial** (-mōu·niăl) *a.*, of or pertaining to prestimony.

1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. IV. xx. 332 Some simple Benefices,..also Donatives, or Prestimonial Portions, as they are called.

Prestinate, obs. form of PRISTINATE.

‖ **Prestissimo** (presti·ssimo), *a.*, *adv.*, *sb. Mus.* [It. *prestissimo*, superl. of *presto* adj. and adv.: see PRESTO.] A musical direction indicating very rapid performance: Very quick, very fast; as *sb.* a very quick piece or movement. Hence *transf.*

1724 *Short Explic. For. Words in Mus. Bks.*, *Prestissimo*, is Extream Fast or Quick. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* lxiv, At the report of the pistol, the..choristers struck up prestissimo with their feet. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* ii, Angus had naturally taken the time of life's march prestissimo. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Feb. 3/1 Our opponents' totals of 388 and 351 must seem big enough in England, but out here on these prestissimo wickets they are really nothing like so formidable as they look.

†Pre·stly, *adv. Obs.* Also 4-5 pristly, prystly, 6 preastly. [f. PREST *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. Readily, quickly, promptly, immediately.

1340 *Ayenb.* 140 Þe ournemens of boȝsamnesse byeþ zeuen, þet ys, þet me bouȝe prestliche, gledliche, simpleliche, klenliche, generalliche, zuyfliche, and wiluolliche. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1146 Boþe partiȝes prestly a-paraylde hem. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2762 He flenges to syr Florent, and prystly he kryes,—'Why flees thow, falls knyghte? þe fende hafe þi saule!' *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xix, He prekut oute prestely. 15.. *Adam Bel & Clym of Clough* 451 They preced prestly into the hall. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiv. 189 b, His speciall great strength..was preastly and readily shewed foorth at the houre of his death. *c* 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* ciii. 288 His sauing helth comth prestly on To ryd thy life from peryls all.

2. Eagerly, urgently, earnestly.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 230 Yiff þu puttes þe pristly þis point for to do. 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 253 Now pray you prestly on every side To God omnipotent. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. II. x, The heart, the heart-bloud, brains fleet aire, hot fire To be the thing that they so prestly sought, Some have defin'd.

Prest-money, earlier form of PRESS-MONEY.

†Pre·stness. *Obs. rare*−1. [f. PREST *a.* + -NESS.] Readiness, preparedness.

1582 LD. BURGHLEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 100, I was glad to perceaue your prestnes to enter into Scotland.

‖ Presto (pre·sto), *a.*1, *adv.*1, *sb.*1 *Music.* [It. *presto* quick, quickly (*tempo presto* quick time):—late L. *præst-us*, f. earlier *præstō* adv., at hand, ready, in med.L. prompt, quick: see PREST *a.*]

A. *adj.* or *adv.* A direction indicating rapid performance: In quick time; fast.

1683 PUACELL *Sonnatas in III Parts* Pref., The English Practitioner..will find a few terms of art, perhaps unusual to him, the chief of which are..*Presto.* 1724 *Short Explic. For. Words in Mus. Bks., Presto Presto*, or *Piu Presto*, very Fast or Quick. *Ibid., Men Presto*, not too Quick; or not quite So Quick. 1752 AVISON *Mus. Expression* 107 The words *Andante, Presto, Allegro*, &c., are differently apply'd in the different kinds of Music. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. T., Presto*, fast.

B. as *sb.* A movement or piece in quick time.

1869 *Athenæum* 20 Nov., The final *presto* was a miracle of consentaneousness, the rapidity of the movement never interfering with the distribution of light and shade. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* 394 How the presto flew as though all the winds were behind it.

Presto (pre·sto), *adv.*2, *a.*2, *sb.*2 [a. It. *presto* adj. and adv., quick, quickly: the same word as prec., but the two uses are unconnected in Eng.]

A. *adv.* (*interj.*) Quickly, immediately, at once; used by conjurers and jugglers in various phrases of command, esp. *Presto, be gone, Hey presto, pass*, etc.; hence, = immediately, forthwith, instanter. Also interjectionally: see quots. 1821, 1892.

1598–9 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* I. i, Presto, Go to, a word to the wise; away, fly, vanish! 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 47 Crying out *Presto*, bee gone,.. hee flies away in the ayre. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Presto* .., a word used by Juglers, in their *Hocus Pocus* tricks. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 89 Hey Jingo, Sirs! What's this? 'tis Bread you see; Presto be gone! 'tis now a Deity. 1721 SWIFT *South Sea* Wks. 1755 III. II. 132 Put in your money fairly told; Presto be gone—'Tis here agen. 1821 BYRON *Vis. Judgm.* lxxviii, The moment that you had pronounced him one, Presto! his face changed, and he was another. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* I. iii, Hey, presto,—quick, while we turn in to wash our hands. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 72 You pressed a bell, the boy appeared with his lift, and, presto! you are in the street again.

B. as *sb.* An exclamation of 'presto!'

1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* III. i. (1647) 83, I *B.* Cloakes? looke about ye boys: mine's gone. 2 *B.* A——juggle 'em! [Pox] o' their Prestoes: mine's gone too. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. xvi. 185 Neither .. a spirit, that will be conjured down by a charm, or with a Presto driven away.

C. *adj.* or *attrib.* At hand, in readiness; active, ready, rapid, quick, instantaneous; of the nature of a magical transformation; juggling.

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 100 Upon the hearing of which watchword they were to be presto and at Hand to execute their dumbe commands. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 80 Instantaneously she betook herself to presto-prayer. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* (1832) 285 There is no hocus pocus .., no presto movements. 1877 *Paperhanger, Painter, Grainer*, etc. 107 The presto system [of graining] is very useful where work is required to be done out of hand, as it may be varnished almost immediately.

Hence **Pre·sto** *v. trans.*, to convey or transfer instantaneously, by or as by magic; to conjure.

1831 *Examiner* 92/2 The man of magic must have 'prestoed' the watch into his own pocket. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 19 The latter, by a process of etymological conjuring..have sought to presto *thunnus* out of *tannim*.

Prestod, obs. form of PRIESTHOOD.

†Pre·stolate, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. F. *prestoler* (Rabelais), ad. L. *præstōlārī* to stand ready for, wait for: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To await.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. vi. 31 We prestolate the coming of the Tabellaries [orig. *prestolans les tabellaires à venir*] from the Penates and patriotick Lares.

‖ Prestomium, præ- (prɪstǫ·miŏm). [mod.L., f. PRE- B. 3 + Gr. στόμιον, dim. of στόμα mouth.] The anterior segment of the head of an annelid, bearing the eyes and tentacles. Hence **Presto·mial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the prestomium.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* v. 232 The peristomium and the praestomium together are ordinarily confounded under the common term of 'head'. *Ibid.*, The praestomial tentacle is similar in structure to an ordinary cirrus.

†Prestri·ction. *Obs. rare*−1. [ad. late L. *præstrictiōn-em* binding fast, n. of action f. *præstringĕre*: see next.] The binding or tying up of the eyes; blindfolding, blinding.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* iii. Wks. 1851 III. 213 Boast not of your eyes, 'tis fear'd you have Balaams disease, a pearle in your eye, Mammons Præstriction.

†Prestri·nge, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *præstringĕre* to bind fast, also to touch upon, mention, f. *præ*, PRE- A. + *stringĕre* to draw tight, to touch.] *trans.* To touch upon, mention, refer to.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. iii. (1713) 292 The greatest Wits of the World have been such Persons as you seem so freely to prestringe.

Prest sail = press of sail: see PRESS *sb.*1 9.

Pre-study: see PRE- A. 1. **Prestwoode,** obs. form of PRIESTHOOD. **Presubsistent, Presubterminal:** see PRE- A. 3, B. 3.

Presul (prī·sŭl). *rare.* [a. L. *præsul* a dancer in public, the leader of the *Salii* (dancing priests), hence in late L. a president, in med.L. a prelate, bishop, f. **præsilīre, præsult-um*, to dance before others, f. *præ* before, in front + *salīre* to leap, dance.] A prelate, a bishop. Hence **Pre·sulate,** the tenure of office of a 'presul'.

[1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 42 For bisshopes yblessed þei bereth many names, *Presul* and *pontifex* and *metropolitanus*.] 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 885 These are called both bishops, chiefe priests, and presuls. 1853 J. STEVENSON *Hist. Wks. Beda* 431 *note*, Upon which day Deusdedit..commenced the tenth year of his presulate.

‖ Presu·ltor. *Obs. rare*−1. In 7 præ-. [Late L. *præsultor* one who dances before others, agent-n. f. **præsilīre*: see prec.] One who leads the dance.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 397 In the world, God, as the Coryphæus, the Præcentor and Præsultor, beginning the Dance and Musick, the Stars and Heavens move round after him according to those numbers and measures, which he prescribes them, all together making up one most excellent Harmony.

†Presu·ltory, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. after DESULTORY: see PRE- A. and prec.] Characterized by leaping forward, presumptuous.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 147 Betwixt the desultory levity of an indifferent casualty and the presultory temerity of an urging and inevitable necessity.

Presumable (prɪzĭū·măb'l), *a.* [f. PRESUME *v.* + -ABLE; so F. *présumable* (16th c. in Godef.).]

1. Capable of being presumed or taken for granted; probable, likely.

1692 LOCKE *Toleration* III. viii. Wks. 1727 II. 380 Which Corruption of Nature, that they may retain .. I think is very presumable. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. i. 5 Supposing myself to consist of soul and body, 'tis fairly presumable that 'tis my soul that thinks. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* iii. 145 No other presumable mark of violence was seen.

2. To be expected or counted on beforehand.

1825 LAMB *Let. to Old Gentleman*, Whether a person.. of sixty-three..may hope to arrive, within a presumable number of years, at..the character..of a learned man. 1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* xix. 435 The abrupt return of Philip Augustus..compromised the presumable results of the third crusade.

Presu·mably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.]

†1. With presumption or taking of things for granted without examination. *Obs. rare*−1.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 34 Authors presumably writing by common places, wherein for many yeares promiscuously amassing all that makes for their subject.

2. Qualifying a statement: As one may presume or reasonably suppose; by presumption or supposition; probably.

1846 POE *Kirkland* Wks. 1864 III. 38 A journal exclusively devoted to foreign concerns, and therefore presumably imbued with something of a cosmopolitan spirit. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 1257 Where all presumably is peace and joy. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* I. 2 The little household was presumably a very quiet one. 1885 SIR H. COTTON in *Law Times* LXXIX. 195/1 A vendor is presumably aware of the nature of his title.

†Presu·mant, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *présumant*, pres. pple. of *présumer* to PRESUME.] Presuming, presumptuous.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 318 If his Maiestie permit it to passe currant without due punishment inflicted vpon the presumant scribe [Father Parsons]. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuit's Downf.* 66 This great auctority, which this presumant Scribe tooke vpon him, made him no little prowd.

Hence **†Presu·mantly** (in MS. *presumatlye*) *adv.*, presumingly, presumptuously.

c 1536 in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* (1872) I. 411 She spake þes wordes presumatlye, & sayd: 'ye Byrdes, behold & se! Do nat gruge, for þis wyll hyt be; Suche ys my fortune.'

†Presu·me, *sb. Obs.* [f. next.] The act of presuming.

1. Anticipation, expectation.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VIII. (*Pr. Sw.*) XXXIII, Thir small birdis..lichtit doun, Bot of the nettis na presume thay had.

2. Presumption, audacity; an instance of this.

1590 T. WATSON *Eglogue Death Sir F. Walsingham* 360 Ah but my Muse..begins to tremble at my great presume. 1610 W. FOLRINGHAM *Art of Survey* Ep. Ded. 2 Praying your gracious Indulgence for my rude Presume. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 495 When their cur-like presumes More urged the more forborne.

Presume (prɪzĭū·m), *v.* Also 4 -sewme, -sum, *Sc.* pressume, 6 preswme, *Sc.* presome, 7 præsume. [a. F. *présumer* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *præsūm-ĕre* to take before, anticipate, in late L. to take for granted, assume, suppose, dare; f. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *sūmĕre* to take.]

†1. *trans.* To take possession of without right; to usurp, seize. *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 363 Þe pope mai not opinlier telle þat he is Anticrist..þan for to putte many mennis lyves for þis office þat he presumeþ. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 157 Kinadius..presumede alle the grownde [orig. *terram omnem usurpavit*].

2. To take upon oneself, undertake without adequate authority or permission; to venture upon.

a. with simple object.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 76 Þei ben contrarie to alle þes newe ordris þat ben presumed a3ens Crist. 14.. *Rule Syon Monast.* liii. in *Collect. Topogr.* (1834) I. 31 If any hane desire to lyghe in her cowle, none schal presume thys, withe oute special licence of the abbes. 1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 7 Late none presume nothynge of hym selfe. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 Evill disposed persons..presumynge wilfullye and obstynatlye the violacion and breach of the saide Acte. 1669 LD. CHAWORTH in 12*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 13, I had not presumed so much but that I have heard my Lorde off Rutland say [etc.]. 1780 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 10 July, Hopes of excellence which I once presumed, and never have attained. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 459 One..whose powers, Presuming an attempt not less sublime, Pant [etc.].

b. with *inf.* To be so presumptuous as; to take the liberty; to venture, dare (*to do* something).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 572 [The King] swour that he suld wengeance ta Off that brwys, that presumyt swa Aganys him to brawle or rys. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 822 Fore he be-cause of cowatice, pressumyt sik a man to sla. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 43 He [Uzziah] presumed to do upon him the prestis stole. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, We do not presume to come to this thy table (o mercifull lord) trusting in our owne righteousnes, but [etc.]. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* To Rdr., Yet dare I presume to present thee with the true relation. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 1 Know then thyself, presume not God to scan. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* v, May I presume to ask what has interested you thus in her favour? 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxiii. 517 To his mind, it was.. intolerable that historians should presume to sit in judgment on the actions of kings.

†c. Also *presume oneself, presume upon oneself*, in same sense. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiii. 78 (Harl. MS.) O! rybawde, whi hast þou presumyd thi self for to sey that þou were emperour? 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 108/2 Who so evere presume opon hym or thaime, to accept or occupie the seide Office of Sherreff, by vertue of such Grauntes. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. xv. 275 Noon ought to presume himself to take eny thinge of the armes of an other.

†d. *refl.* To set oneself up, be presumptuous.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 21 Presumynge of thi silfe and veynlikynge of thi silfe of eny thynge that God hath sent the bodili or gostely.

†3. *trans.* (with *inf.* or *cl.*) To profess, pretend, make pretension. Also *presume upon oneself* (quot. 1470).

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II. i. 76, I wille my self assaye.., not presumynge vpon my self that I am the best knyghte. 1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* III. xiii. (1568) 22 The prince whiche is vertuous, and presumethe to be a christian, .. oughte to considre what losse or profyte will ensue thereof. *Ibid.* xxxvii. 62 If a man did narowly examin ye vyces of many, which presume to bee very vertuous. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 51 Those who will not presume to bee able to doe anie thing, knowe how to doe most thinges, and those who take upon them to knowe all thinges, are those which commonlie knowe nothing at all. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 279 Although be much presumed to be an astrologer or diviner, himselfe.

†b. *intr. Presume of*: to lay claim to presumptuonsly, pretend to. *Obs. rare*−1.

1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* 31, I will not presume of muche knowledge in these tounges.

4. *trans.* To assume or take for granted; to presuppose; to anticipate, count upon, expect (in earliest instances with the notion of over-confidence). *spec.* in *Law*: To take as proved until evidence to the contrary is forthcoming. **a.** with inf., obj. clause or obj. and compl.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 108 Þe cardinales atte Courte þat .. power presumed in hem a Pope to make. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 259 A ful greet fool is any conseillour.. That dar presume, or elles thenken it That his conseil sholde passe his lordes wit. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 227 Fra tyme a man be ressavit in service he is presumyt ay to be servand quhill he be releschit of his service. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 121 That, by the law ys presupposyd and vtturly presumyd to be truth. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* VI. xiii. 223 Some are of opinion, that euery man is presumed to liue till he be an hundred yeares old. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 304 The proposition presumes, that one of the three must be indured, and no more but one of them. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scott.* III. Wks. 1813 I. 236 Elizabeth, we may presume, did not wish that the proposal should be received in any other manner. 1805 E. H. EAST *Reports* VI. 82 At any time beyond the first seven years they might fairly presume him dead. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* i. 20 Cicero in one of his letters to Atticus..presumes that he would not care to have any from Britain.

b. with simple object.

1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 343 Hir Majestie nevir presumit alteratioun of the guid and quiet estait of the

commoun weill. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 131 We cannot presume the existence of this animall, nor dare we affirme there is any Phœnix in Nature. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Matt. i. 19 Kind and merciful men always presume the best. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 412 Until a writ of seisin is awarded, executed, and returned, (all which must appear upon record, and cannot be presumed). 1871 Sir W. M. James in *Law Rep.* 6 Chanc. App. 357 Death is presumed from the person not being heard of for seven years.

5. *intr.* To act or proceed on the assumption of right or permission; to be presumptuous, take liberties. Often *presume on, upon* († *of*): to act presumptuously on the strength of, to rely upon as a pretext for presumption; also in neutral sense, to take advantage of.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 37 To be coupled to so hihe astate, I am unable, I am not apt thereto, So to presume. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 246 Presume not too much of the curtesies of those. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 16 The Catholique King knowing the Portugals to presume beyond their strength. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 6 If they presume too much upon their nobility. *a* 1708 Beveridge *Thes. Theol.* (1710) II. 250 To take no care, is to presume upon providence. 1797 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 106 Ignorance will presume, and its presumption will be chastised. 1877 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. App. 785 Lest other strangers should venture to presume on their kindred with Kings. 1885 [see Press *v.*[1] 16].

6. *intr.* To press forward presumptuously; to advance or make one's way over-confidently into an unwarranted position or place; to aspire presumptuously; to presume to go. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1430 *Freemasonry* 717 Presume not to hye for nothynge, For thyn hye blod, ny thy comynge. 1565 Stapleton tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 159, I straightly chardged him not to presume to that myniſterie which he could not do accordingly. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 13 Up led by thee, Into the Heaven of Heavens I have presumed, An earthly guest. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* VII. 31 If my Wishes have presum'd too high.

7. *Presume on, upon,* († *of*): to rely upon, count upon, take for granted; to form expectations of, look for. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* XCI. ii, [Thou shalt] on his truth noe lesse presume, Then most in shield affy. 1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 46 Some haue presumed, by coniecture, vpon his going to Tarshish, and fleeing from the face of the Lord. 1608 Doo & Cleaver *Expos. Prov.* ix–x. 125 They presumed of peace and safety, and so their destruction commeth suddenly without resistance. 1664 Pepys *Diary* 27 July, How uncertain our lives are, and how little to be presumed of. 1688 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 107 Upon which accounts I shall presume on you. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 202 These could not be presumed upon for columns exceeding four feet in diameter. 1803 *Forest of Hohenelbe* I. 9, I was not to presume on any further favours.

Presumed (prĭzĭū·md), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].] Assumed before or without proof; taken for granted; anticipated, expected.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lx. § 6 As there is in their Christian Parents and in the Church of God a presumed desire that the Sacrament of Baptisme might be given them. 1646 Sir T. Browne (*title*) Pseudodoxia Epidemica: or Enquiries into Very many received Tenents, And commonly presumed Truths. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. IV. v. 169 The unpopularity .. of Jaffier's administration, and the presumed weakness of his government.

Presumedly (prĭzĭū·mĕdlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] As is or may be presumed; supposedly.

1869 *Daily News* 11 June, The majority .. of presumedly educated people. 1885 J. Payn *Luck Darrells* ii, The cab was .. presumedly within a few doors of her destination. 1895 Salmond *Chr. Doctr. Immort.* III. i. 29 Take the synoptical account .. as presumedly the earlier.

Presumer (prĭzĭū·mə1). [f. Presume *v.* + -ER [1].] One who presumes.

1. A presumptuous person.

1509 Fisher *Serm.* Wks. (1876) 270 Of such presumers scante one amonges a thousande cometh vnto this grace. 1645 Milton *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 345 An illiterat, and arrogant presumer in that which hee understands not. 1791 Paine *Rights of Man* II. iv. (1792) 55 Mr. Burke is such a bold presumer. 1845 Mrs. S. C. Hall *Whiteboy* viii, The broad, vulgar, pompous presumer who dared to tattle of 'his family'.

2. One who assumes or takes something for granted, without proof.

1692 Locke *Toleration* iii. Wks. 1727 II. 462 He must pass for an admirable Presumer, who seriously affirms that it is presumable that all those who conform to the National Religion where it is true, do so understand, believe and practice it, as to be in the way of Salvation. 1708 H. Dodwell *Nat. Mort. Hum. Souls* 152 The Question .. whether the Mistakes be such as the Presumer takes them to be.

Presu·ming, *vbl. sb.* [f. Presume *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb Presume; presumption.

1582 Bentley *Mon. Matrones* II. 172 By the transgression of Adam, whose haughtie presuming .. thought to be as Thy selfe. *a* 1694 Tillotson *Serm. Eph. iv.* 29 Wks. 1717 II. 396 An affront to modest Company, and a rude presuming upon their approbation. 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* xxiv. 6 Ere you suffer his alien arm's presuming.

Presu·ming, *ppl. a.* [f. Presume *v.* + -ING [2].] That presumes; presumptuous, arrogant.

1604 *Supplic. Jas. I* in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 50 The Puritan as he increaseth daily above the Protestant in number, so is he of a more presuming .. disposition and zeal. 1676 Dryden *Aurengz.* Epil. 42 He more fears (like a presuming Man) Their votes who cannot judge, than theirs who can. 1859 Mill *Liberty* iv. 139 If one person could honestly point out to another that he thinks him in fault, without being considered unmannerly or presuming.

Hence **Presu·mingly** *adv.*, presumptuously.

1608 Hieron *Wks.* I. 697 Grant that I may not bee presuminglie secure touching mine owne estate. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 515 And thus may'st thou .. meet the Fate thou can'st not see, In hope, but not presumingly.

† **Presu·mpted,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *præsumpt-us*, pa. pple. of *præsūmĕre* (see next) + -ED [1].] Made or done presumptuously.

1550 Bale *Apol.* 106 b, Neither is it a poynte of infidelyte against God, in them whych hath .. dampnably vowed, nor yet a goynge backe from a godly purpose [to break a vow], the vowe beynge presumted, dyssembled, and fayned.

Presumption (prĭzʌ·mpʃən). Forms: 3 presumciun, 4 -sumpciun, 4– presumption; also 4–5 -som(p)cion, -sumpsion(e, 4–6 -cio(u)n(e, -cyon, 5-sumcyouu(e, -sumpscione, 6 *Sc.* -tioun, 7 -sumtion; 7 præ-. [ME. a. OF. *presumpcion* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *presompcion*, mod.F. *présomption* = Sp. *presuncion*, It. *presunzione*, ad. L. *præsumptiōn-em* a taking beforehand, anticipation, in late L. confidence, audacity, n. of action f. *præsūmĕre* to Presume.]

† **1.** Seizure and occupation without right; usurpation; presumptuous assumption (*of* an office): cf. Presume *v.* 3 b. *Obs. rare.*

[? *a* 1135 *Leges Henrici I*, c. 10 § 1 (Schmid 442) Praemeditatus assultus; robaria, stretbreche; praesumptio terrae vel pecuniae regis.] 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 147 So that peple, of robbers made inhabitatores, occupiede the northe partes of Briteyne thro presumpcion. *Ibid.* VII. 181 Stigandus .. entrede the seete of Wynchestre by presumpcion and suppartacion [L. *Wyntoniensem sedem invasevat*]. 1565 Harding *Confut. Apol.* VI. xix. 333 In their presumption of that office they are not duly called vnto. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1844) I. 34 An office which cannot be procured gratis. The industry, necessary for the due exercise of its functions, is its purchase-money: and the absence .. of the same .. implies a presumption in the literal .. sense of the word.

2. The taking upon oneself of more than is warranted by one's position, right, or (formerly) ability; forward or over-confident opinion or conduct; arrogance, pride, effrontery, assurance.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 208 Nis hit þe spece of prude þet ich cleopede presumciun. 1340 *Ayenb.* 17 Þe þridde [boȝ of prede is] ouerweninge þet we clepeþ presumcion. 1395 Purvey *Remoustr.* (1851) 131 To compel alle cristen men to believe ech determination of the church of Rome is a blinde and open presumption of Lucifer and antichrist. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiii. 78 (Add. MS.) Thou shalt go to my lord, and there thou shalt aunswere of thyn presumpscion. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Sam.* vi. 7 God smote him there because of his presumpcion, so that he dyed there besyde the Arke of God. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. i. 154 But most it is presumption in vs, when The help of heauen we count the act of men. 1789 Belsham *Ess.* II. xli. 544 It would be great presumption in me to attempt a reply. 1875 Manning *Mission H. Ghost* iv. 107 Presumption is a confidence founded upon ourselves.

3. The assuming or taking of something for granted; also, that which is presumed or assumed to be, or to be true, on probable evidence; a belief deduced from facts or experience; assumption, assumed probability, supposition, expectation.

13.. *Cursor M.* 27800 (Cott.) O þis hicums presumpcion, þat es hoping of vnreson. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 42 Þei puyteþ forþ presumpciun to preue þe soþe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P 440 By certeyne presumpcions and conjectynges I holde and bileeue that God .. hath suffred this bityde by luste cause resonable. 1533 More *Debell. Salem* Wks. 981/1 A man may sometime be so suspecte of felony by reason of sore presumpcions, that though no man saw hym doe it .. yet may he be founden giltye of it. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 150 Others haue done the contrary, rather vpon a presumption then any reason which they haue to doe so. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 230 They .. never order any to be tortured, but upon very great presumptions. 1747 Gould *Eng. Ants* 53 It will be proper to shew on what Presumptions it is grounded. 1838 De Morgan *Ess. Probab.* 91 We do not know the contents of the urn, but only the result of a certain number of drawings, from which we can draw presumptions .. about the whole contents. 1846 Grote *Greece* I. XXI. II. 160 The presumptions are all against it. 1881 Westcott & Hort *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 8 The .. presumption that a relatively late text is likely to be a relatively corrupt text.

b. *spec.* in *Law. Presumption of fact*: the inference of a fact not certainly known, from known facts. *Presumption of law*: (*a*) the assumption of the truth of anything until the contrary is proved; (*b*) an inference established by the law as universally applicable to certain circumstances.

1596 Bacon *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. v. (1636) 25 So great a perturbation of the judgment and reason as in presumption of law mans nature cannot overcome. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. ix. 146 Having sown the land, which is for the good of the public, upon a reasonable presumption, the law will not suffer him to be a loser by it. 1844 Greenleaf *Law Evid.* I. iv. § 14. 75 Presumptions of Law consist of those rules, which, in certain cases, either forbid or dispense with any ulterior inquiry. 1877 Wharton *Law Evid.* II. § 1226. 440 A presumption of fact is a logical argument from a fact to a fact; or .. it is an argument which infers a fact otherwise doubtful, from a fact which is proved. 1895 *Pitt-Taylor's Law Evid.* (ed. 9) I. v. 69 Presumptive evidence is usually divided into two branches, namely, *presumptions of law*, and *presumptions of fact*. Presumptions of law consist of those rules, which, in certain cases, either forbid or dispense with any ulterior inquiry. Presumptions of law are sub-divided into two classes, namely, *conclusive* and *disputable*.

4. A ground or reason for presuming or believing; presumptive evidence.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 13 If you will now aske me what presumption I haue then to charge him more then another .. I will answere you. 1658 Bramhall *Consecr. Bps.* v. 132 If the strongest presumtion in the world may have any place. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xliv. (1780) 239 The presumption is strongly against them. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. I. iv. § 81. 323 There seems strong internal presumption against the authenticity of these epistles. 1880 Carpenter in *19th Cent.* Apr. 614 The presumption is altogether very strong, that these vast masses have originally formed part of a great ice-sheet, formed by the cumulative pressure of successive snow-falls.

† **Presu·mptious,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 -tius, 5–6 -teous, 6 -tiouse, presumtious. [ME. a. OF. *presoncieus* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. late L. *præsumptiōsus* (5th c.), f. *præsumptiōn-em* Presumption: see -ious; cf. the less regular Presumptuous.] = Presumptuous *a.* 1. (In quot. 1596 as *adv.*)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3847 Machaon the mody kyng was .. Proude & presumptius, prouyt of wille. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. 19 Princis .. becummis ambitius ande presumpteous, throucht grite superfluite of veltht. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 227/32 Presumptiouse, *præsumptuosus*. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. (S. T. S.) 71 Mair arrogantlie, presumpteous, and mair proudlie, than was decent. *a* 1607 Sir E. Dyer *Writ.* (1872) 39 Presumptious eye, to gaze on Phillis face. 1662 R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* § 81. 108 People desperately presumptious both to abuse themselves and me. 1815 *Zeluca* II. 248 The growth of presumptious hopes.

Hence † **Presu·mptiously** *adv.*; † **Presu·mptiousness.**

1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* I. lx, Thou .. *Presumpteouslie .. My Lady heir blasphemit in thy rime. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 *Preamble*, Presumtiously contrary to the lawes of Gode and all holy Churche. *a* 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 337/2 That he carry not himself proudly or presumptiously. 1662 R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* § 87. 122 Some that have used it presumptiously. 1550 Veron *Godly Sayings* (1846) 91 He receiveth .. the sacrament .. too the condemnatyon of hys *presumptiousnes.

Presumptive (prĭzʌ·mptiv), *a.* [a. F. *présomptif, -ive* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), also obs. *presumptif*, ad. late L. *præsumptīvus* (Priscian), f. *præsumpt-*, ppl. stem of *præsūmĕre* to Presume: see -ive.]

1. = Presumptuous 1. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1609 Daniel *Civ. Wars* VIII. lxvii, To keepe his forwardnes Backe from presumptiue pressing. 16.. Brown (J.), There being two opinions repugnant to each another, it may not be presumptive or sceptical to doubt of both. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 418 Your presumptive emulation in a much more interesting affair. 1816 J. Evans in *Monthly Mag.* XLI. 124 Having so far proceeded in a strain of dictatorship, that some .. may deem altogether presumptive. 1883 Schaff *Hist. Ch.* I. IV. XXVI. 254 He protested in presumptive modesty, when Christ would wash his feet.

2. Giving reasonable grounds for presumption or belief; warranting inferences.

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 174 Quhilk claus is adjectit to mak the mair cleir probatioun presumptive. 1685–6 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 87 The evidences against him were very many, and the circumstances very numerous and presumptive. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xiii. 197 The presumptive evidence of that right is strongly in favour of his antagonist. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1028 That will be presumptive against him, that he made that return, unless he shews the contrary. 1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz, First of May*, This is strong presumptive evidence, but we have positive proof—the evidence of our own senses. 1895 [see Presumption 3 b].

3. Based on presumption or inference; presumed, inferred. *Heir presumptive*: see Heir *sb.* 1 b.

1628, 1683, 1875 Presumptive heir, etc. [see Heir *sb.* 1 b]. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 89 This estate, wherein I have a reall & presumptive, tho' not a present or a certain interest. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* v, The case of Effie .. Deans .. is one of those cases of murder presumptive. *a* 1854 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Hist.* ix. (1855) 289 The Duke of York being the heir presumptive. 1858 Sears *Athan.* II. xii. 249 Immortality is not made presumptive, as a conclusion banging on the last link of a syllogism, but its giant glories are disclosed. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* ix. § 4. 635 As the King was childless .. Mary was presumptive heiress of the Crown.

Presu·mptively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] By presumption or inference; presumably.

a 1677 Barrow *Unity of Church* (1680) 14 Presumptively every member of this [society] doth pass for a member of the other. 1771 Burke *Powers of Juries* Wks. 1812 V. 402 When he who could read and write was presumptively a person in Holy Orders, libels could not be general or dangerous. 1885 Ld. Selborne in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 647 The furniture of an hotel is not presumptively the property of the person who is occupying the hotel.

† **Presu·mptorily,** *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. late L. *præsumptōriē* adv., from *præsumptōrius* adj. (rare), presumptuous: see -ory [2] and -ly [2].] = Presumptuously.

1681 in *Savile Corr.* (Camden) 234, I durst not presumptorily undertake .. that whatever stock of that kind [tin at Marseilles] they should carry over should bee safe.

† **Presumptuo·sity.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 **preomtweste.** [a. obs. F. *presomptiouseté, -osité* (15th c. in Godefroy): see next and -ity.] Usurpation; = Presumption 1.

c 1450 Lovelich *Grail* I. 340 But now knowe I wel that thilke same se, That I Inne sat be presomtweste, It Is that same seye to mene Wher as God to his disciples Made his Sene.

Presumptuous (prĭzv·mptiŭəs), *a.* Also 4 -somptuose, 5 -sumptuose, (-suis), 5–6 -tuouse, -tuows(e. [a. OF. *presuntuex* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *presumptuous*, mod.F. *présomptueux*, ad. L. *præsumptuōsus*, late variant of the regular *præsumptiōsus* PRESUMPTIOUS, perh. influenced by *sumptuōsus*, f. *sumptus* (*u*-stem).]

1. Characterized by presumption in opinion or conduct; unduly confident or bold; arrogant, presuming; forward, impertinent.

c 1350 *Medit. de Passione Dom.* in *Hampole's Wks.* (1896) I. 92 Neuere to be presumptuous ne proud of þi giftis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/2 Presumptuowse, or bolde, or malapert (*P.* ouer bolde), *presumptuosus*. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 84 Suppose a knycht wald be.. sa presumptuous that he wald assaile ane hundreth knychtis him allane. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* vii. 20 A mouth speakynge presumptuous thinges. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 157 'Tis not thy Southerne power..Which makes thee thus presumptuous and prowd. 1635 QUARLES *Embl., Hieroglyph* i, That glorious, that presumptuous thing, call'd man. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 108 Such persons..if not well regulated become scornful and presumtuous. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. v. 82 Narvaez, no less brave in action than presumptuous in conduct, armed himself in haste. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xi, The tower which builders vain Presumptuous piled on Shinar's plain. 1881 P. BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 209 It is almost as presumptuous to think you can do nothing as to think you can do everything.

†2. = PRESUMPTIVE 2. *Obs. rare.*

a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* v. (1677) 226 A number of presumptuous likelihoods and conjectures, to make it appear she was privy to the Murther. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 285 Suspected of being poisoned; the Symptoms being very presumptuous.

†3. That assumes beforehand; anticipative. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. (But referred by Puttenham to sense 1.)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 239 This figure was called the *presumptuous*. I will also call him the figure of *presupposall* or the *preuenter*. [*Marginal note*: *Procatalepsis*, or the presumptuous, otherwise the figure of Presupposall.]

Presu·mptuously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a presumptuous manner; with presumption; with overweening self-confidence or forwardness.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XII. 8 Þou woldest konne þat I can and carpen hit after. Presumptuowsly, parauenture a-pose so manye, That [etc.]. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (CAXTON) II. xliii. (1859) 49 Heretykes, and Scysmatikes presumptuously peruertyn hooly Scrypture. *c* 1536 M. NISBET *Tindale's Prol. to Romans* in *N. T. in Scots* (S. T. S.) III. 338 They ..ar blynde, and gangis to wyrk presumptwslye. 1542 HENRY VIII *Declar. Scots* B iij, All these he ouer presumptuously done agaynste vs. 1620 ROWLANDS *Gd. Newes & Bad* 5 Grosse ignorance presumptuously will prate Of serious matters that concerne a State. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 136 Presumptuously to arrogate a Preheminence above all their Brethren.

Presu·mptuousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being presumptuous; groundless self-confidence; over-bold forwardness.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2810 Ny suche presumpsuisnas vpone here take. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 412/2 (MS. K.) Presumptuowsnes, *presumptuositas*. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xvii. 28, I knowe thy presumptuousnesse well ynough, and the wickednesse of thine hert: for thou art come downe to se the battayll. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerus. Sinner Saved* (1700) 98 This presumptuousness is a very heinous thing in the eyes of God. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 201 It seems to be the business of philosophy..to restrain the presumptuousness of the theorist. 1882 A. W. WARD in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 425 One thing..may be asserted without presumptuousness.

†**Presuppo·ne,** *v. Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* [In 1400 ad. med.L. *præsuppōnĕre* (Albertus Magnus, *a* 1250), f. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *suppōnĕre* to SUPPOSE; in Sc. perh. f. PRE- A. 1 + SUPPONE (found *c* 1535).] *trans.* To presuppose; to assume beforehand.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 19 þerfor þow a persoun prescit curse bi autorite of þe [kirk], neuer þe lesse he presupponiþ þe kirk. *a* 1598 ROLLOCK *Serm.* Wks. 1849 I. 480 This presupponeth .. that the church is full of sin so long as it is in this world. 1609 HUME *Admon.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 583, I presuppone that theis grave personages wer alyve to behold your proceedingis.

Presupposal (prīsŭpō·zăl). Now *rare.* [f. next + -AL: cf. SUPPOSAL.] A 'supposal' or supposition formed beforehand; a presupposition.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 206 If our presupposall be true, that the Poet is of all other the most auncient Orator. *Ibid.* 239 (see PRESUMPTUOUS 3). 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 35 He..Proceeds upon the Presupposal of an Imaginary Breach, and Right. 1847–8 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks. 1858 VIII. 131 Scriptural truth..is protected by its prodigious iteration, and secret presupposal in all varieties of form.

Presuppose (prīsŭpō·z), *v.* Also 6–7 præ-. [a. F. *présupposer* (14th c. in Littré), after med.L. *præsuppōnĕre* (cf. PRESUPPONE): see PRE- A. 1 and SUPPOSE *v.*]

1. *trans.* Of a person: To suppose, lay down, or postulate beforehand; hence, to take for granted or assume beforehand or to start with; to presume.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 3043 Pre-supposyd ther be no whyht To whom the offyce sholde of ryht Appertene off duete. 1482 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* III. xv, Yf hester had be in his tyme [it] is to presuppose he wolde somwhat haue spoken of hir. 1530 PALSGR. 52 For the declaryng of whiche thyng thre thynges be to be presupposed. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 243 The lawe presupposeth that he carieth that malicious mind with him. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 37 In makinge of a pyke they first frame theire staddle accordinge to the loades of hey that they presuppose shall bee layde in them. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 308 All the Authors I have met with seem to presuppose their Reader to understand Geometry. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 179 Pre-supposing such a desire to please. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 273 You can tell that a song or ode has three parts—..that degree of knowledge I may presuppose.

†b. To suppose or assume the existence of (something) as prior *to* something else. *Obs. rare.*

(Here the *pre-* does not qualify the supposing, but indicates the order of the things supposed.)

1697 G. K. *Disc. Geom. Problems* 7 To presuppose the knowledge of Conick Sections to the knowledge of some necessary Problems in plain Geometry, is greatly incongruous.

2. To suppose beforehand, or *a priori*; to think or believe in advance of actual knowledge or experience.

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 87 Presupposynge hym nat to be in muche other case. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 321 Presupposynge the thynge to bee impossible they neuer attempted it. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 25 A man wuld have præsupposid that the Masters letters to his præsident miht have dun somewhat with his præsident. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxi. § 9 Men of corrupted minds presuppose that honesty groweth out of simplicity of manners. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. x, With a pervading air upon him of having presupposed the ceremony to be a funeral.

3. Of a thing: To require as a necessary preceding condition; to involve or imply as an antecedent.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 22 The holy lyfe of religyon presupposeth grace. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) 51 Gouernement presupposeth Order, forasmuch as without Order, there can be no due gouernment. 1669 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 123 Princes..can have few friends, because friendship presupposeth some kind of equality. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxiii. (1819) 369 A law presupposes an agent, for it is only the mode according to which an agent proceeds. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 231 Healthy sleep presupposes a healthy state of brain. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* vii. 296 An effect presupposes a cause.

4. *passive* (from 1 or 3). To be implied or involved as something previously or already present or in existence. Formerly with *to* (cf. 1 b).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 155 [This] is necessaryly required to be had, as yᵉ meane directly presupposed, before yᵗ euery persone can attayne to yᵉ perfeccyon of yᵉ contemplatyue lyfe. 1557 EDGEWORTH *Serm.* Repert., Faith, hope, and charitie, be presupposed to the .vii. giftes of the holy gooast. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lviii. § 3 Other principles..although not specified in defining, are notwithstanding in nature implied and presupposed. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 142 And Christs descent into Hell, is presupposed to the Article of his Resurrection. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) IX. xi. 319 In all rational agents, before every action there is presupposed a knowledge of the thing that is to be produced by that action. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* iv. 84 In all culture, nature is presupposed.

Hence †**Presuppo·se** *sb.*, a presupposition. *Obs.* 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 84 Having made thys .. swasive præsuppose..I..determined..to come backe againe to this nohle..Nymph.

Presupposed (-ōu·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Supposed, assumed, or implied beforehand.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 195/1 All which presupposed plagues concurring. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xvi. Wks. 1851 IV. 103 The efficacie of those (rites) depends upon the presupposed fitnesse of either party. 1794 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 14 It was a particular satisfaction to have an evidence who had no presupposed opinion, therefore impartial. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk., Case Peytel* (1872) 194 The dreadful weight of his presupposed guilt.

Presupposition (prīsŭpŏzi·shən). Also 8 præ-. [ad. med. L. *præsuppositiōn-em* (*a* 1308 in Duns Scotus *Rer. Princip.* 5. 21), n. of action from med.L. *præsuppōnĕre*: see PRESUPPONE. So F. *présupposition* (14th c. in Godef.).]

1. The action or an act of presupposing; a supposition antecedent to knowledge; the assumption of the existence or truth of something, as a preliminary to action, argument, etc.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* XXX. (1535) 50 To my iugement, these princis are not chosen, that they shulde eate more mete than all other,..but with presupposition, yᵗ they ought to knowe more than all other. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 4 That cannot..be conceiued.. otherwise than with a presupposition of a Democracie, out of which, as is related, a Monarchie might haue originall. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. v. 238 That which Suaver calls a priority of præsupposition. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 387 The verb and adjective alike have their very nature based upon the pre-supposition of the substantive.

2. That which is presupposed, assumed, or taken for granted beforehand; a supposition, notion, or idea assumed as a basis of argument, action, etc.; an antecedent supposition, preliminary assumption.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 383 As in a Mathematicall Proposition, there were many great conjectures and presuppositions, and many long circumstances to bring the matter to a conclusion. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule vi. § 1, I will not now examine whether they certainly follow from their premises and presuppositions. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. iv. 307 The presupposition, absurd as it really is, has been generally entertained. 1882 W. WALLACE in *Academy* 1 Apr. 231/3 He sought to set before those who ignore philosophy,..the consideration that there are a few presuppositions still unanswered and apparently unanswerable by scientific methods. 1895 *Athenæum* 23 Feb. 242/3 Pre-suppositions, axioms, postulates, call them what you will, are discovered by analysis to be a necessary ingredient of knowledge; and their acceptance is an act of faith, which is justified by its results.

Hence **Presuppositionless** *a.*, without presuppositions.

1871 DAVIDSON tr. *Trendelenburg* in *Jrnl. Spec. Philos.* V. 358. 1885 A. SETH in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 795/1.

Pre-surmise, -suspect: see PRE- A. 1, 2.

Presydent, obs. f. PRECEDENT, PRESIDENT.

Presyes, -syse, obs. forms of PRECISE *a.*

Presylvian, -symphysial: see PRE- B. 3.

‖ **Presystole** prīsi·stŏlī). *Physiol.* [mod. L., f. PRE- B. 1 + SYSTOLE.] The interval immediately preceding the systole. Also *attrib.*

1884 *Nature* 4 Sept. 460/1 A study of the sphincters of the cardiac and other veins, with remarks on their hermetic occlusion during the presystole state. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Presystole*, the latter part of the *diastole*, corresponding to the time occupied by the dilatation of the ventricles.

Presystolic (prīsistŏ·lik), *a. Physiol.* [f. as prec. + -IC; so F. *présystolique*.] Preceding the systole; of or belonging to the presystole.

1857 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med.* s. v., Presystolic friction sound. 1876 [see PERIDIASTOLIC]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 58 He has..a well-marked presystolic thrill and a loud presystolic murmur at the cardiac apex.

† **Pret,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [short for It. *Prete Gianni.*] = PRESTER JOHN, applied to the Negus of Abyssinia.

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. 40 The Abassins reckon a succession of Christian Emperors..The Prets or Emperours dwell in a mooveable City of Tents.

† **Pret,** *a. Sc. Obs.* [a. mod.F. *prêt* ready: see PREST.] Ready; = PREST *a.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 63 Witht laureat language and pret for till prys [= ready for to praise], His orisoun begouth he on this wyss.

† **Preta·xate,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. med.L. *prætaxāre*: see next and -ATE 2.] Estimated, or fixed as to amount, beforehand. In quot. const. as *pa. pple.* So †**Preta·xed** *pa. pple. Obs.*

c 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* li. 72 That suche excused of warr ..shulde pay a certayne somme of money pretaxed to warde the wages of such as laufully were admytted to warre. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 464/2 That no man, vpon payne pretaxate, should helpe, reskew, or relieue the sayd rebells.

Pretaxation (prītæksē·shən). Also præ-. [ad. med.L. **prætaxātiōn-em*, n. of action f. med. L. *prætaxāre* to count, reckon, or estimate beforehand: see PRE- A. and TAXATION. The intermediate sense was app. that of giving a preliminary opinion.] The action of giving a vote before others; prior election: see quots.

1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V* (1796) I. 358 This privilege of voting first is called by the German lawyers the right of Praetaxation. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xiv. (1866) 251 At the election of Lothar II. A.D. 1125 we find a certain small number of magnates exercising the so-called right of prætaxation; that is to say, choosing alone the future monarch, and then submitting him to the rest for their approval. *Ibid.* 252 The right of prætaxation had ripened into an exclusive privilege of election, vested in a small body. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 417 A pretaxation was made by the ruling officers of the community.

Pre-teach, -telegraph, etc.: see PRE- A. 1, B. 2, etc.

Prete·mporal (prī-), *a.*^{1} (*sb.*) [ad. mod.L. *prætemporālis*: see PRE- B. 3 and TEMPORAL (belonging to the temple).] Situated in front of the temporal region of the skull: applied to a muscle. Also *ellipt.* as *sb.*

[1866 OWEN *Vertebr. Anim.* I. 223 The temporal is represented by two muscles, one of which, the *pretemporalis* .. has its origin extended forward into the orbit from beneath the postfrontal.] *Ibid.*, Its fibres pass vertically external to those of the pretemporal.

Pretemporal, *a.*^{2}: see PRE- B. 1.

Pretence, pretense (prĭte·ns), *sb.* [= late AF. *pretensse* (*c* 1471 in Godef.), ad. med.L. **prætensa* vbl. sb., f. *prætens-us* for class.L. *prætent-us*, pa. pple. of *prætendĕre*: see PRETEND. The spelling *pretense* is now usual in the U. S.; cf. *defense*.]

1. An assertion of a right or title; the putting forth of a claim; a claim. Now *rare.*

1425 W. PASTON in *P. Lett.* I. 19 His pretense of his title to the priourie of Bromholme is adnulled. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 47 *Preamble*, Youre seid Suppliant [hath] contynually ben seised..therof..hidirto without any pretence or clayme made therto by the seid Duke. 1522 in Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1649) 127 To prevent ambiguities and quarrels, each Prince before May 1524, shall declare his pretences. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 825 Spirits that in our just pretenses arm'd Fell with us from on high. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 410 His Highness had a long Pretence depending at Madrid, for about Two hundred thousand Pounds owing to his Family from that Crown. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 186 No Man has..more Pretence to speak of Nitre, than M. Boyle. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 679 Marlborough calmly and politely showed that the pretence was unreasonable.

b. *Her. In pretence,* borne on an inescutcheon to indicate a pretension or claim, e. g. that of a husband to the estates of his wife. *Escutcheon of pretence,* such an inescutcheon.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 43 If the man haue maried an heyre, he shall beare her cote, none other wise, vntill he haue begotten an heyre of the heyre. Then may he, by the curtesy of armes, beare her armes in an Inscocheon, that is to saye, a scocheon of pretence. 1611 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vii. (1611) 65 Escocheon of Pretence. 1677, 1823 (see ESCUTCHEON 1 c). 1869 CUSSANS *Her.* (1882) 231 The only difference between

the Arms of William and those of Mary was, that the former bore Nassau in pretence. *Ibid.* 233 From [1801] until the accession of our present Queen, the Royal Arms were: Quarterly of four: 1 and 4. England: 2. Scotland; 3. Ireland: in Pretence, Hanover, ensigned with an Imperial Crown.

2. The putting forth of a claim to merit, dignity, or personal worth; pretension, profession; ostentation, parade, display.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 81 But for shame she wyll not make suche pretence as to aske them openly. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 39 My Princelie pretence began to decay. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Disc. xiv. § 26 There are no greater fools in the world then such, whose life conformes not to the pretence of their baptisme and institution. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 87 Persons..who yet make great pretences to religion. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. iv. 20 Fashionable dialect..destitute of any pretence to wit. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Mar. 8/6 His bearing had always a kind of stateliness, utterly free from pomp or pretence.

†**3.** An expressed aim, intention, purpose, or design; an intending or purposing; the object aimed at, the end purposed. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 181 In whome he coude fynde neyther synne nor pretense of synne. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxxii. (1870) 205, I, knowyng theyr pretence, adnertysed them to returne home to England. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 102 E. Marshall. Wysheth well to the pretence of the byll, but not his vote thereunto as yt is. 1626 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* vi. viii. (ed. 6) 169 Cause your bed to be heated with a warming pan: vnlesse your pretence be to harden your members. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 3 Fainting ere their own pretences, though never so just, be half attain'd. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arcite* 306 But thou, false Arcite, never shalt obtain Thy bad pretence. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* Prol. 33 To please, this time, has been his sole pretence. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. 1842 II. 17 It appears, that the subscription, even in idea or pretence, is not for the use of the company.

b. *esp.* A false, feigned, or hypocritical profession or pretension.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* vii. 103 He shall do all his fraudelent featis vnder a meruelouse pretence of holynes innocencye and mekenes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. v. 23 With boastfull vaine pretense Stept Braggadochio forth, and as his thrall Her claym'd. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 145 Manetho,..with very great pretence hath carried up their Government to an incredible distance before the Creation of Mankind. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* (1765) 57 How often do we see pretence cultivated in proportion as virtue is neglected. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* i. (1886) 8 A piece of ingeniously reticulated pretence.

4. A profession of purpose; *esp.* a false profession, a merely feigned aim or object, a pretext, a cloak.

In earlier use the falsity is only expressed by the context.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 85 Vnder the pretense and colure therof [the common weal], euery one of them procuryth the pryuate and the syngular wele. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 259 He commanded one Francisco Campana..into England, on pretence to confer with the King and Cardinal, but indeed to charge Campejus to burn the Decretal. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 694 That under the pretence of bringing in several prisoners to Gertruydenbergh, he should open the Town to the Enemy. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 195 A good Pretence to cover their Knavery. 1845 JAMES *A. Neil* iv, He had some other object—this is all a pretence.

5. An assertion, allegation, or statement as to fact; now usually with implication that it is false or misleading.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 79 [The Drones] suffer punishment..for pretence of idlenesse, gluttony, extortion, and rauenous greedinesse, to which they are too much adicted. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* vi. § 470. 205 The wife dyeth within one day after the descent, so as the husband could not enter during the coverture for the shortnesse of the time, yet hee shall not bee tenant by the curtesie. And yet according to common pretence there is no default in the husband. *c* 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* ii. 111 How many of the orthodox Clergy without pretence of any other delinquency have been beggered? 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 5 But let us, if you please, examine this Pretence. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 79 The pretence is that the noble is of unbroken descent from the Norman...But the fact is otherwise.

b. The action of pretending, as in children's play; make-believe, fiction.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* ii. 80 Don't you know that this is a fairy tale and all fun and pretence; and that you are not to believe one word of it, even if it is true?

6. The assertion or alleging of a ground, cause, or reason for any action; an alleged ground or reason, a plea; now usually, a trivial, groundless, or fallacious plea or reason, a pretext.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 392 b, Vnder this pretence of the law, he might by little and little tourn both him and his children out of all theyr landes. 1627 DONNE *Serm.* v. (1640) 39 Moses having received a commandement from God, ..and having excused himselfe by some other modest and pious pretences. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. (1661) 12 Heresie obtruded upon them under the specious pretences of obedience and Charity. 1674 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 422 This new banke which occasions it, will serve for a just pretense to the variance of our judgements. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* VI. Wks. 1813 I. 448 A pretence was at hand to justify the most violent proceedings. 1823 J. GILLIES tr. *Aristotle's Rhet.* xii. 228 Villany, according to the proverb, wants but a pretence. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 166 For what purpose? Under the pretence that the barrels are firmer, and not so liable to become loose. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* June 284 And ring for the servants on the smallest pretense.

†**Prete·nce, prete·nse,** *v. Obs.* [Back-formation from PRETENCED *ppl. a.*; or f. late L. *prætens-*, ppl. stem of *prætendĕre*: see PRETENSE *a.*]

1. *trans.* To offer, proffer. *rare.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 82 None ceased till they all that would entre were deliuered of their pretence in chalenge royall pretenced.

2. To cloak, to give a feigned appearance to.

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* A j b, It is also pretensed & cloked wyth the pretence and vsurped name of the Enangelicall truthe. 1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 36 Much more may the most worthy actions and services of men, bee compelled to pretence the worst and vilest deeds.

3. To pretend, profess, allege, esp. falsely.

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 525 To mak publicatioun ..that name pretense ignorance of the same. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. XXXV. (1612) 168 A Priests base Puple, he By his Complottors was pretens'te Duke Clarence sonne to be. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 257 That impossibility, or difficulty may not be pretensed. 1691 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 27 The Nations salvation From mal-administration Was then pretenc'd by the Saints, but now 'tis abdication.

4. To intend, purpose, design.

1565 in *Calr. Scott. Papers* (1900) II. 119 The overthrow of religion ys pretensed.

Prete·nced, prete·nsed (-e·nst), *ppl. a.* [orig. *pretensed*, f. L. *prætens-us* (see PRETENSE *a.*) + -ED[1] 2.]

1. Put forward in defence or excuse; alleged, asserted, professed, claimed, esp. falsely; feigned, counterfeit, spurious; = PRETENDED 1, 2. *arch.*

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 273/1 V° pretensed ryght of my said Lord. 1461 *Ibid.* V. 467/2 Eny Acte made in the pretensed Parlement holden at the Citee of Coventre. 1535 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 77 Vexede without cause or any pretenced occasion motioned of your saide oratours partie. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (Hakl. Soc.) 35 Upon some pretensed crime objected against them. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 225 Such as then had obtained pretenced licences and dispensations from the See of Rome. 1798 B. WASHINGTON *Rep.* I. 39 An act against buying pretensed titles. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. iv. 11 Through the pretensed commission which they gave.

†**2.** Intended, purposed, designed. *Obs.*

1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 2 He set forth openly his pretensed enterprise. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 207 Thei beganne to goe forwarde with their pretenced jornie. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 469 His mischeuous imagened & pretenced enterprise. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807–8) IV. 245 That wicked practise missed the pretensed effect. 1596 J. SMYTH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 92 That I had a pretensed intencion to stirre the soldyers to mutynye.

†b. esp. in *pretenced* or *pretensed malice*, frequent in 15–16th c. for *purpensed, prepensed malice* (from similarity of sound and sense). *Obs.*

1483 *Parl. Roll* 1 *Rich. III*, m. 9 (P. R. O.) Of thair pretenced malices and traitours entent. 1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* vii. D vij b, It came to passe accordynge to his pretensed malyce, that he slewe his brother. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 74/2 He resisted not the Gospell, nor fought against the trueth of God of a pretensed malice.

†**3.** Seriously intended (as opposed to feigned).

1547 HOOPER *Answ. Bp. Winchester's Bk.* E iij, This reason and accompt of fayth yeuen, with a moost ernist, and pretensyd nowe to lyue for euer nerteusly.

Hence **Prete·ncedly, prete·nsedly** *adv.*, with pretence, feignedly, pretendedly. *rare.*

1567 DRANT *Horace, Epist.* xvi. E viij, In case thou walke pretensedly and thereby hope to gaine. 1607 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1843) V. 191 Let the word be preached..be it sincerely, or be it pretensedly. 1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* xv. (1893) III. 40 The Parliament saw..their own statute of repeal traversed by these royal, or pretensedly royal edicts.

Prete·nceful, *a. rare.* [f. PRETENCE *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of pretence, or of loud pretension.

1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 564 Sounding the trump ecclesiastic with pretenceful blare and fanfare.

Prete·nceless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without any pretence of reason; without excuse.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 41 What Rebellions, and those the basest, and most pretenselesse have they not been chiefe in? 1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Reform* Introd. 26 Oh! pretenceless and inhuman tyranny! 1818 — *Ch. Eng.* 352 The number of these pretenceless instances of dereliction of duty is more than half as great again as in either of the two preceding years.

Pretend (prĭte·nd), *v.* Also 7 præ-. [ad. L. *prætend-ĕre* to stretch forth, hold before, put forward, allege, pretend, f. *præ*, PRE- A. + *tendĕre* to stretch, extend, TEND. So F. *prétendre* (15th c. in Littré).]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To stretch, extend, or hold (something) before, in front of, or over a person or thing (e. g. as a covering or defence). *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. xi. 19 But Pastorella..Was by the Captaine all this while defended, Who..His target alwayes over her pretended. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 145 They may pretend them [bells of earth over plants] for the night only, and to prevent hail. 1670 H. STUBBE *Plus Ultra* 146 There was an opacous, dark red setling, with an enaeorema of contexed filaments pretended to the top.

†**2.** To bring or put forward, set forth, hold out, offer for action, consideration, or acceptance; to proffer, present; to bring (a charge, an action at law).

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xlv. 115 Lorde, what may I.. riȝtwesly pretende ayenst þe if þou do not þat I aske? 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 78 Suche towardenes,..Doth sure a hope, of greater thyngs pretende. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 30 Without prejudice of the said Gilbertis actioun..that he may have, pretend, or move, aganis the airis. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xii. (1596) 198 God..had pretended a remedie in that behalfe, which was .. Manna. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle, Cert. Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 110, I had not thought..to have pretended thus conspicuously in thy sight this rude and indigested chaos of conceites. 1621–3 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* IV. ii. 91 To that wench I pretend honest love, and she deserves it. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 55 Women .. offered their breasts; but the child would not take womans milk, neither would the Goat leave it; but importunatly..pretended to it her own. So that the women let it alone, and the Goat nursed it. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 345 When there is an Aequation pretended like $aa+ba+ca=-bc$, present judgement may be made.

3. †**a.** *refl.* To put oneself forward in some character; to profess or claim (with *inf.* or *compl.*).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 518 Þo þat pretenden hem to ben principal folewers of Cristis steppis. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 886 He þat pretendiþ him of most nobley. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 26 Pretendand the to wryte sic skaldit skrowis. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 252 Poor, petty, pitiful persons, who pretended themselves princes. 1672 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 246 A paper or libell..pretending itselfe to be a remonstrance. 1680 H. DODWELL *Two Lett.* (1691) Ep. Ded., None can now pretend themselves unconcerned in the Advice of a Laick, or a private Person.

b. Without reflexive pronoun, in same sense as a; gradually passing into one closely akin to 7: To put forth an assertion or statement (expressed by an *inf.*) about oneself; now usually implying mere pretension without foundation: to feign *to be* or *do* something. (A leading modern sense.)

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. x. (1555), She vnto some pretendeth to be trewe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 204 Yf he had pretended to suffre payne & had feled no smarte. 1530 PALSGR. 665/2 He pretendith to be my frynde, but he doyth the worst for me that he can. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* XXXV. 8 Of yᵉ sonne of man that is rightuous as thou pretendest to be. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. i. § 10. 37, I may, and doe believe them, as firmely as you pretend to do. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 227 He will pretend not to have seen him. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. vi, He was ignorant, or at least pretended to be so. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XXXI, The people pretend to know nothing about any prisoners. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. 10 Pretending to agree with the world when you do not. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XXX, I cannot pretend to feel any of the interest you consider essential.

†c. with ellipsis of refl. pron. or inf. *Obs.*

1671 MILTON *Samson* 212 Wisest Men Have err'd, and by bad Women been deceiv'd; And shall again, pretend they ne're so wise.

d. To feign in play; to make believe. (With *inf.* as in b, or *clause* as in 7 a.)

1865 'L. CARROLL' *Alice in Wonderl.* i, This curious child was very fond of pretending to be two people. 1871 — *Through Looking-gl.* i, 'Let's pretend we're kings and queens.'..'Nurse! do let's pretend that I'm a hungry hyæna, and you're a bone!' 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* 20 The boys used to pretend that they were a court of justice, and appoint a judge, jury [etc.].

4. *trans.* To give oneself out as having (something); to profess to have, make profession of, profess (a quality, etc.). Now always in a bad sense: To profess falsely, to feign (some quality).

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 55 Anticristis menye,..the which pretenden first mekenesse of herte, and aftir rysyng to arrogaunce, disdeynynge al other. *Ibid.* 102 Thou seist that we pretenden the perfeccioun of apostlis. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v. (MS. Digby 230) lf. 40 b/2 Thou3 þ[t] þei feith aforn pretende. 1563–4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 256 Nane of his liegis pretend ignorance heirin. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* IV. ii, That comfort which The damned pretend, fellows in misery. 1654 FULLER *Two Serm.* 37 Leastwise they seemingly pretended it [real piety]; and Joshua charitably beleeved it. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 203 Good Meanings rather pretended than intended, are ful of Hel, and Mischiefe. 1740 GRENVILLE in *Johnson's Debates* 4 Dec. (1787) I. 79, I do not pretend any other skill in military affairs, than may be gained by casual conversation with soldiers. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 707 The enchantress then related..how she pretended illness, and thus excited Prince Ahmed's compassion.

†b. *esp.* To profess or claim to have (a right, title, power, authority, or the like); to claim. *Obs.*

1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 326/2 Any right þat he wolde pretende or clayme in the governance. 1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 344 My Lorde of Norffolk pretendeth title to serteyn londys of Sir John Pastons. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 17 b, Where a man pretendeth a tytle and after releseth in the court. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* v. 133 Where the Bishop of London never pretended any Jurisdiction. 1667 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 44 Notwithstanding any priviledge hee may pretend as being our servant. 1784 COWPER *Let. to J. Newton* 11 Dec., Its right being at least so far a good one, that no word in the language could pretend a better.

†**5.** To put forth or lay a claim to (a thing); to assert as a right or possession; to claim. *Obs.*

1495 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 489/1 That your said Oratour may have .. the said Manours..ayenst .. all other persones and their heyres, havyng, claymyng or pretendyng any thing therin. 16aa MABAE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 39 He hath no reason to pretend the Diamond. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., Japan* (1685) 427 At this day the Hollanders pretend all Trade at Japan. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 70 The Peach-tree might well pretend a place there, for the Excellency of its good Fruit. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 165 Seamen taken and made Slaves shall not pretend any thing for their Ransom, either of the Master, Owners or Freighters.

†b. with *inf.* or *clause. Obs.*

c 1500 in I. S. LERDAM *Star Chamb. Cases* (1903) 95 [Henry]

Erle of Northumberland claymythe and pretendythe to haue the warde and mariage of your saide Oratoure. 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 129 This Prince pretended that the K. called *Lu.* should yield up his right to him. 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 36 The deputy of the Ruffians pretended to receive the full sum which his accomplices had agreed upon. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. ix. 204 As both the archbishops pretended to sit on his right hand, this question of precedency begat a controversy between them.

†6. To put forward as a reason or excuse; to use as a pretext; to allege as a ground or reason.

1456 Sir G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 191 The resoun that thai pretend is this. 1532 TINDALE *Expos. Matt. v–vii.* vi. 67 h, Hyrelinges wil pretende their worke and saye: 'I haue deserued it, I haue done so much and so much and my laboure is worth it'. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 339 b, Thou canst not hereafter pretend the name of the Turkishe warre. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 27 At this time the Irishmen rebelled..pretending the libertie of Religion. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 54 When I pretended mine unfitnes for such a place and imployment. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xiv. § 5 We must..not pretend conscience for a cloak of stubbornness. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* an. 1684 (1823) II. 423 The only excuse that was ever pretended for this infamous prosecution was [etc.]. 1776 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1892) I. 47 Speak in honest language and say the minority will be in danger from the majority. And is there an assembly on earth where this danger may not be equally pretended?

7. To put forward as an assertion or statement; to allege; now *esp.* to allege or declare falsely or with intent to deceive. (A leading current sense.)

a. with *clause*.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 362 Pretending that he was sickly. 1629 PRYNNE *Ch. Eng.* 87 If they have power to leave their sinnes as they prætend they have, why are their lives so vicious? 1637 HEYLIN *Brief Answ. Burton* 21 It is pretended that .. you were not bound to answer to it. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* 15 Noblemen wou'd cause empty Litters to be carried to the Giver's Door, pretending their Wives were within them. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 257 By this construction he pretends..that..this charge, or weight, will be stopped, or stayed by the Inverse Arches. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (ed. 2) III. App., It is pretended that to satisfy their natural impatience, he formed a hasty manner that prejudiced his works and reputation. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 537 [This] induced practitioners to suppose, or to pretend, that the small-pox sometimes degenerates into the chicken-pox. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 26 A monk wrote a letter in golden characters which she was to pretend had been given her by Mary Magdalen.

†b. *passive* with *inf.* or *compl. Obs.*

(*The work was pretended to be ready* = *it was pretended that the work was ready*; passive of *they pretended that the work was ready.*)

1639 LD. DIGBY, etc. *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 108 The precedency..is pretended due upon another ground also. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* i. 7 He might heare many things..from the persons prætended to have bene then consecrated. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxviii. § 10 Vertue and Vice are Names pretended and suppos'd every where to stand for Actions in their own nature right and wrong. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xii. 260 These rocks..are by the help of a little imagination, pretended to resemble the form of a cross. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 22, I will now consider the right they are pretended to have acquired after possession.

c. with *simple obj.* To allege the existence or presence of.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 128 Monie haue a cote and armes bestowed vpon him by heralds (who in the charter of the same doo of custome pretend antiquitie and seruice, and manie gaie things). 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii. § 2 What ever was pretended to the contrary, England at that time flourished with able Ministers more then ever before. 1668 HALE *Pref. Rolle's Abridgm.* b j h, Men not much acquainted with the study..pretend two great prejudices and exceptions against the study of the Common-Law. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* I. § 52 To pretend difficulties and inconsistencies. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* App. (1875) 438 In any 'type' it is only analogical resemblance that is pretended.

d. with infinitive: see 3 b.

†8. To intend, purpose, design, plan. *Obs.*

a. with *simple obj.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXXVII. vii, Flakes..ouer the mosse ..he layde with fagottes, There gate away [= going away] and passage to pretend. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxiv. 258 Thou alonly pretendest and sekest my profyte and helthe eternall. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. (1895) 152 This ende is onlye and chiefely pretended and mynded. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 110 That women when they be most pleasaunt, pretend most mischiefe. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 75 One that did pretend the spoyle, and slaughter of her sonne. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. v. (1821) 72 They pretend a journie towards the Countie of Limerick. [1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Burney Maguire*, And now I've ended, what I pretended, This narration splendid in swate poe-thry.]

b. with *clause*.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 30 Pretending that men shold speke of his faytes and vailliaunces. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 36 To make a perpetual separation and enmity between the English and the Irish, pretending..that the English should in the end root out the Irish. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 298 We pretend, that this City, already famous for the Defeat of two of your Armadas, shall become far more so by the Disgrace of this your third.

c. with *inf.*

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 126 Never.. shall I departe fro this regyon where as I pretende to save my soule. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. xvii. 58 They shall stray wonderfully in their course, and arrive in another place then where they pretended to go. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 99 He pretends to make a visit into England with some of his Pieces. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iii. 237 The Christians,..out of whose Hands he pretended to wrest some Place of Strength, wherein to fortify himself.

9. To aspire to; to take upon one, to undertake; to venture, presume; to attempt, endeavour, try. Const. with *inf.*

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 45 The deuyls..whyche pretendyn by mony weys of reson to haue her to hem. 1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 84 In caise it sal happin ony army to pretend to invaid and persew the said fort. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. xiii. 43 Whether King Iosaphats fleete, pretending to go, did suffer shipwracke. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 128 ¶ 1 Whether..there may not be a kind of Sex in the very Soul, I shall not pretend to determine. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 142 The people offered to fire at them, if they pretended to go forward. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 10 (1864) 191 How many ultimate nerve fibres are contained in each unit nerve, we cannot pretend to guess. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* X. 1781 Dost thou dare pretend to punish me For not descrying sunshine at midnight?

†10. To portend, presage, foreshow. *Obs.*

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 38 All the elementys pretendid to the wrecchid shipmenne deith of nature. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. v. 147 The sing Pretendand tyll all mortale folk,..Contagyus infirmyteis and seyknes. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 741 It pretended by all reasone Syngnler grace and goodnes to her comynge soone. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 63 b, The signes and wounders that are seene in all places, doe pretende no good. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 218 Which the standers by..said did pretend some such accident unto the elder of the two Consuls. 1634 R. H. *Salernes Regim.* 16 Overmuch repleation pretendith strangling or suddaine death.

†11. To indicate, signify, import, mean. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 181 That her name pretendeth, in that she is called Maria, that is, the sterre of ye see. 1588 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. iii. 395 These men be not truly Iurors, till they be sworne, as their name pretendeth. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 459 Although the curling of his haire be a token of sluggish timidity, yet if the haire bee long and curled at the top onely, it pretendeth generous animosity. 1639 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball* III. iii, What pretends this, to dance? there's something in't.

II. *intr.* (from prec. senses.)

†12. To stretch or reach forward; to move or go forward; to extend, tend; to direct one's course *to*, to make *for*. *Obs.*

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. i. (Skeat) I. 110 It maketh me backwarde to meue, whan my steppes by comon course euen forthe pretende. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xv. 168 Who pretendeth to god, God attendeth to hym. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1076, I wyll pretende To stey to my father. *Ibid.* 2073 On-to my sell I woll pretend. [*Stage direct.* Her xall þe prest go to his selle.] 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 20 Though we pretend for heaven, yet still we bear about us a twang of our native country. 1650 W. BRUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 35 Suffer none .. to pull down Thy throne, whilst they pretend for Thy scepter.

†b. *fig.* To tend in action, speech, etc. to an end or point; to extend in time. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 894 (922) For to what fyn he wolde a-non pretende þat wot I wel. *c* 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* (1557) 67 b, The wordes and counsel of the enchantour and preest whiche helde his sacrifice pretended to the same poynte and conclusion as the desyre of his mynde moued him longe before. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 75/1 None of his arguments pretend beyond Meton's time. 1657 JER. TAYLOR *Collect. Polemical Disc.* (1674) Ep. Ded., I find by experience that we cannot acquire that end which is pretended to by such addresses.

13. *To pretend to.* †a. To aspire to, aim at, make pretension to; to be a suitor or candidate for. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xiv. 45 Some pretende to hye estates & grete richesses, & other ben content with lytil estate. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 559 Shir knycht, your lorde wondir hie pretendis, When he to me sic salutatioune sendis. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 132 To heich promotione he pretendit. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Unkindnesse* iv, When that my friend pretendeth to a place, I quit my interest, and leave it free. 1672 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 100 My Ld Fanshaw was disapointed of his desire to goe to Constantinople, having long pretended to it.

b. *spec.* [ad. F. *prétendre à.*] To make suit for, try to win in marriage.

1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* IV. 82 In this.. the Salvage Podolian had two ends; One, to hinder Liante from pretending to his Daughter. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 206 That..step..lays her under the foot of the man she pretends to. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxiv, He might pretend surely to his kinswoman's hand. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* xxix, I am not such a fool as to pretend to you now I am poor, and you have altogether got above me.

c. To lay claim to; to assert a right of ownership to.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 11 The House of Commons never then Pretending to the least part of Judicature. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* (1753) 127 Yet they pretended to no Share of the Spoil. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xvi. (1820) 70 The ministry have not yet pretended to such a tyranny over our minds. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxviii. (1848) 289/1 He was as justly entitled to the appellation of a learned man..as he was far from pretending to it.

d. To claim or profess to have; to make profession of having; to affect.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xviii. 20 What is here meant by the cleannesse of David's hands, to which he here pretends. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 320 Lamented by all men living who pretended to Virtue. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 51 ¶ 2 Persons who cannot pretend to that Delicacy and Modesty, of which she is Mistress. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) V. 223 Each party pretended to the victory. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* viii. (1870) 147 To determine the shares to which the knowing subject, and the object known, may pretend in the total act of cognition. 1843 MILL in *Nonconf.* III. 1 A bondage which it becomes all who pretend to intelligence to renounce and abjure. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* viii. (1876) 203 People who pretend to supernatural wisdom.

†e. To make pretensions or claims on behalf of, to support the claims of. *Obs.*

1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anthroposophia* 19, I know the Peripateticks pretend to four, and with the help of their Masters Quintessence to a fift Principle. 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 8 Witness a late Pamphlet, pretending to the integrity and purity of the Hebrew and Greek Text. 1670 E. BORLASE *Lathom Spaw* Ep. Ded., I know, Medicinal Springs were never more pretended to than of late.

†14. To form designs; to plot (against). *Obs.*

1559-66 *Hist. Estate Scotl.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 63 She said, That it wes against her authoritie that they pretended.

15. To make pretence; to make believe; to counterfeit, feign.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 78 Pretendynge and shewynge outwardly as though it were of very mekenes, but it is of false mekenes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 125 b, The byshop nowe pretendeth, as though he would calle a counsel. *c* 1640 WALLER *A la Malade* 6 Had the rich gifts, conferred on you So amply thence, the common end Of giving lovers—to pretend? 1733 FIELDING *Quix. in Eng.* III. xv, Pretend madness! Give me leave to tell you, Mr. Brief, I am not to be pretended with. 1780 COWPER *Progr. of Err.* 15 Weak to perform, though mighty to pretend.

b. In imagination or play: *absol.* of 3 d.

Let's pretend (as *sb.*): a child's game of 'make-believe'.

1893 MRS. H. BURNET *One I knew best* xiv, So she wandered about in a dream—'pretending'. That changed it all. The heaps of earth and rubbish were mounds of flowers [etc.]. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 12 July 8/5 She entered into the spirit of the thing as heartily as if we were at games of 'Let's pretend'. 1907 *Ibid.* 16 May 5/5 It is just a song, a jig, and 'let's pretend'.

¶16. = PERTAIN (perh. an error).

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xviii. 64 They furnysshed hem ..of good men of armes and vytaille and of alle maner of abylement that pretendith to the werre [*ed.* 1529 ordynaunce that belongeth to warre].

†**Prete·nd,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] The act of pretending; a pretension.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 15 The honour of Priesthood doth [hinder] the vsurpate pretend of Iesuiticall esteeme. *Ibid.* 314 This platforme doctrine and pretend of the Iesuits.

Prete·ndable, *a. rare.* [f. PRETEND *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be pretended or professed.

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 592 That dwindling, puling puritanical expressions of one flock .. &c. equally pretendable (if taken alone) by Quakers, as by them. *Ibid.* 628 Motives to Unity..some of them equally pretendable nay actually pretended by Turks, Hereticks, etc.

Pretendant, -ent (prĕte·ndănt, -ĕnt), *sb.* and *a.* [a. F. *prétendant* (16th c. in Littré), pr. pple. of *prétendre* to PRETEND (also as sb.).]

A. *sb.*

†1. One who purposes: = PRETENDER I. *Obs. rare.*

1598 FLORIO, *Pretendente*, a pretendent, a pretender, an intender, a meaner.

2. A claimant; esp. to any office or honour, e.g. to a throne. Now *rare.*

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 59 The pretendants to the succession. 1618-29 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 382 All the Pretendants were called in upon these proceedings, divers of the Ships and Goods were condemned and divers were released in a legal course. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 78 Whether of the two Pretendents had the juster Cause. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. III. 315 Almost all the pretendants came into the Conclave with an absolute intention to advance every one his own proper interest. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VI. 73 All censures, excommunications, interdicts, issued by the two pretendants, were annulled.

b. A fictitious or fraudulent claimant; a mere pretender.

1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 189 They..are always heightened in proportion to the attention which the pretendant, whether knave or fanatic, obtains.

3. A suitor: a. at law; b. a wooer.

1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 30 It is reported that a certain Pretendent or Petitioner..had presented Xeures with a very handsom Mule. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* II. 45 By this, and other like subtilties, she screwed..a small summe of Money out of her pennrions Pretendant. 1883 HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* (1884) II. 252 The good-natured slight with which husband and wife always talk over the sorrows of unlucky pretendants.

†B. *adj.* That claims to be (somebody); of or pertaining to a claimant. *Obs.*

1594 PARSONS *Confer. Succes.* II. iv. 58 Richard Earle of Cambridge father to this Richard pretendent duke of Yorke. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. xxxv, How easie had it beene for thee All the pretendant race t' haue laid full low. 1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* VII. 681 The Cardinall of Loraine came to the Councell as Head of one of the pretendent parties.

Prete·nded, *ppl. a.* [f. PRETEND *v.* + -ED 1.]

†1. Put forward for consideration or acceptance.

1646 GATAKER *Mistake Removed* To Rdr. 1 A bush sufficient of itself to invite to such pretious pretended liquor.

2. Alleged, asserted; claimed to be such. a. Said of a title or designation which the speaker does not admit or allow: Reputed, so-called.

1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 490/2 The pretensed reigne of any of the seid late pretended Kynges. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 4 The woode and bark thairof, quhilk pertaines to the pretendit bischope of Edinburgh. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* iv. 52 The Edict..allowed the Protestants the free exercise of their Religion, which..was

to be called *The Pretended Reformed Religion.* 1688 BURNET *Let.* 25 Dec. in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* July (1886) 535 That this Assembly is to Judge..the birth of the Pretended Prince. 1709–10 STEELE *Tatler* No. 115 P1 One Isaac Bickerstaff, a Pretended Esquire.

b. Applied to things of which the speaker does not admit the existence, reality, or validity.

c 1500 in I. S. Leadam *Star Chamb. Cases* (1903) 96 The saide Erle bathe seased the body of your saide Oratoure by reason of his pretended title. 1564 in *Scott. Antiq.* Oct. (1901) 80 The makyng and compulsit grantyng of the said pretendit infeftment. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Westmld.* (1662) II. 140 A railing Jesuit wrote a pretended Confutation thereof. 1679 EVELYN *Diary* 23 Nov., Shewing with how little reason the Papists applied those words..to maintaine the pretended infallibility they boast of. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 68 Dr. Barnes was prior, who was burnt for pretended heresy. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* v. § 17. 153 A stranger instance..of the daring variation of pretended symmetry.

c. Put forward as a pretext, excuse, defence, etc.; professed falsely or insincerely.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* ix. Wks. 1851 IV. 46 The pretended reason of it is as frigid as frigidity it self. 1695 *Eng. Anc. Const. Eng.* Pref. 7 Sacrificing (under the will-worship of a pretended loyalty) the religion, civil Liberties and properties of their country to Cæsar's will. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* i. (1875) 33 They..made the pretended service of God a reason for evading the most sacred obligations.

3. Hence, That professes or is represented to be what it is not; fictitious, counterfeit, feigned.

1727 GAY *Fables* I. xvii. 34 An open foe may prove a curse, But a pretended friend is worse. 1782 Miss BURNEY *Cecilia* III. viii, With a pretended laugh, he hastily left her. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Reuss' Hist. Canon* xiii. 264 A pretended Confession of Faith, dated 1120, which is now known to be forged, at least antedated, and to belong at the earliest to the year 1532.

†4. Intended, designed, purposed, proposed. *Obs.*

1573 *New Custom* I. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 13 For the better accomplishing our subtlety pretended, It were expedient that both our names were amended. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* Author's Pref. 2 Therbye to attayne vnto his pretended intente. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 86 Two small barks..wherein he intended to complete his pretended voyage. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxiii, The suffering Populace, whose pretended Forfeitures were granted before Conviction. 1703 DE FOE *Reas. agst. War w. France* Misc. 194 That we should..be Insulted by the French in the Article of the pretended New King [of Spain].

Prete·ndedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a pretended manner; in or by a pretence; ostensibly, professedly: usually, and in mod. use always, implying feigning or deceit; hence, by false representation, feignedly, fictitiously, not really.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. (1623) 638 Pretendedly founded vpon that Charter. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 76 Yet liues his Heresie amongst men pretendedly most Orthodox. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii. Wks. 1851 IV. 70 If any one be truly, and not pretendedly zealous for Gods honour. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* i. 7 Those of the said Religion pretendedly Reformed..may not hereafter be overcharged or oppressed with any Imposition..more than the Catholicks. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 98 He and his English Men pretendedly fled, firing on their retreat towards the Indians that pursued them. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 223 Every kind of act done by Mr. Hastings—pretendedly for the Company, but really for himself. 1807 *Monthly Mag.* XXIII. 362 Things are pretendedly explained and classed in unmeaning words. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. ii. § 22. 47 The pretendedly well-informed, but really ignorant, artist.

†**Prete·ndence.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PRETEND *v.* + -ENCE.] A pretension, claim.

1603 DANIEL *Panegyric to King* xiv, Their projects, censures, vain pretendences. 1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 100 There is no possible pretendence from one to the others getting.

Pretendent, variant of PRETENDANT.

Pretender (prĭte·ndəɹ). [f. PRETEND *v.* + -ER 1.] One who pretends.

†1. One who intends or purposes. *Obs. rare.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Pretensor*, a pretender, he that purposeth. 1598 [see PRETENDANT *sb.* 1].

2. One who puts forth a claim, or who aspires to or aims at something; a claimant, candidate, or aspirant; now, one who makes baseless pretensions.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 214 By how straight a Rule..must that Pretender carry himselfe, who is to saile thorow the sea of this world, hoping for a fortune from another mans hand? *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xxxii. (1640) 315 The sinister supplantations of pretenders to places in Court. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 116 Every one is a pretender and a runner; but few carry the prize. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xiv. 218 The issue of the eldest son excludes all other pretenders, as the son himself (if living) would have done. 1780 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 25 May, A candidate for a school at Brewood in Staffordshire; to which, I think, there are seventeen pretenders. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* IV. vii, I would sooner gain five thousand pounds by restoring you to your rights, than fifty thousand in establishing any of these pretenders in their base assumptions.

†b. One who aspires to the hand of a woman in marriage; a suitor, a wooer. *Obs.*

1612 *Two Noble K.* v. i, He, of the two pretenders, that best loves me. *a* 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (Camden) 17 An Earles daughter,..whose mother not allowing him to come as a pretender shee made apointmentt with him and mett him att her cousin's howse. 1728 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 235 It is not my design to dispose of Irene to the most noble, but most wealthy of the Pretenders to her Love.

c. A claimant to a throne or the office of a ruler; *orig.* in a neutral sense, but now always applied to a claimant who is held to have no just title.

The Old and *the Young Pretender* (Eng. Hist.): the designation of the son and grandson of James II of England, who successively asserted their claim to the British throne against the house of Hanover.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 93 If intestine Broils allarm the Hive, (For two Pretenders oft for Empire strive). 1708 Q. ANNE *Sp. Ho. Parl.* 11 Mar. in Chandler *Hist. Ho. Comm.* (1742) IV. 92 The French fleet sailed from Dunkirk ..with the Pretender on board. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1734) II. 503 She [Q. Anne] also fixed a new Designation on the Pretended Prince of Wales, and called him the Pretender; he was so called in a new Set of Addresses .. upon this occasion..made to the Queen. 1745 P. C. WEBB (*title*) Remarks on the Pretender's Son's Second Declaration. 1747 (*title*) Genuine Memoirs of John Murray..Late Secretary to the Young Pretender. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xvi. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvi. 223 The pretender..had friends in the tory government more sincere probably and zealous than [the earl of] Oxford. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 633 Wullenweber..turned to the nearest protestant pretender, Duke Christian, and offered him his assistance to obtain the crown. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 442 Every province..had its own Augustus. All these pretenders could not be rightful Emperors.

3. One who pretends or lays claim *to* something; one who makes a profession, show, or assertion, esp. without adequate grounds, falsely, or with intent to deceive; a dissembler, deceiver, charlatan, hypocrite.

1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* II. i, A pretender To the art, I truly honour..your majesty's opinion. 1631 — *Believe as You List* II. ii, This false pretender To the correction of the law. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xviii. 89 So evident a lye, even in the pretenders own consciences. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 45 It is not so easy an Acquirement as a few ignorant Pretenders may imagine. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 492 That honour has been long The boast of mere pretenders to the name. 1848 Mrs. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 122 Simon, a Samaritan, a pretender to divine authority and supernatural powers. 1871 JOWETT *Plato* I. 28 To distinguish the pretender in medicine from the true physician.

Hence **Prete·nderism,** *Eng. Hist.* = JACOBITISM 1.

1710 G. HICKES *Let.* in *Thoresby's Corr.* (ed. Hunter) II. 278 To purge themselves from all suspicion of Pretenderism (this is a new word) which their adversaries lay to their charge. 1859 W. CHADWICK *De Foe* iv. 239 The Duke.. was conquering Toryism, Churchism, and Pretenderism.

Prete·ndership. [See -SHIP.] The position or character of a pretender.

1712 SWIFT *Public Spirit of Whigs* P 48, I am at a loss how to dispose of the dauphin, if he happen to be king of France before the pretendership to Britain falls to his share. 1848 in *Life A. Fonblanque* (1874) 393 Apart from his pretendership, which has latterly been in abeyance, he is a thoroughly sensible and well-informed man. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* i. (1864) 22 The stolidly physical pretendership of Comte.

Prete·nding, *vbl. sb.* [f. PRETEND *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PRETEND; pretence; *esp.* the making of a profession or false show.

1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 405 A pretending to do that which I do not do, or to be that I am not, being..a lie in action. 1665 BOYLE *Oceas. Refl.* IV. ii, When the pretending of religion grows to be a thing in request, many betake themselves to a form of religion, who deny the power of it. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. i, There's no pretending about my sister.

Prete·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. PRETEND *v.* + -ING 2.] That pretends, in various senses of the vb.; *esp.* making mere professions; pretentious.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 20 [The curse] be wilke þe iust man be cursid as contrari to Godds lawe, þat is but only in name or pretendand. 1657 OWEN *Commun. w. God* Wks. 1851 II. 258 The pretending spirit of our day. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 105 Things out of the reach of the most pretending of the rest of his fellow-magicians. *c* 1815 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint.* vi. (1848) 489 Correggio's numerous pretending imitators. 1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 254 Remembered when more pretending edifices are forgotten.

Hence **Prete·ndingly** *adv.*; †**Prete·ndingness.**

1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 2 Many pretendingly complain of want of conscience. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1703) 2, I have a particular reason to look a little pretendingly at present. 1701 — *M. Aurel.* (1726) 135 No man could charge him with vanity, flourish, and pretendingness. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 319 To smile, either really or pretendingly.

†**Prete·ndment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PRETEND *v.* + -MENT.] A pretension, claim.

1640 T. LECHFORD *Plain Dealing* (1867) 146 If the congregations be not united under one Diocesan in fit compasse, they are in a confusion, notwithstanding all their classicall pretendments. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινή* vi. 62 None should presume to do, but such as can justly make that pretendment.

†**Prete·nsary.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. late L. *prætens-*, ppl. stem of *prætendĕre* to PRETEND + -ARY 1.] One who makes a pretension or claim.

1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 14 b, Within this same writ..the vsuatiate Legates are named Catholicks and pretensaries to reforme religion, through crueltie to be exercised vpon the annointed of God.

†**Prete·nse,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 **pretence.** [ad. late L. *prætens-us* (in Quicherat *Addenda*) for cl. L. *prætent-us*, pa. pple. of *prætendĕre* to stretch forth, PRETEND.] Pretended, alleged, professed; feigned; dissembling, fictitious.

1396–7 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1907) XXII. 302 Manslaute be batayle or pretense lawe of rythwysnesse, for temporal cause or spirituel, with outen special reuelaciun, is expres contrarious to þe newe testament. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 165 A double hert withe fayre feyned countenaunce, And a pretence face trouble in his daliaunce. 1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 465/1 In a pretence Parlement.. holden at Coventree. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) ii. 22 Ther is naturell or kyndely lordshyppe. Ther is also cyuyle or seculer lordshyp. And ther is lordshyp pretense.

Pretense, *sb.* and *v.*, variant of PRETENCE.

Pretension (prĭte·nʃən). Also 7–9 **pretention.** [app. ad. med.L. *prætensio* (*c* 1150 in Thomas *Thes. Nov. Lat.*), n. of action f. *prætendĕre* to PRETEND, also med.L. *prætentio* (1100 in Du Cange), F. *prétention* (in 16th c. rarely *pretension*, Godef.).] The action of pretending.

1. An allegation or assertion the truth of which is not proved or admitted; often with an implication that it is unfounded or false, or put forth to deceive, or to provide a false excuse or ground; hence, a pretext, pretence.

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. lxi, And then, with what pretentions he might hide His priuat comming, and his oft resort. 1624 BACON *Consid. War w. Spain* Wks. 1879 I. 538/1 It was afterwards alleged, that the duke of Parma did artificially delay his coming; but this was but an invention and pretension given out by the Spaniards. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 11 The same thing..was the strongest Repulse to my Pretensions of losing my Trade and my Goods. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 Sept., The only things of which we, or travellers yet more delicate, could find any pretensions to complain. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 113, I winnae gang For nae pretension or prayer. *a* 1894 STEVENSON *Foreigner at Home* (Cent.), Miss Bird..declares all the viands of Japan to be uneatable —a staggering pretension.

2. The assertion of a claim as of right; a claim put forth, a demand.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 60 By reason of his pretention to the Crowne. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 221 Nor can there be any question or process about the state or pretensions of the King, but in his Courts. 1700 DRYDEN *Ajax & Ulysses* 550 All these had been my rivals in the shield, And yet all these to my pretensions yield. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) I. cxxi. 297 The pretensions also of France, and the House of Austria, upon Naples. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 39 Jebel Mûsa is now the only one [of the peaks] which puts forward any pretensions to be considered as the place. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. x. 108 Ecclesiastical pretensions were still formidable under the Tudors.

b. A rightful or justifiable claim, a title.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 207 P 3 The Courtier, the Trader, and the Scholar, should all have an equal Pretension to the Denomination of a Gentleman. *a* 1805 PALEY *Serm.* X. (1810) 163 An opinion of merit is discouraged, even in those who had the best pretensions to entertain it; if any pretensions were good. 1822 P. HENRY in *Priv. Corr. H. Clay* (1855) 67 He has pretensions [to the Presidency] in every respect —a man of business..—an elegant scholar.

3. The assertion or claim that one is or has something; profession. Also of things. Const. *to.*

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 23 Some pretensions to the Invention of Copper-cuts, and their Impressions. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 66 P 2, I..have little or no Pretensions to Beauty. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xxxiv. 323 Sir Charles Grandison, without making an ostentatious pretension to religion, is the very Christian in practice. 1877 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) II. viii. 197 A mediæval castle and a house..of no great pretensions. 1884 SWINBURNE *Misc.* (1886) 23 It would be but too easy a task to..prove by the avowal of his own pretentions that he can pretend to the credit of no such imbecility.

b. The unwarranted assumption of a quality, esp. of merit or dignity; pretentiousness, ostentation.

1727 POPE *Epitaph R. Digby* 4 Good without noise, without pretension great. 1837 EMERSON *Addr., Amer. Schol.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 184 The world is his, who can see through its pretension. 1856 — *Eng. Traits, Manners* ibid. 50 They avoid pretension, and go right to the heart of the thing. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 95 This day of self-seeking and pretensions!

†4. An intention, a design; aim, aspiration.

1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 155 In seeking a new fortune, lose their old, and so conuert their substance into pretensions, their certainty into nothing. 1714 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett., to W. Montagu* (1887) I. 96 They are always looked upon, either as neglected, or discontented because their pretensions have failed. 1782 Miss BURNEY *Cecilia* II. vi, Acquaint me, then, freely, what are the pretensions of these gentlemen [to Cecilia's hand]?

Hence **Prete·nsional, +-tional** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of pretension; **Prete·nsionless** *a.*, without pretensions, unpretending.

1659 HEYLIN *Examen Hist.* II. 98 Hitherto his intents were reall, not pretentionall only. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 751 It would..be..unjust to throw the slightest slur or stigma on the pretensionless character of a crowd of humble and high individuals. 1831 *Crayons fr. Commons* 10 A steady grave deliberative man, Pretensionless in manner, air, and tone.

Pretensious, obs. variant of PRETENTIOUS *a.*

Pretensive (prĭte·nsiv), *a. rare.* Also 7 **-cive.** [f. late L. *prætens-*, ppl. stem (see PRETENSARY) + -IVE.]

1. Characterized by being asserted or pretended to be true; professed; feigned.

1640 H. PARKER *Case of Ship Money* 17 If danger..be far distant..though it bee certaine, and not pretensive, yet Parliamentary Aid may be speedy enough. 1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 213 It has been my fortune to make experience of a pretensive stay, which proved so unsteady, that [etc.]. 1851 KITTO *Bible Illustr.* (ed. Porter) VII. xxx. 112 The name [Magism] covered all that was true, all that was pre-

tensive, and all that was false, in the philosophy of the ancient Orientals.

2. Full of pretence; pretentious, ostentatious.

1876 [implied in PRETENSIVENESS]. 1907 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 120/2 Their ornament is hideously heavy and pretensive.

Prete·nsively, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a pretensive manner; professedly; as a pretext.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 36 A stand against them, who pleade fine things, against the sentence of abolition, for this grosse Idoll pretenciuely chaunged. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 262 There passed an Act of Parliament pretensively against the depopulation of Villages, and decay of tillage, but purposedly to inable his subjects for the wars. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 601 He would not vouchsafe to inquire what might be pretensively said, either from the Antients, or at present for the Austrians against them of Cleves.

Prete·nsiveness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

†a. Pretension (*obs.*). **b.** Pretentiousness.

1710 C. SHADWELL *Fair Quaker of Deal* III. 35 What Pretensiveness have you to it, Sirrah? 1876 W. M. TAYLOR *Ministry of Word* 56 Guilty of the same pretensiveness.

†Prete·nsory, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. as PRETENSIVE + -ORY 2.] ? = PRETENSIVE 1.

1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (1672) 119 With the pretensory advice of his Council of Officers unanimously and readily urged.

†Prete·nt, *v. Obs.* [? ad. L. *prætentāre, -temptāre* to search out beforehand, hold before oneself, make a pretext of, freq. of *prætendĕre* to PRETEND.] = PRETEND *v.* (in various senses).

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 401 Willyam Waleys, whiche..pretentyd the rule & gouernaunce of Scotlande. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. ix. 24 As though they were such men inwardlye indeede, as in appearaunce outwardlye they then pretented. 1587 GREENE *Penelope's Web* Wks. (Grosart) V. 182 No intent of treacherie shall so much as in thought hee pretented to the person of our Souerayne. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 12 Breach of lawes and treason is pretented, but religion condemned.

†Prete·ntative, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *prætent-āre* to search or try before + -ATIVE; or f. PRE- A. 3 + TENTATIVE.] Tentative beforehand.

1620 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 507 This is but an exploratory, and pretentative purpose between us..about the form whereof, and the matter, we shall consult to morrow.

Pretention, obs. form of PRETENSION.

Pretentious (prĭte·nʃəs), *a.* [ad. F. *prétentieux* (17th c. in Littré), ad. L. type **prætentiōs-us*, f. *prætentiōn-em* PRETENSION: see -IOUS.]

1. Characterized by, or full of, pretension; professing or making claim to great merit or importance, esp. when unwarranted; making an exaggerated outward show; showy, ostentatious.

1845 LEVER *O'Donoghue* XXXI, An hotel of more pretensions exterior. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* 360 Round your pretentious sentences, and discharge your concentrated malignity on the defenceless. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xix, As severe as he dared on all Pharisees and pretentious persons whatsoever. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* II. 515 Pretentious poverty At its wits' end to keep appearance up. 1907 *Athenæum* 25 May 641/3 His two larger pictures..are as clever, but a little more pretentious.

2. Of the nature of a pretension. *rare*—1.

1886 W. CHAPPELL in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. II. 4/1 After which [Thomson's death] Mallet put in a pretentious claim [to be the author of 'Rule Britannia'], against all evidence.

Prete·ntiously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a pretentious manner.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1880 Mrs. WHITNEY *Odd or Even?* xiv, While she, really, not pretentiously, threaded in her mind the possible moves. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iii. 64 Even in his newspaper letters..his impressions are never given pretentiously.

Prete·ntiousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being pretentious.

1863 HOLLAND *Lett. Joneses* xii. 172 A pretentious man is, by token of his pretentiousness, a charlatan always. 1880 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 50 Whatever may have been the faults or the pretentiousness of his classifications.

Pretenture (prĭte·ntiŭr). *Rom. Antiq.* Also præ-. [ad. late L. *prætentūra* (Ammian. Marcell.) a guard on the frontier of a province, also a barricade, f. *prætendĕre*: see PRETEND.]

1. A Roman frontier wall or rampart, esp. one of the two defending Roman Britain from the unsubdued tribes in the north.

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 102 There remain yet two doubts: First, whether this Prætenture, or Wall, was made of Stone, or of Turfs. 1771 MACPHERSON *Introd. Hist. Gt. Brit.* 160 *note*, A stone dug out of the ruins of the Roman pretenture, between the Scottish firths, inscribed to Apollo Grannius. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 112 The most amazing monument of the Roman power in England, is the prætenture, or wall of Severus.

2. A Roman garrison guarding a frontier.

1807 BRITTON *Beauties Eng., Lincolnshire* 596 Carrying corn, and other commodities, from the Iceni, etc., for the use of the northern prætentures.

†Preter (prĭ·təɹ), *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Also 7 præter. [The contraction *præter* for *præteritum* preterite, in *preterperfect*, etc., prefixed in the same way to *tense*, and at length treated as a separate word.]

a. *Gram.* = PRETERITE, past.

1530 PALSGR. 86 Circumlocutyng of al the pretertenses. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1347/2 Which wordes wer ..prophesyed by the verbe of the pretertemps or time passed. 1535 JOVE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 9 He englissheth the verbe of the preter tence for the future. 1546 GARDINER *Declar. Art. Joye* 29 b, The pretertens rather declareth a perfection in thacte, then the passing ouer the time in the acte. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 14, I..paralogized on their condition in the present and in the preter tense. 1676 DIXON *Two Test.* 30 So the Saying of God runs in the Præter-Tense, 'Unto thy Seed I have given the Land'. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 114 In Latin..the Preter Time of the Perfect Action, is commonly called the Preter-pluperfect, that is, the Preter more than Perfect. 1747 JOHNSON *Plan Eng. Dict.* Wks. IX. 178 Our verbs are conjugated by auxiliary words, and are only changed in the preter tense.

b. = PAST.

1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery, Vew Vayn Glory*, Diuers mo, whose preter pattes may learne Our future steps, our vayn unsteady stay.

B. *sb.* **a.** *ellipt.* for *preter tense*: see above. **b.** Past time, the past.

1615 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1841) I. 162 But the other hath neither future nor præter, neither mood nor tense; nay, no verb at all. 1618 M. BARET *Horsemanship* I. 60 Let him observe the three (chiefe) parts of time which is, the preter, the present, the future. 1675 G. R. tr. *Le Grand's Man without Reason* 200 The present..is but an individual point, an instant that separates the præter from the future.

Preter-, præter- (prĭ·təɹ), *prefix.* The L. adv. and prep. *præter* past, by, beyond, above, more than; in addition to, besides; comparative of *præ* before, = further forward, more in front.

1. In Latin *præter* adv. was prefixed only to verbs and their derivative sbs. and adjs., as *prætercurrĕre* to run by or past, *prætergredī* to step or march past, to surpass, *præterīre* to go or pass by, omit, pass over, pass away (in time), *præteriens* passing, *præteritus* past, *præteritio* a passing by or over, *præterlābī* to glide or slip by, *prætermittĕre* to let go by, omit, overlook, *prætermissio* omission, etc. Hence the Eng. *pretergress, -gression, preterient, preterite, -ition, pretermit, -mission*, etc., and the analogous *pretergeneration, preteroffice.*

2. In Scholastic Latin, adjectives began to be formed from L. phrases with *præter* prep. + sb., e. g. *præternātūrālis*, from *præter nātūram* (Cic.) beyond or outside nature; Du Cange has of 1451 *præternecessārius*, from *quod præter necessārium est* what is beyond the necessary. Hence French *préternaturel* 15.., Eng. *preternatural a* 1600, followed in the 17th c. by *preternotorious, -native, -regular, -royal, -legal, -intentional, -scriptural, -seasonable*, etc.; *preterhuman, -nuptial, -sensual*, etc. are 19th c. formations. From these adjs., adverbs and nouns of quality, as *preternaturally, preternaturalism*, are always possible; *preterplurality* follows this analogy.

All the derivatives from words already in Latin, with the more important adjs., appear in their places as Main words; those of less importance (many only nonce-words) follow here.

Preterca·nine *a.*, more than canine. **Preter-Chri·stian** *a.*, beyond what is Christian; lying outside Christianity. **Preterdete·rmined** *a.*, more than determined; hence **Preterdeterminedly** *adv.* **Preterdiploma·tic** *a.*, lying outside of or not within the bounds of diplomacy; hence **Preterdiploma·tically** *adv.* **Pretere·quine** *a.*, more than equine. **Pretereroga·tion,** *nonce-wd.* [after SUPEREROGATION], performance beyond or outside of what is demanded or required. **Preteresse·ntial** *a.*, beyond what is essential. **Pretergenera·tion**, preternatural generation, monstrous birth. **Preterinte·ntional** *a.*, beyond or additional to what is intended. **Preterle·thal** *a.*, taking place after death. **Preterna·tive** *a.*, beyond or additional to what is native. **Preternoto·rious** *a.*, surpassingly notorious. **Preternu·ptial** *a.*, lying outside of the nuptial relation. **Pretero·ffice,** an action contrary to duty: cf. OFFICE *sb.* 2 a. **Preterplura·lity,** excessive numerousness or multitude. **Preterpoli·tical** *a.*, lying outside of what is political or civil. **Preter-re·gular** *a.*, outside the limits of what is regular. **Preter-roy·al** *a.*, more than royal privilege warrants. **Preterscri·ptural** *a.*, beyond what is written. **Pretersea·sonable** *a.*, beyond what is seasonable. **Preterse·nsual** *a.*, beyond the domain of the senses.

1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xii, A great dog..passed me.. not staying to look up, with strange *pretercanine eyes, in my face, as I half expected it would. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 258 A *præter-christian deism, or the principle of natural religion, was inevitably contained in the legal conception of a natural law. 1892 G. MEREDITH *Empty Purse* Poems 1898 II. 200 Not as Cybele's beast will thy head lash tail So *præter-determinedly thermonous. 1904 *Contemp. Rev.* May 615 *Praeter-diplomatic machinery may be set to work to remove them. *Ibid.* June 806 In praeter-diplomatic ways..Mr. Chamberlain received excellent grounds for believing that Germany was ripe for an alliance with Great Britain. 1900 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 5/1 The drivers are skilled, and their horses endowed with a *preterequine intelligence. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 346 It is certaine that Supererogation there can be none, though *praetererogation we should graunt you, howbeit suhtererogation were the fitter word. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Synopsis Proph.* 542 Puzzled in some opinions and scrupulosities that are *preteressential. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* III. iv. 145 Concret Physique hath the same division which Naturall History hath; so that it is a knowledge either concerning the Heavens;.. or concerning the lesser Collegiates, or natures specifique; so likewise concerning *Pretergenerations [L. *prætergenerationes*], and concerning Mechaniques. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* I. Wks. 1772 V. 528 Sir Francis Bacon, assigns the second of them to what he calls præter-generations, such as monsters, prodigies, and other things. 1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Religious Stoic* xi. (1665) 103 Define them to be the *preter-intentional works of nature. 1887 W. M. ROSSETTI *Shelley's Prometh. Unb.* 19 The indefinable possibilities of existence prænatal and *præterlethal—the world of spirit before birth and after death. 1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* II. x. 146 Thus much briefly of the Native Fundamentals and Essentials of Politick Government; the next point to be spoken of is the *Preternative. *a* 1625 FLETCHER, etc. *Fair Maid Inn* IV. ii, I confess myself a more *preternotorious rogue than himself. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Diderot* (1872) V. 21 To whom we owe this present *preternuptial *Correspondance.* 1837 *Ibid., Mirabeau* 243 Nay, poor woman, she by and by, we find, takes up with preternuptial persons. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VIII. (1701) 328/2 *Præter-office is an action, which reason requireth [*pr.* acquireth] that we do not, as, to neglect our Parents, to contemn our Brethren, to disagree with our Friends, to despise our Country. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 28 It is not easily credible, what may be said of the *preter-pluralities of Taylors in London. I have heard..there were numbred between Temple-barre and Charingcrosse, eight thousand of that Trade. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xlvii. 385 The analysis, or resolution,..beginneth with the knot that was last tied; as we may see in the dissolution of the *præterpolitical Church Government in England. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 37, I had rather suppose them to powder, than expose them to preregular, much lesse to *preter regular Judgements. *Ibid.* 49 The tongues of Times tell us of ten *Preter-royall Usurpations, to one contracivill Rebellion. 1672 H. MORE *Brief Reply* viii. 240 The former part..is so without analogy, and the latter so turgid and *preterscriptural. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 56 When 'tis an Ordinary and Durable, though *Preter-seasonable Constitution, Cold will be sure to be remembred. 1885 tr. *Schultze's Fetichism* vii. § 2 He must needs go beyond the domain of sense, and assign causes not apprehensible to the senses, *prætersensual or supersensual.

‖ **Preterea** (prĭte·rĭă). [L. *præterea* adv., beyond those, besides, f. *præter* beyond + *ea* pl., 'those'. Taken in quot. as a sb. (perh. orig. a heading of items in an account) with pl. *-s*; cf. *et ceteras, extras.*] In *pl.* Additional items, extras.

1512 *Northumbld. Househ. Bk.* (1770) 181 Item that the saide Clarks of Brevements entre in the Counting-hous Mounethlie alle the Pretereas in the title of Costs Necessary.

Pretergre·ss, *v. rare.* Also præter-. [f. L. *prætergress-*, ppl. stem of *prætergredī* to walk past, go by, surpass, f. *præter*, PRETER- + *gredī* to step.]

1. *trans.* To go beyond (bounds); to surpass.

1596 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* V. XXV. 346 It keepeth within the precincts of his libertie, which if it shall once pretergresse..it is no longer to be called melancholie, but some other humour. 1851 NEALE *Med. Hymns* 98 Tree.. Every other prætergressing Both in bloom and bud and flower.

†2. To go outside of. *Obs.*

1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. II. viii. § 5 If some sins there be, as Roman Catholics teach, only besides the law, in doing them we do not transgress the law, but rather prætergress or go besides it.

Pretergre·ssion. *rare.* [n. of action from prec.: see -ION.] **a.** The action of passing by (without notice or performance); failure to follow a path, conform to a law, etc. **b.** The action of going beyond or overstepping bounds.

1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. II. viii. § 5 Seeing the Lawgiver's will was that we should do the law, not only hear it, much less go besides it, there is no prætergression of it but is directly against the Lawgiver's will. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 251 A motion for a writ of prohibition to be directed to the ecclesiastical court, on the ground of prætergression of jurisdiction. *Ibid.* 617 There would be, at least,..no pretergression of the bounds of official authority.

Preterhuman (prĭtəɹhiū·măn), *a.* [f. PRETER- + HUMAN.] Beyond or outside of what is human: often = *superhuman*, but generally used to avoid the specific connotation of that word.

1811 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne* ii, He..started..as from the emanation of superior and preter-human being. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* II. iv. (1864) I. 276 The introduction of praeter-human forms. 1866 LIDDON *Bampt. Lect.* vi. (1875) 298 What is it that gives Christ's human acts and sufferings such preterhuman value? 1871 MORLEY *J. De Maistre* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. (1878) 134 Laboriously building up with preterhuman patience and preterhuman sagacity. 1878 GLADSTONE *Homer* xi. 130 Achilles seems everywhere to tread on the bounds of the preterhuman.

Preterient (prĭte·rĭĕnt), *a. rare.* [f. L. *præteriens*, pres. pple. of *præterīre* to go by, pass (of which, however, the stem of the oblique cases is *prætereunt-*).] Passing or going by: transient. So **Prete·rience,** the fact or condition of being passing or transient.

1786 CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 11 I. 97 Migrating after the death of one body into that of another, with the faculty of remembering all the actions of its præterient states. *c* 1827 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* (1882) CXXXI. 120 There seems to me a confusion of *schein* with the præterience or impermanence.

Preterimpe·rfect, *a.* (*sb.*) *Gram.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *præteritum imperfectum* 'uncompleted

past', with contraction: see PRETER, PRETERITE, and IMPERFECT.] Expressing a past action which is not stated as completed but as going on: applied to one of the tenses of the verb in the Indo-European languages, as L. *currēbat*, Eng. *he was running*; = IMPERFECT 5. Also *absol.* as *sb.*

1530 PALSGR. 84 The preter imperfit tens as *je parloye* I dyd speke. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* C j, The tences are fiue, the present tence, signifying the time that now is:.. the preterimperfectence, the time not perfectly past. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 215 There is no preterimperfect tense, nor preterpluperfect tense; but the preterperfect tense standeth for them. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXVIII. 411 The Verb must be..in the Preterimperfect Tense, when in English we use the Preterpluperfect.

Preterist (pre·tĕrist), *sb.* (*a.*) Also præ-. [f. PRETER-, short for *preterite* + -IST.]

1. One whose chief interest is in the past; one who regards the past with most pleasure or favour.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

2. *Theol.* One who holds that the prophecies of the Apocalypse have been already (wholly or in great part) fulfilled.

1843 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) I. p. xviii, To consider certain vituperative prophecies.. as already accomplished in the course of the first and second centuries: whence, to commentators of this School, we may fitly apply the name of *Preterists*. 1854 Præterists [see FUTURIST]. 1860 JOWETT in *Ess. & Rev.* 371 The Preterists and Futurists..may alike claim the authority of the Book of Daniel, or the Revelation.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of or pertaining to preterists.

1878 H. G. GUINNESS *End of Age* (1880) 93 Preterist, Futurist and Presentist schemes of interpretation. 1904 G. SMITH *Short Hist. Chr. Missions* I. iv. 43 A Praeterist, or a Futurist interpretation of its visions.

Preterite, -it (pre·tərit), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 4–7, 9 preterit, 5 -yte, 8–9 præterit(e, 5– preterite. [= F. *prétérit* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *præterit-us* gone by, past, pa. pple. of *præterīre*, f. *præter*, PRETER- + *īre* to go.]

1. Of or pertaining to bygone time; occurring or existing previously; past, bygone, former; = PAST *a.* 2.

1340 *Ayenb.* 59 On is preterit, þet is to zigge, of þinge ypased..þe oþer is of present, þet is to zigge, of nou. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. iv. (Skeat) I. 56 In..heven..There is nothing preterit ne passed, there is nothing future ne comming; but al thinges togider in that place ben present everlasting, without any meving. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 26 The swete mayntene and semblaunce of the sayd Sychee, her preteryte husbonde. *c* 1500 KENNEDY *Poems* (Schipper) ii. 10 Proch ignorance and foly youþ My preterit tyme I wald nevir spair. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 25 Compare the store and cheapnesse of our present Commodities, with the Scarcenesse and dearnesse of the preterit times. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xiii. 102 What is preterit, and gone. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* (1812) I. 266 To return to the preterite gala-days of Lady Luxmore. 1854 LOWELL *Cambridge Thirty Y. Ago* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 52 You shall go back with me thirty years, which will bring you among things and persons as thoroughly preterite as Romulus or Numa.

2. *Gram.* Expressing past action or state; past; as *preterite tense* [L. *præteritum tempus* (Quint.)], *preterite participle*; = PAST *a.* 4.

1388 WYCLIF *Prol.* 57 A participle of a present tens either preterit, of actif vois eithir passif, mai be resoluid into a verbe..and a coniuncioun copulatif. 1530 PALSGR. 86 The participle preterit after the tenses of *je ay* remayneth for the most part unchanged. 1562 PILKINGTON *Expos. Abdyas* 42 Al the prophets use to speake by the preterit temps. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 337 *note*, Wks. 1736 IV. 225 In the style of other prophets, [he] hath used the future tense for the preterit. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIX. iii. (1872) VIII. 131 Friedrich finds that Loudon *was* there last night—preterite tense, alas.

b. So **Preterite perfect** = PRETERPERFECT.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 42 The preterit parfyte tens of the infynityve mode.

B. *sb.* [ellipt. use of the adj.]

†1. Past time, the past (= PAST *sb.* 1); also *pl.* past times or events. *Obs. rare.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 133 (Camb. MS.) It.. procedith fro preteritz in to futuris, þat is to seyn fro tyme passed in to tyme comynge. *Ibid.* 134 Thilke thing.. to whom ther nis nawht of þe preterite escapyd nor I-passed. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5011 She wepeth the tyme that she hath wasted, Compleyning of the preterit.

2. *Gram.* = Preterite tense: see A. 2.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 37 The preterites and supines of suche verbes. 1661 MILTON *Accedence* Wks. 1738 I. 613 The Preterit speaketh of the time past, and is distinguish'd by three degrees: the Preterimperfect, the Preterperfect, and the Preterpluperfect. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 13 It is an era in his education when he first begins to employ preterits and plurals and their like.

3. *Theol.* One who is passed over or not elected by God; cf. PRETERITION 4. *rare*⁻¹.

1864 *Fraser's Mag.* May 533 The reprobates who are damned because they were always meant to be damned, and the preterites who are damned because they were never meant to be saved.

Pre·teriteness. Also præ-, preteritness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being preterite or past; pastness.

1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure Footing* 205 The preteritness of the Thing has so fixt its Existence to its proper time, that 'tis not now obnoxious to variation. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vi. 23 We cannot conceive a Praeteritness (if I may say so) still backwards *in infinitum*, that never was present.

1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 140 The feeling of preteriteness and extinction. 1866 — *Lessing* ibid. II. 219 Klopstock..is rather remembered for what he was than what he is—an immortality of preteriteness.

Pre·terite-pre·sent, *a.* (*sb.*) *Gram.* [ad. mod.L. *præterito-præsens*, neut. pl. *-præsentia*, f. *præteritus* PRETERITE + *præsens* PRESENT.] Applied to verbs of which the tense now used as the present was originally a preterite (or to this tense); esp. to the small gronp of verbs in the Germanic languages (mostly auxiliaries of predication) represented in English by *ean, dare, dow, may, must, shall,* †*thar, will, wit,* of which the current present tense is in form and origin a preterite, from which the current past tense is a new weak formation; also applicable to the Latin verbs *cœpi, memini, novi, odi,* the Greek οἶδα, etc. Also PRETERITO-PRESENTIAL.

[1870 HELFENSTEIN *Compar. Gram. Teut. Lang.* 521 The preterite indicative is always in imitation of the præterito-præsentia *wolta*, rarely *wëlta*, subj. *wolti*.] 1874 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 19) 78 *note*, These preterite-presents may be compared with οἶδα, *novi*, &c., in Greek and Latin. [1880 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 291 These help-verbs are a very ancient group of so-called praeterito-praesentia.] 1888 *New Eng. Dict.* s. v. *Can.* 1892 SWEET *New Eng. Gram.* § 1477 Most of the MnE [= mod. Eng.] verbs that we class as anomalous are old preterite-present verbs. 1892 WRIGHT *Primer Gothic Lang.* § 272 *Preterite-Presents.* These verbs have strong preterites with a present meaning ..to which new weak preterites have been formed.

Preterition (prĭtəri·ʃən). Also præ-. [= F. *prétérition*, ad. late L. *præteritiōn-em* a passing over, n. of action f. *præterīre*: see PRETERIENT.]

†1. Passing by, passage (of time). *Obs. rare.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 136/1 The præterition of life is the præteritio of time. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Luke* xix. 42 The time of grace is fitly called a day in regard of ..speedy preteritio.

2. The action of passing over, or fact of being passed by or over, without notice; omission, disregard, neglect; with *a* and *pl.* an instance of this.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 236 His voluntarie but subtile preter-ition, in leauing out all the other disasters in the Oath. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* XXXVI. (1640) 354 As long as they are but preteritions, not contradictions.. they are not worthy of a reproofe. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* 208 A preteritio.. studiously and deliberatively resolved upon. 1709 LAMPHIRE in Hearne *Collect.* 6 Nov. (O.H.S.) II. 300 'Twould be best to pass by without going in. For.. Dr. Barlow loves preteritio. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* iii. 40 It is negative in its nature, and consists in the mere preteritio and overlooking of the agency of the invisible God.

3. *Rhet.* A figure by which summary mention is made of a thing, in professing to omit it.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 9 The Apostle thankfully remembreth their diligent love; and yet..by a wise rhetoricall preteritio, exhorteth them vnto it. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 386 Such Ironicall preteritions are something frequent in Scripture. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 165. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The most artful praises are those given by way of preteritio.

4. *Theol.* The passing over of the non-elect; non-election to salvation.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. II. iii, Our indiscreet pastors..speak so much of election, prædestination, reprobation *ab æterno*, subtraction of grace, præterition, voluntary permission, &c. 1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* ii. 66 The Decree of Reprobation (both in the privativ act of preteritio, and positiv of punishment) depends on Gods simple Prescience. 1740 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII. 375 Call it..by whatever name you please, Election, preterition, predestination, or reprobation, it comes in the end to the same thing. 1862 *Evangelical Christendom* Oct. 475 The præterition and consequent perdition of the majority of mankind does no violence to our sense, either of the Divine justice or sovereignty.

5. *Rom. Law.* The omission by a testator to mention in his will one of his children or natural heirs: see quot. 1880.

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. xviii. (1738) 104 If it had been foreseen, that L would not so much as ask, and had therefore been left out of the will; this preterition would have been caused by his carriage. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Preterition*, the entire omission of a child's name in the father's will, which rendered it null: exheredation being allowed, but not preterition. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* XXVIII. § 2 *note*, Praeterition of a *suus* invalidated a will. *Ibid., Digest* 573 Praeterition in testaments, omission to mention a person that the law required should be instituted or disinherited. 1887 *Tennant's Notary's Man.* (ed. 5) 29 If a soldier upon a military expedition, in making his will, passed over his children in silence, such preterition was held of equal force with a nominal disinherison, and the will could not be set aside as inofficious.

Preteritive (prĭte·ritiv), *a.* [f. L. *præterit-*, ppl. stem of *præterīre*: cf. PRETERITE and -IVE.]

1. *Theol.* Of or pertaining to preterition or non-election. *rare*⁻¹.

1836 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Election* I. ix. 139 Augustine's logically correlative doctrine of Absolute Preteritive Reprobation to eternal death.

2. *Gram.* Used only in the preterite tenses: said of a verb. (Webster 1847.)

Mod. The Latin *memini* is called a preteritive verb.

b. *Preteritive present* (adj. and sb.) = PRETERITE-PRESENT (verb or tense).

1885 A. S. COOK tr. *Sievers' O. Eng. Gram.* § 417 The Germanic preteritive presents [die verba praeteritopresentia des germanischen] have sprung from strong verbs whose preterits have assumed a present meaning (like Lat. *memini, novi, coepi*, Gr. οἶδα), while the original presents have disappeared. 1899 W. J. SEDGEFIELD *K. Ælfred's Boeth.* 207 Verbs with preteritive presents..e.g. *mæg, deah.*

Prete·rito-prese·ntial, *a.* (*sb.*) *Gram.* [f. mod.L. *præterito-præsentia* (sc. *verba*) + -AL.] = PRETERITE-PRESENT *a.*, as in *preterito-presential verbs*, called in mod.L. *præterito-præsentia* (pl.).

[1870, 1880: see PRETERITE-PRESENT.] 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* v. 93 Important little class of Germanic verbs called 'preterito-presential', because they have won their present meaning through a 'perfect' one.

Preterlabent (prĭtəlē·lbĕnt), *a. rare.* Also præter-. [ad. L. *præterlābent-em*, pres. pple. of *præterlābī* to glide or flow by, f. *præter*, PRETER- + *lābī* to glide.] Gliding or flowing past.

1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 5 Those differ..according to..the different impregnation of the preterlabent water. 1757 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 143 The præterlabent streams of water. 1905 H. A. EVANS *Oxf. & Cotswolds* xiii. 314 There is the old garden behind the house, with the stone steps descending thereunto, and the praeterlabent Coln.

Preterla·psed, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. L. *præterlaps-us*, pa. pple. of *præterlābī* (see prec.) + -ED¹.] That has glided by; gone by, past, bygone.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 226/1 When as now the 12 dayes are præterlapsede, he may as then accompanye..with his wife. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Trav.* Ded., Wks. III. 76 In the preterlapsed occurrences there hath beene an Antagonisticall repugnancy betwixt vs. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 137 We look with a superstitious reverence upon the accounts of præterlapsed ages.

Preterle·gal, *a. rare.* Also præter-. [f. PRETER- + LEGAL.] Beyond or ontside of what is legal; not according to law.

1648 *Eikon Bas.* xi. 91, I expected..some evill customes preterlegall, and abuses personall had been to be removed. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cheshire* (1662) I. 178 Sir Randal ..openly manifested his dislike of such Preter-legal Courses. 1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 189 This illegal or praeter-legal and desultory toleration by connivance at particular cases.

†Prete·rminable, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. PRE- A. 3 + TERMINABLE, app. in an active sense.

The word may represent a Schol. L. **præterminābilis*, f. **prætermināre*, rendering Gr. προορίζειν to determine beforehand, f. ὁρίζειν to bound, ὅροι bounds, *fines, termini*. Cf. PREDETERMINE. Mr. C. G. Osgood in his ed. of *Pearl* illustrates the passage, which refers to Ps. lxii. 12 [lxi. 13], by Albertus Magnus's comment on the same passage, 'Primo, divinæ voluntatis ordinatio æterna et perfecta', etc.]

Predetermining, foreordaining.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 595 In sauter is sayd a poynt determynable, Thou quytez uchon as hys desserte, Thou hyȝe kyng ay pretermynable [*MS.* pertermynable (Gollancz)].

†Pretermi·ssed, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *prætermiss-us*, pa. pple. of *prætermittĕre* to pass over, omit (see next) + -ED¹.] Pretermitted, omitted.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* VI. ii. 271 The cause that many things which referre unto it, and are usefull to be knowne, are pretermiss'd [*prætermissa sunt*].

Pretermission (prītəɹmi·ʃən). Also præter-. [ad. L. *prætermissiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prætermittĕre*: see next. So F. *prétermission* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] The action of pretermitting.

1. The passing over, overlooking, or disregarding of anything; omission of anything from a narrative; omission of, or neglect to do, something.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* i. (1637) 11 The pretermission of thankes for any goodnesse..bestowed by the Lord, ..is horrible. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 18 Any pretermission of the physician may exalt the disease. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* iii. (1709) 52, I proceed to refute the objections of those who argue from the silence and pretermission of authors. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 211 God's righteousness, which might otherwise have been called in question because of the prætermission of past sins.

2. Ceasing to do something (for a time); leaving off the practice of anything; disuse.

1677 CARY *Chronol.* I. I. I. xii. 45 There was no absolute pretermission of that Reckoning. 1831 TYTLER *Lives Scott. Worthies* I. 113 The detestation and pretermission of vice.

3. *Rhet.* = PRETERITION 3.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Preterition*, or *Pretermission*, in rhetoric, a figure whereby, in pretending to pass over a thing untouched, we make a summary mention thereof. 1828 in WEBSTER. Hence in mod. Dicts.

4. *Rom. Law.* = PRETERITION 5.

1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 104 Inserting in her will apology for the pretermission of her daughter.

Pretermit (prītəɹmi·t), *v.* Also præter-. [ad. L. *prætermittĕre* to let pass, omit, overlook, f. *præter*, PRETER- + *mittĕre* to let go, send.]

I. *trans.* To leave out of a narrative; not to notice, mention, insert, or inclnde; to omit.

1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 166 Bycause I see here ys not the place now to dyspute..I wyl thys pretermytt and set apart. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xv. (1603) 123 The recitall whereof I pretermit for breuitie. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 194 In all kinds of actions by the laws prætermitted, men have the liberty, of doing what their own reasons shall suggest, for the most profitable to themselves. 1745–6 FIELDING *True Patriot* No. 13 The lad..had uttered many wicked things, which I pretermitted in my narrative. 1870 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. xliii. 228 Some points of conduct relating to the present war..we advisedly pretermit.

†b. *Theol.* To pass over in electing to salvation. Cf. PRETERITION 4. *Obs.*

1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 812 God doth..of his owne will, as he electeth some so pretermit others.

c. *Rom. Law.* To omit mention of (a descendant or natural heir) in a will. Cf. Preterition 5.

1875 Poste *Gaius* II. Comm. (ed. 2) 229 If a descendant of the testator was..pretermitted (*præteritus*), i.e. not expressly either instituted successor or disinherited, possession was not granted to the devisees but to the pretermitted descendant. 1887 *Tennant's Notary's Man.* (ed. 5) 28 A father was bound to institute his children as his heirs, and could not disinherit them unless for very weighty reasons; for if a father pretermitted or passed them over in silence, the testament was void.

2. To allow to pass without notice or regard; to overlook intentionally.

1542 Hen. VIII *Declar. Scots* A ij b, [Such] as we ought not with sufferaunce to pretermitte and passe ouer. 1571-2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 111 Quhilk..oppressioun gif it be pretermittit unpuneist. 1630 Donne *Serm.* xxv. (1640) 253 God pretermits many times errours in circumstances. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *New Year's Eve*, The birth of a New Year is of an interest too wide to be pretermitted by king or cobbler.

3. To fail or forbear to do, use, or perform; to leave undone, neglect, omit.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. viii. 66 Na thyng, my deir freynd, did thow pretermyt; All that thow aucht to Deiphobus. 1528 Fox in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. 142 We.. pretermitted nothing which might in any way conduce to the furtherance thereof. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Wisd.* x. 8 For pretermitting wisdom they..did slippe. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 197 Prince Maurice..pretermitted none of those things which had been used by Antiquity in the Art Military. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1822) I. 394 Was the necessary defence of her colonies to be pretermitted? 1836 Emerson *Nature* 47 A care..pretermitted in no single case.

† **b.** Const. with *infin. Obs.*

1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 160 So yet wil I not pretermit to declare out of other men such notes as I finde. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* xiii. 85, I must not pretermit to hint.

4. To neglect to avail oneself or make use of; to allow (time or opportunity) to pass unused or unimproved; to miss, lose. Now *rare*.

1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 25, I schal neuer pretermyt occasyon nor tyme of helpyng my cuntrey. 1609 Sir E. Hoby *Let. to Mr. T. H.* Pref. 3 Throughly to possesse themselues of your fauour, they will pretermit neither time, nor meanes. 1651 Wittie tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* IV. ii. 205. 1840 J. P. Kennedy *Quodlibet* i. (1860) 27, I cannot pretermit the opportunity now afforded me to glance..at some striking events.

5. To leave off for the time or for a time; to interrupt; *erroneously*, to leave off, cease.

1828 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 484 For her doth Farmer Brookes's mastiff..pretermit his incessant bark. 1878 Stevenson *Edinburgh* (1889) 36 Some customs..have been fortunately pretermitted. 1882 B. Harte *Flip* ii, The monotonous strokes of an axe were suddenly pretermitted.

[ℙ The alleged sense 'To render ineffectual', 'to frustrate', in *Cent. Dict.* and *Standard Dict.*, is an error due to misreading the passage cited.]

Hence **Pretermi·tting** *vbl. sb.* Also **Pretermi·tter**, one who pretermits; **Pretermi·ttently** *adv.*, erron. for Intermittently.

1566 Drant *Horace, Sat.* II. iii. Prol. F v b, A sluggarde, and pretermitter of duetifull occasions. 1579-80 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 259 But pretermitting of ony tyme. 1857 Miss Mulock *Woman's Th. abt. Wom.* 191 One half the parish resolutely declines 'knowing' the other half—sometimes pretermittently, sometimes permanently.

Pretermi·tted, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] That is passed by or overlooked; omitted.

1651 Weldon *Crt. Chas. I* 196 He hath Pensions out of the pretermitted Customs. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1662) I. 184 Cheshire is one of the 12. pretermitted Counties, the Names of whose Gentry were not returned into the Tower, in the 12. year of K. Henry the Sixth. 1727 in *6th Rep. Dep. Kpr.* App. II. 118 The Office of Comptroller of the Petty and of the Pretermitted Customs..in the Port of London. 1875 Poste *Gaius* II. Comm. (ed. 2) 224 The existence of a pretermitted *suus heres*..was alone important.

Preternatural (prĭtəɹnæ·tiûrăl, -tʃûrăl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also **præter-**. [ad. med.L. *præternātūrālis* (1255 in Albertus Magnus *Metaph.* II. xi) f. L. phr. *præter nātūram*: see Preter-. So obs. F. *préternaturel* (15.. in Godef.), It. *preternaturale*.] That is out of the ordinary course of nature; beyond, surpassing, or differing from what is natural; non-natural; formerly = abnormal, exceptional, unusual; sometimes = Unnatural; see also b.

1580 G. Harvey *Three Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 59 A preternaturall, or supernaturall ominous worke of God. 1593 R. Harvey *Philadelphus* 49 Some make themselues barren with preternatural dyet. 1651 Wittie tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* 232 We use them [remedies] that we may reduce the body from a preternaturall to its naturall state againe. 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 5 Prodigies Præternatural, such I account all strange Events, which hold of no steady causes, but are to us soly casual and uncertain. 1685 Boyle *Eng. Notion Nat.* iv. 82 That which thwarts this Order [of Nature] may be said to be Preternatural, or contrary to Nature. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.*, *Whitloe*, a preternatural and very troublesome Swelling towards the Fingers ends. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* iii. (1819) 40 Either in the natural or preternatural state of the organ, the use of the chain of bones is to propagate the impulse. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* ii, Mrs. Transome..seemed to hear and see what they said and did with preternatural acuteness.

b. Used as = Supernatural.

1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* I. 190 People were determined in the choice of their holy places by those præternatural phænomena. 1829 Southey *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 11 Preternatural impressions are sometimes communicated to us for wise purposes. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* V. xxxi. (1878) 533 His coming was heralded by a series of preternatural dispensations.

† **B.** *sb.* (*pl.*) Preternatural attributes or qualities. *Obs. rare.*

1708 H. Dodwell *Nat. Mort. Hum. Souls* 138 If Humane Souls, since their loss of Præternaturals, are in course, subjected to these inferior Dæmons.

Hence **Pre·ternatura·lity**, *nonce-wd.*, **Preterna·turalness**, preternatural quality; **Preterna·ture**, *nonce-wd.*, that which is out of the course of nature.

1666 J. Smith *Old Age* (1676) 133 There is such an intricate mixture of naturality and preternaturality in Age. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Preter-naturalness*, quality ont of the natural Course. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 588 The preternaturalness of the deliverance is pictured by the driving the locust..into two opposite seas. 1842 Poe *Marie Roget* Wks. 1864 I. 260 In my own heart there dwells no faith in præter-nature.

Preterna·turalism. [f. prec. + -ism.]

1. The character or condition of being preternatural; that which is preternatural; with *a* and *pl.* an instance of this; a preternatural occurrence.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* Dec. 702/2 Byron's drama partakes both of Hamlet and Macbeth. It is the incest of the one with the preternaturalism of the other. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. III. viii, Saturated through every fibre with Preternaturalism of Suspicion. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* VI. ii. II. 10 Among the simple People, arose rumours of omens, preternaturalisms, for and against.

2. A recognition of the preternatural; a system or doctrine of the preternatural.

1864 *Realm* 8 June 7 'Frankenstein' and 'Zanoni' are powerful books, but their præternaturalism seems forced and unreal. 1872 A. B. Alcott *Concord Days, Sleep & Dreams* 204 A faith, were such possible, destitute of an element of preternaturalism, or of mysticism. 1882 M. Arnold in *19th Cent.* May 695 A religion of preternaturalism is doomed.

So **Preterna·turalist**, a believer in the preternatural.

1868 M. Collins *Sweet Anne Page* I. 93 The ladies were rather puzzled how to deal with this young præter-naturalist.

Preterna·turally, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] In a preternatural manner; more than naturally; abnormally, extraordinarily, unusually.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 30 Simple air, being preternaturally attenuated by heat, will make itself room, and break, and blow up that which resisteth it. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* Introd., Warts and Swellings, with other things which grow upon the living Body præternaturally. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. iii. 402 The Vibrations in the internal Parts of the Brain are preternaturally increased. 1848 Lytton *Harold* III. ii, With a countenance preternaturally thoughtful for his years. 1881 W. Collins *Black Robe* vii, The night was almost preternaturally quiet.

Preterperfect (prĭtəɹpə·ɹfĕkt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *præteritum perfectum* 'complete past', with contraction: see Preter, Preterite, and Perfect.]

1. *Gram.* Past perfect; applied to a tense which indicates a past or completed state or action. Also *elliptically* as *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1534 Tindale *N. T.*, *Matt.* Prol., The Hebrue phrase, or maner of speach..Whose preterperfectence and presentence is bothe one, and the futuretence is the optatiue mode also. 1530 Palsgr. 84 The preterperfit tens as *je ay parlé* I have spoken. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.* C j, The preterperfectence, the time perfectly past. *a* 1658 Cleveland *To T. C.* 26 How canst thou then delight the Sense In Beauty's Preterperfect-tence? 1711 J. Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* 114 In Latin the Present Time of the Perfect action is commonly called the *Preterperfect* Time. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 38 They..sometimes use the preterperfect, instead of the present tense of the indicative mood.

2. *nonce-use.* More than perfect, surpassing the point of perfection.

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 559 Dumas is one of those persons who love.. to furnish the most preterperfect of apartments with the most fabulous of furniture.

† **Pre·terpluparenthe·tical,** *a. Obs. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. after next + Parenthetical.] Excessively addicted to parenthesis; cf. Parenthetical *a.* 2.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 16 Let him understand that Ignorance is the Grand-mother of mistaken Necessity; mistaken Necessity, the Father-in-law of intended iniquity; and that a preterpluparentheticall head hath seldome a clear and orderly judgement.

Pre·terpluperfect, *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *præteritum plusquamperfectum* (Priscian *c* 525), with contraction: see Preter, Preterite, and Pluperfect.]

1. *Gram.* = Pluperfect *a.* 1. Also *elliptically* as *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 84 The preterplusperfit tens, as *javôye parlé* I had spoken. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.* C j, The preterpluperfectence, the time more then perfectly past. 1612 Brinsley *Pos. Parts* (1669) 33 What time speaks the Præterpluperfect Tense of? *A.* Of that which is more than perfectly past, or past a long while since. 1685 H. More *Paralip. Prophet.* ix. 53, ἐγεγόνει being the Preterpluperfect tense. 1799 [see Preterimperfect]. 1862 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XIII. xiv. (1872) V. 137 Friedrich..gave him to know.. that coöperation was henceforth a thing of the preterpluperfect tense.

2. *gen.* or *allusively.* More than 'pluperfect'; superlatively perfect. (Chiefly in humorous use.)

1599 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* IV. i, Darest thou call my wife strumpet, thou preterpluperfect tense of a woman! 1652 J. Taylor (Water P.) (*title*) Newes from Tenebris: or preterpluperfect nocturnall or night Worke. *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* II. 334 Most sanctimonious and preterpluperfect maiden! I abhor myself for once suspecting your impenetrability. 1892 Lounsbury *Stud. Chaucer* I. 348 There are men who, neither in language nor in literature, can be satisfied with perfect propriety. They insist upon what may be termed preterpluperfect propriety.

Pre-terrestrial: see Pre- B. 1 d.

† **Preterve·ction.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prætervectiōn-em*, n. of action from *prætervehĕre* to carry or convey past, f. *præter*, Preter- + *vehĕre* to carry.] The action of carrying past a place or station.

1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* IV. iv. (1715) 189 The Place he produces out of Eunapius to that Purpose [παρακομιζεται] seems rather to denote the Prætervection of the Body by some Place, than its Elation from the House wherein it was prepar'd for Burial.

† **Prete·x,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *prætexĕre* to weave before or in front, to border; to place before as a covering, to cloak, disguise, pretend; f. *præ*, Pre- A. 4 + *texĕre* to weave.]

1. *trans.* To put forward as a pretext; to allege as a reason or excuse; to pretend; = Pretext *v.*

1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* xii. 210 Leste their rasshnes (as thei pretex it) shuld confirme the enimies of the gospell. 1562 in *Kessoning betuix Crosraguell & Knox* B iij b, Thairfore keip your promes, and pretex na ioukrie be my Lorde of Cassillis writing.

2. To cover or shield with a pretext; to cloak.

1548 Patten *Exped. Scotl.* L j b, Pretexyng this his great vngodlines..with coolour of religion. *?a* 1566 Edwards *Sonn.* i. (R.), O neuer let ambition's pride, (Too oft pretexed with our Country's good)..Or thirst of wealth thee from her banks divide.

Pretext (prī·tekst), *sb.*1 [ad. L. *prætextus* (*u*-stem) outward display, show, a pretext, f. ppl. stem of *prætexĕre*: see prec. (or ad. L. *prætext-um* a pretext, orig. pa. pple. neut. of the same). So F. *prétexte* (16th c. in Littré). Formerly (until *c* 1840–50) stressed *prete·xt.*]

That which is put forward to cover the real purpose or object; the ostensible reason or motive of action; an excuse, pretence, specious plea.

1513 More *Rich. III*, Wks. 58/1 The denise of some conuenient pretext, for which the peple should be content, to depose the prince. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 988 We may coulor it with some pretext. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xl. 255 A pretext..to discharge themselves of their obedience. 1736 Berkeley *Querist* App. § 80 Such cash should not be liable to seizure on any pretext. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 159 Publick benefit would soon become the pretext, and perfidy and murder the end. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II. xxviii, The same pretext of sylvan game. 1842 Tennyson *Gardener's Daughter* 188 Henceforward squall nor storm Could keep me from that Eden where she dwelt. Light pretexts drew me. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xxiv. 241, I.. sent them to their village under pretext of obtaining birds. 1883 H. Drummond *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (1884) 89 To sit down on the outermost edge of the Holy Ground on the pretext of taking off their shoes.

† **b.** A claim or pretension asserted. *rare*−1.

1633 Stafford *Pac. Hib.* II. iii. 139 Praying that his life might bee spared, in policie of State; for whilest hee lived, his brother Iohn could not make any pretext to the Earledome.

† **Pretext,** *a.* (*sb.*2) *Obs. rare.* Also præ-. [ad. L. (*toga*) *prætexta* a toga bordered or edged with purple, pa. pple. fem. of *prætexĕre* to edge, border: see Pretex. So F. *prétexte.*]

1. Woven in front; bordered, edged, fringed (in quots., with purple); *pretext gown* = Prætexta.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. iii. (S.T.S.) I. 25 Be exempill of þir Ethruschis þe sadill currill and þe pretext govne, with mony vthir ornamentis..war brocht vp in rome. *Ibid.* II. xxiii. 224 Þe ornamentis consulare, þat is to say, þe axis, the sadill curall, the pretext govne.

2. Of a person: Wearing the Prætexta.

a 1659 Lovelace *Poems* (1864) 251 A senator prætext, that knewst to sway The fasces.

B. *sb.* = Prætexta.

1598 Greenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* I. i. (1622) 2 His earnest desire was, they should be called Princes of youth, and chosen Consuls elect, before they had cast of their prætext or infants garments. *Ibid.* XII. ix. 167 Britannicus in his pretext, and Nero in triumphing attire.

Hence † **Prete·xted** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*−1, bordered.

1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 154 Æmilius Lepidus.. by decree of senate had a statue in his pretexted purple and golden bulla's (or bubbles) set up in the capitol.

Pretext (prĭte·kst), *v.* [a. F. *prétexter* (17th c. in Littré) to take as a pretext, f. *prétexte* Pretext *sb.*1] *trans.* To use or assign as a pretext; to allege as an excuse; to pretend. Also *absol.*

1606 [see Pretexted *ppl. a.*1]. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1822) I. 378 A decency was observed, and conscience always pretexted. 1849 Miss Pardoe *Francis I*, II. xiv. 377 He retraced his steps to the Rue de Fer; where, pretexting business he entered the shop of the armourer. 1885 C. Black in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* III. 241 Pretexting a sprained wrist as excuse for a strange hand.

† **Pretexta·tian,** *a. Obs.* In 8 præ-. [f. L. *prætextāt-us* clothed with the *toga prætexta* (see Pretext *a.*), in *ætās prætextāta* (Gellius) + -ian.] Of or pertaining to those who wore the *prætexta* (i.e. to children under seventeen years of age).

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 355 Children, under the

said Septennian Age; for, from those Years upwards to the Prætextatian term of fifteen or upwards, the Doctor prescribes [etc.].

Prete·xtatized, *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *prætextāt-us* veiled, disguised, hence (of words) equivocal, unchaste.] Rendered equivocal or obscene.

1853 Badham *Halieut.* (1854) 507 Debased and pretextatized as the Imperial city had become in Juvenal's time, no Roman was a match for them.

Prete·xted, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Pretext *v.* + -ed [1].] Put forward or used as a pretext; pretended.

1606 Ford *Honor Tri.* (1843) 25 Such these are, who.. import the pretexted glosse of beauties name. 1864 *Realm* 23 Mar. 2 What the real truth is with regard to the pretexted Holy Alliances and retrograde policy of the Austrian Government. 1880 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 54 He called most of them by their Christian names on some pretexted fiction of cousinship.

Pretexted, *ppl. a.*[2]: see after Pretext *a.*

†**Prete·xtuous**, *a. Obs. rare.* Also præ- [f. L. *prætextu-s* (*u*-stem: see Pretext *sb.*[1]) + -ous.] Of the nature of a pretext; specious, plausible.

1647 *Quæres presented to his Majesty's Remembr.* 3 To advance the designe with a pretextuous letter, An Roy. 1649 in *Proc. Comm. Gen. Assembly* (1896) 249 Envyous vnderminers in a singular and prætextuous way aiming at our ruine.

†**Prete·xture.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *prætext-*, ppl. stem of *prætexĕre* (see Pretex) + -ure.] A disguising or cloaking; a pretext.

1618 T. Adams *Love's Copy* Wks. 1862 II. 416 Now we have studied both textures of words and pretextures of manners, to shroud dishonesty.

Prethe, pre-thee, prethy, obs. ff. Prithee.

Prethoracic, -tibial: see Pre- B. 3. **Prethoughtful:** see Pre- A. 3.

†**Pretifollie.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* Alteration of *trettifollie*, Tre-trifolie, after Pretty and Folly.

1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* xxix. Notes 239 An herbe.. (suppose it to be trettiefolie or pretiefollie) mingled with elder berryes and rew, (which may signifie sage counsell and repentance).

†**Preti·nct,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *prætinct-*, ppl. stem of *prætingĕre*: see Pre- A. and Tinct *v.*] *trans.* To tinge or imbue beforehand.

1641 Ld. J. Digby *Sp. in Ho. Comm.* 21 Apr. 11 The eye if it be pretincted with any colour, is vitiated in its discerning.

Pretiosity, -tious, obs. ff. Preciosity, -cious.

Pretland, obs. Sc. form of Prattling *ppl. a.*

†**Pretoi·r, -oyr(e,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *pretoire* sb. and adj., ad. L. *prætōrium, prætōrius* adj.: see Prætorium, Prætorian.] **a.** *sb.* = Prætorium. **b.** *adj.* = Prætorial, Prætorian.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 181 A Romein, Which Consul was of the Pretoire, Whos name was Carmidotoire. 1430-40 Lydg. *Bochas* viii. i. (MS. Bodl. 263) 367/1 Whilom a prefect in Rome the Cite Of the pretoire. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* II. ii. iv. 94 In one of the quarters was a gardyn pretoyre meruayllously fayr wherin floures ne fruytes faylled neuer [Fr. *avoit ung pretoire*, i.e. an enclosed yard or space].

Pretoir, obs. Sc. form of Prætor.

Pretone (prĭ·tōun). *Phonology.* [f. Pre- B. + Tone.] The syllable or vowel preceding the stressed or accented syllable. So **Pretonic** (prĭtǫ·nik) *a.*, coming immediately before the stressed or tonic syllable.

1864 Webster, *Pretonic*, before a tone; as, a pretonic sound or note. 1874 Davidson *Hebr. Gram.* (1892) 46, *a* in the pretone, or *a* in the tone, or *a* in both places. 1884 C. H. Toy in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* Dec. 499 The pretonic vowel is either heavy or lightest, that is, sh°wā...The number of occurrences of sh°wā in pretone is considerable. 1895 W. M. Lindsay *Short Lat. Gram.* 29 The new law of accentuation..brought with it the possibility of a new variety, namely, suppression of the syllable preceding the accent, Pretonic syncope.

Pretor, -orian, -ory, etc.: see Prætor, etc.

Pre-torture, -tracheal, etc.: see Pre- A. 1, B. 3, etc.

†**Pretru·de,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Pre- A. 4 + L. *trūdĕre* to thrust.] *trans.* To thrust or drive in front or before one.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 662 Those..which are not small enough to pass those Straits.., being just admitted, stick there till other appelling Substances give them a farther Comminution, and so pretrude them along.

Prette, obs. rare pa. t. of Pride *v.*

Prettify (prĭ·tĭfəi), *v. colloq.* [f. Pretty *a.* + -fy.] *trans.* To make pretty; to represent prettily in a painting or writiug. Hence **Pre·ttifying** *vbl. sb.*

1850 F. Trollope in F. E. Trollope *Life* (1895) II. xi. 203 Keep your money to prettify your house, dear son. 1855 Hawthorne *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1870) I. 237, I rather wonder that people of real taste should help nature out, and beautify her, or perhaps rather *prettify* her so much as they do. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* 15 June 181 He has prettified his market town, and thereby lost much of its reality. 1902 *Academy* 12 Apr. 379/2 Keats said it [Leigh Hunt's angelic optimism] did him positive injury by its eternal prettyfying of fine things, and he might have added its eternal prettyfying of common things.

Prettily (prĭ·tĭli), *adv.* Forms: see Pretty. [f. Pretty *a.* + -ly [2].] In a pretty manner.

†**1.** In a cunning or clever manner; cleverly, ingeniously, skilfully, neatly. *Obs.*

14.. *A.B.C.* 6 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 244 A bok hym is browt..Pratylych I-wrout. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xi. 282 They shoved theym so prately agenste a pyller of marbell stone that their eyen lepte oute of theyr hedes. *c* 1530 *Crt. Love* 420 Though thow seest a faut right at thyne y, Excuse it blyve, and glose it pretily. 1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 881 They were driven to give ground; and so prettily retired, defending the Consull the best they could. 1589 *Hay any Work* B j, You can shift of an haynous accusation very pretily. 1590 Shars. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 53 Lysander riddles very prettily. 1594 — *Rich. III*, III. i. 134 To mittigate the scorne he giues his Vncle, He prettily and aptly taunts himselfe. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 23 Sept., I find how prettily this cunning Lord can be partial and dissemble it in this case.

† **b.** To the point; expressively, aptly, neatly.

1584 Cogan *Haven Health* ii. (1636) 20 When hee [Socrates] was laughed to scorne of Alcibiades, for so doing, he answered him very prettily. 1605 Camden *Rem., Epigr.* 16 Which a Poet..expressed thus very briefly, and for that age pretily. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Truth* (Arb.) 501 Mountaigny saith prettily [etc.]. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* i. (1846) I. 12 It is prettily remarked by an ancient historian who had fought against them, that the effusion of blood was the only circumstance which distinguished a field of battle from a field of exercise.

2. In a way that pleases the eye, ear, or æsthetic sense; beautifully but not grandly; 'nicely'.

In nursery language children are told to *eat, ask, behave prettily.*

1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* cliii, Lytill fischis..In a iout can swym So prattily, and dressit tham to sprede Thaire curall fynnis. 1463 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 8 Your daughter & myn..speaketh prattely & french, & hath near hand learned her sawter. *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 89 Therin a goldfinch leping pretily Fro bough to bough. 1573-80 Baret *Alv.* P 661 Pretilie or pleasantly spoken, *lepide aut facete dictum.* 1653 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* I. xx. 263 It looks prettily, but rewards the eye, as burning basons do, with intolerable circles of reflected fire. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 246 The Ax stroaks..on the Brick,..if they be streight and parallel one to another, look very prettily. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* I. xv. 92 So prettily loth to speak till spoken to. 1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourtray Fam.* II. 237, I mean to be so prettily behaved, as to become the darling of all the old, sober, stupid folks in the kingdom. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvi, Eva said, 'Topsy, you arrange flowers very prettily'. 1857 Woon *Com. Obj. Sea Shore* 27 The body is prettily banded with multitudes of narrow dark markings. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. xvi, Her prettily-insolent eyebrows. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxx, If you had only asked me prettily. 1883 'Annie Thomas' *Mod. Housewife* 70 A prettily-worked holland blouse.

b. Gently, softly, quietly. Now *dial.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 9 The kinge hyed hym, & helped to sette her on horsbak moche prately [*orig.* doulcement]. 1533 More *Apol.* 93 b, Wyth that worde putte the tone pretely backe with his hande, and all to buffet the tother about the face. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 37 *Prattily*, softly. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Prattily*, softly, delicately. 'Gang prattily, er thou'lt wacken 't barn'. 1883 *Almondb. & Huddersf. Gloss.* s. v., A tap runs pratly when it lets out only a small stream in proportion to its size.

† **3.** Considerably, fairly, passably, moderately; = Pretty *adv.* 1 (but also qualifying vbs.). *Obs.*

1533 More *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1037/2 Tyndal the captain of our Englyshe heretikes..was taken for full pretyly learned to. 1540 Coverdale *Confut. Standish* (1547) i iv, Ye can prately well graunt to a thing in one place, and denie the same in another. 1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 201 Hauing now recouerd his strength pretily well. 1656 Sanderson *Serm.* Pref. (1689) 67 By their Education prettily well principled. 1823 Byron *Juan* XII. lxxv, I..had an ear that served me prettily. 1826 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 7 The English money used to be spent prettily in that country.

Prettiness (prĭ·tĭnės). [f. Pretty *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being pretty.

1. 'Beauty without dignity; neat elegance without elevation' (J.); beauty of a slight, diminutive, dainty, or childish kind, without stateliness.

1530 Palsgr. 257/2 Prattynesse, *mignonnerie.* 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. ix. (1712) 65 There being..that Majesty and Stateliness, as in the Lion, the Horse, the Eagle, and Cock; or that grave Awfulness, as in.. Mastiffs; or Elegancy and Prettiness, as in your lesser Dogs, and most sorts of Birds; all which are several Modes of Beauty. 1663 Cowley *Ess. in Verse & Prose, Greatness*, If I were ever to fall in love again.. it would be, I think, with Prettiness, rather than with Majestical Beauty. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 190 Tis vast Impertinence in an Old Woman, to think to set up for Prettiness. 1832 W. Irving *Alhambra* II. 13 A neatness, a grace, and an all-pervading prettiness, that were perfectly fascinating. 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 2 These houses.. nothing can exceed in prettiness their aspect as they shine in the sun. 1874 J. Fergusson in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 755 The vigour of the crude colouring..of the staircase at Cardiff stands in strange contrast with the feeble prettiness of Worcester Chapel.

† **2.** Pleasantness, agreeableness. *Obs.*

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. v. 189 Thought, and Affliction, Passion, Hell it selfe, She turns to Fauour, and to prettinesse. 1658 Evelyn *Diary* 27 Jan., He [a child] was all life, all prettinesse, far from morose, sullen, or childish in any thing he said or did.

† **b.** Cleverness; amusingness. *Obs.*

1674 R. Godfrey *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 90 But the prettiness of the Knack was that Master Docter who denyed strong-beer to his two Patients..was almost angry with his servant for not quickly bringing up a Cup of the Best-beer to quench his thirst.

3. with *a* and *pl.* That which is pretty; a pretty act, thing, feature, etc.; a pretty ornament.

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Disc. i. § 10 Receiving and ministring respectively, perpetual prettinesses of love, and fondnesse. 1686 W. de Britaine *Hum. Prud.* xiv. 64, I ever had a Noble Affection for that excellent Sex, as great Instruments of good. and the prettinesses of Society. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. *Copse* 47 All this and a thousand amusing prettinesses..does my beautiful greyhound perform. 1832 *Ibid.* Ser. V. *C. Cleveland* 202 The nuptial prettinesses of cake, and gloves, and silver favours. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* i, The prettinesses of Somersetshire are among those which are the least known. 1888 Miss Bradbon *Fatal Three* I. i, The room was full of flowers and prettinesses of every kind. 1893 Mrs. C. Praed *Outlaw & Lawm.* I. 62 It was always Elsie who did the prettinesses..whether it was in our ball dresses or our parlour.

4. Affected, trivial, or conceited beauty of expression, style, or execution in literature or art. Also, an instance of this, a prettyism.

1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* v. xiv. 172 The learned Hugo Grotius..the ingenuities and prettinesses of whose expositions had almost imposed upon my self to a belief that there might be some such sense also of the Revelation as he drives at. 1690 Norris *Beatitudes* (1692) 118 There is more prettiness in the Expression, than truth in the Notion. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 474 ¶ 4 Their distinguishing Mark is certain Prettinesses of Foreign Languages, the Meaning of which they could have better express'd in their own. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxvii. 233 He.. uttered a thousand prettinesses in the way of compliment. 1794 Mathias *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 56 Before they attempt by prettinesses, glittering words, points, conceits, and forced thoughts, to sacrifice propriety and just imagery to the rage of mere novelty. 1887 *Leeds Mercury* 8 Jan. 10/1 A scholar who delights in the delicacies and prettinesses of scholarship.

Pretty (prĭ·tĭ), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: *a.* 1 prættiȝ, pætiȝ, petiȝ; 5 prati, 5-6 praty, pratie, 5-7 (9 *dial.*) pratty, 6 prayty, pratye, prattie, 8-9 *Sc.* proty, protty. *β.* 5-7 prety, 6-7 pret(t)ie, 6- pretty. *γ.* 6 preatie, -ty, prittie, 7 preety, prity, 7-8 (9 *dial.*) pritty (8 pritey). *δ.* 9 *dial.* perty, pirty, purty, pooty, putty. [OE. *prættig*, f. *prætt*, Prat *sb.*[1], trick, wile, craft, akin to Icel. *prettugr* tricky, deceitful, f. *prettr* trick; also to EFris. and obs. Du. *prettig* sportive, funny, humorous, f. *pret* joke, sport, fun, pleasure (Doornkaat-Koolman, Franck):—WGer. **pratti-* or **pratta*; also, with metathesis, Flem. *pertig*, MDu. (*ghe*)*pertich* brisk, clever, roguish ('*pertigh* Fland. argutulus, fallax', Kilian), f. MDu. *parte*, early mod.Du. *perte, parte, pratte* trick, deceit, cunning (Kilian), Du. *part* trick, prank.

The history has several points of obscurity. The OE. *prættig* appears to be rare and late; it also varies in an unusual way (but cf. *sprǽc, spǽc* speech) with *pætig, petig* or rather *pætig, pétig*. After the OE. period the word is unknown till the 15th c., when it becomes all at once frequent in various senses, none identical with the OE., though derivable from it. The earlier forms *prati, praty*, etc., also correspond to the OE. *prættig*; but *prety, pretty* have *e*, like the ON. and continental words; while *preaty, preety, prity* may represent OE. **prétig*, **prétig* (whence *pætig, pétig*). The current spoken word is *pritty*, but spelt *pretty*. The metathesized *pirty, purty*, etc., agree with the usual treatment of *re, ri*, in s.w. dial. (cf. *urd, burches, Urchet, urn*, for *rod, breeches, Richard, run*), and with the Flem. and Du. forms above. (Celtic and Latin derivations sometimes conjectured are unfounded.) The sense-development, 'deceitful, tricky, cunning, clever, skilful, admirable, pleasing, nice, pretty', has parallels, more or less extensive, in *canny, clever, cunning* (cf. mod. U.S. use), *fine, nice*, and other adjectives.]

I. In OE.

† **1.** Cunning, crafty, wily, artful, astute. *Obs.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Colloq.* in Wright *Voc.* 12 Vultis esse versipelles, aut milleformes, in mendaciis vafri, in loquelis astuti? *Gloss*, Wille ge beon prættige oþþe þusenthiwe on leasungum lytige on sprǽcum gleawlice? *c* 1000 — *Voc.* ibid. 47/2 *Sagax, vel gnarus, vel astutus, vel callidus*, petiȝ, *vel* abered.

II. From 15th century.

2. a. Of persons: Clever, skilful; apt. *Obs.* or *arch.*

The sense in some of the quots. is uncertain.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2622 A praty man of pure wit, protheus he hight. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 276 He schall (and he haue liff) Proue till a praty swayne. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 112/8 Prétie, *scitus, facetus.* 1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 44/1 Andrew White a good humanician, a pretie philosopher. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* III. viii, 'There goes the prettiest fellow in the world..for managing a jury'.

b. Of things: Ingeniously or cleverly made or done; ingenious, artful, clever. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xiv. 46 (Harl. MS.) My son..woll with his praty wordis & pleys make me foryete my anger. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VII. 133 The prety wand, I trow be myn entent, Assignes rewlle and cruell jugement. 1547 *Bk. Marchauntes* fiv, A gallant naminge hym selfe an aulmosiner .. played a prety gewgaw. 1565 Jewel *Def. Apol.* II. (1609) 151 When the right Key of Knowledge was lost and gone, it was time to deuise some other prety picklocks to worke the feat. 1589 *Hay any Work* B j, A very prety way to escape. 1671 tr. *Palafox's Conq. China* VI. 119 The King..at last thought of a very pretty way to suppress him, and this was by a stratagem. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 84 They have in Kent a pretty way of saving of Labour in the digging of Chalk.

3. A general epithet of admiration or appreciation corresponding nearly to 'fine' in its vaguest sense, or the modern 'nice': excellent, admirable, commendable; pleasing, satisfactory, agreeable. **a.** Of persons: Having the proper appearance, manners, or qualities of a man, etc.; conventionally applied to soldiers: Brave, gallant, stout, war-

like (chiefly *Sc.*). *Pretty fellow*, a fine fellow, a 'swell', a fop: common in 18th century. Now *arch.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10815 A prouynse of prise, & praty men in. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 290/1 Praty, *prestans.* 1519 *Interl. Four Elements* (Percy Soc.) 17 Than hold downe thy hede lyke a prety man, and take my blyssyng. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 217 The Bishop of Rochester stept into the Pulpit, like a pretie man, and gave the Auditorie a clerkly collation, and Preachement. 1649 Bp. Guthrie *Mem.* (1748) 28 If it had not been that the said Francis, with the help of two pretty men that attended him, rescued him out of their barbarous hands. 1660 Pepys *Diary* 11 May, Dr. Clerke, who I found to be a very pretty man and very knowing. 1709 *Tatler* No. 21 ¶ 4 In Imitation of this agreeable Being, is made that Animal we call a Pretty Fellow; who being just able to find out, that what makes Sophronius acceptable, is a Natural Behaviour; in order to the same Reputation, makes his own an Artificial one. 1728 Fielding *Love in Sev. Masques* I. v, I am afraid, if this Humour continue, it will be as necessary in the Education of a pretty Gentleman to learn to read, as to learn to dance. *a* 1732 Gay *Distress'd Wife* II, A pretty fellow—that is a fine dress'd man with little sense and a great deal of assurance. 1750 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 563 They are pretty people to be with, no ceremony. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) I. v. 20 By his outward appearance he may pass for one of your pretty fellows, for he dresses very gaily. 1768 Ross *Helenore* III. 118 Tooming faulds or ca'ing of a glen, Was ever deem'd the deed of pretty men. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xvii, He..observed they were pretty men, meaning, not handsome, but stout warlike fellows. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* Let. xi, He gaed out with other pretty men in the Forty-five. 1844 Thackeray *B. Lyndon* xvii, I was a pretty fellow of the first class. 1886 Stevenson-*Kidnapped* I, A pretty lad like you should get to Cramond..in two days of walk.

b. Of things: Fine, pleasing, nice; proper.

1566 J. Aldav tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* K v, There is recited a pretie historie of a noble Romane. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 90 Women haue a prettie dish made of Peares. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* III. i, To read them asleep in afternoones vpon some pretty pamphlet. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* Pref. 1 Man's thoughts of life and living are odd things; pritty antitheses. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 1 Sept., It is pretty to see how strange everybody looks. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* I. i, He has a pretty wit. 1815 Jane Austen *Emma* v, Such a pretty height and size. *c* 1850 *Colloq.* (said of one who had said or done something kind or graceful) It was very pretty of him. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* i. (1880) 25 Roach-fishing is very pretty sport. 1894 J. T. Fowler *Adamnan* Introd. 34 There is a very pretty legend, possibly founded on facts, about his 'call'.

c. Used ironically: cf. Fine *a.* 12 c.

1538 *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 198 Sum beynge plucked from under drabbes heddes;..wythe suche other praty besynes, off the whyche I have to moche. 1550 Bale *Apol.* 74 Forsoth it is a praty Ambrose. *a* 1650 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 115 Ther was no mete cam her before, Butt she ete itt vp, lesse and' more, Tbat praty fowlle dameselle. 1742 A pretty kettle of fish [see Kettle 2 b]. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* IV. iv. 31 Expecting us to bear with their pretty perversenesses. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* II. iv. ¶ 4 We drank hard, and returned to our employers in a pretty pickle. 1837 Macaulay *Ess., Bacon* (1865) I. 404/2 A dray-man in a passion calls out, 'You are a pretty fellow', without suspecting that he is uttering irony. 1842 Thackeray *Miss Tickletoby's Lect.* vi, A pretty pass things are come to, when hussies like this are to be..bepitied. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* VI. iii, 'And the new police', said Nick. 'A pretty go when a fellow in a blue coat fetches you the Devil's own con on your head'. 1873 Black *Pr. of Thule* xxi, 'Well, young lady..and a pretty mess you have got us into!'

4. Having beauty without majesty or stateliness; beautiful in a slight, dainty, or diminutive way, as opposed to *handsome*. a. Of persons (usually women or children): Of attractive and pleasing countenance or appearance; comely, bonny.

Pretty is somewhat of a condescending term; we grant it: *beauty* is imperious, and commands our acknowledgement.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 440 A fayr yong man..and he was so pratie & so defte at yong wommen wex evyn fond on hym. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/2 Praty, *elegans, formosus, elegantulus, formulosus.* 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* G ij, He made her to understonde she was fayr and praty. 1530 Palsgr. 776/2 You shall se me waxe pratye [*amignonner*] one of this dayes. 1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 61 Her luorie front, her pretie chin, Were stales that drew me on to sin. 1616 Hieron *Wks.* I. 588 As the saying is, euery thing is pretie when it is young. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xviii. 62 Brought upon the deck, together with a woman and two pretty children. *a* 1717 Parnell *Elegy to Old Beauty* 34 And all that's madly wild, or oddly gay, We call it only pretty Fanny's way. 1722 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) VII. 373 She was a very pretty Woman, and is so still, only too fat. 18.. (*Ballad*) Where are you going, my pretty maid? 1870 Mrs. H. Wood *G. Canterbury's Will* II. i. 9 He is not a fine child, for he is remarkably small; but he is a very pretty one. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 11 Sept. 4/7 We never call a man 'beautiful'. With 'pretty' and 'lovely', that adjective has become the property of women and children alone.

b. Frequently applied in a coaxing or soothing way, esp. to children.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 477 Hayll, so as I can hayll, praty mytyng! *a* 1529 Skelton *Agst. Garnesche* Poems 1843 I. 127 Bas me, buttyng, praty Cys. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* I. i. 73 Pitteous playnings of the prettie babes. 1607 — *Timon* III. i. 15 And what hast thou there vnder thy Cloake, pretty Flaminius? 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 595 My prettiest Perdita. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 66 Then said Mr. Great-heart to the little ones, Come my preety Boys, how do you do? 1847 Tennyson *Prine.* III, While my little one, while my pretty one, sleeps.

c. Of things: Pleasing to the eye, the ear, or the æsthetic sense. (Cf. Fair *a.* 1 f, g, 2.)

1472 John Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 55 Forget not..to get some goodly ryng, pryse of xxs., or som praty flowyr of the same pryse,..to geve to Jane Rodon. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 150 The place is praty and fayr and I wyll that it be called Montalban. 1538 J. London in *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, XIII. No. 1342 (P. R. O.), They haue oon fayer orchard and sondry praty gardens and lodginges. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cxlviii. ii, You pretie starrs in robe of night, As spangles twinckling. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 35 They sing several pretty Songs in the Turkish and Persian Languages. 1732 Earl of Oxford in *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 164 We stopped at ..Narford, the seat of Sir Andrew Fountaine. It is a pretty box. 1802–21 Mrs. Wheeler *Westmld. Dial.* iv. (ed. 3) 87 Ah Lord! its fearful pratty, indeed. 1888 Miss Braddon *Fatal Three* I. ii, She can have a prettier room at the Hook.

d. Often conjoined with *little*; sometimes app. merely expletive: see Little *a.* 3.

?*a* 1400 Lydg. *Chorle & Byrde* (Roxb.) 4 He purposed to make Within his hows a praty litill cage. 1529 Lytle prety pecadulians [see Peccadillian]. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 381/1 A lytle prety sorowe and verye shortely done. 1552 Huloet, Pratye lyttle one, *paruulus.* 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 503 In his left hand he bare somtime..a little pretty coach. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 195 This pretty, puny, weakly little one. 1883 Ruskin *Art Eng.* 25 The mother sent me a pretty little note.

5. Considerable in number, quantity, or extent, as in *a pretty deal, while, way*, etc.; also *a pretty many* = a good many; = Fair *a.* 3 b; *Sc.* Gey, Gay *a.* 7. Cf. Pretty *adv.* 1. Now *arch.* or *dial.*

c 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 88 Caste in your colours that schalbe rede afore a prety whyle, and..let hem boyle togedyris. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Dij b, Holde vp yowre hande a praty way of from the Malarde. *a* 1535 More *Mery Jest*, etc. 73 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 122 First faire and wele a pretie deale He hyd it in a potte. 1538 London in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* 234 Catell, wherof I founde praty store. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 224 b, Antigonus .. stood hangyng downe his hedde a preatie space. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 14 A place of some pretty heighth. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. ii. 30 Their bowes be short, and of a pretie strength. 1656 Heylin *Surv. France* 8 Swine also they have in prety number. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 199 With a pretty strength press the middle of one end of your Work. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 152 A Person, who lived a pretty way off. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* III. i, The transfer of his commission, which brought a pretty sum into his pocket. 1860 Darwin *Lett. to Lyell* Sept., Which is a pretty deal more than I can say of some. 1861 Tulloch *Eng. Purit.* iv. 415 In the light.. of this word he went a pretty while.

b. *A pretty penny*, a considerable sum, a good deal of money: see Penny 9 e.

1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 444 ¶ 4 Charles Ingoldson..has made a pretty Penny by that Asseveration. 1768, 1885, 1889 [see Penny 9 e]. 1848 Mrs. Gaskell *M. Barton* v, This mourning..will cost a pretty penny.

† c. *Pretty and* (with another adj.), was formerly used as = Pretty *adv.* 1. Cf. Gey *a.* b. *Obs.*

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 153 It was but pretie and so, for a Latine Poet after others. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* II. ix. (1668) 184 You shall blink it more by much than was the strong Ale, for it must be pretty and sharp. 1633 T. James *Voy.* 75 The weather..was pretty and warme. *Ibid.* 78 It was pretty and cleere.

† 6. Mean, petty, insignificant. (? Error for *petty.*)

1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. Prol. 90 For, mycht thou comprebend be thine engyne The maist excellent maieste devyne, He mycbt be reput a pretty God and mene.

B. *sb.* (The adj. used absol.) a. A pretty man, woman, or child; a pretty one; in phr. *my pretty! my pretties!* used in addressing people, etc. b. A pretty thing, an ornament. c. The fluted or ornamented part of a glass or tumbler.

1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* II. Wks. (Globe) 657/2 Back to back, my pretties. *a* 1814 *Father & Son* v. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 399 If you would but comprehend me, my pretty. 1886 Fenn *Master of Cerem.* xvii, Wo-ho, my pretties. b. 1882 *Society* 28 Oct. 23/2 A profusion of.. shells..completed this list of 'pretties'. c. 1890 Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* ix. 101 He proceeds to pour into the glass whisky nearly up to the 'pretty'.

C. Used interjectionally.

1666 Pepys *Diary* 1 Oct., But pretty! how I took another pretty woman for her, taking her a clap on the breech, thinking verily it had been her.

D. *Comb.* (of the adj.) a. Parasynthetic derivatives, as *pretty-footed, -humoured, -toned, -witted* adjs.; *pretty-girlhood* (the estate or domain of pretty girls). b. **Pretty-and-Little, Pretty-Betty, Pretty-Betsy, Pretty Nancy**, names of flowers (see quots.); **pretty-dancers**, the northern lights: see Dancer 5; **pretty-face**, one who has a pretty face.

1882 Friend *Devon. Plant Names*, **Pretty-and-Little*, the common Virginia Stock. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, **Pretty Betty*, flowering Valeriana rubra. 1899 *Church Times* 24 Nov. 622/1 He probably means valerian or Pretty Betsy, common on the cbalk of North Kent. 1808 Jamieson, **Pretty-Dancers*, a name given by the vulgar to the Aurora Borealis. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. xviii. 29 She hugged me to her, and said,..*Prettyface, where gottest thou all thy knowledge? 1612 Selden *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* ii. 34 *margin*, Wel haired, and *pretty-footed; two speciall commendations, dispersed in Greeke Poets. 1784 R. Bage *Barham Downs* I. 319 The Earl expectant had somehow linked together the ideas of pleasure and *pretty-girl-hood. 1664 Pepys *Diary* 1 Aug., Mrs. Harman is a very *pretty-humoured wretch. 1886 Britten & H. *Plant-n.*, Pretty Nancy, *Saxifraga umbrosa* [London Pride]. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 36 The man is *prettie witted enough.

Pretty (prĭ·tĭ), *adv.* Forms: see prec. [The adj. in adverbial use.]

1. To a considerable extent, considerably; in a fair or moderate degree, fairly, moderately, tolerably; rather. Sometimes expressing close approximation to *quite*, or by meiosis equivalent to *very*; at other times denoting a much slighter degree. (Qualifying an adj. or adv.)

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Audaculus*, a pretie hardie felow: vsed in derision. 1598 Florio *Dict.* Ep. Ded. 3 Boccace is prettie hard, yet understood: Petrarche harder but explaned. 1599 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* v. i, The Dutch what-you-call I swallowed pretty well. 1638 Rouse *Heav. Univ.* (1702) 166 They are of a pretty ancient date. 1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* 44 By the end of November the coast was pritty clear of them. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. liv. 288 It is pretty like a young Willow. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xviii. iii, I have discovered a pretty considerable treasure. 1775 Sheridan *St. Patr. Day* II. ii, I'll take pretty good care of you. 1779 — *Critic* I. i, My power with the managers is pretty notorious. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 249 On the S. is a small chapel, pretty entire, dedicated to St. Oran. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i, The other men..lived pretty much as they did. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. xlvi. 195 Parties..are generally pretty equally balanced. 1896 *Law Q. Rev.* July 201 If such be the law, we are pretty sure it is not the law Parliament intended to make.

2. = Prettily. Now *rare* and *illiterate.*

1667 Pepys *Diary* 6 Sept., The several states of man's age, to 100 years old, is shewn very pretty and solemne. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* xvi, I like Aaron to..behave pretty to you. 1876 in Mordaunt & Verney *Warwick. Hunt* (1896) II. 7 Were hallooed on to a fox from Frog Hall Osiers, and ran him very pretty by Kineton Village.

b. Combined with ppl. adjs., as **pretty-behaved** = prettily-behaved; **pretty-spoken**, spoken or speaking prettily. *colloq.*

1787 *Generous Attachment* IV. 167 He thought her..a very decent pretty-behaved sort of a young woman. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* III. viii. ¶ 5 The lady is a very pretty behaved young lady. On my part, I am a very pretty behaved young gentleman.

Prettyish (prĭ·tĭ,ĭsh), *a. colloq.* [See -ish 1.] Somewhat pretty, rather pretty.

1741 H. Walpole *Lett. to Mann* (1834) I. 19 There was Churchill's daughter, who is prettyish and dances well. 1758 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 486 She is prettyish, young, and ignorant. 1852 Clough *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 183 Walk with Emerson to a wood with prettyish pool. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Oct. 438/2 His work contains some prettyish, and even pretty, passages.

Prettyism (prĭ·tĭ,ĭz'm). [See -ism.] Studied prettiness of style or manner; an instance of this.

1806 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 739 We cannot prefer the vague prettyisms of the mere gentleman to the substantial tuition of the mere pedant. 1812 — in *Monthly Rev.* LXVII. 388 As full of antithesis and prettyism of style, as any other part of the book. 1862 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 324 Surely the following puerilities and prettyisms are unbearable. 1907 M. G. Pearse in *Life & Work* Apr. 81/2 The ugliest ism in the world is Pretty-ism, when it does not matter so much what you say as how you say it.

Pre·tty-pre·tty, *a.* and *sb.* [Reduplicated from Pretty *a.* (Imitating childish talk.)]

A. *adj.* That overdoes the pretty; in which the aim at prettiness is overdone. Cf. Goody-goody.

1897 *Bookman* Jan. 119/1 Save in the over-rated, pretty-pretty 'Harbour of Refuge', he is always interesting. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 1 Apr. 4/4 We can't expect men who have to do unpleasant work to be a select gang of pretty-pretty sentimentalists.

B. *sb.* (*pl.*) Pretty things; ornaments, knick-knacks. (Properly nursery prattle.)

1875 Trollope *Autobiog.* (1883) I. ii. 35 My mother..had contrived to keep a certain number of pretty-pretties which were dear to her heart. 1888 *Bow Bells Weekly* 15 June 376/3 This room contains a small fortune in pretty-pretties.

Pretympanic: see Pre- B. 3.

† **Prety·pe**, *v. Obs.* [Pre- A. 1.] = next.

c 1624 Lushington *Recant. Serm.* (1659) 85 St. Jerome might have pretyped it by the age of Man in general.

Pretypify (prĭtĭ·pĭfəi), *v.* [f. Pre- A. 1 + Typify *v.*] *trans.* To typify beforehand, prefigure, foreshadow.

1659 Hammond *On Ps.* lxxii. 17 So shall Christ, pretypified by Solomon. 1659 Pearson *Creed* iv. 412 Our Jesus..did really undergoe those sufferings, which were pretypified and foretold. 1880 W. S. Kent *Man. Infusoria* I. 103 Paramecium and its allies would appear to pre-typify the Turbellaria.

‖ **Pretzel** (pre·tsĕl), **bretzel** (bre·tsĕl). *U. S.* [G. *pretzel, bretzel*, in OHG. *brizzilla* = It. *bracciello* (Florio) a craeknel; usually taken as ad. med.L. *bracellus* a bracelet; also a kind of cake or biscuit (Du Cange).] A crisp biscuit baked in the form of a knot and flavoured with salt; used esp. by Germans as a relish with beer.

1879 in Webster *Suppl.* 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 692/1 The German beer-houses, with their baskets of 'pretzel', are more frequent as we approach the commercial quarters. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 134/1 She brought me some pretzels and a stein that she said her mother brought from the fatherland.

† **Preu, prew,** *a. Obs.* Also 4 preus, 5 pru, 5–6 prue, 6 prewe. [a. OF. *preu, prou, pru*, nom. *preu-z* (*proz, prous, pruz*, 11th c. in Godef.), in mod.F. *preux* valiant, brave, good:—late L. *prōd-is, prōd-em* (*prōde* neut. in *Itala*): see Prow.] Brave,

valiant, doughty, gallant; full of prowess: cf. PREUX.

1340 *Ayenb.* 83 Ine pronesse byeþ þri þinges to-deld, hardyesse, strengþe, an stedeuestnesse. Non ne is aryzt preus, þet þise þri þinges ne heþ. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 177 (Harl. MS.) This king of kinges preu was and elate. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 4888 Ector rode forth In gode vertuus Strong knyȝt, hardy and prus. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 8 b, The worthy hercules and the noble preu Jason. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 79 We ben so pru & so good men of armes. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 15 The prue king Oriant. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. i. 1 Wherby the preweand hardy may haue ensample to incourage them in theyr well doyng.

Preua-, Preue-, Preui-: see PREV-. **Pre-understand, -union, -unite:** see PRE- A. 1, 2.

‖ **Preux** (prʊ̈), *a.* [mod.F. *preux* valiant: see the earlier form PREU.] Brave, valiant, gallant; chiefly in *preux chevalier*, gallant knight.

1771 H. WALPOLE *Lett., to G. Selwyn* 9 Sept., If he is a *preux chevalier*, he will vindicate her character *d'une manière éclatante.* 1803 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 116 When the adventures of a *preux chevalier* were no longer listened to by starts. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Cynotaph*, All *Preux Chevaliers*, in friendly rivalry Who should best bring back the glory of Chi-valry.

Preva, Prevable, obs. ff. PRIVY, PROVABLE.

Preva·ccinated, *ppl. a.* [PRE- A. 1.] Previously vaccinated.

1903 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 21 Mar. 663 Prevaccinated Small-Pox [i.e. occurring in a person previously vaccinated].

† **Preva·de,** *v. rare*—[1]. [app. ad. L. *prævādĕre* to pass before, to be discharged from, to get rid of (perh. here identified with *ēvādĕre* to escape from).] ? To rid oneself of, to omit; 'to neglect' (Jam.).

1641 R. BAILLIE *Lett., to Ld. Montgom.* 2 June, My man, ..give my letters with him to the Generall-Major Baillie, to Meldrum and Durie; prevade not to obtaine him his pay.

† **Pre·vagely,** *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. Of obscure etymology and meaning; there is no answering word in the L. Possibly some error.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. v. 14 His smotterit habit, our his schulderis lidder, Hang prevagely [*Camb. MS.* and *ed.* 1553 pevagely] knyt with a knot togiddir.

† **Prevail,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. next.]

1. The fact of prevailing: = PREVALENCE 1.

1420 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 9 Your gracious preuaile ayenst thentent & malice of your evilwillers. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 143/2 His preuaile was to their reproch.

2. Advantage, benefit: = AVAIL *sb.* 1.

c 1475 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 285 Yt ys necessary to every clothyer, And the most prevayle to theym that may be fownde, Yf they wylle take hede therto and yt undyrstonde.

Prevail (prĭvēi·l), *v.* Forms: 4–7 **prevayle,** 5 **-vayl**(1 **-vaylle,** (*Sc.* **-vele**), 5–7 **-vaile,** 6 **-vaill,** 6–8 **-vale,** 5– **prevail.** [ME. *prevaylle, -vaile,* ad. L. *prævalēre* to be very able, have greater power or worth, prevail (see PRE- and VAIL *v.*). Cf. F. *prévaloir* (subj. † *prévaille*, now *prévale*), 15–16th c.]

† 1. *intr.* To become very strong; to gain vigour or force, to increase in strength. *Obs. rare.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. ix. (Tollem. MS.), By the benefyte of bloudde all the lymmes of the body prevayle and be fedde [*orig.* vigent et nutriuntur]. *a* 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* 654 (Bann. MS.) Into the first orising of it to tell, Or it prevelit planeist and popelus, Quhair now Pareiss citie is situat thus. *a* 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 332/2 We see that nowe hee is preuayled in mischief. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 681 Teach me..Why flowing Tides prevail upon the Main, And in what dark Recess they shrink again. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 105 Prevails not Infidelity as much as Pleasure? And for-ever they must prevail, or decrease, together.

2. *intr.* To be superior in strength or influence; to have or gain the superiority or advantage; to get the better, gain the mastery or ascendancy; to be victorious. Const. *against, over,* † *of,* † *upon.*

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxiv. (Shaks. Soc.) 237 Whan a3ens the ..he may not prevaylle. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxii. (Percy Soc.) 161 In tyme of fight..If you prevayle you shall attayne the fame Of hye honour. 1529 *Supplic. to King* (E.E.T.S.) 43 Hell gates shall not prevayle ageinste them. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* III. 36 Hys men prevayled of their enemies. 1594 *2nd Rep. Dr. Faustus* XXVIII. K ij, So much the Christian preuailed vpon the Turke in three houres and a halfes fight. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 46 Great is truth, and it shall prevaile. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 167 So did not Machabeus: he..o're a mighty King so oft prevail'd, That by strong hand his Family obtain'd, Though Priests, the Crown. 1692 W. MARSHALL *Gosp. Myst. Sanctif.* (1764) 328 In Christ God's mercy prevails high above our sins. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 61 ¶ 5 As Pedantry and Ignorance shall prevail upon Wit and Sense. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 341 Some were for returning and others for staying longer, till the majority prevailed to come back. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 16 Cool self-love is prevailed over by passion and appetite. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 377 The intention of the devisor must prevail. 1895 *Law Times* C. 5/2 The title of the assignee was..held to prevail over that of the trustee.

† b. *trans.* To prevail over, have superiority over, outstrip. *Sc. Obs. rare.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 198 Displesit wes the nobillis of the Britis, That sic ane man of law birth and valour, Sould thame prevaill into so grit honour.

3. *intr.* To be effectual or efficacious; to be successful, to succeed.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 241 Whiche preuaylenge not, [she] was commaunded to kepenge. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cexlvii. (1482) 314 So he retorned home ageyne with his meyny and preuayled nothynge. 1526 TINDALE *John* xii. 19 Ye se that we prevayle no thynge: loo all the worlde goth after hym. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* III. (1577) O viij b, [He] proued many remedies, but all preuayled not. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IX. 16 Songs..Prevail as much..As would a plump of trembling Fowl, that rise Against an Eagle. 1830 TENNYSON *Supposed Confess.* 99 But why Prevailed not thy pure prayers?

† b. *To prevail to* (a thing) or *to do* (something): to succeed in doing, attaining, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1473–5 in *Calr. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1830) II. Pref. 57 Seeng that the said Richard..coude not prevaile to his said feyned title. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* IV. ii, Oh, cruell wight, shulde any cause prevaile To make the staine thy hands with brothers blod? 1644 BP. HALL *Serm. 9 June* Rem. Wks. (1660) 109 Let no Popish Doctor prevail to the abatement of this holy sorrow. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) II. 81 Neither he, nor his ministers, could prevail to alter the resolutions of his society.

c. *To prevail on, upon* (formerly *with*): to succeed in persuading, inducing, or influencing.

1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 696 With whom when she could nothing preuaile. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 25, I so preuailed with him, as he let me haue it. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IV. (1701) 133/1 Enquiring what disputes they were wherewith Socrates prevailed so much upon the young Men. 1708 SWIFT *Death Partridge* Wks. 1755 II. I. 158, I prevailed with myself to go and see him. 1711 BUNGELL *Spect.* No. 67 ¶ 6, I was prevailed upon by her and her Mother to go last Night to one of his Balls. 1805 EMILY CLARK *Banks of Douro* II. 118 They could not prevail with her to stay. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 220 The Peshwa..endeavoured to prevail upon the Resident to grant a longer interval. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* ix. 396 As hard as ever I could prevail on my nag to go.

† d. *trans.* = *prevail upon*; to persuade, induce.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 3 The anguisshes, troubles, and divisions..may not prevaile them to the repairing and wynnyng of any soche manere outrageous losses to this Reaume. 1586 LD. BURGHLEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 6 Morgan prevaled hir to renew hir intelligence with Bahyngton. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* I. vii, His partner, who was..afterwards prevailed to dance with him. 1834 *Tracts for Times* No. 40. 2 Those who were most likely to be prevailed to act upon the principles of it.

† 4. *intr.* To be of advantage or use; to profit: = AVAIL *v.* 2. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 209 Syth..þat my presence & long abydyng here with you may nought preuaylle to you. 1534 TINDALE *N. T., Prol. Romans* (1551) 66 b/1 What prenayleth it nowe that y^u teachest another man not to steale, when y^u thine own selfe art a thefe in thine hert? 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 16 Aristotle..saith that it prevaileth greatly both to the health of the body, and to the study of Philosophy.

† b. *trans.* To be of advantage or use to, to benefit: = AVAIL *v.* 3. *Obs.*

1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 56/1 Menes how to prevaile the straungers. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 241 He seyd ..yf it myght prevayle yow, he wouldе with ryght good wylle that it choulde be doo. 1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, To Rdr. (Arb.) 50 There thy money so gleaned and gathered of the and thyne..can not preuayle the. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 32 Vulcans lelosy preuailed him nothing.

† c. To give (any one) the benefit or advantage *of* (something): = AVAIL *v.* 7. Usually *refl.* to avail oneself of: = AVAIL *v.* 5. [F. *se prévaloir*, *a* 1600.] *Obs.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 234, I am againe going..to waste the Countrie of Tyrone, and to preuaile the Garrisons there of some Corne to keepe their horses in the Winter. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1888) 47 No man hath more dexterously prevailed himself thereof. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* I. 461 Prevail yourself of what occasion gives.

5. *intr.* To be or become the stronger, more wide-spread, or more frequent usage or feature; to predominate. (A later weakening of sense 2.)

1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 3 These cities..began..to be called Hellenes: and yet could not that name of a long time after prevail upon them all. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. § 39 If any one will..to such..complex Ideas, give Names that shall prevail, they will then be new Species to them. 1712 ADDISON *Hymn 'The spacious firmament'* ii, Soon as the Evening Shades prevail, The Moon takes up the wondrous Tale. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 35 ¶ 6 The Gilded Signs prevailed over those of any other Colour. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 16 Light eyes prevail among northern nations and dark eyes among the races who live in the glare of a tropical sun.

b. Hence, To be in general use or practice; to be commonly accepted or adopted; to exist, obtain, occur, or be present constantly or widely; to be prevalent or current.

1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* vii. (1869) I. 145 A silent consternation prevailed on the assembly. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 2 Reports and traditions which prevailed in that age. 1840 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 155 Now a snowstorm is prevailing. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 228 Their way of thinking is far better than any other which now prevails in the world.

† **Prevai·lable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE. Cf. OF. *prevalable* (*a* 1500 in Godef.).] a. Able to prevail; efficacious. b. Capable of being beneficially used, available. c. That may be prevailed *upon* or influenced.

1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* 68 The Diuell hath no greater cunning, nor preuaileable art. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 3 So prevailable with Almighty God is the power of Consent in Prayer. 1668 M. CASAUBON *Credulity* (1670) 111 Who maintained, that Christ his miracles, without further consideration, were not prevailable to that end, to make faith or evidence of his Deity. 1679 MARG. MASON *Tickler Tickl.* 3 Upon the account of their Religion, or of their Sex, very prevailable upon to speak what often is not true.

Prevailance, obs. form of PREVALENCE.

Prevai·ler. Now *rare.* [f. PREVAIL *v.* + -ER [1].] One who prevails; one who is successful or gains the mastery.

1618 *Hist. P. Warbeck* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 71 That so..they might..be..the better welcomed and entertained with the prevailer. 1670 in Somers *Tracts* I. 14 For want of Discipline, the Prevailers applied themselves to plunder the Baggage. 1721–2 WODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scotl.* (1828) I. i. ii. 200 He was mighty in prayer and a singular prevailer. 1800 A. SWANSTON *Serm. & Lect.* I. 437 It signifies a princely prevailer with God.

Prevai·ling, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] The action of the verb PREVAIL; the having or gaining of the mastery or predominance; prevalence.

1607–12 BACON *Ess., Nat. in Men* (Arb.) 358 A smal proceeder thoughe by often prevaylinges. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 195 ¶ 2 To hinder the creeping in and prevailing of Quacks and Pretenders. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 4 The prevailing of the gates of hell.

Prevai·ling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That prevails, in various senses.

1. That is or proves to be superior in any contest; victorious; ruling; effective, influential.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* XLIII. ii, Why walk I in woes, While prevayling foes Haue of joyes bereft me? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 973 Farr heavier load thy self expect to feel From my prevailing arme. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* II. i. 20 Effects of Age, not to be remov'd by Physick, tho' never so prevailing. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* ix. (1852) 206 Pleading the merits of His death as the prevailing Intercessor for His brethren.

2. Predominant in extent or amount; most widely occurring or accepted; generally current: = PREVALENT *a.* 3.

1685 in *Academy* 21 Oct. (1876) 408/2 The prevailing report is that the Lord Gray is pardoned. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. II. II. i. 123 Led by false Religion or prevailing Custom. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 171 The prevailing wind,..in the region south-west of Hemalleh, is from the south-east. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 230 The prevailing discontent was compounded of many feelings. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vii. (1870) 148 The colours..of leaves are wonderfully diversified, though green is the prevailing hue.

Prevai·lingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a prevailing manner or degree.

1. With prevailing effect; effectively, successfully. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 366 We by him do that here on earth in a meaner way, which he..doth for us in heaven powerfully and prevailingly. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* 15 Sure were the means, we chose, And wrought prevailingly.

2. In a preponderating degree; predominantly; chiefly, mainly.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXII. 248 The literature..and the manners..were prevailingly those of protestant Germany. 1845 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) I. 97 The one is the prevailingly philosophical temperament..the other, the prevailingly poetical. 1878 O. W. HOLMES *Motley* 201 Of the seven United Provinces, two..were prevailingly Arminian.

So **Prevai·lingness,** *rare,* the quality or faculty of prevailing.

1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* viii, His pride in his prevailingness thrilled her.

† **Prevai·lment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PREVAIL *v.* + -MENT.] The action or fact of prevailing, influencing, or gaining ascendancy.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 35 Messengers Of strong prevailment in vnhardned youth. 1599 R. LINCHE *Anc. Fict.* I ij, That..famoused prevailement which Iupiter so victoriously carried ouer his father. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 10 If we be sensible of the flesh,..repent of her prevailments;..we shall then sing to his glory.

Prevalence (prĕ·vălĕns). Also 6–7 **prevailance.** [a. F. *prévalence* (15–16th c. in Godef.), ad. med.L. *prævalĕntia* (Digests) superior force, f. *prævalēre* to PREVAIL: see -ENCE.]

1. The fact or action of prevailing; the having or obtaining of predominance or mastery. Now *rare.*

1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. xv, Awake, Reuenge, if loue..Haue yet the power or preuailance in hell. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 22 Those sins which we commit..upon ..suddaine and forceable prevalence of a temptation. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 140 There was a strong probability for their prevalence, considering their advantage in the ground, their numbers.., and their resolution. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. 178 The Prevalence of their own Endeavours..over this Opposition. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. iv. 192 The final prevalence of the good over the evil. 1866 SWINBURNE *Two Dreams* 74 Words and sense Fail through the tune's imperious prevalence.

† b. Presence or existence of greater power or strength. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 188 Many are right handed whose Livers are weakely constituted, and many use the left [hand], in whom that part is strongest; and we observe in Apes and other animals, whose Liver is in the right, no regular prevalence therein.

2. Effective force or power; influence, weight; efficacy; prevailingness. Now *rare.*

1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1876) 149 In Colledges, the letters of great persons..have beene of great prevailance

[in getting preferments]: But it is not so now in these dayes. 1642 Br. Reynolds *Israel's Petit.* 6 There is a kinde of omnipotencie in prayer, as having an Interest and prevalence with Gods omnipotencie. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 15. 101 Great is the Prevalence of a fashionable Practice. 1802 Mrs. E. Parsons *Myst. Visit* IV. 262 Example has great prevalence, whether good or bad. 1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* xvii, A sensitive gentleman, anxious even to prognostic apprehension on behalf of his pride, his comfort and his prevalence.

3. The condition of being prevalent, or of general occurrence or existence; extensive or common practice or acceptance. (The ordinary current sense.)

1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 1 ¶ 1 The notion I have of the prevalence of ambition this way. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 43 ¶ 3 This position..perhaps, will never gain much prevalence by a close examination. 1792 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 2 We were a little uneasy from the steady prevalence of winds in the westerly quarter. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* v. (1862) 77 The prevalence of bribery is the most difficult subject with which we have to deal.

Prevalency (pre·vălĕnsi). Now *rare*. [ad. med.L. *prævalentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.] The quality or fact of being prevalent.

†1. Superiority, predominance: = Prevalence 1.

1623 Cockeram, *Prevalencie*, excellencie. 1642 Chas. I *Declar.* 12 Aug., Wks. 1662 II. 152 Concurrence was desperate by reason of the Prevalency of the Bishops and of the Recusant Lords. 1691 *Andros Tracts* II. 241 Where the vice of Covetousness has..got the prevalency over the rest. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* v. 235 The corruptions of the Church of Rome through the prevalency of the Papal Power brought some such [prescriptions] afterwards in.

† b. The quality of being of greater power or strength; superiority of power: = Prevalence 1 b.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 187 That there is also in men a naturall prepotency in the right [hand], we cannot with constancy affirme, if we make observation in childreo;..this prevalency is either uncertainly placed in the laterallity, or custome determines its indifferency. *Ibid.* 189 According to the indifferency or original and native prepotency, there ariseth an equality in both, or prevalency in either side.

2. Prevailing or effective power or influence; prevailingness: = Prevalence 2.

1656 Jeanes *Fuln. Christ* 333 So the value of his sufferings was an argument of prevalency with his father. 1661 Feltham *Resolves* II. vii. (ed. 8) 191 Those that are daily attendant upon great Persons,..have a greater prevalency with them, than those..that live as strangers to them. 1794 Paley *Evid.* II. ix. (1817) 222 For the express purpose of showing to the emperor the effect and prevalency of the new institution. 1842 J. Sherman in H. Allon *Mem.* (1863) 296 Prayer has a wonderful prevalency with God.

3. The quality or condition of being prevalent, or of frequent or general occurrence or acceptance: = Prevalence 3.

1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 110 Sometimes through ..prevalencie of error, the Church may be so obscured as to be scarcely visible. 1766 Cole in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 485 Convinced of the great prevalency of Deism in that Kingdom. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 63 The prevalency and extent of the westerly winds. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 885/2 From Cicero down, stress has been justly laid on the prevalency among all nations of a belief in a superior being.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A prevalent feature.

1806 R. Cumberland *Mem.* (1807) II. 262 To..purify my native language from certain false pedantic prevalencies which were much in fashion when I first became a writer.

Prevalent (pre·vălĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) (Also 7 prevailent.) [ad. L. *prævalēns*, *-ēnt-em* very strong or powerful, pr. pple. of *prævalēre*: see Prevail *v.* (Not in Fr.)] That prevails; prevailing.

1. Having great power or force; effective, powerful; influential, cogent; efficacious, potent. *absol.* or const. *with* (a person). Now *rare* (and chiefly in connexions in which *prevail* is in use).

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 67 Neither these, nor those consolations..ought not to seeme so prevalent and effectuall, as the verie state it selfe of our citie. 1624 T. Taylor 2 *Serm.* II. 23 Lifting up hands, and praiers, which are powerfull and prevalent against Amalek. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Comm.* 3 Aug. 15 Ill-affected persons, who are so prevalent with His Majestie. 1711 W. King tr. *Naude's Ref. Politics* iii. 106 Love is more prevalent in obtaining what you desire than fear. 1796 Burke *Let. to C. J. Fox* Wks. 1842 II. 389 He, and those who are much prevalent with him. 1805 Holcroft *Bryan Perdue* I. 265 Of all other instruction, that of example is the most prevalent. 1828 A. Jolly *Sunday Serv.* (1840) 76 Praying in faith.. we may humbly hope that our prayers shall be prevalent.

† b. Of medicines, etc.: Efficacious. *Obs.*

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 126 A kind of Rue..much in request..esteeming it preualent against hurtfull spirits. 1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 7 Pils are more preualent then electuaries in this disease. 1676 Worlidge *Cyder* (1691) 194 Cider..is also prevalent against the stone. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 163 A most prevalent Thing against the Green-Sickness.

2. Having the superiority or ascendancy; predominant, victorious. Now *rare*.

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* v. iii. § 15 II. 511 But the yong Nephew .. regarded only the things present; the weakenesse of Rome; the prevalent fortunes of Carthage. 1640 Ld. Say in *Laud's Wks.* (1857) VI. 120 A theological scarecrow, wherewith the potent and prevalent party uses to fright and enforce those who are not of their opinions. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* III. xlv. 12 *note*, The Puritans, though then prevalent, did not think proper to dispute this great constitutional point. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 79 The gross injustice, insolence, and cruelty of the party which was prevalent at Dort.

3. Most extensively used or practised; generally or widely accepted; of frequent occurrence; extensively existing; in general use.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* Introd. (1736) 3 Which..from that Time spread, and became the prevalent Practice. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 15 The false notion..so universally, so absurdly prevalent. 1816 Singer *Hist. Cards* 144 The watermark most prevalent..is found on the paper of books printed by Lucas Brandis de Schass. 1827 Roberts *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 32, I shall write the proper names..according to the most prevalent pronunciation. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xv. (1849) 139 The most prevalent winds in Europe are the N.E. and S.W. 1870 Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd.* IV. xxxv. 271 The cholera was prevalent in that year.

B. *sb.* (absol. use of adj.) That which is prevalent: see quots. Cf. Prevalency 3 b. *rare*.

1867 Latham *Black & White* 119 The complaint [ague] is familiarly spoken of as the 'Prevalent'...When the 'Prevalent' is very prevalent, families have to arrange not to have it all at the same time. 1872 Lytton *Parisians* III. vi, A lively pattern, in which the prevalents were rose-colour and white.

Prevalently (pre·vălĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a prevalent manner or degree.

1. Prevailingly, overpoweringly, victoriously; powerfully, effectively. Now *rare*.

1636 Jackson *Creed* VIII. xiv. § 1 They..prevalently tempt them to cruelty and hatred towards this Holy One. 1737 Boyse *The Olive* xiii, By long succeeding Trials doom'd to get Strength from her Falls, and rise more prevalently Great! 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* II. vi. (1872) I. 82 They fought much and prevalently.

2. To a prevailing extent; in a great proportion of cases; very frequently, generally, usually.

1709 Chandler *Effort agst. Bigotry* 30 Censorious Persons (those that are habitually and prevalently so) do really want that Charity which is essential to Christianity. 1869 F. W. Newman *Misc.* 202 Long steppes,..which..like our sheep-downs, were prevalently round and smooth. 1879 Chr. G. Rossetti *Seek & F.* 281 Silence and peace are and ought to be more prevalently characteristic of ordinary Christians.

So **Pre·valentness**, the quality of being prevalent, prevalency. (Bailey, vol. II, 1727.)

† **Prevale·scent**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *prævalēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *prævalēscĕre* to become very strong, inceptive of *prævalēre* to Prevail: see -escE.] Becoming prevalent; growing to prevail. So † **Prevale·scence**, growing ascendancy.

1653 J. Hall *Paradoxes* 56 In the primitive times..our reason was not deprav'd with long traditionall customes, nor tinctured by any prevalescent humour. *Ibid.* 118 Livia ..had that great prevalescence with him, that he by her means disposed the succession of the Empire upon a son of her womb by a former husband.

† **Prevale·lid**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *prævalid-us* very strong, too strong: see Pre- A. 6 and Valid.] Excessively strong.

1657 Hawke *Killing is M.* 23 Prevalid bodies are secure from external hurts, yet are they burdned and laden with their own strength.

Prevaly, obs. form of Privily.

† **Preva·ricable**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *prævāric-ārī* to Prevaricate + -able.] Capable of being 'prevaricated' or deviated from.

1644 Digby *Nat. Soul* II. Pref. 353 It will follow euidently out of them, (if they be of necessity and not preuaricable) that some other Principle beyond bodies, is required to be the roote and first ground of motion in them.

† **Preva·ricant**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *prævāricānt-em*, pres. pple. of *prævāricārī* to Prevaricate.] Deviating from the proper course or method; irregular, improper.

1644 Bulwer *Chiron.* 103 To throw downe the Hand from the Head, with the Fingers formed into a gripe or scratching posture;..or to throw it upwards with the Palme turned up, are actions prevaricant in Rhetorick, and condemned by Quintilian.

† **Preva·ricate**, *a. Obs. rare.* Also præ-. [ad. L. *prævāricāt-us*, pa. pple. of *prævāricārī*: see next.] Perverted; perverse.

1635 Brathwait *Arcad. Pr.* II. 58 In this case (see my prevaricate misery!) would I not either be led or driven by any. 1650 Charleton *Paradoxes* Prol. 7 The Divine.. met with a cure for the nicety of his Conscience, from a prævaricate Adversary.

Prevaricate (prĭvæ·rikeit), *v.* Also 7 præ-. [f. L. *prævāric-ārī* to walk crookedly, hence, to deviate from a straight course, hence from the path of duty; spec. of an advocate, to practise collusion; in eccl. L. to transgress, f. *præ*, Pre- A. + *vāricāre* to spread the legs apart, straddle (f. *vāricus* straddling, f. *vārus* bent, knock-kneed + *-icus*, -ic): see -ate 3.]

I. Intransitive senses.

†1. To go aside from the right course, method, or mode of action; to swerve from the proper course; to deviate, go astray, transgress. *Obs.*

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* i. 25 Shew..whom thou hast chosen, to take the place of this ministerie and Apostleship, from the which Iudas hath prevaricated. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. iii, If you..should now preuaricate, And, to your owne particular lusts, employ So great, and catholique a blisse. 1657–83 Evelyn *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 305 How widely they differ and prevaricate from the wholesome precepts and doctrine delivered. 1681 Wharton *Soul World* Wks. (1683) 651 Motion .. might easily prevaricate, and wander, unless it were Ruled by the Intellect.

2. To deviate from straightforwardness; to act or speak evasively; to quibble, shuffle, equivocate.

a 1631 Donne in *Select.* (1840) 257 Follow not these men in their severity,..nor in their facility to disguise and prevaricate in things that are. 1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (1662) 309 Let therefore all men no longer prævaricate with their Conscience (in matters of some inconsiderable scruples). 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XVIII. viii, Do not hesitate nor prevaricate; but answer faithfully and truly to every question I ask. 1841 James *Brigand* xxxii, Perhaps we may put it in such a way as to prevent his prevaricating. 1865 J. H. Ingraham *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 392 It is impossible ..for me either to conceal or to prevaricate.

†3. *Law.* a. To betray the cause of a client by collusion with an opponent. b. To undertake a matter falsely and deceitfully in order to defeat the object professed to be promoted. *Obs.*

1646 in Somers *Tracts* I. 33 Nor is it an unusual thing for a Lawyer to be of Council with one Party, and to prevaricate, and be of Confederacy under-hand with the adverse Party. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s.v. *Calumniate*, He that undertakes ones sute, and either will not urge reasons in the behalf of his Clyent, or answer the Objections of his adversary, when he is able, is said to *Prevaricate*, i. to play the false Proctor. 1672 *Cowell's Interpr.*, *Prevaricate*, is when a man falsly and deceitfully seems to undertake a thing, *ea intentione* that he may destroy it. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) XI. 132 For should a brother prevaricate and prove false, nature itself would seem to..upbraid his unhuman perfidiousness.

†4. In etymological sense: To walk or go crookedly; in quot., to plough crookedly. *Obs.*

1801 Ranken *Hist. France* I. 424 They were careful not to prevaricate, or make crooked serpentine ridges; but to make straight furrows and ridges.

II. Transitive senses.

†5. To deviate from, transgress (a 'law', etc.).

1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 610/1 The lawes.. are sithence either disanulled, or quite prevaricated through chaunge and alterations of times. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* VI. 297 When the Soule did not prevaricate the Lawe of God, or passe the limittes of Reason.

†6. To turn (anything) from the straight course, application, or meaning; to pervert. *Obs.*

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 2 He will therefore bestirre him to prevaricate Evangelicall Truths, and Ordinances. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* I. ii. rule viii, He may not prevaricate this duty of a judge. 1682 Dryden *Relig. Laici* Pref., Wks. (Globe) 189. 1705 *Sequel* xiv, O! Holy Times—when purity our Youth, And P[riests] prevaricate the Sacred Truth, Desert the Ch[urc]h for meaner ends unknown.

Preva·ricating, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ing 2.]

1. That prevaricates; swerving from the proper course or from straightforward statement; quibbling.

1641 Brathwait *Merc. Brit.* B j b, Pious bashfulnesse is unusuall to prevaricating transgressors. 1713 Addison *Ct. Tariff* 12 The Court found him such a False, Shuffling, Prevaricating Rascal. 1833 J. H. Newman *Arians* IV. iii. (1876) 308 Creeds, which were..intolerable only because the badges of a prevaricating party.

2. Deflecting light so as to show objects crookedly. *rare*.

1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 237 Flowers..made of French cambric spangled with dewdrops of prevaricating glass.

Prevarication (prĭværikēi·ʃən). Also 7 præ-. [= F. *prévarication* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prævāricātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prævāricārī* to Prevaricate.

1601 Holland *Pliny* XVIII. xix. I. 579 The ploughman, unlesse he bend and stoupe forward..must..leave much undone as it ought to be; a fault which in Latine we call Prevarication: and this tearme appropriate unto Husbandrie, is borrowed from thence by Lawyers.]

†1. Divergence from the right course, method, or mode of action. a. Deviation from rectitude; violation of moral law; transgression, trespass. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif 1 *Tim.* ii. 14 Forsoth the womman was disceyued in feith, in preuaricacioun [*gloss* or brekyng of the lawe]. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* (1892) 45 He was right couenable by cause of the curyng, the whiche by manere was semblable to the preuaricacion, by lyk and contrarye. 1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb.) 119 Of all oure detestacions And sinfull prevaricacions Thou alone arte the defender. 1665 Wither *Lord's Prayer* 122 It was thereby subject to many infirmities, and inclinable to all manner of Prevarications. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 337 That all Men do not die through the Death and Prevarication of Adam.

† b. Departure *from* a rule, principle, or normal state; perversion or violation *of* a law, etc.; deviation from truth or correctness, error; breach of rule, irregularity. *Obs.*

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 258 So is her body a necessary being, a first and not a second intention of Nature, her proper and absolute worke not her error or preuarication. 1633 Prynne *Histrio-Mastix* I. vi. xii. 533 b, On Holi-dayes ..men every where runne to the Ale-house, to Playes, to Enterludes, and dances, to the very derision of Gods Name, and the prevarication of the day. 1671 Howe *Vanity Man* Wks. 1862 I. 430 It is equally a prevarication from true manhood to be moved with everything and with nothing. 1674 Owen *Holy Spirit* Wks. 1852 III. 146 It is no small prevarication in some Christians to give countenance to so putid a fiction.

† c. *lit.* Divergence from a straight line or course. [1601: see etymology above.] 1672 Newton in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 343 How much those errors..are increased or diminished, is to be estimated by the prevarication of the rays.

†2. Deviation from duty; violation of trust; corrupt action, esp. in a court of law. *Obs.*

1541 Paynel *Catiline* vii. 11 b, Catiline (the whiche a fewe

dayes before was by prevarication and falsehod quite of petye theft). 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 180 Sen our Hely, in his office, Is lyke in Prevaricatioun, He sall ressaif sic lyke Justice, Mak he nocht reformatioun. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 115 The Inhabitants of Pleskou.. charg'd Puskin with prevarication in his Employment, and perfidiousness towards his Prince. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl., Prevarication* is also used for a secret abuse committed in the exercise of a public office, or of a commission given by a private person. [Hence in Webster 1828, etc.]

† b. *Law.* See Prevaricate *v.* 3. *Obs.*

1552 Huloet, *Prevarication*..is a collusion done in lawe, ..wherby the one partye suffereth the other to obtayne in suite, to the entent to hurte or endomage some other. 1628 Le Gays tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 256 If it shall appeare, that they haue forfeited their Faith, or wronged their Client by prevarication. 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II, *Prevarication*, in the Civil Law, is where an Informer colludes with the Defendant, and so makes only a feigned Prosecution.

3. Avoidance of plain dealing or straightforward statement of the truth; evasion, quibbling, shuffling, equivocation, double-dealing, deception.

a 1655 Vines *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 413. I ..shall clearly without any fraud or prevarication declare my opinion. 1673 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* II. 388 When Doctor Heylin's Divinity shall go for orthodox, or his Prævarications pass for History, you may then..be reputed a Classical Author. 1797 Burke *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 304 Fraud and prevarication are servile vices. *a* 1852 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1871) III. v. 337 Hume..was a man..utterly incapable of falsehood, or of prevarication of any kind. 1862 Burton *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 132 Mr. Justice Best said he had a great mind to commit the witness for prevarication.

Prevaricative, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *prævāricārī* to Prevaricate: see -ive.] Characterized by or tending to prevarication.

1657 Hawke *Killing is M.* 38 The Impostors penalty.. for his prevaricative and invective pamphlet.

Prevaricator (prĭvæ·rikeːtəɹ). Also 6–7 -tour, 7–9 præ-. [a. L. *prævāricātor*, agent-n. f. *prævāricārī* to Prevaricate: see -or.] One who prevaricates.

† 1. One who goes astray, diverges, or deviates from the right course; a transgressor. *Obs.*

1542 Becon *Christmas Banquet* i. Civ b, The fyrst sinner, ye fyrst preuaricatour begat synners bonde to death. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Gal.* ii. 18 For if I build the same things againe which I have destroied, I make myself a prevaricatour [Wyclif, Tindale trespassour, 1611 transgressour]. 1697 C. Leslie *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 74 Which neither Fox, nor any of his Followers have done; and therefore are accus'd by them as Prevaricators from their own Principles. 1755 Smollett *Quix.* II. ii. xi, Thou prevaricator of all the squirely ordinances of chivalry!

† b. One who betrays a cause or violates a trust; a renegade; a traitor. *Obs.*

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 177 The King..licensed Queen Katherine to choose counsellors where she would..whereof some played very honest parts and stood stiffly and fast to her cause, some played the prevaricators, and fled from her to the King's side. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Underwoods, Epist. to Master Colby*, Where.. loud Boasters, and perjur'd, with the infinite more Prevaricators swarm.

† 2. One who diverts something from its proper use; a perverter. *Obs.*

1694 D'Urfey *Quix.* I. iv. i. 40 A plague on thee, thou confounded Prevaricator of Language. 1907 G. G. Coulton in *Contemp. Rev.* June 797 Knowing that such prevaricators of tithes were destined to find their part in hell with Cain.

3. One who acts or speaks so as to evade the strict truth; a quibbler, shuffler, equivocator.

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 21 Who have forced Art (the usual imitator of Nature) to turn prævaricator in humanity. 1656 Hobbes *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 334 There was never seen worse reasoning than in that philosophical essay; which..proceeded from a prevaricator. 1741 Warburton *Div. Legat.* II. ii. App. 46 What is to be done with this Prevaricator? 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1792) II. 29 The judge cried out, Clerk, hand me up the examination of this prevaricator. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 6 Sept., The prevaricators, who ever they were, said dogs could not be obtained.

4. At Cambridge University: An orator who made a jocose or satirical speech at Commencement; called also *varier*. (In quot. 1885 applied to the corresponding *terræ filius* at Oxford.) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

(Cf. Cicero *De Partit. Orat.* c. 36, § 126 Prævaricator significat eum qui in contrariis causis quasi varie esse positus videatur.)

1614 J. Chamberlain in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 304 The Bishop of Ely sent the moderator, the answerer, the varier or prevaricator, and one of the repliers, that were all of his house, twenty angels a-piece. 1636 Laud in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. A. p. xxv, St. Mary's Church [Cambridge] at every Great Commencement is made a theatre and the prævaricator's stage, wherein he acts and sets forth his profane and scurrilous jests. 1706 Phillips, *Prevaricator*.., also a Master of Arts in the University of Cambridge, chosen..to make an ingenious Satyrical Speech reflecting on the Misdemeanours of the principal Members. 1851 *Coll. Life t. Jas. I* 84 The Praevaricator's gibes were launched forth at all present. 1885 Hazlitt in *Antiquary* Oct. 154/1 Randolph the poet appears to have been the prevaricator for 1632.

† 5. *Law.* (See Prevaricate *v.* 3.) *Obs.*

1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. Pref. § 21 Do we know the Jesuits no better than so? What, are they turned Prevaricators against their own Faction? Are they likely Men to betray and expose their own Agents and Instruments? 1696 B. Kennett *Romæ Antiq.* II. iii. xviii. 136 The Civilians define a Prevaricator to be one that betrays his Cause to the Adversary, and turns on the Criminal's side whom he ought to prosecute. 1793 Murphy *Tacitus* (1805) III. 355 All persons concerned either in procuring or conducting for hire a collusive action, were to be treated as public prevaricators.

Prevaricatory, *a. rare.* [f. as Prevaricate *v.* + -ory^{2}.] Characterized by prevarication; prevaricating; evasive.

c 1656 Bramhall *Replic.* iii. 138 His fellows being examined ..either refused to answer, or gave such ambiguous and prevaricatory answers, that some ingenuous Catholicks began to suspect that they fostered some treachery. 1812 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 415 Exhibiting the disgrace of prevaricatory witnesses.

† **Prevaricatrice.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. late L. *prævāricātrīc-em* (Augustine) a female transgressor, fem. agent-n.: see Prevaricator; perhaps through F. *prévaricatrice* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] A female 'prevaricator' or transgressor.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1198 Oure ladie..wold be purified to be of the lawe Executrice V^i^ sho ne shuld noght be demed of the lawe preuaricatrice.

† **Prevary,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [prob. a. OF. *prévarier* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *prævāricārī*: see Prevaricate *v.*] *trans.* To pervert: = Prevaricate *v.* 6.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* B j b, He ought to knowe the accydentes that chaunce to come in dyseases for often tymes it preuaryeth the same selfe cure of the dyseases as Gaylen declareth [*orig.* totam curam præuaricant et pernertunt].

Prevaseil, obs. Sc. f. Privy Seal. **Prevate,** obs. f. Privity. **Prevay,** obs. f. Privy. **Preve,** var. Prive *v. Obs.*; obs. f. Privy, Proof, Prove.

† **Preveance.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. obs. F. *preveance* providence, provision (1617 in Godef.):—late L. type **prævidentia*, in sense of *providentia*: see Previde.] Provision: in quot., the *Provisions of Oxford*, drawn up 1258.

c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* (Ritson) 1003 Bituene the barouns ant the kyng, Wes gret stryvyng For the preveance of Oxneford, That sire Simound de Mountfort Meintenede.

Prevei, obs. f. Privy. **Prevelage, -lege,** obs. ff. Privilege. **Prevely,** obs. f. Privily.

Prevenance (prĕ·vĭnăns). [a. F. *prévenance* (prevənā·ns) (also in Eng. use), f. *prévenir* to anticipate, prepossess: see Prevene and -ance.] Courteous anticipation of the desires or needs of others; an obliging manner; complaisance.

1823 Scott *Quentin D.* Introd., A very conversable pleasing man, with an air of *prévenance* and ready civility of communication. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lii, The same good-humour, *prévenances*, merriment [etc.]. 1876 Mrs. Hopkins *Rose Turq.* II. xxvii. 112 She did everything he asked carefully and well, but the sweet prevenance was gone.

† **Prevenancy.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec.: see -ancy.] = prec.

1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 52 La Fleur's prevenancy (for there was a passport in his very looks) soon set every servant in the kitchen at ease with him.

Prevenant (prĕ·vĭnănt), *a.* and *sb. rare.* Also as French **prévenant.** [F., orig. pres. pple. of *prévenir* to predispose, prepossess: see Prevene.]

A. *adj.*

1. In F. form *prévenant* (prevənañ). Courteously anticipating the needs of others; obliging.

1770 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) I. 86 There is something in his manner *prévenant*.

† 2. = Prevenient 2. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1790 *Bystander* 386 He made me comprehend..a wide difference between..grace prevenant and grace co-operant.

B. *sb.* Something that precedes; an antecedent.

1876 W. G. Ward *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) I. 318 On reflection, we think it will be satisfactory if we use the word 'prevenant' to denote what he calls 'cause'.

Prevene (prĭvī·n), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 6 **preuine, -veynne, prævene, prauein(e, 7 preveen(e, -w(e)ine.** [ad. L. *prævenīre* to come before, precede, anticipate, hinder, excel, f. *præ*, Pre- A. + *venīre* to come. So F. *prévenir* (1539 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

† 1. *trans.* To take action before or in anticipation of (a person or thing). a. To anticipate, take precautions against (a danger, evil, etc.); hence, to prevent, frustrate, evade. *Obs.*

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 270 Na man..suld byde his dede, seand it cum till him; bot he suld prevene it, and he mycht. And sen a man seis his fa cum to geve him mortall woundis..he wald..prevene the strakis. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* III. xvi. (S. T. S.) II. 13 Be my calamyte 3e may eschew or ellis prevene siclike displeseris in tymes cummyng. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 12 Gif thair treasonabill interprysis be not..spedilie prevenit. 1650 Earl Monm. tr. *Scnault's Man bec. Guilty* 329 His justice doth never through punishments prevene our sins. *a* 1657 Balfour *Ann. Scotl.* (1824–5) II. 54 Mischieffe..wiche the Lordes of priuey connsaill wyssly preweined. 1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. xxix. § 2 (1699) 276 That the Crime committed, may be punished, to preveen the Errour of others.

† b. To act before or more quickly than (a person or thing); hence, to forestall, supplant; also *absol.* to intervene. *Obs.*

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlvii. 70, I salbe als weill luvit agane, Thair may no jangler me prevene. 1600 Jas. VI in *Lett. Jas. & Eliz.* (Camden) 132 In this office of kyndnes towardis me, ye haue farre praueined all other kings my confederatis. 1650 Earl Monm. tr. *Scnault's Man bec. Guilty* 73 When the Pagans were surprized with any danger, and that instinct did in them prevene reasoning, they implor'd the succour of the true God. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* I. 43 If thy indulgent Care Had not preven'd, among unbody'd Shades I now had wander'd.

† c. *Theol.* = Prevent *v.* 4, 4 b. Used esp. in reference to *prevenient grace*: see Prevenient 2.

1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 220 The beginning of instification in men of perfect aige mon be tain of the grace of God prævening tham through Iesus Christ. 1600 Hamilton *Facile Traictise* in *Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 223 Saue our king, o lord, preuine him in the blissings of your sueitnes. [Cf. Ps. xxi. 3.] 1633 W. Struthea *True Happines* 47 All these works of the Soul neither breed in us, neither begin at us, but he preveeneth us in them all. 1662 A. Petrie *Ch. Hist.* I. iii. § 2. 28 Our good things are both God's and ours, because he preveeneth us by inspiring that we do will.

† d. *Sc. Law.* Of a court or judge: To take from (another) the preferable right of jurisdiction, by exercising the first judicial act. *Obs.*

1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. ii. § 5 (1699) 182 Where many Judges are competent, they may preveen one another, and prevention is defyned to be *anticipatio sive præoccupatio usus jurisdictionis*.

† 2. To take in advance. a. To preoccupy, prepossess. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. xi. 55 Bot he [Cupid]..Can [= gan] her dolf spreit for to prevene and steir, Had bene disvsit fra fuif that mony 3eir.

† b. Of death, etc.: To overtake prematurely.

1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 165 Thocht pest, or sword wald vs prevene, Befoir our hour, to slay vs clene. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 158 Bot this capitane is preueined in Camelodune w^t^ deith in few dayes.

† c. To anticipate (a time) by earlier action; to provide beforehand for (a coming event). *Obs.*

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 150 Best wer, I think, mycht we preuene 3one day. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 397 The Scottis prevenit the tyme and past fourthit at midnight to the fieldis. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 261 He oft vset to preueine materis of waicht with a sad connsell and graue,..preueining the tyme to cum, with Judgement incredible.

3. In lit. sense of the Latin: To come or go before; to precede. *rare.*

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* X. 455 Preueineng al the rest, [he] landis in Scotland the first of Maii. 1869 Holland *Kathrina* II. 107 Till our poor race has passed the tortuous years That lie prevening the millennium.

Hence **Preve·ning** *vbl. sb.*, anticipation; *ppl. a.*, prevenient.

1633 W. Struther *True Happines* 28 In Spiritual things we must ascend from gifts to grace, and in grace..from a preveening to an exciting grace. 1662 A. Petrie *Ch. Hist.* I. iii. § 2. 28 By preveening grace and good will following, that which is the gift of God, becomes our work. 1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xxi. § 2 (1699) 111 If it could have been proved that the wrong was done immediatly without any preveening provocation.

Preve·nience. *rare.* [f. as next: see -ence.] a. = Prevenance. b. The fact or condition of being prevenient.

1859 Mrs. Stowe *Minister's Wooing* xxv, Striving by a thousand gentle preveniences, to spare her from fatigue and care. 1864 Webster, *Prevenience*, the act of anticipating, or going before; anticipation. 1872 O. Shipley *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 417 They [Semi-Pelagians] held freewill and predestination from foreknowledge, denying the prevenience of grace.

Prevenient (prĭvī·niĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *prævenient-em*, pres. pple. of *prævenīre*: see Prevene.]

1. Coming before, preceding, previous, antecedent.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Prevenient*, coming or going before, preventing. 1800 Lamb *Let. to Manning* 3 Nov., Wks. (1865) 54 Which..stupidly stood alone, nothing prevenient or antevenient. 1834 Sir H. Taylor *Artevelde* v. *Lay Elena* x, The darker, soberer, sadder green Prevenient to decay. 1859 C. Barker *Assoc. Princ.* iii. 64 The various predisposing or prevenient agencies existing in Europe. 1895 Salmon *Chr. Doctr. Immort.* v. ii. 518 It could not take effect until two prevenient events had occurred.

b. Hence, Anticipatory, expectant. Const. *of.*

1814 Cary *Dante* (Chandos) 286 She, of the time prevenient, on the spray, That overhangs the couch, with wakeful gaze, Expects the sun. 1881 J. Simon in *Nature* XXIV. 374/1 Unless they be regulated and inspected under a special law in much the same prevenient spirit as if they were prostitutes under the Contagious Diseases Act. 1889 *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 300/2 Prevenient of all disgraceful sickness or waste in the unsullied limbs.

2. Antecedent to human action. *Prevenient grace*, in *Theol.*, the grace of God which precedes repentance and conversion, predisposing the heart to seek God, previously to any desire or motion on the part of the recipient. See Prevene *v.* 1 c, Prevent *v.* 4.

a 1607 J. Raynolds *Proph. Haggai* ix. (1649) 100 Gods grace must be both prevenient to go before, and subsequent to follow after us in all things. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 3 From the Mercie-seat above Prevenient Grace descending had remov'd The stonie from thir hearts, and made new flesh. 1747 Mallet *Amyntor & Theodora* III. 127 Love celestial whose prevenient aid Forbids approaching ill. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1818) III. 85 The articles of prevenient and auxiliary grace. 1849 R. I. Wilberforce *Doctr. Bapt.* (1850) 59 Since this action of prevenient grace does not supersede human responsibility, it can only persuade, it cannot coerce. 1904 J. R. Illingworth *Chr. Charac.* ix. 167 This desire..must come from God, by what is technically called His prevenient or antecedent grace. *Ibid.* 168 There is nothing in this term 'prevenient grace'

to favour the Calvinistic doctrine of irresistible and indefectible grace.

Hence **Preve·niently** *adv.*, antecedently, previously. *rare.*

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 3 This is a course that shall make men either preveniently thankful, or inexcusably desperate. 1880 Mrs. Whitney *Odd or Even?* xxv, Neatly, and perhaps, preveniently, discharged her conscience.

† **Preveni·re,** erron. for Præmunire.

c 1460 *Wisdom* 859 in *Macro Plays* 63 A 'preuenire facias' than haue as tyght, And þou xall hurle hym, so þat he xall haue I-now.

† **Preve·nt,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *prævent-us*, pa. pple. of *prævenīre* to Prevene.] Prevented, in various senses: chiefly as pple.; see the verb.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 248 And tilyng, whenne hit tyme is hit to do, Is not to rathe yf dayis thryis fyue Hit be preuent. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 397 The lecches seide the deformite of the childe to be causede in that the dewe tyme of childenge was prevente [L. *debita tempora prævenisset*]. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. viii. 49 But if þou be preuent and norisshid wiþ his grace. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 46 Ye remembre how a certen..cytson of this place was hastly preuent of dethe and sodenly dyed. 1521 *Bradshaw's St. Werburge, and Balade to Auctour* 23 With deth preuent he myght nothyng replique.

Prevent (prĭve·nt), *v.* [f. L. *prævent-*, ppl.stem of *prævenīre*: see Prevene, and cf. prec.]

I. † **1.** *trans.* To act before, in anticipation of, or in preparation for (a futnre event, or a point of time, esp. the time fixed for the act); to act as if the event or time had already come. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 37 The peple prevente that feste by the abstinence of a monethe [L. *jejunio præveniturl*. 1467–8 *Rolls of Parit.* V. 623/1 Better it were to prevente the tyme, and occupie the seid Adversary at home, than to suffre hym to entre this Londe. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cxix. 148 Myne eyes preuente yᵉ night watches, yᵗ I might be occupied in thy wordes. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* v. i. 105 But I do finde it Cowardly, and vile, For feare of what might fall, so to preuent The time of life. *a* 1626 Bacon *New Atl.* (1650) 4 He had prevented the Houre, because we might have the whole day before us, for our Businesse. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Self-condemnation,* Thus we prevent the last great day, And judge our selves. 1694 Congreve *Double-Dealer* IV. xv, Who does not prevent the hour of Love outstays the time. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 150 Cælia,..preventing the appointed hour,..chides my tardy steps. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* II. iv, Bertram..from the towers, preventing day, With Wilfrid took his early way.

b. To meet beforehand or anticipate (an objection, question, command, desire, want, etc.). *arch.*

a 1533 Faith *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* Wks. (1829) 217 To these two points I answer, preventing their objection, that they should not despise it, because of my youth. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 100 Anticipacion is when we preuent those wordes that another would saie, and disproue theim as vntrue, or at least wise answere vnto them. 1588 Kyd *Househ. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 240 So that I preuented his desire, and in some sort to satisfie him, said I was neuer till nowe in this Countrey. 1633 in *Verney Mem.* (1892) I. 124 My hopes are that your religious care hath prevented these admonitions. 1667 Dryden *Maiden Queen* II. i, Your goodness still prevents my wishes. 1700 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 597, I am glad wee have prevented their Commands in doing it before they came. 1788 *Disinterested Love* I. 5 Thus he prevented all my wants. 1830 Wordsw. *Russian Fugitive* I. v, She led the Lady to a seat..Prevented each desire. 1850 Smedley *F. Fairlegh* xliv, It will be the study of my life to prevent your every wish——.. 'Prevent' means to forestall in that sense.

† **c.** *intr.* or *absol.* To come, appear, or act before the time or in anticipation. *Obs.*

1542 *St. Papers Hen. VIII,* IX. 190 ThEmperour..fearing the comming of the Turques power this next yere, entendeth to prevente, and also to goo Hym self hefor into Italie. 1609 Bible (Douay) 1 *Macc.* x. 4 Let us prevent to make peace with him, before he make with Alexander against us. 1616 Bacon *Sylva* § 403 Strawberries watered now and then.. with water wherein hath been steeped Sheeps-dung..will prevent and come early.

2. *trans.* To act before or more quickly than (another person or agent); to anticipate in action. Now *rare* and *arch.*

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 428 So I am preuentid of my brethern tweyne In rendrynge to you thankkis meritory. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 106 Our lorde knowynge all thoughtes & wordes, preuented his discyples, & made answere hym selfe. 1556 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* Epist. P. Giles (Arb.) 25, I shoulde preuent him, and take frome him the flower and grace of the noueltie. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 6th Advert., I finde my selfe for the maine matter prevented by Stephanus Pannonius in that booke of his. 1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* xv. 146 Whil what to answer he was taking care, Helen prevented him. 1715–16 Pope *Let. to E. Blount* 20 Mar., I know you have prevented me in this thought, as you always will in any thing that's good. 1758 Blackstone *Comm.* I. Introd. 32 Perhaps..I could now..suggest a few hints in favour of university learning:—but in these all who hear me, I know, have already prevented me. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* vi. I. 154 The fortunate soil assisted, and even prevented, the hand of cultivation. 1808 Helen St. Victor *Ruins of Rigonda* I. 6 Foventi wished..to ask the father's consent to address his daughter, when he was prevented by the baron's asking his advice in point of providing a husband.

b. *Canon Law.* 'To transact or undertake any affair before an inferior, by right of position' (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*); = Prevene *v.* 1 d. Cf. Prevention 2 a.

3. To come, arrive, or appear before, to precede; to outrun, outstrip. Now *rare* and *arch.*

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII,* VI. 193 The Frence men..dis-

cendyd with incredible diligence, preventing thestimation off all the Italians. 1538 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 138, I have..sent it vnto hym after the departure of the said Muriell, to thentent he myght prevente thambassadours poste and you have leasure to consulte and advise vpon the same. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 1 *Thess.* iv. 15 We which lyue..shal not preuent them [Wyclif schulen not come before hem; Tindale shall not come yerre they] which slepe. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (1622) 33 The sunne..could never prevent him with earlinesse. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Life* (1886) 175, I went from Lyons to Geneva, where I found also my fame had prevented my coming. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* I. i. § 15 To prove our Old Style before the New (which prevents our Computation by ten dayes..). *a* 1766 Mrs. F. Sheridan *Sidney Bidulph* V. 6, I am an early riser, yet my lord V——prevented me the next morning, for I found him in the parlour when I came down stairs.

† **b.** *fig.* To outdo, surpass, excel. *Obs.*

1540 Morysine *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* I iv b, Be not onely euen with them that honour the, but..preuente them whan thou mayste. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ii. 26 Preuenting the Iewes, which were thought to be next vnto God. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 52 Had Vulcan and his Cyclopes beene working there, there noise had beene prevented. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. cone. Relig.* II. viii. 270 To prevent and go beyond all the world in respect.

4. *Theol.*, etc. To go before with spiritual guidance and help: said of God, or of his grace anticipating human action or need. *arch.*

1531 Tindale *Exp. 1 John* (1537) 34 In all that we do or thynke well, he preuenteth vs with his grace. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect 17th Sund. Trinity,* That thy grace maye alwayes preuente and folowe us. *Ibid., Communion* ad fin., Preuent us, O lorde, in all our doinges, with thy most gracious fauour. 1597 J. T. *Serm. Paules Cr.* 65 The benignitie of God did alwaies prevent me, from many dangers freed me. 1676 Hale *Contempl.* I. 45 The Spirit of Truth and Wisdom, that doth really and truly but secretly prevent and direct them. *a* 1721 Ken *Div. Love* Wks. (1838) 303 O let thy grace..ever prevent, accompany, and follow me. 1841 Trench *Parables, Lost Sheep* (1860) 371 It is in fact only the same truth..that grace must prevent as well as follow us. 1869 Goulburn *Purs. Holiness* ii. 12 God in it prevents us (in the old sense of the word 'prevents'), anticipates us with His Grace.

b. Said of the action of God's grace, held to be given in order to predispose to repentance, faith, and good works. See Prevenient 2. *arch.*

1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect Easter Day,* As by thy speciall grace, preuentyng us, thou doest putte in our myndes good desyres. 1561 *Articles of Relig.* x, We haue no power to do good workes..without the grace of God by Christe preuentyng vs, that we may haue a good wyll, & workyng with vs, when we haue that good wyll. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogation Week* III. (1859) 485 If any will we have to rise, it is he that preventeth our will, and disposeth us thereto. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longman) 79 Who is so hard harted that he will not be softened by the love of God preventyng man with so harty good will, that he vouchsafed to become man for mans sake? 1670 *Devout Commun.* (1688) 135 If thy grace prevented us before repentance, that we might return, shall it not much more prevent repenting sinners, that we may not perish? 1842 Manning *Serm.* (1848) II. ii. 19 Baptismal regeneration is the very highest and most perfect form of the doctrine of God's free and sovereign grace, preventing all motions, and excluding all merit on our part.

† **c.** To come in front of, to meet in front: to meet with welcome or succour; to meet with hostility or opposition, to confront. *Obs.*

1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xvii[i]. 18 They preuented me [*R. V.* came upon me] in the tyme of my trouble, but yᵉ Lorde was my defence. 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Job* iii. 12 Why did the knees preuent me? and why did I sucke the breastes? 1611 — *Amos* ix. 10 All the sinners of my people shall die by the sword, which say: The euill shall not ouertake nor preuent vs.

II. † **5.** To forestall, balk, or baffle by previous or precautionary measures. *Obs.* or merged in 7.

1560 Bible (Genev.) *Wisd.* iv. 7 Thogh the righteous be preuented with death, yet shal he be in rest. 1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* v. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 250 Thy brother Jacob came to me by subtlety, And brought me venison, and so prevented thee. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 128 The King was preuented by vntimely and sudden death before he could bring his purpose to effect. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* II. xiv. (1715) 315 Unlucky Omens were..Especially if the Beast prevented the Knife, and dy'd suddenly. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq.* II. x. § 2 Moses prevented the enemies, and..led his army before those enemies were apprized.

6. To cut off beforehand, debar, preclude (a person or other agent) *from*, deprive *of* a purpose, expectation, etc. Now *rare* or merged in 7.

1549 Latimer *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 34 How dyd wycked Iesabell preuente kynge Hachabs herte from god and al godlines, and finally vnto destruction. 1586 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii. 335 As the gods, to end the Trojans' toil Prevented Turnus of Lavinia. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* vi. 273 The Consull was prevented of his purpose. 1673 Dryden *Assignation* Ep. Ded., I have declar'd thus much before-hand, to prevent You from Suspicion, that I intend to Interest either your Judgment or your Kindness. 1755 B. Martin *Mag. Arts & Sc.* xv. I. 101, I should scarce regret Death so much on any worldly Account as preventing me of so desirable a Sight. 1813 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 15 Feb. 97/2 A wall prevents me from this sight. 1882 W. E. Forster *Let.* 23 Apr. in *19th Cent.* Oct. (1888) 615 To prevent men from the fulfilment of their contracts, or in any way, by boycotting or otherwise, to intimidate them from the full enjoyment of their rights.

7. To stop, keep, or hinder (a person or other agent) *from* doing something. Often with const. omitted. (The usual word for this sense.)

1663 Wood *Life* 7 July (O.H.S.) I. 480 If not prevented by raine [they] would have rode..before the corps [=corpse] up the street. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 604 The Fortifications..were very weak, and the enemy prevented them in perfecting their design. 1674 Ashmole *Diary* (1774) 343 This night Mr. T—— was in danger of being robbed, but most strangely prevented. 1711 Swift *Conduct of Allies* Wks. 1765 IX. 104 So great a number of troops..as should be able to..prevent the enemy from erecting their magazines. 1758 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 24 The intention is evidently this; by preventing private teachers within the walls of the city, to collect all the common lawyers into the one public university, which was newly instituted in the suburbs. 1814 Cary *Dante, Paradise* xxxi. 22 Through the universe..celestial light Glides freely, and no obstacle prevents. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 33 Henry took due precautions to prevent the bull from getting into his dominions. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 352 There is nothing to prevent us from considering..the subject of law.

b. Const. obj. and gerund.

Prevent me going appears to be short for *prevent me from going*, perh. influenced by *prevent my going* (8 b).

1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 253 Any Expedient..for preventing ffurther heats arriseing vpon such occasions. 1718 J. Fox *Wanderer* 147 A free Confession..easily prevents a little Error growing to a great Evil. 1765 Geo. III *Let. to Gen. Conway* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 379 The only method..by which the French can be prevented settling on the coast of Newfoundland. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 134 (*Amiens*) She had been prevented telling me her story. 1807 Southey *Let. to N. Lightfoot* 24 Apr., Circumstances have prevented me going to Portugal. 1835 Whewell in Todhunter *Acc. Writ.* (1876) II. 216 Sedgwick is prevented joining you by a misfortune in his family. 1867 Morley *Burke* 92 To prevent this becoming a serious affair. 1874 Dasent *Half a Life* II. 275, I know of no accident that ought to prevent you being in the first class.

8. To provide beforehand against the occurrence of (something); to render (an act or event) impracticable or impossible by anticipatory action; to preclude, stop, hinder. (A chief current sense.)

In the earlier quots. the notion of anticipating or acting previously is generally prominent; in modern use that of frustrating.

1548 Elyot, *Præcidere eansam belli,* to preuent and take awaie cleane the occasion of warre. 1624 Laud *Diary* 13 Dec., He prevented his punishment by death. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag., Penalties & Forfeit.* n ij b, If all concerned had..knowledge of what they should know, they might prevent this loss and damage. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. v. Wks. 1874 I. 209 Persons may do a great deal themselves towards preventing the bad consequences of their follies. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 489 To place the legal estate in trustees, on purpose to prevent dower. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* III. 213 Should any thing occur..to prevent his return. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xxviii, He..had produced the very impression he had sought to prevent. 1872 Ruskin *Eagle's N.* § 61 We cannot prevent the religious education of our children more utterly than by beginning it in lies.

b. Const. gerund (or vbl. sb.); rarely clause.

1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. 174 All the Monarchies in the World..consult in a General Diet how to prevent being Oppress'd by 'em. 1769 Goldsm. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. Pref. 6 It was found no easy matter to prevent crowding the facts. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. ii. 112 Thou hast prevented my sleeping from the commencement of darkness until morning. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* xxi, I shall not prevent your going. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 135 What, forsooth, prevents That..I fulfil of her intents One she had the most at heart?

† **9.** To keep (something) from befalling oneself; to escape, evade, or avoid by timely action. *Obs.*

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. vi. 245 Th'hast not onely lent Prudence to Man, the Perils to prevent, Wherewith these foes threaten his feeble life. 1598 W. Phillip *Linschoten* 168/1 The cloud came with a most horrible storme, and fell vppon them before they coulde preuent it. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 439 To conclude this Epitome of France, three things I wish the way-faring man to preuent there. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* II. Wks. 1716 III. 87 Fox..had the Wit to keep his own Fingers out of the Fire, and prevent the Honour of dying a Martyr. 1710 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I. III. i. 290 The surest method to prevent good sense, is to set up something in the room of it.

† **10.** To frustrate, defeat, bring to nought, render void or nugatory (an expectation, plan, etc.). *Obs.*

1555 *Lydgate's Chron. Troy* Address to Rdr., To preuent the malice of suche, as shal happlye accompte my trauayle herein rather rashe presumpcyon. 1616 Sir C. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 248 The putting off of the arraignments spent much money and prevented most men's expectations. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 4 Which if it had beene true, had preuented the Title of the Lady Elizabeth. *a* 1652 Brome *Queenes Exchange* IV. i. Wks. 1873 III. 523 All our art, And the Kings policy will be prevented.

† **11.** *intr.* or *absol.* To use preventive measures. Usually with extension, *that . . . not, but that. Obs.*

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 303 Doth it not stand her in hand to preuent that the number of catholiks do not increase? 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. i. 28 So Cæsar may; Then least he may, preuent. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xiv. (1674) 17 It was impossible to prevent, but that a pair of shooes..should in process of time become torn. 1723 *Present St. Russia* II. 122 The Design..was, to prevent that no body might be sent to meet me.

III. † **12.** *causative.* To hasten, bring about or put before the time or prematurely; to anticipate.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxvi. 116 As preuentyng the honour of his burial. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* VIII. 54 Whyche counte it the most gloryous thyng to preuente their awne deathe. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 230 Such as are of this nature, prevent the Worlds Doome, and

their own, not staying for the general Conflagration, but beginning it. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Sunday Th. in Sickness* Wks. (1686) 59 Fear is like to prevent and do the work of my Distemper.

†13. To take possession of or occupy beforehand; *fig.* to employ before another person. *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 73/1 Preuenting euerie conuenient place where the barbarous people might lie in wait to doo mischiefe. *Ibid.* 148/1 Thus like a worthie prince and politike gouernor, he preuented each way to resist the force of his enimies, and to safegard his subiects.

†b. To preoccupy, prejudice (a person's mind).

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (1895) 97 Whose myndes be all reddye preuented with cleane contrarye persuasyons. 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 56 Rather..[not to] accuse the least default in his Sovereign's judgement, though prevented, by very unjust impressions. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 143 Without labouring to prevent the Minds of People by a studious Excuse. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) Ded., Endeavouring to prevent your Lordship in Favour of my Author.

Hence **Preve'nted** *ppl. a.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvii. § 4 In this same anticipated and prevented knowledge, no man knoweth how he came to the knowledge which he hath obtained.

Preventable (prĭve'ntăb'l), *a.* [f. PREVENT *v.* + -ABLE; cf. *acceptable, attributable, creditable.* See also PREVENTIBLE.] That may be prevented, capable of prevention.

1640 Bp. REYNOLDS *Passions* xl, The Ignorance of the End is far more preventable..than of the Meanes. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 315 Lord Shaftesbury told you just now that there were 100,000 preventable deaths in England every year. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* 34 All preventable diseases. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* viii. 147 This immense loss..due to preventable causes.

Hence **Preventabi'lity.**

1860 in WORCESTER citing *Ec. Rev.* 1883 *Nature* 19 Apr. 574/2 Knowledge of the Causation or Preventability of some important Disease. 1894 W. WALKER *Hist. Congregat. Ch. U. S.* 357 His theories regarding the nature and preventability of sin.

Preventative (prĭve'ntătĭv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 erron. -itive. [f. PREVENT *v.* + -ATIVE. See also PREVENTIVE, the preferable formation.]

A. *adj.* = PREVENTIVE *a.* 2, 2 b, 2 c.

1654-66 Earl ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 581 All preventative thoughts of hostility were silenced. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 137 To send a preventative Medicine to the Father of the Child. 1822 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* IX. v. 104 This was merely a preventative measure. 1860 WARTER *Sea-board* II. 207 No preventative man but knew the name of Coaly! 1884 *Chr. World* 10 July 513/3 Its action has been rather preventative than corrective.

B. *sb.* = PREVENTIVE *sb.*

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* CXV. (1783) IV. 75 Without meeting any new preventative in my way, I at length took by the hand my friend Mr. Green. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. v. (1869) II. 116 The most effectual preventative of a famine. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Serm.* I. 413 The most effectual preventative against the perils of idle opulence. 1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) IX. 462, I shall.. not trouble Government..with suggestions of remedies or preventatives. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* III. iv, The only preventative to rebellion is restraint. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1853) 233 A preventative against ill fortune.

b. *Med.* = PREVENTIVE *sb.* b.

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 175 The practice of bleeding—as a preventitive against the pleurisy. 1793 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1892) XII. 395 Wearing flannel next the skin is the best cure for, and preventative of the Rheumatism I ever tried. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 265 A preventative for canine madness. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 163 Dr. Baillie's preventative of the flatulency which tea produces. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 24 Essence of Jamaica ginger, which is a very good preventative of sea-sickness.

Preventer (prĭve'ntəɹ). [f. PREVENT *v.* + -ER 1. See also PREVENTOR.] One who prevents.

†1. One who goes or acts before another, an anticipator. *Obs.*

1624 BACON *War w. Spain* Wks. 1879 I. 540/2 The archduke was the assailant, and the preventer, and had the fruit of his diligence and celerity.

†b. The rhetorical figure of procatalepsis, by which an opponent's arguments are anticipated.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 239, I will also call him the figure of presupposall or the preuenter, for by reason we suppose before what may be said, or perchaunce would be said, by our aduersary, or any other, we do preuent them of their aduantage.

2. A person or thing that hinders, restrains, or keeps something from occurring or being done.

1587 GREENE *Penelopes Web* Wks. (Grosart) V. 150 Consideration, the preuenter of had I wist, tied him..to the performing of these forenamed premisses. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* Wks. (1868) 274 Prayer..that preventer of judgments. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Wind*, The fierce bitter Blasts in the Spring destroying whole Fields; of which nothing is a preventer but Inclosures. *a* 1846 CAR. FAY *Script. Reader's Guide* viii. (1863) 118 The preventers, till their cup of wrath be full, of the Saviour's reign. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 46/1 The latest improvements of Water-waste Preventers.

3. *Naut.* Orig. *preventer-rope*, as in quot. 1625; later, applied to any rope used as an additional security to aid other ropes in supporting spars, etc., during a strong gale, or to prevent the mischief caused by their breaking; and at length extended to supplementary parts generally: see quot. 1867.

a 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* s. v. *Roape* (Harl. MS. 2301) A preuenter-roape (which is a little roape seased crosse ouer the Ties close at the Ramhead that if one parte of the Ties should breake the other should not run through the Ramhead to endanger the Yard). So 1627 Capt. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vi. 28; 1678-1706 in PHILLIPS.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 162 *Preventers*, Ropes that have Wale Knots at each End, chiefly used in Sea-fights. For when Rigging is in part shot, such Ropes are apply'd to prevent the damaged Ropes being quite broke off. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxiii, We.. ran out the boom and lashed it fast, and sent down the lower halyards as a preventer. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 115 Two luff tackles, one preventer rope. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Preventer*, on Shipboard [is] a term applied to any rope, chain, bolt, &c., which is placed..as a deputy or duplicate for another similar instrument. 1868 *Morn. Star* 6 Jan., The main yard was supported from the lowermost head by stay tackles; from the topmost head there was a strengthening tackle, and from the lowermost head to the yard there were preventers.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (*a*) with specification of the rope, as *preventer-backstay, -brace, -gasket, -guy, -shroud, -stay, -stopper*; (*b*) denoting various other secondary or additional parts serving to strengthen or take the place of the main ones, as *preventer-bolt, -plate, -post, -stern-post*: see quots.

1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxvi, The boatswain proposed a *preventer backstay. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., The wind is playing a tune on the preventer backstay as if it were a fiddlestring. 1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Dict. Marine*, **Preventer-Bolts*, are bolts driven in the lower end of the preventer-plates, to assist the strain of the chain-bolts. 1776 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, s. v. **Preventer-brace*, .. *Preventer-shrouds*, and *Preventer-stays*. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxiii, Preventer braces were reeved and hauled taut. 1888 CHURCHWARD *Blackbirding* 138 We then closely furled the sails, putting *preventer gaskets round them all. 1888 CLARK RUSSELL *Death Ship* I. 41 *Preventer guys were clapped on the swinging-booms. 1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Dict. Marine*, **Preventer-plate*, a broad plate of iron, fixed below the toe-link of the chains to support them against the efforts of the masts and shrouds, having a chain-bolt driven through its upper end, and a preventer-bolt through the lower. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 60 The lower bar, which is fitted to give support to the bolt in the lower end of the upper bar, is known as a preventer plate. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 77 Lash the upper part of the *preventer post to the upper part of the ship's stern-post. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. v. 56 The other ships..set up a sufficient number of *preventer shrouds to each mast, to secure them in the most effectual manner. 1776 *Preventer-stay [see *Preventer-brace*]. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 108 This sail..is extended on the main-topmast preventer-stay. 1830 N. S. WHEATON *Jrnl.* 515 To construct one..with a *preventer stern-post, would have required the labour of a fortnight. 1730 Capt. W. WAGLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 24 Mar., Wee..put a *preventer Stoper on the Stranded Sbroud and set it up again.

†**Preve'ntial**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. PREVENT.] = PREVENTIONAL b, PREVENTIVE *a.* 2.

1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 56 A prevential provision is as fit in such cases as in physic.

Preventible (prĭve'ntĭb'l), *a.* [f. L. *prævent-*, ppl. stem of *prævenīre* (see PREVENE) + -IBLE, on analogy of *contemptible, permissible, susceptible*, etc. The earlier Eng. formation is PREVENTABLE.] That may be prevented, capable of prevention.

1850 DICKENS *Begging Letter Writer* Wks. 1858 VIII. 179 Sacred from preventible diseases, distortions, and pains. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xii. 290 This preventible destruction is going on to-day. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 8 May 4/7 A large loss of life..which was in a great degree preventible and ought to be prevented.

Hence **Preventibi'lity.**

1852 *Q. Rev.* (Flügel), The preventibility of disease.

Preve'nting, *vbl. sb.* [See -ING 1.] The action of the verb PREVENT. †a. Anticipation. *Obs.* b. Hindrance, stopping, keeping from action.

1530 PALSGR. 258/1 Preventyng, *prevention.* 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 705 Anticipation, preventing, *anticipatio.* 1586 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 440 For avoydinge and preventinge of any other..unlawfull custome. 1636 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 56 For the avoiding and preventing both of sin and danger. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 222 As to the preventing of those colonies from becoming free.

Preve'nting, *ppl. a.* [See -ING 2.] That prevents, in various senses of the vb.

†1. Going before, preceding, anticipating. *Obs.*

1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 3 This preventing Petition found this satisfying Answer. 1688 DRYDEN *Brit. Rediviva* 3 Preventing angels met it [the prayer] half the way, And sent us back to praise, who came to pray. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (L.), A preventing judgement and goodness,.. able not only to answer but also to anticipate his requests.

b. Of divine grace: That goes before and leads or guides; *spec.* that predisposes to repentance and salvation; = PREVENIENT 2.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. I. *Vocation* 1431 If thou but turn thy face, And take but from us thy preventing grace. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* x. (1700) 120 There is a preventing Grace, by which the Will is first moved and disposed to turn to God. *a* 1711 KEN *Div. Love* Wks. (1838) 243 Out of what motive didst thou suffer, O boundless Benignity, but out of thy own preventing love? 1850 E. H. BROWNE *Expos.* 39 *Articles* x. ii. (1856) 265 The grace of God acts in two ways. First it is preventing grace, giving a good will. Afterwards it is co-operating grace, working in and with us, when we have that good will. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ii. 36 There is what is called preventing grace: that is, God going before us by His operations in every good thing we do.

†c. = PREVENANT *a.* 1. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1751 *Female Foundling* II. 78 The polite Manners, the preventing Care, and the infinite Complaisance, the Court shewed me.

2. That provides against anything anticipated; that keeps from occurring; precautional, precluding, hindering.

1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 194 It may be it is Preventing Physick against a greater mischief. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* x. 361 He charg'd the Souldiers with preventing Care, Their flags to follow, and their arms prepare. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) V. 16 Minds..seasoned with a strict and virtuous, an early and preventing Education.

b. = PREVENTIVE *a.* 2 c.

1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* 177 Superior Officers [of the Customs]. 4 Inspectors, 16 Tide Surveyors, 3 Preventing Officers, 1 Tobacco Inspector [etc.].

Preve'ntingly, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a preventing manner; so as to prevent, anticipate, keep from occurring, etc.

c 1557 AAP. PARKER *Ps.* cxix. 361 The dawning day preuentingly I cried most earnest than Trust fast I did thy words for why my hope therby I wan. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 206 How necessary comfort and confirmation was for this people, Paul here preuentingly sheweth. 1678 ANTH. WALKER *Lady Warwick* 99 Before I could suggest the reasons, she preventingly replied, she would never give less than the third part.

Prevention (prĭve'nʃən). [ad. late L. *prævention-em*, n. of action f. *prævenīre*: see PREVENE. So F. *prévention* (14th c. in Godef.).] The action of the verbs PREVENE and PREVENT in various senses.

†1. The coming, occurrence, or action of one person or thing before another, or before the due time; previous occurrence, anticipation; in *Theol.* the action of prevenient grace. *Obs.*

1544 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, X. 179 The prevention of the tyme of the French Quenes retourne. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 18 His gracious preuention that giueth to each work a happy period. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 210 The greater the distance, the greater is the prevention: as we see in thunder which is far off, where the lightning precedeth the crack a good space. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 213 Workes, which none can attaine unto without the prevention of Gods mercy. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 577 That those Preventions might furnish an opportunity for rendering both his Humility and his Faith exemplary and publick.

2. a. *Canon Law.* The privilege possessed or claimed by an ecclesiastical superior of taking precedence of or forestalling an inferior in the execution of an official act regularly pertaining to the latter.

1528 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 311 Hys..desier is, Your sayd Grace, by verteu off your Legantine prerogative and prevention, conferr to hys chapleyn, Mr. Wilson, the vicarege off Thackstedd. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 184 b, [Wolsey was] called on for an answere..to the premunire, for geuyng benefices by preuension in disturbance of mennes inheritaunce. 1562 JEWEL *Apol. Ch. Eng.* VI. xxi. Wks. (1579) 726 Peradventure they will saie That Peter..solde Iubilees, Graces, Liberties, Aduousons, Preuentions. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. IV. xx. 346 *note*, Preventions are Privileges that a Superior claims over an Inferior; that when he comes first, the Inferior loses his Right for that Time.

b. *Sc. Law.* A similar privilege exercised by a superior judge or civil magistrate: see quot.

1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. ii. § 5 (1699) 182 Prevention is, when one Judge interposes his authority, or when a tryal is entered upon by one Judge, before another Judge do exerce any action of Jurisdiction about that subject.

†3. Action or occurrence before or in anticipation of the expected, appointed, or normal time; anticipation; in *Rhet.* prolepsis. *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lx. 12 In the way of preuention he proceedeth further, and sayth that he looked for the residew at Gods hand. 1575-85 AAP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 284 He answereth that objection by a prevention (so to term it) calling him Lord of all. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 619 The effect of the law wes fulfullit be proceedeth of the terme. 1658 Bp. REYNOLDS *Rich Man's Charge* 4 This Duty is pressed by a very elegant reason,..as a prolepsis or prevention of what might be objected. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. VI. v. 376 How particularly our philosophical Historian affects to speak, by way of prevention, of the solitary place where Hercules was retir'd.

4. †a. The action of forestalling, of securing an advantage over another person by previous action, or of baffling or stopping another person in the execution of his designs. *Obs.*

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. vii. 18 b, Appointing also there shoulde be great watch, for preuention of the Moores, least that they should by anye deuice set on fire the ships. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 19 Caska be sodaine, for we feare preuention. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 129 Half way he met His daring foe, at this prevention more Incens't, and thus securely him defi'd.

†b. Action intended to obviate or provide against an anticipated danger or mischief; precaution; a precaution, a defensive measure. *Obs.*

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 93 This preuention was done like a valiant and wise Prince. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 210 The same prevention Herod long after practised. *a* 1639 T. CAREW *Poems* Wks. (1824) 105 Where our prevention ends, danger begins. 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* III. Wks. 1799 II. 196, I took the liberty, by way of prevention, to get him secured for the money.

c. The action of keeping from happening or rendering impossible an anticipated event or an intended act. (The chief current use.)

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* xii. 110 For the prevention of such inconveniences in meditation, we choose recess and solitude. *c* 1710 PRIOR *Own Monument* 1 Doctors give physic by way of prevention. 1751 N. COTTON *Vis. Verse, Health* 31 Prevention is the better Cure, So says the Proverb,

and 'tis sure. 1813 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXIII. i. 53/2 Lord Erskine's Bill for the Prevention of Cruelty towards Animals. 1861 Mrs. Oliphant *Last Mortimers* vi, 'Ah! but prevention is better than cure', said the wicked little creature.

†**d.** A means of preventing; a preventive, a safeguard; an obstacle, obstruction. *Obs.*

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 28 No preuention [prevails] to diuert the decree of the Fates. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. § 8 A kinde of barre or preuention to keepe them euen from apostasie. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 203 A better prevention then these Councells have left us against heresie. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) X. 349 Those, who, not being hampered with such early preventions, break forth into the most open, and flagitious practices. 1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing* viii. 440 They furnish preventions for that lassitude which so often arises..from want of employment.

†**5.** A mental anticipation; a presentiment. *Obs.*

a 1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* i. 32, I could burst At the coniectures, feares, preuentions, And restles tumbling of our tossed braines. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* i. Ad Sect. iv. 53 These [delights] are the antepasts and preventions of the full feasts..of Eternity. 1801 Charlotte Smith *Lett. Solit. Wand.* I. 247 Which I had a strange prevention would be fatal to one of us.

†**6.** Prepossession, bias, prejudice. *Obs.*

1688 Burnet *Lett. conc. Pres. St. Italy* 16 A man that sees the exteriour of another,..and is much taken with his face,..and mien, and thus has a blind prevention in his favour. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. ii. iii. 108 'Tis a known Prevention against the Gentlemen of this Character, 'That they are generally ill-humour'd'. 1755 J. Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) II. 179 Much assisted by his natural prevention in favour of himself. 1829 Landor *Imag. Conv., Chaucer, Boccaccio,* etc. Wks. 1853 I. 403/2 My prevention, in regard to the country about Rome, was almost as great, and almost as unjust to Nature.

Preventional, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -al.]

†**a.** Precedent, antecedent. *Obs.* **b.** Preventive. Hence **Preventionalist.**

1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1097 What concerns preventional means, Hemp-seed, or winter Cherries laid near the bed, or hanged up drive away Wall-lice. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Preventional Full Moon,* that..which comes before any grand moveable Feast or Planetary Aspect. 1820 Bentham *Headings Bk. Fallacies* Wks. 1843 X. 520 Anti-preventionalist's; or, Suffer-first argument. 1831 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 376 The various degrees of preventional infliction, from the fivefold retribution of Moses, to the gallows or the guillotine.

Preventive (prĭvĕ·ntiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. type **præventīv-us,* f. *prævent-,* ppl. stem of *prævenīre*: see Prevene and -ive; cf. *inventive.* So mod.F. *préventif.*]

A. *adj.* †**1.** That comes or goes before something else; antecedent, anticipatory. *Obs.*

1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* ii. Wks. 1851 III. 142 A preventive fear least the omitting of this duty should be against me when I would store up to my selfe the good provision of peacefull hours. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 73 Atoms..were not then directed by any previous Counsel or preventive Understanding. 1698 Norris *Pract. Disc.* IV. 147 The First is previous to our Repentance, and indeed wholely preventive of any thing we can do.

2. That anticipates in order to ward against; precautionary; that keeps from coming or taking place; that acts as a hindrance or obstacle.

1639 Fuller *Holy War* i. ix. (1840) 15 A preventive war, grounded on a just fear of an invasion, is lawful. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. xviii. 251 This preventive justice consists in obliging those persons, whom there is probable ground to suspect of future misbehaviour, to .. give full assurance to the public, that such offence as is apprehended shall not happen. *a* 1822 C. Ellis *Clergyman's Assist.* 325 [Chapter heading] Statutes preventive of blasphemy and profaneness. 1828 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 227 Politics, if it content itself with devising remedies for immediate danger, instead of acting with preventive foresight, ceases to be a science. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 116 The preventive nature of punishment.

b. *Med.* Having the quality of preventing or keeping off disease; prophylactic.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xiii. 230 Physicke is either curative or preventive. 1722 De Foe *Plague* 36 Posts of Houses..were plaster'd over with Doctor's Bills..set off with such Flourishes as these, (viz.) Infallible preventive Pills against the Plague. 1881 J. Simon in *Nature* 18 Aug. 372/2 Those parts of pathology which make the foundation of preventive medicine. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 May 7/2 The celebrated scientist hopes..that the dogs inoculated by him with preventive virus will prove the correctness of his investigations.

c. Belonging to that department of the Customs which is concerned with the prevention of smuggling; *spec.* of or belonging to the Coast Guard.

1827 Lytton *Pelham* vii, After having met..one officer on the preventive service. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Loom & Lugger* i. i, The Preventive Service..To *prevent* prohibited goods being brought on shore; to *prevent* smugglers' boats from landing. 1873 Mrs. H. Wood *Mast. Greylands* I. 31 The heights were tolerably flat, and..the preventive men were enabled to pace. 1884 Pae *Eustace* 222 Preventive stations were planted at every harbour or likely landing-place.

3. = Preventer 3 b.

1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 110 When the blocks were made secure to the chain, two capstans and also two preventive capstans commenced working. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 19 What is the use of yard tackles? For hoisting in and out boats and spars,..and for preventive braces.

B. *sb.* A preventive agent or measure; a means of prevention; a hindrance, obstacle, obstruction.

a 1639 Wotton *Let. to Dr. C.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 487 Though it be a natural preventive to some evils. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. i. 10 Where the evil to be prevented is not adequate to the violence of the preventive, a sovereign that thinks seriously can never justify such a law to the dictates of conscience and humanity. 1860 Mill *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 126/1 Such a federation is more likely to be a cause than a preventive of internal wars. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 747 These [beverages]..are in most people powerful preventives of sleep.

b. *Med.* A drug or other medical agent for preventing disease; a prophylactic.

1674 R. Godfrey *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 203 Yet would I not have you think there are no Preventives, or means to preserve Health for the future. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (1790) 481 When used as a preventive, it will be sufficient to rub daily a drachm of the ointment into the parts about the wound. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 21 If properly conducted, it is a preventive of small-pox, and he has practised it himself with success. 1871 Napheys *Prev. & Cure Dis.* i. viii. 237 A more potent preventive has been found.

Hence **Preventiveness.** 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Preventively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a preventive manner; in such a way as to prevent.

†**1.** Previously, by anticipation. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xiv. 368 To engrosse the messe, he would preventively deliver his nostrils in the dish. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* i. iii. § 36. 146 We shall shew how the Ancient Atomick Atheists did preventively overthrow the foundation of Hylozoism.

2. By way of prevention, precaution, or hindrance; so as to preclude or hinder.

1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 680/1 It is chiefly to be done (if used preventively) three days before and after the Full and New Moons. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 187 It is preventively, the assertor of its own rights, or remedially, their avenger. 1862 T. A. Trollope *Sent. Journ.* xiv. 216 Many persons of known bad character ..were preventively imprisoned.

†**Preventor.** *Obs.* [a. L. *præventor,* agent-n. from *prævenīre*: see Prevene.] One who goes before or precedes; a predecessor; an anticipator.

1598 Florio, *Preuentore,* a preuentor, an ouertaker, an anticipator. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* ii. 8 With Simon Magus your Preuentor,..you are not contented to be accompted ..a great Diuine.

Preversion (prĭvə·ɹʃən). [f. Pre- A. 2 + L. *vertĕre* to turn, after Reversion.] (See quot.)

1903 Myers *Human Personality* I. p. xx, *Preversion,* a tendency to characteristics assumed to lie at a further point of the evolutionary progress of a species than has yet been reached; opposed to *reversion.*

†**Prevert,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [ad. L. *prævertĕre* to outstrip, f. *præ,* Pre- A. 4 c + *vertĕre* to turn.] *trans.* To go beyond, outstrip.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* vii. xiv. 64 And throu the speid of fut in hir rynning The suift windis [to] prevert and bakwart ding [*orig.* cursuque pedum prævertere ventos].

Prevertebral, -vesical: see Pre- B. 3.

Prevetie, Prevey, obs. ff. Privity, Privy.

†**Previal,** *a.* Also præ-. [f. L. *prævi-us* (see Previous) + -al.] Going before, previous.

1613 Jackson *Creed* ii. § 2 The original causes of their error..serue as præuiall dispositions, for their Agents to work vpon. 1636 *Ibid.* viii. v. § 3 The previal sinne of omitting this duty. 1662 Hibbert *Body Div.* ii. 45 There are many prævial and antecedent dispositions.

†**Previant,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [ad. late L. *prævīānt-em,* pres. pple. of *prævīāre* to go before, f. *præ,* Pre- A. + *viāre* to travel.] = prec.

1601 Gill *Treat. Trinitie* Wks. (1635) 215 It is suddenly framed without any previant knowledge, to faith and obedience.

†**Previde,** *v. Obs.* Also 8 præ-. [ad. L. *prævidēre* to foresee, anticipate, f. *præ,* Pre- A. 1 + *vidēre* to see; in late L. used for *providēre* to provide.] **a.** *intr.* To provide. **b.** *trans.* To foresee.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 946 Whyle Vertu thus preuydyd For hym and hys pepyll the feld for to wynne. 1543 *St. Papers Hen. VIII,* III. 443, I..perceyve howe your excellent wysdome prevideth your princely affaires to no small comforte of me. *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) III. 116 Some of the comaunders (.. preuidinge what after hapued). 1784 tr. *Swedenborg's New Jerusalem* § 275 It is to be noted that there is providence, and præevidence; good is what is provided by the Lord, but evil is what is præevided.

So †**Previdence** *Obs.* [mod.L. *prævidentia*], foresight.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Previdence* (*prævidentia*), foreseeing, or fore-casting. 1784 [see above].

Preview (prī·viū), *sb. rare.* [f. Pre- A. 2 + View *sb.*; in sense 2 after Review *sb.*]

1. Previous viewing; foresight, prevision.

1855 Bailey *Mystic* 6 The preview clear of prophet-bard.

2. A previous view, inspection, or survey.

1882 F. Russell in *Chicago Advance* 13 Apr. 227 At the beginning of each quarter a pre-view of the lessons should be given to the Sabbath-schools. 1899 *Lutheran* (Philad.) 6 Apr. 321 The consecutive lessons..may furnish both review and preview as essential features.

Preview (prĭviū'), *v. rare.* [f. Pre- A. 1 + View *v.*] *trans.* To view beforehand; to foresee; to behold or get a sight of previously; to look at or examine antecedently.

1607 Marston *What you will* v. i. H iij b, Preuiew but not preuent No mortall can the miseries of life. 1632 Vicars *Æneid* i. 24 That none preview, and so prevent our skill. 1839-52 Bailey *Festus* xiv. 164, I cast my spirit sight Into the orient future, to preview The features of thy lifelot. 1902 'R. Connor' *Sky Pilot* xiv, Every act of importance had to be previewed from all possible points.

Privilege, obs. Sc. form of Privilege.

Previous (prī·viəs), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 7 præ-vious. [f. L. *prævi-us* going before, leading the way (f. *præ,* Pre- A. + *via* way) + -ous.]

†**1.** Going before or in front; leading the way. (*fig.* in quots.) *Obs.*

1658 Phillips, *Prævious,* leading the way, or going before. 1660 Cowley *Ode on His Majesties Restauration* vii, For in the glorious General's previous Ray We saw a new created Day. 1678 H. Vaughan *Thalia Rediv., Recovery,* Fair vessell of our daily light, whose proud And previous glories gild that blushing cloud.

2. Coming or going before (in time or order); foregoing, preceding, prior, antecedent.

1625 W. Pemble *Justification* (1629) 44 Disputes touching præuious, or fore-going dispositions. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* III. 218 A previous blast foretels the rising storm. 1797 Godwin *Enquirer* i. v. 34 The mind seems to have acquired a previous obstinacy. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 23 His oath of the previous evening. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i. xii. 88 A previous inspection of the glacier..induced us to fix on a place.

b. With *to*: Coming before, preceding, antecedent to. Now *rare*: cf. B.

1702 Steele *Funeral* iv, I hope my Felicity is previous to yours. 1731 Pope *Ep. Burlington* 42 Something there is more needful than Expense, And something previous ev'n to Taste—'tis Sense. 1808 Pike *Sources Mississ.* ii. (1810) 120 We wish to improve every moment of time previous to its [the river's] entire fall.

c. *Previous question* (in parliamentary procedure): the question whether a vote shall be taken on the main question or issue, moved before the main question is put.

In the British Parliament, the previous question is moved for the purpose of avoiding the putting of the main question; its original form being 'that this question be now put', and its mover and seconder, with those in favour of shelving the main question, voting in the negative; but since 1888, to avoid frequent misunderstanding, and confusion with the closure motion then introduced, its form has been 'that that question be *not* now put', so that those who wish to shelve vote 'Aye'. In the House of Representatives and many State legislatures in the United States, the previous question retains the original form, but is used in order to close debate and obtain an immediate vote on the main question (its supporters voting in the affirmative): see quot. 1888.

Hatsell *Proc. Ho. Com.* (1746) II. 104 says 'On the 25th of May, 1604, is the first instance I have found of putting the previous question': but the entry in the Journal of Ho. Com. on that occasion is 'The Bill much disputed put to Question, and upon Question, dashed without one Yea'. In 1673, according to Grey's *Debates* (1769) II. 113, Sir T. Littleton said 'Sir Henry Vane was the first that ever proposed putting a Question, "Whether the Question should be now put"'; and Sir R. Howard, who followed, said 'This Question is like the image of the inventor, a perpetual disturbance'. The latter is erroneously quoted by Hatsell as 'This previous question'; but no example of the phrase before 1700 has yet been pointed out.

1700-15 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 544 The previous question being then put whether the main question should be then put or not. [1710 S. Sewall *Diary* 3 Nov., After reading papers and debates, at last they who were against the precinct, mov'd that a previous Vote might be put; whether they would vote it now, or no; and the Council was divided, so nothing was done.] 1775 G. Mason in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 62 We had..no other way of preventing improper measures, but by procrastination, urging the previous question, and giving men time to reflect. 1790 *Debate Ho. Com. on Repeal of Corp. & Test Acts* 49 He [Mr. Burke] declared..he had formed an idea of moving the previous Question. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 332 The House then divided on the previous question moved by Lord Castlereagh:—Ayes..208 | Noes..152—Majority 56. 1844 May *Treat. Proc. Parlt.* viii. 173 The previous question is an ingenious method of avoiding a vote upon any question that has been proposed...The words of this motion are, 'That this question be *now* put'. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. i. xiii. 177 The great remedy against..obstructive debate is the so-called previous question, which is moved in the form, 'Shall the main question be now put?' and when ordered closes forthwith all debate, and brings the House to a direct vote on that main question. *Ibid.* 181 The 'previous question' is often applied to expedite appropriation bills. 1893 *May's Parl. Proc.* ix. (ed. 10) 269 In the Commons, the words of this motion are, 'That that question be *not now* put'. [*Note*] The Speaker, with the concurrence of the house, first put the previous question in these words, 20th March, 1888..because the motion 'That the question be now put', is akin to the closure motion.

transf. 1724 T. Chuba (*title*) The Previous question with regard to Religion. 1725 — A Supplement to the Previous Question.

d. *Previous Examination* (Cambridge University): the first examination for the B. A. degree; colloquially called *Little-go.* (Also ellipt. as *sb.*)

1828 Gunning *Cerem. Univ. Camb.* 97 Previous Examination of all Persons, who take the Degree of Bachelor of Arts [etc.].

3. *slang* or *colloq.* (orig. *U. S.*) Done, occurring, acting, etc., before the proper time; coming too soon, hasty, premature. (Usually with *too.*)

1885 *Daily Tel.* 14 Dec. (Farmer *Slang*), He is a little before his time, a trifle previous, as the Americans say. 1890 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 21 June 2/3 The grumbling in this matter has been too previous. 1895 *Boston* (Mass.) *Herald* 11 May 6/6 Summer is too previous. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 July 9/1 The Stock Exchange has been, in the slang of the Street, a little 'too previous'.

B. as *adv.* = Previously; usually *previous to* = before, prior to.

1719 S. Sewall *Diary* 25 Feb., I..would have them previous to it, freely confer about it. 1747 W. Horsley *Fool*

(1748) II. 190 His being brought to Judgment here, previous to his appearing before a most solemn Judicature. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T., Prussian Vase* (1816) 217 The company, previous to his majesty's arrival, were all assembled. 1843 Mill *Logic* III. v. § 3 The event not only exists, but begins to exist immediately previous. 1849 F. W. Newman *Soul* 205 Previous to Ordination, they may be subjected to some literary ordeal.

Previously (prĭ·vĭəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] At a previous or preceding time; before, beforehand, antecedently.

1718 Prior *Solomon* I. 166 Darting their stings, they previously declare Design'd revenge, and fierce intent of war. 1797-1803 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 216 Principles previously known. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. vi. 45 They were different from any I had previously seen. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 176/2 About two years previously.

b. With *to*: = before (some action or event).

1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* I. 250 The few weeks which were to be passed previously to their entering the metropolis. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* III. viii. 708 Previously to describing the changes then made.

c. Qualifying (and usually hyphened to) a ppl. or other adj. in attrib. relation, forming a kind of compound adj.: cf. *aforesaid*, etc.

1849 D. Campbell *Inorg. Chem.* 37 Introduced into a previously weighed thin small hulb with a long neck. 1849 J. Gray *Earth's Antiq.* III. 116 A..previously-existing Earth. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 285 In accordance with our previously-declared rule.

Pre·viousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being previous.

1. Existence or occurrence before something else; antecedence, priority. *rare.*

1677 Owen *Justification* i. Wks. 1851 V. 77 As to the previousness of the conviction of sin unto faith, they are found in all who sincerely believe. 1731 Bailey vol. II, *Previousness*, foregoing or introductory quality.

2. *slang* or *colloq.* (See Previous 3.)

1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 4 Mar. 2/1 A Case of Previousness. 1885 *Ibid.* 16 Apr. 2/1 The victim of his own overconfidence and indiscreet previousness. 1892 *N. Y. Law Jrnl.* in *Law Times* XCIII. 413/1 He gets there sooner than the rest. His previousness, however, is not always effective.

Previse (prĭvəi·z), *v.* [f. L. *prævīs-*, ppl. stem of *prævidēre*: see Previde.]

†1. *trans.* To provide, supply, furnish. Const. *of* a thing. *Obs. rare.*

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* ccxx. vii, She was so wel, within her selfe auysed Of great sadnesse, and womanhede preuised.

2. To foresee; to forecast. Also *absol.*

1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 387 God had a purpose preuised herein, to worke the glorie of his name. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 290 Neither do they previse, and provide for after-claps. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xxii, Faculties, that do not previse the facility of the operation adequately. 1863 Lytton *Caxtoniana* I. 51 [They] only through reason discover what through imagination they previse. 1890 J. Skinner *Diss. Metaph.* 98 He had intelligence to previse the possible future.

3. To advise or inform beforehand. *rare.*

1834 Lytton *Pompeii* II. i, Who sent to previse thee of it? 1849 — *Pelham* xv. *note*, Mr. Pelham .. has prevised the reader, that Lord Vincent was somewhat addicted to paradox.

Hence **Previ·sed** *ppl. a.*, foreseen.

1644 Quarles *Barnabas & B.* 257 He takes benefit by prevised misery that strives to eschew it. 1890 J. Skinner *Diss. Metaph.* 98 He had power to accomplish an almost infinite amount of good in that prevised future.

Prevision (prĭvi·ʒən), *sb.* Also 7–9 præ-. [= F. *prévision* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. type **prævīsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prævidēre* Previde.] The action or faculty of foreseeing; knowledge of or insight into the future; foresight, foreknowledge.

1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* iii. 7 The Apostle by mentioning of grace againe, secludeth all that prevision of workes formerly mentioned, which might be motiues vnto God for the bestowing of his Grace. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* xxiv. 25 Prevision is the best means of prevention. 1741 Warburton *Div. Legat.* VI. v. II. 623 Such a Relation ..could not possibly come about but by divine Prevision. 1833 Mrs. Browning *Prometh. Bound* 313, I have known All in prevision!

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; a prophetic or anticipatory vision or perception.

a 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* VI. iii. (1821) 200 'The mind of the universe', which mingling its influence with our minds, begets these προγνώσεις or previsions. 1682 Flavel *Fear* 80 We see the benefit of such previsions and provisions for sufferings. 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* i. (1858) 51 Stella was quite right in her previsions. She saw from the very first hint what was going to happen. 1866 Mrs. Gaskell *Wives & Dau.* I, She had a prevision of what was coming.

Hence **Previ·sion** *v. trans.*, (*a*) to endow with prevision; (*b*) to have prevision of, to foresee; **Previ·sional** *a.*, relating to, depending on, characterized by, or exhibiting prevision (whence **Previ·sionally** *adv.*); **Previ·sionary** *a.* = *previsional.*

1891 T. Hardy *Tess* xxxvi, Like all who have been *previsioned by suffering, she could..hear a penal sentence in the fiat, 'You shall be born', particularly if addressed to potential issue of hers. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Mar. 2/1 He must have previsioned clearly .. that whatever .. may be about to befall Empires..cooks, at any rate, will always be in request. 1836 G. S. Faber *Prim. Doctr. Election* II. viii. (1842) 376. *Ibid.* II. ix. (1842) 387 Election, whether absolute and unconditional, or *previsional and conditional, is equally, both on the Calvinistic Scheme and on the Arminian Scheme, An Election of certain individuals, directly and immediately, to eternal life. 1887 *Spectator* 15 Oct. 1394 In a spirit of previsional self-defence. 1836 G. S. Faber *Prim. Doctr. Election* II. ix. (1842) 405 Certain individuals..predestinated either absolutely or *previsionally to eternal life. 1818 — *Horæ Mosaicæ* II. 261 A special *previsionary regard ..to a very remarkable part of our Saviour's history. 1851 — *Many Mansions* 373 As respects the previsionary mercy of God.

Previsive (prĭvəi·siv), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as Previse + -ive.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of prevision; foreseeing.

1907 C. Fraser in *Hibbert Jrnl.* Jan. 244 Past customary uniformity is apt..to produce blindly in us a previsive habit.

Previte, obs. form of Privity.

†**Previva·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. Pre- A. I. + L. *vīv-ĕre* to live + -ation.] The fact of living before another; seniority.

a 1650 May *Satir. Puppy* (1657) 60 The first (who claims precedencie by previvation) strove to excuse his absurd writing by publishing a worse fault.

Prevocalized (prĭvō·u·kăləizd), *ppl. a. Philol.* [f. Pre- A. 1 + *vocalized*, f. Vocalize.] Preceded (as a consonant) by a vowel.

1876 Douse *Grimm's Law* App. E. 205 The close resemblance of certain simple *præ*vocalized roots (e. g. *ak-*, *ag-*..) to the simple *post*vocalized roots, exhibiting the same consonant (e. g. *ka*, *ga*..).

Pre-volitional: see Pre- B. 1 d.

†**Prevost,** ‖ **prévôt.** [a. OF. *prevost*, mod. F. *prévôt* (prevo):—L. *præpositus* one appointed over others, Provost.] The French equivalent of Provost, retained by Caxton in translating from Fr., and used in modern times in reference to France and the Channel Islands.

†1. The provost or president of a chapter or collegiate church; = Provost 1. *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 35 b/1 Whome wilt thou gyue me of thise preuostes that entende nat more to empte the purse of his subgettis than [etc.]? 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 90/1 Gassendi was promoted to a canonry in the cathedral of Digne, where he was..appointed prevôt of the church.

‖ 2. a. In France: Formerly, an officer of the king or a feudal seigneur charged in his name to collect imposts and administer justice; also, a provost-marshal; now, the judge of a prevotal court.

†*Prevost de l'hostel*, an officer of the French King's household, who had cognizance of criminal cases affecting members of the court.

1644 Evelyn *Diary* 20 Apr., The Prevost Martial, with his assistants, going in persuite. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* III. xi. 538 An Archer belonging to the Prevost de l'Hostel, that the Partners had substituted, for the gathering in of this Impost. *Ibid.* XII. 617 He sent a Prevost to take him, wherein he was also so successful, as to have him forc'd away from his own Country. 1841 James *Brigand* xxv, What he has done requires the chastisement of my prévôt.

b. In Guernsey: The name of the officer corresponding to the High Sheriff of an English county; also, both in Jersey and Guernsey, an estates bailiff or sergeant of a fief.

[1331 *Precepte d'Assize* (Billet d'Etat, Guernsey 9 May 1906) Ung sergeant appellé le Prevost du Roy. 1580-83 *Approbation des Lois* (1897) 9 Les Seigneurs qui ont prévôts ou meûniers les peuvent faire arrêter par le Prévôt du Roi.]

1682 Warburton *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 55 The King's Prévôt is elected after the same manner as the Jurats are. His office is..to bring all criminals before them [the court] ..to see the sentence executed. He executes all arrests. *Ibid.* 68 The private men's fiefs, most commonly the rents are received by prévôts. *Ibid.* [see Prévôté]. 1857 *Order in Council* 21 Feb., That the Prevost is the Executive Officer of Justice in the Island of Guernsey, both in civil and in criminal matters. 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* IV. xxiii. (ed. 2) 525 In Jersey there is an officer called Vicomte, or Viscount, who represents the High Sheriff of an English County. The corresponding officer in Guernsey is called the Prevôt. 1908 A. Hilgrove Turner in *Let. to Editor*, In ten of the twelve parishes of Jersey there are subordinate officers of the Royal Court called 'The King's Prévôts'. These are furnished in turn by the various proprietors on the Crown fiefs...There are also what de Geyt calls 'les petits Prevosts', i. e. *Prévôts* of 'Fiefs subalternes' or private fiefs.

Hence †**Pre·vostship,** the office, jurisdiction, or district of a prevost; **Pre·votal** [F. *prévôtal*] *a.*, of or pertaining to a French prévôt; *prevotal court*, a French temporary criminal tribunal, from which there is no appeal; ‖ **Prévôté** [F., = Provosty], in Jersey and Guernsey, a fief held by a prévôt.

1577 *F. de L'isle's Legendarie* A vj, The seconde [daughter] ..was giuen to Iames Marquise of Baden, with the dowrye of three preuostshipps..besides a good summe of money. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 303 Military police was established; the ordinary laws suspended; a prevotal tribunal erected at Mayence. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 435 Nine years of agitations, civil war, regicide, insurrections, prevotal courts, states of siege, and then amnesty, order, prosperity, and peace. 1682 Warburton *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 68 There are yet other fiefs where the lord's rent is received by prévotés, which are tenements or lands, parcel of the fief, obliged by their tenure to collect the lord's rents. ..Such as hold by this sort of tenure are, in the old Coutumier, called *prévôts-receveurs.*

Prevoyance (prĭvoi·ăns). *rare.* [a. F. *prévoyance*, f. *prévoir*:—L. *prævidēre* to Previde: see -ance.] Foresight. So **Prevoy·ant** *a.* [ad. F. *prévoyant*, pres. pple. of *prévoir*], foreseeing.

1820 C. R. Maturin *Melmoth* (1892) III. xxvii. 93 To whom misfortune had taught an anxious and jealous prevoyance. *Ibid.* xxx. 229 Affectionate and delicate prevoyance. 1862 Mrs. Oliphant *E. Irving* I. vi. 149 But Nature, prevoyant, tingled into his heart an inarticulate thrill of prophecy. 1883 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Ione* viii, The girl is all obedience and prevoyance, all self-sacrifice and devotion.

Prevy, Prevyledge, obs. ff. Privy, Privilege.

†**Prew.** *Obs.* [var. of *preu*, *pru*: cf. Preu *a.*] A parallel ME. form of Prow, advantage, profit, good; *to his prew*, advantageously.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12754 Þenne had Marcel a neuew Þat was horsed vntil his prew.

Prewa (for *preva*), obs. Sc. form of Privy.

Prewarn (prĭwǭ·rn), *v. rare.* [Pre- A. 1.] *trans.* a. To give warning of (an event) beforehand. b. To warn (a person) beforehand; to forewarn. Hence **Prewa·rning** *vbl. sb.*

1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 31 Deseruing either prewarning in the beginning, or reproofe in the ende. 1612 *Two Noble K.* v. i, [Whose approach] Comets prewarne; whose havocke in vaste feild Unearthed skulls proclaime. 1881 Duffield *Don Quix.* II. xxxvii. 184, I am prewarned ..of this my squire that your greatness is overthrown.

Prewe (*w* = *v*), obs. Sc. f. Privy, Proof, Prove. **Prewely, Prewete** (*w* = *v*), obs. Sc. ff. Privily, Privity. **Prews, -e,** obs. ff. Pruce. **Prewy, -ledge,** obs. Sc. ff. Privy, Privilege.

Prex. *U. S. college slang* for President (of a college).

1858 *N. Y. Tribune* 16 Oct. 3/2 But the face of the 'Prex' [of Amherst College] appearing, all parties ceased contention. 1862 *Mem. Hamilton Coll.* 154 Prex Backus was a jovial Prex, The roughest, kindest of his sex.

Prey (prē), *sb.* Forms: 3 preiȝe, 3–6 praie, 3–7 preie, preye, 4 preȝe, 4–5 prai, prei, 4–7 pray(e, 6 *Sc.* pra, prail; 4– prey. *β.* 5–6 proye, proie. [ME. *preye*, a. OF. *preie* (*a* 1140 in Godef.) booty, prey, also a flock, later OF. and mod.F. *proie*, earlier OF. **preide*, Pr., It. *preda*:—L. *præda* booty, spoil, prey; in med.L., also, a flock. Cf. Prede *sb.* The *β*-form was immed. from 15th c. F. Now collective: formerly also with *a*, and *pl.*]

I. 1. That which is taken in war, or by pillage or violence; booty, spoil, plunder. Formerly, often with *pl.* †*In prey*, †*to prey*, as a prey. *arch. rare.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4028 Þis leun sal oðer folc freten, Lond canaan al preiȝe bi-geten. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6163 Þe deneis..wende estward in to kent & robbede þere vaste & hor preye at medeweie in to ssipes caste. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Macc.* i. 33 He toke prayes of the citee [1388 preies; Vulg. *spolia*] and brente it with fijr. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 31 The men of Gaule had wonne gret praies and good, as horse harneis, vesselle of golde and of silver gret plente. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 89 To be maid als with oure mortall fa, At thair plesour baith presoner and pra. 1563 Golding *Cæsar* VII. (1565) 237 Al the rest of the prysoners he dystrybuted among hys souldiers euery man one in name of a pray. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 308 Exponand..the saidis compliners guidis.., in prey to the enemy. 1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 77 Returned to their ships with their praie. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 127 Great Monarchies destitute of their lawfull heires, had..become rich preyes vnto such as could first lay strong hand vpon them. 1641 *Declar. to Chas. I* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 529 The Prey, or Booty which they take from the English, they mark with the Queen's mark. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 621 Thy faithful Dogs..hold at Bay The Mountain Robbers, rushing to the Prey.

β. 1481 Caxton *Godeffroy* ccxii. 310 There gadred he many grete proyes, that is to wete, horses, beufes, Kyen and sheep, And ryche prysonners. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* III. xi. 191 Where as byfore he was a powere knyght he was becom ryche by the proyes that he had goten and taken. 1552 Huloet, Proye, praye, and spoyle.

b. *fig.* (In Scriptural use.) That which one brings away or saves from any contest, etc.

1388 Wyclif *Jer.* xxi. 9 He that goith out,..schal lyue, and his lijf schal be as a prey to hym. 1535 Coverdale *Ibid.*, He shal saue his life, and shall wynne his soule for a pray. 1611 Biale *Ibid.*, His life shall be unto him for a prey. *Ibid.* xxxviii. 2 He shall have his life for a prey, and shall live. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 25 Craving [that] our owne lives may be given us as a prey, if we can speed for no more. 1827 Keble *Christian Year*, *11th S. aft. Trin.* vii, Too happy if, that dreadful day, Thy life be given thee for a prey.

2. An animal hunted or killed, esp. (now only) by carnivorous animals for food; quarry. Also *fig.*

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 273 Þu band ta helle dogges, and reftes ham hare praie. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 833 Þe strang þe weker for to sla, Ilkan to mak of oþer prai. *Ibid.* 4216 Of him has beistes made þair prai. *Ibid.* 22901 An hungre leon mete he son, Vp and dun his prai [*Trin.* prey] sekand. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 258 As the Tigre his time awaiteth In hope forto cacche his preie. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. xvi. 102 The goshawke and sperhawk taken their prayes hy the ryuers. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 169 So fall they many times out, and become a pray to Vermine. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 686 The Crocodiles..run up and down to seek preys to satisfie their hunger. 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 70 There doth accompany this fish [shark] divers little fishes, which are callet pilats fishes,..and feede of the scraps and superfluities of his prayes. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 153 P 12 The hungry family flew like vultures on their prey. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. ii. 75 Down they came one after another, like wolves after their prey.

β. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* I. xiv, The Egle beganne to fiyhe and lete fall his proye.

†b. That which is procured or serves for food.

1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xxxi. 15 Fro the nyȝt she ros, and ȝaf prei (1388 prey; *marg.* liyflode] to hir homli men. [1555–8 Phaer *Æneid* I. A iij b, Than all bestyrd them to the praye

[*orig.* Illi se praedae accingunt] the bankettes gan beginne.] 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 41 [They] satisfied their Hunger with any sort of Prey, as Venison, Natural Fruits, and Milk, and many times with Roots and Barks of Trees.

3. One who or that which falls or is given into the power of (*a*) a hostile or injurious person, or (*b*) an injurious influence; a victim: esp. in const. *to be* or *become a prey to*.

(*a*) *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 55 Satanas was ful redie, And tok that sawel gredilye, And mad ful gret joi of his prai. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 269 Opon þe þrid day, at a toun hamelet, Thomas was his pray, as he to mete was set. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5143 But unto Love I was so thral, Which callith over-al his pray. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 14 Lete me not be feendis pray. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 331 The Emperour setteth forth against them new proclamations, & maketh them a praye vnto all men. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* p. lxxviii, Like to make us a prey to the common enemy. 1757 Burke *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* vii. Wks. 1842 II. 579 Jerusalem fell an easy prey to his arms. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 194 A man who had hitherto been the prey of gamesters. 1878 Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* I. 140 The Cardinal succeeded to the crown, and after a brief reign left it a prey to pretenders.

β. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 78 The chyuetayns..yeuen weye to their enemyes and made the peple proye to them.

(*b*) 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 198, I banish her my bed and company And giue her as a prey to law and shame. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 844 The slow creeping Evil eats his way, Consumes the parching Limbs, and makes the Life his Prey. 1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* I. i. § 15 Given up a Prey to a thousand prejudices. 1750 Gray *Elegy* xxii, To dumb Forgetfulness a prey. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 51 Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey, Where wealth accumulates, and men decay. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. iv, An unresisting prey to that inscrutable toothache.

4. The action of preying; seizing or taking by force or violence, or (of an animal) in order to devour; depredation, pillage, capture, seizure. Now *rare*.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccxciii. 675 *heading*, Of the great pillage and proyes [*table of contents* proies] done by the Chanone Robirsarde and his company agaynst the kynge of Castyll. 1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 112/1 Ormond..by the dailie inuasions and preies of Piers Grace was almost wasted and vnhabited. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xiv. 65 To expose himselfe to Prey..rather than to dispose himselfe to Peace. 1675 Temple *Let. to Sir J. Williamson* Wks. 1731 II. 350 Both Parties will be out upon Prey. 1721 Bradley *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 116 The Otter..whose Prey is chiefly upon Fish. 1787 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 100 The general prey of the rich on the poor. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* IV. iv, The whole little wood where I sit is a world of plunder and prey.

b. *Beast, bird* (†*fowl*), *fish*, etc., *of prey*: one that kills and devours other animals; a predatory or rapacious beast, etc.

1340 *Ayenb.* 142 Uor þe noȝeles of praye þet byeþ þe dyeulen. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 107 Fawcons and other byrdes of proye. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 910 *heading*, Haukes of pray syxtene kyndes. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii. § 8 Even beasts of prey are not such to those of their own kind. 1721 Bradley *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 51 Subject to the voracious Appetites of the Fish of Prey. 1854 Birds of prey [see Raptor 4].

transf. *a* 1732 Gay *Fables* II. xii. 24 Yet this you do, whene'er you play Among the gentlemen of prey.

II. †**5.** *transf.* A company of men, a troop, an army. *Obs.* [So OF. *proie*, troupeau (*a* 1300 in Godef.), med.L. *præda* (Du Cange).]

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1235 Horn tok his preie And dude him in þe weie. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1991 (Bodl. MS.) Alisaundre þi foo ..Liggeþ now wiþ swiche preye þat he wriȝeþ al þe contreye. *Ibid.* 2595 Of his poeple þe grete praye Lasted twenty milen waye.

III. **6.** *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly objective, as *prey-catcher, -devourer, -getter, -seeker, -taker*; **prey bird, fish,** a bird, fish of prey.

1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. lxxxviii, Unworthy of the *prey-bird's maw. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 255 The prey-birds and the wolves are gorged and sleep. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* x. 72 To discerne the true shepeherd from y* thefe or *prayecatcher. 1638 Falkland in *Jonsonus Virbius*, The *prey-devourer had our prey been made. 1899 O. Pettersson in *19th Cent.* Feb. 295 The numbers of useful fishes devoured by *prey fishes, &c. 1552 Huloet, *Praye getter or seker, *prædator*. 1553 Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 85 Who with their riches do raunsome men taken by *preyeseekers. 1619 Middleton *Love & Antiq.* Wks. VII. 320 The sturdiest *prey-taker that here assembles.

Prey (prē), *v.* Forms: 3–4 prei-e(n, 4 prai, 4–7 pray, 5–6 praie, 5– prey. β. 6 proie. *Pa. t.* preyed; 3 preide, 5–6 *Sc.* prayit, 6 preid, prayde. [ME. a. OF. *preer, preier* (in earlier form, *preder*, *c* 1040 in Godef.):—late L. *prædāre* (Vulgate), collateral form of *prædārī* to plunder, spoil, rob, f. *præda* Prey *sb.* Cf. Prede *v.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To plunder, pillage, spoil; to rob, ravage (a place, person, etc.). *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 2503 (Cott.) Siþen þai spred to prai [*Fairf.* spoly; *Gött.* winne] þe land, Al þai tok þai forwit fand. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xv. 330 The nethir end of tevydaill He prayit doune till him all haill. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 183 The extorcioner rubbyth and Preyeth good men and trew. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 925 To prey and spoil the Countrey. 1594 Spenser *Amoretti* lviii, Devouring tyme and changeful chance have prayd, Her glories pride that none may it repayre. 1654 R. Codrington tr. *Iustine* xxiv. 336 Having plundered the Towns, and preyed the Fields.

β. 1562 J. Shute *Cambini's Turk. Wars* 39 The Turckes ..went and spoyled and proied all the contre.

†**b.** To make prey or spoil of; to take possession of as booty. *Obs. rare.*

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* V. iv. 14 Yet my good lucke he shall not likewise pray. *Ibid.* VI. x. 35 His loves deare spoile, in which his heart was prayde. 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 7 The Cilicians, abundance of whose persons and goods, we haue preid and carrie with vs.

2. *intr.* To take booty; to pillage, plunder; *to prey on, upon*, †*over* = sense 1.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 471 Hii wende abonte & preide, hom ne miȝte noȝt atstonde. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVII. 226 The king gert men of gret nobillay Ryde in-till ynglande, for till pray. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2643 If Parys with a pepull past into Grese, In purpas to pray or profet to gete. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 115 Either to aske that which was another mans right, or else to pray vpon that which was none of their owne. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 71 He gaue..treasure there, to the Ianizaries and Spaheis to prey ouer. 1840 Macaulay *Ess., Clive* (1887) 530 Ferocious invaders had descended through the western passes to prey on the defenceless wealth of Hindostan. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 264 The buccaneers preying upon Spanish commerce were masters of the smaller W. India Islands.

3. *intr.* To seek for or take prey, as an animal; esp. with *on, upon*: To seize and kill as prey; to kill and devour, to feed on. Also *fig.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xvi. 13 The princes ware like til the leoun, that is the deuel, redy til pray of mannys saule. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 185 They pray also vppon all Pullen. *Ibid.*, After three dayes they [badgers] haue come out for pure hunger, and gone to praye for meate. 1575 — *Falconrie* 156 As they feede when they pray of themselues at large. 1580 Sidney *Ps.* xviii. ii, On me the paines of death..gan to prey. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxi. (1592) 323 He prepareth foode for the Rauens to pray vpon. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 119 'Tis The royall disposition of that beast To prey on nothing, that doth seeme as dead. 1610 Rowlands *Martin Mark-all* 14 Brokers I meane and Vsurers, that like vultures prey vpon the simple. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxxiv. (1739) 51 Nature taught Beasts to prey for themselves. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 142/2 Another fox finds the same fields to prey in. 1841 Emerson *Lect., Man the Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 240 Every species of property is preyed on by its own enemies, as iron by rust, timber by rot. 1859 Mill *Liberty* i, To prevent the weaker members of the community from being preyed upon.

4. *intr.* To exert a baneful, wasting, or destructive influence *on, upon*; to destroy gradually.

1713 Addison *Cato* III. ii, Language is too faint to show His rage of love; it preys upon his life. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* V. 150 The secret which preyed upon his mind. 1833 Wordsw. *Composed by Sea-Shore* 3 How baffled projects on the spirit prey. 1885 *Law Times* 7 Feb. 270/2 His health was bad, and this had no doubt preyed very much upon his mind.

Hence **Preyed-upon** *ppl. a.*

1888 H. Waller in *Times* 12 Nov. 13/3 To help the poor, wretched, preyed-upon Africans. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Mar. 2/1 The preyers and the preyed-upon.

Prey, preye, obs. forms of Pray.

Preyche, Preychour, obs. ff. Preach, -er.

Preyer (prē·əɹ). [f. Prey *v.* + -er 1.] One who or that which preys.

1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* i. in *Holinshed* II. 1/1 She became and would needs be a preie vnto the preier. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 535 The heartless preyer will in turn be prey. 1848 *Ibid.* XXXVIII. 398 Useless preyers upon the public revenues.

Preyer, -ere, -or, obs. forms of Prayer.

†**Prey·ful,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Prey *sb.* + -ful.] Killing much prey or quarry; prone to prey.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 58 The prayfull Princesse pearst and prickt a prettie pleasing Pricket. 1624 Chapman *Homer's Hymn to Venus* 115 The Preyfull broode of sauage Beasts.

Prey·ing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Prey *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Prey; pillaging, plundering.

1588 Kyd *Housch. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 276 In the olde time prayeng or robberye was not to be blamed. 1651 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* xiii. § 14. 203 Preying is nothing else but a warre waged with small forces. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* App. I. 664, I hate the preying upon emotional sympathy by misrepresentation.

Prey·ing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That preys; predatory, predacious; *fig.* wearing, baneful.

1611 Florio, *Alita*, a kind of praing bird. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 74 Preying anxiety or lurking discontent.

Preyne, obs. f. Preen. **Preynkte, preynte,** obs. pa. t. of Prink *v.*1 **Preynte, Preyntyce,** obs. ff. Print, Prentice. **Preys,** obs. Sc. f. Price. **Preysse(n, preysse, preyze,** obs. ff. Praise. **Preyst,** obs. Sc. f. Priest *sb.*

Prezygapophysis (prīˌzigăpɒ·fisis). *Anat.* Pl. **-ses** (-sīz). [Pre- B. 3.] An anterior zygapophysis; each of the two anterior or superior articular processes of a vertebra.

1866 Owen *Vertebr. Anim.* II. 37 The neural arch [in birds] has prezygapophyses, very small postzygapophyses. 1875 Huxley in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 752/1 The tubercular process is represented by a mere facet placed below the prezygapophysis.

Hence **Prezygapophysial** (prīˌzigæpɒfi·ziăl) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a prezygapophysis. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Priacanthine (prəiˌăkæ·nθəin), *a.* and *sb. Ichth.* [f. *Priacanthus*, generic name (Cuvier 1817, f. Gr. *πρίων* a saw + *ἄκανθα* thorn) + -ine 1.] **a.** *adj.* Related to the genus *Priacanthus*. **b.** *sb.* A fish of this genus or of the family *Priacanthidæ*.

Prial, dial. f. Pair-royal. **Prian,** var. Pryan.

†**Pri·ape,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *Priape*, ad. L. *Priāp-us.*] = Priapus. Hence †**Priape** *v. intr.* (*nonce-wd.*), to act lasciviously.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. 25 (Hor. *Sat.* I. viii), I was sometime a fig tree log,..The workeman douted what of me were fittest to be wrought: A fourm to sit vpon, or els a Priap God to be. 1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxi, That cowled, celled, he, or she, whoso, or wheresoeuer, Or Uotarie, or Secular, scarce one pryaped neuer. 1598 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. iii, What peece of lustfull flesh Hath Luscus left, his Priape to redresse?

Priapean (prəiˌăpī·ăn), *a.* Also -æan. [ad. F. *priapéen*, f. L. *Priāpēi-us* (a. Gr. Πριάπει-ος adj., f. Πρίᾱπος Priapus) + *-en*, -an.] **1.** Priapic.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxvii. 224 The Priapæan Prowess of..Hercules. 1849 Layard *Nineveh & Rem.* I. v. I. 128 A broken..vase, on which were represented two Priapean human figures.

2. *Anc. Pros.* Name of a logaœdic metre consisting of a catalectic Glyconic and a Pherecratean, associated with poems to Priapus.

It was used by Anacreon, also by Catullus (xvii), and by the writer of the poem to Priapus in the Appendix Vergiliana, 'Hunc ego o iuuenes locum villulamque palustrem'. See R. Ellis *Comment. on Catullus*, pp. xliii, 62, 503; Ramsay *Prosody* 214; Gildersleeve *Lat. Gram.* 805.

Priapian, Priapiform: see s. v. Priapus.

Priapic (prəiˌæ·pik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Priap-us + -ic. So F. *priapique*.] Of or relating to Priapus or his cult; phallic.

1786 R. P. Knight *Worship of Priapus* (1865) 145 The use of priapic figures as amulets..so common among the Romans, was certainly continued through the middle ages. 1818 — *Symbolic Lang.* (1876) 30 The key which is still worn, with the Priapic hand, as an amulet, by the women of Italy. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 241 (ed. 2) 247 *note*, Baal-Peor in Moab was probably priapic. 1882 *Q. Rev.* July 50 Priapic and pornographic literature.

B. *sb. pl.* Verses of obscene nature addressed to Priapus. [med.L. *priāpia*.]

1865 Symonds in *Life* (1895) I. 324 Unpardonable panderism no less odious than Latin Priapics.

Priapism (prəi·ăpiz'm). [= F. *priapisme*, ad. late L. *Priāpism-us*, a. Gr. Πριαπισμ-ός (Galen), n. of action f. Πριαπίζειν to act Priapus, to be lewd: see Priapus and -ism.]

1. *Path.* Persistent erection of the penis.

[1590 Barrough *Meth. Physick* 179 Priapismus.] *a* 1625 Fletcher & Mass. *Elder Bro.* IV. iv, Potatoes and Eringoes, and, as I take it, Cantharides—Excellent, a Priapism follows. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 722 Lust causeth a Flagrancy in the Eyes; and Priapisme. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 563 Neither amatory desire nor true priapism is, however, a constant symptom in cantharidal poisoning. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1031 There was complete retention of urine, but no priapism.

2. = Priapus 3; also, an obscene mental image.

1662 J. Bargrave *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 117 Two Priapisms, in brass, being votes or offerings to that absurd heathen deity. 1896 C. K. Paul tr. *Huysman's En Route* II. v. 248 Fluids passed before his face and peopled the space with priapisms.

3. Licentiousness; intentional indecency.

1758 J. Clubbe *Misc. Tracts, Hist. Wheatfield* (1770) I. 42 The nakedness of the boys and girls..I do not consider as a tincture of Priapism, or want of modesty, but real want of cloathing. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 7 Apr. 262/3 Those proclamations of utter nudity which Emerson called 'priapism', in connection with 'Leaves of Grass'.

4. *fig.* Prostitution to what is low or base.

1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* xiv. 254 In the absence of the highest aims..there is the suppression of the imagination, the priapism of the senses and the understanding.

So †**Pri·apist,** a votary of Priapus; †**Pri·apize** *v.* [ad. Gr. Πριαπίζειν], to act Priapus; to be lewd.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 366/1 Priapistes, ydolaters, whoremaisters, and sodomites. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* II. xxvii. 220 If there pass long intervals between the Priapising Feats. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xl. 189 Priapus full of Priapism had a mind to priapise.

Priapus (prəiˌē·pŏs). [a. L. *Priāpus*, a. Gr. Πρίᾱπος.]

1. The Greek and Roman god of procreation; hence, also, of gardens, vineyards, etc. (in which his statues were placed).

1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 118 Thare was the god of gardingis, Priapus. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* IV. vi. 4 Shee's able to freze the god Priapus, and vndoe a whole generation. 1651 Stanley *Poems* 46 Satyrs Priapusses in mourning weeds. 1870 Rossetti *Jenny*, Let offerings nicely plac'd But hide Priapus to the waist, And whoso looks on him shall see An eligible deity.

2. A statue or image of the god Priapus; often placed in gardens to protect them from depredators or as a scarecrow.

1632 Shirley *Ball* IV. i, Thou wot stop a breach in a mudde wall, Or serve for a Priapus in the garden to Fright away crowes. 1633 Marmion *Fine Companion* V. i, *Lack.* How doe I looke..? *Cro.* Very dreadfully: like a Citizen in a fray, as fearefull as Priapus in a garden. 1743 Fielding *Jos. Andrews* I. ii. 1746 Francis tr. *Horace, Sat.* I. viii. 4 The joiner doubting, or to shape us, Into a stool, or a Priapus, At length resolved, for reasons wise, Into a god to bid us rise. 1756 C. Smart tr. *Horace, Sat.* I. viii. (1826) II. 69.

3. A representation of the male generative organ; a phallus. **b.** A drinking-vessel of phallic shape.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 79 Two Phalli, or Priapi (huge Images of the priuie part of a man). 1693 Tate in *Dryden's Juvenal* II. 143 Another in a Glass-Priapus swills,

While twisted Gold his platted Tresses fills. 1705 ADDISON *Italy, Rome* 324 Urns, Lamps, Lachrymary Vessels, Priapus's.

4. *transf.* a. The generative capacity or function. b. *Med.* and *Path.* The male genitals; *esp.* the virile organ in a state of erection.

1637 T. MORTON *N. Eng. Canaan* (1883) 205 This beast [Beaver] is of a masculine vertue for the advancement of Priapus. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Priapus*, a term sometimes applied to the genital parts of men. 1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1857 in DUNGLISON *Dict. Med.*

† 5. A kind of holothurian. [F. *priape de mer.*]

1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 129/1 They have two holes as the priapuses.

Hence † **Pria·pian** (also as *sb.*), † **Pria·pish** *adjs.*, of, relating or belonging to Priapus, lewd; obscene; **Pria·piform** *a.*, of phallic shape.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal., Sat., Prayse of precedent Poem*, The Salaminian titillations, Which tickle vp our leud Priapians. 1872 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 37 Called priapiform pessaries. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* IV. ii. Wks. (1573) 320/1 That filthy priapishe confession which ye spew in the eare.

Pri·bble. Weakened echo of PRABBLE, used along with it in the phr. *pribble and prabble*, and the reduplicated *pribble-prabble* = Petty disputation, paltry discussion, vain chatter.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 56 It were a goot motion, if we leaue our pribbles and prabbles, and desire a marriage betweene Master Abraham, and Mistris Anne Page. 1615 *Val. Welshm.* (1663) B iij, Cousin Caradoc, well, in all these pribble-prabbles, how doth our Uncle Cadallan? 1769 *Stratford Jubilee* II. i. 29 Without any balderdash pribble-prabble. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xiv, Miss P.'s pribble prabble was, therefore, music to her ear. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* ii, All these squabbles and jokes, and pribbles and prabbles,..may he omitted.

† **Pricasour.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Derivative of PRICK *v.*, of unusual form; prob. of Anglo-Fr. origin.] ?A quick rider, (or perh.) a huntsman: cf. PRICKER 2, 3.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 189 A Monk ther was..he was a prikasour [*v.rr.* pryk-, pric-, prek-] aright Grehoundes he hadde as swift as fowel in flight Of prikyng and of huntyng for the hare Was al his lust.

Priccatte, obs. Sc. form of PRICKET.

Pricche, obs. form of PRITCH *sb.* and *v.*

Price (prəis), *sb.* Main forms: 2–5 **pris**, 4–7 **prise**, 5– **price**: others see below. [ME. a. OF. *pris* (mod.F. *prix*):—earlier **prieis* (= Pr. *pretz*, Sp. *prez*, It. *prezzo*):—late L. *precium*, orig. *pretium* 'price, valne, wages, reward'; in OF. also 'honour, praise, prize'. The long *ī* of ME. *prīs* was variously represented by *ii, ij, iy, yi, y, ie*, and indicated later by final *e, prise*; but to avoid the *z* sound of *s* between two vowels (cf. *rise, wise*), *prise* was changed to *price* (as in *dice, mice, twice*). The pl. had, sometimes at least, the *z* sound (cf. *house, houses*) and was commonly written *prises, prizes* in 16–17th c.; but though (prəi·zĭz) is still common dialectally and with individuals, the standard pronunciation is now (prəi·sĭz) after the sing., *prices* being thus distinguished from *prizes*. ME. *pris* had all the OF. senses 'price, value, honour, prize, praise'; it first threw off the last of these, for which in 15th c. the sb. *preise*, PRAISE, was formed from the cognate vb. *preisen*, PRAISE. During the last 300 years it has also thrown off the fourth sense, for which the by-form PRIZE has been established. The sense 'honour' is obsolete, that of worth or value ('a pearl of great price') obs. or arch., so that *price* now retains only the primitive sense of OF. *pris* and L. *pretium*. See also PRAISE *sb.* and *v.*, PRIZE *sb.* and *v.*]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 2–5 **pris** (4 **priis, priys**, 4–5 **prijs, prys, preis**, 5 **pryys, priss, -e, pries**, 5–6 **pryis, pryss**).

a 1225, *c* 1250 pris [see B. 6, 11]. *c* 1250 *Hymn Virgin* 6 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 255 Of alle wimmen þu hauest þet pris. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6635 A ryche man was sum tyme of prys. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 712 Þe mantels weren of michel priis. 13.. *Cursor M.* 4613 (Gött.) Þu art sua mekil of prijs. *Ibid.* 16529 'Lo! here þe preis', he said, 'þat i gun for mi lauerd sell'. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 754 Quat-kyn of priys Berez þe perle so maskellez. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 21 Thai suld weill hawe pryss. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 328 Sette more priss bi a wrongful curs. 1382 — *Ezek.* xxii. 25 Thei deuoureden soule, of the nedi man, and thei token prijs. 1388 *Ibid.*, Thei token richesses and prijs [*opes et pretium acceperunt*]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 31 Paide þe prys [*v.r.* pryys]. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2924 Oft-sithes winnes ful litel pries. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud) 92 She was..Louelich, & of gret prijs. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4242 Mare passand of prisse þan all þi proude rewmes. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 2 In prys of armys. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 26/20 At pris of viij. pens. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) vi. 32 Thocht gold gif grittar pryss.

β. 4–7 **prise** (5–6 **pryse**, 6–8 (9 *dial.*) **prize**).

c 1375 *Metr. Hom.* 18 Another an honderet or the prise [*rime* penis]. 13.. *Cursor M.* 6146 (Cott.) Clathes þat was o prise dere. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1143 Worldes riches of grete pryse. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 291/1 A Pryse of wodde, *lucar.* 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 91 And all gude men he haldis in to pryse. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 75 Your new found stuffe, chaffred at highest prize. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* 333 Purchased..at the prise of much blood. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 213 Who..would, at any Prize, have Intimacies with the Great. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., 'I haint gwain to gee no jis prize' [such price]. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Prize, sb.* the price, as of goods.

γ. (4–7 **pryce**) 5– **price.**

13.. (MS. *a* 1400) *Coer de L.* 395 To be bolde to wynne the pryce. *c* 1425 *Cursor M.* 10415 (Laud) This lady was of muche price [*earlier MSS.* pris, prise]. 1617 SIR W. MUIR *Misc. Poems* xxi. 44 Of highest pryce.

δ. *plural.* 4– **prices** (4 -is, 6–7 **pryces**; 6 **prises**, 6–8 **prizes**).

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* iv. 34 Thei sellynge broujten to the prices [*v. r.* pris; 1388 pricis, *v. r.* priys] of tho thingis that thei solden. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 17 b, In Athenes the prices of all thynges was veray high. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 217 To buy or sell at the prises currant. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 145 The high prizes of victuals. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xi. 292 Thus the prices of Martyrs ashes rise and fall in Smithfield market. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* III. 93 But Bessas..grew rich, hunger and necessity setting the prises for him. 1697 T. BROWN *Dispensary* II. Wks. 1709 III. iii. 81 To settle what ought to be the Prizes of our Medicines. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 3 That the same goods should not be sold at two prices on the same day.

B. Signification.

I. Money, or the like, paid for something.

1. The money (or other equivalent) for which anything is bought or sold (or a thing or person ransomed or redeemed); the rate at which this is done or proposed; also, less usually, money paid as the equivalent of labour, wages; rate of wages.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15967 (Cott.) Moder, i haf mi maister sald..And in mi purs þe pris i bere. 1382 [see A. δ]. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlv. 13 He schal delyuere my prisoneris not in prijs. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 477/2 Uch of hem have.. yerely xxvis. viiid. and a Robe pris of xs. 1461 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 308 To syll the whet iiii.*d.* undyr the comyn prys in every peke. 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* clxv. 244 To haue vytaylles at resonable prys. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xxviii. 577, I wyll not reteyn you for that pryse that I do knaves, for I shall paye you in conscyence after the werke that ye shall doo. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* xi. 13 A goodly pryce for me to be valued at of them. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. v. 26 This making of Christians will raise the price of Hogs. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 217 When as the Marchant thinketh that he cannot sell his goods at the prise currant. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 32 The common price of the Bagnio, is two Aspres to the Master. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 151 Is the reward of Virtue bread? That, Vice may merit, 'tis the price of toil. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. 202 She comes up to his price within half-a-crown a yard. 1828 LD. GRENVILLE *Sink. Fund* 45 The farmer who has sold his wheat at its market price, has obtained for it neither more nor less than a just equivalent. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 5/3 He is supplied..at a reduction of 40 per cent. on the trade price.

b. *Pol. Econ.* (See quots.)

1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 49 The Value or Price of any thing, being only the respective Estimate it bears to some other, which it comes in Competition with. 1757 JOS. HARRIS *Coins* 94 What measures and pays the price of labour will be ultimately the real standard of the nation. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. v. (1869) I. 31 The real price of everything, what everything really costs to the man who wants to acquire it, is the toil and trouble of acquiring it...Labour was the first price, the original purchase-money that was paid for all things. *Ibid.* 34 Labour..is their real price; money is their nominal price only. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. i. § 2 Exchange value requires to be distinguished from Price...The most accurate modern writers..have employed Price to express the value of a thing in relation to money; the quantity of money for which it will exchange. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* iv. 136 The price of anything is the quantity of labour given by the person desiring it, in order to obtain possession of it. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. i. 307 If the value of a commodity is estimated by comparing it with those precious metals which civilised countries employ as money, then it is said that the price, and not the value of a commodity is ascertained. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iii. (1876) 21 The price of an article.. is its estimate in some one uniform measure. 1900 LD. ALDENHAM *Colloquy on Currency* ii. 31 Price..is the ratio.. between the money-measure and the purchaseable commodity measured. Price is a Ratio, but it does not follow that a Ratio is always Price.

† c. Phr. *In price with*: in treaty to buy. *Obs.*

1621 J. REYNOLDS *God's Rev. agst. Murder* I. i. 12 Buying a Iewell from her which she was in price with, of a Gold-Smyth at Dijon.

d. Payment of money in purchase of something. *Obs.* exc. in phr. *without price* = without payment, gratis, for nothing (*arch.*).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 393 For welle niȝ alle her blessyngis ben sett to sale and to prise. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lv. 1 Come, buy wine and milke without money, and without price. 16.. DRYDEN (J.), Wisely make that kind of food thy choice, To which necessity confines thy price. 1745 *Scott. Paraphr.* xxvi. i, Free to the Poor, Life's Waters flow, and bought without a Price. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 496 Here see the encouragement Grace gives to vice, The dire effect of Mercy without price!

e. Reckoning or statement of the value; estimation of value: in such phrases as *above, beyond, without price* = so valuable that no definite price can be reckoned or stated; = PRICELESS 1.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xxxii. 79 b, His girdell,..made of Golde and Stone that the same was aboue all price. *a* 1674 TRAHERNE *Innocence* v. Poet. Wks. (1903) 13, I..had a Sight of Innocence, Which was beyond all bound and price. 1781 COWPER *Friendship* 56 But will Sincerity suffice? It is indeed above all price, And must be made the basis. 1859 TENNYSON *Merl. & Vivien* 220 A robe Of samite without price..clung about her lissome limbs.

2. A sum of money offered for the capture, apprehension, or death of a person. Usually in phr. *to set* (or *put*) *a price on* (*the head of*, etc.).

1766 tr. *Beccaria's Ess. Crimes* XXV. (1793) 87 The law.. sets a price on the head of the subject. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 159/2 On the 6th of August [1745] a reward of 30,000*l.* was offered..to any person who should secure the eldest son of the Pretender...The prince, having heard of the price put upon his person, issued a counter proclamation, offering 30,000*l.* for apprehending the elector of Hanover.

3. *Betting.* = ODDS 5.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 30 Jan., Cyrus..made such light work of the Aintree Hunt Steeplechase in November that several people wanted to know his price. 1882 *Standard* 6 Sept. 2/6 The starting price of Mr. Perkins's horse was 5 to 1. 1895 *Times* 10 Jan. 3/3 The defendants and others made prices on the horses and shouted out the odds as upon a racecourse.

4. The amount of money, or other consideration, by which a man's support or interest may be purchased.

[13.. *K. Alis.* 1489 (Bodl. MS.) Forto ben of his frenderade. Þe Romeynes hym sendeþ þis prise, And gretyng, and redy to his seruise. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 254 To procure his fauour for an election, either by petition, or price.] 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xiv. § 8 *note*, It is a well-known adage, though it is to be hoped not a true one, that every man has his price. 1860 WARTER *Sea-board* II. 327 Amongst the lower orders most have their price. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 27 Mar. 6/6 By the time Sir Robert Walpole arrived on the political scene it was possible for him to be credited with the now familiar saying, 'Every man has his price'.

5. *fig.* What it costs to obtain some advantage; that which is given, surrendered, or undergone, for the sake of something else. *At any price*: whatever it may cost, whatever loss or disadvantage is or may be entailed.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 169 The sleyghti fox..Takithe to his larder at what price he wold, Of gretter lambreu, j., ij., or thre. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 223 *Rosa.* We can afford no more at such a price. *Kin.* Prise your selues: What buyes your companie? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 775 They vse smokie fires in their rooms, almost with the price of their eyes sauing their skins. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxxv. 308 He determined to bring his design to pass at any price whatsoever. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 253 The lowest price of virtue is vigilance, and industry; and if it costs us no more, it comes very cheap. 1866 R. W. DALE *Disc. Spec. Occas.* v. 164 We know at how great a price our inheritance of truth has been purchased.

II. Value, worth. *Obs.* or *arch.*

6. Preciousness, value, worth; the quality or condition of being (much or little) prized, valued, or esteemed. Usually with qualifying adj., as *great, much, dear, high*; *little*; *some, no*, etc. (See also 7 a, and cf. 8.) *arch.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 290 Dem þerefter pris, & beo on hire þe deorre. 13.. *Cursor M.* 29040 (Cott. Galba) Fasting es of ful grete prise. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xii. 7 Ȝe ben of more prijs than many sparowis. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (1483) IV. ix. 62 The prys of myn Appel is of suche valewe. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 159 The place was at the first of little price. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xiii. 46 One pearle of great price [WYCLIF oo precious margarite; TINDALE, *Great, Rheims*, one precious pearle]. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* Ded., Trial and examination must give it [truth] price. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 58 To them Method and Confusion are both of a Price. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 92 Like some old creed Erect, to show what price it had before When men believed it had a power indeed.

† b. Personal or social worth; excellency, honourableness. *Obs.* (See also 7 b.)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2690 Riche maiden of michel pris. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 281 An doȝter..of gret pris noble & god al so. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 436 Þai all war fair and wis And sum of less and sum mare pris. ? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 417 To watche that lady, muche of pryce, And her to kepe fro her enemyes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccclxxiii. 616 Two barownes of great prise and hardynesse. 1608 BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* I. 47 Those orphans which neuer knew the price of their father; they become the heires of his affection.

† 7. *Of price* (adj. phr.): of great value, worth, or excellence. (Often passing into sense 8 or 9: Highly esteemed or regarded; famous, renowned.) *Obs.* a. Of things: Precious, valuable.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2700 He carf in two gummes of pris, Two likenesses so grauen & meten. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 716 A fair pocok of pris. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 186 Men speken of Romances of prys Of Horuchild and of Ypotys. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13712 In aparell of prise, on a prnud wyse..In his palais of prise prudly he leuyt. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, v. iii. 100 Happie Newes of price. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 11 Faire pillars of marble..and other stones of price. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 124 Freedom is..the commodity of price of which you have the monopoly.

† b. Of persons: Worthy, excellent. *Obs.*

1303 [see A. a]. 1307 *Elegy Edw. I*, iv, With fourscore knyhtes al of pris. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 168 Knistes to hauen & holden of pris. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1693 Mykell pepull of prise & proude men of Armys. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 53 Horible deuelis of helle, þat sumtyme were aungils of prijs. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 26 Men of price and renomme. *c* 1554 *Interlude of Youth* B j b, I can spede the of a seruaunte of pryce That wildo the good seruice.

† 8. Sense or estimate of worth; esteem, estimation, regard. Chiefly in phrases: *to have* or *hold in* (*great*, etc.) *price*, to *set at* (*light, little*) *price*,

to have or *hold* (*great, little*) *price of, to set* or *tell* (*much, little, no*) *price of* or *by*, later *to put* or *set* (*high, little, no*) *price upon*; also (without defining word) *to have* or *hold in price, to hold* or *tell price of, to set price by*: to value or esteem highly. *In* (*much, some*, etc.) *price*: esteemed, valued (much, somewhat, etc.); also (without defining word) *in price*: highly esteemed, thought much of. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 292 He sa3 Adam and eue in mike[l] pris. *c* 1300 *Beket* 150 Ech man tolde of him pris that him mi3te iseo. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 206 Wel biloued and holden in greet prys. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 345/2 Setting no price by your saide Prive Seal. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 35 Shuld sette hyr wurchippe atte so litill prise. 1526 Tindale *Heb.* xiii. 4 Let wedlocke be had in pryce in all poyntes. 1581 W. Stafford *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 25 They fall to those sciences that they see in some pryce. 1594 Willoabie *Avisa* (1635) 120 Her vertue shall be had in prise. 1601 F. Godwin *Bps. of Eng.* 444 Perceiuing the monkes onely were now in price, and other cleargy men little esteemed. 1662 H. More *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 11 Where men have an over-proportion'd Zeal for or against such things in Religion as God puts little or no price upon.

†b. Valuation, appraisement. *Obs. rare.*

1605 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 283 Cæsars no Merchant, to make prize with you Of things that Merchants sold. 1611 — *Cymb.* iii. vi. 77 Would .. they Had bin my Fathers Sonnes, then had my prize Bin lesse, and so more equall ballasting To thee Posthumus.

III. Leading up to Praise. *Obs.* in this form.

†**9.** General recognition of excellence; honour, glory, renown. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Heo hunteð efter pris, & kecchеð lastunge. ?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1161 Gret loos hath Largesse, and gret prys. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 467 Þo3 y slowe þe her in fi3t, what prys were þat for me? Men wolde sayn y were to blame. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* cxxviii, That wil be to the grete worschip and prise. 1523 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* I. cciv. 240 Certayne yonge knyghtes and squyers to get prise in armes..iusted one with another. 1600 Holland *Livy* i. xxxvii. 27 In this conflict the horsemen won greatest price and praise [L. *gloria*].

†**10.** The verbal expression of one's recognition of worth or excellence; = Praise *sb.* 1. *Obs.* (Survived longer in the north.)

a 1340 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 205 Prude & wilnunge of pris. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1340 Of ysoude þan spekeþ he, Her prise, Hou sche was gent and fre. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1536 (1585) To preisin a man & vp with pris hem reise A þousent fold 3it heyȝere þau þe sunne. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 225 The king..hem axeth this, What king men tellen that he is ..touchende his name, Or be it pris, or be it blame. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* clxxxviii, Of quhom [the gods], In land and prise, With thankfull hert I say richt In this wise. 1426 Lyog. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 14922 Whan he herde the prys was more Off Davyd than off hym-sylff, allas! 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* v. 3 Gif to that leuing Lord all pryse.

†b. *A price, aprys*: so as to gain praise or approval; laudably. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1400 *Langl.'s P. Pl.* C. xv. 194+1 (MS. S) Iob was a paynym & plesede god a prys.

IV. Leading up to Prize *sb.*[1] *Obs.* in this form.

†**11.** The position of excelling others; place of honour; first or highest place; pre-eminence. Usually in phr. *to bear* or *have the price*, to have the pre-eminence, to surpass all others. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 326 A tre..ðat ouer alle oðre bereð pris. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 298 Receive he scholde a certein mede And in the cite bere a pris. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1692 A lorde..That beryth the pryce in prees. *c* 1450 Lovelich *Grail* xliii. 222 Of konnenge hadde he not þe pris. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* ix. xix. 366 Of goodely harpynge he bereth the pryce in the world. 1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) B vj, All..by one assent gaue her the price of goodnesse and chastity. 1573 *New Custom* ii. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 28 All these bear the price.

†**12.** The position of excelling in a match or struggle; superiority, victory. *Obs.*

1307 *Elegy Edw. I*, xi, In much bataille thou hadest pris. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 67 Alle þe day þei fauht, at euen he had þe pris. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* v. x. 178, I had leuer to haue ben torn with wylde horses, than ony.. page or pryker shold haue had prys on me. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vi. clxix. 162 Fynally the Danys wan the pryce, and slewe bothe the foresayde kynges. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccccxv. 726 If y^e flemyynges had achyued the prise ouer them. 1542 Uoall *Erasm. Apoph.* 160 Tethrippo had gotten the price & chief maisterie at Olympia.

†**13.** The symbol, trophy, or reward of victory or superiority (Fr. *le prix*); = Prize *sb.*[1], which see for examples. *Obs.*

V. 14. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *price-history, -issue, -maintenance, -making* (Make *v.*[1] 13 e), *-reduction price-deciding, -enhancing, -ruling* adjs.; **price-outting**, the action of 'cutting down' or lowering prices, esp. in or by way of competition; so *price-cutter*; **price-list**, (*a*) a list of the prices of commodities offered for sale; (*b*) a list of the 'prices' or odds in betting; **price-mark**, a mark upon goods indicating the price; **price-tag**, a tag or ticket attached to something and bearing an indication of its price. Also Price-current.

1901 *N. Y. Publ. Wkly.* in *Publ. Circ.* 14 Sept. 243/1 This firm..have great difficulty in maintaining their reputation as *price-cutters on net books. 1899 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 5/3 *Price Cutting in the Cycle Trade. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 291 Oft as the *price-deciding hammer falls. *c* 1760 Hogarth in Hilda Gamlin *Romney* (1894) 24 Let the picture rust, Perhaps Time's *price-enhancing dust .. may mark its worth. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Jan. 7/3 The *Price History of the Stock. 1902 *Ibid.* 18 Feb. 11/1 An introduction, a price-history of the market. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 5/2 Some of the borrowers will..find it necessary to be generous in their *price issue when so many are in the field. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 439 [Let him beware] the eating of Victuals, and drinking of Wine without *price making; least (when he hath done)..his charges be redoubled. 1901 *Wide World Mag.* VI. 491/1 The children left Port Darwin with new boots, and when they returned the *price-marks were not even rubbed off the soles. 1890 *Spectator* 23 Aug., Wheat..is still pre-eminently the *price-ruling grain. 1888 *Chautauquan* VIII. 422 Accordingly they attached 'etiquettes', or *price-tags, to their articles.

†**Price, prise,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 pris, (4 priis, prijs, 4–5 prys, 5 pryss); 4–5 price, pryce; pryse; 4–7 prise. [attrib. use of prec. sb., from the phrase *of price*, OF. *de pris*; thus *roi de pris* 'kyng *of pris*' or '*pris* king'.] A general term of appreciation: Worthy, excellent, valiant, eminent, prime, choice.

13.. *Coer de L.* 4300 A mangenel..To the prys tour a ston gan sende. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 161 As prest as þe pris king sai his pres stinte. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 261 Iohan..þe prys nete of Piers plow. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 79 þis citee [Chester] haþ plente of..pris salmoun [orig. *salmonis optimi*]. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 355 Send prekers to þe price toune, and plaunte there my segge. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6010 And Paris the prise with pepull ynogh. *Ibid.* 9111 There were plenty of pepull, prise men & noble. *c* 1450 *Merlin* II. 220 So dide well thoo prise knyghtes in her compauye, and also the knyghtes of the rounde table. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxiv, Tho had enery English batayll 11 winges of pris archiers. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado*, etc. (1878) 292 More prise and richer than those sisters three, Which kept the apples of faire Hespery.

b. *absol.* The most excellent; the chief.

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 137 Ouer al the lond thau were thai priis. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1614 A prophete of þat prouince & pryce of þe worlde. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 256 þe prijs of popes at Rome, And of gretest degre. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxxxvii. (Bodl. MS.), Smaragdus is pris of alle grene precioune stones. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8954 Palomydon for prise þe pert kynges toke.

Price (prəis), *v.* Also 6 **pryce.** [A later variant of the earlier *prise*, of which Prize *v.*[1] is the direct modern representative. The regular forms of sb. and vb. after 1400 were *pris* (*prȝs, pryce*), *price* sb., and *prise, prize* vb. (cf. *device, devise*; *advice, advise*). In the verb, *price* is a new form, assimilated to the sb., and used in the literal sense, while *prize* has become more or less fig. For the full history see Prize *v.*; the following instances illustrate this special form, which hardly appears before the 16th c., and was cited by Johnson in 1773 only in the Spenserian instance in sense 2. In many parts of England *to prize* is still said instead. Cf. also Apprise *v.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To set the selling price to, to fix the price of (a thing for sale); to state the price of. (Originally *prcyse*, Praise *v.* 1; then *prise*, Prize; finally *price*.)

138*a*- [see Praise *v.* 1]. *c* 1440–1713 [see Prize *v.*[1] 1]. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 413/2 (MS. K.) Pricynge, *P.* prisinge, *licitacio.* 1570 Levins *Manip.* 114/41 To Price, *appreciare, æstimare.* 1620 in *Essex Rev.* (1907) XVI. 206 Item, for peutter, priced v^s. 1652 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 108 Goodwife Howen hath chosen Elder Coleborne to price and accept of a Cow from the Towne. 1831 *Examiner* 338/2 The next jeweller..will price at 10,000*l.*..the baubles that may sell for 3,500*l.* 1845 J. Saunders *Cab. Pict. Eng. Life, Chaucer* 251 In 1504, London ale was priced 5*s.* a barrel more than that of Kent. 1865 Sala *Amer. in War* I. 136 The decimal monetary system has been legalised in our possessions—though the shopkeepers are given to pricing their wares in shillings and pence.

b. To quote a price for: cf. Price *sb.* 3.

1865 *Morn. Star* 1 June, The layers of the odds complaining that nothing but the favourites were backed, notwithstanding their tempting 'pricing' of the outsiders.

c. *fig.* To value relatively, to estimate.

1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* xxxix, The girls' doings are always priced low.

†**2.** To pay the price for, pay for. *Obs.*

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xc. 42 And rype thi mynde how every thing befell, The tyme, the place, and how, and in quhat wyis, So that thi confessioun ma thi synnes pryce. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. v. 26 The man that made Sansfoy to fall, Shall with his owne blood price that he hath spilt. *Ibid.* ix. 37 What justice can but judge against thee right, With thine owne blood to price his blood, here shed in sight?

3. To inquire the price of, bargain for; = Cheap *v.* 3, Cheapen *v.* 1.

a 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *Ld. Thoulouse* xxi, If you priced such a oue in a drawing-room here, And was ask'd fifty pounds, you'd not say it was dear. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 94 That glorious avenue of Covent Garden Market, where they price cucumbers at Mrs. Solomon's and bouquets at Mrs. Buck's. 1872 Howells *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 179 The evening they spent in..pricing many things.

†**4.** To raise the price of, to make dear. *Obs. rare.*

1533 J. Heywood *Play Weather* (1903) 636 And well it is knowen, to the most foole here, How rayne hath pryced corne within this vii. yeare.

†**5.** To value highly; to value; = Prize *v.*[1] 3. (Quot. *c* 1375 is a casual instance of the spelling *price* for *prise*.)

[*c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 145 For-þi suld men hym gretly price, And lowe hym in mony wyse.] 1561 tr. *Calvin's Foure Godlye Serm.* iii. G iij b, It is..suche a special prerogatyue as can not for ye great dignitie therof sufficiently be pryced to remaine and lyue in the churche. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 315 (Qo. 1, 1609) Men price [*Fol.* 1 prize] the thing ungained more then it is. 1643 Burroughes *Exp. Hosea* (1652) 420 We have had a peace a long time and..have not priced that mercy.

Price, obs. form of Prise, Prize *sb.*[1, 2, 3.

Price-current. [= F. *prix courant* in same sense (1769 in Littré): so also Du. *prijs courant*, Ger. *preiskurant*.] A list of current prices of commodities; a price-list.

1696 J. Houghton *Collect. Impr. Husb. & Trade* No. 180 4/1 Mr. Procter's Price Current is published every Friday. ..These are the Prices of most Foreign Merchandizes, with the Customs payable for each. 1706 Phillips, *Price Current*, a weekly Account publish'd in London, of the current Value of most Commodities. 1733 Budgell *Bee* I. 181 Looking in our senseless Pamphlet for the Price Courant. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* II. iv. § 3 (1876) 150 There is at each time and place a market price, which can be quoted in a price-current. 1866 Lowell *Seward-Johnson Reaction* Wks. 1890 V. 293 His own countrymen were also unprovided with a price-current of the latest quotation in phrases. 1908 *Economist* 8 Feb. 308–9 (*Heading*) London Stock Markets, Price Current.

Priced (prəist), *ppl. a.* [f. Price *sb.* or *v.* + -ed.]

1. Having the price fixed or stated; containing a statement of prices.

1552 Huloet, Pryced, *licitatus, taxatus.* 1837 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. iii. § 147 The priced catalogues of Colinæus and Robert Stephens are extant. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 July 2/1 Seven priced works have been sold in this gallery.

2. Having a (specified or indicated) price: in parasynthetic combinations, as *high-priced, low-priced*: see High *a.* 22 b, Low *a.* 21.

†**Pri·ceful,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 4 prisful, 5 pryceful. [f. Price *sb.* II. + -ful.] Full of 'price' or value; precious, worthy, excellent.

13.. *Cursor M.* 18173 (Cott.) Sua prisful [*Laud MS.* prycefull] quar es þou o pight [*Gött.* Sua prisful quat ert þu of pith]?

Priceite (prəi·səit). *Min.* [See quot. and -ite.] 'Hydrous borate of calcium, near colemanite' (Chester).

1873 Silliman in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. VI. 130 As it [this borate of lime] appears therefore to be a new species I would propose for it the name priceite, in honour of Mr. Thomas Price, the well known metallurgist of San Francisco.

Priceless (prəi·slĕs), *a.* Also 6 **prise-**, 7 **prizelesse**, 8 **-less.** [f. Price *sb.* + -less.]

1. 'Without price'; having a value beyond all price or equivalent; invaluable, inestimable.

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 17 What priselesse wealth the heauens had him lent In the possession of his beauteous mate. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 13 Crasie barkes,.. ballist with prizelesse marchandise. *c* 1616 Fletcher & Mass. *Thierry & Theod.* II. i, His ignorance of the priceless jewel. 1735–6 Thomson *Liberty* II. 227 Tutor of Athens! he in ev'ry street Dealt priceless treasure. 1863 Bright *Sp., Amer.* 3 Feb. (1876) 116 That priceless possession which we have perhaps more clearly established..that of personal freedom.

b. With mixture of literal sense 'having no market price; that cannot be obtained for money'.

1884 *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 34 Those gifts that cannot be purchased with money, that are priceless. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 374/2 These [stencil-plates]..are priceless, not to be bought in common shops.

2. Having no valne; valneless, worthless. *rare.*

1771 *Muse in Min.* 60 Beauty that prizeless pageant of a day. 1847 Webster, *Priceless*...2. Without value; worthless or unsalable. *J. Barlow.*

Hence **Pri·celessness,** inestimable value.

1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 804 The pricelessness of water in a land where no rain falls during six months.

†**Pri·cely,** *adv. Obs. rare.* In 4 **prisely.** [f. Price *a.* + -ly 2.] Excellently, choicely.

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 733 Hee was ishape as a sheepe shinand bright, I-painted full prisely and precious stones Wer sticked on þat stock, stoute too beholde.

Pricement, var. Prizement *Obs.*

Pricer (prəi·səɹ). [f. Price *v.* + -er 1.] One who prices. (Cf. Prizer[1] 1.)

1878 Mackintosh *Hist. Civilis. Scott.* I. xi. 454 There were public pricers of flesh in all the burghs.

Prich: see Pritch. **Pricipe,** obs. f. Præcipe.

Prick (prik), *sb.* Forms: 1 pric(c)a, price, (pryce), 2, 5–6 prike (5 pryke); 3–7 pricke, 4–prick (4–6 prikke, prik, 5 prykke, prikk, 5–7 pryck, -e, pryk). [OE. *prica, pricca* m., *price* f. = mod. Du. *prik* m. (†*prick* Kilian) a sharp point or stick, prickle, etc.; LG. *prik* a dot, spot, point, *prik, prikke* a pricking instrument; WFris. *prik*; also Icel. *prik* a dot, a little stick (? from Eng.), Da. *prik*, Norw. *prikk*, Sw. *prick* (fr. LG.) a dot, mark. From same root as Prick *v.*, q.v. See also Pritch *sb.* (The W. *pric* stick, broach, and Ir. *prioca* sting, are from Eng.)]

I. An impression or mark made by pricking.

1. An impression in a surface or body made by pricking or piercing; a puncture: = Point *sb.*[1] 1. (This seems to be etymologically the earliest sense, and is app. the meaning in Ælfric.)

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 180 *Pungo*, ic pricize..(of ðam is nama *punctus* prica [*v. r.* pricca]). 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* lii. 58 In fot and hond bereþ blodi

prikke. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. viii. 41 b, They haue firste p[r]icked them, out of which prickes do..breed certaine..wormes. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 113 The less credulous tooke the pricke of a pinne for a Saintes marke. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* cxli, No pin's prick The tooth leaves. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1078 The prick may continue to drip for hours.

b. *spec.* in *Farriery.* A puncture or wound in the quick or sole of the foot of a horse.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 322 Of a Prick in the sole of the Foot, by treading on a nail, or any other sharp thing. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* 303 Prick or wound in the sole or crust...The sole is very liable to be wounded by nails, pieces of glass, or even sharp flints, but much more frequently the fleshy little plates are wounded by the nail in shoeing. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 788 Loosening and detachment of the nail following a 'prick' or crush.

c. The footprint or track of a hare.

1598 FLORIO, *Pedata*, a track,..the print of a foote,..the prick of a hare. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 301 If it be smooth and plain within,.. so that you may discern the Pricks,..then endeavour to recover the Hare upon the Trail. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. i. § 5. 8 [The hare] leaves her mark or prick in the soil.

2. A minute mark made by slightly pricking or indenting a surface with a pointed tool; formerly also the impression or mark made with the point of a pen or pencil or the like, or a mark having this appearance; a dot, tick, point. Cf. POINT *sb.*[1] 2. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 188 Heo hæfð on æghwylcum leafe twa endebyrdnyssa fægerra pricena & þa scinað swa gold. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 5 Set ther a prikke of ynke. *Ibid.* § 42, Y sette þer a prikke at my foote; þan goo [y] ner to þe tour,..& þere y sette a-noþer prikke. 1530 PALSGR. 258/1 Pricke a marke, *marque.* 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* III. 129 Upon this line I make a pricke, which is the very station where the instrument is supposed to stand. 1676 T. MILLER *Compl. Modellist* 1 Set 1 foot of your Compasses at B, and with the other mark a prick at G. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Surveying*, A point is..ordinarily expressed with a small prick, like a period at the end of a sentence.

† b. Each of the marks by which the circumference of a dial is divided, or the divisions of any scale indicated. *Obs. rare.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 119 The bawdy hand of the Dyall is now vpon the pricke of Noone. 1593 — 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 34 Now Phaeton hath tumbled from his Carre, And made an Euening at the Noone-tide Prick.

† **3.** A dot or other small mark used in writing or printing; as, a punctuation or metrical mark, a diacritical point, the points in Hebrew or other languages, etc.; = POINT *sb.*[1] 3. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* I. (Z.) 291 Se forma prica on þam ferse is gehaten *media distinctio*, þæt is on middan todal. 1530 PALSGR. 11 If they..he nat part of a diphthong, they shall have ii prickes ouer theyr heed, thus *ÿ, ë.* 1567 SALESBURY *Playne Introd.* E j, The sound of *u*, in French, or *ü*, wyth two prickes ouer the heade in Duch. 1605 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 26 This word Iehouah..borroweth all the prickes from Adonai. 1646 *Topicks in Laws of Eng.* Errata, Some mistakes are in the pricks and commaes. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 53 One tittle..is meant of those little horns, pricks and dots belonging to the Hebrew letters.

† b. A mark or dot used in musical notation; = POINT *sb.*[1] 4. (*a*) In mediæval music, a note. (*b*) In later musical notation, a dot placed after a note or rest for various purposes. Cf. PRICK *v.* 13.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., A pricke is a kinde of Ligature, so that if you would tie a semibrief and a minime together you may set a pricke after the semibrief, and so you shall bind them. *Ibid.* 12 *Phi.* I pray you say what Prickes or poynts signifie in singing. *Ma.*..As your rests signified the whole lengthe of the notes in silence, so dothe the pricke the halfe of the note going before to be holden out in voyce..and this pricke is called a pricke of augmentation. 1659 C. HOOLE *Comenius' Vis. World* xcix. (1672) 203/1 Musique setteth Tunes with Pricks. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. viii. 27 This Prick of Perfection or Addition is ever placed on the right side of all Notes, for the prolonging the sound of that Note it follows. 1749 *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 31 By a proper Use of the Pricks and Pauses it may be so contrived..as to make no alteration in the Time of the Tune, or manner of beating it.

II. A minute particle.

† **4.** A point of space (or particle of matter) viewed in reference to its minuteness, a mere point.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. vii. 44 (Camb. MS.) Al the enuyronynge of the erthe abowte ne halt but the resoun of a prikke at regard of the gretnesse of heuene. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 33 This little pricke of the world (for surely the earth is nothing else in comparison of the whole). 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 343 In such Indexes, although small prickes To their subsequent Volumes, there is seene The baby figure of the Gyant-masse Of things to come at large. 1616 BOYS *Expos. Proper Ps.* lvii. 102 The earth..compared vnto the greatnes of the starrie skies circumference, is but a center or little pricke.

† **5.** A minute part or quantity of anything; a jot, whit, particle; = POINT *sb.*[1] 6.

To the prick, to the smallest jot, with minute exactness or precision.

In the first quot. and in quots. 1579, 1645, orig. fig. from 3.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 18 An i oððe an prica [*Royal MS.* pryce; *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* an prike] ne gewit fram þære æ. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 228, & te deouel ne mei nout gon furðer a pricke. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4270 Alle thire thinges..wille he weghe streytly thare And to the prikke thaire value tofore alle men declare. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. lii, Of all that rout was neuer a prik disioynt. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 291 Syne all the lawe remanand wes behind, Rycht equalie,.. Be the leist prick.. Distribute hes amang his men of weir. 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 84 Not a iote, or a pricke of the law shall passe, vntill all be fulfilled. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 13 Not one jot or prick of the Law shall perish.

† **6.** The smallest portion of time; an instant, moment; = POINT *sb.*[1] 7. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 71 Þn3 he leuede a þousond year þet ne ssolde hy bote onlepy prikke to þe zyzþe of þe oþre lyue þet eure wyþonte ende ssel yleste. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. viii. (Skeat) I. 128 That dureth but a pricke, in respecte of the other. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 75 They that shall bee then liuing..shall in a very prick of time be changed. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* I. xcii. 114 The tyme present is lesse then a pricke, and euermore vnstable.

† b. In mediæval measure of time: The fourth or (according to some) the fifth part of an hour; = POINT *sb.*[1] 10. Cf. ATOM *sb.* 7. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) I. 102 And swa swa sum se mona dæghwonlice feower pricon lator arist, swa eac seo sæ symle feower pricum lator fleowð. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 317 Feower *þuncti* tæt synt prican, wyrcað ane tid on þære sunnan ryne... Syx and hundnigontig prican beoð on þam dæge.

† c. *Astron.* = DIGIT *sb.* 4, POINT *sb.*[1] 11. *Obs.*

1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* II. viii. 35 The quantitie of these Eclipses, the Astronomers deuide into .xii. equall partes, as well the Diameter of the Sunne as of the Moone. And these partes they call fyngers, punctes or prickes.

III. A point in reference to position.

† **7.** A point in space; a geometrical point: = POINT *sb.*[1] 18. *Obs.*

[1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. viii. (Skeat) I. 95 A pricke is wonder litle, in respecte of all the cercle.] 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., A Poynt or a Prycke, is named of Geometricians that small and vnsensible shape, whiche hath in it no partes, that is to say: nother length, breadth, nor depth. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 247 Zenith (that is the pricke ouer the head). 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 103 That which you see in the centre, or middle pricke of the eye is named Pupilla. 1589 IVE *Fortif.* 10 Draw a right line ..which must cut the line C.D. in the pricke E. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ix. § 3 (1622) 296 Hee calleth a Pricke the parent of all magnitude.

† **8.** A point marking a stage in progression; degree, pitch. *The prick*, the height, highest point, apex, acme. Cf. POINT *sb.*[1] 22. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 21 Alle dayes of poure men been wikke Be war therfore er thou come to that prikke. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 45 Þer preued neuer nane his prik for passing of witt, Plato nor Piktagaras ne Prektane him seluen. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 7/1 He was come to that pricke of parfit humilitie. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iii. 30 Endeuour with all your herte to the hygh prycke of vertue. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 30 Vntill you haue attayned vnto the verie pricke of proportion. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 141 Setting the prices..and enhaunsing the same to such a prick, that some men enforced to buye certaine things at an extreame and exceeding rate..cut their owne veines and so bled to death.

† **9.** The precise instant of time at which anything happens; the critical moment: = POINT *sb.*[1] 23. *Prick of the day* (after Fr. *le point du jour*), daybreak. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6639 He was dryuen so ney the prikke, That he myght not his lippis likke. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Learn to Die* 847 Remembre or þat he come to the prikke. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 370, I trowd it drew nere the prik. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 927 At the prick of the day, *au point du jour.*

IV. In archery.

† **10.** The mark aimed at in shooting; the spot in the centre of the target; the bull's-eye; hence, a target, esp. one at a fixed distance, having such a mark in its centre. (Opposed in the latter sense to BUTT *sb.*[4] 2 and ROVER.) *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xx. 20 And Y shal sende thre arowis biside it, and shal throwe as hauntynge me to a prik [1388 exercisynge me at a signe [*v.r.* marke]]. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2260 Thou kanste welle hit the prikke. 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 269 Item, payd.. for my masterys lossys att the prykkys, viij.*d.* Item, at the buttys, viij.*d.* 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 89 An archier to faile of the butte is no wonder, but to hytte the pryke is a greet maistrie. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 4 No man, vnder the age of .xxiiii. yeres, shall shote at anie standing pricke, excepte it be at a rouer. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 113 A bowe of Ewe must be hadde for perfecte shootinge at the prickes. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1208/1 Diuerse of the court ..shot dailie at pricks set vpon the Thames. 1611 MARKHAM *Country Contenl.* I. i. (1668) 46 The Prick is a Mark of some compasse, yet most certain in the distance. 1845 J. SAUNDERS *Cabinet Pict. Eng. Life, Chaucer* 89 In every village were three kinds of marks set up:..the prick, a 'mark of compass', requiring strong light arrows, with feathers of moderate size.

† b. *Twelve* (*twenty-four*) *score prick*: a 'prick' or target placed 240 (or 480) paces distant, the regular distance at which shooting at the prick was practised. *Obs.*

1569 in *Camden's Eliz.* (1717) Pref. 29 The shotinge with the Standerd, the shotinge with the brode arrowe, the shotinge at the twelve skore prick, the shotinge at the Turke. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 194 Their shaft was a cloth yard, their pricks twenty-four score. 1608 *Pennyless Parl.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 76 A Turk can be hit at twelve score pricks in Finsbury Fields. 1620 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *World Tost at Tennis* Induct. 67 The bowman's twelve score prick.

† **11.** *fig.* (or in fig. context): That at which one aims; an object, end: = POINT *sb.*[1] 28. *Obs.*

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 528 Than myghte siluer walke more thikke Among þe peple þan þat it doþ now; Ther wolde I fayne that were sette the prikke. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) R j b, They shote at the pricke of the woman's beautie. 1558 MORWYNG *Ben Gorion* (1567) 1 Seyng all the prophetes haue bent and directed their prophesies..to this pricke, that the kingdome of the house of Dauid should be restored. 1592 TIMME *Ten Eng. Lepers* C ij, What madnes is it then in those men, who because they cannot be in the prick, will not be in y• but neither.

V. Anything that pricks or pierces; an instrument or organ having a sharp point.

12. A small sharp projecting organ or part; a thorn or prickle; a spine on the skin of an animal, or the like. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24084 A crun o thorn his hefd on stod, Þat ilk prick broght vte þe blod. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 283 And thus myn hand ayein the pricke I hurte and have do many day And go so forth as I go may. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 413/1 Pryke, or pynne, *spintrum*, vel *spinter.* 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 14 In comparison..they be so small, No more than the prickes that be on a gall. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 17 It [Asparagus] maye be called in englishe pricky Sperage, because it is all full of pryckes. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 998 As pricks be hidden under Roses. 1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 136 [The hedgehog] knows how to roll up itself round within those thorns,..so as the dog, instead of a beast, finds now nothing but a ball of pricks to wound his jnws. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 84/2 The Thorns or pricks, are sharp points growing from the branches of some trees.

† b. The sting of a bee, scorpion, or the like.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* ix. 10 Thei hadden tayles lijk of scorpiouns, and prickes weren in the tayles of hem. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 394 Bees, whan they maken hir kyng, they chesen oon that hath no prikke wherwith he may stynge. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3378 Othir bees, prikkes han euerichon.

† c. *fig.* Something that causes mental irritation, vexation, or torment; a 'thorn', sting. *Obs.*

Prick of conscience: see 19.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 264 God ȝaf him [Paul] a prikke of his fleish, an angel of þe fend to tempte him. 1382 — 1 *Cor.* xv. 55 Deeth, wher is thi pricke? Forsoth the pricke of deeth is synne. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI. xl. 615 It was never well taken by Hanno, nor joyously accepted, in regard of the person, who was a pricke alwaies in his eie. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* Ded., That cursed race of the Cananites, who were ever pricks in the sides, and thornes in the eyes of Gods people. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 374 Who will seem to forgive, and yet keep a prick and quarrell in their hearts.

13. A goad for oxen. *To kick* († *work, spurn*) *against the pricks*: said of oxen; now *arch.* and usually *fig.* (after Acts ix. 5): cf. KICK *v.*[1] 1 c.

c 1350 *Nominale Gall.-Angl.* (E. E. T. S.) 862 *Fuel et agiloun*, gode and prikke. 1382 [see KICK *v.*[1] 1 c]. 14.. *Cursor M.* 19626 (Fairf.) Hit is to þe ful harde & wik For to wirk a-gaine þe prik. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 413/1 Pryk, or prykyl (*S.* prykkar), *stimulus, stiga.* 1520 NISBET *N. Test. in Scots, Acts* xxii. 7 It is hard to thee to spurn aganis the prick. 1530 PALSGR. 258/1 Pricke to drive oxen with, *aguillon.* 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 17 Pryk signifies a Goad or Spur. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* App. 56 In that case an attempt to beat up under Cuba will be nothing better than kicking against the pricks. 1904 MARIE CORELLI *God's Good Man* i, For the past ten years he has known what it is to 'kick against the pricks' of legitimate Church authority.

† b. *fig.* That which incites or stimulates; a spur, an incentive. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 397 He feng þe prikkes of þe love of God. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2421 His prikke specially is a womman gloosyng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 240 b, The moost speciall medicyne & prycke agaynst slouth. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 29 Which rather effeminate the minde, as pricks vnto vice, then procure amendement of manners, as spurres to vertue. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Aneients* 114 The greatest wits are ever by the prickes of emulation driven forward to greater matters.

† **14.** A slender piece of wood or metal tapering to a sharp point, used to fasten things or parts of a thing together; a skewer; a pin (or in quot. 1721 a thorn) for fastening one's clothes; a thatcher's broach. *Obs.* See also PUDDING-PRICK.

1377 in Cowell *Interpr.* s. v. *Pryk*, Per servitium inveniendi unum equum, unum saccum & unum *Pryk* in Guerra Walliæ. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 413/1 Prykke, for pakkys, *broccus.* *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 82 Take a prik, and prik him togidur, And lete him roste. 1530 PALSGR. 258/1 Pricke to pricke meate, *brochette.* 1551 [see PRICK-TREE]. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. li. 726 The wilde Cornell tree..Butchers vse it to make prickes of it. *Ibid.* [see PRICK-TIMBER]. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. III. iii. (1651) 477 Set out with bables, as a Butchers meat is with pricks. *c* 1630 *MS. Egerton* 923 lf. 3 Like to a packe without a pricke, Or o-per-se in arithmeticke. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xiv. (Roxb.) 19/2 Thatchers Termes...Thatch pricks, and binding pricks. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 184 It's a bare Moor that you'll go o'er, and no get Prick to your Blanket. *Ibid.* 198 If ever you make a good Pudding, I'll eat the Prick. That is, I am much mistaken if ever you do good.

15. A pointed weapon or implement. Applied to † a dagger or pointed sword; † a fish-spear (*obs.*); a pronged eel-spear (*local*: cf. PICK *sb.*[1] 4 d); a small chisel or punch used by stone-workers; etc.

1552 HULOET, *Prycke*, a fysbers instrumente. Loke in Trowte speare. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xi. 62 I'll set a prick against my breast. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 33/2 The backs are to be scappled with a prick. 1859 *Kansas Hist. Coll.* (1896) V. 581 Ordnance stores this day turned over to Samuel Medary,..100 cap pouches and pricks, worn. 1882 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 246 The prick is constructed of four broad serrated blades or tines spread out like a fan, and the eel becomes wedged between them.

†**16.** An upright tapering spike, spire, or similar object: applied among other things to

The upright pole of a tent; the spike on which a candle was fixed (see PRICKET 2); the spike of a prick-measure (see 21); an iron spike set on a building; a spire; a pinnacle; a pointed top of a rock or mountain, an 'aiguille' or 'needle'; the first 'head' of a deer. *Obs.*

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 99 Pavilion of xvj and a prik. *c* 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 339 Twoo Aulter Candilstickes parcell gilte with prickes. 1563 WINGET *Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 66 Than the deuil tuke him..and set him aboue the prik of the temple. 1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 522/1 Pt pair be a prik of Irne..Ryssing vpricht out of be centrie or middis of be bottom of be firlot and passing throw be middis of be said ovir corss bar. *c* 1600 in A. Maxwell *Hist. Old Dundee* (1884) 150 [To erect] ane sufficient prick of fine ashler wark weill hewn, rising with aucht square panes like the old foundation of the wark, in hicht.. eleven foots. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxv. 400 High and stiep rockes, which have prickes or poynts on them, above two hundred fadome high. 1650 [? SANDERSON] *Aulicus Coquin.* 34 His head to be set upon a prick of Iron upon the highest part of the Talboth. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Prick*, the first Head of a Fallow Deer.

17. The penis. (Now *low.*)

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 42 b, The pissing Boye lift up his pricke. 1598 FLORIO s. v. *Pisciaruola.* 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.* s. v. *Pica de niño.* 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* (1746) 267 The Frenchmen call this Fish the Ass's Prick, and Dr. Wotton termeth it grosly the Pintle-fish. 1683 SNAPE *Anat. Horse* III. v. (1686) 114 It [*glandula pinealis*] is also called the Yard or Prick of the Brain.

†**b.** As a vulgar term of endearment. *Obs.*

1540 [see PRINCOCK]. 1671 H. M. *Erasm. Colloq.* 547 One word alone hath troubled some, because the immodest maid soothing the young man, calls him her Prick... He who cannot away with this, instead of 'my Prick', let him write 'my Sweetheart'.

18. A small roll (of tobacco). ? *Obs.*

1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 190 The place design'd for making of it [tobacco] up into rolls or pricks. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4054/6 Lots..Cont. 4000 Pricks of Tobacco. 1888 CLARK RUSSELL *Death Ship* II. 88, I had the remains of what sailors term a prick of tobacco in my pocket.

VI. 19. The act of pricking, or the fact of being pricked; a puncture. (The chief extant sense.) Also *fig.*, esp. in phrase *prick of conscience*, stinging or tormenting reflection or compunction, remorse; in earlier use, that which pricks the conscience or causes compunction: see 12 c.

13.. *Hampole's Pr. Consc.* (Yates MS.), Here bigynneb be boke whiche is iclepid be Prick of Conscience. *c* 1425 *Castell Persev.* 1858 in *Macro Plays* 129 It puttyth a man to powerte, & pullyth hym to peynys prycke. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III*, 53 b, This was no dreame, but a punccion and pricke of hys synfull conscience. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i. 36 Gentlewomen that liue honestly by the pricke of their Needles. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 171 Captain Minchin ..was like to lose his hand by a prick with a Catfishes Fin. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* ix. (1880) 513 Every prick of conscience was succeeded by new resolutions to extirpate heresy. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 504 A stimulus, strictly limited in its local extent—say the prick of a needle.

†**b.** The act of 'pricking the card' or marking a ship's position on the chart: see PRICK *v.* 16.

c 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 21 Wee shall.., if God prosper our proceedings, see land such a daie by the prick of this my carde.

†**20.** Alliterative phrase, *prick and praise* (also *prise, price, prize*): the praise of excellence or success; success and its acknowledgement: perh. connected with PRICK *v.* 15, or ? with the use in archery: see sense 10. *Obs.*

a 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* (Brandl) II. 324 Now forsoth I gyue the pryk and pryse, Thou art worth the weyght of gold. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Primas deferre alicui*, to giue to one the chiefe praise; to attribute most vnto one; to giue him the pricke and price. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 6/2 In these seruices, as in all other, Robert of Barrie, and Meilerius had the pricke and praise. *c* 1589 *Whip for Ape* in *Lyly's Wks.* (1902) III. 419 For knaue and foole thou maist beare pricke and price. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IX. xvi. 324 For in running..he bad not his peere, but went away with pricke and prise before all other in those daies. 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 49 The women gave him prick and praise for beauty. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, The Prick and Praise of our Town*, that bears the Bell..in all Exercises, as Wrestling, Running,..&c.

VII. 21. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prick-point, -spot, -thorn*; *prick-protected* adj.; †**prick-arrow** = PRICK-SHAFT; †**prick-candlestick** = PRICKET 2; †**prick-cast**, ? = *prickshot*; †**prick-grass**, a prickly weed, petty-whin; †**prickhead**: see quot.; **prick-hedge**, a thorn hedge; **prick-line**, a dotted line; **prick-lugged** *a.*, prick-eared; †**prick measure, prick-met** *Sc.*, a measure for grain, having an iron rod of stated length rising erect from the centre of the bottom: see sense 16; †**prick-pear** = PRICKLE-PEAR, PRICKLY PEAR; †**prick-penny**, some kind of trick at dice; **prick punch**: see quots.; **prickshot**, a shot at the 'prick' or target; hence, the distance at which this was usually practised: cf. BOWSHOT; **prick-spur**, a spur having a single point; also used as a heraldic charge; †**prick-tackle**, ? tackle for catching fish with a 'prick': see sense 15; **prick-tobacco**, tobacco made up into a small roll: see sense 18; †**prick-wand**: see quot. 1765; **prick-wheel**, a toothed wheel mounted on a handle, used by saddlers for marking places for stitches at regular intervals; also = PATTERN-*wheel*. See also PRICK-EARED *a.*, PRICK-SONG, etc.

1547 in Meyrick *Anc. Armour* (1824) III. 10 Quyver for *pricke arrows for crosse-bowes. 1610 Boys *Expos. Domin. Epist. & Gosp.* Wks. (1622) 170 Her prick-arrowes, as the shafts of Jonathan forwarne David of the great kings displeasure. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 50 Item ij *pricke candlestickes—broken and sold to george nyne. 1578 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 300 Pricke Candlestickes vi. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Un coup d'estoc*, a *pricke cast. 1611 COTGR., *Coup d'estoc*, a thrust, foine, stockado, stab; also, a prick-cast. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* IV. iv. 498 If the ground haue beene much subiect to small whynnes or *prick-grasse, which is a most venimous weed in anie ground. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 76/1 **Prickhead*, is the first head of a Fallow Deer. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 510 This was at first practised with foot sets for a *prick-hedge, namely by pitching down into the earth Elder, Quince-cuttings and brambles. 1611 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 302 He to sett a prick hedge betwixt the chappell and the dwelling howse. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Prick-hedge*.., a dry hedge of thorns, set to protect a newly planted fence. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 262 The *prick lines poynt to the back part of the body. 1700 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 261 The black Lines shew a stretching course, and the Prick-Lines an Heading course. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, **Prick-lugged*, having erect ears. 1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1817) V. 425/1 Thay ar chairgit to ressave be *prick measure, conforme to be act of Parliament. 1647 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald. Cl. 1903) I. 182 For the lend of the *prick mett of Elgin. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 87 One other fruit we found..compassed about with prickles; our people called them *pricke-pears. 1662 J. WILSON *Cheats* IV. i. (1664) 46 Did not I (..) teach you, your Top, your Palm, and your Slur?..And generally, instructed you from *Prick-penny, to Long Lawrence? 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 22/1 Place one point on the prick spot on the staff, and prick the board for the plank with the other point... Remove the staff, bend a batten to the *prick-points on the plank. 1905 *Longm. Mag.* July 272 The birds resort to its *prick-protected shade. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* No. 2. 28 A *Prick-punch, is a piece of temper'd Steel with a round point at one end, to prick a round mark in Cold iron. 1683 *Ibid., Printing* xi. 71 Make a small mark with a fine Prick-Punch. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scott.* E iij b, The tentes..were deuided in to iiii. seuerall orders and rewes liynge east & west and a *prikshot a sunder. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 325/1 **Prick Spur*, with a Nail or sharp point. 1824 MEYRICK *Anc. Armour* I. 12 The..spike of the pryck-spur. 1839 KNIGHT *Pict. Shaks., John* 10 The spur worn [*temp.* K. John] was the goad or pryck spur, without a rowel. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1882) 122 Spur.. may either be..with a revolving rowel, or with a single point. The latter is the most ancient, and is known as the Pryck-spur. 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 250 To Robart Clerke for a *prykе-takylle for my mastyr, and for botehyre, iij.*d.* 956 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* III. 123 Andlang fura on *pric þorn. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xxii. (Roxb.) 274/1 *Prick tobacco, thick roll all made vp together without any wreathing. *a* 1650 *Guye of Gisborne* 126 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* II. 233 Robin hoode shott it better then hee, for he cloue the good *pricke wande. 1765 *Percy Reliques* I. Gloss., *Prickewand*, a wand set up for a mark. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Prick-wheel* (Saddlery), a tool used to prick off the work for the harness-stitcher.

Prick (prik), *v.* Forms: see A. below. [Late OE. *prician*, pa. t. **pricode*, ME. *prikie(n, prike*, pa. t. *prikede*: cognate with OE. *prica*, PRICK *sb.* Cf. Icel. *prika* (1394) to stab slightly, Norw. *prika* (*preeka*); also MLG., LG., EFris., Du. *prikken*, MDu. *prikken, pricken*, WFris. *prykje*, Wang. *prikje*, NFris. *pricken*; also Da. *prikke*, Sw. *pricka*, Norw. *prikka* (from LG.), all pointing to WGer. doublet forms **prikôjan* and **prikkôjan*. Cf. also PRITCH *v.*, representing an OE. **pricc(e)an* (found in *apriccan*):—WGer. **prikjan*.

Like the sb., the verb appears to belong peculiarly to the Low German domain, being evidenced first in OE., and next in MLG.; it was prob. in OLG., OFris., and ODu. From LG. it seems to have passed into Scandinavian. Perh. from an onomatopœic root *prik*, expressing the action and sound of piercing abruptly stopped. In the later *prikke, pricke*, the *kk, ck* was perh. merely graphic, to show the short vowel. The form *preke* appears to be a northern development of *prician*; but the 14–15th c. *prike, pryke* point to an OE. *prician*; cf. WFris. *prykje*=*prikje*. But cf. also *ptke, pyke* as parallel form of *pik, pikk*, PICK *v.* and *sb.*]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 1 **prician**; 2–4 **prikie**(n, (4 **prykie, -kye**); 2–5 **prike**, 4–5 **pryke**; (5 *pr. pple.* **pricande**).

c 1000 Prician [see B. 1]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 174 *Pungo*, ic pricige.—Priciað [see B. 4]. *a* 1050 *Liber Scintill.* lxi. (1889) 188 Pricigende eaze utzelæt tearas & se þe pricaþ heortan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 205 Þornene helm..him swiþe prikede. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9415 Þat bor fon toward hom ne come prikie vaste. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 899 Þe douke come prikiand on his stede. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 296 So priketh [*v.r.* prykyth, prickeþ] it in my side. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 211 He was i-priked & i-dryve in idel. *Ibid.* VII. 35 Þanne he gan to pryke his hors. *Ibid.* VIII. 251 He hadde leve..to prike a coursere. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* v. 24 Thenne conscience on hus capel comsed to prykie [*v.r.* prike]. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 42 Whan kynde corage begynneth to pryke [*rime* like]. *Ibid.* 1383 He priked forth. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6631 Theseus..come thedur pricande sone. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 154 Whanne on pryketh an-oþer. *c* 1440 Prike [see B. 19]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 291/2 To Pryke.

β. 4–5 **prik, pryk**; 4 **prikke**, 5 **prykkyn**; 4–7 **pricke** (5–6 **prycke**(-n)); 6– **prick**.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2049 Hym lyst prik for poynt. *c* 1315 *Poem Times Edw. II* (Percy Soc.) 7 He pricket out on hys contre. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* IV. 299 He gert fele knychtis..pryk efter þame. 1402 HOCCLEVE *Lett. Cupid* 106 Now prikke on fast. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* IV. (*Fox's Conf.*) xxii, The fox he prikkit fast vnto the eird. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 539 To..prik in your presence, to purchese his pray. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 413/1 (MS. H.) Prykkyn, or poynten, *puncto*. 1530 PALSGR. 432/2 This fellowe can bothe flatter and pricke. 1552 HULOET, Prycken, *agito*, ..*stimulo*,.. Prycke wrytynges wyth a penne,..*dispungo*. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 164 His prouender prickth him. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse, To Gentlew.* (Arb.) 58 Wanton wil begins to prick. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 28 As they are commonly prickt now. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 103 He did pricke on the other.

γ. 4–6 **prek**(e; 5–6 **preik, 6 preak**; 8–9 (*dial.*) **preek**.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* V. (*Johannes*) 430 [He] come prekand in sic degre. 1375 (MS. 1487) BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 615 Prek we apon thame hardely. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 287 Slow hym so wiþ prekynge and wiþ hunger. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 999 Prekande one a stede. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3483 A powere of þe Persens..On kyng Porrus to preke. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 410 Out of Paris proudly he preikit. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 362 Thair preikand on the plane. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 86 To provok gready and imprudent men to preak at thame. 1825 JAMIESON, Preek. 1894 [see B. 20].

B. Signification.

I. To pierce, or indent with a sharp point.

1. *trans.* To pierce slightly, make a minute hole in (a surface or body) with a fine or sharp point; to puncture; hence, to wound (or hurt) with or as with a pointed instrument or weapon. Said also of the instrument. Also *fig.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) II. 312 He..het..ðæs papan lima gelome prician, oðþæt he swulte ðurh swylcum pinungum. *c* 1200 [see A. α]. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* i. 7 Thei that pungeden [*gloss* or prickeden] him. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 14165 Lyk a bladdere..Pryke yt with a poynt, a-noon, And ffarwel, al the wynd ys gon. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 446 Þai myght not be wakynd with no maner of criyng, nor þai myght fele nothyng sore and þai had bene nevur so prykkid. 1530 PALSGR. 666/1, I pricke with a sharpe nedell, or pynne, or thorne. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* Div. Poems (1717) 45 A bubble full of care, Which (prickt by death) straight enters into Air. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 326 Take an Apple, &c. and pricke it with a Pinne full of Holes, not deepe. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Aug., I could perceive her to take pins out of her pocket to prick me. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 86/1 *Prick the Loafe*, is to make little holes on the top of the Loafe with a Bodkin. 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 679 By the wetness of the rods they [the borers] know when any feeder of water is pricked. 1888 LADY D. HARDY *Dang. Exper.* II. v. 66 A tall thin church spire pricked the skies.

b. To make (a hole or mark) by pricking.

[*a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* XXX. 146 Þonne man ænne prican apricce on anum bradum brede.] 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* No. 12. 214 Prick there an Hole for a mark. *Mod.* Prick a hole in it with a pin.

c. *Farriery.* To pierce the foot of (a horse) to the quick in shoeing, causing lameness.

1591 FLORIO *2nd Fruites* 35, I will goe byre a horse, for mine was so prickt yesterdaie, that he can not goe. 1592 GREENE *Blacke Booke's Messenger* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 19 His horse..halted right downe:.. I wondred at it, and thought he was prickt. 1622 FLETCHER & MASS. *Span. Curate* III. ii, You shall have the tenth horse I prick, to pray for. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Prickt*, By the negligence or unskilfulness of the farrier they are prick'd in driving the nails. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* 304 No one who considers the thinness of the crust..will blame him [the smith] for sometimes pricking the horse.

d. To detect (a witch) by pricking her skin until a spot was discovered which did not bleed. *Hist.*

[Cf. 1627 R. BERNARD *Guide Grand Jurymen* xviii. 219 This [witches' mark] is insensible, and being pricked will not bleede.] 1661 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* III. 602 The Magistrat and Minister caused Johne Kinkaid, the comon pricker, to prik hir, and found tuo marks upon hir, which he called the Devill his markis. [Cf. quot. 1895 in 4 b.]

e. To affect with a sensation as of pricking.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxviii. (Bodl. MS.), 3if it [evil meat or drink] picche þ and pricke þ þe stommake, it is yp[i]cheched and ipricked and compelle þ it to passe oute. *Mod. colloq.* I don't like soda-water; it pricks my mouth.

f. To convert by puncturing *into* something.

1830 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 69, I swear (and else may insects prick Each leaf into a gall).

2. *fig.* To cause sharp mental pain to; to sting with sorrow or remorse; to grieve, pain, torment, vex. Also *absol.*

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* xvi. (1889) 79 He nys gepricud [*stimulatus*] on unrotnysse gyltes. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* IV. 5 If þai pryk vs in forthynkynge of oure synne. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2628 Þe pite of þe Persens him prickis in his saule. 1530 PALSGR. 666/1 As any displeasure pricketh one at the harte. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* XIII. 445 Let those who find themselves pricked by what is now said take care that their religion be more pure. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. i. 15 His conscience pricks him so much that he cannot rest.

†**3.** To sting or bite, as a serpent, an insect, or the like. Also *absol. Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 191 Neddre..attreð hwat heo prikeð. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* IV. iii, The scorpion ..prycketh sore with his tayll. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 260 There are always swarms of them [insects] buzzing about People, and continually pricking of them.

4. *intr.* To perform the action of pricking or piercing; to cause a pricking sensation; also, to have the quality of pricking, to be prickly or sharp.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) II. 88 Þornas priciað. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 207 Þe þornes swiðe prikeden. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 391 Thanne is..no thyng may me dis-

plese Sane o thyng priketh in my conscience. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 77 It pricketh betymes that will be a good thorne. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Revenge* (Arb.) 502 It is but like the Thorn, or Bryar, which prick, and scratch, because they can doe no other. 1872 Tennyson *Gareth & Lyn.* 191 At times the spires and turrets half-way down Prick'd thro' the mist. *Mod.* Give me something to prick with. The leaves are acute, but they do not prick.

b. In various pregnant uses and phrases.

To prick for, to try, choose, or decide for something by pricking (cf. sense 15); also *fig. To prick for a soft plank* (*Vaut.*): see quot. 1867. † *To prick for witches*, to prick suspected persons with a pin, to find out, by their sensibility or insensibility to the pain, whether they were witches; cf. 1 d. *To prick* (*in*) *the belt, garter, loop*, to play at Fast-and-loose; cf. Garter *sb.* 7, Loop *sb.*[1] 1. † *To prick in* (*on, upon*) *a clout*, to do needlework, to sew. See also phraseological derivatives below.

1584 Lyly *Campaspe* v. iv, The one pricking in cloutes haue nothing els to thinke on. 1594 — *Moth. Bomb.* i. iii, My daughter..shall prick on a clout till her fingers ake. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 274 Women..liue an idle and sedentarie life, pricking for the most part vppon a clout. 1758 Goldsm. *Mem. Protestant* (1895) II. 229 Players at Slight of Hand; others who invite the ignorant to prick in the Belt. 1828 *Times* 23 Aug., [A grave-digger] so well acquainted with the ground, crowded as it was, that he could prick for room in little or no time. 1836 Disraeli *Runnymede Lett.* (1885) 176 To arrange a whitebait dinner at Blackwall, or prick for an excursion to Richmond or Beulah Spa. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Pricking for a soft plank*, selecting a place on the deck for sleeping upon. 1895 J. Chamberlain *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 14 May, There were witch-finders in the Middle Ages who pricked for witches.

5. *intr.* To thrust *at* something as if to pierce it, to make a thrust or stab *at*. Also *fig.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* vi. 473 Sum brak a pott, sum pyrlit [*v.r.* prikkit] at his E. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 257 Who can doubt any longer, but that you pricke at relygion? 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. II. i, Thus Marat..is, as the Debate goes on, prickt at again by some dextrous Girondin. 1863 Mrs. Oliphant *Chron. Carl., Salem Ch.* xv. 255 All his own duties pricked at his heart with bitter reminders in that moment.

† **b.** *Archery.* To shoot at a 'prick' or target; hence *fig.* to aim *at*. *Obs.*

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 106 This prayse belongeth to stronge shootinge and drawinge of mightye bowes, not to prickinge, and nere shootinge. *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 94 His authors..roved far from the mark they should prick at. 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xxvi. 331 With Broad-arrow, or But, or Prick, or Rouing Shaft, At Markes full fortie score, they vs'd to Prick, and Roue.

6. *intr.* or *absol.* Of a hare: To make a track in running.

c 1410, etc. [see Pricking *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 937 By that I knewe that they had the hare, ..and by and by I might see him sore and resore, prick and reprick. 1632 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xiv (ed. 2) 176 For when she [a hare]..Beateth the plaine high-waie where you may yet perceine her footing, it is said she..Pricketh. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pricketh*, the Footing of a Hare on the hard Highway, when it can be perceived.

b. *trans.* To look for or find the 'pricks' of (a hare); to trace or track (a hare) by its footprints. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

c 1386, etc. [see Pricking *vbl. sb.* 2]. *a* 1673 J. Caryl in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xvii. 11 Hunters, who go poring upon the ground to prick the hare, or to find the print of the hare's claw. 1678 Dryden *Limberham* IV. i, You have been pricking up and down here upon a cold scent. 1756 *Connoisseur* No. 105 ¶ 7 We were often delayed by trying if we could prick a hare. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Prick*, to trace a hare by its footsteps. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., To examine the mud in a gateway or road to see if a hare has passed, is to 'prick the hare'.

7. *intr.* To have a sensation of being pricked; to tingle.

1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* I, When the blood creeps, and the nerves prick And tingle. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* III. 55 Her palsied limb 'gan prick and promise life At touch o' the bedclothes merely.

8 *intr.* Of wine, beer, etc.: To become or begin to be sour; to be touched or tainted with acetous fermentation; to be just 'turned': = F. *se piquer*. Cf. Pricked *ppl. a.* 2.

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* III. 66 If they [wines] pricke a little they haue a decoction of honie. 1651 Howell *Venice* 30 By reason of the over delicatnes therof it cannot brook the Sea any long time, but it will prick. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 67 Draw half your Wine into another Butt; then take your Lags of all sorts that do not prick, and so much Syrup as will not prick.

II. To urge with a sharp point or spur.

9. *trans.* To urge forward (a beast) with a goad (*obs.*); to spur (a horse) (*arch.*).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 61/249 An Asse..is..I-priked and i-scourget. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 229 Þo prikede is stede sire Gii. *a* 1485 *Promp. Parv.* 413/2 (MS.S.) Prikkyn, or punchyn, as men doþ beestis, *pungo*. 1530 Palsgr. 666/1, I pricke an oxe, or any other beest with a gade. 1600 Holland *Livy* IX. xxvii. 334 The Romane horsemen pricked and gallopped their horses to flanke them. 1737 [S. Berington] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* (1738) 76 Short Goads to prick on their Dromedaries. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Prick*, or *Pinch*, in the manege, is to give a horse a gentle touch of the spur, without clapping them hard to him. 1893 Baring-Gould *Cheap Jack Z.* I. vii. 102 He pricked his horse on, but she held to the bridle and arrested it.

10. *fig.* To drive or urge as with a spur; to impel, instigate, incite, stimulate, provoke. *arch.*

a 1225-1340 [see Pricking *vbl. sb.* 4]. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1192 (*Dido*) So prikyth hire this newe iolyse wo. *c* 1386 — *Prol.* 11 So priketh hem nature in hir corages. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 59 b, Now prycked or stered by the consyderacion of his feruent loue. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* v. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 251 Well, nature pricketh me some remorse on thee to bave. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xiv. i. 2 The Queene ever at his elbow to pricke and proke him forward. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* IV. (1688) 622 His perverse Obstinacy..did so prick her forward to use Severity. 1868 Lowell *Willows* Poet. Wks. (1879) 375 Pricked on by knightly spur of female eyes. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiii. 76 Let a fury, a frenzy prick him to return to the wood again.

† **b.** Phr. *Provender pricks* (a horse, etc.): abundance of food stimulates and makes high-spirited. (Cf. Ger. *der hafer sticht ihn* in similar use.)

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 27 When prouander prickt them a little tyne. 1550 Crowley *Way to Wealth* B ij b, The paisant knaues be to welthy, prouender pricketh them. 1658 T. Wall *God's Revenge agst. Enemies Ch.* 58 Profit pricks forward zeal, as provender does the Ass. *a* 1688 Bunyan *Exp. Gen.* Wks. 1861 II. 494/1 When provender pricks us, we are apt to be as the horse or mule, that is without understanding.

11. *intr.* To spur or urge a horse on; to ride fast; hence, to ride, advance on horseback. *arch.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 415/423 Wel i-Armed þe maister cam prikie and ride fast. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 382 Þei putt þem in perril & prikeden aboute. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* II. 164 Sopnesse..prikede on his palfrey and passede hem alle. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxiii. 249 Als wel on hors bak, prikynge, as on fote rennynge. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* xiv. v. 647 Anone the yoman came pryckynge after as fast as euer he myghte. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 1 A gentle Knight was pricking on the plaine. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 536 Before each Van Pric forth the Aerie Knights, and couch thir spears. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. xix, For here be some have pricked as far On Scottish ground as to Dunbar. 1884 J. Payne *Tales fr. Arabic* I. 283 Presently, I espied a horseman pricking after me.

† **b.** *intr.* Also said of a horse; and in allit. phr. *to prick and prance*, of either rider or horse. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 41 Wherof this man was wonder glad, And goth to prike and prance aboute. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 878 So thewed that..Anoon they [foals] may be stered forto prike. *c* 1440 Lydg. *Hors, Shepe, & G.* 344 The Goos may gagle, the hors may prike & praunce. *c* 1441 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 208 Now I lyste nother to pryke nor praunce; My pryde ys put to poverté. 1590 Nashe *Pasquil's Apol.* I. E j b, I trust they shall see me pricke it, and prannce it, like a Canaliero.

† **12.** *To prick fast upon*, to approach closely (a time or age); *to prick near*, to approach closely in attainment or quality. Cf. Prick *sb.* 2 b, 9.

1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 15 b, Euer sence the faith hath ben knowen and preached.., which pricketh nowe fast vpon a thousand yeares. *a* 1566 R. Edwardes *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 92 It pricketh fast upon noon. 1580 Golding in Baret *Alv.* To Rdr. xii, It would pricke neere the learned tungs in strength. 1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 88/1 You may growe to..that hoary winter, on which you see me your father fast pricking.

III. To mark by or with pricks or dots.

13. *trans.* To write or set down (music) by means of 'pricks' or notes (*arch.*); also, to write music in (a book) (*obs.*). Also *absol.* or *intr.*

c 1325 *Song Deo Gratias* 6 in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 124, I seiȝ a clerk a boke forthe brynge, þat prikked was in Mony a plas, Fast he souht what he schulde synge. 1463, *a* 1509, *c* 1520, etc. [see Pricked *ppl.a.* 3, Pricking *vbl. sb.* 6]. 1549 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 39 For paper to pryk songes in for the churche..ij *d.* 1598 Dallington *Meth. Trav.* V ij b, The Italian hath a prouerbe:..The French neither pronounce as they write, nor sing as they pricke, nor thinke as they speake. 1623 *Cheque Bk. Chapel Royal* (Camden) 58 For pricking of a sett of bookes..iij li. iijs... for pricking in the bookes iij li. xijs. 1668 Pepys *Diary* 24 Mar., To my chamber, to prick out my song 'It is Decreed'. 1765 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 330 They [tunes] are pricked true, exactly as I desire all our congregations may sing them. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* iii, A book having some airs pricked down in it.

b. To write out bell-changes in figures, thus: 123, 132, 312, 321, 231, 213, etc.

1843 Le Fevre *Life Trav. Phys.* I. i. viii. 178 Who can prick the peal of bells—the bobs and treble bobs?

† **14.** To write down; to note or jot down; to record in writing. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 418 Als put is in poisé and prikkit be Ouyd.

15. To mark or indicate by a 'prick'; *esp.* to mark (a name, or an item) in a list by making a 'prick' through or against it; hence, to mark off or tick off in this way; *spec.* (of the sovereign) to select (persons) for the office of sheriff from a list by this means; whence of other appointments; also, to appoint, choose, pick *out*. Also *prick down, off*, etc.

1557 Recorde *Whetst.* K ij, First I set theim downe and pricke theim, as here doetb appeare 18766224. 1577 Harrison *England* II. iv. (1877) I. 99 The prince..foorthwith pricketh some such one of them..who herevpon is shiriffe of that shire for one whole year. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, Why did the ladies pricke out mee? I am sure there were other gallants. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 538 Known he is sure, that is pricked down for one of the Judges of the twelve Tribes of Israel. 1788 J. Beverley *Cerem. Univ. Cambr.* 14 Election of the Caput..The Proctors nominate only, unless they prick as Representatives of their Masters. *Ibid.* 15 Each Person is to prick only one of the three nominated for each Faculty. 1853 Jerdan *Autobiog.* III. vi. 68 My friend was pricked as High Sheriff of the county. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vii, What do you think of that fellow..offering..the junior servitor..a bribe of ten pounds to prick him in at chapel when he isn't there? 1907 W. Tuckwell *Remin. Oxford* viii. 107 J. G. Wood..was a Bible clerk of Merton, ..who pricked Chapel attendance and said grace.

16. To mark or trace something on (a surface) by pricks or dots; esp. *to prick the chart* († *card, plot*): see quots.; also, to mark or trace (a position, direction, design, etc.) on a surface by pricks or dots (in quot. 1665-76, with pegs). Also *prick off, out*.

1598 Florio *Dict.* To Rdr. b], I was but one..to sit at sterne, to pricke my carde, to watch vpon the vpper decke. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xv. 73 To learne to..know the tides, your Roomes, pricke your Card, say your Compasse. 1665-76 Rea *Flora* (ed. 2) 5 Prick down a line eight or ten foot long. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* IV. xv. 196 To find the Latitude, Rhomb, and Longitude, and..to prick the same down in a Blank Chart. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., To prick the Chart or Plot at Sea, signifies to make a Point in their Chart whereabout the Ship is now. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Pricking her off*, marking a ship's position upon a chart by the help of a scale and compasses. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 95/2 The lights of the eyes..must all be pricked out with a fine needle. 1875 Sir T. Seaton *Fret Cutting* 144 With a very fine steel point prick out lightly the whole pattern.

† **17.** To insert the points or stops in (a writing, etc.); to punctuate, point. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1637 Heylin *Answ. to Burton* 161 This is the place at large, so pricked and commade..in the said old booke.

IV. To put into some position or condition by piercing or transfixing.

† **18.** To stick, fix, or impale (anything) *on* the point of an instrument. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* ix. (Irel. MS.), Opon the chefe of hur cholle, A padok prykette [*v.rr.* pikes, pykit] on a polle. *c* 1559 R. Hall *Life Fisher* xii. (1655) 211 The head..was pricked upon a pole and set on high upon London Bridge. 16.. *Childe Maurice* xxviii. in Child *Ballads* IV. (1886) 266/1 Child Maurice head he did cleeue And he pricked itt on his swords poynt. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 27 The cookes, who..slicing it into little gobbets, prick it on a prog of iron, and hang it in a fornace. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. P 23 They..prick the Oynion fast upon the end of a small long Stick.

† **19.** To secure or fasten with a pin or skewer, or the like; to pin, skewer. *Obs.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xiii. 303 Gadir..now all oure gere; Slike ponre wede as we were, And prike þam in a pak. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 82 Take a prik, and prik him [stuffed pig] togidur, And lete him roste. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 70 An old hat, and the humor of forty fancies prickt in't for a feather. 1647 J. Lawnind *Putney Projects* 46 To Sit.. like so many Plovers pricked down for stales. 1780 Forbes *Dominie* III. 14 The clout about me shou'd be pricked At the kirk-door. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* IV. (1827) 133 The warden's trunk-hose to his fecket Wi' gowden corken-priens was pricket.

20. To attire (a person) with clothes and ornaments fastened by pins, bodkins, etc.; to attire elaborately, dress *up*. Now *dial.*

c 1340 [see Pricking *vbl. sb.* 7]. 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 244, I am nat worthily wrapped nor went, But poorly pricked in poverty. *c* 1540 Heywood *Four P. P.* ibid. 351 But prick them [women] and pin them as nice as ye will, And yet will they look for pinning still. 1599 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* II. i, Pricked up in clothes, Why should we fear our rising? 1638 Brathwait *Barnabees Jrnl.* I. (1818) 27 On earth she only wisbed To be painted, pricked, kissed. 1790 D. Morison *Poems* 81 Ne'er price a weardless, wanton elf, That nought but pricks an' prins herself. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Preek*, to adorn. 'She's a' preeked up wi' ribbons an' laces.'

† **21.** To remove, or bring into some position, by pricking. *Obs.*

1573-80 Baret *Alv.* P 706 *Oculis punctu erutis*, eies pricked out. *Ibid.* 709 To pricke out crowes eies, *configere cornicum oculos*. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 66 A small..Gnat, Not balfe so bigge as a round little Worme, Prickt from the Lazie-finger of a man. 1645 Harwood *Loyal Subj. Retiring-room* 3 Please you to observe the comfortable lessons I shall prick out of it. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xvii. P 3 If the Matrice be too thin on the right or left side, or both; They prick up that side,..and so raise a Bur upon that side.

22. To plant (seedlings, etc.) in small holes made by piercing the ground at suitable intervals. Const. † *forth, in, out, off*. Also, *to prick in* (manure): see quot. 1847.

1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 13 A young Slip or Cions..if it be pricked into the Ground. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort., Mar.* (1729) 194 Prick them forth at distances. *Ibid., Aug.* 215 Prick out your Seedlings. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 179 Make a Hole..at every Foot distance, and throw a Nut or Acorn into it; after which, you fill up the Hole again..; which is called pricking Fruit into the Ground. 1847 Mrs. Loudon *Amateur Gardener* 85/2 Rotten hotbed dung is..merely 'pricked in', as gardeners term it, that is, incorporated only with the top stratum of the soil. 1851 Glenny *Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 22 The seedlings, when grown enough, may be pricked out into small pots. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 408 Cabbage plants are pricked in in March. 1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 48/3 The most critical time with seedling ferns is when they require pricking off for the first time.

23. *To prick up* (in plastering on laths): to scratch or score the surface of the first coat so as to afford a hold for the next; hence, to lay on the first coat which is afterwards so scored.

1778 [see Pricking *vbl. sb.* 9]. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 373 Pricking-up is similar to laying, but is used as a preliminary to a more perfect kind of work. *Ibid.* 392 *Pricking-up*, in plastering, the first coating of three-coat work upon laths. 1873 E. Spon *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 122/1 The wall is first pricked up with a coat of lime and hair.

24. To propel (a punt) by pushing with a pole on the ground under the water; to punt.

1891 *Daily News* 26 May 4/8 A man or woman who cannot run or prick a punt, scull, or handle a Canadian canoe, is regarded as an outsider by his or her friends.

V. To insert or stick as a point.

25. To thrust or stick (a pointed object) *into* something; to set, fix, or insert by the point; to stick *in, on*. Also *fig.* ? *Obs.*

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 36 Ley .iij. lechys on a dysshe, & on euery leche prycke .iij. Almaundys. *c* 1450 *Mankind* 30 in *Macro Plays* 2 Pryke not yowur felycytes in thyngis transytorye! *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 468 *Stage direct.*, Here shalle ye iiij Jewys pryk yer daggeris in iiij qua[r]ters þus sayng. 1594 Sir G. Carey in I. H. Jeayes *Catal. Charters Berkeley Castle* (1892) 335 The findinge of his picteur framed in wax, with one of his owne heares prict directely in the hart therof. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Passage*, So tender that a pinne pricked into it cannot fetch it vp any height. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 245 Observe also, that you prick small Sticks, in manner of a Hedge, cross-wise, athwart all the other by-passages.

26. To stick (something) *full of*, or set (it) *with* pointed objects or points; hence, to stud, mark, or dot *with* something. ? *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 666/1, I pricke full of bowes, as we do a place or a horse whan we go a mayeng, *je rame*. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* (1636) 141 If it be pricked with cloves it is the better. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* I. 275 Brown hair pricked with gray. 1861 L. L. Noble *Icebergs* 139 Belle Isle, a rocky, blue mass, with a wavy outline, rising from the purple main pricked with icebergs.

VI. To stick up as or in a point.

27. To raise or erect, as the ear of an animal when on the alert or listening; hence, of a person, *to prick up one's ears*, to become attentive or alert to listen.

1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* (1837) 200 And prickt his plumes to please his Ladies eyes. *a* 1591 H. Smith *Wks.* (1866–7) I. 207 To put a pedlar's shop upon their backs, and colour their faces, and prick their ruffs, and frizzle their hair. *a* 1626 Bacon *Ess., Fame* (Arb.) 579 She pricks up so many Ears. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* i, At this the town of Mansoul began to prick up its ears. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 132 The fiery Courser, when he hears..the Shouts of War, Pricks up his Ears. 1826 J. W. Croker *Diary* 26 Oct., I pricked up the ears of curiosity at this exordium. 1858 R. S. Surtees *Ask Mamma* li, The roused hounds prick their ears.

28. *intr. Prick up*, to rise or stand erect with the point directed upward; to point or stick up.

[1610, 1614: see Pricking *ppl. a.* 4.]

1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi Κοινή* v. 55 The full ear [of corn] hangs the head, when the empty pricks up. 1763 J. Clubbe *Misc. Tracts, Physiognomy* (1770) I. 22 Their heads were both under water, but that the tips of their ears just pricked up above it. 1887 Besant *The World went* xv, His ears..prick up at the sound of a fiddle. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 321/2 The spires of churches are to be seen pricking up through the greenery.

VII. 29. Phraseological derivatives. *Prick-(in-)the-garter*, *-the-loop*, sb. phr., one who plays the game of fast-and-loose: see 4 b; also, the game itself; *prick-the-clout* adj. phr., tailoring. Also Prickclouse.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 548 *Prick in the Garter,..a knave well known By silly rusticks,—when their money's gone; For near his side, to make the cheat go down, Stands his accomplice, like a simple clown, Who pricks, and ev'ry time is sure to win; But if another pricks—he's taken in. *a* 1861 R. Rae in W. Hunter *Biggar & Ho. Fleming* iii. (1867) 37 To prick-the-garter gaed the law. 1886 Willock *Rosetty Ends* xxi. (1887) 154 The money-sellin' dodge, or the three-card trick, or prick-the-garter, or the pea-an'-thummils. 1891 R. Ford *Thistledown* xvi. 313 *Prick-the-loops, wha are sae familiar wi' the hangman's loop that they've turned the idea into business, and set up wi' their garter. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* Let. xii, Ye *prick-the-clout loon.

Prick (prik), *a. rare.* Also 5–6 **prik.** [Only in reference to ears; app. by resolution of the compound Prick-eared.] Pricked up, erect and pointed.

a 1449 W. Bower in *Fordun's Scotichronicon* (1759) II. xiv. xxxi. 376 Wyth prik 3oukand eeris, as the awsk gleg. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. v. 20 Als mony has scho prik wpstandand eris. 1889 Gordon Stables *Dog Owners' Kennel Comp.* v. § 11. 59 The hard-haired Scotch terrier... Ears very small, prick or half prick, but never drop.

† Pricka·do. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Prick *v.* + -ado.] A piercing or stab (of the sword).

1592 Kyd *Sol. & Pers.* II. ii. 21 With that they drew, and there Ferdinando had the prickado.

† Prickal. *Obs.* [app. for *prick-aul*; cf. Pritch-aule.] See quot.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 273/2 (Upholsterer's tools) A Prickal..is a kind of Aul with a great Box or other hard Wooden head.

† Pri·ckant, *a. Obs. rare.* [Humorous f. Prick *v.* + -ant^1, after heraldic terms in *-ant.*]

1. Pricking or riding; errant.

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Burn. Fest.* II. ii, What knight is that,..ask him if he keep The passage bound by love of Lady fair, Or else but prickant.

2. Pricking up or out.

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Burn. Pest.* III. ii, Without his door doth hang A copper bason, on a prickant spear. 1633 Marmion *Fine Companion* II. v, They are three asses rampant, with their ears prickant.

Prick-bill. [f. Prick *v.* + Bill *sb.*^{3}] At Christ Church, Oxford, One of the junior students to whom was given the task of pricking off on a printed list the names of undergraduates attending chapel.

1825 C. M. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* I. 174 Another visit from the prick hill. 1853 'L. Carroll' *Diary* 15 Oct. in *Life & Lett.* (1898) 53 Found I had got the prickbills two hundred lines apiece for not pricking in in the morning. 1879 Simmons *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 371 *note.*

Prick-ear, prick ear. [app. a back-formation from Prick-eared, q.v.]

1. *pl.* The erect pointed ears of some beasts, *spec.* of dogs; ears that are pricked up or stand erect; hence *fig.* those of a person on the alert to hear: cf. Prick *v.* 27.

1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* 1004 Having two hornes, pricke eares, and armes. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 184 *Prick-eares* [presage or note] a medler. 1839 C. Knight *Pict. Shaks., Hen. V.* 340/2 A portrait of the Esquimaux dog, which strikingly exhibits the prick ear. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xxi, The faithful Bran, whose lop-ears and heavy jaws, unique in that land of prick-ears and fox-noses, formed the absorbing subject of conversation.

b. The ears of a person when conspicuous by naturally standing out, or by having the hair cut short, as those of a 'Roundhead': cf. sense 2 and Prick-eared 2.

1641 Brathwait *Merc. Brit.* IV, How these..round heads with their prick eares doe listen. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* (1653) 158 Wee of this Nation..affect a small Eare, standing close to the Head... Our Eares are naturally extant and looke forward..all which commodities our mickle-wise Mothers defraud us of by their nice dislike of Lugs, and as they call them in reproach, Prick-eares. 1685 Crowne *Sir C. Nice* II. 16 *Hot.* Sirrah, if you be a Presbyterian, I'le kick you down Stairs.., woe be to your prickears, Sirrah.

2. A person having prick-ears; one whose ears are conspicuous; † a nickname for a Puritan (see Prick-eared 2, and cf. Roundhead).

1642 *Grand Plutoes Remonstr.* Title-p., How far he differs from Round-head, Rattle-head or Prick-eare.

b. (*prick-ears.*) One of a breed of pigs characterized by erect ears. *dial.*

1830 *Cumbld. Farm Rep.* 57 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, What are provincially called the 'prick ears', a well made, short-legged animal of its kind.

Prick-eared (prik|ɪəd), *a.* [app. f. Prick *sb.* (branch V) + Eared: see Note below.]

1. Having erect ears: *spec.* of dogs.

c 1420 ? Lyog. *Assembly of Gods* 328 And at hys feete lay a prykeryd curre. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 77 The .ix. propertyes of a foxe. The fyrste is: to be prycke eared, the seconde to be lytell eared. 1599 Shars. *Hen. V*, II. i. 44 Pish for thee, Island dugge: thou prickeard cur of Island. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 285 By this..you may make any lave-ear'd Horse, to be as prick-ear'd and comely, as any other Horse whatsoever. 1637 G. Daniel *Genius Isle* 23 Here the ffawnes And prick-ear'd Satires shall your Groves frequent. *a* 1873 S. Wilberforce *Ess.* (1874) I. 45 Any prick-eared tree-inhabiting monkey. 1877 Gordon Stables *Pract. Kennel Guide* (ed. 3) vii. § 3. 81 Dogs both prick-eared and drooping are often found in the same litter.

† **b.** Applied opprobriously (with pun) to prick-song. *Obs.*

1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 50 For me thynkyth it servyth for no thyng, All suche pevysh prykyeryd song! Pes, man, pryksong may not be dispysyd.

c. *fig.* Having the ears pricked or erected in attention; hence, attentive, alert.

1550 Bale *Apol.* 141 b, These prycke eared prynces myghte truste those vowers, as hawkes made to theyr handes. 1608 Middleton *Mad World* III. ii. 181 Jealousy is prick-eared, and will hear the wagging of a hair. 1682 H. More *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 184 The prick-eared Acuteness of that trim and smug saying. 1897 S. S. Sprigge *T. Wakley* I. 500 A prick-eared public official.

2. Of a man: Having the hair cut short and close, so that the ears are prominent; a nickname applied in the 17th century to the Puritans or 'Roundheads'; whence opprobriously, priggish.

1641 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 482 The said Captain Hide said,..that they were a company of prick eared and crept eared Rascals, and that he would believe a Papist before a Puritan. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Prickear'd Fellow*, a Crop, whose Ears are longer than his Hair. 1707 Hearne *Collect.* 21 Nov. (O. H. S.) II. 74 These Prickear'd, starch, sanctify'd Fellows. 1752 Foote *Taste* II. Wks. 1799 I. 21, I adore the simplicity of the antients! How unlike the present, priggish, prick ear'd puppets! 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* xvi, Fred Vincy had called Lydgate a prig, and now Mr. Chicheley was inclined to call him prick-eared.

[*Note.* Of *prick-eared*, *prick* adj., *prick-ear(s*, *pricked* or *prickt ear(s*, *to prick the ears*, the first is much the earliest, and is app. to be compared with such formations as *block-headed*, *bow-legged*, *club-footed*, *club-shaped*, and the like, in which the first element is a sb., the sense being 'eared (i. e. having ears) like pricks', in some early sense of Prick sb., e. g. 12, 13, or 14. Of the other expressions, *prick ear(s* is prob. a back formation from *prick-eared*, on the analogy of *club foot*, *club-footed*, and the like, and *pricked ears*, *to prick the ears* derived from it.]

Pricked (prikt, pri·kĕd), *ppl. a.*

I. [f. Prick *v.* + -ed^1.] **1.** Pierced with pricks or with a prick; punctured; wounded by pricking; *spec.* of a horse: see Prick *v.* 1 c.

1467 in *Charter of Selby Abbey* (Brit. Mus. Addit. Ch. 45, 861), 1 panem album vocatum Prikkedlof [in ch. of 1324 brochee, 1433 brochet]. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 30/2 The wounde of the pricked synnue. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 503 The money bags shrink like pricked bladders. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* iii. 71 Malarial blood..does not flow freely from the pricked finger.

b. *spec.* In plastering, *pricked up*: see Prick *v.* 23.

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 619 Over the pricked-up coat of lime and hair. 1832 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) V. 679/2 When the pricked up coat is..dry.., preparations may be made for the floating.

2. Of liquor: Turned or tending to turn sour. (Cf. Prick *v.* 8.) Also *fig.* [= F. *piqué* (*vin piqué*, 'vin qui tend à se transformer en vinaigre', Littré).]

1678 Butler *Hud.* III. i. 696 And turn as eager as prick'd Wine. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Prickt*, decayed Wine, tending to Sower. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 108 Which will occasion the Whole [ale] to become sometimes only pricked, or just tainted. 1834 Hood *Tylney Hall* (1840) 3 Technically speaking her temper was a little pricked. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* III. ii, Making the Vicar.. praise a bottle of Burgundy that he knew was pricked. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk., Pricked*, or *Prilled*, turned sour; said of any liquid turning acid.

3. Formed of, traced or written in pricks or dots; dotted; written; *spec.* in *Pottery*, ornamented with designs traced in dots. *Pricked song*: see Prick-song. ? *Obs.*

1463–1606 [see Prick-song 1 a]. *c* 1520 *Bk. Mayd Emlyn* 33 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 84 We do nought togyder, But prycked halades synge. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 405/2 The clergie of the realme haue burned vp their false prycked bookes. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* IV. xi. 180 Draw the prickt Line NS. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 192 In the plan..the road..is marked out by a prickt line.

4. Produced or obtained by pricking.

1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 644/1 A pricked drop of blood from a wild animal injected into a healthy tame animal would cause it to fall sick of *nagana*.

5. Erect; pointed upright; set *up*, cocked *up*.

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 72 So smirke, so smoothe, his pricked eares. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 304 A Kind of Dog..with prickt Ears. 1842 J. Wilson *Chr. North* I. 39 A smallish, reddish-brown, sharp-nosed animal, with pricked-up ears. 1898 *Bk. of Dogs* 62 [The Pomeranian] has sharp features and pricked ears.

II. [f. Prick *sb.* + -ed^2.] † **6.** Having a prick or point; pointed, tapering; prickly, sharp; bearing prickets; furnished with a sting. *Obs.*

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) ii. 6 Whyte and prikked..as thurnes. 1552 Huloet, Prycked or stynged, *aculeatus*. 1584 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 368, iii prickt candle-stickes.

† **7.** Furnished with a prick or pricks; dotted.

1665 Pepys *Diary* 23 Apr., Every barr to end in a pricked crochet and quaver. 1667 C. Simpson *Compend. Pract. Mus.* 24 Here you have a Prickt-Crochet (or Crochet with a Prick after it). 1715 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 204 Prickt Letters never signify Moments, unless when they are multiplied by the Moment *o* either exprest or understood to make them infinitely little.

Pricker (prikəɹ). Also 4–5 **prikiere**, **-yere**, **prikere**, 5–6 **preker**, *Sc.* **-ar.** [f. Prick *v.* (ME. *prikie*) + -er^1.] One who or that which pricks.

1. One who pricks or goads; † *spec.* one who professed to discover if a woman were a witch by sticking pins into her: see Prick *v.* 1 d. Also *fig.* One who incites, provokes, or stimulates.

1382 Wyclif *Jer.* xlvi. 20 The prickere fro the north [Vulg. *stimulator ab aquilone*] shal come to hir. 1552 Huloet, Prycker or stynger, *stigator*. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Stimulator*..a pricker or stirrer forwarde. 1661 [see Prick *v.* 1 d]. 1836 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 330 For a few holders of the plough, there are many prickers of the oxen. 1865 Geo. Eliot *Ess., Infl. Rationalism* (1884) 211 It was the regular profession of men called 'prickers' to thrust long pins into the body of a suspected witch in order to detect the insensible spot which was the infallible sign of her guilt.

b. A northern name for the Basking-shark (Basking *ppl. a.* 2), from its habit of lying at the surface with its back-fin projecting. Also (*dial.*) applied to some species of dog-fish.

1701 Brand *Descr. Orkney* i. 4 When before Peterhead we saw the fins of a great Fish, about a yard above the Water, which they call a Pricker. 1890 P. H. Emerson *Wild Life on Tidal Water* xxiii. 99 All we got out of a mass of weed and mud..[were] two prickers, and an old mussel.

2. One who spurs or rides a horse; a rider, a horseman; hence, a mounted warrior or soldier; *esp.* a light horseman employed as a skirmisher or scout; also, a mounted moss-trooper, a 'rider'. *arch.* and *Hist.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. x. 8 A proud prikere [C. xi. 134 prikyere] of Fraunce, *princeps huius mundi*. 1377 *Ibid.* B. x. 308 Ac now is religioun a ryder..A priker on a palfray. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 355 Send prekers to þe price toune, and pluute there my segge. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 258 The pryckers be gone to spye, what oure ennemyes go aboute. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 210 The Erle of Warwik and the Lord Gray..perceaving the host to be molested with the Scotishe preakaris. *a* 1600 *King & Barker* 30 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 5 A preker abowt..yn maney a contre. *a* 1639 Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1655) 401 Iohnston..after the Border fashion, sent forth some prickers to ride, and make provocation. 1785 Grose in *Archæologia* (1787) VIII. 113 This sort of spur [having only one very long and very thick point] was worn by a body of light horsemen in the reign of Henry VIII. thence called prickers. 1808 Scott *Marm.* v. xvii, Northumbrian prickers wild and rude. 1894 Tweedie *Arabian Horse* III. i. 165 What the cleverest collie is to the Cheviot shepherd gives but a faint idea of what his mare is to the desert pricker.

3. *spec.* A mounted attendant at a hunt, a huntsman. Now chiefly in Yeoman *pricker.*

1575 Turbery. *Venerie* 103 If the hart be accompanyed with any other deare, then the pricker on horsehacke must ryde full in the face of him, to trie if he can part them or not. 1586 T. Randolph in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 123 To lend him .. a cowple of her Majesties Yeomen prickers and a cowple of the Groomes of the Leese. 1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos.*, *Pricker*, a Huntsman on horsehacke. 1760 R. Heber *Horse Matches* ix. 23, 50 l. was run for, free only for the Huntsmen, Yeomen Prickers, and Keepers of Windsor Forest. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. I. ii, Who is it that the King..now guides? His own huntsmen and prickers. 1891 *Daily News* 12 June 3/1 At Ascot ..the Royal procession..was headed by Lord Coventry, the Master of the Buckhounds, and the whips and yeomen prickers in their picturesque uniform of green and scarlet.

4. An instrument or tool for pricking or piercing.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 682/37 *Hoc punctorium*, a prykker. 1806 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 80 With the point of a fine pin or pricker, prick through all the corners of the plan to be copied. 1875 Sir T. Seaton *Fret Cutting* 145 One of the best instruments to use as a pricker is a bit of a knitting needle put into a stout handle, and ground to a fine point.

b. in many specific applications; as

(*a*) An awl; a brad-awl (cf. Prickal); in *Sail-making*, a tool for making holes in sails. (*b*) A goad; a spur. (*c*) A priming-iron. (*d*) In *Blasting*, A metal rod which is placed in the drill-hole during the packing of the charge, leaving when it is withdrawn a touch-hole for firing. (*e*) A fork or prong used in handling sugar; also, a two-pronged fork used in handling blubber. (*f*) A surgical instrument. (*g*) A toothed tool or wheel used for marking equidistant holes for stitching leather, etc. (*h*) A climbing-iron. (*i*) A slender iron rod used in sounding bogs, probing for sunken timber, or the like. (*j*) In some organs, A small upright rod beneath the front end of each of the manual keys, which, when the key is pressed down, transmits the motion to other parts of the mechanism so as to open the valve and admit air to the pipe.

1611 Florio, *Agúcchia*,..amongst gunners a pricker or [priming] iron. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV*, cclxxxviii, The Sharpest prickers for his vse, To drive the Restive Lords. 1678 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* No. 6. 111 *Pricker* is vulgarly called an Awl. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xxii. (Roxb.) 280/1 Sugar Boylers Instruments. ..A Lofe Pricker or a small Pricker. It much resembles the Shoomakers or Sadlers Aule.., being a long slender Iron sharp pointed, set in a wooden round head or haft hooped at the bottom. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* s. v., It is best..to put a little Clay on the top of the hole, upon the Raming fast about the Pricker. 1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Pricker*, a brad-awl. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 88 *Pricker*, a small instrument, like a marline-spike.., to make the holes with. 1814 Mander *Derbyshire Miner's Gloss.* 54 The Pricker is then withdrawn, and a straw filled with gun-powder, is placed in the hole in its stead, which communicates with the powder in the Chamber. 1836 *Uncle Philip's Convers. Whale Fishery* 42 The pricker..is used in packing the blubber in casks. 1841 S. Lover *Handy Andy* iii, Dick poking the touch-hole of the pistol with a pricker. 1852 Seidel *Organ* 64 These prickers are small pieces of wood a few inches long and one third of an inch thick. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Pricker*,..a toothed instrument used by workmen for stabbing or marking leather, paper, &c. 1869 G. Lawson *Dis. Eye* (1874) 150 If an iridectomy has to be performed, instead of tearing through the lens capsule with the ordinary pricker, a pair of fine iris forceps is introduced through the corneal wound. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Pricker*, 5. (*Sad-dlery*)...*b.* A tool used to mark stitch-holes so as to render them uniform in distance. *Ibid.*, *Pricker*, 4. a long slender iron rod used for probing or sounding the depth of a hog or quicksand. 18.. *Ann. Philad. & Pennsylv.* II. 20 (Cent.) He had iron prickers to the hands and feet to aid in climbing lofty trees.

†**5.** A pricket candlestick; see Pricket 2. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1552 *Inv. Ch. Surrey* (1869) 89 Item v candilstyckes ij pryckers and ij standardes and one with ij sockes and a pryckett in the myddes.

Pricket (pri·kėt). Forms: 4-6 prik(k)-, pryk-, prek-, prick-; -et, -ett, -ette, 5- pricket; also (chiefly *Sc.*) 5 pre-, prycate, 6 prekat(te, pric-catte, (7 ? proket). [app. ad. med. (Anglo-)L. *priketus* (13th c.), f. Eng. *prike*, Prick *sb.* + Rom. suffix *-ettus*, *-etto*, -et.]

1. A buck in its second year, having straight unbranched horns. *Pricket's sister*, a female fallow deer in its second year. Cf. Brocket.

[1185 *Close Roll* 14 *Edw. I*, m. 8 (P.R.O.), Capiendo vnam damam et vnum Prikettum de Ceruo...De quibus quidem dama et Priketto iidem Robertus et Johannes indictati sunt.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 413/1 Pryket, beest, *capriolus*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iv, The secunde yere a preket. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 27, I..ioyed oft to chace the trembling Pricket. 1657 *Verney Mem.* (1894) III. 409 Non but dows and faunes and prickets and prickets sisters ..tuenty shillins a peece for all thees. 1772 R. Graves *Spir. Quix.* (1820) II. 209. 1859 *Todd's Cycl.* V. 518/1 At the second year the..'pricket' puts forth a simple 'dag'.

†**b.** *transf.* A boy. *Obs.*

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 97 You with your pricket [orig. *tuque puerque tuus*] purchast loa the victorye famouse. 1782 Elphinston tr. *Martial* IV. I. xxvii. 180 Their industry industrious to deride, The pricket points the bed; but not the side.

c. The straight unbranched horn of a buck or young stag; a dag. *rare.*

1855 Swainson *Quadrupeds* 296 The bucks..never bear other than prickets, or single dags on the head.

2. A spike on which to stick a candle; hence, *pricket candlestick*, a candlestick having one or more of these.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 451 (Thornton MS.) Preketes [*Douce MS.* torches, *Fret. MS.* troches] and broketes, and standertis by-twene. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 413/1 Pryket, of candylstykke, or other lyke, *stiga*. 1534 *Inv. Wardr. Kath. Arragon* 41 in *Camden Misc.* (1855), Syxe candilstyckes .. wherof ij. with prickettes and iiij. withe sockettis. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Surrey* (1869) 24 Item ij small prykett candelstickes. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* xii. 195 The thicker end [of the taper] was hollowed out for the convenience of sticking on the pricket. 1884 A. J. Butler *Coptic Ch. Egypt* I. 82 The picture is mounted in a frame: before it is fixed a little beam set with a row of prickets for candles. 1886 Morse *Jap. Homes* IV. 220 In England the pricket candlestick went out of use a few centuries ago; in Japan it is still retained.

†**3.** A candle or taper (orig. such as was stuck on a pricket candlestick). *Obs.*

a 1331 *MS. Cott. Galba E. iv.* lf. 45 Item parui torticii minores de tribus filis qui vocantur prikettes coram priore in cena...viij. priketti ponderant vnam libram cere. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxiv. (Tollem. MS.) Candelis and oþer priketis beþ set on candelstikkis, and chaundelers. 1432 [see Percher[2]]. 1527 in *Visit. Southwell* (Camden) 129, iij or iiij poundes of prikketts to burne also abowte my herse. 1557-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 103 All the barronis and gentilmen bure priccattis of waix. *a* 1639 Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* IV. (1655) 197 Walking betwixt two ranks of Barons and Gentlemen .. holding every one a proket [? preket] of wax in their hands.

†**4.** A small prick or spike; a thorn, a prickle.

1682 Wheler *Greece* I. 7 Each leaf ended with a Pricket.

†**5.** A pinnacle or spire; a pointed finial. *Obs.*

c 1600 in A. Maxwell *Hist. Old Dundee* (1884) 150 Ane steeple and pricket of ashler wark upon the east neuk and cunyie. 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 196 Outjetting of kernels, erecting of prickets, barbicans, and such like various structures. 1717 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 397 The Contract with the masons for the four vaults of the tolbooth and the pricket was £1000 Sc.

†**6.** A chrysalis. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 327 To prevent their numerous increase on Trees gather them off in Winter, taking away the Prickets which cleave to the Branches, and burn them.

7. An old name of the Stonecrops, *Sedum acre*, *S. album*, and *S. reflexum*; = Prick-madam.

[? From the awl-shaped leaves, or the biting taste of *S. acre*.] 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Ioubarbe*, *Petite Ioubarbe*, the male Prickmadame, or Sengreene the lesser; also, Mousetaile, Pricket, Stonehore, little Stonecrop, Wall-pepper, Countrey-pepper, Iacke of the Butterie. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Pricket, or Prick-madam, *Sedum acre*, *album*, and *reflexum*.

Pricking (pri·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Prick *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Prick.

1. Piercing, puncturing, wounding: see the verb. With *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this.

1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xix. 28 Upon the deed ȝe shulen not kitte ȝoure flesh, ne eny..pryckyngis ȝe shulen make to ȝow. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. B.* (1658) 475 By thorns and prickings of bushes. 1762 Goldsm. *Nash* Wks. (Globe) 545/2 Country men are deceived by gamblers, at a game called Pricking in the Belt, or the old Nob. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 768 The exudation of sebum after pricking is of importance.

b. The sensation of, or as of, being pricked or wounded; smarting, tingling.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 145 Þer scal beon..[dunge] wiþ-uten prikunge. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxxv. (W. de W.) 726 A dronklew mann feleth and is greuyd with sore pryckynge [*Bodl. MS.* picchinge] and aking in his heed. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* IV. i. 44 By the pricking of my Thumbes, Something wicked this way comes. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 687 Producing terrible pricking and itching.

c. *fig.* The infliction of mental pain; grief, distress, sorrow; remorse, compunction, regret.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Th.) II. 88 Hi ða sawla toterað mid pricungum mislicra geðohta. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2183 My payne with prickyng is hert. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 127 Without drede or feare, scruple or pryckynge of conscyence. 1617 Hieron *Wks.* II. 328 To the pricking and astonishing of thy heart. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 205 Those elected to this function Ne'er feel the prickings of compunction.

2. The footprint or track of a hare (rarely of other beasts). Hence, the tracking of a hare by its pricks or footprints; also †*pricking forth*.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 191 Of prikyng and of huntyng for the hare. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiv, Till she [a hare] be retreted, or þat..he fynde her poyntynge, or pryckynge. 1575 Turbery. *Venerie* 163 If he can finde the footing of the hare (which we call pricking). 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 696 By these traces or footsteps, he shall hy little and little picke out which way she is gone, and this amongst hunts-men is called the pricking forth of the hare. 1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 156 The prints and prickings of sundry sorts of beasts might easily be discerned. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 262 These tracks were sometimes lost..; but by careful pricking, they were hit upon again.

3. The souring of wine or liquor.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 371 The length of the voyage makes them [wines] subject to pricking. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 432 To prevent wine from pricking.

4. The action of spurring or goading onward; instigation, incitement, provocation. Now *rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 234 Seinte Powel hefde..flesches prikiunge. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Wið hare pricunges of fleschliche fulðen. ? 12.. tr. *Charter of Æðelstan* in Birch *Cart. Sax.* II. 452 Ȝelad by þe pricingge of ðe Haly Goste. 1340 *Ayenb.* 148 Þe poudres efterward and prekiinde of harde wyþnimynge. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 205 Ofte Prayer quynchyth the Pryckynges of vices. 1666 Bunyan *Grace Ab.* 41, I did..find in my mind a secret pricking forward thereto. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 12 Sept. 2/1 In former times there was a custom called pricking—a sailor got behind a boy and forced him up by digging into him with a sharp marlingspike.

†**5.** Spurring; galloping; riding. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1741 The berandes lefte hir prikyng [*v. r.* prykynge, prikking] vp and doun. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 413/2 Prykynge, of hors, *cursitacio*. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 114 In prikkyng contrar ther enemes. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 119 b, When a benefice or prebende is fallen..what busie suite, what gadding and prickyng vp and downe.

6. Marking or writing by means of pricks, dots, etc.; †chiefly of music: see Prick *v.* 13 (*obs.*); appointing a sheriff: see Prick *v.* 15; †in quot. 1532-3, figured ornamentation, embroidery (*obs.*).

a 1509 *Proverbs* in Grose *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 405 A songe myssoundithe yf the prickynge be not right. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, *c.* 13 No manne vnder the degree of a barons soune..shall weare any maner embrodery, prickyng or printing with golde, siluer, or other sylke. 1621 *Cheque Bk. Chapel Royal* (Camden) 10 For pricking of songes and for a new sett of bookes for the Chappell. 1699 Wanley in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 273 The reducing of any Tune in that book to our way of pricking on five lines. 1755 Carte *Hist. Eng.* IV. 464 It was now the usual time of the year for the Kings pricking of sheriffs. 1811 *Self Instructor* 116 By pricking over the book, is meant an examining every article of the Journal against the Ledger.

7. Fastening with a pin, etc.; dressing up, adornment; = Prinking.

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 21 With in thi herte thynkynge, boostynge, and prikkynge and preysynge of thi silfe. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 583/31 *Fixura*, prykkynge or festenynge. 1550 Latimer *Serm., Luke xii.* 15 (1562) 116 b, Women..haue muche pryckynge when they put on their cap. *Ibid.*, They would not make so muche pryckynge vp of theym selues as they dooe now a dayes.

8. *Hort.* The planting *out* or *off* of seedlings.

1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xiv. (1813) 189 The pricking out the young plants..when they are three or four days old.

9. *Pricking up* (Plastering): see Prick *v.* 23. Also *attrib.*

1778 Lo. Mahon in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 887 Common coarse lime and hair (such as generally serves for the pricking-up-coat in plastering). 1832 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) V. 678/2 In three-coat plastering on laths..the first [coat] is called the pricking up. *Ibid.* 679/2 The first, or pricking up, is roughly laid on the laths, the principal object being to make the keying complete.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: †**pricking-hat**, a riding hat; †**pricking-knife**, a carpenter's tool; **pricking-note**, a note of goods for shipment, on which the customs officer pricked each item as it was delivered on board, and on which the captain gave a receipt for the goods; †**pricking-pallet** (Pallet *sb.*3), a riding head-piece; **pricking-pole**, a pole with an iron point for propelling a boat; **pricking-wheel** = *prick-wheel* (see Prick *sb.* 21).

1438 *Durham Chapter Munim., Misc. Charters* 5603, j *prekynghatt coopertum cum Welwete. 1441 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. liv, Either a prickinghate or a sallett upon their heads. *c* 1500 *Debate Carpenter's Tools* in Halliwell *Nugæ Poet.* 15 Than bespake the *prykyng-knyfe, 'He duellys to nyȝe the ale-wyfe'. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Pricking-note*, a form of custom-house order.. delivered by a shipper of goods to the searcher. 1412-20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii. (MS. Digby 230) lf. 102 b/2 His vaunt brace may be cured ner A *prikinge palet of plate þe kever. 1892 P. H. Emerson *Son of Fens* xv. 153 Carry my *pricking-pole up.

Pricking (pri·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Prick *v.* + -ing[2].] That pricks, in various senses of the verb.

1. Causing a prick or puncture; piercing, prickly.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 134 Nest is herd, of prikinde þornes wiðuten, & wiðinnen nesche & softe. 1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* xxviii. 24 She shal no more be a prickinge thorne, & an hurtinge brere vnto the house of Israel. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxvi. 282 In a huske somewhat bigger, and more pricking than a chesnut. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 639 With their pricking stings they [bees] grievously wound and torment.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Producing the sensation of being pricked; having a wounding or paining effect on the feelings or mind; causing a sharp sudden pain; piercing; smarting.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 430/2 Kepyng hymself ryght curyously from the pryckyng sawtes and watche of the world the flesshe and the denyll. 1528 Paynel *Salerne's Regim.* E j, Mylke..is good agaynst prickynge humours in the entrayles. 1629 T. Browne in *Darcie's Ann. Q. Eliz.* II. 371 Marshall Byrone, who with pricking words wounded the Maiesty of the King, was now beheaded. 1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 140 There is no pricking cold. 1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 473 Attended with pricking pains in the right side.

†**2.** That presses forward; keen, eager. *Obs.*

1575 *Appius & Virginia* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 112 The pert and pricking prime of youth ought chastisement to have.

†**3.** Goading, stimulating. *Obs.*

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 46 The Hortatorie and Dehortatorie are a little more vehement, stirring and pricking then the others.

4. Pointed or arrect, as an ear.

1610 B. Jonson *Masque of Oberon* 73 Stick our pricking ears With the pearl that Tethys wears. 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* I. i. (1668) 2 A small thin ear short and pricking.

Prickle (pri·k'l), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 pricels, pricel, *inflected* -ele, -le, 4-5 prykel, -yl, 5 -elle, 5-6 prikle, 6 *Sc.* prickil, 6-7 prickel, -ell, 6- prickle. [OE. *pricel*, later form of *pricels*, f. stem *pric-* of *prician* to Prick + instrumental suffix *-els* from earlier *-isl* = OHG. *-isli*:—WGer. **-islja*. Cf. MDu., MLG. *prickel*, *prēkel*, Du.

prikkel, LG. *prickel* a prickle, sting, spur, etc. In later times the suffix was app. sometimes associated with the dim. *-el*, *-le* from Fr., and a *prickle* viewed as a small prick. See also PRITCHEL.]

†**1.** A thing to prick with; a goad. *Obs.*

a 1000 in *Aldhelm Gloss.* (Napier) 4228 and 4656 *Stimulis*, pricelsum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.*, *Luke* Pref., Wið priclum eft-drægend [L. *contra stimulos recalcitrantem*]. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16218 Penda poyned hym als a prykel. *c* 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 6578 Wel ney his flanke his strok he tecles, And strikes him with spere and pricles. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 413/1 Prykyl..., *stimulus*, *aculeus*; idem quod pryk. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 121/41 A Prickle, *stimulus*. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus.* xxxviii. 26 That holdeth the plough, and glorieth in the goade, driveth oxen with the prickle, and converseth in their workes.

†**2.** A pricking or goading sensation. *Obs.*

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* xviii. (1889) 87 Þænne mid oferfylle wamb hyð apened pricelas [L. *aculei*] galaysse beoð awehte. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 307 Ac seo ræding pingð þæne scoliere mid scearpum pricele. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8485 Y fele a ful hard prykyl Þat my flesshe temptep me mykyl.

†**3.** A small mark or character in writing; a jot, iota; a minute fraction, part, or particle; = PRICK *sb.* 3, 5. *Obs.* (Only OE.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 18 *Iota unum* [*gloss*] foruord *vel* prica an *vel* enne, *aut unus apex* enne pricle *vel* stæfes heafod *non præteribit* ne forgæs. — Luke xii. 59 Done hlæstmesto pricclu [*Rushw.* lætemestu pricla].

†**4.** The sting of an insect. *Obs.*

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3376 (Royal MS.) Senek seithe how the kyng and the leder Of bees prikles hathe he right none,..Othir bees prikles han euerychone.

5. A rigid sharp-pointed process developed from the bark or any part of the epidermis of a plant, consisting of a compound hair.

Botanically, a *prickle* differs from a *thorn* or *spine* in that it may be peeled off with the epidermis and does not grow from the wood of the plant; but popularly a prickle is a smaller or finer kind of prick or thorn, and the prickles of the rose are commonly called *thorns*.

c 1440 (see 1). 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 388 Nettles.. haue no prickells, yet they sting. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 63 No roses without prickles. *a* 1672 STERRY *Freed. Will* (1675) 157 It hath prickels to guard those Roses from rash and rude hands. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 188 The prickles at the edge of the leaves..readily distinguish this from the *G[alium] montanum*. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 123 *Rosa canina*..distinguished from *spinosissima* by its hooked prickles.

6. A hard-pointed spine or outgrowth of the epidermis of an animal, as in the hedgehog; formerly applied also to the quills of the porcupine.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 89 Almost on euerie prickle or brestle he getteth an Apple or Grape. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 84 Histrix is a little beast with speckled prickles on his back. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 74 [The Urchin] of the Sea, drunk with the prickles, expelleth the stone. *Ibid.* 102 Porcupine. They have..on the back and sides diverse coloured prickles. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Dream* xiv, He lies like a hedgehog roll'd up the wrong way, Tormenting himself with his prickles.

b. One of the minute spines on a prickle-cell.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 881 The prickle cells in the neighbourhood of the lacunæ, which are found here and there over the papillæ, have lost their prickles.

7. *fig.* Something that pricks the mind or feelings. (Chiefly in *pl.*)

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 128 The wisedome of the Cardinall will strip off all the thorny prickles of passion. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 148 The man who laughed but once..Might laugh again to see a jury chaw The prickles of unpalatable law. 1705 tr. *Cowley's Plants* Wks. 1711 III. 364 The Rose has prickles, so has Love, Though these a little sharper prove.

†**8.** = FILE-FISH b. *Obs.*

1681 GREW *Musæum* I. v. iii. 113 The Prickle or longest File-Fish..on the sides hinderly grows a little short Prickle upon the centre of every Scale.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prickle-edge*; *prickle-armed*, *-edged*, *-nosed*, *-shaped* adjs.; †**prickle-apple**, = PRICKLED *apple*; **prickle-cell**, *Biol.* a descriptive term applied to the round cells found in the deeper layers of stratified epithelium, bearing fibrils or minute spines; †**prickle-fish**, the stickleback; **prickle-layer**, the lowest layer of epidermis, made up of prickle-cells (Billings *Dict. Med.* 1890); †**prickle-palm** = *prickly palm* (PRICKLY *a.* 3); **prickle-tree**, the Spindle-tree: see EUONYMUS; **prickle-yellow**, prickly yellow-wood: see PRICKLY 3.

1681 GREW *Musæum* II. I. ii. 186 Part of a *Prickle-Apple. ..The Fruit is remarkable for the several Tussucks or Bunches of Thorns wherewith it is armed all round about. *c* 1620 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* I. 310 No thistle heere was seen, no *pricle-armed thorne. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Prickle-cells. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 542 The prickle layer is thinned or absent, and the prickle cells flattened horizontally. 1885–8 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 119 Not infrequently some of the cells [of keratoid carcinoma] have *prickle-edges, exactly as in certain layers of the epidermis. 1857 GOSSE *Creation* 136 Its great *prickle-edged stiff leaves grow in long diagonal rows. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 144 *Atherina*..the *Prickle-fish. 1681 GREW *Musæum* I. VII. ii. 162 The *Prickle-Nos'd Beetle..hath only a small short Prickle. 1684 tr. *Bucaniers Amer.* 33 Another sort of these Palm-trees is called *Prickle-Palm..by reason it is infinitely full of prickles. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 105 Leaves..edged with *prickle-shaped substances the same as those on the surface. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 190 The *prickle or spindle tree (called also Euonymus).

Hence **Pri·cklet**, *nonce-wd.*, a minute prickle; †**Pri·cklish** *a.*, somewhat prickly.

1878 OGLE tr. *Kerner's Flowers & Unbidden Guests* iv. 76 The under side..being studded..with numerous sharp pricklets. 1698 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 328 The.. Leaves stand on a pricklish or rough Footstalk.

Prickle (pri·k'l), *sb.*[2] [Derivation obscure.] A wicker basket, esp. for fruit or flowers. ? *Obs.*

1609 N. F. *Fruiterers Secrets* 17 When your baskets or prickels be ful. 1625 B. JONSON *Pan's Anniversary* 21 Rain roses still,..and fill Your fragrant prickles for a second shower. 1883 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predec.* IX. (1900) 278 Nymphs, carrying prickles, or open wicker baskets.

attrib. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 181 The prickle Baskets, and Hand-barrows should at this time be plyed with the greatest vigour and diligence.

b. Also used in specific senses: see quots.

1674 in Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xxi. 415/1 For each Prickle or Basket, holding not above one Bushel, one Half-penny *per* Day. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Prickle*, a basket or measure of wicker work among fruiterers. Formerly made of briers. Hence, perhaps, the name. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 27/2 The prickle is a brown willow basket, in which walnuts are imported..from the Continent; they are about thirty inches deep, and in bulk rather larger than a gallon measure; they are used only by the vendors of walnuts. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Prickle*, a sieve of filberts, containing about ½ a cwt.

Prickle (pri·k'l), *v.* [Partly f. PRICKLE *sb.*[1]; = MDu., MLG. *prēkelen*, MDu. *prickelen*, Du. *prikkelen*, LG. *prikkeln*, *prickeln*, whence G. *prickeln* to prickle, sting, prick. Partly dim. of PRICK *v.*]

1. *trans.* (or *absol.*) To prick, as with a goad or other sharp instrument; hence, to goad, instigate.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 299 So pryklyng hyr grene curage for to crowd In amorus voce and wowar soundis lowd. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 122/3 To Prickle, *stimulare*. 1585 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 16 The outward part of the Nettle, doth sting, prickle, or burn. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* III. x, You have such a beard, and would so prickle one. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Prickle*, to prick. 1876 T. S. EGAN *Heine's Atta Troll*, etc. 222 If that point I shall once unpack, 'Twill prickle and hackle your faces.

b. *transf.* To affect with a prickling sensation.

1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xiv. 36, I..Felt a horror over me creep, Prickle my skin and catch my breath.

†**2.** *fig.* To affect with a feeling of pain or compunction. *Obs.* Cf. PRICK *v.* 2.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxix. 15 My panefull purss so prikillis me. *Ibid.* 20 So pricliss me. 1533 GAU *Richt Way* 62 Thay war priklit in thair hartis and said to hime..quhat sal we dw?

3. *intr.* To tingle as if pricked.

1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 42 His finger burned and prickled. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lyn.* 1361 Sir Gareth's head prickled beneath his helm.

4. *trans.* To sprinkle or cover with minute points; to dot. *rare.*

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 753 Evening shadowed; the violet deepened and prickled itself with stars.

5. *intr.* To rise or stand up like prickles. Cf. PRICK *v.* 28.

1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 305/2 The roofs of gray shingles or red tiles prickling up through the mass of greenery.

Hence **Pri·ckling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 29 The fragrant Eglantine did spred His prickling armes, entrayld with roses red. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 258 With very little pricklings, Itching. 1726 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (1741) 63 The Numness and Prickling we..feel point out the Course of this Nerve. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 289 The wind was like prickling needles.

Pri·ckle-back. Also 8 **-bag.** [f. PRICKLE *sb.*[1] + BACK *sb.*[1]] Name of the three-spined stickleback.

1746 ARDERON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 424 Observations made on the Bansticle, or Pricklebag, alias Prickle-back. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 4 The Common Prickle Back, Sharpling, or Banstickle. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* i, A little rivulet, full of pricklebacks.

†**Pri·ckled** (pri·k'ld), *a. Obs.* [f. PRICKLE *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] Furnished or set with prickles; prickly. *Prickled apple*: app. the fruit of *Anona muricata*, the sour-sop. *Prickled pear* = next.

1598 FLORIO, *Sonco*, an herbe..whereof be two kindes, the one prickled, the other not prickled. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 546 Within which the beast draweth up his body, as a Hedge-hog doth within his prickled skin. 1610 JOURDAN *Discov. Bermudas* 15 The Country yeeldeth diuers fruits, as prickled peares. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii. 63 The little Redbrest to the prickled thorne Return'd. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 70 The Prickled apple .. is shap't like the heart of an Oxe,..a faint green on the outside, with many prickles on it, the tast very like a musty Limon. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Spinach*, Having its Corners very sharp-pointed and prickled.

†**Pri·ckle-pear.** *Obs.* [f. PRICKLE *sb.*[1] + PEAR *sb.*; cf. *prick-pear.*] = PRICKLY PEAR.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* V. 170 The Prickell-peare ..growes like a shrub by the ground, with broad thick leaues, all ouer-armed with long and sharpe dangerous thornes. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. round World* (1699) 222 Here are several sorts of Fruits, as Guavo's, Pine-apples, Melons and Prickle-Pears. *Ibid.*, The Prickle-Pear Bush, or Shrub, ..3 or 4 foot high. 1792 MAR. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 86 A tribe of the cactus, or prickle-pear species.

Prickless (pri·klĕs), *a.* [f. PRICK *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no pricks; without a sting; thornless.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3376 (Harl. MS.) Senek seith how þe kyng and þe ledere Of bees is prikkēles. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 118 Smooth and prickleese plants. *Mod.* A prickless species of thistle.

Pri·ckliness. [f. PRICKLY + -NESS.] The quality of being prickly.

1661 J. CHILOREY *Brit. Baconica* 105 The sharp prickliness of its finnes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *Presage*, A Thistle..assuming a new Form, and without any prickliness. 1878 A. FORBES in *Daily News* 15 Aug. 6/2 Closer inspection disclosed the furious and impossible prickliness of their surface.

†**Pri·ckling**, *sb. Obs.* [f. PRICK *sb.* + -LING[1].] A name of the stickleback.

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 161 *Pisciculus Aculeatus*.. the Banstickle, or Prickling. 1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 348 A small Fish, called..*Stickle-back*, elsewhere *Prickling*.

Pricklouse (pri·klaus). Now *dial.* Also 8– **prick-the(-a)-louse.** A derisive name for a tailor.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvii. 5 Betuix a telzour and ane sowtar, A prickouss and ane hobbell clowttar. 1587 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 322 Pricklouse that thou arte. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 131 The poor Prick-Lice were dama'dly startled at that, for fear they should not get in. 1709 O. DYKES *Eng. Prov. & Refl.* (ed. 2) 117 What an ignorant Presumption..for an impudent Prick-lowse to set up for a Lawyer, or a Statesman. *a* 1796 BURNS *Answ. to Tailor* ii, Gae mind your seam, ye prick-the-louse, An' jag-the-flae. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Prick-a-louse*, a contemptuous name for a tailor.

Prickly (pri·kli), *a.* [f. PRICKLE *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Having, armed with, or full of prickles; aculeate.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. XXXIV. 700 The leaues of Holly are ..full of sharpe poyntes or prickley corners. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Middlesex* (1662) II. 182 Mr. John Denley..began to sing a Psalm at the Stake, and Dr. Story..caused a prickley fagot to be hurled in his face, which so hurt him, that he bled therewith. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 315, I examine its fins, whether they be prickly or soft. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 527 The common, overgrown with fern, and rough With prickly gorse. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 120 Rose. Erect sarmentose or climbing shrubs, usually prickly.

b. *fig.* Full of contentious or irritating points; difficult to deal with.

1871 E. F. BURR *Ad Fidem* xi. 217 Prickly Christianity. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 943/2 The discussion over this extremely complicated and prickly question is not yet closed. 1894 *Idler* Sept. 207 Anxious to try, in his own person, the effect of wedding what one may call the Prickly Young Person.

2. Having a sensation as of many pricking points; smarting, as if full of prickles; tingling.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* 4 The patient complained of a prickly feeling of the limbs. 1902 BUCHAN *Watcher by Threshold* 81 The skin grows hot and prickly.

3. Special collocations: **prickly ash**, an aromatic N. American shrub, *Xanthoxylum americanum*; **prickly back**, (*a*) = PRICKLE-BACK; (*b*) see quot. 1890; **prickly box**: see BOX *sb.*[1] 3 c; **prickly broom**, the whin or furze, *Ulex europæus*; **prickly bullhead**, a freshwater fish of the genus *Cottus* (Webster 1864); **prickly cedar**: see CEDAR; also applied to an evergreen shrub of Tasmania and Victoria, *Cyathodes Oxycedrus*; **prickly fern**, rigid species of the genus *Polystichum*; **prickly grass**, any species of *Echinochloa*; **prickly lettuce**, Wild Lettuce, *Lactuca Scariola*; **prickly palm**, pole, a slender West Indian palm, *Bactris Plumieriana*; **prickly rat**, any one of the species of *Ctenomys* and allied genera of S. American burrowing rodents, the hair of which is usually intermingled with sharp spines (Webster 1890); **prickly samphire**, the sea-parsnip, *Echinophora spinosa*; **prickly withe**, a cactaceous plant of Jamaica and Mexico, *Cereus triangularis*; **prickly yellowwood** (also *prickle-yellow*), a West Indian tree, *Xanthoxylum caribæum*. See also PRICKLY PEAR. *Prickly* COMFREY, GLASSWORT, POPPY, TANG, etc.: see the sbs.

1805 PIKE *Sources Missis.* (1810) 31 The whole bottom covered with the *prickly ash. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 30 The underwood consisted chiefly of the prickly ash. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 174 Tom Cods,.. *Prickly Backs...Dog Fish. Bilt Fish. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pricklyback*, the edible crab, *Callinectes hastatus*, when the new shell is only partially hardened; a shedder (Long Island). 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. viii. (ed. 2) 182 The *prickly fern (*Polystichum aculeatum*).. exceedingly abundant in England and Jersey. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 36 If the *Prickly-Palm before described, afford Wine. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 121 **Prickly Pole.* The Stem is very small,..and thick beset with large and long prickles round it. *Ibid.* 155 *Prickly Withe. This plant has several small roots sticking to the bark of trees.

4. *Comb.*, as *prickly-cupped*, *-headed*, *-stemmed.*

1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* s. v. *Leather*, the acorn cups of *Quercus Ægilops*, or prickly-cupped oak, growing in the Morea. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* x, The prickly-stemmed scarlet-flowered Euphorbia. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* June 419/1 The prickly-headed Poppy.

Prickly heat. A common name for *Lichen tropicus*, an inflammatory disorder of the sweat glands, prevalent in hot countries, characterized by eruption of small papules or vesicles, accompanied by a sense of pricking or burning.

1736 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) I. 36, I found she had only the prickly heat, a sort of rash. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 10 Called the prickly heat, from the pungent feeling that attends it. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* XXXVII. 559. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 586 'Prickly heat', in which

the papules are formed by the blocking of the mouths of the sweat-pores.

Prickly pear. The name given to various species of the cactaceous genus *Opuntia*, prickly plants with pear-shaped fleshy edible fruit; also the fruit itself. Formerly also *Prick-pear*, *Prickle-pear*, *Prickled pear*.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Prickly Pear, *Cactus*. 1764 Grainger *Sugar-Cane* I. 536 On this lay cuttings of the prickly pear; They soon a formidable fence will shoot. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. i. 318 The Jack-fruit, sweet sops, sour sops, mannees, prickly pears. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* lxxvi, Gardens enclosed with hedges of prickly pear. 1877 C. Geikie *Christ* (1879) 19 He will recognize such fruits as the lime, the banana, the almond, and the prickly pear.

attrib. 1832 J. A. Heraud *Voy. & Mem. Midshipm.* ix. (1837) 174 An arid plain, with straggling hedges of prickley pear bushes. 1839 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 272 Prickly-pear hedges, enclosing black-looking Palmyra-trees.

Pri·ck-madam. *Herb.* ? *Obs.* Also 7 **prick-my-damo.** [Altered from F. *trique-madame* (1545 in Hatz.-Darm.): see Littré.] An old name of the Stone-crops, esp. *Sedum acre*; also *S. album* and *S. reflexum*.

1545 Elyot *Dict.*, *Aizoon*, .. called .. singrene or houseleeke .. The lesse .. is called in english pricke madame. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lxxvii. 114 Prickmadame hath small narrow thicke and sharpe poynted leaues. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 73/2 Leaves long and slender, and thick, like Prick-my-dame. *Ibid.* 99/1 Prick Madam, or stone Crop. ..It is termed also Trick Madam. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 672/2 Sweet country flowers..pansy, rose, lady-smock, prick-madam, &c.

Pri·ck-mark. [f. Prick *sb.* 10 + Mark *sb.*1] †1. *Archery.* The mark aimed at; the bull's-eye; hence *fig.*, an end, aim, object. *Obs. rare.*

1556 Withals *Dict.* (1566) 64 a/2 The pricke markes, *dicuntur destinata*. 1563 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1875) III. 168 Within the said space..salbe maid dry buttis and prik merkis. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 29 Baith ye beginning and prikmark of our wil, and of al our doings.

2. A mark made by pricking, a prick on a surface.

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 206 With the points of your Compasses..describe a Circle.., by placing one Foot in the prick-mark, and turning abont the other Foot. 1875 Sir T. Seaton *Fret Cutting* 144 Pick out lightly the whole pattern. A single line of prickmarks will suffice for the stems.

Pri·ck-me-dai·nty, *sb.* and *a.* Now *Sc.* or *arch.* Also 6 **pryckmedenty, prickmydante**; 9 **prig-, prick-my-dainty, prick ma dainty, -denty.** [f. Prick *v.* (sense 20) + Me + Dainty *a.*]

A. *sb.* 'One who dresses in a finical manner, or is ridiculously exact in dress or carriage' (Jam.); one who is affectedly finical; a dandy.

a 1529 Skelton *El. Rummyng* 582 There was a pryckemedenty, Sat lyke a seynty, And began to paynty, As thoughe she would faynty. 1548 B. Ochyne *Serm.* A ij, If any prety pryckemydantes shal happen to spy a note in thys godly labour. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* II. iii. (Arb.) 36 Mary then prickmedaintie come toste me a fig. 1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 63 As some nice Dames and Prickmedainties..curiously combe and bring their haires into a curled fashion and crisped lockes. 1898 Ld. E. Hamilton *Mawkin* vi. 75 She..took it to be one of her young prick-me-dainties coming a-jinking after her.

B. *adj.* Excessively or affectedly precise in personal adornment; over-nice, finical.

1820 Hogg in *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 392 One can't think the blacksmith had been jealous Of any of these prig-my-dainty fellows. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xii, It's an ill world since sic prick-my-dainty doings came in fashion. 1897 L. Keith *Bonnie Lady* vii. 67 What a high-beadit, prickmadenty lady he had in his mind's eye.

Pricknickety, -nikity, *a. Sc.* arbitrary var. of Pernickety *a.*

1845-67 *Autobiog. Eliz. Grant* (1898) 311, I was by nature tidy, had all the Raper methodical pricknikity ways.

Pri·ck-post. [f. Prick *sb.* + Post *sb.*1] (See quot. 1842-76.)

1587 Harrison *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 233 In the open .. countries they are inforced for want of stuffe to vse no studs at all, but onlie franke posts, raisins, beames, prickeposts, groundsels,..and such principals. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 67 Prick post seven inches one way. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 163 *Prick-Posts*, Posts that are framed into Bressummers, between Principal-Posts, for the strengthning of the Carcass. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 115 The Prick-posts.. are designed to shorten the bearing. 1842-76 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Prick Post*, the same as a Queen Post of a roof. Also the posts in a wooden building placed between the principal posts at the corners. Also the posts framed into the breast-summer, between the principal posts, for strengthening the carcass of a house.

Pri·ck-seam. [f. Prick *sb.* or *v.* + Seam.] A particular stitch used in glove-sewing. Also *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *prick-seam sewer*, *sewing*.

1632 B. Jonson *Magn. Lady* IV. i, With your Prick-seam, and through-stitch. 1635 *Roxb. Ballads* VII. 142 If that a Glover marrys me, part of his Trade I know, Whether it plain or prick-seam be, that makes the braver shnw. 1839 Ure *Dict Arts* 599 Adapted for what are called 'drawn sewing, and prick-seam sewing'. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 4/2 Around Torrington, in Devon, for instance, are the best prick-seam sewers in the country.

Hence **Pri·ck-seamed** *a.*, sewn with prick-seam.

1624 in *Archæologia* XV. 161 Item for a pare prick seamed gloves o. 1. 4. 1635 T. Cranley *Amanda* xlv. 31 White prick-seam'd Gloves of Kid, full many a paire.

†**Pri·ck-shaft.** *Obs.* An arrow or 'shaft' for shooting at the 'prick' (Prick *sb.* 10).

1538 in *Priory of Hexham* (Surtees) I. App. p. clxiv, My howe and my qwyver with prike shaftes. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 2 Noe person above the saide age of xxiiij yeres shall shoote at any marke of xj score yardes or under, withe anye prickshafte or fleight. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. F v b, Flechers make prykke shaftes of byrche because it is henier than espe is. 1633 Rowley *Match at Midnight* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 39 Why, to shoot at butts, when you should use prick-shafts.

Prick-song (pri·kˌsɒŋ). *Mus. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [Shortened from the early form *pricked song*, *prickt song*: cf. Prick *v.* 13 and *sb.* 3 b.]

1. orig. *pricked song*: Music sung from notes written or 'pricked', as distinguished from that sung from memory or by ear; written vocal music.

a. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 17, I wille yt on the day of myn intirment be songge a messe of prikked song at Seynt Marie auter. 1556 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) 70 The said Sir Johne sall study continualie quhill he be cunnand in prikat sang. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* Title-p., The first teacheth to sing with all things necessary for the knowledge of prickt-song. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 187 Beeing much delighted with the Alexandrines praises in prict song.

β. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 50 Pes, man, pryksong may not be dispysyd. 1522 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 16 Paid for a boke of priksong iij^{s}. 1607 Chapman *Bussy D'Ambois* I. i. Wks. 1873 II. 16, I can sing prickesong, Ladie, at first sight. 1872 Ellacombe *Ch. Bells Devon, Bells of Ch.* ix. 457 The staff is of five lines, and the notes are of the lozenge form, usually seen in prick-song of the period.

2. *esp.* A written descant or accompanying melody to a 'plain-song' or simple theme; hence, *gen.* descant or 'counterpoint' accompanying a simple melody (also *fig.*).

1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* 500 In modulatioun hard I play and sing Faburdoun, pricksang, discant, countering. 1503 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) IV. 276 Nullus diaconus..admittatur nisi scit distincte cantare cantum planum, et eciam fractum, viz. prykesange. 1513 Priket sang; 1545 Priksong [see Plain-song 1]. 1593 R. Barnes *Parthenophil & P.* Elegy xiv. in Arb. *Garner* V. 425 I'll sing my Plain Song with the turtle dove; And Prick Song, with the nightingale rehearse! *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 91 The unsatisfied that sung so far out of tune, had another ditty to their prick-song. 1776 Sir J. Hawkins *Gen. Hist. Mus.* II. II. x. 243 From the preference which the old writers give to written descant, which they termed Prick-song, in regard that the harmony was written or pricked down.

3. *attrib.*, as *prick-song book*, *lesson*, *music*, etc.

1518 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. x. 232 Item to Doctor Fairfax, for a pricksonge boke xx li. 1529-30 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 351 Paid to Iohn Northfolke for prykkyd song bokes. *c* 1547 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. App. A. 15 Which mass [being] solemnely sung in prick song descant, and organ playing. 1598 E. Gilpin *Skial.* (1878) 20 Yee that haue beauty and withall no pitty, Are like a prick-song-lesson without ditty. *a* 1668 Lassels *Voy. Italy* (1670) I. 34 They sing .. without pricksong musick, organs, or other instruments, using only the ancient plain-song. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 572 The .. Archb. [Warham] left all .. the prick-song books belonging to his Chappel, to New coll.

† b. **Pricksongwort,** an old name for the herb 'honesty' (*Lunaria*), bearing flat round pods. *Obs.*

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cxvii. 378 We cal this herb in English Pennie flower, or money flower, siluer plate, Prick-songwoort,..& among our women it is called Honestie.

†**Pri·ck-timber.** *Obs.* [See Prick *sb.* 14.] a. The Spindle-tree: = Prickwood a. b. The Dog-wood: = Prickwood b; also *prick-timber tree*.

a. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. lxxix. 760 This plant..some call ..in Englishe, Spindeltree, and Pricke Timber: bycause the timber of this tree serueth very well to the making both of Prickes and Spindelles. *a* 1697 Aubrey *Nat. Hist. Wilts.* (1847) 56 The butchers doe make skewers of it, because it doth not taint the meate as other wood will doe: from whence it hath the name of prick-timber. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* App., *Prick-timber*, a name sometimes given to the *Euonymus*, or spindle-tree.

b. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. li. 726 The wilde Cornell tree, is called..in Englishe .. Dogge berie tree, and the Pricke timber tree, bycause Butchers vse to make prickes of it. 1611 Cotgr., *Cornillier femelle*, Hounds-tree, Dog-berrie tree, Prick-tymber tree.

†**Pri·ck-tree.** *Obs.* [See Prick *sb.* 14.] a. The Wild Cornel; = next, b. b. The Spindle-tree; = next, a. c. The Alder Buckthorn, *Rhamnus Frangula*.

1551 Turner *Herbal* I. M j b, Sume because bucheres vse to make prykkes of it call it [cornel] pryke tree. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* III. ci. 1286 *Alnus nigra, siue frangula*.. is called in Englisb Aller tree, and of diners Butchers Pricke tree. 1671 Skinner *Etymol. Ling. Angl., Bot.*, Butchers Prick tree, *Euonymus*.

Pri·ckwood. [See Prick *sb.* 14.] a. The Spindle-tree, *Euonymus europæus*. ? *Obs.* b. The Wild Cornel or Dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*. *dial.*

a. 1661 Lovell. *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 115 They [Sheep] are hurt by aconite, nereon, prickwood, savin,..and scortching fennel. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 Prick Wood, *Euonymus*. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* II. 64 *Euonymus Europæus* (Common Spindle-tree)..known to the old English herbalists chiefly by the name of Prickwood.

b. 1869 *Hardwicke's Sc. Gossip* 1 Feb. 30/1 The Dog-wood (*Cornus sanguinea*) means dagge-wood, dagge being the old English equivalent for a dagger, and the wood having been used for skewers...In Buckinghamshire it is still called Prickwood and Skewerwood. 1886 Britten & Holl. cite it from *N. Bucks.*

Pricky (pri·ki), *a.* Now *dial.* [f. Prick *sb.* + -y.] Furnished with pricks or spines; prickly.

1548 Pricky Sperage [see Paick *sb.* 12]. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* IV. xxvii. 485 The whiche beareth rough and prickie buttons. 1601 Holland *Pliny* XIX. iii. II. 9 A prickie stalke it [Madder] hath of the owne. *Ibid.* 10 Prickie moreover it [Soap-wort] is like a thorne. [1684 *Banks' Alb. Queen* Epil., But Nolens-Volens, Pricky must appear.] 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* cites it from Scotland to Kent.

b. Comb. **Pricky-back or pricky-back urchin, pricky urchin,** *dial.* the hedgehog.

1796 W. Marshall *Yorks.* (ed. 2) II. 337 Pricky Urchin; ..the hedge hog. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Prick-a-back urchin*, the prickly hedge-hog. 1863 Atkinson *Staiton Grange* (1864) 219 Next I kenned 'twere a prickyback.

Priddy, var. Predy (*Naut.*) *Obs.*, ready.

Pride (prəid), *sb.*1 Forms: see A. below. [Late OE. *prýto, prýtu* str. fem., *prýte* weak fem.; also (*prýdo*), *pryde*; abstract sb. from *prút*, *prúd*, Proud; cf. ON. *prýði* gallantry, bravery, ornamentation, f. *prúðr* gallant, brave, stately; both generally held to have been adopted *c* 1000 from OF. *prût*, *prûd*, mod.F. *preux*. The period of unlaut formations had passed long before 1000; and these quasi-umlaut derivatives in OE. and ON. must app. be explained as analogical, after the numerous original umlaut derivatives existing in the langs., as in OE. *full, fyllo*, ON. *fullr, fylli*.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. (*OE. and Southern ME.*) 1 **prýto, -u, -e,** 3-5 **prute** (= *ti*), **pruyte**; 1 **prýde,** 2 **priede, prudu,** 2-4 **prude** (= *ti*), 3-5 **pruyde, pruyd,** 4-5 **pruide.**

a 1000 *Aldhelm Gloss.* in Napier *O. E. Gloss.* 18 b. *Fastus*, ..pryte. 1014 Wulfstan *Sermo ad Anglos* in *Hom.* (Napier) 165 ȝelice þam dwæsan, þe for heora prytan lewe nellað beorgan. *a* 1023 *Ibid.* 178 Se ðe for his prydan gode nele hyran. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Ne we ne beoð iboren for to habbene nane prudu ne forðe nane oðre rencas. *Ibid.* 61 þe angles of heouene nolle for heore prude in to helle. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virt.* 89 Of modinesse and priede. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 47/16 And pruyte he louede lest. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1252 Such pruyd hym hath ynome [*v. rr. a* 1400 pruyd, prude]. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1928 Forto..alegge his prute [*v. r.* pruyte]. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 23 Summe putten hem to pruide. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 113 For his pride [*MS.* γ pruyde]. *Ibid.* 213 Grete boost of pryde [*MS.* γ pruyte]. *Ibid.* VII. 263 Pride of herte [*MS.* γ prute]. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3723 Devoyde of pruyde she was.

β. (*Kentish*) 2-4 **prede.**

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 þe ham ȝearcod was fer hare prede. *c* 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 33 Þurch senne, þurch prede oþer þurch an-vie. 1340 *Ayenb.* 21 þe þridde boȝ of prede is arrogance.

γ. (*midl.* and *north.*) 3- **pride** (3-6 **prid,** 4-5 **priyd,** 4-6 **pryde,** 4-7 **pryd,** 5 **pryte,** 6 **pried**).

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 23751 (Edin.) þe warlaw, swernes, wreþe, and prid [*other MSS.* pride]. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 280 Priue pride in pes es nettille in herbere. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 179 For boboance & bost & bolnande priyde. *Ibid.* 1450 Wyth bost & wyth pryde. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 1048 Thru priyd & awaris gredy. *Ibid.* xxx. (*Theodera*) 215 Na ogart na pryd is þe with-in. 1375 (MS. 1487) Barbour *Bruce* I. 408 The King Eduuard, with mekill prid. *c* 1425 Pryd [see B. 5]. 15.. *Sir A. Barton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 68 She is dearelye deighte, and of mickell pried. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* V. 284 Thair pryd sa now was dantount.

B. Signification. The quality of being proud.

I. 1. A high or overweening opinion of one's own qualities, attainments, or estate, which gives rise to a feeling and attitude of superiority over and contempt for others; inordinate self-esteem.

Reckoned the first of the 'seven deadly sins': see Deadly 5.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 220 Of ydelnm gylpe bið acenned pryte and æbiliȝnys. *a* 1050 *Instit. Polity* c. 10 *note* in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 318 Ne ȝerisað heom prita ne idele rænca. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 52 Lucifer..leop into prude, & bicom of engel atelich deoflel. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 3363 Þir er þa hede syns þat er dedely; Pride, hatreden, and envy [etc.]. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 101 By stynkynge pryde holdyng ous self worþyer to God þan oþer trewe men. 1382 — *Mark* vii. 22 Fro withynne, of the herte of men comen forth ynele thonȝtis..pride, folye. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 413/1 Pryde, *superbia, fastus, elacio, ambicio.* *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 96 Blessed be God! pryde alwayes ouerthroweth his maister. 1650 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* II. iv. iii. ¶ 8 Spiritual pride is very dangerous,.. because it so frequently creeps upon the spirit of holy persons. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 809 Vain hopes, vain aimes, inordinate desires Blown up with high conceits ingendring pride. 1783 Blair *Lect.* I. x. 197 Pride makes us esteem ourselves; Vanity makes us desire the esteem of others. It is just to say, as Dean Swift has done, that a man is too proud to be vain. 1837 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xlvi. (1870) II. 519 Pride, or the overweening sentiment of our own worth. 1872 Darwin *Emotions* xi. 264 A peacock or a turkey-cock strutting about with puffed-up feathers, is sometimes said to be an emblem of pride.

b. in plural. *rare.*

c 1000 in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 428 Mid ofermettum afylled ne mid woruld-prydum, ne mid nyðum. 1609 Bible (Douay) 2 *Esdras* xv. 18 Because of their prides the citie shal be trubled. 1878 Ruskin *Lett. to Faunthorpe* (1895) I. 13 My selfishnesses, prides, insolences, failures.

c. with specification of the cause or subject of pride. (Often passing into 3 or 4.)

[1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 189 Pride..may be called a habit of dwelling upon the thought of any supposed excellences or advantages men believe themselves possessed of; as well power, birth, wealth, strength of body, or beauty of person as endowments of the mind.] 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* i, His pride of birth was equal to either. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* IX. 723 Pride of rank And office, thawed into paternal love. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 133 The pride of system, the pride of nature, the rank pride of the self-styled theologian, the exclusive

national Pharisaic pride in which he had been trained—forbade him to examine seriously whether he might not after all be in the wrong.

d. Personified, esp. as the first of the seven deadly sins.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 621 Pryde was the furst þat next hym roode, God woote, On a roryng lyon. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* II. (Arb.) 22 Because Pride is the Queene of Sinnes, thou hast chosen her to be thy Concubine. 1870 LONGF. *Tales Wayside Inn* II. *Bell of Atri*, Pride goeth forth on horseback grand and gay, But cometh back on foot, and begs its way.

e. In various proverbs.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xvi. 18 Pride goth befor contricioun; an befor falling the spirit shal ben enhauncid. *c* 1425 *MS. Digby* 230 lf. 223 b, Pees makith Plente Plente makith Pride Pride makith Plee Plee makith Pouert Pouert makith Pees. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 70 Pride goth beforn, & schame folwyth after. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 159 For it hath he sene is sene, and euer shall That first or last foule pryde wyll haue a fall. 1646 J. WHITAKER *Uzziah* 26 That pride will have a fall, is from common experience grown proverbiall. 1784 JOHNSON *Let.* 2 Aug. in *Boswell*, I am now reduced to think..of the weather. Pride must have a fall.

2. The exhibition of this quality in attitude, bearing, conduct, or treatment of others; arrogance; haughtiness.

c 1205 LAY. 19409 Bruttes hafden muchel mode & vnimete prute. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6224 He (pharaon) went wit mikel prid and host. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6222 Þey preied hym [Constantine] he wolde make defens, & abate þe pruyde of Maxens. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 291/1 A Pryde, *arrogancia*. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 33 Since first he..chasticed with Armes Our Enemies pride. 1601 — *Twel. N.* III. i. 163, I loue thee so, that maugre all thy pride, Nor wit, nor reason, can my passion hide. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 327 Pride in their port, defiance in their eye, I see the lords of human kind pass by. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 195 Doubling all his master's vice of pride.

3. A consciousness or feeling of what is befitting or due to oneself or one's position, which prevents a person from doing what he considers to be beneath him or unworthy of him; esp. as a good quality, legitimate, 'honest', or 'proper pride', self-respect; also as a mistaken or misapplied feeling, 'false pride'.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3393 Vor þe brutons nolde uor prute after þe erl do, Vor he nas noȝt king & þeruore þe worse hom com to. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 251 He, which before writing unto the King, refused in his letters for pride to call him his Lord. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 527 But he his wonted pride Soon recollecting, with high words..dispel'd their fears. 1736 GRAY *Statius* I. 25 These conscious shame withheld, and pride of noble line. 1769 *Junius Lett.* ii. (1820) 13 He was trained..to the truest and noblest sort of pride, that of never doing or suffering a mean action. 1802 WORDSW. *Resolution & Indep.* vii, I thought of Chatterton, the marvellous Boy, The sleepless Soul that perished in his pride. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 304 This ludicrous affair excited the mirth of the bolder spirits, ..and roused the pride of the wavering. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall Mines* 296 A man of considerable scientific attainments, who, I believe, has no false pride about him, and who will rejoice to find that his example may be influential to others. 1880 DIXON *Windsor* III. viii. 74 His pride of virtue was as lofty as his pride of birth.

4. A feeling of elation, pleasure, or high satisfaction derived from some action or possession; esp. in *to take a pride* (*in*, † *to do* something, etc.).

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 7 Men of all sorts take a pride to gird at mee. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 10 My Grauitie Wherein..I take pride. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxvi, To rescue one such friend he took more pride, Than to destroy whole thousands of such foes. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 156 Her parental pride seems to overpower every other appetite. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* i. 13 You will see the good housewife taking pride in her pretty table cloth, and her glittering shelves. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* viii. 225 Achill Aga .. produced, with natural pride and pleasure, the watch and pistols given him by the Prince of Wales.

5. That of which any person or body of persons is proud; that which causes a feeling of pride in those to whom it belongs; hence, the flower, the best, of a class, country, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxiv. 21 Y shal defoule my seyntuarie, the pryde of ȝour empyre, and desyrable thing of ȝour eyen. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 32 Her þe pryd of waterford felle; her all hys myght went to noght. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 112 O Noble English, that could entertaine With halfe their Forces, the full pride of France. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xli. 15 His [leviathan's] scales are his pride. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Garland* i, The pride of every grove I chose,..To deck my charming Cloe's hair. 1742 GRAY *Propertius* II. i. 77 Love and the Fair were of his life the Pride. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 55 A bold peasantry, their country's pride. 1813 SCOTT *Kokeby* III. xv, See yon pale stripling! when a boy, A mother's pride, a father's joy!

b. In names of plants: **Pride of Barbadoes** (see BARBADOES *pride*); **pride of China, pride of India**, a tree, the AZEDARAC; **pride of Columbia**, an American species of Phlox, *P. speciosa*; **pride of London** = LONDON PRIDE; **pride of Ohio**, the American cowslip, *Dodecatheon Meadia*.

1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 321 Spotted sweet Williams or pride of London. 1683, 1688 [see LONDON PRIDE]. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 225 Barbadoes Pride... It grows wild in many parts of Liguanea, and makes a beautiful show when in bloom. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, Pride of China,..p. of India, *Melia azedarach*. 1849 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* (1850) II. 60 Before the house stood a row of Pride-of-India trees. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 416 A broad avenue, planted with Pride-of-China trees.

II. 6. Magnificence, splendour; pomp, ostentation, display. *poet.* and *rhet.*

c 1205 LAY. 14292 He heo lette scruden mid vnimete prude. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9898 Þe sixte day of Iul he deide and mid gret onour & prute At founte ebraud he was ihured. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 4078 For Theman dyed in that stede And heryed he was with mochel pride. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 572 They reseyved hym with grete pride, A Riche soper there was dight. *c* 1460 *How Gd. Wif thaught hir Doughter* 95 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 186 Ouere done pride makythe nakid syde. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 354 Oh farewell .. all Qualitie, Pride, Pompe, and Circumstance of glorious Warre. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 44 Trace Science then, with Modesty thy guide; First strip off all her equipage of Pride. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* IV. 369 Folk looked on his rich adornment, on King Atli's pride they gazed.

† **b.** Love of display or ostentation. *Obs.*

c 1460 *How Gd. Wif thaught hir Doughter* 97 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 186 Mekille schame ben wymnen worthi,..That bryngyn her lordis in mischef for here mekille pride. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 864 He..leaues it [gold] to be maistred by his ynne: Who in their pride do presently abuse it. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* I. ii. 157 Wealth beyond what Woman's Pride could waste.

c. *Pride of life, pride of the world*, worldly pride or ostentation, vainglory. *arch.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1129 Al þat in world men tel can, Es outher yhernyng of þe flesshe of man, Or yhernyng of eghe, þat may luke, Or pride of lyfe, als says þe buke. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *John* ii. 16 Coueytise of flesch, and coueytise of iȝen, and pride of lijf [Vulg. *superbia vitæ*, Gr. ἡ ἀλαζονεία τοῦ βίου. So 1611; *R.V.* vainglory of life]. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* iv. (1732) 49 It is not left to the rich to gratify their passions in the indulgencies and pride of life. *Ibid.* vi. 82 In conforming to those passions and pride of the world.

d. *Her. In his pride*: applied to a peacock when represented with the tail expanded and the wings drooping. See also PEACOCK *sb.* 1 c.

1530 in *Ancestor* XI. (1904) 181 Banester heryth to his crest a pecoke in his pryde. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. xii. 339 His standard [was] of yellow and blue, with a peacock in pride gold, and pensils with a peacock. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* Dict. s. v., Peacocks are said to be in their pride when they extend their tails into a circle, and drop their wings. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvii. § 2 (ed. 3) 272.

7. Magnificent, splendid, or ostentatious adornment or ornamentation. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21050 He wroght O grauel bi þe se side Stanes precius o pride. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6382 He ȝaf him armes and riche stede, And dist him þer alle wiþ pride. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 45 The Sadles were of such a Pride, ..So riche syh sche nevere non. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 7 Loftie trees, yclad with sommers pride. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxvi, Why is my verse so barren of new pride? So far from variation or quicke change? 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 15 Their armes are loaden with pride, such make the Iron shackles, beades, twigges of trees and brasse Rings. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 663 A Snake..renew'd in all the speckl'd Pride Of pompous Youth. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 439 Whose ivory sheath, inwrought with curious pride, Adds graceful terror to the wearer's side. 1767 SIR W. JONES *Serv. Fountains* Poems (1777) 33 Deck'd with fresh garlands, like a rural bride, And with the crimson streamer's waving pride.

† **8. a.** Exalted or proud position or estate. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 46 For ther were, In that on side, Sixti kynges and dukes of pride. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. (Percy Soc.) 118 Beholdynge Mars how wonderly he stode, On a whele top with a lady of pryde Haunced aboute. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* xi. (1732) 167 The man of pride has a thousand wants.

† **b.** Honour, glory. *Obs.*

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 970 Þer-fore, on euerich a side, On him was leyd al þe pride. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. vi. 57 If thou wilt fight, fight by thy Fathers side, And commendable prou'd, let's dye in pride.

9. The best, highest, most excellent or flourishing state or condition; the prime; the flower.

c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* lv, Hertis conne thay home bring, And huckes of pride. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* xiii. 31 Since we have seen the pride of Nature's works..Let us depart. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 16 There di'de My Icarus, my Blossome, in his pride. 1611 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* i. 54 Lyk to a blooming meadou Quhose pryd doth schort remaine. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 19 If you remoue them in the pride of sap. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. 65 When as May was in her pride. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 188/1 Pride of Grease is full Fat and in good liking. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 58/2 Sometimes, in the pride of the season, a bird-catcher engages a costermonger's poney or donkey cart. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 24 May 3/1 But deer are already almost in 'pride of grease'.

† **b.** Exuberance. *Obs.*

1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* viii. (1892) 62 One Cropp of oates pulleth downe the pride of good grounde verye lowe. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandm.* I. v. 24 The ground hauing his pride abated in the first croppe.

10. Mettle or spirit in a horse.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 420 The colt that's backt and burthend being yong, Loseth his pride, and neuer waxeth strong. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 22 Your Vuckle Worcesters Horse came hut to day, And now their pride and mettal is asleepe. 1864 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VI. 495/1 A little pride is good even in a wild horse.

† **11.** Sexual desire, 'heat'; esp. in female animals.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E v, The noyes of theyes beestys thus ye shall call For pride of theyre make thay vsen hit all. 1590 COCAINE *Treat. Hunting* B iij h, Your man must be very carefull in the time of the Braches pride. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 404 As salt as Wolues in pride.

† **12.** A fanciful name for a 'company' of lions.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vi, A Pride of Lionys.

13. *Falconry. Pride of place*: see PLACE *sb.* 8 c.

14. *Pride of the morning*, a widely used rural phrase for a morning shower which promises or is expected to usher in a fine day.

1854 in *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. X. 360 (fr. Cornwall). 1867 *Ibid.* 3rd Ser. XI. 529 (fr. Kent). 1877 *Ibid.* 5th Ser. VIII. 129 (fr. Yorksh.). *Ibid.* 275 (fr. Lancash., Shropsh., Berks.).

15. *Comb.*: objective, as *pride-inspiring* adj.; instrumental as *pride-blind, -blinded, -bloated, -inflamed, -ridden, -sick, -swollen* adjs.; **pride-money**: see quot. 1632.

1599 *Broughton's Let.* xii. 43 A..brainsicke, pride-swolne companion. 1632 BROME *Court Beggar* I. i. Wks. 1873 I. 193, I *P.* For every wearer of his first o' th' fashion To pay a groat to th' King...*Gab.* And what may this pride money amount unto Per annum, can you guesse? 1712 M. HENRY *Popery a Spir. Tyranny* Wks. 1853 II. 350/1 Your glory may well be turned into shame if you be pride-ridden, and passion-ridden, and lust-ridden. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 12 Like the pride-drunken Babylonian king. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxxi. (1852) 502 Then she elate, and with pride-blinded soul The towering seat..assumed. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 332 A pride-inspiring style of Christianity, leading to a dangerous consciousness of power.

Pride (prəid), *sb.*[2] *local.* [Etymology obscure. Perh. abbreviated from obs. *lampríd* (17th c.: see LAMPRET; orig. stressed *lampría*) = med.L. *lampréda, lamprída*, LAMPREY.] The fresh-water or river lamprey; also called *sand-pride*.

a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (1778) 291 Homines possunt piscare ..de prides ad similitudinem lampreys. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.* Additions, *Lumbrici*, lytell fyshes taken in small riuers whyche are lyke to lampurnes,..callyd in Wyltesheire prides. 1661 WALTON *Angler* xiii. (ed. 3) 192 A very little Lamprey, which some call a Pride.., may..be found many of them in the River Thames. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 183 We have a sort in the River Isis, that we call here a Pride, of the long cartilagineous smooth Kind. *a* 1705 RAY *Syn. Method. Piscium* (1713) 35 A Lampern, Pride of the Isis. 1885 SEELEY *Fresh-water Fishes Europe* xii. 427 *Petromyzon branchialis* (Linnæus),..is locally known as the Pride.

b. *Comb.*; *pride-net.* (See also PRIDE-GAVEL.)

a 1300 *Liber Custum.* (Rolls) I. 117 Ilia un autre manere de reies, qe len apele 'pridnet'. 1584 in R. Griffiths *Ess. Conserv. Thames* (1746) 63 A pride Net, not to be occupied but by Special Licence of the Water-Bailiff, and not above a Yard in Length.

† **Pride**, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [Origin and sense uncertain.] ? The spleen of a deer. (So taken by editor of S.T.S. ed.)

13.. *Sir Tristr.* 475 Tristrem schare þe brest, þe tong sat next þe pride.

Pride (prəid), *v.* Forms: 3 *south.* prude (*u*); 4 *Kentish* prede (*pa. t.* prette); 4– pride (5 *north.* prid, 5–7 pryde, 6 *Sc.* pryd). [Early ME. *prüden, prïden*, f. *prüde* PRIDE *sb.*[1]; cf. ON. *prýða* to adorn, f. *prýði* an ornament. The pa. t. *prette* in Ayenbite perh. points to a form *prēte* beside *prēde*: cf. PRIDE *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** *trans.* To ornament or adorn magnificently or proudly. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1460 Se prudeliche ischrud & iprud [*v. r.* iprudd] ba wið pel & wið purpre. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 22 One, with his crisping pinne, his eyebrows dies With black; paint too prides-up his lustful eyes.

† **2.** *intr.* To be or become proud. Also *to pride it.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 232 *note*, An is, þet we ne pruden. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 23 Whils þe wickid prides, kyndeld is þe pore. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* x. 9 What pridist thou, erthe and asken? [1388 What art thou proude?] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 413/1 Prydyn, or wax prowde, *superbio*. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 103 If then thou..seest more, or beyond me, pride it not, nor contemn me. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 203 Neither were the vain-glorious content to pride it upon Success. 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* IV. 50, I pride to feel [etc.].

3. *trans.* To make proud, fill with pride; † to display proudly (quot. 1667). Chiefly in *pass.*, to be made or become proud.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ii. 11 If ȝe doe wele as ȝe aghe at doe, seruys til god in dred that ȝe be noght pridid. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xx. (1869) 186 Þat þe seruantes of Adonai ben so pryded ayens us. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. vii. § 4 (1622) 265 Those, that are prided with prosperous Fortune. 1639 EARL OF BARRYMORE in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 39 Titles and commissions..with which they are soe pryded vpp. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 159 King Sesostris..forgot himself much, when he caused four captive kings to draw his chariot..when he prided his inconstant Fortune, in the desport of their Vassalage. 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* xi, Nae wonder that it pride him! 1884 J. SHARMAN *Hist. Swearing* 42 A people who, perhaps unjustly, have been prided for the choiceness of their swearing.

4. *refl.* To make or show oneself proud; to take pride, take credit to oneself, congratulate oneself; to plume oneself. Const. *on, upon, in* († *for, of, about, with*), *that.*

a 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 686 in *O. E. Misc.* 138 Þe luttele mon..Bute he mote himseluen pruden, he wole maken fule luden. 1340 *Ayenb.* 258 Onder þe uayre robes is þe zaule dyad be zenne, and nameliche ine þan þet ham gledyeþ and predeþ [F. *orgoillissent*]. Yef þe pokoc him prette [F. *orgueillist*, v. r. *orgueillissoit*] uor his uayre tayle, and þe coc uor his kombe, hit ne is no wonder...Ac man oþer wyfman..he ne ssel him naȝt prede [F. *orgueillir*]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 385 For to pride hym in his strengthe of body it is an heigh folye. *Ibid.* P 387 Eek for to pride hym of his gentrie is a ful greet folie. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1063 Prydë þe noght for no prosperitee. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* x. 9 What prydest thou the, o thou earth and aszshes? 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. ii. 138 The variety of inventions..make us pride ourselves about things, that [etc.]. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 361, I know

..no Reason, why the Priests should pride themselves with this. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 108 At Mantua, where they pride themselves not a little on account of their city being the birthplace of that great poet. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 437, I prided myself that my hands had never been guilty of communicating that disease. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 35 We pride ourselves upon giving satisfaction in every department of our paper. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 146 The impotence of that which some women pride themselves in. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iv. 91 He prided himself on his punctuality.

b. *intr.* in same sense. Now *rare.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 1271 Quha pridys tharin, that laubour is in waist. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 17 [They] prydit everie ane of thame quho sould be maist gallzeart in thair clething. 1648 tr. *Senault's Paraphr. Job* 326 Hee walkes publikely with lost men, and priding in his sinne. 1659 HOOLE *Comenius' Vis. World* (1672) 43 The gay Peacock prideth in his feathers ..*pennis superbit.* 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1749) I. xxx. 193 Distinction or quality may be prided in by those to whom distinction or quality are a new thing. 1897 ANNA M. WILSON *Days Mahommad* 39 My brother, I pride in your courage.

Hence **Pri·ded** *ppl. a.*, filled with pride.

[See *a* 1340 in 3 above.] *c* 1400 GOWER *Addr. Hen. IV*, in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 11 Whan humble pacience is prided. 1883 A. S. HARDY *But yet Woman* 12 Many a stouter heart, whose prided stoicism is often only a strait-jacket.

Prideful (prəi·dfůl), *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. PRIDE *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Full of pride; proud, arrogant.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4017 Some man wille he inpugne be pridefulle bolnyng. 1533 GAU *Richt Way* 12 Thay quhilk ar pridful of thair wisdome or science. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 155 The pridefull and scornefull people that stood by, mocked him. 1740 WHITEHEAD *Gymnasiad* II. 36 High disdain sat prideful on his brow. 1817 COLERIDGE *Alice Du Clos* iii, As if in prideful scorn Of flight and fear he stay'd behind. *c* 1843 CARLYLE *Hist. Sk. Jas. I & Chas. I* (1898) 340 Why should not such a man be prideful?

b. Full of pride in some fact or achievement; pleased, elated.

1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 110/1 The father prideful as the scene reveals, And the fond mother smiling as she feels. 1848 TALFOURD *Final Mem. Lamb* 300, I well remember the flush of prideful pleasure which came over his face. 1897 H. W. STRONG in *Westm. Gaz.* 14 July 2/1 He may, in a prideful moment, declaim Cowper: 'I am monarch of all I survey; My right there is none to dispute.

Hence **Pri·defully** *adv.*, in a prideful manner; with pride; **Pri·defulness**, proudness, pride.

16.. *Lindesay* (Pitscottie)'s *Chron. Scot.* (MS. F. 16b), The king, hearing of this prydfullness [S. T. S. I. 82 prudeness]. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1851) II. 256 The toun thocht evill of Haddochis behaveour, to ryde so prydfullie about thair cross. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* viii, A white kirtle the wench wears..and a blue hood, that might weel be spared, for pridefulness. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. iii, The man ..had walked .. humbly and valiantly with God .. instead of walking sumptuously and pridefully with Mammon. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 159 Strange that they will complacently and pridefully bind up whatever vice or folly there is in them.

†**Pride-gavel.** *Obs. local.* Also prid-. [app. from PRIDE *sb.*[2] + GAVEL [1] tax; but cf. quot. 1779.] (See quots.)

1663 S. TAYLOR *Hist. Gavelkind* ix. 112 A *Pride-gavel*; which in the Lordship of Rodely in the County of Gloucester is used and paid .. as a Rent to the Lord of the Mannour, by certain Tenants..for their Liberty and Privilege of Fishing in the River Severn for Lamprayes. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 18. 1779 RUDDER *Gloucestersh.* 551 Acknowledgments are paid .. for fishing in the river Severn, some of which were antiently called *Prid-gavel*, from the word *Gavel* a rent, and *Pride*, the name of a kind of wicker'd putt, or pouchin, which is laid in the water to catch the fish. [No authority is given for this alleged sense of *Pride*: it is unknown to all the archaic and dialect glossaries and dictionaries.]

Pri·deless, *a.* [f. PRIDE *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Devoid of pride (either in bad or good sense); having, feeling, or manifesting no pride.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 874 Ful of pacient benyngnytee Discreet and pridelees. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 115 Thow lay full prydles in the peise this somer. 1703 TATE *Her Majesty's Pict.* xiii, Behold 'em now, Pacifick and Serene, With Prideless Pomp, possess'd by Britain's Queen! 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xxii. (1882) 216 This lofty, yet prideless impartiality in poetry. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 3/1 The prideless, drunken parent feels no humiliation in going before the managers pleading poverty.

Prideling (prəi·dliŋ). *nonce-wd.* [f. PRIDE *sb.*[1] + -LING.] A 'child' of pride.

1824 R. C. DALLAS *Corr. Ld. Byron* (1825) I. 22, I think he [Byron] was inoculated by the young pridelings of intellect, with whom he associated at the University.

Pridian (pri·diăn), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *prīdiān-us*, f. *prīdiē* adv., on the day before, f. stem *pri-* before + *diēs* a day: see -AN.] Of or pertaining to the previous day.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pridian*, of the day before. 1840 THACKERAY *Shabby Genteel Story* ii, Thrice a week..does Gann breakfast in bed—sure sign of pridian intoxication.

Pridie, *vsr.* PREDY *Obs.* (*Naut.*) ready.

Priding (prəi·diŋ), *vbl. sb. rare.* [f. PRIDE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of showing or taking pride.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 24 The king of streames on priding set..Beyond his banckes abroad all wrackfull goes. 1645 TOMKIS *Anthropol.* 11 From the Pastours or peoples priding in guifts.

Pri·ding, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. PRIDE *v.* + -ING 2.] Affecting or displaying pride. Hence **Pri·dingly** *adv.*, with display of pride.

1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* III. 7 This fellowe in a kinde of priding scorne would vsuallie saye [etc.]. *a* 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 123 He pridingly doth set himself before all others. 1711 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 153 Lett them keep their prideing cavalry to stop bottles with.

Pri·dy, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 *Sc.* prydy, 9 *dial.* preedy. [f. PRIDE *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Characterized by pride; proud.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 113 He suld nocht be callit a gude knycht, bot ane orguillous, hychty, and prydy rebelloure unworthy. 1865, etc. in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, Pridy, preedy (cited fr. Cornwall).

Prie, obs. form of PRY *sb.* and *v.*

‖ **Prie-dieu** (prīdyö). [F., lit. 'pray God'.] a. A desk made to support a book or books, and having a foot-piece on which to kneel; a praying-desk, kneeling-desk. b. A chair with tall sloping back, for the same purpose; also, a chair of this form for ordinary use. Also *prie-dieu chair.*

[1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 163 Þe Clerk of þe churche, Sire Piers of pridye, and pernel of Flaundres.] 1760 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 28 Jan., Before the altar, was an armchair for him, with a blue damask cushion, a *prie-Dieu*, and a footstool of black cloth. 1826 [H. BEST] *Four Y. in France* 8 The litanies are..chanted in the middle of the choir, from what I have since learned to call a *prie-Dieu.* 1852 M. ARNOLD *Tristram & Iseult* III. 91 She will fall musing..then rise And at her prie-dieu kneel. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. vi. 123 Miss Bridgeman placed a *prie-dieu* chair in a commanding position for the reciter to lean upon gracefully.

Prief(e, obs. Sc. form of PROOF, PROVE.

Prier (prəi·əɹ). Also 6 priar, 6- pryer. [f. PRY *v.* + -ER [1].] One who pries.

1552 HULOET, Pryer or loker after some myschiefe, *limax.* 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 59 A lystenar, or a priar in at the chinks or at the lokhole. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. i. 127 Curious priers into nature. 1790 J. BRUCE *Source Nile* II. 577 The monks, the constant pryers into futurity.

Pries, obs. form of PRICE *sb.*[1]

Priest (prīst), *sb.* Forms: 1-4 préost, (1 príost, preast, 2 proest, 3 prost), 1-6 prēst, (3-5 prust, pruest, 4-5 prist, 4-6 pryst, preste, priste), 4-7 preest, -e, (2) 4- priest, (4-6 preist, -e, 5 preyst, 6 preast, pryste). [OE. *préost* = OHG. *prêst*, *priast*, ON. *prest-r* (Norw. *prest*, Sw. *präst*, Da. *præst*); app. shortened from the form seen in OS. *prêstar*, OHG. *prêstar*, *priestar* (MDu., Du., MHG., Ger. *priester*), OFris. *prêstere*; ultimately from L. *presbyter* (*-biter*), a. Gr. πρεσβύτερος elder: see PRESBYTER; perh. immediately through a Com. Romanic **prester* (whence OF. *prestre*, F. *prêtre*, Sp. *preste*, It. *prete*). The origin of *éo* in OE. *préost*, and the anterior phonetic history of this and the other monosyllabic forms, are obscure; see Pogatscher *Lehnworte im Altengl.* § 142. The ON. may have been from OLG. or OE.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

[805 *Charter Cuðred of Kent* in *O. E. Texts* 442 Beforan wulfre[de] arcebiscope & æðelhune his mæsseprioste.] *a* 900 (MS. *c* 1120) *Eng. Laws Ælfred* c. 21 gif preost oþerne man ofslea..hine biscop onhadige. [*c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ii. 4 *Principes sacerdotum* [gl.] ða aldormenn biscopa *vel* mesa-preasta. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloquy* in Wr.-Wülcker 100/13 *Sacerdos*, mæsseprest.] *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Al swa þe proest þe techet. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 29 Priest oðer munec. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 733 An prostes upe londe singeþ. *a* 1325 *Poem on Consistory Crts.* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 159 A pruest proud ase a po, Seþþe weddeþ us bo. 13.. *Cursor M.* 2145 (Cott.) He was king and prest [*Gött.* priest] o salem. *Ibid.* 19136 (Edin.) Þai gaderit oute haþe prince and priste [*v.rr.* prist, prest, preist, preest]. *Ibid.* 28137 (Cott.) Til vncouth pryst. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 195 Preostes, þat shulden ben lyȝt of heuenly lif. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* VI. xxix. (MS. Cott. Tib.), 'Nay', quaþ Harold, 'hy beþ no prustes, bote a beþ wel stalword knyȝtes'. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 3 Pristis that bene lewyd in here levyng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/2 Preeste, *sacerdos, presbiter, capellanus.* *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6942 A preste sange at ane altere. 1504 LADY MARGARET tr. *De Imitatione* IV. vi. 268 Whan the preyst sayth masse. 1521 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 4 To a preiste to syng for my saull. 1529 Preest, *c* 1540 Pryst [see B. 2 a]. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* (pnssim) Priest. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 74 If I were a priest. 1587 Preist [see B. 2 c].

B. Signification.

[Etymologically *priest* represents Gr. πρεσβύτερος, L. *presbyter*, ELDER; but by A.D. 375 or earlier, and thus long before the L. or Romanic word was taken into Eng., the L. word *sacerdos*, originally, like Gr. ἱερεύς, applied to the sacrificing priests of the heathen deities, and also, in the translations of the Scriptures, to the Jewish priests, had come to be applied to the Christian ministers also, and thus to be a synonym of *presbyter*. In OE., L. *presbyter* was usually represented by *préost*; L. *sacerdos*, applied to a heathen or Jewish priest, was usually rendered by *sacerd* (regularly so in Hexateuch, Psalms, and Gospels); sometimes, when applied to a Jewish or Christian priest, by *préost* or more particularly *mæsse-préost* (MASS-PRIEST). But, with the close of the OE. period, *sacerd* became disused, and *préost*, *prēst*, like OF. *prestre*, became the current word alike for *presbyter* and *sacerdos*, and thus an ambiguous term.

1583 FULKE *Defence* i. 15 Which distinction [of ἱερεύς and πρεσβύτερος] seeing the vulgar Latine texte doth alwaies rightly observe, it is in fauour of your heretical Sacrificing Priesthoode, that you corruptly translate *Sacerdos* and *Presbyter* alwayes, as though they were all one, a Priest. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* 257 The term 'Ἱερεὺς does seem to have implied the office of offering sacrifice,..the term Priest is ambiguous, as corresponding to the terms 'Ἱερεὺς and πρεσβύτερος respectively, notwithstanding that there are points in which these two agree. These therefore should be reckoned, not two different kinds of Priests, but Priests in two different senses. 1869 LIGHTFOOT *Philippians* (ed. 2) 184 The word 'priest' has two different senses. In the one it is a synonyme for presbyter or elder, and designates the minister who presides over and instructs a Christian congregation: in the other it is equivalent to the Latin *sacerdos*, the Greek ἱερεύς, or the Hebrew כֹּהֵן, the offerer of sacrifices, who also performs other mediatorial offices between God and man. 1897 R. C. MOBERLY *Ministerial Priesthood* vii. § 4. 291 The Church of England in her refusal to abandon the title 'priests' (by this time identified verbally with *sacerdotes* and ἱερεῖς).]

I. One whose office is to perform public religious functions; an official minister of religious worship. (See also HIGH PRIEST, PARISH PRIEST.)

†**1.** Used for a PRESBYTER or elder of the early church. *Obs. rare.* (Chiefly in early translations of Gr. πρεσβύτερος, L. *presbyter*, in N. Test.)

1382 WYCLIF *Tit.* i. 5, I lefte thee at Crete, that thou.. ordeyne by cytees prestis [*Vulg.* presbyteros; 1582 (*Rhem.*) shouldest ordaine priestes by cities]. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* (Camden) 30 Bi forn þat presthed was hied,..ilk prest of Crist was callid indifferently prest and bischop. 1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 274 Thei do alleage the place of James [v. 14]: 'Whan any bodie is sicke amongest you, let him brynge in the Priestes [*inducat presbyteros*] of the Churche and let them praie ouer him'.

2. In hierarchical Christian churches: A clergyman in the second of the holy orders (above a deacon and below a bishop), having authority to administer the sacraments and pronounce absolution.

Historically repr. L. *presbyter*, but often including the sense of L. *sacerdos* (see above), and thus that of 4 b.

a. before the Reformation.

[601-4 (MS. *c* 1120) *Laws of Æthelberht* c. 1 Biscopes feoh xi gylde. Preostes feoh ix gylde. Diacones feoh vi gylde. Cleroces feoh iii gylde. 695-6 (MS. *c* 1120) *Laws Wihtræd* c. 6 gif priost læfe unriht hæmed oþþe fulwihðe untrumes forsitte,..sio he stille his þegnungæ oþ biscopes dom. *a* 900, *c* 1175, etc. [see A.]. *c* 1205 LAY. I An preost wes on leoden La3amon wes ihoten. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 367 Þei sey þat iche bischop and prest may lawfully leeve hor first dignyte, and after be a frere. 1483 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 239, I woll that my executours fynde an honest seculer prest to syng for my soule. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Rom.* (1811) 29 Preestis Grekes myght haue wyfis which to preestis Latens was forboden. *c* 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 54 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) App. 78 Benet .. was a brother & no pryst. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 68 And from hence was the original of Bishops, Priests, Deacons, and Cardinals; there being several Titles and Cardinal Churches in Rome, the Priests that were Rectors over them, were call'd Cardinal Priests. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. iv. 111 Every man was at liberty to contribute his tithes to whatever priest or church he pleased, provided only that he did it to some. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iv. 133 These ministers were at first confined to the three orders of bishops, priests, and deacons. *Ibid.* II. i. 15 The seventh order (that of the priesthood) was subdivided into two classes,—of bishops, who possessed it in all its plenitude, and of priests. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. viii. § 85. 227 As the kingdom and shire were the natural sphere of the bishop, so was the township of the single priest.

b. in the Church of England since the Reformation. (The specific name of the order; but in common speech usually comprehended under the more general term *clergyman*, except in rural parts of the northern counties, where the parish clergyman is commonly called 'the priest'.)

1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Comm. Prayer*, The Fourme of Ordering Priestes. *Rubric.* The Bisshoppe with the priestes present, shal lay theyr handes seuerally upon the head of euery one that receiueth orders. 1652 (*title*) A Priest to the Temple; or the Character of a Country Parson. By G. Herbert. 1652 EVELYN *Diary* 14 Mar., It being now a rare thing to find a priest of the Church of England in a parish pulpit. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* iv. 78 Our not admitting Priests until Four and Twenty Years old, is an Argument. 1833 *Tracts for Times* No. 5. 11 The Priests and Deacons (whom we usually class together under the common name of Clergymen).

1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* VII. 316 You, Sir, know that in a neighbouring vale A priest abides before whose life such doubts Fall to the ground. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Priest*, a Church-of-England clergyman: not infrequently called a Church-priest. 1887 'MABEL WETHERAL' *Two N.-C. Maids* xxiv, Mr. Northcote they called the priest, and a real good gentleman he was.

c. in *R. C. Ch.* since the Reformation, and in the Eastern Church. (The usual name in common as well as official use.)

1587 *Reg. Privy Counell Scot.* IV. 233 Jesuitis or seminarie preistis. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 164 This place belongeth to the Georgians: whose Priests are poore, and accept of almes. No other nation say Masse on that altar. 1631 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 197 A petition to the Court in behalf of a Popish priest, a prisoner. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 193/1 If a coadjutor is wanted for a parish priest, it is for the bishop of the diocese to nominate one. *Ibid.* 564/2 Missionary priests, such as those in England and Scotland, are mere delegates of the bishop without cure of souls in the strict sense. 1901 *Macm. Mag.* 414/2 In every Catholic parish the priest is at the very heart of things.

3. In more general sense: A clergyman, a member of the clerical profession, a minister of religion (in OE. often transl. *clericus*).

'[In Anglo-Saxon use] *priest* is a generic term including all clergymen, from the lowest rank; *mass-priest* specifies one who has received the order of priesthood. The simple clerk is the mass-priest's priest—mæsse-preostes preost.—Thorpe II. 412, No. 15' (Lingard *Anglo-Saxon Ch.* I. iv. (1858) 134).

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xvii. [xix.] (1890) 454–6 He [Wilfrid] wæs to preoste besceoren fram him [*orig.* attonsus est ab eo]...þa fyligde hine Wilfrið his preost & his hondþeng [*orig.* secutus est Vilfrid clericus illius]...On þa tid.. was Willfrid to mæssepreoste ȝehalȝad [*orig.* presbyter ordinatus est]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 155/30 *Sacerdos*, sacerd... *Clericus*, preost. *c* 1450 *Prov.* in *Deutsch. Neuphil.* (1906) 53 Thow shall do as þe preste says, but not as þe preste does. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 291/1 A Preste, *capellanus, flamen*, .. *sacerdos, presbiter.* 1560 PILKINGTON *Expos. Aggeus* D j b, They said it was neuer good worlde synce euery shoomaker could tel the priests duty. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Gothic Wars* I. ii. 6 For let Priests or private men speake as they are perswaded, I can say no other thing concerning God, but that he is absolutely good. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 777 Each village inn has heard the ruffian boast That never priest believed his doctrines true. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* IV. 168 War is the statesman's game, the priest's delight. 1847 JAMES *Convict* iv, We are priests of different churches.

b. *fig.* One whose office is likened to that of a priest, as *a priest of nature, of science*, etc.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 675 Ye sacred Muses, .. Whose Priest I am, whose holy Fillets wear. 1803–6 WORDSW. *Intim. Immort.* v, The Youth, who daily farther from the east Must travel, still is Nature's Priest. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 32 Eschylas and Aristotle, Shakspeare and Bacon, are priests who preach and expound the mysteries of man and the universe. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XXXVII, This faith has many a purer priest, And many an abler voice than thou.

4. A sacrificing priest, a minister of the altar.

a. In the Jewish church, and other pre-Christian systems (as used in the Bible, rendering Heb. כֹּהֵן *kōhēn*, Gr. ἱερεύς, L. *sacerdos*).

[*c* 950: see A. *c* 1000 *Gosp. Nicodemus* x. (Thwaites) Ða cwædon þa ealdras & þa mæssepreostas to Pilate..he byþ deaþes scyldig.] *c* 1200 ORMIN 293 Aaron wass þe firrste preost Off Issraæle þeode. *Ibid.* 466 He [Zacaryas] wass, alls icc hafe seȝȝd, God prest, & Godd full cweme. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5584 (Cott.) Of [iudas] coin kinges..And of his broþer leai bredd, þe pristes þat þair lagh ledd. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xiv. 18 Melchisadech, the kyng of Salem..forsothe he was the prest of the heiȝest God. — *Heb.* vii. 1. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxxi. 10 The mynistrynge vestimentes of Aaron ye prest. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 2 Because the most eminent part both of Heathenish and Jewish service did consist in sacrifice, when learned men declare what the word Priest doth properly signify according to the mind of the first imposer of that name, their ordinary scholies do well expound it to imply sacrifice. 1611 BIBLE *John* xix. 21 Then said the chiefe Priests (Vulg. *pontifices*, WYCLIF bischops, TINDALE to *Geneva* hye prestis, *Rhem.* cheefe priests] of the Iewes to Pilate, Write not, The king of the Iewes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 353 Factious they (Israelites] grow; But first among the Priests dissension springs, Men who attend the Altar. 1860 GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 713 The high-priest and the ordinary priests were chosen exclusively from the family of Aaron. It was the duty of the priests to serve at the altar, preparing the victims for sacrifice, and offering them up on the altar. 1901 *Encycl. Biblica* II. 2052 Before the Exile there were..differences of rank among the priests; but the chief priest was only *primus inter pares*; even Ezekiel knows no high priest in the sense of the Priestly Code.

b. In specific Christian use, The officiant at the Eucharist and other sacerdotal offices. (Denoting the same ecclesiastical order as in 2, but with a specific connotation.)

695–6 *Laws Wihtræd* c. 18 Preost hine clænsie sylfæs sobe, in his halgum hrægle ætforan wiofode..Swylce diacon hine clænsie. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 44 Hwen þe preost inwið þe messe noteð godes licome. 1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. 1. 37 A hole sute of vestments..for prest dekyn and sudekya. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion, Rubric*, At the tyme appointed for the ministracion of the holy Communion, the Priest that shal execute the holy ministery shall put upon hym the vesture appointed for that ministracion. *Ibid.*, Here the priest shall turne hym toward those that come to the holy Communion, and shall saye. You that do truly [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Then shall thys generall Confession bee made..by one of the ministers, or by the prieste himselfe. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1684) 217 [Of Eucharistic rite in Eastern Ch.] When this Hymn of praise is finished, the Deacons with the Priest, set the holy Bread and Cup of Blessing upon the Altar. *Ibid.* 340 In respect of this Sacrifice of the Eucharist, the Ancients have usually call'd those that offer it up, Priests. 1858 J. H. BLUNT (*title*) The Position of the Priest at the Altar. 1870 — *Dict. Doctr. & Hist. Theol.* 591 The chief sacerdotal function of the Christian priest is to offer up on behalf of the people the Eucharistic Sacrifice. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 691 It is the office of a priest, according to the Pontifical, 'to offer, bless, rule, preach, and baptise'. First, he is empowered to offer that sacrifice of the Mass which is the centre of all the Church's worship...He succeeds the Jewish 'elder' as well as the Jewish priest. Hence he is called ἱερεύς and *sacerdos* —i. e. 'sacrificing priest', but also *presbyter*—i. e. 'elder'.

c. In a spiritual sense, applied (*a*) to Christ in his sacrificial or mediatorial character. (After Heb. v. 6, vii. 15–21.) (Cf. HIGH PRIEST 1 b.)

c 1200 ORMIN 361, & ec forþi þatt he [Crist] wass Preost, Hæfedd off alle preostess. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xix. 1 Þe prophet spekis of crist as of a prest, þat sall offire. 1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* vii. 17 Thou art a prest into withouten ende, vp the ordre of Melchisedech. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 25 See Father,..these Sighs And Prayers..I thy Priest before thee bring. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 586 That individual Humanity, which as our Priest he offered up for us on the Cross. 1719 WATTS *Ps.* CX. 17 Jesus our Priest for ever lives To plead for us above. 1901 BP. GORE *Body of Christ* iii. § 3 (1907) 192 This means that all our prayers and offerings have been united to the abiding sacrifice and offered by the Heavenly Priest.

(*b*) to all believers (after Rev. i. 6), and to the Christian Church.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* i. 6 The which..made us a kingdom, and prestes to God and to his fadir. [1539 BIBLE (Great) *Exod.* xix. 6 Ye shall be vnto me also a kyngdome of prestes & an holy people.] 1626 DONNE *Serm.* iv. (1640) 33 Every man should come to that Altar, as holy as the Priest, for there he is a Priest. 1810 J. BENSON *Bible* I. Exod. xix. 6 Thus all believers are, through Christ, made to our God kings and priests. 1897 R. C. MOBERLY *Ministerial Priesthood* vii. § 2. 256 Then the Church is God's priest in the world and for the world. *Ibid.* § 3. 279 If the Christian Church is a 'priest', offering 'sacrifice' in the perpetual Eucharist.

5. An official minister of a pagan or non-Christian religion; originally implying sacrificial functions, but in later use often applied to the functionaries of any religious system, whether sacrificial or not.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3922 Balaac king was for-dred forðan,..And sente after balaam ðe prest. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5412 (Cott.) þe landes o þat lede, þat taght was for þe preiste to fede. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xi. 18 Mathan..the prest [1388 preest] of Baal, thei slewen before the auter. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10784 In Iono ioly temple .. Therein Paris was pat with prestis of þe laghe. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 5 Go bid the Priests do present Sacrifice. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 55 The Priest doth sometimes reade vnto them some part of the Alcoran. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 27 As Eastern priests in giddy circles run, And turn their heads to imitate the Sun. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 315 He had me educated by the priests of the Temple of Osiris. *a* 1822 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* (1839) 70/1 A party of the elder Calmucks, headed by their priest. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vi. 201 The term *priest* always related not only to some particular deity, but to some particular seat of his worship. 1866 TENNYSON *Victim* i, The Priest in horror about his altar To Thor and Odin lifted a hand. 1885 W. R. SMITH in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 730/1 Orthodox Islam has never had real priests, doing religious acts on behalf of others.

†**b.** Applied to a PRIESTESS. *Obs. rare.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 262 She was a pretty pinckany and Venus priest. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. i. 243 *Diana.* My Temple stands in Ephesus..There when my maiden priests are met together [etc.]. 1614 CHAPMAN *Masque Mid. Temple* ii. A iij b, A little more eleuate, sate Eunomia, the Virgine Priest of the Goddesse Honor.

†**6.** Allusively, *To be* (a person's) *priest*: to kill him. ? *Obs.* (In allusion to the function of a priest in performing the last offices to the dying.)

(The sense of quot. *c* 1430 is doubtful.)

[*c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3858 The Iren with the hawberk met Right ageyn the self brest; Wel nigh it had ben his prest.] 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. iii. 37 Who first laies hand on me, ile be his Priest. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 272 And to preserue my Soueraigne from his Foe, Say but the word, and I will be his Priest. ?*a* 1800 in *Cock's Simple Strains* (1810) 135 (Jam.) Syne claught the fellow by the breast, An' wi' an awfu' shak, Swore he wad shortly be his priest.

II. Transferred senses.

7. A mallet or other weapon used to kill a fish when spent. (Chiefly in Ireland.) Cf. 6.

1851 NEWLAND *Erne, Leg. & Fly-Fishing* 284 *note*, *Priest*, a short wooden mallet, whose offices are required when the salmon is *in extremis*. 1900 W. SENIOR *Pike & Perch* xi. 175 The baton, or short cudgel, used to perform the last offices for captured fish is still called the 'priest', the name lingering, perhaps, more in Ireland than in England or Scotland. 1906 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 28 Lydon..lifted an iron thole-pin for a 'priest', gave a couple of decisive taps, and then laid it on the boards of the boat.

8. *Angling.* Name for a kind of artificial fly.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 369 The Priest..is a good general fly.

9. A fancy breed of pigeons, of various colours.

1904 *Times* 6 Jan. 8/5 Priests, birds rarely seen nowadays at exhibitions.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

10. a. Appositive (= that is a priest), as *priest-astronomer, -chaplain, -doctor, -hermit, -king, -knight, -monk* (= HIEROMONACH), *-noble, -philosopher, -poet, -prince, -statesman, -victim.* **b.** Of or pertaining to a priest or priests; priestly, sacerdotal, as *priest-death*, †*-flock, -kingdom*, †*-linen, -massacre, -trap.* Also PRIESTCRAFT. **c.** Objective, instrumental, etc., as *priest-baiting, -catcher, -harbouring, -hunter, -taker*; *priest-catching* adj. (all in reference to the treatment of R. C. priests under the penal laws); *priest-striver* (one who strives or contends with a priest); *priest-educated, -guarded, -hating, -led, -prompted* adjs. Also PRIEST-RIDDEN. **d.** Special combs. (often with *priest's*): †**priest's bonnet**, name of some plant (? = *priest's hood*); **priest-cap, priest's cap**, (*a*) *lit.* a cap worn by a priest; (*b*) *Fortif.* an outwork with three salient and two re-entrant angles; †**priest('s) crown**, an old name for the dandelion, from the bald appearance of the receptacle (like a priest's shaven crown) when the pappus is blown off; **priest-fish**, the black rock-fish (*Sebastichthys mystinus*), common along the Pacific coast of N. America; **priest's hole**, a secret chamber or hiding-place for a (Roman Catholic) priest (in times of the penal laws); **priest's hood**, a name for the wild Arum (*A. maculatum*), from the form of the spathe (cf. MONKSHOOD); **priest-ill**, the ague (*dial.*) (Halliw. 1847–78); **priest-in-the-pulpit** = *priest's hood* (the spathe representing the pulpit, and the spadix the priest); **priest('s) pintle**, (*a*) = prec. (from the form of the spadix: cf. CUCKOO-PINT); (*b*) a name for *Orchis mascula* or other species of *Orchis*; **priest-vicar**, in some cathedrals, the name of a vicar choral who is a priest; a minor canon.

1899 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 456 The crowd..cheerfully joined the sport of *priest-baiting. 1685 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Coffee, Tea & Choc.* 7 The Berries grow on a tree much like our *Priests Bonnet. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Bonnet à Prestre*, or the **Priest's Cap*, in Fortification, is an Out-work having at the Head three Saliant Angles, and two Inwards. 1887 R. B. IRWIN in *Battles & Leaders Civ. War* III. 595 Paine attacked..at..the strongest point of the whole work, the priest-cap near the Jackson road. 1899 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 6/4 Rabbi—, attired in white robes, bound by a girdle, and surmounted by the scarf and priest-cap of white silk. 1688 SIR J. KNATCHBULL *Diary* in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. (1864) VI. 2/1 We should pay that respect to our *Priest-catchers they expected att our hands. 1886 J. GILLOW *Lit. & Biog. Hist. Eng. Cath.* II. 531 One of those objectionable officials called pursuivants or priest-catchers. 1644 *Mercurius Civicus* 17–25 July 587 He would have nothing to doe with such *priest-catching Knaves. 1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 133 Wee found him besett close with Walter Montague, his *priest chaplaine. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 291/1 *Preste crowne, *quedam herba vel flos.* 1530 PALSGR. 258/2 Prestes crowne that flyeth about in somer, *barbeliew.* 1598 FLORIO, *Ambrosine*, .. Also Dandelion, Priests crown, Swines snout, Monkshead or Dogs teeth. 1897 HAZLITT *Ourselves* 67 The *Priest-Doctor has, like the Barber-Surgeon, relinquished his double function. *c* 1200 ORMIN 439, & ialde laȝhess *prestefloce Comm all off þa twa prestess. 1848 ELIZA COOK *He that is without Sin* i, A simple creed, Whose saving might has no *priest-guarded bound. 1894 FISHWICK *Hist. Lancs.* 222 *Priest-harbouring was soon amongst the most prolific causes of arrest and imprisonment. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 128 Þe maister of his felowship went & shrafe hym vnto a *preste hermett. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 23 May, At a Catholique house, he was fain to lie in the *priest's hole a good while. 1850 E. WARBURTON *R. Hastings* II. 185 This was one of the old places of concealment called Priests Holes. *c* 1516 *Grete Herball* CCXV. N j b/1 Some call it *prestes hode, for it hath as it were a cape & a tongue in it lyke serpentyne of dragons. 1875 FOLEY *Rec. Eng. Prov. Soc. Jesus* I. i. 493 Mr. Wiseman.. got the *priest-hunters to come there at midaight with their band. 1907 *Daily News* 28 May 11/2 It is known also as Wake-Robin, Cuckoo Pint, and Lords-and-Ladies, but neither of these names describes the plant so well as the quaint *Priest-in-the-Pulpit. 1866–7 BARING-GOULD *Cur. Myths Mid. Ages, Prester John* (1894) 46 The reports..of the piety and the magnificence of the *Priest-King [Prester John]. 1877 J. E. CARPENTER tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 55 Lower Egypt throws off the yoke of the priest-Kings of Thebes. 1895 SAYCE *Patriarchal Palestine* iii. 74 [Abram] had restored peace to the country of the priest-king [Melchizedek]. 1905 *Expositor* Mar. 185 The character assumed by the Maccabaean *priest-kingdom. 1826 W. E. ANDREWS *Exam. Fox's Cal. Prot. Saints* 47 The cause for which the *priest-knight and the duchess-gentlewoman suffered. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xv. Wks. 1851 III. 451 Those *Priest-led Herodians with thir blind guides are in the Ditch already. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Sonn. conc. Jesus* xviii, Despised! rejected by the priest-led roar Of multitudes! 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 175 Thre fardellis *prest lynnyng, allegit schippit be Aathonie Triciane. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 86 Much less won'd you..have carry'd on this magophoay, or *priest-massacre, with such a barbarous zeal. 1881 T. E. BRIDGETT *Hist. Eucharist in Gt. Brit.* II. 167 Regulations regarding the private masses of the *priest-monks. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 38 The policy of the old *priest-nobles of Egypt and India. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 76 'Twas satisfaction enough to the *priest-philosopher. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lvi. 222 The first kinde is called in Greeke ὄρχις, Orchis..in English ..*Priest pintell, *Ibid.* III. vii. 323 This plaat is called..in Latine Arum:..in English also it is commonly called Aron, Priestes pyntill, Cockowpiatell. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 56/1 A Dog-stone flower..is generally known by the name of Priest-Piatle, or Goat-Stones. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Aug. 440 The *priest-poet, appointed eulogizer of the deity he serves, is the first poet. 1877 J. E. CARPENTER tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 56 The conflict of the Ethiopian *priest-princes..was in part national. 1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* xix. 271 As guiltless..As is the oracle of an extinct god Of its *priest-prompted answer. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 27 He says not, they *were* *priest-strivers, but were *like* priest-strivers, persons whose habit it was to strive with those who spoke in God's Name. 1679 BAADLEY in R. Maasel *Narr. Popish Plot* (1680) 49 She heard the said Lawton was a *Priest-taker. 1681 DRYDEN *Spanish Friar* III. iii. 36 A *Priest-trap at their door to lay, For holy Vermin that in houses prey. 1688 *Exped. Prince of Orange* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 471 The prince commanded Dr. Burnet to order the *priest-vicars of the cathedral, not to pray for the prince of Wales. 1837–8 *Act* 1 & 2 *Vict.* c. 106 § 39 Any spiritual person, being Prebendary, Canon, Priest Vicar, Vicar Choral, or Minor Canon in any Cathedral or Collegiate Church. 1901 *Crockford's Cler. Direct.* p. lvii, Exeter... Priest-Vicars, a Corporation. 1895 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent.* Dec. 1074 The recovery of this race..is by a *Priest-Victim foreshadowed in ancient predictions.

Priest (prīst), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To exercise the ministry or functions of a priest. Also *to priest it.* ? *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 34 Prestis þat prestun wel be þei hade worþi dowble honor. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1874) I. 158 Coarters become prestes nought knowynge but the dyce; They preste not for god, but for a benefyce. 1642 T. GOODWIN *Christ set forth* 120 Christ had not been an High-Priest, if he had not gone to heaven, and Priested it there too (as I may so speak).

2. *trans.* To make (any one) a priest; to ordain to the priesthood, admit to priest's orders.

1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 97 Tyll he be of lawfull age to

be prystyd. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 309 Thow wes prestyt, and ordanit be Sathan For to be borne to do thy kin defame. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 285 One Stephen was made Pope, who..doth first unpriest, and afterwardes newpriest agayne all such as Const. before him had priested. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Phil.* i. 1 And yet how eager were our late factours for Rome to have priested us all. 1813 BP. J. JEBB in Forster *Life* App. 721 Deacons seeking to be priested, must exhibit their letters of orders. 1896 J. H. WYLIE *Hist. Eng. Hen. IV*, III. 394 John was only in deacon's orders, but he was priested by Cardinal Brogny.

†**3.** To bless as a priest: see PRIESTED below.

Hence **Prie·sted** *ppl. a.*, (*a*) ordained to the priesthood; † (*b*) blessed by a priest (quot. 1603); **Prie·sting** *vbl. sb.*, (*a*) the function of a priest, priestly ministration; (*b*) ordination to the priesthood.

1550 CROWLEY *Inform. & Petit.* 2 For lyk causes do our ministers..applye themselues to priestyng, because they lyke wel the ydelnes of the lyfe. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 80 To have a precious payre of priested gloves..[such] as they may use against any Sparrow-hlasting or Sprite-blasting of the Devil. 1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 123 Had She not relied too much vpon the Priested sort, her End had not beene so sudden nor vnkinde. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* 24 Bearing the image of God according to his ruling, and of Christ according to his priesting. 1891 S. MOSTYN *Curatica* ix, It was the anniversary..of my ordination, and the day of my priesting.

Priestal (prī·stăl), *a. rare.* [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -AL.] Pertaining to or having the character of a priest or priests; sacerdotal.

1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* xvii. § 2. 340 Apparent priests may be not really priestal. 1848 CHEEVER *Wand. Pilgr.* xxviii. 184 The matter has ended in the establishment of a priestal republican despotism.

Priestcraft (prī·stkraft).

1. The 'craft' or business of a priest; the exercise of priestly functions. (Now only as an etymological nonce-use.)

1483 *Seill of Caus* Edin. 2 May, MS. (Jam.), To the wpholde of devyne service at the said alter ouklie and daylie, and to the priestcraft at the alter as effeirs. 1900 in *Ch. Times* 9 Mar. 267/2 'Craft' means art, dexterity, skill... Priestcraft in a good sense simply means the diligent and able exercise of priestly functions.

2. Priestly craft, or policy; the arts used by ambitious and worldly priests to impose upon the multitude or further their own interests.

1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* I. 1 In pious times ere priestcraft did begin. 1700 TOLAND *Clito* x, Religion's safe, with Priestcraft is the War. 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* (ed. 2) 197 The extreme folly, to which credulity and priestcraft can go. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. viii, I would preserve the delusions of priestcraft, for they are serviceable to the multitude. 1869 L. SCHMITZ in *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* 838/2 Freethinkers and unbelievers looked upon the [Delphic] oracle as a skilful contrivance of priestcraft which had then outgrown itself.

Hence **Prie·stcrafty** *a.*, characterized by priestcraft. 1846 WORCESTER cites *Ch. Ob.*

Priestdom (prī·stdŏm). [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -DOM.] †**a.** The office of priest, priesthood. *Obs.* †**b.** With possessive, as a mock title (cf. PRIESTSHIP). *Obs.* **c.** The rule or dominion of priests. *rare.*

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 135 b, He was cursed and loost the kyngdome and also the prestdome. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 26, I woulde praye your priestdomes to tell me which is the better scholler. 1615 SIR E. HOAY *Curry-combe* iii. 130 Your answer puts the nose of your Priestdome clean out of ioynt. 1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 372 The people crucified by king-craft and priest-dom. 1895 CROCKETT *Bog Myrtle* I. i. 20 It is a mistaken belief that priestdom died when they spelled it Presbytery.

†**Prie·sterly,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [app. ad. G. *priesterlich*, f. *priester* PRIEST *sb.* + *-lich*, -LY 1.] = PRIESTLY.

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xix. 6 Ye shall be vnto me a presterly kingdome, and an holy people.

†**Prie·stery.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -ERY.] Priests collectively; a body or company of priests. (*contemptuous.*)

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* i, The King among all his priestery, and all those numberless volumes of their theological distillations, not meeting with one man or book of that coat that could befriend him with a prayer in captivity.

Priestess (prī·stĕs). [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -ESS 1, taking the place of the earlier PRIESTRESS.]

1. A female priest; a woman who holds the position and performs the functions of a priest, or (loosely) of a minister of religion.

1693 CREECH in *Dryden's Juvenal* xiii. (1697) 336 He goes to Delphos, humbly begs Advice; And thus the Priestess by Command replies. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 99 Priestesses or women-presidents are not to be constituted in the church. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 416 In the next room are the heads of Livia Augusta veiled, and a priestess of Cybele. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 451 The gifted priestess among the quakers is known by her green apron. 1884 SIR S. ST. JOHN *Hayti* v. 184 He [Salnave]..made considerable presents to the [Vaudoux] priests and priestesses.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* II. 234 Her priestess Muse forbids the Good to die, And opes the temple of Eternity. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 101 If mistresses of families will make their own passions their idols, they can seldom hope for virtuous priestesses to serve the altar. 1817 LADY MORGAN *France* I. (1818) I. 48 Pretty *bouquets* are tossed into the carriage windows.. while the little priestesses of Flora offer their gratuitous prayer of '*bon voyage*'. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* iii, O Sorrow, cruel fellowship, O Priestess in the vaults of Death.

2. A priest's wife. (*colloq.*)

1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* I. 158 The Priestess flounced out of the House, call'd for her Coachman, and bid him put in his Horses, for away would she go. 1778 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 207/2 The Jew priest of the Hamburgh Synagogue, in Fenchurch-Street, was divorced from his priestess.

Hence **Prie·stesshood,** the office of a priestess; the system of priestesses.

1841 C. E. LESTER *Glory Eng.* II. 139 When one of the six..happens to die, the remaining five fill up the void; and thus the priesthood, or, rather, priestesshood, lives on in a sort of corporate immortality. 1887 H. R. HAWEIS *Light of Ages* v. 145 The priesthood and priestesshood were as perfectly organised.

†**Prie·sthead.** Forms: see PRIEST: also 4–6 **prestede, -hed.** [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -HEAD.] = next.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21695 Quen strijf was bute þe preisthede In þaa dais mang þe Iuus lede. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxii. (*Justin*) 62 Of þar prestede he had hade, Bot seruice til ydolis he made. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 30 Biforn þat presthed was hied. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 36 S. Paul writis ..of his [Christ's] halie preistheid and sacrifis. 1535 COVERDALE *Mal.* iii. *heading*, Off the ahrogacion of the olde leuiticall presthead. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 96 Thomas Creme some tyme archebyshoppe of Cantorbery.. was degradyd..of hys archebyshoppechoppe, & presthed. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 110 The onlie Prince of ye priestheed of God.

Priesthood (prī·st,hud). Forms: see PRIEST and -HOOD; also 4 **prestod, -hold,** 6 **-woode.** [OE. *prēosthād*, f. *prēost*, PRIEST *sb.* + *-hād*, -HOOD.]

1. The office or function of a priest; the condition of being a priest; the order of priest.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xii. (1890) 34 Đa gelamp þæt he sumne Godes mann preosthades [*orig.* clericum quendam].. on gestlīðnysse onfeng. *c* 1000 *Aldhelm Gloss.* 3692 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* 98 *Clericatus*, preosthades. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 58 Who euere comeþ to prestod. *Ibid.* 78 Nowe, whanne presthold stondeþ in peny clerkis. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 105 Symon..preost of þe temple and hisshop,..bouȝte þe preosthood of Appolinus duke of Phenicia. *Ibid.* 125 He hadde renewed þe principalte and þe preosthode. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/2 Preesthood, *presbiteratus*. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering of Priests*, Reuerende Father in God, I presente unto you, these persones presente, to bee admitted to the ordre of Priesthode. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 12 When an order of Priesthood different from the Aaronicall should be set up. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* x. (1732) 142 He therefore..is like him that abuses the Priesthood. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* xiii. (1877) 139 It was these circumstances that made the priesthood of Melchizedek unique.

b. The priestly office of Christ, of his Church, or of believers.

1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* vii. 24 [Christ], for that he dwelle into withouten ende, hath euerelastyng presthod. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 130 To explain the Priesthood, and Priestly Acts of our Saviour. 1851 PUSEY *Let. to Bp. London* 25 In His abiding Priesthood after the order of Melchisedech, He pleads, in Heaven, what He has commanded us to plead on earth. 1868 LYNCH *Rivulet* cx. ii, And the pale Victim, in the strife, Eternal priesthood earns. 1897 R. C. MOBERLY *Ministerial Priesthood* iii. 87 The true rationale and the true distinction (within the inclusive priesthood of the Christian Church Body) at once of the priesthood of the Christian layman, and of the priesthood of the Christian minister. *Ibid.* iii. § 2. 251 The Church's priesthood being in its inner truth the priesthood of Christ, is a substantial reality.

c. The priestly office personified.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxii. 334 Grace deuysede A cart, hihte cristendome, to carien home peers sheues;..And made preesthood haiwarde. *c* 1420 ? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 839 Preesthood theym folowyd with the Sacramentes, And Sadnesse also with the Commaundementes. *Ibid.* 1426, 1452, etc.

†**d.** With possessive, as a mock title for a priest.

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, II. i. 23 What, Cardinall? Is your Priest-hood growne peremptorie?

2. The office or order as embodied in or represented by the persons holding it; hence, The system of priests; the or a body of priests.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 93 Riȝt so out of holicherche alle yueles spredeth, There inparfyt presthod is prechoures and techeres. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11778 The glemyng of gold, þat glottes þere hertis..puttes the pouer of pristhode ahake. 1539 BIBLE (Great) 1 *Tim.* iv. 14 The layinge on of handes by the auctoryte of presthode. 1678 DRYDEN & LEE *Œdipus* III. i, Oh, why has priesthood privilege to lie, And yet to be believed? 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 415 This severity is easily accounted for from the dignity assumed by the priesthood. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. ii, But the priests—I doubt the priesthood Will not be with us. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxxi. 361 Sacred books used by the priesthood and laity of Mongolia.

transf. and *fig.* 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Pet.* ii. 9 Ȝe ben a kynd chosun, kyngly presthod, holy folk [1526 TINDALE, a chosen generacion, a royall presthod]. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 257 Schemes of public instruction..may hire the literary priesthood of philosophy, to all the servility which it imputes to the Christian clergy. 1901 BP. GORE in *Daily Chron.* 18 Oct. 6/7 There must be a priesthood of medicine.

Priestia·nity. *nonce-wd.* [Humorously f. PRIEST *sb.* after *Christianity*.] A hostile appellation for a priestly system or doctrine.

1720 T. GORDON (*title*) Priestianity, or a View of the Disparity between the Apostles and the Modern Inferior Clergy. 1823 PARR *Let. to R. Odell* Wks. 1828 VIII. 224 He has a larger share of priestianity than of christianity.

†**Prie·stish,** *a. Obs.* [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -ISH 1.] Of, belonging to, or characteristic of a priest; priestly, sacerdotal. (Chiefly *contemptuous.*)

1529 *Supplic. to King* (E. E. T. S.) 45 No neade of longe, prystishe prayers. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 26 b, Pope Siricius ordayned yᵗ priestishe orders should not be geuen altogether at one time, but at sundrye tymes. 1569 E. HAKE *Newes Powles Churchyarde* F vij, Much lesse that I depraued haue all Preachers so attyrde In Priestish weedes, as Popelings were.

Priestism (prī·stiz'm). [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -ISM.] The system, spirit, methods, or practices of priests; sacerdotalism. (In hostile use.)

1842 MIALL in *Nonconf.* II. 145 Priestism, the first-born child of worldliness and hypocrisy. 1887 J. PARKER in *Chr. World* 4 Aug. 589 All priestism is bad, whether in the Establishment or in Nonconformist churches.

Priestless (prī·stlĕs), *a.* [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a priest; not having, or not attended by, a priest.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11301 Euere lokede þis burgeis wan hii were vorþ idriue, Prestles hom was wel wo þat hii nere issriue. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 145 In these priestless parish churches, at the hour of mass the congregation assembles. 1885 FAIRBAIRN *Catholicism Rom. & Angl.* iv. (1899) 169 It stood among the ancient faiths as a strange and extraordinary thing—a priestless religion.

Priestlet (prī·stlĕt). [f. as prec. + -LET.] = PRIESTLING 1. (Contemptuous.)

1880 VERN. LEE *Stud. Italy* 157 Dapper literary priestlets redolent of bergamot and sonnets. 1883 *Cornh. Mag.* 568 The priestlets in the train of a bishop.

Priestlike (prī·stlaik), *a.* (*adv.*) [f. as prec. + -LIKE.] Like, or like that of, a priest; resembling, pertaining or proper to, characteristic of, or befitting a priest; priestly, sacerdotal.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 702 Than Wallace..Arayit him weill in till a preistlik goun. 1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* O iv b, Let your portion be priestlike and not princelike. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 345 A very learned, religious, and priestlike apology. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. i. 56 We haue suppler Soules Then in our Priest-like Fasts. *a* 1821 KEATS *Last Sonn.*, The moving waters at their priestlike task Of pure ablution round earth's human shores. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 189 There is something priest-like in that Life of his.

B. *adv.* Like a priest; in the character or manner of a priest.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 152 Hazard their liuinges rather then go priestlike. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 237, I haue trusted thee..With all the neerest things to my heart, as well My Chamber-Councels, wherein (Priest-like) thou Hast cleans'd my Bosome.

Priestliness (prī·stlinĕs). [f. PRIESTLY *a.* + -NESS.] Priestly quality or character.

1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 22 Cloath'd with that Denomination of Priestliness, use hath appropriated to it. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xliv, The Bishop..had now..to restrain his exuberant priestliness. 1897 R. C. MOBERLY *Ministerial Priesthood* vii. § 3. 263 The true priestliness necessarily carries with it the pastoral character: the real pastoral character is but an expression, in outward life, of priestliness.

Priestling (prī·stlin). [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -LING 1.]

1. A little, young, petty, or insignificant priest. (Usually contemptuous.)

1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 286 This brave young priestling as he sacrificed, and caperd about the Altars,.. was curiously eyed of all. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. 1851 IV. 570 The Rebellion which was even then design'd in the close purpose of these unhallow'd Priestlings. 1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XIV. 352 For the purpose of conciliating the good will of the prelates and priestlings. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* iv. 29 Such fudge, As priestlings prate, Is his guerdon.

2. A person weakly or servilely devoted to a priesthood or priestly system. *rare.* (Cf. *worldling.*)

1720 GORDON & TAENCHARD *Independ. Whig* (1728) 179 It is no Wonder that weak People now a-days should believe in Priests, and not in Christ; should be Priestlings, and not Christians. 1907 *19th Cent.* Mar. 464 The priestlings of the Centre exclaimed that the finger of God had done it.

Priestly (prī·stli), *a.* [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -LY 1; in OE. *prēostlic.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a priest or priests; sacerdotal; † in OE., canonical (*obs.*).

c 1000 *Corp. Chr. Coll. Camb. MS.* 191, 150 Eac ic mingie þæt hi gemunon þæs preostlican regoles. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Esdras* viii. 55, I weied them the golde & the syluer & all the prestly ornamentes of the house of oure God. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. vii. (1634) 156 They are all endued both with Priestly and Kingly honour. 1641 *Impeachm. Wren* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 354 Some of which he did against his Priestly Word given to the said Patrons, or their Friends, *in verbo Sacerdotis*, not to do the same. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. II. 224 Lactantius said little ..of Christ's priestly office. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xi. II. 6 The tribe which has been taken for a priestly caste. 1891 MARQ. SALISBURY in *Daily News* 22 Jan. 6/1 Priestly rule is the great vice of the religious organization..; it is the attempt to use the influence gained by teachers of religion, by virtue of their holy mission, in the furtherance of secular ends. 1901 BP. GORE *Body of Christ* iv. § 4 (1907) 255 The fathers..clearly see that the priestly action of Christ is now in heaven.

b. *Priestly code,* in O. T. criticism: A name given to one of the constituent elements which recent criticism finds in the Hexateuch, and holds to constitute the framework of the whole in its existing form. Also called *Priests' code, Priestly writing*; so *Priestly writer,* the writer of this.

[1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. Test.* 9 By Ewald it was termed the 'Book of Origins'; by Tuch and Nöldeke, from the fact that it seemed to form the groundwork of our Hexateuch, the 'Grundschrift'; more recently, by Well-

hausen, Kuenen, and Delitzsch, it has been styled the 'Priests' Code'. This last designation is in strictness applicable only to the ceremonial sections in Ex.—Nu...It may be represented conveniently, for the sake of brevity, by the letter P.] 1899 F. H. Woods in *Hastings' Dict. Bible* II. 365/2 Thus we find three distinct codes—the Covenant code (C), the Deuteronomic (D), the Levitical or Priestly (P). *Ibid.* 368/2, P. The Priestly Book. The most striking general characteristics of P. 1900 Carpenter & Harford-Battersby *Hexateuch* I. xiii. 121 The Priestly Code. The large extent and the complicated character of this great collection raise many problems. 1901 *Encycl. Biblica* II. 2050 The characteristic feature in the hypothesis of Graf is that the Priestly Code is placed later than Deuteronomy, so that the order is no longer Priestly Code, Yahwist (JE), Deuteronomy, but Jehovist (JE), Deuteronomy, Priestly Code. 1905 *Expositor* Jan. 68 The district ..is termed by the Priestly Writer the 'Steppes of Moab'.

2. Befitting or characteristic of a priest; like that of a priest.

1504-5 in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) I. 641 Such .. honest conversation..as..shalbe thought convenient and prestly. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* III. i. 70 Hie thee whiles I say A priestly farewell to her. 1905 A. C. Benson *Upton Lett.* (1906) 25 He [Newman] had little of the priestly hunger to save souls.

3. Having the character or aspect of a priest; such as a priest is or should be; like a priest.

1465 Marg. Paston in *P. Lett.* II. 242 A prystly man and vertusly dysposyd. 1832 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) I. 51 John Johnston, the priestliest man I ever under any ecclesiastical guise was privileged to look upon.

4. Holding the office of a priest; that is a priest. *Priestly writer*, in O. T. criticism: see 1 b.

1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* XII. ix, Scared by the faith they feigned, each priestly slave Knelt for his mercy whom they served with blood.

Prie·stly, *adv. rare.* [f. Priest *sb.* + -ly 2.] In the character of, or in a way befitting, a priest.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 59 þat þey be bolid to minister prestly oþer sacraments. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 170 b, How blessyd ben preestes sayth he [S. Bernard] yf they preestly lyue. 1511 Colet *Serm. Conf. & Ref.* B iv b, Pristes, nat lyuynge pristly but secularly, to the vtter and miserable distruction of the churche. 1755 J. Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) II. 78 His peruke was priestly smart.

†Prie·stress. *Obs. rare.* [Late ME. *prestresse*, a. OF. *prestresse* (mod. *prêtresse*), f. OF. *prestre* Priest + *-esse*, -ess 1.] = Priestess.

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XI. ii, There serued grete plente of prestis and priesteresses. 1490— *Eneydos* xvii. 66 Thyas y^e grete prestresse. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 866 The priestresse of Minerva in Athens. *Ibid.* 1301.

Priest-ridden (prī·st,rĭd'n), *ppl. a.* Also **-rid** (*obs.* or *arch.*). [f. Priest *sb.* + Ridden *ppl. a.*] 'Ridden', i. e. managed or controlled by a priest or priests; held in subjection by priestly authority.

a. 1653 Waterhouse *Apol. Learn.* 82 That pusillanimity ..which by many in our Age scornfully is called Priest-riddenness as I may so say, their term being Priest-ridden when they express a man addicted to the Clergie. 1681 Dryden *Spanish Friar* II. iii, Was ever man thus priest-ridden? 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* II. viii. 80 Nothing but the Redemption of the Priest-ridden Laiety from Priest-craft Slavery and Tyranny could have perswaded me to this ungrateful..Toil. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xi, I have been abroad, and know better than to be priest-ridden. 1849 [see *press-ridden*: Press *sb.*1 15]. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I. v. 290 *note*, The Scots are called a priest-ridden people, yet their most esteemed jests are against the clergy.

β. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 411 Which..they endeavoured to keep as ignorant as they could, that the People might be the more patiently Priest-rid. 1714 Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1733) I. 260 Men [may] be..religious tho' they refus'd to be priest-rid. 1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* (1861) II. 28 Not the first fool that has been priest-rid, and monk-bit.

Hence **Prie·st-ri·ddenness,** the condition of being priest-ridden. So (*nonce-wds.*) **Prie·st-ri·ding,** the domination or tyranny of priests; **Prie·st-ride** *v. trans.* (*rare*), to control as a priest.

1653 Priest-riddenness [see above]. 1705 in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 156 Common aversion against Priest-riding. 1733 *Revolution Politicks* III. 59 'Tis well if they don't priest-ride you.

Priestship (prī·st,ʃip). Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ship.] The office of priest; also as a mock title: = Priesthood 1, 1 d.

1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* 96 The Kingship and Priestship of every particular man. 1648 Milton *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. 1851 IV. 572 We know your classic Priestship is too gripple, for ye are always begging. 1868 Browning *King & Bk.* VI. 1442 My salutation to your priestship! 1896 Goddard in *Mission. Herald* Jan. 27/1 The priestship for this temple descends from father to son.

Priest-shire. *Hist. rare.* [repr. OE. *prēostscīr*, f. *prēost*, Priest *sb.* + *scīr*, Shire.] A district to which a priest ministered: a term equivalent to 'parish'.

c 1000 *Eccles. Inst.* c. 14 in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 410 Ne spane nan mæsse-preost nanne mon of oðre cyrcean hyrnysse to his cyrcan, ne of oðre preost-scyre lære, þæt mon hys cyrcan gesece. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iv. 144 *note*, These districts allotted to priests were called priestshires.

†Priesty·bulous, *a. Obs. rare*−1. A pun on Prostibulous, meretricious (also in Bale).

1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* xiii. H iij, Their more then Iewish ceremonies, their priestybulous priesthoode, theyr vowing to haue no wiues.

Prieue, prieve, obs. f. Proof and Prove.

Prife, var. Prive *v. Obs.* **Priffe,** obs. f. Privy *a.*

†Prig, *sb.*1 *Obs.* Also 5-6 prigg, pryg(ge (7 prydg). [App. another form of Sprig *sb.* (nail). Cf. Prag *sb.*1] (?) = Sprig, brad (usually collective).

1410 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1882) III. 447 (Wye) Tileprig 6200 *a m*/10. 1411 *Ibid*, Wogh prig nails...Tyle prig. 1415 *Ibid.*, (Charles & Rowhill) Prignail. 1420 *Ibid.* 448 (Lullington) Prigg. 1460 *Ibid* 453 Prigs. 1490 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.* (1885) 12 Item payde for prygge and lathe iiij*d*. 1548 *Hawkhurst Ch. Acc.* in *Archæol. Cant.* V. 61 Payde..for prygge and nayls iiij^s iiij^d. 1611 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For a thousand of prydgs xviij d. *Comb.* 1540 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for a pryg hammer ij d.

Prig (prig), *sb.*2 Now *dial.* Also 6 pryg, *pl.* prygges. [Origin unascertained. Cf. Pig *sb.*2] A small pan of brass or tin; see also quot. 1674.

1511 *Pleadings Duchy Lancaster* (1896) XXXII. 53, v brasse pottes, iij pannes, iij prigges. 1573 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) III. 60 Ffyve pannes and twoo prygges or lyttel pannes. 1636 *Farington Papers* (Chetham Soc.) 15 Apperteyninge to the Kitchen. 2 Priggs. 1674-91 Ray *S. & E. C. Words* 110 A *Prigge*, a small Pitcher: this is I suppose, a general word in the South Country. 1703 Thoresby *Let. to Ray* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Prigge*, a little brass skellet. 1896 *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* 16 May (E.D.D.), Put t'prig on t'fire.

Prig (prig), *sb.*3 (*a.*) Also 6 prygg, 7-8 prigg. [In branch I originally Rogues' Cant, of obscure origin: cf. the cognate vb. Prig *v.*1 It is not clear whether the other senses (which appear more than a century later) arose out of 1, or represent, as is possible, a different word; in either case, the history of their sense-development is uncertain; they are here arranged chronologically. (If there should prove to be two separate words, the derivatives Priggish, Priggism, Prigster, will also consist each of two distinct words.)

In the following passage Baxter plays on this word as agreeing with the initial letters of PRoud IGnorance, in which, and the want of Christian Love, he sees the cause of excommunication, persecution, and schism.

1684 Baxter *Twelve Argts.* § 16. 29 The worldly PR. IGs. and the unruly PR. IGs. by Persecution, and by causeless Separation and Alienation, have done the hurt.]

I. †1. *Rogues' Cant.* A tinker. *Obs.*

1567 Harman *Caveat* (1869) 59 These dronken Tynckers, called also Prygges, be beastly people.

2. *slang.* A thief. Now usually a petty thief.

1610 Rowlands *Martin Markall* (Hunter. Cl.) 42 That did the prigg good that bingd in the kisome. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 108 Hee..married a Tinkers wife..and (hauing flowne ouer many knauish professions) he settled onely in Rogue: some call him *Autolicus*. *Clowne.* Out vpon him: Prig, for my life Prig: he haunts Wakes, Faires, and Bearebaitings. 1651 J. Shirley (*title*) An Excellent Comedy, Called, The Prince of Priggs Revels, or, The Practices of that grand Thief Captain James Hind. 1743 Fielding *J. Wild* I. v, The same endowments have often composed the statesman and the Prig: for so we call what the vulgar name a Thief. 1831 *Lincoln Her.* 28 Jan., Serenely thieved the nightly prigs. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xliii, Why didn't he rob some rich old gentleman..., and go out as a gentleman, and not like a common prig, without no honour nor glory! 1842 Miall in *Nonconf.* II. 66, I am a prig, Sir: I lives by prigging whatever I can get. 1874 W. S. Gilbert *Charity* II, D'you sit at quarter-sessions..and sentence poor prigs?

II. *slang* and *colloq.*

†3. A spruce fellow, a dandy, a fop; a coxcomb.

1676 Etheredge *Man of Mode* III. iii, What spruce prig is that? 1688 Shadwell *Sqr. Alsatia* I. i, Thou shalt shine and be as gay as any Spruce Prigg that ever walk'd the Street. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 77 P 1 A Cane is Part of the Dress of a Prig, and always worn upon a Button. 1788 V. Knox *Winter Even.* I. III. iv. 264 The dealers in silks and sattins might adopt some good hints from prigs in pulpits. 1835 [see Priggish *a.* 2].

†4. A vague term of dislike or disrespect. *Obs.* (But perh. closely allied to 6, as a censorious and didactic person who made himself disliked.)

1679 Shadwell *True Widow* Ded. A ij b, A sensless, noisie Prig. 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* v. vi, What does the old Prig mean? I'll banter him, and laugh at him, and leave him. 1700 T. Brown *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 135 There's that Old Prig my Father,..as sound as a Roach still. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 403 P 5 Well, Jack, the old Prig [Louis XIV of France] is dead at last. ?1730 *Royal Remarks* 21 They said..Doctor Puzzlepate [was] an Old Put, and my self an Old Prigg. 1749 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) II. 218 What does the old prig threaten then?

†5. In late 17th and early 18th c.: Applied to a puritanical person, a precisian in religion, *esp.* a nonconformist minister. *Obs.*

In quot. 1693, 'Young Mr. Prig' may have been so called in sense 3, from his self-adornment. But Jeremy Collier treats him as a Dissenting minister: see his *Short View Immor. Stage* iii. (1698) 102 and *Defence* (1699) 65.

[1693 Congreve *Old Bach.* IV. ii, Young Mr. Prig..he is a wanton young Levite, and pampereth himself up with Dainties, that he may look lovely in the Eyes of Women;.. while her good Husband is deluded by his godly Appearance.] *a* 1704 T. Brown *Sat. French King* Wks. 1730 I. 59 In thy old age to dwindle to a Whig, By heaven, I see, thou'rt in thy heart a prig. 1720-1 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) II. 212 He may be as subtile as a young Prig, who held forth for two long Hours..against Episcopacy. 1744 Z. Grey *Notes Butler's Hudibras* I. i. 10, I have heard of..a Precisian.., who after the Restoration, rebuking an orthodox clergyman for the length of his hair;..he [the clergyman] replied, 'Old Prig, I promise you to cut my hair up to my ears, provided you will cut your ears up to your hair'. 1752 *Adventurer* No. 12 P 11 A formal prig, of whom he knew nothing but that he went every morning and evening to prayers. 1752 A. Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 8 The Sectaries, who are in Possession of this Place, are entitled Prigs.

6. A precisian in speech or manners; one who cultivates or affects a propriety of culture, learning, or morals, which offends or bores others; a conceited or self-important and didactic person. (Only in later use including women.)

1753 Smollett *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 57/1 The templar is, generally speaking, a prig; so is the abbé: both are distinguished by an air of petulance and self-conceit, which holds a middle rank between the insolence of a first-rate buck, and the learned pride of a supercilious pedant. *a* 1771 Gray *Lett. Alphabet* Wks. 1843 V. 220 Now a pert Prig, he perks upon your face, Now peers, pores, ponders, with profound grimace. 1778 Johnson 7 Apr. in *Boswell*, Harris, however, is a prig, and a bad prig...(Boswell) He says things in a formal and abstract way to be sure. *a* 1805 A. Carlyle *Autobiog.* 441 The clergy..are in general..divided into bucks and prigs... The prigs are truly not to be endured, for they are but half learned, are ignorant of the world, narrow-minded, pedantic, and overbearing. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 256 The school was kept by a conscientious prig of the ancient system. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 372 The peculiar impudence ingrained into the natural disposition of the prig. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* xi, A prig is a fellow who is always making you a present of his opinions. 1877 Mrs. Forrester *Mignon* I. 39 The ideal woman is a prig. 1879 Trollope *Thackeray* v. 129 The virtues are all there with Henry Esmond, and the flesh and blood also...But still there is left a flavour of the character which Thackeray himself tasted when he called his hero a prig. 1897 *Academy* Suppl. 20 Nov. 111/1 A prig may repent of his or her ways and yet not be able to turn from them, and so at last we find her confirmed in her priggishness.

b. *fig.* Applied to a thing considered priggish.

1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 49 Only, I could endure a transfer..just Of Joyeux church, exchanged for yonder prig, Our brand-new stone cream-coloured masterpiece.

7. *attrib.* or *Comb.* in sense 6. a. = 'of a prig or prigs', as *prig-manufactory*; b. appositive = 'that is a prig', as *prig-parson, -preacher, -puppy, -scoundrel*; c. prig-napper (*Rogues' Cant*): see quot. *a* 1700.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Prig-napper*, a Horse-Stealer; also a Thief-taker. [So 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*] 1728 Swift *Let. Publ. Dublin Wkly. Jrnl.* 14 Sept., To laugh at all the prig puppies that could not speak Spanish. 1785 Trusler *Mod. Times* I. 139 A smart prig preacher of twenty-five. 1824-9 Landor *Imag. Conv.* xiii. Wks. 1846 I. 80/2 Cowper..possessed a rich vein of ridicule,..opening it on prig parsons, and graver and worse impostors. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Feb. 184/2 The subtle and fatal influences of the prig-manufactory. 1904 A. Lang *Tennyson* viii. 187 He is that venomous thing, the prig-scoundrel.

B. *adj.* (from attrib. use in 7) = priggish, precise, proper, exact. *rare.*

1775 S. J. Pratt *Liberal Opin.* lxxxv. (1783) III. 127 Stockings..and buckles..of so modest..a pattern, that they utterly discarded all the vagaries of the mode; yet were they..prig, prim, prue, and parsonly. 1872 H. W. Beecher in *Chr. World Pulpit* II. 341 That..which is contained in our system of trig and prig theology.

Hence (from 6) **Pri·gdom, Pri·ghood,** the state or condition of a prig or prigs; **Pri·ggess** *rare*, a female prig.

1878 Besant & Rice *Monks Thelema* iv, So you really think..that my son..will drop the livery of prigdom, and talk..like other people. 1884 J. Hawthorne *N. Hawthorne & Wife* I. 120 He steered equally clear of the Scylla of prigdom, and the Charybdis of recklessness. 1890 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 532 Unwholesome little pragmatical prigesses. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 31 Aug. 3/2 George Washington's heroism has always hovered uncomfortably near the region of prighood.

Prig (prig), *v.*1 [In sense 1, goes with Prig *sb.*3 2, both being orig. Rogues' Cant. Branch II may be a different and even earlier word (in which case the derivatives Prigging, etc. will also consist of two words); but nothing has been ascertained as to the origin in either sense.

(Some compare sense 4 with It. *preg-are* to pray, beg.)]

I. 1. *trans.* To steal. (*Thieves' Cant.*) Now, usually said of petty theft.

(In early instances often in reference to horse-stealing.)

1561 [implied in Prigger 1 and Prigman]. 1567 Harman *Caveat* (1869) 42 A Prigger of Prauncers be horse stealers; for to prigge signifieth in their language to steale. 1591 Greene *Conny Catching* II. Wks. (Grosart) X. 78 He bestrides the horse which he prigged, and saddles and bridles him as orderly as if he were his own. 1616 Bullokar *Eng. Exp.*, *Prigge*, to filch, to steale. 16.. *Tom O' Bedlam's Song* (L.), The palsie plague these pounces When I prig your pigs or pullen. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 210 It was Billy's boast, that he had not for many years worn a single article of dress that had not been prigged. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Jackd. Rheims*, And the Abbot declared that, 'when nobody twigg'd it, Some rascal or other had popp'd in, and prigg'd it!' 1891 E. Roper *By Track & Trail* xxvi. 387 Anecdotes..'prigged' from comic papers. *Mod. Schoolboy slang*, Who has prigged my pencil?

2. ? To plunder, to cheat.

1819 *Sporting Mag.* III. 213 The President..shook hands with me, and trusted I should soon prig the London cocknies.

II. 3. *intr.* To chaffer, to higgle or haggle about the price of anything. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1513 [implied in Prig-penny]. *c* 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 54, I will not prigge, I will not you deceive. 1632 Rutherford *Lett.* (1671) 447 As the frank buyer who cometh near to what the seller seeketh, useth at last to refer the difference to his will, and so cutteth off the course of mutual prigging. Madam, do not prigge with your frank-hearted..Lord. 1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1710) 78 The love of Pelf..makes them prig for Milk and Eggs, Put in their Broth, Cocks-halfs, and Legs. 1755 Ramsay *Ep. J. Clerk* 16 In comes a customer, looks big, Looks generous,

and scorns to prig. 1786 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 186 Men wha grew wise priggin owre hops an' raisins. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 387 Some merchants alter not the price of their goods, let the buyer prigg as he may. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Prig*, to plend hard in a bargain, to higgle in price.

b. *fig.* To haggle about terms, to try to drive a hard bargain.

1632 [see prec.]. *a* 1688 J. RENWICK *Serm.*, etc. (1887) 431 O come and lay all down at his feet and prigg not with Him. 1692 *Scot. Presbyt. Eloquence* (1738) 106, I see Christ will not prigg with me. 1703 D. WILLIAMSON *Serm. bef. Gen. Assemb. Edin.* 59, I pray that none of Nobility or Gentry prigg with God in this matter.

c. *trans. To prig down*, to try to beat down (the *price* demanded, or the *person* who demands it).

1853 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v., [He'll] ettle sair to prig you doun. 1903 *Ibid.*, He's be sure to prig doon yor price.

4. *intr.* To make entreaty, beg, importune.

1714 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) I. 553 Many think it was very great imprudence .. to prigg so with the Assembly from the throne upon this head. 1755 R. FORBES *Ajax* 25 (*Poems Buchan*) Fat gars you then, mischievous tyke! For this propine to prig? 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxiv, To tell us that the poor lassie behoved to die, when Mr John Kirk, as civil a gentleman as is within the ports of the town, took the pains to prigg for her himsell. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *Ho. w. Green Shutters* 297 He prigged and prayed for a dose o' the whiskey.

† 5. *intr.* (Sense uncertain: quot. not Sc.). *Obs.*

1623 WEBSTER *Devil's Law-Case* I. ii, Let none of these come at her..Nor Deuce-ace, the wafer woman, that prigs abroad With musk-melons, and malakatoones.

Hence **Pri·ggable** *a.*, that may be pilfered.

1900 'MAUD MARYON' *How Garden grew* 103 Lay aside, from hedgerows, corners of field or other prigable parts, some rolls of turf.

† **Prig,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* [Origin obscure; perh. variant of PRICK *v.* Cf. Sc. *prig-me-dainty* = PRICK-ME-DAINTY, *prigga trout* a stickleback.]

1. *intr. slang.* To ride; = PRICK *v.* 11.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 84 *To prygge*, to ride. 1609 DEKKER *Lanthorne & Candle-light* C ij. 1611 L. BARRY *Ram-Alley* I. B iv, Some of our clients will go prig to hell Before our selues. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Prigging*, Riding.

2. *U. S.* To dress *up*, adorn: cf. PRICK *v.* 20, PRINK *v.*[2] 2.

1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* I. iv, He's no more use than yer prigged-up creepers [vines].

Pri·gger[1]. *slang.* Also 6 **-ar.** [f. PRIG *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who prigs; a thief.

1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* (1869) 4 A Stealer of Horses, which they terme a Priggar of Paulfreys. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 43 A Gentleman .. espying a Pryggar,.. charging this prity prigginge person to walke his horse well. ..This peltynge Priggar..walkethe his horse vp and downe tyll he sawe the Gentleman out of sighte, and leapes him into the saddell, and awaye he goeth a mayne. 1591 GREENE *Conny Catch.* II. (1592) 3 The Priggar is he that steales the horse. 1673 [see CACKLER]. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Priggers*, Thieves. 1712 J. SHIRLEY *Tri. Wit*, *Black Profess.*, A Prigger of Cacklers..steals..the Poultry.

† **Prigger**[2]. *Obs. rare.* [? f. PRIG *v.*[2]] A rider; *spec.* A mounted highwayman.

c 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* I. iii. (1881) 21 He wo'd be your prigger, your prancer, your high-lawyer.

Priggery (pri·gəri). [f. PRIG *sb.*[3] + -ERY.] The action or conduct of a prig (PRIG *sb.*[3] 6).

1823 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 501 This particular piece of priggery. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Apr. 518/2 The Bayard of India did enough good work to make all right-minded men ready to forget his self-righteousness and (to use plain language) his priggery. 1886 D. HANNAY *Adm. Blake* i. (1888) 9 There was hypocrisy and spite and acrid priggery on the side of the Parliament.

Pri·gging, *vbl. sb. slang.* [f. PRIG *v.*[1] + -ING 1.] The action of PRIG *v.*[1]; **a.** (*Thieves' Cant.*) Stealing; in *mod. slang*, petty thieving, pilfering. *Prigging law* or *lay*, thieves' trade or way.

1591 GREENE *Conny Catch.* II. (1592) 3 This base villany of Prigging, or horse-stealing. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II.* (1680) 82 The Scots, that love not rest, delight in prigging. 1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* III. 353 Three boys brought in for prigging of wipes [pocket handkerchiefs]. 1859 *Autobiog. Beggar Boy* 99 He had tried the prigging, and had been nabbed four times, and had been twice on the mill.

1591 GREENE *Conny Catch.* II. Wks. (Grosart) X. 75 The discovery of the Prigging Law or nature of horse stealing. *Ibid.* 87 In Prigging Law. The towling place, *Alt-hallowes*. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 131 As from ken to ken I was going, Doing a bit on the prigging lay.

b. Higgling or haggling about price or terms; hard bargaining.

1632 [see PRIG *v.*[1] 3]. 1654 A. GRAY *Gt. Salvation* (1755) 129 Take it and have it, and there shall be no more prigging. 1811 *Joseph the Book-Man* 81 The prigging o'er,—the penny down Admitted, beef is bought anon. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* xviii. 169, I wondered at her want o' pride in priggin' wi' him.

Pri·gging, *ppl. a.* [f. PRIG *v.*[1] + -ING 2.] That prigs. **a.** Thieving; **b.** haggling.

1567 [see PRIGGER[1]]. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 119 Sundry of their prigging and loose Friers..have robbed their Convents of their Church-plate and Repositories. *c* 1610 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 55 Wee merchands are, wee are not prigging men. 1668 ROLLE *Abridgm.* I. 73 Thou art a prigging, pilfering Merchant, and hast pilfered away my Corn and my Goods. 1886 J. R. REES *Divers. Bk.-worm* iv. 136 The works of the prigging author of *Tristram*.

† **c.** ? Connected with PRIGGISH 2. *Obs.*

a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* IV. i, Was ever such a prigging coxcombe seen! One might have beat him dumb now in this humour, And he'd ha' grinn'd it out still.

Priggish (pri·gij), *a.* [f. PRIG *sb.*[3] + -ISH.] Having the character of a prig (in various senses).

† 1. Dishonest, thievish. *Obs. Cant.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Priggish*, Thievish.

† 2. ? Dandyish, dandified; coxcombical. *Obs.*

1702 STEELE *Funeral* IV. (1723) 62 Major General Trim, no, Pox Trim sounds so very short and Priggish—that my Name should be a Monosyllable! 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 116 The priggish affection of yon thin old coxcomb, the earl, is so insipid and irksome, that it is intolerable. 1835 BOOTH *Analyt. Dict. Eng. Lang.* 59 In common language a Prig is a young Coxcomb, and has the adjective and adverb Priggish and Priggishly.

3. Precise, particular, conceited, pragmatical.

1752 FOOTE *Taste* II. Wks. 1799 I. 21, I adore the simplicity of the antients! How unlike the present, priggish, prick ear'd puppets! 1816 SCOTT *Fam. Let.* 22 Nov., The forehead..has not a narrow, peaked, and priggish look.. which strongly marks all the ordinary portraits [of Shakspere]. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz*, *Mr. Minns*, He was always exceedingly clean, precise, and tidy; perhaps somewhat priggish. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Jan. 12 There is..no moralizing of that offensively priggish kind which the instinct of boys teaches them to despise and mistrust. 1898 SIR E. MONSON in *Times* 7 Dec. 5/2 At the risk of being branded by that terrible epithet 'priggish', which is, I suppose, held in some quarters to be the antithesis of 'frank'.

Hence **Pri·ggishly** *adv.*, **Pri·ggishness.**

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 56/1 For the 'compliment extern' of Cockney priggishness and petty intellectual pretension, look at..Lord S——. 1835 [see PRIGGISH *a.* 2]. 1847 MRS. GORE *Castles in Air* v, 'It is with great regret', said I, as priggishly and consequentially as became an Esquire. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* viii. 262 The priggishness of upstart science had to Aristophanes the air of insolent irreligion. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. lvii. 171 A good secondary officer, priggishly exact in the mechanism of a regiment, but unfit to plan a campaign or lead an army. 1898 *Spectator* 19 Feb. 268 Priggishness is narrow mindedness, with a turned up nose.

Priggism (pri·giz'm). [f. PRIG *sb.*[3] + -ISM.]

† 1. Professional thievery or roguery. *Obs.*

1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* I. iii, An undeniable testimony of the great antiquity of Priggism. *Ibid.* IV. iii, While one hath a roguery (a Priggism they here call it) to commit, and another a roguery to defend.

† 2. (Sense obscure.) *Obs.*

1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 86 At a Board of Priggism held here, it was pretty warmly debated..whether a Gentleman acquires more Honour by whoring than by gaming?

3. Priggishness.

a 1805 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 481 The minister,..an old bachelor,..who had such a mixture of odd qualities in his composition, such as priggism and pedantry, with the affectation of being a finished gentleman. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. ii, That your great Mechanics' Institutes end in intellectual priggism. 1891 *Times* 14 Oct. 13/6 The priggism of intellectual pretension is the one unpardonable sin.

Prighte, prizte, obs. pa. t. of PRITCH *v.*

† **Pri·gman.** *Obs.* In 6 **pryg-, pridgeman.** [f. PRIG *v.*[1] 1 + MAN *sb.*[1]] A thief; = PRIG *sb.*[3] 2.

1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* (1869) 3 A Prygman goeth with a stycke in hys hand like an idle person. His propertye is to steale cloathes of the hedge..or els filtch Poultry. 1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* II. ii. Hij, A pridgeman from him pryuilie his money did purloyne.

† **Pri·gnet.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [app. an irreg. dim. of PRIG *sb.*[2], perh. after POSNET.] A small prig or brass vessel.

1570 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 228, 17 April..One spittell. ij prignetts xij[s].

† **Pri·g-penny.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. PRIG *v.*[1] 3 + PENNY.] One who prigs or haggles for pence; a hard bargainer.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 98 Sum prig penny, sum pyk thank wyth privy promyt.

† **Pri·gster.** *Obs.* [f. PRIG *v.*[1] + -STER.]

1. = PRIG *sb.*[3] 4 or 6.

1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* III. 38 If you meet either your Father, or Brother, or any from those Prigsters, stick up thy Countenance. 1714 C. JOHNSON *Country Lasses* v. i, Hah! Thou art a very pretty metaphorical prigster.

2. A thief, a pilferer; = PRIGGER[1].

a 1807 G. S. CAREY *Soug* 'Every man his Mode' v, The Player's a Prigster of every kind.

Priis, prijs, obs. ff. PRICE, PRYS. **Priket(e, prikkett, Prikle,** obs. ff. PRICKET, PRICKLE.

† **Prill,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [app. related to It. *pirla*, *pirlo* 'a childes top, a gig, or twirle' (Florio) (cf. PIROUETTE), and prob. to PIRL *v.*] A whirligig, or top that one spins.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 413/2 Prylle, or whyrlegygge, as chylderys pley (or spylkok,..*K.* prille of chyldrys pleyynge, *S.* whyrgyg), *giraculum*. [*a* 1500 *Medulla Gram.* in *Promp. Parv.* 413 *note*, *Giraculum*, a pirlle.]

Prill (pril), *sb.*[2] Now *local.* [A phonetic variant of *pirle*, PURL, a small rill. Cf. PRILL *v.*] A small stream of running water; a rill.

1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosm.* (Grosart) 12/2 Each siluer Prill gliding on golden Sand. 1614 — *Eclogue* 150 By some prill, that 'mong the Pibbles plods. 1610 R. VAUGHAN (*title*) Most Approved And Long experienced Water-Workes. Containing The manner of Winter and Summer-drowning of Medow and Pasture, by the aduantage of the least Riuer, Brooke, Fount or Water-prill adiacent. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 464 Tints of orange-brown..coloured the prill of water running on the wayside. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Prill*, a streamlet of clear water, a rill; a runnel from a spring. [1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Worc., Shrop., Heref., Radnor, Glouc.]

† **Prill,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [Origin donbtful; perh. a generalized use of the proper name *Prill*, short for *Priscilla*, which according to Elworthy is very common in West Somerset. Cf. GILL *sb.*[4]] A girl, a lass.

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 78 The change of dames within the court: For Countrey prilles. *Ibid.* 83 Though that she be a countrey prill, no weight thereof doth stand: Thinke you that some those Courtly dames are not of countrey land?

Prill, *sb.*[4] *Mining.* [A local term in Cornwall.]

1. In Cornish copper-mining: The rich copper ore which remains after cobbing and separating the inferior pieces.

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 263 The reduced Copper, or as it is more usually called by the Cornish assayers, the Prill, will be found beneath the slagg. *Ibid.*, The refining the prill is a very nice operation. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. xv. 594 At present the copper-ores.. are broken or spalled as before, and divided into pieces of good ore, commonly termed prills. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 80 Detaching from each piece the inferior portions, and thus forming prill or best dradge ore.

2. Hence, A button or globule of metal obtained by assaying a specimen of ore in the cupel. *U. S.* and *Colonies.*

1864 in WEBSTER. 1880 J. PERCY *Metallurgy*, *Silver & Gold* I. 249 Examination of the Silver 'Prills' for Gold... One or more of the 'prills' are flattened out by hammering, and heated with dilute nitric acid [etc.].

† **Prill,** *sb.*[5], obs. variant of BRILL *sb.*[1]

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 145 *Rhombus squammosus* ..Turbut, Bret-cock, Bret, or Prill.

† **Prill,** *v. Obs. rare.* [app. a variant of *pirl*, PURL *v.*: see PRILL *sb.*[2]] *intr.* To flow, spirt, purl.

1603 STOW *Surv.* XXX. (ed. 2) 269 An Image..of Diana, and water connayd from the Thames prilling from her naked breast for a time.

[Prill, prile, in *Rom. Rose* 1058, app. a scribal error; ? for *prill* or *prick*.]

Pri·llion. *Mining. dial.* [? Related to PRILL *sb.*[4], or to *prill* vb. dial. (Cornwall), to mix.] An inferior tin extracted from the slag.

[1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 263 The pillion (for so all Tin recovered out of the slags is called). See PILLION[3].] 1825 HAMILTON *Dict. Terms of Art*, *Prillion*, in Metallurgy, tin extracted from the slag of the furnace is thus named in Cornwall. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1249 The scoriæ..are stamped in the mill, and washed, to concentrate the tin grains; and from this rich mixture, called *prillion*, smelted by itself, a tin is procured of very inferior quality. 1892 *Black's Guide Cornwall* 53 The slag is pounded, stamped, and washed, and the tin, or *prillion*, extracted from it is again smelted.

† **Prim,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6 prym(me. [Origin obscure; the sense and date are against connexion with PRIM *a.*] A pretty girl or yonng woman; a paramour.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 250 Than must he have another prymme or twayne. 1514 — *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 2 Aboute all London there was no propre prym But long tyme had ben famylyer with hym. *c* 1520 *Bk. Mayd Emlyn* 42 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 84 With suche wordes douse Thys lytell prety mouse The yonge lusty prymme She conde byte and whyne. *c* 1530 *Hicks-corner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 181, I would that hell were full of such prims, As Jane, Kate, Bess, and Sybil. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 102 So pretty a prim of every limme. [1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Prim*, (2) a neat pretty girl. *Yorksh.* (*Obs., Eng. Dial. Dict.*)]

Prim, *sb.*[2] Now *local.* [app., like PRIMP, short for PRIM-PRINT.] A name of the privet.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 33 Set priuie or prim, set boxe like him. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. xliv, How her watchman, arm'd with boughie crest, A wall of prim hid in his bushes bears. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 445 *Ligustrum*—Primme or Priuet. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Prim*, privet, spindle tree, *Ligustrum vulgare*. 1845–50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* 137 The prim or privet..is found growing wild in some parts of New England.

Prim, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* or *dial.* [orig. app. a slang or cant word. Related to PRIM *a.* and PRIM *v.*, q. v.] A formal, precise, or 'stuck-up' person.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Prim*, a silly empty starcht Fellow. 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* III. xii. 192 A prude, or a prim, she would never wish to be.

Prim, *sb.*[4] *rare.* [f. PRIM *v.*] The act of primming or screwing up the mouth.

a 1825 MRS. SHERWOOD in *Houlston Tracts* II. No. 31. 11 When..a peculiar prim of the mouth was observed in the good housekeeper, the subject which had excited these symptoms was never pursued any further.

Prim, *sb.*[5] *dial.* (See quot.)

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Prim*, very small smelts. So called at Lynn, where the smelts are remarkably fine.

Prim, *a.* [Goes with PRIM *sb.*[3] and *v.*: see the latter.] Of persons, their manner, speech, etc.: Consciously or affectedly strict or precise; formal, stiff, demnre.

1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 66 P 4 A spruce Mercer is farther off the Air of a Fine Gentleman, than a downright Clown... I indeed proposed to flux him; but Greenhat answer'd, That if he recovered, he'd be as prim and feat as ever he was. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* II. iv, As prim and demure as ever! 178. SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.*, *Portrait*, Tell me, ye prim adepts in Scandal's school... 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XVIII. viii. 148 The next figure is that of a prim Miss of 12 or 13. 1833 HT.

Martineau *T. Tyne* I. 10 Setting his lips in a prim form. 1838 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* (1883) I. 91 Pretty fairish for a prim Quakeress. 1885 Black *White Heather* i, His costume was somewhat prim and precise.

b. Of things: Formal, regular, stiff.

1771 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* IV. vii. 137 The garden in its turn was to be set free from its prim regularity, that it might assort with the wilder country without. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 399 In many places, their forest trees have more the appearance of a prim hedge, than of timber. 1855 Trollope *Belton Est.* vii, A square prim garden, arranged in parallelograms.

c. *Comb.*, as *prim-mouthed*, *-seeming*, *-set* adjs.

1735 *Prompter* 21 Jan. 2/2 Will she give Room to the prim-seeming Wife, or the less-cautious Widow? 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 June 1/3 Then Force scarce hid, with a prim-set lip, the length of its eager tooth.

Prim, *v.* [*Prim* vb., *prim* sb.[3], and *prim* adj., appear to have come into use in the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th c., the vb. being evidenced in 1684, the sb. *a* 1700, and the adj. in 1709. The sb. appears first as a cant word, and in this capacity it may have been used before the vb. But the latter is the first of the group to appear in Dictionaries: see quots. 1706 and 1721. Johnson knew the vb. (in sense 2 b), and the adjective. (He thought the vb. derived from the adj., and the adj. a contraction of *primitive*.)]

1. *intr.* (also *to prim it*). To assume a formal, precise, or demure look or air; 'to set the mouth conceitedly'; *prim up*, to bridle up, set the face or mouth firmly, as if to repel familiarities.

1684 Otway *Atheist* III, A vain, pert, empty rogue, That can prim, dance, lisp, or lie very much. 1703 *Rules Civility* 206 A Lady will Prim it, or bridle it up, or pull off her Glove to shew a fine Hand. 1706 Phillips, *To Prim*, to be full of affected Ways, to be much conceited. 1721 Bailey, *Prim*, to set the Mouth conceitedly, to be full of affected ways. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* IV. 99, I therefore wink'd at her. She primm'd; nodded, to shew she took me. 1781 Mme. D'Arblay *Lett.* 22 Sept., Tell dear Kitty not to prim up as if we had never met before. 1893 G. Meredith *Ld. Ormont* i, They mince and prim and pout, and are sigh-away and dying-ducky.

2. *trans.* To form (the face or mouth) into an expression of affected preciseness or demureness; to close (the lips) primly.

1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 44 The Choicest Looking-Glass in Christendom for a Country Corridon to prim his Phiz by. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1810) III. 350 She prims up her horse-mouth. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* II. vii. P 22 Primming up her mouth into a smile, [she] promulgated this comfortable doctrine. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* vii, Her arms were folded, her mouth primmed into an expression of respect mingled with obstinacy. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iv, Mark also the Abbé Maury: his broad bold face; mouth accurately primmed; full eyes. 1876 G. Meredith *Beauch. Career* III. viii. 138 Rosamund primmed her lips at the success of her probing touch.

b. 'To deck up precisely, to form into an affected nicety' (J.); chiefly with *up*, *out*. In later use, to make prim.

1721 Ramsay *Tartana* 344 May she..Be ridicul'd while primm'd up in her scarf. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1810) III. iv. 36 When she was primmed out, down she came to him. 1850 Holme Lee *Leg. fr. Fairy Land* 5 So Idle primmed herself up..and went out in the finest intentions. 1863 — *Annie Warleigh's Fort.* III. 229 My Gypsy.. trimmed and pruned and primmed in the likeness of a wee quakeress, the picture of precision and demure obedience. 1875 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* lii. 95 This [church] has been duly patched..and primmed up.

Hence **Pri·mming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1690 D'Urfey *Collin's Walk thro. Lond.* I. 36 Where primming Sister, Aunt, or Coz, Tune their warm zeal with Hum and Buz. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 368 Mrs. Hannah,..with much primming of the mouth, and many maidenly hesitations, requested leave to stay behind.

‖ Prima[1] (prəi·mă). *Typogr.* [a. L. *prima* (*? pagīna*) first (page).] The page of printer's copy on which a new sheet begins and on which the first word of the sheet is marked.

1880 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.* 104 In reading [the proofs of] a work sheet by sheet, the first word of the ensuing signature is marked by the reader as 'the prima'.

‖ Prima[2] (prī·mă). It. fem. of *primo* first, used in some phrases, chiefly musical (or relating to cards) as Prima donna; also **prima buffa**, chief comic singer or actress; **prima viola**, first viola; **prima volta**, first time or turn, denoting that the passage so marked is to be played the first time the section is played, but omitted when it is repeated, its place being taken by that marked *seconda volta*. See also Prima vista.

‖ Prima, in L. phrases: see Prima facie.

Primacy (prəi·măsi). Also 6 -tie. [a. OF. *primacie* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), in mod.F. *primatie* (pron. *-sie*), ad. med.L. *prīmātia* (1174 in Hoveden) for earlier *prīmātus* (*u*-stem): see Primate *sb.*2]

1. The state or position of being 'prime' or first in order, rank, importance, or authority; the first or chief place; pre-eminence, precedence, superiority.

1382 Wyclif *Col.* i. 18 The firste bigetun of deede men, that he be holdinge primacie [*gloss* or the firste dignyte] in alle thingis. — 3 *John* 9 This Diotropis, that loueth for to bere primacye [Vulg. *primatum*] in hem, receyueth not us. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 249/2 The blessid laurence is he that after Saynt Stephen ought to holde the prymacye. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 71, I grant the prince to haue the soueraigntie and primacie ouer the church of God, within his dominions. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. (1634) 282 In after times Tyre contended with Zidon for Primacie. *a* 1677 Barrow *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 30 There are several kinds of Primacy,.. 1. A Primacy of Worth or Personal Excellency. 2. A Primacy of Reputation and Esteem. 3. A Primacy of Order, or bare Dignity and Precedence. 4. A Primacy of Power or Jurisdiction. 1796 Burney *Mem. Metastasio* I. 341 All this theatrical primacy ..is your work. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 160 The earlier appearance and established primacy of the Tuscan poets. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Apr. 4/4 The position of primacy which England sustains among the commercial communities of the world.

2. *Eccl.* The first place or leadership in spiritual matters (sometimes identified with, but properly distinguished from, *supremacy*); the office, dignity, or authority of a primate; *spec.* the chief dignity in an ecclesiastical province: cf. Primate *sb.*[1] 2.

[1174 in *Roger of Hoveden's Chron.* (Rolls) II. 59 Consecrato pallium..dedit, et.. primatiam addidit.] *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* cii. v, To depriue Lambert of Caunterbury, Of primacy. 1529 *Supplic. to King* (E. E. T. S.) 36 Bokes which write agaynste the Popes prymacie. 1534 More *Let. to Cromwell* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. xlviii. 134 As touching..the primatie of the Pope, I notning meddle in the matter. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 3 The office of ane Archbischop and general primacie of this kirk of Scotland. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 174 They yeild a Primacie to the Pope, if he be Orthodox, but no Supremacie. 1641 'Smectymnuus' *Answ.* (1653) Post. 87 The Archbishop .. spends the rest of his dayes in a long contention .. with York about Primacie. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) II. 229 They declared themselves for abolishing the Papal authority and for reducing the Pope to the old Primacy again. 1746 Berkeley *Let. to T. Prior* 12 Sept., Wks. 1871 IV. 311 The Primacy or Archbishopric of Dublin, if offered, might have tempted me. 1833 *Tracts for Times* No. 15. 5 Rome has ever had what is called the primacy of the Christian Churches. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 304 The primacy fell to the lot of Sigeric, Bishop of Ramsbury. 1907 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 366 Perhaps about the time [*c* 250 B.C.] began the hereditary primacy of Taoism in the Chang family.

b. The ecclesiastical province or see of a primate.

1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 3 Within the boundis of al our hail primacie of Scotland. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. III. viii. 428 The church of Dunkeld appears to have formed the primacy of Dunkeld.

‖ Prima donna (prī·mă, prəi·mă dɒ·nă). Pl. **prime donne, (prima donnas).** [It. (prī·ma do·nna) 'first lady'.] The first or principal female singer in an opera.

[1768 [W. Donaldson] *Life Sir B. Sapskull* II. viii. 53 So great is the infatuation of playing, and the secret satisfaction of being the prima of a Company so prevalent, that [etc.].] 1812 Southey *Lett., to Miss Barker* 3 May, An author, like a *prima donna*, has a sort of dignity from appearing sometimes *incog.*, when, in reality, everybody knows him. 1842 Longf. in *Life* (1891) I. 433 The prima donna of the Düsseldorf theatre. 1880 W. S. Rockstro in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 509/1 [In an Opera] the First Woman (*Prima donna*) was always a high Soprano. 1887 J. A. F. Maitland in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XII. 274/1 In managing recalcitrant *prime donne* and other mutinous persons.

Primætiall, obs. erron. form of Primitial.

Primæval, etc.: see Primeval, etc.

‖ Prima facie (prəi·mă fē·ʃi|ī), *adv.* and *adj. phr.* [L. *primā faciē* at first sight (M. Seneca), *faciē*, ablative of *faciēs* face. Formerly anglicized, after F. *de prime face*, 'at' or 'of prime face': see Prime *a.* 9 c.]

A. *adv.* At first sight; on the face of it; as appears at first without investigation.

c 1420 (?) Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 157 Here, prima facie, to vs he doth apere That he hath offendyd—no man can sey nay. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 55 A Phisiognomer by chance..was demanded what (*Prima facie*) he thought of Socrates. 1624 Bedell *Lett.* vii. 115 And indeed, *prima facie* they haue reason. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xiii. 196 Such actual possession is, *prima facie*, evidence of a legal title in the possessor. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 597 The plaintiff has been defamed, and has primâ facie a cause of action.

B. *adj.* Arising at first sight; based or founded on the first impression.

Prima facie case (*Law*), a case resting on *prima facie* evidence.

1800 J. Adams *Wks.* (1854) IX. 50 This Gazette is said by lawyers and judges to be *primâ facie* evidence in courts of justice, of matters of State and of public acts of the government. 1864 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 440/2 Doubtless .. there is a *primâ facie* reason for his suggestion. 1870 J. H. Newman *Gram. Assent* II. vi. 174 A *primâ facie* assent is an assent to an antecedent probability of a fact, not to the fact itself. 1895 L. J. Kay in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 624/1 It lies upon the plaintiff to make out a *primâ facie* case.

So **‖ Prima fronte** (prəi·mă frɒ·ntī) *adv. phr.* [L. (Quintil.); *fronte*, ablative of *frons*, *frontem*, forehead, front], at first appearance, on the face of it.

1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 299 To make a revolution is a measure which, *prima fronte*, requires an apology.

Primage[1] (prəi·mēdʒ). [Known first in med. (Anglo-)L. form *primāgium* (see -age); of obscure origin: cf. Primegilt. Hence mod.F. *primage* (1771 in *Dict. Trévoux*).]

1. A customary allowance formerly made by the shipper to the master and crew of a vessel for the loading and care of the cargo; also called *hat-money*; now merely a percentage addition to the freight, paid to the owners or freighters of the vessel.

[1297 *Boston Customs Acc.* Customs, K. R. Bd. 5 No. 5 *dorso* (P. R. O.), In frectagio pro .lij. saccis et .xx. petris lane..et in touwagio dictarum lanarum et in loadesmanagio .lxxj. s...Item in primagio .ij. s.] 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII.* c. 14 A piece of flemmishe mony called an Englyshe for lodemanage and for primage of euery fardell of wollen clothe. 1598 W. Phillip *Linschoten* I. iii. 4 2 And receaue before hand, each man twenty foure millreyes,.. as also primage, & certaine tunnes fraught. 1661 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 68, I haue spoke with Mr. Porter, who assures me he hath giuen order to stop the Primage, loadage [etc.]. 1755 Magens *Insurances* I. 73 In Lieu of all ..petty Port charges, it is usual at some Places to pay 5 per Cent calculated on the Freight, and 5 per Cent more for Primage to the Captain. 1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 134 *Primage*, an allowance to masters of vessels for the use of cables and ropes, and to mariners for their assistance in loading and unloading cargoes. 1882 Bithell *Counting-ho. Dict.* (1893), *Primage*, a small contribution, usually about one-tenth the amount of the freight, formerly paid to the captain of a vessel for taking care of the cargo: but which is now regularly charged as an addition to the freight, and applied to the shipowner's benefit.

2. A small duty formerly paid to a local society of pilots, as at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Also *attrib.*

1606 *Mariners' Charter* in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 700 An ancient ductie heretofore..paid to the Companie, Misterie, Brotherhood, and Society [the Maister, Pilotts, and Seamen of the Trinitie House of Newcastle upon Tyne], called Primage, that is to say, *ad.* of everie tunn of wine, oile, and other goods..rated..by the tunn [etc.]. 1789 Brand *ibid.* 714 Primage is still paid to this society [of Pilots] at two-pence per ton. *Ibid.* 31 *note*, The primage book of the Trinity-House of Newcastle. [Abolished on the Tyne in 1865, on formation of the 'Pilotage Board'.]

Pri·mage[2]. *Engineering.* [f. Prime *v.*[1] 6.] The amount of water carried off suspended in the steam from a boiler.

1881 J. Hill in *Metal Worker* 8 Oct. 342 Experience shows that steam always carries a certain percentage of water in suspension as it rises from the body of water of which it is formed..The water so suspended in the steam is known as water entrained or as primage. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., It is estimated..usually as a percentage..as, a primage of three per cent.

Primal (prəi·măl), *a.* [ad. med.L. *prīmāl-is* (1485 in Du Cange), f. L. *prīmus* first: see -al.]

1. Belonging to the first age or earliest stage; original, pristine; primitive, primeval.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iii. 37 Oh my offence is ranke, it smels to heauen, It hath the primall eldest curse vpon't, A Brothers murther. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 41. 1615 *Marr. & Wiving* iii. in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 258 The primal blessing, Increase and multiply. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 364 See him sweating o'er his bread Before he eats it.—'Tis the primal curse, But soften'd into mercy. 1817 Moore *Lalla R.* (1824) 15 And bring its primal glories back again. 1879 Huxley *Hume* ii. 63 He..falls into the primal and perennial error of philosophical speculators.

2. Of first rank, standing, or importance; chief, principal; fundamental, essential.

1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* II. xlvii, He..left the primal city of the land. 1814 Wordsw. *Excurs.* IX. 244 The primal duties shine aloft—like stars. 1878 Gladstone *Glean.* (1879) I. 201 The great questions of policy which appeal to the primal truths and laws of our nature.

†**3.** = Primatial 1. Cf. Primalty. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1543 *Harding's Chron.* cii. v, Whiche the byshop Adrian, anone hastely Graunted him then, by bulles written papal, Lambert depriuyng of his sea primal.

4. *Geol.* The name given by H. D. Rogers to the earliest or lowest member of the palæozoic strata of the Appalachian chain, and to the period at which this was deposited.

1858 H. D. Rogers *Geol. Pennsylv.* II. II. 749 These periods..are the Primal, Auroral, Matinal, Levant, Surgent [etc.]. 1859 in Page *Handbk. Geol. Terms.*

5. *Biol.* Pertaining to the *Primalia*, a third kingdom of organized beings, comprising those least specialized, not recognized as being distinctly either animal or vegetable (proposed by T. B. Wilson and J. Cassin, 1863); cf. Protista.

[1863 T. B. Wilson & J. Cassin in *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad.* 116, I. The Reproductive Organs are first specialized in the kingdom *Primalia*.] 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Primal.

6. *Comb.*, as *primal-born* adj., firstborn.

1874 T. Harper *Peace through Truth* Ser. II. I. 60 The physical light of heaven, primal-born of all the things of creation.

Primality (prəimæ·lĭti). *rare.* [f. Primal + -ity: cf. Primalty.] The quality or condition of being primal; with *pl.* that which is primal.

1670 Baxter *Cure Ch. Div.* 234 As Campenella saith, The abuse of the Potestative Primality is Tyranny, the abuse of the Intellective Primality is Heresie, and the abuse of the Volitive Primality is Hypocrisie. 1846 T. W. Jenkyn *Baxter's Wks.* Pref. Ess. 51 The perspicacity necessary for detecting the trinal 'primalities' as they develope themselves in the phenomena of the Universe.

Pri·mally, *adv.* [f. Primal + -ly 2.] Originally, primitively; first in order.

1875 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* lviii. 296 The carrying out of the primally accepted laws of Obedience and Economy. 1887 E. P. Powell *Heredity fr. God* 146 Primally, Adam was perfect, morally and physically.

†**Pri·malty.** *Obs. rare.* In 4 primalte, -aute. [a. OF. *primalte, primaute*, ad. L. type **prīmālitāt-em*: see Primal and -ty.] = Primacy 2.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 138 Þe kirke of Scotland to Canterbirie ore se Obliged þam & band, as to þer primalte [Fr. *cum al primalté*]. *Ibid.* 283 Forto gyue ansuere Roberd of Wynchelse Studied how he mot were alle his primaute [Fr. *primacye*].

† **Pri·mar,** *sb. Sc. Obs.* (exc. *Hist.*). Also 7 -er. [ad. L. *primārius*, f. *primus* first.] The principal of a college or university.

(In the Scottish colleges, as in Germany, *primarius* occurs in early Latin documents in the sense of *Principal*. In a document of 7 Feb. 1539, the first head of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, is designated by Archbp. Beaton *Primarius*, but in one three days later is styled *Principalis*. After the re-foundation of the college in 1554, the titles used were *Principalis*, *Præpositus*, and *Præfectus*, esp. the last. The Principal of this college is now 'Primarius Professor of Divinity'. In St. Leonard's College, *Primarius* is frequent in the 17th c.; and at Edinburgh in the 17th c. this appears to have been the regular Latin form: see the extracts from the Register of 1664 and later, in Append. II and III to Alex. Bower's *Hist. of the University*, 1817.)

1620 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 370 Be the erection and foundation of the said college, the primar is appoynit to teache divinitie. 1649 Bp. Guthrie *Mem.* (1702) 54 As for the College of Edinburgh,.. Mr. John Adamson, primer thereof, was furious enough in their Cause. 1646-62 T. Craufurd *Hist. Univ. Edin.* (1808) 91 The Primar's charge, who before had been Rector and Professor of Divinity, was divided; the Council and Ministers chuseing Mr Andrew Ramsay, Minister, to be Rector of the University and Professor of Theology, and Mr Patrick Sands, Primar of the Philosophy College. 1693 Slezer *Theatrum Scotiæ* 28 In it [Aberdeen Univ.] there is a Primar or Principal, a Professor of Theology, a Professor of the Civil Law. [1830 *Rep. of Commission St. Andrews*, The Principal of St. Mary's College is Primarius Professor of Divinity.] 1907 C. G. McCrie *Confess. Ch. Scot.* iii. 83 In one of his lectures when Primar of the University of Edinburgh.

So † **Prima·riat** *Obs.*, the office of principal.

1646-62 T. Craufurd *Hist. Univ. Edin.* (1808) 97 The Citie-Council..unanimouslie set their eyes upon Mr. John Adamson..to succeed to Mr. Robert Boyd in the Primariat.

† **Pri·mar,** *a. Sc. Obs.* [f. L. *prīmāri-us*, f. *prīm-us* first: see -AR 2.] First; = Primary *a.* 1, Primer *a.* 1, Primitive *a.* 1.

1721 Ramsay *To Music Club* 7 The primar speech with notes harmonious clear.

Primare, obs. esp. Sc. form of Primer *sb.*1

Primarian (prəimē·riən). *U. S. rare.* [f. as Primary *a.* + -an.] A pupil in a primary school; a member of the primary class.

1883 *Education* (U. S.) III. 637 As important for a primarian to develop a keen perception.

Primarily (prəi·mărĭli), *adv.* [f. Primary *a.* + -ly 2.]

1. In the first order in time or temporal sequence; at first, in the first instance, firstly; originally.

1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* III. § 2. 182 Amalek, the man.. from whom the name was primarily taken. 1852 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. xiv. 170 Which originated primarily in the oriental schools of philosophy. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 657 These men, although primarily Africans, had by their deportation from Africa in the course, in some cases, of only one generation, lost the power of resistance to the deadly malarial climate their forefathers possessed.

† b. In its primary or original sense or first meaning; as first used, in its first intention. *rare.*

1617 Donne *Serm., Ps.* lv. 19 (1661) III. 99 Elohim ..a name primarily rooted in power and strength. 1640 J. Stoughton *Def. & Distrib. Divinity* i. 8 Signifying primarily habits of the understanding. 1724 A. Collins *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 42 Literally, obviously, and primarily understood. *Ibid.* 265 In interpreting the celebrated prophecy of Isaiah [he] refers it primarily to the Prophet's own Son.

2. With reference to other than temporal order: In the first place, first of all, pre-eminently, chiefly, principally; essentially.

1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 66 Because it issueth immediately, and primarily from the forme, or essence. *a* 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 880 The Apocalyps is properly and primarily the Gentiles Prophecy,..and of the Jews but by accident and coincidence only. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* III. 162 The World was not made Primarily, nor Solely for the use of Man. 1719 Waterland *Vind. Christ's Div.* 183 The Father is primarily, and the Son secondarily, or immediately, Author of the World. 1825 Macaulay *Ess., Milton* (1887) 17 Their hostility was primarily not to popery but to tyranny. 1859 Mill *Liberty* iii. (1865) 33/1 It is desirable, in short, that in things which do not primarily concern others, individuality should assert itself.

Primariness (prəi·mărinĕs). [f. Primary *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being primary.

1687 Norris *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 353 That..which is peculiar and discriminative must be taken from the Primariness and Secondariness of the Perception. 1854 Ruskin *Lect. Archit.* Add. 121 From a confusion of the idea of essentialness or primariness with the idea of nobleness.

Primarize (prəi·mărəiz), *v. rare*−1. [f. Primary *a.* + -ize.] *trans.* To make primary; in quot. to convert into primary (crystalline) rocks.

1834-5 J. Phillips in *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 555/1 Have many repetitions of igneous action primarized, to use Mr. Conybeare's remarkable expression, strata of all ages, secondary and tertiary, which happened to be the lowest at the points of action?

Primary (prəi·mări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *prīmāri-us* of the first rank, chief, principal, f. *prīmus* first: see Prime *a.* and -ary 1.]

A. *adj.* I. General senses.

1. Of the first order in time or temporal sequence; earliest, primitive, original.

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* IX. v. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 174 Fyrst thou them Putrefye Her prymary qualytes destroying utterly. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 357 Besides this originall, and primary foundation, divers others have made impressions according unto different ages and persons. 1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 107 So we grant that primary antiquity is a sure note of truth. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* i. (1872) 3 Let us look..at the Hero as Divinity, the oldest primary form of Heroism. 1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* II. xvi. 273 In the order of constructive thought, the sensation of muscular tension is primary, and that of pressure secondary.

2. Of the first or highest rank or importance; that claims the first consideration; principal, chief.

1565 Bullinger *Let. to Eps.* 3 May in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xlii. 428 We would do nothing..without the privity of you, the primary ministers. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* xxvii. (1640) 270, I meane of a primary necessity, of a necessity to be beleeved *De fide*. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, VI. Wks. 1813 VI. 106 The primary object of almost all the monastic orders is to separate men from the world. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. ii. (1872) Introd. 16 Every apostle, in his way, assigns to faith a primary importance. 1883 H. Spencer in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 11 The primary use of work is that of supplying the materials and aids to living completely.

3. Of the first order in any series, sequence, or process, esp. of derivation or causation: with various shades of meaning. a. Not subordinate to or derived from something else; original; independent; often with the connotation Having something else derived from, or dependent on, it; fundamental, radical. (Cf. Primitive *a.* 3.)

a 1631 Donne *Serm.* xi. (1640) 102 Their faith..was not the principle and primary cause of his mercy. 1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1839) 81 That order of speech which begins from primary or most universal propositions, which are manifest of themselves, and proceeds by a..composition of propositions into syllogisms. 1762 Kames *Elem. Crit.* ii. § 5 (1833) 43 The emotions produced..may..be termed secondary, being occasioned either by antecedent emotions or antecedent passions, which in that respect may be termed primary. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xx. 309 Original, or primary conveyances..are those by means whereof the benefit or estate is created or first arises. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* xxv. (1790) 249 Sometimes it is a primary disease, and at other times only a symptom of some other malady. 1826 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) II. 95/1 Words, in their origin, have a natural or primary sense. The accidental associations..afterwards give to that word a great number of secondary meanings. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* V. xxxiii. (1879) 190 The Sun..gives us the primary division of time into day and night. 1874 Davidson *Hebr. Gram.* (1892) 3 The first line exhibits the three primary vowel sounds *a i u*.

b. Not involving intermediate agency; direct, immediate, first-hand.

1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 193 We call them immortall..: first by reason of their essence, which is spirituall and originarie, or primarie from God the giuer of it. *a* 1655 Vines *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 279 The schoolmen distinguish between the primary and *per se* effects..and these that are *per accidens*. 1831 Brewster *Nat. Magic* ix. (1833) 222 The direct or primary echoes from each reflecting surface reach the ear in succession. 1849 Noad *Electricity* (ed. 3) 211 When a substance yields uncombined and unaltered at the electrodes, those bodies which have been separated by the electric current, then the results may be considered as primary. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 9 Dec. 3/3 Poverty, due to absolute deficiency of money income, is called 'primary', and comprises nearly ten per cent. of the population.

c. Belonging to the first in a series of successive divisions or branchings; constituting the main undivided body, or its first divisions or branches.

1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 207 The large primary branches of the carotid artery. 1835 Henslow *Princ. Bot.* I. I. iii. 63 The primary nerves branch off from it on either side, throughout its whole length. 1868 Owen *Vertebr. Anim.* III. 119 The primary cerebral convolutions in the hoofed Mammals have a general disposition. 1877 F. Heath *Fern W.* 21 In compound fronds..the mid-rib of the frond, is called the primary rachis.

d. Belonging to the first stage in a process of compounding or combination; constituting the ultimate or simpler constituents of which a more complex whole is made up; elementary.

1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 2 Compound bodies are of two kinds. Some of them are formed by the combination of two or more simple substances with each other. ..Others are formed by the combination of two or more compound bodies with each other...The first of these kinds of compounds I call Primary Compounds; to the second I give the name of Secondary Compounds. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 123 To ascertain the primary elements of the different vegetable principles, and the proportions in which they are combined. 1855 *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 2 When two atoms of different kinds unite to form a third or compound atom,..they may be called elementary or primary atoms. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 100 He descends into the primary elements of human knowledge.

II. Special and technical senses.

4. Connected with sense 1.

a. *Geol.* Of the first or earliest formation; formerly applied to crystalline rocks, as having been formed before the appearance of life on the earth (= Primitive *a.* 7); now, Of or pertaining to the lowest series of strata, including all the sedimentary formations up to the Permian (= Palæozoic).

1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 192 Rocks are generally divided by geologists into two grand divisions, distinguished by the names of primary and secondary... The primary rocks are composed of pure crystalline matter, and contain no fragments of other rocks. 1829 Bakewell in *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 44 [Lehman] inferred that the lower rocks were formed prior to the creation of animals, and he gave them the name of *primitive* or *primary*, and distinguished the upper by the name of *secondary*. 1845 J. Phillips in *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 560/2 In England.. gneiss and mica schist, and primary limestone, and quartz rocks, are almost unknown. 1854 Brewster *More Worlds* iii. 44 The Primary formations consist of granite rocks, trap, syenite, and porphyry. 1871 Lyell *Student's Elem. Geol.* viii. (1884) 105 Tabular view of the Fossiliferous Strata..Post-Tertiary..Tertiary or Cainozoic..Secondary or Mesozoic.. Primary or Palæozoic [containing the formations] 19 Permian [to] 30 Lower Laurentian. *Ibid.* xxiii. 344 It has at length been made clear that the..Permian rocks are more connected with the Primary or Palæozoic than with the Secondary or Mesozoic strata.

b. *Biol.* Belonging to or directly derived from the first stage of development or growth, and (often) forming the foundation of the subsequent structure (cf. 3 a). Cf. Primitive *a.* 8 a.

1848 Carpenter *Anim. Phys.* 34 This membrane is termed the basement or primary membrane. 1854 Owen *Sket. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 165 In no system of the skeleton are bones a primary formation of the animal: they are the result of transmutations of pre-existing tissues. 1873 Dawson *Dawn of Life* iv. (1875) 63 The original skeleton or primary cell-wall. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 78 Originally the whole mass consists of..a uniform tissue, out of which by diverse development of its layers these tissue-systems have their origin; this tissue.. which is not yet differentiated may be termed..Primary Tissue. *Ibid.* 117 This tissue is termed Primary Meristem ..because it presents the primary condition of the tissue, out of which the different forms of the permanent tissue are successively formed. 1885 Goodale *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 119 The primary cortex consists essentially of parenchyma in which isolated cells of a peculiar character may often be found.

c. *Primary amputation* (*Surg.*), amputation performed before inflammation supervenes.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 289 Primary amputation 2 inches below elbow. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Primary amputation*, amputation performed within the first twenty-four hours after an accident, before inflammation has had time to supervene.

d. *Primary education* or *instruction*, that which begins with the rudiments or elements of knowledge: used as an inclusive designation of that provided for the children liable to compulsory attendance. *Primary school*, one at which such instruction is given; so *primary scholar*.

1802 *Times* 27 Apr., The Paris journals..are full of a plan, brought forward by Fourcroy, for the establishment of primary schools, which is not interesting to an English reader. 1828 Webster, *Primary*...3. Elemental; intended to teach youth the first rudiments; as, *primary* schools. 1861 M. Arnold *Pop. Educ. France* 2 M. Magin, now Inspector-General of primary instruction, and formerly Rector of the Academy of Nancy. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* xx. (1876) 264 The German emigrants.., most of whom are fairly possessed of primary education, are much more handy than those who come from states where equal care is not taken. 1877 Huxley *Physiogr.* Pref. 6 The boys and girls who pass through an ordinary primary school.

e. *Primary assembly* or *meeting*, a gathering at which a preliminary selection of candidates for election, or of delegates, is effected; *spec.* in *U. S.*, a general meeting of the voters belonging to a party in an election district, for these purposes; so *primary election*, an election at a primary meeting. See B. 6.

1833 Alison *Hist. Europe* (1847) V. xviii. 117 The privilege of electing members for the legislature was taken away from the great body of the people, and confined to the colleges of delegates. Their meetings were called the Primary Assemblies. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Nov. 1/3 All the party voters in a district assemble at a 'primary' meeting to vote for delegates to attend a 'nominating convention'. The business of this nominating convention is to decide on the party candidates.

5. Connected with sense 2. *Primary feather*, one of the large flight-feathers of a bird's wing, growing from the manus. † *Primary humours* (*obs.*), the 'cardinal humours': see Humour *sb.* 2 b. *Primary wings* (of an insect): see quot. 1826.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. ii. 21 To maintaine those foure first primary Humors. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 556 We cannot admit..that the hypothesis of four primary humours ..was already established in the writings of Hippocrates. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 374 External anatomy of insects...*Alæ superiores vel primariæ* (the upper or primary wings). 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* I. vii. (1852) 137 When these birds [Scissor-beaks] are fishing, the advantage of the long primary feathers..in keeping them dry, is very evident.

6. Connected with sense 3. a. *Primary colours*: see Colour *sb.* 2.

1612 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xxiii. 79 Blacke, white, and yealow according to Aristotle are the foure primary or principall colours. 1672 Newton in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5095 That Colour is Primary or Original, which cannot by any Art be changed, and whose Rays are alike refrangible. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* (ed. Webster) I. 248 The separation of the primary colours of light. 1848 Wornum in *Lect. Paint.* 211 *note*, Although there are but three primitive colours, painters have nine. These are—yellow, red, blue, which are primary; orange, purple, green, which are secondary, being compounds of the primaries [etc.]. 1876 Bernstein *Five Senses* 109 These three colours, red, green, and violet, are now received as primary colours, because they are the only three pure colours in the spectrum which, when combined, produce a nearly perfect white. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 178 The primary or simple, and the secondary or mixed colours.

b. *Primary qualities* (in *Philos.*): see quots.

1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 181/1 In Sensibles, some are Primary, as qualities, colour, whiteness, others by accident, as white coloured, and that which is concrete, as fire. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. viii. § 9 These I call

original or primary Qualities of Body, which I think we may observe to produce simple Ideas in us, viz. Solidity, Extension, Figure, Motion, or Rest, and Number. 1810 D. STEWART *Philos. Ess.* I. II. ii. 95 The line which I would draw between primary and secondary qualities is this; that the former necessarily involve the notion of extension, and consequently of externality or outness; whereas the latter are only conceived as the unknown causes of known sensations. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* v. v. (ed. 2) 148 It is through our perceptions, and not through our sensations, that we are made acquainted with the primary qualities of matter — that is with the extension, the figure, and the solidity of external objects.

c. *Primary planets*, those planets which revolve directly around the sun as centre, as distinguished from the secondary planets or satellites, which revolve around primary ones. †See also quot. 1704.

1664 [see PLANET *sb.*[1] 2]. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Primary Planets* (according to some) are the Three Superior Planets, *viz.* Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars; but more properly a *Primary Planet* is one that moves round the Sun, as its Centre; whereas a *Secondary Planet* moves round some other Planet. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 339 The elliptical motions of the planets, both primary and secondary.

d. *Primary rainbow*, the rainbow produced by the simplest series of refractions and reflexions; the inner and usually brighter when two are seen.

1793 STURGES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 1 In this shower two primary rainbows appeared. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 444 In the true or primary bow, the rays of light arrive at the spectator's eye after two refractions and one reflection. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxii. 265 The primary or inner rainbow, which is commonly seen alone, is part of a circle whose radius is 41°.

e. *Cryst.* = PRIMITIVE *a.* 5 b.

1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 75 These secondary molecules would consist of certain numbers of primary ones arranged in the same order as they would be in the production of the entire secondary crystals. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* v. (1855) 85 We can invariably, by a careful dissection of the crystal, extract from it a nucleus which has constantly the same form in the same mineral species... Such a nucleus is called a primary form.

f. *Chem. Primary* ALCOHOL, AMIDE, AMINE, etc.: see the sbs.

g. *Electr. Primary battery*, a battery in which a current is produced. *Primary coil, wire*, that which conveys the current from the battery, and induces a current in the secondary coil or wire.

c 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 253/2 When we employ the term *primary* to a wire, we mean that which *conveys* the current of electricity from the battery; and the *secondary* wire, is that in which a current is *induced* by its proximity to the primary one. 1902 SLOANE *Electr. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Battery, primary*... The term distinguishes it from a secondary or storage battery. *Ibid.* s. v. *Coil*, An induction coil comprises three principal parts, the core, the primary coil and the secondary coil.

B. *sb.* [elliptical use of adj. Mostly in *pl.*]

1. That which (or one who) is first in order, rank, or importance; anything from which something else arises or is derived. Usually *pl.* = Primary things or ones; first principles.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 52 Where any secondary agents attempt to defeat the power of their primaries. 1846 G. S. FABER *Lett. Tractar. Secess.* 248 Though there may be occasional disagreement in subordinates, there is a very singular and a very striking agreement in primaries. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* Introd. § 5. 13 Every science..begins with primaries or with ultimates.

2. Short for *primary planet*: see PLANET *sb.*[1] 2.

a 1721 KEILL *Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 33 We see that the Sun attracting the Planets, is the Cause why they move round him, as the attraction of the Primaries confines their Secondaries. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* III. x. (1879) 58 The only satellite which takes a longer time to revolve round its primary than our Moon, is Iapetus, the eighth satellite of Saturn.

3. A primary feather: see A. 5. Usually in *pl.*

1776 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 441 Primaries and tail black. 1834 R. MUDIE *Feathered Tribes Brit. Isles* (1841) I. 9 The primaries or principal quills. 1883 MARTIN & MOALE *Vertebr. Dissect.* II. 99 The primaries are ten in number and are inserted upon the manus.

4. Short for *primary colour*: see A. 6.

1848 [see A. 6]. 1884 A. F. OAKEY in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 586/2 The eye supplies the absent primary, blue.

5. *Electr.* Short for *primary coil* or *wire*: see A. 6 g.

1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 490 The coil of thick wire is called the primary. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 335/2 The core and primary are enclosed in an ebonite cylinder.

6. Short for *primary meeting* or *assembly*, a caucus: see A. 4 e. *U. S.*

1880 E. KIRKE *Garfield* 31 The clergy .. and many of the leading business men ..never attend the township caucus, the city primaries, or the county convention. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. lx. 421 If the district is not subdivided, i. e. does not contain any lesser districts, its meeting is called a *primary*. A primary has two duties. One is to select the candidates for its own local district offices...The other duty is to elect delegates to the nominating meetings of larger areas. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* XCIII. 147/2 He knew the primaries and the value of pulls and colonizations.

7. Short for *primary scholar*: see A. 4 d.

1908 ROBINS *Come & Find Me* 36 'Serves her right' said Primarys, Academics and Collegiates all with one voice.

Prima·tal, *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool. rare.* [f. L. PRIMATES + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the order *Primates*. Also as *sb.*, An animal of this order.

1870 COBBOLD in *Athenæum* 8 Oct. 468/2 It was..held that either of these groups, as we now know them, might have been separately evolved from more generalized primatal types...The assumedly missing tertiary primatals constituted a great and natural bar to the popular acceptance of the theory of descent by natural selection.

Primate (prəi·mĕt), *sb.*[1] (*a.*) Forms: 3-7 **primat,** 4-5 **prymat**(e, 5 **premate,** 4- **primate.** [= F. *primat* (12th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *prīmās, -ātem* adj. (Apul.), of the first rank, chief, excellent, in med.L. sb. a primate; f. *prīmus* first.]

1. One who is first in rank or importance; a chief, head, superior, leader. Now *rare.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1570 He schal be prymate & prynce of pure clergye. 1382 WYCLIF *Micah* v. 5 We shuln reyse on hym seuen sheperdis, and eiȝt primatis [*gloss* or first men in dignyte]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 325 Þis preost was primat [L. *sacerdos iste primas fuit*] in þat lond of Madyan. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 21 Byrdes besely syngynge .. Prayesynge theyr prymate all that they may. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* v. 32 Although he were a ruler of the Synagoge, that is, a primate among stately felowes. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 197 The prince which is the primate and pearle of nobilitie. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 30 They [Druids] were subject to two Primates; one of which..had his Residence in the Isle of Man; the other..in Anglesey. 1866 *Reader* 28 July 676 Man is a primate in his particular locality—that of intelligence and thought; but fish and birds are equally primates in their peculiar stations.

2. *Eccl.* An archbishop, or formerly sometimes a bishop, holding the first place among the bishops of a province; also applied to a patriarch or exarch of the Eastern Church.

In England both the archbishops are primates, the archbishop of Canterbury being entitled 'primate of all England', and the archbishop of York 'primate of England'; so, the archbishop of Armagh is 'primate of all Ireland', the archbishop of Dublin 'primate of Ireland'; before the Reformation, the archbishop of St. Andrews was (from 1487) primate of Scotland; but on the continent, there are primates having archbishops under them; in France there were formerly three primates, the archbishops of Lyons, Bourges, and Rouen.

c 1205 LAY. 29736 He [Austin] was icleopped legat, of þissen londe he wæs primat. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 73 Þe archbisshop Stigand, of Inglond primate, þat tyme was suspended, þe pape reft him þe state. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 115 But now beeþ but tweie primates in al Engelond, of Caunterbury, and of ȝork. 1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 322/2 The Archebisshopp of Canterbury and Primat of al this land. 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* 43 This bischop of Cartage was premate þorw all Affrik, þan was þere anoþir bischop premate of al Numidie. *c* 1460 *Oseney Reg.* 98 Walter, By þe grace of god Archiebisshop of ȝorke, a primat of Ingelonde. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 1 Legatnait and primat of the kirk of Scotland. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 23 It hath one primate, and two Archbishopricks, Armach and Cassels. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 160 (African Code, A. D. 418) Let not any number of Bishops presume to ordain another without the leave of the Primate. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 90 Tho' an Archbishop be superiour to all the Bishops of his Province; yet, according to the Canon Law he is inferiour to a Primate. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 158 The archbishop [of Lyons] is primate of Gaul, and has 48,000 livres a year. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 62 He [Archbp. of Venice] is primate of Dalmatia, metropolitan of the archbishops of Candia and Corfu, as also of the bishops of Chiozza and Tercello. 1833 *Tracts for Times* No. 15. 6 These Patriarchs..were the Primates or Head Bishops of their respective Patriarchates. 1889 *Whitaker's Alm.* 239 Colonial Bishops. .. Sydney. Alf. Barry, D.D. Primate of Australia and Metropolitan New South Wales. 1896 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* LVI. 281/2 On 22 Feb. 1354..the pope..directed that York should be styled primate of England, and Canterbury primate of All England.

3. Name of a variety of pear. ? *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort., July* 70 Pears. The Primat, Russet-pears, Summer-pears [etc.]. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 375.

4. *Zool.* Anglicized singular of PRIMATES, q. v.

†**B.** *adj.* First, carliest. *Obs. rare.*

1554-9 *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 5 The gates infernall, Wheryn ower primat parent had closyd us. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Premier*, first or primate.

†**Primate,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [= OF. *primat* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *prīmātus* (*u*-stem) the first place, preference, pre-eminence, primacy.]

1. Chief place, primacy.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiii. 6 Þat god gif þaim þe primate in blisse. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 273 After that..Cesares, emperoures, and men callede Augusti holdede the primate and chiefe place [L. *primatum tenuerunt*].

2. A first or chief point or article. *rare*—[1].

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. lii. (1612) 235 Gods Cou'nant with the Patriarchs..is a Primate of our Creede.

‖ **Primates** (prəimē·tīz), *sb. pl. Zool.* Sing. **primas** (prəi·mæs), also anglicized **primate.** [L. *prīmātēs*, pl. of *prīmās* PRIMATE *sb.*[1], in mod.L. (Linn.) name of an order.] The highest order of the *Mammalia*, including man, monkeys, and lemurs, and, in the Linnæan order, bats.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. v. 138 This was a sufficient motive for Linnæus to give it the title of a Primas, to rank it in the same order with mankind. 1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) II. 47 The 1st order, Primates or Chieftains, is distinguished by the possession of four cutting teeth in each jaw. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xxiv. 474 All modern naturalists, who retain the order Primates, agree to exclude from it the bats or cheiroptera. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. i. 24 Man differs conspicuously from all the other Primates in being almost naked. 1899 J. FISKE *Through Nat. to God* II. v. 83 Forthwith .. she [natural selection] invested all her capital in the psychical variations of this favoured primate.

attrib. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Aug. 8/2 It was a fixed fact that man is a member of the primate order.

Pri·mateship. [f. PRIMATE *sb.*[1] + -SHIP.] The office or position of primate.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 253 Thence remoued to this Primatship of Canterbury. 1799 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 67/1 The primateship will remain vacant for two years.

Primatial (prəimē·ʃăl), *a.* [a. F. *primatial* (16th c. in Littré), f. L. *prīmātia* PRIMACY: see -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or having ecclesiastical primacy; pertaining to a primate.

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 249 Toledo, which he made Primatiall of all Spaine. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 119 People were commonly perswaded, that the Church of Lyons was Primatial. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 613 The consequences of his being advanced to the primatial see of Canterbury. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiii. 317 Henry of Winchester pleaded hard.. that the ancient capital should be raised to primatial rank, as the metropolitan see of Wessex. 1904 POLLARD *Cranmer* iv. 95 Another attempt..against his primatial dignity.

b. *gen.* Of pre-eminence or superiority.

1892 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 5 Dec. 3/5 The claims of Bristol to what I may call the primatial position in British commerce.

2. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the mammalian order *Primates*: more properly PRIMATAL.

1864 *Spectator* 4 June 650/2 The lemurine—and consequently quadrumane (Professor Huxley would call them *primatial*)—affinities of the *Chiromys*.

Primatic (prəimæ·tik), *a.* [f. PRIMATE *sb.*[1] + -IC: cf. OF. *prematic* (1491 in Godef.).]

1. Of or pertaining to ecclesiastical primacy; = PRIMATIAL *a.* 1. ? *Obs.*

1687 S. HILL *Cath. Balance* 76 The Bishopric of Jerusalem, the Metropolis of all the Jews of the World, and therefore the primatic See of all the Jewish Christians. *Ibid.*, The three great primatic Bishopries of the Gentiles, Antioch, Rome, and Alexandria. 1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 218 They submitted, not to Peter's primatic mandate, but to the very ample reason which he gave for his conduct.

2. Of or pertaining to the *Primates*; = PRIMATAL.

a 1890 HUXLEY cited in *Cent. Dict.*

So, in sense 1, **Prima·tical** *a.*

a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 171 The original and growth of Metropolitical, Primatical, and Patriarchal Jurisdiction. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 356 Stigand, the canonicalness of whose primatical dignity was not as yet called in question. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s. v. *Exarch*, A bishop of primatical rank, having under him metropolitans.

Primatife, -ive, etc., obs. forms of PRIMITIVE.

‖ **Primavera** (prīmăvē·ră). [Sp. *primavera*, lit. spring; so called from its early flowering, the flowers appearing at the top like a bright yellow cloud, usually before the leaves.] A tall tree, *Tabebuia Donnell-Smithii*, a native of Mexico and Central America, the wood of which, also known as *White Mahogany*, has been since *c* 1885 much used in cabinet-making in U. S. A.

1892 in *Coulter's Botanical Gaz.* XVII. 418.

Primaveral (prəimăvī·răl), *a. rare.* [f. Prov. or It. (= Sp., Pg.) *primavera* springtime (:—L. *prīma vēra*, pl. of *prīmum vēr* 'first or earliest spring', used as a fem. sing.) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the earliest springtime. Also *fig.*

1824 T. FORSTER *Perennial Cal.* 106 The Primaveral Flora ..comprehends the Snowdrop, the Crocus [etc.]. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 30 Apr. 3/2 An aspect of morning brightness and primaveral gaiety.

‖ **Prima vista** (prī·ma vi·sta). [It., lit. 'first sight': see PRIMA [2].]

†**1.** (Also *corruptly* 6 **primo visto,** 7 **primuiste, primivist**(e, **-ta, -efisto, -ofistula**). An old game at cards (by some identified with PRIMERO). *Obs.*

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* Wks. (Grosart) X. 25 What will you play at, at Primero, Primo visto, Sant, one and thirtie, new cut, or what shall be the game? 1598 FLORIO, *Prima*, .. a game at cardes called Prime, Primero, or Primauista. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor, Primero*, and *Prima-vista*, two games at cardes. *Primum, & primum visum*, that is first and first seene, because hee that can shew such an order of cardes, first winnes the game. 1621 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Motto* Wks. (1630) E e iv b/2 At Primefisto, Post and payre, Primero, Maw, Whip-her-ginny, he's a lib'rall Hero. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Reserved Man* (Arb.) 35 His words are like the cards at Primaiste, where 6. is 18. and 7. 21, for they neuer signifie what they sound. 1632 HAUSTED *Rival Friends* Pref. A iij b, A set at Maw or Primivista. *a* 1652 BROME *New Acad.* III. i, Gleek and Primero, Gresco, sant, primofistula, I know all by hear-say.

2. *Music.* At first sight; as, to play or sing *prima vista.*

Primcock, obs. form of PRINCOCK.

Prime (prəim), *sb.*[1] [OE. *prīm*, ad. L. *prīma*, from *prīma hōra* the first hour (in Roman reckoning): see PRIME *a.* Reinforced after the 11th c. by F. *prime* (:—L. *prīma*), from which the non-ecclesiastical senses were prob. mainly taken.]

I. In the ecclesiastical and connected senses.

1. One of the Day Hours of the Western Church: a Canonical Hour of the Divine Office, appointed for the first hour of the day (beginning originally at 6 A. M., but sometimes at sunrise); = *prime-song* (see 11); also, the hour or time of this office.

Prime is one of the *horæ parvæ* or 'Little Hours' (*prime, tierce, sext, none,* and *compline*) as distinguished from the 'Greater Hours' (*lauds* and *vespers*), and is said to be of later origin than the others, having been, according to Cassian (born *c* 350), added in his boyhood at the monastery of Bethlehem.

Etymologically and historically in Latin, the sense 'first hour of the day' is earlier than the ecclesiastical use; but, in English, as in French, *prime* was app. introduced as the name of the office, and came only secondarily to be applied to its time.

c 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* xvi. (Schröer) 40 On þisum tidum we heriaŋ urne scyppend..on dægred, on prim, on undern, on middæg, on non, on æfen, on nihtsange [þat is compli]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 101 We sungon..æfter þysum prim and seofon seolmas mid letanian and capitol mæssan. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virt.* 19 Ðar hwile ðe h(i)e singeð godes lofsang at prime. *c* 1290 *St. Brendan* 224 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 225, & of þe sauter seide þe uers, & sibþe also prime, & vnderne sibþe, & middai, & afterwardes non. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 334 Thise Riotours thre..Longe erst er prime rong of any belle Were set hem in a Tauerne to drynke. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 138 As mattyns longe to the nyghte, & Laudes to the morow tyde, so Pryme longeth to the fyrste houre of the day after sonne rysynge. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 164 b, In .. the .. houres canonicall,.. that is to saye, in matyns, pryme, tierce, sext, none, euensonge, & complyn. 1547 in Cardwell *Doc. Ann.* (1839) I. 20 Item when any sermon or homily shall be had, the prime and hours shall be omitted. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems, Hour of Prime* 7 The early prime blushes to say She could not rise so soon as they Call'd Pilate up. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 254 So omit they not to sing the Prime, the third, the sixt, and other Canonical houres. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. v. 43 Cassander is much perplexed about the Office of Prime, how to reconcile it with the ancient Lauds, which he would not have been had he known that the Office had not been so ancient. 1843 [see LAUD *sb.*[1] 2]. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. vi. (1864) II. 89 From prime to noon..was devoted to labour. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 129 Prime succeeded Lauds at an interval.

2. Hence, in general use, The first hour of the day, beginning either at six o'clock throughout the year, or at the varying time of sunrise; also sometimes used for the period between the first hour and tierce, the end of which period (about nine o'clock) is believed to have been *high prime*, or *prime large*. (See Skeat's notes to P. Pl. p. 162, also Astrolabe p. lxi. Cf. the expressions *ad tertiam plenam*, etc. in Benedictine Rule xlviii.)

c 1290 *St. Michael* 461 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 313 And for þe sonne is feor a-bone riȝt at-fore þe prime, bi-neoþen hire þe Mone is euene. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 105 At heiȝ prime perkyn lette þe plouȝ stonde. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 943 (992) Al so syker as þow lyst here by me, And god toforn I wole be þere at pryme. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxx. 301 From pryme of the day in to noon. *c* 1400 *Song Roland* 776 Be that it was pryin, the prese wex ille. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* (E. E. T. S.) 2968 My lady it is tyme þat we arise, for sone it wil be pryme: ȝe may se wel þe day hegynneth springe. *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 105 Then to Westmynster-Gate I presently went, When the sonn was at hyghe pryme. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 7 An hushonde man wente in to his gardyn or vyneyerde at pryme. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1054 Vnto huntynge .. was his resorte Euery day in the morowe longe afore pryme. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Prime* ..the first hour of the day, in Summer at four aclock, in Winter at eight. 1746–7 HERVEY *Reft. Fl.-Gard.* Wks. 1767 I. 114 How charming to rove abroad, at this sweet Hour of Prime! 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. i, Early and late, at evening and at prime. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* I. 35 The hour was morning's prime, and on his way Aloft the sun ascended. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. 1. 30 At early prime She sat before thee and embraced thy knees.

†**3.** The general meeting of a guild; also, the hour of its assembling. *Obs.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 79 (*St. John Bapt., Bps. Lynn*) Also, qwat broþere or sistere þat comeȝ aftere prime be smeten, he shal pay j.*d.* to þe lyteȝ; and prime shal be smet[en] ij. howres aftere noon. *Ibid.* 94 (*St. Edmund*) And if he come after prime be thriis smeten, he schal paie j.*d.* 1431 *Ibid.* 275 (*St. Clement, Camb.*) Who-so comyth aftir prime be smette, he schal payen ij. denar. And y[e] oure prime is clepyd the secounde oure aftyr noone. 1812 tr. *Rules & Ordin. Gild of Holy Trin. Kings Lynn* in Richards *Hist. Lynn* I. 456–7, 11. If any one is called and cited at a prime (or general meeting) and does not come before the issue of the first consult, he is to pay 1*d.* by order of the dean...14. If any servant of the brethren comes at the drinking, or the prime, he is to lay down the cap and cloak [etc.].

II. The beginning of a period or cycle.

4. The Golden Number: see GOLDEN 6. *arch.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 341 þe day is for to witen, Idus þat is of May left I to write þis ryme, D. letter & Friday bi ix þat ȝere ȝede prime. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 135 Whanne prime goop hy oon, þanne falleþ the prime þe þre and twenty day of Ianyuer, and þe next ȝere after it schal falle..enleuene dayes raþer. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 24 The aureat noumbre in kalenders set for prime. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. iv. 42 The Prime, whereby we fynde the coniunction of the mone and al moueable feastes as Lent, Easter..was inuented by the greate Clarcke S. Barnarde. 1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* ii. (1577) 9 b, The cause..it is called the Prime, was for that it was the first order that the Moones course was known by. 1604 *Bk. Com. Prayer, To find Easter for ever*, When ye haue found the Sunday letter..guide your eye downeward from the same, till ye come right ouer against the Prime. 1752 *Ibid., Table to find Easter-Day*, To find the Golden Number, or Prime, add one to the Year of our Lord, and then divide by 19; the remainder, if any, is the Golden Number.

¶ b. Confusedly explained as the lunar cycle of 19 years. *Obs.*

1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* ii. (1577) 10 The Prime or Golden Number, is the tyme of 19 yeares, in the which tyme the Moone maketh all her chaunges or coniunctions with the Sunne. 1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Secr.* (1607) 6 The Prime is the space of 19 yeres, in which time the Moone performeth al the varieties of her motion with the Sunne. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 9.

†c. *transf.* in reference to a cycle of weather. *Obs. rare.*

1625 BACON *Ess., Vicissitude of Things* (Arb.) 571 They say, it is observed, in the Low Countries..that Euery Fiue and Thirtie years, The same Kinde and Sute of Years and Weathers, comes about againe: As Great Frosts, Great Wet, Great Droughts, Warme Winters, Summers with little Heat, and the like: And they call it the Prime.

†**5.** The beginning or first appearance of the new moon. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 133 þe ȝere of þe mone is from prime in a monþe of þe ȝere to þe firste prime in þe same monþe anoþer ȝere. *Ibid.* 135 [see 4]. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6569 þat day was of þe mone pryme. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 102 Y[e] moone in her prime, which is y[e] thyrd day after the coniunction, or, as we commonly cal it, the newe moone. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1627) 49 Take no calfe that is calued within the prime, which is counted the fiue dayes after the change. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 162 When the Moon is changed untill her prime and appearance, these beasts..take boughs,..and then look upon the Moon. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. i. (1718) 129 Falls have their risings, wainings have their primes. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Prime of the Moon*, signifies the New Moon, at her first Appearing, or about Three Days after the Change, at which time she is said to be primed.

6. *fig.* The beginning or first age of anything.

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. i. (MS. Bodl. 263) lf. 11/1 It was off chaunge to hem a newe pryme For to beholde a thing disnaturalle. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *St. Kath.* IV. 1698 The maister principal..Of hir doctryne was ful ioyeful and gladde; For god had poynted in hym a newe pryme. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. iv. § 6 Let them cast backe their eies..and marke what was done in the prime of the World. 1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* IV. Plays 1873 III. 176 Betwixt the ends of those things and their primes. 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 124 The Daffodil, the Primrose, with the other primes and dawnings of the Spring. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* viii. 303 *note*, In the first conversion of the Franks, or in the prime of that church.

b. The beginning or first age of the world.

1616 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Seiges Jerus.* i, Who in the Prime, when all things first began, Made all for Man, and for himselfe made Man. 1814 WORDSW. *Wh. Doe* VII. 360 Thou, thou art not a Child of Time, But Daughter of the Eternal Prime. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lvi, Dragons of the prime, That tare each other in their slime.

7. The first season of the year (when this began at the vernal equinox); spring. (So OF. *prime*.)

1541 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VIII. 641 This prime the French King entendith to work great maisteries against th Empereur in sundry places. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 615 A thousand Winters, and a thousand Primes. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XCVII, The teeming Autumne big with ritch increase, Bearing the wanton burthen of the prime. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 770 The fields are florid with unfading prime. 1885 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (1887) III. 82 Winter had gone..and Prime had come to it with his roses and orange blossoms.

8. The 'springtime' of human life; the time of early manhood or womanhood, from about 21 to 28 years of age. (Sometimes distinguished from sense 9 as the *prime of youth*.) Now *rare*.

1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* I. i. 8 My discent..inferiour far To gratious fortunes of my tender youth: For there in prime and pride of all my yeeres..In secret I possest a worthy dame. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 248 And will she yet abase her eyes on me, That cropt the Golden prime of this sweet Prince? 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 158 But when he was out of his childhood, and grown to be a lusty youth,..and in the prime of his youth. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 106 Whereof in the prime of my adolescency..I had the full proofe. 1645 MILTON *Sonn.* IX, Lady that in the prime of earliest youth, Wisely hath shun'd the broad way and the green. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 282 ₱3 They had by this time passed their Prime, and got on the wrong side of Thirty. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. ii, He was then past his prime, being twenty-eight years and three quarters old. 1770 *Junius Lett.* XXXVI. (1820) 171 The vices operate like age..and in the prime of youth leave the character broken and exhausted. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) III. xvi. 160 She followed to the grave..her only son, the heir and hope of the Monarchy, just entering on his prime. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* XXII, There was he, in the prime of youthful manhood.

III. That which is first in quality or character.

9. Of human life: The period or state of greatest perfection or vigour, before strength begins to decay. (Sometimes distinguished from sense 8 as *prime of age*, or *of middle age*.)

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 385 In yonger men it is faster, in the prime of our age more rare and hollow. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1703) 180 When he is past his prime, his vigour is perpetually wearing off. *c* 1718 PRIOR *Ladle* 80 The honest farmer and his wife, To years declin'd from prime of life. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* V. 498 Nought trends so silent as the foot of time; Hence we mistake our autumn for our prime. 1802 WORDSW. *Sailor's Mother*, A Woman on the road I met, Not old, though something past her prime. 1838 LYTTON *Calderon* I, The king was yet in the prime of middle age. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* XXXIX, He was still in the prime of life, not more than four-and-forty. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 342 Those years are the prime of physical as well as of intellectual vigour. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* ii. 30 When a man has arrived at the prime of life..he is apt to become sensitive on the subject of his age.

b. Of things, material or immaterial: The best or most flourishing stage or state; the state of full perfection.

Prime of grease: cf. *pride of grease*, PRIDE *sb.*[1] 9, quot. 1688.

c 1536 in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* (1872) I. 410 Plesantly I am plyghte in the prime of my fortune! *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* vi. 34 As Greece affoorded in her chiefest prime. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 105 They are onely for the owners pastime in the prime of sommer. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 11 It may be said, that the world was then in his prime and best dayes. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 202 *April*... Flowers in Prime or yet lasting, Anemonies,..Cyclamen, Bell-flower, Dens Caninus. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 188/1 Prime of his Grease [is] a term used to a Boar when he is full Fat. 1794 BLAKE *Songs Exper., Little Girl Lost* iii, Where the summer's prime Never fades away. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Will* i. (1832) 91 The second week in November is the time when the rabbits are usually killed, as the skins are then in full prime. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 259 Those trees which have been cut before they had reached their prime. 1830 TENNYSON *Recoll. Arab. Nts.* ii, A goodly time, For it was in the golden prime Of good Haroun Alraschid. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vi. § 16. 178 A building cannot be considered as in its prime until four or five centuries have passed over it.

10. The choicest, principal, or chief member or members of a company or number of persons or things. (The later examples may be absolute uses of PRIME *a.*)

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. iv. 166 The father of Phisitions, and the primes of Keruers and painters, namely, Hippocrates, and Phidias and Apelles. 1599 B. R. in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1818) II. 57 The red rose..of all hearbes and flowers the prime and soveraigne. 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World my Masters* I. i. 96 A fellow whose only glory is to be prime of the company. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 413 Among the Prime in Splendour. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 432 Prime of the flock, and choicest of the stall. 1804 WOROSW. *Afflict. Margaret* iii, He was among the prime in worth. 1844 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 19 Hard it is, 'mid gifts so sweet Choosing out the prime.

b. The best, choicest, most attractive or desirable part of anything.

1635 R. BOLTON *Comf. Afft. Consc.* (ed. 2) 343 He now gives up the flower and prime of all his abilities to the highest Majesty. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. i, [He] always chused to have the prime of everything. 1873 E. SMITH *Foods* 63 The 'prime' of three shoulders and other joints.

IV. 11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: †**prime day**: see quots.; **prime-song** *Hist.* [repr. OE. *primsang*], the office or service of prime (= sense 1).

1574 W. BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* iii. (1577) 12 b, The Sea men do imagin a *prime day, which is the halfe quarter of the Moone. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VII. I. (1636) 739 When the Moone is three daies and 18 houres, which is the halfe quarter of the Moone, the Sea-men doe call that time the Prime day, because the Moone is then 4 points to the Eastward of the Sunne. *c* 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* xvi. (Schröer) 40 Ðæt seofonfealde ȝetæl..dægredsang, *primsang, undernsang, middæȝsang [etc.]. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 272. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. II. 126 At the end of prime-song, all the clergy went in procession from the choir to the chapter-house.

Prime (prəim), *sb.*[2] [Absolute use of PRIME *a.*, or of its Lat., Fr., or other equivalent. (Senses 7 and 8 may be different words.)]

I. 1. *Arith.* A prime number: see PRIME *a.* 7.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. vii. (1636) 25 But such [numbers] as cannot bee divided but that there will remaine some odde unite, those are called Primes. 1709–29 V. MANDEY *Syst. Math., Arith.* 22 Numbers are Primes between themselves, all which Unity only measures, as 5, 7, 9: also 3, 11, 13. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 54 If a number cannot be divided by some quantity less than the square root of the same, that number is a prime, or cannot be divided by any number whatever. 1875 TODHUNTER *Algebra* (ed. 7) lii. § 705 Thus p^r is divisible by p, and is therefore not a prime.

2. A subdivision of any standard measure or dimension, which is itself subdivided in the same ratio into seconds, and so on; e. g. $\frac{1}{60}$ of a degree, a minute ($\frac{1}{60}$ of which is in its turn a *second*); the twelfth part of a foot, an inch; or, with some, $\frac{1}{12}$ of an inch; in Scottish Troy weight for gold and silver, $\frac{1}{24}$ of a grain, itself consisting of 24 seconds, etc. [So obs. F. *prime*.]

Primes, seconds, etc., were formerly used instead of decimals.

1604 in Moryson *Itinerary* I. (1617) 282 (Table of Scottish Weights of Coins) [1 denier] 24 Graines; [1 grain] 24 Primes; [1 prime] 24 Seconds [etc.]. *Ibid.*, xx. s. [sterling]= 06 pennyweights, 10 graines, 16 mites, 18 droits, 10 periots, English Weight; 07 deniers, 21 graines, 07 primes, 01 seconds, 09 thirds, 19 fourths, Scottish Weight. 1641 in R. W. Cochran-Patrick *Rec. Coinage Scotl.* (1876) I. Introd. 32 The pund Troy English consisting of 12 oz..is equall to 12 oz 5 drs 9 gr 18 pr Scots or 169,002 primes Scots. 1695 W. LOWNDES *Amendm. Silv. Coin* 66 And one other Piece which may be called the Prime, which shall be equal to.. a present standard peny. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 123 Inches by Inches, produce Primes, or (12th) Parts (of an Inch); Inches by (12th) Parts, produce Seconds, or 12th Parts of the 12th Part of an Inch. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Degree*, Thus, a Degree, as being the integer or unite, is denoted by °, a first minute or prime by ′, a second by 2 or ″, a third by 3 or ‴, etc. Accordingly 3 Degrees, 25 minutes, 16 thirds, are written 3°. 25′. 0″. 16‴. 18.. B. GREENLEAF (Webster 1890), 12 seconds (″) make 1 inch or prime. 12 inches or primes (′) make one foot.

b. In decimal fractions: see quots. Now *Obs.* or *rare*.

1608 R. NORTON tr. *Stevin's Disme* C ij, Each tenth part of the vnity of the Comencement, wee call the Prime, whose signe is thus (1)..3(1) 7(2) 5(3) 9(4) [= 0·3759], that is to say 3 Primes, 7 Seconds, 5 Thirds, 9 Fourths..of valeu. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. iv. 52 Deuide each foote

of the Rule..into decimals or Tenths, and each Tenth or Prime of the Rule into Seconds. 1695 E. Hatton *Merch. Mag.* 83 That place in a Decimal Fraction next the prick is called Primes, being so many Tenth parts. 1806 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 66 The 1st place of decimals, counted from the left-hand towards the right, is called the place of primes, or 10ths; the 2d is the place of seconds, or 100ths.

c. *Surveying.* A linear measure of $\frac{1}{10}$ or .1 of a pole or perch.

1658 Phillips, *Prime*, is in Surveying, an exact part containing 19 inches and four fift parts of an inch.

d. *Printing.* The symbol ′ or ', written above and to the right of a letter or figure, to denote primes, or merely to distinguish it from another not so marked. [So F. *prime* in Algebra.]

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Prime*, (*Printing*) a mark over a reference letter (*a′*, *b″*, etc.) to distinguish it from letters (*a*, *b*, etc.) not so marked. [Usually read '*a* dash', etc.]

3. *Chem.* A single atom as a unit in combination; a combining equivalent.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 627 The nitre contains five primes of oxygen, of which three, combining with the three of charcoal, will furnish three of carbonic oxide gas, while the remaining two will convert the one prime of sulphur into sulphurous acid gas. The single prime of nitrogen is, therefore, in this view, disengaged alone.

4. *Music.* a. Short for *prime tone* (Prime *a.* 9): The fundamental note or generator, as distinguished from the harmonics or partial tones. b. The 'interval' of a unison; *superfluous prime*, a chromatic semitone. c. 'The lowest note of any two notes forming an interval' (Stainer & Barrett).

1788 Cavallo in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 239 If a string stretched between two fixed points..be struck, it will produce a sound called the prime, first or key-note. 1866 Engel *Nat. Mus.* ii. 25 It must..be remembered that a semitone is called small when it consists of a superfluous prime, as C—C♯, A♭—A♮; and that it is called large when it consists of a minor second, as C—D♭, F♯—G. 1881 Broadhouse *Mus. Acoustics* 135 The fundamental or prime partial tone, or simply the *prime*. 1884 Sir G. A. Macfarren in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 93/2 Thus, $\frac{E}{C}$, the fourth and fifth harmonic, produce C, the prime or generator, at the interval of two octaves under the lower of those two notes.

5. *Fencing.* †a. The lower half of a sword. *Obs.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xix. (Roxb.) 159/2 The sword is diuided into two parts, namely into the Prime and the Secunde. The Prime is measured from the hilt to the Midle of the Rapier. 1692 Sir W. Hope *Fencing-Master* (ed. 2) 3 The Strong, Fort, or Prime of the Blade is from the Shell to the middle of the Blade.

b. (Also *preem.*) A position in fencing: the first of the eight parries or guards in sword-play, used to protect the head; also, a thrust in such a position. [F. *prime.*]

1710 Palmer *Proverbs* 203 Which they wou'd find of more satisfaction and use in the conduct of life, than tierce and cart, prime and second, dancing and dress. 1730 *Gentl. Tutor for Small Sword* 8 Some teach upon a Preem with the Edge upwards. *Ibid.* 13 The Third [Parry] is, turning your Hand in Preem, You may parry and thrust him at the same time. 1889 *Badminton Libr., Fencing* ii. 44 *Prime*, the hand in pronation opposite the left shoulder; the arm hent, the elbow lowered somewhat, the point low and a little outside the lower line.

II. Related to Prima vista, Primero.

†6. *Cards.* A hand in primero consisting of a card from each of the four suits. Also, an old game of cards, by some identified with primero. *Obs.*

1598 Florio, *Prima*,..also a game at cardes called Prime, Primero, or Primaunista. 1599 Minsheu *Span. Dial.* 26 *M.* I was a small prime. *L.* I am flush...*O.* I made fiue and fiftie, with which I win his prime [*mato su primera*]. 1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. (1881) 45 He that wil not pluck a card, is not worthy of a prime, but..he that can be flush, may hetter carrie the rest. *a* 1612 Harington *Epigr.* II. xcix. *Marcus at Primero*, For either Faustus prime is with three knaves, Or Marcus never can encounter right. 1616 B. Jonson *Epigr.* cxii. 22 There's no vexation, that can make thee prime. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 142 The prime is four cards of different suits. 1816 Singer *Hist. Cards* 245 He who holds the prime (primero), that is, a sequence of the best cards, and a good trump, is sure to be successful over his adversary, and hence the game has its denomination. *Ibid.* 246 The varieties which daily occur at Primero, as the greater and lesser flush, the great and little Prime.

III. Of uncertain origin and position.

7. *Basket-making.* A kind of stout conical bodkin.

1894 *Parker's Gloss. Her.* 46 The four implements, viz. prime, iron, cutting-knife, and out-sticker, used in basket-making are represented on the lasigain of the Basket-makers' Company.

8. The footstep of a deer; cf. Prick *sb.* 1 c.

1847-78 in Halliwell.

Prime, *sb.*[3] [f. Prime *v.*[1]]

†1. The priming of a gun. In quot. 1655, perhaps the pan for the priming. *Obs.*

1655 Mrq. Worcester *Cent. Inv.* § 44 A perfect Pistol..with Prime, Powder and Fire-lock. 1706 Phillips, *Prime of a Gun*, the Powder that is put in the Pan, or Touch-hole. 1738 Wesley *Wks.* (1830) I. 164 He went and got fresh prime, beat the flint with his key and..shot himself through the head. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), The..priming-iron..serves to clear the inside of the touch hole, and render it fit to receive the prime. 1823 W. Faux *Mem. Days in Amer.* 48 The colonel..then attempted to shoot himself, but had no prime.

attrib. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Priming*, That so they may put in the prime-powder, or touch-powder, to fire off the piece.

†2. A first coat of paint; priming. *Obs.*

1658 W. Sanderson *Graphice* 58 Lay your ground or Prime therein of Flesh-Colour. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* VII. xxxiv. 49 The Prime is made thus. 1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* s. v. *Face*, You ought to cover rather too much than too little of your ground with this prime.

Prime (prəim), *a.* (*adv.*) [= F. *prime* adj. (now only in certain phrases), ad. L. *prim-us* first.]

1. First in order of time or occurrence; early, young, youthful; primitive, primary.

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III. 34 And myȝte nat passe þe poynte of her prime age. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4587 In the houre of pryme dayes thyne hoege luf shewed thow me. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* viii. 191 Vonge men of pryme berde. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* R vj, He was in the prime floure of his youth. 1587 Goloing *De Mornay* xxvi. (1617) 441 It befell in the prime time of the world. 1639 Laud *Wks.* (1849) II. 93 If the speech he of the prime Christian Church. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 273 If the prime Swarm be broken, the second will both cast and swarm the sooner. 1850 S. Dobell *Roman* vii, The men of whom I speak Lived by the prime tradition.

2. Of persons: First in rank, dignity, influence, authority, or importance; highest in degree; principal, chief, foremost.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 72 Prospero, the prime Duke, being so reputed In dignity. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 162 Haue I not made you The prime man of the State? 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 206 These are chosen.. out of the Nobilitie and primest Magistrates, both of the Provinces and Citizens. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 301 Rich. Smith..had been prime Mourner at his Brother's Funeral. 1707 E. Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* III. xi. (ed. 22) 357 [The Lord Mayor] upon the Death of the King, is said to be prime Person of England. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* III. liii. 155 The nobility and prime gentry of the nation. 1862 Goulburn *Pers. Relig.* III. ix. (1873) 232 He was God's prime agent in the spread of the Gospel.

3. First in importance, excellence, or value; principal, chief, main; of primary importance.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 425 My prime request (Which I do last pronounce) is..If you be Mayd, or no? 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 229 To come, with her, (Katherine our Queene) before the primest Creature That's Parragon'd o' th' World. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* iv. 80 It might..be numbred among the fishes of primest note. 1717 Prior *Alma* II. 364 That prime ill, a talking wife. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 110 Waterford and Wexford..have constantly enjoyed a prime Place in my Mind. 1814 Wordsw. *Sonn.*, '*From the dark chambers of dejection freed*', A soaring spirit is their prime delight. 1874 H. R. Reynolds *John Bapt.* VI. i. 359 The prime intention of each Evangelist is to establish the same sublime position.

4. 'First-class', 'first-rate'; of the best quality; now used esp. of cattle and provisions.

Prime fish, the more valuable kinds of fish caught for food: opposed to Offal sense 3, q. v.

1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 37 Shee was a shippe of a 100 tonnes, a prime sayler. 1634 *Relat. Ld. Baltimore's Plantation* (1865) 12 As good, (if not much better) than the primest parcell of English ground. 1663 Cowley *Disc. Govt. Cromwell* Verses & Ess. (1669) 75 This Son of fortune, Cromwell (who was himself one of the primest of her Jests). 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 1 The Ships were all in prime Order, all lately rebuilt. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract Agric.* II. 1032 Removing the lambs from the ewes.. in order to complete them on young clover or other sorts of 'prime keep'. 1833 Ht. Martineau *T. Tyne* ii. 28 Coal enough—and no little of a prime quality,—was destroyed at the pit-mouth. 1884 *Brit. Alm. & Comp.* 29 Soles, turbots, and brills, which are technically termed 'prime' fish. 1892 E. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 285 The butcher won't cut prime joints off a hullock.

5. Sexually excited, ruttish.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iii. 403 Were they as prime as Goates, as hot as Monkeyes, As salt as Wolues in pride.

6. First in order of existence or development; primary, original, fundamental; from which others are derived, or on which they depend.

Prime feathers, primary feathers: see Primary *a.* 5.

1639 Laud *Wks.* (1849) II. 152 Excommunication on their part was not the prime cause of this division. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* lix, The prime root shooteth downwards like a Cinquefoile. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 17 The prime Cause of our British Malady the Scurvy. 1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 156 The prime middle feathers on the tail are red. 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* i. 51 According to the prime postulate not of the philosophy of Socrates only, but of Plato and Aristotle also. 1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 8 What the prime form of these undulations may be we cannot tell.

7. *Arith.* Of a number: Having no integral factors except itself and unity. So *prime divisor, factor, quotient*, etc. b. Of two or more numbers in relation to each other: Having no common measure except unity.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* VII. def. xii. 186 A prime (or first) number is that, which onely vnitie doth measure. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* VII. xxiii. (1714) 156 Numbers prime the one to the other,..are the least of all numbers that have the same proportion with them. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 5 Six..though it may be made by Addition of Five and One, yet shall it not be Prime. 1722 Horsley in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 327 Two or more numbers, which have no common integral devisor, besides unity, are said to be Prime with respect to one another. 1795 Hutton *Math. Dict.* II. 276 Prime Numbers are..otherwise called Simple, or Incomposite numbers. *Ibid.* 279 The whole number, whether it be Prime or composite. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Mechanics* II. vii. 30 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) Making the number of teeth and the number of leaves prime to each other, that is, such that no integer divides both exactly. 1875 Todhunter *Algebra* (ed. 7) iii. § 703 If *a* and *b* be each of them prime to *c*, then *ab* is prime to *c*. *Ibid.* § 708 A number can be resolved into prime factors in only one way. *Ibid.* § 713 If *n* he a prime number, and *N* prime to *n*, then $N^{n-1}-1$ is a multiple of *n*. (Fermat's Theorem.) *Ibid.* § 717 If *n* he a prime number, $1+\lfloor n-1 \rfloor$ is divisible by *n*. (Wilson's Theorem.)

8. First in numerical order, as in *prime meridian*, the first meridian (of any system of reckoning).

1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* xix. 330 The meridian from which the reckoning begins is called the prime meridian.

9. Special collocations and phrases: a. prime dun, an artificial fly in angling: cf. Dun *sb.*[1] 3; prime entry, an entry of two-thirds of a ship's cargo liable to duty, made before discharge (on which an estimate of the duty is paid): cf. Post entry 2a (Bithell *Counting-ho. Dict.* 1882); prime figure: see quot.; prime function (*Eccl.*): see quot.; †prime number, the Golden Number = Prime *sb.*[1] 4; see also 7; prime tint: see quot.; prime tone (*Music*), the fundamental note of a compound tone. Also *prime* Conductor, Cost, Mover, Serjeant, Vizier, Warden: see the sbs.

1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 309 *Prime-dun. Wings, of the feather got from the quill of a starling's wing. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5) *Prime Figure*. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Prime Figure*, is that which cannot be divided into any other Figures more simple than it self; as a Triangle in Planes, the Pyramid in Solids; For all Planes are made of the First, all Bodies or Solids compounded of the Second. 1866 *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 253 *Prime Function. From the Credo inclusive to the end of the Office. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 9 In what year you would know what is the 'Prime Number, add 1 to the date thereof, and then divide it by 19, and that which remaineth upon the Division..is the Number required. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* xii. 96 The first we shall call 'prime tints, by which is meant any colour or colours on the surfaces of objects. 1881 Broadhouse *Mus. Acoustics* vii. 130 The *prime tone is always the sound which is called by the name which the note bears, as C, B, A, or any other note. This tone is called the prime tone because..it is always much louder than any of the constituent parts of the sound.

b. Prime vertical: (*a*) in full *prime vertical circle*, a great circle of the heavens passing through the east and west points of the horizon, and through the zenith, where it cuts the meridian at right angles; (*b*) short for *prime vertical dial*, a dial the plane of which lies in that of the prime vertical circle, a north and south dial.

Prime vertical transit instrument, a transit instrument the telescope of which revolves in the plane of the prime vertical, for observing the transit of stars over this circle.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* VII. xiv. 21 If a Plane shall decline from the Prime Vertical, and incline to the Horizon. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Prime Verticals*, or *Direct Erect North or South Dyals*, are those whose Planes lie parallel to the Prime Vertical Circle. 1761 Dunn in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 185 In taking altitudes, I always observe, when the sun, or other celestial body, is as near the prime vertical, or east and west azimuth, as possible. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* IV. xxvi. (1879) 147.

†c. *At, of prime face* [F. *de prime face*], at first sight, Prima facie. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 870 (919) This accident so petous was to here And ek so lyk a soth at pryme face. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. vi. (Skeat) I. 57 At the prime face, me semed them noble and glorious to all the people. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10173 But thow make resistence Be tymes & at prime face. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xv. 56 It appiered of prymeface, that the heuens were broken and parted a sondre.

d. *Prime ratio*: the initial limiting ratio between two variable quantities which simultaneously recede from definite fixed values or limits. (Correl. to *ultimate ratio.*)

The *method of prime and ultimate ratios* is essentially the same as the *method of limits* in the differential and integral calculus (see Limit *sb.* 2 b).

B. as *adv.* In prime order, excellently. *colloq.*

1648 Gage *West Ind.* 148 If the Indians bring that which is not prime good, they shall surely be lashed. 1785 Burns *To James Smith* iv, My barmie noddle's working prime. 1886 C. Scott *Sheep-farming* 96 The hoggets will be prime fat hy Christmas.

Prime (prəim), *v.*[1] [Origin uncertain.

If sense 1 was the source of Primage, Primegilt, it must be older than the quotations show. The fact that, in most of the senses, 'priming' is a *first* operation preliminary to something else, suggests connexion with L. *primus.*]

1. *trans.* To fill, charge, load. Now chiefly *dial.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. vi. 213 Our kervalis howis ladis and prymys he With buge charge of siluir in quantite. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Ivstine* Pref., To read as birds skip from bow to bough, more to prime their hils, then benefit their bodies. 1791 Leamont *Poems* 109 Her bottle prim'd came last night frae the town. 1805 McIndoe *Poems* 149 John calmly prim'd his aose. 1883 G. McMichael *Way thr. Ayrshire* 126 The injector for priming the steam boiler.

2. To snpply (a fire-arm of old-fashioned type, or more strictly its pan) with gunpowder for communicating fire to a charge; also, to lay a train of powder to (any charge, a mine, etc.); cf. Priming *vbl. sb.*[1] 1, 2. Also *intr.* or *absol.*

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* II. i. 17 He ought to haue his peece readie charged and primed. *Ibid.* III. i. 35 Then to prime his pan with touch powder. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xiv. 88 We took a Pistol.., and..prim'd it with well dry'd Gun-powder. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* ix, Before he had time to prime again. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 251 The commanding officer orders the battalion to prime and load. 1873 E. Spon *Workshop*

Receipts Ser. I. 127/2 Rockets are primed with mealed powder and spirits of wine. 1895 G. MEREDITH *Amazing Marriage* I. viii, Midway on the lake he perceived his boatman about to prime a pistol.

† b. To put (powder) in the touch-pan. *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* v. v, An old Hargubuzier..Could prime his poulder, and giue fire, and hit, All in a twinckling.

3. *fig.* and *transf.* a. To charge, fill, or fully furnish (a person) beforehand *with* information which he may subsequently give forth or otherwise use.

1791 CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 130. V. 44, I primed my lips with such a ready charge of flattery, that [etc.]. 1800 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 254 All that I can say is that I am ready primed, and that if all matters suit, I shall go off with a dreadful explosion. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 234 Primed with their morning's knowledge as they appeared to be. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Sept. 5/3 Every man present..is primed with a speech which he is not satisfied till he has delivered.

b. To fill with liquor.

1823 *Hints for Oxford* 73 A determination when they sit down to table to have a row as soon as they are primed, and often before they rise they commence the work of destruction on glasses and plates and decanters. 1854 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gen. Bounce* viii, A fat little man, primed with port.

4. *To prime a pump*: see quots., and cf. FANG *v.*[2] 2, FETCH *v.* 2 c. (= F. *charger la pompe.*) *local.*

a 1840– [In common use in south of Scotland]. 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *To prime a pump*, to pour water down the tube with the view of saturating the sucker, so causing it to swell, and act effectually in bringing up water. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Prime*, to pour water into a pump bucket to make it lift. When a pump bucket becomes dry and leaky and fails to induce suction, it is said to have lost its *primin.* [Known in South Yorksh.]

5. To cover (a surface of wood, canvas, etc.) with a ground or first colour or coat of paint, or with size, oil, etc. to prevent the paint from being absorbed: cf. PRIMING *vbl. sb.*[1] 3, 4.

1609 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Rec. for primyng wood ijs. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. XXXIV. 49 To Paint them, you must first Prime them. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 182 His ..works are chiefly..on a fine linen cloth, smoothly primed with a proper tone to help the harmony of his shadows. 1801 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint.* i. (1848) 350 A plane or tablet primed with white. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 220 The intention of priming the ground with size or oil is to prevent the very rapid absorption of the colours.

† b. *transf.* To 'make up' (the face, etc.) with cosmetics. *Obs.*

1609 [see *priming colour*, PRIMING *vbl. sb.*[1] 8]. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Sat. Poetry* Poet. Wks. (1686) 172 Commend her Beauty, and bely her Glass, By which she every morning primes her face. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* II. 18 July Let. i, Her face was primed and patched from the chin up to the eyes. 1782 J. TRUMBULL *McFingal* 56 Your gay sparks..With wampom'd blankets hid their laces, And like their sweethearts, primed their faces.

6. *intr. Engineering.* Of an engine boiler: To let water pass to the cylinder in the form of spray along with the steam.

1832 *Edin. Rev.* LVI. 139 The steam..is charged with water suspended in it in minute subdivision—an effect called by engineers *priming*. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 456/2 The carrying over of water with the steam. ..There are moments when this effect is so violent, that it manifests itself externally in the form of an abundant fall of rain from the top of the funnel. The engine is then said to prime; and this takes place especially when the boiler is too full. 1849 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.* VIII. 182 When a steam-vessel came from sea and entered the Thames, she began to prime at the moment of passing from salt to fresh water. 1881 THWAITE *Factories & Workshops*, etc. (1882) 138 If a boiler foams or primes, it is because it has insufficient steam room or because the feed water is dirty.

Hence **Pri·med** *ppl. a.*, prepared to receive paint.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Painting*, The Primed Cloth, which is usually good Canvas made smooth, sized over with a little Honey, and when dry'd, whited over with Size and Whiting..upon which you paint. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 64 Having first made a rough sketch upon your primed cloth with white chalk.

Prime (prəim), *v.*[2] [f. PRIME *a.* or *sb.*[1] With sense 2 cf. F. *primer* to take the first place, lead, anticipate, outstrip, f. *prime* PRIME *a.*]

† 1. *intr.* Of the moon: To enter on the first phase; to become new, appear first after the change.

1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* LXXII. vii, Vntill the Moone shall leaue to prime, waste, chaunge, and to encrease. 1647 J. HEYDON *Discov. Fairfax* 6 So long as the Sun shall shine, or the Moon prime.

2. To be first; to domineer; to lord it. So *to prime it.* ? *Obs.*

1756 F. GREVILLE *Maxims, Charac. & Refl.* 78 Whether men like best to prime over others, or to have others prime over them. 1805 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* (1830) I. 332 Lessing loved to prime, and was adapted for it. 1821 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 340 Harvard will still prime it over us with her twenty Professors.

3. Of a tide: To come at a shorter interval: usually in PRIMING *vbl. sb.*[2] (So F. *primer.*)

1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* viii. § 267 At the time of the spring tides, the interval between the corresponding tides of successive days is less than the average, being only about 24 hours 38 minutes (instead of 24 hours 51 minutes), and then the tides are said to prime. At the neap tides, the interval is greater than the mean—about 25 hours 6 minutes, and the tide lags.

Prime (prəim), *v.*[3] Now only *dial.* [Origin obscure. ? Related to *proyne*, PRUNE.] *trans.* To prune or trim (trees). Also *fig.*

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 86 b, The vine being..primed multiplieth the more. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 114 They..prime and draw such woods as grow too thick and obscure. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* IV. ii, Two-edged winds that prime The maiden blossoms. 1631 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, To Newton for priming our trees iiijs. 1790 CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* iii. Gloss. 172 *Priming* a tree, is pruning it. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words*, *Priming*, pruning the lower, or washboughs of a tree. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Prime*, to trim up the stems of trees; to give them the first dressing or training. 1884 *American* VII. 350 All he needs is to prime down extravagances and modify excesses in voice and expression.

Prime (prəim), *v.*[4] [Origin unascertained.] *intr.* Of a fish: To leap or 'rise'.

1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 41 In fine sunshiny days, carps will often *prime* about noon and swim about the edges of a pond to catch such flies as fall upon the surface of the water. *Ibid.* 168 *Prime*, fish are said to prime when they leap out of the water. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iii. (1880) 76 When the angler notes a bubble or two..left after the priming of large fish. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xii. (1884) 93 The bream are 'priming' in shoals on the top of the water.

Primecocks, obs. form of PRINCOX.

† **Pri·meful**, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PRIME *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Characterized by being in the prime.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxix. (1612) 361 A paire of Loues, fresh in their primefull dayes.

† **Pri·megilt.** *Sc. Obs.* In 6–7 pryme-, prym-. [? from PRIME *v.*[1] I + *gilt* = *gelt*, GELD, payment.] = PRIMAGE 1.

1518–19 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1869) I. 187 To be furit to the port of Deip in France for the fraucht of xxvj s. and xvj s. the most chairge frie of all vther chairges except pryme gilt. 1576 *Ibid.* (1882) IV. 54 The pryme-giltt, quhilk was gevin be the liberaltie of merchantis, hes bene in all tymes past vplifted and spent be the marinaris in vane and wicked vses. 1621 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.* (1816) IV. 668/2 Þe prymgilt To be vplifted for sustentatioun Of the pure and decayit Marineris wtin The said toun of leith. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I.* (1817) V. 93/2 Grantit..the indraucht thairof and prymegilt of all shipes coming to the said port.

Primely (prəi·mli), *adv.* [f. PRIME *a.* + -LY[2].]

1. In the first place, in the highest degree; firstly, primarily, originally. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1613 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* II. (1614) D j, The Nightingale records againe What thou dost primely sing. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. § 13 Some parts of it [natural law] are primely necessary, others by supposition and accident. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. Pref., The application..made to men's Reason and Understanding (as the part primely affected).

2. Excellently well; excellently. *colloq.*

c 1746 COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 40 Theaw looks primely. 1755–73 JOHNSON, *Primely*..2. Excellently, supremely well. A low sense. 1873 A. G. MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* 26 He who this night dares the road, Should have his good steed primely shod. 1900 A. LANG in *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 367/1 It was primely witty to half-poison somebody with a surreptitious dose of medicine.

Pri·me Mi·nister. [PRIME *a.* 2, MINISTER *sb.* 2, 3.]

† 1. *generally.* Used in the ordinary sense of the two words: A principal or chief minister, servant, or agent. Often in *pl. Obs.*

1646 BP. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* 11 To effectuate his private Designes, he made much of some few prime leading Ministers. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 337 He [Charles I] received advice and information from some of his prime ministers of that kingdom [Ireland]. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 355 The emperor of China and several of his prime ministers are turnd Christians. 1713 M. HENRY *Meekness & Quietn. Spirit* (1822) 143 The apostles, those prime ministers of state in Christ's kingdom. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 May 2/3 Those who were jealous of too much personal power being placed in the hands of a single statesman were accustomed to describe all the leading members of the Administration as 'the Prime Ministers of State' in order to prevent the title being arrogated by one among them.

2. The first or principal minister or servant of any sovereign, ruler, or state, or more vaguely of any person of rank or position; = *premier minister*, PREMIER *a.* 1 b, *sb.* a.

Applied descriptively to the chief minister of some foreign rulers, before it became usual in sense 3; but in the 19th c. largely extended from the English use.

1655 LD. NORWICH in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 144 He bein in close treaty with the Pr. of Condés prime minister. *a* 1678 MARVELL in *Casquet of Lit.* (1873) I. 310/1 Time, the prime minister of death, There's nought can bribe his honest will. 1678 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Feb., I had a long discourse with the Conte de Castel Mellor, lately Prime Minister in Portugal. 1730 T. BOSTON *View Covt. Grace* (1771) 212 The prime Minister of the Kingdom of Egypt. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 168 Cardinal Tencin, who, on the death of Cardinal Fleury, assumed the lead in the French councils, was now regarded as Prime Minister. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 248 The Moollah ..had charge of the prime minister's son (a boy of sixteen when I saw him). 1882 *Whitaker's Alm.* 333 Japan..Prime Minister, Sanjô Saneyoshi. 1889 *Ibid.* 516 Sweden..Prime Minister, Baron Bildt. 1884 JESSOPP in *19th Cent.* Jan. 110 The prior was the abbot's prime minister.

3. In Great Britain (in early use, *prime minister of state*): A descriptive designation, which has gradually grown to be the official title of the First Minister of State or leader of the administration.

Originally merely descriptive and unofficial; in the early 18th c. (perh. from its prior application in sense 2 to the sole minister of a despotic ruler) odious (see quot. 1733); applied opprobriously to Walpole, and disowned by him, as later by Lord North. Little used in later part of 18th c., *premier* being often substituted, also *first minister*; became usual by the middle of the 19th c., and began to creep into official use from 1878. In 1905 fully recognized, and the precedence of the Prime Minister defined by King Edward VII. For fuller history, see A. F. Robbins in *N. & Q.* 8th s. XI. 69, and onward to 10th s. IX. 425; also Morley *Walpole* vii.

1694 GIBSON in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 231 My Lord Keeper, who is..(what my Lord Burleigh .. was) Prime-Minister of State. 1698 EVELYN in *Thoresby's Corr.* (ed. Hunter) I. 345 The Earl of Leicester, prime minister of State to Queen Elizabeth. 1704 ST. WEST *Let. to Harley* 29 Aug. in *Portland Papers* IV. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 119, I have heard of people's talk, that..if the Court had appointed my Lord Rochester, or any other person to be the Prime Minister, it would have been the same thing to you, and that your aim is in time to be the Prime Minister yourself. 1733 *Fog's Jrnl.* 28 Apr., In Countries where Royal Prerogative is limited by Laws, the Name of prime Minister has been always odious. 1734–5 C. D'ANVERS *Craftsman* No. 446 P 3 The late Earl of Oxford stands charged, in the Impeachment against Him, with being the Prime, if not the sole Minister, and engrossing to Himself the absolute Management and Direction of all Affairs. 1741 LD. HARDWICK in *Gentl. Mag.* XI. 405 It has not been yet pretended that he [Walpole] assumes the Title of Prime Minister, or indeed, that it is aplied to him by any but his Enemies. 1741 WALPOLE *Sp. Ho. Comm.* in Doran *Lond. in Jacob. T.* (1877) II. 89 Having invested me with a kind of mock dignity, and styled me a *Prime Minister*, they impute to me an unpardonable abuse of that chimerical authority, which only they created and conferred. 1747 *Biog. Brit.* I. 379 Yet be [Bacon] behaved..towards the Earl of Salisbury, who was now become Lord Treasurer and Prime-Minister, with submission and respect. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 254 When there was a lord treasurer, that great officer was generally prime minister: but..it was not till the time of Walpole that the first lord of the Treasury was considered as the head of the executive government. 1878 (July 13) *Treaty of Berlin*, The Earl of Beaconsfield, First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister of Her Britannic Majesty. 1894 *Times* 5 Mar. 10/4 The Queen has summoned the Earl of Rosebery, K.G...and offered him the post of Prime Minister vacated by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P. 1899 LD. ROSEBERY in *Anglo-Saxon Rev.* June 105 The Prime Minister, as he is now called, is technically and practically the Chairman of an Executive Committee of the Privy Council, or rather, perhaps, of Privy Councillors, the influential foreman of an executive jury. 1905 *King's Warrant* 2 Dec., Whereas We taking it into Our Royal consideration that the precedence of Our Prime Minister has not been declared or defined by due authority .. We do hereby declare Our Royal Will and Pleasure that..the Prime Minister of Us, Our Heirs and Successors shall have place and precedence next after the Archbishop of York.

b. Also the official designation of the leader of the administration in some of the self-governing British colonies and 'dominions beyond the sea'.

The usual title of the chief of the ministry in the colonies is PREMIER; in Canada and in Australia this is retained in most cases for the chief minister of each constituent colony, while *prime minister* is used for the first minister of the whole Dominion and of the Commonwealth; it is also the title in the Dominion of New Zealand, and in the colonies of Transvaal and Natal.

1901 *Whitaker's Alm.* 520 New Zealand..Prime Minister, Colonial Treasurer, etc. Rt. Hon. Richd. J. Seddon. 1902 *Ibid.* 529 The Commonwealth of Australia..Prime Minister and Minister of State for External Affairs, Rt. Hon. Edmund Barton. 1906 *Ibid.* 513 Dominion of Canada.. Prime Minister and President of Privy Council, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Hence **Prime-minister** *v.*, *nonce-wd.*, *intr.* to act as a prime minister; **Pri·me-ministe·rial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a prime minister; **Pri·me-mi·nistership**, † **Pri·me mi·nistry**, the office or position of a prime minister.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. i, There are certain Mysteries or Secrets in all Trades..., from that of *Prime Ministring to this of Authoring. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Dec. 10/1 What may be regarded as Mr. Gladstone's *Prime Ministerial youth was very vigorous. 1905 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Apr. 439 Sir Alexander—chief reporter on the Priministerial staff. 1867 *Athenæum* 23 Nov. 679/2 He won .. the *Prime Ministership. 1887 *Spectator* 6 Aug., If..Lord Salisbury should find the combined burden of the Foreign Office and the Prime Minister-ship too much for his health. 1730 T. BOSTON *View Covt. Grace* (1771) 141 God..exalted him to the *prime ministry of heaven.

Primeness (prəi·mnės). [f. PRIME *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being prime; † primitiveness, earliness (*obs.*); first quality, excellence.

1611 COTGR., *Primeur*,..primenesse, perfection, excellencie. 1624 R. B. in F. White *Repl. Fisher* App. 12 Euerie thing Fundamentall is not of a like neerenesse to the Foundation, nor of equall Primenesse in the Faith. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The. Panegyr.* 25 As they of their Emperour, for primenesse and eminence. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xl, 'All fun, ain't it?' 'Prime!' said the young gentleman...The young gentleman, notwithstanding his primeness and his spirit,.. reclined his head upon the table, and howled dismally. 1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle Prof.* ii. Wks. 1898 IV. 360 He ..is able at a glance to recognise the age of mutton, the primeness of beef. 1892 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 6/5 Sheep that for neatness of form and primeness of quality have never been surpassed.

Primer (pri·məɹ, prəi·məɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a.* 4– **primer**; also 4–6 **prymer**, 5 **prymar**, **-mere**, **premere**, 6 **primare**, 7 **primere**, **-mier**. *β.* 5–6 **prymmer**, 6–8 **primmer**. [In 15th c. = med.L. *primārius*, *-ārium*, f. L. *prīmus* first, or (?) *prima* PRIME *sb.*[1]: see -ARIUM and cf. PRIMER *a.*

(The actual reason for the name does not appear; the sense 'first or primary book', which suits sense 2, is less suitable

to sense 1, which some would connect, as a book of *Hours*, with PRIME *sb.*1)]

1. A name for prayer-books or devotional manuals for the use of the laity, used in England before, and for some time after, the Reformation.

The mediæval *Primarium* or *Primer* was mainly a copy, or (in English) a translation, of different parts of the Breviary and Manual. For its origin and structure, see the Introduction to 'the Prymer or Lay Folks' Prayer Book', edited by H. Littlehales, E.E.T.S. 1895–7. In the 14th and 15th centuries, in its simplest form, it contained the Hours of the Blessed Virgin, the 7 Penitential and 15 Gradual Psalms, the Litany, the Office for the Dead (Placebo and Dirige), and the Commendations; to which however various additions were often made. In the early 16th c., the printed editions of this in English (examples known from 1527) are often called on the title-page *Prymer*, and in the colophon, *Horæ Beatæ Mariæ*, or the like. The name was also given in 16th c. to books similar in character and purpose, partly based upon the *Sarum Horæ*, whether put out by private persons (e. g. Marshall's Primer, 1534), or with some sort of authority (e. g. Bp. Hilsey's Primer, 1539), or by royal authority, as the King's Primer of 1545 and the successive recensions issued in the reigns of Hen. VIII, Edw. VI, and Elizabeth; also to 'the Uniform and Catholyke Prymer in Latin and English', appointed for general use by Queen Mary's Letters Patent in 1555. The title was also used for several English or Latin and English editions of *Horæ* according to the Roman use, published in 1599 and later.

After the Reformation, *Primer* was also applied to books in which the offices for daily prayers were based upon the orders contained in the Book of Common Prayer. These are described in the Privilege to William Seres, the printer of the first of them in 1553 (see quot.) as 'books of private prayers, called and usually taken and reported for Primers..set forth agreeable and according to the Book of common prayers'. Later forms of this, under the title 'The Primer or Catechism set forth agreeable to the Book of Common Prayer', were issued under Chas. II, Jas. II, Geo. II, and Geo. III, the latest app. in 1783.

[1323 *Will Eliz. Bacon* (cf. transl. in A. Gibbons *Early Lincoln Wills* 4) Domino Johanni la Ware fratri meo unum primarium quod fuit Margr' sororis mee..Item Margarete sorori mee..unum tressour cum primario meo.]

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 46 The lomes þat ich laboure with and lyflode deserue Vs pater-noster and my prymer placebo and dirige. 1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 102 Also a prymmer for to serve god with. ?1460 *Paston Lett.* I. 539 My Maister Fastolf..by his othe made on his primer ther, graunted and promitted to me to have the maner of Gunton. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 755/13 *Hoc primarium*, a premere. 1511 FABYAN *Will* in *Chron.* (1811) Pref. 7 Wt my great masse booke, and also the great prymar, whiche before daies I gave to my wif. 1530 PALSGR. 183 *Vnes heures*, a primer or a mattyns boke. 1534 (*title*) A Prymer in Englyshe, with certeyn prayers and godly meditations, very necessary for all people that vnderstonde not the Latyne Tongue. (Marshall's.) 1539 J. HILSEY *The Manuall of Prayers, or the Prymer in Englyshe* Prol., Called the prymer, because (I suppose) that it is the fyrste boke that the tender youth was instructed in. 1545 (*title*) The Primer, set foorth by the Kynges maiestie and his Clergie, to be taught, lerned, and read: and none other to be vsed throughout all his dominions. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 159 b, Reade we not these wordes in their Popish primare. 1553 (*title*) A Prymmer or boke of priuate prayer nedeful to be vsed of al faythfull Christianes. (Seres.) 1605 *Gunpowder Plot* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 25 Having, upon a primer, given each other the oath of secrecy. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. XXX. (1739) 139 This was the Clergy's Primmer, wherein they imployed their study. 1669 (*title*) The Primer, or Three Offices of the B. Virgin Mary, in Latin and English [by Thomas Fitz Simon]. (Rouen.) 1686 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Mar., One Hall, who styl'd himselfe his Majesty's printer..for the printing Missalls, Offices, Lives of Saints, Portals, Primers, &c., books expressly forbidden to be printed or sold, by divers Acts of Parliament. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 116 All Prayers to Saints were to be struck out of the Primmers, publish'd by the late King. 1846 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* II. p. xxxii, xliii.

2. An elementary school-book for teaching children to read; formerly, 'a little book, which children are first taught to read and to pray by' (Phillips 1706); 'a small prayer-book in which children are taught to read' (Johnson 1755–73).

This sense gradually disengaged itself from the preceding, from which in early use it cannot be separated. The books included under sense 1 appear to have been also used in teaching to read and as first reading-books; and there may have been from early times forms of them specially intended for this purpose; such was perhaps the primer of quot. *c* 1386. In the 16th c., printed books of this kind became common; that mentioned in quot. *c* 1537 has a section containing the A. B. C., followed by the Pater Noster, Ave Maria, Creed, Decalogue, forms of Grace before and after meat, and certain prayers. Recensions of Marshall's and Hilsey's Primers (quot. 1539), also began with the A. B. C. Smaller works containing the part for children only, began to be officially published in 1545, under the title of 'The A B C'. Primers for children, issued under Edward VI and Elizabeth, contained also the Church Catechism; and after 1600 the main purpose of the Primer appears to have been educational; as known to Dr. Johnson, it contained, besides the alphabetic matter, 'godly prayers and graces, very meet and necessary for the instruction of youth'. In Scotland, 'the A B C with the Shorter Catechism', containing also the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, Graces before and after meat, etc., was used as the first reading-book down to *c* 1800, and is still published as the official form of the Shorter Catechism. The use of the Primer, thus variously transformed, as a book in which children learned to read, at length so overshadowed its original purpose that, when all the devotional parts were eliminated, popular usage still continued to apply the ancient name to the Abecedarium pure and simple.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 65 This litel child his litel book lernynge As he sat in the scole at his prymer He Alma redemptoris herde synge As children lerned hire Antiphoner. *c* 1500 *Regr. Moone* lf. 29 b (Somerset Ho.), The prymmer that she lernyth vppon. *c* 1537 (*title*) The Primer in English for children, after the vse of Sarum. 1539 (*title*) The Primer in English most necessary for the education of children. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Coloss.* (1634) 82 It is a good primmer for us to spell in. 1639 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 176 For the buyeing and providing of horne bookes and primers to be giuen to poore children of the said parish of St Maries. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* 89 But for which..the substance of many a fair volume, might be reduced to the size of a primmer. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* XXIV, Where humming students gilded primers read. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 105 The treasured primer's lettered rows.

b. By extension, a small introductory book on any subject.

1807 T. BURGESS (*title*) A Hebrew Primer. 1846 (*title*) Primer of the Irish Language. 1875 (*title of Series*) Science Primers, edited by Professors Huxley, Roscoe, and Balfour Stewart. 1889 (*title*) Primer of the History of the Catholic Church in Ireland. 1895 E. CLOUD (*title*) Primer of Evolution.

c. *fig.* That which serves as a first means of instruction.

1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* IV. xcix, Keepe him from vaine.. and amorous Pamphlets as the Primmers of all Vice. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Endoxa* i. 4 Thus did Adam, Noah,..teach their Families, by the primmer of divine Traditions. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. III. 201 Spell in lovers' primers sweetly. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 672/1 In China,.. learning is the first primer of power.

3. *Typogr.* a. *Great Primer*, a size of type between Paragon and English, of 51 ems to a foot.

Great Primer type.

b. *Long Primer*, a size between Small Pica and Bourgeois, of 89 ems to a foot. *Two-line long primer* = PARAGON (type).

Long Primer type.

1598 *Ord. Stationers' Co.* in T. B. Reed *Hist. Lett. Foundries* (1887) 129 Those in brevier and long primer letters at a penny for one sheet and a half. 1612 STUKTEVANT *Metallica* xiii. 89 The Long-primer, the Pica, the Italica. 1629 C. BUTLER *Oratoria* A iv b, Genera literarum..corporum proceritate distinguuntur: Primier, Pique, English: & supra hæc, Great Primier, Double Pique, Double English. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* ii. P 2 Most Printing-Houses have.. Pearl, Nomparel, Brevier, Long-Primmer, Pica, English, Great-Primmer, Double-Pica, Two-Lin'd-English. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 135 Two Lines Great Primer. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1887 I. 144 It was a folio, pro patria size in pica, with long primer notes. 1882 *Clar. Press List New Bks.* 44 The Book of Common Prayer. Long Primer, 24mo.

†**4.** The first one. *Obs.*

1597 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. Ded. 210 Such as that Henrie (Primer of you Hunsdon Barons) bee Your Lordshippe, to your Countrie. 1625 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Hon.* I. X. § 1 When I looke..into the great Antiquitie of your Noble House (being in descent the Primere of our Nation).

†**5.** A student of the first grade at the university of St. Andrews. *Obs.*

1684 A. SKEINE *Let.* in *Scottish Antiq.* XI. 19 If his sone be a primer his expence will be as folloueth.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **primer-school**, an elementary school; **primer-state**, elementary state.

1545 *Primer Hen. VIII* Injunction, For the auoydyng of the dyuersytie of primer bookes that are nowe abroade.. whiche minister occasion of contentions. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 257 The law..could no more spiritualize the heart, than the teachings in a primer-school can enable the mind, and make it fit for affairs of state. 1903 *Critic* XLIII. 368/1, I have passed this primer-state of religious emotion.

Primer (prəi·mər), *sb.*2 [f. PRIME *v.*1 + -ER 1.]

1. A priming-wire: see PRIMING *vbl. sb.*1 8.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 100 Wire for prymers. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 68 His Primer is a small long peece of iron, sharpe at the small end to pierce the Cartrage thorow the toutch hole. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* viii, Poise your musket—Rest your musket—Cock your musket—Handle your primers—and many other forgotten words of discipline.

2. A cap, wafer, cylinder, etc., containing fulminating powder or other compound, in communication with the powder of a cartridge, blasting charge, etc., which it ignites when exploded by percussion or otherwise.

1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 185 The flash of fire from the end of the primer communicates fire, by the touch-hole, to the gunpowder contained in the barrel. 1838 Col. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 138 Had not my primer missed fire, [I] should have had about 30 geese at another shot. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 3 Unless purposely arranged to explode, or purposely ignited with a detonating primer, it [gun-cotton] is not an explosive at all. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 21 In the large turret-guns the primer is fired by electricity, entirely under command of the officer on duty.

†**3.** = PRIMING *vbl. sb.*1 4 a. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 369/2 By this Instrument [the Priming Knife] are all sorts of Cloths laid over with their first colour, which is called Primer. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 215 Spanish-brown, Spanish-white, and Red-lead,.. ground with Linseed-oyl, will make excellent Primer.

4. A person who primes. a. One who loads or charges detonators.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Sept. 7/2 When compounded, it has still to be packed into the detonator cases by the primer. The primer's work is done upon a copper-plate, perforated like a cullender.

b. One who prepares canvas, etc. for a painter.

1896 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 10/4 Canvas Primer Wanted. Must be thoroughly experienced in preparing all kinds of Artist's Canvas.

Primer (prəi·mər), *sb.*3 *rare.* [f. PRIME *v.*3 + -ER 1.] One who prunes trees, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Arboreateur*, a planter, primer, dresser, breeder of trees.

Primer (pri·mər, prəi·mər), *a.* (Now only in phrases in sense 3.) [a. AF. *primer* = OF. *primer* (*a* 1000 in Godef. *Compl.*), also *premer*, mod.F. *premier*, Pr. *primer*, Sp. *primero*, Pg. *primeiro*, It. *primiero*:—L. *primāri-us* PRIMARY: see PREMIER.]

†**1.** First in time; early; primitive. *Obs.*

[1343 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 144/1 Aussi bien des Benefice come des primers Fruitz.] 1448 HEN. VI in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 353 The prymer notable werk purposed by me. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. XX. 40 They to enioye them as in their primer state. *c* 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* lxxviii. 225 He stroyd theyr fruites..Their prymer fruts. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 255 All thynges may be referred to this, as to the primer cause efficient. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXIV. 123 St Lucius (call'd of us) the primer christen'd King.

†**2.** First in position, rank, or importance; chief, leading, foremost, premier. *Obs.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. XXIX. (1612) 143 These primer Yorkests. 1602 *Ibid.* XIII. LXXVI. 316 The Primer Mouers violence. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. VII. (1660) 293 The.. Mercers being the primer Company of the City of London. 1637 W. CROWNE *True Relation*, etc. (title-p.), Lord Howard, Earle of Arundell and Surrey, Primer Earle, and Earle Marshall of England. 1747 *Hem. Nutrebian Crt.* II. 212 The contemptible pity of the primer sort.

3. a. **Primer fine**, in *Feudal Law* [lit. 'first fine': see FINE *sb.*1 7 a], the sum, usually about one-tenth of the annual value of the land sued for, paid to the crown by a plaintiff who sued for the recovery of lands by a writ of covenant; = PRE-FINE. Now only *Hist.*

a 1634 COKE *2nd Pt. Inst.* (1642) 511 A Writ of covenant is brought to levy a fine of land, of the yearly value of v. marks, there is vi.s. viij. d. due presently [i. e. at once] for the primer fine, or fine in the Hamper. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxi. 350 On this writ there is due to the king, by antient prerogative, a primer fine, or a noble for every five marks of land sued for; that is, one tenth of the annual value.

b. **Primer seisin**, in *Feudal Law* [lit. 'first seisin'], a feudal right of the English Crown to receive from the heir of a tenant *in capite* who died seised of a knight's fee, such heir being of age, the profits of his estate for the first year; abolished in 1660. Now only *Hist.*

1488 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 415/2 Savyng to the King and his Heires, the avantage of his primer cession of thos Landes. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 39 § 5 Thissues and profites for the Premer season of the same Honours Manoris londes. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 Saving alway and reserving to the King..all his right title and interest of prymer season and reliefs, and..all other rightes and dueties. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 148 Tenure by Socage in chiefe giueth the King primer seisin, or the value of that land by a yeere, if the heire be of the age of 14, at his ancestors death. 1648 *Articles Peace* vii. in *Milton's Wks.* (1851) II, Profit by Wardship, Liveries, Primer-seisins, Measne Rates, Onsterlemains or Fines of Alienations without Licence. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 24 § 1 It is hereby Enacted That..all Wardships Liveries Primer-Seizins and Ouster-le-mains..be taken away. 1672 *Cowell's Interpr.* s.v., All the charges arising by Primer seisins are taken away by the Stat. made 12 *Car.* 2. ca. 24.

‖ **Primeras** (primē·ras). [Sp., pl. of *primera*: see next.] A term in Ombre: see quot.

1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 35 *Primeras.* If the Ombre win the first five tricks before either of the adversaries has won one.

‖ **Primero** (primē·ro). Also 6 -row, priemeero, 7 primera. [Altered from Sp. *primera* (= It. *primiera*), fem. of *primero* first:—L. *primāri-us*: see PRIMER *a.*] A gambling card-game, very fashionable from about 1530 to about 1640, in which four cards were dealt to each player, each card having thrice its ordinary value.

(See a long description in Sir J. Harington's Epigram, '*The Story of Marcus's Life at Primero*'.)

[1526 (*Italian title*) Capitolo del Gioco della Primiera col commento di Messer Pietropaulo da San Chirico.]

1533 ELYOT *Knowledge* Pref. Avj b. It is soone lerned, in good faythe sooner thanne Primero or Gleeke. 1545 *Acts Privy Council* (1890) I. 289 A fraye..whiche grewe apon certaine wourdes..for a questyon of playeng at Primero at Domyngo's howse. *c* 1550 *Dice-Play* (Percy Soc.) 12 Some kept the goodman company at the bazard, some matched themselves at a new game called primero. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 27 If you had the foddring of the sheep, you would make the Church like Primero, foure religions in it, and neere one like another. 1589 *Hay any Work* A iij b, Our brother Westchester had as fiue playe twentie nobles in a night, at Priemeero on the cards. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 26 They challenged us..to a Primera. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Primero*, and *Primavista*, two games at Cards formerly much in use. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xvi, How the holy man managed the affair, unless he spent the greatest part of his time in combing his whiskers, or playing at primero. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 27, 248. 1887 *All Year Round* 5 Feb. 66 Primero..was probably introduced to the English Court in the suite of Catherine of Aragon.

fig. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Postscr. 73 At that primero of piety, the pope and cardinals are the better gamesters, and will cog a die into heaven before you.

†**Pri·merole.** *Herb. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **primerole**, 5 **-erolle**, **prymrol**, 5–6 **-erol(le.** [ME.

a. OF. *primerole* (13–15th c. in Godef.), dim. of OF. *prime* first (cf. *féverole*, *pommerole*, etc.), and thus rendering or corresponding to med.L. *prīmula*, dim. of *prīma* first.] A name given to one or more early spring flowers, esp. to the cowslip (? including the primrose) and the field daisy. b. *fig.* A pretty young woman.

The early literary uses in OF. and ME. are not sufficient to identify the plant meant. The Great Herbal, Fr. ed. of *c* 1475, Eng. of *c* 1516, identifies it with the Cowslip, St. Peter's wort, or Palsywort, *Primula veris*; in mod. Norman dialect *primerole* (*plumerole*, *pomerole*) is a popular name of the Primrose, and this may have been the case in England also: see PRIMROSE, PRIMULA. But *Alphita*, *c* 1450, distinctly identifies it with the field daisy, *Bellis perennis*.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 26 The primerole he [= she] passeth, the parvenke of pris. *a* 1350 *Song* in *Anglia* (1907) XXX. 175 Wat was hire mete The primerole ant the violet. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 82 Hir shoes were laced on hir legges hye She was a prymerole, a piggesnye. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 125 The frosti colde Janever,..of his dole He yifth the ferste Primerole. *Ibid.* 130 Canis minor..His Ston and herbe, as seith the Scole, Ben Achates and Primerole. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 42 Þo prymrol, violet, þou take þerto Town cresses, and cresses þat growene in flode,..Alle þese erbs þou noȝt forsake, But lest of prymrol þou shalle take. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 242 The honysoucle, the freisshe prymerollys, Ther levys splaye at Phebus up-rysyng. 14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (1882) 57 Strawe ther on flour of prymerolle. *c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 223 Drynke ofte þe jus of calamynte, or drynke pouder of primerole. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 146 *Primula veris*, *prima rosa*, gallice et anglice primerole. Respice in consolida minor. [*Consolida minor*, *primula veris* idem, ossa fracta consolidat, gallice, le petite consoude, angl. dayseghe [*MS.* waysegle] uel bonwort, uel brosewort. Respice in uenti minor. *Venti minor*, consolida minor idem, an. Bonwrt, a. dayesegh.] *c* 1516 *Grete Herball* cccl. T'v, Primula veris is called prymerolles. Some call it saynt peterworte. Other paralisie. It is called prymerolle or primula of pryme tyme, because it beareth the fyrst floure in pryme tyme. [*Fr.* Est appellee primerole ou primule de ver ou de printemps pour ce qu'elle pourte la premiere fleur en printemps.]

Pri·me-sign, pri·msign, *v.* Now only *Hist.* Also 3 (Orm.) primmse33nenn, 4 primsene, *pa.pple.* yprimisined, 5 primsein(e. [ME. *primsezȝnen*, ad. ON. *prim-signa*, f. eccl. L. **primum signāre*, implied in *prima signātio* 'the first signing', the signing of a person with the cross as a preliminary to baptism: see PRIME *a.* and SIGN *v.* The ME. form *primse(i)n(e* was perh. ad. OF. *prim-*, *prinseign(i)er* (*c* 1170 in Godef.), which was perh. from ON. OF. *preseign(i)er* (:—L. *præsignāre* to mark before or in front) was also used in the same sense.] *trans.* To mark (a person) with the sign of the cross before baptism; to make a catechumen.

c 1200 ORMIN 16560 Þatt tu ne mahht nohht husledd ben.. Þohh þatt tu be primmse33nedd ribht, 3iff þatt tu narrt nohht fullhtnedd. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* i. 331 Þe children atte cherche dore So beþ yprimisined. 1340 *Ayenb.* 188 Martin yet nou y-primsened me heþ yssred mid þise cloþe. *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 64 That the chyldren, at þe chyrche dorre shullen ben I-primseined [*catechizentur*] of the prestes hond, & yn þe holy fantstones yn har moder chyrches to be I-fulled. [1874 VIGFUSSON *Icelandic-Eng. Dict.* 479/1 *Primsigndra messa*, the mass for the 'prime-signed'... These 'prime-signed' men, returning to their native land, brought with them the first notions of Christianity into the heathen Northern countries. 1893 S. O. ADDY *Hall of Waltheof* 218 They were also admitted to a special part of the mass, known as the mass of the prime-signed.]

[Primet, erroneously stated by Prior to occur in the *Grete Herball* as a name of the primrose, and used by him and others to suggest an etymology for *privet*. No such word is there found.]

† Pri·me-temps. *Obs.* Also 5 prime-tens, pryme temps, prymtemps (prymsauns, ? for -tauns). [ad. OF. *prin(s) tans*, mod.F. *printemps* spring, lit. 'first time'; with PRIME *a.* for OF. *prin*, *prim*: see TENSE *sb.*] Springtime, spring.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3373 How he is feers of his chere, At prime temps, Love to manace. *Ibid.* 4747 Pryme temps, ful of frostes whyte. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 965 In the prymsauns of grene vere, Whan floures spryngyn and bygynne. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xli. (1869) 24 The earthe is of my robes and in prime temps alwey j clothe it. *c* 1445 LYDG. *Nightingale* 11 Fresschly encoragyt, as galantes in prime-tens [*rime* presence]. 1484 CAXTON *Æsop* IV. vii, The byrdes..loyeful and gladde as the prymtemps came.

† Pri·metide, pri·me-tide. *Obs.* [f. PRIME *a.* or *sb.* + TIDE; in sense 2 prob. after prec.]

1. The time of prime; early morning.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 849 Riȝt at prime tide Hi gunnen vt ride.

2. Springtime, spring; also *fig.* the 'springtime' of life, or of any movement.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* A j, Whan, after a sharpe stormie wynter, the new primetyde flourisheth. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 8 b, Beyng in their primetide and spryng of their age. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 306 At the Prime tide of the Gospell.

† Prime-time. *Obs.* [f. PRIME *a.* + TIME, prob. after F. *printemps*: cf. prec.]

1. Springtime, spring.

1503 *Kalender of Sheph.* a iij, iiii. sayssons the qwych ar:..Prymtym, sommer, autom, & wynter. *Ibid.* a iij b, The saysons..of the qwych ewyrych oon has iii. moneth. Prymtym as fewryer, mars, awryl. *c* 1516 [see PRIMEROLE]. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xiv. (1534) G vij b, If a tree beareth not in Primetime his flowers, we hope not to haue the fruite in harnest ripe. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 4 b, In yᵉ pryme tyme of the yere he toke his iorney towardes Yorke. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Jer.* xxiv. 2 Good figges: as the figges of the prime time are wont to be.

2. The early age (of the world, etc.).

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxvi. (1592) 402 It befel in the primetime of the worlde.

‖ Primeur (primœ̄r). [Fr., the quality or condition of being quite new; anything that is quite new; f. *prime* PRIME *a.* + *-eur*, -OUR.] Anything new or early; *esp.* fruit before its ordinary season; an early piece of news; first-fruits, firstlings. (A word affected by newspaper writers.)

1885 W. L. MACGREGOR in *Pall Mall G.* 15 June 2 If I desire to send some flowers or primeurs in the shape of early asparagus or fruits to friends in Germany. 1897 *Daily News* 26 May 3/2 She had the *primeur* both of the Rand and of the 'women and children' letter—and both plums she allowed Mr. Chamberlain to share with 'The Times'. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 21 Aug. 4/7 Joy..over anything that is out of season, provided that it be before its time, a true primeur.

Primeval, primæval (prəimī·văl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *prīmæv-us* (see PRIMEVE) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the first age of the world or of anything ancient; primitive.

a. [1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. vi. 33 The primeval origin of my aves and ataves, was indigenarie of the Lemonick regions, where requiesceth the corpor of the hagiotat St. Martial.] 1775 DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* I. i. (1784) 25 The principle of primeval equality. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. I. viii. 140 A primeval state of the globe. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* Prel. 1, This is the forest primeval.

β. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. 24 It is very plain that the primæval Ages of the Church had no ill conceit of the opinion of the Soul's Præexistence. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 338 With Night primæval, and with Chaos old. *Ibid.* IV. 630. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 145 *note*, These two remarkable monuments of primæval times.

b. as *sb.* in *pl.* Primeval men.

a 1845 HOOD *Recipe for Civiliz.* 115 But, the naked truth is, stark primevals, That said their prayers to timber devils.

Hence **Prime·valism, Prime·valness,** the quality of being primeval; primitiveness; **Prime·vally** *adv.*, in the first age of the world; also, in a primeval manner or degree.

a 1711 KEN *Urania* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 475 Sweet Poetry ..From God primevally it streams. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, Primevalness. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* iii, How gloriously, how primevally beautiful, is just this one favoured spot! 1899 F. R. STOCKTON *Associate Hermits* 22, I had visions of forests and wilds..and a general air of primevalism.

† Prime·ve, primæ·ve, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *prīmæv-us* in the first period of life, f. *prīm-us* first (see PRIME *a.*) + *æv-um* age.] = PRIMEVAL *a.*

1626 W. FENNER *Hidden Manna* (1652) 77 A power of beleefe was included in their primæve innocency, as *minus in majori*. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 104 Footsteps of the old and primeve state of man.

† Prime·vity, primæ·vity. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ITY; cf. L. *prīmævitās* youth.] The quality of being primeval; primitiveness.

1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) I. 38 My father..says we must ascribe primævity and sacred prerogatives to this language [Hebrew]. 1772 L. D. NELME *Ess. Lang.* Pref. 9 Without considering that simplicity as a proof of its primævity. 1786 GLASS in *Archæologia* (1787) VIII. 84 Argument in favour of the primævity of the Hebrew language.

† Prime·vous, primæ·vous, *a. Obs.* [f. as PRIMEVE + -OUS.] Primeval, primitive.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Primevous*, the elder, or of the first age. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Primævous*, of a former age, elder. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. i. 11 Those primevous Phœnicians, or Canaanites. 1875 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* ix. 358 Sufferings to which they had been subjected in a primevous state.

Hence **† Prime·vousness.** 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Pri·m-gap. *Derbysh. Lead-mining.* [app. comb. of GAP *sb.*; first element uncertain.] See quot. 1851.

1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 60 (E.D.S.) Perchance the Farmers may a Prim-gapp get. *Ibid.* 264 Starting of oar, Smilting, and driving drifts, Primgaps, Roof-works, Flatworks, Pipe-works, Shifts. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* I ij b, All odd Yards of Ground under half a Mear intervening between them is the Lords, and we call it a Primgap. 1851 TAPPING *Gloss. to Manlove, Primgap*.., a portion of metalliferous rock less than half a meer, lying between different titles or different jurisdictions. By custom such portion belonged to the lord or farmer.

† Primicere. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ME. *prymycere*, a. obs. F. *premicere*, mod.F. *primicier*, *princier*), ad. late L. *prīmicēri-us* the first among those holding a similar office (lit. the first of those whose names are inscribed on the wax-coated tablets, f. *prīmus* first + *cēra* wax), in med.L. a precentor; also explained as 'the first candle-bearer before a bishop' (Du Cange).] Applied *fig.* to Lucifer, the morning star.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lxi. (1495) 898 They that serue in chyrches of wexe candyls ben callyd *Cerofe-rarii*: as he that seruyth in halles of kynges and of bysshops ben callyd *Primecerii*.] ? *a* 1412 LYDG. *Two Merch.* 685 Eek Lucifer, at morowhil prymycere, By nyht hym hidith vndir our empeere.

† Pri·mices, *sb. pl. Obs.* Also 4 prymysies, primyssis, primycies, 6 premities, 7 premices. [a. OF. *pri-*, *premices* (12th c. in Littré, mod.F. *prémices*): —L. *prīmitiæ*, *-iciæ* first-fruits, f. *prīmus* first.] First-fruits.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 921 Abel primices first bi-gan. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xx. 40 There I shal seche 3our prymysies [*gloss* or first fruytis]. 1382 — *Rev.* xiv. 4 Primycies [*gl.* or firste fruytis] to God, and to the lomb. 1595 GOODWINE *Blanchardine* II. Ded., And as these (my Premities, patronized by you) shall seeme pleasing; so wil I alwaies be most readie..to offer it vp in all dutie at your shrine. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 683 The primices and first gatherings of those herbs and roots. 1693 DRYDEN *Disc. Orig. & Prog. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 54 Fruits offered to the gods at their festivals, as the *premices*, or first gatherings.

Primier, obs. form of PREMIER.

† Pri·mifeste. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [ad. mod.L. *prīmifest-us* adj. (More), f. L. *prīm-us* first + *fest-um* a feast.] (See quot.)

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 289 The whyche woordes maye be interpreted primifeste and finifest; or els, in our speache, first feast and last feast.

† Primi·fluous, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. type **prīmiflu-us* (f. *prīm-us* first + *flu-ĕre* to flow) + -OUS.] That flows first (after incision).

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 377* Primifluous Rosine by negligent collection, contracts, and retains sand [etc.].

† Primigenal (prəimi·dʒĭnăl), *a. Nat. Hist. Obs.* [f. L. *prīmigen-us* (= *prīmigenius*: see PRIMIGENIAL) + -AL.] Belonging to or constituting the *regnum primigenum*, a kingdom of nature proposed to include the lowest or most primitive forms of animals and plants (corresponding to Wilson's *Primalia* or Haeckel's *Protista*).

1860 J. HOGG in *Edinb. New Phil. Jrnl.* XII. 223, I here suggest a fourth or an additional kingdom, under the title of the Primigenal kingdom. *Ibid.*, The Primigenal kingdom might be placed either the fourth and last, or between the vegetable and the animal kingdoms.

Primigene (prəi·mi,dʒĭn), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *prīmigen-us*, *prīmigenius*: see next.] = next.

1623 COCKERAM, *Primigene*, that commeth naturally of itself, with-out father or mother. 1661 EVELYN *Fumifugium* Misc. Writ. (1809) 215 The benefit which we derive from it [the air]..for the use of the spirits and primigene humours. 1884 *Athenæum* 13 Sept. 343/2 Bones of the primigene ox, arrow-heads, and other flint implements.

Primigenial (prəimi,dʒī·niăl), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *primigeni-us*, also *prīmigen-us* first of its kind, original (f. *prīmi-*, comb. form of *prīm-us* first + *genus* kind, or *gen-*, stem of *gignĕre* to beget, produce) + -AL. Often erroneously spelt **primogenial** (**-geneal**), by confusion with derivatives of L. *primo-genitus*.]

† 1. First generated or produced; earliest formed; belonging to the earliest stage of existence of anything; original, primitive, primary. *Obs.*

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 1, I am verie desirous ..to know the first and primigeniall existence of Tythes. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 48, I call these two Elements Primigeniall, or first-born, in respect of the Earth. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 343 The two Causes of the Pulse, the Spirits from the primigenial Heat, or the Spirits of the radical Moisture.

β. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* I. i. 5 The radicall moisture, and primogeniall heat naturally ingrafted in us wastes alwayes by degrees. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* II. 162 It will follow that Salt and Sulphur are not Primogeneal Bodies. 1753 JOHNSON *Adventurer* No. 95 ¶ 13 It has been discovered by Sir Isaac Newton, that the distinct and primogenial colours are only seven. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 264 The primogenial Phrygians call me [Cybele] Pessinuntica.

2. *Zool.* Applied to species belonging to a primitive type (rendering the specific name *primigenius*, as in *Bos primigenius*, *Elephas primigenius*).

1868 OWEN *Vertebr. Anim.* III. XXXV. 618 This is seen in the Musk-bubale, and was the case with the primigenial Elephant and Rhinoceros.

β. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. III. vi. 153 The Primogenial or slender-legged horses. 1867 W. T. THORNTON in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 593 Neither could Cain do the like with respect to a primogenial zebra which his father fancied as much as himself.

Hence **† Primige·nialness.**

1731 BAILEY vol. II, Primigenialness, Primigeniousness.

Primige·nian, *a. rare.* Also 7 *erron.* primo-. [f. as prec. + -AN.] = prec.

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 55 Even as the heat of Animals [is hidden] in the Primogenian moisture. 1847 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (ed. 2) III. 694 The primigenian elephant or mammoth.

† Primigenie, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *primigeni-us* (see above); or error for *primigene.*] = prec.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 199 The exhaustion or expence of the Primigenie moysture by the Elementary heat.

† Primigenious (prəimi,dʒī·niəs), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *primigeni-us* (see PRIMIGENIAL) + -OUS. Often erroneously **primogenious** (**-eous**): see above.] = PRIMIGENIAL.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. XXV. 134 The Primigenious [*Wks.* 1628 primogenious] Antiquitie (which proceeded from the ancient of Dayes). *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Assyrian Mon.* Posthuma (1650) 211 The greatest Alchimist in Historie can scarce extract one dram of the pure and primigenious metal. 1693 J. BEAUMONT *On Burnet's Th. Earth* I. 68 In the primigenious Mass the Earth must have held the lower place.

β. 1628 [see 1620 above]. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* (1678) IX. ix. 221 The inbred and primogenious humidity of the Nerves is wasted. 1712 *H. More's Antid. Ath.* II. ix. § 10 *Schol.* 157 This he determines primogenious

moisture. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. ii. 7 In poor lands it opposes the most active primogeneous agents. 1799 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVII. 268 Allow me to call the first tree primogeneous or stock.

Hence **Primige·niousness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Primigeniousness*, originalness, the being the first of the kind.

†**Primi·genous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prīmigen-us*, PRIMIGENAL + -OUS; cf. *indigenous.*] = prec.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 166 This Discourse reteining the vestigia of the primigeneous Truth.

‖**Primigravida** (prəimigræ·vidă). Pl. -æ. [mod.L., prop. fem. adj., f. *prīm-us* first + *gravidus* GRAVID; after PRIMIPARA.] (See quot. 1890.)

1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict., Primigravida*, one pregnant for the first time. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 818 The disease affects chiefly primigravidæ.

Primінary, obs. and dial. form of PRÆMUNIRE.

Primine (prəi·min). *Bot.* [= F. *primine* (Mirbel 1828), f. L. *prīm-us* first + -INE¹.] The first of the two coats or integuments of an ovule; i. e. a. (originally), the outer one; but subsequently b. applied to the inner, as being formed first. Opp. to *secundine*.

a. 1832 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) V. 52 *note*, The extensible side of the secundine, and even of the tercine or nucleus, soon ceases to increase with the corresponding side of the primine. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 395 The outermost of the sacs is called the primine. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Primina, Bot.*, name given by Mirbel to the more exterior of the two membranes which envelope the nucleus of the ovule when the latter has assumed a certain degree of increase: the primine.

b. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 501 When there are two or three integuments, the innermost (the *Primine*..) is always formed first, then the outer one (the *Secundine*), and finally..the Aril. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 83 Its two coats, an inner (*primine*) and outer (*secundine*). 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 178 The integuments of the seed answer morphologically to the primine and secundine of the ovule.

Priming (prəi·miŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. PRIME *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of PRIME *v.*¹

[In the following quot., the sense is, from the date, uncertain (?3):

1427–8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 67 Also for primyng of þe haly water stop, viij^{d}.]

1. The putting of gunpowder in the pan of an old-fashioned fire-arm.

1598, etc. [see *priming-iron*, etc. in 8]. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 58 To make a Pistol discharge a dozen times with one loading, and without so much as once new Priming requisite. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 174 Any of the compounds or matters to be used in priming. 1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* ix. 238 This..led to the drawing of sabres and priming of matchlocks.

2. *concr.* The gunpowder which was placed in the pan of a fire-arm and to which the match or spark was applied; also, the train of powder connecting a fuse with a charge in blasting, etc.

1625, etc. [see *priming-horn*, etc. in 8]. 1781 THOMPSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 260 The sailors bruise the priming after they have put it to their guns, as they find it very difficult, without this precaution, to fire them off with a match. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 19 Make a little receptacle for the priming. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 143 The man who pronounced the Nibelungen Lied not worth a pinch of priming.

b. *fig.* (in quot. applied to liquor).

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XXXV, 'Well, Mr. Simple, so I will; but I require a little priming, or I shall never go off.' 'Will you have your glass of grog before or after?' 'Before, by all means.'

3. The preparing of (a surface) for painting, by coating it with a body colour, etc. Also *transf.*

1609 [see *priming colour* in 8]. 1676 C. HATTON in *H. Corr.* (Camden) 139 Y^{e} priming of ye cloath is very good. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 410 Ruddle, or a red earth.. used as a ground colour for priming, instead of Spanish brown. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 641 There can be no better mode adopted for priming, or laying on the first coat on stucco. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 97 Priming has also the advantage of preventing the knots from being seen through the paint.

4. *concr.* a. The substance or mixture used by painters for the preparatory coat. b. A coat or layer of the substance. Also *fig.*

1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* s. v. *Pryming* (Harl. MS. 2301) The first grounde or cullor wch is laid on for others to rome over it in Painting the Shippe is called Priming. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lix. (ed. 8) 310 Prayer..t'is the priming of the Soul, that laying us in the Oyl of Grace preserves us from the Worm and Wether. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 524 Grind your Red-Lead with Linseed Oil, and use it very thin for the first Colouring or Priming. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 722 When the priming is quite dry, a thin coat of gold-size must be laid on. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 76/1 The priming or undercoat makes a saving in the quantity of varnish used.

5. (See quot. 1896.)

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Mar. 3/2 The use of 'priming'—which is a preparation of sugar, added after brewing, to give the beer 'body' and make it more palatable. *Ibid.*, In addition to permitting 'priming' we have specially allowed the use of adjuncts for the preparation of water for brewing purposes, and for fining and colouring the beer.

6. *fig.* The hasty and imperfect imparting of knowledge; cramming.

1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxvii, Tom also received his priming. 1894 E. C. SELWYN in *Westm. Gaz.* 23 July 2/3 He was primed for the occasion, and such priming deserves the name of pot-hunting.

7. *Engineering.* (See PRIME *v.*¹ 6.)

1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. 15/2 The total loss both by the safety-valve and by priming. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 24 Salt water is sometimes mixed with it [distilled water] from the priming of the boilers. 1901 *Feilden's Mag.* IV. 413/1 The first point to aim at is to have the steam and any water of priming or condensation flowing in the same direction.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *priming colour, position*; **priming-box**, a box carried at the waist containing priming for cannon, etc.; **priming-hole**, the touch-hole of a gun or the vent in blasting; **priming-horn**, (*a*) a horn containing priming-powder formerly carried by gunners, (*b*) the powder-horn carried by miners and quarry-men; **priming-iron** = *priming-wire*; **priming-machine**, a machine for putting the priming in cartridge-shells or percussion-caps; **priming-pan**, a small plate in a match-lock or flint-lock gun, for holding the priming; = PAN *sb.*¹ 4 b; **priming-powder**, = sense 2; detonating or fulminating powder; **priming-tube**, a tube containing fulminating powder or some inflammable composition for firing the charge of a cannon; **priming-valve**, a valve connected with a steam cylinder, to allow water carried over by priming to escape; **priming-wire**, a sharp pointed wire used in gunnery and blasting to ascertain whether the touch-hole or vent is free and to pierce the cartridge.

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* iii, The captains of guns, with their *priming-boxes buckled round their waists. 1609 B. JONSON *Silent Wom.* II. vi, One o' their faces has not the *priming color laid on yet, nor the other her smocke sleek'd. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 84 The round side, where the *Priming-hole is, being uppermost. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 292/1 If the firing did not succeed, a fresh priming-hole was bored in the tamping. 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* s. v. *Pryming* (Harl. MS. 2301) The Gunner hath it [powder] in a greate horne at his girdle in fighte wch horne he calls his *priming horne. 1759 [W. WINDHAM] *Plan Discipl. Norfolk Militia* Introd. 9 They had..a priming horn hanging by their side. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 34 To be prouided of a *priming iron or wyer. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* I. ix. 34 His priming-yron, being a small artificiall wiar, with which he shall clense and keepe open the touch-hole of his peece. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Dégorgeoir*, the bit or priming-iron of a cannon. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* IX. 56 With the flash firing the *priming pans of the muskets that lay on heaps. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 103 Place the carbine in the *priming position. 1613 FLETCHER, etc. *Captain* IV. iii, Now could I grind him into *priming powder. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* (1874) 246 By this contrivance fire is conveyed to the priming-powder by a gun-cock, which holds in its grasp the flint. 1598 *Priming wyer [see *priming iron*]. 1709 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1890) XV. 565 With a good fire lock, a cartouch box, priming-wire and horn, worm, 3 flints. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 4 What is the use of a priming wire? To ascertain if the vent is clear, and the cartridge home.

Priming (prəi·miŋ), *vbl. sb.*² [f. PRIME *v.*² 3 + -ING¹.] *Priming of the tides*: the acceleration of the tides, or shortening of the interval between corresponding states of the tide, taking place from the neap to the spring tides; opposed to *lagging*.

1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* xi. 337 Another effect of the combination of the solar and lunar tides is what is called the priming and lagging of the tides. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 122 The tide of any place is not regularly 49 minutes later every day, as if it obeyed the moon solely, but sometimes..an hour later and sometimes only 38 minutes. This is called the priming and lagging of the tides.

‖**Primipara** (prəimi·pără). [L., f. *prīm-us* first + *-parus*, from *parĕre* to bring forth.] A female that brings forth for the first time.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Primipara*..a name given to females who bring forth for the first time. 1880 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* July 152, I was called..by a midwife to Mrs. T. aged 28, primipara.

Hence **Primiparous** (prəimi·părəs) *a.*, bearing a child (or young) for the first time; **Primiparity** (prəimipæ·rĭti), the condition of being primiparous.

1857 BULLOCK *Caseaux' Midwif.* 128 This line may generally be regarded, especially in a primiparous female, as a certain sign of pregnancy. 1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* ix. 320 Multipara..are probably more liable to attacks of insanity during pregnancy, than primiparous young females. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Primiparity. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Primipilar (prəimipəi·lăr), *a. Rom. Antiq.* [ad. L. *prīmipīlār-is* adj. and sb., f. *prīmipīl-us*: see PRIMIPILE.] Belonging to, or that is, a *primipilus* or primipile.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. xiii. 257 This Tullius now had been seuen times alreadie a primipilar or principall Centurion. *a* 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* I. III. V. Wks. 1831 VII. 150 A primacy of order; such a one..as the primipilar centurion had in the legion. 1782 ELPHINSTON tr. *Martial* I. XXXI. 39 Soon as the brave centurion shall attain The primipilar honours. 1891 FARRAR *Darkness & Dawn* xl. (1893) 339 He had risen to the rank of a primipilar centurion.

So †**Primipi·lary** *a. Obs. rare*—¹, 'first-class'.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. XXXVIII. 316 Primipilary [Fr. *primipile*] fool.

Primipile (prəi·mipəil). Also in L. form **-pilus.** [= F. *primipile*, ad. L. *prīmipīlus* the chief centurion of the *triarii* or third rank in a legion, for *prīmī pīlī centurio* centurion of the *prīmus pīlus* (*prīmus* first, *pīlus* a body of pike-men, f. *pīlum* a pike, javelin).] In *Rom. Antiq.*, The first centurion of the first maniple of the *triarii* in a legion. Also *fig.*

[1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. viii. 287 Two *Primipili* or chiefe Centurions there were amongst the Triarij in the one armie & the other.] 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xlii. 161 All its officers, from the imperator to the centurion and primipile. 1898 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 6/5 Mr. William O'Brien, a primipilus in the Parnell movement.

Primi·potent, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *primipotens, -potentem*, f. *prīmus* first + *potens* powerful.] 'Of chief power' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Primite (prəi·məit). *Zool.* [f. L. *prīm-us* first (see PRIME *a.*) + -ITE¹ 3.] The first member of a catenated series of gregarines.

1898 SEDGWICK *Text Bk. Zool.* I. 57 The anterior individual of an association is called the *primite*, the rest the *satellites*. 1901 G. N. CALKINS *Protozoa* v. 156 Catenoid colonies, where the protomerite of one [individual] (*satellite*) becomes attached to the deutomerite of another (*primite*).

‖**Primitiæ** (prəimi·ʃiĭ), *sb. pl.* [L. *prīmitiæ, -ciæ* the first things of their kind, firstlings, first-fruits, f. *prīm-us* first: cf. PRIMICES.]

1. First fruits or produce; *spec.* = ANNATES 1.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 513 The Courtier needes must recompenced bee With a Benevolence, or have in gage The Primitias of your Parsonage. 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 92 They offerd 100 the *Primitiæ*, or the first carvings of the flesh. 1672 *Cowell's Interpr., Primitiæ*, First-Fruits..in our Law, are the profits after avoidance of every spiritual Living for one year.

2. *Obstetrics.* See quot.)

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Primitiæ.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Primitiæ*.. term applied to the *amniotic fluid*, whose discharge precedes the expulsion of the fœtus.

Primitial (prəimi·ʃăl), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 7 erron. -œtiall. [= obs. F. *primicial* (Cotgr.), ad. med. L. *prīmitiāl-is* (Du Cange): see prec. and -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, first-fruits.

1645 HARWOOD *Loyal Subj. Retiring-room* Ep. Ded., So doe they now most gratefully present their Primætiall offering. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Endoxa* Pref. 1 He that hath not had a primitiall tast and prelibation of them here below.

2. *loosely.* First, primitive, original.

1736 AINSWORTH, Primitial, *primitius*. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVIII. 346 Thou Covadonga with the tainted stream Of Deva, and this now rejoicing vale, Soon its primitial triumphs wilt behold! 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XIX. (1852) 290 But ah! from that primitial world to this, From Eden to Chaldæa, what a change.

†**Pri·mitist.** *nonce-wd. Obs.* [contr. for **primitivist*, f. next + -IST.] An advocate or adherent of primitive practices or beliefs.

1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Symbol. Lang.* § 92. 69 The Persians ..were the primitists, or puritans of Heathenism.

Primitive (pri·mĭtiv), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *α.* 5 primitif, prymytiff, 6 primityve, (premetivo), 6– primitive. *β.* (5 premative, 6 -yvo), 6 primatife, -yve, prymatyfe, -ive, 5–7 primative. [ME. *primitif*, a. F. *primitif* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *prīmitiv-us* first or earliest of its kind, f. *prīmus* first, PRIME *a.*: cf. PRIMITLE. The *β*-forms were app. influenced by PRIMATE *sb.*]

A. *adj.* I. General senses.

1. Of or belonging to the first age, period, or stage; pertaining to early times; earliest, original; early, ancient. *Primitive Church*, the Christian Church in its earliest and (by implication) purest times.

α. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 27 No religyon is founded hytherto, y^{t} so nere representeth ye primityue chirche of Chryst. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. IV. 178 Which good primitive successe purchased him muche quietnes. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Commination*, In the prymitiue churche there was a godlye discyplyne, that at the begynnyng of lente suche persones as were notorious synners were put to open penaunce. 1581 J. HAMILTON *Cath. Traictise* in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 76 According to the ancient estait of the premetiue kirk. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 671 The primitive generation came first and immediatly from the earth, but afterwards.. they breed their yoong. 1669 FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 77 That illustrious body [the Royal Society], of which you have stood a primitive member. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 285, I wish very much to see..an image of a primitive Christian Church. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* IX. 89 Like a picture it seemed of the primitive, pastoral ages, Fresh with the youth of the world, and recalling Rebecca and Isaac. *a* 1878 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 5 The great valleys of Egypt and Mesopotamia..were the cradles of primitive art.

β. 1486 *Hen. VII at York* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 54 This rigalitie, Whos primative patrone I peyre to your presence, Ebraunk of Britane. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1346/2 It was knowen..unto the primatiue churche or congregacion of chrysten people. 1589 COOPER *Admon.* 217 The practise of the primatiue Church. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 119 Adam in his primatiue estate.

2. Having the quality or style of that which is early or ancient. In first quot. = Conformed to the pattern of the early church (see 1). Also, Simple, rude, or rough like that of early times; old-fashioned. (With implication of either commendation or the reverse.)

1685 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Oct., The Church of England..Is certainely, of all the Christian professions on the earth, the most primitive, apostolical and excellent. *Ibid.* 26 Oct., A maiden of primitive life,..who..has for many years refus'd marriage, or to receive any assistance from the parish. 1752

H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 459 A poor good primitive creature. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* iii, Her manners are simple and primitive. 1838 Lytton *Alice* II. ii, At her very primitive wardrobe. 1889 G. Findlay *Eng. Railway* 9 The engines employed [in 1830] were of an extremely primitive character.

Comb. 1847 Hook *Eccl. Biog.* III. 546 (*Chad*) Struck by the worth of this primitive-mannered christian. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 40 To..hear such primitive-sounding words as.. 'overtune' for the burden of a song.

3. Original as opposed to derivative; primary as opposed to secondary; *esp.* said of that from which something else is derived; radical. (Cf. Primary *a.* 3 a.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 65 (Add. MS.) Þere beþ opere causes þat beþ clepyd causes prymytiff. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* 26/2 It commeth of the cause primitiue thoroughe brusynge or breakyng. 1581 Mulcaster (*title*) Positions wherin those Primitive Circumstances be Examined, which are Necessarie for the Training vp of Children. *a* 1628 Preston *New Covt.* (1634) 27 God is the primitive, he is the originall, he is the first, the universal cause. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 854 Life and Understanding, Soul and Mind are to them, no Simple and Primitive Natures, but Secondary and Derivative. 1812 Brackenridge *Views Louisiana* (1814) 38 This valley is confined by what may be termed, as distinguished from the alluvions, primitive ground. 1846 Grote *Greece* I. xv. (1862) I. 238 The primitive ancestor of the Trojan line of kings is Dardanus.

II. Special and technical senses.

4. *Gram.* and *Philol.* Of a word or language: Original, radical: opposed, or correlative to *derivative.*

1530 Palsgr. Introd. 29 Of pronownes there be thre chefe sortes, primityves, derivatyves, and demonstratyves. *Ibid.*, Pronownes primityves be fyve, *je, tu, se, nous, vous.* 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* viii. (1627) 123 The primitiue word whereof they come, or some words neere vnto them. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 36 The Turkish Language is a primitive and original Language, that's to say, not derived from any of the Oriental or Occidental Tongues that we have any knowledge of. 1706 Phillips s. v., Primitive Word (in Grammar) an original Word, from which others of the kind are derived. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. iii. 55 A primitive word is that which cannot be reduced to any simpler word in the language: as, man, good, content. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 18 To have a distinction in the primitive and not in the derivative word is always confusing.

5. *Math.*, etc. Applied to a line or figure from which some construction or reckoning begins; or to a curve, surface, magnitude, equation, operation, etc., from which another is in some way derived, or which is not itself derived from another.

Primitive circle or *plane*, the circle or plane upon which projection is made. *Primitive radii*, in geared wheels, = Proportional *radii.*

1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 668 b, The Meridian passing through L is the Primitive Circle. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Number, Primitive* or *prime Number*, is that which is only divisible by unity. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xxi. 185 The plane *K r s*, or the plane in which the light is polarised, is called the plane of primitive polarisation. 1864 Webster s. v., *Primitive axes of co-ordinates*, that system of axes to which the points of a magnitude are first referred with reference to a second set or system, to which they are afterward referred. 1878 Gurney *Crystallogr.* 34 The great circle is called the primitive. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* ii. 25 The plane of projection thus bounded by a great circle of the sphere is represented by the plane of the paper on which the circle is drawn, which latter will be termed the circle of projection or primitive circle.

b. *Cryst.* Applied to a fundamental crystalline form from which all the other forms may be derived by geometrical processes; the form obtained by cleaving the crystal, inferred to be that of the nucleus from which the crystal grew.

1805-17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 136 This new regular form is by Hauy named the Primitive nucleus; and the crystal whose form is the same the Primitive form. 1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 536 The primitive form of muriate of barytes is, according to Hauy, a four-sided prism, whose bases are squares. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xxv. 214 This mineral,..called cubizite, has been regarded by mineralogists as having the cube for its primitive form.

6. Of colours: = Primary *a.* 6 a.

1759 Symmer in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 368 He ranged a number of ribbands, of all the primitive colours. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* I. 247 As a ray of the sun may be separated into these seven primitive colours. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* I. ii. 27 The primitive rays—red, yellow, and blue—of which a colourless ray of light is composed.

7. *Geol.* Belonging (or supposed to belong) to the earliest geological period; applied to those rocks or formations held to be older than any fossiliferous strata, or of which the contained fossils have been obliterated by metamorphism; = Primary *a.* 4 a (in its obs. sense).

1777 Hamilton in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 106 Most of the mountains which are called primitive..are of this texture. 1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 446 Those rocks which are called primitive, in reality the original coat of the nucleus of our planet. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sc.*, etc. s. v. *Geology*, The crystalline, massive, and unstratified rocks, which seem to form the bases or foundations upon which the others have been deposited..have therefore been called primary or primitive rocks. 1863 A. C. Ramsay *Phys. Geog.* iv. (1878) 45 The term *Primitive*, as applied to gneiss, is no longer tenable.

8. *Biol., Anat.*, etc. a. Applied to a part or structure in the first or a very early stage of formation or growth (whether temporary and subsequently disappearing, or developing into the fully formed structure); rudimentary, primordial. *Primitive streak* or *trace*, the faint streak which constitutes the earliest trace of the embryo in the fertilized ovum; *primitive groove*, (*a*) = *p. streak*; (*b*) a groove or furrow which appears (in vertebrates) in the upper surface of the primitive streak, and marks the beginning of the vertebral column. b. Applied to the minute or ultimate elements of a structure, or to some part connected with these: as the *primitive fibrillæ* of a nerve; the *primitive sheath* investing each of these (also called *neurilemma*). c. Rarely applied to a structure from which secondary structures arise by branching, as the *primitive carotid artery*: see quot. 1895.

1857 Dunglison *Dict. Med.* 435/2 *Primitive Groove, Primitive streak* or *trace*.., a bright streak in the long axis of the pellucid part of the area germinativa, after it presents a central pellucid and a peripheral opake part. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 299 In the centre of the primitive streak an even, dark line, the so-called primitive groove, becomes defined. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 345 These are called by Dippel bast-fibres, and by Russow protophloem, because they appear as the primitive elements of the phloem. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* Introd. 29 The cells [of the mesoblast] arise..from the primitive streak behind the blastopore in *Peripatus.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Primitive carotid artery*..the common carotid artery...*P. iliac artery*,..the common iliac artery. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 547 It [i. e. pityriasis rosea] usually begins as a solitary patch situated in the neck, trunk, abdomen, or arms,—the 'primitive patch' of Brocq.

9. *Mus.* Applied to a chord in its original or direct form, not inverted.

1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* s. v., *Primitive Chord*, that chord the lowest note of which is of the same literal denomination as the fundamental bass of the harmony. The chord taken in any other way, as when its lowest note is the third, or the fifth of the fundamental bass, is called a *derivative.*

10. *Primitive Methodist Connexion*: a society of Methodists founded by Hugh Bourne in 1810 by secession from the main body; so called as adhering to the original methods of preaching, etc., practised by the Wesleys and Whitefield. *Primitive Methodist*: a member or adherent of this society. *Primitive Methodism*: the principles of this society, or adherence to it.

1812 H. Bourne *Jrnl.* in J. Gardner *Faiths World* II. 426 Thursday, February 13, 1812, we called a meeting, made plans for the next quarter, and made some other regulations; in particular, we took the name of the Primitive Methodist Connexion. 1860 J. Gardner *Ibid.* 428/1 Open-air worship is frequently practised by the Primitive Methodists.

B. *sb.* I. Senses related to A. 1.

1. An original or early member of a society or body. †a. A primitive Christian; a member of the early Church. *Obs.*

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) Pref. A iij b, Did not then the primitiues of the East Church amongst the Christians carry away the auriflambe of all religious Zeale? 1651-3 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* I. xiii. 173 The fervors of the Apostles, and other holy primitives. 1686 Evelyn *Diary* 7 Mar., The severall afflictions of the Church of Christ from the primitives to this day.

b. An original inhabitant, an aboriginal; a man of primitive (esp. prehistoric) times.

1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 273 The Haraforas, who seem to be the primitives of the island. 1895 *Daily News* 13 May 6/3 The effects sought here relate to the 'primitives' of the Irish heroic age.

†2. *pl.* The primitive or earliest stage; the 'beginnings'. *Obs. rare.*

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 52 Probably..in the primitiues of their institutions they had better, lowlier, and more religious spirits then now they haue. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Exod.* xxix. 28 They are the primitives and beginninges of their pacifique victimes which they offer to the Lord.

3. Short for *Primitive Methodist*: see A. 10.

1855 J. R. Leifchild *Cornwall Mines* 303 Those worthy though singular people, the Primitives of Redruth. 1906 *Essex Rev.* XV. 135 The 'Primitives' in their little thatched and clay-lump chapel.

4. In art criticism: a. A painter of the early period, i. e. before the Renascence; also *transf.* a modern painter who imitates the style of these. b. A picture painted by any of these.

1892 *Spectator* 30 Jan. 168/1 O impressionist, do I find you among the primitives? 1892 *Athenæum* 13 Feb. 220/3 In Italy artists we call 'primitives', such as Crivelli..still adhered to the early manner while Titian was in his glory. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Feb. 3/3 On the left as you enter the room are some notable examples of what may be considered 'primitives'. 1907 *Edin. Rev.* July 237 Among the work of the Italian 'primitives' towns are pretty common in the background.

II. Senses related to A. 3.

5. An original ancestor or progenitor (of men or animals). ? *Obs.*

1486 *Hen. VII at York* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 54, I [Ebrauk] am premative of your progenie. 1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 771 3e bene, all, Degenerit frome 3our holy prematyuis. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 201 The various kinds of Dogs..might in their Primitives be of one Species.

6. *Gram.* A word from which another or others are derived; a root-word. Opp. to *derivative.*

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* *iv, Whether the worde be a Primitiue, or Deriuatiue deduced of some other. 1657-8 Evelyn *Diary* 27 Jan., He..got by heart almost the entire vocabularie of Latine and French primitives. 1755 Johnson *Dict.* Pref. B j b, Of thieflike or coachdriver no notice was needed, because the primitives contain the meaning of the compounds. 1759 Adam Smith *Orig. Lang.* (1790) 451 All the words in the Greek Language are derived from about 300 primitives. 1820 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 314 The absence of all distinction between primitives and derivatives.

7. Anything from which something else is derived; in quot. 1784, a primitive or primary colour.

1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 139 These arguments haue the same force to argue, that the primitiues haue, from which they are derived. 1784 J. Barry in *Lect. Paint.* vi. (1848) 211 Yellow, red, and blue... These three uncompounded primitives.

8. *Math.* Any algebraical or geometrical form in relation to another derived from it; as, the original expression or function of which another is the derivative; the original equation from which a differential equation, etc. is obtained; the original curve of which another is the polar, inverse, evolute, etc. (Short for *primitive expression, equation, curve*, etc.: see A. 5.)

Complete primitive: a primitive equation containing the requisite number of constants to furnish the solution of the derived equation.

Primitively (pri·mĭtivlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -ly 2.] In the primitive way, manner, or order.

1. In the earliest age or time; at the beginning; anciently; originally in time, at first.

1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 580 That rare concord and agreement which was primitively ordained by God to be betwixt man and beast. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 201 So possibly might the Sheep of Peru,..be primitively Sheep, but differenced by their long abode..in Peru. 1704 in Collier *Dissuasive fr. Play Ho.* 30 Whether this Primitive Church of his was primitively pure, or originally Profane. 1893 Sir R. Ball *Story of Sun* 126 A beam of light which was primitively white..becomes sensibly red.

2. Originally, as opposed to *derivatively*, or as giving origin to something else; radically, fundamentally; primarily.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 59 This direction proceeds not primitively from themselves, but is derivative and contracted from the magneticall effluxions of the earth. 1827 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 61 This is the Absolute the Primitively True.

b. Originally; in origin or derivation.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xi. (Arb.) 121 One other pretie conceit..also borrowed primitiuely of the Poet, or courtly maker. 1659 T. Philipott *Vill. Cant.* 227 The Medway, from whence it [Maidstone] primitively borrowed its Name. 1869 Huxley *Phys.* xii. (ed. 3) 314 That inverted portion of the integument, from which the whole anterior character of the eye and the lens are primitively formed.

3. In a primitive style; with the purity, simplicity, or rudeness of early times.

1672-5 Comber *Comp. Temple* (1702) 106 Ordinances, which are purely and primitively administred there. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1717) VI. 129 The purest, and most primitively ordered Church in the world. 1902 *Words Eye-witness* 72 The most primitively manly race on earth. *Mod.* The concern was very primitively put together.

Primitiveness (pri·mĭtivnĕs). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality, character, or condition of being primitive (in any sense of the adj.).

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. i. § 4. 35 Transcendental Relations of Quality at large...1. Primitiveness, Root, original, simple, underived. 1684 *Def. Resol. Case of Consc. conc. Symbolizing w. Ch. Rome* 30 Replying to those few lines that follow against the Primitiveness of our Episcopacy. 1856 Miss Mulock *J. Halifax* xxvii, The folk in our valley, out of their very primitiveness, had more faith in the master. 1881 Westcott & Hort *Grk. N. T.* II. 281 These gradations of primitiveness in corruption.

Primitivism (pri·mĭtiviz'm). [See -ism.]

1. Adherence to or practice of that which is primitive.

1861 Neale *Notes on Dalmatia, Croatia*, etc. 137 Had he not provocation enough,..to confirm him in his primitivism. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 May 3/1 This country, in which primitivism—if I may be permitted the expression—and progressivism are sometimes so oddly mixed.

2. Short for *Primitive Methodism*: see Primitive A. 10, and cf. B. 3.

1907 *Daily News* 28 May 8 Closing Day of Primitive Methodist Centenary...The Rev. Jabez Bell described 'Primitivism' as neither painfully poor nor rascally rich.

Primitivity (primĭti·vĭti). [f. Primitive *a.* + -ity. Cf. F. *primitivité.*] = Primitiveness.

1759 H. Walpole *Lett. to Mann* 8 Aug., The age of George the Second is likely to be celebrated for more primitivity than the disinterestedness of Mr. Deard. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., In mathematics we speak of the primitivity of a form. 1891 L. Rivington in *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 372 They have added to the notes of the Church that of 'Primitivity'.

†Pri·mity. *Obs.* [f. L. *prīm-us* (Prime *a.*) + -ity; = obs. F. *primité* (16th c. in Godef.) and med.L. *primitās* firstness in time (*a* 1308 Duns Scotus, *De primo principio* 2. 2).]

1. The fact or position of being first in rank or order; first or chief place, priority, supremacy.

1659 Pearson *Creed* i. 40 This primity God requires to be attributed to himself. 1660 R. Sheringham *King's Suprem. Asserted* viii. (1682) 70 He grants him a primity of share in the supreme power. *Ibid.* 94 Where a transcendent interest, or primity of state, is in one man, it is sufficient to constitute a Monarchy.

2. The first part, the beginning. *rare*⁻¹.

1684 H. More *Answer* xiv. 103 Which being not a final or total Ruine of Babylon, but, as it were, the Primity thereof.

Pri·mly, *adv.* [f. Prim *a.* + -ly ².] In a prim or precise manner, with primness.

1837 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* (1883) I. 66 She primly promulgates her opinion that influenza is masculine. 1853-8 Hawthorne *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 207 The grounds.. had not the appearance of being very primly kept. 1897 *Bookman* Jan. 122/2 She was not quite so primly decorous as the young persons of her epoch.

Primmer, obs. spelling of Primer *sb.*¹

Pri·mness. [f. Prim *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being prim; formal or affected preciseness.

1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 29 ₱ 11 Her lips are composed with a primness peculiar to her character. 1758 Gray *Let.* Poems (1775) 265 Primness and affectation of style .. has turned to hoydening and rude familiarity. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 98 A primness of eternal virginity about the mouth. 1894 Doyle *Mem. S. Holmes* 99 He affected a certain quiet primness of dress.

Primogenial, -genian, -genious (-geneous), erroneous forms of Primigenial, -genian, -genious; app. in imitation of *primogenit, -geniture*, etc., in which the first element is L. *primō*.

† Primoge·nit, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *prīmōgenit-us*, properly two words, *prīmō genitus*, first born, f. *prīmō* adv., first + *genit-us*, pa. pple. of *gignĕre* to bring forth, bear. (Hence, not a compound of *prīmus*, like *primigene*, etc.) So OF. *primogenit* (13th c. in Godef.).] First-born.

[1160-80 *Laws Henry I*, c. 70 § 21 Primo patris feodum primogenitus filius habeat; emptiones vers, vel deinceps acquisitiones suas, det cui magis velit. *a* 1190 Glanvil *Tract. de Leg.* vii. iii, Tunc secundum ius regni Anglie primogenitus filius patri succedit in totum. *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (1641) 11 Our Common Law .. did ever of old provide aydes for the *primo-genitus*, and the eldest Daughter.]

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3435 Crist the Primogenit of the dede rose tofore. 1609 A. Craig *Poet. Recreat.* To Rdr., They are my children, you haue them as they were borne: And so the Primo-genit must haue the prioritie at the Presse. 1619 Sir J. Sempil *Sacrilege Handled* App. 39 Sem could beget (and did) diuers Primogenit Priests.

Primogenital (prəimo,dʒe·nităl), *a.* [ad. late L. *prīmōgenītāl-is* (Tertull.), f. *prīmōgenit-us* (taken as sb.): see prec. and -al.] Of or pertaining to the first-born or to primogeniture.

1657-83 Evelyn *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 21 Those garments Rebecca put on Jacob, his sacerdotal vestment; but it was still the primogenital right, till a family separated. 1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* iv, The primogenital cellars were not niggard of their stores. 1888 *Science* 14 Sept. 124/1 Genesis..considered under some of its subordinate phases, as heredity, physiological selection, sexual selection, primogenital selection, sexual differentiation,..hybridity, &c.

Primogenitary (prəimo,dʒe·nitări), *a.* [f. L. *prīmōgenit-us* (see above) + -ary ¹.] = prec.

1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vi. 294 The consciousness of this defect in his parliamentary title put James on magnifying..the inherent rights of primogenitary succession. 1838-9 — *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. iv. § 47. 160 Derived by some one..through primogenitary descent. 1867 W. L. Newman in *Quest. Reformed Parl.* 83 It is sufficient to say of this law, that it adheres more strictly to Primogeniture than the practise of the Primogenitary class.

Primogenitive (prəimo,dʒe·nĭtiv), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ive.] a. *adj.* = prec. † b. *sb.* = Primogeniture 2. *Obs.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 106 How could Communities, Degrees in Schooles, and Brother-hoods in Cities,..The primogenitiue, and due of Byrth, Prerogatiue of Age,.. (But by Degree) stand in Authentique place? 1842 Mrs. F. Trollope *Vis. to Italy* II. iv. 87 She had a sort of primogenitive right to..a red cap and tricoloured banner.

Primogenitor (prəimo,dʒe·nitŏr). [a. med.L. *prīmōgenitor* (1361 in Du Cange), f. L. *prīmō* adv., at first, first + *genitor* begetter, Genitor, after L. *prīmōgenitus*; so OF. *primogeniteur* (1340 in Godef.).] First parent, earliest ancestor; *loosely*, ancestor, forefather, progenitor.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* iv. 181 If your primogenitors be not belied, the generall smutch you have, was once of a deeper black, when they came from Mauritania into Spain. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 271 The supposition of our being punished for the offence of our primogenitor. 1824 *Mirror* III. 402/2 The male descendants of our great primogenitor. 1888 Hasluck *Model Engin. Handybk.* (1900) 2 A model of this, the primogenitor of the modern steam-engine, can be bought..for one penny.

Hence **Primoge·nitrix,** a first female ancestor.

1875 M. Collins *Fr. Midnight to Midn.* III. xii. 202 Fluent as that 'affable archangel' who delighted our primogenitrix.

Primogeniture (prəimo,dʒe·nitiŭr). [ad. med.L. *prīmogenitūra*, f. L. *prīmō* adv., first + *genitūra* Geniture; after *prīmōgenitus*. So F. *primogéniture* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The fact or condition of being the first-born of the children of the same parents.

[*c* 1225 William Britto *Philipis* iv. 2 Lege patrum veteri Richardum, patre sepulto, Efficit Anglorum primogenitura monarcham. 1594 Parsons *Confer. Success.* I. vi. 128 That *primogenitura* or eldership of birth..was greatly respected by God.] 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 7 These were the Arts which had a kinde of *Primo geniture* with them seuerally. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 121 Al those, say with Esau:..To what vse, will tbis goodly prerogatiue of primogeniture serue me? *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) II. 238 If primogeniture from Noah was the ground settled by God for monarchy, then all the Princes now in the world were Usurpers. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 291 Though primogeniture gave no positive right.

b. *esp.* in *right of primogeniture* (also † *primogeniture-right*), the right (of succession, etc.) of the first-born: see 2.

1602 Fulbecke *Pandectes* 16 The right of Primogeniture, or elder-brothership is fenced, supported, and defended against this last decree of the Millanasses, and that first of the Persians. 1612 Selden *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* xvii. 269 Claiming his Primogeniture-right, & therby the kingdom. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 162 That his present Majesty of Great Britain is by Right of Primogeniture the next and undoubted Heir to Cadwalladar, will manifestly appear. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. i. 13 In the division of personal estates, the females of equal degree are admitted together with the males, and no right of primogeniture is allowed. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* ix, The rights of primogeniture.. were not respected.

2. The right of succession or inheritance belonging to the first-born; the principle, custom, or law by which the property or title descends to the eldest son (or eldest child); *spec.* the feudal rule of inheritance by which the whole of the real estate of an intestate passes to the eldest son. (Introduced into England at the Norman Conquest, and still prevailing in most places in a modified form: but cf. Borough-english, Gavelkind.) Also *fig.*

a 1631 Donne *Serm.* xxxiv. (1640) 340 Heires of heaven, which is not a Gavel-kinde, every Son, every man alike: but it is an universall primogeniture, every man full, so full, as that every man hath all. 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* I. ix. (1840) 108 Abel had broken the laws of primogeniture. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* (1869) II. xliv. 654 The insolent prerogative of primogeniture was unknown. 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* vii. 199 When the Teutonic races spread over Western Europe they did not bring with them Primogeniture as their ordinary rule of succession. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 491 Under the working of the new feudal doctrines, the custom of primogeniture gradually supplanted the Old-English custom of equal partition of lands.

Primoge·nitureship. Now *rare.* [f. prec. + -ship.] = prec. 2.

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 59 It is likely to proue..an immortall kinde of businesse, like vnto that of your Mayorasgos or Primo-genitureship, which your fathers settle vpon their eldest sonnes. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 156 The Emperor Frederick I..introduced into the house of Austria the right of primogenitureship. 1822 J. Flint *Lett. Amer.* 177 Local attachments are much weakened by the open prospects of an extensive country, by the abolition of primogenitureship, and by the introduction of laws that promote family justice. 1830 *Examiner* 259/1 A younger brother, corrupted at heart with envy by the injustice of primogenitureship.

† Primo-prime, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *prīmō* adv., first + Prime *a.*] First of all; the very first; absolutely primary. So † **Primo-pri·mitivo** *a.*, earliest of the primitive.

1673 O. Walker *Educ.* v. 46 As if not taken at the first moment, as it were, the primo-prime acts. 1679 Alsop *Melius Inquirend.* I. i. 48 It would be a severe charge upon all the Primo-primitive Fathers that they were Arians. 1693 Beverley *True St. Gosp. Truth* 9 This is the Primo-prime, as may be said, Foundation of Holiness, and Happiness; To Know and Enjoy the only True God. 1715 M. Davies *Athan. Brit.* I. Pref. 87 The Secular Ignorance and Candid Simplicity of the Primo-Primitive Christians.

Pri·mo-ra·tional. *Math. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + Rational, as derivative of *prime ratio*: see -o *suff.* 1 and cf. *politico-economic.*] A quantity expressing a prime ratio: see Prime *a.* 9 d.

1862 De Morgan in Graves *Life Sir W. Hamilton* (1889) III. 576, I would rather use primo-rationals than differentials.

Primordial (prəimō·rdiăl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5, 8 *erron.* pre-. [ad. late L. *prīmordiāl-is* that is first of all, original, f. Primordium: see -al. So F. *primordial* (1480 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of, pertaining to, or existing at (or from) the very beginning; first in time, earliest, original, primitive, primeval.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* viii. i. (Tollem. MS.), The virtu of God made primordial mater, in þe whiche as it were in massy þinge þe foure elementis were vertually, and nouȝt distinguid. 1486 *Reception Hen. VII at York* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 55 Theiz premordiall princes of this principalitie. *a* 1626 Bp. Andrewes *Serm.* (1856) I. 385 Abstinence is a virtue..Sure I am the 'primordiale peccatum', the primordial sin was not abstaining. 1687 T. K. *Veritas Evang.* 98 There would have remained illustrious Memory thereof, at least in some of the primordial Churches. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* II. i, To recur to the primordial tenets of the Tory party. 1875 Poste *Gaius* I. Introd. (ed. 2) 6 The portion of primary rights that..we shall call Primordial rights (right to life, health, liberty, reputation, etc.) are never so much as mentioned by Gaius.

2. Constituting the beginning or starting-point; from which something else is derived or developed, or on which something else depends; original (as opposed or correlated to derivative); fundamental, radical; elementary.

a 1529 Skelton *Agst. Garnesche* iv. 104 It plesyth that noble prince roialle Me as hys master for to calle In hys lernyng primordialle. 1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 388 Primordial Textures (if I may so call them). 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 837 Being no Simple Primitive and Primordial thing, but Secondary, Compounded and Derivative. 1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 327 The primordial chaotic fluid, in whose bosom most stones were formed. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* v. ii. 323 Space and time are the primordial necessaries of thought. 1893 Traill *Soc. Eng.* I. Introd. 53 A primordial instinct of human nature insures this concurrence and maintains it.

3. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Applied to parts or structures in their earliest or rudimentary stage, or to those formed at first, and afterwards replaced by others: = Primitive *a.* 8 a.

1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 448 New ones are formed above, under, or at the sides of the primordial or temporary teeth, but in different sockets. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* p. xxxv, In all Vertebrata above the Amphibia, a primordial as well as a secondary kidney is developed. *Ibid.* 38 Two fused primordial vertebrae. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 1 July 18 Final or dictyate condition of the primordial ovum.

4. *Bot.* a. First or earliest formed in the course of growth: said of leaves, fruit, or other parts.

1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. (1794) 443 The Scotch Pine..has two leaves in a sheath: and the primordial ones, solitary and smooth. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 247 When fascicled, the primordial leaf to which they are then axillary is membranous, and enwraps them like a sheath. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 220 Leaves broadly obovate obtuse toothed, primordial orbicular.

b. Applied to tissues, etc., in their simplest or rudimentary stage or condition: as *primordial cortex, epidermis.*

Primordial cell, a cell in its simplest form, consisting merely of a mass of protoplasm, without cell-wall, cell-sap, etc. *Primordial utricle*, name for the layer of denser protoplasm lining the wall of a vacuolate cell, and forming a sac inclosing the thinner protoplasm and cell-sap.

1849 E. Lankester *Schleiden's Princ. Bot.* 569 Mohl asserts that the primordial utricle is the forerunner of the formation of the cellulose cell-wall. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 5 It has hence become usual even to consider a protoplasmic body of this kind as a cell, and to designate it as a naked membraneless cell or Primordial Cell. *Ibid.* 126 The outermost layer of the primary meristem which covers the *punctum vegetationis* together with its apex is the immediate continuation of the epidermis of the older part which lies further backwards; it may therefore be termed the Primordial Epidermis.

fig. 1893 Barrows *Parl. Relig.* II. 1481 The primordial cell of organic Methodism is the class-meeting.

5. *Geol.* and *Palæont.* † a. = Primitive *a.* 7. *Obs.* b. Applied by Barrande (1846) to a series or 'zone' of strata in Bohemia, containing the earliest fossil remains there found; hence extended to the corresponding strata in other parts of the world, forming part of the Cambrian system; also applied to fossils found in these strata.

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 285 In the primordial stones of Vesuvius. 1802 Playfair *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 161 De Luc .. applies the term primordial to the rocks in question and considers them as neither stratified nor formed by water. 1885 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* xxviii. (ed. 4) 454 M. Barrande found in Etage C, in Bohemia, Trilobites of the genera *Paradoxides, Conocoryphe* [etc.)..These primordial Trilobites have a peculiar facies of their own. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 445 M. Barrande .. then recognised the 'Lingula Flag' of Sedgwick as the exact equivalent of his primordial stratum (Etage C).

¶ 6. App. misused (as if f. L. *ordo, ordin-* order) for: Of the first order or rank.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 383 From the time of Bossuet ..no primordial champion of Catholicism arose in France.

B. *sb.* 1. Something primordial, original, or fundamental; beginning, origin; a first principle, an element. *rare.*

1522 Skelton *Why not to Court* 486 The primordyall Of his wretched originall. 1610 Marcellini *Triumphs Jas. I* 85 It consisteth of 3. Letters..as the primordials and Radicall Letters of the Hæbrewes. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* I. 37 The Primordialls of the World are not Mechanicall, but Spermaticall or Vital. 1813 T. Busby *Lucretius* I. *Dissert.* p. iv, Like his own primordials, they are not only indestructible, but unassailable.

† 2. Name for an early variety of plum. *Obs.*

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort., July* 70 Plums, etc. Primordial, Myrobalan, the red, blew, and amber Violet. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 376.

Hence **Primo·rdialism,** primordial nature or condition; **Primordia·lity,** the quality of being primordial; something characterized by this quality.

1879 H. Spencer *Princ. Sociol.* IV. § 343 Yet another indication of primordialism may be named... Even between intimates greetings signifying continuance of respect, begin each renewal of intercourse. 1889 H. F. Wood *Englishm. of Rue Cain* xiv. 206 There be those that have construed simple grandeurs, grand simplicities, from idyllic gold-fields, to mean primordialities which, elsewhere, receive much precious time and space from the assize court and the gaol.

Primo·rdially, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly ².] In a primordial way. a. At or from the very beginning; in the earliest stage; at first, originally, primitively. b. In relation to the beginning or starting-point; radically, fundamentally.

1856 Ferrier *Inst. Metaph.* III. xviii. 120 Everything which I, or any intelligence, can apprehend, is steeped primordially in me. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* viii. (1874) 228 We have no grounds for supposing that male bees primordially collected pollen. 1875 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 12) II. III. xxxvii. 324 His dogma of the immutability of primordially created species.

† Primo·rdian. *Obs.* [f. L. *primordi-us* (see Primordium) + -an.] = Primordial *sb.* 2.

1731-3 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Prunus*, The Jean-Native, or White Primordian. This is a small white Plum, of a clear yellow Colour, .. and for its coming very early, deserves a Place in every good Garden of Fruit. 1755 in Johnson, whence in many mod. Dicts.

†**Primo·rdiate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prīmordi-us* (see next) + -ATE 2.] = PRIMORDIAL *a.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 15 Farewel the Baylies of the Cynque ports whose primordiat Gethneliaca was also dropping out of my inckhorne. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* VI. 356 'Tis not every Thing Chymists will call Salt, Sulphur, or Spirit, that needs alwaies be a Primordiate and Ingenerable body.

‖ **Primordium** (prəimɔ̄·rdiŏm). Pl. **-ia.** [L. *prīmordium* sb., orig. neut. of *prīmordius* adj., original, f. *primus* first + *ordīrī* to begin.] The very beginning, the earliest stage; opening part, introduction; primitive source, origin.

1671 HOWE *Wks.* (1834) 199/1 (Stanf.) The mere preludes of this glory, the *primordia*, the beginnings of it. 1677 — *Work Holy Spirit* vi. Wks. 1832 I. 66 They..want the radical, fundamental preparation; the *primordia*, or first principles by which they are to be adopted to that kingdom. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* viii. § 3 Those Beings must be of chief Excellence wherein that Primordium appears most prominently to abound. 1846 R. GARNETT in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 212 It would seem more probable that those roots are in many cases the real primordia of the ostensible *d'hatoos* or verbal roots. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* I. i, This is the primordium,—now comes the confession.

b. *Biol.* The first rudiment or germ of an organ or structure.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1898 WILLEY in *Nature* 25 Aug. 390/1.

†**Primo·re.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. It. *primore* (prīmō·re), L. *prīmōr-is* first, foremost, chief, L. pl. *prīmōrēs*, as *sb.* the front rank in battle, deriv. of *prīm-us* first.] A chief man.

1625 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1641) 18 The Patriarke of Constantinople and his Primore termed Protosyncellus, and amongst the Romans, the Centurion and his Optio. [1856 J. BROWN in Cairns *Mem.* x. (1860) 325 My earlier friends among the *primores* of the Synod..have most of them long ago departed.]

Hence †**Primo·rity,** foremost place or importance.

1727 *Philip Quarll* 142 Sally,..seeing the Primority of Marriage so much pleaded for, thought it may be worth her while to claim it.

†**Primo·rtive,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *prīm-us* first + ORTIVE.] Arising from that which is prime, primary, or primitive; derivative.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 12 Artificiall Argument is either prime, or primortiue [margin, *Primum, vel a primo ortum*].

†**Primosity** (primɔ·sĭti). *Obs. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. PRIM *a.* + -OSITY.] Primness.

a 1839 LADY H. STANHOPE *Mem.* xi. (1845) II. 27, I should really like to know what excuse Lord A. could offer for his primosity to us, when he was riding with such a Jezebel as Lady ——.

†**Primo·vable.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. PRIME *a.* + MOVABLE, after *primum mobile.*] = PRIMUM MOBILE. Also †**Primo·vant** [cf. F. *prime, mouvant* moving].

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* b iij, As the Heauen, is, by the Primouant, caried about in 24. æquall Houres. *Ibid.* d ij b, A..way..of hauing the motion of the Primouant (or first æquinoctiall motion) by Nature and Arte, Imitated. 1625 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 162 This power hath the Moone by motion of the Primouable; which maketh her rise and set, as the Sunne and other Starres doe, in the space of a day.

Primp (primp), *sb.* Now only *dial.* Also 7 **prympe.** [app. like PRIM *sb.*^{2}, short for PRIMPRINT.] The privet; = PRIM *sb.*^{2}

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 156 The Garden of Pleasure is to be set about with Arbors, couered with Iesamin,..Bay trees, Woodbind, Vines,..Prympe, sweet Bryer, and other rare things. 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 140 A beautiful arbour adorned with primp hedges. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Primp*, privet. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss., Primp*, the shrub Privet.

Primp (primp), *v. dial.* [Related to PRIM *v.*]

1. *trans.* To make prim; to dress (*up*) or deck neatly or showily; to dispose or arrange primly.

1801 W. BEATTIE *Parings* (1873) 14 (E.D.D.) Just i' the newest fashion primped. *a* 1860 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* s. v., Arter marm and Aunt Jane had primped up an' fixed my har an' creevat, I was reddy. 1880 J. E. WATT *Poet. Sk.* 73 (E.D.D.) Ye lassies,..A' primpit up an' dressed like leddies.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To make oneself smart; to prink.

1903 *Review of Rev.* Apr. p. xix. (*Cartoons*) The world is beginning to primp for the big show at St. Louis in 1904.

2. *intr.* To behave primly; to put on affected airs.

1804 [see below]. 1875 W. WELSH *Poet. & Prose Wks.* 39 Pridefu' like she primpit Wi puckered neck and glancin' cheek And ruffles neatly crimpit.

Hence **Primped,** *Sc.* **pri·mpit,** *ppl. a. dial.*, affected, prudish; of the mouth, closed primly, pursed up (*Sc.*); **Pri·mping** *vbl. sb.*, preparing, dressing up; *ppl. a.*, demure, prudish (*Sc.*).

c 1739 J. SKINNER *Christmas Ba'ing* iv, The tanner was a primpit [*Gloss.* 'delicate, nice '] bit, As flimsy as a featber. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 72 Young primpin Jean, wi' cuttie speen, Sings dum' to bake the bannocks. 1853 CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* 199 (E. D. D.) Lady Ladles—primpit dame. *Ibid.* 169 Some wi' primpit mou', And upturn'd e'en. 1888 *Amer. Ann. Deaf* Apr. 100 Helen has a great notion of 'primping'. Nothing pleases her better than to be dressed in her best clothes. 1894 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Campaigns Curiosity* 40 Annie insisted that I wasted too much time in 'primping'. 1899 WINSTON CHURCHILL *R. Carvel* x, You are content to see Richard without primping.

†**Pri·m-print.** *Obs.* Also 6 **prymprynt,** 6–8 **prime(-)print.** [Derivation unknown. Appears too early to be connected with PRIM *a.* The first element has been conjectured to be F. *prime*, L. *prim-us* first, and the second short for F. *printemps* spring; but for this there is no confirmatory evidence, nor is the sense probable. (The statement in Prior's *Pop. Names of Plants* that *prim-print* was orig. the primrose, and that the name was transferred from the herb to the shrub, is erroneous, and arises from the fact that *ligustrum*, in Pliny the privet, has been supposed by some to be in Virgil and Ovid the name of some white-flowered herb.)]

An early name of the Privet.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* E j b, Ligustrum is called in greke Cypros, in englishe Prim print or prinet, though Eliote more boldely then lernedly, defended the contrary [cf. quot. 1542 s. v. PRIVET^1 1]. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 36 b, The herbe which is called..prymprynt or prynet. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xxv. 690 This plant is called in..English, Prinet, or Primprint, in Frenche, *Troesne*. 1598 FLORIO, *Ligustro*, the prinet or prime print tree vsed in gardens for hedges. Also a kind of white floure. 1674–5 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 642 Two thousand two hundred of Quicksetts and Prim-print. 1749 J. MARTYN tr. *Virg. Bucol.* II. 18 *note*, If the *Ligustrum* of Pliny was that..by us called privet or primprint.

Primrose (pri·mrōuz), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: 5 **prymrose, prima rose,** 5–6 **prymerose, prime rose,** 5–7 **primerose,** 6 **pryme rose, (prymer rose, primorose,)** *Sc.* **prymrose,** 7 **prim rose, prim-rose, prime-rose,** 6– **primrose.** [Late ME. *primerose* (1413: see (*c*) below; not used by Chaucer or Gower; occurring in several glossaries and vocabularies *a* 1450, but not in *Sinon. Barthol.* or *Alphita*); corresp. in form to early OF. *primerose* (12–13th c.), and to med.L. *prima rosa*, lit. 'first' or 'earliest rose', in Eng.-Lat. vocabularies of 15th c.: the latter in *Alphita* a synonym of *primula veris* (see PRIMULA), and F. and Eng. *primerole*; by Palsgr. *primerolle* is given as Fr. for *primorose*, and is still so used dialectally in parts of Normandy. In It., Florio 1598 has '*Prima rosa* the flowre called the primrose or cowslip'. *Primrose* is not in the *Great Herbal* 1516–29, but is in Turner's *Libellus* 1538, and *Names of Herbs* 1548, also in Lyte and later Herbals. See Note below.]

1. A well-known plant (*Primula veris* var. *acaulis* Linn., *P. vulgaris* Huds., *P. acaulis* Jacq., *P. grandiflora* Lam.), bearing pale yellowish flowers in early spring, growing wild in woods and hedges and on banks, esp. on clayey soil, and cultivated in many varieties as a garden plant. Also, the flower of this plant. Sometimes extended to include other species of the genus PRIMULA.

(*a*) in glossaries and vocabularies.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 592/41 *Ligustrum*, a primerose. 14..*Nominale* ibid. 712/18 *Hoc ligustrum*, a primerose. [*Ibid.* 713/11 *Hoc ligustrum*, a cowslowpe.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 413/2 Prymerose, *primula, calendula, ligustrum.* *a* 1450 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 196 Prymrose, *ligustrum.* *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 786/24 *Hoc ligustrum*, a prymrose. *Hoc ligustrum*, a cowyslepe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 291/2 A Prymerose, *primarosa, primula veris.* 1530 PALSGR. 56 b/2 Primerose a flour, *primerolle.* 1538 ELYOT, *Verbascum*, an herbe wherof be ii. kindes: of which one is supposed to be Molin or long wort, the other is supposed to be that whiche is callyd primerose. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 715 A Primerose, or cowslip, *verbascum, vel verbasculum minus. Primula veris.* Dodon.

(*b*) in herbals, botanical works, etc.

1538 TURNER *Libellus* A ij b, *Arthritica* officinis est primula veris quæ ab anglis dicitur a prymerose. 1548 — *Names of Herbes* G vij, There are .iij. Verbascula..The fyrste is called in barbarus latin Arthritica, and in englishe a Primerose. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxxxiii. 122 Of Petie Mulleyn or the kindes of Primeroses..The smaller sorte..we call Primerose, is of diuers kindes, as yellow and greene, single and dubble. *Ibid.* 123 [Figure of] Verbasculum minus, Prymerose. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclx. 637 The common white fielde Primrose needeth no description. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 512 There is a Greenish Prime-Rose, but it is Pale, and scarce a Greene. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 242, I know, that the name of *Primula veris* or Primrose, is indifferently conferred vpon those that I distinguish for *Paralyses* or Cowslips. I doe therefore..call those onely Primroses that carry but one flower vpon a stalke..And those Cowslips, that beare many flowers vpon a stalke together constantly. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 70/1 Primroses are also double of variable colours. 1856 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 101 Double Primroses delight in the same soil and situation as Polyanthuses, but are somewhat less robust.

(*c*) in literature.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. ii. (1859) 75 One [world] is corowned with faire rede rosys,..and the thyrd with lusty prymerosys and lylyes entermellyd, and graciously arrayed. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B vij, Take alisawndre and the Roote of prima rose. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 192 Powderit with prymross, sawrand all with clowiss. *c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* 1437 Eke eche at other threw the floures bright, The prymerose, the violet, the gold. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 352 What man..euer sawe the Spring tide without Marche Violettes, Primeroses, and other pleasant floures? 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xv. 150 The Primrose placing first, because that in the Spring It is the first appeares, then onely florishing. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* (1638) 117 Now plucks a Vi'let from her purple bed And then a Prim rose (the yeares Maidenhead). 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 142 The rathe Primrose that forsaken dies. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* II. Wks. 1799 II. 303 The poor fellow's face is as pale as a primrose. 1798 WORDSW. *P. Bell* I. xii, A primrose by a river's brim A yellow primrose was to him, And it was nothing more. 1899 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 6/4 Blue primroses, that came into vogue a few years ago, were of course not wanting.

b. Formerly applied to the Daisy, *Bellis perennis*; and now in *U. S.* to a kind of wild rose (? *Rosa setigera*).

1585 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* v. § 94 (1675) 133 The Primroses (which some take to be Dasies). 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 108 A kind of wild rose (called by the country folk the primrose).

2. With qualifying words, applied to **a.** Other species of the genus *Primula*: as **Bird's-eye Primrose,** *P. farinosa*, a mountain plant, bearing compact umbels of light purple flowers with yellow centres: **Chinese Primrose,** *P. sinensis*, a Chinese species bearing white or lilac flowers in umbels, familiar as a greenhouse and room plant in winter and early spring; **Fairy Primrose,** *P. minima*, a small plant of Southern Europe, bearing large white or rose flowers (Nicholson 1887); **Himalayan Primrose,** *P. sikkimensis*; **Scotch Primrose,** *P. scotica*, a native of the north of Scotland, bearing umbels of purple yellow-eyed flowers; sometimes applied to *P. farinosa.*

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 235 *Primula farinosa*..*Birds-eye Primrose. Marshes and bogs on mountains in the north. 1867 BABINGTON *Man. Brit. Bot.* (ed. 6) 277 *P[rimula] farinosa*...North of England and South of Scotland...Bird's-eye Primrose. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 595 The *Chinese Primrose. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* s. v. *Primula*, Perhaps the best-known Primula is that which is very generally cultivated for greenhouse and room decoration.., namely, the Chinese Primrose (*P. sinensis*).

b. Some other plants having flowers resembling those of the common primrose; as **Cape Primrose,** a plant of the genus *Streptocarpus*, of S. Africa, etc., bearing showy pale purple, blue, or red flowers; **Evening (Night, †Nightly) Primrose,** the genus *Œnothera*: see EVENING *sb.*^{1} 5 b; **Peerless Primrose** = PRIMROSE PEERLESS 2; **Tree Primrose** = *Evening primrose.*

1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* 253/2 *Streptocarpus*, *Cape Primrose. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 May 6/3 On entering the first tent, the visitor is face to face with..a wonderful bed of Cape primroses, creamy-white, mauve, and in many shades. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 927 *Evening or Night Primrose, *Œnothera*. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 *Night Primrose. 1849 [see NIGHT *sb.* 13 e]. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n., Narcissus biflorus*, *Peerless Primrose or Primrose Peerless, Two-flowered Daffodil. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 264 The *tree Primrose of Virginia. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. (1794) 256 Tree Primrose, a Virginian plant...The corolla is a fine yellow, shut during the day, but expanding in the evening; whence some call it Nightly Primrose.

†3. *fig.* a. The first or best; the finest, or a fine, example; the 'flower', 'pearl' (cf. *pink of perfection*); also, a person in the flower of youth. *Obs.*

c 1425 in *Leg. Rood* 212 My swete sone..þou art þe flour, My primerose, my paramour. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 2024 in *Macro Plays* 134 A! Meknesse, Charyte & Pacyens,.. prymrose pleyeth parlasent. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xvi. (Shaks. Soc.) 158 Heyle, perle peerles, prime rose of prise! 1523 SKELTON *Garland of Laurel* 912 Ye be, as I deuyne, The praty primrose, The goodly Columbyne. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 66 Two nohle Primeroses of Nobilitie, the yong Duke of Suffolke, and Lord H. Maxeuers. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 166 Was not I planted of thine owne hand, To be the primrose of all thy land? 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* I. 86 O Dido Primrose of Perfection, Who only grantest kind Protection To wandring Trojans.

†b. Prime; first bloom; first-fruits. *Obs.*

1611 BRATHWAIT *Golden Fleece* II. *Sonn.* IV. iii, For she [Rosamond] poore wench did flourish for a while Cropt in the primrose of her wantonnesse. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* xvi. 5 Gods soul hath desired such first ripe fruits, *Mic.* 7. 1, such primroses. 1650 — *Comm. Lev.* ii. 14 God should bee served with the first-fruits of our age, the primrose of our childe-hood.

†4. In ancient cookery, A 'pottage' in which the flowers of this plant were a principal ingredient.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 25 Prymerose. Take oþer half-pound of Flowre of Rys, .iij. pound of Almaundys, half an vnce of hony & Safroune, & take þe flowre of þe Prymerose, & grynd hem, and temper hem vppe with Mylke of þe Almaundys [etc.].

5. *Her.* A conventionalized figure of this flower as a charge; in quot. 1562 said to have four petals.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 64 Quater foyles, otherwise called, prime Roses. 1894 *Parker's Gloss. Her.* 477 *Primrose*, this flower occurs in some few instances. Though the colour varies, the shape of the natural flower should be retained.

6. Elliptical for *primrose colour*: A pale greenish yellow or lemon colour.

1882 *Garden* 21 Oct. 355/3 Take, for instance..Narcisse, primrose, tipped with white.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as, in sense 'of primroses', 'of the primrose', *primrose bank, bed, breath, bud, chaplet, colour, drop* (DROP *sb.* 10 g), *-peep, -picker, season, star, -tide, yellow*; instrumental and parasynthetic, as *primrose-coloured, -decked, -haunted, -scented, -spangled, -starred, -sweet, -tinted* adjs.; †**primrose cowslip,** Parkinson's name for the hybrid OXLIP; **primrose path, way,** a path abounding in primroses; *fig.* the path of pleasure; **primrose-time,** *fig.* the time of early youth; **primrose tree** = *tree primrose*: see 2 b.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 151 This *Primrose hanke whereon I lie. 1834 MRS. HEMANS *Sonn., Happy Hour* 8 The wandering *primrose-breath of May. 1777 WARTON *Ode Friend leaving Hampsh.* 56 His *primrose-chaplet rudely

tern. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 244 Of the very same *Primrose colour that the former is of. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 238 Gills primrose-colour. 1830 *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 7) IV. 216 *Agaricus Primula* (*Primrose-coloured Agaric). 1888 *Times* 2 Jan. 7/4 The young..Lady Mansfield in her primrose-coloured dress. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 244 *Paralysis altera odorata flore pallido polyanthos.* The *Primrose Cowslip. 1625 B. JONSON *Pan's Anniv.*, The *primrose drop, the Spring's own spouse! 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Remembr. Nat.* 3 Feeding my thoughts in *primrose-haunted nooks. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid* XIII. 929 More whyght thou art then *primrose leaf [*folio nivei ligustri*]. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 50 Doe not as some vngracious Pastors doe, Shew me the steepe and thorny way to Heauen; Whilst like a puft and recklesse Libertine, Himselfe the *Primrose path of dalliance treads. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 80 To tread the primrose path of pleasure. 1882 FROUDE *Carlyle* I. xix. 355 Never to sell his soul by travelling the primrose path to wealth and distinction. 1831 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 8 So winter passeth Like a long sleep From falling autumn To *primrose-peep. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 398 *Hypophithys*..*Primrose scented Birds-nest. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 671 Brisk as the April buds in *Primrose-season. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Epitaph upon a Child*, Virgins promis'd when I dy'd, That they wo'd each *primrose-tide, Duely morne and ev'ning, come, And with flowers dresse my tomb. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 231 I'll prank myself with flowers of the prime; And thus I'll spend away my *primrose-time. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 357 Towards the End of this Month, sow Pinks,..Sweet Williams, *Primrose-trees. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Primrose-tree, *Oenothera.* 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 21 Some of all Professions, that goe the *Primrose way to th' euerlasting Bonfire. 1817 SCOTT *Harold* V. xiv, Chief they lay Their snares beside the primrose way. 1882a *Garden* 2 Dec. 481/1 A large..flower of a soft *primrose-yellow.

8. From the association of the flower with the memory of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, who died 19th April, 1881: **Primrose Day**, the anniversary of that event; **Primrose League**, a political association formed in 1883, in memory of Lord Beaconsfield and in support of the principles of Conservatism as represented by him. Hence, in sense 'of the Primrose League', **Primrose dame, habitation, knight**: see the sbs.; so *Primrose associate, banner, circle, lady, literature*, etc.

1883 (*title*) Primrose League. 1886 SIR A. BORTHWICK in *19th Cent.* July 39 The badges are..an absolute introduction into all Primrose Circles. 1890 (*title*) A Little Primrose Knight, a story of the autumn of 1885, by a Primrose Dame. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 6/2 In the accompanying cartoon a Primrose dame is depicted fastening a primrose posy into Mr. Chamberlain's button-hole. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Dec. 8/1 Although Sir George Birdwood has never publicly claimed any credit in that direction, we are, we believe, not very wide of the mark in suggesting that he was the originator of 'Primrose Day'.

B. as *adj.* Of primrose colour.

1844 WILLIS *Lady Jane* II. 366 Serene in faultless boots and primrose glove. 1851 G. MEREDITH *Love in Valley* XXV, Soft new beech-leaves, up to beamy April Spreading bough on bough a primrose mountain.

[*Note.* The history of this word and its original application are obscure. The designation 'first' or 'earliest rose' is not very applicable to the flower, which in no respect resembles a rose in colour, form, or habit of growth. And if 'rose' be taken as vaguely synonymous with 'flower', the primrose is not manifestly the 'first flower' of spring. The same holds good of the F. *primevère* or cowslip, which flowers still later than the primrose. The L. *prīma rosa* is not known before *c* 1450 (in *Alphita*: see PRIMULA), which is later than the Eng. word. The It. *prima rosa*, in Florio, is of uncertain age. In OF., *primerose* is cited only from some MSS. of the *Geste des Lohérains*, and from *Perceval*, both of 12th c. The meaning is uncertain; though, as other MSS. of the *Lohérains* have the variant *primevoire* (mod.F. *primevère* cowslip), the flower meant may possibly have been the cowslip or the primrose. According to Bouëlet *Dict. des Sciences* 1862–3, and Littré 1863–72, *primerose* is a synonym of *passe-rose*, popularly or locally applied to the Hollyhock, and to the Rose Campion (*Lychnis Coronaria*); but *primerose* is not recognized as an existing name of any flower in *La Flore des Jardins et du Champ* of Le Maoulet & Decaisse, 1855. Historical connexion between the OF. and the 15th c. Eng. word is thus uncertain. The original application in Eng. is obscure; the 15th c. vocabularies and glossaries use it to gloss *ligustrum*, a plant noted in Roman poets for its *white* flowers (now identified as the PRIVET, but by early glossists taken to be a herb); but as *ligustrum* is also glossed by *cowslepe, cowslope*, and one explanation of *prymrose* in Promp. Parv. is *primula* (and in Cath. Angl. *primula veris*), it is fairly certain that by the middle of the 15th c. *primrose* was applied to one or both species of *Primula*. By Palsgrave it is, like *prima rosa* in *Alphita*, identified with PRIMEROLE, which in parts of Normandy is now a name of the primrose. In Turner's *Libellus* and *Names of Herbes*, *primrose* is certainly a *Primula* and prob. the primrose; in Lyte, 1578, it is figured and is there clearly the primrose (though the 'cowslippe, oxelippe, and prymerose' are all included as 'kindes of Primeroses'). See also *Note* to PRIMULA.]

Primro·se, *v.* [f. prec.: cf. BLACKBERRYING *vbl. sb.* and NUT *v.* 1.] *intr.* To look for, or gather, primroses; esp. in phr. *to go* (*a*) *primrosing*. b. *humorously* (see prec. 8), To speak at or take part in Primrose League gatherings.

1830 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. 301, I.. had gone to a copse primrosing. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 4/2 Co-operative farming is a good deal better than 'primrosing'. 1888 *Manchester Courier* 19 Apr. 5/7 One section of the Unionist party went primrosing with Mr. Smith.

Primrosed (pri·mrōuzd), *a.* [f. PRIMROSE *sb.* + -ED 2.] Abounding in primroses; covered or adorned with primroses.

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. *Regeneration*, It was high-spring, and all the way Primrosed, and hung with shade. 1777 WARTON *Hamlet* 35 Or through the primros'd coppice stray. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 714 On primrosed bank and brae.

Pri·mrose pee·rless. [See the two words.]

†**1.** Originally used in the senses of the two words: A peerless or unrivalled primrose; usually *fig.*: see PRIMROSE *sb.* 3. *Obs. rare.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1447 This ieloffer ientyll, this rose, this lylly flowre, This primerose pereles. 1542 BALE *Myst. Iniq.* (1545) D iv, Holye Thomas Becket wold sumtyme for his pleasure make a iournaye of pylgrymage to the prymerose peerlesse of Stafforde. [*c* 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* I. ii. 31 in *Archiv Stud. Neu. Spr.* (1897) XCVIII. 307 Old Brancatio hath a passing pereles primrose to his daughter.]

2. A name formerly given to the species of Narcissus, including the wild daffodil; now spec. to *Narcissus biflorus*, the two-flowered narcissus.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. I. 211 These pleasant flowers are called..in Latine, *Narcissus*..in Englishe, Narcissus, white Daffodill, and Primerose pierelesse. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. LXXV. § 15. 114 Generally all the kindes are comprehended vnder this name *Narcissus*, called..in English Daffodilly, Daffodowndilly, and Primerose peerelesse. 1599 — *Catal. Arb., Narcissus Pisanus*, Italian Daffodill, or Primerose peerelesse. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 74 Bearing .. flowers..of a pale whitish Creame colour,..(which hath caused our Countrey Gentlewomen, I thinke, to entitle it Primrose Peerlesse). 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 237 This beautiful species, the Primrose-peerless of old writers. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Primrose peerless, *Narcissus biflorus.*

Primroser (pri·mrōuzəɹ). [f. PRIMROSE *sb.* + -ER 1.] **a.** One who seeks or gathers primroses. **b.** *Political slang.* An adherent of the Primrose League. So **Pri·mrosery, Pri·mrosism**, the principles and practice of the Primrose League.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 6 May 3/2 What in Dawson's day was figurative only has by the Primrosers been made literally true. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Nov. 683/2 The 'Liberal League for the Association of Men and Women' in fighting Primrosism. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Apr. 2/2 Primrosery is not so much a reasoned faith as a social cult.

Primrosy (pri·mrōuzi), *a.* [f. PRIMROSE *sb.* + -Y.] Abounding in or characterized by primroses; resembling a primrose, primrose-coloured.

1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. 47 (*Copse*) Primrosy is the epithet which this year will retain in my recollection. 1880 J. HATTON *Three Recruits* III. vi, April surely used to be a gayer, brighter, and more primrosy month..than it is now. 1882 MARG. VELEY *Damocles* III. 39 A trifle pale... Almost primrosy, isn't it?

b. *humorous.* Of, pertaining to, or having the character of the Primrose League.

1890 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 6/5 Salvation will no more come to him by class legislation than it has reached him by doles ecclesiastical or Primrosy. 1904 *Sat. Rev.* 16 July 66 The meeting was distinctly Primrosey in its enthusiasm and adornments.

Primsie (pri·mzi), *a. Sc. rare.* [f. PRIM *a.*] Demure, formal, precise.

1785 BURNS *Halloween* ix, Poor Willie, wi his bow-kail runt, Was brunt wi' primsie Mallie.

†**Primstaff.** *Obs.* Also 9 **primestaff**; *pl.* 7– **primstaves.** [Sw. *primstaf*, Norw. and Da. *primstav*, Icel. *primstafr* (in text of *c* 1200), f. *prim* PRIME *sb.*1 + *staf-r* stave, letter.] The Icelandic and Scandinavian name of a clog almanack. (Partly in Eng. form in Evelyn and Plot, and in mod. Dicts., but never in Eng. use.)

1662a EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 38 Runic writings, or engraven letters, as in their *rimstoc* or *primstaff*. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 419 By the Norwegians..[wooden Almanacks] are call'd Primstaves,..the principall..thing inscribed on them, being the Prime or golden number. *Ibid.* 420 The Primstaf of the Norwegians.

Primula (pri·miŭlă). *Bot.* [a. med.L. *prīmula*, fem. of *prīmul-us*, dim. of *prīm-us* first; originally in the name *prīmula vēris* 'little firstling of spring', applied by 1101 app. to the Cowslip, but at an early date also to the Field Daisy, perh. as an earlier spring flower, or because both plants were from their supposed virtues known as *herba paralysis*. Matthioli in 1565 confined *Primula veris* to the Cowslip; Linnæus adopted *Primula* as a generic name, and made *Primula veris* a species, including three subspecies, *P. veris officinalis* the Cowslip, *P. v. elatior* the (true) Oxlip, *P. v. acaulis* the Primrose; but these are now generally considered as three species. See Note below.]

A genus of herbaceous, mostly hardy, perennial plants, of low-growing habit, having radical leaves, and yellow, white, pink, or purple flowers mostly borne in umbels; chiefly natives of Europe and Asia, and cultivated in many varieties.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The species of primula enumerated by Mr. Tournefort, are these [etc.]. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxvii. (1849) 303 On the lofty range of the Himalaya the primula, the convallaria, and the veronica blossom. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 3/1 The Primula, Anagallis, [etc.],..are the gayest of the genera, some of whose species are found in almost all gardens. 1882a *Garden* 18 Feb. 121/3 One of the finest varieties of the Chinese Primula yet produced..was shown.

[Note. *Primula veris* occurs *c* 1101 in *Regimen Sanitatis Salerni*, app. in a list of plants supposed to cure paralysis: 'Salvia, Castoriumque, Lavendula, Primula veris, Nasturtium, Armoracia, hæc sanant paralytica membra', in which *Primula veris* appears to mean the Cowslip, often called *Herba Paralysis*. But both names appear also to have been applied to other plants. Thus the *Sinonoma Bartholomei a* 1387 (*Anecd. Oxon.* 1882) has, p. 23, '*Herba paralisis*, i. couslop, alia est a primula veris'; also, '*Herba Sancti Petri*, primula veris idem'; and, p. 35, '*Primula veris*, herba Sti. Petri idem, solsequium idem, alia est ab herba paralisi'. *Alphita a* 1450 (*Anecd. Oxon.* 1887) identifies *Primula veris* with the common Field Daisy; thus (p. 146) '*Primula ueris*, prim. rosa idem, gall. et angl. primerole. Respice in *consolida minor*. (p. 45) *Consolida minor*, primula ueris idem, ossa fracta consolidat, gallice, le petite consoude, angl. dayseghe [*MS.* waysegle] uel bonwort uel brosewort. Respice in *uenti minor*. (p. 190) *Venti minor*, consolida minor idem, an. Bonwrt, a. dayesegh.' The difference of opinion is also hinted by Simon Januensis, *Clavis Sanationis* (*a* 1400, ed. Venice 1486) '*Passerella*, primula veris, herba paralisis idem, ut volunt quidam'. *Primula veris* was identified with the daisy in the *Ortus Sanitatis* (Augsb. 1486), and by the 16th c. botanists Brunsfels, Lonicerus, Tragus, and Fuchs, several of whom figure the plant. Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 531 gives the name to both the daisy and the primrose. Hieronymus of Brunschwygk, 1531, says that there were three plants called *Herba paralysis*, of which *H. paralysis minor* was the Daisy, and *H. paralysis major* was *Primula veris*. Matthioli 1565 has 'Eas vulgaris notitiæ plantas, quæ quibusdam *Bractea cucull* [cf. F. *coucon* cowslip], officinis *Primula veris*, Germanis *Claves Sancti Petri*, nonnullis *herba paralysis* appellantur', and figures the Cowslip as *Primula veris*. The names *Claves Sti. Petri, Herba Sti. Petri, St. Peter's wort*, and Ger. *Schlüsselblume*, are due to the resemblance of a cowslip head to a bunch of keys.]

Hence **Primula·ceous** *a.*, belonging to the natural order *Primulaceæ*, of which *Primula* is the typical genus; **Pri·mulin** *Chem.* [-IN 1] (see quots.).

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 3/1 The *Primulaceous order consists of herbaceous plants inhabiting the temperate parts of the world, in moist situations. 1851 GLENNY *Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 46 Pretty little plants of the primulaceous order. 1837 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Ann.* 352 *Primulin.—When the roots of the *primula veris* or cowslip are digested in water or spirit a bitter tincture is obtained—the spirituous solution deposits after a considerable time by spontaneous evaporation many small prismatic crystals—these are primulin mixed with some vegetable matter. 1897 *Naturalist* 45 An acrid principle called primulin.

‖ **Primum frigidum** (prəi·mŭm fri·dʒidŭm). *Obs.* [L., first cold.] Absolute or pure cold, which Parmenides (*c* 450 B.C.) accounted an elementary substance; the origin or source of cold.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 69 The Earth being (as hath beene noted by some) *Primum Frigidum*. 1665 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Cold* xvii. § 2, I think, that, before men had so hotly disputed, which is the *Primum Frigidum*, they would have done well to inquire, whether there be any such thing or no.

‖ **Primum mobile** (prəi·mŭm mō·bilĕ). [med. L., lit. 'first moving thing', L. *prīm-us* first, *mōbilis* movable: see PRIME *a.* and MOBILE *sb.*1 and *a.*

Primum mobile (also *primus motus, primus motor*) was an 11–12th c. rendering of the Arabic المحرّك الاوّل *al-muharrik al-awwal*, the first mover or moving (thing), cited from Avicenna (*a* 1037) by Shahrastāni (*a* 1153). The L. occurs in Thomas Aquinas *Comment. in Aristot. De Cælo* II. ix. § 1, xv. § 7; also in John of Holywood (de Sacrobosco) 1256.]

1. The supposed outermost sphere (at first reckoned the ninth, later the tenth), added in the Middle Ages to the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, and supposed to revolve round the earth from east to west in twenty-four hours, carrying with it the (eight or nine) contained spheres. Cf. MOBILE *sb.*1 1, and MOVABLE *sb.* 1.

[1256 JOH. DE SACROBOSCO *Sphæra Mundi* (Paris *c* 1500) A ij, Sphera diuiditur..secundum substantiam in spheras novem, sc. Speram nonam que primus motus siue primum mobile dicitur, et in speram stellarum fixarum que firmamentum nuncupatur, et in septem spheras septem planetarum. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrolabe* I. § 17 This equinoxial is cleped the gyrdelle of the firste Moeuyng, or elles of the *angulus primi motus vel primi mobilis.*] 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* (1889) 26 Philosofirs puttyn 9speris vndirewritten; but Diuinis putten þe ten þe spere, where is heuyn empire,..in þe whiche is crist..and also owre lady, & seyntis þat arosen with criste. Þe first spere of þe 9 is clepid 'primum mobile', þe first mevabil thyng. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 10 The .x. beauen or Primum mobile, comprehendeth the .ix. beauen callid also Cristalline. *Ibid.* 12 And that, which you call the eight heauen, they name primum mobile. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 13 The Motion of the Moon is..caused by the diurnal swiftness of the Primum Mobile. 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 18 He is always looking upwards; yet dares believe nothing above Primum Mobile, for 'tis out of the reach of his Jacob's Staff. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 451 Others are of Opinion that they [comets] are fiery Meteors, generated of copious exhalations from the Earth and Sea,..elevated to the Supreme Region of the Air, and hurried about by the swift Motion of the *Primum Mobile*. 1733 P. SHAW tr. *Bacon's Nov. Org.* I. lx, Of the former kind [i. e. Names of Things that have no Existence] are such as Fortune, the *Primum Mobile*, the Orbs of the Planets, the Element of Fire, and the like Figments; which arise from imaginary false Theories. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Sk. Chr. Art* I. p. xxxii, Beyond the region of fire.. succeeded the spheres of the seven planets;..the firmament, or eighth heaven;..the crystalline, or ninth heaven;..and the *primum mobile*, a void;—the whole continually revolving round the earth, and encompassed in their turn by the empyrean.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A prime source of motion or action; an original cause or spring of activity; a prime mover, mainspring. Cf. MOVER 1 2 b, 3.

1612 G. CALVERT in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 191 You know the *primum mobile* of our court, by whose motion all the other spheres must move, or else stand still. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 98 An Engine so contrived that working the *Primum mobile* forward or backward, upward or downward, circularly or corner-wise, to and fro, streight, upright or downright, yet the pretended Operation continueth, and advanceth. 1673 KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* 207 My Son, keep thou ready Money in thy Pocket: this is the *primum Mobile* of all their Science of thriving. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. IX. ii. 216 Their religion, which the Mahommedans consider as the basis and primum mobile of political government. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 670 Each man's own satisfaction, interest, or happiness, is the primum mobile or the first spring of all his schemes and all his actions. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 285 Modified by the other known primum mobiles, or causes of motion and rest. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* XV. (1889) 255 There must, in every system of forces, be a 'primum mobile'.

‖ **Primus** (prəi·mŭs), *a.* and *sb.* [L. *prīmus* first: see PRIME *a.*]

A. *adj.* First (in time, age, order, or importance); original, earliest; chief, principal.

1. In Latin phrases, as *primus inter pares*, first among equals; *primus motor*, prime mover, the original source of motion or action; †*primus secundus* (lit. 'first second'), some game.

1813 J. ADAMS *Let. to Jefferson* 12 Nov., Mr. Dickinson was '*primus inter pares*, the bellwether, the leader of the aristocratical flock. 1887 *Athenæum* 16 Apr. 507/1 The sovereign, relatively, was but *primus inter pares*, closely connected by origin and intermarriage with a turbulent feudal nobility. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. ii. Wks. (Rtldg.) 150/1 The plagues of Egypt, and the curse of heaven..Inflict upon them, thou great *Primus Motor! 1617 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 9 Now the *primus motor* of this feasting, Mr. Comptroller, is taking his leave of this town. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1693) 11 You have said somewhat..concerning the last Parliament, somewhat of the *Primus motor*, and Divine Intelligence which enliv'd the same. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches*. XI. x. (1886) 159 It [lottery] is a childish and ridiculous toie, and like unto childrens plaie at '*Primus secundus*, or the game called The philosophers table.

2. In some boys' schools, appended to the surname to distinguish the eldest (or the one who has been longest in the school) of those having the same surname. Cf. MAJOR *a.* 7 c.

1796 T. ROBBINS *Diary* (1886) I. 6 My classmate Romeyn *primus*, was, I hear, quite unwell. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. iii, 'Mammy-sick', growled Barlow *primus*.

B. *sb.* In the Scottish Episcopal Church: The presiding bishop, who is chosen by the other bishops, and has certain ceremonial privileges, but no metropolitan authority. Hence **Pri·mus-ship**, the position or dignity of the primus.

1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 830/2 Scottish Episcopal Church...One of the bishops is elected primus or chief bishop during pleasure, there having been no archbishops in Scotland since the Revolution. 1899 J. WORNSWORTH *Episcopate C. Wordsw.* v. 178, I wrote to the Primus, Bishop Gleig. *Ibid.* 156 The second [year] was the beginning of the reign of King George III, and of the Primus-ship of Bishop William Falconar.

Pri·mwort. *Bot.* [f. *prim-rose* or *prīm-ula* + WORT.] In *pl.* Lindley's name for the Natural Order, *Primulaceæ*.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 644 The Order of Primworts. *Ibid.* 645 Primworts are uncommon within the tropics. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 927/2.

? Incorrectly stated by some to be an old name of the Privet or Primprint.

Primy (prəi·mi), *a. rare.* [f. PRIME *sb.* + -Y.] That is in its prime.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 7 A Violet in the youth of Primy Nature; Forward, not permanent; sweet not lasting. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 536 Sent forth..by those of powerful and primy manhood. 1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 142 The youth of primy nature is gone by.]

†**Prin.** *Sc. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Origin unknown.] Some appliance for catching fish.

1469 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 96/2 Fisch..ar distroyit be cowpis narow massis nettis prinnis set in to Reueris that has course to þe sey or set within þe flude merk of þe Seye. [1892 COCHRAN-PATRICK *Mediæval Scot.* vi. 70 The act of 1469 prohibiting the use of 'coups', narrow mesh nets, and prins in rivers running into the sea.]

Prin, obs. or dial. var. PREEN *sb.*, *v.*1 and 2.

†**Prina·do.** *Obs. slang.* [Origin obscure. In form it might be a corruption of Sp. *preñada* 'pregnant woman'; but the sense does not favour this.]

? Some kind of female sharper or impostor.

1620 DEKKER *Dreame* (1860) 38 Base heapes tumbled together, who all yell'd Like bandogs tyed in kennels: high-way-standers, Foists, nips, and tylts, prinadoes, bawdes, pimpes, panders. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies* 12 You shall see him guarded with a Janizarie of Costermongers, and Countrey Gooselings: while his Nipps, Ints, Bungs and Prinado's, of whom he holds in fee, ofttimes prevent the Lawyer by diving too deepe into his Clients pocket. 1658 — *Honest Ghost, Chym. Ape* 231 Flankt were my troups with bolts, bands, punks, and panders, Pimps, nips and ints, Prinado's.

Prince (prins), *sb.* Also 3–6 **prynce, 4 prines, pryns, prines, preins, 4–6 prins(e, 6 prynse,** *Sc.* **prence.** [a. F. *prince* (12th c. in Littré) = Pr. *prince*, ad. L. *princeps, -cip-em* adj., first; as sb. the first or principal person, a chief, leader, sovereign, prince; f. *prīm-us* first, PRIME *a.* + *-cip-*, from *capĕre, -cipĕre* to take.

As applied in sense 1, it prob. came down from Roman usage under the principate and empire: see PRINCEPS, and cf. Hor. C. I. 2. 50, Ovid P. I. 2. 23, Tac. A. I. 1.]

I. In primary general sense.

1. A sovereign ruler; a monarch, king. Now *arch.* or *rhetorical.*

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 2 Of þat heðene folc patriarke ant prince. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 578 Ða onswerede þe an swiðe prudeliche, þus, to þe prude prince. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 20/32 He dude him sone bringue To þe prince of Engelond Apelston þe kyngue. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 811 God by-sechеþ to saue þe soueraine prinse. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 375 Seculer lordis, pryncis of þe worlde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7371 Then partid the prinsis, and the prise dukes. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XV. 7 Preued þat a prins without pere. 1536 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 498 We most umbly desyre youre grase to be oure solester to oure prynse. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion, Prayer Ch. Mil.*, We beseche thee also to saue and defende all Christian Kynges, Princes, and Gouernoures. *a* 1555 LYNDESAY *Tragedy* 344 Imprudent Prencis but discretioun, Hauyng in erth power Imperiall. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Empire* (Arb.) 308 Princes are like the heavenly bodyes which cause good, or evill tymes, and which have much veneration, but noe rest. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 398 These animals are often sent as presents to the princes of the east. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* I. (1904) 29 In the good old times..noblemen passed from Court to Court, seeking service with one prince or another. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 738/1 The emperor of Russia, the queen of England, and the king of the Belgians are equally princes or monarchs, and the consorts of emperors or kings are princesses.

† **b.** Applied to a female sovereign. *Obs.*

1560 GESTE *Serm.* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. I. 191 Let us low our prince [Q. Eliz.],..nothing thinking sayeng or doyng that may turne to hyr dyshonor, prayeng all way for hyr long and prosperus reigne. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 13 *Preamble*, The Reigns of the late Princes King Philip and Queen Mary. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 29 Yea, the Prince,..as she hath most of yearely Reuenewes,.. so should shee haue most losse by this dearth. 1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* (1880) 29 Cleopatra, prince of Nile. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 511 Another most mighty Prince Mary Queene of Scots. 1650 STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* II. 37 They had now been governed by female Princes for forty years together.

c. In phrases and proverbs: see quots.

1589 GREENE *Spanish Masquerado* Wks. (Grosart) V. 266 The iolly fellowes that once in England lined like Princes in their Abbeies and Frieries. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 1 Nov., We came to Sir W. Batten's, where he lives like a prince. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* Jan. 33/2 If I..would send..a pound of good tobacco, I should make her husband as happy as a Prince. 1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* III. iii, 'Princes and women must not be contradicted', says the proverb.

† **2.** One who has the chief authority; a ruler, commander, governor, president; also, the head man, chief, or leader of a tribe: cf. DUKE 1 c. *Obs.*

Prince of prïests, chief priest, high priest.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Hire ueader & hire breðren, se noble princes alse heo weren, vtlawes imakede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16903 Þe prince o preistes o þair lagh went to þat monument. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 218 And pryde shal be pope, prynce of holycherche. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* II. 6 Thou, Bethlem,..thou art nat the leste in the princis of Juda. 1382 — *Acts* IV. 23 The princes [1388 the princis of preestis] and eldere men seiden to hem. *Ibid.* XVIII. 8 Crispe..prince of the synagoge, bileuyde to the Lord. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 106 Whiche Iacob hadde .xij. sones that were the princes of .xij. lynages. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* XXXVI. 40 Thus are the princes of Esau called in their kynreds, places & names. 16.. in *Longfellow's M. Standish* App., It is incredible how many wounds these two prinses, Pecksuot and Wattawamat, received before they died.

† **b.** A literal rendering of *princeps* in the Vulgate (Gr. ἀρχή) where the English Authorized and Revised Versions have 'principality'. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ephes.* VI. 12 For stryuynge is not to vs aȝens fleisch and blood, but aȝens the princes [L. *principes*, Gr. ἀρχαί] and potestatis, aȝens gouernours of the world of thes derknessis. [TINDALE, CRANMER, etc. rule; *Geneva* rulers; *Rheims* Princes, 1611 principalities.]

3. One who or that which is first or pre-eminent in a specified class or sphere; the chief, the greatest. Cf. KING *sb.* 6.

c 1275 *Serving Christ* 39 in *O. E. Misc.* 91 Seynte peter wes prynce and pyned is on rode. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* IV. 306 þat oþer feend of onde [envy] Hys pryns and cheuetayn. 13.. *Cursor M.* 28071 (Cott.), I will first at pride be-gin, þat prince es of all oþer sin. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* V, One named Hugh prynce of the medycyns sawe a catte whiche had two hedes. 1583 FULKE *Defence* X. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 381 As though you were prince of the *Critici* or *Areopagitæ*. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Elegy B. Jonson* 1 Poet of Princes, Prince of Poets (we, If to Apollo, well may pray to thee). 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 373 Des Cartes, the Prince of Philosophy in this Age. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* VIII. 47 Sir Christopher Wren,..the prince of architects. 1799 C. WINTER *Let.* in W. Jay *Mem.* (1843) 28 Mr. Toplady called him [Whitefield] the prince of preachers. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 527/2 Gray is a prince of letter-writers. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Jan. 2/1 The prince of Australian reptiles is the black snake.

4. a. Applied to Christ, esp. in the phrase *prince of peace.* **b.** Applied to an angel or celestial being of high rank; sometimes (in *pl.*) = PRINCIPALITY 5. (Cf. 2 b, above.) **c.** Applied to Satan in the phrases *prince of the air, darkness, evil, fiends, the world*, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9317 'Princ o pees' sal man him call. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 1084 Parfor God him [the devil] prince of þe world calles. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* IX. 6 Fadir of the world to come, Prince of Pes. — *Dan.* X. 13 Mychael, oon of the first princis, came in to myn help. *Ibid.* 21 No man is myn helper in alle these thingis, no bot Michel, your prince. — *John* XII. 31 Now is dom of the world, now the prince of this world schal be cast out. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 295 So his sawle was broght vnto þe prince of Hell syttand opon þe pytt bra. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 3 That..Princes should be so misguided by the Prince of the ayr. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. iii. 16 Impious Warre, Arrayed in flames like to the Prince of Fiends. 1601 — *All's Well* IV. v. 44 The blacke prince sir, alias the prince of darkenesse, alias the diuell. *c* 1800 COLERIDGE *Christmas Carol*, Peace, Peace on Earth! the Prince of Peace is born. 1854 FABER *Oratory Hymns, St. Michael*, Hail, bright Archangel! Prince of Heaven! 1861 R. M. BENSON *Hymn*, '*Praise to God Who reigns above*', Thrones, Dominions, Princes, Powers, Marshall'd Might that never cowers.

II. Specific uses.

5. *spec.* The ruler of a principality or small state actually, nominally, or originally, a feudatory of a king or emperor.

In origin, app. a use of sense 2, describing a ruler who had no recognized title such as duke count, etc. First used of Italian and Welsh, subseq. of German and other rulers of petty states. The rulers of Wales, or its divisions, down to the 11th c., bore the title of 'king' (*brenhin, rex*); then the title sank to 'prince' (*tywysog, princeps*).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11484 Lewelin prince of walis robbede mid is route. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 187 Kyng John mariede his baast douȝter to Lewelyn prince of Wales. 1432–50 tr. *Higden, Harl. Contin.* (Rolls) VIII. 438 A soore batelle was hade..betwene Edward prince of Aquitanny and Henricus Bastarde occupyenge the crowne of Speyne. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* Pref., How he [Luther]..pleaded his own cause, before themperour and counsell of princes. *Ibid.* 54 b, The Princes that were of the confederacie and league of Sweland..were these, Cesar as Prince of Austriche [etc.]. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 193 Not onely the Emperour, but also many Princes of Germany..haue Kingly power in their owne Dominions, and these absolute Princes are so many in number, as a passenger in each dayes iourney, shall obserue one or two changes of Prince, Money and Religion. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Prince* is also used for a person who is sovereign in his own territory; yet holds from some other, as his superior or lord, and pays homage or tribute to him. Thus all the princes of Germany are feudatories of the Emperor. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 371 The hostility of the most able and prudent of all the princes of the empire was provoked. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 738/2 Princes regarded as the political chiefs of states are inferior to emperors and kings, and not necessarily superior to reigning grand-dukes or dukes. 1885 *Whitaker's Alm.* 314/2 Bulgaria. Prince, Alexander (of the House of Hesse)...The Principality of Bulgaria is under the suzerainty of Turkey. 1890 *Ibid.* 511/1 Waldeck. Prince, George Victor, Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont. 1900 *Ibid.* 456/1 Native States of India...The States are governed by their native Princes, Ministers, or Councils, with the help and under the advice of a political officer of the Supreme Government. 1905 *Ibid.* 595/1 Lippe, Principality of. Reigning Prince, Charles Alexander.

6. A male member of a royal family; *esp.* in Great Britain, a son or grandson of a king or queen. Also called *prince of the blood (royal)* (BLOOD *sb.* 9). *Prince Consort*, the husband of a reigning female sovereign being himself a prince.

In this sense originating in the title *Prince of Wales*, which, in the first instance, was simply a continuation of sense 5, as title of the deposed native Welsh princes; but being, from the reign of Edward III, customarily conferred upon the eldest surviving son of the King or Queen of England, came to be associated with this relationship. The Prince of Wales was at first the only 'prince' in England (see quot. 1577); but in the reign of James I 'prince' was extended to all the sons of the sovereign, and under Victoria (with 'princess') to all the grandchildren, being children of sons (quot. 1885). After the example of England, the equivalent of 'prince' has been given, with some addition, to the heir-apparent to the throne in various countries, as *crown-prince* in Germany, Sweden, Denmark, and Japan, *prince imperial* in the French Empire of 1852–70, *Prince of Asturias* in Spain, *Prince of Piedmont* in Italy, etc. In most of these countries the title of prince is also given to male members of the reigning family. (This sense may have been partly influenced by Roman usage under the empire, in which the title *princeps iuventutis* 'chief' or 'prince of the youth', which was bestowed by the Equites upon the two grandsons of Augustus, was afterwards customarily conferred upon the probable successor to the throne on his first entry into public life.)

c 1305 *Flem. Insurr.* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 194 ȝe[f] the Prince of Walis his lyf habbe mote. 1455 E. CLERE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 5 The Queen..brought my Lord Prynce [of Wales] with her. *c* 1475 *Harl. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 433 Edwarde sonne of kynge Edwarde, prince of Wales, saylede to Caleys. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 32 b, The prince his sonne..entered into the chamber and toke away the crowne. *Ibid.*, Leuyng behind him by the lady Marie .. Henry prince of Wales, Thomas duke of Clarence [etc.]. *Ibid., Hen. VIII* 9 On Newyeres daye, the first day of Ianuary, the Quene was deliuered of a Prince. 1563, etc. [see BLACK PRINCE]. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 106 The title of prince dooth peculiarlie belong to the kings eldest sonne. .. The kings yoonger sonnes be but gentlemen by birth (till they haue receiued creation of higher estate, to be either viscounts, earles, or dukes) and called after their names, as lord Henrie, or lord Edward. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 83 Health to my Soueraigne,..Prince Iohn, your Sonne, dothe kisse your Graces Hand. 1610 — *Temp.* III. i. 60, I am, in my condition A Prince (Miranda), I do thinke a King. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 13, I haue seru'd Prince Florizell,.. but now I am out of seruice. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 178 After the Conquest, no speciall title more then *Primogenitus filius Regis* was for the Prince, vntill the name of Prince of Wales came to him. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* I. iv, Next unto the princes of the blood, The eyes of all are fixed on you. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* II. vii. 102 Prince George, Hereditary Prince of Denmark and Norway. *Ibid.* 103 By the Articles of Marriage, he is declared to be

received as one of the Princes of the Blood-Royal of England. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. iv. § 4 When we speak of the Prince, we intend his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIX. 513/2 The husband of a queen regnant, as Prince George of Denmark was to Queen Anne, is her subject. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 738/2 In England..it was considered necessary only about a quarter of a century ago to make express provision by royal authority that the titles of 'prince' and 'princess' should be enjoyed by the children of the sons as well as by the sons and daughters of any sovereign of the United Kingdom. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 9 Nov. 3/1 Dukes of Cornwall, like poets, are born; but the King alone can make a Prince of Wales.

7. The English rendering of a title of nobility in some foreign countries, which, in Germany (when representing *Fürst*), France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, now ranks next below *duke*: see quot. 1885.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The moment a pope is elected, all his relations become princes. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. iii. 2 Welcome, ye Princes and Cardinals, pillars of the church. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 275 Prince Gabriel de Gagarin. This Prince held a high office at Moscow,—that of 'Procureur de Senat'. 1885 *Whitaker's Alm.* 322/1 The German Empire..Chancellor, Otto, Prince Bismarck. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 739/1–2 In Germany and Austria the title of 'prince' is represented by 'Prinz' when it appertains to the members of imperial and royal families..and by 'Fürst' when it appertains to the members of..noble families...According to its identification with 'Prinz' or 'Fürst' it is a higher or lower dignity than 'Herzog' (duke). *Ibid.*, In Spain and Portugal we are not aware that the title of 'prince' has ever been conferred on a subject outside of the royal family except in the well-known case of Godoy, Prince of the Peace.

b. Applied as a title of courtesy in certain connexions to a duke, marquis, or earl.

1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. iii. 273 *Duke*...His Title is Grace; and being written unto may be Stiled, Most High, Potent and Noble Prince...*Marquis*...His Title is Most Noble, Most Honourable, and Potent Prince. 1851 *Burke's Peerage* Introd. 12 He [an earl or marquis] bears also, upon some occasions, the title of 'Most Noble and Puissant Prince'. 1898 *Whitaker's Titled Persons* Introd. 10 A Duke is styled 'Most Noble', or more commonly 'Your Grace'; but in very formal language he can be spoken of as 'The Most High, Potent, and Noble Prince'. *Ibid.* 11 The style of a Marquess is 'Most Honourable', not 'Most Noble', though it is stated that in some formal descriptions both he and an Earl may be termed 'Most Noble and Puissant Prince'.

c. *Prince of the* (*Holy Roman*) *Church*, a title applied to a Cardinal.

[1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 251 Cardinals..have the rank of princes in the Church.] 1901 WALKER & BURROW *Cdl. Newman* x. 145 His body was laid in state with the insignia of a Prince of the Holy Roman Church.

III. Transferred applications.

† **8.** Applied to a queen-bee. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) N ij, I obserued once, that the Prince being scarce ready, fell downe from the stoole vnable to recouer hir wings, whereupon the swarme returned. She being put into the Hiue, the next day the swarme rose againe and setled.

† **9.** *Chess.* = BISHOP *sb.* 5. *Obs. rare.*

1562 ROWBOTHUM *Play Cheasts* A iv, The Bishoppes some name Alphins, some fooles, and some name them Princes. *Ibid.* A vj, Of the Bishop or Archer...The Spaniardes named him prince..for he is nerer vnto the King and the Quene then any other of the Cheastmen.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

10. a. appositive, 'that is a prince': as *prince-abbot*, *-angel*, *-duke*, *-god*, *-infanta*, *-poet*, *-pope*, *-priest*, *-primate*, *-teacher*. See also PRINCE-BISHOP, -ELECTOR, REGENT.

1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* X. 19 Whether the King would allow him place, as a Prince-Infanta within the Cloth of State. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lix. (1674) 76 Apollo..created him Prince-Poet, and..gave him the Royal Ensigns used to be given to Poets-Laureat. 1679 C. NESSE *Antid. agst. Popery* 92 That Prince-fowl of the air, the Devil. 1865 T. F. KNOX tr. *Life H. Suso* 28 As if he were a prince-angel. 1866–7 BARING-GOULD *Cur. Myths Mid. Ages*, *Prester John* (1894) 47 The papal epistle..assures the Eastern Prince-Pope that his Christian professions are worthless, unless he submits to the successor of Peter. 1897 Prince-abbot [see PRINCE-BISHOP]. 1908 H. A. L. FISHER *Bonapartism* iii. 54 'Monsieur L'Abbé', said Napoleon to Dalberg, the subservient prince-primate.

b. simple attributive, 'of a prince, princely', as *prince-dish*, *-humour*; objective and obj. genitive, etc., as *prince-killer*, *-pleaser*, *-queller*, †*-treacher*, *-worship*; *prince-killing* adj.; instrumental, etc., as *prince-fit*, *-graced*, *-loyal*, *-protected*, *-proud*, *-ridden*, *-trodden* adjs.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Wood-man's Bear* XXXVII, In the Crofte so faire and pleasant, Harbour of the *Prince-dish Pheasant. 1614 — *Bethulia's Rescue* IV. 197 From Powdred Tresses, from forc't Apish Graces, From *Prince-fit Pompe. 1591 — *Du Bartas* I. vi. 655 Through Newbery, and *Prince-grac't Aldermaston. 1602 FITZHERB. *Apol.* 39 For manquellars and *princekillers, traytours, and homicides. 1595 *Polimanteia* (1881) 57 A Queene..more valiant then *prince-killing Judith. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Miracle of Peace* XXXIV, Th'yerst most *Prince-loyal people..Are now *Prince-treachers. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. viii. (Arb.) 32 Poesie was a delicate arte, and the Poets them selues cunning *Princepleasers. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 135 b, The people..found out the *princequellers, and theim brought to straight prisone. *Ibid.* [see REGICIDE[1] 1]. 1652 *Persuasive to Compliance* 16 His poor *prince-trodden people.

11. Combinations with *prince's*; prince's cord, ? a fabric resembling corduroy; prince's mixture, a kind of snuff: see quot. 1858; prince's pine, (*a*) the Grey Pine, *Pinus Banksiana*; (*b*) = PIPSISSEWA; prince's stuff, a corded textile material, ? = *prince's cord*. Also PRINCE'S FEATHER, METAL.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 240 White *Prince's-cord breeches. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 124 A little rappee or *prince's mixture added by way of Sauce. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Prince's-mixture*, a dark kind of snuff so called, which is scented with otto of roses. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 772/1 Liquor kava kava..composition, kava kava.., *prince's pine.., golden seal.., tag alder.., and uva ursi. 1814 *Hist. Univ. Oxford* II. 261 The gown of Bachelor of Arts is made of *prince's stuff, with a full sleeve. 1825 in *Hone's Every-day Bk.* I. 1334 The lord mayor of London..the household now all wear black gowns,..made of prince's stuff faced with velvet.

12. Phraseological combinations: *Prince Rupert's drop*: see DROP *sb.* 10 h; also *fig.*; *Prince Rupert's* (erron. *Robert's*) *metal* = PRINCE'S METAL.

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3121/4 The Drops known by the name of *Prince Rupert's Drops. 1849 DANA *Geol.* iii. (1850) 180 Nearly as brittle as a Prince Rupert's drop. 1878 EMERSON *Misc. Papers*, *Fort. Rep.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 395 In Mr. Webster's imagination the American Union was a huge Prince Rupert's drop..which will snap into atoms if so much as the smallest end be shivered off. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 170 The Buttons we wear..said to be made of *Prince Robert's Mettal. 1789 *Chambers' Cycl.* s.v. *Zinc*, Compositions or alloys called tombac, similor, pinchbeck, and Prince's metal...The English..called their invention Prince's metal, or Prince Rupert's metal. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Prince Rupert's Metal*, an alloy for cheap jewelry,..composed of copper, 75; zinc 25.

Prince (prins), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* with *it*: To play the prince, carry oneself as a prince. Also *refl.*

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* i. 103 I'll to the court, and I'll prince it out. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iii. 85 Nature prompts them In simple and low things, to Prince it, much Beyond the tricke of others. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 100 Whose Principles are to Prince themselves, and precipitate al sorts. 1658 J. HARRINGTON *Pop. Govt.* II. v, A Metropolitan..with whom nothing will agree but Princeing of it in the Senat.

Princeage (prinsēdj). *rare.* [f. PRINCE *sb.* + -AGE.] Princes collectively.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Month. Rev.*

Prince-bishop. A bishop who is also a prince (sense 5); also one who (as in certain cases in Germany) enjoyed the temporal possessions and authority of a bishopric, with princely rank (= Ger. *Fürst-bischof*: see PRINCE *sb.* 7).

1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. § 3. 321 Durham..with its highest point crowned not only by the minster, but by the vast castle of the Prince-Bishop. 1879 *Whitaker's Alm.* 63 Family of Geo. III...2. Frederick, born 16th Aug., 1763, was at the age of six months declared Prince-bishop of Osnaburgh. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 469/2 Breslau (where the archbishop has the title of prince-bishop). 1883 H. A. WEBSTER *ibid.* XVI. 781/2 (*Montenegro*) The people chose their bishop as their chief. Prince-bishops or vladykas, elected by the people, continued to lead them..till 1697. 1886 C. F. PASCOE *London of To-day* v. (ed. 3) 69 The Prince-Bishops and other small German potentates. 1897 FLÜGEL, etc. *Eng. & Germ. Dict.*, *Fürst-abt*, *-bischof*.. prince-abbot, prince-bishop, sovereign bishop (of princely rank, and bearing the title of prince).

Prince-craft. *rare.* [f. PRINCE *sb.* + CRAFT, after *priestcraft*.] The skill or art of a prince or ruler. Chiefly *dyslogistic*.

1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 3 Princecraft or Priestcraft. 1862 MCDUFF *Sunsets Heb. Mount.* 105 By consummate art, or rather by unprincipled princecraft, he had undermined his father's throne.

Princedom (prinsdəm). [f. as prec. + -DOM.]

1. The state or country ruled over by a prince; a principality.

1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* 39 He that shall consider the partes of Europe, shall finde it to haue been full of common weales, and of princedomes,..constrained to kepe liuely the warlike orders. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 49 [They] are likely also to draw in the Princedome of Transilvania. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 573 Those frontier parts of their Princedomes. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* III. i, To me he portions forth the princedoms, Glatz And Sagan. 1876 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 119 About as populous as the princedom of Monaco.

2. The position, rank, or dignity of a prince; princehood; princely power or sovereignty.

1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* 108 b, He then that despiseth these studies, if he be a Prince, despiseth his Princedome. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 44 Next Archigald, who for his proud disdayne Deposed was from princedome soverayne. 1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 11 The princedome and double portion are generally acknowledged to belong to the birthright. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. vi. (1864) IV. 197 Some of all ranks up to princedoms. 1871 *Echo* 13 Dec., The abeyance of the Princedom of Wales.

b. The personality of a prince. *rare.*

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvi, So please your princedom, I have yet far to go. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 542 A gigantic carter..challenged his princedom to box.

3. = PRINCIPALITY 5.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 320 Under thee as Head Supream Thrones, Princedoms, Powers, Dominions I reduce. 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 239 In one orb we roll, One motion, one impulse, with those who rule Princedoms in heaven. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 18 The angelic hosts, the archangelic pomps, Thrones, dominations, princedoms, rank on rank. 1899 C. E. CLEMENT *Angels in Art* 26 The Princedoms and Powers of Heaven are represented by rows and groups of angels.

Prince-elector. (= Ger. *Kurfürst*.) One of the princes who elected the Holy Roman (German) Emperor; = ELECTOR 3. Hence **Prince-electorship**, the office or dignity of a prince-elector.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* Pref., To the most excellent Prince Augustus, Prince Electour, Duke of Saxon [etc.]. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Iustine* LI v, Ferdinandus brother of Charles, was consecrate Emper. in the towne of Francfort, by the Princes electors. 1624 *Aphorisms of State* in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) V. 511 Maximilian, the Duke of Bavaria, for the establishing the state of his prince-electorship, hath sought unto the authority of the apostolical seat. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* M.'s Wks. (1847) 352/2 The emperour of Germany never was summoned to appear before one of the prince electors. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 57 When the prince-electors proceeded to the vote, they swore that 'according to the best of their understanding, they would choose the temporal head of all Christian people, *i.e.* a Roman king and future emperor'.

† **Prince head.** *Obs.* [f. PRINCE *sb.* + -HEAD.] a. = PRINCEHOOD 1. b. = PRINCEDOM 2 b.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxix. 2 Whan vnpitous men han taken princehed [1388 prinshod] the puple shal weilen. 1382 — 1 *Cor.* xv. 24 He schal auoyde al princehede, and power, and vertu. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 4 The propheceyes..maist worthy be verifyit in 3our maist noble and worthy princehede. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 291/2 A Prynsehede, *archia*, *principatus*. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 1 Ane nobill buke his princeheid for to pleis.

Princehood (prinshud). [f. as prec. + -HOOD.]

1. The condition, dignity, or dominion of a prince or ruler. Now *rare.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* xi. 27 The kyng..ordeynide to hym princehod [1388 prinsehod] of presthod. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 132 But Sum Pryncis ther bene, that.. hy coloure of har Pryncehode and coloured defense of the commyn Pepill, takyn atte har talent trew men goodis. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 98 b, Promisyng and behightyng, by the faith of his body and worde of his princehode. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Ep. Ely* I. iii. 142 Their chiefdom or princehood ought to stand in the loue of such as are vnder them. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 23 Sept. 3/6 The feeling used to prevail that the Princehood should be limited to the great historical families.

† b. = PRINCEDOM 1. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* IV. (1567) 405 Pipinus..gaue the Pope the Exarchate, or Princehoode of Rauenna.

† **2.** a. An order of angels or other spiritual beings: = PRINCIPALITY 5. b. Each of the three celestial hierarchies: = HIERARCHY 1. *Obs. rare.*

1388 WYCLIF *Col.* i. 16 Ether trones, ether dominaciouns, ether princehodes, ethir poweris. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 119 So are the nyne orders of aungels departed in thre pryncehoodes, as in thre hoostes.

Princeite (prinsəit). Name of a small religious sect: see quots.

1874 in J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects.* 1902 *Daily Chron.* 9 Sept. 5/2 The Princeites, in whose Ark of the Covenant at Clapton on Sunday evening the Second Coming of Christ was claimed to be realised, are the disciples of the late Rev. Henry James Prince. *Ibid.*, The..tenets of the Princeites and the rumoured life of the Agapemone were severely criticised by Hepworth Dixon in his 'Spiritual Wives', in 1868.

Princekin (prinskin). [f. PRINCE *sb.* + -KIN.] A little, young, or diminutive prince. (Usually jocose or belittling.)

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* liii, Every one of us..can point to the Princekins of private life who are flattered and worshipped. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. ii. I. 25 There have already been two little Princekins, who are both dead. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* II. 141 This genial, dainty, benevolent little princekin.

Princeless, *a. rare.* [f. PRINCE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a prince; having no prince.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Rutland* (1662) II. 347 This County is Princeless, I mean affords no Royal Nativities.

Princelet (prinslēt). [f. PRINCE *sb.* + -LET.] A little or petty prince; the ruler of a small principality.

1682 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 73 (1713) II. 196 The Princelet..employ'd his Emissaries to enjoyn all his Dependents to make their whole strength against the Lovers of the King and Government. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxxii, German princelets might sell their country piecemeal to French or Russian! 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 325 Lessing..was librarian of one of those petty princelets who sold their subjects to be shot at in America. 1882 *Athenæum* 9 Dec. 767/2 Negotiations..with single Italian princelets like Sigismondo Malatesta.

† **Princelihood.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PRINCELY *a.* + -HOOD.] Princely condition or state.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 479 Whatsoeuer he had, making for honour and princelihood, that hee forsooke.

Princelike (prinslaik), *a.* (*adv.*) [f. PRINCE *sb.* + -LIKE.] Like or resembling a prince; characteristic of or suitable to a prince; princely, royal.

1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 56 He that can make them maisters, can make them princelyke, and able to be kinges. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 33 They interteined their gestes after a barbaros and beastly maner, which..semed to them princelike. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 434 b, Crafts and policies, neither commendable nor princelike. 1625 BACON *Char. Jas. I* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 158 Your Majestie's manner of Speech is indeed Prince-like. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 498 Thou dost not seem the worst Of all the Greeks, but Prince-like and the first. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ii, I have outlived the kindest and most princelike of masters.

† **B.** *adv.* In a princely manner; like a prince.

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* xix. F vij, I euer set my fote-stepps fre princelike where none had gone. 1660–1 PEPYS

Diary 12 Jan., I went home with Mr. Davis, storekeeper.. and was there most prince-like lodged. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 545 Thro' these Princelike his bearing shone.

Princeliness (pri·nslinĕs). [f. PRINCELY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being princely.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlv. 17 The princeleynesse.. consisteth not in the persons of men, but is referred to the head. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* 1. 5 By his princlynesse and royall munificence they haue such power. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 1 Feb. 65/2 You have a certain indescribable air of Princeliness. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 66 The ridiculous princeliness of their state-room.

Princeling (pri·nslin). [f. PRINCE *sb.* + -LING 1.]

1. A little or young prince.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 4 To see our Princeling with a name indewed. 1745 YOUNG *Refl. Public Situation Kingd.* 161 Shall a pope-bred princeling crawl ashore, Replete with venom? 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 367 No new born princeling ever came into the world at so ill-omened a period for royalty.

2. A petty prince; the ruler of an insignificant principality.

1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* 179 Leagued with these Each petty German princeling, nursed in gore! 1874 FARRAR *Christ* Ix. II. 372 Herod Antipas.. this petty princeling drowned in debauchery and blood. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 64 His army reminds one of the famous war establishment of the older German princelings.

Princely (pri·nsli), *a.* [f. PRINCE *sb.* + -LY 1.]

1. Of, pertaining, or belonging to a prince or princes (in various senses); held or exercised by a prince; royal, regal, kingly.

1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 118 He did thame ressaif with princely laitis. 1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 59/1 She said also y^t it was not princely to mary hys owne subiect. 1611 SHARS. *Wint. T.* IV. ii. 37 The Prince.. is lesse frequent to his Princely exercises then formerly he hath appeared. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 439 The Bull's head was esteemed a princely hieroglyphic. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. III. iv. 119 To destroy the Council of Regency, which Hutten looked upon as the representative of the princely power. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 177 Among the princely houses of Western Europe.

2. That is a prince; of princely descent or royal rank; royal, kingly.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* 1. (Arb.) 19 Too this princelye regent [Æolus] her suit ladie Iuno thus opned. 1594 *1st Pt. Contention* (1843) 5 We thank you all for this great favour done In entertainment to my Princely Queen. 1769 GRAY *Installation Ode* 42 Princely Clare, And Anjou's heroine. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii, The Constable's lodgings received the owner and his princely guest. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. § 3. 321 The sovereign powers enjoyed by the princely churchmen of the Empire.

3. Like a prince, princelike; having the appearance, manner, or qualities of a prince; dignified, stately, noble.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxviii. 49 Thy famous Maire, by pryncely governaunce,.. the rulith prudently. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. iii. (1634) 128 God.. furnisheth those with a Princely nature whom he appointeth to beare governement. 1588 *Copy of Letter*, etc. in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 75 Praising her for her stately person and princely behaviour. 1793 BURKE *Rem. Policy Allies* Wks. VII. 149 His conversation is open,.. his manners graciousand princely. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxii, I see him yet, the princely boy! 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. i. 3 A merchant might be princelier than he.

transf. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 188 He was a princely old stag, carrying splendid horns and a beautiful coat of new hair.

4. Like that of a prince; befitting or fit for a prince; sumptuous, magnificent, munificent.

1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 A goodly sumptuous beautifull and princely manour, decent & convenient for a king. 1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 49 Yet gaue he a greate parte of his glory to that princely buyldynge. 1614 LATHAM (*title*) Falconry or The Faulcons Lure and Cure: in two bookes,..published for the delight of noble minds, and instruction of yonng Faulconers in things pertaining to this Princely Art. 1677 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Sept., My Lord..is given to no expensive vice but building, and to have all things rich, polite, and princely. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 372/1 The Jacobs Staff..is a Princely Instrument being set forth in its Perfection. 1838 JAMES *Robber* ii, The estates are princely. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 183 Princeliest galleys bedropped the main, bound outward or inward. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Nov. 6/1, I am told in the newspapers that Sir E— G—'s gift of £250,000 is 'princely'.

5. *Comb.*, as *princely-loyal*, *-proud*.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. *Captains* 1268 O Peers, Princely-loyall Paladines. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lyn.* 158 Her own true Gareth was too princely-proud To pass thereby.

Pri·ncely, *adv.* Now *rare*. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In the manner of or befitting a prince; royally.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 234 The kyng..answered to hys wordes so soberly, so grauelye, and so princely, that the Frenchmen their at not a littell mused. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 25 Thou shalt live princely, thou shalt injoy pleasures. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xxi. (1713) 154 Some Vertuous and Beautiful Virgin, Royally descended and Princely attired. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* I. 104 Georgy did go it till he got (according to the vulgar idiom) princely drunk. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* I. 169 She would have gone to Rome..and lived princely there for less than it took to live respectably in Boston.

‖ **Princeps** (pri·nseps), *a.* and *sb.* Pl. **pri·ncipes** (-sipīz). [L. *princeps* adj., first, chief; as sb. first man, first person, head man, chief, prince; f. *prīm-us* first + *-cep-s*, *-cip-* f. *capĕre* to take.]

A. *adj.* First, original; *spec.* of a book, from L. phrase *editio princeps* original edition.

1809 FERRIAR *Bibliomania* 6 The Princeps-copy, clad in blue and gold. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 86/2 No editio princeps of any classic. 1889 JACOBS *Aesop* 20 Eight complete editions appeared within a year of the *princeps*.

b. Also frequent in L. phr. *facile princeps* (Cicero), indisputably the first or chief.

B. *sb.*

1. The title under which Augustus Cæsar and his successors exercised supreme authority in the Roman Empire: now generally used by historians instead of *Emperor* (which, in its L. form *imperator*, originally denoted military command) to describe the constitutional position of the head of the state.

Formerly supposed to be for *princeps senatus* first man of the senate; now generally held to be for *princeps civitatis* first person of the city or state.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 382/2 The term Princeps was adopted by Augustus as the least invidious title of dignity, and was applied to his successors. 1893 BURY *Hist. Roman Emp.* ii. 15 A word was wanted, which without emphasizing any special side of the Emperor's power, should indicate his supreme authority in the republic. Augustus chose the name *princeps* to do this informal duty. *Ibid.* 17 The position of the new Princeps was fully established when he was acknowledged by both the senate and the army. *Ibid.* 26.

2. The name applied by Tacitus and by some mediæval Latin chroniclers and writers, and, after these, by some modern historians, to the head man or chief of a *pagus*, tribe, or small community in early Teutonic times. He corresponded generally to the Old English *ealdor* or *ealdorman* (by which words the L. *princeps* was often rendered).

See Tacitus *Germ.* xiii, xiv; Huebald *Vita S. Lebuini* in Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. iii. § 22, 44 note, etc.

[*c* 825 *Vesp. Ps.* lxvii. 28 (O.E.T.) *Principes* (*gl.* aldermen) *Iuda..principes* (aldermen) *Zabulon. Ibid.* lxxxii. 12 *Omnes principes eorum* (*gl.* alle aldermen heora). *a* 1000 *Psalms* lxvii. 25 (Thorpe) *Principes Iuda..principes Zabulon* (*tr.* ealdormenn eac of Iudan..and ealdras eac of Zabulone). *c* 1000 *Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 155/18 *Princeps, uel comes*, ealdormann. *a* 1200 *Ibid.* 538/19 *Princeps*, aldermon.]

1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) I. ii. § 14. 24 Outside of his official authority, the chief or only privilege of the *princeps* was the right of entertaining a *comitatus*..The *princeps* provided for them horses, arms, and such rough equipment as they wanted. *Ibid.* § 16. 29. *Ibid.* iii. § 22. 44 Over each of their [the heathen Saxons'] local divisions or *pagi*.. a single *princeps* or chieftain presides.

3. *ellipt.* for *editio princeps*: see A.

Prince Regent. [PRINCE 10a, and REGENT.] A prince who is regent of a country, during a minority, or in the absence or disability of the sovereign. Particularly, in Eng. Hist., the title commonly given to George Prince of Wales (afterwards Geo. IV) during the mental incapacity of George III, 1811–20.

His official title in the Act of 1811 (51 Geo. III, c. 1) was 'Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland', but as he was 'the Prince' (of Wales), the word 'Prince' was, in non-official language, commonly prefixed to 'Regent', even by speakers in Parliament: he was also empowered by the Act to sign documents George P. R. or G. P. R., instead of his initials G. P. as Prince of Wales. 'Prince Regent' had also been casually applied to him in January 1789, in course of the Regency resolutions on the occasion of the King's first illness, which came to nothing because of his recovery.

1789 LD. THURLOW *Sp. in Ho. Lords* 22 Jan. (Cobbett *Parl. Hist.* XXVII. 1072), That the patronage of the royal household was not likely to be exercised by the exalted personage, in whose hands the resolutions went to place it, to the disadvantage of the Prince Regent, her son. 1811 WHITBREAD *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 1 Jan. (Hansard XVIII. 594), Is it fit that the Prince Regent should have only an ephemeral evanescent establishment? 1811 SHERIDAN 18 Jan. (Ibid. 906), The recommendation which that .ight hon. gent. gave himself, in order to fill the Prince Regent with the idea that he was the best minister he could have. 1812 SCOTT *Let. Ld. Byron* 3 July, I dare say our worthy bibliopolist overcoloured his report of your Lordship's conversation with the Prince Regent.

Prince royal. Also prince-royal. [a. F. *prince royal* 'royal prince': see PRINCE *sb.* and ROYAL.] The eldest son of a reigning monarch; *spec.* of the king of Prussia.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3879/2 The Prince Royal of Prussia intends to accompany the Queen his Mother to Hanover. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4731/1 The Prince-Royal sent his Majesty the first News of it.

fig. 1845 G. MURRAY *Islaford* 143 That scape-grace, Prince-royal of a comet.

b. A variety of cherry. ? *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 233/2 Cherries..Carnation, Hartlib..Morocco, Prince Royal [etc.].

Prince's feather. A popular name of several plants. a. London Pride (*Saxifraga umbrosa*). Now *dial.*

1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 234 Some of our English Gentlewomen have called it, The Princes Feather. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 91/2 Princes Feather hath the leaves invecked, the Flowers grow in branches. 1899 *Daily News* 30 Oct. 8/3 The..London girl is looked upon with suspicion and dislike by the rustics. She is nick-named 'Princess [*sic*] Feather', the local name for the flower known as 'London Pride'.

b. A tall handsome garden plant, *Amaranthus hypochondriacus*, bearing feathery spikes of small red flowers; also *A. speciosus*, a larger species.

1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* (ed. 5) II. 208 Amaranth Flowers gentle, or Princes Feathers, are of great Variety; but the principal are, 1. The great purple Flower with a thick tall Stalk, and many Branches, large green Leaves [etc.]. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 533 The species of *Amaranthus*, such as *A. candatus*, Love-lies-bleeding, and *A. hypochondriacus*, Prince's-feathers.

c. Locally applied to other plants: see quots.

1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 164 *Prunella vulgaris*. .. In the Merse called Heart-o-the-Yearth and Prince's-Feathers. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Prince's feather,.. also an American name for *Polygonum orientale*. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.*, Prince's Feather..(4) *Syringa vulgaris*.. Dev[on], Rutl[and] .., pronounced Princy Feather.

Princeship (pri·nsʃip). [f. PRINCE *sb.* + -SHIP.] The position, dignity, or rank of a prince; the period of his being prince.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 140/39 A Princeship, *principatus*. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 275 In the Princeship or nonage of Cerdicke Sandes. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 16 Within the circle of ordinary continental princeship. 1896 A. DOBSON in *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 453 Some, especially in the princeship of the second George .. were also accomplished and sensible.

b. With poss., as humorous title for a prince.

1664 KILLIGREW *Pandora* I. 5, I wish your Prince-ship had all the Ladies you desire.

Prince's metal. [From Prince Rupert of the Rhine, who invented it.] An alloy of about three parts of copper and one of zinc, in colour resembling gold; now chiefly used for cheap jewellery. Also (*Prince*) *Rupert's metal* (PRINCE *sb.* 12).

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1779/4 A Tall Man,..having a Cane with a Crooked Head, of the Princes Mettal. 1691 *Ibid.* No. 2650/3 A dark colonred Cloth Coat with Princes-Metal Buttons. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 94 The composition will prove but a Tombac or Prince's Metal having very little malleability. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts* s. v. *Alloy*, The chief alloys are brass, tombac, pinchbeck, prince's metal, bell metal, type metal, gun metal..etc.

Princess (pri·nses), *sb.* Also 5 **prinses**, *Sc.* **prynsace**, 5–7 **princes**. [ME. *princesse*, a. F. *princesse* (15th c. in Littré), fem. of *prince*: see -ESS 1. So med.L. *principissa* (1338 in Du Cange), It. *principessa*.

The *e* in the second syllable is usually pronounced clear, and by some with secondary or even primary stress, to avoid confusion with *prince's*, *princes*.]

1. A female sovereign or ruler; a queen. *arch.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 70 He wedded þe princesse, whilk was called Cadrige. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1381 Ingland sen syn has boucht it der enewch, Thocht scho had beyn a queyn or a prynsace. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 291/2 A Pryncesse, *principissa*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 262 b, I wolde..moue them to folowe the example of ye noble princesse saynt Edithe. 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems, To Q. Mary* 7 Welcum ! oure plesand princes, maist of pryce. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. v. 58 She shall be to the happinesse of England, An aged Princesse. 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig.* P 14 So excellent a princess, as the present queen. 1842 MACAULAY *Ess., Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. 271/1 The Empress Queen took a very different course. Though the haughtiest of princesses, .. she forgot in her thirst for revenge..the dignity of her race.

2. The wife of a prince. *Princess dowager*: see DOWAGER.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8473 Therat Ector was angry,..Repreuet the prinses with a pale face: With his worshipful wife wrathit hym þen. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 8 Whan Olibrius hyr profryd his wyf to be And that she shuld be clepyd a pryncesse. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 319 The Prince and princes his wife, with their yong sonne Richard ..entered into their Shippes. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 70 Katherine no more Shall be call'd Queene, but Princesse Dowager, And Widdow to Prince Arthur. 1834 JAMES *J. M. Hall* xxi, The princess dowager..is every day presenting some new petition. 1885 [see PRINCE 1].

3. The daughter or grand-daughter of a sovereign; a female member of a royal or princely family: see PRINCE 6. *Princess of the blood*: see BLOOD *sb.* 9. *Princess royal*, the eldest daughter of the sovereign in Great Britain; also formerly in Prussia.

1508 FISHER *Seven Penit. Ps.* title-p., Compyled..at the exhortacion..of the moost excellent Princesse Margarete Countesse of Rychemount and Derby. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 32 The second of Lent [1525], the kynge, qwene, and princes [Mary], with all other stattes both spirituall and temporall, came to Powlles. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 211 Wrong not her Byrth, she is a Royall Princesse. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* III. i, She..esteems herself Neglected when the princesses of the blood On every coarse employment are not ready To stoop to her commands. 1646–7 *Cal. St. Papers, Dom.* 525 The Princess Royal has been very well received, the King [of France] says he never saw a more handsome princess. 1650 CHAS. II in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 211 If you finde our deere brother att the Hague, you shall entreat our sister the Princesse Royall to use her best endeavours to perswade his returne into Fraunce. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4494/2 (At Berlin) Their Majesties, the Prince and Princess-Royal..performed the usual Ceremony. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 267 Soon after the birth of the prince of Piedmont, the princess of Carignan being at court, a celebrated female singer..began *Son finite le Speranze*. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. iii. 216 The princess Sophia dying before queen Anne, the inheritance thus limited descended on her son and heir king George the first. 1819 *Times* 25 May, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was safely delivered yesterday morning, at Kensington-palace, of a Princess, at a quarter past four o'clock. 1879 *Whitaker's Alm.* 67 Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne). 1905 *Lond. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 7495 The King has been graciously pleased to declare that His Majesty's eldest Daughter, Her Royal Highness Princess Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar

(Duchess of Fife) shall henceforth bear the style and title of Princess Royal.

4. Princess Regent. a. A princess who is regent during the minority or the absence of the nominal sovereign (in quot. 1714 applied to the Princess Ulrike Eleonore, sister of Charles XII of Sweden, who was Regent during his absence). b. The wife of the Prince Regent.

1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5210/1 It has been proposed in the Assembly of the States to enter into a Treaty with the Allies of the North during the King's Absence... But the Princess-Regent has declared that she cannot consent to any Negotiations of Peace without Instructions from his Majesty. 1812 *Chron.* in *Examiner* 4 May 282/2 The Princess Regent.. should go before the Prince Regent.

II. 5. Applied to a female, or anything personified as feminine, that is likened to a princess in pre-eminence or authority; formerly often to the Virgin Mary, also to female deities, etc.

a 1380 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxviii. 45 Heil puyred princesse of paramour, Heil Blosme of Brere, Brihtest of hle. *c* 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 2234 With the cheff princesse of kynde, Which that called ys nature. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* xcix, Pitouse princes, and planet merciable! 1609 Bible (Douay) 1 *Kings* xv. 13 He [Asa] removed also Maaca his mother, that she should not be princess in the sacrifices of Priapus. 1645-52 Boate *Irel. Nat. Hist.* 64 The Liffie is the princess of the Irish-Rivers. 1678 *Pug. Man's Call.* 73 This is the day of his Saviours resurrection, the flower of time, a princess amongst all other daies. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Feb. 4/3 The princess of milliners and dressmaker to the Princess of Wales.

6. A size of roofing slate, 24 inches by 14.

1878 D. C. Davies *Slate & Slate Quarry.* 136 Princesses.. Duchesses.. Marchionesses.. Countesses.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly appositive), as *princess-nun, -president, -priest, -queen, -worship.*

1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* 1, Till that a Princesse priest conceau'd by Mars, Shall yeeld to dignitie a dubble birth. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* iv. iv. P 4 Your subjects.. may ask of you a princess-queen, descended from a long line of kings. 1865 Ruskin *Sesame* ii. § 61 (1907) 69 [The] simple princess-life of happy Nausicaa. 1880 *Archæologia Cant.* XIII. 89 Mary, daughter of Edward I, and princess-nun of Amesbury.

8. Princess (or *princesse*) **dress,** a lady's robe of which the lengths of the bodice and skirt are cut in one piece; also applied to modifications of this shape; so *princess-shape, frock, polonaise, robe, skirt,* etc.; also *princess-shaped* adj., and *princess* adj. or ellipt. = princess-shaped.

1879 Webster Suppl., *Princesse, a.*,..a term applied to a ladies' costume, made with a train flowing from the shoulders. 1879 Mrs. A. E. James *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 14 Half a dozen white morning wrappers made Princesse shape. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Dec. 6/1 A princesse dress of severe simplicity. 1887 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 6/1 The dress is princess-shaped at the back. 1898 *Ibid.* 15 Oct. 6/4 Some gowns are plain, others princess, others double-skirted. 1899 *Ibid.* 15 July 7/4 The princess dress is rarely seen, but the long princess tunic, or polonaise, has come to stay. 1900 *Bladud* 17 Oct. 6/2 A Princess skirt sounds an anomaly, but it..is nothing more or less than an abbreviated robe; it comes up more or less deeply towards the bust and is met by the ubiquitous bolero.

Hence † **Pri·ncess** *v. Cookery, trans.* to dress (meat) in a certain way: see quot. *Obs.*

1769 J. Skeat *Art Cookery* 8 Sweetbreads Princess'd. ... Inlay them with the lean of ham, and carrot cut thin, three rows in each sweetbread. These must be done in an oven, and a good ragout sauce in the dish, with parsley chopt fine. A Leg of Lamb Princes'd. Take a fine white leg, and inlay it with ham, carrot, and chopt parsley [etc.].

Pri·ncessdom. [f. prec. sb. + -dom.] The position, dignity, or territory of a princess.

1883 M. Betham-Edwards *Exchange no Robbery* I. 33 It had seemed probable at one time that she would lose her princessdom altogether. 1900 Crockett *Black Douglas* 469, I have many castles there, and, they tell me, a princessdom of mine own.

Princessly (pri·nsesli), *a.* [f. Princess + -ly1.] That is a princess or like a princess; befitting or appropriate to a princess.

1747 Richardson *Clarissa* (1810) I. xxxi. 216 To engage her (for example-sake to her princessly daughter) to join in their cause. 1813 Ld. Byron in *Ld. R. Gower's Rec. & Remin.* (1903) 33 She is handsome.. and her manners are princessely [*sic*]. 1899 Judge Parry *Gold. Fujube* ii. in *Scarlet Herring,* etc. 88 Imprinting a kingly kiss upon her princessly cheek, [the king] rushed from the room.

Princess-ship (pri·nsesʃip). [f. Princess + -ship.] The condition or fact of being a princess; with possessive as title for a princess.

1733 Fielding *Quixote* I. vi, If your princess-ship could but prevail on my master. 1884 Lucy B. Walford *Nan,* etc. (1885) I. 13 Her days of princess-ship are over.

† **Prince·tta, -ette.** Trade name of a fabric.

1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* iv. 114 The trade-list of a large worsted-factory..contains the following enumeration, .. Merino, Say Plamback, .. Says, .. Princettes. *c* 1850 in Rachel J. Lowe *Farm & Inhab.* (1883) 84 [On ordinary days she wore a thick camlet, which was called] 'Princetta stuff'. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Princettas,* a worsted fabric, which is sometimes made with a cotton warp.

Prince-wood. Also **prince's wood.** A dark-coloured and light-veined timber produced by two W. Indian trees, *Cordia gerascanthoides* and *Hamelia ventricosa*; also called *Spanish elm.*

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2183/4 Stolen.., a strong Box of Princes Wood Varnished. 1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I. p. lv, The goods..exported from the island are Sugars, Indico, Cotton-wool,..Prince-wood. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 170 Spanish Elm or Prince-wood..is generally esteemed as one of the best timber woods in the island. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Prince's-wood,* a light-veined brown wood, the produce of *Cordia Gerascanthus,* obtained in Jamaica, and principally used for turning. 1866 *Treas. Bot.,* Princewood.

† **Prince-worthy,** *a. Obs.* [f. Prince *sb.* + Worthy *a.*] Worthy of or befitting a prince.

1574 *Life Abp. Parker* To Rdr. C iv b, His commendable and Princeworthy thyrste off knowledge had excused his ignorance. 1593-5 *Norden's Spec. Brit., M'sex* II. Pref., Prince-worthy touch. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 58 To this her sound judgement shee hath conjoyned a Prince-worthy erudition.

† **Prinche,** *v. Obs.* App. a by-form of Pinch *v.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 290 Ther was with him non other fare, But forto prinche and forto spare, Of worldes muk to gete encress.

Principify (pri·nsifəi), *v. rare.* [f. Prince *sb.* + -[i]fy.] *trans.* To make into a prince; to make princely. Hence **Pri·ncified** *ppl. a.,* princelike, stately, majestic. So **Principifica·tion.** (*nonce-wds.*)

1847 Thackeray *Lords & Liv.* i, Napoleon principified him. 1859 — *Virgin.* v, The English girls..laughed at the principified airs which she gave herself. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 8 Nov. 5/2 The Emperor..has been persuaded to do injudicious things—witness the principification of the Iturbides.

Principal (pri·nsipăl), *a.* and *sb.* (*adv.*) Also 3–6 princy-, prynci-, pryney-; 3–6 -pale, 4–7 -pall(e, 5 *Sc.* -paill; 5 prinsipall, -sepall, prynsipall, prencipall, -ale. [= F. *principal* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *principāl-is* first, chief, original, primitive; princely, imperial; as sb. in late L. an overseer, a chief; f. *princeps, princip-em*: see Prince *sb.* and -al. In early use the adj. was often in plural *principal(e)s* (after F.) esp. when following the sb.]

A. *adj.* I. General senses.

1. First or highest in rank or importance; that is at the head of all the rest; of the greatest account or value; foremost: = Chief *a.* 3. a. of persons.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9154, & þe bissup roger of salesbury after him suor anon..& þo was þe principal þe sacringe vor to do & vor ensample of hom opere encentede þer to. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 141 As a king in special Above all othre is principal Of his pouer. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxiii. 248 Of his iij wyfes, the firste and the princypalle þat was Prestre Iohnes doughter. 1535 Coverdale *Esther* (Apocr.) xvi. 11 He was..had in hye honoure of euery man, as the next and princypall vnto the kynge. 1578 in I. H. Jeayes *Catal. Charters Berkeley Castle* (1892) 324 Robert Commendatar of Dunfermelenge owre principall Secretar and Ambassador. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 3 The principal Minister, who among the Lutherans is look'd upon as a Bishop. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* July 544/2 He was the principal projector of the fund for decayed musicians. 1900 *London Lett.* 26 Jan. 133/1 In the part of principal girl [in a pantomime] Miss L. L.... dances and sings delightfully, ..Miss F. L. as principal boy has no equal.

b. of things.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 441 The remedie agayns the foule synne of Enuye First is the louynge of god principal and louyng of his neighebor as hym self. *c* 1400 Maunnev. (Roxb.) v. 14 þe principale citee of Cypre es Famagost. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 71 This hows is chyef and principalle of alle other howses. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 The principall purpose of our entent. 1611 Bible *Prov.* iv. 7 Wisedome is the principall thing, therefore get wisedome. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* I. xvii. 62 Cause Efficient is divided into Principal and less Principal. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 121 Your first or principal matter for enamel colours. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xv. 100 The glacier which had filled the principal valley. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 27 Their principal food is flour and meal.

2. Less definitely: Belonging to the first or highest group in rank or importance; of the first order; main, prominent, leading: = Chief *a.* 4. In this sense formerly sometimes with comparative *principaller* (or *more principal*), often with superlative *principallest* (or *most principal*); otherwise referring usually to a number of individuals.

a. of things.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 345/15 Bote þreo wateres principales of alle ne beoth, i-wis: þat on is homber, þat opur seneme, and temes þe þridde is. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 7299 Yhit es over þase a payne generalle, þat of alle other es mast principalle. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 5 The 4 quarters of thin astrelabie, deuyded after the 4 principals plages or quarters of the firmament. 1483 Caxton *Cato* B j b, The scoler which wyl lerne ought to haue thre pryncipalle condycions. 1533 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 36 The fyve pryncypall woundes of our Lord. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 10 Water is one of the principalest things to be cared for. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* v. 1, A further and more principal Consideration. 1690 in Locke *Govt.* I. vi. § 62 He..has the Sovereignty over the Woman, as being the nobler and principaller Agent in Generation. 1723 *Present St. Russia* I. 305 Among the Drugs which Russia produces, Rhubarb is one of the most principal. 1874 J. Sully *Sensation & Intuition* xi. 298 Character is but one, though a principal, source of interest among several that are employed by the drama.

b. of persons.

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxii. 242 It hath xii princypalle kynges in xii prouynces. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 4 Alle clad in white, and the most principalle Affore in reed, with thaire mayre ryding. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. clxi. 196 The frenche kynge wolde nat agree without he myght haue foure of the princypallest of the englysshmen at his pleasure. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* I. vii. (1622) 11 Certaine of the Principallest Gentlemen of the citie. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* 133 A principall family of Indians, who are said to descend from the ancient Kings. 1771 Franklin *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 73, I made acquaintance with many principal people of the province. 1808 Eleanor Sleath *Bristol Heiress* III. 263 Attended by some of the principal of the nobility.

3. Specially great (in comparison with things of the kind generally); of high degree or importance; special, eminent. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1417 *Let. to Hen. V* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 55 The same beinge soe gracious and joyous newes as any can imagine or thinke to the principall comforte and especiall consolation of us and all your faythfull subjectes. 1424 in *Calr. Pat. Rolls,* 8 *Hen. VI* 30 The xxiiij aldermen.. xal..supporten the mair..walkyng with hym on principal dayes and in procession. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 353 Some beastes..as they are vnto man principall benefites, so to themselues and to their kind, they are most louing and tender. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 3 The Pen-men [of the Scripture being such as were] endewed with a principall portion of Gods spirit. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* II. iii. 213 That which is prior in the Order of Nature is always less perfect and principal, than that which is posterior. 1868 Bushnell *Serm. Living Subj.* 252 Which is understood to be the manner to a principal degree of a certain immense trading house.

† **4.** Of special quality; excellent, goodly, choice; first-class, first-rate. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 1 In þi palijs so principal I pleyde priuyh wiþoute mys. 1535 Coverdale *Song Sol.* v. 13 His lippes droppe as the floures of the most principall Myrre. *a* 1552 Leland *Itin.* IV. 44 From Kiddey Mouth..to the Mouthe of Thawän a 3 Miles by very principal good Corn Ground. 1589 Nashe *Pasquil & Marforius* B iij b, A great Nosegay in his hande, of the principalest flowers I could gather. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ezek.* xxvii. 17 Juda and the land of Israel they were thy merchants in the principal corne [Vulg. *in frumento primo*].

† **5.** Of, belonging to, or befitting a prince; princely, royal. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1581 Fyrst knew hit þe kyng & alle þe cort after In þe palays pryncipale. 1382 Wyclif *Esther* ii. 18 He 3af reste to alle prouyncis, and grauntide large 3iftis aftir principal gret doing [1388 the worschipful doyng of a prynce; *Vulg.* magnificentiam principalem]. — *Ps.* l. 14 [li. 12] With the spirit principal conferme thou me [*Vulg.* spiritu principali confirma me, LXX πνεύματι ἡγεμονικῷ στήριξόν με; Coverdale, etc. with thy free spirit]. 1578 *Chr. Prayers in Priv. Prayers* (Parker Soc.) 499 Give me the comfort of thy saving help again, and strengthen me with a principal Spirit. 1582 Bentley *Mon. Matrones* Ep. Ded., Hauing the principal and heroicall spirit of your holie father good King Dauid. 1591 Spenser *Muiopotmos* 380 But walkt at will, and wandred to and fro, In the pride of his freedome principall.

II. Special and technical senses.

6. Of money: Constituting the primary or original sum; that is the main or capital sum invested or lent, and yielding interest or income; capital, capitalized. (Cf. B. 9.)

† *Principal cost, money,* original or prime cost.

1340 *Ayenb.* 35 Hi..makeþ ofte of þe gauel principale dette. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 496 It was ordeyned yᵗ the sayd..dettours to the sayd vsurers shuld paye the pryncipall dette vnto the kynge at theyr dayes of payment. 1540-1 Elyot *Image Gov.* 121 He desired theym .. to take for that time their principall summe that was borowed, and clerely to remette the residue. *c* 1677 in Marvell *Growth Popery* 62 The parties..swore the Principal Costs of their Goods was to the Value of 30921. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* Pref. (1690) a iij, Actions [shares] in the East-India Company are near double the principal Money. 1731 Gay *Let. to Swift* 20 Mar., At the same time tell me what I shall do with the principal sum. 1852 Bright *Let. to Dr. Gray* 25 Oct. in *Speeches* (1876) 549/2, 500,000*l.* per annum..or a principal sum, at twenty years' purchase, of 10,000,000*l.* 1864 *Will* in *Law Rep.* (1871) 11 Eq. 232, I declare that the income arising from my principal money shall be paid [etc.]. [Malins *Ibid.* 234 In using the words 'principal money' I think he intended to signify all his capital.]

7. *Law.* a. That is the chief person concerned in some action or proceeding; *esp.* that is the actual perpetrator of, or directly responsible for, a crime: cf. B. 2 b. ? *Obs.* b. *Principal challenge*: a challenge against a jury, or against a particular juror, alleging a fact such as, if proved, would disqualify such jury or juror as a matter of law.

1448 *Paston Lett.* I. 74 Before the coroner of Coventre, up on the sygth of the bodyes, ther ben endited, as prynsipall for the deth of Richard Stafford, Syr Robert Harcourt and the ij. men that ben dede. And for the ij. men of Harcourts that ben dede, ther ben endited ij. men of Syr Umfrey as prynsipall. 1486 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII,* c. 2 Such Mis-doers, Takers,..and Receitors..[shall] be..judged as principal Felons. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* VI. 112 b, The residue of the counsail were of opinion that Philotas woulde neuer haue conseiled this conspiracie, excepte he had bene either principall or priuye therunto. 1607-72 Challenge principal [see Challenge *sb.* 3]. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xxiii. 363 A principal challenge is such, where the cause assigned carries with it *prima facie* evident marks of suspicion, either of malice or favour. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* II. iii. 354 Where there are manifest reasons of suspecting partiality..in which case the challenge is called a principal challenge.

† **8.** Of a document: Original (as opposed to a copy): cf. B. 5. *Obs.*

1567 in *6th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 642/1 This is the autentik and inst copy of the principall lettir aboue mentionat..And the same originall and principall extant to schaw will testifie.

9. *Gram.* Said of a sentence or clause, or of a word (esp. a verb), in relation to another which is auxiliary to or dependent upon it: opp. to

subordinate or *dependent*. *Principal parts* of a verb: see PART *sb.* 19 b.

1590 STOCKWOOD *Rules Construct.* 2 After the nominatiue case commeth the principall verbe...First of all, the principall verbe must be sought out. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 272 This rule refers to principal, not to auxiliary verbs..the principal and its auxiliary form but one verb. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* IV. iii. § 1024 A compound sentence contains two or more single sentences...If they are not independent of each other, one will be principal and the others subordinate. *Ibid.* § 1032 A subordinate sentence may itself be principal to a third sentence. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) § 400 A Complex Sentence is one which, besides a principal subject and predicate, contains one or more subordinate clauses, which have subjects and predicates of their own. *Ibid.* § 403 A Substantive Clause..may be either the subject or the object of the verb in the principal clause.

10. *Building.* Applied to the main rafters, posts, or braces in the wooden framework of a building, which support the chief strain. Cf. B. 7.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 10 The principall postes, the Rafters, and the beames of any house. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 45 Beams of the Roof for the principal Rafters to stand on. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 163 Principal-Posts, the corner Posts of a Carcass. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. *Principal Posts*, in any wooden Building, are the Corner Posts. 1860 WEALE *Dict. Terms Archit., Principal brace*, a brace immediately under the principal rafters or parallel to them, in a state of compression, assisting with the principals to support the timbers of a roof.

11. *Math.*, etc.

Principal axis: (*a*) of a conic, that axis which passes through the foci, the transverse axis (opp. to *conjugate axis*); (*b*) each of three lines in a body or system used as the chief lines of reference in relation to forces operating upon it; as *principal axes of inertia, of stress* (see quots.). *Principal focus* of a lens or concave mirror, the focus of rays that impinge upon it parallel to its axis. *Principal plane*: (*a*) of a symmetrical body, an imaginary plane of symmetry, as, in an oblate or prolate spheroid, the plane passing through the centre at right angles to the axis of revolution; in an ellipsoid there are three principal planes at right angles to each other, two of which pass through the longest axis, and the third through the centre of both the others; (*b*) *of stress*: see quot. 1883. *Principal point*, in *Perspective*, the point where the *principal ray* meets the plane of delineation. *Principal points* of a lens or combination of lenses (tr. Ger. *Hauptpunkte*, Gauss), two points on the optical axis such that the straight line between the first of these and any point of the object is parallel to that between the second and the corresponding point of the image. *Principal ray*, in *Perspective*, the straight line from the point of sight perpendicular to the plane of delineation. *Principal section* of a crystal, any section passing through the optical axis. *Principal value*, the one real value of a function which has also several imaginary values.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Principal Ray*, in Perspective. *Ibid.*, *Principal Point*, which some Writers call the *Centre of the Picture*, and the *Point of Concurrence*. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* i. 9 When the rays which the mirror collects are parallel, as in the present case, the point F is called its *principal focus*, or its focus for parallel rays. *Ibid.* xvii. 151 Every plane passing through the axis is called a *principal section* of the crystal. 1862 SALMON *Analytic Geom. Three Dimens.* iv. 45 A diametral plane is said to be principal if it be perpendicular to the chords to which it is conjugate...Hence a quadric has in general three principal diametral planes, the three diameters perpendicular to which are called the axes of the surface. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Philos.* I. i. 262 Any axis is called a principal axis of a body's inertia, or simply a principal axis of the body, if when the body rotates round it the centrifugal forces either balance or are reducible to a single force. 1882 ROUTH *Dynamics Rigid Bodies* (ed. 4) 99 The existence of principal axes was first established by Segner in the work *Specimen Theoriæ Turbinum*. 1883 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Philos.* I. II. 207 For any stress..there are three determinate planes at right angles to one another such that the force acting in the solid across each of them is precisely perpendicular to it. These planes are called the principal or normal planes of the stress; the forces upon them, per unit area,—its principal or normal tractions; and the lines perpendicular to them,—its principal or normal axes.

B. *sb.*

I. 1. A chief or head man or woman; a chief, head, ruler, commander, superior; a governor, a presiding officer, as the head of a religious or educational institution, the manager of a house of business, an employer, etc.; †the master or mistress of a household (*obs.*).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 345 Criseide,..Which was..Of thilke temple principal, Wher Phebus hadde his sacrifice. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 2211 Þe Priores als principall Es 'lady' & leder of þam all. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 219 Sho..went vnto ane abbay..And when þer principall was dead, sho was made principall. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. ii. 170 The Emperoure of Rome..is the pryncypall of the worlde. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. vi. 89 Why, hath your principall made knowne vnto you who I am? 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. vii. 48 The servants throughout the house adore you: And I am sure their principals do. 1805 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (1806) I. 43 [He] attended the banking-house in the capacity of a pupil, who was hereafter to become a principal in the concern. 1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xxiii. 167 A minister's private secretary has the care and management, under his principal's direction, of all affairs relating to the disposal of offices and employments.

b. *fig.* or *transf.* Of a thing.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 322 Thi will is thi principal, And hath the lordschipe of thi witt. *Ibid.* III. 101 So is the herte principal, To whom reson in special Is yove as for the governance. *c* 1420 26 *Pol. Poems* xv. 14 Þe brayn is pryncypal Chef of counseil ymagenyng.

c. In Great Britain, outside Oxford and Cambridge, the most usual designation of the head of a COLLEGE in senses 4 c, d, e; sometimes also in senses 4 a, b, and often in 4 f; also of the head of a HALL (sense 4 b). (Cf. PRESIDENT 2 c.)

Not used in the colleges of the university of Cambridge, and only in three of those of Oxford (but, in both, the halls, and the denominational and women's colleges have Principals).

1563 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 1 The Deanes, Wardeynes, Provostes, Maisters, Presidentes, Rectours, Principalles,.. Scolers and Studentes..within the said Universities. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 675 Maister Alexander Andirsoun principall, Maister Andro Galloway sub-principall,.. of the College of Auld Abirdene. 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 490 Maister Thomas Smetoun, principall of the College of Glasgow. 1691 [see PRINCIPALITY 6]. 1706 PHILLIPS s.v., The chief person in some of the Inns of Chancery is also called Principal of the House. 1899 *Oxford Univ. Cal.* 511 The King's Hall and College of Brasenose...The foundation was for a Principal and twelve fellows. 1900 *Oxford Directory* 104 Mansfield College, founded here in October 1886 by the Congregationalists as a Faculty of Theology. Principal, Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, M.A., D.D. *Ibid.* 106 Lady Margaret Hall, founded in 1879 for the higher education of women. Lady Principal, Miss Elizabeth Wordsworth. 1908 *Camb. Univ. Calendar* 785 A student of..Newnham College may present..a certificate signed by the Principal of her College.

†d. *pl.* Principal or chief men; leading or prominent persons; nobles, notables. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxv. 34 3elle, 3e scheepherdis, and crye, and 3e princypals of the floc. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 160 Ther the kyng tok the principalis of London, and sette hem in prison at Wyndsore. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* Aij, The principalls of ech Prouince, stayed themselues vpon his determination. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 20 The garments which the nobles and principals do vse, bee of silke. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 11 To attaint by Parliament the Heads and Principals of his Enemies.

2. A chief actor or doer; the chief person engaged in some transaction or function, esp. in relation to one employed by or acting for him (*deputy, agent*, etc.); the person for whom and by whose authority another acts.

1625 BACON *Ess., Faction* (Arb.) 81 Those that are Seconds in Factions, doe many times..proue Principals. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 58 Their factors live in better equipage, and in a more splendid manner than in all Italy besides, than their masters and principals in London. 1654 PELL *Let. to Secr. Thurloe* 29 July in Vaughan *Protectorate O. Cromwell* (1838) I. 35 He will say, 'I shall report this your answer to my principals', that is to those that sent me. ..It is a form of speaking not yet in fashion in England. 1707 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4368/2 The Deputy was dismissed with no other Reply than, That they would send an Answer to his Principals in due Time. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 57 So man, who here seems principal alone Perhaps acts second to some sphere unknown. 17.. SWIFT (J.), We were not principals, but auxiliaries in the war. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 496 The functions of the vice-consul would become dormant during the presence of his principal. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v., He who being competent and *sui juris* to do any act for his own benefit or on his own account, employs another person to do it, is called the principal, constituent, or employer, and he who is thus employed is called the agent, attorney, proxy, or delegate.

b. A person directly responsible for a crime, either as the actual perpetrator (*principal in the first degree*), or as present, aiding and abetting, at the commission of it (*principal in the second degree*). Opp. to ACCESSARY. (Cf. A. 7 a.)

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 40 To prison was I sent as principal, and my master as accessarie. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 620/1 By the Common Lawe, the accessoryes cannot be proceeded agaynst, till the principall receave his tryall. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. iii. 34 A man may be principal in an offence in two degrees. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. (1820) 257 In murder you are both principals. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. (1871) I. 312 In cases of felony, a distinction..is made between the principal and the accessory after the fact.

c. A person for whom another is surety; one who is primarily liable for a debt.

1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 545 We Alexander Arbuthnot merchand, and Thomas Bassinden imprentair.. bindis and oblissis us, conjunctlie and severalie as principallis; David Guthrie [etc.] as souirteis conjunctlie and severalie. 1652 Z. BOYD in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 24/2 The foirsaids persones principallis and cationaris. 1789 W. BROWN *Cases Chancery* II. 581 The defendant..insisted upon the benefit of the said plaintiff's bond, and that he was to be deemed a principal and not a surety. 1802 LD. ELDON in *Vesey's Rep.* VI. 734 But the surety is a guarantee; and it is his business to see, whether the principal pays, and not that of the creditor. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v. *Guaranty*, A surety or guarantor who has paid the debt of his principal, is entitled to a reimbursement therefor...*Story on Contracts*, chap. v.

d. Each of the actual or intending combatants in a duel, as distinguished from their *seconds*.

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxix, Your principal, I presume, is Sir Bingo Binks?..I have not forgotten that there is an unfortunate affair between us. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, 'We may place our men, then, I think', observed the officer, with as much indifference as if the principals were chess-men, and the seconds players. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 232 The principals were placed at forty paces from each other, and were to fire as they advanced.

e. Each of the solo or leading performers at a concert, as distinguished from the members of the band or chorus.

1881 W. H. STONE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 32/1 Principals, in modern musical language, are the solo singers or players in a concert.

II. 3. The chief, main, or most important thing, part, point, or element. ? *Obs.*

In early quots. perh. the adj.

1396-7 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1907) XXII. 298 Fals beleue, þe whiche is þe principal of þe deuelis craft. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 85 Þys ys þe þrydde medicyne, his properte ys to efforce þe pryue, and namly þe pryncypales. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccexxvi. 748 They shulde take downe the leaues of the gates of the foure principals of the cytie. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. x. 2 That Vertue..Which..to preserve inviolated right Oft spilles the principall to saue the part. 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 35, I meane not to prosecute every particular at large, but to cull out the principals. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 21 A Quality is said to be an Accessory unto a Fact or Crime, which is the Principal. 1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 16/1 The words which are necessary for communicating the thought..may well be called principals, and those which only help to make out the thought more fully and distinctly may be called accessories.

†b. *In principal*: principally, chiefly. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 85 As of thre pointz in principal. Wherof the ferste in special Is Theorique. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. xi. 198 That wylle I refuse in pryncypal for drede of god. 1815 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 410 Thanks to my friends, and to you in principal.

†c. A primary or fundamental point of a subject, upon which the rest depend; a PRINCIPLE (in most or all cases app. identified with that word, or perhaps an erroneous spelling of it). *Obs.*

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* Argt. 5 b, Let euery diligent reder knowe hymselfe miche to haue profited, if he but the cheif principalls vnderstand, although it be but meanly. 1578 *Cat. in Maitl. Cl. Misc.* (1840) I. 11 The principallis of astronomie. 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (ed. 2) 4 His Father..sent him to School to learn the Elements of Language and principals of Religion. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* iv. (1848) 158 A centre and a great uniting principal which associates all parts of the composition. 1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 51 The test combines with some principal of the body.

†4. The head, top. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xlviii. (1535) 93 In the principall of the sayd table was pictured a Bulle.

†5. The original document, drawing, painting, etc., from which a copy is made; an original. *Obs.* (Cf. A. 8.)

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 78 He shewed him the copie of the confederacie, promysing hym also the principall. 1646 CRASHAW *Delights Muses, Upon Dk. York's Birth* 48 Thou art of all This well-wrought copy the fair principal. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 19 May, Another pretty piece of painting I saw, on which there was a great wager laid by young Pinkney and me whether it was a principal or a copy.

†b. Origin, source. Cf. PRINCIPLE *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. i. 27 To Jupiter also thei Sacrificed, and did honour as to ye principall of life. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* I. 18 For heresie, Scisme, Puritanisme, Brownisme, papistrie,.. Proceed from thee, thou art the principall.

†6. The best beast or other chattel of any kind bequeathed, or passing by custom. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1367 (Trinity term) *Coram Rege Roll* 41 Edw. III. ro. 21 Consuetudo hundredi de Stretford in com. Oxon., talis est quod heredes terrarum et tenementorum .. post mortem antecessorum suorum habebunt .. principalia, videlicet de quocumque genere catallorum, utensilium et necessariorum domorum et culturarum melius catallum illius generis, videlicet optimum plaustrum optima caruca et optimum ciphum, et sic de aliis instrumentis [etc.]. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 47, I bequeth my body to be beryed yn the chapele..and my beste best in the name off principale. 1424 *Ibid.* 57 After my principal is taken, I wul my wyf haf my best ambeler. 1511 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 325 Forasmuch as taking of such principales is not by commene lawe, butt only by custume and usage. 1512 in *Southwell Visit.* (Camden) 115 Item I bequeth my best horse for my principall. 1534 *Ibid.* 138, I gyffe and bequethe unto the vicar for my principall accordynge to the acte of parliament. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Principal*,..an Heir-lome. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Eng. Law* II. II. vi. § 4. 361 There are many traces of local customs which under the name of 'principals' or 'heirlooms', will give him [the heir-at-law] various chattels, not merely his ancestor's sword and hauberk, but the best chattel of every different kind, the best horse (if the church does not take it) and the best ox, the best chair and the best table, the best pan and the best pot.

7. *Building.* A principal rafter (see A. 10); any one of the rafters upon which rest the purlins which support the common rafters. Also applied to a main iron girder.

1448-9 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 10 The principalles shalbe..x inch thik with a purlyn in the Middes from one principall to a nother. 1579 *Ibid.* I. 310 Braces to the principals eche of them xij foote longe. 1624 A. WOTTON *Runne fr. Rome* 4 To trie how every tenant and mortuis is fitted each to other, what principals are too weake, which peeces are too long. 1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 146 The remainder they lay parallel to the principals. 1860 [see A. 10]. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Mar. 7/2 Four massive iron principals (or girders) of a building in course of erection.. fell yesterday afternoon.

†8. An upright pillar or stem having branches to bear tapers; formerly used on a 'hearse'. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 1 b, A curious herse made of .ix. principalles, full of lightes. 1594 in *Coll. Top. & Gen.* (1837) IV. 286 This..Bishope of Norwiche was buried with a hearse of foure pryncypales or vprightes. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* vii. II. 496 These uprights [of a hearse of lights], technically called 'principals'.

9. The original sum of money dealt with in any transaction, as distinguished from any later accretions; the sum lent or invested upon which interest is paid; the capital sum as distinguished from the interest; also, capital as distinguished from income. (Cf. A. 6).

c 1390 Earl of March *Lett.* in *Rec. Priory Coldingham* (Surtees) 65 We wylle garre rayse till us alle the fermes and the profittes of Coldynghame, quylle we be assethit als wele for owr scathes and of our costages as of our principale. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Mea* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. T viij b, And the other it receyue ouer the pryncypall for to kepe hym, & to recompense hym the domage. 1571 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 8 § 4 So muche as shal be reserved by way of Usurie above the Principall for any Money so to be lent. 1572 T. Wilson *Disc. Vsurye* 85. 1693 Dryden *Persius* vi. 159 Put out thy Principal..: Live of the Use. 1728 T. Sheridan *Persius* vi. (1739) 93 But you have broke in upon the Principal. That I did for my own Use. 1827 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 129 The sum of the principal and its interest added together, is called the Amount. 1856 *Settlement* in *Law Rep.* (1908) 1 Ch. 523 To hold as well the capital or principal of the said trust funds as the dividends, interest and annual income thereof upon the usual trusts for the children of the marriage. 1868 M. E. G. Duff *Pol. Surv.* 14 It will facilitate the reduction of the principal of the National Debt.

fig. 1818 Byron *Juan* I. ccxiii, I Have spent my life, both interest and principal. 1874 T. Hardy *Far fr. Madding Cr.* xli, 'You'll never see Fanny Robin no more—use nor principal—ma'am . 'Why?' 'Because she's dead in the Union'.

10. *Falconry.* Each of the two principal feathers in each wing (the two outermost primaries).

1575 Turberv. *Falcourie* 120 Then cutte off some part of hir two principalles in each wing. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. Ded., So finally flyeth this our new Poete, as a bird, whose principals be scarce growen out. 1677 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* (ed. 2) 186.

11. *Mus.* †**a.** The subject of a fugue or other contrapuntal piece, as distinguished from the answer or 'reply'. *Obs.*

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 105 The first [sort of double descant] is, when the principall (that is the thing as it is firste made) and the replie..are sung changing the partes. 1898 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms, Principal* (Old Eng.), the subject of a fugue, the answer being termed the Reply.

b. An organ-stop of the same quality as the Open Diapason, but an octave higher in pitch. † *Small principal* (obs.), a similar stop two octaves higher than the open diapason; now called *fifteenth.* Also, with qualification, applied to other stops an octave higher than the ordinary pitch, as *Dulciana Principal* (also called Dulcet).

In German, *Prinzipal* is applied to the Open Diapason, and (with qualifications) to all stops of the same quality, of any pitch higher or lower.

1613 *Organ Specif. Worcester Cathedral,* The particulars of the great organ, 2 principals of mettal, 1 twelfth of mettal. *Ibid.,* In the chaire organ, 1 principal of mettal, 1 flute of wood, 1 smal principal or fifteenth of mettal. 1776 Hawkins *Hist. Mus.* IV. i. § 10. 46 The simple stops are the.. Principal..and some others. 1789 *Organ Specif. Greenwich Hosp.* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 598/1 Swell Organ. Open Diapason. Stopped Diapason. Dulciana. Principal. Dulciana Principal. 1881 Broadhouse *Mus. Acoustics* 219 The principal is a stop of four feet in length.

†**c.** A kind of trumpet used in the orchestra in the time of Handel: see quots. *Obs.*

1881 W. H. Stone in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 32/1 *Principal* or *Prinzipale,* a term employed in many of Handel's scores for the third trumpet part..It is obvious that whereas the tromba..represented the old small-bored instrument now obsolete,..the Principal..more nearly resembled the modern large-bored military trumpet. 1898 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms, Principal,* the name given by Handel to the third trumpet in the Dettingen 'Te Deum'.

†**C.** *adv.* Principally, chiefly; in the chief place.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2895 And prinsipall of Parys the pepull dessiret, Of þat comly to Ken. 1456 in *Coventry Leet Bk.* (E. E. T. S.) 288 Prince Edwarde, my gostly chylde, whom I love principall. 1480 *Newcastle Merch. Vent.* (Surtees) I. 5 Maires, shereffs, and aldermen..shall go princypall in the sayd solemp procession.

Principality (prinsipæ·lĭti). Forms: *α.* 4–5 **principalte,** (4 **pry-,** 5 **-tee**). *β.* 4–6 **principalite,** etc. (with *y* for *i*; also 5 **-ete**), 5–7 **-allitie,** 6–7 **-alitie,** (6 **-ye**), 6– **principality.** [ME. *principalite, principalte,* a. OF. *principalite* (*c* 1170 in Godef.) dominion, power (in mod.F. *principalité* headship of a college); also *principaltee* (1362 in Godef. *Compl.* and in AF.), in mod.F. *principauté* territory of a prince; both ad. late L. *principālitāt-em* the first place, superiority, in med.L. also the authority or territory of a prince, f. *principāl-is* Principal *a.*: see **-ity.**]

1. The quality, condition, or fact of being principal; chief place or rank; pre-eminence. Now *rare.*

α. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. iii. (Skeat) I. 12 For right as man halte the principalte of al thing vnder his beinge, in the masculyne gender. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 85 þo lymes þat han principalte in mannes body.

β. c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 327 As wille haþ principalite to-fore witt of mannes soule. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 202/2 He was sayd chief by reson of the pryncipalyte in prelacyon. 1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 160 b, For the recovering of memory, defnesse, and the crampe, this obtaineth principalitie. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* III. § 5. 191 The word..signifieth to obtaine principality, or to prevaile. *a* 1677 Manton *Christ's Eternal Exist.* vi. Wks. 1870 I. 468 Christ hath the primacy of order and the principality of influence. 1884 Ruskin *St. Mark's Rest* x. § 196 The heavenly look on the face of St. Stephen is not set off with raised light, or opposed shade, or principality of place.

†**b.** That which is principal; the chief point or part. *Obs.*

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 29 b, But now let vs heare in eche Plant his principalitie. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* I. xi. § 5 (1622) 121 The Atheist, giuing the principalitie of his loue and seruice, onely to himselfe.

2. The position, dignity, or dominion of a prince or chief ruler; sovereignty; supreme authority.

α. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1672 Now is alle þy pryncipalte past at ones. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 225 He brouȝte al þe worlde into oon principalte and lordschippe.

β. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2311 In a wrath þe wale kyng swyth Him of his principalete priued. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* xii. 2 Now by my soverayntie I sweare and principalitie that I beare. 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Tit.* iii. 1 Put them in remembrance that they be subiect to the Principalities [1881 *R. V.* rulers] & powers. 1589 Cooper *Admon.* 157 At the beginning.., all men were alike, there was no principalitie. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 92 If a Royall Principality be thus instituted, as it is in the proper pleasure and power of the people to ordaine. 1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* ii. M.'s Wks. 1851 VIII. 65 Josephus.. calls the Commonwealth of the Hebrews a Theocracy, because the principality was in God only. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq.* xiii. viii. § 2 The first year of the principality of Hyrcanus. 1878–83 Villari *Life & Times Machiavelli* (1892) II. II. iv. 180 He then goes on to treat of the civil principality.

b. With possessive, as a title. *nonce-use.*

1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xvi, May it please your honour—I mean your principality.

c. Princely action or behaviour. *nonce-use.*

1819 Byron *Let. to Murray* Wks. (1846) 572/1 It was a very noble piece of principality.

3. The sovereignty, rule, or government of the prince of a small or dependent state.

1459 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 363/1 Offices, perteynyng to the said Principaltee and Duchie [of Cornwall]. 1485 *Ibid.* VI. 350/1 Auditour of the Principalite of Northwales. 1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* C j, The beginning of the Principalitie..of Wales. *a* 1727 Newton *Chronol. Amended* i. (1728) 119 Caranus and Perdiccas .. erected small principalities in Macedonia. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. iv. 176 China was for many centuries the seat of a number of petty principalities. 1897 *Daily News* 25 Mar. 5/4 The proposed Principality of Crete under Prince George.

4. A region or state ruled by a prince. *The Principality,* a familiar designation of Wales.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1737 þe prouynce & principalte [*v.r.* principalite] of Persye la graunt. 1592 Wyrley *Armorie, Chandos* 60 He safely went his way The principalitie through I him conuay. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 275 Vpon the confines of Italy, and the seuerall principalities thereof. 1705 Addison *Italy* 8 On the Promontory .. was formerly the Temple of Hercules Monœcus, which still gives the Name to this small Principality [Monaco]. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 331 Paderborn..formerly capital of an ecclesiastical principality, and seat of a University. 1889 Gretton *Memory's Harkb.* 189 Of your fashionable sea-bathing resorts, the Principality boasts a pair—Tenby and Aberystwith. 1905 *Whitaker's Alm.* 617 Samos...A principality of the Ottoman Empire, more or less independent.

5. A spiritual being (good or evil) of a high order; *spec.* in *pl.,* in mediæval angelology, one of the nine orders of angels (see Order *sb.* 5), which has been variously reckoned as the seventh, fifth, or fourth. (Representing L. *principātūs,* Gr. ἀρχαί. In the Dionysian hierarchy, ἀρχοί were the seventh order.)

This use is founded mainly on passages in the Pauline epistles, in which ἀρχή 'rule, ruler', has been taken to refer to a spiritual power. (In the Bible of 1611, *principality* renders ἀρχή seven times; in five of these the Vulgate has *principātus,* in two (Eph. vi. 12, Tit. iii. 1) *principes* 'princes'. The Revised version has in Eph. i. 21, *rule*; in Tit. iii. 1, *rulers*: cf. 1560 in sense 2.)

[1560 Bible (Genev.) *Eph.* vi. 12 For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities [1557 Rulers], against powers, and against the worldlie gouernours. — *Col.* i. 16 By him were all things created, which are in heauen, and which are in earth..whether they be Thrones, or Dominions, or Principalities, or Powers [1534 Tindale to 1557 *Geneva,* maieste or lordshippe, ether rule or power].]

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. ii. (1651) 45 Plato..made nine kindes of [spirits], first God, secondly Ideæ, 3 Intelligences, 4 Arch-Angels, 5 Angels, 6 Devils, 7 Heroes, 8 Principalities, 9 Princes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 447 In th' assembly next upstood Nisroc, of Principalities the prime. 1756 A. Butler *Lives Saints* 8 May II. 317 The fathers from the sacred oracles distinguish nine Orders of these holy spirits, namely the Seraphims, Cherubims and Thrones; Dominations, Principalities and Powers; Virtues, Archangels, and Angels. 1839 Charlotte Elliott *Hymn, 'Christian, seek not yet repose'* ii, Principalities and Powers, Mustering their unseen array, Wait for thine unguarded hours

6. The office of principal of a college, university, etc.; principalship. Now *rare.* (In quot. 1641 applied to the lordship or presidency of a colony.)

[1423 *Act* 2 *Hen. VI,* c. 8 § 1 Qils ne preignent sur eux la principalte dascun Sale ou Hostell.] 1641 in E. Hazard *Hist. Coll.* (1792) I. 474 Sir Ferdinando Gorges Knight Lord of the Province of Maine..in the second yeare of my Principallity in Newe England. 1660 Wood *Life* Dec. (O.H.S.) I. 363 First, the principality of Jesus; then, the presidentship of Trinity College. 1691 — *Ath. Oxon.* I. 148 In 1546 he was made Principal of St. Maries Hall,..in 1550 he resign'd his Principality. 1712 Hearne *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 460 No body to have two Principalities at the same time. 1855 G. Hill (*title*) The Right of Appointment to the Principality of St. Edmund's Hall. *a* 1882 Sir R. Christison *Life* (1885) I. 428 The principality of a small University like that of St. Andrews.

Principally (prinsipăli), *adv.* [f. Principal *a.* + **-ly** 2.]

1. In the chief place; as the chief thing concerned; chiefly, mainly, above all.

1340 *Ayenb.* 26 þo byeþ fole ypocrites, þet..doþ manie penonces,..principalliche, uor þe los [= fame] of þe wordle. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. xxi. (1495) d vij b His wytte [*sc.* of gropyng]..is pryncypally in þe palme of þe hondes and in soles of þe fete. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* li. 229 (Add. MS.) Pryncipally and before all thyng he oweth to take a way toward his owne countre. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Principalement,* chiefly, especially, principally. 1624 Dr. Buckhm. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 180 For manie waighttie considerations, but principally this. 1677 Dryden *Apol. Heroic Poetry & Ess.* (Ker) I. 179 They wholly mistake the nature of criticism, who think its business is principally to find fault. *a* 1745 Swift (J.), What I principally insist on, is due execution. 1872 Ruskin *Eagle's N.* iii. § 41 My steady habit of always looking for the subject principally, and for the art only as the means of expressing it.

†**b.** In the way of main division; primarily. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 50 Peruore him to-delþ þe ilke zenne in two deles principalliche. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 433 Alle mans lyfe casten may be, Principaly, in þis partes thre.. Bygynnyng, midward, and endyng.

†**c.** In the first place; in the first instance: originally, primarily, fundamentally; at first. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 91 His lore is not his, for it is not principali his, but it is Goddis þat sent him. *c* 1425 *Cursor M.* 880 (Trin.) Of þis gult here Is she to wite þat is my fere..For principaly she bed hit me. *a* 1552 Leland *Itin.* I. 8 Ruines of a very large Hermitage and principally well buildid but a late discoverid and suppressid.

†**2.** In a special or marked degree; above or beyond the rest, above all; especially. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 194 Of pompe and of pruyde þe parchemyn decorreth, And principaliche of alle peple but þei be pore of herte. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 184 If þ m wolt worche more stronglich.., and principaly if he be a riche man. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 121 Whan she sawe theym so blacke and soo hidous, and pryncypally Reynawde. 1560 tr. *Fisher's Godlye Treat. Prayer* D vj b, There be three sortes of fruites principallye growyng vnto man by prayer. 1647 Sal[marsh] *Spark les Glory* (1847) 89 To administer Peace and Judgment to the world..and more principally to his people in the flesh.

3. For the most part; in most cases; in the main; mostly.

1832 De la Beche *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 331 Camerated shells..have been principally discovered in these rocks of central Italy. 1845 M'Culloch *Taxation* II. xii. (1852) 388 Those who subsist wholly or principally on incomes derived from the state or from taxes. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* vii. (1870) 268 The astronomer, to make observations on his sphere of observation merely, makes use principally either of a sextant or an altazimuth.

Principalness. *rare.* [f. Principal *a.* + **-ness.**] The quality of being principal.

1530 Palsgr. 258/2 Principalnesse, *principalité.* 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 35 Degrees of Being or Causality, whether superior and before all others, or inferior, and after some others. Principalness. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xiv. § 15 Principalness of delight in human beauty.

Principalship prinsipălʃip). [f. Principal *sb.* + **-ship.**] The office of principal, the headship (of a college, etc.).

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 161 A great office is not so gainful, as the principalship of a Colledge of Curtizans. 1707 Hearne *Collect.* 12 July (O.H.S.) II. 25 Dr. Hudson's chances of the Principalship are small. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 208. 6/1 The principalship of the Theological College.

Principate (prinsipĕt), *sb.* Also 4–6 with *y* for *i*; *β.* 4–7 **-at.** [ad. L. *principāt-us* the first place, pre-eminence, esp. in the army or state, the post of commander-in-chief, rule, sovereignty; in eccl. L. the hosts of angels, good or bad, f. *princeps, princip-*: see Prince *sb.* and **-ate** 1. With the obs. form *principat,* cf. F. *principat* (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. The office or dignity of, or as of, a prince or ruler; supreme position or power; supremacy, primacy, headship, pre-eminence: = Principality 1, 2. Now *rare.*

α 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xlvi. 3 He made folke suget til vs..þis principate has nane bot haly men. 1382 Wyclif *Eph.* i. 21 Abone ech principat [*gloss* or power of princes], and potestate, and vertu and lordschiping. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 317 Oon schulde be i-bore of þe Hebrewes þat schulde bere adoun þe principat of Egypt, and arere þe kynde of Israel. *Ibid.* VIII. 291 Kyng Edward 3af his sone Edward þe principate of Wales and þe eridom of Chestre. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* v. ii. (Tollem. MS.), Amonge all þe uttir membris of þe body .. þe heed haþ þe beste principate [orig. *obtinens principatum*]. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 233/2 The cyte the whiche helde the pryncipate of the other citees in Italye. 1555 Eden *Decades* 286 They proudely denye that the Romane churche obteyneth the principate and preeminent autoritie of all other. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xvi. ci. (1612) 399 And Rees thus slaine tbe Principate of South-Wales so was done. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* iv. (1642) 255 Thus ended ..the Dukedome, or Principate of the Maccabees. *a* 1677 Barrow *Pope's Suprem.* i. (1687) 59 That under two metaphors the principate of the whole Church was promised. 1904 W. M. Ramsay in *Expositor* Apr. 246 As yet Ephesus had no principate in the Church except what it derived from its own character and conduct.

b. *Rom. Hist.* The rule of the Princeps; the imperial power of Augustus and his successors, while some of the republican forms were still retained; the period of rule of a princeps.

(The L. *Principatus* is applied by Pliny to the reign of Tiberius and of Nero; and is also used by Tacitus and Suetonius.) Quot. 1862 shows the earlier opinion that the title stood for *princeps senatus*: see Note to Princeps.

1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. liv. 466 In the emperor's principate or first place in the senate they fully acquiesced. 1875 — *Gen. Hist. Rome* lviii. (1877) 464 The

principate of Claudius had been, on the whole, a period of general prosperity. 1893 Bury *Hist. Rom. Emp.* ii. 15 The Empire as constituted by Augustus is often called the Principate, as opposed to the absolute monarchy into which it developed at a later stage...§ 3 According to constitutional theory, the state was still governed under the Principate by the senate and people. 1900 T. Hodgkin in *Pilot* 7 July 9/1 The 'Principate' as it is now usual to style the supreme power held by Augustus and Tiberius.

†**2.** = Principality 5. *Obs.*

[1382 Wyclif *Rom.* viii. 38 Nether angels, nether pryncipatis, nether virtutes, nether potestatis,..may departe vs fro the charite of God.] 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 255 b/2 The Angels were glad, tharchangels enioyed, The Thrones songen, The domynacyons maden melodye, The pryncypates armonysed, The potestates harped, Cherubyn and Seraphyn songen louynges and preysynges. 1566 *Pasquine in a Traunce* 73 Euen as a man woulde saye Angels, Archangels, Thrones, Dominations, Principates. 1635 Heywood *Hierarch.* iv. 194 In the third order Principates are plac't; Next them, Arch-Angels.

†**3.** A person having the chief position or pre-eminence; a chief, a prince. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. iii. 93 Seynt Powle claymed by the deth that he suffred the Aurenle of martirs, ..he must also as one chyef and pryncipate were also the aureole of prechours. 1596 Fitz-Geffray *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 28 Fettring with golden chaines their principates, And leading captive Spaines chief potentates. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* § 31 His ambition to be Principate in Physick.

4. A state, territory, or community ruled by a prince or petty king: = Principality 4.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. xci. 67 This Hengiste and all the other Saxons whiche ruled the .vii. pryncipates of Brytayne ..are called of moste wryters Reguli. 1529 Rastell. *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 112 [They] rulyd ioyntly the princypat of West Saxons. *c* 1570 Sir H. Gilbert *Q. Eliz. Achad.* (E. E. T. S.) 3 All monarchies and best knowen Common weales or principates that both haue bene and are. 1652-62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* ii. (1682) 9 There is reckoned one Principate, 10 Earldoms, 12 Peerdoms or Pairries. 1884 J. J. Rein *Japan* i. 7 The Riukiu..constituted until lately a separate principate or Han.

† **Pri·ncipate,** *v. Obs. rare.* Erroneous variant of Principiate *v.*

c 1650 *Don Bellianis* 47 Is it possible..that Don Bellianis should with such glory principate his haughty deeds of Chivalry? *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. vi. 344 The Things or Effects principated or effected by this intelligent active Principle.

† **Principatie.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *principāt-us* Principate *sb.* + -y; perh. error for *principacy*: see -acy 3.] = Principality, Principate.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 187 Arche, a Prince, Principatie or Governement... Rom. 8. 38. ἀρχαὶ is taken for Principaties.

† **Principe.** *Obs.* [a. F. *principe* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *principi-um* a beginning.] = Principle *sb.* 7, 3.

1649 Jer. Taylor *Apol. Liturgy* § 99 Such as must be one in the *principe*, and diffused in the execution. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* i. i. i. 2 God..being the first principe, and last end of al things. *Ibid.* 4 The effective, productive principe of al that wisdome, and truth.

‖ **Principia,** L. pl. of Principium.

† **Princi·pial,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *principi-um* a beginning + -al: cf. L. *principiāl-is* existing from the beginning, original.] Standing at the beginning; initial.

1625 Bacon *Ess., Prophecies* (Arb.) 537 The Princes..which had the Principiall Letters, of that Word Hempe (which were Henry, Edward, Mary, Philip, Elizabeth). 1626 — *Sylva* § 251 There are Letters, that an Eccho will hardly expresse; as S, for one; Especially being Principiall in a Word.

Principiant (prinsi·piănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. obs. F. *principiant*, pr. pple. (also used as sb.) of *principier* (1464 in Godef.), ad. late L. *principiāre*: see Principiate *v.* and -ant.]

†**A.** *adj.* Constituting the beginning or source of something; originating; primary. *Obs.*

a 1615 Donne *Ess.* (1651) 109 It consists not of the chief and principiant parts. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* (L.), There are some principiant and mother sins pregnant with mischief of a progressive nature. 1675 R. Burthogge *Causa Dei* 244 A Paternal is a Generative or Principiant Monad, and so is this, for he begetteth or Principleth the Number next in Nature, and that is Two.

B. *sb.* †**1.** A beginner, a novice. *Obs.* [Cf. It. *principiante.*]

1629 Shirley *Grateful S.* III. iv, Do you think that I have not wit to distinguish a principiant in vice from a graduate?

2. *Math.* (See quot.)

1887 Sylvester in *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* IX. 20 Instead of the cumbrous terms Projective Reciprocants or Differential Invariants, it is better to use the single word Principiants to denominate that crowning class or order of Reciprocants which remain to a factor *près*, unaltered for any homographic substitutions impressed on the variables.

† **Princi·piate,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *principiātus*, pa. pple. of *principiāre*: see next.] **a.** *adj.* Properly, Originated, initiated; but in quot. 1661 used as = Constituting the beginning, origin, or source; original. **b.** *sb.* See quot. 1694.

1661 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* iv. 27 Our eyes, that see other things, see not themselves: And those principiate foundations of knowledge are themselvs unknown. 1694 R. Burthogge *Reason* 101 Of Substances some are Principles, some Principiates...By Principiates (give me leave to make an English word of one not very good Latin) I mean substances that are caused or composed of Principles. Principles make, Principiates are made to be.

† **Princi·piate,** *v. Obs.* [f. late L. *principiāre* to begin (f. *principi-um* a beginning) + -ate 3.] *trans.* To cause to begin; to originate, initiate.

1613 Sherley *Trav. Persia* 4 Some parts might have bene found fit for the Indian Nauigation, then principiated in Holland, and muttered of in England. 1697 J. Sergeant *Solid Philos.* 218 The Soul, by reason of her Potential State here, cannot principiate any Bodily Action.

Principiation (prinsipi,ē·i·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. med.L. *principiātio* (*a* 1250 Albertus Magnus *De Prædic.* 4. 1), n. of action f. *principiāre*: see prec.]

†**1.** Reduction to 'principles' or elements; decomposition or analysis of a substance. *Obs.*

a 1626 Bacon *Phys. Rem.* Wks. 1879 I. 244/1 The third is, the separating of any metal into its original or materia prima, or element,..which work we will call principiation.

2. *Logic.* The process of deriving a general principle, as by induction.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

† **Princi·piative,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *principiāt-*, ppl. stem of *principiāre* (see Principiate *v.*) + -ive.] Having the quality of 'principiating'; originative, initiative.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* § 160 Its grand principiative fundamina. 1662 Stanley *Hist. Philos., Chaldaic* (1701) 18/2 They ..assert a Principiative Son from the Solar Fountain, and Archangelical, and the Fountain of Sense. 1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 40 To know by a Syllogisme, cannot be an intellectual essentiall, as neither a principiative thing, or from a former cause.

‖ **Principium** (prinsi·piŭm). Pl. **princi·pia.** [L. *principium* beginning, origin, source, first place; in pl. front (of an army), staff, general's quarters, also foundations, elements; f. *princeps, princip-em* first in time or order: see Prince.]

1. Beginning, commencement; origin, source; first principle, element; fundamental truth, etc.: = Principle *sb.* in various senses.

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 138 The doctrine of the Catholike Church, consists of three speciall *principia* or causes. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 43 The matter is the *principium* of individuation, saith Thomas. [See Individuation 1.] *Ibid.* 281 The principium of a demonstration is an immediate proposition, *viz.* that hath none before it. *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 34, I have noted the causes or *principia* of the Warres following. *a* 1679 T. Goodwin *Christ Mediator* II. vi, God is the *principium* of subsistence to all. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Elementa*, or *Principia*, are the Simplest Bodies that can be...There are Five Elements, Spirit, Salt, Sulphur, Water and Earth. 1796 Z. Macaulay in *Life & Lett.* vi. (1900) 173 Useful productions, containing the principia of religious knowledge. *a* 1871 Grote *Eth. Fragm.* v. (1876) 130 Not able to imbibe even the *principia* of ethical reasoning.

b. *pl. Principia*: The common abbreviation of the title of a famous work of Sir Isaac Newton, setting forth the principles of natural philosophy or physics.

[1687 Newton (*title*) Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica.] 1727 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Projectile*, Sir Isaac Newton, shews, in his *principia*, that [etc.]. 1878 Hare *Walks in Lond.* II. ii. 76 The 'Principia', which occupies the same position to philosophy as the Bible does to religion.

2. In the mediæval University, **a.** A public lecture or disputation by which a Bachelor in any faculty, who had received the Chancellor's licence, entered upon his functions, and became an actual Master or Doctor, with certain ceremonies. **b.** Also applied at Paris and elsewhere, in the Theological Faculty, to the dispatation by which a student became a Bachelor of Divinity, and to the discourse upon some theological problem which the B.D. at a later stage, as a Sententiarius, was required to deliver before beginning his course of lectures on each of the four books of the *Sententiæ* of Peter the Lombard.

In sense a, also called *Inception*; the day on which this took place is still called at Cambridge and in some American universities 'the Commencement' (at Oxford 'the Act').

1895 Rashdall *Univers. Europe Middle Ages* I. 150, 229, 465, 466.

3. *Rom. Antiq.* (*pl.*) The general's quarters in a camp.

1581 Savile *Tacitus, Hist.* III. xiii. (1591) 121 They only of the conspiracie might assemble themselues in the Principia. 1600 Holland *Livy* VII. 257 In the verie *Principia*, yea and within the quarter of the L. Generall his pavilion, were heard confused speeches.

Principle (pri·nsip'l), *sb.* Also 4-6 with *y* for *i*; 6 **pryncypull.** [ad. F. *principe* (Oresme *c* 1380), or f. L. *principium* (see above); formed on the analogy of *manciple, participle*, L. *mancipium, participium*, there being app. in this case no OF. form in *-ple*.] In various senses often emphasized by prefixing *first*.

1. Origin, source; source of action.

†**1.** Beginning, rise, commencement; fountain-head; original or initial state. (Also in *pl.*)

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 209 Knyghthood in Grece and Troye the Cité Took hys principlys, and next in Rome toun. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 105 The begynnenges of that water callede Tiberiades, and of the water off Iordan, whiche haue their originalle principle at the foote of the mownte callede Libanus. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 9 Reason vsing sense, taketh his principles nnd fyrst sedes of thinges sensyble. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. xi. 2 Doubting sad end of principle unsound. 1674 Evelyn *Navig. & Commerce* § 20. 46 From how small a principle she had spread. *Ibid.* § 21. 47 Richlieu..by..Improving their Ports and Magazines, has..given Principle to no inconsiderable Navy.

†**2.** That from which something takes its rise, originates, or is derived; a source; the root (of a word). *Obs.* (exc. as in 3).

1382 Wyclif *Job* xxviii. 1 Siluer hath the principlis [1383 bigynnyngis; Vulg. *principia*] of his veynes. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 294 b, *En Attaint. Attincta*, is a Writ that lyeth where a false Verdict in Court of Record vpon an Issue ioyned by the parties is giuen...And is deriued of the principle *Tinctus*, or *Attinctus*, for that if the petty Iury be attainted of a false Oath, they are stained with periury. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. vi. 14 Jesus..is the principle, and he is the promoter, he begins our faith in revelations, and perfects it in commandments. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 17 With Osiers thus the Banks of Brooks abound, Sprung from the watry Genius of the Ground: From the same Principles grey Willows come.

3. In generalized sense: A fundamental source from which something proceeds; a primary element, force, or law which produces or determines particular results; the ultimate basis upon which the existence of something depends; cause, in the widest sense.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxviii. 74 Nothyng cometh of nou3t, that is to seye, withoute a begynner, but a cause and pryncyple ther must nedes be. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 Certeynly grace is in man yᵉ chefe principle of meryte. *a* 1620 J. Dyke *Worthy Communn.* To Rdr., Man in his first estate had in himselfe a principle of life. 1701 Grew *Cosm. Sacra* II. i. 35 For the performance of this Work, a Vital or Directive Principle seemeth..to be assistant to the Corporeal. 1704 Swift *Mech. Operat. Spirit* ii. ¶ 1 Those Idolaters adore two Principles; the Principle of Good, and that of Evil. 1780 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* i. § 2 *note*, The word principle..is applied to any thing which is conceived to serve as a foundation or beginning to any series of operations. 1849 Noad *Electricity* (ed. 3) 134 Electricity..for a time, reigned as the vital principle, by which 'the decrees of the understanding, and the dictates of the will were conveyed from the organs of the brain to the obedient member of the body'. 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* i. 20 Thales said that the first principle of all things was water.

4. An original or native tendency or faculty; a natural or innate disposition; a fundamental quality which constitutes the source of action.

c 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 479 Of verray wommanly benignytee That nature in youre principles hath yset. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 136 A man..who hath no inward principle of skill to enable him, in comparison of a skilfull workeman. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag., Penalties & Forfeit.* n ij, Out of a Principle of good will I have to you. 1711 Budgell *Spect.* No. 116 ¶ 1 Every Man has such an active Principle in him, that he will find out something to employ himself upon. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* II. 53 Two Principles in human nature reign; Self-love, to urge, and Reason, to restrain. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 201 They, from a principle of instinct, affix themselves to her teats. 1823 Scoresby *Jrnl. Whale Fish.* 75 Several of them followed the ship, and seemed to be attracted by a principle of curiosity. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 229 The comparison of sensations with one another implies a principle which is above sensation.

II. Fundamental truth, law, or motive force.

5. A fundamental truth or proposition, on which many others depend; a primary truth comprehending, or forming the basis of, various subordinate truths; a general statement or tenet forming the (or a) ground of, or held to be essential to, a system of thought or belief; a fundamental assumption forming the basis of a chain of reasoning.

†*Craving of the principle* (quot. 1587): begging of the question, *petitio principii*.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 290 The þridde manere of errour þat fallip in mannes iugement is falceheed of here prynciple þat þei grounden hem on. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 251 Plato afterward made þat art [of logic] more, and fonde þerynne meny principles and rules. 1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 16 Thys law ys the ground and end of the other, to the wych hyt must euer be referryd, non other wyse then the conclusyonys of artys mathematical are euer referryd to theyr pryncypullys. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* ix. (1617) 132 Is not this a setting downe of that thing for a ground, which..resteth to be prooued, and (to speake after his owne maner) a crauing of the principle? 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* Pref. c j, Hence wil unavoidable follow some other Principles of the ever-to-be-admired Des-Cartes. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* III. § 1 Principles at other times are supposed to be certain fundamental Theorems in Arts and Sciences, in Religion and Politics. 1825 McCulloch *Pol. Econ.* 61 (*heading*) Principles of political economy. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 488 First principles, even if they appear certain, should be carefully considered.

b. *Physics*, etc. A highly general or inclusive theorem or 'law', admitting of very numerous special applications, or exemplified in a multitude of cases.

Often named after the discoverer, as the *Archimedean principle* and *D'Alembert's p.* (in mechanics), *Carnot's p.* (in heat), *Döppler's p.* and *Helmholtz's p.* (in acoustics and optics), *Huyghens's p.* (in wave-motion), *Pascal's p.* (in hydrostatics). Cf. Law *sb.*¹ 17 c.

1710 J. Clarke *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 85 From this Principle [that of the parallelogram of forces], the Method of explaining the Forces of the Mechanick Powers ..may excellently well be deduced. 1838 De Morgan *Ess. Probab.* 49 Principle 11. The probability of any number of independent events all happening together, is the product of their several probabilities.

6. A fundamental quality or attribute which

determines the nature of something; essential characteristic or character; essence.

1662 GERRIER *Princ.* 1 The three chief Principles of Magnificent Building, viz. Solidity, Conveniency, and Ornament. 1706 PHILLIPS s. v., The Epicurean Principles, are Magnitude, Figure, and Weight. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iii. 383 This was the principle and essence of his plan. 1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. v. § 35. 163 [This] indeed must involve the very principle and meaning of the subject with which he is occupied.

7. A general law or rule adopted or professed as a guide to action; a settled ground or basis of conduct or practice; a fundamental motive or reason of action, esp. one consciously recognized and followed. (Often partly coinciding with sense 5.)

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 895 To teche and instruct by the principles and reules made by divers well experte auctours. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 61 You keepe the prouerbe for a principle, to bed with the Bee and vp with the Lark. 1656 EVELYN *Diary* 8 July, Some Quakers..; a new phanatic sect, of dangerous principles, who shew no respect to any man, magistrate or other. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 68 He painted the great staircase, and as ill, as if he had spoiled it out of principle. 1763 JOHNSON 1 July in *Boswell*, This shews that he has good principles. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* VI. vi, There are also first principles in morals. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VIII. iii, Before I support Conservative principles, ..I merely wish to be informed what those principles aim to conserve. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. iv. 183 The barbarian lives without principle and without aim.

b. Used *absol.* for *good, right*, or *moral principle*: An inward or personal law of right action; personal devotion to right; rectitude, uprightness, honourable character. (Also in *pl.*)

1653 CROMWELL *Speech* 4 July in *Carlyle*, If I were to choose any servant..I would choose a godly man that hath principles...Because I know where to *have* a man that hath principles. 1697 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* (1698) 287 The management of the Stage..strikes at the Root of Principle, draws off the Inclinations from Virtue, and spoils good Education. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., We say, a Person is *a Man of Principles*, when he always acts according to the Eternal Rules of Morality, Virtue and Religion. 1721 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (Bohn) 45 Thus my pride, not my principle..kept me honest. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* i. 87 He had brilliant powers, but little principle. 1894 F. WATSON *Genesis a true Hist.* v. 103 The religion of the prophets..the religion of principle rather than of law, and of morality rather than of ritual. *Mod.* A man of high principle.

c. Phr. *On principle* (usually in sense b): as a matter of (moral) principle; on the ground of fixed rule or obligation; from a settled (conscientious) motive.

[Cf. quot. 1762–71 in 7.] 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* xxxii. II. 267 Principles do not much influence the unprincipled, nor mainly the principled. We talk on principle, but we act on interest. 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. i. 10 Outward acts, done on principle create inward habits. 1871 LOWELL *Pope* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 26 There was a time when I could not read Pope, but disliked him on principle. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 May 5/3 He was acting as counsel for an insurance company, and they told him that they were defending on principle.

8. A general fact or law of nature by virtue of which a machine or instrument operates; a natural law which furnishes the basis of the construction, or is exemplified in the working, of an artificial contrivance; hence, the general mode of construction or operation of a machine, etc. (Cf. 5 b.)

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* iii. § 2 (1819) 24 Constructed upon strict optical principles; the self-same principles upon which we ourselves construct optical instruments. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. ii. 8 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The principle of the Archimedian Screw is occasionally adopted in the wheel-form. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Patents*, The subject of a patent must be something vendible. A mere principle or method would not be sufficient; but if the patent were actually for a process or thing produced, it would not be a valid objection that the specification described it as a method. *a* 1842 in Meeson & Welsby *Reports* VIII. 806 *note*, In this specification the plaintiff did not claim a patent for a mere principle, but for a mode of applying a well-known principle, viz. the heating of air, by means of a mechanical apparatus, to fires and furnaces. 1858 LARDNER *Handbk. Nat. Phil.* 255 This thermometer is sometimes varied in its form and arrangement, but the principle remains the same.

b. A general fact which forms the basis of any artificial device (e. g. of a system of measurement).

1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 121 The real original connection between the cubic foot and the English bushel was not formed by avoirdupois weights and water, but by the easterling pound of twelve and fifteen ounces and Gascoign wine. It was the principle of the quadrantal and congius of the Romans, applied to the foot and the nummulary pound of the Greeks. *Ibid.* 179 Thus the gallon of wheat and the gallon of wine, though of different dimensions, balance each other as weights...This observation applies, however only to the original principle of the English system.

†**9.** A motive force or appliance, as in a machine. 1631 MILTON *Univ. Carrier* II. 10 And like an Engin mov'd with wheel and waight, His principles being ceast, he ended strait. 1830 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 84/1 Much attention was excited in the neighbourhood of Portland-place, by the appearance of a steam-carriage, which made its way through a crowded passage, without any perceptible impulse..; one gentleman directed the moving principle, and another appeared to sit unconcerned behind.

III. Rudiment, element.

†**10. a.** *pl.* The earliest or elementary parts of a subject of study; elements, rudiments. *Obs.* or merged in 5.

1534 ELYOT *Doctr. Princes* 7 These be the principles and chiefe introduction to the right..gouernance of a publike weale. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 10 The first principles ..of these Arts of imitation. 1706 PHILLIPS s. v., Principles are the first Grounds and Rules.., otherwise call'd Elements and Rudiments; as the Principles of Geometry, Algebra, Astronomy, &c.

†**b.** *concr.* A rudiment of a natural structure; a germ, embryo, bud. *Obs.*

1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 109 All the Trunk of a Tree..is fill'd with Principles or little Embrio's of Branches. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. § 1 Sometimes by Principle we mean a small particular seed, the growth or gradual unfolding of which doth produce an Organized Body, animal or vegetable.

†**11.** A component part, ingredient, constituent, element. *Obs.* (exc. as in c).

PROXIMATE *principle*, ULTIMATE *principle*: see these words.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 33 There are two materiall principles, the Crassament or substance of the seede..and Blood. 1644 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 187 My body I committ to the earth whereof it was framed, knowing it must returne to its first principles. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 101 Within few years hither came a confluence of buyers, sellers, and lookers-on, which are the three principles of a fair. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 1 Sometimes by Principles we mean the parts of which a whole is composed, and into which it may be resolved. Thus the Elements are said to be principles of compound bodies. And thus words, syllables, and letters are the principles of Speech.

†**b.** *Old Chem.* Chiefly in *pl.*: The five supposed simple substances or elements of which all bodies were believed to be composed; classed into three *active* (or HYPOSTATICAL) *principles*, by which the sensible properties of the body were supposed to be determined, called respectively *spirit* (or *mercury*), *oil* (or *sulphur*), and *salt*; and two *passive principles*, called *water* (or *phlegm*), and *earth* (or *caput mortuum*). *Obs.*

1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anthroposophia* 22, I speak not of Kitchin-stuffe, those three Pot-Principles Water, Oyle and Earth, or as some Colliers call them Mercury Sulphur and Salt. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 44 When the heavy Principle of Salt is fired out, and the Earth almost only remaineth [in burnt bones]. 1661–1706 Hypostatical Principles [see HYPOSTATICAL 2]. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 334 In this manner are extracted from roses the three principles, spirit, oil, and salt.

c. In later chemical use: One of the constituents of a substance as obtained by chemical analysis; usually restricted to a constituent which gives rise to some characteristic quality, or to which some special action or effect is due, as in *active, bitter, colouring, neutral principle*.

Of these, *bitter principle*, is almost the only one commonly used; for the rest *constituent* or *matter* is preferred.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. (1736) 265 By which Principles they [spices] are heating, and act strongly. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 299 It is but seldom that either Animal or Vegetable Poisons derive their deleterious properties from either of these principles. 1799 [see NARCOTIC *a.* 1]. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iii. (1814) 94 The narcotic principle is found abundantly in opium. *Ibid.*, The bitter principle is very extensively diffused in the vegetable kingdom. *Ibid.* 123 When any vegetable principle is acted on by a strong red heat, its elements become newly arranged. 1831 T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* xxviii. 282 Those distinct compounds which exist ready formed in a plant, are called its *proximate*, or *immediate principles*..sugar, starch, and gum are proximate principles, and these we obtain by proximate analysis. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 284 To coagulate various animal principles which may be present. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 98 The increase of the colouring matter and other principles of the bile in the evacuations from the bowels. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 26 The active principle of the vegetable astringents is tannic acid,..it is almost their sole therapeutic principle. 1879 *Chemical Society, Instr. to Abstractors* 716 Basic substances should invariably be indicated by names ending in *-ine*, as aniline..the termination *-in* being restricted to certain neutral compounds, viz. glycerides, glucosides, bitter principles, and proteids, such as palmitin, amygdalin, albumin.

†**Principle,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To ground (any one) in the principles or elements of a subject; to impress with principles of action; to instruct, teach, train, indoctrinate; to influence by instruction. (See also PRINCIPLED 1 a.)

1608 D. T[UVIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 124 b, Simplicitie hath principled her selfe with stronger Axiomes then heeretofore. 1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Regius* (1867) I. 152 Urbanus Regius was born..of honest parents, who principled him in the rudiments of learning. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Durham* (1662) I. 300 Pious and orthodox Professors to have Principled and Elemented the Members therein with Learning and Religion. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iii. § 22 Such, who are careful (as they call it) to principle Children well. 1760 STERNE *Serm.* vi. (1773) 73 He had been so principled and instructed as to observe a scrupulous nicety..in the lesser matters of his religion.

b. To act upon or influence (one) as a principle; to dispose to some course of action.

1712 M. HENRY *Serm. Death R. Stretton* Wks. 1853 II. 392/2 O that grace might..principle you with a concern for their spiritual lives. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 305 It is not the mere interest of his own salvation, but of God's honour, that principles and moves him in the whole course of his actions.

2. To be the principle, source, or basis of; to give rise to, originate.

1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anima Magica* 2 They would ground Nature on Reasons fram'd and principl'd by their own Conceptions. 1668 OWEN *Nat. & Power Indwell. Sin* xv. 259 All neglect of private duties is principled by a weariness of God. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 242 Not conceiving how any lower Being should be able to inspire and principle it [world].

Hence **Pri·ncipling** *vbl. sb.*

1649 in *Perfect Diurnall* 26 Mar., Public Schools for the better education and principling of youth in virtue and justice. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 70 If the foundation of it be not laid in the Education and Principling of the Youth, all other Endeavours will be in vain.

Principled (prinsip'ld), *ppl. a.* Now *rare* (exc. in comb.). [f. prec. + -ED [1], but in later use as if f. PRINCIPLE *sb.* + -ED [2].]

1. Imbued with or established in principles; trained or instructed in certain principles of action; holding or habitually actuated by particular principles; that is so or such on principle. Often in parasynthetic combs., as *high-, honest-, right-principled.* **a.** In predicate, or following its noun.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 277 He shall be to me so as I finde him principl'd. 1657 TITUS *Killing no Murder* 12 What are the people in Generall but Knaues, Fooles, and Cowards; principled for Ease, vice, and Slavery? 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 126 Poets are better Principled than to hoard up Trash. 1712 BERKELEY *Passive Obedience* To Rdr., Take care they go into the world well principled. 1799 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 196, I am principled against this kind of traffic in the human species. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 423 She was firm, and fiery, and high principled.

b. In attributive relation, preceding its noun.

1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 279, I think him a very honest, right principled man in the mayne. *a* 1744 POPE (J.), He seems a settled and principled philosopher, thanking fortune for the tranquillity he has by her aversion. 1774 tr. *Helvetius' Child of Nature* II. 224 A Knave, Fanny, is a principled impostor, who, guided by self-interest,..acts in defiance to the Law. 1846 URWICK *J. Howe* 29 Though a principled Nonconformist, he was on intimate terms with Tillotson.

2. Having good or right principles; actuated by moral considerations; devoted to rectitude; upright, honourable. (The opposite of *unprincipled.*)

1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 224 Now let any honest-Hearted People judge, whether these he found Principled Men, that can Turn, Conform, and Transform to every Change according to the Times. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apology*, etc. IV. 63 He was the most principled man I ever was acquainted with. 1856 BAGEHOT *Biog. Stud.* 36 To expect..a principled statesman from such a position, would be expecting German from a Parisian or plainness from a diplomatist.

3. Founded on or involving a principle; instilled into or settled in the mind as a principle.

1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* (1848) I. 73 A loose mechanical abridgment..of the other more entire, principled, and more perfect art. 1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 526 A steady and principled resistance. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* II. iii. 127 That the love is a principled love, grounded in immovable convictions of right.

Princke, obs. form of PRINK.

†**Pri·ncock, -cox.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: *α.* 6 pryn-, 6–7 (9) princox; also 6 -coxe, -ockes, -cocks, -kox, -kockes (7 primecocks). *β.* 6–7 princock, (prime-cocke, primcock), 9 (*dial.*) princy-cock. [Etymol. and original form obscure; the form *-cocks, -cox* appears earlier than *-cock.* See Note below.]

A pert, forward, saucy boy or youth; a conceited young fellow; a coxcomb. *humorous* or *contemptuous.*

α. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* R ij b, *Aco.* Wylt thou gold .i. any pieces of golde? *Lais.* This chayne my lyttell prycke .i. I wolde fayne haue this chayne (of golde) my pretye pryncockes, or my ballocke stones. *a* 1553 ? INGELEND *Nice Wanton* (1560) A iv b, What ye pryncockes, begin ye to raue? 1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* v. x. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 260 It is your dainty darling, your prinkox, your golpol. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 23 A Caualier of the first feather, a princockes that was but a Page the other day in the Court. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 88. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. ii. 1197 Your proud uninersity princox thinkes he is a man of such merit the world cannot sufficiently endow him with preferment. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XVI. cv. (1612) 410 And dares the Primecocks interrupt me in my lone, quoth she? 1636 HEYWOOD *Loves Mistr.* II. i. Wks. 1874 V. 113 Who doe you thinke maintaines this princox in his *Pontificalibus*? 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vii, Well-a-day—God save us from all such misproud princoxes! 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Princox*, a pert or forward fellow.

β. 1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. D d ij, Euryalus,..Fyne princock fresh of face first vttring youth by buds vnshorne. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 159/1 A Princocke, *precox, lasciuus.* 1589 *Mar Martine* A iij, Siker, thous bot a prnid princock thus reking of thy swinke. 1598 FLORIO, *Pinchino*, a pillicock, a primcock, a prick, a prettie lad, a gull, a noddie. 1611 *Ibid.*, *Pinchino*, a prime-cocke, a pillicocke, a darlin, a beloued lad. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, A Princocke, a ripe headed yong boy. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 37 A *Princock*, a pert, forward Fellow. 1719 *Gloss. Angl. Nova*, *Princock*, a forward Youth, a brisk Spark. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Princy-cock*, a term used here in addressing a young person. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Princy-cock*, a dandified, conceited young fellow.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*; esp. in *princock-boy.*

1595 *Locrine* II. iv. Naught reck I of thy threats, thou princox boy. 1598 FLORIO, *Herba da buoi*..vsed for a princock boy [1611 a prime-cock-boy], a fresh man, a milke

sop, a nouice, or fresh water souldier. 1611 Corvat *Crudities* 414 Proud princocke scholars that are puffed vp with the opinion of their learning. 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 367 Such vpstart princox Youths as you. 1634 Canne *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 25 They shall be called asses, geese, fools, dolts, princock boys, beardless boys,..new come out of the shell, &c. *a* 1668 Davenant *Play-house to let* v. i, Proud Princock-Cæsar hardly seems to mind him.

[*Note.* One suggestion is that the first element is *prime*, but though *primecock* is used by Florio, this looks rather like an etymological manipulation; other early writers held it for an alteration of L. *præcox* 'early, precocious'. Apparently the word was originally of slang or low use, perh. somewhat obscene or equivocal; cf. quot. 1540, and the synonyms in Florio.]

Princod, a pincushion : see Preen *sb.* 4.

† **Pri·ncum.** *Obs. colloq.* [? Mock-latin f. Prink *v.*2] Nicety of dress, behaviour, etc.

1690 D'Urfey *Collin's Walk thro. Lond.* I. 41 An aukward fear..That my behaviour may not yoke With the nice Princums of that Folk.

Princum-prancum : see Prinkum-prankum.

† **Prine.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *prīn-us* (Vulg.), a. Gr. πρῖν-os holm oak, ilex. Cf. OF. *prin* (Godef.).] Also *prine tree* : The holm or evergreen oak ; ilex.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 342 (Vern. MS.) Þat roþly cherl.. seide bifore þe prophet : þei pleied hi a prine [*MS. Phil.* pryne ; *MSS. Ing., Cott.* pyne ; Vulg. (Dan. xiii. 58) *sub prino*]. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Susanna* i. 58 Tel me, under what tree thou tookest them speaking one to an other. Who said : Under a prine tree [1611 a holme tree].

Prine, obs. form of Preen, pin, brooch.

† **Pri·ngle,** *sb. Obs. dial.* Also **prindle.** [Origin unascertained : perh. from the surname *Pringle.*] A silver coin : see quots.

1683 G. Meriton *Yorks. Dial.* 183 Here's good Tobacco, Wife, it cost a Pringle (*v. r.* prindle). [1697 (ed. 3) *Gloss., Pringle*, a little silver Scotch Coin about the bigness of a penny, with two xx. on it.]

Pringle, *v.* [Alteration of Prinkle *v.* (app. influenced by *tingle*).] *intr.* To have a prickly and tingling sensation.

1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* xxi, You must be still pringling from the first [hand-grip]. *Ibid.* xxxii, My eyes ached and my lips pringled with the smack of the powder. 1894 — *Round Red Lamp* xii. 230 There was something in this sudden, uncontrollable shriek of horror which chilled his blood and pringled in his skin.

† **Prink,** *v.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Pa. t. in 4 (? 5) **preynte, preynkte, prengte, prent, prentede, prynkid**; 9 *dial.* **prenk'd, prinked.** [app. connected with OE. *princ* (or *prince*) a blink, a wink, a twinkle of the eye (Defensor *Lib. Scint.* ix. (1889) 43).]

1. *intr.* To wink, to give a wink.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 112 Þann conscience curteisliche a contenaunce he made, And preynte [*v. rr.* prentede, prynkid ; 1393 C. xvi. 121 preynte, prengte] vpon Pacience to preie me to be stille. *Ibid.* xviii. 21 'Is Piers in þis place?' quod I, and he preynte [*v. rr.* twynclid, prent ; 1393 C. xxi. 19 preynkte] on me. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1238, & þan sche preynte with hure eȝe oppon hur chamberere þar sche stod. ? *a* 1800 in W. Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 634 The dear, the lovely blinkin' o't [an eye]..plagues me wi' the prinkin' o't. 1873 *St. Paul's Mag.* Mar. 259 Professedly prudish..they..nod, osculate, prink, quiz.

2. *trans. To prink the eye* : to wink.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4507 With þat Richard preynte ys eȝe, Oppon ys feleschip þat was him neȝe. *a* 1900 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v., He never prinked his eyes for the night. 'Evvent prenk'd an eye far tha neight.

▸ The following are perh. incorrect uses, which may have arisen from confusing this with Prink *v.*2 2 b.

1776 Anstey *Election Ball* i. 241 How she simpers and prinks while the glass is before her. 1841 C. H. Hartshorne *Salopia Antiq.* Gloss. 536 *Prink*, to look at, gaze upon, as a girl does at herself in a glass.

Prink (prinȝk), *v.*2 Also 6 **prineke.** [Known from *c* 1570 ; evidently related to Prank *v.*4, in similar senses (occurring 1546) : see Note below.]

† **1.** *trans.* with *up* : (?) To set up, exalt ; to display ostentatiously, show off. *Obs.*

1573 Twyne *Æneid* xi. Hh iv b, Fortune whom she did disgrace Oft times agayne doth rayse and prinkes him up in prouder place. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 407 He so chaufeth and moyleth in sturryng the coales in princkyng upp the glory of this whotthouse.

† b. *intr.* (?) To make ostentatious display ; also *to prink it. Obs.*

1573 *New Custom* i. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 6 See how these new-fangled prattling elves Prink up so pertly of late in every place. 1576 Gascoigne *Philomene* xxi, To get more grace by crummes of cost And princke it out hir parte. 1600 J. Lane *Tom Tel-troth* 254 Some princk and pranck it.

2. *trans.* To make spruce or smart ; to deck or dress *up* with many petty adornments ; esp. *refl.* to deck oneself out, dress oneself *up. colloq.*

1576 Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* Ep. Ded., Now I stand prinking me in the glasse. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1595) 1010 When he [Demetrius] was to make any preparation for warre, he had not then..his helmet perfumed, nor came not out of the Ladies closets, picked and princt to go to battell. 1600 Breton *Pasquill's Mad-Cappe* (1626) B j, Who hath not seene a logger headed Asse.. Prinking himselfe before a Looking-glasse? 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 142 The Women prink up themselves in a particular manner. 1775 in F. Moore *Songs & Ball. Amer. Rev.* (1856) 100 All prinked up in full bag-wig. 1784 Cowper *Task* vi. 303 To gather king-cups in the yellow mead, And prink their hair with daisies. 1808 Southey *Chron. Cid* 246 Since midnight they had done nothing but prink and prank themselves.

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Prenk, Prink, Pronk*, to decorate, to dress in a showy, affected manner. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. i. ii. 8 Adorned and prinked with wondrous art, Yet so grotesque that all men start.

transf. 1876 Blackie *Songs Relig. & Life* 95 Nor, where flowers prink the mead with diverse hue. 1877 — *Wise Men* 63 My Ctesibias, who not with gold And silver only prinks his princely hall. 1899 Crockett *Kit Kennedy* i, The flowers which have slept,..prink themselves again, and give forth a good smell.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To dress or deck oneself up, make oneself look smart. *colloq.*

1709 D'Urfey *Pills* (1719) I. 177, I hate a Fop that at his Glass Stands prinking half the Day. 1753 Miss Collier *Art Torment.* i. ii. 59 She was every day longer prinking in the glass than you was. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* ii. (1865) 15 Ironing out crumpled paragraphs, starching limp ones, and crimping and plaiting a little ; it is as natural as prinking at the looking-glass. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Aug. 5/4 The young man, after an appropriate time spent in his room, prinking, appears in all the glory of starch and perfumery.

3. *trans.* Of a bird : To trim (the feathers) ; to preen. Also b. *intr.*

1575 Gascoigne *Weeds, Farew. Mischief* vi, But marke his plumes, The whiche to princke he dayes and nights consumes. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xxiv, Meantime he went on with his dalliance with his feathered favourite,..'Ay, prune thy feathers, and prink thyself gay—much thou wilt make of it now'. 1878 B. Taylor *Deukalion* i. i. 21 Yonder bird Prinks with deliberate bill his ruffled plumes.

b. 1877 Lanier *Mocking Bird* 11 This bird .. perched, prinked, and to his art again.

4. *intr.* To be pert or forward. *dial.*

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Prenk, Prink, Pronk*, to be forward or pert. *Ibid., Prenkin*, pert, forward. 1863 Mrs. Toogood *Yorks. Dial.*, She's a prenkin, forward, lass.

Hence **Prinked** (prinȝkt) *ppl. a.*, **Pri·nking** *vbl. sb.* ; also **Prink** *sb.*, the act of prinking or making spruce ; **Pri·nker,** one who dresses up with minute care. (All *colloq.*)

1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 579 To apparel himself so sumptuously, and to be more fine and prinked then became a private man. 1699 Farquhar *Constant Couple* v. ii, I knew, sir, what your powdering, your prinking, Your dancing, and your frisking, would come to. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Prinkt up*, set up on the Cupboards-head in their Best Cloaths, or in State. Stiff-starched. 1783 tr. *Rollin's Belles Lettres* (ed. 10) I. ii. 49 He compares this florid prinked eloquence to young people curled out and powdered. 1864 Webster, *Prinker*, one who prinks ; one who dresses with much care. 1883 Howells *Register* ii, That just gives me time to do the necessary prinking. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Aug. 3/1 Most..of the present Bench..have had a full-dress 'prink' in front of the large looking-glass ..before venturing to make their first appearance in court.

[*Note.* The late appearance of Prank *v.*4 and Prink *v.*2 makes it difficult to refer them to an ablaut stem *prink, prank, prunk*, or to suppose *prink* to represent an earlier *prȼnk*, an umlaut deriv. of *prank*. It seems more likely that *prink* was formed from *prank*, with the thinner vowel sound, to express a more slight or petty action, or perhaps in the reduplicated formation *prink-prank, prink* and *prank*, as in *clink-clank, crinkle-crankle, jingle-jangle*, etc. It may have also been associated with or influenced by Paick *v.* 20 : cf. Prinkle. There is no decisive evidence.]

Prink, *v.*3 *dial.* [app. related to Prank *v.*3] ? To walk jauntily or affectedly. Hence **Pri·nking** *vbl. sb.*

1697 C. Leslie *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 41 Thou, and thy Godfather Fox can know a Saint from a Devil, without speaking, but not without a little Mincing and Prinking. 1803 Mary Charlton *Wife & Mistress* II. 28 'Oh', says she, mincing and prinking, 'I find, Mrs. Maunder, that you have been so unlucky as to affront Boden'. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss., Prink*, to walk jauntily.

Prinkle (prinȝk'l), *v. Sc.* [Origin obscure ; in sense 1, perh. a modification of Prickle *v.* ; in sense 2, perh. dim. or frequent. of Prink *v.*1 See Pringle *v.*]

1. *intr.* To have a thrilling sensation, such as the feeling of 'pins and needles' ; to tingle, prickle. Hence **Pri·nkling** *vbl. sb.*

1721 Kelly *Sc. Prov.* 396 I'll gar your Daup [*note* Backside] dirle [prinkle, smart]. 1807 Hogg *Song*, '*Sing on, sing on*' i, My blude ran prinklin' through my veins, My hair begoud to steer, O. 1818 — *Brownie of B.* I. xii. 270 Are ye an angel o' light..that ye gar my heart prinkle sae wi' a joy that it never thought again to taste? 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* 175 The dulefu' dart, That sent a prinklin' to his heart Mair fierce than burr or nettle.

2. *intr.* To twinkle, scintillate, sparkle.

1724 Ramsay *Vision* xvii, Starrie gleims..prinkled, and twinkled. 1851 Mayne Reid *Rifle Rangers* xi, His rays, prinkling over the waves, caused them to dance and sparkle with a metallic brightness. *Ibid.* xii, The humming-birds.. prinkled over the parterre like straying sunbeams.

† **Pri·nkum-pra·nkum.** *Obs.* Also **princum-prancum.** [In sense 1, reduplication of *prankum*, Prancome, related to Prank *sb.*1 ; in sense 3 related to Prank *a.* and *v.*4 : cf. also Du. *pronckeprincken, pronckepinken* to glitter in a fine dress (Oudemans).]

1. A prank, freak, frolic, trick.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 191, I wil not present into the Arches, or Commissaries Court, what prinkum prankums Gentlemen (his nere neighbors) haue whispred to me of his Sister.

2. = Cushion-dance.

a 1635 Randolph *Muses' Looking-Gl.* v. i, No wanton jig, I hope : no dance is lawful But prinkum-prankum! *a* 1668 Davenant *Playhouse to Let* v. i, Call in the Fidlers..Yet let 'em play us but princum and prancum, And we'll pay at last, or els we'll thank 'um. 1698 *Dancing Master* 7 Then he lays down the Cushion before a Woman, on which she kneels and he kisses her, singing, 'Welcom, Joan Sanderson, welcom, welcom'. Then she rises, takes up the Cushion, and both dance, singing, 'Prinkum-prank'um is a fine Dance, and shall we go dance it once again.., and shall we go dance it once again?'

3. Fine attire, fine clothes and adornments : cf. Princum. See also quot. 1725.

1715 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Wks.* 408 Yonder she hides her self, because she was not dress'd up in her Princum Prancums. 1725 *New Cant. Dict., Mistress Princum-Prancum*, such a stiff, over-nice, precise Madam.

Pri·nky, *a.* [f. Prink *v.*2 ; cf. Pranky.] Prinked up, decked out ; spruce-looking ; precise.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 442 Nothing can be more at variance than the aristocratic-looking houses half buried in gloom..in May Fair, and those prinky green and white dwellings, where city folks enjoy themselves. 1895 *Chicago Advance* 18 Apr. 1025/3 The idea may suggest itself that prinky, medieval, despised China has been making a resistance which amounts to something.

Print (print), *sb.* Forms : 4 **prient(e, pryente, preynte,** 4–5 **preent(e,** 4–6 **prente, printe, prynte,** 4–7 **preinte,** 5 **preynt, (prend),** 4–6 (7– *Sc.*) **prent,** 5– **print.** [ME. (= obs. Du. *printe* (Kilian), Du., Da. *prent*, MLG., LG. *prente* print, impression), a. OF. *priente* (1317 in Godef.), *preinte* impression of a seal, etc., f. *prient, preint*, pa. pple. of *preind-re, priemb-re* to press, stamp :— L. *prem-ĕre* Press *v.*]

A. Illnstration of Forms.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 557 (Cott.) Als prient [*Göll.* preinte, *F.* prent] of seel in wax es thrist. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1244 To schewe þe prente of me sele! *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* iv. 7 Þe prynt we bere of þi light. 1340 *Ayenb.* 81 His ryȝte pryente, þet is þe ymage of his sseppere. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 92 Sum..fordiden soone Cristis prente. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 60 My lady therupon Hath such a priente of love grave. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xviii. 73 A badde peny with a good preynte [*v. rr.* preente, prente]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3162 To Porrus vnder my print. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 101 Þe same preent is made, boþe in gold and in copyr. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/1 Preente (*K.* prend, *S.* preynt), *effigies, impressio.* 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 § 14 Pennys..havynge the prente of the Coigne of this realme. 1555 Eden *Decades* 219 The printe of his feete. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 583 Libellis bayth in write and prent. *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I. 203 They issued a declaration in preinte. 1785 Burns *To J. Smith* vii, To try my fate in guid black prent.

B. Signification.

I. General non-typographical senses.

**An impression or impress.*

1. The impress made in a plastic material by a stamp, seal, die, or the like ; a distinctive stamped or printed mark or design, as on a coin.

a 1300 [see A.]. *c* 1315 Shoreham *Poems* i. 1205 Caracter, þet is prente ycliped, Nys non of eliinge. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Macc.* xv. 6 Y suffre the for to make smytyng [*gloss* or printe ; 1388 prynte] of thin own money in thi regyoun. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 295 He strengthed hit with the prynte of his seale. 1463–4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 501/2 Sealed with a double prynt of Leede at the ende therof. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 All suche farthinges..shall haue vppon the one side thereof the printe of the port collice. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* Rubric, That the breade ..for the Communion bee made..without all maner of printe, and sometbyng more larger and thicker than it was. 1599 Davies *Immort. Soul* x. ii, As the Wax retains the Print in it. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 69 That famous Idol made of the tooth of a Monkey...The King of Pegu ..sent yearely Ambassadours thither, to take the print of it upon Amber.

† b. A symbolic mark, a character ; a badge.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Sam.* Prol., Samarytans also the fyue bokis of Moyses wryten in as feele lettris, oonli in figuris and printis dyuersynge. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 11 [Solomon] fond vp figures and prentis to be grave in precious stones. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* ii. 108 Þat comounes of contre..Sholde knowe be hir quentise þat þe kyng loued hem Ffor her priuy prynte passinge anoþer. 1546 Langley *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* i. vi. 13 h, Afore that time [of Esdras] the Hebrues and Samarites vsed all one carecters and print of their letters.

c. See quot. (A doubtful sense.)

1840 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 3) 169 *Print, Prynt*, a plaister cast of an ornament, or an ornament formed of plaister from a mould. The term is used in the record of St. Stephen's chapel. [Founded upon instances of *prynts, preynts*, in accounts cited in J. T. Smith *Antiq. of Westminster* (1807) pp. 203, 217, 219–21, of uncertain meaning but prob. belonging to sense 1. Hence, with modifications, in recent Dicts.]

2. *fig.* a. An image or character stamped upon the mind or soul, *esp.* the Divine likeness (in allusion to Gen. i. 27) ; a mental impression. Now *rare.*

c 1315 Shoreham *Poems* i. 450 For wanne me takeþ þis sacrement, His soule prente takeþ. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xiii. (1859) 10 Deformynge in hym self the prent and the figure, that god hath set in hym. 1583 Babington *Commandm.* vii. (1622) 58 Which needeth no proofe besides ..that print which in his conscience euerie one carrieth about. 1642 R. Carpenter *Experience* II. viii. 196 To lay him low, and make him supple to take the print of Humility. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. i. 8 Sooner or later I too may passively take the print Of the golden age.

b. An image or likeness of anything.

1388 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxviii. 12 Thou a preente of licnesse, ful of wisdom, perfit in fairnesse, were in delicis of paradijs of God. *c* 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* vii. (*Lion & Mouse*) xix, It bair the prent of my personn. 1513 More *Rich. III*

Wks. 61/1 This is quod he, yᵉ fathers owne figure, this is his own countenance, yᵉ very prent of his visage.

† c. Form, appearance. *Sc. Obs. rare.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 854 The pure Howlatis appele completly was planyt,..He besocht..That thai wald pray Natur his prent to renewe. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 425 Hir plesand prent, hir perfit portrature, Exceidit far all vther creatuir.

3. *gen.* Any indentation in a surface, preserving the form left by the pressure of some body, as the print of a foot in the ground; also, by extension, a mark, spot, or stain produced on any surface by another substance.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 47 3et may men see in þe roche þe prynte of oure Lorde hend. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 116 The prynte of the hors shoo and nayles abode euer in his vysage. 1546 PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) Q viij, The swellyng or puffyng vp..pressed wyth the finger, there remaineth a print. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 141 A faire medicine to cure..the black prints remaining after strokes. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. i, He would pinch the children..so hard that he left the print of his forefingers and thumb in black and blue. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 239 Returning..we saw the recent prints of a bear and two cubs. 1867 MURCHISON *Siluria* ii. (ed. 4) 29 Smaller ripples .. together with apparent rain-prints [in stratified rocks]. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Sept. 5/1 Informed that the Finger-print Office had stated that the finger-prints ..were identical with those of a convicted person.

† b. A vestige, trace, indication. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 223 b, That no print or shadowe should remain of the adverse faccion, in bis realme. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 228 The inhabitants..yet retaine some print of the Punicke language. *a* 1668 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* (1670) II. 160 Hard by it appeare some prints of the Temple of Venus and Cupid. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 247 Scarce any prints of what he had been remained.

***An instrument for impressing.*

4. An instrument or apparatus which produces a mark or figure by pressing; a stamp or die; a mould. Also *fig.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 606 The prent off luff him punȝeit at the last So asprely. 1586 in *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 139, v printes for gingbreade 12ᵈ. 1594 *Ibid.* 245, vj printes for printinge jens-brende, 3/4ᵈ. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 419/2 Matter is the print, mother, nurse, and productrix of the third essence. 1789 O'BRIEN *Calico Printing* E viij, Some treacle and lamp-black may be mixed and diffused with a pad..over the face of the print [i. e. the 'block' used in block-printing of calicoes]. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Print*, a mould for coin, &c.

b. *Cutlery.* (See quot.)

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 379 In order to make the bolster of a given size, and to give it..shape and neatness, it is introduced into a die, and a swage placed upon it; the swage has a few smart blows given it by the striker. This die and swage are, by the workman, called prints.

c. *Founding.* A support for the core of a casting.

1864 WEBSTER s. v., *Core print*, a projection on a pattern, forming a mortise in the mold made from it, to receive a portion of the core that does not appear in the casting, for the purpose of holding the core in place. 1884 *Spon's Mechanic's Own Bk.* (1893) 37 Prints are extensions of the cores, which project through the casting and into the sides of the mould, to be held by the sand or flask.

****A thing impressed.*

5. A pat of butter, moulded to a shape.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 128 He had brought the little print of butter upon a currant leaf. 1777 in J. Hancock *His Bk.* (1898) 216 Mrs. Smith sent up..a print of Butter. 1877 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 175 Saucers of cream and prints of butter were to be found upon the dresser.

6. A printed cotton fabric; a piece of printed cotton cloth. Often *attrib.*

1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* xl, Shrouding herself..in her cotton print cloak. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* iii. I. 31 She was dressed as simply as possible, in an American print. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* I. xiv, In a coloured print, of a pattern familiar to his observant eye in the windows of many a shop. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 133 He chose the print stuff for his wife's dresses. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xvii, Mrs. Crick .. wore a bot stuff gown in warm weather because the dairymaids wore prints. 1893 J. ASHBY STERRY *Naughty Girl* vi, Their print frocks..were gone. 1899 *Prospect. Calico Printers' Assoc.*, Certain markets are closed to English prints owing to bostile tariffs.

II. Typographical uses.

7. The state of being printed, printed form: in phrases. a. *In print.* (*a*) In a printed state, in printed form. Cf. also sense 14. So *Into* († *unto*) *print.*

1482 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 300 A Boke in preente off the Pleye off the Chess. *c* 1493 in *Christ Church Canterbury Lett.* (Camden) 59, I can nat thynke yt lykely that ther shall come ony moo of them yn prentys, as be that I her off them that selle such bokys. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 245/2 The worke..by theyr authorities so put vnto prent, as all the copies should come whole vnto the bysshoppes hande. 1533 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 38 A antiphonar in pryat. 1563 WINȜET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* To Rdr., Wks. 1888 I. 60 To put furth our mynd in prent at hame. 1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. (1881) 45 My Mistris was saluted by a spruse companion that lookt like a letter in print. [Cf. sense 14.] 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 71 A certaine dangerous seditious Pamphlet was of late put forth into print. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 509 ₱ 1 My present Correspondent, I believe, was never in Print before. 1816 BYRON *Eng. Bards & Sc. Rev.* 51 'Tis pleasant, sure, to see one's name in print; A book's a book, although there's nothing in't. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 6 Rush like a hero into print.

(*b*) Of a book or edition: On sale at the publisher's, not yet sold out.

1880 (*title*) The American Catalogue...Author and Title Entries of Books in Print and for Sale...July 1, 1876.

b. *Out of print* (of a book or edition): no longer to be bought at the publisher's, sold out.

1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* I. v. 194 Divers excellent little Tracts, which..are already out of print. 1895 *Prospectus of E. E. T. S.* 6 Half the Publications for 1866..are out of print, but will be gradually reprinted.

8. *concr.* Language embodied in a printed form; printed lettering; typography; esp. with reference to size, form, or style, as *small print, clear print.*

1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* I. i, And if you meet An officer preaching of sobriety, Unless he read it in Geneva print Lay him by the heels. 1657 T. ATKIN in Fuller *Worthies* (1662) II. 309 Forty years since he could not read the biggest Print without Spectacles, and now there is no Print so small,..but he can read it without them. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Boswell* 5 July in *Life*, I can now write without trouble, and can read large prints. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Voy. Eng.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 12 The sea-fire shines in her wake... Near the equator, you can read small print by it.

b. *fig.* (Cf. also 1623 in a.)

1623 WITHER in *C. Butler's Fem. Mon.* Ad Author. 28 An Abstract of that Wisdome, Power, and Loue, Which is imprinted on the Heav'ns aboue In larger volumes, for their eies to see That in such little prints behold not thee. 1637 SUCKLING *Aglaura* I. i, Well, Ile away first, for the print's too big If we be seene together. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxvi, All the wickedness of the world is Print to him.

† 9. A printing-press (with its accessories). Hence, the work of the press, the process of printing. *Obs.* Cf. PRESS *sb.*¹ 13.

1507 JAS. IV in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* (1887) X. 187/1 To furnis and bring home ane prent, with all stuff belangand tharto, and expert men to use the samyne for imprenting..of the bukis of our lawis. 1538 COVERDALE *Prol. N. T.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 36 The turning of a letter is a fault soon committed in the print. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* Prol., Neither translated ready to the Prynte nor yet appointed certaynly to be translated. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 134 Mr. Doctor Stevens .. espyed certain false allegations in his Masters book, whilst it was under the print in London.

10. An impression of a work printed at one time; an edition.

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 20 When these two pryntes (there were of them botbe aboute v thousand bokis printed) were al soulde..the dewch men prynted it agen..in a small volume lyke their firste prynt. 1623 T. JAMES in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 304 To compare old Prints with the new. 1634 *Raynold's Byrth Mankynde* Pref. 1 In the other prints, there lacked matter necessary to the opening and declaration of the Figures. 1887 *Daily News* 11 July 3/2 Notwithstanding an immense 'print', the papers rapidly reached a premium of, in some cases, 300 per cent.

11. A printed publication; *esp.* a printed sheet, news sheet, newspaper; *the prints* = the press. Now chiefly *U. S.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* A ij, Will they prouoke him, by worde and Print. 1651 CLEVELAND *King's Disguise* 44 A Psalm of mercy in a miscreant print. 1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 108 The English letters came not till last evning and soe late as I could not see the prints, but heare they conteyne little. 1696 H. SAMPSON in *Thoresby's Corr.* (ed. Hunter) I. 246 Manuscripts, if lost, can never be made good, as prints may. 1727 SWIFT *Imit. Horace* II. vi. 115 Inform us, will the emp'ror treat? Or, do the prints and papers lye? 1777 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 234 The particulars you will have..in the public prints. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. ii, I believe, Mr. Puff, I have often admired your talents in the daily prints. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Condorcet* (1878) 52 The freedom of the press, the multitude of the public prints, were all so many insurmountable barriers against a French Cromwell. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 22 Dec. 470/3 Of course, the Government prints take in each case the opposite view.

b. A printed copy (of a bill in parliament).

1828 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 329 That the intended Bill..be read.., and Prints of the Bill circulated. 1831 *Ibid.* 331 Laid before the Council a Print of the Bill.

12. A picture or design printed from a block or plate; an impression from an engraved or otherwise prepared plate. Hence *in print*, quot. 1662.

In a general sense, including impressions from a raised surface as in wood-engravings, and from sunken lines as in copperplate and steel engravings; also from a flat surface as in lithographs; but sometimes excluding lithographs and etchings, and otherwise variously restricted.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* iii. 38 With eight more Prints [i. e. woodcuts by Dürer] of this subject. *Ibid.* iv. 45 After Raphaels death, did Julio Romano publish some of his own designes in print. *Ibid.* 48 Diogenes..a very rare print [i. e. a chiaroscuro]. *Ibid.* v. 129 Copies are in Prints much more easily detected, then in paintings. *Ibid.* 141 An Universal, and choice Collection of prints and cuts. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 7 Were fastned to the Wall two or three old Prints. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s. v., Prints or Cutts, as we sometimes call them. *a* 1745 JON. RICHARDSON *Ess. Prints* Wks. (1792) 262 He hath etched several valuable prints. 1755–73 JOHNSON s. v., It is usual to say wooden prints and copper plates. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 206 There is a print of him, painted by John Lyvyns, and engraved by Vosterman. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 307 In such a case..there is no other substitute but a good print of the animal to give an idea of its figure. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 752 This combination of the two modes of colouring prints has a good effect. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 384 The earliest specimen that we have of it is in a print, by Albert Durer. 1898 PENNELL *Lithography* 54 From 1817 onwards the great lithographic houses issued their prints by 'hundreds and thousands'. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 663/1 Garish coloured prints and execrable oleographs.

13. *Photogr.* A picture produced from a negative: see PRINT *v.* 14.

1853 R. HUNT *Man. Photogr.* 22 Attempts are being made, at this time, to fix the images produced by the Daguerreotype—perfect prints, it is true, but which are as light as the vapour from which they are produced. 1855 HARDWICH *Man. Photogr. Chem.* 203 Some advise that on removal from the colouring Bath the print should be soaked in new Hypo for ten minutes. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 207 A good print may be obtained by a person who is unskilled in making a negative. 1893 *Photogr. Ann.* 50 Rough paper for prints in silver is now on the market, and certainly gives most pleasing results.

III. Transferred uses, of uncertain origin.

By Nares and others derived from the typographical sense, 'from the exact regularity and truth of the art of printing, which was at first deemed almost miraculous'. But printing was not new in 1576 and in various respects this explanation seems doubtful, though Shakspere plays on the two senses of 'in print' in *Two Gent.* II. i. 175, *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 94, and the phrase may sometimes have been so taken: cf. quot. 1881, and 1606 in sense 7. The use in reference to the ruff, 14 b, may yet prove to be the earlier, though not evidenced in the quots.

14. In phrase *in print*: In a precise and perfect way or manner; in exact order, with exactness or preciseness; to a nicety. Now *dial.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 357 Considering that what soeuer is vttered in such meanes hearing, must bee done in printe, as wee say in oure common Prouerbe. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 407 Concerning the body, as there is no Gentlewoman so curious to haue him in print, so is there no one so careles to haue him a wretch, onlye his right shape to shew him a man. 1583 GREENE *Mamillia* II. Wks. (Rldg.) 316/1 Dames now-a days..Pac'd in print, brave lofty looks, not us'd with the vestals. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 173, I will doe it sir in print. 1591 — *Two Gent. Verona* II. i. 175 All this I speak in print, for in print I found it. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. iv. i. (1676) 328/1 A young lover .. must .. speak in Print, walk in Print, eat and drink in Print, and that which is all in all, he must be mad in Print. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. xi. § 1 (1669) 97/2 If his heart be on his Garden, O how neatly it is kept! it shall lie, as we say, in print. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 22 Not design'de to lie always in my young Master's Bed at home, and to have his Maid lay all things in print, and tuck him in warm. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v., *To set in Print*, with Mouth skrew'd up and Neck Stretcht out. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northants. Gloss.* s. v., She's always in print, and so is her house. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s. v., 'The house is as neat as print'...'Shay kips all 'er plazes in print', is high praise for a servant who keeps her own part of the bouse neat and clean.

† b. With a sb.: *A man, fool* (etc.), *in print*, a perfect or thorough man, fool, etc. *Obs.*

1604 DEKKER *Honest Whore* I. Wks. 1873 II. 10, I am sure my husband is a man in print, for all things else, save only in this. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Bosse, Sot en bosse et platte peinture*, a foole in print, asse in graine, compleat coxcombe, absolute hoydon. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* II. i, Is he not, madam A monsieur in print? What a garb was there!

† c. Applied, *a* 1600 to *c* 1630, to the exact crimping, goffering, or set of the plaits or pleats of the ruffs then worn. Nearly always in the phrases *to set the ruff in print*, or *the ruff stands in print.* See also PRINT *a.* 1, PRINTED 1 b. Said also of *clothes. Obs.*

Quot. 1628 appears to mean a ruff of the size or pattern worn by Puritans: cf. 1614 in PRINTED 1 b. There may also be a reference to the small print of Geneva Bibles: cf. 1623 in sense 8.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 58 Neat as a Merchants ruffe, that's set in print. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt, Master Constable* III. iii. 105 Your ruff must stand in print; and for that purpose, get poking-sticks. 1615 *Band, Ruffe, & C.* (Halliw.) 5 The presse Ruffe Cuffe and Band (what reason's in't) And yet desire they still should stand in print. 1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* xi. 363 Yet these mote sett their ruffes and clothes in print, Yea, keepe them so; elles dames will looke a squint. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* I. i, Put on my girdle, rascal; fits my ruff well? *Lin.* In print. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Shee Precise Hypocr.* (Arb.) 63 Shee is a Nonconformist in a close Stomacher and Ruffle of Geneua Print, and her puritie consists much in her Linen. *a* 1641 SUCKLING *To Ld. Lepington* Poems (1648) 18 It is so rare..to see Ought that belongs to young Nobility In print (but their own clothes) that we must praise.

d. Said of the beard or hair. So also *out of print*, out of proper order, in disorder. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* v. i. H iv b, Tis such a picked fellow, not a haire About his whole Bulke, but it stands in print. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 91 His [a proper squire's] Beuer cocks, Feather waggs, Locks houer, and Beard stands in print. 1851 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. IV. 12/1 An old Somersetshire servant..used to say..'Take care, Sir, you'll put your hair out of print'.

IV. 15. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, in sense 1, as *print-mark*; in sense 6, as *print-broker*; in sense 7, as *print-blurred* adj.; in sense 12, as *print-collector, -pedlar*; **print-cutter**, (*a*) a person occupied in cutting prints; (*b*) a knife for cutting photographic prints; **print hand**, handwriting imitating or resembling print; so **print letters**; **print-holder**, (*a*) a small frame for holding a photograph or engraving; (*b*) a device for holding a photographic print flat or in a desired position (*Cent. Dict.*); **print-room**, a room in a museum or the like, containing a collection of prints; **print-state**, state or condition of an engraving, resulting from the number of impressions that have been previously printed; **print-trimmer** = *print-cutter* (*b*); **print-washer**, an apparatus for washing photographic prints after fixing. See also PRINT-SELLER, -SHOP.

1905 *Academy* 30 Dec. 1362/1 They have done duty so often, that they are now like battered wood-blocks, and only

*print-blurred. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 374/1 The '*print-brokers', who sell 'gown-pieces' to the hawkers or street-traders. 1880 Warren *Book-plates* xii. 126 A *print-collector, an ex-librist, and a herald. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119/3 (Occupations of People) *Print colourer, *print cutter, print mounter. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* IV. Wks. (Globe) 668/2, I can read your *print hand very well. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. 250 (*My Godfather*) The letter in print-hand, proper to the damsel of six years old. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* iii, It ain't my father's writin', 'cept this here signatur in *print letters. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3694/4 A bright-bay Gelding near 16 hands,..a *Print-Mark pretty high on the near Buttock. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 360/1 An open saloon, where are petty book-stalls and *print-pedlars. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 616/2 Had '*print-states' been numbered consecutively by the old publishers, we should now have graduated prices. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 57 If a circular *print-trimmer is used, the print, if albumen, can be cut while damp. 1889 E. J. Wall *Dict. Photogr.* 261 [Advt.] 'Optimus' rocking *print-washer. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* 480 Combined Tank and Print Washer..will accommodate any plate rack up to half-plate size.

Print, *a.* Now only *dial.* Also *Sc.* prent. [In sense 1 perh. pa. pple. of Print *v.*; cf. quot. 1513 in sense 2 b, also MDu. *geprent*; but possibly sometimes attrib. or adj. use of Print *sb.*]

1. Printed.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 84 Late us..bring forthe..the golde and silver of coyne and print money that every of us senatours and statis haven. 1542 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. 1. 46 Item a prynte masse boke. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxvi, She can speak like a prent buke. 1864 Mrs. Lloyd *Ladies Polc.* 103, I can't spake like print books—never could. 1865 J. Young *Pictures* 64 (E. D. D.) Thou com'st wi' some prent scrap in han'.

b. Of a ruff: cf. Print *sb.* 14 c, Printed 1 b. *New print*, ? newly printed, pressed, or goffered.

1600 Rowlands *Lett. Humours Blood* (Hunter. Cl.) 52 [They] are foorth comming sir, and safe enough Sayes goodman Broker, in his new print ruffe.

2. *dial.* Clear, bright (of moonlight, etc.).

1736 Pegge *Kenticisms* s. v. (E. D. S.), The moon shines print. 1787 Grose *Provinc. Gloss.* s. v., Print star, or moon-light. 1875 *Sussex Gloss., Print-moonlight*, .. very clear moonlight. 1837 *Kent Gloss.* s. v., The night is print;..The moonlight is very print.

Print (print), *v.* Forms: 4 prente, 4-5 (6-*Sc.*) prent, 4-6 prynt(e, 5 preent(e, 5-6 printe, 6- print. *Pa. pple.* printed: *Sc.* 6 prent, 6- prentit. [ME. *prente-n*, *printe*, known from *c* 1350, app. f. the earlier *prente*, *printe*, Print *sb.*, like OF. *emprienter*, *empreinter*, f. *empriente*, *empreinte*, Imprint *sb.* The vb. corresponds to MDu., Du. *prenten*, WFris. *printjen*; MLG., LG. *prenten* (whence Da. *prente*, Sw. *prenta*), also app. f. the corresp. sb., MDu. *prente*, *printe*, Du. *prent*, MLG. *prente*, a. OF. *priente*, *preinte*. Cf. also obs. F. *printer* to coin or stamp money (1544, Liège, in Godef.).]

I. General senses.

1. *trans.* To impress or stamp (a surface) with a seal, die, or the like; to mark with any figure or pattern, impressed or coloured; to brand. Said also of footsteps upon soft or yielding ground.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 256 Whan we sihen þi sonde wiþ þi sel prented, We kenden þi conaitise. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxv. 117 Þis monee es prynted on bathe þe sydes. *c* 1466 Sir J. Paston in *P. Lett.* II. 294 The other ij. pottys be prentyd with that merchauntys marke. 1637 G. Daniel *Genius this Isle* 26 The Naiades..the willing Sand shall print. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 308 He..treads so light, he scarcely prints the Plains. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4421/8 Stoln.., a black Mare.., printed in the near Hip. 1750 Gray *Elegy* 116 + 4 Little footsteps lightly print the ground. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 194 A spot that has been printed by the footsteps of departed beauty. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 246/2 The butter is then salted..and then moulded and printed.

†b. *fig.* To stamp, brand, stain. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 473 Crist..forfendide hem to prynte þer soulis to myche wiþ erþly godis. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxvi. 111 Sette þat he saide.., As he þat was prente full of pride, 'Jewes kyng am I', comely to knawe, Full playne. 1598 E. Gilpin *Skial.* (1878) 21 It is Cornelius that braue gallant youth, Who is new printed to this fangled age.

†c. To coin (money). *Obs.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xviii. 80 God coueiteþ nat þe coygne þat crist hym-self prentede. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 265 He caused halpenys and ferthynges to be printed and made rownde. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* iv. xxiii. (S.T.S.) II. 135 Becaus na siluer was as yit prentit in rome, thay cunȝeit grete sovmes of brasin money. 1567 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 29/1 That our Souerane Lord..may cause prent, and cunȝe gold and siluer of sic fynes as vtheris cuntreis dois.

2. To impress or stamp (a form, figure, mark, etc.) in or on a yielding substance; also, by extension, to set or trace (a mark, figure, etc.) on any surface, by carving, writing, or otherwise.

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) v. 62 And in that roche is prented the forme of his body. 1494 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 318 A basyn and lavor of siluer, myne armes printed thereon. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* 3 Lyke the Prentyse that hewyth the rowgth stone, And bryngeth it to square,..That the mayster after may..prynte therin his fygures and his story. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 195 On the ta side of this money was prentit ane croce, and his face on the tothir. 1611 Bible *Lev.* xix. 28 Ye shall not make any cuttings in your flesh for the dead, nor print any markes vpon you. 1658 A. Fox *Würtz' Surg.* II. xxv. 158 The plaisters.. growing hard there, would print a hole into the flesh. 1789 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. 90 Thrice round the grave Circaea prints her tread. 1812 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* III. 834 The child prints many a playful kiss Upon their hands. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 156 If you'd only had those patterns printed out slowly and indelibly.., you'd have known it was no joke [to be tattooed].

b. *fig.* To impress (an image, thought, saying, etc.) upon the heart, mind, or memory; to fix in the mind.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 851 (900) Euery word þat sche of hire herde Sche gan to prentin in h[i]re herte faste. *c* 1420 ? Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1784 Remembre hit well and prynte hit in thy mynde. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. i. 8 Deip in hir breist so wes his figur prent. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Matrimony* (1859) 505 This sentence is very meet for women to print in their remembrance. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 681 Contrived by a Perfect Understanding Being or Mind..which hath every where Printed the Signatures of its own Wisdom upon the Matter. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Imit. 1st Sat. Persius* Wks. 1730 I. 53 Then will grey hairs on all thou say'st print awe. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxix, And hill and wood and field did print The same sweet forms in either mind.

3. To press (anything hard) into or upon a yielding substance, so as to leave an indentation or imprint. Also with *in*.

1382 Wyclif *Jer.* xxxii. 44 Prented in shal be the sel. 1530 Palsgr. 666/2 Let me printe your seale in a pece of waxe, me thynketh it is antique. *a* 1541 H. S. in *Wyatt's Penit. Ps.* Prelim. Sonn. 15 In princes' hearts God's scourge y-printed deep, Ought them awake out of their sinful sleep. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, Prol. 27 Horses..Printing their prowd Hoofes i' th' receiving Earth. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 101 If the Soil be barren, only scar The Surface, and but lightly print the Share. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* II. ii, Only the golden Leopard printed in it Such hold-fast claws.

†b. *fig.* To fix in or on (something). *Obs. rare.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xiv. (Tollem. MS.), þe sonne entrynge in to þat parti of þe signe prenteþ in his lemis more scharpely [orig. *acriter radios imprimit*] þan he doop in þe ende. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. v. 132 His sycht vninovyt to the erd dyd he prent.

c. *Founding.* To make an impression of in a mould with a core-print or with a pattern.

1895 in *Funk's Standard Dict.*

†4. To commit (anything) to writing; to express in written words; to inscribe. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11772 This poynt is not prynted in proces þat are now. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 114 The hiȝest lessoun þat man may lere..Yf þou haue grace to holde & heere, Is playnli printid in poulis booke. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 76 Loo! sir, þis is a periurye To prente vndir penne. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* IV. i. 75 Heauen guide thy pen to print thy sorrowes plaine.

†5. To form in a mould; to cast, shape. *Obs. rare.*

1530 Palsgr. 157 A moulde, to moulde or print a thyng in. 1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 110 b, Thinges that remain in the fire without melting, wherein men print very well all maner of metall. *Ibid.* 114 b, Untill that turninge downwarde the mouldes, they come out. And if in case they be not wel printed,..you may put them in agayne.

II. Senses relating to typography.

6. To make or produce (a book, picture, etc.) by the application to paper, vellum, or any similar substance, in a press or machine, of inked types, blocks, or plates, bearing characters or designs. (In printing for the blind, embossed characters, without ink, are produced.)

In this sense *enprynte*, *emprynte*, is found earlier, and was app. at first more in use: see Imprint *v.*

[1474 Caxton *Chesse* Pref., By cause thys sayd book is ful of holsom wysedom..I haue purposed to enprynte it.] 1511 *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 62 Item for a new processionary printed..xvj^{d}. 1533 *Gau's Richt Vay* 109 (Colophon) Prentit in Malmw Be me Ihone Hochstraten the xvi day of October Anno MD xxxiii. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 160 Englishe Bibles were printed at Paris. 1603 Jas. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. III. 78, I sende you herewith my booke latelie prentid: studdie and profite in it. 1633 Prynne *Histriomastix* To Rdr., They are now new-printed in farre better paper than most Octavo or Quarto Bibles. 1639 Gentilis *Servita's Inquis.* (1676) 882 Things of importance ought equally to be handled, as well in those that are Printed, as in those that are to Print. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 22 He procured me the Mappe of Babylon, or Bagdet, printed upon a Cotton. 1711 Abp. King in *Swift's Lett.* (1767) III. 239 The *Spectators* are likewise printing in a larger and a smaller volume. 1712 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 426 'Tis about half printed off. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5850/3 His Majesty's Picture, printed in natural Colours. 1775 Johnson in Boswell *Life* 10 Oct., Maps were printing in one of the rooms. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 217 The copper-plate printing of calico is almost exactly the same as that used for printing engravings on paper from flat plates. 1887 *Chicago Advance* 19 May 306/1 She..prints it herself with the cyclostyle. 1906 L. Giles *Musings Chinese Mystic* 31 The philosopher's works, in Kuo Hsiang's standard edition, were printed for the first time in the year 1005 A. D.

7. Said of an author or editor, not of the actual printer: a. To cause (a manuscript, book, etc.) to be printed; to give to the press.

1530 Palsgr. 666/1 Whan wyll you printe your booke, *quant voulez vous faire imprimer vostre liure?* 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* VII. Aaaa ij b, Being desired by some Friends..to Print it,..I have so done. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. Author's Apol., Some said, John, print it; others said, Not so;..At last I thought, Since you are thus divided, I print it will; and so the case decided. 1789 Burns *Capt. Grose's Peregrin.* i, A chield 's amang you taking notes, And, faith, he'll prent it. 1897 J. W. Clark *Barnwell* Introd. 9 My first idea was to print the Latin text alone.

b. To express or publish in print (ideas, etc.).

1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 23 They thinke it not enough to do me wrongs unlesse they print them too. 1672 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* v. (Arb.) 133 I'l be reveng'd on them too: I will both Lampoon and print 'em too, I gad. 1751 Labelye *Westm. Br.* 107 My Intention, in Printing and distributing this Plan..is..to ease the Minds of many Persons. 1874 Blackie *Self-Cult.* 17 Young men of course may..have opinions on many subjects, but there is no reason why they should print them.

†c. To designate in a printed statement, describe in print as. *Obs. rare.*

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *King & no King* III. ii, My safest way were to print myself a coward. *c* 1646 Milton *New Forcers Consc.* 11 Men whose Life, Learning, Faith and pure intent Would have been held in high esteem with Paul, Must now be nam'd and printed Hereticks.

8. *intr.* or *absol.* a. Of a person (in senses 6, 7): To exercise the vocation of a printer; to employ the press in printing. †*Print upon*, to print an edition of a book immediately after that published by (the author or editor), in order to appropriate some of the profits (*obs.*).

1699 Bentley *Phal.* Pref. 5 Before they ventur'd to Print, which is a Sword in the Hand of a Child. 1716 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 324 There may be danger they may print upon you, unless you print more Copies. 1733 Pope *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 100 In durance, exile, Bedlam or the Mint,—Like Lee or Budgel, I will rhyme and print. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 25 [Caxton] printed likewise for..Henry VIIth. 1802 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) I. 13/2 Every man who prints, imagines he gives to the world something which they had not before, either in matter or style.

b. Of type, a block, a plate: To yield an impression on paper, etc. c. Of a manuscript or of literary matter: To run *up* or amount in type (to so much). *rare.*

1886 Tupper *My Life as Author* 282, I wish there was space here to say more about all this; but the great book before me would print up into several volumes. 1904 *19th Cent.* Apr. 672 Here scarcely a line has been added: but the plate 'prints', and the plate began by *not* printing.

9. *trans.* To mark (paper, etc.) with printed characters or designs.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Printing*, The wetting of the paper ought to be done two or three days before printing it.

10. To take an impression from (a forme of type, a plate, block, etc.); to use in printing.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Printing*, Engraving several plates of Sandro Boticello's design, and printing them off this new way. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII. 572/1 These machines, however, are better adapted to printing stereotype plates, to which a curved form could be given. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1335/2 The stone is then etched, washed out, and printed.

11. To write in imitation of typography; to form (letters) in the style of printed letters; also *absol.*

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxvii, 'Mr. Weller..here's a letter for you'..'It can't be from the gov'ner', said Sam, looking at the direction..'He always prints, I know, 'cos he learnt writin' from the large bills in the bookin' offices'. *Mod.* A little boy, who cannot write yet, has *printed* me a letter.

III. Technical senses analogous to II.

12. *trans.* To stamp or mark (a textile fabric, as cotton or oilcloth), by hand or machinery, with a pattern or decorative design in one or more colours. Also *absol.*

1588 Hickock tr. *Frederick's Voy.* 7 b, Goods and marchandize that come out of the kingdom of Cambaia, as cloth of Bumbast white, painted, printed, great quantitie of Indico [etc.]. 1600 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 505 One coveringe for a Frenche gowne of lawne, embrodered all over with fountaines, snaikes, .. and other devises, upon silver chamblet prented. 1700 *Act 11 & 12 Will. III*, c. 10 All Calicoes, painted, dyed, printed or stamped there [in E. Indies] shall not be worn or otherwise used within the Kingdom of England. 1712 *Act 10 Anne* c. 19 There shall be..Paid for and upon..all Callicoes to be so Printed, Stained, Painted or Dyed..the Sum of Three Pence for every yard in length. 1758 Franklin *Lett.* Wks. 1887 III. 7 There are also fifty-six yards of cotton, printed curiously from copper plates. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 214 The manufacturer..can print at whatever hour he may receive an order...Under the patronage of parliament, it was easy..to buy printed calicoes.

b. *Print on* (in *Calico-printing*): to apply (the colouring matter of the design) upon the surface by printing.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 215 Four different methods are in use for imprinting figures upon calicoes..the fourth is by a system of copper cylinders..by which two, three, four, or even five colours may be printed on in rapid succession. *Ibid.* 222 Some mordants..liquefy in the course of a few days; and being apt to run in the printing-on make blotted work. *Ibid.* 241 Print-on the resist to preserve the white.

13. *Pottery.* To transfer to the unglazed surface a decorative design in colour from paper, or in oil from a gelatine sheet or bat, the colour in the latter case being dusted on afterwards. With the pottery, or the design, as obj.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1017 The old plan of passing the biscuit into the muffle after it had been printed...The [glue] cake..is..transferred to the surface of the glazed ware which it is intended to print. *Ibid.* 1029 M. Saint Amans ..says the English surpass all other nations in manufacturing a peculiar stoneware..as also in printing blue figures upon it.

14. *Photogr.* To produce (a positive picture) by the transmission of light through a negative placed immediately upon the sensitized surface, or, in an enlarging camera, before it. Also with *off*, *out*.

1851 Hunt *Photogr.* 80 The Printing Process...It is..a negative picture,..a matrix which is capable of yielding a vast number of beautiful impressions. I have had as

many as fifty printed from one, and I have no doubt that as many more might be obtained from it. 1851 TALBOT in *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 1286/2. 1852 *Chemist* III. 222/1 The positive pictures are..printed off, and fixed. 1855 HARDWICH *Man. Photogr. Chem.* 173 It is always necessary to print the picture some shades darker than it is intended to remain. 1893 *Photogr. Ann.* 49 These papers are somewhat quicker in printing, but the surface will not bear the rough treatment which coagulated albumen would stand.

b. *intr.* Of a negative (with a qualifying adv.): To produce a photograph (*well*, *badly*, etc.).

1852 *Chemist* III. 221/2 [A negative] which will, as the phrase goes, print well. 1855 HARDWICH *Man. Photogr. Chem.* 290 As a general rule, the best Negatives print slowly.

15. See NATURE-PRINTING.

16. *Combs.*, in which print- is used attrib. in the sense of PRINTING *vbl. sb.*, as **print-cloth**, cotton cloth of the kind suitable for printing; **print-ground** = PRINT-FIELD. Also **print-out paper** *Photogr.* = *printing-out paper*: see PRINTING *vbl. sb.* d. See also PRINT-FIELD, -HOUSE, etc.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 213 Calico-printing..was unknown as an English art till 1696, when a small print ground was formed upon the banks of the Thames, near Richmond. 1885 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 480 A yard of cotton cloth of the kind called print-cloth. 1893 *Photogr. Ann.* 444 A new toning agent..said to be superior to any yet introduced for the toning of albumen or gelatine print-out papers.

Printable (printăb'l), *a.* [f. PRINT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being printed; fit to be printed.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. IV. iv, Such ground-scheme,.. still legible and printable, we shall now..present to the reader. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* V. 293 Lemaire..called him names not printable in these prim days. 1891 J. D. CAMPBELL in *Athenæum* 31 Oct. 583/3 Talfourd had printed ..all in the letters that was printable in 1837 and 1848.

b. Capable of being printed from. *rare.*

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 June 5/7 Of all the modern methods of producing printable plates, heliogravure stands undoubtedly pre-eminent.

Printed (printed), *ppl. a.* [f. PRINT *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Impressed, stamped, marked, † moulded.

*c*1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 12 Of mylke soden with the flour Men make printed cakes. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 683 Their dung is printed, grosse, long, and knottie. 1742 COLLINS *Oriental Ecl.* II. 52 Oft in the dust I view his printed feet.

b. Said of a ruff: In print (PRINT *sb.* 14 c); ? with the pleats properly pressed or goffered; cf. PRINT *a.* 1 b.

1611 B. JONSON in *Coryat's Crudities* a iij b, He [Coryat] will shortly be reputed a Knowing proper, and well traueld scholer, as by his starchd beard, and printed ruffe may be as properly insinuated. 1614 — *Barth. Fair* III. ii, *Mooncalf.* [Of a party of Puritans.] A body may read that i' their small printed ruffes [i. e. ruffs in small or Geneva print].

2. Produced or prepared by typography; bearing printed characters; expressed or published in print.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xiv. (Percy Soc.) 53 Whose godly name In printed bokes doth remayne in fame. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 5 A shiete of printed paper. 1665 *Orders of L.d. Mayor Lond.* in De Foe *Plague* (Rtldg.) 62 With these usual printed Words,..'Lord have Mercy upon us'. 1709 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Miss A. Wortley* 21 Aug., I don't see any violent necessity of printed rules. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 215 The first printed book in the English language was not printed in England.

3. Coloured or figured by a process of printing, as cotton goods, carpets, pottery, etc.

1588 [see PRINT *v.* 12]. 1633 WOTTON *Let. to Sir E. Bacon* 3 June in *Relig.* (1672) 464, I send you herewith two printed Caps...The Caps is a pretty fresh invention of a very easie rate;..which may come to some pretty perfection in the ornament of Curtains and Valances of Beds, or in some fine historified Table-cloth for a Banquet. 1758 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 III. 7 Seven yards of printed cloth. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. Introd. 2 A mode..we use for colouring printed linens. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1028 The blue printed ware of England has been hitherto a hopeless object of emulation in France. 1888 BLACK *In Far Lochaber* viii, I've bought each o' them a printed cotton gown. 1900 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 6/5 Printed in the medley of colours and the designs so long associated with cashmere shawls.

4. Reproduced by nature-printing, photographic printing, etc.

1856 T. MOORE (*title*) Nature-Printed British Ferns. 1859 [see NATURE-PRINTED]. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 18/2 The development of a partially printed-out image.

Printeis, obs. Sc. form of PRENTICE.

Printer (printəɹ). Also 6 prent-; 6 -or, -our, *Sc.* -ar. [f. PRINT *v.* + -ER 1. So MDu. and early mod.Du. *prenter*, *printer*.]

1. A person who prints, in any sense of the word; one engaged in impressing or stamping marks or designs upon a surface, as a calico-printer, and (formerly) a coiner.

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 556 All Meltaris, Forgearis and Prentaris within the said cuntyehous. 1570–1 *Ibid.* XIV. 89 The generall maister cunzeour, warrandis,..sinkar, meltaris, ..and prentaris of the cunze hous. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 803/2, 100 Printers of Callicoes. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 214 The great disadvantage under which the French printers labour is the higher price they pay for cotton fabrics, above that paid by the English printers. 1853 DICKENS *Let.* in *Daily News* 12 Jan. (1899) 5/2, I hope we shall never terminate our business engagements until that printer in stone, who will have to be employed at last, shall set 'Finis' over our last binding in boards!

b. *spec.* One whose business is the printing of books, etc.; the owner of a printing business (formerly usually identical with a publisher); a workman employed in a printing-office.

1504 *Statuta in Parliamento* (Colophon), Emprented at London..by me Rycharde Pynson, Squyer and Prenter unto the Kynges noble grace. 1509 *Hawes' Conv. Swearers* 90 (Colophon) Enprynted at London..by Wynkyn de Worde, prynter vnto the moost excellent pryncesse my lady the kynges graundame. *a* 1520 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii. 220 Pryntouris, payntouris, and potingaris. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 499/1 Of that writing that remayneth, some corrupted bi writers, some by prenters. 1570 LEVINS *Manip. Vocabul.* 77/17 A Printer, *chalcographus*. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. (S. T. S.) 468 Thay consult to hinder his labour, to tak Mr. Ninian, to punise the prenter. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 14 Wee can no more ascribe these things to chance, than a Printers Case of letters could by chance fall into the right composition of the Bible which he printeth, or of Homers Iliads. 1770 *Junius Lett.* I. 1 To the Printer of the Public Advertiser. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.*, etc. III. 69/2 Caxton's types, as well as those of most of the early printers, were the Gothic, or black letter characters.

2. An instrument or appliance used for printing.

a. A telegraphic printing instrument; b. a photographic negative in its printing capacity; c. *mechanical printer*, a name for a typewriter. (U. S.)

1890 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 432/1 Edison's various devices in his old stock printer have formed the basis of all later variations on that sort of instrument. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Motor*, *Motor printer*, a printing telegraph in which the mechanism is moved by electric, steam, or other motive power. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Mar. 14/2 It is not always the negative which looks best which is the best printer.

3. *Trade.* A cotton cloth made to be printed on; printing-cloth.

1864 J. S. BUCKLE *Manuf. Compend.* p. IX, 36 inches wide Cambric Printer, 50 yards long. 1883 *Daily News* 25 June 2/7 Cotton Goods...Mexicans, T-cloths, and printers are generally dull, with occasional sales at a slight decline.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* chiefly appositive, 'that is a printer' (sense 1 b), as *printer-author*, *-journalist.*

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 105 Printer setters will commit faults, as appears by the Errataes at the end of books. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 5/2 Caxton and Wynkyn de Worde command large sums,..and so..of many other printer-authors who combined both professions in those primitive times when labour was undivided. 1906 *Athenæum* 25 Aug. 209/3 In 1618 the Community of Printer-Booksellers was sanctioned by the king [of France].

b. With *printer's*: as **printer's devil** = DEVIL 5 a; **printer's flower** = FLOWER *sb.* 5 c; **printer's imprint** = IMPRINT *sb.* 3; **printer's mark**, a monogram or other device used by a printer as a trade-mark. c. With *printers'*, as *printers' fat* (= FAT *sb.*2 5 b), *ink* (see INK *sb.*1 1), *pie* (see PIE *sb.*4), *ream* (see REAM *sb.*3), *roller*, *varnish*; **printers' bible** (see quot.); **printers' gauge** = GAUGE *sb.* 12.

1898 *Home Mag.* 31 Dec. 378/2 The so-called '*Printers'' Bible, which contains..the..misreading..'Printers have persecuted me without a cause' (Psalm cxix. 161), 'printers' being substituted for 'princes'. 1763 H. ROSE in *Fam. Rose Kilravock* (Spald. Club) 438 Harassed every morning by the *printer's devil. 1782 MME. D'ARBLAY *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 24 Apr., I think I could submit to be printer's devil, to get a sight of the next volume. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* (1882) 127 The hand implements used by 'printer's-devils' fifty years ago. 1898 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. II. 33/1 Type..occupying exactly three-sevenths of the open page, the remaining four-sevenths being '*printer's-fat'. 1820 URE *Dict. Chem.* (1823) 506/2 Good *printers' ink is a black paint, smooth and uniform in its composition. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 478/1 Printers' ink may be considered as a black paint, writing ink..as a black dye.

Hence **Printerdom**, the 'world' of printers.

1903 *Brit. & Col. Printer* 19 Nov. 4/1 The list of present entrants is being spread abroad through printerdom. 1904 *Ibid.* 10 Mar. 15/3 There are enough titled men in printerdom to give a little point to a story [etc.].

Printery (printəɹi). Chiefly *U. S.* [f. prec.: see -ERY. Cf. *imprimery.*]

1. A printing-office.

1638 H. PETERS in *4 Mass. Hist. Coll.* VI. 99 Wee have a printery here. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 28 He would cause the Vatican Printery to be set on work again. 1864 WEBSTER, *Printery*,..also, sometimes, a printing-office. 1894 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 7 Sept. 2 The American Government,..and some of our colonies, had established Government printeries.

2. A cotton-printing factory; = PRINT-WORK 1.

1846 in WORCESTER citing PITKIN. 1903 *Fabian News* XIII. 34/2 [He] was head of a big calico printery.

† **Print-field.** *Obs.* [f. PRINT *v.* + FIELD *sb.*] An establishment for printing and bleaching calicoes; = PRINT-WORK 1.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 380 Printfields for staining cotton cloth have been established at Cromwel-haugh, Huntingtower, Stormont-field and Tulloch. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 138/1 The banks of the Leven..are covered with numerous bleachfields, printfields, and cotton-works. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 214 One of his foremen..worked for a year in a print-field in Lancashire.

† **Print-house.** *Obs.* [f. PRINT *v.* + HOUSE *sb.*]

1. = PRINTING-HOUSE.

1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 13 Father Wilson, ouerseer of the Print-house. 1668–9 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) IV. 81 Mr. Delgardno, who lived in the house now the little print-house. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 221 They are about pulling down our Print-House.

2. *Print house.* † a. A cotton-printing factory b. A house of business selling prints (PRINT *sb.* 6).

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 242 Filters for the colour shop of a print house are best made of wool.

Printing (printiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PRINT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PRINT, in various senses; an instance of this.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. iii. (Tollem. MS.), In comparison to þe formest party [of the brain] he be menely harde, þat be prentynge of shappis [orig. *formæ impressio*] and of liknesse be þerinne be longer holde. *Ibid.* XIV. ii. (Bodl. MS.), þe printinge of þe sonne hemes is strenger in lowe places þanne in hiȝe. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 542 She strengthed hit with the pryntyng of her seale. 1532–3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 No manne vnder the degree of a barons sonne..shall weare any maner embrodery, prickyng or printing with golde, siluer, or sylke. 1728 DE FOE *Plan Eng. Commerce* 296 It is but a few Years ago since no such thing as painting or printing of Linen or Callicoe was known in England. 1835 E. BAINES *Hist. Cotton Manuf.* 257 In some parts [of the East] block printing is wholly unknown. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1029 Unsized paper fit for printing upon stoneware. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 22 Oct. 4/4 Finger-printing, first suggested and practically applied by Sir William Herschel, of the Indian Civil Service.

b. In *Typography.* (See PRINT *v.* 6.)

1530 PALSGR. 258/2 Printyng of bokes, *impression*. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 170 b, In which season [*c* 1457] the craft of Printyng was first inuented in the citie of Mens in Germanie. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 438 Their printing is not by composing the letters as with vs; but.. they make for euery leafe a Table or boord, with characters on both sides. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 30 Caxton distinguished the books of his printing by the following particular device. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1843) I. iii. § 19. 143 The invention of printing..from moveable letters, has been referred by most to Gutenberg, a native of Mentz.

c. In *Photography.* (See PRINT *v.* 14.)

1853 *Family Herald* 3 Dec. 510/2 The printing of positives will take from three or four minutes to one hour and a half, according to the sun. 1855 HARDWICH *Man. Photogr. Chem.* 289 Photographic Printing...A. The exposure to light, or printing, properly so called.—B. The fixing and colouring [etc.]. 1893 *Photogr. Ann.* 49 These papers are somewhat quicker in printing.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *printing-hammer*, *-material*, *-pad*, *-process*, *-roller*, *-works*; in Typogr., as *printing-letter*, *-plate*, *-room*, *-tool*, *-type*; in cotton-printing, as *printing-shop*; in pottery-printing, as *printing-colour*; in Photogr., as *printing light*, *negative*; **printing-body**: see quot.; **printing-cloth**, cotton cloth made specially for printing; **printing-cylinder**, in some printing-machines, the cylinder by which the paper is pressed on the flat forme of type, the impression cylinder; **printing-drum**, a revolving drum in a printing-machine serving to guide the paper; **printing-frame** (*Photogr.*): see quot. 1875; † **printing-irons**, implements for coining; **printing-machine**, a printing-press of the kind used for printing rapidly and on a large scale, generally one in which mechanical power is employed; † **printing-mould**, ? a set of matrices for type: see MOULD *sb.*3 2, MATRIX 4; **printing-paper**, (*a*) paper used for printing on; (*b*) in *Photogr.* sensitized paper on which pictures are printed (also *printing-out paper*, abbrev. P. O. P.); **printing-wheel**: see quot.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1015 Three kinds of glazes are used in Staffordshire; one..for the finer pipe-clay ware to receive impressions, called *printing body. 1883 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 7/1 Cotton goods...*Printing cloth quiet, and rather unsteady. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1015 As to the stoneware.. it is covered with a glaze composed of 13 parts of the *printing-colour frit. 1790 *Patent Specif.* No. 1748, A is the *printing cylinder covered with woollen cloth. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1036 The paper is thus conducted from the first printing cylinder F, to the second cylinder G. *Ibid.* 1037 Then encompassing the left-hand side and under portion of the *printing drum..it passes in contact with the..rollers. 1855 HARDWICH *Man. Photogr. Chem.* 159 With sensitive paper..the picture will look well on its first removal from the *printing-frame. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Printing-frame*,..a quadrangular shallow box in which sensitized paper is placed beneath a negative and exposed to the direct rays of the sky or of the sun. *Ibid.* 1801/1 The type-wheel is continuously rotated by an independent motor, the circuit of the *printing-hammer being closed when the letter is opposed to the printing-pad. 1531 *Acc. L.d. High Treas. Scotl.* VI. 49 For bering of the kist with the *prenting irnis to the abbay. 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Tudicula*, a ladell, a pryntynge yron, wherwith vessell is marked. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 227 The Sizes of *Printing Letter would not perhaps have been carried lower than Brevier. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 267 Good *printing light. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 302/2 Hand-presses are now for the most part superseded in large establishments by steam-presses, generally called *printing-machines. 1664 ATKYNS *Orig. Printing* 4 Thomas Bourchier, Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, moved the then king (Hen. the 6th) to use all possible means for procuring a *Printing-Mold..to be brought into this Kingdom. 1856 *Pract. Chem.* in *Orr's Circ. Sci.* 206 For the production of a *printing negative. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 28 Apr. 8/4 The sensitive paper—ordinary gelatino-chloride *printing-out paper answers well. 1875 *Printing-pad [see *printing-hammer*]. 1828 WEBSTER, **Printing-paper*, paper to be used in the printing of books, pamphlets, &c. 1892 *Bothamley's Ilford Man. Photogr.* App. 164 The printing paper of the future. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Mar. 14/2 Close contact between negative and printing-paper. 1772 *Patent Specif.* No. 1007 The top *printing roller and iron levers must then be raised. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 168 Printing a Cotton Gown... The inner roller revolves in the colour, and distributes it

over the printing roller, which in its turn presses against the gliding cloth. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 215 The *printing shop is an oblong apartment. 1683 *Printing Tools [see PRINTING-HOUSE]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Printing-wheel*, one used in paging or numbering machines or in ticket-printing machines.

Pri·nting, *ppl. a.* [f. PRINT *v.* + -ING ².] That prints, in various senses of the vb.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* v. 805 'Ah', Said I, 'my dear Lord Howe, you shall not speak To a printing woman who has lost her place..compliments, As if she were a woman'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Printing-telegraph*, an electro-magnetic telegraph which automatically records transmitted messages. The term is, however, generally applied only to those which record in the common alphabet.

Pri·nting-house. Now only *Hist.* A building in which printing is carried on, a printing-office.

Printing House Square, a small square in London, the site of the office of the *Times* newspaper; hence *transf.*

1576-7 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 583 The prenting hous and necessaris appertening thairto. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 337 Euery one abideth in his owne office..as ..is to bee seene in the printing house. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* ii. P 1 They say, Such a One has set up a Printing-House,..thereby they mean he has furnish'd a House with Printing Tools. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 11 (1754) 51 Of all the sumptuous edifices which of late years have shot up in Oxford, and adorn'd the habitation of the muses, the new printing-house..strikes me with particular pleasure and veneration. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 117 The perfect organization in its printing-house.

Pri·nting-ink. The ink used in printing, printers' ink; *fig.* printed matter, print.

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 9 Such [books] as are writ to take out the Blots of Printing-Inke. 1765 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s. v. *Ink*, Black printing Ink for engraving on Copper. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 916 Printing Ink..is essentially a combination of lamp-black..with oil. 1904 *Athenæum* 21 May 657/3 Amid all this flood of printing-ink English students have had to wait till now for any connected and detailed account of this new branch of physics.

Comb. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Am.* 27 Printing-ink-makers.

Pri·nting-office. An establishment in which the printing of books, newspapers, etc. is carried on.

1827 *Oxford Guide* 79 The Clarendon Printing Office. 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 159 His printing-office, in which the poems of Burns were first put into type.

Pri·nting-press. An instrument or machine for printing on paper, etc., from types, blocks, or plates: = PRESS *sb.*¹ 13; sometimes restricted to a hand-press, as distinguished from a *printing-machine*, worked by machinery, with cylinders.

1588 [see PRESS *sb.*¹ 13]. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* Advt., At his Shop at the sign of the Printing-Press in Cornhil, neer the Exchange. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 258 Would you..break down the Printing-Presses, melt the Founds, and burn all the Books in the Island? 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 127 It is only because chroniclers were scarce, and printing-presses unknown, in those times.

attrib. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. P 1 The Worms for Printing-Press Spindles.

Printiz, obs. form of PRENTICE.

Printless (pri·ntlės), *a.* (*adv.*) [See -LESS.]

1. Making or leaving no print or trace.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 34 Ye, that on the sands with printlesse foote Doe chase the ebbing-Neptune, and doe flie him When he comes backe. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 897 Whilst from off the waters fleet Thus I set my printless feet O're the Cowslips Velvet head. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 79, I heard the spirits' printless tread, And voices not of earthly sound.

2. That has received, or that retains, no print.

a 1797 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Posth. Wks.* (1798) IV. 160 Pacing over the printless grass. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Serm.* II. 333 We leave his infant body to the winds, and engrave upon his printless heart, in the first morning of life the feeling of pain. 1874 B. TAYLOR *Prophet* II. iv, Wandering birds..Strike their way across the printless air.

B. as *adv.* Without leaving, or without receiving, a print.

1791 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes to Kien Long* III. vii, Let the widow's and the orphan's tear Fall printless on thy heart as on a stone. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 198 The moss springs printless up beneath her feet.

Pri·nt-se·ller. A person who sells prints (PRINT *sb.* 12) or engravings.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4685/4 Sold by C. Browne, Print and Map-Seller. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 688 He connived at a print-seller's carrying away a great many valuable prints. 1857 RUSKIN *Elem. Drawing* II. 139 Any printsellers who have folios..of old drawings, or facsimiles of them.

Pri·nt-shop. A print-seller's shop.

a 1697 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) I. 407 To take viewes, landskapes, buildings, etc...which wee see now at the print shopps. 1780 T. DAVIES *Garrick* II. xlii. 186 An engraving of her..is still to be seen in the print-shops. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xix. 310 Circular frames, which revolved after the manner of those in the print-shops.

Pri·nt-work. [f. PRINT *sb.* + WORK *sb.*]

1. (Now usually *printworks*, often const. as *sing.*) A factory in which cotton fabrics are printed.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 400 Employed in the drying-room of a calico print-work. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* ii. 54 A large print-work..consists of several distinct departments, such as the mechanical department, the chemical department, the artistic or designing department, the printing department, &c. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 5/1 Manager of the calico printworks.

2. Lettering imitating printed characters. *rare.*

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 68 (*Lucy*) But never was MS. so illegible..as the print-work of that sampler.

Printyce, obs. form of PRENTICE.

Priodont (prəi·ŏdɒnt), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Priodon*, *-ont-em* (Cuvier), generic name, f. Gr. *πρί-ειν* to saw + *ὀδούς*, *ὀδοντ-* a tooth, later altered to *Prionodon*, f. *πρίων*, *πριον-* a saw, whence PRIONODONT.] Saw-toothed. a. Belonging to the genus *Priodon* (*Priodontes*, *Prionodon*), or the subfamily *Prionodontinæ*, of armadillos (the kabalassous), characterized by very numerous teeth set closely like the teeth of a saw. b. Applied to a form of the mandibles in stag-beetles, having the projections or teeth small and closely set.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 278 The priodont armadillo..has ninety-eight teeth. 1883 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 870/3 Four very distinct phases of development in their mandibles, which the author proposed to term 'priodont', 'amphiodont', 'mesodont', and 'telodont'. 1899 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* VI. 193 In each species [of *Lucanidæ* (stag-beetles)] these variations [of the mandibles]fall..into distinct states, so that entomologists describe them as 'forms', the largest developments being called teleodont, the smallest priodont.

†**Priol**, obs. form of PAIR- royal.

1776 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 341 If the highest has a priol of aces all the company give five guineas each.

‖**Prion** (prəi·ɒn). *Ornith.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *πρίων* a saw.] 'A genus of Petrels established by Lacépède, on account of the denticulated or serrated edges of their mandibles, and used as an English word by many writers' (Newton *Dict. Birds*); a saw-billed petrel.

Prionodont (prəi,ɒ·nədɒnt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Prionodon*, or f. Gr. *πρίων*, *πριον-* a saw + *ὀδούς* a tooth: see PRIODONT.] Having teeth serrated or resembling the teeth of a saw.

a. Of an armadillo: = PRIODONT a; as *sb.* a prionodont armadillo, a kabalassou. b. Of a civet-cat: Belonging to the genus *Prionodon* or subfamily *Prionodontinæ* (the linsangs), having only one tubercular molar on each side in each jaw; as *sb.* a prionodont civet-cat, a linsang. c. Transversely plicated, as the hinge of the bivalve shells of the group *Prionodesmacea*. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Prior (prəi·ɔr), *sb.* Forms: 1–3 prior, 4–6 priour, -e, pryour, (5 priowr, pryo(u)r, pryowre, prier), 6– prior. [Late OE. *prior*, a. L. *prior*, *-ōr-em* former, superior (see next), in med.L. as sb. the superior or chief officer of a society, spec. a prior; in ME. reinforced by OF. *priur* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *priour* (mod.F. *prieur*), whence the ME. form *priour*, etc. In sense 2 b ad. It. *priore*.]

1. A superior officer of a religious house or order.

a. In an abbey, the officer next under the abbot, appointed by him to exercise certain authority, maintain discipline, and preside over the monastery in his absence (*prior claustral*); in a smaller or daughter monastery the resident superior (*prior conventual*). In monastic cathedrals, in which the Bishop took the place of Abbot, the Prior was the actual working head of the abbey. In some large foreign abbeys, e. g. Cluny and Fécamp, there were several priors, the chief of whom was called *Grand Prior*. b. The superior or head of a house of Canons Regular (Augustinians, Arroasians, and originally Premonstratensians). c. Also the superior of a house of Friars.

Grand Prior, the commander of a priory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, or of Malta.

1093 *Charter of Wulfstan* in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl. Acv. Sax.* (1865) 445 Hine God ġeuferade þæt he wearð prior & fæder þæs bufan cweðenan mynstres. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1107 Ernulf þe ærr wæs prior on Cantwarbyrig. *a* 1131 *Ibid.* an. 1129 Þa priores, muneces and canonias þa wæron on ealle þa cellas on Engla land. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 219/642 And þe prior with procession to þe ȝate comez. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 7065 He asked leue atte priour To speke wyþ Constant. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 350 Þer [friars] ordre lettiþ þes, but ȝif þei han þer priours leeve. 1455 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 287 The Priowrys of the fowre Orderys of Freyerys. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 780/20 *Hic prior*, *-ris*, a prier. 1533 MORE *Confut. Tindale* II. 532 In the same house whereof I was master and pryour. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 270 Laurence his successor, brought Monks into the house, the head whereof was called a Prior, which woorde..was in deede but the name of a seconde officer, bicause the Bishop himselfe was accompted the very Abbat. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3918/1 The Grand Prior is at present with the Duke of Vendosme, his Brother. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Priors Aliens*, were certain Priors born in France, that had the Government of Monasteries founded for outlandish Men in England. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. iv. xxi. 379 The general Chapters, or the Visitors of the same Orders, shall appoint Priors-claustral, or Sub-Priors, in the Priories in which there is a Convent, to exercise Corrections and Spiritual Government. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., In the monastery of St. Denys, there were anciently five priors; the first whereof was called the grand prior...There are also grand priors in the military orders. 1901 J. T. FOWLER in *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) III. Introd. 3 In Durham, as in Winchester, Ely, and other monastic Cathedrals, the Bishop was the honorary and titular head, while the true head of the house was the Prior.

2. a. In foreign countries, the title of the elected head of a guild of merchants or craftsmen. b. The title of a chief magistrate in some of the former Italian republics, e. g. Florence: cf. PRIORATE 1 b. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1604 *Merch. New-Royall Exchange* B ij b, The Merchants [at Rouen] .. shall chuse out of the said number three officers, viz. A Prior and two Consulls, to remaine in their authoritie for one yeare. *c* 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. vi. (1903) 93 Still the cittizens had theire wonted Magistrate called Gonfaloniere, and theire Priour of Justice. 1748 *Earthquake of Peru* I. 60 The Court of Commerce is the Consulship, where a Prior and two Consuls preside. [1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* x. 224 His son Cosmo, born in 1389, was priore in 1416.] 1878–83 VILLARI *Life & Times Machiavelli* (1898) II. xiv. 398 The working-classes placed the Priors of the Guilds at the head of the Government.

†3. A superior. (After L. *prior* in *Vulg.* John i. 15.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 75 He is to come after Joon, al if he be Joonis pryour. Ffor he was not made bifore Ioon in tyme..for Ioon spekiþ of forþerhede of manhede of Crist bifore Ioon in grace, and also in worþynes. *Ibid.* 77 After me is to comen a man, þe whiche is made bifore me, for he was anoon my priour [cf. *Vulg.* John i. 15 quia prior me erat].

†4. The first or greatest; the chief. *Obs.*

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 127 Plato, the Prior of all ancient Philosophers.

5. *Commerce.* The head of a firm. Now *rare.*

1853 MILLHOUSE *Dizion. Ingl.-Ital., Prior* (com.), socio principale, direttore. 1865 (Jan. 2) *Circular of Messrs. A. Gibbs & Sons*, We beg leave to inform you that we have this day admitted as partner in our House Mr. George Louis Monck Gibbs, nephew of our prior. 1908 *Morning Post* 1 Jan., Messrs. Antony Gibbs and Sons announce that they have admitted into partnership the Hon. Gerald Gibbs, son of their prior, Lord Aldenham.

Hence **Pri·oracy**, the office of prior: = PRIORATE 1; **Pri·oral** *a.*, of or pertaining to a prior.

1895 E. MARG. THOMPSON *Hist. Somerset Carthusians* 71 St. Hugh's immediate successor in the prioracy was Bovo. 1882 *Athenæum* 30 Sept. 427/3 The Abbot of Bath, who thereto had at once erected a prioral cell.

Prior (prəi·ɔr), *a.* (*adv.*) [a. L. *prior* former, earlier, elder, anterior, superior, more important, f. OL. prep. *pri* before.] Preceding (in time or order); earlier, former, anterior, antecedent.

1714 R. FIDDES *Pract. Disc.* ii. 38 Whether we become partakers of it by a prior or an after-consent. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. ii. (1762) 39 That is what is meant by a Thing's being prior in the Order of Nature, that it is some Way the Cause or Reason of the Thing, with Respect to which it is said to be prior. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xv. 436 The first of these legal disabilities is a prior marriage. 1791 WASHINGTON *Let.* Writ. 1892 XII. 17 The necessity of a prior attention to those duties. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* xi, I was fully acquainted with all the prior history of her inmates. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 12 The meeting in the prior year was under different circumstances.

b. Const. *to.*

1714 R. FIDDES *Pract. Disc.* ii. 37 The sin is prior to and ..independent of the action. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* I. ii. (1874) I. 316 Our simple impressions are prior to their correspondent ideas. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 263 These rites are said to have been..far prior to the foundation of Rome. 1907 H. JONES in *Hibbert Jrnl.* July 747 They come in obedience to a necessity prior to their own will.

B. as *adv.* with *to*: Previously to, before.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Introd., Wks. 1874 I. 6 There is no presumption against this prior to the proof of it. 1766 MRS. S. PENNINGTON *Lett.* I. 127 It existed prior to the formation of these bodies. 1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 116 Prior to the year 1215, a man..might be perfectly orthodox, who denied Transubstantiation, if he held Consubstantiation. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 6 [It] seems, prior to experience, very improbable.

Priorate (prəi·ŏrĕt). [ad. late L. *priōrāt-us* (Tertull.) priority, preference, in med.L. the office of prior, a priory, f. *prior* PRIOR *a.*: see -ATE¹.]

1. The office and dignity of a prior; also, the term of office of a prior: a. of an ecclesiastical prior.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 51 Wel euer clerk takiþ priorate, religioun, bischophed, or dignite of þe kirk. 1737 M. JOHNSON in *Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* (1790) III. 68 Sir John Weston, in whose priorate this exchange was made or confirmed. 1775 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxiv. II. 112 Benoit's successour in the priorate of saint Genevieve was not equally attentive to the discipline and piety of his munks. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. 363 That ascending ladder of ecclesiastical honours, the priorate, the abbacy, the bishopric, the metropolitanate.

b. The dignity of prior in the Florentine republic: see PRIOR *sb.* 2 b.

1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 86 Members of this family [the Pulci] were five times elected to the Priorate, one of the highest honours of the republic. 1872 LOWELL *Dante* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 130 Just before his assumption of the priorate, however, a new complication had arisen. 1874 M. CREIGHTON *Hist. Ess.* I. (1902) 16 This priorate Dante calls the source of all his woes.

2. A priory; also, the inmates as a community.

1749 *Hist. Windsor* viii. 107 The Manour, or Priorate of Munclane, in the County of Hereford..with all and singular its appurtenances. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 264 Bethleem, a priorate, or college of regular canons of the order of St. Augustine. 1829 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLI. 211 An address from the priorate of the order of Malta to the prince of Brazil, spoken by one of their *Commendadores*. 1844 S. R. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* 323 On his return he found that his uncle was dead, and that the see of Frisingen, as well as his own priorate, was filled by a successor.

Priore, obs. variant of PRIORY.

Prioress (prəi·ŏrės). [ME. a. OF. *prioresse*, *prieuresse* (13th c. in Godef.) = med.L. *priōrissa* (*c* 1135 in Abelard): see PRIOR *sb.* and -ESS¹.] A nun holding a position under an abbess similar to a claustral prior; also, one governing her own house like a conventual prior: see PRIOR *sb.* 1.

c 1290 *St. Edmund* 161 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 436 Boþe his sustren..Nounnes he made þere..Þe eldore was seþþe prioresse of þe lauedies ech-on. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7808 Þyr com to hym, for hys godenesse, A nunne, y wene

a pryores. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 118 Ther was .. a Nonne a Prioresse That of hir smylyng was ful symple and coy. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 413/2 Pryowresse, *priorissa*. 1535 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 91 The two prioresses wolde not confesse this,..nor none of the nunnes. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. iv. 11 When you haue vowd, you must not speake with men, But in the presence of the Prioresse. 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* xlix, [She] wished only to fill it with pious maidens, and to be made prioress of the order. 1808 Scott *Marmion* II. xix, Tynemouth's haughty Prioress. 1861 Craik *Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 301 With how genuine a courtesy..he first addresses himself to the modest Clerk, and the gentle Lady Prioress, and the Knight.

†Pri·oressy. *Sc. Obs.* [f. prec. + -Y.] A nunnery or convent presided over by a prioress.

1575 in M'Crie *Life A. Melville* (1819) I. 150 *note*, His hienes chalmerlan and factor to the said priorissie of the Senis. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1817) V. 164/1 It is fund.. That the richt of superioritie Off all lands..perteining to quhatsumever abbacies pryories pryoressis [etc.] pertenis to his Majestie.

†Pri·orhede. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Prior *sb.* + *-hede*, -HEAD.] Priorship; priorate.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 14 Rayer optenynge cure and office of the priorhede.

Priori, *a.*: see *high priori* (HIGH *a.* 17 g).

1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 546 Most of you take the priori high-road. 1823 J. Gillies *Aristotle's Rhet.* II. 79 The schoolmen audaciously followed the priori road.

Prioric (prəi|ǫ·rik), *a. rare.* [f. A priori + -ic.] Of *a priori* character.

1895 *Athenæum* 7 Dec. 796/1 If we consider that the *posterius* of one inference becomes the *prius* of the next, so that a conclusion may be prioric though drawn from premises obtained posteriorically, the prioric and posterioric seem to have no connexion with Kant's *à priori, à posteriori*. *Ibid.* [see Posterioric].

Priorily, erron. var. of Priorly *adv.*

Priori·stic, *a.* [f. Prior *a.* + -istic.] Of or belonging to Aristotle's *Prior Analytics*: opposed to Posterioristic. Hence **Priori·stically** *adv.*

c 1600 *Timon* IV. iii. (Shaks. Soc.) 67 Thou art moued formally, prioristically in the thing considered, not posterioristically in the manner of considering. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Prioristic. 1902 *Baldwin's Dict. Philos. & Psych.* II. 740/1 *Prioristic dictum de omni* and *Prioristic universal*: universal predication as defined by Aristotle at the end of the first chapter of the first book of the *Prior Analytics*:..We say that anything, P, is predicated universally (*dictum de omni*) when nothing can be subsumed under the subject of which P is not intended to be predicated.

Priority (prəi|ǫ·riti). Also 5 **priorte.** [ME. a. F. *priorité* (14th c., Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *priōritās*, f. L. *prior*, *-ōrem*: see Prior *a.* and -ity.]

1. The condition or quality of being earlier or previous in time, or of preceding something else.

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. iv. (Skeat) I. 166 In diuers times, and in diuers places temporel, without posteriorite or priorite. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 273 The seetes of Cawntebery and of York: not to be suhiecte in eny wise to other after the constitucion of Gregory, excepte that the oon is moore then that other for the priorite of tyme. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxxi. § 16 The preeminence of prioritie in birth. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 7 Though there might bee some priority in order of causes between them, yet there was none in order of time or duration. 1879 H. George *Progr. & Pov.* VII. i. (1881) 309 No priority of appropriation can give a right which will bar these equal rights of others.

2. Precedence in order, rank, or dignity.

c 1400 *Cursor M.* 27562 (Cott. Galba) Pride..riueliest.. For werldes hap,..Erthly honowre, or priorte, Welth, or lordschip, or pouste. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 248 þer it is semand þat þe fathur suffer þe son to hafe a prioritie. 1534–1704 [see Posteriority 2]. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 86 The Heauens themselues, the Planets, and this Center, Obserue degree, priority, and place. 1803 Stuart in Gurw. *Wellington's Desp.* (1837) II. 100 *note*, The priority of his rank to that of Major General Wellesley would render his presence to the northward of the Kistna incompatible with a due exercise of the powers..delegated to the latter officer. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 608 The courtesy of the American dockyard officers would probably grant to a British man-of-war priority over several merchantmen which were in need of similar accommodation.

3. *Law.* †**a.** See quot. 1607. *Obs.* b. A precedence among claims, or a preference in order of payment.

1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 23 b, The lorde that the tenaunt holdeth of by priorite shall haue the warde of the body, be it heyre male or heyre female. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.* s. v. *Posteriority*, A man holding lands or tenements of two lords, holdeth of his auncienter Lord by prioritie, and of his later Lord by posterioritie. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxxii. 511 In payment of debts he must observe the rules of priority; otherwise, on deficiency of assets, if he pays those of a lower degree first, he must answer those of a higher out of his own estate. 1869 *Act* 32 & 33 *Vict.* c. 46 § 1 In the administration of the estate of every person who shall die..after [1 Jan. 1870] no debt or liability..shall be entitled to any priority or preference by reason merely that the same is secured by or arises under a bond, deed, or other instrument under seal, or is otherwise made or constituted a specialty debt. 1884 Sir J. Pearson in *Law Rep.* 28 Ch. Div. 178 At that time the law of Ireland gave judgment creditors priority over simple contract creditors.

4. = 'Apriority' (*Cent. Dict.*).

5. *attrib.*: **priority-bond** = preference bond (Preference 8).

1849 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 368 If I, a priority man called a species C. D. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Apr. 5/1 New issues of Turkish Tobacco and Priority bonds, of Spanish, and even of Russian bonds. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Nov. 2/2 [He] insisted on the importance and significance of the 'priority pledge', which he asserts is always given by Liberal candidates.

Pri·orly, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Prior *sb.* + -ly 1.] Proper to or befitting a prior.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 62 Blandly he patteth his priorly paunch.

Pri·orly, *adv. rare.* [f. Prior *a.* + -ly 2.] As a prior step; previously, antecedently.

1792 Geddes *Transl. Bible* I. Pref. 2 Whether, priorly to that æra, it had ever been inhabited .. is a question which it would be rash to decide. 1839 J. Rogers *Antipopopr.* xvi. iii. 332 Thus people may neither marry nor unmarry without priorly obtaining permission from the priesthood.

Pri·orship. [f. Prior *sb.* + -ship.] The office or dignity of a prior.

1553 Becon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 22 b, Those hyshops which sell..priorships, or any other ecclesiasticall dignityes ..should be adiudged Simoniakes. 1626 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Rec. for my whole wages dureing my Pryorshipp the some of vj s viij d. 1671 Woodhead *St. Teresa* II. xviii. 120 Father Antonio quitted his Priorship with great willingness. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 66 The order of St. John has likewise a priorship or grand priorship in Bohemia. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iii. (1872) 82 In Dante's Priorship, the Guelf-Ghibelline, Bianchi-Neri, or some other confused disturbances rose to such a height, that Dante..was with his friends cast unexpectedly forth into banishment. 1900 Gasquet *Eve of Reformation* ii. 24 Election to the Priorship at Canterbury.

Priorte, obs. form of Priority.

†Prio·rums, *sb. pl. Obs.* [L. *priōrum*, as in the usual Latin title in 15th c., *Analyticorum priorum libri duo*, the two books of the Prior Analytics (of Aristotle): with Eng. pl. suffix *-s.*] Aristotle's Prior Analytics, or questions taken from them.

1596 Harington *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 4 That he had before in his priorums. 1665 J. Buck in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. B. p. lxviii, All the Quæstionists between the time of their Admission and Ash Wednesday are to enter their Priorums.

Priory (prəi·ŏri). Also 3–6 **priorie**; *β.* 5–6 **pryoure, priore.** [ME. *priorie*, a. Anglo-F. *priorie* (*a* 1240), med.L. *priōria*: see Prior *sb.* and -y. The form might also arise from OF. *prioré*, mod.F. *prieuré*:—L. *priōrātus*; but in Eng. *prioure*, *prioré* is of late occurrence.]

1. A monastery or nunnery governed by a prior or prioress; generally an offshoot of an abbey on which it was more or less dependent; also, a house of Canons Regular. *Alien priory*: see Alien *a.* 2. Sometimes the name of a dwelling-house on the site of a priory.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 71/10 In þe priorie of wiricestre. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5599, & þorn [h]is conseil chirchen wide he let rere & abbeys & prioryes aboute her & þere. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 475 The priory of Norton in the province of Chestre was founded this tyme by William sonne of Nigellus. *a* 1552 Leland *Itin.* III. 50 Here was a Priorie of Nunnes lately suppressed. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 6 The Churches which are given to them [priors] *in Titulum*, or by way of Title, are called Priories. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 96/1 Coldstream..was anciently the seat of a priory or abbacy of the Cistertian order. 1845 Eliz. M. Sewell *Gertrude* I, The modern Priory..had no connection with the old religious house except that of bearing the same designation. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* iii. 136 A priory was a monastery which in theory or in fact was subject to an abbey.

β. c 1500 *Melusine* 210 Ye muste doo founde a Pryoure of twelue monkes, & the pryour, in suche place there as my lady shal ordeyne. 1530 Palsgr. 258 Priore, *prioré*.

attrib. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XIV. i. 642, I wel ought to knowe you.., al though I be in a pryory place.

b. *Grand priory*, a province, next below a 'language', of the order of the Knights of St. John or of Malta, under the rule of a Grand Prior.

Cf. Priorate 2, quot. 1829, and Priorship, quot. 1762.

1885 *Cath. Dict.* 413/2 The Hospitallers..After the order had attained its full development, it was divided into eight languages..Each language was divided into grand priories and bailiwicks, which again were subdivided into commanderies.

2. = Priorate 1, Priorship.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 443 After þe fifteenþe 3ere of his priourie Herlewyn abbot of Becco deide, and Anselme was i-made abbot in his stede. 1879 tr. *Montalembert's Monks of West* VII. 161 *note*, During the fifteen years of his priory.

¶ 3. = Priority. *Obs. rare.*

1600 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 246/2 Anent þe priorie in places and voting ffor removeing of all sic occasionis of controverseis.

Pris, obs. form of Price *sb.*1, Prize *v.*1

Prisable (prəi·zăb'l), *a.* Also **prizable.** [a. AF. *prisable*, f. *prise* Prise *sb.*1: see -able; cf. *dutiable.*] Liable to the custom of prisage.

[1392–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 307/1 Paiant pur chescun tonell de Vyns prisables Vynt deners.] 1882 Hub. Hall in *Antiquary* VI. 231/1 The primary meaning of the term prizage—viz. that the Crown took prizable wines at its own price. 1885 — *Hist. Customs* II. 106 An equivalent of the Custom of 2s. paid by aliens, namely, 20d. for every prisable pipe, and 10d. for every other pipe.

Prisage1 (prəi·zĕdʒ). Now *Hist.* Also 7 **pry-, prisadge, 7–9 prizage.** [f. as prec. + -age.

Spelman mentions a med. (Anglo-) L. *prisāgium* 'jus prisas capiendi vel ipse actus', which may have been the immediate source.]

1. An ancient custom levied upon imported wine; in later times correlated to and often identified with Butlerage 1. (Abolished 1809 by 49 Geo. III. c. 98 § 35.)

For the nature of the impost, its changes, and its relation to Butlerage, see Hubert Hall *Hist. Customs* (1885) II. 90 et seq. 'The "Butlerage" was..the commutation of the prizage into a petty custom, and was paid by aliens alone, who consequently paid no prizage. Prizage was the ancient toll in kind retained for choice by natives, who therefore paid no butlerage, as it was afterwards called' (H. Hall in *Antiquary* (1882) VI. 230/2).

1505 in *Facsimiles Nat. MSS.* I. (1865) 71 Rec. of William Spencer for buttlerage & prisage of the porte of Ippyswiche Cxij s. vj d. 1588–9 *Act* 31 *Eliz.* c. 5 § 4 Any Offence..committed..for the concealinge or defraudinge the Quenes Majestie .. of any Custome Tonnage Pondage Subsidie Ymposte or Prisage. 1655 *Cal. State Papers, Domestic* (1882) 46 Your late Declaration reviving the Act for Prizage of Wines will ruin us unless suspended. 1682 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 230 They have a right by prescription to appoint and alter markets in the said city [London], and to ascertain tolls and prisages therein. 1736 Carte *Ormonde* II. 219 The Marquis [of Ormond] did not esteem any part of his revenue so much as he did that which arose from the prisage of wines. 1757 Burke *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* III. ii. Wks. X. 400 The last general head of his [the king's] revenue were the customs, prisages, and other impositions upon trade. 1812 J. Smyth *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 278 Wine entered for prisage; of the Cape of Good Hope; in a British-built Ship, the tun 12 19 0; in a Foreign Ship, the tun 14 0 0. 1832 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will. IV*, c. 84 § 40 For..Surrender of the Estate, Right, Title, and Interest..in the..Duties of Prisage and Butlerage within the said County Palatine [Lancashire]. 1882 [see prec.].

†b. Short for *prisage wine*: see c. *Obs.*

?*c* 1525 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 292 The commene wyne callid prisage.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prisage fund, lease, wine.*

1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Ire.* in *Holinshed* II. 139/1 Also that they haue the prisage wines and the iurisdiction of the admeraltie, within the limits of the said riuer. 1601 F. Tate *Househ. Ord. Edw. II.* § 66 (1876) 47 Let him presently cause the prisage wines & the wines he hath bought, presentli to be caried & lodged. 1619 in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* XLVII. 128, I give unto my daughter..one sixteenth part of the 'prysadge' lease and unto my son..the other sixteenth part of the same prysadge lease I now hold, which prysadge lease I did put my husband..to buy for me. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 25 Oct. 7/5 The Prisage Fund is, I believe, now represented by real estate —about 3,020 acres, producing a present gross rental of £2,597 per annum, the net rental being £2,126.

¶ 2. (See quots.)

1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Prisage*, seemeth to be that custome or share, that belongeth to the King out of such merchandize, as are taken at sea, by way of lawfull prize, anno 31 Eliz. cap. 5. 1670 Blount *Law Dict.*, *Prisage*, is that Custom or Share, that belongs to the King, or Lord Admiral, out of such Merchandises as are taken at Sea, by way of lawfull Prize, which is usually a Tenth part. 1848–83 in Wharton *Law Lex.*

(But this seems to be merely a conjecture of Cowell, accepted as fact by his successors and handed down in the law dictionaries. Act 31 Eliz. c. 5, referred to by Cowell, contains nothing about prizes taken at sea, but mentions prisage, app. in sense 1: see quot. 1588–9 there.)

†**Prisage**2. *Obs. rare*—0. [a. obs. F. *prisage*, f. *priser* to prise, reckon, value: see Prize *v.* and -age.] Valuation, appraisement. (Perh. only a misuse of the word by Cotgr.)

1611 Cotgr., *Prisage*, a prisage, prising, praising, rating, valuing.

†Pri·sal, pri·zal. *Obs.* Also 7 **prisel.** [a. AF. *prisel*, f. F. *prise* seizure, taking, Prise *sb.*1, Prize *sb.*3: see -al, and cf. Reprisal.]

1. The taking or seizure of a thing as by legal right or custom.

[*a* 1481 Littleton *Tenures* § 693 (1557) 158 Si tiel prisel de estate ne soit par fait endent.] 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 311 Hee shall auow the prisel to bee good and rightfull, as in lands or Tenements so charged with his distresse, &c. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxiv. (1739) 135 But the Statute in his [Edw. I's] 28th year had a sting in the tail that was as ill as his saving of ancient aids and prisals.

2. The taking of anything (a ship, etc.) as a prize of war. With *a* and *pl.* an act of such capture; also *concr.* an article so acquired.

1590 Sir R. Sidney in Motley *Netherl.* (1867) III. 174 *note*, They complain of two ships taken on the coast of Portugal...They of Zeland did send unto Holl[d] to let them know of these prisals. 1594 Daniel *Cleopatra* III. ii, The greatest Trophy that my Travels gain, Is to bring Home a Prizal of such Worth. *a* 1643 Sir J. Spelman *Alfred* Gl. (1709) 62 Of what Credit soever the Omination of the [Raven] Standard was in itself, the Prisal of it [from the Danes] by the Christians was of no little Consequence. 1651 Howell *Venice* 67 But the Venetians freed the Town from the siege..with great slaughter of the enemy, and prizall of many rich booties.

Prisar, obs. form of Prizer 1.

Pri·scal, *a. rare*—1. [f. as next + -al.] = next.

1831 *Examiner* 181/1 Priscal manners, undebased by corruption.

Priscan (pri·skăn), *a. rare.* [f. L. *prisc-us* old + -an.] Ancient, primitive, of early times.

1877 Rolleston *Brit. Barrows* 742 A pack of wild dogs co-operating with priscan men in driving a herd of wild cattle..along a track in which a pitfall had been dug. 1880 Dawkins *Early Man* vi. 173 The wide area occupied by this priscan population. 1881 *Smithsonian Rep.* 506 We seem to hear..the echoes of our own priscan history.

Priscian (pri·ʃăn). [ad. L. *Prisciān-us.*] Name of a celebrated Roman grammarian, *c* 500–

530: used esp. in the phrase *to break* (*knock*) *Priscian's head* (*pate*), to violate the rules of grammar (L. *diminuere Prisciani caput*).

c 1525 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 176 Prisians hed broken now handy dandy, And *Inter didascolos* is rekened for a fole. *c* 1533 R. LIST in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 252 Many a tyme when he [Father Forest] hath preched..I have harde hym soo often breke Master Precyens hede. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 31. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* I. iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 26 Wilt speake false Latine, and breake Priscians head. 1633 GERARD *Descr. Somerset* (1900) 224 Knocking poore Priscian's pate soe familiarly as in most ancient evidence they doe. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 224 [They] hold no sin so deeply red, As that of breaking Priscian's Head. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 162 Some free from rhyme or reason, rule or check, Break Priscian's head, and Pegasus's neck. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 124 If he has not broken Priscian's head, he has at least boxed his ears.

† b. *transf.* A grammarian. So **Pri'scianist.**

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* IV. 64 But thus it is when pitty Priscians Will needs step vp to be Censorians. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 64 He had a little beggarly and course latin, so much as a Priscianist may have.

Priscillianist (prisi·liănist), *sb.* and *a.* [= F. *Priscillianiste*, ad. med.L. *Priscillianista*, f. *Priscillian-us* Priscillian: see -IST.]

A. *sb.* 1. A disciple of Priscillian, bishop of Avila, in Spain, in the 4th c., who taught doctrines alleged to be Gnostic or Manichæan.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 506 Manie.. amongst the Christians haue imagined that the soules of men are the substance of God. I omit to speake of the heretikes, as the Priscilianists, & some others that haue been of this opinion. 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* lxxiv. 95 Our Quakers are much like the Priscillianists. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 528/2 The doctrine of astrology was among the errors imputed to the Priscillianists.

2. A name sometimes given to the MONTANISTS, from Priscilla, the name of one of the two women associated with Montanus.

1874 in J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects.*

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Priscillianists or their doctrines.

1887 *Dict. Chr. Biog.* IV. 476/2 A specimen of the Priscillianist allegorical treatment of the Christian Scriptures. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 354 The smaller Priscillianist movement in Spain. 1902 *Ibid.* Apr. 504 He has succeeded in tracing the interpolation to a Priscillianist and therefore heretical source.

So **Prisci·llian, Prisci·llianite** = A. 1; **Prisci·llianism,** the doctrines or principles of Priscillian.

1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* lxxiv. 95 Those Bishops ..suspecting men that Fasted and Prayed much, to be *Priscillians. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. ix. He, being suspected of *Priscillianisme, wrote affectly against that heresie. 1882 *Dict. Chr. Biog.* III. 841/2 Priscillianism is usually..considered as a phase of Gnosticism. 1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* xxxix. (Parker Soc.) 357 The..*Priscillianites,..who for ease, and to avoid troubles and persecution, dread not to swear and forswear themselves. 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 40 The success of capital punishment inflicted on the Priscillianites.

Prise (prəiz, ‖ prīz), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* or *Hist.* Also 5 **pryse, 6 prese, 6–7 prize.** [a. F. *prise* a taking, seizure, capture, sb. fem. from pa. pple. *pris*, *prise* of *prendre* to take; in med.L. *prīsa* (Du Cange). The original form of the word now spelt *prize* (PRIZE *sb.*[3]), which has been retained in some early uses (senses 1, 2) now historical or archaic, and is the only spelling found in other senses now obsolete. For the specific sense in hunting, see PRYSE.]

1. The taking or seizing of anything by a lord for his own use from his feudal tenants or dependants; a requisition; a thing seized or requisitioned for the king's use by his officers or purveyors, or for the use of the garrisons in his castles; the right of such seizure. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1170 GERVASE (in Du Cange), Et de omnibus prisis inquirant causam et testimonium. 1274–5 *Act* 3 *Edw. I*, c. 7 (Stat. Westm.) Purveu est que nul Conestable ne Chasteleyne desoremes nule manere de prise [*transl.* 1543 pryse] ne face dautre houme..qui de la Vile ou son Chastel est assis. *Ibid.*, Si ceo ne seit aunciene prise due au Rey ou al Chastel ou al Seygnur del Chastel.] 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10742 Sir hubert de boru..Acused was to þe King of mani luþer prise. *c* 1400 *Brut* ccxviii. 257 Þe Quene Isabel and þe Mortymer had a grete manie of her retenue, þat folwede euermore þe Kyngus courte, and went and tok þe Kyngus prises for her penyworthes at gode chepe. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 31 V[s] the Constable of the tour of London make no preses by londe ne by water of vytayle or any other thinges what so euer thei ben of men of y[e] forsaid cite. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* I (Act 3 Edw. II) Forasmuch as merchants and the common people of this land are much impoverished and oppressed by the prises of great Lords. *Ibid.*, That no such prises be henceforth made without ready payment. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 319 That the king might live of his own without taking unusual prises. 1771 *Antig. Sarisb.* 53 The former used to make captures upon the latter of hay, corn, beer, and other things under divers denominations, to wit, Pryse, Tyne of Castle, forrage, &c. Thus the Constable of Dover Castle and the Soldiers, were accustomed to take from the Kentish-men, straw, hay, vetches, peas, beans, corn, and other things. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. ix. 155 All tallages, fifteenths, and prises levied..in the county.

2. *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) The king's customs; that is, portions taken by him from goods brought into the realm, or duties levied in lieu thereof. Cf. PRISAGE[1]. *Obs.* (or only *Hist.*)

[1290 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 27/1 Cum Dominus Rex capiat .. per Vicecomitem .. Prisas suas et Custumas debitas ad Portum..videlicet, de qualibet nave vini duo dolia ante et retro electa, quodlibet dolium pro viginti solidis.] 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 293/2 Delyvered to the said Prynce ..the said Duchie of Cornewayll, and all..Wayfes, Strayes, Forfaitures, wrekkes of the See, prises of Wyne, Custumes Havenary, Tolles, Cunage of Tynne, Stannaries [etc.]. 1467–8 *Ibid.* 585/1 A Tonne of Wyne, to be takyn of oure Pryse within our Port of Bristowe. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1240/2 Peter de Oriall,.. gardian of all the forrest of England, of all the escheats, of all the ports of the sea, and of all the prises of England and Ireland. 1607 COWELL, *Prise*,..signifieth also a custome due to the King.

† 3. *Her.* Anything assumed; a bearing. *Obs.*

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 116 b, Thus those prises in coates armoures, which are of many called Fusils, that is to saye Spyndles, may aptly be taken for pillers.

† 4. A small piece of gold or silver coin taken for the assay at the Mint. (= F. *prise d'essai*, 'morceau de monnaie pour essayer' Littré.) *Obs.*

1469 in *Archæologia* XV. 170 Whenn the seid prises of gold and sylver be made and putte in a box to make the assaies.

† 5. The quantity of medicine to be taken at once; a dose, a pinch. (Cf. F. *une prise de tabac.*) *Obs.*

1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* Pref., They are to be found, together with their certain prizes by the Ounce.

6. *attrib.*: (sense 1) **prise ale** (see quot. *a* 1600); (sense 2) **prise wine,** wine taken as prisage.

[1300 *Wardrobe Acc. Edw. I* (1787) 14 Vinis de prisa.] 1530 MORE *Let. to Wolsey* 10 July in P. H. Hore *Hist. Wexford* (1900) 234 Disturbing the citie of Waterford in the use of a certayn graunt of prize wynys, made and confermed unto theym, as they allegge, by the Kyngs progenitors. 1550 *Fiat* 18 Nov. in *8th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Irel.* 91 The prise wines of Waterford, Rosse, Lymerick, Dublin, Drogheda and Dundalk. ?*a* 1600 G. OWEN *Baronia* (1861) 45 *Prise ale* is certen monye payed by custome used within the said baronye [of Kemeys], of all those that sell ale within the said baronye, burghe or manors aforesaid, vz., vd. for every brewinge, which is due to the lorde there by custome used time out of mynde.

† **Prise,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Origin obscure.

Known only in the work cited (in which the number of alliterations in *p-* and *pr-* is extraordinary). The only conjecture offered is that *prise* was a shortening of F. *reprise*, ppl. sb. of *reprendre* 'to reprehend, blame, check, reprove, rebuke, find fault with, carp at'; but examples of the sb. in the appropriate sense are app. unknown even in OF.]

? Reprehension, reproof, rebuke, angry check; utterance of angry disapproval or rejection.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2032–4 The proude wordis & þe prise of Pelleus the kyng; The tene and the torfor of Telamon after; The Reprofe and prise of Pollux & Castor; The noy and þe new grem of Nestor the Duke. *Ibid.* 2042 That his message was manast o þo men all, And reproued with prise in þere proude yre. *Ibid.* 5114 With presumpcoun & prise of his proude hert.

Prise, *sb.*[3] and *v.*: see PRIZE *sb.*[4] and *v.*[3]

Prise, obs. f. PRICE, PRIZE, PRYSE.

[**Prise,** a frequent misreading of *prese*, *preese*, PRESS *sb.*[1], senses 2–5, PRESS *v.*[1] 16, 17, in E.E.T.S. ed. (1869–74) of *Destruction of Troy* (*c* 1400).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1201 Mony perysshet in þe plase er þe prise [*MS.* prese] endit. *Ibid.* 1331 Ercules..Pricket furthe into prise [*MS.* prese] and full playne made...Bere the batell a-bake, mony buerne qwellid [cf. 8317 Past furth into prese, paynet hym ther-for]. *Ibid.* 12048 Eneas egerly..Put hym in prise & profferit to say.]

Prisel, variant of PRISAL. *Obs.*

Priser, obs. form of PRIZER[1] and [2].

† **Pri·shede.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PRICE, PRISE *a.* + *-hede*, -HEAD.] Worthiness, excellence, valour.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2907 The prishede of parys was praisit so mekyll.

† **Prisk,** *a. Sc. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prisc-us* old, primitive, old-fashioned.] Ancient, primitive.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. xiii. (S.T.S.) I. 75 Þe fader patrat of prisk latynis. *Ibid.* 76 Or ellis þe prisk latyne men, has faleȝit or done Iniuris aganis þe quirites & romane pepil.

Prism (priz'm). Also 8 *erron.* **prysm.** [ad. late L. *prisma* (Martianus Capella), a. Gr. πρίσμα a thing sawn, a prism (Euclid), f. πρίζειν to saw. So F. *prisme* (1680 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Geom.* A solid figure of which the two ends are similar, equal, and parallel rectilineal figures, and the sides parallelograms.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. xl. 355 Euery parallelipipedon may be resolued into two like, and equal Prismes. 1706 PHILLIPS s. v., *Triangular Prism*, a kind of Prism whose two opposite Bases are Triangles alike, parallel and equal. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 331 A Prism takes particular names according to the figure of its base or ends, whether triangular, square, rectangular, pentagonal, hexagonal, &c. A Right or Upright Prism..has the planes of the sides perpendicular to the planes of the ends or base. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 177 To find the Solidity of a Prism.

2. Any body or object of this form.

1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Baconica* 81 In little Columnes, or Prismes an inch long or more. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I. 191 An iron grate, the bars of which are quadrangular prysms of half an inch square. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 105 The salt deposits itself in compressed prisms of great length. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xvii. 232 A granitic prism, terminated by a flat surface covered with a tuft of trees, rises to the height of 213 feet. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. v. 329 Hexagonal or octagonal prisms made in extremely fine and thin Terra Cotta.

3. *Optics.* A transparent body of this form, usually a triangular geometrical prism, of which the refracting surfaces are at an acute angle with each other. *Nicol('s) prism* = NICOL[2].

1612 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* III. 150 A most pleasant and delightfull experiment..in a three square cristal prisme, wherin you shal perceiue the blew to be outmost next to that the red. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 480. 139 Prismes (called fools paradises) which transform the colours of things into a thousand shapes. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 208 Here, awful Newton, the dissolving clouds Form, fronting on the sun, thy showery prism. *a* 1743 LD. HERVEY *Monimia to Philocles* Poet. Wks. (1808) 48 So in a prism to the deluded eye Each pictur'd trifle takes a rainbow dye. 1847 DE MORGAN *Formal Logic* ii. 35 Wollaston and Fraunhofer have discovered black lines which always exist in the spectrum of solar colours given by a glass prism, in the same relative places. 1873 J. P. COOKE *New Chem.* 57, I have a prism..made of Iceland-spar, and called a Nicol prism.

b. *fig.*

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 207, I had surveyed the landscape through the prism of poetry, which tinged every object with the hues of the rainbow. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. viii. 140 A bit of health is a fine prism to see fancies by. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* i. 35 I thought and its expression are but the two sides of the same prism.

c. Loosely used for a spectrum produced by refraction through a prism; *pl.* prismatic colours.

c 1840 MRS. OPIE in Miss Brightwell *Mem.* xxii. (1854) 334 Oh! the exquisite beauty of the prisms on my ceiling just now. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-Dream, Sleeping Pal.* v, The beams, that thro' the Oriel shine, Make prisms in every carven glass, And beaker brimm'd with noble wine. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 358 A glass drop chandelier, quaint and old-fashioned, reflected it [the light] in bright prisms.

4. *Cryst.* A 'form' consisting of three or more planes parallel to the vertical axis of the crystal. (Cf. DOME *sb.* 5 b.)

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 51 A group of tautozonal faces is in some cases called a prism. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* v. § 108 The prismatic forms..are constituted each of four planes, the first form being technically termed a prism.

5. *Engineering.* A length of cutting or embankment, treated roughly as a prismoid or a parallelepiped, of which the content is calculated by the *prismoidal formula*.

1906 *Rep. Board Consulting Engineers Panama Canal* 25 Very accurate cross sections of the Canal Prism included between Obispo and Paraiso, seven miles and a half, were obtained. *Ibid.* 49 There is much rock to be removed from the Canal prism at Obispo.

† 6. Sawdust. *Obs. rare*—[0].

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Prism*,..the powder or dust of those things that are cut with a Saw. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Prisme*,..Saw-dust.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prism-form, -glass, -maker*; *prism-hued, -like, -shaped* adjs.; **prism-battery,** an electric battery in which the materials forming the positive pole are compressed into a prism or block (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884); **prism-train,** a combined series of prisms used with the spectroscope to give increased dispersion.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* Wks. 1772 III. 56 These crystals..would shoot into prism-like figures, as roched petre. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 375/1 Prismes Glasses.. represent things of diverse colours, as red, green, yellow, like a Rain-Bow. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. xxii. (1765) 229 The Pericarpium is..prismatic, Prism-shaped. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* vi. (1852) 68 Joyous feelings, prism-hued. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 134 The prism-shaped ceiling is composed of thin poles extending from the long walls to the centre. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* vii. § 328 One of these varieties [of prismatids] includes the vertical or ortho-prism..usually distinguished as the prism-form, the faces of which lie in the zone.

Prismal (priːzmăl), *a.* [f. PRISM + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or produced by a prism; prismatic.

1850 ALLINGHAM *Poems, Bubble* vii, Prismal life outgoing, Welling without sound. 1855 B. TAYLOR *Poems of Orient, L'Envoi* 23 Gathering from every land the prismal beams. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* lxxxvii, Coruscations of all prismal hues.

Prismated (priːzmeˈtĕd), *a. rare.* [f. L. ppl. type **prismāt-us* + -ED[1]; after F. *prismé* (Haüy).] Formed as a prism; see quot. So **Pri·smate** *a.* in same sense.

1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 197 A crystal is named..Prismated.., when the primitive form is composed of two pyramids, joined base to base, and the pyramids separated by a prism. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Prismatus*...presenting a prism between two pyramids..as prismate felspar.

Prismatic (prizmæˈtik), *a.* [f. Gr. πρισματ-, stem of πρίσμα PRISM + -IC. So F. *prismatique* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of or pertaining to a prism; having the form of a prism or prisms; prism-like.

Prismatic powder: a gunpowder the grains of which are hexagonal prisms.

1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 311 False Eloquence, like the prismatic glass, Its gaudy colours spreads on ev'ry place. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 73 Certain saline solutions likewise that shoot into prismatic crystals. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 146 The truly prismatic basalt is confined to narrow limits. 1880 *Times* 27 Dec. 9/2 Prismatic powder was exclusively used during the gunnery trials on board.

b. *absol.* Short for *prismatic powder.*

1894 SIR A. NOBLE in *Nature* 26 July 310/2 The erosive

effect of cordite..is very slightly greater than that of brown prismatic, but very much higher effects can, if it be so desired, be obtained with cordite.

2. Of or pertaining to the optical prism; formed, effected, separated, or distributed by or as by a transparent prism; hence, of varied colours, bright-colonred, brilliant. Also *fig.*

Prismatic colours, the seven colours into which a ray of white light is separated hy a prism. *Prismatic compass*, a surveying compass so arranged that by means of a prism the angle of position of the object sighted can be read at the same time as the object itself is seen.

1728 Pemaerton *Newton's Philos.* 332 The result .. of mixing together all the prismatic colours. 1788 V. Knox *Winter Even.* I. iii. 27 All the hues of the prismatic spectrum. 1820 Hazlitt *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 308 [Jeremy Taylor's] style is prismatic. It unfolds the colours of the rainbow. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 371 The traversing may be performed .. with the Prismatic compass. 1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 429 The light of this Nebula, unlike any other ex-terrestrial light which had yet been subjected to prismatic analysis, was not composed of light of different refrangibilities.

3. *Cryst.* = Orthorhombic *a.*

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Prismatic System.*.. that derived from the great number and variety of the prisms it contains. 1868 Dana *Min.* Introd. (ed. 5) 25 Orthorhombic system. (Also called Rectangular, Prismatic, Trimetric.) 1878 Gurney *Crystallogr.* 37 There may be three planes of symmetry at right angles. Such crystals..belong to the Prismatic..System.

4. *Comb.* **prismatic-cellular**, of prismatic cells.

1854 Woodward *Mollusca* II. 292 The shell-structure is prismatic-cellular, as first pointed out by Sowerby... In Cardium the outer layer is only corrugated or obscurely prismatic-cellular.

Prisma·tical, *a.* Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = Prismatic *a.* 1.

1654 T. White *Daille's Arts Discov.* in *Apol.* etc. 181 Prismatical glasses, in which we are pleased to know our selvs delightfully cosen'd. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4096 The exquisite uniformity of shape, so admired in Gems (especially the Prismatical one in Crystal). 1794 Sir W. Hamilton *ibid.* LXXXV. 88 The prismatical form of basalt columns. 1845 Lindley *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 13 *Prismatical*, when, being tubular, it [the calyx] is also regularly angular. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Prismenchyma*, prismatical cellular tissue.

Prisma·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a prismatic manner; like a prism; with, or as if with, prismatic colours.

1680 Boyle *Scept. Chem.* v. Wks. 1772 I. 556, I might.. demand, what addition or decrement..befalls the body of the glass by being prismatically figured. 1824 Medwin *Convers. Byron* I. 212 His colour changed almost prismatically. 1897 Howells *Landl. Lion's Head* 11 The colossal forms of the Lion's Head were prismatically outlined against the speckless sky.

Prisma·tico-, combining form of Prismatic, as in **Prisma·tico-cla·vate** *a., Nat. Hist.*, club-shaped with polygonal section like a prism.

1856–8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 404 Crepuscularia.—Antennæ prismatico-clavate or fusiform.

Prismatid (pri·zmătid), *a.* (*sb.*) *Cryst. rare.* [f. Gr. *πρισματ-*, stem of *πρίσμα* Prism + -ID 2.] Applied to a crystalline form consisting of faces parallel to an axis and thus constituting the sides of a geometrical prism. b. *sb.* A prismatid form.

1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* vii. § 302 The designations of..the horizontal prismatid forms as domes, the vertical one as a prism, have already been given in article 109. *Ibid.* § 328 Among the varieties of prismatids, of which the poles always lie in a zone perpendicular to the zone-circle of symmetry, two are especially noticeable.

Prismatize (pri·zmătaiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make or render prismatic; to cause to consist of prismatic crystals. Hence **Prismatiza·tion**, the process of rendering prismatic.

1834–5 Phillips *Man. Geol.* (1855) 189 Dikes of greenstone.. producing upon the coal the effect of charring and partial prismatization. *Ibid.* 260 The prismatizing of shale by the action of basalt. 1869 — *Vesuv.* iii. 63 The lava is rather earthy in texture, except at the end, where it is compact and prismatized.

Pri·smato-, repr. Gr. *πρισματο-*, combining form of *πρίσμα* Prism, as in **Pri·smato-rhomboi·dal** *a.*, having the form of a rhomboidal prism.

1821 R. Jameson *Man. Mineral.* 100 Emerald...Cleavage prismato-rhomboidal, or prismatoidal.

Prismatoid (pri·zmătoid), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *πρισματοειδής* prism-shaped, f. *πρισματο-*: see prec. and -OID. So mod.F. *prismatoïde.*]

A. *adj. Cryst.* Applied to any plane, in a crystallographic system, parallel to one of the three axes of co-ordinates and intersecting the other two; so called because a group of eight such planes would form a prism. Opposed to *octahedrid* and *pinakoid.*

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Prismatoides.., Mineral.*, resembling a prism; applied to a single cleavage face that is parallel to the axis; prismatoid; also erroneously translated prismatoidal. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* ii. § 18.

B. *sb. Geom.* A solid figure having parallel polygonal ends connected by triangular sides.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Prismatoi·dal, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] a. Resembling a prism. b. 'In the form of or connected with a prismatoid' (*Cent. Dict.*). c. = Prismoidal.

1821 Ure *Dict. Chem.* s.v. *Zeolite*, Prismatoidal zeolite, or stilbite. 1821 [see Prismato-]. 1858 [see prec.]. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens. Mus.* § 10 *Estimator.* A sliding rule, by which the volume of prismatoidal bodies (embankments, ditches, cuttings, &c., occurring in the construction of railroads, canals, fortifications, &c.) is calculated mechanically.

Prismatory, erron. form of Presbytery.

Prismed (priz'md), *a.* [f. Prism *sb.* + -ED 2.] Produced by refraction in a prism; having prismatic colours, bright-coloured.

1820 C. Phillips *Queen's Case Stated* 13 Too soon life's wintry whirlwind must come to sweep the prismed vapour into nothing. 1876 Mrs. Hopkins *Rose Turq.* I. iv. 72 The sunbeams came and made prismed glories in her hair.

Prismenchyma (prizme·ŋkimă). *Bot.* [f. as Prism + Gr. *ἔγχυμα* infusion, after Parenchyma.] Vegetable tissue consisting of prismatic cells.

1866 [see Prismatical]. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pri·smic, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Prism + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a prism; Prismatic *a.* 2.

1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* I. i. 41 Broken prismic lights.

Prismo·dic, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Prism, after *spasmodic.*] Like that of a (transparent) prism.

1854 W. Waterworth *Eng. & Rome* 126 Prejudice, which distorts and multiplies with prismodic power every object subjected to its action.

Prismoid (pri·zmoid), *sb.* (*a.*) [= F. *prismoïde*, f. *prisme* Prism: see -OID.]

1. A body approaching in form to a prism, with similar but unequal parallel polygonal bases.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Prismoid*, is a solid Figure, contained under several Planes whose Bases are rectangular Parallelograms, parallel and alike situate. 1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 208 Let *BF* be a Prismoid, whose Bases are right angled Parallelograms, though not similar. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 317 In this neighborhood, he saw ..several prismoids of basaltes, rising to the height of fifty or sixty feet. 1870 Tracy in *Eng. Mech.* 28 Jan. 489/1 The greater end of a prismoid measures 12 in. by 8.

2. (See quot.)

1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Liquid prismoid*, J. Thompson's name for the refracting watery fluid found in the corneal reflexion of the conjunctiva of the eye. [Also called] *watery prismoid.*

B. *adj. rare.* = next.

1840 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 1 The shaft is cylindrical or prismoid in form. *Ibid.* 64 The shaft of the bone is prismoid at its upper part, and flattened from before backwards below.

Prismoidal (prizmoi·dăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the form of, or pertaining to, a prismoid.

Prismoidal formula, a formula for the measurement of railway cuttings or the like, based on the consideration of a solid body as being composed of prismoids. *Prismoidal railway*, a railway in which the wheels run on a single central prism-shaped rail mounted on posts: a mono-railway.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 266 *Prismoidal..*, having more than four sides and whose horizontal section is a polygon. 1872 E. Morris (*title*) Easy Rules for the Measurement of Earthworks by means of Prismoidal Formulæ. 1874 P. Smyth *Our Inher.* ii. 16 After chipping off the prismoidal angles and edges. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech., Suppl., Prismoidal Railway*, a wooden or iron beam is supported on posts, the cars are mounted saddle-fashion; the engine grips the rail. Used in South Africa.

Prismy (pri·zmi), *a.* [f. Prism + -Y.] Like those of a prism; prismatic; refracted; refracting.

1799 H. Gurney tr. *Apuleius' Cupid & Psyche* viii. 14 Round lustres wreaths of diamonds fix'd, Their prismy rays profusely pour. 1811 W. R. Spencer *Poems* 149 As still those sunbeams brightest shine Which light the diamond's prismy fires! 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 230 Light wings of prismy gossamer.

Prison (pri·z'n), *sb.* Forms: 2–5 prisun (dat. 2–4 -une), 4–5 -une; 3– prison (dat. 3–4 -one), 4–6 prisone; 3–6 -oun (5 -oune), 4–5 -own; 4–6 pryson, -one, -oun, -own (5 -yn); 6 prissoun. β. 4–5 presun (4 pressone), 4–7 preson(e, -oun(e, 5 -own, 6 preassoun. [Early ME. *prisun, -on*, a. OF. *prisun* (11th c. in Littré), *prison*, the action of taking, imprisonment, captivity, a prison; a prisoner; altered (prob. by assimilation to the pa. pple. *pris* taken) from earlier OF. *preson*:—L. *prensiōn-em*, contr. from *prehensiōn-em* a seizing, apprehending, n. of action f. *prehendĕre, prendĕre* to seize. So Pr. *preiso-s*, It. *prigione*, Sp. *prision*, Pg. *prisão.* Sense 2, which existed also in OF., It., Sp., and med.L., appears to have arisen from a person taken (in war) and held as a captive, being considered as a capture, prise, or Prize.]

1. *orig.* The condition of being kept in captivity or confinement; forcible deprivation of personal liberty; imprisonment; hence, a place in which such confinement is ensured; *spec.* such a place properly arranged and equipped for the reception of persons who by legal process are committed to it for safe custody while awaiting trial or for punishment; a jail.

a. without article. Here the primary sense is that of the condition, though the notion of a definite place of confinement is now more or less present. Often with certain verbs, as *to break prison* (Break *v.* 19); *to cast* (Cast *v.* 32), † *do, put, set in prison*; *to keep, lay, lie in prison.*

a 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1112 Rothert de Bælesme he let niman and on prisune don. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1137 Þa namen hi þa men..& diden heom in prisun. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Se beoð iseald eower feonde to prisune. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2070 Dre daies ben set for to cumen, Du salt ben ut of prisun numen. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 875 Þe quene hor aunte in bataile hii nome & in stronge prison broste [*v. rr.* dude, putte]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9556 Til his aun fa felun Was he be-taght for to prisun [*v. rr.* presoun, preson, prisoun]. *c* 1400 Maunnev. (Roxb.) x. 40 A place whare oure Lord was done in prisoun. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 183 Songe and prison have noon accordaunce, Trowest thou I wolle syng in prisoun? 1448 *Paston Lett.* I. 74 Sum be in pryson in the jayll at Coventre. *a* 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 264 Yf ony thing in this lettre be vntrue, I am contente that your Grace giue vnto me therfore perpetuell prison. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cxlv[i]. 7 The Lorde loweseth men out of preson. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. of Suffolk* xx, And caused me in prison to be thralled. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 665 The King caused him to be clapt in prison, but he brake prison. 1621 *Execution at Prague* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 411 Remain in perpetual prison. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* I. 461 While I Must languish in despair, in prison die. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 5/1 Prison for lads should be the last, and not the first, resort.

b. with *a, the*, or a possessive, or in plural, referring more distinctly to a material structure.

State prison: (*a*) a prison for the confinement of political offenders; (*b*) *U. S.* a prison under the control of the authorities of a State.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Þe mon þe leie xii. moneð in ane prisune. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 131 Seint Iohan baptiste was bihaueded in herodes prisone. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13068 Iohn..þou sal in mi presun lii. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 79, I com wyth þose tybynges, þay tame bylyue, Pynez me in a prysoun, put me in stokkes. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* v. 23 We founden the prisoun schit with al diligence, and the keperis stondinge at the 3atis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3518 The kyng þen comaund to..fetur hir fast in a fre prisoune,—A stithe house of stone. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxxii. 120 Thus eschaped dedalus oute of the pryson of Mynos kynge of Crete. 1530 Palsgr. 258/2 Prison a dongyon, *chartre*. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 383 The uthir [was] in vyle preassoun cassin. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* 33 There are no prisons in al his empire: for..iustice is executed out of hand. 1637 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 91 The order to send Doctor Bastwicke, Mr. Burton, and Mr. Prin to their severall remote prisons. 1649 Lovelace *To Althea from Prison* iv, Stone Walls doe not a Prison make, Nor Iron bars a Cage. 1777 Howard (*title*) The State of the Prisons in England and Wales, with Preliminary Observations, and an account of some foreign Prisons. 1795 *Jemima* II. 77 Gave the air of a state prison to the apartment. 1823 *Act 4 Geo. IV*, c. 64 § 76 Nothing in this Act contained shall extend to the..Prison of Bridewell, nor to the Fleet Prison, or to the Prison of the Marshalsea. 1885 Major Griffiths in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 747/2 The atrocities perpetrated [*c* 1730] by the keepers of the chief debtors' prisons in London. *Ibid.* 755/2 Where the sentence passes beyond two years..the prisoner becomes a convict, and undergoes his penalty in one or more of the convict prisons. 189. Sir G. Kekewich in *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Mar. (1900), 10/1 Every time I hear of a new school being opened, I say to myself 'There goes another prison'.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* (from a and b.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Eue..leop..vrom þes eorðe to helle, þer heo lei ine prisune nour þusend 3er & moare. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 128 Resoun shal..casten hym in arrerage, And putten hym after in a prisone in purgatorie to brenne. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Pet.* iii. 19 To hem that weren closid to gydere in prisoun he comynge in spirit prechide [1611 He went and preached vnto the spirits in prison]. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 377 Aluredus .. ladde uncerteyn and unesy lyf in þe wode contrayes of Somersete .. Aluredus com out of prison. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxxii. (Percy Soc.) 157 This False Reporte hath broken pryson, With his subtyl crafte and evyl treason. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 75 b, The Cite is to me a pryson, and the wyldernes a paradyse. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 246–9. 1606 Bp. Hall *Medit. & Vows* II. § 5. 132, I may not breake prison, till I bee loosed by death. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. 113 The Island was certainly a Prison to me. 1835 Sir J. Ross *Narr. 2nd Voy.* xxxiii. 473 Our winter prison was before us. 1880 E. H. Plumptre in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* II. 196/1 So Cyril of Jerusalem .. speaks of Christ as descending to Hades...The souls that had been long in prison were set free.

† **2.** A person held in prison; a Prisoner. *Obs.*

[1195 *Charter Rich. I* in Rymer *Fœdera* I. 92/2 Hiis omnibus per actis Comes Leicestriæ, et omnes Prisones, et hostagii Prisonum ..liberahuntur.] *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 32 Þe pine þet prisuns þolieð; þet heo ligged mid iren henie iveotered. [1292 Britton I. xii. § 2 Et si le prisoun qi si avera eschapé.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4436 (Cott.) All þe prisuns [*v. rr.* presunes, prisonns] þat þar was, þat oþer in prisun war or band. 13.. *Evang. Nicod.* 521 in Herrig's *Archiv* LIII. 401 A pryson þai had hight Barabas. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 58 Pitonsliche and pale as a prisoun þat deyeth. 1438 *Bk. Alexander Grt.* (Bann.) 4 Thay tuik na tent to tak presounis. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 530 They.. toke with them all seyntwary men, & the prysons of Newgate, Ludgate, & of hothe Counters.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. attributive: (*a*) of or pertaining to a prison or prisons, as *prison-accommodation, -boat, -buildings, -cell, Commission* (Commission 6), *-discipline, -dream, -dress, -garment, -ground, -hour, -industry, -labour, -library, -official, -piety, -rime, -roof, -sister, -thrall, -torture, -wall*; (*b*) confined in a prison, as *prison-author, -slave, woman*; (*c*) serving as a prison or place of confinement, as *prison camp, chamber, fort, fortress, hold, island, isle, pit, place, room, ship, tower.* b. objective and object. gen., as *prison-cleaner, -keeper, -making; prison-bursting, -escaping, fancy-*

ing adjs. c. instrumental, locative, etc., as *prison-born, -bound, -caused, -flavoured, -made, -taught*; also *prison-free, -like* adjs. d. Special comb.: **prison-bird**, one who has been often or long in prison for felonies: cf. JAIL-BIRD; **prison-breach, -breaking**, a breaking out of a lawfully confined person from prison: cf. *to break prison*: see 1 a and BREAK *v.* 19; so *prison-breaker*; **prison-crop**, hair cut very short, 'county-crop': cf. CROP *sb.* 13; so *prison-cropped* adj.; **prison editor**, an editor (of a newspaper) who takes the legal responsibility for what appears in the paper, and serves the terms of imprisonment that conviction may entail; **prison-fever** = JAIL-FEVER; **prison-van**, a close carriage for the conveyance of prisoners. Also PRISON-BAR, -DOOR, etc.

1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Oct. 16/2 Mrs. Price..had many distinguished predecessors as *prison-authors. It was in Newgate that Defoe wrote his 'Jure Divino' [etc.]. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. i, I sent the *prison-bird this morning for them. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* Prol., 'I venture to ask who you are.' 'A prison bird, madam. Nothing more.' *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, St. Mark's Place* 114 Most nights arrived The *prison-boat. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 173, I lack .. many things which thou, being *prison-born, neither art nor can be sensible of. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 240 Us, poor *prison-bound vagrants. 1903 LD. W. N[EVILLE] *Penal Servitude* vi. 63 A most irregular proceeding,..calculated to lead to conspiracy, *prison-breach. 1725 (*title*) The *Prison-Breaker; or, the Adventures of John Sheppard. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 455 *Prison-bursting Death! Welcome he thy blow! 1902 MAJOR GRIFFITHS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 7/1 The *prison cell, which in effect typifies the modern system. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, The passage .. probably led to the *prison-chamber which Olivia had described. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 May 9/2 Down till after 1801 'a *prison crop' was unknown in the services—officers and men wore their hair in queue. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets* 13 You'll find he's *prison cropped. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* i. § 2. 56 Without..pushing our calculations quite to this *prison-discipline extreme. 1885 MAJOR GRIFFITHS in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 749/1 Stimulated ..by the success achieved by Mrs. Fry, the Prison Discipline Society continued its useful labours. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 26 The *prison-dress that you have on. 1896 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 6/7 A writer in the 'Pretoria Press' says, in connection with the Coercion Act recently passed: 'Should the Press Law come into force, it will be necessary for some of our papers to become possessed of a '*Prison Editor'. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 28 Sept. 4/6 In France...most of the important political articles are signed, and the name of an editor is generally printed on the main page. But it is sometimes merely that of the 'prison editor'. 1853 CBL. WISEMAN *Ess.* III. 20 An African ..*prison-fart, where galley-slaves are detained. 18.. *Lang Johnny Moir* xlix. in Child *Ballads* VIII. (1892) 400/1 They've taen the lady by the hand And set her *prison-free. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Jer.* lii. 33 Euil-merodach .. broght him out of prison, .. And changed his *prison garments [COVERD. clothes of his preson]. 14.. *Sir Beues* 1311 (MS. M) Whan he was down in *preson ground Beues handis they on-bound. 1837 CHALMERS *Lect. Rom.* I. iv. 68 They chain it, as it were, in the *prison-hold of their own corruptions. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1507 Raleigh ..with his *prison-hours enrich'd the world. 1881 W. W. NEWTON *Serm. Boys & Girls* 2 Order the *prison-keepers to let me go. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 198 Far superior to the bald and *prison-like structures which haunt the metropolis. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Feb. 3/3 Legislation .. effectual in keeping out of this country *prison-made goods. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 20 May 3/1 The prison-made workman is liable to be spotted in an outside factory. 1891 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 7/2 [An] officer of the Mendicity Society produced a *prison photograph of prisoner. 1677 (*title*) *Prison-Pietie: or, Meditations Divine and Moral. Digested into Poetical Heads..By Samuel Speed, Prisoner in Ludgate. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* t. 21 To see the children of our father in the dungeon, and *prison-pit. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* VI. xii. 'Twas a *prison-room Of stern security and gloom. 1795 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 47, I am not Captain of the Ça Ira. At present she is a *Prison-ship. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* v. 83 Shall our chyldren, shall our brethren acknowledge vs, beyng *prison slaues? 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* i. 12 Rescue ..the two Apostles from their *prison-thrall. 1835 L. E. LANDON *Misc. Poems* 23 When she left her *prison-tower.. It was to seek the sea-beat strand. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Prison-van*, a police carriage for conveying prisoners to and from a court of justice. 1880 G. R. SIMS *Three Brass Balls* xvii, The time when 'Black Maria', the prison van, stands waiting at the door. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. v. 21 The Flinty ribbes Of this hard world, my ragged *prison walles. 1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.* I. *Happy Frailty* xii, Devotion breaks the prison-walls, And speeds my last remove. 1655 (*title*) The Oppressed Close Prisoner In Windsor-Castle, his Defiance to The Father of Lyes. By Chr. Feake, in his *Prison-Watch-tower. 1898 *Daily News* 19 Nov. 6/3 It took half a dozen of these poor nerveless *prison women to do what one ordinary energetic laundry woman would accomplish.

Prison (pri·z'n), *v.* Forms: see the sb. [f. PRISON *sb.*] *trans.* To put in prison, make a prisoner of; to incarcerate; to keep in a prison or other place of confinement; to detain in custody. Now *poet.* or *rhet.*, and *north. dial.* (the usual word for the literal sense being IMPRISON).

[1292 BRITTON I. xii. § 6 Mes les prisounez pur felounie en nule manere voloms suffrer de nul homme enpleder.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4484 (Gött.) First men stal me [Joseph] fra mi thede And presuned [*v. rr.* prisund, prisoned] me, sacles of dede. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 101 Sir William Crispyn with þe duke was led, Togider prisoned. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 79 So trewe prestis schullen be cursed & prisoned. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 181 His felawes were ..i-prisoned to her lyves ende. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 39 Cordeilla the dozter of kynge Leir,.. whom Morganus and Cunedagius prisonede at the laste. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxii. 19, I presoned and bett in euery sinagoge them that beleued on the. 1542 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xii. 29 Many tymes thei preson men for their fryndes pleasure. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. *Decay* 1104 Even as a Lion pris'ned in his grate,..Roars hideously. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* II. xi, A chief on land—an outlaw on the deep —Destroying—saving—prison'd—and asleep! [1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* instanced from Shetland Is. to Mid Yorksh.]

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To restrain from liberty of movement; to confine; = IMPRISON 1 b and 2.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) IV. xxxviii. (1859) 67 Here myght thou see the meschyef of vntrewe counceylle, that made this gentil Lyberalite prisond. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 11 Whyle our soulles ar prysoned in these dedly bodyes. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 642 His true respect will prison false desire. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 358 Whose spirits are now fast prisoned in Hell. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 524 From winds, and waves, and central night, Tho' prison'd there, my dust too I reclaim. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* XXXVII, I arrested his wandering hand, and prisoned it in both mine. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* XXV, Why prison his career while Christendom Lay open to reward acknowledged worth?

Hence **Pri·soned** *ppl. a.*, confined in or as in a prison; imprisoned.

a 1327 in *Pol. Poems* (Camden) 202 The lafful man ssal be i-bund,..And i-holdin fast prisund. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 378, I pray þe, lord..To hom þat are.. seke or prisonde, or o-pon þo see..til alle hom, þou sende socoure. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 462 Wth prisoned winds the wringling Colick pains them. 1790 COWPER *Stanzas* 2 Where the prison'd lark is hung. 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* xxxii, The groans of prisoned victims mar the lays. *a* 1881 ROSSETTI *House of Life* iii, Thine eyes Draw up my prisoned spirit to thy Soul.

Pri·son-ba·r. a. *pl.* The iron bars by which a prison, its door, windows, etc., are made fast; bars which imprison. b. *Prison-bars*, a game: see PRISONERS' BARS.

1844 WELBY *Poems* (1867) 86 Yet from my prison-bars A narrow strip of sky is all I see. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II. 393 He to captivity was sold, But him no prison-bars would hold.

Pri·son-doo·r. The door of a prison. *lit.* or *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19305 þe angel..þe prisun dors lefte als he fand. *a* 1450 MYRC *Festial* 81 He openyd þe prysondyrre, and bade hym go. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 67 The particles of fire, that are shut up in several bodies, will easily flie abroad, when by a further degree of relaxation you shake off their chains, and open the prison-doors. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 26 The man that was condemned walks out free through the opened prison-doors.

Pri·soner[1]. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. PRISON *sb.* or *v.* + -ER[1]: cf. *jail-er*; also med.L. *præsonerius* (1285 in Const. K. James of Sicily, Du Cange), and Anglo-L. *prisonātor* (*c* 1290 in *Fleta* I. xx. § 9).] The keeper of a prison; a jailer.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2042 So gan him [iosep] luuen ðe prisuner, And him ðe chartre haueð bi-tazt, Wið ðo prisunes to liuen in hazt. [Still sometimes so used dialectally. It was familiar to me in childhood. J. A. H. M.]

Prisoner[2] (pri·z'nəɹ). Forms: see PRISON *sb.*; also 6 priesoner. [ME. a. F. *prisonnier* (*prisonier*, 12–13thc. in Halz.-Darm.) = med.L. *pris(i)ōnāri-us* (14th c. in Du Cange): see PRISON *sb.* and -ER[2] 2.]

1. One who is kept in prison or in custody; *spec.* one who is in custody as the result of a legal process, either as having been condemned to imprisonment as a punishment, or as awaiting trial for some offence.

Prisoner at the bar: a person in custody upon a criminal charge, and on trial in a court of justice. *Prisoner of state, state prisoner*, one confined for political or state reasons.

13.. *Coer de L.* 754 To the jayler thanne sayd he: 'Thy presoners let me see!' 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 136 She leteth passe prisoneres and payeth for hem ofte. *c* 1425 *Cursor M.* 9598 (Laud) She was algate abowte For to haue this presonar [*earlier MSS.* prisun, etc.] owt. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4107 The rest in Egypt thay did sende, Presonaris to thare lyuis ende. 1637 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 68 A letter..for the removing of William Prinne from the Goale or Castle of Carnarvon,..to one of the two Castles of the Isle of Jersey,..to be there kept close prisoner. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 60 A prisner to the Inquisition. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 32 The Court being Assembled, the Keeper was commanded to set the Prisoners to the Bar. 1670 *Act* 22 & 23 *Chas. II*, c. 20 § 13 That it shall not be lawful hereafter.., to put, keep or lodge Prisoners for Debt and Felons together in one Room. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxii. 296 The justice, before whom such prisoner is brought, is bound immediately to examine the circumstances of the crime alleged. 1807 (*title*) Case of St. John Mason, who was confined as a state-prisoner, in Kilmainham. 1824 *Act* 5 *Geo. IV*, c. 85 § 26 If there be indorsed upon such Pass..the Words 'Pass of a discharged Prisoner'. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 416/2 When a convict or prisoner (for that is the colonial phrase) becomes free, either by serving out the period of his sentence of transportation or by obtaining a pardon. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 75 Standing in a firm and graceful attitude, at the end of the prisoner's bench, he gazed deliberately upon the audience. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Nov. 10/1 Lieutenant ——..was assigned as advocate for the prisoner, or 'prisoner's friend', as the term stands in the military system of jurisprudence. *c* 1900 *What of the Night?* (Ch. Army Press) 20 The Church Army has been officially appointed by the Home Office a 'Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society'.

2. One who has been captured in war; one who has fallen into the hands of or surrendered to an opponent; a captive. Now often more fully *prisoner of war*. *To take* (a person) *prisoner*, to seize and hold as a prisoner, esp. in war.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1267 þan william..Profered him þat prisoner prestely at his wille To do þan wiþ þe duk what him dere þou3t. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1297 Presented him þe prisoneres in pray þat þay token. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxxiii, He toke him there to presunnere. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 412 Whan thei hadde chaced hem to the nyght, thei returned with grete plente of prisoners. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 412 For prisoner i mot me yeld, As overcome yn feld. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 130 The Erlis of Lecestir and Glocestre..rose ayenest thair kynge Herre the iij^de, and toke hym and his sonne prisoners in the ffelde. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 13 The gouernour..so by crafte circumuented him, that he toke him priesoner, and commaunded him to be hanged on the sayle yarde of the shyp. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, v. iii. 10 This Sword hath ended him, so shall it thee, Vnlesse thou yeeld thee as a Prisoner. 1601 — *Jul. C.* v. iii. 37 In Parthia did I take thee Prisoner, And then I swore thee, sauing of thy life, That whatsoeuer I did bid thee do, Thou should'st attempt it. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 305 To make Exchange of Prisoners. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 113 Ralph himself, your trusty Squire Wh[o]..though a Prisoner of War, Have brought you safe, where now you are. *Ibid.* 120 The Infernal Conjurer Pursu'd and took me Prisoner. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 20 Baliol, being then a prisoner of war. 1902 BARCLAY in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 753/2 Prisoners of war are in the power of the hostile government, but not in that of the individuals or corps who captured them.

b. A captive at the game of prisoners' bars.

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. ii. § 12 If the person sent to relieve his confederate be touched by an antagonist before he reaches him, he also becomes a prisoner, and stands in equal need of deliverance.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* One who or that which is confined to a place or position.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 323 Siche bildyngis makyn pride, and not comfort of goddis prisounneris. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 100 This worlde is the pryson, & we be the prysoners. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XLIX. iii, Death his prisoner never will forgoe. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 5 An vntimely Ague Staid me a Prisoner in my Chamber. 1717 POPE *Elegy Unfort. Lady* 18 Most souls, 'tis true, but peep out once an age Dull sullen pris'ners in the body's cage. 1867 LATHAM *Black & White* 115 Here we remain, still prisoners at Fortress Monro..the steamboat never came to take passengers to Norfolk. 1878 RUSKIN *Hortus Inclusus* (1887) 53, I came to see Prince Leopold, who has been a prisoner to his sofa lately. *Mod.* He made her hand a prisoner.

4. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to a prisoner; that is a prisoner.

1846 C. G. PAOWETT *Prometh. Bound* 8 Thou com'st to find A prisoner-God. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* XIII. 153 With his prisoner-string he bound him. 1878 W. PATER *Wks.* (1901) VIII. 196 On one of those two prisoner days when Lewis was sick. 1896 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 8/2 His medical attendant..remained with the prisoner-patient throughout a considerable part of the night. 1904 A. GRIFFITHS *Fifty Years Public Service* xix. 277 He cut off remorselessly the prisoner gardeners and the prisoner stable-man.

Hence **Pri·sonership**, the condition of a prisoner.

1906 tr. *Fogazzaro's Saint* Introd. 14 That other fiction, the Pope's prisonership in the Vatican.

Prisoners' ba·rs, ba·se. Forms: α. 7- **prison-bars** (8 bar); β. **prison-base** (7 prison bace, 8 bass); γ. 9 **prisoner's, -ers' bars**; δ. 9 **prisoner's, -ers' base.** [See PRISONER[2] and BAR *sb.*[1] 17, BASE *sb.*[2] The earlier forms were *prison-bars* and *prison-base*, the former app. the original: cf. the Fr. name of the game *les barres*; also the Fr. and earlier Eng. pronunciation of *base* (bās, bāz).]

1331–2 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 65/1 Qe nul enfaunt ne autres jue en ul lieu du Paleys de Westmonstre, durant le Parlement.. a bares ne a autres jues. 1530 PALSGR. 196/1 Bace playe, *jeu aux barres.*]

A game played in a variety of ways, chiefly by boys; the players are divided into two parties, who occupy distinct demarcations, 'bases', 'homes', or 'dens', the aim of each side being to make prisoner by touching any player of the opposite side who runs out from his enclosure.

α. 1611 COTGR., *Barres*, the play at Bace; or, Prison Bars. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* II. i, Our Army did nothing but play at Prison Bars, and hide and seek with the Enemy. 1755–73 JOHNSON, *Prisonbase*, a kind of rural play, commonly called *prisonbars*. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 624 Whether cricket or prison-bar, shuttle-cock or trap-ball be the better amusement? *a* 1795 [see BAR *sb.*[1] 17]. 1883 BURNE *Shropsh. Folk-lore* 524 Men-servants, in the last century, were wont to ask a day's holiday to join or witness a game of prison-bars, arranged beforehand as a cricket-match might be.

β. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xxi. 200 Where light-foot Fayries sport at Prison-Base. 1630 — *Muses Elizium* I. 27 Whilst the Nimphes .. Disposed were to play At Barly-breake and Prison-base. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* I. v. (ed. 22) 51 They will go in the Evening to Foot-hall,..Cricket, Prison-base, Wrestling. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 342 Jumping, hopping, foot races, and prison bass.

γ. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. ii. § 12 There is a rustic game called Base or Bars..and in some places Prisoners' Bars. 1864 CAPEAN *Devon Province.*, *Prisoner's-Bars* or *bonds*, a very ancient game. 1872 *Punch* 6 Apr. 141/2 Prisoner's-bars. 1901 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 38 He was never too busy to..be umpire at 'tig' or prisoners' bars.

δ. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* ii, Playing at cricket, hockey, prisoner's base, and football, according to the season. 1861 *Fun* 12 Oct. 42 An unextinguishable affection for 'prisoners' base'. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. v. 180

A game less known, though a most admirable one, is.. 'prisoner's base'. 1880 Prisoners' base [see BASE *sb.*²].

† **Pri·son-fe·llow.** *Obs.* A companion in prison; a fellow-prisoner.

1526 TINDALE *Col.* iv. 10 Aristarchus my preson felowe [1582 (Rhem.) fellow-prisoner] saluteth you. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1110/2 The lord Thomas Greie being my prison-felow. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* III. xxxiii. 259 Bishop Barlow, who was prison-fellow with him.

Pri·son-ga·te. The gate or entrance of a prison. Also *attrib.*, esp. in reference to the rescue and reclamation work for discharged prisoners on leaving the prison.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 36 Shiuering shocks shall break the locks of prison gates. 1794 HEL. M. WILLIAMS *Lett. on France* (1795) I. 44 He used through the lonely day to count the hours till the prison-gates were closed. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Jan. 5/3 As a leading member of the Army's 'Prison Gate' branch, Archie was in his element, and many an old gaol-bird was brought to a better frame of mind..by Archie's judicious ministrations. 1901 *Ibid.* 28 Aug. 8/2 The Salvation Army never turns a deaf ear to any appeal of the kind, and the applicant is now in the prison-gate home.

Pri·son-house. A house of imprisonment; a building that is or serves as a prison. Often *fig.*

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 804/6 *Hic carcer*, a presunhowse. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 850 So [he] put them both into the prison-house, and made the dores be shut after them. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 15, I am forbid To tell the secrets of my Prison-House. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 661 So fare we in this prison-house, the world. 1803–6 WORDSW. *Intim. Immort.* 68 Heaven lies about us in our infancy! Shades of the prison-house begin to close Upon the growing boy. 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 39 In the old prison-house of the town. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 25 Apr. 6/5 To escape from the prison-house of London streets and factories into the 'great spaces of nature'.

Prisoning (pri·z'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* Now *rare.* [f. PRISON *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PRISON; imprisonment, confinement.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21259 Siþen efter prisuning, His saul he yeld to heuen king. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 376 Boþe þes two prisounyngis..in Moises tyme and Jeremyes. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xvii. 65 b, I speake not of prysonninges, treasons, robberies, open violeuce. 1907 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 30 Feet..Too wayward for the straight path's prisoning.

Pri·soning, *ppl. a.* [f. PRISON *v.* + -ING 2.] That prisons or imprisons; imprisoning, confining. Usually *fig.*

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* I. i, Souls..Eufranchis'd from their pris'ning clay. 1868 NETTLESHIP *Browning* 243 Spring, which has freed the mountain from its prisoning breastplate of snow. *a* 1892 J. HYSLOP in *Pall Mall G.* 26 Apr. (1892) 6/1 My soul..When that has passed beyond life's prisoning bars.

Pri·soument. Now *rare.* [f. PRISON *v.* + -MENT; cf. IMPRISONMENT and obs. F. *prisonnement* (? 16th c. in Godef.).] The action of imprisoning, or fact or condition of being imprisoned; detention in a prison or place of confinement; = IMPRISONMENT. Also *fig.*

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. xi. (Skeat) I. 54 For prisonment or any other disese, [if] he take it paciently, discomfiteth he not, the tiraunte ouer his soule no power maie haue. 1468 *Maldon, Essex, Liber B.* lf. 12 b, Nat..wythout licence of the Baillies, vpon xl. dayes prisonement and a grete fyn. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* vi. 5 In anguysshe, in strypes, in presonment, in stryfe, in labour. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 188 Mockings, scourgings, hands, prisonments, stonings. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* vii. 286 The taking away of..thy good Ministers by exile, prisonment, and death. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 17 Aug., The transformation from prisonment to thrilling liberty is so inexpressibly complete.

b. An imprisoning or confining condition.

1900 CROCKETT *Black Douglas* 6 If he may not sometimes ..lay aside his heavy prisonment of armour and don such a suit as this.

Pri·sonous, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. PRISON *sb.* + -OUS, after *poisonous*, etc.] Characteristic of a prison.

1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. vi, His son began..to be of the prison prisonous and of the street streety. 1888 J. ASHBY STERRY in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* 109 Horsemonger Lane Gaol ..has an impressive façade..distinctly prisonous in every line and ornamentation.

Pri·sonry. *nonce-wd.* [f. PRISON *sb.* + -RY.] State or place of imprisonment.

1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 389 For worse than death awaited me In this sepulchral prisonry.

Prisoptometer (prəizɒptɒ·mĭtəɹ). [Arbitrarily f. Gr. *πρίσ-ις* sawing (allied to *prism*) + *ὀπτ-ός* seen + -(o)METER.] An optical instrument: see quots.

1894 A. L. ADAMS in *27th Biennn. Rep. Illinois Instit. Deaf & Dumb* 62, I found Culbertson's Prisoptometer invaluable as a means of diagnosing the amount and various kinds of astigmatism. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Prisoptometer..*, an instrument designed for the estimation of varying degrees of ametropia of the eye, by means of two prisms fixed together at their bases.

Prisor, obs. f. PRIZER¹. **Priss(e,** obs. f. PRICE *sb.*¹, PRIZE *v.*¹ **Prist, -e,** obs. pa. pple. of PRIZE *v.*

‖ **Pri·staf.** Also 7 -affe, 9 -av (-aw); 7 prestave. [Russ. приставъ *pristavŭ* an inspector, commissioner, bedell, lit. one appointed or commissioned, a prefect; f. *prĭ-* before + *stavĭtĭ* to set up, place, post.] A commissioner, police officer, overseer.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 178 To his knowledge, the Pristaf was a persou of honour. 1671 CROWNE *Juliana* I. Dram. Wks. 1873 I. 27 A Russian, sir! a pristaffe's son of Archangelo. *a* 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* v. Wks. 1851 VIII. 516 The Prestaves or Gentlemen assign'd to have the care of his entertainment. 1837 DE QUINCEY *Revolt of Tartars* Wks. 1890 VII. 386 He was styled the Grand Pristaw, or Great Commissioner, and was universally known amongst the Tartar tribes by this title. 1889 G. KENNAN in *Century Mag.* Apr. 893/1 The original report of a Russian police pristav, written upon a printed form.

† **Pri·stinary,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *pristin-us* PRISTINE + -ARY 1.] = PRISTINE.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 199 If there hath been no new thing under the sun, according to the..sense of those pristinary lobcocks.

† **Pri·stinate,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [f. L. *pristin-us* PRISTINE + -ATE 2.] = PRISTINE.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. ii, The pristinate authorite and maiestie of a kyng. *Ibid.*, Kynge Edgar..reduced the monarch to his pristinate astate and figure. 1602 FULBECKE 1*st Pt. Parall.* 5 The pristinate wildenes and sauagenesse of nature. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 356 To this day they could never recouer their pristinat fortunes.

B. *sb.* The first or original state. *rare*⁻¹.

1598–9 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* I. ii, Slid, I am no changeling, I am Juniper still, I keep the pristinate.

Pristine (pri·stin), *a.* Also 6–7 pristin. [ad. L. *pristin-us* former, previous, early, original, primitive (f. stem *pris-*, as in *prisc-us*, *prī(s)m-us*: for suffix cf. *cras-tinus*, *diu-tin-us*). So OF. *pristin.*] Of or pertaining to the earliest period or state; original, former; primitive, ancient. (Now usually commendatory.)

1534 Q. ANNE BOLEYN in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 46 Restored to his pristine fredome. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 10 To reduce the saidis partiis to thair pristine amytie. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1213 An expedition.. for recoverie of their pristine possession. 1696 PRIOR *To King, Disc. Conspir.* 75 Hence then, close Ambush and perfidious War, Down to your pristin Seats of Night repair. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 31 You speak and prophesy like a sage of some pristine æra. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. I. 151 To restore it to its pristine purity. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 126 The translators..have happily preserved for us the pristine simplicity of our Saxon-English. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xx. 500 The extent of pristine shores. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* ii. 53 Empedocles believed in a pristine state of happiness.

Pristly, variant of PRESTLY *adv. Obs.*

Pritch (pritʃ), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 3 pricche, 5 prytch, 7–9 prich. [app. a by-form of PRICK *sb.*, with palatalized *c*; perh. a southern repr. of OE. *price* from *prick* (cf. *niche*, *much*, from *mice*(*l*, *quitch* from *cwice*), or possibly assimilated to PRITCH *v.*]

I. † 1. A prick, goad, or spur; an incentive. *Obs.* Cf. PRICK *sb.* 13.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 60 Eien beoð þe earewen & te ereste armes of lecheries pricches.

2. In local dialects, the name of various sharp-pointed tools or implements. Cf. PRICK *sb.* 15.

1800–25 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pritch*, ..1. A fold-pritch is that with which boles are made in the ground to receive fold-stakes...2. An eel-pritch is a spear for taking eels. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words.* 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Pritch*..., a heavy pointed iron for making holes for stakes. In Worc. a stick, iron shod, hanging at the tail of a cart, and acting as a prop when resting on a steep road. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Pritch*, a long pole furnished with an iron fork at one end, used by Severn boatmen for propelling their boats,—a river term. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Perch*,..the iron-pointed stave often fixed by a joint to the axletree of carts and wagons, to prevent their running back when the horse stops on an ascent. The word no doubt is *pritch* or point.

II. † 3. A grudge, spite, offence taken (*against* any one). *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xii. 1 All of them with one consent taking pritch against a good cace. *Ibid.* xxxix. 5 Hee taketh prytch, that hee is not delte with more meeldly. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 371 If a Noblemans Secretarie he cast out of fauour with his Lord, so that he taketh a pritch against him, it is a matter of great sorrow. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 270 Oh!..the least conceit taken, or pritch,..is enough to make sutes. *Ibid.* 274 The finer Selfe is spunne, the more she will take pritch if she be defeated.

III. 4. Small or poor beer; perh. originally soured beer: cf. PRICK *v.* 8, PRICKED *ppl. a.* 2. *dial.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 104/2 Wort of the last drawing ..is..of some called put up drink, shower-trough, or penny prich. *Ibid.* 105/1 Pritch Drink,..drinks sweet and sower, through a taint that it hath taken through the foulness of the Vessels. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Prich*, thin drink. 1828 *Craven Gloss., Prich*, small beer, thin drink.

Pritch, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 pricche. [A by-form of PRICK *v.* with palatalized *c*, partly at least representing OE. **priccan*, **priccean* (in *apriccan*), from WGer. **prikjan*: see PRICK *v.* Pa. t. in 3–4 *prizte*, *prighte*:—OE. **prihte.*]

1. *trans.* To prick; to affect with a pricking sensation. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1250 *Hymn Virg.* 53 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 257 Þe ne stizte, ne þe ne prizte, in side, in lende, ne elles where. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 410 And with hir beek hir seluen so she prighte. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 31 If seeknes come therin thus shalle thou knowe, þi tunge shalle be pricchid, þi mouth shalle be hittir. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 103 His nostrils so pritcht. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* s. v. *Bullock*, I ha got sitch a lamentaable push,..an at night ta itch an ta pritch, an ta gaa-alva. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v., (Worcester) I've got sharp pitching pains.

† 2. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 259/1 (Goldsmith's Work) *Pritching*, is to find the center of the Plate to be worked.

3. To prick or punch holes in. *dial.*

1746 (see 5). 1778 *Exmoor Scolding* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *To Pritch*, to prick Holes in; to make Holes for the Wires in the Leathers of Wool-Cards. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Perch v.t.*, to punch or prick holes in anything, chiefly in horses' shoes, with a pritchil or purchil.

4. To catch (eels) with an eel-pritch or PRICK (*sb.* 15); also *intr.* to use a pritch. *dial.*

1894 E. CLODD *Fitzgerald's Grave* 8 Ditches whence delicious eels are pritched.

5. *Pritch thee!* an imprecation. *dial.*

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 193 Whan tha young Zaunder Vursdon and thee stey'd up oll tha Neert a roasting o' Taties, pritch tha vor me! *Ibid.* 244 Tha art a Beagle, Chun, pritch tha! vor another Trick. [1746 *Gloss.* in *Gentl. Mag.* XVI. 407/2 *To Pritch*, to check, or withstand. *Note.* A term for making holes in the leathers of cards to admit the wire.]

† **Pri·tch-aule.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. ?Comb. of PRITCH *v.* and AWL, or false spelling of PRITCHEL.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 87, I..solde pritch-aule, spunge, blacking tub, and punching yron.

Pritchel (pri·tʃĕl), *sb. dial.* Also prichell, pritchil, purchil. [A southern parallel form of PRICKLE *sb.*¹, repr. the uncontracted forms of OE. *pricel.*] A sharp-pointed instrument or tool of various kinds for prodding, cutting, making holes, etc.; b. esp. for punching the nail-holes in horse-shoes.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 605/20 *Promotorium*, a prychel. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 337 The orifice [in wire-drawing plate] is..brought to the proper size by the introduction of what the workman calls a *pritchel*, or long taper needle. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Pritchel*, an iron share fixed on a thick staff for making holes in the ground. *Kent.* 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss., Pritchel*, a kind of hard chisel for millstones. *c* 1900 *Price List of Millstone Tools*, Pritchels and Chisels for cutting Burrs, letting in driving irons, etc.

b. 1820 BRACY CLARK *Descr. New Horse Shoe* 14 Nor was there so much trouble in reducing them [the pritchel bumps on the outside of the shoe]..with the pritchel remaining in the hole to prevent its closing. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Pritchel* (*Forging*), the punch employed by horse-shoers for punching out or enlarging the nail-holes in a horse-shoe. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Purchil*, or *Pritchil*, the square point used..to punch the nail-holes in a horse-shoe. [So in *Hartland Gloss.*] 1896 *Farriers' Price List*, A Smith can easily, with his stamp and pritchel, make a hole.

Hence **Pri·tchel** *v. dial.*, to goad (a beast).

1875– Gloucestersh. etc. in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Prithee (pri·ðĭ), *int. phr. arch.* Forms: 6 preythe, pree-the(e, prethe, 6–7 pre-thee, 6–9 prythee, 7 pree thee, prethee, prethy, 8 pr'ythee, prithy, pri'thee, 8– prithee. Archaic colloquialism for '(I) pray thee'. (Cf. PRAY *v.* 8 b.)

[*c* 1522 *Inscription* in *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss.* p. xxv, Quarfor pray the thy Sweryng lay by.] 1577 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 57 But preythe see where Withipolls cum. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 481 Oh deign, I prythee, then, with speed, To help thy servant now at need. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 30 Pree the observe the custome of the world. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 171 Pre-thee no more: thou dost talke nothing to me. 1689 *Trial Pritchard v. Papillon* 6 Nov. 4 *L. Ch. Just.* Ay, prethy tell us. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 131 ¶ 9 Pr'ythee don't send us up any more Stories of a Cock and a Bull. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* i. (1739) 15 Prithy tell me the Truth. 1807 CRABBE *Parish Reg.* III. 780, I hunger, fellow; prithee give me food! 1831 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. xiv. 319 Come, I prythee! come again! 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 214 Prithee, friend, be obliging and exhibit your wisdom.

Prittle, *v.*: see PRITTLE-PRATTLE *v.*

Prittle-prattle (pri·t'l,præ·t'l), *sb.* Now *rare.* [Reduplicated extension of PRATTLE *sb.*] Trivial, worthless, or idle talk; also, light, easy, familiar conversation, small talk; chatter, tittle-tattle; childish prattle. Also *attrib.*

1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 9 b, I could easily contemne their prittle prattle talking. *Ibid.* 30 To make much prittle prattle of Salomons temple. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 546 Every man's mouth was full of prittle prattle and seditious words. 1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* III. i, Our prittle-prattle will cure your spleen. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 287 We took delight in the..Prittle-Prattle of the innocent Babe. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 419 Nor bear a part in prittle-prattle Of rumour-loving tittle-tattle. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 453 He is sure to be a prittle-prattle fellow. 1838 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. vi. 85 French, being the very language of chit-chat and prittle-prattle, is one reason why I like so much the 'mémoires' and letters of that gossiping nation.

b. A silly chatterer, a gossip.

[1602 F. HERING *Anat.* 12 Being in high Credit..with my Gossip Prittle Prattle.] 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* 35 Don't be a prittle prattle, nor prate apace.

† **Pri·ttle-pra·ttle,** *v. Obs.* [Reduplicated from PRATTLE *v.*] *intr.* To chatter, prate, talk idly. Hence † **Pri·ttle-pra·ttling** *ppl. a.*

1552 LATIMER *Serm., John* iii. 1 (1584) 306 b, As our Papistes doe, which prittle prattle a whole day vppon theyr Beades, saying our Ladies Psalter. [1583 Prittle and prattle [see PRATTLE *v.* 2].] 1602 F. HERING *Anat.* 4 Iuglers, Pedlers, prittle-prating Barbers. 1611 J. DAVIS in Coryat *Crudities* Panegyr. Verses, For, he as t'were his mother's twittle-twattle (That's Mother-tongue) the Greeke can prittle-prattle. [1634 HEYWOOD *Roy. King* I. Wks. 1874 VI. 9 *Welchman.* Awe man, you prittle and prattle nothing but leasings and untruths. *a* 1800 *Outlandish Knight* xv. in Child *Ballads* I. (1882) 59/2 Don't prittle nor prattle, my pretty parrot, Nor tell no tales of me.]

Priueable, bad form of *prevable*, PROVABLE.

‖ **Prius** (prəi·ŏs). [L., neut. of *prior* former, earlier, also adv. before. See also NISI PRIUS.] a. That which takes precedence; the superior, first, chief. b. That which is prior, *esp.* that which is a necessary prior condition.

1891 H. JONES *Browning* 220 That final perfection which ..is first in order of potency,—the *prius* of all things. 1892 E. CAIRD *Ess. Lit. & Philos.* II. 404 Thought is not set up as an absolute prius, but as the prius of experience.

Privacy (prəi·văsi). [f. PRIVATE *a.*: see -CY.] The state or quality of being private.

1. The state or condition of being withdrawn from the society of others, or from public interest; seclusion.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 611 To kepe þaim in priuace. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 190 *Achil.* Of this my priuacie, I haue strong reasons. *Vlis.* But 'gainst your priuacie The reasons are more potent and heroycall. 1652 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* To Rdr. A iij, Some time to spare; some privacies and retreats from business; some breathing fits from the affairs of our Vocations. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 168 Vespasian during his Privacie, Led such a Life, as was Exemplary. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 51 ¶ 1 Those that surround them in their domestic privacies. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* II. iv, Your privacy will never be disturbed. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 48 The motive and end..is to guard the independence and privacy of their homes.

2. *pl.* Private or retired places; private apartments; places of retreat. Now *rare*.

1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1776) 343 It soars aloft, and enters into the privacies of Nature. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVI. vii, Do you think yourself at Liberty to invade the Privacies of Women of Condition, without the least Decency or Notice? 1878 LANIER *Poems* (1884) 14 Beautiful glooms..Wildwood privacies, closets of lone desire.

†b. A secret place, a place of concealment. *Obs.*

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 307 Having rested at Boscobel two days, one in the Oak; the Night in a privacy behind the Chimney in one of the Chambers.

3. Absence or avoidance of publicity or display; a condition approaching to secrecy or concealment.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. v. 24 Let her descend: my Chambers are honourable: Fie, priuacy? Fie. 1641 WILKINS (*title*) Mercury: or the Secret and Swift Messenger. Shewing how a Man may with Privacy and Speed communicate his Thoughts to a Friend at any Distance. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 81 The Duke..took a resolution once more to make a Visit to that great Lady, which he believed he might do with great privacy. 1700 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 129, I caused this Town to be searched but with some Privacy. 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) V. 167, I have also to observe that privacy is inconsistent with every just notion of punishment. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 403 The emaciated corpse was laid, with all privacy, next to the corpse of Monmouth in the chapel of the Tower. 1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* i, A marriage..was solemnised with strict privacy in the chapel of Leigh Court, Yorkshire. 1879 R. K. DOUGLAS *Confucianism* iii. 77 No darkness conceals from its view, and no privacy hides from its knowledge.

†b. Keeping of a secret, reticence. *Obs.*

1736 AINSWORTH *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, Privacy, or keeping of counsel, *taciturnitas*, 3. *silentium*, 2.

4. A private matter, a secret; *pl.* private or personal matters or relations. Now *rare*.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 236 Som other privacies comitted to my charge had ben so whispered owt. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* vii. Wks. (1847) 293/1 What concerns it us to hear a husband divulge his household privacies, extolling to others the virtues of his wife? 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 46 A blab, and one that shall make a privacy as public as a proclamation. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xi, If he descend to the privacies of life, their habitations are more commodious, and their possessions are more secure.

†b. *pl.* The private parts. *Obs.*

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. P.* I. XXXV, Plucking up her cloaths, and shewing them her privacies.

†5. Intimacy, confidential relations. *Obs.*

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 20 At that time.. you gave me leave to boast of your friendship, I dare not now use the privacie of such tearmes. 1653 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 17 He .. observed that there was great intimacy and privacy between that Col. and Sr Jobn Henderson. 1683 A. D. *Art Converse* 42 Those that are our equals or have made us such by their privacy or intimate frieadship.

6. The state of being privy to some act; = PRIVITY. *rare*.

1719 YOUNG *Revenge* II. i, And now I come a mutual friend to both, Without his privacy, to let you know it. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 1/2 The amendment leaves the whole question as to the privacy to crime alleged against Mr. Parnell and bis fellow members before the Commission.

‖ **Privado** (privā·do). *Obs.* [Sp., private, particular, familiar, a favourite.] An intimate private friend, a confidant; the favourite of a ruler.

1584 *Leicester's Commw.* (1641) 49 The good Earle answered his Servant and deare Privado curteously. 1637 HEYLIN *Anlid. Lincoln.* i. 20 The Papers were not sent unto the Vicar, but to some one or other of your Privados about those parts. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 3 The Friers, who were their Confidents, and Privadoes in the Plott. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* II, *Lat.* May I desire one Favour? *Y. Book.* What can I deny thee, my Privado? 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) VII. lxxxiii. 347 He beareth a very profligate character.. and is Mr. Lovelace's more especial *privado*. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii, A courtly knight..and privado, as they say, to the young prince.

¶ An alleged sense 'a private soldier or inferior (non-commissioned) officer' in some recent Dicts. is founded on a misreading of 'lantz prisadoes' [in Harl. MS. 4031 lf. 244]. See LANCE-PRISADO.

†**Pri·vancy.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. obs. F. *privance* familiarity: see -ANCY.] Intimacy: = PRIVACY 5.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 80 A kinde of friendship was begun betweene them (if any such thing may bee found betweene master and man:)..it is commonly called by the name of Privancie or Inwardnesse.

Privant (prəi·vănt), *sb.* and *a. rare.* [ad. L. *prīvāntem*, pres. pple. of *prīvāre* to deprive.] †a. *sb.* A privative (quality). *Obs.* b. *adj.* Indicating a privative opposite.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xii. 57 An absence of one quality is not..an inferring of the other: but only in privants wherof the one is a meere absence. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Privant*, noting privative opposites.

‖ **Privat-docent, -dozent** (privā·t|dotse·nt). [Ger., a private teacher or lecturer: see PRIVATE *a.* and DOCENT B.] In German and some other universities: A private teacher or lecturer recognized by the university but not on the salaried staff.

1881 J. RAE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 925 He meant to habilitate as a *privat docent* when he returned. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 20 June 6/1 The Queen found the then privatdozent ..busy at a chemical experiment. 1899 J. STALKER *Christol. Jesus* ii. 72 One of those tours de force by which the German Privatdocent seeks to attract public attention.

Private (prəi·vĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 4–6 pryvat, -e, 4–7 privat, 6 privit, -att, pryvatte, *Sc.* prevat, 6–7 privet. [ad. L. *privāt-us* withdrawn from public life, deprived of office, peculiar to oneself, private; as sb. a man in private life; prop. pa. pple. of *prīv-āre* to bereave, deprive: see PRIVE *v.*] In general, the opposite of *public*.

†1. ? Withdrawn or separated from the public body: by Wyclif applied to the orders of the friars. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 67 þis asse and bir fole ben comen to þes pryvat ordris, but not to alle Cristene men. *c* 1380 — *De Ecclesia* v. ibid. III. 350 Comunly þes pryvat prioures letten þer felowes here to go out.

2. Of a person: Not holding public office or official position.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 63 A crye was made..that priuate persones [orig. *privatæ personæ*] scholde brynge theire goodes to the place of treasure. *Ibid.* I. 91 [see PRIVY *a.* 4]. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vii. (1885) 125 He lyved..in more subgeccion than doth a priuate person. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ceremonies*, The appoyntmente..pertayneth not to pryuate menne. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* B vij, Whereas mariage is the moste important matter euen to the priuatest person that hee can doe all his life long. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 49 No Poet should so much as read to any privat man, what he had writt'n. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 429 ¶ 8 A Woman of Quality; married to a private Gentleman. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 72 It was a most uncommon thing for a private man, and a commoner, to be honoured with so long an audience. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Mar. 2/3 As for the usurer who advertises himself as a private gentleman, Mr. Justice Hawkins grimly said that he would make him a 'private gentleman' for some time.

b. *Private soldier*: an ordinary soldier without rank or distinction of any kind; also †*private man*. Cf. *common soldier* (COMMON *a.* 12 b).

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 152 They can doe no more than Privat Souldiors. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 177, I cannot put him to a priuate souldier, that is the Leader of so many thousands. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2629/2 We lost 6 private Men, and had 15 wounded. 1698 LUDLOW *Mem.* I. 192 Pretending..to keep the private soldiers, for they would no longer be called common soldiers, from running into greater extravagancies and disorders. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 164 Application..on behalf of a private man that had deserted from an independent company just as they were embarking for North America. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 176 All the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Private Men, who may be at Home, are to be accounted for. 1898 E. J. HARDY in *United Service Mag.* Mar. 646 Another expression, which is far more objectionable [than the name 'Tommy Atkins'], is to speak of a 'common soldier' instead of a private soldier.

c. *Private member*, a member of the House of Commons who is not a member of the Ministry.

1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. ix. 138 The portion of each session allotted to measures promoted by private members is.. limited. 1883 *Stubbs' Merc. Circular* 26 Sept. 862/1 It is almost hopeless for a private member to get an opportunity of bringing on a Bill before half-past twelve.

d. *Private trader*, one who trades on his own account, as distinguished from an agent of a public company.

1616 in W. Foster *Lett. E. Ind. Co.* (1901) V. 119 With the intelligence concerning the private traders of Captain Downton's merchants.

†e. Of a city or town: That is not a seat of government. *Obs. rare.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 334 This Citty..was once the Capitall seat of the Kingdom, though now..it is onely become a priuate place.

3. Kept or removed from public view or knowledge; not within the cognizance of people generally; concealed, secret.

1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 29/2 After that dyvers of the Lordes and Knyghtes of the Shires were departed, by mervelous pryvat labour, a Bille signed by the Kyng was brought to the seid Commens..conteignyng an Ordynaunce to be made. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, II. ii. 60 In this priuate Plot be we the first, That shall salute our rightfull Soueraigne. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 120 Which he suspecting, lay in private wait, To catch the knaue. 1669 R. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 441 She desired..to send it over in my name, because that way it would be privater. ?1677 LADY ELIZ. BERKELEY in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 143 They have not acquainted you wth Lady Alethea's privet wedding. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 842 He lay private, till his Peace was made with the King. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 52/1 If the sound comes to you dead, and flat, it is a sign of some private [It. *interna*] infirmity. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* Jan. 13, It should be kept private for a time.

b. *Private parts*, the external organs of sex, the pudenda.

[1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 41 A cloth which should couer those parts, made to be priuate.] 1885–8 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 188 She mentioned..that she had severe pain in micturition, and that her private parts were swollen.

4. Of a thing: Not open to the public; restricted or intended only for the use or enjoyment of particular and privileged persons.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXIX. (Add. MSS.) þe priuate wey longiþ to nyȝe towne and is schort and nyȝ and ofte y growe wiþ gras. 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 185/2 In pryvat and pryvileged places. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 63 Quhair he wes bureit in ane prevat place. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. i. 28 May it please you Noble Madam, to withdraw Into your priuate Chamber. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* (1818) 187 This place it is private. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1242 A person having a private way over the land of another, cannot, when the way is become impassable by the overflowing of a river, justify going on the adjoining land. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. ii, A private staircase conducted into the gardens. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 142 News which reached him through private channels.

†b. *Private* (*play*) *house*: see quot. 1891. *Obs.*

a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* IV. i, I hope To save my hundred gentlemen a-month by it; Which will be very good for the private house. 1637 SHIRLEY (*title*) The Gamester. As it was presented by her Majesties Servants At the private House in Drury-Lane. 1891 R. W. LOWE *T. Betterton* iii. 60 The Cockpit in Drury Lane..a small theatre, one of those which, before the Civil War, were called 'Private Houses'. In these the performances took place by candlelight, whereas the larger, or public playhouses, being partly open to the weather, were used only in daylight.

c. In many connexions *private* is used to distinguish something that is not open to the public, or not publicly done or performed, from a thing of the same kind that is 'public', esp. when the normal or usual condition is that of publicity, or when both conditions are common. In this distinctive use, the sense may also be 5, 6, or 7, or may include some notion of 3. Such are *private assembly, function, meeting*, etc.; *private baptism, communion, education, funeral, marriage, mass*; *private boarding-house, brougham, carriage, chapel, hotel, theatre, theatricals*, etc.; see the sbs. Private view (e. g. of an exhibition of pictures or the like), whence *private viewer, viewing*.

1560 Private mass (see MASS *sb.*¹ 3). 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXIX. (*heading*) Of priuate and publike education, with their generall goods and illes. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, The Ministration of Private Baptism of Children in houses. 1699 LOCKE *Educ.* (ed. 4) § 70 The Faults of a Privater Education. 1794 MALONE *Wks. Sir J. Reynolds* in *Life* (1797) p. lv, When not engaged..in some publick or private assembly, or at the theatre. 1816 GALT *Benj. West* 51 A private meeting of the Friends [i. e. Quakers] was appointed to be holden at his father's house. 1831 D. E. WILLIAMS *Sir T. Lawrence* I. 50 Nor did he ever take part in any private theatricals. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xiii, Private Theatres. 1852 *Times* 1 May 8/2 (*heading*) Exhibition of the Royal Academy (Private View). 1862 W. SANDBY *Hist. Roy. Academy* II. 239 It had..been the custom to regard the anniversary dinner as one of a private nature—a gathering of the members of the Royal Academy and of the friends and patrons of art. *Ibid.* 240 The artcritics for the newspapers, etc., were admitted to the private view of the exhibition. 1884 *World* 3 Dec. 13/1 There were no fewer than five 'private views' on Saturday last. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 565/2 In all private Masses the priest must have at least a server to represent the body of the faithful. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. i. 27 The private view day of the Old Water Colour came. 1897 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 6/6 The galleries..soon to be refilled by the critics, the private viewers, and the outside crowd. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Apr. 5/3 On the whole the private viewing ladies have had the excellent taste of coming in the morning in morning dress.

5. That belongs to, or is the property of a particular individual; belonging to oneself, one's own.

1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. 221 The xxxi. chapiter, the loue of pryuate thynges & of mannys selfe letteth the perfyte goodnes of mannys soule. 1530 PALSGR. 321/1 Private, belongyng to a persons owne selfe, *priuat*. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 127 They teache howe it is not lawful for the christians..to haue any thynge priuate, yᵗ al things ought to be common. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 253 He hath left you all his Walkes, His priuate Arbors, ..On this side Tyber. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 147 As for private Libraries, Martial teacheth us, That in them the Images of such Writers as were as yet surviving, might bee admitted. 1845 R. JEBB in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 703/1 The divine purpose of the institution of private property is, in general, very inadequately represented. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Sept. 4/1 He hoped it would not go forth from the Conference that they wanted to stamp out all private venture schools. 1904 J. T. FOWLER *Durham Univ.* 5 His private goods were all seized by his creditors.

b. *Private house*, the dwelling-house of a private person, or of a person in his private capacity; with implied or expressed distinction from a public-house or inn, a shop or office, which are open to

the public on business, and, in modern use, from a public building or official residence. *Private family*, the family occupying a private house. *Private man of war*: see PRIVATEER *sb.* *Private school*, a school owned and carried on by a person or persons for their own profit, as opposed to a *public school*, founded and carried on primarily in the public interest; often with mixture of other senses. So *private schoolmaster*.

1542 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 410 If [they] ..carry anny such wares to pryvat housses shoppis or sellers and not to the costome housse. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, When the holy Communion is celebrate..in priuate howses. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xiii. 48 Buildings..aswel publike as priuat. 1657 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Aug., Dr. Wild preach'd in a private house in Fleete Streete. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xix. II. 131 The private houses of Antioch, and the places of public resort. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vii, There was another private house besides Miss Tox's in Princess's Place. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. (1871) I. 144 By the Petition of Right, it had been declared unlawful to quarter soldiers on private families. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iii, A private school, where he went when he was nine years old. *Ibid.*, Were I a private schoolmaster.

c. *Private judgement*: see JUDGEMENT 7 c.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 6 He interpreteth it after his owne liking and priuat iudgement.

6. Of or pertaining to a person in a non-official capacity.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 286 In a priuate habit he visited the Markets, and hanged vp the hoorders of coine. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 69 ¶ 2 The private letters of great men are the best pictures of their souls. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. vii. 59 A private pupil is too much of a man. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 7 Those to whom I have communicated the infection out of the Hospital, or among my private patients. 1830 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 259/1 The eldest of three sons of the grand-duke Charles-Frederick, by his *morganique*, or private-marriage, with Louisa-Caroline, countess of Hochberg. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* ix. 99 In private practice the physician is called at an early period of the disease. 1859 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 83 Private correspondence, private conversation, private examples may do what no legislation can do. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* 108 While the brass bandsmen at once subside into private life. 1864 (*on a Presentation*), A tribute to private worth and public usefulness.

7. Of, pertaining or relating to, or affecting a person, or a small intimate body or group of persons apart from the general community; individual, personal.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 33 Onely for theyr pryuate profyte. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 34 b, Certen priuate dyspleasures did growe betwixte hym & the Frenche kynge. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 73 For your priuate satisfaction..I will let you know. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxii. 122 He, whose private interest is to be debated. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xv. 260 In reality they had only consulted their own private ambition. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* iv. 22 If you employ an agent to sell an estate by public auction, a sale by private contract is not within his authority. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 597 That the censure had been made injuriously and from motives of private malice.

b. *Private bill, act*: a parliamentary bill or act affecting the interests of a particular individual or corporation only: see BILL *sb.*3 3. Hence *Private Bill Office.*

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 901 Who..Can..Lay Publick Bills aside, for Private, And make 'em one another drive out. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 527 An estate tail, granted by Richard III. to the Derby family..which by a private act of 4 Jac. I. was limited to the heirs male of the family in a different manner from that in which it had been limited by the letters patent. 1844 MAY *Treat. Law, etc. Parl.* 302 The functions of Parliament in passing private bills, have always retained the mixed judicial and legislative character of ancient times. 1850 in Jos. Irving *Ann. Our Time* 30 Nov. (1872) 315/1 Plans for about 104 new schemes were deposited to-day in the Private Bill Office. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. ix. 173 In order to the first reading of a private bill in the House of Commons, a petition for leave to bring it in is first presented, by being deposited at the Private Bill Office. A certain interval of time is required to elapse between the first and second readings, during which the bill remains in the custody of the Private Bill Office.

†8. Peculiar to a particular person or body of persons, a people, etc.; particular, special. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE a *Pet.* i. 20 So that ye fyrst knowe this, that no prophesy in the scripture hath eny private interpretacion [WYCLIF ech prophecie..is not maad bi propre interpretacioun; COVERD. no prophecie..is done of eny priuate interpretacion; *Geneva* is of any priuate motion; *Rhem.* is made by priuate interpretation; 1611 is of any priuate interpretation.] 1555 EDEN *Decades* 296 [They] haue a private language differyng from the Moscouites. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. viii. 20 The realm of Englande hath been alwaies governyd by private lawes and eustomes. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* vii. 86 Neither was this priuate to Timothie, but..it was vsuall in the Apostles times. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 120 How can any man assume to himselfe a freedome from Erring by the assistance of a private Spirit?

9. By one's self, alone; without the presence of any one else.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 144 Away from light steales home my heauy Sonne, And priuate in his Chamber pennes himselfe. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, II. ii. 15, I left him priuate, Full of sad thoughts and troubles. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* I. Wks. 1799 I. 8 Let us be private.

†10. Intimate, confidential (*with* a person). *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Epist.* (1584) 175 The Court is not but for men that be private and in favor, that can gather the fruit thereof. 1641 W. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 286 The King is often very private with Digby and Bristow. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 205 A great Politician, and very familiar, private, and secret with the Archbishop of Canterbury.

b. Of a conversation, communication, etc.: Intended only for or confined to the person or persons directly concerned; confidential.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 113 b, The byshoppes hauynge priuate talke with the Quene. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 334 Private Confession is retained in the reformed churches. 1734 DR. STERNE *Let. to Swift* 25 June, I shall put off my defence till I have the pleasure of half an hour's private conversation with you. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xlvii, He received a letter, in an official cover, marked 'private'. *Mod.* May I have some private conversation with you?

†11. = PRIVY *a.* 4; having secret, unacknowledged, or confidential cognizance. Const. *to, with. Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I. ii, Had Eccho beene but private with thy faults. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 69 Not making any private to her flight, She quits the house, and steals away by night. 1742 *Cervantes' Novels, Lady C. Bentivoglio* 92 That Maid-servant of mine, who was private [*ed.* 1640 privie] to my Actions.

12. Of a place: Retired, unfrequented, secluded.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clix. 149 Ye sayd bysshoppes were depryued of theyr dignyties, and put into pryuate houses of relygyon. 1662 RAY *Three Itin.* II. 162 We went to Shap, ..where we saw the ruins of the abbey, very pleasantly situate in a private valley. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 192, I scarce go out of my own house, and then only to two or three very private places, where I see nobody that really knows anything.

13. Of persons, etc.: Retiring; retired; secluded.

1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* II. i. 191 S. Antony..a little before had professed a priuate and a solitarie life in Egypt. 1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 142 O God from You, that I could private be. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 58 Their women are very private, fearefull to offend. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 530 Gentlemen, it is true, but so very private, that in the herd of gentry they are hardly to be found. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* xvii. 267 The privatest of all public men found himself complimented.

†14. Of a person: Secretive, reticent. *Obs.*

a 1627 FLETCHER *Wife for Month* I. i, You know I am private as your secret wishes, Ready to fling my soul upon your service. 1660 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 34 We hope you will be private in these things, communicated to you out of faithfulness to your interest.

†15. *Private seal* = PRIVY SEAL. *Obs.*

1531 in *Sel. Cases Crt. Requests* (1898) 33 To graunte vnto your seid Orator your most dredd wrytte of pryuatte seale to be dyrected vnto the seid abbot.

†16. quasi-*adv.* Privately, secretly. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Grosart) XIII. 195 Ne're had my Lord falne into these extreames, Which we will parley priuate to ourselves. 1659–60 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Mar., Every body now drink the King's health..whereas before, it was very private that a man dare do it. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* I. i. 117, I came private, and unattended.

17. *Comb.*, as *private-humoured, -spirited.*

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 58 Secreat meetinges of male-contents, phantasticall, and priuate humored persons. 1655 J. SERGEANT *Schism Disarm'd* 19 The Doctors private-spirited opinion. 1895 *Spectator* 21 Sept. 368 Unpatriotic and..private-spirited reason.

B. *sb.* I. Of a person.

†1. A private person; one who does not hold any public office or position. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 291/2 A Priuate, *priuatus*. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 255 And what haue Kings, that Priuates haue not too, Saue Ceremonie, saue generall Ceremonie? 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1211, I was no private but a person rais'd With..command from Heav'n To free my Countrey.

†b. *The private*: private people, opposed to *the public. Obs.*

1716 POPE *Let. to Jervas* 29 Nov., You have already done enough for the private; do something for the public. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 274 Who hath neither inclination nor temptation to court the public, or flatter the private.

†2. An intimate, a favourite. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 238 In the middle of her fauour ..her priuates, we. [With play on sense 7.]

3. A private soldier: see 2 b above.

1781 JUSTAMOND *Priv. Life Lewis XV*, III. 375 This party ..consisted of a Colonel, four Captains,..and 360 private. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VI. 45 One officer, four serjeants and fifty privates of the 23rd light dragoons. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 294 Even the privates were designated as gentlemen of the guard. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* § 845 The Wives and Children of Non-Commissioned Officers and privates are entitled to medical attendance.

II. Of things or affairs.

†4. A private or personal matter, business, or interest; *pl.* private affairs. *Obs.*

1549 RIDLEY *Let. to Somerset* in *Liber Cantab.* (1855) 245 [Letters] to signifye..the privits of my hart and consciance. 1592 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 289, I will no longer hold your Lordship with this my privatt. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xcvi. 383 Phocas for his Priuats Rome the Supreme Sea promoted. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* III. ii, Nor must I be unmindful of my private. 1642 J. M[ARSH] *Argt. conc. Militia* 7 When it concerns any mans private.

†b. Private opinion, one's own mind or thought.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 145 Yet may you vouchsafe in your owne priuate to reckon mee with the greatest in willingnesse.

†5. A private or confidential communication.

1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 16 The Count Meloune,..Whose priuate with me of the Dolphines loue, Is much more generall, then these lines import.

†6. Retirement, privacy. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 100 Go off, I discard you: let me enioy my priuate. *a* 1639 WEBSTER *App. & Virg.* II. i, I see there's nothing in such private done, But you must inquire after. *a* 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* I. 58 Perhaps I have To my owne Private, had reflects, as grave On my Condition.

b. *In* (†*on*) *private*: privately, not publicly; in private company; in private life.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 187 Doth not that deserue to be liked on in priuate, which is thoroughly tryed being showed forth in common? 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 28 Hee walcks on prinat with noane but faythful Achates. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 171 Confesse they do, but not greatly in priuate. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 108 Laugh and spare not So't be in priuate, burst thy sides with laughter. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* vi, Let each family eat in private. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* i, Her opinion, founded on observation of him in public and private, was, that..his ordinary course of life would be resumed.

7. *pl.* The privy or private parts. (See 2.)

†8. = PRIVY *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1600 HAMILTON *Fac. Traictise* in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 235 Young wemen..casting thair new borne babes in filthie priuets, vthers in colpots, and in vther secret places.

†**Pri·vate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *prīvāt-us* deprived, pa. pple. of *prīvāre*: see next.] Deprived, bereft, dispossessed. Commonly used as pa. pple. of PRIVE *v. Obs.* = PRIVATED.

1492 RYMAN *Poems* xx. 2 in *Archiv Stud. Neu. Spr.* LXXXIX. 188 Of her crowne priuat she is. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 1 Thou shewest by euydence Thy selfe of Rethoryke pryuate and barayne. *a* 1541 WYATT *Absent Lover* v, All worldly felicity now am I private, And left in desart most solitarily. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 16 Quha ar private the communioun of sanctis. 1573 J. TYRIE *Refut.* in *Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 22 It is easier the sone to be priuat and destitute of licht, nor the kirk to be ony wais obscurit.

Private, *v.* [Originally and chiefly in pa. pple. *privated* (prob. *privated*), f. L. *prīvāt-us*, pa. pple. of *prīvāre* to deprive (PRIVE *v.*) + -ED¹: cf. prec. The finite parts of the vb. are later and rare. In II (? *private*) app. f. PRIVATE *a.*; in III (prəi·vĕt) f. PRIVATE *sb.* 3.]

I. †1. *trans.* To deprive or dispossess (a person) *of*, to cut off *from* something. *Obs.*

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 45 Both the shippe of her marchauntyse And they of ther lyif are priuatid. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlvii. 89 We shall be prynated fro her gracyous syghte corporall. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ii ij b, They wolde be pryuated fro the company of so noble barons. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 41 b, Promisynge faythefully..that they would..be priuated of their lyues and worldely felicitee, rather then to suffre Kynge Richarde ..to rule and reigne ouer them.

II. †2. To keep private; to seclude. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiii. 85 The soules pryuated & lowe, that be descended in-to helle. 1582 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 187 Content to be pent vp within priuate dores, though it mislike the cloistering, in priuating the person. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 20 Their vnlawfull and lustfull recreations must be priuated and couered with the Curtaine of Secresie.

III. 3. To furnish (an army) with privates; cf. *to officer, to man. nonce-use.*

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Nov. 626/1 Between a league of this sort and an army privated by persons like the Three Witnesses, chaplained by Mr. Rogers, and officered by Mr. Wren, there ought to be a very pretty battle, which also may in its time figure in the Chamberlainiad.

Hence †**Privated** *ppl. a.*, deprived, robbed.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 58 They hang not,..but reserve their Delinquents for useful service, private or publike, yet to give the privated satisfaction, which done, they return to themselves, and are their own men again.

Privateer (prəivătiə·ı), *sb.* [f. PRIVATE *a.* + -EER, prob. after *voluntcer*; in sense 1, app. orig. colloq. for *private man of war*, the name in earlier use. (*Privateer*, used in the Calendars of State Papers from 1651, does not occur in the original papers before *c* 1664.)]

1646 (Oct. 29) *MS. Orders & Instruct.* (Adm. Libr.) 22 Instruccions and a fiat in the usuall form were this day signed for Capt. Wm. Davies employing of the ship the 3 kings of dover being of 250 tons and 17 guns as a private man of warre in her way of merchandize. 1651–2 *State Papers Dom.* I. 32 p. 29 That Warrant be issued to the Judges of the Admiraltie to grant letters for a Private Man of Warr to John Mole. *Ibid.* I. 131 p. 64 Commissions for Private Men of Warre or letters of reprezall. 1665 *Cal. St. P. Dom.* (1863) 182 Obligation..entered into by private men-of-war furnished with letters of reprisal against the Dutch.]

1. An armed vessel owned and officered by private persons, and holding a commission from the government, called 'letters of marque', authorizing the owners to use it against a hostile nation, and especially in the capture of merchant shipping. (See MARQUE 2.)

(The first quotation may belong to sense 2.)

1664 COL. T. LYNCH in *Cal. State Pap., Colon.* (1880) 211 The calling in of the privateers will be but a remote and hazardous expedient...What compliance can be expected from men..that have no other element but the sea, or trade but privateering. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Apr., How three Dutch *privateers* are taken, in one whereof Everson's son is captaine. 1667 *Ibid.* 20 Feb. 1687 B. RANDOLPH *Archipelago* 46 There are several other ports and creeks, which are often haunted by the privateers. 1702 *Royal Declar.* June in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3815/3 Her Majesty having Impowered the Lord High Admiral of England to grant Letters of Marque, or Commissions for Privateers. 1748 *Anson's Voy.*

II. xiv. 279 Men of war are much better provided with all conveniences than privateers. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1839) XI. 143 The capture of a Mediterranean packet by an American privateer.

2. The commander, or *pl.* the crew, of such a vessel.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Life* (1842) 1127/2 It was resolved [1665] that all possible encouragement should be given to privateers. 1687 *Royal Proclam.* 18 Sept. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2279/3 His Majesty will..grant unto such Pirat or Pirats, Privateer or Privateers, a full Pardon for all Piracies or Robberies. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 120 The usual haunt of the buccaneers and privateers. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxv. VIII. 297 Lysander sent off the Milesian privateer Theopompus to proclaim it [the victory] at Sparta. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 86 Privateers were little scrupulous as to what kind of victim they pounced upon.

fig. 1692 *Wicked Contriv. S. Blackhead* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 530 To give notice of him, that there was such a privateer abroad, and to obviate .. the evil practices of so vile a man. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* I. Wks. 1892 I. 13 We masks are the purest privateers!

†3. A volunteer soldier, a free-lance, a guerilla.

1676 I. MATHER *K. Philip's War* (1862) 58 Hearing many profane oaths among some of our Souldiers (namely those Privateers, who were also Volunteers). 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 18 Our Horsemen with the whole body of the Privateers under Captain Moseley .. ran violently down upon them.

4. *attrib.*, as *privateer brig, captain, schooner, etc.*

1675 *Cal. State Pap., Colon.* (1893) 263 What is due to the Lord Admiral from the privateer captains and their companies that sail under his commission. 1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 552 Their King, the nobility and gentry [of France], have subscribed to a new bank (which they call the privateer bank), designing to fitt out yearly a certain number of privateers to disturb the trade of the allies. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 3 The Commodore sent out a Privateer Sloop. 1798 *Times* 28 June 2/2 A French privateer brig of 14 guns.

Privateer (prəivătī·ə·1), *v. rare.* [f. prec. Chiefly used in the vbl. sb. and ppl. adj. *privateering* (see next): cf. *mountaineer, parliamenteer,* etc.] *intr.* To play the privateer, to practise privateering.

1691 *Commission of Jas. II*, 29 June (Admiralty Prize Pap., bundle 90, P.R.O.), We..give leave permit and suffer you ..to privateer and seaze the ships of all persons whatsoever onely excepted [etc.]. 1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 58 To perswade the [French] King..to fitt out all the frigats he has, and to privateer this summer.

Privatee·ring, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ING 1.] The occupation or practice of a privateer. Often *attrib.*, as *privateering trade, practices.*

1664 [see PRIVATEER *sb.* 1]. 1698 C. DAVENANT *Disc.* II. 115 The Profits and Advantages they have gain'd .. by Privateering. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5317/1 Commissions for Privateering are much demanded. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lvi. VII. 140 To grant what we may call letters of marque, to any one, for privateering against Athenian commerce. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. ii. 598 At the conference at Paris, in 1856,..it was declared that, as to those Powers..'privateering is and remains abolished'.

b. esp. in phr. *a-privateering*: see A *prep.*

1701 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 82 Several vessells are fitting out..to goe a privateering with his imperial majesties commission. 1760 *N. Jersey Archives* XX. 505 They have both been a Privateering. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. x. (1872) 61 That they should..sail a-privateering 'to the Eastern Archipelago'.

c. *fig.*

1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* IV. iii, When our loves are veering, We'll make no words, but fall to privateering. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 30 It is a prædatory course of life, and indeed but a privateering upon reputation. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* x. I. 250 In all privateering on gold-fields..the initiated are aware that the alliance of capital with labour is indispensable. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xxii, Mr. Clare..stepped out of line, and began privateering about for the weed.

Privatee·ring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] Following the occupation of a privateer.

1703 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Pindar. Poem Hurricane* 262 The Wealth..of diff'rent Shores..destroy'd by generous Fight, Or Privateering Foes. 1868 *Digby's Voy. Medit.* Pref. (Camden) 31 The design was that of a general privateering voyage.

Privatee·rism. [f. PRIVATEER *sb.* + -ISM.] 'Disorderly conduct, or anything out of man-of-war rules' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

Privatee·rsman. *U.S.* [f. genitive of PRIVATEER *sb.* + MAN *sb.*1 Cf. *landsman,* etc.] An officer or seaman of a privateer.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 241 There is but a slight step from the privateersman to the pirate; both fight for the love of plunder. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. xviii. 546 An act which described American privateersmen as pirates. 1883 *American* VI. 361 He tells..of the life of a merchant captain and privateersman between 1775 and 1783.

Privately (prəi·vĕtli), *adv.* [f. PRIVATE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a private manner, way, or capacity.

1. In a private capacity; unofficially.

1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 1141 (*heading*) Priests that vse theyr Tithes priuatly. 1590 J. SMYTHE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 64, I, beeinge pryvatly many yeares beeyond the seas. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 424 Hee went priuatly to Constantinople, and had sight of the Citie, with all kindnesse from the Emperour. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. iii. 34 Several..prelates wrote privately to the pope to entreat him to interfere.

2. Without publicity; without the particlpation, presence, or cognizance of the public, in private; in a retired or quiet manner, quietly; secretly.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* iii. 35 He had priuatelye had testimonie geuen him of Aungels, of Elizabeth, of Simeon, of Anna, of ye Magians. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., All Priestes and Deacons shalbe bounde to say dayly the Mornynge and Euenynge prayer, either priuatly or openly. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 281 Gif he depairtit privatlie from this..place. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 114 Shee hath priuately, twice or thrice a day, euer since the death of Hermione, visited that remoued House. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xxiv. 3. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 210 All falling on our knees, ..praying euery man priuately and silently to himselfe. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 201 To be buried in the night privately. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 277 If thy Brother offend thee, tell it him privately. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 475 ? 1 She had been privately married to him above a Fortnight. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 463 Having been requested, both publicly and privately, to give my opinion of the preparation of the *Lichen Islandicus.* 1853 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) II. 231 Leaving [Scotland] that morning, privately minded never to return. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* I. 52 Lysis..whispered privately in my ear, so that Menexenus should not hear.

3. In a manner affecting an individual; individually, personally.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 18 If the head do ake, it greueth the rest of the membres, taking the same to appertein priuatly to euery of them. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 50 He..so louyngly spake vnto them both generally and priuately, that euery man conceyued thereby great hope of his good gouernment to come. 1828 WEBSTER s. v., He is not privately benefited.

4. *Comb.*, as *privately-minded, -owned.*

1899 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 7/1 The mischiefs of the privately-owned railways. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 8 Aug. 2/7 The one person who is a drag upon progress towards a ..happier social life, is the privately-minded person.

Pri·vateness. Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being private, in various senses; privacy, the opposite of publicity; withdrawal from society, seclusion; †secrecy; † the pursuit of private ends; † the quality of being a private person or of living privately; † confidential intercourse, intimacy.

1585-7 [see OWEDNESS]. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 389 All churlish words, sbrewd answers, crabbed lookes, All priuatenesse, selfe-seeking, inward spite. 1604 BACON *Apol.* Wks. 1879 I. 435 This difference in two points so main and material, bred in process of time a discontinuance of priuateness. 1607-12 — *Ess., Great Place* (Arb.) 289 Nay, retire men cannott when they would, .. but are impatient of privatenes, even in age and sicknes. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 245 To attempt the defacing of them in an open manner, where our privatenesse cannot extend. 1667 ANNE WYNDHAM *King's Concealm.* (1681) 76 Into the highest chambers, where Privateness recompensed the meanness of the Accommodation. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 441 Differenc'd..by the publickness or privateness of the things.

Privation (prəivē·ʃən). [= F. *privation* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prīvātiōn-em* a taking away, deprivation, n. of action from *prīv-āre* to bereave, deprive: see PRIVE.]

1. The action of depriving or taking away; the fact or condition of being deprived *of* or † cut off *from* something; deprivation. Now *rare.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1806 Þis may be calde..a privacion of þe life, When it partes fra þe body in strife. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* I iv, A man ought to suffer for a vertuous friend priuacion of all worldly goodes. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 39 King Richard had bene in greate ieopardie either of priuacion of his realme or losse of his life or both. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 15 Necessity..constrained them to prefer..the younger, and to fix him in the Throne, tho to the Privation of his elder Brother. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* II. vi, All general privations are great because they are all terrible; Vacuity, Darkness, Solitude, and Silence. 1803 *Man in Moon* (1804) 47 His mind is in a state of privation from the greatest solace of religious hope. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do?* VII. x, Condemned to the painful choice between his society and that of nobody else, or that of anybody else with the rigid privation of his. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 130 Rickets may be produced artificially in animals by absolute privation of lime.

b. *Law.* The action of depriving of office or position; = DEPRIVATION 2; in *R. C. Ch.* = SUSPENSION. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. 1701 Þis Kynge Edwarde gaf sentens And dome of his prywacioun For his hie rebellioun. *a* 1539 in *Archæologia* XLVII. 59, I chardge and commaunde you undre payne of priuacion that ye [etc.]. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 116 b, This warrantise is expired by his [the Abbot's] privasion or by his death. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 329. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Privation,*..most commonly applied to a Bishop, or Rector of a Church; when by Death, or other act, they are deprived of their Bishoprick or Benefice. 1885 *Cath. Dict.*, Privation. See *Suspension.*

2. *Logic.* The condition of being deprived of or being without some attribute formerly or properly possessed; the loss, or (loosely) the mere absence of a quality, a negative quality.

Often called the negative or negation of the eighth Aristotelian category, ἕχειν, *habitus,* the fact of having.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* x. i. (Tollem. MS.), Privacion of matter and forme is nou3t ellis but destruccion of all þinge. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 87 To gyue substance to priuation, (that is) beinge to noo beinge. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xi. 49 b, The affirmatiue is called the habite, [i. e. *habitus,* ἕχειν] the negatiue the priuation thereof. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 107 Habite signifieth disposition, power, and act, to which priuation is opposite. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 95 Privative Opposition, is the fighting betwixt habit and privation. 1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 22 This Death, which is said to do so many and such wonderful things, is neither a Substance, nor a Positive Entity, but a meer Privation. 1838 EMERSON *Address, Camb., Mass.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 192 Evil is merely privative, not absolute: it is like cold, which is the privation of heat.

3. Want of the usual comforts, or especially of some of the necessaries of life.

1790 CATH. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 67 When you reflect on the many privations which people who cannot help themselves suffer when any of their attendants are out of the way. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* III. vii, 'It can be a privation only to me'..said Maltravers. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* IV. i. II. 351 A needy band of mercenaries, urged by hunger and privation. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iv. 219 Prepared by penury and hard fare for the privations of a military life.

Privative (pri·vătiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *prīvātīv-us* denoting privation, in *Gram.* privative, negative, f. ppl. stem of *prīvāre* (see PRIVE *v.* and -IVE). So F. *privatif, -ive* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Having the quality of depriving; tending to take away; † having power to prevent (*obs. rare*).

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. App. i. § 26 We may add that negative or privative will also, whereby he withholdeth his graces from some, and so is said to cast them asleep whom he maketh not vigilant. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Elect. Dk. Venice* in *Relig.* (1651) 186 No one of them had voices enough to exclude the other three from making a Duke: for to this Privative Power are required seventeen Bals at least. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 283 The power of a Synod as I told you, is not privative, but cumulative. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 45 If the thing sworn should become privative of, or opposite to, the publick good. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. Introd. (ed. 2) 3 Title.. is any fact Collative or Privative of a Right and Impositive or Exonerative of an Obligation.

2. Consisting in or characterized by the taking away or removal of something, or by the loss or want of some quality or attribute normally or presumably present; also, in looser sense, by the simple absence of some quality, negative.

(In quot. 1398, *privative* is the Latin adv., after the preceding L. *positive* in the L. and Eng. texts, though both words were mistaken for English in the printed ed. of 1495.) [1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xxxviii. (Bodl. MS.), Fumosite..þat declareþ not þe complection of stone positiue [1495 -yf] & bi presens of odoure, but priuatiue [-yf] & bi absens of odoure (*non positiue, sed per priuationem et absentiam*).]

1598 BACON *Sacr. Medit.* xi. Ess. (Arb.) 127 They .. bring in against God a principle negatiue and priuatiue, that is a cause of not being and subsisting. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 185 Remarkable mercies both by Sea and Land, both privative and positive. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xii. 151 The very privative blessings, the blessings of immunity, safeguard, and integrity, which we all enjoy. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 48 Their unbelief which was but negative, was now privative. *a* 1659 Z. BOGAN in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxiii. 1 Only privative defects discommend a thing, and not those that are negative. 1805 *Monthly Mag.* XX. 137 As we deprive a body of part or all of its natural share of fluid to produce what is called *negative* electricity, whether the words *privative* electricity would not be more proper? 1838 [see PRIVATION 2]. 1866 T. HARPER *Peace thro' Truth* 309 *note*, We mean by it [aversion]..something which is not positive, but privative,—not an act, but a state.

3. Of terms: Denoting or predicating privation, or (loosely) absence of a quality or attribute.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 152 Although they had neither eyes nor sight, yet could they not be termed blinde; for blindenesse being a privative terme unto sight, this appellation is not admittible in propriety of speech. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 18 The first distinction of names is, that some are positive, or affirmative, others negative, which are also called privative and indefinite. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. i. § 4 All which negative or privative Words cannot be said..to..signify no Ideas..but..relate to positive Ideas, and signify their Absence. 1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1869) II. xiv. 105 Privative terms are marks for objects, as not present or not existent. [*Note* by J. S. Mill: 'It is usual to reserve the term Privative for names which signify not simple absence, but the absence of something usually present, or of which the presence might have been expected'.] 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Carlyle* (1878) 162 The addition of a crowd of privative or negative epithets at discretion.

4. *Gram.* Expressing privation or negation; esp. applied to a particle or affix.

1590 HUTCHINSON in Greenwood *Collect. Sclaund. Art.* Div b, Know you what a is here, it is a priuatiue. 1706 PHILLIPS s. v., A Privative Particle in Grammar. 1837 G. PHILLIPS *Syriac Gram.* 116 The particle..placed before adjectives assigns a privative signification to them. 1846 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 184 Bopp's theory of the Greek past tenses..being formed by the addition of the particle called a privative.

B. *sb.* A privative attribute, quality, proposition, word, or particle.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xi. 49 b, Priuatiues they call those whereof one denieth onely in that subiect whereunto the affirmatine agreeth by nature. 1627 DONNE *Serm.* v. (1640) 46 Man hath more privatives, then positives in him. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 109 In them sin is but a meer privative of good, The frailty, and defect of flesh and blood. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* II. xviii. 83 Of Privatives, The one must of Necessity be in the Capacious Subject, the other not. As, He is blind; and therefore does not see. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 152 One is merely the Contradictory or the privative of the other.

Pri·vatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a privative manner; by the taking away or absence of something; negatively.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* I. xi. § 7. 81 This Indifferency of the Matter to Motion or Rest may be understood two wayes: Either privatively, that is to say, That it has not any reall or active propension to Rest, more then to Motion, or

vice versâ. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 312 In this Disease..the Stomach is affected privatively, not positively. 1687 NORRIS *Coll. Mise.* (1699) 301 To be in pain, is not Privatively, but contrarily opposed to being happy. 1707 — *Treat. Humility* iii. 87 The man who is a sinner is not only negatively, but privatively imperfect. 1710 WHITBY *Disc.* IV. i. § 5 (1735) 312 The Devils..being determined to do Evil in the General, and that only privatively for want of Motive or Inducement to do otherwise.

† 2. To the deprivation or exclusion of others; exclusively. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxix. (1614) 57/2 The power of coynage then..not being so privatively in the King, but borowes, bishops and earles enjoyed it. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) 267 Assuring yourself there is no one man in the world worthy to enjoy you privatively.

So **Pri·vativeness** *rare*, the quality or condition of being privative.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. § 3. 28 Privativeness. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 211 Indiscerpibility.. of an Atom..from imperfection and privativeness. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Privativeness*, depriving Quality, or Faculty of taking away.

† Priva·tor. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. L. type **prīvātor*, agent-n. f. *prīvāre*: see PRIVE *v.*] One who or that which deprives or takes away.

1630 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* (Chaucer Soc.) 33 *note*, All thinges demolish, as hates dire privator, In spite off (yet suffred hy) their creator.

† Prive, *v. Obs.* Also 4 preve, *Sc.* priwe, 4-6 pryve. [a. F. *priv-er* (1307 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *prīv-āre* to bereave, deprive, rob, deliver, perh. orig. to isolate, make solitary, f. *prīv-us* single, individual, private, peculiar, deprived.]

1. *trans.* To deprive, strip, bereave. Const. *of*, also with double obj.

13.. *Evang. Nicod.* 1440 in Herrig's *Archiv* LIII. 418 Þou has vs schamely schent And pryued vs of our pray. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 110 When he had done mys, And thurgh syn was prived of hlys. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 67 þat he priue himsilf power of bynding and lowsing. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxi. 100 þat may..pryue þe þin inward liberte. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 195 By this mariage were kyng Edwardes .ii. sonnes declared bastardes, & in conclusion priued of their lifes. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 182 He privves me of my hope.

b. *spec.* To strip or divest of office or dignity; to depose.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 73 Abbot & prioure, men of Religion,..Wer priued of þar office. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 202 Leoncius Was to thempire of Rome arrived, Fro which he hath with strengthe prived The pietous Justinian. 1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 424/1 Adjugged 3owe for to be deposed and pryved, and in dede deposed 3owe and pryved 3owe of the astate of Kyng. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. i. 50 Vpon that condicion that I myght priuen hym his power. 1426 *Paston Lett.* I. 25 By this acceptacion of this bysshopriche, he hath pryved hym self of the title that he claymed in Bromholm. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Northumbld.* xi, To pryue the king, and part the realme in tbre. 1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* I. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 272 To prive thy sonne,..Spaines heire Apparant.

2. To take away, withdraw, cut off *from*.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Katerine*) 932, I dout þat sum cristine has now fra oure goddis priwit þe. 1382 WYCLIF *Prol.* i. 3 Pride and couetise of clerkis..prieth hem fro verrey vndirstondyng of holy writ. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 335 þe pope..restored his felowes bisshoppes.. crosses and rynges þat were to forehonde i-preved [*v. r.* ypriued, L. *privatos*]. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 14 Nor þe kirk may not iustli priue þe comyning of cristun men, nor taking of þe sacraments. 1629 N. CARPENTER *Achitophel* II. (1640) 95 Some inchanted Relicke to prive him safe from danger.

Hence **† Pri·ving** *vbl. sb.*, depriving, privation.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 267 Assentynge to hem..summe for drede of curs, priuynge of beneficis & sclaundre & prisonynge & brennynge. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Learn to Die* 35 What may profyte the lore of dyynge, Syn deeth noon hauynge is but a pryuynge? *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 414/2 Privynge, *privacio*. *c* 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 586 Ner in a man errynge, peine deseruing, Ner in hym that hathe he of goode pryuyng.

Prive, obs. dial. form of *preve*, PROVE.

Privet[1] (pri·vĕt). Also 6–7 -ett(e, 7 -ate; *β.* 6 **privy, -ie.** [Instanced from 16th c.: origin unknown; cf. the synonyms *prim-print*, *primp*, and *prim*. See Note below.]

1. A bushy evergreen shrub, *Ligustrum vulgare* (N. O. *Oleaceæ*), a native of Europe, having elliptic-lanceolate smooth dark-green leaves, and clusters of small white flowers, succeeded by small shining black berries; much used for garden hedges.

1542 ELYOT, *Ligustrum*..this tree dothe growe in watry places, as wyllowes and salowes do, and bearith a blacke fruite lyke to an elder tree; they whiche doo take it for the bushe callyd Priuet, be moche deceyued. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* E j b, Ligustrum is called in..englishe Prim print or priuet, though Eliote more boldely than lernedly, defended the contrary. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xxv. 689 Priuet is a base plante, very seldome growing vpright. 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 45 Cornowlee makes an hedge like privett. 1779 MASON *Eng. Gard.* III. 114 The hardy Thorn, Holly, or Box, Privet, or Pyracantb. 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to Mail* 48 A skin As clean and white as privet when it flowers. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 132 The clustered white flowers of the Privet appear about midsummer, and are very ornamental.

β. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 33 Set priuie or prim, Set boxe like him. 1592 in *Lyly's Wks.* (1902) I. 433 The 3. and last was a Snayl mount [spiral ascent], rising to foure circles of greene priuie hedges. 1593 BRETON *Daffodils & Primroses* 3/2 The borders round about, are set with priuie sweete.

2. In southern U. S. = *Swamp privet*: see 3. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

3. With distinctive prefix, applied to other species of *Ligustrum*; also, to other shrubs, chiefly evergreens, in some respect resembling the true Privet; as **Barren privet,** *Rhamnus Alaternus*, an evergreen shrub of S. Europe; **California, Japan,** or **Japanese privet,** *Ligustrum japonicum*; **Egyptian privet,** the HENNA of the East, bearing panicles of small white sweet-scented flowers; **Evergreen privet,** any evergreen species of the genus *Rhamnus*; **Mock privet,** the evergreen genus PHILLYREA, N. O. *Oleaceæ*; Jasmine Box; **Swamp privet,** *Adelia* (*Forestiera*) *acuminata*, N.O. *Oleaceæ*, a small evergreen tree of the southern United States, of the same order as the Common Privet, and closely resembling it in general appearance.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. liv. 1209 Of mocke Priuet. 1 *Phillyrea angustifolia*. 1611 COTGR., *Alaterne*, fruitlesse, or barren Priuet. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 603 *Alaternus*. The euer greene Priuet. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) s. v., There is also a sort called *Mock-privet*, in Latin *Philyrea*. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Evergreen Privet, *Rhamnus*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 928/2 Privet, Barren, *Rhamnus Alaternus*. —, Egyptian, *Lawsonia alba*. *Ibid.* 665/2 Henna is the Persian name..in England it is often called Egyptian Privet. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 197 For..easy propagation, and ample foliage of shining deep-green color, there is no plant superior to the Japan privet (*Ligustrum Japonicum*). 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard., Phillyrea*,..Jasmine Box; Mock Privet. 1901 MOHR *Plant Life Alabama* (*Contrib. fr. U.S. National Herbarium* VI.) 667 Swamp Privet.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *privet berry, blossom, bush, flower, hedge, leaf*; *privet-like, -scented* adjs.; **† privet-fly,** an old name of a Plume-moth, *Pterophorus*; **privet hawk** (**-moth**), a large species of hawk-moth which deposits its eggs on the privet; so *privet-hawk caterpillar*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 81/2 *Privet Berries grow in hunches, and are all black. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 356 And there she stood apart,..pale as *privet blossom is in June. 1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 125 If all yonder regiments were but so many *private bushes. 1572 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 165 Pinkes and *privett flowers. 1749 J. MARTYN tr. *Virg., Buc.* II. 18 The white privet flowers drop on the ground [orig. *alba ligustra cadunt*]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, **Privet-fly*, in natural history, the name of a species of fly very common on the shrub from whence it has its name. It is called the *erinopterus*. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxi. 266 *Privet-bawkmoth (*Sphinx Ligustri*). 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 133 The Privet..being the chief food of the caterpillar of that very beautiful insect the Privet Hawk Moth. 1591 *Priuie hedges [see *1 β*]. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 568 As green as any privet-hedge a bird Might choose to build in. 1831 LANDOR *Misc.* Wks. 1846 II. 633 Thro' the pale-glimmering *privet-scented lane.

[*Note. Privet* has been suggested to be a corruption of **primet*, a word erroneously said in Prior's *Names of Plants* to occur in the *Grete Herbal* as a name of the primrose; no such word occurs there. Another suggestion is that *privettle, privie*, are the same as *private, privy*, and applied to this shrub from its use in making hedges to cut off a private part of a garden, to conceal dung-heaps, etc.; but of this there is no evidence. *Privet* or *Privett* occurs more than once as a place-name in Hampshire, and the name *Pryfetes floda*, app. in that county, is found in the O.E. Chron.; but no connexion of this with the shrub is known. *Prevet* also occurs in a 13th c. deed, where it is doubtful whether it is a proper name: 1256 June 8 *Ancient Deed* P.R.O. A. 8635, In omnibus mariscis qui pertinent ad villam de Farlingetone [Farlington, Havant, Hants] excepto..parco et excepto cooperto de preuet et Crofta que fuit Rogeri le Lung, que est contra portam curie. If we had other evidence of the name of the shrub in ME., it would be tempting to render this 'covert of privet' (as is done in *Catal. Anc. Deeds* 1902, IV. 338).]

† Privet[2]. *Obs.* Also 6 provet. [Corruption of *provet*, from F. *éprouvette*, in 16th c. *esprouvette*, f. *é-*, *esprouver* to try, search out.] A surgical instrument for searching a wound; a probe.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* b ij b/2 The Provet, or soundinge irone..we sounde the depthe of the fistle with this sounding irone. *Ibid.* b iv b/2 The Privet, or Needle to religate the fistles. *Ibid.* 6/2 The bullet may he felt with the privet or searchinge iron.

Privet, obs. form of PRIVATE.

† Privign. [ad. L. *prīvign-us*.] A stepson.

[1605–6 B. JONSON *Masque Hymen* Wks. (1616) 917 *note*, A Step-mother insulting on the spoyles of her two *Priuigni*, Bacchus and Hercules.] 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine* xxxvi. 426 To be constituted by the people to be the guardian of Antiochus, the privign of Demetrius.

Privilege (pri·vĭlĕdʒ), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 2–4 privi-, 4 privy-, pryve-, prevylegie. *β.* 3– privilege; also 4–5 pryve-, 4–6 preve-, previ-, prevy-, privy-, pryvi-, pryvy-, 4–8 prive-, 5 preva-, prlva-, pryva-; 4 -liche, -lag, -leg, -legge, 4–5 -lage, 5–8 -ledge, 6 -lidge, 7 -ledg. [In form *privilegie* (only ME.), ad. L. *privilēgi-um* a bill or law in favour of or against an individual; later, a privilege, prerogative, f. *prīv-us* private, peculiar + *lex*, *lēgem* law; in form *privilege*, a. F. *privilège*, *-lége* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *privilēgium*.]

A. Forms: *α.* **privilegie,** etc.

α. [701 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* I. 156 Ic Ealdhelm brohte to Ine Wessexena kyncge and to Æþelræde Myrcena kyncge þas *privilegia*.] *a* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 (Laud MS.) Martin abbot..for to Rome..and begæt thare priuilegies. *a* 1327 *Sat. Consist. Courts* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 157 Ant suggen he hath privilegie proud of the pope. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 132 Crist apperide to þes holy wommen, fer to graunt a privylegie to wommans kynde. *Ibid.* II. 281 Dignities and pryvelegies þat ben now grauntid bi þe pope.

β. **privilege,** etc.: see B.

B. Signification.

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A special ordinance having reference to an individual.

(Late in English; in Roman Law or Hist., or etymological.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 292/1 A Priyvalege, *priuilegium, quasi priuatus legem*. 1548 ELYOT *Dict., Priuilegium*,..a lawe concernyng priuate persons, also a private or speciall lawe, a priuilege. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 339 It was not properly a law, but what they called a privilege; or an act, to inflict penalties on a particular Citizen by name, without any previous trial. 1799 MACKINTOSH *Stud. Law Nat.* 50 *note*, *Privilege*, in Roman jurisprudence, means the exemption of one individual from the operation of a law.

2. A right, advantage, or immunity granted to or enjoyed by a person, or a body or class of persons, beyond the common advantages of others; an exemption in a particular case from certain burdens or liabilities.

a 1154, etc. [see A.]. 14.. *Customs of Malton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 60 And aske þe prevalege of þe Burgage. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritt Wemen* 207 Hed I that plesand prevelege to part quhen me likit. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 42 To suche other as he hath graunted suche specyall preuylege. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 56 The priviledge and dignity of Learning. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xix. I. 407 The privileges which had exalted Italy above the rank of the provinces, were no longer regarded. 1844 WHITTIER *Bridal of Pennac.* Prol. 167 Pastures, wood-lots, mill-sites, with the privileges .. and appurtenances. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* iii. 26 A monopoly of privileges is always invidious.

b. In extended sense: A special advantage or benefit; with reference to divine dispensations, natural advantages, gifts of fortune, etc.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 Þus feole priuileges scheawed ful sutelliche hwuecche beon þe meidnes & sundred ham fram þe uðre. 1340 *Ayenb.* 15 In erþe ne ys zuo holi man þet moze parfitliche be-uly alle þe maneres of zenne..wyþ-oute special priuilege of grace. *c* 1380 [see A.]. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* I. viii. 227 To be the Children of God is the greatest privilege under the Gospel. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxvii. III. 31 The privileges of Christianity, temporal as well as spiritual, were confined to the true believers. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 69 To sit near him at the theatre, and to hear his criticisms on a new play, was regarded as a privilege. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xix. 370 All the greater Prophets claimed, and most of them enjoyed, the privilege of married life.

† c. A special distinction; a speciality. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Laurentius*) 790 Vmang al otheris als had he specialis prewylege thre. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxxi. (Bodl. MS.), The preuyleges of þis daie [Good Friday] were offringe of criste, spoillinge of helle, and eke ouercomynge of deþe. *Ibid.* XIII. ix, Þis ryuer [Jordan] haþ manye priuyleges for it departeþ þe contrey of riȝt beleued men fro þe contrey of mysbileued men, for he departeþ Jewry and Arabia.

† d. An advantage yielded, superiority, pre-eminence. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, III. i. 121, I would see his heart out, ere the Priest Should euer get that priuiledge of me.

e. See WATER PRIVILEGE.

3. A privileged position; the possession of an advantage over others or another.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 152 Largesse it is, whos privilegge Ther mai non Avarice abregge. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 140 Lest he put hym from priuelage & his place toke. *c* 1450 *Pistill of Susan* 33 (Ingilby MS.) Prestes hye of priuylage were praysed saune pere. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 28 b, Abbaties and priories are geuen to very boyes, by privilege, that is to say, by common and vsuall custome. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXXIX. xv, From this necessity [death]..No priuiledge exemptes. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Bathing in River* v, As in the Ocean Thou No priuiledge dost know Above th' impurest streams that thither flow. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xx. 150 A.. man, who wants to assume airs of privilege, and thinks he has a right to be impertinent. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* iii. 48 Inequalities of legal privilege between individuals or classes.

4. The special right or immunity attaching to some office, rank, or station; prerogative.

The privilege, the royal prerogative. *Privilege of clergy* = *benefit of clergy*: see CLERGY 6. *Privilege of Parliament*, the immunities enjoyed by either house of parliament, or by individual members, as such; as freedom of speech, freedom from arrest in civil matters, the power of committing persons to prison; similarly of other legislative assemblies; so *privilege of peerage, of peers*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 160 In onliche stude he biȝet þeos þreo biȝeaten, priuilege of prechur, merit of martirdom, & meidenes mede. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xix. 6 þat is þe pryuelege of criste godis sune. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 7 The privilege of regalie Was sauf. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 29 All these yftys kynge Stephyn by the priuilege of hys regal power haþe strenghyd & confermid. 1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 49/1 Muche of this mischiefe..myghte bee amended, with greate thank of god and no breache of the prieuledge. 1588 LAMAARDE *Eiren.* IV. xiv. 561 In all other cases..the prisoner may enjoy the priuiledge of Clergie. 1641 *Protestation of Parlt.* 3 & 4 May (Long Parliament), I A. B. do..promise, vow, and protest, to maintain and defend.. the power and privileges of Parliament. 1642 in Whitelocke *Mem.* (1732) 53/1 The House [of Commons] was in a great disorder, crying aloud many of them together, *Privilege, Privilege*. 1642 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 157 In his [the King's] passage through the city, the rude people.. crying out, 'Privilege of parliament, privilege of parliament'. 1642 LAUD *Diary* 4 Jan., His Majesty went into the

House of Commons, and demanded the persons of [five members]..great stir was made about this breach of the privileges of Parliament. 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (1672) 29 Secured from an Imprisonment by his priviledge as a Member. 1689 *Tryal Bps.* 14 It is the Priviledge of the Peers of England. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 163 An observation, that the principal privilege of parliament consisted in this, that it's privileges were not certainly known to any but the parliament itself. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiii. 23 The commons voted Skinner into custody for a breach of privilege. 1840 Richardson *Dict.* Suppl. s. v., Privilege is in common speech applied in contradistinction to Prerogative. As the Privileges of the Commons, the Prerogative of the Crown. 1863 H. Cox *Institt.* I. ix. 204 A peer is, by the privilege of peerage, always exempt from such arrest. 1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* s. v. *Peer*, The House of Lords, on the report of a Committee of Privileges, held that he [Baron Wensleydale] was not entitled to sit and vote in parliament. *fig.* 1840 Longf. *Sp. Stud.* I. i, *Lara*...I think the girl extremely beautiful. *Don C.* Almost beyond the privilege of woman!

b. *Bill of privilege*, a petition of a peer demanding to be tried by his peers. *Writ of privilege*, a writ to deliver a privileged person from custody when arrested in a civil suit.

1453 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 277 Gyff any men within the seid cittie will sywe eny wryttis of privelage. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.* s. v. *Writ*, A writ of priuiledge is that which a priuiledged person bringeth to the court, for his exemption, by reason of some priuiledge. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., A person belonging to the court of chancery cannot be sued in any other court, certain cases excepted; and if he be, he may remove it by writ of privilege. 1763 Churchill *Author* 149 Who would a bill of privilege prefer, And treat a Poet, like a Creditor.

5. *R. C. Ch.* A special ordinance issued by the pope, granting exemption in the case of all such acts as are necessary for the purpose for which it is obtained; cf. Dispensation 8.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 467 [The friars] purchaseþ hem pryuylege of popes at Rome. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 12 þei þat persuen for indulgencs, exempcouns, & prineylegs, sey how þei geyt nowt wiþ out bying. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 90 The forme of thay preuyleges, as thay wer endyted yn the Court of Rome a latyne, ne myght I nat comly setten yn Englyshe. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* s. v., A private enactment, granting some special benefit or favour, against or outside the law...A privilege may be granted by word of mouth as well as by deed.

b. *transf.* A licence, permission.

1715 Pope *Iliad* I. 385 Has foul reproach a privilege from Heaven?

6. A grant to an individual, corporation, community, or place, of special rights or immunities, sometimes to the prejudice of the general right; a franchise, monopoly, patent; †*spec.* the sole right of printing or publishing a book or the like (formerly often signified by the Latin phr. *Cum privilegio imprimendi solum*).

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 45 (MS. *a*) Belinus þe kyng .. made foure hiȝe kyng weies i-prinueleged wiþ al privilege. 1530 *Royal Priv.* in Palsgr. 10 The Kynges Graces Pryvilege. Here foloweth the copy of the Kynges Graces pryvilege, graunted unto the authour for the space of sevyn yeres...Our favorable letters of privilege. 1540 Coverdale *Confut. Standish* To Rdr.(1547) a ij b, The shame is it of all Englande, that vnder his [the king's] priuilege anye erroneous, contentious, or slaunderous boke or papyre sholde be prynted. 1579 *Expos. Terms Law* 161/1 *Priuiledges* are lyberties and fraunchises graunted to an Office, place, towne, or mannour, by the Queenes great charter, letters patentes, or acte of Parliament. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* 19 b, The Printer..wer best to get a priuiledge betimes, *Ad imprimendum solum*. 1598 in D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 331/1 Of the antiquitie, etimologie, and priuileges of parishes in Englande. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.* s. v., A personall priuiledge is that, which is graunted to any person, either against, or beside the course of the common law:..A priuiledge reall is that, which is graunted to a place, as to the Vniuersities, that none of either may be called to Westm. hall, vpon any contract made within their owne precincts. 1685 Petty *Last Will* in *Tracts* (1769) p. vii, The copper-plates for the maps of Ireland with the king's privilege, which I rate at 100 l. per ann. 1753 N. Torriano *Gangr. Sore Throat* 116 The French Book was also published by Privilege of the King of France. 1890 Fiske *Civ. Govt. U. S.* vi. 150 The charter of Maryland conferred upon Lord Baltimore the most extensive privileges ever bestowed by the British crown upon any subject.

b. A document or deed by which this is granted.

1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* I. v. 467 In the famous privilege of Austria granted by Frederic I in 1156.

†**7.** The right of affording security from arrest, attached to certain places; the right of asylum or sanctuary. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 247 Þis is he þat ȝaf prinueliche and fredom [orig. *immunitate insignivit*] to temples. 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 293/2 He was faine..to take tuition and privilledge of the Seinctuarie of Glouc'. 1513 More *Rich. III*, Wks. 46/1 It would bee..to the.. hyghe dyspleasure of Godde, yf the prineledge of that holye place should nowe bee broken. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. i. 41 God forbid We should infringe the holy Priuiledge Of blessed Sanctuarie. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* Table, The priuiledge of a great river, called Lempa, dividing the Countrey of St. Salvador, and Nicaragua. (Cf. Privileged *ppl. a.* c.) 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 24 That the Wayes leading to the Temples, and the Roads of Great Cities, should have like Priviledges.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *privilege debate* (sense 4 above), *leave* (Leave *sb.* 1 e), *paper* (Paper *sb.* 7 d), *-pass* (Pass *sb.*2 8 d), *system*, *ticket*; †**privilege book**, a book issued with the royal privilege; **privilege cab**, a cab admitted to stand for hire in some private place (esp. a railway station) from which other cabs are excluded.

1607 in Plomer *Abstr. Wills Eng. Printers* (1903) 42 The *priuiledge bookes quiers and bindings at the price I paid for them. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Aug. 4/3 All are agreed.. that the *privilege-cab system ought to be abolished. 1896 *Daily News* 22 Dec. 7/3 Many of the *privilege cabdrivers ..had preferred to throw up their privilege and cast in their lot with the Union of their trade. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Sept. 4/3 It was decided in a *privilege debate in the House of Commons in 1830 that a solicitor in Parliamentary practice cannot occupy a seat in the House. 1902 *Ibid.* 12 July 2/1 She was marrying an officer, home on *privilege leave, and they had to be back in India by a given date. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. I. 6 A free person of colour is *now* entitled to give evidence against a white, in any Court of Justice, upon producing his *privilege papers. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Feb. 5/3 The *privilege ticket system, by which the employés of every railway company were enabled to travel over all parts of the Kingdom, or at any rate over all the leading lines, at..one-half of a single third-class fare for the double journey.

Privilege (pri·vilēdʒ), *v.* [ad. F. *privilégier* (13th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. *privilēgi-āre* (1190–3 in Hoveden), f. *privilēgium*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To invest with a privilege or privileges; to grant a particular right or immunity to; to benefit or favour specially; to invest (a thing) with special honourable distinctions.

(*a* 1193 in *Roger of Hoveden's Chron.* (Rolls) III. 74 Summus pontifex privilegiavit Hugonem Dunelmensem episcopum.] 13.. [see Privileging below]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 965 Certes it [the pater noster] is priuyleged of thre thynges in his dignytee, for which it is moore digne than any oother preyere. 1387 (see Privilege *sb.* 6). 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 292/1 To Privilege (*A.* Pryuelege), *priuilegiare*. 1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 78 Oure Soverane Lady privelegis and grantis to thaim that thai may enter within thre termes. 1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 374 How infamous a thing it is..to priuiledge and allow publike places for adulteries. 1688 Bunyan *Jerus. Sinner Saved* (1886) 18 He [Christ] had a mind..to privilege the worst of sinners with the first offer of mercy. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. ii. 22 The law of England does in some cases privilege an infant, under the age of twenty-one, as to common misdemesnors. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* VI. 240 Let this woman who believes her name May privilege her herald, see the fire Consume him. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 2/1 They are certainly privileged institutions, and if the country wants universities at all it must 'privilege' them. 1896 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 7/5 (*heading*) Privileged cabs. *Ibid.*, We do not privilege any vehicle unless it is a good one and the driver a steady and respectable man.

†**b.** *refl.* To avail oneself of a privilege (in quot., to take sanctuary). *Obs. rare.*

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 396 He allured out of Sanctuarie his fiue Neeces .. who with the Queene-Mother..had of long time priuiledged themselues there.

2. To authorize, license (what is otherwise forbidden or wrong); to justify, excuse.

1592 Daniel *Compl. Rosamond* ci, Kings cannot privilege what God forbade. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* I. i, His youth may priuiledge his wantonnesse. *a* 1668 Davenant *News fr. Plimouth* IV. i, This Priviledges cowardize, to wrong true valour. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. ii. 26 The law of England.. will not suffer any man thus to privilege one crime by another [i. e. by pleading drunkenness].

3. To give (a person, etc.) special freedom or immunity *from* some liability or burden to which others are subject; to exempt.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 255 h, He was exempted..or priuileged from bearyng almaner offices of charge. 1597–8 Bacon *Ess., Discourse* (Arb.) 16 Some thinges are priuileged from iest. *a* 1614 P. Lilie *Two Serm.* (1619) 34 Though women be priviledged from bearing of armes. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Mar* 10 Mar., She represented to him..that she was privileged from this misfortune. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 431 Representatives are privileged from arrests or mesne process. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex.* s. v., Barristers are privileged from arrest *eundo, morando et redeundo*, going to, coming from, and abiding in court..: so clergymen as to divine service.

Hence **Pri·vileging** *vbl. sb.*; also **Pri·vileger**, one who grants a privilege or privileges.

13.. *Cursor M.* 25044 (Cott.) Cros it beres o mani thing, O cristen men þe prineleging. 1587 Harrison *England* I. xii. 65/2 in *Holinshed*, King Athelstane is taken here for the chiefe priuileger of the towne.

Privileged (pri·vilēdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. *vb.* or *sb.* + -ED.] Invested with or enjoying certain privileges or immunities. **a.** Of things.

Privileged altar, in *R. C. Ch.*: see quot. 1885. **Privileged communication**, in *Law*, (*a*) a communication which a witness cannot be legally compelled to divulge; (*b*) a communication made between such persons and in such circumstances that it is not actionable, unless made with malice. **Privileged cab**: see Privilege *sb.* 8. **Privileged debt**, a debt having a prior claim to satisfaction. **Privileged deed**, in *Sc. Law*, a deed which is valid without witnesses' signatures, as a holograph deed. **Privileged share, stock**, preference stock: cf. quot. 1842 s. v. Preference 8. **Privileged summons**: see quot. 1838. **Privileged villeinage**, a form of villeinage in which the service was defined, as distinguished from *pure villeinage*.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De Propr. Rerum* XVII. lxxxvii. (Tollem. MS.), These herbes were preuelegid, þat þe liknesse of hem were worþi to be set in tokenynge and figure in þe crowne and mytoure of þe chef preste. 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 185/2 In pryvat and pryvileged places. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 41 In other priuiledged English translations it is, And they [etc.]. 1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 24 b, Priuileged testamentes are those, which are enriched with some speciall freedome or benefit, contrarie to the common course of law. *Ibid.* 25 Of priuiledged testamentes there are three sortes,..a testament made by a Souldier, a testament made by a father amongest his children, and a testament made for good and godly vses. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Debt*, *Privileged Debt*, is that which must be satisfied before all others; as, the king's tax, &c. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Privileged Debts* are those which humanity has rendered preferable on the funds of a deceased person, and which an executor may pay without decree; as, 1. Sickbed and funeral expenses. .. 2. Mournings for the widow [etc.]. 3. A year's rent of the house, and servants' wages since the last term. *Ibid.*, *Privileged Deeds*. A legal deed requires certain statutory solemnities; but, from this rule, exceptions have been made in favour of certain deeds and writings on grounds of necessity or expediency. *Ibid.*, *Privileged Summonses*, ..a class of summonses in which, from the nature of the cause of action, the ordinary *induciæ*..are shortened. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* Introd. Lect. 2 *note*, The Meath Hospital became for several years a privileged hospital. 1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 22 Aug. 7/2 Guaranteed, privileged, and debenture stocks were less strong than of late. 1885 *Cath. Dict.*, *Privileged altar*, (1) An altar..by visiting which certain indulgences may be gained. (2) An altar at which Votive Masses may be said even on certain feasts which are doubles. ..(3) Altars with a plenary indulgence for one soul in purgatory attached to all Masses said at them for the dead. 1896 Privileged cab [see Privilege *v.* 1].

b. Of persons.

1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* I. xxiii. 50, I of men prinelegid speek, for loy of godis lufe in to gostly songis or heuenly sound behaldandly for to be takyn. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. V* 10 He nether is nor can bee a sanctuarye or prinileged man. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 33 Where a scholar or privileged person is one of the parties. 1833 Alison *Hist. Europe* (1849) I. i. § 16. 62 The descendants of the freemen in one age become the privileged order in the next. 1888 Burgon *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. 1. 78 He was scarcely ever seen except by a privileged few.

c. Having the privilege of sanctuary attached to it. ? *Obs.*

1602 Holland *Pliny* I. 108 A prineledged place for all fugitiues. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* xxi. 184 This River is privileged in this manner, that if a man commit any hainous crime or murther on [either] side..if hee can flie to get over this River, he is free as long as hee liveth on the other side.

†**Pri·vilegement.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Privilege *v.* + -ment.] The granting of (ecclesiastical) privilege.

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* cxlii. x, Thus stode this lande.. Hole enterdite from all holy sacramentes, That none was done, without prinelegementes.

†**Privile·giate,** *ppl. a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 7 -at. [ad. med.L. *privilēgiāt-us*, pa. pple. of *privilēgiāre*: see Privilege *v.*] **a.** *ppl. a.* Privileged. **b.** *sb.* A privileged person. So †**Privile·giate** *v.*, to privilege.

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 229 The see apostolic of Rome .. is ever in such matters excepted and privilegiated. 1640 Bastwick *Lord Bps.* vii. F iv b, As if they had the Spirit of Infallibility, and were..the onely Privilegiats not to erre. 1658 Manton *Exp. Jude* 3 Wks. 1871 V. 95 None have a special and privilegiate call from heaven.

†**Privile·gious,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *privilēgi-um* Privilege + -ous.] Having privilege (in quot., of sanctuary); privileged.

1599 R. Linche *Anc. Fict.* B iv, Whatsoener..had fled to these prinelegious places, had ben freed from any pursuing danger.

Privily (pri·vĭli), *adv.* Now *arch.* or *literary*. Forms as in Privy (also 4–6 **priva-, preva-**, 5 **pryva-**, 6 *Sc.* **preeve-**, *Sc.* **prefa-**); with 3–4 **-liche**, 4–5 **-lich**; 4–5 *north.* **-lik, -like**; 4– **-ly** (4 **-li, -le**, 4–6 **-lie**). [f. Privy *a.* + -ly 2.]

1. In a privy manner; not openly or publicly; secretly, privately; stealthily; craftily.

c 1290 *Beket* 25 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 107 Prinueliche heo dude for Gilebert Auantages manie and fele. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11152 (Cott.) He..tok his redd al for to fle Priuelik [*v. rr.* preuili, previly] and latt hir be. 13.. *Rule St. Benet* 20 Prinelike man sal amoneste þam, þat tay amende þaim. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 388 His brother weepe and wayled pryuyly [*v. rr.* pryuyly, prinyly, prively, priuely]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 737 Wold ye thus prenaly morder a man? 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ii. 5 Preuelich he went hym from the kynges court. 1526 Tindale *John* vii. 10 Then went he also vppe vnto the feast, nott openly: but as it were preuely [Wyclif in pryuei, 1611 in secret]. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 279 Sit prefalie on sow tha wan the feild. 1539 Bible (Gr.) *Matt.* I. 19 He was mynded preuely to departe from her [Tindale to put her awaye secretly, 1611 priuily]. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 45 That nothing of Luthers..be taught priuely or openly. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 72 This Polydor..Preuelye hy Priamus.. Too king Treicius was sent. 1688 Evelyn *Mem.* 2 Dec., The Prince of Wales and greate treasure sent privily to Portsmouth. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xiii. 257 He took him aside, and told him the news privily and briefly. 1884 Tennyson *Falcon* I. i. 41, I left it privily At Florence, in her palace.

†**b.** Closely, so as to conceal. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 150 He .. putt þaim in small boystis, & selid þaim privalie & gaff þaim; and þai tuke þaim.

†**2.** In a private station or rank. *Obs. rare.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 139 Þan þe kyng..ȝaf his douȝter to a symple knyȝt þat was prineleche i-bore.

†**Pri·viment,** *adv. Obs.* Also 3 **privee-**, 4 **prive-, privie-**, 6 **pryvy-**. [ME. *priveement*, a. OF. *privëement* (Rom. type **privatamente*), mod.F. *privément*, adv. f. *privé* Privy *a.*] = Privily *adv.*

1. *Priviment enseint*: see Enceinte *a.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 146 Þi gode were þet tu hefdest idon prineement. *Ibid.* 154 Þeo þet beoð priniment ham one. *c* 1380 *St. Augustine* 590 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 71 He..him isent To a place, to bi bnd priuement. 1546 *Test.*

Ebor. (Surtees) VI. 247 Also yf dame Marie, my wif, be previment incent. 1559 *Will of G. Taylard* (Somerset Ho.), Vf my wife be pryvyment insentid wt a man childe. *a* 1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 34 A man hath issue a daughter, and leaueth his wife priuiment inseint.

†Privisant, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. Also 5 **pryuisant.** (Form and meaning obscure: perh. erron.) *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 80 þe crye arose, & Reymond (as man that euer was formost redy) went aftyr, with one priuisant [*Rawl. MS.* pryuisant] man an hors wyth hym [Giraldus *satellite quodam comitatus equestri*].

Privit, obs. form of Private.

†Privitate. *Sc. Obs. rare.* [app. ad. L. type **privitātem*: see next.] = next, 1 b.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiii. 111 Cause that the counsel of ingland gettis sa haisty aduertessing of the priuitate that is amang the lordis of scotland.

Privity (priˈvĭti). Now chiefly *techn.* (in Law, etc.). Forms: 3-5 **privete**, **-vite** (also 4-6 **pre-**; 3-5 **-vy-**, 4-5 **-ve-**, **-va-**; **-toe**); 5-7 **privitie**, 6- **privity.** [ME. *privete*, *-ite*, a. OF. *priveté*, *privité* (*a* 1200 in Godef.) privacy, a secret, etc., ad. L. type **privitās*, *-ātem*, abstr. n. f. *prīv-us* private, peculiar: see -ity.]

†1. A thing that is kept hidden or secret. **a.** A divine or heavenly mystery; a secret of nature. *The book of privity* (*privities*), the Apocalypse. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 154, I boðe me ivint þet God his derne runes, & his heouenliche priuitez scheawede his leoue freond. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23193 Als sais þe bok in priuete [*v. r.* of priuate], þat to sant Iohn was scaud to se. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 309 Jon euaungelist spak .. in his book of priuetees. 1382 — *Matt.* xiii. 11 To 3ou it is 3ouen for to knowe the mysterie, or priuyte, of the kyngdam of heuenes. *c* 1400 Maunorv. (Roxb.) xiv. 61 In spirit he was rauischt intill heuen, whare he sawe heuenly priuetez. 1470 *Bk. Quintess.* 5 þis is a passyng souereyn priuytee.

†b. A secret matter, design, purpose, or plan; a secret. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7228 (Cott.) þe wijf .. For noiþer for luue, dredes, ne au, Dos man his priuetes to scau. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 161 [He] schew till sum his prenate. 1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xx. 19 To hym that openeth priuetes, and goth gilendeli, and spredeth abrod his lippis. 1558 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 8 *marg.*, A Privitie to be amongest the officers. 1567 Golding *Ovid's Met.* VII. 157 O trustie time of night Most faithfull unto privities. 1625 K. Longtr. *Barclay's Argenis* 268, I .. did willingly scorn the danger which that hope and privity might afford.

†c. One's private thought or counsel; private business; personal affairs. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 22/116 Whon he him schewede þere so muche of his priuyte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2738 (Cott.) Fra þe wil i noght helle mi priueté. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* v. 572 The king..richt towart thair cowert gais .. For till do thar his prenate. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 166 He is a foole, whiche to every wight Tellithe his counsail and his privité. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. ix. 19 Yet neither shewed to other their hearts privity.

†2. The condition of being private; privacy, seclusion, retirement; concealment, secrecy; chiefly in phr. *in privity*, in privacy, in private. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 146 Riht hond is god werc & bosum is priuite. *Ibid.* 152 Niht, ich cleopie priuite. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 65/409 Aso Moyses opon synay was bi olde dawe Fourti daiȝes in priuete. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16271 (Cott.) Noght als in prinetí [*v. rr.* priuite, priuete, previte] i sai, Bot in yur aller sight. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xv. 69 He wald speke with me in priuetee betwene vs twa. 1528 Roy *Rede me* II. (Arb.) 101 Happely they do it in prevete. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Oxford.* (1662) II. 338 Being ambitious of Privity and Concealment.

†3. Private or secret fellowship; intimacy, familiarity. *Obs.*

a 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 Ich nahbe no mong, ne felawscipe, ne priuete, wiþ þe world. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 289 The question..toucheth al the privete Betwen thin oghne child and thee. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 119 And bare hem more fauour and priuete thanne vnto her owne frendes. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* 37 The pryuete and promesse that he had wyth vyenne.

4. The private parts. Chiefly in *pl.* Now *rare.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paul*) 712 Ay as men war hyr scherand þai prewetes. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T.* 724 His Mantel ouer hise hypes caste he For no man sholde seen his priuetee. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* ii. (Shaks. Soc.) 27 Oure pore prevytés ffor to hede, Summe ffygge-levys fayn wolde I fynde. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* I. iv. 41 The moste part of them .. go naked; couering their priuities with shiepes tayles. 1713 Hearne *Collect.* (O.H.S.) IV. 217 One Hand she holds up, namely ye right one, the left upon her Privities. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 405 The inflammations that are stated to have fallen upon the privities. *transf.* 1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* in *Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 24 The bare privities of the stone-walls were hid with two pieces of painted cloth.

5. The fact of being privy to something; participation in the knowledge of something private or secret, usually implying concurrence or consent; private knowledge or cognizance.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 103 And by the Emperours priuitie, moue a reconciliation & to treate with hym of fyue thynges. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1374/1 He vnderstood matters were determined in France without his priuitie. *a* 1693 Ld. Delamer *Wks.* (1694) 75 That which makes a Man guilty of Treason or any other Crime is his Privity or Consent to it. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* i. 2 Without any direct privity or communication with each other. 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. iii. 113 Antonius was suspected of privity to their designs. 1877 T. D. Woolsey *Pol. Science* § 114. I. 358 Mere privity..without active concurrence in some offences is a crime.

6. *Law.* Any relation between two parties recognized by law, e.g. that of blood, covenant, tenure, lease, service, etc.; mutual interest in any transaction or thing.

1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 25 Bytwene the lorde and hym that dyed there was no maner of priuyte of bargayn or couynaunt. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xlix. (1638) 154 Though the Law for the privity of blood that is between them suffer him to have a disadvantage. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 106 The release shalbe voide, for this that there no priuity was betwene me & the tenant for terme of yeres. 1670 Blount *Law Dict.* s. v., If there be a Lord and Tenant, and the Tenant holds of the Lord by certain services, there is a privity between them in respect of the tenure. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xx. 325 In both these cases there must be a privity of estate between the relessor and relessee. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 185 The privity must be both in blood and estate, for privity in blood only will not be sufficient [to make a fine bar an estate tail]. 1844 Williams *Real Prop.* (1877) 407 Between him [the lessor] and the underlessee, no privity is said to exist.

7. *Comb.*, as **†privity-walk**, a private walk.

1600 *Look About You* xxviii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 471 My lady gentlewoman is even here in her privity-walk.

Privy (priˈvi), *a.*, *sb.* (*adv.*) *arch.* or *techn.* (in Law, etc.). Forms: 3- **pri-**, 4-6 **pry-**, **pre-**; 3-6 (7) **-ve** (4 *Sc.* **-we**); 4 **-vei**, **-voie**, 4-5 **-vee**, **-vay** (5 *Sc.* **-way**), 4-6 **-vey**, **-veye** (5 **-veyȝe**, *Sc.* **-wey**), 5-7 **-vie**; 4- **privy** (4 **previ**, 4-6 **pry-**, **prevy**; 5 *Sc.* **prewy**, 5-6 **preva**; 6 **pri-**, **pre-**, **pryvye**; 7 **privi**). [ME. *prive*, *privy*, etc., a. F. *privé* (12th c. in Littré) private, tame; as sb. in OF. a familiar friend, a private place:—L. *privātus*: see Private, a later doublet of the same word, directly from L.; but in sense-development the two words do not run parallel.]

A. *adj.*

I. †1. That is of one's own private circle or companionship; intimate, familiar; = Private *a.* 10. In later quots. with admixture of sense 4. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 168 Hwni ȝe habbeð þene world ivlowen .. þet is, uorte beon priue mid ure Louerde. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 97/180 Sire porfirie, þat was hire priue knyst. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 467 þey þat beyn with god pryue. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1748 As to þe prynce pryuyest preued þe þrydde. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IX. 227 Sum of his preue men. 1450 *Impeachm. Dk. Suffolk* vi. (Rolls of Parlt. V. 179/1), The seid Duke..seid..that he ..coude remeve fro the seid Frenssh Kyng the pryvyest man of his Counseill, yf he wold. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* 4 Hyr damoysel and prevy felowe. 1535 Cranmer in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 66 Servant unto the Cardinall..& more privy with him of all Secrets than any other about him. 1644 Milton *Jdgm. Bucer* xxxvii. Wks. 1851 IV. 327 If she be privie with those that plot against the State. *a* 1645 Featly in Fuller *Abel Rediv., Jewel* (1867) I. 358 Zuinglius, Peter Martyr,..Lavater, Gesner, and other privy pastors of the Reformed churches beyond the seas.

†b. Of an animal: Familiar with man; domesticated, tame. *Obs. rare.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 230 þe priue cat bezengþ ofte his scin. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Dighy 182) vi, Nor neuer shall he be so pryue..but he shall loke hider and þeder forto looke if he may doo any harme. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 212 Pryue and tame as a culuere.

†c. Sexually intimate. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5964 So dyvers and so many ther be That with my modir [Venus] have be privee.

†2. Of or pertaining exclusively to a particular person or persons; one's own; = Private *a.* 5; of an attendant, etc., personal. *Obs.* exc. in Privy chamber, council, counsellor, seal.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10432 Sco had a maiden hight vtaine, þat was hir priue [*v.r.* preue] chambur-laine. *c* 1305 *St. Dunstan* 60 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 36 Seint Dunstan..nolde bi his wille no tyme idel beo A priuei smyþþe bi his celle he gan him biseo. 13.. *K. Alis.* 4497 (Bodl. MS.) Weleaway & allas For Archelaus, and Salome, And for his oþer pryue meignee. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxvii. 274 Whan he [Prester John] hath no werre, but rideth with a pryuy meynee. 1558-9 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 2 (Act of Uniformity) Either in Common Churches or pryvye Chappelles or Oratories. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. x. 90 Ordained for the priuy kitchin of the great Lord, & the other for the common sort. 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* cxv. 561 Neither very much augmenting his prive fortune, or..diminishing his Patrimony. 1670 L. Stucley *Gospel-Glass* x. 86 We would count it a favour, if a Prince would give us a privy Key, to come to him when we please. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. lxiii. (1737) 260 The King..took him into his Privy-garden.

†b. Peculiar to or characteristic of an individual or a race. Of language: idiomatic. *Obs. rare.*

1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* Prol. (Skeat) I. 32 The vnderstandyng of Englishmen woll not stretche to the priuye termes in Frenche, what so euer wee bosten of straunge langage. *Ibid.* II. ix. I. 33, I canne it not otherwise nempne, for wanting of priuie wordes. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* IV. vii. 128 What art their Priests did use, to keep up the breed, and preserve succession of Cattell with such γνωρίσματα or privy marks, I list not to enquire.

†3. Of or pertaining to a person in his private or personal capacity; not public or official; = Private *a.* 6. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 91 þey gooþ to priue [1432-50 private] offis [*orig.* officia privata adeunt] and to comyn feestes, hut þey techiþ besiliche here children to ride and to schete. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 328 Before the preface, the preste sayeth preuy prayers by hymselfe. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1044 Her Grace beynge with a priuy family in the parke of Theukesbery. 1567 in *Churchyard's Chippes* (1817) 174 Her previe letters written halelie with her awn hand, and sent by her to James, earl Bothwell.

4. Participating in the knowledge of something secret or private; in the secret; privately cognizant or aware; intimately acquainted with or accessory to some secret transaction; = Private *a.* 11. Const. *to*, **†*of***, or **†** with clause.

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 282 Which art prive to tho doinges. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1862 And also þat preueyȝe of his conselle þo was. 1484 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 42 Ne noon of theim wer nevere prevey to ye sealing of ye forsaid forged and untrue testimonyall. 1537 Starkey in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. lxxxi. 194 Few among al your lovers and friends, which are privy of your judgment. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 18 Being ferther priuie to myne owne vnwurthynes. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 115 The Maior makynge his frendes priuie what he would doe. 1573 Stow *Ann.* (1605) 776 It is necessarie to consider what persons we shall first make priuy of this politike conclusion. 1596 J. Smyth in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 94, I did..make her Majestie privy to the whole state of Spayne. 1787 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 154 Those who may have supposed me privy to this proposition. *a* 1862 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1869) III. iv. 211 The clergy believed that they alone were privy to the counsels of the Almighty.

†b. Possessing esoteric knowledge *of*; versed or skilled (in some subject). *Obs. rare.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 88 To this science [theology] ben prive The clerkes of divinite. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 449/2 Brocours aliens, yat been nowe so prive and expert of merchandises.

II. 5. Withdrawn from public sight, knowledge, or use; kept secret or concealed; hidden; secluded. *arch.* **a.** Of material things.

c 1290 *St. Brendan* 23 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 220 To wende in-to a priue stude and stille, þare he miȝte beo al one to a-serui godes wille. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16920 Þai..grofe þaim thre [crosses] for cristen men, wit-in a priue sted. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xlv. 3, I shal ȝyuen to thee..the priue thingus of priuytees, that thou wite. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1855 In at a preuy posterne gate, By night she stale. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* I. xiv. 53, I wold that kynge Ban and kynge Bors..were put in a wood here besyde in an embusshement and kepe them preuy. 1525 Ld. Berneas *Froiss.* II. cxxxiii. 373 Go thou the moost preuyest wayes thou canste (thou knowest all the preuy wayes of the countrey). 1526 Tindale *Luke* xi. 33 Noo man lighteth a candell and putteth it in a preve place. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. i. 128 Round about the ditch there should be another like vault or priuie way. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 194 He geeth to stoole in some priuie place. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* IV. 140 The Place did begin to grow privy. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* xxxix, A poet must retire to privy places and meditate his rhymes in secret.

Comb. a 1593 Marlowe *Ovid's Eleg.* II. xiv, And their own privy-weapon'd hands destroy them.

b. Of immaterial things. (Often opposed to *apert*, *pert*: see Apert *a.* 1, Pert *a.* 1.)

c 1300 *Beket* 290 And to al his privei consail Seint Thomas he nom. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 2410 Ne swa prive es nathyng þat touches man, þat sal noght be knawen þan. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 209 What so euer..Is spoken either prevy or aperte. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 33 Hauing þe priuey witt of þe feiþ in a pure consciens. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 47, I knowe alle the prevy wordes that haue ben be-twene hem two. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 *Preamble*, John Tayler..having pryve knowlege of the commyng of your seid Beseecher. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 269 b, Nor ever obliged themselves by any promise privy or aperte, that they would accomplishe the same. 1660 in J. Simon *Ess. Irish Coins* (1749) 125 Tokens..with a privy marke..in order to discover the counterfeiting of any such like tokens.

6. Acting or done in secret or by stealth; secret, clandestine, furtive, surreptitious, sly. (Often opposed to *apert*, *pert*: *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7234 Als traitur dern and priue theif. *Ibid.* 11852 To þe barnage tit he sent, To mak a priue parlement. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. pr. iii. 94 (Camb. MS.) Vif he be a preuey awaytor I-hidd and reioyseth hym to Rauysse hy whiles þou shalt seyn hym. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 447/1 By murdererys, and prive roberyes. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* v. 14 He that is a preuy accuser of other men, shalbe hated envyed and confounded. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, From all sedicion and priuye conspiracie.. Good lorde deliuer us. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 169 The Turke..by priuie espiall, knewe the determination of the Senate longe before. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) II. 4/1 A certain Image of the Virgin so artificially wrought, that the Friars by privy gins made it to stir, and to make gestures. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 201 When ye giue a mocke vnder smooth and lowly wordes .. the Greeks call it (*charientismus*) we may call it the priuy nippe, or a myld and appeasing mockery. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 128 Besides what the grim Woolf with privy paw Daily devours apace. 1864 Swinburne *Atalanta* 1636 Fallen by war Or by the nets and knives of privy death.

†7. Of which the presence or existence is not known or not recognized; that is not outwardly evident; of which no indication is visible; hidden.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 192 b, Whether it wer for a priuie sickenes, or an open impediment,..this mocion vanished. 1563 B. Googe *Eglogs*, etc. (Arh.) 83 To shun The priuy lurkyng hookes. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arh.) 38 The Marriner is more indaungered by priuie shelues, then knowen Rockes. 1654 Trapp *Comm. Ps.* xi. 2 The privie armour of proof, that the Saints have about their breasts.

III. In specific collocations with sbs.

8. Privy evil (*Falconry*), a disease of the hawk: see quot. **Privy tithe**, the 'small' or vicarial tithe. **Privy verdict**, a verdict given to the judge out of court.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 238/1 (Diseases in Hawks)

The *Privy, or hidden Evil, is a glottonous Stomack, a greediness in eating, and devouring. 1530 *Proper Dyaloge* in Roy *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 138 Payenge of tythes open and *preny. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. xi. 388 A particular share of the tithes..called *privy, small, or vicarial, tithes. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 227 b, After they be agreed they may,..if the Court be risen, gine a *priuie verdict before any of the Judges.

† b. Privy coat, a coat of mail worn under the ordinary dress. *Obs.*

1532 *Will of J. Baynham* (Somerset Ho.), A pryvye coat. 1538 J. Beaumont in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 252, I have secret warnyng by one off hys counsell to weyre a prevy cote. 1599 Bacon *Let.* in Spalding *Life & Lett.* (1862) II. 161, I have the privy coat of a good conscience. *a* 1649 Webster *Cure for Cuckold* III. i, I wear a privy coat.

† c. Privy house (also 5 privehouse) = B. 3. So † *privy stool*, a close-stool. *Obs.*

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 931 Se þe privehouse for esement be fayre, soote, & clene. 1528 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 254 In his owne chambre..A prevey stole, iiij*d*. 1660 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 358 A common privy house belonging to Peckwater Quadrangle. 1679 *Ibid.* 30 Jan. II. 435 He throw'd it in the privy house.

d. *Privy members, privy parts*, the external organs of sex; the private parts. *Obs.* or *arch.*

So formerly *privy chose* (of a female), *limbs*, etc.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11731 Hii ne bileuede nouȝt þis, þat [h]is prine membres hii ne corne of iwis. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 475 Here body..al i-roted..ont-take þe thombe and here wombe wiþ þe prive chose bynebe. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* III. xxiii. (1495) e j/1 To assaye the puls ..it were vnsemely & shamly to vnhele þe preuy lymmes. *Ibid.* v. xlviii. (Bodl. MS.), The preney stones of foules bene smale after þe tyme þat is yordeyned to ham to gendre. *Ibid.* XVIII. xcvi, Þe female ape is like to a womman in þe priuy chose. 1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 221/2 That no maner of persone..were..any Gowne or Cloke, but if it be of such lengh, as hit..shall cover his prevey membres and buttokks 1556 W. Towason in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 101 They goe all naked except some thing before their priuie partes, which is like a clout. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 89/2 Then in his privie yard had a sharpe reed thrust in with horrible paine. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 500 Of a Dog.. the gut of the privy place sodden in Oyl, is a very good and soveraign remedy. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 140 *L. C. J.* ..Your Privy-members shall be cut off, and your Bowels taken out and burnt before your face.

9. Privy purse. a. The allowance from the public revenue for the private expenses of the monarch. b. Short for *Keeper of the Privy Purse*, an officer of the royal household charged with the payment of the private expenses of the sovereign.

1664 Pepys *Diary* 15 Dec., When the King would have him to be Privy Purse. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. viii. 332 The king's private expences, or privy purse; and other very numerous outgoings, as secret service money, pensions, and other bounties. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 224/1 The civil list..amounted, during the reign of William III., ..to the annual sum of about 680,000*l*. Out of this sum were paid the expenses of the royal household, of the privy purse [etc.]. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 292 He [Louis Philippe] placed at Lafayette's disposal a hundred thousand francs out of the privy purse to aid the enterprises of the Spanish revolutionists. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* i, Maces, or petty-bags, or privy-purses..all yawning. 1908 *Whitaker's Almanack* 85 His Majesty's Household..Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.

10. Privy signet: see Signet.

See also Privy chamber, Privy council, Privy counsellor, Privy seal.

B. *sb.* [Absolute or elliptical uses of the adj. Cf. OF. *privé, privée*, in various subst. uses.]

I. Of persons.

† 1. An intimate, confidential, or trusted friend or counsellor; a confidant, an intimate. Cf. A. 1.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8647 He nom on of is priues þat het water tirel. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8342 For-þi hir enterd bersabe þe quen, his spuse, and his prine. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. II. 177 Paulynes pryues for pleyntes in þe consistorie, Shul serue my-self. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2480 þe kyng of Comble, Sir Sortybraunt & othre of his pryueez. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 377 That he wolde..be oon of his privees.

2. *Law.* One who is a partaker or has any part or interest in any action, matter, or thing: including the parties entering into a contract, and also any one that is bound or has an interest under a contract or conveyance to which he himself is not a party. Cf. A. 6. Opposed to Stranger.

[1292 Britton III. vi. § 15 Pur ceo qe ceste assise ne tient poynt lu par entre privez del sanne. (*tr.* Whereas this assize does not lie between privies of blood.) 1321-2 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 411/2 Lesquexs demornnt & sonnt aloynes par tes prives a la talye.] 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 7 § 3 The seid fyne to be fynall ende, and conclude aswell prives as estraunges to the same. 1579 *Expos. Terms Law* 159 b/2 *Priuie*..wher a lease is made to bolde at will, for yeres, for life, or a feffement in fee..because of thys that hath passed betweene these parties, they are called prinies, in respect of straungers betwene whom no such dealings, or conueiances hath ben. *Ibid.* 160/1 Prinies are in diuers sorts, as namely priuies in estate, priuies in deede, prinies in law, prinies in right, and priuies in bloode. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Priuie* ..signifieth .. him that is partaker, or hath an interest in any action, or thing: as, *priuies of bloud*..be those that he linked in consanguinitie. Euery heire in tayle is priuy to recouer the land intayled. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxi. 355 Privies to a fine are such as are any way related to the parties who levy the fine, and claim under them by any right of blood or other right of representation. 1818 Colebrooke *Obligations* 229 His representatives and universal successors, or privies in blood, as heirs, and privies in representation, as executors and administrators, may at the death of a person of non-sane memory avoid his deeds. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 308 Privies in blood, as the heir; privies in estate, as the feoffee, lessee, &c.; privies in law, as lord by escheat, tenant by the curtesy, tenants in dower, and others that come in by act of law, or in the *post*; shall be bound, and take advantage of estoppels. 1882 Sweet *Law Dict.* s. v., In the law of fines, the heirs and successors of the parties to a fine were said to be privies to it, and were bound by it as if they had been parties, as opposed to strangers, that is, persons who were neither parties nor privies.

† b. One who participates in the knowledge of something private or secret; a confidant; one privy to a plot or crime: see A. 4. *Obs.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 164 b, The citezens glad of his commynge, made not the French capitayns, which had the gouernaunce of the towne, either parties or priuies of their entent. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. liii. (1739) 94 Mainperners are not to be punished as Principals, unless they be parties or privies to the failing of the Principal.

† c. One who belongs to a country or place; a native or denizen, as opposed to a stranger or foreigner. *Obs.*

1565 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 312 Right ye shall doe to every person as well to ye stranger as to ye pryvye. 1641 W. Hakewil *Libertie of Subject* 101 (tr. Act 2 Edw. III, c. 9) All Merchants, Strangers and Privies [*touz marchantz aliens & privees*], may goe and come with their merchandizes into England after the tenure of the Great Charter.

II. Of things.

3. A private place of ease, a latrine, a necessary: see A. 8 c.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* v. 556 The king had in custum ay For to riss airly euirilk day, And pas weill fer fra his mense, Quhen he vald pas to the preue. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 273 Whanne he sittiþ at priuy he schal not streyne him-silf to harde. 1423 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 59 Allso þai orden þat.. all þe pryves & swynesties þeron be done away. 1530 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 364 A prevye comyng out of the Kynges Jayle in to the hie-wey, vnto the grett noysance of alle the inhabytantes. 1650 Howell *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. (1664) 104 They pried into the very privies and jakes. 1704 Swift *Mech. Operat. Spirit* § 2 Misc. (1711) 303 As if a Traveller should go about to describe a Palace, when he had seen nothing but the Privy. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 107 The clearing out of a privy produced in twenty-three children violent vomiting.

attrib. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 Ne berest tu two þurles, ase þauh hit weren two priue þurles? 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 292/1 A Pryvay scowrare, *cloacarius*. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 413 The bad privy accommodation. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* xi. 194 A peculiar mawkish, privy odour.

† 4. Short for *privy member* (see A. 8 d). *rare.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 85 Þys yys þe þrydde medicyne, his properte ys to efforce þe pryne, and namly þe prynecypales.

† 5. That which is secret, secrecy; in phr. *in privy*, in secret, in private, covertly. *In privy or apert, in privy or in plain*, covertly or openly.

1388 Wyclif *Matt.* vi. 18 þi fadir þat seeþ in privye shal ȝelde to þee. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 182 Alle tho that hadden be Or in apert or in prive Of conseil to the mariage, Sche slowh hem. 1460 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 378/2 Directely or indirectely, in prive or appert. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 173 To grant him self in Britane to remane, Quhair plesis ȝow in previe or in plane. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 3 Twa leirnit men in prinie I hard talk. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 652 Nor yit sall we tryist or haif intelligence with thame in previe or apart.

† C. *adv.* = Privily *adv.*; privately, secretly, in secret. *Obs.*

Frequent in *privy or (a)pert* (contracted from *in privy or apert*: see B. 5), secretly or openly, privately or publicly.

13.. *Cursor M.* 27180 Preist sal..knau..þe pligth..Qneþer it be priue don, or hid. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3393 Brenne had þem ber ham [al] pryne, Wiþ-oute noyse. 1485 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 321 That..will goo among them prevy or peart for his propre besynes. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 273, I hatit him like a hund, thought I it hid preue.

Privy (priuie), obs. var. Privet I.

Privy chamber. Now *Hist.* [Privy *a.* 2.]

1. In a general sense: A room reserved for the private or exclusive use of a particular person or persons; a private room, in which one is not liable to interruption or disturbance. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2972 Thou dissyret full depely, dame Elan, þi seluon, To pas fro þi palis & þi priuey chamber. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 414/1 Pryvy chawmyr (*S.* chambyr), *conclave*. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 19 Bryngе thy moder in to a prevy chamber. 1581 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 23 Those which conet to get learning, seeke it not in publike places..but in their studies and prinie chambers.

fig. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 432 All these indiuiduall formes receiued by the senses, are..resigned vp in token of fœalty to the Common sense or priuy-chamber of the soule. 1645 G. Daniel *Odes* xlvi. Wks. (Grosart) II. 96 Nor can Man in this Motley, meerlie man, Stand in the privie Chamber of his heart.

2. *spec.* A private apartment in a royal residence. *Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber*: see quots. 1681, 1727-41.

1540 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 270 Your Magestye avauncyd toward the galerye owt of your pryvey Chambre. 1681 Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 10 Those who attended on him [Edw. VI] in his bedchamber during his sickness, though they were called gentlemen of the privy-chamber; for the service of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber was not then set up. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Chamber*, Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber are servants of the king, who are to wait and attend on him and the queen at court, in their diversions, progresses, &c. .. Their number is forty-eight. Their institution is owing to king Henry VII. 1828 Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 39 The King of England summoned Baliol..into his privy chamber at Newcastle. 1849 James *Woodman* ii, You seem to be of his privy-chamber, goodman Boyd.

Hence **Privy-chamberer**, a frequenter of the Privy Chamber.

1640 Habington *Queen of Arragon* I, Who hath art To judge of my confession; must have had At least a Privie Chamberer to his Father.

Privy council. [ME. *prive counseil* (Privy *a.* 2 and Counsel *sb.*) = OF. *privé conseil* (1276 in Du Cange), mod.F. *conseil privé*, med.L. *consilium privatum*. For the change (17th c.) of Counsel to Council, see these words.]

† 1. In general sense: A private consultation or assembly for consultation. *Obs.*

In later use usually transferred from sense 2.

c 1300 [see Privy *a.* 5b]. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 251 Dodynell..tolde to his prevy counseile that he wolde go to court. *c* 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 157 Into lords' favours I can get me soon, And be of their privy council. [1634 Ford *Perkin Warbeck* II. iii, How the counsel-privy Of this young Phaeton do screw their faces Into a gravity.] 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XV. ix, Jones, by the advice of his privy-council [i. e. Nightingale], replied. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, Then I beg they'll admit me as one of their privy council. 1825 Fosbroke *Encycl. Antiq.* (1843) II. 591/2 Our nobles had also their privy councils, composed of gentlemen of family and fortune.

2. The private counsellors of the sovereign; *spec.* in Great Britain a body of advisers selected by the sovereign, together with certain persons who are members by usage, as the princes of the blood, the archbishops, and the chief officers of the present and past ministries of state.

Its original function of advising the crown in matters of state and administration is now discharged by the Cabinet (Cabinet *sb.* 7 b), a select body of ministers drawn from the Privy Council; and much of its business is carried on by committees, as the Board of Trade (originally the Committee of Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations), the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, etc. Hence, to be 'sworn of His Majesty's Privy Council' is now mainly a personal dignity, conferred chiefly in recognition of eminent public services.

[1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 603 And forouth hys consaile priue, The lord the bruce thar callyt he [Edward I].] 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 178/1 Beyng oon of your grete and pryve Counseill, and with you best trusted. 1547-8 *Ordre of Communion* 3 And other of our priuey Counsaill. 1555 Bradford in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlv. 130, I was chambarlayn to one of the privie counsayll. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 112 The King ha's made him [Thomas Cromwell] Master o'th'Iewell House, And one already of the Priuy Councell. 1667 Duchess of Newcastle *Life Dk. N.* (1886) 9 King Charles the First..made him withal a member of the Lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. v. 229 The principal council belonging to the king is his privy council. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 185 During the reign of William [III] this distinction of the cabinet from the privy council..became more fully established. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 287 The petition of Sir John Grant to the Privy Council. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* III. v. 647 The highest administrative department under the Crown is the Privy Council.

b. Applied (by English writers) to a council of state in a foreign country, or to the council of an ancient king or ruler.

c 1450 Lovelich *Merlin* 4713 Thanne answerid his [K. Uter's] prevy counseyl ageyn: 'what wil ȝe þat we do, telle vs now pleyn'. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 372 Than spake the kynge Arthur, and seide..I will that..ye be..of my prive counseile and lordes of my court. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 196, I hane maters to mell with my preney counsell. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxviii. 278 Thus duke Rnonll retournyd to the cyte of Vyen..and sent for his preuey counsell. 1650 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 184 These foure are noble men and all of his [Russian] Maties Privy Councell. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V* (1783) I. 265 Ferdinand empowered a committee of his privy-Council..to hear the deputies sent from Hispaniola. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* XII. 389 By these, and by other means, the College of Savi, or Privy Council, as it may be termed, had acquired so much power. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 243 The affair had often been discussed in his [the emperor's] privy-council.

c. A similar body formed to assist the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the governors of some British colonies or dominions. *Scottish Privy Council*: see Council *sb.* 7.

1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 102 In that shape they [bills] are offered to the consideration of the lord lieutenant and privy council [of Ireland]. 1889 *Whitaker's Almanack* 436/2 Dominion of Canada..The Executive Government and authority is vested in the Queen, and exercised in her name by the Governor-General, aided by a Privy Council.

d. *fig.*

a 1657 Lovelace *Poems* (1864) 226 Thou art of privy council to the gods! *a* 1708 Beveridge *Thes. Theol.* (1711) III. 329 Who are His [Christ's] Privy-Council? God the Father, the godly His children.

Privy counsellor, councillor. [ME. *prive counseiller*: see Privy *a.* 2 and Counsellor; from 17th c. occasionally, and in 19th c. often spelt *councillor* after prec.; but *counsellor* is the official as well as historical form.]

1. A private or confidential adviser.

(Often with allusion to sense 2.)

[13.. *Cursor M.* 3005 (Fairf.) Þe kinge [Abimelech] made him [Abraham] his counsalour prine [*earlier texts* made him his prive]. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2052 Charlis consailer am y pryne y-sent on his message.] 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 292 He hadde a felonn bacheler, Which was his prive consailer.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 167 The kynge Of the Cite..sende for the Philosofre, and makyd hym his prywey consaillours. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xx. (1840) 363 My principal guide and privy counsellor, was my good ancient widow. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II. xxxii. 256 The old chief and his privy counsellor, the guide, had another mysterious colloquy.

2. *spec.* in Great Britain: One of the private counsellors of the sovereign; a member of the Privy Council.

Indicated by the addition to his name of P.C., and styled *Right Honourable*. See note to prec., sense 2.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 42 Having..married a near ally of the Dukes, with wonderfull expedition was made a Privy-Councellour. 1659 Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. 165 The Privy-Counsellors to the late King, with all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal then about London, were in the Council Chamber at Whitehall by Eight of the Clock in the morning. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. v. 232 The privileges of privy counsellors, as such, consist principally in the security which the law has given them against attempts and conspiracies to destroy their lives. 1814 [J. Hunter] *Who wrote Cavendish's Wolsey?* 22 He left it, at about the age of fifty, a knight, a privy counsellor, and the owner of estates. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 277 A deed executed in the presence of four privy councillors. 1891 J. Chamberlain in *Times* 28 Nov. 12/3 There are those who sit upon the front bench who, by reason of not being Privy Councillors, have no right to sit there. 1907 *Whitaker's Peerage* 49 In the official list the members are termed Privy Counsellors, which is correct, in view of the counsel they are supposed to give; but they are equally Councillors as being members of a Council.

fig. 1657 *North's Plutarch, Add. Lives* (1676) 10 Some..rashly do fancy to themselves, that they are the Almighties Privy-Counsellours. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 55 ¶ 4 Avarice ..had likewise a Privy-Counsellor who was always at his Elbow, and whispering something or other in his Ear: The Name of this Privy-Counsellor was Poverty.

Hence **Privy-Counsellorship, -Councillorship** [see -SHIP].

1880 Disraeli *Endym.* iii, He retired with the solace of a sinecure, a pension, and a privy-councillorship.

Privy seal. Forms: see Privy and Seal. [Privy *a.* 2: lit. private seal.]

1. The seal affixed to documents that are afterwards to pass the Great Seal; also to documents of less importance which do not require the Great Seal. In Scotland, A seal which authenticates a royal grant of personal or assignable rights.

† *Clerk of the privy seal* (*obs.*), the keeper of the privy seal; also, one of the four clerks formerly employed in the office of the privy seal. *Keeper of the privy seal*: see Keeper 1c.

[1230 in E. Déprez *Études de Diplom. anglaise* (1908) 10 Teste me ipso apud Hamsted 11 die decembris Has litteras privato sigillo nostro fecimus sigillari. 1295 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 133/1 Done desuz nostre prive seal, a Rughemor. 1347-8 *Ibid.* II. 206/2 Notre Seignour le Roi ad mande ces Lettres desouth son Privie Seal a son Chanceller.]

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 297/1 Keper of ye Kyngs Prive Seal. *a* 1434 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* IV. 572 *note*, Gevin under oure prive sele at Edynburch. 1497 in *Lett. & Papers Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 104 The Bisshop of Duresme, keper of our pryveseall. 1543 tr. *Act* 12 *Rich. II*, c. 11 To saye or tell any false newes..of the chauncelar, tresorer, clerke of the pryuye seale [*orig.* Clerc du Prive Seal]. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Privie seale*..is a seale that the King vseth some time for a warrant, whereby things passed the priuy signet and brought to it, are sent farder to be confirmed by the great seale of England. *a* 1660 Hammond *Serm.* ii. Wks. 1684 IV. 569 That Privy Seal of his annexed to the Patent. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vii. 381 He [Chas. I] had issued letters of privy seal ..to those in every county whose names had been returned by the lord lieutenant as most capable, mentioning the sum they were required to lend.

2. A document to which the privy seal is affixed; *spec.* a warrant, under the privy seal, demanding a loan; hence *transf.* a forced loan, a benevolence. Now only *Hist.*

1419 in *Proc. Privy Council* (1834) II. 247 We have .. comynd togidder..for þe exploit of the pryve seals þat were ysent to us by..þe lordys of þe Conseil. 1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 167/1 That your seid besecher may have..als mony Writts and Prive Seals, as shall be bchovefull. 1530 Palsgr. 258/1 Prevy seale, *mandement du roy*. 1585 *Act* 27 *Eliz.* c. 3 § 6 A Priuy Seale, commanding the same heire to make personall appearance in the Court. 1657 J. Watts *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 78 May they send out their privie Seals, or Troops, to fetch in money or cattle. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. v. 244 She [Q. Eliz.] did not abstain from the ancient practice of sending privy-seals to borrow money of the wealthy. *fig.* 1660 T. Watson in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxiv. 10 In the sacrament God..gives them a smile of his face, and a privy-seal of his love.

3. a. The keeper of the privy seal; now called *Lord Privy Seal.*

c 1420 *Brut* (E.E.T.S.) 539 Maistre Symond Islepe, Privey Seal, with xvij men of Armes, and xij Archers on horsebakke. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 297/2 Decreed..by ye said Archebysshop, Dues, Bisshops, Erle, Prive Secl, and Lord Cromwell. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 61 The lorde Rosselle that was then lorde privisele. 1682 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1768/3 His Majesty has been pleased to confer the Office of Lord Privy-Seal upon the Right Honourable the Marquiss of Hallifax. 1794 G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) I. 193 Lord Spencer is to be the Privy Seal. 1874 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 775/1 The Lord Privy-Seal is now the fifth great officer of state, and has generally a seat in the cabinet. His office is conferred under the Great Seal during pleasure.

† **b.** The office in which documents were prepared and the privy seal affixed to them. *Obs.*

c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1464 So longe as þou, sone, in þe priuē sel Dwelt hast.

c. *ellipt.* The office of keeper of the privy seal.

1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. (1820) 257 The privy-seal was intended for him.

Prys, obs. form of Price *sb.*, Prize *sb.*[1]

Prizable, prizeable (prəi·zăb'l), *a.*[1] Now chiefly *dial.* Also 7 priseable. [f. Prize *v.*[1] + -able.] Capable of being, or worthy to be, prized; valuable.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 628, I..finde it [life] to be both priseable and commodious. 1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 203 The very ravings of my fever are sometimes more prizeable than Philosophical Meditations. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* To Rdr. 2, I hope this our Principle is so much the more prizable, that it [etc.]. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* I. 108 Clothed with that delicate.. short grass so prizable for the flock and the dairy. 1862 Sir H. Taylor *St. Clement's Eve* I. i, A prizeable possession.

† **b.** Comparable in value (*with*). *Obs. rare*[−1].

1644 Quarles *Barnabas & B.* 99 Is a poor clod of earth (we call inheritance) prizeable with his greatness?

Prizable, *a.*[2] *Chess.* [f. Prize *sb.*[3] = F. *prise* capture + -able.] That can be taken or made a prize; exposed to capture.

1808 *Stud. Chess* II. 202 In case you touch a piece not prizable, you..must play your king if you can.

† **Prizal**[1]. *Obs.* [f. Prize *v.*[1] + -al.] Estimate of worth; appraisement; valuation.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. x. 29 With us Pidgens dung..carries chief prehemінence for due prizall of worth. *Ibid.* IV. i. 79 The Valuation of Possessions consists in the due Estimate and Prizall of all Parts and Particulars Essentially and Accidentally thereunto belonging.

Prizal[2], late form of Prisal *sb.*, taking.

Prize (prəiz), *sb.*[1] For earlier forms (pris, prys, prise, price, etc.) see Price *sb.* [A differentiated variant of ME. *pris, prise*, now Price *sb.* The latter was formerly, and in some dialects is still, *prise, prize* (prəiz), and its plural in 16–18th c. was very commonly *prises, prizes*. The corresp. verb is also *prise*, Prize *v.*[1] Cf. also the forms of Prize *sb.*[3], *v.*[2]]

1. A reward, trophy, or symbol of victory or superiority in any contest or competition.

Consolation prize, a prize won in a consolation match: see Consolation 3 b.

a. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25364 (Cott.) For oft þe men þat er rightwis Thorn faanding win þai to þair pris [so *Gött.*; *F.* prise]. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Cor.* ix. 24 Thei that rennen in a furlong, alle forsoth rennen, but oon takith the priys. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 15 So that the heiere hond he [Bacchus] hadde And victoire of his enemys, And torneth homward with his pris. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 487 So the prys of that turnay Was delyvered to Lanfaul that day. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 196 Shooting for wagers..and for like rewards and prises.

β. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. clxviii. 205 All..ar playnly acorded..to gyne you the price and chapelette. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 239 The onely man to whom the price was of right to be adjudged. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 549 Certain *brabiums* or prices for such as shall do best.

γ. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 60 (Qo. 1600) Did I deserue no more then a fooles head, Is that my prize, are my deserts no better? 1600 — *A. Y. L.* I. i. 168 If euer hee goe alone againe, Ile neuer wrastle for prize more. 1668 Dryden *Ess. Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 37 They had judges ordained to decide their merit, and prizes to reward it. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 193 We overvalue the prize for which we contend. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. 250 A week before the prize was decided by the king. 1899 *Scribner's Mag.* XXV. 7/1, I should have missed the Santiago campaigo, and might not even have had the consolation prize of going to Porto Rico.

b. In colleges, schools, etc.: A reward in the form of money, books, or the like, given to the pupil who excels in attainments, usually as tested by a competitive examination. Formerly Premium.

1752 *Cambr. Univ. Notice* 11 Dec., Mr. Finch and..Mr. Townsend having proposed..to give Two Prizes of Fifteen Guineas each to two Senior Batchelors of Arts..who shall compose the best Exercises in Latin Prose. 1768 M. Howard *Conqt. Quebec*, Honoured with the Prize given by the.. Chancellor of the University of Oxford, for the best English Verses on this Subject. 1769 Sir J. Reynolds (*title*) A Discourse, delivered to the Students of the Royal Academy, on the distribution of the prizes. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 473 The prize of beauty in a woman's eyes Not brighter than in theirs the scholar's prize. 1791 (*Circular*) Clarke's..School, Liverpool. *Præmia.* Names of the Young Ladies and Gentlemen to whom the Annual Prizes were publicly adjudged. 1800 *Cambr. Univ. Cal.* 9 University Prizes. Two gold medals, value 15 guineas each, are given annually by the Chancellor of this University. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* III. 283 You love The metaphysics? read and earn our prize, A golden broach.

c. A premium offered to the person who exhibits the best specimens of natural productions, works of art, or manufactures, at a competition designed to promote the study, cultivation, or production of such objects, or at an exhibition or 'show' arranged for the instruction or amusement of visitors.

1775 *Orig. Ipswich Jrnl.* 6 May (in *N. & Q.* 29 Feb. 1908), There will be a shew of Tulips..Every person's flower shall be his own actual property and of his own blowing, or they will not be entitled to either of the prizes. 1793 (June 4) *Musical Entertainmt. at Sadler's Wells Th.*, The Prize of Industry. Taken from a Fete given in Oxfordshire for the encouragement of industry amongst the Villagers; and introducing the Spinning for the Prize Medal. 1824 [see 4 a]. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 209 The first prize for 12 Ranunculuses (amateurs' class) was awarded [etc.]. *Mod.* The infant to whom the first prize was awarded at the baby show.

2. A sum of money or a thing of value, offered for competition by chance or hazard, as by trying who shall throw the highest or other specified number at dice, or draw a particular ticket from among a large number to which no advantage attaches, called *blanks*. Often *fig.*

1567 *Lottery Chart* Aug., A very rich Lotterie generall, without any Blanckes, contayning a great number of good Prices. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 242 ¶ 2 A Ticket in the Lottery, and..'tis come up this Morning a Five hundred Pound Prize. 1728 Young *Love Fame* III. 264 A beauteous sister, or convenient wife, Are prizes in the lottery of life. 1842 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. ix. 153 A twenty thousand prize in the lottery. 1883 W. C. Smith in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 11/1 The word lottery..may be applied to any process of determining prizes by lot.

3. *fig.* Anything striven for or worth striving for; a thing of value won by or inspiring effort.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 83 (Qo. 1609) Place, ritches, and fauour, Prizes of accident as oft as merit. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 452 But this swift busines I must vneasie make, least too light winning Make the prize light. 1712-14 Pope *Rape Lock* v. 111 The Lock..In ev'ry place is sought, but sought in vain: With such a prize no mortal must be blest. 1838 Lytton *Alice* x, What a prize to any younger sons in the Merton family. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 326 There were still indeed prizes in the Church: but they were few. 1856 Grindon *Life* xxii. (1875) 273 Life has a prize for every one who will open his heart to receive it.

b. An advantage, privilege; something prized or highly valued.

1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 59 (Qo. 1595) Tis warres prize to take all aduantages. *Ibid.* II. i. 20 (Fol. 1623) Me thinkes 'tis prize [1595 pride] enough to be his Sonne. 1638 Walton in L. Roberts *Merch. Mapp* Commend. Verses 11 If thou would'st be a Merchant, buy this Booke; For 'tis a prize worth gold.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.* (*a*) That gains a prize; for which a prize is awarded in a competition or exhibition; also *fig.* such as would or might gain a prize; supremely excellent of its kind, first-class. (*b*) That is offered or gained as a prize. (Often hyphened.)

1803 D. Wilson (*title*) Common Sense: A Prize Essay, recited in the Theatre, Oxford, June 15, 1803. 1807 (*title*) Oxford Prize Poems; being a Collection of such English Poems as have at various times obtained Prizes in the University of Oxford. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 270 Jemmy Hill claimed his prize-pig, but his competitors disputed his right. 1824 Byron *Juan* XVI. lx, There was a prize ox, a prize pig, and ploughman, For Henry was a sort of Sabine showman. 1881 Jowett *Thucyd.* I. 15 My history is an everlasting possession, not a prize composition which is heard and forgotten. 1897 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 3/1 Look at the prize gussets, the prize hemmings, the prize buttonholes, the prize darnings, the prize stitchings..suspended by innumerable tin tacks to the wall.

b. *Comb.*, as *prize-giver, -giving, -holder, -loser, -seeker, -taker, -winner*; *prize-taking, -winning, -worthy* adjs.; **prize-book,** a book gained as a prize; **prize-fellowship,** a fellowship in a college given as a reward for eminence in an examination, as distinct from an official fellowship; hence **prize-fellow,** one who holds such a fellowship; **prize-list,** a list of the winners of prizes in any competition; **prize-medal,** a medal offered or gained as a prize; **prize-quostion,** a question or subject for the answer to or discussion of which a prize is offered.

1858 Lytton *What will he do* VII. ix, The poor relics of her innocent happy girlhood,..—the *prize-books, the lute, the costly work-box. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Apr. 2/1 A *prize-fellow in his seventh year is one of the most dolorous sights in the world. These *prize-fellowships ought to be abolished, and the money devoted..to relieving the intolerable strain on the University chest. 1900 G. C. Brodrick *Mem. & Impress.* 170 'Prize fellows' as they are ungracefully called, elected for seven years only. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 5 Dec. 7/1 Zealous and more determined *prize-givers and prize-seekers overruled Mr. Wright and his supporters. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I. i. 54 They were naturally the *prizeholders. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Prize-list.* 1. A detailed list of the winners in any competition for prizes, as a school examination or a flower-show. 1793 *Prize Medal [see 1 c]. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 3524 Patent and prize-medal artificial eyes,..&c. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 268 The subject of the tides was proposed as the *prize-question by the Academy of Sciences in the year 1740. 1893 *Outing* (U. S.) XXII. 146/1 The cockpit in the *prize winners is only large enough to contain the feet of the skipper. 1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 5 Endowments but handmaides to others farre more *prize-worthy.

† **Prize,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: α. 6 pryse, 6–7 prise, price; β. 6–8 prize. [Of uncertain origin: possibly the same word as the prec. in a transferred use: cf. Gr. ἆθλον, 'the prize of contest, a prize', also 'a contest, hence conflict, struggle'. The forms are the same as the contemporary ones of Prize *sb.*[1]; but, not being found before the last third of the 16th century, this has not the earlier *pris, prys*.

In Amyot's Fr. transl., 1559, of *Plutarch's Lives*, Pericles c. x., the Gr. μουσικῆς ἀγῶνα, τοὺς μουσικοὺς ἀγῶνας, lit. 'contest of music', 'the musical contests', are rendered *jeux de prix de (la) musique*, lit. 'prize-plays of music'; for this North, 1579, has not 'prizes' but 'games for musicke'.]

A contest, a match; a public athletic contest; *pl.* the public games of the Greeks and Romans; in late use, a prize-fight. Also *fig.*

a. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 106, I meane not to condemne such publicke games or prices, as are appointed by the magistrate. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. viii. 25 His leg, through his late luckelesse prise, Was crackt in twaine.

β. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 142 (Qo. 1600) Like one of two contending in a prize That thinks he hath done well in peoples eyes. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 349 The people being gathered together to behold the Fencers prizes were fiftie thousand of them hurt and maimed ..by the Amphitheatre that fell vpon them. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. vi. (1739) 34 The Prize was now well begun concerning the Pope's power in England. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 1 June, Here I saw the first prize I ever saw in my life: and it was between one Mathews, who did beat at all weapons, and one Westwicke. 1669 *Ibid.* 12 Apr., Here we saw a prize fought between a soldier and a country fellow.

b. esp. in phrase *to play a prize*, to engage in a contest or match, esp. a fencing-match; also *fig. to play one's prize*, to play one's 'game', play one's part.

a. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* B iij b, Ieatting vp and downe like the Usher of a Fense-schoole about to playe his Pryse. 1597 TOFTE *Laura* I. iii, Like to the blacksome night I may compare My Mistres gowne, when darknes playes his prise. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. ii, Thou 'hast playd thy prise, my precious Mosca.

β. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 399 (Qo. 1600) So Bascianus, you haue plaid your prize, God giue you ioy sir of your gallant Bride. 1620 *Swetnam Arraign'd* (1880) 55 Cupid, the little Fencer playd his Prize At seuerall weapons in Atlanta's eyes. 1640 BROME *Antipodes* IV. iii, A Woman Fencer, that has plaid a Prize, It seemes, with Losse of blood. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 147 Attributed to the Chairman's dexterity, who could play his prize in all weapons.

c. in *pl. To play prizes* (= b); *to fight prizes*, to fight as gladiators; to engage in a prize-fight, or practise prize-fighting; *to run prizes*, to run races. Also *fig.*

a. 1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* F ij b, When ye masters of defence came to play their prises, he [Nero] would beholde them in his ring. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. xx. 295 That yeare were erected in the great race called Circus, the Barriers, from whence the horses and their chariots are let forth, when they run their prices. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 197 This base carnality plaies her prises one way or other, and dares act her part upon Gods stage.

β. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Ep. Ded., Wks. (Grosart) III. 6 Dick of the Cow..who plaied his prizes with the lord Iockey so brauely. 1599 — *Lenten Stuff* ibid. V. 235 Another playes his prizes in print. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 206 When the Prizes of Germanicus Cæsar were played; there were many Elephantes which acted strange feates or partes. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 1 June, The New Theatre, which..is this day begun to be employed by the fencers to play prizes at. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* ix. (1743) I. 222 He does not, like some of the cruel Roman emperors, take pleasure..to see them play bloody prizes before him. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* vii. 8 A Circus or Amphitheatre, wherein Prizes were anciently Fought. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. iv, He..went about through all the country fairs, challenging people to fight prizes, wrestling, and cudgel-play. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 77 The whole People came there together, to see the Athletes (or Fencers and Wrestlers) play their prizes.

d. *Comb.* **prize-playing**, the playing of a prize or prizes; acting as an athlete or gladiator; in quot. *attrib.* = won in athletic contests. See also PRIZE-FIGHT, -FIGHTER.

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 36 Our nointed clowne prize-playing ornaments Or a poore basket-scrambling gown contents [*L.* Rusticus ille tuus sumit trechedipna, Quirine, Et aromatico fert niceteria collo.]

Prize (prəiz), *sb.*[3] Forms: *α.* 4–7 **prise**, 5–7 **price**, 6–7 **pryse**. *β.* 6–7 **pryze**, 6– **prize**. [a. F. *prise* the action of taking, capture, esp. the capture of a ship, the booty taken, a captured ship or cargo = Pr., Sp., It. *presa*:—early Rom. *prēsa*:—*prensa*, L. *prǽhensa*, fem. sb. from pa. pple. of L. *prǽhendĕre* to seize: see PREHEND. (In origin, a special sense of PRISE *sb.*[1], which late in 16th c. began to be phonetically spelt *prize*, and thus to be identified with PRIZE *sb.*[1])]

†**1.** The action of taking; capture, seizure. *Obs.*

[1414 *Act 2 Hen. V*, Stat. I. c. 6 Quils..facent plein enformacion..a le conservatour de le port..de la dite prise et de la quantite dicelle.]

c 1475 *Harl. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 576 The cyte of Constantynople..was taken by the Turke..by whiche pryse Cristen feyth peryssched in Grece. 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* lxxxii. 130 By the prise of this cyte. *Ibid.* clxxxv. 271 *heading*, Of the pryse and takynge of Iherusalem. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 332 Age, that all men overcomes, hath made his prise on thee. 1648 J. RAYMOND *Voy. Italy* 77 Opposite to this is the Arch of Titus Vespasian, erected to him for his prise of Jerusalem. *a* 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) II. 74 He said he got them by trade, but it was suspected he got them by prize. 1721 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1854) 167 This [stealing of a bundle of plate, jewellery, &c.] was the greatest and the worst prize that ever I was concerned in.

†**2.** Anything seized or captured by force, especially in war; booty, plunder, prey; a captive of war. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

a. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 281, I wol departe my prise or my praye by deliberacion. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 246 Gret pris upon the werre he hadde. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 53, I haue brouȝt hidir manye a greet price Hidir into helle of al kinde of man. *c* 1450 *Merlin* II. 240 Thei hadden gete the richest prise thut euer was sein in her comynge. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 72 Returnit hame againe witht great pryce of men and goodis. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 135 Woulst thou maintaine in sure abode Thine owne prise, and sleight me of mine? 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* I. 40 To shelter the Prises which the Croats had taken from the Turks. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 154 (1740) 222 His Neighbour's Pigs and Hens used to be his Prise, when he could catch them.

β. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iv. 8 His owne prize, Whom formerly he had in battell wonne. 1608 D. T[EVIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 69 Many have had the victory snatcht..and themselves become the dishonourable pryze of whome they had earst most honourably surpryz'd. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT *Most Wonderful Wonder* Misc. Wks. 1751 I. 195 He took Shipping afterwards with his Prize, and safely landed at Tower-Wharf. 1865 EARL OF DERBY *Iliad* I. 220 Ev'n from thy tent, myself, to bear thy prize, The fair Briseis.

b. *esp.* A ship or property captured at sea in virtue of the rights of war; a legal capture at sea.

a. 1512 in Rymer *Foedera* XIII. 328/2 One Shippe Royall ..with the Ordinance and Apparell of every such Prise that shall fortune to be taken by theym. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 9 Carrying away, both vessell and marriners as a pryse. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 188 Calicut, a great Citie ten leagues whence we tooke our price [(1638) 302 prize]. 1672 C. MANNERS in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 24 Wee take every day some considerable pryses, which may pay for the warr. *fig.* 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 279 Desire my Pilot is, Beautie my prise.

β. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. i. 93 *Pira.* 2. A prize, a prize. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 549 They took a prize of nine hundred tunnes. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 51 The gallies..towing at their sternes three or foure little vessels no bigger then fisher boats. A ridiculous glory, and a prize to be ashamed of. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. round World* (1699) 174 We were now 6 Sail, 2 Men of War, 2 Tenders, a Fire-ship and the Prize. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 164 The Commodore ordered .. his first Lieutenant, to take possession of the prize. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* vii. 137 Steamers..would be the real prizes—if prizes are to be made at all.

c. without *a* or *pl.* Property seized as in war; esp. in the phr. *to make prize*. Also *fig.*

[In this and the following, *prize* seems to hover between sense 1 'capture, seizure', and the concrete sense 2.]

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 187 (Qo. 1597) A beauty-waining and distressed widow..Made prise and purchase of his lustfull eye. 1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 68 Diuerse ships..had beene taken at sea, and the goods therein made prize, and confiscate. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 9 We resolved to make prize of it, as in a time of war. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 496 Prize or not Prize, must be determined by Courts of Admiralty, belonging to the Power whose Subjects make the Capture. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* vi. 182 He made prize of all the good thoughts that came in his way. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 18 It is..necessary that the vessel should have been condemned as prize, by legal sentence. 1885 RIGBY in *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 286 On matters of prize the judgment could be looked to.

d. In *good, fair, free, just, lawful prize*, with reference to the legality of the seizure. Also *fig.*

1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 102 The samin schip and gudis..in caise scho wer nocht fund just prise. 1561 *Ibid.* 162 Decernyng the schippis and gudis..to be lauchfull pryse. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. iii, How now? Good prise? 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 185 [The junk] was a good prize and worth the keeping. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 168 Plagiary Privateers, That all Mens Sense and Fancy seize, And make free Prize of what they please? 1747 GRAY *Cat* 41 Not all that tempts..your heedless hearts is lawful prize. 1836 ALISON *Hist. Europe* xlii. § 52 (1847) IX. 362 The English Admiralty courts..declared good prize neutral vessels carrying colonial produce from the enemy's colonies to the mother state. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxii. 353 If the command was unheeded, a broadside followed, and the peaceful merchantman became lawful prize.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prize brandy, cause, goods, property, ship*; **prize agent**, an agent appointed for the sale of prizes taken in maritime war; so *prize agency*; **prize court**, a department of the admiralty court, which adjudicates concerning prizes; **prize crew**, a crew of seamen placed on board a prize ship to bring her into port; **prize-list**, a list of persons entitled to receive prize-money on the capture of a ship; **prize-master**, an officer appointed to command a prize ship; **prize-office** (see quot. 1706). See also PRIZE-MONEY.

1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 215 The abuses of *prize agency. 1802 NELSON *Parl. Sp.* 21 Dec. *ibid.* 213 Transactions..with any of the boards or *prize agents. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Agent, Prize agent*, one appointed for the sale of prizes, and nominated in equal numbers by the commander, the officers, and the ship's company. 1905 *Whitaker's Almanack* 211 Navy and Prize Agents. 1667 DRYDEN & DAVENANT *Tempest* II. i, This is *prize brandy. 1747 (*title*) Observations on the Course of Proceeding in Admiralty Courts in *Prize Causes. 1810 J. F. POTT (*title*) Observations on Matters of Prize, and the Practice of the Admiralty *Prize Courts. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xxxiv, The *prize crew of the Aspasia. 1625 *Impeachm. Dk. Buckhm.* (Camden) 32 To hasten the raising of monies by sales of *prise goods here. 1711 *Act* 10 *Anne* c. 22 Preamble, Several considerable Quantities of Prize-Cocoa, Sugars, Indigo, and other Prize-Goods. 1826 KENT *Comm.* (1873) I. xvii. 357, I know of no other definition of prize goods..than that they are goods taken on high seas *jure belli*, out of the hands of the enemy. 1794 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 417 You want a *Prize-List for one vessel taken by Tartar and myself. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Prize-list*, a return of all the persons on board..at the time a capture is made; those who may be absent on duty are included. 1800 *Suppl. to Chron.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 144/1 The *prize-master informed the unfortunate people who were sent on board the Arab, that there was abundance of provisions and water. 1893 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXXIV. 152/1 Louis was appointed prize-master of the Phœnix. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. i. 299 It was..with..difficulty that the *prize money, which the *Gloucester* had taken.., was secured, and..the prize goods ..were entirely lost. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 22 Nov., To speak with my lord about our *Prise Office business. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Prize-Office*, an Office appointed for the Sale of Ships taken from an Enemy as lawful Prize. *a* 1722 FOUNTAINHALL *Decisions* (1759) I. 333 The oft debated cause of the Capers of the two *prize Danish ships. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* I. 87 The officer in command of the 'Erie' when sent as a prize-ship to New York. 1799 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 92, I send you a cask of sugar, such as I think you mean by saying *prize-sugar.

Prize, prise (prəiz), *sb.*[4] Also 6 **pryse**. [ME. *prise*, a. F. *prise* a taking hold, grasp: see prec.]

1. An instrument used for prizing (see PRIZE *v.*[3]); a lever. Now *dial.*

13.. *St. Erkenwolde* in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 267 Wyȝt werkemen..Putten prises þer to, pinchid one vnder, Kaghtene by þe corners wt crowes of yrne. 1541 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 176 Item, ane pryse, with ane turning staf. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Prise*, a lever used for the purpose of forcing. This instrument is sometimes called a pry. 1825 JAMIESON, *Prise, Prize*, a lever. 1895 T. PINNOCK *Black Co. Ann.* (E.D.D.), Run, fetch a prise, quick to lift on.

2. The act of prizing; leverage, purchase.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 150 Those plumes which so ornament the wings of birds, and give them as it were more prise upon the air. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 166 This spade is..rounded considerably in the back, to afford the better prize. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 88 Is it fanciful to ascribe this curious upward movement of a river-course to the prise given by it, in its enormous stretch in a straight line from north to south, to the diurnal whirl of the earth from west to east?

3. *Comb.*, as **prize-bolt**: see quot.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Prise-bolts*, the projecting bolts at the rear of a mortar-bed or garrison gun-carriage under which the handspikes are inserted for training and maneuvering the piece.

Prize (prəiz), *v.*[1] Forms: *α.* 4–7 **prise**, 4–6 (*Sc.* –8) **pryse** (also *Sc.* 4 **priss, pryss**, 4–5 **pris, prys**, 6 **pryis**(8), **prysse**. *β.* 6– **prize**. *γ.* See PRICE *v.* [ME. a. OF. *prisier*, F. *priser*, levelled form of OF. *preisier*, PRAISE *v.* (under which see the origin and form-history). In Sc., from the 14th century, *prise* was preferred to *praise* in all its senses (see sense 4 below); but English at length differentiated *praise* and *prise*, retaining *praise* in the sense of F. *louer*, L. *laudare*, and appropriating *prise* to senses connected with the sbs. *pris, prise, price*, and *prize*. In these senses it has received further differentiation, becoming PRICE in the commercial sense of 'set a price to', and remaining as *prize* only in sense 3 below. (But this last differentiation has hardly yet been completed, for in dialect, local, and individual use, *to prise* or *prize* is often said instead of *to price*, even when the latter is written: cf. the distinction of sb. and vb. in *advice, to advise, house, to house, use, to use.*)]

I. †**I.** *trans.* To valne, to estimate the (relative) valne of; to estimate, esteem, account as worth (so much); to account, reckon. *Obs.* (or *arch.*)

a. 1375 (MS. 1487) BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 505 He wald nocht priss his liff a stra, With-thi he vengeans on hym mycht ta. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xix. 44 A prodigall man I am so prysit. *a* 1574 EARL GLENCAIRN *Ep. fr. Hermit of Alareit* 11 Our stait hypocrisie they prysse.. Sayand, That we are heretikes. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 146, I prise your worthinesse at farre greater value. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 90 Hauing so swift and excellent a wit As she is prisde to haue. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VII. 38, I am thy brother, and thy life, with mine is euenly prisde. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* vii, Devysing, and prysing, Freidom at ony rate.

β. 1596 *Edw. III*, II. i, If on my beauty, take it if thou canst; Though little, I do prize it ten times less. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IX. xiv, He in himself priz'd things as mean and base, Which yet in others great and glorious seem'd. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxv. 230 Oh that their profession were but as highly prized, as their estate is valued.

†**2.** To estimate or fix the money value of; to value, appraise; to fix the price of (a thing for sale). *Obs.* in literary use: see APPRAISE *v.*, PRICE *v.*

a. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 414/1 Prysyn, or settyn a pryce, *taxo,..licitor.* 1445 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 14 They sal sell na flesche quhill it be prisit be the sworne prisaris. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 254 Thair may thow sell..als deir as thow will prys. 1530 PALSGR. 666/2, I prise ware, I sette a price of a thyng what it is worthe, *je aprise.* 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* xi. 12 So they wayed downe xxx. syluer pens, ye value that I was prysed at. 1611 BIBLE *ibid.* 13 A goodly price, that I was prised at. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. x. iv. 1709 *margin*, There Pearles are prised according to the Caracts which they weigh. 1713 S. SEWALL *Diary* 2 June, Owen took a Cow of Veisy pris'd at £4. 0. 0.

β. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* M iv, The Romanes prized this fish at a wonderfull high rate. 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 59 [They] were there prized to be worth two shillings sixepence apiece. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 442, I will procure you one of the Catalogues of Manuscripts, which is prized by the Delegates of our Press, at One Pound Two Shillings. 1709 HUGHES *Tatler* No. 113 P 26 The Whole [goods] are to be set up and prized by Charles Bubbleboy, who is to open the Auction with a Speech. 1755 JOHNSON, *Prize*, to rate; to value at a certain price.

†**b.** To be the price of; to equal in value. *Obs. rare.*

1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav. Love* 175 How can we thee requite for all this good? Or what can prize that thy most precious blood?

†**c.** To offer as the price, to stake. **d.** To offer a price for, bid for. *Obs. rare.*

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xiii. 41 Thou'rt worthy of the title of a squire, That durst, for proof, of thy affection And for thy mistress' favour, prize thy blood. 1590 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Antonie* 264 But terror here and horror, naught is seene: And present death prizing our life each hower [*orig.* Et la presente mort nous marchande à tons coups].

3. To value or esteem highly, to think much of. (The current sense.)

a. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 239 And suld think fredome mar to pryss Than all the gold in warld that Is. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1207, I aught as prynce him to prise for his prouese. *c* 1615 SIR W. MURE *Sonn.* ix, In bewty, (loue's sueit object), ravischt sight Doth some peculiar perfectioun pryse [*rime* lyes]. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* VI. iii, That we..prise many [customs] of our own onely because we never consider'd them.

β. c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXXIX. x, My God, how I these studies prize, That doe thy hidden workings show! 1618 E. ELTON *Exp. Rom. viii.* (1622) 136 A blessing that cannot be sufficiently prized. 1682 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* XXXV. 583 When we would express the value of a thing, we say, we prize it as our eyes. 1715 POPE *Iliad* I. 237, I..prize at equal rate Thy short-liv'd friendship, and thy groundless hate. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. 53 Prize your time now, while you have it. 1891 *Speaker* 11 July 36/2 The Swiss seem more and more to prize..the Referendum and the Initiative.

γ. 1375–1643 [see PRICE *v.* 5].

† **b.** With negative: Not to value at all, to think nothing of, care nothing for. *Obs.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxliii, Not prizing her poore infants discontent. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 386 Had [I] force and knowledge More then was euer mans, I would not prize them Without her Loue.

II. † **4.** To commend or extol the worth, excellence, or merit of; = PRAISE *v.* 3. *Obs. northern.*

α. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 776 Of this deid,..The Erll wes prisit gretumly. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 11 Ilke man did sum thing, that was mekle to lowe and to pris. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xliii. 45 Sic ladyis wyiss, Thay ar to pryis. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* V. 16 Gif him all thankis..And pryse his name with all 3our nicht.

Prize, prise *v.*[2] Forms: *α.* 6 pryse, 6–7 prise; *β.* 7– prize. [f. PRIZE *sb.*[3]] *trans.* To seize, take, capture; to seize as forfeited, to confiscate. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

α. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* iii. 29 All people..which speake eny blasphemy agaynst the God of Sydrac, Misac and Abdenago, shal dye, and their houses shalbe prysed. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. iv. (1588) 177 If any bee afterward found offending,..their armour and weapon shall be prised, ..to the use of the Queenes Maiestie. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 385 To kill the five Hippasides And prise their arms. *β.* 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* X. lv. (1612) 245 The Queene of Scots from Ours almost her Crowne and life had prizde.

b. *spec.* To make a prize or seizure of; to seize (a ship or her cargo) as a prize of war.

α. 1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 60 b, The Romans being both more in number and valianter men, prised her [the Rhodians' ship] without labour and toke the Rhodian. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 236 The one [ship]..being prised neare Silley by a ship of which I am part owner. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 145 If it happen a Ship to be prised for debt or otherwise to bee forfeited, yet the Mariners hire is to be payed. *β.* 1886 *American* XII. 67 It was explained that the *David J. Adams* was prized for concealing her name and her sailing-port.

Prize, prise (prəiz), *v.*[3] [f. PRIZE *sb.*[4]]

1. *trans.* To raise or move by force of leverage; to force up; *esp.* to force open in this way.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 344 They easily prize up bushes, furses, or hroom by the very roots. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xx. (Roxb.) 246/1 The Forked end is strucken deep in the ground each side the root and so drawn or prised vp. 1808 JAMIESON, *To prize up*, to force open, to press up a lock or door. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* vi, The door was..assailed with sledge-hammers, iron crows [etc.]..with which they prized, heaved and battered for some time with little effect. 1822 — *Pirate* vii, There stands yonder a chest, from which the lid has been just prized off. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxiv, Many men..were seen..striving to prize it [the jail door] down with crowbars. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* June 254 The lock was broken, and the lid bore signs of having been prised. *fig.* 1824 PRIOR *Burke* (1854) 232 Thus this famous measure..became the lever by which to prize its authors out of office.

2. To compress (cnred tobacco) in a hogshead or box. *Southern U. S.*

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Prizing*,..also, the act of pressing or squeezing an article into its package, so that its size may be reduced in stowage. 1889 BRUCE *Plant. Negro* 183 To the moment that the leaf is prized in the hogshead.

Hence **Prizing, prising** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1867 [see 2]. 1890 *Daily News* 14 July 2/8 This pad prevented the splintering of wood, although the prising power would be the same. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant-Killers* 166 More hammering and more prising with the gavelocks and crowbars.

Prizeable: see PRIZABLE.

Prized (prəizd), *ppl. a.* [f. PRIZE *v.*[1] + -ED [1].]

1. Greatly valued; highly esteemed.

1538 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 209 The prysed memoryes and perpetuall renowned factes of the famouse princes of Israel. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xvii. 180 Two of our most prized comrades. 1873 EMERSON *Let.* 3 May in *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Aug. (1906) 3/3, I am glad you have seen my prized friend, your Uncle George.

† **2.** = PRICED. In quot. 1642, High-priced, expensive. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1642 HARCOURT in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 289/2 Some prittee small laces, but not prized ones; for I will spare your pursse as much as may be. 1682 FLAVEL *Fear* 44 'Tis a low priz'd commodity in my eyes. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* 19 Mar. (O.H.S.) II. 362 The priz'd Catalogue wch I have seen. (*Priced* is still so pronounced by some.)

Prize-fight (prəi·zfəit). [app. a late back-formation from next.] A public contest between prize-fighters; a boxing-match for money.

1824 W. N. BLANE *Excursion* 508 There had just been a 'prize fight' well attended by noblemen and gentlemen. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. v, The stories he had heard of men being killed in prize-fights rose up horribly before him. 1898 *Daily News* 18 Nov. 4/5 Sir John Bridge said this contest was not, in his opinion, a sparring match, but a prize-fight. He held that fighting for money was a prize-fight, and that was illegal.

Prize-fighter (prəi·zfəi·tə). [orig. f. PRIZE *sb.*[2] + FIGHTER, from the phr. 'to fight a prize' or 'prizes'; in later use associated with PRIZE *sb.*[1]]

† **a.** *orig.* One who 'fought a prize' (see PRIZE *sb.*[2]); one who engaged in a public fighting-match or contest. *Obs.* **b.** In mod. use, A professional pugilist or boxer, who fights publicly for a prize or stake; 'one that fights publicly for a reward' (J.).

1703 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 316 Yesterday, one Cook, a prize fighter, was condemned at the Old Baily for killing a constable last May fair was twelve month. 1725 *St. Mary le Bow, Durham, Par. Reg.*, Jane, daughter of Thomas Barrett, Prize fighter, bap. 28 April. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* 122 It is proposed..that Mr. Figg with his prize-fighters, and Violante with the rope-dancers, be admitted in partnership. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 117/2 The sword..he brandished over the chevalier's head, with the dexterity of an old prize-fighter. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 104 The encouragement given to prize-fighters and boxers. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiv. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 587 He..had the wit and luck to bring over that bulky prizefighter [Heenan] to make a sensation in England.

fig. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 17 Not that we would say Voltaire was a mere prize-fighter.

So **Prize-fighting** *sb.* and *a.*

1720 SWIFT *T. Tub, Hist. Martin* § 2 Hence the origine of that genteel custom of Prize-fighting. *a* 1763 BYROM *Verses Figg & Sutton* i, Long was the great Figg, by the prize Fighting Swains, Sole Monarch acknowledg'd of Marybone Plains. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 108 The barbarous diversions of boxing and prize-fighting. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 289 Countries that have not been civilized by prize-fighting. 1890 *Review of Rev.* II. 510/2 Prize-fighting in the ordinary sense of the term—i.e., a fight for money with fists, fought out to the bitter end—is absolutely illegal.

Prizeless (prəi·zlės), *a.* [f. PRIZE *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without a prize; not having gained a prize.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Feb. 3/2 The kind old lady who went about consoling the prizeless dogs at Cruft's. 1899 *Ibid.* 3 Aug. 2/3 On the return of Harry and Robert home from school; Robert laden with prizes, Harry prizeless.

Prizeless, obs. form of PRICELESS.

Prize-list: see PRIZE *sb.*[1] 4 b, *sb.*[3] 3.

Prizeman (prəi·zmăn). [f. PRIZE *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*[1]] A man who wins a prize (esp. for excelling in learning or art).

1800 *Cambr. Univ. Cal.* Title-p., A list of the..Medallists and Prize-men. *Ibid.* 15 Members' Prizemen. *Ibid.* 22 Seatonian Prizemen. 1834 *Edin. Rev.* LIX. 133 The mere prize-man is often dismissed in a few lines. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* xiv, He's more than that..he is the great prize man of the year in Trinity. 1896 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo) VI. 463 In his third year he [Lord Kelvin] came out as second wrangler and Smith's prizeman.

† **Pri·zement.** *Obs.* Also 6 prisement, 7 pricement. [f. PRIZE *v.*[1] + -MENT.] The act of 'prizing' or valuing; valuation, appraisement.

1566 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 189 All theis to remayne at the house thare withonte prisement so longe as any of the Phillipson name shall dwell at the said house. 1632 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 274 According to the pricement at the suppression. *a* 1700 in Keble *Life Bp. Wilson* vi. (1863) 203 When sufficient men are sworn to prize children's goods..the executors..must take all things according to the prizement.

Pri·ze-mo·ney. [f. PRIZE *sb.*[3]] Money realized by the sale of a prize (esp. one taken in maritime war), and distributed among the captors.

1757 J. LIND *Lett. Navy* i. 23 All ships are equally entitled to their share of prize-money. 1800 J. WEBBE in Gurw. *Wellington's Desp.* (1837) I. 128 Likely to obtain neither fame nor prize money. 1887 BESANT *The World went* xxiv, The prize-money..amounted to a very pretty sum.

Prizer[1] (prəi·zəɹ). Now *rare.* Forms: 5 pryzer, 5–6 prysar(e, 6 prisar, pryser, -or, 6–7 priser, 7 prisor, prizor, 7– prizer. [f. PRIZE *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who prizes.

† **1.** One who estimates the value, or determines the price, of something; an appraiser. *Obs.*

1427 in *Trans. Stirling Nat. Hist. & Archæol. Soc.* (1902) 57 The pain of the Pryzer, if he be negligent & punish not. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 413/2 Prysare, or settar at price, yn a merket, or oþer placys. 1505 *Berwick Reg.* in *Hist. MSS. Comm., Var. Collect.* I. 7 No bowcher..shall breke nor cut out any flysh to sell exscpt the said prysers be ther present. 1549 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 97 Alexander Wynchester [and five others] electit prisers of flesche. 1552 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 59 Assessors and Prysors. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 472 The prisors to take them of the price if they prise too high. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 194 Charges of driving to be set by a priser of the forrage.

2. † **a.** One who values or esteems something at a specified (high, low, etc.) rate. *Obs.* **b.** One who values or esteems something highly.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. 762 Too much prizer of thyself. 1657 *Mrs. Hobson's Brass in Chancel of Clewer Ch.*, A despiser of y[e] world and a high Prizer of y[e] Lord Christ.

1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 33 But now, are the Children of Light such Prizers of Time?

Pri·zer[2], *arch.* Also 6 priser. [f. PRIZE *sb.*[2] + -ER [1].] One who engages in a 'prize' or contest; a prize-fighter.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. v, I haue a plot vpon these prizers. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iii. 8 Why would you be so fond to ouercome The bonnie priser of the humorous Duke? 1679 MRS. BEHN *Feign'd Curtizan* v, And fought like prizers, not as angry rivals. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* XXXV, You shall be fought for in real *mêlée*. Only..the successful prizer shall be a gentleman. 1845 BROWNING *Luria* I. 52 The brace of prizers fairly matched Poleaxe with poleaxe.

Prize-ring (prəi·zɹiŋ). [f. after PRIZE-FIGHT: see RING *sb.*[1] 13.] A ring or enclosed space (now a square area enclosed by poles and ropes) for prize-fighting; hence *transf.* the practice of prize-fighting (cf. *the turf* = horse-racing); also *attrib.* belonging to prize-fighting, characteristic of prize-fighters.

1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 4020 Two of the members of 'the ancient prize-ring' in actual combat. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxiv, Captain Rook with his horse-jockey jokes and prize-ring slang. 1861 J. CRAWFURD in *Trans. Ethnol. Soc.* I. 367 One of this race had nearly carried off the championship of England in the prize-ring. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 Oct. 2/2 Better..not to introduce into political controversy the language of the prize-ring.

Prizing (prəi·ziŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] Forms: see PRIZE *v.*[1] [f. PRIZE *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of PRIZE *v.*[1]; † determination of price or value, appraising; valuing, estimation (*obs.*); high estimation.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 414/1 Prysynge, *liti(ti)atio.* 1499 *Exch. Rolls Scott.* XI. 436 The prising of the said landis. 1552 HULOET, Prisynge or settynge price, *licitatio.* 1678–9 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 6 The latter end of this month came out his majesties proclamation for prizeing of wines. [The proclamation has 'to set the Prices of all kinds of Wines'.] 1907 *Daily Chron.* 9 Oct. 6/4 It was a fit prize for a feat that stood above all prizing.

Prizing, *vbl. sb.*[2], [3]: see PRIZE *v.*[2], [3].

‖ **Pro** (prōu). The L. preposition *prō* before (of place), in front of, for, on behalf of, instead of, in return for, on account of, etc. [Cognate with Gr. *πρό* forward, before, in front of, earlier than, Skr. *prá* before; more remotely related to O Teut. *for, fora*, Eng. *for, fore.*]

A. as *prep.* in various Latin phrases, more or less used in Eng. (See also PRO AND CON.)

1. pro a·ris et fo·cis, for altars and hearths; for the sake of, or on behalf of, religion and home.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. iii. (1676) 398/1 When I see two superstitious Orders contend *pro aris & focis*, with such have and hold, *de lana caprina.* 1741 HUME *Ess.* iv. 48, I won'd only perswade Men not to contend, as if they were fighting *pro aris & focis.* 1859 LOWELL *Biglow P.* 12 They serve cheerfully in the great army which fights even unto death *pro aris et focis.*

2. pro bo·no pu·blico, for the public good.

a 1726 GILBERT *Cases in Law & Equity* (1760) 113 It is *pro bono publico*, in which they are included.

3. pro confe·sso, for or as confessed or admitted: chiefly in *Law.*

1631 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 141 As if they had taken it *pro confesso* that he is living. 1776 *Claim of Roy Rada Churn* 17/1 in *Trial J. Fowke*, etc., The Court.. had informed them, if they did not [support their case by affidavit], the negative of the question put would be taken *pro confesso.*

4. pro fo·rma (-ă), for form's sake; as a matter of form; in the way of formality. Also *attrib.*

1573–80 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 77 To give the choyce of a thousand thankes for every gewegawe; and sumtymes tooe for very meere Nifilles as it were only *pro forma tantum.* 1623 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 425 Which is thought to be done rather *pro formâ* than *ex animo.* 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. 73/1 The cession of the Crimea by the Porte was contrary to the Alcoran, and was therefore admitted merely *pro forma.* 1882 BITHELL *Counting-ho. Dict.* (1893) s. v., When a document is drawn up or a process gone through after a prescribed model, and with the special object of complying with some legal requirement it is said to be done *pro formâ.*

5. pro hac vice, for this turn or occasion (only).

1653 in Rashdall & Rait *New College* (1901) 178 Wee therefore shall *pro hac vice* nominate the 13 Seniors and Officers for the carryinge on the government of the said Colledge. 1715 S. SEWALL *Diary* 29 Mar., Made Mr. Little Clark *pro hac vice*, Mr. Cooke being sick of the Gout. 1873 *Oxford Univ. Gazette* 18 Nov. 312 The following gentlemen have been nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors to examine *pro hac vice* this Term.

6. pro indivi·so (*Law*), 'as undivided': applied to a right shared by two or more persons without division: see quot.

1607 COWELL *Interpr., Pro Indiviso*, is a possession, and occupation of lands, or tenements belonging vnto two or more persons, whereof none knowth his seuerall portion, as Coparceners before partition.

7. pro ra·ta (-ă) [= 'for the rate': RATE *sb.*[1] 2], in proportion to the value or extent (of his interest), proportionally. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*, proportional.

[1354 *Rolls of Parll.* II. 260/1 Les Eschetours sont chargez ..a respoundre des parcelles des ditz rentes et fermes Pro rata temporis.] 1575 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 468 To mak payment of thair part of the said taxatioun pro rata. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* v. § 310 (1657) 118 His wife shall not have dower of that which the other copercener had *pro rata.* 1877 L. W. M. LOCKHART *Mine is Thine* xv. (1879)

134 I'll take my *pro ratâ* allotment. 1901 *Daily Tel.* 9 Mar. 9/7 The Preference issue will be offered *pro rata* to shareholders at 115.

8. pro re na·ta (-ā), 'for the affair born, i.e. arisen'; for some contingency arising unexpectedly or without being provided for; for an occasion as it arises. Also *attrib.*

1578 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 295 It is in the power of the Eldership to send out qualified persons to visit *pro re nata*. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. ii. 174 It was formerly left to the crown to summon, *pro re nata*, the most flourishing towns to send representatives to parliament. 1885 A. P. Peter in *Law Times* 10 Jan. 185/1 Such orders are only granted *pro re natâ*, and must be renewed on each fresh occasion arising. *Mod.* At a *pro re nata* meeting of the Town Council, it was resolved, etc.

†**b.** So **pro-re-nascent** *a.* (*obs. nonce-wd.*), arising unexpectedly.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 50 In pro-re-nascent occurrences, which cannot be foreseen.

9. pro ta·nto, 'for so much', so far, to such an extent. Also *attrib.*

1780 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* ii. § 4 Any one who reprobates any the least particle of pleasure as such..is *pro tanto* a partizan of the principle of asceticism. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 437 Anything which reduces the amount of payments to be made out of the country *pro tanto* reduces the loss. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 387/1 The land tax was redeemed and *pro tanto* personal estate converted into real estate.

10. pro te·mpore, for the time, temporarily; *attrib.* or as *adj.* temporary. (Abbrev. *pro tem.*)

1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 325 The tythandes did goode *pro tempore*. 1625-6 J. Chamberlain in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 73 The Lord Chamberlain is like to be Lord Steward this parliament, *pro tempore*. 1748 J. Lind *Lett. Navy* ii. (1757) 70 Another might be appointed *pro tempore* to command his ship. 1759 E. W. Montagu, jr. *Anc. Republics* 353 The *pro tempore* Dictator soon came to be perpetual. 1828 *Reg. Deb. Congr.* IV. 787 President Pro Tempore...The Senate proceeded to the election of a President pro tem. 1846 H. Greville *Diary* (1883) 159 Called to-day upon Craven..who is *pro tem.* private secretary to Normanby.

B. Pro- *sb.* **1.** An argument for or in favour of something, as opposed to one against it. (Now usually in Pro and con, q.v.) **b.** A person who sides or votes in favour of some proposal.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2577 That I may the bet perseyve al inconvenience, Dout, pro, contra, and ambignite, Thurh yeur declarncioune. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* vi. (Percy Soc.) 26 Provyng the pro well from the contrary. 1784 Geo. III in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 61 Mr. Pultney..should have stood amongst the Pros. 1790 M. Cutler in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 462 The pros are afraid to bring it forward until the return of several members on their side of the question.

2. *Tally of pro*: see Tally *sb.*

Pro, pro., a familiar abbreviation of various wds., as *proproctor* and other combs. of Pro- *pref.*[1] 4, also *professional.*

1848 J. H. Newman *Loss & Gain* iii. 17 When he came to Oxford..he reverenced even the velvet of the Pro. 1861 H. Kingsley *Ravenshoe* xiv, He had past the Pro's at Magdalen turnpike, and they never thought of stopping him...Both the Proctors were down at Coldharbour turnpike. *a* 1884 M. Pattison *Mem.* (1885) 229, I had acted as proproctor to Green, the other pro being Kay. 1885 J. K. Jerome *On the Stage* 86 The poor players helped each other as well as they could, but provincial Pros. are—or, at least, were—not a wealthy class. 1887 *Scott. Leader* 19 Dec. 4/1 A match..between six professional golfers and six amateurs resulted in favour of the 'pros.' by three holes. 1890 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 5/3 'Master or Pro.'..the burning question of whether school cricket should be under the dominion of the schoolmaster or the professional cricketer. 1903 *19th Cent.* Sept. 464 Taverns frequented hy 'pros', as music-hall artistes are popularly called.

Pro-, *prefix.*[1] The Latin adv. and prep. (see above), used in combination with verbs and their derivatives, and sometimes with other words not of verbal derivation.

(Unlike the Gr. προ-, the L. was originally and usually *prō-*; but in some compounds it was occasionally and in others usually or always shortened to *prŏ-*.)

A large number of Latin words so formed were retained in popular use in French (as in the other Romanic langs.); many others were taken into French in earlier or later times as learned words, and were thence taken into English. In later times words of this kind have been adopted or adapted in English directly from Latin, or have been formed immediately from Latin elements.

In OF. the prefix had often the popular form *por-, pur-, pour-* (see Pur-); but this, in many words, was subseq. changed back to the Latin form in *pro-*.

I. As an etymological element. The following are the principal uses in Latin and English. (All words of this class appear as Main words.)

1. a. Forward, to or towards the front, from a position in the rear, forth, out, into a public position; as *prōclāmāre* to call out, Proclaim, *prōdūcĕre* to lead forth, Produce, *prōfundĕre* to pour forth (Profuse), *prōjĭcĕre* to throw forth, Project, *prōmĭnēre* to jut out (Prominent), *prōnuntiāre* to speak out, Pronounce, *prōpōnĕre* to put forth, Propone, Propose, *prōtrūdĕre* to thrust forth, Protrude.

b. To the front of, down before (the face of), forward and down; as *prōcidĕre* to fall forward or down (Procidence), *prōclivis* sloping downward, Proclive, *prōculcāre* to trample down, Proculcate, *prōcumbĕre* to fall down forwards (Procumbent), *prōflĭgāre* to dash down (Profligate), *prōlābi, prōlaps-* to slip down forwards (Prolapse), *prōsternĕre, prōstrāt-* to strew or lay flat before one, to Prostrate.

c. Forth from its place, away; as *prōdĕre* to give away, betray (Prodition), *prōdĭgāre* to drive away, dissipate (Prodigal), *profugĕre* to flee away (Profugate).

d. Forward, onward, in a course or in time; as *prōcēdĕre* to Proceed, *prōcessus* Process, *prōcrastināre* to defer till the morrow, Procrastinate, *prōgredi* to step forward, Progress, *prōmināre* to drive onward (Promenade), *prōmovēre, prōmōt-* to move onward, Promove, Promote, *prōpellĕre* to drive forward, Propel.

e. Out, with outward extension; as *prōductilis* able to be drawn out, Productile, *prōlixus* Prolix, *prōpāgāre* to plant out, Propagate, *prōtrahĕre, prōtract-* to drag out, Protract.

f. Before in place, in front of; as *prohibēre* to hold in front, hold back, Prohibit, *prōscrībĕre* to write in front, Proscribe, *prōtegĕre* to cover in front, Protect.

g. Before in time, in anticipation of, in provision for; as *prōdigium* Prodigy, *prōloquī* to speak before (Prolocution), *prōvidēre* to foresee, Provide.

h. For, in preparation for, on behalf of; as *prōcinctus* girt for, Procinct, *prōcūrāre* to take care for, Procure, *prosperus* wished for, Prosperous, *prōficĕre* to do service to, Profit.

i. With worn-down or obscure force; as *prōcērus* tall, Procerous, *profānus* Profane, *profundus* deep, Profound, *prōlēs* offspring (Proletaire), *prōmerĕre* to deserve, Promerit, *prōmiscuus* mixed, Promiscuous, *prōverbium* Proverb, *prōvincia* Province.

2. Frequently prefixed in Latin to names of relationship, answering to Eng. 'great' or 'grand', F. *grand* and *petit*; as *avus* grandfather, *pro-avus* great-grandfather, *amita* aunt, father's sister, *pro-amita* great-aunt, grandfather's sister, *gener* son-in-law, *prōgener* grandson-in-law, granddaughter's husband. So *pronepos* great-grandson, great-nephew, Pronephew, Pronepot, *proneptis* great-grand-daughter, great-niece, Proniece, Pronept.

3. Pro- for Præ-, Pre-. In late and mediæval Lat. *pro-* was sometimes substituted for *præ-, prē-*, partly through confusion of sense, partly perhaps under the influence of words from Greek, such as *prologus, prophēta, proscænium*. Examples of this are frequent in ME., where, however, as in med.L. MSS., it is often difficult to say whether *pro-* was intended, or was merely a scribal or copyist's error, due to confusion of the written *e* and *o*. Examples will be found among the cross-references.

II. As a living prefix.

4. In Latin *prō-* in the sense 'for', 'instead of', 'in place of', was prefixed to a sb., app. originally in prepositional construction, as *prō consule* (one acting) for a consul, afterwards combined with the sb., as *prōconsul* = deputy-consul; so *prōdictātor, prōflāmen, prōgubernātor, prōlēgātus, prōmagister, prōpræfectus, prōprætor*; also in a few names of things, as *prōnōmen* Pronoun, *prōtūtēla* deputy-guardianship.

English has examples of *pro-* prefixed **a.** to names of persons (officials or functionaries), 'acting as deputy', as *pro·-Grand Ma·ster, pro·gua·rdian, pro·legate, pro-provincial, pro-provost, pro-regent, pro-seneschal, pro-tetrarch, pro-treasurer, pro-tribune, pro-warden*, etc.; also Proconsul, Proproctor, Prorector, etc. **b.** to names of things, as *pro·-rea·lity* (something serving the purpose of a reality), *pro·-skin, pro·-verb* [after *pronoun*], etc.; also Pro-cathedral, Pro-leg, etc. **c.** to an adj., as **pro·-e·thical**, serving as a substitute for what is ethical; **pro·-su·bstantive** (see quot.): hence *pro-substantively* adv.

1892 H. Spencer *Princ. Ethics* I. II. ii. § 123. 337 We must class them as forming a body of thought and feeling which may be called *pro-ethical; and which, with the mass of mankind, stands in place of the ethical properly so called. 1902 R. R. Marett in *Personal Idealism* 250 Religion..as often as it happens to take the side of salutary practice.. is probably [a] more effectual 'pro-ethical sanction' [than law]. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 21 Nov. 5/1 Having served with pre-eminent distinction the office of Deputy Grand Master, he was in 1891 elected *Pro-Grand Master, a distinction which can only be understood when it is recalled that the Prince of Wales himself is Grand Master. 1868 *Digby's Voy. Medit.* Pref. 17 Digby's *pro-guardian was a man of considerable celebrity. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, A *Prolegate,..a Deputy Legat, or one that stands for a Legat. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Jan. 4/2 In the name of the Trinity, Thomas, *Pro-Provincial of Canterbury, Joseph, Provincial of York, Laurence, Provincial of Caerled, deplore the evil state of the Established Church. 1858 in *Stat. Univ. Oxford* (1863) 158 *Pro-Provost. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* iv. 185 This kind of idealised symbol or concept serves as a *pro-reality, which we can reason about as though it were real. 1798 Helen M. Williams *Tour Switzerland* I. 238 (Jod.) Don Amatori Solani *proregent, professor extraordinary, and enjoying numerous other titles. 1657 W. Rand tr. *Gassendi's Life Peirese* II. 84 Cadafalcius *Prosenescal of Digne. 1886 H. Spencer in *19th Cent.* May 763 There is produced a new skin, or rather a *pro-skin. 1794 E. Bancroft *Res. Perm. Colours* I. 176 Such compositions ..assume the form of substantive colours, without being such in reality;..I beg leave..to call them *pro-substantive topical colours. *Ibid.* 390 Of the Uses of Quercitron Bark, in producing Topical Yellow and other Colours, *pro-substantively, upon Cotton and Linen. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Luke* viii. 3 His vicar-general, or *protetrarch. 1645 Wood *Life* Jan. (O.H.S.) I. 115 For the space of three yeares he was a *protribune [*misp.* protobune] of horse under Charles Lewis elector Palatine. In 1641 he was sent into Ireland.. where he served in the quality of a tribune for two yeares. 1907 J. M. Grainger *Studies K. Jas. Bible* 19 *Do* is sometimes used as a *pro-verb, to avoid repetition of an antecedent verb. 1861 Neale *Notes Dalmatia*, etc. 169 *Pro-Vicar of the Bishop in the southern part of his diocese. 1857 in *Stat. Univ. Oxford* (1863) 83 *Pro-Warden.

5. In sense 'for, in favour of, on the side of'.

This use is entirely modern, and has no precedent or analogy in Latin. It appears to have arisen from the use of *pro* in Pro B. I b, or in Pro and con. To a certain extent, combinations with *pro-* take the place of those with Philo-, as *philo-Turk, philo-publican*. They appear to have begun *c* 1825, but to have been comparatively rare up to 1896, since which date they have swarmed in the journalistic press, usually in antithesis to formations in *anti-* expressed or understood. *Pro-Boer* and *anti-British* were terms of opprobrium during the South African War, 1899-1902.

a. Prefixed to a sb., sb. phr., or adj., forming adjs. with sense 'favouring or siding with (what is indicated by the second element)'; as *pro-alien, -American, -annexation, -Asiatic, -Boer, -British, -Catholic, -Chinese, -clerical, -educational, -English, -foreign, -French, -Irish, -Japanese, -moral, -negro, -opium, -papist, -patronage, -popery, -rebel, -Russian, -slavery, -tariff reform, -transubstantiation, -Turk, -Turkish, -war*, etc. Where the form of the second element permits, as in *pro-Boer, pro-Catholic, pro-negro, pro-papist, pro-Turk*, these are also used as sbs. = 'one who is on the side of, or favours . . ., a partisan or adherent of . . .'. **b.** In comb. with a sb. (or verb-stem) + -er or -ite, forming a nonce-sb. = 'one who favours or sides with . . .'; as *pro-Boarder* (one in favour of a School Board), *-breecher* (a partisan of breeches), *-flogger* (one who favours flogging), *-slaver* (a pro-slavery man); *pro-liquorite* (one in favour of the unrestricted sale of alcoholic drinks). **c.** In comb. with a sb. or adj. (or directly from those in **a.**) + -ism, forming abstract sbs. = 'the principle or character of being in favour of . . .', as *pro-alcoholism, -Boerism, -capitalism, -clericalism, -Russianism, -Semitism, -slaveryism*. Many of these are of opprobrious or hostile use.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Apr. 6/3 Owing to the *pro-American tone of the English Press. 1899 Fitzpatrick *Transvaal* 21 In demolition of Sir T. Shepstone's *pro-annexation arguments. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 7 May 4/7 The *pro-Boarders were out-voted. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 May 1/3 Liberals need not trouble to be more *pro-Boer than the Boers themselves. 1901 J. Chamberlain *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 18 Feb., We have had six pro-Boers speaking in this debate..and not one Liberal Imperialist. 1900 *Dundee Advertiser* 23 Aug. 4 Lord Rosslyn brings the novel charge of *pro-Boerism against us. 1901 *Daily News* 28 June 3/4 This trumpet blare of Triumphant Democracy..almost unnerves us into *pro-capitalism. 1831 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLIV. 284 The Roman Catholics and the *pro-Catholics, and their infidel allies, had incessantly employed the periodical press in aid of their cause. 1839 *Morn. Herald* 22 Oct., The opinions of the *pro-educational and anti-slavery parties throughout the country. 1898 M. Davitt in *Westm. Gaz.* 14 July 2/1 The *pro-English minority in the United States..are attempting a very hazardous enterprise for the future peace of the Republic. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 30 June 3/7 The *pro-floggers in the United States are constantly appealing to the condition of Delaware in proof of the efficacy of flogging. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Apr. 2/2 If Russia can arrange a *pro-Greek settlement, do not let us denounce her. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 2 Dec. 4/3 Some of the pro-Greeks [those in favour of retaining Greek in the Previous Examination] at Cambridge would be ready to vote for an anti-Greek motion on the Oxford lines. 1897 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 9/3 The *pro-Hellenic manifestations in the streets..have..produced an unfavourable impression among business men. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 28 Oct. 4/3 Mr. Chamberlain..described Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as the leader of the pro-Boer and Little Englander and *pro-Irish party. 1896 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 5/7 Kim-Hong-Tsu, the Premier [of Corea], and seven other *pro-Japanese Ministers were beheaded and their corpses dragged through the streets. 1896 M. Davitt in *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Dec. 4/2 If the Irish Land Commission were not a practically packed *pro-landlord tribunal. 1895 *Voice* (N. Y.) 19 Sept. 3/4 It has even been admitted by *pro-liquorites that the voters of New Jersey would under the Initiative and Referendum adopt county, municipal, and township local option. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 649 It may be well to call the..tendencies favorable to virtue, *pro-moral. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Apr. 6/1 Mr. Malins headed the *pro-negro party when the secession..took place. 1839 *Conservative Jrnl.* 26 Jan., The interests of.. a *pro-papist popularity-hunting viceroy. 1841 J. Robertson in Charteris *Life* v. (1863) 125 The anti-patronage men and the *pro-patronage Non-intrusionists split among themselves. 1828 Syd. Smith in Lady Holland *Mem.* (1855) I. 217 A deputation of *pro-Popery papers waited on me today to print, but I declined. 1829 Whewell in *Life* (1881) 127 He is supported by the pro-popery Ministry. 1897 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/7 The *pro-Rhodes feeling in Capetown..is strong to unreason. 1890 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 29 Aug., The so-called United Brethren known as liberals or *pro-secretists. 1856 in L. W. Spring *Kansas* (1885) 48, I tell you I'm *pro-slave. 1858 *N. York Tribune* 29 Dec. 6/4 The *Pro-Slavers all went home without any action. 1843 Whittier *What is Slavery?* Prose Wks. 1889 III. 106 In the midst of grossest *pro-slavery action, they are full of anti-slavery sentiment. 1856 G. D. Brewerton *War in Kansas* 124 'The hour and the man' of Free-State-ism, or *Pro-Slavery-ism, for we can scarce say which, is yet to come. 1839 J. Rogers *Antipopkr.* VI. ii. 222 One sense tells that a *pro-transubstantiation passage is in the Bible. 1896 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 4/7 The curious anomaly

that some of our strongest anti-Turk politicians on the Armenian question should at the same time be in favour of a *pro-Turk policy in Egypt. 1899 *Ibid.* 6 Mar. 8/5 The *pro-vaccinist statisticians.

Pro- (prō), *pref.*[2], repr. the Gr. preposition *πρό*, meaning 'before' (of time, position, preference, priority, etc.), forming in Greek many compounds —verbs, substantives, and adjectives. Of the sbs. and their derivatives more than 60 were adopted in late Latin as technical terms of rhetoric, philosophy, natural history, art, and Jewish or Christian religion (e.g. *problēma, proboscis, prodromus, prolēpsis, prologus, prophēta* (*prophētīa, prophēticus, prophētizāre*), *propolis, proscænium, prostylus, protasis*). With the revival of learning many more Greek terms were latinized. Many of these latinized forms of both periods have been adopted or adapted in the modern languages generally, and have subsequently served as models for the formation of new combinations from Greek (less commonly from Latin) elements, in the nomenclature of modern science and philosophy. The older and more important of the English words so derived appear in their alphabetical order as Main words. Those in which *pro-* is more obviously a prefix to a word itself used in English, or which are merely technical terms, follow here.

1. In sense 'Before in time': forming (*a*) sbs., chiefly scientific terms denominating the earlier, or (supposed) primitive type of an animal, plant, organ, or structure (with derived adjs.); (*b*) adjs. meaning 'previous to or preceding that which is expressed by the second element'.

Pro-agonic (-ăgɒ·nik) *a.*, *Path.*, preceding a paroxysm. **Pro-a·mnion,** the primitive amnion in the embryonic stage of some animals; hence **Pro-amnio·tic** *a.*, pertaining to the pro-amnion. ‖ **Pro-amphibia** (-ămfi·biă) *sb.pl.*, *Zool.*, the (hypothetical) primitive or ancestral amphibious animals. **Pro-angiosperm** (-æ·ndʒiospɜm), *Bot.*, a primitive or ancestral angiosperm, from which the existing angiosperms are supposed to have been developed; hence **Pro-angiospe·rmio** *a.* **Probapti·smal** *a.*, preceding or preparatory to baptism. **Prochorion** (-kō·riɒn), *Embryol.*, the vitelline membrane or integument of the ovum, which develops into the chorion. **Pro-di·alogue** (*nonce-wd.*), an introductory dialogue. **Prodissoconch** (-di·sŏkɒŋk), *Zool.* [Gr. διασό-ς double + CONCH], a name suggested for the early shell of the oyster. **Pro-ethnic** (-e·þnik) *a.*, *Philol.* [see ETHNIC], anterior to the division of the primitive Aryans into separate nations or peoples, or of any people or race into separate tribes. **Progametange** (-gæ·mĭtændʒ), **-gameta·ngium,** *Biol.*, 'an immature or resting gametangium' (*Cent. Dict.*). **Proganoid** (-gæ·noid), *Ichthyol.*, *a.* of or belonging to the primitive (fossil) ganoid fishes; *sb.* a primitive ganoid. **Proganosaur** (-gæ·nosɔ̄ɪ), *Palæont.* [Gr. *γάνος* brightness + *σαῦρος* lizard], *sb.* a member of the order *Proganosauria* of extinct reptiles; *adj.* belonging to this order. **Progy·mnosperm,** *Bot.*, a primitive or ancestral gymnosperm, from which the existing gymnosperms are supposed to have been developed; hence **Progymnospe·rmic** *a.* **Proko·smial** *a.*, *nonce-wd.* [Gr. *κόσμος* world: see COSMOS], existing before the cosmos or universe. **Proma·mmal,** *Zool.*, one of the (hypothetical) *Promammalia* or primitive mammals; so **Promamma·lian** *a.* **Prome·ristem,** *Bot.*, primary meristem, protomeristem. **Pronymph** (prōu·nimf), *Entom.* [see NYMPH 3], a stage in the development of some dipterous insects, intervening between the larval and pupal stages (cf. *propupa* below); hence **Prony·mphal** *a.* ‖ **Pro-œstrum** (-ī·strŭm, -e·s-), *Zool.*, the period immediately preceding that of the œstrum or sexual excitement in animals; so **Pro-œ·strous** *a.*, preceding the œstrum; belonging to the pro-œstrum. **Prope·ptons** (see quot. 1895). ‖ **Properistoma** (-pĕri·stŏmă), **Properistome** (-pe·ristoum), *Embryol.* [cf. PERISTOME], the lip of the primitive mouth of a gastrula; hence **Properisto·mal** *a.* ‖ **Prophy·llon,** *Bot.* (pl. **-phylla**), [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf]: see quot. ‖ **Propupa** (-piū·pă), *Entom.*, a stage in the development of some insects, as the cochineal-insect, intervening between the larval and pupal stages (cf. *pronymph* above). **Prorenal** (-rī·năl) *a.*, *Embryol.* [see RENAL], belonging to the primitive kidney or segmental body. ‖ **Proscolex** (-skōu·leks), *Zool.*, pl. **proscolices** (-skōu·lisīz) [Gr. *σκώληξ* worm], the first embryonic stage of a cestode or tape-worm, from which the scolex is developed by budding; hence **Proscolecine** (-skōu·lĭsəin) *a.*, pertaining to a proscolex. ‖ **Prospora·ngium,** *Bot.* (pl. **-ia**) = *prozoosporange.* **Protrypsin** (-tri·psin), *Phys. Chem.*, a substance formed in the pancreas, and afterwards converted into trypsin; also called *trypsinogen.* **Prozoosporange** (-zōu·ǭsporæ·ndʒ), *Bot.*, a stage in the development of certain fungi, which produces a thin-walled process into which the protoplasm passes and divides into zoospores.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 621 The termination is doubtful, and transition into the *pro-agonic stage not rare. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, **Pro-amnion,* term applied by van Beneden and Julin to an area around the head of the very young embryo in which there is no mesoderm, the ectoderm and endoderm being in direct contact, and which is soon obliterated by the ingrowth of mesoderm. 1889 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Dec. 290 Long after the true amnion has been quite completed the head gradually emerges from this *pro-amniotic pit. 1901 *Nature* 14 Mar. 462/2 Connected through a series of hypothetical 'Proamphibia or Protetrapoda with equally hypothetical Selachian-like animals. 1886 *Ibid.* 25 Feb. 389/1 The ancestral '*pro-angiosperms' are supposed to have borne leaves such as are found diminished or masked in so many of their existing descendants. *Ibid* 389/2 Such was the nature of plants in their '*pro-angiospermic' stage. 1840 G. S. FABER *Christ's Disc. Capernaum* viii. 230 *note*, Cyril has devoted to his painful *probaptismal instruction no fewer than eighteen Lectures. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. xix. 157 This *prochorion very soon disappears, and is replaced by the permanent outer egg-membrane, the chorion. 1884 *Athenæum* 12 July 41/1 In the *pro-dialogue to the 'Isle of Gulls' one of the characters says, 'I cannot see it out.' 1888 JACKSON in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 543 In the oyster..this shell is not single but double-valved, and ..as it precedes the dissoconch or true shell, I suggest the name *prodissoconch, or early double shell. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* Ser. II. viii. (1868) 383 Deriving both from a common Aryan or *pro-ethnic source. 1887 R. S. CONWAY *Verner's Law in Italy* § 5 Medial s between vowels.. became voiced (z) in pro-ethnic Italic. 1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palæont.* II. xlix. 959 *Proganoid Series. *Ibid.* 965 The last group of the Proganoids. 1900 OSBORN in *Amer. Naturalist* Oct. 797 More probable than that the avian phylum should have originated quite independently from a quadrupedal *proganosaur. 1886 *Nature* 25 Feb. 389/2 In the remote past..the cambium layer may have existed in an irregular or fugitive manner in the 'pro-angiospermic', as it did in the '*pro-gymnospermic' stem. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* (ed. 2) 36 Where the *pro-kosmial forms of thought abide. 1889 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 262 If not the '*Promammal' of Haeckel, it may perhaps have been a near relative of some such transitional form. 1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* xxi. II. 235 The unknown, extinct Primary Mammals, or *Promammalia..probably possessed a very highly developed jaw. 1898 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* 1. 90 The tissues..are distinguished as primary and secondary, according as they are derived from the *promeristem or secondary meristem. 1895 D. SHARP in *Camb. Nat. Hist.* V. 164 The process of forming the various organs goes on in the *pronymph, till the 'nymph' has completed its development. *Ibid.*, The *pronympbal state may be looked upon as being to a great extent a return of the animal to the condition of an egg. 1900 W. HEAPE in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Nov. 6 **Pro-œstrum* or the **Proœstrous* Period..I have adopted to describe the first phases of generative activity in the female mammal at the beginning of a sexual season. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2097. 593 There is the 'pro-œstrum' ('the coming in season')..characterised by..a pro-œstrous discharge..most usually of mucus. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Propeptone*, also termed *Hemialbumose*, one of the intermediate products formed during the conversion of albumins into peptones in gastric digestion. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 292 The action of the gastric juice upon the albuminous constituents of the food is indicated by the presence of syntonin, propeptone and peptone. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. viii. 220 At the thickened edges of the gastrula, the primitive mouth-edge (**properistoma*), the endoderm, and the exoderm pass into each other. 1898 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* 462 The leaves borne on the stalks of the flowers are designated Bracteoles or *Prophylla. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Propupa*, that stage in insect development immediately preceding the *pupa*. 1898 PACKARD *Textbk. Entomol.* III. 627 It passes into what Riley terms the pro-pupa, in which the wing-pads are present. 1888 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 169 The *pro-renal (segmental) duct; a conspicuous thick-walled tube seen, on either side, lying within the somatic mesoblast. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Proscolecine*, belonging to a *Proscolex*. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 250 Embryo or *proscolex of an ordinary Taenia, armed..with six spines. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 233 That the proscolex may develope in an alimentary canal is proved by P. J. Van Beneden's discovery of proscolices with scolices in all stages of growth in the intestine of the Lump-fish. 1887 tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 163 When it [*Polyphagus Euglenæ*] has reached a certain size,..it shows itself in many specimens to be a sporangium, or, if the term is preferred, a *prosporangium. *Ibid.* Explan. Terms 498 *Prosporangium*, in Cbytridieæ: vesicular cell the protoplasm of which passes into an outgrowth of itself, the sporangium, and becomes divided into swarm-spores. 1900 *Lancet* 27 Oct. 1187/1 The pancreatic zymogen, trypsinogen or *protrypsin.

2. Of local position: forming sbs. and adjs., chiefly anatomical and zoological terms (often correlated with words in META- and MESO-); (*a*) in adjectival relation to the second element, denoting either 'an anterior or front (thing of the kind)', or 'an anterior or front part (of the thing)'; (*b*) in prepositional relation to the second element = 'lying before or in front of (the thing)'.

Pro-a·tlas, *Zool.* [ATLAS *sb.*[1] 2] (see quots.). ‖ **Procerebrum** (-se·rĭbrŭm), *Anat.*, the front part of the cerebrum or brain; the fore-brain, prosencephalon; hence **Proce·rebral** *a.* **Procnemial** (-knē·miăl) *a.*, *Anat.* [Gr. *κνήμη* leg, tibia], situated in front of the tibia. ‖ **Pro-epimeron** (-epimī·rɒn), *Entom.*, the epimeron of the prothorax of an insect, the second sclerite of either propleuron; hence **Pro-epime·ral** *a.* ‖ **Pro-episte·rnum,** *Entom.*, the episternum of the prothorax, the anterior sclerite of either propleuron; hence **Pro-episte·rnal** *a.* ‖ **Pro-o·steon,** *Ornith.* [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone], an ossification in each anterior lateral process of the sternum in certain birds. ‖ **Propara·pteron,** *Entom.*, the parapteron of the prothorax; hence **Propara·pteral** *a.* ‖ **Prople·xus** (also anglicized **Pro·plex**), *Anat.*, (*a*) Wilder's term for the choroid plexus of either of the lateral ventricles of the brain; (*b*) 'the analogue in the Vertebrata generally of the brachial plexus in man' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). ‖ **Pro-postscute·llum,** ‖ **Pro-præscu·tum,** *Entom.*, the postscutellum and præscutum (respectively) of the prothorax of an insect; hence **Pro-postscute·llar, Pro-præscu·tal** *adjs.* ‖ **Propygidium** (-pəidʒi·dĭɒm), *Entom.*, the segment immediately in front of the pygidium in certain beetles. ‖ **Proscapula** (-skæ·pĭŭlă), *Ichth.*, the outer bone of the scapular arch, usually passing forwards and articulating with its fellow of the opposite side, and supporting the cartilage or bone which bears the pectoral fin; hence **Prosca·pular** *a.* ‖ **Proscutellum** (-skiute·lŭm), ‖ **Proscutum** (-skiū·tŭm), *Entom.*, the scutellum and scutum (respectively) of the prothorax; hence **Proscute·llar, Proscu·tal** *adjs.* ‖ **Prozygapo·physis** = PREZYGAPOPHYSIS.

1886 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 447/2 The first two vertebræ are differentiated as axis and atlas, and in front of the latter there may be [in Reptiles] a rudiment of another vertebra, which has been distinguished as the *proatlas. 1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palæont.* II. xlv. 897 It has been suggested that certain bony splints overlying the arch of the atlas in Crocodiles represent a vertebra intercalated between the latter and the cranium, for which the name *proatlas* has been proposed. It is, however, by no means proved that these splints do not belong to the atlas vertebra. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Procerebral*, belonging to the *Procerebrum*. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, **Procerebrum*, Prosencephalon. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 64 The proximal end of the tibia..: two ridges are extended from its upper and anterior surface: the strongest of these is the '*procnemial' ridge. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Proëpimeral, *Proëpimeron, *Proëpisternal. *Proëpisternum. 1868 W. K. PARKER *Shoulder-Girdle Vertebr.* (Ray Soc.) 144 In the genus *Rhea* ..there is, on each side, an osseous centre in front of the first rib: it ossifies the costal process, and, projecting forwards as a wing in front of the sternal ribs, may be called the '*pro-osteon'. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 910 Thus in *Rhea, Gallinæ, Turnix, Lestris* and the *Passeres*, each anterior lateral process has its *pro-osteon*.., but in many other forms..these processes possess no special centre of ossification. 1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Techn.* 485 *Proplexus. 1899 D. SHARP in *Camb. Nat. Hist.* VI. 187 A similar plate anterior to the pygidium is called *propygidium. 1833 F. WALKER in *Entomol. Mag.* I. 21 The semihyaline spots on the *prosculellum are much larger in this species. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 46 But in some Chameleons, a prominence is developed from each *prozygapophysis, which may be a metapophysis.

Proa (prōu·ă), ‖ **prahu** (prā·ɒ). Forms: 6–7 **parao, paroe,** 7 **paro,** 7–8 **paroo**; 7–9 **prau, praw,** (7 **prawe**); 7–9 **prow,** (7 **provoe, proo**); 9 **praoe,** 8– **proa,** (9 **proah**); 9 **prahu.** [ad. Malay *پراو* *p(ă)rā(h)ũ* a boat, a rowing or sailing vessel; in Pg. *parao*, Du. *prauw*, F. *prao*, *pro*. The forms *prow* and *proa* are assimilated to the Eng. PROW (*sb.*[2]) and its Pg. equivalent *proa.*]

A Malay boat propelled by sails or by oars; *spec.* a sailing boat of a particular type used in the Malay Archipelago.

It is about thirty feet long, has both stem and stern sharp, adapting it to sail equally well in either direction; one side is curved as in other vessels, the other is flat and straight and acts as a lee-board; to steady the boat a small canoe or the like is rigged parallel to it in the manner of an outrigger (see OUTRIGGER 2).

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xxv. 62 b, The next day..there came in two little Paraos, to the number of twelue men. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 258 We left our boats or Paroes. 1606 MIDDLETON *Voy.* C iij b, An howre after..came a prawe or a canow from Bantam. 1623 *St. Papers, Col.* 188 Others violently kept their men from entering Limco's prau. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. III. x. § 1. 239 The King sent a small Prow. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ii. 35 She imbarqued herself in sixteen.. fishermens Paroos. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 20 They are Owners of several small Provoes..and Canooses. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 50 They were carried off in little Praw's, or small Boats, on Board the Men of War. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 437 We saw several flying prows, but none came near us. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 150 The Pinnace..brought with her an Indian Paroo, which you may see very well described by Capt. Cooke. 1785 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 477 We have no sailing boats equal to the flying proas of the South Seas. 1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 220 They are called by Europeans, owing to the wonderful rapidity with which they sail, flying prows. 1850 W. STANTON in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1860) VII. 107 Prahus frequently anchor here. 1883 R. A. PROCTOR in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 571 At Bima every proa and boat was forced from its anchorage and flung on the coast.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 111 The Dutch ..do often buy Proe-bottoms for a small matter of the Malagans..and convert them into Sloops. 1904 *World Mag.* Apr. 21/1 Six lusty proa-men paddled her along.

†**Proach, proche,** *v. Obs.* [= AF. *proscher* (Britton).] Aphetic form of APPROACH *v.*

[1292 BRITTON III. xxiv. § 2 Sauvement gardez qe nul ne les prosche jekes autaunt qe il eynt respoundu.] 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 18761 Ȝeue thow be hardy and bolde For to proche to hir presence. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 987 The day was downe, and prochand wes the nycht. 1563 SACKVILLE *Mirr. Mag., Induct.* i, The wrathful winter prochinge on a pace. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VI. xxxix, To make their forces greater, proaching nire.

†**Proadju·tor.** *Obs. rare*—°. [f. PRO-[1] + L. *adjūtor* helper, aider.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM II, A chiefe Author, *proadiutor.*

‖**Proæ·resis, -ai·resis.** [a. Gr. προαίρεσις a choosing one thing before another, f. προαιρεῖσθαι to choose before.] A deliberate choice, a resolution.

1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. 1851 IV. 387 That act of reason which in Ethics is called Proairesis.

Pro-agonic: see PRO- [2] 1.

Proague, Proak, obs. ff. PROG *sb.*[2], PROKE.

Proal (prōu·ăl), *a. Physiol.* [f. Gr. πρό before + -AL.] Having a forward direction or motion: said of the lower jaw in mastication.

1888 COPE in *Amer. Nat.* Jan. 7 *note*, The propalinal mastication is to be distinguished into the proal, from behind forwards,..and the palinal, from before backwards.

†**Pro·alizer.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. **proalize* (ad. Gr. προαλίζ-ειν to collect before) + -ER[1].] An empiric, a herb doctor.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 191 *Cardus Benedictus*, or blessed Thistle, which the Empirickes, or common Proalisers, doe commend for sundrie..Vertues.

Pro-amnion to **-amphibia:** see PRO- [2] 1.

Pro-anaphoral (prōu̯ănæ·fŏrăl), *a.* [f. PRO- [2] + Gr. ἀναφορά offering + -AL.] Applied to that part of the Eucharistic service (esp. in the Greek rite) which precedes the *anaphora* or more solemn part (the consecration, great oblation, communion).

1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. III. i. § 8. 319 In every Liturgical family there is one Liturgy, (or at most two,) which supplies the former or proanaphoral portion to all the others. 1866 BLUNT *Annot. Bk. C. P.* 148. 1878 C. E. HAMMOND *Ant. Liturgies* p. xxxi, Another division of the service is into the Anaphora and the Pro-anaphoral part.

Pro and con. Forms: 5–7 pro et contra, pro and contra, 7 pro ot con, 6- pro and con. [Abbreviation of L. *pro et contra* for and against. The *and* instead of *et* probably originated as an English reading of the character &.]

A. *adv. phr.* For and against; in favour and in opposition; on both sides. So *pro or con.*

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 5663, I tauhtē folkys to argue Pro & contra, yong & olde. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cclxiii, Wherof aroose a grete Altercacion..pro and contra. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lavaterus' Ghostes* To Rdr. (1596) A ij, The matter throughly handled *Pro* and *Con*. 1577 DEE *Gen. & Rare Mem.* 10 Much..may be here sayd, *Pro, et Contra.* 1636 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. iii. § 6, I will not determine *pro* or *con*, that [etc.]. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 224 ₱ 3 The whole Argument pro and con in the Case of the Morning-Gowns. 1819 BYRON *Let. to Murray* 25 Jan., The rest.. has never yet affected any human production 'pro or con'. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* XXXVII, I have no objection to collect the evidence pro and con.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 25 Several Pro and Con-Pamphlets.

B. *sb. phr.* (now always in pl., *pros and cons.*) Reasons for and against; reasonings, arguments, statements, or votes on both sides of a question. (In quot. 1809, favourable and adverse fortunes.)

[*c* 1400, 1509: see PRO B. 1.] 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 20 Such a quoile about *pro* and *con*, such vrging of *Ergoes.* 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* i. 405 Why stand I to expostulate the crime With *pro & contra*? 1640 BROME *Antip.* III. iv, The pro's and contras in the windings, workings And carriage of the cause. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* i. § 24 A Quill worn to the Pith in the Service of the State, in *Pro's and Con's* upon Popish Plots. 1713 *Humble Plead. for Gd. Old Way* 259 Seeing the *pros and cons* did run equal so that the determination depended on the moderator's casting vote. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. vi. ₱ 14 A..true narrative of all my pros and cons, my ins and outs, since that.. separation of ours. 1880 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) II. ii. 21, I felt justified in stating all the pros and cons of the case.

C. as *vb.* To weigh the arguments for and against; to debate both sides of a question.

1694 CONGREVE *Double-Dealer* Ded., When a man in soliloquy reasons with himself, and *pro's* and *con's*, and weighs all his designs, we ought not to imagine that this man either talks to us or to himself. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xvi, My father's resolution of putting me into breeches..had..been *pro'd* and *con'd*, and judicially talked over betwixt him and my mother about a month before. 1818 KEATS *Lett.* Wks. 1889 III. 158 The topic was the Duke of Wellington—very amusingly pro-and-con'd. 1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor* CV. III. 324 He was no shillishallier, nor ever wasted a precious minute in pro-and-conning.

Proane, Proaness, obs. ff. PRONE *a.*, PRONENESS. **Pro-angiosperm, -atlas:** see PRO- [2] 1, 2.

Pro aris et focis: see PRO 1.

Proase, obs. form of PROSE.

Proat (prōut), *v. dial.* Also **prote.** [Origin obscure: cf. POTE *v.* and PROD *v.*] To poke. Hence **Proter** *dial.*, a poker.

1654 FULLER *Comm. Ruth* (1868) 141 Like sullen chickens ..proating under an old wood-pile. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Proter*, a poker. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Prote*, to poke.

†**Proau·ctor.** *Obs. rare*—°. [a. L. *proauctor* remote ancestor, founder: see PRO-[1] 2.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Proanctor*, the chiefe author.

‖**Proaulion** (prōi̯ō·liŏn). *Archæol.* [a. Gr. προαύλιον a vestibule, f. πρό, PRO- [2] + αὐλή a court, with dim. ending -ιον.] A portico or colonnade outside a church or temple, opening into the narthex.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Proaulion*, in Architecture, the same as vestibule. 1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. II. ii. § 48. 215 The *Proaulion*, or porch, is..sometimes a lean-to against the west end of the narthex. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 78 The *proaulion*, or porch, a corridor supported on the outside by light pillars. *Ibid.*, Passing onwards from the *Proaulion*, we enter the narthex.

Prob, dial. variant of PROBE *v.*

Probabiliorism (prɒbăbi·liŏriz'm). [f. as next + -ISM.] The doctrine of the probabiliorists; according to which, in opposition to probabilism, it is claimed that that side on which the evidence preponderates is more probably right and therefore ought to be followed.

1845 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) VII. 192 Probabilism is by no means the universal or compulsory doctrine of the Roman theologians...It is confronted by a system called Probabiliorism: which teaches that, when in doubt among several alternatives of conduct, we are bound to choose that which has the greatest likelihood of being right. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1931 Probabiliorism.. demands that the more probable opinion shall always be chosen. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s. v. *Moral Theology.*

Probabiliorist (prɒbăbi·liŏrist). [= F. *probabilioriste*, mod.L. *probābiliōrista*, f. L. *probābilior* more probable, compar. of *probābilis*: see -IST.] One who holds the doctrine of probabiliorism.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Probabilists*, Those who oppose this doctrine [of the Probabilists], and assert, that we are obliged, on pain of sinning, always to take the more probable side, are called probabiliorists. The Jansenists, and particularly the Port-royalists, are probabiliorists. 1768 J. BARETTI *Acc. Mann. & Cust. Italy* II. 49 The vain disputes between the..Probabilists and the Probabiliorists, have long divided our friars into nearly equal parties. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 602/2 The Probabiliorists put no restraint on liberty, where a man was convinced on solid grounds that the balance of evidence was decidedly in favour of his liberty.

Probabilism (prɒ·băbiliz'm). [= F. *probabilisme*, f. as next: see -ISM.]

1. *R. C. Casuistry.* The doctrine, orig. propounded by Molina, a Spanish Dominican, in the 16th century, that in matters of conscience on which there is some disagreement among authorities, it is lawful to follow any course in support of which the authority of a recognized doctor of the Church can be cited.

1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1844 W. G. WARD *Ideal Chr. Ch.* (ed. 2) 326 The very interesting controversies of the last and previous centuries on probabilism. 1845 [see PROBABILIORISM]. 1872 JERVIS *Gallican Ch.* II. v. 164 The doctrine of Probabilism..popularly identified with the Jesuits, did not strictly speaking, originate with this body. 1886 SIDGWICK *Hist. Ethics* iii. 151.

2. *Philos.* The theory that there is no absolutely certain knowledge, but that there may be grounds of belief sufficient for practical life.

1902 BALDWIN *Dict. Philos.* II. 344 The term probabilism is also used to describe the theory which mediates between a sceptical view regarding knowledge, and the needs of practical life.

Probabilist (prɒ·băbilist). Also 7 **probablist.** [= F. *probabiliste* (17th c.), ad. mod.L. *probābilist-a*, f. L. *probābil-is* PROBABLE: see -IST.]

1. One who holds the casuistic doctrine of probabilism.

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 93 Then indeed I shall not refuse to..rank them [men who call us Papists] in Dr. H's Predicament of Probablists. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Probabilists*, a sect, or division, among the Romanists, ..holding, that a man is not always obliged to take the more probable side, but may take the less probable, if it be but barely probable. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1931 In 1665 Alexander VII felt compelled to disavow a number of the propositions of the Probabilists.

2. *Philos.* One who holds the philosophical theory of probabilism.

1847 WEBSTER, *Probabilist.* 1. A term applied to those who maintain that certainty is impossible, and that probability alone is to govern our faith and actions.

Hence **Probabili·stic** *a.* [see -ISTIC], pertaining to probabilists or probabilism.

1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 131/1 In that [R. C.] church his (Liguori's) moral theology,..a modification of the so-called 'probabilistic system' of the age immediately before his own, is largely used in the direction of consciences.

Probability (prɒbăbi·liti). [ad. F. *probabilité* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *probābilitātem*, f. *probābil-is* PROBABLE: see -ITY.]

1. The quality or fact of being probable; the appearance of truth, or likelihood of being realized, which any statement or event bears in the light of present evidence; likelihood.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 30b, In..gatheryng of coniectures that are doubtfull, when probabilitie onely and no assured knowledge, boulteth out the truthe of a matter. 1623 J. MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 150 Other reports there are, but without any probability of truth, and therefore I will not mention them. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Introd. 3 Probability is the very Guide of Life. 1843 J. GILLIES tr. *Aristotle's Rhet.* II. xxiii. 348 Truth and probability are the causes of assent. 1881 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. II. iii. 197 The soundest arguments..went no farther than to establish a probability.

b. *In,* †*by probability*: probably; considering what is probable. (Now always with *all.*)

a 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Conse.* (1619) 140 In probabilitie they could not bee either many or great. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 23 The compasse and roomth that each tree by probabilitie will take and fill. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 62 The Lord Deputies going into the field,..in all probability could not be for some two moneths after. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 202 Otherwise in probability they had fallen into the hands of the French. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* ii. 50 These cliffs corresponding in all probability to ancient lines of faults.

2. An instance of the fact or condition described in 1; a probable event, circumstance, belief, etc.; something which, judged by present evidence, is likely to be true, to exist, or to happen.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 375 Hee beginneth..with the infancie of Alexander which ministred manifest and manifold probabilities of things which came afterwards to passe. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 80 Many probabilities concurring preuaile much. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xvi. (1820) 71 Arguments..have been drawn from inferences and probabilities. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 152 Wolsey's return to power was discussed openly as a probability. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xl, You must not strain probabilities in that way.

b. *pl.* Probabilities of the weather; weather forecasts. *U. S.*

Old Probabilities, a humorous name for the chief signal-officer of the U. S. Signal Service Bureau.

1875 O. W. HOLMES *Old Vol. Life, Crime & Automatism* (1891) 327 No priest or soothsayer that ever lived could hold his own against Old Probabilities. 1886 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Aug. 546 The official publications embrace the 'probabilities' and the so-called 'weather-maps'.

3. *Math.* As a measurable quantity: The amount of antecedent likelihood of a particular event as measured by the relative frequency of occurrence of events of the same kind in the whole course of experience; estimated by the ratio of the number of successful cases to the whole number of possible cases.

1718 DE MOIVRE (*title*) The Doctrine of Chances: or, a Method of Calculating the Probability of Events in Play. 1788 REES *Chambers' Cycl., Probability* of an event, in the Doctrine of Chances, is greater or less according to the number of chances by which it may happen, compared with the whole number of chances by which it may either happen or fail. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* Pref., At the end of the seventeenth century, the theory of probabilities was contained in a few isolated problems, which had been solved by Pascal, Huyghens, James Bernoulli, and others. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* II. ix. 369 For each draw the probability of a white ball being drawn would = $^{7}/_{30}$, so that the probability of two whites being drawn in succession would = $^{7}/_{30} \cdot ^{7}/_{30} = ^{49}/_{900}$. 1892 H. GOODWIN in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 60 To speak of a certain possible event as having a probability of three to one..is to use language in a strictly defined sense.

Probabilize (prɒ·băbilәiz), *v.* [f. L. *probābil-is* PROBABLE + -IZE.] *trans.* To render probable or likely.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 13 By means of it the fact is probabilized; rendered, in a greater or less degree, probable. *a* 1832 — *Deontol.* iv. (1834) II. 210 The considerations which tend to probabilize success. 1846 S. R. MAITLAND *Ess. Reform. Eng.* (1849) 314 That he may take his turn at probableizing [the story], and pass it on.

Probable (prɒ·băb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *probable* (14th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *probābil-is* that may be proved, probable, credible, f. *prob-āre* to try, test, approve, make good: f. *prob-us* good: see -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being proved; demonstrable, provable. Now *rare.*

1485 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 43 Which..duly examined by hym..and no thing probable object ayenst the same, the.. Maire..decreed and finally determyned [etc.]. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 33 It is probable by an inuincible reason and an argument infallible. 1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. 1851 V. 312 No man in religion is properly a heretic,..but he who maintains traditions or opinions not probable by scripture. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. xiii. § 2 (1699) 209 Executions by a Barrons Officer are valid, though not given in Writ, and that the same are probable by Witnesses. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. xix. 536 Neither proved nor probable.

†**2.** Such as to approve or commend itself to the mind; worthy of acceptance or belief; rarely in bad sense, plausible, specious, colourable. (Now merged in the modern sense 3.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 339 It is more probable and more skilful [= reasonable], þat þis lond was from þe bygynnynge alwey wiþoute snche wormes. 1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 622/2 As it appereth by probabill persuacions of Philosofers. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 139, I can not wel tel what I schal say, your reasons are so probably. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 178 It cannot be but he was murdred heere, The least of all these signes were probable. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 129 One of his most probable excuses was to frame some journeyes out of towne. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. II. 401 His schemes were probable. 1780 JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 280 He assigns the most probable reasons for that opinion. 1872 JERVIS

Gallican Ch. II. v. 165 It was proclaimed that an opinion was probable, and might therefore be safely followed in practice, which had the sanction of any single theologian of established reputation.

† b. Of a person: Worthy of approval, reliable.

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 213 There is not one example here mentioned, but it hath a credible or probable Author for the auoucher of it. 1682 G. TOPHAM *Rome's Trad.* 223 If this be but the single opinion of a probable Doctor, we may have the same asserted by an Infallible one.

3. Having an appearance of truth; that may in view of present evidence be reasonably expected to happen, or to prove true; likely.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 356 Most probable That so she dyed. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 142 The birds neither sow, reape, &c. as you doe, *Ergo* tis lesse probable that they should be fed. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxv. 134 The necessary or probable consequences of the action. 1736 WELSTED *Wks.* (1787) 469 This were a probable opinion, though not warranted by holy writ. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 67 Is it probable that a man will thrust if he expects that he will be parried? 1814 D. STEWART *Philos. Hum. Mind* II. II. iv. § 4. 240 In our anticipations of astronomical phenomena..philosophers are accustomed to speak of the event as only *probable*; although our confidence in its happening is not less complete, than if it rested on the basis of mathematical demonstration. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 392 The Probable Error of an observation is a numerical quantity such that the error of the observation is as likely to exceed as to fall short of it in magnitude. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 317 This was the more probable solution.

† b. with infinitive as complement: Likely *to be* or *to do* something. *Obs.*

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 114 These rustick and rash undertakers..are only probable to shipwrack themselves. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 10 None is conceived so probable to have first peopled Greece, as he whose name was preserved..with very little alteration. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 223 'Tis probable to be the truest test.

c. Relating to or indicating probability.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Introd. 1 Probable Evidence is essentially distinguished from demonstrative by this, that it admits of Degrees.

d. Likely to be (something specified).

1890 'R. BOLOAEWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 215 He essayed to make choice of a probable compaaion.

† B. as *sb.* Something probable; a probable event or circumstance; a probability. *Obs.*

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* vi. § 8. 117 These probables are buskins to serve every foot. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 27 What talk ye of some immediate and imminent probables, such as even sense may ghesse at? 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 114 If a thing in it self be doubtfull, let it make for interest and it shall be raised at least into a Probable; and if a truth be certain, and thwart interest, it will quickly fetch it down to but a Probability.

† **Pro·bableness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being probable; probability, likelihood; plausibility.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. i. 133 If a treuthe be knowun oonli bi probabilnes and likelihode, and not sureli. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 122 b, He seemeth to reason probably..but this probablenes is of vncleane fleshe, not of God. 1650 *Vind. Dr. Hammond's Addr.* § 12. 4 Nor shall I..fear the probableneese of his unprov'd groundlesse supposition.

Probably (prɒ·băbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a probable manner or degree; with probability.

1. In a way that approves itself to one's reason for acceptance or belief; plausibly; in a way that seems likely to prove true; with likelihood (though not with certainty). Now *rare.*

1535 STARKEY *Let.* in *England* (1871) p. xxx, You wrote so probably that hyt put me in a feare of daungerys to come. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) I j b, Logike is an Art to reason probablie on both partes, of all matters that be putte forthe, so ferre as the nature of euery thing can beare. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* Ep. Ded. 3 The first of these bookes probablie proueth the discent of Bladud. 1678 HOBBES *Decam.* viii. 100 This your Hypothesis .. by which you have so probably salved the Problem of Gravity. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* I. 342 With a party of thirty men only, as Nepos says; but, as Xenophon more probably says, of near seventy. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 28 More than he could probably hope to make by any transaction in the Alley.

2. As a qualification of the whole statement: As is likely; so far as evidence goes; in all probability; most likely. Now the ordinary use.

1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 101 Now that we haue iudged of all, we must resolue..of that which is probabliest best. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 6 A source, from whence those waters of bitterness..have..probably flowed. 1692 O. WALKER *Grk. & Rom. Hist.* 86 *Secespita*, an Hatchet, probabilier a Knife, to kill the Beast. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 251 The present stones were probably substituted in place of these [=It is probable that the present stones were substituted]. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xii. § 551 The River Tigris is probably evaporated from the upper half of this sea by these winds. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* I. 101 Probably both causes operate to account for the failure to perceive the difference.

† **Pro·bacy.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. L. *probātio*, with suffix-substitution: see -ACY.] ? Probation, evidence; 'affirmative proof' (editor's margin in loc. cit.).

c 1400 *Beryn* 2595 The lawes of þe Cete [Falsetown] stont in probacy; They vsen noon enquestis, þe wrongis for to try.

† **Pro·bal,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [? Alteration of PROBABLE.] Snch as approves itself to reason or acceptance; 'calculated to bias the judgment, satisfactory' (Schmidt).

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 344 When this aduise is free I giue, and honest, Proball to thinking, and indeed the course To win the Moore againe.

Probality, error for PROBABILITY.

Probang (prōu·bæŋ). Also 7 provang(g, (provango). [The name given by the inventor was *provang*, of unknown origin (but cf. *provet* = PRIVET 2), subsequently altered, prob. after PROBE *sb.*] A surgical instrument, consisting of a long slender strip of whalebone with a sponge, ball, button, or other attachment at the end, for introducing into the throat to apply a remedy or remove a foreign body. Also, a larger form of this employed in the case of choking cattle.

1657 HOWELL in W. Rumsey *Organon Salutis* a viij, To ..Judge Rumsey, upon his Provang, or rare pectorall Instrument. *Ibid.* b iv, Touching your Provang, or Whale-bone Instrument..it hath purchased much repute abroad among Forreiners. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Provango*, an instrument made of Whalebone, to cleanse the stomack. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 166 Walter Rumsey..was the first that invented the Provangg, or Whalebone instrument to cleanse the throat and stomach. 1809 B. PARR *Lond. Med. Dict.*, *Probang*, a flexible piece of whalebone, with spunge fixed to the end. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* XXV. 311 An inflamed state of the œsophagus, caused by a clumsy probang roughly passed. 1849 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 296/2 The probang is 5 feet 1 inch in length, three quarters of an inch in diameter, with pewter cup and ball ends 1½ diameter. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* iii. (1885) 63 There were..Probes and Probangs.

Probant (prōu·bănt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *probānt-em*, pr. pple. of *probāre* to prove: see -ANT.] Proving, demonstrating.

1908 *Month* Jan. 103 The true probant force of interior experience regarding the existence of God.

Probaptismal: see PRO- 2 1.

Probate (prōu·bĕt), *sb.* Also 5–8 -bat. [ad. L. *probāt-um* a thing proved, subst. use of pa. pple. neut. of *probāre* to PROVE: see next.]

† 1. The act of proving or fact of being proved; that which proves; proof, demonstration; evidence, testimony. *Obs.*

1534 *Cov. Corp. Chr. Plays* ii. 109 Whatt maner a wey They haue made probate of this profece. 1610 BOYS *Exp. Dom. Epist. & Gosp.* Wks. (1629) 80 Abraham assuredly beleeued God before, but his offering vp of Isaac was a greater probate of his faith. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 187 There are innumerable proofs of this position..among them our late monarch stands a monumental probat. 1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) I. 150 Here, then,..we have another probate of the object of the Tract-School.

† b. A putting to the test, experiment. *Obs. rare.*

a 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 9 As I would not incourage you upon the long-suffering of God, to make a probate, and triall of his patience.

2. *Law.* The official proving of a will; also, the officially verified copy of the will together with the certificate of its having been proved, which are delivered to the executors.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 43, I wil it be wretyn..in the rolle that my testement and last wil is in, aftir the probat be maad. 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* K ij b, The hypocrites..made a reformacyon of mortuaries and probates of testamentes. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 224 The iudge doth therupon..annex his probate and seale to the testament, whereby the same is confirmed. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 118 The Probate of Wills, and letters of Administration are determinable by the Civil Law. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. vii. 96 We find it..asserted..that it is but of late years that the church hath had the probate of wills. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 303 The Lordship of Newry; the proprietor of which holds his spiritual court, and grants marriage licenses and probates of wills, under the seal of the religious house to which the lordship belonged before the Reformation. 1872 *Beeton's Everybody's Lawyer* 472 An executor, upon obtaining probate, is not required to enter into a bond.

b. *attrib.* **Probate Act,** an English statute passed in 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. 77), by which the jurisdiction of matters of probate and administration was removed from ecclesiastical and other courts and transferred to a new Court of Probate. **Probate bond,** a bond in which an administrator other than an executor gives a guarantee that he will administer the estate in accordance with the will or with the law of intestate succession. **Probate court,** a court having jurisdiction of probate and administration. **Probate duty,** 'a tax upon the gross value of the personal property of a deceased testator' (Wharton *Law Lex.*): since 1894 merged in the *estate duty.* **Probate judge,** a judge having jurisdiction in probate and testamentary causes; hence *probate judgeship.* † **Probate law,** the law of the ecclesiastical probate court (*obs.*).

c 1400 *Beryn* 2069 They were grete Sevilioums, & vsid probate law; Wher, evir-more affirmatyff shuld preve his owne sawe. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. § 3 (1852) 305 The holders of personal property are .. entitled to require, either that the probate and legacy duties should be abolished, or that they should be extended to real property also. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* vii. 154 Probate judges are the guardians of widows and orphans. 1872 *Beeton's Everybody's Lawyer* 473 A non-executor is required to enter into a probate bond. 1898 *Whitaker's Alm.* 430/2 Estate Duty: In the case of every person dying after 1st August, 1894 [prior to which date Probate, Affidavit, or Inventory Duty is payable]. 1901 *Ann. Rep. Incorp. Law Soc.* 24 Probate engrossments as well as the probate piece were to be on paper.

† **Probate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *probāt-us* tried, proved, pa. pple. of *probāre* to PROVE.] Proved, demonstrated. Also (quot. 1513) of a person: Having received proof; confirmed or established in a belief; convinced.

c 1500 *Joseph Armathy* (W. de W.) 2 The veray true and probate assereyons of hystoryal men touchynge and concernynge thantyquytes of..Glastenburye. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1114 Vulfade, conforted and in the fayth probate, Fell downe to his fete. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 84 If daily experience did not make it manifest and probat vnto vs.

Probate (prōu·bĕ·it), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *probāre* to prove: see prec.]

† 1. *trans.* (*probate*) To prove. *Obs. rare*−0.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 30/33 To Probate, *probare.*

2. To obtain probate of, to prove (a will). Chiefly *U. S.* Hence **Pro·bating** *vbl. sb.*

1792 CHIPMAN *Amer. Law Rep.* (1871) 52 C's will has never been probated. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* lv, 'Vy not!' exclaimed Sam,—''cos it must be proved, and probated, and swore to, and all manner o' formalities.' 1889 *Proc. N. Eng. Hist. Geneal. Soc.* 2 Jan. 20 Wills..probated as early as 1373. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* CLI. 622 The contests over the probating of wills reveal too often the unscrupulous, blackhearted ingratitude of children.

† **Proba·tic,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *probatic-us* (in Vulgate), a. Gr. *προβατικός* belonging to sheep, f. *πρόβατον* a sheep. So F. *probatique.*] Of or pertaining to sheep: in *probatic piscine, probatic pond*, rendering L. *probatica piscina* of the Vulgate in John v. 2. Also † **Proba·tical** *a. Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Commend. Our Lady* 134 Thow misty arke, probatik piscyne. [1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* v. 2 There is at Hierusalem vpon Probatica a pond.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Probatick Pond*..., a Pond at Jerusalem, where those sheep were washed, that were by the Law to be sacrificed. 1818 J. MILNER *End Relig. Controv.* II. (1819) 72 *note*, The probatical pond was endowed by an Angel with a miraculous power of healing.

Probation (probē·ɪ·ʃən), *sb.* [ME. *probacion*, a. OF. *probacion* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *-ation*, ad. L. *probātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prob-āre* to prove, test.]

I. † 1. The action or process of testing or putting to the proof; trial, experiment; investigation, examination. *Obs.* (exc. as in 2).

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 376, I þanke it god, non inclinacioun Haue I to labour in probacioun Of his hy knowleche & his myghty werkys. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xix. 66 (Harl. MS.) What is þe depnesse of the See?..If I were a ston, I shuld discende to þe grounde of þe see, & telle you the soth by probacion. 1559 FECKNAM in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. ix. 24 Towchinge the second rule..of.. probation, whether of bothe these religions is the better. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* xii, Thy lying flatteries we have had and made sufficient probation of. 1736 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* III. 495 It was published by way of probation, that they might learn the sense of the nation. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* viii. 181 We see a broad distinction, arising..from .. the character of the witnesses, the probation of the testimony.

† b. *Surg.* Examination by or as by means of a probe; the use of a probe. *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 17 The Probe.. there is much abuse of this instrument oftentimes by making probation (as the phrase is). 1685 COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* I. i. 3 Probation, made either by hand, Instrument, or both.

† c. Trial by ordeal. *Obs. rare.*

1693 I. MATHER *Cases of Conse.* (1862) 273 The *Vulgar Probation* by casting into the Water practised upon Persons accused with other Crimes as well as that of Witchcraft. *Ibid.* 274 When they were brought to their *vulgar Probation*, [they] sunk down under the Water like other Persons.

d. The examining of students as a test of proficiency; a school or college examination. Now only in U. S.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Probation*,..the Tryal of a Student, who is about to take his Degrees in an University. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 157 There is an order appointed for the probation of the school. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict., Probation.* ..Specifically: (1) In universities, examination of a student for degrees.

2. The testing or trial of a person's conduct, character, or moral qualifications; a proceeding designed to ascertain these: esp. in reference to the period or state of trial. a. Of a candidate for membership in a religious body, order, or society, for holy orders, for fellowship in a college, etc. (Cf. PROBATIONER.)

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 327 This peple [Essenes].. not takenge eny man to theire secte withowte probacion by the space of a yere. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxviii. § 8 They first set no time howe long this supposed probation must continue. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 72. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* II. ii, She that hath snow enough about her heart,..May be a nun without probation. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s. v. *Monks*, They were subjected to a probation, but did not take solemn vows.

b. In theological and religious use: Moral trial or discipline; the divinely appointed or managed

testing and determination of character and principle, esp. as taking place in this life in view of a future state of rewards and punishments.

Future probation, a similar moral trial after death, which some believe will be granted to those who have not accepted, or have not had the offer of, the Gospel in this life, or to those who depart this life insufficiently purified.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 b, To sane them in theyr probacyon in deserte. 1529 More *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 315/1 [*margin*] The probacion of purgatorye. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* xcix. 38 b, If aduersitie do come, it is either sent to punysse man for synne, or els probacion. 1563 Winȝet *Wks.* (S.T.S.) II. 36 The prouidence of God sufferis that thing to be for our probatioun. 1703 Nelson *Fest. & Fasts* ii. (1705) 29 At the end of the World. When the state of our Trial and Probation shall be finish'd, 'twill be a proper Season for the distribution of publick Justice. *a* 1805 Paley *Serm.* xxxiii. (1810) 491 Of the various views under which human life has been considered, no one seems so reasonable as that which regards it as a state of probation. 1907 H. Buckle (*title*) The After Life: A Help to a Reasonable Belief in the Probation Life to Come.

c. In general use.

1616 *Cheque Bk. Chapel Royal* (Camden) 8 For a yeare of probacion of his manners and good behavior. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* V. xlii. 262 The creature..who would have lived with you on terms of probation. 1833 Chalmers in Hanna *Mem.* (1851) III. xviii. 356 After the probation of eighteen years, we have the Second Book of Discipline 1578. 1860 Whyte Melville *Holmby House* (new ed.) 287 Are they places of probation, of reward, of punishment? 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xxviii. 5 Enough of empty masters, Frost and famine, a lingering probation.

3. In criminal jurisdiction: A system of dealing (chiefly) with young persons found guilty of crimes of lesser gravity, and esp. with first offenders, wherein these, instead of being sent to prison or otherwise punished, are released on suspended sentence during good behaviour, and placed under the supervision of a *probation officer*, who acts as a friend and adviser, but who, in case of the failure of the probationer to fulfil the terms of his probation, can report him back to the court for the execution of the sentence originally imposed.

The term has been in use in parts of U.S., as Massachusetts, since 1878, and has more recently been used also in Great Britain.

1897 *Resol. Comm. Howard Assoc.* June, Either an industrial discipline in special institutions, or, better still, a system of conditional liberty under the supervision of probation officers. 1906 J. G. Legge *Rep. Reform. & Industr. Schools*, There is much discussion at present of the advantages of a probation system and of probation officers. Infinite good will undoubtedly be achieved by an effective probation system. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Mar. 2/3 In America the probation-officer, who makes every possible inquiry into the circumstances of the offence and advises the judge, has long been an institution. 1907 *Let. of Secr. N. Y. State Probation Commission* 7 Oct., Since the year 1878 in Massachusetts, and now in most of the commonwealths of the United States, persons found guilty of crimes (usually of the rank of misdemeanors..) have instead of being sent to a penal institution, been placed on probation. ..The term of probation varies from a few weeks to over a year. Probation officers are either salaried by public authorities or serve as volunteers so far as their official status is concerned. ..The term ordinarily employed in this country is 'to place on' or 'under probation', 'to put on' or 'under probation'. *Ibid.*, The expression 'probation-law' is coming into usage. The State of New York has recently established a 'Probation Commission'.

II. 4. The action of proving, or showing to be true; proof, demonstration; an instance of this, a proof, a demonstration. Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

c 1475 *Harl. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 468 The seide man ..faylenge in the probacion of his accusacion was..hongede. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lxv. 9 The curious probatioun logicall. *a* 1533 Frith *Answ. More* (1548) A v b, The seconde parte..nedeth no probacion. 1558 Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 35 In probation whereof, because the mater is more than euident, I will vse fewe wordes. 1598 Drayton *Heroic. Ep., Edw. IV to Mrs. Shore* 126 Poore plodding Schoolemen they are farre too lowe, Which by probations, rules, and axiomes goe. 1676 Towerson *Decalogue* 35, I will not.. attempt the probation of it. 1836 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 308 The cogency of strict probation. 1889 Stevenson *Master of B.* x, It was clear, even to probation, the pamphlets had some share in this revolution.

† b. Something that proves or demonstrates; that which constitutes the ground of proof; proof, demonstrative evidence. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 367 An argumente and a probacion of this thynge dothe appere in that the fischer..may see in the bryȝhte daies of somer vnder the waters hye towres and rownde of chirches. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 199 That is a grent probacyon of the trewth therof. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 392 The quhilk wedding wes lauchfull probatioun Of his barnis legitimatioun. 1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. xxiv. § 1 (1699) 256 Probation is defined to be, that whereby the Judge is convinced of what is asserted. 1752 W. Miller in *Scots Mag.* (1753) May 235/2 His..confession would be no probation of his having committed the crime.

† c. The proving of a will: = Probate *sb.* 2.

1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 Dyvers ordynaries take for the probacion of testamentes..sometyme .xl.s. *Passim.* 1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 353, I require..James Cole to trauell with my said doughter about the probacion of this my will. 1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 224 Formes of prouing testaments..which are referred to that kinde of probation which is called *publicatio testamenti.*

III. 5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *probation-dish*; (sense 2 a) *probation sermon, -weed* (= garment); (sense 2 b) *probation-space, -state*; (sense 3) *probation commission, law, officer, system*; also *probation class, station*, for convicts in convict settlements.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Oct. 8/3 All prisoners..remain there three months, but if they show docile spirit at the end of that time they are transferred into the *probatioo class. 1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* IV. Interm., Let Master Doctor dissect him, hane him open'd, and his tripes translated to Lickfinger, to make a *probation dish of. 1662 Pepys *Diary* 4 May, The church being full..to hear a Doctor who is to preach a *probacion sermon. 1813 A. Bruce *Life A. Morus* ii. 37 He heard the probation sermons of the students of divinity. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 270 Assuming earth to be a pupil's place, And life, time,—with all their chances, changes,—just *probation-space. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. v. 79 The Consideration of our being in a *Probation-state. 1852 Mundy *Our Antipodes* (1857) 211 Darlington had been a *Probation Station containing some four hundred prisoners. *Ibid.*, It was resumed when the *Probation System was introduced, and has since again been vacated as a Government station. *a* 1619 Fletcher, etc. *Knt. Malta* v. i, I must or deliver in..my *probation-weed, Or take the cloke.

Hence **Proba·tion** *v. trans.*, to place (an offender) under or on probation (sense 3); whence Proba·tioned *ppl. a.*

1889 *Charity Organis. Rev.* Nov. 439 The probationed element is admitted in dealing with both. 1907 *Let. of Secr. N. Y. Probation Comm.* 7 Oct., In Indianapolis..the word 'probation' is used as a verb, as for instance 'I probation you'.

Probational (prəbē·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.]

1. = next, 1.

1650 Trapp *Comm. Exod.* ix. 9 Job's boils were rather probational then penal. 1720 Wheatley *Comm. Prayer* vi. § 11 (ed. 3) 279* A State of Purgation; which they imagin'd to consist of a probational Fire. 1887 H. S. Holland *Christ or Eccles.* (1888) 121 It is impossible to speak on the probational significance of human life.

† 2. Performed for the sake of testing or trial; experimental. *Obs.*

1670 Maynwaring *Physician's Repos.* 14 Medicines..the result of practice and frequent probational experiments in the Laboratory.

Probationary (prəbē·ʃənări), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -ary 1.]

1. Of, pertaining or relating to, or serving for probation; made, performed, or observed in the way of probation; belonging to the testing or trial of character or qualifications.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 482 All the Philosophy that I give but so much as a Probationary countenance to. 1693 W. Freke *Sel. Ess.* xxxiv. 216 The present State of our Nature and Sences is Probationary. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 178 P1 Pythagoras is reported to have required from those whom he instructed in philosophy a probationary silence of five years. 1856 W. Collins *Rogue's Life* v, After a short probationary experience..I was advanced. 1867 *Edin. Med. Jrnl.* Dec. 552 Admitted into the probationary ward of the poorhouse.

2. Undergoing probation; that is a probationer; consisting of probationers.

1818 Scott *Lett.* 10 May, A probationary piper is exercising a new..pair of bagpipes. 1884 W. J. Courthope *Addison* ii. 30 The College elected him probationary Fellow in 1697, and actual Fellow the year after. 1886 Mrs. Oliphant in *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 417 He entered the probationary order of the Scottish ministry.

B. *sb.* = Probationer. *rare.*

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. lxxiii. 353, I think I ought to pass some time as a probationary.

Proba·tionatory, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + *-atory*, as in *accus-atory*, etc.] Connected with trial or investigation.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 17 The λόγος πειραστικὸς, the probationatory, or problematic disputes in the old Academie begun by Socrates and Plato.

Probationer (prəbē·ʃənəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er 1.] A person on probation or trial; one who is qualifying, or giving proof of qualification, for some position or office; a candidate; a novice.

(A term recognized, or in common use, in connexion with many offices or positions: see also b and d.)

1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. ii. (1632) 451 He is still a Prentise and a probationer. 1691 Shadwell *Scowrers* v, You must be at least a year's probationer. 1729 Swift *Modest Proposal* § 6 They learn the rudiments much earlier; during which time they can bowever be properly looked upon only as probationers. 1836 Sir H. Taylor *Statesman* xxiii. 174 A twelvemonths' probation, at the end of which the probationer is pronounced to be either fit or unfit for admission on the establishment. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 423 While probationers are being thus educated they are also instructed in the special branches of the work.

b. *spec.* (*a*) A candidate for a scholarship or fellowship in a college, admitted on probation. (*b*) A novice in a religious house or order, or in a nursing sisterhood. (*c*) A candidate for the ministry of a church, etc.; one licensed to preach but not yet ordained (esp. in Presbyterian and Methodist churches). (*d*) In criminal jurisdiction an offender under probation (see Probation 3).

a. 1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* I. i, And euery day, gaine to their Colledge some new probationer. 1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 335 It is customary in some colleges for individuals elected to fellowships to pass a year as probationers, during which they receive no income, and are considered as holding their appointment merely at will. b. 1629 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* viii. 81 Before they enter their..Religious Houses, to be Probationers. 1892 'H. S. Merriman' *Slave of Lamp* xxi, He was in the dress of a Probationer of the Society of Jesus. c. 1645 Milton *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 347 A stripling Divine or two of those aewly fledge Probationers, that usually come sconting from the University. 1694 *Act Gen. Assembly* c. 10. 12 The General Assembly hereby Appoints, That when such persons are first Licensed to be Probationers, They shall oblidge themselvs to Preach only within the bounds, or by the Direction of that Presbytry, which did License them. 1730 Boston *Mem.* iv. (1908) 36, I past two years and three months in the character of a probationer. 1904 R. Small *Hist. U. P. Congregat.* II. 428 The presentee was Mr. David Duncan, probationer. d. 1907 *Let. of Secr. N. Y. Probation Comm.* 7 Oct., In case of failure of the probationer to live up to the terms of his probation, [the probation officer] can report the probationer back to the court for commitment to an institution or for the execution of whatever other sentence may have been originally imposed and then suspended.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* § 1 Wks. 1851 III. 306 To make my selfe a canting Probationer of orisons. 1689 Sherlock *Death* i. § 1 (1732) 20 Adam..was but a Probationer for Immortality. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) V. xxxiii. 211 The brevity and vanity of this life, in which we are but probationers. 1844 Emerson *Ess.* Ser. II. vi. (1876) 148 The animal is the novice and probationer of a more advanced order.

d. *attrib.*: chiefly *appositive* = that is a probationer; one on probation or trial (for the position indicated by the second element).

1649 Fuller *Just Man's Funeral* 17 What the Probationer-Disciple said to our Saviour. 1674 Hickman *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 20 It is but a probationer attribute. 1679 Wood *Life* 24 Aug. (O. H. S.) II. 461 Tom Wood chose probationer fellow of New Coll. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* an. 1666 (1766) I. II. 332 One Maccail, that was only a probationer preacher. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Mar. 5/1 A special class of the Naval Reserve, to be called the 'probationer class'. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 14 Oct. 9/1 A probationer nurse at Poplar Hospital.

Hence **Proba·tionerhood, Proba·tionership,** the position or condition of a probationer.

1845 J. Cairns *Let.* in *Life* x. (1895) 234 This knight errant of *probationerhood. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* vii. vi. (1821) 366 Saving faith..is not patient of being an expectant in a *probationership for it [salvation] until this earthly body resigns up all its worldly interest. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* iv. xiv. § 2 That State of Mediocrity and Probationership, He has been pleased to place us in here. 1880 A. Somerville *Autobiog.* 97 Ten months of what is significantly called 'Probationership'.

Proba·tionism. *Theol. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ism.] The, or a, doctrine of future probation (see Probation 2 b).

1886 *Relig. Herald* 15 July (Cent. Dict.).

Proba·tionist. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ist.]

1. = Probationer.

1885 *Congregationalist* 14 May (Cent.), What portion of the probationists uniting with the M[ethodist] E[piscopal] church become full members?

2. One who holds the doctrine of probationism.

1893 E. S. Carr in *N. Western Congregationalist* 14 Apr., I am satisfied the probationists among us are an extremely small minority.

Proba·tionship. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ship; cf. *relationship.*] A state or condition of probation; a term or period of probation; novitiate.

1626 tr. *Boccalini's New-Found Politick* III. xi. 202 Before the end of these Ladies probationship and their matriculation, his Maiestie charged the Cathedrall Doctors to dismisse them out of the Vniuersitie. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 181 After he had served his probationship, he went into Ireland. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 323 Her face covered with the white veil of probationship. 1884 *Weekly Register* 18 Oct. 504/2 At the end of a two year's probationship.

Probative (prō·bătiv), *a.* [ad. L. *probātīv-us* belonging to proof: see Probate *ppl. a.* and -ive.]

1. Having the quality or function of testing; serving or designed for trial or probation; probationary. Now *rare.*

1453 in *Epist. Acad. Oxon.* (O. H. S.) I. 320 We assignyd to them a terme probatiffe. 1624 F. White *Repl. Fisher* 559 The second are exemplarie, purgatiue, probatiue, or for the edifying of the Church. 1730 Waterland *Script. Vind.* I. 79 A much better Argument against human Sacrifices, than a probative Command, not executed, could be for it. 1816 Bentham *Chrestom.* II. 18 On the constancy of the application made of the correspondent probative exercise, by which a lesson is said, depends all the use derivable from any mathetic exercise.

2. Having the quality or function of proving or demonstrating; affording proof or evidence; demonstrative, evidential.

1681 *Sc. Acts Chas. II* (1820) VIII. 242/2 Act concerning probative witnesses in writs & Executions. *Ibid.* 243/1 None but subscryving witnesses shall be probative in Executions of Messingers [etc.]. 1802-12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 18 The principal fact may, in a more expressive way, be termed the fact proved: the evidentiary, the probative fact. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 10 § 142 Which [certificates] shall..be probative of such registration. 1875 Poste *Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 412 *Cautio*..signified a probative or evidentiary document, as opposed to a literal contract.

Hence **Pro·batively** *adv.*, in a probative manner; in the way of probation, or of proof.

1869 Browning *Ring & Bk.* X. 1415 'Tis even as man grew probatively Initiated in Godship.

‖ **Proba·tor.** *Obs. rare.* [L. *probātor* an examiner, approver, agent-n. f. *probāre* to Prove.]

1. = Approver 1 1, Appellant *sb.* 1.

[*c* 1290 Fleta II. iii. § 44 Illi autem qui a probatoribus ipsis

mortuis fuerint appellati [etc.]. 1701 *Cowell's Interpr., Probator*, an Accuser, or Approver, or one who undertakes to prove a crime charg'd upon another.

2. An examiner.

1691 Mayoman *Naval Spec.* 182 Some nominated, and appointed for Probators.

† Pro'batory, *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *probātōri-um*, nent. sb. from *probātōrius*: see next.]

1. A house for probationers or novices.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* II. 151 In the same yeere Christiap, Bishop of Lismore .. and Pope Eugenius a venerable man, with whom hee was in the Probatory at Clarevall,..departed to Christ.

2. (See quot.) *rare*—°.

1670 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Probatory*, (from *probo*) the place where proof or trial is made of any thing, or the Instrument that tries it.

Probatory (prō'bătŏri), *a.* [ad. med.L. *probātōri-us* belonging to trial or proof, f. ppl. stem of L. *probāre* to prove: see -ORY 2. Cf. F. *probatoire* (1762 in Dict. Acad.).]

1. = Probative 1; testing. Now *rare.*

1625 Ussher *Answ. Jesuit* 172 Although it be a probatory, and not a purgatory fire that the Apostle there treateth of. 1662 Hibbert *Body Div.* I. 130 Those tribulations.. were onely probatory, to trie his strength. 1799 *Usef. Proj.* in *Ann. Reg.* 411/1 Preparation of the new probatory Liquor [= testing liquid]. 1874 Bushnell *Forgiveness & Law* II. 139 In a scheme of probatory discipline.

† 2. = Probative 2; proving. *Obs. rare.*

1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 325, I am content to referre Incredulity, to the visible, and palpable euidence of the Terme Probatory. 1638 Featly *Transubst.* 179 That [these words] are not argumentative or probatorie. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 126 His other heap of arguments are only assertory, not probatory.

‖ Probatum (prob^{ē}'tŭm). ? *Obs.* [L. *probātum* a thing proved: see Probate *sb.*]

1. A thing proved; a demonstrated conclusion or fact; *esp.* a means or remedy that has been tried and found efficacious; an approved remedy.

1594 Nashe *Terrors of Nt.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 251 He is a mettle-bruing Paracelsian, haning not past one or two Probatums for al diseases. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 44 To giue vsuall probatums to trie conclusions. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. viii. 219 The very Probatum for a Lethargy. [1800 Coleridge *Wallenst.* IV. ii. 130 That's probatum, Nothing can stand 'gainst that.]

† b. A proof or demonstration.

1613 Jackson *Creed* I. xxxi. § 7 His people might have a *probatum* of it either in themselves or others. 1627 Sanderson *Serm.* I. 275 A good *probatum* of that observation of Solomon, 'When a mans ways please the Lord, He maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him.'

† c. Short for *probatum est*: see 2. *Obs.*

1634 Massinger *Very Woman* III. i, Feed him with fogs; *probatum.* 1709 O. Dykes *Eng. Prov. & Refl.* (ed. 2) 203 It has every one's Probatum to't. 1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* I. xvii. § 4 He..recommended it to all his friends, since he could set his probatum to it for seventeen years.

† 2. *Phr.* **probatum est** [L.] 'it has been proved or tested', a phrase used in recipes or prescriptions; also in general sense. Hence as *sb. Obs.*

1573–80 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 138 By ye masse all, all is nawght, Probatum est; I teach as I am tawght. 1693 C. Mather *Wond. Invis. World* N ij b, [The devil] has had the Encouragement of a *Probatum est*, upon these horrid Methods. *a* 1721 Prior *Epigram to Dk. de Noailles* iii, Lend him but fifty louis-d'or; And you shall never see him more; Take my advice, probatum est. 1757 *Hist. & Mod. Advent.* I. A v, To the above Nostrum, I can subscribe my *Probatum est*, from its powerful effect upon myself.

Probe (prōub), *sb.* [ad. late L. *proba* a proof, in med.L. also an examination, f. *prob-āre* to try, test, Prove. Cf. Cat. *proba*, Pr. *prova* a probe, a sounding line; also med.L. *tenta*, Sp. *tienta*, f. *tentāre* to try (see Tent).]

1. A surgical instrument, commonly of silver, with a blunt end, for exploring the direction and depth of wounds and sinuses.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vne petite Esprouvette*, a small instrument wherewith Surgeons do search wounds, a probe. 1611, 1656 [see Proof *sb.* 15a]. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 8 Some use the longer sort of Probes, with eyes like needles. 1706–7 Farquhar *Beaux Strat.* V. iii, Do, do, Daughter—while I get the Lint and the Probe and the Plaister ready. 1807–26 S. Cooper *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 413 The course of many narrow stabs cannot be easily followed by a probe. 1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 405 When I passed my probe into it, I did not feel the bone bare, but only its resistance.

fig. 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* I. 66 Those whom be submitted to the operation of bis ethical probe. 1876 Lowell *Ode 4th July* IV. iii, We, who believe Life's bases rest Beyond the probe of chemic test.

2. *transf.* **a.** The proboscis of an insect. **b.** *Angling.* A baiting-needle.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 2 At his [the flea's] snout is fixed a Proboscis, or hollow trunk or probe. *Ibid.* 8 The Butter-Fly...The Probe (which you see lyes in her mouth in spiral contorsions). 1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* XXXVII. § 9 (1689) 237 Others use the Probe to draw the Arming Wire under the Skin only. [Cf. 1653 Walton *Angler* vii. 150 The better to avoid hurting the fish, some have a kind of probe to open the way, for the more easie entrance and passage of your wyer or arming.]

† 3. A printer's proof. *Obs. rare*—^{1}.

Perhaps an error for *prove*, Proof *sb.*

1563 Grindal *Let. to Sir W. Cecil* 21 Jan., The thanksgiving for the queen's majesty's preservation..ye shall see in the probe of the print, and after judge.

4. [f. Probe *v.*] An act of probing; a piercing or boring, a prod.

1890 *Athenæum* 10 May 613/3 As the Agora was gradually working itself out we tried probes to the west in the adjoining fields. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 108/2 The fish felt a probe in the ribs. 1907 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 6/1 A probe with a pin is needed to unfold it.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *probe-end, -point*; **probe-needle,** a needle used in the manner of a probe (cf. *probe-scissors*); **probe-pointed** *a.*, having a blunt point, like that of a probe; **probe-scissors,** scissors used for opening wounds, having a button on the point of the blade.

1863–76 Curling *Dis. Rectum* (ed. 4) 105 Using the *probe end of the director as a guide, the surgeon may make an external artificial opening. 1676 Wiseman *Chirurg. Treat.* III. v. 231, I prepared a Ligature, and with a *Probe-needle passed it up into the Gut. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 787 The puncture is visible,..*probe-point inserted into it. 1783 Pott *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 155 The extremity of the *probe-pointed knife. 1869 G. Lawson *Dis. Eye* (1874) 59 Into this opening I insert a pair of small probe-pointed scissors. 1676 Wiseman *Chirurg. Treat.* VI. iv. 418 The sinus..may be..sniput open by a pair of *Probe-scissors. 1783 Pott *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 155 The probe-scissors..is in this case particularly hazardous and improper.

Probe (prōub), *v.* Also 7 proab. [f. Probe *sb.*: in some uses perh. influenced by L. *probāre* to try, test: see Prove *v.*]

1. *trans.* To examine or explore (a wound or other cavity of the body) with a probe. Also with the person as *obj.*

1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 80 Yet durst she not too deeply probe the wound, As hoping still the nobler parts were sound. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 266, I probed him carefully, and found no Stone. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* XXII, The leech,..when the body was found, was commanded by the magistrates to probe the wound with his instruments.

2. *fig.* To search into, so as thoroughly to explore, or to discover or ascertain something; to try, prove, sound; to interrogate closely.

1649 Lovelace *Poems* 28 She proabed it [*sc.* my heart] with her constancie, And found no Rancor nigh it. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* I. § 5 Stand firm, while I probe your prejudices. 1804 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) II. 667, I was anxious to find out to what countries they had claims, and probed them particularly upon that point. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* VIII, A rascally calumny, which I was determined to probe to the bottom. 1875 Helps *Soc. Press.* iii. 53 If they were probed as to their motives.

b. To ask or inquire probingly. *rare.*

1839 Lady Lytton *Cheveley* (ed. 2) II. x. 334 'Anything about Denham in it?' probed Herbert.

c. To find *out* by probing or similar action. *rare.*

1699 Wanley in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 284 But I made shift to probe out a few of them myself.

3. *transf.* To pierce or penetrate with something sharp, esp. in order to test or explore.

1789 G. White *Selborne* VI. (1853) 25 Which the owners assured me they procured..by probing the soil with spits. 1841 Emerson *Addr., Meth. Nat.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 222 As soon as he probes the crust, behold gimlet, plumb-line, and philosopher take a lateral direction. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* ii. 31 The bog or peat was ascertained, on probing it with an instrument, to be at least fifteen feet thick. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 660, I counted thirty-eight [tsetse flies] probing the body of a large monitor I had shot.

b. To thrust (a piercing instrument) for the purpose of examination or exploration. *rare.*

1889 Gretton *Memory's Harkb.* 109 One of the soldiers probed his bayonet between the logs under which he was lying, and just pricked him.

4. *intr.* To perform the action of piercing with or as with a probe; to penetrate, as a probe.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 311/2 Which [birds] have occasion to probe for their food in muddy or sandy soils. 1878 Geo. Eliot *Coll. Breakf. P.* 201 Your question.. has probed right through To the pith of our belief.

Hence **Pro'bing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Pro'ber,** one who or that which probes.

1680 Otway *Orphan* IV. vi. 1540 Every probing pains me to the heart. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Nov. 3/1 That greatest prober of the secrets of science, the microscope. 1894 *Athenæum* 12 May 624/2 Probers of feminine hearts.

[**Probend,** in Wright *Vocab.* 201, Wr.-Wülcker 664/10, error for Provend.]

Probing (prōu'biŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Probe *v.* + -ing 2.] That probes; piercing so as to try. Hence **Pro'bingly** *adv.*, **Pro'bingness.**

1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* IV. 265 Conscious of guilt The Monarch sate, nor could endure to face His bosom-probing frown. 1800 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* X. 320 There is often a tenderness yet a probingness in the pathos. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* VI. 1288 She feels The probing spear o' the huntsman. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* XI, He could have no conception what that demand was to the hearer—how probingly it touched the hidden sensibility.

Probity (prō'bĭti). [ad. L. *probitās, -ātem* goodness, honesty, modesty, f. *prob-us* good, honest: see -ity. So F. *probité* (1570 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Moral excellence, integrity, rectitude, uprightness; conscientiousness, honesty, sincerity.

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 23 What is..more repugnynge to faythe & probyte? 1570 Levins *Manip.* 110/20 Probitie, *probitas, atis.* 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. § 129 Of much reputation for probity and integrity of life. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 548 Probity and superstition, or even probity and fanaticism are not..incompatible. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 75 'Tis not, I suppose, want of probity, so much as the tyranny of trade, which necessitates a perpetual competition of underselling. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* xxi. 603 The Governor, .. a man of strict probity.

Problem (prŏ'blĕm). Forms: 4–7 probleme, 5– problem. [ME. *probleme*, a. F. *problème* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *problēma*, a. Gr. *πρόβλημα, -ματ-*, lit. a thing thrown or put forward; hence, a question propounded for solution, a set task, a problem, f. *προβάλλειν* to throw out, to put forth, f. *πρό*, Pro-^{2} + *βάλλειν* to throw.]

† 1. A difficult or puzzling question proposed for solution; a riddle; an enigmatic statement. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Judg.* xiv. 15 Faage to thi man [1388 glose thin hosebonde], and meue hym, that he shewe to thee what bitokeneth the probleme. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sompn. T.* 511 How hadde the cherl this ymaginacioun To shewe swich a probleme to the fiere. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 179 Problemys of olde likenese and figures, Whiche proved been fructuous of sentence. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 414/2 Probleme, or rydel, *problema, enigma.* *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 199 b, The erle of Warwicke .. thought firste to proue hym a farr of, as it wer in a probleme, and after to open to him..the secret imaginations of his stomake. *a* 1562 P. Martyr *Comm. Judges* xiv. (1564) 218 b, Graue men wer wont to put forth ridles or problemes, omitting dangerous talke. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxvii. (1612) 319 Howsoere those Oracles of men were vnderstood, Double construction euer makes their Prothean Problemes good.

2. A question proposed for academic discussion or scholastic disputation. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

a 1529 Skelton *Sp. Parrot* 167 *In Academia* Parrot dare no probleme kepe; For *Græce fari* so occupyeth the chayre, That *Latinum furi* may fall to rest and slepe. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 11 Semli for masters problems to dispute uppon. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faust.* i. 113, I, that have with concise syllogisms Gravell'd the pastors of the German church, And made the flowering pride of Wittenberg Swarm to my problems. 1603 Holland *Plutarch* Explan. Words, *Problemes*, Questions propounded for to be discussed. 1624 Bp. Mountagu *Immed. Addr.* 206 It is.. not of force to conclude a Diuinity probleme. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 21 Hereof there want not many examples in Aristotle, through all his booke of animals; we shall instance onely in three of his Problemes. 1851 *College Life t. Jas. I* 65 He attended the common-place, and the problem, which were Latin dissertations read in the chapel by the graduates.

b. *Logic.* The question (expressed, or, more usually, only implied) involved in a syllogism, and of which the conclusion is the solution or answer. (In quot. 1656 restricted to one form of this.)

1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* VI. vi. (1701) 247/1 All Disputation is of things controverted, either by Problem or Proposition. A Problem questions both parts, as *a living Creature, is it the Genus of Man or not?* A Proposition questions but one part, as, *is not living Creature the genus of Man?* 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., A logical or dialectical problem, say the schoolmen, consists of two parts; a subject, or subject matter, about which the doubt is raised; and a predicate or attribute, which is the thing doubted whether it be true of the subject or not. 1837–8 Hamilton *Logic* XV. (1860) I. 280 (transl. Esser) There are to every syllogism three..requisites..1°, A doubt,—which of two contradictory predicates must be affirmed of a certain subject,—the problem or question, (*problema, quæsitum*); 2°, The application of a decisive general rule to the doubt; and, 3°, The general rule itself. *Ibid.* 282 The Conclusion is the Problem, (*problema*), Question, (*quæstio, quæsitum*), which was originally asked, stated now as a decision. The Problem is usually omitted in the expression of a syllogism; but is one of its essential parts.

3. A doubtful or difficult question; a matter of inquiry, discussion, or thought; a question that exercises the mind.

1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 126 It is a probleme often demaunded,..For what cause a Diuine being a great man in the Schooles,..and in writing and lecturing of rare learning; yet getting vp into the Pulpit, cannot skill of preaebing. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. III. (1651) 207 Why melancholy men are witty..is a problem much controverted. 1795 Burke *Th. Scarcity* Wks. VII. 416 It is one of the finest problems in legislation,..'What the state ought to take upon itself to direct..and what it ought to leave, with as little interference as possible, to individual discretion.' 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Friendship* Wks. (Bohn) I. 85 Not one step has man taken toward the solution of the problem of his destiny. 1854 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. 173 Mohammed remains..an historic problem: his character, his motives, his designs, are all equally obscure. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* VII. § 5. 384 Elizabeth..had hardly mounted the throne..when she faced the problem of social discontent.

† b. Problematic quality; difficulty of solution. *Obs. rare*—^{1}.

1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* II. 142 Is it not enigmaticall and full of Probleme, to wash white in bloud?

4. *Geom.* A proposition in which something is required to be done: opposed to *theorem.*

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. Introd. 8 A Probleme, is a proposition which requireth some action or doing. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 53 Which..is become a point of art, and makes two Problemes in Euclide. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Problem*, is a Proposition which relates to Practice; or which proposes something to be done; As to make a Circle passe through three given Points not lying in a Right Line. 1885 Leudesdorf *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 135 The solution of the problem, To construct by means of its tangents the parabola which is determined by four given tangents.

5. *Physics* and *Math.* A question or inquiry which starting from some given conditions investigates some fact, result, or law.

Many problems in Physics and Mathematics are named after the persons who propounded or solved them: e. g. *Apollonius's, Kepler's, Pappus's, Viviani's problem*; others by a specification, as *the problem of duplication of the cube, of quadrature of the circle, of inscription of the heptagon* (in a circle), *of three bodies* (quot. 1812–16), etc.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. xxxvi. 353 Consider how near this creepeth to the famous Probleme of doubling the Cube. *a* 1721 KEILL tr. *Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 41 It is seen that the solution of these Problems must give the true Figures the cœlestial Bodies may be of, by fixing the Law according to which Gravity increases and decreases proportionably to the distance from the Center. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1810) I. 2 *A Problem* is a proposition or a question requiring something to be done; either to investigate some truth or property, or to perform some operation. As, to find out the quantity or sum of all the three angles of any triangle... *A Limited Problem* is that which has but one answer or solution. *An Unlimited Problem* is that which has innumerable answers. And a *Determinate Problem* is that which has a certain number of answers. 1812–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 279 The great problem in gunnery, viz. having given the weight, the magnitude, the direction, and the velocity of a projectile, to determine its path through the air..is very difficult. *Ibid.* II. 244 If there are three bodies, the action of any one on the other two, changes the nature of their orbits, so that the determination of their motions becomes a problem of great difficulty, distinguished by the name of the Problem of the three bodies. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 91 The actual solution of this problem consists in the determination of a function V, the potential of the system, to satisfy the [following] conditions (1) V is constant over C; [etc.].

6. *Chess.* An arrangement of pieces upon the chessboard for play in accordance with the rules of the game or other prescribed conditions, in which the player is challenged to discover the method of accomplishing a specified result. Formerly called 'jeopardy', 'situation', 'position'. See quots. 1890, 1894.

1817 MONTIGNY *Stratagems of Chess* iv, These situations are in reality so many problems, the solution of which is required to be found. 1827 W. LEWIS (*title*) Chess Problems. Being a selection of original positions. 1890 RAYNER *Chess Problems* 5 A chess problem is an idea, or combination of ideas, expressed upon the board in accordance with a number of generally accepted principles of construction. 1894 R. F. GREEN *Chess* 21 Problems have come to be a study almost entirely distinct from that of the game proper...Their composition is regulated by elaborate rules.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *problem-monger, spot*; *problem-wise* adv.; (*b*) 'in which a problem is treated or discussed', as *problem drama, novel, play, poem, story*; (*c*) in sense 6, as *problem-composer, composition, editor, tourney*.

a 1859 DE QUINCEY *Posth. Wks.* (1891) I. 37 An idea sketched problem-wise. 1900 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 6/1 The healthy, virile English intellect..is naturally suspicious of morbid problem-mongers. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 15 Jan. 3/2 The problem spot in Africa now is the Congo.

(*b*) 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 July 1/2 Who invented the term 'problem play'?..The phrase is new,..the thing itself dates from twenty years, to go no further back. 1895 A. W. PINERO in *Daily News* 27 Nov. 3/4 The problem drama is, after all, earnest drama. 1897 *Ibid.* 9 Dec. 8/2 He has.. given a fuller expression of himself in powerful 'problem' poems. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 July 2/1 A problem play,.. a piece supposed to prove some particular proposition.

(*c*) 1890 RAYNER *Chess Problems* 6 The history of problem composition. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 June 9/3 In 1887 he became problem editor of the *British Chess Magazine*, and that occupied, with his work as judge in problem tourneys, most of his time of late. 1901 S. S. BLACKBURNE (*title*) Problem Terms and Characteristics.

Hence † **Pro·bleming**, academical or scholastic discussion: see 2; **Pro·blemize** *v. intr.* to discuss problems, theorize, speculate.

1657 J. WATTS *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 96, I fell to Common placing and probleming (as it is called in the Colledge). 1884 CLARK RUSSELL *Jack's Courtship* xxxii, To drop all this problemizing for the plain truth. 1890 — *Ocean Trag.* II. xvii. 88 It was a thing to set me problemising.

† **Proble·matary.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Gr. *πρόβλημα, -ατ-*, L. *problēma*, PROBLEM + -ARY 1.] = PROBLEMATIST.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXV. (1887) 129 All naturall problemataries, dipnosophistes, symposiakes,..and such as deale with any particular occurence of exercise.

Problematic (prɒblĕmæ·tik), *a.* Also 7 -ique. [a. F. *problématique* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *problēmatic-us*, a. Gr. *προβλη-ματικ-ός*, f. *πρόβλημα*: see PROBLEM and -ATIC.]

1. Of the nature of a problem; constituting or presenting a problem; difficult of solution or decision; doubtful, uncertain, questionable.

1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, All which to me are problematique mines, Obscurde inigmaes. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 73 Were that imputation true, which is very problematic. 1807 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 263 The very existence of any such individual [Homer]..., is more than problematic. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 522 The value of true expectorants in pneumonia..is exceedingly problematic.

2. *Logic.* Enunciating or supporting what is possible but not necessarily true.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 260 A problematique form of argument. 1677 [see PROBATIONATORY]. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xiv. (1866) I. 260 A proposition is called..Problematic, when it enounces what is known as possible. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 242 The judgment 'If this house has stone floors it will be fire proof' is as much a problematic judgment as 'the house considered from this point of view is good'. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* I. ii. 51 The ambiguity of the ordinary theory of modality is still more striking in the case of problematic judgments. *Ibid.*, What it [a proposition] states is not a real occurrence, but the possibility of an unreal or only conceived one, and this is enough according to traditional usage to give it the name of problematic.

3. *Chess.* Of or relating to problems.

1890 RAYNER *Chess Problems* 5 Aspirants to problematic fame. 1905 A. F. MACKENZIE *Chess Lyrics* iii, Three or four-move themes..well worthy of illustration and preservation in problematic form.

Problematical (prɒblĕmæ·tikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

† **1.** Of the nature of a problem (PROBLEM 4). *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. xxxiii. 347 Methods, and engines..whereby to execute thys Problematicall Lemma. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Problematical*, belonging to a Problem, which is opposed to a Theoreme.

2. Of which the solution, realization, or truth is uncertain; disputable; doubtful; = PROBLEMATIC 1.

1621 COTGR., *Problematique*, Problematicall, belonging to a Probleme. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 293 Those men who propound..their priuate, probable and problematical opinions,..of the Number of the Beast. 1624 DONNE *Devot.* 297 His happinesse is but disputable and problematicall. 1628 — *Serm.* vi. (1640) 61 Problematical points, of which, either side may be true,..should not extinguish particular charity towards one another. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 253 It appeared to me very problematical whether we might be able..to get another course finished this Season. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 69 *note*, Which is..to my mind a very problematical assertion. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 2/1 No one can help sympathising with the effort.., though its success may be problematical.

b. Involving or giving rise to problems or questions; of which the nature is unsettled.

1770 C. JENNER *Placid Man* I. III. viii. 206 His lordship's conduct had been a little problematical. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 572 We recommend them to the candid attention of future writers on this curious and very problematical branch of natural philosophy. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 346 Aware of the many problematical appearances which igneous rocks of the most modern origin assume, especially after decomposition. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 186 A dialect of peculiar and problematical character.

3. = PROBLEMATIC 2. *Problematical question*, a question put forth merely for discussion, but not of any practical bearing; an academic question.

1588 [implied in PROBLEMATICALLY]. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 140 To follow conjecturall probabilities, or to proue by arguments problematicall, did not stand with the nature or notion of a professed History. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 60 Subtile problematicall disputing upon every proposition. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* 36 His Majesty..was pleased merrily to propose it, as a Problematical Question, Whether Himself or the Col. were the Master-cook at Boscobel and the supremacy was of right adjudg'd to His Majesty. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 124 Lutherane Doctours in Sueden and Livonia, who have made it a problematical question, whether the Muscovites were Christians or not? 1842 ADP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 118 (1860) 242 The problematical judgment is neither subjectively nor objectively true: that is, it is neither held with entire certainty by the thinking subject, nor can we show that it truly represents the object about which we judge.

4. *Chess.* = PROBLEMATIC 3.

1895 B. G. LAWS in *Brit. Chess Mag.* 61 On a superficial grasp of the problematical positions.

Problema·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a problematical manner; in the form of, or as, a problem; as an open question; doubtfully.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 7 Neither dare I peremptorily, or affirmatiuely auow euery part of the premisses, but onely assay problematically, and as our schoolemen tearme it, disputatiuely, what may therin appeare most probable. 1609 BP. HALL *No Peace w. Rome* iii. Wks. (1624) 650 If they had onely doubtfully and problematically commended their Purgatory to the Church, we might easily haue fauoured them with a conniuence. 1751 *Affecting Narr. of Wager* 5, I have expressed myself problematically, leaving the Determination of the Point to others. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* vii. 90 'If a woman can be a Queen, why can't she be a President?' she said, problematically.

Problematist (prɒ·blĕmătist). [f. Gr. *πρόβλημα, -ατ-* PROBLEM + -IST.] One who occupies himself with problems; a PROBLEMIST.

1668 EVELYN *Let. to Dr. Beale*, This learned Problematist was brother to him who, preaching at St. Maries, Oxford, tooke [as] his text..'Am I not thine Asse?' 1866 *Chess Player's Mag.* 133 Mr. Healey, long known to the chess world as one of the most skilful living problematists. 1890 RAYNER *Chess Problems* 9 The multi-theme or multi-form problem..is the one now composed by the German and British schools of problematists.

† **Pro·blematize,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To propound problems.

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* II. ii, Hear him problematize. ..Or syllogize, elenchize.

Problemist (prɒ·blĕmist). [f. PROBLEM + -IST.] One who devotes himself to, studies, or composes problems; *esp.* a composer of chess problems. Hence **Problemi·stic,** of, belonging to, or that is a problemist.

a 1615 DONNE *Ess.* (1651) 173 The same Problemist observes this wonder, that every man took a like proportion, and all were alike satisfied, though all could not be of a like appetite and digestion. 1875 J. H. BLACKBURNE in *City Lond. Chess Mag.* II. Aug. 200 Some young and aspiring problemist persisting in showing you a position which he is pleased to call a problem. 1892 in *Brit. Chess Mag.* 457 Our distinguished problemistic confrere Mr. A. F. Mackenzie. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 13 July 9/5 A problemist who has done some good things in both stroke settings and analytical end-games.

‖ **Probole** (prɒ·bŏli). [a. Gr. *προβολή* a projection, a bump (of the skull) (Hippocrates), etc., f. *πρό*, PRO-^{2} + *βολή* throwing; cf. *προβάλλειν*: see PROBLEM.] A bony projection or process.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Apophysis, Probole*,..is a part of a Bone that is..Continuous with the Bone, and stretching it self beyond a plain Surface. 1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt.* vi. 193 The occipital tuberosity, or probole, is the most prominent feature. 1880 — *Early Man* ix. 316 The skulls are broad or round, the supra-occipital tuberosity or probole prominent.

Proboli·stic, *a. nonce-wd.* [Arbitrary f. Gr. *προβολή* (see prec.) or *προβάλλειν* to throw forward, send forth.] ? Of the nature of a forward throw.

1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* xlix, He brought his fettered heels, like a double-headed hammer, as hard as his probolistic swing could whirl, against the very thickest-crowded cells of bygone domicile.

Pro bono publico: see PRO A. 2.

Proboscic (prɒbɒ·sik), *a. rare.* [irreg. f. PROBOSC-IS + -IC.] = PROBOSCIDEAN *a.* 2.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 36/2 *Pulmegrada*...4. Proboscic.

Proboscidal (prɒbɒ·sidăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *proboscid-em* PROBOSCIS + -AL.] Of the nature or appearance of a proboscis.

18.. SHUCKARD (Cent. Dict.), A proboscidal prolongation of the oral organs. 1884 *Edin. Rev.* July 170 Their exuberant hair..depends in proboscidal excrescences.

Proboscidate (prɒbɒ·sidĕt), *a. Entom.* [f. as prec. + -ATE^2: cf. F. *proboscidé*.] Furnished with a proboscis; formed as a proboscis.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvii. 382 Diptera...Mouth proboscidate.

† **Pro·boscide.** *Her. Obs.* [a. F. *proboscide* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *proboscid-em* PROBOSCIS.] An elephant's trunk used as a bearing.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiii. (1611) 125 Idomenes.. the son of Deucalion did beare Gules a Probocide of an Elephant after this manner argent. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 132/2 An Elephant his Nose or Snout, is called, a Probocide, or Trunk. 1722 NISBET *Her.* I. 339 The Elephant's Probicide, as an armorial Figure, flexed and reflexed in Form of an S. is to be seen in the English Herauld-Books.

‖ **Proboscidea** (prɒbɒsi·diă, -iăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AN, or f. L. *proboscid-em* + -IAN: cf. F. *proboscidien*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or belonging to the *Proboscidea*.

1839–47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 875/2 The nasal prolongation of the Proboscidian Pachyderms is able to move in every needful direction. 1893 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 354 Then was the culminating epoch of the proboscidean family.

2. Of animals of any kind: Having a proboscis.

1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 385/2 In most of the proboscidian species the tongue is short. 1868 OWEN *Vertebr. Anim.* III. 337 In the great proboscidian and hooded Seals. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2101. 842 Marsh fevers are produced by the bites of proboscidian insects.

3. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a proboscis.

1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool.* 58 The snout of the Hedgehog is elongated, and the nose proboscidean. 1898 F. LEES tr. *Marguerite's Disaster* 72 Du Breuil noticed the proboscidian gravity with which a Captain of Gendarmerie,.. with an enormous nose, carried a *petit-verre* to his mouth.

B. *sb.* A mammal of the order *Proboscidea*.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 199 In the Proboscidians of Cuvier, including the elephant and Mastodon, or fossil elephant, there are five toes. 1842 C. H. SMITH *Mammalia* 269 In the next group we have the true Proboscideans. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xii. 226 Before the growth of the ancient forest, the *Mastodon arvernensis*, a large proboscidian,..appears to have died out.

Proboscideous (prɒbɒsi·diəs), *a.* [f. L. *proboscid-em* PROBOSCIS + -EOUS.] Having a proboscis or something likened to one.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Proboscideous*, having a hard terminal horn, as the fruit of *Martynia*.

Proboscidial, *a.* [irreg. for PROBOSCIDAL.] = PROBOSCIDEAN *a.* 1864 in WEBSTER.

Proboscidiferous (prɒbɒsidi·fərəs), *a.* [f. L. *proboscid-em* PROBOSCIS + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing or having a proboscis; *spec.* in *Conch.*, belonging to a division of pectinibranchiate gastropods (*Proboscidifera*) characterized by a long retractile snout.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 10 The Proboscidiferous Mollusca are carnivorous, making use of the organ for perforating the shells of other animals. 1878 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 652/1 The modification in the form of the snout upon which the mouth is placed, leading to the distinction of 'proboscidiferous' and 'rostriferous' Gastropods.

Proboscidiform (prɒbɒsi·difɔm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -(I)FORM.] Having the form or shape of a proboscis; proboscis-like.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 452/1 Melanopsis. Animal furnished with a proboscidiform muzzle. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 178 With a second hollow muscular proboscidiform organ, which may be termed the frontal proboscis.

Prosbosciformed (prŏbŏ·sĭfôrmd), *a.* [f. Proboscis + *-formed*.] Proboscis-shaped.

1851 Darwin *Cirripedia* I. 176 The surface of the proboscisformed mouth. 1859 — *Orig. Spec.* xiii. (1860) 440 The larvæ in the first stage have..a very simple single eye, and a proboscisformed mouth.

Proboscigerous (prŏbŏsĭ·dʒĕrəs), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + L. *-ger* bearing + -ous.] Bearing a proboscis.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Proboscis (prŏbŏ·sĭs). *Pl.* **probo·scides** (-idīz), **probo·scises** (-isĕz); *erron.* **probosces.** [a. L. *proboscis, -cidem* (Plin.), a. Gr. *προβοσκίς, -κιδ-* an elephant's trunk, lit. 'a means of providing food' (Liddell & Scott), f. *πρό*, Pro- 2 + *βόσκειν* to feed.]

1. An elephant's trunk; also applied to the long flexible snout of some other mammals, as the tapir and proboscis-monkey.

[1576 Eden tr. *Vertomannus' Voy.* iv. ix, The trunke or snoute of the elephant (which of the Latines is called Promuscis or Proboscis). 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 195.] 1609 Bp. W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 312 As the Elephant vseth her proboscis or trunke. *a* 1631 Donne *Progr. Soul* 390 Like an unbent bowe carelessly His sinewy Proboscis did remisly lie. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 347 Th'unwieldy Elephant To make them mirth us'd all his might, and wreathd His Lithe Proboscis. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xxx. (1737) 138 With their Snouts or *Proboscis's*..they draw up Water. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 328 At last he lifted up his Proboses, and made a horrid noise. 1803 Nicolls in Gurw. *Wellington's Desp.* (1837) II. 586 *note*, To each pair of iron 12 pounders, an elephant is attached, which assists them in their draught..they apply their proboscis..to the muzzle. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* xi. (1873) 435 The upper lip may unite with the nose to form an elongated proboscis, as in the Elephant.

2. *humorous.* The human nose.

1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* II. ii, No flattery for't, No lick-foot, pain of losing your proboscis. 1705 *Dyet of Poland* 1 The World's Proboscis near the Globe's Extreme. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* i, A fair enough proboscis as noses go.

3. *Entom.* Applied to various elongated, often tubular and flexible, parts of the mouth of insects.

a. The beak or rostrum of the *Rhynchophora* or snout-beetles. b. The long coiled *haustellum, antlia*, or sucker of the *Lepidoptera*. c. The buccal apparatus of the *Hymenoptera*. d. The sucking mouth of a fly.

1645 Evelyn *Diary* 18 Jan., Three jettos of water gushing out of the mouthes or proboscis of bees (the armes of the late Pope). 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Some have a proboscis like flies. 1664 [see Probe *sb.* 2]. 1792 J. Hunter in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 173 The male of the humble bee, which collects its own food, has as long a proboscis, or tongue, as the female. 1828 [see Promuscis 2]. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 615 Amongst .. the Bugs .. the mouth is armed with a tubular and cylindrical proboscis, directed downwards and backwards. *Ibid.* § 616 Amongst the Flies .. the proboscis ..represents the under lip, and often bears palpi at its base...Sometimes this proboscis acquires an enormous length; sometimes on the contrary it is hardly visible. 1863 Bates *Nat. Amazon* vii. (1864) 173 Their habit is to attach themselves to the skin by plunging their proboscides into it.

4. An extensible tubular structure of varying function in other invertebrates, *esp.* a sucking organ in various worms, and the tongue of some mollusks.

1796 Bell in Southey *Life* (1844) II. 27 These spawns..dart about in all directions...Some of the largest have proboscises. 1830 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 381 *Entozoa*.. the head furnished with fossulæ, suckers, and one or more naked or armed proboscides. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 119 The aperture of the anus..is usually placed excentrically in one of the spaces between the arms, and..generally..carried at the end of a longer or shorter tubular eminence or process ..called the 'proboscis'.

5. Short for *proboscis-monkey*.

1882 De Windt *Equator* 105 Excitement as to whether the 'mouiet' was but a common proboscis or wa-wa.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *proboscis-like* adj.; **proboscis-monkey**, a large semnopithecine ape, *Nasalis larvatus*: = Kahau; **proboscis-rat** = Elephant *shrew* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* III. 58 The Indian tapir ..has no mane, and the snout is longer and more *proboscis-like. 1793 Pennant *Quadrupeds* (ed. 3) II. 322 *Proboscis Monkey..the nose projecting very far beyond the mouth.. in the profile it exactly resembles a long proboscis. 1885 Hornaday 2 *Yrs. in Jungle* xxxiii. 395 The proboscis monkey ..is found only in Borneo.

Hence **Proboscised** (prŏbŏ·sĭst) *a.*, furnished with a proboscis.

1883 Thompson tr. *Müller's Fert. Flowers* 579 Long-proboscised varieties of insects.

Proboscoid (prŏbŏ·skoid), *a.* [irreg. f. Proboscis + -oid.] = Proboscidiform *a.*

1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 407/1 By means of their proboscoid mouth..they grasp..the object on which they are placed.

†**Probo·ss.** *Obs. humorous nonce-wd.* [=**probosce*, shortened from Proboscis.]

1659 T. Pecke *Parnassi Puerp.* 129 Dreaming thus, an Elephant to toss; He was strook Dead, by the flinty Proboss.

Probouleu·tic, *a. Gr. Hist.* [f. Gr. *πρό*, Pro- 2 + *βουλευτικός* belonging to the *βουλή* or council, deliberative: cf. *προβουλεύειν* to pass a preliminary decree.] That deliberates preliminarily; *spec.* applied to the Athenian senate, which discussed measures before they were submitted to the Assembly.

1847 Grote *Greece* II. xi. III. 161 He [Solon] created the pro-bouleutic or preconsidering senate. 1879 W. F. Allen in *Penn. Monthly* Feb. 124 (Cent.) A probouleutic body, like that of Athens, which prepared business for the Assembly. 1904 A. Lang *Hist. Scot.* III. iii. 69 Nobles, barons, and burghs should all elect their own representatives on the 'probouleutic' board.

†**Pro·bre.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *probrum* reproach, disgrace.] A reproach, an insult.

c 1460 *Oseney Regr.* 205 Vppon summe despites or probris, harmys, violences, and oþer moony wronges.

†**Proc, procb.** *Obs. U.S.* Abbreviation of *proclamation money*; see Proclamation *sb.* 5.

1755 J. Murray *Lett.* (1901) 78 The Money I get since the Presidents Currency came out is all proc. 1768 *N. Carolina Col. Rec.* VII. 775 To the amount of Five Pounds Procb. 1776 *N. Jersey Arch.* Ser. II. I. 80 At 30s. proc. the season. *Ibid.* 94 Joseph Archer..has this day obtained of me..a Note of Hand for Twelve Pounds proc. money.

‖ **Procaccio** (prŏkæ·ttʃo). *Obs.* Also 8 -cia, procace. [It. *procaccio*, prop. purveying, provision, procuring, diligence: hence obs. F. *procace* 'the Post, or Carrier that goeth weekely betweene Rome and Naples' (Cotgr.).] A regular provision for the conveyance of passengers or goods in Italy; a transit agency.

1645 Evelyn *Diary* 29 Jan., The hast of our Procaccio did not suffer us to dwell so long on these objects,..as we desired. *a* 1743 Ozell tr. *Brantome's Spanish Rhodomont.* (1744) 167, I was going, one Day, to Naples with the Procace. 1787 Beckford *Lett. Italy* (1805) I. xlii. 411 A procaccia sets out every day at twelve o'clock. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* III. i. (1848) 200 The procaccio and its convoy; a kind of caravan..for the transportation of merchandize, with an escort of soldiery to protect it from the robbers.

Procacious (prŏkē·ĭʃəs), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *procāx*, stem *-ācī-* (see next) + -ous.] Forward, insolent, saucy, pert. Hence **Proca·ciously** *adv.*

1660 Baxter *Self-Denial* xliv. 237 The temptations of women, and procacious youth. 1685 — *Paraphr. N. T.* 1 Pet. iii. 3 A vain, proud, procacious, tempting mind. 1772 Nugent tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 535 Denying procaciously what he wishes to confer. 1869 J. Brown *Lett.* (1907) 197, I stuck in M. Arnold's brilliant and procacious lecture.

Procacity (prŏkæ·sĭti). Now *rare.* [ad. F. *procacité* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *procācitās, -ātem* impudence, f. *procāx, -ācem* forward, bold, petulent, insolent, f. *proc-āre, -ārī* to ask, demand.] Forwardness, petulance; sauciness, pertness.

1621 Br. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 453 Let Scaliger pay for his malapert procacity against Paulus, concerning ignorance. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. vi. i. (1676) 333/1 In vain are all your flatteries,..Delights, deceipts, procacities, Sighs, kisses, and conspiracies. *a* 1677 Barrow *Pope's Suprem.* I. xv. (1680) 76 Porphyrius with good colour of reason might have objected procacity to S. Paul in taxing his betters. 1859 J. Brown *Horæ Subs.* Ser. II. *Myst.* (1861) 360 That mouth,..arch and kind, with a beautiful procacity or petulance about it. 1865 J. H. Stirling *Secret Hegel* I. 122 Precipitate procacity and pretentious levity.

†**Pro·cacy, -ie.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. late L. *procācia* insolence.] = prec.

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* I. xvi. § 4 (1622) 169 Not libertie or audacitie, but petulancie and procacie.

‖ **Procambium** (prŏkæ·mbĭŏm). *Bot.* [mod. L.: see Pro- 2 1 and Cambium.] The young tissue of a fibrovascular bundle, before its differentiation into permanent cells of wood, bast, etc. Also *attrib.* Hence **Proca·mbial** *a.*, of or pertaining to procambium.

1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 93 This form of tissue of the young bundle, which has not yet undergone differentiation, may be termed *Procambium*. *Ibid.*, As soon as a procambium bundle has become transformed into a closed fibro-vascular bundle, all further growth ceases. 1876 J. H. Balfour in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 205/2 A procambial bundle being first formed, which differentiates..into xylem and phloëm layers.

Procarp (prōu·kārp). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *procarpium*, f. Gr. *πρό*, Pro- 2 1 + *καρπός* fruit, dim. *κάρπιον*.] The female organ of some algæ and fungi, which when fertilized develops into a sporocarp.

1887 tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 121 In the Florideae it is the procarpium (procarp), which consists of a single cell or a small cell-group. 1892 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 289/1 The female organ is a procarp, whose structure varies in complexity in the different orders of Rhodophyceæ.

Procatalectic (prōukætăle·ktik), *a. Pros. rare.* [f. Pro- 2 + Catalectic.] Of a verse: Incomplete at the beginning; wanting the unaccented part of the first foot.

‖ **Procatalepsis** (prōukætăle·psis). *Rhet.* [med.L., a. Gr. *προκατάληψις* anticipation, n. of action f. *προκαταλαμβάνειν* to take up beforehand, anticipate.] A rhetorical figure by which an opponent's objections are anticipated and answered.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 96 *Procatalepsis* or *Præoccupatio*, when wee doe anticipate vnto our selues that we know will be obiected, as thus, what doe you obiect vnto me the times passed, those seasons and ours are vtterly vnlike? 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 239 *margin*, Procatalepsis, or the presumptuous, otherwise the figure of Presupposall.

†**Procata·rctic,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [= F. *procatarctique* (16th c. in Littré), ad. mod.L. *procatarctic-us*, a. Gr. *προκαταρκτικ-ός* antecedent, f. *προκατάρχειν* to begin first.] *Med.* Applied to an external cause which is the immediate occasion of a disease. Also applied *gen.* to the immediate or exciting cause of any effect, as distinguished from its predisposing cause or ground. (Opposed to Proegumenal.)

1603 Holland *Plutarch* Explan. Words, *Procatarcticke causes of sicknesse*, be such as are evident and comming from without, which yeeld occasion of disease, but do not mainteine the same: as the heat of the Sunne, causing headach or the ague. 1627 W. Sclater *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 185, I can but wonder at Arminius and others, seeking in the vessels of Mercy, the Procatarcticke Cause of Election. 1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* xii. 132 The procatarctick or external causes of Pulmonique Consumptions. 1717 J. Keill *Anim. Oecon.* (1738) 234 No procatarctic Cause appears of so great a Perspiration in the Night. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 559 In early times the causes of diseases chiefly contemplated were proegumenal or predisponent and procatarctic or occasional. Thus an hereditary taint..may be regarded as a proegumenal cause of gout, and catching cold..may form its procatarctic cause.

b. By some applied to the primary cause.

1658 Phillips s. v., *Procatarctick cause*, that cause which foregoeth or beginneth another cause [1696 (ed. 5) adds—and cooperates with others which are subsequent]. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Procatarctic*, remote, not next cause of a disease. 1689 Aubrey *Lives, Lucius Cary* (1898) I. 152 It so broke and weakned the king's army, that 'twas the procatarctique cause of his ruine. 1695 Tryon *Dreams & Vis.* App. 256 Pride may justly be said to be the chief Procatarctick, or remote original cause of Madness. 1714 Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 311 Whoever would accuse Ignorance, Stupidity, and Dastardness, as the first, and what Physicians call the Procatarctic Cause, let him examine into the Lives..and Actions of ordinary Rogues and our common Felons, and he will find the reverse to be true.

B. as *sb.* (ellipt. for *procatarctic cause*).

1694 Westmacott *Script. Herb.* 212 It is a procatarctic of the scurvy.

†**Procata·rctical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec.

1601 Bp. W. Barlow *Defence* 92 The procatarcticall, or first mooving cause. 1643 T. Goodwin *Childe of Light* 168 God often useth even the guilt of that very sinne to terrifie thee;..it is both the procatarcticall cause and the executioner of it. 1654 Warren *Unbelievers* 46 His death was ..looked upon..as the procatarctical, or outward moving cause of the transient act of God in justification. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* I. xvii. 63 Procatarctical, is that which Extrinsically excites the principal Cause to Action. The Proëgumenal, which inwardly disposes, or also excites the principal Cause to Action.

‖ **Procata·rxis.** *Obs.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *προκάταρξις* a first beginning: see Procatarctic.] A 'procatarctic' or exciting cause, or its operation.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Procatarctica*, the pre-existent Cause of a Disease, which co operates with others that are subsequent; whether it be external or internal, as Anger, or Heat in the Air, which beget ill Juice in the Blood, and cause a Fever. *Procatarxis*, the same. 1699 'Misaurus' *Honour of Gout* 24 And remove the Procatarxis of the Gout. 1719–26 Quincy *Lex. Physico-Med., Procatarxis*..is the pre-existent Cause of a Disease.

Pro-cathedral (prōu|kăþī·drăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Pro- 1 4 + Cathedral *sb.*] **a.** *adj.* Used as the substitute for a cathedral. **b.** *sb.* A church used instead of, or as a substitute for a cathedral church.

1868 A. K. H. Boyd *Less. Mid. Age* 134 The ancient parish church of the Holy Trinity was ranked as pro-cathedral when episcopacy was restored for a while under the Stuarts. 1874 *Catholic Calendar* [R.C.] 36 Pro-Cathedral of Westminster.—Our Lady of Victories,..opened 2nd July, 1869. *Ibid.* 52 Diocese of Beverley,..York...Pro-Cathedral of S. Wilfred. 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 22 Oct. 5/1 The Bishop of Liverpool held his triennial visitation in the pro-Cathedral. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Mar. 7/2 At a few minutes before twelve the Bishop of Birmingham knocked three times at the south-west door of the Pro-Cathedral, and on its being opened he was received by the Archdeacon of Birmingham and the rector.

†**Proca·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. late L. *procātiōn-em* suing, wooing, n. of action f. *procāre* to demand.] An asking in marriage, wooing, suit.

1650 Bp. Hall *Cases Conse., Add.* iii. (ed. 2) 416 She ought to have made him sensible of so odious a procation.

Procatour, obs. form of Procurator, Proctor.

Proccy, obs. form of Proxy.

‖ **Procedendo** (prōusĭde·ndo). *Law.* [L. *prōcēdendo* (*ad judicium*), 'of proceeding (to judgement)': see Proceed *v.*] (In full (*de*) *procedendo ad judicium.*) A writ which formerly issued out of the common law jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, commanding a subordinate court to proceed to judgement, either when judgement had been wrongfully delayed, or when the action had been removed to a superior court by *certiorari* or other writ on insufficient grounds.

1593 Peele *Chron. Edw. I*, Wks. (Rtldg.) 382/1 Here's a *certiorari* for your *procedendo*. [Attacks them with his staff.] 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Trav.* Wks. III. 84/1 Quirks, Quiddits, Demurs, Habeas Corposes, Sursararaes, Procedendoes. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 225 Then the plaintife shall have this writ of Procedendo, for to send again the matter unto the first base court, & there to be determined. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. vii. 109 A writ of *procedendo ad judicium* issues out of the court of chancery, where judges of any subordinate court do delay the parties; for that they will not give judgment, either on the one side or the other, when they ought so to do.

Procedure (prŏsī·diŭ). Also 7 procedour, -or, 8–9 proceedure. [a. F. *procédure* (1197 in Godef. *Compl.*), f. *procéder* to PROCEED: see -URE.]

1. The fact or manner of proceeding with any action, or in any circumstance or situation; a system of proceeding; proceeding, in reference to its mode or method; conduct, behaviour.

1611 COTGR., *Procedure*, a procedure; a course, or proceeding. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 21 The best husbandry ..has been in Staffordshire, where this procedure is general. 1671 R. MACWARD *True Nonconf.* 406 Their summare manner of procedor. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* II. 65 Of the Procedure and Operations in surveying Seacoasts, according to their various Circumstances. 1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 293/1 This is precisely the procedure which, in Elocution, we deprecate. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxii. VIII. 3 Tasting the difference between Spartan and Athenian procedure.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A particular action or course of action, a proceeding; a particular mode of action.

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 28 Many times the distinction of these several procedures of the Soul do not always appear distinct. 1686 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* (1877) I. 25 This was, indeed, a procedure truly Roman. *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) V. ii. 30 *note*, Cicero justifies such procedures. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxix. 290 We may adopt a contrary procedure. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxi, He won his fortune by dishonest procedures.

c. *spec.* Legal action or proceeding; the steps taken in a legal action, collectively; the mode or form of conducting judicial proceedings (as distinguished from those branches of the law which define rights or prescribe penalties).

1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 486 The manner of the Jews procedure in their several courts of judicature. 1687 *Royal Let. to Privy Counc. Scot.* 12 Feb. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2221/2 If any shall be so bold as to shew any dislike of this Our Procedour. 1728 LARDNER *Wks.* (1838) I. 67 The treatment of Paul in Judea, so far as there is any appearance of a legal procedure. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. III. v. 641 The system of procedure; or the round of operations through which the judicial services—inquiry, sentence, and enforcement—are rendered. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 189/1 The blending of native consuetudinary law and English civil and criminal procedure in the administration of justice.

d. The mode of conducting business in Parliament.

1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* i. (1858) 5 To a remote observer of Parliamentary procedure it seems surprising..to see what space this question occupies in the Debates of the Nation. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* I. ix. 136 The Standing Orders are rules and forms of procedure which have been adopted as they were found necessary from time to time. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 375 The rules and forms of parliamentary procedure.

†**2.** The going on or continuance of an action or process; progress, course. *Obs.*

1644 [HOWELL] *Merc. Hibernicus* 1 Whether one cast his eyes upon the beginning and procedure of the warre..or upon the late Cessation. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 253 The hindrance of the Procedure of the Work. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) VI. 427 The Confidence reposed by Men in their own Hearts will in the Procedure of this Discourse appear to be inexcusably foolish.

†**b.** The action of proceeding or going on *to* something. *Obs. rare.*

1663 OWEN *Vind. Animadv.* Wks. 1851 XIV. 426 Your next procedure is to your discourse of figures or images and my animadversions upon it.

3. The fact of proceeding or issuing *from* a source; origination. *rare.*

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 37 You will say, your Religion is as ancient as ours; having its procedure from Christ. 1865 GINSBURG in *L'pool Lit. & Philos. Soc. Proc.* XIX. 185 The procedure of multifariousness from an absolute unity.

† **b.** *concr.* Something that proceeds, issues, or is derived from something else; proceeds, produce. *Obs.*

1614 T. GENTLEMAN *Way to Wealth* 6 They..returne for the procedure of fish and herrings, the fore-named commodities. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 550 There is not any known Substance, but Earth, and the Procedure of Earth (as Tile, Stone, &c.) that yeeldeth any Moss or Herby Substance.

Proceed (prŏu·sī·d), *sb.* Also 7 procede. [f. next.]

†**1.** The action, or manner, of proceeding or going on; proceeding, procedure; course. *Obs.*

1628 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 344 He now looks for a present proceed in his affairs, laying by all unnecessary delays. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 1 For one more orderly proceed into the body of this Work. 1674 OWEN *Vind. Doctr. Communion* Wks. 1851 II. 297 His proceed in the same page is to except against that revelation of the wisdom of God which I affirm to have been made.

2. That which proceeds, is derived, or results from something; that which is obtained or gained by any transaction; produce, outcome, profit. Now almost always in *pl.* **proceeds.**

sing. 1643 *Declar. Commons, Reb. Irel.* 48 Saint Mallo in France, where the Hides were sold, and the proceed returned unto him in the said Ship. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. I. xxix. 47 The only procede (that I may use the mercantile term) you can expect is thanks. *Ibid.* II. 105 The procede of this exchange wil come far short of any Gentlemans expectations. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 256 The neat proceed of the same sum, expended in the same given time..will amount only to [etc.]. 1891 STEVENSON *Valima Lett.* viii. (1895) 74 Dust and not flour is the proceed.

pl. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 11 Dec., About £350,000 sterling was coined out of the French money, the proceeds of Dunkirke. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Proceed*, that which arises from a thing; as The Neat Proceeds among Merchants. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 287 The net proceeds of the customs amounted in the same year to five hundred and thirty thousand pounds. 1885 SIR W. B. BRETT in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 877 Handing over the proceeds of sale to the execution creditor.

Proceed (prŏsī·d), *v.* Forms: 4–8 procede, 5–7 -ceede, 6-ceade, *Sc.*-ceid(e, (-sede, prossed), 6– proceed. [ME. *procede-n*, a. F. *procéder* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), a. L. *prōcēd-ĕre* to go forward, advance, go on: see PRO-[1] and CEDE.]

1. *intr.* To go, move, or travel forward; to make one's way onward; *esp.* to move onward after interruption or stoppage, or after reaching a certain point; to continue one's movement or travel.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 12 The kyng procedyng forthe upon his way, Kome to the Condyte made in cercle wise. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 26 Before we procede on our iourney. *a* 1550 *Sir A. Barton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 72 But up in haist he did prossed. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. vi. 224 Then proceeding on their way, they finde an Arch. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* vii. 183 Elisha..did not procede on his intended journey. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 87 This intention of her's, to proceed for Lancashire. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 18 Accompanied by our guide, we proceeded to the glacier.

2. *intr.* To 'go on' with or carry on an action or series of actions, a discourse, an investigation, etc.; esp. with reference to the manner or order observed. Also with indirect passive.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 13 To þe worschip of our Lord Jhesu Crist, & due ordre procedand up þe gospel. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5159 To holde A counsell in the case,..And procede on hor purpos, as prise men of wer. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 1 Two thyngys..To advertysyn begynnyng a werk If he procedyn wyl ordeneely. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 364 The cause, why the Emperor proceded on thys wise against them. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* xv, Who thus proceeds, for aye in sacred mount shall raign. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xx. 59 Matters also of private regard were there proceeded upon. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 27 ?1 The true Philosopher must always proceed with a sober Pace. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* vii. (1885) 210 Science proceeds in far the majority of cases by trial of some theory as a working hypothesis.

† **b.** To carry on an argument, to argue, debate. *It is proceeded* = it is argued. *Obs. rare.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 208 As for answere and assoiling to the firste argument, ỳ procede thus. *Ibid.* 565 Aȝens al this blamyng..it is procedid in othere placis of my writingis. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 120 Who proceeds with them on the supposition of a lost New Testament.

c. To deal *with*; to treat, act (in some way, esp. judicially) with regard to. (With indirect passive.)

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 141 Ye to be juge, and lyk as ye proceede. We shal obeye to your ordynaunce. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xiv. (1674) 157 These men..ought not to be proceeded with, with such rigour. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 69, I will not hide My judgments, how with Mankind I proceed. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 157 But how severely with themselves proceed The men, who write such Verse as we can read? 1831 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 330 The party offending should not only be disfranchised, but otherwise proceeded with to the utmost rigour of the law.

d. *spec.* To institute and carry on a legal action or process; to take legal proceedings, go to law (*against*, † *upon* a person). With indirect (formerly impersonal) passive.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* iv. 10 (Harl. MS.) þerfore we aske of you, þat it be procedid aȝenst him, as owith to be don aȝen a breker of þe lawe. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxii. 255 Yf ye wyll procede vpon Huon by iustyce. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 179 In such rule, that the Venetian Law Cannot impugne you as you do proceed. 1607 — *Cor.* III. i. 314 Proceed by Processe, Least parties..breake out. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 148 Direction in what manner he should proceed against such as refused.

3. *intr.* With stress on the progress or continuance of the action: To go on, advance, to continue acting, speaking, etc.: in various shades of meaning.

a. To go on with or continue what one has begun; to advance from the point already reached, go further, pursue one's course; to go on after interruption, renew or resume action or speech.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. Prol. 38 Ther wist non what other mente. So that thei myhten noght procede. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xi. 103 Procedeth now forth in youre mater. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 8 Thou schalt have strenghte, and myghte, Forth to procede in long felicite. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xix. 2 And Ionathas proceaded further, and sware vnto Dauid (he loued him so well). 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 16 b, Exhorting him to procede as he hath begonne. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* x. 74, I proceeded on with my trial. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) II. 378 In this manner Perennius proceeded sacrificing numbers of the Senate. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. v. 350 Henry..was determined to proceed with the divorce. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 3. 484 The Commons ..refused to proceed with public business till their members were restored.

b. To go on *to do* something; to advance *to* another action, subject, etc.; to pass on from one point to another in a series or sequence of any kind (said also of the series, or of its terms or items).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 105, I wol procede To speke upon Mathematique. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* I. (1520) 6/2 Of thes men is lytel wryten in scrypture and therfore I procede to other. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering Deacons*, Then shal the Bisshop procede to the Communion. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 2, I will begin with one of their toyes, and so proceed to greater matters. 1674 T. CAMPION *Art of Descant* 41 The one part proceding by degree, the other by leap. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. i. § 8 Before I proceed on to what I have thought this Subject. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 35 The Terms in the horizontal Row must be placed to proceed from the greater Indices to the lesser. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Sect. iii. (1840) I. 116, I therefore proceed to observe, that [etc.]. 1825 THIRLWALL *Crit. Ess.* 168 The narrative proceeds from one incident to another, by the slightest connecting phrases. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* xv. 221 From the globular clusters of stars our author proceeds to the binary systems.

c. *absol.* To continue or pursue one's discourse (in speech or writing); to go on to say.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xiii. (Percy Soc.) 52, I must procede, and shew of Arismetrik With divers nombres which I must reporte. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* VI. 72 + 6 Heirof as now I will na mair proceid. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 570 The Conqueror is dismaid: Proceede good Alexander. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 280 To proceed, the land of Egypt is highly renowned. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VI. 19 Proceed, my Muse: Two Satyrs, on the Ground Stretch'd at his Ease, their Sire Silenus found. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxiii, He paused, and then proceeded; 'I do not intrude myself on your confidence [etc.]'. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 37 The Holy Sacraments, he proceeds, were frightfully profaned.

d. To carry on an action or discourse to a particular point or stage; to advance (so far), make some progress. Now *rare* or merged in a.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 24 b, When he had a litle proceded, he demaundeth of him in Latin, whether he wil kepe the Catholicke faith. 1643 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 492 The..rampier.., begun and considerablie proceeded in in ould time.., was this yeare recontinued. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 105 The treaty was so far proceeded in that it was near a perfection. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 132 We again proceeded towards mooring the sloop.

†**e.** In emphatic sense: To make progress, advance, get on; to prosper. *Obs.*

c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. iii, This is the hour wherein I shall proceed; Oh, happy hour, wherein I shall convert An infidel. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* III. i, These things, when they proceed not, they go backward. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4191/1 The French proceed but very slowly in the Siege of the Castle. 1777 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 18 Sept., Invite Mr. Levet to dinner, and make enquiry what family he has, and how they proceed.

4. *intr.* To advance, in one's university course, from graduation as B. A. to some higher degree, as master or doctor. In the Inns of Court, to advance or be admitted to the status of a barrister.

One is said to graduate B. A., to proceed M. A., B. D., etc. (in U. S. also to proceed B. A.).

1479 W. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 246, I supposed..that the Qwenys broder schold have procedyd at Mydsomer. 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 5 Any person..which shal resorte to any of the sayde vniuersities to procede doctours in diuinitie. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 37 b, Althoughe I.. haue not proceded to degre in the Vniuersitie. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1297/1 He proceaded Bachelour of Diuinitye in the sayde Vniuersitye of Cambridge. 1611 RICH *Honest. Age* (Percy Soc.) 41, I am a scholler, and I haue proceeded maister in the seauen Liberall Sciences. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 131 After hee became student in the Temple, where he proceeded Barrester. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. ix. (1852) 154 His eldest son he maintained at the Colledge until he proceeded master of arts. 1828 H. GUNNING *Ceremonies Univ. Camb.* (new ed.) 168 Between the two Congregations he [a B.A. of 3 yrs. standing] visits the Vice-Chancellor..(*Note.* The practice of visiting is now discontinued. The Candidates for degrees ask the Vice-Chancellor leave to proceed as he is quitting the Senate-House.) 1833 B. PEIRCE *Hist. Harvard Univ.* 52 In 1656 he proceeded Bachelor of Arts. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* i. 8 In 1632, when he proceeded to his M.A. degree, Milton was twenty-four. 1893 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 5/3 The new Archdeacon was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, graduated B.A...in 1847, and proceeded M.A. in 1851, B.D. in 1856, and D.D. in 1860. 1899 *Oxf. Univ. Cal.* 74 A Bachelor of Arts can proceed to the degree of Master in the twenty-seventh Term from his Matriculation, provided [etc.].

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To advance to some status or function; to grow or develop into; to become.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 159 That as you haue proued learned Philosophers, you will also proceede excellent diuines. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* Prol., To make a child now swaddled, to proceed Man. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 152 Shall a plant take a new degree and proceed sensible? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 440 Shooting out with Legs, and imp'd with Wings, The Grubs proceed to Bees with pointed Stings. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 224 After they were become Masters in the Law, they proceeded Rabbi or Doctor.

5. *intr.* Of an action, process, etc. **a.** To go on, be carried on, take place; to take effect. (Cf. 2.)

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 28 If þe law procede for me, be sentance of þe law I sall aw þe no thyng, for I ouercom þe. 1521 *Maldon, Essex, Town clerk's oath of office* Liber B. lf. 57 b, Ye shall truly write all siche procese as shall procede this yere betwix party and party. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 181 He will..tell you What hath proceeded worthy note to day. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 244 With Diligence the fragrant Work proceeds. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 352 This Rule..proceeds and takes place when the Ambiguity thereof consists in some Points of Law alone. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 85 Forth I fared:..Saw proceed the transmutation—Jura's black to one gold glow.

b. To go on or advance to a certain point; to be carried on further, to continue. (Cf. 3.)

1670 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 319 The two Bills are both yet proceeded no further then to a commitment. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 122 To what a pitch.. the depravity of the poet had proceeded. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 466/2 The jury was discharged by consent, and the case proceeded before the judge alone. 1892 'F. ANSTEY' *Voces Pop.* Ser. II. 156 The Pantomime proceeds without further disturbance.

†6. *trans.* To proceed with, or cause to proceed; to carry on; in *passive*, of legal proceedings. *Obs.*

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 441/2 John Duc of Norffolk.. besekes..yat in yis matier nothing be proceded, nor putte in execution, to his disheritance.., duryng his noun age. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. cxiv. [cx.] 327 Then I began to wake, to procede this historye more than I dyd before. 1585 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 9 That nathing suld be procedit aganis hir be vertew thairof. 1792 Mary Wollstonecr. *Rights Wom.* ii. 36 So that the man may only have to proceed, not to begin, the important task of learning to think and reason.

7. *intr.* To go or come forth; to issue. a. lit. *from* (†*of*), *out of* a material thing or place; and in directly derived uses. In quot. 1703, of position or direction, to arise or spring *from*.

1382 Wyclif *John* xv. 26 A spirit of treuthe, the whiche procedith [*gloss* or cometh forth] of the fadir, he schal bere witnessing of me. 1420 ? Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1609 Onte of whos byll procedyd a gret leme..lyke a son beme. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxi. 41 Fra everilk mowth fair wirdis proceidis. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* iv. 4 Every worde that proceadeth out off the mouth off God. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion, Nicene Creed*, I belene in the holy ghost, the Lorde and gener of life, who procedeth from the father and the sonne. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xiii. 33 (*margin*) Laker is a kinde of gum that procedeth of the Ant. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xvi. 170 There are many other Lakes in the high mountains, whence proceede brooks and rivers. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 30 It is fixed..by two small Shanks proceeding from that Edge of the Spring. 1813 *Sk. Charac.* (ed. 2) I. 125 Soft sobs were heard proceeding from Catherine's bed. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* vi. 264 The most sumptuous work that has ever proceeded from the Cambridge Press.

b. *spec.* To be the issue or descendant *of*; to be descended, spring *from* (a parent, ancestor, or stock). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 27/2 Maria Cleophe the whiche was wedded to Alphe of whome proceded James the lesse. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 1 They were both of good birth, and proceeded of foure principal houses. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 381 Virgin Mother, Haile, High in the love of Heav'n, yet from my Loynes Thou shalt proceed, and from thy Womb the Son Of God most High. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 195 We all proceed from the loins of Adam.

c. *fig.* and *gen.* To issue, spring, arise, originate, emanate, result, be derived (*from*, †*of* a source or cause). Formerly also with other constructions: To arise, come into being, come to pass, happen.

c 1393 Chaucer *Scogan* 6 Allas from whens may þis þyng procede. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Poge* iv, Wherof procedeth to me grete solas and playsyre. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 24 Yf by your labour procedeth more rychesse. 1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. (1577) C j b, Whereby somtime it proceedeth that..customes..which at sometyme haue beene in price, become not regarded. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 680 Teach me the various Labours of the Moon, And whence proceed th' Eclipses of the Sun. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 22/2 Where deafness proceeds from an obstruction of the auditory duct, by wax. 1850 M'Cosh *Div. Govt.* III. iii. (1874) 425 One-half of man's exertions, and more than one-half of his happiness proceeds from hope.

Proceeder (prǫsī·dəɹ). Also 6 procedar. [f. prec. vb. + -er 1.] One who proceeds.

1. One who carries on some action, or acts in some particular way; an agent, doer.

1555 H. Pendilton in Bonner *Homilies* 38 b, The impudente procedars hane taughte the zely people that euery man sboulde and may be a iudge of controuersyes. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* (1657) 344 Which the Devil seeing, thought it seasonable to trip up the proceeders heels.

b. One who carries on a legal process.

a 1618 Raleigh *Rem.* (1664) 257 Be thou [Christ] my speaker, taintless Pleader, Unblotted Lawyer, true Proceeder.

2. One who is proceeding to a university degree. ? *Obs.* (Cf. Inceptor 1.)

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xli. (1887) 241 Are not the proceeders to reade in any of those sciences? 1625 Bp. Mountagu *App. Caesar* II. v. 144 To tender unto Proceeders this Proposition, 'The Pope Is Antichrist'. 1744 Tanner *Notitia Monast.* Pref. 41 A little before the Reformation the greatest part of the proceeders in divinity at Oxford were monks and Regular canons.

3. One who advances or makes progress.

(In 1596 transf. from 2.)

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. ii. 11 *Bian.* And may you proue sir Master of your Art. *Luc.* While you sweet deere prone Mistresse of my heart. *Hor.* Quiecke proceeders, marry. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Nat. in Men* (Arb.) 159 The second will make him a smale proceeder thoughe by often prevaylinges.

Proceeding (prǫsī·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Proceed.

1. The action of going onward; advance, onward movement or course.

1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 41 At the procedyng owt of the..Chapell.., They Shewyd on to vs..&c. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 198 b, There is no snebe mounyge or outwarde procedynge, as this example sheweth. 1612 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. (1614) 114 Plinie, in the deriuation of water, requireth one cubit of declining, in 240 foot of proceeding. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* x. 50 In the proceeding of 200. foot forward, there should bee allowed one foot of descending. 1832 Longf. *Brook* 7 To me thy clear proceeding brighter seems, Than golden sands.

†b. A company of people marching along in regular order on a festive occasion; a procession.

1660 *England's Joy* in Somers *Tracts* 4th Collect. (1751) II. 142 From this Tent the Proceeding was thus ordered, *viz.* First, The City Marshal..Next the Sheriffs Trumpets; then the Sheriffs Men in Scarlet Cloaks [etc.]. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5270/6 Those who formed the first part of the Proceeding,..came down in Solemn Procession. 1727 *Acc. Ceremonies Coronations* 13 About 12 of the Clock the Proceeding begins to move.

2. The carrying on of an action or series of actions; action, course of action; conduct, behaviour: = Procedure 1.

1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* iv. 39 The Tyrians were as diligent to inuent all such thinges as might ginе impediment to their proceding. 1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* I. lvii, For who observes strict Policies true Lawes, Shifts his Proceeding to the varying Cause. 1702 Pepys *Let. to Kneller* in *Diary*, etc. (1879) VI. 238 My surprise, at the manner of my friend's proceeding with me. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* Pref., We must make use of a cautious, I had almost said, a timorous, method of proceeding. 1816 A. C. Hutchison *Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 192 This line of proceeding..will soon clear the list of such persons, of the description we are adverting to, as have any soul or feeling.

b. A particular action or course of action; a piece of conduct or behaviour; a transaction: = Procedure 1 b. Most usually in *pl.*: Doings, actions, transactions.

1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* VII. 140 b, The continuall felicitie he was wont to haue, in all his proceedinges. 1641 (*title*) The Diurnall Occurrences, or Dayly Proceedings of Both Houses, in this Great and Happy Parliament, From the third of November 1640, to the third of November 1641. 17.. Swift (J.), From the earliest ages of christianity, there never was a precedent of such a proceeding. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. ix. 70, I..shall inform myself ..of all your proceedings. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 27 The law..stepped in to prevent a proceeding which it regarded as petty treason to the commonwealth.

c. *pl.* A record or account of the doings of a society; sometimes *spec.* a record of the business done, with abstracts or reports of the less important papers not included in the *Transactions*.

1830 (*title*) Proceedings of the Royal Society. 1843 (*title*) Proceedings of the Philological Society for 1842–43. 1904 (*title*) Proceedings of the British Academy (vol. I.) 1903–04.

3. *spec.* The instituting or carrying on of an action at law; a legal action or process; any act done by authority of a court of law; any step taken in a cause by either party.

1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 66 Dischargis the .. officiaris, of all arresting, atteching, unlawing, calling or proceding aganis the said George. 1591 Greene *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) 11 Think you some lawyers could be such purchasers, if al their pleas were short, and their proceedinges iustice and conscience? 1643 *Declar. Commons, Reb. Irel.* 5 Proceedings were begun against the Papists, upon the Statute of 2 Eliz. 1830 J. H. Monk *Life R. Bentley* (1833) II. 279 Having already as much law proceedings on his hands as he could manage. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 268 With these criminal proceedings were joined civil proceedings scarcely less formidable.

4. The action of going on with something already begun; continuance of action; advance, progress; advancement. Now *rare*.

1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 267 To hym allone they attrybute the begynnynges, the encreasynges, the procedynges, the chaunges, and the endes of all thynges. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 213 The beginning, proceeding, and successe of idolatry. 1660 Milton *Pres. Means* Wks. 1851 V. 457 When they shall see the beginnings and proceedings of these Constitutions propos'd.

b. The taking of a university degree; graduation.

1479 W. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 246, I understod that my moder and yow wold know what the costes of my procedyng schold be.

5. The action of coming forth or issuing from a place or source; egress; emanation.

1587 Golding *De Mornay* v. (1592) 61 Then let them be inquisitiue..for the proceeding of the holy Ghost. 1877 W. Bruce *Comm. Rev.* 97 Divine Truth in its going forth or proceeding bears witness to Divine Truth in its origin and Essence.

Proceeding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That proceeds; in quot., progressing, advancing.

1847 Emerson in *Atlantic Monthly* (1892) June 742 The proceeding effects of electric telegraph will give a new importance to such arrangements.

Proceleusmatic (prǫsĭliūsmæ·tik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *proceleusmatic-us*, a. Gr. *προκελευσματικός*, f. *προκέλευσμα* incitement, f. *προκελεύειν* to rouse to action beforehand.]

1. Serving for incitement; animating, inspiriting.

1773 Johnson *West. Isl., Raasay*, The ancient proceleusmatick song by which the rowers of galleys were animated. 1818 C. Mills *Crusades* (1822) I. 55 *note*, In an army..there were as many proceleusmatick words as there were banners. 1866 Engel *Nat. Mus.* iii. 115 The oar-song of the Hebridians, which resembles the proceleusmatic verse by which the rowers of Grecian galleys were animated.

2. *Pros.* a. *adj.* Epithet of a metrical foot of four short syllables; pertaining to or consisting of such feet. b. *sb.* A proceleusmatic foot.

[1706 Phillips, *Proceleusmaticus Pes*, (in Grammar) a Foot consisting of four short Syllables; as *Pelagius*.] 1752 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 74 A Proceleusmatic, which is four short. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* ix. (1868) 589 The proceleusmatic foot, or four short syllables, instead of the dactyl. 1837 C. P. Brown *Sanscrit Prosody* 13 One long being equal to two shorts, the admissible feet are the spondee, dactyl, amphibrach, anapæst and proceleusmatic. 1900 H. W. Smyth *Gk. Melic Poets* 344 Mar[ius] Vic[torinus] says that proceleusmatics were used in Satyric plays, whereas they are alien to sober compositions in anapaests.

Procellarian (prǫselē·riăn), *a.* and *sb. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *Procellāria* (f. *procella* storm) + -an.] a. *adj.* Belonging to or resembling the genus *Procellaria* or family *Procellariidæ* of sea-birds. b. *sb.* A bird of this genus or family, a petrel. So **Procella·rid**, a bird of the family *Procellariidæ*; **Procella·rine** (-ĭ,əin) (erron. procellarine), *a.* belonging to the subfamily *Procellariinæ*; *sb.* a bird of this subfamily.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* (1856) 548 The great families of ducks, Auks, and procellarine birds..throng the seas and passages of the far north. 1864 Webster, *Procellarian*, one of a family of oceanic birds .. the petrel. 1879 H. N. Moseley *Notes Nat. Challenger* 207 Beside the Prion, there is the 'mutton-bird' of the whalers (*Æstrelata Lessoni*), a large Procellarid, as big as a pigeon.

†**Proce·lle.** *Obs. rare*−1. [a. OF. *procelle* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *procella*.] A storm.

1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16995 Lych vnto a procelle which dryveth all sodeynly a Shyppe vn-to goode aryvaylle.

Procello (prǫsē·lo). *Glass-making.* ? *Obs.* Also 9 procellos (? *pl.*), procellas (*erron.* pucellas, priscillas). [a. It. *procello*: cf. Procer.] A tool used for modifying the form of a glass vessel or object while being rotated on the end of the punty (e. g. for pinching in the neck of a bottle).

[1699 *Blancourt's Making Glass*, The instruments marked E serve to finish the work, which the Italians call Ponteglo, Passago, Procello, Spici, and also Borsello.] 1788 Rees *Chambers' Cycl.* s.v. *Glass*, The aperture, opened thereby, they further augment, and widen with the procello. 1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 172 Taking in his right hand an iron instrument, called a procello, the blades of which are connected together by an elastic bow in the manner of a pair of sugar tongs. 1849 Pellatt *Glass Making* 81 The 'pucellas' is somewhat like a pair of sugar-tongs, the prongs resembling the cutting part of shears, but blunt. 1869 J. Leicester in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 282/1, 3rd, the procellos, exactly like a pair of sheepshears. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Procellas, (Glass-making).* *Ibid., Pucellas*,.. a pair of tongs whose flat jaws rub upon the exterior surface of an object to reduce its diameter while it is being rotated. *Ibid., Priscillas.*

†**Proce·llous,** *a. Obs.* [= obs. F. *procelleux* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *procellōs-us* stormy: see Procelle and -ous.] Stormy.

1650 B. *Discolliniunm* 22 It is ill building of Steeples in an earth-quake, or setting up weather-cocks in procellous windes. 1772 Nugent tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 265 An happy voyage over the procellous ocean of your funeral parentation.

Procephalic (prōsĭfæ·lik), *a.* [f. Gr. *πρό*, Pro-2 + *κεφαλή* head + -ic. In sense 2, f. Gr. *προκέφαλος* 'long-headed', also in Prosody.]

1. *Zool.* Belonging to the fore part of the head; applied to certain lobes or processes in Crustacea and other Arthropoda: see quots.

1874 Lubbock *Orig. & Met. Ins.* iii. 45 This portion is divided by a median fissure into two lobes, which..will be termed the 'procephalic lobes'. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 251 The neural face of the embryo is fashioned first, and its anterior end terminates in two rounded expansions—the procephalic lobes. 1880 — *Crayfish* iv. 160 Two flat calcified plates, which appear to lie in the anterior of the head (though they are really situated in its upper and front wall)..called the *procephalic processes*.

2. *Anc. Pros.* Having a syllable too many at the beginning; applied to a dactylic hexameter having a syllable in excess in the first foot. [So *προκέφαλος* in Hephæstion, A.D. 150.] 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

[Proception, error in J., whence repeated in later Dicts., for *præreption* (in *Eikon Basilike*): see Prereption.]

†**Pro·cer.** *Glass-making. Obs.* [app. of It. origin: cf. Procello.] (See quot.)

1662 Merrett tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* 363 *Procers* are Irons hooked at the extremity to settle the Pots in their places. 1670 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Procers*, [adds. to prec.] used by makers of Green-glass.

†**Proce·re,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *prōcēr-us* high, tall. Cf. *sincere*.] Tall, lofty, high; long.

a 1560 Becon *Pleas. New Nosegay* Wks. I. 105 It shall cause you to delyght but lytyll in your body, be it neur so strong,..pleasaunt in aspect, procere and taull. *a* 1652 Brome *Love-sick Court* IV. ii, A perpetual spring of more procere And bigger-bladed grass. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 3 By Trees here, I consider .. such lignous and woody plants, as are hard of Substance, procere of Stature. 1697 — *Numism.* ix. 314 What is large, procere, goodly, and beautiful to look on.

Procerebrum: see Pro-2 2.

‖ **Proceres** (prǫ·sĕrīz), *sb. pl.* [L. *procerēs* (rare sing. *procer*), leading men, chiefs, nobles.] Chief men, nobles, magnates.

1848 Lytton *Harold* III. ii, In that chamber met the thegns and proceres of his realm. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* xvii. § 294. II. 602 In 1328 it was with the counsel and consent of the prelates and 'proceres', earls, barons, and commons, that Edward resigned his claims on Scotland.

Procerite (prǫ·sĕrəit). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *πρό*, Pro-2 + *κέρας* horn + -ite 1 3.] The many-jointed terminal segment (forming nearly the whole length) of the antenna in certain Crustacea, as lobsters. Hence **Proceritic** (prǫsĕri·tik) *a.*, pertaining to the procerite.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 314 The last segment, or procerite, consists of a long multi-articulate filament.

Procerity (prɒse·rĭti). Now *rare*. [ad. obs. F. *procerité* (15th c. in Godef.) or ad. L. *prōcēritātem* height, tallness: f. *prōcēr-us*: see PROCERE and -ITY.] Tallness, loftiness, height; length.

1550 LATIMER *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (1562) 112 b, They were Gyantes for theyr cruelty..and not in stature or procerity of body. 1604 TOOKER *Fabrique of Ch.* 13 All trees are not of one growth or proceritie. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 1. 36 [Thou] Com'st as near a Wit, as doth a Rat Match in procerity Mount Ararat. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vi. 173 At 5 Years of age in an ordinary growth the procerity is half of that which will be attained at full age. 1756 JOHNSON *Life King of Prussia* Wks. IV. 532 When he met a tall woman, he immediately commanded one of his Titanian retinue to marry her, that they might propagate procerity. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 448 A cubit taller than any of his companions, and rendered even more remarkable by his beauty than his procerity.

† **Procerous** (prɒsĭ·rɒs), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *prōcēr-us* (see PROCERE) + -OUS.] **1.** = PROCERE.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 14 The procerous stature of it ..twentie foot and sixe inches. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 243 Three sorts, the sharp, the smooth, and the procerous.

2. *Ornith.* Belonging to the order *Procerēs* or *Prōcērī*, the name given by Illiger 1811 to the *Ratitæ*, comprising the ostriches and allied birds.

Process (prǫ·ses, prŏu·ses), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 proces (also *pl.*), -eesse, (5 **procese**, -ceis, -ses, -seys, -sis(se, -ssosse, 5–6 **prosses**), 5– **process**. [ME. *proces*, a. F. *procès* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *prōcess-us* (*u*-stem) advance, progress, process, lapse of time, f. ppl. stem of *prōcēd-ĕre* to PROCEED. Orig. stressed *proce·ss*, still used by Milton and others in 17–18th c.; but *pro·cess* already in Chaucer: see ACCESS, and cf. *rece·ss*, *succe·ss*. In F. the pl. is also *procès*; so sometimes *proces*, *proses*, *prosses* in ME.: see sense 4.]

1. The fact of going on or being carried on, as an action, or a series of actions or events; progress, course. Now chiefly in phr. *in process* = going on, being done; *in process of* (*construction*, etc.) = in course of; being (constructed, etc.).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 216 Þei teld him þe processe of alle þer comon sawe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 617 It is agayns the proces [*var.* prosses, processe, process] of nature. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 96 Loke afterward þe prosis of þi worchinge seiþ his boke. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* ii. 86 So multeply ȝe sall Ay furth in fayre processe. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. 2 Pet.* 16 Confirmed nowe by longe processe of godlynes in the acquainted knowledge of the trueth. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. iii. § 3 (1622) 217 What then, in Causes can there be an infinite processe; And can no End bee found? 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 790 Saturnian Juno, now, with double care, Attends the fatal process of the war. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Addison* Wks. III. 89 The whole drama is..engaging in its process and pleasing in its conclusion. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 270 New edifices..are in process of erection. 1906 E. F. SCOTT *4th Gosp.* i. 18 A judgment is in process and we follow it stage by stage to the great climax.

† **b.** *By process*, *in process*: in the course of events; in course of time; in the sequel, at length, in due course. *Obs.* (Cf. 2.)

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1553 (*Hypsipyle & Medea*) As wolde god I leyser hadde & tyme By proces al his wowyng for to ryme. *c* 1420 ? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1213 Whyche shall to Vertu bryng yow by processe. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xc. 112 So he went forthe, and in processe retourned agayne. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 127 The sappe wyll nat renne into the toppe kyndely, but by proces the toppe wyll dye. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* i. § 12 (1642) 8 All Man-kind succeeding..afterward in processe to be derived from him. 1736 WELSTED *Wks.* (1787) 450 That the same thing would, in process, have happened of itself.

2. Course, lapse (of time). Chiefly in *in* († *by*) *process of time*, in course of time, as time goes on.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 20 Therfor we muste abide and wirke be processe of tyme. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 49 Of þaire kynredyn by processe of tyme come oure Lady saynt Mary. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxiii. 70 That is by long proces of tyme chaunged. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* civ, Three beautious springs to yellow Autumne turn'd In processe of the seasons haue I seene. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine* xviii. 267 After the process of many yeers..they took shipping again. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 297 To found this nether Empire, which might rise By pollicy, and long process of time. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 154 ¶ 2 In due Process of Time I was a pretty Rake among the Men. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 31 The city of the Palatine Hill grew in process of time, so as to become a city of seven hills. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 138 The thoughts of men are widen'd with the process of the suns.

† **3.** Course (of a narrative, treatise, argument, etc.); drift, tenor, gist. *Obs.*

[*c* 1330: see sense 1.] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 518 As it is knowun by alle þe processe of þe gospel. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 1 The rubryis..be the quhilkis men may better knaw the process of the said buke and of every chapter. 1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 35 This is the processe of the Decalogus [orig. *Hic est contextus Decalogi*]. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 236 We shall haue occasion to treate of [these] in the processe of our Iournall. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 22 No man will be able to prove it, when, from the process of the Text, I can manifest it may be otherwise.

† **4.** A narration, narrative; relation, story, tale; a discourse or treatise; an argument or discussion.

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 171 To profre þis process prestly too here, I karp of a kid king Arisba was hote. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 284 Wherof a tale in remembrance, Which is a long process to hiere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 247 When Pelleus his proses hade puplisht on highe,..Iason was Ioly of his luste wordes. — 11772 This poynt is not prynted in proces þat are now. — 13774 Here the prosses of Pyrrus I put to an end. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* d iij, Here endyth the proces of hawkyng. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. i. 1 Who so this proces redeth, or hereth, may take..ensample. 1533 MORE *Apol.* 12 b, They preache some tyme a longe processe to very lytle purpose. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 37 So the whole eare of Denmarke, Is by a forged processe of my death Rankly abus'd. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xviii. 251 The way of doing which may be found in many authors,..in Manuscripts, and written Processes. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 522/2 A verbal process of this day's transactions. [Repr. F. *procès verbal.*] 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 296 Kitty, having heard these dialogues and processes repeated by Molly's mother, who had an excellent knack at this kind of rehearsals.

† **b.** A passage of a discourse. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Prol.* iii. 4 This proces of Genesis shulde stire cristen men to be feithful. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xi. 55 Eny proces or parti writen in Holi Writt. 1535 CRANMER *Let.* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 308 Ye take for your purpose some processes of scripture. 1555 J. HARPESFELD in Bonner *Homilies* 44 b, This processe of Scripture hath in it many circumstaunces to be noted.

5. Something that goes on or is carried on; a continuous action, or series of actions or events; a course or method of action, proceeding, procedure.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 235 Þe bygynnyng of alle þis proces Ryght knawyng of a man self es. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 294, I schal he proces apert disproue þis a-pele. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* Wks. 50/1 Troweth the protector.. that I parceiue not whereunto his painted processe draweth. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iii. 29 Behinde the Arras I'le conuey my selfe To heare the Processe. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 54 Ignorance of the true Process of Nature. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 65, I wished, after the process of my divine Master, to be despised and rejected of men. 1838–9 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* (1863) 26 The shutting of a door is a process of extremely rare occurrence. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 610, I gladly accepted this generous offer and proceeded to wait for the Nachtigal, and a very pleasant process this was.

6. A continuous and regular action or succession of actions, taking place or carried on in a definite manner, and leading to the accomplishment of some result; a continuous operation or series of operations. (The chief current sense.)

a. A natural or involuntary operation; a series of changes or movements taking place.

1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 57 There are four Processes of the Spirit; To Arefaction; To Colliquation; To Putrefaction; To Generation of bodies. 1733 P. SHAW tr. *Bacon's Phys. Fables* viii. Expl., Philos. Wks. 1733 I. 568 He who knows the Properties, the Changes, and the Processes of Matter. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 91 Ice is not instantly converted into water but the process is gradual. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 174 In order to obtain..a deeper insight into the processes of growth ..it is necessary to follow up the history of development.

b. An artificial or voluntary operation; a course or method of operation; a systematic series of actions, physical or mental, directed to some end.

1665 GLANVILL *Def. Vanity Dogm.* 39 Little can be collected from the Chymical Processes he speaks of. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* an. 1681 (1766) II. iii. 142, I diverted my self with many processes in Chymistry. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 296 These explanations induce us to prefer the process of Fourcroy and Vauquelin. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 126 Such are the different processes for procuring carbonic oxide. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 25 Explained to me the process of making cheese. 1875 J. P. HOPPS *Princ. Relig.* xiv. (1878) 45 Salvation, like education, is a process, not an immediate act.

c. A particular method of operation in any manufacture, or in printing, photography, sanitation, etc.: often named from the inventor, as *Bessemer p.*, *Fox-Talbot p.*, *Pattinson p.*, etc., or from the substance or means used, as *collodion p.*, *gelatine p.*; *dry p.*, *heliotype p.*, *wet p.*, etc.: q. v. (*b*) In *Patent Law*, applied to any method of obtaining a useful result by other than mechanical (e. g. by chemical) action. (*c*) In recent use *spec.* applied to methods other than simple engraving by hand (e. g. chemical or photographic) of producing blocks for printing from; *ellipt.* a print from such a block.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1133 The patent process [for separating silver from lead] lately introduced by Mr. Pattinson. 1839 SIR J. HERSCHELL in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* IV. 131 M. Daguerre's concealed photographic process. 1842 *Blackwood Mag.* LI. 388 Having their portraits taken by the photogenic process. 1856 [see BESSEMER]. 1856 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 511/1 Photo-Glyphography..a process invented by Mr. Fox Talbot. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Jan. 98/1 Various processes of photoglyphy and phototypy. 1881 [see PATTINSONIZE]. 1886 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 5/2 There were no photogravures then, nor hideous scratchy and seamy 'processes'. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* 24 July 49/3 They produce by a new process colored prints, so-called photo-chromotypes. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 8 Oct. 3/4 In the Dibdin process..the sewage is pumped on to a coarse ballast filter. 1907 *New Eng. Dict.* (See the articles *Photogravure*, *Photolithography*, *Photomechanical*, *Phototype*, *Phototypography*, *Photozincography*, etc.)

7. *Law.* **a.** The whole of the proceedings in any action at law; the course or method of carrying on an action; an action, suit. **b.** *spec.* The formal commencement of any action at law; the mandate, summons, or writ by which a person or thing is brought into court for litigation.

a. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* (Percy Soc.) xlvi, That have drive truth out of londe Without process of law. 1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 57/1 The processe of myn outelawery was unlawefully made. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 108 All suytes & proces in the law, commenced for Religion, shal in the meane tyme be let falle & suspended. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* VII. 122 It was a little before the feast of Christmas after which time Calista's processe was to be judged. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 124 He..without processe, was executed at Bridgewater. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 17 The power of judging certain processes by appeal. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. xv. 180 They may..search his papers, make his process and in conclusion, put him to death. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. lii. 294 He was allowed to..turn the charge against himself into a process against his accuser.

b. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 447 The said John was endited..and proces made out upon the same enditement. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 391 Yf the seid pleintif require eny seriaunt to serue the seid processe accordynge to the lawe. 1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 208/1 Power..to awarde processe by Capias, and to make other such processes into every Countie of Englond. 1577 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 390 They of the Towne had servid proces upon him. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xix. 279 The next step for carrying on the suit, after suing out the original, is called the process; being the means of compelling the defendant to appear in court. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vi. 344 The chancellor..had a court of his own,..out of which process to compel appearance of parties might..emanate. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 545 An attachment granted to enforce compliance with the order of court is process of a punitive and disciplinary character.

† **8.** Onward movement in space; procession; progress, progression. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8793 Fro thetben the lycour..past so by proces to his prise armys. *Ibid.* 11910 Þan the grekes ..With proses and pres puld vp þere ancres. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3669 Eche Bysschope made hys processe To the dore of hys chambre be sermoun. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Sont* II. ii. II. vi, A point the line doth manfully retrude From infinite processe. 1875 H. JAMES, jr. *Pass. Pilgrim* 41 The whole..surrounding prospect lay answering in a myriad fleeting shades the cloudy process of the tremendous sky.

9. *fig.* Of action, time, etc.: Progress, progression, advance; development. Now *rare*.

1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* ix. (1702) 136 Daily to make a Process in his Learning. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 131 But presently our Glass-tube..began to leak, and let in Ayr; so we could make no further process in the Experiment. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 40 The process of Ant Vermicles is remarkable and worth Observation. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. i. Comm. p. xxvi, Virgil..most admirably describes the gradual process of the fire. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxii, Eternal process moving on, From state to state the spirit walks.

† **b.** Degree of progress or advance. *Obs. rare.*

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 137 Nor was this a Schisme of an ordinary assise, but grew to that processe, to that degree, as..Altar was erected against Altar. 1774 tr. *Helvetius' Child of Nature* II. 171 That great man..calculated the process and degree, at which our effeminacy would be followed by a contempt of liberty, and a surrender of the invaluable rights we have inherited from our ancestors.

c. *Logic.* The act of proceeding from a term in one of the premisses to the corresponding term in the conclusion; only in ILLICIT *process* (q. v.).

[1692 ALDRICH *Artis Logicæ Rudimenta* (ed. Mansel 1852) 69 Processus ab extremo non distributo in præmissis, ad idem distributum in conclusione, vitiosus est. *Ibid.* 77 Quælibet Figura excludit adhuc sex modos. Nempe 1. Propter Medium non distributum...2. Propter processum majoris illicitum...3. Propter processum minoris illicitum.] 1827 [see ILLICIT c]. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 198 The violation of this last Rule, in respect to the Major Term, is called illicit process of the Major.

10. The act of proceeding or coming forth from a source: = PROCESSION *sb.* 4. *rare.*

1537 ABP. LEE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. lxxxviii. 229 The proces of grace in this sacrament cometh from him by whose authority it is institute. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 552 Beginning with the processe of our Saviour's Fore-runner, John the Baptist. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* ii. 18 The process of the infinite out of itself into the finite.

† **11.** A formal command, mandate, or edict, proceeding from a person in authority. Cf. 7 b.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iii. 65 And England, if my loue thou holdst at ought,..thou maist not coldly set Our Soueraigne Processe, which imports at full.. The present death of Hamlet. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* I. i. 28 Where's Fuluias Processe? (Cæsars I would say) both?

12. A projection from the main body of something; esp. a natural appendage, extension, or outgrowth; a projection, prominence, protuberance. **a.** *Anat.*, *Zool.*, and *Bot.*: originally and chiefly, of a bone (= APOPHYSIS 1). **b.** *Bot.* In mosses, one of the main divisions or segments of the inner peristome.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 26 These bones are endewed with two notable productions or Processes. 1598 FLORIO, *Corona*,..a thicke and pointing processe of bones much like to the snagge of a Hartshorne. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 79 In woemen two processes or productions passe from the wombe to the vpper part of the neck of the same. 1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1697) 20 It has two remarkable Processes in men placed before, by the os pubis, on each side one. 1719–22 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med., Acromium*..is the upper Process of the Shoulder-Blade. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* ii. 81 [The stigmas] form two protuberant, almost horn-shaped processes on each side of the mouth of the nectary.

c. *gen.* and *fig.*

1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 23 Mere extensions or processes of empire. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 217 Mighty fells, immediate dependencies and pro-

cesses of the still more mighty Helvellyn. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* V. liii. 35 The assailants turned the cannon upon the lower processes of the fortress.

13. *attrib.* and *Comb.* chiefly in sense 6 c, as *process block* (a block to print from, produced by some process other than simple engraving by hand), *cut, -engraver, -owner, picture, plate, work*; b. **process-server**, a sheriff's officer who serves processes or summonses (sense 7 b): = BAILIFF 2; so **process-serving**.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 3 Both parties.. are..interested in a favorable result: the ore-owner, because it may lend new value to some hitherto refractory and unprofitable material; the process-owner, because it may enlarge the field of his operations. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* xi. 215 Half tints have been the difficulty of all process inventors. *Ibid.* 216 The lines in the process-block can be thickened in three ways—either by the final planing or by the dusting on of the rosin or by the coarse grain of the zinc. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 July 4/2 Printers of fine etchings.., and workers in what is known in the trade as 'process work'. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 558/1 A portable process kettle has made canning possible on the farm.

b. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 102, I know this man well, he hath bene since an Ape-bearer, then a Processe-seruer (a Bayliffe), then [etc.]. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 96 The pioneers of the law, called 'Process-servers'. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* xxxix, Is it rack-renting, process-serving, exterminating, would make them popular?

Pro·cess (see prec.), *v.*[1] [In sense 1, a. OF. *processer* to prosecute (1240 in Godef.), f. *procès*; in senses 2, 3, f. PROCESS *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To institute a process or action against, to proceed against by law, to sue, prosecute; to obtain a process or summons against (a person); to serve a process on. Originally *Sc.*

1532 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scott.* VI. 111 That sche wald be processit for non payment of hir taxt. 1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 284 Being processit and put to the horne thairfore. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 95 John Durie made a large narration how and for what he had bene processed before the King and his Councill. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* x. § 65 The Chancellor of Scotland told him..that all England would join against him as one man to process and depose him. 1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ennui* viii, He was at the quarter sessions processing his brother. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 137 The debt for which they were processed was made up entirely of interest at most usurious rates.

2. *intr.* To go on, take place: = PROCEED *v.* 5 a. *rare*—[1].

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 883 The hollow murmur of the earth in the spring season, which some take to be the sound of vegetation, in its multitudinous forms, processing on her surface.

3. *trans.* To subject to or treat by a special process (see prec. 6 c); e. g. to reproduce (a drawing, etc.) by a mechanical or photographic process; to prepare by an artificial or special process; to preserve fruit, fish, flesh, etc., by some process.

1884 *New York Even. Post* 28 Jan. (Cent.), Every cut in Mr. Pyle's admirable book was processed—to use a new verb invented to fit a new thing. 1889 *Athenæum* 14 Dec. 826/3 The illustrations..appear to have been 'processed' very unskilfully. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 July 3/3 It is often not made on the premises, but is brewer's yeast imported from England, then processed, and sent back to England. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 558/1 As a general rule fruits and vegetables are only processed once, meats and fish twice.

Hence **Pro·cessed** *ppl. a.* (in sense 3); **Pro·cessing** *vbl. sb.* (in senses 1 and 3).

1606 WOTTON *Lett.* (1907) I. 354 They have there [Rome] newly proposed..the processing of the Duke by way of Inquisition. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 478 Their processing and deposing of Mr. John Forrest. 1888 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 5/2 This business of processing is killing woodcutting, which will soon probably be a lost art. 1899 *Ibid.* 13 Feb. 5/5 The charges .. that 'embalmed' and 'processed' beef had been furnished to the troops in the field in the recent war. 1901 *Nation* (N.Y.) 3 Jan. 2/2 The renovating and processing of butter is carried on all over our country.

Process (prōse's), *v.*[2] [A colloquial or humorous back-formation from PROCESSION *sb.*, after *progress, transgress*, etc.] *intr.* To go, walk, or march in procession.

1814 J. TRAIN *Mountain Muse* 83 As venerably as when they Process on Dedication day. 1824 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 1 Jan. (1894) I. 243 On Christmas Day we processed into the chapel. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* xxxviii, The cassocked monk-like clergy might preach and 'process' in the open air as much as they pleased. 1897 'IAN MACLAREN' in *British Weekly* 1 Apr. 422/3 So sure of themselves that they do not need to protest nor process, but carry their flag in their heart.

Proce·ssal, *a. rare.* [f. PROCESS *sb.* + -AL. Cf. PROCESSUAL.] Pertaining to a legal process.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 124 All sorts of damages, and processal charges, come to about 250,000 crowns. 1892 J. JACOBS *Howell's Letl.* I. p. xxxiv, Counting principal and interest and processal charges.

†**Proce·ssar.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PROCESS *v.*[2] + -AR [3].] ? A process-server.

1534 in *Hist. Fortescues* (1869) II. 204 Item, gevyn to the processar, to stay all the accions v.*li.*

Procession (prōse·ʃən), *sb.* Also 2-4 -iun, (4 -iune), 3-5 -ioun, (4-5 -ioune), 3-6 -yon, 4-6 -ione, 5 -yone, -youn, -iowne; 4 procesioun, -sesioun, -scession, -sessyoun, (5 -yon, 6 -ion), 5 -cescion, 6 -ssession. [Early ME. a. F. *procession* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *prōcessiōnem* a marching onwards, advance, in late and med.L. a religious procession, n. of action f. *prōcēdĕre* to PROCEED.] The action of proceeding.

1. The action of a body of persons going or marching along in orderly succession, in a formal or ceremonial way; esp. as a religious ceremony, or on a festive occasion.

1103-23 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1103, Æfter sancte Michaeles mæssan on .xii. Kal. Nov' he wæs mid procession under fangan to abbote. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1154, Was under fangen mid micel wurtscipe at Burch mid micel processiun. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 91 Nime we þenne 3eme 3if ure procession bi maked after ure helendes procession. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 15/471 A-doun of þe hulle wende þe Aunperour with fair processioun. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8368 Massen & processions hii made monion. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 2732 And brouȝte Beues in to þe toun Wiþ a faire prosesioun. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 387 The King [Rich. II] .. forbad streyghtly all Bishoppes and Prelates that such Processions shoulde be no more vsed. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 62 When they would haue raine, ten Virgins clothed in hallowed garments of red colour, danced a procession. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* vi. (1739) 515 At the Reformation, when all Processions were abolished. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xvii. 6 Passive under a Salian god's most lusty procession. 1904 W. M. RAMSAY *Lett. to Seven Ch.* xiii. 160 After the analogy of a religious procession on the occasion of a festival.

b. Phr. *to go, walk* (etc.) *in procession*; †formerly also *on, to, with p.*; *to go (a) procession.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Al þat folc eode þar forð to processiun to munte oliueti. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Dominica Palmarum. It is custume þat ech chirchsocne goð þis dai a procession. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 19 For to gone with processioun w[t] her candel. 14.. in *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 162 The kyng and the quene.. wentt on processyon through London. 1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. I. 49 Also he [the sexton] shall bere the crosse on procession. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 415 The French men..go a procession about all the Churches in Metz. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. ii. 5 All the religious men..went in Procession bare footed, and in their cowles with waxe Candles in their hands. 1662 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) II. 102 Within twelve months after this act, all the inhabitants of every neck and tract of land adjoining shall goe in procession and see the marked trees of every mans land..to be renewed. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* xvi. Notes (1697) 391 As we go once a Year in Procession, about the Bounds of Parishes, and renew them. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 29 The Commons went in procession to Whitehall with their address on the subject of the test.

c. *transf.* Of boats, barges, etc.

(At Oxford, 'a Procession of Boats' over the rowing course on the Thames formerly took place annually in Commemoration Week. Described, but not under this name, in *Jackson's Oxf. Jrnl.* of 15 June 1839.)

1843 *Jackson's Oxford Jrnl.* 1 July 3/1 In the evening [of Tuesday 27 June] thousands of persons were congregated on the banks of the river to witness the procession of the racing boats. *Ibid.*, After the procession had ceased a splendid display of fireworks took place. 1893 *President's Bk. Oxf. Univ. Boat-Cl.*, The Procession of Boats took place on Monday June 19. 1893 *Secretary's Bk.* ibid. Oct., The Procession of Boats was abolished unanimously. 1900 W. E. SHERWOOD *Oxford Rowing* xi. 98. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 10 July 5/2 At the half-mile London were leading by fully three lengths, and from Fawley it was simply a procession, the London pair winning anyhow.

2. *concr.* A body of persons marching in this way.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1095 Sodanly on a wonder wyse, I watz war of a prosessyoun. 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* (E.E.T.S.) 105 In þis mene-while þe procession went fro þe hous. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* lxviii. 27 Zebulon.. And Nephthali..(The grand Procession to compleat) Sent up their Tribes, a Princely Host. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 195 (*Naples*) My First Days at Naples were taken up with the Sight of Processions. 1866 NEALE *Seq. & Hymns* 131 Again shall long processions sweep through Lincoln's Minster pile.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A regular series, sequence, row, or succession of things, such as suggests an orderly march.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. viii. (Contents), In the second plate of this chapter is..a further Procession of Tradesmens Tools. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 13 The majestic procession of stately aqueducts which no barbarism has been able to destroy.

3. *transf.* A litany, form of prayer, or office, said or sung in a religious procession. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1543 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. i. 384 Being resolved to have continually..general processions..said and sung with such devotion & reverence as appertaineth. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 433 By the kyng her fathers commaundement procession was sayde in the vulgare tongue. 1594 *1st Pt. Contention* (Shaks. Soc.) 62 Come let vs hast to London now with speed, That solemne prosessions may be sung. 1616 *Marlowe's Faust.* III. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 119/1 (*Stage Direct.*) Monks and Friars, singing their procession. 1904 A. F. POLLARD *Cranmer* vi. 172 *note*, The use of litanies had early grown up in the Western Church and from the fact that they were sung in procession they were often themselves called processions.

†b. A book of such offices; a processional.

1540 *Knaresborough Wills* I. 34 To by a processione and other ordamentes to ye said church necessaries iijs. iiijd.

4. The action of proceeding, issuing, or coming forth from a source; emanation. Chiefly *Theol.* in reference to the Holy Spirit (cf. FILIOQUE).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXVIII. (Add. MS.), By procession þe holy gost comeþ of þe fader and of þe sone. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 2299 After thei had spoken..of the hooly goost and his procession. 1605 A. WOTTON *Answ. Pop. Articles* 56 It absolutely taketh away the nature of a sonne, and consequently the admirable procession of the second person. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. v. (1840) 183 The Greeks..maintain the procession of the Holy Spirit from the Father alone. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* viii. (1700) 106 The Article of the Procession of the Holy Ghost, and all that follows it, is not in the Nicene Creed. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. VI. v. 253 The Procession and Mission of the Holy Spirit are nothing, according to him [Servetus], but the Action of God, by which he acts on his Creatures. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 263 As the Council of Florence states, the Greek and Latin Fathers, though using different language, meant the same as to the Procession of God the Holy Ghost. 1907 J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Doctr. Trinity* i. 16 The doctrine of the Trinity .. confessedly underwent development,.. by the adoption..of such terms as substance,..circuminsession, double procession.

5. The action of proceeding, going on, or advancing; onward movement, progress, progression, advance. a. *lit.* ? *Obs.* or merged in 1.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 102 There is a double procession or way of choler. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 245 The women in large Carosses, being drawne with the slowest procession. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xxiv. 72 And hail the bright procession of the sun.

b. *fig.* Now *rare.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. x. 12 b, Of the further procession of our Nauigation. 1663 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Isa. xl.xiv.* Notes, The motion of the Spirit of God, for it is a Procession of his will to an outward Effect. 1795-1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* IV. 13 An assured belief That the procession of our fate..is ordered by a Being Of infinite benevolence and power. 1875 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. ii. 393 The flash is antecedent to the sound of the explosion, but the flash is not the cause of the sound; it has no procession in the sound.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *procession-aisle, -gadding, -man, -pace, -road, -way*; *procession-wise* adv.; **procession caterpillar, moth** (PROCESSIONARY *a.* 2); **procession-day**, a day on which a procession is made; *spec.* (*pl.*) the Rogation days (= GANG-DAYS); **procession-flower**, a name for the common milkwort (*Polygala vulgaris*), from its blossoming about Rogation week and being worn by persons taking part in the processions (cf. GANG-FLOWER); **procession-week**, a name for Rogation week, from the processions then made (= GANG-WEEK).

1856 *Ecclesiologist* XVII. 89 The choir-screens facing the *procession-aisle are beautifully treated. 1850 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 25 May 327/1 Interesting communications..concerning the *procession-caterpillar (*Bombyx processionea*, Linn.). 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 157 If a man accuse another of any crime, let him make him recompence, unless he did it upon *Procession-days. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 30 Apr., To the Dolphin tavern, there to meet our neighbours,..this being Procession-day. 1633 *Gerarde's Herbal* II. clxix. 564 Milkewort is called by Dodonæus, *Flos Ambarualis*; so called because it doth especially flourish in the Crosse or Gang weeke, or Rogation weeke; of which floures the maidens which vse in the countries to walke the Procession doe make themselues garlands and nosegaies: in English we may call it Crosse-floure, *Procession-floure, Gang-floure, Rogation-floure, and Milkewort. *a* 1555 G. MARSH in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1565/1 Holy water casting, *procession gadding, Mattins mumbling. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* iii, What a host of shabby, poverty-stricken men hang about the stage of a large establishment—not regularly engaged actors, but ballet people, *procession men, tumblers, and so forth. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* iv. (1818) I. 131 The *procession moth (*B. processionea*, L.) of which Reaumur has given so interesting an account. *Ibid.* xvi. II. 8 The larvæ..live in society and emigrate in files, like the caterpillar of the procession-moth. 1652 EVELYN *Diary* 23 June, Within three miles of Bromley, at a place call'd the *Procession Oake. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 4 The twelve duennas and their lady advanced at a *procession-pace, their faces covered with white veils. 1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. I. 51 Thei shal..suffer no grave nor pitte to be made in the *procession way. 1546-7 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 274 Payed in the *procession weke to the baner bearers and bell ryngers. 1570 B. GOOGE *Popish Kingd.* IV. (1880) 53 (*margin*) Procession weeke. Bounds are beaten. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 56 A great company of virgins go *procession-wise two and two in a rank singing before him.

Proce·ssion, *v.* [f. prec. sb. So med.L. *processiōnāre* (Du Cange).]

1. *trans.* To honour or celebrate by a procession; to carry in procession.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 72 b, Whan theyr feastfull dayes come, they [saints] are yet in the papystycke churches of Englande, with no small solempnite mattensed, massed, candeled, lyghted, processyoned..and worshypped. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. vii, Jean Jacques too..must be dug up from Ermenonville, and processioned, with pomp, ..to the Pantheon of the Fatherland.

2. *intr.* To make a procession, religious or other; to go in procession. (See also PROCESSIONING.)

1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 362 To go a Processioning with great Crosses of Wood upon their Shoulders. 1802 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Gaston de Blondeville* Posth. Wks. 1826 I. 89 As he turned out of the gate, he met the Prior..and a long train processioning, all in full ceremony, bearing precious reliques, to welcome his Highness. 1859 TROLLOPE *West Indies* xviii. (1860) 268 The whole town was processioning from morning..till evening.

b. *spec.* To perambulate the bounds.

1671 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 223 June 1. Holy thursday, St. Peter's [in the East] parishioners came a processioning and took in half Alban hall. 1723-4 *Bristol* (*Virginia*) *Parish Vestry Bk.* (1898) 15 It is ordered that Godfry Fowler Junr and Mark Moon procession from Nooning Creek to the Extent of the Parish.

3. *trans.* To go round (something) in procession;

spec. in some of the N. American colonies (and still in the states of N. Carolina and Tennessee), to make a procession around a piece of land in order formally to determine its bounds (with the land, or bounds, as obj.): = PERAMBULATE *v.* 2 b. Also to walk along (a street, etc.) in procession.

1710 *Acts Assembly Virginia* (1759) 292 The bounds of every persons land shall be processioned or gone round, and the landmarks renewed..such processioning shall be made in every precinct. 1727 *Bristol (Virginia) Parish Vestry Bk.* (1898) 34 To procession lands on the South Side Bristoll parrish. 1883 E. INGLE in *Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies* Ser. III. II. (1885) 64 Once in every four years the vestry, by order of the county court, divided the parish into precincts, and appointed two persons in each precinct to 'procession' the lands. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Oct. 4/1 Meetings of the unemployed were held yesterday in Trafalgar-square, and certain streets of the West-end were processioned by the crowd, with a red flag at their head.

†**Processiona·de.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PROCESSION *sb.* + -ADE.] a. An epic of a procession. *nonce-use.*

b. A ceremonial procession.

1745 (*title*) The Processionade, in Panegyri-Satiri-Serio-Comi-Baladical Versicles, by Porcupinus Pelagius. 1762 CHURCHILL *Ghost* III. 1179 Proclaim a Grand Processionade —Be all the City Pomp display'd. 1809 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* XIII. 183 If you could transpose Hamlet into a comic opera, with an oriental processionade.

Processional (prose·ʃənăl), *sb.* [= F. *processional* (1563 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *prōcessiōnāle*, neut. of *prōcessiōnālis* adj.: see next.]

1. *Eccl.* An office-book containing litanies, hymns, etc., for use in religious processions.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 605/8 *Processionale*, a processional. 1537 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's bp. Stortford* (1882) 127 Item v processionals in paper and ij parchement masbooks. 1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 10 § 1 All Books called .. Grailes, Processionals, .. Pies .. shall be .. abolished. 1571 GAINDAL *Injunctions* B iv, That the Churchwardens and Minister shall see, that..Processionals ..be vtterly defaced, rent, and abolished. *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1650) 96 A Circumstance of the Chapter directed mee to their Processional. 1846 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* I. p. cxiii, The printed Processionals of Sarum or York Use would, in one important respect, vary from the earlier MSS.

b. A processional hymn: see the adj.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 24 June, The 48th Psalm was sung as a processional. 1896 H. HOUSMAN *John Ellerton* iv. 71 It was for this book that Mr. Ellerton wrote his spirited processional: 'Onward, brothers, onward!' 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Mar. 6/2 The processional was 'Blessed City, Heavenly Salem'.

¶ 2. (*erron.*) A procession.

1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1324 Pelagius I. in 555, after the litany was said in a certain church in Rome, had a processional from there to St. Peter's. 1902 *Munsey's Mag.* XXVI. 621 By some strange chance I stood where streams The long processional of dreams.

Proce·ssional, *a.* [= OF. *processional* (1472 in Godef. *Compl.*, mod.F. *-ionnel*), ad. med.L. *prōcessiōnāl-is* (*p. crux*, Ademar *a* 1030): see PROCESSION *sb.* and -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a procession; characterized by processions. Of a hymn, psalm, litany, etc.: sung or recited in procession, e. g. by the clergy and choir in proceeding from the vestry to the chancel at the opening of a service: cf. RECESSIONAL.

1611 COTGR., *Processional*, processionall; belonging to, seruing for, a procession. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Processional*, pertaining to process or proceeding. 1686 J. S[ERGEANT] *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 184 This done, he was carried in the usual processional manner, to the Benediction Hall. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 14 His immediate successor, Cardinal Henry, had the same processional taste. 1830 CHALMERS in Hanna *Mem.* (1851) III. xiv. 280 We entered in processional order. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* vii. 186 The ceremonial of Egyptian worship was essentially processional.

b. Used or carried in processions.

1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Alfieri & Salomon* Wks. I. 191/1 The Cristo Bianco and Cristo Nero of the Neapolitan rabble..two processional idols,..which are regularly carried home with broken heads. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xvi. 271 After Vespers the choir, preceded by a processional cross, walked down the nave. 1895 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 80 The great processional elephant.. had a superb cloth-of-gold canopy.

c. Walking or going in procession; forming a procession (*lit.* and *fig.*); *humorously*, forming a long series or 'string' (e. g. of words). *Processional caterpillar*: see PROCESSIONARY *a.* 2.

1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 118 Which gentleman processional and fine, Holding a candle to the Sacrament, Will wink and let him lift a plate and catch The droppings of the wax to sell again. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 175 Long processional lines of broken ice. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 6/1 Processional caterpillars, ants of various sizes and sorts, mantises, mason bees, carpenter bees, and such small fry. 1905 J. ORR *Problem O. T.* vii. 206 These processional Js and Es, however, should not be scoffed at as arbitrary.

Proce·ssionalist. *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -IST.] = PROCESSIONIST.

1780 T. DAVIES *Mem. Garrick* (1781) I. xxix. 337 The stage..amidst the parading of dukes, dutchesses, archbishops, peeresses, heralds, &c., was covered with a thick fog from the smoke of the fire, which served to hide the tawdry dresses of the processionalists.

Processionally (prose.ʃənăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2: in ME. directly after med.L. adv.] In a processional manner; in procession.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 203 That person, whom he mette in a certeyne place of the cite commynge processionally [*orig.* processionaliter] in the nyȝhte. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxh.) 293 The bisshope & she wyth a grett cumpany Them ageynys wentyn processyonelly. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 100 Processionally the Father Prior accompanied with all the rest (with Torches in their hands) brought him the holy Sacrament. 1728 NORTH *Mem. Music* (1846) 54 In times of calamity the Letanys were sung processionally about the streets of great citty's in divers choruses. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. ix, Necker's Portrait..is borne processionally, aloft on a perch, with huzzas.

Processionary (prose·ʃənări), *sb.* [ad. med.L. *prōcessiōnāri-um*, orig. neut. of **prōcessiōnāri-us* adj.: see next. So OF. *proucessionnaire* (1328).]

†1. = PROCESSIONAL *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. I. 37 Item j processionary wryttyn in þe ijde lefe, Exorsiso te. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 292/1 A Processionary, *processeonarium*, *processionale*. *c* 1544 in *Shropsh. Parish Documents* (1903) 53 Item, bookes in the Church: j mass books, j portehowse, j manuell, j processionaries.

2. *U. S.* = PROCESSIONER 4. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Proce·ssionary, *a.* [f. med.L. type **prōcessiōnāri-us*: see PROCESSION *sb.* and -ARY 1. So F. *processionnaire* (16–17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. = PROCESSIONAL *a.* ? *Obs.* exc. as in 2.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xli. § 2 Decreed, that the whole Church should bestow yeerely at the feast of Pentecost three dayes in that kind of processionarie sernice. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 333 The Pagans in their superstitious and idolatrous Processionary pomps carried the Images of their Gods. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 71 With Tapers and Crucifixes, and other processionary solemnities.

2. *Entom.* Applied to caterpillars which go in procession; esp. those of the moth *Cnethocampa processionea*; hence, *p. moth* applied to this species.

1765 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 140/2 M. de Reaumur ranks this species of caterpillars amongst those which are called processionary, from their marching from one place to another, in large bodies..and in great order. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvi. (1818) II. 23 A still more singular and pleasing spectacle, when their regiments march out to forage, is exhibited by the Processionary Bombyx. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. IV. i. 234 Studying the habits of the Processionary Moth.

Processioner (prose·ʃənəɹ). Also 5 **-yonar** (e. [f. PROCESSION + -ER; so OF. *processionnier* (book, *c* 1469 in Godef.).]

1. A person going in procession. ? *Obs.*

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17914 Wherfore, befull [it] is to frerys, sythe they be no processionerys, to get theyr lyvelode wher they may. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. XXV. (1896) II. 279 The Processioners returning into their former order, did prosecute their way. *a* 1739 JARVIS *Quix.* IV. XXV, The processioners seeing them running towards them.

†2. *Eccl.* An office-book used in processions: = PROCESSIONAL *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 720/1 *Hoc processionale*, a processyonar. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 414/2 Processyonal, or prſoc]essyonare. 1542 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. I. 46 Item v. processioners written and iij prynted. 1558 in *Sussex Archæol. Coll.* XLI. 41, ij masse bokes, one pressessyner. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 32 The mass bookes, the processioners, the manuell, and all such peltrei of the popes sinfull service.

†b. A processional (candlestick). *Obs.*

1466 *Will of Mortymer* (Somerset Ho.), Par candelabrorum de laton vocat. le precessionars.

3. A processionary caterpillar.

1743 ZOLLMAN in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 458 They may be ranked among the Processioners, or those that follow one another.

4. *U. S.* (See quots., and cf. PROCESSION *v.* 3.)

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Processioner*, an officer in Kentucky, and possibly in other States, whose duty it is to determine and mark out the bounds of lands. 1864 WEBSTER, *Processioner*..2. An officer appointed to procession lands. (*Local in North Carolina and Tennessee.*) *Burrill.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Processioning (prose·ʃəniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PROCESSION *sb.* or *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of going in procession.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 57 You Pilgrims..weare the plants of your feete,..by bare-legd processioning..to the Sepulchre. 1769 COLMAN *Man & Wife* I. Dram. Wks. 1787 II. 240 There is eating and drinking, and processioning, and masquerading, and horse-racing, and fire-works—So gay—and as merry as the day is long. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. IV. iv, Next are processionings along the Boulevards. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 18 June 4/6 No harm in allowing cyclists to pass through Victoria Park,..on condition that they did not there engage in racing or processioning.

b. *spec.* = PERAMBULATION 3; esp. in N. America: see PROCESSION *v.* 3.

1710 [see PROCESSION *v.* 3]. 1893 BLOMFIELD *Hist. Fritwell* 21 The ceremony of perambulating the boundaries of a parish ('processioning', as it was commonly called in later times) is an extremely old one. 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 544 In case an altercation arose between two neighbors in the course of the processioning, as to the boundaries of their estates, the two surveyors..were required ..to draw again the lines in dispute.

attrib. 1663 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 510 The parishioners ..made their processioning cross [upon a wall].

Processionist (prose·ʃənist). [f. PROCESSION *sb.* + -IST.] One who goes in a procession.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 682 The most blushless of the processionists, the most fawning of the addressers. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxiv. (1857) 535 The processionists had a noble dinner in the head inn. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 305/2 Mr. Booth's processionists and preachers.

Proce·ssionize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To go in procession.

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 489 Triumphant carrs shall roll, and minstrels play; We cnn processionize as well as they. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Sept. 277 Eighteen of the incorporated companies processionized in all their bravery. 1884 *Ibid.* 30 Aug. 270/1 The liberty of processionizing is not..as sacred as the liberty of prophesying.

Processive (prose·siv), *a. rare.* [In sense 1, ad. F. *processif*, *-ive* litigious. In sense 2, f. L. *prōcess-*, ppl. stem of *prōcēdĕre* to PROCEED: cf. med.L. *processīv-us* (*a* 1250 in Albertus Magnus).]

†1. Of the nature of a process or summons (see PROCESS *sb.* 7 b); serving to initiate legal proceedings. *Obs.*

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II. 242 They fell to Law about it, whose bills, and answers, together with other writings, processiue, justificatiue..and infinite other the like..came to [etc.].

2. Having the quality of proceeding or going forward; progressive.

1819 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 378 There can be no galaxy in poetry, because it is language, ergo processive —ergo every the smallest star must be seen singly. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Seraphim* II. 499 His own Processive harmony.. Is sweeping in a choral triumph by. 1866 *Reader* 20 Oct. 480 Recognise in its processive and changing phases the varied animal forms, rising higher and still higher in the complexity of their structure up to the advent of Man himself.

Processual (prose·siu,ăl), *a. Roman Law.* [ad. L. type **prōcessuāl-is*, f. *prōcessu-s* (*u*-stem) PROCESS *sb.*: see -AL.] Pertaining to a legal process.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 401 The principal function of the Adstipulator..seems to have been processual agency. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* III. § 180 *note*, These two pars. deal with what has been called necessary or processual novation, in contradistinction to the voluntary or conventional novation described in those immediately preceding.

‖ **Processus** (prose·sŭs). [L. *prōcessus* a going forward, advance, also a projection, process.]

1. *Anat.* = PROCESS *sb.* 12. *Obs.* exc. as mod.L.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. § 3 (1712) 80 The *Tunica Arachnoides*..by virtue of its *Processus Ciliares* can thrust forward or draw back that part of the Eye. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 126 Like the *processus* of a bone in a mans leg.

2. = PROCESS *sb.* 5 or 6. *rare.*

1891 tr. *Sabatier's Paul* IV. iii. 256 A logical and inevitable processus.

‖ **Procès verbal** (prosę verbal). Pl. **procès verbaux** (-bo). Sometimes anglicized as **process verbal**. [F.: see PROCESS and VERBAL.] A detailed written report of proceedings; minutes; in *Fr. Law*, an authenticated written statement of facts in support of a criminal or other charge.

1635 (*title*) A Relation of the Devill Balams Departure out of the Body of the Mother Prioresse of the Ursuline Nuns of Loudun,..with the Extract of the proces verball, touching the Exorcismes wrought at Loudun. [1753 Verbal process: see PROCESS *sb.* 4.] 1804 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 390 All this was attested in a *procès-verbal*, signed by the magistrates of the municipality. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* III. 283 The process-verbal of the conference has been printed. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* x, [To] make up the written report, *procès verbal*, or precognition, as it is technically called. 1906 *Athenæum* 23 June 772/1 Mr. Somers Clarke wishes that the honorary members..could receive the *procès-verbaux* in time to communicate their views as to important decisions before these are irrevocably carried into effect.

Prochain, *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5– **-ein**, 6 **-ane**, **-yn**. [a. F. *prochain* (proʃɛ̃), *prucein* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *proche* near:—L. *propius* adv., compar. of *prope* near.]

†1. Neighbouring, nearest, next. *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Epist. 4 Godefroid of billon..deffendit his..subiectis of loran, fra his prochane enemeis that lyis contigue about his cuntre. 1555 *Inst. Gentleman* I ij, As wel against our prochane and nere enemis, as also in foren wars. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 116 All the prochaine ground We rifled, and toth' siege brought what we found.

‖2. *Prochain ami.* [F. = 'near friend': see AMI.] In *Law*: The next friend (NEXT *a.* 3 b), one who is entitled to sue on behalf of an infant or a person of unsound mind.

[1285 *Early Stat. Irel.* (1907) 82 Si ele seit recoueree al prochein ami a ki le heritage ne purra decendre pur apruer.] 1473–5 in *Calr. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1830) II. Pref. 59 The replicacion of Johan Saunder, by William Cooke, per prochein amy, to the answer and title of John Saunder. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Prochein Amy*..is vsed in our common lawe, for him that is next of kin to a childe in his nonage, and is in that respect allowed hy lawe, to deale for him in the managing of his affaires. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 320 For ought I know Fox's Heirs, per Descent, or even his *Prochain-amis*, might bring their Assize for that Disseisin, and so re-enter. 1809 *Q. Rev.* Feb. 103 Had such a *tirade* been delivered in Westminster Hall..the learned Counsel would have been recommended to the care of his *prochein ami*.

3. *Prochain avoidance* [lit. next voidance], a power to appoint a minister to a church when next it becomes vacant. 1744 in JACOB *Law Dict.*

B. *sb.* One near of kin.

c 1520 *Wyse Clylde & Emp. Adrian* (1860) 15 That they heden then leue to loue theyr prochyns and nereste of blode.

†**Proche,** *v. Obs.* [app. either a palatalized form akin to PROKE *v.*, or due to assimilation of

proke and *broche*, BROACH *v.* in a similar sense.] *trans.* and *intr.* To prick, pierce, spur.

(The first quot. is obscure, and the word may be different.)

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1926 For now he proches [*Dublin MS.* prokes] for pride & propurly he wedis, For-þi him hose to be hett as a barne fallis. 1515 *Scot. Field* 325 in *Percy Folio* I. 228 They proched vs with speares & put many over that they blood out brast at there broken harnish. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccIxiii. 591 The englysshemen and gascoyns proched their horses with their spurres.

Prochein, var. form of PROCHAIN.

Prochlorite (prōˌklōˈrəit). *Min.* [f. PRO-[2] + CHLORITE[1], on account of 'its being the earliest crystallized kind recognized' (Dana 1868, 502).] A species of chlorite, occurring in foliated or granular masses of a green colour, translucent or opaque; a hydrous silicate of alumina, iron, and magnesia, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. Allied to Ripidolite, and so called in Brit. Mus. Cat.

1867 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XLIV. 258 It is accordingly designated..Prochlorite. 1900 *Rosenbusche's Mic. Phys.* 285 Prochlorite is crystallographically and optically like clinochlore.

‖ **Prochoos** (prōˈkoˌɒs). *Gr. Antiq.* [a. Gr. *πρόχοος*, Attic *πρόχους* a jug, pitcher, f. *προχ-εῖν* to pour forth.] A jug of elegant shape, used for pouring water over the hands before meals.

1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 365 (ed. 2) 457 The Delian Artemis..with phial and prochus, stands beside Apollo. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 94 Another jug was the *prochoos*, with an oval body, tall neck and round mouth, but without a handle.

Prochordal (prōkōˈɹdăl), *a. Embryol.* [f. PRO-[2] + CHORD *sb.*[1] + -AL.] Anterior to the notochord.

1881 *Academy* 23 Apr. 303 The prochordal part of the trabeculae is segmented off from the parachordal part.

Prochorion: see PRO-[2] 1.

Prochronic (prɵkrɒˈnik), *a. rare.* [f. PRO-[2] + Gr. *χρόνος* time + -IC, after *chronic.*] Pertaining to a period before time began. Hence **Prochroˈnically** *adv.*, before the beginning of time.

1857 GOSSE *Creation* 87 The two creations—..the prochronic and the diachronic—here unite. *Ibid.* 173 It has been educed..prochronically, by the omnipotent fiat of the Creator.

Prochronism (prōuˈkrŏniz'm). [f. PRO-[2] 1 + Gr. *χρόνος* time + -ISM: cf. ANACHRONISM. So F. *prochronisme* (1762 in Acad.).] The referring of an event, etc., to an earlier date than the true one. A particular case of ANACHRONISM, q.v.

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1649) 174 An error..herein is called Anachronism:..either saith too much, and that is a Prochronism; or too little, and that is a Metachronism. 1677 CARY *Chronology* II. I. v. 105 Which seems to be a Prochronism of 25 Years. 1838 *Archæologia* XXVII. 252 The prochronisms in these [Towneley] Mysteries are very remarkable...Caiaphas sings mass. 1899 J. A. GIBBS *Cotswold Village* (ed. 2) 156 It is a prochronism to talk of the May-fly; for, as a matter of fact, the first ten days of June usually constitute the may-fly season.

Procidence (prōuˈ-, prɒˈsidĕns). *Path.* [a. F. *procidence* 'a falling downe of a thing out of its place', or ad. L. *prōcidentia* (Cels.) in Path. prolapse, f. *prōcidĕre* to fall forward. Often used in L. form.] The slipping of an organ or structure from its normal position; prolapsus.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXI. xix, Violets have a peculiar vertue..to help the procidence or falling downe both of tuill and matrice, and to reduce them again into their places. 1640 E. CHILMEAD tr. *Ferrand's Erotique Melanch.* ii. 15 These women were troubled with the Procidence of the Matrix. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 112 This [prolapse of the vagina]..may..be a relaxation, procidence, prolapse or complete inversion of the organ.

So **Proˈcident** *a.*, falling forward; prolapsed.

1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* ii. (ed. 4) 7 On her side, a woman can easily press out a replaced procident uterus. *Ibid.* I. 417 When the patient came to us, the womb was not procident.

† **Proci·duous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *prōcidu-us* fallen or falling forward or down, f. *prōcidĕre*: see prec. and -OUS, and cf. *deciduous.*] Falling down or forward from the proper place.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Prociduous*, that falls down out of his right place. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 395 It [gum-arabick] represses prociduous eyes.

† **Proˈcinct**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *procinct-us*, *-a* (Du Cange), for L. *præcinctus* PRECINCT: see PRO-[1] 3. So OF. *procincte*, *proceinte* (13th c.), variants of *pourceinte*: see PURCINCT.] = PRECINCT *sb.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 401 In whiche procincte [L. *In hoc precinctu Walliæ*] were wonte to be thre courtes. 1448 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 355 Aboute the gardynes and alle the procincte of the place. 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII.* c. 11 § 1 Within the seid Towne of Grete Yernemuth and procincte therof. 1583 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 688 The scite, circuit, ambulance, and procinct of the late Priory. 1616 *Manif. Abp. of Spalato's Motives* 34 A Prelacie thou hast here..of large procinct, and faire reuenue. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* XI. 265 For the priest..shall bear a rosy crown in his right hand, adhering to the rattle, in the very procinct of the pomp.

† **Proci·nct**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [ad. L. *prōcinctus*, vbl. sb. f. *prōcingĕre* to gird up, equip, in phr. *in prōcinctu* in readiness for action.] The condition of being prepared or equipped; readiness for action; only in *In procinct*, ready, prepared.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XII. 89 And gaue vp each chariot and steed To their directors to be kept, in all procinct of warre, There, and on that side of the dike. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Let.* in *Relig.* (1651) 453 Being then in procinct of his travels. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 19 Warr he perceiv'd, warr in procinct, and found Already known what he for news had thought To have reported. 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* II. 128 War! War in procinct! The comforts of Greatness. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 815 In short, all Rome, and at all times was 'in procinct'.

† **Proci·nct**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 procint. [ad. L. *prōcinctus*, pa. pple. of *prōcingĕre* to gird up, equip (PRO-[1] 1 h): cf. *succinct.*] Ready, prepared.

1618 M. BARET *Horsemanship* I. XXXIII. 98 Many things are now become nocent and hurtfull to man, which at the first was procint and seruiceable to him. 1623 COCKERAM, *Procint*, readie. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* III. 21 (MS.) And from a bubbling fount, procinct and pure, Takes proper portion and dilutes the draught.

Procinctive (prɒsiˈŋktiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *procinct-*, ppl. stem of *prōcingĕre*: see PROCINCT *a.*] ? That girds itself for action.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 152 To neither of these does the procinctive future belong.

† **Proci·sion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *prōcīsiōn-em*, n. of action from *prōcīdĕre* to cut short in front, f. PRO-[1] 1 f + *cædĕre* to cut.] A cutting short in front.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 213 The shortnesse of the Prepuce,..whether it be original, or adscititious by an artificial precision of it.

Prock: see PROC. **Prockesy**, obs. f. PROXY.

† **Proclaiˈm**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. PROCLAIM *v.* So F. *proclame*, med.L. *prōclāma* a proclamation.] The action of proclaiming; proclamation.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 12 Quhen the herald had maid his proclame, He tuke his leif, & syne he sped him hame. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. Dissert. 62 Axioms derive all their authority from intrinsic approbation, and not from public proclaim. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 130 Voices of soft proclaim, and silver stir Of strings in holluw shells.

Proclaim (prɒˌklēˈm), *v.* [ME. *proclame*, ad. L. *prōclām-āre* to cry out (esp. before a judge, in one's defence): see PRO-[1] and CLAIM *v.* (whence altered to the present spelling). Cf. F. *proclamer* (1549 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To make official announcement of (something), by word of mouth in some public place; also, to cause this to be done by officers or agents. The object may be a sb. or clause.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) Prol. 2 He wil make it to ben cryed & pronounced in the myddel place of a town; so þat the thing þat is proclamed..may euenly strecche to alle parties. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 577 The pardon that the legat hadde graunted and proclaymed thourgh all cristindom. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* XXXVI. 22 He caused it be proclamed thorow out all his empyre. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* V. 290 In haist the Nobilitie proclames a conuentioune in Skune, to sett another in his place. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 754 The winged Harnlds..with..Trumpets sound..proclaim A solemn Councel forthwith to be held At Pandæmonium. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* VI. 143 A lie is as much a lie, when it is whispered, as when it is proclaimed at the market-cross. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. ii. 92 His titles were proclaimed by the voice of heralds and the applause of the Moslem. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 552 Then Yniol's nephew, after trumpet blown,.. proclaim'd, 'Advance and take, as fairest of the fair..The prize of beauty'.

b. *To proclaim war*: to make public declaration of war *against* another power (formerly also with *between*, *to*); to declare war. So *to proclaim peace.*

1496–7 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII*, c. 12 § 6 Yf Warre be reared levyed and proclaymed betwene the seid realmes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 269 Sebastian .. proclameth warre to the Duke of Saxons people. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Ivstine* II. 11 Sodainly they proclaimed open Warres against the Megarenses. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 185 A French Gentleman .. the same day had there proclaimed Peace. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxiv. (1820) 326 The executive power proclaims war and peace. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* App. ii. 411 The King in England can proclaim war, but without the sanction of Parliament his proclamation must immediately be retracted.

c. To publish (the banns of marriage); also (Sc.) *to proclaim the parties*: cf. 2 c.

1588 in R. M. Fergusson *Alex. Hume* (1899) 182 Johnne ..and Margaret..desyrit me..to proclame the said persones in this paroche kirk according to the order. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 16 Hee'll wooe a thousand, point the day of marriage .. and proclaime the banes. 1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* I. vi. § 10. 88 The council of Trent.. ordained bans to be proclaimed on three successive holidays, in the parish church or churches of the persons contracting; and this canon was adopted by our first Reformers, and hath been ever since observed by our church. 1893 *New Eng. Dict.* s. v. *Cry* vb. 5 d, To proclaim the marriage banns of. 1898 *Tit-Bits* 1 Oct. 1/1 The minister, after proclaiming the banns of matrimony between a young couple [etc.].

† d. *Law. To proclaim a fine*: to read a fine in open court in order to make it more public and less liable to be levied by fraud or covin: see FINE *sb.*[1] 6.

1483–4 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 7 § 1 þe Iustices of Assisez..do rede & proclayme the seid fyne openly and solemply in euery their Cession of Assises to be holde the same yere. 1489 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c. 24. 1588–9 *Act* 31 *Eliz.* c. 2. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxi. 352.

2. To make official announcement of or concerning (a person or thing). a. With complement.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* IV. lxxii. 50 For this victory his knyghtes proclaymed hym Emperour. *Ibid.* VI. clxxv. 172 They..conueyed the sayd .ii. children vnto the cytie of Ferrer, and there crowned and proclaymed theym for kynges. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 *Preamble*, One Archbold Armestrong wich was proclaymed a Rebell to the Kyng and Realme of Englonde. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 245 At this Parliament the kyng was Proclaymed kyng of Irelande, whiche name his predecessors neuer had. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. II. 145 [They] loudly and universally proclamed Cicero the first Consul. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiv. 204 When he found himself proclaimed a traitor.

b. Without complement: Short for 'to proclaim (a person) as a rebel or outlaw'. Also non-officially: To denounce (a person or thing).

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxii. 67 And gar 3our merchandis be discreit, That na extortiounes be, proclaime All fraud and exchane. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 151, I will proclaime thee Angelo,..He tell the world aloud What man thou art. 1605 — *Lear* II. iii. 1, I heard my selfe proclaim'd, And by the happy hollow of a Tree, Escap'd the hunt. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* ix, I know and will proclaim you to the world.

† c. To give public notice of (something) as lost or found; to give public notice of a marriage between (parties): see 1 c. *Obs.*

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. li. (1638) 157 Where beasts stray away.., and they be taken up and proclaimed.

d. To proclaim the accession of (a sovereign).

1714 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to W. Montagu* 9 Aug., I went..to-day to see the King proclaimed. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. I. 588 On the morning of the twentieth of June he was proclaimed in the market place of Taunton. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VII. § 2. 354 The new sovereign was proclaimed on Edward's death.

e. To place (a district, country, etc.) under legal restrictions by proclamation: *spec.* under the provisions of the various Peace Preservation (Ireland) Acts of 1881 and following years.

1881 [see PROCLAIMED 2]. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 29 Oct. 5/2 In the interest of trade we stamp out other diseases of animals, not scrupling to 'proclaim' whole counties, and put the community to serious inconvenience for the general good. 1887 *Times* 28 July 8 Every part of Ireland is proclaimed.

f. To denounce or prohibit by proclamation; to forbid publicly or openly.

1888 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Apr. 444/2 O, meet me by moonlight alone, Since our meetings by day are proclaimed.

3. *transf.* To declare publicly; to make known aloud or openly; to publish. Const. as in 1, 2 a.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 179 Whanne he made a governour.. He wolde ferst enquere his name, And let it openly proclame What man he were, or evel or good. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 337 b, They haue openly proclaimed that nothing be said a misse against him. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 203 It shall be expedient that these our writings be euerie where proclaimed. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl., Disc.* (1848) 61 If..the Man is happy whose sins God is pleas'd to cover; what may that Man be accounted whose Graces he vouchsafes to proclaim? 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 66 The shudd'ring tenant of the frigid zone Boldly proclaims that happiest spot his own. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 857 In vain thy creatures testify of thee, Till Thou proclaim thyself. 1867 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 3 Sir John Herschel..proclaims the need of a better logic. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* V. § 5. 250 He proclaims a righteous life to be better than a host of indulgences. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 164 You proclaim in the face of Hellas that you are a Sophist.

4. *fig.* Of things: To make known or manifest; to intimate, prove.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. liii. § 2 The true beliefe which maketh a man happie proclaymeth iointly God and man. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 72 The Apparell oft proclaimes the man. 1611 — *Wint. T.* V. ii. 42 Many other Euidences, proclayme her,..to be the Kings Daughter. *a* 1678 MARVELL *Bermudas* 28 He..makes the hollow seas, that roar, Proclaim the ambergris on shoar. *c* 1704 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 242 His steps proclaim no lover's haste. 1757 GRAY *Bard* III. ii, Her eye proclaims her of the Briton-Line. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. vii, Then did his silence long proclaim A struggle between fear and shame.

5. *intr.* To make proclamation or public announcement. *lit.* and *fig.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xxxix. 334 He proclamed in al Cornewaile of alle the aduentures of these two knyghtes; so was hit openly knowen. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iv. 27 But that her tender shame Will not proclaime against her maiden losse, How might she tongue me?

Hence **Proclaiˈming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Whence **Proclaiˈmingly** *adv.*, in a way that proclaims or announces.

1588–9 *Act* 31 *Eliz.* c. 2 Scarclye one daye in euerie Terme can be spared for the proclaymynge of Fynes. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) VI. xi. 372 Is not the Piety and Obedience of our Lives a proclaiming of God to be our King? 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* iv. (1892) 49 Not the less were they proclaimingly alight and in full blaze.

Proclaiˈmant. *rare*—[1]. [f. PROCLAIM *v.* + -ANT: cf. *claimant.*] A proclaimer.

1847 E. BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* xii, I was spared the pain of being the first proclaimant of her flight.

Proclaimed (prɒˌklēˈmd), *ppl. a.* [-ED[1].]

1. Publicly and officially announced; publicly declared; designated in a proclamation.

1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* C j, The holesome receipt of a proclaymed King. 1681 E. MURPHY *State Ireland* § 7 Bryan Mlcardle, a proclaimed Tory. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 526 Trained up in such a principle of proclaimed intolerance.

2. Of a district: Placed by proclamation under special legal restrictions; of a meeting, etc.: Prohibited by proclamation. See PROCLAIM *v.* 2 e, f.

1881 *Act* 44 & 45 *Vict.* c. 5 § 1 In a proclaimed district a person shall not carry or have any arms or ammunition save as authorised by the conditions set forth in the proclamation herein-after mentioned. 1882 *Ann. Reg.* 65 The bill proposed that in proclaimed districts the police should have power to search for implements of crime.

Proclaimer (prəˌklēˈmər). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who proclaims or publicly announces.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* iii. 29 The kyngdome of heauen..wherof Jhon the soonne of Zacharie was chosen and specially appuincted to bee an open preacher, and proclamer. 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 27 Hee chargeth the proclaimer with slaundering their Churche. 1604 HIEAON *Wks.* I. 522 Spreaders abroad and proclaimers of Gods truth. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 18 Now had the great Proclaimer with a voice More awful then the sound of Trumpet, cri'd Repentance. 1879 MACLEAR *St. Mark* xiv. 158 The Celebrant or Proclaimer of the Feast.

b. *spec.* The official who proclaims the number drawn in a lottery.

1775 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1827) II. 1464 The proclaimer is not to suffer [the boy who draws the tickets]..to leave the wheel without being first examined by the manager.

Proclamation (prɒklămēˈʃən). [a. F. *proclamation*, OF. *-acion* (1370 in Godefroy *Compl.*), ad. L. *prōclāmātiōn-em*, n. of action from *prōclāmāre* to PROCLAIM.]

1. The action of proclaiming; the official giving of public notice.

[1383 *Act* 7 *Rich. II*, c. 6 Que chescun Viscont Dengleterre soite tenuz decy en avant en propre persone de faire proclamacion de mesme lestatut quatre foitz lan.] *c* 1420 ? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 43 Then was there made a proclamasion, In Plutoys name commaundyd silence..That Diana and Neptunus myght haue audience. 1532 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 349 It hathe not ben seen nor herd that any Subiecte..sholde presume to make proclamacion within this your realme but onelie in your graces Name. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 436 The dearest ring in Venice will I giue you, And finde it out by proclamation. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 348 An edict was published by open proclamatioun, that no man sett furth, or read anie of these libells. 1769 BURKE *Pres. St. Nat.* Wks. II. 139 The writs are issued...A proper space must be given for proclamation and for the election. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 655/1 To prevent bigamy and incestuous marriages, the church has introduced proclamation of banns. 1864 BAYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* ix. (1875) 151 Intestine feuds were repressed by the proclamation of a public peace.

b. *spec.* The public and formal announcement of the accession of a king or ruler; the fact of being proclaimed king.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 70 Sound Trumpet, Edward shal be here proclaim'd: Come, fellow Souldior, make thou proclamation. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lix. 329 Plutarch says that his troops received his rival's proclamation with shouts of applause.

c. The action of denouncing by a public notice, or of declaring a person to be outlawed, a thing to be illegal, a district to be under legal restriction, etc.; the fact of being so proclaimed; proscription.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 18 The miraculous working, that God preserued the tables of his couenant from the bloody proclamations of Antiochus. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 183 The bloody proclamation to escape That follow'd me so neere..taught me to shift Into a mad-mans rags. 1881 *Act* 44 & 45 *Vict.* c. 5 § 2 Any such proclamation [of a county or district] may set forth the conditions and regulations under which the carrying or having of arms or ammunition is authorised. 1887 *Spectator* 27 Aug. 1138 The proclamation of the League by the Government under the Crimes Act.

2. That which is proclaimed, either as to its substance or its form; a formal order or intimation issued by the sovereign or other legal authority, and made public either by being announced by a herald, or by being posted up in public places.

In *Eng. Hist.* applied esp. to decrees issued by the sovereign, in the 16th and 17th centuries, by which it was sought to legislate without the assent of Parliament.

1415 EARL OF CAMBR. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 45 As for ye forme of a proclamacyon wych schulde hadde bene cryde in ye Erle name, as [t]he heyre to the Corowne of Ynglond ageyns 30w, my lege lord. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. ccxvii. 235 The duke..made his proclamacyons & cryes, that no man shulde..do any force to the people. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 12 Ordourit and furnest eftir the forme and tenour of the proclamationis direct herupon. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. iii. 17, I heare of none but the new Proclamation, That's clapt vpon the Court Gate. 1671 LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 23 They say the King hath put out a Proclamation to forbid maskerades. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. i, A proclamation was soon issued to forbid it, upon pain of death. 1832 MACAULAY *Ess., Burghley* (1887) 241 She [Elizabeth] assumed the power of legislating by means of proclamations. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. v. 27 Proclamations..are usually issued in pursuance of Orders in Council. 1875 TASWELL LANGMEAD *Eng. Const. Hist.* (1890) 398 The King [Henry VIII] then appealed to Parliament to give to his Proclamations the force of statutes. *Ibid.* 580 [Under Chas. I] In lieu of Acts of Parliament, Royal Proclamations .. were issued from time to time and declared to have the force of laws. 1881 [see PROCLAIMED 2].

†3. *Law.* a. *Proclamation of a fine*: see quot. 1607 and PROCLAIM *v.* 1 d. *Obs.*

1483-4 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 7 § 2 The Iustices of Peas..do make open and solempe proclamacion of the seid fyne in iiij generall Cessions of Peas to be holden the same yere. 1489 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c. 24. 1588-9 *Act* 31 *Eliz.* c. 2. 1607 COWELL *Interpr., Proclamation of a Fine*, is a notice openly, and solemnly giuen at all the Assises that shall be holden in the Countie within one yeare after the ingrossing of the fine, ..and these proclamations be made vpon transcripts of the fine, sent by the Iustices of the Common plees, to the Iustices of Assise, and the Iustices of peace. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. App. 16.

†b. *Proclamation of rebellion*: see quots. *Obs.*

1607 COWELL *Interpr., Proclamation of rebellion*, is a publike notice given by the officer, that a man not appearing vpon a *Sub pœna*, nor an attachment in the Starre Chamber or Chauncerie, shalbe reputed a rebell, except he render himselfe by a day assigned. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s. v., *Proclamation of Rebellion* is a Writ so called, whereby publick notice is given, where a Man, not appearing [etc., as above].

†4. *transf.* Open declaration; manifestation; favourable or unfavourable notice. *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 153 Vpon that day, that the gentleman doth begin to hourde vp money, from thence foorth, he putteth his fame in proclamation. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 180 Inuention is asham'd Against the proclamation of thy passion To say thou doost not [loue]. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* II. ii, Here a Dame, Cunning, nayles lether-hindges to a dore To auoide proclamation.

5. *Comb.*: †**proclamation-horn**, a horn blown to call public attention before making proclamation; **proclamation hour**, an hour fixed by proclamation for some specified purpose; e.g. for retiring within doors; **proclamation money** (in N. Amer. Colonies), coin valued according to a table prescribed in a proclamation of Q. Anne on 18 June, 1704, in which the Spanish dollar of $17\frac{1}{2}$ dwt. was to be rated at six shillings in all the colonies; **proclamation-print**, the type used in a printed proclamation; **proclamation writ**, a writ directing a proclamation to be made.

1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 321 Neither of these Cornucopiæ, or..Drinking or *Proclamation-Horns, or Horns of Ceremony now exist. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Aug. 5/3 Duplessis acknowledged that he had been in the company of Gano and Cordua at night after *proclamation hours. 1735 *N. Jersey Archives* XI. 432, I do hereby promise to Pay to the said Discoverer the Sum of Thirty Pounds, *Proclamation Money. 1748 *N. Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1871) V. 905 His Majesty has recommended that my salary should be fixed and Paid in Sterling or Proclamation money. 1772 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 86/1 The general assembly .. hath passed a bill for emitting 60,000*l.* proclamation money, in paper bills of credit. 1775 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 72, 40 shillings each per day, Proclamation money. 1896 HOR. WHITE *Money & Banking* 15-16 Six shillings was considered by the home government a fair average of the various colonial valuations of the Spanish dollar. This valuation came to be known by the term proclamation money, or proc. money. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 25 The Kitchin..was no bigger than the Cooks roome in a ship, with a little court chimney, about the compasse of a Parenthesis in *proclamation-print. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. iv. 17 The tenor of them [the Acts] was affixed to *proclamation writs, and directed by the sheriffs to be proclaimed as law in their counties.

Hence **Proclama·tion** *v. trans. nonce-wd.*, to force or coerce by proclamations.

1864 *Athenæum* 8 Oct. 459/2 If religious disputants had been 'proclamationed' into silence.

†**Pro·clama·tor.** *Obs.* [a. L. *prōclāmātor* one who cries out or proclaims, agent-n. f. *prōclāmāre* to PROCLAIM.] One who proclaims or makes a public announcement; *spec.* an officer of the Court of Common Pleas.

1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 64 Ministers..were..proclamators of new engagements. 1658 *Practick Part of Law* 3 The Proclamator of the Court; the Keeper of the Court. 1684 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* II. (ed. 15) 101 He is also by inheritance Proclamator of the Court of Common Pleas. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. xi, Fees to Judges, *puisne* Judges, Clerks,..Under Clerks, Proclamators [etc.].

Proclamatory (prɒˌklæˈmătərі), *a.* [f. L. *prōclāmātor*: see prec. and -ORY.]

1. That proclaims or makes public announcement.

1636 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xii. § 11 Hee uttered it, *voce magnâ*, with a proclamatory voice. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 452 The honourable..gentleman would of course make a speech declaratory and proclamatory of his disinterestedness. 1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 1 May 8/1 The thunder of the proclamatory cannon.

2. Of, pertaining to, like, or of the nature of a proclamation.

1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 90, I wrote..a short notice in the fly-leaf of my pocket-book, setting forth, in proclamatory style, 'who I was, and what was to be done with my body, in case it should be found'. 1882 T. HARDY *Two on Tower* III. iv. 55 To make due preparation for a wedding of ordinary publicity..with..a bonfire, and other of those proclamatory accessories.

Procli·ne, *v. rare.* [ad. L. *prōclīnā-re* to lean forward, f. *pro*, PRO-¹ + *-clīnāre*, = Gr. *κλίν-ειν* to bend.] *intr.* To lean forward; in *Dialling* = INCLINE *v.* 10 b.

1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 155/1 Inclining dials..were further distinguished as reclining when leaning backwards from an observer, proclining when leaning forwards.

Proclitic (prɒˌklі·tik), *a.* and *sb. Gram.* [ad. mod.L. *procliticus* (Hermann, 1801), f. Gr. **προκλιτικός*, f. *προκλίνειν*, f. *πρό*, PRO-² + *κλίνειν* (see prec.), after Gr. *ἐγκλιτικός* ENCLITIC. So F. *proclitique.*]

A. *adj.* In *Greek Gram.*, used of a monosyllabic word that is so closely attached in pronunciation to the following word as to have no accent of its own; hence, generally, used of a word in any language, which in pronunciation is attached to the following stressed word, as in *an ou'nce, as soo'n, at ho'me, for no'body, to co'mprehe'nd.*

1846 KEY *Lat. Gram.* p. ix, The term *proclitic* is adopted from Hermann's treatise: 'De emendanda ratione Graecae Grammaticae'.

B. *sb.* A proclitic word.

The proclitics in Greek are certain forms of the article, viz. ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ; and certain adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions, viz. ἐκ, ἐν, εἰς, εἰ, οὐ (οὐκ), ὡς.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1874 KEY *Language* v. 72, ἐκ and οὐκ are not in themselves words but always attached as proclitics to that which follows. 1893 SONNENSCHEIN in *Class. Rev.* Mar. 135/2 Why? '.' the preposition is a *proclitic*... Hence he finds himself compelled to say that mŏdo ĕ Dăno is equivalent to a single word like rĕcŭbare.

Procli·ve, *a. Obs.* or *arch.* [a. obs. F. *proclive* (16th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *prōclīv-is* (also *-us*) sloping, descending, inclined, prone, f. *prō*, PRO-¹ 1 b + *clīvus* a slope.]

†1. Sloping steeply forwards and downwards. *Obs.*

1524 PACE *Let. to Hen. VIII* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. xi. 20 The Montens [were] so proclive in descence. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Ivstine* XXIV. 90 The temple.. is scituat vpon the Mount Parnassus, on the top of a cliffe from euery side and proclive steep down.

2. a. Of persons: Inclined, prone, disposed; having a proclivity or inclination *to* or *towards* any course or action.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 120 The ingine of man is mair proclive and reddy to evil werkis than to gud. 1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 34 A woman is frayll and proclive vnto all euels. 1601 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* (Qo. 1) II. ii, As that land or nation best doth thriue, Which to smooth-fronted peace is most procliue. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 44 They incensed the Pope (too proclive of himselfe to set forth his owne greatnesse). 1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. (1709) 234 People were generally Faint, and proclive to Sweat.

b. Of things: Leading or tending towards some course or action (usually one considered bad).

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 55/1 Howe muche more prone and procliue I sawe the waye to hurt. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 96 Astrologie..doth pave a plain and proclive path to Idolatry.

3. Headlong, hasty, forward.

1609 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* I. iv, A foolish fellow, somewhat proclive and hasty. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 756 In measure to the proclive weight and rush Of His inner nature.

Hence † **Procli·veness,** proclivity.

1623 T. SCOT *Highw. God* 73, I speake not of them, which may pretend their excuse from the fraylty of our natures, and our procliuenes to sin. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* (1657) 298 The procliveness of mans nature to plunge into former sins.

Procli·vitous, *a. rare.* [f. next + -OUS: cf. *calamitous.*] Steep.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 104 Many of the ascents and descents are so proclivitous that donkeys must be relieved of their loads.

Proclivity (prɒˌklі·vіtі). [ad. L. *prōclīvitās* a tendency, propensity, f. *prōclīvis*: see PROCLIVE and -ITY, and cf. F. *proclivité* (1603 in Godef.).]

1. A condition of being inclined to something; an instance of such condition; inclination, predisposition, tendency, leaning, propensity. a. Const. *to* or *towards* some action, habit, or thing; also *to do* something; esp. said of what is evil.

a 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 421 He hath no proclivity or willingness of himself to come. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 77 b, Iniquitie of nature, and procliuitie vnto vice. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Relig.* (1651) 76 To which lessons he had such a dextrous proclivity, as his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* I. § 12. 13 This naturall proclivity of men, to hurt each other. 1721 R. KEITH tr. *T. à Kempis' Solil. Soul* xiii. 202 Known unto thee it is, how great a Proclivity there is in my Nature to fall. 1813 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 218 Persons..found with such a proclivity to servitude. 1864 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* II. iv. § 65. 181 The vitalized molecules composing the tissues, show their proclivity towards a particular arrangement. 1876 BRISTOWE *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 142 A proclivity to catch cold.

b. *absol.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Disc. iii. § 15 The mastering of their first Appetites..lessening the proclivity of habits. 1656 HOBBES *Lib. Necess. & Chance* (1841) 308 That which he calls a necessity, is no more but a proclivity. 1708 in Fowler *Hist. C. C. C.* (O. H. S.) 263 Persons with Jacobite proclivities. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* i. 6 The tutor to whom the young Milton was consigned was specially noted for Arminian proclivities. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 770 The family proclivity is only..a local tissue proclivity.

†2. A steep slope; an acclivity. *Obs.*

1645 EVELYN *Mem.* 7 Feb., We alighted, crawling up the rest of the proclivity with great difficulty.

Proclivous (prɒˌklі·vəs), *a.* [f. L. *proclīv-us* (see PROCLIVE) + -OUS.]

1. Inclining downwards. *rare.*

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

2. Inclined or sloping forward: applied to teeth inclined nearly in the line of the axis of the jaw, as the inferior canine teeth of the hippopotamus.

[1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Proclivus* [Lat.]; so in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*] 1890 *Cent. Dict., Proclivous.*

Hence **Procli·vousness,** proclivity. *rare.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Proclivousness*, inclination downwards, propensity.

Proonemial: see PRO-² 2.

‖ **Procœlia** (prosī·liă). *Anat.* Pl. **-iæ.** [mod. L. (Wilder), f. Gr. πρό, PRO- 2 + κοιλία a hollow: cf. CŒLIAC.] A prosencephalic ventricle; either of the lateral ventricles of the brain.

1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Techn.* 485 *Procœlia* .. the lateral cavity of the prosencephalon, communicating through the porta with the aula and thus with the platetrope, and with the mesal series of cœliæ. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Procœlian (prosī·liăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [In sense 1, f. mod.L. *Procœlia* (f. Gr. πρό, PRO- 2 + κοῖλ-ος hollow) + -AN; in sense 2, f. prec. + -AN.]

1. *Anat.* and *Zool.* a. = PROCŒLOUS. b. Having procœlous vertebræ; pertaining to the *Procœlia*, a suborder of *Crocodilia* including all the extant and recent crocodiles; also as *sb.* a crocodile of this suborder.

1854 R. OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 196 The vertebræ are 'procœlian'. *Ibid.* 199 The vertebræ of the trunk have the same procœlian character, *i.e.* with the cup anterior and the ball behind.

2. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the procœliæ or prosencephalic ventricles.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Procœlous (prosī·lŏs), *a. Comp. Anat.* [f. PRO- 2 + Gr. κοῖλ-ος hollow + -OUS: see prec.] Concave or cupped in front: applied to vertebræ; distinguished from *opisthocœlous* and *amphicœlous*.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 50 The anterior surfaces of these centra have the procoelous appearance. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 347 The dorsal vertebræ are 'procœlous' or concave in front. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 39 The ball may be post-axial in each vertebral body, a structure termed procœlous, and found in existing crocodiles.

‖ **Pro confesso**: see PRO.

Proconsul (prōu·kɒ·nsŏl). [a. L. *prōconsul*, from the earlier phrase *prō consule* 'one acting for the consul': see PRO- 1 4 and CONSUL.]

1. *Rom. Hist.* An officer who acting as governor or military commander in a Roman province discharged the duties and had most of the authority of a consul; in the later republic the office was almost always held by an ex-consul; under the emperors, the governor of a senatorial province.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xiii. 7 A fals prophete, Jew,..that was with the proconsul Sergius Poul, prudent man. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 173 They were deuicte after that in Apulea by Marchus the proconsul of Rome. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. ix, He [Marcus Antoninus] aduanced hym [Proculus] to be proconsul. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. vii. 8 He creates Lucius Pro-Consull. 1652 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 83 The spatious province of the Proconsul of Asia. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 36 The proconsuls of Asia, Achaia, and Africa, claimed a pre-eminence, which was yielded to the remembrance of their ancient dignity. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxiv. 275 The proconsul, P. Sempronius.. endeavoured to rouse the adjacent Illyrian tribes against Macedonia. 1904 RAMSAY *Lett. to Seven Ch.* ix. 97 The provincial administration exercised the full authority of the Romaa Empire, delegated to the Proconsul for his year of office. *fig.* 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 61 Our Proconsul, and chief Pronost, Christ Iesus.

b. *transf.* Applied rhetorically to a governor of a modern dependency, colony, or conquered province.

In the earlier period of the French Revolution the title was borne by certain commissioners who accompanied the revolutionary armies in insurgent departments, etc.

1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* Introd., Wks. 1870 IX. 277 Another Jacobin proconsul. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., W. Hastings* (1887) 684 Such was the aspect with which the great Proconsul presented himself to his judges. 1864 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 125 It is a fine thing to see a homely old pro-consul retiring from the government of a region as large as France and Austria together, with a clear conscience and a sound digestion. 1893 MCCARTHY *Red Diamonds* I. 2 The poets and proconsuls who made the Hanoverian rule illustrious.

2. (*pro-consul.*) A deputy consul (CONSUL 8).

1804 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VI. 87 Had the Dey yielded this point..I should have had no difficulty in placing a Pro-Consul at Algiers...I should have appointed Mr. M'Donough Consul *pro tempore*.

Proconsular (prokɒ·nsiŭlăr), *a.* [ad. L. *prōconsulār-is*: see prec. and -AR 1.]

1. Of or pertaining to a Roman proconsul.

1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* xii. 89 He was invested with Proconsular Authority for the more contentfully peracting this Tax. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Tilbury*, The 4 proconsular ways made in Britain by the Romans crossed each other in this town. 1852 CONYBEARE & H. *St. Paul* (1862) I. xii. 391 Gallio is seated on that proconsular chair from which judicial sentences were pronounced by the Roman magistrates. 1904 W. M. RAMSAY *Lett. to Seven Ch.* xxii. 297 The Christians were tried in the proconsular courts.

b. *transf.* Of or pertaining to a mediæval or modern provincial governor.

1798 HEL. M. WILLIAMS *Switzerland* I. xiv. 200 Stung into disobedience by some act of proconsular tyranny, they took up arms against their sovereign.

2. Of a province: Under the administration of a Roman proconsul.

Proconsular Asia, the Roman province of Asia, including the districts of Mysia, Lydia, Caria, and Phrygia, the western part of Asia Minor; the 'Asia' of the New Testament.

1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Acts xix. 10 The Gospel was spread through all Asia proconsular. 1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1859 X. 228 *note*, Throughout the senatorian or proconsular provinces, all taxes were immediately paid into the *ærarium*, or treasury of the state. 1840 A. JOLLY *Sunday Serv.* 310 Abitina, a city in the proconsular province of Africa. 1885 T. M. LINDSAY *Acts* II. 44 Later [Cyprus] became imperial and still later again proconsular. Luke is strictly accurate.

Hence **Proco·nsularship**, the position of a proconsular province.

1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 301/1 Augustus raised it [Bithynia] into a proconsularship B.C. 27.

† **Proco·nsulary**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec.: see -ARY 2.] = prec.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. v. (1622) 8 He [Tiberius] entreated .. that proconsularie authority might be giuen Germanicus Cæsar. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VII. (1658) 809 Hadrian .. was made Colleague with his father in the Proconsulary power. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. ii. 17 To inform ourselves of the State the Roman Proconsulary Province was in.

Proconsulate (prokɒ·nsiŭlĕt). [= F. *proconsulat* (1552 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *prōconsulātus*: see PROCONSUL and -ATE 1.] The office of an ancient Roman proconsul; the district under the government of a proconsul.

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 609 He governed the proconsulate of Asia little to his credit. 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* IV. xxxiv. 140 The proconsulate of Syria became the object of every inordinate ambition. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* 413 The Proconsulate of Paullus.

b. *transf.* Cf. PROCONSUL 1 b.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 113 Citizen Barthelemi had been established .. at Basle; where, with his proconsulate of Switzerland and the adjacent parts of Germany, he was appointed as a sort of factor to deal in the degradation of the crowned heads of Europe.

Proco·nsulship. [f. PROCONSUL + -SHIP.] The office or position of a proconsul.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Agricola* (1622) 200 Now the yeere was at hand, when as the Proconsulship of Asia or Africke should be alotted vnto him. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as You List* IV. i, And, shoulde shee begge your procunsulship, yf you heard her, T'were her's, upon my life. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (L.), This..is shewn by the letters [of Cicero] during his proconsulship. 1807 *Europ. Mag.* LII. 443/2 One of the..coadjutors of the sanguinary Collot d'Herbois, during the dreadful period of his proconsulship at Lyons.

Procrastinate (prokræ·stinēt), *v.* [f. L. *prōcrastin-āre* to put off till the morrow, to defer, f. L. *prō*, PRO- 1 1 d + *crastin-us* belonging to to-morrow (f. *crās* to-morrow): see -ATE 3.]

1. *trans.* To postpone till another day; to put off from day to day; to defer, delay. Now *rare.*

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 114 The significations of this Coniunction happening in the watrie Trigon, are procrastinated or prolonged untill after sixe Coniunctions immediately insuing. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1216 The shortnes of time, which allowed us no leasure..to procrastinate the matter. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 158 Many such deuices they fained to procrastinate the time. 1775 *Sterne's Sent. Journ. Contin.* IV. 246, I blush to take a view of myself, and would procrastinate a scrutiny which harrows me at reflection. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 2385 It was the crowning grace of that great heart, To keep back joy; procrastinate the truth.

2. *intr.* To defer action, delay; to be dilatory.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 93 Bacherchan having commission to persecute Curroon, procrastinates not. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 37 To procrastinate in matters clear .. may be dangerous. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 225 While we procrastinate, a fatal stroke may intervene. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* I. ii. (1874) 45 He hesitates and procrastinates till the time for action is over.

Hence **Procra·stinated** *ppl. a.*, **Procra·stinating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Procra·stinatingly** *adv.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. 73 The President seeing the procrastinating of time was no course to line. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 124 There is no safetie in procrastinating. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 686 Great Winds and Rain..caused a procrastinating Delay in the Transacting of many Affairs. 1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. II. 402 A timid, unsystematick, procrastinating ministry. 1789 M. MADAN tr. *Persius* (1795) 130 *note*, Procrastinated time will always fly on. 1893 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) II. xxi. 364, I was too procrastinatingly lazy to expend even that amount of energy.

Procrastination (prokræstinē·ʃən). [ad. L. *prōcrastinātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōcrastināre*: see prec., and cf. F. *procrastination* (16th c. in Godef., now rare).] The action or habit of procrastinating, or putting off; delay, dilatoriness.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 165 Without longer procrastinacion, he assembled togither .viii. C. horsemen. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1293 Most weightie businesse .., and such as could suffer no procrastination or delay. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 393 Procrastination is the thief of time; Year after year it steals, till all are fled. 1877 FARRAR *Days of Youth* xiv. 133 They branded prudent caution as mean procrastination.

b. The putting off or deferring *of* something.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 304 That benefite of the procrastination of my Life. 1800 *Proc. E. Ind. Ho.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 68/2 Whether he would consent to the procrastination of his motion or not.

Procrastinative (prokræ·stinĕtiv), *a.* [f. L. *prōcrastināt-*, ppl. stem of *prōcrastin-āre* to PROCRASTINATE + -IVE.] That tends to procrastinate or put off action. Hence **Procra·stinativeness.**

1824 *Examiner* 289/2 The number of merely procrastinative suits..swells the number of cases decided. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. ix. (1872) II. 224 Whatever the answer ..Negative, procrastinative, affirmative, to me it shall be zero. 1896 A. TRUMBLE *In Jail w. C. Dickens* iii. 105 An Act of Parliament..contested with the usual ponderous procrastinativeness.

Procrastinator (prokræ·stinĕtəɹ). [agent-n. in L. form from PROCRASTINATE *v.*: see -OR 2 c.] One who procrastinates or defers action to another day or some future time; one who habitually delays or puts off attending to matters.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 154 So is he no procrastinatour. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 2 Nov., Lord Treasurer .. is the greatest procrastinator in the world. 1865 T. WRIGHT *Hist. Caricature* xiii. 219 The procrastinator is pictured by another fool, with a parrot perched on his head, and a magpie on each hand, all repeating *cras, cras, cras.*

Procrastinatory (prokræ·stinĕtəri), *a.* [f. as prec.: see -ORY 2.] Given to or implying procrastination; dilatory.

1846 WORCESTER, *Procrastinatory*, implying procrastination. *Ec. Rev.* 1892 *Black & White* 6 Feb. 175/2 A procrastinatory belief in the protection of Providence.

† **Procra·stine**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *prōcrastin-āre* to PROCRASTINATE, or a. obs. F. *procrastine-r* (15–18th c. in Godefroy).] = PROCRASTINATE.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 7 Thinkyng that if that pardon were any lenger space procrastened or prolonged, that .. Sir Thomas Broughton .. should sodeynly moue a newe insurrecciou against him.

Procreant (prōu·krĭănt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *prōcreānt-em*, pr. pple. of *prōcre-āre*: see next. So F. *procréant*, pres. pple. of *procréer*.]

1. That procreates or begets; producing young; generating; producing, as in *procreant cause.*

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. iii. 18 b, The procreant and conseruant cause. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* cvii. 11 Sin is at the bottome of all mens miseries, as the procreant cause thereof. 1679 [see CONSERVANT]. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xviii. 344 But the loss of liberty is not the whole of what the procreant bird suffers. 1849 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II. iii. 23 The procreant heat and fervour of our youth Escapes, in puff, in smoke.

2. Of, pertaining or subservient to procreation.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. vi. 8 No lutty frieze, Buttrice, nor Coigne of Vantage, but this Bird Hath made his pendant Bed, and procreant Cradle. 1767 G. WHITE *Selborne* xii, This wonderful 'procreant cradle' [a harvest-mouse's nest]. 1817 WORDSW. *Vernal Ode* iii, Her procreant vigils Nature keeps Amid the unfathomable deeps. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 200 The swarms of children nestled and cradled in every procreant chamber of this hive.

† B. as *sb.* One who or that which procreates; a generator. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 28 Leaue Procreants alone, and shut the doore. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 16 God the Father, Sonne, and holy Ghost, are Procreants and Conseruants of the world. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* xiii. Wks. 1851 III. 235 Putrid creatures that receive a crawling life from those two most unlike procreants, the Sun and mudde.

† **Pro·create**, *ppl. a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Also **-at.** [ad. L. *prōcreāt-us*, pa. pple. of *prōcre-āre* to bring forth or beget, produce, cause, f. *prō*, PRO- 1 1 a + *crēare* to create.] Procreated, begotten. (Usually construed as *pa. pple.*)

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 381 Diuerse kyndes of bestes whiche be procreate of commixtion. *c* 1475 *Songs & Carols* (Percy Soc.) 64 Syns that Eve was procreat owt of Adams syde. 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 22 § 4 All the issue hade and procreate, or hereafter to be had and procreate bytwene your Highnes and..Quene Anne. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* I. 121 b, Gif ane Burges .. hes procreat bairnes with ilke ane of his wifes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 170 Some of these Kings, dying without procreate Heires.

B. *sb.* The produce of money; interest.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 578 If the Paiment be half Yearly or Quarterly,..let the Log. of the Yearly Procreat be multiplied accordingly by ½ or ¼.

Procreate (prōu·krĭēt), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *prōcreāt-*, ppl. stem of *prōcreārc*: see prec.] *trans.* To beget, engender, generate (offspring).

1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 5 That the issue borne and procreated under the same vnlawfull mariage .. betwene your Highnes, and the said Lady Katheryne, shall be taken demed and accepted illegittimate to all ententes and purposes. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* XVI. (1599) 747 Their..hope to procreate children. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 74 Animals..do not Procreate their Like, but when they are in their Vigor. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* i. 5 Four brothers and three sisters, procreated betwixt John Boston and Alison Trotter, a woman prudent and virtuous. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1872) 71 A pair of animals, producing .. two hundred offspring, of which .. only two on an average survive to procreate their kind.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To produce offspring.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 94 If that be..female which procreates in it selfe;..all plants are female. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 408 Couples marry and procreate on the idea, not the reality, of a maintenance; they increase beyond the demand of towns and manufactures.

c. *trans.* (*transf.* and *fig.*) To bring into existence, produce; to give rise to, occasion.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. iii. 5 The Riuer Nilus, whiche for the lustye fatnesse of the slime, doeth procreat diuerse kyndes of beastes. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. iii. 11 b, The cause efficient..doth either procreate or bring forth that which was not before, as God the worlde. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 46 Ormus..procreates nothing note-worthy, Salt excepted. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 305 The sides of Homogeneal Surdes multiplyed procreateth sides of Homogeneal Surdes. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. v. 41 The offspring of the sun, procreated..in the regions of the east.

Hence **Pro·created, Pro·creating** *ppl. adjs.*

1552 HULOET, Procreated, *procreatus.* 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* I. 14 Wks. 1871 IV. 93 The true procreating cause

of sin is in every man's soul. 1857–69 Heavysege *Saul* (ed. 3) 135 That procreated race, Which holds 'twixt us and brutes the place. 1864 R. A. Arnold *Cotton Fam.* 10 An urgent demand for labour will increase the procreated supply.

Procreation (prōuˌkriˌēiˈʃən). [ME. a. OF. *procreacion* (14th c. in Littré), mod.F. *procréation*, ad. L. *prōcreātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōcre-āre*: see above.]

1. The action of procreating or begetting; generation, propagation of species; the fact of being begotten.

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 204 Take hym a wyf .. By cause of leueful procreacion Of children. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1576 Procreacioun Of children is, vn-to goddes honour. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. ccvii. 220 Of this Wyllyams procreacion, it is wytnessed of Yyncent Hystoryall & other. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, The causes for the whiche matrimonie was ordeined. One cause was the procreacion of children. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. iii. 4 Twin'd Brothers .. Whose procreation, residence, and birth, Scarse is diuidant. 1682 T. Gibson *Anat.* 22 The parts .. minister either to nutrition, for the conservation of the Individual; or to Procreation, for the conservation of the Species. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. vii. 114 As the word *heirs* is necessary to create a fee, so .. the word *body*, or some other words of procreation, are necessary to make it a fee-tail. *a* 1874 Suckley in Coues *Birds N. W.* 11 The indispensable union of a pair for the purpose of procreation.

† 2. That which is procreated; offspring, progeny.

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 To the intente that his maiestie .. might haue issue and procreation for the .. suretie of this his realme. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xxvi. (1611) 183 No lesse monstrous then those deformed procreations and naturally deformed animals. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 131 The Procreation, or Children of a Commonwealth, are those we call Plantations, or Colonies.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Origination, production, natural formation.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 7 For the procreation of Sutures. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Title-p., The Description and first Procreation and Increase of the Towne of Great Yarmouth in Norffolke. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xix. 127 The procreation of peace .. is the end of warre. 1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* iv. 74 In the procreation of Metals some Sulphureous matter doth intervene. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. II. ii. 95 This procreation is most rare; Of the old senseless way we're now well ridden.

Procreative (prōuˈkriˌētiv), *a.* [f. L. type **prōcreātīv-us*: see Procreate *ppl. a.* and -ive. So OF. *procreative* (14th c. in Godef.).] Pertaining to procreation; having the power or function of producing offspring. Also *fig.*

1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* xxiv. xxxix. (1678) 568 The .. procreative faculty ceaseth in some sooner, in some later. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xii. 406 Having made one lye he is fain to make more to maintain it .. Not one amongst them shall be barren, but miraculously procreative to beget others. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 252 *note*, The procreative soil will expand the ripening germs, and in the end produce a plenteous harvest. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* II. 153 The irregular gratification of the procreative instinct.

Hence **Procreativeness.**

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 32 The Procreativeness of those Nations presently stinted and abated. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* IX. P 14 To have reconcil'd the procreativeness of corporeal, with the duration of incorporeal substances.

Procreator. *rare.* [a. L. *prōcreātor*, agent-n. f. *prōcre-āre* to Procreate. So F. *procréateur* adj. (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.).] One who or that which procreates or begets; a parent.

a 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 203 b, He is vnkynd and vnnaturall, that will not cherishe hys natural parentes and procreators. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 185 They .. neuer mention our sinnes, which are his chiefe procreatours.

† **Procreatory,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ory 2.] Of or tending to procreation; procreative.

1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 32 Thus the wonderfull Creator of Nature .. put into all things that were created a power procreatory, and the order of their encreasing, and propagation.

Procreatress. *rare.* [f. Procreator + -ess 1.] A female procreator or parent.

1597 Middleton *Wisd. Solomon* xiv. 26 O idol-worshipping, thou mother art, she-procreatress of a he-offence. 1623 Wodroephe *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 528/2 The most liberall Mother and Procreatresse of all Things, the Earth.

† **Procreatrix.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *prōcreātrix*, fem. of *prōcreātor* Procreator.] = prec.

1592 Stubbes *Motive Gd. Workes* (1593) 18 b, The earth, the mother and procreatrix of all things. 1611 Cotgr., *Procreatrice*, a procreatrix; a mother, or damme.

Procrustean (prokrʊˈstiăn), *a.* [f. Procrustes + -an: cf. *Herculean.*] Of or pertaining to Procrustes: aiming or tending to produce uniformity by violent and arbitrary methods.

a 1846 *Christian Observer* (cited in Worcester). 1848 Mrs. Gaskell *M. Barton* xv, To .. tie them down to their own Procrustean bed. 1857 Toulmin Smith *Parish* 118 For which they have cut and dried procrustean remedies ready to hand. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 271 Neither must we attempt to confine the Platonic dialogue on the Procrustean bed of a single idea. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* vii. (1877) 156 Not to be submitted to any Procrustean process, even of disciplinary moulding.

Hence **Procruˈsteanism,** a Procrustean method or principle; **Procruˈsteanize** *v.*, to render Procrustean; to treat by Procrustean methods.

1864 *Edin. Rev.* July 168 The repulsive *Procrusteanism of the course of instruction. *a* 1846 *Christian Obs.* (cited in Worcester), *Procrusteanize. 1899 *Speaker* 30 Dec. 338/2 The girls sat daily in a horrible machine constructed to Procrusteanize a long and graceful neck by drawing up the head and chin.

Procrustes (prokrʊˈstīz). [a. Gr. Προκρούστης, personal name, lit. 'one that stretches', f. προκρούειν to beat or hammer out, to stretch out.] The name of a fabulous robber of Attica who is said to have stretched or mutilated his victims to conform them to the length of his bed. Hence allusively. Also *attrib.*

1583 Fulke *Defence* i. (Parker Soc.) 97 You play manifestly with us the lewd part of Procrustes, the thievish host, which would make his guests' stature equal with his bed's, either by stretching them out if they were too short, or by cutting off their legs if they were too long. 1637 T. Morton *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 335 This passage is like to the Procrustes of Roome, mee thinks. 1790 Han. More *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 35 We may rejoice that the tyranny of the spiritual Procrustes is so far annihilated. 1837 Syd. Smith *1st Let. Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 259/2 It is quite absurd to see how all the Cathedrals are to be trimmed to an exact Procrustes pattern. 1870 W. Graham *Lect. Ephesians* v. 129 It became the procrustes bed on which the faith and hope of the nation were offered up.

Procry, obs. Sc. form of Procuracy.

Procryptic (prokrɪˈptik), *a. Zool.* [f. Pro- 1 or 2 + Gr. κρυπτικός fit for concealing, f. κρύπτειν to hide, conceal: cf. Cryptic. (App. formed after *protective.*)] Having the function of protectively concealing: applied to the protective mimicry of colour and form, observed in insects (esp. butterflies and moths and their caterpillars), and some other animals. Hence **Procryˈptically** *adv.*

1891 E. B. Poulton in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 463 A palatable insect .. which defended itself, like the great majority of its allies, by Protective Resemblance (Procryptic Colouring). 1900 *Nature* 13 Dec. 157/2 These animals are known to be procryptically coloured.

Procto- (prɒˈkto), before a vowel **proct-**, combining form of Gr. πρωκτός anus; used to form modern scientific terms, chiefly medical and surgical, rarely zoological. ‖ **Proctaˈgra** [Gr. ἄγρα seizure], = next (Dunglison 1853). ‖ **Proctaˈlgia** [Gr. ἄλγος pain], pain in the anus; so **Proctaˈlgy.** ‖ **Proctatreˈsia** [Gr. ἀτρησία imperforation], imperforation of the anus (Dunglison 1842); so **Proˈctatresy.** **Proctecˈtomy** [Gr. ἐκτομή excision], excision of the rectum (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Proctiˈtis** [-ITIS], inflammation of the rectum and anus. **Proˈctocele** (-sīl) [Gr. κήλη tumour], prolapse of the mucous membrane of the rectum through the anus (Dunglison 1842). **Proˈctocystoˈtomy,** cystotomy performed through the anterior wall of the rectum; so **Proctocyˈstotome,** an instrument designed for this operation (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). ‖ **Proctodæˈum** *Embryol.* [Gr. ὁδαῖος that is on or by the road], the posterior portion of the digestive tract, beginning as an invagination of the epiblast; hence **Proctodæˈal** *a.* ‖ **Proctodyˈnia** [Gr. ὀδύνη pain] = *proctalgia* (Dunglison 1857). ‖ **Proctoˈncus** [Gr. ὄγκος swelling], a swelling of or near the anus (Dunglison 1853). **Proˈctoparaˈlysis,** paralysis of the muscles of the rectum (Dunglison 1853). **Proˈctoplasty** [-PLASTY], plastic surgery of the anal region; so **Proctoplaˈstic** *a.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Proˈctopoˈlypus** [Polypus 2], anal polypus (Mayne 1858). ‖ **Proctoptoˈma** [Gr. πτῶμα fall], = *proctocele* (Dunglison 1857). ‖ **Proctoptoˈsis** [Gr. πτῶσις a falling] = prec. ‖ **Proctorrhaˈgia** [see Hæmorrhagy], hæmorrhage from the anus (Dunglison 1853). **Prooto·rrhaphy** [Gr. ῥαφή suture], suture of the rectum close to the anus (Billings 1890). ‖ **Proctorrhœˈa** [Gr. ῥοία flux], a morbid discharge from the anus (Hooper *Med. Dict.* 1811). **Proˈotoscope** [-scope], a rectal speculum; hence **Proctoscoˈpic** *a.* **Proctoˈtomy** [Gr. τομή cutting], incision of the rectum (Mayne 1858); so **Proˈctotome,** an instrument for this operation (Billings 1890). **Proˈctotrete** [Gr. τρητός perforated], a S. American iguanoid lizard of the genus *Proctotrētus* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Proctotruˈpid** [Gr. τρυπᾶν to bore], *a.* belonging to the *Proctotrupidæ*, a family of minute ichneumons; *sb.* a fly of this family. **Proctuˈchous** *a.* [Gr. ἔχειν to have], having an anus; applied to one division of turbellarians, the *Proctūcha*, as distinguished from the *Aprocta* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1811 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, **Proctalgia*, .. a violent pain at the anus. It is mostly symptomatic of some disease, as piles, ..&c. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Proctalgia* .., *proctalgy. *Ibid.*, *Proctatresia* .., *proctatresy. 1811 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, **Proctitis*, .. inflammation of .. the lower part of the rectum. 1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 431 Proctitis occurs from the action of local causes, and may simulate dysentery. 1888 F. E. Beddard in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 680/1 The terminal section of the intestine is formed by the *proctodæal invagination. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* p. xiv, The corresponding passage leading from the anus I .. propose to call the '*proctodæum'. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Dec. 1632/2 Both cavities—the postanal gut and the proctodeum—are actively growing. 1902 *Ibid.* 19 July 170/2 A few days later I examined with the *proctoscope. 1904 *Ibid.* 3 Dec. 1505/2 The electric proctoscope enables the lower bowel to be examined by the eye without difficulty to a height of 30 centimetres. 1902 *Ibid.* 19 July 170/2 *Proctoscopic examination. 1869 Packard *Guide Stud. Insects* (1872) 131 *note*, An exceedingly minute *Proctotrupid fly, supposed to be parasitic on *Anthophorabia megachilis.*

Proctor (prɒˈktəɹ), *sb.* [A syncopated form of *procuratour*, Procurator, through *procutour, procketour, proctour*, etc. Cf. Proxy = Procuracy, also the ME. weakening of Procure *v.* to *proker.*]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 3–7 **procuratour** (5–6 **-oure,** 6 *Sc.* **-ure**), 5 **prokeratour,** 3– **procurator.** See Procurator.

β. 5–6 **procutour,** 5–8 **-or** (5 **-oure, -ur, procatour(e, proketowre, procketur**), 6–7 **procutar,** 9 **prokitor.** After *c* 1500 only *Sc.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Friar's T.* 298 May I nat .. answere there by my procutour? [*v.rr.* procatour(e; *Harl.* 7334 procuratour]. 14 .. *Cursor M.* 16023 (Gött.) Pilate þair procketur [*v.r.* procuratur]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 414/2 Proketowre (*K.* prokeratour), *procurator*. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 649 The procutur of the mynchons. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 454 The wardeyn and the procutoris .. of the parishe chirche. 1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1817) V. 413/2 The humble supplication of Mr. Archibald Johnstoun procutor for the Kirk. ? *a* 1700 *Truth's Trav.* in *Pennecuik's Poems* (1715) 106 The Procutars bad him be stout, Care not for Conscience a Leek. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xvi, Great preferment for poor Madge .. to speak wi' provosts, and bailies, and town-clerks, and prokitors.

γ. 4–7 **proctour,** (5–6 **proktur(e,** 6 **proctoure,** 6–7 **procter**), 5– **proctor.**

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* I. 412 Many ben traitours to God, and proctours to þe fend. 1432–50 Proctor [see B. 1, 4]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 292/2 A Prokture, *accurator, procurator*. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Rich. III* 44 b, Affiances made and taken by procters and deputies. 1613 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Proctour*, a factour or solicitor. *c* 1618 Procter [see B. 2 c].

B. Signification.

† **1.** *Rom. Hist.* = Procurator 1. *Obs.*

14 .. [see A. *β*]. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 391 Felix was .. made the proctor of the Iewes. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 28/2 Pontius Pilatus was Judge and proctour in the Jory vnder the Emperoure.

2. A person employed to manage the affairs of another; an agent, deputy, proxy, attorney: = Procurator 2. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. in technical use.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. xvii. 396 Thei schulden be punyschid .. in her procutour or attorney occupiyng .. in her names. *a* 1450 Myrc 22 All þat consenten thereto in hermyng of the person or of þe vicary or her proketours. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. ccxxxvii. 274 Y^e^ kyng sent ouer bysshoppis & proctours to complayn vpon hym to y^e^ pope. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 365 Others .. whan they had obtained license, sente theyr Proctours. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 206 But he neither vouchsafed to appeare, nor yet to send any one to us in the name of a Proctor.

† **b.** A steward: = Procurator 2 b. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 279 Alle þes goodis ben pore mennus goodis, & clerkis ben not lordis of hem but proctours. 1382 — *Gen.* xv. 2 The sone of the proctour [1388 procuratour] of myn hows, this Damask of Elyzar. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. xvii. 389 The Lorde of the Vyner .. seide to his procutour thus 'Clepe thou the werkmen and 3eelde to hem her meede'. 1538 London in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 215 We founde the prior of the Charterhowse in hys shortt gowen and velvytt cappe .. and the proctor of that howse in lyke apparell. 1565–78 Cooper *Thesaurus, Castaldius*, a proctor: a steward: a baily.

c. An agent for the collection of tithes and other church dues; a tithe-farmer. In full *tithe-proctor.*

1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Procurator*, is vsed for him that gathereth the fruites of a benefice for another man .. They are at this day in the West parts called Proctors. *c* 1618 Moryson *Itin.* IV. III. vi. (1903) 288 Both Ministers and Bishops non resident sent to theire remote liuings only Procters to gather theire tythes and profitts. 1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* I. 217 Tythes .. were a real grievance; the proctors let the first, and perhaps the second year with them run by bond. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 102 Tyranny and extortion .. exercised by the tithe-proctors, or other persons renting the great tithes from the church of Exeter. 1898 MacDonagh *Irish Life* xiii. 229 The tithe-proctors—the men who collected the impost, or, in default of payment, seized the stock of the Catholic peasants—were objects of intense popular hatred.

3. In a University, one of two or more officers periodically elected by the members of the University or one of its constituent sections, whose duties have varied at different times and in different places. The primary function of the office seems to have been representative, esp. in law-suits, and in the administration of corporate funds.

a. In reference to mediæval (and Scottish) universities, an occasional anglicized form of the L. term *procurator* actually used: see Procurator 3.

1895 Rashdall *Univ. Europe in Middle Ages* I. 315 (Paris) The first document in which the Rector and Proctors are clearly distinguished from one another is a Statute of the Faculty of Arts in 1245. *Ibid.* II. 121 [At Montpellier] as at Oxford, the Masters are more directly represented by two Proctors, the office circulating among them. The functions of these Proctors were primarily financial, as originally were those of the Proctors of Paris and Oxford. *Ibid.* 298 [At St. Andrews] The Masters and students—divided into the Four Nations of Fife, Lothian, Angus, and Britain, each with its Proctor—elected the Rector. *Ibid.* 306 [At Glasgow] Only on occasions of the Rectorial elections

was the organization of Nations and student Proctors called into actual existence—for which purpose it has lasted down to the present day.

b. In modern use, as at Oxford and Cambridge, each of two officers appointed annually to discharge various functions in connexion with the meetings of the University and its various Boards, the examinations and conferment of degrees, and the like; they are also charged with the discipline of all persons *in statu pupillari*, and the summary punishment of minor offences.

In the old English Universities, they were formerly called *Northern* and *Southern Proctor* respectively (see PROCURATOR 3); they are now distinguished as *Senior* and *Junior Proctor*, in accordance with their university seniority. They are appointed or elected by the various colleges in rotation. At Oxford they are the representatives of the body of Masters of Arts, and, as such, are assessors to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and ex-officio members of the Hebdomadal Council and of almost all University Boards and Delegacies; they exercise a joint veto upon the proceedings and decrees of Congregation and Convocation, ask graces for degrees in the Ancient House of Convocation, nominate delegates not otherwise specially appointed, supervise the examiners and examinations conjointly with the Vice-Chancellor, and concur with him in the conferring of all degrees. At Cambridge their powers and functions are similar, but less extensive. Proctors also exist with certain functions at Dublin and at Durham.

Proctors' dogs or *bulldogs* (*Univ. slang*), the sworn constables who accompany the proctors in their nightly perambulation of the streets for the purpose of preventing disorder.

[(For the sake of historical continuity earlier examples in the Latin form *procurator* are also given here.) 1248 *Rot. Claus.* 33 *Hen. III*, m. 15 *dorso* (in Rashdall II. 369 *note*), Presentibus apud Woodstocke tam procuratoribus scolarium universitatis quam Burgensibus Oxon. *c* 1250 in *Mun. Acad. Oxon.* (Rolls) 12 De assensu Cancellarii et Procuratorum Universitatis. 1257 *Ibid.* 30 Faciant Procuratores congregationem fieri, quæ ultra triduum non differatur. 1314–15 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 327/1 Quotiens..per Cancellarium & Procuratores Universitatis fuerint premuniti. 1407 in *Mun. Acad. Oxon.* (Rolls) 237 Magister Ricardus Flemmyng, Canonicus ecclesiæ cathedralis Eboracensis, et Procurator borealis Universitatis Oxoniæ. 1411–12 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 651/2 Visitatio Cancellarii ac Procuratorum dicte Universitatis..necnon omnium Doctorum, Magistrorum, regentium et non regentium, ac Scolarium ejusdem Universitatis.]

1536 *Rem. Sedition* 16 In Oxford..the name of the northern, and southerne proctour, hath been the cause, that many men haue ben slayne. 1536 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 136 Y^e^ Proctor did thrust his pole-axe at him. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* 7 M. Alin, then and now senior proctor. 1574 M. STOKYS in Peacock *Stat. Cambr.* (1841) App. A. p. ix, Then shall the Proctours apoynt them [Determiners] their Senioritie. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Charact., Meere Scholer* Wks. (1856) 88 University jests are his universall discourse, and his newes the demeanor of the proctors. 1663 WOOD *Life* 24 Sept. (O. H. S.) I. 495, 16 Masters in proctors' gownes. 1797 *Cambr. Univ. Cal.* 140 Proctors are two officers chosen annually from the regent masters of arts on the 10th of October: they are called proctors, from their managing (*procurandis*) the affairs and business of the university, and also rectors from their superintending or governing (*regendis*) the schools. 1828 GUNNING *Ceremonies Cambr.* 3 Cycle for the nomination of proctors. 1841 PEACOCK *Stat. Cambr.* 24 The two proctors,..after the chancellor or vice-chancellor were the most important administrative officers in the university. They were chosen annually by the regents. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 113 We, unworthier told Of college: he had climbed across the spikes..And he had breath'd the Proctor's dogs. *Ibid.* 141 Pretty were the sight If our old halls could change their sex, and flaunt With prudes for proctors, dowagers for deans, And sweet girl-graduates in their golden hair. 1863 'OUIDA' *Held in Bondage* (1870) 39, I had been shown up before the proctor on no less than six separate occasions. 1899 *Oxf. Univ. Cal.* p. xxiii, Cycle for the nomination of proctors...1899. Trinity, Jesus. 1900. Merton, Lincoln [etc.]. *fig.* *a* 1667 COWLEY *Elegy J. Littleton* 37 He..might find A little Academy in his mind; Where..Reason, and Holy Fear the Proctors were, To apprehend those words, those Thoughts that err.

4. *Law.* One whose profession is to manage the causes of others in a court administering civil or canon law; corresponding to an attorney or solicitor in courts of equity and common law. (Now in England retained only in courts of ecclesiastical and Oxford university jurisdiction.)

King's (Queen's) Proctor, an official of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, who has the right to intervene in probate, divorce, and nullity cases, when collusion between the parties or suppression of material facts is alleged. (The title is a survival from the time when these cases belonged to the ecclesiastical courts.)

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 201 Promisenge to hym a grete summe of moneye in that day he scholde be a proctor a fore a iuge and haue þe victory in his causes. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 83 Prokturys and brokarys of both lawys.. are to many. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* VIII. ii. 145 Pius the II..instituted the new College of Solicitors & Proctors by whose Counsaill and aduise all bulles and grauntes wer made. 1603 *Const. & Canons Eccl.* § 133 The loud and confused cries and clamours of proctors in the courts of the archbishop are..troublesome and offensive to the judges and advocates. 1605–6 *Act* 3 *Jas. I*, c. 5 § 6 No Recusant convict shall..practise the Common Lawe..as a Councellor, Clerke, Attourney, or Sollicitor..nor shall practise the Civill Lawe as Advocate or Proctor. 1693 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* IV. x, I've a cousin who is a proctor in the Commons. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xxiii, 'What is a proctor, Steerforth?' said I. 'Why, he is a sort of monkish attorney... He is, to some faded courts held in Doctors' Commons..what solicitors are to the courts of law and equity'. 1860 *Act* 23 & 24 *Vict.* c. 144 § 5 In every case of a petition for a dissolution of marriage it shall be lawful for the Court..to direct all necessary papers in the matter to be sent to Her Majesty's Proctor, who shall..instruct counsel to argue before the Court any question in relation to such matter. 1899 *Oxf. Univ. Cal.* 21 Proctors in the Vice-Chancellor's Court. William Henry Walsh [etc.], Solicitors. 1908 *Whitaker's Alm.* 181/2 Treasury..Department of Solicitor to the Treasury, Director of Public Prosecutions and King's Proctor.

†5. An advocate, patron, defender, guardian: = PROCURATOR 5. *Obs.*

a 1413 in Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* (1548) 21 Henry Percy our eldest sonne..and Thomas Percy erle of Worcester beyng proctours and protectours of the comon wealth. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 591–2 Swythelyne, þat was bysshop þo, Was made cheffe procutour of þat place; And so he was procutour and gret helper þerto, For a fulle holy mone forsothe he was. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. i. 40 He shal be þi prouisour, þy true procutour in all þinges. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. I. 74 Whether he bee an hartie hearer or proctour of the sayd masse. 1553 BECON *Relignes of Rome* (1563) 85 The firste promoters & chiefe proctors to haue Images in churches. 1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* (1823) 171 Thy teares were the procters for thy brother's life. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 252 Imputing that to the Patron and Proctor some-times of Musick, which ought rather to be attributed to Musicke it selfe. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XXVII. (1663) 106 This hard proceeding much astonished these two Proctors for the poor.

6. A deputy elected to represent the chapter of a cathedral or collegiate church, or the clergy of a diocese or archdeaconry (*proctor of the clergy*), in the Lower House of Convocation of either province.

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 122/1 The bishop ought..to summon and warne all deanes and archdeacons within his diocesse to appeere in proper person at the parlement, vnlesse they haue some sufficient and reasonable cause of absence, in which case he may appeere by his proctor, hauing a warrant or proxie for the same. 1607 COWELL *Interpr., Procters of the clergie...*, are those which are chosen and appointed to appeare for cathedrall, or other Collegiat churches, as also for the common clergie of euery Dioces, at the Parlament, whose choice is in this sort [etc.]. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 421 To elude the opposition of the clergy, their proctors, who had hitherto voted in the Irish parliaments, were by a declaratory act pronounced to be nothing more than assistants, whose advice might be received, but whose assent was not required. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 129 The archbishops and bishops are to bring [to Parliament] one proctor for the clergy of each cathedral, and two for the clergy of each diocese. 1878 *Ibid.* III. xx. 447 On the occasions on which the clerical proctors are known to have attended, their action is insignificant, and those occasions are very few. 1888 LD. COLERIDGE in *Law Rep.* 20 Q. B. D. 744 In the Northern Convocation the parochial clergy are and have been for centuries represented by two proctors from each archdeaconry within the province of York.

†7. One who collected alms on behalf of lepers or others who were debarred from begging for themselves; *esp.* one having a patent or licence to collect alms for the occupants of a 'spital-house'. (Held in evil repute from the abuse of the system.)

1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 292/1 And they be also our proctoures & begge in our name, and in our name receiue your money. 1538 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* 102 b, Al proctours and pardoners goinge about without sufficient auctorite.. shalbe punyshed by whyppynge. 1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* (1869) 14 Proctour is he, that will tary long, and bring a lye, when his Maister sendeth him on his errand. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 46 Proctors and Factores all of Spyttell houses. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. x. (1877) I. 220 Among roges and idle persons..we find to be comprised all proctors that go vp and downe with counterfeit licences. 1608 DEKKER *2nd Pt. Hon. Whore* Wks. 1873 II. 149 Y'are best get a clap-dish, and say y'are Proctor to some Spittle-house.

Hence **Pro·ctorage**, management by a proctor; **Pro·ctoral, Pro·ctorly** *adjs.* = PROCTORIAL; **Pro·ctorling**, a petty or subordinate proctor.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 65 As for the fogging *proctorage of money, with such an eye as strooke.. Simon Magus with a curse, so does she looke. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 47 Saiing in his Proctors vois that I shuld read no lecture there; as he bi his *Proctoral autoriti had suspendid me before. 1738 GRAY *Let. to R. West* in W. Mason *Mem.* (1807) I. 171 The University has ..created half a doren new little *procterlings to see its orders executed. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 64 Howsoeuer your selfe may haply stand in some neede of a *proctorly bribe: my cause, it standes in no neede of bribe-pursing.

Pro·ctor, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To officiate as a university proctor.

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 37 If a man went out by night on Tranelling, or Bat-fowling, or Proctoring, he might catch these Exposers by Dorens.

2. *intr.* (See quots., and cf. prec. 7.)

c 1730 *Dorsets. Voc.* (MS. in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. VIII. 45/1), *To proctor*, to scold or lord it. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Proctor*, to hector, swagger, bully...The Proctors connected with this verb were..sturdy beggars.

P Warburton in his ed. of Shakspere, 1747, substituted 'procter' for 'project' in *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 121, remarking '*Project* signifies to *invent* a cause, not to *plead* it; which is the sense here required. It is plain then we should read, "I cannot procter [etc.]." The technical term, to plead by an advocate'. But no example of *proctor* in this sense has been found, while *project* is abundantly supported: see PROJECT *v.* 3.

Proctorial (prɒktōˑrĭăl), *a.* [f. PROCTOR *sb.* + -IAL; cf. *procuratorial.*] Of or pertaining to a proctor (a. at the universities, b. in the ecclesiastical courts).

Proctorial cycle, the order in which the various colleges elect proctors; *proctorial veto*, the power of the two proctors conjointly to veto any decree of Convocation at Oxford; *proctorial year*, the annual period for which the university proctors are elected.

a. 1864 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 58 The condition of Oxford or Cambridge on the night of a grand Proctorial raid! 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 377/2 He..shall have proctorial authority over members of the University. 1882 *Standard* 13 Apr. 3/8 The outgoing Senior Proctor..summarised the events of the past proctorial year. *a* 1893 W. L. COURTNEY in *Jowett's Life* (1897) II. viii. 232 The traditional policeman..was represented by the Senior Proctorial bull-dog.

b. 1883 *Law Times* 13 Oct. 398/2 The two items are inserted in the proctorial charges as 'Probate under seal and court fee'.

So †**Proctorical** (-ˑrikăl) *a.*, in same sense.

1715 PRIDEAUX in *Life* (1748) 231 Every Tutor, for the better discharging of his duty, shall have Proctorical authority over his Pupils.

Proctorize (prɒˑktərəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* Of a university proctor: To exercise the proctorial authority on (an undergraduate, etc.); to arrest, summon, and reprimand, fine, or punish (an offender). Hence *transf.*

1833 CHURCH *Let.* 2 June, I have only been proctorised once, for not having my gown on. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xii, One don't like to go in while there's any chance of a real row..and so gets proctorized in one's old age for one's patriotism. *a* 1884 M. PATTISON in *Mem.* (1885) 18 He took him to task for the colour of his great-coat—proctorised him, my father said.

b. *intr.* To officiate as proctor. *rare.*

1882 'F. ANSTEY' *Vice Versâ* V, Somehow he never would proctorise any more—it spoilt his nerve.

Hence **Proctoriza·tion**, the act of proctorizing or fact of being proctorized.

1883 in Whibley *In Cap & Gown* (1890) 136 Did you break the lamps, and hope to escape.. Proctorization? 1905 *Athenæum* 17 June 741/2 The proctorization of Jacobson the well-beloved.

Proctorrhagia to **Proctuchous**: see PROCTO-.

Proctorship (prɒˑktəʃip). [f. PROCTOR *sb.* + -SHIP.] The office, position, or function of a proctor, in various senses of the word.

1535 (13 Oct.) in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 178 To Thos [my son] I leve my parte in the bargyn for the proctorsheype of the Auterlaege (i. e. altarage) of Upton. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 246 If the names be artificiall, not naturall, as to vse proctorship, for curatorship. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 620 He..was forced..to undertake there the Proctorship and Stewardship for the King. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 21 Apr. (O. H. S.) I. 230 [He] was a little after his Proctership preferr'd. 1762 [see PROCURACY 1]. 1886 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXVIII. 615 The proctorship for science, justly assumed for matters within his province as a student, is rather hastily extended to matters which he himself declares to be beyond it.

Pro·ctress. *rare*^−1^. [f. as prec. + -ESS 1.] A female proctor.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* I. 1025 [Justice speaking to Mercy] Thou hast Proctresse bin For Ieroboam..That hand recuring which he did extend, The Messenger of God, to apprehend.

†**Procu·lcate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prōculcāre* (f. *prō*, PRO-^1^ 1 b + *calcāre* to tread) + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To tread or trample down; *fig.* to despise, spurn. Hence †**Procula·tion**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *prōculcatiōn-em*], a treading or trampling.

1623 COCKERAM, *Proculcate*, to tread vnder foot. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 195 Wee should have proculcated and trampled under foote most faire hopes of immortality unto glory. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Proculcation*, a treading or trampling under foot. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xxv. 121 The Proculcation of the outward Court by the Gentiles for 42 months.

†**Procu·lstant.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *procul* afar + *stānt-em*, pr. pple. of *stāre* to stand, as a pun on *Protestant.*]

1589 *Protestatyon Martin Marprelat* 27 Both [Dr. Andrew Perne and Dean Bridges] old standards, both proculstants, both catercaps, both priests [etc.].

Procu·mb, *v. nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *prōcumb-ĕre*: see next.] *intr.* To prostrate oneself.

a 1784 *Mock Ode* in Boswell *Johnson* (1816) IV. 428 Opin'st thou this gigantic frame, Procumbing at thy shrine; Shall ..be thine?

Procumbent (prɒkʌˑmbĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *prōcumbent-em*, pr. pple. of *prōcumb-ĕre* to fall forwards, bend down, f. *prō*, PRO-^1^ 1 b + **cumb-ĕre* to lay oneself: see CUMBENT.]

1. Lying on the face, prone; prostrate.

1721 BAILEY, *Procumbent*, lying along. 1755 JOHNSON, *Procumbent*, lying down, prone. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* IX. 580 Procumbent, each obey'd. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 449 It [bleeding] will cease upon bending the head forward, or lying procumbent. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 486 Medullary rays with procumbent cells are..easy to distinguish from parenchyma of the bundles.

2. *Bot.* Of a plant or stem: Lying flat on the ground without throwing out roots; growing along the ground; having a prostrate or trailing stem.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 4. 82 Week procumbent stalks, full of joynts. 1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 835 The common Tormentil is..very frequently found in a procumbent state. 1851 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* 195 *Lycopodium selaginoides*.. has a slender, procumbent, often branched stem.

Procurable (prɒkiūˑrăb'l), *a.* [f. PROCURE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be procured or obtained.

1611 COTGR., *Recouvrable*..also gettable, procurable. *a* 1664 BARROW in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 33 His treatise..

..I..would gladly see and have it to myself, if procurable. 1754 Lewis in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 645 It is not to be brought into fusion by the greatest degree of fire procurable in the ordinary furnaces. 1877 Lady Brassey *Voy. Sunbeam* xv. (1878) 265 No wine or spirits being procurable on the premises.

†**Pro·curacy**. *Obs.* Also 3–6 -acie, 3–4 -asie, 5 -acye, -ase, -esy, (3 procracie, 6 *Sc.* procry): see also Proxy. [ad. med.L. *prōcūrātia* (1245 in Du Cange), for cl. L. *prōcūrātio* Procuration. So obs. It. *procurazia, procuratía* 'a proctorship, also a procuration' (Florio).]

1. The office or action of a procurator; management or action for another. *Letters of p.* := 2.

[1315 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 357/2 En les Letres de Procuracie q'il porterent ovesqe eux souz le Seal le dit Count.] *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 155 Such procuracie is synful and yvele takun. 1482 in Rymer *Foedera* (1711) XII. 173/1 Lettres of Commission and Procuracye under the Grete Seale. 1565 *Satir. Poems Reform.* i. 134, I sawe..howe the faythfull was enforst with procry to procede. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 670 Letters of procuracie signed, and sealed by the King his master to redemand diuers great summes of money. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 530 The procuracy or proctorship of Lorsch.

b. A deputy, proxy, legate. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 301 Whan this procuracie was come to the Kyng, these articules were offered of the lordis.

2. A document empowering a person to act as the representative of another; a proxy, a letter of attorney.

1425 *Paston Lett.* I. 20, I have, by advys of counseill, in makyng a procuracie *ad agendum, defendendum, provocandum, et appellandum* to yow..; the whiche procuracie ..I shal sende to yowr persone. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 211 b, He sayd he would sende thither a sufficient procuracie and conuenient proctors, & desired to see the Orators commission. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.* s. v. *Procurator*, Procuracy is vsed for the specialitie, whereby he is authorized. [1845 Lo. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) I. xii. 180, I, William Trussel, procurator of the prelates, earls, and barons, and other people in my procuracy named, having, &c.]

3. *Eccl.* The provision of entertainment for the bishop or visitor by the parson or religious house visited; hence, a sum paid in commutation of this; = Procuration 3, Proxy 5. (= Anglo-L. *procuratia*, Matt. Paris, med.L. *procuratio*.)

c 1290 *St. Edmund Conf.* 333 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 440 Procracies [*Harl. MS.* 2277 procuracies] huy 3euen him also.. Of persones to nime largeliche. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 249 Whanne bischopis & here officeris comen & feynen to visite,..wrecchid curatis ben nedid to festen hem richely & 3eue procuracie & synage. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 129 Prelatys of holy cherch,..puttyn here sugettys to outrageous cost,..in vysityng, & in raisynge of procuracyes vnleffully. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 87 They shold paye..to the Archidekon of Bokyngham, procuracy.

4. The office or official residence of a Venetian procurator (= It. *procuratía*).

1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 253 He ..went up to the Procuracies of S. Mark. [1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. Pref. 6 In Venice..the new Palace of Procuracy.]

Procural (prǫkiū·răl). [f. Procure *v.* + -al.] The action or process of procuring; obtaining.

1861 Owen in *Athenæum* 27 July 118/1 Alexander the Great devoted large sums of money to the procural of objects of Natural History. 1883 *Gd. Words* 186 Their chief object is the procural of food.

Procurance (prǫkiū·răns). [f. Procure *v.* + -ance.] The action of procuring; the action by which something is attained or brought about; agency. So also †**Procu·rancy** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$, agency, advocacy.

1553 Edw. VI *Lel. Bp. Ridley* 9 June in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. xxii. 421 We will and command you, that neither you nor any for you, or by your procurancie..shall admit him. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) G vij, He thought it best by polytyke procurance, To prive the kyng and so restore hys frend. 1844 G. S. Faber *Eight Dissert.* (1845) II. 101 A knowledge of the Hebrew Law was brought into China during the Seventy Years Captivity, either by the procurance of Laou-sze himself, or in consequence of the emigration of this very Colony. 1887 J. C. Robinson *Let. Sir J. Donnelly* 7 Apr. (*Daily News* (1897) 26 Oct. 3/2), Acquisitions.. which by procurance have..enriched the South Kensington Museum.

†**Pro·curate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prōcūrāt-*, ppl. stem of *prōcūrāre*: see Procure *v.* and -ate 3.] *trans.* To do (something) as agent *for* another; to do, perform, etc., by or through an agent. Hence †**Pro·curated** *ppl. a.*, †**Pro·curating** *vbl. sb.*

1659 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off.* 262 The principles of Christianity..require from them, no procurated, but a personal, and actual faith, repentance, obedience. 1701 Beverley *Apoc. Quest.* 26 There is Another Beast, spoken of, that was Zealously Concern'd in Procurating all for the Papal Beast.

Procuration (prǫkiŭre·ı̆·ʃən). [ME. *procuracio(u)n*, a. F. *procuration* (13th c. in Littré, also OF. *-cion*), ad. L. *prōcūrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōcūrāre* to Procure: see -ation.]

†**1.** The action of taking care of, looking after, or managing; management, superintendence, administration, agency; attention, care. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 193 Ek plauntis han this procura n Vnto their gret multiplicacioun. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 199 Be procuracion of the qween, Roger Mortimere was mad erl of Kent. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 287/2 Theophyle was receyued into the grace of the Bisshop by the procuracion of the deuyll. *a* 1552 Leland *Itin.* III. 114 The 2 Towers in the Haven Mouth were begon in King Edwarde the 4 Tyme...Kyng Henry the vij endyd them at the Procuration of Fox Bisshop of Winchester. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj., Stat. Dav. II* 39 All they quha are destitute,.. salbe vnder the Kings procuration, and protection within his Realme. *a* 1677 Hale *Pomponius Atticus* 24 He avoided the procuration of the Commonwealth, not for sloth, but in judgment.

†b. Management for another; stewardship; procuratorship. *Obs.*

1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* 3 b, To thende that my lord depose me not of my procuracion. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. (S. T. S.) 207 Maximian..eftirward committing the procuratione of Britannie til Dionethie, passid in ffrance. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni apud Scotos* 35 [They] think that a Kingdom is not a procuration concredited to them by God, but rather a prey put into their hands.

2. The appointment of a procurator or attorney; the authority or power thus delegated; also, the authorized action of one's agent; the function of an attorney or representative. *Letters of procuration* = b. *By procuration*, by attorney or proxy.

(The person so appointed signs *p.p.*, or *per proc.*, = *per procurationem*; see Per I. 7.)

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* IV. ii. 232 Yf a man gyueth a procuracyon to another for to doo and execute certeyn thinges of his owne it is not therfore to be vndrestande that he gyueth him a generall procuracyon. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 221 The mariage was foorthwith made, and solempnized by procuration from the king of England. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 404 Be thair letters of procuratioun under the seill of the same toun. 1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 155 When any one doth by the Order, full Power and Authority of another, which is called among Merchants Procuration. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 323 Without a letter of attorney, or any other act of procuration. 1844 Lo. Brougham *Brit. Const.* iii. (1862) 43 [He] could, if absent himself from just cause, appear by his procuration or proxy. 1870 *Daily News* 14 Dec., They clamour for sorties, vow to die for their country, and then wish to do it by procuration.

b. A formal document whereby a person gives legal authority to another to act for him; a letter or power of attorney. Now *rare.*

1426 W. Paston in *P. Lett.* I. 25, I make this day a newe apelle and a newe procuracion. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xlvi. (1869) 198 But þat hire procuracioun be seled with deuocioun. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xix. 27 There this princesse was maryed, by a sufficient procuration, brought fro the kyng of Inglande. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 96 For that purpose he hath a Letter of Atturny, called a Procuration. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. xix. 342, I caused a procuration to be drawn, empowering him to be my receiver. 1889 W. Lockhart *Ch. Scot. in 13th C.* 40 They.. sent on their procurations by some ecclesiastic to Rome.

3. *Eccl.* The provision of necessary entertainment for the bishop, archdeacon, or other visitor, by the incumbent, parish, or religious house visited; subsequently commuted to a payment in money (but see quot. 1895).

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 220 The Ravyne..Was dene rurale..At vicaris and personnis, For the procuraciounis, Cryand full crowss. 1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlvi. 140 Letted hy the said Bisshope from gathering of procurations. 1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 48 The Annual payments of Tenths and Subsidies to the King, the Procurations to the Bishop and Arch-deacon, the Assessments for the poor. 1661 J. Stephens (*title*) Historical Discourse on Procurations. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 429 Procurations ..are certain Sums of Money which Parish-Priests pay yearly to the Bishop or Archdeacon *ratione Visitationis.* 1862 *C. B. Rep.* (N.S.) XII. 416 At the..visitation..the churchwardens..attend the registrar..[and] pay the 'procurations and synodals' claimed as due from the clergy to the archdeacon. 1895 Phillimore *Eccl. Law* (ed. 2) IV. xi. § 2. 1051 It seems..that where the estates of bishops have vested in the ecclesiastical commissioners under 23 and 24 Vict. c. 124, these procurations have become payable to the commissioners, who have, however, abandoned their collection.

4. The action of procuring, obtaining, or getting; procurement.

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 § 2 Somes of money.. payd at the seid See of Rome for procuracion or expedicion of any suche bulles breves or palles. *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 153 He wickedly did let the procuration of children. 1651 Walton *Life Wotton* in *Reliq.* c iv, His procuration of Priviledges and courtesies with the German Princes, and the Republick of Venice for the English Merchants. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 25 Procuration of..Shells from several Parts of this Island. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 594 Such irrational.. beings..regard the difficulty of procuration as one of the most estimable qualities. 1882 *Standard* 26 Dec. 3/2 Those [coals] used in the procuration of steam power.

b. *spec.* The obtaining or negotiating of a loan for a client; also, the fee for this.

1678 R. L'Estrange *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 183 As to Judgments and Statutes, Procuration, and Continuance-Mony, these are only..the Dreams of Avarice. 1679 Prance *True Narr. Pop. Plot* 32 He would not let 40 or 50*l.* out for six Months, but he would have 40*s.* for Procuration,..and yet the full Legal Interest to run on. 1881 *Times* 18 May 6/5 The action..was one brought by the plaintiffs to recover £120 their commission of 1 per cent for the procuration of a loan of £12,000.

c. The action of a procurer or procuress; pimping.

1696 Phillips (ed. 5) s.v., Procuration is also taken in an Ill sence, for the Act of a Baud or Pander. 1891 [see 5].

5. *attrib.* **Procuration fee, money**: see quots.

1706 Phillips, *Procuration*, or *Procuration-Money*, a Duty which Parish-Priests pay yearly to the Bishop or Arch-Deacon, upon account of Visitation. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. xii. 157 If any scrivener or broker takes more than five shillings *per cent.* procuration-money, or more than twelve-pence for making a bond, he shall forfeit 20*l.* with costs. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex.*, *Procuration fee*, a sum of money taken by scriveners on effecting loans of money. 1884 *Law Rep.* 25 Ch. Div. 280 He agreed to find the money for a lump sum as a procuration fee. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 6/3 The Chertsey procuration case...A servant..was charged with procuring her daughter.., aged fifteen years.

Hence **Procura·tional** *a.*, of or pertaining to procuration: see sense 2 above.

c 1702 *Case of Præmunientes Considered* 13 Now, when there is no such Return made, and..seldom distinct Procurational Letters upon the Choice to Parliament.

Procurative (prǫkiū·rătiv), *a.* [f. Procure *v.* + -ative.] Having the quality of procuring; tending to procure or obtain.

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 10 There is a procurative uncleanness; that..helps forward the damnation of men. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 554 Cassia..is thought procurative of flatulency. 1816–30 Bentham *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const. Code* (1830) 52 Those..by whom.. are exercised the several functions, procurative, custoditive, applicative, reparative, and eliminative.

Procurator (prǫ·kiŭre·tɔr). Also 3–7 -our (5–6 -oure, 6 *Sc.* -ure, 5 prokeratour): see also Proctor *sb.* A. [a. OF. *procuratour* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm., mod.F. *-eur*), or ad. L. *prōcūrātōr-em* manager, agent, deputy, collector in a province, attorney, agent-n. f. *prōcūrāre* to Procure.]

1. *Rom. Hist.* An officer who collected the taxes, paid the troops, and attended to the interests of the imperial treasury, in an imperial province; sometimes he had the administration of part of a province, as in the case of the Procurator of Judæa, which was part of the province of Syria.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16023 All þai gadird o þe tun,..And sent to pilate þair procuratur [*Gött.* procketur], And did him þider hring. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Orig. Cron.* v. xiii. 4319 Hade he callyt Lucyus procuratoure, Qwhar þat he callit hym emperoure. 1581 Savile *Tacitus, Agricola* (1622) 190 Whereas in former times they had onely one king, now were there two thrust vpon them, the Lieutenant to sucke their bloud, the Procuratour their substance. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 81 As Paul demeaned himselfe.. before the twoo Romane Procuratours of that Prouince, Felix, and Festus. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq.* xiv. viii. 441 [Caesar] made him [Antipater] procurator of Judea. 1877 C. Geikie *Christ* lx. (1879) 735 Herod's palace had been taken..as the residence of the procurators.

2. One who manages the affairs of another; one who is duly authorized to act in behalf of another in any business; an agent, an attorney. †**a.** (In earliest use) The official agent of a church or religious house. *Obs.* †**b.** The steward or manager of a household, estate, or the like; an overseer, a bailiff. *Obs.* **c.** The agent, deputy, proxy, or representative of a non-ecclesiastical person or body; one who has a power of attorney for another, to sign for him *per procurationem* (see Procuration 2). *Procurator general*, an agent-general. †*Procurator of parliament*, an early name of the Speaker of the House of Commons.

a. *c* 1290 *St. Brandan* 356 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 229 þis procuratour heom cam ayein and welcomede heom a-non, And custe seint brendanes fet and þe Monekes echon. [1306 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 220/1 Mestre William Testa, & les autres clercs & procuratours l'apostoill. 1326–7 *Ibid.* II. 9/2 Qe nul Provisour alien, ne Procuratour de par eux ..n'entre la Terre.] *c* 1400 *Plowman's T.* 733 [Secular canons] have a gedering procuratour That can the pore people enplede, And robben hem as a ravinour. *c* 1450 *Godstow Regr.* 492 Hit shold be wele lawfull to the forsaid abbesse and Couent and to ther successours or to ther procuratour to distreyne. 1645 Evelyn *Diary* 26 Mar., The Procurator of the Carmelites preaching on our Savior's feeding the multitude.

b. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 241 He made hyme [Judas] his procuratore, þo he wyste he suld be traytore. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 253, I make pieres þe plowman my procuratour & my reve. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xx. 8 Whenne euenynge was maad, the lord of the vyne 3erd seith to his procuratour, Clepe the workmen, and 3elde to hem her hijre. 1451 Capgrave *Life St. Gilbert* (E. E. T. S.) 91 Nowt as a gouernour of his owne, but as a procuratour and a seruaunt of oþer mennes riechesse. 1555 Eden *Decades* 72 Alphonsus Nunnez..who also was lyke to haue byn chosen procuratoure of this vyage.

c. 1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 424/1 The States..made thes same Persones that ben comen here to 3owe nowe her Procuratours, and gafen hem full auctorite. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 431, I Wyllyam Trussel, in the name of all men of this lande of Englande, & procuratour of this parlyament, resygne to ye Edwarde ye homage that was made to ye some tyme. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 148 The Marques of Suffolke, as procurator to Kyng Henry, espoused the said Ladie, in the churche of sainct Martyns. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 179 At the instance of Johne Baptista de Sambitore, procuratour generall for the Spanische natioun. 1602 Fulbecke 1*st Pt. Parall.* 30 Actions doe not passe, but the grauntor if he will haue the grauntees to take any benefit by the graunt, must make the grauntees or one of them his procurators to sue in his name, and to recouer to their owne vse. 1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 156 A prudent Merchant..will advise all his Correspondents (on whom his Procurator shall have occasion to draw, &c.)..that he hath granted to such and such a one such a full Power to draw

in his Name Bills of Exchange. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* II. vi. 236 They elected him procurator general of the Spanish nation in Peru. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 634 The early representative members .. were frequently ..invested with the character of procurators or proxies.

3. In the mediæval universities, one of two or more representative officers, of whom one was elected by each of the 'nations' into which the students and Regent Masters were divided, having financial, electoral, and disciplinary functions. Hence, at the present day, in some of the Scottish universities, the name of the student representatives, elected, one by each 'nation' of the whole body of students, to preside over the election of a Rector. See also Proctor, the modern form of this word in the English universities, under which (sense 3) its later history is given.

At Paris and Cambridge, and prob. also originally at Oxford, they were called indifferently *procurators* (proctors) and *regents*. At Paris there were four 'nations' and four procurators, at the English Universities two, called *Procurator australis* and *Procurator borealis*, the Southern and the Northern Procurator or Proctor.

[1219 in Bulaeus *Hist. Univ. Paris* (1666) III. 94 Quod super hoc a suis Procuratoribus contingeret ordinari. 1237 *Bull* in Rashdall *Univ. Europe* (1895) I. 314 *note* (Paris), Ut nullus contra universitatem magistrorum vel scholarium seu rectorem vel procuratorem eorum ad quemquam alium pro Universitatis vel facto vel occasione [etc.]. 1244 *Statute of Faculty of Arts, Paris* in Bulaeus III. 195 Quo vsque pro qualitate et quantitate delicti vel transgressionis Mandati Vniuersitatis Rectori et Procuratori pro Vniuersitate fuerit ad plenum et pro ipsorum voluntate satisfactum. 1453 in *Munim. Univ. Glasg.* (Maitland) I. 6 Rectores.., decanos, procuratores nacionum, regentes, magistros et scolares.] 1574 M. Stokys in Peacock *Stat. Cambr.* (1841) App. A. p. x, Then shall folowe..nexte the Father the two Procuratours. 1664 in *Fasti Acad. Aberdeen* (1898) II. 11 The colledge being fullie conveened and divided in four nationes..did..nominat..procurators for electing of ane Rector. 1831 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 412 In Paris, each of the Four Nations elected its own Procurator. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 12 May 2/1 In the universities of the Middle Ages the Chancellor had little power; the Rector, elected by Procurators of the Nations, exercised authority in his own right, or more commonly along with the Procurators, and, subsequently, with the Deans of Faculties...In Scotland all these elements of mediæval organization are still existent and active. 1896 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 7/3 The students at Aberdeen do not give a direct vote for the Rectorial candidates. They vote for a student who represents them, called the Procurator. After the recording of the votes..the 'Procurators' meet in another room, and the successful candidate is he who has a majority of Nations. If the Nations are equally divided the winner is he who has the numerical majority of votes.

4. *Law.* An agent in a court of law: = Proctor 4; used in countries retaining the Roman Civil Law (cf. also Procureur), and in England in the ecclesiastical courts; *spec.* in Scotland, a law-agent practising before the inferior courts, an attorney. (Now *rare*.)

c 1386 Chaucer *Friar's T.* 298 (Harl. 7334) May I nat aske a lybel sir Sompnour, And answer per by my procuratour To suche þing as men wol oppose me? 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 109 My procuratour, that I mak on myn awin cost to defend me. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 647 There is one procurator for the king, and two advocats, to looke to the kings prerogatives. 1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 460/2 All and quhatsumeuir lieges of þis realme accuisit of tressoun .. salhaif þair aduocattis and procuratoris to vse all þe lauchfull defenses. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3818/4 Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint..Thomas Smith Esq.; Her Majesties Procurator in all Causes, Maritime, Foreign, Ecclesiastical and Civil. 1752 Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 95 His Majesty's Advocate, or other Advocates, or Procurators for the Pannel, were ordained to debate the Relevancy *viva voce*. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 33 The *proctors*, otherwise *procurators*, exhibit their proxies for their clients. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* 4 June an. 1781, The Society of Procurators, or Attornies, entitled to practise in the inferior courts at Edinburgh..had taken care to have their ancient designation of Procurators changed into that of Solicitors, from a notion, as they supposed, that it was more genteel. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 275 That the evil did not arise from his good lords and friends the bishops, but from the judges, officials, and procurators, who sought..only their own profit.

b. Short for Procurator-fiscal.

1899 *Daily News* 6 May 2/1 Four pleaded guilty of rioting only. The plea was accepted by the Procurator, and the men were sentenced to thirty days' each with the alternative of a £5 fine.

†5. An advocate, defender, or supporter of the cause of any person, system, tenet, proposal, etc.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 139 þei wolen not paie for pore men, not wiþstondinge þat þei ben procuratouris of pore men. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* iii, He went to a philosophre which was the procuratour of the poure peple and prayd hym for charyte that he wold gyue to hym good counceylle of his grete nede. 1528 Lyndesay *Dream* 1049 Tyll dame Fortune thow nedis no procurature; For scho hes lairglie kyithit on the hir cure. 1609 Daniel *Civ. Wars* iv. xxvii, To confirm and seal Their vndertaking, with their dearest bloud, As Procurators for the Common-weale.

†6. One who or that which brings or helps to bring something about; = Procurer 2; in quot. 1647, a promoter, generator.

1486 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 Such Mys-doers, takers, and procuratours to the same, and receytours,..[shall] be..juged as principall felons. 1642 W. Biro *Mag. Honor* 44 Charge him with..fellony, or to be a procurator thereof, or accessory thereunto. 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* xliv. 270 [The planet Mars] being a very sharpe heater and procurator of blood.

†b. The procurer of a loan: cf. Procuration 4 b. *Obs. rare.*

1677 Yaaranton *Eng. Improv.* 8 The Gentleman gets.. Friends..to be bound for his Covenants, whom if they [the lenders] accept, then the Procurator and Continuator have their Game to play.

7. (repr. It. *procuratore*, †*-adore*.) In some Italian cities, A public administrator or magistrate; also repr. F. *procureur* (see Procureur). *Procurator of St. Mark*, a senator, afterwards each of two senators, of the Venetian Republic, charged with high administrative functions.

c 1618 Morvson *Itin.* iv. vii. (1903) 115 These Procurators, namely the old Dukes chosen for life, and the old Gouernors chosen for two yeares, haue care of the Treasure, and other publique affayrs, and are of great reputation. 1645 Evelyn *Diary* June, The Doge's vest is of crimson velvet, the Procurator's, &c. of damasc. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s. v., In the Republique of Venice the Procurator is the second man in dignity. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Procurator* is also a kind of magistrate in several cities of Italy, who takes care of the public interests. 1794 Burke *Pref. to Brissot's Addr.* Wks. VII. 304 The treacherous Manuel was procurator of the Common-hall. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* ix. 204 Two senators, distinguished by the title of procurators of St. Mark, were charged to attend in the camp. 1865 Maffei *Brigand Life* II. 159 The elaborate requisition presented by the royal procurator .. contains some passages which are worth preserving.

b. *attrib.*, as *procurator treasurer*.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4545/1 He was there [at Venice] crowned by the Procurator-Treasurer.

Pro-curator (prōu,kiŭ·rātəɹ). *Sc. Law.* [f. Pro-[1] 4 + Curator 1.] One who performs the duties of a curator though not legally appointed as such: see Curator 1.

1681 Stair *Instit. Law Scot.* I. vi. § 12 Whosoever.. medled with Pupils Means or Minors, as Pro-tutors, or Pro-curators, should be lyable .. as Tutors or Curators, for intromission and omission. 1773 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* I. vii. § 28 Pro-tutors and pro-curators. By these are understood persons who act as tutors or curators without having a legal title to the office. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 798 The same principle regulates the claims of a pro-tutor or pro-curator against the minor for reimbursement of money expended for the minor.

Pro·curator-fi·scal. In Scotland, the public prosecutor of a shire or other local district, appointed by the sheriff or magistrates. He initiates the prosecution of crimes, and takes the precognitions, also performing some of the functions of a coroner.

The term appears to have originally designated the official who had to collect and administer the fines, fees, and other payments accruing to the criminal, civil, and ecclesiastical courts: he was the *procurator* (in sense 2) who had to do with the *fiscal* or revenue matters of the court. (Cf. Procurer *fiscal* 1 c.) For history of the office see the *Journal of Jurisprudence* Vol. XXI. (1877) pp. 24–, 67–, 140–, etc., Vol. XXII. (1878) pp. 24–, 69–.

1583–4 *Decree-arbitral of Jas. VI* in *Jrnl. Jurispr.* XXI. 141 Mr. Johnne Skene, procurator fiscall. 1584 in Littlejohn *Aberd. Sheriff Court* (1904) Introd. 44 Actioun..at the instance off our Souerane Lord and Mr. George Barclay his M. Procuratour Phiscall. 1606 *Act Secret Council* 4 Feb. (*Jrnl. Jur.* XXI. 69), Pryces set down to the Procurators-Fiscal, to be taken hereafter for forming of Testaments. 1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. xii. § 4 (1699) 207 The way of Procedure before the Sheriff, is by an Assize, and the Procurator-Fiskal is Pursuer in place of his Majesties Advocat. 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 254 Application shall be made to the Sheriff by Petition, signed by the private Party complaining, or by the Procurator-fiscal, setting forth the Nature of the Crime. 1818 *Report of Commissioners* in *Jrnl. Jurispr.* XXI. 26 The Procurator-Fiscal likewise receives a certain proportion or share of the fines levied in the Sheriff's Court according to ancient usnage. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xvi, The city's procurator-fiscal, upon whom the duties of superintendent of police devolved. 1875 W. McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 95 On the ground floor is the office of the Procurator-Fiscal.

Procuratorial (prǫkiŭrătōˑriăl), *a.* [f. late L. *prōcūrātōri-us* Procuratory (f. *prōcūrātōr-em* Procurator) + -al. Cf. F. *procuratorial*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a procurator or proctor, in various senses; proctorial.

1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 254 A Procuratorial Exception is Twofold, viz. First, that A. is not a lawful Proctor: and, Secondly, That he cannot be a Proctor. 1738 Neal *Hist. Purit.* IV. 339 Who..sent proxies with procuratorial letters. 1874 *Queen's Printers' Bible-Aids* 81 A procuratorial coinage circulated in Judea from A.D. 6–59. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 635 The ecclesiastical practice of which such procuratorial representation was a familiar part. 1899 W. M. Ramsay in *Expositor* Jan. 46 Pamphylia was a distinct procuratorial province.

2. Of or pertaining to university proctors.

1663 Wood *Life* 22 Sept. (O. H. S.) I. 492 To be pro-proctors and exercise procuratorial power. 1845 Mozley *Laud* Ess. (1878) I. 198 The procuratorial cycle was his remedy for the disorders then attending the public election of the proctors. 1894 Liddon, etc. *Pusey* I. xvi. 378 Keble..dryly observed on hearing the procuratorial veto, that 'others too might play at that game'.

Procuratorship (prǫˑkiŭrēitəɹʃip). [f. Procurator + -ship.] The office, function, or period of office of a procurator.

1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1663) 13 The fourth [year] of the Procuratorship of Pontius Pilate. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 244 The abbey..holds also the procuratorship of Altorf as a mortgage from the Empire. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 235/2 In Nero's time, and during the procuratorship of Catus Decianus.

Procuratory (prǫˑkiŭrătəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *prōcūrātōri-us* belonging to an agent or manager: see Procurator and -ory[2]; hence med.L. *prōcūrātōrium* sb., whence B.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a procurator or procurators, or to procuration. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1459 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 365/2 The Procuratorie Hous or Priorie of Ware. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 770/1 Apte to receaue of God thys power procuratorye. 1571 Walsingham in Digges *Compl. Ambass.* (1655) 183 He was no longer a Proctor then he kept himself within the limits procuratory of the letter procuratory.

B. *sb.* †1. = Procuration 2 (= med.L. *procuratorium*). *Obs. rare*[−1].

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 440 Worldliche excusacioun shal not þenne assoyne, ne onswer by procuratorye, ne suttilte of werkis.

2. *Civil* and *Sc. Law.* Authorization of one person to act for another; an instrument or clause in an instrument giving such power; esp. in *letters of procuratory*. *Procuratory of resignation*, a deed granted by a vassal authorizing his procurator to return his fee to the superior, either to be retained by him, or to be given out to a new vassal, etc.

1540 *Acc. Ld. H. Treas. Sc.* VII. 281 For making of ane procuratorie to resing the ballierie of Totternes in the Kingis hand. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 373 As procuratour..be thair lettres of procuratorie..lauchfullie constitute. 1569 *Ibid.* II. 8 [He] producit ane procuratorie subscrivit be the Quene. *a* 1639 Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 444 A number of persons..presented a Procuratory under the Seal of the Town, and the Subscription of the Clerks thereof. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Procuratory*, is the Instrument by which any Person or Community did constitute or delegate their Proctor or Proctors to represent them in any Judicial Court or Cause. 1746–7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 50 § 12 A..conveyance, containing a procuratory of resignation in favour of such purchaser or disponee. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 94 § 26 It shall not be necessary to insert in any such conveyances a procuratory or clause of resignation. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* Digest 578 Under the system of the *legis actiones* procuratory was incompetent except *pro populo*, *pro libertate*, or *pro tutela*.

3. = Procuracy 4.

1840 Stanley in *Life & Corr.* (1893) I. viii. 265 The long array of the ancient library, procuratory, and Ducal Palace [at Venice].

Procuratrix (prǫkiŭrēiˑtriks). [a. L. *prōcūrātrix*, fem. agent-n. corresponding to *prōcūrātor* Procurator.] The inmate who attends to the temporal concerns of a nunnery; cf. Procurator 2 a.

1851 Ullathorne *Plea Rights & Lib. Relig. Wom.* 11 The second superioress, the procuratrix, who manages the temporalities. 1889 J. G. Alger *Eng. in Fr. Rev.* 325 The procuratrix produced the little paper money she had.

†**Procuraty.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. It. *procuratia*: see Procuracy 4.] The official residence of a procurator in Venice: see Procurator 7.

1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* xxvii. 365 The Front of each Procuraty is supported by a large Portico.

†**Procu·re,** *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 6 *Sc.* procuire. [a. OF. *procure* (13th c. in Godef.) procuration, agency, f. *procurer* to Procure. So med.L. *prōcūra* (1389 in Du Cange).] = Procurement 1.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 37 This Comodus..was sleyne ..thro the procure and cause of his wife. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 147 Off Ancus Martius we reid the greit mischance,..Slaine be Lucinio at Tanaqnillis procuire.

Procure (prǫkiŭəˑɹ), *v.* Forms: *a.* 3–5 procure-n (3 -curi), 4– procure (4 -eury, 5 -kure, 6 *Sc.* -cuir). *β.* 4 procre, -core, 4–5 procur, 5 procour, proker. [a. F. *procurer* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prōcūrāre* to care for, take care of, attend to, manage, to act as procurator: see Pro-[1] and Cure *v.* In ME. usually stressed on the first syllable, *prǫˑcure* (from F. inf. *procurer*); hence the weakened *β*-forms *prǫˑcur*, etc., here illustrated:

13.. *Cursor M.* 28201 (Cott.), I wald he ware vn-fere or ded, And bath i procurd þam wit red. *c* 1330 Procore [see 5]. 1340–70 Procre [see 6]. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV 531 And mankynd biddis vs that we To procur vengeans besy be. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 235 (MS. Cott. Tib.) On Aluredus [he] hadde yprocred his deþ. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9226 He shuld procour the prinse, & the prise grekes, To pas fro þat pronyns, payre hom nomore. *Ibid.* 11555 Sho prayct hym pourly..to..proker hir pes with his prise wordes. *a* 1450 Myrc 689 Al them that ..prokeren wher thorgh holy chirch is peyred. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VI. 863 To procur pes be ony maner off cace.]

I. †1. *trans.* To care for, take care of, attend to, look after. [So in L., and OF.] *Obs. rare.*

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VI. iv. 357 (Cott. MS.) Bot þe possessoure to procure [*Wemyss MS.* trete]..wiþe honoure, And habundance of reches. *Ibid.* VIII. xxiv. 3648 Our Kynge Dauid was sende in Frawns, Qwhar he..was..procuryt [*v. r.* tretit] in al esse ilk deil.

†2. *intr.* To put forth or employ care or effort; to do one's best; to endeavour, labour; to use means, take measures. Const. *inf.* with *to* (*for to*); *for*, *to*, *unto* a thing. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Baunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7462 Þus þey þrete wyþ manace, & ful yuel þey procure & purchace. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 127 Crist fleed from seculer lordschip & office; þei procuren fast to have it. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5825 Thar-for ert þow mys-byþoȝte, To procury hym to slee. *c* 1400 *Brut* 249 Þai were his enemys..and procurede forto make debate and

contak bituene him and his sone. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 9220 Vnto his deliueraunce he procured. 1509 *Parl. Deuylles* ad fin., Who that wyll for heuen procure, Kepe hym fro the deuylles combrement. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 3 To procure for the commodities and welth of Englande. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. (1577) D iv b, Such a countenaunce as this is,..and not so softe and womanish as many procure to haue. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. i. 3 Hee gaue them charge..that they shoulde procure to atteine to the sight of Presbiter Ioan. 1608 R. JOHNSON *Seven Champions* II. I iv b, Rosana ..did procure to defend her selfe and offend hir enemie.

†3. *trans.* To contrive or devise with care (an action or proceeding); to endeavour to cause or bring about (mostly something evil) *to* or *for* a person. *Obs.*

c 1290 *Beket* 1258 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 142 A-morewe comeu þis bischopes and þe eorles also, To procuri seint thomas al þat vuel þat heo miȝten do. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1201 He the procureth, night and dai, Al the sschame that he mai. 13.. *Coer de L.* 1730, I pray thee, Sir Tanker king, Procure me none evil thing. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* v, Ofte ..the euyll whiche is procured to other cometh to hym whiche procureth it. 1530 PALSGR. 667/1, I procure, I cause a thyng to be done, or I devyse meanes to bringe a thynge to passe, *je procure.* 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 740 To procure hatred, or euill will to men, *struere odium in aliquos.* 1620 J. WILKINSON *Courts Leet* 136 Yee shall reasonably and honestly procure the profit of the corporation of this Towne.

†b. ? To care for; ? to endeavour to get or do.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 308 For women be of such quality, that they procure nothing [*que ninguna cosa tanto procuran*] so much as that which is most forbidden them.

II. 4. To bring about by care or pains; also (more vaguely) to bring about, cause, effect, produce. a. with simple object. Now *rare.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 11 All maner of wilfull pollusyone procurede one any maner agaynes kyndly oys. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 215 þe emperesse Eudoxia had i-procured þe out puttynge [*procuravit ejectionem*] of Iohn. *Ibid.* VI. 243 He sente Alcuinus..for to procure pees. 1554 BRADFORD in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. XXX. 84 It is we..that have sinned and procured thy grievous wrath upon us. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 1. 66 A drinke called Coffa ..which helpeth..digestion, and procureth alacrity. 1677 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* (1686) 536 It is good to procure sweat. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xii, This second sneer procured another laugh against him. 1861 O'CURRY *Lect. MS. Materials* 252 His uncle Cobhthach soon procured his death by means of a poisoned drink.

b. with subordinate clause. *arch.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxviii. 12 Sum procurd þat .i. sould dye. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* Ep. P. Giles (1895) 8 He is mynded to procure that he maye be sent thether. 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 226, I will procure all Europe shall understand the Issue of these prodigious revolutions. 1711 *Medley* No. 40 They procur'd that Mony shou'd be lent at 5 per Cent. 1894 R. BRIDGES *Feast of B.* I. 301 Could you procure that I should speak with her?

†c. with *inf.* To manage (*to do* something). *Obs.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) H v b, Eyther I must procure to see them dead, Or for contempt as a traytour lose my head. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1378/2 Sir Roger Manwood..procured to pas another act of parlement,.. wherein is further prouision made for the said bridge. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* II. iii. 25 Men..have procured to be esteemed as Masters of Christianity, by certain Artificial Tricks.

d. with *obj.* and *inf. passive.* To cause or get (a person or thing) *to be* treated in some way; to get something done to (a person). Now *rare.*

a 1450 MYRC 696 All that vnrightfully defameth eny person or prokereth to be famed. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 7 b, Procuring him to be sent in embassage. *a* 1626 BACON *Civ. Char. Jul. Cæsar* Ess. (1696) 161 He procured to be enacted no wholsome Laws. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 34 They procur'd him to be crucify'd. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. ix. (1817) 216 [Nero] procured the Christians to be accused. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* v. 68 An ingenious lover procured his..rival to be arrested for lunacy.

5. To obtain by care or effort; to gain, win, get possession of, acquire. (Now the leading sense.) In early use, to gain the help of, to win over (a person) to one's side.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11483 Sir Ion..turnde aȝe sir simond & procurede oþer mo. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 119 Mald in Bristow lettres fast sendes, Bi messengers trow, forto procore frendes.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 355 He was þe firste þat ordeyned comyn scole at Oxenforde..,and procrede fredom and priveleges in many articles to þat citee. 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* 50 The first þat he schuld neuyr procur no wyf to no man. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 7 Hyt ys bettur..for a man being in gret powerty, rather to procure some ryches then hye phylosophy. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 256 To him selfe he procuiret the fame of all æquitie. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 This ..procured to him great obloquie. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 19 May, Things that 'tis very easy to procure lists of. 1776 *Carlisle Mag.* 7 Sept. 143 She endeavoured to procure employment as a needlewoman. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 4. 134 Books were difficult and sometimes even impossible to procure. *Mod.* Could you procure me specimens?

b. To obtain (women) for the gratification of lust. Usually *absol.* or *intr.* To act as a procurer (sense 4) or procuress.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 68 How doth my deere Morsell, thy Mistris? Procures she still? 1706 PHILLIPS, *Procure*,..is also taken in an ill Sense, for to act as a Pimp or Bawd. 1745 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. 282 Juno..offers to procure for Aeolus, by way of bribe. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 7/2 Charged..nt the Lambeth Police-court, on Saturday, with that he did by false pretences procure E. A. H.

6. To prevail upon, induce, persuade, get (a person) *to do* something. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 347 Ne we agayn hem to do [*ed.* go] nol no gome procre. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 342 Hou þat Clement left his office and procuride oþir to helpe him. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 25 Why procurest thou men to yeve the their almes? 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 184 Pope Boniface being informed and procured by the Scottes, sent his letters vnto the king of England. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. (1599) 75 The newes of the reuolt of Nouaro, procured the King..to make way. 1667 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Sept., I procur'd him to bestow them [the Arundelian Marbles] on the University of Oxford. 1736 *Hale's Placit. Coron.* I. 615 An accessory before is he, that being absent at the time of the felony committed doth yet procure, counsel, command, or abet another to commit a felony. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 144 The writer is influenced or procured to write for the one, against the other. 1828 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (ed. 5) I. III. x. 245 Charlemagne communicates to him [Offa]..his success in procuring the continental Saxons to adopt Christianity.

†b. *spec. Law.* To induce privately, to suborn, to bribe (a witness, juryman, etc.). *Obs.*

[1292 BRITTON I. ii. § 11 Et si defendoms a touz Coronners ..qe nul face ses enquestes..par amis procurez.] 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 476/1 Whether they..be procured to chese eny persone..to eny maner Office..and yf eny persone ..be founde procured, that then he or thei be remeved. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 741 A witnes procured with monie, or bribes, *conflatus pecuniâ testis.* 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffes* 44 Ye shall..make your pannels your selfe of such persons, as bee..not suspect, nor procured.

†c. With adv. of place: To induce or prevail upon (a person) to come; to bring, lead. *Obs.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 130/2 [They] agreed to cause Tirlough Lennough to procure in the Scots. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 68 What vnaccustom'd cause procures her hither? *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 128 Neither were we procured hither to be idle, or live deliciously. 1625 SHIRLEY *Love Tricks* IV. ii, Yonder is a pleasant arbour, procure him thither.

†7. To try to induce; to urge, press. *Obs.*

1551 EDW. VI *Let. Sir B. Fitz-Patrick* 20 Dec. in *Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) I. 69 If yow be vehemently procured yow may goe as waiting on the king. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 219 b, Where did he euer shake of the obedience of due allegeaunce? or procured any Subjectes to rebellion agaynst their Gouernours? 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 1 The famous Briton Prince and Faery Knight,..Of the faire Alma greatly were procur'd To make there lenger soiourne and abode.

III. †8. *intr.* To act as a procurator or legal agent; to solicit. (In quot. 1401, To act by a proctor or attorney.) *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 383 Many trewe men, boþe aprentis and avocatis, wolen not procure in a cause bifore þat þei heeren it. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 34 Vou wend or send or procure to the court of Rome, to be made cardinals or bishops of the popes chaplens. 1528 WOLSEY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 291 What promysse I demaunded of the said Emperours Ambassadour, who said he wolde procure for restitution. 1536 in Strype *Cranmer* II. (1694) 36 There should be as many..admitted to procure there as shuld be seen convenient to my said Lord of Canterbury. 1539 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 353/2 Ane writing subscriuit be þe kingis grace..chargeing him & certane vþeris his collegis to procure for þe said James.

†b. *fig.* To plead, make supplication. *Obs.*

1563 WINȜET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* To Rdr., Wks. I. 57 For in defence of that thing only procuir I, quhilk..the haill Kirk of God..maist clerlie appreuis. *a* 1568 R. NOAVALL *O most eternall King* 91 in *Bannatyne MS.* 51 Thairfoir to God for grace procure: He that wold leif most lerne to dy. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* II. xxiii. (S. T. S.) I. 351 The king..procurit for his lyfe at the bischopis handis. *a* 1615 *Brieue Cron. Erlis of Ross* (1850) 13 He procurit to him, by nature inclynit to follow such counsel, to mak war in his favour.

IV. †9. *intr.* ? To proceed, advance. *Obs. rare.* (Sense and sematology obscure.)

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiii. 47 In her thoughte the wounde of ambycyouse desyre..is so procured that she can not hyde it noo lenger. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 146 His hatred procureth from naughtie to wurse, His friendship like Iudas that carried the purse.

Procurement (prokiū·rmĕnt). Forms: see PROCURE; also 5 prokyr-. [a. OF. *procurement* (13th c. in Godef.), f. *procurer* to PROCURE: see -MENT. (In ME. orig. *procur-*.)]

1. The action of causing, compassing, accomplishing, or bringing about, esp. through the instrumentality of an agent; management, arrangement; authorization, instigation; prompting, contrivance.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5953 3yf þou hyre one out of seruyse þurgh 3yft or þurgh procurment, þou synnest gretly yn swych atent. *c* 1400 *Chaucer's Pars. T.* P 710 (Harl. 7334) He þat bieth þinges espiritueles..be it by procurement [*six texts* procurynge] or by fleisshly prayere of his frendes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 414/2 Prokyrment, *procuracio.* 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1281/1 By the procurement of the dyuel. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* Title-p., Translated into Englyshe..at the procurement, and earnest request of George Tadlowe. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 46 He was poisoned..at the procurement of..his sonne. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* I. 181 Laud himself, by whose procurement his Majesties Declaration had been published. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 80 The old Testament was translated into Irish at ye Procurement of Bp. Bedel. 1767 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 298 The bells began to ring, by the procurement of a neighbouring gentleman. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 62 An act to be performed on his part or by his procurement. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxvii. 279 It was by his means and the procurement of my uncle, that I was kidnapped.

†b. An agent or instrument; a means. *Obs.*

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* E ij, Sir Roger Acton, in the priests displeasure, Of my escape was thought the chiefe procurement.

2. The action or process of obtaining by care or effort; acquisition, attainment, getting, gaining.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 9 By all good meanes they labour the procurement and presence of it. 1629 SYMMER *Spir. Posie* Ep. A ij b, The witty industry of man about the procurement of artificial smels. 1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* I. 23 Frequently..Pain and Labour prove a necessary Means towards the procurement of Exquisite Pleasures. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* viii. (1857) 122 Luxuries of difficult procurement. 1882 H. W. BEECHER in *Chr. World* 20 Apr. 251/3 Within proper bounds, the procurement of riches is training in morality.

†b. A thing procured or obtained; an acquisition.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Midwifry* 4 Nor is there now for Man any Pleasure or Procurement whatsoever without Labour to be had.

Procurer (prokiū·rəɹ). Forms: *a.* 4-7 procurour, 5-7 -or, (4 *Sc.* -ur, 5 -oure, 6 *Sc.* prokerrour). *β.* 5- procurer. [ME. and AF. *procurour*, = OF. *procurëur*, *-eeur* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm., mod.F. *procureur*): —L. *prōcūrātōrem* PROCURATOR. In later ME. *procurour*; in 15th and 16th c. changed to *procurer*, esp. in senses arising from or naturally associated with the vb. PROCURE: see -ER[1].]

I. †1. = PROCURATOR, in various uses. a. *Rom. Hist.* An imperial procurator. b. A steward, a manager. c. An attorney; an advocate, a defender. d. A deputy, commissioner, representative.

a. a. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. i. 160 The Emperour Lucyus whiche was called at that tyme Dictatour or procurour of the publyke wele of Rome. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 412 b/1 Accusyng hym that he had synned wyth the doughter of the procurour. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. 187 Ffel in this field Quintine Bassian legat, Hircie the Emperouris Prokerrour in Britannie [etc.].

b. a. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 157 He mad hyr his familiare, & procurur in-to þe way he wald hyr hafe. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 100 Make him thy procurour and receyvour of thy money. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. ii. 171 It were a grete oultrage that the procuroure sholde be ageynst the mayster.

c. a. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 224 Thei make here prive procurours, To telle hou [etc.]. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 109 The Emperour suld be procuroure to defend haly kirk. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* F iv, Two other Lawyers, the one an Aduocate, the other a Procuror.

β. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 413 The Places and Houses of Advocates, and Procurers.

d. a. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) I iij, He wente to the colledge, where as al the procurours and ambassadours of all prouinces were.

β. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 32 He by his procurers sheweth causes why he coulde not come. *Ibid.* 425 The Emperour, and kyng Ferdinando,..appointed their procurers with large and ample commission, whiche should treate and followe the cause, in their names, at Rome.

†e. = F. *procureur* or its equivalents in cognate langs.: see PROCUREUR. *Procurer fiscal* = F. *procureur fiscal*: cf. PROCURATOR-FISCAL. *Obs.*

α. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Pr. Pleas. Kenilw.* (1821) 74, I haue beene by the Procuror generall, twise seuerally summoned to appeare before the great Gods in their Councel chamber. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 37 Procuror Fiscal to the King.

β. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 366 Both the kinges procurer, and also the university of Paris,..resisted with a stout courage. 1604 E. G[AIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xi. 240 He was in surte against the Procurer fiscal. 1721 STAYPE tr. *Jernegan's Let. to Wolsey* (1515) in *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. i. 13 Eloy de la Rice, high procurer of this City [Tournay]. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) III. i. 63 He married..Mary Van Gamaren, daughter of a procurer at Utrecht.

II. 2. One who or that which brings about, effects, or induces something; *esp.* one who causes something to be done by the agency of another or others; a promoter, prime mover, instigator, contriver, ultimate author. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

β. 1451 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 225/1 Which shall not be partie to eny such offence, ne Procurer, Councellour, nor Abbettour to the doyng therof. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 157 Affirmyng him to be..the chief procurer of the death of the good duke of Gloucester. 1580-1 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 8 § 1 The said Melter Myngler or Corrupter Causer or Procurer thereof, shall forfeyte for everye pounde, Twn Shillinges. *a* 1639 WOTTON in Walton *Angler* I. (1653) 33 Angling..was ..a procurer of contentedness. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 346 He was neere of kin to the king, and the cheefe procurer of the matche. 1769 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 68/2 Mr. Recorder..hoped that the fate of these two unhappy persons would be a warning to all rioters..and that the procurers..as well as the procured, were not exempt, by our laws, from this catastrophe. 1776 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 137 How shall the miserable wretches who have been the procurers of this dreadful scene..lie down with the load of guilt upon their souls? 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Confess. Drunkard*, To be set on to provoke mirth which procures the procurer hatred.

3. One who procures or obtains.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 81 Al such yl-occupyd personys as be procurarys only of the vayn plesure of man. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 741 A reconciler, or procurer of fauour, *conciliator, ris.* 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 610 Having been one of the procurers of the patent for Massachusetts Colony (1628)..he finally set sail thither.

4. One who procures women for the gratification of lust; a pander. Often feminine = PROCURESS 2.

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. ii, Thy procurer Shall

be sheathed in velvet, and a reverend veil Pass her for a grave matron. 1698 Crowne *Caligula* III. 23 Shall I.. Provoke the proud adulterer to my couch, And be Procurer to my own reproach? *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1727) II. 182 Strumpets in their Youth turn Procurers in their Age. 1880 Muirhead *Ulpian* xiii. § 2 Other persons of free-birth are forbidden to marry..a freedwoman manumitted by a procurer or procuress,..or one that has been an actress.

Procuress (prŏkiū·rĕs). [ME. *procuresse*, syncopated from OF. *procuratrice* (14th c.), fem. of *procureur* Procurer: cf. *governess*.]

†1. A female advocate or defender. *Obs. rare.*

1413 *Compl. Soul* 169 in *Hoccleve's Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) III. p. lvi, As aduocate for man, & procuresse..Now be myne helpe o blisful qwene. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xlvi, She hath wynges..for to soone doo hire message hifore god for mankynde, and is procuress whan time is to see him.

2. A woman who makes it her trade to procure women for the gratification of lust; a bawd.

1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 266 ₱ 4 Who should I see there but the most artful Procuress in the Town. 1758 J. Grainger tr. *Tibullus' Elegies* I. vi. 85 From you my Ruin, curst Procuress, rose. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* liii, For fear divine Philosophy Should push beyond her mark, and be Procuress to the Lords of Hell. 1880 [see Procurer 4].

‖ **Procureur** (prokiŭrō·r). [F., agent-n. from *procurer* to Procure:—OF. *procureeur, -ëur, -ëor*:—L. *prōcūrātōr-em* Procurator.] A procurator (esp. in sense 4); an attorney, agent, or legal representative. *Procureur du roi* or *de la république*, in France, a public prosecutor; *procureur général*, the legal agent of the state, in a court of appeal or court of cassation.

1598 Dallington *Meth. Trav.* 23 There bee of this Court, of Presidents, Councillors, Procureurs, Aduocates. 1682 Warburton *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 11 The then bishop of Coûtance.., sent his procureur, or agent. *Ibid.* 56 The King's Procureur... He is properly the King's Attorney. 1751 Chesterf. *Lett. to Son* 18 Mar., Not the hand of a *procureur*, or a writing-master. 1763 Smollett *Trav.* ii. (1766) I. 20 To have my books examined on the spot, by the ..*procureur du roy*, or the subdelegate of the intendance. 1804 *Edinb. Rev.* Apr. 112 Bougon, procureur-general of the department of Calvados. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Aug. 3/2 Sir E. Baring..goes on to say that he would.. have preferred making the Mudir a magistrate to having the procureur system. 1905 Gunter *Conscience King* i. 8 A *procureur* attached to the local courts of Rouen.

b. = Procurator 2 a.

1907 *Daily Chron.* 9 July 3/5 The monks..of La Grande Chartreuse..were governed by priors and procureurs. .. the latter [looked] after the temporalities, or revenues and supplies.

Procuring (prokiū·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 5 **pro·kering**. [f. Procure *v.* + -ing 1: in ME. *procuring*.] The action of the verb Procure.

†1. Doing one's best, labouring, striving. *Obs.*

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 5 Speadyng his lyfe in procuring for owr wealth.

2. The action of causing or contriving to bring about; the fact of being the prime agent; = Procurement 1. Now *rare*.

1340 *Ayenb.* 39 Greate prelas, þet..robbeþ hire onderlinges be to moche procuringe. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 35 Þat was at erle Harolde his procuryngе. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13766 Thurgh his prokuryng prestly all the pure Troieus,..Were deliuert ychе lede, & lause at hor willne. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xl. 82 Thurgh prokering of princes. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 99 He was there by myne excitacion and procuryng to haue slain the foresaied Prince there in his bedde. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* III. xi. (1840) 133 Henry..was chosen King of Jerusalem, by the especial procuring of King Richard his uncle.

3. The getting or obtaining (of anything) by effort; = Procurement 2.

1608 Hieron *Wks.* I. 753 We may euen deuote our selues to the procuring of the present and eternall good one of another. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 108 The procuring of precious Wood. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ii. 135 The procuring of refreshments. 1885 *Weekly Notes* 72/1 The maliciously procuring a bankruptcy is not actionable unless the adjudication is set aside.

4. The action of a procurer or procuress.

a 1758 Ramsay *Address of Thanks* xvii, Your procuring Is now sae far frae being a crime.

Procuring (prokiū·riŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That procures, in various senses; causing, producing; obtaining, winning; pandering, pimping.

c 1618 Moryson *Itin.* (1903) 427 If any man, by himselfe or by any frend, makes meanes to be chosen Rectour, he must pay 50 Lyers, and his procuring frend 30. 1672 Cave *Prim. Chr.* I. iii. (1673) 52 The procuring cause of all those mischiefs and calamities. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* i. 86 With what Impatience must the Muse behold The Wife by her procuring Husband sold? 1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 94/1 To prevent their clergy from..declaiming on the procuring cause of earthquakes. 1837 Russell in Liddon, etc. *Life Pusey* (1893) I. xvii. 407 Newman strongly insisted,..that the Atonement alone was the grand procuring and meritorious cause of our pardon.

†**Procu·rish**, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Procur-ess + -ish 1.] Like a procuress.

1687 Seoley *Bellamira* III. i, She..begios to look something procurish.

Procuror, -our: see Procurer.

Procursive (prokŭ·rsiv), *a.* [f. L. *prōcurs-*, ppl. stem of *prōcurrĕre* to run forward + -ive.] Characterized by running forward; *spec.* applied to a kind of epilepsy in which the fits are marked by an aimless running forward.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 283 Running or 'procursive epilepsy'.

Procurva·tion. [n. of action from L. *prōcurvāre* to bend or curve forward.] A curving or bending forward; forward curvature (as of the spine).

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 262 This species offers us the four following varieties:—*a.* Anticus, Tetanic procurvation [etc.]. *Ibid.* IV. 249 Lordosis.., imported procurvation of the head and shoulders, or anterior crookedness.

Procu·rved, *a.* [f. Pro- 1 + Curved: cf. prec.] Curved in a forward direction.

1898 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 894 Anterior row strongly procurved, laterals slightly larger than centrals.

Procusie, obs. form of Proxy.

Procyon (prōu·sion). [a. L. *Procyōn*, a. Gr. Προκύων (in sense 1), f. *πρό* before + *κύων* dog: so called as rising a little before the dog-star Sirius.]

1. The principal star in the constellation of *Canis Minor*; also formerly the constellation itself.

1658 Phillips, *Procyon*, the lesser Dog-Star. 1842 [see Dog-star 1]. 1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 324 Betelgeuse, Sirius, and Procyon form a triangle.

2. *Zool.* A genus of plantigrade carnivorous mammals, inhabiting N. and S. America, including the racoons, typical of the family *Procyonidæ*.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 57/1 Procyon. 1849 Craig, *Procyon*, the Racoon, a genus of quadrupeds, placed by naturalists immediately after the Bears.

Hence **Pro·cyonid**, an animal of the *Procyonidæ* or racoon family; **Procyo·niform** *a.*, resembling the racoons in form, racoon-like (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **Pro·cyonine** *a.*, of or pertaining to the subfamily *Procyonīnæ*, containing only the racoons; **Pro·cyonoid** *a.* = *procyoniform*; also as *sb.*

1883 W. H. Flower in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 441/1 This name [Bassaricyon] has recently (1876) been given to a distinct modification of the Procyonine type.

Prod (prŏd), *sb.*1 [f. Prod *v.*]

1. An act of prodding; a thrust with some pointed instrument; a poke, a stab.

1802 R. Anderson *Cumberld. Ball.* 42 Come, Jobby, gi'e the fire a prod, Then steek the entry duir. 1822 Hogg *Perils of Man* I. x. 247 Ane may ward a blow at the breast, but a prod at the back's no fair. 1849 *Sidonia Sorc.* II. 47 Giving many of them a sharp prod on the shoulder. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 6 Aug., The prisoner..made what he called a 'prod' (thrust) at him with his bayonet. 1886 Hall Caine *Son of Hagar* I. vii, Prompted by sundry prods from the elbow of a little damsel by his side.

b. *On the prod*: looking out for something to prod; on the attack, on the offensive.

a 1904 A. Adams *Log Cowboy* ix, When he [a man] came near enough to us, we could see that he was angry and on the prod. *Ibid.* xi, Several steers showed fight, and when released went on the prod for the first thing in sight.

2. A name given to various pointed instruments, as a goad, a skewer, a brad, a thatcher's pin, etc.

1787 Grose *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Prod*, an awl. 1808 Jamieson, *Prod*, a pin of wood. *Ibid.*, *Prod*, *Craw-prod*, a pin fixed in the top of a gable, to which the ropes, fastening the roof of a cottage, were tied. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, *Prod*, a prick, a skewer. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Prod*, a goad. *Ibid.*, *Prod*, an iron pin fixed in pattens. *Ibid.*, *Prod*, a short stake driven in the ground. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Prod*, an iron point at the end of a stick. 'An ox prod', an ox goad. 1873 Dixon *Two Queens* I. II. iv. 92 To drive more soldiers to his camp, he wanted sharper spurs and stronger prods.

Prod, *sb.*2 *slang.* [app. a variant of Prad.] An (old) horse.

1891 E. Kinglake *Australian at H.* 119 The contemptuous terms..have led Mr. Newcome to suppose that his mount is most likely the quietest old 'prod' on the place. 1900 G. Elson in *Academy* 4 Aug. 91/1 The horse was a prod, the cart a drag.

Prod (prŏd), *v.* [Known from 1535; there is no related word in the cognate langs. Perh. of onomatopœic origin, related on one side to *prog*, *proke*, *prick*, and on the other to *brod* (all of which express piercing or stabbing action of some kind).

The word has been thought to enter into the OE. comb. *prod-bore*, *prot-bore* (dative), in Rushworth Gospels, Matt. xi. 16, xx. 3, as the gloss on *foro* 'in the market-place', but which has been conjectured to mean 'auger' or 'boring-tool' (cf. OE. *bor* borer, gimlet), the L. having been erroneously connected by the glossator with L. *foro* I bore.]

1. *trans.* To thrust or stab; to poke with a pointed instrument, or with the end of a stick.

1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* xxxviii. 25 He that holdeth yᵉ plough, & hath pleasure in proddynge & dryuynge yᵉ oxen. *c* 1712 in Hogg *Jacobite Relics* (1819) I. 70 Ane proddit her in the lisk, Anither aneath the tail. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Prod*, *Proddle*, to goad. 1854 Thackeray *Rose & Ring* xvii, With his fairy sword..his Majesty kept poking and prodding Padella in the back. 1855 — *Newcomes* xlvii, A physiologist..prods down this butterfly with a pin. 1861 Ramsay *Remin.* Ser. II. 59 Please tak a brog and prod him weel and let the wind out o' him. 1887 Huxley in *Life* (1900) II. xi. 184, I..have vitality enough to kick .. when prodded.

b. *fig.* To goad mentally; to stir up, instigate, incite; to irritate.

1871 J. R. Green *Lett.* III. (1901) 295 The excitement of trying..to prod them into action. 1890 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 429/2 You complain of Italy,—well, leave off prodding her. 1899 *Daily News* 6 June 2/2 Poor little things!..I felt it was cruelty to even prod them with my few questions.

2. *intr.* To thrust, to poke. Const. *in*, *into*, *at*.

1696 *Money masters all Things* (1698) 94 The stinking Goldfinder with his white Rod, In common or in private Jakes will prod. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Dec. 705/2 To prod into the fat sides of the Hereford ox or Devon heifer. 1866 Fitzpatrick *Sham Sqr.* 112 Assailed by them all, and in stepping back, fell; they prodding at him.

3. *trans.* To make by prodding.

1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. x, The lady has prodded little spirting holes in the damp sand..with her parasol.

Hence **Pro·dded** *ppl. a.*, **Pro·dding** *vbl. sb.*

1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* xlvii, Neat as a prodded eel on a pair of prongs. 1883 E. Ingersoll in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 206/1 Under resounding thwacks and proddings of an iron-tipped goad, the..cattle snake the log endwise down the hill. 1898 L. Stephen *Stud. Biogr.* II. iv. 157 You were subject to a vigorous course of prodding and rousing.

Prodatary (prodē·tări). [ad. mod.L. *prōdatārius*: see Pro- 1 4 and Datary 1.] The title given to the presiding official of the datary office at Rome, when a cardinal.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VIII. 808 Pope Leo [XIII] appointed..Cardinal Sacconi prodatary.

Prodder (prŏ·dəɹ). [f. Prod *v.* + -er 1.] One who or that which prods.

1894 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 2/1 For coarse work Macdonald uses electric needles, which he calls 'prodders'... The largest number of needles which his prodders contain is eighteen. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 14 May 3/2 He prods him in the eyes.. The sailor is blinded..the prodder gets his money, and runs off. 1907 *Ibid.* 24 Dec. 4/4 The punchers and prodders are small boys..from eight to twelve.

Prodder, Proddest, obs. comp. and sup. of Proud. **Prode**, obs. f. Proud. **Prodegato, Prodege**: see Prodigate *ppl. a.*, Prodige *v.*

Prodelision (prōdĭlĭ·ʒən). *Prosody.* [f. L. *prōd*, older form of *prō*, Pro- 1, used before vowels + Elision.] Elision of an initial vowel.

1906 *Academy* 17 Mar. 257/1 Creaking Ionic scazons disfigured..by prodelision and synizesis and crasis.

Pro-dialogue: see Pro- 2 1.

†**Pro·dig, pro·digue**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Also 5 prodyge. [a. F. *prodigue* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prōdig-us* wasteful, lavish, f. *prōdig-ĕre*: see Prodige *v.* Perh. in part direct from L.] Prodigal.

[*c* 1450 Lydg. *Secrees* 942 Whoo is nat mesurable In his Rychesse, but disordinat, Is Callyd prodigus.] 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. clxiv. 173 A woman ryche & noble .. she was prodyge & lecherous. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. I. *Eden* 543 Where prodig' Nature sets abroad her booth Of richest beauties.

B. *sb.* A prodigal.

a 1600 Montgomerie *Devot. Poems* iv. 4, I am not worthy to be cald thy chylde,..Not lyk thy sone, bot lyk the prodigue wyld.

Prodigal (prŏ·digăl), *a.* and *sb.* (*adv.*) [a. obs. F. *prodigal* (16th c. in Godef.), ad. late L. **prōdigāl-is* (*prōdigāliter*, Ambrose, *prōdigālitās*, Boeth.), f. *prōdig-us*: see prec. and -al.]

A. *adj.* 1. Given to extravagant expenditure; recklessly wasteful of one's property or means.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xix. 44 Gif I be nobill, gentill and fre, A prodigall man I am so prysit. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 107 Yf the sone be prodygal and gyuen to al vyce and foly. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 136 The nobility is very gallant, prodigall in expenses, spending more than their reuenues in diet and apparell. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* II. 95 The elder and thrifty brother [represents] the Jew; the younger and prodigall, the Gentile. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1727) IV. x. 428 It is hard, if not impossible, for a prodigal person to be guilty of no other Vice, but Prodigality. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* vii, Lothair was profuse, but he was not prodigal.

b. with *of*. (Often passing into 3 b.)

1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 149 Too late they pleased to be prodigal, both of Wealth and Life. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 134 Perhaps no nation on earth is so prodigal of life as the English. 1864 Kingsley *Rom. & Teut.* i. 15 Nature is prodigal of human life.

c. *Prodigal son, child*: in reference or allusion to the parable, in Luke xv. 11–32: cf. B. 2.

c 1450 [see Prodigate (perh. error for *prodigale*)]. 1508 Fisher 7 *Penit. Ps.* cxlii. Wks. (1876) 265 The comynge agayne of this prodygall chylde whiche hath spent his substance. [1523 *Vulgate*, Luke xv. *marginal note*, parabola de filio prodigo.] 1551 Bible (Matthew) *Luke* xv. *heading*, The parables of the loste shepe, of the groat that was loste, and of the prodigall sonne. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 103 Then hee compast a Motion of the Prodigall sonne, and married a Tinkers wife. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 16 A Clock, on which was represented, in painting, the Parable of the Prodigal Child.

2. Of things or actions: Wastefully lavish.

(In Shakspere sometimes by a kind of hypallage attributed to another noun in the sentence.)

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* ix. 124 Prodigall spending, but rewth of peure folkis neiding. 1530 Palsgr. 361 Some by fyre, some by prodigall expences. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 64 How I would make him..spend his prodigall wits in booteles rimes. 1607 — *Timon* II. ii. 174 How many prodigall bits haue Slaues and Pezants This night englutted. 1672 Cave *Prim. Chr.* II. iv. (1673) 78 Our little suppers they traduce as prodigal. 1683 Evelyn *Diary* 4 Oct., This woman's apartment, now twice or thrice pull'd down and rebuilt to satisfie her prodigal and expensive pleasures. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 327 Under the energetic and prodigal administration of the first William Pitt, the debt rapidly swelled to a hundred and forty millions.

3. Lavish in the bestowal or disposal of things.

1595 Daniel *Civ. Wars* I. xxv, Too prodigall was nature thus to doe, To spend in one age, what should serue for two. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. v. 13 My Noble Gossips, y'haue beene too Prodigall; I thanke ye heartily. 1652–62

HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 18 Inriched with prodigal veins of Gold and Silver. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. i. § 3. 4 A more prodigal accumulation of quotations. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc., Tennyson* I. 228 The prodigal fulness of thought and imagery.

b. with *of*: lavish *of*; also with *in* (*rare*).

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 9 Be now as prodigall of all deare grace, As Nature was in making Graces deare. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 25 Of these things I shall be very prodigal in my discourse. 1745 *N. Jersey Archives* XII. 275 Run away..a Servant Man,..appears a weildy young Man, prodigal in his Walk, and much so in his Speech. 1778 HAN. MORE *Florio* I. 183 When..May is prodigal of flowers. 1832 TENNYSON *Palace of Art* xx, Realms of upland, prodigal in oil, And hoary to the wind. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 157 Nature had been prodigal to him of her rarest gifts.

¶4. 'Proud' (Halliw. *Dict. Arch.* 1847). (?error.)

B. *sb.*

1. One who spends his money extravagantly and wastefully; a spendthrift, waster.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. i. 47 A bankrout, a prodigall, who dare scarce shew his head on the Ryalto. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 171 To play the dingthrift, or prodigall. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. iv. (1869) I. 360 The greater part of the money..would be lent to prodigals and projectors. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* I. 143 Formerly, I was rich and a prodigal.

b. with *of*.

1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 127 No wonder for those ..who were prodigals of their own persons. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Mar. xv, The prodigal of an immortal day For ever spending, and yet never spent.

2. In pregnant sense, with reference or allusion to the career of 'the Prodigal son': see A. 1 c.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 14, 16. 1601 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* (Qo. 1) v. i. 360 Where is he?..the picture of the prodigal, go to, ile haue the calfe drest for you at my charges. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 9, I would, like a true repenting Prodigal, go home to my Father. 1751 *Transl. & Paraphr. Ch. Scot.* XL. v, The grieving prodigal bewail'd the follies he had done. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* x, Should not I be permitted, like him, to reclaim my poor prodigal by affection as well as severity? 1885 S. COX *Expositions* III. 30 Though a prodigal, he was still a son.

3. *To play the prodigal*: to act prodigally, be wasteful or lavish; to act like 'the prodigal son'.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 12 Let vollies of the great artillery From of our gallies banks play prodigall. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Fountain* 7 The water..o'erflowed; Then dashed away, playing the prodigal, And soon was lost.

C. as *adv.* Prodigally, lavishly.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 116, I doe know When the Bloud burnes, how Prodigall the Soule Giues the tongue vowes.

Hence †**Pro·digal** *v. trans.*, to expend wastefully, extravagantly, or lavishly; **Pro·digalish** *a.*, that is somewhat of a prodigal; **Pro·digalism**, the condition and action of a prodigal; a course of life like that of 'the Prodigal son'.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [I.] xx. 67 Hee prodigals a Mine of Excellencie, that luuishes a terse Oration to an approued Auditory. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 4 'Nemo se sibi vindicat, sed Alius in Alium consumitur' (saith..Seneca) No man Husbandeth himselfe, but vainly..Prodigalls Himselfe out on others. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. ii, He should like to cross a stick wi' the prodigalish young chap. 1896 *Chicago Advance* 1 Oct. 429 Infatuation is the bad element in prodigalism.

†**Prodiga·leous**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [Erroneous form for **prodigalious*, f. med.L. **prōdigāli-s*: cf. *audaci-ous, bili-ous.*] Of the nature of a prodigal.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 52 He is a wastour of his goodys,..& he ys callyd a prodegaleous man þat is ffole large.

Prodigality (prɒdigæ·lĭti). [ME. *prodigalite*, a. F. *prodigalité* (13th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. *prōdigālitās* (Boeth.), f. **prōdigāli-s*: see PRODIGAL.] The quality of being prodigal.

1. Reckless extravagance in expenditure, wastefulness: **a.** of material things, especially of money.

1340 *Ayenb.* 21 Fol niminge of greate speodinge, þet me clepeþ prodigalité. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4592 By whiche he cured is of þe seekenesse Of prodigalitee, or fool largesse. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. ccix. 222 This kyng ..was of suche prodegalytie, that his bourdes & tabylles of his courte were spred .iiii. tymes in the day. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* xiv. 84 The losse of this oyntment greued them so muche, that they made a great murmuryng agaynst the godly prodigalitie of the woman. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law Merch.* 481 Cæsar notwithstanding all his prodigalities, brought to the treasurie fortie millions of Crownes. *a* 1716 (see PRODIGAL *a.* 1). 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. x. iii. 433 Shâh Jehân..The most striking instance of his pomp and prodigality was his construction of the famous peacock throne.

b. of immaterial things.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 89 ¶ 4 This invisible riot of the mind, this secret prodigality of being. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. iv. (1862) 48 There is..an entire absence of prodigality in the use of miracles. 1860–2 MILMAN in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XI. p. xx, In other departments of poetry he [Macaulay] might have been endangered by his affluence and prodigality.

2. Lavishness, profuseness; lavish display, profuse supply.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 244 A sweeter, and a louelier Gentleman, Fram'd in the prodigallity of Nature.. The spacious World cannot againe affoord. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 45 To drink of the ashes of dead relations (seems) a passionate prodigality. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. xi, Merry fellows..; you must take care of the prodigality of their wine. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 144 That wondrous wealth and prodigality of perfect weather.

Prodigalize (prɒ·digălaiz), *v.* [f. PRODIGAL *sb.* + -IZE: cf. obs. F. *prodigaliser* (1605 in Godef.), perh. the immediate source.]

†1. *intr. To prodigalize it*, to be lavish. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Despendre trop*, to prodigalize it, lauish, or lash out.

2. *trans.* To spend profusely or lavishly.

1611 COTGR., *Prodigalisé*, prodigalized, lauished,..squandered away. 1650 [? W. SAUNDERSON] *Aul. Coquin.* 68 This Lord..did most vainely prodigallize, what he often begg'd. 1836 LYTTON *Athens* II. iii, [Crœsus] prodigalized fresh presents on the Delphians. 1849 — *Caxtons* XVII. i, Major MacBlarney prodigalizes his offers of service in every conceivable department of life.

Prodigally (prɒ·digăli), *adv.* [f. PRODIGAL + -LY 2.] In a prodigal manner.

1. With reckless extravagance; extravagantly, wastefully.

1530 PALSGR. 841/1 Prodygally, *prodiguement.* *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xlv. (1535) 87 b, Some prodigally spende and wast all their goodes. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* Pref. 19 That neither spends his goods prodigally & like a fool. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI. 587 The next, in place and punishntent, are they Who prodigally throw their souls away.

2. With lavish abundance; lavishly; profusely.

1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 1 Fortune..prodigally had wrapt him in the vestment of her riches. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 795 The King will not suffer them to haue Oyle or Wine there growing, although the earth would prodigally repay them, that they may still haue neede of Spaine. 1821 BYRON *Juan* v. lxv, The movenbles were prodigally rich. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* (1858) 285 We know how prodigally the tongue vows.

†**Pro·digate**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. In 5 prodegate. [If not an error for *prodigale*, may represent a med.L. **prōdigātus*, pa. pple. of **prōdigāre* = It. *prodigare* to play the prodigal or spendthrift, F. *prodiguer* to spend lavishly.] Prodigal.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1647 This prodegate [*gloss* folelarge] son may wele a synnere signifie.

†**Pro·dige**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *prodige* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prōdigi-um* PRODIGY; cf. *vestige.*] A prodigy.

c 1470 *Brut* 530 Which was take for A prodige or token þat þe reign of King Henry was ended. 1618 T. ADAMS *Fire Contention* Wks. (1629) 797 Signs and prodiges of a fearefull conflict to come.

†**Pro·dige**, *v. Obs. rare.* In 6 prodege. [prob. ad. L. *prōdig-ĕre* to drive forth, squander, f. *prōd*, form of *prō*, PRO- 1 before a vowel + *ag-ĕre* (*-igĕre*) to drive. Cf. F. *prodiguer*, It. *prodigare*, on L. type **prōdigāre.*] *trans.* To squander.

1538 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, III. 10 All religious incombentes here do not onelie leve theire demaynes,..in maner as waste.., but also dothe contynuallie prodege theire moveables unto them belonging.

†**Pro·digence.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prōdigentia*, f. *prōdigent-em*, pr. pple. of *prōdig-ĕre*: see prec. and -ENCE.] Extravagance; waste; prodigality.

1634 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* IV. iv, There is no proportion in this remuneration; this is not bountie, it is prodigence. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Prodigence*, prodigality, wastefulness, riot, unthriftiness.

†**Prodi·gial**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prōdigiāl-is*, f. *prōdigium* PRODIGY: see -AL.] Relating to prodigies or portents.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 280 Events whereof, such as were skilfull in prodigial learning foretold and prophesied.

Prodigious (prɒdi·dʒəs), *a.* (*adv.*) [ad. L. *prōdigiōs-us* marvellous, prodigious: see PRODIGY and -OUS. Cf. F. *prodigieux* (R. Estienne 1549).]

†1. Of the nature of a prodigy; ominous, portentous. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Prodigious, *prodigiosus.* 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 419 Neuer mole, harelip, nor scarre, Nor marke prodigious,..Shall vpon their children be. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 224 It was alwaies taken for a monstrous and prodigious signe. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 204 They carry a fair aspect toward the Prodigious Appearance in Heaven. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 64 Many dreadful Signs of his Approach, prodigious Darkness and frightful Sights in the Heavens.

2. Having the appearance of a prodigy; unnatural, abnormal.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 119 As ther hath ben a prodigious Pasiphae, so there hath bene a godly Theocrita. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 625 Nature breeds, Perverse, all monstrous, all prodigious things...Gorgons and Hydra's, and Chimera's dire. 1687 DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 10 It rained wheat..several granes of which were sent as miraculous and prodigious presents to several gentlemen about us. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. vi. 190 The Arch-Angel Gabriel assuming a prodigious Form, descended. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i. 52 Prodigious mixtures, and confusions strange Of good and ill.

3. Causing wonder or amazement; marvellous, amazing; (in a bad sense) monstrous.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 390 He by his euill counsaile and prodigious suggestions, craftilye circumuented the king. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 25 The gentlemen after a new prodigious manner attired themselues like vnto the Castillians. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Ep. Ded., And with a drawn Sword declare prodigious Principles of Enmitie against the Rights and Liberties of England. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 82 It was thought prodigious..to run 1140 Stadia..in the space of two days. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 374 The spirit of composition, the manner of grouping and colouring, the general effect of the whole, [is] prodigious! 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. viii. 249 Why..are the gods and giants and monsters no longer seen to lead their prodigious lives on earth?

4. Of extraordinarily large size, extent, power, or amount; vast, enormous. (Often hyperbolical.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 368 A fruit..answerable to the mightie, huge, and prodigious tree that beareth it. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Suffolk* (1662) II. 71 He left five thousand Marks, a prodigious sum in that age, to charitable uses. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 247 Satan, who that day Prodigious power had shewn. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 172 The Andes, that prodigious Chain of Mountains in South America. 1722 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) VII. 381 The other Bones are of a prodigious Size. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) III. VII. 414 The prodigious regard which was shown to the Greek physicians. 1846 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 167 They were in prodigious spirits and delight. 1868 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 10) II. II. XXXIII. 214 The prodigious volume of atmospheric water which must be absorbed into the interior. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 200 At great depths, the pressure must be prodigious.

b. As an exclamation: 'Monstrous', 'astounding'.

1730 FIELDING *Coffee Ho. Polit.* III. v, *Constant.*—'Prodigious!'..'What in the Devil's Name hath brought thee to the Constable's?' 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* IV. 255 Let but the Ladies smile, and they are blest: Prodigious! how the things protest, protest. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* viii, The good Dominie bore all his disasters with gravity and serenity equally imperturbable. 'Pro-di-gi-ous!' was the only ejaculation they ever extorted from the much-enduring man.

B. quasi-*adv.* = PRODIGIOUSLY; amazingly; wonderfully; exceedingly; 'mightily'. Now *vulgar.*

1676 WOOD *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 190 The Sea running prodigious high. 1717 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bold Stroke for Wife* II. i, This snuff is extremely good,—and the box prodigious fine. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 596 Contradictions become elegance and propriety of language; for a thing may be..vastly little, monstrous pretty, ..prodigious natural, or devilish godly. 1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* I. 51 A prodigious high hill fronting the western tower.

Prodigiously (prɒdi·dʒəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a prodigious manner.

†1. Portentously, ominously. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 91 Pray that their burthens may not fall this day, Lest that their hopes prodigiously be crost. 1605 DRAYTON *Man in Moon* 278 Twice every month, th'eclipses of our light Poor mortals should prodigiously affright. 1663 COWLEY *Verses Sev. Occas., Ode on His Maj. Restaurat.* ii, Auspicious Star again arise,..Again all Heaven prodigiously adorn.

2. Wonderfully, astonishingly; in colloquial use (hyperbolically), Exceedingly, immensely.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 17 Such prodigiously little spindle-shank'd leggs. *a* 1679 GURNALL in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. ci. 6 Among those who were as prodigiously wicked as any there. 1710–11 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 22 Feb., It snowed all this morning prodigiously. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) II. XXXVII. 244 You are prodigiously kind! 1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. 85 The wealth and comforts of all classes are, in consequence, prodigiously augmented. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lvi, A prodigiously well-informed man.

Prodigiousness (prɒdi·dʒəsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being prodigious; the quality of exciting amazement; enormousness; hugeness; monstrousness.

1631 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 289 The corporal receiving of Christ hath in it a further prodigiousness and horrour. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. Sect. XV. ¶ 13 The Disciples..wondering at the prodigiousnesse of the woman's Religion. 1723 MATHER *Vind. Bible* 309 The prodigiousness and irregularity of the punctuation of some words. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 126 The..neatness of their operations, contrasted with the prodigiousness of their fists.

†**Prodi·gity.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *prōdigitās* extravagance, prodigality, f. *prōdig-us*: see PRODIGY *a.* and -ITY.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Prodigitie*, wilfulnesse. [Ridiculed in *Vindex Anglicus* (1644) 6.]

†**Pro·digous**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. OF. *prodigueux* (15th c. in Godef.), f. L. type **prōdigōs-us*, f. *prōdig-us*: see -OUS.] Prodigal, lavish.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 5 Be not ydelle ne prodigous of thy tonge, take hede, beholde and see and saye litel.

Prodigue: see PRODIG.

Prodigy (prɒ·didʒi). [ad. L. *prōdigi-um*, f. *prōd-*, early form of *prō*, PRO- 1, retained before a vowel + (?) prim.L. **agiom* a thing said: cf. L. *āio* I affirm, also *adagium* ADAGE.]

1. Something extraordinary from which omens are drawn; an omen, a portent. Now *rare.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXV. 252 Many wonderfull prodygyes & tokyns were shewed in Englonde, as ye swellyng or rysyng of the water of Thamys. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 285 A prodigie [*printed* perdigie] of the Sunne. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 448 This slaughter was foretold hy many Prodigies. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Ramp.* Wks. (1687) 478 The Insolency of injust Men is a Prodigy of their Ruin. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. xii. 553 The province of interpreting prodigies, and inspecting the entrails, belonged to the Haruspices. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 11 ¶ 8 Omens and prodigies have lost their terrors. *a* 1816 JOYCE *Sci. Dial., Astron.* xxiv, Were not comets formerly dreaded, as awful prodigies intended to alarm the world? 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 73 The air was full of prodigies. There were terrible storms; the plague wrought fearful ravages.

2. An amazing or marvellous thing; *esp.* something out of the ordinary course of nature; something abnormal or monstrous.

1626 MIDDLETON *Women Beware Wom.* IV. ii. 61 He's a villain As monstrous as a prodigy and as dreadful. 1653

GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 52 What is a prodigie, but some thing that comes to passe besides, beyond, above, or against the cours of nature? 1677 W. HARRIS *Lemery's Chym.* (1686) 154 Quicksilver is a prodigy among Metals. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 189 A climate, where rain is considered as a prodigy, and is not seen in many years. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) I. xxviii. 236 Did not our innate generosity restrain us, I would confound him, and make him a prodigy to all the world!

†b. Of a person: in bad sense, A monster. *Obs.*

1594 *and Pt. Contention* (1843) 130 Or where is that valiant Crookbackt prodegie? 1656 *Petition to Chas. II* in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* XV. § 113 That prodigy of nature, that opprobrium of mankind,..who now calls himself our Protector.

3. Anything that causes wonder, astonishment, or surprise; a wonder, a marvel.

[*a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 757, I cannot but think it a *prodigium* that any man should think otherwise.] 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* Ep. Ded., A multitude of monstrous untruths, and prodigies of lies. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 341 It is a most incredible prodigy..that he should so rashly reject what he had so devotionally received. 1722 MACKY *Journ. Eng.* II. 30 It's a Prodigy, how so wise a People as the English can be gulled by such Pick-Pockets. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. i. 303 The hand and breath of one Ecclesiastic is made to convey to another the power to perform invisible and undemonstrable prodigies.

b. A wonderful example *of* (some quality).

1646 EVELYN *Diary* Apr.–June, Julius Cæsar Scaliger, that prodigie of learning. 1689–90 TEMPLE *Ess. Heroic Virt.* Wks. 1731 I. 194 Alexander was a Prodigy of Valour. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 277 This bird, he asserts, ..is a prodigy of understanding. 1844 W. SMITH *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Biog.* (1867) III. 193/2 Pericles..performed prodigies of valour. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* iii. 104 The knights..by prodigies of valour, maintained their position. 1874 DEUTSCH *Rem.* 208 If Christianity is a prodigy of sanctity, Hellenism is a prodigy of beauty.

c. A person endowed with some quality which excites wonder; *esp.* a child of precocious genius.

1658 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Jan., Died my deare son Richard, ..5 yeares and 3 days old onely, but at that tender age a prodigy for witt and understanding. 1794 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II. i, Aye, but her beauty will affect you—she is, tho' I say it, who am her father, a very prodigy. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 204 The juvenile prodigy, the poetical youth, the great genius. 1831 D. E. WILLIAMS *Life Sir T. Lawrence* I. 51 This infant prodigy had excited so much attention that his likeness was taken, and engraved by Sherwin. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 453 Whose almost incredible achievments entitle them to be termed the prodigies of the human race.

4. *attrib.* (chiefly appositive).

1889 *Daily News* 29 Jan. 6/6 The 'prodigy' season .. began yesterday, when Master O— H— made his rentrée in London. 1891 *Ibid.* 8 Jan. 5/4 The deceased..made his début at the age of thirteen as a prodigy pianist. 1900 *Ibid.* 19 June 4/7 He was a 'prodigy' violinist at the age of eight.

Prodissoconch: see PRO-[2] 1.

†**Pro·dited**, *pa. pple. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *prodit-us* betrayed + -ED [1].]

1623 COCKERAM, *Prodited*, betrayed.

Prodition (prodi·ʃən). Now *rare*. [ME. *prodycyon*, a. OF. *prodicion* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *prōditiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōd-ĕre* to betray, f. *prō*, PRO-[1] + *dăre* to give.] Betrayal, treason, treachery.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxiv. (1555), Of doubilnesse and of false treason Undermyninge with prodycyon. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlix. 4 Thocht he remissioun Haif for prodissioun. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* viii. 72 The proditione of ane realme succedis to the hurt of the public veil. 1597 BP. HALL *Guistard & Sismond* II. xv, A traytor guiltie of false prodicion. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* 21 They are likely to decrease..through the proditions and betrayings of the people which are contrary to them. 1669 *Addr. Hopeful Yng. Gentry Eng.* 55 The Lanthorn of Judas.. lighted the Traitor to the prodition of our Blessed Saviour. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* II. 194 All those who were charged with prodition. 1887 W. DE G. BIRCH *Domesday Bk.* ix. 123 Waltheof does not appear to have entered upon this perilous path of prodition with any intention of acting upon it.

†**Prodi·tious**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. type **prōditiōs-us*, f. L. *prōditiōn-em*: see prec. and -OUS.] Treasonable, traitorous.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* IV. Comm. 260 By the proditious insinuations of the Deuill.

Pro·dito-ma·nia. *rare*. [Arbitrary f. L. *prodit-*, ppl. stem of *prodĕre* to betray + -MANIA.]

1898 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 309 The concomitant proditomania. [*Footnote.* A morbid belief in the ubiquity and omnipotence of traitors.]

†**Pro·ditor**. *Obs.* [ME. and AF. *proditour*, = OF. *proditeur*, ad. L. *prōditōrem*, agent-n. f. *prōd-ĕre* to betray.] A betrayer; a traitor.

1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 500/2 In resistence of youre Proditours Rebelles and Adversaries. 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 95 As manifest ennemy and proditour to the Cristen state. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 31, I doe, thou most vsurping Proditor, And not Protector of the King or Realme. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 54 [He] was betrayed by his Servant,..whom..they..as a Proditor precipitated from the Tarpeian stone. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xi. § 16 (1699) 67 The Betrayer or Proditor.

Prodito·rious, *a. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. prec. + -IOUS, as if from L. type **prōditōri-us*.] Traitorous, perfidious.

c 1475 *Harl. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 501 By usurpacion of that proditorious commission. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807) II. 487 This reward reaped he for his proditorious attempts. 1641 PRYNNE *Antip.* Ep. 1 The Capitalnesse of such a Concealement in these proditorious times.

b. *fig.* Apt to betray or reveal what is hidden or in the mind.

a 1639 WOTTON *Surv. Educ.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 329, I will now hasten to those more solid and conclusive Characters, which..are emergent from the Minde; and which oftentimes do start out of Children when themselves least think of it: For let me tell you, Nature is Proditorious. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 74. 3/1 Blind to Events, however they might prove, Or Proditorious or Exitious. 1824 SOUTHEY *Colloquies on Soc.* (1887) 140 The eye, then, Sir Thomas, is proditorious, and I will not gainsay its honest testimony. 1828 — in *Corr. w. C. Bowles* (1881) 144 A strong brow, A proditorious eye, for no dislike Can lurk dissembled there.

†**Prodito·riously**, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a perfidious or treacherous manner.

c 1475 *Harl. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 501 That thei did slee proditoriously Iames Brueis and Symon Burle. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 57 Thus nefariously and proditoriously prophaning & penetrating our holy fathers nostrils. 1619 *Time's Storehouse* x. vii. 935/1 They..fell to killing one an other,..proditoriously massacring their very best friends.

†**Pro·ditory**, *a. Obs.* [f. PRODITOR (see -ORY[2]): as if repr. a L. **prōditōrius*.] Traitorous, treacherous.

1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* v. 238 The suspition..of all proditory or trecherous entendments. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* ii. Wks. 1851 III. 353 That proditory Aid sent to Rochel and Religion abroad.

‖ **Prodroma** (prɒ·drɪomă), *sb. Path.* usually in *pl.* prodromata (prɒdrɒ·mătă). [mod.L., an erroneous formation, app. in imitation of such etymological forms as *carcinoma*, *-omata*, *sarcoma*, *-omata*, etc.; possibly originating in a L. *prodroma*, sing. for Gr. *προδρομή* a running forward, or in mistaking the neuter pl. *πρόδρομα* (see next) for a sing.] = PRODROME 3, PRODROMUS 3.

1859 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 317 In young children, I have always met with the following prodromata. 1870 MAUDSLEY *Body & Mind* 89 The uniformity of the prodromata and of the symptoms of the attack. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* No. 52. 170 The inebriety..coming from physical causes was marked by a long prodroma before the trance state appeared.

‖ **Pro·droma**, *sb. pl.* [mod.L., = Gr. *πρόδρομα*, neut. pl. of *πρόδρομος*, *-ον* adj.: see PRODROMUS.] Premonitory symptoms.

1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 546 Yellow fever usually begins very suddenly, with slight prodroma. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 466 He insisted on its prodroma [i. e. those of tuberculous meningitis].

Prodromal (prɒ·d-), *a.* [f. PRODROM-US + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a prodromus; forerunning; introductory, preliminary.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 366 Their Works and Writings were the Prodromal Copies and Consonant Originals to the Nicen Creed. *c* 1720 *Ibid.* VI. *Diss. Physick* 7 That Learned prodromal Protestant of the 12th Christian Century, Rupertus Tuitiensis.

2. *Path.* Precursory or premonitory (of disease).

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 652 Vertigo is a prominent prodromal symptom. 1885–8 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 170 If..the patient has been unwell for a few days previously, the disease is said to have had a prodromal stage. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 463 The more extensive prodromal erythema seen in small-pox.

Prodroma·tic, *a.* [f. the erroneous PRODROMA, pl. *-omata*: see -IC.] = PRODROMAL. So **Prodroma·tically** *adv.*, as a preliminary or introductory step.

1871 HAMMOND *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* 34 Impossible to predict with accuracy, from the symptoms of this *prodromatic stage. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 319 Both together [High and Low Church] should *Prodromatically [*misprinted* -dram-] advance with Carismatical-Emulation. *Ibid.* 429 So happily lucky as to lead Prognostically and Prodromatically to the Metropolitan Crosier.

Prodrome (prɒ·drōm), *sb.* (*a.*) Better prodrom, cf. *anadrom*, *atom*. [a. F. *prodrome* (*a* 1584 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. mod.L. PRODROMUS.]

†1. Something that is a forerunner; a precursor.

1643 *Sober Sadness* 45 These..may..prove the Prodromes ..to the ruine of our Monarchy. 1651 H. MORE *Second Lash* xi. in *Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 280 Sober Morality..is like morning light reflected from the higher Clouds, and a certain Prodrome of the Sunne of Righteousnesse it self.

2. An introductory or preliminary treatise or book; a prodromus.

1866 COUES (*title*) Prodrome of a Work on the Ornithology of Arizona Territory. 18.. *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 243 (Cassell *Suppl.*) Mr. Scudder discussed and reviewed Brongniart's recent prodrome of palæozoic insects. 1903 *Academy* 17 Jan. 71/1 What is 'Donovan' to 'We Two'? Prelude, prodrome, poem or introduction might be used.

3. *Path.* A prodromal or premonitory symptom.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 648 The symptoms of invasion or accession, the prodromes of M. Deveze. 1864 THOMAS *Med. Dict.*, Vertigo is sometimes said to be a prodrome or precursor of apoplexy.

B. *adj.* = PRODROMOUS.

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* xiii. 119 The first Predelineations and prodrome Irradiations into the matter [*transl.* προδρόμους ἐλλάμψεις εἰς ὕλην].

Prodromic (prɒdrɒ·mik), *a.* [f. as next + -IC: so F. *prodromique*.] = PRODROMAL.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 10 The medical treatment of cholera is successful chiefly as it is directed to the prodromic symptoms. 1891 H. F. STEWART *Boethius* p. vii, An essay of this kind can never be more than prodromic and tentative. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 492.

†**Pro·dromist**. *Obs.* [f. as next + -IST.] A precursor, forerunner.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 228 There were several other Prodromists or Precursors of Arianism in that third Century. *Ibid.* 374 The Popish Clergy made those honest Prodromists of the Reformation to pass for Hereticks.

Pro·dromous, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *πρόδρομ-os* (see next) + -OUS.] Introductory, prodromal.

1652 *Lex Exlex* Title-p., A Prodromous Discourse to a subsequent Tract. 1846 in WORCESTER.

‖ **Prodromus** (prɒ·drŏmŭs). Pl. **pro·dromi**. [mod.L., a. Gr. *πρόδρομος* adj., running before, as sb. a precursor, f. *πρό*, PRO-[2] + *δραμεῖν* to run, *δρόμος* running, race, course.]

1. A forerunner, a precursor, a premonitory event.

1645 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* IV. I. 135 Beeston Castle..a while before the taking of Chester..as a *Prodromus* of its neighbouring Cities fate was yielded to the Parliament. 1660 T. M. *Cl. Walker's Hist. Independ.* IV. 95 The *Prodromi* of whose miserable end might be these and the like. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 76 The *Prodromi* of the ensuing Rains. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1716) 58 As *Prodromus* to its Intrusion.

2. A book or treatise which is introductory or preliminary to some larger work.

1672 JACOMB *Serm. Rom. viii.* Pref. § 7 This Volume.. I publish as a *prodromus* to what is yet to come. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 415 The next year Linnæus published his *Fundamenta Botanica*, which may be considered as the *prodromus* to many of his succeeding works. 1864 HALDEMAN *Bibliogr. Chess Knt.'s Tour* Pref., This Prodromus is offered with the hope that it will be expanded and completed by some one who has more bibliographic facilities.

3. *Path.* A premonitory symptom of disease; = PRODROME 3.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Prodromus*, a Disease that comes before a greater, as the straitness of the Breast predicts a Consumption. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 289 The fit [of gout] is often preceded by certain prodromi.

†**Pro·dromy**. *Obs.* [? ad. Gr. *προδρομία* a sudden attack, f. *πρόδρομ-os* adj.: see prec.] = prec. 1.

1647 WARD *Simple Cobler* (1843) 30 They are..the certain prodromies of assured judgement.

Produce (prɒdi·ūs), *sb.* [f. PRODUCE *v.* (Formerly stressed *produ·ce*, like the vb.)]

1. The fact of producing; production. *rare.*

1769 E. HARGROVE *Hist. Knaresb.* VI. (1798) 246 This place is remarkable for the produce of a delicious apple. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 64 They say they cannot compete with the foreigners in the produce of grain.

2. The amount produced, yielded, or derived; the proceeds; the return, yield. Now chiefly in the assay of ore.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 78 They sow it with Barly, allowing 3 Bushels of Seed to an Acre: Its common produce is 30 Bushel. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 20 ¶ 4 This Tax has already been so often tried, that we know the exact Produce of it. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 263 Not only the interest but the produce of the real and personal estate was to be applied by such trustees. 1831 *Examiner* 141/1 They had sold their shoes,..and were getting lushy with the produce. 1871 J. S. PHILLIPS *Explorer's Comp.* 299 A weight of 400 grains [in assaying ores]..is divided into hundredths and again into eighths of one unit of such percentages to represent the market 'produce'. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Produce*,.. the amount of fine copper in one hundred parts of ore.

3. The thing (or things collectively) produced, either as a natural growth or as a result of action or effort; product, fruit. Also *fig.*

1699 DRYDEN *Epist. to J. Driden* 118 You hoard not health for your own private use, But on the publick spend the rich produce. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 33 Two Pieces of dry Flesh and some Corn, such as is the Produce of their Country. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. (1820) 287 They are the produce of his invention.

b. More generally: Result, effect, consequence.

1730 CHUBB *Collection of Tracts* 377 If the actions of men are not the produce of a free choice or election. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. x. (1762) 95 If it were..possible.. that every free Act of Choice were the Produce or Effect of a free Act of Choice; yet even then..no one Act of Choice would be free, but every one necessary. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 498 It was the produce of an honest heart, a clear conscience, and a manly mind. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* IV. 198 Such the days of faith, And such their produce to encourage mine!

c. Offspring, progeny. *rare.*

1845 YOUATT *Dog* iv. (1858) 104 The Artois dog..is a produce of the shock-dog and the pug. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIII. vii. (1872) V. 76 Comte de Saxe..was..the produce of the fair Aurora von Königsmark.

4. Agricultural and natural products collectively, as distinguished from manufactured goods. Also *raw produce.*

1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* Introd. (1841) I. 3 The..British product,..whether we mean its produce as the growth of the country, or its manufactures as the labour of her people. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* ii. 15 The cry for higher bounties on West India produce. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 The export trade..consisted chiefly in raw produce, wool and hides, corn, beer, and cheese. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 84 The payments ..tempted the farmers to sell to them their produce.

5. *techn.* Materials produced from breaking up ordnance or other military or naval stores: chiefly in phrase *brought to produce*, i. e. broken up, and the material assorted into various kinds or classes, which may be separately disposed of.

1904 COL. C. F. HADDEN *Let. to Editor*, A gun carriage brought to produce is broken up, and steel, brass, etc., separated, and disposed of as so much metal.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (all from sense 4), as *produce broker, business, market, merchant, trade.*

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Produce Market*, Fenchurch-street, Mincing-lane, Tower-street, and their immediate localities, where the offices of the principal produce-brokers are situate. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Oct. 6/2 Instead of the £500 being paid money down, it should be £500 of tithe money, or rather £500 of produce money, so that it should represent very much the same quantity of stuff. 1892 *Ibid.* 8 Aug. 7/1 The total produce trade for 1891 is estimated at 102 millions sterling..the principal feature being the large increase in the receipts and shipments of wheat. 1899 *Scribner's Mag.* XXV. 55/2 A Missourian, in the produce business.

Produce (prŏdiū·s), *v.* [ad. L. *prōdūc-ĕre* to lead or bring forth, extend, promote, produce, f. *prō-* PRO-[1] + *dūc-ĕre* to lead.]

1. *trans.* To bring forward, bring forth or out; to bring into view, to present to view or notice; to offer for inspection or consideration, exhibit. Often used of bringing forward witnesses, as well as evidence, or vouchers, in a court of law.

1499 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XI. 435 To comper..to produce his takkis and rychtes of the kingis landis of Murray gif he ony has. 1530 PALSGR. 667/1, I produce wytnesses, *je produys tesmoyngs*. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. vi. 16 They also produced to sight and viewe of him certaine harnesses or armours, whereat he also merualled much. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 228, I..am moreouer sutor, that I may Produce his body to the Market-place. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 363 In a most curious Mantle, wrought by th' hand Of his Queene Mother, which for more probation I can with ease produce. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xli. 21 Produce [*marg.* cause to come neere] your cause, saith the Lord, bring foorth your strong reasons. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 130 To make this good, Saint Augustine is produced. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. v. § 5 Joseph Scaliger who first..produced them into the light out of Georgius Syncellus. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 69 Produce the Plough, and yoke the sturdy Steer. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 16/1 The books must be produced, as we cannot receive parole evidence of their contents. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, So saying, he produced, from the hawking pouch already mentioned, the stiffened hand. 1877 *Act* 40 & 41 *Vict.* c. 60 § 5 Any person..may, on producing..a copy of his authorisation..enter by day such canal boat.

b. To introduce; now, *spec.*, to bring (a performer or performance) before the public; *refl.* to come forward, come 'out'.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxxv. 158 Orpheus was he which produced and celebrated the first sacrifices vnto Liber Pater. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 214 They had an extraordinary desire to produce me. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 84 ₱ 4 My Design of producing obscure Merit into publick View. 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig.* ₱ 6 The pert..demeanour of several young stagers in divinity upon their first producing themselves into the world. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* V. 99 Plato..sought every occasion of producing him to the public. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 27 ₱ 8 Hilarius received me with an appearance of great satisfaction, produced me to all his friends. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* vi, I wish they had antigallican spirit enough to produce themselves in their own genuine English dress. 1808 HAN. MORE *Cœlebs* I. 71 They [girls] were always ready to sing and play, but did not take the pains to produce themselves in conversation. 1864 *Standard* 31 Dec. 6/3 There is a stringent competition going forward amidst musical managers as to who shall produce her [a singer].

†c. To bring (to a specified condition); to advance, promote. *Obs.*

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 1351 Till with advantage gracious Heav'ns produce Their Wished Counsails into act and use. 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* III. ii, The Art..Is by the Brotherhood of the Rosie Crosse, Produc'd vnto perfection. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. viii. 233 Trebonius..was wholly a new man and the creature of Caesar's power, who produced him through all the honors of the State, to his late consulship of three months.

2. *Geom.* To extend (a line) in length; to continue; hence *gen.* to lengthen (anything) out; to extend, enlarge, or develop longitudinally.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. 5b, To produce a right line finite, straight forth continually. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 27 Parallel Lines..produced infinitely on both sides, do never..concur. 1676 GREW *Anat. Flowers* App. § 11 The Bottom, is either Reduced towards the Top, as in Ground-Ivy; or Produced upon the Stalk, as in Poplar, Bay, &c. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 290 When one side of a triangle is produced, the outward angle is greater than either of the two inward opposite angles. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* 16 The reflected rays are here divergent; but on being produced backwards, they intersect at the principal focus behind the mirror. 1877 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* vi. (ed. 2) 169 An insect with the extremity of its abdomen produced into a sharp point alights on the flower. 1881 MIVART in *Nature* XXIV. 337/1 Each eyebrow is produced into a flexible horn-like prominence.

†b. To extend, stretch out. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, *Hed.* O, his leg was too much produced. *Ana.* And his hat was carried scurvily.

†c. To extend in duration; to prolong, lengthen, spin out. *Obs.*

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* III. iii, Perhaps our stay will be Beyond our will produced. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* Printer to Rdr., The E silent.., serveth onely to produce the vowel precedent. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 43 There goes a great deal of providence to produce a mans life unto threescore.

3. To bring forth, bring into being or existence.

a. *generally.* To bring (a thing) into existence from its raw materials or elements, or as the result of a process; to give rise to, bring about, effect, cause, make (an action, condition, etc.).

1513 [implied in PRODUCER 1]. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. (1592) 81 The One is the Producer or yeelder foorth, the Understanding is the thing produced or yeelded foorth. 1621 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Elisha's Lament.* (1622) 14 Double affection ..produceth doubled lamentation. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 155 There are few Crimes that may not be produced by Anger. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 57 Nor Birdlime, or Idean Pitch, produce A more tenacious Mass of clammy Juice. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 94 That Eternal Invisible Mind which produces and sustains all things. 1748 HUME *Ess.* xviii. (ed. 3) 193 Art may make a Suit of Clothes. But Nature must produce a Man. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* IV. 129 To use an apt French turn of expression, she is going to produce a sensation. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* II. IX. (1879) 52 Steam is produced by heating water by coal. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* iii. 87 Certain..insects produce a noise by rubbing one of their abdominal rings against another. 1891 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 136/2 The coal was cut in large blocks ..the small coal was produced by the friction of the blocks.

b. Of an animal or plant: To generate, bring forth, give birth to, bear, yield (offspring, seed, fruit, etc.).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 215 h, He may not be sayd to be the holy goost, whiche is produced of ye father & the sone. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 125 Eunuchs..are smooth, and produce not a Beard. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 687 Who..by imprudence mixt, Produce prodigious Births of bodie or mind. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 6 Every creature is produced by its own kind. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 54 The goat produces but two at a time. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 22 Flowers..capable of producing seeds. *Ibid.* § 28 The anthers..produce pollen, and the carpels..produce ovules. *Ibid.* § 452 The Vine..where the temperature is..too high..runs away to leaf and does not produce fruit. 1902 D. MCDONALD *Garden Comp.* (Ser. I) 38 It is these early blooms that..produce the finest pods.

c. Of a country, region, river, mine, process, etc.: To give forth, yield, furnish, supply; in quot. 1664 to grow, raise (plants); in quot. 1827, to yield or bring in as profit. Also *absol.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. x. 44 h, A great countrey of vines producing great aboundance of good wines. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 11 To Produce them immediately of the seed is the better way. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 128 Considering ye severall Countrys wch produce wooll. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 1 England hath of late produced great philosophers. 1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 244 The other goods produced me about one hundred dollars. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (1859) I. 379 Near London, the Thames..produces Barbel in great quantities. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* xlvi. 348 The earth produces in an abundance unknown to other regions.

d. To compose or bring out by mental or physical labour (a work of literature or art); to work up from raw material, fabricate, make, manufacture (material objects); in *Pol. Econ.* often blending with sense c.

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* A ij, I had produced..my observations of the manner of painting in use among the ancients. *a* 1719 ADDISON *To Sir G. Kneller* 78 This wonder of the sculptor's hand Produced, his art was at a stand. *a* 1771 GRAY *Hoel* 17 Nectar that the bees produce. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 122 When the solid is produced from the drawing by the artist's own hand. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 32 Such volumes..were here multiplied as fast as the press could produce them. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 297 Not a single book of any real value, .. was produced north of the Alps during the fifteenth century. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* ii. § 10. 18 However much we manage to produce, there are still many other things which we want to acquire. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Sept. 9/1 The true principle is to produce for one's self what one can best produce, and with the product buy elsewhere that which others can best produce.

Hence **Produ·ced** *ppl. a.*; whence **Produ·cedness**, the condition of being produced.

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 71 The same gesture, but a little more produced and certaine. 1827 [see PRODUCING *ppl. a.*]. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* xxii. 311 Producing the line *OB* above the directrix till the produced part is equal to the parameter. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 65 Not from the mere fact of its being uttered by a person, can one say there is producedness of a thing by that person.

Produceable: see PRODUCIBLE.

†**Produ·cement.** *Obs.* [f. PRODUCE *v.* + -MENT.] The fact of producing, or the condition of being produced; production.

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 12 The producement of so excellent a creature. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 301 The producement of such glorious effects and consequences in the Church. 1645 — *Tetrach.* ibid. IV. 157, I am taxt of novelties and strange producements.

Producent (prŏdiū·sĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *prōdūcens, -entem*, pr.pple. of *prōdūcĕre* to PRODUCE.]

A. *adj.* That produces; in *Eccl. Law*, that brings forward a witness or document. Now *rare.*

1604 *Supplic. Masse Priests* Answ. to § 12 Witnesses.. that either speake nothing..or els contrary to the party producents intention. 1651 J. GOODWIN *Redempt. Redeemed* IV. § 9 God him-self the..producent cause of all men. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1861) 138, *b*, *c* being the two products, and *A*, *X*, the producent causes.

B. *sb.* One who or that which produces; a producer; the party producing a witness or document under the old system of the Ecclesiastical Courts. Now *rare.*

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 470 That they bee sworne, and the producent payeth his charges. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. v. 116 Such a production cannot by any possibility be as ancient as the producents. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 307 If an Instrument be produc'd with a Protestation in respect of these Parts of it which make in Favour of the Producent. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 52 A product divisible from the producent as a snake from its skin. 1835 in Curteis *Rep. Eccl. Cas.* (1840) I. 403 The producent and the deceased did not stand in any other relation to each other, than solicitor and client.

Producer (prŏdiū·sə). [f. PRODUCE *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who or that which produces; in various senses: see the verb.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xiii. 92 Jupiter the..producer of men and euery thing [*orig.* hominum rerumque repertor]. 1587 [see PRODUCE *v.* 3]. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 359 Hatred is not murther..yet it is..at least the producer of it. 1752 J. GILL *Trinity* vi. 113 The first parent, bringer forth, or producer of every creature. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. i. 60 Pearl [wheat].—Very white, compact ear, and great producer. 1881 M. ARNOLD in *Macm. Mag.* Mar. 368/2 The producer of such poems could not but publish them. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 15 Apr. 5/2 Mexico, the greatest silver producer in the world.

2. *Pol. Econ.* One who produces (grows, digs, or manufactures) an article of consumption. Opposed to *consumer.*

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 290 In every prosperous community something more is produced than goes to the immediate support of the producer. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iii. 40 How many classes of producers do you reckon? 1864 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* III. v. I. 373 He ceases to be a producer, and becomes simply a channel through which the produce of others is conveyed to the public. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 227 The pigeon is a consumer, not a producer. 1879 ROGERS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 67/2 The means for bringing producer and consumer together.

3. Short for *gas producer*, a furnace in which carbon monoxide gas is produced for use as fuel in another furnace, or in an internal combustion engine; hence *producer-gas*, gas so produced as fuel.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Producer*, see *Gas-producer.* 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 13 Here are the half-dozen producers, to give the gas for the two Siemens's furnaces. 1895 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 9/1 The motive power ..supplied by a large Crossley gas engine worked by producer gas and three 20 horse power dynamos.

Producibility (prŏdiūsĭbi·lĭti). [f. late L. *prōdūcibil-is* PRODUCIBLE + -ITY; cf. med.L. *prōdūcibilitās* (*c* 1300 in Duns Scotus).] The capability of being produced.

1656 HOBBES *Lib., Necess., & Chance* (1841) 387 They imply not the actual production, but the producibility of the effect. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 730 The scale passes over, of necessity, from the relative producibilities of things to their relative useabilities.

Producible (prŏdiū·sĭb'l), *a.* Also -eable. [In form *producible*, ad. late L. *prōdūcibil-is* (Jerome), f. *prōdūcĕre* to PRODUCE: see -IBLE; in form *produceable* from PRODUCE *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being produced, brought forward, or presented to the eye or mind; adducible; procurable, obtainable, available.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* iii. (1642) 214 There were copies produceable, which were elder, and written before the Incarnation. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. viii. 381 They are not in themselves of a producible nature. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 91 They are considered as public records, and are only producible in the courts of justice. 1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 289 The greatest amount of produceable knowledge. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. iv. 407 No producible recollections remain of that early period.

2. Fit to be produced or introduced; presentable.

1802 SYD. SMITH *Dr. Parr* Wks. 1867 I. 5 The courtly phrase was, that Dr. Parr was not a producible man. 1817 EARL OF DUDLEY *Lett.* 24 Dec., He will never be able to turn him out a producible Emperor. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Dec. 5/1 'The Vote Catchers' was written by the plaintiff, and if this had been producible nothing would have been heard about the non-production of the burlesque.

3. That can be produced or extended in length.

a 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 31 They are producible infinitely both ways.

4. That may be caused or brought about; capable of being brought into being, generated, or made.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. ii, To suppose it producible or possible to be effected. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 31 Such as are in themselves produceable by nature, but not in such an order. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 431 Mr. Boyle..became solicitous to know whether a fluid of so great importance [air] was not producible by art. 1828 *Examiner* 44/2 Tears..produceable by the pathetics of Mrs. West. 1890 *Spectator* 10 May, There will be no labour millennium, wealth being no more producible without painful toil than any other crop is.

Produ·cibleness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being producible.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* II. v, The producibleness of an Alkaly out of Bodies of another nature. 1680 — *Produc. Chem. Princ.* III. 116 That part of these Notes, that treats of the producibleness of Vinous Spirits.

Produ·cing, *vbl. sb.* [f. PRODUCE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PRODUCE; production.

1627 RAWLEY in *Bacon's Sylva* To Rdr., The producing of many noble works and effects. 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* (1692) 16 Trade then is necessary to the producing of Riches, and Money necessary to the carrying on of Trade. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 35 Generation is out the Producing and Manifestation of an Animal..form'd a few days after the Creation of the Sun.

Produ·cing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That produces; productive.

1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 50 Multiply the producing terms of one line, and the produced terms of the other line, continually, and take the result for a dividend. *a* 1871

Grote *Eth. Fragm.* i. (1876) 26 The producing cause of pleasures or of pains. 1907 *Q. Rev.* July 208 Hordes of mendicants live upon the producing classes.

Product (prɒ·dʌkt), *sb.*[1] [ad. L. *prōduct-um* a thing produced or brought forth, sb. use of pa. pple. neut. of *prōdūcĕre* ; in sense 1 in Albertus Magnus *Metaph.* v. iii. vi.]

1. *Math.* The quantity obtained by multiplying two or more quantities together.

c 1430 *Art of Nombryng* 8 In multiplicacioun .2. nombres pryncipally ben necessary,..the nombre multiplying and the nombre to be multipliede. .. Also .. the .3. nombre, the whiche is clepide product or pervenient. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* I. viii. D j b, Multiplye the length..by 12. and the producte diuide by the partes in whiche you founde the threade. 1614 T. Bedwell *Nat. Geom. Numbers* ii. 25 The products of 12 by 2, and of 6 by 4, are equall. 1827 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 4 A Compound Number is one which is the product of two or more numbers.

b. *Product of inertia* of a body or system of bodies, with respect to two given planes at right angles to each other, or to the two axes perpendicular to such planes: the sum of the elements of mass each multiplied by the product of its distances from the two given planes.

1873 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) II. 194 We may call the coefficients of the form 2.11 Moments of Mobility, and those of the form 2.12 Products of Mobility. 1877 B. Williamson *Integral Calculus* (ed. 2) x. § 195 $\Sigma xydm$, $\Sigma xzdm$, $\Sigma yzdm$ are called the *products of inertia* relative to the same system of co-ordinate axes.

2. A thing produced by nature or a natural process; also in collective sense, = produce, fruit.

1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* I. II. iii. (1712) 48 He [man] is the flower and chief of all the products of Nature upon this Globe of the Earth. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 683 These are the product Of those ill-mated Marriages thou saw'st; Where good with bad were matcht, who of themselves Abhor to joyn. 1690 Locke *Govt.* II. v. § 48 Lund..where he had no Hopes of Commerce..to draw Money to him by the Sale of the Product. 1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 7 The Exportation of our own Product is, indeed, the Foundation of all our Trade. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IV. 64 The purest product of the chrystal springs. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 153 ₱ 5 Enquiries after the products of distant countries. 1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 337 Among the products of volcanoes there are only three combustible at a moderate temperature. 1892 Westcott *Gospel of Life* 10 The product of any particular seed is fixed within the limits of a type.

b. *fig.*

1682 Dryden *Religio Laici* 66 These truths are not the product of thy mind. 1693 *Humours Town* A v, The unpremeditated Products of my Fancy. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* I iv. § 22 By analyzing either the product of thought, or the process of thought. 1894 H. Drummond *Ascent Man* 171 Intellectual products common to both Animal and Man.

† **c.** A quantity produced or obtained; a supply, provision, stock. *Obs. rare.*

1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xvi. (1739) 32 A yearly product of Victuals or other service was reserved and allowed to the Saxon Kings by the people. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 438 Having down all along the Mayn also a good product of wine.

3. That which is produced by any action, operation, or work; a production; the result.

1575 *Recorde's Ground Artes* H vj, If you had subtracted the uppermost from the product or totall summe, then the residue thereof woulde bee equall to that middlemoste number. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. i. 277 If unto that summe [5500] be added 1645. the product will be 7154. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxxviii. (1674) 105 Whether he brought news of any gallant Italian Product, or of any taking Piece lately Printed? 1657 Cromwell *Speech* 8 May in *Carlyle*, The things are very honourable and honest, and the product worthy of a Parliament. 1700 Dryden *Pythagorean Philos.* 197 The fruit and product of his labours past. 1890 Gross *Gild Merch.* I. 107 He..sold the products of his handiwork in his shop. 1897 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 133 The product of the flaking operations was a leaf-shaped blade. 1903 G. Matheson *Repr. Men Bible* Ser. II. xiii. 269 Shall a literary product reveal the spirit of its age and be silent as to the spirit of its author!

4. That which results from the operation of a cause; a consequence, effect.

1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 218 Dueness of Reward or Punishment is the immediate Product of Promise or Threatening. 1843 Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1846) 39 Heat is an immediate product of chemical affinity. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 214 The long French romances were the product of an age of wealth and ease.

5. *Chem.* A compound not previously existing in a body, but formed during its decomposition. See also By-product. Opposed to Educt *sb.*

1805 Hatchett in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 299 In the first experiment it was obtained as a product, and not as an educt. 1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 434 The products of the combustion, besides the soot, are water and carbonic acid. 1845 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 160 Products of the metamorphosis of a substance of an invariably uniform composition.

† **Product,** *sb.*[2], app. a corrupt form of Pratique.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5888/2, I..have..appointed a Product-Boat to lie .. off Europa-Point, to stop all Vessels. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1756) 246 Four Ships..being denied Product, as they call it, went on to Turkey, and were freely admitted. 1725 — *Voy. round World* (1840) 109 The governor presently gave us product, as we call it, and leave to buy what provisions we wanted.

† **Produ·ct,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prōdūct-us*, pa. pple. of *prōdūcĕre* to Produce.] Produced: construed as pa. pple.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxviii. (1495) 340 In an instant oo poynt that is product fillyth all the world of lyghte and shinyng. 1534 Whitinton *Tullyes Offices* III. (1540) 144 Lawe ciuyle producte out of the law of nature.. dothe chalynge malyce and fraud.

Product (prɒdʌ·kt), *v. Obs.* or *rare.* [f. L. *prōduct-*, ppl. stem of *prōdūcĕre* to Produce: cf. *conduct, deduct, induct*, etc., and the prec. ppl. adj.]

† **1.** *trans.* To bring forward: = Produce *v.* 1.

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 212 Many reasons are producted in the said dialogue. 1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 1093/1 More then the articles whereupon they were producted doth contain. *Ibid.* 1466/2 Beyng producted to his last examinatyon before the sayde byshop.

† **2.** To bring forth, beget: = Produce *v.* 3. *Obs.*

1577 Harrison *England* I. viii. in *Holinshed* I. 18/2 In these Isles also is great plenty of fine Amber to be had, which is producted by the working of the sea, vpon those coastes. 1610 Marcelline *Triumphs Jas. I* 66 Our Great King, who hath producted the most Noble Prince Henry.. for the greater height of his good fortune. 1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 105 All other Essences, Globes, Worlds, producted, educted, or brought forth out of the Womb of pure Nature.

3. To extend, lengthen out, prolong: = Produce *v.* 2, 2 c. In later use chiefly *Zool. Obs.* or *rare.*

a 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* (1693) 89 He that doth much in a short life products his mortality. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 405 The shells are producted to a sharp point at both ends. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 538 In many of the species..the prothorax is producted posteriorly into a long scutelliform horizontal horn.

Hence **Produ·cted** *ppl. a.*; whence † **Produ·ctedness** *Obs.*; † **Produ·cting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a. Obs.*

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* I. i. 3 For the producting of Elementarie bodies. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. [I.] xxx. 95 For conception, and fostering the producted birth. 1635 Heywood *Hierarch.* III. 142 Time is the sole producting instrument. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 302 The present Tense may intimate a producteдness of the Action as being *in fieri*. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 328 Prothorax.. Producted...When behind it terminates in a long scutelliform process.

Produ·ctible, *a. rare.* [f. L. *prōduct-*, ppl. stem of *prōdūcĕre* to Produce + -ible.] = Producible. 1830 in Maunder *Dict.*

Hence **Produ·ctibi·lity,** the quality or fact of being producible.

1832 S. Turner *Sacr. Hist.* (1836) I. iv. 127 There are demonstrations of the latent and indefinite productibility of vegetable nature. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* III. 80 The test of excellence is productibility, a readiness to become fat, small bone, and the quality of the whole animal when converted into bacon. 1862 Ruskin *Unto this Last* ii. 53 *note*, No produce ever maintains a consistent rate of productibility.

Produ·ctile, *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *prōductil-is*, f. as prec.: see -ile.] Capable of being drawn out or produced.

1727 Bailey (vol. II), *Productile*, drawn out at length. 1755 Johnson, *Productile*, which may be produced. 1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragm. Pol. & Hist.* II. 411 Prior to the existence of a line, there was a law which, supposing a line, rendered it productile. 1900 Lewis & Short *Lat. Dict., Prōductilis* adj., that may be drawn out, ductile, productile.

Production (prɒdʌ·kʃən). Also 5–6 -cion. [Late ME. a. F. *production* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prōductiōn-em* a lengthening, n. of action f. *prōdūcĕre* to Produce.]

I. 1. The action of producing, bringing forth, making, or causing; the fact or condition of being produced; with *a* and *pl.*, an act of producing.

1483 Caxton *Cato* A ij b, God is the vnyuersel commaundour of all our production. 1529 More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 129/2 By generacion & producción did the doers work both willingly & naturally. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. i. 203 Mettals are (as plants,) bidden and buried in the bowels of the earth, which have some conformitie in themselves, in the forme and maner of their production. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 100 What alteration was in the Deed at the production of the effect? 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech., Digress.* 346 The Production and Modulation of the Voice by the Elision of the Air, the Larynx, &c. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. viii. (1869) I. 84 The demand for men..necessarily regulates the production of men. 1823 H. J. Brooke *Introd. Crystallogr.* 95 The manner in which those molecules are aggregated in the production of crystals. 1900 *Jrnl. Soc. Dyers* XVI. 6 The production of delicate and bright shades of pink.

b. *Pol. Econ.* (See quots.)

1825 McCulloch *Pol. Econ.* II. i. 61 By production, in the science of Political Economy, we are not to understand the production of matter,..but the production of utility, and consequently of exchangeable value, by appropriating and modifying matter already in existence. 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* I. iv. (1876) 26 Capital is wealth which has been appropriated to assist future production. 1879 H. George *Progr. & Pov.* I. iii. (1881) 50 Production is always the mother of wages.

2. That which is produced; a thing that results from any action, process, or effort; a product. In quots. 1695 and 1885 *collective*, = produce.

c 1430 *Art of Nombryng* 9 Whan the digit multipliethe a nombre componede,..afterwarde Ioyne the producciоun, and þere wol be the some totalle. 1624 Massinger *Renegado* III. v, Nature, the great queen and mother Of all productions. 1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. iii. § 67. 170 A mountain may travail, and the production may be a mouse. 1695 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 117 Any of the Production or Manufacture of Europe not Legally Imported in the said Province. 1748 Hume *Ess.* xviii. (ed. 3) 193 His utmost Art and Industry can never equal the meanest of Nature's Productions, either for Beauty or Value. 1870 Jevons *Elem. Logic* iii. 22 We constantly talk of the productions of a country meaning the products. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 June 5/3 The market is reported to be glutted, and the production has of late been largely going into stock.

b. A product of human activity or effort; *spec.* a literary or artistic work. Chiefly in *pl.*

1651 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* Ep. Ded., We lay a partiall estimate upon our own productions. 1705 Addison *Italy* Pref., It is the great School of Musick and Painting, and contains in it all the noblest Productions of Statuary and Architecture. *a* 1828 H. Neele *Lit. Rem.* (1829) 48 Chapman's Homer is a production of great value and interest. 1839 Vedwell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* ix. (1847) 91 Two short writings..deemed by the ablest critics to be the genuine productions of the apostle. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* ix. 100 The finest productions of Praxiteles or Zeuxis.

† **c.** An effect; = Product *sb.* 4. *Obs. rare.*

a 1610 Healey *Epictetus' Man.* (1636) 58 To follow..the causes and productions of all that seemeth usefull. 1677 Sedley *Ant. & Cl.* Wks. 1722 I. 155 They're Cleopatra's Subjects; let that be A full Production in our Victory.

d. The total yield, produce, or proceeds *of* (something); = Produce *sb.* 2. *rare.*

1878 Seeley *Stein* I. 142 The one financial procedure was to increase the production of the royal domains.

II. 3. The action of bringing forward or exhibiting; in *Law*, the exhibiting of a document in court. *To satisfy production* (*Sc. Law*), to produce and submit a document called for by a court of law (and thereby to admit the title of the pursuer and competence of the court).

1562 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 224 Eftir the productioun quhairof the personis undirwrittin..absentit thame selffiis. 1566 *Ibid.* 443 Summondis of errour for productioun and reductioun of the said declaratioun of the assyisis. 1818 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 364 That the Surveyor do furnish the Mayor for production at the next Council with a plan. 1828 *Act of Sederunt* 11 July § 36 If the defender is to object to the title of the pursuer, or to state any other action against satisfying the production, he shall return defences confined to these points. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 790 Production of articles at criminal trials. *Ibid.* 830 If he [the defender] mean to defend the action on its merits..he merely returns the summons, which implies that he means to satisfy the production, as it is expressed; *i. e.*, to produce the document called for, and to contest the reasons of the reduction. 1878 E. Robertson in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 742/1 Public documents in general must be proved either by the production of the original or by the official copies. 1883 Sir N. Lindley *Law Rep.* 23 Chanc. Div. 49 There is a broad distinction between a general application for discovery of documents..and an application for production of documents referred to in the pleadings. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Dec. 2/1 The great event of the past week has been the production of the Greek play. *Mod.* shall call for the production of that document.

b. *Sc. Law.* A document produced in an action.

1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law. Scot.* s. v., In judicial proceedings, written documents produced in process, *in modum probationis*..are technically called productions. So also in an action of reduction, the writ, or deed, or decree, called for..., is called the production.

III. † **4.** Leading or carrying forth. *rare*[−1].

1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 11 Men of meaner ranke.. were not allowed this princely kinde of production to their graues.

IV. 5. Drawing out, extending, or lengthening in † time (*obs.*) or space; prolongation, extension.

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 189 To that fine, that King Gregorius army, be production of lang time, suld laik vittalis. 1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* b ij, Animals long-liv'd, being fed upon, conduce much to the production of life. 1658 Phillips, *Production*,..also a lengthening, or making longer. 1840 Lardner *Geom.* 280 Hence a tangent may be drawn to a parabola from any point T, in the production of its axis.

† **6.** *Anat.* An extension of or projection from a bone or other part; = Process *sb.* 12. *Obs.*

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 26 These bones are endewed with three notable productions, or Processes. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 485 Through these passages & productions aire and vapors attracted or drawn in respiration through the nosthrils..are carried vn to the braine. 1725 Sloane *Jamaica* II. 284 There being no such production on the upper chap. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Productio*,..a prolongation; a production.

V. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1895 W. Smart *Stud. Economics* 8 Production goods.. may be shortly described as..all the forms of land, capital, and labour that go, proximately or remotely, to provide and produce the consumption goods and services. 1897 Ld. Masham in *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Jan. 3/2 When capital ceases to be invested in our production industries. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 40 This is used either for production order or for sales order.

Hence **Produ·ctionist,** as in *co-operative productionist*, one who believes in or advocates co-operative production.

1888 *Co-operative News* 22 Sept. 958 The ideal co-operative productionist begins by ignoring or defying the existence of competition.

Productive (prɒdʌ·ktiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. F. *productif, -ive* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or (its source) med.L. *prōductīv-us*: see Product *ppl. a.* and -ive.]

1. Having the quality of producing or bringing forth; tending to produce; creative, generative.

1612 R. Sheldon *Serm. St. Martin's* 35 What new existencies are made of one Christ, by your productiue, creatiue, and factiue consecrations in your massing fiue words? 1754 Edwards *Freed. Will* II. iii. 41 There are

many Things which have no such positive productive Influence. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 163 These alterations of the hairs..have all their origin and cause in the productive parts. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 168 A writer so busy as Shakespeare must have been during his productive period.

b. Const. *of* the thing produced.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 17. 302 That essence, that is generative or productive of all things. 1767 COWPER *Let. to J. Hill* 16 June, This part of the world is not productive of much news. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 81 Oak trees..productive of gall nuts.

2. That causes or brings about, that results in; causative. Always with *of*.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 70 His single Misfortune.. (which..was productive of many greater). 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ii. 136 Salted cod..was..as productive of the scurvy, as any other kind of salt provisions. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 457 It may be productive..of incalculable good. 1886 *Act 49 & 50 Vict.* c. 50 *Preamble*, Such want of uniformity is productive of great inconvenience.

3. *Pol. Econ.* That produces or increases wealth or value; engaged in the production of commodities of exchangeable value; esp. in *productive labour, labourer, classes*.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. iii. (1869) I. 332 There is one sort of labour that adds to the value of the subject upon which it is bestowed: there is another which has no such effect. The former, as it produces a value, may be called productive. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 438 A government..that struck a palsy into all the lower and productive classes to favour those whose only merit is consumption. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* iv. 51, I have been accustomed..to think productive labourers more valuable than unproductive. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. ii. § 3 Precious stones..are to some small extent employed in the productive arts. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* iii. 28 The great object must be to make labour as productive as possible, that is, to get as much wealth as we can with a reasonable amount of labour.

4. That produces readily or abundantly; fertile; prolific.

(1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Productive*, apt to produce, or bring forth. 1722 POPE *Chorus Brutus, Youths & Virgins* 24 Chaste as cold Cynthia's virgin light, Productive as the Sun.) 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 615 The mine of Ecton..was one of the most productive in the kingdom. 1874 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. v. (ed. 4) 175 An abundance of productive land.

†B. *sb.* That which produces or tends to produce. *Obs.*

1642 R. WATSON *Serm. Schisme* 29 That last productive of Schisme, Inordinate zeal. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ii, Warmth is the instrumental Productive of Cloud and Rain.

Produ·ctively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a productive way or manner.

†1. By production, as a production. *Obs. rare.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxviii. (1612) 322 Not that yll, productiuely, from Nature firstly springs. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 582 All things animally; that is, self-moveably, actively, and productively.

2. In a way that produces or increases wealth; profitably.

a 1832 BENTHAM *Man. Pol. Econ.* Wks. 1843 III. 54 The capital..will be applied as productively to other undertakings. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* vi. (1876) 55 Capital is invested productively in the enclosure, drainage, and other improvements of land.

Productiveness (prŏdʌ·ktivnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being productive; capacity of producing; prolificacy; fertility, fruitfulness; abundance or richness in output.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Productiveness*, aptness to produce. 1795 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XVIII. 543 Circirello would be preferred to every other on account of its productiveness. 1819 W. LAWRENCE *Nat. Hist. Man* II. i. 265 Indeed, we know no difference in productiveness between such unions and those of the same race. 1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* III. iv. 254 A gold mine..of equal productiveness with the silver mines. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xviii. III. 365 The extreme productiveness of the southern region of Spain. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* II. (1874) 263 Francesco da Barberino shows by far the most sustained productiveness among the poets who preceded Dante. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* vii. 54 To increase the productiveness of labour is really the important thing for everybody.

Productivity (prōdʌktĭ·vĭti). [f. L. *prōductīv-us* PRODUCTIVE + -ITY. So F. *productivité*.] The quality or fact of being productive; capacity to produce; = PRODUCTIVENESS.

1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 202 Its own productivity would have remained for ever hidden from itself. 1840 J. H. GREEN *Vital Dynamics* 30 This is the first character of all life, Productivity. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) II. 347 A sign of the limited productivity of the soil. 1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biog.* II. i. 29 A publisher..doing all in his power to stimulate the productivity of an author.

Productor (prŏdʌ·ktəɹ). [Agent-n. in L. form (used in late L.) of *prōdŭcĕre* to PRODUCE: see -OR. Cf. F. *producteur* (*a* 1504 in Hatz.-Darm.).] One who or that which produces; a producer.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 2 A divine thought was the producter of all things whatsoever. 1631 — *Eng. Eliz.* (1641) A j, Diligence is the breeder and productour of arts. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. i. *Comm.* p. xxxiii, Every theory of creation that excludes the operation of Mind as the productive cause of being,..makes inanimate matter the productor of mind. 1887 L. PARKS *Star in East* ii. 51 The universal agent is the productor, the generator of beings.

Produ·ctress. [f. prec.: see -ESS.] A female productor or producer. Chiefly *fig.*

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 131 The ocean,..the container and productress of so many vegetables and animals. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 419 Magna Græcia, the enviable productress of men of such vigourous and universal genius.

So †**Produ·ctrice,** †**Produ·ctrix** [from the F. and L. forms].

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxix. 150 The native countrie of Hercules..was the productrice of.. Epimanondas. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 125 You make this vniuersall grace the productrix of sauing grace. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 419/2 Matter is the print, mother, nurse, and productrix of the third essence.

Proe, obs. f. PROW *sb.*2; var. PROA (Malay boat).

†**Proegumenal** (prōū¸ĭgiŭ·mĕnăl), *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *προηγούμεν-ος*, pr. pple. of *προηγεῖσθαι* to lead, precede (see PRO- 2 and HEGUMEN) + -AL.] Preceding, predisposing; applied to an inward predisposing cause, as distinguished from the immediate or exciting cause. So †**Pro¸egu·mene,** †**Pro¸egume·nic,** †**Pro¸egume·nical,** †**Pro¸egu·menons** *adjs.*, in same sense.

1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 389 Do you not understand that some of these things are proeg[u]menicall, others not proeg[u]menicall? 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 51 The cause Proëgumene is Gods good will and love. 1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 361 The inward, or proegumenall moving causes of the glory of believers come next to be considered, 1. Gods love of Christ, 2. Gods righteousnesse. 1697 Proegumenal [see PROCATARCTICAL]. 1711 tr. *Werenfels' Logomachys* 90 Aristotle, says he, divides.. the Efficient Cause into the Procatarctick, Proegumenick, and Instrumental. 1822–34 Proegumenal [see PROCATARCTIC]. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1020/1 Proegumenal: proegumenous.

Proem (prōū·ĕm), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 proheme, 5 -heim, 6 proëme, 6–7 procœme, 6–9 proeme, 7–8 proëm, 7–9 procem, 6– proem. See also PROEMY, PROŒMIUM. [ME. *proheme*, a. OF. *pro-(h)eme* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), mod.F. *proème*, ad. L. *prooemi-um* (Cic.), ad. Gr. *προοίμιον* an opening, prelude, f. *πρό*, PRO- 2 + *οἶμος* way, road, or ? *οἰμη* song, lay.]

An introductory discourse at the beginning of a book or other writing; a preface, preamble.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's Prol.* 43 (Harl. MS.) He first with heigh stile enditith..A proheme (*v. rr.* prohemye, -ie, prochem, procheyn) in the which descriuith he The mounde [*v. r.* Pemonde] and of Saluces þe contre. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 29 In the proheim off hys notabile boke. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 64 As testifieth Cicero in the proheme of the offices. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* IX. (1596) 123 That doctrine of S. Hierome, which is found in his proem vpon Esay and Hierimie. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 120/2 Seven Books; each of which..hath a Procem, the whole none. 1731 SWIFT *On his Death* 71 Thus much may serve by way of proem; Proceed we therefore to our poem. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. ii. 60 The proeme, or preamble, is often called in to help the construction of an act of parliament. *a* 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Summing up in Italy* ix, I began too far off in my proem. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 404 The procem of the Gospel declared that 'the Word became flesh'.

b. The prefatory part of a speech or discourse; the preliminary remarks; an exordium.

1541 PAYNELL *Catiline* xii. 16 b, M. Cicero..called a great counsayle. He began with a proeme farre fetched, to declare the vengeable dryftes & mischeuous imaginations of Catiline. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* x. 70 With this proheme Jesus discouraged the yong man. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 549 So glozd the Tempter, and his Proem tun'd. 1748 GEDDES *Comp. Antients* 84 The procem is the first part of an oration. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. iii. 130 *note*, He sometimes..opened the debate by a procem or prefatory address in his own person.

c. *fig.* A commencement, beginning, prelude.

1641 M. FRANK *Serm., St. Paul's Day* (1672) 216 These yet are but the Proems of his mercy. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* Lett. 1857 I. p. xcii, The reign of George I was little more than the procem to the history of England under the House of Brunswick. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* ii. 67 It then becomes part of a record which..does not shrink from the supernatural, the proem of a unique life.

†**Proem, -eme,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [f. prec. sb.; cf. L. *prooemi-ārī* to make an introduction.] *trans.* To preface, introduce.

1658 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VIII. xiii. 367 Moses might.. very well procœme the repetition of the covenant with this upbraiding reprehension.

Proembryo (prōɹe·mbrĭ¸ō). *Bot.* [f. PRO- 2 I + EMBRYO; so F. *proembryon*.] A term which has been applied to various structures of plants: e.g. to the *prothallus* of the Pteridophyta (Ferns, etc.); but more especially to embryonic structures, such as the *suspensor* of Phanerogams, the *protonema* of Bryophyta (Mosses, etc.), and the embryos of certain Algae (e.g. *Chara, Batrachospermum*). Now little used.

1849 LANKESTER tr. *Schleiden's Princ. Sci. Bot.* 174 (Mosses) The spore-cell expands, emerges from its torn outer coat, and, new cells being developed at the free end, forms for itself a filamentous tissue, composed of linear cylindrical cells ranged end to end (the *proembryo*). *Ibid.* 198. 1863 M. J. BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 312 *Proembryo*, the same with cotyledonoids. (*Cotyledoid* = a term applied to the germinating threads of mosses.) 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs's Bot.* 311 Mosses. The spore produces a conferva-like thallus, the Pro-embryo or Protonema. *Ibid.* 312. 1882 VINES *Sachs's Bot.* 292 *Characeæ*. As a consequence of fertilisation the large cell of the carpogonium becomes a resting spore, producing, by its germination, a pro-embryo from which the sexual plant springs as a lateral shoot.

Hence **Pro¸embryo·nic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or having the character of a proembryo.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs's Bot.* 282 (Characeæ) The Pro-embryonic Branches..have a similar structure to the pro-embryos which proceed from the spores..They have only been observed in *Chara fragilis*. 1888 HENSLOW *Orig. Floral Str.* 28 Even after fertilization the embryo cannot grow to maturity, but remains in the arrested proembryonic condition.

Proemial (prōɹī·mĭăl), *a.* Also procemial. [f. L. *prœmi-um* PROEM + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a proem; prefatory, introductory.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 136 Thine erys inclyne To prohemyal preyer wych I the made to. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 457 In this procemiall sentence. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 240 Baptism was never afforded to persons adult without Repentance, proemial and preparatory to it. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 1 ¶ 3 The epick writers have found the proemial part of the poem such an addition to their undertaking. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. iii. § 15. 69 The Logic is introduced by two proœmial books. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 629 Introduced by the chanter with a proemial address to some deity.

Hence **Proe·mially** *adv.*, by way of introduction.

1898 F. DAVIS *Rom.-Brit. City Silchester* 29 A building not less interesting, and proemially far more potent.

†**Proe·miate,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. In 6 -hemiate. [f. ppl. stem of L. *prœmiāri* to make a *prœmium* or PROEM.] *intr.* To write or compose a proem.

1568 H. CHARTERIS *Lyndesay's Wks.* Pref., It is the.. maner .. of all thame quhilk dois prohemiate vpon ony vther mannis wark, cheiflie to trauel about twa pointis.

‖ **Proemptosis** (prōɹemPtō·sis). *Chronol.* [mod. L., f. PRO- 2 + *ἔμπτωσις* a falling in or on: cf. *προεμπίπτειν* to fall on before: cf. METEMPTOSIS.] An anticipation or occurrence of a natural event earlier than the time given by a rule; esp. the occurrence of the new moon earlier than the Metonic cycle or 19 years' period would make it; also, loosely applied to the lunar equation or correction necessary to bring the calendar into agreement with the actual new moon.

The name *proemptosis* had reference to the Julian Calendar, according to which the actual new moon occurred ·06 day earlier than the 19-year cycle provided; in 19 tropical years and their approximation in the Gregorian Calendar the new moon occurs ·09 day later than provided for by the cycle.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Proemptosis*, in astronomy, that which makes the new moons appear a day later, by means of the lunar equation, than they would do without that equation.

†**Proemy.** *Obs.* In 4–5 prohemy(e, -ie. [ad. L. *prœmi-um* PROEM.] = PROEM *sb.*

1382 WYCLIF *Esther* (Apocr.) xii. 6 gloss., Hider to the prohemy [1388 prohemye]; thoo thingus, that folewen, in that place weren put, wher is write in the volume [etc.]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's Prol.* 43 (Ellesmere) First..he enditeth..A prohemye [*Hengwrt* prohemie]. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* ii, The prohemye of the second book of fables.

Pro-epimeral to **Pro-ethnic:** see PRO- 2.

Proer, obs. f. PRORE *sb.*, prow. **Proes, -esse,** obs. ff. PROWESS. **Proese,** obs. f. PROSE. **Proestasy,** erron. f. PROSTASY. **Proeve,** obs. f. PROVE *v.* **Prof,** obs. f. PROOF, PROVE.

†**Profa·ce,** *int.* and *sb. Obs.* [a. obs. F. *prou fasse!* in full *bon prou vous fasse!* (also as sb. *prouface*, 1588 in Godef.) 'may it do you good'; f. *prou* PROW 1 + *fasse* (3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. of *faire* to do) :—L. *faciat*; cf. PROFICIAT.]

A. *int.* or *phrase.* A formula of welcome or good wishes at a dinner or other meal, equivalent to 'may it do you good', 'may it be to your advantage'.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iii. (1570) C iij/1 A naturall foole of reason dull and rude, Proface Coridon, thus do I here conclude. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 5 Thus proface ye with the Preface. 1580 STOW *Chron.* 955 Before the second course, the Cardinall came in booted and spurred, all sodainely amongest them, and bade them *Proface*. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, v. iii. 30 Master Page, good M. Page, sit: Proface. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. III. 61 Proface my Masters, if your stomackes serue. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Woman* IV. i. Wks. 1874 V. 335 The dinner's halfe done, and before I say Grace, and hid the old Knight and his guest proface.

B. *sb.* A salutation or good wish in drinking, a toast drunk to a person's health. *rare.*

1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 195 This speech makes me think..yᵗ we haue ended our taske, and are now come to the last Proface.

Profa·nable, *a. rare.* [f. PROFANE *v.* + -ABLE.] Liable to be profaned.

1891 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 623 Something..that was profanable by publicity.

†**Pro·fanate,** *v. Obs.* Also proph-. [f. ppl. stem of L. *profānāre* to PROFANE: see -ATE 3. For *proph-* see PROFANE *a.*] *trans.* To profane.

1526 TONSTALL *Proclam.* 23 Oct., in Foxe *A. & M.* (1576) 990/2 By their wicked and peruerse interpretations, to prophanate the maiestye of the Scripture. *a* 1560 BECON *Humble Supplic.* Wks. II. 19 The wycked Papistes prophanate and vnhallowe these two aforesayde holy Sacramentes. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 555 There..[he] hath in contempt of yᵉ keyes, presumed of his own rashnes to celebrate, nay rather to prophanate.

†**Profana·tic**, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [app. f. PROFANE, with word-play on FANATIC.] Infatuated with profanity.

1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 53 What a strange Prophanatick Age is this, Whea Truth is scorn'd, and falshood courted is?

Profanation (prɒfănēi·ʃən). Also 6–8 proph-. [Early mod.E. a. OF. *prophanation* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm., mod.F. *prof-*), or ad. late L. *profānātiōn-em* (Tert.), n. of action f. *profān-āre* to PROFANE.]

The action of profaning; desecration or violation of that which is sacred; defilement, pollution.

1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, That the Communicants knelyng shoulde receyue the holye Communion..to auoyde the prophanacion and dysordre which .. myght els ensue. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* 1 Cor. xi. 34 Lest your prophanation of so holy a thing bring down God's Judgments on you. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 136 To preserve the structure from prophanation and ruin. 1803 R. HALL *Wks.* (1833) I. 176 In no nation..has the profanation of sacred terms been so prevalent. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. xi. 231 A wall was built round the tomb to protect it from profanation.

b. By extension: The degradation or vulgarization of anything worthy of being held in reverence or respect; cheapening by familiarity.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 49 You haue ioyned the prophanation of the magistracie, to the corruption of the ministerie. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 41 'Twere prophanation of our joyes To tell the layitie our love. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 758 [Poetry] Distorted from its use and just design, To make the pitiful possessor shine,..Is profanation of the basest kind. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* 54 About this time too the profanation of the word, Love, rose to its height. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 225 This morbid terror of the profanation of the treasures committed to their charge.

Profanatory (profæ·nătəri), *a.* [f. as PROFANATE + -ORY.] That tends to profane; profaning.

1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxv, Every one now had tasted the wassail-cup, except Paulina, whose *pas de fée ou de fantasie* nobody thought of interrupting to offer so profanatory a draught.

Profane (profēi·n), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6 **prophan**, 6–7 **-phain(e**, 6–8 **-phane**. [a. obs. F. *prophane* (1228 in Godef. *Compl.*), mod.F. *profane*, ad. L. *profān-us*, in med.L. also *prophān-us*, lit. 'before (i. e. outside) the temple', hence 'not sacred, common'; also, 'impious': see PRO-[1] and FANE[2].

The spelling *proph-* (in med.L., Fr., and Eng.), evidently due to erroneous imitation of such words from Gr. as *prophēta, phantasia* (see note under PH), occurs as early as 1025 in *prophānāre* (Du Cange). *Prophane* was the ordinary spelling in Eng. down to 1750, and occurs as late as 1795. So the derivatives, *prophaneness, prophanity*, etc.]

1. Not pertaining or devoted to what is sacred or biblical, esp. in *profane history, literature*; unconsecrated, secular, lay, common; civil, as distinguished from ecclesiastical.

1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 241/1 The said..Mariage was made privaly and secretely,..in a private Chamber, a prophane place. 1549 *Latimer's 2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* To Rdr. (Arb.) 49 We myghte as well spende that tyme in reading of prophane hystories, of cantorhurye tales, or a fit of Roben Hode. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 555 In a certeyne chappell not hallowed, or rather in a prophane cotage. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 26 Scholers that came to learne his prophane sciences. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Forme of Proces* 109 b, All civill actions, that hes not *fidei, vel juramenti interpositiouem*, are civill, and profane; and therefore perteines not to the Ecclesiasticall jurisdiction. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 268 If there be any truth in prophaine antiquitie. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 6 P 3 The most celebrated Examples of an Heroical Death in Prophane Story, are, Socrates amongst the Greeks [etc.]. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilg. Prog.* I. 104 What you will; I will talk of ..things Sacred, or things Prophane. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* 83/1 Things sacred..appertain to the public worship: ..things profane..regard the welfare and good of the Society. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* II. xii. 100 The best guide to the knowledge of prophane history. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 4 Not of the Bible only, but of those precious remains of profane literature.

b. Of persons: *orig.* Not initiated into the religious rites or sacred mysteries; *transf.* not participating in or admitted to some esoteric knowledge; uninitiated, 'lay', Philistine.

1616 B. JONSON *Hymenæi* Wks. (Rtldg.) 553/1 Bid all profane away; None here may stay To view our mysteries. *a* 1667 COWLEY tr. *Horace's Odes* III. i, Hence, ye Prophane; I hate ye all; Both the Great Vulgar, and the Small. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI. 368 Far hence be souls profane (The Sibyl cried). 1764 FOOTE *Patron* II. Wks. 1799 I. 350 The ignorant, the profane (by much the majority), will be apt to think it an occupation ill suited to my time of life. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 147 No one profane to the profession of artist ever acquired a just notion of any picture by reading. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 69 Let the attendants and other profane persons close the doors of their ears.

2. Applied to persons or things regarded as unholy or as desecrating what is holy or sacred: unhallowed; ritually unclean or polluted; esp. said of the rites of an alien religion: heathen, pagan.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 35 The ayr infectit and prophane [*v. r.* profane]. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Heb.* xii. 16 Let there be no fornicator, or prophane persone as Esau, which for a portion of meat solde his byrth right. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 135 *margin*, Tempilis..to prophane Godis. *Ibid.* III. 188 Prophane rites of the Ethnikis. 1606 CHAPMAN *Monsieur D'Olive* II. Plays 1873 I. 215 Said [of tobacco] 'twas a pagan plant, a prophane weede And a most sinful smoke. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa.* lxv. 4 A people.. that eate swines flesh, and profane pottage in their vessels. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 16 Hypocrites, and vnsanctified and prophane, and such as are in the state of damnation. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 670 Nor are the Gods ador'd with Rights prophane. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* XLV. ix, Nothing profane can dwell with Thee. 1878 MACLEAR *Celts* IX. 147 [He] was rewarded by seeing many won from their profane rites.

3. Characterized by disregard or contempt of sacred things, esp., in later use, by the taking of God's name in vain; irreverent, blasphemous, ribald; impious, irreligious, wicked.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiv. 47 3or prettikes ar profane, Puir ladeis to supplant. 1666 JER. TAYLOR *Serm., Whole Duty Clergy* ii. 202 He is a prophane person who neglects the exterior part of Religion: and this is so vile a crime, that hypocrisie while it is undiscovered is not so much mischievous as open prophaneness, or a neglect and contempt of external Religion. 1666–7 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 210 The Bill against Atheism and prophane Swearing we have sent up to the Lords. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. i. (1840) 28 We need no profane husbands to keep us back: a loose, irreligious husband, is a dreadful snare. 1755 JOHNSON, *Profane*, irreverent to sacred names or things. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 271 The Testament of this personage, which may usually be purchased at any stall,..is a very profane production.

B. *absol.* or as *sb.* One who is profane.

(The first example may be the pl. of the adj. as in Fr.; the last is a Gallicism.)

a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 208 Howe some of you do eate In Lenton season fleshe mete,..Men call you therfor prophanes. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 6 Who can stand against such an army of emperors, kings, magistrates, prophets, all-hallows, all-prophanes,..as are by him brought for enobling his arguments? 1891 M. O'RELL *Frenchm. in Amer.* 294 They will declare you a profane, unworthy to live.

Profane (profēi·n), *v.* Also 4–8 **prophane**. [ME. *prophane* = OF. *prophaner* (1486 in Godef. *Compl.*), mod.F. *profaner*, ad. L. *profān-āre*, in med.L. *prophānāre* to render unholy, desecrate, violate, disclose, f. *profān-us* PROFANE *a.*]

1. *trans.* To treat (what is sacred) with irreverence, contempt, or disregard; to desecrate, violate.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxiii. 38 Thei prophaneden [*gloss* or maden vnhooli] my sabotis. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iii. 35 He commandeth .. to prophane their places and tabernacles euen to make them lothely and abominable. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xix. 12 Ye shall not sweare by my Name falsly, neither shalt thou prophane the Name of thy God: I am the Lord. 1623 COCKERAM, *Profane*, to put holy things to a common vse. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. v. (1841) I. 97 You have been guilty of profaning the Lord's day. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* July 542/1 [In France] where licentiousness, prophaning the sacred name of liberty, has gloried in the destruction of order. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. viii. (1864) II. 379 Feasts and revels profaned the most hallowed sanctuaries. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 487 It is an excellent rule not lightly to profane the names of the Gods.

b. To misuse, abuse (what ought to be held in reverence or respect); to violate, defile, pollute.

1563 WINJET *Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 21 Mariit women defilit, wedowis spulȝeit, virginis prophanit. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 391, I feele me much to blame, So idly to prophane the precious time. 1685 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 94 Least men prophain Government by an unhallowed use of it. 1716 GAY *Trivia* I. 75 Imprudent Men Heav'ns choicest Gifts prophane. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VII. v, There was no malicious gossip, no callous chatter to profane his ear. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxii. 55 (46) Once her body profan'd, her flow'r of chastity blighted.

†c. To make (anything of value) the property of the vulgar crowd; to vulgarize. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 4 Well understanding that wisdome is not prophan'd unto the World, and 'tis the priviledge of a few to be Vertuous.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To act or speak profanely; to blaspheme. *rare.*

1690 PENN *Rise & Progr. Quakers* i. (1694) 27 They grew very troublesome to the better sort of People, and furnished the looser with an occasion to Profane.

Hence **Profa·ned** *ppl. a.*, **Profa·ning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 847 Myn auctour eek,..Seith this prophaned thyng may nought auaile. 1548 RECORDE *Urin. Physick* Pref. (1651) 7 It is a profaining of learning, and a meanes to bring it into contempt. 1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* 205 Scenes..Of senseless and profaning mirth. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* XV. 14 But should impious heat or humour headstrong Drive thee wilfully, wretch, to such profaning. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* iii, The profaning of sacred places will bring a punishment.

†**Profa·neling, proph-.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. PROFANE *a.* + -LING.] One given to profanity.

a 1640 W. FENNER *Spir. Man's Direct.* (1649) 55 As if drunkards, and whore-masters, and Atheists, and prophaneelings, were holyer than they.

Profanely (profēi·nli), *adv.* Also 6–8 **proph-**. [f. PROFANE *a.* + -LY[2].] In a profane manner; by profanation; irreverently, impiously.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 367 Sacrifices to be made..with holy fire, and not with strange fire, or fire profanely kindled. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXIX. i, Thy temple..is now prophanely stained. 1653 LAMONT *Diary* (Bann.) 56 He was cast of for profainlie taking the name of the diuill in his mouthe twyse, especiallie vpon the last Sabath the communion was given in Largo. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 298 P 3 What they profanely term Conjugal Liberty of Conscience. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* I. 179 The bailiffs come (rude men, prophanely bold!) 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. xii. 276 The holy oil was profanely used to anoint their shoes and sandals.

Profa·nement. *rare.* [f. PROFANE *v.* + -MENT.] = PROFANATION.

1815 MOORE *Let. to Lady Donegal* 3 July in *Mem.* (1856) VIII. 197, I rather think you would burn it to the ground after such profanement.

Profaneness (profēi·nnės). Also 6–8 proph-; 6–7 **prophanness**(e; *β.* 6–8 **proph-, profaness.** [f. PROFANE *a.* + -NESS. For the *β* form see note under -NESS.] The quality or fact of being profane or unholy, or of openly violating what is sacred; profanity; profane conduct or speech. With *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this. (Now somewhat *rare.*)

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. To Rdr., Seeing the generall prophannesse of mens liues almost euery where. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 155 Apollo pardon My great prophanenesse 'gainst thine Oracle. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Lev.* xix. 19 All the prodigious errors, lies,..and prophanenesses in the world. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vi. 224 Profaneness and avowed Disregard to all Religion. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 19 Apr. 239/1 It seemed almost a profaneness to administer the oath of canonical obedience in the sense in which he was prepared to take it.

β. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 205 To be thus vsed for his vile prophanesse and abusing his holie things. 1633 PRYNNE *Histriomastix* 520 Stage-playes are the Lectures, the Marts, the common treasuries of all ribaldry, scurrility, prophanesse. 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Funeral* 26 Wicked men, persisting in their profaness. *c* 1710 EDWARDS in *Camb. Antiq. Soc. Commun.* III. 133 Which at an other time is reckoned to be Prophaness.

Profaner (profēi·nəɹ). [f. PROFANE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who profanes; a desecrator, violator, defiler.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* III. (1586) 462 Prophaners of thy holy name. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. I. 239 These were such as declar'd him a Heretick,..a Profaner, and so forth. *a* 1861 W. CUNNINGHAM *Hist. Theol.* I. viii. 238 Intruders into the sacred office and profaners of sacred things.

Profa·nish, *a. rare.* [f. PROFANE *a.* + -ISH[1].] Somewhat profane. Hence **Profa·nishness.**

1675 T. DUFFETT *Mock Tempest* v. i, He is sweetly in his Scourge-stick of Prophanishness.

†**Pro·fanism, proph-.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *profān-us* PROFANE + -ISM, or f. OF. *prophaniser* to PROFANIZE.] Profaneness, profanity.

1607 MARSTON *What you will* IV. i, Bee it spoken without prophanisme, hee hath more in this traine.

Profanity (profæ·nĭti). [ad. late L. *profānitās* (Tertull.): see PROFANE *a.* and -ITY; so OF. *prophanile* (a single instance of 1492 in Godef.).

App. in no Eng. dictionary before the 19th c.; not in Todd's Johnson 1818; added by Jodrell 1820, citing quot. 1813. In Webster 1828. Smart 1836–49 says 'Little authorized'; referring to which, Worcester 1846 says 'It is in common use in America and in Scotland, and it is also used by respectable English authors'. But examples occur both in Eng. and Sc. writers from 1607, though *profaneness* was the usual word with the former down to 1800.]

The quality or condition of being profane; profaneness; profane conduct or speech; in *pl.* profane words or acts.

1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* iii. 24 Iniustice, the generall voyce of all malice,..profanity, impiety, naughtinesse and vice. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 13 Comparison..betwixt these ridiculous prophanities, and your so much admired History. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 174 The people perish in ignorance, atheisme, and profanitie. 1699 *Proper Project for Scot.* 28 The avowed and open Profanity..overspreading the whole land. 1763 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 101 Lord Temple..could not justify his [Wilkes's] profanity, but thought the seizing of his papers a wrong thing. 1805 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* IX. 267 This very seasonable exertion of the law against profanity. 1813 *Edin. Rev.* July 283 There is a tone of blackguardism—(we really can find no other word)—both in his indecency and his profanity. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 63 The sacrilegious profanity of his adulation. 1853 MISS YONGE *Heir of Redclyffe* xxxix, He felt it a sort of profanity to disturb her. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) VI. xliv. 132 Indecency in public worship is acted profanity and is grossly irreligious in its effects.

Profanize (prɒ·fănəiz), *v. rare*[−1]. [f. PROFANE *a.* + -IZE; cf. OF. *prophaniser* (Godef.).] *trans.* = PROFANE *v.*

c 1873 J. ADDIS *Elizabethan Echoes* (1879) 92 How he put poison in the Sacred Chalice, And profanized the Holy Mysteries.

So †**Profa·nize** *v.*, in same sense. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1578 FLORIO *1st Fruites* 73 The ende of warre is this.. churches are profanizated and sacrileged.

Profe, obs. f. PROOF, PROVE. **Profeeie,** obs. f. PROPHESY *v.* **Profect,** obs. by-form of PROFIT *sb.*

Profection (profe·kʃən). Now *rare.* [Partly a. F. *profection* a progression, in Astrol. (1510 in Godef.), f. L. *prōfect-*, ppl. stem of *prōfic-ĕre* to put forward, go forward, advance, progress; partly ad. L. *profectiōn-em* a setting out, n. of action f. *proficiscī* to set out, start.]

I. 1. The action or fact of going forward; progression, advance. *Obs.* exc. *Astrol.*

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 225 The great vessell of election..confesseth his profection and going forward; I endeauour my selfe to that which is before. 1609 W. SCLATER *Threefold Preserv.* (1610) B iv b, In the state of this mortal life, there is no meane betwixt profection and defection. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. (1650) 187 Which together with other Planets, and profection of the Horoscope, unto the seventh house, or opposite signes every seventh year, oppresseth living natures. 1652 WHARTON *Rethman's Chirom.* Wks. (1683) 638 The Profection, or

Revolution of the Sun, comes to the Opposition of Mars, in the year 1600. about the 20 of November. 1819 J. Wilson *Compl. Dict. Astrol.* 326 *Profection*, the progression.

†b. The degree of advancement attained; proficiency. *Obs.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. Ded. to King § 2 There seemeth to be no lesse contention betweene the excellencie of your Maiesties gifts of Nature and the universalitie and profection of your learning. 1615 T. Adams *White Devill* Ep. Ded., Your affection to divine knowledge, good profection in it, and much time spent towards the perfection of it. 1631 Heywood *London's Jus Hon.* Wks. 1874 IV. 278 If Kings arrive to my profection Tis by Succession, or Election.

†2. A setting forward in process or rank; furtherance, advancement. *Obs.*

a 1540 Cromwell in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. 191 Their said Promotions or Profections into the same [Bishoprics]. 1657 J. Watts *Dipper Sprinkled* 83 The better propagation and profection of the Divine truth.

II. †3. A setting out, setting forth, starting. *Obs.*

1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 288 The time of the yeere hasting the profection and departure of the Ambassador. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 303 In his profection into Africa, as he went out of the ship, he chanced to fall flat upon the ground.

Hence †**Profe·ctional** *a., Astrol.*, of or relating to 'profection' or progression.

1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* clvii. 655 To consider with which of them, the Profectionall Figure, or of the Revolution, doth agree. 1647 Wharton *Merlini Angl. Errata* Wks. (1683) 297, I have considered the Profectional Figure of the last Conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter.

Profecti·tious, *a. Rom. Law.* Also -icious. [f. late L. *profectīci-us, -ītius* that proceeds from some one (f. *profect-*, ppl. stem of *proficiscī*: see prec.) + -ous.] That proceeds or is derived from a parent or ancestor. Opposed to *adventitious*.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xliv. IV. 372 The threefold distinction of profectitious, adventitious, and professional, was ascertained. 1880 Muirhead *Ulpian* vi. § 3 A dowry is either profecticious, given by the woman's father, or adventicious, given by some other person.

Profe·ctive, *a. Rom. Law.* [a. F. *profectif, -ive* (legal), f. L. *profect-*: see prec. and -ive.] = prec.

1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragm. Pol. & Hist.* I. 163 We have our distinctions of goods moveable, immoveable, profective.

Profe·r, *v.*[1] *Obs.* or *rare arch.* Also 4 profre, 4–7 pro·fer, 6 proferre. [app. a. F. *proférer* (13th c. in Brunet Lat.), recorded in sense 'utter, pronounce, *dire tout haut*' (see sense 3 here), = Pr. *proferre*, Cat. *proferer*, It. *profferire* (†*proferire*, Florio) to utter, pronounce, speak, ad. L. *profer-re* to bring forth, produce, utter, bring forward, adduce, also (rarely) to offer, proffer. From the interchange of *f* and *ff*, often confused in form, and sometimes app. in sense, with *proffer*, to which sense I may even belong.

It is only in later examples that *profer* distinctly appears.]

†1. *trans.* To put forth, extend; in first quot. *intr.* for *refl.* to project. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1463 Pinnacles pyȝt þer apert þat profert bitwene. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 141 Þe paume is purely þe hande and profreth forth þe fyngres To mynystre and to make. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* vii. 97 This inferiour trunke..out of his hynder part profereth Arteries to the spaces of the ribbes.

†2. To bring forth, produce, yield. *Obs.*

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 42 Neyr the tyme that the fruyt shulde be proferid forthe. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 232 The fruyteful moder hathe profered a hyrthe. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 249 The said Islands..seem to proffer..plenty of all kinde of our graine.

3. To bring out (words), utter, pronounce. Now *rare*.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1096 When the peopull were pesit, he proffert þes wordes. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 432/1 He comyng to the last houre,..and profferyng the laste wordes I commend my sowle in to thyn handes deyed. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xxxiv. 125 After many wordes proferred & sayde. *a* 1500 in *Arnolde's Chron.* (1811) 273 Whether priestis ean proferre [*printed* proforre] the wordis off the canon and baptym. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Prolation*, pronouncing or profering of wordes. 1830 W. Taylor *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* I. 129 Not a word Had either of us yet proferr'd.

†4. To bring or put near or into contact with something; to present. *Obs.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 138 Than proferre thy graffe in-to the stocke. 1698 Ballard in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 418, I took my Knife,..and profering it to the Needle, it drew the North Pole.

†**Profe·r, -ferre,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [? a. OF. *proferer* = *préferer* (Godef. *Compl.*).] A by-form of (or ? error for) Prefer *v.* (see Pro-[1] 3); to promote, advance. Hence †**Profe·rring** *vbl. sb.*

1462 J. Paston in *P. Lett.* II. 114 For good will that the seid Sir John Fastolff had to the proferryng of your seid besecher. *a* 1500 in *Arnolde's Chron.* Tiv, Euery trew counceler .. ought .. to .. promote encrece proferre and auaunce the wele and prosperyte of his lorde.

Profer, -ere, -erre, obs. forms of Proffer.

Profert (prōʊ·fɜːt). *Law. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [L. *prōfert* (*in cūriā*) 'he produces (in court)', 3rd sing. pres. of *prōfer-re* to bring forward.] The production or exhibition of a deed in court.

1719 Lilly *Pract. Regr.* II. 382 Where the Plaintiff declares upon a Deed, or the Defendant pleads a Deed, he must do it with a *Profert in Curia* to the end that the other Party may at his own Charges have a Copy of it. 1769 Gibbon *Law Evid.* 189 (Jod.) Upon every contract with solemnity there is a profert made of it to the courts, so that it appears to be the same on the declaration and in the evidence. 1852 *Act* 15 & 16 *Vict.* c. 76 § 55 It shall not be necessary to make Profert of any Deed or other Document mentioned or relied on in any Pleading. 1884 Sir H. C. Lopes in *Law Times Rep.* L. 366/2 A plaintiff suing as executor could not maintain his action without making profert of the probate. 1885 L. O. Pike *Yearbks.* 12 & 13 *Edw. III*, Introd. 61 Profert of a deed had been made by the defendant, and..the deed had been denied by the plaintiff.

†**Profe·ss,** *sb. Obs.* In 5 profesee (prouese). [Late ME. *professe*, either from Profess *v.* or from L. *professus* sb., profession of faith, or a Romanic **professa* fem.: cf. obs. F. *professe* in same sense (1610 in Godef.).] The declaration made by one entering a religious order; = Profession 1; the document containing this. Also *attrib.*

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* lviii. 38 When shu sall make hir professe, In þe Kirke bi-fore þame alle sal sho haite stabilnes and buxumnes, by-fore god and alle his haliȝes. *Ibid.* 39 Þe bref of hir professe sal sho noht haue, bot in þe kirke sal be gete. 14.. *Vespasian Ritual* ibid. 145 Att þe bygynnyng of þe mese þe madyn þat salbe mayde nun sal sit in þe quere a-pon a stole be-for þe priores stayle with hir prouese in hir hand. *Ibid.*, Scho with hir professe-boke in hir hand. *Ibid.* 147 When scho hase red hir professe.

†**Profe·ss,** *a. Obs.* Also 3–4 profes, 4 -esse. [ME. a. F. *profès, professe* = Pr. *profes*, Sp. *profeso*, Pg., It. *professo*, 'that has taken the vows of a religious order', ad. L. *professus* 'having professed or declared publicly', pa. pple. of *profitērī* to profess.] Professed, that has made a profession, that has taken vows of religion. In early use const. also as pa. pple. Also *absol.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8944, & uor to be siker of ire stat þe abit of nonne heo tok, Ac me nolde hire profes noȝt make a none wise. *c* 1315 Shoreham *Poems* i. 1782 Monek, muneche, ne no frere, Ne no man of religion, Profes ȝef þat he were. 1340 *Ayenb.* 238 Þet neuremor hi ne moȝe by spoused, zeþþe hi hyeþ profes. 13.. *Metr. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in Herrig's *Archiv* LVII. 276 Þis ilke Monk wiþ oute les Was Monk of Cleruaus profes. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. i. (Skeat) I. 130 Vnder whiche lawe (and vnworthy) bothe professe & reguler arn obediencer an bounden to this Margarit perle, & hy knotte of loues statutes. [1896 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 169 Young Fathers are, but do not seem [holy]; Profess Fathers both seem and are.]

Profess (profe·s), *v.* [f. L. *profess-*, ppl. stem of *profit-ērī* to profess, f. Pro-[1] + *fatērī, fass-* to confess, own, acknowledge: cf. Confess, also It. *professare* (Florio 1598), Sp. *profesar*, Pr. *professar*, mod.F. *professer* (1680 in Hatz.-Darm.). Before 1500 only in religious sense (see below), the earliest part occurring being the pa. pple. *professed* (answering to earlier *profes(s)*, L. *professus*, F. *profès, -fesse*: see prec.).]

I. 1. *trans.* a. Orig. in passive form, *to be professed* (cf. Profess *a.*, Professed *ppl. a.*), to have made one's profession of religion; to make one's profession, to take the vows of some religious order, *esp.* to become a monk or nun (= c); afterwards app. viewed as passive in sense, whence, in 15th c., b. the active voice *to profess*, to receive the profession of (a person), to receive or admit into a religious order.

[The form *to be professed* app. either arose directly out of *to be profess* (see Paofess *a.*), F. *être profès*, or was due to rendering the L. deponent *professus est* as a passive.]

c 1315 Shoreham *Poems* i. 1792 Relessed Schel hym nauȝt be religioun, þaȝ he be nauȝt professed. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 337 His wif,..Which was professed in the place, As sche that was Abbesse there. *c* 1400 *Lansdowne Ritual* in *Rule St. Benet*, etc. 143 Efter þe gospell on þe day þat sho sall be profeste, hir maistres sall cum til hir & lede hir til þe gree. And þare sho sall rede hir professiun. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. cxiv. 88 Than he sent his sone vnto Paris..and there causyd hym to be professed in an howse of relygyon. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 32 They be all onely p[ro]fessed to god to be his men and women and to none other. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxxix. xii. 1030 When she was a very young wench.. shee, togither with her mistresse, was there professed and consecrated. 1672 Dryden *Assignation* II. i, A House of Benedictines, call'd the Torre di Specchi, where only Ladies of the best Quality are profess'd. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xi, Vivaldi was told that a nun was going to be professed.

fig. c 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 3683 Folkys that ben amerous, Professed in Venus covent. 1560 Ingelend *Disob. Child* (Percy Soc.) 25, I am profest for losse or gayne, To be thyne owne assuredlye.

b. *c* 1430 W. Paston in *P. Lett.* I. 30 To graunte..to the priour of Thetford..autorite and power as your..depute to professe in dwe forme the seyd monkes of Bromholm unprofessed. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 36 In the .ix. yere of his reigne, the Archbishop Anselme professed Gerard Archebishop of Yorke to the yoke of obedience. 1886 Monahan *Rec. Dioceses Ardagh & Clonmacnoise* 6 The Bollandists hold that St. Mel professed St. Bridget in his own church at Ardagh.

c. *refl.* and *intr.* To make one's profession; to take the vows of a religious order.

c 1510 More *Picus* Wks. 8/2 He chaunged that purpose, and appointed to profesee him self in the order of freres prechours. 1533 Cranmer *Let. to Archd. Hawkyns* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 273 She had a commandment from God..as she said, to profess herself a nun. 1745 Pococke *Descr. East* II. II. I. 4 They [Calamarians] cannot profess before they are twenty-five years old. 1829 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXIX. 394 The young man went back to France, and professed there in some religious order.

II. 2. *trans.* To declare openly, announce, affirm; to avow, acknowledge, confess: a. *oneself to be* (or *do*) *something* (often with omission of either refl. pron. or inf., or sometimes of both). In later use often coloured by 3.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 9 And professeth them selfe to be pilgrymes in this worlde. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 5 Many professe themselues better Philosophers then good Christians. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. vi. 10 Yet did her face and former parts professe A faire young Mayden, full of comely glee. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. i. 74, I professe My selfe an enemy to all other ioyes. 1627 W. Sclater *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 114 Saint Paul is too nice, and professeth Puritane, when hee reekons Fornicators, Adulterers ..among the damned erue. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Pr. for all Conditions of Men*, That all who profess and call themselves Christians may be led into the way of truth. 1678 Walton *Life Sanderson* 23 They shut up their shops, professing not to open them till justice was executed. 1774 J. Adams *Wks.* (1854) IX. 337 Your plan of a newspaper to profess itself a general channel of American intelligence. 1794 Paley *Evid.* (1825) II. 320 He probably was what he professes himself to be. 1838–9 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 63 She professed herself much relieved. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 220 He..professed himself to be snugly lodged.

b. with object clause.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* vii. 23 And then wil I professe to them, I neuer knewe you. 1619 Visct. Doncaster in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 101, I must professe the cheare was royall. 1670 H. Stubbe *Plus Ultra* 38 Galileo professeth that in the moon there is no rain. 1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 50 ¶ 1 He profess'd it was his Design to save Men by the Sword. 1826 Scott *Woodstock* xxv, 'I profess I thought I was doing you pleasure...' 'O ay!.. profess—profess. Ay, that is the new phrase of asseveration, instead of the profane adjuration of courtiers and Cavaliers. Oh, sir, *profess* less and *practise* more.' 1869 F. W. Newman *Misc.* 43 It is professed that Mathematical science is demonstrative. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 77 Who professes that he will not leave him.

c. with simple object.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 103 Lord Angelo hath to the publike eare Profest the contrarie. 1626 Massinger *Rom. Actor* Ded., I were most unworthy of such noble friends, if I should not..profess and own them. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 5 ¶ 8 [He] took all Opportunities..to strike his Rival, and profess the Spite..which moved him to it. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. iii. 146 They one hy one professed their faith in Christ, and were beheaded in the Sultan's presence.

3. To make profession of, to lay claim to (some quality, feeling, etc.); often implying insincerity, as 'to profess and not practise'; to make protestation of; to pretend to. With *simple obj.* or *inf.*

1530 Palsgr. 667/1 Wolde to God every man that professeth chastyte coude kepe it well. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 5 If a man woulde professe to wryte of Englande. 1604 Bacon *Apol.* Wks. 1879 I. 436, I profess not to be a poet. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 34 That love of truth which ye eminently professe. 1775 Johnson *Tax. no Tyr.* 40 The right which their ancestors professed. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 194 Whose only care..Is not to find what they profess to seek. 1826 [see 2 b]. 1842 Macaulay *Ess., Fredk. Gt.* (1877) 658 It professes, indeed, to be no more than a compilation. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xiii. 269 William professed, and in many respects honestly practised, a devotion to religion beyond that of other men. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 3 May 6/1 Mr. Raikes..professed extreme regret at being compelled as an act of public duty to make these painful disclosures.

b. *refl.* and *intr.* To make a profession or professions; *esp.* to profess friendship or attachment.

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 77 If you know, That I professe my selfe in Banquetting To all the Rout, then hold me dangerous. 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 456 He is dishonor'd by a man, which euer Profess'd to him. 1775 Sheridan *Duenna* III. iii, In religion, as in friendship, they who profess most are ever the least sincere.

4. *trans.* To affirm or declare one's faith in or allegiance to; to acknowledge or formally recognize as an object of faith or belief (a religion, principle, rule of action; God, Christ, a saint, etc.).

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 20b, John Phefercorne a Jewe that professed Christianitie. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 372 The securitie of thame professing the said religioun. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 192 By the Saint whom I professe, I will plead against it with my life. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 395 Who professed the rule of S. Augustine. 1611 Bible *Transl. Prof.* 2 The first..that openly professed the faith himselfe. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* III. § 2. 185 The Amalekites had forsaken the God..whom Israel still professed. 1755 Young *Centaur* I. Wks. 1757 IV. 122 They, that profess deism for the credit of superior understanding. 1857 R. Palmer *Life P. Howard* 137 In this year F. Vincent Torre professed two Religions.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1640 Laud in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1733) II. 383 As if he should profess with the Church of England, and have his heart at Rome.

5. *trans.* To make profession of, or claim to have knowledge of or skill in (some art or science); to declare oneself expert or proficient in; to make (a thing) one's profession or business. In quot. 1613 *absol.* or *intr.*

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 6 Ozias as we reade professed husbandry. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, V. ii. 92, I thanke him, that he cuts me from my tale: For I professe not talking. 1611 Bible *Titus* iii. 14 Let ours also learne to maintaine good workes [*marg.* professe honest trades]. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 827 They.. beginne to professe in practise of Physick and Diuination. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 142 The advice of one that professeth the study of the Law. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.*

xiii. (1869) I. 268 War was the only art which he professed. 1818 in Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* (1859) 147 Playing on the harp and piano, which instruments she professes. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 936/1 When passing his examination, he [Sir W. Hamilton] professed the whole works of Aristotle.

6. To teach (some subject) as a professor.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 1 The same time was Martin Luther an Augustine Frere, & professed diuinitie in the Vniuersitie of Wittemberge. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 62 The seuerall Schooles wherein the seuen liberall sciences are professed. 1638 Rouse *Heav. Univ.* Advt. (1702) 2 That common learning which is profess'd and taught in our Universities. 1871 C. J. Munro in *Life Clerk Maxwell* xii. (1882) 379, I hope it is true that you are to profess experimental physics at Cambridge. 1906 Sir O. Lodge in *St. George* IX. 6 Several friends .. professing different subjects at the University College in Liverpool.

b. *intr.* To perform the duties of a professor.

1610 *Camden's Brit.* 533 No student in Oxford should publickly professe or reade at Stanford. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. iv. xi. 457 The University .. demanded, Who they were? and by what Right they undertook to Profess? 1850 Browning *Christmas Eve* xvi, Down to you, the man of men, Professing here in Göttingen. 1857 Lowell *Lett.* (1894) I. iv. 427 If I live this life much longer I shall do nothing but profess and review.

Profe·ssable, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being professed (in quot., of being publicly taught or lectured on by a professor).

1897 tr. *Balzac's Cousin Pons* 129 We are founding chairs of Mantchu and Slav, and literatures so little professable (to coin a word) as the literatures of the North.

† Profe·ssant, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ANT, or immed. a. F. *professant* pres. pple.]

A. *adj.* Professing (to believe in or worship).

1621 Ainsworth *Annot. Pentat., Gen.* vi. 3 These also .. are my peculiar professant people. 1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* vi. 2 His peculiar professant people, called sons of Jehovah.

B. *sb.* One who professes (in various senses).

1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 24 But of professants, which compose their song To a strange descant I this He say they wrong Flowrie Parnassus. 1635 — *Arcad. Pr.* 157 Presents .. are moving objects to mercenary professants. 1665 — *Comment Two Tales* 27 One trick .. wherein none of all his fellow-consorts or Astronomical Professants can ever come near him.

Professed (profe·st, profe·sèd), *ppl. a.* Also 5–8 **profest.** [f. Profess *v.* + -ED [1]; see also Profess *a.*, in earlier use.]

1. That has taken the vows of a religious order. Also *absol.* as *sb.* (= med.L. *professus*, Profess *a.*)

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 348 A prechour y-professed haþ plizt me his trewþe. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 289 A profeste of þe ordur of Permonstracence; .. þis profeste stoppid his hors & haylsid hur honestelie. *c* 1450 *Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7963 Þe bischop had þaim be profest Monkys, or ga and do þair best. 1554 T. Martin (*title*) A Traictise .. plainly prouyng, that the pretensed marriage of Priestes and professed persones, is no mariage, but altogether vnlawful. 1588 Allen *Admon.* 14 She hathe suppressed all the religious houses .. dispersed the professed of the same. 1626 L. Owen *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 58 These professed Iesuites are imployed in hearing Confessions, saying of Masses, Preaching, and Writing. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xv. 257 One who entered into religion and became a monk professed was incapable of inheriting lands. 1870 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 265 A natural daughter of Eadgar and already a professed nun.

b. *transf.* Of or pertaining to professed persons.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 21 b, All though she were not in the professed habyte of religyon. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 99 We dined at the Profess'd House of the Jesuits. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. iv. xi. 455 They [the Jesuits] have Profess'd Houses for their Profess'd Members, and their Coadjutors.

2. Self-acknowledged; openly declared or avowed by oneself; sometimes with an implication of 'not real', and so = Alleged, ostensible, pretended. (Of persons or things.)

a 1569 Kingesmyll *Confl. Satan* (1578) 15 A professed Satan to all the children of God. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 50 My Friend profest. 1605 — *Lear* I. i. 275 Loue well our Father: To your professed bosomes I commit him. 1621 Brathwait *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 42 What I haue giuen thee, I would haue bestowed on my professedst enemy. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* I. i. 278 He bears the noble Altamont Profest and deadly hatred. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 33 P 1 The Profess'd Beauties, who are a People almost as unsufferable as the Profess'd Wits. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* II. xlvii. 103 A professed, and I think, sincere Christian.

3. Followed as a profession or vocation.

1598 Stow *Surv. Lond.* (1603) 240 In those dayes euery man liued by his professed trade, no .. one interrupting an other.

4. That professes to be duly qualified; professional (as opposed to *amateur*).

1675 R. Burthogge *Causa Dei* 111 Though he were not a Profest Divine. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 473 P 2 You profess'd Authors are a little severe upon us, who write like Gentlemen. 1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* iii. 16, I do not pretend to teach professed cooks, but my design is to instruct the ignorant and unlearned. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. i. § 20 (1879) 20 The professed Anatomist would be unable .. to determine what is the precise state of each of the muscles concerned.

Professedly (profe·sèdli), *adv.* Also 7 **profestly.** [f. prec. + -LY [2].]

1. By or according to profession or declaration; avowedly.

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 831/2 He whiche wrote professedly against the superstitions of the people. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* Pref., Wks. 1851 III. 97 The reasons thereof are not formally and profestly set downe. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* (1842) 17, I should .. suspect .. that faith that can professedly live with two or three sordid sins. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 9 Jan., The Commons do it professedly to prevent the King's dispensing with it. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* (1697) p. xiii, Only Virgil, whom he profestly imitated, has surpass'd him, among the Romans; and only Mr Waller among the English. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 175 P 13 Many there are, who openly and almost professedly regulate all their conduct by their love of money. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 382/2 Professedly written, .. not for the lawyer, but for the commercial world.

2. Ostensibly, under mere profession or pretence: opposed, implicitly or explicitly, to 'actually' or 'really'.

1831 Mackintosh *Hist. Eng.* II. ii. 51 Buckingham .. hastened with a body of adherents, professedly to join the king. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 181 Her portraits, though all professedly by Holbein, .. are singularly unlike each other. 1892 *Law Times* XCIII. 551/1 The process of the court had been used by the solicitor professedly for one purpose, to levy a debt, but really for another purpose.

Professing (profe·sing), *vbl. sb.* [f. Profess *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. Profess. **a.** = Profession 1. **b.** Avowing, acknowledging.

a. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 47 The professing of a nonne of Elstowe. 1669 Woodhead *Monast. Discalced Nuns* 8 For the professing them, a very great diligence is requisite.

b. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 449 For the true professing of the Gospell they be expulsed. *a* 1683 Owen *Posth. Serm.* Wks. 1851 IX. 178 This is a professing that brings conviction.

Profe·ssing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That professes; that professes to be such.

1675 Owen *Serm.* Wks. 1851 IX. 311 Believers shall be saved and a professing church shall be preserved. 1822 J. MacDonald *Mem. J. Benson* 136 He censures himself for things which too many in the professing world would look upon as so many innocent infirmities. 1842 Manning *Serm., Myst. Sin* (1848) I. 16 What a prodigy in God's world is a professing atheist! 1906 D. S. Cairns *Chr. Mod. World* iv. 212 The Church is the visible community of professing Christians founded by our Lord for the propaganda of the Kingdom.

Profession (profe·shən). [ME. a. F. *profession* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *professiōn-em* a public declaration; a business or profession that one publicly avows, n. of action f. *profitērī* to Profess.] The action or fact of professing; that which is professed.

I. 1. The declaration, promise, or vow made by one entering a religious order; hence, the action of entering such an order; the fact of being professed in a religious order.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 6 Non ancre .. ne schal makien professiun, þet is, bihoten ase hest, bute þreo þinges, þet is, obedience, chastete, & studestaþelnestnesse. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1407 Ac mi professioun ich habbe to Jesu Crist ido. 1340 *Ayenb.* 225 Huanne þe beheste is solempne ase be hand of prelat oþer be profession of religion. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Shipman's T.* 155 Nay quod this Monk by god and by seint Martyn .. This swere I yow on my profession. *c* 1400 *Lansdowne Ritual* in *Rule St. Benet*, etc. 143 Sho sall rede hir professiun .. & þe nouyce sal make a crosse on þe buke of hir profession. 1451 Capgrave *Life St. Gilbert* (E. E. T. S.) 72 Of þis same mannes handes took Gilbert þe habite of profession. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1288 The searching after such science, is as it were a profession and entrance into religion. 1671 Woodhead *St. Teresa* I. iv. 13 When I consider the manner of my Profession, and the great resolution and gust wherewith I made it. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 181 He was called to Rome to take upon him the profession of the four vows. 1771 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 151/1 Madame Louisa of France took the veil of professions at the convent of the Carmelites. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xi, The novice kneeling before him made her profession. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 89 He had received the second profession of Maurilius, the Primate who still for a short time longer filled the metropolitan throne of Rouen. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s. v., A religious or regular profession is 'a promise freely made and lawfully accepted, whereby a person of the full age required, after the completion of a year of probation, binds him- (or her-) self to a particular religious institute approved by the Church'.

b. Any solemn declaration, promise, or vow.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* I. 98 Danid .. Dubbede knihtes, Dude hem swere on heor swerd to serue treuþe euere. Þat is þe perte profession þat a-pendeþ to knihtes. [1393 C. II. 97 Trewely to take and treweliche to fyȝte, Vs þe profession and þe pure ordre þat apendeþ to knyȝtes.] 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 115 Þe bisshop of Menenia was i-sacred of þe bisshoppes of Wales .., and made non professioun noþe subiection to non oþer chirche. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. ccxxviii. 257 Thurston was choshen archebysshop of Yorke; the which withsayd his professyon of obedyence yt he shuld owe to the See of Caunterbury.

† 2. A particular order of monks, nuns, or other professed persons. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Somp. T.* 217 So forth al the gospel may ye seen Wher it be likker oure professioun Or hirs that swymmen in possessioun. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 239 If thou er this Hast ben of such professioun, Discovere thi confessioun. 1451 Capgrave *Life St. Aug.* (E. E. T. S.) 1 A gentill woman desired of me .. to translate hir treuly oute of latyn, þe lif of Seynt Augustin, grete doctour of þe cherch. She desired þis þing of me rather þan of a-noþer man be-cause þat I am of his profession.

† b. *transf. Christ's profession*, the order instituted by Christ; Christianity. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 696 George wes þe trewest knycht To crist ymang al þat lyf mycht, þat vndir knycbtly habit kyd Cristis professione had vnhyde. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 117 Iche man þat lineþ not after þe reule of Cristis professioun.

† 3. Special character, nature, or kind. *rare*—[1].

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 64 (E. E. T. S.) And shortte to sai, —se the prnfession Of every vyne, and wherin thai mysceve As cnunter it by goode discrecion.

II. 4. The action of declaring, acknowledging, or avowing an opinion, belief, intention, practice, etc.; declaration, avowal. In later use often with implied contrast to practice or fact: cf. Profess *v.* 3, Professed 2.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 9 Eyther by his owne fayth & professyon, or els in the fayth of theyr spirituall parentes. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 370 Thai mak plane professioun that the establissing of religioun will nocht content thame. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 142 Having made profession of my great respect to him. 1662 H. More *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 26 That I may not seem injurious to my self, nor give scandal unto others by this so free profession. 1692 Dryden *St. Euremond's Ess.* 353 There are Friends of Profession, that take a pride in following our Party at random, and upon all Occasions. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 1 P 10 That .. some should endeavour to gain favour .. by a daring profession of their own deserts. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 118 In this unity and indivisibility of profession are sunk ten immense and wealthy provinces. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* III. vi. i. 50 Here, too, profession was at variance with fact. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. viii. 218 Such a man was already a saint in practice, if not in profession. 1871 Browning *Balaust.* 1442 Nor she, who makes profession of my birth And styles herself my mother, neither she Bore me.

b. with *a* and *pl.* An act of professing; a declaration (true or false).

1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 236 Of all persons, I need make you the least professions. 1740 [1] Butler *Serm. Ho. Lords* 30 Jan., Wks. 1874 II. 256 These false professions of virtue .. must have been originally taken up in order to deceive. 1755 Young *Centaur* iii. Wks. 1757 IV. 173 Greater professions of friendship can no man make, than this arch-promiser; greater proofs of the contrary can no man give. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* v. v, Cecilia .. found little difficulty in returning her friendly professions. *Mod.* I believe his professions of regard to be perfectly sincere.

5. *spec.* The profession of religion; the declaration of belief in and obedience to religion, or of acceptance of and conformity to the faith and principles of any religious community; hence, the faith or religion which one professes.

1526 Tindale *Heb.* iii. 1 Consyder the embasseatour and hye prest of ourre profession Christ Jesus. 1531 — *Exp. 1 John* (1537) 2 To haue thys profession wrytten in thyne harte, is to consente vnto ye law that it is ryghteous. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect 3rd Sunday after Easter*, Graunt vnto all .. that they maye exchew those thinges that be contrary to their profession, and folow all such things as be agreable to the same. 1601 W. Parry *Trav. Sir A. Sherley* 5 Certaine Persians .. Pagans by profession. 16.. Hales *Gold. Rem.* I. (1673) 36 True profession without honest conversation, not onely saves not, but increases our weight of punishment. 1689 Popple tr. *Locke's 1st Let. Toleration* L.'s Wks. 1714 II. 243 It is in vain for an Unbeliever to take up the outward shew of another Man's Profession. 1728 Eliza Heywood *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 15 Several who made profession of the Protestant Religion. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* ii. 40 As the standard of goodness rises the standard of profession must rise too.

b. A religious system, communion, or body.

1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* VII. 293 They embrace no religion at all, being neither Christians, Mahumetans, nor Iewes, nor of any other profession. *a* 1646 J. Gregory *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 20 Whatsoever the moderne practice is, the ancient must be to bury towards Ierusalem .. for all professions huryed towards the place they worshipped. 1839 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* (1858) 131 How think himself safe in a profession, which was without temple, without priest, without altar, without victim? 1904 R. Small *Hist. U. P. Congregat.* I. 72 At the close of his Arts course, he 'left his profession' and joined the Relief.

III. 6. The occupation which one professes to be skilled in and to follow. **a.** A vocation in which a professed knowledge of some department of learning or science is used in its application to the affairs of others or in the practice of an art founded upon it. Applied *spec.* to the three learned professions of divinity, law, and medicine; also to the military profession.

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 A j b, The parties of the art of Medycyne .. can not be seperated one from the other without the dommage and great detryment of all the medicynall professyon. 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) A v b, Such as I am, (whose profession should chiefelie bee armes). 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. Ded. § 8 Amongst so many great foundations of colleges in Europe, I find strange that they are all dedicated to professions, and none left free to Arts and Sciences at large. 1682 Dryden *Relig. Laici* Pref., Wks. (Globe) 185 Speculations which belong to the profession of Divinity. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 107 They know not what Physicians, Chirurgeons, Apothecaries, and men of that profession are. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 21 P 1 The three great Professions of Divinity, Law, and Physick. 1727 Gay *Begg. Op.* I. viii, The Captain looks upon himself in the military capacity as a gentleman by profession. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xliv. (1846) IV. 186 Arms, eloquence, and the study of the civil law, promoted a citizen to the honours of the Roman state; and the three professions were sometimes more conspicuous by their union in the same character. 1839 Maurice *Lect. Educ. Mid. Classes* 186 Profession in our country .. is expressly that kind of business which deals primarily with men as men, and is thus distinguished from a Trade, which provides for the external wants or occasions of men. 1850 *Rep. Oxf. Univ. Commission* 94 A professorship would then .. become a recognised profession. 1870 L. Oliphant *Piccadilly* II. 46 The Church .. compared with other professions .. holds out no inducements for young men of family. 1888 Besant *50 Years Ago* xix. 262 New professions have come into existence, and the old professions are more esteemed. It was

formerly a poor and beggarly thing to belong to any other than the three learned professions.

b. In wider sense: Any calling or occupation by which a person habitually earns his living.

Now usually applied to an occupation considered to be socially superior to a trade or handicraft; but formerly, and still in vulgar (or humorous) use, including these.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 386 Why do not you apply your selfe, to some one kinde of profession, or other, wherin there is certaintie and stay of liuing? 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 5 b, Princes..delighted with y* profession of husbandry. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* App. 364 Their profession is to robbe and steale from their neighbours, and to make them slaues. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. i. 5 (Being Mechanicall) you ought not walke Vpon a labouring day, without the signe Of your Profession. Speake, what Trade art thou? 1616 *Shirburn Ballads* (1907) 71 The Professions of these persons, so vnfortunately drowned, were:—1, a Haberdasher; 2, a Taylor; 3, a Sadler; 4, a Barber; 5, a Waterman. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* v. vii, This Gard'ner..inherits..of Adam..that primitive profession that imploy'd and recompenc'd his Innocence. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 326/1 A Graver..is also used for many uses about the Plummers Profession. 1733 GENT *Rippon* 49 Joseph her Spouse, by Profession a Carpenter. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 175 The different conduct of these rival actors may be of use to others of the same profession. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) I. iv. 62 Another serjeant-painter in this reign was John Brown, who, if he threw no great lustre on his profession, was at least a benefactor to it's professors. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, The forehead of Henry Gow, or Smith, (for ..both words equally indicated his profession,) was high and noble. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 221 The veteran thief assumes the same sort of lofty port and high-toned consequence over the juniors of the profession, that the veteran warrior..does. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Nov. 7/3 He is doing a very nice trade in the muffin 'profession'.

c. By extension: *by profession* = professed, professional.

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* VII. x, The raillery of some wag by profession.

d. The body of persons engaged in a calling.

The profession, in theatrical use, actors as a body; public performers generally.

1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 52 To take reuenge of the whole profession, and so to punish one for an otbers offence. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 488 Lawyers are too wise a Nation, T'expose their Trade to Disputation:..In which whoever wins the day, The whole Profession's sure to pay. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 67 A Company of the Common Profession in Dishabilie. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 30/2 [Specifications] ought at all times..to accompany the drawings, as they at once convey to the profession the minutiæ of the construction. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Nov. 2/1 A heavy tragedian and his leading lady.. confronting a provincial landlady. 'Do you let apartments to—ah—the profession?'

IV. †7. The function or office of a professor in a university or college; = PROFESSORSHIP, PROFESSORATE; public teaching by a professor. *Obs.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 436 There are..in this Islande two famous Vniversities, the one Oxforde, the other Cambridge, both for the profession of al sciences. 1656 HOBBES *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 345 There will need but one house, and the endowment of a few professions. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. x. (1737) 443 There is a new Profession erected in the University of Edinburgh, for the Law of Nature and Nations. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 391 His Entrance upon the Profession of the Greek tongue.

8. *Rom. Ant.* The public registration of persons and property [literal rendering of L. *professio*].

1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxix. 405 The provincial *Profession*, as it was designated, extended wherever the land tax was exacted.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *profession-book, -ring*; *profession-making*; *profession-like* adj.

14.. *Vespasian Ritual* in *Rule St. Benet*, etc. 147 Scho sal..lay hir *profession-boke a-pon þe auter, & þe ryng with-al. 1857 G. OLIVER *Coll. Cath. Relig. Cornwall* 313 From the profession-book of Lambspring Abbey, I learn that he was born at Ramsbury. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 97 That under a smoother and *profession-like behaviour, when they are stirred up to persecute, the rigour might seem just. 1654 OWEN *Doctr. Saints' Persev.* Wks. 1853 XI. 600 Such an one may forsake the external profession of Christianity, or cease *profession-making. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3217 Þe ladyes..tokon seynt Wultrude *profession-rynge, And aboue3t his nekke þey hongedone hit þo. 1489 *Will of Marg. Darcy* (Som. Ho.), My profession Ryng.

Professional (profe·ʃənăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. prec. + -AL. Cf. mod.F. *professionnel*.]

I. †1. Pertaining to or marking entrance into a religious order. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1420 *St Etheldred* 730 in Hor[illegible] 1881) [illegible] profes the all[illegible] ssion-

II 2. Pertaining to, proper to, or connected with [illegible] profession or calling.

1747–8 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (J.), Professional as well as national, reflections are to be avoided. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. iii. P 2 He had got into reputation with the public by a certain professional slang. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xiv, I dislike doing anything professional in private parties. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 332 It was in these rustic priests,..who had not the smallest chance of ever attaining high professional honours, that the professional spirit was strongest. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 408 As perfectly professional as the mourning of an undertaker. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Education*, Special or professional [education]..aims to fit one for the particular vocation or profession in which he is to engage. 1907 *Scott. Ch. & Univ. Almanac* 266 (Aberdeen Univ.) Every candidate for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and..of Surgery must undergo four professional examinations.

3. Engaged in one of the learned or skilled professions, or in a calling considered socially superior to a trade or handicraft.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 73 Called upon, not only as a professional man, but as a man of veracity. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 381 The College invites all professional men, who had an opportunity of treating the yellow fever, to communicate their observations. 1871 MISS BRADDON *Zoophyte's Rev.* iii, Sometimes there was a party, consisting of professional people..with a sprinkling of the smaller county gentry. 1888 BESANT 50 *Years Ago* xix. 262 There has been a great upward movement of the professional class.

4. That follows an occupation as his (or her) profession, life-work, or means of livelihood, as a *professional soldier, musician*, or *lecturer*; *spec.* applied to one who follows, by way of profession or business, an occupation generally engaged in as a pastime; hence used in contrast with *amateur*, as *professional cricketer*. Disparagingly applied to one who 'makes a trade' of anything that is properly pursued from higher motives, as a *professional politician*.

Professional beauty, humorously applied to a lady with the implication that she makes it her business to be a beauty, or to be known as such.

1805 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (1806) II. 223 Professional and amateur singers. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian P'cess* II. 30 Professional dancers and singers are usually engaged upon these festive occasions. 1850 'BAT' *Cricket. Man.* 49 The way to ensure good practice is by engaging a professional bowler. 1882 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* v. xii. § 520 The growth of a revenue which serves to pay professional soldiers. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* I. 2 More to fear from young bloods..than from professional thieves and blacklegs. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Feb. 4/2 Ladies raised..to the now extinct position of 'professional beauty'. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. vii. 90 Professional politicians..conduct what is called a 'campaign'. *Mod.* He is a professional agitator.

b. Of play, sports, etc.: Undertaken or engaged in for money, or as a means of subsistence; engaged in by professionals (as distinct from amateurs).

1884 *Cyclist* 13 Feb. 247/2 A rule prohibiting the holding of professional events at amateur athletic meetings.

5. That is trained and skilled in the theoretic or scientific parts of a trade or occupation, as distinct from its merely mechanical parts; that raises his trade to the dignity of a learned profession.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. ix. 271 Having constructed, by a professional engineer, a map of the entire glacier. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Jan. 10/2 A witness described himself as a professional gardener..'There is a vast difference between professional and ordinary gardeners. I am competent to give a lecture on botany and horticulture.'

†6. = PROFESSORIAL. *Obs. rare.*

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 418 Etmuller filled a professional chair at Leipsig. 1865 DICKENS *Lett.* 16 Aug., The Scotch professional chair left vacant by Aytoun's death.

B. *sb.* 1. One who belongs to one of the learned or skilled professions; a professional man.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* i, The family practitioner opening the room door for that distinguished professional. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Mar. 2/2 Some of the speeches of the returned Generals make us glad to think that the 'professionals' (as Lord Salisbury says) are not the politicians.

2. One who makes a profession or business of any occupation, art, or sport, otherwise usually or often engaged in by amateurs, esp. as a pastime: see the adj., sense 4.

1811 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) II. 86 There is to be some very good music—five professionals,.. besides amateurs. 1850 'BAT' *Cricket. Man.* 63 Averages of Batters—Professionals. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 318 In nearly all these cases, the witnesses are professionals; that is to say, men who are accustomed to sell their oaths, and who thoroughly understand their business. 1882 *Boy's Own Paper* IV. 807 Our amateurs are improving, and the interval between them and the professionals is growing beautifully less.

3. *Univ. slang.* Short for *professional examination*.

In the Scottish Universities, the four necessary examinations for the degree of M.B.C.M. are commonly known as First, Second, and Third Professional, and Final.

1908 in *Scott. Med. & Surg. Jrnl.* XXII. 528 Those who have failed in one or more of the subjects of the Second Professional.

Profe·ssionalism. [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. Professional quality, character, method, or conduct; the stamp of a particular profession.

1856 J. GROTE in *Cambr. Ess.* 88 The question of professionalism, or specialism, in education is closely connected with..that..of the suitable ages for different parts of education. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 440 Professionalism stamps its mark more deeply upon the ecclesiastical mind than upon the followers of the non-clerical, but liberal, occupations. 1893 *Athenæum* 14 Oct. 519/1 The bloodthirsty professionalism ..[is] decidedly characteristic of the Napoleonic warrior. 1895 *Educat. Rev.* Sept. 169 The..student should not lose sight of general cultivation and fall into stark professionalism.

2. The position or practice of a professional as distinguished from an amateur; the class of professionals: cf. PROFESSIONAL *a.* 4, *sb.* 2.

1884 *Elocutionist* Aug. 2/1 Local talent..may be very good, but in the majority of cases it fades before proper professionalism. 1886 *Referee* 14 Feb. 1 But Amateurism has a fringe just the same as professionalism. 1894 *Aspects Mod. Oxford* 31 The modern tendency to professionalism in athletics. 1894 [see PROFESSOR 5].

Profe·ssionalist. [-IST.] One who follows an occupation as a profession; a professional man; a representative of professionalism.

1825 FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antig.* I. 90* Crockets, as called by Mr. Hawkins ('History of Gothic Architecture'), by professionalists termed 'scroll creepers'. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 363 There certainly are two sets of prejudices—those of professionalists, and those of anti-professionalists. 1856 J. GROTE in *Cambr. Ess.* 90 Against those, then, whom we may call professionalists.

Professiona·lity. [f. as prec. + -ITY.] Professional quality or character; professionalism.

1886 *Century Mag.* Jan. 399/2 There is one characteristic in which it is well for every country to imitate France: that is, the honesty and 'professionality', if I may invent such a word, of its work. 1904 COL. L. HALE *People's War* 56 How the 'professionality' of these men is in subjection to their exceeding 'human-ness'.

Profe·ssionalize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render or make professional.

1856 J. GROTE in *Cambr. Ess.* 89 The mere professionalizing the education will not better the matter. 1886 *Bicycling News* 22 Jan. 290/1 We do not think that any number of the present offenders will professionalise themselves at once. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 June 728/2 Perhaps it is the fate of every form of recreation that it should become more or less 'professionalised'—if I may coin a word—and degraded from its original pure health-giving aim.

2. *intr.* To become professional; to proceed in a professional manner. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Hence **Profe·ssionalizing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Profe·ssionaliza·tion,** the action of making or fact of becoming professionalized.

1899 *Speaker* 2 Sept. 224/2 It will be interesting to see if its popularity will survive the professionalising of warfare. 1901 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Aug. 233/1 Batting has..greatly risen.. due in part to..the process which we may perhaps be allowed to call by the clumsy name of professionalisation. 1907 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 411 The professionalising of religion.

Professionally (profe·ʃənăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a professional manner; with regard to or by way of one's profession.

1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 658 Art thou a man professionally tied? 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 169 Yet do I not speak professionally. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Ctow. Foot* II. xiv. 262 Do you wish to consult me professionally? 1901 *Daily Chron.* 21 Dec. 3/2 For German officers, the best professionally trained officers in the world, no preliminary specialisation is required.

†Profe·ssionary, *a. Obs.* [f. PROFESSION + -ARY 1.] Of or pertaining to a profession; that is such by profession; = PROFESSIONAL *a.* 2, 4.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 277 He resigned himself entirely to the order of his parents, and particularly in their professionary disposition of him. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Genius, Envy & Time* 1 In all professionary skill, There never was, nor ever will Be excellence, or exhibition, But fools are up in opposition. *a* 1813 A. F. TYTLER *Univ. Hist.* (1850) I. III. vi. 347 The great advantage which Rome had gained by her system of professionary soldiers.

†Profe·ssionate, *a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. as prec. + -ATE 2.] = PROFESSIONAL. Hence **†Profe·ssionately** *adv.*, professionally, in the exercise of a profession.

1660 *Trial Regicides* 182, *Cook.* I say it was professionately. *L. Ch. B.*..The profession of a Lawyer will not excuse them..from Treason.

†Profe·ssionist. *Obs.* [f. PROFESSION + -IST, after G. *professionist* an artizan, tradesman.] A person of a particular profession or trade.

1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* II. 278 There is seldom more than a stated number of respective professionists in such a district. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 244 The accumulation of successful professionists is intercepted by them. 1834 in *Rep. Poor Law Comm.* App. F. 482 In Dresden, professionists [N. W. Senior's comment: p. xxxix: by which word artizans are probably meant] may not marry until they become masters in their trade.

Profe·ssionize, *v. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To follow or exercise a profession.

1858 W. JOHNSON *Ionica* 63 Professionizing moral men Thenceforth admire what pleased them then.

Profe·ssionless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without a profession; having learned no profession.

1798 *Hull Advertiser* 15 Sept. 2/3 An unfortunate and professionless gentleman. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 65 The harassed parent of half-a-dozen portionless girls and as many professionless boys. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xx, A fresh-looking, professionless gentleman, whose leisured state..was a decided advantage.

†Profe·ssively, *adv. Obs. rare*—0.

1611 COTGR., *Professoirement*, professiuely, or by profession.

†Profe·ssly, *adv. Obs.* [f. PROFESS *a.* + -LY 2.] Avowedly, expressly; = PROFESSEDLY 1.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 56 [To] make a voluminous collection of testimonies and authorities profesly against their arts. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 185 A disease, which I will at sometime profesly touch at in a Book.

Professor (profe·sɔɹ). Also 5 -oure, 5–8 -our; 6 -er. [a. L. *professor*, agent-n. f. *profitērī* to declare publicly, to PROFESS.]

I. †1. *Eccl.* One who has made profession; a professed member of a religious order. *Obs.*

c 1420 ? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 914 Chanons, & nonnes, feythfull professoures. 1762 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 172/2 In France in the year 1710, there were..612 jesuits colleges ..and 24 professors houses of that society.

†2. One who proclaims or publicly declares. *Obs. rare.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 7 Storie is wytnesse of tyme,..story weldeþ passyng doynges, storie putteþ forþ

hire professoures [orig. *suosque prærogat professores*]. Dedes þat wolde be lost storie ruleþ.

3. One who makes open declaration of his sentiments or beliefs, or of his allegiance to some principle; one who professes (sometimes opposed, implicitly or explicitly, to one who practises).

1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 135 Professorys of Chrystys name and doctryne. 1554 Knox (*title*) A Faythfull admonition..vnto the professours of Gods truthe in England. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 277 Mantineris and professouris of papistrie. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. 1610 Those Turkes which are professors of Humilitie and Devotion. 1678 Wanley *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 98. 468/1 In the treaty of Passaw was granted Liberty of Conscience to the Professors of the Augustane Confession. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* IV. xix. § 17 There is no Error to be named, which has not had its Professors. 1710 Addison *Whig Exam.* No. 5 ¶ 8 If the Professors of Non-resistance and Passive Obedience would stand to their Principle. *a* 1862 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 294 The professors of one creed would stigmatize the professors of other creeds as idolatrous.

b. *spec.* One who makes open profession of religion; a professing Christian. Now chiefly *Sc.* and *U. S.*

[Cf. 391 August. *Utilit. Cred.* 15 Cuiuspiam religionis.. professores.]

1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 93 Both two hauing bin professors in time past. 1634 Rutherford *Lett.* (1671) 470 Ye know many honourable friends and worthy professors will see your Ladyship, and that the Son of God is with you. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 151 Then the Name of a Professor was odious; now specially in some parts of our Town..Religion is counted Honourable. 1714 S. Sewall *Letter-Bk.* 17 Aug., Give warning to professors, that they beware of worldlymindedness. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xxx, An excellent blacksmith: 'but as he was a professor, he would drive a nail for no man on the Sabbath'. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xvi, Not a professor, as your town folks have it; and what is worse, I'm afraid, not a practiser, either. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 137 He had never rebuked me as a strict professor would have done.

II. 4. A public teacher or instructor of the highest rank in a specific faculty or branch of learning; *spec.* one who holds an endowed or established 'chair' in a university or one of its colleges. Also frequently applied to the tutors or lecturers on the staff of theological and other professional or technical colleges, academies, and seminaries.

In the mediæval European Universities, at first simply a synonym of *Magister* or *Doctor* (degrees being originally qualifications to teach); but in this use not common as an English word. The right originally possessed by any Master or Doctor to teach publicly in the schools of his Faculty was gradually restricted to an inner circle of teachers, and the term *Professor* came eventually to be confined to the holders of salaried or endowed teaching offices, or to the highest class of these, such appellations as *Reader, Lecturer, Instructor*, being given to teachers of lower rank. In the old English Universities the ancient usage survives in the letters S.T.P. (*Sacræ Theologiæ Professor*) for D.D.; the modern use is largely due to the creation of five *Regius* or *King's Professors* by Henry VIII (a number in recent times increased to seven). The endowed teachers of some other subjects were at first called *prælectors*, but this has gradually been superseded by *professor*. See Rashdall *Univ. Europe Mid. Ages* I. 21, etc.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 123 But men þat schulden be professoures of science of God synnen many weies aboute his science. [1517 *Statutes Corpus Chr. Coll. Oxford*, Quorum trium unus sit Latinae linguae seminator et plantator, qui Lector seu Professor artium humanitatis appellatur.] 1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* 2 b, By his commandement, the professours of those sciences purposed openly questions. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* vii. 21 [They] amounted him to bee the Chiefe professor in Diuinitie. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 89 Geneua..the professor in diuinity..the professor in law..the professor of philosophy..the professor in Ebrew. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. (1676) 9/2 Our Regius Professour of physick. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. i. § 65 Dr. Richard Smith kings professour of Divinity in Oxford. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Commencement* iv, How bravely the Marg'ret-Professor Disputed. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 18 The magistrates of Basle established a professor's chair for their Countryman [Paracelsus]. ↘ 1831 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1853) 407 It was to the salaried graduates that the title of *Professors*, in academical language, was at last peculiarly attributed. *a* 1878 Sir G. G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. Pref., Only half of the following Lectures were delivered by me, as the Professor of Architecture, at the Royal Academy. 1895 Rashdall *Univ. Europe Mid. Ages* I. 21 The three titles, Master, Doctor, Professor, were in the Middle Ages absolutely synonymous.

b. Prefixed as title to the name (sometimes ahbrev. *Prof.*), and used in addressing the person.

1706 Bentley *Corr.* I. 231 Pray tell Professor Cotes that the book..is presented by Sir Isaac Newton. *Ibid.* 232 (address) To Mr. Professor Sike, at Trinity College, in Cambridge. 1726 S. Sewall *Letter-Bk.* 3 Feb., You may.. comunicate this to Mr. Professour. 1735 *St. Andrews University Minutes* 10 June, Sederunt: The Rector, Provost Young, Principal Drew, Professor Tullideph, Masters John Craigie, Henry Ramsay [etc.]. 1787 Burns *Let. to Clarinda* 21 Dec., If you know anything of Professor Gregory, you will neither doubt of his abilities nor his sincerity. 1790 Cowper *Let. to Mrs. King* 5 Oct., I ..do not find among them the name of Mr. Professor Martyn. 1825 *Minutes King's Coll. Aberdeen* 3 May, Professors Paul, Tulloch, and Scott. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* vii, Stand in the light of the window, Professor, said I.—The Professor took up the desired position. 1888 *Athenæum* 30 June 830/3 Prof. Bell exhibited..a specimen of a tube-forming actonian..in its tube.

c. Loosely applied to a professor-like person.

1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Truth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 54 They hate the French, as frivolous;..they hate the Germans, as professors. 1865 Maurice in *Reader* 8 Apr. 392/3 The sophists, whom Mr. Grote perhaps more rightly calls the professors of Greece, who might bear the name of Critics more properly than either.

5. One who makes a profession of any art or science; a professional man. Also, in modern use, a 'professional' as opposed to an 'amateur' in any form of sport.

1563 T. Gale *Inst. Chirurg.* 10 b, It woulde come to estimation, and be a worshipfull lyuynge to the professer. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 16 b, A greater shame is it for a professor of husbandry, to be vnskilful in the ground whereon his whole trade lyeth. 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 41 b, This fault is peculiar to certaine schoolemaisters, and other professours of learning. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 327 Asbolius, a professor of wrestling. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 156 The Lawyers..should more carefully have preserved their Profession and its Professours from being profaned by those Services. 1819 Moore *Tom Crib* 13 *note*, Mr. Jackson.. forms that useful link between the amateurs and the professors of pugilism. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Nov. 7/2, I think that professionalism in Rugby football in the North of England is inevitable, and that it will bring with it a rupture between the North and South is no less certain...In this case..there will be no international cups for the professors and no North v. South match.

b. Assumed as a grandiose title by professional teachers and exponents of various popular arts and sciences, as dancing, juggling, phrenology, etc.

1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* IV. v. 255 The word Professor—now so desecrated in its use that we are most familiar with it in connection with dancing-schools, jugglers' booths, and veterinary surgeries. 1893 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 4/3 Professor T. B. (the World's Champion High Diver).

6. *Comb.*, as *professor-like* adj.

1806 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 253 The letter..displays more understanding..than all the professor-like verbiage of Sir James Steuart.

Hence **Profe·ssordom**, the domain or sphere of professors; professors collectively; **Profe·ssorling** [see -LING 2], a petty or embryo professor.

1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XVI. 21 Its long combat with German Professordom. 1892 *Cath. News* 23 Jan. 3/3 The tyranny of professordom and tyranny of the state. 1903 H. G. Wells in *T. P.'s Weekly* 13 Nov. 761/2 A provincial professorling in the very act of budding.

Professorate (profe·sərĕt). [f. prec. + -ATE[1]; so F. *professorat* (Dict. Acad. 1835).]

1. The office of professor; professorship.

1860 Kingsley *Limits Exact Science* 1 The whole of such small powers as I possess will be devoted to this Professorate. 1875 M. Pattison *Casaubon* 60 He will do better things in time—that is the cry of these years of the Genevan professorate. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1448 Calls to other charges and to theological professorates.

2. A body of professors; = Professoriate 1.

1872 W. Cory *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 282 Enter Oriel or Corpus, and learn lessons of your great Professorate. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 64/1 A complex organization for the higher education, with a regular professorate.

Professoress (profe·sərĕs). [f. Professor + -ESS[1].] A female professor.

(Also used for Ger. *Professorin*, wife of a professor.)

1740–87 *Lett. Miss Talbot*, etc. (1808) 34 Nor can [I] be so happy as to have any assistance from the professoress in fine speeches. 1845 *Athenæum* Feb. 204 A Symphony by a Parisian professoress, Madame Farrenc, was performed. 1848 Sara Coleridge in *Q. Rev.* Mar. 440 Descriptions are given of the College, and some lecturing of one of the professoresses is reported. 1850 Kingsley *Misc.* I. *Tennyson* 228 The female college, with its professoresses, and hostleresses, and other Utopian monsters. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 352 The worshipful Mr. Professor Zachariah, and ..his wife, the worshipful Mrs. Professoress Zachariah.

Professorial (prŏfĭsŏ·rĭăl), *a.* [f. L. *professōri-us* belonging to a public teacher (see Professor) + -AL. So obs. F. *professorial* (18th c. in Littré).] Of or pertaining to a professor; characteristic of a professor or body of professors; pedagogic, dogmatic.

1713 Bentley *Rem. Disc. Freethink.* § 43 Those persons, for their Professorial interest, and to keep the Pagan System in some countenance against the objections of Christians, had quite alter'd the old Schemes of Philosophy. 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 384 Too much of the Professorial or Sophistical Spirit. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. lvii. *note*, They endowed a professorial chair for the expounding of his verses. 1886 F. Pollard in *Antiquary* Feb. 53/2 Causing..professorial and tutorial duties to be entirely suspended.

Hence **Professo·rialism**, the professorial system, constitution, or practice; **Professo·rially** *adv.*, in a professorial manner; in the manner of a professor.

a 1846 *Ec. Rev.* (cited in Worcester), Professorialism. 1864 Webster, *Professorialism*, the character, manners, or habits of a professor. 1901 *Athenæum* 17 Aug. 214/1 An..invasion of the solemn precincts of professorialism by a petulant Junker. 1884 *Daily News* 27 June (in Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*), Merely lecturing professorially.

Professoriate (prŏfĕsŏ·rĭĕt). [f. as prec. + -ATE[1].]

1. A body of professors; the professorial staff of a university.

1858 W. M. Campion in *Cambr. Ess.* 167 The revivification of a teaching professoriate. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiv. 281 Even the extensive professoriate of the Flavian and later emperors comprised no chairs for the teaching of mathematics. 1895 Rashdall *Univ. Europe Mid. Ages* II. 276 The Universities [in Germany] were thus provided with a permanent Professoriate, and this Professoriate succeeded in time in ousting the unendowed Regent Masters from all real academic power.

2. The office of professor; a professorship.

[1860 Reade *8th Commandm.* 24 So he dismissed himself from the professariat, and became what we call at our Universities 'a private tutor'.] 1885 *Times* 3 Feb. 9/3 Young men who were studying for the priesthood or for the professoriate.

Professorship (profe·səʃip). [f. Professor + -SHIP.]

1. The office or function of a professor.

1641 Heylin *Hist. Episc.* II. (1657) 385 After his returne, he tooke upon him the Professour-ship in the Schoole afore said. 1678 Walton *Sanderson* b 5, Dr. Pridiaux succeeded him in the Professorship, in which he continued till the year 1642,..and then our now Proctor Mr. Sanderson succeeded him in the Regius Professorship. 1706 Hearne *Collect.* 23 Apr. (O. H. S.) I. 233 The Regis Professorship of Divinity. 1854 R. Willis in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 167 The private room and laboratory of the Professorship are placed on the ground floor.

b. with possessive, as a humorous title.

1656 Hobbes *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 297 Your professorships could not forbear to take occasion thereby, to commend your zeal against *Leviathan* to your doctorships of divinity. 1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* No. 5 (1754) 25 'Indeed', quoth his professorship upon this, 'yes, really, I have heard of strange doings there'.

2. The position of a professor of religion. *rare.*

1869 W. Arnot *Life J. Hamilton* iv. (1870) 180 The cozy self-coddling ways of modern professorship.

†**Profe·ssory**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *professōrius*: see Professorial and -ory[2].] Of or pertaining to professors; professorial.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. Ded. to King § 8 This dedicating of Foundations and Dotations to professory Learning hath..had a Maligne..influence vpon the growth of Sciences.

Profet, -ett, -ette, obs. ff. Profit, Prophet.

Proff(e, obs. forms of Proof.

Proffer (prŏ·fəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 profre, 4–8 profer, 5 profire, -ure, -yre, etc.: see the vb. [ME. *profre*, a. AF. *profre* (*a* 1240 in Godef.), OF. *poroffe*, **poroffre*, vbl. sb. f. *poroffrir*: see next.] An act of proffering; an offer.

1. The act of offering or presenting something for acceptance, or of proposing to do something; an offer; a proposal. Now chiefly *literary*.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4413 Of þe quenes profer þe puple hadde reuþe. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 346 Thei profren hem to his servise; And he hem thonketh of here profre And seith himself he wol gon offre. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxvi. 123 Þai behete þaim þat er enseged so faire proffers. *c* 1440 Lydg. *Chron.* in *Harvard Studies* (1897) V. 210 The kynge..Gret profres made..of golde & tresoure. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 70 b, Hee refused the money when lawful profer was made of it. 1652 T. Whitfield *Doctr. Armin.* 58 Though the proferre of Salvation be conditionall. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 93 Hoping that the enemy..would make a proffer of peace. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* xxxii, Accepting the proffer with a delicate white hand.

†2. An act or movement as in beginning or attempting to do something, or as if one were about to do something; a show of intention to do something; an essay, attempt, endeavour, trial.

(The alleged sense 'a rabbit-burrow' (in Halliwell, and thence in recent Dicts.) appears to be founded on a misunderstanding of the use in quot. 1577.)

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2857 We salle blenke theire boste for alle theire bolde profire. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 8819 (Trin.) For no profur þat þei dude [þe tre] wolde not þere stonde in stude. 1456 in *Cov. Corp. Chr. Plays* App. iii. 116 That no fals treitour, ne cruell tirrant, Shall in eny wyse make profer to your lande. 1532 in More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 389/2 The priest..playeth out the reste vnder silence with signes and profers, with nodding, becking, and mowing. 1577 Harrison *England* II. xxiv. (1877) I. 358 Conies in making profers and holes to breed in, haue scraped them [coins] out of the ground. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1094/2 After some resistance..and profer of onset made by their horssemen, they were put to flight. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 236 It is done..by little and little and with many Essays and Proffers. 1668 Dryden *Ess. Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 32 You may observe..how many proffers they make to dip. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 206 With your Compasses find the Center on the backside of the Round Board (with several proffers if need require).

†b. In extended or loose use: An indication of something about to happen; a very slight manifestation of some quality; a sign, a trace. *Obs.*

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxi. 167 Ye foresaied signes & profres towardes ye chaunge of ye worlde. 1739 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) I. 163 The characters I have nam'd..cannot have the least cast or profer of the amiable in them.

3. *Law.* A provisional payment of estimated dues into the Exchequer by a sheriff or other officer at certain appointed times.

(Inaccurately explained in Cowell and later dicts. as the time of such payments, etc.)

[1290 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 58/1 Quod non venerunt ad profrum..etiam quia non venerunt super compotum Vicecomitis tempestive.] 1450 *Ibid.* V. 175/2 Shirreffs, Eschetours, or eny other persones that shall make their profres betwene the Feste of Ester, and the first day of Juyll. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 21 § 2 The said terme..shall..begynne the Monday next aftre Trinitie Sonday..for the keping of thessoygnes profers retornes and other ceremonies. [1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Profer* (*profrum vel proferum*), is the time appointed for the acompts of Shyreeues, and other officers in the Exchequer, which is twice in the yeare, *anno* 51 *H.* 3. *stat. quint.*] 1620 J. Wilkinson *Coroners & Sheriffes* 45 He hath entred Recognisance for his proffers. 1701 *Cowell's Interpr.* s. v. *Profre Vice-comitis*, Altho' these Proffers are paid, yet if upon conclusion of the Sheriffs Accompts,..it appears that..he is charged

with more than indeed he could receive, he hath his Proffers paid or allowed to him again. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. xi. 379 Each of these magistrates..paid in to the Exchequer such an instalment or *proffer* as he could afford.

Proffer (prǫ·fəɹ), *v.* Forms: 3–5 profre, (4 profry, proofre), 4–5 proffre, 4–7 profere, proferre, 4–8 profer, (5 profir, -yr, prouffer, prouffre, peroffer, propher, 5–6 profor(re, profur), 5– proffer. [ME. *profr-en, proffre*, a. AF. *proffrir, -er*, late OF. *proffrir* = OF. *purofrir* (*c* 1080 in Godef.), *poroffrir*, f. OF. *pur, por* (F. *pour*):—L. *prō*, Pro-[1] + *offrir*:—Romanic type **offerīre* or **offerīre*:—L. *offerre* to Offer. From the interchange of *f* and *ff*, the early forms are often identical with those of Profer *v.*; and in certain senses (L. *prōferre* having sometimes the sense 'proffer', and It. *profferire* combining 'proffer' and 'profer') the two verbs are difficult to distinguish: see also Profer.]

1. *trans.* To bring or put before a person for acceptance; to offer, present, tender. Now *literary* and usually in Proffered *ppl. a.* 1.

Const. with direct and indirect (dative) obj., the latter with or without *to*. With direct or indirect passive.

13.. *Cursor M.* 4358 (Gött.) Scho..proferd him hir muth to kiss. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 254 Oure offrandes þat we offer, And oure praieres þat we profer. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 74 To hire he profreth his servise. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 105 Cookes..proferred me bread, with ale and wyne. 1456 Sir G. Have *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 174 And he peroffer resonable ransoun. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* vii. 9 Ys there eny man among you which wolde proffer his sonne a stone if he axed him bread? 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 18 He shall be proffered in marriage the best..virgin of their Iland. 1671 Crowne *Juliana* I. Dram. Wks. 1873 I. 26 Five thousand crowns are proferr'd To any one that will discover him. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ii, Mr. Winkle seized the wicker bottle which his friend proffered. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xxi, Before proffering him this promised help.

b. *refl.* To offer or present oneself (or itself).

Const. *to* with simple obj. or inf., or *that* with clause.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 84/26 Seinte Fey..profrede hire to þe tormentores. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 1265 Þere-fore he profreþ him to fiȝt. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxi. 96 Ane of þe grettest meruailes..þat fischez..schall..come þider and profre þam self to þe deed. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* xi, Yet shalle I profere me to hym. 1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 30 Others, as executors profered themselues. 1711 Atterbury *Serm.*, 1 *Cor.* x. 13 (1734) I. 99 The Followers of his Fortune proffered themselves to be the ready Ministers of his Revenge. 1809 Bawdwen *Domesday Bk.* 411 The Priest .. proffers himself that he will prove ..that it is not as they have given in their verdict.

c. *absol.* or with indirect obj. only: To make an offer. ? *Obs.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. v. 67 On men of lawe Wrong lokede and largelich hem profrede. 1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 258/1 If any man will come and profre as it is supposed. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 417 The kyng of Gales proferd hym feyer: 'Wed my dowghttyr and myn Eyer'. 1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 152, I proffer you fair: You shall be my full executor and heir.

2. with *inf.* To make a proposal or offer, propose (to do something): = Offer *v.* 4. Rarely with clause (quot. *c* 1350), or simple obj. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 3908 That God almyȝty, ..Profrede hym to kesse so louely. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2489 Þe prouost dede pertli profer..What man..miȝt þe beres take, He schuld gete of gold garissoun. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 2 John Bower proferd to selle hym a laste of osmundes. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 50 Sende to hem ..that thei yelde yow the castell..and profer hem to go saf with their lyves. 1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* Ep. Ded. (1660) 2 A necessitous person..proffer'd to sell the Copy. 1657 Milton *P. L.* II. 425 None .. So hardie as to proffer or accept Alone the dreadful voyage. 1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome, Commodus* i. 191 They proffer'd to submit upon his own terms. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Poor Relations*, He proffereth to go for a coach and lets the servant go.

†**3.** with *inf.* To make an attempt, to essay: = Offer *v.* 5 b. Also *refl.* with *inf.* (quot. *c* 1475). *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 326 An engyn had þei þer in, & profred for to kast. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12043 Eneas ..Put hym in prise & profferit to say. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 149 The King profferit him to gang, and maid ane strange fair. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 122 When the Frenchemen profered to enter, the Englishmen bet them of with bylles. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VI. ii. § 9 This priviledge was profered afterwards by some Saxon Kings to be restored; which Turketill would never consent unto.

†**b.** *absol.* or *intr.* To make a movement as if about to do something; to begin to act or move, and then stop or turn back: *spec.* of a stag; see quots., and cf. Proffer *sb.* 2 and Reproffer. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Brut* (E.E.T.S.) 424 There they lay two dayes and two nyghtis, and no pepull proferid oute to hem. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vij, The hert..He proferith..and so ye shall say For he wot not bym selfe yit how he will a way. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 100 When he [an hart] leapeth into the water and commeth out againe the same way, then he proffereth. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 907 The Hart..being in the water, proferd, and reproferd, and proferd againe. *a* 1650 Crashaw *Carmen Deo Nostro* Wks. (1904) 213 To play the amorous spies, And peep and proffer at thy sparkling Throne. [1847–78 Halliwell, *Proffer*, to dodge any one. *Devon.* (Not now known, E.D.D.)]

†**4.** *trans.* To offer (battle, injury, etc.); to attempt to inflict: = Offer *v.* 3 f, 5. *Obs.*

1471 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 273 Dayly he prophered batayle his enmys durst not fyghte. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 507 Ye prouffer me owterage. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 36 b, The citezens..manfully profered to skyrmish, but thei wt archers were sone driuen backe. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 89 Which of them hath profferred me the greatest villany.

Hence **Pro·fferable** *a.*, that can be proffered.

1822 G. Darley *Errors of Ecstasie* 38 Didst thou not quit ..No proferable cause asserted why, The track?

Proffered (prǫ·fəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed [1].]

1. Offered for acceptance.

c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 513 Swich profred seruyse Stynketh, as witnessen thise olde wyse. 1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 27 Profered ware stynketh. Seruyce yt is wyllyngly offered is for moost parte to be suspected. *a* 1591 H. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 75 The very best worthy do refuse proffered promotion. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 4/2 Most commonly, proferede witnesse is reprehendable. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 766 Methinks such terms of proffer'd peace you bring, As once Æneas to th' Italian king. 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1793) II. xiii. II. 155 The conditions annexed to the proffered indemnity. 1868 E. Edwards *Ralegh* I. xxi. 464 The Dean refused the proffered mitre.

†**2.** Attempted; offered, as an injury. *Obs.*

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 322 Through the proferred iniuries of naughtie people.

Profferer (prǫ·fərəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er [1].] One who proffers; one who makes an offer.

1515 Barclay *Egloges* II. (1570) B ij, So many woers, baudes and brokers, Flatterers, liers, and hastie proferers. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 56 Maides, in modesty, say no, to that, Which they would haue the profferer construe, I. 1697 Collier *Ess.* II. (1703) 58 He who always refuses taxes the proferer with indiscretion. 1723 *Postmaster* 31 May 4 The best Profferer [at a Sale] shall have a Reasonable Price.

Pro·ffering, *vbl. sb.* Now *rare* exc. as gerund. [See -ing [1].] The action of the verb Proffer.

1. The action of offering for acceptance or sale; an offer; a proposal: = Proffer *sb.* 1.

1388 Wyclif *Gen.* xxxiv. 18 The profryng [1382 profre] of hem pleside Emor and Sichem. 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 59/1 Such [wools] as shal be opened at Caleys at the sale or proferyng of sale by theym. 1647 in W. M. Williams *Ann. Founders' Co.* (1867) 103 That no person free of this Society ..beare about the Streets..any Ware made of Brasse or Copper, by the way of Hawking or Proffering.

†**2.** = Proffer *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 80 In such signes and proffring Many prety tales..had they.

†**Profica·cious,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [? f. L. *prōfic-ĕre* to make progress, profit + -acious. Cf. *efficacious.*] Advantageous, profitable.

a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I. 204 It would proue somewhat proficacious, if the Councell did send Gerrolt Fennell .. to advise phisically that potator Generall to forgoe distempers and surfeites.

†**Profi·ciary.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [app. f. med.L. *prōficium*, var. of *prōficuum* profit, subst. use of neuter of late L. *prōficu-us* beneficial, advantageous (for **prōficivus*), f. *prōficĕre* to be advantageous, to profit.] One who profits.

1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 122 Being ignorant what your practice is, and how you thriue thereby, commonly the best argument of a good Proficiary in that trade.

‖ **Proficiat** (profi·siæt). *Obs.* [obs. F. *proficiat* (16th c. in Littré), a. L. *prōficiat* 'may it profit', 3rd pers. pres. subj. of *prōfic-ĕre* to be advantageous, to profit.] A friendly greeting when meeting; payment to ensure a friendly welcome: cf. Proface, Footing *vbl. sb.* 9, Handsel *sb.* 2.

[1611 Cotgr., *Proficiat*, a fee, or beneuolence bestowed on Bishops, in manner of a welcome, immediately after their installments.] 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xvii, These buzzards wil have me to pay them here my welcom hither, and my *Proficiat*. *Ibid.* xxxiv, For my *Proficiat* I drink to all good fellowes. *Ibid.* II. xxx.

†**Profi·cience.** *Obs.* [f. Proficient: see -ence.] Movement onward, progress, advance, improvement; hence, the degree of advancement attained; skill, proficiency.

1605 (*title*) The Twoo Bookes of Francis Bacon. Of the proficience and aduauncement of Learning, diuine and humane. *a* 1610 Healey *Epictetus* (1636) 91 The tokens of proficience in goodnesse. 1673 Milton *True Relig.* 14 Implicit faith, ever learning and never taught, much hearing and small proficience. 1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 43 ¶ 8 Bat Pigeon..has attained to great proficience in his art. 1783 Johnson *Let. to Miss Thrale* 24 July, Your proficience in arithmetick is not only to be commended but admired.

Proficiency (profi·ʃənsi). [f. as prec. + -ency.]

†**1.** Progress or advance towards completeness or perfection; improvement in skill or knowledge, as distinguished from perfection.

1544 Coverdale *Let. to C. Hubert* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 517 John Dodman,..I trust, has by this time made such proficiency in the German language, that I doubt not of his being able to discharge the duties of his office to the benefit of the church. 1624 Donne *Lett.* (1651) 7 Heaven is not a place of a proficiency, but of present perfection. *a* 1661 Heylin *Laud* (1668) 317 The Hebrew and Chaldaick Tongues..became to be so generally embraced, and so chearfully studied, that it received a wonderful proficiency. 1690 Norris *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 118 We are now in a State of Proficiency, not of Perfection. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 164 Meanwhile he made little proficiency in fashionable or literary accomplishments. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. i. ii. 13 In sculpture and painting he also made some proficiency.

2. The state or degree of improvement attained; an advanced condition; the quality or fact of being proficient; adeptness, expertness, skill.

a 1639 Wotton *Aphorisms Educ.* in *Relig.* (1672) 91 Pleasing themselves more in opinion of some proficiency, in terms of hunting or horsemanship. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* Pref. 64 He has shown his Proficiency in the noble Science of Detraction. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* III. ii, A tolerable proficiency in their language. 1758 Blackstone *Comm.* I. Introd. i. 17 The clergy in particular..were peculiarly remarkable for their proficiency in the study of the law. 1859 C. Barker *Assoc. Princ.* II. 56 A proficiency in the use of these weapons being acquired..by..athletic games. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 23 Feb. 4/3 Men of over two years' service will be eligible for this proficiency pay (threepence or sixpence extra a day) by the attainment of a defined standard of skill in musketry, signalling, or some other branch.

b. (With *a* and *pl.*) Progress made or adeptness attained in a particular subject. *rare.*

a 1662 Heylin *Laud* I. (1668) 49 Partly by his own proficiencies, and partly by the good esteem which was had of his Father, he was nominated..unto a Scholars place in that House. *a* 1729 J. Rogers *Serm., 1 Cor. x.* 12 (1735) 104 Reflecting with too much Satisfaction on their own Proficiencies.

Proficient (profi·ʃĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *prōficiens, -ent-em*, pres. pple. of *prōficĕre* to advance, make progress, profit, be useful, f. *prō*, Pro-[1] + *facĕre, -ficĕre* to do, make. So OF. *proficient* (15th c. in Godef.) productive.]

A. *adj.* †**1.** Going forward or advancing towards perfection; making progress, improving: opposed to *perfect. Obs. rare.*

1615 W. Hull *Mirr. Maiestie* 126 He is all-sufficient: neither deficient, nor proficient, because he is perfect and all sufficient. 1658 Phillips, *Proficient*, helping forward, or profiting.

2. Advanced in the acquirement of some kind of skill; skilled; adept, expert.

c 1590 Marlowe *Faust.* iii. 28 Who would not be proficient in this art? 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 145 No powder'd pert, proficient in the art Of sounding an alarm. 1801 Southey *Let. to C. W. W. Wynn* 21 Feb. in *Life* (1805) II. 132 The art..in which they were so proficient, may now be turned successfully against them. 1878 Holbrook *Hyg. Brain* 41 There are some subjects none can become proficient in. 1892 Greener *Breech-Loader* 189 To become proficient in the use of the gun.

B. *sb.* †**1.** A learner who makes progress in something: opposed to one who is perfect. *Obs.*

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 19, I am so good a proficient in one quarter of an houre, that I can drinke with any Tinker in his owne Language. 1678 R. L'Estrange *Seneca's Mor.* (1776) 334 These..are but proficients, and not yet arrived at the state of wisdom. 1721 R. Keith tr. *T. à Kempis' Solil. Soul* xii. 194 He is the Way to Beginners, the Truth to Proficients, and Life to the more Perfect. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* v. 165 The world's a school Of wrong, and what proficients swarm around We must or imitate, or disapprove.

2. One who has made good progress in some art or branch of learning; an advanced pupil or scholar; an expert, an adept.

1610 Healey *St. Aug. City of God* x. xxvii. 396 The great proficients of righteousnesse. 1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos., Proficient*, one that hath well profited. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 6 Who..became in short time so great a proficient, that he was capable of the more solid Arts. 1661 E. Barker *Fun. Serm. Lady E. Capell* 4 Every pious man is an humble modest man, and never reckons himself a perfect proficient. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. v. i. 238 A Man of reading, and advanc'd in Letters, like a Proficient in the kind. 1816 W. Hollar *Dance of Death* 67 He..became so distinguished a proficient in polite learning, that he opened a school in his monastery for teaching the sons of the nobility the ..elegancies of composition. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. x. 438 The architect, painter, and general proficient in the arts.

†**3.** A thing that helps or conduces to progress.

1602 Heywood *Wom. Kilde* Wks. 1874 II. 102, I am studied in all Arts; The riches of my thoughts, and of my time, Haue beene a good proficient.

Hence **Profi·ciently** *adv.*, with proficiency; with some skill; skilfully.

1835 Beckford *Recoll.* 104 Twanging away most proficiently. 1843 Haroy in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 65 *note*, They could not proficiently tint their woollen cloth.

†**Profi·cuous,** *a. Obs.* [f. late L. *prōficu-us* (Cassiodorus) beneficial (f. *prōfic-ĕre*: see prec.) + -ous.] Profitable, advantageous, beneficial, useful.

1622 Callis *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 107 The Law intends the immediate possession of such Tenements which be proficuous. 1665 G. Harvey *Advice agst. Plague* 28 You may now believe nothing more proficuous against the Plague.. than Phlebotomy. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* I. 38 He for ever blest With like Examples, and to future Times Proficuous.

Profight, occasional scribal error for *perfight*, obs. f. Perfect.

Profile (prōu·fil, -fil), *sb.* Also 8 profil. See also Purfle. [ad. obs. It. *profilo*, now *profilo*, a border, a limning or drawing of any figure, sb. f. *profilare*, now *profilare* to Profile; from It. also mod.F. *profil*, formerly *porfil, pourfil* (1539–*c* 1700), profile, section, contour, from which some of the Eng. senses may have been directly taken.]

1. A drawing or other representation of the outline of anything; esp. of the human face, outlined by the median line.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Profile* (Ital. *profilo*), that design that shews the side with the rising or falling of any work; As a place drawn sideways, that is so as onely one side or moyety of it may be seen, is called the *Profile*; and is a term in painting. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Profil*..a

Face or Head set sideways, as usually on Medals, and such a Face is said to be in Profil, or in a Side View. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 139 Invented the profile to represent the side face of a prince who had lost one eye. 1833 R. Arnott *Physics* (ed. 5) II. i. 182 The shadow of a face on the wall is a correct profile.

2. *In profile*, as seen from one side, as opposed to a front view.

a 1668 Lassels *Voy. Italy* II. (1670) 172 The head in Profile of Alexander the great cut into marble. 1702 Addison *Dial. Medals* iii. (1726) 164 Till about the end of the third Century, when there was a general decay in all the arts of designing, I do not remember to have seen the head of a Roman Emperor drawn with a full face. They always appear in *profil*, to use a French term of art. 1746-7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 268 Sometimes, she appears in profile, and shews us only half her enlightened face. Anon, a radiant crescent but just adorns her brow. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* xiv. (1869) 518 He excited great commotion among the Sioux by drawing one of their great chiefs in profile. 'Why was half his face left out,' they asked.

3. The actual outline or contour of anything, esp. of the human face; in quot. 1791 the horizontal contour-line of a hill.

1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* I. 13, I continually begin to measure the projectures of every Profile from the Central line of the Colomn. 1776 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* Ser. II. II. 225, I..discovered him at my elbow, modelling my antiquated profil. 1791 Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 434 Leading canals around the profiles of hills. 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* 23 Mount Saint Helena.. excelled them by the boldness of her profile. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* i, Throw up your chin a moment, that I may catch the profile of your face better.

b. *transf.* A barometric curve.

1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xxi. § 859 There is barely a resemblance between this profile of the atmosphere over the land and the profile of it over the sea.

4. *Arch., Surveying*, and *Engineering.* A sectional drawing, generally vertical; *esp.* in *Fortif.*, a transverse vertical section of a fort.

1669 Stavnred *Fortification* 7 The Profile or Section of a Fort with a Fausse-Bray and Counterscarp. 1715 Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* 141 The Profil of a Chimney, cut by a Plane perpendicular to the Hearth and to the Back. 1803 Woodington in Gurw. *Wellington's Desp.* (1837) II. 291 The profile and elevation of the western front of the fort. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 148/2 A profile of the river was constructed, exhibiting the depth of water and mud to the rock. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 21 The profile is a vertical section at right angles to the trace, and shows the true heights and breadths of the object.

b. *transf.* The comparative thickness of an earthwork or the like (as it would appear in transverse section); hence *ellipt.* an earthwork of strong or weak thickness.

1810 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VI. 39 This line ought to be taken up generally by a chain of works, closed in the rear by a weak profile connected by a line. 1865 *Reader* 4 Mar. 247/3, 172 guns of position spread over a distance of five miles, which space was fortified by field-works of the weakest profile. 1891 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 5/5 A strong profile will be required on account of the great power of penetration which is given to the present bullet by the smokeless powder employed.

c. A light wooden frame set up to serve as a guide in forming an earthwork.

1834-47 J. S. Macaulay *Field Fortif.* iii. (1851) 50 When a work is traced on the ground..two profiles should be set up on each line, to show the workmen the form of the parapet, and to guide them in the execution of their task... These profiles, when made with straight slips of deal, or other wood, shew with great accuracy the form of the parapet, &c.

†**5.** A ground-plan. *Obs.*

1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* ix. 170 *Profile*, the same with *Ground-Plot*. 1701 J. Collier *Hist. Geog. Dict.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Cambalu*, It is true, that the Profil, or Draught of Cambalu, which the Portuguese have at Lisbon..differs from that of Peking, which the Hollanders brought.

6. In *Pottery* (and *Bell-founding*). A plate in which is cut the exterior or interior outline of one side of the object to be made.

1756 *Dict. Arts* s. v. *Foundery of Bells*, The core is judged to be in perfection, when the profile carries the fresh cement entirely off, without leaving any upon the last dry lay. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 462 With his fingers, ..he gives the first form to the vessel; then with different profiles, or ribs, he forms the inside of the vessel into whatever shape may be required, and smoothes it by removing the..inequalities. 1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 46 The instruments employed for this purpose [giving the first form to a vessel in 'throwing'] are called profiles or ribs.

7. *Theatr.* A flat piece of scenery or property on the stage of a theatre, cut out in outline.

1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Jan. 10/1 A piece of 'profile' was left standing in contact with the gas-jets for twenty minutes without effect. 1906 Volpé in *P. T. O.* I. 14/2 Another 'villain' and myself had to cross the stage in a boat designed on lines usually known as 'profile'.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *profile head, line, painter, view*; **profile board**, a flat board or plate cut to a pattern, used to test the outside measurements of an object; a gauge; **profile cutter**, a cutting tool in wood- or metal-working machines, which corresponds in shape to the profile to be produced; **profile instrument, machine**, an apparatus formerly in use for taking silhouettes; **profile machine**, a machine for shaping the profile of small parts of machinery, in which the cutting tool is guided by a pattern; **profile paper**, paper ruled with equidistant vertical and horizontal lines, for convenience in drawing to scale; **profile piece**, *Theatr.*, = sense 7; **profile-wing**: see quot. 1873.

1762 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1828) V. 203 John Clarke .. did two profile heads in medal of William and Mary, Prince and Princess of Orange, yet dated 1690. 1767 Monro in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 503 A profile view of a small piece. 1788 Burns *Let. to R. Ainslie* 23 June, Mr. Miers, profile painter in your town, has executed a profile of Dr. Blacklock for me. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxiii, Your likeness was took on my hart in much quicker time..than ever a likeness was took by the profeel macheen. 1842 Francis *Dict. Arts*, etc., *Silouette*, or *Profile Instrument*, a contrivance for taking the exact outline of an object, particularly the outline of a person's side face. 1873 *Routledge's Yng. Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 278/2 Side scenes cut out thus are termed *profile wings*. 1892 Hasluck *Milling machines* 154 Fig. 134. Single-spindle profile milling machine ..used in small-arms factories for milling articles of irregular shape. 1892 *Appleton's Cycl. Techn. Drawing* 157 Profile paper can be obtained from stationers, on which are printed horizontal and vertical lines. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 125/2 The skull rounded with a slight peak—profile line nearly straight.

Profile (prōu·fīl, -fil), *v.* [ad. obs. It. *profilare* (mod. *profilare*) to draw in outline, f. *pro* :—L. *prō*, Pro-[1] 1 a + *filare* to spin, †to draw a line :—late L. *filāre* to spin, f. L. *fil-um* a thread. So mod.F. *profiler*, formerly *porfiler*, *pourfiler* (Cotgr. 1611). See also Purfle.]

1. *trans.* To represent in profile; to delineate the side view or outline of; to draw in section; to outline. Also *fig.*

1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 21, I have profil'd the Imposts of the Arches. *Ibid.* 30 The method of profiling each Member. 1882 E. P. Hood in *Leisure Hr.* Apr. 225 Instances in which he thus profiles his contemporaries. 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 838 The delicate tracery of the leaves [was] profiled against the sunset sky.

Hence **Pro·filed** *ppl. a.*, **Pro·filing** *vbl. sb.*; **profiling-machine** = *profile machine*: see prec. 8.

1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 15 The profil'd Architrave, mark'd F. 1888 W. P. P. Longfellow in *Scribner's Mag.* III. 426 One of the secrets of good profiling. 1892 Hasluck *Milling machines* 152 Fig. 133 is a two-spindle profiling machine, and the cutter will profile or surface to the extreme limit of the table area. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. p. xix, The profiled figures in low relief.

Profilist (prōu·filist). [f. Profile *sb.* + -ist.] One who produces profile portraits or silhouettes.

a 1800 *Inscription Profile Portrait* in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VI. 357/1 Charles fecit, the first Profilist in England. 1808 Lama *Let. to T. Manning* 26 Feb., Mrs. Beetham the Profilist or Pattern Mangle woman opposite St. Dunstan's. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 60 Likenesses..of our host and his lady, taken in fifteen seconds by an itinerant profilist. 1905 Holman-Hunt *Pre-Raphaelitism* II. 208 The profilist who did the silhouette.

Profilograph (profī·lograf). [a. F. *profilographe* (so named by its inventor Dumoulin), f. Profile *sb.* + Gr. -γραφ-ος writer, delineator: see -graph.] A machine which traces mechanically the contour line of the ground over which it travels.

Exhibited at Paris Universal Exhibition 1855; the subject of Eng. Patent No. 1464, but not there named. See *La Nature* (1880) II. 31.

1890 in *Century Dict.*, and later Dicts.

Profilo·meter. [ad. F. *profilomètre* (Brocas); in Ger. *profilzeichner* (Hasting); f. Profile *sb.* + -ometer.] An instrument for measuring and delineating the profile of the face, by means of adjustable rods sliding in a frame, so as to give with their ends a continuous outline.

1895 in *Funk's Standard Dict.*

‖ **Profilure.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [obs. F. *profilure*, f. *profiler* to Profile: see -ure.] A border.

1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* II. i. 89 Together with Tuscan Profilures [*les profileures Toscanes*] both at the Base and Capital.

Profir, -ire, obs. forms of Proffer.

Profit (prǫ·fit), *sb.* [a. OF. and mod.F. *profit* (= earlier OF. *prufit* (*a* 1140 in Godef. *Compl.*), *pur-, po(u)rfit*, in 15th c. *prouf(f)it*):—L. *prōfect-us* advance, progress, profit, f. L. *prōfic-ĕre* (ppl. stem *prōfect-*) to advance: see Proficient.

The OF. forms in *prū-, prou-*, immediately represent L. *prō-*; those in *pur-, por-, pour-*, agree with the usual OF. representation of the L. prep. and prefix *prō*, in mod.F. *pour*. Of the various ME. types, *profit* coincides with later OF. and mod.F.; *prouf(f)it* reproduces the 15th c. Fr.; *profect* was a Renascence assimilation to L. *profect-us*; and *prophit, -phet*, an erroneous spelling after *prophet*, L. *propheta* (see PH). With *profizt, profight*, cf. the similar *perfizt, perfight*, under Perfect *a.*]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 4- **profit**; 4-6 **-ite, -yt**, 4-7 **-et**, 5 **-et(t)e**, 5-6 **-ett, -itte, -yte**, 6 **-eit**; 5-6 **proffet, -ette, -it**, 6 **-uyt, -uyte, -ute, -yte, -eit**, 7 **-itt.**

c 1325, *c* 1330, etc. Profyt, Profit [see B. 1, etc.]. *a* 1340 Profet [see B. 2]. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1 For profite þat he feld. 14.. *Customs of Malton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 58 All ye proffettes of ye sayd walles. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 835 To tho Lybeaus profyte. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 527/2 Wode, or profitte of Wode. 1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. 1. 50 A syngler profette hyrtyth and harmyth a comyn wele. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 292/1 A Proffet. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xiv. 53 They think no sin, quhair proffeit cumis betwene. 1521 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 11 Of the next profettes. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxvi. 228 Nor haue had but small profyte. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* 20 And seikkis his awne wil and profeit. 1536 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 7 The profittes yerely goyng to and for the exhibicion. 1546 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 196 Revenuez & proffuytes. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 102 The proffet..wold conteruaile wyth the toile. 1588 Profite [B. 6]. 1604 Proffitt [B. 5].

β. 4 **profi3t, -y3t**, 5 **-yht, -ith**, 6 **-ight, -yght, -ygth, -ygt.**

c 1315 Shoreham *Poems* vii. 434 3ef hy hade be mad parfy3t, We nedde y-haued ry3t no profy3t. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 3 Medlynge to gidre profiztes and swetnes [orig. *utile dulci*]. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 30 To profyht of the cherche. 1538 Audley in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 242 More..then eny profight in the world. 1545 Brinklow *Compl.* 10 b, That it make for the profyght of Antichristes Knyghtes.

γ. 4 **prophit, -ite, -et**, 4-5 **-ete**, 5 **-yt.**

[1362 Prophitable [see Profitable 1.]] *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 609 Þat I gy3f þe for þi prophit And als of wynnyng for delyt. 1387 Prophete [see B. 1]. 1473 Warkw. *Chron.* (Camden) 25 The Kynge .. toke the prophete of the Archebysshopperyche.

δ. 5 **prouffit, -ite, -yt**, 5-6 **-yte.**

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 42 The commoun prouffit of the toune. 1488 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 2 For prouffyte of euery man. 1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 307 We sholde more regarde our owne prouffytes.

ε. 5-6 **profect, 6 proffect, profecte, -fict.**

1465 Marg. Paston in *P. Lett.* II. 188 That she may not have the profects of Clyre ys place. 1528 Lyndesay *Dreme* 910 To thare singulare proffect. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* Pref., More to their profecte & benefite. 1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 6 For commune profict.

B. Signification.

1. The advantage or benefit (of a person, community, or thing); use, interest; the gain, good, well-being. Formerly sometimes *pl.* when referring to several persons.

c 1315 [see A. *β*]. *c* 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 60 Þat were my ioye and my delit, And to my soule a gret profyt. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 159 It is my profit, to myn I wille þam holde. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 153, I have 3itte out all my patrimony into 3oure prophetes [L. *in commoda vestra*]. 1439 *Litt. Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) II. 156 He..schal be amercied in xij*d.* to the commune profite. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. iii. 10 He doth it more for his owen prouffyt than he doth it for other. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Macc.* x. 20 Y^t thou mayest considre what is for oure profit. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 30 Where I spake of profite..vnder the same is comprehended the getting of gaine, and the eschuyng of harme. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* xiv. 138 Profit is the Compasse, by which Factious men steere their course in all seditious Commotions. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 100 ¶ 6 Posts of Honour, Dignity, and Profit. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 142 Its Wood is..fit for no Use,..so that it is a Tree of no Kind of Profit. 1810 Bentham *Packing* (1821) 183 The learned gentleman..of whose learning we have already made our profit. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* iv. 240 This power you hold for profit of myself And all the world at need.

b. *transf.* That which is to the advantage or benefit of some one or something.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. iv. 61 A man..who..Doth rebate, and blunt his naturall edge With profits of the minde. 1604 — *Oth.* III. iii. 379, I thanke you for this profit.

†**2.** The advantage or benefit of or resulting from something. *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* ix. 36 What profet has he to doe swa many illes? 1382 Wyclif *Rom.* iii. 1 What profyt of circumcisioun? Moche by alle maner. *c* 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* (MS. Egerton 2622, lf. 140), Nexte þou most know.. qwat is þe profet of þis craft. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* iii. 13 The gettinge of it is better then eny marchaundise of syluer, & the profit of it is better then golde. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 1 He had not seene any profit to come by any Synode. 1628 Hobbes *Thucyd.* (1822) 154 Both justice and profit of revenge..can never possibly be found together in the same thing.

†**b.** With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; a good result or effect of something. *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. vii. 416 Twelue other prouffytes the whiche cometh of good werkes done in mortall synne. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* I. i. 1 In the whych Anatomie the vtilities and profectes of the same are declared.

†**3.** Progress, advance, improvement; = Proficience, Proficiency 1. *Obs. rare.*

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 7 My brother Iaques he keepes at schoole, and report speakes goldenly of his profit.

4. That which is derived from or produced by some source of revenue, e. g. ownership of land, feudal or ecclesiastical rights or perquisites, taxes, etc.; revenue, proceeds, returns. Chiefly *pl.*

[1292 Britton III. iii. § 4 Tut le profit qe il prist pur le mariage soit restoré as amis et as parentz la femme.] 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 7 Þe firste benefice þat voydede, wiþ þe fruyt and prophetes. 1447-8 Shillingford *Lett.* (Camden) 91 The amerciamentis issuys and proffits therof comyng. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 120 What profites arryse of the christenyng of children, of mariages, pilgrimages [etc.]. *Ibid.* 286 The Duke of Saxon..shall kepe the town and Castel of Gothe, with al the profite. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 366 The fines, perquisites, amercements, and other profites growing out of the trials of such causes. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 374

The limitation to F. M. to enjoy and take the profits during his life, and after his decease to the heirs male of his body.

5. The pecuniary gain in any transaction; the amount by which value acquired exceeds value expended; the excess of returns over the outlay of capital: in commercial use chiefly in pl. In *Pol. Econ.*, The surplus product of industry after deducting wages, cost of raw materials, rent, and charges. † In early use also including interest.

1604 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1848) II. 256 The soume of ane hundreth merkis..borrowit..be the toune..and to pay..the soume of four pundis, for the profitt of the said soume for the half-yeir past. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 137 Nor is the Profit small, the Peasant makes, Who smooths with Harrows, or who pounds with Rakes The crumbling Clods. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 194 The profits of any work that may be done in said hospitals to be also added to the revenue of the said hospitals. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. vi. (1869) I. 54 The revenue derived from labour is called wages. That derived from stock, by the person who manages or employs it, is called profit. 1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* III. v. 291 The profits of capital are only another name for the wages of accumulated labour. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 24 Nobody would be an innkeeper if it were not for the profit. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 5/2 His profits diminished at the rate of 60 per cent.

6. *Phrases.* **a.** *Profit and loss* (†*profit or loss*), an inclusive expression for the gain and loss made in a series of commercial transactions, and the gain or loss made in one transaction; esp. in *profit and loss account*, an account in book-keeping to which all gains are credited and losses are debited, so as to strike a balance between them, and ascertain the net gain or loss at any time. In *Arithmetic*, the name of a rule by which the gains or losses on commercial transactions are calculated.

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* E viij, Of the famous accompt called profite or losse, or otherwise Lucrum or Damnum, and how to order it in the Leager. *Ibid.* ch. xviii, Item touching the accomptes (of profite and losse) of necessitie it must haue one accompt proper in some one place of your Leager. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 372 Wheras you made ouer..the sum of 2300ll sterling you now receiue backe 2363ll 11ss, whereby your profit is 63ll 11ss, of this you make your Factor Debitor, and the account of Profit and Losse Creditor. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlvii. 170, 500 Chests of Japan Copper..were brought into Account of Profit and Loss, for so much eaten up by the white Ants. 1882 BITHELL *Counting-ho. Dict.* (1893) 244 If the Profit and Loss Account shews a nett gain the balance is placed on the Cr. side of Capital Account; if a loss, on the Dr. side. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* lvi, She was too deeply materialized..by her long and enforced bondage to that arithmetical demon Profit-and-Loss, to retain much curiosity for its own sake.

b. ‖ *Profit à prendre* [F., = profit to take], see quot. 1876. † *To fall profit*: see FALL *v.* 46 c. *In profit*, said of milch cattle: giving milk, in milk. † *To profit*, to a remunerative employment. † *Upon profit* (*Sc.*), at interest.

1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 391 The remanent of hir barnis nocht put to proffeit as yit, to the nowmer of four dochteris and ane sone. 1588 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1882) IV. 520 Money [to be] gotten vpoun proffeitt for making thair charges. 1602 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1848) II. 234 The sowme of ane hundreth merkis to be..vplifitt vpon proffitt be the thesaurer. 1658 tr. *Coke's Rep.* VI. 60 b (1826), They claim not a charge, or profit apprender in the soil of another, but a discharge in their own land. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* iii. 154 If the right is to take a portion of the soil or the produce of the soil of another, the right is called a *profit à prendre*. 1884 *W. Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept., 19 excellent dairy cows and heifers..in calf or profit.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *profit income*, *-monger*, *-mongering*, *statement*; *profit-proof* adj.; objective and obj. genitive, as *profit-grinder*, *-producer*, *-snatcher*; *profit-earning*, *-hunting*, *-making*, *-pooling*, *-seeking*, sbs. and adjs.

1552 HULOET, Profite taker. 1599 DANIEL *Musophilus* i, Other delights than these, other desires This wiser profit-seeking Age requires. 1681 D'URFEY *Progr. Honesty* xiii, No man that's profit-proof, nor woman true. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 15 A forced increase to the multitude of profit-yielding suits. 1888 *Charity Organis. Rev.* Jan. 19 The grinding exaction of the profit-monger and middleman. 1891 MISS POTTER in *Daily News* 18 July 5/1 The upper and middle-class..demand the servility of the profit-making traders. 1893 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 297 The struggle against the terrible power of the profit-grinder. 1898 CHR. MURRAY in *Daily News* 27 Jan. 6/4 In the early days, a Colony was regarded as a profit-yielding settlement. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Nov. 2/1 Germany also has a large profit-income, though on a much smaller scale than ours.

b. Special Combs.: **profit-rent**, a rent of which the amount is due to a tenant's improvements; **profit-sharing**, the sharing of profits, *spec.* between employer and employed, or between capital and labour; so *profit-sharer*; **profit-taking** (*Stock-exchange*), the act of realizing the profit obtainable by the sale of stock, etc., in which a rise in price has taken place.

1859 TROLLOPE *West Indies* xiv, The small, grasping, *profit-rent landlords. 1881 S. TAYLOR in *19th Cent.* May 802 (*title*) *Profit-sharing. 1884 — (*title*) Profit-Sharing between Capital and Labour. 1891 *Chambers' Encycl.* VIII. 437/1 Those who have tested any system of profit-sharing declare that it requires much time and pains to produce substantial results; and a difficulty..is that *profit-sharers are not unfrequently unwilling to share the losses of the concern. 1896 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 7/4 A jump of 1 to 7 in prices,.. brought out enormous *profit-taking sales largely by houses which bought early in London. 1897 *Ibid.* 17 July 3/1 Stocks reacted under heavy profit-taking. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 21 Sept. 1/7 At Paris the Bourse opened firm, but fell away on profit-taking.

Profit (prɒ·fit), *v.* Forms: see the sb.; also 4 **profiti, profetye**. [ME. a. F. *profiter*, earlier OF. *prufiter* (*a* 1140 in Hatz.-Darm.), *po(u)rfiter*, f. *prufit*, *profit* PROFIT *sb.*]

I. †**1.** *intr.* To make progress; to advance, go forward; to improve, prosper, grow, increase (in some respect). *Obs.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 6 Ay þe mare I profette in þe luf of Jhesu þe swetter I fand it. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* ii. 52 And Jhesu profitide in wysdom, age, and grace anemptis God and men. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431/1 Prouffytyng from vertue in to vertue. 1540 R. WISDOME in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. cxv. 325 Loe!..yee se that we profect nothing at al. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. i. 15 My husband saies my sonne profits nothing in the world at his Booke. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Empire* (Arb.) 296 The minde of Man is more cheared, and refreshed by profitinge in smale things, then by standing at a stay in great.

II. 2. *trans.* Of a thing: To be of advantage, use, or benefit to; to do good to; to benefit, further, advance, promote. (Orig. *intr.*, with indirect obj. (dative), which was at length treated as direct.)

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 146 Þey 3eue vs grace ryȝt so to deme Vs to profyt, and god to queme. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xi. (Percy Soc.) 45 It shall hym prouffyt yf he wyll apply To doo therafter ful conveniently. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xvi. 26 Whatt shall hit proffet a man [1382 WYCLIF, what profitith it to a man], yf he shulde wyn all the whoole worlde: so he loose hys owne soule? 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 62 [They] doe consist and are profited by these three beginnings. 1741–2 GRAY *Agrippina* 12 'Twill profit you, And please the stripling. 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* II. iii. § 3. 129 The most careful estimate of a girl's pleasures.. would not much profit a young woman.

b. *intr.* To be of advantage, use, or benefit; avail. Const. *to* (= *dative*). In later use, without const., regarded as absolute use of 2.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 509 Hit profiteþ nouht to preche of oure dedus. *a* 1450 *Cursor M.* 13919 (Fairf.) Gode is to wirke euerilk day þinge þat prophetis to þe lay. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 125 The sayd Galyen sayd wysdom can not prouſyt to a foole. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* f viij b, Yet shall thai [rules] profecte for thys sciens gretly. 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 523 They profit alike to al men. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 571 Oft times nothing profits more Then self-esteem, grounded on just and right Well manag'd. 1842 TENNYSON *Ulysses* 1 It little profits that an idle king ..I mete and dole Unequal laws unto a savage race. 1904 H. BLACK *Practice Self Culture* ii. 58 Bodily exercise does profit for some things.

†**3.** Of a person: **a.** *intr.* To be profitable, bring profit or benefit, do good (*to* some one); **b.** *trans.* To be profitable to, benefit, do good to; **c.** *refl.* To benefit oneself, make one's profit; = 4.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 5417 (Trin.) His lord he profited erly and late. 1533 ELYOT *Knowledge* Pref., I mought profyte to them whiche..wolde..reade it. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 66 b, Hee bent himselfe ratber to profite those which should reade him, than to delight them. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 632 His Courtiers (especially those who had profited themselves of Abbies).

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To benefit oneself; to derive profit or benefit; to be benefited.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 59 To wlhas profit presthed is 3euen, not only þat men prest, or be boun, but þat þey prophet. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 291 Thynges..of weyght & substaunce wherin she myghte prouffyte she wolde not let for ony payne or laboure to take vppon bande.

b. *esp.* with prepositions †*with*, *by*, *of*, *from*: To derive benefit from, be a gainer by; to avail oneself of; to make use of, take advantage of.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5169 If we shall proffet with proues, or any fose wyn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2, I beseche all them specyally yt shall profyte by this worke to praye for me. 1578 TIMME *Caluine on Gen.* 132 He profited nothing with his outrage. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* II. 28 You might have found a mercenary Son, To profit of the Battels he had won. 1796 BURKE in *Epist. Corr. Burke & Dr. Laurance* (1827) 57 Mrs. Burke..has not profited of the bathing. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* I. 389 If it is not too late for him to profit from the information. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 491 All of these..profited by the opportunity to effect their escape. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* III. 130 He was prompt in an emergency, and quick to profit of a crisis. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 141 To profit fully by the New Testament, the first thing to be done is [etc.].

†**5.** *trans.* To render profitable. *Obs. rare.*

1578–9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 109 To lawbour and proffeit the ground.

III. †**6.** (?) To bring forward, present. *Obs. rare.*

1611 *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) I. 217 The executors of the late Rob. Simpson, Threasurer for the Hospitalls, shall profitt his accompt at Pickering on April 12th.

Hence **Pro·fited**, **Pro·fiting** *ppl. adjs.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 203 Officious thankefullnes in the profited hearer. *c* 1605 in T. Hutton *Reasons for Refusal* (1605) 28 Sundry places of this Scripture..left out as lesse profiting, or edifying. 1848 in W. Arnot *Life J. Hamilton* i. (1869) 33 For years I have been a profited reader of your writings.

Profit(e, obs. forms of PROPHET.

Profitability (prɒ·fitābi·lĭti). *rare.* [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being profitable; profitableness.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxix. 11 [xxx. 9] What profetabilte is in my blode? 1893 A. A. MARTIN in *Idler* Mar. 195 If the heavenly profitability was cut off..the habit of pleasurable moving remained.

Profitable (prɒ·fitāb'l), *a.* (*adv.*, *sb.*) Also 4–6 **prophit-, profet-, prouf(f)it-, proffet-, profect-**, etc.: see PROFIT *sb.*; also 5 **providabille**. [a. F. *profitable* (*prophitable*, 12th c., Littré): see PROFIT and -ABLE.]

1. Yielding profit or advantage; beneficial, useful, serviceable, fruitful, valuable. (Rarely of persons.) Formerly, also, useful as a remedy.

c 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 4 Þat i wole speke..is swiþe profitable. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cvi. 38 Sympil men and profetabile. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 262 'Bi seint Poul!' quod pers: 'þeos beoþ prophitable wordes!' 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Tim.* iii. 16 Al scripture of God ynspyrid is profitable to teche, to arguwe, to reproue, for to lerne in riȝtwysnesse. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 191 More Providabille ys to a man to govern hymself than othir mene. 1450 in *Wars Eng. in France* (1861) I. 514 Marchaundisses..as shal be thoughte most behoveful and prouffuitable. 1528 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 5 To name and appoynt..suche one as your grace shall thinke moste mete and profightable for the place. 1562 MOUNTGOMERY in *Archæologia* XLVII. 240 Pleasaunt howses, faire gardens, and goodlie meades, whithe theire proffectable groundes. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* I. 9 Silence or flight were much profitabler for you. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* ix. § 1 Sleep was intended to make us more profitable, not more idle. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 586, B. della Regna.. is profitable to the bladder, eases tenesmus and ague. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 290 If we are good, then we are profitable; for all good things are profitable.

2. Yielding pecuniary profit; gainful, lucrative, remunerative.

1758 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* (1759) 79 Geese are profitable in many ways. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1869) I. 231 It becomes as profitable to employ the most fertile.. lands in raising food for them [cattle] as in raising corn. 1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. 117 This mighty channel for the profitable employment of millions upon millions of capital. 1845 — *Taxation* I. (1852) 111 One shipowner has a ship at sea, making a profitable voyage, while that of another is in port unemployed.

†**B.** quasi-*adv.* Profitably. *Obs. rare.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* Pref. a iij b, That thou mayest be thine own Auditor, and write profitable for thine own perusall.

C. *absol.* as *sb.* A thing that is profitable.

1681 R. L'ESTRANGE *Tully's Offices* 6 Of Two Profitables whether is the more Profitable?

Profitableness (prɒ·fitāb'lnės). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being profitable.

1. Advantageousness, usefulness, value, beneficial quality.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. v. (1495) g iv b/1 The curtel [of the eye] that hyghte Tela arenea, and hyght soo for prouffytablynes therof to be clere & briȝte to the spirite. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. v. 7 We owin in scriptures raþer to seke profitabilnes þan highnes of langage. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xvi. 93 To the ende that the profitableness of this doctrine may be the better knowen. 1651 CROMWELL *Lett.* 24 Mar. in *Carlyle*, To approve my heart and life to Him in more faithfulness and thankfulness, and to those I serve in more profitableness and diligence. 1824 MRS. SHERWOOD *Waste Not* II. 12 The profitableness of holiness, not only in the world to come, but also in this life.

2. Remunerativeness, lucrativeness, gainfulness.

1886 H. DUNCKLEY in *Manch. Exam.* 15 Feb. 6/1, I am speaking only of the profitableness of value. 1892 J. J. JANNEY in A. E. Lee *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) II. 314 Equal in..profitableness of operation to that of any city of equal population in the Union.

Profitably (prɒ·fitābli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a profitable manner.

1. With advantage or benefit; advantageously, beneficially.

1382 WYCLIF *Tobit* vi. 5 These thingus forsothe ben profitabli necessarie to medicynes. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* II. ii. b j b/2 Angels haue this vertue of werkynge mygbtly swyftly and prouffitably wythout cessyng. 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Utiliter*, profytably. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* Rev. & Concl. 395, I think it may be profitably printed, and more profitably taught in the Universities. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 317 ₱ 48 Our Hours may very often be more profitably laid out. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 670 The flannel garments may profitably be lined with thin washing silk.

2. With pecuniary profit; lucratively.

1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornw.*, etc. x. 287 Localities where the tin or copper can be profitably raised. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxxi. 363 A customer with whom a Chinaman can trade profitably.

Profiter (prɒ·fitəɹ). [f. PROFIT *v.* + -ER 1.] One who profits. †**a.** One who advances or makes progress, an improver. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 73 b, The feare of profyters, that is, of them that profyteth in vertue and perfeccyon. *Ibid.* 157 The pilgrymes..as yet..but begyn the iourney of grace, or els be as yet but profyters in religyon.

b. One who makes profit or gain by anything.

1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* iv. 178 Seven Hundred may have been Profiters by the excessive Plunder. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 248 They were profiters, not inventors; eagerly adopting every improvement suggested by strangers. 1855 CHAMIER *My Travels* III. i. 15 The affluent profiters by exchange, light or foreign coin, occupy the ground floor.

†**Profitero·le.** *Obs.* In 6 **prophitrole**, 8 **profitrolle**. [a. F. *profiterole* (Littré), f. *profit* PROFIT *sb.* + *-erole*, dim. suffix. In Colgrave *pourfiterolle* 'a cake baked vnder hot imbers', and *profiterolle*, the latter also explained (in *pl.*) as 'the small vayles, as drinking money, points, pinnes, &c.,

gotten by a valet or groome in his maisters service'. The etymological sense is thus 'small gains'.] Some kind of cooked food: see etym. and quots.

1515 Barclay *Egloges* iv. (1570) C iv b/2 To toste white sheuers and to make prophitroles And after talking oft time to fill the bowles. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Carp*, They likewise make a pottage of profitrolles with Carp flesh minced.

Pro·fitful, *a. nonce-wd.* [See -FUL.] Profitable.

1593 Bilson *Govt. Christ's Ch.* xii. 208 Order and discipline are not onely profitefull but also needfull.

Profiting (prǫ·fitiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PROFIT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PROFIT: †improving, advance; benefiting, etc.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Tim.* iv. 15 Thenk thou thes thingis, in these be thou, that thi profytyng be schewid [*gloss* or knownn], to alle men. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xi. 12 If we put þe profitinge of religion allone in outwarde observnaunces. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 1 Where..he should..haue many examples and profitings of strangers. 1608 Hieron *Wks.* Ded. 689 An argument of a mans effectuall profiting by other exercises of godlinesse. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xi. 139 The Bishops once a year to oversee the profiting of the parishes.

Profitless (prǫ·fitlės), *a.* [f. PROFIT *sb.* + -LESS.] Void of profit; unprofitable, useless.

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. i. 4, I pray thee cease thy counsaile, Which falls into mine eares as profitlesse, As water in a sine. 1643 Hammond *Serm. John xviii.* 40 Wks. 1683 IV. 513 An empty, profitless, temptationless sin. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* xii. vi. P 3 He was of an intractable and profitless age. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Mar. 5/6 After four hours of utterly profitless talk a division was taken.

Hence **Pro·fitlessly** *adv.*, **Pro·fitlessness.**

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 281 Our presumption .. must return in profitlessness and fatigue. 1857 H. Miller *Test. Rocks* i. 16 Human thought is not profitlessly revolving in an idle circle, but progressing Godwards. 1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* III. viii. 155 Dissection and inspection will be alike profitlessly practised.

†**Pro·fitly,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. PROFIT *sb.* + -LY 1.] Profitable.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xviii. vi. 733, I calle hym now one of the beste knyghtes..and the most profytelyest man.

†**Pro·fity.** *Obs.* In 5 profitee, 6 profittye. [f. PROFIT *sb.* + -Y (if the examples are not erroneous ff. *profites*, pl. of PROFIT).] = PROFIT *sb.*

1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 418/2 In suynge for the gode and profitees of oure seide Soveraign Lord. 1493 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 378 Fees and wages and other profitees to the said offices perteynyng. 1584 in Poulson *Beverlac* (1829) 330 All the rents, revenewes, yssues, profittyes, belonginge to the collegiate churche.

Profla·ted, *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *prōflāt-us*, pa. pple. of *prōflāre* to blow forth, puff out (f. *prō*, PRO- 1 + *flāre* to blow) + -ED 1.] Puffed out by blowing.

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* xxiii. (1882) 287 Preparing the audience for the most surprising series of wry faces, profiated mouths, and lunatic gestures that were ever 'launched' on an audience to 'sear the sense'.

Profligacy (prǫ·fligăsi). [f. next: see -ACY 3.] The quality, state, or condition of being profligate.

1. Self-abandonment to dissipation; reckless licentiousness or debanchery; shameless vice.

1738 Bolingbroke *Patriot King* (1749) 181 Hitherto it has been thought the highest pitch of profligacy to own, instead of concealing crimes, and to take pride in them, instead of being ashamed of them. 1767 Cowper *Let. to J. Hill* 16 June, [The election] occasions the most detestable scene of profligacy and riot that can be imagined. 1815 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* xii. (ed. 2) 203 The decorum of behaviour which profligacy preserves in the public places of Paris. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* viii. 253 In .. the Daitaleis, Aristophanes attacked the profligacy and immodesty of the rising generation.

2. Reckless prodigality or extravagance; wastefulness; hence, immoderate profusion or abundance.

1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Wealth* (1861) 69 Profligacy consists not in spending years of time or chests of money, but in spending them off the line of your career. 1886 P. S. Robinson *Valley Teetotum Trees* 121 The prodigious luxuriance and profligacy of the botany of the tropics. 1900 *Edin. Rev.* July 182 This profusion or profligacy of pictures.

Profligate (prǫ·fligĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *prōflīgāt-us* overthrown, ruined; wretched, vile, dissolute, abandoned, pa. pple. of *prōflīg-āre* to dash to the ground, cast down, overthrow, overwhelm, ruin, dispatch, f. *prō*, PRO- 1 1 b + *-flīg-āre* for *flīgĕre* to strike down, dash.] **A.** *adj.*

I. †**1.** (Const. as *pa. pple.*) Overthrown, overwhelmed, routed. (Cf. next, 1.) *Obs.*

1535 Legh & Rice *Let. to Cromwell* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. lvii. 145 The Canon laws..with their Author, are profligate out of this realm. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 168 By whiche onely pollicie, the kynges armie was profligate and dispersed. 1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 214 The conspiratouris..wer profligat and disapointit. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parlt.* III. 45. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. iii. 728 The foe is profligate and run.

II. 2. Abandoned to vice or vicious indulgence; recklessly licentious or debauched; dissolute; extremely or shamelessly vicious.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 39 When States are so reformed that they conforme such as are profligate into good civility: civill men, into religious morality. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 77 P 10 Profligate in their lives, and licentious in their compositions. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* I. I. 75 Paul, bishop of Samosata..said to have been of a profligate life.

1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 700 To corrupt the House of Commons into a profligate subservience to the views of the minister. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 68 Sir Charles Sedley, one of the most brilliant and profligate wits of the Restoration.

b. Recklessly prodigal, extravagant, or profuse.

1779 *Sylph* II. 129 Should I harter my soul to save one so profligate of his? 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 315 The utterly bad is in general profligate, and therefore poor.

B. *sb.* A profligate or dissipated person.

1709 Swift *Adv. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 99 Like a sort of compounding between virtue and vice, as if a woman were allowed to be vicious, provided she be not a profligate. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 394 Every profligate in the Country..they take care to wheedle over to strengthen their party. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 420 The wretched profligate found himself again plunged into excesses.

Profligate (prǫ·fligĕit), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 6 *pa. pple.* profligat(e. [f. L. *prōflīgāt-*, ppl. stem of *prōflīgāre*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To overcome in battle or conflict, to overthrow, rout; to put to flight, chase away, dispel, disperse: a. persons (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 165 b, I..which hath subuerted so many townes, and profligate and discomfited so many of them in open battayle. *Ibid., Hen. VII* 14 b, Hys armye should..profligate and expell all the intrudors and inuadours. 1646 H. Lawrence *Comm. Angells* 117 If you..stay not till the victory be gotten, till your enemy be profligated and abased. 1692 tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* viii. M.'s Wks. 1851 VII. 193 You have not yet profligated the Pope quite.

b. things (usually abstract, as evil, disease, error, etc.).

1542 Becon *Christmas Banquet* B vj, With how feruent herte should we profligate and chase awaye synne. 1624 Donne *Serm.* (ed. Alford) V. 274 When Christ is disseised and dispossessed, his Truth profligated and thrown out of a nation that professed it before. 1637 Brian *Pisse-Proph.* (1679) 134 To profligate your disease, and to reduce you to your former health. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* I. (1713) 462/2 It so profligates the Humours which cause them, that it soon takes away those Diseases by the Roots. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. (1737) 233 Profligating all Barbarity. 1845 *Life St. Augustine* xix. 195 A dignity..which (to use a forcible Latin word) 'profligates' calumny,—not merely wards it off, but routs, and explodes, and shames it.

c. To overthrow, ruin, destroy; in quot. *a* 1661, to waste by reckless expenditure.

1643 *Characters Richelieu* 13 Peace by Sea and Land profligated. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Warwick.* (1662) III. 122 From his Profligating of the lands of his Bishoprick.

d. To finish up, dispatch. *rare.*

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 333 Dedicated to the glory of the *exercitus maximus* that profligated the German war in three months.

†**2.** *refl.* To abandon oneself to dissolute courses; to become profligate. *Obs. rare*−0.

1706 Phillips, To *Profligate one's self*, to give himself up to all manner of Vice, Lewdness and Debauchery.

†**Pro·fligated,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [In sense 1, f. prec. + -ED 1; in sense 2, f. L. *prōflīgāt-us* pa. pple. + -ED 1: cf. PROFLIGATE *a.* 2.]

1. Overthrown, vanquished; wasted, squandered; dispersed, dissipated.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 221 Of that profligated labour, yet my breast pants and labours. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* I. x. § 2 (1622) 67 To haue beene, in all mens eyes, so abiect and profligated, as to be able to get no moe defenders. 1660 Stillingfl. *Power Excommun.* § 21 (1662) 25 The other infirm and profligated argument. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 38/1 It draws forth the innate and profligated Heat, and restores the Warmth of the Part.

2. Abandoned, vicious; = PROFLIGATE *a.* 2.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 358 Dardanus, a most profligated magician, was so sordidly addicted to covetousness, that [etc.]. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. § 74 The most wretchless profligated state of sin. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 271 Those profligated Arians, sorry Macedonians, miserable Nestorians and wretched Eutychians.

Pro·fligately, *adv.* [f. PROFLIGATE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a profligate manner or degree; with reckless indulgence or open wickedness; dissolutely; with reckless prodigality, profusely, wastefully.

1694 F. Bragge *Disc. Parables* xi. 374 An utter want of that Divine grace, which they so profligately wasted while they had it. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. iii. 173 He was lazy, luxurious, and profligately wicked. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* 27 Mar. an. 1775 *note*, It is related, that he who devised the oath of abjuration, profligately boasted, that he had framed a test which should 'damn one half of the nation, and starve the other'. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xvi, Mr. Gregsbury ..looked like a man who had been most profligately liberal, but is determined not to repent of it. 1868 F. W. Newman in *Morn. Star* 5 June, The hard-earned wealth of our middle classes, and the honour of our nation, would be profligately squandered.

Pro·fligateness. Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being profligate; profligacy.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 195 Searedness, Profligateness. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. Conclus. 291 Others, who are not chargeable with all this Profligateness. 1786 A. Gia *Sacr. Contempl.* I. v. iv. 65 The singular profligateness of our time. 1817 J. Gilchrist *Intell. Patrimony* 4 Extravagance of mind, and profligateness of the means of improvement.

Profligation (prǫflig^{ei}·ʃən). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. late L. *prōflīgātiōn-em* ruin, destruction, n. of action f. *prōflīgāre*: see PROFLIGATE *a.*] The action of 'profligating', overthrowing, ronting; discomfiture, overthrow, rout; ruin, destruction.

1526 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 185 In the distressing of th Emperours army by see, and profligacion of the Lance-knigbtes. 1608 Bp. J. King *Serm.* 5 *Nov.* 21 To the utter ..extermination of Christ and his Gospell out of the kingdome, profligation of iustice and religion. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 150 Convenient for the profligation of diseases. 1815 *Q. Rev.* XIII. 351 A stern profligation of the opinions of many eminent..writers.

Pro·fligator. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [Agent-n. in L. form from PROFLIGATE *v.*: see -OR.] One who or that which 'profligates'; an overthrower.

1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 305/1 That stiptick Medicaments are the chief Profligators of those Diseases.

†**Profli·ge,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [ad. L. *prōflīg-āre* to overthrow.] *trans.* = PROFLIGATE *v.* 1 a.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 207 The brute wente in eche coste that Aluredus was profliged of the Danes.

†**Profluate,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [irreg. f. L. *prōflu-ĕre* (see PROFLUENT).] *intr.* To flow forth.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 215 That the blood may easily profluate.

Profluence (prǫ·fluĕns). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *prōfluentia* a flowing forth, f. *prōflu-ĕre* to flow forth: see PROFLUENT and -ENCE.]

†**1.** A flowing forth or onward; current, stream, flow. *Obs.*

1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* iv. xvi, A wheyish moat; In whose soft waves, and circling profluence, This Citie, like an Isle, might safely float. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 49 This well will grow dry, after a constant profluence perhaps of eight or ten years. 1693 Sir T. P. Blount *Nat. Hist.* 253 As long as there is a profluence of Water through them, there is no Danger of their Entertaining such Damps.

b. *fig.* The onward flow or course (of events, etc.). *rare.*

a 1639 Wotton *Paral.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 6 In the profluence or proceedings of their fortunes. 1903 Myers *Hum. Personality* II. 289 We see it degrade the cosmic march and profluence into a manner of children's play.

†**2.** *fig.* a. Ready flow of words, fluency. b. Abundance, profusion. *Obs. rare.*

1568 Skeyne *The Pest* (1860) 16 Nature..disagysit be sophisticall profluence of wordis. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. i. § 8 (1622) 193 Africanus, had his grauitie;..Galba, his austeritie; Carbo, his profluence. 1623 Cockeram, *Profluence*, abundance. 1658 Phillips, *Profluence*, a flowing plentifully, abundance.

†**Pro·fluency.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] Fluency (of speech); = prec. 2 a.

1674 Owen *Holy Spirit* (1693) 172 A Profluency of Speech, venting itself on all occasions.

Profluent (prǫ·fluĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *prōfluent-em*, pr. pple. of *prōflu-ĕre* to flow forth, f. *prō*, PRO- 1 1 a + *flu-ĕre* to flow; cf. *effluent.*] Flowing forth or onward; flowing in a full stream; in first two quots., proceeding or running out of the main body.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 56 Best is holde The croppe to kytte, and save on every side The bowes profluent for fruyte to abyde. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 32 For the subduction of..braunches of Sinewes, profluent from the spinall marey, through the holes in Os sacrum. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 442 Them who shall beleeve Baptizing in the profluent streame. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 42 The great and profluent river of Trent. 1717 J. Keill *Anim. Oecon.* (1738) 77 The Power of the Bladder cannot be estimated by the Motion of the Profluent Urine. 1881 J. Thomson in *Fortn. Rev.* July (1882) 37 My profluent waters perish not from life.

b. *fig.*

1848 J. Sterling in *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 308 In mild sequence forms of profluent grace Move, tuned to pipes attuning every face. 1866 Symonds in *Life* (1895) I. vii. 359 Elizabethanism..is profluent, profuse of emotion. 1905 G. Jackson in *Expositor* July 63 A babbling profluent way of talking.

†**Pro·fluous,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. L. *prōflu-us* flowing forth + -OUS.] = prec.

1585 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 105 *note*, As some be ouer largeous and profluous herein, so other some are spare enough.

†**Profluvious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. next, or L. *prōfluvi-us* adj., flowing forth + -OUS.] Of the nature of, or cansing, a profluvium or flux; in quot. 1616 *fig.*

1574 Newton *Health Mag.* 43 Minte..hath a speciall.. efficacie against the profluvious issue of the seede, called Gonorrhea. 1616 J. Deacon *Tobacco Tortured* Title-p., The inward taking of Tobacco fumes, is .. too too profluuious for many of their purses.

‖**Profluvium** (prǫflū·viŭm). Pl. **-ia.** [L. *prōfluvium* a flowing forth, flux, f. *prōflu-ĕre*: see PROFLUENT. With variant *profluvion* cf. L. comb. form *-luvio*, *-ōnem* (*colluvio*, *diluvio*) beside *-luvium.*] A flowing forth; a copious flow or discharge, a flux. (Chiefly *Path.*)

1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 615 An easie profluvion or aboundant running of gravell. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2075 The bloud..swels and opens the vessels, and breaks out into a Profluvium. 1835 Syd. Smith in *Mem.*, etc. (1855) II. 361, I melt away in nasal and lachrymal profluvia. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxiv. 299 The second or inflammatory stage with its well-known profluvium. *fig.* 1864 E. Sargent *Peculiar* II. 108 Decorated around the bust with a profluvium of black lace.

Profor, -forre, obs. forms of PROFFER.

Proforce, profos, illiterate Sc. ff. PROVOST.

‖**Pro forma:** see PRO A. 4.

Profound (prǫfau·nd), *a.* (*sb.*) Also *β.* 5–7 **profund-e.** [a. OF. *profund, profond* (*c* 1175 in

Godef. *Compl.*, *parfund* 11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *profund-us* deep, high, vast, obscure, profonnd (also *profundum* sb.), f. *prō*, Pro- 1 + *fundus* bottom. The *ou* of Eng. is as in *abound*, *found* vb., *round*. The β-form *profund* was chiefly a conformation to L., bnt partly a Sc. phonetic variant.

In Latin *profundus*, the physical sense was the original, the intellectual and moral sense being transf., but in Eng. the literal sense was already expressed by *deep*, so that *profound* with its family was first used in a transferred sense, and only later in the literal sense, either in transl. French or Latin, or as a more sonorous and impressive word than *deep*. But it is convenient here to follow the original sense-development.]

1. Deep (as a physical or material quality). **a.** Having great or considerable downward (or inward) measurement; of great depth.

c 1407 [implied in Profounoly 1]. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* xliii. (1814) 135 An hydeous ryuer, depe & perfound. 1550 J. Coke *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 155 (1877) 102 A kyng that wolde be lorde of the sea, must have.. great and perfounde waters and havyns to kepe his shyps in. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 501 Not..for all the Sun sees, or The close earth wombes, or the profound sea hides In vnknowne fadomes. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 23 Gainst Ione once making head, he .. flung me from the profound skie. 1629 Milton *Hymn Nativity* xxiv, Naught but profoundest Hell can be his shroud. 1715-20 Pope *Iliad* vii. 409 Ample gates..For passing chariots; and a trench profound. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* xxv, Surrounded by strong bulwarks and profound moats. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i. vii. 55 A series of profound crevasses.

β. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 1180 The diches profunde large brede gan purchas.

b. Situated or extending far beneath the surface; deep-seated, deep-reaching.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 253 Of my mynde the myd poynt moost profounde. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xix. (Percy Soc.) 88 O profounde cause of all my sekenesse. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* i. ii. 59 Which of your hips has the most profound Ciatica? 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 90 Wounds made..by..a thrust profound or superficial. 1857 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* s. v. *Profundus*, Certain muscles are distinguished by the names *profound* or *deep-seated*, and *superficial*. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 5/1 The agency of heated water at profound depths. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 591 Senile gangrene is generally more profound [than symmetrical gangrene].

β. 1707 Flover *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 388 The profund Pulse of the Lungs indicates Hæmorrhagies, and Heat and Death.

c. Originating in, or coming from, a depth; deeply drawn, deep-fetched (as a sigh); carried far down or very low (as a bow or inclination of the body).

?*a* 1550 *Knt. of Curtesy* 184 No comforte..coude he take, Nor absteine him fro perfounde syghinge. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* ii. i. 94 He rais'd a sigh, so pittious and profound. 1603 Drayton *Odes* v. 31 Let not a Man drinke, but in Draughts profound. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. ix. 340 The three ambassadors .. made a profound reverence. 1799 Harriet Lee *Canterbury T.* I. 199 'Why?' said Dorsain.. with a profound sigh. 1877 J. D. Chambers *Div. Worship* 306 A profound inclination of the body.

2. a. Of a person: Characterized by intellectnal depth; that penetrates or has penetrated deeply into a subject of knowledge, stndy, or thonght; having great insight into or knowledge of something; very learned. In qnot. 1611 (app.) Deep or snbtle in contrivance, crafty, cunning (cf. Deep *a.* 17).

(The earliest sense in English.)

c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 221 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 77 Of art he radde six 3er..& sibþe for beo more profound, to arsmetrike he drou3. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 89 A connyng man and a profounde clerk in many sciencis. 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 2 The constant profound Philosopher. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. ii. 67 A Magitian, most profound in his Art. 1611 Bible *Hosea* v. 2 The revolters are profound to make slaughter. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1662) i. 121 Their Abbot..was pious, painfull, and a profound Schollar. 1734 Berkeley *Analyst* § 3 Those who in this age pass for profound geometers. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* iii. i, The greatest captain and the profoundest statesman of the age. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 110 The profoundest of metaphysicians and divines.

b. Of personal attributes, actions, or works: Showing depth of insight or knowledge; entering deeply into a subject; marked by great learning.

c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 363 Þe suffissant clergye, Endowyd of profound intelligence. 1497-8 *Petit. Parlt. Drogheda* (*Patent Roll* 13 *Hen. VII*, m. 27) They nedar canne ne dare cast dart or spear be cause they haue not the profounde wey and feate of it. 1532 Frith *Mirror* Wks. (1829) 263 If a man praise a very fool, and think his wit good and profound, then is that person, indeed, more fool than the other. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* i. i. 92 To be drest in an opinion Of wisedome, grauity, profound conceit. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* Pref. c iij b, Their profoundest Speculations. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 222 Learned Nonsense has a deeper Sound, Than easy Sense, and goes for more profound. 1783 Blair *Rhet.* xxxiv. (1812) II. 444 Some of the profoundest things which have been written. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxi. (1849) 205 A most profound mathematical inquiry. 1855 Brewster *Newton* II. xvii. 155 His profound and beautiful letters on the existence of the Deity.

β. 1451 Capgrave *Life St. Gilbert* (E. E. T. S.) 88 He comitted al þis disposicion to þe profound councell of our Lord. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 579 He was admired by great Scholars..for his profund divinity.

3. Of non-material things figured as having depth.

a. Of a subject of thought: Deep in meaning; demanding deep stndy or research; abstruse, recondite; sometimes connoting Difficult to 'fathom' or understand; having a meaning that does not lie on the surface.

c 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 4856 Neuer yet was rad noo songe..so worthy of renoun, To spekyn of philosophie, Nor of profounde poetrie. 1529 More *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 159/1 No man is there so connyng, but he may finde in them thinges..farre to profounde to perce vnto. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xix. 114 A higher and profounder doctrine. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 365 It contains profound meanings. 1849 H. B. Smith *Faith & Philos.* (1850) 23 Christianity..is simple as is light to the eye of the child, it is profound as is light to the eye of the sage.

β. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 88 That wt the gretter facilitie we may prepare the way sum things to reherse mair profunde.

b. Of a condition, state, or quality: Having depth or intensity; intense, thorongh, extreme, very great; in which one may be intensely immersed or engaged; unbroken or undisturbed (as *profound silence*, *sleep*, *rest*, *peace*); deeply-rooted, deep-seated; deeply-buried, hence, concealed or involving concealment (as a *profound secret*, etc.).

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. i. 198 *Prin.* He is in earnest. *Clau.* In most profound earnest. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 577 Being of a lewd disposition and profound perfidiousnesse. *a* 1659 Osborn *Observ. Turks* Wks. (1673) 273 The fear of lapsing into grosser Idolatry, or profounder Atheism. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 113 ₱ 2 Here followed a profound Silence. 1757 Burke *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* iii. ix, In the profoundest peace. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 331 The sublime impression which they produce becomes still more profound, when they recal to us some sentiment of virtue. 1805 Nelson *Let.* 11 May (in *Sotheby's Catal.* 6–9 Dec. (1905) 131), My departure for the West Indies..you will keep a profound secret. 1833 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Loire* 35 Wearied travellers hurled in profound sleep. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II. 264 The chief, and all present, listened with profound attention. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* iii. § 7. 22 Language is most imperfect when feeling is most profound. *a* 1853 Robertson *Lect. & Addr.* ii. (1858) 59 In profoundest ignorance of the opinions. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) iv. 242 Profound melancholy seemed to haunt the hollows of the mountain ridges. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 458 Profound unconsciousness. *Mod.* It is a subject in which I take a profound intcrest.

c. Said of reverence, respect, snbmission, or the like: often having some reference to the notion of bowing low, lowly reverence (cf. 1 c).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 167 b, The holy fathers & sayntes..had this profounde mekenes. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* iii. iii. 113, I do loue My Countries good, with a respect more tender, More holy, and profound, then mine owne life. 1688 *Answ. Talon's Plea* 5 Their extraordinary respect, and profoundest submission. 1711 in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 305 With the profoundest regard and esteem, Sir, your most humble and most obedient servant. 1737 Pope *Hor. Epist.* ii. ii. 154 They treat themselves with most profound respect. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* iv. (1852) 92 A knowledge to which the reflecting mind pays the profoundest homage. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xxvi, The air of profound deference. 1878 Stewart & Tait *Unseen Univ.* Introd. 12 The most profound reverence.

B. *sb.*

1. That which is profound or eminently deep, or the deepest part of something; a vast depth; an abyss. *lit.* and *fig.* chiefly *poetical*.

1640 G. Sandys *Christ's Passion* iii. 242 To raise it from that dark Profound. 1735 Somerville *Chase* iii. 287 The unwieldly Beast .. drops into the dark Profound. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* iv. 593 Eternity, too short to speak thy praise! Or fathom thy profound of love to man! 1813 T. Busby *Lucretius* II. v. Comm. p. xxiv, [Galileo] who.. taught future philosophers..to penetrate farther into the blue profound. 1839 Bailey *Festus* iii. (1852) 30 Probe the profound of thine own nature, man!

b. *spec.* The depth of the sea or other deep water; the deep sea, 'the deep'. *poetical*.

1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* xi. (1626) 234 On that profound Poore I was wrackt; yet thou with-out me drowndst. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* viii. 34 Expert to try The vast profound, and bid the vessel fly. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* i. 202 Nor billowy surge disturbs the vast profound.

2. Intellectual depth or profundity. *rare*—1.

1778 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Reviewers* ix, I never question'd your profound of head.

†**Profound,** *v. Obs.* [a. obs. F. *profonder* (14th c., Oresme) 'to sound, search, pierce, or goe deepe into; to dine, or sinke vnto the bottom of; to presse downe, or put into the deepe' (Cotgr.) (in med.L. *profundāre*), f. *profond* Profound *a.*]

1. *trans.* To immerse or plunge deeply; *pa. pple.* deep-seated.

?*a* 1412 Lydg. *Two Merchants* 312 Whan..Deeply profoundid is heete natural In thilke humydite i-callyd radical. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* i. § 55 Vice and the Devil put a Fallacy upon our Reasons, and, provoking us too hastily to run from it, entangle and profound us deeper in it.

2. To go deeply into; to 'sound', 'fathom'.

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* i. § 13 There is no danger to profound these mysteries, no *sanctum sanctorum* in Philosophy. 1646 — *Pseud. Ep.* i. ix. (1686) 27 To profound the Ocean of that Doctrine.

3. *intr.* To penetrate deeply, 'dive' (*into*, etc.).

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* i. § 14 To profound farther, and to contemplate a reason why His Providence hath so disposed and ordered their motions. 1661 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* 227 Let the most confirm'd Dogmatist profound far into his indeared opinions, and..'twill be an effectual cure of confidence.

Profou·ndly, *adv.* [f. Profound *a.* + -ly 2.] In a profound manner or degree; deeply.

1. To or at a great depth or distance from the surface. Also *fig.*

c 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 5693 Whan I had the lettres rad, Which in the stonys..Wer profoundely and depe y-grave. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xlvii. 118 Þe more profoundly þat a man goþ dovn into himself and waxiþ vile to himself, þe hyer he stieþ up to god. 1840 Browning *Sordello* vi. 360 My soul o'ertops Each height,—than every depth profoundlier drops. 1857 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Profundus*,..a name given to..parts, which are seated profoundly as regards others. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xvii. 11 Where..descends most profoundly the bottom.

b. So as to come from or sink to a great depth; with a deep breath (as in sighing) or inclination (as in bowing). Sometimes with mixture of sense 3.

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* xi. xix, She wayled & sighed perfoundly. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. iv. 83 Why sigh you so profoundly?..tell me sweet Vnckle, what's the matter? 1700 Dryden *Cinyras & Myrrha* 184 The virgin started at her father's name, And sigh'd profoundly. *a* 1811 Blake *Poet. Wks.* (1905) 231 Then,..bowing profoundly, he said: 'A great wig'.

2. With intellectual depth; with great insight or penetration into a subject; very learnedly.

With *learned*, *wise*, etc., this nearly coincides with sense 3.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xvi. 73 He preched mare profoundely of Haly Writte þan oþer didd. 1561 *Godly Q. Hester* (1873) 15 In learninge and litterature, profoundely seene. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 39 This is profoundly wise. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 157 ₱ 7 A Person..profoundly learned in Horse-flesh. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 63/2 Those who have not studied very profoundly.

3. Intensely, extremely, thoroughly, very greatly; to a depth of quality, state, or degree.

1502 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xv. 210 Howe profoundely ought I to submytte me to thy hydde & depe ingementis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 167 b, Yf the herte be profoundly meke. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 105 He..wanted money the sinews of war, his Exchequer being profoundly dry. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. ix. 209 They found all..as profoundly secure as sleep..could make them. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 175 Profoundly ignorant of the English constitution. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. xi. 241 A poet and a profoundly religious man. 1878 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 32 The..limits were kept profoundly secret.

Profou·ndness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being profonnd; profundity.

As to chronological order of senses, see Profound *a.*

1. Depth, deepness (in physical sense): = Profundity 1, i b. (In quot. 1642 with play on sense 2.)

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xiv. 411 The Butler makes him free..of his own fathers cellar, and guesseth the profoundnesse of his young masters capacity by the depth of the whole-ones he fetcheth off. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xlix. 396 The Herb..never fixeth it self into the ground above the profoundness almost of a Cubit. 1851 Hawthorne *Ho. Sev. Gables* xi, To take a deep, deep plunge into the ocean of human life, and to sink down and be covered by its profoundness.

2. Depth of learning, thought, meaning, etc.: = Profundity 2.

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. ccxxviii. [ccxxiv.] 714 They that wyll seke out the profoundnesse of the mater, maye well knowe fro whence ye came. 1575 *Recorde's Gr. Artes* Pref. A iij, The ignorant sorte..do litle esteeme the profoundnesse of mannes spirit, and of reason. 1629 Burton *Babel no Bethel* 39 Shew vs your profoundnesse..in your reading of Bellarmine. 1709 Hearne *Collect.* 10 Sept. (O. H. S.) II. 254 A shew of Learning passes with them for profoundness. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 299 In originality and profoundness of thought he [Erasmus] was .. inferior to More.

b. Craft, deep or subtle contrivance.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* i. viii. § 3 This is what the author of the Revelation calleth the depth or profoundness of Satan [Rev. ii. 24]. 1830 Hazlitt *Party Spirit* Wks. 1904 XII. 402 Party spirit is one of the profoundnesses of Satan.

3. Intensity, extreme degree: = Profundity 3.

1612 R. Sheldon *Serm. St. Martin's* 30 What a depth of humilitie, what a profoundness of meekenesse. *Mod.* The profoundness of his ignorance was astonishing.

Profre, obs. form of Proffer.

Profugate (prǫ·fiŭgēlt), *v. rare*—1. [f. L. *prō* forth (Pro- 1) + *fugāre* to put to flight: see -ate 3.] *trans.* To drive or chase away. So **Pro·fugate** (-ĕt) *ppl. a. rare* [cf. L. *profugus* fugitive: see -ate 2], driven or chased away, fugitive.

1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 107 When they presented him with Frankincense, as little deeming of fuming any deuil in theyr way, or profugating a deuil from the body of our blessed Sauiour. 1866 J. B. Rose tr. *Ovid's Met.* 28 And drive her profugate the world around. *Ibid.* 67. *Ibid.* 386 He profugate, launched forth upon the main.

Profulgent (prǫfv·ldzĕnt), *a. rare.* [f. Pro- 1 + L. *fulgēnt-em* Fulgent.] Shining forth, effulgent, radiant.

?*a* 1500 *Nine Ladies Worthie* in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 342 b, Profulgent in preciousnes, O Sinope the queen. 1830 Tennyson *Conf. Sensitive Mind* 145 An image with profulgent brows.

†**Profu·nd,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pro-*, *prō-fund-ĕre* to pour forth.] *trans.* To pour forth; *fig.* to spend profnsely, to lavish.

1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 251 For the exchewing of grete expences, whiche shuld be profunded and consumed in the intervieu. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 264 The juice is profunded upon wallnut tree leaves.

Profund, -e, obs. forms of PROFOUND.

‖ **Profunda** (prŏfʌ́·ndă). *Anat.* [L. fem. of *profundus* deep, PROFOUND (sc. *vēna* or *artēria*).] A distinguishing name of various deep-seated arteries and veins, in the neck, arm, leg, and other parts.

1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 346 The Profunda Vein is formed by the convergence of the numerous small Veins. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 260 The profunda following exactly the same course as the crural [artery]. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 328 The profunda was blocked by a short plug.

† **Profu·ndeur.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. F. *profondeur*, f. *profond* PROFOUND: cf. *grandeur*.] Depth, profundity.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iv. 162 They strictly make good their profundeur or depth. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Profundeur*,..profundity, depth, deepness.

Profu·ndify, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *profund-us* PROFOUND *a.*: see -FY.] *trans.* To make profound.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 198 They are provoked by droppings of inspiration from a stone, in which the measure and the meaning are most happily profundified.

Profundipalmar (prŏfʌndipæ·lmăɹ), *a. Anat.* [f. L. *profundus* deep, PROFOUND + *palma* palm of the hand + -AR¹.] Deep-seated in the palm of the hand, as a tendon or other structure; belonging to such structure. So **Profu·ndiplaːntar** *a.* [L. *planta* sole of the foot], deep-seated in the sole of the foot, or belonging to a structure so situated.

1888 *Auk* V. 105 The paper concludes with remarks .. on the profundiplantar tendons.

† **Profu·nditude.** *Obs.* [f. L. *profund-us* deep + -TUDE: cf. *altitude*, etc.] = next.

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle*, etc. (1871) 149 The body three dimensions doth include,.. length, bredth, profunditude. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Feb., A lake..reported of that profunditude in the middle that it is bottomelesse. 1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 49 A due measure of Longitude, Latitude, and Profunditude.

Profundity (prŏfʌ·ndĭti). Also 6 profoundyte, -itie, 7 -ity. [ME. *profundite*, a. OF. *profundite*, mod.F. *profondité*, ad. late L. *profunditās* depth, immensity, f. *profundus* PROFOUND: see -ITY.] The quality of being profound; that which is profound.

1. Depth, in a physical sense. † **a.** *gen.* as one of the three dimensions of bodies: Measurement or extension downwards: = DEPTH 1.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* II. xi. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 137 Altytude, Latytude, and Profundyte. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom., Math. Disc.* ii. Yiij b, A right angled Quadrangular direct Prisma, hauing for his longitude, latitude and profunditie these three lines. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vii. (1635) 104 The depth or profundity is the distance betwixt the Bottome and the Superficies of the Water. 1696 J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. & Prov. God* II. 122 Its longitude was..tenfold to its profundity.

b. The quality of being (very) deep; deepness; great or vast depth; extreme lowness (of a bow).

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Profunditie*,..deepness. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* IV. 233 The ditch..of an incredible profunditie. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 33 How striking the profundity of the abysses! 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 181 That there is life at much greater profundities in warmer regions may be confidently inferred. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xvii, With another bow of greater profundity than would have become an Englishman.

c. *concr.* or quasi-*concr.* A very deep place; the very deep or deepest part *of* something; a (vast) depth, an abyss. Also *fig.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 59 The wyndes respirenge and restenge in the profundite of hit. 1552 HULOET, Profundityve, *abissus*. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 192 A great square profunditie, greene, and uneuen at the bottome, into which a barren spring doth drill. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 229 Through the vast profunditie obscure. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 17 A capability of sounding profundities.

2. Depth of intellect, insight, knowledge, learning, or thought; depth of meaning or content; abstruseness.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxiv. 149 Thou..art þe ende of all godes, þe hyenes of lif, þe profundite of scriptures. 1508 FISHER *Penit. Ps.* cii. Wks. (1876) 138 He is the profoundyte of thyn inenarrable wysdome. 1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 14 Which lies couched most closely vnder darke fables profunditie. 1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 134 It causeth me to admire the profoundity of the scripture. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* x. 278 To encourage you in the profundity of your craft. 1788 R. CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 110. IV. 155 In one [Ben Jonson] we may respect the profundity of learning, in the other [Shakespeare] we must admire the sublimity of genius. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 198 The admiration which every student of Sophocles must feel for the profundity of his design.

b. *pl.* Depths of thought or meaning; 'deep things'.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Cor.* ii. 10 The Spirit searcheth al things, yea the profoundities of God. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. (1676) 163/2, I am..not able to dive into these profundities..not able to understand, much less to discuss.

3. Intensity, thoroughness, extremeness of degree.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 92 In some persons it is not to be measured, so much by the number of houres, as by the soundnesse and profundity of sleeping. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 75 The profundity of our own ignorance. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 82 The profundity of his admiration.

‖ **Profundus** (prŏfʌ·ndŭs). *Anat.* [L. (sc. *musculus* muscle): see PROFOUND *a.*] Used as distinguishing name for a deep-seated muscle, esp. the *flexor profundus perforans* of the fingers.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Profundus*, a Muscle, which bends the Fingers. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Muscles*, Names and offices of the several muscles..*Sublimis, Profundus*, bend the fingers. 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol., Profundus*, deep-seated; also, the flexor profundus perforans muscle.

Profur, obs. form of PROFFER.

Profuse (prŏfiū·s), *a.* [ad. L. *profūs-us* poured forth, spread out, lavish, immoderate, profuse, prop. pa. pple. of *pro-*, *prōfundĕre* to pour forth, f. *prō*, PRO-¹ + *fund-ĕre* to pour. So F. *profus* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. Of persons or agents: Expending, bestowing, or producing abundantly; lavish, liberal to excess; extravagant, wasteful, prodigal. Const. *in, of.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 119 He was myghty in batelle, liberalle in ȝiffenge, and profuse in makynge festes. 1575-85 [implied in PROFUSENESS]. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Profuse*, wastefull, lauish in spending. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. IV. ii, Many againe are in that other extreame too profuse, suspitious and jelous of their health, too apt to take Physick vpon euery small occasion. 1729 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 259 Working-men..are thereby induced to be more profuse and extravagant in fine apparel. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xl. (1869) II. 477 Justinian was so profuse that he could not be liberal. 1845 BROWNING *Lett.* (1899) I. 245 Mr. Forster came yesterday and was very profuse of graciosities. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. i. 11 He was..somewhat too open-handed and profuse in his ordinary expenditure. *fig.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 286 On a green shadie Bank profuse of Flours.

2. Of actions, conditions, or things: Very abundant; exuberant, bountiful; copious; excessive.

a 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* (1636) 66 Let not thy laughter bee profuse, nor be led by every light occasion [cf. quot. 1608 in PROFUSED]. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* VI, This lady glories in profuse expence. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 207 Profuse sweating, great debility and loss of appetite, had begun to take place. 1876 BRISTOWE *The. & Pract. Med.* (1873) 473 When pulmonary hemorrhage..is profuse..the symptoms and prospects are in the highest degree grave. 1885 BIBLE (R.V.) *Prov.* xxvii. 6 The kisses of an enemy are profuse.

† **Profuse** (prŏfiū·z), *v. Obs.* [f. L. *profūs-*, ppl. stem of *profund-ĕre*: see prec. (At first perh. in pa. pple. *profused* from L. *profūsus*: see next.)] *trans.* To pour forth; to expend, bestow, or produce freely or lavishly; to lavish, squander, waste.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIV. 295 Mercury, thy help hath been profus'd Ever with most grace in consorts of travellers distress'd. 1615 — *Odyss.* XXII. 156 Tender no excuse For least delay, nor too much time profuse In stay to draw this bow. *a* 1614 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 58 Man snatch'd.. a new way of profusing his life to Martyrdome. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 260 ¶ 1 If I had laid out that which I profused in Luxury and Wantonness, in Acts of Generosity or Charity. 1771 J. FOOT *Penseroso* II. 84 With these [waters] profused is drown'd the suff'ring earth.

† **Profu·sed,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *profūs-us* (see PROFUSE *a.*) + -ED¹; or pa. pple. of PROFUSE *v.*] = PROFUSE *a.* Hence † **Profu·sedly** *adv.*, profusely.

1608 D. T[UVIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 96 b, Affects profused laughter [cf. L. *profusa hilaritas* (Cicero)] at a feast. 1690 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 234 To what purpose does Dr. Wh..lay himself out so profusedly to prove that the Creatures are good?

Profusely (prŏfiū·sli), *adv.* [f. PROFUSE *a.* + -LY².] In a profuse manner; in profusion or abundance; without stint; wastefully, lavishly.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. (1676) 14/1 At this speech Democritus profusely laughed, (his friends..weeping in the mean time, and lamenting his madness). 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* Pref. (1721) I. 93 A Meadow, where the Beauties of the Spring are profusely blended together. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, After drinking profusely of some mild liquids. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 9 July 4/7 The shipping in the harbour was profusely decked with flags.

Profuseness (prŏfiū·snĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being profuse; lavishness; wastefulness; profusion.

1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 400 There be two grand enemies of hospitality. The one is covetousness, the other profuseness. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* III. ii, I, That knew profuseness of expense the parent Of wretched Poverty, her fatal daughter. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 27 ¶ 7, I was convinced that their liberality was only profuseness, that..they were equally generous to vice and virtue. 1850 *Florist* Mar. 81 Its distinctness and profuseness of bloom combine to make it a very desirable thing. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xi. 631 In no age have literary men been rewarded with such profusenessas in the reign of Louis XIV.; and in no age have they been so mean spirited.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An act of profuse expenditure.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xix. (1674) 20 One of those inconsiderate profusenesses used by shallow-pated Princes.

† **Profu·ser.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PROFUSE *v.* + -ER¹. So obs. F. *profuseur* (Cotgr.), late L. *profūsor*.] One who or that which lavishes; a spendthrift.

1616 *Rich Cabinet* 151 Vanitie in words..is a lavish profuser of pretious time. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Fortune*, Fortune's a blind profuser of her own, Too much she gives to some, enough to none.

Profusion (prŏfiū·ʒən). [a. F. *profusion* (16th c., Montaigne), ad. L. *profūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *profundĕre* to pour forth.]

1. The action of pouring forth; outpouring, effusion (of a liquid); spilling, shedding. Now *rare.*

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Profusion*, powring out wastfully. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 146 Some men in this extreamity suffer most fearful dreams, profusion of seed, hoarsness of voyce. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 26 The effects..are generally Profusions of Blood. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 443 [Cullen] has hence been obliged to transfer the whole of these [hæmorrhages] to another part of his system..and to distinguish them by the feeble name of profusions instead of by their own proper denomination.

2. Lavish or wasteful expenditure or bestowal *of* money, substance, etc.; squandering, waste.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xi. 195 b, Because of his prodigalite & profusions of giftis, he might not spare other menis goodis. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 42 Which proved in the end a most fatall work, both in the profusion of bloud and treasure. 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) III. 280 Be upon your guard against this idle profusion of time. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. i. 2 Charles the First has never been accused of a wanton profusion of the public wealth.

3. The fact, condition, or quality of being profuse; lavishness, wastefulness, extravagance.

1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 204 Those, that take away with violence, to disperse with profusion, are much more excusable. 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig.* Ded., The lustre of that most noble family..which the unmeasurable profusion of ancestors for many generations had too much eclipsed. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 96 They were entertained with the utmost profusion and magnificence after the Spanish manner. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xliii. 278 The profusion..with which he lavished his gold. 1876 J. PARKER *Paracl.* I. xiv. 224 You are amazed by the profusion which is characteristic of Nature; not merely a star here and there, but millions beyond all conceivable number.

4. Abundance; lavish or copious supply.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 184 To have furnish'd out so many glorious Palaces with such a Profusion of Pictures, Statues, and the like Ornaments. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 46 Ye fields, where summer spreads profusion round. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* vi, Her auburn tresses fell in profusion over her bosom. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Wet Days at Edgewood* 80 Wheat was growing in profusion.

Profu·sive (-siv), *a.* [f. L. *profūs-*, ppl. stem of *profundĕre* (see PROFUSE *a.*) + -IVE.] Characterized by or tending to profusion or lavishness.

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 86 Your Magnificence..in a severer Common-wealth than ours, would be called a profusive Wast. 1685 EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin* 222 Chearfull and even profusive Charityes. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 218 Her gifts in vain profusive Plenty flings. 1861 R. QUINN *Heather Lintie* (1866) 34 Profusive smiling gleams.

Hence **Profu·sively** *adv.*; **Profu·siveness.**

1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man become Guilty* 230 Rivers flow profusively, their spring heads are not dried up. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* V. v. § 64 His profusiveness..not only spending the great Treasure left Him by His Father; but also vast wealth beside.

Profycy(e, obs. form of PROPHECY.

Profyr(e, obs. form of PROFFER.

Prog (prɒg), *sb.*¹ Also 7 progg(e, 8-9 progue. [Origin obscure; perh. a variant of PRAG *sb.*¹; cf. also BROG, and PROD *sb.* and *v.*]

1. A piercing instrument or weapon; a spike; a skewer; a stiletto; a prick or prickle.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 27 Slicing it into little gobbets, prick it on a prog of iron, and hang it in a fornace. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* II. vii, The water having dank't his pistoles, and lost his Spanish progge in the bottome, the Indians swomme him out by the chinne to the shore. 1785 R. FORBES *Poems Buchan Dial., Ulysses* 31 Sin the Fates hae orders gi'en To bring the progues [= arrows] to Troy. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Prog*, a curved spike or prong, to drag what is seized by it...A prog would be of no use if it could not hold and draw as well as pierce. Both these words are otherwise pronounced *progue*. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Prog*, a prick.—*Progly, a.* prickly.

2. An act of progging; a stab, thrust, sharp poke; a prod. *Sc.* and *dial.* Also *fig.*

1822 GALT *Steam-Boat* viii. 155, I..could thole her progs and jokes with the greatest pleasance and composure. 1856 *Deil's Hallowe'en* 39 (E.D.D.) He..gied a progue, that wasna licht. 1891 BURGESS *Rasmie's Büddie* 31 He'll mebbe need anidder proge, Frae my aald staff.

Prog (prɒg), *sb.*² Also 7 progge, 7-8 progg, progue. [perh. f. PROG *v.*¹, = that which is progged or got by progging.] 'A cant word for provision, goods, or money laid up in store' (Dyche, 1740).

1. Food, victuals, provender; esp. *colloq.* provisions for a journey or excursion; *slang*, food generally, 'grub'.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. ii. 290 The Abbot..every Saturday was to visit their beds, to see if they had not shuffled in some softer matter, or purloyned some progge for themselves. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. French King* Wks. 1730 I. 60 When first I came to town with houshold clog, Rings, watch, and so forth, fairly went for prog. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants, Cook*, You can junket together at night on your own progue, when the rest of the house are abed. 1772 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* Ser. II. (1862) I. 402, I had a letter last night from your father, who has sent me some good Xtmas prog according to custom. 1813 LADY BURGHERSH *Lett.* (1893) 13 We are obliged to carry with us all the 'prog' we want on the road. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* I. 80 Unless the Turk..do freely give thee prog and lodging. 1870 SIMMONS *Oakdale Grange* 49 What a capital idea for prog (the refined expression by which scholars convey to each other the refined delicacies which tickle their palates).

b. *fig.* Food for the mind.

1783 MME. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 12 Apr., If my letters will give you any amusement, I will write oftener..and supply you with all the prog I get myself. 1815 IRELAND *Scribble-*

omania 166 George Brewer our crew now with confidence hails, And for prog straight produces his *Siamese Tales*.

2. *dial.* A hoard (of money). Cf. PROG *v.*[1] 4.

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s. v., He's got a fine prog of money somewhere.

3. = PROGGER[1].

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Prog*, one that seeks his victuals by wandering and begging.

4. *Comb.* **Prog-basket**, a provision-basket, on a journey or 'outing'.

1855 HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* I. 245 Taking out a pair of pistols and lots of ammunition from the bottom of his prog-basket. 1865 *N. Brit. Rev.* Sept. 229 During the repast a lean hungry tribe of dogs were working outside at his 'prog-basket'. They opened it; stole a goose.

Prog, *sb.*[3] *Undergraduates' slang.* Also **progs**, **progs**. [Perversion of PROCTOR, on the pattern of *Juggins* and the like.] A proctor at Oxford or Cambridge. Hence **Prog** *v.*[3] = PROCTORIZE *v.*

1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 39 (Cambridge) His conversation is..about..the Dean or the 'Proggins'. 1900 G. SWIFT *Somerley* 137 When you lifted your arm to take your cap off to the proctor, you pulled the reins and lugged the horse's head round into the prog's mouth. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 24 Aug. 7/2 The chief offences for which the fines are imposed—or, to adopt 'Varsity parlance, for which undergraduates are 'progged' [at Cambridge]—seem to be those of smoking when wearing cap and gown, and appearing in public on Sunday evenings improperly dressed.

Prog (prɒg), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **progg**, 7 **proague**, **progue**. [Origin and sense-history obscure; it is not certain whether all the senses belong to one word.]

†**1.** *trans.* (?) *Obs. rare.*

1566 DRANT *Horace* I. i. A j, Who gapes, who gawes, who pores, who pries, who proggs his mate but he?

2. *intr.* To poke about *for* anything that may be picked up or laid hold of; to search about or hunt about, *esp.* for food; to forage, (?) to purvey; also, to solicit, to beg, to go about begging.

[1618: cf. PROGNAN; 1622: see PROGGING *ppl.a.*] 1624 QUARLES *Job* xiv. 60 Man digs,..He neuer rests,..He mines, and progs, though in the fangs of death. 1635 — *Embl.* II. ii, We travel sea and soil, we pry, we prowl, We progress, and we prog from pole to pole. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 64 Excommunication serves for nothing with them, but to prog, and pandar for fees. 1650 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I* 55 This Lake had linked himselfe in with the Scottish Nation, progging for Suits, and helping them to fill their Purses. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 56, I never saw any of our Ministry more abstracted from their studies, continually progging at the Parliament door. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 52 She went out progging for provisions again as before. 1703 A. B. *Law Succession to Benefices Just.* 37 With an impious Craft like his [Judas's] you may prog for your own Bag. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Prog*, to pry or poke into holes and corners... Those who go progging about..are likely enough to steal whatever they can lay their hands upon. 1838 MARY HOWITT *Birds & Fl., House-sparrow* iii, Coarse is his nature, made to prog about. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Prooaging*, ..foraging, as an animal searches for food.

†**3.** *trans.* To search or hunt out; to poke out.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 131 The subtile engineer ..at length from old records progs and bolts out an ancient Precedent of raising a Tax upon the hole Kingdome, for setting forth a Navy in case of danger. 1656 HEYLIN *Extraneus Vapulans* 309 An old Skulking Statute, which ..was printed and exposed to open view, and therefore needed no such progging and holting out, as is elsewhere spoken of.

†**4.** (?) *trans.* See quot. (Cf. PROG *sb.*[2] 2.) *Obs.*

1719 SEWEL *Dutch Dict., Potten, geld potten*, to Hord up money, to prog.

Prog, *v.*[2] *dial.* Also 9 **progue**. [f. PROG *sb.*[1] Cf. PROD *v.*, and BROG *v.*, in similar sense.]

1. *trans.* To prick, stab, pierce; to prod.

1811 A. SCOTT *Poems* 114 (Jam.), I ga'e my Pegasus the spur ..An' sair his flank I've proggit. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 82 While children..prog the hous'd bee from the cotter's wall. 1823 ELIZA LOGAN *St. Johnstoun* II. 168 (Jam.), I was progging up the old witch a little, to..make her confess. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Prog, Proggle*, to prick, to prickle. 1832-53 R. INGLIS in *Whistle-binkie* (Scotch Songs) Ser. III. 115 Again, at the battle o' red Waterloo, How they pricket and proget the French thro' and thro'. 1890 J. SERVICE *Thir Notandums* xv. 103 He progued them wi' his fork.

2. *intr.* To poke, to pierce; to prod.

1896 *Dial. Notes* (U. S.) I. 333 (E. D. D.) *Prog*, to search for anything imbedded in the mud, as clams, terrapins, or cedar logs, by means of a sounding rod. [But this may belong to PROG *v.*[1]]

Prog, *v.*[3], to proctorize: see PROG *sb.*[3]

Progametange to **Proganosaur**: see PRO-[2] 1.

Progamic (prɒgæ·mik), *a. Biol.* [f. Gr. πρό, PRO-[2] + γάμος marriage + -IC.] That precedes the specialization of the gametes (sexual or pairing cells). So **Progamous** (prɒ·gămǝs) *a.*, applied to an ovum which has not been impregnated by a spermatozoon.

1891 HARTOG in *Nature* 17 Sept. 484/2 Progamic paragamy: the fusing nuclei are the normal gametonuclei of the progamous cell (ovum which has formed 1 polar body).

Progenerate (prǝ(ʊ)dʒe·nĕrĕt), *ppl. a.* [In sense 1, ad. L. *prōgenerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *prōgenerāre* to beget, engender: see PRO-[1] and GENERATE *ppl.a.* In sense 2, nonce-formation after *degenerate*.]

†**1.** Propagated, begotten. (Const. as *pa. pple.* = PROGENERATED.) *Obs. rare*[−1].

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 300 Meanes for one thing to bee progenerate of another.

2. More advanced in development or type; opposed to *degenerate*.

1903 MYERS *Human Personality* I. 56 Our 'degenerates' may sometimes be in truth *progenerate*, and their perturbation may mark an evolution.

Proge·nerate, *v.* ? *Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *prōgenerāre*: see prec.] *trans.* To beget, propagate, procreate. Hence **Proge·nerated** *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Progenier*, to progenerate..young ones. 1770 in *Archæologia* (1773) II. 250 They were all progenerated colonies from a Scythian or Tartar race. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Pericles & Soph.* Wks. 1846 I. 145/2 He who is yet to progenerate a more numerous and far better race.

†**Progenera·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prōgenerātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōgenerāre*: see above.] Procreation, propagation, begetting.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xx. 161 b, Mankynde cannot by any other possible meanes bee continued in progeneracion of issue. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Progeneration*, a breeding or bringing forth.

†**Proge·nerative,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *prōgenerāt-* (see PROGENERATE) + -IVE.] Having the quality of progenerating; tending to produce.

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 285/1 It carries off the progenerative Cause of the Scurvy, Dropsy, Stone and Gout.

†**Proge·nial,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *prōgeni-ēs* PROGENY + -AL.] Of or pertaining to progeny.

1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 159 Whether immediately produced, without any progenial traduction or radiation,..is..the dispute.

‖ **Progenies** (prǝ(ʊ)dʒe·niiz). *Obs. rare.* [L. *prōgeniēs* PROGENY.] = PROGENY; race, generation.

1672-3 GREW *Anat. Roots* I. i. § 16 A new Progenies of Roots, from the old Head or Body, in the room of those that die yearly.

Proge·nital, *a. rare.* [f. as next + -AL. Cf. med.L. *prōgenitālis* (1493 in Du Cange).] = next.

1836 LYTTON *Athens* I. viii, Homer is cited in proof of the progenital humidity.

Progenitive (prǝ(ʊ)dʒe·nĭtiv), *a.* [f. L. *prōgenit-*, ppl. stem of *prōgignĕre*: see next and -IVE. So late L. *prōgenitīv-us* (Boeth.).] Having the quality of producing offspring or progeny; possessed of reproductive power or properties.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 679 I'm vastly popular with almost all the infant duplicates of my progenitive friends. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iv. (1852) 66 The Gauchos call the former [crystals of Gypsum] the 'Padre del sel', and the latter [crystals of sulphate of soda] the 'Madre'; they state that these progenitive salts always occur on the borders of the salinas when the water begins to evaporate. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Reminl.* II. 433 The mighty, pregnant, progenitive atom. 1895 F. C. CONYBEARE in *Academy* 29 June 547/1 That a barren woman should bring forth a child was no ordinary progenitive act, but a result of the divine power.

Hence **Proge·nitiveness**, reproductive quality.

1868 E. D. COPE *Orig. Fittest* (1887) 111 Metaphysical peculiarity or progenitiveness as isolating species.

Progenitor (prǝ(ʊ)dʒe·nitǝr). Also 4-6 **-our**. [ME. *progenitour*, a. obs. F. *progeniteur* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *prōgenitōr-em* ancestor, agent-n. f. *prōgign-ĕre* to beget, f. *prō*, PRO-[1] 1 a + *gign-ĕre* to beget.]

1. A person from whom another person, a family, or a race, is descended; an ancestor, a forefather.

[1347 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 180/1 En salvation de lui & des almes de ses progenitours.] 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Tim.* i. 3, I do thankyngis to my God, to whom I serue fro my progenitours. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* Prol. 4 The most renommed of alle his noble progenytours. 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 107 Let them consider howe tyrannously the bisshoppes kyngedome hath vsed their progenitours, Kynges of Englonde. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* To Rdr., The English-Saxon tongue which our Progenitors the English spake. 1742-3 LD. LONSDALE in *Johnson's Debates* 23 Feb. (1787) II. 508 Another principle of government which the wisdom of our progenitors established, was to suppress vice with the utmost diligence. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vii. 251 Their fabulous progenitor, Thessalus, was called by some a son of Hercules. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 70 He supposes that in the course of ages every man has had numberless progenitors.

b. *Biol.* An ancestor or ancestral species of animals or plants.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. (1873) 108 We may believe that the progenitor of the ostrich genus had habits like those of the bustard. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 240 The progenitors of Birds and the progenitors of Man at a very remote period were probably one.

2. *fig.* **a.** A spiritual, political, or intellectual 'ancestor' or predecessor.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1663) 103 We take them for our progenitors, who going before, have taught us the way to follow after. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1776) 310 All these worthy men are our progenitors, if we will but..become their disciples.

b. The original of which anything is a copy.

1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 5 Two several manuscripts which sprang from the same progenitor. 1883 *Glasgow Weekly Herald* 5 May 3/2 What are precedents, and how do they originate without progenitors?

Progenitorial (prǝ(ʊ)dʒenitō·rĭăl), *a.* [f. L. type **prōgenitōri-us* (f. *prōgenitōr-em*: see prec.) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to progenitors; of the nature of a progenitor; ancestral.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 289 It presents us neither with progenitorial guilt, to be visited upon the heroes, nor with predicted calamities to be inflicted. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xviii, Families against whom neither..lawyer nor.. physician could recollect a progenitorial blot, either on the male or female side, were not numerous. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* xviii. 196 In the Werdenstein plate there are no less than sixteen of these 'progenitorial' shields.

Proge·nitorship. [f. PROGENITOR + -SHIP.] The position or fact of being a progenitor.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 171 Their dead would disown them as scornfully as Cicero would the intellectual progenitorship of a Cicerone. 1839 PYE SMITH *Script. & Geol.* 92 All land animals were created in pairs or other suitable modes of progenitorship, on one spot upon the earth's surface. 1870 TYNDALL in *Life & Lett. Huxley* (1900) I. xxiv. 330 Anything that touches progenitorship interests them.

Progenitress (prǝ(ʊ)dʒe·nitrĕs). [f. PROGENITOR + -ESS[1].] A female progenitor, an ancestress. Also *fig.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. § 34 Her selfe a Queene, and a Progenitresse of those glorious Kings and Queenes which followed. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VI. 343 Eue our first progenitresse. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 291 She was a worthy progenitress of a long line of most charming women novelists. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Oct. 463/1 These old cookery-books seem to bring us much nearer to our dead and gone progenitresses.

‖ **Progenitrix** (prǝ(ʊ)dʒe·nitriks). [a. late L. *prōgenitrix* an ancestress.] = prec. †Also with French ending, ‖ **Progenitri·ce.** *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* III *His grandmother*] set for any progenitrix, as is often used. 1650 BP. HALL *Cases Consc., Add.* i. (1654) 387 The gracious progenitrice of the Saviour of the world. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 13 Oct. 4/4 There is now living at Allonby..a widow..who is the progenitrix of fifty eight persons. 1864 *Realm* 9 Mar. 5 In this young woman, lean, yellow, shrewd and hard, we have the type and progenitrix of the strong-minded Yankee female face, with its keen angularity.

Progeniture (prǝ(ʊ)dʒe·nitiŭr). [f. L. *prōgenit-*, ppl. stem of *prōgign-ĕre* to beget + -URE: cf. *genitura*. So F. *progéniture* (1835 in *Dict. Acad.*).]

1. Begetting of offspring; generation.

1801 HEL. M. WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr. Rep.* I. v. 38 His immense domain which descended in long succession of progeniture from his remote ancestry. 1831 T. HOPE *Ess. Origin Man* II. 21 All organic and living individuals after a time acquire the power of propagating their species by a new progeniture. 1855 W. H. MILL *Applic. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 217 All ancient testimonies respecting the Cerinthians ascribe to them also this notion of the purely celestial progeniture of the Christ.

2. Offspring, progeny.

1893 *Pall Mall Mag.* I. 38 A state of highly-strung nerves in our progeniture that may some day land them in continuous invalidism. 1894 MARQ. SALISBURY *Addr. Brit. Assoc. Oxford* 8 Aug., It is effected by their action in crossing, by their skill in bringing the right mates together to produce the progeniture they want.

Proge·nity. *nonce-wd.*

†**1.** Humorous blunder for PROGENY (sense 4).

1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, III. Wks. I. 45 Harry's of the old house of Lancaster; and that progenity do I loue.

2. [after *humanity*: cf. CANINITY 2]. Consideration for offspring or descendants.

1902 L. STEPHEN in *19th Cent.* May 797 Progenity, or as Mr. Kidd calls it, 'projected efficiency', makes us suffer for the good of our descendants.

Progeny (prɒ·dʒĭni). Also 4 **-i**, 4-5 **-ye**, 4-7 **-ie**, 6 **proginie**. [ME. a. obs. F. *progenie* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *prōgeniē-s* descent, family, offspring, f. *prōgign-ĕre* to beget.]

1. The offspring (of a father or mother, or of both); issue, children collectively; more widely, descendants. (Rarely with indef. art.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1361 Til him and til his progeni Wit pite sal he sceu his merci. *a* 1325 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 145 Þo Eue wist sche schuld dye, Sche cleped forþ hir progenie. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 250 He moste nedes dye..and al his progenye in this world. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* (1570) C vj b/1 In it remayneth the worthy gouernour, A stocke and fountayne of noble progeny. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* cv. ii, His servantes you, O Abrahams progeny. 1604 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Pr. for R. Family*, All the King and Queenes Royall progenie. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 26 The Mores are the progeny of such Arabians as after their Conquests seated themself in that part of Affrica. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 13 Some think..that Noah's sons..were saved in the ark..merely for being the posterity or progeny of a righteous father. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xxvi, From this union sprang a vigorous progeny.

b. Of lower animals, and plants.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 250 When she has calv'd, then set the Dam aside; And for the tender Progeny provide. 1843 J. A. SMITH *Product. Farming* (ed. 2) 33 A tree puts forth annually a new progeny of buds, and becomes clothed with a beautiful foliage of lungs..for the respiration of the rising brood. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 169 In gathering seeds, choice should be made from the finest trees, as they are more likely to produce a healthy and vigorous progeny than those which are stinted in their growth.

c. *fig.* Spiritual or intellectual descendants, successors, followers, disciples.

1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* (E.E.T.S.) 78 All þe prioures and souereynes of þe ordre wer sent aftir to be at þe hyryng of her maystir. Whan þei wer gadered to-gidir and anoumbered þe summe of his progenie cam on-to too þousand and too hundred. *Ibid.* 88 His desire was þat his progenie schuld lyue in honest pouerte. 1616 CHAMPNEY *Voc. Bps.* 221 So are likewise the Lutherans, and all their progeny. 1768 JOHNSON *Shaks.* Pref., Wks. IX. 242 His characters..are the genuine progeny of common humanity. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* I. xiii. 347 The intellectual progeny whom he [Newton] educated and reared.

d. More vaguely, expressing relation or character: cf. CHILD *sb.* 13.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 99 b, Certaynly they be yᵉ housholde of Sathan & progeny of pryde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 600 Hear all ye Angels, Progenie of Light, Thrones, Dominations, Princedoms, Vertues, Powers.

2. *fig.* That which originates from or is produced by something (material or immaterial); issue, product, outcome, result.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 290 Of Avarices progenie What vice sulieth after this. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 96 ₱8 Falsehood was the progeny of Folly. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 253 Art is the parent, not the progeny of Science. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlviii. (1856) 446 In front of it we found a progeny of bergs, crowded together so close that we could not count them. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 90 Like earth's myriad hues, spring's progeny, rais'd to the breezes. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. ii. 55 Are not these more rapid vibrations the progeny of the slower?

†3. = GENERATION 5. *Obs. rare.* (Chiefly a literalism of translation, repr. L. *prōgeniēs.*)

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlviii[i]. 20 Þe wicked shal entren unto þe progenie [*uel*, oþer, kynde; Vulg. *in progenies*], of his faders, and he shal se no liȝt wyþ-outen ende. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxxiv. 7 Into the thridde and the ferthe progenye. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* vi. 90 His name alwaie halowed be..from progeny to progenye.

†4. A race, stock, or line descended from a common ancestor; a family, clan, tribe, or kindred.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* viii. 5 Lest he speke euele of thi progenye [Vulg. *de progenie tua*, 1388 of thi kynrede]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 22 Which al the hole progenie Of lusti folk hath undertake To feede. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 127 The progenye of theyme descendede from Agar, seruaunte and moder of Ismael. 1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 23 The Marshes and all the progeny of the Northumbers, that is, of that people which inhabiteth the north side of the flud Humber. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* I. 70 Except remission be given with consent of the progenie and friends of him quha is vnjustlie slane. 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* II. 58 Llwelline, the last Prince of the British Progeny, being slaine. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI. 1074 Now fix your sight, and stand intent, to see Your Roman race, and Julian progeny.

†5. Lineage, parentage; descent, genealogy. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xliii. 7 The man askide vs bi ordre oure progenye, if the fader lyued, if we hadden a brother. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxii. 85 Andoueta, a woman of great birth, how be it myn auctor..declarith not hir progeny. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 97 Let euery man be content with his proginie, office, callyng, state and degree. 1591 SHARS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 61 All French and France exclaimes on thee, Doubting thy Birth and lawfull Progenie. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 595 This Tzephaniah, For his Progeny, is described to be the son of Chushi, the son of Gedaliah. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 299 The care of about forty families, of the same progeny as the Turks.

Progermina·tion. *rare*⁻¹. [Noun of action f. L. *prōgermin-āre* to shoot forth + -ATION: see PRO-¹ 1 a and GERMINATION.] Springing forth; birth, propagation.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., to Sir J. Berkley*, Sold (As other townes and cities were) for gold, By those ignoble births, which shame the stem That gave progermination unto them.

Pro·gger¹. Now *dial.* [f. PROG *v.*¹ + -ER¹.] One who progs, begs, or solicits; a beggar.

1685 R. LUCAS *Happiness* (1692) I. 280 How far shou'd I prefer the..unconcernment of a poet..before the former sort of servile philosophick proggers! 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Prooagers*, beggars.

Pro·gger². *dial.* [f. PROG *v.*² + -ER¹.] One who or that which progs or prods: a. One who prods for clams, etc. (*U.S.*); b. A butcher's stabbing instrument.

1818 MIDFORD *Coll. Songs* 46 (E. D. D.) The progger an' steel. 1887 *Fisheries of U. S.* Sect. v. II. 604 A miserable set who help the oystermen in winter and 'go clamming' in summer. They are locally known as 'proggers'.

Progging (prǫ·giŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PROG *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] Soliciting, begging; foraging.

1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* 242 Being called to assemble about reforming the Church, they fell to progging and soliciting the parliament..for a new settling of their tithes and oblations. 1650 NEEDHAM *Case Commw.* 54 A People ..poor in Body, Pay, and other Accommodations, save what they have purchased by proguing here in England. 1715 J. CHAPPELOW *Rt. Way Rich* (1717) 87 All their plodding and progging is for themselves. 1785 HUTTON *Bran New Wark* 412 Careful for nought but progging for belly-timber. *attrib.* 1663 J. STILLINGFL. *Shecinah* Ded., The progging attempts of an ambitious phylargyrist. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 389 [He] practiced for divers years progging tricks in employing necessitous persons..to get contributions.

Progging (prǫ·giŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That progs, solicits, begs, or forages. (The sense of quot. 1642 is not clear.)

1622 FLETCHER & MASS. *Span. Curate* III. iii, That man in the Gowne in my opinion Looks like a proaguiog knave. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. II. xvi, But when to plantall life quick sense is ti'd, And progging phansie, then upon her guard She gins to stand. 1650 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I*, II. 185 Suppressing Promoters, and progging fellows.

Proggins: see PROG *sb.*³

Proglottic (prǫglǫ·tik), *a.* [irreg. f. PROGLOTTIS + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a proglottis.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Proglottid (prǫglǫ·tid). *Zool.* [f. Gr. **προγλωττιδ-*, stem of **προγλωττίς*: see next.] = PROGLOTTIS. So **Proglotti·dean** *a.* = PROGLOTTIC (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 129 In this way the Tænia-chain is formed, the last metameres of which (the so-called proglottids) break off at a certain stage of development, and form more or less independent individuals. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Proglottid*, the same as *Proglottis*.

‖ **Proglottis** (prǫglǫ·tis). Pl. -ides (-idīz). [mod.L. (Felix Dujardin, 1843 *Ann. Sci. Nat.*, ser. 2. XX. *Zoologie* 342), a. Gr. *προγλωσσίς*, **προγλωττίς*, -ιδ- point of the tongue, f. *πρό*, PRO-² + *γλῶσσα*, *γλῶττα* tongue, *γλωττίς* glottis, mouthpiece of a pipe. So named from its shape.] A sexually mature segment or joint of a tapeworm.

Applied by Dujardin to a detached living joint; by P. J. Van Beneden, 1850, and by subsequent writers, to the joint whether attached or detached.

1855 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 2) 136 When the gemma has grown into an adult worm (*Proglottis* of Van Beneden), the indentation, separating each from the one preceding it, increases in depth until..the segments are successively thrown off as so many distinct animals. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 143 After their discharge from the body, the proglottides decompose, and the ova are liberated. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1007 A tapeworm may therefore be regarded as a colony, and each individual proglottis as an animal complete in itself.

†**Pro·gman.** *Obs.* [f. PROG *v.*¹ (or ? PROG *sb.*²) + MAN *sb.*¹] A man appointed to forage for victuals, etc.; a forager, purveyor.

1618 in *Wotton's Lett.* (Roxb.) 79 The same daye five prog men, common soldiers who were sent wth money in their purses to buye victualls, were cruelly murdered.

†**Pro·gnate**, *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prōgnāt-us* born or sprung from, as sb. a child, descendant, f. *prō*, PRO-¹, forth + (*g*)*nātus*, pa. pple. of (*g*)*nascī* to be born: cf. *cognate*.]

A. *adj.* Innate, congenital. (*pedantic.*)

c 1600 J. LEACH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 75 Not myne owne nature..but your nature, generösitie prognate, and come from your atavite progenitours.

B. *sb.* Child, offspring; in quot. *fig.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Loud.* 62 If he speaks no *fiat*, folly is the best prognate of our contrivances.

Prognathic (prǫgnæ·þik), *a.* [f. as PROGNATHOUS + -IC.] = PROGNATHOUS *a.*

1850 R. G. LATHAM *Var. Man* Introd. 6 When the insertion of the teeth is perpendicular, or nearly perpendicular to the base of the nose, the skull is orthognathic; when projecting forwards, prognathic. 1861 BUSK in *Trans. Ethnol. Soc.* I. 343 It is to him [Professor Retzius] that we owe the terms brachycephalic and dolichocephalic, with their respective modifications of orthognathic and prognathic. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 26 Aug. 455 The head small and distinctly dolichocephalic, the jaws prognathic.

Prognathism (prǫ·gnăþiz'm). [f. as next + -ISM (cf. *synchronous*, *-chronism*). So F. *prognathisme*.] The condition of being prognathous; prognathic state or condition.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1866 LAING *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 63 The degree of prognathism, as shown by the projection of the upper jaw and teeth..is equal to that of the lowest specimens of the Negro and Australian races. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* II. 75 [In the Ainos] there is no tendency towards prognathism. 1896 [see ORTHOGNATHISM].

Prognathous (prǫ·gnăþəs), *a.* [f. PRO-² + Gr. *γνάθ-ος* jaw + -OUS. In mod.F. *prognathe*.] Having projecting jaws; having a low facial angle; said of a skull or person; also of the jaws: prominent, protruding. Opposed to *opisthognathous* and *orthognathous*.

1836 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man.* (ed. 3) I. II. v. § I. 282, I shall give the following terms to these two varieties in the figure of the cranium, viz. to the narrow elongated form, that of Prognathous from the prominence of the jaw. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ix. 232 Pyramidal and prognathous skulls. 1863 [see ORTHOGNATHOUS]. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* iv. (1872) 56 They are exceedingly black, resembling ..the negro, but without the flat nose or prognathous jaw.

Prognathy (prǫ·gnăþi). [f. as PROGNATH-OUS + -Y: cf. *anomal-ous*, *anomal-y*, *infam-ous*, *infam-y*.] = PROGNATHISM.

1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* I. xiv. 352 With slight prognathy of jaws. 1894 *Cosmopolitan* XVII. 43 Their features are mostly regular without that..marked prognathy of the true negro.

‖ **Progne** (prǫ·gnī). Also 5 proigne. [L. *Prognē*, variant of *Procnē*, Gr. *Πρόκνη*, name of the sister of Philomela, according to Greek mythology transformed into a swallow. So F. *progné*.]

1. A poetic name for the swallow. (Cf. note on PHILOMEL.)

But the poets appear to have thought it some song-bird.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 15 (64) The swalwe proigne with a sorwful lay, Whan morwe com gan make here weymentynge. [1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 328 And of hir Soster Progne I finde, Hou sche was torned..Into a Swalwe swift of winge.] 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 178 And Progne, on whose brest as yet is seene The bloodey marke of hands that Itys slewe. *a* 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 5 Ahout ane bank..The merle and maueis micht be sene, The Progne and the Phelomene. *a* 1784 JOHNSON *Ode to Autumn* V, Soft pleasing woes my heart invade, As Progne pours the melting lay. 1803 H. K. WHITE *Clifton Grove* 230 Lorn Progne's note from distant copse behind.

2. *Ornith.* An American genus of *Hirundinidæ* or Swallows, including the common Purple Martin of the United States (*P. purpurea* or *subis*).

Prognose (prǫgnō·uz), *v.* [f. next, or its F. form *prognose*: cf. DIAGNOSE.] *trans.* To make a prognosis of.

1900 *Lancet* 27 Jan. 225/2, I venture to think that appendicitis cannot be correctly prognosed until it is possible to infer from the clinical symptoms the pathological changes proceeding within the appendix.

‖ **Prognosis** (prǫgnō·sis). Pl. -oses (-ō·sīz). [L. *prognōsis*, a. Gr. *πρόγνωσις* a recognizing beforehand, foreknowledge, in medicine a prognosis, f. *προγιγνώσκειν* to know beforehand: see PRO-² and GNOSIS. In F. *prognose*.]

1. *Med.* A forecast of the probable course and termination of a case of disease; also, the action or art of making such a forecast.

1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* I. i. 3 As to the Prognosis, or Prognostical part concerning this Distemper: It is hard to cure. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 174 There will be little Difficulty in forming a just Prognosis of our Patient's Disease. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 397, I had arrived to that certainty of prognosis, that I could have insured the life of an individual by the treatment I recommended, and his death by any other. 1881 HUXLEY in *Nature* 11 Aug. 343/1 Pathology..was merely natural history; it registered the phenomena of disease, classified them, and ventured upon a prognosis, wherever the observation of constant co-existences and sequences, suggested a rational expectation of the like recurrence under similar circumstances.

¶ b. A symptom: = PROGNOSTIC *sb.*¹ 3. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (Kersey), *Prognosis*..in the Art of Physick, it is the same as Prognostick Sign.

2. *gen.* Prognostication, anticipation.

1706 PHILLIPS (Kersey), *Prognosis*, a knowing before, Foreboding, Fore-knowledge. 1872 B. HARTE *Heiress of Red Dog* (1879) 54 It is one of the evidences of original characters that it is apt to baffle all prognosis from a mere observer's standpoint. 1894 *Edin. Rev.* July 33 It is..too soon to attempt a prognosis of English culture.

†**Prognosta·tic**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 5 pronostatike. Extended form of PROGNOSTIC *a.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 118 As pronostatike clerks beren witnesse.

‖ **Progno·stes.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. Gr. *προγνώστης* one who knows beforehand.] A prognosticator; a foreteller.

1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 1, I soon perceived, that I had proved a true Prognostes, and much truer than Lilie.

Prognostic (prǫgnǫ·stik), *sb.*¹ Also 5-6 pron-. [ME. *pronostike*, *-ique*, a. OF. *pronostique* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *pronostic*, ad. L. *prognōsticon* (*-cum*), a. Gr. *προγνωστικόν* a prognostic, sb. use of neut. sing. of *προγνωστικός*: see next.]

1. That which foreshows or gives warning of something to come, or from which the future may be foreknown; a pre-indication, token, omen.

Originally applied to things supposed to be occult or supernatural, including many now known to be natural antecedents, as the meteorological signs of the weather.

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. XXXV. (MS. Digby 232) lf. 144/2 Þe Egle..Þat no thyng was but tokne of Tresoun, Pronostyke and declaracioun. 1471 *Arriv. Edw. IV* (Camden) 13 A goode pronostique of good aventure. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXlvi, A great comete or blasyng starre, the which..with also the foresayde eclypce, they adiudged for pronostiquykys & tokens of the kynges deth. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 177 Alexander received these gifts as a prognostick of his good fortune. 1657 W. MORICE *Cœna quasi* Κοινή xix. 341 Winds ..often..rise suddenly without any Prognosticks. 1716 GAY *Trivia* I. 122 From sure Prognosticks learn to know the Skies. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. xlix. 66 A great comet appeared about the time of her death, and the vulgar esteemed it the prognostic of that event. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xiv. 321 Laud felt it as..the prognostic of his own doom. 1882 R. ABERCROMBY in *Nature* 12 Oct. 572/2 In common parlance any particular 'look' of the sky is called a prognostic, and it is a natural extension of the idea to call the 'look' of the sky absorption spectrum a prognostic.

2. A prediction or judgement of the future drawn from such an indication; a forecast, prophecy, anticipation.

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 225 When this young Lord came to Rome..from the battaile of Prague, I can well witnesse..of the great Prognosticks all such gave of him. 1701 EARL OF CLARENDON in *Pepys' Diary*, etc. (1879) VI. 208, I could not but think it odd..that a man..should give such a prognostick. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. xliii. 274 Reflexion and Prognostic are ever inspiriting parts of the pretension of people who have lived long. 1815 *Zeluca* II. 285, I thank you for your inauspicious prognostics. 1884 H. D. TRAILL in *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 29/1 Every unpleasing phenomenon of our Parliamentary life supplies fresh material for these despairing prognostics.

3. *Med.* A symptom or indication on which prognosis is based; † formerly also = PROGNOSIS.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) N vj, Herein haue many wise phisicions..bene deceiued, and haue euil judged of the pacientes pronostik. 1621 BURTON (*title*) The Anatomy of Melancholy, What it is, With all the kindes, cavses, symptomes, prognostickes, and severall cvres of it. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 71 Hippocrates..made a favourable Prognostic in the Squinancy, when the Humour of the Disease tended outwards. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 467 In forming our prognostic, a special regard must be had to the peculiar character of the disease. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 108 Prognostics are those circumstances on which a prognosis is based.

Prognostic (prǫgnǫ·stik), *a.* and *sb.*² [ad. med.L. *prognōstic-us*, a. Gr. *προγνωστικός* foreknowing, f. *προγιγνώσκειν* to know beforehand: see -IC. So mod.F. *prognostique* (Acad. 1835).]

A. *adj.* Characterized by prognosticating; foreshowing, foretelling, predictive.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* Explan. Words, *Prognosticke*, foreknowing and foreshewing: as the signes in a disease

which foresignifie death or recovery. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 24 There are..diuerse prognosticke signes foreshewing life or death. 1759 B. STILLINGFL. *Cal. Flora* Pref. in *Misc. Tracts* (1791) 236 A digression about birds in relation to their prognostic nature. *Ibid.* 254, I have .. marked the plants which appear to be most prognostic with an asterisk. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 161 Movements of the leaves during a silent night, prognostic of the breeze that has yet scarce come.

b. *Med.* Of or pertaining to prognosis.

a 1648 LO. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 52 To have some knowledge in medicine, especially the diagnostic part..as also the prognostic part. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 120 The great prognostic importance of optic atrophy.

†B. *sb.* One who prognosticates; a foreteller of events. *Obs. rare.*

1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 33, I might a litle question the skil of Mr. L. himself, and some of his felow Prognosticks, in that part of the Sideral Science. *Ibid.* 175 Those antiq Wizards as well..as our modern Prognostiks.

†Progno·stic, *v. Obs.* Also 5–6 **pron-.** [ME. *pronostike*, a. obs. F. *pronostiquer* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*) (ad. med.L. *prognostic-āre* (Duns Scotus, *a* 1308)), f. L. *prognostic-um*, or F. *pronostique*, PROGNOSTIC *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* = PROGNOSTICATE *v.* 1, 1 b.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 29 Many oþer thinges þai pronostic and diuines by þe colours of þa flawmes. 1477 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 190 The worshypfull and vertuous dysposicion off hyr ffadr and moodr, whyche pronostikyth that..the mayde sholde be vertuous and goode. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. xx. (S.T.S.) II. 30 He wald nocht pronostok [*v. r.* pronostik] nor devyne na sic harmes to cum on þame. 1559 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 61 The adversaries have good sport..to prognostick the likelihood. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* III. v. 379 When the Sun shines waterishly and prognosticks rain.

2. *intr.* = PROGNOSTICATE *v.* 2; in quot. 1541, to make a (medical) prognosis.

1481 BOTONER *Tulle on Old Age* (Caxton) C iv b, They [old men] also remembre..how the angurys..sholde determyne and pronostike vpon the dyuinacions and thynges that be for to come. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* B ij, A Cyrurgyen..ought to be gentyll to his pacientes.. wyly in pronostykynge. *c* 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* v. viii. in *Archiv Stud. Neu. Spr.* (1897), Your daughter is well, even as I did pronostick. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 280 The present tempestuous, rainie, vnseasonable weather threaten and prognosticke to vs for our apostasie.

Prognosticable (prɒgnɒ·stikăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *prognostic-āre* to PROGNOSTICATE + -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being prognosticated.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. viii. 317 Causes..which cannot indeed be regular, and therefore their effects not prognosticable like Ecclipses. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 194 It is for any prognosticator to know any thing that is prognosticable. 1881 A. S. HERSCHEL in *Nature* 24 Feb. 384/1 One of its most marked, although not at all one of its most prognosticable, properties.

†2. Capable of prognosticating. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1562 BULLEYN *Bulwark, Dial. Soornes & Chir.* 19 b, As in the one, be manifest tokens of death: so in the other be prognosticable signes.

†Progno·stical, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [f. as PROGNOSTIC *a.*, or f. PROGNOSTIC *sb.* + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by prognostication; prognostic.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 79 Strange and almost incredible conclusions, as well in the Diuinatorie, as Prognostical kinde. 1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 144 They trusted in Southsaier's Prognostical judgements. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Observ.* 164, I have .. given a Prognostical Arrangement of popular Maxims relative to this subject.

B. *sb.* = PROGNOSTIC *sb.*[1] 1. *rare*—[1].

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mayden's Blush* 1180 Wondring much, the King awoke withall Conceiving it some high Prognosticall.

Progno·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a prognostic manner; by or with prognostication.

1610 MAKCELLINE *Triumphs Jas. I* 60 It produceth prognostically the most dangerous Climacteriall age of .. the Papacy. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 51 By Rules set down to finde out the disease Dingnostically, to discover the danger of it Prognostically, and to advise the cure of it. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 429 To lead Prognostically and Prodromatically to the Metropolitan Crosier.

†Progno·sticant, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. med.L. *prognōsticānt-em*, pr. pple. of *prognōsticāre* to PROGNOSTICATE: see -ANT [1].] Prognosticating, foreshowing.

1619 BP. J. KING *Serm.* II Apr. 52 As significant, and prognosticant of the wrath of God as any of these wonders.

†Progno·sticate, *sb. Obs.* [f. med.L. *prognōsticāt-um* that which is prognosticated: see next.] A sign or token of some future event; also, a prediction, forecast: = PROGNOSTICATION 4.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1577) I j b, Yet were they..a token of libertie, where these haue been a prognosticate of bondage. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 173/1 They neuer appeare but as prognosticats of afterclaps. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 330 Behold what truth is in the vain prognosticates of fond astrologers!

†Progno·sticate, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *prognōsticāt-us*, pa. pple. of *prognōsticāre*: see next.] = PROGNOSTICANT.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 32 Thee wise diuined, by this prognosticat horshead, That Moors wyde conquest should gayne with vittayl abundant.

Prognosticate (prɒgnɒ·stikeit), *v.* Also 6–7 **pron-**; 6 *pa. t.* and *pple.* **-at(e.** [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *pro(g)nōsticāre* to prognosticate, foreshow, foretell: see PROGNOSTIC *v.*]

1. *trans.* To know or tell of (an event, etc.) beforehand; to have previous knowledge of, to presage; to foretell, predict, prophesy, forecast.

a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 138 To pronostycate truly the chaunce of fortunys dyse. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 61 A philosophier in Plato his tyme had prognosticate yᵉ eclipse of ye soonne. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 82 By flight and chirping hyrds too prognosticat aptlye. 1612 WOODALL *Surgeon's Mate* Wks. (1653) 91 To know the manner of the hurt, that he may wisely prognosticate the danger. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. i. 44 Wizards and conjurers prognosticating that she should not live out a year. 1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) II. 24 Prudent men prognosticated evil. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 19 Jan. 1/2 Other cogent reasons for prognosticating such a revolution.

b. Of things: To betoken; to give previous notice of; to indicate beforehand.

a 1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastel* Prol., Wks. (1829) 208 Doth not this pretty pageant..signify & prognosticate that tragedy they will play hereafter? 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The suannis murnit, be cause the gray goul man pronosticat ane storme. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVI. i. 919 Euen the very first beasts that were slain, prognosticated fortunat successe. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* I. x. (1699) 108 The Death of a Monarch .. Prognosticated by an Eclipse or Comet. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 106 Yet these portents were far from prognosticating a tyrant. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 283 Everything seems to prognosticate a hard winter.

†2. *intr.* To make or utter a prognostication; to prophesy *of*. *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 299 b, For Christ him selfe..did prognosticate of great stormes. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* (Chaucer Soc.) 9 Albeit he could judiciously prognosticate of seasons.

b. Of a thing: To give promise or indication.

1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 296 If the aggregation of stars in the Milky Way goes on—as it prognosticates—for ages.

Hence **Progno·sticated** *ppl. a.*, **Progno·sticating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 58 If any mans father be sick, the son straight goes vnto the..prognosticating priest. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 64 Pencer..confuteth their fiue kindes of prognosticating. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 411 In order, by a proper foresight, to prevent the prognosticated evil. 1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) II. 237 All the prognosticating sights and sounds.

Prognostication (prɒgnɒstikēi·ʃən). Also 5–6 **pron-.** [ME. a. OF. *pronostication* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), later *prognostication* (Cotgr.), n. of action from med.L. *prognōsticāre*, PROGNOSTIC *v.*]

1. The action or fact of prognosticating; foreshowing, foretelling; prediction, prophecy.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 29 In pronostycacyon righte happy of their fleeynge and voyage. 1548 PATTEN *Exp. Scot.* A vj b, To note the Pronosticacion and former aduertence of his future successe in this hys enterprise. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 169 The prognostication of weathers that may be made in the morning by their keeping within their hives, or flying early abroad to furnish themselves with wax or honey. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 127 ₱ 5 Others are of Opinion that it foretels Battle and Bloodshed, and believe it of the same Prognostication as the Tail of a Blazing Star. 1904 J. OMAN *Vision & Authority* IV. vii. 289 Prognostication beyond the limits of our duty we should discover to be only a profitless diversion.

b. with *a* and *pl.* An act or instance of prognosticating; a foreknowledge or foretelling of something; a forecast, prediction, prophecy.

1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 13 The which now may well be demyd by varay demonstracions, and also pronosticacions to the Kyng, of his deth and murdur. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 2/2 Which pronostication one Paulinus making much of, expowned it to signifie [etc.]. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 142 The Athenians for his divine prognostications erected him a statue with a golden tongue. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 187 ₱ 8 This prognostication she was ordered to keep secret. 1905 *Expositor* Feb. 134 His gloomy prognostications of coming doom.

c. A conjecture of some future event formed upon some supposed sign; a presentiment, foreboding.

1760 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 92 ₱ 5 Will Puzzle..foresees every thing before it will happen, though he never relates his prognostications till the event is past. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* x. ii, At his sight, her prognostication of ill became stronger. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 49 A prognostication resulted in my mind, that we should all die of mere debility in these wilds. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 307 The prognostications of evil thus formed very often bring about their own fulfilment.

†2. An astrological or astrometeorological forecast for the year, published in (or as) an almanac; hence, an almanac containing this. *Obs.*

See list of such Prognostications in Forewords to *Lanehan's Letter*, p. cxxxiii. et seq.

1516 (*title*) The prognosticacion of maister Iasper late.. translated into ynglissh, to the honorre of te moost noble & victorious kynge Henry the viij by..Nicholas longwater. 1545 (*title*) A Pronostycacion or an Almanacke for the yere of our lorde MCCCCCXLV made by Andrewe Boorde of Physycke doctor. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 66 The makers of prognostications, or almanacks for the yeere. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 142 The vsuall order annexed to the prognostications in placeing the faires of everye moneth together. 1643 *C'tess Mar's Househ. Bk.* in Ritchie *Ch. St. Baldred* (1880) 63 For ane prognostication 8*d.*

†3. *Med.* = PROGNOSIS 1. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 55 The Rules of Hipocrates in his seconde boke of pronosticatyons. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* VII. iv. (1639) 388 There needeth no clyster, but that prognostication is sufficient. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 96 To regulate our judgment in prognostication, we must consider, what wounds are mortal, and what not.

4. Something that foretells or foreshadows an event; an indication of something about to happen; a sign, token, portent, prognostic. Now *rare.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 491 The pix..did falle, whiche was a pronosticacion contrary to the victory of the Kynge. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 81 Which hideous tempest some said it was a very pronosticacion of trouble and hatred to come betwene princes. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 54 Nay, if an oyly Palme bee not a fruitfull Prognostication, I cannot scratch mine eare. 1850 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) V. cxxxviii. 254 Labouring to fix the position of the Church for our own time according to the conditions and the prognostications which the time itself not offers only but rather thrusts and forces on our view.

Prognostic·ative (prɒgnɒ·stikătiv), *a.* [ad. obs. F. *prognosticatif, -ive* (1564 in Godef.): see PROGNOSTICATE *v.* and -IVE.] Characterized by prognosticating; tending to prognosticate.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xii. (1596) 180 A phisition..studied..all the rules and considerations of the art prognosticatiue. 1813 HOBHOUSE *Journey* (ed. 2) 977 The comet..was thought prognosticative of the fall of Islamism. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 163 The opening a new volume of poems..accompanied by a yawn, prognosticative of the soporific nature of its contents.

Prognosticator (prɒgnɒ·stikeitəɹ). Also 6 **pron-, -our(e.** [Agent-n. in L. form from *prognōsticāre* to PROGNOSTICATE: see -OR. So OF. *pronosticateur* (15–16th c. in Godef.).] One who or that which prognosticates; one who pretends to a knowledge of the future; a soothsayer, predictor, foreteller.

1552 HULOET, Pronosticatoure, *præsagus.* 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* IV. 46 He obeied the pronostieator & caused all his men to returne. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Isa.* xlvii. 13 Let now the astrologers, the starre gasers, & pronosticatours stand vp, and saue thee from these things. 1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubburd's T.* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 60 Averring no prognosticator lies, That says, some great ones fall, their rivals rise. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV. Wks. IX. 29 Mr. Brothers..was a melancholy prognosticator, and has had the fate of melancholy men. 1852 S. R. MAITLAND *Ess. Var. Subj.* 207 To speak of Merlin and a train of less important prognosticators. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Sept. 3/3 A sensitive, living prognosticator, like the 'Abrus precatorius', is preferable to the inanimate barometric weather gauges, on account of the vital force which dwells in it.

†b. A maker or publisher of almanacs containing predictions of the weather and events of the ensuing year; also, an almanac containing these.

1601 J. CHAMBER *Agst. Judic. Astrol.* 2 Astrologers, prognosticators, almanack-makers. 1696 TRYON *Misc.* iv. 99 Our Annual Prognosticators are generally Men of little Learning. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Observ.* 130 Almost every supposed Prognosticator has contradicted itself.

Prognosticatory (prɒgnɒ·stikeitəri), *a.* [f. as prec.: see -ORY [2].] Of the nature of a prognostication; serving to prognosticate.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xx. 168 The intended purpose of his Prognosticatory Response. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 584 The curl of his nose is prognosticatory of perfumes. 1893 E. A. BUTLER *Househ. Insects* 147 Its shrill chirping, prognosticatory, according to popular belief, of cheerfulness and plenty.

‖Progno·sticon, *sb. Obs.* Also 7 **pron-.** [L., a. Gr. *προγνωστικόν.*] = PROGNOSTIC *sb.*[1]

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 97 Is not this perpetuall Prognosticon think you, .. too durable, and ouer generall to be voiuersally true? 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. § 92 This luckie prognosticon, and ominous Meteor. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iv. I. (1676) 131/1 'Tis Rabbi Moses Aphorism, the prognosticon of Avicenna, Rhasis, Aëtius.

Hence **†Progno·sticon** *v.* = PROGNOSTICATE *v.* 1.

1602 in *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) II. 238, I do hear that ffa. Walpole doth pronosticon that the priests..shalbe banished. I praye god it be not a pronosticon, but a practise.

†Progno·sticous, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as PROGNOSTIC *a.* + -OUS.] = PROGNOSTIC *a.* 1.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* (1664) 142 All dreames be.. either prognosticous of some event to fall out, or false illusions. *Ibid.* 143 These .. dreames bee prognosticous of either good or hadde successe.

†Progno·stify, *v. Obs. rare.* In 5–6 **pronostify, -yfy, -efy.** [ad. med.L. type **pro(g)nōstific-āre*, or OF. **pronostifier*: see PROGNOSTIC *sb.*[1] and -FY.] = PROGNOSTICATE *v.* Hence **†Progno·stifying** *vbl. sb.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxvii. (W. de W.) o ij, Dremes..ben somtyme open & playne, and somtyme wrappyd in fyguratyf mystyk and dymme & derke pronostifyenge & tokenynge as it faryd in Pharaoes dremes. *Ibid.* VII. lx. r vij b, They [ulcers] .. ben messengers and pronostyfyen the peryll of leprehede. *?c* 1500 *Coventry Corp. Chr. Plays* App. iv. 119 Let us haue sum commenecasion Of this seyd star be old pronostefying How hyt apperud & vnder what fassion.

Program, programme (prōu·græm), *sb.* Forms: α. 7– **program,** (7 **-grame**). β. 9– **programme.** See also PROGRAMMA. [In 17–18th c. Sc. use, in spelling *program*, ad. Gr.-L. *programma*, which was itself (*c* 1656–1820) also commonly used unchanged (see PROGRAMMA); about the beginning of the 19th c., reintroduced from F. *programme*, and now more usually so spelt (though not pronounced as F.); the earlier *program* was retained by Scott, Carlyle, Hamilton, and others,

and is preferable, as conforming to the usual English repr. of Gr. *-γραμμα*, in *anagram, cryptogram, diagram, telegram*, etc.]

†**1.** A public notice; = PROGRAMMA 1. *Sc. Obs.*

a. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happines* 38 The beginning of his discourse..is like a program affixed on the entrie of a citie. 1682 *Decreit* in *Scott. Antiq.* (1901) July 4 [They] determined .. without affixing any previous programe or using any examinatione to appoint the said Mr. J. Y. 1707 (July 22) in Fountainhall *Decisions* (1759) II. 385 The Professor of Greek his place being vacant in the college of St Andrews.., there is a program emitted, inviting all qualified to dispute, and undergo a comparative trial. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* i, Will three shillings transport me to Queensferry, agreeably to thy treacherous program? 1824 — *St. Ronan's* xiii, The transactions of the morning were.. announced..by the following program.

2. A descriptive notice, issued beforehand, of any formal series of proceedings, as a festive celebration, a course of study, etc.; a prospectus, syllabus; in current use *esp.* a written or printed list of the 'pieces', items, or 'numbers' of a concert or other public entertainment, in the order of performance; hence *transf.* the pieces or items themselves collectively, the performance as a whole.

a. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 43 The program of the Pantomime differs materially in the exhibition. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 2 Anticipating the amusement of the month, by a regular program (that is a nice new word I have just imported from France, to supply the hacknied common-place of a 'bill of the play')—a regular program, I say, on the second page of your coloured cover. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iii. (1858) 10 'In times like ours', as the half-official Program expressed it, 'when all things are, rapidly or slowly, resolving themselves into Chaos'. 1855 SIR E. PERRY *Bird's-Eye View India* xxviii. 169 A program of the whole was sent me the night before. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Perf. Wagnerite* 3 In classical music there are, as the analytical programs tell us, first subjects and second subjects [etc.].

β. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 68 The..catalogue sold at the door better deserved..incorporation in this work than those programmes of festivals. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xiv, Mrs. Kenwigs and Miss Petowker had arranged a small programme of the entertainments. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiii. 349 According to the programme of study drawn up for the grammar school of Glasgow. 1881 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 33/2 Programmes are now commonly restricted in length to 2 hours or 2½... Formerly concerts were of greater length.

b. *gen.* and *fig.* A definite plan or scheme of any intended proceedings; an outline or abstract of something to be done (whether in writing or not).

a. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. II. i. 60 From the best scientific program..to the actual fulfilment, what a difference! 1839 J. STERLING *Ess.*, etc. (1848) I. 332 All suggestions of the true and beautiful, which he cannot predefine and lay down in program. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. iv. 114 In accordance with this program Philip proceeded stealthily. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 1765 I'm in the secret of the comedy—Part of the program leaked out long ago! 1892 SWEET *New Eng. Gram.* Pref. 9 A less ambitious program would further allow of greater thoroughness within its narrower limits.

β. 1839 *Eclectic Rev.* 1 Jan. 24 The general satisfaction which had been produced by the ministerial *programme*. 1841 MILL in *Life & Labours Fonblanque* (1874) 32 They [the Ministry] have conformed to my programme. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* II. 277 Observe the programme I now propose. 1891 J. MORLEY *Sp. Newcastle* 2 Oct., We have had a programme unfolded which is calculated to stir the deepest energy and to rouse the sincerest convictions of every man with a spark of Liberalism in him.

3. = PROGRAMMA 2; *spec.* (repr. Ger. *Programm*) in German schools, an essay or disquisition on some subject, prefixed to the annual report.

1831 CARLYLE *Early Germ. Lit.* in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) III. 182 A series of Selections, Editions, Translations, Critical Disquisitions, some of them in the shape of Academic Program. 1831 — *Sart. Res.* II. iii, Scraps of regular Memoir, College-Exercises, Programs, Professional Testimoniums. 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 556 (Prussian Primary Education) The director, or one of the masters, in an official program, is to render an account of the condition and progress of the school. 1880 J. MORRISON in *Expositor* XI. 461 Such is the derivation..given by Niemeyer in his Programm on the expression. 1884 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* V. 304 He admires greatly Hermann's program on 'Interpolations in Homer'.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *program-eard, -seller*; in sense 2 b, with reference to political 'programs', as *program-maker, -making, -mongering, -spinner, -spinning*; **program, -gramme-music**, music intended to convey the impression of a definite series of objects, scenes, or events; descriptive music.

1881 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 38/1 The Abbé Vogler.. was..a great writer of programme-music. 1886 KIPLING *Departm. Ditties*, etc. *My Rival*, My prettiest frocks and sashes Don't help to fill my programme-card [at a ball]. 1895 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 7/3 Mr. Chamberlain is above all things a programme maker... In the year 1885 he constructed what was called an 'unauthorised programme' for the Liberal party.

Pro·gram, pro·gramme, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To arrange by or according to a program; to draw up a program of; to scheme or plan definitely.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Sept. 4/2 This match was programmed to start yesterday, but owing to the state of the weather had to be postponed. 1900 *Ibid.* 17 July 6/3 Meetings, he declares, were wrongly programmed. 1905 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 2 The devolutionist scheme was programmed and published on September 26, 1904.

Hence **Pro·grammer**, one who draws up a program.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The official programmer of the Jockey Club.

‖ **Programma** (prōgræ·mă). *Obs.* Pl. **progra·mmata.** [late L. (Cassiodorus, Justinian), a proclamation, manifesto, a. Gr. *πρόγραμμα* a public written notice, f. *προγράφειν* to write publicly, f. *πρό* (see PRO-²) + *γράφειν* to write.]

1. A written notice, proclamation, or edict, posted up in a public place; a public notice. (In *Gr.* and *Rom. Antiq.*, and formerly in universities.)

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 302 Marcilius here understands by *edictum*, not the prætor's edict, but a *programma*, or bill put up by Nero, to signifie, that after dinner he would sing Callirhoe. 1678 WOOD *Life* 6 Dec. (O.H.S.) II. 426 Programma stuck up in every College hall under the vice-chancellor's hand that no schular abuse the soldiers..in the night watches that they keep at the Gild hall, Peniless Bench, and at most inns doores. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2893/1 Publick Programma's of his Expulsion [from Oxf. Univ.] are already Affixed in the three usual places. 1754 *Def. Rector Exeter Coll.* 13 We will recite the Vice-Chancellor's Programma at large. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* I. 47 The vice-chancellor had, in a *programma*, exhorted the tutors to discharge their duty by double diligence.

b. Such a public notice relating to a function or celebration about to take place, with a list of the proceedings in order; hence, a play-bill, prospectus, syllabus, PROGRAM (sense 2).

1789 M. MADAN tr. *Persius* (1795) 45 *note*, A programma, a kind of play-hill, which was stuck up as ours are, in a morning. 1815 HOBHOUSE *Substance Lett.* (1816) I. 400 A programma of the fête [in France], together with the order from the minister of police was fixed to the walls. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 227 The Prytanes..before the meeting set up a *programma* in some place of general concourse, in which were contained the matters that were to form the subject of consideration at the ensuing Assembly.

c. An announcement of the subjects to be treated in a course of lectures or studies in a foreign university. (So F. *programme*, Ger. *programm.*)

1787 MATY tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.* lix. III. 143 When a young man comes here they commonly lay a *Programma* before him, in which all the arts are disposed according to their natural order.

2. A written preface or introduction; in *plural*, = prolegomena.

1711 tr. *Werenfels' Logomachys* 210 Prefaces, Inscriptions, and Programmata abound with Phrases..worthy Cedar and Gold. 1715 HEARNE in *Rem.* (1857) I. 334 Dr. Gardiner..in a silly programma he hath published. 1761 WARTON *Bathurst* 218 [Dr. Bathurst's] programma, on preaching..is an agreeable and lively piece of writing. 1883 J. RENDEL HARRIS *Stichometry* (1893) 36 The peculiar features of the arrangement of his [Euthalius's] text are prefaces, programmata, lists of quotations with reference to the authors..from whom they come.

Programmatic (prōugrămæ·tik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *πρόγραμμα, -γραμματ-*, PROGRAM + -IC.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a program; in quots., of the nature of program music (see PROGRAM *sb.* 4).

1896 *Godey's Mag.* Apr. 422/2 The symphony is not at all programmatic. 1898 *Century Mag.* LV. 777 A 'Bauerntanz' which is rather programmatic.

So **Progra·mmatist,** one who composes or draws up a program (in quots., in senses 2 b and 3).

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 7/1 The organised system of gambling, which, so far as the 'programme' of the anti-gamblers is known..it is the main purpose of the programmatists to suppress. 1899 J. P. POSTGATE in *Classical Rev.* Oct. 359/1 Each program-atist in his turn feels it his duty to set out with a prolix examination of his prolix predecessors.

Programme: see PROGRAM.

Progrede (progrī·d), *v. nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *prōgredī*: see next.] *intr.* To go forward, advance: opp. to RETROGRADE *v.*

1866 PROCTOR *Handbk. Stars* 7 If the globe were fixed and the other circles named were made slowly to retrograde about the polar axis, the true nature of the variation due to precession would be illustrated; but as regards the variation itself, we should .. obtain as effectual an illustration by making the globe progrede about the polar axis.

Progredient (progrī·diĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *prōgrediens, -entem*, pr. pple. of *prōgred-ī* to go forward, proceed, f. *prō*, PRO-¹ 1 d + *grad-ī* to step, walk, go.] Going forward, advancing. b. as *sb.* One who advances. So †**Progre·diency,** the quality or action of going forward, progress.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 131 An Index..of the Masculine generative faculty; and of that either erumpent, and progredient, or consumed. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 54 He that is no Progredient, must needs be a Retrogredient. 1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 10 The Continuation, and Progrediency of the Fourth, or Roman Monarchy.

Progress (prō·ugrĕs, progrĕs), *sb.* Forms: 5–7 **progresse,** 6 **progres,** (**prograsse,** 7 **prograce**), 7– **progress.** [In 15th c. *progresse*, app. a. obs. F. *progresse* (Lett. of Louis XII, 1513 in Godef.), repr. a Romanic **progressa*, fem. sb. from *progressus, -a, -um*, pa. pple. of *prōgredī* (see PROGREDIENT). In Fr. and Eng. the word subsequently became *progrès, progress*, by conformation to L. *progressus* a going forward, advance, progress. Cf. *egress, ingress, regress.*

a 1892 TENNYSON in Ld. Tennyson *Mem.* (1897) II. 35 Someone spoke of Diplŏmăcy and Prŏgress. 'Oh!', said my father, 'why do you pronounce the word like that? pray give the ō long.']

1. The action of stepping or marching forward or onward; onward march; journeying, travelling, travel; a journey, an expedition. Now *rare.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 3199 Off me the werre the Giaunt doth desire, Anon shall I go hym Assail quikly. To thys forthprogresse Geffray made redy. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xi. 20 So forth they both yfere make their progresse. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* VI. 2599 It was my fortune with..others.. One summers day a progresse for to goe Into the countrie. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1651) 269 The most pleasant of all outward pastimes, is..to make a petty progress, a merry journey. 1678 BUNYAN (*title*) The Pilgrim's Progress from this world, to that which is to come. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 160 The Officers and People made a Progress round the Island. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xl. 123 Their progress through the Persian provinces was a kind of triumph.

†b. *transf.* A region or distance traversed.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 219 His dominion .. stretcheth from the promontorie Bayador to Tanger, and from the Atlantike Ocean to the riuer Muluia. In which progresse is conteined the best portion of all Afrike.

2. *spec.* A state journey made by a royal or noble personage, or by a church dignitary; a visit of state; also, the official tour made by judges and others, a circuit; an official visitation of its estates by a college. Now somewhat *archaic.*

1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 475/2 The Kyng..beyng in his progresse in the seid Counte. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 7 § 1 The justices of assises in ther cyrcuyte or progresse in that shyre. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 507 In the time of King Henry the sixt..as he roade in Progresse. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 132 Synodal Judges, going Progress yearly under pretext of Visitation. 1795 *Order of Audit Magd. Coll. Oxf.* 18 Feb., That Bills on Country Banks be accepted on the Progresses, but that the Bursars be desired to negotiate them as soon as possible. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 99 Comprehended in six circuits, or annual progress of the judges. 1811 *Order Magd. Coll.* 4 June, That the Norfolk Progress do take place this year and at the expiration of three years from this time. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 593 He was President of Wales and lord lieutenant of four English counties. His official tours ..were scarcely inferior in pomp to royal progresses. 1901 RASHDALL & RAIT *New College* 251 New College is one of the few Colleges in which an annual 'Progress' still takes place. The Warden (or Sub-warden) accompanied by a Fellow known as 'Out-rider'..and the Steward, visit the farms on some part of the College estates.

†b. A state procession. *Obs.*

1533 CRANMER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 37 Whyche said Progresse .. extendid half a myle in leyngthe by estimacion. 1613 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings* Pref., At his returne from the Progresse to his house at S. James, these pieces were delivered unto him. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* iii. 35 Where the Emperor was about to expose himself in a public hall and progress.

3. a. Onward movement in space; course, way.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 340 Vnlesse thou let his siluer Water keepe A peacefull progresse to the Ocean. 1601 — *Jul. C.* II. i. 2, I cannot, by the progresse of the Starres, Giue guesse how neere to day. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 175 For see the Morn..begins Her rosie progress smiling. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. ¶ 1 If the Cheeks of the Press staud wide assunder, the sweep or progress of the.. Bar will be greater than if they stand nearer together. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* v. 132 The Sylphs..pursue its progress thro' the skies. 1754 GRAY *Poesy* 4 A thousand rills their mazy progress take. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 42 Up and up we went...Call progress toilsome?

b. *fig.* Going on, progression; course or process (of action, events, narrative, time, etc.). *In progress*: proceeding, taking place, happening.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 395 The auctor of this presente Cronicle towchethe in his progresse other processe rather Wales then Englonde. *Ibid.* VI. 353 Of the begynnynge, progresse, and ende [of] whom [orig. *de cujus initio, progressu, et fine*] hit is to be advertisede [etc.]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 26 Of the iewes & theyr progresse we may lerne. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iii. 33 In all the Progresse Both of my Life and Office, I haue labour'd.. that [etc.]. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 155 This virtue decayes in progress of Time (as all Odours do). 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* II. xxi, So rapid is the progress of the thought. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 179 While these changes were in progress. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 534/1 To trace the progress of chemical knowledge and research from the earliest times.

4. a. Forward movement in space (as opposed to rest or regress); going forward, advance.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxii. 52 Through streittis nane may mak progres [*rimes* incres, les], For cry of cruikit, blind, and lame. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 773 Whose progresse and regresse in this journey we here set down out of Strabo. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. xvi. 200 After some progress made in your Voyage. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 330 The folded gates would bar my progress now. 1877 BRYCE *Transcaucasia* (1896) 35 The same sense of motion without progress, which those who have crossed the ocean know so well.

b. *fig.* Going on to a further or higher stage, or to further or higher stages successively; advance, advancement; growth, development, continuous increase; usually in good sense, advance to better and better conditions, continuous improvement.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) To Rdr., If you consider the beginning, progresse and perpetuall felicitie of this the Othoman Empire. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 24 Having made no farther progress in his Business. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 104 ¶ 7, I am ashamed that I am not able to make a quicker progress through the French tongue. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1957 Nature delights in.

progress; in ndvance From worse to better: but, when minds ascend, Progress, in part, depends upon themselves. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 38 The very idea of God's kingdom is that of progress, of a gradually fuller communication..of Himself to men. *a* 1862 Buckle *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 349 As civilization advances, the progress of manufactures greatly outstrips the progress of agriculture. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 5. 393 The moral and religious change which was passing over the country through the progress of Puritanism.

†**5.** A coming forth or proceeding *from* a source. (Cf. Progression 5.) *Obs. rare.*

c 1530 *Crt. of Love* 1067 Love is a vertue clere, And from the soule his progress holdeth he.

6. *Sc. Law.* In full, *progress of (title) deeds* or *progress of titles*: 'such a series of the title-deeds of a landed estate, or other heritable subject, as is sufficient in law to constitute a valid and effectual feudal title thereto' (W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.*).

1593 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 11/2 James lindsay of barcloy pronevoy and air be progres to vmqle Johnne lindsay of wanchoip his grandschir. 1693 Stair *Inst. Law Scot.* (ed. 2) IV. xxxviii. § 19. 660 Titles by Progress, are either Retours on services of Heirs, or Confirmations of Executors, or Assignations [etc.]..from whence the conclusion of the Summons is justly and legally inferred. *a* 1722 Fountainhall *Decis.* (1759) I. 4 In buying of land, men crave a forty years clear progress, and with that think themselves secure, by the grand act of prescription 1617. 1832 Scott *St. Ronan's* Introd., Removed..from his legal folios and progresses of title deeds, from his counters and shelves. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., Where the seller is able to show an unencumbered title..extending backwards for forty years,..the purchaser is bound to accept of this as a sufficient progress. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 9 Any conveyance..forming part of the progress of title deeds of the said lands. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 94 § 4 (1) When lands have been feued..It shall not..be necessary..that he shall obtain from the superior any charter, precept, or other writ by progress.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *progress-killing, -paralysing* adjs.; †**progress-bed**, (?) a portable bed used on a progress; †**progress block** (Block *sb.* 4 b), ? the block or pattern of hat introduced for a royal progress; †**progress house**, a temporary place of shelter erected on a journey; †**progress laundress**, a laundress employed during a progress; †**progress-time**, the time of a royal progress.

1586 *Will of G. Scott* (Somerset Ho.), A *prograsse bedd. *c* 1614 Fletcher, etc. *Wit at sev. Weapons* IV. i, This broad-brimm'd hat Of the last *progress block, with the young hat-band. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* (1839) IV. 177 The Tabernacle itself was but *mobilis domus*, and *ecclesia portabilis*,.. a running, a *progress house. 1902 *Monthly Rev.* Oct. 46 A narrow *progress-killing formalism. 1624 Massinger *Parl. Love* II. i, I myself shall have .. Of *progress laundresses, and market-women,..a thousand bills Preferr'd against me. 1893 B. O. Flower in *Arena* Mar. 509 The *progress-paralyzing miasma of creeds. 1607 Beaumont *Woman Hater* III. ii, To..make some fine jests upon country people in *progress-time.

Progress (progre·s; see below), *v.* [f. prec. sb. So mod.F. *progresser* (neologism in Littré).

Common in England *c* 1590–1670, usually stressed like the sb., *pro·gress*. In 18th c. obs. in England, but app. retained (or formed anew) in America, where it became very common *c* 1790, with stress *progre·ss* (cf. *digre·ss, transgre·ss*). Thence readopted in England after 1800 (Southey 1809); but often characterized as an Americanism, and much more used in America than in Great Britain, in sense 3, in which ordinary English usage says 'go on', 'proceed'.]

1. *intr.* To make a 'progress' or journey; to journey, travel; *spec.* to make a state journey, travel ceremoniously, as a royal, noble, or official personage. Now *rare* or *Obs.*, or merged in 2.

c 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* iv. 56 We'll progress straight to Oxford with our trains. 1607 Rowlands *Diog. Lanth.* 22 The Owle being weary of the night Would progresse in the Sunne. *c* 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 61 He's like a mighty King. About his countreye stately progressing. 1648 Earl of Westmoreland *Otia Sacra* (1879) 62 Pave me a Golden Tract to Progress in. *a* 1662 Heylin *Laud* 139 His Majesty progresseth towards the West.

†**b.** *trans.* To travel through; to traverse. *Obs.*

1596 Drayton *Leg.* i. 601 Who should have progres'd all a Kingdomes space. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* IV. xii, When my soule had progrest ev'ry place, That love and deare affection could contrive. 1641 Milton *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 71 Progressing the datelesse and irrevoluble Circle of Eternity.

2. *intr.* To go or move forward or onward; to proceed, make one's way, advance.

1595 Shaks. *John* V. ii. 46 Let me wipe off this honourable dewe, That siluerly doth progresse on thy cheekes. 1624 Ford *Sun's Darling* V. i, Progress o'er the year Again, my Raybright; therein like the Sun. 1808 Schultz *Trav.* (1810) II. 170 In this manner..the head [of an island] is continually progressing up the [Mississippi] river, while the lower part is proportionably wasting away. 1832 R. H. Froude in *Rem.* (1838) I. 359 The poor Italian, canoe, niggers, and all..were seen again about thirty yards off progressing with the crest of the wave towards the beach. 1857 Thoreau *Maine W.* (1894) 383 We had been busily progressing all day.

3. *fig.* Of action or an agent: To go on, proceed, advance; to be carried on as an action; to carry on an action.

1607 Day *Trav. Eng. Bro.* (1881) 17 As sure as day doth progress towards night. *a* 1614 Donne Biathanatos (1648) 213 As farre as I allowed my Discourse to progresse in this way. 1791 Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1891 XII. 52 The business of laying out the city..is progressing. 1837 Lowell *Lett.* (1894) I. 17 'Tis a pretty good subject, but I find it enlarging as I progress. 1864 Dasent *Jest & Earnest* (1873) II. 41 If the work had progressed as it began, there ought to have been nine. 1906 J. A. Hatton *Pilgr. in Region Faith* iii. 137 The controversy is progressing.

b. *Mus.* Of melody or harmony: To proceed from one note or chord to another; cf. Progression 8 a. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

4. *fig.* To make progress; to proceed to a further or higher stage, or to further or higher stages continuously; to advance, get on; to develop, increase; usually, to advance to better conditions, to go on or get on well, to improve continuously.

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. iii, Nor can this remote matter, sodainly Progresse so from extreme, vnto extreme, As to grow gold, and leape ore all the meanes. 1632 Marmion *Holland's Leaguer* II. iv, I began Betimes, and so progrest from less to bigger. 1791 Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1891 XII. 24 Our country..is fast progressing in its political importance and social happiness. 1796 *Ibid.* 1892 XIII. 354 The pleasure of hearing you were well..and progressing..in your studies. 1809 Southey *Let. to G. C. Bedford* 30 Apr., Another state of being, in which there shall be no other change than that of progressing in knowledge. 1828 Hawthorne *Fanshawe* x, Her convalescence had so far progressed. 1832 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. v. 76 (*Widow Gentlewoman*) In country towns..society has been progressing (if I may borrow that expressive Americanism) at a very rapid rate. 1840 Gladstone *Ch. Princ.* 11 It may..be the case that..we are actually progressing in some particulars while we retrograde in others. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 P. D. 97 The melancholia had markedly progressed.

b. To proceed, as the terms or items of a series, from less to greater; to form an advancing series.

1868 Herschel in *People's Mag.* Jan. 62 Squares of clear window-glass..regularly progressing in size by quarter or half inches in the side.

5. To come forth or issue *from* a source: = Proceed *v.* 7 b. *rare.* (Cf. Progress *sb.* 5.)

1850 Neale *Med. Hymns* (1867) 179 Holy Ghost from Both progressing.

6. *trans.* To cause to move onward or advance; to push forward. *lit.* and *fig.*

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 131 (Dressing of Ores) The heavier portion is progressed across the table, and passed into an ore bin. 1887 *N. Y. Tribune* 7 Mar. (Cent. Dict.), Urging that the bills..be progressed as rapidly as possible.

Hence **Progre·ssed** *ppl. a.*, advanced; **Progre·ssing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1850 T. Edwards *Eng. Welsh Dict.* Addr., To meet the progressed state of the Arts and Sciences. 1850 Browning *Easter Day* xiv, Your progressing is slower. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* iii, The most agreeable evidences of progressing life in Cloisterham. 1874 Thirlwall *Lett.* (1881) II. 304 The steadily progressing failure of my eyesight.

Progression (progre·ʃən). [a. F. *progression* (1425 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *prōgressiōn-em* a going forward, advancement, progression, n. of action f. *prōgred-ī*: see Progredient.]

1. The action of stepping or moving forward or onward. †**a.** Travel; a journey: = Progress *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

c 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* III. 280 Vndyr your wenge and youre proteccyon May be this viage and this progression. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 53 There happened in this progression to the Earle of Richmond a straunge chaunce. *Ibid., Hen. VII* 42 b, When they were with their long and tedyous iourney wexied and tyred, and..fell to repentaunce of their mad commocion and frantike progression, then he woulde..circumuent & enuyron theim.

b. Onward or forward movement (in space), locomotion; advance: = Progress *sb.* 3 a, 4 a.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 144 A Letter..which accidentally, or by the way of progression, hath miscarried. 1651–3 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* (1678) 54 Still the Flood [tide] crept by little steppings, and invaded more by his progressions than he lost by his retrent. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* III. i. 366, I observ'd it making a creeping Progression in the Valleys. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* III. 202 The tusks of this animal [walrus]..are instruments both of defence and of progression. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 925 This mode of progression requires some muscular exertion.

c. The moving or pushing *of* something onward.

1678 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* V. 95 The longer to continue his several Progressions of the Saw.

2. *fig.* Continuous action figured or conceived as onward movement; going on, course (of action, time, life, etc.), proceeding, process. Now *rare* or merged in 4.

1474 Caxton *Chesse* 133 The progressyon and draughtes of the..playe of the chesse. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 41 In all the progression of the wished life of this mighty Prince. *Ibid.* 43 Progression, continuation and determination of his most wicked and shamelesse life. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 226 All Starres that have their distance from the Ecliptick Northward not more then 23 degrees and an half..may in progression of time have declination Southward. *c* 1698 Locke *Cond. Underst.* § 20 The long Progression of the Thoughts to remote and first Principles. 1775 Johnson *Tax. no Tyr.* 5 Having..obtained by the slow progression of manual industry the accommodations of life. 1882 Stevenson *Fam. Stud. Men & Bks., Thoreau* iii, There is a progression—I cannot call it a progress—in his work toward a more and more strictly prosaic level.

3. *fig.* The action of passing successively from each item or term of a series to the next; succession; a series; *in* (†*by*) *progression*, in succession, one after another; gradually. (See also 6.)

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 47, & sa be progressione and ordur, euyrie spere inclosis the spere that is nerest tyl it. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 397 The Brasilians are said originally to have come..from Peru, advancing thither by progression from time to time. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxix. § 16 Of the Bulk of the Body, to be thus infinitely divided after certain Progressions,..we have no clear..Idea. 1774 Beattie *Minstr.* II. xlvii, The laws..Whose long progression leads to Deity. 1844 Southey *Life A. Bell* I. 175 The experiment which..had been tried..with one class, was ..extended to all the others in progression.

4. *fig.* The action of going forward to more advanced or higher stages or conditions; advance; development; = Progress *sb.* 4 b. Also *attrib.*

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 37 His..knowledge in the Latine tongue, was so perfect, his progression in the Greeke so excellent. 1631 Massinger *Believe as you List* II. ii, I must..take..the boldness To reprehend your slow progression in Doing her greatness right. *a* 1713 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1714) 133 Having inquired divers things of me, with respect to my former Progression in Learning. 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* viii. 184 The progression of decay and perversion has been gradually and distinctly contemplated. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. ii. 34 The progression-theory recognizes degradation, and the degradation-theory recognizes progression. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* v. 105 To trace the progression and retrogression of the arts from the Pyramid-builders to the Cæsars.

†**5.** ? The action of proceeding forth or issuing; the fact of being produced. (Cf. Procession *sb.* 4, Progress *sb.* 5.) *Obs. rare.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 106 (Camb. MS.) Thilke same ordre newith ayein alle thinges growynge and fallynge a-down by semblable progression [*gloss*, issu] of sedes and of sexes. *c* 1386 — *Kn.'s T.* 2155 His ordinaunce That speces of thynges and progressions Shullen enduren by successions And nat eterne.

6. *Math.* The succession of a series of quantities, between every two successive terms of which there is some particular constant relation; such a series itself. See Arithmetical *a.*, Geometrical 1 b, Harmonic *a.* 5 a.

c 1430 *Art Nombryng* 13 Of progressioun one is naturelle or contynuelle, þat oþer broken and discontynuelle. 1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* (1575) 210 Arithmeticall progression is a rehearsing..of many numbers..in suche sorte, that betweene euery two next numbers..the difference be equall. *Ibid.* 229 Progression Geometricall is when the numbers increase by a like proportion. 1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* vii. M.'s Wks. 1851 VII. 179 Do you not understand Progression in Arithmetick? 1763 Emerson *Meth. Increments* 74 A series of quantities, whose construction and progression is known. 1764 Burn *Poor Laws* 253 Families..will continually increase in a kind of geometrical progression. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 455 Where the intensity of a sensation increases by equal differences, that is, in arithmetical progression, it implies in the strength of the stimulus an increase in geometrical progression.

7. *Astr.* a. Movement of a planet in the order of the zodiacal signs, i.e. from west to east; direct movement; opp. to *retrogradation.* †**b.** *Month of progression* (obs.): see quot. 1615.

1551 Recorde *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 279 The progression, retrogradation, and station of the Planetes. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 336 The moneth of Progression he calleth that space which commeth betweene one coniunction of the Moone with the Sunne and another, and it conteyneth nine and twenty dayes and a halfe. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 212. 1812 Woodhouse *Astron.* xix. 207 *note*, Progression is here..used technically: a motion *in consequentia*, or, according to the order of the signs.

8. *Mus.* a. The action of passing (in melody) from one note to another, or (in harmony) from one chord to another; a succession of notes or chords. b. Sometimes = Sequence.

1609 Douland *Ornith. Microl.* 29 An authenticall progression, is the ascending beyond the Finall Key to an eight, and a tenth. 1694 W. Holder *Harmony* vi. (1731) 95 Degrees are uncompounded Intervals,..by which an immediate Ascent or Descent is made from the Unison to the Octave..; and by the same Progression to as many Octaves as there may be Occasion. 1877 Stainer *Harmony* v. § 69 In harmonising such a progression as the following [etc.]. 1889 Prout *Harmony* iv. § 102 Such progressions are called 'hidden' octaves or fifths.

9. *Philol.* Advance in sonnd-development.

1877 March *Comp. Gram. Ags. Lang.* 27 The first lengthening of *i* and *u* by progression is called *guna*.

Progressional (progre·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or involving progression (in various senses: see prec.).

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* C j b, The Venetians consideration of waight..by eight descentes progressionall, halfing, from a grayne. 1665 J. Gadbury *Lond. Deliv. Predicted* iv. 21 Venus hath a progressional motion. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 543 To find Numbers whose Remains shall be Arithmetically Progressional. 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 20 Sept. 2/2 Progressional Building Society. 1867 Macfarren *Harmony* iii. (1876) 87 Its progressional treatment. 1883 F. A. Walker *Pol. Econ.* 451 There is, M. Garnier holds, a species of increasing taxation which is rational and discreet, to which he applies the term progressional, which is held within moderate limits.

Hence **Progre·ssionally** *adv.*

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* v. 69 So progressionally ..that from five in the foreclaw she [Nature] descendeth unto two in the hindemost.

Progre·ssionary, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ary.] Of or pertaining to progression.

1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* I. iv. 62 The youth's progressionary phases were mapped out in sections, from Simple Boyhood to the Blossoming Season. *Ibid.* xv. 220 These further progressionary developments.

Progressionist (progre·ʃənist). [See -ist.]

1. An advocate of or believer in progression or progress; a progressist, a progressive.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 391 Opposed to the influence of her unconscious Toryism, a Progressionist of susceptible temperament might be in danger of abandoning his opinions. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 349 None but liberals or progressionists need apply. 1883 *Standard* 28 Mar. 3/4 Old-fashioned opera is not the lifeless thing which progressionists would seek to make out. 1886 S. L. Lee *Life Ld. Herbert* Introd. 40 A sure sign that Herbert was a sincere progressionist.

2. One who holds that life on the earth has been marked by gradual progression from lower to higher forms.

1859 H. Spencer in *Universal Review* July 81 Sir R. Murchison, who is a Progressionist, calls the lowest fossiliferous strata, 'Protozoic'. 1867 — *Princ. Biol.* III. § 140 Were the geological record complete, or did it, as both Uniformitarians and Progressionists have habitually assumed, give us traces of the earliest organic forms.

3. (See quots.) *rare*—°.

1864 Webster, *Progressionist*, one who holds to the progression of society toward perfection. 1882 Ogilvie (Annandale), *Progressionist.* 1. One who maintains the doctrine that society is in a state of progress towards perfection, and that it will ultimately attain to it.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. ii. 29 The unprejudiced modern student of the progressionist school. 1883 *Athenæum* 8 Sept. 305/2 The progressionist tendency of the age.

So **Progre·ssionism,** the theory or principles of a progressionist, or sympathy with progress.

1861 Beresf. Hope *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 143 That wise spirit of moderate and retrospective progressionism.

Progressist (prōu·grĕsist, prŏ·g-). [ad. F. *progressiste* = Sp. *progresista*, It. *progressista*: see Progress *sb.* and -ist.] One who favours or advocates progress, esp. in political or social matters; a reformer, a progressive. (In later use chiefly in reference to foreign countries.)

For a short period *c* 1890, the term was used in London Municipal politics, but soon superseded by *progressive*: see Progressive *a.* 4.

1848 O. A. Brownson *Wks.* (1884) V. 247 Socialists and progressists attempt..to defend it on humanistic principles. 1856 T. A. Trollope *Girlhood Cath. de Medici* 105 The two natural and inevitable parties..conservatives and progressists. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 831/2 These Arabs.. were the progressists of Europe. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christmas No. 3/2 A most determined Progressist in the City Council. 1891 *Tablet* 29 Aug. 324 The citizens of Sion and those of Granada—the former city being the stronghold of the Catholics, and the latter of the Progressists. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Feb. 3/2 In your leader to-day you speak (and in my opinion correctly) of the Progressive party. On Page 6 the word 'Progressist' is used. 1894 *Current Hist.* (U. S.) IV. 432 The new [Servian] cabinet consisted of progressists and liberals.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = Progressive *a.* 4.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Jan. 2/2 (London County Council) The progressist party..is in favour of carrying out a programme so advanced [etc.]. 1907 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Apr. 496 An exponent of the progressist spirit in Catholic thought.

Progressive (progre·siv), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *progressif, -ive* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *prōgress-*: see Progress *v.* and -ive.]

1. a. Characterized by stepping, walking, or otherwise moving onward, as in the locomotion of men and animals generally; executed, as a movement, in this way. *Obs.* or merged in b.

1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* 83 In matters of progressive motion. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 193 In progressive motion, the armes and legs doe move successively, but in natation both together. 1791 W. Bartram *Carolina* 173 Their ascent so easy, as to be almost imperceptible to the progressive traveller. 1816 Sir E. Home in *Phil. Trans.* 149 Some account of the feet of those animals whose progressive motion can be carried on in opposition to gravity.

b. *generally.* Moving forward or advancing (in space); of the nature of onward motion.

1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 127 Thir [the planets'] wandring course..Progressive, retrograde, or standing still. 1728 Pemberton *Newton's Philos.* 195 The moon..would..have partook of all the progressive motion of the earth. 1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing* v. 305 Water, when smooth, and having none but its progressive motion, reflects the surrounding objects.

2. Passing on from one member or item of a series to the next; proceeding step by step; occurring one after another, successive.

1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 178 Concerning progressive suppartition of members [*marg.* Diuiding of parts into parts]. 1703 *Virgil's 4th Eclogue* 2 Behold the Mighty Months Progressive Shine. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 41 P 5 That the idea of the one was impressed at once, and continued through all the progressive descents of the species, without variation or improvement. 1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.*, *Progressive Notes*, those notes which succeed each other, either in ascent or descent. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 34 Pictures, arranged..in a progressive series, with reference to the date of the painters.

b. Applied to certain games at cards, as euchre or whist, when played by several sets of players simultaneously at different tables, certain players passing after each round from one table to the next, according to specified rules.

1890 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 5/4 The City Marshal of Leavenworth, Kansas, has announced that he will henceforth arrest..all persons found playing progressive euchre. *Mod.* Progressive whist was one of the evening diversions on board the mail steamer.

3. Characterized by progress or advance (in state or condition). **a.** Of persons or communities: Making progress, advancing (in action, thought, character, fortunes, social conditions, etc.).

1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Ambition* (Arb.) 222 It is good for Princes, if they vse ambitious Men, to handle it soe, as they be still progressive, and not retrograde..For if they rise not with theire service, they will take order to make theire service fall with them. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. [I.] lxxxix. 258 He is not truely penitent, that is not progressiue, in the Motion of aspiring goodnesse. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. iv. 187 Whatever be the natural excellences of the Turks, progressive they are not. 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I. viii. 555 For a progressive nation, there is required a progressive policy. 1859 Mill *Liberty* iii. 127 A people..may be progressive for a certain length of time, and then stop.

b. Of things, conditions, etc.: Characterized by progress or passing on to more advanced or higher stages; growing, increasing, developing; usually in good sense: advancing towards better conditions; marked by continuous improvement.

a 1653 Binning *Serm.* (1845) 235 The life as well as the light of the righteous is progressive. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* I. 235 Above, how high progressive life may go! 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VII. 81 Reason progressive, Instinct is complete. 1811 Busby *Dict. Mus., Progressive*, an epithet ..applied to lessons expressly composed for the purpose of practical improvement, and..so constructed in point of increasing execution, as to lead..by insensible degrees to those difficulties [etc.]. 1859 C. Barker *Assoc. Princ.* ii. 45 During the fifteenth century commerce continued to be regularly and rapidly progressive. 1884 F. Temple *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* vi. 182 He had to teach that the creation was not merely orderly, but progressive.

c. *Path.* Of a disease: Continuously increasing in severity or extent.

1736 Butler *Anal.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 29 Thinking that a progressive disease..will destroy those powers. 1877 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVI. 647 In progressive pernicious anæmia unusual corpulence has been observed. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 695 Progressive dementia with general paralysis.

d. *transf.* Characterizing or indicating progress.

1888 *Amer. Anthropologist* I. 71 Ecker..considers that unusual length [of the index-finger] is a progressive character.

4. Favouring, advocating, or directing one's efforts towards progress or reform, esp. in political, municipal, or social matters.

Used from *c* 1889 as a party term in municipal politics, esp. in London, to include those who are liberal or reforming in municipal and social questions, though they may not support the Liberal party in national or imperial questions. In Cape Colony the self-adopted appellation of those who opposed the Bond or Africander party, corresponding generally to the British party as opposed to the Dutch.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Jan. 8/1 The Progressive Brahmans, or, as they call their church, the 'Brahmia Somaj of India'. 1889 *Ibid.* 30 Jan. 2/2 From the point of view of the Progressive majority, this is the only way to make the seat secure. 1897 *Daily News* 24 July 5/2 Progressive Conservatism is to adopt Liberal principles, and say they were always your own. 1898 Ld. Rosebery *ibid.* 2 Mar. 4/6 One very simple demonstration of how carefully the Progressive party have cut themselves aloof from Imperial politics.

B. *sb.* One who favours, advocates, or aims at progress or reform, or claims to be in favour of it. (See note to A. 4.)

1865 Bushnell *Vicar. Sacr.* III. v. 277 The disappointment I may inflict on certain progressives, or disciples of the New Gospel. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Jan. 8/1 Henceforth the two parties of the Brahmans were known as the Conservatives and the Progressives. 1892 Ld. Rosebery in *Daily News* 2 Mar. 2/6, I meant that there were Progressives who are not Liberals, but that I think there are no Liberals who are not Progressives. 1894 *Athenæum* 7 July 23/1 An attractive sketch of a Progressive of the epoch of the reforms of Alexander II. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Nov. 2/2 The Cape will shortly be polled again, and it seems..that the result will be to give the Progressives a very small majority.

Progressively (progre·sivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a progressive manner; in the way of progression or progress; **a.** by continuous advance; step by step, gradually; successively; †**b.** straight forward or onward; directly (*obs.*).

1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 294 But the conforming, adapting, and disposing of them being inuented progressiuely, recedeth from vniuersals..to the most specials, or individuals. 1694 Holder *Time* vi. 87 The reason why they fall in that order.., from the greatest Epacts progressively to the least. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) VII. i. 5 Nothing that adequately fills a place, can move in that place, unless it moves circularly; but progressively or in a direct line it is impossible. 1788 J. May *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 96 Mountains.. rising progressively to view. 1878 Newcomb *Pop. Astron.* I. iii. 96 The action of the sun on the moon was progressively changing.

Progressiveness (progre·sivnĕs). [-ness.] The quality or character of being progressive.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Progressiveness*, the Quality of proceeding or going forward. 1795 Southey *Vis. Maid Orleans* III. 189 Those ties Which through the infinite progressiveness Complete our perfect bliss. 1845–6 Trench *Huls. Lect.* Ser. I. iv. 57 This progressiveness of Scripture is an important element in its fitness for the education of man. 1883 H. Bonar in *Edin. Daily Rev.* 6 June 3/8 Our progressiveness consists in the fuller discernment of all parts of revelation.

Progre·ssivism. [f. Progressive + -ism.] The principles of a progressive or progressist; advocacy of, or devotion to, progress or reform.

1892 *St. James's Gaz.* 7 Mar., If London had been converted to Progressivism—that is Radicalism. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 May 3/1 The state of this country [Russia], in which primitivism—if I may be permitted the expression—and progressivism are sometimes so oddly mixed.

So **Progre·ssivist** = Progressive *sb.*

1884 A. V. H. Carpenter in *Chicago Advance* 1 Jan. (1885) 867 There are..no more impracticable progressivists than those who clamor for a repeal of all laws. 1904 *19th Cent.* Aug. 292 An ardent young Progressivist.

Progressivity (prōgresi·viti). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ity.] = Progressiveness.

1882 tr. *Godet's Jesus Christ* 66 This [man's] progressivity, if I may use the word, has no limit but that of the absolute good to which he aspires. 1883 F. A. Walker *Pol. Econ.* 451 In 1848..the idea of progressivity [of taxation] was revived.

Progressor (progre·sər). *rare.* [a. late L. *prōgressor*, agent-n. f. *prōgredi*: see Progredient.] One who progresses or makes progress; in quot. *a* 1626, one who makes a state progress or tour.

a 1626 Bacon *Digest Laws* Wks. 1879 I. 671/1 Adrian.. being a great progressor through all the Roman empire, whenever he found any decays of bridges, or highways.. gave substantial order for their repair. 1874 Neale & Littledale *Comm. Ps.* CXX. IV. 164 The beginners, the progressors, and the perfect.

Pro-guardian: see Pro-1. **Progue,** var. Prog.

‖ **Progymnasium** (prōu:dzimnēi·ziŏm, Ger. prōgimnā·zium). Pl. -ia. [Ger. (from mod.L.): see Pro-1 and Gymnasium 2.] (See quot. 1886.)

1833 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 545 Establishments ..called Progymnasia and superior Burgher Schools. 1886 J. F. Muirhead in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 17/2 The classical schools proper [in Prussia] consist of *Gymnasia* and *Progymnasia*, the latter being simply gymnasia wanting the higher classes.

‖ **Progymna·sma.** *Obs. rare.* Pl. -mata. [ad. Gr. προγύμνασμα a preparatory exercise, f. προγυμνάζειν to train beforehand.] A preparatory or preliminary exercise or study.

1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 220, I consider'd that..some of those Observations..might shew me the true Quantity of the Equations of the Suns Orb..I turned over his *Progymnasmata*, and pitched on two. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* Contents (I. v. 724) A *Progymnasma* or Prælusory attempt, towards the proving of a God from his Idea as including necessary existence.

Progymnosperm: see Pro-2 1.

Pro hac vice: see Pro 5.

Proheim, -home, -hemy, etc.: see Proem, etc.

Prohessian (prohe·siăn). *Math.* [f. Pro-1 4 + Hessian *sb.*2] (See quots.)

1862 Salmon *Geom. Three Dimensions* xii. 333 The Hessian of any surface being of the degree $4n-8$, that of a developable consists of the surface itself, and a surface of $3n-8$ degree which we shall call the Pro-Hessian. *Ibid.* xv. 426. 1864 Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* V. 267 The function PU, which for the developable replaces as it were the Hessian HU, is termed the *Prohessian*; and (since if r be the order of U the order of HU is $4r-8$) we have $3r-8$ for the order of the Prohessian.

† **Prohi·bit,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *prohibit-us*, pa. pple. of *prohib-ēre* to hold back, prevent, forbid, f. *prō* in front + *habēre* to hold.] Prohibited, forbidden. (Also const. as pa. pple.: see next.)

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 215 Whiche..hade not knowlege of hym selfe, whiche is comparable to brute bestes in drawenge to thynges prohibitte. 1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xxxi. § 2 (1699) 158 By the Civil Law likewise, the prohibit Arms were confiscat. 1683 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 277 Discharging merchants.. to sell or exchange any prohibite commodities with themselves or amongst others in the Kingdome of Scotland. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 400 Arrest of the King's Council, for levying of 30 Sols per 100 upon all Cheese from Foreign Parts, except from England and Holland, which remains prohibit.

Prohibit (prohi·bit), *v.* Also 5 -hibet. [f. L. *prohibit-*, ppl. stem of *prohibēre*: see prec. For pa. pple., *prohibit* was used down to the 18th c.; but *prohibited* also appeared as early as 1532.]

1. *trans.* To forbid (an action or thing) by or as by a command or statute; to interdict.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 237 A table of brasse prohibetenge synne [orig. *peccatum prohibens*], where the myghty preceptes of the lawe bene wryten. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 148 The damnable lust of cardes and of dice, And other games prohibite by the lawe. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 510/2 Such folk I suppose wer better prohibited betymes. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 91 b, Not to prohibite this newe fangledne. 1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 176 They altogether prohibite the use of wine in fevers. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. (1820) 346 They considered..what the thing was which the legislature meant to prohibit. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 14 In England an act of parliament was passed in 5th year of reign of Henry IV prohibiting the attempts at transmutation and making them felonious. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iv. § 2. 166 The Statute of Mortmain..prohibited the alienation of lands to the Church under pain of forfeiture.

2. To prevent, preclude, hinder, or debar (an action or thing) by physical means.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 59 The Frenchemen.. gathered together a greate numbre of men of warre redy to defend and prohibite the passage. 1634 R. H. *Salernes Regim.* 66 They comforte the Stomacke, and prohibite vapours and fumes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 437 Gates of burning Adamant Barr'd over us prohibit all egress. 1834 Ht. Martineau *Demerara* iii, Having seen them..drop asleep, or shut their eyes so as to prohibit conversation, as much as if they were.

3. To forbid, stop, or prevent (a person): **a.** *from* doing something; also, *to do* a thing (*arch.*).

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. Pref. 1 [The reading of history] prohibyteth reprouable persons to do mischeuous dedes. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 55 b, For the rage

of the water, and contrariie of the wyndes, her ship was prohibited diuerse tymes to approche the shore and take lande. 1615 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 166 No cause why..his Majesty's subjects should be..prohibited from any place. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 261 The patients..are peremptorily prohibited to bathe on Sundays. 1840 Macaulay *Ess., Clive* (1887) 550 There is no Act..prohibiting the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from being in the pay of continental powers.

†b. With various obsolete constructions. (Cf. Forbid.)

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 279 That he scholde prohibite hym of thynges whiche scholde not be doen. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* iii. 140 Whether it stande with conscyence to prohybyt a Jury of mete & drynk tyll they be agreed. 1680 H. Dodwell *Two Lett.* (1691) 78 St. Ambrose..prohibited none for coming to him at any time.

†c. With direct and indirect object (dative). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1530 Palsgr. 667/2 He hath prohybyt me his house. 1619 Drayton *Past., Ecl.* vi. xv, To recall that, labour not in vain, Which is by fate prohibited returning. 1657 J. Sergeant *Schism Dispach't* 456 Those Authors, whose books are prohibited printing in England under great penalties. 1671 R. MacWard *True Nonconf.* 160 A Synod in England did prohibite the Scots any function in their Church. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. ix. 331 He prohibited Antony the entrance of his Province.

†4. Formerly with following negative expressed or implied: To command *not* to do something; to cause a thing *not* to happen or take place. *Obs.*

1555 Eden *Decades* 259 The princes of the lande are prohibite in peine of death to absteine from such stronge drinkes. 1557 North *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* (1582) 295 They did prohibit that no man shoulde..sell openly..wine of Candie or Spaine. 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 145 b, Helyas through the power of God, did prohibit that it should not rayne. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 41 It cannot effectually prohibit the Heart not to move, or the Blood not to circulate. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* vii. 249 The gravity prohibiting that they cannot recede from the centers of their Motions. 1707 Earl of Bindon in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4339/3 To Prohibit..all Coach-makers,..that they do not use Varnish'd Bullion-Nails.

Hence **Prohi·biting** *vbl. sb.*, prohibition.

1614 W. Colwall in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 151 The prohibiting of white cloths to come into these countries. 1677 *Act* 29 *Chas. II*, c. 7 § 3 Nothing in this Act contained shall extend to the prohibiting of dressing of Meate in Families or dressing or selling of Meat in Inns Cookeshops or Victualling Houses for such as otherwise cannot be provided.

Prohi·bited, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Forbidden, interdicted, debarred. *Prohibited degrees*: see Degree *sb.* 3.

1552 Huloet, Prohibited, *vetitus.* 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus* 183 Prohibited consequence of perfect cordes. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 172 They say, that they marry within prohibited degrees. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* iv, Conveying prohibited goods over the Pyrenees. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* II. ix. (1852) 338 The smuggling of prohibited and over-taxed articles.

Prohibiter (prohi·bitəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who prohibits or forbids; = Prohibitor.

1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 337 God..is..a prohibiter of sinnes. 1643 Milton *Divorce* II. xxii. Wks. 1851 IV. 130 The prohibiters of divorce. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* IX. viii, Cecilia..cast her eyes round the church, with no other view than that of seeing from what corner the prohibiter would start. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* III. § 193 The discovery..would subject the prohibiter to a heavier penalty.

Prohibition (prōuhibi·ʃən). [a. F. *prohibition* (1237 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *prohibitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prohib-ēre* to Prohibit.]

1. The action of forbidding by or as by authority; an edict, decree, or order forbidding or debarring; a negative command.

1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. iii. (Skeat) I. 54 This..semeth to some men into coaccion, that is to saine, constrainyng, or els prohibicion that is defendyng. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 287 Prestes despisynge this prohibicion. 1538 Starkey *England* II. i. 160 Ther must be a prohybytyon set out by commyn authoryte. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 645 So glister'd the dire Snake, and into fraud Led Eve..to the Tree Of prohibition. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Abbé Conti* 1 Apr., The prohibition of wine was a very wise maxim. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 404 The prohibition of excessive wealth is a very considerable gain in the direction of temperance.

2. *Law.* a. A writ issuing from a superior court, formerly from the Court of King's Bench, and sometimes from the Court of Chancery or of Common Pleas, now out of the High Court of Justice, forbidding some court, and the parties engaged in it, from proceeding in a suit, on the ground that this is beyond the cognizance of the court in question.

[1312 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 282/2 Ceux qi par malice purchacent prohibitions.] 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 13 § 14 If any Party..for any Matter..sued..before the Ecclesiastical Judge, do sue for any Prohibition in any of the King's Courts. 1595 *Expos. Termes Law, Prohibition*..lieth where a man is impleded in ye spiritual court of ye thing y^t^ toucheth not matrimonie nor testament,..but that toucheth the kinges crowne. 1682 Burnet *Rights Princes* viii. 305 A Prohibition was served upon those Vicars. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 435 Every Statute Prohibitory is a Prohibition of Law. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* II. ii. 310 The courts of law frequently issued 'Prohibitions' against proceeding in the Ecclesiastical Courts with suits not lawfully cognizable there. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 793/1 A writ of prohibition is a prerogative writ—that is to say, it does not issue as of course, but is granted only on proper grounds being shown.

b. *Sc. Law.* Each of the three technical clauses in a deed of entail prohibiting the heir from selling an estate, contracting debt that would affect it, or altering the order of succession to it.

1848 *Act* 11 & 12 *Vict.* c. 36 § 32 Disencumbering the entailed estate..and the heir of entail..of all the prohibitions, conditions, restrictions, limitations, and clauses irritant and resolutive, of the tailzie. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 802/2 Before the passing of the act 11 and 12 Vict. c. 36, 1848, it was doubted whether an entail could be effectual which did not contain the whole of the three prohibitions;—against alienations; against the contraction of debt, so as to affect the estate; and against the succession; but it was decided, that a deed of entail containing any one of these prohibitions, properly fenced, was effectual so far as it went.

3. The interdiction by law of the importation of some foreign article of commerce.

1670 Temple *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 214 Another Point..is the Prohibition of French Commodities. 1825 McCulloch *Pol. Econ.* I. 33 Heavy duties and absolute prohibitions were interposed to prevent the importation of manufactured articles from abroad. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 302 Manufacturers in want of customers cried out for trade prohibitions.

b. A thing prohibited. *rare.*

1905 *Post Office Guide* 1 Jan. 493 Eau de cologne is a prohibition into Basutoland.

4. *spec.* The forbidding by law of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks for common consumption.

1851 (May) *Annual Rept. Exec. Committee Amer. Temp. Union* 27 The State of Vermont has struggled arduously to arrive at the summit level of entire prohibition. 1869 *Daily News* 6 Sept., The majority of the people of the State [Massachusetts] are..opposed to prohibition, though they would favour a good license law. 1891 (*title*) The Cyclopædia of Temperance and Prohibition (U. S.). 1899 Rowntree & Sherwell *Temperance Problems* iii. (1901) 42/1 The agitation in favour of prohibition in Maine began early in the thirties..The efforts of [Generals Appleton and Dow]..resulted in 1846 in the passage of the first Prohibitory Act.

5. *Astrology.* (See quots.)

1658 Phillips, *Prohibition*,..in Astronomy it is, when two Planets are applying to Conjunction, or Aspect, and before they come to joyn themselves, another comes to Conjunction, or Aspect of the Planet applied to. 1819 J. Wilson *Dict. Astrol., Prohibition*, the same as frustration.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in senses 3 and (especially) 4). Also **Prohibition party**, a political party in U. S., formed in Sept. 1869 to nominate or support only persons pledged to vote for the prohibition of the liquor traffic; **prohibi·tionward** *adv.*, towards prohibition.

1885 G. W. Bain in *Voice* (N. Y.) 29 Nov., It is delightful to see the tendency of public sentiment prohibitionward in the South. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Dec. 2/2 He carefully studied the Prohibition Question while there...In one Prohibition town he was taken to various hotels by the Dominion M.P...who..was elected on the Prohibition card—for the purpose of having a whisky-and-soda. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 10 July 7/1 Manitoba, by a law, known as the 'Liquor Law', which was passed last year, endeavoured to make itself into a 'prohibition' province. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Dec. 8/1 The outcome of this foolish (almost wicked) retention of the Prohibition Order is that now an American Meat Trust is able to name the price that must be paid for meat by poor British consumers.

Prohibi·tionary, *a.* [f. prec. + -ARY 1.] Relating to prohibition.

1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 226 The author has overlooked the fact that prohibitionary laws were enacted in Judea, Egypt, Greece and Rome.

Prohibitionist (prōəhibi·ʃənist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who advocates or favours prohibition, *spec.* of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Also *attrib.*

1846 Worcester, *Prohibitionist*, an advocate for prohibitory measures. *For. Q. Rev.* 1854 (*title*) The *Prohibitionist* [a monthly journal in State of New York]. 1866 *Even. Standard* 13 July 6 You would probably pronounce the existing struggle as one between the Protectionists and Prohibitionists. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 17 Oct. 5/3 If the community is really determined to have no public-houses it can carry out its wishes by filling the Town Councils with a majority of prohibitionists. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lvi. 372 *note*, The Prohibitionist platform of 1884.

So **Prohibi·tionism,** the principles or practice of prohibition.

1889 Goldw. Smith (*title*) Prohibitionism in Canada and the United States.

Prohibitive (prohi·bitiv), *a.* [a. F. *prohibitif, -ive* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.): see Prohibit *ppl. a.* and -ive.]

1. Having the quality of prohibiting; that forbids or restrains from some course of action; prohibitory.

1604 Fulbecke *Pandectes* 86 When it is apparant that such meetings are not made of euill intent, the prohibitiue Law ceaseth. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, c. 26 *Preamble*, [They] should convey, settle, and intail the lands..with all the proper, prohibitive, irritant, and resolutive clauses. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* II. v. (1852) 213 Prohibitive and protective regulations..force capital and industry into less productive channels than those into which they would otherwise flow. 1887 [see Permissive 1]. 1889 *Voice* (N. Y.) 30 May, The decrease [of saloons] being almost wholly due to the special prohibitive power of the judges of the license courts.

2. Of conditions, as taxes or prices: Such as serve to prevent the use or abuse of something.

1886 *American* XII. 100 A tax whose effect will be prohibitive. 1888 M. Arnold *Civiliz. U. S.* iv. 163 The cabrates are prohibitive—more than half of the people who in England would use cabs must in America use the horse-cars. 1898 *Tit-Bits* 8 Jan. 279/1 The book was published at a well-nigh prohibitive price.

3. *Gram.* That expresses prohibition; negative in an imperative use.

1875 Renouf *Egypt. Gram.* 56 The prohibitive *em* is frequently placed before [etc.]. *Mod.* The Greek μή and Lat. *ne* with the imperative have a prohibitive force.

Hence **Prohi·bitively** *adv.*, **Prohi·bitiveness.**

1867 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) II. 296, I waved my hand prohibitively at the door. 1899 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 829 A spirit of doctrinaire prohibitiveness.

Prohibitor (prohi·bitəɹ). [a. L. *prohibitor*, agent-n. from *prohibēre*: see Prohibit *ppl. a.*] One who prohibits.

1611 Cotgr., *Prohibeur*, a prohibitor. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 85/2 Socrates..never needed any exhorter, but sometimes a prohibitor. 1857 Keble *Eucharist. Ador.* 27 Make it still more imperative upon the prohibitors to produce some irresistible authority.

Prohibitory (prohi·bitəri), *a.* [ad. L. *prōhibitōri-us* restraining, f. *prohibitor*: see -ory.]

1. = Prohibitive 1; esp. with reference to the common sale of intoxicating liquors, as in *prohibitory law, movement, party*, etc.

a 1591 H. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 428 Which words be most prohibitory. *a* 1602 W. Perkins *Cases Consc.* (1619) 318 Lust may be restrained..without prohibitory lawes. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxxii. 496 This law is entirely prohibitory. 1797 Burke *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 390 We have been obliged to guard it from foreign competition by very strict prohibitory laws. 1884 Dowell *Taxation* v. ii. I. 135 An enactment prohibitory of the imposition of a subsidy on wool. 1899 [see Prohibition 4].

2. = Prohibitive 2.

1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 377 The cost of conveyance amounted to a prohibitory tax on many useful articles. 1881 Sir W. Thomson in *Nature* 8 Sept. 434/1 This..is obviously prohibitory of every scheme for economising tidal energy by means of artificial dock-basins.

Hence **Prohi·bitorily** *adv.*, in a prohibitory way, with prohibitory effect.

1876 R. Hart *Land of Sinim* (1901) 202 That foreign goods..are either differentially or prohibitorily taxed.

Proif, obs. Sc. spelling of Proof.

Proin(e, Proiner, obs. forms of Prune, Pruner.

Pro indiviso: see Pro 6.

†**Proine,** *v. Obs.* Sometimes used in sense of Prime *v.*1 2.

[In the 16th c. *proine* was a very common variant of *pruine, prune*, both as used of a bird pruning itself and of pruning a vine, tree, etc.; for the latter Prime *v.*3 was also a 16-17th c. synonym. But there is no evidence of a form *prune* answering to Prime *v.*1 As applied in quot. 1591 *proine* is slightly earlier than Prime in this sense.]

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 12 His peece readie charged, loaden with her Bullet and proind with tutch pouder. 1622 *Recov. Ship of Bristol* 'Exchange' D iv b (Arb. Garner IV. 603), And Rawlins hauing proined the Tuch-holes.

Project (prǫ·dʒekt, prōu·dʒekt), *sb.* [ad. L. *prōject-um* something thrown forth or out, neut. sing. of *prōject-us* pa. pple: see next. So F. *projet* (*pourget* 1518 in Hatz.-Darm., *project* in Cotgr.).]

†1. A plan, draft, scheme, or table of something; a tabulated statement; a design or pattern according to which something is made. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3331 A corone, ane þe costious þat euire kyng weryd, On þe prouerest of proiecte þat euire prince bere. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 225, I will now adventure to run thorow all the sortes of Manslaughters and Felonies..which (for the more light) I have bestowed in this project (or Table) following. 1600 (*title*) A Projecte, conteyninge the State, Order, and Manner of Governmente of the University of Cambridge. As now it is to be seene. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 535 Many other plots and projects there doe remaine of his [Parasius'] drawing. 1627 Wren *Serm. bef. King* 6 My sonne, love God; or, My sonne, praise God; or, My sonne, obey God;..My sonne, feare God, is a Project and Promise of them all.

†2. A mental conception, idea, or notion; speculation. *Obs.*

1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 29 Flatt'ring himselfe with Project of a power, Much smaller, then the smallest of his Thoughts. 1599 — *Much Ado* III. i. 55 She cannot loue, Nor take no shape nor proiect of affection, Shee is so selfe indeared. 1727 De Foe *Acc. Scot.* 152 A great deal of project and fancy may be employed to find out the ancient shape of the Church.

3. Something projected or thrown out; a projection, an emanation (of some being). *rare.*

1601 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* (Qo. 1) III. i. 22 Oh beauty is a Project of some power, Chiefely when oportunitie attends her. 1849 G. Dawson *Shaks. & other Lect.* (1888) 416 The house should be a project of the creature who inhabits it.

†4. The (fact of) being thrown out or put forth.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 535 The said branches immediatly from their project must rise somewhat vpright in maner of fingers, standing forth from the palm of ones hand.

5. Something projected or proposed for execution; a plan, scheme, purpose; a proposal.

1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 81 Till they retyred, having performed the project of their journey. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* v. § 3. 172 Orators, whose proiect is persuasion. 1623 T. Scot *Highw. God* 80 All our Projects of draining surrounded grounds. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 50 New Projects were every day set on foot for Money, which serv'd only to offend, and incense the People. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 5 P 3 There was actually

a Project of bringing the New River into the House, to be employed in Jetteaus and Water-works. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* Proem, We Florentines were too full of great building projects to carry them all out in stone and marble. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vi. § 6. 326 The moral support which the project was expected to receive from the Parliament.

†**6.** A projectile, a missile. *Obs.*

1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 9 (*title*) Propositions concerning ..the Motion of Projects. 1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* b j, The Doctrine of the Motion of Projects, particularly applied to Gunnery and Throwing of Bombs. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, Projectile or Project.

†**7.** = Projection 6. *Obs.*

1807 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 159 [A] set of theorems, relating to projects made on any given inclined planes.

8. *Comb.* (from 5).

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* 4 Some get their liuings..by their braines, as politicians, monopolists, project-mongers, suit-ioggers, and star-gazers. 1905 *Longm. Mag.* July 262 The old project-monger beamed with her full moon face.

†**Proje·ct,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *prōject-us*, pa. pple. of *prōicĕre*, *prōjic-ĕre* to throw forth, stretch out, expel, reject, give up, etc., f. *prō*, Pro- 1 + *jacĕre* to throw.] **I.** Construed as *pa. pple.*

1. Stretched out, extended.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 295 This prouince, proiecte by the longitude of the occean, hathe on the este to hit Turonea, whom the fluode callede Ligeris flowethe abowte.

2. Given up, abandoned.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 87 Proiecte in the lustes of lechery, [þei] haue grete delectacion in women.

3. Projected, thrown.

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* Pref. ii. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 127 When thereon itt ys project,..That Mercury teynyth permanently. 1647 H. More *Cupid's Conflict* xxi, Whose pestilent eye into my heart project Would burn like poysonous Comet in my spright.

II. as *adj.* [= L. *prōjectus* immoderate, abject.]

4. Abandoned; abject, base.

1607 Chapman *Bussy D'Ambois* II. i. Plays 1873 II. 29, I would haue put that proiect face of his To a more test, than did her Dutchesship. *c* 1611 — *Iliad* III. Comm. (1857) 78 For which yet his Criticus hath the project impudence to tax Homer. 1616 — *Hymn Apollo* 43 With minds project, exempt from list or lawe.

Project (pro,dʒe·kt), *v.* [f. L. *prōject-*, ppl. stem of *prōicĕre*, *prōjicĕre*: see Project *ppl. a.* (which occurs earlier than the finite vb.). OF. had in same sense *purjeter* (12th c.), *pourjeter* (14th c.), *projetter* (1452 in Godef. *Compl.*); in 16th c. Rabelais used *projecter*, Amyot *projetter*, mod.F. has *projeter*. L. had also a freq. *prōjectāre*, in the senses 'drive out' and 'reproach'.]

I. Of mental operations.

1. *trans.* To plan, contrive, devise, or design (something to be done, or some action or proceeding to be carried out); to form a project of. **a.** With simple obj. or clause. (Now a leading use.)

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 10 For to ymagine and proiecte the deth of his neuewe Jason. 1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* II. lx. (1591) 88 The rest of the Legions..proiected warre in their minds [orig. *bellum meditabantur*]. 1664 Evelyn *Diary* 15 Oct., My Lord Chancellor..carried me..to see their palace,..and to project the garden. 1671 Barrow *Serm., Ps. xxii.* 9 Wks. 1687 I. 444 Thus hath God wisely projected, that all his children should both effectually and quietly be provided for. 1679 J. Goodman *Penit. Pard.* III. iv. (1713) 318 Having projected the adjoining a neighbour kingdom to his own dominions. 1788 Franklin *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 176, I projected and drew up a plan for the union. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 114 He was a critical writer, projecting a system to which he strictly adhered. 1865 Grote *Plato* I. iv. 137 Sketches projected but abandoned.

b. With *infin.* To plan, devise, or design *to do* something. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 164 For that Emanuel of Portugal who had proiected to make the Prior King. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Yorks.* (1662) III. 199 King Richard.. presently projecting to repair himself by a new Marriage. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* I. III. 228 He even projected to clothe the people whom he took along with him in some peculiar garments. 1810 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* (1844) II. 293, I project already to complain of the completeness of the detail.

†**2.** *intr.* To form a plan, design, scheme, or project; to scheme. *Obs.*

1639 Fuller *Holy War* III. xxix. (1840) 170 Wise he was in projecting. 1642 — *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xiv. 308 About this time John Dudley Duke of Northumberland projected for the English Crown. *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) I. 64 The devil..projects and contrives against the church.

†**3.** *trans.* To put forth, set forth, exhibit; to present to expectation. *Obs.*

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 121, I cannot project mine owne cause so well To make it cleare. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. § 7. 96 The care that this good Emperour had for the weale of his subiects is projected by his prouidence in making wayes passageable from place to place. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 622 When the South projects a stormy Day, And when the clearing North will puff the Clouds away.

†**4.** To put before oneself in thought; to conceive, imagine. *Obs.*

1612 R. Sheldon *Serm. St. Martin's* 4 By their ambitious thoughts, they projected to themselues a Messias like some Soueraigne Lord. 1657 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 45 Which (whatsoever some have projected) is unpossible.

II. Of physical operations.

†**5.** *trans.* To throw or cast away (*lit.* and *fig.*); to reject. *Obs.*

c 1557 Abp. Parker *Ps.* xxvii. 63 Project not me: displeasantly, O Lord, my health, do not depart. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 77 Abstinence and fasting, are as Corsiues to ate out the dead-flesh of gluttony, drunkennes, and concupiscence..which so proiected and eaten out, Christ..will come and bind vp our wounds. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1303 There is no reason and probability, that any one should project this assertion also.

6. To cast, throw, hurl, shoot, impel, or cause to move forward, or onward in any direction.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. i. 45 Before his feet her selfe she did project. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 148 It proiecteth ..those excrements which sticke to the bowels. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* III. 209 In War, holy things are projected to dogges. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v. *Projectile*, The Line of Motion which a Body projected describes in the Air..is..the Curve of a Parabola. 1806 Hutton *Course Math.* (1807) II. 151 If a body be projected upward, with the velocity it acquired in any time by descending freely, it will lose all its velocity in an equal time. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* i. (1849) 6 A body projected in space will move in a conic section. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 53 The heat which would otherwise be projected into space.

b. To throw or cast (a substance) *in, into, on, upon* something. (Chiefly in *Alchemy* and *Chem.*)

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 125/1 Take five wallenuttes with their shelles, glowe them in the fyere, then proiecte them in a gobblet with oulde wine. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. i, The great medcine! Of which one part proiected on a hundred Of Mercurie, or Venus, or the Moone, Shall turne it, to as many of the Sunne. 1800 Henry *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 367 When projected on red-hot nitre, it [plumbago] should detonate. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 128/1 The pollen .. is projected or falls upon the pistillum. 1849 D. Campbell *Inorg. Chem.* 183 Five parts of flowers of sulphur and eight parts of iron borings are mixed together, and projected gradually into a red-hot crucible.

c. *intr.* In *Alchemy*: To make projection, i.e. to throw powder of projection (see Projection 2) into a crucible of melted metal, for the purpose of transmuting the latter into gold or silver.

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* I. i, You must be chiefe? as if you, onely, had The poulder to proiect with? *Ibid.* II. ii, My onely care is, Where to get stuffe, inough now, to proiect on, This towne will not halfe serue me. 1680 [see Projection 10].

7. *trans.* To place (a thing) so that it protrudes or juts out; to cause to jut out, stand out, or protrude. Now *rare.*

1624 [see Projected 1]. 1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* viii. 148 The better way is..to project it an Inch and a half beyond the side of the Building. 1700 Dryden *Fables, To Duchess of Ormund* 52 The land..had met your way, Projected out a neck, and jutted to the sea. 1765 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 264 Going to project out Bow windows from their houses. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 7 A noble conservatory or green-house may be projected from the south front. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 181 Strong structures, supported upon piers, had been projected, reaching..five hundred feet into the stream.

8. *intr.* To jut out; to stick out or protrude beyond the adjacent parts. (Now a leading use.)

1728 Prior *Solomon* I. 559 The craggy rock projects above the sky. 1795 Burns *Address Miss Fontenelle* 34 As the boughs all temptingly project. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 350 The booths..projected far into the streets. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* vi. (1858) 267 The promontories of Tyre, Sidon, and Beirût project further..than those of Ascalon, Jaffa, Dor or Acre.

9. *trans.* To throw or cause to fall (light or shadow) upon a surface or into space.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 43 The smallest Atom..was presented as big as a Rounseval-Pea, and projecting a shade. *Ibid.* 73 If with a Prisme you strike the Rainbow-colours upon a wall, and observing where a red is projected. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* IV. vi, The Shade my Body projected, near Noon. 1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 160 In all the other positions..the lunar cone of shade is projected into space away from the Earth. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* xix. 332 The shadow is said to be projected on to the flat surface.

b. To cause (a figure or image) to appear or 'stand out' *on* or *against* a background.

1831 Brewster *Nat. Magic* ii. (1833) 25 If a living figure had been projected against the strong light which imprinted these durable spectra of the sun. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xi. 73 He..saw Huxley's form projected against the sky as he stood upon a pinnacle of rock. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 71/2 The mode of projecting views of objects at whatever angle they may be placed in relation to both planes.

10. *fig.* (From senses 6 and 9.)

1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. x. 127 Then we project everything stamped with the impress of our own feelings. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* IV. ii. § 2. 180 Thus we project into the realm of space a moral cause. 1869 Goulburn *Purs. Holiness* x. 94 The very image of Christ..as it was projected upon the mind of the Jew. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* I. 47 The realistic teaching of Holy Scripture projected itself sharply upon their uncultured minds. 1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece, Siena* 58 Ideas were projected from her vivid fancy upon the empty air around her. 1878 S. Cox *Salv. Mundi* iv. (ed. 3) 94 Can we not project ourselves so far into the future as to anticipate the time when [etc.]? 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* iii. 37 An excited or disordered brain may project some phantasm of its own conjuring..and see it as distinctly as if it were a tangible object. 1903 Myers *Human Personality* I. 25 The occasional power of some agent to project himself phantasmally; to make himself manifest, as though in actual presence, to some percipient at a distance.

11. *Geom.* To draw straight lines or 'rays' from a centre through every point of a given figure, so that they fall upon or intersect a surface and produce upon it a new figure of which each point corresponds to a point of the original. (With either the rays, the original figure, or the resulting figure as obj.) Hence, to represent or delineate (a figure) according to any system of correspondence between its points and the points of the surface on which it is delineated.

1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* ix. 151 The manner of projecting them, is copiously taught in many Books of Architecture. *Ibid.* 152 Winding Stairs are projected on a round Profile. 1831 Brewster *Optics* i. 9 The truth of this rule may be found by projecting fig. 7 upon a large scale. 1854 Hooker *Himal. Jrnls.* I. Pref. 17, I did not use instruments in projecting the outlines. 1866 Proctor *Handbk. Stars* 19 The whole hemisphere is projected into a circle whose radius is twice that of a great circle of the sphere. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 708/1 Any conic can be projected into any other conic. 1887 D. A. Low *Machine Draw.* (1892) 116 Draw and complete the two views, as shown..and add an end elevation, properly projected. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* ix. 488 It may happen that we wish to project the two crystals on a plane perpendicular to the twin-face.

b. *Chartography.* To make a geometrical or other projection or representation on a plane surface of (the earth, sky, or any portion thereof).

1855 Brewster *Newton* I. i. 11 We were not able to determine whether they [dials at Woolsthorpe] were executed by a tentative process..or were more accurately projected, from a knowledge of the doctrine of the sphere. 1858 Herschel *Outl. Astron.* iv. § 279 (ed. 5) 183 A spherical surface can by no contrivance be extended or projected into a plane without undue enlargement or contraction of some parts. 1866 Proctor *Handbk. Stars* 12 A simple method of projecting the meridians and parallels for any small portion of the celestial sphere. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 170 As if Shakespeare's world were one which Mercator could have projected.

Projected (pro,dʒe·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [-ed 1.]

1. Thrown or thrust forward; placed so as to protrude; cast upon a surface: see the verb.

1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 236 That all the projected or jutting Parts (as they are termed) be very moderate. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* 246 A projected transverse impulse, in tangents to their several orbs. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* IV. 480 They..with projected Fires our Men assail. 1778 Lowth *Transl. Isaiah* Notes (ed. 12) 290 Then to the rocks' projected shade retire. 1831 Brewster *Nat. Magic* iv. (1833) 95 The projected image of this figure..may then be accurately copied.

fig. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 16 Feb. 3/1 The command is still to 'know thyself', for only by means of an analysed and projected self can we know the minds of others.

2. Put forth as a project; planned, devised.

1706 Phillips, *Projected*, designed, contrived. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I. vi. 162 The difficulties of a projected invasion. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* III. v. 655 Projected treaties of commerce. 1894 S. Fiske *Holiday Stories* (1900) 73 The projected railroad..was a fact to be thought over.

Hence **Proje·ctedly** *adv.*: in quots. in sense of Project *ppl. a.* 4, completely, abjectly.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* I. i. 2 There is no Nation so projectedly Savage, as to be aliens to the belief of existence of some Deity. 1665 J. Spencer *Vulg. Proph.* 24 For they..believe no man to be so projectedly Atheistical, as to intitle God to the Visions of his own brain.

Projectile (pro,dʒe·ktil, -əil), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7-8 -il. [ad. mod.L. *projectil-is*, f. ppl. stem of *prōjicĕre* to Project. So in F. (Dict. Acad. 1762).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of motion or velocity: Caused by impulse or projection. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1696 Whiston *The. Earth* I. *Lemmata* 8 From the Uniform Projectile Motion of Bodies in straight lines. 1715 Cheyne *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. (1716) 156 To have destroy'd the projectil Motion. 1717 J. Keill *Anim. Oecon.* (1738) 157 The projectile Velocity of the Planets. 1828 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 208 In case of great projectile velocities.

2. Of force, etc.: Impelling or driving forward or onward; projecting.

1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 99 The augmentation of the projectile Force. 1801 Fuseli in *Lect. Paint.* iii. (1848) 408 The laws of attraction, the projectile and centrifuge qualities of the system. 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 20 Its use then was more for fireworks, than as an artillerist projectile force. 1861 Lytton *Str. Story* xxxi. In this trance there is an extraordinary cerebral activity—a projectile force given to the mind—distinct from the soul.

3. Capable of being projected by force, esp. of being thrown or used as a missile.

Projectile anchor, in life-saving apparatus, an anchor adapted to be shot out of a tube towards the place where it is intended to grapple.

1865 *Morn. Star* 11 June, Everything that was projectile was brought into requisition. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 42 Model Carts, Mortars, Projectile Anchors,..Signal Gun and Rocket Signals.

4. *Zool.* Capable of being thrust forward or protruded, as the jaws of a fish; protrusile.

1864 Cope in *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* 226 Tongue papillose; terminal portion projectile on glosso-hyoideum.

B. *sb.* A projectile object; a body impelled through the air or through space; *spec.* a missile adapted to be discharged from a cannon by the force of some explosive.

[1665 A. Kircher *Mundus Subterraneus* I. v. I. 30 De motu projectilium parabolico, et miris ejus effectibus.] 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 109 Of the Motion of heavy Bodies, of Pendulems, of Projectils. 1729 Shelvocke *Artillery* v.

312 Under the head of Missiles, by which is meant Projectiles, we will range Fire-Darts, Arrows and Javelins, Fire-Pots and Flasks. 1775 J. Banks *Epit. Lect.* 87 Every projectile is acted upon by two forces, the impetus or projectile force, and the power of gravity. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 44 The parabolic motion of Projectiles. 1890 *Century Dict.* s.v., Projectiles used in smoothbore guns are..sometimes oblong..as in the Manby, Parrott, and Lyle life-saving projectiles.

fig. 1826 *Sheridaniana* 253 The projectiles of wit.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *projectile-maker*, *-trade*, etc.; *projectile-throwing* adj.; **projectile theory**, (*a*) that branch of mechanics which treats of the motion of projectiles, as affected by gravity and the resistance of the air; (*b*) = the emission theory of light: see Emission 4 b.

1854 *Pereira's Polar. Light* 6 The Newtonian hypothesis, or the projectile or emission theory, was started when our knowledge of the facts was but in its infancy. 1899 *Daily News* 15 May 5/4 A welcome stimulus to the projectile trade. 1907 Payne-Gallwey (*title*) A Summary of the History, Construction and Effects in Warfare of the Projectile-Throwing Engines of the Ancients.

Hence **Proje·ctilist**, one who studies or experiments with projectiles.

1852 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 338 With gunmakers, projectilists, general officers, Ordnance authorities.

Projecting (prǫ,dʒe·ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Project *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Project, in various senses; = Projection.

1658 *Whole Duty Man* xvi. (1684) 129 It despises all projectings for gain or advantage. 1668 Moxon *Mech. Dyalling* 4 All the Authors I have met with seem to presuppose their Reader to understand Geometry, and the projecting of the sphere already. 1688 Bonnell in W. Hamilton *Life* I. (1703) 40 Vain projectings for your escape and safety. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 48/2 The Wall may be defended by the projecting of the Cornice. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 25 My Plan of the Bridge, in projecting of which, I found myself..stored with Precedents.

Projecting (prǫ,dʒe·ktiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That projects.

1. That puts forth projects; scheming or contriving; inventive.

1635 Jackson *Creed* VIII. XXI. § 4 Although man be a reasonable and projecting creature. 1657 Thornley tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 113 Daphnis was of a more projecting wit than she. 1706 De Foe *Jure Div.* IV. 89 Delusions and Chimeras of Projecting Statesmen. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 6 Sept., Being of a projecting spirit, some of his schemes miscarried.

2. That throws or impels forward or onward.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Projectile*, Both the projecting and the gravitating force are found in the same line of direction.

3. Jutting or sticking out beyond the general surface or adjacent parts; protruding.

1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 225 Myosotis.. mouth closed with projecting scales. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 622 Houses..with high gables and projecting upper stories. 1905 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 86 A projecting twig offered a convenient prop.

Hence **Proje·ctingly** *adv.*, in a projecting manner.

1774 Pennant *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 260 A cape, placed in our maps far too projectingly. 18.. *Annals Philad. & Penn.* I. 381 (Cent.) A..hat..projectingly and out of all proportion cocked before.

Projection (prǫ,dʒe·kʃən), *sb.* [ad. L. *prōjectiōn-em* a throwing forward, extension, projection, n. of action f. *prōjicĕre*, or a. F. *projection* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.): see Project *ppl. a.*]

I. 1. The action of projecting; the fact of being projected; throwing or casting forth or forward; impulsion, ejection.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 109/1 It is commodious for the proiectione of phlegme. 1642 II. More *Song of Soul* (1647) 19 His [the Sun's] rays have undenied Projection. 1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 23 To persuade him that this was done..by the rude scattering of Ink upon the Paper, or by the lucky Projection of so many Letters at all adventures. 1775 Wesley *Serm.* lix. 10 Wks. 1811 IX. 128 Connect the force of projection and attraction how you can, they will never produce a circular motion. 1852 Munoy *Our Antipodes* 117 The fall of the Viceroy's good chestnut ..and the projection of his rider full ten feet over his head. 1862 G. P. Scrope *Volcanos* 24 The immense trituration they sustain in the process of repeated projection and fall.

fig. a 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* iv. 103 Shewing how all that which we call body, rather issued forth by an infinite projection from some mind.

2. The casting of some ingredient into a crucible; esp. in *Alchemy*, the casting of the powder of philosophers' stone (*powder of projection*) upon a metal in fusion to effect its transmutation into gold or silver; the transmutation of metals.

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* III. 87 You shall make a perfect proiection your selues vpon Mercurie. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 273 Projection is an exaltation chiefly in Metals, by a medicine cast upon them, which will suddenly penetrate and transfigurate them. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 20 Alchymists that labour to make gold by projection. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) III. 17 To do the like touching the Philosophers stone, the powder of Projection, and potable gold. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xxii, I will do projection in thy presence, my son,..and thine eyes shall witness the truth. 1836-41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) II At other times the performers..purchased what was termed a powder of projection, prepared by the adepts, containing a portion of gold.

b. *fig.* Change from one thing to another; transmutation.

1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* III. ii, I feel that transmutation of my blood, As I were quite become another creature, And all he speaks it is projection. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 111 P 2 We laugh at the timorous delays of plodding industry, and fancy that, by increasing the fire, we can at pleasure accelerate the projection. 1820 Hazlitt *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 16 Public opinion was in a state of projection. 1828 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 549 The golden opportunity is arrived, they have reached..the moment of projection. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 154 The lucky moment of projection was clearly come.

II. 3. The forming of mental projects or plans; scheming, planning.

1599 Shars. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 46 Which of a weake and niggardly projection, Doth like a Miser spoyle his Coat, with scanting A little Cloth. 1657 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 142 After the projection of divers experiments. 1776 S. J. Pratt *Pupil of Pleas.* II. 230 The dead of the night ..is generally my hour for projection. 1811 *Ora & Juliet* IV. 23 He was endeavouring to abet the good plans that were in projection. 1838-9 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. Georgia* (1863) 87 The projection of a canal. 1846 Grote *Greece* I. xxi. II. 235 The whole plot appears of one projection, from the beginning down to the death of the suitors.

†**4.** That which is projected or planned; a project, plan, design, scheme; a proposal. *Obs.*

1633 Nabbes *Tottenham Court* III. ii, The planting of hoppes was a rare projection in the Dutch. 1652 Heylin *Cosmogr.* II. 238 Having withall good courages and high projections. 1674 [Z. Cawdrey] *Catholicon* 9 My projection is..that this Stipulation should once be solemnly made. 1753 Johnson *Adventurer* No. 108 P 13 Men are so frequently cut off in the midst of their projections. 1804 Eugenia de Acton *Tale without Title* III. 218 Many other airy projections, which vanished as soon as they were formed.

III. 5. The action of placing a thing or part so that it sticks or stands out, or projects beyond the general line or surface; the fact or condition of being so placed as to project.

1644 Bulwer *Chiron.* 30 The gentle and wel ordered Hand throwne forth by a moderate projection. 1772 Hutton *Bridges* 97 The perpendicular projection will be equal to half the breadth..of the pier. 1806 J. Dallaway *Obs. Eng. Archit.* 207 The central front is rendered mean..by the.. projection of the wings. 1874 Blackie *Self-Cult.* 42 Let him..sit erect, with his back to the light, and a full free projection of the breast. 1875 Merivale *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxv. 525 The conquests..beyond the Danube constituted a deep projection of Roman civilisation into the wilds of barbarism.

b. The representation of an object in a picture in such a way as to make it appear to stand out in relief.

1603 E. Heyward in Drayton *Bar. Wars* Pref. Verses, Since affection In iudgement may, as shaddow and proiection In Lantskip, make that which is low seeme high. 1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 597 The idea of projection is not so strongly excited; nor are we able to distinguish with the same certainty between a well-painted picture..and the objects themselves in relief. 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* 194 The incredible projection of the stars themselves.

c. *concr.* Anything which projects or extends beyond the adjacent surface; a projecting part.

1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* III. xiv, Any ruggedness, any sudden projection, any sharp angle, is..contrary to that idea. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 131 The projections at the corners..are called buttresses. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. B. Div. 316 A catch or small projection at the end of an iron pin.

IV. 6. *Geom.* The drawing of straight lines or 'rays' according to some particular method through every point of a given figure, usually so as to fall upon or intersect a surface and produce upon it a new figure each point of which corresponds to a point of the original figure. Hence, each of such rays, or of such points of the resulting figure, is said to be the *projection* of a point of the original one; or the whole resulting figure is said to be the *projection* of the original.

In *central projection* (often called simply *projection*), the rays are all drawn from one point or 'centre'; in *axial projection*, a number of planes are similarly drawn from one line or 'axis'.

1731 W. Halfpenny *Perspective* 32 Whence, draw a Line to the Point of Distance: then is MU the Projection. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 539 The most useful kinds of architectural drawing depend upon the Theory of Projection. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xxiii. 208 Supposing AOB, CPPD to be projections of great circles of the sphere. 1840 Lardner *Geom.* xv. 185 The position and form of lines in space are expressed, in the higher geometry, by determining the projection of these lines on planes placed at right angles to each other. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 793/2 Any figure, plane or in space of three dimensions, may be projected to any surface from any point which is called the centre of projection.

fig. 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* x. 301 Metaphysical projections of the moral system, how neat soever and entire, and plausible they may seem.

7. The drawing according to scale, and on mathematical principles, of a plan, chart, or map of a surface, or a diagram on the flat of a machine or the like; *spec.* the representation of any spherical surface on the flat, e.g. of the whole or any part of the surface of the earth, more fully called *map-projection* (see b).

1557 Recorde *Whetst.* M ij, It serueth so many waies, In building: in projection of plattes, for measuring of ground, timber, or stone. 1812-16 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* II. 67 In the construction of maps..by the projection of the spherical surface on a plane, such as it would be seen to the eye situated in a particular point; or by the developement, that is, the spreading out of a spherical on a plane surface. 1857 W. Binns *Elem. Treat. Orth. Project.* ii. (1862) 12 The difference betwixt perspective drawing, or scenographic projection and orthographic projection. 1869 Tyndall *Notes Lect. Light* 30 Take two drawings—projections, as they are called—of the frustum of a cone; the one as it is seen by the right eye, the other as it is seen by the left. 1887 D. A. Low *Machine Draw.* (1892) 123 Whilst the notion of projection had been imparted, projection lines being drawn, yet the student had utterly failed to realise from the sketches the form of the object he was drawing.

b. *Chartography.* A representation on a plane surface, on any system, geometrical or other, of the whole or any part of the surface of the earth, or of the celestial sphere; any one of the many modes in which this is done.

The earlier modes were actually the result of geometrical projection; but the name has been extended to representations which lie quite outside the etymological sense.

The projections (in this extended sense) that have been used to represent the whole, the half, or parts of the earth's surface, are more than thirty; they have been classified by Major C. F. Close (*Sketch of Map Projections*, 1901, *Textbk. of Topogr. & Geogr. Surveying*, 1905, xi.) under the following heads: I. Orthomorphic (conform, or conformable), preserving the *forms* of areas (but not their relative sizes); II. *Equal area* (equivalent, or surface-true), in which equal areas of the surface are represented by equal areas on the map, but the forms of these, when large, are distorted; III. *Perspective*, representing the surface as seen from some point of view at the centre, on the surface, or at various distances from it; IV. Zenithal (q.v.); V. Conical (q.v.); VI. Cylindrical (q.v.); VII. *Conventional*, produced by arbitrary rules for convenience of drawing and the approximate representation of a number of properties; such is the *globular*, commonly used in school maps of the two hemispheres. Of the varieties in actual use, many belong to two, and some to three of these classes; thus *Mercator's projection* is orthomorphic and cylindrical. For *gnomonic*, *homolographic*, *orthographic*, *polyconic*, *sinusoidal*, *stereographic*, etc. *projections*, see these adjs. Many projections are also named after their inventors, as *Mercator's*, *Bonne's* (modified conical equal-area), *Sanson-Flamsteed's* (sinusoidal equal-area), *Airy's* (balance of errors), *Cassini's* (rectangular co-ordinate) used in the 1-inch Ordnance Maps of England, and 6-inch of Great Britain, the six different projections of *Lambert*, etc. For these see the works cited above, and other special treatises.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref* a iv b, Of making due proiection of a Sphere in plaine. 1625 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* I. vii. (1635) 182 (Polar projection) This kinde of proiection, though mure vnusuall,..wants not his special vse in describing the parts of the Earth neere the Pole. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. viii. 73 Charts, according to Mercator's or Wright's Projection. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Projection of the Sphere in Plano*, is a true Geometrical Delineation of the Circles of the Sphere, or any assigned Parts of them, upon the Plane of some one Circle; as on the Horizon, Meridian, Equator, Tropick, etc. *Ibid.*, *Polar Projection*, is a Representation of the Earth, or of the Heavens, projected on the Plane of one of the Polar Circles. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v., Astrolabes, Quadrants, Sun-dials, Maps, &c., are Projections of the Sphere; which are of three sorts, viz. Gnomonick, Ortbographick and Stereographick. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 56 General maps..are projected upon the plane of some great circle..and from this circle the projection is said to be meridional, equatorial, or horizontal. 1866 Proctor *Handbk. Stars* 12 *Note*, The term projection has come to be applied in mapping to any mode of construction founded on some definite geometrical principle. 1867 Denison *Astron. without Math.* 13 In Mercator's projection, which is a favourite one for maps, the globe is supposed to be stretched out on the inside of a cylinder which touches it all round the equator, and the cylinder is then cut and opened out flat or 'developed'. 1905 C. F. Close *Topogr. & Geogr. Surveying* xi. 92 The term *projection*, though sanctioned by long usage, is an unfortunate one. The great majority of useful map projections are not obtained in any geometrical way. A map projection is to be treated as the representation on a plane, by any law, of the terrestrial meridians and parallels.

c. *Cryst.* The projection of a point in each face of a crystal upon an imaginary containing sphere, called the *sphere of projection*.

From the centre of the sphere a line is drawn perpendicular to each face of the crystal, so that to each of these there corresponds a point on the sphere: a plane map of the sphere showing all these points is called a *projection of the crystal*.

1878 Gurney *Crystallogr.* 32 The diameter of the sphere of projection which is at right angles to the zone plane is called the zone axis. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* ii. 27 On the sphere of projection, and the principles of its stereographic representation. *Ibid.* 28 Fig. 9 represents in orthographic projection the faces and the poles of the cuboctahedron. *Ibid.* 29 The *plane of projection* thus bounded by a great circle of the sphere is represented by the plane of the paper on which the circle is drawn, which latter will be termed the *circle of projection* or primitive circle.

8. The action of projecting, or fact of being optically projected, as a figure or image, against a background: see Project *v.* 9 b.

1881 T. Webb in *Nature* 3 Nov. 10/1 Why, when a satellite passes behind the limb, is it sometimes..visible behind or through it, either from optical projection, as stars have been seen in front of the moon, or [etc.]? 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 770 Erroneous projection and diplopia.

fig. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 319 The projection of his reputation against a background of foreign appreciation, more or less luminous.

9. A mental figure or image visualized and regarded as an objective reality.

1836 Emerson *Nat., Spirit* Wks. (Bohn) II. 167 The world proceeds from the same spirit as the body of man. It is a.. projection of God in the unconscious. 1838 — *Lit. Ethics* Nature, etc. (1883) 157 The youth, intoxicated with his

admiration of a hero, fails to see that it is only a projection of his own soul which he admires. 1891 WATTS in *Athenæum* 22 Aug. 259/1 If there is in any literary work a true projection of life, it must..be classed as poetry. 1903 MYERS *Human Personality* I. 694, I had..been studying..various cases of astral projection in Phantasms of the Living.. making up my mind..to try..to accomplish a projection of myself by force of will-concentration.

V. 10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *projection maker, work*; **projection-fibre**, a nerve-fibre of the projection system; **projection measurement**: see quot. 1890; **projection system**, the nervous system by which impulses received through the senses are projected upon the consciousness.

1680 J. J. BECHER (*title*) Magnalia Naturæ: or, the Philosophers-stone Lately expos'd to publick Sight and Sale,..how Wenceslaus Seilerus, The late Famous Projection-maker..made away with a very great Quantity of Pouder of Projection, by projecting with it before the Emperor. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict., Projection measurement*, distance between lines tangent to opposite sides of the body, measured vertically to a given plane. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 98 Degeneration of the first afferent (sensory) projection systems of neurons. *Ibid.* 328 The centrum ovale..contains not only projection fibres..but also fibres which connect the cortex with the optic thalamus. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 27 May 1154 A room..fitted-up for electrometer, photo-micrographic and other 'projection' work.

†**Proje·ction**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To make a projection or geometrical delineation of.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 346, I have taught you in the projectioning the Horizontal Dyal the original way of doing this.

†**Projecti·tious**, *a. Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. L. *prōjectīci-us* cast out, exposed (f. ppl. stem of *prōjicĕre* to PROJECT) + -OUS.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Projectitious*, cast out, and nourished of a stranger; flung away, as of no account.

Projective (prəʊdʒe·ktiv), *a.* [f. L. ppl. stem *prōject-* (see PROJECT *v.*) + -IVE. So F. *projectif*.]

†**1.** Having the faculty of projecting; scheming.

1632 BROME *Court Beggar* II. Wks. 1873 I. 214 They have all projective braines I tell you. *Men.* Pray of what nature are your Projects Gentlemen?

2. *Geom.*, etc. Of, pertaining to, or produced by the projection of lines or figures on a surface.

1682 LEYBOURN (*title*) Dialling: Plain, Concave, Convex, Projective, Reflective, Refractive. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Projective Dialling*, is the way of Drawing, by a method of Projection, the true Hour-lines, Furniture of Dials, &c. on any kind of Surface whatsoever. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 June 7/1 A lady exhibitor demonstrating an ingenious projective goniometer. By means of this instrument..the projection of a crystal on a sphere is accomplished, realising in practice the fundamental assumption of the theory of crystallography. 1900 *Nature* 12 July 260/1 A purely geometric representation of all points in the projective plane.

b. Capable, as two plane figures, of being derived one from the other by projection.

1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 107 If *P* is the point of intersection of *QS* and *RT*, then *ATPR* is a projection of *ACA'B'* from *Q* as centre, and *ATPR* is also a projection of *ABA'C'* from *S* as centre; therefore the group *ACA'B'* is projective with *ABA'C'*, and therefore..with *A'C'AB*. *Ibid.* 163 If the point *S* is such that tangents can be drawn from it to the conic, each of them will be a self-corresponding line of the two projective series of tangents *abc*..and *a'b'c'*.

c. *Projective property*, a property (of a figure) which remains unchanged after projection. *Projective Geometry*, that branch of Geometry which deals with projective properties.

1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 50 Projective Geometry..dealing with projective properties (*i. e.* such as are not altered by projection), is chiefly concerned with descriptive properties of figures...Since the magnitude of a geometric figure is altered by projection, metrical properties are as a rule not projective. But there is one important class of metrical properties (anharmonic properties) which are projective, and the discussion of which therefore finds a place in the Projective Geometry. 1908 *Athenæum* 21 Mar. 359/2 'On the Projective Geometry of some Covariants of a Binary Quintic', by Prof. E. B. Elliott.

3. Jutting or sticking out, projecting. *rare.*

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 20 This Jutty, or projective Building. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Lett. R. H. Horne* (1877) II. lxi. 167 Thin colourless lips, fit for incisive meanings—a nose and chin projective without breadth.

4. Of or pertaining to projection or casting forth. *rare.*

1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (ed. 4) 217 From the projective moment of all light The moon was in the sun, and in the sun The form of earth was.

5. Having the quality of being mentally projected, or the power of projecting: see PROJECT *v.* 10, PROJECTION 9.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* App. C. (1858) I. 409 There is an equal intensity both of the immanent and the projective reproduction. 1908 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 200 Kingsley's practical qualities (including a quite genuine projective imagination) were out of all proportion to the reflective.

6. Having the power of projecting or throwing itself forward with energy.

1861 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* (1862) 155 His [Samuel Brown's] fiery, projective subtle spirit could not linger in the outer fields of mere observation.

Hence **Proje·ctively** *adv.*, in a projective manner.

1872 T. L. CUYLER *Heart Life* 27 He follows Jesus so heartily, so projectively, that he carries others along with him by his sheer momentum. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. x. 207 A condition in the young when their imaginative energies hold revel uncontrolled and are projectively desperate. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 62 The necessary and sufficient condition that two ranges, each consisting of four elements, should be projectively related.

Projectivity (prɒˌdʒekti·viti). *rare.* [f. prec. + -ITY.] Projective quality; power or capacity for geometrical projection.

1900 *Nature* 12 July 260/1 He then takes up the subject of chains of points, showing their application to the general theory of projectivity.

†**Proje·ctment.** *Obs.* [f. PROJECT *v.* + -MENT. Cf. F. *projettement* (16th c.).] The formation of a project; a project formed, a scheme, plan, design.

a 1639 WOTTON *Disparity Buckingh. & Essex* in *Reliq.* (1651) 45 Men that were..never so dishonest in their projectments for each other's confusion. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 405 Whether Posterity will believe..That so many great and notable Projectments could be comprehended in one Soul. 1675 PLUME *Bp. Hacket* (1865) 120 Zealous in the carrying on his great projectments for piety and charity.

Projector (prɒˌdʒe·ktəɹ). [a. L. type **prōjector*, agent-n. f. *prōjicĕre* to PROJECT: see -OR. In F. *projeteur* (18th c. in Littré).]

1. One who forms a project, who plans or designs some enterprise or undertaking; a founder.

1596 EARL OF ESSEX in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 131, I think the action such as it were disadvantage to be thought the projector of it. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 428 How happy, then, above all worldly projectors and designers, are they whose hearts are persuaded to hearken to the counsel of God. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 49 To desire a Patent granted..to all useful Projectors. 1841 MIALL in *Nonconf.* I. 1 The great design of the projectors of this paper. 1884 *Law Times* 22 Mar. 379/2 The contractors were not paid either by the projector or the company.

b. In invidious use: A schemer; one who lives by his wits; a promoter of bubble companies; a speculator, a cheat.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* I. vii, *Tit.* What is a Projector? I would conceiue. *Ing.* Why, one Sir, that projects Wayes to enrich men, or to make 'hem great. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xxxiv. 477 Let not the Projector pretend the publike good, when he intends but to robbe the riche and to cheat the poore. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 138 The women..think us still either projectors or conjurers. 1724 R. WELTON *Chr. Faith & Pract.* 470 The Judas, the worldly projector. 1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* iv. 37 Those, who .. are distinguished by the unfavourable appellation of Projectors. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 222/1 The Sophist proceeds on the hypothesis that he who forms a project must be a projector; whereas the bad sense that commonly attaches to the latter word, is not at all implied in the former.

2. One who or that which projects or throws something forward.

1674 WALLIS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 588 Which supposeth projection to be compounded of an uniform motion (impressed from the projector). 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Nov. 7/2 Automatic railway fog-signal apparatus..a box which contains the explosive cartridges or signals, and a projector which automatically places them on the rail.

3. One who forecasts.

1832 LD. COCKBURN *Jrnl.* (1874) I. 32 We confident projectors of the people's avidity to vote are a little mortified at their registering more slowly than we boasted they would.

4. a. An apparatus for projecting rays of light; a parabolic reflector or a combination of lenses.

1887 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 6/1 The electric light will be employed on both sides of the harbour, each of the four projectors displaying a light of over two thousand candle power. 1891 *Times* 28 Sept. 13/5 Projectors used as search lights are destined to play an important part in modern warfare. 1893 *Voice* (N.Y.) 14 Sept., The reflecting lens mirror used in this projector is..60 inches in diameter.

b. 'A camera with electric, magnesium, or oxy-hydrogen light, for throwing an image upon a screen' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884).

Hence **Proje·ctress, Proje·ctrix**, a female projector; also *Geom.*: see quot. 1890.

1709 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 32 ₱ 4 A Lady who..was the Projectrix of the Foundation. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* xvii. 209 'It is extremely pretty' said Vere to the projectress and protectress of it all. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Projectrix*, a curve derived from another curve by composition of projections.

Projecture (prɒˌdʒe·ktiuɹ). Now *rare.* [= F. *projecture* (1629 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *prōjectūra* a jutty, a projecture in buildings, f. *prōject-*: see PROJECT *v.* and -URE.]

1. The fact or state of projecting or jutting out beyond the general line or surface; *concr.* a projection or prominence; in *Arch.*, a projecting architectural member or moulding. Now *rare.*

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B iv b, Then shall your vttermost compas be for the proiecture, or sayling out or hanging ouer of the foote of the pillor, which Proiecture the Grekes do name or cal it Ecphoron. *Ibid.* C j b, It hath vpon Echinus a littel edge, which seteth forth Plinthus wᵗ a more beautiful Proiecture. 1666 EVELYN *Mem.* 7 Sept., All the ornaments, columnes, freezes, capitals, and projectures of massie Portland stone. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 28 Aug. an. 1776, The ends of the roof should have a gentle projecture. 1803 C. B. BROWN *E. Huntly* II. 49 There was no projecture which might be firmly held by the hand. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Ecphora*,..the projecture of a member or moulding of a column.

†**2.** A projection on the flat; a plotting out, delineation. *Obs.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. xii. 44 Ground-plots are projectures, eleuations, and all fundamentall contriuances, destinated and accomodated to some speciall and proposed ende. *Ibid.* II. i. 48,

†**3.** = PROJECTION 6. *Obs.*

1616 HALES in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 3 Amongst all the solutions..none there was which gave me not full and sufficient satisfaction, one only excepted,..that is concerning the projecture of an oblique circle.

†**4.** = PROJECT *sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1696 EVELYN *Let. to Ld. Godolphin* 16 June, New inventions..encouraged, or rejected without reproach as projectures, or turning the unsuccessful proposer to ridicule.

‖ **Projet** (prɔ·ʒɛ). [F., ad. L. *prōject-um* PROJECT.] A proposition, proposal; the draft of a proposed treaty, etc.

1808 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 108 It [the form of treaty] should be considered but as a *projet*. 1812 *Edin. Rev.* Nov. 274 After various *projets* had been offered and rejected, she made these three conditions. 1813 SCOTT *Let. to J. Ballantyne* 18 May in *Lockhart*, After many *ifs* and *ons*, and as many *projets* and *contre-projets* as the treaty of Amiens, I have at length concluded a treaty with Constable.

†**Proji·cient.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *prōjiciens, -ent-em*, pres. pple. of *prōjic-ĕre* to PROJECT.] One who or that which throws a thing forward or forth.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 10 Though the projicient do so throw it, that it strikes at right angles with the wall.

Proke (prōuk), *v.*¹ Now only *dial.* Also 7 proak. [Early ME. *prokien*, app. cognate with LG. *proken*, to prod, poke, scratch, scrawl; cf. the dim. or frequent. LG., EFris. *prökeln*, Saterland *prökelje*; also, LG. *prökel* prickle, pointed instrument (Doorn.-Koolman). Not known in OE., but frequent in southern Early ME., also in late 16th c. writers, and still dial. Etymology obscure; the form and sense suggest relations with PROG *v.*², also PRICK *v.*, and POKE *v.*¹]

1. *trans.* To make a thrust at; to poke; *fig.* to stir, goad, instigate, incite: = POKE *v.*¹ 1, 2.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 204 Hwonne þe schil and te heorte ne wiðsigged nout aah liked wel, & ȝirned al þet tet fleschs to-proked, & helpen oðer þideward. *Ibid.* 238, & wiðsigged þe graunt berof mid unwille heorte, ne prokie hit ou neuer so swaðe. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 47 Al for nawt þu prokest me to forgulten. *Ibid.*, ȝif he..halt on to eili þi flesch & prokie þin herte. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 430 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 343 So the fend hem prokede uch man to mourdren other. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxviii. 30 Nature prokth me..To take peace with the flies,.. Reason pronoukth me: politiklie to flee. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. i. 2 The Queene ever at his elbow to pricke and proke [L. *stimulare*] him forward. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Proke*, to poke. 'Proke th' fire a bit.'

2. *intr.* To make a thrust (*at*): = POKE *v.*¹ 4. Also *spec.* to fish for eels by thrusting bait into their lurking-places, to SNIGGLE.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 263 The said dyuers .. carry downe with them certaine sharp pricks or goads fastened to long poles: for vnlesse they [the sea dogs] be proked at and pricked with them, they will not turn their backe. *Ibid.*, Well may some from shipboord proke at the dogs aforesaid with forks; others thrust at them with Trout speares & such like weapons. 1688 [see PROKING].

3. *intr.* To stick *out*, project: = POKE *v.*¹ 7 b.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVIII. vii. 987 From the lid or cover ..there stood proking out long sharp pikes..for to keepe off the enemies. 1601 — *Pliny* I. 327 There bee Insects with little hornes proaking out before their eyes.

†**Proko**, *v.*² *Obs. rare*—¹. [perh. ad. L. *procāre* (rare) to ask, demand, with which it is identified by Levins. Cf. PROKKE *v.*]

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 159/45 To proke, *procare*.

Prokeeye, obs. form of PROXY.

Pro·ker. *dial.* [f. PROKE *v.*¹ + -ER¹; or alteration of *poker* after *proke*.] = POKER *sb.*¹ 1.

1797–1802 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Lady of Wreck* I. ii, Before the antique Hall's turf fire Was stretch'd the Porter ..his proker in his hand. [*note*] *Hibernicè* proker, *Anglicè* poker. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Old Woman in Grey*, The 'prokers' are not half so hot, or so long, By an inch or two, either in handle or prong.

Proker, obs. f. PROCURE. **Prokeratour, Proketowre**, obs. ff. PROCURATOR, PROCTOR. **Proket**: see PRICKET.

Pro·king, *vbl. sb.* Now only *dial.* [f. PROKE *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of the verb PROKE; poking, thrusting; sniggling for eels; *fig.* instigation. Also *attrib.* as *proking spit* (in quot. humorously applied to a rapier), *proking stick*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 266 Heo dude one swuche sunne iðet ilke niht, þuruh his prokiunge. *Ibid.* 294 þet beoð þe erest prokunges þet sturieð þe winȝeardes. 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. iv. 57 With a broad Scot, or proking spit of Spayne. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 104/1 *Proking*, is a kind of Fishing for Eels in their holes. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 246 A sniggling or proking stick [for eels].

†**Prokke**, *v. Obs. rare.* [Apparently a form of PROG *v.*¹, but perh. an adaptation of rare L. *procāre* to ask, demand. Cf. PROKE *v.*²]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 414/2 Prokkyn, or styfly askyn, *procor, procito*.

Prokosmial: see PRO-² 1.

Prokyrment, obs. form of PROCUREMENT.

Prola·bial, *a.* [f. next: cf. LABIAL.] Of or pertaining to the prolabium.

1890 *Lancet* 25 Jan. 182/2 The left side of the lip was deemed the more suitable for supplying the prolabial flap.

‖ **Prolabium** (prolē·biəm). Pl. **prolabia**. *Anat.* [med.L. *prōlabium*, f. L. *prō*, PRO-¹ + LABIUM.] The prominent or outer part of a lip.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Prolabia*, the outmost prominent parts of the Lips. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Lips*, The lips..the fore and protuberant parts of which are red, and called *prolabia*. 1786 J. HUNTER *Venereal Dis.* IV. i. (1810) 316, I have seen a chancre on the prolabium as broad as a sixpence, caught the person did not know how. 1843 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. i. 39 Licking the fauces, gums, and prolabia.

Prolapse (prōlæ·ps), *sb.*[1] [ad. late L. *prōlaps-us*: see PROLAPSUS.]

†**1.** Gliding forward or onward; lapse, passage (of time). *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. vii. 36 b, By long prolapse of time..the Empyre..was brought vnder the dominion of the Geneuoises.

2. *Path.* = PROLAPSUS.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 112 A prolapse of the anus. 1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 40 They [the ulcers] frequently perforate the cornea, and cause extensive prolapse of the iris. *Ibid.* 154 If the wound in the lens is complicated with injury to, or prolapse of the iris.

Prolapse, *sb.*[2] *Obs. nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *prōlaps-us*, pa. pple. of *prōlābī*: see PROLAPSUS; after RELAPSE *sb.*[2]] One who has lapsed or slipped into error (in religious faith or practice).

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* [282/2 Eugenius was pronounced both an heretick & relaps. *Ibid.* 283/1 Panormitane..disputed ..he can not be perswaded that Eugenius can be called a relaps, for so muche as he neyther in the firste, neyther yet in the seconde dissolution did violate hys faythe]. *Ibid.* 283/2 This oration..this effecte it wrought, that afterwarde this worde relapse was taken out of the conclusiones and in stede therof this word *prolapse* put in.

Prolapse (prōlæ·ps), *v. Path.* [f. L. *prōlaps-*, ppl. stem of *prōlābī*: see PROLAPSUS.] *intr.* To slip forward or down out of place.

1736 AMYAND in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 333 The Increase of the Tumour had been checked, and the Reduction of the Parts prolapsed thereby, rendered impracticable. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 4 In one or two..cases the iris was disposed to prolapse. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 752 Often the bowel prolapses.

Hence **Prola·psed** *ppl. a.*, that has slipped down.

1738 AMYAND in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 364 It wraps up and incloses the Gut prolapsed. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 463 To give tone when applied to prolapsed parts.

†**Prola·psion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *prōlapsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōlābī*: see next.]

1. A slipping or falling away into sin or error.

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 224 Neither by his prolapsion into any sinne, his doctrine shuld be scandalized. 1627 SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 229 Particular fals we are not exempted from..yet from prolapsion, whole falling away. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vii. 27 From intercision, prolapsion, from utter and irrecoverable falling away, they are freed.

2. *Path.* = PROLAPSUS. *rare.*

1775 in ASH. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 583/1 *Prolapsus*, in surgery, a prolapsion or falling out of any part of the body from its natural situation. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

‖ **Prolapsus** (prōlæ·psŭs). *Path.* [late L. *prōlaps-us* sb., f. ppl. stem of L. *prōlābi*, *prōlaps-*, to slip forward or down: see PRO-[1] and LAPSE *sb.*] A slipping forward or down of a part or organ, esp. of a part of the viscera, from its normal position into a cavity or through an opening; *spec.* that of the uterus or of the rectum.

Prolapsus of the iris, the protrusion of the iris through an ulcer or wound of the cornea.

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Prolapsus Uteri.* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Prolapsus oculi*..*Prolapsus uvulæ.*] 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 409 One of the most common diseases of the vagina is its inversion, or prolapsus. 1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 317 Either a simple descent, or an incomplete or complete prolapsus may occur. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 574 Where the iris is on the stretch from prolapsus. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 513 Sometimes..associated with piles and prolapsus.

†**Prolata·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action from L. *prōlāt-āre* to lengthen, extend, enlarge; to defer, delay; freq. of *prōferre* (see next), or ?f. *prō-*, PRO-[1] + *lātus* broad: cf. *prōlongāre*, *prolongation*.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Prolatation* (*prolatatio*), a delaying, an enlarging, a deferring or prolonging. 1658-78 in PHILLIPS.

Prolate (prōu·lēt), *a.* [ad. L. *prōlāt-us*, pa. pple. of *prōferre* to bring forward, produce, prolong, f. *prō-*, PRO-[1] + *ferre* to carry.]

1. *Geom.* Lengthened in the direction of the polar diameter: said of a spheroid formed by the revolution of an ellipse about its longer axis. Cf. OBLATE *a.* *Prolate cycloid*: see CYCLOID I.

1694 HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 121 His Compression of a Shell of Earth into a prolate Spheroide. 1753 SHORT *ibid.* XLVIII. 12 It will degenerate into the prolate spheroid, whose poles are *A* and *B*. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* ix. 111 The elliptical solid, which is called a prolate spheroid. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 7 Drawn out at the poles, like an egg with two small ends, which is called a prolate spheroid.

2. Extended or extending in width; *fig.* widely spread.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. (1848) 75 By the prolate mode of growth, the polyps gradually extend outward, and new buds open, from time to time, a short distance from the edge. 1882 R. G. WILBERFORCE *Bp. Wilberforce* III. i. 3 That we had no means of repressing prolate heresy.

Hence **Pro·lately** *adv.*, **Pro·lateness.**

1767 WITCHELL in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 38 The prolateness of his figure. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 373 Some [eggs] are ellipsoidal, or prolately spheroidal, having both ends of the same size and shape.

†**Prola·te,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *prōlāt-āre*: see PROLATATION.] *trans.* To 'bring out', utter, pronounce; *esp.* to lengthen out in utterance.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. to Darel* 63 [A] bare commanding word, prolated and vttered abroad in the ayre with a vanishing sound. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* III. i, *Peck*...I wisb he may be foundred. *Fly.* Foun-der-ed. Prolate it right. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 12 The other delights in long breathed accents, which he prolates with such pauses, that before he be at a period of his sentence, one may reach a second thought. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* 261 For the sake of what was deemed solemnity, every note was prolated in one uniform mode of Intonation. 1808 J. MOSER *Don Quix. in Barcelona* I. iv, Many people..prolate words which create no admiration at all.

Prolation (prōlē·ʃən). [ad. L. *prōlātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōlāt-*, ppl. stem of *prōferre*: see PROLATE *a.*]

†**1.** The bringing forth of words; utterance. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 256 Thurghout the Trompe into his Ere Fro hevene as thogh a vois it were, To soune of such prolacioun. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* (1892) 65 At the prolacion and repeticion of this cantycle, that tribulacion ceassed. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 317 One [accent] serning for the accenting and prolation of the word. 1636 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* I. iv. Wks. (1692) 676, S..softly hisseth against the teeth in the prolation. 1660 J. LLOYD *Prim. Episc.* 66 The prolation of the words of benediction. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1890) III. 74 The greatest elegance of the finest voices is the prolation of a clear plain sound.

2. In mediæval music, A term used to indicate the relative duration or time-value of the minim to the semibreve in the rhythm of a piece; see quot. 1597, and cf. MOOD *sb.*[2] 3 a, TIME.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 90 Which [gamut] techeth the prolacion Of note and the condicion. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Treat. betw. Trouth & Inform.* (R.) His alterations and prolacions must be pricked treuly. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 12 What is Prolation?..It is the measuring of Semibriefes by Minoms, and is either more or lesse. The more prolation is, when the Semibrief contayneth three Minoms, his Signes be these ⊙ ☾. The lesse prolation is when the Semibriefe contayneth but two Minoms: The Signe..is the absence of the pricke thus ○ ☾. 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) II. v. 540 The time of the musical characters from the want of bars and the use of ligatures and prolation is sometimes difficult to ascertain. 1882 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 459 The Thesis and Arsis of the Lesser Prolation, they say, represent the beats of the human pulse. *Ibid.*, The Greater Prolation—or, as we should now call it, Triple Time...The Lesser Prolation—the Common Time of the modern system.

†**b.** Used vaguely: Measure, strain, melody.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. i. 30 Musice a damoisel of oure house þat syngeþ now lyʒter moedes or prolacioun now heuyer. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 37 Singand melodius reportis of natural music in accordis of mesure of diapason prolations, tripla ande dyatesseron.

†**3.** Bringing forth, production. *Obs. rare.*

1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* v. (1888) 43 That it might helpe the prolation of vomites. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. iii. 6 Prolation and seedage of roots and herbs.

†**4.** *Theol.* The 'emission', origination, or procession of the Logos or divine 'Word'. *Obs.*

1692 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Writers* I. 200/2 They [first ages] take the word *Generation* in another sence than we do, giving this Name to a certain Prolation, or Emission of the Word, which they imagine was done, when God resolved to create the World. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 97 One might have demanded of Tertullian, whether by this Prolation he speaks of, the Reason has existed as Light from a Torch, lighted by another Torch, exists as soon as it is lighted? 1721 EARL OF NOTTINGHAM *Answ. to Whiston* 42 We have learned, that he [Christ] proceeded out of God, and by that Prolation was begotten, and therefore was said to be the Son of God.

†**5.** Advancement, progress, growth. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XIX. v. (1620) 19 How should our Celestiall City haue euer come to originall, to prolation or to perfection, but that the Saints liue all in sociable vnion?

†**6.** A deferring, putting off, delay. (Latinism.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Prolation* (*prolatio*),..a delaying. 1736 AINSWORTH, Prolation, or prolonging, *Prolatio.* 1755 in JOHNSON.

Prolative (prōlē·tiv), *a.* [ad. late L. *prōlātīv-us*, f. *prōlāt-us*: see PROLATE *a.* and -IVE.]

†**1.** Characterized by being uttered or spoken. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1691 W. NICHOLLS *Answ. Naked Gospel* 93 The learned Fathers in the Church have been always careful, to distinguish between..the prolative, or enunciative word, and the essential and substantial one.

2. *Gram.* Having the function of extending or completing the predication.

1867 W. JOHNSON in Farrar *Ess. Lib. Educ.* 338 The authority which is already making 'prolative verbs' familiar in the households of many country gentlemen. 1876 KENNEDY *Publ. Sch. Lat. Gram.* (ed. 4), Index 1, *Prolative Relation*,..that in which Predication is extended by an Infinitive added to Verbs, Participles, or Adjectives. 1896 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 84 The student [of Finnish] must remember the nominative, partitive..prolative, translative, essive.. and instructive. 1902 F. RITCHIE *Pract. Engl. Gram.* 117 In analyzing such sentences as..(We must *hasten*, You can *go*) the Verb with the Infinitive may be taken together as forming a sort of Complex Verb. An Infinitive so used may be called *Prolative.*

Prole, obs. form of PROWL *v.*

†**Prolecta·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **prōlectātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōlect-āre* to entice forth, freq. of *prolicĕre*, f. *prō*, PRO-[1] 1 a + *lacĕre* to entice.]

1. Extraction of the juices, etc., of something.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 273 *Prolectation* is extraction by attenuation of subtil parts, so that by the inclination of their rarified nature, they may be altred from the more grosse parts. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 678 Prolectation of oleous liquors.

2. (See quot.) *rare*[−0].

1625 MINSHEU *Ductor* (ed. 2), *Prolectation*, pleasant inticement, delightsome prouocation.

Pro-leg (prōu·leg). *Entom.* [f. PRO-[1] 4 b + LEG.] One of the fleshy abdominal limbs or tubercles of the larvæ of some insects, e.g. of caterpillars; distinct from the true or thoracic legs.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxi. (1818) II. 237 They repose, holding strongly with their prolegs the branch on which they are standing. *Ibid.* 288 Since..they are temporary,..merely used as props to hinder its long body..from trailing on the ground..I shall therefore call them prolegs (*propedes*). 1839 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 7. 202 It also possesses two fleshy tubercles or pro-legs. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 7 Larvæ..very much like caterpillars, having 3 pairs of legs, and..abdominal pro-legs as well.

Pro-legate: see PRO-[1] 1.

‖ **Prolegomenon** (prōu|ĕgo·mĕnŏn). Pl. **-mena** (-ă). [a. Gr. προλεγόμενον, nent. of pres. pple. pass. of προλέγειν to say beforehand, f. πρό, PRO-[2] + λέγειν to say.] A preliminary discourse prefixed to a literary work; esp. a learned preface or preamble; chiefly in *pl.* introductory or preliminary observations on the subject of a book.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* I. i. (1821) 11 As a prolegomenon or preface to what we shall afterward discourse. 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 40 Not at all impeached by any thing maintained in the Prolegomena. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* ii. 19 His Prolegomenon to the Polyglotte Bible. 1729 POPE (*title*) The Dunciad; with Notes Variorum and the Prolegomena of Scriblerus. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* To Rdr., Therefore have I chosen, in this prolegomenon, to unload my burden of thanks at thy feet. 1869 KINGSLEY *Let. to F. D. Maurice* 16 Jan., They are meant..as prolegomena to natural theology.

b. (*pl.*) Spoken preliminaries; prefatory remarks.

1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* XIX, He, after some ambiguous prolegomena, roundly proposed I should go shares with him.

Hence **Prolego·menal, Prolego·menary** *adjs.*, prefatory, introductory; **Prolego·menist,** one who writes prolegomena; **Prolego·menous** *a.*, (*a*) = *prolegomenary*; (*b*) given to making tedious preliminary statements; long-winded.

1897 RHYS DAVIDS in *Mind* Apr. 249 To have collected and expanded these in one *prolegomenal essay. 1846 WORCESTER, **Prolegomenary* (citing *Eclectic Rev.*). 1907 *Daily Chron.* 30 Aug. 2/6 Mr. Parsons staggers us..by a prefatory sentence of five hundred words and a mass of prolegomenary notes. 1731 *Hist. Litteraria* II. 583 There is also an Epistle from Joan. Gratian to the *Prolegomenist. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. i, It may not be amiss in the *prolegomenous or introductory chapter, to say something of that species of writing which is called the marvellous. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 162 On the title-page ominous, And in prose prolegomenous. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque* iv. 80 A wordy, prolegomenous babbler will often add three new offences in the process of excusing one.

Prolepsa·rian. *nonce-wd.* [f. next + *-arian*, as in *unitarian*, etc.] One who explains something on the theory of a prolepsis.

1694 J. SMITH *Doctr. Lord's Day* 93 The prolepsarians have a help for this: for in the room of this precept they plant Ecclesiastical Constitutions. Is not this..to pilfer from God one of his to make room for the Churches Laws?

‖ **Prolepsis** (prōle·psis, -lī·psis). Pl. **-ses** (-sīz). Also 7 **prolepsie**, 8-9 **-sy.** [L., a. Gr. πρόληψις a preconception; in rhet. anticipation, f. προλαμβάνειν to anticipate.]

1. The representation or taking of something future as already done or existing; anticipation; also, the assignment of an event, a name, etc. to a too early date; an anachronism, prochronism.

1578 TIMME *Caluine on Gen.* 264 The answer is easy to be made, if we grant that the figure *Prolepsis* is in the speech of Moses [see *Gen.* xi. 31, xii. 1]. 1607 B. JONSON *Volpone* Ded., Such dearth of sense, so bold prolepse's, so rackt metaphor's. *a* 1633 W. AMES *Marrow of Div.* (1642) 323 This was spoken by a prolepsis or anticipation. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* vi. 180 A cross figure in the art of Rhetoric, called Prolepsis or Anticipation; viz. when Poets and Historians call any place by a name, which was not yet known in the times they write of. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* XXX. (1862) 431 St. Matthew will then relate by prolepsis..the whole of the event where he first introduces it. 1907 W. SANDAY in *Expositor* May 393 That prolepsis, or prevision and apprehension of holiness which we call faith.

b. *Path.* 'Return of a paroxysm before the usual time' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895).

2. *Rhet.* and *Gram.* †**a.** A figure in which a matter is stated in a brief summary manner, before being set forth in detail. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 82 *Prolepsis*, where something generally first spoken, is afterwards drawne into parts, as thus, Let vs take vpon vs one selfe charge, I to direct abroad, you to order at home. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 130 Prolepsis is also a figure of Construction,..when the Congregation, or the whole doth aptly agree with the Verb, or Adjective, and then the parts of the whole are reduced

to the same Verb or Adjective, wherewith notwithstanding they agree not.

b. A figure in which objections or arguments are anticipated in order to preclude their use, answer them in advance, or prepare for them an unfavourable reception; = PROCATALEPSIS.

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 57 This Verse is added to the former by way of prolepsis, for hauing professed his desire to see them, he saw it might be demanded why he came not. 1637 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 62 He thought it needful.., by way of *prolepsis*, to prevent whatsoever might be surmised in that kind. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxxiii, I know it will be said, continued my father (availing himself of the *Prolepsis*), that [etc.].

c. The anticipatory use of an attribute.

1850 DONALDSON *New Cratylus* III. v. § 305 (ed. 2) 484 In all three cases there is a prolepsis or tertiary predication. 1875 SCHMIDT *Shaks. Lex.* II. 1420 Prolepsis or anticipation, that is, an effect to be produced represented as already produced, by the insertion of an epithet:..'Hang his poison in the sick air'. 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Prolepsis* (in rhet.), a figure by which a thing is represented as already done, though in reality it is to follow as a consequence of the action which is described.

†**3.** A pre-assumed notion, a presupposition. *Obs.*

1637 JACKSON *Serm. Matt. ii.* 17, 18, Wks. VI. 279 For the more perspicuous and facile solution of these.. doubts, I must crave leave to intersert certain prolepses or prenotions. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 2 The existence of God, and immortality of the soul; both which seem to be supposed as general Prolepses in the writings of Moses. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. iv. (1693) 133 That Nature should form real shells, without any design of covering an Animal, is.. contrary to that innate Prolepsis we have of the Prudence of Nature.

Proleptic (prŏlĕ·ptik, -lĭ·ptik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. Gr. *προληπτικός* anticipative, f. *προλαμβάνειν*: see prec. and -IC. So F. *proleptique* (17–18th c.).]

1. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by prolepsis or anticipation; anticipative, anticipatory; *spec.* in *Med.* predictive, prognostic.

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* To Rdr. (1658) 4 Having placed therefore the heads of this Period in the Kalends of January, in that proleptick year, the first of our Christian vulgar account must be reckoned the 4714 of the Julian Period. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Serm.* Wks. (1868) 673 Seasonable digressions, proleptic and exegetic. 1841 TRENCH *Parables, Interpr.* (1860) 39 The proleptic mind of genius may be needful to discover the law. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 878/2 The earliest proleptic signs of Gnosticism are to be looked for in Simon Magus. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict., Proleptic*,..pertaining to prolepsis; anticipating; prognostic. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 5 He suggests..that this behaviour is, as grammarians say, rather proleptic (anglice, 'previous').

2. *Path.* Applied to a periodical disease, of which the paroxysm recurs each time at an earlier hour.

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Prolepticus*, a Disease always anticipating; so as if the Ague come to day at four of the Clock, then to morrow one hour sooner, and so on.] 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Proleptick disease.* 1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1867 in C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*

†**3.** Of the nature of a pre-assumption; preconceived; a priori, axiomatic. *Obs.*

1666 BP. S. PARKER *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 36 Propositions depending upon and orderly deduced from your first Proleptick Principles. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* I. iv. (1713) 103 That God had thus furnished the mind with such a stock of proleptick principles of knowledge.

4. *Gram.* Of, pertaining to, or exemplifying prolepsis: see prec. 2 c.

1866 JELF *Gr. Gram.* 113 *Proleptic Use of Attributive Adjectives.* An adjective is sometimes applied to a substantive, though the property expressed by it does not exist in the substantive till after the action of the accompanying verb is completed. In this construction the verb and adjective together generally form a pleonastic predicative notion. 1870 R. C. JEBB *Sophocles' Electra* (ed. 2) 15/1, *ἀντίρρασον* is not proleptic.

B. *sb.* (in *pl.*) *Med.* Prediction or prognosis, as a department of medical science.

1843 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 82 Only widely-extended and accurate observations..can form the foundation of a science of vital proleptics. 1853 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Proleptics*, term proposed by Lacock for the science and art of prediction or prognosis.

Proleptical (prŏlĕ·ptikăl, -lĭ·pt-), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. in various senses.

1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 277 A proleptically Apostrophe to the people orderly demeaning themselues after the Canon for labour. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 732 Our Knowledge here is..in order of nature, before them, and proleptical to them. 1857 BADEN POWELL *Chr. without Judaism* 89 Some of the best commentators have regarded the passage as proleptical, or anticipatory. 1881 *Echo* 6 May 2/3 A sufficient answer must always be proleptical,..it must anticipate every possible objection.

b. Antecedent to historical time or to record; said of a past event, etc. fixed by astronomical or other calculation, not by actual observation.

a 1646 J. GREGORY *De Æris et Epochis* Posth. (1650) 170 Historical Time is that which is deduced from the *Æra Orbis Conditi.* Proleptical is that which is fixed in the Chaos. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* I. (1839) 85 He..who should in the Egyptian temples see the description of so many eclipses of the sun and moon, could not be assured that they were all taken from real observation, when they migbt be as well described out of proleptical supposition. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 204 The old Egyptian chronicle, which disposes of the proleptical time of the great zodiacal period of 36,525 years,..at once establishes that series.

Prole·ptically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a proleptic manner; by prolepsis.

†**a.** See PROLEPSIS 2 a. *Obs.*

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 88 They knew it, verse 19. which is proued proleptically, verse 20. by the particulars of this knowledge.

b. By way of anticipation; antecedently.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 Displaying their interrogatory part .. proleptically, with the refutative schemes of anticipation and subjection. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 733 Knowledge and Understanding, apprehend things Proleptically to their Existence. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 495 [Job] speaking proleptically, as knowing what God in a future age would do. 1867 FURNIVALL & HALES in *Percy Folio* I. 205 Sir Edward Stanley (proleptically styled Lord Mounteagle in the ballad).

Proler, obs. form of PROWLER.

‖ **Proles** (prō·lēz). [Lat. *prōlēs* offspring.] Progeny, offspring; in phrase *sine prole* (abbrev. *s. p.*), without offspring or issue.

1672 *Cowell's Interpr.*, *Proles*, in English *Progeny*, is properly such as proceed from a lawful Marriage. 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Proles*, the issue of a person's body; an offspring, stock, or race. 1848-83 in WHARTON *Law Lex.* 1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Proletaire (prō·ulĭtē·ə(r), prŏl-). Also as Fr. prolétaire. [a. F. *prolétaire* (proletɛ·r), 1748 in Hatz.-Darm. (Montesquieu, of ancient Romans, Rousseau in mod. sense), ad. L. *prōlētāri-us* a Roman citizen of the lowest class under the Servian constitution, one who served the state not with his property but only with his offspring; also adj. low, common; f. *prōl-ēs, -em* offspring. The derivatives imply an orig. stem *prōlēt-*.] = PROLETARIAN *sb.*; one of the PROLETARIATE: **a.** in sense 2 a; **b.** *Pol. Econ.*, in sense 2 b.

a. 1820 *Edin. Rev.* Aug. 28 A Despot is thus the natural representative of the *proletaires.* 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 222/1 The movement at Lyons was a Republican movement... It was not made by boys, or apprentices, or *proletaires.* 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc., Mad World* I. 127 It [House of Commons] is not chosen by educated men, any more than it is by proletaires.

b. 1853 F. BASTIAT *Ess. Pol. Econ.* 46 It creates and makes to clash two opposite interests—that of the capitalists and that of the *prolétaires.* 1890 G. B. SHAW in *Fabian Ess. in Socialism* 64 Ferdinand Lassalle said: 'Society consists of ninety-six *proletaires* and four capitalists. That is your State.' But in Lancashire there was neither capitalist nor *proletaire.* *fig.* 1876 HUXLEY *Sci. Memoirs* (1902) iv. 152 The plant is the ideal *prolétaire* of the living world, the worker who produces.

Proletairism (prō·ulĭtē·əriz'm). Also proletarism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The condition of proletaires; proletaires as a body; = PROLETARIANISM.

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 658/1 The change from proletairism to proprietorship. 1870 W. R. GREG *Polit. Problems* 291 Which threatens..to separate the *prolétairism* of the nation from the holders of property. 1880 *19th Cent.* VII. 24 The people are sinking into a very abyss of proletarism.

†**Proleta·neous,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. late L. *prōlētāne-us* (f. *prōlēs*, **prōlēt-*, with ending *-āneus*: cf. *extrāneus*) + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Proletaneous*, of a poor and base condition, that has many children, and little maintenance, or that gives nothing to the Commonwealth, but onely a supply of children. 1658 in PHILLIPS. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in WEBSTER. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Proletarian (prō·ulĭtē·riăn, prŏl-), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *prōlētāri-us* a PROLETAIRE + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the lowest class of the people. †**a.** In hostile use: Vile, low, vulgar. *Obs.*

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 720 We that are wisely mounted higher..Like Speculators should foresee.., Portended Mischiefs farther then Low Proletarian Tithing men. 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 96 Much wiser (not only than the Proletarian rabble, but than they too, who profess themselves to be the great Philosophers). *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 155 (1740) 117 To have let in the rest of the Proletarian Rout of Villains, that waited without to be employed as Witnesses.

b. Of ancient Romans: cf. PROLETARIATE 1.

1839 DE QUINCEY *Casuistry Rom. Meals* Misc. I. 250 Every citizen, if he were not a mere proletarian animal kept at the public cost, with a view to his *proles* or offspring, held himself a soldier-elect.

c. Of or pertaining to the proletariate in the modern sense.

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 49 The proletarian populace of the great cities. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* I. iii. 72 A she-costermonger, or other female of the proletarian classes. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Jan. 5/5 Typically the proletarian and suffering part of the metropolis.

B. *sb.* A member of the poorest class of a community; *esp.* one who is without capital or regular employment; one of the proletariate.

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* Ded. 1 The happinesse I enjoy by my Interest in our Nationall Rights (though a poor Proletarian). 1838-42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. xxxvii. 486 Even the proletarians, or the poorest class of citizens.. were now called out and embodied. 1879 *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVI. 290 It is almost impossible for any but a born proletarian to understand the needs, the wants, and daily lives of the proletarian. 1898 BODLEY *France* I. II. ii. 298 Counting as proletarians politicians who utilise the blouse as a lucrative symbol.

Proleta·rianism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The condition of a proletarian; a state of things characterized by the existence of a proletarian class; the political principles and practice of the proletarians; also *transf.* proletarians as a class, the proletariate.

1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* ii. 91 We speak of the perils of modern proletarianism, and we have cause. 1870 W. R. GREG *Polit. Problems* 326 Take the very first question..on which property and proletarianism, statesmen and democrats, are sure to take opposite sides. 1884 *American* VIII. 411 The descent of the masses into a hopeless proletarianism.

So **Proleta·rianize** *v.*, to render proletarian.

1887 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Jan. 293 The largesses pauperized and proletarianized the populace of the great city.

Proletariate, -at (prō·ulĭtē·riĕt, -ăt). [ad. mod.F. *prolétariat* (proletarià), f. L. *prōlētāri-us* PROLETAIRE + F. *-at*, -ATE 1. Used at first with the Fr. ending, afterwards with the Eng. *-ate.*]

1. *Anc. Hist.* The lowest class of the community in ancient Rome, regarded as contributing nothing to the state but offspring. Also with reference to other ancient states.

a. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* i. 49 In the days of Marius, its old aristocratical distinctions were abandoned in the ranks, and the proletariat admitted upon terms of equality. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* v. 189 Athens had her slaves, Sparta her helots, Rome her proletariat.

β. 1868 'OUIDA' *Tricotrin* I. 138 Rome—with her vast proletariate and her vast armies lulled the hungry cry. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 558 It was from this city [Corinth] and amid its abandoned proletariate that the Apostle dictated his frightful sketch of Paganism.

2. In reference to modern society.

a. Applied to the lowest class of the community. Often with *hostile* connotation.

a. 1853 *Times* 19 Nov. 8/5 We are encouraged to fling the boroughs into the hands of a poor, ignorant, and venal proletariat. 1878 *N. American Review* CXXVII. 4 A discontented proletariat beneath. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* VII. iv. (1881) 336 To swell the ranks of the proletariat who had nothing to sell but their votes.

β. 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* II. 185 [It] would produce.. the wholesome effect..of destroying that savage proletariate. 1873 L. STEPHEN *Ess. Freethinking* 113 When a Church loses its hold on the intellectual classes, it can no longer maintain its sway over the 'proletariate'. 1881 Miss LAFFAN in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 393 He had all the cant of the advanced school; never spoke of poor people save by the term 'proletariate'.

fig. 1861 L. STEPHEN tr. *Berlepsch's Alps* vi. 47 The proletariat of vegetation, the common people of the creeping grasses, the aggregate of which forms the rich pasturage.

b. *Pol. Econ.* That class of the community which is dependent on daily labour for subsistence, and has no reserve or capital; the indigent wage-earners; sometimes extended to include all wage-earners; working men, the labouring classes.

a. 1869 *Daily News* 31 Aug., [The system] of Partnerships of Industry..may need for its development a more cultivated proletariat and a capitalist class less anxious to be rich. 1880 WOOLSEY *Communism & Soc.* iv. § 1. 127 The *proletariat*, as the agitators delighted to call the standing class of operatives: meaning by this Roman term..those who had only hands to work with and no laid-up capital. 1883 HYNDMAN *Socialism* v, The growth of the powerful capitalist class on the one hand, and of the proletariat or hand-to-mouth wage-earners on the other.

β. 1858 *Brit. Q. Rev.* LVI. 442 Who will make up his 'proletariate', or, in unambitious English, 'labouring classes'. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Feb. 150/2 That it is directed against the liberty of the proletariate.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1867 G. LUSHINGTON in *Quest. Reformed Parl.* 42 Imagine an employer of labour..placed in the dock before a Proletariat Magistrate. 1868 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 298 The French Revolution, by destroying the aristocratic character of the clergy, gave birth to a caste of proletariat priests. 1889 *Academy* 29 June 441/1 Efforts of philanthropy at the improvement of the proletariate classes.

Hence **Proleta·riatism,** the principles and aims of a proletariate; cf. PROLETARIANISM.

1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 289 The future battle between property and proletariatism.

†**Proleta·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *prōlētāri-us* a PROLETAIRE + -OUS.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the proletariate; vulgar: see quot.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v., A Proletarious Speech (*proletarius sermo*) the common and vulgar speech, complement or words of course; As when one says to his friend; *Pardon my boldness*, and the other answers, *You are not so bold as welcome*, or the like.

Proletary (prō·ul-, prŏl·ĭlĭtări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *prōlētāri-us* a PROLETAIRE.]

A. *adj.* = PROLETARIAN *a.*

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 138 He should gaine a number of proletairie subjects to multiplie and beget issue. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* Wks. (1700) 184 The sixth [class] being Proletary, that is..such as thro their poverty contributed nothing to the Commonwealth but Children. 1854 J. MARTINEAU *Prospective Rev.* Ess. 1891 II. 313 The increase of a proletary class. 1884 LOWELL *Democr.* (1887) 7 The change from an agricultural to a proletary population.

B. *sb.* = PROLETARIAN *sb.*

Used in 16th and early 17th c. Reintroduced in 19th as substitute for *proletaire.*

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xix. 37 The Assyrians and Babilonians boughte their wiues.., but after vsed mariages, regarding therewith their Prolataries, as the Spartanes didde them that begatte their men children. 1610 HEALEY tr. *Vives' St. Aug. Citie of God* 125 A Proletary or Brood-man..reserued onely to beget children. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (1676) 19/2 Of 15000 proletaries slain in a battel, scarce fifteen are recorded in history.

1865 Sala *Amer. in War* II. 102 The proletaries—this word, in a military sense, is not mine, but Burton's, of the 'Anatomy'—whom Columbia has summoned or forced beneath her star-spangled standard. 1879 Geo. Eliot *Theo. Such* ix. 171 The bitterness which capitalists and employers often feel to be a reasonable mood towards obstructive proletaries. 1894 *Athenæum* 22 Sept. 381/3 [Her Socialist husband] introduces fierce proletaries into her drawing-room.

†**Prole·tical,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. **prōlēt-* (see Proletaire) + -ical.] Of or pertaining to the lower orders of the community; hence, vulgar, common, popular.

1659 Howell *Lexicon, Proverbs* Pref. a v, Let the squeamish Reder take this Rule along with him, that Proverbs being Proletticall, and free familiar Countrey sayings do assume the Libertie to be sometimes in plain, down-right, and homely termes.

Prolicide (prōu·lisəid). [f. L. *prōl-ēs* offspring + -cide.] The killing of offspring; *spec.* the crime of destroying offspring either before or soon after birth. Hence **Prolici·dal** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or characterized by prolicide.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex., Prolicide*, a term which includes fœticide as well as infanticide. 1887 J. F. Keane *Three Years Waud. Life* I. i. 8 The prolicidal mania which has possessed England during the last two decades.

†**Proli·cient,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *prōlicient-em*, pres. pple. of *prōlicĕre* to entice forth.] Drawing or calling forth.

a 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* (1673) 196 There are also prolicient causes of tears, as violent strokes, diseases of the head, the use of mustard, onions.

†**Proli·cit,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *prōlicit-*, ppl. stem of *prōlicĕre*: see prec.] *trans.* To entice, induce, provoke.

1661 Rust *Origen* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 51 That Disposition of Body which will not prolicite the Soul to join with it.

Proliferate (prōli·fĕreit), *v.* [Back-formation from next.]

1. *intr.* To reproduce itself by proliferation; to grow by multiplication of elementary parts.

1873 T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 277 The enlarged and granular epithelial cells may then proliferate, and thus new elements are produced. 1884 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Fish.* 988 The materials..being supplied by the mesoblast which proliferates into the median fin-fold. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 639 The old nerve-fibres..proliferate.

b. *Zool.* To produce new individuals, esp. sexnal as distinguished from nutritive zooids.

1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* § 74. 95 The proliferating persons of a colony [of polyps] present various degrees of degeneration.

2. *trans.* To produce or form by proliferation.

1885 A. E. Shipley in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XXXIX. 246 The mesoblastic plates..proliferate cells at their edge.

Hence **Proli·ferated, Proli·ferating** *ppl. adjs.*

1873 T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 97 Some of the proliferating elements..having been left behind. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* 691 It was..beset with numerous nuclei, as if of proliferated elements. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 597 The great number of cells which are found wandering far and wide..are not proliferated endothelial cells.

Proliferation (prolifĕrēi·ʃən). [a. F. *prolifération*, f. *prolifĕre* Proliferous: see -ation.]

1. *Pathol.*, etc. The formation or development of cells by budding or division.

1867 Maudsley *Physiol. Mind* 402 This proliferation of connective tissue with destruction of the nerve elements has .. been already observed. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 266 There is proliferation and rapid cell-growth. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 2 Dec. 6/3 The theory of the Imperial Cancer Research Committee that cancer is entirely due to the proliferation of cancer cells, and that to stop this proliferation would be to cure cancer.

b. *Zool.* The production of zooids, esp. of sexnal zooids, by some hydrozoans.

1894 Prudden in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 633 Bacteria..are very sensitive in the matter of growth and proliferation to the conditions under which they are placed.

2. *Bot.* The condition or fact of being Proliferous (3 a); = Prolification 2 a.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Proliferatio*,..applied by Link to the appearance of a bud or flower upon a part of the plant which has not been accustomed to bear such: proliferation. 1886 in *Cassell's Eucycl. Dict.*; and in later Dicts.

Proliferative (prōli·fĕrətiv), *a.* [f. as Proliferate + -ive.] Characterized by or tending to proliferation. (Chiefly *Path.*)

1888 *Med. News* LIII. 507 Ulceration may be attended with proliferative vegetations which may occlude the air-passages. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 609 A proliferative inflammation of the vessel-sheaths. 1905 H. D. Rolleston *Dis. Liver* 165 A well-marked example of chronic proliferative peritonitis and perihepatitis.

Proliferous (prōli·fĕrəs), *a.* Also 8 -ferose. [f. med.L. *prōlifer* (f. L. *prōl-ēs* offspring + *-fer* bearing) + -ous.]

†1. Producing offspring; procreative; prolific.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. x. 238 That her Greatnesse was augmented by the proliferous Contagion of Don Ferdinand. 1692 O. Walker *Grk. & Rom. Hist.* 185 A Feast of such Fishes as are here expressed, Lobsters, Pulpes; such viz. as are very Proliferous and Inciters to Lust.

2. Producing many flowers; prolific. *rare.*

1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* VI. 479 The Narcissus Flowers ..so proliferous. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xix. (1813) 373 Lily proliferous, or many flowered. 1893 E. H. Barker *Wayfaring in Fr.* 347 Most conspicuous is the proliferous pink, with blooms unusually large and beautiful.

3. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by proliferation. a. *Bot.* Producing leaf- or flower-buds from a leaf or flower, or other part which is normally terminal; also, Producing new individuals from buds, as distinguished from reproduction by means of seeds.

1702 J. Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1262 The main difference .. is its panicle, which is here ramose or proliferose. 1759 J. Hill (*title*) The Origin and Production of Proliferous Flowers, with the Culture at large for Raising Double from Single, and Proliferous from the Double. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* I. xx. (1765) 60 Flowers are said to be *Proliferous*, when one Flower grows out of another. 1832 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 78 These hydrophytes are in general proliferous, so that the smallest fragment of a branch can be developed into a perfect plant.

b. *Zool.* Reproducing itself or multiplying by budding; *spec.* producing sexual or generative (as opposed to nutritive) zooids.

1856 Woodward *Mollusca* III. 345 The embryos are attached in pairs to a double tube (or 'proliferous stolon') connected with the sinus to the right of the heart. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 392 We find, just as in the Ascidiæ, proliferous outgrowths, namely, the stolons. 1884 tr. *Claus' Zool.* vii. 237 The proliferous Polyps develop generative buds on their walls.

c. *Path.* Spreading by proliferation; = prec.

1874 Roosa *Dis. Ear* 268 The tinnitus is apt to be more troublesome in the profiferous than in the catarrhal form. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 757 A 'proliferous' cyst by ulceration and protrusion of its contents may give rise to a wart-like excrescence that may readily be mistaken for a large wart. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Proliferous cyst*, a cyst whose lining membrane proliferates, giving rise to intracystic growths. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 317 Proliferous intima infiltrated with cells and containing tubercle-bacilli.

Hence **Proli·ferously** *adv.*, by proliferation.

1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 324 Folia thin,..sometimes lacerate and proliferously extended. 1864 H. Spencer *Princ. Biol.* § 192 Fronds originating proliferously from other fronds.

Prolific (prōli·fik), *a.* Also 7 -fique. [ad. med.L. *prōlific-us*, f. *prōl-ēs* offspring: see -fic; or ad. F. *prolifique* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. Generating or producing offspring; generative, reproductive; fertile, not barren.

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 233 The better portion of the Prolifique Seed flowes down from the Brain and spinal Marrow. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 280 Main Ocean flow'd, not idle, but with warme Prolific humour soft'ning all her Globe. 1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 6 The breed of such Mixtures [of dogs] being prolifick. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* ix. 54 By Misfortune, the prolific Virtue was quite extinct in him. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 8 The domestic cat begins..to reproduce by the end of the first year of her life, and she is prolific to her ninth.

b. *Bot.* Producing fertile seed.

1828 Sir J. E. Smith *Eng. Flora* II. 100 Pastinaca. Parsnep. ..*Fl.* all regular, uniform, perfect, and generally prolific.

2. a. Producing much offspring or fruit; abundantly productive; fruitful. Also *fig.* of things.

1653 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* I. xxiii. 302 Covetousnesse being..so originall a crime, such a prolifick sin. 1775 Johnson *Tax. no Tyr.* 7 To attack a nation thus prolific. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 84 The wolf is a very prolific animal. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Brooke Farm* viii, We should have no idea how prolific the soil might be made. *a* 1850 Calhoun *Wks.* (1874) III. 393 The public lands—that prolific source of corruption in the hands of the profligate. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xxviii. 283 One of the most prolific bird-colonies of the coast. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 134 Some he made to have few young ones, while those who were their prey were very prolific.

b. Abundantly productive *of*; abounding *in*.

1693 Pepys in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 213 This age being not very prolifique of customers for such a commodity. 1795 G. Wakefield *Reply 2nd Pt. Paine* 25 Whether ancient times were prolific in such stupid beings as these. 1842 J. Wilson *Chr. North* (1857) I. 141 The heather and the clover were prolific of the honey-dew. 1869 Dunkin *Midn. Sky* 32 This constellation is very prolific in stars of the fourth and fifth magnitudes.

3. Causing abundant production; fertilizing.

1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. viii. 103 The Sun having such a prolific and powerful influence on al sublunaries. 1727 Swift *Modest Proposal* Wks. 1755 II. II. 62 Fish being a prolific dyet, there are more children born in roman catholick countries about nine months after Lent. 1738 Glover *Leonidas* II. 253 By Nile's prolific torrents delug'd o'er. 1858 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Pers. Poetry* Wks. (Bohn) III. 238 The prolific sun, and the sudden and rank plenty which his heat engenders.

b. Characterized by abundant production; fruitful.

1695 Ld. Preston *Boeth.* Pref. 5 Born in an healthful and prolifick Climate. 1850 W. Irving *Mahomet, Successors* xiii. (1853) 58 The country..was..adapted for the vigorous support and prolific increase of animal life. *Mod.* This has been a prolific year for apples.

Prolificacy (prōli·fikăsi). [irreg. f. med.L. *prōlific-us* (see prec.) + -acy. The regular derivative is Prolificity.] The quality or state of being prolific; fertility, productiveness, fruitfulness.

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 754 From the natural prolificacy of the negro race. 1802 *Eng. Encycl.* VIII. 451/2 Potatoes do not degenerate in point of prolificacy. 1834 H. O'Brien *Round Towers Irel.* 399 Consider..the prolificacy of its soil. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Nov. 576/1 Defoe, with all his versatility and all his prolificacy, wrote but one *Robinson Crusoe.*

Proli·fical, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. as Prolific + -al.]

1. = Prolific *a.* 1.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 200 Other parts..affoord vnto it prolificall vertue. 1647 Trapp *Comm. John* x. 42 Place is no prejudice to the powerful operation of the word, when by the Spirit it is made prolifical and generative. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* Pref. (1660) b ij, That you would weep so long over her ashes, till that moisture had rendred them prolifical, and you see her spring out of her Urn.

b. *Astrol.* Favourable to the production of offspring; cf. Prolific *a.* 3.

1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* xvi. 89 If the ☽ and principall Significators be in Prolificall signes, and strong, there's no question but he shall [have children]. 1658 Phillips s. v., *Prolifical* signes are *Cancer, Scorpio*, and *Pisces.*

2. = Prolific *a.* 2.

1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 685 They are exceeding fruitful and prolifical, and therefore also in Hieroglyphicks they are made to signifie fruitfulnesse. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Prolifical*, fruitful, that breeds or brings forth issue apace. 1676 Towerson *Decalogue* 22 Each wound he gave it becoming strangely prolifical, and two heads starting up where there was one lopt off. 1678 E. Young *Serm. at Guildhall* 17 Feb. 18 An Evil more prolifical in us then that of Adam.

Hence **Proli·fically** *adv.*, in a prolific manner; = Prolificly. **Proli·ficalness** = Prolificness.

1755 Johnson, **Prolifically*, fruitfully, pregnantly. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Mar. 1/3 Never has the blood of the martyrs proved so prolifically the seed of the Church. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 490 They felt..the sterility in contrast with the exceeding *prolificalness of Babylonia. 1869 — *Paroch. & Cathedr. Serm.* xxvi. (1883) 363 Vet sin has a terrible, infective prolificalness, a hideous progeny.

Prolificate (prōli·fikeit), *v. rare.* [f. med.L. *prōlific-āre*, or f. *prōlific-us* Prolific + -ate 3.] *trans.* To render prolific or fruitful; to fertilize.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxviii. (ed. 3) 151 The sperm of the Cock prolificates and makes the oval conception fruitful. 1855 Lynch *Lett. to Scattered* vi. 82 His gift of mercy is infinite, and through eternity renews and prolificates blessings.

Prolification (prōulifikēi·ʃən). [ad. med.L. *prōlificātiōn-em* (1451 in Du Cange), n. of action from *prōlific-āre* to Prolificate. Cf. F. *prolification* (1550 in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. The generation or production of offspring; also, reproductive power; fecundity, fertility.

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 110 Thou makst prolificacion, And dost that children ben begete. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 594 The Wizards..making a sacrifice, gave answer that it betokened prolification, or birth of children. 1702 R. Gibson in *First Dutch War* (Navy Rec. Soc.) 46 It is confessed we want people. To help this evil..prohibit all French wines (its tartar, &c., hindering prolification). 1824 J. Gilchrist *Etym. Interpreter* 250 Specimens of the metaphoric prolification of the present literature.

†b. Offspring, progeny. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xii. 134 The off-springs of sensible creatures and prolifications descending from double originalls.

2. a. *Bot.* = Proliferation 2.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* I. xx. (1765) 61 In umbellate Flowers, the Prolification is by the Encrease of the Umbellulæ. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* s. v., If Prolification affects the inflorescence, it consists in the formation of leaf-buds, or of an unusual number of flower-buds.

b. *Zool.* Reproduction by budding; = Proliferation 1.

1865 *Nat. Hist. Rev.* July 368 O. F. Müller, in his 'Zoologia Danica' (1788) figured a small Annelid (*Nereis prolifera*) in the act of reproducing itself by division... Quatrefages and Milne Edwards..observed prolification in Syllis and Myrianida.

Prolificity (prolifi·siti). [f. med.L. *prōlific-us* Prolific + -ity: cf. *elasticity, rusticity*, etc.] The quality of being prolific or fruitful.

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Laurus Tinus*, Excess of Vigour is a Hinderance of Prolificity. 1808 Coleridge in *Edin. Rev.* XII. 369 The known prolificity of the Blacks under very unfavourable circumstances. 1887 A. M. Brown *Anim. Alkaloids* Introd. 14 The foreign cells comport themselves much in the mode that cancer cells..do, exhibiting a life, a power of prolificity so active as to rapidly invade the whole economy.

Prolificly (prōli·fikli), *adv.* [f. Prolific + -ly 2.] In a prolific manner.

1895 H. Callan *From Clyde to Jordan* xxii. 238 The potato would grow prolificly on the sandy soil.

Prolificness (prōli·fiknės). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being prolific; prolificity, prolificacy. a. Capacity of bearing offspring or fruit. b. Great or abundant fruitfulness or productiveness.

1698 R. Burthogge *Soul of World* (1699) 39 As to the Prolifickness of Matter, I should think but few will allow thereof. 1798 Malthus *Popul.* II. ix. (1806) II. 6 It is probable that the natural prolifickness of women is nearly the same in most parts of the world. 1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. II. 286 The black Tartarian [oat]..stands high for prolificness. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 6 May 5/5 The salmon rivers of England and Wales..showed remarkable prolificness last year. 1887 A. J. Balfour in *Pall Mall G.* 17 June 11/1 The newspaper reporters have shown even more than their usual prolificness of resource and fertility of imagination.

Prolified (prōu·lifəid), *a.* [In form pa. pple. of next.] In quot. = Proliferous *a.* 3 a.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 530/1 The Water-avens, *G[eum] rivale*,..is frequently found in a prolified state, that is, with a branch or a second flower in the centre of the original one.

†**Pro·lify,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *prōlificāre* to Prolificate.] *intr.* To produce offspring.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* II. xiv. 67 The white [of eggs].. having in [it] the prolifying power, whereof chiefly the bird is begotten. 1659 Sanderson *Wks.* (1854) V. 338 There remained in the heart of such some piece of ill-temper

unreformed, which in time prolified, and sent out great and wasting sins.

Proligerous (prŏlĭ·dʒĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. type (or mod.L.) **prōliger* (f. *prōl-ēs* offspring + *-ger* bearing) + -OUS; cf. F. *proligère*.]

1. Bearing offspring; generative; germinative.

Proligerous disk or *layer* (Embryol.), name given by von Baer to the aggregation of cells on the outside of an ovum, formerly supposed to be germinative. *Proligerous pellicle*, the film or membrane formed on an infusion, in which the organisms found in the infusion were supposed to originate.

1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 448/2 The centre of a granular layer .. to which he [Baer] gives the name of proligerous disc or layer. *Ibid.* 449/1 A whitish opaque spot..indicating the layer of granules or proligerous disc. 1849–52 *Ibid.* IV. 1221/2 The internal vesicle is the vesicle of Purkinje, or the proligerous vesicle. 1870 *Nature* 30 June 172/2 What Burdach named the proligerous pellicle of organic solution is made up of an aggregation of monads and bacteria in a transparent jelly-like stratum.

2. *Bot.* = PROLIFEROUS *a.* 3 a.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Prolix (prōu·liks, prŏlĭ·ks), *a.* [a. F. *prolixe* (14th c. in Littré) or ad. L. *prōlix-us* extended, long, prolix, etc., app. etymologically, 'that has flowed forth', f. *prō-*, PRO-[1] + **lix-us*, pa. pple. of *liquĕre* to flow, to be liquid.]

1. Of long duration, lengthy, protracted. †a. In general. *Obs.*

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. 3568 Þe obseruaunce of swiche religious, Prolix in werkyng & not compendious. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XIII. xvii, He shuns prolixer law-suits, nor does wait At thoughtful Grandies prouder gate. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xv. 367 This actual preparation is either more prolix, or more compendious. The prolix, or longer actual preparation is necessary. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 81 If the Appellant appoints a Term too prolix or none at all, the Judge may then assign a competent Term. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. xvi. § 3 If the chain of consequences be a little prolix. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* III. 460 While the buried bacchanal Exhales his surfeit in prolixer dreams.

b. *spec.* Of a speech or writing: Extended to great length; long; lengthy. Usually with implication of excessive length: wordy, tedious.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 325 Iustinianus..coartede the lawes of the Romanes, occupyenge allemoste..iij. c. m[l] versus, as is prolixe [L. *prolixa*] dissonaunce, within oon volume of xij. bookes. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 214 What shuld I bring forth prolixe or long talkyng? 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* X iv, To speake thus particularly of all his seuerall humours and customes, would bee very prolixe. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 331 Prolixe prayers, hindering the preaching of the Word. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* III. 511 Should I, my friend, at large repeat..The bead-roll of her vicious tricks: My poem will be too prolix. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. vi. 237 They are intolerant of all that is prolix, circuitous, not essential to the proof of the thesis in hand.

2. Of a person: Given to or characterized by tedious lengthiness in discourse or writing; long-winded.

1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 257, I should be to prolixe. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 184 If any man shall think me prolix and tedious in this place, I must for that point craue pardon. 1685 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Coffee, Tea & Choc.* 108 That I may not seem too prolix, and to trespass on the Readers patience. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 1 ¶ 11 Conscious dulness has little right to be prolix. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* vii, But not to be too prolix, it will suffice to say, that we made many trips during several months. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xcviii. 1 Asks some booby rebuke, some prolix prattler a judgment?

3. Long in measurement or extent. Now *rare.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* viii. (1653) 142 Men that were lately found.., whose Ears are so prolix, that they hang down even unto the ground. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 187 [A] fatherly, prolixe, and reverentiall beard. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xviii. 68 Such large and prolix Shadows might Christianity cast. 1728 SWIFT *My Lady's Lament.* 77 My fingers, prolix, Are ten crooked sticks. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 361 With wig prolix, down flowing to his waist. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 414 Long prolix beards appear..on some figures, to mark the virile or senile age.

†**Proli·x,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. prec. adj.] *intr.* (with *it*). To be prolix or tedious.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 88, I am afraid that I have transgrest both in quantity and quality,..so by encroaching on your Highness patience in prolixing it.

Prolixed: see PROLIXT.

†**Proli·xious,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 **prolixous.** [The regular form was *prolixous*, f. L. *prōlix-us* + -OUS: *prolixious* was due to some false analogy.]

1. = PROLIX *a.* 1 b, 2.

1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1582) C iij, Your Lordship commaunded me to be large, and I take licence to be prolixouse. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyfull Newes* I. (1596) 17 To repeate it, it shall be too long and to prolixious, because it is sufficiently declared before. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise cleane Linnen* Ded., To finish my prolixious..and tedious dedication. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 389 Many singular obseruations.., the which to recite, would proue prolixious.

2. Long in extent or duration: = PROLIX 1 a, 3.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 274 Well knowne vnto them by his prolixious seawandering. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 162 Lay by all nicetie, and prolixious blushes. 1604 DRAYTON *Moses* I. 476 Who for the way the army was to pass,..Most part by water, more prolixious was Than present peril any whit commended.

Prolixity (prŏlĭ·ksĭti). Also 5–6 **-ite, -yte, -itye,** etc. [a. F. *prolixité* (13th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *prōlixitās*, f. *prōlix-us* PROLIX: see -ITY.] The state or quality of being prolix.

1. Lengthiness of spoken or written matter; length of discourse; copiousness and minuteness of detail; *esp.* tedious or tiresome lengthiness.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1515 (1564) But flee we now prolixite beste is. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* I ix, For to eschewe prolyxyte and longe wordes. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 84 Which for avoiding of prolixity I do pretermit. 1678 R. R[USSELL] tr. *Geber* II. i. II. xv. 64 Without prolixity or tediousness of Words. 1755 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 201, I hope your Honor will..excuse the prolixity of this. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. ii. 135 The confusion, ambiguity, and verbose prolixity of the narrative.

b. Tedious slowness of action. *rare.*

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lviii, An appetite once thrown away can never, till the cruel prolixity of the gastric agents is over, be regained.

†2. Of time: Long or wearisome duration. *Obs. a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 91 Twenty other, whiche for prolixitie of tyme I thinke necessary to be omitted. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 187 When he hath exactly sifted every one of you by experience and prolixitie of time.

3. Material length. Now *humorous.*

1543 in Sharpe *Cal. Let. Bk. D. Lond.* (1902) p. xi, [Wearing a beard] of more notable prolyxyte or length. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 56 Haire long or short,..the prolixity or brevity whereof we cannot positively determine. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 265 These chesnuts rang'd in corresponding lines;..The obsolete prolixity of shade. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* xi, The monkey..with a thick tail curling out into preposterous prolixity from beneath his tartans, took his station at the Italian's feet.

†**Proli·xively,** *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. **prolixive* adj. (f. L. *prōlix-us* PROLIX: see -IVE) + -LY[2].] In a manner tending to prolixity; diffusely.

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 91 It seemes the Law intreateth more prolixively than properly.

Prolixly (see PROLIX *a.*), *adv.* [f. PROLIX *a.* + -LY[2].] In a prolix manner.

1. At great length; with many words or details; copiously; verbosely, tediously.

a 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866–7) I. 3, I go upon a theme which many have traversed before me prolixly..or cursorily, or barrenly. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 45 On these prolixly thankfull, she enlarg'd. 1739 POPE *Let.* in *Swift's Wks.* (1841) II. 817/1 You ask me the same question again which I have prolixly answered before. 1855 BROWNING *Epist. of Karshish* 285 Thy pardon for this long and tedious case,..Unduly dwelt on, prolixly set forth!

†2. For too long a time; to a tedious length. *Obs.*

1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* III. 210 Pursued prolixly, even the gentlest toil Is waste of health.

Prolixness (see PROLIX *a.*). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = PROLIXITY.

1664 H. MORE *Apol.* Pref., The Reason of the Prolixness thereof stands upon this threefold ground. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* App. (1776) 27, I hope you will pardon the prolixness of this. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 65 The philologer of more rapid and intuitive perceptions, will bear with my prolixness in this part of my work.

†**Proli·xt, -xed,** *a. Sc. Obs.* [Sc. var. of *prolix* (cf. Sc. *taxt* = *tax*, *vext* = *vex*, etc.), afterwards mistaken for a pa. pple.] = PROLIX *a.* 1.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 34 All thar names to nevyn..It war prolixt and lang. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 7 It war our lang and prolixit thing to count all. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 112 His oresoun, the quhilk wes so prolixt, Wald mar my mynd and I had with it fixt. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 62 The scheiphird..endit his prolixt orison. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 20 The easiest and shortest of all his difficile and prolixed Poems.

Hence †**Proli·xitness** = PROLIXITY 1.

1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vii. 83, I lefe, for grete prolixitnes, To tell quhat feildis thou wan in Pikkardy.

Proll, -e, Proller, obs. ff. PROWL *v.*, PROWLER.

†**Pro·locute,** *v. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *prōloquī*: see next.] *intr.* To speak out.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 196/21 To Prolocute, *proloqui.*

Prolocution (prŏ·l-, prōulŏkiū·ʃən). [Partly ad. late L. *prōlocūtio* a preamble (Claudianus Mamertus, fl. 470), n. of action from *prōloquī* to speak forth, declare, here identified with *præloquī* to speak before, premise: cf. F. *prolocution* a discourse (14th c.); partly f. PRO-[1] + LOCUTION.]

1. A preliminary or introductory speech or remark. *rare.*

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 559 The causes of this commodiousnesse and conuenience are contained in the prolocution, in those friuolous and vaine speeches that are first laide downe. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxvii, 'But', said he, 'these are rather alarming prolocutions'.

†2. The use of ambiguous language so as to mislead. *Obs.*

1679 GAVAN in *Speeches Jesuits* 6, I do not..make use of any Equivocation, or mental Reservation, or material Prolocution, or any such like way to palliate Truth. 1692 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 174 Their shift of Prolocution, that is, to use Words of such a sound, when they do not intend such a thing by them, as one would think, they did. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 142 If he is the Author himself, which he seems flatly to deny (yet not without some mental Reservation and material Prolocutions; for his Speech bewrayeth him, and agreeth to the Galilean turn of denyal, as well as to the Speech or Stile of the Book).

3. A speaking for or on behalf of others; acting as prolocutor or spokesman. *rare.*

1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* II. iii. 325 Had Peter been the divinely-appointed vicar of Christ upon earth; he, no doubt, acting as the Lord's special representative, would have appointed..the new suffragan apostle...But we do not find that this was the case...From these recorded circumstances I infer, that the prolocution of the zealous and warm-hearted Peter was rather incidental than official.

Prolocutor (prŏ·l-, prōulŏkiūtə, prolŏ·kiŭtəɹ). Also 6–7 **-our**; 6 **-qut-**, 6–7 **-quut-**. [a. L. *prōlocūtor* pleader, advocate, agent-n. f. *prōloquī* to speak out; so F. *prolocuteur* (*c* 1500). In med.L. the word appears to interchange with *præloctor* (see Du Cange), and the sense seems to hover between 'one that speaks *for*', and 'one that speaks *before* or *in precedence of* others'. Cf. the function of the 'Speaker' in the House of Commons.]

One who speaks for another or others; a spokesman. a. In general. Now *rare.*

[*a* 1259 MATT. PARIS *Chron.* an. 1254 (Rolls) V. 423 Congregatis universis, prolocutor domini regis et nuntius exorsus loqui, ait, etc.] *c* 1475 *Hart. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 475 The prolocutor as for that mater was syr Thomas Percy. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 165/1 Bishop Cedda was appointed Prolocutor for both parties in that Parliament. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxvi. (1839) 412 The name of prophet signifieth in Scripture, sometimes prolocutor; that is, he that speaketh from God to man, or from man to God. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xi, Olivia undertook to be our prolocutor. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. viii. 440 Margaret, who was the principal prolocutor, could only speak Saxon. 1899 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 6/3 Sir William Harcourt had called Mr. Russell the Prolocutor of the Catholic Revival.

†b. *Sc.* A legal spokesman in a court of law: = ADVOCATE 1. *Obs.*

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 167 Maister David Makgill, prolocutour for the saidis merchandis procuratouris, protestit for coistis..expenssis, and interes. 1564 *Act Sederunt* 15 June (1790) 7 The said Lords hes declarit the sam to all the prolocutors at the bar. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. xx. § 2 (1699) 230 Advocats with us in Criminals are called Prolocutors. 1785 ARNOT *Trials* (1812) 12 The indictment being read, the prisoner..declared that trusting to his innocence he desired no prolocutor.

c. The chairman of the Lower House of Convocation of either province of the Church of England; he is spokesman of that body in the Upper House.

[1553 ARCHD. WIMSLEY in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. 1. iv. 43 The Reverend Fathers..had..enjoined them to..conclude upon the Choise of a Referendary, which they commonly called a Prolocutor.] 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 428 b, Doctor Weston, that was proloquitour, demeaned himselfe disorderly. 1670 WALTON *Lives* I. 47 The next Parliament..he was chosen Prolocutor to the Convocation. 1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 175/2 The convocation of the province of Canterbury met at St. Paul's cathedral, and..afterwards chose a prolocutor. 1852 S. WILBERFORCE in R. G. Wilberforce *Life* (1881) II. iv. 140 There can..be no question as to the right of the Lower House to elect, or of the Upper to refuse to confirm the election of a Prolocutor. 1894 in *Times* 5 Feb. 14/3 That the Prolocutor be requested to convey the foregoing report and resolutions to the Upper House.

d. The presiding officer of an assembly; a chairman, 'speaker'.

1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 47 He [the holder of the Great Seal] is a great Personage, a Counsellor of the Estate, and Prolocutor or Month of the higher House of Parliament. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 1099 Synods are mystical Bear-gardens,..For Prolocutor, Scribe, and Bearward, Do differ only in a mere word. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. i. 68 Two of the elders were the moderators, or prolocutors of the assembly. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* ii. (1863) 27 Mr. Charles Herle was chosen..Prolocutor of the Westminster Assembly. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 453 That an organised assembly like that of the commons could ever have dispensed with a recognised prolocutor or foreman.

Hence **Prolocutorship,** the office of prolocutor.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Prolocutorship*, the office, etc., of a Speaker, or Chairman of a Synod or Convocation. 1861 JOWETT in *Life & Lett.* (1897) I. xi. 355, I hear that you are thinking of giving up the Prolocutorship. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Apr. 10/2 The talk as to the possibility of the Dean of York resigning the Prolocutorship [of the Convocation of the Province of York] was renewed.

†**Prolo·cutory.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. med.L. *prōlocūtōri-us* adj., f. L. *prōlocūtor*: see prec. and -ORY[1].] A prologue, preface; an introduction.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 144 The prolocutorye in to Marye Mawdelen lyf.

Prolocutress (see PROLOCUTOR). *rare*[−1]. [f. PROLOCUTOR: see -ESS.] = next.

1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 100/2 They voted..that—Miss Patty Pos shou'd take the Chair, and he the Prolocutress of this Assembly.

†**Prolocutrix** (see PROLOCUTOR). *Obs.* [a. L. *prōlocūtrix*, fem. of *prōlocūtor*.] A female prolocutor; a spokeswoman.

1613–18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 141 Lady Countesse, hath the Lords made you a charter, and sent you (for that you are an eloquent speaker) to be their aduocate and prolocutrix? 1660 HOWELL *Parly Beasts* 33 A furious clash fell betwixt them who should be the Prolocutrix.

Prologist (prŏ·lŏdʒist, prōu·l-). *rare.* [f. next: see -IST.] The writer or speaker of a prologue.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Drama* 5 The following Play..The Prologist and Epilogist represent the whole Course of Literature. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. xii. 326 Such a prologist as Sir Dudley seemed scarcely to threaten.

Prologize (prǫ'lŏdʒəiz, prōu'l-), *v.* See also PROLOGUIZE. [ad. Gr. *προλογίζειν* to speak the prologue: see PROLOGUE *sb.* and -IZE.]

intr. To compose or speak a prologue.

1608 BEAUM. & FL. *Four Plays in One* Induct., Prologues are Huishers bare before the wise; Why may not then an Huisher Prologize? *a* 1674 MILTON *Wks.* (1738) I. p. xliii, There may prologize the Spirit of Philip, Herod's Brother. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 782 His Lordship might as dramatically..have brought forward a god or devil to prologize as of old. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 166 Any who could speak A chorus to the end, or prologize, Roll out a rhesis,..had prompt reward.

b. *trans.* To preface with a prologue; to epitomize in a prologue.

1779 *Coll. Eng. Prologues & Epil.* I. p. iii, Making every actor prologize the part he is to perform, 'I am to do, so and so'.

Hence **Pro'logizing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Pro'logizer.**

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 783 In the old dramatists of Greece, prologizing..formed..an integral portion of the structure of the piece. 1832 *Examiner* 149/1 The Westminster prologizer has been led into his error by the spirit and pure idiom of the English translation.

Prologue (prǫ'lǫg, prōu'lǫg), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 prolog, -loug, -louge, 6 -logge, 5- prologue. β. 4-6 prologe. [ME. *prolog*, a. F. *prologue* (*c* 1215 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *prolog-us*, a. Gr. *πρόλογος* the prologue of a play, also its speaker, f. *πρό*, PRO- [2] + *λόγος* speech. The β-form (*prolo'ge* in Chaucer and Gower) represents the OF. by-form *prologe* (12th c. in Littré).]

1. The preface or introduction to a discourse or performance; a preliminary discourse, poem, preface, preamble; *esp.* a discourse or poem spoken as the introduction to a dramatic performance.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 265 Now o þis prologu [*v.rr.* prologue, prolog, prologe] wil we blin In crist nam our bok be-gin. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 865 (893) This shorte and pleyne þeffect of my message..For ȝe..May to no longe prologe as now entende. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* Prol., Jerom in his twei prologis on Mathew seith pleynli thus. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 5 Whan the prologe is so despended This bok schal afterward ben ended. 1426 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 133 Here endith the prolog, and begynneth the translacioun. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* i, Here begyneth the preface or prologue of the fyrste book. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 47 As he bosteth himself..in his prologe. 1573 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 200 Bayes for the prologges & properties. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 913/2 The hauing and reading of the new testament in English translated by Tindall,..forbidden..that therein were prologs and prefaces sounding to heresie. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 305 Their shallow showes, and Prologue vildely pen'd. *a* 1679 HOBBES *Rhet.* III. xiii. (1681) 120 In other kinds it [the Poem] resembles the Prologue of a Play. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 277 How Prologues into Prefaces decay, And these to Notes are fritter'd quite away. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. i, I'll undertake to read you the whole from beginning to end, with the Prologue and Epilogue. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 293 The general Prologue [of the Canterbury Tales] is a gallery of pictures almost unmatched for their air of life and truthfulness.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* An introductory or preliminary act, proceeding, or event.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 151 My death..is made the Prologue to their Play: For thousands more..Will not conclude their plotted Tragedie. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. Disc. xviii. 70 God hath provided for us certain prologues of judgement and keeps us waking with alarms. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xli. (1820) 207 Accept of this address..as a prologue to more important scenes. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. ix. 307 The second childhood of the aged may be the prologue to a second youth.

2. One who speaks or recites the prologue to a play on the stage.

1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* F j, She is dressing her Prologue to send him in, trust him not. 1599 [see 3]. 1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. (1881) 45 A spruse companion..who ..as if he had bin a prologue to a play, with a wink and simper thus begins. 1761 [see PROLOGUIZE]. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xxxix. 169 The Prologue [of China] resembles that uncouth one of Greece, that is, he tells you who he is, and what is his Errand.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prologue-speaker, -writer*; *prologue-like* adv.

1560 INGELEND *Disob. Child* A ij b, Here the Prologue speaker goeth out. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, Enter Prologue. ..Admit me Chorus to this Historie; Who Prologue-like, your humble patience pray, Gently to beare, kindly to iudge our Play. 1713 POPE *Let. to Sir W. Trumbull* 30 Apr., This was the Case too of the Prologue-writer. 1762 GARRICK *Prol. Colman's Musical Lady*, We'll tie our prologuemonger's hands. 1898 S. EVANS *Holy Graal* 183 The Prologue-writer called himself Crestien.

Pro'logue, *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. obs. F. *prologu(i)er* (*c* 1400 in Godef.). Formerly (prolǫ'g).]

1. *trans.* To introduce or furnish with a prologue.

1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* II. 155 His first discourses generally appear, Prologu'd with his own wondrous Character. 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* Prol., Our authors have, in most their late essays, Prologued their own, by damning other plays. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 705/1 Mr. Austin Dobson..prologues and epilogues the selection with charming verses of his own.

2. *fig.* To introduce, preface.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 95 Thus he his speciall nothing euer prologues. 1680 HICKERINGILL *Meroz* 9 How were our Miseries..Prologu'd with a Noise of Arbitrary Government in the Case of Ship-Money? 1762 FOOTE *Orator* I. Wks. 1799 I. 202 A smart house, prefaced with white rails, and prologued by a red door, with a brass knocker.

†3. To spend (time) in introductory remarks.

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 119, I esteem the time to be almost lost or mispent which is prologued out in preambles.

Prologuer (prǫ'lōgəɹ, prōu'l-). Also 6 prologer. [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ER [1].] The speaker of a prologue at a dramatic performance.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 80/15 A Prologer, *prologus.* 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Dec. 5/2 In 1900 he filled the rôle of Prologuer in the Passion Play [Ober-Ammergau].

Pro'loguist. *rare.* [f. PROLOGUE *sb.* + -IST.] = PROLOGUIZER.

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 455 He resolved..to eschew the manufacture of what his prologuist calls 'cast-iron lines'.

Prologuize (prǫ'lōgəiz, prōu'l-), *v.* See also PROLOGIZE. [f. PROLOGUE *sb.* + -IZE.] *intr.* To write or deliver a prologue. Hence **Pro'loguizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pro'loguizer.**

1761 LLOYD *To G. Colman* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 119 Till, decent sables on his back (Your prologuizers all wear black) The prologue comes. 1808 JEFFREY in Lockhart *Scott* xvi. (On Marmion), The place of the prologuizing minstrel is but ill supplied..by the epistolary dissertations which are prefixed to each book of the present poem. 1812 BYRON *Let. to Ld. Holland* 10 Sept., Prologuising is not my forte. 1855 BROWNING *Old Pict. in Florence* XXXIV, How we shall prologuise, how we shall perorate. 1872 SWINBURNE *Under Microscope* 61 In vain would I try to play the part of a prologuizer before this latest rival of the Hellenic dramatists. .. He alone is fit, in Euripidean fashion, to prologuize for himself.

†**Prolo'ng,** *sb. Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. [= obs. F. *prolong* a delay (1542 in Godef.), f. *prolonger* to PROLONG.] Delay, procrastination.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 179 Bot mar prolong throuch Lanmermur thai raid.

Prolong (prolǫ'ŋ), *v.* [Late ME. *prolonge*, a. OF. *prolonguer* (13th c. in Littré), variant of F. *prolonger* (*prolongier*, 1219 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. late L. *prōlongāre* (in Vulgate, etc.) to lengthen, extend (f. *prō*, PRO- [1] + *long-us* long), which gradually displaced the earlier OF. forms *porloignier* and *proloignier* to put away, defer (see PROLOYNE, PURLOIN).]

1. *trans.* To lengthen out in time; to extend in duration; to cause to continue or last longer; to continue, carry on.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 193 Inlins Cesar .. prolongede his office [L. *protelavit dignitatem suam*] by his awne antorite by v. yere foloenge. 1525 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 111 To set and prolong all and syndrie their fischings and takis, baitht to burgh and to land, now waikand and beand in thair handis. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 35 h, Pollio prolonged his lyfe certayne dayes with the evaporation of honye. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IV. 65 To sing thy Praise, wou'd Heav'n my Breath prolong. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* CIV. IV. ix, In praising God, while He prolongs My Breath, I will that Breath employ. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. CLXXVI, Now she prolong'd her visits and her talk. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XIII. III. 253 To prolong the interregnum till the autumn.

†2. To extend (time or a period) so as to cause delay; to protract, 'waste'. *Obs.*

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 24070, I..abyde, and synge alway 'cras, cras', makyng many fals delayes, and prolonge forth my dayes, forto Resorten hom ageyn. *c* 1460 J. METHAM *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 64 Qwerto prolonge I the tyme? sythyn yt must nedys be That I schal dye. 1530 PALSGR. 667/2 He dothe naught els but prolonge the tyme, *il ne fait aultre chose que alonger*, or *prolongner le temps.* 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 16 Set to the vttermost of your might, that we prolong no time.

†3. To delay, postpone, put off. *Obs.*

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. 1442 Lawly beseechyng þat ȝe nat prolonge My purpos now, and maketh no delay. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 420 But wherto now shold I prolong my death? 1558 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* xvi. 104 Wee saye with the wicked seruaunt, my Lord prolongeth his commynge. 1681 RYCAUT tr. *Gracian's Critick* 218 Much displeased to hear of his departure,..she.. advised him to prolong it, until a time of better conveniency. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 44 The difference of expence..cannot now be an object considerable enough to prolong so noble and useful an undertaking.

†b. To put off, defer, detain, keep waiting (a person). *Obs.*

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. 3126 Þe kyng requeryng no lenger hym prolonge But goodly graunt þe fyn of his emprise. 1552 T. GRESHAM in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. II. App. C. 146 That they [the Councill] would have them [the king's creditors] prolonged for another year.

†c. To prorogue (parliament): see PROROGUE 2.

1485 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 48 On the satterday after our Lady day, the Parlament was prolonged unto the xxvii day of January, & then it begineth againe. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 4 He never promoted the true end of Parlaments, but put them off, and prolonged them.

†d. To postpone payment of (a debt). *Obs.*

1552 T. GRESHAM in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. II. App. C. 148 He is content to prolong the 10000. *l.* due to the 20th of November for six month.

†4. *intr.* To delay, to put off. Also with *infin.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 167 He..that dothe prolong and tarye Withe fayre behestis, and from his promyse varie. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 2 He..appeased theyr furie, and prolonged day after day. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* VI. X. (1622) 137 Perceiuing that they prolonged from one day to another. 1623 LISLE *Test. Antiq., Sax. Serm. Easter day* 14 Prolong not to turne unto God, lest the time passe away through thy slow tarrying.

5. *trans.* To lengthen the pronunciation of (a word or syllable); to draw out (a sound).

c 1560 in *Anglia* XIII. 464 In ye latter ende of ye syllable to prolong the sounde. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xii. (Arb.) 132 Rules of shortning and prolonging a sillable. 1761 GRAY *Fatal Sisters* 60 Far and wide the notes prolong. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. XX, 'Father!' she cried; the rocks around Loved to prolong the gentle sound.

6. To extend in spatial length; to make longer, lengthen out. *rare* before 19th c.

1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 756 To Prolong, to drawe in length, to stretch out. 1755 JOHNSON, *Prolong*, 1. To lengthen out; to continue; to draw out. 1796 [see PROLONGED]. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Prolong*,..4. To extend in space or length. 1849 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* (1850) II. 258 We know not how much farther north or south the motion [the rise of the land] may be prolonged under water. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 77 Up to which the fault..had prolonged itself as a crevasse.

b. To extend in scope or range. *rare.*

1880 *Geol. Surv. U. S.* in *Nature* XXI. 197/2 To authorise the work of the Survey to be prolonged into States adjoining the Territories.

c. *intr.* To lengthen out; to extend.

1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. cix, This page which from my reveries I feed, Until it seems prolonging without end.

†7. *trans.* To put away, remove. *refl.* To make off with oneself; to stay away, absent oneself; = PURLOIN *v.* 1. *Obs. rare.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 417/1 Purlongyn, or prolongyn, or put fer a-wey, *prolongo, alieno.* 1591 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 452 From his servyce nether by day nor by nyght shall absent or prolong himself.

Prolongable (prolǫ'ŋgăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being prolonged or lengthened.

a 1864 RUSH (Webster), Each syllable is a prolongable quantity. 1889 *Philos. Mag.* Ser. v. XXVII. 14 Had the rod been really indefinitely prolongable.

Prolongate (prōu'lǫŋgēit), *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *prōlong-āre* to PROLONG: see -ATE [3]; cf. *elongate.*] *trans.* To prolong, lengthen. Hence **Pro'longated** *ppl. a.*; **Pro'longating** *ppl. a.* (in quot., †extending in length).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* b iv b/1 An Ovale figure, rounde, and somwhat prolongatinge like an Egge. 1821 COMBE *Dr. Syntax, Wife* II. (1869) 282/2 His prolongated nose Should gnard his grinning mouth from blows. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Prolongate*, I. To extend or lengthen in space; as, to prolongate a line. 2. To extend in time. (Little used.) 1852 LD. COCKBURN *Jeffrey* I. 5 Everything is hushed as death, and every dimply smile prolongated into an expression of the most serious respect. 1868 *Ch. News* 3 June 353/2 We can but be deeply sorry for the Bishop of Capetown's prolongated trials.

Prolongation (prōu'lǫŋgē'ɪ·ʃən). [a. F. *prolongation* (14th c. in Littré), ad. late L. type **prōlongātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōlong-āre* to PROLONG.] The action of prolonging.

1. Lengthening or extension in time; extension of the duration of anything.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* v. 32 Oure cupidite constrenzeis vs to desire prolongatione of oure dais. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 175 Prolongation [of life] is no pleasure, but so long as it goes well with us. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xi. 256 This prolongation of our cruise was a very prudent measure. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 367 The escape of Apa Saheb occasioned the prolongation of military operations. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iv. 109 The advancement of knowledge..tends to the prolongation of the average duration of human life.

†2. Extension of time that defers action; delay, putting off, postponement. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiii. 85 Attones wythoute prolongacion ne taryeng. 1552 T. GRESHAM in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. II. App. C. 146, I offered them a bargain..for the prolongation of £25000 and to have taken £5000 in fustians. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 470 That they shall not require (without iust cause) any time of prolongation.

3. The lengthening or prolonging of a syllable, note, or other sound.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xiii. (Arb.) 127 The licence of the Greeks and Latines, who made not their sharpe accent any necessary prolongation of their times, but vsed such sillable sometimes long sometimes short at their pleasure. 1866-79 SIMSON *Wks.* (1881) IV. 259 Prolongation of the first sound is the absence of silence and the presence of the wavering,..feeble sound during the interval between the first and second sounds. 1900 H. W. SMYTH *Grk. Melic Poets* 389 A feature of great importance, [which] points.. to an extensive use of the principle of prolongation (τονή).

4. Linear extension in space; increase of length; with *a* and *pl.* an instance of this; an addition by which the length of anything is increased.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. iii. § 4 The Lignous Body.. being nothing else but the prolongation of the Seminal Root. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 439 The old town of Damietta, anciently situated near the sea, is now by the prolongation of the land, 2 leagues from it. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* viii. (ed. 2) 123 Two remarkable processes or prolongations of the bones of the leg. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s. v., The medullary prolongation of the nerves.

b. *pl. humorous.* Trousers; 'continnations'.

1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 230 Blue, dungaree trowsers were substituted for white prolongations.

5. Extension of scope or range; continuation.

1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* v. (1852) 126 The ascending line of Christian truth was only the prolongation of that first principle of the Gospel, that Christ was perfect God and perfect man. 1907 *Athenæum* 19 Jan. 70/3 After the prolongation of similar stuff to the point of satiety, the book abruptly ends.

‖ **Prolonge** (prolōnʒ). *Milit.* [F. *prolonge*, f. *prolonger* to PROLONG.] A rope composed of three pieces joined by two open rings, and having

a hook at one end, and a toggle at the other, forming part of the equipment of a gun-carriage, and used for various purposes, esp. for moving a gun when unlimbered.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Prolonge*, a gunner's instrument. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man* (1862) 104 One prolonge between the boxes, above the washer box. 1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* VII. xviii. 565 All recognised a signal of attack, and halted, the slave by his prolong [sic], the knight on his horse.

Prolonged (-lɒ·ŋd), *ppl. a.* [f. PROLONG *v.* + -ED [1].] Lengthened, extended (in space or time).

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 133 The adjutant.. marks the prolonged point towards the other flank. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 471 Each century is a prolonged victory over the destroyer of all human things. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 245 Tired of Lewis' prolonged sojourn at Rouen. 1883 H. TUTTLE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 814/1 The hills are neither too prolonged nor too abrupt. *Mod.* Loud and prolonged cheers followed the close of the speaker's eloquent appeal.

Prolonger (prɒlɒ·ŋəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER [1].] One who or that which prolongs: see the verb.

1548 ELYOT *Dict., Cunctator*.., a taryar, a deferrer, a lyngerer, a prolonger of tyme. 1574 J. JONES *Nat. Beginning Grow. Things* 41 Prolongers of life. 1655 FULLER *Waltham Abb.* (1840) 265 Those common prolongers of all suits,..the heat of men's anger, and the bellows of instruments gaining by law. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 23 Apr. 7/1 He..would not be called the founder of a Mecklenburg dynasty in the Netherlands, but only the prolonger of the House of Orange-Nassau in the female line.

† b. A kind of save-all for a candle. Also *fig.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. ix. 428 Temperance is the best prolonger of the candle of life. 1656 in *Sussex Archæol. Coll.* I. 70, 2 prolongers and an extinguisher. *a* 1679 R. WILD *Benefice* IV. (1689) 44 If Patents and Monopolies had had Prolongers, they had not gone out yet. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xiv. (Roxh.) 5/2 Prolongers or sane-alls..are things made after the form of a candle sockett and are set in the stick as the sockett is.

Prolonging (prɒlɒ·ŋiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] The action of the verb PROLONG: *spec.* † a. Putting off, delay. *Obs.* b. Lengthening of duration.

a. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10534 That Rud Entendement Be somownyd to appere..ageyn a certeyn day, Wythoute prolongyng or dellay. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 105 h, The lorde Regent..without any delaye or prolongyng, prouided vitaile, artillery and municions. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. I* Wks. (1711) 1 All unanimously.. determine, without longer prolongings, to work the delivery of their native prince.

b. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* D iij b, Prolongynge of tyme in eatynge moderately (as an howre space) to chawe and swolowe our meate well, is allowable. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* vii. 12 Their lives were prolonged for a season [*marg.* a prolonging in life was given unto them]. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 183 After several prolongings of their confinement.

Prolo·ngment. *rare.* [f. PROLONG *v.* + -MENT: cf. F. *prolongement* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The fact of prolonging or condition of being prolonged; prolongation.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 178 The prolongment of a few earthly dayes. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* II. ii. § 2 To decline death, and endeavour the prolongment of his own un-eligible state. *a* 1814 *Love, Honor & Interest* II. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 269 The languishing prolongment of adieu. 1889 *Tablet* 7 Dec. 910 The prolongment of the actual hostilities cannot continue.

† **Prolo·yne,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 -oigne. [a. OF. *proloigner*, by-form of OF. *pour-, por-, purloigner*: see PURLOIN. In form, *proloigner* is intermediate between the popular OF. *porloigner*, and the learned or latinized *prolonger*; so in Eng. *proloyne* is between *purloin* and *prolong*; it has also senses coinciding with both, and is therefore placed separately.]

1. *trans.* To entice away, kidnap (a person); to make away with, to steal; = PURLOIN *v.* 2.

1388 WYCLIF *Bible* Prol. 7 He that proloyneth his brothir which is a fre man and sillith hym, shal be slayn. 1439 *Litt. Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) II. 154 That no maister..take nor proloyne, ne schal not do take nor proloigne eny seruaunt of the seid Crafte, beyng in Couenaunt and seruice of eny other, owte of his seruice. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 169 b, Not content with filching from their maisters in disbursing of their moneie, and with proloyning from them otherwise, they will not be faithfull in matters touching their honour and credite.

2. To put far away; to put away, remove; = PURLOIN *v.* 1, PROLONG *v.* 7.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxiv. 135 (Harl. MS.) Alas! for my dwellynge place is proloyned or y-made fer.

3. To put off, postpone; = PROLONG *v.* 3.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7941 Þe bischope na langer it proloyne. *Ibid.* 8042 Forto make mens saules sure, And noght for na pecuyne Mendyng of þair lyues proloyne.

Prolusion (prɒlū·ʒən). [ad. L. *prōlūsiōn-em* a prelude, preliminary exercise, n. of action f. *prōlūd-ĕre* to play or practise beforehand.]

1. A display introductory to a game, performance, or entertainment; a prelude, preliminary essay or attempt.

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 8 And this for our prolusion, now we meete. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* lvii. 779 The Prophet here..useth..no prolusion after the manner of fencers. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 489 That these Apparitions were ordinarily the appearing of the Son of God, and certain Prolusions to his Incarnation. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* i. 47 Its extemporaneous prolusion should flow on with that equable and easy Modulation, which, while it gratifies the Ear, should not too strongly affect the intellect. 1841 WADDINGTON *Hist. Ref.* II. xxx. 338 That, which in Germany was fierce and noisy conflict, was a mere skirmish and prolusion among the Swiss.

2. A literary production intended as a preliminary dissertation on a subject which the author intends to treat more fully; a preliminary essay or article; a slight literary production.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* III. vi. § 1. 212 Which Famianus Strada, in the first booke of his Academicall Prolusions, relates of Francis Suarez. 1682 EVELYN in *Pepys' Diary*, etc. (1879) VI. 141 My Treatise..was intended but for a prolusion. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 115 ¶ 4 His prolusion on the stile of the most famous among the ancient Latin poets ..is one of the most entertaining, as well as the most just pieces of criticism. *Ibid.* No. 119 ad fin., The sequel of this prolusion shall be the work of another day. 1881 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 Jan. 51 Penning a prolusion on Chinese metaphysics.

Hence **Prolu·sionize** *v. intr. nonce-wd.*, to deliver a prolusion.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 21 May, There were too many old stagers present, who had themselves prolusionized in rectorial addresses and lectures at country institutes.

Prolusory (prɒl'ū·sŏri), *a.* [ad. med.L. *prōlūsōri-us* (in Pandects, as var. reading of *perlusorius*) belonging to a prelude: see prec. and -ORY.] Of or belonging to prolusion; preliminary, introductory.

1868 *Contemp. Rev.* IX. 170 To prepare us, by its prolusory and mostly nugatory debates, for the time when we shall be engaged in council to decide immense realities. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 115 The time comes when a man should cease prolusory gymnastics.

‖ **Promachos** (prɒ·mākɒs). *Gr. Antiq.* [a. Gr. πρόμαχος, f. πρό before + μάχ-εσθαι to fight.] One who fights before or on behalf of another; a champion. Also *fig.*

1905 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 446 It was partly chance that made Whistler such a 'promachos' in this question.

Promammal, etc.: see PRO- [2] 1.

† **Promana·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. ? late L. *prōmān-āre* to flow or drop forth (Zeno Veron. in Quicherat) + -ATION.] A flowing forth; effluence, emanation.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 174 Concerning the promanation and intermixture of the Rays of Light.

† **Prome.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *prome, prosme, proisme* near, also as sb. a neighbour:—L. *proxim-us* nearest.] A neighbour.

[1292 BRITTON IV. ix. § 1 Et meynt homme par serment fet ..graunt ayde a soen prosme.] *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 8 Luue..ti prome als ti-self. *Ibid.* 10 Þat es godis wille, þat ye folij yure ordir, and luue til yure prome.

Promeis, obs. form of PROMISE.

Promena·dable, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. PROMENADE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being used for promenading or walking about.

1844 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* I. ii. 23 There are, probably, not less than five hundred acres of promenadable roof in, or, rather, on, the city.

Promenade (prɒmēnā·d, -ā·d), *sb.* Forms: 6 purmenade, (purmenado), 7 pourmenade, 7- promenade. [a. F. *promenade* (1557 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *promener* to lead forth, take for a walk, refl., *se promener* to take a walk, altered from OF. and 16th c. F. (still in Cotgr., 1611) *pourmenade* a walk, *pourmener* 'to walke (trans.), to stirre vp and downe':—late L. *prōmināre* (Appul.) to drive onward (a beast), f. *prō* forward, forth + *mināre* to threaten, in rustic and late L. *mināre* to drive (beasts), i.e. with cries, It. *menare*, F. *mener* to conduct, lead. See also -ADE, -ADO.

1818 TODD, *Promenade*..is a common phrase of recent times.]

1. A walk taken (usually at a leisurely pace) for exercise or amusement, or (esp.) to and fro for display, or in a formal manner as part of a social ceremony. Also applied to exercise taken in this way in a carriage, on horseback, or in a boat.

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* 19 The often palewalkes & purmenades he made by the gate of hys Pallais. *Ibid.* 127 He forgat not euery day.. to make his purmenado on horsebacke in the street. 1675 H. WOOLLEY *Gentlewoman's Comp.* 34 Your Promenades or walks. *a* 1734 NOATH *Exam.* III. viii. § 31 (1740) 606 He passed, with the Sword before him, through the Crowd..This Promenade was done more than once. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apology* V. 43 She only knew how to make trimmings, to sing 'Haut de Villes', and take the promenade. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 7 Mar., To see the exhibition lit up for a promenade. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. vi. 197 He had little taste for the Sunday promenades in a town.

2. A place for walking or promenading; a walk; *esp.* a paved public walk for social promenades.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xix. § 6. 364 This little intermixture of a Garden-plat or patern..may be no unpleasant walk or promenade for the unconfined portion of some solitary Prisoner. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Promenade*, see *Pourmenade*. *Ibid.*, *Ponrmenade* (Fr.), a Walk. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 20 The promenade is finely situated; built on the highest part of the rampart. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 377 A street..running far along the shore of the Mediterranean, from which it is separated by a promenade, finely planted, and adorned with statues, fountains, &c. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* XXVIII, The streets were not altogether a pleasant promenade for well-born women. 1882 ASHTON *Soc. Life Reign Q. Anne* XXXIV. II. 149 A very large barge with a saloon, and promenade on the top.

3. *colloq.* Short for *promenade concert*: see 4.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 2/1 The Promenades are with us again. 1902 *Ibid.* 11 Sept. 4/1 The Promenades go on from triumph to triumph.., if the audiences might sometimes be larger, they could not possibly be more appreciative.

4. *attrib.*, as *promenade bonnet, deck, platform, terrace*; b. promenade band, a band that performs at a promenade concert; promenade concert, a concert at which the audience walk about instead of being seated.

1823 *Repos. Arts*, etc. Ser. III. I. 184 Fashionable for promenade bonnets. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* 250/1 The timber piles which carry the passengers promenade platforms. *a* 1860 ALB. SMITH *Lond. Med. Stud.* (1861) 88 Mr. Jones taking refreshment with a lamplighter and two cabmen at a promenade coffee-stand near Charing Cross. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 194 The ladies drew their chairs together on the promenade deck.

b. 1839 *Inventors Advocate* 5 Oct. 127/1 The Musard Promenade Band..will resume its performances at the Lyceum. 1839 *Mus. World* Apr. 253 The 'gentleman pensioner' of Drury with his lions and his promenade concerts. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 11/1 When promenade concerts were first introduced into England they really deserved their name. They were then given at a place called the 'Adelaide Gallery'..The promenade concert..was an importation from France; and Musard, Laurent, and Jullien were its importers.

Promena·de (see prec.), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* promenide (in vbl. sb. promineding). [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To make a promenade; to walk about (or take exercise on horseback, or in a carriage, etc.), esp. for amusement or display; to parade.

1588 [see PROMENADING below]. 1801 SURR *Splendid Misery* I. 128 As they were thus promenading. 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Lett. Solit. Wand.* II. 280 The newspapers suffer nobody to walk—they must *promenade* (which, so used, is no word in any language). 1842 TENNYSON *Amphion* v, The poplars, in long order due, With cypress promenaded, The shock-head willows two and two By rivers gallopaded. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* (1883) I. 374 Promenading gently on horseback. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* III. 57 Restlessly promenading up and down within sight of the windows. 1887 WASHBURNE *Recoll. Minister* I. i. 3 The *grandes dames*..promenaded in their gilded phaetons on the magnificent Avenue of the Champs Elysées.

b. With *it*, or with cognate (or advb.) acc.

1819 *Metropolis* II. 93 After promenading a few turns,.. I..sat down. *Ibid.* 94 A very high person was..promenading it in soft whispers with his aged Venus.

2. *trans.* To make a promenade through, to walk about (a place) in a leisurely or stately way.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, The dancers promenaded the room. 1877 MAR. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* i, I beheld two compatriots in waterproof promenading the place.

3. In causal sense (= F. *promener*): To lead (a person, etc.) about a place, esp. in the way of display. Also *fig.* (Cf. PARADE *v.* 4.)

1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* II. xxii. 512 Mystic rites, ostensibly connected with..familiar deities, were promenaded from land to land. 1873 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* XXX. 10 The Easter ox that they had promenaded at Berne. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nights* I. 286 The Prefect..gave him an hundred lashes with a whip and, mounting him on a camel, promenaded him round about the city. 1890 in *Pall Mall G.* 9 Aug. 1/3, I do not wish to be interviewed...I do not want to be promenaded in the papers.

Hence **Promena·ding** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*) and *ppl. a.*

1588 in Beveridge *Culross & Tulliallan* (1885) I. iv. 126 That all myddingis..be tane off the haill gaitts and passagis ..and all other promineding places of the samyne...That ..the places of promineding be clenyit of all muck. 1815 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* IX. (ed. 2) 100 Our countrymen..saw the promenading ladies. 1839 CHAMBERS *Tour Holland*, etc. 69/1 To afford space for promenading, there is a bridge of boats across the Lahn, leading to some beautiful woody banks opposite. 1865 *Reader* 26 Aug. 244/2 A promenading audience is not *blasé* to Rossini or Mozart.

Promena·der. [f. prec. + -ER [1].] One who promenades.

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xlvii, 'Look there!' observed one of the promenaders. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lv. 7, I hail'd each lady promenader. 1883 LD. R. GOWER *My Remin.* I. xviii. 379 The boulevards are always densely full of promenaders.

Hence **Promena·deress,** a female promenader.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. VI. iv, White-muslin promenaderess, in green parasol.

Promeristem: see PRO- [2] 1.

† **Prome·rit,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *prōmerit-*, ppl. stem of *prōmer-ēre* (also dep. *-ērī*) to deserve, merit, also, to earn, gain, win, gain over, hence in Vulgate to earn the favour of, render favourable, propitiate. See PRO- [1] and MERIT *v.*]

1. *trans.* To win the favour of; to please, gratify, propitiate.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Heb.* xiii. 16 Beneficence and communication do not forget, for with such hostes God is promerited. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* vii. (1642) 399 As if..God were promerited with such washing service. [1643 OWEN *Death of Death* Wks. 1852 X. 287 The Vulgar Latin once reads *promeretur*..and the Rheimists, to preserve the sound, have rendered it *promerit*.]

2. To merit, deserve; to win or procure by merit.

1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 201 The Princes of auncient

times..when they came to make petition for the Imperiall crowne, were wont by some worthy office to promerit the fauour of the Church of Rome. 1624 Br. Hall *No Peace w. Rome* § 10 That which the satisfactions of Christ haue promerited fur vs. 1659 Pearson *Creed* ii. (1839) 111 From him alone, must we expect salvation, acknowledging..there is..nothing in any other creature which can promerit or procure it to us.

3. ? To deserve well of. *rare.*

[This seems to have arisen from an erroneous analysis, connecting it with *pro merito* for or on account of merit.]

1641 Br. Hall *Serm. Jas. iv.* 8 Rem. Wks. (1660) 87 He loves not God, no not while he [God] promerits him with his favours. 1644 — *Serm. Eph. iv.* 30 ibid. 112 A people that God had no whit promerited by his favours.

So † **Prome·rit** *sb.* [ad. L. *prōmerit-um*, prop. neut. pa. pple. of *prōmerērе*: see above], merit, desert; † **Prome·ritor** [agent-n. in L. form f. *prōmerērе*], one who merits or deserves.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Trav.* Ded., Wks. III. 76 If it fall out (not according to any Promerits of mine) but out of mine owne expectation of your..vnparallel'd disposition. 1675 J. Smith *Chr. Relig. Appeal* I. 34 Whatsoever mischiefs befel..their posterity, though many Ages after the decease of the Promeritors.

‖ **Promerops** (prǫ·mĕrǫps). *Ornith.* Pl. prome·ropes (-me·rǫpīz). [mod.L. (Réaumur) f. Gr. *πρό* before + *μέροψ* bee-eater.] A South African genus of birds, of uncertain affinity, including the Cape Promerops, *P. cafer*, a small bird with a long curved slender bill and a very long tail, and the Natal species, *P. gurneyi*. The name has been also applied to various other slender-billed birds of different families.

1827 *Perils & Captivity* (Constable's Misc.) 94 The humming birds, the red-birds, the paroquets, the promerops. 1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 209 The Promeropses ..are not crested, but possess a very long tail. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds* 790 The *P[tilorrhis] magnifica* (Vieillot) of New Guinea—the '*Promerops*' of many writers. 1895 *Ibid.* 923 According to Mr. Layard, the habits of the Cape Promerops..are very unlike those of the ordinary *Nectariniidæ*.

Promes, -ess, -ete: see Promise, Promit.

Promethean (prǫmī·pĭăn), *a.* (*sb.*) Also (errom.) 6–7 -ian, 7 -æan. [f. Prometheus + -an.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling Prometheus, in his skill, art, or punishment.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 304 Womens eyes..are the Ground, the Bookes, the Achadems, From whence doth spring the true Promethean fire. 1597 Drayton *Mortimer.* F ij b, Like Promethian life-begetting flame. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* iv. xiv, These vultures in my Brest Gripe my Promethian heart both night and day. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. Wks. 1851 III. 161 With a kind of Promethean skill to shape and fashion this outward man into the similitude of a body. 1744 Akenside *Pleas. Imag.* III. 410 With Promethean art, Into its proper vehicle he breathes The fair conception. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 28 Sept., Forceful utterances, promethean in snatching a flame from the very heavens.

† 2. Applied to a kind of match: see B. 2. *Obs.*

1831 [see Lucifer 3]. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* iii. (1879) 41, I carried with me some promethean matches, which I ignited by biting. 1867 Bloxam *Chem.* 160 The Promethean light was an ornamented scented paper spill, one end of which contained a small glass bulb of sulphuric acid [etc.].

3. Noting a kind of silkworm: see Prometheus 2.

B. *sb.* 1. A person likened to Prometheus.

1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 43 By the Athenians, potters were called prometheans [Προμηθέες], from the Titan Prometheus, who made man out of clay.

† 2. A contrivance used, before the introduction of phosphorus or lucifer matches, for obtaining a light readily: see quots. *Obs.*

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Prometheans*, a term applied to small glass tubes containing concentrated sulphuric acid, and surrounded with an inflammable mixture, which they ignite on being pressed, and thereby give instantaneous light. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Promethean*, a lucifer match. 1889 Tidy *Story of Tinder Box* 28 In the year 1828 'Prometheans' were invented. They consisted of a small quantity of Chlorate of Potash, and Sugar, rolled up tightly in a piece of paper. Inside the paper-roll is placed a small sealed glass-bubble containing Sulphuric Acid. On breaking the bulb the mixture fired igniting the paper-roll.

Promethe·ically, *adv. nonce-wd.* [f. next + -ic + -al + -ly 2.] In the manner of Prometheus.

1816 T. Taylor in *Pamphleteer* VIII. 57 She is bound in body Prometheically and Titanically.

Prometheus (prǫmī·pĭŭs). [L. *Prōmētheus*, Gr. Προμηθεύς.]

1. *Gr. Myth.* Name of a demigod (son of the Titan Iapetus), who was fabled to have made man out of clay, and to have stolen fire from Olympus, and taught men the use of it and various arts, for which he was punished by Zeus by being chained to a rock in the Caucasus where his liver was preyed upon every day by a vulture. Hence used allusively.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. i. 17 Faster bound to Aarons charming eyes, Then is Prometheus ti'de to Caucasus. 1595 Peele *Anglorum Feriæ* 180 Like Prometheus' life-infusing fire. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. 205 This.. made me think of the manner of our modern Prometheus's, the mountebanks. 1819 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. 445 Prometheus, the chained Titan.

2. *Entom.* a. Specific name of a large silkworm moth (*Attacus prometheus*, or *Telea* or *Callosamia promethea*), or its larva. b. Hübner's name, 1826, for a genus of Hesperian butterflies, otherwise called *Castnia*.

3. *Ornith.* An American species of warbler.

1884 Coues *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 302 *D[endræca] blackburniæ*...Blackburn's Warbler. Prometheus...Chin, throat, and fore breast, intense orange or flame-color.

Prominence (prǫ·mĭnĕns), *sb.* [a. obs. F. *prominence* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *prōminentia* a jutting out, projection: see Prominent and -ence.]

1. The fact or condition of being prominent.

1611 Coigr., *Prominence*, a prominence; a standing, iutting, or strouting, out. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1781 Cowper *Conversation* 125 His evidence, .. For want of prominence and just relief, Would hang an honest man, and save a thief. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. ix. 61 Hiding by its prominence everything that might exist behind it.

2. That which is prominent; a projection, protuberance.

1598 Florio, *Prominentia*, the extending or iutting of a thing out or ouer. Also a penthouse, a prominence, by which word the Anatomists vnderstand what portion soeuer doth notably surmount the parts circumiacent in thicknes. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Prominences*, bunchings forth, those parts that notably shew themselves above the rest, as a hill in a plain. 1865 Geikie *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* vii. 154 Descending into the hollows and mounting over the prominences of the rock.

b. *Solar prominence*, a projecting cloud of incandescent hydrogen, etc., above the chromosphere of the sun, best seen during an eclipse. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prominence-jet, -spectrum*.

1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* iii. 250 No bright lines were seen by Young at this prominence-spectrum. 1893 *Photogr. Ann.* 167 Reversals do not extend above the chromosphere, except in prominences; and he has not as yet obtained any prominence with the calcium lines unaccompanied by hydrogen, and corresponding to the white prominences observed at eclipses...Mr. Evershed obtained satisfactory prominence pictures, using the red hydrogen line. 1903 Agnes M. Clerke *Astrophysics* 118 Professor Hale's daylight photographs of prominence-spectra. *Ibid.* 125 Nebular tufts, no less than prominence-jets, are resolvable into fibres.

3. The quality or state of being conspicuous; distinction, notoriety, conspicuousness.

1828-32 Webster, *Prominence, prominency*.. conspicuousness, distinction. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 492 The prophet thereby gives prominence to the seeming contradiction. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* i. (1886) 3 Luther and Calvin..brought into splendid prominence their new ideas of moral order. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 594 Its importance comes into historical prominence.

4. Any conspicuous or salient point or matter. b. A prominent personage (*newspaper slang*).

1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 467 These are prominences seized by his whole audiences. 1855 Brewster *Newton* II. xxvii. 399 He bore down with instinctive sagacity on the prominences of his subject. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 5/2 All the prominences—aristocrats, musicians, men of letters, ..&c.—sat down to a sumptuous collation.

Hence **Pro·minence** *v.*, to bring into prominence.

1897 T. Rhondda Williams *Serm. on 'Just as I am'* 4 Jesus emphasized and prominenced in one life and death what God is ever doing.

Prominency (prǫ·mĭnĕnsi). [ad. L. *prōminēntia*: see prec. and -ency.]

1. = Prominence 2. Now *rare.*

1645 Evelyn *Diary* 7 Feb., A perpendicular hollow cliffe.. with now and then a craggy prominency jetting out. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 183 Cut off the prominencies that are not concentrick to the Axis. 1813 *Examiner* 29 Mar. 205/1 All obtrusive prominencies are levelled down.

2. The quality of being prominent (*lit.* or *fig.*); conspicuousness; = Prominence 1, 3.

1828-32 [see Prominence 3]. 1836 *Rand. Recoll. Ho. Lords* xi. 241 Brought before the public..with some degree of prominency. 1842 F. E. Paget *Milf. Malv.* 203 Nobody could say that he did not give sufficient prominency to every doctrine in the circle of Christian truth. 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* i. 12 The prominency of..his organs of vision.

Prominent (prǫ·mĭnĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*). [ad. L. *prōminēns, -ēnt-em*, prcs. pple. of *prōmin-ēre* to jut out; f. *prō*, Pro- 1 + **minēre*, f. root of *minæ* projecting points or pinnacles, hence threats. Cf. F. *prominent* (16th c.) and Eminent, Imminent.]

1. Jutting or standing out above or beyond the adjacent surface; projecting, protuberant.

1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* viii. 129 b, That prominent great horne of the Gote in his most strength broken of. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 261 In the picture of Jonah..Whales are described with two prominent spouts on their heads. 1721 Bradley *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 55 The Eyes of the Crab are more prominent from the Body than those of Lobsters. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 305 *Prominent*, when the head is in the horizontal line, and forms no angle with the trunk. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* i. (1849) 8 The prominent mass at the terrestrial equator. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 119 An orifice with prominent tumid lips.

2. Standing out so as to strike the eye; conspicuous.

1759 Johnson *Rasselas* x, To exhibit in his portraits of Nature such prominent and striking features, as recall the original to every mind. 1883 W. Gardner in *Science Gossip* May 99 The most prominent object was a mountain on the other side of the valley, composed of three peaks.

b. *fig.* Standing out so as to strike the attention or notice; conspicuous; distinguished above others.

1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 200 Attachment to France had been prominent among the crimes imputed by the Commons to Clarendon. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. viii. 111 God is there, accordingly self is less prominent. 1885 Clodd *Myths & Dr.* I. vi. 113 Ancestor-worship .. was the prominent feature of the old Aryan religion.

B. *sb.* † 1. A protruding or projecting part; a prominence, an eminence. *Obs. rare.*

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xi. 624 A certain city shines Upon a lofty prominent. *Ibid.* xii. 291 Till highest prominents, Hill tops, low meddows, and the fields..are hid.

† b. A prominent person. *Obs. rare.*

1608 Chapman *Byron's Trag.* v. i. Plays 1873 II. 313 *Byr.* Where shall this weight fall? on what region Must this declining prominent pour his lode?

2. *Entom.* Collectors' name for Cuspidate moths of the genus *Notodonta*, containing many species, European and American.

1819 Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 418 Notodonta tritopha. The great Prominent. 1832 Rennie *Conspect. Butterfl. & M.* 35 The Pale Prominent. 1869 E. Newman *Brit. Moths* 225–231 The Coxcomb Prominent, .. Maple Prominent, .. Scarce Prominent, .. White Prominent, .. Swallow Prominent [etc.]. *Mod.* The Marbled Browns belong to the same genus as the Prominents.

C. *Comb.*, as *prominent-eyed, -nosed*, etc.

1895 S. S. Buckman in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Jan. 372 The small-jawed, long and prominent-nosed individual. 1903 *Daily Mail* 10 Sept. 2/7 The narrow-chested, the fat, the flabby, the prominent-eyed.

Prominently (prǫ·mĭnĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a prominent manner or degree. a. Projectingly, protrudingly. *rare.* b. Conspicuously, eminently.

1645 Evelyn *Diary* 23 Feb., We came to Justinian's gardens,..so prominently built as threatning every moment to fall. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 177 In Africa, how prominently they appear. 1843 Bethune *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 16 To bring the simple elegance of her form more prominently into view. 1883 E. B. Tylor in *Nature* 3 May 8/2 A consideration I wish to bring prominently forward. 1885 J. K. Jerome *On the Stage* 37 All the parts were torn and greasy, except one, which was promi..ently clean.

So **Pro·minentness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Promi·nulous, *a.* [f. L. *prōminul-us* rather prominent + -ous.] Slightly prominent.

1819 Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 201 Prominulous eyes. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Prominulus*..applied by Haüy to a crystal having ridges upon its surface, which form a very slight prominence; prominulous.

Promisable (prǫ·mĭsăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. Promise *v.* + -able.] That can be promised.

1796 Bentham *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 314 Should some prosperous and scarce promisable turn in the wheel of fortune transform..the shoulder into a leg.

Promi·scous, *a. rare*; now only *dial.* or *vulgar.* [f. L. *prōmisc-us* (collateral form of *prōmiscu-us* Promiscuous) + -ous.] = Promiscuous.

1701 *Stanley's Hist. Philos., Biog.* 12 The Eastern Learning was not taught in Schools to a promiscous Audience. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v., He came in quite promiscous like. (E. Kent.)

Hence † **Promi·scously** *adv.* = Promiscuously.

1635 R. Carew in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) III. 218 In the hall..they sitt permiscously, not obserueing of place or qualitie. 1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xvii. § 4 (1699) 88 That absurd custom amongst Tinkers, of living promiscously.

† **Promi·scual**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prōmiscu-us* Promiscuous + -al.] = Promiscuous.

1604 Parsons *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 98 They seeme .. to haue permitted promiscuall copulation. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* III. xxv. (1620) 135 Yet worshipping those promiscuall gods they cannot .. cleare themselues of this question of Concord and Discord.

Hence † **Promi·scually** *adv.*, promiscuously. *Obs.* 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 135 They proceeded ..to draw great persons, Nobles, Honours and Graces promiscually vnto them. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 233 This he giveth promiscually to good and bad.

Promiscuity (prǫmiskiū·ĭti). [ad. F. *promiscuité* (1752 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *prōmiscu-us* (see next) + *-ité*, -ity.]

1. The condition of being promiscuous; indiscriminate mixture, confusion; promiscuousness.

a 1849 Poe *Marginalia* lxxv, The God-abstractions of the modern polytheism are nearly in as sad a state of perplexity and promiscuity as were the more substantial deities of the Greeks. 1868 W. R. Greg *Lit. & Soc. Judgm.* 84 Men, women, and children huddled together in dirt, disorder, and promiscuity like that of the lower animals. 1894 *Queen* 8 Dec. 1036/2 The average Continental traveller likes a crowd, chatter, promiscuity of acquaintanceship.

2. Promiscuous sexual union, as among some races of low civilization.

1865 McLennan *Prim. Marriage* viii. 160 Promiscuity in the connexion of the sexes. 1876 H. Spencer *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) I. 672 Promiscuity may be called indefinite polyandry, joined with polygyny. 1900 A. Lang *Hist. Scot.* I. i. 5 The natives..were in stages of culture which are not usually found associated with promiscuity or polyandry.

fig. 1895 Saintsbury *Ess. Eng. Lit.* Ser. II. 101 The adjective wedded to its proper substantive, not indulging in unseemly promiscuity.

Promiscuous (prǫmi·skiŭ,ǫs), *a.* [f. L. *prōmiscu-us* mixed, indiscriminate, in Gram. epicene (f. *prō*, Pro- 1 + *miscēre* to mix) + -ous. Cf. late L. *prōmiscēre* to mix up.]

1. Consisting of members or elements of different kinds grouped or massed together without order;

of mixed and disorderly composition or character; also, with *pl. sb.*, of various kinds mixed together.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 283 About them..the promiscuous common people, doubling and redoubling the praises of the King, and Huniades. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. 20 Hee told him that hee saw a vast multitude and a promiscuous. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 380 While the promiscuous croud stood yet aloof. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 41 The Apostle who was to speak to such a promiscuous Assembly. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 222 The characters of nations are very promiscuous in the temperate climates. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. I. iii. 46 He conceived the strata to have settled down from this promiscuous mass. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xx. 291 What Milverton contemptuously would call our miscellaneous and promiscuous essays.

b. Rarely of a single thing.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 99 It had an odd promiscuous Tone, As if h' had talk'd three Parts in one. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 22 Sudden I heard a wild promiscuous sound.

2. That is without discrimination or method; done or applied without respect for kind, order, number, etc.; confusedly mingled, indiscriminate.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 3 Axioms which are promiscuous and indifferent to several sciences. 1650 HOBBES *De Corp. Pol.* 179 To forbid the promiscuous Use of Women. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1776) 334 The common and promiscuous lot both of good men and bad. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 144 ¶ 9 Secrets are not to be made cheap by promiscuous publication. 1772 — 31 Mar. in *Boswell*, Promiscuous hospitality is not the way to gain real influence. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ii, The profane custom of promiscuous dancing—that is, of men and women dancing together in the same party. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. i. 28 At Metz he [Attila] involved in one promiscuous massacre priests and children.

b. Of an agent or agency: Making no distinctions; undiscriminating.

1633 E. PORTER in *Donne's Poems* 405 Why should death, with a promiscuous hand, At one rude stroke impoverish a land? 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 310/1 Promiscuous Birds..feed on Flesh, Insects, Fruit, or Grain, as the Raven. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* vi. (1765) 21 A well-discriminated landscape was..to be preferred to a distant and promiscuous azure. 1900 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* I. i. 5 People..still polyandrous or promiscuous in the relation of the sexes.

3. Of common gender; epicene. *rare.*

a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* I. x, The promiscuous, or epicene, which understands both kinds. 1878 VILLARI *Life & Times Machiavelli* (1898) I. III. vii. 130 There were three sexes, male, female and promiscuous.

†**4.** That forms part of a promiscuous or mingled company; hence (*slang*), a term of depreciation or contempt. *Obs.*

1753 SMOLLETT *Cut. Fathom* (1813) I. 162 One may see with half an eye that he is no better than a promiscuous fellow. 1785 CRABBE *Newspaper* 233 This, like the public inn, provides a treat, Where each promiscuous guest sits down to eat. 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Harkd.* 58 'Go back to bed, you promiscuous old bird!' 'Promiscuous' was just then a term in slang use.

5. Casual, carelessly irregular. *vulgar* or *colloq.*

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiv, I walked in..just to say good mornin', and went, in a permiscuous manner, up-stairs, and into the back room. 1883 L. OLIPHANT *Altiora Peto* I. 5 On the beach, where he will, in the most promiscuous and accidental manner, certainly go for a stroll.

6. quasi-*adv.* = PROMISCUOUSLY.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 118 Glory he receives Promiscuous from all Nations, Jew, or Greek. 1695 ADDISON *King* 110 And Planks, and Arms, and Men promiscuous flow'd. 1747 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Sat.* II. ii. 99 Roast, and boil'd, when you promiscuous eat, When fowl and shell-fish in confusion meet. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* II. 153 Old age and infancy Promiscuous perished.

b. = PROMISCUOUSLY 2. *vulgar.*

1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* xiv, Colin only kissed her now and again quite promiscuous like. 1901 A. FORBES *Odd Fish* 92 You get a barrel o' the reds, and send it aboard just permiscuous like.

Promiscuously (prɒmi·skiu,əsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a promiscuous manner; without distinction, discrimination, or order; indiscriminately; at random, in confusion.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 100 These [coins] passed promiscuously as mony from one to another. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. xvii. (1648) 124 Both which names are sometimes used promiscuously. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2888/2 The body of their Fleet lay promiscuously to Leeward of one another. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. v. 119 Horsemen and infantry plunged in promiscuously. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* (1887) 542 The dead bodies, a hundred and twenty-three in number, were flung into it promiscuously and covered up.

†**b.** *colloq.* Without 'standing upon the order of one's going'; unceremoniously; promptly. *Obs.*

1609 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Clubbes* 37, I bad him vanish most Promiscnously, And not Contaminate my company.

2. *colloq.* Casually, incidentally.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 153 Witness promiscuously found the bottle..amongst some rubbishing things, quite empty. 1843 MRS. ROMER *Rhone, Darro*, etc. II. 300 'Let us go to Africa!' exclaimed a friend of mine quite promiscuously (as the Cockneys have it). 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* 16 The stone was dropped promiscuously by a flying dragon, and picked up by a passing peasant.

Promi·scuousness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being promiscuous; promiscuity.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Promiscuousness*, mixedness. 1775 in ASH. 1818 in TODD; and in mod. Dicts.

Promise (prɒ·mis), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 promis, -ys, -isse, -ysse, 6 -yse, 7 -iss, 5– promise. *β.* 5 promess, 5–6 -es, -esse, 6–7 *Sc.* -eis. [ad. L. *prōmiss-um* a promise, sb. use of neut. pa. pple. of *prōmitt-ĕre*: see PROMIT *v.* The *β* forms represent F. *promesse* (13th c.):—med.L. *prōmissa* a promise.]

1. A declaration or assurance made to another person with respect to the future, stating that one will do, or refrain from, some specified act, or that one will give or bestow some specified thing. (Usually in good sense, implying something to the advantage or pleasure of the person concerned.)

Breach of promise: see BREACH *sb.* 3 b.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 40 No straungere cometh before him, but that he maketh him sum promys and graunt, of that the sowdan asketh. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 39 This man for trust of femynyne promysse, Wolde telle out alle. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 225 Geuyng them faire wordes, and makyng large promises. ?*a* 1550 *Knt. of Curtesy* 280 His promysse he wil not breke. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* V. viii. 21 These lugling Fiends..That keepe the word of promise to our eare, And breake it to our hope. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 631 Which Boferes after with like perfidiousnes, and breach of promise, requited on three thousand Marochians. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. ix. 158 A promise is in the nature of a verbal covenant. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* III. i. v, Promises are not binding, where the performance is unlawful. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot., Promise and Offer*...An offerer is not bound until his offer is accepted. A promiser is bound as soon as the promise reaches the party to whom it is made. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 55 There is in strictness a distinction between a promise and a contract; for the latter involves the idea of mutuality which the former does not. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. v. 52 Becket had broken his promise to submit to the Constitutions.

β. c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Prince.* 1772 Whanne I þe mette, & sy þin heuynesse, Of comfort, sone, made I þe promesse. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 866 A promes maid to meit Wallace hut let. *Ibid.* XI. 947 The tym was past by Off the promess the quhilk at he was bund. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. iv. 238 Hys promesse and affyaunce made. 1530 PALSGR. 258/2 Promesse, *promesse*.

2. In religious use: One of the Divine assurances of future good or blessing, recorded in the Scriptures as made to particular persons on various occasions, or conceived as given to mankind through Christ; *spec.* that made to Abraham with respect to his posterity (Gen. xii. 2, etc.).

1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. xviii. 211 The promes of god. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* vi. 12 Them, which thorow fayth and pacience inheret the promyses. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 3 The threitning of God maid to them that brekis his commandementis, and his promeis made to them that keipis them. 1659 T. ALLEN (*title*) A Chain of Scripture Chronology..in VII periods, viz., From the Creation to the Flood, the Flood to the Promise, the Promise to the Law, the Law to the Temple, the Temple to the Captivity.., the Captivity to the Return, the Return to the Death of Christ. 1707 WATTS *Hymn*, 'Begin, my tongue' ii, Sing the sweet promise of his grace, And the performing God. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXXII, 'So help me the promise', ..said Isaac,..'as no such sounds ever crossed my lips!'

b. *Land of promise* (tr. *τὴν γῆν τῆς ἐπαγγελίας*, Heb. xi. 9); = PROMISED *land*. Also *fig.*

1535 COVERDALE *Heb.* xi. 9 By faith was he a straunger in the londe of promes [WYCL. the loond of biheest]. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. v. § 8 Not..meerly a Covenant for the Land of Promise. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* XV. (1872) 131 To all these exiled sects America was the land of promise. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 570 Their land of heaven is our land of promise also.

c. *Bow of promise*, the rainbow (in allusion to Gen. ix. 12–17).

1827 SARAH E. MILES *Hymn*, 'Thou who didst stoop below' iii, To see a Father's love Beam, like a bow of promise, through the cloud. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* viii, Thoughts that shining through To-morrow's tears shall set in our worst cloud The bow of promise.

3. *transf.* The thing promised; *contextually* (with *claim*) = the fulfilment of a promise.

1526 TINDALE 1 *John* ii. 25 This is the promes that he hath promysed vs, even eternall lyfe. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. i. 197 He clayme that promise at your Graces hand. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 168 They hope to attaine the promise of God, that is, the thing promised. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 455 He stood once more before her face, Claiming her promise.

4. *fig.* That which affords a strong or reasonable ground of expectation of something to come, esp. of future good; a pledge, earnest, forerunner, pre-indication (*of* something); something that leads one confidently to expect (good) results.

To give (*afford*, etc.) *promise*: to afford expectation *of* something, esp. good. *Of great* (*high*, etc.) *promise*: such as leads one to expect future excellence; very promising.

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 922 A gyrle..full of swete promyse. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 14 A yong Florentine,..He hath borne himselfe beyond the promise of his age. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IV. 23 Fragrant Herbs (the promises of Spring). 1700 — *Cymon & Iph.* 329 Like a fiery meteor sunk the sun, The promise of a storm. 1748 GRAY *Alliance Educ. & Govt.* 21 The vernal Promise of the Year. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess., Hallam* (1887) 55 A historical novel of high merit, and of still higher promise. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Vall.* i. 16 Remarking on the fine promise of fruit. *Mod.* This scholarship is given for promise, rather than for attainment.

†**b.** A mental feeling of assurance. *Obs.*

a 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* IV. iv, I have a constant promise she's my own.

5. *Comb.*, as *promise-breach, -breaker, -maker, -monger*; *promise-bound*(*en*, *-crammed* adjs.; *promise-breaking, -fulfilling, -keeping, -making, -performing* sbs. and adjs.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 133 b, He, whiche is a promise breaker, escapeth not alwaie free. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 10, I am quite vndone through promise-breach. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 99, I eate the Ayre promise-cramm'd, you cannot feed Capons so. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 77 He was euer precise in promise keeping. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. XXVI. (1640) 48 A thankfull receiving of Gods promises..proveth faith to the promise-maker. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 85 It is hard to speak of..these promise-mongers, as they deserve. 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Genev.* 160 A merciful, gracious promise-keeping God. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. XX, As promise-bound, I bid the trump for tourney sound. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 11 If..he had also turned dissembler and promise-breaker. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 835 Awed and promise-bounden she forbore.

Promise (prɒ·mis), *v.* Forms: see prec. [Appears early in 15th c.; f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make promise of; to give verbal assurance of; to undertake or engage, by word or writing addressed to another person, to do or refrain from (some specified act), or to give or bestow (some specified thing): usually to the benefit or advantage of the person concerned. Often with dative (with or without *to*) of the person to whom the promise is made. **a.** with simple direct object, expressing the thing or act promised.

c 1420 ? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 227 Oon thyng suerly I will yow promyse. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* xiii. 6 Vnto whom I was promised, before the world began, to pay ther ransome and to become man. 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* XXXII. Wks. (1876) 23 He promyseth dampnacion to them that refuseth penaunce; to them that dooth it, forgyvnes. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Catechism*, They did promise and vowe three thinges in my name. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 237, I was promis'd them against the Feast. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 69 The wonderful power and prosperity promised to the Jewish nation in the Scripture. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xii. 97 She would not promise what..she could not perform. 1872 FREEMAN *Gen. Sketch* xvi. § 5. 335 All the princes promised free constitutions to their people.

b. with obj. clause, expressing the act.

c 1420 ? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 482 Ye me promysyd That my myght of noon shuld haue he dyspysyd. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. lix. 515, I promyse yow that I shalle be with yow by that day, yf I be vnslayne or vnmayned. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Catechism*, Your Godfathers and Godmothers dyd promyse for you that ye should kepe Goddes commaundementes. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* Pref., I dare boldly promise for this Play, that in the Roughness of the Numbers..you will see somewhat more masterly..than in..any of my former Tragedies. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii, I made him promise he would come to see me at my house. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 417 Him..she promised that no force, Persuasion, no, nor death could alter her.

c. with inf., expressing the act.

1467 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 558 [The parker] hathe promessed me to make it as wel as he kane fore me. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 228 The Constable had promised to the kyng and the duke, to render vp to them the towne of sainct Quintynes. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 75 He promis'd to meete me two howres since. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 178 When..we..promise our best Friends to rhyme no more. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xli, The Baronet promised to take charge of the lad at school.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To make a promise; to engage to do or give something. In quot. 1869, to undertake responsibility, stand sponsor *for* another.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (ROXH.) 26 Now haf I accomplysyd Brefly, lych as I you promysyd In the prologe. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* LXXXIV. 266 Desyre hym to render to you your londes as he promysyd. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XX. 102 He that promiseth, hath no right in the thing promised. 1716 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 145, I cannot promise upon this so very soon, we having much public business. 1777 BURNS *'I dream'd I lay'* ii, Fickle fortune .. promis'd fair, and perform'd but ill. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 44 Dora promised, being meek. 1869 — *Pelleas & Ettarre* 15 There were those who knew him near the King And promised for him: and Arthur made him knight.

3. *spec.* (*trans.*) To engage to give (e.g. a daughter) in marriage to another; to betroth. *To be promised*, to be engaged or betrothed. *arch.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 60 The lady Mary..was promysed to kyng Charles. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. ii. (Arb.) 42 Haue you he will (he sayth) and haue you he must. *C. Custance.* I am promised duryng my lyfe, that is iust. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 262 Her father..will not promise her to any man, Vntill the elder sister first be wed. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* i. 35 If she ben't marry'd, at least she's lustily promis'd.

†**b.** *pass.* To be engaged; to have an engagement. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 293 *Cassi.* Will you snppe with me to Night, Caska? *Cask.* No, I am promis'd forth.

4. *To promise oneself* (something): to entertain the (pleasing) expectation of. Const. as in 1 a, b, c.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 42 Nothing were more pleasant..then Sea-voyages, if a man might promise himselfe a good wind, and a reasonable gale. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosg's Compl. Woman* I. 21 There are some who promise to themselves, never to discover their secrets. 1746 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 45, I promise myself that you will proceed to some less exceptionable Method. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* iv. 53 She ran out, promising herself that she would be back in ten minutes. 1869 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* xii, We ..promised ourselves that we would call around some time .., and finish the game.

5. *colloq.* With *obj. cl.* or *parenthetically*, and

with *dat.* of person: To convey assurance of some fact, to assert confidently or emphatically, to declare; almost always in phrase *I promise you* = I assure you, I tell you plainly.

a. with reference to the future, as a strong assertion of one's intention. (Nearly coinciding with 1 b, but often implying a threat of something disadvantageous or unpleasant.)

c 1440 *Generydes* 1603 Thu shalt dye to morow.., And what that euer be..That wolle for the entrete.., He shall not spede I yow promysse. 1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 25, I promys you I schal neuer pretermyt occasyon..of helpyng my cuntrey. 1777 Dibdin *Quaker* I. i, You wont get a lamb out of our fold, I promise you. 1825 Thirlwall tr. *Tieck's Pictures* 80 Well, I promise you, you shall find I do not come again.

b. in assurance of a statement as to the present. (Cf. Expect *v.* 6.) Now *arch.* or *dial.*

1469 J. Paston in *P. Lett.* II. 349 He losythe sore hys tyme her, I promyse yow. 1535 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 74 The comyssioners, I promyse you, have been very necligent. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* IV. ii. 47, I do not like thy looke I promise thee. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* XII. 37 The Nights, I promise you, are very cold. 1705 Addison *Italy* (1733) 211 For, I promise, I long for it. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XVIII. i, I promise thee it is what I have desired. 1841 F. E. Paget *Tales of Village* (1852) 466, I promise you I'm preciously tired already. 1862 Thackeray *Round. Papers, Peal of Bells*, Magnificent dandies, I promise you, some of us were.

6. *fig.* To afford ground of expectation of; to cause or lead one to expect (something good or bad); to give pre-indication of. Const. as in 1 a or c.

1594 ? Greene *Selimus* 1102 My life forepassed in Pleasure's court Promises weak resistance in the fight. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 3 The houses promise more beauty outwardly then they haue inwardly. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 125 Berry is a Village which promises much at a distance, but when there, deludes the expectation. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 4 He..promised to be stout when grown up. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Life in Wilds* v. 56 A plan..which promised fair to supply the butcher with employment. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. i. xvii, I play'd with the girl when a child; she promised then to be fair. 1878 H. H. Gibbs *Ombre* 25 If his own hand be such as not to promise him at least two or even three tricks. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 459/2 An atmosphere of public discussion which promises future storms.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To encourage expectation, to give tokens: usually with adv., as *fair, well.*

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. i. 146 Oft expectation fails, and most oft there Where most it promises. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 88 The Harvest..promis'd no better then the last year. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 14 The weather promising fair. 1768 J. Byron *Narr. Patagonia* (1778) 153 He promised the fairest for holding out, being a very strong young man. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* iv, Humphrey, the second, promised well. 1887 Gissing *Thyrza* I. ii. 29 It promises for another fine day to-morrow.

Promised (prǫ·mist), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Undertaken to be done or given; of which promise is made. *Promised land*: the land of Canaan, as promised to Abraham and his posterity (Gen. xii. 7, xiii. 15, etc.); hence allusively applied to heaven, or to any place of expected felicity.

1538 Elyot, *Sponsus*..promysed. 1545 *Ibid.*, *Desponsus*, et *desponsa*, affianced or promised in mariage. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 531 Over the Promis'd Land to God so dear. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 133 The fiery Courser..Shifts Place, and paws, and hopes the promis'd Fight. 1862 Br. C. Wordsworth *Hymn*, '*O day of rest and gladness*' iii, From thee, like Pisgah's mountain, We view our Promised Land. 1881 Lady Herbert *Edith* 140 Edith was Lord St. Aubyn's promised bride.

Promisee (prǫ·misī·). Also promissee. [f. as prec. + -EE.] The person to whom a promise is made: esp. in legal use, correlative to Promisor.

1733 Swift *Advice to Freemen Dublin* Wks. 1745 VIII. 239 The persons..possessed of the sole executive power.., and hundreds of expectants, hopers, and promissees. 1785 Paley *Mor. Philos.* III. I. v. 107 The promise is to be performed in that sense in which the promiser apprehended at the time that the promisee received it. 1846 Grote *Greece* I. xx. II. 110 The tie which binds a man to..any special promisee towards whom he has taken the engagement of an oath. 1875 Poste *Gaius* I. Introd. (ed. 2) 11 The intention of the promissor must accord with that of the promissee. *Ibid.* II. Comm. 203 The payee, promisee, or creditor, is.. defined by the class term 'bearer' or 'holder'.

Promiseful (prǫ·misfūl), *a. rare.* [f. Promise *sb.* + -FUL.] a. Full of or accompanied by promises. b. Full of promise or pre-indication of good; promising.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. II. *Babylon* 96 Som he wins with promisefull intreats,.. and som with rougher threats. 1883 *Chicago Advance* 25 Jan., From the Rocky Mountain Districts, never more promiseful, comes the unchanged cry. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 9 June 3/2 Our rivers are promisefnl enough of sport.

Promiseless (prǫ·mislĕs), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Devoid of promise.

1882 J. A. Hewitt *Summer Songs* 3 The promiseless calm of the present Was dull with the dusk of night.

Promiser (prǫ·misəɹ). [f. Promise *v.* + -ER 1. (See also Promisor, Promissor.)] One who or that which promises; the maker or giver of a promise.

1530 Tindale *Answ. More* IV. xi. Wks. (1573) 336/2 Faith .. shall receaue according to the truth of the promiser. 1632 Massinger *City Madam* III. ii, I must be A doer, not a promiser. 1771 Mrs. Griffith *Hist. Lady Barton* II. 122 That sweet promiser Hope. 1775 Johnson *Tax. no Tyr.* 22 An idle promiser of kingdoms in the clouds. 1864 *Realm* 6 Apr. 2 We may always distrust the universal promiser.

Promising (prǫ·misiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb Promise; the making of a promise or promises.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. x. 38 Lo, my reward heyr, and my promissing Fulfillit justly. 1530 Palsgr. 258/2 Promysyng, trouthe plyghtynge, *fiancailles*. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* v. i. 23 Promising, is the verie Ayre o' th' Time;..Performance, is euer the duller for his acte.

Pro·mising, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That promises.

1. *lit.* That makes a promise or promises; that engages to do or give something. *rare.*

1720 Swift *Fates Clergymen* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 30 He was hardly drawn to attend upon some promising lord. 1838 E. Brown *Serm.* xi. 252 Will the promising God ever permit the name of Christ to be forgotten?

2. *fig.* Affording expectation of good; showing signs of future excellence or success; likely to turn out well; full of promise; hopeful. (The prevailing sense.)

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* III. iii. 3 We..lay our best loue and credence Vpon thy promising fortune. 1654-66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 544 My Prince's condition was so promising. 1709 Stanhope *Paraphr.* IV. 512 That so promising and plentiful a crop might not be lost. 1770 Harris in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 194 He is a very promising man; and will I think do honour to his name and his country. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. v. 37 The weather was not quite clear, but it was promising. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 90 This was not a promising beginning.

Pro·misingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a promising manner; so as to cause expectation of good.

a 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 49, I speak the less promisingly of what I am to say in the remaining part of this paper. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) V. xxvii. 272 Clarissa must be the name, if promisingly lovely. 1861 W. Brinton in *Peaks, Passes & Glac.* Ser. II. I. 428 The weather cleared, and left the summits of the surrounding mountains promisingly covered with snow.

So **Pro·misingness,** promising quality.

1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* IV. *Transition* (1848) 289 Notwithstanding the Serenity and Promisingness of the Morning. 1727 in Bailey vol. II.

Promisor (prǫ·misəɹ). *Law.* [f. Promise *v.* + -OR: cf. Promiser, Promissor.] The person who makes a promise: correlative to Promisee.

1846 in Worcester citing Chitty. 1875 Poste *Gaius* II. Comm. (ed. 2) 171 The obligation of the promisor. *Ibid.* III. § 100 A stipulation to convey on the day before the death of the promisee or promisor is invalid.

† **Promi·ss,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 7 -isse. [ad. L. *prōmiss-us* hanging down, prop. pa. pple. of *prōmitt-ĕre*: see Promit *v.*] Hanging down; long and pendent.

1637 Heywood *Dial.* iv. Wks. 1874 VI. 190, I know him by his promisse beard. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 375 Promisse and not broad leafs.

† **Pro·missary.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prōmiss-*, ppl. stem of *prōmittĕre* (see Promit *v.*) + -ARY 1.]

1. (?) = Procurator.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 237, I am pylat pr[o]mmyssary and presedent.

2. = Promisee.

1655 T. White *Grounds Obed. & Govt.* 36 He who maketh a promise to another, so it be a perfect one,..pnts himselfe and his promissary into a rank of agency and patiency.

Promisse, obs. form of Promise, Promiss.

Promissee, variant of Promisee.

† **Promi·ssion.** *Obs.* [a. F. *promission* (12thc. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *prōmissiōn-em* a promising, n. of action from *prōmittĕre*: see Promit *v.*] = Promise *sb.* (esp. in sense 2): orig. and chiefly, as in 2 b, in phrase *land of promission.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4131 [Moses] Saȝ ðe lond of promission. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6924 Þis Iuus, fild wit vn-resnn, In-to þe land o promission Thorn moyses ne come þai noght. *c* 1400 Maundev. Prol. (1839) 1 Holy Lond..men callen..the lond of Promyssioun. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* I. (1520) 6 b/2 Eleazar and Iosne deuyded the lande of promyssyon to ye chyldren of Israell. 1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 316 So great store of promision yᵗ it seemeth to be yᵉ land of promission.

c 1440 Capgrave *St. Kath.* III. 1429 At this eyte dayes ende, as was promyssion, Cometh oure lady wyth lyght doun from euene. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxiv. 134 (Harl. MS.) This is a grete promissioun that thowe makest to me. 1529 Frith *Pistle to Chr. Rdr.* Wks. (1829) 469 We..are the children of promission as Isaac was. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 217 b, Chyldren..which are also partakers of the godly promission.

Promissive (promi·siv), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. late L. *prōmissīv-us* promising, applied to the future tense: see Promise and -IVE.] Conveying, implying, or having the character of a promise; promissory.

a 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 24 She amazed them with a kind of promissive disputation. 1650 Hobbes *De Corp. Pol.* 186 All Declarations..concerning Future Actions and Omissions, are either Promissive, as 'I will do, or not do'; or Provisive, As for example, 'If this be done or not done, this will follow'; or Imperative, as 'Do this, or do it not'. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 356 God's Wil reveled in his Word is either promissive or preceptive. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Matt. xi. 12 Which words are both restrictive and promissive. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. vi. 119 Instead..of making a separate mood for every auxiliary verb, and introducing moods Interrogative, Optative, Promissive, Hortative, Precative, &c. we have exhibited such only as are obviously distinct. 1850 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* IV. 186 Shall (2, 3) and will (1) [are called] promissive.

Promissor (promi·sǫɹ). [a. L. *prōmissor* a promiser, agent-n. f. *prōmitt-ĕre*: see Promit *v.*]

† 1. *Astrol.* = Promittor. *Obs.*

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. iv, If ♄ by his revolution, or transitus, shall offend any of those radicall promissors in the geniture. *Ibid.* III. iii. I. ii. (1651) 596 By direction of the significators to their several promissors. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Promitters* or *Promissors*, a Term in the Genethliack part of Astrology, so called because they promise in the Radix something to be accomplished, when the Time of direction is fulfilled.

2. *Rom. Law*, etc. One who makes a promise: = Promisor.

1644 [H. Parker] *Jus Pop.* 12 This wide gaping promissor. 1859 Sandars *Justin. Institut.* III. xv. (ed. 2) 423 If the promissor attempted to defeat the condition by preventing its being fulfilled, he was treated as if he had promised *pure*, and the thing could be demanded from him at once. 1875 Poste tr. *Gaius* I. Introd. (ed. 2) 11 The intention of the promissor must accord with that of the promissee. *Ibid.* III. Comm. 362 A unilateral convention is one where there is a single promissor and a single acceptor.

Pro·missorily, *adv. rare.* [f. next + -LY 2.] In a promissory manner; in the way of a promise.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* V. xiv. (1650) 217 Nor was he[Jephthah] obliged by oath unto a strict observation of that which promissorily was unlawfull.

Promissory (prǫ·misəri), *a.* [ad. med.L. *prōmissōri-us* (Bonaventura *a* 1274), f. L. *prōmissor*: see above and -ORY 2.]

1. Conveying, containing, or implying a promise; of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a promise.

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. iv. 115 [It] require[s] the sanction of promissory oaths. 1696 Lorimer *Goodwin's Disc.* vii. 71 A form of words which..was..promissory of Eternal Life upon a possible condition. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VIII. viii, Her imagination,—that source of promissory enjoyment. 1851 Ht. Martineau *Hist. Eng.* 1800-15 II. i. (1878) 259 Popham's Circular to the British merchants, promissory of a rich trade. 1890 Bridgett *Blunders & Forgeries* iv. 107 The binding power of a promissory oath.

b. *Promissory note*: a signed document containing a written promise to pay a stated sum to a particular person (or to the bearer), either at a specified date, or on demand.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4699/4 A Bill to make Promissory Notes more effectual. 1711 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 10 May, To lend Stella twenty pounds, and to take her note promissory to pay it in half a year. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxx. 446 If a man..gives a promissory note, he shall not be allowed to aver the want of a consideration in order to evade the payment. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Berkeley the Banker* I. iv. 81 A bank note is a promissory note for a definite sum; and it must be stamped.

2. *fig.* Conveying a 'promise' or indication of something to come, esp. of good; full of promise, promising; prognosticatory.

1839-48 Bailey *Festus* xxiii. (ed. 4) 294 A promissory Being unfulfilled. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 205/1 The tender glow of evening,..so promissory of the splendid days to come. *Ibid.* Apr. 728/1 She nodded her head with a look promissory of horrors.

† **Pro·mit,** *sb. Sc. Obs.* [f. next.] = Promise *sb.* 1, 2.

1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* III. lxxvi, In thair promittis thay stnde ener firme and plane. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 113 My beleue is in thy word, And all thy promittis maist and leist.

† **Promi·t,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 5–6 promit, -itt(e, -yt(te (5 *pa. t.* promit, -ytt). β. 5 promette. [ad. L. *prōmitt-ĕre* to let go or send forth, to put forth; to promise, give hope of; to forelell; f. *prō*, Pro- 1 + *mitt-ĕre* to let go, send. The β form a. F. *promett-re* (10th c. in Godef.) to promise.]

1. = Promise *v.* 1, 2.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 297/2 Promyttyng and behotyng ..to do, kepe, observe and fulfille..al yat shall be decreed. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 93 Promittynge if he myghte escape þat pestilence, þat he wolde dye in goynge pilgremages. 1456 Sir G. Have *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 141 He has payit thame all that he promyttit thame. 1527 in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. (1726) 141 Promytting..that from henceforth I shall never retorn agen to the said heresies. *a* 1584 Montgomeaie *Cherrie & Slae* 1131 Promitting, unwitting, 3onr hechts 3ou neuir hniked.

β. *c* 1422 Hoccleve *Jereslaus's Wife* 802 If yonr pardon Yee me promette. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 435 Y promette feithefully to be rulede by hym. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxiii. 78 'Syre', sayd the pncell, 'I promette you that youre hoste shalbe al to gydre contented of yon'.

b. = Promise *v.* 5 a.

1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* v. xvi, I promytte and warne the that yf thow come nyghe me I shalle slee the with this grete clubbe.

¶ 2. Erroneous for Permit: perh. scribal error.

c 1500 *Joseph Arim.* (E.E.T.S.) 32 He..commaunded hym he sholde promytte and suffre the seruauntes of almyghty god to passe out of pryson. 1523 [Coverdale] *Old God & New* (1534) Ej, They were promitted and snffred to retreate. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 330 The Quenis Majestie promittis thame to tak of her awin woddis as may serve to the bigging of neidfull honssis for the labouraris.

¶ The alleged sense 'To disclose, to publish, to confess' is a figment founded on a misquotation: see below.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 33 b, Pardone of all offences and crymes committed, and promocions and rewardes for obeynge to the kynges request. [Misquoted in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 'of all offences and crimes promitted': whence in *Cent. Dict.*, and (def.) in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*].

Promittor (prǫmi·tǫ̈). *Astrol.* Also 7 -er. [f. prec. + -OR. Cf. PROMISSOR.] A planet which 'promises' or prognosticates that some event will take place on its arriving at some particular aspect with another planet, star, or point of the heaven (the *significator*); also applied to such an aspect.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clxvii. 719 Consider the Profections of Significators and Promittors. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. xxxiv. 71 The Quality of the Disease shall be discerned from the Promittor or afflicting Planet. 1696 Promitters [see PROMISSOR 1]. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* s. v., ♄ and ♂ are anaretic promittors, and promise to destroy the life of the native when the hyleg is directed to them. ♃ and ♀ are promittors of good when directions to them are fulfilled.

‖ **Promnesia** (prǫmnī·sĭă). *Psychic Science.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *πρό*, PRO- 2 + *-μνησία* memory.] (See quot.)

1903 MYERS *Human Personality* I. p. xx, *Promnesia*, the paradoxical sensation of recollecting a scene which is only now occurring for the first time; the sense of the *déjà vu*. *Ibid.* II. 264 That sensation of already remembering what is happening or is just about to happen, to which some authors have applied the too wide term paramnesia, but for which *promnesia* seems a more exact and distinctive name.

† **Pro·mont.** *Obs. rare.* [Shortened from PROMONTORY, as if f. PRO- 1 + L. *mont-em* MOUNT *sb.*1] = PROMONTORY.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 151 A Promont jutting out into the dropping south. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Changeling* I. i, Our citadels Are plac'd conspicuous to outward view On promonts' tops. 1631 CHETTLE *Trag. Hoffmann* B j b, He to yon promonts top, and their surney, What shipwrackt passengers the belgique sea Casts from her fomy entrailes.

† **Pro·montore.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prōmontōrium* PROMONTORY: cf. F. *promontoire* (15–16 c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] = prec.

1623 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 22 Capo Bianco in Calabria.. being the furthest promontore of Italy. *Ibid.* x. 448 Without it is quadraugled, and within round; having two degrees of incircling promontores, supported by Marble pillars, and Allabaster arches. 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 82 Coming to a Promontore which ran into the Sea.

Promontorial (prǫmǫntō·rĭăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *prōmontōri-um* PROMONTORY + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a promontory.

1875 ALEX. SMITH *New Hist. Aberdeen.* I. i. 1 From its semicircular shape it may be called promontorial.

Promontoried (prǫ·mǫntǫrid), *a.* [f. PROMONTORY + -ED 2.] Formed into or furnished with a promontory or projection.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V* ccxxxviii, The floating Bodies, promontoried, Reaks An Exhalation. 1844 FABER *Sir Lancelot* (1857) 51 The green hill-tops and promontoried steeps. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* June 649 They see the promontoried backs and small heads and long necks of some of those ungainly beasts [camels].

b. as *pa. pple.* Pierced as by a promontory.

1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* II. xxxi. 141 In bays and waves of rolling grass, promontoried, here and there, by jutting copse or massive tree.

† **Promonto·rious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of the nature of a promontory; lofty and prominent. (In quots. *fig.*)

1615 T. ADAMS *Eng. Sickness* Serm. ii. Wks. 1861 I. 422 The Papists brag of their numerous multitude, and promontorious celsitude. 1618 — *Happiness Ch.* ibid. II. 497 The ambitious man's mountain is his honour, and who dares find fault with so promontorious a celsitude?

‖ **Promontorium** (prǫmǫntō·rĭŏm). [med.L.: see next.] a. = next, 1. b. = next, 2.

1652–62 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 19/1 Promontorium, is a high Mountain which shooteth it self into the Sea, the utmost end of which is called a Foreland, or Cape. 1831 [see next, 2]. 1871 *Daily News* 23 Jan., This long bluff.. is promontorium throws forward, as it were, two sheltering wings for batteries stationed in the narrow waist behind.

Promontory (prǫ·mǫntəri). Also 7 -ary, promontory. [ad. med.L. *prōmontōri-um*, alteration (after *mont-em* MOUNT *sb.*1) of L. *prōmunturi-um* a mountain ridge, a headland, promontory; referred by some to *prōmināre* to jut forward.]

1. A point of high land which juts out into the sea or other expanse of water beyond the line of coast; a headland.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* xiii. 46 Barnabas and Saul went to Seleucia, whiche is a great promontorye, or peake on the weste parte of Antioche. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 8 Euen vnto the promontorie or landes ende of the people, called *Cimbri*. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 80 The parallele.., goth by the promontory of good hope. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. viii. 44 Corsica ..called by the Grecians..the Horny Iland; becnuse of its many Promontories, and angles. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x. 221 From yonder Promontory's brow, I view'd the coast. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 60 Monaco stands on a promontory of rock which falls in bold cliffs into the sea.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 196 The begynning of his Raigne is the Period or farthest Promontorye of the certaine antiquities of this Realme. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. xxi. 309 They doubled the promontory of the mountains, and arrived in sight of the famous Puente del Pinos. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* (1857) II. xv. 205 Standing on the promontory of the present, to feel the air rising from the shadowy waters of the past. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ix. 63 The avalanche.. was hidden from us by a rocky promontory.

2. *Anat.* Applied to certain prominences or protuberances of the body.

Promontory of the sacrum, an angular prominence formed by the junction of the last lumbar vertebra with the sacrum. *Promontory of the tympanum*, a protuberance of the inner ear caused by the projection of the cochlea.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 111 The sacrum is articulated to the fifth lumbar vertebra...Its junction with the spinal column forms a projecting angle named the Promontory (*promontorium*). *Ibid.* 567 The Promontory (*Promontorium*)..is another pretty broad tubercular eminence, of a variable form, which limits the fenestra ovalis below. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 298 Another opening, called the fenestra rotunda, lies below and behind the promontory.

3. *attrib.* (or *adj.*) Resembling a promontory, projecting, outstanding.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* VII. (1599) 284 On the top of the mountaine called the Promontorie hill. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* iv. 6 Welcome..To Englands shore, whose promontory cleeues, Shewes Albion is another little world. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* vi. 153 A Promontory Wen, with grisely Grace, Stood high, upon the Handle of his Face. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 281 His bending head O'er which a promontory shoulder spread. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wyom.* III. XXV, Each bold and promontory mound.

Promorph (prō·mǫrf). *Biol.* [a. Ger. *promorph* (Haeckel), f. Gr. *πρό*, PRO- 2 + *μορφή* form.] A primitive or fundamental form.

1889 *Nature* 28 Feb. 409/2 An addition of three pages on 'the fundamental form (promorph)'.

Promorphology (prō·mǫrfǫ·lŏdʒi). *Biol.* [ad. Ger. *promorphologie* (Haeckel): see PRO- 2 and MORPHOLOGY.] The morphology of fundamental forms; the branch of morphology that treats of organic forms from a mathematical standpoint; stereometric morphology. So **Promorpholo·gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to promorphology; whence **Promorpholo·gically** *adv.*; **Promorpho·logist,** one who is versed in promorphology.

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 2 General Anatomy has to do with the fundamental forms of animal organisms (Promorphology). 1883 P. GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 843/2 *note*, As promorphology develops the crystallography of organic form, so mineralogy..becomes parallel to morphology. *Ibid.* 844/2 The classification into bilateral and radiate forms which usually does duty for more precise promorphological conceptions. *Ibid.* 845/1 These homoplastic or homomorphic forms, as Haeckel has shown, come as fairly within the province of the promorphologist. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Promorphologically. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Promorphology*, morphology, as relating to a few fundamental types.

Promotable (prǫmō·tăb'l), *a.* [f. next + -ABLE.] That may be or is to be promoted; deserving of promotion.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 31 Scarce sufferable, much less promotable or remunerable *Alibi*. 1887 MORLEY *Sp.* in *Scott. Leader* 31 Mar., Resident Magistrates are removable, and, if I may coin a word, 'promotable' by the Executive Government.

Promote (prǫmō·ut), *v.* [f. L. *prōmōt-*, ppl. stem of *prōmov-ēre* to move forward, advance: see PRO- 1 and MOVE *v.* So obs. F. *promoter* to instigate (14th c. in Godef.).]

I. 1. *trans.* To advance (a person) *to* a position of honour, dignity, or emolument; *esp.* to raise to a higher grade or office; to prefer.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 145 þe emperour i-smyten aʒen promoted hym sone into a bisshop [L. *promovit in episcopum*]. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 94 Preestes, wich to fatte benefices wolde be promotid. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxvi[i]. 34 He shal so promote the, that thou shalt haue the londe by enheritaunce. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* iv. 167 Leontius his way was, to promote onely those in the Church, he was beforehand sure of. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 5. 140 Boniface.. was promoted to..the Archbishopric of Canterbury.

b. *Chess.* To raise (a pawn) to the rank of a piece. (Cf. to QUEEN.)

1803 [see PROMOTION 1 b]. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 May 3/3 Compelled to promote a Pawn to a piece. 1904 H. J. R. MURRAY in *Brit. Chess Mag.* Dec. 466 [In Malay chess] a pawn may be promoted to the rank of any superior piece, but promotion takes place, not when the Pawn reaches the eighth line, but only after a further diagonal move.

2. To further the growth, development, progress, or establishment of (anything); to help forward (a process or result); to further, advance, encourage. (Formerly also with *on*.)

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* IV. (1570) C vj/1 Such rascolde drames promoted by Thais,..Or by suche other newe forged Muses nine. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 b, This gyfte expelleth all vyce, and promoteth all vertue. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 236 The Emperour..went about to promote christian religion. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Soul* iv. § 5. 390 All the causes and helpes that promote on its impotent desires. 1698–9 (Mar. 8) *Minute Bk. S. P. C. K.*, The Journal of the Honble Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 1703 J. TIPPER in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 305 You will promote the Sale of it as much as possibly you can. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 79 Vegetation is promoted..by communicating to the earth the food of plants, and enlarging their pasture. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 191 It could in no way promote the national interest. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 1. 60 Commerce and trade were promoted by the justice and policy of the Kings.

b. To support actively the passing of (a law or measure); now *spec.* to take the necessary steps for obtaining the passing of (a local or private act of parliament).

1721 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 138 The parties concerned in promoting this Bill. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* 170 Many bills promoted as private bills, largely affect public as well as private interests.

II. † 3. To put forth or forward into notice or attention; to publish, promulgate; to assert, advance (a claim). *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXV. 230 The kynges nedes were put forth and promoted as touchyng the kyngdom of Fraunce. 1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlvi. 139 The false surmised articles promoted by Hugh Raulins, priest. 1563 BONNER in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xxxiv. 342 That the oath shall be promoted in open place, where there shall be a convenient assembly of people to witness the same. 1662 STANLEY *Hist. Chaldaick Philos.* (1701) 18/1 An Intellectual incorruptible pattern, the Print of whose Form He promoted through the World. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* i, Gutenberg..promoted His claim to the first Invention of this Art.

† 4. To incite, prompt, move (*to* something). *Obs. rare.*

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 27 The aungels of god..to helpe vs in time of prayer, & to promote our prayers towarde god. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 80 The Angell keepers ..promote to all good, oppose all evill.

5. To cause to move forward in space or extent; to extend. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 274 None of them ever attempted to promote their Empire beyond the bounds thereof. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. (1682) 16 Other eminent Astronomers would promote the Confines of the Atmosphere to exceed six or seven times that number of Miles. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* i, William Caxton (..who first brought it to Oxford) promoted it to London also. *a* 1705 RAY *Creation* I. (1714) 201 Francis Pirara promotes the life of the Brazilians beyond the term we have set it. 1872 *Spectator* 7 Sept. 1137 'Sure it's I will promote her for your honour', where the word 'promote' was used..in its strict meaning of 'cause to move forward'.

III. † 6. To inform against (a person); to lay an information of (a delinquency, etc.); also *intr.* or *absol.* to act as informer. Cf. PROMOTER 3. *Obs.*

14.. *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 82 Taverners, tapsters of this cittie, Shalbe promoted heare by me, For breakinge statutes of this cuntrey. 1550 LATIMER *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI* Serm. (1562) 130 [129] There lacke men to promote the kinges officers when they do amisse, and to promote al offenders. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* iv. C j b, I am not one that doth promote, why art thou frayde of me? 1596–1623 [see PROMOTING *ppl. a.* 1].

7. *Eccl. Law.* To set in motion (the office of the ordinary or judge) in a criminal suit in an ecclesiastical court; to institute (a suit *ex officio promoto*) by permission of the ordinary.

1681 CONSET *Pract. Spir. Courts* I. ii. § 1 (1700) 5 Its Official [*sc.* of the Court of Arches] is the proper and competent Judge to take cognizance of all Ecclesiastical Causes whatsoever not only at the Instance of Parties, but also of his meer Office, or when 'tis promoted. *Ibid.* I. ii. § 3 (1700) 7 It is left to the election of the Plaintiff to elect in which Court he will institute or promote his Cause. 1789 SIR W. SCOTT in Haggard *Rep. Consist. Court* (1822) I. 14 This is a case of Office promoted [= *ex officio promoto*] against Thomas Calcott, for..erecting tombs in the church-yard.. without leave of the Ordinary. 1837 LUSHINGTON in Curteis *Rep. Eccl. Cas.* (1840) 601 Mr. Williams [Vicar of Hendon], who promotes the office of the judge, has brought a charge against a parishioner of chiding and brawling. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xxix, The office of the judge promoted by Tipkins against Bullock for his soul's correction. 1889 (May 11) ABP. BENSON in *Read v. Bp. of Lincoln* (Roscoe) 36 The archbishop's office was promoted against him [Bp. Wood of Lichfield, 1681]. *Ibid.* 37 The suit [*Lucy v. Bp. St. Davids*] was promoted ex officio before the archbishop. 1895 SIR R. PHILLIMORE *Eccl. Law* (ed. 2) 837 In every ecclesiastical court there are two modes of procedure—the civil and the criminal. In criminal proceedings the office of the judge is promoted, [i. e.] inasmuch as all spiritual jurisdiction is in the hands of the bishop or ordinary, his office or function is set in motion. *Ibid.* 956 The Criminal Suit is open to every one whom the ordinary allows to promote his office, and the Civil Suit to every one showing an interest.

† **Promo·te,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *prōmōt-us*, pa. pple. of *prōmovēre* (see prec.); or abbreviated from *promoted*.] Promoted.

c 1530 *Crt. of Love* 1261 For where a lover thinketh him promote, Envy will grucch, repyning at his wele.

† **Promo·tement.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. PROMOTE *v.* + -MENT.] = PROMOTION 2.

1670 EVELYN *Sylva* xxii. (ed. 2) 105 Some commend the strewing a few Oats at the bottom of the fosses or pits..for a great promotement of their taking.

Promoter (prǫmō·tǫr). Forms: α. 5–6 promotour, -oure, 6 *Sc.* -ar, 6–9 -or, 5– -er. β. 6–8 promooter, 7 -mouter. [AF. and early mod.E. *promotour* = F. *promoteur* (1336 in Hatz.-Darm.) one who promotes, an official procurator in an ecclesiastical court, † a business agent, ad. med.L. *prōmōtor*, agent-n. f. *prōmov-ēre* to PROMOVE. But from 16th c. commonly spelt with *-er*, as if f. PROMOTE *v.* + -ER 1. The β forms occur only in sense 3.]

I. 1. One who or that which promotes, advances, or furthers any movement or project; a furtherer, an encourager.

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 237 A comforter to them that are desolate, a promoter to the righteful, an helper to the synful. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 445 Of whiche oppynyon

..a great furtherer or promoter. 1553 Becon *Reliq. Rome* (1563) 85 The firste promoters..to haue Images in churches. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 82 In tyme they be Promoters of both openlie. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xx, That great and learned promoter of experimental philosophy, Dr. Wilkins. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 78 A powerful Diuretic, or Promoter of Urine. 1781 D. Williams tr. *Voltaire's Dram. Wks.* II. 135 Money is the best promoter of matrimony. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 277/1 In 1837 the bills for making four distinct lines of railway to Brighton had been referred to one committee. An unprecedented contest arose between the promoters of the competing lines. 1847 Helps *Friends in C.* I. 106 There are two great classes of promoters of social happiness. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* II. v. 35 [The] leading promoter [of the University] was the Chancellor, Bishop Elphinstone.

b. *Legisl.* One who takes steps for, or actively supports, the passing of a law; now *spec.* one of those who take the necessary steps for obtaining the passing of a local or private act of parliament.

1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. vi. 441 Cicero himself was the promoter of it, and procured a decree to his satisfaction. *Ibid.* 551 Cælius was the promotor of this law. [Cf. 1840 in 1.] 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. iv. 20 With respect to these [local acts] various preliminaries..are..required to be observed by the promoters of the several bills. *Ibid.* I. ix. 172 The promoters of each bill are required to prove compliance with the standing orders of both Houses.

c. *Finance.* One who promotes, or takes the requisite steps for, the formation of a joint-stock company; one who is a party to the preparation or issue of the prospectus; a company-promoter. In consequence of the amount of swindling too often resorted to, the term has in popular use acquired an opprobrious sense: cf. Promoterism.

1876 *World* V. No. 106. 5 A promoter, *quoad* promoter, is not necessarily a bad man. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 80 He..cursed Himself, his friend, and all the ravenous crew Of jobbers and promoters. 1889 *Times* 18 Mar. 9/3 The promoter of a company is accountable for what he omits to do, as well as for what he does. 1890 *Act* 53 & 54 *Vict.* c. 64 § 3 A promoter in this section means a promoter who was a party to the preparation of the prospectus. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Nov. 8/1 *Official Receiver.* Is he a company promoter? *Witness.* Oh, no; he is far too respectable for that.

2. One who promotes or advances another in dignity or position.

14.. [see Promovea]. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. 301 They are disinterested, and no passionate promotors of their Kindred. 1868 Freeman *N. Conq.* II. vii. 80 Harold ..appears as a special promoter of German churchmen.

II. †3. One whose business was to prosecute or denounce offenders against the law; originally an officer appointed by the crown; later, one who prosecuted in his own name and that of the sovereign, and received a part of the fines as his fee; a professional accuser, an informer. *Obs.*

a. 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 347/1 The Office of oure Promotoure, by us graunted unto hym by oure Lettres Patents. 1509 Barclay *Skyp of Folys* (1570) 140 b, Sergeaunt, Atturney, Promoter, Judge or Scribe, Will not feele thy matter without a priuie bribe. 1566 *Roy. Proclam.* 10 Nov., Such as be informers vpon penall lawes and Statutes, commonly called promoters. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 421 Aristogiton the sycophant or false promotor, being condemned to death for troubling men with wrongfull imputations. 1603 [see Relator 2]. 1607 Cowell *Interpr., Promoters*..be those, which in popular and penall actions doe deferre the names, or complaine of offenders, hauing part of the profit for their reward...They belong especially to the Exchequer and kings bench. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Northampton* (1662) 287 [Henry VII] made Empson Promoter General, to press the Penal-Statutes all over the land.

β. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 147 His eies be promooters, some trespas to spie. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* IV. vii. (1622) 99 The promooters [L. *delatores*], a race of men found out for a common ouerthrow and destruction. 1607 R. C[arew] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 158 Prowling promouters. 1653 Milton *Hirelings* Wks. 1851 V. 358 Tyndarus and Rebuffus, two canonical Promooters. 1670 Blount *Law Dict.*, Promooters.

† b. An officer appointed to prosecute students before the Rector for debts or offences, in some of the Scottish universities. Now only *Hist.* repr. med.L. *promotor.*

[1482 *Munim. Univ. Glasguensis* (Maitl. Club) II. 9 De electione Promotoris Universitatis et eius officio.] 1864 *Ibid.* II. Table p. iv, A Promotor or General Sindic to be elected annually for the recovery of University debts, and the detection of contraventions of the Statutes. The Promotor to bring offenders before the Lord Rector.. The Promotor's oath.

c. *Eccl. Law.* The prosecutor of a suit in an ecclesiastical court.

1754 Hume *Hist. Eng.* I. viii. 172 Laics should not be accused in spiritual courts, except by legal and reputable promoters and witnesses. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Oxford in Vacation*, Amid an incongruous assembly of attorneys, attorneys' clerks, apparitors, promoters, vermin of the law, among whom he sits 'in calm and sinless peace'. 1876 Ld. Penzance in *Willis v. Bp. of Oxf.* in *Law Rep., Prob. Div.* II. 198 The promoter in this proceeding of 'duplex querela' complains in his libel that having been duly presented..the bishop has refused to institute him. *Ibid.*, That the result of the examination satisfied him (the defendant) that the promoter was *non idoneus et minus sufficiens in literaturâ.* 1889 E. S. Roscoe *Bp. of Lincoln's Case* 1 The promoters in the suit were E. Read, W. Brown, T. F. Wilson, and J. Marshall. The respondent was the Lord Bishop of Lincoln. 1895 Sir R. Phillimore *Eccl. Law* (ed. 2) 992 The promoter of the office of the judge is bound not only to give in articles, but also a correct copy to the defendant.

III. 4. A descriptive appellation in the Scottish universities (or some of them) of the official who presented students for degrees. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

Properly in Latin form *promotor*, but sometimes represented historically by the Eng. form.

1894 W. L. Low *D. Thomson* iv. 93 It was his turn to act as Promotor or 'Father' of the new graduates. 1898 A. C. Fraser *T. Reid* iv. 46 In the last year of each course, as 'promoter', he presented his undergraduates to receive the Master's degree [at King's Coll., Aberdeen].

Hence **Promo·terism**, the reprobated practice or conduct of promoters of joint-stock companies.

1882 (*title*) Last Words of Thomas Carlyle on Trades-Unions: Promoterism and the Signs of the Times. 1882 *Edin. Courant* 27 Oct. 6/7 Word-painting of the diabolical promoterism of the day.

Promoting (prəmō·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Promote *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Promote.

1. Advancement, furtherance, helping forward; the 'getting up' of joint-stock financial companies.

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 276/1 The..preferring of..Justice and promoteinge and rewardeinge Vertue. 1529 Rastell *Pastyme, Hist. Pap.* (1811) 54 [He was accursed] for promotynge of benefices by symony. 1648 Milton *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. 1851 IV. 560 To give the first promoting.. to his own tyrannical designs in England. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 41 For the promoting of their pious designs. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 3 July 2/2 Company-promoting has become a business.

†2. The action of a Promoter (sense 3); accusing, denouncing. *Obs.*

1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* II. x. (1591) 58 Annius Faustus ..condemned of promoting.

Promo·ting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That promotes, in various senses.

†1. That lays an information; that is a promoter or informer. *Obs.*

1596 Harington *Apol. Ajax* Aa vj b, Least some hungrie promoting fellowes should beg it as a concealement. 1604 Drayton *Owl* 547 Steps in this false spy, this promoting wretch, Closely betrays him that he gives to each. 1623 Sanderson *Serm.* (1657) 121 Informing, and promoting, and pettifogging make-bates.

2. That furthers, assists, or fosters. Chiefly in comb., as *company-promoting, health-promoting.*

1871 'M. Legrand' *Cambr. Freshm.* 250 Hunting the Drag..is so innocent, so health-promoting, and in every way so praiseworthy an amusement. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Feb. 2/2 Colossal company-promoting swindlers.

Promotion (prəmō·ʃən). Also 5–6 -cio(u)n, -cyon. [a. F. *promotion* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *prōmōtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōmov-ēre*: see Promove.]

1. Advancement in position; preferment.

On promotion, on the way to promotion, on trial; *to be on one's promotion*, to conduct oneself with a view to promotion (also *colloq.* to marriage).

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 344/2 Ne for promotion or fortheryng of any persone to Office. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccxxvii. 511 With his promocyon of popalyte the romayns were apeased. 1540 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 119, I give to Dorithe and Anne my doughters xl *li*, to be equallye devyded betwixte them towarde ther mariadge or other promocion. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. ii. 23 The high promotion of his Grace of Canterbury, Who holds his State at dore 'mongst Purseuants, Pages, and Foot-boyes. 1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 81 Disgusted that he was not in the late promotion made a marshall of France. 1751 Earl Orrery *Remarks Swift* (1752) 29 In point of power and revenue, such a deanery might be esteemed no inconsiderable promotion. 1785 Crabbe *Newspaper* 312 Promotion's ladder, who goes up or down. 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I. x. 602 In that period promotion depended solely on merit.

1836 *Lett. fr. Madras* i. (1843) 4 Several Irish girls apparently on their promotion. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxix, The little kitchen-maid on her promotion. *Ibid.* xliv, 'I remember when you liked 'em, though'..'That was when I was on my promotion, Goosey, she said. 1888 W. E. Henley *Bk. Verses* 4 A square, squat room (a cellar on promotion). 1902 Miss E. P. Thompson in *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 583 When the canonised saints have been worked out, he has recourse to those, as it were, 'on their promotion'.

b. *Chess.* The elevation of a pawn to the rank of a higher piece.

1803 P. Pratt *Studies of Chess* (1804) I. 30 Of promoting a pawn to be a queen, rook, &c. When a pawn has penetrated to the farthest rank on the adverse side of the board, he is rewarded with promotion to the *highest vacant* dignity. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 May 3/3 If a player..is forced..to the promotion which involves the loss of the game. *Ibid.* 22 Dec. 3/3 A trio of promotion problems..representing three different types of promotion side by side.

2. The action of helping forward; the fact or state of being helped forward; furtherance, advancement, encouragement.

1483 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* v. N viij b, To the quyete state of the chyrche and to the promocion of the fayth. 1584 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 702 To the promotioun and furtherance of the gospell. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* III. 188 An Authentick discouragement to the promotion of the Arts and Sciences. 1725 T. Thomas in *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 100 There is a navigable river.. which is a great promotion of the trade of the town. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 60 Institutions for the promotion of learning. 1862 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* II. vii. 233 The great agent in the promotion of civilization is the advancement of knowledge.

b. The getting up of a joint-stock company.

1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 310/1 The plaintiff..was interested in the promotion of the Georgia Gold Mines Company Limited. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 June 7/1 He had not personally reaped the benefit of some of his promotions.

†3. The laying of an information against any one. *Obs.*

a 1536 Tindale *Exp. Matt. v–vii.* 71 Conetousnes & promocion and such like,..are that rygbte hand and right eye that must be cut of & plucked out that the whole man peryshe not. [But this quot. perh. belongs to sense 1.]

†4. ? Motion or stirring of the mind. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 136 Passyons of ire, enuy, sclaunderous wordes or other promocyons. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* IV. (1701) 134/1 They held..That nothing judgeth but by interior promotion, and the judgment of true and false consists of inward touch.

†5. Advance, getting on, progress made. Cf. Promove *v.* 5. *Obs.*

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. Sect. 7. 108 Whether it were truly or in appearance, in habit or in exercise of act.., it is certain the promotions of the holy Childe [Luke ii. 52] were great, admirable, and as full of wonder as of sanctity.

6. *attrib.* (in sense 2 b) *promotion allowance, expense, money*; (in 1) *promotion examination.*

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 13 July 6/1 The General Hydraulic Power Company.. No promotion money is to be paid. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 32 *note*, The Edinburgh arbitrator took the actual cost of promotion as the test of the promotion allowance. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Dec. 10/1 To look into the promotion expenses. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 17 Oct. 3/7 The..promotion examinations are at hand.

Promotive (prəmō·tiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as Promote *v.* + -ive, after Motive *a.* Cf. Anglo-L. *prōmōtīvus* (1337 in Du Cange).] Having the quality of promoting; tending to the promotion (*of* a thing).

1644 J. Goodwin *Innoc. Triumph.* (1645) 76 They will use [it] rather in a destructive, then promotive way thereunto. 1680 *Relig. Dutch* v. 46 Promotive to the advancement of Christian Religion. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* III. Misc. II. iii. 98 Corroborative of Religion, and promotive of true Faith. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. 277 The air is so promotive of growth. 1882 Fairbairn in *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 860 Agencies powerfully promotive of human progress.

B. *sb. nonce-use.* That which promotes or furthers something.

1793 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XII. 286 To evolve its real promotives.

Hence **Promo·tiveness**, the quality of being promotive; tendency to promote or further.

a 1866 J. Grote *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* (1870) 251 He has defined utilitarianism as the philosophy which values one thing simply in regard of actions, viz. their promotiveness of happiness. 1874 P. Smyth *Our Inher.* xi. 224 To set forth..their promotiveness to the fulness of thought as well as the material comforts of..man.

†**Promo·tor.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. med.L.: see Promoter.] A procurator, prolocutor, or proctor.

1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. III. I. 2 Hercules Sevecollus, Promotor of the Council.

†**Promotorial** (prōmətō·riăl), *a. Obs.* [f. med.L. *prōmōtor* (see prec.) + -ial; cf. obs. F. *promotoriel* (1589 in Godef.), = med.L. **prōmōtōrius*.] Of or pertaining to a procnrator; *promotorial letters*, letters of attorney.

1631-3 J. Durie in *Presbyt. Rev.* (1887) 301 [The King] had promised to give mee Promotoriall letters to further this end. *Ibid.* 303 How..to goe to the King of Sweden for his Promotoriall Letters towards ye Lutheran princes.

Promotress (prəmō·trĕs). [f. Promoter + -ess 1.] A female promoter. So [in L. form] **Promo·trix**, in same sense.

1622 H. Sydenham *Serm. Sol. Occ.* II. (1637) 107 A promotresse and bawd to error. 1678 Anth. Walker *Funeral C'tess Warwick* 48 The greatest Mistress, and Promotress ..of a new Science—The Art of obliging. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* July 14 The promotress of mothers' meetings. 1660 J. Lloyd *Prim. Episc.* 17 A zealous promotrix of the Schism of the Donatists.

†**Promo·val.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. Promove *v.* + -al.] Promotion, furtherance, advancement.

1683 Renwick *Serm.*, etc. (1776) 570 For promoval and defence of Reformation. 1687 in Shields *Faithful Contendings* (1780) 300 For the promoval and defence of these testimonies. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxix. 246 Steadable for the promoval of the good of that Youth.

†**Promo·ve**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *prōmovēre* to move forward, promote: see Pro- 1 and Move *v.* Cf. OF. *por-, promovoir*, mod. *promouvoir*, perh. the immediate source.]

1. *trans.* = Promote *v.* 1.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 34 The sone of Stevyne..the whiche promouyd Theobalde..in-to the Archebisshope of Cawntirbery. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. Pref., Lat euery nobyll Prynce..lut vertew and iustice, heat vyce, punys euyll men, and promowe gud men. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 62 [He] laborit daylie to promove his freindis to honour and dignatie. 1671 J. Baydall *Law Eng. Nobility & Gentry* (1675) 2 Nobility being then a Quality or Dignity, whereby a Man is..promoved out of, and above the Estate of the vulgar.

2. = Promote *v.* 2.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 52 Prelats promouing, or secular lordis procuring þat þat clerk lord in þat maner, þei synnun deadly. 1566 *Let. Gen. Assembly Ch. Scot. to Eng. Ch.* 19 To promove the Kingdom of Jesus Christ. *a* 1641 Suckling *Loving & Beloved* Poems (1646) 5 It is impossible, nor can Integrity our ends promove. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 19 Making use of the Christian Religion only as a blind or politic medium to promove their gain. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* IV. iv. (1852) 77 The 'sons of the prophets', whose establishment 'in the present truth', I am..under an obligation to promove.

3. To move mentally, provoke, instigate, incite.

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 10 To this promonid him enuye and disloyal detraccion. 1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.*

Ep. B iij b, A Law ought to draw back men from evill,..it ought also to promove them unto good.

4. To move onward, remove to another place. *rare.*

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 329 Tha war pronount till ane vther place At will..of the kingis grace.

5. *intr.* To move on, advance, make progress.

1570 Buchanan *Chamæleon* Wks. (1892) 43 This monsture promovit to sic maturitie of aige as it could easelie flatter and imitat euery manis countenance. 1627 S. Ward *Happiness of Practice* 38 We can doe iust nothing, but lye becalmed and vnable to moue or promoue as a Ship on the Sea. 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* I. 77 How few are there who endeavour to promove in their spiritual state.

Promovent (prōmōvĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *prōmovēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *prōmovēre*: see prec.]

†**1.** That 'promoves' or promotes; causing advancement or progress. *Obs. rare.*

1625 *Debates Ho. Comm.* (Camden) 86 To shew..the remedyes both removent and promovent. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 169 Religion is both the conversant and promovent cause of States. 1809 Knox & Jebb *Corr.* I. 540 In fact, I never wish to be promovent in any thing.

†**2.** Prosecuting, suing. *Obs. rare.*

1693 Wood *Allegation* in *Life & Times* (O.H.S.) IV. 17 *Item.* That the book entituled Athenæ Oxonienses,..exhibited by the party promovent in this cause,..was first enter'd in the book of the register of the company of Stationers of London.

B. *sb.* The promoter of a suit in an ecclesiastical court; = Promoter 3 c.

1877 *Willis v. Bp. of Oxf.* in *Law Rep., Prob. Div.* II. 192 This was a suit of duplex querela arising out of the refusal of..the Bishop..to institute the promovent..to the rectory. *Ibid.* 193 Dr. Tristram on behalf of the promovent, moved the Dean of Arches..Lord Penzance..to give leave to the promovent to bring in his libel. *Ibid.* 203 Dr. Swabey ..moved the Court to dismiss the defendant from the suit; the promovent being dead. [So all though the case; but in the judgement Lord P. used 'promoter': see Promoter 3 c.]

†**Promo·ver.** *Obs.* [f. Promove *v.* + -er 1.] One who or that which 'promoves' or promotes: = Promoter 1 (in quot. 14.. = Promoter 2).

14.. Wyntoun *Cron.* VI. 1009 (Wemyss MS.) His promovare [*Cotton MS.* promotour] him oft assayit How of his part he held him payit. 1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* vii. 102 Bokis & heresies as they call goddis worde, to be prohibited, pressed downe, & burned with all the promoners therof. 1614 Br. Forbes *Comm. Rev.* xiii. 109 The dragon..substituteth this viceroy..the most effectuall promooner of darkenesse that euer was. 1638 M. Griffith in Hearne *Collect.* 7 Jan. an. 1706 (O.H.S.) I. 160 A..zealous promover of good Works. 1650 *Rec. Dingwall Presbytery* (O.H.S.) 173 Plotters and prime promovers y'off.

†**Promo·ving,** *vbl.sb. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of promoting, promotion; moving.

14.. tr. *Secreta Secret.* App. 249 Of promovyng of Study. 1610 Donne *Pseudo-martyr* 204 For the promouing of Christs glorie. *a* 1631 — *Serm.* viii. (1640) 81 Those works of ours..that..conduce most to the promoving of others to glorifie God. *a* 1639 Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 32 To have his advice for the promoving of some worthy person unto the place. 1721 Wodrow *Hist. Suffer. Ch. Scot.* (1829) II. 170 The promoving of real religion in themselves and others.

Prompt (prɒmpt), *sb.* [In branch I. ad. L. *promptus* readiness, f. ppl. stem of *prōm-ĕre* (see next); in II. f. Prompt *v.*; in III. f. Prompt *a.*]

I. †**1.** Readiness; preparedness. *In prompt* (= L. *in promptu*), in readiness. *Obs. rare.*

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 34 He hadde yt in prompte what sumener he wolde vttir to speke yt metyrly.

II. 2. An act of prompting; instigation; something said or suggested to incite to action, or to help the memory. Cf. Prompt *v.* 2.

1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 27 Common dronckards and carnall lyvers..esteme themeselves as honest and as truly religiouse as the best, and bothe by a subtill prompt of the divill. 1721 Cibber *Com. Lovers* v, You won't forget..to give me a Prompt upon occasion. 1881 M. A. Lewis *Two Pretty G.* III. 12 She..was glad to accept a prompt from her neighbour.

b. *spec.* in *Theat.* The act of the prompter on the stage. Chiefly in *Comb.*, as **prompt-bell**, the bell used by a prompter in a theatre to summon an actor; **prompt-box**, the prompter's box on a stage; **prompt-centre**, the position on a stage half-way between the centre and the prompt-side; **prompt-copy** = Prompt-book; **prompt-side**, that side of the stage to the actor's right, where the prompter usually takes up his position when there is no prompt-box.

1784 *New Spectator* No. 6. 7 Then recommences the music of the irritated Gods..after that comes the tinkling of the *prompt bell. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 263, I happened to be almost born in a *prompt-box and weaned in a scene-painter's size-kettle. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Sept. 3/1 The prompt-box was placed in the centre of the stage; but, owing to there being no floor below the stage, our prompter..had to raise a trap-door in the stage, and to crawl along, on hands and knees. 1884 Halliwell-Phillipps in *Athenæum* 25 Oct. 529/2 An old *prompt copy may have wandered out of England. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxiii, Nicholas found himself close to the first entrance on the *prompt side. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 11 Oct. 3/4 On the prompt side some picturesque little bazaars are being fitted up.

III. 3. *Commerce* (ellipt. for *prompt date, day, time*). A trade term for a limit of time given for payment of the account for produce purchased; the limit (varying with different goods) being stated on a note of reminder called a *prompt-note*; hence = due-date.

1755 Magens *Insurances* I. 348 This 1 per Cent., which was left out on account of the different Prompts for Payment, must either be deducted on none or both the Accounts. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* II. 64 The speculation went on at advancing prices..till nearly the expiration of the prompt. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Prompt-note*, a note of reminder of the day of payment and sum due, etc., given to a purchaser at a sale of produce. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 7/3 In goods like tea, where the prompt, or time allowed before the goods are taken up, is long, a deposit of something like one-third of the value has to be made at the time of purchase...In most..leading goods the prompt is short. *Mod.* If you offered me corn at so much, I might reply 'At what prompt?' or 'What is the prompt?'

b. See quot.

1882 Bithell *Counting-ho. Dict.* (1893) 245 *Prompt*...In commerce, the setting forth in a written document the record of a bargain or sale, in such a form as to render it negotiable. ..A prompt is an agreement between a shipper or importer on the one hand, and a merchant on the other; in which the former engages to sell certain specified goods at a given price, and the latter to take them up and pay for them at a specified date...It implies..that the goods shall be 'promptly' paid for on delivery, if delivered before the specified date, and at the specified date, whether they are delivered or not.

c. ellipt. for *prompt goods* (see Prompt *a.* 3): Goods sold under an agreement as to a prompt or time-limit.

Prompt (prɒmpt), *a.* (*adv.*) [a. F. *prompt* (1219 in Godef. *Compl.*), or ad. L. *prompt-us* brought forth, brought to light, manifest; at hand, ready, quick, prepared, disposed, inclined; pa. pple. of *prōm-ĕre* to bring forth or out, produce, bring to light, f. *prō*, Pro-1 1 a + *em-ĕre* to take, to buy.]

1. Ready in action; quick to act when occasion arises; acting with alacrity; ready and willing.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 61 A man of lawe bloode of Britteyne, Carausius by name, but prompte in cownsel [L. *consilio et manu promptus*]. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* V. cxvi. 91 She that was prompte & redy to all euyll, cast in her mynde that this chylde was slayne by poyson. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 12 Thai ar mair prompt to repreif ane smal ignorant fait, nor to commende ane grit verteous act. 1555 Eden *Decades* 58 A man of prompt wytte. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 75 Tell him, I am prompt To lay my Crowne at's feete, and there to kneele. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 381 Three pert Templars came..Each prompt to query, answer, and debate. 1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. xvi, A matchless horse, though something old, Prompt to his paces, cool and bold. 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* I. i. (1872) 5 The promptest and least hesitating of men. 1870 Burton *Hist. Scot.* (1873) VI. lxxii. 290 The friend who had ever been prompt in the time of peril. *fig.* 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. cxxxiii. [cxxix.] 373 Thus they went saylyng by the see fresshly.. the see was so prompe and so agreable to them.

†b. Ready in mind; inclined, disposed. *rare.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 90, I cannot sing..Nor play at subtill games; faire vertues all; To which the Grecians are most prompt and pregnant.

†c. Hasty, forward, abrupt, blunt. *Obs. rare.*

1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 35 A prompt French marquis, at our ambassador's table, demanded of Mr. H——, if he was H—— the poet? No, said H—— mildly—— *Tant pis*, replied the Marquis.

2. Of action, speech, etc.: Characterized by readiness or quickness; done, performed, etc. at once, at the moment, or on the spot.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 234 Contemplacyon is a free & a prompte or redy syght of the eye of the mynde. 1542 (*title*) Apophthegmes, that is to saie, prompte, quicke, wittie and sentencious saiynges, of certain Emperours, Kynges,..Philosophiers and Oratours,..compiled in Latine by..Maister Erasmus..And now translated into Englyshe by Nicolas Udall. 1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1651) 260 The reception of Light into the Body of the building, was very prompt. 1667 Milton *P. L.* V. 149 Such prompt eloquence Flowed from their lips, in prose or numerous verse. 1706 Phillips, *Prompt Payment*, a present paying of Money, a Term in Merchandize. 1766 W. Gordon *Gen. Counting-ho.* 371 His creditor..demands prompt payment in cash..in ready money. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* Advt., The stretch of mind and prompt assiduity. 1834 Macaulay *Ess., Pitt* (1837) 322 Those qualities which enable men to form prompt and judicious decisions. 1877 W. S. Gilbert *Sorcerer* I, We deduct 10 per cent for prompt cash.

†b. *transf.* Suddenly emergent; demanding instant action. *Obs. rare.*

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 157 Very apt in prompt occasions, to demonstrate valour and resolution.

3. *Commerce.* For immediate delivery (and payment); also, due at once, or at the date fixed. Cf. Prompt *sb.* 3.

1879 *Expression in London Tea-trade*, When are the overland teas prompt? [The regular word for *due* in reference to the proceeds of sales of tea and other merchandise.] 1883 *Daily News* 25 Sept. 2/7 Beetroot—Old crop, 89½ per cent., sold prompt at 20s. 7½*d.* 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 28 Apr. 7/2 Rates for prompt boats are not well maintained. 1888 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 2/6 The prompt figure for No. 3 [pig iron] has been 33s. 6*d.*; 34s. to 34s. 3*d.* is quoted January to March. 1894 *Ibid.* 31 Dec. 2/6 There have been a few odd prompt lots sold at 35s, No 3. 1898 *Ibid.* 16 May 8/6 Sometimes 40s. 7½*d.* will be taken for prompt iron by merchants.

B. as *adv.* Promptly, to the minute or the fixed time; sharp.

Mod. She must be called prompt at seven o'clock.

C. *Comb.* of adj., as *prompt-witted*; of adv. as *prompt-paying* (that pays promptly).

1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* viii. (1596) 112 None, who is prompt-witted, can learne to read without stumbling. 1899 *Daily News* 6 June 8/6 Good, prompt-paying, established tenants.

Prompt (prɒmpt), *v.* Also 4–5 promtt, 5–6 promp, 6 prompte, 6–7 promt. *Pa. pple.* prompted, rarely in 7 prompt. [f. prec. adj. or its F. or L. original, in sense 'to make prompt or ready to do something'.

The genesis of the verb is not clear; the first example (if certain) is earlier than any known instance of the use of the adj. in Eng., and suggests the prior use of a med.L. **promptāre* or F. **prompter* = It. *prontare*, to make ready, to prompt; of this in Fr. or med.L. no example has been found, but its agent-n. *promptātor* occurs in *Promp. Parv.*: see Prompter 1.]

1. *trans.* To incite to action; to move or instigate (a person, etc.) *to do*, or *to* something.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxiv. 7 Þe deuel foluand & promttand. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 415/1 Promptyn, *promo, incenso, insumo.* *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 444 Anoder was with the at þon saw nott, þat stude euur and prompyd the to wurk besylie. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 80 By whose direction found'st thou out this place?..By Loue that first did promp me to enquire. 1607 — *Timon* II. ii. 150 When I haue Prompted you in the ebbe of your estate, And your great flow of debts. 1657 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 12 A hot Sun-shine or warmer aire (even in Winter) will quickly prompt them out of their Hives. 1673 O. Walker *Educ.* (1677) 90 Defer what your passion prompts you to do. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I. 36 Their pride prompting them to put it to the utmost trial. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* II. i, A mysterious instinct prompted her.

b. *absol.*

1830 S. Rogers *Italy, Meillerie* 62 Records of the past That prompt to hero-worship. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 3 (1864) 124 When two feelings prompt in opposite ways, the one that determines the conduct is said to be volitionally the stronger. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xiii. 133 They migrate in numbers as their necessities prompt.

2. *trans.* To assist (a speaker when at a loss) by suggesting something to be said, or (a reciter) by supplying the words that come next. Used esp. of thus helping a pupil in his recitation, or an actor in speaking his part. (Cf. Prompt *sb.* 2 b.)

1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 5 John Lyllyng come unto hym and promped hym, and bad hym say [etc.]. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 241 Yt euery such suter..should knowe to salute & cal euery citezen by his name without the helpe of any hyddelle to prompe hym. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 89 Let him translate it into Latin againe, abiding in soch place, where no other scholer may prompe him. 1679 *Establ. Test* 8 To stand behind the Scene, and prompt both Parties, to Act the bloody Tragedy. 1778 Br. Lowth *Transl. Isaiah* xxx. 21 Thine ears shall hear the word prompting thee behind. 1874 Burnand *My Time* viii. 69 It was like being prompted in an examination, and being unable to catch the word.

†b. To remind, put (one) in mind. *Obs.*

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* I. i. 306 All prompting mee how faire yong Hero is.

3. To urge, suggest, or dictate (a thing); to inspire, give rise to (thought, action).

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxviii. (1612) 323 That he not Two or diuers Gods is also prompt by this. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 420 It goes on I see As my soule prompts it. 1624 Quarles *Sion's Elegies* xvii. Div. Poems (1717) 382 She prompteth how to break New languages. 1673 *Vain Insolency of Rome* 15, I shall not repent that I prompt these intimations unto you. 1717 Pope *Eloisa* 216 Whisp'ring Angels prompt her golden dreams. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1756) 222 To prompt due Impressions of the Awe of God on the Minds of Men. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II. i, 'Tis morning prompts the linnet's blithest lay. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xxvi, Lavender knew well what prompted these scornful comments on Borva. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* IV. 290 The reasons that prompt this policy new.

†b. With direct and indirect (dative) obj. *Obs.*

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III. ii. 54 Not..by th' matter Which your heart prompts you. 1632 Sir T. Hawkins tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* 101 Nature so unworthily outraged, prompted him these imprecations.

Hence **Pro·mpted,** **Pro·mpting** *ppl. adjs.*

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 322 The prompting eyes, Of beauties tutors. 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 12 Inspire As thou art wont my prompted Song. 1826 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 80 A prompting impulse to go and look for him.

Pro·mpt-book. [f. Prompt *sb.* 2 b + Book.] A copy of a play prepared for the prompter's use, containing the text as it is to be spoken, and directions for the performance.

1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VII. vii. ▸ 23 As invariable a rule as any in the prompt book. 1820 Hazlitt *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 136 The characters of their heroes have not been cut down to fit into the prompt-book. 1867 Dickens *Let.* 16 Sept., Going over the prompt-book carefully, I see one change in your part to which..I positively object.

Prompter (prɒ·mptəɹ). Also 5 -ar(e, -owre, 7 -or. [f. Prompt *v.* + -er 1.] One who prompts.

1. One who moves or incites to action; an instigator, mover.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 415/1 Promptare, or he þat promptythe (*v. r.* promptowre), *promptator.* *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 176 The Mayre aunswered that he..neded neither of prompter, nor yet of Coadiutor, either to defend or gouerne the citie. 1637 Nabbes *Microcosmus* III. i, Come my best prompter, with indeavours wings Let's cut the ayre. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 244 The devil is..a..prompter to wickedness, if he is not the first mover of it. 1875 Buckland *Log-bk.* 130 No greater prompter of good fellowship.

2. One who helps a speaker or reciter by supplying him, when at a loss, with a name, word, or something to say.

1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1617) 13 He stoode like a trewant that lackt a Prompter. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινὴ* xv. 188 The very season was a kinde of prompter to remember them of that. 1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer Bk.* 77 We pray without a Monitor or promptor because we do it from the heart, or from our own breast. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xi. 90, After two or three years, she was able to spell out her words without a prompter.

b. *spec. Theat.* A person stationed out of sight of the audience, to prompt or assist any actor at a loss in remembering his part.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 84 Were it my Cue to fight, I should haue knowne it Without a Prompter. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 193 ₱2 A Letter from poor old Downes the Prompter, wherein that Retainer of the Theatre desires my Advice. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* xvii. 144 Everybody being more or less inaudible, with the solitary exception of the Prompter.

Prompting (prǫ·mptiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PROMPT; an incitement to action, an instigation.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 96 3it, Dawe, thou drawist in many fals promptynges. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 294 Be prompyng of þe Holie Gaste. 1580 SIR R. MANWOOD in Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 231 In such [school] exercises, promptinge and helping one of another to be more punished then lack of well doinge. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxviii, In spite of the promptings of our appetites.

Promptitude (prǫ·mptitiūd). [a. F. *promptitude* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. late L. *promptitūdo*: see PROMPT *a.* and -TUDE.] Quickness or readiness of action; promptness.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiii. 31 Labour of penaunce, promptitude of obedience. 1587 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 175 His Hienes doubtis not of the lyke reddines, promptitude, and gude will. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 75 They unite with more promptitude. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 113 ₱6 Assurance of address, and promptitude of reply. 1863 A. BLOMFIELD *Mem. Bp. Blomfield* II. ix. 183 His promptitude was remarkable: with him a matter would be completed, while another would be only thinking of it.

†b. Readiness of mind, inclination; prompting.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* IV. i. rule iii. § 1 If our inclinations .. become facilities and promptitudes to sin, they are not innocent. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 497 ₱1 Those who were contented to live without Reproach, and had no Promptitude in their Minds towards Glory.

Pro·mptive, *a. rare.* [f. PROMPT *v.* + -IVE.] Tending or calculated to prompt; apt to move or give rise to something.

1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 2 It is promptive of serious reflection that some of the greatest thinkers of past ages accounted in this way for the manifestation of Mind in providence.

Promptly (prǫ·mptli), *adv.* [f. PROMPT *a.* + -LY 2.] In a prompt manner; readily, quickly; directly, at once, without a moment's delay.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 103 Telle her that she brynge wyth her promptely the shepe & other bestes. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 30 b, He..coulde tell all that was taught him promptly without any difficultie. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 244 A stranger that vnderstandeth not promptly the Italian tongue. 1817 LADY MORGAN *France* II. (1818) I. 247 To give stimulus to the promptly-exhausted attention of fashionable inanity. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/4 A House was made to-day promptly at a quarter-past 12 o'clock.

Promptness (prǫ·mptnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being prompt or quick in action, performance, etc.; readiness, promptitude.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 44 b, Promptness in perceyuynge, Quicknes of inuencyon. 1586 WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 64 The ready skill of framing anie thing in verse, besides the naturall promptnesse which many haue therevnto, is much helped by Arte. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 278 With wonderful Promptness and Diligence, the Land-Forces, Artillery, &c., were put on Shore. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 304 It possesses the same virtues as morphia, but acts with more promptness and energy. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 159 The hopes of an insurrection always lie in promptness and energy.

Pro·mptress. *rare.* [f. PROMPTER + -ESS.] A female prompter.

1793 COLERIDGE *To Fortune* 1 Promptress of unnumber'd sighs,..O look, and smile!

Promptuary (prǫ·mptiu,ări), *sb.* (*a.*) Now *rare.* [As sb. ad. late L. *promptuāri-um* a storeroom, repository; cf. F. *promptuaire* a manual; as adj. ad. L. *promptuāri-us* ready for distribution, f. *promptus* sb. (see PROMPT *sb.*).]

1. A place where supplies, etc., are kept in readiness for use; a storehouse, a repository; the sonrce whence anything is derived. ? *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 399 3iffenge that londe as a promptuary of alle hollesomme thynges. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 7, I doubt not to call hir sacred breast the promptuarie, the receptacle, or storehouse of all true virtue and godlines. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 52 The Matter it self restored to its original Fund and Promptuary, the Earth. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xvii. 96 The earth, the common promptuary that supplies subsistence to men, animals, and vegetables.

2. Applied to a handbook or note-book containing a summary or digest of information, etc.

1577 FULKE *Answ. True Christian* 108 There be also.. Promptuaries of lyes, Festiuals of lyes, and other infinite bookes of lyes. 1672 BAXTER *Life Alleine* I. (1838) 19 Such a promptuary for any one that hath not leisure to peruse.. the philosophers themselves. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. v. 157 A Moral Promptuary upon the Gospels. 1855 (*title*) Promptuary of matter for preaching..suitable for retreats, for sermons on Sundays, and other occasions.

†B. *adj.* in *promptuary art*, the art of collecting information for future use. *Obs.*

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* v. iii. 238 To procure this ready Provision for discourse,..Arguments may be before hand framed, and stored up, about such things as are frequently incident, and come into disceptation; and this we call promptuarie Art, or Preparation.

Prompture (prǫ·mptiŭ). *rare.* [f. L. ppl. stem *prompt-* (taken in sense of PROMPT *v.*) + -URE.] Prompting, suggestion, instigation.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 178 Though he hath falne by prompture of the blood. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 180 His Confession meerely the prompture of the Spirit. 1798 COLERIDGE *Recoll. Love* vi, Love's promptnre deep. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 191 Not from the prompture of mine own conceit, Or spur of private vantage.

†**Promu·lgate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *promulgāt-us*, pa. pple. of *promulgāre*: see PROMULGE.] Promulgated, set forth. (Usu. as pa. pple.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 As soone as his holy lawe of the gospell was promulgate and publysshed. 1530 PALSGR. 668/1 Nowe that it is promulgate, we maye boldely speake of it. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 19 Whose luxurious liues are vulgarly promulgat in this Hispanicall prouerbe. 1674 ALLEN *Danger Enthus.* 79 If they had not been commanded by a promulgate Law.

Promulgate (prǫ·mŭlgēit, prōu-, prǫmv·lgēit), *v.* [f. L. *prōmulgāt-*, ppl. stem of *prōmulgāre* to expose to public view, publish: see PROMULGE. The first pronunciation is that now usual: cf. COMPENSATE, CONTEMPLATE.] *trans.* To make known by public declaration; to publish; *esp.* to disseminate (some creed or belief), or to proclaim (some law, decree, or tidings).

1530 PALSGR. 668/1, I promulgate, I publysshe, or declare openly, *je prouulgue.* 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 353 b, Those letters..the Byshop promulgat at Rome at the latter ende of December. 1630 PRYNNE *God no Impostor* 17 The Gospell must be thus promulgated. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. iv. 22 To..promulgate the knowlege and worship of the great God. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1890) 163 The arrogant pedant does not communicate, but promulgates his knowledge. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 349 Trisyllables ending in *ce*, *ent*, and *ate*, accent the first syllable: as,..'própagate';..unless the middle syllable has a vowel before two consonants: as, 'Promúlgate'. 1903 A. ROBERTSON *Rom. Cath. Ch. in Italy* i. (1905) 36 The Doctrine of the Immaculate Conception was promulgated in December 1854.

Hence **Pro·mulgated** *ppl. a.*; **Pro·mulgating** *vbl. sb.* = next.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 33 Before the promulgating of the law of Moses. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. xi. (Rtldg.) 136 Promulgated standing laws. 1838 CHALMERS *Wks.* XII. 176 The promulgated will of Him who is the King of Kings.

Promulgation (prǫmŭlgēi·ʃən, prōu-). [a. F. *promulgation* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *prōmulgātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōmulgāre*: see PROMULGE.] The action of promulgating or fact of being promulgated; publication.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Promulgation*, publishing openly, or proclaiming. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* I. To Rdr. d iij, Extant in the age immediately following the Gospels promulgation. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 394 Before the promulgation of Christianity, the world was infinitely divided on this important head. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 173 The promulgation of these designs went far to effect their fulfilment. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) II. v. 233 They felt themselves bound to prevent its promulgation.

b. *spec.* The official publication of a new law, decree, ordinance, etc., putting it into effect.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 22 The day of promulgation of the Law was come. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxvii. (1700) 304 The preaching of the Apostles was of the nature of a Promulgation made by Heraulds. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* viii. (1880) 131 One of Henry's..greatest acts was the promulgation .. of the celebrated Edict of Nantes. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 205 *note*, The Writ of 1217 for the promulgation of the Charter orders the sheriff to publish it, 'in pleno comitatu [etc.]'.

attrib. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 672 The use of promulgation paper, provided with a printed border, presenting, in tenor or in the way of reference, such dispositions of law as are applicable to the subject.

Promulgator (prǫ·mŭlgēitəɹ, prōu-). [agent-n. in L. form from PROMULGATE: see -OR: cf. late L. *prōmulgātor* (Ennodius, *a* 520).] One who promulgates or publishes.

a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 410 Christ.. is the dispenser, or promulgator, or minister of God unto the world of a new spiritual economy. 1766 WARBURTON *Serm. John x.* 11 Wks. 1788 V. 335 An odd Legacy to the promulgators of the Law of Liberty! 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 146 Dr. Jenner's claim of being the promulgator or inventor of vaccine inoculation. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Feb. 5/2 Mr. C..has instructed his solicitor to deal with the promulgator of the slander.

Hence **Pro·mulga·tress,** a female promulgator.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. ix. 157 The First was the Promulgatress of the Jewish, the Second of the Christian law.

Promulge (prǫmv·lʤ), *v. arch.* [ad. L. *prōmulgāre* to expose to public view, publish; perh. altered from *prōvulgāre* in same sense (see PROVULGATE) by the influence of some other word. Cf. F. *promulguer* (Oresme, *a* 1400).] = PROMULGATE *v.*

1. *trans.* To publish or proclaim formally (a law or decree). Now chiefly an *official archaism.*

1488 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 414/1 All utlagaries into any of the said Defendauntes in the said appele named promulged. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 59 *Preamble*, An utlarie upon him [is] therupon promulged. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* LVIII. Epit. 1242 Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus..when hee promulged an Agrarian law, that [etc.]. 1702 KENNETT *Pres. St. Convocation* 2 Their final Acts were duly promulg'd. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxvii. 410 The king.. has the right of promulging to the people all acts of state and government. 1879 *Q. Rev.* CXLVIII. 545 They would have claimed to promulge their canons and constitutions..without license from the Crown first obtained.

2. To set forth, declare, or teach publicly (a creed, doctrine, opinion, statement); to bring before the public, to publish (a book, etc.).

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. viii. § 12 If vncleane spirits may not be permitted to promulge this, or like diuine mysteries. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. Wks. 1874 I. 280 A book of this nature, and thus promulged and recommended to our consideration. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* I. xi. 81 From these [traditions and historical facts] when they are promulged, I think there may be a pretty fair deduction drawn. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1515 Fanatics announced visions, and promulged prophecies.

Hence **Promu·lged** *ppl. a.*, **Promu·lging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1627 MAY *Lucan* VI. 906 The popular law-promulging Draft. 1656 R. ROBINSON *Christ all* (1868) 534 His promulging of it to the world. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 162 Tiberius by a promulg'd Edict, Prohibited Salutes. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) IX. ii. 40 At the promulging of the law from Mount Sinai. 1874 MRS. JAY *Holden with Cords* 452 The recently promulged theory of Gall.

Promulger (prǫmv·lʤəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who promulges; a promulgator.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* ii. (1839) 131 The first revealer and promulger bred in the house of a carpenter..despised by.. all the learned in the religion of his nation. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* XIV. x. § 21 He had himself been the promulger of your decree. 1824 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Infidelity* (1833) 156 A tale known to be a falsehood by the very promulgers themselves.

Promu·scidate, *a.* [f. L. *promusc-is*, *-idem* (see next) + -ATE 2.] Formed as or furnished with a promuscis or proboscis: chiefly of insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvii. 378 Mouth promuscidate. 1840 WESTWOOD *Classification Insects* II. 414 Mouth arising from the under and hinder surface of the head, promuscidate.

‖ **Promuscis** (prǫmv·sis). [L., altered form of *proboscis*. Cf. obs. F. *promuscide* (1536 in Godef.).]

†1. The proboscis or trunk of an elephant. *Obs.*

[1576: see PROBOSCIS 1.] 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 40 The elephant..will stande vp to the mid-body therein, bathing the ridge of his backe, and other parts with his long promuscis or trunke. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 153 His trunck called *Proboscis* and *Promuscis*, is a large hollow thing hanging from his nose. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 56 The *Proboscis* (or *Promuscis*, as some call it, in English the Trunk).

2. *Entom.* The proboscis in certain orders of insects: cf. PROBOSCIS 3; *spec.* that of the Hymenoptera: see quots. 1826-8.

1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 962 It hath very long cornicles, and the promuscis or snout doubled in or rolled up together. *Ibid.* 990 A long kinde of compact fast substance, which like a promuscis supplieth the place of a mouth and tongue. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 360 *Promuscis*, the oral instrument of Hemiptera, in which the ordinary Trophi are replaced by a jointed sheath, covered above at the base by the *Labrum*,..and containing four long capillary lancets, and a short tongue. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 219 [In the Hymenoptera] All these parts, as well as the labium, are often much elongated, and compose together a species of trunk or proboscis, which Illiger names *promuscis*, and which Latreille calls a spurious proboscis. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 372 *Chrysis* L.—Labium not in form of a promuscis.

†**Promuta·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PRO- 1 + MUTATION so OF. *promutation* (1359 in Godef.).] Exchange, barter.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 178 In case he become.. Metropolitan of another churche, throughe promutation, or any other meane. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 131 If in Promutation a man sets such a value upon such a thing, and does not respect the person or quality of any buyer. *Ibid.*, To observe this Arithmetical Rule which Aristotle propounds in Promutation.

‖ **Promycelium** (prōmaisī·liǝm). *Bot.* Rarely in Eng. form **Pro·mycele.** [mod. L., f. *prō-*, PRO- 1 + MYCELIUM.] The filamentous product of the germination of a spore.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 291 We see the Uromyces-spores passing through the generations of promycelium, sporidia, and mycelium. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 126 To distinguish them from such spores as are reproductive without the intervention of a promycelium. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 335 The teleutospores..produce promycelia on germination.

Hence **Promyce·lial** *a.*, of the promycelium.

1887 tr. *De Bary's Fungi* v. 177 The promycelial tube is divided by transverse walls into a series of..short cells.

Promys, -yse, -ysse, obs. ff. PROMISE.

‖ **Pronaos** (prǫnē·ǫs). *Gr.* and *Lat. Antiq.* Also 7 -on, 8 -us. [L. *pronāos* (*-us*), a. Gr. *πρόναος* (*-ον*) the hall of a temple, prop. adj. 'situated in front of the temple': see PRO- 2 and NAOS.] The space in front of the *naos*, cell, or body of a temple, enclosed by the portico and the projecting side walls; the vestibule. Also, a similar vestibule in some early Christian churches: = NARTHEX.

1613 T. Godwin *Rom. Antiq.* xx. (1614) 17 They had their *pronãon*, or Church-porch. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pronaos* or *Pronaus*, ..a Church-Porch, or a Portico to a Palace, great Hall, or spacious Building. 1745 Pococke *Descr. East* II. II. III. x. 169 The architrave..continued from the front of the portico or pronaos to the side pillars. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 140/2 Inner porticoes formed by the longitudinal extension of the flank walls,..forming what are distinguished as the pronaos and opisthodomus.

fig. 1894 Huxley *Evol. & Ethics* Pref. 8 If I had attempted to reply in full to the criticisms..I know not what extent of ground would have been covered by my *pronaos*. 1897 *Bookman* Nov. 235 A roomy niche in the pronaos of Fame.

Pro·nate, *ppl. a. rare.* [ad. late L. *prōnāt-us*, pa. pple. of *prōnāre*: see next.] Bent into a prone position; bent forward and downward.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* vi. (1856) 47 Such turf, where the tree growths of more favored regions have become pronate and vine-like.

Pronate (prōu·neĭt), *v. Physiol.* [f. late L. *prōnāt-*, ppl. stem of *prōnāre* to bend forward, f. *prōn-us* Prone *a.*] *trans.* To render prone; to put (the hand, or the fore limb) into the prone position; to turn the palm downwards: see next. Opp. to Supinate.

1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 786/1 The forearm and hand were rigidly pronated. 1849–52 *Ibid.* IV. 1517/1 The patient is unwilling to attempt to pronate or supinate his hand. 1875 Sir W. Turner in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 832/1 The range of movement at the radio-ulnar joints enables us..to pronate the hand and fore-arm by throwing the radius across the ulna, so as to make the thumb the innermost digit.

Pronation (prōunēi·ʃən). *Physiol.* [= F. *pronation*, ad. med.L. *prōnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōnāre*: see prec.] The action of pronating; the putting of the hand or fore limb into the prone position, i.e. with the palmar surface downwards (if the limb be stretched forward horizontally) or backwards (if it be hanging vertically); the position or condition of being pronated. (Sometimes applied to a similar movement of the tibia in the hind limb.) Opp. to Supination.

1666 J. Smith *Old Age* (1676) 62 They [the muscles] can perform adduction, abduction; flexion, extension; pronation, supination. 1745 Amyand in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 296 A gummatous Swelling upon the upper Head of the Radius on the right Arm, checking the Motion of this Bone in Pronation and Supination. 1872 Humphry *Myology* 42 In the hind limb..the muscular force is..less expended on the pronation of the tibia.

† b. The action of placing (a body, etc.) in a prone position. *Obs.*

1698 Tyson in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 118 The First Pair of Muscles..which..came to be dissected, upon the Pronation of the Animal.

Pronato-flexor (prone͡i:to͡ʊfle·ksə̆ɹ), *a. Anat.* [f. *prōnātō-* (prop. advb. combining form of L. *prōnāt-us* pa. pple., pronated, but taken as repr. Pronator) + Flexor.] Applied to the mass of pronator and flexor muscles of the fore or hind limb.

1872 Humphry *Myology* 24 Below the knee the plantar aspect..is occupied by a broad thick pronato-flexor mass.

Pronator (prōunēi·tə̆ɹ). *Anat.* [a. med.L. *prōnātor*, agent-n. f. *prōnāre*: see Pronate *v.* Cf. F. *pronateur* (16th c. in Littré).] A muscle that effects or assists in pronation; *spec.* one of two muscles of the fore limb, *pronator* (*radii*) *teres* and *pronator* (*radii*) *quadratus*. Also *attrib.* (Opposed to Supinator.)

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pronatores Musculi*, one is round, the other foursquare, both move the Radius.] 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Pronation*, There are peculiar muscles whereby the pronation is effected, called pronators. 1770 Pennant in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 323 The tendinous muscles..have much the same effect on the tail as the supinator and pronators have in turning the hand. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xliii. 172 At first it may seem that insects..cannot have the Supinator and Pronator muscles; but some muscle of this kind must be..in those that have a versatile head. 1872 Mivart *Anat.* 294 The muscles of the fore-arm consist of pronators and supinators, flexors and extensors.

Prone (prōun), *sb.* Now *rare.* Also 7 prosne. [a. F. *prône* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), also *prosne*, orig. a grill, grating, railing, hence a place enclosed by such, spec. the grating or railing separating the chancel from the nave of a church, the place where notices were given and addresses delivered. Ulterior origin uncertain: see Körting s. v. *præcōno*, and articles there cited.]

† 1. A part of a church from which notices were read out; hence the notices there given out. *Obs.*

1670 Cotton *Espernon* x. 514 Upon All-Saints day he thundred out his Excommunication against the Lieutenant of the Guards..at the Prosnes of all the Parish Churches of the City. [*Margin.*] The *Prosnes* are the Publications of the Feasts, and Fasts of the Church, Banes of Matrimony, Excommunications, etc. 1686 — tr. *Montaigne* II. 18 Causing it to be Proclaimed at the Prosne of her Parish-Church.

2. An exhortation or homily to be read or delivered in church.

a 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 56 A saying..out of a prosne or homily, made on purpose to be read before the clergy and laity in all Visitations. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 275 One Eusebius..is said to have writ many short Prones or Exhortations upon the Gospels. 1897 Gasquet *O. Eng. Bible* 65 Parochial sermons were, for the most part..prones upon the Scripture lessons proper for the special Sundays.

Prone (prōun), *a.* Also 4 proone, 6–7 proane. [ad. L. *prōn-us* bent or leaning forward; inclined downward, sinking; disposed, prone (to anything), favourable, easy, cf. obs. F. *prone* (1488 in Godef.).]

1. Having the front or ventral part downwards; bending forward and downward; situated or lying face downwards, or on the belly: said chiefly of persons or animals, or of the posture or attitude itself. Of the hand: with the palm downwards (or backwards); also, of the fore-arm, or the radius, in the corresponding position: see Pronation. Often predicative or quasi-advb., esp. after *lie*, etc. (cf. Flat *a.* 2). Opp. to Supine *a.*

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* IV. 62 The office of these two [muscles]..is in prone order to turne Radius. 1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* II. xvii, He lowted lowe With prone obeysance. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 268 The position or manner of lying of the sickeman, eyther prone that is downeward, or supine that is vpward. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 506 A Creature who not prone And Brute as other Creatures, but endu'd With Sanctitie of Reason, might erect His Stature. 1784 Cowper *Task* V. 785 Brutes graze the mountain-top, with faces prone. 1859 Tennent *Ceylon* II. VII. vii. 256 The dogs lie prone upon the ground, their legs extended far in front and behind. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 775 Falling prone he dug His fingers into the wet earth.

b. Of a part of the body: So situated as to be directed downwards; under, nether, ventral.

1646 [see Pronely 1]. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Their finns are foure, two in the prone part, two in the supine. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 268 Prone Surface..The under surface. *Ibid.* 308 Mouth..Prone.. When the mouth is wholly under the head.

2. In inexact or extended sense (as if opp. to *erect*): Lying (or so as to lie) flat; in (or into) a horizontal posture; prostrate. Often predicative or quasi-advb., with *lie*, *fall*, etc. = flat down.

Permissible of things that have not an upper and under side; but improper of men and animals, unless the position is as in 1. *To lie prone* is one position of *lying prostrate.*

1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* II. iv. (1715) 229 The Beast..did not fall prone upon the Ground. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 125 Ancient tow'rs..Fall prone. 1835 Willis *Melanie* 280 The broken column, vast and prone. 1842 Browning *Count Gismond* xvi, Prone lay the false knight, Prone as his lie, upon the ground. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 302 One man..lay on his side with face half upturned... The strong man had fallen prone, as if struck by lightning.

b. *transf.* Constructed for lying prone upon.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 102/1 Prone Couches. Recumbent Chairs.

3. Having a downward aspect or direction; having a downward or descending inclination or slope. Also *loosely*, steeply or vertically descending, headlong. Often predicative or quasi-advb.

1627 May *Lucan* IV. 125 Let no Streames finde prone passage to the Maine. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 126 Edenburgh..seated on the prone and descending part of an hill. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* III. 803 The Way's so wondrous smooth, so prone and broad. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* I. 132 From high Olympus prone her flight she bends. 1820 Shelley *Witch Atl.* xli, Down the prone vale. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* xxxiv, The storm seemed to have burst at the zenith; it rushed down prone. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 67 Just where the prone edge of the wood began To feather toward the hollow.

b. *fig.* = Declining *ppl. a.* 4 b.

1872 Tennyson *Gar. & Lyn.* 94 Some comfortable bride and fair, to grace Thy climbing life, and cherish my prone year.

4. *fig.* Directed or inclined 'downwards', or towards what is base; 'grovelling', abject, base.

1645 Milton *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 354 Nothing..but a prone and savage necessity, not worth the name of marriage, unaccompanied with love. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* II. 345 Prone to the centre; crawling in the dust. *Ibid.* VII. 1197 Erect in stature, prone in appetite! 1842 [see 2].

† 5. *fig.* Said of action compared to following a downward sloping path: Easy to adopt or pursue; involving no difficulty or effort. (Sometimes with mixture of sense 6: = to which one is prone.) *Obs.*

1475 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 151/1 The moost easy, redy and prone payment. 1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. v. § 87. 290 It is most prone and easy to doe so. 1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 74 Doth it not pave a plain and prone path unto Atheism? 1656 Sanderson *Serm.* (1689) 71 There is not a proner way to Hell. 1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* VII. viii. 312 There is nothing more prone then to lye and sleep on the shadie banks of a River.

6. Having a natural inclination or tendency to something; inclined, disposed, apt, liable. Const. *to* with sb., or inf. (The earliest sense in Eng., and still the prevailing one.)

a. Of persons or animals, in reference to mental disposition or the like; (*a*) to something evil.

(*a*) 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* viii. 21 The witt..and the thouȝt of mannus herte ben redi [*v. rr.* redi *ether* proone; prome *ether* redi] in to yuel fro his tyme of waxyng. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 32/2 Consyderynge..how prone the people haue hen to worshipe fals gods. 1555 Eden *Decades* 305 Yet are they exceadyng prone to lechery. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. i. 108, I am not prone to weeping (as our Sex Commonly are). 1659 Pearson *Creed* I. (1839) 31 We shall always find all nations .. more prone to idolatry than to atheism, and readier to multiply than to deny the Deity. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 130 Men are exceedingly prone to deceive themselves. 1881 Jowett *Thucyd.* I. 197 All are by nature prone to err.

(*b*) to something neutral or good.

1528 Gardiner in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xli. 78 Much more prone to adhere to the league. *c* 1530 H. Rhodes *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 106 Be..Prone, inclyned to mercy. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 690 These seeme prone to receiue the Faith; for they beleeue in One God, ..and haue no Idols. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 321 More prone to concord. 1764 Goldsm. *Tran.* 93 Every state, to one loved blessing prone, Conforms and models life to that alone. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* III. ii. 25 How prone to love Is the pure sinless soul of infancy! 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* III. v, A mind predisposed to inquiry and prone to meditation.

b. Of things or persons, in reference to merely physical tendencies (e g. to disease).

1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* v. 222 The ground..is good enough, and not so prone to mosse as you take it. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 35 Not being prone to inflammation. 1871 Browning *Balaust.* 2030 He was..prone Already to grey hairs. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 241 The unstable Tetrathionate of Soda, prone to liberate Sulphur. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 579 Gouty patients or those prone to migraine or neuralgia.

7. Ready in mind (for some action expressed or implied); eager. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 4 Though..our will [he] prone, yet our fleshe is so heanie. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xiii. (1660) 161 The Horse..of all beests there is none..more prone in battell or desirous of revenge. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* V. iv. 208 Vnlesse a man would marry a Gallowes, and beget yong Gibbets, I neuer saw one so prone. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. v. 313 A Body of prone Warriors, never sparing of their Flesh. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* I. iii. 109 What deep wrongs must have blotted out First love, then reverence in a child's prone mind.

8. *Comb.*, as (sense 3) *prone-descending*, *-rushing* adjs.; (sense 7) *prone-minded* adj.; † pronewise *adv.*, with 'prone' movement, downward, easily, readily (cf. 3, 5).

1585 Banister *Wecker's Chyrurg.* 336 So as the matter maye freely and pronewise flowe out of the wounde. 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 655 Floods Prone-rushing from the clouds. *Ibid.* 1145 A deluge of sonorous hail, Or prone-descending rain. 1869 Bushnell *Wom. Suffrage* vii. 143 They will take in the political corruptions with a prone-minded human facility.

† Prone, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. F. *prôner* (*c* 1600 in Hatz.-Darm.) to address (a congregation), also to eulogize, f. *prône* Prone *sb.*] *trans.* To read out, make proclamation of.

1683 Temple *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 446 The Contents of this Letter were proned by the French Ambassadors at Nimeguen among the several Ministers there.

Pronece: see Proniece.

Pronely (prōu·nli), *adv.* [f. Prone *a.* + -ly 2.]

1. In a prone position; face downwards; *loosely* (quot. 1578), right down, flat down (cf. Prone *a.* 2).

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 9 A man, in fallyng..backwardes, goeth pronely, without all hope of recouerable stay. 1616 Sheldon *Miracles Antichr.* ix. 224 The same did..pronely adore and worship at the time of eleuation. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 151 Some couple..pronely, that is by contaction of prone parts in both. *a* 1851 Moir *Fowler* vi, We laid us down and watch'd,..Pronely, the sea-fowl and the coming dawn.

2. With a natural inclination; † readily, willingly (*obs.*); eagerly.

1556 J. Clement in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. lx. 208 They knewe the trewthe, and pronely wolde confess it. *a* 1677 Barrow *Wks.* (1686) II. Serm. x. 148 Closely affixed to material things, or pronely addicted to brutish pleasures.

Proneness (prōu·nɪnės). Also 6–7 pronenes, -nesse; 7 pronos, pronesse, proaness (see note s.v. -ness). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or condition of being prone.

1. Natural inclination, disposition, tendency, or propensity (*to* something, or *to do* something).

1548 Elyot, *Pronitas*, pronenesse, inclinacion to good or euell. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* Pref. *v b, Pronenes and redines vnto the dede in the ground of the herte. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 89 The pronenesse of that sexe to teares. 1626 Sir S. D'Ewes *Jrnl.* (1783) 36 My fathers prones to..change his former purposes. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. x. 101 A proneness to swoon on the least exertion of strength. 1859 Smiles *Self-Help* xiii. (1860) 338 What is done once and again soon gives facility and proneness.

† b. Readiness of mind, willingness, eagerness.

1631 Massinger *Believe as You List* V. ii, I..with a gentle reprehension taxde Your forwarde pronenesse,..perfect Quadrupedes, as Horses, Oxen, and Camels, are but partly prone, and have some part of erectnesse. *Ibid.*, Birds or flying animals, are so farre from this kinde of pronenesse, that they are almost erect.

† 3. Downward direction or slope; declivity. *Obs.*

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. ii. 168 The River ebbs by the Proneness of its Streams.

Pronepce: see Proniece.

† **Pro·nephew.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 5 pronevow, -newowe, 6 -nevoy, 6–7 -nepuoy. [f. Pro-^{1} 2 + Nephew, after F. *pronepveu* (1486 in Godef.), L. *pronepōt-em* Pronepot.] A great-grandson.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. iii. 372 (Cott. MS.) Fra þe stok ..Discendande persownys lynyally In þe tothir, or þe thride, degre, Newow, or pronewowe [*v.r.* pronevow], sulde be.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 316 Ane greit nobill, that callit wes Dardane, The pronevoy of gude King Metallane. 1593 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 11/2 James lindsay of barcloy pronevoy and air be progres to vmqle Johnne lindsay of wauchoip his grandschir. 1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Eneya*, The son in the first degree, excludis the nepnoy in the second, and the Nepnoy excludis the pronepnoy in the thrid degree. 1623 *Kings of Scot.* 43 Lord Darnley, Sonne to Matthew, Earle of Lennox: a comelie prince, and Pronepuoy unto Henrie the seauenth, King of England. 1658 Phillips, *Pronephew*, a Nephew, or Grandchilds son.

Pronephron, -nephros (prone·frɒn, -ne·frɒs). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πρό, Pro-[2] + νεφρός kidney.] The anterior division of the primitive kidney or segmental organ in the embryos of lower vertebrates. Hence **Prone·phric** *a.*, of or pertaining to the pronephron; also **Pronephri·dian** *a.*

1877 E. R. Lankester in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XVII. 429 The pronephron (*Kopfnieren*) aborts, the pronephric duct becomes the oviduct; it is frequently called Müller's duct. 1881 Balfour *Compar. Embryol.* II. 11. xxiii. 601 That this body is..related functionally to the pronephros appears to be indicated..(3) by its enclosure together with the pronephridian stoma in a special compartment of the body cavity. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 588 Van Wijhe's view..that the primitive Craniota had no pronephric duct, the pronephros opening outwards by a pore from the gland.

† **Pro·nepot.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pro-, pronepos, -ōtem* great-grandson, f. *prō*, Pro-[1] 2 + *nepos* grandson: see Nepote.] = Pronephew.

1536 Bellenden *Cosmogr.* ii. in *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xx, This Brutus wes nepot, or ellis pronepot, to..Eneas. [1729 Macfarlane *Genealog. Collect.* (S. H. S.) II. 142 Sir Thomas Maule his Pronepos..was killed at Flowdoun.]

† **Pro·nept·e.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *pronept-is* great-granddaughter, f. *prō*, Pro-[1] 2 + *nept-is* Niece.] A grand-niece; = Proniece.

1543 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, V. 337 Leaving behinde Him oone only doughter the Kinges Hieghnes pronepte. 1543 in *Sadler's St. Papers & Lett.* (1809) I. 152 He did well perceive..how much your highness tendred the surety and preservation of your pronepte. 1544 in Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1649) 509 He shall fore-see that the Kings Pronept be not conveyed out of Scotland, but strive to get her person into his custody. 1545 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, V. 420 The Quene of Scotland,..His Highnes pronept.

Pronepuoy, -nepvoy, obs. ff. Pronephew.

Prones, pronesse, obs. ff. Proneness.

‖ **Proneur** (pronōr). [F. *prôneur*, agent-n. f. *prôner*: see Prone *v.*] One who praises another; an extoller, eulogist, flatterer.

1812 Mar. Edgeworth *Vivian* vii, This depreciator..of Vivian..had been his political *proneur* and unblushing flatterer. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. II. xi. (1869) 232 These *proneurs*, or satellites, repeat all their good things [etc.]. 1853 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* iii. Wks. 1862 XIV. 124 Her dislike..to the doctor, as their receiver, and the *proneur* of their authors.

Pronevow, -nevoy, obs. ff. Pronephew.

† **Prong, prang,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* In 5 prange, 5–6 pronge, 6 prang. [Known only from *c* 1440: app. = MLG. *prange* a pinching (Franck), Du. *prang* a pinching, confinement, †*prange* 'shackle, neck-iron, horse-muzzle' (Hexham), †*pranghe* 'coarctatio, compressio' (Kilian); f. OTeut. vbl. stem **prang-* to pinch, squeeze: cf. Prangle, also next and Pang *sb.*]

1. Urgent distress, anguish; a pang.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 493/1 Throwe, womannys pronge (*K.* sekenes), *erumpna*. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 151 As thow the prongys of deth dede streyn Here hert root. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 287 These prongys myn herte asondyr thei do rende. *c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* 1150 The prange of loue so straineth them to crie.

2. ? A trick, a prank. *rare*—[1].

Perhaps a different word.

a 1518 Skelton *Magnyf.* 501 My frende, where haue ye bene so longe?..I haue bene about a praty pronge.

Prong (prɒŋ), *sb.*[2] Forms: α. 5–6 **prange**, 6 **prannge, prang.** β. 5–7 **pronge**, 6 **pronguc**, 7 **prung**, 6– **prong.** See also Sprong. [Known only from *c* 1500; origin and etymology obscure; perh. related to prec.; cf. MLG. *prange* a pinching, also a pinching instrument, a horse's barnacle (Franck). But in sense more akin to Prag *sb.*[1], Prog *sb.*[1], as if a nasalized variant of these.]

1. An instrument or implement with two, three, or more piercing points or tines; a forked instrument, a fork. In many specific uses, now chiefly *dial.*; e.g. a fork to cat with, a table-fork; a long-handled fork for kitchen use; a kind of fire-iron; a rural implement, a pitchfork, hay-fork, dung-fork, digging-fork.

1492 Ryman *Poems* lv. 4 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXIX. 221 Dethe hathe felde me with his pronge. [Cf. lxxxv. 5 When dredefull deth to the shal come And smyte the with his sprong.] 1501 *Will of Treffry* (Somerset Ho.), A Prange of siluer for grene gynger. 1504 *Ibid.*, My best prannge for grene gynger. 1528 *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, IV. II. 2227 In casting prangs for to cast fyre and faggott. 1549 *Acts Privy Council* (1890) II. 349 Pronges of yron. 1556 Withals *Dict.* (1568) 19 a/2 A pronge, *bidens*. 1559–60 *Will of J. Kighley* (Somerset Ho.), A pronge of silver which they eate Sucket withall. 1567 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 279 An Iron Chimnay, a pair of tongs, a prong v^s. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 166/47 A Prongue, *hasta furcata*. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1626) 167 Her husband.. Tooke downe a flitch of bacon with a prung, That long had in the smokie chimney hung. 1637 Heywood *Dial.* iv. Wks. 1874 VI. 164 Expell me With forks and prongs, as one insenc'd with ire. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 60 Culinary utensils and Irons that often feele the force of fire, as tongs, fireshovels, prongs and Andirons. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 487 Be mindful..With Iron Teeth of Rakes and Prongs, to move The crusted Earth. 1706 Phillips, *Prong*, a Pitch-fork. *a* 1742 J. Hammond *Love Elegies* (1745) 211 I'll press the Spade or weild the weighty Prong. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 74 One [fish]..glides unhappy near the triple prong. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* I. 570 Busy with spit and prong. 1813 T. Davis *Agric. Wilts* Gloss., *Prong* or *Pick*, a fork for the stable, or for hay-making. 1877 *Auctioneer's Catalogue* (Shropsh.) (E. D. D.), Six superior quality electro-plated dinner prongs. 1881 Jefferies *Wood Magic* I. iii. 48 He wanted a prong, and a stout stick with a fork was cut and pointed for him. 1881 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 332 He shouldered a prong and assisted his haymakers. 1891 'Q' (Quiller Couch) *Noughts & Crosses* 79 He..always dined wi' a pistol laid by his plate, alongside the knives an' prongs.

b. Any forked object, appendage, or part.

1846 Greener *Sc. Gunnery* 145 Two iron bars, the one fixed, the other loose. In the latter there is a prong or notch to receive one end. 1905 E. Chanoler *Unveiling of Lhasa* vi. 105 The muzzles and prongs of the Tibetan matchlocks.

2. Each pointed tine or division of a fork.

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3287/4, 4 Forks with 3 Prongs. 1729 Swift *Let. to Gay* 19 Mar., I dine with forks that have but two prongs. 1763 Smollett *Trav.* (1766) I. v. 62 The poorest tradesman in Boulogne has..silver forks with four prongs. 1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* xxx, You were lean as a fork with the wind whistling through the prongs.

b. Any slender stabbing or piercing instrument, or projecting part of a machine or apparatus.

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V* cciii, The Stronger Squadron of the french fell in Vpon the goreing stakes;.. 'mongst these officious prongs Surpriz'd; their horse entangled, plunge their way Through many wounds, to Death. 1875 [see *prong-chuck* in 4].

c. A projecting spur of any natural object (esp. of one with several such), as a tooth, a deer's horn, a rock, etc. In Southern U.S., 'a branch or arm of a creek or inlet' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1860).

1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 120 If Mr. Reece's descriptive state of the prongs or stumps [of teeth] was correct. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 71/1 The prong or antler [of the pronghuck]..is short and compressed, points forwards and a little outwards. 1843 A. White in *Zoologist* I. 29 The antennae are monstrously developed..emitting from each 'prong' a part of a distinct antennule. 1855 *Ecclesiologist* XVI. 82 The castle stands upon a narrow prong of the hill. 1858 *N. York Tribune* 9 Mar. 6/3 A..man who lives on a prong of Middle Creek [Kansas]. 1886 Chr. G. Rossetti *Songs for Strangers* Poems (1904) 134/2 Fair its floating moon with her prongs. 1899 Baring-Gould *Bk. of West* I. xii. 214 Strike for some prongs of rock that appear south-east.

3. ? A prawn.

a 1820 J. R. Drake *Culprit Fay* (1836) 19 Some are rapidly borne along On the mailed shrimp or the prickly prong.

4. *Comb.*, as *prong-like* adj., *prong-maker*; **prong-chuck** (see quot.); **prong-fork**, a large fork for agricultural purposes; **prong-hoe** *sb.*, an agricultural implement with two curving prongs, used like a hoe; = Hack *sb.*[1] 1; hence **prong-hoe** *v. trans.*, to break up or dig with a prong-hoe; **prong-pin**, a hairpin with two prongs; **prong-staff** (pl. *-staves*), the handle of a *prong-fork*.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Prong-chuck*, a burnishing chuck with a steel prong. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. lviii. 245 The use of the *prong-fork that I have done my land with. 1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* x. 47 'Tis very profitable to Hoe that little with a Bidens, called here a *Prong-Hoe. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, The prong-hoe consists of two hooked points of six or seven inches long, and when struck into the ground will..answer both the ends of cutting up the weeds and opening the land. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. lviii. 245 A prong-hoe, which is used in hop-grounds. 1892 *Board of Agric. Circular conc. Raspberry Moth*, Soot, lime ashes..might be forked or *prong-hoed into the ground. 1848 J. Bishop tr. *Otto's Violin* App. v. (1875) 85 The three *prong-like portions of the mute. 1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxiii. 376 Made perfectly round, and of equal Diameter from one End to the other, by the *Prong-Maker. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 19 July 8/3 Tortoise-shell..is..in great request for the *prong pins that girls stick in the thick coil of hair behind their ears. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* II. 256 Another part of the ash may serve for *prong-staves, rake-staves, and rath-pins for waggons.

Prong, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To pierce or stab with a prong; to turn up the soil with a 'prong' or fork; to fork.

1840 *Cottager's Man.* 45 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Improved by deep pronging or mattocking between the rows. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* li, Silver forks with which they prong all those who have not the right of the *entrée*. 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 174 'No, sir, no', he continued, pronging another onion.

2. To furnish with prongs, or prong-like points.

1874 T. Hardy *Far fr. Madding Crowd* xi, The indistinct summit of the façade was notched and pronged by chimneys.

Prongbuck (prɒ·ŋbʊk). [f. Prong *sb.*[2] + Buck *sb.*[1]] = Pronghorn (strictly, the male).

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 71/2 The prongbuck inhabits all the western parts of North America from the 53° of north latitude to the plains of Mexico and California. 1902 T. Roosevelt in *Deer Family* (Sportsm. Libr.) 98 The prongbuck or pronghorn antelope, known throughout its range simply as antelope, is..the only hollow-horn ruminant which annually sheds its horns as deer do their antlers. 1903 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 44 The prong-buck..and the opossums of America being unknown in the Old World.

So **Pro·ngdoe,** the female of the pronghorn.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Pronghorn*, The prongdoe regularly drops twins.

Pronged (prɒŋd), *a.* [f. Prong *sb.*[2] + -ed[2].] Furnished with or having prongs.

1767 Collinson in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 466 The pronged teeth are like to agate. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* I. xiii, Wicket of oak..And prong'd portcullis. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* v, I observed a pronged head disappearing behind a swell in the prairie. 1863–76 Curling *Dis. Rectum* (ed. 4) 54, I..generally use the pronged forceps.

b. Often in comb. with a numeral, as *two-, three-, four-pronged.*

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 6 July 3/3 Eating..with a three-pronged fork. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxxix, Very mountebanks of two-pronged forks. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) Feb. 440/1 A four pronged buck and a big doe running together.

Pronge, obs. Sc. form of Prune *v.*[1]

Pronghorn (prɒŋ,hōrn), *sb.* [short for *pronghorn(ed antelope*]: see next.

Prong-horned (prɒŋ,hōrnd), *a.* [f. Prong *sb.*[2] + Horned *a.*] In *prong-horned antelope*; also *prong-horn antelope*, and *prong-horn*: A North American ruminant (*Antilocapra americana*), resembling a deer, the male of which has hollow deciduous horns with a short 'prong' or snag in front; popularly reckoned as an antelope, but scientifically regarded as the sole surviving representative of a distinct family *Antilocapridæ*. Also called Cabbie or *cabrit*.

α. 1815 G. Ord *N. Amer. Zool.* (1894) 308 The Prong-Horned Antelope is found in great numbers on the plains and the high-lands of the Missouri. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 71/1 The prong-horned antelope seems..to have been associated [by the ancient Mexicans] with the deer, on account of its branched horns. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* II. viii. 234 In the prong-horned antelope, only a few of the females..have horns.

β. 1826 J. D. Godman *Amer. Nat. Hist.* II. 321 The prong-horn antelope is an animal of wonderful fleetness. 1902 [see Prongbuck]. 1903 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 183 Prong-horn antelope were shot; but wapiti were scarce and shy.

γ. 1826 J. D. Godman *Amer. Nat. Hist.* II. 324 The prong-horn .. is usually called a goat by the Canadians. 1864 Webster, Prong-horn. 1877 J. A. Allen *Amer. Bison* 581 The tact and caution required in the successful pursuit of the watchful pronghorn.

† **Pro·niece.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 pronece, -nepce. [f. Pro-[1] 2 + Niece: see Pronept.] A grand-niece.

1542 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, V. 231 Oure Soverane and Maister, 3our tendir nepho, is departit fra yis present life.. and hes left ane Princes, 3oure pronece, to be heretar and Quene of yis Realme. 1543 *Ibid.* 270 Oure Soverane Lady, Quene of Scotland, 3oure best lovit pronece. *Ibid.* 281 For the performance of the mariage betwene my Lorde Princes Grace and the doughter of Scotlande, the Kinges Majesties pronepce.

† **Pro·nity.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *prōnitās, -ātem* inclination, propensity, f. *prōn-us* Prone *a.*]

1. Steepness of descent: cf. Prone *a.* 3. *rare.*

1524 Pace *Let. to Hen. VIII* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. xi. 20, I durst not..look on my left hand, for the pronite and deepnes to the valei.

2. Propensity, proneness (chiefly to evil).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 246 b, A pronite or redynesse to all vyce. *a* 1535 Fisher *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) II. 440 Consideryng yᵉ pronytie of mans harte to be infected with heresies. *a* 1670 Hacket *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 231 An eagerness and pronity to resist. 1672 Wallis in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5165 Gravity or Heaviness is..reputed to be such a *Conatus* or Pronity to move downwards. 17.. Killingbeck *Serm.* xi. (1717) 227 What Restraints shall we lay upon the vicious Pronities and Inclinations of Human Nature?

Pronominal (prɒnɒ·minăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *prōnōmināl-is* belonging to a pronoun (Priscian), f. L. *prōnōmen, -in-* Pronoun: see -al. So in F.]

† 1. Serving to indicate things, instead of naming them. *Obs. rare.*

1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* 164 The naturall validity of this indigitation of persons, and pronominall vertue of this Finger.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pronoun.

1680 Dalgarno *Deaf & Dumb Tutor* 134 Our own English pronominal words are none of the most graceful pronunciation. 1751 Harris *Hermes* II. i. (1786) 233 There are the Pronominal Articles, such as, *This, That, Any, Other, Some, All, No* or *None*, &c. 1824 J. Winterbottom *Two French Words* 19 The French Pronominal Adverb *en*. 1837 G. Phillips *Syriac Gram.* 42 What are called pronominal affixes, which are added to the end of nouns. 1902 Greenough & Kittridge *Words* 170 To the second class we give the name of *pronominal roots*, because a great number of them occur in pronouns, and because they seem to express ideas of a relative nature, such as are found in pronouns and indefinite adverbs.

B. *sb.* (The adj. used absol.) A pronominal word.

1871 Kennedy *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 127. 279 When the Accusative of the Matter is a Neuter Pronoun or Pronominal. 1876 *Ibid.* § 31 (ed. 4) 143 The Interrogative Pronominals *qualis, quantus, quot.*

Hence **Prono·minalize** *v. trans.*, to render pronominal; **Prono·minally** *adv.*, with the force of or as a pronoun; by means of a pronoun.

1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 477 We have also some substantives which have been *pronominalised to this effect, as *person, people, body, folk*. *a* 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 118 The..particle is to be taken adjectively ..and not merely nominally or *pronominally. 1836 in Smart. 1888 Howells *Annie Kilburn* xxx, 'What was that notion of his'—they usually spoke of the minister pronominally.

Pronomination (prɒnɒmĭnēi·ʃən). [In sense 1 f. Pro-[1] + Nomination, imitating Gr. *ἀντονομασία*, Antonomasia; in sense 2 f. L. *prōnōmen* Pronoun + -ation.]

†**1.** = Antonomasia. *Obs. rare.*

1611 Cotgr., *Antonomasie*, a pronomination. 1629 Mabbe tr. *Fonseca's Devout Contempl.* 134 Called..by an *Antonomasia*, or pronomination, 'The Ships of Tharshish'.

2. Indication or reference by means of a pronoun.

1899 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. III. 448/2 Has any rule been laid down by grammarians..for the pronomination or pronounization of this word [church]?

‖ **Prononcé** (prɒnōⁿsē), *a.* [Fr. pa. pple. of *prononcer* to Pronounce.] Pronounced, emphasized; strongly marked or defined; conspicuous, noteworthy.

1838 Mill *A. de Vigny* Diss. & Disc. (1859) I. 291 A certain monotony of goodness,..and a degree of distaste for *prononcé* characters, as being nearly allied to ill-regulated ones. 1880 Mrs. Forrester *Roy & V.* II. 151 When the flirtation between her and D'Arcy became more prononcé.

Pronostic, etc.: see Prognostic, etc.

†**Prono·tary.** *Obs.* Also 7 -notory, 8 -nothary. = Protonotary. Cf. also Prenotary.

1563 Abp. Parker *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 198 The precontract ..alleged for one Leonard's son, a pronotary. 1605 Daniel *Queen's Arcadia* III. i, I knew you a pronotories boy, That wrote Indentures at the towne-house-doore. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 231 The oath..shall be taken of..Utter barristers, Benchers, Readers, Ancients, Pronotaries [citing *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 1, which has Prothonotaries']. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5192/1 The Pronothary read the Oath.

‖ **Pronotum** (prɒnōə·tŭm). *Entom.* [mod.L. *prōnōtum*, f. Gr. *πρό*, Pro-[2] + *νῶτον*, Notum, back.] The dorsal part of the prothorax of an insect; the anterior division of the notum, as distinct from the *mesonotum* and *metanotum*.

Its segments or scleres are the *pro-præscutum*, *proscutum*, *proscutellum*, *pro-posiscutellum*.

1836 Shuckard tr. *Burmeister's Man. Entom.* 78 They [Kirby & Spence] think they have observed that some insects (*Vespa*, *Cimbex*) possess both a collar and a pronotum. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 399 The tergal portion of the prothorax (pronotum) is a wide shield, which overlaps the head.

Hence **Prono·tal** *a.*, of or pertaining to the pronotum (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Pronoun (prō·nɑun). [f. Pro-[1] 4 + Noun, after F. *pronom*, L. *prōnōmen*.] One of the Parts of Speech: a word used instead of a noun substantive, to designate an object without naming it, when that which is referred to is known from context or usage, has been already mentioned or indicated, or, being unknown, is the subject or object of inquiry.

Personal pronouns of the first and second persons (*I, thou*, pl. *we, you*, with their cases) stand instead of the names of the speaker and the person spoken to. Those of the third person (*he, she, it, they*, with their cases, originally demonstratives) avoid the repetition of a name already mentioned or indicated. Interrogative pronouns (*who? what? which?*) ask the name, etc. of a person or thing unknown. Relative pronouns (*who, which, that*) combine the function of a personal or demonstrative pronoun with that of a conjunction, and subordinate one sentence or clause to another, as 'I met a friend *who* told me' for 'I met a friend, *and he* told me'. Possessive pronouns are adjectives arising out of the original genitive case of personal pronouns. In Eng., as in many other modern langs., they have developed two forms, one absolute or strictly pronominal (*mine, thine, ours, yours*, etc.), the other adjectival (*my, thy, our, your*, etc.).

In addition to these, several definitive adjectives are very commonly used absolutely or pronominally, and classed as *adjective pronouns* or *pronominal adjectives*. These include the Demonstratives, *this* (pl. *these*), *that* (pl. *those*), *yon* (or *yonder*); Distributives, *each, every, either, neither* (of which *every* as a pronoun is now archaic); Indefinite numerals, etc., *any, some, one, other* (*another*), *none*, to which some add *all, both, many, few, enough, such*, when used absolutely. *One* is often used as an indefinite personal pronoun (One 20); and the words *self* and *own*, used to strengthen the personal and possessive pronouns, are sometimes classed with them.

1530 Palsgr. 74 Pronownes be suche as, standynge in the stede of substantives, may governe verbes to be of lyke nombre and parson with them. 1581 W. Fulke in *Confer.* III. (1584) T ij, Whereto els hath the pronowne (*this*) relation? 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* vi. (1627) 55 They are either Nownes, or Pronowns. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* III. ii. § 3 As Nouns are notes or signs of things, so Pronouns are of Nouns; and are therefore called *Pronomina, quasi vice Nominum*, as being placed commonly instead of Nouns. 1751 Harris *Hermes* I. v. (1786) 73 The Genuine Pronoun always stands by itself, affirming the Power of a Noun and supplying its place. 1827 Hare *Guesses* (1847) 187 They are strange and mighty words, these two little pronouns, *I* and *Thou*. 1904 Onions *Adv. Eng. Syntax* § 62 Adjective Clauses are introduced by Relative Pronouns .., Relative Adjectives.., or Relative Adverbs.., referring to a noun or noun-equivalent called the Antecedent, expressed or implied in the Principal Clause. *Ibid.* § 223 *We* is often employed colloquially, like 'you', as an Indefinite Pronoun = 'one'.

Pronou·nal, *a. rare.* [irreg. f. prec. + -al: cf. Nounal for *nominal*.] = Pronominal.

1883 J. W. F. Rogers *Gram. & Logic* I. iii. 67 Pronounal Phrase, I myself. 1884 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Apr. 499 His [Rogers'] style has serious defects. Such expressions as 'nounal' and 'pronounal' grate harshly upon the ear.

†**Pronou·nce,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. next; cf. obs. F. *prononce*, f. *prononcer* (see next): cf. It. *pronunzia*, med.L. *prōnuncia* (Du Cange).]

1. = Pronunciation 2.

1600 Dymmok *Ireland* (1843) 35 Orators, all of them having their particular excellencies in barbarisme, harshnes, and rusticall hoth pronounce and action.

2. = Pronouncement 1.

1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* vi. Wks. 1851 III. 124 That all controversie may end in the finall pronounce or canon of one Arch-priniat, or Protestant Pope.

Pronounce (prɒnou·ns), *v.* Also 4–5 (*Sc.* 6–7) pronnnce, 4–6 -nounse, 5 -nunse, -nowns, 5–6 -nownce, 6 -nownse. [ME. *pronunce, prononce*, a. OF. *prononcier* (1277 in Godef. *Compl.*), for earlier *purnuncier* (mod.F. *prononcer*):—late L. *prōnunciāre* for orig. *prōnuntiāre* to proclaim, announce, rehearse, narrate, pronounce, f. *prō*, Pro-[1] + *nunti-āre* to announce; cf. Announce, Enounce.]

I. 1. *trans.* To utter, declare, or deliver (a sentence or statement) formally or solemnly; to proclaim or announce authoritatively or officially.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 315 To areson þe pape, þe right forto declare .. & þorgh his decre þe pes pronunce a day. *c* 1400 *Brut* 155 þe Pope .. grantede ful power to iiij bisshopis to pronounce þe enterdityng, if it were nede. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* (1868) 7 The messagers..had pronounced the joustes. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, I pronounce that they bee man and wyfe together. 1552 *Ibid., Morn. Prayer* Rubric, The absolucion to be pronounced by the Minister alone. 1586–7 *Reg. Priry Council Scot.* IV. 142 He pronunceit a Wo againis the inhabitantis of Edinburgh. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 135 Then the first Prince, whose office it is, pronounces with a loud voice, that it is but necessary they should have a Prince to Govern and Rule them. 1690 Locke *Govt.* I. xi. § 129 The pronouncing of Sentence of Death is not a certain mark of Sovereignty. 1743 J. Morris *Serm.* vii. 183 When he had pronounced the curse. 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 199 The day and hour on which he pronounced his vows as an Augustine Friar. 1876 Tennyson *Harold* II. ii, And hath King Edward not pronounced his heir? 1884 A. R. Pennington *Wiclif* ix. 297 Excommunications, unjustly pronounced, must be disregarded.

2. To declare aloud, proclaim, announce, make known; to tell, narrate, report. *Obs.* or merged in 1.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 147 To pronounce wele here nedis to begge of þe puple. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pard. Prol.* 7 First I pronounce whennes þat I come, And thanne my bulles shewe I alle and some. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 1003, I sal pronunce..All my mysdedes my-self ogayne. 1576 Gascoigne *Philomene* lxxiii, Amidde the thickest throngs..I will pronounce this bloudie deede. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Hist. Greece* II. 94 A Courier..appeared before the Prytanes, and pronounced the dreadful tidings, that the King of Macedon had taken possession of Elatea. *a* 1845 Hood *Lamia* I. 2 Here I'll sit down and watch; till his dear foot Pronounce him to my ear. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* ix. 98 Impassioned words, in which she pronounced her ideas of what should be the religious duties of a woman.

† **b.** *fig.* To 'declare', display. *Obs.*

1615 J. Stephens *Ess. & Char., Worthy Poet* (1857) 144 His workes doe..pronounce both nourishment, delight and admiration to the readers soule. 1777 W. Dalrymple *Trav. Sp. & Port.* cxliii, Costly decorations to the capital, that pronounce false pride and vain glory.

3. To affirm, assert, state authoritatively or definitely; to declare as one's opinion or judgement, or as a known fact. **a.** with simple compl. or inf.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 35 Whi schulde curatis pronounsen here breþeren a cursed. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. xi. 55 Lete him..pronounce himself an vnprofitable seruant. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 64 The Oracle of Apollo, pronounced the Chaldæans and Hebrewes to be only wise. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* II. 193 God view'd his Creatures, and pronounc'd them good. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 57 P 3 Pronouncing you a Genteel, Fine, Beautiful Woman. 1826 K. Digby *Broadst. Hon.* (1829) I. *Godefridus* 69 The twelfth century, which even Sismondi pronounces to have been a great age. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xvi. 314 Professor Forbes..pronounces this portion of the Mer de Glace impassable. *Mod.* The apples were pronounced excellent. The child was pronounced out of danger.

b. with simple obj. or objective clause.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 491 Wee can not pronounce anie thing certaine of so high a nature as is that of the soule. 1629 Donne *Serm.* xxiv. (1640) 241 Do not pronounce..that every man is in an errour, that thinkes not just as thou thinkest. 1795 Stanhope *Paraphr.* II. 298 Remember, how deceitful Marks all these are to pronounce one's State by. 1860 Warter *Sea-board* II. 24 He could pronounce nothing .. as to the extent of the injury. 1875 W. S. Hayward *Love agst. World* 2 A stranger would at once pronounce that the three young men were brothers.

4. *intr.* To make a statement or assertion, esp., now always, an authoritative or definite one; to pass judgement, give one's opinion or decision. Now usually const. *on* or *upon*; also *for* (*in favour of*) or *against*.

c 1415 Wyntoun *Cron.* v. 4282 Huchon of þe Aule Reale .. Has tretyt þat mater cunnandly Mar sufficiande þan to pronowns can I. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxxiii. ii, They wanton grow, and in malicious vaine Talking of wrong, pronounce as from the skies! 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 98 This .. signifies properly two sentences wch pronounce against each other. *Ibid.* 158 Some propositions that pronounce of the creature be necessary, and some contingent in their truth. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 146 Twelve men of the common People .. pronounce simply for the Complaynant, or for the Defendant. 1725 Watts *Logic* III. iii. § 1 Some weaker People..pronounce against the Use of the Bark or Opium upon all Occasions whatsoever. 1830 Pusey *Hist. Eng.* II. 405 He will not presume to pronounce upon the fate of those who lived either under the darkness or the light. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 457 The majority..pronounced in favour of William's undertaking. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* xviii. 295 When all France pronounced for atheism and anarchy. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 29 May 5/3 Nor are we in a position to pronounce on the fairness of the scale fixed.

b. *refl.* To utter or avow one's opinions or intentions; to declare oneself.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. II. vi, The mutineers pronounce themselves with a decisiveness, which to Bouillé seems insolence. 1842–3 Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1846) 27 Without pronouncing myself positively upon the question.. I think it will be safer to regard the action on Photographic compounds as resulting from a function of light.

II. 5. *trans.* To give utterance to; to utter, speak, articulate (a word or words); †to make, or produce (a vocal sound) (*obs.*). Also *absol.*

1388 Wyclif *Job* xxxiv. 1 And Helyu pronounside and spak also these thingis [*Vulg.* Pronuntians itaque Elin, etiant hæc locutus est]. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 90 Thurgh notes of acordement, The whiche men pronounce alofte. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 255 Instructe in the langage of Grece, in whiche..he hade better use to understonde hit then to pronownce hit. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 222 Demosthenes beyng not able to pronounce the firste letter of that arte..but would saie, for *Rhetorike, Letolike*, vsed to putte little stones vnder his tongue, and so pronounced, whereby he spake at length so plainly, as any manne in the worlde could doe. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 110 Thay can pronunce na voce furth of thair throtis. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 553 Language of Man pronounc't By Tongue of Brute. 1711 J. Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* 300 They say that the Americans bordering on New England .. cannot pronounce either an *l* or *r*, but use *n* instead of it. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. ii. 107 When she .. pronounced some words that I understood not.

b. With reference to the mode of pronunciation of a letter, syllable, word, or language. Also *absol.*

c 1620 A. Hume *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 9 *U* the south pronunces, quhen the syllab begynnes or endes at it, as eu, ieu for u, and eunum meunus for unum munus, quhilk..I hoep I sal not need argumentes to prove it wrang. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 381 The word is sometimes pronounc'd with a *b*. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 314 P 9 My Friends flatter me, that I pronounced those Words with a tolerable good Accent. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* IV. iii, In speaking, they pronounce through the nose and throat. 1775 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) II. 131 He pronounces English quite different from other foreigners. 1861 Craik *Eng. Lit.* I. 253 Wallis .. suggested that the origin of this silent *e* probably was, that it had originally been pronounced, though somewhat obscurely, as a distinct syllable.

6. To deliver, declaim, recite: with reference to the manner. Also *absol. Obs.* (or passing into 1).

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 342 To se the priest.. standing at the aultare, pronouncing al thinges in a strange language. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. ii. 2 Speake the Speech I pray you, as I pronounc'd it to you trippingly on the Tongue. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 211 That famous Greek Orator, when he was asked, what was the chief grace or excellency in Rhetorick, what was the second and third; he stil answered, To pronounce wel. [1761 Gray *Descent of Odin* 23 Thrice he .. pronounc'd, in accents dread, The thrilling verse that wakes the Dead.]

† **b.** *intr.* To deliver a sermon or address; to preach. *Obs. rare.*

1663 Cowley *Cutter of Coleman St.* IV. v, Brother Abednego, will you not pronounce this Evening-tide before the Congregation of the Spotless in Coleman Street?

Pronounceable (prɒnou·nsăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -able. So F. *prononçable* (1611 Cotgr.), late L. *prōnuntiābil-is.*] That can be pronounced.

1611 Cotgr., *Prononçable*, pronounceable. 1665 Wither *Lord's Prayer* 15 There is no Name pronounceable by Men or Angels, which can define God as he is. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* iv. 68 A mere succession of consonants, though pronounceable by sufficient effort, would be an indistinct and disagreeable sputter.

Pronounced (prɒnou·nst), *ppl. a.* [See -ed[1].]

1. Spoken, uttered, articulated.

1577 *Fruites of Prayer* H ij b, He that by the vse of pronounced prayer is caried into the inward consolation of the minde. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 2/1 Hymns..chaunted by the childish choir in ill-pronounced Latin.

2. *fig.* Clearly expressed, strongly marked; such as to be clearly, easily, or readily perceived or recognized; decided.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Pronouncing*, Thus the painters, in speaking of a piece, say these or these parts are well pronounced. 1781 J. Moore *View Soc. It.* (1790) II. xlvi. 14 The contour of the body being as distinctly pronounced through it [the light drapery] as if the figure were naked. 1818 Colebrooke *Import Colonial Corn* 75 Emigration from Europe has not yet taken a pronounced direction towards Southern Africa. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. vii. 54 When regarded obliquely their colour is not so pronounced. 1861 Beresf. Hope *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* vi. 217 Even in the little round church of St. Sepulchre's, Cambridge, of pure Norman or Romanesque, there is a pronounced triforium. 1879 T. P. O'Connor *Ld. Beaconsfield* 67 Mr. Disraeli sought election at Marylebone as a Radical of the most pronounced type.

Pronouncedly (prɒnou·nsĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a pronounced manner or degree; markedly, decidedly, distinctly.

1867 F. H. Ludlow *Fleeing to Tarshish* 143 The earl was an elegant, though most pronouncedly British man of about forty. 1881 *Times* 11 Oct., Spanish was pronouncedly dull, and all markets closed with a gloomy appearance. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 530/2 Both..theologies were in their doctrines of sin and grace pronouncedly Augustinian.

Pronouncement (prǫnou·nsmĕnt). [f. PRONOUNCE *v.* + -MENT: cf. OF. *prononcement* (13th c.).]

1. The action or an act of pronouncing; a formal statement, esp. one authoritatively made; an opinion or decision given; a declaration, assertion.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 46 Repent yet, and I will repent me of the pronouncement against thee. 1680 J. C. *Vind. Oaths* (ed. 2) 1 The first and lowest step or degree is a bare and simple affirmation and negation, or pronouncement of the matter without more, as to say,..'My name is John'. 1860 W. G. WARD *Nat. & Grace* i. p. xxvii, The Catholic philosopher is bound to take care, that his conclusions are fully in accordance with the pronouncements of sound Theology. 1880 F. HALL in *19th Cent.* Sept. 424 Peremptory and unseasoned pronouncements as to what is bad English are not the least of the minor pests which vex our enlightened age.

2. The fact or condition of being pronounced or strongly marked. *rare.*

1908 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 272 It was not till the approach of the Renaissance that the feeling attained any definite pronouncement in Europe.

Pronouncer (prǫnou·nsəɹ). [f. PRONOUNCE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who pronounces.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. iii. 25 (Camb. MS.) Thow Rethoryen or prononcere of kynges preysynges desseruedyst glorye of wit and of Eloquence. 1561–2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 197 Quha is the gevar and pronuncear of the said decreit. 1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* B iij b, Heere now I appeale from the Readers to the pronouncers of iudgement. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. *Fasti* 696, A Pronouncer of the men of this World to be vain, in whom the knowledge of God reigneth not. 1813 LEIGH HUNT in *Examiner* 15 Feb. 98/1 The pronouncers of my sentence. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Nov. 607/2 Every intelligent pronouncer and adopter of the formularies of the Church.

Pronouncing (prǫnou·nsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PRONOUNCE.

1. Utterance, articulation, pronunciation.

1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* (E.E.T.S.) 21 His forhed, chekis, his eyne and all his membres in maner laboured in pronounsyng of þese wordes. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 31 Our spelling is harder, our pronouncing harsher. 1597 HOLLYBAND (*title*) The Italian Schoole-maister: Contayning Rules for the perfect pronouncing of th' italian tongue. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. xii. 366 Those Letters are stiled Consonants, in the pronouncing of which the Breath is intercepted, by some Collision or Closure.

2. Authoritative or official utterance, delivery (of a sentence, or the like).

1563–4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 258 For the inordinat pronunceing of ane decreit aganis him. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 275 Besides the Judgment, there is necessary also the pronouncing of Sentence. 1884 *Law Times* 1 Nov. 2/2 The decree *nisi*..is not to be made absolute until six months from the pronouncing thereof.

b. The giving of an authoritative opinion; a decision, judgement, pronouncement.

1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 561 There is no pronouncing on future events. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* X. 146 Here is the last pronouncing of the Church, Her sentence that subsists unto this day.

3. *attrib.*; **pronouncing dictionary**, a dictionary in which the received pronunciation of the words is indicated.

1764 W. JOHNSTON (*title*) A Pronouncing and Spelling Dictionary. 1791 J. WALKER (*title*) A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary. 1857 PRYCE (*title*) English-Welsh Pronouncing Dictionary.

Pronou·ncing, *ppl. a. rare.* [-ING 2.] That pronounces; expressing a pronouncement.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 153 Axiome signifieth no more, but a declaratiue or pronouncing sentence.

† **Pro·nounist.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PRONOUN + -IST.] One who favours the use of pronouns. So **Pronouniza·tion** = PRONOMINATION 2.

1625 J. PHILLIPS *Way to Heaven* 63 These Pronounists do so glory in the phrase [*Our Lord*], that it is become a distinguishing note of a Romish Catholike. 1899 [see PRONOMINATION 2].

‖ **Pronuba** (prōu·niubă). *Rom. Antiq.* [L. *prōnuba* a woman who attended a bride, f. **prōnubāre* (found in *prōnubāns*) to arrange a marriage, f. PRO- 1 + stem of *nūb-ĕre* to marry.] A woman presiding over or assisting in the ceremonies and arrangements of marriage.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. iv. 78 Erth, the first modir, maid a takin of wo, And eik of wedlok the pronuba Juno. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 429 (ed. 2) 618 The bride..is pushed forward by the pronuba to the husband who is armed with a lance. 1868 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* (ed. 7) 252/2 At the end of the repast the bride was conducted by matrons who had not had more than one husband (*pronubae*), to the lectus genialis in the atrium.

Hence **Pro·nubal** *a. rare*: see quot.; also **Pronu·bial** *a. rare* [after *connubial*], presiding over or promoting marriage.

1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 303 Pronubal or pledge rings passed between the contracting parties among the Romans. 1698 CONGREVE *Semele* I. i, Thy aid, pronubial Juno, Athamas implores.

‖ **Pronucleus** (prōniū·kliŭs). *Biol.* [mod.L. (E. van Beneden), f. Gr. πρό, PRO- 2 + NUCLEUS.] A primitive or prior nucleus; in *Zool.* the nucleus of a spermatozoön or of an ovule, before these unite to form the definitive nucleus of the fertilized ovum; in *Bot.* the nucleus of a gamete, which, by coalescing with another of the opposite sex, forms the germ nucleus.

1880 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 868/3 In this egg,..shortly before impregnation, a clear nucleus is formed, round which the protoplasm of the egg becomes radiately striated. This is known as the female pronucleus. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 524 One of these is the nucleus of the oosphere, and may be termed the 'female pronucleus'; the other appears to have passed into the oosphere from the pollen-tube, and is the 'male pronucleus' (*spermakern*). These two nuclei coalesce to form the definitive nucleus of the oospore. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Introd. 25 The two pronuclei approach each other, and the granules of the surrounding protoplasm are arranged round each of them, so as to form a star or aster with a pronucleus as a centre.

Pronunce, -nunse, obs. forms of PRONOUNCE.

Pronunciability (prǫnʌnsiăbi·liti, -nʌnʃiă-). [f. next + -ITY.] Capability of being pronounced.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* App., Wks. 1843 VIII. 191/2 The several properties..desirable in language, may be thus enumerated:—1. Clearness. 2. Correctness. 3. Copiousness. 4. Completeness. 5. Non-redundance. 6. Conciseness. 7. Pronounciability. 8. Melodiousness [*sic*]. 1881 MASSON *De Quincey* xi. 156 Mere pronunciability was not enough for him, and musical beauty had to be superadded.

Pronunciable (prǫnʌ·nsiăb'l, -ʃiăb'l), *a.* [ad. late L. *prōnuntiābil-is*, f. *prōnuntiāre*: see PRONOUNCE *v.* and -ABLE.] = PRONOUNCEABLE.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. Ad Sect. v. 61 Like vowels pronunciable by the intertexture of a Consonant. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 290 Words rendered pronunciable by affixing some simple or short Sound.

Pronuncial (prǫnʌ·nʃăl), *a. rare*—°. [f. stem of L. *prōnunti-āre* to PRONOUNCE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to pronunciation.

1847 in WEBSTER; also in later Dicts.

Pronunciamento (prǫnʌnsiămĕ·ntǫ). [ad. Sp. *pronunciamiento* (prǫnunθiămie·ntǫ), lit. a pronouncement, repr. a L. type * *prōnuntiāmentum*, f. *prōnuntiāre* to PRONOUNCE: see -MENT.] A pronouncement, a proclamation, a manifesto; often applied to one issued by insurrectionists, esp. in Spanish-speaking countries.

1843 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 287 The besiegers calculated..upon a pronunciamento in favor of the insurrectional government. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 352/2 Malaga shared with Lugo..in taking the lead in the Espartero Pronunciamiento. 1886 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* June 215 The pronunciamentos of well-posted critics notwithstanding. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 835 Marshal da Fonseca..made a pronunciamiento, in Spanish fashion, against the Ministry.

† **Pronu·nciate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prōnuntiāt-us*, pa. pple. of *prōnuntiāre* to PRONOUNCE.] Pronounced.

In quot. 1432–50 = 'announced, predicted' (const. as *pa. pple.*); in quot. 1508 = 'publicly known, declared to be'.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 293 And iiij. names be pronnciate [L. *quatuor nomina legnntur prænuntiata*] in the olde testamente, that is to say, Ismael, Ysaac, Sampson, and Iosias, and ij. oonly in the newe testamente, Iohn Baptiste and Criste. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 525 Sarazene, symonyte, provit Pagane pronnciate.

† **Pronu·nciate,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. In 7 -tiate. [f. ppl. stem of L. *prōnuntiāre* to PRONOUNCE.] *trans.* To pronounce, declare.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 201 To pronuntiate to the wicked and reprobates their destinated judgements and deserts.

Pronunciation (prǫnʌnsi,ēi·ʃən). Also 6–8 -noun-, 7 -non-; 6 -cy-, -sy-, 6–7 -ti-; 5 -cion. [ad. L. *prōnuntiātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōnuntiāre* to PRONOUNCE. Cf. F. *prononciation* (*pronunciation*, 1281 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of pronouncing.

1. The pronouncing or uttering of a word or words; the mode in which a word is pronounced.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 161 Hit is to be hade in meruayle that the propur langage of Englische men scholde be made so diuerse in oon lytelle yle in pronunciacion. *Ibid.* III. 249 The seide Esdras founde newe letters, whiche were more lighte to the writenge and pronunciacion. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 20 They have utterly neglected the frenche mennes maner of pronounciation, and so rede frenche as theyr fantasy or opinion dyde lede them. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 124 For the ryghter pronunsyation of the names. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 4 Drusius thinkes that Galatinus was first Authour of this pronountiation *Iehoua*. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4695/3 This William Charlton..speaks according to the Northern Pronunciation. 1889 J. D. ROBERTSON in *Gloucester Gloss.* p. v, I have admitted a fair proportion of mere 'pronunciations' which a more competent and scientific worker would have relegated to a Glossic Appendix.

† 2. Oratorical utterance; elocution; delivery; *spec.* elegant or eloquent delivery. *Obs.*

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VI. xv. (MS. Bodl. 263) 335/1 Bi craft he hadde a special auauntage Fauour synguleer in pronunciacioun. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 116 b, Pronunciation is an apte orderinge both of the voyce, countenaunce, and all the whole bodye, accordynge to the worthines of suche woordes and mater as by speache are declared. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 211 Pronuntiation, beeing that which either makes or mars the most excellent speech. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 8 By Pronunciation, the Antients understood both Elocution and Action; and comprehended in it the right Management of the Voice, Looks, and Gesture.

† 3. The action of pronouncing authoritatively, or proclaiming; declaration, promulgation; a pronouncement. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Harl. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 500 The chauncellor of Ynglonde made a pronunciacion in the maner of a sermon. 1538 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 112 For advoidinge..of the pronunciation of Novelities withoute wise and discrite qualification. 1564–5 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 315 Quhill the pronunciatioun of the decreit arbitrall. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiii. (1623) 758 The forme of pronunciation was *In the Name of God, Amen. a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 322 If he be not terrified with that dismal Pronunciation, *If we sin wilfully* [etc.].

b. = PRONUNCIAMENTO. *rare.*

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 105 The declamations and 'pronunciations' of the rabble.

† 4. The action of speaking; articulation. *Obs.*

1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 387 He wrought that Miracle, onely by the pronuntiation of one word. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. v. 150 That Jesus Christ continued the Pronunciation [of the Words] all the while he blessʼd, and brake and distributed the Eucharist.

† 5. *fig.* (See quot. and cf. PRONOUNCED 2.) *Obs.*

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pronouncing*, *Pronunciation*, in painting, the marking and expressing the parts of all kinds of bodies with that degree of force necessary to make them more or less distinct and conspicuous.

Pronunciative (prǫnʌ·nsiătiv, -nʌ·nʃătiv), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *prōnuntiātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of L. *prōnuntiāre* to PRONOUNCE + -IVE: see -ATIVE.] Characterized by pronouncement; declarative; hence, † dogmatic (*obs.*).

1619 SIR A. GORGES tr. *Bacon's Wisd. Anc.* XXVI. (1886) 104 The confident and pronunciative school of Aristotle.

Pronunciator (prǫnʌ·nsi,ēitəɹ, -nʌ·nʃi,ēitəɹ). *rare.* [a. L. *prōnuntiātor*, agent-n. from *prōnuntiāre* to pronounce.] One who pronounces.

1846 in WORCESTER, citing *Ch. Obs.* 1876 *Life W. S. Johnson* 166 Mr. Sheridan,..and..other..speakers at that time, began to be considered in a great degree the standard of pronunciators.

So **Pronu·nciatory** *a.*, of or pertaining to pronunciation; of the nature of a pronouncement.

1806 M. SMART in *Monthly Mag.* XXI. 132 Our pronunciatory reformers in the pulpit and the theatre. 1846 in WORCESTER, citing EARNSHAW.

† **Pro·nȝeand,** *a. Sc. Obs.* [erron. or altered form of *ponȝeand*, POIGNANT, perh. after *preen*, *prick*, etc.] Poignant, pricking. So † **Prunȝeandlie** *adv.*, poignantly, piercingly.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. xiv. (S.T.S.) I. 302 Ane other sentence, semand mare pronȝeand and scharp, was pronuncit in þe said courte, howbeit It was nocht of sa grete effect. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. (S.T.S.) 152 Pricked sa prunȝeandlie with this law.

Pronymph, -al: see PRO- 2 1.

Proo (prū), *int. Sc.* and *north. dial.* A call to a cow or horse, inviting it to stand still or come near.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlv, [To cow] Pruh, my leddy—pruh, my woman. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Proo*, cry, at horses when they are wanted to stand still, or, at least, not to gallop. 1853 A. SMART in *Whistle-Binkie* II. 308 Moo, moo, proochy lady! Proo, Hawkie, proo, Hawkie!

Proo, obs. form of PROW *sb.*1

Pro-ode (prō·ōud). [ad. Gr. *προῳδός*: see PRO- 2 and ODE.] An introductory ode in a Greek chorus; an overture or prelude; also, a short verse preceding a longer one: opposed to EPODE.

1850 MURE *Lit. Greece* III. 58 The epode, when prefixed to the [strophe and antistrophe], assumes the name of Proöde. 1900 H. W. SMYTH *Grk. Melic Poets* 284 A glyconic proode followed by a simmiacum.

Procœmiac (prǫ,ī·miæk), *a. rare.* [ad. med.L. *procœmiac-us* (Du Cange), a. Gr. *προοιμιακ-ός*, f. *προοίμιον* PROŒMIUM, PROEM.] = PROEMIAL *a.*

1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. 856 The 104th [Psalm] is the Procœmiac, because it commences Vespers.

Procœmial, variant of PROEMIAL.

‖ **Procœmium** (prǫ,ī·miŭm). Also 5 **prohemium**, 8 **proœmium**, 9 **prǫcœmion.** [L. *procœmium*, a. Gr. *προοίμιον*; see PROEM.] = PROEM *sb.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S.T.S.) 2 Doctour Bonnet Priour of Sallon maid his first intitulacioun and prohemium. 1650 R. GELL *Serm.* 8 Aug. 2 The *Procœmium*, wherein he calls heaven and earth to witness. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 311 As it appears in the very Procœmium of that Decretal it self. 1857 LD. CAMPBELL *Chief Justices* III. xlvii. 125 The procœmium and the peroration of his speech. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 70 Forgetful how my rich procœmion makes Thy glory fly along the Italian field.

Pro-cœstrous, -œstrum: see PRO- 2 1.

Proof (prūf), *sb.* Forms: α. preve, prefe, etc.; β. prove, proof, etc.: see below. [ME. *preove*, *proeve*, *preve*, etc., a. OF. *prueve* (*c* 1224 in Godef. *Compl.*), *proeve*, *preve*, *proeuve* (from 13th c. and in mod.F. *preuve*) = Pr. and Pg. *prova*, Sp. *prueba*, Cat. *proba*, It. *prova*, † *pruova*:—late L. *proba* (Ammianus α 400) a proof, f. *probāre* to PROVE. The α forms were the original, corresp. to OF. and to Sp. *prueba*; they continned longer in Sc. The β forms (also in late OF. *prouve*, *prove*, 14th c. in Littré) are assimilated in the vowel to F. *prouver*, Eng. PROVE *v.* The devocalization of *v* to *f* ensued upon the loss of final *e*; cf. the relation of *v* and *f* in *believe*, *belief*, *relieve*, *relief*, *behove*, *behoof*, etc.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 3 preoue, 4 proeue, prieve, 4–5 pref, preef, 4–6 prefe, preve, *Sc.* preiff, 5 proef, preff(e, preeff, preyf, prewe, 5–6 prief(e, preif, 6 preife, pryef, preeue, pryve, *Sc.* prieff; 8–9 *arch.* prief, *dial.* preef, prief, preif.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 154 Ich chulle, of bo two, scheawen uorbisne & preoue. *c* 1325, 13.. Pref [see B. 2, 7]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 134 Wyþ-oute oþre proeue. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 187 As men may preiff furth bringe. *c* 1380 Prefe [see B. 4]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 731 This Markys yet his wyf to tempte moore To the outtreste preeue [*v.rr.* preue, prine, proef, preef] of hir corage. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 71 Þe fourþe witnesse and preef. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 227 Sothliche I lieve And durste setten it in prieve. *c* 1400 *Ragman Roll* 122 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 74 For your dedys preyf. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Thebes* 2326 That she thought forto mak a prief. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 216 Wythout longe Prewe. *c* 1430 Preef; 1436 Preffe [see B. 7, 8]. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1453 Other wise thanne he cowde make the preff. 1499 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XI. 436 The preve that Sir Patrik Hume offeris to produce. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 36 Of truth and vertue for to maken pryef. 1572 Preuis; *a* 1584 Preif [see B. 1 c]. 1590 Priefe, Prief [see B. 5, 10]. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 408 But readie are of anie to make preife. 1594 Carew *Tasso* (1881) 18 He showes in hoarie lockes of strength the preeue. *a* 1796 Burns *Troker* in Ainslie *Land of Burns* (1892) 188 Let's see How ye'll pit this in prief to me.

β. 4–5 prooff, 4–5 prof, proff, *Sc.* pruf(f, 4 6 proue, profe, *Sc.* prowe, 5–6 proufe, -ffe, prove, prooue, 5–7 proofe, proffe, *Sc.* prufe, 6 prooffe, 7 *Sc.* pruife, 5– proof. (Sc. *pruife*, etc. (ü, ö).) *Pl.* proofs; also 4–7 proues, 5 prouves, 5–7 proves, 6–7 prooves.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 341 Bi profe & gode assaies. 13.. *Cursor M.* 6865 Thoru proue [*Gött.* prof] o seluen dede. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiii. (*VII Sleperis*) 10 Be verray prowe. *Ibid.* xxvii. (*Machor*) 941 Swa with prooff of mychtfull dede he strinthit alway godis sede. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 70 þe dede doynge is proff of loue. *Ibid.* 290 Examyne here proues. 1425 Prouves; *c* 1430 Prouffe [see B. 1 c, 4 b]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 414/2 *Proof*, idem quod *preef*. 1456 Pruf [see B. 2]. *c* 1500 *Not-br. Mayd* 470 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 291, I see the proue. 1526 Tindale 2 *Cor.* viii. 24 The proffe off youre love. *a* 1562 G. Cavendish *Poems*, etc. (1825) II. 115 The proue in me ye may playnly se the vse. 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* ✻j b, His bookes..are good profe. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* iii. (1887) 11 No proufe at all. *a* 1595 Southwell *Wks.* (1828) II. 38 So many proofs would persuade thee. 1609 Prufe [see B. 1 b]. 1637 Proofe [see B. 2]. 1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 341 Proffes of the greatnesse of my freindship. 1683 Proves, Prooves [see B. 12, 16].

B. Signification. **I.** From Prove *v.* in the sense of making good, or showing to be true.

1. That which makes good or proves a statement; evidence sufficient (or contributing) to establish a fact or produce belief in the certainty of something. † *To make proof*: to have weight as evidence (*obs.*).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 52 þet hit beo soð, lo her þe preoue. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8708 (Cott.) Proue yee see þat þar es nan. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 28 We han noon other preue. 1437 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 510/2 Till the said examination and previs be fully determined. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 70 b, Very pledges and sure proues of the kynges fauoure. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 249 Hereof they bryng manye proues. 1659 Owen *Div. Orig. Script.* Wks. 1853 XVI. 319 Light requires neither proof nor testimony for its evidence. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* IV. Wks. 1813 I. 318 These suspicions are confirmed by the most direct proof. 1832 R. & J. Lander *Exped. Niger* I. vi. 232 As a proof of his esteem and confidence. 1883 W. E. Norris *Thirlby Hall* xxxi, Which was proof positive that he had thought better of his intention.

b. *Law.* (*generally*) Evidence such as determines the judgement of a tribunal. Also *spec.* (*a*) A written document or documents so attested as to form legal evidence. (*b*) A written statement of what a witness is prepared to swear to. (*c*) The evidence which has been given in a particular case, and entered on the court records. (See also 3.)

1481 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 473 No feynied matiers but such as shall be proved be credible proves in writyng. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 284 b/1 Yf the preues of the lignages were fayled. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* I. 67 b, It is in the election of him quha is accused, to vnderly the prufe of the woman, or to purge him be judgement, or ane gude assise of the crime quhereof he is accused. *Ibid.* 106 b, Gif the partie defendand that day of prufe, be absent; and the party followand being present with his prufe in his hand and swa the partie defendand be not ready or present, to receine the prufe against him. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* an. 1678 (1823) II. 445 The proof did not carry it beyond manslaughter. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xxiii. 368 Written proofs, or evidence, are, 1. Records, and 2. Antient deeds of thirty years standing, which prove themselves. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 231 It being in proof that the draft was not completed till six months after instructions had been given for preparing it. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. ix. 172 A statement showing all matters required to be proved, and opposite each proof the name of the witness to prove it. 1883 *Act* 46 & 47 *Vict.* c. 52. Sched. ii. 7 Every creditor who has lodged a proof shall be entitled to see and examine the proofs of other creditors.

† c. A person who gives evidence; a witness: = Evidence *sb.* 7. *Obs.* (After 1500 only *Sc.*)

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 289/2 That the same Marchant.. do brynge..two prouves of Marchantz. 1449 *Ibid.* V. 145/2 Other resonable witnesse and proves sworne. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 73 Gif men suld be prufis thame selff. 1572 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 72/1 That the disobedient obstinat and relaps persounis..sall not be admittit as preuis witnessis or Assysouris aganis ony professing þe trew Religioun. *a* 1584 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 761 For I myself can be ane preif And witness thairintill.

2. The action, process, or fact of proving, or establishing the truth of, a statement; the action of evidence in convincing the mind; demonstration.

c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 171 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 137 And i say nay and make a pref. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 74 Gif I faile of my pruf.., the juge may assoilȝe my party. 1480 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 461 In prove þerof the procession weye on þe South syde of the seid Churche..was where the south haye of the seid Churche ys nowe. 1637 *Star Chamb. Decree* § 21 in *Milton's Arcop.* (Arb.) 19 Vpon complaint and proofe made thereof. 1718 Hickes & Nelson *J. Kettlewell* II. lvi. 175 They put the King upon the Proof that they had presented such a Petition. 1848 Keble *Serm.* 386 The burthen of proof was of course thrown on the heresiarch. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. v. 252 This is all capable of experimental proof. *Mod.* In proof of this assertion, I may state [etc.].

3. *Sc. Law.* Evidence given before a judge, or a commissioner representing him, upon a record or an issue framed in pleading; the taking of such evidence by a judge in order to a trial; hence, trial before a judge instead of by a jury.

This distinctive development of sense has gradually taken place since the introduction of trial by jury into Scotland in 1815.

1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 373 The duties of commissioners in taking proofs, under authority of the Court of Session, are pointed out by the acts of Sederunt 11th March 1800, and 22d June 1809. 1845 Polson in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 853/1 The proof is taken in the presence of a commissioner appointed by the Lord Ordinary, who examines the witnesses, commits their depositions to writing, and reports the whole, either to the Lord Ordinary or to the court, according to his directions. 1879 Mackay *Pract. Crt. of Session* II. 10 Under the existing practice a certain discretion is exercised by the Court in determining what causes are..fitted for proof before a judge and not by jury trial. 1890 Watson *Bell's Dict. Law Scot.* 615/1 By § 4 of the Evidence Act, 1866, proof may be taken before the Lord Ordinary, without jury, in any cause, 'if both parties consent thereto, or if special cause be shown'. 1903 J. Rankine *Princ. Law Scot.* 551 When the Lord Ordinary takes a proof, each party adduces witnesses to prove his statements, and the proof is followed by a hearing on evidence [i. e. a hearing of counsel on the evidence]. *Ibid.*, Where the parties are agreed as to the necessity for inquiry regarding the facts, the Lord Ordinary appoints a diet of proof, or in certain cases orders issues with a view to the trial of the cause by a jury. 1908 *Scots Law Times* 14 Mar. XV. 958/1 The Lord Ordinary held that the case was one for proof not jury trial. *Ibid.* 959/1 Lord Guthrie. 'I think it ought to be sent to proof and not to jury trial.'

II. From Prove *v.* in the sense of trying or testing.

4. The action or an act of testing or making trial of anything, or the condition of being tried; test, trial, experiment; examination, probation; assay. Often in phrases *to bring*, *put*, *set*, etc. (something) *in*, *on*, *to* (*the*, † *a*) *proof*.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 384 We mot take hede to þe rewle of profe..by her werkis ȝe schul knowe hem. *c* 1386 [see A. a]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/1 Preef, or a-say(y)nge, *examinacio*. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 13 b, That there may be made due proues without fauoure, bribery, or extorcyon. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xvi, Without several Proofs and Tryings, [the mould] cannot be expected to be perfectly true. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. p. xxix, I leave them to my Reader, with the old Proverb to accompany them, that the Proof of the Pudding is in eating it. 1805 Southey *Madoc in W.* vi. ad fin., If thy heart Be harden'd to the proof, come when thou wilt. 1842 Tennyson *Locksley Hall* 77 Drug thy memories, lest thou learn it, lest thy heart be put to proof. 1861 Fairbairn *Iron. Manuf.* 150 Some large pump-rods..were required to stand a proof of 120,000 lbs. per square inch.

b. *Arith.* An operation serving to test or check the correctness of an arithmetical calculation.

(Sometimes understood as in sense 2.)

c 1430 *Art Nombryng* 6 The subtraccioun is none other but a prouffe of the addicioun, and the contrarye in like wise. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* I. iii. (1636) 9 In making which proofe or tryall you cannot likely erre. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Multiplication*, The Proof of Multiplication can only certainly be effected by Division. 1827 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 40 The method of Proof, and the reason of the Rule, are the same as in Simple Multiplication.

† **5.** The action or fact of passing through or having experience of something; also, knowledge derived from this; experience. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20005 (Cott.) Þe apostels..þai did þamseluen al to proue, O ded for þair lauerd be-houe. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 17 It passid my parceit, and my preifis also, How so wondirffull werkis wolde haue an ende. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5525 Epistaphus, to preue, was his pure nome. 1544 *Suppl. to Henry VIII* in *Four Supplic.* (1871) 40 Of whom they haue proue & sure knowledge. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. viii. 43 Good growes of evils priefe. *Ibid.* II. i. 48 Tell what fatall priefe Hath with so huge misfortune you opprest. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 392 A fountaine..of Tarre, whereof wee had good vse and proofe in our ship.

† **6.** A trial, attempt, essay, endeavour. *Obs.*

1575 Churchyard *Chippes* (1817) 156 Yet diuers proues were made the breach to view, And some were slayne, that dyd assayle the same. 1628 Hobbes *Thucyd.* (1822) 119 They thought this accident (especially being their first proof by sea) very much against reason.

† **7.** That which anything proves or turns out to be; the issue, result, effect, fulfilment; esp. in phrase *to come to proof*. *Obs.*

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 4030 Þe king Yuor badde a þef: God him ȝeue euel pref, For þat he kouþe so wel stele! *c* 1430 *How Wise Man taught his Son* 62 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 50 And flee al letcherie in wil and dede Lest þou come to yuel preef. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 161 Some of you speketh now hye, that whan the dede shall come to preeff, he shall be full lowe. 1575–85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* xv. (Parker Soc.) 301 The timeliest fruit often cometh to least proof. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 85 The most part of the sayd mines came to no proofe though they put fire in them. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Parents & Childr.* (Arb.) 274 The proofe is best, when Men keepe theire authoritye towardes theire Children, but not theire purse.

8. *esp.* The fact, condition, or quality of proving good, turning out well, or producing good results; thriving; good condition, good quality; goodness, substance. Now only *dial.*

[1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 161 The wolle of Spayne hit cometh not to preffe, But if [=unless] it be tosed and menged welle Amonges Englysshe wolle the gretter delle.] 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* I. xxiv. 105 When you haue fed your Swine to his full proofe. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Sainfoin*, This sort of Grass has obtain'd the Preference above Clover-Grass in England, as continuing longer in Proof than it. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 404 This is not found to deteriorate their bulk, or the 'proof' or quality of keeping. 1862 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 287 Sainfoin..the aftermath is invaluable for securing the high and rapid proof of lambs. 1893 *Wilts. Gloss., Proof*, of manure, hay, &c., the strength or goodness...A thriving tree is said to be in 'good proof'.

9. The testing of cannon or small fire-arms by firing a heavy charge, or by hydraulic pressure. *Proof of (gun)powder*, the testing of the propulsive force of gunpowder.

1669 Stirmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 61 What Powder is allowed for Proof, and what for Action of each Piece. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 589/1 *Proof of Powder*, is in order to try its goodness and strength. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artill. Man.* (1862) 57 All Ordnance..are subject to the Water proof. This is done by means of a forcing pump.

b. A place for testing fire-arms or explosives.

1760 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 146/1 At a proof at Woolwich warren, a smoke-ball burst. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Apr. 7/1 The box..proved, on investigation, to contain about 200 lb. of nitroglycerine...A sample was kept, while the bulk was taken to one of the 'proofs' on the marshes.

10. The condition of having successfully stood a test, or the capability of doing so; proved or tested power; *orig.* of armour and arms, whence *transf.* and *fig.*: impenetrability, invulnerability. *arch.*

Often in phrase *armour* (etc.) *of proof*: cf. Proof *a.* 1; *at the proof*, so as to be proof; *to the proof*, to the utmost, in the highest degree. *Proof of lead* or *shot* (cf. Proof *a.* 1), the quality of being proof against leaden bullets.

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 85 The traist that he has in his gude armouris makis him hardy... for thai ar of prove. 15.. *Sir A. Barton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 72 Then he put on the armere of prooffe. *c* 1585 *Faire Em* III. iv, Should they haue profered it, her chaste minde hath proofe enough to preuent it. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 14 Manie Captaines and Officers of footmen were armed at the proofe of the Harquebuze. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. x. 24 Salves and med'cines, which had passing prief. 1621 Fletcher *Wild Goose Chase* III. i, We must be patient; I am vex'd to th' proof too. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 173. I was cloathed with Armour of proof. ?*a* 1700 *Judgments upon Persecutors* 50 (Jam.) Knowing he had proof of lead, [he] shot him with a silver button. 1871 Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* 102 Nor whether his shield be of proof.

† b. Proof armour. *Obs.*

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* X. 419 Corseletis of profe. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Chances* I. x, Ye clap on proof upon me.

c. The process of stiffening hats and rendering them waterproof. Cf. Proof *v.* 2.

1901 *Daily News* 15 Jan. 6/3 The bursting of a stove in what is called the proof shop of the works, where hats are dried after proof.

11. The standard of strength of distilled alcoholic liquors (or of vinegar); now, the strength of a mixture of alcohol and water having a specific gravity of 0·91984, and containing 0·495 of its weight, or 0·5727 of its volume, of absolute alcohol. Also *transf.* Spirit of this strength.

1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 403 For Proof [of the brandy] there was a little Spanish Soap clapt into it, and the Scum of the Soap passed on them for the Proof. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4790/4, 5 Pipes of French Brandy, full Proof. 1725 *Ibid.* No. 6437/1 Brandy or Spirits above Proof. 1748 H. Ellis *Hudson's Bay* 175 All the Liquors under the Proof of common Spirits, freeze to a State perfectly solid. 1826 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 862 The bar was crowded with applicants for 'full proof', and 'the best cordials'. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xiii. 146 A bottle of Monongahela whiskey of good stiff proof froze under Mr. Bonsall's head.

b. In sugar-boiling: The degree of concentration at which the syrup will successfully crystallize.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Proof*, in the sugar trade, a term used by the refiners of sugar for the proper state of the dissolved sugar when it should be set to harden.

III. That which is produced as a test; a means or instrument for testing.

12. *Typog.* A trial or preliminary impression taken from composed type, in which typographical errors may be corrected, and alterations and additions made.

Applied esp. to the *first proof*; a second or later one being called a *revise*: see Revise *sb.* 3; see also quot. 1842.

[1563: see Probe *sb.* 3.] 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 345, I was not present..: nor had I the sight of one proofe vntill the whole booke was out in print. 1612 [see Revise *sb.* 3]. 1613 Chapman *Masque Inns of Court* Pref., Plays 1873 III. 96 The Printer..neuer sending me a proofe till he had past those speeches. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* x. 24 We did all go to the Printers house, where we did find him correcting Proofs. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing*, The Corrector [would] not read Proves. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 440 Deliver them to the Pressmen to pull a Proof of them. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sc.* etc. s. v., First proof...is the impression with all the errors of workmanship. After, it is

read and corrected..another impression is printed with more care, to send to the author; this is termed a clean proof. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* Pref. 9, I have carefully revised the proofs of every chapter.

13. *Engraving.* Originally, An impression taken by the engraver from an engraved plate, stone, or block, to examine its state during the progress of his work; now applied to each of a limited or arbitrary number of careful impressions made from the finished plate before the printing of the ordinary issue, and usually before the inscription is added (in full, *proof before letter(s)*.

Artist's or *engraver's proof*, a proof taken for examination or alteration by the artist or engraver; *signed proof*, an early proof signed by the artist. *Letter* or *lettered proof*, a proof with the signatures of the artist and engraver, and the inscription. *Marked, remarque, touched, trial, wax proof*: see these words.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 590/1 Proofs of Prints were anciently a few impressions taken off in the course of an engraver's process,..and when they were complete. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* vii, The panels were covered with the choicest engravings (all proofs before-letters). 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Apr. 3/1 An artist's proof..originally meant that proof of an engraving which was sent to the artist for approval and remarks. But the term..is now applied to a certain number of early impressions carefully made, and signed by the artist.

† b. *Photogr.* A first or trial print taken from a plate; also used as equivalent to PRINT (*sb.* 13). *Obs.*

1855 HARDWICH *Photogr. Chem.* v. 50 It is necessary to remove the unaltered Chloride or Iodide of Silver which surrounds the image, in order to render the proof permanent. *Ibid.* x. 180 On the use of the hyposulphite of gold in colouring photographic proofs.

14. † A coin or medal struck as a test of the die (*obs.*); also, one of a limited number of early impressions of coins struck as specimens.

These often have their edges left plain and not milled; they may also be executed in a metal different from that used for the actual coin.

1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 176 On the proofs were the king's and queen's heads on different sides, with a rose, a ship, &c. but in 1694 it was resolved, that the heads should be coupled, and Britannia be on the reverse. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 4 Nov. 5/1 A limited number were issued to certain collectors with unmilled edges—these coins being called 'proofs'—a course which was followed in the Jubilee issue.

15. An instrument, vessel, or the like for testing.

† a. A surgeon's probe. *Obs. rare*—°.

(Perhaps only an etymologizing invention of Cotgrave.)

1611 COTGR., *Curette*, a Chirurgions Proofe, or Probe; an instrument wherewith he sounds the bladder [etc.]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Probe* or *Proof* (the Fr. call it *curette*) a Chyrurgeons Instrument, wherewith he tries the depth of wounds [etc.].

b. (*a*) A test-tube. (*b*) An apparatus for testing the strength of gunpowder.

1790 CRAWFORD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 397 A portion of the cancerous virus, diffused through distilled water, was introduced into a small proof. *Ibid.* 406 The liquor..was put into a proof, to the bottom of which heat was applied. 1800 *Ibid.* XC. 207 A common gunpowder proof, capable of containing eleven grains of fine gunpowder, was filled with it, and fired in the usual way. 1828 BRANDE in *Lancet* 7 June 292/1 Here are some little phials, called in the glass-houses *proofs*. *c* 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* ii. 107 *note*, Thick Glass Vessels..called Proofs or Bologna phials.

† 16. *Typog.* A definite number of ems placed in the composing-stick as a pattern of the length of the line. *Obs.*

[The width of pages is expressed according to the number of 'ems'. *Encycl. Brit.* 1888.]

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xvi, He sets up his Proofs in the Composing-stick.

17. *Bookbinding.* The rough uncut edges of the shorter or narrower leaves of a book, left in trimming it to show that it has not been cut down.

1890 ZAEHNSDORF *Bookbinding* 57 A few leaves should always be left not cut with the plough, to show that the book has not been cut down. These few leaves are called *proof*, and are always a mark of careful work. 1908 A. W. POLLARD *Let. to Editor*, Our binder's head man tells me that when I write 'not to be cropped' he translates it to the men under him as 'leave proof'.

IV. 18. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. General Combs. in senses 1–4, as *proof needle, object, paper, passage, patch, piece, test, text*; *proof-producing, proof-proof* adjs.; in sense 9, as *proof-butts, -charge, -ground, -house, -master, -mortar* (MORTAR *sb.*[1]), *-sleigh*; in senses 12–14, as *proof-correct* vb., to correct in proof, *proof-correcting, -correction, -galley, impression, -plate* (PLATE *sb.* 6 b), *print, -printer, -puller, -pulling, set, state.*

1907 *Daily Chron.* 3 Jan. 7/1 A serious accident..at the *proof butts on Plumstead Marshes. 1727 SWIFT *Art Pol. Lying* Wks. 1755 III. i. 122 A proof-lye is like a *proof-charge for a piece of ordnance, to try a standard credulity. 1894 *Field* 9 June 815/1 The proof-charge of powder with the 4-bore is 50 per cent. greater than the proof-charge of the 8-bore. 1803 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* 20 Mar., I feel myself..accessory to the selection, which I am to *proof-correct. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Aug. 2/1 To have it written by other people in time for himself to proof-correct it. 1855 HT. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* II. 40, I highly enjoyed the *proof-correcting. 1905 A. E. BURN *Niceta of Remesiana* Pref. 3 Little leisure for *proof-correction. 1896 T. L. DE VINNE *Moxon's Mech. Exerc., Printing* 407 The long *proof-galley of brass. *1712 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 5026/7 The Place now used for a *Proof-house. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 203 The Company of Gunmakers of the City of London instituted a proof-house, at which the barrels of respectable makers were all sent to be proved. 1891 *Daily News* 29 Apr. 5/6 There are in Europe five 'proving houses' or testing places for firearms. Of the Birmingham and London proof houses all people have heard. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IX. xxii, *Proof impressions of the grain of the footman's thumb printed off ..upon the rim of your plate. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. xi. 379 To see that all Provisions received, be good and serviceable, and duly proved, with the Assistance of.. the *Proof-Masters, and marked with the Queen's Mark. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 95 Government authorised the gun-makers of Birmingham to erect a proof-house of their own, with wardens and a proof-master. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 626 The result of more than two hundred discharges with the *proof-mortar. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 285 Suspending a small *proof needle, with a silk fibre, and causing it to oscillate horizontally opposite different points of a magnetic bar placed vertically. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 93 Directions..for the management of *proof-objects in the Amician catadioptric engiscope. 1759 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 17 Nov., You shall see the documents, as it is the fashion to call *proof papers. 1895 SALMOND *Chr. Doctr. Immort.* iv. iii. 456 Taken as one of the primary *proof-passages for the dogma of the Descent to Hell. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 11 *note*, This place is a residue of a wreck of nature; it is a *proof-patch of former level. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arishas* (1878) 41 It seemed nature and vertue..had conspired to make her a peere-lesse *proofe-peece of their united perfections. 1783 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 10 Jan., Mr. Seward has sent me a *proof plate..of an extremely fine impression of this dear Doctor [Johnson]. 1818-60 WHATELY *Commpl. Bk.* (1864) 231 [This] you can prove (to any one who is not *proof-proof). 1899 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 11 6 *Proofpuller seeks situation, Press, assist Machine, or other offer. 1900 *Ibid.* 12 Oct. 10/3 Man (young) wanted, in printing office, for *proof-pulling. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 14 A number of fine *proof sets, and coins, of the United States mint. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1636) 15 You must..have a Frame, in which you may heat the *Proof-Tests and Crucibles. 1847 WEBSTER, *Proof-text. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* IV. vi. 262 Modern criticism has submitted the 'proof-texts'.. to stringent examination. 1904 H. A. A. KENNEDY *St. Paul's Concept. Last Things* VI. 310 Solitary proof-texts have wrought more havoc in theology than all the heresies.

b. Special Combs.: **proof-arm** *v. nonce-wd.* [? back-formation from *proof armour*], *trans.* to arm in or as in armour of proof; † **proof-favour**, favour or goodwill strong as armour of proof; **proof-gallon**, a gallon of proof-spirit; **proof-glass**, a deep cylindrical glass for holding liquids while under test; **proof-leaf**, = PROOF-SHEET; also, the sheet of paper by means of which coloured designs are transferred from the engraved plate to the biscuit in pottery-making; **proof-letter**, a letter cast to test the accuracy of the type-mould; **proof-man** (*Sc.*), one whose profession is to estimate the content of corn-stacks; **proof-mark**, † (*a*) in testing powder, a mark made on the ribbon by which the recoil is measured, showing the strength of powder of the standard quality (*obs.*); (*b*) a mark impressed on a fire-arm to show that it has passed the test; **proof-plane**, a small flat or disk-shaped conductor fixed on an insulating handle, used in measuring the electrification of any body; **proof-plug**: see quot.; **proof-press**, a press or machine used for taking proofs of type; **proof-reader**, one whose business is to read through printer's proofs and mark errors for correction; = READER 2 b; so **proof-reading**; **proof-sphere**: see quot.; **proof-staff**, a metal straight-edge for testing or adjusting the ordinary wooden instrument (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **proof-stick**, a rod by means of which a sample of the contents of a vacuum sugar-boiler may be taken without admitting air; **proof strength**, = sense 11; **proof timber**: see quot.; **proof vinegar**, vinegar of standard strength.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieut.* II. iii, She..is a delicate and knows it; And out of that *proof-arms herself. 1621 — *Pilgrim* II. ii, All your glories in the full Meridian, The King's *proof-favour buckled on your body. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Feb. 11/1 The total consumption of spirits in the United Kingdom during the past year amounted to 39,302,480 *proof gallons. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1017 s.v. *Pottery*, The copper-plate is now passed through the engraver's cylinder press, the *proof leaf is lifted off and..[applied] to the surface of the biscuit. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xvii. P 2 Then he Casts a *Proof-Letter or two. 1813 W. LESLIE *Agric. Surv. Nairn & Moray* 180 The quantity of grain is ascertained by the *proof-man, a professional character in the country. 1781 *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. I. 300 If the ribbon is drawn out as far or farther than the *proof mark, the powder is as good or better than the standard. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 251 On arms of the first and third classes the definitive proof mark and view mark shall be impressed at the breech end of the barrel. 1855 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* I. 284 Bring the *proof plane .. into contact with any part of the outer surface of the metallic can, and an abundant charge will be obtained. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) I. 315 This disk, when employed in this way, is called Coulomb's Proof Plane. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Proof-plug*, a plug screwed temporarily into the breech of a gun-barrel to be proved. 1899 MACKAIL *Life Morris* II. 253 A *proof-press and a printing-press were set up there. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 469/2 A new *proof-reader seemed to be needed. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 4 Apr. 6/6 Thomas Bailey Aldrich..entered literature as a 'proof-reader'. That is the American equivalent of our 'corrector to the Press' or 'printer's reader'. 1902 SLOANE *Stand. Electr. Dict.*, **Proof-sphere*, a small sphere, coated with gold-leaf or other conductor, and mounted on an insulated handle. It is used instead of a proof-plane, for testing bodies whose curvature is small. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1206 The *proof-stick, an ingenious brass rod for taking out a sample of syrup without admitting air. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 29 July 4/5 Spirits, however, are always sold below, and generally considerably below, '*proof' strength. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 139 **Proof timber*, an imaginary timber, expressed by vertical lines in the sheer draught, similar to the joints of the square timbers, and used nearly forward and aft, to prove the fairness of the body. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 13 An excise duty of 2*d.* is levied on every gallon of..*proof vinegar.

Proof (prūf), *a.* (*adv.*) Forms: see prec. [The sb. used as adj., app. by ellipsis of *of*: cf. prec. 10.]

1. Of tried strength or quality; *esp.* of armour: of tested power of resistance; hence *transf.* and *fig.* strong, impenetrable, impervious, invulnerable. Const. *against, to.* † *Proof o' shot*, proof against shot; in quot. *fig.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 73 Looke thou but sweete, And I am proofe against their enmity. 1607 — *Cor.* I. iv. 25 Now..fight With hearts more proofe then Shields. 1631 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Fair Maid of West* III. Chorus, With two proofe targets arm'd. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xxxix. (1674) 53 Venice..is fortified, and armed with the proof-Armor of Marishes and Washes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 298 Not incorruptible of Faith, not prooff Against temptation. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* III. 317 The fated Skin is proof to Wounds. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 41 P 5 Proof against the Charms of her Wit and Conversation. 1728 RAMSAY *There's my Thumb* i, A heart.. proof a-shot to birth or money. 1785 BURNS *To J. Smith* i, Ne'er a bosom yet was prief Against your arts. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of Lake* II. xix, Proof to the tempest's shock. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* x. iv, Dearer..than he had ever yet found the proofest steel of Milan. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* June 344 Their thick scales..are proof against every missile.

b. Often used as the second element in compounds, as BOMB-PROOF, BULLET-*proof*, FIRE-PROOF, PLOT-*proof*, RAIN-*proof*, SHOT-*proof*, SOUND-*proof*, THIEF-*proof*, WATERPROOF, WEATHER-*proof*, etc., and many occasional or nonce formations.

1602 MANNINGHAM *Diary* (Camden) 61 Such a one is clarret proofe, *i. e.* a good wine-bibber. 1662 HICKERINGILL *Apol. Distressed Innoc.* Wks. 1716 I. 297 The old Powder-Plotters..are shot-free and Justice-proof by a pious charm. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 19. 3/1 You're Impudence-Proof. 1824 MACKINTOSH *Sp. Ho. Com.* 15 June, Wks. 1846 III. 468 Is he bullet-proof or hayonet-proof? or does he wear a coat of mail? 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Jan. 5/1 If the heavy mackintosh overalls were expletive-proof as well as snow-proof it would not be a bad thing. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 3 Mar. 5/1 Fire-proof, and burglar-proof, and every other proof, except visitor proof!

2. Of distilled alcoholic liquors: Of standard strength; cf. PROOF *sb.* 11. See PROOF-SPIRIT.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 7. 2/2 Rectify'd Spirits are *Proof.*

† B. *adv.* To the fullest extent; to the utmost; utterly, entirely: cf. *to the proof* (PROOF *sb.* 10).

1613 FLETCHER, etc. *Captain* I. ii, Such distemper'd spirits Once out of motion, though they be proof-valiant. 1621 — *Isl. Princess* III. i, Looks melancholy Wondrous proof melancholy. [1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* IV. 197 She had busy blood..but, with that, well-conducted and proof-faithful [*transl. F.* fidèle à toute épreuve].]

Proof (prūf), *v.* [f. PROOF *sb.* or *a.*]

1. *trans.* To test, prove. a. *Sc.* To estimate the content of (a corn-stack); cf. *proof-man*, s.v. PROOF *sb.* 18 b. b. To take a proof impression of (an engraved plate, or the like): = PROVE *v.* 1 e.

1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* x. (1869) 146 He was engaged in what is called proofing the stacks of a cornyard. 1884 *World* 3 Dec. 15/2 The outcome is a masterpiece of etching, which is being 'proofed'.

2. To render proof against or impervious to something; *esp.* to render (a fabric or article of dress) impervious to water, to waterproof. [Hence **Proofed** *ppl. a.*; **Proo·fing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 3/1 Fabrics which are to be 'proofed' by spreading. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 15 Feb. 378/1 *Proofing* or *stiffening* is of two kinds: (*a*) *Water Proofing* is done with shellac and resin dissolved in water with borax. *Ibid.* 378/2 The process of spirit-proofing and the subsequent drying of the 'proofed' hats. 1904 *Ibid.* 17 Sept. 635/2 The..draining of a single pool, ..the 'proofing' of a single room.

† **Proo·ffful**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PROOF *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of proof; convincing.

1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* II. i. Plays 1873 III. 151 As their alacrities did long to merit With proofefull action.

Proofless (prūˑfˌlĕs), *a.* [f. PROOF *sb.* + -LESS.] Unsupported by proof or evidence; unfounded.

1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 242, I will set downe some of his proofelesse positions. 1795 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 126/1 The injurious epithets,..being proofless, fell to the ground. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 552 Accusation vast and vague, Spleen-born.., and proofless.

Hence **Proo·flessly** *adv.*, without proof.

1675 BOYLE *Reconcileableness Reason & Relig.* v. Wks. 1772 IV. 171 The erroneous conceits..which the school-men and others have prooflessly fathered upon philosophy. 1685 — *Enq. Notion Nat.* vi. 189 It has been prooflesly asserted, and..I do not think my self bound to admit it.

Proofre, obs. form of PROFFER.

Proo·f-sheet. *Typog.* A sheet printed from a forme of type for the purpose of examination and

correction, before it is finally printed off for use: see PROOF *sb.* 12.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* IV. i. Stage direct., Enter Galoshio, with a Proof-Sheet and a Table. 1693 CLARENDON in *Wood's Life* (O.H.S.) IV. 12 That the said Mr. à Wood did..correct all or att least some of the first printed sheets or proof sheets of the said *Athenæ Oxonienses*. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 440 A Proof-sheet ought to be pulled as clean and neat as any sheet..that is worked off. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxii, Some proof-sheets, as they are technically called, seemingly fresh from the press. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. x. 269 The proof-sheets, elaborately corrected throughout, I often saw in his hands.

Proof-spirit. Spirit of wine, or any distilled alcoholic liquor, of proof strength: see PROOF *sb.* 11.

1790 BLAGDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 338 It may appear odd, that no mention has been made till now of proof spirit, the standard to which most of the regulations of the excise have hitherto been referred. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 380 Proof Spirit..is merely rectified spirit diluted with a certain proportion of water. According to the London and Dublin Colleges, its specific gravity should be to that of distilled water as 930 to 1000; while the Edinburgh College orders it of the gravity of 935. The former ..contains 44 parts of pure alcohol and 56 of water in 100 parts; the latter..42 of pure alcohol and 58 of water in 100 parts. 1818 *Act* 58 *Geo. III*, c. 28 To denote as Proof Spirit that which, at the Temperature of Fifty-one Degrees by Fahrenheit's Thermometer, weighs exactly Twelve Thirteenth Parts of an equal Measure of Distilled Water. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 326 Proof Spirit is alcohol containing 49 per cent. by weight, or 42 per cent. by volume of water.

b. Formerly often in plural form, in accordance with the popular use of *spirits* for alcoholic drink.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. iv. 244 Take Mint 2 Handfuls, Proof-spirits 2 Gallons and a half. 1800 VINCE *Hydrostat.* ii. (1806) 25 Proof spirits consists, half of pure spirits, called alcohol, and half of water.

Proofy (prū·fi), *a. dial.* [f. PROOF *sb.* 8 + -Y.] Having the quality of turning out well or producing good results.

1848 W. BARNES *Poems in Dorset Dial.* Gloss., *Proofy*, having much proof; likely to fatten. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 428 A cut of grass like a water-meadow of the most 'proofy' kind. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Proofy*. .. 1. Of cattle or sheep—of a kind like to improve in size or condition...2. Of land or soil—rich in fattening qualities. Very proofy ground for young stock.

Proole, Proone, obs. ff. PROWL *v.*, PRONE *a.*

Pro-opic (prōiō·pik, -ɒ·pik), *a. Anthrop.* [f. Gr. πρό, PRO-[2] + ὤψ, ὠπ- face + -IC.] Having the nose and central line of the face prominent or projecting, as compared with the lateral parts: the opposite of *platyopic* or flat-faced.

1885 O. THOMAS in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* May 334 Individual skulls or races having [naso-malar] indices below 107·5, might be called *platyopic* or flat faced; from 107·5 to 110·0, *mesopic*; and above 110·0, *pro-opic*.

Pro-osteon: see PRO-[2] 2.

‖ **Pro-ostracum** (prōiɒ·străkŭm). *Palæont.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πρό, PRO-[2] + ὄστρακον potsherd, shell.] The anterior prolongation, usually lamellar, of the guard or rostrum of a fossil cephalopod, as a belemnite.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* xxvi. 297 The form of the 'pro-ostracum' varies greatly in different cases, and it affords important characters in the discrimination of specific and generic forms in the *Belemnitidæ*. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 542 The pro-ostracum and the rostrum together represent the pen in the Teuthidae. 1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palæont.* I. 876 A horny or more or less calcified plate, known as the pro-ostracum .. corresponds with the 'pen' of the ordinary cuttlefishes, and from its extreme tenuity is never perfectly preserved.

Hence **Pro-o·stracal** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pro-ostracum.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pro-otic (prōiō·tik, -ɒ·tik), *a.* and *sb. Comp. Anat.* [f. Gr. πρό, PRO-[2] + οὖς, ὠτ- ear + -IC.]

A. *adj.* That is in front of the ear; applied distinctively to one of the three bones which together form the periotic capsule.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 43 A glenoid cavity which is formed..by the squamosal, opisthotic, and prootic bones. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 751/1 The hyoidean arch ..almost always becomes connected with the pro-otic region of the skull.

B. *sb.* The pro-otic bone.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 25 One for the prootic and the other for the squamosal. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 106 The Pro-otic is the largest and most important element of the three in Vertebrates below Mammals.

Prop (prɒp), *sb.*[1] Also 5–6 **proppe.** [Not known before 1440; = MDu. and early mod.Du. *proppe* a vine-prop, a support ('*pedamen, fulcimentum, fulcrum, sustentaculum*' Kilian); ulterior history uncertain. Wedgwood compares 'Piedmontese *broba, bropa*, a vine-prop, Wallachian *proptea* a prop, *propte* to prop, lean on'. Irish *propa*, Gael. *prop* are from English.

MDu. *proppe* is in form identical with, and by Kilian treated as the same word as, *proppe* 'une broche de fer' (Plantin), 'obturamentum oblongum, veruculum' (Kilian), mod.Du. *prop*, MLG. *proppe*, LG. *propp*, Da. *prop*, Sw. *propp*, Ger. *pfropf*, *-en* a plug, stopper, stopple, bung; but the connexion of sense is not clear. The same is true of MDu. and early mod.Du. *proppen* to prop, stay, bear up, compared with Du. *proppen* to cram, stuff full, fill up, MLG. and LG. *proppen*, Ger. *pfropfen*, Da. *proppe*, Sw. *proppa*. With this latter group cf. also OHG. *pfroffo, pfropfo* a sucker, slip, shoot, and Ger. *propfen* to graft, which are referred to L. *propāgo* a set, layer, slip, or shoot. It is thus certain that *prop* sb. and vb. have cognates in Dutch; but the connexion of the two Du. words for 'prop' and 'plug', and of the latter of these with the Ger. word for 'graft' is uncertain. See Franck and Kluge. Cf. PROP *sb.*[2]]

1. A stick, rod, pole, stake, beam, or other rigid support, used to sustain an incumbent weight; esp. when such an appliance is auxiliary, or does not form a structural part of the thing supported. Often in comb. as *clothes-prop*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 415/1 Proppe, longe (*S.* staffe), *contus*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 292/2 A Prope (*A.* Proppe), *cerus, destina.., fulcimen, fulcimentum*. 1530 PALSGR. 259/1 Proppe to underseat any thyng, *estaye*. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* vii. 34 The foure proppes vpon the foure corners of euery seate were harde on the seate. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 226 Theyr houses are..buylded aboue the grownde vppon proppes & pyles. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 784 The vine must be set vp with props. *c* 1623 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 177 To make A proppe to supporte the Roofe. 1645 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 636 The propps and standerdes upon which the Town Hall did stand. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxi. (1794) 484 What he [Linnæus] calls *Fulcra*, props or supports of the plant. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. xiii. 8 Mighty rains Have worn away the props that held it fast.

b. *spec.* in *Coal-mining*: A piece of timber set upright to support the roof or keep up the strata. (Also *pit-prop.*) c. In a vehicle: see quot. 1875. d. *pl. Entom.* See quot. 1826. e. *dial.* or *slang.* The leg; also, the arm extended in boxing; hence, a straight hit. (Usu. in *pl.*)

b. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 236 A fragment of a prop of fir, which had been used in a shaft in the forest of Hartz. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 40 *Prop*, a piece of wood, cut 2½ or 3 inches shorter than the thickness of the seam of coal, and set upright beneath the end of a crowntree, or under a headtree, for the support of the roof. 1857 J. STEWART *Sk. Sc. Charac.* 91 Cut up in lengths for coal-pit praps. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 176/1 Timber props for regulating the ventilation. c. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Prop..*, a stem fastened to the carriage bow for the attachment of the stretcher-piece, known as the *prop-joint*, and upon which the bows rest when down. d. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 353 *Prop* (*Exeisma*), a bipartite retractile glutinous organ exerted from between the legs of the genus *Smiuthurus* Latr., and employed by the animal to support itself when its legs fail it. e. 1793 *Carlop Green* II. xxvii, Wi' his stiff shank .. As thick again 's his soople prop. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Props*, legs. 1869 *Temple Bar Mag.* XXVI. 74 You take off your coat and put up your 'props' to him. 1887 *Lic. Vict. Gaz.* 2 Dec. 358/3 Ned met each rush of his enemy with straight props. 1891 *Sportsman* 20 Apr. 3/2 There are those..who assert that with such 'props' he will never successfully negociate the Epsom gradients.

f. *fig.* Any person or thing that serves as a support or stay; *esp.* one who upholds some institution.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxvii. 17 To leane unto the prop of God's blessing. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 70 The boy was the verie staffe of my age, my verie prop. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 41 The wicked prophane Priest was a prop to the Bishops Kingdom. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. i. 15 You shall live to be the prop..of her age. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. xii. (1866) 211 He needs no props..to support his faith.

†**2.** A pole or stake, e.g. a boundary stake: cf. PROP *v.*[1] 3. Also b. A butt for shooting at.

1456 *Reg. Aberbrothoc* (Bann. Cl.) II. 89 The sowthe syde of the myre sal ly in commoun pasture..as the proppis ar sett fra the est to the west apon the northe syde throuout the myre linialy...And frae the west cors sowthe as it is proppit. b. 1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 273 Giffin to the King himself to schute at the prop with James Mersar,..x s. 1503 *Ibid.* II. 401 Item, in Strethbogy, to the King to play at the prop, ij s. iiij. d. 1505–6 *Ibid.* III. 179 Item, to the King quhilk he tynt at the prop with George Campbell, vj Franch crownis.

3. [f. PROP *v.*[1] 4.] A sudden stop made by a horse when going at speed. *Australian.*

1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush Life Queensland* I. xiv. 201 A sudden fierce prop, and Roaney has shot behind Sam's horse. 1884 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Melbourne Mem.* xvi. 115 The 'touchy' mare gave so sudden a 'prop', accompanied by a desperate plunge, that he was thrown.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prop-iron, prop-wood*; **prop-crib, prop-joint, prop-maul, prop-stay**: see quots.; **prop-foot, prop-leg** (of a caterpillar) = PRO-LEG; **prop-man**, a man who places and attends to the props in a coal-mine.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Prop-crib timbering*, shaft timbering with cribs kept at the proper distance apart by means of props. 1890 JULIA P. BALLARD *Among Moths & Butterfl.* 88 The binder *prop-feet were a dark brown. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 2/1 Step and *prop-iron, bolt and screw. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Prop-joint*..., the jointed bar which spreads the bows of a calash-top. 1869 PACKARD *Guide Stud. Insects* (1872) 21 These 'false' or '*prop-legs' are soft and fleshy, and without articulations. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (U.S.) III. 388 The [canker-worm] has six legs forward, and four stout prop-legs behind. 1888 *Times* 27 Sept. 3/3, 30 men, chiefly *propmen, continued to descend into the pit to keep the workings open and in repair. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 40 **Prop-maul*, an iron maul, with a handle 3 feet long, used by the deputies in drawing props. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Prop-stay*, a transverse water-tube crossing a boiler-flue..increasing the flue-surface by the exposure of its exterior surface to the heated current. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 978 Columns of *prop-wood are erected betwixt the pavement and the roof.

Prop (prɒp), *sb.*[2] [= MDu. *proppe*, Du. *prop*, broach, skewer, plug, stopple. As to etym., see prec.]

†**1.** A plug; a wedge. *Sc. Obs. rare.* Cf. PROP *v.*[2]

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. iii. 86 The mekill syllis of the warryn tre Wyth wedgis and with proppis bene devyd.

2. A scarf-pin. *Thieves' Cant, Slang.*

(App. a slang application of 'broach', 'skewer'.)

1850 DICKENS *Artful Touch* in *Repr. Pieces* (1866) 210 In his shirt-front there's a beautiful diamond prop, .. a very handsome pin indeed. 1891 *Sporting Times* 11 Apr. 1/2 He is proudest .. of the pin, .. presented to him by the Heir to the Throne...John was wearing this prop in the Paddock at Epsom.

Prop (prɒp), *sb.*[3] *colloq.* or *School slang.* Short for PROPOSITION.

[1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 343/2 This Author shews by way of Corollary from the preceding Prop. that [etc.].] 1871 'M. LEGRAND' *Cambr. Freshm.* 212 To demonstrate the props of Euclid by cutting them out in note paper, and carefully piecing them together.

Prop, *sb.*[4] *U.S.* [Derivation unknown.] Usually in pl. **Props**: A name given to cowrie shells, used in a gambling game, and hence to the game itself, in vogue in New England chiefly from *c* 1830 to the beginning of the Civil War.

The convex backs of the shells were ground down, and the hollows thus made filled up flat with red sealing-wax. Four of the shells were shaken in the hand or in a box, and thrown after the manner of dice on a table, the stake being won or lost according to the number of white or red sides coming up. When two or four shells turned up alike, it was called a 'nick' and won; any other combination was an 'out' and lost. *Dead props* were loaded shells used in cheating. Hence in Comb. *prop-box, prop-house, prop-table*.

1833 W. J. SNELLING *Expose Gaming Massach.* 11 We advanced to the prop table and held forth our hand for the props between two infamous blackguards. *Ibid.* 25 About fifty persons were shaking props...The Box eventually won the greater part of the money, by means of loaded props. 1868 *How Gamblers Win* (N. Y.) 97 It is said that there is not a prop-house in the city of New York. *Ibid.* 99 The professional provides himself with what are called dead props, with which he can throw 'nicks' or 'outs' at pleasure. *Ibid.*, A pastime so stupid and monotonous as Props. 1905 *Boston Even. Transcript* 14 Jan., When I was a boy, knowing people said prop-au. But we boys scorned this.

Prop (prɒp), *v.*[1] Also 6 **proppe.** [Known from 15th c.; app. directly f. PROP *sb.*[1]; cf. obs. Du. *proppen* 'fulcire, suffulcire' (Kilian), 'to prop, stay or bear up' (Hexham).]

1. *trans.* To support or keep from falling by or as by means of a prop; to hold up: said both of the prop or support itself and of the person who places it. Also with *up*.

1492–3 [see PROPPING *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1538 ELYOT, *Statumino, nare*, to proppe vp, to vnderset, to make sure...*Suffulcio* .. to proppe vp. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 51 Thee wheels wee prop with a number Of beams and sliders. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 263 To prop the Ruins, lest the Fabrick fall. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 228 Propt on a staff, a beggar old and bare. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* Ep. 1 Your shoulder propped my head. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. i, Valentine made Lotty lie down ..and propped her up with pillows.

2. *fig.* To support, sustain: esp. used in relation to some weak or failing cause or institution.

1549 [implied in PROPPER]. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* XX. ii, With heavnly strength, thy early strength to prop. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 59 Being not propt by Auncestry, whose grace Chalkes Successors their way. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 191 Propped by these Persuasions, the Women freely Sacrifice themselves. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* V. 52 An ingenious Writer toiling .. to prop a mistaken Principle. 1843 E. MIALL in *Nonconf.* III. 209 Justice should not be propped up by injustice, disinterestedness by rapacity.

†**3.** To mark out with posts, cairns, or other erections: cf. PROP *sb.*[1] 2. *Sc. Obs.*

1456 [see PROP *sb.*[1] 2]. 1540 in *5th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 609/1 Meithis and merchis .. begynnand .. in the myddis of the resk..as is proppit be us. *Ibid.*, Ascendand up the hill carne be carne as we haif proppit to the heid of the said hill.

4. *intr.* Of a horse: To stop suddenly when going at speed. *Australian.*

1870 E. B. KENNEDY *Four Yrs. Queensland* xi. 194 When almost against it, the animal would stop in his stride (or prop), when the rider vaulted lightly over his head on to the verandah. 1882 *Daily News* 3 June 6/4 Another horse propped suddenly at the water-jump hurdle, and sent his rider over into the very middle of the pool. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* i. (1891) 8, I didn't think he'd ha' propped like that.

5. *trans.* To hit straight; to knock down. *slang.*

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 387/1 If we met an 'old bloke' (man) we 'propped him' (knocked him down) and robbed him. 1892 *Nat. Observer* 27 Feb. 378/1 Give me a snug little set-to down in Whitechapel: Nobody there that can prop you in the eye!

†**Prop,** *v.*[2] *Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. [app. a. MDu., MLG. *proppen* to cram, stuff full: cf. PROP *sb.*[2], and note in etymology of PROP *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To cram, stuff, load.

a 1568 *King Berdok* 38 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 406 Thay stellit gunis to the killogy laich, And proppit gunis with bulettis of raw daich [= dough].

†**Prop,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* [app. a variant of dial. *brob* vb.: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v. *Brob.*] *intr.* To probe (for minerals).

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* E ij, When a Miner discovers any Signs of a Vein by Proping, he falls to cutting a Square Hole, about a Yard every way. *Ibid.* H ij, The Person who owns the Land where the Miner Props and makes search for Ore. *Ibid.* P iv b, If one Miner went by himself, he took nothing but his Proping Spade, if two went together they would take a Hack and Spade to Cast with. [1748 *Articles for High Peak Hundred* in Hardy *Miner's Guide* 22 If any Miner within the King's Field, do brob or make any Holes for the finding of any Vein or Rake.]

Propædeutic (prōpĭdiū·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. type * *προπαιδευτικός* adj., f. *προπαιδεύειν* to teach beforehand, f. *πρό*, PRO- 2 + *παιδεύειν* to teach, educate: see PÆDEUTICS.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to or of the nature of preliminary instruction; supplying the knowledge or discipline introductory or preliminary to some art or science; preliminarily educational.

1849 Morell *Philos. Relig.* 139 Judaism was Propædeutic to Christianity. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* v. 262 The university course is almost wholly special; the liberal and propædeutic studies are relegated to the grammar-school. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1704 The study of philosophy has a propaedeutic value.

B. *sb.* 1. A subject or study which forms an introduction to an art or science, or to more advanced study generally.

1836 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 285 If Mathematics ..do constitute the true logical cathartieon, the one practical propædeutic of all reasoning. 1855 Meiklejohn tr. *Kant's Critique* Pref. 25 Logic is properly only a propædeutic—forms, as it were, the vestibule of the sciences. 1905 *Athenæum* Feb. 170 Psychology pushes its claim to be the propaedeutic of metaphysics, with dire results to intellectualism.

2. *pl.* **Propædeutics.** The body of principles or rules introductory to any art, science, or subject of special study; preliminary learning.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Propædeutics*..a term used by German writers to signify the preliminary learning connected with any art or science: that in which it is necessary to be instructed, in order to study with advantage the art or science itself. 1877 A. B. Alcott *Table-T.* 114 Rather is it [our secular life] the propædeutics of human combination and communication, wherein spiritual life becomes a reality.

Hence **Propædeu·tical** *a.* = Propædeutic *a.*

1867 J. H. Stirling *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* (1871) 205 Logic precedes both as propædeutical of the study of philosophy in general. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 6 Apr. 257/3 The propaedeutical narration of various well-chosen anecdotes.

Propagable (prŏ·păgăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *pro-*, *prōpāg-āre* to Propagate + -able. Cf. med.L. *propāgābil-is* (Albertus Magnus *Metaph.* v. vi. v.).] Capable of being propagated.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 60 And carry about with them propagable mines. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 48 The Olive not being successfully propagable by seed. *a* 1707 J. Fraser *Disc. Second Sight* 36 Whether this Second Sight be Hereditary, or propagable from father to Son. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 73 A specific source of infection as in other cases of propagable contagion.

Hence **Pro·pagabi·lity, Pro·pagableness,** the capability of being propagated.

1685 Boyle *Effects of Mot.* v. 46 We must grant in our Instances a wonderful propagableness of motion. 1881 W. B. Carpenter in *19th Cent.* Oct. 554 The propagability of the micrococcus of tubercle by the milk of cows affected with tuberculosis.

Propagand (prŏpăgæ·nd). Also -ande. [ad. F. *propagande*: see next.] = Propaganda.

1801 Hel. M. Williams *Sk. Fr. Rep.* I. xi. 115 To..form a propagande of the rights of man. 1830 *Examiner* 629/1 Europe recollected the past, and asked whether no revolutionary propagand would arise amongst them. 1879 M. Pattison *Milton* iv. 47 A grand scheme for the union of Protestant Christendom, and his propagand of Comenius's school-reform.

Propaganda (prŏpăgæ·ndă). [a. It. (Sp., Pg.) *propaganda* (F. *propagande*), from the mod.L. title *Congregatio de propaganda fide* 'congregation for propagating the faith': see sense 1.]

1. (More fully, *Congregation* or *College of the Propaganda.*) A committee of Cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church having the care and oversight of foreign missions, founded in 1622 by Pope Gregory XV.

1718 Ozell tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant* II. 237 The Congregation of the Propaganda gives them at present but twenty five Roman Crowns a Man. 1819 T. Hope *Anastasius* (1820) I. ix. 168 An Italian missionary of the Propaganda. 1851 Gallenga *Italy* II. iii. 70 The Propaganda was busy in Paraguay, or Otaheite.

2. Any association, systematic scheme, or concerted movement for the propagation of a particular doctrine or practice.

Sometimes erroneously treated as a plural (= efforts or schemes of propagation) with singular *propagandum*, app. after *memorandum*, *-da*.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc., s. v., Derived from this celebrated society, the name *propaganda* is applied in modern political language as a term of reproach to secret associations for the spread of opinions and principles which are viewed by most governments with horror and aversion. 1868 M. E. G. Duff *Pol. Surv.* 36 Their *propaganda* represents nothing more than a mere idiosyncrasy. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 208 It seems unlikely that Saul should at once have been able to substitute a propaganda for an inquisition. 1896 *Brit. Weekly* XXII. 340/2 The opportunity and occasion for a vigorous and effective propaganda.

b. *attrib.*

1854 J. S. C. Abbott *Napoleon* (1855) II. xii. 197 Aware that a propaganda war was impossible as long as Russia should continue allied to France. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Jan. 5/3 We would rather see our money spent in propaganda work than paying election expenses. 1899 *Two Worlds* 6 Jan. 7/1 Propaganda meetings will be conducted in the Cowgate-street Club and the Labour Institute. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Jan. 3/1 A propaganda play.

Propaga·ndic, *a. rare*⁻⁰. [irreg. f. prec. + -ic.] Pertaining to a propaganda or to propagandism. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Propagandism (prŏpăgæ·ndiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ism: so F. *propagandisme.*] The practice of a propaganda; systematic work at propagating any opinion, creed, or practice.

1818 Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* (1859) 247 If the liberty of the press is curbed, the liberty of the tongue is taken to a wonderful degree, and I am not certain that its propagandism is not the stronger of the two. 1851 Gallenga *Italy* ii. 93 The results of French propagandism in Central Italy in 1830. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 292 The best Jews despised all attempts at active propagandism.

Propagandist (prŏpăgæ·ndist), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. as prec. + -ist: so F. *propagandiste.*]

1. A member or agent of a propaganda; one who devotes himself to the propagation of some creed or doctrine; a proselytizer.

1829 Southey *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 352 The propagandist of Atheism and the Jesuit both find facile converts. 1861 Crawfurd in *Trans. Ethnol. Soc.* I. 88 The early Portuguese conquerors in India..very active and zealous propagandists. 1876 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 114 Evil is a far more cunning and persevering propagandist than Good. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 30 May 713/2 To counteract the teachings of Radical propagandists.

2. *spec.* A missionary or convert of the Roman Catholic Congregation of the Propaganda.

1833 A. Crichton *Hist. Arabia* I. i. 29 *note*, He exposed the errors and superstitions of the Church of Rome, so as to alarm the Propagandists, who employed a Franciscan friar to refute it. 1890 *Tablet* 6 Sept. 365 Two Catholic factions, called respectively Padroadists and Propagandists. 1893 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 31 The Goanese, to whatever part of India they wandered, kept themselves distinct from the Catholics, whom they termed Propagandists.

B. *adj.* Given or inclined to propagandism; devoted to the propagation of doctrines or principles.

1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 20 They are still aggressive and propagandist. 1885 C. Lowe *Bismarck* xii. II. 320 The authorities had been ordered to deal with the Catholic Press, and with propagandist societies under the influence of the Jesuits.

Hence **Propagandi·stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to propagandists or propagandism; **Propagandi·stically** *adv.*, in a propagandist manner.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 17 Feb., Nicholas was opposed to France, because she was propagandistically dangerous to his form of government, pure absolutism. 1890 in *Voice* (N. Y.) 30 Jan., The objects of the society are mainly propagandistic.

Propagandize (prŏpăgæ·ndaiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ize.] a. *trans.* To disseminate (principles) by organized effort; to subject to a propaganda.

1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIX. 333 We did not fight to propagandise monarchical principles. 1878 *Ibid.* XVIII. 51 They..came..to propagandise their political and literary notions. 1892 *Echo* 4 Feb. 2/3 All the .. places ...where voters can be reached, will be visited and propagandised.

b. *intr.* To carry on a propaganda.

1889 *Voice* (N. Y.) 1 Aug., Unselfish, disinterested citizens, propagandizing for the sake of principle.

Pro·pagant, *a. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *propāgāns, -ānt-em*, pres. pple. of *propāgāre* to Propagate.] Propagating, prolific, productive.

1895 F. Hall 2 *Trifles* 30, I predict that it [the term 'scientist'] will live. Nay, who knows that..it may not get to be ambitiously propagant, engendering..*scientism, scientistic, scientistically,..scientize* [etc.]?

† **Pro·pagate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *propāgāt-us*, pa. pple. of *propāgāre*: see next.] Propagated. (Const. as pa. pple.)

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 30 Because he was propagate and descended of the house of Lancastre. 1671 R. MacWard *True Nonconf.* 160 A sprig of Rome's hierarcby, propagate by her ambition and deceit.

Propagate (prŏ·păgēt), *v.* Also 6-7 *erron.* **propo-.** [f. ppl. stem of L. *prō-, propāgāre* to multiply (plants) by means of layers or slips, to breed, to enlarge, extend, or prolong the stock or race of, cognate with *prō-, propāgo, -āginem* a layer (esp. of a vine), a shoot or slip from which a new plant is produced, f. Pro- 1 1 e, forth, out, + (perh.) *pag-*, root of *pangĕre* to fix, fasten, set, plant; hence, 'to plant or set out layers'.]

1. *trans.* To multiply specimens of (a plant, animal, disease, etc.) by any process of natural reproduction from the parent stock; to produce as offspring, procreate, reproduce, breed; to cause to breed; *refl.* to reproduce itself (i.e. its kind).

1570 Levins *Manip.* 41/6 To Propagate, *propagare.* 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Iustine* IX. 42 Hee had many other sons propagated from seuerall women. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 121 The French Dogs are derived or propagated of the Dogs of Great Britain. 1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* iii. 40 [They] have no seminary principle to propagate themselves by. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 117 To plant, and propagate a Vine. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 271 Men..are often content to propagate a race of slaves. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* iv. (1813) 59 Plants are propagated by seeds, suckers, slips, offsets, divisions, cuttings, layers, and graffs. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvii. 349 It is then not syphilis, but the original morbid diathesis modified by syphilis which becomes propagated. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* i. 42 Pigeons .. can be propagated in great numbers and at a very quick rate. 1859 W. S. Coleman *Woodlands* (1866) 114 The Mistletoe may be artificially propagated by slitting the bark of a tree and inserting one of the seeds. *Mod.*, Thistles seed and propagate themselves rapidly.

b. *absol.*, or *intr.* for *refl.* To breed, to produce offspring; to reproduce itself, i.e. its kind; to multiply or spread by generation or other form of reproduction.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. Explan. Words, *Propagat*, to grow and increase, after the manner of Vine branches, which being drawne along in the ground from the mother-stock do take root. 1640 Nabbes *Bride* I. i, T' increase And propagate was the best end of marriage. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* II. 64 Fix'd like a plant on his peculiar spot, To draw nutrition, propagate, and rot. 1772 Priestley *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 32 Carnivorous [animals] propagate very slowly. 1858 Chr. Rossetti *From House to Home* ix, Fat toads were there to hop or plod And propagate in peace.

† c. *trans.* To produce, yield as produce. *Obs.*

1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. I. 116 The greatest part of the Island of Sumatra propagates this Plant [pepper].

d. *transf.* To hand down from one generation to another; to pass on to one's descendants; to reproduce in the offspring.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. i. 200 My low and humble name to propagate With any branch or image of thy state. 1754 Sherlock *Disc.* (1759) I. iv. 142 These Follies were propagated from Father to Son. 1866 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* ii. (ed. 4) 47 It may be doubted whether..great deviations of structure..are ever permanently propagated in a state of nature.

† e. To people (*with* a race or progeny). *Obs. rare.* (Cf. Propagation 1 b.)

1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* II. 155 It has always appeared to me ridiculous for people who propagate the world with nothing but miserable dependents, to make any rejoicing at their birth.

2. a. *fig.* To cause to grow in numbers or amount; to cause to increase or multiply. (Often passing into 3.)

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 193 Gricfes of mine owne lie heauie in my breast, Which thou wilt propagate to haue it preast With more of thine. 1633 Prynne *1st Pt. Histrio-M.* III. iii. 103 This practise therefore of acting Vices, doth onely propagate them, not restraine them. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 105 It is the very nature of this vice to propagate itself .. in a peculiar way of its own. 1875 Scrivener *Lect. Text N. Test.* 5 The pernicious effects of this natural fault will propagate themselves rapidly.

b. To extend (anything material or immaterial).

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 146 Not to enlarge it, by continuing and propagating the War. 1704 *Providence Rec.* (1896) X. 77 A person..Purchased severall lands, and propagated other Estate as Goods, Cattell, and Chattells. 1860 Tyndall. *Glac.* II. xvii. 317 A narrow rent opened beneath his feet, and propagated itself through the ice.

† c. *intr.* for *refl.* To increase; multiply itself, grow more numerous. *Obs.*

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. 55 The Heresie did propagate and increase. 1868 H. Law *Beacons Bible* (1869) 34 [It] quickly propagates and fearfully extends.

d. *trans.* To spread from person to person, or from place to place; to disseminate, diffuse (a statement, belief, doctrine, practice, etc.).

1600 [see *propagating* below]. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 4 Before the yere of Christ 200, it was propagated, as Tertullian writes, to places of Britaine..whither the Romans never reached. 1657 W. Rand tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 261 The Family of the *Fabricii*, had its Original from Pisa, from whence..it was propagated into France. 1658 *State Papers, Domestic* 295 The Act for propagating the Gospel in the 4 northern counties. 1674 Owen *Holy Spirit* (1693) 107 The Kingdom of Christ is preserved, carried on and propagated in the World. 1725 Berkeley *Proposal* Wks. 1871 III. 215 To propagate the Gospel in foreign parts. *a* 1727 Newton *Chronol. Amended* i. (1728) 80 This year being at length propagated into Chaldæa, gave occasion to the year of Nabonassar. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 195, I have had the pleasure to propagate Vaccination so far as Bagdad. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* VII. lxiii. 241 Some critics have imagined that the Roman occupation was propagated as far as the Don. 1868 Helps *Realmah* xii. (1876) 327 Men who made and propagated false rumours.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To become more widely spread; to spread. *rare.*

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 330 A religion that..did expand herself, and propagate by simplicity, humbleness, and by a meer passive way of fortitude.

4. *trans.* To extend the action or operation of; to transmit, spread, convey (motion, light, sound, etc.) in some direction, or through some medium.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 216 All endeavour, whether strong or weak, is propagated to infinite distance; for it is motion. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxvii. 207 The structure of the cover..through which the sound was propagated from the Watch to the Ear. 1799 Wood *Optics* i. (1811) 1 The vibrations of an elastic fluid are propagated in every direction. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxx. 406 It might be thought improbable that irritation, commencing in the kidney or in the bladder, should be propagated through sentient nerves to the spinal cord. 1853 Herschel *Pop. Lect. Sc.* i. § 22 (1873) 15 The manner in which an earthquake is propagated from place to place. 1854 [see Propagation 5].

Hence **Pro·pagated** *ppl. a.*, **Pro·pagating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* 390 The propagating of the christian faith. 1638 Quarles *Hieroglyph.* II. xix, Or is't a propagated Spark, rak'd out From Natures embers? *a* 1653 G. Daniel *Idyll.* ii. 59 Such propagating Iellyes nere distill'd Without their Mandrakes; whose first hissings kill. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 320 The efforts of the pisciculturists .. at their propagating establishment at Stormontfield. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 161 The starting-point of a continued or propagated thrombus.

Propagation (prɒpăgēi·ʃən). [a. F. *propagation* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *prō-, propāgātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prŏpāgāre* to Propagate.] The action of propagating.

1. The action of propagating by such production; procreation, generation, reproduction.

a 1450 *Mankind* 181 in *Macro Plays* 7 Of þe erth & of þe cley we haue owur propagacyon. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 170 b, He that by naturall propagacyon hath generate or begoten vs. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xvii. xiii. 515 The worke of nature, in sending out these sprigs, taught us the feat to couch and lay sets in the ground by way of propagation. 1781 Burke *Sp. Marriage Act* Wks. X. 136 Matrimony is instituted not only for the propagation of men, but for their nutrition, their education, their establishment. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 875 In the lower Algæ, .. the plants are continually undergoing propagation by division of the constituent cells. 1883 Goode *Fish. Indust. U. S. A.* 74 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The machinery for propagation [of fish] on a gigantic scale by the aid of steam.

† **b.** The action of peopling with offspring. *Obs.*

1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 2 The propagation of the world after [the flood] by the Sons of Noah.

† **2.** That which is propagated; offspring, generation, breed, race. *Obs.*

1536 *Exhort. to the North* 86 in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 307 And with that noit content, hys mallys put in vre agaynes the trew lewes of hys propagation. 1596 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xi. lxvii. (1612) 285 With Marrage, that legitimates our propagation. 1611 Rich *Honest. Age* (Percy Soc.) 49 The Laconian women brought foorth a propagation of men of haughty courage.

† **3.** *fig.* Increase in amount or extent; enlargement; extension in space or time. *Obs.*

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 154 This we came not to, Onely for propogation of a Dowre Remaining in the Coffer of her friends. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) XI. ii. 39 The spoil and waste they had made .. for the propagation of their empire, which they were still enlarging as their desires. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. iii. 217 Not for the propagation of his own life.

4. Dissemination, diffusion, esp. of some principle, belief, or practice.

1588 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 266 The propagatioun of the trew .. religioun. 1615 Latham *Falconry* Epist., For the propagation of the noble sport. 1701 *Charter Will. III* 16 June, [To] be one Body Politick and Corporate, in Deed, and in Name, by the Name of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 144 ¶ 6 Calumny is diffused by all arts and methods of propagation. 1859 Mill *Liberty* ii. 36 Forbidding the propagation of error. 1877 Sparrow *Serm.* ix, 112 The main use of agencies .. in connection with religion, is the propagation of the truth.

5. Transmission of some action or form of energy, as motion, light, sound, etc.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 334 When .. one body, having opposite endeavour to another body, moveth the same, and that moveth a third, and so on, I call that action propagation of motion. 1710 J. Clarke *Rohault's Nat. Philos.* (1729) I. 191 The Propagation of Sound may very well be compared with Circles made in the Water, by throwing a Stone into it. 1804 Sir J. Leslie (*title*) An Experimental Inquiry into the Nature and Propagation of Heat. 1849 Noad *Electricity* (ed. 3) 138 We must consider the transference of the hydrogen to take place by the propagation of a decomposition through a chain of particles extending from the zinc to the platinum. 1854 *Pereira's Pol. Light* 8 The Propagation of Light.—Light emanates, radiates, or is propagated in straight lines.

† **6.** The action of branching out as a shoot (L. *propago*); *concr.* a branch, ramification. *Obs. rare.*

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 10 The nerves of the Taste descend from the third and fourth Propagations, and so diffuse themselves into the tongue.

Propaga·tional, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to propagation.

1898 Ld. Kelvin in *Nature* 17 Nov. 56/2 How and about what range do we pass from the propagational velocities of 3 kilometres per second?

Propagative (prɒ·păgĕitiv), *a.* [f. L. ppl. stem *prō-, propāgāt-* (see Propagate *v.*) + -ive.] Having the quality of propagating; belonging to, characterized by, or tending to propagation.

1660 Waterhouse *Arms & Arm.* 118 If the design of Loyola .. were .. propogative of the faith of Jesus. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. vii. 354 Every Man owes more of his Being to Almighty God than to his natural Parents, whose very Propagative Faculty was at first given .. by the only virtue, efficacy, and energy of the Divine Commission and Institution. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 876 In the Hepaticæ and Mosses the propagative structures do not yet arrive at the condition of buds. 1883 H. Drummond *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 356 A church without propagative power in the world cannot be other than a calamity.

Propagator (prɒ·păgĕitɒr). [a. L. *prō-, propāgātor*, agent-n. from *prŏpāgāre* to Propagate: so F. *propagateur* (1516 in Hatz.-Darm.).] One who or that which propagates.

1. One who begets or produces offspring.

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 32 [They] must needs depend on some prime Propagator, as all Families do. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 203 ¶ 7 Were I to propose a Punishment for this infamous Race of Propagators, it should be to send them .. into our American Colonies .. to people those Parts .. where there is a want of Inhabitants.

b. A planter; a rearer of plants.

1669 Worlidge *Agric.* (1681) 330 *Propagator*, a Planter.

c. A forcing-frame for plants; a propagating-house.

1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1254/2 A well made propagator, zinc, can be heated with gas or oil lamp, very useful for raising flower seeds or striking cuttings.

2. *fig.* One who spreads abroad, disseminates, or diffuses (a statement, opinion, practice, etc.).

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 52 The propagator of true Religion. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 283 The Propagators of the worship of the Baalim. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 167 These writers, like the propagators of all novelties, pretended to a great zeal for the poor and the lower orders. 1812 Ld. Ellenborough in *Examiner* 28 Dec. 832/2 The defendant was not proved to be the institutor, but only the propagator, of the libel. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 455 A zealous propagator of Christianity.

Hence **Pro·pagatress, Propaga·trix,** a female propagator.

1653 R. Baillie *Dissuas. Vind.* (1655) 24 That heresie for its great and prime propogatrix had Mistresse Hutcheson. 1660 Howell *Parly of Beasts* 89 The prime Propagatresse of Religion and Learning. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 498 This industrious propagatrix of the species.

† **Pro·pagatory,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as Propagate *v.* + -ory 2.] **a.** = Propagative. **b.** Subject to propagation; = Propagable.

1647 M. Hudson *Div. Right Govt.* II. x. 144 Which power God delegated unto man .. by that propagatorie benediction, *Crescite & multiplicamini*. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 196 Prophecy, as it is not hereditary by nature, so neither is it propagatory by art.

† **Propa·ge,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *propāgāre*, or F. *propage-r.*] = Propagate *v.*

1695 Br. Patrick *Comm. Gen.* 17 [The plants] at the beginning were brought out of the Earth, with their Seed in them, to propage them ever after. 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* II, Body o' me, what a many-headed Monster have I propaged!

Propagule (prɒpæ·gi(ū)l). *Bot. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *propāgul-um*, dim. of L. *propāgo* a shoot laid down in layering, a runner.] See quot.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Propagulum*, Bot. Applied by Willdenow to the round corpuscles which are solitary or agglomerated upon the surface of the *thallus* of the *Lichenes*: a propagule.

‖ **Propaidei·a,** *rare*⁻¹. [a. Gr. προπαιδεία preliminary teaching, f. πρό, Pro-² + παιδεία teaching.] Preliminary teaching or education.

1888 Gladstone in *Contemp. Rev.* May 781 The marvellous propaideia of the Jewish history.

† **Pro·palate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *prōpalāre*: see Propale and -ate 3.] = Propale.

1598 in *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) I. 209 We .. almost make dowbte to propalate what answeares they have returned to some very grave, learned and worthy persons. 1633 Prynne *Histriomastix* 126, Christian love, which delights to cover, not propalate and divulge mens sinnes. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 62 Mr. Howarden .. dare's propalate his Ignorance so far as to say, The Swissers have no University.

So † **Propala·tion,** publication, divulgement.

a 1677 Hale *Pomponius Atticus* 137 They would immediately before the propalation of such businesses, send for persons of greatest reputation and credit.

Propa·le, *v.* Chiefly *Sc. arch.* [ad. late L. *prōpal-āre* to make public, divulge, f. L. *prōpalam* openly, manifestly, f. *prō*, Pro-¹ 1 a + *palam* openly.] *trans.* To publish, divulge, disclose.

c 1529 in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. (1726) 170 Never to propale the same to any man lyving. 1721 Wodrow *Hist. Suffer. Ch. Scot.* (1828) I. i. ii. 130 The springs of such surprising treatment .. are either secret, or not very fit to be propaled. 1730 T. Boston *Mem.* App. 29, I do not desire it to be propaled. 1820 Scott *Abbot* iv, Anxious to propale their misdemeanour.

Propalinal (prɒpæ·linăl), *a. Physiol.* [f. Gr. πρό, Pro-² + πάλιν backward + -al: cf. Proal, Palinal.] Having a forward and backward motion: said of the lower jaw in mastication.

1888 Cope in *Amer. Nat.* Jan. 7 [*Note*] The propalinal mastication is to be distinguished into the proal, from behind forwards, .. and the palinal, from before backwards. *Ibid.* 9 A fifth effect of the development of the incisors, and of the propalinal mastication, is seen in the position of the molar teeth.

Propane (prō·u·pē·in). *Chem.* [f. Prop(ionic + -ane 2 b; introduced by Hofmann, 1866.] The paraffin or saturated hydrocarbon C_3H_8, the third member of the series C_nH_{2n+2}; a colourless gas occurring in petroleum, which liquefies at −20°C. Also called *Propyl hydride*.

1866 Hofmann in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XV. 58 *note*, The following names are formed: Methane, $(CH_4)^o$, Ethane, $(C_2H_6)^o$, Propane, $(C_3H_8)^o$, Quartane, $(C_4H_{10})^o$ [etc.]. 1868 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 539. 1872 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VI. 957 Propane. C_3H_8. Propyl Hydride. This hydrocarbon, the third member of the marsh-gas or paraffin series .. occurs among the gases evolved from the petroleum springs of North America. 1880 Cleminshaw *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 215 The three carbon atoms of the new hydrocarbon, propane, will thus form a chain firmly riveted by the very affinities which would have separated them from each other. *Ibid.* 288 Propyl hydride or propane may be formed in different ways.

Proparapteral, -on: see Pro-² 2.

Proparasceve (prɒpæ·răsĭv, -parăsī·vi). *rare.* [ad. Gr. προπαρασκευή a previous preparation: see Pro-² and Parasceve.] A fore-preparation; something that precedes preparation.

1646 Trapp *Comm. John* xi. 55 They had their parasceve, and proparasceve, their preparation and fore-preparation. 1826 H. N. Coleridge *West Indies* 175 Turtle .. is the proparasceve of our manducatory energies.

† **Pro·-pa·rent.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Pro-¹ 4 + Parent.] One who takes the place of a parent.

1653 G. Firmin *Sober Reply* 14 For your Pro-parent, and Adoption, .. I must now answer. 1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer Bk.* 98 Who made those Sureties Guardians of the Infants that are neither Parents, nor Pro-parents, nor Owners of them? 1661 *Grand Debate* 19 We desire that the two first Interrogatories may be put to the Parents ..; and the last propounded by the Parents, or Pro-parents.

Propargyl (prɒpā·ɹdʒil). *Chem.* [f. *prop-* in Propionic + *arg-* (in allusion to the fact that one of its proportions of hydrogen is characteristically replaceable by silver, *argentum*) + -yl.]

A hydrocarbon radical, C_3H_3, = CH ≡ C·CH_2, also called *propinyl*, which is found isolated in the form of Dipropargyl, and occurs in *propargyl alcohol*, a colourless, very fragrant liquid, CH ≡ C·CH_2·OH, formed by the action of KOH on monobromallyl alcohol; *propargyl bromide*, CH ≡ C·CH_2Br, etc. Hence **Propa·rgylamine** $C_3H_3NH_2$; **Propa·r-gylate**, a compound of propargyl with another radical, as *ethyl propargylate*, CH ≡ C·$CH_2(OC_2H_5)$; **Propargy·lic** *a.*, of or containing propargyl, as *propargylic ether* = ethyl propargylate.

1866–8 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 728 Propargylic ether. 1872 *Ibid.* VI. 958 Propargylic ether .. is a liquid having an offensive odour, boiling at 72°. 1875 *Ibid.* VII. 1007 Propargyl compounds. *Ibid.*, Ethyl propargylate or propargylic ether .. was discovered in 1865 by Liebermann. *Ibid.*, Propargyl Alcohol .. is a colourless liquid of peculiar odour, boiling at 114°–115°. *Ibid.* 1008 Methyl propargylate .. Amyl propargylate. Propargyl Bromides, .. Iodide, .. Acetate, .. Sulphocyanate.

Proparoxytone (prōu·păr·ɒksitōun), *a.* and *sb. Gram.* [ad. Gr. προπαροξύτον-ος: see Pro-² and Oxytone; so F. *proparoxyton.*] **a.** *adj.* In *Gr. Gram.* Having an acute accent on the antepenult. Also applied to words in Latin, and sometimes in other languages, having the tonic accent or stress on that syllable. **b.** *sb.* A word so accented.

1764 W. Primatt *Accentus Rediv.* 106 When they [the Ionians] turned proparoxytone nouns of the .. declension in εια into ειη, at the same time they made them paroxytones. 1885 J. Lecky tr. *Paul Pierson* in *Academy* 24 Jan. 65/2 We may even predict that at some period .. there will be nothing but paroxytones and proparoxytones [in French], since these accentuations are now invading even exclamatory and interrogative phrases, while conclusive phrases are barytone already. 1887 'Q' (Quiller Couch) *Dead Man's Rock* 187 It is a great thing for struggling youth to have a three-syllabled name with a proparoxyton accent.

Hence **Pro·paroxyto·nic,** † **Pro·paroxy·tonous** (*rare*) *adjs.*, having or characterized by proparoxytone accent or stress; **Proparo·xytone** *v.*, *trans.* to accent on the antepenultimate syllable.

1754 H. Gally *Dissert. agst. pronouncing Grk. Lang. according to Accents* 143 All the Compounds of οικος are proparoxytonous. 1887 A. Morel-Fatio in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 349/2 Castilian may be said to be essentially a paroxytonic language, though it does not altogether refuse proparoxytonic accentuation. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Proparoxytone* vb.

Proparte, -tie, obs. forms of Property.

† **Propa·ssion.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *prōpassiōn-em*: see Pro-¹ 1 g and Passion *sb.* Cf. F. *propassion.*] A feeling that precedes or anticipates passion; the first stir or beginning of a passion.

1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 639 They were rather propassions and entrances into passion than passions, rather infirmities than iniquities. 1627 Br. Hall *Farew. Serm. Fam. Pr. Henry* Wks. 464 As death, so passions are the companions of infirmity: whereupon some that haue beene too nice haue called those which were incident into Christ propassions. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. ix. 122 Not the first motions are forbidden, the pro-passions, and sudden and irresistible alterations. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 234 For a wise man should not be without his passions, but above them. .. Keep a steady hand, regulated and free from excess; for so did our Lord and Master; and therefore have divines called them propassions.

‖ **Propatagium** (prōupătē·ɹdʒiŭm). *Ornith.* [mod.L. f. Pro-² + Patagium.] The so-called patagium of a bird's wing; = Patagium b. Hence **Propata·gial, Propata·gian** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the propatagium.

1887 *Science* Aug. 71/2 The question as to the function of the propatagial slip. *Ibid.*, A new drawing of the propatagian muscles of the swallows. 1901 *Ibis* Apr. 205 A muscular pectoral slip ends in tendons which reinforce the long and short propatagial tendons.

† **Pro·pathy.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. προπάθεια: cf. προπαθεῖν to suffer beforehand. Cf. F. *propathie* a preliminary symptom.] = Propassion.

1657 Reeve *God's Plea* 63 Whether .. a mere nescience, pawsing delight or propathy, doe not of it selfe cause sinne. [1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Propathia*, term for the presentment or first symptoms of a disease: propathy.]

Proped (prōu·ped). *Entom. rare.* [ad. mod.L.

prōpēs, pl. *prōpedēs*, f. PRO- [1] 4 + *pēs, ped-em* foot.] = PRO-LEG. Hence **Pro·pedal** *a.*, of or pertaining to the pro-legs.

[1816 *Propedes*: see PRO-LEG.] 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Propeds, Propedes*, the name given by Kirby to the soft, fleshy, inarticulate, pediform appendages of certain larvæ, placed behind the true feet, and disappearing in the mature insects.

Propel (prope·l), *v.* [ad. L. *prōpell-ĕre* to drive before one, push or urge forward, f. *prō*, PRO- [1] 1 + *pell-ĕre* to drive.]

†1. *trans.* To drive forth or away; to expel. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1034 Fer awey propelle Horrende odour of kichen, bath, gutteris. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Propelled*,.. thrust out, or driven forward. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xxx. (1672) 89 Avicen doth witness, the blood tu be frothy, thats propell'd out of a Vein of the Breast.

2. To drive forward or onward; to impart an onward motion to; to cause to move onwards.

1658 [see 1]. 1692 BENTLEY *Confut. Atheism* II. (1693) 24 Too feeble and languid to propell so vast and ponderous a Body with that prodigious velocity. 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 24 Propell'd by flattering gales, the vessel glides. 1790 RUMSEY *Patent Specif.* No. 1738. 2 To cause..the vibrating water..to propell the vessel. 1816 R. BUCHANAN (*title*) Treatise on propelling Vessels by Steam. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 225 Among the..applications of steam is that of propelling vessels by it, without the aid of sails or oars. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 649 Each galley was propelled by fifty or sixty huge oars.

b. *fig.* To give a forward impulse to; to impel or urge onward; in quot. 1762, to accelerate.

1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* I. 389 The rate of succession may be retarded by insisting upon one object, and propelled by dismissing another before its time. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I* III. xiii. 279 The terror of Romanism propelled Protestantism. 1902 E. R. BEVAN *Ho. Seleucus* II. 158 He was propelled not only by the desire of glory, but by the urgent necessity of money.

Propellable (prope·läb'l), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being propelled.

1853-8 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* II. 133 Some [barges] are calculated to be drawn by horses; others are propellable by oars.

Propellent (prope·lĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 9 erron. -ant. [ad. L. *prōpellent-em*, pr. pple. of *prōpellĕre*: see PROPEL and -ENT.]

A. *adj.* Propelling, driving forward; *spec.* (of an explosive) Adapted for propelling a bullet, etc. from a fire-arm.

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 43 The Hand propellent to the leftward. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 21 Gunpowder is an explosive propellant compound...The terms, *explosive* and *propellant*,..are not convertible; for a chemical mixture may possess the explosive power in a much higher degree than the propellant.

B. *sb.* Something that propels; a propelling agent; *fig.* an incentive, a stimulus; *spec.* an explosive for use in fire-arms.

1814 JEBB in *Knox & J.'s Corr.* II. 189 Providence has placed me in a narrow sphere..without any of the propellents which variety affords. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 368 In all saloon rifles and pistols the propellant is fulminating powder contained in a small copper case. 1890 *Engineer* 7 Feb. 117 Though not as a military propellant [guncotton] has been used with great success in sporting cartridges.

Propeller (prope·lə1). [f. PROPEL + -ER [1].]

1. *gen.* One who or that which propels.

c 1815 in W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 6 *note*, To ye, all Authors' known propellers, I tune my lays, renown'd Booksellers! 1863 LYTTON *Misc. Prose Wks.* (1868) III. xx. 235 Every man has in his own temperament peculiar propellers to the movement of his thoughts. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 52 The Kangaroos did not use their tails as propellers. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 6/2 Mr. Brunel was the first man..in his profession who perceived the capabilities of the screw as a propeller.

2. A mechanical contrivance for propelling something, e.g. for driving machinery, or giving motion to a vehicle. In quot. 1780, a turbine water wheel.

1780 *Patent Specif.* No. 1252 A Grant unto William Bache of Birmingham, for his new invented instrument or machine which he calls by the name of a Propeller. *Ibid.*, Propeller for the use of communicating power to mills, forges, and sundry other important purposes. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 546/1 A triple perch,..beneath which two propellers, in going up a hill, may be set in motion, somewhat similar to the action of a horse's legs.

3. *spec.* An appliance or mechanism for propelling a ship or other vessel, fixed upon the vessel itself and actuated by machinery (usually by a steam-engine); most commonly applied to a revolving shaft with blades, usually three or four set at an angle and twisted like the thread of a screw (also called *screw propeller* or simply *screw*).

1809 FULTON *U. S. Patent Specif.*, The successful construction of steam boats depends on their parts being well proportioned, whether wheels or any other propellers be used. 1838 *Civil. Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 385/1 The engine will be placed amidships,..and the propeller or paddle, which is under the stern, will be worked by a communicating shaft. 1839 *Mech. Mag.* XXXI. 226 The idea of a screw propeller seems to have been formed very early in the history of steam navigation. 1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 258 A splendid boat..of a new construction, having what is called a propeller. 1858 *Pat. Off. Abridgm., Marine Propulsion* 32 In A. D. 1780 Jouffroy used an engine for his boat with the duck foot propeller. 1870 *Daily News* 22 Apr., The City of Brussels left New York on the 28th March, and lost her propeller three days afterwards. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v., In 1729, Dr. John Allen patented the hydraulic propeller, forcing water through the stern of the ship at a convenient distance under water...In 1782, Rumsey propelled a freight-boat on the Potomac by means of the hydraulic propeller..; the water was drawn in at the bow and expelled through a trunk astern. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* 7 The throb of the propeller ceased.

b. *transf.* A steamer with a screw propeller.

1860 Capt. MAURY in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 233 Two propellers..might be sent out. 1871 *Echo* 15 Dec., On the Welland Canal the ice is three inches thick, and eight propellers and other vessels are locked in.

4. *Angling.* An artificial bait having blades which cause it to rotate when drawn through the water.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Supp.* s. v., 2. (*Fishing.*) Chapman's Reversible Propeller.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *propeller-blade, -screw, -shaft, -shafting, steam-ship*; **propeller-engine**: see quot.; **propeller-mower**, a mowing-machine driven or pushed forward by the team: see quot. 1875; **propeller-pump**, a rotary pump in which the wheel resembles a screw propeller; **propeller-well**, a vertical cavity at the stern of a ship into which the propeller can be hoisted when not in use; **propeller-wheel** (cf. *paddle-wheel*), a screw propeller: see 3.

1898 *Daily News* 8 Aug. 9/5 Sheffield supplies cranks, crank shafts, propeller shafts, *propeller blades, and anchors. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Propeller-engine*, the introduction of the screw-propeller has brought into use a new class of engines of short stroke, a number being ranged in a line coincident with the line of the propeller-shaft. [*Ibid.* s. v. *Mower*, One other mode of draft is to be noticed, and that is the propeller, in which the cutting apparatus is ahead of the horses, which push the implement before them.] *Ibid.*, **Propeller-pump*, a form of rotary pump in which the wheel resembles the propeller-wheel of the marine service. *Ibid.* s. v. *Propeller*, The pitch of a *propeller-screw is the length, measured along the axis, of a complete turn. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 442/2 The propeller consists now of two half turns of a thread..placed diametrically opposite to each other on the *propeller-shaft. 1841 A. S. BYRNE *Best Means Propelling Ships* 17 The propeller shafts may be detached. 1898 *Daily N.* 9 Mar. 4/5 The Sturgeon..was disabled last week by an accident to her *propeller shafting. 1851 R. B. FORBES *New Rig* 39, I believe that *propeller steam-ships..can successfully compete with paddle-wheel steamers. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Propeller-wheel*, the blades are sections of spiral flanges winding around the shaft like screw-threads...Generally called a screw-propeller.

Prope·lling, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* [f. PROPEL *v.* + -ING [1], [2].] a. *vbl. sb.* The action of PROPEL *v.*; propulsion; also *attrib.* b. *ppl. a.* That propels.

1809 FULTON *U. S. Patent Specif.*, I give the preference to a water wheel or wheel with propelling boards. *Ibid.*, The superior advantage of a propelling wheel or wheels. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 436 These propelling vessels were said to be Arteries, and the returning vessels were considered as Veins. Such is the theory of the circulation of the Sap, held forth by the earlier phytologists. 1837 *Mech. Mag.* 3 June 130 Whether it be great speed or great propelling power. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 58 The propelling engines are..high-pressure direct-acting vertical engines of six horse-power.

Propelment (prope·lmĕnt). [f. PROPEL *v.* + -MENT.] a. The act of propelling; propulsion. b. *concr.* The propelling mechanism of a clock or other recording instrument; *spec.* an escapement in which the pallets drive the escape-wheel (instead of the reverse, as in an ordinary clock).

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†**Prope·nd,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *prōpend-ĕre* to hang forward or down, preponderate, be inclined or favourable, f. *prō*, PRO- [1] 1 b + *pend-ĕre* to hang.]

1. *intr.* To bang or lean forward or downward; to incline or tend in a particular direction; of a scale, to weigh down, preponderate.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 12 This seme or lyne.. propendyng, helding, hangyng or lokyng downward in to ye vault or amplytude of ye womb. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 48 To make that part the heavier, to which they shall propend. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. II. i, His eyes are like a balance, apt to propend each way, and to be weighed down with every wench's looks. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. i. 315 The heart..is not so unpartially in the midst of the body, but that..it propends to the left side. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 95 [To] shew the quantity of the angle, by which when the scales propend either way, the tongue declines from the perpendicular.

2. *fig.* To have a 'leaning' or propensity; to incline, be disposed, tend (*to* or *towards* something, or *to do* something).

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 190, I propend to you In resolution to keepe Helen still. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. ix. § 1 (1622) 60 The most part of the learned did propende to that opinion. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xiii. 185 Some sports..more propend to be ill than well used. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 124 Corrupted Nature might to Lust propend. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Louis xiv & Father la Chaise* Wks. 1846 I. 150/1 If..anyone..is convinced of the contrary, or propends to believe so. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xii. (1845) 174 As I went down..from Tiberias to Jerusalem..my thinking all propended to the ancient world of herdsmen and warriors.

Hence †**Prope·nded** *ppl. a.* (*fig.*), inclined, disposed (= PROPENSE *a.* 1); †**Prope·nding** *ppl. a.* (*lit.* and *fig.*: see senses above).

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* vi. Notes 216 He is more propending to the opinion that Chittim signifies the Romans. 1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1697) 25 Its propending part must.. imitate the bottom of a pouch. 1693 BEVERLEY *True St. Gosp. Truth* 36 Others..desirous, and most propended to be Teachers of the Law. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 248 Their Souls on mutually propending Wings, Made tow'rds each other sympathetick Springs.

†**Prope·ndence.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -ENCE.] The fact of hanging forward or out.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 204 Another vse of their propendence or hanging out.

†**Prope·ndency.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] a. Inclination, tendency. b. Weighing, deliberation.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. i. 305 When a thing is equally counterpoised on both sides..to determine the dubious propendency he observes in it. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 57 An act far above the animal actings, which are sudden and transient, and admit not of that attention, *mora*, and propendency of actions.

Propendent (prope·ndĕnt), *a.* Also 6 erron. -ant. [ad. L. *prōpendĕnt-em*, pres. pple. of *prōpendĕre*: see PROPEND and -ENT.]

1. Hanging forward, outward, or downward.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 32 So did theyr propendant breast-hones imminent-ouer-canopy theyr bellies. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 122 The Lips..besieged with such long and propendent Mustachos. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* VII. xii, [A dog] with dejected and propendent ears. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, *Propendent*, hanging forwards and downwards. 1846 WORCESTER cites LOUDON.

†2. *fig.* Inclining or inclined to something: = PROPENSE *a.* 1. *Obs. rare.*

17.. SOUTH (cited by Webster 1864).

Propene (prō·pēn). *Chem.* [f. as PROP-ANE + -ENE.] The olefine C_3H_6, more commonly called PROPYLENE. Also *attrib.*

1866 HOFMANN in *Proc. Royal Soc.* XV. 58 *note*. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 596 The iodide may also be produced by the action of hydriodic acid on isopropyl alcohol, allyl iodide, propene, or propene alcohol.

†**Propensa·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Bad formation.] = PROPENSION 1.

1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* IX. 43 He, ..in riding the great horse, and practising his weapon, more delighted to exercise his body, then his mind. (*margin*) Propensation [*mispr.* Prospensation] to Armes.

Propense (prope·ns), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 6–7 propence. [ad. L. *prōpens-us* hanging toward, inclining, inclined; disposed, prone, favourable, pa. pple. of *prōpend-ĕre*: see PROPEND.]

1. Having an inclination, bias, or propensity to something; inclined, disposed, prone; ready, willing. Const. *to*, with *sb.* or *inf.*; rarely *towards*.

1528 Fox in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. liii. 143 His holiness was ..much propence to satisfy his majesty therein. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 86 A manne of nature somwhat to propense to the desier of glorie. *c* 1624 LUSHINGTON *Recant. Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 496 A propense and earnest Concurrence jointly to prosecute the same Good. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 455 Feeble hearts, propense anough before To waver, or fall off and joyn with Idols. 1756 JOHNSON *K. of Prussia* Wks. IV. 549 He appears always propense towards the side of mercy. 1830 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 191, I am..little..capable of forming..new friendships;..I have never been propense to contract them. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* xii. 111 Certain forms of sin to which all persons of strong passions..are naturally propense.

†b. Inclined or biased in favour of some person, cause, etc.; propitious, favourable, partial. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 278 With propense and frendly persuasions. 1670 FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 97, I fear he was partial to Tycho, because a Calvinist, and propense to Claromontius. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) III. iv. 96 However Rigby had charged Conway with being subservient to the Favorite, no man living was less propense to him.

†c. Liable, subject (*to* physical influence). *Obs.*

1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* A iij, Thingis, quhilkis makis ane man propense to becum Pestilential. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.*, etc. (1885) 230 Things subject to exterior sense Are to mutation most propense.

†2. [By association with the verbs PURPENSE, PREPENSE (q.v.), or their pa. pples.] Premeditated, deliberate, intentional: = PREPENSE *a. Obs.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Ded., You will soon discern the propense malice of Satan in it. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 33 Out of a murdering Design, and from a propense and premeditate Malice.

†**Prope·nsed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 propenced. [f. as prec. + -ED [1] 2.]

1. Favourably inclined or disposed; = prec. 1.

1530 WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 33 Your most excellent nature wych hath ever be moved and propensyd to clemency and mercy.

2. [Associated with PURPENSED, PREPENSED.] Premeditated, purposed; deliberate; = prec. 2.

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 72 The treason and falsnesse that..was propenced against me. 1567 THROCKMORTON in *Cal. Scott. Pap.* (1900) II. 369 Yff her majestie be pleasyd to dyffeste me my doyngs here, off propensyd intent (wyche God forbyd) I am les able to answer [etc.].

Propensely (prope·nsli), *adv.* Now *rare.* [f. PROPENSE *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. With inclination or propensity; pronely.

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 35 They but too propensely sink of themselves. 1754 BLACKLOCK *Hymn Supreme Being* Poems 15 Thou behold'st the whole propensely tend To perfect happiness, its glorious end. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Epicurus, Leontion & T.* Wks. 1846 I. 504/1 You ..will have leaned the more propensely toward this opinion.

†2. Premeditatedly, intentionally: = PREPENSELY. (See PROPENSE *a.* 2.) *Obs.*

1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* M.'s Wks. 1851 VII. 263 Nor can we apprehend..that the Blood of the Innocent, shed by a propensely malicious Murder, is not to be aveng'd. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* cxvii. (1783) IV. 99 One fellow-creature set his heart propensely against another! 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Eliz. & Cecil* Wks. 1846 I. 28/2 Those are the worst of suicides, who voluntarily and propensely stab or suffocate their fame.

Propenseness (prōpe·nsnés). Now *rare*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being propense.

1. Proneness, inclination, propensity; favourable disposition; liability.

1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* (1860) 13 Greit appetit, and propensnes to sleip. 1624 DONNE *Devotions*, etc. (ed. 2) 538 There is a propensnesse to diseases in the body. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xvii. 314 A prayer..conceived in the heart, and not yet uttered.., is often anticipated by the propenseness of free grace. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 81 Consider the vice of envy, and the general propenseness of men to be in it.

†2. Premeditatedness, deliberateness. (See PROPENSE *a.* 2.) *Obs.*

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 102. 1/1 The Sin of Cursing is.. aggravated by the Propenseness of the Malice.

Propension (prōpe·nʃən). Now *rare*. [= F. *propension* (1595 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *prōpensiōn-em* inclination, propensity, n. of action f. *prōpendĕre*: see PROPEND.]

1. The action, fact, or quality of 'propending' or inclining to something; inclination, 'leaning', propensity. a. = PROPENSITY 1 a.

c 1530 WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. II. 11 Knowyng hys Graces excellent propensyon to pyte and mercy. 1580 BABINGTON *Exp. Lord's Prayer* (1596) 144 In respect of our great propension to abuse his plenty. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wallenstein* IV. iii, I feele A strong propension in my braine, to court Sleepe. *a* 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 57 There are certain .. Propensions in our Natures after certain Objects. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* (1709) IV. 268 A strong Propension to Sensuality. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* II. 48 The impetus, energy, momentum, or propension to motion.

b. Favourable inclination; = PROPENSITY 1 b.

1606 J. KING *Serm. Sept.* 43 Wheresoeuer they haue met with any word..that beareth any..propension and fauour towards the vpholding of the eldership. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 56/1 The natural propension of the People to one of their own Nation. 1759 B. STILLINGFL. *Misc. Tracts* (1775) 358 The propension of cattle to this or that plant. 1867 STUBBS *Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* (1886) 18 The political slang which each side uses to express their aversions and their propensions.

c. Liability, tendency; = PROPENSITY 1 c.

1626 BACON *Sylva* IX. Introd., The aptness or propension of air or water to corrupt or putrefy. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxviii. (ed. 8) 239 Bodies planted aboue the vapourous Orb of Air..rest there..without propension of descent, or falling. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIV. 506 When you see the propension of Nature, you may come safely to Diureticks.

†2. Tendency to move in some direction or to take some position; inclination, as of the scale of a balance. (Cf. PROPENSITY 2.) *Obs.*

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* x. (1658) 103 Bodies that of themselves have no propension unto any determinate place. 1678 HOBBES *Decam.* viii. 89 He defines Gravity to be a Natural propension towards the Centre of the Earth. 1705 C. PURSHALL *Mech. Macrocosm* 269 If the Needle were under the Equator, it would have no Propension more one way than another. 1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 324 A certain propension which some things have to one another, whereby they attract, retain, and alter each other.

Hence †**Prope·nsioner** *Obs.*, one who or that which has or causes a propension to something.

1657 *Divine Lover* 21 To the greate..comfort of such an Interior Propensioner, and God-thirstinge soule.

†**Prope·nsitude.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prōpensus*, PROPENSE + -TUDE.] = PROPENSENESS, PROPENSITY. a. Mental inclination, liking. b. Physical inclination, leaning.

1607 MARSTON *What you will* II. ii, An you have a propensitude to him, he shall be for you. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. P 2 If it have a propensitude to one side more than another, the declivity is on that side.

Propensity (prōpe·nsiti). [f. as prec. + -ITY: so It. *propensità* (Florio).]

1. The quality or character of being 'propense' or inclined to something; inclination, disposition, tendency, bent. Const. *to*, *towards* (rarely *for*, *of*) with *sb.*, or *to* with *inf.* a. Disposition or inclination to some action, course of action, habit, etc.; bent of mind or nature.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 1 A propensitie, and disposition to euery good worke. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 21 A natural propensity in us to do evil. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. xxi. 42 An early propensity to polite letters and poetry. 1813 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 225 That dreadful propensity which young men have for writing verses. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xiv. (1862) 199 He could gratify his propensity to accumulate. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 391 From my knowledge of the hugging propensity of the plantigrades.

b. Disposition to favour, benefit, or associate oneself with some person, party, etc.; favourable inclination, good will.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1219/2 Of good will and mere propensitye of hart..he is..ready to forewarne your grace. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 169 Your zeal and propensity in the service of the King and State. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. x. 132 Knowing the forwardness of the Duke's nature, and his great propensity towards him. 1757 GRAY *Wks.* (1825) II. 199 If I had any little propensity it was to Julie. 1827 MOORE *Mem.* (1854) V. 236 Lord Liverpool, with all his kingly propensities, could do this [manage the King] upon occasion.

c. Tendency or liability to some physical condition or action.

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 141 Why have those plants.. a propensity of sending forth roots? 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* vi. (1735) 170 A great Propensity to the putrescent alkaline Condition of the Fluids.

†2. Tendency to move in some particular direction: cf. PROPENSION 2. *Obs. rare.*

1647 H. MORE *Poems* 163 Nature..Binding all close with down-propensities.

†3. An overhanging part. *Obs. rare.*

1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 241 The *P* is kerned, that its propensity may cover the back of the protruding angle of *A*.

†**Prope·nsive,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -IVE.]

1. Having an inclination; = PROPENSE 1.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 12 Edward the thirde, of his propensiue minde towardes them, vnited to Yarmouth Kirtley roade. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 44 He that doth know.. to what his Inclinations are most naturally propensive,..may thereby..shun many Inconveniences.

2. Hanging or leaning forward. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* III. 31 The shaft, propensive from the lightning's stroke, In vain outlives its taller rival oak.

Propenyl (prōu·pĕnil). *Chem.* [f. PROPENE + -YL.] The hypothetical hydrocarbon radical C_3H_5\CH$_3$·CH=CH), the trivalent hydrocarbon radical of the propyl or trityl series. Chiefly *attrib.* or in *Comb.*

1866 HOFMANN in *Proc. Royal Soc.* XV. 58 *note*. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 23 Names..of the trivalent radicles [formed] by changing the final *e* in the names of the bivalent radicles, methene, etc., into *-yl*..CH‴ Methenyl, C_2H_3‴ Ethenyl, C_3H_5‴ Propenyl [etc.]. *Ibid.* 24 Among these [nitrils] special mention must be made of a group consisting of nitrogen combined with a trivalent hydrocarbon-radicle, such as (CH)N Methenyl nitril, (C_2H_3)N Ethenyl nitril, (C_3H_5)N Propenyl nitril... = CN.C_2H_5 Ethyl cyanide. 1894 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 309 Propenyl Phenol = Anethol. *Ibid.*, Propenyl Bromide = Bromopropylene C_3H_5Br. *Ibid.*, Propenyl Carbinol = Butenyl Alcohol.

Hence **Propenylamine**, the amine or compound ammonia of propenyl, $CH_3·CH=CH·NH_2$.

Propeptone: see PRO- 2 1.

Proper (prɒ·pəɹ), *a.* (*adv.*, *sb.*) Forms: 3–6 propre (4–6 propir(e, -yr(e, -ur(e, 6 propper), 4– proper. [ME. *propre*, a. F. *propre* (11–12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) :–L. *propri-us* one's own, special, particular, peculiar, whence It., Sp., Pg. *proprio*.

The sense had already undergone great development in Latin, Romanic, and French, before the word was taken into Eng., where the chronological appearance of the senses does not correspond with the logical development. As it happens, our earliest evidence for the word appears in the adv. PROPERLY sense 3, corresp. to 9 of the adj.]

I. 1. Belonging to oneself or itself; (one's or its) own; owned as property; that is the, or a, property or quality of the thing itself, intrinsic, inherent. Usually preceded by a possessive (cf. OWN *a.* 1); sometimes also by *own*. *arch.* exc. in special connexions (chiefly scientific).

Proper motion (Astron.), that part of the apparent motion of a heavenly body (now usually of a 'fixed' star) supposed to be due to its actual movement in space; any observed motion of a star other than those due to the rotation of the earth, to parallax, and to aberration. *In proper person* (L. *in propriā persōnā*), in his (or one's) own person. †*Proper thing* = one's own thing, a property.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 562 (Cott.) An saul has propre thinges [= properties] thre. *Ibid.* 18765 Wit his aun propur might, He stei up in þair aller sight. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 325 To haf in heritage,..als a propire þing, þat were conquest tille him. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4958 For to sytte in dome in proper parsoun. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. v. (1839) 37 With his own propre Swerd he was slayn. 1531 TINDALE *Expos. 1 John* ii. 21 (1538) 46 b, Some call themselues poore, wythout hauynge ony thynge proper. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. vii. 141 This proper and equal motion of the heaven. *Ibid.* IV. xxxiii. 300 Neither have they any master to whom they are proper. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 60 Euen with such like valour, men hang, and drowne Their proper selues. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 700 The said leiger-book which was then my proper book, is now in Bodlies Library. 1718 G. SEWELL *Proclam. Cupid* 9 Ill is the Bird that soils his proper Nest. 1783 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 267 Astronomers have..observed what they call a proper motion in several of the fixed stars. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxvi, To shroud me from my proper scorn. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iii. 79 (transl. Dante) To judge..with my proper eyes. 1881 PIAZZI SMYTH in *Nature* XXIV. 430/1 He concludes that the cause of the 'proper' light of the comet is the illumination of its constituent molecules by electric discharge. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 335 One of those stars which has a considerable proper motion.

2. Belonging or relating to the person or thing in question distinctively (more than to any other), or exclusively (not to any other); special, particular, distinctive, characteristic; peculiar, restricted; private, individual; of its own. Opp. to *common*. Const. *to*.

In liturgies, applied to a service, psalm, lesson, etc., specially appointed for a particular day or season. (See also C. 2, and PREFACE *sb.* 1.) In quot. 1377, = several, separate, distinct: cf. PROPERLY 1 b.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24921 (Cott.) Sai me..qua[t]kinwise Of hir we sal mak þis seruis, Sin þar es propre nan i knau. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 237 Three propre persones, ac nou3t in plurel noumbre, For al is but on god, and eche is god hymselue. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 100 The dreie Colre..his propre sete Hath in the galle. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 77 Þe folk of Caldee has a propre langage and propre lettres and figures. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Morn. Prayer*, Then shal folow certaine Psalmes in ordre as they been appointed..except there be propre Psalmes appointed for that day. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) ; Their feet are proper, and not like mans,..for they are like great hands. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 14 Endemial and local Infirmities proper unto certain Regions. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. viii. (1765) 16 A Proper Receptacle, is that which belongs only to the Parts of a single Fructification. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 171 Flowers..having an involucrum which is either common or proper. 1870 TYNDALL *Electricity* § 66. 13 The notion of two kinds of electricity, one proper to vitreous bodies,..the other proper to resinous bodies. *Mod.* Hymns, with proper Tunes. The Psalms and Canticles, with proper Chants.

b. *Gram.* Applied to a name or noun which is used to designate a particular individual object (e.g. a person, a tame animal, a star, planet, country, town, river, house, ship, etc.). Opposed to COMMON *a.* 17 a.

A proper name is written with an initial capital letter. The same proper name may be borne by many persons in different families or generations, or by several places in different countries or localities; but it does not connote any qualities common to and distinctive of the persons or things which it denotes. A proper name may however receive a connotation from the qualities of an individual so named, and be used as a common noun, as a Hercules, a Cæsar (Kaiser, Czar), a Calvary, an atlas.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 462/18 Heo was icleoped in propre name 'Þe Maudeleyne'. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 70/1 Charlys, propyr name, *Carolus*. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 4 b, In this Proposition *Cato* is the Nowne proper, whiche belongeth to one manne onely. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. iii. § 5 If we had Reason to mention particular Horses, as often as..particular Men, we should have proper Names for the one, as familiar as for the other; and Bucephalus would be a Word as much in use, as Alexander. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 117 Supposing Jehovah to be meerly a proper name. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. v. § 2 Proper names have strictly no meaning: they are mere marks for individual objects.

3. *Her.* Represented in the natural colouring, not in any of the conventional tinctures.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 95 b, Twoo Cypres trees raguled Solis, enwrapped with Ivy proper. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xii. (1611) 123 By proper is euermore vnderstood his naturall coloor. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 409/1 The City of Oxford beareth Azure, a Book open, proper; with seven Seals between three Crowns Or. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 193 A turkey Cock on each Cut in stone and painted proper. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvii. § 2. 272 A peacock in its pride, proper.

II. 4. Strictly belonging or applicable; that is in conformity with rule; strict, accurate, exact, correct; †literal, not metaphorical (*obs.*).

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. v. 166 In properist maner of speking. 1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* § 4 Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 72 Qvhy diminiss ze or takis away..the trew and propir sentence fra ws, of this part of our Catholik beleif? 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 236 The sense of that place is proper, and not figuratiue. 1581 [see IMPROPER *a.* 1]. 1768 PENNANT in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 96 The proper name of these birds is Pinguin..It has been corrupted to Penguin. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. 43 As I was walking along the common—blown along would be the properer phrase. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 272/2 Arachnids are not, in a proper sense, subject to metamorphosis.

†b. Very, identical. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxxv. 426 The same proper night Sir Thomas Grantson was departed. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 29 But loa, the proper image of corps vntumbed apeered In dreame to Dido. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. x. (1866) 178 Act..like his proper self.

5. To which the name accurately belongs; strictly so called, in the strict use of the word; genuine, true, real; regular, normal. In mod. use often following its noun. †*Proper chant* (obs.): see PROPERCHANT.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 367 May þou hald me þis hest.. And profe þus in my presens as a propire sothe. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 189 It is leeful in proprist maner of lefulnes that Pilgrimagis be doon. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* xciii. Comm., The Holie Ghost is the proper auctor, and a man is the writer. 1734 SALE *Koran* Prelim. Disc. § 1 (Chandos) 1 Proper Arabia is by the oriental writers divided into five provinces. 1752 P. PETIT *Hebrew Guide* Nj, Vowels are X Proper..and IV Improper, i. e. which are scarcely sounded. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 89 The earths proper do not unite with oxygen..Characters of the alkaline and proper earths. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* I. § 1. 7 Extending principles which belong..to building, into the sphere of architecture proper. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. VII. 101 Rome asserts that in the mass a true and proper sacrifice is offered. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 458 The concussion..may be limited either to the cerebrum proper, or to the medulla and pons.

b. *Arith. Proper fraction*, a fraction whose value is less than unity, the numerator being less than the denominator.

Proper prime: applied by W. H. H. Hudson to a prime number such that, when it is the denominator of a vulgar fraction, the recurring period of the equivalent decimal fraction consists of the highest possible number of figures, i. e. one less than such prime.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1701) 44 Proper Fractions always have the Numerator less than the Denominator, for then the parts signified are less than an Unit or Integer. *Ibid.* 169

Nevertheless this is to be understood of Proper Fractions. 1827 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 52. 1864 W. H. H. Hudson in *Messenger of Math.* II. 1 If the period of d consist of $d-1$ places, d is called *a proper prime*.

6. Answering fully to the description; thorough, complete, perfect, out-and-out; cf. 7. Now *slang* or *colloq.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 377 Quhen the king his folk has sene Begyn to faile, for propyr tene, Hys assenȝhe gan he cry. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 259 (MS. Gg. 4. 27) He nys but a verray propre fole. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* III. 166 Throw matelent, and werray propyr ire. *a* 1683 Owen *Exp. Heb.* (1790) III. 194 Not to be thankful for gifts is the most proper, that is, the most base ingratitude. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., 'The mischievous boy got a proper licking'. 'Tom is a proper rogue'. 1853 Miss Yonge *Heir of Redclyffe* xliii, Old Markham seems in a proper taking. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Jan. 45 There will be a proper blow-up about this.

7. Such as a thing of the kind should be; excellent, admirable, commendable, capital, fine, goodly, of high quality. (Also ironically: cf. *fine*.) Now *arch.* or *vulgar*.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 243 John þe propereste profit was Of al þat aperit in manis flesch. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 51 'Here is propre seruice', quod pacience, 'þer fareth no prynce bettere'. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 218, I wille Tellen the a propre skille. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cvii. 129 Ther wes many a proper feat of armes done. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. V* 16 b, She had a proper wytte & coulde both reade and wryte. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 40/2 A good humanician, and a proper philosopher. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 132 A proper iest, and neuer heard before. 1599 — *Much Ado* IV. i. 312 Talke with a man out at a window, a proper saying. 1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* I. ii, Ay, she is a proper piece! that such creatures can broke for. 1788 J. May *Jrnl. & Lett* (1873) 60 Major Doughty sent me a proper herring..which I salted. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* VI. i, Thou hast tasted thy liquor like a proper man.

Comb. 1607 Middleton *Your Five Gallants* III. ii, 'Tis a pity such a proper-parted gentleman should want [see Part *sb.* 12].

b. Of good character or standing; honest, respectable, worthy. *Obs.* or merged in 10 b.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 169 A proper Gentlewoman. 1601 — *All's Well* IV. iii. 240 An aduertisement to a proper maide in Florence..to take heede of the allurement of one Count Rossillion. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 19 The other, Sr Philip Stapleton, was a proper man, of a fair extraction. 1765 Gray *Shakespeare* 3 'Tis Willy begs, once a right proper man. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* li, 'What about you?' 'I am not a—proper woman'.

8. Of goodly appearance or make; fine-looking, 'fine', good-looking, handsome, well-made, elegant, comely, 'fair'. Now *arch.* and *dial.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 685 Aproche he schal þat proper pyle. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5366 'Sirs', quaþ Neymes, 'comeþ ner, And seeþ a propre siȝte'. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 125 That was the proper Pape Iaye, provde in his apparale. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 26 Little Nell, A proper wench, she danceth well. 1526 Tindale *Heb.* xi. 23 The same tyme was Moses borne, and was a propper childe [Wyclif fair or semely; *Rheims* a proper infant]. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* 77 These Indians..were very proper, tall and lusty men. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 397 One of the properest buildings north of Trent. *c* 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 129 One of white marble..the sinewes and veines..so finely done as to appear very proper. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* ii, By St. Anne! but he is a proper youth. 1847–78 Halliwell s. v., *To make proper*, to adorn. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* iv, If he had but been a head taller they had never seen a properer man.

III. 9. Adapted to some purpose or requirement expressed or implied; fit, apt, suitable; fitting, befitting; *esp.* appropriate to the circumstances or conditions; what it should be, or what is required; such as one ought to do, have, use, etc.; right.

a 1225– [implied in Properly *adv.* 3]. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 70 To disordre goode thinges, and put them oute of their propre placis. 1530 Palsgr. 321/2 Proper or apte or that serveth to a purpose, *duict, duicte*. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v. ii. 196 'Tis proper I obey him; but not now. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 132 The fruit of Cocos, ..of great vertue to purge all humours, and proper for all diseases. 1694 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 258 To enquire of the properest methods to carry on our trade. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 120 They sometimes use the Adz..when the Ax, or some other properer Tool, lies not at hand. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. (1820) 337 He might introduce whatever novelties he thought proper. 1795 Cowper *Pairing Time* 64–5 Choose not alone a proper mate, But proper time to marry. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 91 Boiling the chips..until the inspissated juice has acquired a proper consistency. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* vi. 70 The proper time to commence using glasses.

10. In conformity with social ethics, or with the demands or usages of polite society; becoming, decent, decorous, respectable, genteel, 'correct'.

[1704 Swift *T. Tub* Auth. Apol., How the author came to be without his papers is a story not proper to be told. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 271 ¶ 4 If it had been proper for them [ladies] to hear,..the Author would not have wrapp'd it up in Greek.] 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 79 That won't be proper; you know, To-morrow's Sunday. 1812–13 Shelley in Dowden *Life* (1886) I. 327 So you do not know whether it is proper to write to me? 1831 Praed *Stanzas Boccaccio* iv, Then Guilt will read the properest books, And Folly wear the soberest looks. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom* xvi, When will you learn what's proper?

b. *transf.* of persons: Conforming to social ethics or polite usage; strictly decorous in manners and behaviour. (Somewhat *colloq.*)

1818 Moore *Fudge Fam. Paris* x. 72 We dined at a tavern —La, what do I say?..a *Restaurateur's*, dear; Where your properest ladies go dine every day. 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* i. 30 Very proper and respectable gentlemen. 1880 Spurgeon *Serm.* XXVI. 466 You hear very proper people ..cry out against some of us.

B. *adv.* = Properly.

1. Excellently, finely, handsomely; genuinely, thoroughly. Now *dial.*, *vulgar*, or *slang*.

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 901 He lukit to his lykame..So propir plesand of prent. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 242 Propir schene schane the son. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* II. v. 53 As proper brave a man as e'er was laid Under the turf. 1835–40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 201, I am proper glad you agree with me, squire, said he. 1898 Doyle *Trag. Korosko* ix, 'Had 'em that time—had 'em proper!' said he.

†**2.** Suitably, appropriately. *Obs.*

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* a vj, Ordering each part thereof proper to its particular use. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 136 The Joysts lie not proper for the second Story. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 36 Which is properest done at those seasons when our thoughts are fresh.

C. *sb.* or quasi-*sb.*

[The adj. used *absol.*, sometimes with pl. as a sb. Cf. L. *proprium* neuter, used subst., and *own* used predicatively (*this is my own*) or *absol.* (*take of your own*).]

†**1.** That which is one's own; private possession, private property; something belonging to oneself.

[*c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2380 þey nolde soffre hym nought to take, Hys owen propre for to make.] *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 40 Lyuynge in obedience, wiþouten propre. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 130 How moche thou mayste despende of thyn owyn propyr. 1456 *Regist. de Aberbrothoc* (Bann. Cl.) II. 89 The proppis that passis estwart betwix the propir and the commoun. 1524 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. xiii. 26 Redounding to their honours & suerties, as his awne propers. 1550 Bale *Apol.* 22, I frire N. make my profession and promyse obedience to God, to S. Frances..to live without propre and in chastite accordynge to the rule of the sayd ordre.

†**b.** *In proper*: in individual possession; as private property; as one's own. (Opposed to *in common*.) *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. pr. ii. 22 (Camb. MS.) Yif thow mayst shewyn me þat euere any mortal man hath reseyuyd any of tho thinges to ben hise in propre. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 101 We seyen we han riȝt nouȝt in propre ne in comoun. 1553 Becon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 215 Christ and his Apostles had no possessions neyther in proper nor in commune. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VIII. vi. (1614) 768 They haue their lands and gardens in proper. 1650 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* iii. § 3 (1727) 171 They could not have that in proper, which God made to be common.

2. *Eccl.* An office, or some part of an office, as a psalm, etc., appointed for a particular occasion or season. Opp. to Common *sb.* 10.

[*c* 1400 *Table of Lessons*, etc. in *Wyclif's Bible* IV. 683 First ben sett sondaies and ferials togider, and after that the sanctorum, bothe comyn and propre togider, of al the ȝeer. *Ibid.* 696 Here endith the Propre Sanctorum, and now bigynneth the Commoun Sanctorum.] 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Order*, etc., The Collect, Epistle, and Gospell, appoynted for the Sundaie, shall serue all the weeke after, except there fall some feast that hath his propre. 1851 [Rorison] *Hymns & Anthems* Introd. 23 The Proper of the Season and the Proper of Saints, for which [the Prayer Book] provides Epistles and Gospels. 1874 [see Common *sb.* 10]. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2064 The regular [R. C.] orders have also in most cases a Proper, containing offices of saints belonging to their rule.

†**3.** An attribute specially or intrinsically belonging to something; an essential quality, property, characteristic. *Obs.*

1619 Bp. Andrewes *Serm., Acts* x. 34. 35 (1629) 725 The receiving of the Holy Ghost in a more ample measure [is] *opus diei*, the proper of this Day. *Ibid.* (1661) 418 That is Christ's proper. 1654 Z. Coke *Logick* 67 Every proper floweth from the Essential beginnings of his subject. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* 41 Propers either flow immediately from the Essence of the Subject;.. Or, by the Mediation of some other Property.

†**Pro·per,** *v. Obs.* [f. Proper *a.*: cf. L. *propriāre* to make one's own, ohs. F. *proprier* corresponding in form and use. In some cases perh. aphetic for *apropre*, Appropre *v.*]

1. *trans.* To appropriate (to oneself), to make one's own, take possession of.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 421 Men..þat assenten to siche propring of chirchis hisyde cristis leeue. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. v. 281/2 They propren to themselfe by couetyse that is comon by kynde.

2. To appropriate, to make proper, to apply or ascribe specially or exclusively (*to* a person or thing).

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 353 Crist seiþ..þat by hijs manhed he had no power to ȝyue hem leue to sit on hijs riȝt side, but to þe godhed in hijs fadure is propred þis power. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxvii. (Tollem. MS.), þe liknesse þat we seeþ in sweuenis we..propreþ to him þe names of þo þinges, for liknesse of þe þingis [L. *propter similitudinem eis appropriamur*]. *Ibid.* XVII. cxl. (Bodl. MS.), Rubitum oþer Rubus is a name ipropred þer to a schrubbe þat bereþ wilde beries. *c* 1400 *Prymer* 50 God! to whom it is proprid to be merciful euere.

b. ? To make master (*of* something).

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. xvii. 130 The person contemplatyf yᵗ by the grace of god is truely propred of all his desyres & pleasures vayne & wordly.

¶ The alleged sense 'to make proper, to adorn', cited in *Cent. Dict.*, is due to a misreading of Halliwell: see quot. 1847–78 s. v. Proper *a.* 8.

†**Pro·perant,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *properānt-em*, pres. pple. of *proper-āre*: see next.] Hasty.

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 138 Julius..was the mair fers and properant aganis the Scottis. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 12 The former [action] is patient, looking for; the other is properant, hasting to.

†**Pro·perate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *proper-āre* to hasten, f. *proper-us* quick.]

1. *intr.* To hasten, to go quickly.

1623 Cockeram, *Properate*, to hasten. 1632 Vicars *Virgil* II. 43 A while to keep off death, which properates. [1767 A. Campbell *Lexiph.* (1774) 64 Misocapelus, Captator, Eubulus, and Quisquilius properated before, with a rapid oscitancy. (Here a burlesque of pedantic language.)]

2. *trans.* To hasten; to quicken the growth of.

1675 Evelyn *Terra* (1676) 109 Some [salts]..are..deadly to plants..others properate [them] too fast; and some are sluggish, and scarce advance them at all.

†**Propera·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *properātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *proper-āre*: see prec.] The action of hastening (*trans.* and *intr.*).

1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. [I.] xxxi. 99 Often handling of the withering Flowre..is a properation of more swift decay. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 14 Death's properation prevents their preparation.

†**Pro·perchant.** *Mus. Obs.* [f. Proper *a.* + Chant *sb.*] Applied to those hexachords which began on the note C (nearly corresponding to the modern 'natural scale').

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 4 What is Properchant?..It is a propertie of singing, wherein you may sing either *fa* or *mi* in *b fa ♯ mi* according as it shall be marked *b* or thus ♯ and is when the *vt* is in *C fa vt*. 1667 C. Simpson *Compend. Pract. Mus.* 112 From these six Notes, *Vt, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La*, did arise three properties of Singing; which they [Latins] named *B Quarre, B Molle*, and *Properchant* or *Naturall*. *Ibid.* 113 Properchant was when their *Vt* was applyed to *C*...But in our Modern Musick, we acknowledge no such thing as Properchant.

†**Pro·perhede.** *Obs.* [f. Proper *a.* + -head.] The quality of being 'proper', i. e. of pertaining or relating to oneself.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 171 þe v. spanne lengthe of þe handle of þi skeet in contricyoun muste be propyrhede; þat is to sayn, thynke of þin owen propre synnes & noȝt on obere mennys. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. v. 281/1 Ther is thre maner of propertees and properhede.

Properispome (prɒpe·rispōum), *a.* and *sb. Gr. Gram.* [abbrev. of **properispo·menon** (also in use) = Gr. *προπερισπώμενον*, neuter pr. pple. passive of *προπερισπᾶν* to circumflex on the penultimate, f. *πρό*, Pro- 2 + *περισπᾶν*: see Perispome.]

a. *adj.* Having a circumflex accent on the penultimate syllable. **b.** *sb.* A word so accented.

1818 Blomfield tr. *Matthiæ Gr. Gram.* 958 *Properispomena*, which have the circumflex on the penultima. 1867 tr. *Curtius' Grk. Gram.* (ed. 2) § 93 Proparoxytones and properispomes .. receive also from the following enclitic another accent as acute on the last syllable. 1881 Chandler *Grk. Accentuation* § 11 No word with a final syllable long by nature can be proparoxytone or properispomenon. *Ibid.* § 971 A properispomenon followed by an enclitic receives the acute on its last syllable.., but dissyllabic enclitics after properispomena ending in ῆ or ῶ are oxytone. 1905 *Athenæum* 19 Aug. 250/3 He knows that an enclitic in ancient Greek throws back the accent upon a properispomenon, and consequently he writes *τὸν μαῦρόν του* which is not to be pronounced in modern Greek. What he actually heard was *τὸ μοῦρο του*.

Properistoma, etc.: see Pro- 2 1.

Properly (prɒ·pəli), *adv.* [f. Proper *a.* + -ly 2.] In a proper manner (in senses of the adj.).

1. In its own nature, in itself, intrinsically, essentially; in one's own person, for oneself; as one's own, as private property, privately. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 49 Þei han grete housis proprid to hem self..and myche hid tresour..; and þis tresour is kept proprely to idel men or fendis. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 5 b, To goe vpright and to speake, are properly to all menne generally. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v. ii. 90 My Affaires Are Seruanted to others: Though I owe My Reuenge properly, my remission lies In Volcean brests. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 170 The whole world or heaven..is moved properly by soul.

b. Particularly, distinctively, specially.

1340 *Ayenb.* 34 And specialliche and propreliche of the rote of auarice guoþ out manye smale roten, þet byeþ wel greate dyadliche zennes. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iij, That terme draw is propurli assigned to that hawke that will slee a Roke or a Crow or a Reuyn. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 19 A certane schort..grase, quhairin scheip properlie delytes. 1651 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* viii. § 5. 130 A subject hath nothing properly his owne against the will of the Supreme Authority. 1823 Scott *Peveril* xxv, One would think mischief was so properly thy element that to thee it was indifferent whether friend or foe was the sufferer.

†**c.** By itself or themselves; severally. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 127 Thus ben the Signes propreli Divided. ?*a* 1500 *Wycket* (1828) p. xiii, A man maye take a glasse, and breake the glasse into many peces, and in euery pece properly thou mayste se thy face.

2. In the proper or strict sense; strictly speaking; †literally, not figuratively (*obs.*); in accordance with fact; strictly, accurately, correctly, exactly.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xiv. 1 Tabernakile propirly is þe mansyon of feghtand men. *c* 1340 — *Prose Tr.* 33 Þis desire es noghte propirly lufe, bot it es a begynnynge, for lufe propirly es a full cuppillynge of þe lufande and þe lufed to-gedyre. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 150 Off Paradys can I noȝt speke properly, for I hafe noȝt bene þare. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 24 If we wil properly and exactly

speake, accordyng to the difinition of the word. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 8 He keepes me rustically at home, or (to speak more properly) staies me heere at home vnkept. 1674 ALLEN *Danger Enthus.* 128 Carefully avoiding to take words properly, which are spoken metaphorically. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. ii. 17 Greece properly so called, that is, as distinguished from Macedonia. 1850 McCOSH *Div. Govt.* I. iii. (1874) 67 Virtue is not virtue, properly speaking, when it is constrained.

3. Fitlingly, suitably, appropriately; as it ought to be, or as one ought to do; rightly, correctly, duly, well; in accordance with social ethics or good manners, becomingly, with propriety.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 98 Lokeð nu, hu propreliche þe leſdi in Canticis,..lereð ou, bi hire sawe, hu ȝe schulen siggen, 'Ên dilectus meus'. 1340 *Ayenb.* 25 Huanne he..deþ his guodes naȝt uor god properliche, ac uor þe wordle. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Symon & Judas*) 69 He send til hyme þane a paynteore..To paynt his fygur propirly. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) xxx. 134 In þat land er many papeiais..and þai speke of þaire awen kynde als properly as a man. *a* 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* Wks. (1829) 99 Mark..how properly that substantial reason, wherewith they go about to establish purgatory, concludeth. 1666 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 372 Those famous sheep called *Pacos* which serve as properly for carriage as horses. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. viii. (1869) I. 82 Law can never regulate them [wages] properly. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* III. 73 He took leave affectionately and yet properly. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxi, Take the horse back, and clean him properly. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* VI. xxxvii. (1879) 219 If the object-glass does not perform its part properly. *Mod.* Why don't you behave properly?

4. In a goodly fashion, excellently, admirably; with goodly appearance, finely, handsomely; well. Now *arch.* or *vulgar.*

a 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. IV. 621 þe Orisoun..of seynt Ambrose þat he properly in prose Made. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiii. 107 Made of precious stanes so properly and so curiously þat it semez as it ware a vyne growand. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 62 'Apparaile þe propirli' quod Pride. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 47, I can prank it properly. 1552 HULOET, Properly or trymme, *concinne, dextre.* 1732 EARL OF OXFORD in *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 159, I never saw hills so properly and so finely clothed. 1740–87 *Lett. Miss Talbot, &c.* (1808) 19 A mean dressed man got up into a tree, and from thence harangued them very properly.

5. Of degree: Thoroughly, completely, perfectly; utterly, entirely, quite; exceedingly, very. (Now *slang* or *colloq.*)

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3283 (Dubl. MS.) Þus prosperite and pride propyrly me blyndyd. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 57 For certayne I thoughte properly it had ben you. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 24 June, Such variety of pictures, and other things of value and rarity, that I was properly confounded. *Ibid.* 14 July, All which, I did assure my Lord, was most properly false, and nothing like it true. 1816 SCOTT *Let. to T. Scott* 29 May in *Lockhart*, Economy is the order of the day, and I can assure you they are shaving properly close. 1895 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 309 They beat us properly..we polled about half what they did. 1896 *Daily News* 18 Mar. 3/6 The accused said he got 'properly drunk'.

Properness (prɒ'pəɹnés). Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being proper.

1. The fact of belonging specially to something; special quality or character, peculiarity.

1630 LORD *Banians* ii. 9 The Woman to whom God had giuen that vnderstanding, to be capable of the propernesse of his speech. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* III. Comm. 175 The Latines in regard of the propernesse of the forme, name it [Deltoton] *Triangulum.* 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Properness*, Peculiarness.

2. Excellence, goodness; esp. of appearance: goodliness, handsomeness, elegance, comeliness.

1530 PALSGR. 258/2 Propernesse, *faictisse, factise.* 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* vii. 29 The propernes of the childe. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr.* IV. i, Yonder is a lady veil'd; For properness beyond comparison. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 196 The queen, upon parity of deserts, always preferred properness of person in conferring her favours. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Properness*, Talness of Stature.

3. Fitness, suitableness; becomingness, propriety; conformity with what is 'proper'.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N.T.* Pref. (1618) 18 Both for propernesse of wordes, and truth of sense he hath wisely and faithfully translated. 1710 ABP. KING *Let. to Swift* 16 Sept., I am not courtier enough to know the properness of the thing. 1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* vi, Standing off in separate properness, as people do who 'go into society'.

† Propertary, *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* In 5 **propirtarij, proprytarye.** [f. PROPERTY *sb.* + -ARY[1]: cf. PROPRIETARY (to which *proprytarye* leads); also the forms of PROPERTY.] = PROPRIETARY B. 2, A. 2.

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 142 þe behouis liue in wilfull powerte,..þat þu be noght propirtarij and falle in owre-hegh daunger enence þi religiun. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* Dj, Whan the relygyous men therof..ben proprytaryes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 275 Some doctours thynketh that all suche propertaryes be excommunicate & accursed.

Propertied (prɒ'pəɹtid), *a.* [f. next + -ED[2].]

† 1. Having a specified property, quality, nature, or disposition. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 83 His voyce was propertied As all the tuned Spheres, and that to Friends. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* I. Wks. 1874 IV. 9 This approues you To be most nobly propertied. [1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 94 The expression *dharma-dharmyabhedât*, 'because of the non-difference of a property and that which is propertied.']

2. Possessed of, owning, or holding property.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 30 You are still in the flesh, in a carnal and propertied world. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 267 They are the propertied class. 1887 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* Ser. II. viii. (1888) 296 Whatever the propertied and satisfied classes may think.

3. Furnished with theatrical properties. *nonce-use.*

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Jan. 2/1 The great picture of 'An Audience in Athens during the Representation of Agamemnon'..is too 'staged' and 'propertied' to be very convincing.

Property (prɒ'pəɹti), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4–6 **proprete, -tee, -tie** (6 **-ty**); 4–6 **properte,** (4–5 **-ur-, -yr-,** 4–6 **-ir-,** 5–6 **-ar-**; 4–5 **-tee,** 4–6 **-te,** 5 **-ty,** 5–6 **-tie**), 5–7 **propertie** (5–6 **-tee,** 6–7 **-tye**), 6– **property.** *β.* 4 **proprite,** 5 **propryte, -tee** (6 **-tye**). [ME. *proprete*, app. ME. or AF. modification of OF. *proprieté* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *proprietāt-em*, n. of quality from *proprius* own, proper. The *β* form *proprite* corresponds to a F. dial. form *propritei* cited of 1292 in Godef. *Compl.* The F. *propreté*, which corresponds exactly to ME. *propreté*, is not cited before 17th c., and is viewed by Hatz.-Darm. as directly f. *propre* adj. + *-té.* All the forms are ultimately French or Eng. representations of the L. word (whence PROPRIETY) with or without conformation to the adj. *propre*, PROPER.]

1. The condition of being owned by or belonging to some person or persons (cf. PROPER *a.* 1); hence, the fact of owning a thing; the holding of something as one's own; the right (*esp.* the exclusive right) to the possession, use, or disposal of anything (usually of a tangible material thing); ownership, proprietorship; = PROPRIETY 1.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 317 þe cite of Beedleem was Davipis hi sum propirte. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 357 Whan that a riche worthi king,..Wol axe and cleyme proprete In thing to which he hath no riht. 1489 *Paston Lett.* III. 349 Tyll it myth be undyrstond wedyr the propyrte ware in the Kyng or in my lord. 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 501 Landis..pertening to the said David, Erll of Craufurd,..in propertie and tenandrie. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 226 *Propertie* is the highest right that a man hath or can have to any thing, which no way dependeth upon another mans curtesie. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. iv. § 42 God..has given no one of his Children such a Property in his peculiar Portion of the Things of this World. 1713 *Treaty of Utrecht* in Magens *Insurances* (1755) II. 501 Sea-letters or Passports, expressing the Name, Property and Bulk of the Ship. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. x. 190 The right of possession (though it carries with it a strong presumption) is not always conclusive evidence of the right of property, which may still subsist in another man. 1838 T. DRUMMOND *Let. to Tipperary Magistrates* 18 Apr., in B. O'Brien *Life* (1889) 284 Property has its duties as well as its rights. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* x. § 1. 374 Rights of property or ownership over land, meaning by property or ownership the enjoyment of those indefinite rights of user over land by virtue of which in ordinary language a person is entitled to speak of land as his property.

fig. 1601 SHAKS. *Phœnix & Turtle* 37 Either was the others mine. Propertie was thus appalled, That the selfe was not the same: Single Natures double name, Neither two nor one was called. [? = Either was claimed by the other as 'Mine'. Ownership was thus dismayed. (But Schmidt takes 'property' here as = 'particularity, individuality'.)]

2. That which one owns; a thing or things belonging to or owned by some person or persons; a possession (usually material), or possessions collectively; (one's) wealth or goods. (In quots. 1456, 1526, private as distinguished from common property.) Also *fig.*

(Comparatively few examples before 17th c.)

13.. *Cursor M.* 28389 (Cott.) And haue i tan bath aght and fe O þam þat had na propurte. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xlii. 113 þat þou mowe be dispoiled of all maner propirte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 They..had no property, but all was in commune. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 597 A King, Vpon whose property, and most deere life, A damn'd defeate was made. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. ix. § 123 He..is willing to join in Society with others..for the mutual Preservation of their Lives, Liberties and Estates, which I call by the general Name, *Property.* 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 14 ¶ 3 Time therefore ought, above all other kinds of property, to be free from invasion. *c* 1796 T. TWINING *Trav. Amer.* (1894) 33 She was the property, I understood, of Mr. Francis, who had bought her some time before. 1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* I. 13 The sole disposal of a property to the amount of a hundred thousand pounds. 1838 FONBLANQUE in *Life & Labours* (1874) 290 In 1838..the personal property of 24 English Bishops who had died within the last 20 years amounted to £1,649,000. 1849 COBDEN in Morley *Life* xviii. (1902) 67/2 Real property always falls in value in the vicinity of barracks. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 304 The printing press was making letters the common property of all.

b. A piece of land owned; a landed estate.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xx. 366 They..had their properties set apart for them. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 411 Small properties, much divided, prove the greatest source of misery that can be conceived. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 835/1 Lord Eldon..possessed one considerable property in Durham, and another in Dorset.

† c. ? Something belonging to a thing; an appurtenance; an adjunct. *Obs.*

a 1350 *Exalt. Cross* 58 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 128 Also ȝit gert he mak þarin Propirtese by preue gyn. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* I. 493 þe propertes of nature Redi to þe þei be [L. *Comoda nature nullo tibi tempore deerunt*]. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Herefordsh.* (1662) II. 33 Many aged folk which in other countries are properties of the chimneyes, or confined to their beds, are here found in the feild as able..to work.

3. *Theatr.* Any portable article, as an article of costume or furniture, used in acting a play; a stage requisite, appurtenance, or accessory. Chiefly *pl.*

c 1425 *Cast. Perser.* 132 in *Macro Plays* 81 Þese parcellis in propyrtes we purpose us to playe þis day seuenenyt. 1578 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 303 Furnished in this office with sondrey garmentes & properties. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 108, I wil draw a bil of properties, such as our play wants. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* IV. ii, This cloak and hat, without Wearing a beard or other property, Will fit the person. 1748 *Whitehall Even. Post* No. 371 To be Sold very cheap, Cloaths, Scenes, Properties, clean, and in very good Order. 1831 DISRAELI *Yng. Duke* III. xix, They were excessively amused with the properties; and Lord Squib proposed they should dress themselves. 1881 LD. LENNOX *Plays, Players*, etc. II. iii. 47, 'I used it as a property'. 'A what?' interrupted the..magistrate.

† 4. *fig.* A mere means to an end; an instrument, a tool, a cat's-paw. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iv. 10 'Tis a thing impossible I should loue thee, but as a property. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. (1623) 965 That he was but a Puppet, or a property in the late tragical motion. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xii. ¶ 1 Both religion..and those that fought for it, were only made properties to promote the lusts of those who despised both. 1764 *Low Life* (ed. 3) 54 Hackney Coachmen..praying for rainy Weather, that they may make a Property of the People they carry in the Afternoon.

5. An attribute or quality belonging to a thing or person: in earlier use sometimes, an essential, special, or distinctive quality, a peculiarity; in later use often, a quality or characteristic in general (without reference to its essentialness or distinctiveness). **a.** Of a thing or things.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10081 Y rede þe here how þe propertes are shewed, Þoghe þe langage be but lewed. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xxi. (1495) d vij b/1 The wytte of gropyng hath this propryte, that he is [in] al þe partyes of the body, outake heer, nayles of fete and of hondes. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* I. (*Cock & Jasp*) ix, This joly jasp had propirteis sevin: The first, of cullour it was meruellous. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, The philosophers had suche..desyre to knowe the natures & propertees of thynges. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. A iv, In pontike wormwode is there no smalle astringent propertie. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 35 Though heat hath that killing property, yet it seems that cold hath not. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xix. 218 Truth is only a property, and no substance whatever. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* I. (1833) 5 The property of lenses and mirrors to form erect and inverted images of objects. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* VII. xli. (1879) 241 It is one of the properties of a triangle that the three interior angles taken together are equal to two right angles.

† b. Of a person. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 138 Crist..tellip þe heieste proprete þat fallip to a good herde. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xxx. 22 Hauynge great experiences in hawkynge & huntynge and other properties apperteynynge to a Gentylman. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 70 b, The persone of Antichrist, his nature, disposicion,..and all his propreties. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xiii. 409 He hath this property of an honest man, that his word is as good as his hand. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 313, I am sorry for your ill properties, but I entertain no enmity against you. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxi, One of whom..he knew no virtuous property.

† c. A peculiar or exclusive attribute; a quality belonging only to the being in question. *Obs.*

a 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 38 A man that hath excellent gifts and graces himselfe, he cannot convey them to another, but that is the propertie of God, that is peculiar to him alone. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. v. § 13. 257 This is..to..take upon you the property of God, which is to know the hearts of men.

d. *Logic.* Reckoned as one of the PREDICABLES, q. v.: see quots. 1725, 1870.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 5 b, Propertie is a naturall pronenesse and maner of doing, which agreeth to one kind, and to the same onely, and that euermore. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 62 Properties be not adjuncts: for, adiuncts doe outwardly befall the subiect...Properties..are necessary emanations from the principles of nature. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. ii. § 3 A *secondary essential mode* is any other attribute of a thing, which is not of primary consideration; this is called a *property*: sometimes indeed it goes toward making up the essence, especially of a complex being..; sometimes it depends upon, and follows from the essence of it; so *volubility*, or aptness to roll, is the property of a bowl, and is derived from its roundness. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xii. (1880) 102 Property..may perhaps be best described as any quality which is common to the whole of a class, but is not necessary to mark out that class from other classes.

† 6. Usually with *the*: The characteristic quality of a person or thing; hence, character, nature. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3973 Who-so kan knowe þe properte, Enuyus man may lyknyd be To þe lawnes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 626 As the Roose in his Radness is Richest of floures,..So passis þi propurty perte wemen all. 14.. in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 332 It is þe properte of A gentilmann To say the beste þat he cann. 1559 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Prayers Sev. Occas.*, O God, whose nature and propertie is euer to haue mercy, and to forgeue. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 77 The Rue of propertie doth driue away al venemous beasts and wormes. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 10 It is the property of error to contradict it self. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark vi. 6 It is the property and practice of profane men, to take occasion..to dispise their persons, and to reject their doctrine.

† 7. The quality of being proper or suitable; aptitude, fitness; the proper use or sense (of words); = PROPRIETY 5 b. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 353 þat is good love of þe fire of charite, and is clepid benignitie by propirte of word. *c* 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 13 So hath the werre as ther no proprité. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xv, All kyndes of writyng must also be sought for; nat for the histories only, but also for the propretie of wordes, whiche communely do receine theyr autoritie of noble autours. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 252 Which, though in large sense it may bee stiled Excommunication..yet, in property of speach, is not so. 1675 HAN. WOOLLEY *Gentlewom. Comp.* 54 The neatness and property of your Clothes...Property, I call a certain suitableness and convenience betwixt the Clothes and the Person. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 136 With infinite Variety, Justness, and Property.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** In sense 1 or 2, as *property-class, -holder, -interest, -lawyer, -market, -owner, -taxation*; *property-holding, -loving*, etc. adjs.; **property qualification**, a qualification for office (e. g. of a member of parliament), or for the exercise of a right (e. g. of voting), based on the possession of property to a certain amount; **property tax**, a direct tax levied on property.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Feb. 6/2 A great deal had lately been said about the *property classes, and there had been a good deal of wild talk about property. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 179 A question so important to the *property-holders of the State. 1906 J. F. RHODES *Hist. U. S.* VI. Pref. 5 The educated and *property-holding people of several States. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 227 Isæus, the great *property-lawyer of the Athenians, assures us that this was a trick in very common practice at Athens. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 20 May 3/5 Indications that the *property market is returning to the condition of healthy activity. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 June 2/1 Many..district councils are under the complete domination of cottage *property owners. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxii. 10 He raised the *property qualification to twelve hundred thousand sesterces. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. viii. 126 All property qualifications of members of Parliament are now abolished. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. App. Q. 590 The strange notion..that a property qualification was needed for a seat in the Witenagemôt. 1809 HAN. MORE *Cælebs* I. x. 118 That abominable *Property-tax makes me quite a beggar. 1844 CORDEN *Let.* 7 Dec. (in *Tregaskis' Catal.* 16 Sept. (1901) 25/2), As a leaguer we must not take up the question of direct *property-taxation, but individually I go with you entirely.

b. In sense 3 (*Theatr.*): (*a*) appositive, applied to any article (often an imitation) used as a property or stage accessory, as *property broadsword, cittern, doll, fowl*; also, to a person who appears in a scene but takes no part in the action, as *property boy, child*; so allusively *property clerk*; (*b*) ordinary attrib. and Comb., as *property-maker*; **property-man, property-master**, a man who furnishes and has the charge of stage properties at a theatre; **property-plot**, a list of the properties required for a play; **property-room**, the room in which the properties are kept.

1685 DRYDEN *Albion & Alb.* III. ii, The Saints advance, To fill the Dance, And the *Property Boys come in. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Feb. 2/1 It was like a man armed with a *property broadsword facing a master of fence. 1889 J. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* i. (1891) 3, I had seen many rehearsals,..having been taken on 'in arms' as a *property child. 1889 W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy*, etc. (1892) 145 We also shared a '*property' clerk, who did nothing at all. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 1/2 The man who can't eat a *property fowl is no actor. 1559 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 110 Wages of taylours, karvars, *propertie makers, wemen & other. 1582 *Ibid.* 352 Property makers being Paynters the firste at ii^s^ the day. 1633 SHIRLEY *Triumph of Peace* 19 There rush in A Carpenter. A Paynter. ..A Feather-makers Wife. A *Property-Mans Wife. 1749 W. R. CHETWOOD *Hist. Stage* 251 Property-man is the person that receives a bill from the prompter for what is necessary in every play; as purses, wine, suppers, poison [etc.]. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 102 The religion of the day is a theatrical Sinai, where the thunders are supplied by the property man. 1888 *Scribner's Mag.* Oct. 440/2 While the *property-master and his men were fashioning the god Talepulka, the scenic artist had sketched and modelled the scenery of the opera. 1897 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 349 Rant and frippery that befit a third-rate actor or a second-hand *property-monger. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* I. vi, She had left in the *property-room of the theatre her robe of spangles and tinsel. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 66 The dressing-rooms (two rows of wooden sheds) were situate over the property room, and were reached by means of a flight of steps.

Pro·perty, *v. Obs.* or *rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make a 'property' or tool of, to use for one's own ends, to exploit. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 79, I am too high-borne to be propertied To be a..seruing-man, and Instrument To any Soueraigne State throughout the world. 1758 *Herald* I. Ded. 5 There must..be a vast fund of stupidity amongst mankind, to make them..be continually property'd away for the interests of a few crafty leaders.

2. To make one's own property, to appropriate, to take or hold possession of.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 57 His large Fortune..Subdues and properties to his loue and tendance All sorts of hearts. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* I. x, A being like Emma—whose sentiments, whose character, are propertied by the one, one engrossing passion.

3. To imbue with a property or quality: see PROPERTIED 1.

Pro·pertyless, *a.* Also **propertiless** (cf. *merciless, pitiless*). [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Devoid of property; having no property.

1880 *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 536 The population will always be the propertyless, pauperised labourers. 1886 W. GRAHAM *Soc. Probl.* 333 The fear of the uncertain morrow, with all its danger for the propertiless.

Pro·pertyship. *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The condition of being property; the constitution of property: the correlative of *ownership*.

1884 L. GRONLUND *Co-operat. Commw.* vi. 140 It will be decidedly inexpedient in that commonwealth to destroy any of the essential qualities of propertyship.

Prophain(e, -phan(e, obs. forms of PROFANE.

Prophase (prō·fēz). *Biol.* [f. PRO-[2] + PHASE.] A preliminary or preparatory phase.

1887 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* xxxii. 363 With this the preparatory phases of cell-division, the *prophases*, are completed. —Now begin the phases of separation and rearrangement of the daughter-segments, the *metaphases* of division. 1898 *ibid.* I. i. 62 The changes occurring in a mother nucleus preparatory to division are termed the prophases of the karyokinesis.

‖ **Prophasis** (prǫ·făsis). *Med.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *πρόφασις* (Hippocr.), f. *πρό*, PRO-[2] + *φάσις* PHASE.] (See quots.)

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Prophasis*, the appearing or shewing of a thing. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Prophasis*, a Fore-knowledge in Diseases; also an Occasion of antecedent Cause. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Prophasis*, old term for the remote, or procatarctic cause of disease; but Lindenus seems to have taken it for the antecedent, or proximate cause, and the predisposition of the body to disease. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Prophasis*.. the occasion which renders active or efficient a previous disposition to disease.

Prophecio·grapher. *nonce-wd.* [f. PROPHECY + -(O)GRAPHER.] One who writes down or records prophecies.

1817 SOUTHEY *Malory's Arthur* I. Pref. 13 One of his clerks, by name Master Anthoine, succeeded to the office of Propheciographer.

Pro·phecize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. PROPHECY + -IZE: cf. PROPHETIZE.] *intr.* To utter prophecies.

1815 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 87 Lord Kinnaird whispering, gesticulating, and prophecising.

Prophecy (prǫ·fĭsi). Forms: *α.* 3–4 **profecie**, 4 **-focye**, 4–5 **-fycye**, **-fes(s)ye**, 5 **-fesi**. *β.* 3–7 **prophecie**, 3–8 **-phesie**, 4–5 **-pheci**, **-phessye**, 4–6 **-phecye**, **-phesye**, 5 **-phecij**, **-phesi**, **-phicie**, **-phase**, **-phasy**, 5–8 **-phesy**, 4– **prophecy**. *γ.* 5 **propheteye**, 6 **-phe(a)tie**. [*a.* OF. *profecie* (12th c.), mod.F. *prophétie* (pron. *profesi*) = Pr., Pg. *prophecia*, Sp. *profecía*, It. *profezia*; ad. late L. *prophētīa* (in *Itala*), *-ēcīa*, *a.* Gr. *προφητεία* prophecy, f. *προφήτης* PROPHET. The variant spelling *prophesy* is found as late as 1709, but is now confined to the verb.]

1. The action, function, or faculty of a prophet; divinely inspired utterance or discourse; *spec.* in Christian theology, utterance flowing from the revelation and impulse of the Holy Spirit.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 158 He [Saint John the Baptist] ine his iborenesse upspende his feder tunge into prophecie. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 364/30 For prophesie and riȝt-wisnesse huy heolden al þat he seide. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xiii. 2 If I schal haue prophesye, and haue knowun all mysteries,..if I schal not haue charite, I am noȝt. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 67 For it was guile and Sorcerie, Al that sche tok for Prophecie. 1563 WINȜET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* § 24 Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 90 Serapion, quha..wes illuminat be the spirit of prophetie. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1638) 532 Of Prophecie we find two sorts. First, Extraordinary, that stood partly in foretelling things to come, by immediate reuelation; partly, in interpreting Scriptures with unerring faith. *a* 1704 LOCKE *Par.* 1 *Cor.* xii. (1709) 78 *note* 10 Prophesie comprehends these three things. Prediction, Singing by the Dictate of the Spirit, and understanding and explaining the mysterious hidden Sense of Scripture by an immediate Illumination and Motion of the Spirit. 1823 KEBLE *Serm.* iii. (1848) 44 Prophecy, or the authorized declaration of God's will. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Basis of Faith* vii. 299 Prophecy, as the term is used in the Bible, signifies not prediction, but divinely-inspired speech. Prediction was merely one function of the prophetic office, subordinate to its moral aim. 1886 C. A. BRIGGS *Messianic Proph.* I. 1 Prophecy is religious instruction. It is an essential feature of the religion of cultivated nations.

2. The spoken, or especially, the written utterance of a prophet, or of the prophets.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9196 þat time was prophet Ieremi Spekand in his propheci. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1292 Ine þe alde laȝe þe redere Rede þe prophessye By wokke. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* ix. 29 Writun..in the wordis of Achie of Silo, and in the visioun [*gloss* ether prophesie] of Addo, the prophete, aȝens Jeroboam. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Prov.* xxxi. 1 The wordes of king Lemuel: The prophecie which his mother taught him. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 307 b, All the Scripture is called a prophesie, which is as much to say as diuine. *c* 1575 H. NICHOLAS (*title*) Revelatio Dei. The Revelation of God, and his great Propheatie, which God now, in the last Daye, hath shewed unto his Elect. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* 140 The 53rd Chapter of the Prophesie of Isaiah. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 33 The wise men of Babylon are distinguished in the prophecy of Daniel into four classes. 1815 BYRON *Heb. Mel. Vision Belshazzar* v, The lamps around were bright, The prophecy in view. 1902 FAIRBAIRN *Philos. Chr. Relig.* II. v. 422 To be the Christ of prophecy was to be the Crucified of Judaism.

†**3.** A company or body of prophets. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1308 He þe kyng hatz conquest & þe kyth wunnen..& þe pryce of þe profecie prisoners maked.

4. The foretelling of future events; orig. as an inspired action; extended to foretelling by any means; an instance of this. Now the ordinary sense. Originally, one of the notions included in sense 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14531 He com for to dei wit wil, And sua þe prophecis to fill. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 282 A prophecie sais he salle die. 1485–6 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 50 It is in actt, that all maner of profycyes is mayd felony. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 3 Until the prophesies of Merlin should be fulfilled. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. ii. 80 He speake a Prophesie ere I go. *Ibid.* 95 This prophecie Merlin shall make, for I liue before his time. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Prophecy*, a Prediction or Foretelling. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. Wks. 1874 I. 273 Prophecy is nothing but the history of events before they come to pass. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxiii, Old Allan-bane foretold your plight,..But light I held his prophecy. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 113 There is prophecy, but not of particular events, and derived, not from inspiration, but from observation. The astronomer predicts—and all the world knows that his predictions daily come true. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 271 The amelioration of the Struggle for Life is the most certain prophecy of Science. 1897 SIR W. LAWSON in *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Dec. 2/1 One of Disraeli's delightful sayings was, 'that of all forms of error prophecy is the most gratuitous.'

b. *fig.* A foreshadowing of something to come.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 16 The world's a prophecy of worlds to come. 1822 B. CORNWALL *Ludovico Sforza* ii, Methinks she was A beautiful prophecy of thee.

5. The interpretation and expounding of Scripture or of divine mysteries: a function of the prophet in the apostolic churches; applied in the 16th and 17th centuries, and sometimes later, to exposition of the scriptures, esp. in conferences for that purpose, and to preaching. See PROPHESYING b.

1382 [see 1]. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xiii. 8 Charite fallith not down, whether prophecyes schulen be voydid, ether langagis schulen ceesse, ether science schal be distroyed [1611 Whether there be prophecies, they shall faile]. [1576 GRINDAL *Let.* 20 Dec. in *Mem.* (1710) 15 That Exercise in the Church St. Paul calleth *Prophesia*, and the Speaker *Prophetas*, terms very Odious in our Days to some, because they are not rightly understood; for indeed, *Propheta* in that, and the like Places of the same St. Paul..signifieth thereby the Assent and Consent of the Scriptures.] 1577 HARRISON *England* II. i. (1877) I. 17 In manie of our archdeaconries we have an exercise..called a prophesie or conference, and erected onelie for the examination or triall of the diligence of the cleargie in their studie of holie scriptures. 1577 in Stovel *Introd. Canne's Necess.* (1849) 59 Forbidding the exercises called Prophecies, as being practices and rites belonging to religion, not established by parliament and her authority. *a* 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) I. 60 Mr. Wilson, praying and exhorting the congregation to love, etc., commended to them the exercise of prophecy in his absence. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxiv. 343 One Thursday in March, at a prophesy (as it was called) in the Dutch Church in London, where Nicolas one of the ministers preached upon the doctrine of regeneration.

6. *Eccl.* **a.** An Old Testament lection, *esp.* in the eucharistic office (e. g. in the Ambrosian rite). Cf. *prophetic lesson* (PROPHETIC 1 b), PROPHET 3 b.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 324 Saynt Ambros þe bisshoppe was att mes..and as he lenyd on þe altar, betwix þe prophesie & þe epistull, he fell on slepe. 1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 201 When the Acolyte has finished singing the Prophecy, he genuflects to the Altar. 1872 SCUDAMORE *Notitia Euch.* 205 In the Milanese [rite] there was..a verse or two sung from the Psalms..between the Prophecy and the Epistles.

b. The canticle *Benedictus* as used in the Gallican liturgy.

[1855 NEALE & FORBES *Anc. Lit. Gall. Ch.* 34 *marg.*, We learn from the exposition of the Gallican service ascribed to S. Germanus that the *prophetia* was the song of Zacharias.] 1872 SCUDAMORE *Notitia Euch.* 203 *note*, The reader must not be misled by the title Collectio or Oratio post Prophetiam in the Old Gothic, Frank, and Gallican Sacramentaries; for by 'the Prophecy' is there meant the *Benedictus* or Prophecy of Zacharias. 1880 — in *Smith's Dict. Chr. Antiq.* 1738/1 The prophecy was, on some days, in most of the Gallican liturgies, followed by an 'Oratio' or 'Collectio post Prophetiam'.

Pro·phecy-mo:nger. [f. prec. + MONGER.] One who deals in, repeats, or occupies himself with prophecies.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. ii. § 46 An old prophesie among the English (observed by forrainers to be the greatest Prophecy-mongers). 1858 H. W. BEECHER *Life Th.* (1859) 32 Such to me is the Bible when the pragmatic prophecy-monger and the swinish utilitarian have toothed its fruits and crauncched its blossoms.

Pro·phesiable, *a. rare.* In 7 **-cyable**. [f. as next + -ABLE.] Capable of being prophesied.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 194 It is not for every prophet to know every thing that is prophecyable.

Prophesier (prǫ·fĭsəi,əɹ). Also 5–7 **-cier**, 8 **-syer**. [f. next + -ER[1].] One who or that which prophesies; *esp.* one who predicts or foreshows; a prophet; a prognostic; in 17th c. applied to Puritan preachers: cf. PROPHESY *v.* 1 c.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 11 God..hath estahlisshed prophetes & propheciers. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 20 The Lorde Percy and Owen Glendor were vnwisely made belene by a Welsh Prophecier that King Henry was the Moldwarpe. 1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 17 Like to the Porpose (Tempests prophesier) I play before the storme of my sad Teares. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 115 Bring forth this counterfet module, has deceiu'd mee, like a double-meaning Prophesier. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 54 Martinists, Prophesiers, Solifidians. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* iv. (1764) 217 Temporal Prosperity was not excluded from the Prophesyer's Thoughts. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 478 What meant that old proser and prophesier?

Prophesy (prǫ·fĭsəi), *v.* Forms: 4–5 profecy, 5 -ecie; 4–5 prophecien, -esien, 5–6 -ecie, 5–7 -esie, -ecy, 5– prophesy. [ME. a. OF. *prophecier* (1245 in Godef.), *-phesier*, *-fecier*, *-ficier*, f. *prophecie*, *-fecie* PROPHECY. The modern differentiation of *prophesy* vb. and *prophecy* sb. was not established till after 1700, and has no etymological basis, *prophesy* being at first a mere spelling variant in both sb. and vb. For the pronunciation of the final vowel cf. verbs in *-fy*, also *multiply*.]

1. *intr.* To speak by (or as by) divine inspiration, or in the name of a deity; to speak as a prophet.

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xi. 25 And whanne the spiryte hadde restid in hem, thei profecyden, ne more ouer cesiden. 1382 — *Jer.* xix. 14 Cam forsothe Jeremye fro Tofeth..to profecien. 1382 — *Ezek.* xxx. 2 Sone of man, prophecy thou, and sey, Thes thingis seith the Lord God. 1382 — *Rev.* xi. 3 And I shal ȝiue to my two witnesses, and thei shulen prophecie a thousynd dayes two hundrid and sixty. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xix. 23 And yᵉ sprete of God came vpon him [Saul] also, and he wente & prophecied likewise before Samuel..Here of came the prouerbe: Is Saul also among the prophetes? 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxii. 197 The Prophet that was sent to prophecy against the Altar. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 109 He came down immediately from the Father, to prophesy to us. 1880 R. GRANT WHITE *Every-Day Eng.* 304, I would..call upon the Furies to aid me while I prophesy against this new thing.

b. *spec.* To utter predictions, to foretell future events (by inspiration, or generally).

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Pet.* i. 10 Prophetes..that prophecieden of the grace to comynge in ȝou. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 419 Therefore there were ij. Merlynes; oon of them..profeciede in Snawdonia in the tyme of Vortigernus. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 90 Brun..was the quene of the whiche Sibille spake and profesied. 1563 WINȜET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* § 79 Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 127 Quhare he [St. Paul] prophecīis of the hæretikis, that suld forbid mariage. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 259 Ouer thy wounds, now do I Prophesie,..A Curse shall light vpon the limbes of men. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IX. vi. 9 Half-extinguished words, which prophesied of change. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 May 11/1 'Never prophesy till you know', is a safe American saying.

c. In the Apostolic churches, To interpret or expound the Scriptures, to utter divine mysteries and edifying communications (as moved by the Holy Spirit); hence, in the 16th and 17th centuries, applied by the Puritans to the interpretation and expounding of Scripture and the preaching of the Gospel. See also PROPHESYING *vbl. sb.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xiv. 4 He that spekith in tunge, edifieth him silf; forsoth he that prophecieth, edyfieth the chirch of God. *Ibid.* 39 So, bretheren, loue ȝe for to prophecie [1388 profecie], and nyle ȝe forbede for to speke in tungis. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 72 It were good..that all could prophesie, that is, that all could preach and expound the truth. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 99 To *prophecy*, in Scripture, signifieth..secondly, exactly and soundly to interpret the Scripture; to which sense the word is often applyed in the New Testament. *a* 1645 FEATLY *Dippers Dipt* Epist. B ij, They hold their Conventicles weekly in our chiefe Cities,..and there prophesie by turnes. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 28 O that, as I prophesy, there might now be 'a noise and a shaking'! 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 128 Those sons and daughters of the sons of Zion, having received the Spirit, prophesied, i.e. in divers tongues they spake of the heavenly mysteries.

2. *trans.* To announce or utter by (or as by) divine inspiration; *esp.* so to announce (a future event); to predict, to foretell. **a.** with obj. clause expressing the matter announced.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 16 Patriarkes & prophetes prophecyed hifore, þat alkyn creatures shulden knelen & bowen. 1388 WYCLIF *John* xi. 51 He prophesiede, that Jhesu was to die for the folc. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. v. 419 Merlyon profecyed that in that same place shold fyghte two..knyghtes. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiv. 265 She prophesyed that my father..sholde wynne the batayle. 1682 DRYDEN *Mac Fl.* 87 For ancient Decker prophesy'd long since, That in this pile should reign a mighty prince. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. vi. 33, I prophesy you will not succeed better than I have. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Sim. Styl.* 217 By the warning of the Holy Ghost, I prophesy that I shall die to-night, A quarter before twelve.

b. with simple obj.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Last Age of Ch.* (1851) p. xxix, And þat þat is prophesied schal come. 1382 — *Jer.* xx. 6 There thou shalt be biried, and alle thi frendus, to whyche thou profeciedist lesing [*quibus prophetasti mendacium*]. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 37 Hit was þe same sterre þat was prophecied by balaam. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 24 Philosophres that..prophecyed the holy tyme of the comyng of ihesu cryste. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. viii. 119 b, The first Sibille..prophesied the myracle of the fiue loaues and two fishes. 1679 DRYDEN *Troilus & Cr.* Ep. Ded., I am almost ready..to point out, and Prophecy the Man, who was born for no less an Undertaking. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* I. 141 Dismal lyrics, prophesying change Beyond all reason.

c. *fig.* To indicate beforehand, foreshow.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 175 Me thought thy very gate did prophesie A Royall Noblenesse.

Hence **Prophesied** (prǫ·fĭsəid) *ppl. a.*, uttered prophetically, foretold, predicted; **Pro·phesying** *ppl. a.*, that prophesies.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 414/2 Profecyed, *prophetatus*. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 52 The Augur hauing left behind him his Oscines or Prophes[y]ing birds. 1708 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1733) I. 44 The new prophesying Sect. 1742 J. WILLISON *Balm of Gilead* xi. (1800) 123 Unlikely this and other prophesied events may appear.

Prophesying (prǫ·fĭsəi,ĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb PROPHESY; speaking by divine inspiration; foretelling the future; expounding divine mysteries or preaching unto edification, as practised in apostolic times.

1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xiv. 6 Excepte I speake vnto you other by revelacion, or knowledge, or prophesying, or doctrine. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xxvi. [xxv.] 3 The children of Iedithun... whose prophecienge was to geue thankes and to praise the Lorde. 1617 R. FENTON *Treat. Ch. Rome* 115 To reforme abuses concerning Praier, and Prophes[y]ing in the Church of Corinth. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 174 So also shuddered he—Not at dog's howl,..Or prophesyings of the midnight lamp.

b. Applied in the 16th and 17th centuries, and by some in later times, to the expounding of Scripture by those who spoke 'as the Spirit gave them utterance' in special meetings, or to preaching in public services.

1560–1 *1st Bk. Discipl. Ch. Sc.* xii. That Exercise, which Sanct Paull calleth prophecieing. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 42 The woman..sought to gouerne the prophecīyng at her pleasure. 1569 GOLDING *Heminges Post.* Ded. 2 Hee opening the Gospels after the maner of our prophecyings. 1574 in Strype *Parker* IV. xxxvii. (1711) 462, I am commanded.., in the Queen her Majesty's name, that the Prophesyings throughout my Dioces should be suppressed. 1604 BACON *Pacif. Ch.* Wks. 1879 I. 357/1 [The exercise] called prophesying; which was this: That the ministers within a precinct did meet upon a week day in some principal town...Then every minister successively, beginning with the youngest, did handle one and the same part of Scripture. 1642 T. LECHFORD *Plain Dealing* (1867) 41 There a Minister..preacheth and exerciseth prayer every Lords day, which is called prophesying in such a place. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* ii. 43 S. Cyprian had not learn'd to forbid to any one a liberty of prophesying or interpretation. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. iv. § 2 These prophesyings were founded on the Apostles precept, 'For, ye may all prophesie one by one, that all may learn, and all be comforted'. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 579 Setting up certain exercises, which, by the misapplication of a text of scripture, they called prophesyings. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1857) I. iv. 197 The clergy in several dioceses set up, with encouragement from their superiors, a certain religious exercise, called prophesyings. 1849 STOVEL *Introd. Canne's Necess.* 60 The prophesyings here prohibited, formed an administration of divine truth, to which the Puritans adhered as being of Divine authority.

attrib. 1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 184 When their prophecying-work is done.

Prophet (prǫ·fĕt), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 2–5 profete, 3 -flete, 4 -fiȝt, -fet, 4–5 -fett, 5 -ffet, -fyt, 6 -fit(te, 7 -ffit. *β.* 2–6 prophete, 4– prophet (4 -phyte, -phite, 4–5 -phett, 5 -phytt, 6 *Sc.* -pheite). [ME. *prophete*, *-fete*, a. F. *prophète* (11th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prophēta* (*prophētēs*), ad. Gr. *προφήτης* an interpreter, proclaimer, spokesman, esp. of the will of the deity; an inspired person, a prophet; f. *πρό* forth, before, for + *-φητης* speaker, f. *φάναι* to speak.]

I. 1. One who speaks for God or for any deity, as the inspired revealer or interpreter of his will; one who is held or (more loosely) who claims to have this function; an inspired or quasi-inspired teacher.

In popular use, generally connoting the special function of revealing or predicting the future. (Hence sense 5.)

The Greek *προφήτης* was originally the spokesman or interpreter of a divinity, e. g. of Zeus, Dionysus, Apollo, or the deliverer or interpreter of an oracle, corresponding generally to the Latin *vātēs*. By the LXX it was adopted to render the Heb. נביא *nābī'*, in the O.Test. applied indiscriminately to the prophets of Jehovah, of Baal and other heathen deities, and even to 'false prophets', reputed or pretended soothsayers. In the N.T. it is used in the same senses as in the LXX, but mainly applied to the Hebrew prophets of Jehovah, also to John the Baptist, as well as to certain persons in the Early Church, who were recognized as possessing more or less of the character of the old Hebrew prophets, or as inspired to utter special revelations and predictions; also applied historically to Balaam, and by St. Paul, in the old Greek sense, to Epimenides the Cretan, while 'false prophets' are frequently mentioned. The Greek word was adopted in L. as *prophēta* chiefly in post-classical times, and largely under Christian influences; and this is the regular rendering in the *Itala*, Vulgate, and Christian Fathers. From Ecclesiastical Latin it has passed down into the Romanic and Teutonic languages. In English the earliest uses are derived from the Scriptures; but the word is currently used in all the ancient senses and in modern ones derived from them.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Þa hit wes ifullet þet ysaias þe prophete iwitezede. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 31 For ði sade Dauiđ, ðe profiete. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5195 Helyas wass an halȝ mann & an wurrþfull prophete. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7287 (Cott.) Prophet he was, sir samuel. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM III. 60 Al he foluelþ þe lawe of gode, And prophetene gestes. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 74 Elisee þe profete. 1382 — *Exod.* vii. 1, Y haue ordeyned thee the god of Pharao; and Aaron, thi brother, shal be thi prophete. 1382 — 1 *Kings* xviii. 19 The prophetis of Baal foure hundrid and fifti, and the prophetis of mawmet wodis foure hundrid, that eten of the bord of Jezebel. 1382 — *Acts* xiii. 1 Ther weren in the chirche that was at Antioche, prophetis and doctours. 1382 — *Tit.* i. 12 The propre prophete of hem [1388 her propre profete], seide, Men of Crete ben euermore lyeris. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4403 Of whom the proffet of prise plainly can say, Pere was no sterne in astate stode hym aboue. *a* 1450 MYRC *Festial* 110 Euer þay were lettyd by drede of þe pepull; for þe pepull heldyn hym a profyt. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 292/1 A Profett (*A.* Profite), *propheta*,..*vates*; ..*vaticinus*, *vatidicus*; *Christus*. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xiii. 6 A certayne sorserer, a falce prophet which was a iewe, named Bariesu. 1534 — *Matt.* xiii. 57 A Prophet is not with out honoure, save in hys awne countre, and amonge his awne kynne. 1559 BP. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. vii. 13 Almyghtie God said by the profitte. 1648 *Assembly's Shorter Catech.* Q. 23 Christ as our Redeemer executeth the Offices of a Prophet, of a Priest, and of a King. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 61 Platotels..The God..useth these ministers, and messengers to deliver his oracles, and divine Prophets. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 558 In the Carpathian Bottom makes abode The Shepherd of the Seas, a Prophet and a God. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 21 With a Master's hand, and Prophet's fire. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 28 He [Epimenides] was a poet too as well as a prophet, and the descriptions given of his works attest the fecundity of his genius. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. ii. 80 Suleymán is the Prophet of God. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* IV. xxv. (1882) 185 A prophet was one commissioned to declare the will of God—a revealer of truth; it might be of facts future, or the far higher truth of the meaning of facts present. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* III. iii. 194 The true *Nabi*..is the mouthpiece, the interpreter of God to man. This is unquestionably the true significance of the word 'prophet'.

† **b.** In vaguer sense: rendering L. *vātēs* or *poēta*, an 'inspired' bard. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 13 So saiþ the prophete Satiricus [HIGDEN *poeta satiricus*; *Hart. ts.* the poete Satiricus; i. e. Horace, *Ars Poet.* 304], 'I fare as the whetston þat makeþ yren sharpe and kene.' 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* III. met. xii. 72 The Tracian profit wons His wives funeralz wailing. [1780 COWPER *Table T.* 300 In a Roman mouth, the graceful name Of prophet and of poet was the same. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1858) 244 Poet and Prophet differ greatly in our loose modern notions of them. In some old languages the titles are synonymous; *Vates* means both Prophet and Poet.]

c. Sometimes applied to those who preach or 'hold forth' in a religious meeting, by those who take them to represent the 'prophets' of the Apostolic Church. Also, the official name of a grade of ministers in the 'Catholic Apostolic' or Irvingite Church.

Founded upon the references to prophets and prophesying in 1 Cor. xiv. e. g.: 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xiv. 29 Lett the prophetes speake two atonce, or thre atonce, and let other iudge...For ye maye all prophesy one by one, thatt all maye learne, and all maye have comforte.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 130 At this same tyme the chiefest Prophet amonges them, for that name they doe vsurpe to themselues, Iohn Mathewe commaunded them. 1832 E. IRVING in Mrs. Oliphant *Life* (1862) II. v 278 After I have preached, I will pause a little, so that then the prophets may have an opportunity of prophesying if the Spirit should come upon them; but I never said that the prophets should not prophesy at any other time. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 27 Of what use, said he, would learning be henceforth? They had now among them the divine prophets of Zwickau, Storch, Thomä, and Stübner, who conversed with God, and were filled with grace and knowledge without any study whatsoever. 1854 W. WILKS *E. Irving* 187 The Albury School of Prophets. 1883 R. H. STORY *E. Irving* in *Scottish Divines* 269 On Friday, April 5 [1833] the apostle, laying his hands on Irving's head, ordained him 'Angel of the Church'. At the same time elders and deacons were set apart, and the functions of prophet and evangelist were more exactly defined than hitherto.

d. *fig.* (In non-religious sense.) The 'inspired' or accredited spokesman, proclaimer, or preacher of some principle, cause, or movement.

1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* xiv. (1852) 407 These [Newton and Milton] and such prophets of humanity have opened to us secrets, which..ordinary faculties..would have been unable to discover. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 6 Durandus himself, the prophet of symbolism. 1893 LIDDON, etc. *Life Pusey* I. iii. 41 Byron was in a sense the prophet of the disappointed, and, as such, he threw a strange spell over Pusey as a young man.

2. *spec. The Prophet*: **a.** Mohammed, the founder of Islam; a rendering of the Arabic title النبي *al-nabiy*; often used by writers on Islam. (Sometimes put for another Arabic title, الرسول, *al-rasūl*, 'the apostle', or 'messenger', esp. in the formula 'There is no god but God [*Allah*]'; Mohammed is the messenger of God', often rendered 'Mohammed is his prophet'.)

By Christians sometimes designated 'the False Prophet'.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* I. 55 Some shaking their heads incessantly,..perhaps in imitation of the supposed trances ..of their Prophet. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 16 The title of Prophet which he had obtained. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 153 Their is one God, the great God and Mahomet is his Prophet. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 97 His conqu'ring tribes th' Arabian prophet draws. 1731 tr. *Boulainvilliers' Life Mahomet* 256 He says that the Prophet exhorting one day his soldiers [etc.]. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. (1790) IX. 289 The flight of the prophet from Mecca to Medina has fixed the memorable æra of the Hegira. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 679 He called the Prophet, but his power Was vain against the vengeful Giaour. 1824 MORIER *Adv. Hajji Baba* (1835) I. v. 33, I swear by the beard of the Prophet, that if you do not behave well, I'll burn your father. 1868 FITZGERALD *Omar Khayyam* (ed. 2) lxv, If but the Vine and Love-abjuring Band Are in the Prophet's Paradise to stand.

b. Applied by (or after) the Mormons to the founder of their system, and his successors.

1844 in *The Mormons* vii. (1851) 171 On hearing of the martyrdom of our beloved Prophet and patriarch, you will doubtless need a word of advice and comfort. 1851 *Ibid.* i. 16 The remarkable career of Joseph Smith, the Prophet of the Mormons. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* 347/1 The Prophet, his brother Hyram, and other leading Mormons, were seized. 1893 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 121 'Don't you know..that the propbet up there', he nods his head in the

direction of Brigham Young's private residence, 'and some of the other leaders of the Church are beginning to be afraid of Tranyon?'

3. *pl.* The prophetical writers or writings of the Old Testament.

By the Jews the Scriptures of the O. T. are divided into the *Law* (התורה *hat-tōrāh*), the *Prophets* (הנביאים *han-nʾbīīm*), and the *Writings* or Hagiographa (הכתובים *hak-kʾthūbīm*). The *Prophets* are divided into the *Former Prophets*, including the books of Joshua, Judges, 1 and 2 Samuel, 1 and 2 Kings, and the *Later Prophets*, incl. Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and the twelve minor prophets, Hosea to Malachi. A compendious name for the O.T. Scriptures, often used in the N.T., was *the Law and the Prophets* or *Moses and the Prophets*. In Christian usage, the Prophets or Prophetical Books are the Later Prophets of the Jews, with Daniel (which by the Jews is placed among the Hagiographa). The terms *Minor Prophets* and (to a certain extent) *Major Prophets* are also in current use.

1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxii. 40 In these two maundementis hangith al the lawe and prophetis. 1382 — *Luke* xvi. 29 Thei han Moyses and the prophetis; heere thei hem. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xiii. 15 After the lectur of the lawe and the prophetes, the rulers of the synagoge sent vnto them. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 3 Saue onely out of the Prophets. *Ibid.*, 2 *Macc.* xv. 9 Comforting them out of the law, and the prophets. 1652 J. Mayer *(title)* A Commentarie upon all the Prophets. 1860 Pusey *(title)* The Minor Prophets.

b. *Liturgics.* The Old Testament or Prophetic lesson at Mass.

1832 Palmer *Orig. Liturg.* I. 127 The liturgy of Milan is found to consist of the following parts...The anthem called 'Ingressa'—'Kyrie eleison'—'Gloria in excelsis'—the Collect—the Prophet—the Psalm—Epistle—Alleluia—Gospel and Sermon [etc.]. *Ibid.* 128 The Prophet and Psalm were only more frequently used at Milan than Rome.

†**4.** *pl.* Applied to certain actors (? personifying prophets) in the church plays before the Reformation: see quots. *Obs.*

1519 *Churchw. Acc. S. Stephen, Wallbrook* (MS. Guildh. Lib.) § v. lf. 2 b, Item for hyere of a borde for a proffyt on palme sondaye ij *d.* ..[Item for] dressyng of the proffyttes. 1524-5 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 327 Paid..for the frame ouer þe North dore of the chirche, þat is for þe profettes on palmesonday..iij *d.* 1536-7 *Ibid.* 373 Item, paid to Wolston ffor makyng of yᵉ stages ffor yᵉ prophettes vj *d.* 1539-40 *Ibid.* 382 Payed for bred & drynke for the prophettes on palme sondaye j *d* ob.

II. 5. One who predicts or foretells what is going to happen; a prognosticator, a predictor. (Without reference to divine inspiration.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 212 Summe iuglurs beoð þet..makien cheres, and wrenchen mis hore muð....þeos beoð hore owune prophetes forcwiddares. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xxxi. (Arb.) 76 The disorders of that age, and specially the pride of the Romane Clergy, of whose fall he [Langland] seemeth to be a very true Prophet. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* v. iii. 71 Iesters do oft proue Prophets. 1683 *Pennsylv. Archives.* I. 72 My Friend Braithwait was a true Proffit. 1769 H. Walpole *Let.* 31 Jan., I protest, I know no more than a prophet what is to come. 1898 A. J. Balfour in *Daily News* 30 Nov. 6/3 They prophesied, and they were subject to the weakness of all prophets—the event contradicted them.

b. Of things: An omen, a portent.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 32 Now shine it [a torch] like a Commet of Reuenge, A Prophet to the fall of all our Foes. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* iv. 257 The mystic fire on a mast-head, Prophet of storm.

c. *slang.* One who predicts the result of a race, etc.; a tipster.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 3 May 1/2 The skilful arguments of the 'prophet' of a daily or weekly newspaper. 1894 F. Lockwood *Sp. at Cambr.* (Daily News 4 June 3/4), He remembered a prophet in a north of England town. He did not mean a racing prophet. He meant a real prophet, a sort of man who foretold the end of the world once a week.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Appositive (= 'that is a prophet'), as *prophet-bard*, *-king*, *-painter*, *-poet*, *-preacher*, *-romancer*, *-statesman*, etc. **b.** Of or pertaining to a prophet, as *prophet-eye*, *-mantle*, *-mind*, *-soul*, *-speech*, *-story*, *-voice*. Also **c.** *prophet-bearing*, *-like*, *-tongued* adjs.

1824 Pierpont *Hymn, O thou to whom in ancient time* v, The lyre of *prophet bards was strung. 1855 Bailey *Mystic* (ed. 2) 6 The preview clear of prophet-bard. 1733 Arbuthnot *Harmony in Uproar* Misc. Wks. 1751 II. 19 Further than Mahomet ever flew on his *Prophet-bearing Ass. 1821 Byron *Juan* iv. xxii, That large black *prophet eye seem'd to dilate. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 556 The prophecy..was framed to prepare the Jews to expect a *prophet-king. 1906 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 411 Aristotle in Mohammed's *prophet-mantle. 1832 Tennyson *'Of old sat Freedom'* 6 Self-gather'd in her *prophet-mind. 1903 *Humanitarian* Mar. 104 An honoured place among the *prophet-poets of democracy. 1875 W. Cory *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 393 No eminent *prophet-preacher is so self-contradictory as Carlyle. *a* 1861 Clough *Relig. Poems* iii. 71 Is there no *prophet-soul..To dare, sublimely meek..The Deity to seek? 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* III. ii, When that grey Monk His *prophet-speech had spoke. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 325 Hark ..what *prophet-story the Sesters Open surely to thee.

†**Pro·phet,** *v. Obs. rare. pa. t.* (in 5) **prophet.** [ad. late L. *prophēt-āre* to prophesy, f. *prophēt-a* a Prophet: so OF. *propheter*.] *intr.* To prophesy. Hence †**Pro·pheting** *ppl. a.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2966 How cuthbert prophet, þis is taught. *Ibid.* 3023 As cuthbert prophet. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 93 Nor propheting Helenus ..Forspake this burial mourning.

†**Propheta·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. late L. *prophētātiōn-em*, n. of action from *prophēt-āre*: see prec.] Prophesying.

1594 R. Wilson *Coblers Proph.* I. i. 178 But now must Raph trudge about his prophetation.

Prophetess (prǫ·fĕtĕs). Forms: 4 **prophetes**, 4–5 **profetesse**, 4–6 **prophetissa**, 4–7 **-isse**, **-esse**, 5 **-yssa**, **-ice**, **-as**, **-ese**, 6 **-ise**, 4– **prophetess**. [ME. a. OF. *prophetesse*, *-isse*, ad. late L. *prophētissa* (*a* 200 in Itala, Luke ii. 36): see Prophet *sb.* and **-ess** 1. (The L. form was sometimes retained in earlier English use.)] A woman who prophesies, a female prophet; a sibyl.

In Isa. viii. 3, the meaning may be 'a prophet's wife'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11356 (Cott.) O propheci soth þis word es, For þis anna was a prophetes [*Gött.* -ess]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 30 Fyrst, be þat noble wyf anna, þat callit was prophetissa. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* ii. 36 And Anna was a prophetisse. 1388 — *Isa.* viii. 3 Y neiȝede to the profetesse [1382 a prophetesse]; and sche conseyuede, and childide a sone. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4412 Dame Proserpyne, a prophetese of ȝoure praysid laȝes. *c* 1420 ? Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1589 The nobyll prophetyssa, Syhyll men hyr call. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 369 He callid Sybilla þe prophetice vnto hym. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 37 Ioane the maide, the prophetisse of God, as the Common sort termed her. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 201 He had..made a iourney to Delphos, when the prophetisse there saied [etc.]. 1579 Fulke *Heskins's Parl.* 29 The prophetesses of the olde lawe. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 102 The Dolphin, with one Ioane de Puzel ioyn'd, A holy Prophetesse, new risen vp. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. xx. 64 When she had uttered many things in this Propheticke fury, falling to a lamentable shreiking, she resembled a true possest Prophetesse. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* x. 180 Miriam, a distinguished Prophetess. 1882 G. Salmon in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* III. 936/1 The frenzied utterances of the Montanistic prophetesses.

b. *spec.* A woman who foretells events.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 219 For so my dowhter prophetesse Forth with hir litel houndes deth Betokneth. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 301 O but remember this another day:.. And say (poore Margaret) was a Prophetesse. 1761 Gray *Descent of Odin* 85 No boding Maid of skill divine Art thou, nor Prophetess of good. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* IX. xx, Cythna shall be the prophetess of love.

Prophet-flower: see Prophet's-flower.

Prophethood (prǫ·fĕtˌhud). [f. Prophet *sb.* + -hood.] The position or office of a prophet.

1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iii. (1858) 268 That notion of Mahomet's, of his supreme Prophethood. 1868 Nettleship *Browning* I. 50 For her sake, he would give up all his power and prophethood. 1875 S. Taylor tr. *Ochler's O. T. Theol.* II. 314 A review of the historical development of the prophethood. 1896 C. Allen in *United Presb. Mag.* Oct. 435 The Universal prophethood of believers.

Prophetic (prǫfe·tik), *a.* [a. F. *prophétique* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. late L. *prophētic-us* (*a* 200 in Itala), a. Gr. προφητικ-ός: see Prophet *sb.* and -ic.]

1. Of, pertaining or proper to a prophet or prophecy; having the character or function of a prophet.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iv. 72 A Sybill..In her Propheticke furie sow'd the Worke. 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 174 Till old experience do attain To something like Prophetic strain. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 135 Shaw-meer-Ally-Hamzy a prophetique Mahomitan. 1761 Gray *Descent Odin* 20 The dust of the prophetic Maid. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 195 That their preachers should confine themselves wholly to the Gospel and the prophetic and apostolic Scriptures. 1865 Grote *Plato* II. xxiv. 213 A prophetic woman named Diotima. 1876 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 301 Puritanism showed both the strength and weakness of its prophetic nurture.

b. *Liturgics. Prophetic lesson* (L. *lectio prophetica*): see quot. 1878.

1872 Scudamore *Notitia Euch.* 206 [tr. St. Germanus] The Prophetic Lesson keeps its due place, rebuking evil things and announcing future. [1878 Hammond *Antient Liturgies* Gloss. 384 *Prophetica lectio* (or *Propheta*), (Gall.), The Lection from the Old Testament, which .. in the Gallican Liturgy preceded the Epistle and Gospel.]

c. *Prophetic present, perfect*: the present or perfect tense used to express a certain future.

1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* xxii. II. 67 *note*, The perfects [in James v. 2, 3] are prophetic perfects; they express absolute certainty as to the ultimate result. 1884 G. H. Webster *Gram. New Eng.* 116 Both the Historic and the Prophetic Present use a past and a future, as though they expressed the present of absolute time. *Ibid.* 117 A Prophetic preterit occurs when the simple preterit is used in the description of future contingent events.

2. Characterized by, containing, or of the nature of prophecy or prediction; predictive, presageful.

1595 Shaks. *John* III. iv. 126 Now heare me speake with a propheticke spirit. 1605 — *Mach.* I. iii. 78 Say..why Vpon this blasted Heath you stop our way With such Prophetique greeting? 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 49 He quickly found how Propheticke the last King's Predictions had proved. *a* 1771 Gray *Dante* 27 Sleep Prophetic of my Woes. 1881 Lady Herbert *Edith* 24, I feel that woman's words are prophetic.

3. Spoken of in prophecy; predicted.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxxi. 187 There may be attributed to God, a two-fold Kingdome, Naturall, and Prophetique. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* No. 8 (1799) 273 Sober plodding Money-lenders..little in the habit of lending their Funds on prophetic Mortgages.

4. *Comb.* **Prophetic-eyed** *a.*, having a prophetic eye or outlook.

1847 Emerson *Poems, May-day* 61 The sparrow meek, prophetic-eyed, Her nest beside the snow-drift weaves.

Prophe·tical, *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -al.]

1. Of, belonging or proper to, or of the nature of a prophet; of or pertaining to prophecy (= Prophetic 1).

1456 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 287 Ysay, replete with þe spirite propheticall. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 71 As the Propheticall Psalmist singeth. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 462 One of those youths, in that Propheticall distraction before mentioned, warned them to depart from thence. 1651 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* xvii. § 23. 321 The Apostolicall worke indeed was universall; the Propheticall to declare their owne revelations in the Church; the Evangelicall to preach, or to be publishers of the Gospell. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* III. vii. (1715) 69 They had Recourse to the whole Train of prophetical Divinities. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* Pref. 18 The poetical imagery of the prophetical books.

2. Of the nature of or containing prophecy, predictive (= Prophetic 2).

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 5 The reprehension of Saint Paul was not only proper for those times, but prophetical for the times following. 1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* 269 The Man, whom the Pope in a Prophetical dream saw supporting his Lateran Church from falling. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. ix. 200 A prophetical oration announced that the future line from Charles would not be less numerous.

†**B.** *sb.* A prophetical utterance, a prophecy. *Obs.*

1615 Sylvester *Memory of Margarite* Wks. (Grosart) II. 294 One night, two dreams made two propheticals; Thine, of thy Coffin; mine, of thy Funerals. 1653 H. Whistler *Upshot Inf. Baptisme* 99 By plain coherence of these Propheticalls it appeareth.

Hence **Prophetica·lity** (*nonce-wd.*), **Prophe·ticalness** (*rare*), prophetical quality.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Propheticalness*..prophetical Nature or Quality. *a* 1834 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 284 (on B. Jonson's *Earth. Fair*) An odd sort of propheticality in this Numps and old Noll!

Prophetically (prǫfe·tikăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] In a prophetical manner; in the manner of a prophet; by way of prophecy or prediction.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 433 Saint Peter and S. Paul doe..applie this..as a thing spoken Propheticallie vnto Christ Iesus. 1644 Milton *Judgm. Bucer* Wks. 1851 IV. 342 Which our enemies too profetically fear'd. 1752 J. Gill. *Trinity* iii. 61 This is prophetically expressed in *Isa.* lxiii. 1. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. v. 356 Kirwan was one of those men of whom the preacher spoke prophetically.

Propheticism (-fe·tisiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ism.]

1. An expression characteristic of the Prophets.

1684 H. More *Answ.*, etc. 252, I suspect it to be a mere Propheticism, if I may so speak, that is, a prophetick schemе or propriety of speech, usefull for concealment.

2. Prophetic system or practice.

1701 Beverley *Apoc. Quest.* 10 Which Propheticisms of the Churches, Mr. Fleming being Averse to, I will not Press them upon him.

†**Prophe·ticly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. Prophetic + -ly 2.] = Prophetically.

1656 J. Hammond *Leah & R.* (1844) 25 Although this was prophetiquely forseen by diverse merchants of London. 1704 *The Storm* vi, Often he has those Cares Propheticly exprest.

Prophe·tico-, comb. form of L. *prophetic-us* Prophetic, prefixed adverbially to an adj., e.g. *prophetico-Messianic*, of or pertaining to the prophetic Messiah.

1865 tr. *Strauss' New Life Jesus* II. II. lxxiii. 174 We have here a prophetico-Messianic myth of the clearest stamp.

Prophetism (prǫ·fētiz'm). [f. Prophet *sb.* + -ism.] The action or practice of a prophet or prophets; the system or principles of the Hebrew prophets. *False prophetism*, the practice or principles of a false prophet.

1701 Beverley *Apoc. Quest.* Pref. a iv b, To be waited for with Reverence; and not Reproach'd as False Prophetism. 1845 Kitto *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* s.v. *Theology*, The freer religious enthusiasm which..had prevailed in the nation in the form of Prophetism. 1861 A. McCaul *Ess. Prophecy* in *Aids to Faith* 90 To have received a call and message direct from God and to deliver it constituted the essence of prophetism. 1893 Huxley *Evol. & Ethics* 109 Prophetism attained its apogee among the Semites of Palestine.

b. *Philos.* In the teaching of Algazzāli, an Arabian philosopher of the eleventh century, the fourth stage in intellectual development (the three preceding being Sensation, Understanding, and Reason), in which a man sees things that lie beyond the perceptions of reason.

1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1853) 310.

†**Prophetiza·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. next: see -ation.] The action or faculty of prophesying.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 221 Take the stone which is called Esmundus or Asmadus, and it will give prophetization.

†**Pro·phetize,** *v. Obs.* [ME. a. F. *prophétiser* (*-izer* 12th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *prophētiz-āre* (*a* 200 in Itala), a. Gr. προφητίζειν to prophesy: see Prophet *sb.* and -ize.]

1. *trans.* To prophesy, predict.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16606 Til þat tyme come..þat Merlyn til Arthur prophetysed. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 427 b/2 He prophetysed that a recluse sholdbe seen emonge men by the vyce of couetyse. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* I. 22 In the nummyr of them that Sanct paul prophetizit in the sycond epistil to tymothie. *Ibid.* vi. 46 His father Adam hed prophetyszit that the varld sal end be vattir and be fyir.

2. *intr.* To utter predictions; to prophesy.

1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 113, I send nocht yir Prophets and thay did rime, I spak nocht to yam and thay

prophetized. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* v. § 2. 162 Elizeus.. desiring to prophetise, called for a musitian. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 263 Had not he prophetiz'd against the Corruptions of the Church of Rome.

Hence †**Pro·phetizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1595 Daniel *Civ. Wars* (1609) III. lxii, Nature.. doth warning send By prophetizing dreames. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. iv. *Handie-cr.* 785 The prophetizing spirit forsook him so. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 60 Monks and Fryars, who abetted her Prophetizing Impostures.

Pro·phetless, *a.* [f. Prophet *sb.* + -less.] Without a prophet or inspired teacher.

1900 H. D. Rawnsley in *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Jan. 8/1 In prophetless despair We hear through cloud of doubt and misty air The rival Churches cry uncertain cries. 1906 *Expositor* June 517 The priest..bare rule over a kingless and prophetless people.

†**Pro·phetly,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ly 1.] Prophet-like, befitting a prophet.

1547-64 Baulowin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 11 A worthy and prophetly saying.

Propheto·cracy. *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -(o)cracy.] Government by a prophet.

1893 *Pall Mall Budget* 6 Apr. 526/1 There is little to be brought against the Mormons, except the galling propheto-cracy of their government and their marriage laws.

Pro·phetry. *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -ry.] The prophetical office, the body of prophets.

1863 Milman *Hist. Jews* viii. (ed. 3) 347 Elijah..appears in the solemn scene of the Transfiguration as the representative of prophetry.

Prophet's - flower, prophet - flower.

[A rendering of Persian گل پیغامبر *gul-i paighām-bar* 'rose or flower of the Apostle' (i. e. Mohammed).] A name, of Oriental origin, given to two species of *Arnebia*, N.O. *Boraginaceæ*, viz. *A. echioides*, a perennial, native of the regions west of the Upper Indus, having primrose-yellow flowers, marked with evanescent purple spots; and *A. Griffithii*, an annual, native of India.

[1834 Sir A. Burnes *Trav. Bokhara* I. iii. 86 The violet has the name of 'gool i pyeghambur', or the rose of the Prophet, par excellence, I suppose, from its fragrance. 1861 *Bot. Mag.* tab. 5266.] 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 929/2 *Prophet's-flower*, the name given by Indian Mussulmans to *Arnebia echioides*. 1869 J. L. Stewart *Punjab Plants* 152 'Prophet's flower'..is liked by the Pathāns on account of its delightful scent, and is also held in veneration by them, as the five dark marks on the corolla are said to be those of Mahomed's fingers. 1882 *Garden* 14 Oct. 344/2 In flower just now..*Arnebia echioides* (the Prophet's flower).

Prophetship (prǫ·fĕtʃip). [f. Prophet *sb.* + -ship.] The office or function of a prophet.

1642 J. Eaton *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 238 We give to Christ the glory and truth of his Prophetship. 1873 Fairbairn *Stud. Philos. Relig. & Hist.* (1877) 329 It is no matter of much moment where the idea of prophetship originated. Israel alone realized it. 1899 Garvie *Ritschlian Theol.* IX. ii. 274 Christ has founded his community through his royal prophetship and priesthood.

Prophoric (prǫfǫ·rik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *προφορικός*, f. *προφορά* utterance, f. *προφέρειν* to utter, to bring forth.] Characterized by utterance, enunciation, or emission.

1833 J. H. Newman *Arians* II. iv. (1876) 197 A distinction had already been applied by the Stoics to the Platonic Logos, which they represented under two aspects...The terms were received among Catholics: the 'Endiathetic', standing for the Word as hid from everlasting in the bosom of the Father, while the 'Prophoric' was the Son sent forth into the world, in apparent separation from God, with His Father's name upon Him, and His Father's will to perform.

Prophragm (prǫ·fræm), ‖ **prophragma** (prǫfræ·gmă). *Entom.* [ad. Gr. *πρόφραγμα* a fence in front, f. *πρό*, Pro-^{2} + *φράσσειν*, stem *φρακ-*, to fence in.] (See quot.)

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 371 *Prophragma* (the Prophragm). A partition of an elastic substance, rather horny, connected posteriorly with the Dorsolum. *Ibid.* xxxv. 550 The anterior margin of the dorsolum [is] deflexed so as to form a septum called..the prophragm. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Prophragma.

Prophylactic (prǫfilæ·ktik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *προφυλακτικ-ός*, f. *προφυλάσσειν* to keep guard before: see Pro-^{2} and Phylactic. So F. *prophylactique* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj. Med.* That defends from or tends to prevent disease; also *transf.* preservative, precautionary.

1574 J. Jones *Nat. Beginning Grow. Things* 45 Prophilacticke that preuenteth diseases. 1605 Daniel *Queen's Arcadia* III. ii, Yoo haue not very carefull beene, T' obserue the prophilactick regiment Of your owne body. 1661 in Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Prophylactic.* 1725 Watts *Logic* I. vi. § 10 Medicine is justly distributed into prophylactick, or the art of preserving health; and therapeutick, or the art of restoring health. 1742 W. Stukeley in *Mem.* (Surtees) I. 326 An amuletick, averruncative or prophylactick symbol. 1798 W. Blair *Soldier's Friend* 2 Steady enforcement of proper prophylactic regulations. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 17 Feb. 189/2 [Vaccination] does seem to have exercised a prophylactic or modifying influence. 1889 J. R. Illingworth in *Lux Mundi* iii. 118 With men, as with animals, suffering is largely prophylactic.

B. *sb.* A medicine or measure used to prevent, or as a precaution against, disease. Also *transf.*

1642 *Preparative for Fast* 13 Weare it as a Prophylactick about thee. 1777 G. Forster *Voy. round World* I. 53 It is one of the best prophylactics against the sea-scurvy. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 302 A serpent's skin is still looked upon in Egypt as a prophylactic against complaints of the head. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 657 Vaccination, which has now stood the test of practice for a century, remains to-day one of the greatest medical prophylactics the world has ever known.

†**Prophyla·ctical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec. adj.

1628-9 Bp. Hall *Serm. Acts ii.* 37-40 Wks. 1863 V. 409 Dietetical and prophylactical receipts of wholesome caution. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* cviii, It is not only Therapeuticall or restorative, but Prophylacticall or preventionall.

Hence **Prophyla·ctically** *adv.*, by way of prevention of disease.

1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 135 *note*, A greybeard who had been treated at Maskat prophylactically against the pain and venum of the scorpion. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Oct. 3/1 In the matter of vaccinating prophylactically to secure that a child shall be immune.

‖ **Prophyla·cticon.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [n. Gr. *προφυλακτικόν*, neut. sing. of *προφυλακτικός*: see Prophylactic.] = Prophylactic *sb.*

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 354 The avow'd best Prophylacticons or Preservers of Health, be the moderate use of Medicinal Water-Drinking [etc.].

‖ **Prophylaxis** (prǫfilæ·ksis). [mod.L., f. Gr. *πρό*, Pro-^{2} + *φύλαξις* a watching, guarding, after Prophylactic.] *Med.* The preventive treatment of disease. Also *transf.*

1842 in Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvii. 342 An elaborate and critical history of the pathology, prophylaxis, and treatment of syphilis. 1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 109 The prevention of disease ..constitutes a division of medicine called prophylaxis. 1897 A. Drucker tr. *Ihering's Evol. Aryan* 376, I should call it the Prophylaxis of a primitive race.

Prophylaxy (prǫ·filæksi). [= mod.F. *prophylaxie*, f. mod.L. *prophylaxis*.] = prec.

1890 *Lancet* 25 Jan. 218/1 The discussion on the prophylaxy of tuberculosis was then resumed. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Jan. 93/1 Certain vistas in the future of prophylaxy.

Prophyllon: see Pro-^{2} 1.

†**Propi·ce,** *a. Obs.* Also 5-6 -pyce, 6 -pise, -pysse. [ME. a. F. *propice* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *propiti-us* favourable, gracious, kind.]

1. = Propitious *a.* 1.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* 189 He shal be propice to þe londe of his folk. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. v. 10 To whom fortune was so propice. 1526 Abp. Lee *Let. to Wolsey* (MS. Cott. Vesp. C. iii. 213), I humblie beseched his Magestie not to geve easie and propice eares unto any such reaports. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 75 The Romanes ..worship the gracious power of God, so propice and mercifull unto them. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Propitious*, not displeased, mercifull, favorable, propice, gentle.

2. = Propitious *a.* 2.

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 6 The knightes..drew hem vnto a place propice for the ioustes. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 816 Now was the time propice and conuenient. 1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* Pref. A iv b, A more propice and fat sacrifice at the Altar of Proserpina. 1620 Thomas *Lat. Dict.*, *Fortunatus*..luckie, happy, fortunate, propice.

Hence †**Propi·cely** *adv. Obs.*

1541 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, III. 298 The purchace of certeyn landes there, lyeng propicely for them. 1542 *Ibid.* V. 587 The tyme shall more propicely serve Us.

Propiciable, etc., obs. ff. Propitiable, etc.

†**Propi·ciant,** *a. Sc. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *propitiānt-em*, pres. pple. of *propiti-āre* to Propitiate.] = Propitious *a.* 1.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* III. vii. (S.T.S.) I. 272 We haue þe goddis mare propiciant to ws quhen we ar fechtand. 1548 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 481/2 To aide..and defend at his powar this tender princes .. as propiciant and helplyke brother.

Propination (prǫpinē·ʃən). [ad. L. *propīnātiōn-em* a drinking to one's health, n. of action f. *propīn-āre* to Propine.]

†1. The action of offering drink to another in pledging; the drinking to the health of any one.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Propination*, a drinking to one, a bidding one drink. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* IV. xx. (1715) 393 Proteas..drank it off, and presented his Service to Alexander in another of the same Dimensions. This Propination was carry'd about towards the right Hand. *Ibid.* 398 The Propinations, and methods of Drinking, which other Nations observ'd.

†2. Giving, presenting, administering. *Obs. rare.*

1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 662 Cantharides,..if you fail in their due and skilful application or propination,.. drive men into most intolerable grievous symptomes.

3. [= Ger. *propination*.] In reference to Austrian Poland: The seigniorial monopoly of brewing and distilling and selling the produce.

1886 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 5/7 This nobleman has the 'propination' or sole right of selling spirits in this part of the world. 1888 *Times* 27 Sept. 3/3 The Galician landowners by the Spirit Tax Act passed last Session..have been deprived of the right of 'propination'—that is, of distilling and selling spirits on their estates.

Propine (prǫpəi·n), *sb.*^{1} *Sc. Obs.* or *arch.* [a. obs. F. *propine* (16th c. in Godef.) 'drinking money, or somewhat to drinke' (Cotgr.), f. *propiner* to Propine; so Sp. *propina* a present, a 'tip', It. *propina* a drinking, a 'health'.]

†1. Drink-money. *Obs.*

[This is etymologically the earlier sense, but early evidence for it in Sc. has not been found.]

1638 Rutherford *Lett.* 11 June (1664) 230 To love the bridegroom better then his gifts, his propines, or drink-money.

2. A thing presented as a gift; a present.

In the first quotation a present of wine.

1448 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 17 To mak a propyne to our souerane lord the Kingis welcum..of twa tunnes of Gascoene wyne. 1473 *Rental Bk. Cupar-Angus* (1879) I. 169 He sal gyne to ws in name of propyne a ra or a buk. 1557-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bann. Club) 67 With ane coffer quhairin wes the copburd and propyne quhilk suld be propynit to hir hienes. 1598 J. Melvill (*title*) A Spirituall Propine of a Pastour to his People. *a* 1619 W. Cowper *Heaven Opened* II. Ded., That I haue conioyned your Maiesties in the participation of this small propine of the first fruits of my labours. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxxix, We maun think of some propine for her, since her kindness hath been great. 1849 Mrs. A. S. Menteath *Lays Kirk & Covt.* (1892) 39 'Twas my first hansel and propine to heaven.

3. The power to give; gift, disposal. *rare.* (Doubtfully correct.)

a 1803 *Lady Anne* vii. in Child *Ballads* I. (1882) 227/2 If I were thine, and in thy propine, O what wad ye do to me? 1813 Picken *Poems* II. 71 The richest gift in Heaven's propine.

Propine (prǫpəi·n), *sb.*^{2} *Chem.* [f. as Propane + -ine^5 2.] Hofmann's systematic name for the gaseous hydrocarbon C_3H_4, the tri-carbon member of the acetylene series, C_nH_{2n-2}; usually called Allylene, and formerly also *propinene*.

1866 Hofmann in *Proc. Royal Soc.* XV. 58 *note*. 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) 558 Ethine and propine are gaseous at ordinary temperatures. 1877 *Ibid.* (ed. 12) II. 63 Allylene or propine C_3H_4..is produced by the action of sodium ethylate on bromopropene.

Propine (prǫpəi·n), *v.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 5-7 -pyne, 9 *dial.* -poyne. [ad. L. *propīn-āre* to drink to one's health, pledge; to give to drink, administer, furnish, ad. Gr. *προπίν-ειν* lit. to drink before or above, to drink to another, to give one to drink, also to give freely, to present, f. *πρό*, Pro-^{2} + *πίνειν* to drink.]

1. *trans.* To offer or give to drink; to present with (drink); *fig.* to offer or give (a 'cup' of affliction, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Commend. our Lady* viii. 52 Sum drope of graceful dewe to us propyne. 1563 Winȝet *Wks.* (S.T.S.) II. 27 Thai feir nocht to propyne the venum of hæresie til wtheris. *a* 1598 Rollock *Passion* ii. (1616) 21 The Father hath propined vnto mee a bitter cuppe of affliction. 1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. ii. 31 Whiles she propineth to the world the cup of her fornications. 1675 J. Smith *Chr. Relig. Appeal* II. 25 That deadly Poyson of their Religion that was propined from the Stage. *a* 1713 Pitcairn in Maidment *Scot. Pasquils* (1868) 317 A health to the King I do thee propine.

2. To offer for acceptance or as a present; to present; to put before one, propose.

Perhaps first said of a present of wine.

c 1450 Lovelich *Grail* xvii. 118 My grete veniaunce & my gret discipline, With my strengthe to ȝow it schal propine. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxvii. 61 Ane riche present thay did till hir propyne. 1526 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 115 That thar be propynit to the kingis grace..sax potionis of wyne. *c* 1560 Rolland *Seven Sages* 34 Of thair prettick to me ane point propyne. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VIII. 92 The king propynet him the cuntries Knapden and Kintyr. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* I. ii. § 2 (1622) 11 Vnlesse we would propine, both our selues, and our cause, vnto open and iust derision. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv. rule ii. § 19 It propines to us the noblest, the highest, and the bravest pleasures of the world. 1807 J. Stagg *Poems* 67 Our past misfortunes we'd propeyne T' oblivion. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxxii, In expectation of the ample donation, or *soul-scat*, which Cedric had propined.

3. To present (a person) *with* something; to endow, reward.

c 1450 Lovelich *Merlin* 6506 For mochel worschepe hy hym schalt þou se And ful gret encres to the and thyne, And thow hit worschepe & hit propyne. 1554 *Edin. Counc. Rec.* 29 Dec. II. lf. 39 (MS.) An vther goblet, with which to propine the Quenis Grace. *a* 1598 Rollock *Passion* ii. (1616) 22 If the Lord propine thee with a cup of affliction. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (Spald. Cl.) II. 86 He, with his Quene .. wes bankettit .., and thairefter propynit with 20,000 lib. sterling in ane fair coup of gold. *a* 1758 Ramsay *Three Bonnets* 62 And bought frae..Bawsy, His [bonnet] to propine a giglet lassie. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss-Hags* xlix, Bless God that you have had a husband..to propine Him with.

4. a. *trans.* To wish (health or the like) to some one in drinking. b. *intr.* To address a pledge or toast *to*; to drink a health *to*.

a 1770 C. Smart *Hop Garden* I. Poems (1810) 38/1 The lovely sorceress mix'd, and to the prince Health, peace and joy propin'd. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 402 And thus did he to the king propine: 'Long live the King!'

Hence †**Propi·ner** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$, one who 'propines', offers, or gives.

1589 Bruce *Serm.* (Wodrow Soc.) 26 There is twa propiners, twa personis that offeris and givis the Sacrament.

Propinquant (propi·ŋkwănt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *propinquāntem*, pres. pple. of *propinqu-āre* to bring near, approach, f. *propinqu-us*: see Propinque.] Near, neighbouring, adjacent.

1633 T. Adams *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 3 That cannot be called closely propinquant..which is actually present. 1903 *T. P.'s Weekly* 4 Sept. 427/3 Small vans .. stationed at various squares, propinquant to busy sections of the city.

†**Propi·nquate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *propinquāt-us* brought near, pa. pple. of *propinquāre*: see prec.] Immediate, proximate.

1665 J. GADBURY *Lond. Deliv. Predicted* Concl. 40 The shutting up of People in a time of Sickness .. is no small propinquate cause..of the increase of the Contagion. 1683 — in *Wharton's Wks.* Pref., Aptly .. distinguished into Causes Remote, and Propinquate.

† **Propi·nquate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. ppl. stem of L. *propinquāre* to bring near, to draw near.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Propinquate*, to approach.

Propinque (prŏpi·ŋk), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *propinqu-us* near, neighbouring, derivative of *prope* near: cf. *longinqu-us* distant, from *longe* far.]

1. Near in space, neighbouring, at hand.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 81 The matter of Meteors ..as it is propinque or near, it consisteth of Exhalations. 1892 J. ASHBY-STERRY in *Graphic* 16 Apr. 494/1 They did not disdain..the foaming pewter from the propinque public. 1907 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 81/1 Ports more propinque to the highways of the world.

† 2. Immediate, proximate, direct. *Obs.*

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* I. iv. 18 Some more propinque and conjunct cause of motion. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Gd. old Cause* (1860) 63 The devil's the remote cause, and their hearts the approximate and neere propinque cause.

† 3. Nearly approaching accuracy; approximate.

1680 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) II. 86 Mr. Launcelot Moorhouse ..wrote against Mr. Francis Potter's booke of 666, and falls upon him, for that 25 is not the true roote, but the propinque root. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 455.

Hence **Propi·nquial** *a.*, done in proximity.

1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmarole* 116 In the course of a week's propinquial (excuse my coinage) climbing.

Propi·nquitous, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. next + -OUS: cf. *calamitous.*] That is in propinquity; close at hand.

1899 *Literature* 11 Mar. 260 A propinquitous and sympathetic brother-in-arms is a welcome ally indeed.

Propinquity (prŏpi·ŋkwĭti). [ME. *propinquite*, a. obs. F. *propinquité* (*c* 1240 in Godef., ad. L. *propinquitās, -tātem* nearness, f. *propinqu-us*: see PROPINQUE.] Nearness, closeness, proximity:

a. in space: Neighbourhood.

c 1460 METHAM *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 148 He concludyth.. that the mone schuld, for her propynqwyte, sundry indysposycion .. cause. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 110/24 Propinquitie, *propinquitas.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 372 By reason of the propinquity and neighborhood of that region. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Wind*, The propinquity of the Sea, being to be consider'd. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 307/2 It should not be in too close propinquity to the stable.

b. in blood or relationship: Near or close kinship.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. iii. 25 (Camb. MS.) The moost presyous kynde of any propinquite or alyaunce þat may ben. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. ii. (Skeat) I. 101 She .. maketh nigh cosinage, ther neuer propinquite ne alyaunce in lyue was, ne shulde haue be. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 55 It is not birth onely nor propinquitie of blood. 1613–18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 105 The next day..hee put her away, pretending..propinquity of blood. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xiv. 234 Thus in the second degree, the issue of George and Cecilia Stiles and of Andrew and Esther Baker..are each in the same degree of propinquity. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* III. § 27 He does not call them in the second class immediately after the *sui heredes*,..but in the third class, on the ground of propinquity.

c. in nature, disposition, belief, association, etc.: Similarity, affinity.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 117 An annexed propinquity or opposition of good and bad, vertue and vice. 1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anima Magica* 8 There is in Nature a Certain Chain, or subordinate propinquity of Complexions between Visibles, and invisibles. 1823 GILLIES *Aristotle's Rhet.* II. x. 297 The objects of envy must always be characterised by nearness in time, place, age, reputation, in short by a sort of propinquity.

d. in time: Near approach, nearness.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII i. 341 Thereby is declared the propinquity of their desolation. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Superannuated Man*, Each day used to be individually felt by me..in its distance from, or propinquity to, the next Sunday.

Propi·nquous, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *propinqu-us* PROPINQUE + -OUS.] Near, close at hand, in proximity.

1832 BENTHAM *Deontol.* vii. (1834) I. 107 Susceptible of being brought into the mind with the vividness of that which is propinquous.

Propio-, propion-, *Chem.*, a formative derived from PROPIONIC, entering into the names of compounds related to propionic acid. The chief are: **Propio·lic** *a.* [dim. f. PROPIONIC], in *propiolic acid*, $CH \equiv C.CO_2H$, obs. synonym of PROPARGYLIC *acid*; *phenyl-propiolic acid*, $C_6H_5.C \equiv C.CO_2H$: see quot. **Propio·namide,** the amide of propionic acid, $C_3H_5O.N.H_2$: see quots. **Pro·pionate,** a salt of propionic acid. **Pro·pione,** di-ethyl ketone $(C_2H_5)_2.CO$, a colourless mobile liquid lighter than water, in smell resembling acetone; discovered by Frémy in 1835, and called by him *Metacetone.* **Propioni·tril, -ile,** the nitrile or nitrogen compound of the propyl series, C_3H_5N, derived from propionyl by substitution of N for O. **Pro·pionyl,** the monovalent radical C_2H_5O of propionic acid; formerly called *metacetyl.*

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 962 *Phenyl-*propiolic Acid.* $C_9H_6O_2$ .. related to phenyl-propionic acid in the same manner as stearolic to stearic acid. .. It crystallises from water or from carbon bisulphide in long white silky needles melting at 136°–137°. 1881 *Times* 3 June 5 Competition with the natural dye-stuff is not to be thought of until the maker can reduce the price of dry propiolic acid. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 239 **Propionamide* $C_3H_7NO_2$, *Butyramide* $C_4H_9NO_2$, and *Valeramide* $C_{10}H_{11}NO_2$, may all be obtained by the action of ammonia upon their respective ethers. 1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 1009 Propionamide is colourless, readily soluble in cold alcohol and ether, from which it crystallises in radiate crystalline masses..; from chloroform it crystallises in pearly scales. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 350 Most of the *propionates are soluble and crystallizable. The propionates of potash and soda are deliquescent. Propionate of lime is efflorescent, but very soluble. 1851 R. I. MORLEY in *Q. Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* IV. 1 *(heading)* On *Propione, the Ketone of Propionic Acid. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 729 Propione, $C_5H_{10}O$ ..is sometimes called ethyl-propionyl. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 166 *Cyanide of Ethyl: Hydrocyanic Ether: *Propionitrile* ($C_3H_5Cy = C_6H_5N$) .. is obtained .. by the distillation of sulphethylate of potash with cyanide of potassium. 1864–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 211 Cyanide of ethyl, Propionitrile, Metacetonitrile, .. discovered by Pelouze in 1834 .. is a colourless liquid, of specific gravity 0·78... It has a strong alliaceous odour, and is very poisonous. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 311 Propione.., ethylide of *propionyl. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 962 *Propionyl bromide.* C_3H_5OBr. *Ibid.* 963 *Propionyl iodide.* C_3H_5OI.

Propionic (prōupi·ŏnik), *a. Chem.* [ad. F. *propionique* (Dumas, Malaguti, & Leblanc 1847; *Comptes Rendus* XXV. 781), f. Gr. *πρό*, PRO-2 (or *πρῶτος* first) + *πίων, πιον-* fat, in reference to its being the first in order of the actual fatty acids (formic and acetic acids, which precede it in the series, not forming unctuous derivatives).

From *propionic* are derived the names PROPANE, PROPENE, PROPYL, and the terms under PROPIO-.]

1. **Propionic acid,** the monatomic monobasic acid of the propyl or tri-carbon series, the third acid of the fatty series, $C_3H_6O_2$, discovered by Gottlieb in 1844, and by him designated *Metacetonic acid.* Its salts are PROPIONATES. Also in *comb.* as *bromopropionic acid*, etc.

1851 R. I. MORLEY in *Q. Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* IV. 1 The unfortunate term *metacetonic* or *metacetic acid*, only lately replaced by the appropriate appellation of *propionic acid*, now universally adopted. 1859 *Fownes' Chem.* 411 Under the influence of oxidizing agents, propylic alcohol..is converted into an acid analogous to acetic acid, which is called propionic acid..a colorless, transparent liquid, of a peculiar, somewhat pungent odor, similar to that of acetic acid. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 46 Formic, Acetic, and Propionic acids are present in sweat.

2. **Propionic aldehyde,** $C_3H_6O = C_2H_5O.H$, (*propyl aldehyde, hydride of propionyl*), a limpid neutral liquid, having an ethereal odour. So *propionic ethers, salts*, etc.

1866–8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 734 Propionic aldehyde.. discovered in 1847 by Guckelberger. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VIII. 494 Acetone is isomeric with propionic aldehyde C_3H_6O.

Propir(e, -te, -tie, obs. ff. PROPER, -TY.

Propitiable (prŏpi·ʃiăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *propitiābil-is* easy to be appeased: see PROPITIATE *v.* and -ABLE; cf. obs. F. *propiciable, -tiable* (15th c. in Godef.).]

† 1. Able to propitiate. *Obs. rare.*

1553 T. WATSON in Crowley *Soph. Dr. Watson* ii. (1569) 130 Graunt good Lord, that this sacrifice..be propitiable or a meane to obteyne mercy. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 979/1 In the Masse..the liuely sacrifice of the Churche, which is propitiable, as well for the synnes of the quicke, as of the dead.

2. Capable of being propitiated or made propitious.

1557 *Sarum Primer, Dirige* L vj, Almightie eternall God, ..bee propiciable to the soule of thy servaunte. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 10 It could never enter into my mind, that he [God] was either irritable or propitiable, by the omitting or performing of any mean and insignificant services. 1890 SARAH J. DUNCAN *Soc. Depart.* 305 [She] is propitiable, and walks the deck daily with her former calumniators.

Propitial (prŏpi·ʃăl), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *propiti-us* PROPITIOUS + -AL.] Propitiatory.

1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 108 Luke the ox, in form propitial, As a creature sacrificial.

† **Propi·tiate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *propitiāt-us*, pa. pple. of *propiti-āre*: see next.] Propitiated. (In quot. const. as *pa. pple.*)

1551 BP. GARDINER *Explic.* 150 With suche sacrifices God is made fauorable, or God is propitiate, if we shall make new Englishe.

Propitiate (prŏpi·ʃi,ēt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *propiti-āre* to render favourable, appease (f. *propiti-us* PROPITIOUS): see -ATE 3.]

1. *trans.* To render propitious or favourably inclined; to appease, conciliate (one offended).

1645 WALLER *To Mistris Broughton* Poems 127 You (her priest) declare What offrings may propitiate the Faire. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xi, That the supreme Being may be more easily propitiated in one place than in another is the dream of idle superstition. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* viii, If it was indeed necessary to propitiate the masters by sacrificing him. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 153 That they [the Gods] can be propitiated..is not to be allowed or admitted for an instant.

† 2. *intr.* To make propitiation. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1703 YOUNG *Serm.* II. 267 The sorrows of our Lord were propitiating for the sins of Eden.

† 3. *trans.* To treat propitiously. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1768 [W. DONALDSON] *Life Sir B. Sapskull* I. xiv. 142 The Grecians..used to enrich their victim, by tipping his horns with gold, in order to bribe the mercenary God to propitiate their appeal.

Hence **Propi·tiated, Propi·tiating** *ppl. adjs.*; **Propi·tiatingly** *adv.*

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 68 And on the cross breathing his painful last, To his propitiated great Father pass'd. *a* 1812 A. M'LEAN *Comm. Heb.* (1847) II. xii. 196 Christ is represented as the meek and propitiating Lamb. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* ix. 291 The old Oedipus,..is made a blessed Daemon through the mercy of propitiated deities. 1890 E. L. ARNOLD *Phra* vii, 'Now', said the scribe propitiatingly.

Propitiation (prŏpiʃi,ē·ʃən). [ad. late L. *propitiātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *propiti-āre* to PROPITIATE; cf. F. *propitiation* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action or an act of propitiating; appeasement, conciliation; atonement, expiation.

1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* XXV. 9 In the tyme of propiciacioun. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Propitiation*, the Act of propitiating, an appeasing of the Divine Anger by Sacrifice, or Prayer; an Atonement. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 10 ¶ 11 By what propitiation, therefore, may I atone for my former gravity? 1850 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Holy Bapt.* 132 The propitiation which our Lord effected on the Cross for the sins of men. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. i. 1 Propitiation of these terrible powers was the consequence.

b. A propitiatory gift, offering, or sacrifice. *arch.*

1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* (1 John ii. 2), He is the propiciation for our synnes. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. viii. 69 Christ is our Advocate, and he is the propiciation.

† 2. The condition or state of being propitiated or rendered favourable; favour. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1639 G. DANIEL *Eeclus.* xviii. 54 That in the Day, the Day of visitation, God may looke on thee with Propitiation.

† **Propitiatoir(e,** *a. Sc. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *propitiatoire.*] = PROPITIATORY *a.*

1580 HAY *Demandes* in *Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 69 The sacrifice of the aulter..is propitiatoire and ubteins remissione fra God to thame for quhilks it is offred.

Propitiator (prŏpi·ʃi,ētəɹ). [a. late L. *propitiātor*, agent-n. from *propiti-āre* to PROPITIATE; so F. *propitiateur*, in 1519 *propic-* (Hatz.-Darm.).] One who propitiates.

1571 KNOX *Bk. Com. Order* (1868) 61 Look Thou to Thy dear Son..our Head..Mediator, and only Propitiator. 1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* vi. 23 Our Eternall Priest and Propitiator. 1742 tr. *Bossuet's Hist. Var. Prot. Ch.* (1829) I. 131 The whole Church, who acknowledged Jesus Christ for propitiator and author of justification.

Propitiatorily (prŏpi·ʃi,ătərĭli), *adv.* [f. next + -LY 2.] In a propitiatory manner; by way of propitiating.

a 1555 BRADFORD *Serm., Lord's Supper* (1574) I iv b, Being peruerted and vsed to a contrary ende, as of sacrificyng propitiatorely for the syns of the quicke and of the dead. 1853 W. ANDERSON *Exposure Popery* (1878) 184 There is not a shadow of evidence that Christ made an Offering of that bread and wine to his Father, either eucharistically or propitiatorily.

Propitiatory (prŏpi·ʃi,ătəri), *sb.* and *a.* [As sb. ad. late L. *propitiātōri-um* (*a* 200 in Itala) place of atonement, also propitiation, rendering Gr. *ἱλαστήριον* (LXX and N. T.); sb. use of neut. sing. of late L. *propitiātōri-us* adj. atoning, reconciling (whence the adj. B), f. *propitiātor* PROPITIATOR: see -ORY. So OF. *propiciatorie, -s* sb. (*a* 1200 in Littré), mod.F. *propitiatoire* adj. and sb. Cf. MERCY-SEAT.]

A. *sb.* 1. The mercy-seat.

[*c* 1200 ORMIN 1036 Tær oferr þatt arrke wass An oferrwerrc wel timmbredd þat wass Propitiatoriumm O Latin spæche nemmnedd.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8281 (Cott.) And [in þat hali arke] was aarons wand,..þe gilden oyle, þe propiciatori, Tua cherubins. 1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* ix. 5 Vpon whiche thingis weren cherubyns of glorie, schadewinge the propiciatorie. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. vi. 174 The ark or chest of witnessing with propiciatorie. 1564 HARDING *Answ. Jewel* xiv. 145 Two Cherubins of beaten golde, .. spreading abroad their whinges,..their faces tourned toward the propitiatorie. 1643 LIGHTFOOT *Glean. Ex.* (1648) 45 This cover..is called the Propitiatory, vulgarly in our English, the Mercy-seat. 1888 CAVE *Inspir. O. Test.* v. 246 Laws..announced from the Propitiatory of the Tabernacle.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*, esp. applied to Christ.

1549 COVERDALE, *Erasm. Par. Rom.* iii. 7 b, But nowe hath God declared Christ to be vnto all people the very propiciatory, mercie table, and sacrifice. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 118 The auncient renowmed glorious Reliques jewelled up in the Popes Propitiatorie at Rome. *a* 1635 SIBBES *Confer. Christ & Mary* (1656) 2 There were two angels, one at the head, another at the feet, to shew that peace was to be expected in the true propitiatory, Jesus Christ. 1800 A. SWANSTON *Serm. & Lect.* I. 28 Here is the mercy-seat, the true propitiatory, the throne of grace.

2. *Theol.* A propitiation; an offering of atonement; esp. said of Christ. ? *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. xvii. (1634) 250 Christ, whom God hath set to be the propitiatorie by faith which is in his blood. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 269 Thou hast a propitiatory for sin above all my provocations. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. i. (1822) 166 If Christ was put to death he would become a propitiatory.

B. *adj.* That propitiates or tends to propitiate; of or pertaining to propitiation; appeasing, atoning, conciliating, expiatory; ingratiating.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 29 b, No hypocriticall workes, no Propiciatorie Massyng, no meritorious praiyng,

..are yet to bee allowed before God. 1554 COVERDALE *Carrying Christ's Cross* v. 64 The propiciatory sacrifyce of Chryste. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. v. Wks. 1874 I. 212 The general prevalence of propitiatory sacrifices over the heathen world. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* ii, Mr. Swiveller.. looking about him with a propitiatory smile. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xx. II. 130 A propitiatory payment to the relatives of the deceased.

Propitious (prɒpi·ʃəs), *a.* Forms: 5 **propycyous**, 5–7 **-pici(o)us**, 6– **propitious**. [Late ME. a. OF. *propicius, -eux* (*a* 1140 in Godef.), f. L. *propiti-us* (see PROPICE): see -OUS.]

1. Disposed to be favourable; well-disposed, favourably inclined; gracious.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 10 To them in erthe that the serve and love Be evere propycyous. 1451 CAIGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* (E. E. T. S.) 75 Nature, whech is propicius to helth, had withdrawe sum-what hir fauour. 1596 SPENSER *Hymns* I. ii, T'asswage the force of this new flame, And make thee more propitious in my need. 1681 R. WITTIE *Surv. Heavens* 56 Astrology considers some of the Planets in their Influences as propitious to Mankind. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. 112 They all endeavoured to render God propitious by Sacrifice. 1888 ANNA K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* iv, If the fates are propitious we may succeed.

b. Indicative of, or characterized by, favour; of favourable import; boding well.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. i, We entreat..That this device may prove propitious. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxviii. 238 God hath testifi'd by all propitious and evident signes .. that such a solemn .. act .. was .. a .. gratefull .. Sacrifice. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 26 Having first sent our Present,..to procure a propitious reception. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VI. xv. xiii. 202 Being told that the auspices were not propitious. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. II. 52 Almighty Jupiter Flung down his lightnings on the right and gave Propitious omens.

2. Presenting favourable conditions; favourable, advantageous.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 12 The gentlenesse of the aire, with the fertilitie of the ground,..is so propitious and naturall for the increase of fruite. 1695 ADDISON *King* 210 May Heav'n's propitious gales attend thee home! 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxv. (1869) I. 721 The circumstances were propitious to the designs of an usurper. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. viii. 206 Thurstan looked upon the moment as one propitious for revolt. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. iii. 75 The weather was most propitious.

Hence **Propi·tiously** *adv.*, in a propitious manner; **Propi·tiousness**, the quality or fact of being propitious.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 61 If I had but bestowed the thousand part of the propitiousnes I haue bestowed on the progeny of Abraham. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 363 Yet oh that Fate, propitiously inclined, Had raised my birth, or had debased my mind. 1690 TEMPLE *Anc. & Mod. Learn.* Wks. 1720 I. 159 The Propitiousness of Climate to that sort of Tree. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. ix. (1838) 58 The wreck of matter and the crash of worlds was thy element and propitiously wafting tide.

Pro·plasm. *rare.* [ad. L. *proplasma* (Plin.), a. Gr. *πρόπλασμα* a pattern, model, f. *προπλάσσειν* to mould or form before: see PRO-[2] and PLASM.] A mould, a matrix.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. 182 Those Shells, by that means, serving as Proplasmes, or Moulds, to the Matter which so filled them. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Proplasm*, the same with a Mould in which any Metal or soft Matter, which afterwards will harden, is cast. 18.. *Frnl. of Science* No. 124. 242 (Cent. Dict.) We gather hat the mysterious Spirit is merely the noumenon or proplasm of physical and psychical phenomena.

†Propla·stic, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [As sb. ad. mod.L. *proplasticē*, a. Gr. type **προπλαστική* (sc. *τέχνη*) the art of moulding, f. *προπλάσσειν*: see prec., also PLASTIC; as adj. ad. Gr. type **προπλαστικός*, f. *προπλάσσειν*: see prec.]

A. *sb.* The art of forming moulds for casting.

[1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* i. 2 *Sculptura* .. was apply'd to several things; as, .. *Proplastice* forming the future work *ex creta*, or some such matter, as the *Protypus* was of Wax for Efformation, and the *Modulus* of wood.] 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 153/2 Lysistratus..found out the Art of Proplastick, or casting of Figures in Moulds. [1706 PHILLIPS, *Proplastice*, the Art of making Moulds, in which any thing is cast or framed.]

B. *adj.* Of or relating to the making of moulds; forming a mould or cast.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* Table, Proplastic Art. 1821–2 COLERIDGE *Confess.* iii. 34 The first ferments of the great affections—the proplastic waves of the microcosmic chaos.

Propless (prɒ·plĕs), *a.* [f. PROP *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without prop or support; unsupported.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 94 The dull Earth's prop-less massie Ball Stands steddy still. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* v. xix, Tell how pond'rous Earths huge proplesse Ball Hangs poised in the fluent Hall Of fleeting Air? *a* 1734 DENNIS *To Thomson*, Yet shall my propless ivy, pale and bent, Bless the short sunshine which thy pity lent.

‖ Propleuron (prɒɪplū·rɒn). *Entom.* Pl. **-a.** [mod. L., f. PRO-[2] + PLEURON.] Each of the two lateral portions of the prothorax, or first thoracic somite of an insect, lying one on each side of the pronotum. Hence **Propleu·ral** *a.*, of or pertaining to the propleuron.

Each propleuron consists of three parts named *procēpimeron, procēpisternum, proparapteron*. (Cf. *mesopleuron* and *metapleuron*, with their divisions *mesepimeron, metepimeron*, etc.)

1841 E. NEWMAN *Insects* 146 The *prothorax* has a *pronotum, prosternum*, and two *propleura*.

Proplex, -exus: see PRO-[2] 2.

†Prople·xity. *Obs.* [For *perplexity*, by confusion of prefixes.] Perplexity.

1487 *Barbour's Bruce* XII. 530 (Camb. MS.) Set in-till herd proplexite. *c* 1500 KENNEDY *Passion of Christ* 1332 He estounit with gret proplexite. 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict., Kyfing gyngor*, Proplexitie. *a* 1568 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 214 Peax is away, flemit is all proplexite.

‖ Propodeon (prɒpɒ·diən). *Entom.* Improperly **propodeum.** [mod.L. (Newman) f. Gr. *πρό*, PRO-[2] + *ποδεών* (*-ῶνος*) the neck or mouth of a wine-skin, or of the bladder; hence, any narrow end.

(The Latinized form in *-podeum* was app. founded on the misconception that the Gr. word is a neuter in *-ον*.)]

That part of the thorax, principally in Hymenoptera, which precedes and partly surrounds the petiole; originally the first abdominal segment.

1833 E. NEWMAN in *Entomol. Mag.* I. 410 The fifth segment is the Propodeon, and is, of the whole thirteen, the most difficult to determine, because in orders of the same class it appears in different modes. 1895 *Camb. Nat. Hist.* V. 491 [The term 'Propodeum'] was proposed by Newman, under the form of propodeon, and appears to be on the whole the most suitable term for this part. 1899 G. H. CARPENTER *Insects* iv. 268 The partial or entire fusion of the first abdominal segment (*propodeum*) with the thorax.

Propodial (prɒpōu·diăl), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *propodialis*, f. PROPODI-UM + -AL.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the propodium of a mollusc.

2. Of or pertaining to the proximal or upper segment of a limb, as the humerus or femur.

[1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Techn.* 41 The bones of the proximal segments are the *Ossa propodialia* [= propodial bones], [etc.].]

B. *sb.* (Also in L. form *propodiāle*, plural *propodiālia*.) A propodial part or element; a propodial bone, as the humerus or femur.

1889 COPE in *Amer. Nat.* Oct. 852 (Synopsis of *Vertebrata*) Limbs consisting of one basal element, two propodials, and metapodials and digits..*Batrachia*.

Propodite (prɒ·pɒdəit). *Zool.* [f. next + -ITE[1] 3.] The penultimate joint of a developed endopodite limb, as of a crustacean.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 92 The two terminal joints., which are known as the 'propodite' and 'dactylopodite'. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iv. 165 The endopodite is divided into five joints, named,—ischiopodite, meropodite, carpopodite, propodite, and dactylopodite.

Hence **Propodi·tic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a propodite, as *the propoditic joint*.

‖ Propodium (prɒpōu·diŭm). *Zool.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *πρό*, PRO-[2] + *πούς, ποδ-* foot: cf. Gr. *προπόδιος* adj. before the feet.] The anterior lobe of the foot in some molluscs.

1853 HUXLEY in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. I. 36 The fin or propodium is flattened and fan-shaped. *Ibid.*, The posterior edge of the propodium carries a cup-shaped disk...This is commonly called the sucker...It may be called the mesopodium. 1875 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* xlvii. (ed. 4) 342 In the *Heteropoda*..and in the Wing-shells..the foot exhibits a division into three portions—an anterior, the 'propodium'; a middle, the 'mesopodium'; and a posterior lobe, or 'metapodium'. 1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 653/1 The foot of the Azygobranchia..often divided into.. a fore, middle, and hind lobe, pro-, meso-, and metapodium.

‖ Propolis (prɒ·pŏlis). [L. (Plin.) a. Gr. *πρόπολις* a suburb, also bee-glue, f. *πρό* before + *πόλις* city. So in F. (Paré *c* 1560).] A red, resinous, aromatic substance collected by bees from the viscid buds of trees, as the horse-chestnut; used to stop up crevices, and fix the combs to the hives; bee-glue.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xii. (Bodl. MS.) Þe þrid tyme scheo setteþ more grete matier and þik, and þat is þe stablemente and fastenynge of þee honye combes, and many men clepeþ that mater *Propolim*. 1598 FLORIO, *Propoli*, that which Bees make at the entrance of the hiues to keepe out cold, called Beeglue.] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 313 But Propolis consisteth of a more solid matter,..and serueth as a good defence against cold, and to stop the passage of waspes and such hurtful creatures as would do iniurie to the bees. *Ibid.* II. 338 With the like quantity of .. the cereous matter in the Bee-hive called *Propolis*. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Bee*, She began by loosening the straw hive from the board on which it rested, and to which the bees had fastened it with propolis. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* XV. (1818) I. 502 M. Huber ascertained that this substance was actually propolis, collected from the buds of the poplar. 1882 *Good Words* 745 Propolis, an adhesive vegetable secretion, obtained..from various sources, the bud of the chestnut being the chief favorite.

Hence **Pro·polize** *v. trans.*, to cover or secure with propolis.

1884 PHIN *Dict. Apiculture* 55.

†Propomate. *Obs.* [f. late L. *propoma*, a. Gr. *πρόπομα* or *πρόπωμα* a drink taken before eating + -ATE[1].] (See quotations.)

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Propoma*, a Drink made of Wine and Hony, or Sugar. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Propo'ma*..a potion of wine and honey taken before meat; ..also applied to other drinks and medicated wines taken before food.] 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Propomates*, all kind of drinks made with sugar and hony.

Propone (prɒpōu·n), *v.* Now only *Sc.* [ad. L. *prōpōn-ĕre* to put or set forth, expose, declare, propose, intend, f. *prō*, PRO-[1] 1 a + *pōn-ĕre* to put, place. Cf. PROPOUND, PROPOSE.]

1. *trans.* To put forth, set forth, or propose for consideration, acceptance, or adoption; to propound as a question or matter for decision. Since 17th c. only *Sc.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*Johannes*) 297 Proponand þam þat distinctiue..þat obire þai to dame dyane prayand, suld [etc.]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. i. *heading*, The poet first proponyng his entent, Declaris Junois wraith and maltalent. 1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. 137 Among all which requests nothing certain is proponed. 1538 CRANMER *Let. to Cromwell* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 359 To call my doctors unto me, and to propone the same case amongst them. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix. 23 b, He would gladly agree to the matter proponed. 1640 LAUD *Wks.* (1853) III. 318 These articles were sent unto me, not to be proponed to the church, but to be inserted amongst the canons thereof. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* ix. (1848) 143 Mr. Livingstone proponed an overture. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 77 If hee proponed ani Questions to ani. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xvi, It did not .. become them .. to propone their *prosapia*. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* I. ii, The bits of business that I have to propone to you are rather .. confidential.

2. *Civil* and *Sc. Law.* To put, bring, or state before a tribunal.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. x. 1589 Þis Makduff til Lundyn past, And þar proponyt his qwerel. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 163 b, Such articles, as against hym should in open parliament he bothe proponed and proved. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* II. Table 62 And quhen he compeirs, he may propon his exceptions dilatories, and others. 1786 BURNS *Addr. to Unco Guid* ii, I, for their thoughtless, careless sakes, Would here propone defences. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 715 Pleas proponed and repelled are those pleas which have been stated in a court and repelled previous to decree being given.

†3. *refl.* To offer oneself, to offer. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Lancelot* 2461 So that thei can them vtraly propone In his seruice thar lyves to dispone.

†4. *trans.* To set before any one as an example or aim; to propose or offer as a reward. *Obs.*

1555 CDL. POLE *Let.* in *Cranmer's Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 537 The great sophister and father of all lies..proponing ever that which is more agreeable to the sense. 1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 10 Thair salbe twa bonnittis proponet to be given solemnly to the twa that makis best composition. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 143, I think the examples already proponed to be sufficient. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 525 It might endear this Christian virtue [love] unto us, that God propunes Himself as the pattern of it.

†5. To put before oneself as something to be done; to purpose. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 221 He propunes to punise thame with al seueritie conforme to Justice. *c* 1598 D. FERGUSON *Sc. Prov.* (1785) 25 Man propones, but God dispones.

Hence **Propo·ned** *ppl. a.*, put forward, proposed, 'given' as a datum; **Propo·ning** *vbl. sb.*, propounding; also **Propo·nement,** proposing, nomination; **Propo·ner,** one who propones, a proposer.

1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1044/1 Our sauiour .. vsed in the proponing therof vnto them diuers waies. 1535 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 420 Prayeng you to vse your discression in the proponing of the premisses tu the Frensh king and the grete Master. 1553 CDL. POLE in Strype *Cranmer* (1840) II. App. LXXV. 924 Consysteng the whole..in the proponement of the parson, that hath to put furthe the same. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* D iv, When any odde nomber is propounded .. multiplie that proponed nomber by it selfe, and it will make a square nomber. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 179 Some sentence of certaintie, touching this proponed controuersie. 1636 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (Wodrow Soc.) 261 The proponers were quickly cut off.

Proponent (prɒpōu·nĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *prōpōnent-em*, pres. pple. of *prōpōn-ĕre*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* That brings forward or proposes; that brings an action; that makes a proposal.

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 121 And for mysterious things of faith rely On the proponent Heaven's authority. 1693 WOOD *Allegation* in *Life & Times* (O. H. S.) IV. 17 This party proponent doth alledge that .. there was and is att present now in force an act of parliament, entituled [etc.]. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 82 The landlord .. swore in the 'party proponent'.

B. *sb.* **1.** One who brings forward a proposition or argument; a propounder, a proposer.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* II. ix. 101 b, The Proponent who defendeth proposition or position. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 23 These two Ends considered Absolutely and Simply in themselves, are alike valued by their respective Proponents. 1693 WOOD *Allegation* in *Life & Times* (O. H. S.) IV. 17 This proponent doth farther allege, that the above-said book, entituled *Athenae Oxonienses*, Volume the Second, exhibited in this cause into the [Vice-Chancellor's] court..by the party promovent in this cause, was, and is printed..and published in London. 1702 KENNETT *Pres. St. Convocation* 11 The only proper Rule for interpreting the Speech of this Proponent. 1872 DE MORGAN *Budget of Paradoxes* 296 Attempt to enforce..doctrine, by arguments drawn from mathematics, the proponents being persons unskilled in that science.

2. A kind of government agent in Ceylon under the Dutch.

1860 BATEMAN *Life Bp. D. Wilson* I. xiii. 412, These men were selected by the Government, paid stipends varying from £60 to £100 per annum, and called 'Proponents'.

‖ Propons (prōu·pɒnz). *Anat.* [mod. L., f. PRO-[1] + PONS 2.] (See quot.)

1890 in BILLINGS *Med. Dict.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Propons*, term for the arciform fibres, where they cover the anterior pyramid of the medulla immediately below the pons Varolii.

‖ **Propo·ntis.** Also 7 Propontey. [L., a. Gr. *προποντις* the Sea of Marmora, lit. the 'Fore-sea', f. *πρό*, PRO-[2] 2 (*a*) + *πόντος* a sea, spec. the Euxine.] The ancient name of the Sea of Marmora; also *transf.* a narrow channel (obs.).

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* xi. (Arb.) 57 Over the Propontey to divers places in Asia. 1693 J. O. tr. *Cowley's Plants* (1795) 47 Thence thro' a small propontis carried down, It makes the port, and takes the left-side town. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* (1868) 121 Where the narrowing Symplegades whitened the straits of Propontis with spray.

Hence **Propo·ntic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the Propontis; *sb.*, the Propontic Sea, Sea of Marmora.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 456 Like to the Ponticke Sea, Whose Icie Current..keepes due on To the Proponticke, and the Hellespont. 1604 DRAYTON *Owl* 792 The Fowle from the Propontike Spring, Fild all th' Egean with their stemming Ores.

† **Propo·rt,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Short for *proportion.*] = PROPORTION *sb.* 4.

1565 *Satir. Poems Reform.* i. 383 Nature formed my featef beside in such proport as advanseth my pride.

† **Proport,** *sb.*[2], obs. Sc. f. PURPORT *sb.*, bearing.

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign., Proporcitas, proportatio assisæ*, the proport, report, declaration, or deliverance of ane assise.

† **Propo·rt,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [a. OF. *proporte-r* (1118 in Godef.), variant of *porporter* to PURPORT.] *trans.* To convey to the mind, to express; to mean, to bear; to set forth; = PURPORT *v.* 1.

1387 *Charters &c. of Edinb.* (1871) 55 This Endenture.. contenis, proportis, and beris witnes. 1434 *Reg. St. Andrews* 506 (Jam.) The endenture maid at Saint Androwis ..proportis and berys witnes [etc.]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. Prol. 28 Virgile..heirintill, as Seruius gan proport, His hie knawledge he schawis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 219 In siclike number as tha did proport. 1607 LEVER *Crucifix* lxxxv, Take for an instance him whom we proport. 1609 HUME *Admon.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 578 The historie proporteth that sum of theis byschopes seates wer aboue ane other. 1678 Sir G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xxi. § 4 (1699) 112 As our saids Laws and Acts of Parliament in themselves proports.

Proportion (propō·ɹʃən), *sb.* [ME. *proporcioun*, a. F. *proportion* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prōportiōn-em* proportion, comparative relation, analogy, app. derived from the phrase *prō portiōne* for or in respect of (his or its) share: see PORTION.]

I. In general use.

1. A portion or part in its relation to the whole; a comparative part, a share; sometimes simply, a portion, division, part.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 201 What sholde I telleη eche proporcion Of thynges whiche þat we werche vpon? 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 213 According to the working of euerie part in his proportion. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 304 Therefore let our proportions for these Warres Be soone collected. 1632 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 267 What proportion of maintenance shall be allowed her for Alimony? 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine* v. 97 To demand their proportion in the spoils. 1700 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 291 Persons may come and peticion for proportions to build on. 1711 *Fingall MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 181 The major part of them embarked..about the beginning of December... Another proportion of them departed on the 22nd of December. 1822 CHALMERS *Sp. Gen. Assembly* Wks. XVI. 158 Each parish is divided into districts called proportions, over which an elder is appointed. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 72 The strong bent of nature is seen in the proportion which this topic.. usurps in the conversation of society. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 73 The sea which covers so large a proportion of the earth's surface.

2. The relation existing between things or magnitudes as to size, quantity, number or the like; comparative relation, ratio. Also *fig.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 45 Þe proporcioun of þe roundenesse aboute of a cercle is to þe brede as is þe proporcioun of two and twenty to seuene. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* B j, Any .2. nombers maie haue comparison and proportion together, although thei be incommensurable. As .3. and .4. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* e vij, The Proportion of the Sun and Moon. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 33 They put in this Powder, to the proportion of a good spoonful for three Dishes or Cups full of Water. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xv. § 12 Finite of any Magnitude, holds not any proportion to Infinite. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iii. 94 The proportion of Births to Burials is found to be yearly as Fifty to Forty. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* VI. 124 It is part of our delight, to measure Our wages with the merit; and admire The close proportion. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* v. 46 To make this image as large as we please, and in any proportion to the object. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. x. § 3 The population exhibits, in every quinquennial census, a smaller proportion of births to the population.

b. In phrase *In* (†*for*, †*of*, †*with*) *proportion.* Const. *to, unto* (†*of*), *as.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 212 After that sche hath richesse, Her love is of proporcion. 1637 G. SANDYS *Trav.* II. 121 His tongue, of a marvelous length for proportion [*earlier edd.* for the p.] of his body. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 1 In proportion unto the rate it may be sold for. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 196 There being no Nobleman (with proportion) so well recompenced as they, no not the Doge himself. 1683 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 134 Small wings in proportion to the bulk of its body. 1723 *Present St. Russia* I. 53 Ordering how many Men each Governor is to raise in Proportion of his Jurisdiction. 1761–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 28 The rooms large, but some of them not lofty in proportion. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. I. iii. § 9 Every truth is valuable in proportion as it is characteristic of the thing of which it is affirmed. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. xii. 284 Margaret's credulity seems to have been in proportion to her hatred, and her hatred in proportion to her former friendship.

3. *transf.* A relation, other than of quantity, between things; comparison; analogy †an analogue.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.* Addit., *Analogia*, conueniency or proporcion, whose propretie is to conferre that which is doutfull, with that whiche is like to it, whiche is more certayne, to make it more playne. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 4 Neither is [there] in a humane Monarchie what hath not in their [i. e. the Bees'] Commonwelth some remarquable proportion. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 109 Oaths are but words, and words but Wind,..And hold with deeds proportion, so As shadows to a substance do. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 2 He was to be a Law-giver, as well as Moses; and, to carry on the Proportion yet farther, he thought fit to imitate him in the very Manner and Circumstance of delivering his Law. 1824 MACKINTOSH *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 15 June, Wks. 1846 III. 462 What proportion does the contest bear to the country in which it prevails?

4. (= *due* or *proper proportion.*) Due relation of one part to another; such relation of size, etc., between things or parts of a thing as renders the whole harmonious; balance, symmetry, agreement, harmony.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 132 Surely þo Cbirche schal nevere be hool, byfore proporcioυns of hir partis be broght ageyne by þis hevenly leche. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* tv. iii. (1495) e vij/1 Dryenesse is the worste qualyte whan it passyth the proporcyons in bodyes. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxix. 112 Well made of her membres, eche in his qualyte, and ryght egall in proporcyon, without eny dyffomyte. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxiii. § 2 Choise seeketh rather proportion then absolute perfection of goodnesse. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xiii. 183 Let thy recreations..bear proportion with thine age. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 29 By Proportion I don't here mean, a Relation of Ratio's as the Geometricians do; but a Suitableness of parts, founded on the good Taste of the Architect. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Revolution of* 1688 Wks. 1846 II. 11 He never obtained an importance which bore any proportion to his great abilities.

b. Phrase. *Out of proportion*, having no due relation in size, amount, etc. (usu. implying exeess).

1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 359 If the pomp exceed the character, and be carry'd out of proportion. 1831 KEBLE *Serm.* v. (1848) 116 Civil liberty..is usually allowed to fill a space in our thoughts, out of all proportion to that which it fills in the plan of happiness drawn out in the Bible.

5. Size or extent, relatively to some standard; relative size; also *fig.* extent, degree. *At full proportion*, full size, life size. b. Now only in *pl.* Dimensions. (Cf. DIMENSION *sb.* 2.)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 108 Here [the planets'] cercles more or lasse be, Mad after the proporcion Of therthe. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Iv, The proporcion of the lesse is much like vnto a water rose, otherwyse called nunefar. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 230 Cornelius à Lapide,.. whose volumes are swelled to that proportion that they take up halfe a Classis in our publique Libraries. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 26 It may in a certain proportion bee called Servitude, inasmuch as the Republick hath been constrained to assume the total Dominion and Government thereof. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* 125 Hung with pictures att full proportion of ye Royal family.

b. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 10 A few very moderate and easie documents of meet proportions. 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 155/1 Few..have beheld their contemporaries in those proportions in which they appeared a century later. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iv. (1872) 59 Monsters, with some part of our being bearing the development of a giant, and others showing the proportions of a dwarf. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 96 The ice-crags.. seemed of gigantic proportions.

† **6.** The action of proportioning or making proportionate; proportionate estimate, reckoning, or adjustment. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 558 Whan he hadde founde his tirste mansion He knew the remenant by proporcion. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 69 To make proportion for the expenses of this houshold for an hoole yere. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iv. 19 Would thou hadst lesse deseru'd, That the proportion both of thanks, and payment, Might haue beene mine.

7. Configuration, form, shape; a figure or image of anything. *Obs.* exc. *poet.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5142 A purtrayour in preuate scho prays..to pas, And his personele proporcions in perchemen hire bring. 1530 PALSGR. 259/1 Proporcyon of a beest, *lineature.* 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* xiii. 13 A croked pece of wodd..he geueth it some proporcion, fashioneth it after the similitude of a man, or maketh it like some beest. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. iv. 76 b, The figure following doth liuely represent vnto you the proportion of the Ianissary. 1678 WOOD *Life* II. 411 On the top of the said monument layes the short proportion of a man. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 20 She gave him mind, the lordliest Proportion, and..Dominion in the head and breast.

† **8.** A relative quantity, amount, or number *of.* (But the relativity is often not thought of.) *Obs.*

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 22 It bringeth not forth Mules nor Asses, but of horse infinite proportions. *c* 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. (1903) 372 The Netherlanders, who make infinite proportions of hangings for houses. 1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts, N.T.* 102 God..hath indued him with an infinite proportion thereof. 1652 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* II. 12 They burnt a huge proportion of bisket.

II. In technical senses.

9. *Math.* An equality of ratios, esp. of geometrical ratios; a relation among quantities such that the quotient of the first divided by the second is equal to that of the third divided by the fourth.

This was formerly distinguished as *geometrical proportion* (see GEOMETRICAL *a.* 16) in contrast to *arithmetical proportion* (now obs.). *Harmonic(al* or †*musical proportion*: see HARMONIC *a.* 5 a.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol. 1 Abilite to lerne sciencez touchinge noumbres & proporciouns. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* Pref., Lycurgus..is most praised for that he didde chaunge the state of their common wealthe frome the proportion Arithmeticall to a proportion geometricall. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom., Math. Disc.* T j b, Any lyne or number is sayde to be diuided by extreame and meane proportion, when the diuision..is suche..that the whole line or number retayne the same proportion to the greater parte that the greater doth to the lesser. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 32 Two..Lines being given,..to find a third which shall be in proportion unto them. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) s.v., Arithmetical Proportion is when Three or more Numbers proceed with the same difference. Geometrical, when Three or more Numbers have the same reason, or where every Number bears the same proportion to that which preceeds. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1810) I. 110 If two or more couplets of numbers have equal ratios, or equal differences, the equality is named Proportion, and the terms of the ratios Proportionals. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 432 Proportion is the relation of equality subsisting between two ratios.

b. *Arith.* The rule or process by which, three quantities being given, a fourth may be found which is in the same ratio to the third as the second is to the first, or (what is the same thing) in the same ratio to the second that the third is to the first; the rule of three.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 240 The rule of Proportions .. whose vse is, by three numbers knowen, to find another vnknowen. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) s.v., In Arithmetick, the Rule of proportion..is otherwise called the Golden Rule, or Rule of Three. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 129 In 1624 he transported into France the Rule of Proportion, having a little before been invented by Edm. Gunter of Gresham Coll. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 50 *Compound Proportion*, is a rule by means of which the student may resolve such questions as require two or more statings in simple proportion.

10. *Mus.* and *Pros.* †a. Metrical or musical rhythm or harmony; hence, an air, tune, melody. Cf. MEASURE *sb.* 16, 17. *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 43 Orpheus..of me wolde never take hede Nor of his armonye oo poynt me teche In musical proporcyon rymes to lede. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. x. 43 Orpheus of Trace..Playand proportionis and springis dyvyne Apon his harp. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. i. (Arb.) 79 And this our proportion Poeticall resteth in fine points: Staffe, Measure, Concord, Scituation and figure all which shall be spoken of in their places.

b. Ratio (of duration of notes, rates of vibration, lengths of strings, etc.): = sense 2, in specific applications.

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 59 The Art of Musicke doth onely consider of the Proportion of inequalitie. 1658 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* vi. 20 Notes in Musick have two Names, one for Tune, the other for Time or Proportion of sounds... Here (according to the ordinary Proportion of Time) we account two Minums to the Semibrief. 1694 HOLDER *Treat. Harmony* v. (1731) 86 It was said .. that Mercurius's Lyre was strung with four Chords, having those Proportions, 6, 8, 9, 12. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v., This system of proportion was used not only with reference to intervals but also to the comparative length of notes.

11. *Chem.* = PROPORTIONAL B. 3.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 454 Davy..introduced the word proportion as a substitute for Dalton's word atom. *Ibid.*, Every..symbol is used to express one atomic proportion of its particular element.

Proportion (propō·ɹʃən), *v.* [ME. a. OF. *proporcioner* (14th c. in Littré), mod.F. *proportionner*, ad. med.L. *prōportiōn-āre* (Bede), f. *prō-portio*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To adjust in proper proportion *to* something else, as to size, quantity, number, etc.; to make proportionate. Const. *to, with.*

1449 in *Calr. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1830) II. Pref. 55 All the remnaunt of the tymbr..shall be wele and covenably proporcioned after the scantelons of tymbr above writen. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 120 Ffor after that [his expenses] nedith his reuenues to be proporcioned. 1530 PALSGR. 668/1, I proporcyon a thynge, I make it of juste measure and quantyte, *je proporcionne.* 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xi. 46 A Gunner ought..to proportion his Charge according to the thinnest side of the Metal. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* i. 5 To proportion the means to the end. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* ii. 39 You can proportion your supply exactly to the demand. 1862 MILL *Utilit.* 85 The punishment should be proportioned to the offence.

2. To adjust or regulate the proportions of; to fashion, form, shape. *Obs.* exc. in PROPORTIONED.

a 1380 [see PROPORTIONED *ppl. a.* 2]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3053 Coruyn by crafte, colourd with honde, Proporcionet pertly with painteres deuyse. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 210 Thow must square & proporcioun þy bred clene & evenly. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* 157 A Painter .. had illfavouredly proportioned a Hen. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 144 To proportion the heat to such a temperate degree, that there be neither too much nor too little. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 317 For thus proportioning the Divisions in the Semi-circle, you may proportion the Divisions and Sub-divisions of Hours upon the Dyal Plane.

† **3.** To bear a due proportion to, to be in proportion to; to correspond to, to equal. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 134 Bid him therefore consider of his ransome, which must proportion the losses we haue borne, the subiects we haue lost. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 417 Yet here her offering proportioneth her ability. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 271 Their Success had proportion'd their Virtues.

†4. To divide into proportionate parts; to measure or mete out; to distribute in due shares.

1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 The sayde chancellour.. shal also proporcion the sayd religious houses and other the premisses in ten partes. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lxvii. (1739) 163 The Judges itinerant had their time proportioned out to every County. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 87 ₱ 9 Proportioning the Glory of a Battle among the whole Army. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 41 They agree to proportion their forces.

†5. To allot or assign (a thing) to a person as his portion; to apportion. Also, To assign (a person) to a lot or portion. *Obs.*

1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 96 They doe all things better then we are able to proportion them out unto them. 1612 Sir R. Dudley in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 7 *note*, Uppon the sale of those landes, I have proportioned a thankefull gratuity for you. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 63 Samuel proportioned Eliab to a Crowne at first sight. *a* 1711 Ken *Submission* Poems (1857) 39 They'll me proportion what for me is best. 1798 Craig in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 599 It will then remain to proportion its several parts into the different branches.

†6. To compare or estimate proportionately; to estimate the relative proportions of. *Obs.*

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 62, I doubt not when your Highnesse sees my prize, You may proportion all their former pride. 1616 B. Jonson *Forrest, To Penshurst* 99 Now, Penshurst, they that will proportion thee With other edifices. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* IV. ii, Fond earth! Proportion not my seeming love To my long stay. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. i. ii. 203 To think with more Equality of Nature, and to proportion her Defects a little better.

Proportionabi·lity. *rare.* [f. next: see -ITY.] = Proportionableness.

1697 J. Sergeant *Solid Philos.* 177 Take Divisibility.. Proportionability, Impenetrability, Space, Place, etc. They have, all.., some nice Formality,..which distinguishes them.

Proportionable (prop*ō*·*ɹ*ʃənăb'l), *a.* [a. OF. **proporcionable* (assumed from the adv. in *-ment*, 1319 in Godef.), or ad. med.L. **prōportiōnābil-is* (assumed from the adv. *-iter*, Boeth.), f. *prōportiōnāre* (see Proportion *v.*) + *-ābilis*, -able.]

1. That is in due proportion; corresponding, agreeable, commensurate, proportional. a. in number, amount, or degree.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III. metr. ix. 87 (Add. MS.) Þou byndest þe elementz by noumbres proporcionables [*Camb. MS.* porcionables]. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iii. 83 The partys of thys body be not proporcyonabul one to a nother. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 125 For vs to leuy power Proportionable to th'enemy, is all impossible. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxii. (1739) 123 No more of the Inheritance can be conveyed to any of the Children, than their proportionable parts will amount unto. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. I. i. 181 Twenty pillars six fathoms round of a proportionable height. 1808 J. Webster *Nat. Philos.* 17 The cohesive force is proportionable to the number of parts that touch each other. *a* 1832 Mackintosh *Life Sir T. More* Wks. 1846 I. 424 When his son with a wife, three daughters with their husbands, and a proportionable number of grandchildren, dwelt under his patriarchal roof.

†b. in nature, quality, or function: Suitable, appropriate; consonant, agreeable; analogous. *Obs.*

1528 Payne *Salerne's Regim.* F ij, They .. engendre bludde specialye proportionable to the harte. 1577 *Test. 12 Patriarchs* (1706) 107 The Lord maketh a mans body proportionable to the spirit that he will put into it, and fitteth the spirit to the ability of the body. 1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* iv. 61 They have their species perpetuated by a spiritual substance proportionable to seed. 1754 Edwards *Freed. Will* II. iii. (1762) 44 That it has a Cause proportionable and agreeable to the Effect.

†2. *Music.* Of sounds: Having definite relations of pitch and length. *Obs.*

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Franchinus Gausurius [denneth music] thus .. A disposition of proportionable soundes deuided by apt distances. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* v. iv. 197 The harmony of proportionable voices and instruments, which feed the eare. 1644 Bulwer *Chiron.* 105 They had an artificiall manner of clapping their hands, to a certain measure or proportionable tune.

3. Well-proportioned; symmetrical. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* IV. viii. 267 Nature having done her part in giving him proportionable lineaments. 1658 *Hist. Christina Alessandra Qu. Swedland* 353 She [Christina]..is in her gestures and motion most comely and gracious, of a proportionable stature, a fresh colour, and royall features. 1750 G. Hughes *Barbadoes* 65 It is about eight inches long and every way proportionable.

†4. Relative, comparative. *Obs.*

1654 Fuller *Two Serm.* 34 Each of them [Jeremiah and Baruch] by proportionable Computation, above sixtie yeares of age. 1718 J. Chamberlayne *Relig. Philos.* II. xvii. § 10 The Consequences that we have deduced touching the proportionable Gravity of Water and Quicksilver. 1787 R. Burrowes in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* Pref. 12 The proportionable density of the air at its various distances from the surface of the earth.

†5. Capable of being proportioned. *Obs. rare*—1.

1653 Milton *Hirelings* Wks. 1851 V. 355 The Laborer; worthy somtimes of single, somtimes of double Honor, not proportionable by Tithes.

†B. as *adv.* = Proportionably. *Obs.*

1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 863 That there be nothing found out of order or lacking..which euery shippe proportionable to her burthen ought to haue. 1645 Evelyn *Diary* Feb., A roome of about 10 paces long, proportionable broad and high. 1681 tr. *Belon's Myst. Physick* 16 Add..of all proppontiable to the quart of Wine contained in the Vessel.

Propo·rtionableness. [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being proportionable.

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 17 This is the proportionableness of it [i.e. punishment]. 1698 Atterbury *Serm.* (1723) I. 240 The fitness and proportionableness of their exceeding great recompence. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. ii. i. iii. 96 There is found generally an exact Proportionableness,..and Regularity in all their Passions.

Proportionably (prop*ō*·*ɹ*ʃənăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] In a proportionable manner or degree; in proportion; proportionately.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxx. (1859) 34 He shal be punisshed proporcionably after the tyme of his absence. 1551 Recorde *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 61 Euery one of the Paralleles in the heauen hath a lyke circle in the earthe proportionably drawen. 1656 Hobbes *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 221 Equal bodies of the same nature weigh proportionably to their magnitudes. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xx. (1869) I. 554 As he gradually advanced in the knowledge of truth, he proportionably declined in the practice of virtue. 1857 Toulmin Smith *Parish* 107 Every occupier within the Parish is declared proportionably liable to contribute labour to the needful work.

Proportional (prop*ō*·*ɹ*ʃənăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *prōportiōnāl-is*: see Proportion *sb.* and -al. So F. *proportionnel.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to proportion; relative; also, Used in obtaining proportions.

Proportional compasses, compasses having two opposite pairs of legs turning on a common pivot, which is adjustable in a slide, so as to vary the distance apart of the points at each end in any desired ratio. *Proportional scales*: see quot. 1710; also called *logarithmical scales*.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. 6 b, To wey..the knitting together, the proportional agreement, the beautie, and vse in the frame of mannes body. *Ibid.* III. ii. (1634) 263 In these formes of speech standeth a proportionall relation. 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* d iv b, The Proportionall, and Paradoxall Compasses (of me Inuented). 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxviii. § 1 These Relations depending on the Equality and Excess of the same simple Idea, in several Subjects, may be called..Proportional. 1690 [see Logarithmetical]. 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II, *Proportional Scales*, sometimes also called *Logarithmetical*; are only the Artificial Numbers or Logarithms placed on Lines, for the ease and advantage of Multiplying, Dividing, Extracting Roots, &c. by means of Compasses or by Sliding-Rules. 1807 T. Young *Lect. Nat. Philos.* I. x. 103 Proportional compasses are..of great use in reducing lines and figures to a different scale.

2. That is in proportion, or in due proportion; having (suitable) comparative relation; corresponding, esp. in degree or amount.

[1396: implied in Proportionally 1.] 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* b iij, With some proportionall consideration for our time, and being. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* xxvii. (1640) 270 We must hold them so as may be analogall, proportional, agreeable to the Articles of our Faith. 1669 Stayned *Fortif.* 6 To draw the Proportioual Dimension of a Regular Fort of 6 Sides. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, III. viii. 74 Animated with a zeal in defence of their religion proportional to the fierceness with which it had been attacked. 1831 Brewster *Optics* vii. 70 Taking as much of each as seem to be proportional to the rays in each coloured space. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 3/1 Proportioual Representation finds little favour with the caucuses.

3. *Math.* That is in proportion (sense 9); having the same or a constant ratio.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* v. def. 7. 131 Magnitudes which are in one and the selfe same proportion, are called Proportionall. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* I. xxiii. (1636) 51 Multiply the two numbers..the one by the other...the square Root of the Product shall be the meane Proportionall number betwixt them. 1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 66 The Powers of Proportionals are also Proportional. 1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1810) I. 309 Three quantities are said to be Proportional, when the ratio of the first to the second is equal to the ratio of the second to the third. *Ibid.* 319 Triaogles which have their Sides Proportional, are Equiangular. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* v. (1855) 87 The planes of a crystal are said to be similar when their corresponding edges are proportional. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. i. 15 The heat is proportional to the square of the velocity.

b. *Proportional circles, radii, spirals*: see quots.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Proportional Spirals*, are such Spiral Lines as the Rhumb Lines on the Terrestrial Globe, which because they make equal Angles with every Meridian, must also..make equal Angles with the Meridians in the Stereographick Projection on the Plane of the Equator. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 21 When these two circles [representing wheel and pinion] are so placed that their outer rims shall touch each other, a line drawn from the centre of the one to the centre of the other is termed the *line of centres*; and the radii of the two circles the *proportional radii*. These circles are sometimes called *proportional circles*, but by mill-wrights in general *pitch lines*.

B. *sb.* †1. That which is proportional; a proportionate part; a relative quantity. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 550 And hise proporcioneles conuenientz For hise equacions in every thyng. 1856 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. I. 177 We get blighted leaves and straw, with too small a proportional of corn.

2. *Math.* One of the terms of a proportion.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* c iij b, Betwene two lines giuen, finde two middle proportionals, in Continuall proportion. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 168 If there be never so many continual proportionals..their differences will be proportional to them. 1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 131 Let the Number of geometrical Proportionals be increas'd..and let the arithmetic Proportionals be in like Manner increased. 1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1810) I. 110 The four proportionals, 4, 2, 6, 3 are set thus, 4 : 2 :: 6 : 3, which means, that 4 is to 2 as 6 is to 3; or thus, 4 : 2 = 6 : 3, or thus, $\frac{4}{2} = \frac{6}{3}$, both which mean, that the ratio of 4 to 2, is equal to the ratio of 6 to 3. 1827 *Ibid.* 119 The mean proportional between two numbers is the square root of their product.

†3. *Chem.* The smallest combining proportion of a chemical element or compound; a combining equivalent: the proportional weight of an atom or molecule. *Obs.*

1825 Brande *Man. Pharm.* 204 In its dry state it [Nitric Acid] consists of—5 proportionals of Oxygen..1 [of] Nitrogen. 1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 164 Silica, boracic acid, and oxide of lead, brought together in single proportionals. 1836-41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 435 The decomposition..furnishes a good illustration of the theory of definite proportionals, both in volumes and weights. 1855 Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 3) 181 No compound is known in which twenty-seven grains of iron will combine with two proportionals or sixteen grains of oxygen.

Propo·rtionalism. [f. prec. adj. + -ism.]

1. *Chem.* The system, doctrine, or fact of the combination of elements in definite proportions.

1854 Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem* 34 The laws of definite chemical proportionalism.

2. The theory or practice of the proportional representation of electors in parliamentary and other elections.

1885 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 252 A sneaking kindness for proportionalism.

So **Propo·rtionalist,** a. one who plans the proportions of anything: a designer; b. an advocate of proportional representation. Also *attrib.*

1857 Ruskin *Two Paths* iv. 147 Will your architectural proportions do as much?..You are of use, certainly; but, pardon me, only as builders—not as proportionalists. 1884 *Q. Rev.* July 32 According to the strict proportionalist theory, seventy or eighty [members] would come to its share. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Dec. 5/4 For two or three nights this week the Proportionalists had it all to themselves. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Mar. 7/1 The anomalies, as they seem to proportionalists, in our electoral system.

Proportionality (prop*ō*·*ɹ*ʃənæ·liti). [ad. F. *proportionnalité* (14th c. in Littré), or ad. med.L. *prōportiōnālitās*, *-ātem* (Scotus Erigena, 875): see Proportional and -ity.] The quality, character, or fact of being proportional.

1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 25 b, In like manner of proportion and proportionallitie, and of their species. 1701 Grew *Cosm. Sacra* II. ii. § 5. 37 All Sense, so far as Grateful, dependeth upon the Equality, or the Proportionality, of the Motion or Impression which is made. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 152 Proportionality of the effect to its cause. 1854 Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 31 Definite proportionality [i.e. the fact of combining in definite proportions] may be said to be the..characteristic of chemical combinations.

Proportionally (prop*ō*·*ɹ*ʃənăli), *adv.* [f. Proportional + -ly 2.]

1. In a proportional manner or degree; in proportion; in due proportion.

1396 in *Scott. Antiq.* XIV. 217, ii. c. [marks] to be payit in the ȝhere at four termes proportionaly. 1434 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* IV. 567 *note*, Ten markkis of usuale mone of oure realme at twa termes of the ȝheir proporcionaly. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. iv. (1634) 297 Such a bitternesse of sorrow..as may proportionally answer the greatnesse of the fault. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* I. xx. F iv, Vf a parallele line be drawen to any side of a triangle it shal proportionallye cut the two other sides. 1660 R. Coke *Justice Vind., Arts & Sc.* 23 Harmonical proportion increases neither equally nor proportionally: nor do the extremes added or multiplied produce the like number with the mean. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 343 An elephant's tooth, three ells long and proportionally thick, was found on the banks of the Saal. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* iv. 82 His friendships were keen and his hostilities more than proportionally bitter.

†b. With due or proper proportion of parts; in a well-proportioned manner. *Obs.*

1651 Gataker in Fuller *Abel Rediv., Whitaker* (1867) II. 115 A body well compact, tall of stature, upright, proportionally limbed. 1766 Clarke in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 78 They are..as well and proportionally made as ever I saw people in my life.

†2. Correspondingly, analogously. *Obs.*

a 1614 Donne Βιαθανατος iii. (1644) 29, I presume them to speak proportionally and analogally to their other doctrine.

†Propo·rtionary. *Obs. rare.* [f. Proportion *sb.* + -ary 1.]

1. Proportional arrangement of parts; proportion.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* Prol. (1533) 2 So to worke yt after his proporcynary That yt may appere to all that shall yt se A thynge ryght perfyte, and well in eche degre.

2. One who is skilled in computing proportions.

1627 *Pres. St. Eng.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 555 Professors of a rare and strange art or science, who are called Proportionaries...If you deliver one of these a bone of your grandfather's little finger, he will by that find the proportion of all his bones, and tell you to an inch how tall a man your grandfather was.

Proportionate (prop*ō*·*ɹ*ʃənĕt), *a.* [ad. late L. *prōportiōnāt-us* proportioned, f. *prōportiōn-em* Proportion + *-ātus*: see -ate 2.]

1. Proportioned, adjusted in proportion; that is in due proportion. (In early use const. as *pa. pple.*)

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. ii. (Tollem. MS.), The hed schulde be mene betwene greet and lytele, and proporcionate in quantite to oþer membris [L. *ad alia membra in quantitate proportionatum*]. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 281 A goode habitude of the mynde is signifiede when the membres be welle proporcionate as vn to figure, coloure [etc.]. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 232 No more is your giuing proportionate to my liking. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. iv. 28 The which..are so proportionate together..that a manifest signe..is found in this contrarietie. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 16 If they be reciprocally equal, the Head is called Proportionate. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 1 ₱ 10 Ponderous bodies forced into velocity move with violence

proportionate to their weight. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xxv. 403 That the justly proportionate character was the one for which we finally reserved our admiration.

† b. Adequately adapted; adequate. *Obs.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 115 The speaking to them, in the singular Number, is very proportionat to their proper names. 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* Pref. 4 When circumstances rendred others [institutions] more accomodate and more proportionate to his end.

† 2. Corresponding, analogous. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* ii. 37 It is wished .. that some iudges, proportionat to those of the Græcian Games, (who alwayes..pulled downe the statues erected, if they exceeded the true symmetry of the victors) had ginen such exorbitant fictions their desert.

† 3. *Mus.* = PERFECT *a.* 10 a. *Obs.*

1609 DOLLAND *Ornithop. Microl.* 46 The Proportionate [tact] is that, whereby three Semibreefes are vttered against one (as in a Triple).

Proportionate (prop*ō*·rʃənēit), *v.* [f. prec.: see -ATE[3] 3; and cf. med.L. *prōportiōnāre.*]

1. *trans.* To make proportionate or proportional (*to* something); to adjust in proportion; = PROPORTION *v.* 1.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* a j, Proportionating to the Sommes bequeathed, the Contributions of eche part. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. iv. 116 Salt, sulphur, and mercurie,..being.. equally ballanced and proportionated,..make gold to be incorruptible. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 78 The number of the conuiuals at priuate entertainments exceeded not nine, nor were vnder three, proportionating themselues vnto the Graces and Muses. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 284 To proportionate them, so as to measure time regularly, is the design of calculation. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 253 A true inward symmetry, what one calls an architectural harmony, reigns in it, proportionates it all.

† 2. To be proportionate or in proportion to, to correspond to; = PROPORTION *v.* 3. *Obs.*

1579-80 [see *ppl. a.* below]. 1605 J. KING *Serm. Sept.* 30 Nether doth the former of these proportionate, nor the latter import any such preshytery as is now exacted. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 487 Our powers of gratitude proportionated our cause. *Ibid.* 523 Their sufferings have at least proportionated their Constancy.

† 3. To mete out in due proportion; to allot, apportion; = PROPORTION *v.* 4, 5. *Obs.*

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* i § 2 (1727) 30 He proportionates out our trials, and supplies us with a remedy.

† 4. To form in its full proportions; to mould, fashion; = PROPORTION *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* i. 1 When God had moulded, formed, and compleatly proportionated Adam out of the Dust of the ground.

Hence **Propo·rtionated** *ppl. a.* = PROPORTIONED; **Propo·rtionating** *vbl. sb.*

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 41 If they found [the child] fair, and well proportionated of all his Limbs and strong. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* v. ii. (1620) 189 This..might haue much power in the proportionating of both their natures alike. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ii. § 1 (1622) 198 Some fitting and proportionated Obiect. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. iii. 127, I am clearly of Dr. Willis's opinion that the Use of the Ear-drum is chiefly for the proportionating Sounds.

Propo·rtionately, *adv.* [f. PROPORTIONATE *a.* + -LY[2].] In a proportionate manner or degree; in or with due proportion; correspondingly.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* xii. (1820) I. 599 To this internal perfection is added a proportionately happy condition. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 13 That Brightness and Splendor.. is presented to us more proportionately to our Capacities and Faculties. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 11 It would be impossible for all to be arranged duly and proportionately. 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* ix. (1878) 152 It always rains, and the vegetation is proportionately dense and luxuriant.

Propo·rtionateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being proportionate.

1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 798 The length of the trouble would have been abundantly repaired by the.. proportionateness of the Present. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 2 The fitness and proportionateness of these objective Impressions, Qualities, or Motions, upon their respective Faculties. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* ix. 153 The sentimentalist..his feeling is not real; or if real has no proportionateness to a right activity.

† **Propo·rtionative,** *a. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. as PROPORTIONATE *a.* + -IVE.] Analogical. Hence † **Propo·rtionatively** *adv. Obs. rare*—[1].

1751 R. SHIRRA in *Remains* (1850) 59 [Jesus Christ] is the Word analogically, or proportionatively, in so far as he is like unto and bears the resemblance both of a mental and vocal word.

† **Propo·rtionator.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Agent-n. in L. form from PROPORTIONATE *v.*] One who proportionates.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 567 Why then doe those bad proportionators allow the earth to lye so high, and yet deny the water to mount higher?

Proportioned (prop*ō*·rʃənd), *ppl. a.* [f. PROPORTION *v.* and *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Adjusted in due proportion, measure, or relation to something else; proportionate.

1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 111 The neast of the Halcyon..is so proportioned to the bird, as if it were sowed to her body. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 27 In Æqui-angled Triangles all their Sides are proportioned. 1722 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 681 Even when they have little prospect of being able to make any proportioned returns. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 550 Great as were the offences of this bad man, his punishment was fully proportioned to them.

2. Formed with 'proportions'; composed.

a 1380 *St. Augustine* 736 in Horstm. *Attengl. Leg.* (1878) 74 Riht as i schulde [take] a medecyn Proporciont, bobe good and fyn. 1433 LYDG. *S. Edmund* I. 987 A bettir compact was ther noon a-lyue Nor proporcyownyd of fetures nor stature. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 158 A cocke framed and proporcioned after this sort. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 37 How strong and large are his legs, fit and proportion'd to support the noble structure above! 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, Another apartment, proportioned like the first.

b. In combination with an adverb, as *evil-, ill-, well-proportioned.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 184 The hors of bras..so heigh was, and so brood and long So wel proporcioned for to been strong. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 12 Sche that hed ane veil proportionet body, hed euil proportionet feit. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 25 My fortunes [are] as ill proportioned as your legs. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 62 It shall teach me not to think too highly of well-proportioned clay. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. ii. 113 Supported by low, gracefully proportioned..arches.

Propo·rtioner. [f. PROPORTION *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which proportions.

1590 GREENE *Roy. Exch.* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 260 The Poet calls them inequall proportioners of duetie. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 183 A Measurer, or Proportioner of monethes. 1901 *Academy* 9 Mar. 211/2 Earth is the great corrector of values, the great proportioner.

Propo·rtioning, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PROPORTION relation or adjustment of proportions.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* *iv b, In sundry his other accountes, .. Measurynges, and proportionynges. 1641 SIR S. D'EWES in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 304 The House of Commons hath done no more in rating and proportioning of these particular Sumnis upon your Lordships, than by the ancient Rights and Privileges of Parliament they might. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* v. § 15 (1855) 151 The proportioning of the columns and wall of the lower story is so lovely and so varied. 1883 H SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 15 A rational proportioning of work and relaxation.

† **Propo·rtionist.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PROPORTION *sb.* + -IST.] = PROPORTIONARY 2.

1645 J. BOND *Occasus Occid.* 14 As that proportionist did draw the whole stature of Hercules by the print of his foot.

Propo·rtionless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] That is without or is wanting in proportion; disproportionate, shapeless.

1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* (Chaucer Soc.) 86 What was she, but a sapless seer stock without verdure;.. a proportionless feature without favour? 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 190 An example of the rough outline and proportionless sketch from which it [Art] rose to correctness, precision, and sublime expression.

† **Propo·rtionly,** *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. as prec. + -LY[2].] = PROPORTIONATELY.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* k ij b, It is proporcionly made to the yerde.

Proportionment (prop*ō*·rʃənmẽnt). [f. PROPORTION *v.* + -MENT.] The act or fact of proportioning; proportional distribution, adjustment, or arrangement; † allotment.

1697 MOLYNEUX *Let. to Locke* 20 July, Locke's Lett. (1708) 230, I doubt not but Sir R. Blackmore..had a regard to the proportionment of the projective motion to the *vis centripeta.* 1827 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) I. 77 The proportionment of the fine..for certain offences is left to the discretion of the Magistrate. 1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 138/2 The machinery..in every particular of its structure, proportionment, and disposition, manifests the most eminent engineering ability.

‖ **Propos** (propo). [F. *propos,* f. *proposer* to PROPOSE, formed to represent L. *prōpositum.*] A proposition, thesis, statement.

1890 STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* xiv. 282 It is decidedly in contradiction of his [Hume's] own propos that 'anything may be the cause or the effect of anything'.

Propos, variant of PROPOSE *sb. Obs.*

Proposable (prop*ō*·zăb'l), *a.* [f. PROPOSE *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. F. *proposable* (18th c. in Littré).] Capable of being or fit to be proposed.

1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Reform* Introd. 141 Candidates actual or proposable. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. App. vii. 216 The ends which are proposable to the man, or attainable by him.

Proposal (prop*ō*·zăl). [f. PROPOSE *v.* + -AL.]

† 1. The action, or an act, of putting before the mind; setting forth, propounding, statement. *Obs.*

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. x. (1712) 30 That which all men admit true, though upon the proposal of another, is undoubtedly to be termed true. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* i. ¶ 10 This clear proposal of the promises is most proper to encourage and inspirit our endeavours. 1678 OWEN *Mind of God* ii. 33 Revelation is the Discovery of anything, whether by the proposal of it unto us, or [etc.].

† 2. A putting forward of something for acceptance; an offer. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. § 4 God's Laws..are inforced upon us by the proposals both of punishments and rewards.

b. *spec.* An offer of marriage.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVII. iii, Some Person hath made Proposals to Miss Western, which the Ladies of the Family approve. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* II. vii, Her unaffected aversion to the proposals she had received. 1900 EL. GLYN *Visits Eliz.* (1906) 53 Dearest Mamma,—I have had a proposal! Isn't it too interesting?

3. The action, or usually (now always) an act, of proposing something to be done; an offer to do something; a scheme or plan of action proposed.

1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 20 Apr. in *Carlyle,* What comes from the Parliament in the exercise of their Legislative power, as this Proposal does. 1748 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 158 A Committee..to receive proposals for doing the whole work...And that all proposals be given in to them ..sealed up. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 382 A proposal of annulling all the taxes. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 4. 493 The proposal was welcomed with..enthusiasm.

b. *Law.* (See quot.)

1848-83 *Wharton's Law Lex., Proposal,* a statement in writing of some special matter submitted to the consideration of a chief clerk in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to an order made upon an application *ex parte,* or a decretal order of the court. It is either for maintenance of an infant, appointment of a guardian, placing a ward of the court at the university, or in the army, or [etc.].

4. *Comb.,* as *proposal-form*; **proposal-paper,** a paper proposing a person for admission to a society, club, or the like.

1859 LANG *Wand. India* 25 A lady .. actually sent round a proposal paper in her own handwriting, and by one of her own servants. She failed of course.

Pro·posant. *rare.* [n. F. *proposant,* prop. pres. pple. of *proposer* to PROPOSE: see -ANT.] One who proposes or offers himself as a candidate.

1813 A. BRUCE *Life Alex. Morus* ii. 21 All examiners of proposants for the Ministry. 1833 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLIX. 50 [Among the Protestants in French Switzerland] the theological student, after certain examinations, is received as a *Proposant* by those who exercise the pastoral office, and employed as a lay-helper, or catechist, in their parishes.

† **Propo·se,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **propos,** 6 *Sc.* **propoise.** [ME. *propos,* a. F. *propos* (13th c.), f. *proposer* to PROPOSE, under the influence of L. *prōposit-um* a thing proposed. See PURPOSE *sb.*]

1. Something proposed for discussion; a subject; a proposition.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* lxxviii[i]. 2, Y shal speke proposes fram be bygynnyng. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 54 Pe propos, Whas doctrine any folowib, his disciple he is. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 1 All the propose which then was discoursed vpon, was Musicke.

2. Purpose, intention.

1483 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 51 We remayne in the said propose. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxix. 87 Thy propos thou ought to say or shewe vnto few folke. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 228 The commynaltee of the tounne ..were in propos & wylle for to yeld the toun & themself ouer to the kyng Zodyns. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) Kiv, The kinge of nothinge changedt his propose. 1573-4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 329 The said Robert..is on propoise ..to purches ane licence to depart. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xxiv. § 17 If to withdraw any mite of that which is but in propose only bequeathed,..be a sin.

3. A proposal; something proposed to be done.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLI xxiv. 1112 When the same men.. gaue their accord now also to this propose. 1673 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 265 After the Maior hath made his proposes every Alderman..shall have liberty to speake. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Erle Robert's Mice* 10 John the Saint, Who maketh oft propos full queint,..cried To Matthew..Come frame us now some..playsant rhime on yonder mice.

Propose (prop*ō*·z), *v.* [a. F. *propose-r* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *pro-,* PRO-[1] + *poser,* POSE *v.*[1]; substituted for L. *prōpōn-ĕre* (cf. COMPOSE): see PROPONE and cf. PURPOSE *v.*]

† 1. *trans.* To put forth, hold forth, or present to view or perception; to exhibit. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. I. 117 Let us not grossely beholde the breade and cuppe proposed and set before our eyes, but in faythe consydere the lambe of God. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* To Rdr., The worth of a skilfull and worthy translator is to observe the sentences, figures, and formes of speech proposed in his author. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 33 The crosse .. the bishop ..at Ester doth take forth, and propose it to the people to be adored. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 33 Propose to mine eyes the evilness of my days. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* XIV. x. § 2, I will that [the decree] be openly proposed in a table of brass.

2. To put forward or present for consideration, discussion, solution, imitation, or other treatment; to put before the mind, bring to one's notice, call attention to; to set forth, state, propound.

The pa. pple. *proposed* following a sb. has sometimes the force of 'in question': see quot. 1715.

c 1430 [see PROPOSED]. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 6404 Sin more ther-of I can noght propose, Of-fors moste I here take rest and repose. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 795 That they might resort to his presence to propose their entent, of which they would to none other person any part disclose. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 401 Yeelding the choyce..to the discretion of the Ladie Flauia who thus proposed her minde. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI,* v. v. 20 Where I stand, kneele thou, Whil'st I propose the selfe-same words to thee, Which (Traytor) thou would'st haue me answer to. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. (1686) 13 God..hath proposed the World unto our Knowledge. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 76 When the Priest proposes to God the people's necessities. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 428 To define the Periodic time of any Planet about the Sun. Let the Planet proposed be observed in the Node. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 90 ¶ 3 The poets..whom he proposed to himself for his models. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 9 The Church did but take into her service, and propose a fitting object to, an impulse which will vent itself in some form or other. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* Pref. 22 Nature herself does not give an answer to the riddles which she proposes.

† b. To set before one's mind as something to be expected; to look for, anticipate; in quot. 1588,

'to lor's forward to, to be ready to meet' (Schmidt), to face, confront. *Obs.*

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. i. 80 A thousand deaths would I propose, To atchieue her. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 146, I propose not meerely to my selfe, The pleasures such a beauty brings with it. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* Apology, What utility may we not propose to our selves, from the great examples both of the one, and the other? 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 47 The men could propose nothing to themselves but hardships. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* v. iii, The pleasure he proposed in seeing her married.

c. To set before one (usually, before oneself) as an aim, end, or object; to put forward as something to be attained.

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 110 But ere we could arriue the Point propos'd, Cæsar cride, Helpe me Cassius, or I sinke. 1602 — *Ham.* III. ii. 204 What to our selues in passion we propose, The passion ending, doth the purpose lose. 1638 Rouse *Heav. Univ.* vi. (1702) 79 We must propose an End worthy of God. 1715 Atterbury *Serm., Matt. xxvii.* 25 (1734) I. 119 The great Ends and Designs he proposed to himself in their Sufferings. 1858 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 67 As if the Cardinal had proposed it to himself simply as a costly monument of his ambition.

†**d.** To contemplate as a supposition; to imagine, fancy: = Propound *v.* 5 b. *Obs. rare.*

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 92 Make the case yours: Be now the Father, and propose a Sonne.

e. *Mus.* To 'give out' or sound (a subject) for imitation or contrapuntal treatment.

1879 Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 69/2 An answer in music is, in strict counterpoint, the repetition by one part or instrument of a theme proposed by another.

3. To put forward for acceptance. †**a.** To set before or hand to some one for him to take; to present. *Obs.*

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 57 Hauing no other or better meane.., then these submissiue lines; I propose them vnto you..confessing that if any waies I haue erred vnto you..it was but as a yong man. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Exod.* xii. Comm., The lambe being consumed, which old tradition proposed, the Master setteth inconsumptible meate to his disciples. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XI. 554 Withal so weighty was the cup, That being proposed brimful of wine, one scarce could lift it up.

b. To proffer or offer for mental acceptance or assent. In quot. 1602, To state the terms of (an oath) to be 'taken' or sworn.

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 69 He whose wife is most obedient,.. Shall win the wager which we will propose. 1602 — *Ham.* I. v. 152 *Hor.* Propose the Oath my Lord. *Ham.* Neuer to speake of this that you haue seene, Sweare by my sword. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 102 The boughs thereof [the Palm] haue bin proposed as rewards for such as were either victorious in armes or exercises. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 331 A Man may have seen the Maid, propos'd him for a Wife, especially when she was little. 1780 S. J. Pratt *Emma Corbett* (ed. 4) II. 95, I will wait..to hear the event of terms that are proposing between the countries. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Franchard* iii. in *Merry Men*, etc. (1905) 220, I propose no wages.

c. To nominate for acceptance for some office or position, esp. as a member of a society.

1715 Atterbury *Serm., Matt. xxvii.* 25 (1734) I. 121 Pilate ..then proposes him as the Man he was by Custom to release at the Passover. 1770 Foote *Lame Lover* I. 25 There is to be a ballot at one for the Ladies' Club..and lady Bab Basto has proposed me for a member. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Feb. 107, I propose the head boy..for chief.

d. To make a formal proposal to the company to drink (a health or toast); to offer for acceptance as a toast.

1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* 44 They were very merry, and in their Cups propos'd the Pope's Health..; to keep up the Humour, we also propos'd William Pen's to them. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 7 As often as any of the great princes proposed a health, the kettle drums and trumpets sounded. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 145/2 The second part of his duty was to propose the health of the honorary Fellows.

e. *absol.* To make an offer of marriage. (*colloq.*)

1764 Gray *Candidate* 20 Diviuity heard, between waking and dozing, Her sisters deaying, and Jemmy proposing. 1800 Mrs. Heavey *Mourtray Fam.* I. 190 If a man now says three words to a girl, she immediately expects he is to propose to her. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* Introd. 44 Ptolemy Physcon,..who proposed, but in vain, to Cornelia, mother of the Gracchi.

4. *trans. spec.* with an action as obj. **a.** To put forward as a scheme or plan to be adopted; to lay before another or others as something which one offers to do, or wishes to be done. (With *simple obj.*, *obj. clause*, or *inf.*)

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 21 Not to communicate the thing proposed, before he had first taken his Own resolution. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 202 The king proposed the marching to London. 1788 Clara Reeve *Exiles* II. 237, I proposed to my wife to reside at M——. 1799 Ht. Lee *Canterb. T., Old Woman's T.* (ed. 2) I. 366 Lothaire..at length proposed retiring. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 66 King James..proposed to his nobles an inroad into England. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 101 It had been proposed to marry the Princess Mary to a son of the French king. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 228 He proposes that they shall reassemble on the following day.

b. To put before one's own mind as something that one is going to do; to design, purpose, intend. (With *inf.* or *vbl. sb.*) Now usually with some notion of having formed a decision or intention.

1500–20 *Exhort. bef. Commun.* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1847) III. 348, Y charge yow..that no man nother woman that this day proposyth here to be comenyd that he go note to Godds bord, lase than he byleue stedfastlych, that [etc.].

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lv. 6 Now propoyss thai..Off Wenus feest to fang ane fill. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 31 ₱ 11 To compleat the Observations I at first proposed to make upon these Fanaticks. 1738 C'tess of Hertford *Corr.* (1805) I. 23, I .. propose being there on the birth day. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. vi. 142 He had proposed to conquer Jerusalem, and to have rebuilt it, had God granted him life.

c. *absol.* To put forward a scheme, make a proposal or motion; to form a design or purpose. In quot. 1485–6 *ellipt.* = propose to go.

Prov. *Man proposes, God disposes*: see Dispose *v.* 7.

1340 *Ayenb.* 180 Nou [hly leueþ, nou hi misleueþ, nou hi wylleþ, nou hi ne wylleþ, nou hi proposent, nou hit is betere. Þeruore hi byeþ ase þe wedercoc þet is ope þe steple, þet him went mid eche wynde. 1485–6 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 50 The Kyng proposyth northward hastyly after the Parlament. *c* 1500 [see Dispose *v.* 7]. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G v b, I..knew the famous oratour Taurin propose diuers tymes in the senate. 1625 Bacon *Apophth.* Wks. 1879 I. 327 At Athens wise men did propose, and fools dispose. 1898 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 5/3 But, 'Man proposes, God disposes'—how everlastingly true is that old saying of the good Thomas à Kempis!

†**5.** *absol.* or *intr.* To carry on a discussion; to confer, converse, discourse. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. 2.)

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* III. i. 3 There shalt thou finde my Cosin Beatrice, Proposing with the Prince and Claudio. 1604 — *Oth.* I. i. 25 The Bookish Theoricke: Wherein the Tongued [1st *Quarto* toged] Consuls can propose As Masterly as he.

Proposed (prop*ō*·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. Propose *v.* + -ed 1.] Put forward for consideration or adoption; 'given' or stated (in the premisses); intended, etc.: see the verb.

c 1430 *Art Nombryng* 8 Multiplicacioun of nombre by hym-self other by a nother, with proposide .2. nombres, [is] the fyndyng of the thirde. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* ii. (1643) 29 There should be a proposed point or mark. 1780 *Newgate Cal.* V. 8 Her mother..was a warm friend to the proposed marriage. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 715 The proposed law, they said, was a retrospective penal law, and therefore objectionable.

Hence **Propo·sedly** *adv. rare*, intendedly, purposely.

1777 *Sterne's Tr. Shandy* I. xix, They had proposedly [*edd.* 1–4 purposedly, *ed.* 5– purposely] been plann'd and pointed against him.

†**Propo·sely,** *adv. Sc. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Propose *sb.* + -ly 2; cf. *purposely.*] On purpose, purposely.

1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 504 Procurit proposelie, as apperis, to eschew puneisment of certane odious crymes.

Proposer (prop*ō*·zəɹ). [f. Propose *v.* + -er 1.] One who proposes: in various senses of the vb.

†**1.** One who presents to view or exhibits something. *Obs.*

a 1690 J. Collinges in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cvii. 43, I should view it [a picture] as curiously as I could; yet the proposer would .. undertake to show me something in it which I did not observe.

2. One who propounds an argument, a question, or the like.

(In quot. 1602 erroneously explained by Schmidt 'A speaker, orator'; whence in some recent dictionaries.)

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 297 Let mee coniure you by the rights of our fellowship, by the consonancy of our youth,.. and by what more deare, a better proposer could charge you withall. *a* 1714 Abp. Sharp *Answ. Quest. Rom.-Cath.* Wks. 1754 VII. App. 300 *Q.* May a man, wilfully dying a Roman-catholic, be saved? *A.* What the proposer means by wilfully dying a Roman-catholic, I know not.

3. One who makes a proposal; one who brings forward or offers a scheme or suggestion; *spec.* one who formally makes a motion, or who proposes or nominates some one for a position.

1660 Milton *Free Commw.* Wks. 1851 V. 448 Queen Elizabeth .. imprison'd and persecuted the very Proposers therof. 1762 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) II. i. 43 One of the first proposers of coining money by a press, instead of the former manner of hammering. 1873 Tristram *Moab* vii. 117 Schwartz is the proposer of this identification. 1886 *Daily Tel.* 12 Jan. 5/5 His proposer and seconder will..conduct him to the chair. 1886 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 761/1 In a form of proposal to an insurance office ..the residence of the proposer was stated to be [etc.].

†**b.** One who tenders for a contract.

1750 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 152 Parker, paviour, the lowest proposer. [Cf. Proposal 3: quot. 1748.]

Proposing (prop*ō*·zing), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Propose, in various senses.

1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* I. ii. § 21 Or doth the proposing them, print them clearer in the Mind. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 118 To venture the proposing of Giles Earle, Esq. to be again chosen chairman of the committee. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* vii. 153 To begin with what they called proposing; that is, taking a text from some celebrated author, either sacred or profane. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. App. E. 623 The proposing and supporting of opposing candidates.

†**Pro·posite.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *prōposit-um* a thing proposed, sb. use of neuter of *prōpositus*, pa. pple. of *prōpōnĕre*: see Propone.] Something proponnded, put or set forth; a proposition.

1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* I. ii. 2 Of Logicke there be two parts. The former is of the purpose, or matter propounded..The Proposite is the explication of the conceits, or meaning of the minde, instituted or framed according to sound reason. *Ibid.* iii. 7 There be two parts of euery Proposite, or matter proposed, viz. the theme, and the argument.

Proposition (prɒpəzi·ʃən). [ME. *proposicioun*, a. F. *proposition* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prōpositiōn-em* a setting forth, purpose, theme, statement, n. of action f. *prōpōn-ĕre*: see Propone.]

1. The action of setting forth or presenting to view or perception; presentation, exhibition. In quot. 1584, representation by a figure, delineation (cf. Propound *v.* 5). Now *rare.*

† *Loaves of proposition*, in *Jewish Hist.*, the show-bread; so *table of proposition. Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 181 Þe holy looves of proposicioun. 1382 — *Exod.* xxv. 30 Thow shalt putte vpon the bord loones of propicisioun [1388 proposicioun], euermore in my sigt. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. 76 He..reft the goldin alter..and the tabil of propositione. 1584 Lyly *Campaspe* III. iv, *Alex.* Where doe you first begin, when you drawe any picture? *Apel.* The proposition of the face in iust compasse, as I can. *c* 1624 Lushington *Recant. Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 404 The 12 loaves of proposition. 1866 *Liturgy Ch. Sarum* 67 *note*, A proposition of Christ under the sacramental veils, to receive the adoration of the faithful.

†**2.** The action of putting forward or offering for acceptance; an offer. *Obs.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 3 The ample proposition that hope makes In all designes. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. Ad Sect. iv. 50 He..sweetly allures us by the proposition of rewards.

b. The action of proposing a person for election or admission. *rare.* (In quot. *attrib.*)

1901 *Scotsman* 21 Nov. 8/1 The proposition book did shew entries of a considerable number of names.

3. The action of propounding something, or that which is propounded; the setting forth of something as a subject of discourse; something proposed for discussion, or as a basis of argument; *spec.* an introductory part of a speech or literary work, in which the speaker or writer sets forth the subject to be treated. In quots. 1845, the speech with which the Emperor opened the Diet of the Holy Roman Empire. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xlviii. 4, I sall oppyn in psawtry my proposicion. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* lxxviii[i]. 2, I shal speke proposicioun fro the begynnyng. 1552 Huloet s.v., A proposition is an argument or matter proposed to be disputed and reasoned vpon. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 97 Proposicion is a short rehersall of that wherof we myande to speake. 1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* I. Note i, The custom of beginning all Poems, with a Proposition of the whole work, and an Invocation of some God for his assistance to go through with it, is..observed by all the ancient Poets. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 158 ₱ 12 The proposition of the Eneid closes with dignity. 1775 Burke *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 33 The plan..derives..one great advantage from the proposition and registry of that noble lord's project. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 517 The Proposition with which he opened the diet sufficiently showed that the young emperor was determined to avail himself of it. *Ibid.* III. 163 The first thing was to appoint a committee to deliberate and report upon the Proposition.

†**b.** A question proposed for solution; a problem; a riddle. *Obs.*

Also in *Logic* in a special sense: see Problem 2 b, quot. 1656.

1382 Wyclif *Judg.* xiv. 18 If 3e hadden not erid in my she calf, 3e shulden not haue founden my proposicioun. — *Dan.* viii. 23 There shal ryse a king..vndirstondynge propositiouns [*gloss* or resouns]. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 246 It is as easie to count Atomies as to resolue the propositions of a Louer.

c. *Music.* The proposing or 'giving out' of a subject for contrapuntal treatment; the subject so proposed.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1898 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v. *Subject*, In a fugue the subject is called also the exposition, dux, proposition.

4. The making of a statement about something; a sentence or form of words in which this is done; a statement, an assertion. (*b*) In *Logic*, a form of words in which something (the Predicate) is affirmed or denied of something (the Subject), the relation between them being expressed by the Copula; sometimes extended to the form of thought or mental process expressed by this, more strictly called a Judgement (9 b).

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. i. (Skeat) I. 71 Your mercy than passeth right. God graunt that proposicion to be verifyed in me. *c* 1530 More *Answ. Frith* Wks. 841/1 But lette thys fyrste proposicion passe, and come nowe to the secounde,..that is, that the body of Chryste cannot be at once in all places. 1654 Bramhall *Just Vind.* II. (1661) 27 Though it be not in the power of any Councel..to make that proposition heretical,..which was not heretical ever from the dayes of the Apostles. 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VII. 81 That the proposition, two and two make four, is neither more nor less than a proposition concerning the import of words. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* I. 10 A proposition too plain to admit of argument.

(*b*) 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 281 If ye redde logike, reduce to mynde a proposicion: That thynge whiche hathe effecte in the holle, hathe effecte in the parte. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 18 A Proposition is, a perfecte sentence spoken by the Indicatiue mode, signifying either a true thyng, or a false. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 182/1 Of that Speech which we call Proposition, there are two kinds; Affirmation and Negation. 1725 Watts *Logic* II. ii. § 1 Propositions may be divided according to their subject into universal and particular; this is usually called a division arising from the quantity. 1827 Whately *Logic* II. i. § 2 (ed. 2) 55 An act of apprehension expressed in language, is called a term; an act of judgement, a proposi-

tion; an act of reasoning, an argument. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xxxvii. (1870) II. 336 The whole mental judgement, formed by the subject, predicate, and copula, is called, when enounced in words, proposition.

b. *spec.* Either of the premisses of a syllogism; *esp.* the major premiss (opposed to Assumption 12). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 23 The matter [i. e. the middle term] is twise rehearsed in the firste and seconde Proposition, and entreth not into the conclusion. 1604 James I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 102 Of this Argument, both the Proposition and Assumption are false, and so the Conclusion cannot but be voyd of it selfe. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 266 We learne from Aristotle, cap. 48. that, the proposition and assumption may be vniversall, yet the conclusion not vniversall. 1725 Watts *Logic* III. ii. § 3 There is also a fourth figure, wherein the middle term is predicated in the major proposition, and subjected in the minor. 1837–8 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* xv. (1866) I. 281 Of the premises, the one which enounces the general rule or the relation of the greatest quantity to the lesser, is called the Major Premise, or Major Proposition or the Proposition simply.

5. *Math.* A formal statement of a truth to be demonstrated or of an operation to be performed (in the former case called distinctively a *theorem*, in the latter a *problem*); in common parlance often including the demonstration.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid.* I. 8 Propositions..are sentences set forth to be proued by reasoning and demonstrations. *Ibid.*, Propositions are of two sortes, the one is called a Probleme, the other a Theoreme. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. ii. § 6 The finding out of that demonstration, which is now contained in the 47 proposition of the first of Euclide. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 16 These Propositions, which are demonstrated in Hydrostaticks. 1810 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 2 A Corollary..is a consequence drawn immediately from some proposition.

6. The action of proposing something to be done; something put forward as a scheme or plan of action; a proposal; *spec.*: see quot. *a* 1727.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Kings* xviii. 24 Al the puple answerynge seith, Best the proposicioun, that Helias spac. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. V* 23 b, When the protector had harde the proposicion, he loked very strangely therat. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 14 This proposition had no willing passage into the eares or harts of the great Lords of France. 1653 Sir E. Hyde in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1819) II. 206 Any such proposicons and expedients which you thinke fitt to offer for the promoting his seruice. *a* 1727 in Colden *Hist. Five Indian Nat.* 41 Without laying down either Bever or any Belt or Wampum, as we always do when we make Propositions. [*Note.*] The word Proposition has always been used by the Commissioners for the Indian Affairs at Albany, to signifie Proposals or Articles. *a* 1806 C. J. Fox *Reign Jas. II* (1808) 101 That a proposition to the Prince of Orange, to connect himself in politicks with Lewis, would..have been rejected. *a* 1873 Wilberforce *Ess.* (1874) II. 321 We hold it essential to our success..that the proposition of Sir George Clerk should be adopted.

†b. *In proposition for*, in treaty for. *Obs.*

1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 39 To go over into Ireland to Survey some Iron works, Woods and Lands which they were in proposition for.

Propositional (prɒpozi·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a logical proposition; consisting of or based on propositions.

c 1714 Pope, etc. *Mem. M. Scriblerus* I. xii, When two of these propositional Channels empty themselves into a third, they form a Syllogism. 1725 Watts *Logic* II. ii. § 1 If a proposition..has an indefinite subject, it is generally to be esteemed universal in its propositional sense. 1847 Sir W. Hamilton *Let. to De Morgan* 31 The second scheme is that which logically extends the expression of quantity to both the propositional terms. 1883 H. Drummond *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* xi. (1884) 360 There is no worse enemy to a living Church than a propositional theology.

Hence **Proposi·tionally** *adv.*: **Proposi·tional-ness**, the quality of laying down propositions.

1864 Masson in *Macm. Mag.* July 216 A quality..which coining a monstrous word for my purpose, I will venture to call propositionalness. It is in the main identical with that passion for intellectual generalization which we often speak of as particularly visible in the French mind. 1890 *Lancet* 12 Apr. 787/1 *note*, If he only uttered them [propositions] at random, or if they were only signs of emotion, they would not serve propositionally.

Proposi·tionize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ize.] *intr.* To make or utter propositions.

1868 Bushnell *Serm. Living Subj.* 74 By much theologizing, propositionizing, schematizing and abstractionizing, we show it builded together for the very ends and uses we have reasoned for it. 1890 *Lancet* 12 Apr. 787/1 *note*, To speak is not merely to utter words, but to propositionize.

Pro-postscutellar, -um: see Pro-[2] 2.

†**Propo·sure.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Propose *v.* + -ure: cf. *composure, exposure.*] The act of proposing or propounding.

1655 Owen *Vind. Evang.* Wks. 1853 XII. 124 The proposure of a question..is the next part of our employment.

Propound (prɒpau·nd), *v.* Also 6 propowne, -poune. [A later form of Propone, through the intermediate *propoune*, *propowne*: cf. Compound, Expound.]

1. *trans.* To put forth, set forth, propose, or offer for consideration, discussion, acceptance, or adoption; to put forward as a question for solution.

a. 1537 Starkey *Let.* in *England* (1878) p. l, What peryl of damnatyon he declaryth in hys boke, and propownyth to honge certaynly ouer our hedys. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 46 A certain person had propouned an harde reedle. 1586 B. Young tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 182 Without anie question propowned to her at all. *a* 1651 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 38 Who..speeke nothing against the doctrine propouned.

β. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 26 He propounded the same vnto him, and thought thereby to haue giuen hym a foile. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 14 To treate, what conditions should be propounded to the Emperour. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* I. x. 46 An Image-maker, and propounded his Images..as Gods to be worshipped. *c* 1618 Moryson *Itin.* IV. vii. (1903) 114 No man besides himselfe [the duke] can propounde any thing in the great Counsell. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 28 They propounded Articles of peace and friendship. *a* 1720 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. vii. 63 To answer such questions as they shall propound to you. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xliii. (1870) II. 458 In the thirteenth book..this theory is formally propounded. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xi. III. 172 The most extensive scheme of constitutional reform yet propounded. 1876 Gladstone *Homeric Synchr.* 224 No one, to my knowledge, has propounded such an idea.

b. In *Eccl. Law.* To bring forward (an allegation, etc.) in a cause: cf. Propone *v.* 2. (See also sense 6.)

1685 Consety *Pract. Spir. Crts.* I. iii. § 1 (1700) 11 If the Plaintiff..does [not] propound any dilatory matter, to hinder the giving of Sentence. *Ibid.* VI. xii. § 1 This Allegation is to be propounded jointly and severally, and is to be admitted as in other Causes.

c. *absol.* or *intr.* To make a proposal: in quot. 1570–6, to bring forward a charge or complaint; cf. Propone *v.* 2 (*obs.*).

1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 106 If any [person] of the same Townes had cause to complaine of any..he shall be at Shipwey to propound against him. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus, Ann.* XI. iv. (1622) 145 Then he [Claudius] propounded in Senate touching the colledge of southsayers, least that the most auncient discipline of Italie should come to naught by slothfulnes. 1601 Sir W. Cornwallis *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 63 To propound, not to conclude, is the destiny of man.

2. *trans.* To propose or nominate for an office or position, as a member of a society, etc. Now *U.S.*

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 3 The Pensionars were also forthwith propoundid. 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 107 They first propounded Cherisophus for an Ambassadour. *a* 1649 Winthrop *New Eng.* (1853) I. 131 He was then (with his wife) propounded to be admitted a member [of the church]. 1673 Ray *Journey Low C., Venice* 163 His name..is by the Secretary set down..with the name of him who propounded him, and the set of Electors he was of. 1809 Kendall *Trav.* I. vii. 63 Nor shall any person be chosen newly into the magistracy, which was not propounded in some general court before, to be nominated the next election. 1828 Webster s. v., In congregational churches..persons intending to make public profession of their faith, and thus unite with the church, are propounded before the church and congregation. 1863 R. B. Kimball *Was He Successful?* (1864) 25 In due course he was propounded and admitted into the church.

†3. To hold forth or set before one as an example, reward, aim, etc. *Obs.*

1571 Digges *Pantom.* III. i. Q j, Of either I minde to propound an example, although one rule suffise them bothe. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 146 Of these, for examples sake I will propound one, with the end he made. 1609 Sir R. Sherley in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 95 Kings themselues propound great gifts and rewards. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xiv. 67 If a man propound a Prize to him that comes first to the end of a race, The gift is Free. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) I. i. 1 Know then, I propound five ends to myself in this Book. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T. Matt.* v. 14 The great end we propound in all the good works which we perform. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) I. 24 For Honour and Valour Preferment's propounded.

†4. To propose (to do or the doing of something); to suggest (that something should be done).

1597 Bacon *Conters Gd. & Evill* iv. Ess. (Arb.) 142 The one propounded to goe downe into a deepe Well. 1658 Howe in H. Rogers *Life* iii. (1863) 64, I propounded that this might be put into the agreement. 1668–9 Pepys *Diary* 21 Mar., After dinner propounds to me my lending him 500*l.* 1676–7 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 524 It was also propounded to move the House. 1702 Echard *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 200 He propounded to scourge him, and so dismiss him. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxx. 305 In this convocation it was propounded, that an act of Parliament should be made for the relief of poor ministers.

†b. To set before oneself as something to be done; to purpose. *Obs.*

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. vi. 42 Fit time for him thence to depart..To follow that which he did long propound. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 491 He that will liue happily must propound to himselfe things possible, and be content with things present. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xix. 178 It is the last of the three Elements, whereof wee have propounded to treate in this Booke. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* V. 4 Propounding to themselves to become glorious by that means. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Josephus, Antiq.* XI. viii. (1733) 298 To give the Macedonians Battle before they should over run the whole of Asia, which they propounded to do.

†5. To represent, to exhibit (by figure or description). *Obs.*

1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* II. (1636) 119 Note that whensoever any manner of angle is propounded by three letters: that the middle letter doth alwayes signifie the angle propounded. 1659 Pearson *Creed* ii. (1662) 124 They propound the Jews senselessly offended and foolishly exasperated with those words. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* I. xvii. 46 This Table [= plate] propounds the Kidneys both whole and cut asunder.

†b. To set before one's mind; to conceive or imagine to oneself. *Obs.*

1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* I. 64 Propound to yourself monsters in my will to be mastred. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Rom.* XV. 33 When they pray to propound God to their minde in such notions, and under such titles, as whereby they may see in God the things they desire of God.

6. *Law.* To put forth or produce (a will, or other document making testamentary dispositions) before the proper authority, for the purpose of having its legality established.

1753 Sir G. Lee *Reports Cases* (1833) I. 420 This will..is propounded by Lady Ann. *Ibid.*, These instructions [for preparing a will] wrote by deceased..are propounded by Thomas Jekyll, one of his brothers, as a legatee. 1826 W. Roberts *Treat. Wills* II. vi. i. § 2. 174 If the paper propounded to the ecclesiastical Court may have any effect on the estate..probate will be granted. 1829 Haggard *Eccles. Reports* I. 56 *margin*, A codicil..which..came out of the custody of, and was propounded by, the person solely benefitted under it. *Ibid.* 57 The paper was then propounded.. as a further codicil to the will of the deceased, and asserted to be all in his own hand-writing. 1836 Sir H. Jenner in Curteis *Rep. Eccl. Cas.* (1840) I. 160 The asserted execution of the will propounded on the 19th. 1884 *Law Rep.* 9 Probate Div. 23 The executors named in [the will] propounded it for probate.

Hence **Propou·nded** *ppl. a.*, **Propou·nding** *vbl. sb.*

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 61 b, The disputer must alwaies keepe hym in, and..force hym still to aunswere the propounded argument directly. 1575 Gascoigne *Flowers* Wks. 13 After supper they should passe the tyme in propounding of Ryddles. 1608 D. T[uvil] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 64 Neither dooth she alter her propounded courses. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 182 Between the two propounded points, there is one strait line, by the definition of a circle, contained wholly in the propounded plane. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* III. 68 Yet oh, may sovereign mercy first ordain Propounded compact to the savage train!

†**Propou·nd**, *sb. Obs.* [f. prec.] A proposition.

1599 Peele *Sir Clyom.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 511/1 The which propound within my mind doth oftentimes revolve.

Propounder (prɒpou·ndəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er[1].]

1. One who propounds or sets forth, esp. for acceptance, consideration, discussion, or solution.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* IV. vi. (1634) 544 There is.. no Session of Judges without a Pretor or Propounder. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* I. v, It..can receive no warrant in legitimation by the intention of the propounder. 1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* iv, I answered every question with such fluency.., as sometimes caused the propounder to regret that he had put me to the trouble of speaking. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* II. 31 A country where political economy has never been taught by its only effectual propounder—social adversity. 1895 Dixon in *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 640 Prominent among the supporters of this theory—if not its actual propounder.

†2. A name for the rhetorical figure Prolepsis. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xii. (Arb.) 179 Ye haue yet another maner of speach purporting at the first blush a defect which afterward is supplied, the Greekes call him *Prolepsis*, we the Propounder, or the Explaner which ye will.

¶ The alleged sense 'A monopolist' given in modern Dicts., and suggested in Blount's *Law Dict.* (1670), is founded upon the heading of ch. 85 of 3rd pt. of Coke's *Institutes* 'Against Monopolists, Propounders, and Projectors', where the text has 'These Inventers and Propounders of evill things' [*inventores malorum*], in which the word is used as in sense 1 above.

Propou·ndment. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ment] The act or fact of propounding.

1846 G. S. Faber *Lett. Tractar. Secess.* 63 The remedy.. by the very circumstance of its propoundment, affords a tacit acknowledgment, that the Theory..is defective.

Propou·ndress. *rare.* [f. Propounder + -ess[1].] A female propounder.

1866 J. B. Rose *Ovid's Metam.* 207 And she, propoundress of the ridding curse.

Proppage (prɒ·pėdʒ). *nonce-wd.* [f. Prop *v.* + -age.] Propping or supporting apparatus.

1827 Carlyle *Germ. Rom.* III. 138 Hat and stick were his proppage and balance-wheel.

Propped, propt (prɒpt), *ppl. a.* [f. Prop *v.* + -ed[1].] Held up or supported by or as by a prop.

1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 154 The sight of propt-up cottages which fright the fancy more than those already fallen. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* iii. § 7. 69, I think the propped machicolations of the Palazzo Vecchio and Duomo of Florence far grander. 1894 Mrs. Dyan *All in a Man's K.* (1899) 339 He sank weakly on to a chair and buried his head in his propped-up arms.

Propper (prɒ·pəɹ). [f. Prop *v.* + -er[1].] One who props or supports.

1549 Bp. Poynet *Def. Mariage Priestes* C j b, The patchers and proppers vp of this Decree.

Propping (prɒ·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].]

1. The action of the verb Prop; supporting as or with a prop.

1492–3 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 188 For sartayne thynges ..Repayryd in hys howse and for proppyng of the dore. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Pedatio*, the proppinge or settinge vp of vines. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* III. i, What disturbs the great, In propping of their pride and state. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 50/1 The miner not only gets the coal but makes all proppings and repairs.

b. *pl. concr.* Supports, stays, props.

1660 W. Secker *Nonsuch Prof.* 181 Your weakest building needs the most under propings. 1662 Gerbier *Princ.* 28 A Moorish Ground, whereon no New Building could stand any time without Proppings.

2. Of a horse (*Australia*): Sudden stopping.

1884 'R. Boldrewood' *Melb. Mem.* xxi. 152 Traveller's dam had an ineradicable taste for 'propping'.

3. The propelling of a wagon or carriage on one line of rails, by means of a pole or 'prop' ex-

tended from an engine on a parallel line, so as to push it along; a dangerous operation now illegal.
1900 *Act* 63 & 64 *Vict.* c. 27 Sch., 1. Brake levers on both sides of waggons. 2. Labelling waggons. 3. Movement of waggons by propping or tow roping. 4. Steam or other power brakes on engines. 1901 *Dundee Advertiser* 13 May 4 Tow-roping and 'propping'..practices which have resulted in many accidents, are forbidden.

Pro·pping, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That props; supporting.
1567 DRANT *Horace, Epist.* xvi. E vij, Propping elmes that clad with vinetrees be. 1821 CLARE *Holywell* 139 in *Vill. Minstr.* I. 77, I..loll'd me 'gainst a propping tree. 1879 BROWNING *Ivan Ivanovitch* 69 Down fell her face upon the good friend's propping knee.

Pro·ppy, *a. colloq. nonce-wd.* [f. PROP *sb.* + -Y.] Resembling or suggesting a prop or pole.
1870 *Daily News* 6 June, Ashdale has the weight, but rather proppy forelegs, while Marston excels in quality and has the most hunting character about him.

Pro-præsecutal, -um: see PRO- 2 2.

Proprætor (prōu,prĭ·tŏr). [a. L. *prōprætor*, originally *prō prætōre* (one acting) for the prætor.] A magistrate of the ancient Roman republic who after holding the office of prætor was given the administration of a province not under military control, with the authority of a prætor. Also, one who acted in place of a prætor.
1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 1107 Junius Vindex being Proprætor of Gavle. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXX. 769, P. Lentulus the Propretour. 1727–41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1832–4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1859 X. 228 *note*, In the imperatorial provinces, where the governor bore the title of Proprætor, there was provision made for a military establishment. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* (1887) 560 The [East India] Company's servants might still be called factors... But they were in truth proconsuls, proprætors, procurators of extensive regions.
Hence **Proprætorship,** the office of a proprætor.
1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 9 The second Year of Julius Agricola his Proprætorship, or Lieutenancy in Britain.

Proprætorial, *a.* [f. prec., after PRÆTORIAL.] Of or pertaining to a proprætor; under the rule of a proprætor.
1885 J. G. FRAZER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 885/1 Thus the distinction between consular (or proconsular) and prætorial (or proprætorial) provinces varied from year to year with the military exigencies of different parts of the empire.
So **Proprætorian** *a.*, in same sense.
1832–4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1859 X. 228 *note*, The whole revenues of the proprætorian (or imperatorial) provinces, from this time forward, flowed into the *fiscus*, or private treasure of the individual emperor. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 23 The proconsular as distinct from the proprætorian status of Cyprus.

Propre, obs. form of PROPER *a.* and *v.*

Proprefect, -præfect (prōu,prĭ·fekt). [f. PRO- 1 4 + PREFECT. So L. *prōpræfectus* (inscr.), F. *propréfet.*] A deputy prefect or commander.
1691 WOOD *Athenæ Oxon.* II. 293 He..was entertained by William Marquess of Newcastle, and by him made Proprefect or Lieutenant General of his Ordnance. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The third inscription mentions proprefects of the pretorium under Gratian, in the city of Rome, and the neighbouring parts.

Propre·fecture. [f. as prec. from PREFECTURE.] The office of proprefect; deputy presidentship.
1803 *Monthly Mag.* XVI. 201 Pius the Sixth,..who was pleased..to invest me with the charge of the Pro-prefecture of the Congregation of Propaganda Fide.

† Pro·premen, *adv. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *propre-ment* adv., f. *propre* PROPER.] Properly, naturally.
a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 196 þet flesch put propremen touward swetnesse & touward eise.

Proprete, -tie, etc. obs. forms of PROPERTY.

† Pro·priary. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *propri-um*, or short for *proprietary.*] A proprietor, owner.
1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxvii. 357 To either Propriarie so was either Realme againe Of Romaines left.

† Pro·priate, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [ad. L. *propriāt-us*, pa. pple. of *propri-āre* to make one's own, f. *propri-us* PROPER.]
1. Appropriated, assigned to a particular person; annexed as an attribute, special, peculiar: = APPROPRIATE *ppl. a.* 3, 4.
1654 *Kirk Sess. Rec.* in Campbell *Balmerino* (1899) 403 The Session, finding that rowme and place not propriat to any other. 1820 COMBE *Consol.* VII. (1869) 226/2 Without whose propriate sympathies We should be neither strong nor wise.
2. *Eccl.* Of a benefice: Appropriated to a religious house or corporation: = APPROPRIATE *ppl. a.* 1. (In quot. 1697 loosely applied to the rector of such a benefice.)
Cf. notes s. vv. IMPROPRIATE *v.* 2 and IMPROPRIATION 1.
1616 SPELMAN *De non Temer. Eccl.* (1646) b j, Thy Tithes, whether propriate or impropriate. 1697 BP. GARDINER *Adv. Clergy* 21 One cannot but wonder..that Rectors as well Impropriate as Propriate, should not take more care to fit their Chancels for this purpose.
B. *sb.* One to whom something is appropriated; a possessor, proprietor. *rare*⁻¹.
1660 BURNEY *Κέρδ. Δῶρον* (1661) 25 The Scepter..should run on in a direct line, till it came to the Essentiator of the being of Kings, the propriate of Rule, Βασιλεὺς Βασιλέων.

† Pro·priate, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *propriāre* (see prec.) + -ATE 3.] *trans.* = APPROPRIATE *v.* 2.
1624 DONNE *Serm., Deut.* XXV. 5 (1649) II. 424 The covetous desires of the world, that is, the covetous propriating [*misprint.* proprieting] of all things to our selves.

Propriation (prōupri,ēi·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. type **propriātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *propriāre*: see above. Cf. OF. *propriacion* (14th c. in Godef.).]
1. a. The action of making or condition of being made one's own (or some one's own): = APPROPRIATION 1. b. *Eccl.* = APPROPRIATION 2.
1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 185 By reason of more particular respects of propriation or otherwise. 1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* c. 2 Euery Occupier of Landes Houses Tithes impropriate or Propriacions of Tythes, Colemynes or saleable Underwoods. *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I. 191 To be one and the same united in comon without division, or propriation. 1840 *Act* 3 & 4 *Vict.* c. 89 *Preamble.*
2. ? The action of taking in a 'proper', i. e. literal or strict, sense: cf. PROPER *a.* 4.
1819 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 65 This propriation of a metaphor, namely, forgiveness of sin and abolition of guilt through the redemptive power of Christ's love and of his perfect obedience during his voluntary assumption of humanity,..by transferring the sameness from the consequents to the antecedents is the one point of orthodoxy (so called, I mean) in which I still remain at issue.

† Pro·priatory. [f. L. *propriāt-us* PROPRIATE *a.* + -ORY.] = PROPRIETARY *sb.* 3.
1569 BP. PARKHURST *Injunc.* in *2nd Rep. Ritual Comm.* (1868) 404/2 That no Parson Vicar, propriatorie or fermer of any benefice, doe admit any Minister or Curate to serue his said benefice, vnlesse [etc.]. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 317 Propriatories of large portions of land.

Proprietage (proupraiə·tedʒ). *rare.* [irreg. f. *propriet*(*or* or *propriet*(*y* + -AGE.] a. The property of individuals collectively; the whole body of personal property. b. The body of proprietors collectively.
1830 COLERIDGE *Ch. & St.* (ed. 2) 141 In the same sense as I at once oppose and conjoin the Nationality to the Proprietage; in the same antithesis and conjunction I use and understand the phrase, Church and State. *Ibid.*, The Possessions of both orders, taken collectively, form the Proprietage of the Realm. 1845 J. MARTINEAU *Essays* (1891) II. 23 The interests and concerns of the whole Proprietage.

† Proprietaire. *Obs.* Also 7 *Sc.* -ar. [a. F. *propriétaire* (1335 in Hatz.-Darm.): see also -AR².] = PROPRIETARY *sb.* (in various senses).
c 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 26 This man that thus resteth vpon his owne loue to his proper persone may well be callid a propryetayre. 1619 SIR J. SEMPIL *Sacrilege Handled* App. 27 Why shall the Priestes vnder the Law be debarred from Tithes comming from Secularies? Here then, we haue the Priest, the first proprietar.

Proprietarian (proupraiə·tē·riăn). *nonce-wd.* [In sense 1, f. as PROPRIETARY + -AN; in sense 2, f. PROPRIET(Y + *-arian*, as in *necessitarian*, etc.]
† 1. ? An advocate or supporter of proprietary government in the N. American colonies. *Obs.*
1776 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 411 The quakers and proprietarians together have little weight.
2. A stickler for propriety.
1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* XX, The *Conversazioni* of the rigid proprietarians where people sit down to a kind of hopeless whist..and say nothing.

† Proprieta·rious, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as next + -OUS.] Pertaining to a 'proprietary' (see next, A. 2); self-seeking, selfish.
1657 *Divine Lover, Summarie Perfect.* 11 Contrarie to the proprietarious or vnresigned will of our corrupt nature.

Proprietary (proprai·ĕtări), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. late L. *proprietāri-us* (Paulus) proprietary, in med.L. also sb. a proprietor, f. *propriet*ās PROPERTY: see -ARY 1.]
A. *sb.* † 1. One who has 'propriety' or property in something, or to whom something belongs as property; an owner: = PROPRIETOR 2. *Obs.*
1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 65/2 The first or former proprietaries and owners of the same. 1541 *Declar. War Sc.* in Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1548) 252 b, Our sayd progenitour, ..enioyed it, as very proprietary and owner of the realme. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 113 If a Factor..giueth not aduice to the owner or proprietarie of the sale of the said goods. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* vii. 299 We are not receivers, but original proprietaries of what we have. 1790 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 16/2 The enraged proprietaries, with their..servants, defeated the plunderers.
† 2. A member of a religious or monastic order who, in violation of his vow of poverty, reserved goods for himself as private property. Hence *fig.* A self-seeking or selfish person. *Obs.*
c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxvii. 107 All proprietaries & louers of hemself. 1502 ATKYNSON *Ibid.* 226 All proprietaries & louers of them selfe be fetered and nat fre. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de Worde) VII. xxi, One of his monkes was in barde payne of purgatorye, for he had be a propryetarye vnto the tyme of his deynge. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1005 We are such mercenaryes, And subtyle proprietaryes.
† 3. The holder of an appropriated benefice: = APPROPRIETARY. *Obs.*
c 1460 *Oseney Regr.* 161 þe foresaide prior and Couent of Merton propriataries and persons of þe parisch church of Dunstywe. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 1 The owners proprietaries and possessours of the personnages vicarages [etc.]. 1616 SPELMAN *De non Temer. Eccl.* (1668) 96 Upon these reasons Proprietaries are still said to be Parsons of their Churches. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 30 In such Grants..of Impropriate Rectories those payments..are..left as a charge..upon the Proprietaries.
4. *Amer. Hist.* The grantee or owner, or one of the grantees or owners, of any one of certain North American colonies: see B. 3. Also *Lord Proprietary.*
1637 in *Archives of Maryland* (1883) I. 23 Insolencies, mutinies and contempts against the Lord Proprietary and the government of this place. 1683 (*title*) A Letter from William Penn, Proprietary and Governour of Pennsylvania in America. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. 329 To govern under..the lords proprietaries. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* I. vii. 182 To the proprietary was given the power of creating manors and courts baron.
5. A proprietary body, a body of proprietors; proprietors collectively.
1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 406 An incroaching but modest plan of reform which will divide the proprietary into hostile factions. 1849 BRIGHT *Sp., Burdens on Land* 15 Mar. (1876) 423 Certain burdens..borne exclusively by the landed proprietary and real property of this country. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 14 The advocates for a peasant proprietary. 1884 *Bazaar, Exchange & Mart* 13 June 633/2 Of the greatest importance to the proprietary of a paper.
6. The holding of something as property; proprietorship.
1624 DONNE *Devotions*, etc. (ed. 2) 559 Euen in pleasures, and in paines, there is a proprietary, a meum and tuum. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VIII. 610 There is a spiritual commonalty..in which he can claim no exclusive proprietary. 1886 H. GEORGE in *N. Amer. Rev.* April 395 'Peasant proprietary' or 'occupying ownership',..the names European economists give to that system of ownership.
7. Something held as property, a possession; *esp.* a landed property or estate. ? *Obs.*
1608 NORTON *Stevin's Disme* D ij, That which Land-meater shall need to doe but once, and that at the end of the casting vp of the proprietaries. 1800 *Proc. Parl.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 12 2 Nor could the estate be..divided or parcelled into shares or several proprietaries. 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LIX. 496 To one-half of the great proprietaries of the kingdom, a diminution of rent, even by a third, would make their possessors personally bankrupt.
B. *adj.*
1. Belonging to a proprietor or proprietors; owned or held as property; held in private ownership.
In mod. use applied esp. to medicines or other preparations of which the manufacture or sale is, by patent or otherwise, restricted to a particular person or persons.
1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxiv. (Arb.) 62 Worldly goods they come and go, as things not long proprietary to any body. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* III. ii. § 38. 90 Though Sheep, which are Proprietary, are seldom Marked, yet they are not apt to straggle. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. ii. 1. 147 *note*, Allodial lands are commonly opposed to beneficiary or feudal; the former being strictly proprietary. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Adam G. Neighb.* i, I had formerly officiated as curate in a proprietary chapel. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Mar. 9/1 [They] are now charging a shilling a pound more for certain well-known proprietary tobacco.
2. Holding property; that is a proprietor, or consisting of proprietors.
a 1709 ATKYNS *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 409 He would be the great Proprietary Owner and Disposer of all Estates. 1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* Introd. 45 The second, or proprietary class, consists of those who live on the rent of the land, or on the net surplus produce raised by the cultivators. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* vi. (1862) 91 The classes who are without any property..would overpower the proprietary classes.
3. *Amer. Hist.* Pertaining or subject to the proprietor or owner of any one of certain N. American colonies, which were granted by the Crown to particular persons; being such a proprietor: see A. 4.
1704 W. PENN in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 79 How much better the Colonies thrive in proprietary hands than under the immediate Government of the Crown. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 16 The backwardness of these two colonies might be ascribed partly to the influence of proprietary power and connections. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Aug. 3/2 The provincial governor was either royal or proprietary, and his authority was imposed on the colony by the Crown directly, or by the proprietors through rights granted by the Crown.
4. Of or relating to property or proprietorship.
a 1832 BENTHAM *Anarch. Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II. 503 Property stands second on the list,—proprietary rights are in the number of the natural and imprescriptible rights of man. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 19 The complicated questions of proprietary right to lands that had repeatedly changed masters. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 183 William could defend the proprietary rights of the Crown only by putting his negative on the bill.
Hence **Propri·etarily** *adv.*, in a proprietary capacity; as a proprietor.
1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* vii. 205 Their progeny .. enjoyed it [the promised land] proprietarily for many ages.

Proprietor (proupraiə·tər). [Anomalously formed and substituted in 17th c. for the etymological word PROPRIETARY: cf. also PROPRIETORY. App. first used of the 'proprietors' of the North American colonies.
An OF. *proprieteur* (once in Godef.) and its fem. *proprieteresse* (thrice) occur each time in a legal document (1419–1533). There may have been a Law Latin **proprietor*, but it does not appear to be recorded.]
1. *Amer. Hist.* = PROPRIETARY *sb.* 4. Also *Lord Proprietor.*
1639 in E. Hazard *Hist. Coll.* (1792) I. 458, I Sir Ferdinando Gorges Lord proprietor and owner of the province of Maine in New England [etc.]. 1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 230 The Chieff Proprietor and Govr acquainted them that he had little more to say. 1747 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1887 II.

93 We have petitioned the Proprietor to send us some from England. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xxxi. (1872) 291 The future lord proprietor of Pennsylvania.

2. One who holds something as property; one who has the exclusive right or title to the use or disposal of a thing; an owner.

Peasant proprietor, a man of the peasant class who is the owner of the land he cultivates.

1645 *Col. Rec. Mass.* (1854) III. 27 Mr. Glouer [and 3 others] are appointed a committee to lay out ye way and judge of ye satisfaccion yey shall give to ye proprietors. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Ess. Verse & Prose, Agric.* Wks. (1684) 99 They who are Proprietors of the Land are either too proud, or for want of that kind of Education, too ignorant to improve their Estates. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 142 The proprietors of the 800 iron guns here..have orders.. not to dispose of them. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 359 The Maker and Proprietor of the World. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xix, One of [the travellers] was the proprietor of a giant. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. liii. VI. 559 A large proprietor and worker of gold mines. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 98 A large proportion..of the inferior landed proprietors.

fig. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI. 283 Hearts are proprietors of all applause.

b. *attrib.* (usually appositive).

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Apr. 8/3 The proprietor barber.. insisted on a gratis shave. 1901 *Daily News* 18 Feb. 6/6 Even a proprietor-manager could hardly afford such regal garments. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Mar. 5/1 An engineer and landed proprietor-farmer.

Proprietorial (prɒˌprəiˌɛtɔˈrɪəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹: cf. *dictatorial, senatorial*, etc.] Of or pertaining to a proprietor.

1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xxii. (1872) 195 Control.., financial, civil, proprietorial, and judicial. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 7 June 2 [To] discharge the social and proprietorial obligation devolving upon them.

b. That is a proprietor; consisting of proprietors: = PROPRIETARY *a.* 2.

1866 *Lond. Rev.* 24 Nov. 568 'Stop, stop', exclaimed the proprietorial censor, 'that won't do'. 1904 *Spectator* 3 Sept. 314/1 Directed, not towards the removal of the old proprietorial class,..but towards facilitating their remaining in the country.

Hence **Proprietoˈrially** *adv.*, as proprietor.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 8 June, Editorially and proprietorially connected with the *World* newspaper. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 June 10/2 Alderman H. was proprietorially connected with the *Dispatch*.

Proprietorship (prɒˌprəiˈɛtəɹʃɪp). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.]

1. The position or condition of a proprietor; ownership. (In earlier quots. in reference to the N. American colonies: see PROPRIETOR 1.)

1669 J. LOCKE *Draft Const. Carolina* § 6 in 33 *Dep. Kpr. Rep.* 258 Those who are then lords proprietors shall not have power to alienate or make over their proprietorships. 1790 *Lunenburg* (Mass.) *Proprietors' Rec.* (1897) 304 An act..for the final Settlement of the Proprietorship of the Town of Lunenburg. 1817 COBBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 17 Mr. Hammond..offered to me the proprietorship of one of those papers as a gift. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* v, With an air of joint proprietorship with Richards in the entertainment. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iii. 62 As a rule..whenever peasant proprietorship is prevalent..hired labour..is scarce and dear. 1886 *Act* 49 & 50 *Vict.* c. 33 § 7 To prove the existence or proprietorship of the copyright of any work first produced in a foreign country.

2. A piece of land owned by a proprietor.

1837 J. E. MURRAY *Summer in Pyrenees* II. 135 Divided as the soil is into small proprietorships, each owner of an arpen of land possesses a horse.

Propriˈetory, *sb.* and *a.* [erron. or var. f. PROPRIETARY, going with the anomalous PROPRIETOR.]

A. *sb.* †**1.** = PROPRIETARY A. 1, 4. *Obs.*

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 168 If the king be not the proprietorie of the Realme. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 102 The King of Golconda..is proprietory of all the Lands in his Kingdom. 1764 *Answ. to Queries on Proprietary Govt. Maryland* 4 The Lord-proprietory (who is hereditary governor) or his lieutenant-governor.

2. = PROPRIETARY A. 5.

1802 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 267/2 This correspondence gave great uneasiness to the proprietory. 1869 *Daily News* 30 July, It is in the neighbourhood of a rich proprietory and large towns.

B. *adj.* = PROPRIETARY B.

1633 Sir J. BURROUGHS *Sov. Brit. Seas* (1651) 105 By the common Law of the land the King is proprietory Lord of our seas. 1706 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 16 [A bill] for better regulation of charter and proprietory government in America. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 615 An exclusive diet of one or other of the proprietory preserved foods.

Proprietress (prɒˌprəiˈɛtrɛs). [f. PROPRIETOR + -ESS¹: cf. obs. F. *propriétéresse*.] A female proprietor.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* II. cccxxiii. 282 The Proprietress..Demanded Possession again, but the Other begg'd her Excuse. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvi, With his eyes fixed on a very fat old lady in a mob-cap—evidently the proprietress of the establishment. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* xi. 334 When the proprietress dies, there is a special order of succession.

Propriˈetrix. [f. as prec. after L. fem.] = prec.

1837 J. D. LANG *New S. Wales* II. 425 The convict Watt.. ingratiated himself into the favour of the proprietrix of 'The Sydney Gazette'. 1884 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 5 Aug. 4/3 Law agent for the proprietrix of the island.

Propriety (prɒˌprəiˈəti). Forms: 5–6 proprieté, (-yete(e, 6 -ietee, -ietye, -yetie), 6–7 proprietie, 6– propriety. [ME. *propriete*, a. F. *propriété* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *proprietāt-em*: see PROPERTY.] The quality of being proper, or that which is proper (in various senses of the adj.).

†**1.** The fact of being owned by some one, or of being one's own, 'ownness'; the fact of owning something, right of possession or use; ownership, proprietorship: = PROPERTY *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

In quot. 1502 *fig.* in spiritual sense: cf. PROPRIETARY *sb.* 2.

1486 *Petition to Hen. VII* in *Materials Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 297 An othre cope, with a cover gilt, .. the propriete whereof rightfully belongith to oure..moder, the countesse of Richemond & Derby. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. xlii. 230 Stande thou..without all propryete, & thou shalt alway wyn. 1581–90 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 412 They..can challenge no more propriete in that grownde, then may euery seuerall Colledge of that Vniuersitie. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 47 The people..live like Beasts, without propriety so much as in their Wives or Children. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* iv. 9 When men give, they transfer Propriety to another. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. iv. (ed. 22) 297 Every Freeman hath such a full and absolute Propriety in his Goods, That no Taxes.. legally can be imposed upon them, without their own Consent. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xi. 309 The clergy themselves had never expected that their estates would revert to them in full propriety.

† b. The fact of belonging or relating specially to a particular thing or person; peculiarity, particularity, specialty. *Obs.*

1625 BACON *Ess., Unity in Relig.* (Arb.) 425 The Doctor of the Gentiles [St. Paul] (the Propriety of whose Vocation, drew him to haue a speciall care of those without) saith [etc.]. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 69 The Sweating Sickness (call'd for the propriety by which it seized on the English Nation chiefly *Sudor Anglicus*).

† c. *Path.* (Of a pain or disease.) The fact of belonging specially to or originating in, the part affected: see quot. 1657, and cf. IDIOPATHY 2 a. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 190 The stone of the Kidneyes is knowne or discerned from that of the bladder by The propriety of the paine, by the scituation, and by the dulnesse. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* VII. i. 146 The Breath is hindered by divers Causes, either by sympathy or propriety of parts. The hinderance of breathing by propriety, called *Idiopathica*, comes from the Lungs distempered. 1657 *Physical Dict.* s.v., A pain by propriety is when the cause of the pain is in the part pained, as when the head-ach comes from the humors in the head it's called a pain by propriety; when it proceeds of vapors sent up from the stomach or any other part it's called head-ach by consent or sympathy.

†**2.** Something owned, a possession: = PROPERTY *sb.* 2. *Obs.* (exc. as in b).

1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvii. 70 How þai..yitt posseidis that peoples proprietie. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlvi. (ed. 8) 274 How can he have a good conscience..that ..takes away what is anothers just propriety? *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. Eph.* v. 32–33 Wks. 1831 I. 327 So are the proprieties of a wife to be disposed of by her lord. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 76 'Tis thy Propriety, and not my own.

b. A piece of land owned by some one, a private possession or estate: = PROPERTY *sb.* 2 b. *Obs.* exc. in *Amer. Hist.*: cf. PROPRIETARY *sb.* 7.

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxxii. (ed. 8) 365 It is the Hedge ..which hinders from breaking into other mens propriety. 1690 *Andros Tracts* II. 42 The Lands of Widdows and Orphans and other peoples proprieties. 1705 BEVERLEY *Virginia* II. § 92 (1722) 65 The splitting the Colony into Proprieties, contrary to the original Charters. 1889 *Athenæum* 3 Aug. 157/1 The lately established propriety of Nova Scotia was to be ceded to that power [France]. 1894 *Nation* (N.Y.) 19 July 51/1 Early in 1774 he removed to Lenox, Mass., was at once elected clerk of that 'Propriety', and was sent as its delegate to the General Court of the Colony.

3. Proper or particular character; own nature, disposition, idiosyncrasy; essence, individuality; sometimes, proper state or condition. Cf. PROPERTY *sb.* 5. Now *rare*.

1456 Sir G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 29 As sais the maister of proprieteis of bestis, A scorpioun is as a worm of the erde. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F v, I shall telle yow thensample of the lyon and of his propryete. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* v. 32 To paynt ande discriue the origyne ande propriete of the varld. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 176 Silence that dreadfull Bell, it frights the Isle, From her propriety. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. ix. Wks. 1851 IV. 85 It holds a strange and lawlesse propriety from all other works of God under heaven. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* v. 511 We are presented with three Particulars: First, the Action itself,.. 'he rose again'. Secondly, The verity, reality, and propriety of that Resurrection, 'he rose from the dead'. 1795 [see PROPRIUM 1 b]. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vii. (1877) 156 This propriety, or characteristic in the individual, which he receives from a Divine source, is a sacred deposit with him.

†**4.** A quality or attribute; esp. an essential or distinctive quality; a characteristic, a peculiarity: = PROPERTY *sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1456 Sir G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 63 He was bathe honest and honourable,..and full of all gude proprieteis. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* xv. xxxiii. (1886) 383 Salomon ..had full and perfect knowledge of all their proprieties. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 718 A secret propriety of this ground. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* i. (1614) 5 All the proprieties of God are infinite as they are immanent in Himself. 1678 HOBBES *Decam.* viii. 101 To tell you the several proprieties of the Magnet. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 55 Impatience is as it were a Propriety of Power. 1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 13 Proprieties of the incarnation.

†**5.** The special character, or a special characteristic, of a language; peculiarity of diction, idiom. Often, with mixture of sense 6: Correctness or purity of diction. *Obs.*

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 87 In..Cæs. Commentaries..is seene, the vnspotted proprietie of the Latin tong. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* viii. (1592) 108 The Punicke tongue was but a kinde of seuerall proprietie of the Hebrew. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 5 A word, which according to the Idiom and propriety of the language wherein he spake, may be translated *liues*. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. iv. § 31 'Tis pity the Propriety of the Hebrew Tongue had not used *Fathers of Men*, instead of *Children of Men*. 1739 *Wks. Learned* I. 140 The neglect of acquainting our youth..with the Proprieties and Beauties of their Mother Tongue. 1746–78 (*title*) An Exmoor Scolding, in the Propriety and Decency of Exmoor Language.

† b. The proper, strict, or literal sense of a word; strictness of meaning, literalness. *Obs.*

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. i. (1648) 145 In its strickture and propriety, it is onely appliable unto fresh inventions. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. vi. 15 The word ἀπειθεια which in propriety of language signifies mispersuasion. 1656 [J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 378 God, therefore, cast..a sleep upon Adam: the Propriety is, and He made a sleep fall. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 451 If we add that the propriety of this word Jupiter, does not express a Divine, but only a Humane force.

6. Fitness, appropriateness, aptitude, suitability; appropriateness to the circumstances or conditions; conformity with requirement, rule, or principle; rightness, correctness, justness, accuracy. (Cf. PROPER *a.* 4, 9.)

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 69 Displaying resolution in thy eye Courtship in cloths, in speech propriety. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* vii. 40 But that was in the businesse of Absalom,..to which this Psalm hath no propriety. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Pref., Wks. 1874 II. 8, I shall not..justify the propriety of preaching..Discourses so abstruse as some of these are. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 429 Propriety of language is the selection of such words as the best usage has appropriated to those ideas, which we intend to express by them. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 223 They..appointed a committee to consider the propriety of impeaching Arlington. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) II. App. T 609 In some manuscripts .. the propriety of the title is formally disputed.

7. Conformity with good manners or polite usage; correctness of behaviour or morals; becomingness, decency. *The proprieties*: the things that are considered proper; the details of conventionally correct or proper conduct.

[1782 Miss BURNEY *Cecilia* v. xiii, Such propriety of mind as can only result from the union of good sense with virtue.] 178. BURNS *Addressed to Lady whom Author feared he had offended*, Propriety's cold cautious rules Warm fervour may o'erlook. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 76 The decorums, the proprieties, the elegancies, and even the graces, as far as they are simple, pure, and honest, would follow as an almost inevitable consequence. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* II. v. 290 She talked of some elderly body, in the shape of an aunt, who was to accompany her, and play Propriety. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* (Bohn) II. 50 The keeping of the proprieties is as indispensable as clean linen. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xi. 118 Her taste for decency of demeanour and propriety of life.

Proprite, obs. form of PROPERTY.

‖ **Proprium** (prōʊˈpriŏm). Pl. **-ia**. [L., neut. sing. of *propritus* PROPER; in sense 1 a rendering Gr. ἴδιον (Aristotle).]

1. a. *Logic.* = PROPERTY *sb.* 5 d.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 4 Of the fiue predicables, otherwise called the fiue common wordes, which are spoken of other... *Genus*. The generall worde. *Species*. The kinde, or speciall. *Differentia*. The difference. *Proprium*. The propertie. *Accidens*. The thing chaunсing or cleauing to the substance. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 247/1 *Proprium* is that which declareth, not what a thing is, but is in it only, and Reciprocal with it. 1885 DAVIDSON *Logic Definit.* 46 A logical operation which..grasps the essence of a thing (to the exclusion of its accidents and propria).

b. An attribute essentially belonging to something, a distinctive characteristic; essential nature, selfhood.

1795 tr. *Swedenborg's Chr. Relig.* § 189. iv. (ed. 3) 220 Whosoever worshippeth Nature instead of God, or in Preference to God, and in Consequence of such Worship maketh himself, and his own *Proprium*, the Center and Fountain of his Thoughts. [*Note*] By *Proprium*, as here applied to Man, is meant his own Propriety, or all that he has of himself, when separated from Divine Influence. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* ii. (1864) 57 What we call their character is the majestic proprium of their personality. 1863 H. JAMES *Subst. & Shadow* xv. 256 Religion has had but one legitimate spiritual aim, namely: the softening of the selfhood or *proprium* which man derives from nature.

†**2.** Something given to a person for his own; a perquisite. *Obs.*

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 208 The allowing *propriums* to the attornies, in taxing of costs, was a very great abuse.

Pro-proctor (prōʊˈprɒˈktəɹ). [f. PRO-¹ 4 + PROCTOR.] orig. One who acted for the proctor of a university (see PROCTOR 3); an officer under the control of the proctors, who assisted them in executing their duties of keeping order, etc. (sometimes specially appointed for the occasion); now, an assistant or deputy proctor in the universities.

1650 in Wood *Life & Times* (O. H. S.) I. 163 At a meeting of the Delegates..Mr. Hancock proproctor the last yeare did certifie the Delegates that one Keblewhite a citizen had served him with a writ out of the Common Pleas for false imprisonment. 1663 *Ibid.* 22 Sept. 492 The 24 masters of Art,..that were to be as pro-proctors and exercise procuratorial power over schollers. *Ibid.* 23 Sept., The 24 pro-

proctors placed..the Doctors and Bachelors nf Divinity next to Xt. Ch. gate, and the Masters on both sides almost up to the Bull Inne. 1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* Pref. 20 One of the pro-proctors for the last and the present year. *a* 1884 M. Pattison *Mem.* (1885) 229 For the proctorial year 1847 I had acted as proproctor to Green.

Pro-provincial, Pro-provost: see Pro- 1 4.

Propryete, -tie, Propryte, etc., obs. ff. Propriety, Property.

Props (prɒps), *sb. pl. Theatrical slang.* [Short for *properties.*] Stage requisites: see Property 3. See also quot. 1889

1865 *Slang Dict., Props*, stage properties. 1883 *Referee* 6 May 3/2 At the Theatre Royal..the scenery and props were sold by auction. 1885 J. K. Jerome *On the Stage* 32 It was ..the property room, the things therein being properties, or, more commonly 'props', so called, I believe, because they help to support the drama. *Ibid.* 46 Scenery and props were not being used at this, the first, rehearsal. 1889 *New York Trib.* 14 July (Cent.), The property-man, or, as he is always called, props for short.

Props, gambling game with shells: see Prop *sb.*[4]

Propternuptial (prɒptəɹnʌ·pʃăl), *a. Rom. Law.* [f. L. phr. *propter nupti-ās* on account of marriage + -al.] That is made or given on account of marriage.

1875 Poste *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 116 The party who made a causeless repudium,..was punished by pecuniary losses in respect of dos and propternuptial donations.

‖ **Propterygium** (prɒptĕri·dʒiŭm). *Ichthyol.* [mod.L., f. Pro- 2 + Pterygium.] The anterior cartilaginous portion of the fin in elasmobranch fishes. Hence **Proptery·gial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the propterygium.

1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 478 The propterygium and the mesopterygium are evidently derived from rays which still remain attached to the shoulder-girdle. 1889 Nicholson & Lydekker *Palæont.* II. 920 In the pelvic fin of the Selachians the mesopterygium is absent, and the propterygium more or less rudimentary. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Pterygium*, Bearing..the propterygial, mesopterygial, and metapterygial basalia and radialia.

‖ **Proptosis** (prɒptō·sis). *Path.* [late L. *proptōsis*, a. Gr. *πρόπτωσις* a falling forward, prolapse, f. *προπίπτειν* to fall forwards.] Prolapse or protrusion of some bodily part, esp. of the eye.

1676 J. Cooke *Marrow Chirurg.* 713 *Staphyloma*...In its progress it receives several Names, as when the Uvea sticks out above the Cornea: 'tis called *Proptosis*. 1782 E. Ford in *Med. Commun.* I. 95 [She] was brought to me..with a *Proptosis* of the left eye. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 17 During the examination one of the eyes got dislocated forwards, and had to be replaced...The proptosis is probably accounted for by shallowness of the orbits.

So **Propto·sed** *ppl. a.*, prolapsed, protruded.

1890 *Lancet* 1 Feb. 246/2 A small portion of the bladder wall was proptosed through the deficient neck. 1900 *Ibid.* 12 May 1362/2 An elderly woman whose Right Eye on Stooping became Proptosed.

† **Propu·dious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prŏpudiōsus* shameful, infamous, f. *prŏpudi-um* a shameful action, f. *prō*, Pro- 1 + *pud-ēre* to make ashamed: see -ous.] Shameful, infamous, disgraceful.

1629 Maxwell tr. *Herodian* (1635) 111 Calling upon Niger ..to vindicate the Roman State, and hasten to free them from that propudious Governour. 1678 Phillips, *Propudious*, (Lat.) shameful, filthy, dishonest.

† **Propugn** (prɒpiū·n), *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *prōpugn-āre* to go forth to fight; to fight for, defend, f. *prō*, Pro- 1 + *pugn-āre* to fight.] *trans.* To contend for; to defend, maintain, champion, vindicate (an opinion, doctrine, or the like). Hence † **Propu·gning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 48 To stand stiffly..against our adversaries and to propugne our side. 1629 Burton *Truth's Triumph* 218 Scriptures and Fathers were..so strongly propugned and maintained by Luther. 1633 Prynne *Histriomastix* 722 To give a satisfactory answer to all their chiefe Play-propugning Objections. *a* 1660 Hammond (J.), For propugning of our faith. 1676 Towerson *Decalogue* 95 Divinations which they..were highly concern'd to propugn as true.

† **Propu·gnacle.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *propugnacle* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *prōpugnācul-um* a defence, bulwark, f. *prōpugn-āre*: see prec.] A bulwark, rampart; also *fig.* a defence, protection.

1550 J. Coke *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 219 (1877) 119 A great strength, propugnacle and bulwarke for the noble realme of Englande. 1612 R. Sheldon *Serm. St. Martin's* 61 His propugnacle and defence of Christian religion which no Pontifician durst euer yet attempt to confute. 1657 Howell *Londinop.* 48 The Tower of London, it being the prime Fortresse and propugnacle of the City.

Hence **Propu·gnacled** *a. nonce-wd.*, having ramparts, battlemented.

1875 Blackmore *Alice L.* III. xxvii. 341 The smallest of them [opals] is larger and finer than that..which is called 'Troy burning', from the propugnacled flash of its movement.

‖ **Propugna·culum.** [L.] = Propugnacle.

1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 235 No elastic propugnaculum had been interposed between the body and the axle, so that we sat, as it were, on paving-stones. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 158/2 The Roman colonies were..valuable as *propugnacula* of the state.

† **Propu·gnate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prōpugnāt-*, ppl. stem of *prōpugn-āre*: see Propugn.] *trans.* = Propugn. Hence † **Propugnating** *vbl. sb.*

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 144 If they equally conduce to the propugnating of one affection, and roborating one part.

† **Propugna·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *prōpugnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōpugn-āre*: see Propugn.] Defence, protection, vindication.

1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* II. 62 Signifiyng..that this Scottish Lyon depended wholly upon the propugnation and defence of french lilies. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 136. 1647 Hunton *Div. Right Govt.* II. vi. 113 Arguments alledged for the propugnation therenf.

Propugnator (prɒū·pʊgnēɪtəɹ). [ad. L. *prōpugnātōr-em*, agent-n. f. *prōpugn-āre*: see Propugn. Cf. obs. F. *propugnateur* (1552 in Godef.).] One who champions: a defender, champion.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1283 Sho offrid a son to be for the Jewes propugnatoure, Marie hire son to be of alle this werld protectoure. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. Ded. 4 Of them that hes been propungnatours for the libertee of ther cuntre. 1648 Charles I *Gracious Mess. Peace* 73 The erectors and propugnators of the Presbyterian Discipline in Scotland. 1792 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 42 One of my father's earliest and most able propugnators. 1895 Ramsay in Mary R. L. Bryce *Mem. Prof. Veitch* (1896) 136 The sturdy, uncompromising propugnator of any question which he took up.

So † **Propu·gnatrice** *Obs.* [prob. a. OF. fem. of *propugnateur*], a female champion or defender.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3254 Oure swete ladye And als our propugnatrice ouercome the feende oure enemy.

Propugner (prɒpiū·nəɹ). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. Propugn *v.* + -er 1.] A defender, a champion; = Propugnator.

1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 570 The daily exclamations of the Donatists in Africke against the Orthodoxe..was, that they were traitours against the holy books, and themselues the propugners of them. 1691 W. Nicholls *Answ. Naked Gospel* 96 These were the chief Propugners of this Heresie in the Primitive times. 1841 Gallenga *Italy* II. v. i. 306 Dante found numberless propugners and disciples.

† **Propulsa·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *prōpulsātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōpulsāre*: see Propulse. So obs. F. *propulsation* (Cotgr.).]

1. A driving forth; = Propulsion 1. *rare*[−1].

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* IV. 56 As touchyng..propulsation of the byrth in women, nature receiueth by them [transverse muscles] a large benefite.

2. A driving away; repelling.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* IV. xiv. (1611) 225 The finalle end for which militarie profession is instituted viz. propulsation or reuenge of wrong. 1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* III. viii. (1654) 244 The just cause of war is the propulsation of publique injuries. 1690 Norris *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 73 Two Enquiries offer themselves...One is, concerning the Propulsation or Repelling of Injuries; the other is, concerning the Revenging of Injuries already done.

Propu·lsatory, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *prōpulsātor*, agent-n. f. *prōpulsāre*; see next and -ory 2.] = Propulsive *a.* 2.

1842 Youatt *Dog* ii. (1845) 34 It is by the propulsatory efforts of the muscles of the loins and thighs that the race is won.

† **Propu·lse,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *prōpuls-āre*, frequent. of *prōpellĕre* to Propel.] *trans.* To drive off, chase away, repel. Hence † **Propu·lsing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 19 By which craftie ymagened inuencion they might eyther cloke or propulse from them all suspicion. 1574 Newton *Health Mag.* 10 The same il humours and fumes are propulsed and dispersed and the brayne is made sincere, stronge and healthfull. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* IV. xxxvii. (1713) 396 Those Reformed Churches that can do that right to themselves by propulsing their Enemies.

Propulsion (prɒpv·lʃən). [a. F. *propulsion* (1642 in Hatz.-Darm.) or f. L. type **prōpulsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōpellĕre* to Propel.]

1. The action of driving forth or away; expulsion, repulsion. *Obs.*

1611 Florio, *Propulsione*, a repelling,..a propulsion. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 715 In joy it worketh it diversely; viz. by propulsion of the moisture, when the spirits dilate, and occupy more room. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 210 Warm bathing..promotes the propulsion of noxious matters.

2. The action of driving or pushing forward or onward; the condition of being impelled onward; also, propulsive force or effort.

1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 434 The materials..are..unceasingly carried forwards by the circulation and propulsion of water into the unfathomable regions of the sea. 1807 J. E. Smith *Phys. Bot.* 59 To conclude this subject of the propulsion of the sap. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 372 He had succeeded in constructing a rude steam engine,.. which he pronounced to be an admirable and most forcible instrument of propulsion.

b. *fig.* Impelling influence; impulse.

1800 Lamb *Lett., to Manning* 1 Mar., I set to, with an unconquerable propulsion to write, with a lamentable want of what to write. 1846 Whittier *Reformer* xxiv, God works in all things; all obey His first propulsion from the night. 1876 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 202 The constant propulsion of an unbending will.

† **Propu·lsity.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as next + -ity.] Propulsive quality; propulsion.

1607 J. Davies *Summa Totalis* (Grosart) 10/1 Eternity.. was e're Time had roome To stirre it selfe, by Heau'ns propulsity.

Propulsive (prɒpv·lsiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *prōpuls-*, ppl. stem of *prōpellĕre* to Propel + -ive.]

† **1.** Having the power, quality, or tendency to drive off or away; expulsive. *Obs. rare.*

1648 *Regall Apol.* 23 London-Treacle is of a temperate nature, and propulsive of Venome from the Heart. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 193 Children..having then no further need for that propulsive cause.

2. Having the quality of propelling, or the tendency to propel; that drives or urges forward or onward.

1758 Battie *Madness* v. 30 The propulsive action of the heart. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. ii § 30 (1879) 30 The propulsive movement of the foot in walking. 1893 Fairbairn *Christ in Mod. Theol.* I. II. I. vi. 227 An immanent, yet ever-active, impulsive and propulsive being maintaining his society.

b. *sb.* A propulsive agent or principle.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 38 Misery, fun, folly, fame, honour,.. and all the host of propulsives, which to name even would be to fill divers pages.

Propu·lsory, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ory 2.]

† **a.** = prec. 1. *Obs.* **b.** = prec. 2; propelling.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Propulsory*, that serves to put away or drive back. 1805 Knox & Jebb *Corr.* I. 208, I had reasons propulsory for every one of them; and reasons attractive, for three out of the four.

Propupa, Propygidium: see Pro- 2 1, 2.

Propur,e, -te·e, -ty, obs. ff. Proper, -ty.

Propyl (prō·pil). *Chem.* [f. Propionic + -yl: so called as being the radical of propionic acid; cf. *propane, propene*, etc.] The hypothetical alcohol radical of the tricarbon series, C_3H_7; also called *Trityl*. Chiefly *attrib.* = Propylic, as *propyl alcohol, aldehyde, bromide, hydride, nitrate, nitrite*; *propyl series*, etc.

Of *propyl alcohol*, C_3H_7OH, there are two isomeric forms, *normal propyl alcohol* $CH_3 \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_2OH$, and *iso-* (or *pseudo-*) *propyl* or *secondary propyl alcohol* $CH_3 \cdot HCOH \cdot CH_3$. So with other propyl derivatives.

1859 *Fownes' Man. Chem.* 411 Propylic alcohol, or hydrated oxide of propyl. 1866 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 241 The propyl compounds..closely resemble the foregoing ethyl series of bodies. Propyl alcohol, when oxidized, yields propionic acid. 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 504 Propyl alcohol was discovered by Chancel in 1853, in the fusel-oil of the residues left in the distillation of brandy from wine. 1873 J. Cooke *Chem.* (1875) 313 Propyl hydride [= Propane] is the third in a series of homologous compounds.

Hence **Pro·pyl-ace·tic** *a.* = Valeric; thence *propyl-acetate*; **pro·pyl-ace·tylene** = *pentinene* (see Pentane). **Pro·pylami·ne**, an amine of propyl, as C_3H_9N, a bright, colourless, highly refracting, very mobile liquid, having a peculiar, strongly ammoniacal odour. **Pro·pylate**, a salt of propylic acid. **Pro·pyl-be·nzene** = Cumene.

1860 in *N. Syd. Soc. Year-Bk. Med.* 414 By adding very cautiously hydrate of lime the *propylamine is obtained. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 891 Sulphate of propylamine is crystalline and deliquescent. 1880 *Athenæum* 27 Nov. 713/1 The authors..have thus prepared aluminic methylate, ethylate, *propylate. 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 767 *Propyl-benzene is a liquid which boils at 157°.

Propyla, pl. of Propylon.

‖ **Propylæum** (prɒpilī·ŏm). Pl. **propylæa**. [L., ad. Gr. *προπύλαιον*, usually in pl. *-αια*, sb. use of neuter of *προπύλαιος* adj. 'before the gate', f. *πρό*, Pro- 2 + *πύλη* a gate: see Propylon.] The entrance to a temple or other sacred enclosure, esp. when of architectural importance; *spec.* the entrance to the Acropolis at Athens. Hence, A gateway, porch, or vestibule.

1706 Phillips, *Propylæum*, (in *Architect.*) the Porch of a Temple or great Hall; a Gate-House. 1745 Pococke *Descr. East* II. II. III. x. 161 The propylæum was probably about the third gate, which was built at a great expence. 1849 Freeman *Archit.* iv. 72 These propylæa lead into a large open court. 1890 J. Martineau *Seat Auth. in Relig.* I. iii. 92 This invulnerable Stoic..lingers still at the propylæum of the temple of Duty.

b. *fig.* An introduction; *pl.* prolegomena.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., Hence Propylæum is also used figuratively in matters of learning, for an introduction, apparatus, or prodromus to some greater work. 1893 *Nation* 16 Feb. 128/1 The magnificent propylaea, metaphysical, psychological, historical, through which, in chapter after chapter, he advances to the sacred precincts of his particular themes.

Propylene (prō·pilīn). *Chem.* [f. Propyl + -ene.] The olefine of the tricarbon or propyl series, C_3H_6, a colourless gas; called also *propene* and *tritylene*.

1850 J. W. Reynolds in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* III. 114 It is this hydrocarbon..to which I propose to give the name of Propylene. 1850 Daubeny *Atom. The.* (ed. 2) 489 *note*, The discovery by Captain Reynolds of another homologue of olefiant gas, namely propylene. *c* 1865 Letheby in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. 116/1 *Propylene*.., or the super-olefiant gas of Dalton and Henry.

Propylic (propi·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. as prec. + -ic.] Of or belonging to propyl, containing propyl, as *propylic* (or propyl) *alcohol*, C_3H_7OH.

1850 J. W. Reynolds in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* III. 114 The corresponding alcohol..still unknown, for which the appellation Propylic alcohol has been suggested by Dr. Hofmann. 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 126 Tritylic (or propylic) Alcohol. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 843 Other members of the alcoholic series—amylic, butylic, and propylic alcohol ..may exert a decidedly toxic action.

Propylite (prō·pilăit). *Lithol.* [f. Gr. *πρόπυλ-ον* (see next) + -ite 1. So named by Richthofen 1867 as opening the Tertiary volcanic epoch.] A volcanic rock occurring in and considered to be characteristic of various silver-mining regions; also called *greenstone trachyte*.

Believed to be a product of the metamorphism which

accompanied the formation of the metalliferous deposits. 1867 RICHTHOFEN in *Mem. Calif. Acad. Sci.* I. II. Propylite. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines* 167 Propylite. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xii. 237 Propylites also occur in Transylvania and Hungary. 1889 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLV. 201, I hope shortly to be able to describe some of the chief types of these rocks,..their altered forms (the 'propylites'), and their Plutonic representatives (diorites and quartz-diorites).

Hence **Propyli·tic** *a.*, pertaining to propylite.

1889 *Quart. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLV. 179 These rocks.. exhibiting interesting examples of the so-called propylitic modification.

Propylon (prǫ·pilǫn). Pl. **-pylons**, or in Gr. form **-pyla** (-pula). [L., a. Gr. *πρόπυλον*, f. *πρό*, PRO- [2] + *πύλη* gate.] = PROPYLÆUM. Also *transf.*

1831 M. RUSSELL *Egypt* vi. (1832) 257 Between these obelisks and the propylon are two colossal statues. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 152/2 Many of them [Pyramids of Nubia] have propyla attached to one side, as if forming the entrance to the building. 1865 FERGUSSON *Hist. Archit.* I. I. iv. 113 The cells of the temple have been excavated from the rock, but their courts and propylons are structural buildings added in front. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 4103 O hail, my palace, my hearth's propula! 1880 *Academy* 11 Dec. 418/3 Evisa..looks down between two huge propylons of red rock to the blue expanse of sea.

Propyn(e, variants of PROPINE *Obs.*

Propyr(e, -yrte(e, obs. ff. PROPER, PROPERTY.

‖ **Proquæstor** (prǫkwī·stǫr). *Rom. Antiq.* [Late L. *prōquæstor* Gloss. Cyril., Gl. Philox.) for earlier *prō quæstōre* (one acting) on behalf of a quæstor.] One acting in place of or on behalf of a quæstor; an officer who was associated with a proconsul in the administration of a province after having fulfilled the quæstorship at Rome.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Pro-Quæstor*, a Deputy or Vice-Treasurer. 1727 LARDNER *Works* (1838) I. 88 Lucius Antonius son of Mark, proquæstor and proprætor, to the magistrates, senate, and people of Sardis, greeting. 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* II. xiii. 21 Of sufficient importance to have had a proquæstor.

‖ **Prora** (prō·rā). Pl. **-æ.** [L. *prōra* PROW.]

1. The prow of a ship; = PRORE. *rare.*

1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) 432 Naked, planting the right leg on a rock, a prora or a dolphin, leaning thereon and looking abroad, a victor in combat and ruling over the vanquished.

2. *Zool.* Either of the two points of a cymba or C-shaped sponge-spicule.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/2 s. v. *Sponge*, The back of the 'C' [-shaped spicule] is the *keel* or *tropis*; the points are the *prows* or *proræ*.

Proral (prō·rāl), *a.* [f. L. *prōr-a* prow + -AL.]

† **a.** *Anat.* in *proral bone*, one of the original elements of the occipital. *Obs. rare.* **b.** *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the prorae of a cymba: see prec. 2.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 51 At birth the occipital bone..appears to be formed by four centres...These four pieces form at that period so many distinct bones, which have been described as such under the names of the proral or squamous, condyloid and basilar bones. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 418/1 s. v. *Sponge*, By growing towards the equator the opposed proral and pleural pteres may conjoin.

‖ **Pro rata**: see PRO 7.

Pro-rate (prō,rē·t), *v.* Chiefly *U.S.* [f. *pro rata.*] *trans.* To divide or assess *pro rata*; to distribute proportionally.

1854 WEBSTER, *Prorate*, to divide or distribute proportionally; to assess *pro rata* (*Corrupt. U.S.*). 1881 *Chicago Times* 17 June, As to the basis for pro-rating business between the subsidized and unsubsidized portions of the railroad. 1892 in A. E. Lee *Hist. Columbus* II. 262 The Baltimore and Ohio [Railroad] to operate and maintain the road..and prorate sixty-five per cent of the gross earnings ..that is to pay the Central Ohio thirty-five per cent of the gross earnings.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* To make arrangement or agreement on a basis of proportional distribution.

1867 *Chicago Times* 21 Mar., An act amending the charter of the Hannibal and St. Jo Road, by which the latter is bound to 'pro-rate' with any and all roads coming to Hannibal. 1890 *Tribune* (New York) 6 June (Cent.), The Santa Fe [Railroad]..will hereafter refuse to prorate with them on shipments of grain and live stock.

Hence **Pro-ra·table** *a.*, 'capable of being pro-rated or divided proportionately' (Webster *Suppl.* 1879).

Prore (prōəɹ). Now *poet.* and *rare.* Also 5 **prowere**, 6 **proer**. [a. obs. F. *prore* (*a* 1527 in Godef.), ad. L. *prōra* PROW *sb.*[1]] The PROW of a ship or boat.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. ii. 93 The prowere whiche is the foremest partye of the shippe. 1490 — *Eneydos* vi. 29 The prores or forship whiche lay towarde the countre of Thir, tourned anone towarde the Royame of Cypre. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* E e iij, The prores did stricke against the puppes. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 101 They carryed certeine Ordinaunce in the proer of theyr Boates. 1718 POPE *Iliad* II. 773 Twelve galleys with vermillion prores. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* VI. xiii, The tall ship, whose lofty prore Shall never stem the billows more. 1866 CONINGTON tr. *Æneid* VI. 5 Toward the sea they turn their prores.

b. *poetically.* A ship.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. I ij b (*The Vote*) Now I hope in a successfull prore, The Fates have fix'd me on sweet Englands shore. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* VI. xviii, He.. Must..lag with overloaded prore, While barks unburthened reach the shore.

Pro-rector (prōu,ɹe·ktəɹ). [f. PRO- [1] 4 + RECTOR; also mod.L.; Ger. *prorektor.*] The deputy or substitute of a RECTOR in a university, college, or other educational institution; a vice-rector.

Formerly in use in the Scottish universities; now chiefly in those of Germany, in some of which the king or prince of the state is nominal Rector (RECTOR 4 c), and the professor who executes the duties of the office is pro-rector. (Cf. the positions of Chancellor and Vice-chancellor at Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin.) Also in some other German institutes of higher education.

c 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. IV. i. (1903) 306 But if it happen that any Baron or Prince be Student in the University, they vse to chuse him Rector for the yeare, and he vseth to chuse for his Prorector or Substitute, him who by order and course should haue otherwise beene Rector that yeare. [1685 Feb. 25) *Acta Rectorum Univ. St. Andr.* III. 471 Nomina incorporatorum in Collegio D. Leonardi R. D. D. Waltero Comrio pro Rectore, Collegii Dnæ Mariae primario.] 1858 (Mar. 1) *Minutes Univ. St. Andrews* XVII. 415 (MS.) The Senatus appointed the ex-Rector to act in the meantime as pro-Rector and Promotor. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 4/2 The pro-rectors..of the several [German] universities represented [at Heidelberg] wore their gold chains of office. 1896 *Daily News* 12 June 7/1 The Emperor..was received ..by the Rector and Pro-Rector of the Polytechnicum, in their long brown gowns and caps. 1908 J. MAITLAND ANDERSON *Let. to Editor* 5 Mar., [At St. Andrews] Down to the date of the Ordinances following on the Universities Act of 1858 there was always a pro-Rector, or, as he was sometimes called, a vice-Rector, whose duty it was to act for the Rector in his absence.

Hence **Prore·ctorate**, the office of a pro-rector.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing Wm. Howitt). 1863 DOWDING *Life Calixtus* xxii. 203 The duties of the prorectorate have occupied and distracted me.

Pro-regent, Prorenal: see PRO- [1] 2, PRO- [2] 1.

Pro-re-nascent, pro re nata: see PRO 8.

† **Prore·ption.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **-sion.** [n. of action f. L. *prōrēp-ĕre, prōrept-* to creep forward.] A creeping on; a slow advance.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Prorepsion*, a creeping forward, a stealing forward by little and little, a growing, spreading, or coming forth. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Enaxa* x. 55 The slow proreption of every Sidus, out of his proper Sign.

‖ **Pro·rex.** *Obs.* [f. L. *prō*, PRO- [1] + *rex* a king.] A deputy king. a viceroy.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. i, Create him pro-rex of all Africa. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Epist., As I haue no portion in any mans opinion, so am I the Prorex of my priuate thought. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 198 In the 17. year of Jehoshaphat, Jehoram his son began to reign as Pro-rex, or Vice-Roy to his father. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Knowledge of God* III. xiii, Whilst the world stands he [Christ] governs it, easeth God of that burden, and is his *prorex* for him.

† **Pro·ritate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *prōrītāre* to provoke, incite, entice. Cf. PRORITE and IRRITATE *v.*[1]] *trans.* To provoke, irritate, incite.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v. (1650) 109 By reason of their moyst and calorificall nature, they proritate Venus. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 81 By proritating the gout. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 705 Fontanels..proritate and milk as it were the outer surface of the Skin.

Hence † **Prorita·tion** *Obs.*, provocation, irritation, incitement.

1641 *Answ. Vind. Smectymnuus* 43 Your Maimonides (after all your proritation) holds no other than faire termes with our Samaritan Chronicle. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 535 It helps such as labour under..the Dysentery, or the frequent proritation of the Belly. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 221 The flux..may be continued by a gentle proritation of the bloud.

† **Prori·te,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *prōrīt-āre*: see above. Cf. obs. F. *proriter* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* = PRORITATE.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 72 It doth prorite and tickle them to expell it.

Prorogate (prōu·rogēt), *v.* Pa. pple. in Sc. also **prorogate.** Chiefly *Sc.*; now only *Sc. Law.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *prōrogāre*: see PROROGUE.]

† **1.** *trans.* = PROROGUE 1. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 193 In that he had prorogate his office by the space of v. yere. 1552 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 127 With power to thaim to prorogat thair decreit. 1607 EARL STIRLING *Julius Cæsar* Argt., He sent to the Senate to have his government of the Gaules prorogated for five years. 1685 *Sc. Acts Chas. II* (1820) VIII. 460/1 The excise of Inland and forraign Commodities Granted to King Charles the Second .. by the fourteenth act of the Parliament 1661..and prorogat by the eight act of þe Parliament 1681 for fyve yeares therafter. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xl. 332, I prorogate,..wyre-draw, and shift off the Time.

2. = PROROGUE 2, 3.

1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 31 To prorogat the said day of thair meting. 1646 BP. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 298 He gave order to prorogate it [the Assembly] to another and longer day. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. (1699) 290 The Council may prorogat also the Dyets appointed for Execution. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 66 *note*, The day of assembling was afterwards prorogated to the 2nd of August. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Viet.* c. 100 § 26 It shall not be competent of consent of parties to prorogate the time for complying with any statutory enactment.

3. *Sc.* and *Civil Law.* To extend (the jurisdiction of a judge or court) to a cause in which it would otherwise be incompetent: cf. PROROGATION 4 a.

1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 25 All Ciuill causes,.. arising betweene or among the brethren..who either may or will prorogate the Iurisdiction of the said Companie, and their court. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. (1699) 287 Custome had in this prorogat the power of inferior Judges. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Prorogation of Jurisdiction*, Where the proper jurisdiction of the judge is confined to causes amounting to a certain value, parties may prorogate the jurisdiction to causes above that value, unless the statute conferring the jurisdiction prohibits it.

¶ **4.** pa. pple. *prorogate*, app. used for 'called, summoned'. *Obs. rare.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXVII. i. (MS. Arch Seld. B. 10), Edmonde Irneside..After Ethelrede his fadir was prorogate Vnto the Crowne of alle this roiale land.

Hence **Pro·rogated** *ppl. a.*

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* xviii. (1845) 205 The standing and prorogated intercession and advocation of Jesus Christ..must have a daily use. 1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* I. ii. § 27 Prorogated jurisdiction is that which is, by the consent of parties, conferred on a judge, who, without such consent, would be incompetent. 1850 *Act* 13 & 14 *Vict.* c. 36 § 2 The original or prorogated period, as the case may be, for lodging a revised condescendence.

Prorogation (prōurogē·ʃən, prǫro-). [ME. a. OF. *prorogacion* (1313 in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *-tion*, or ad. L. *prōrogātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōrogāre* to PROROGUE.]

1. The action of lengthening in duration, or causing to last longer; extension of time; prolongation, protraction, further continuance. Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. in *Sc. Law.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 185 Thro the prorogacion of his lyfe by oon day. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 278 b, The senate would not geue ne graunte vnto Caesar prorogacion, that is to saie, a longer tyme in his dictature. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 136/1 Distance of life makes time, and the prorogation of life continueth time. 1746-7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 50 § 21 By virtue of the prorogation of any lease or tack. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Prorogation*, in judicial proceedings,..a prolongation of the time appointed for reporting a diligence, lodging a paper, or obtempering any other judicial order...*Prorogation of a Lease* is the extension of it. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 253 He himself can count on patriarchal prorogations of existence.

2. The action of proroguing an assembly, esp. Parliament; discontinuance of meetings until the following session, without dissolution.

1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 31/2 Your Parlement..by dyvers prorogations and adjornamentes, unto the xxi day of Januarii..contynued. 1586 BURGHLEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 13 We..did procure this prorogation for the other ij. causes. [Cf. PROROGUE v. 2, quot. 1586.] 1638 DR. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 48 A great manie of them came to toune to haue protested against the prorogation [of the General Assembly]. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ii. 187 A prorogation is the continuance of the parliament from one session to another, as an adjournment is a continuation of the session from day to day. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, Bailie Craigdallie..who had advised the prorogation of their civic council to the present place and hour. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 271/1 The effect of a prorogation is at once to suspend all business until parliament may be summoned again. *Ibid.*, A bill must be renewed after a prorogation, as if it had never been introduced, though the prorogation be for no more than a day. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* § 768 III. 480-1 The distinction between adjournment and prorogation..is a modern distinction. The necessary adjournment from day to day, as well as the countermanding of a parliament called, and the longer intermission of the session, was known as prorogation. *Ibid.* note, The word 'prorogation' is constantly used for countermanding or delaying the day of meeting.

b. *transf.* The time during which Parliament stands prorogued; the interval between successive sessions.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 110 b, Duryng whiche prorogacion, the common people saied to the Burgesses, sirs, we heare saie you will graunt .iiii. *s.* of the pound, we aduise you to doo so that you maie go home. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Feb., This day the Parliament met again, after their long prorogation. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* II. Wks. 1755 V. II. 42 It would seem very extraordinary, if an inferiour court in England should take a matter out of the hands of the high court of parliament during a prorogation.

† **3.** The action of deferring to a later time; postponement. *Obs. rare.*

1658 PHILLIPS, *Prorogation*, a deferring, or putting off to another time. 1703 KELSEY *Serm.* 73 He often obtained Pardon, or a Prorogation of the Punishment.

4. a. *Sc. Law.* The extension of the jurisdiction of a judge or court to causes which do not properly come within it: allowed in certain cases by consent of the parties.

1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Prorogation of Jurisdiction*, In order to render prorogation effectual, the judge must have a jurisdiction susceptible of prorogation.

† **b.** *gen.* Extension. *Obs. rare.*

a 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 223 Goodwill is a kind of peace, but..with an extent or prorogation, a kind of peace peculiar to men which the other parts of the earth are not capable of.

Pro·rogator. *rare.* [a. L. *prōrogātor*, agent-n. f. *prōrogāre* to PROROGUE.] One who prorogates. (In quot. app. a meaningless jingle.)

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 376 Against all Merlinicall arrogators, prorogators, derogators.

Prorogue (prorōu·g), *v.* Forms: 5-7 **proroge**, (5 **-rouge**, 6 **-rog**), 6- **prorogue.** [Late ME. *proroge*, a. F. *proroge-r*, obs. F. *prorogue-r* (both 14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *prōrogāre* to prolong, extend, esp. a term of office; to defer; lit. to ask publicly, f. *prō*, PRO- [1] + *rogāre* to ask.

The etymological sense, according to Scheller, was perh. 'to ask the people whether the term of an office or the like

may be prolonged to a person', as if to ask him *on*. But of this no example is extant in Latin.]

†**1.** *trans.* To prolong, lengthen, extend (in time or duration); to cause to last longer; to continue, protract. *Obs.* (exc. as a Latinism).

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 289 The which Graunte was lengthed and proroged att the last Parlement..for other two yeer. *c* 1510 More *Picus* Wks. 9/2 If he might haue had ye space of his life proroged. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* (1618) 91 The truce was eftsoones proroged for a few dayes. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 599 And besides [they] did prorogue the time of his Government five years further. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 896 The States prorogued the space for deliberation..from that present time, until the first of September. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) XI. 263 As long as the Spirit prorogues his workings after an obstinate resistance of them. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 337 The command of Scipio was prorogued, not, as on previous occasions, for a fixed period, but till such time as the war should be brought to a conclusion.

†**2.** *trans.* To put off for a time, defer, postpone.

1453 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 233/1 To forbere and proroge, and to putte in suspence, th'execution of leviyng of the fyndyng of the seid..men Archers. 1494 Hen. VII *Let.* in *Epist. Acad. Oxon.* (O. H. S.) II. 618 Prorouge your said election unto the tyme ye shall have furthre knowlege from us. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. i. 48, I beare thou must and nothing may prorogue it, On Thursday next he married to this Countie. 1632 Pory in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 278 The Kinges journey into Scotland must be prorogued untill another yeare. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) VII. vi. 126 To stop a sinner in his return to God, by persuading his corrupt heart, that he may prorogue that return with safety.

†**b.** *absol.* or *intr.* To delay, procrastinate. *Obs.*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 11 b, Why doost thou proroge till thy wretched life be at his wayes end?

3. To discontinue the meetings of (a legislative or other assembly) for a time, definite or indefinite, without dissolving it; to dismiss by authority until the next session. Originally and chiefly in reference to the British Parliament.

Originally a particular application of sense 2; the meaning being to 'put off, postpone' the assembly or sittings of a parliament which had been summoned or was in session: cf. quot. 1878 in Prorogation 2.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 286/1 This present Parliament to proroge, adjorne, or dissolve. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 344 In this .xiii. yere, the kyng helde one parlyament at Westmynster, & another or ellys prorogyd ye same to Wynchestre. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 41 Vpon this poynct .., the parliament was proroged to Westminster. 1586 Burghley in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 13 We had gret reason to prorog our session which is rone till the 25th. *c* 1615 Bacon *Adv. Sir G. Villiers* ii. § 28 By the king's authority alone, and by his writs are they [the two houses of peers and commons] assembled, and by him alone are they prorogued and dissolved; but each house may adjourn itself. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, VII. Wks. 1813 III. 23 The Pope..recalled them and prorogued the Council. 1846 M^c^Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 77 Parliament is called together by the King, who may prorogue or dissolve it at pleasure.

b. *intr.* in *pass.* sense: To be prorogued; to discontinue meeting until the next session.

1642 *View Print. Book int. Observat.* 8 He may command them to prorogue, or adjourn for time or place. 1680 *Roxb. Ball.* (1883) IV. 646, I mind not the Members, and makers of Laws, Let 'em Sit or Prorogue as his Majesty please. 1896 Ld. Londonderry in *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 2/2 No opportunity was afforded..of discussing the question before Parliament prorogued.

Hence **Proro·gued** *ppl. a.*, **Proro·guing** *vbl. sb.*; †**Proro·guement** [cf. AF. *prorogiuement* (1376 in Godef.)] = Prorogation; **Proro·guer**, one who prorogues (in quot., one who puts off or defers).

1552 Huloet, *Proroged, *prorogatus*. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* III. § 1 The King..went privately..as if it had been to a return of a prorogued or adjourn'd Parliament. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 257 The day for the convention of the Parliament after their *Proroguement. 1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 5 These *prorogers of wel doinge having wherwith, are here iustly reproved. 1581 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 417 A proclamacion for the *prorogyne of the Parliament. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* xi. 360 That the cause of the proroging of his induction bee in his owne default. 1680 Sir C. Lyttelton in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 239 The proroguinge ye parliment for 10 days.

Prorsad (prɔ̄·usæd), *adv. Anat.* [f. L. *prorsum* forwards + *-ad*: see Dextrad.] Towards the front, forward. So **Pro·rsal**, *a.*, forward, anterior.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Proru·mp**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *prōrumpĕre*, f. Pro-^1^ + *rumpĕre* to burst.] *intr.* To burst forth.

1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* v. iii, *Cris.* O—ô—prorumped. *Tibo.* Prorumped? what a noise it made! as if his spirit would haue prorumpt with it.

Prorupt (prorʌ·pt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *prōrupt-*, ppl. stem of *prōrumpĕre*: see prec.] *trans.* To cause to burst forth: hence **Proru·pted** *ppl. a.* So **Proruption** (prorʌ·pʃən) [ad. late L. *prōruptiōn-em*, n. of action], a hursting forth.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvi. 145 The latter brood impatient, by a forcible proruption anticipate their period of exclusion. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Proruptio*, term for a bursting or breaking forth, as of the blood: proruption. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 430 The Inferno is in the conical pit, the Purgatorio on the prorupted mountain.

Prosaic (prozē·ik), *a.* (*sb.*). [ad. med.L. *prōsaic-us* (6th c.), f. *prōsa* Prose: see -ic. So F. *prosaïque* (15th c. (adv. *-ment*) in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of or pertaining to prose; consisting of or written in prose; (of an author) writing in prose. Now *rare* or *Obs.*: expressed by Prose 5 *attrib.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Prosaick*, that is in Prose and not in Meeter, pertaining to Prose. 1719 H. Eelbeck (*title*) A Prosaic Translation of..Persius Flaccus's Six Satyrs. 1780 Harris *Philol. Inq.* II. iii. (1781) 92 In modern Rhythm..be it Prosaic or Poetic, he [the reader] must expect to find it governed for the greater part by Accent. 1830 W. Taylor *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* III. 13 He [Herder] published many works, chiefly prosaic, which widely extended his literary reputation. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* lxxix, Verse which, born, demands Prosaic ministration.

2. Having the character, style, or diction of prose as opposed to poetry; lacking poetic beauty, feeling, or imagination; plain, matter-of-fact. Hence **b.** *transf.* Unpoetic, unromantic; commonplace, dull, tame. (Of persons and things.)

1746 P. Francis tr. *Horace, Sat.* I. iv. 53 'Tis not enough to close the flowing Line, And in ten Syllables your Sense confine. Or write in meer prosaic Rhimes like me, That can deserve the Name of Poetry. 1795 Mason *Ch. Mus.* iii. 166 The verses were easy and..prosaic enough to be intelligible to the meanest capacity. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 287 (*Ship of Fools*) The verse being prosaic, preserves its colloquial ease.

b. 1813 H. & J. Smith *Horace in Lond.* 10 When you are flat, prosaic, and insipid (which, under favor, you sometimes are). 1859 Holland *Gold F.* iii. 41 Do you get impatient with the prosaic life around you—the dulness, and the earthliness and the brutishness of men? 1877 Black *Green Past.* vii, Marriage settlements are very prosaic things. 1892 Westcott *Gospel of Life* 128 The Chinese are commonly held to be a prosaic people.

B. *sb.* †**1.** A prose author: = Prosaist 1. *Obs.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xix. (Arb.) 56 Which occasioned the story writer to chuse an higher stile fit for his subiect, the Prosaicke in prose, the Poet in meetre.

2. *pl.* Prosaic things or subjects.

1890 Clark Russell *Ocean Trag.* I. viii. 163 She [a ship] hardened rapidly into the familiar prosaics of timber, sailcloth and tackling.

Prosa·ical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.]

†**1.** = prec. 1. *Obs.*

1652 L. S. *People's Liberty* v. 10 As we may observe both from their Poets, and Prosaicall writers. 1751 Earl Orrery *Remarks Swift* (1752) 251 Consider the prosaical works of Milton, you will find them more nervous than elegant. 1808 Dibdin *Sir T. More's Utopia* Introd. 73 The first prosaical work with which Rastell's ponderous folio opens is called 'The Life of John Picus'.

2. = prec. 2. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1699 Bentley *Phal.* 218 As familiar and prosaical, as our Censurer would make it. 1848 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* (1883) II. 33, I found that now too prosaical for my romantic circumstances. 1859 Kingsley *Misc.* I. i. 29 It is the practical, prosaical fanatic who does the work.

Prosa·ically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly ^2^.] In a prosaic manner.

a 1834 Coleridge *Let. to Pickering* (*Kerslake's Catal.* June 1879), Sir Walter Scott, tho' a poet,..manages these matters somewhat more prosaically—*i.e.* with more sense and discretion. 1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. v. § 6. 255 La Balia [of Tansillo]..contains good advice to mothers ..very prosaically delivered. 1885 *Bookseller* 5 Mar. 241/2 The violin..may be prosaically described as 'a hollow box 13 inches long by 8¼ wide, and weighing about 8½ ounces'.

Prosa·icalness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] = Prosaicness.

1844 L. Hunt *Imag. & Fancy* 47 As to prosaicalness in general, it is sometimes indulged in by young writers on the plea of its being natural. 1876 Miss Yonge *Womankind* xxi. 162 The intense prosaicalness of common life is shown in the Paston letters, where the girls pray for husbands, with apparently perfect indifference as to who they may be.

Prosaicism (prozē·isiz'm). [f. Prosaic *a.* + -ism.] = Prosaism.

1804 Anna Seward *Mem. Darwin* 266 Those long trains of comparative prosaicism, over which we yawn. *a* 1849 Poe *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 500 It is the prosaicism of these two writers to which is owing their especial quotability. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 401 People are never weary of inveighing against the prosaicism of our time.

Prosa·icness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] Prosaic quality or character.

1887 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Feb. 79 That Dutch picture..in its unadulterated materiality and prosaicness. 1890 *Athenæum* 8 Mar. 303/3 The vulgarity and prosaicness of these people and their surroundings.

Prosa·i-co-mi-e·pic, *a. nonce-wd.* Combining the prosaic, comic, and epic.

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* v. i, We have laid it down as a Rule necessary to be observed in all Prosai-comi-epic Writing.

Prosaism (prō·uze,iz'm). [ad. F. *prosaïsme*, f. L. *prōsa* Prose: see -ism.]

1. Prosaic character or style. (In quot. 1855, Dull or commonplace condition or prospect.)

1787 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) I. 352 Ever have you found me ready to acknowledge the prosaism of many lines which you have pointed out in my most favourite poets. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 700 Not a picturesque bit of building was to be seen;..nothing but the most arid prosaism. 1865 Lewes in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Dec. 181 Nor could a Frenchman..feel the whole prosaism of Wordsworth's lines—'That adequate provision should be made For all the people to be taught to read'.

2. (with *pl.*) A prosaic phrase or expression.

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* xviii. (1882) 185 The existence of prosaisms..must..be conceded. *a* 1850 Wordsw. *Prose Wks.* (1876) II. 85 Critics, who, when they stumble upon these prosaisms, as they call them, imagine that they have made a notable discovery. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 10 There are prosaisms and colloquial turns which every now and then remind us of the restraints.

Prosaist (prō·uze,ist). [f. as prec. + -ist.]

1. One who writes in prose; a prose author.

1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 322 Known to the public as a poet, and a prosaist of eloquence and erudition. 1827 De Quincey in *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 20 The prosaist is satisfied if he impresses clear and distinct ideas. 1879 M. Pattison *Milton* vi. 70 There is no other prosaist who possesses anything like Milton's command over the resources of our language.

2. A prosaic or unpoetic person.

1831 Carlyle *Schiller* in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) III. 71 A man who denied that Schiller was a Poet, would himself be, from every side, declared a Prosaist. 1853 Clough *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 396 How that first of English prosaists was inspired with them [poetic lines], remains a problem.

†**Pro·sal**, *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *prōsāl-is* (6th c., Cassiod.), f. L. *prōsa* Prose: see -al. Cf. F. *prosal* (14th c.).] Pertaining to or composed in prose; in quot. 1654, written or printed in the form of prose (not in measured lines like verse).

1654 Vilvain *Theol. Treat.* vi. 137 These Analyses in a prosal method..are plainer..for the vulgar sort, than such as are set in Sections. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* xi. (1683) 177 The Priest not onely or always composed his prosal raptures into Verse.

†**Pro·sapy.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *prōsāpi-a* (also *-ēs*) a stock, race, family. Cf. obs. F. *prosapie* (1507 in Godef.).] Stock, race, lineage.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 251 Soe the lineallе descense of the prosapy [L. *prosapie*] or kynrede of Feramundus faylede by men, but hyt remaynede in Batildis sustyr to Dagoberte. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 62 Beeyng a manne, and begotten to of a mannes prosapie, in manly wise. 1654 Vilvain *Epit. Ess.* II. xxvi. 33 Two Tarquins sprung from Greekish prosapy.

‖ **Prosateur** (prozatœ·r). [F. (Ménage 1666), ad. It. *prosatore* (in Florio): cf. med.L. *prōsātor* (Du Cange).] A prose-writer.

1880 E. W. Gosse in *Academy* 4 Sept. 164 Shelley ceased to come before the world as a prosateur just as he began to do so seriously as a poet. 1901 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 491 There are few better examples of his charm as *prosateur*.

Also in med.L. form **Prosa·tor.**

1891 Stevenson *Lett.* (1901) II. xi. 221 Not that I set much account by my verses, which are the verses of Prosator.

Proscapula, -ar: see Pro-^2^ 2.

†**Prosca·rab.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *prōscarabæ-us*: see Pro-^1^ and Scarab; so F. *proscarabée*.] A name of the Oil-beetle, *Meloe Proscarabæus.*

[1658 Rowland *Monfet's Theat. Ins.* 1016 Called *Pros arabeus* in Latine..in English it may fitly be called the Oyl-beetle, or the Oyl-clock.] 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. v. § 2. 123 Insects..like a Beetle without wings, but seeming to have some little rudiments of wings, noted for being apt upon a touch to send out a yellowish oyly substance from his joynts..Proscarab.

‖ **Proscenium** (prosī·niʋm). Pl. **-a.** [a. L. *proscēnium*, ad. Gr. *προσκήνιον* a proscenium, also in late Gr. a stage-curtain, f. *πρό*, Pro-^2^ 2 + *σκηνή* a booth, stage, Scene.]

1. a. In the ancient theatre, The space between the 'scene' or background and the orchestra, on which the action took place; the stage.

1606 Holland *Sueton.* 184 These Games hee beheld from the top of the *Proscenium* [*margin* The fore-stage]. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Proscenium*, the forepart of the Scene: an Edifice as high as the last Portico of the Theater, whose Face or Front was adorned with many ranges of Pillars. 1839 Arnold *Let.* in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. ix. 160 The two marble pillars still standing in the *proscenium* of the theatre, reminded me of the Forum at Rome. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 201 Of..the proscenium there are no remains.

b. In the modern theatre, The space between the curtain or drop-scene and the orchestra; often including the curtain itself and the arch or framework which holds it.

1807 *Director* I. 244 This equivocal proscenium, as it were, dove-tails the house with the stage. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 44. 417 The appearance of the audience, as seen from the proscenium..is highly remarkable in its union of vastness with compactness. 1908 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 453 The one determining characteristic of the Elizabethan stage..is its lack of anything like a proscenium.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** The front, the foreground.

1648 Herrick *Hesper.*, *Upon his Julia*, Lips she has, all rubie red,..And a nose that is the grace And proscenium of her face. 1793 Earl Macartney in J. Barrow *Life*, etc. (1807) II. 272 Several persons passed backwards and forwards, in the proscenium or fore ground of the tent. 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* I. xiv, These thoughts..for a good while ..kept possession of the proscenium of his mind.

b. 'The stage'; dramatic art.

1812 G. Colman *Poet. Vag.* (1818) 16 During his time, from the Proscenium ta'en, Thalia and Melpomene both vanished. 1907 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 197 The Censor is still enthroned above the proscenium.

3. *attrib.*, as *proscenium arch, box, door.*

1875 Miss Braddon *Strange World* I. ii. 36 That official ..unlocked a door behind the proscenium box, a door sacred to the manager, and let Penwyn through. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 466/2, I was in the box that used to be built inside the proscenium arch so that the actors themselves could watch the stage during their waits.

Proscession, obs. form of Procession.

‖ **Proscholium, -ion** (proskō·uliʋm, -iɒn). [med.L. *proscholium*, f. Gr. *πρό*, Pro-^2^ 2 + L.

schola, ad. Gr. σχολή school.] The name of a covered court forming the eastern entrance to the Divinity School at Oxford.

1676 in *Wood's Life* 1 July (O.H.S.) II. 351 Bound to be in the Proscholium of the Divinity School during the asking of his grace. 1720 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) VII. 192 He did not stand that day in the Proscholion (commonly called Pig-market) of the Divinity School, as he ought to have done.

† **Prosci·nd**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prōscind-ĕre* to tear open in front, rend, f. *prō*, PRO-[1] 1 f + *scind-ĕre* to cut, rend.] *trans.* To rend, to tear; also *fig.* to revile.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* IV. xx. 573 They did too much proscind and prostitute (as it were) the Imperial purple. 1671 R. MACWARD *True Nonconf.* 58 The..Reproaches, wherewith your Clergie during these unhappy wars did not cease continually to proscind the people of God.

† **Proscission** (prōsi·ʃən). *Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *prōscissiōn-em* breaking up (of land), first ploughing, f. *prō*, PRO-[1] + *scind-ĕre, sciss-um* to break or tear asunder.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Procission* [error for *proscission*], a cutting up, a tilling, a ploughing, a manuring of land.

Proscolecine, -scolex: see PRO-[2] 1.

‖ **Proscolla** (prɒsˌkɒ·lă). *Bot.* Pl. -æ. [mod.L., f. Gr. πρός to + κόλλα glue.] (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Proscolla*, a viscid gland on the upper side of the stigma of orchids, to which the pollen-masses become attached.

Proscribable (prōˌskrəi·băb'l), *a.* [f. next + -ABLE.] Capable of being proscribed, or placed under legal proscription.

1881 *Echo* 16 Feb. 3/2 The offence had to be committed in a proscribable district; and it was desired that the warrant should be conclusive evidence of the proscription of the district.

Proscribe prōˌskrəi·b), *v.* [ad. L. *prōscrīb-ĕre* to write in front of; to write before the world, publish by writing, offer in writing for sale, etc.; to 'post' a person as condemned to confiscation or outlawry, f. *prō*, PRO-[1] 1 f + *scrīb-ĕre* to write.]

† **I. 1.** *trans.* To write in front; to prefix in writing. *Obs. rare.*

Perhaps a scribal error for *prescribe*: see PRO-[1] 3.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 21 When the compilator [Ranulphus] spekethe, the letter shall be proscribede [L. *præscribitur*] in this forme folowenge [R].

II. 2. To write up or publish the name of (a person) as condemned to death and confiscation of property; to put out of the protection of the law, to outlaw; to banish, exile. Also *fig.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 33 b, He..doth condemne, & proscribe him as aucthor of Seismes. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 637/1 Ro. Vere, Earle of Oxford, was..banished the realme and proscribed. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1776) 200 He that proscribes me today, shall himself be cast out tomorrow. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lvii. 226 He was himself outlawed and proscribed in the name of his sovereign. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* X. lxxvii. 840 A declaration was..signed by all the Powers, which..proscribed Napoleon as a public enemy, with whom neither peace nor truce could be concluded.

b. To ostracize, to 'send to Coventry'.

1680 EARL ROSCOM. tr. *Horace's Art Poet.* 31 Then Poet-asters in their raging fits..dreaded and proscrib'd by Men of sense.

3. To reject, condemn, denounce (a thing) as useless or dangerous; to prohibit, interdict; to proclaim (a district or practice); = PROCLAIM *v.* 2 e, f.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 319 This Custome is that vncontrouled Lord, that prescribes, and proscribes Lawes at his pleasure. 1768 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. Notes 507 They [plays] have been zealously proscribed by the godly in later ages. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 219 The Stoics..proscribed..Compassion. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. IV. iii. 424 Persons of taste or elegance seem to proscribe it [civet] even from the toilet. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 342 The ecclesiastics in vain proscribed these licentious revelries. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 194 Before their religion was proscribed and their country confiscated.

¶ As a literalism of reudering in Rhemish N. T.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Gal.* iii. 1 O sensles Galatians, who hath bewitched you, not to obey the truth, before whose eies Iesus Christ was proscribed [Gr. προεγράφη; *Vulg.* præscriptus est; 1388 WYCLIF exilid; TINDALE, COVERD. described; 1611 euidently set forth; 1881 *R.V.* openly set forth], being crucified among you?

Hence **Proscri·bed** *ppl. a.*

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* I. i, I hid for thee Thy murder of thy brother,.. And writ him in the list of my proscrib'd After thy fact, to save thy little shame. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* II, As the proscribed emperor was by his perfumes betrayd. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 66 A well-known favourer of the proscribed opinions. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 447 The property of the proscribed was confiscated.

† **Proscribe**, formerly for PRESCRIBE: see PRO-[1] 3.

1530 PALSGR. 668/1, *I proscrybe* (Lydgate) for *I prescrybe.*

Proscri·ber. [See -ER[1].] One who proscribes.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded., Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 219 The triumvir and proscriber had descended to us in a more hideous form than they now appear. 1869 *Daily News* 17 July, Where frequent revolutions have divided parties into proscribers and proscribed.

Proscript, *a.* and *sb.*[1] [ad. L. *prōscript-us*, pa. pple. of *prōscrīb-ĕre* to PROSCRIBE. So obs. F. *proscript*, F. *proscrit.*]

† **A.** *adj.* (prōˌskri·pt). Proscribed: see PROSCRIBE *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1825) 29 The disobeyers war maid proscript and forefaltit, to the end he mycht be also anoyntit with the fatnes of thair lands and rents. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* LXXXIX. Epit. 1252 Cn. Domitius, one of the proscript outlawes. 1628 tr. *Mathieu's Powerfull Favorite* 29 A Proscript man who to enioy the goods of his wife, told her that he would kill himselfe, she added that she would accompanie him.

B. *sb.* (prōˌskript). One who is proscribed.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 143 L. Cæsar, her brother, when hee was a proscript or outlawe. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 240 So high an estimat did they set upon the casual death of this Proscript. 1835 SHORERL tr. *Chateaubriand's Trav.* Introd. (ed. 3) I. 37 Proscripts never open a public school of philosophy. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* June 1003/2 No proscript could find a refuge beyond the reach of the Cæsars.

† **Proscript,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prōscript-um*, pa. pple. neut. of *prōscrīb-ĕre* to PROSCRIBE.] A prohibition, an interdict.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 374/1 He should be within the daunger of this proscript. *Ibid.*, Princes to anoyd the paine of thys proscript, were ready to do whatsoeuer the pope would haue them..do.

Proscription (prōˌskri·pʃən). [ad. L. *prōscriptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōscrīb-ĕre* to PROSCRIBE. Cf. F. *proscription* (1486 in Godef.).]

1. The action of proscribing; the condition or fact of being proscribed; decree of condemnation to death or banishment; outlawry. Also *fig.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 443 In þat tyme [in] Engelond was robberie under kyng William þe Rede, and proscripciouns and exellinges and takynge into [the] kynges hond. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. XXXIV. (MS. Digby 230) lf. 159/1 Exile, werre, cheynes, and presoun, Proscripcioun and captiuite. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B viij, The tyme of Sylla, whan he made the vniuersall proscription agaynste the Marians. 1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 14 This cuntry..was very well quieted by a proscription of the O'Connors made by the erle of Kildare. 1738 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* Ded. 16 To hang up the Tables of Proscription, without the Power of sending Centurions to cut off every Head that wears a Face disliked at Court, would be Madness in a Prince. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 8. 675 William ..was resolved that no bloodshed or proscription should follow the revolution.

2. Denunciation, interdiction, prohibition by authority; exclusion or rejection by public order.

1659 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 284 The saving of their rights is the clear proscription of their rights. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 62 A proscription published by a Colony against the Mother-country. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. vii. (1864) II. 342 Iconoclasm..was a mere negative doctrine, a proscription of those sentiments which had full possession of the popular mind. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* liii. (1879) 627 A land afflicted by social proscription.

Proscriptive (prōˌskri·ptiv), *a.* [f. L. *prōscript-*, ppl. stem of *prōscrīb-ĕre* to PROSCRIBE + -IVE.] Characterized by proscribing; tending to proscribe; of the nature or character of proscription.

1757 FOOTE *Author* I. Wks. 1799 I. 134 A most noble triumvirate; and..as proscriptive and arbitrary, as the famous Roman one. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXXV. (1788) VI. 143 The Imperial ministers pursued with proscriptive laws, and ineffectual arms, the rebels whom they had made. 1853 HOLLAND *Mem. J. Badger* i. (1854) 23 The powerful and established party..becomes proscriptive towards the new and weaker organizations.

Hence **Proscri·ptively** *adv.*, by way of proscription; **Proscri·ptiveness**, the quality of being proscriptive.

1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), Proscriptively. 1886 RAVLIN *Progr. Th. Grt. Subj.* v. 70 The proscriptiveness of ecclesiastical intolerance is a characteristic of a dead church.

Proscutal, Proscutellar, etc.: see PRO-[2] 2.

Prose (prōuz), *sb.* Also 6 **proese, proase,** *Sc.* **pross, pros.** [a. F. *prose* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prōsa* (*ōrātio*), lit. straightforward discourse, sb. use of fem. of *prōs-us*, for earlier *prors-us* adj. straightforward, straight, direct, contr. from *prōvers-us*, pa. pple. of *prōvert-ĕre* to turn forwards. Hence med.L. *prōsa* an accentual hymn, in which the prose pronunciation and order is used.]

1. The ordinary form of written or spoken language, without metrical structure; esp. as a species or division of literature. Opposed to *poetry, verse, rime*, or *metre.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10975 But ffrensche men wryten hit in prose, Right as be dide, hym for to alose. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* Prol. 19 Gladly quod I by goddes sweete pyne I wol yow telle a litel thyng in prose. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* 3 Two partyes—the fyrst is in prose and the second in verse. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 15 The thing which heer I report in vnpolisht proez, waz thear pronounced in good meeter and matter. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 468 Monie vther thingis baith in prois and verse he wrote. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 16 Things unattempted yet in Prose or Rhime. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 31 July, I..will..continue the rest of my account in plain prose. 1800 WORDSW. *Lyr. Ball.* (ed. 2) Pref. *note*, Much confusion has been introduced into criticism by this contradistinction of Poetry and Prose. ..The only strict antithesis to Prose is Metre. 1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 3 July, The definition of good prose is—proper words in their proper places. 1880 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit., Stud. Poet.* (1888) 39 The needful qualities for a fit prose are regularity, uniformity, precision, balance.

b. with *a* and *pl.* A piece of prose, as opp. to a poem; a composition in prose; a prose exercise. Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. in school or college use.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvi. (Arb.) 184 The Greekes vsed a manner of speech or writing in their proses, that went by clauses, finishing the words of like tune. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* I. 5 Gently to amble in a York-shire prose. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIX. viii. V. 607 New Verses or light Proses. 1901 *Punch* 9 Jan. 20/1 When my tutor fond supposes I am writing Latin proses.

¶ **c.** In ME., A (prose) story or narrative.

(The pl. was app. sometimes confounded with *proses, proces*, PROCESS *sb.* 4; this being, as in F., sing. and pl.)

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6357 He fond her bokes bothe two.. In siker proses and no romaunce. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11523 All the pepull in þat presse, þat the prose herd, Afermyt hit as fyn þat þe freike said. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2062 And slike a þas, sais þe prose, to Persy he ridis. *Ibid.* 2397 A croune all of elere gold, clustrid with gemmes, Of fyfty ponde with þe payse, as þe prose tellis.

2. *Eccl.* A piece of rhythmical prose or rimed accentual verse, sung or said between the epistle and gospel at certain masses; also called a *sequence.*

Called *prōsa* in Latin in distinction from *versus* applied to the ancient quantitative metres: see P. Wagner *Introd. Gregorian Melodies* (Eng. transl. 234, etc.).

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* (Rolls) 201 Also in the prose clepid a sequence which is sungun in the Feeste of the Cross is Hiȝing, aftir that manye spechis there ben mad to the cros. 1486 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 16 Euery persone..syngyng a Respond of Seynte Stephen with the prose therto. 1561 T. NORTON tr. *Calvin's Inst.* III. xx. (1634) 427 In all their Letanies, Hymnes, and Proses, where no honour is left ungiven to dead Saints, there is no mention of Christ. 1822 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* III. (1848) 90 The stanzas of the new worship proposed as more worthy of God than the ancient proses of the Church. 1882 ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 465 In the Middle Ages it [Sequence] was called a Prose; because, though written for the most part in rhymed Latin..the cadence of its syllables was governed, not as in classical Poetry, by quantity, but by accent—a peculiarity which deprived it of all claim to consideration as Verse of any kind. 1885 *Cath. Dict., Sequence*, In the revision of the Roman Missal in the sixteenth century, only four sequences were retained: 'Victimæ Paschali'.., 'Veni, Sancte Spiritus'.., 'Lauda, Sion'.., the 'Dies Iræ'. ..A fifth prose, 'Stabat Mater'..must have been added very recently, since neither Le Brun nor Benedict XIV. recognise it.

† **b.** Hence, *in prose* is used in the following instances app., as = in rimed, as opposed to quantitative verse. *Obs.*

1486 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 54 Which shall salute the king wt wordes folowing in prose...Most reverend, rightwose regent of this rigalitie, Whos primative patrone I peyre to your presence [*rimes* citie..prehemynence.]. *Ibid.* 55 Saying the wordes folowing unto the king in prose..Most prudent prince of pruved prevision [etc.].

3. *fig.* (from 1). Plain, simple, matter-of-fact, (and hence) dull or commonplace expression, quality, spirit, etc. (The opposite of POETRY 5.)

1561 T. NORTON tr. *Calvin's Inst.* I. 18 For the plaine prose hereof is to cleare to be subject to any cauillations at all. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Pref., Wks. 1851 III. 143 Sitting here below in the cool element of prose. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 645 That Prose of Piety, a lukewarm Praise. 1876 LOWELL *Ode 4th July* III. iii, To see things as they are, or shall be soon, In the frank prose of undissembling noon. 1900 'SARAH GRAND' *Babs* xv, Mrs. Normanton was a broad embodiment of the prose and commonplace of her class.

4. a. A dull, commonplace, or wearisome discourse or piece of writing; a prosy discourse.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 175/2 Mr. Guillims had not needed to have used such a long prose. 1813 BYRON in *Daily News* (1899) 29 June 6/1, I have sent you a long prose. I hope your answer will be equal in length. 1840 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 300 All this is a miserable prose. 1897 *Life & Lett. B. Jowett* I. v. 129 He received many a 'prose' from Jowett on the philosophy of law and on the various questions of the hour.

b. *Old colloq.* Familiar talk, chat, gossip; a talk.

1805 MRS. CREEVEY in *C. Papers*, etc. (1904) I. 68, I had a great deal of comfortable prose with her. 1807 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* III. 385 Long prose with the Duke of Portland till one in the morning. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Pross*, talk, conversation—rather of the gossiping kind. 'Let us have a bit of *pross*.' 1848 R. D. HAMPDEN in *Some Mem.* (1871) 162 She does not forget the long friendly proses that you have had together, and she longs to have another talk-out with you.

5. *attrib.* (often hyphened to the following word).

a. Consisting of, composed or written in prose.

(In this and the following, substituted for PROSAIC 1.)

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 254 Which after the manner of my familiar prose-satir I presume to criticize. 1718 POPE *Let. to Dk. Buckhm.* 1 Sept., There had been a very elegant Prose-translation before. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 23 In verse or prose, or in verse-text aided by prose-comment. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xi. 206 Here we have..the prose account. 1875 LOWELL *Spenser* Wks. 1890 IV. 322 Bunyan..is the Ulysses of his own prose-epic.

b. Composing or writing in prose.

1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* III. i, The prose-wits playing, and the verse-wits rooking. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 235 Poets and prose-authors in every kind. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 172 In..First Principles we have a kind of prose Lucretius.

c. *fig.* Having the character of prose; plain, matter-of-fact, commonplace: = PROSAIC 2.

1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* viii. (1870) 194 Poets are not ideal beings; but have their prose-sides. 1864 WEBSTER s. v., The prose duties of life. 1905 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 485 For the poet the aesthetic value of the Gospels is independent of their prose-truth.

6. *Comb.*, as *prose-inditing* sb. and adj., *prose-like* adj.; †**prose-master**, a master of prose, one who excels in prose composition; **prose-poem**, a prose work having the style or character of a poem; so **proso-poet**, **prose-poetry**; †**prose-printer**, a printer of prose (in quot. = prose author); **prose-writer**, one who writes or composes prose, an author who writes in prose; so *prose-writing*.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* Prol., The litle distinccioun that leueth with *prose enditing is wouen. 1742 P. FRANCIS tr. *Horace's Art P.* 138 For Telephus or Peleus..must complain In *prose-like Style. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 270 *Prose-Master Major to his Majestie. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 15 Jan. 3/4 The so-called *prose-poem is very rarely attempted. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 162 They have vulgarly pass'd for a sort of *prose-poets. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxiii. 42/2 The prose-poet Bunyan's 'Holy War'. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* ii. 41 Sidney commits himself..to the pestilent heresy of *prose-poetry, saying that verse is 'only an ornament of poetry'. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 68 Peculier to Versifiers, and .. not .. among *Prose-printers. 1611 WHITAKER in *Coryat's Crudities* Panegyr. Verses d v, The most peerelesse Poeticall *Prose-writer. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg., Ess. Georg.* (1721) I. 202 Where the Prose-writer tells us plainly what ought to be done, the Poet often conceals the Precept in a Description. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxix. IV. 130 The philosopher Pherekydês of Syros, about 550 B.C., is called by some the earliest prose-writer. 1769 R. WOOD *Ess. Homer* 60 It is allowed on all hands, that *Prose writing was unknown in Greece, till long after the Poet's time. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Johnson* 255 A taste in morals, in poetry, and prose-writing.

Prose (prōuz), *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. F. *proser* (*a* 1613 in Littré) to turn into or write in prose.]

1. *trans.* To express, compose, or write in prose; to translate or turn into prose.

c 1393 CHAUCER *Scogan* 41 Al schal passyn þat men prose or ryme. *c* 1450 J. SHIRLEY in *B. M. Addit. MS.* 16,165 lf. 4 Boicius de consolacione prosed in Englische by Chaucier. 1785 BURNS *2nd Ep. to J. Lapraik* vi, An' if ye wonna mak it clink, By Jove I'll prose it! 1893 JACOBS *More Eng. Fairy T.* (1894) p. viii, I have had no scruple in prosing a ballad or softening down over-abundant dialect.

b. *intr.* To compose or write prose. Also *to prose it.*

1805 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* II. 77, I am prosing, not altogether against my will. 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* I. (Chandos) 7 I'll prose it here, I'll verse it there, And picturesque it every where. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 378 I've rhymed, I've prosed..In short done everything.

2. *intr.* To discourse in a prosy manner; to talk or write prosily; *old colloq.* and *dial.* to converse familiarly, chat, gossip.

1797 TWENDELL *Rem.* xxxii. (1815) 171 The time that you and I, my good Mother, used to prose over the parlour-fire, till you drove me away to bed. 1813 MOORE *Post-bag*, etc. (ed. 2) 48 To wait till the Irish affairs were decided—That is, till both houses had prosed and divided. 1819 KEATS *Otho* I. ii. 189 Pray, do not prose, good Ethelbert, but speak What is your purpose. 1879 A. LANG in *Academy* 11 Jan. 25/1 That mythical stage of man's existence when he was eternally prosing about the weather. 1885 FRANCES E. TROLLOPE in *Graphic* 21 Feb. 190/1, I won't keep you here prosing with me.

b. *trans.* with *adv.* or *phr.* To bring into some specified condition by prosing; to talk or lecture *into* or *to* (some state).

1825 R. H. FROUDE in *Rem.* (1838) I. 178, I think I must come to you to be prosed and put into a better way. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* II. 192 In spite of my having prosed you to death. 1897 KER *Epic & Rom.* 275 The important things of the story may be made to come with the stroke and flash of present reality, instead of being prosed away by the historian.

Prosect (prose·kt), *v. rare.* [Formed (after next) on L. *prōsect-*, ppl. stem of *prōsecāre* to cut away or off, cut up, f. PRO-[1] 1 + *secāre* to cut.] *trans.* To dissect (a dead body, or part of one) in preparation for anatomical demonstration; *absol.* to perform the office of a prosector. So **Prosection** (prose·kʃən), dissection for purposes of anatomical demonstration; the function of a prosector.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Prosect..Prosection.

Prosector (prose·ktəɹ). [a. late L. *prōsector* (Tertull.) a cutter up, an anatomist, agent-n. f. L. *prōsec-āre* to cut up. So F. *prosecteur* (1835 in *Dict. Acad.*), after which the English designation was prob. introduced.] One whose business is to dissect dead bodies in preparation for anatomical research or demonstration, as assistant to a lecturer on anatomy, a surgeon, or a zoological society.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict., Prosector*, dissector. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Prosector*, term for an anatomist; applied to one who prepares the subject for the lecturer on anatomy; the same as *Dissector*. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. v. ii. 267 M. Robelin, Prosector to the Faculty of Sciences at Montpellier. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Nov. 5/3 The Council of the Zoological Society have decided to employ a prosector, whose chief duty will be that of dissecting animals that may die in the gardens.

Hence **Prosecto·rial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a prosector; ‖ **Prosecto·rium** [mod.L.: see -ORIUM], a room or building for prosection; the place of operation of a prosector; **Prose·ctorship**, the position or office of prosector.

1881 *Nature* 20 Oct. 579/2 If the Zoological Society had not in 1865 established its prosectorship, we should have seen little of the really solid advances in our knowledge of the anatomy of the two higher classes of vertebrated animals. 1883 *Athenæum* 28 Apr. 544 I Prof. Garrod, Mr. Forbes's predecessor in the prosectorial office. 1901 *Ibis* Apr. 344 The rich collections of the British Museum, the Zoological Society's Prosectorium, and other leading institutions.

Prosecutable (prɒsĭkiūtăb'l), *a.* [f. PROSECUTE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be prosecuted; liable to prosecution.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 436 Cases prosecutable in the way of indictment. 1836 CHALMERS *Wks.* V. 377 Its violation shall be made a prosecutable offence. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 230 A claim not prosecutable in any court of law.

Prosecute (prɒsĭkiut), *v.* Also 6 prose-qwuit, -quut, 6-7 -quute; 7 *pa. pple.* (*Sc.*) prosecute. [f. L. *prōsecūt-*, ppl. stem of *prōsequī* to follow, pursue, attend, accompany; to honour or present (a person) with; f. *prō*, PRO-[1] 1 + *sequī* to follow. So obs. F. *prosecuter* (1519 in Godef.).]

1. *trans.* To follow up, pursue; to persevere or persist in, follow out, go on with (some action, undertaking, or purpose) with a view to completing or attaining it.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 51 Origenes sende an epistole..preyenge and comfortenge his fader to prosecute [L. *prosequi*] that he hade begunne. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. Hen. VII* A ij, As this honorable audyence now is here assembled to prosecute the funeral obseruaunces [etc.]. 1568 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 624 Quhill thai renew thair forceis and prosequute thair formair detestabill interpryise. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 102 How the Army came into the Territorie of Synope, and there prosequuted the same purpose. 1643 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 192 That the late articles of the treaty of peace .. may be carefully and truly prosecute. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 126 If still you prosecute the same studies and inquiries. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* xxvii. (1781) II. 251 Determined to prosecute their intended tour. 1836 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* I. 40 The Dutch war, commenced without necessity, and prosecuted ..with ill-judged parsimony. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I This inquiry..has not until recently been systematically prosecuted.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* To continue, go on.

a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* 158 What shullde I prosecute, Or more of this to clatter? 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix. 22 [He] sued..for licence too prosecute on his iourney. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 357 Here hee doth prosecute in things which the saide fathers did see.

2. *trans.* To carry out, perform; to engage in, carry on, practise, exercise, follow.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 342 Those exercises, that are vsually prosequuted in the common schooles. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 141 True repentance..may not be deferred or put off but speedily prosequuted. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 177 It is a piece of great neglect amongst us, that the sowing of them is not more prosecuted. 1824 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 307 These privileges..cannot be enjoyed unless the trade may be prosecuted. 1883 GOODE *Fish. Indust. U.S.* 23 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The salmon and other fisheries of Puget Sound are prosecuted chiefly by the aid of Indian fishermen.

3. To follow out in detail; 'to proceed in consideration or disquisition of' (J.); to go into the particulars of, investigate; to treat of or deal with in greater detail.

1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 162 Yf I schold partycularly prosecute euery thyng..perteynyng to thes materys, we schold not fynysch our communycatyon thys xv. days and more. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 10 The which Josephus hath prosecuted at large in his histories. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xiii. (1627) 178 Speciall rules and directions giuen, for writing their Theames,..prosecuting the seuerall parts of the Theame. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. iii. (1673) 304 This Argument Eusebius particularly prosecutes. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* Pref. 14 As to the Resolution of Problems by infinite Series, I have been more sparing of that, because it has been well prosecuted by others. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* ii. (ed. 3) 63, I do not further prosecute this subject.

†4. To follow up (an advantage); to improve, take advantage of (an opportunity). *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 27 They prosecuted this good happe of theirs further the next yeare. 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 24 The Tartars..prosecute the victory with all quickness and diligence. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1761) I. ix. 191 The French Army..left Henry free to prosecute his Advantages against his other Enemies.

†5. To follow quickly with hostile intent (a fleeing man or beast); to chase; = PURSUE. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 166 The king..prosecuted Dauid the brother of Lewlyn from towne to towne. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 24 These wild asses..cast backward with their heels stones with such violence, as they pierce the brests of them that prosecute them. 1648 CROMWELL *Let.* 20 Aug. in *Carlyle*, We..prosecuted them home to Warrington Town. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 619 The Mastiffs gen'rous Breed,..who, for the Folds Relief, Will prosecute with Cries the nightly Thief.

absol. 1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 24 Pharao..what tyme he hard of the passage of Goddes people, ..he did prosecute after, entendyng to destroye them. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 4 The Munkeys..fling stones at them that prosecute to take them.

†b. To follow with vengeance; to revenge (injuries, etc.). *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 245 But whether it were righte or wrong, it was with so cruell and mortal warre reuenged... So egerly the Vtopians prosequte the iniuries done to ther frindes, yea, in money matters; and not their owne likewise.

6. *Law.* a. To institute legal proceedings against (a person) for some offence; to arraign before a court of justice for some crime or wrong.

1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 153 To be apprehendit and prosequutit be justice. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 11 Any Person..who was not either immediately Prosecuted by the Court, or in evident Disfavour there. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxiii. 315 If he made his peace with the king, still he might be prosecuted at the suit of the party. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xi. § 24 You prosecute him for the cheat. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxi, Are you aware of the law of this country—that if you lodge this charge you will be bound over to prosecute this gang? *Mod.* Notice. Trespassers will be prosecuted as the law directs.

b. with the crime or offence as object.

1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II. iv, If the offence be found Within my reach..I'd prosecute it with severest Vengeance. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V, View St. Europe* I. I. 42 Resentment was almost the sole motive for prosecuting crimes. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. x. 235 The House of Commons had given up the practice of prosecuting state crimes.

c. In phrase *to prosecute an action, a claim.* †Formerly also *to prosecute an accusation, the law.*

1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* II. (1636) 12 Hee also then bindeth to appeare those that give testimony and prosecute the accusation. *Ibid.* 64 If hee prosecuted the law against the thiefe and convict him of the same felony, he shall have his goods again. 1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 51 The strange accusation violently prosecuted against Sr Edw. Hyde at the Councell Board at Paris. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxiv. 240 They did not put or continue them in prison, nor prosecute the law upon them. 1817 LD. CASTLEREAGH in *Parl. Deb.* 1853 Nothing but a deep sense of the duty which I owed to the public could.. have induced me to prosecute that action. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 242 That the parties included in the exception should have five years clear from every disability there mentioned, to prosecute their claim.

d. *intr.* or *absol.* To institute or carry on a prosecution, to be prosecutor.

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* v. vi, When they are done, the laws may prosequute. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 2 He durst not prosecute against the party he supposed had stollen them. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vii. 268 He [the king] is therefore the proper person to prosecute for all public offences and breaches of the peace, being the person injured in the eye of the law. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 418 He had at that time prosecuted for high treason, because he disdained to bring the persons..before a jury for any other crime than that of which he was conscientiously satisfied they were guilty.

†7. To seek to gain or bring about; to follow after, strive for. *Obs.*

1595 *Blanchardyn* vii. B iij b, Her beautie hath carryed such prayse and commendation throughout the world, that all the neighbouring Princes haue prosecuted her loue. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. iii. 14 Selfe-loue..inticeth..to prosecute pleasures. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 224 Let peace be prosecuted, and followed, by the safest and surest rule of this pursuit. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. (1738) 218 [We] at the same time [shall] prosecute our own proper happiness.

†8. To follow (*fig.*) *with* honour, regard, execration, or other feeling or its expression. (A figure from literally following a person with shouts of acclamation, execration, etc.) *Obs.*

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1981 To worshyp one God aboue And hys poore neyber to prosecute with loue. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 206 The Danes didd.. with honorable sepulture, prosecute the corps of Huho. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* v. iii, Prosecuted with the fatal curses Of widows, undone orphans, and what else. 1664 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* II. ii. ii. (1667) 21 Prosecutiog the Lord Jesus Christ with a singular honour. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 168 The same Animal was prosecuted, in one place, with divine Honours.

†9. To pursue (a person) vindictively or with malice; to persecute. *Obs.*

1588 *Let.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 67 Not maliciously bent to have men prosecuted to death, only for their religion. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 61 The eldest sonne of Aben Babur..who was sadly prosecuted through the power and malice of Mirza Kameron his younger Brother. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 24. 24 He acknowledged Daemons or Angels; declaring that some of these fell from Heaven, and were since prosecuted by a Divine Nemesis. 1704 *Clarendon's Hist. Reb.* III. Ded. 8 Prosecuting this Author with unjust and false accusations.

Hence **Pro·secuting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 194 Godly wars..from prosecuting wherof he was..by his violence withdrawn. 1643 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 208 The prosecuting and effectuating of such a blessed and necessary work. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv, The prosecuting of a ship's discoveries. 1870 *Standard* 7 Dec., The borough prosecuting solicitor.

Prosecution (prɒsĭkiū·ʃən). Also 6 prose-quutioun, -quitioun, 6-7 -quution. [a. OF. *prosecution* (1294 in Godef.), or ad. late L. *prōsecūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōsequī* to PROSECUTE.] The action of prosecuting.

1. The following up, continuing, or carrying out *of* any action, scheme, or purpose, with a view to its accomplishment or attainment.

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 529 Proceding still in the prosequutioun of that rychtuous querrell. 1589 *Ibid.* IV. 440 The prosequutioun of hir jornay. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 543 The same devises, diligence, labour, prosecution, and observations, are to be used in the hunting of the Boar. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 13 The Design, in prosecution whereof, they are so zealous. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 142 For the present to lay aside the prosecution of the intended Expedition. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith*

(1853) 198 In the prosecution of their object. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 May 5/2 Nothing was to be gained by the further prosecution of the war.

† b. *concr.* A continuation. *In prosecution*, in the sequel, subsequently, in due course. *Obs.*

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* iv. (1642) 255 Antipater his eldest son, of whom we shall heare much in prosecution. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 454/1 This Chapter is a prosecution of the latter end of the foregoing.

2. The carrying on, exercise, performance, or plying *of* a pursuit, occupation, etc.

1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* To Rdr. 7 In the prosequution of this businesse. 1707 Addison *Pres. St. War* (1708) 1 Their Prosecutions of Commerce, and Pursuits of Universal Monarchy. 1823 Scoresby *Jrnl. Whale Fish.* p. xv, The original design of the voyage..was the prosecution of the Whale-Fishery. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 76/2 Well calculated for the successful prosecution of ostreoculture.

† 3. The following out *of* anything minutely or in detail; investigation. *Obs.*

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 300 My purpose was onely to touch the heads of things, reseruing my selfe to hereafter for the particular prosecution. 1659 T. Bushell (*title*) Abridgement of the Lord Chancellor Bacon's Philosophical Theory in Mineral Prosecutions. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 1 It is not here seasonable to make a large prosecution of the particular instances. 17.. in *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Oct. (1906) 2/3 Promises..which he design'd certainly to have comply'd with, had not a Tide of new Things flow'd in, and prevented the Method of his Prosecutions.

† 4. The action of pursuing; a literal pursuit, chase, or hunting. *Obs.*

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 530 The prosequutioun of the committaris of the said cruell murthour. 1582 *Ibid.* III. 53 In the prosequutioun of the saidis thevis and brokin men. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xvi. (1611) 147 Dogges of prosequution, as Beagles Terriers and such like. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Exhort. § 16 Let us therefore press after Jesus, as Elisha did after his Master, with an inseparable prosecution, even whithersoever he goes.

fig. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 65 When I should see behinde me Th' ineuitable prosecution of disgrace and horror.

† b. Action or effort to obtain or get possession *of* property or a benefice. *Obs.*

1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 309 Quhilkis gudis the saidis Bonauenture Bodeker and Conradt Van Boekert causit to be persewit. And in the prosequitioun thairof, the materis cumin to that end, that the saidis gudis ar put, be inventure, in the handis of certane cautionaris. 1628 Prynne *Cens. Cozens* 41 These are so taken vp with..the eager prosecution of some fat Benefice.

5. *Law.* a. In strict technical language: A proceeding either by way of indictment or information in the criminal courts, in order to put an offender upon his trial; the exhibition of a criminal charge against a person before a court of justice. b. In general language: The institution and carrying on of legal proceedings against a person. c. Loosely: The party by whom criminal proceedings are instituted and carried on. Also *attrib.*

1631 Massinger *Beleeve as You List* III. i, [To] commit Unto your ahler trust the prosecution Of this impostor. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. vii. 268 In criminal proceedings, or prosecutions for offences, it would still be a higher absurdity, if the king personally sate in judgment; because in regard to these he appears in another capacity, that of prosecutor. 1769 *Ibid.* IV. xxi. 289 The regular and ordinary method of proceeding in the courts of criminal jurisdiction.. may be distributed under twelve general heads...1. Arrest; 2. Commitment and bail; 3. Prosecution; 4. Process; 5. Arraignment, and it's incidents; 6. Plea and issue; 7. Trial, and conviction; [etc.]. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 993 Of the Action on the Case for a Malicious Prosecution, and in what Cases such Action may be maintained. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xi. 243 His third criminal prosecution began, like the two others, with torture. 1891 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 2/5 [He] contended that..two of the prosecution witnesses had really favoured the case of the defendant. 1901 *Ibid.* 2 Mar. 7/3 The prosecution's theory was that prisoner wanted to get rid of his wife.

d. *Director of public prosecutions*: an English law officer, appointed in 1879 by Act 42 & 43 Vict. c. 22, to institute and conduct criminal proceedings in the public interest. Cf. *Public prosecutor* below.

1879 *Act* 42 & 43 *Vict.* c. 22 § 2 A Secretary of State may from time to time appoint an officer to be called the Director of Public Prosecutions...It shall be the duty of the Director of Public Prosecutions, under the Superintendence of the Attorney General, to institute, undertake, or carry on such criminal proceedings..as may be..prescribed by regulations under this Act. 1884 *Act* 47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 58 § 2 On and after the passing of this Act..the person for the time holding the office of Solicitor for the affairs of Her Majesty's Treasury shall be Director of Public Prosecutions. 1902 L. L. Shadwell in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 1/2 The director of public prosecutions attends the trial [of election petitions] personally or by representative.

† 6. = Persecution 1. *Obs.*

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* III. § 122 An Instance of as great Animosity, and Indirect Prosecution,..as can be given. 1759 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. ii. 491 Requiring him..to desist from the farther prosecution of his Queen's party.

† **Prosecutive,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 7 -quutive. [f. as Prosecute *v.* + -ive: cf. obs. F. *prosecutif, -ive* (1569 in Godef.) and *executive.*] Having the quality or function of prosecuting.

1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* 1. i. 48 The virtues of the prosequutiue part rule not the intellectual, hut are ruled rather. 1759 R. Shirba in *Rem.* (1850) 111 Give place to Him in the elective faculty, the will; in the prosecutive faculty, the affections.

Prosecutor (prɒ·sĭkiutəɹ). [a. med.L. *prōsecūtor*, agent-n. f. *prōsequ-ī* to Prosecute.]

1. One who follows up or carries out any action, project, or business.

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 83 These Iesuites.. endeavour..to imbreed that fiercenesse and obstinacie in their schollers, as to make them bote prosecutors of their owne opinions. 1632 Spelman *Hist. Sacrilege* (1698) 193 The Lord Cromwel was conceived to be the principal mover, and prosecutor thereof.

† 2. A pursuer. *Obs.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 75 Shooting forth their darts, one against the front of the enemy, and the other against the prosecutors and followers. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 299 She is observed to take her Measures from her Prosecutors, well knowing that she can out-run the Dogs at Pleasure.

3. One who institutes and carries on proceedings in a court of law, esp. in a criminal court. (In quot. 1670 = Promoter 3.) *Public prosecutor*, a law officer appointed to conduct criminal prosecutions on behalf of the crown or state or in the public interest: *spec.* in Scotland, the Procurator fiscal in each county, etc.; the single officer recently appointed with this function in England is officially styled Director of public prosecutions: see Prosecution 5 d.

1670 Blount *Law Dict.*, *Prosecutor*, is he that followeth a Cause in an others name. See *Promooters.* 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. vii. 268 [see Prosecution 5]. 1769 — *Ibid.* IV. xxvii. 362 On a conviction of larceny in particular, the prosecutor shall have restitution of his goods. 1783 W. Gordon tr. *Livy's Rom. Hist.* (1823) III. lvi. 282 Virginius was pitched on as the first prosecutor. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIX. 759/2 (Scotland) There seems little doubt but that in early times the king was public prosecutor... In process of time..this office of public prosecutor naturally devolved upon the crown counsel. The principal of these is the lord advocate. *Ibid.* 760/1 The procurators fiscal of the county and burgh courts, who are the public prosecutors in their respective districts, may also be regarded as deputies of the lord advocate. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex., Public prosecutor*, the Queen, in whose name criminals are prosecuted, because all offences are said to be against the Queen's peace, her Crown, and dignity. 1877 E. Robertson in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 590/2 The distinguishing feature of Scotch criminal law is the existence of a public prosecutor. 1907 *Expositor* Feb. 187 Among them appears the Satan, a sort of Prosecutor General.

† 4. One who prosecutes with malice; a Persecutor. *Obs.*

1704 *Clarendon's Hist. Reb.* III. Ded. 10 His malicious Prosecutors afterwards scandalized him, as being the Author of such Counsels.

Hence **Pro·secutorship,** the office of a (public) prosecutor.

1870 *Echo* 8 Dec., Mr. E. W. C—— has been appointed to the Senior Crown Prosecutorship of County Mayo.

Prosecutrix (prɒ·sĭkiū·triks). Pl. **-trices** (-trisīz). [a. mod.L. *prōsecūtrix*, fem. agent-n. f. as prec. + -trix.] A female prosecutor.

1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xxiii, Not one of them had compassion enough to mollify my prosecutrix. 1812 Collinson *Idiots & Lunaticks* I. 530 (Jod.) The prosecutrix stated that she was married. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 July 5/1 One of the prosecutrices..described in detail how she gave the prisoner at different times various sums.

Prosefy: see Prosify.

Proseity (prɒ|sī·ĭti). *Metaph.* [f. L. *prō sē* for oneself + -ity.] The quality or condition of existing for itself, or of having itself for its own end.

1899 A. E. Garvie *Ritschlian Theol.* ii. 48 The isolated thing will be thought of as its own cause (aseity) and its own purpose (proseity). *Ibid.* iii. 98 He [Frank] puts instead of it [the absolute] the expression being through, in, and for self (aseity, inseity, proseity). 1899 P. T. Forsyth in *Speaker* 23 Dec. 319/1 He..calls attention to..the proseity of Christ's work, to its nature as an ethical calling in which everything that he did was done for himself as a personality and not in an official capacity.

Proselachian (prɒsĭlā·kiăn). *Zool.* [Pro- 2 1.] A hypothetical primitive selachian.

Proselenic (prōusĭlī·nik), *a. rare.* [f. Pro- 2 1 + Gr. σελήνη moon + -ic.] Existing before the moon.

1641 H. L'Estrange *God's Sabbath* 97 Though Papists inform their disciples of I know not what pro-selenique antiquitie it hath, yet sure we are that..it was not in being above a thousand years after our Saviour.

Proselyta·tion. *rare.* [f. Proselyte *v.* + -ation.] Proselytizing; conversion.

1826 G. S. Faber *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 383 For the instruction and proselytation of the English Laity.

Proselyte (prɒ·sĭləit), *sb.* Forms: 4 **proselyt, -ilite,** 4–8 **-elit(e,** 7 **-ylite,** 6– **proselyte.** [ad. late L. *prosēlyt-us* (fem. *-a*), *a* 200 in Itala, Tertullian, a. Gr. προσήλυτ-ος one who has come to a place, also a convert to Judaism, prop. adj. f. προσηλυθ-, 2nd aorist stem of προσέρχ-εσθαι to come to, approach. Cf. F. *prosélyte*, OF. *proselite* (13th c. in Littré).]

1. One who has come over from one opinion, belief, creed, or party to another; a convert.

1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxiii. 15 Woo to 3ou, scribis and Pharisees, ypocritis, that cumpasen the se and the lond, that 3ee maken o proselite [*gloss* that is, a conuertid to 3oure ordre; 1388 prosilite; 1535 Coverdale proselyte]. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* v. i. 108 Would she begin a Sect, might.. make Proselytes Of who she but bid follow. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 27 The Portugall has preacht Christ, but have few Proselites. *a* 1639 T. Carew *Poems* Wks. (1824) 121 Both rendred Hymen's pros'lits by thy muse. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 492 These difficulties procured the theory of Boerhaave a great number of proselytes. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 16 The Danes were the pupils and proselytes of the English.

2. *spec.* A Gentile convert to the Jewish faith.

Proselyte of righteousness or *of the covenant*: see quot. 1831–3. *Proselyte of the gate*, a proselyte who did not submit to all the ordinances of the law, esp. to circumcision, nor participate in all the privileges of an Israelite.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 1060 He [Herod] is proselit; Þat is til vndirstand, þu treu, Of a payane cumyne a Iow. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* ii. 10 Jewis, and proselitis, men of Crete and Arabye. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 879 They were Proselites which were Gentiles borne, and embraced the Jewish Profession. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 8 The Translation of Aquila a Proselite, that is, one that had turned Iew. 1831–3 E. Burton *Eccl. Hist.* iv. (1845) 84 The Proselytes of righteousness, i. e. Gentiles who adopted circumcision and every other ordinance of the Mosaic Law. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 139 One who was only a proselyte of the gate, one who held back from the seal of the covenant made to Abraham, would not be regarded as a full Christian any more than he would be regarded as a full Jew.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1646 R. Baillie *Anabaptism* (1647) 135 The right of proselyte infants under the Law to the Covenant and the Sacrament which then did seal it. 1826 J. Gilchrist *Lect.* 33 It is certain that Proselyte Baptism existed among the Jews at and previously to the time of John the Baptist. 1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 113 How would the effect of this great revolution be described to the proselyte Gentiles?

Proselyte (prɒ·sĭləit), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make a proselyte of; to cause to come over or turn from one opinion, belief, creed, or party to another; *esp.* to convert from one religious faith or sect to another; to proselytize.

1624 Bp. Mountagu *Gagg* To Rdr., I then delivered unto my neighbour the partie that should have been proselyted. 1657–83 Evelyn *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 133 In whose name they were to baptize and proselyte all nations. 1680 *Visor pluckt off R. Thompson* 2 In less than two years he proselyted many Anabaptists and Quakers. 1702 Echard *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 85 Thus Sichem..was the first place proselyted to the Gospel. 1831 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 409 [He] endeavoured to proselyte them to his own miserable state of unbelief.

† b. *refl.* and *intr.* To become a proselyte. *Obs.*

1657–83 Evelyn *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 244 Though many proselyted, yet remains there a part, who would never be recovered to that Church. 1672 P. Henry *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 254 Wee reason'd long; but neither hee proselyted to mee nor I to him. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 254 The Arian Court-Mongring Bishops persuaded the Emperor Constantius to Proselyte him into their Arian Heterodoxy.

c. *absol.* To make proselytes, to proselytize.

1799 R. Hall *Wks.* (1833) I. 73 They would never disturb the quiet of the world by their attempts to proselyte. 1827 J. J. Gurney in *Memoir* (1854) I. 334 His liberality enables him to proselyte more successfully. 1888 Lea *Hist. Inquisition* I. 242 To carry it out fully, they should have proselyted with the sword.

Hence **Pro·selyted** *ppl. a.*, made or become a proselyte, converted; **Pro·selyting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pro·selyter,** one who proselytizes or makes proselytes.

1652 Evelyn *Diary* 13 Apr., Deane Cosin's proselyted son. 1660 Stillingfl. *Iren.* I. ii. (1662) 67 The use of Baptism in proselyting. 1785 Paley *Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 319 A polemical and proselyting spirit. *a* 1834 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 366 An eager proselyter and intolerant.

Proselytess (prɒ·sĭləitĕs). [f. Proselyte *sb.* + -ess 1.] A female proselyte; *spec.* a female convert to Judaism.

1621 Ainsworth *Annot. Pentat.* Deut. xxii. 19 A virgin an Israelitesse..an heathen that was become a proselytesse.. was free from the mulct. 1711 J. Gale *Refl. Wall's Hist. Inf. Bapt.* 356 A woman baptiz'd or wash'd, tho for uncleanness only, does nevertheless thereby become a proselytess or Jewess. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 351 Among the women sat a Lydian proselytess.

† **Prosely·tical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ical. Cf. F. *prosélytique* (Littré).] Of or pertaining to proselytes or to proselytism.

1581 Hanmer *Jesuites Banner* B j b, Who blazed abroad at the beginning of this parliament, to vphold the proselytical Papists, that they stoode in good hope the Romishe religion would bee restored presently in England. 1658–9 Evelyn *Let. to G. Tuke* Jan., We must committ to Providence the successe of tymes & mitigation of Proselytical fervours.

Proselytism (prɒ·sĭləit-, -litiz'm). [In sense 1 f. Proselyte *sb.* + -ism: so F. *prosélytisme* (1721 in Hatz.-Darm.); in sense 2 from Proselytize.]

1. The fact of becoming or being a proselyte; the state or condition of a proselyte.

a 1660 Hammond *Serm. Gen. xxxi.* 13 Wks. 1684 IV. 500 Spiritual Proselytism, to which the Jew was wont to be wash'd, as the Christian is baptized. 1683 Hickes *Case Inf. Baptism* 59 Capable of Proselytism, or entring into the Covenant after the Jewish manner. 1823 Lingard *Hist. Eng.* V. 364 The converts laboured to diffuse the new light with all the fervour of proselytism. 1844 — *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. i. 23.

2. The practice of proselytizing.

1763 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1825) VIII. lxxi. 290 Such was his zeal for proselytism, that..he plainly stopped not at toleration and equality. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 226 The spirit of proselytism attends this spirit of fanaticism. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 59 The very word proselytism was scarcely known to the English language, until it was added

to it a few years ago by the barbarous jargon of Catholicism. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Apr., If any religionists..persist in making day schools engines of proselytism.

Proselytist (prɒ'sɛlətɪst, -lɪtɪst). [f. PROSELYTIZE + -IST.] One who proselytizes; a proselytizer.

1859 *Athenæum* 5 Mar. 315 Other proselytists of milder character were for gentler measures. 1876 *New York Evangelist* 22 June (Cent.), The Mormon proselytists report unusual success in their missionary work.

Hence **Proselyti'stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to proselytists or proselytism.

1900 B. CHAMPNEYS *Mem. C. Patmore* II. iii. 39 He had resented the proselytistic raids which had been made on him and his first wife.

Pro:selytiza'tion (see next). [f. next + -ATION.] The action or work of proselytizing.

1871 H. MARSHALL *For Every Life* I. v, The parents, regarding the act in the light of proselytization to some damnable heresy, took the silver coin from the child. 1890 *Spectator* 25 Jan., A worthy old lady..whose heart is.. devoted to the work of Christian proselytisation there [India].

Proselytize (prɒ'sɛlətəiz, -lɪtɔiz), *v.* [f. PROSELYTE *sb.* + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To make proselytes; = PROSELYTE *v.* c.

1679 L. ADDISON *Mahumedism* xiv. 71 As he was zealously proselytizing at Medina, news came that Abusophian Ben-Hareth was going into Syria. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. xii. (1858) 180 Not without some touch of the universal feeling, a wish to proselytise. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Essenes* Wks. 1859 X. 286 A sect that proselytized was at any rate a hazardous sect in Judæa.

2. *trans.* To make a proselyte of; = PROSELYTE *v.* a.

1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 51 One of these whom they endeavour to proselytize. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. v, His lordship..was all for proselytising Ireland again. 1865 MORLEY *Mod. Characteristics* 85 We do not expect a bigot to live in much harmony with people whom he cannot proselytize.

Hence **Pro'selytizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1828 CARLYLE in *For. Rev. & Cont. Misc.* II. 439 The influence of this proselytizing bigotry. 1842 PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 98 In our own day, any exhibition of ourselves as a proselytizing Church would unsettle many of our own children. 1881 MONIER WILLIAMS in *19th Cent.* Mar. 504 Proselytising has never been attempted by the Zoroastrians since their arrival on Indian soil. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. iii. 269 A proselytising religion was a new phenomenon.

Proselytizer (prɒ'sɛlətə-, -lɪtɔizɔɪ). [f. prec. vb. + -ER 1.] One who proselytizes; one who makes or endeavours to make proselytes.

1848 GILFILLAN in *Tait's Mag.* XV. 280 He is the least in the world of a proselytizer. 1904 SIR R. RODD *Sir W. Raleigh* i. 7 [He] with the zeal of a proselytiser, began to take her to task for carrying beads.

Proseman (prō'uzmæn). [f. PROSE *sb.* + MAN *sb.*1] A man who writes prose, a prose author.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 202 The figure which the Greeks call Hiperbole..must be vsed very discreetly,..for althongh a prayse or other report may be allowed beyond credit, it may not be beyond all measure, specially in the proseman. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 64 Verse-man or Prose-man, term me which you will. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* ix. (1890) 343 For the meditative reading of instructed persons he [Browne] is perhaps the most delightful of English prosemen.

Proseminary (prɒse'mināri). [f. PRO-2 1 + SEMINARY *sb.* So G. *proseminar.*] A preparatory seminary or school.

1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* lv. (1840) III. 282 *note*, Merchant-Taylors' school in London..was then just founded as a proseminary for saint John's college, Oxford. 1893 *Home Miss.* (N.Y.) July 192 The German pro-seminary at Crete .. prepares students for the Chicago Theological Seminary.

† Prose'minate, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *prōsēmināre* to sow, propagate: see PRO-1 1 and SEMINATE.] *trans.* To sow, to propagate; to disseminate.

1657 R. CARPENTER *Astrol.* 36 These errours..procreated and proseminated by Astrologers. 1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 222 To proseminate his curious cockles, dissensions, and factions..in this goodly plantation.

So **† Prosemina'tion** *Obs.*, propagation by seed; spreading abroad as if sown, dissemination.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. vii. § 4. 38 That first beginning of the vniuersall pro-semination of Mankind. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 79 The eternal succession of the Species, whether of Men, Animals, or Vegetables by natural propagation or prosemination.

‖ Prosencephalon (prɒsɪense'fālɒn). *Anat.* Pl. **-a.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *πρός* toward (but here used as if = *πρό*, PRO-2 2) + *ἐγκέφαλον*, *-os* brain, ENCEPHALON.] The anterior part of the brain, consisting of the cerebral hemispheres and other structures; sometimes including the olfactory lobes (*rhinencephalon*) and the optic thalami and adjacent parts (*thalamencephalon*); the fore-brain.

1846 OWEN *Anat. Vert.* I. 181 *note*, Influenced by the inapplicability of the term 'hemispheres'..I shall apply the term 'prosencephalon' to the constant division of the brain in question, and prosencephalic lobes or prosencephala to its commonly distinct moieties. 1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 600 The prosencephalon soon increases in size, and becomes much larger than all the others. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 99 The prosencephalon, mesencephalon, and metencephalon are contiguous.

Hence **Prosencephalic** (prɒsɪensɛ'fælik) *a.*, pertaining to or connected with the prosencephalon: applied esp. to parts of the skull in animals.

1846 [see above]. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 251 The rhinencephalic fossa..in the lion.. is defined by a well-marked angle..from the prosencephalic compartment. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 86 Prosencephalic arch, composed of pre-sphenoid, orbito-sphenoid, frontal and postfrontal.

Prosenchyma (prɒsɪe'ŋkimă). *Bot.* Also in form **prosenchym.** [mod. f. Gr. *πρός* to, toward + *ἔγχυμα* infusion, after PARENCHYMA. So F. *prosenchyme*, Ger. *prosenchym.*] Tissue consisting of elongated cells closely placed with their ends interpenetrating, and often with the terminal partitions obliterated so as to form duets or vessels; found in different systems of tissues, but most typically in the fibro-vascular tissue (wood, bast, etc.); hence sometimes used as synonymous with 'fibro-vascular tissue'. Also *attrib.*, as *prosenchyma cell.* (Distinguished from PARENCHYMA 2.)

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 9 Professor Link distinguishes Parenchyma and Prosenchyma [*so ed.* 1835; *ed.* 1848 Prosenchyma]. 1849 LANKESTER tr. *Schleiden's Sci. Bot.* 56 Thus originates in the place of parenchyma a peculiar tissue which is called prosenchyma. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 78 If the cells are pointed at the ends, [etc.], then the tissue is termed *Prosenchyma. Ibid.* 79 The cells of such a tissue are usually elongated in the direction of its length,.. and we then have Prosenchyma bundles. The most important of these are the Fibro-vascular Bundles.

Prosenchymatous (prɒsɪeŋki'mătəs), *a.* [f. prec.: cf. PARENCHYMATOUS.] Belonging to, consisting of, or having the nature of prosenchyma.

1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) I. 57 The tubes which stand in contact with prosenchymatous cells. 1861 [see PARENCHYMATOUS 2]. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 281 The ascending and descending lobes dove-tailing in a prosenchymatous manner.

Proseneschal: see PRO-1 4.

Pros,enneahe'dral, *a. Cryst. rare.* [f. F. *prosenneaèdre* (Haüy) (f. Gr. *πρός* approaching to + *enneaèdre*) + -AL, after ENNEAHEDRAL.] (See quot.) Also **Pros,enneë'drous** *a. rare*—0.

1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 208 *Prosenneahedral*,..having nine faces on two adjacent parts, as in the prosenneahedral tourmaline..; in which the prism has nine sides, and one of the extremities nine planes, and the other only three. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Prosenneædrus, Min.*, having nine faces upon two adjacent parts. Applied by Haüy to a variety of tourmaline..: prosenneëdrous.

† Pros,epi'logism. *Logic. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *πρός* in addition + EPILOGISM. Cf. PROSSYLLOGISM.] (See quot.)

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 281 The proofe of the premises of the Prossyllogisme, is called an Epilogisme; and the proofe of any part hereof also is called a Prosepilogisme.

Prosequut(e, etc., obs. forms of PROSECUTE, etc.

Proser (prō'uzɔɪ). [f. PROSE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. A writer of prose; = PROSAIST 1.

1627 DRAYTON *Elegy II. Reynolds* in *Agincourt*, etc. 206 And surely Nashe, though he a Proser were A branch of Lawrell yet deserues to beare. 1815 L. HUNT *Feast Poets*, etc. 14 Such prosers as Johnson, and rhymers as Dryden. 1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. in Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 125 Poets and prosers have alike compared her [Italy] to a beautiful woman.

2. One who proses; one who talks or writes in a prosy, dull, commonplace, or tiresome way.

1769 *St. James's Chron.* 29–31 Aug. 4/2 Bore... My Father's Word for this intolerable Animal was a Proser. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* v. 39 The proser who ..has tales of three hours' length. 1886 DOWDEN *Shelley* II. v. 210 He would find Gisborne a proser, and a sieve through which much learning had passed.

Proses, Prosesioun, -session, etc., obs. forms of PROCESS, PROCESSION.

† Pro'set. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PROSE *sb.* + -ET.] A little or insignificant piece of prose.

1625 LISLE *Du Bartas' Noe* Pref. 1 Among the sundrie versets or prosets which I have, or shall set out if you find some that savour of my younger time.

‖ Prosecuha (prɒsiū'kă). Pl. **-æ**; in 7 **-a's.** [late L. (Juv.), ad. Gr. *προσευχή* prayer, a place of prayer, f. *προσεύχ-εσθαι* to offer prayers, f. *πρός* toward + *εὔχ-εσθαι* to pray.] A place of prayer in ancient times, an oratory; among the Jews, usually an unroofed place set apart for prayer, as distinct from a synagogue.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 66 Prosencha was a plot of ground encompassed with a wall or..other..inclosure, and open above...A Synagogue was..a covered edifice...Synagogues were within the Cities, as Prosencha's were without. 1879 J. MARTINEAU *Hours Th.* (1880) II. 345 The unadorned prosencha that sufficed for apostolic disciples. 1891 tr. *Father Didon's Jesus Christ* I. 25 [The Jews] built synagogues and proseuchae at the entrances of towns.

Proseys, obs. form of PROCESS.

Prosify (prō'uzifəi), *v.* Chiefly *humorous.* Also **prosefy.** [f. late L. *prōsa* or PROSE *sb.* + -FY: in sense 2, after *versify.* The spelling *prosefy* is app. after *stupefy*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To turn into prose; to make prosaic.

1774 MISS CARTER *Let. to Mrs. Montagu* 28 June, Either the poetry confounds..the lesson, or the lesson prosifies the poetry. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 882 In such a frozen atmosphere would not eloquence be congealed on the lips of an Ulysses, and poetry prosified on those of an Apollo! 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 547/1 [He] maltreats the glorious lines of Burns,..prosefying his poetry and twaddleising his vigour.

2. *intr.* To make or write prose.

1816 SOUTHEY *Let. to G. C. Bedford* 4 Feb., I cannot write verses in the presence of any person,.. but I can prosify, let who will be present. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 36 Prosifying where there was prose enough before, and poetising what was poetical enough already.

So **Prosification** (prō'uzifikē'ɪʃən), the action of 'prosifying', conversion into prose, making prosaic; **Prosifier** (prō'uzifəiɔɪ), one who or that which 'prosifies'.

1788 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) II. 12 The *that's*, the *which's*, the *who's*, and the *whom's*, are prosefiers,..injurious to the melody of verse. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* iv. (1848) 43 This prosification of a fine bit of poetry.

Prosilient (prɒsi'lĭĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *prōsilient-em*, pres. pple. of *prōsilīre* to leap forth.] *lit.* Leaping forth; *fig.* outstanding, prominent. So **† Prosi'liate** *v.* [erron. form] *intr.*, to be prominent, project, 'stand out'; **Prosi'liency** [see -ENCY], † the fact of leaping forth (*obs.*); *fig.* prosilient quality, great prominence; † **Prosili'tion** [n. of action f. L. *prōsilīre*: see -TION], the action of leaping or starting out.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 173 The minde is..apertly conversant in the eyes..: the minde resolute, the eyes 'prosiliate, being humble, they subsidate. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Vanity Dogm.* 61 A Repentine 'Prosiliency jumping into Being. 1827 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 402 He has given it such prominence, such prosiliency of relief. 1902 GERTR. ATHERTON *Conqueror* v. i, Hamilton,..not excepting Washington,..was to Europeans the most 'prosilient of Americans. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 485 That the Powder..may pass..without any loss by 'prosilition.

Prosily (prō'uzĭli), *adv.* [f. PROSY + -LY 2.] In a prosy manner; with dull and tedious utterance; in a matter-of-fact way, prosaically.

1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* xxiii, This speech, delivered rather prosily and oracularly. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* I. ii. 23 Oak knew her..as the heroine of the yellow waggon..: prosily, as the woman who owed him twopence.

† Prosi,me'trical, *a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. med. or mod.L. *prōsimetric-us*, f. *prōsa* prose + *metricus* METRICAL.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Prosimetrical*, consisting partly of Prose, partly of Meeter or Verse.

Prosimian (prɒsi'miăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Prōsimia*, generic name (Brisson 1756), *Prosimiæ* pl. (Storr 1780), *Prosimii* pl. (Illiger and Goldfuss 1811) (f. *pro-* (? PRO-1 4, or PRO-2 1) + *simia* ape) + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the group *Prosimiæ* or *Prosimii* of Quadrumana, now reckoned a suborder of *Primates*, comprising the lemurs. **b.** *sb.* An animal belonging to this group, a lemur. So **Prosi'mious** *a.* = a.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Prosimius*...Applied by Illiger and Goldfuss to a Family (*Prosimi..*) of the *Mammifera*, comprehending those which, under different relations, approach the *Simiæ*: prosimious. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Prosimian* [adj. and sb.].

Prosiness (prō'uzinĕs). [f. PROSY + -NESS.] Prosy or prosaic quality; commonplaceness; dullness and tediousness of writing or speech.

1814 SIR G. JACKSON *Diaries & Lett.* (1873) II. 448 Settling down again to the prosiness of their every-day life. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 291 Those well-regulated minds which, during a good part of the last century, found out a way, through rhyme, to snatch a prosiness beyond the reach of prose.

Prosing (prō'uzĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PROSE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PROSE.

1. Prose-writing, prose composition.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Pref., Wks. 1851 III. 144 Prosing or versing, but chiefly this latter. 1801 MOORE *Morality* 2 Dozing O'er books of rhyme and books of prosing. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 6 Should I ever get beyond prosing, my verses belong to her.

2. Dull or tedious talking; prosy discourse.

1775 MASON *Mem. Gray* G.'s Poems (1775) 139 *note*, But what shall we say..when a writer whom Mr. Gray so justly esteemed as M. Marivaux is now held in such contempt, that *Marivauder* is a fashionable phrase amongst them [the French], and signifies neither more nor less, than our own fashionable phrase of *prosing*? 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xix, The unceasing prosing of his worthy companion. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ii. 61 His moral prosings savour of the endless gossip over a dish of chocolate.

Pro'sing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That proses; talking or writing prosily; also said of a writing or discourse (= PROSY).

1775 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary, Let.* 24 Apr., Remember how prosing, affected, and very fine he is. 1809 G. ELLIS in Smiles *Mem. J. Murray* (1891) I. vii. 159 A dull prosing piece of orthodoxy may have its admirers. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. 125 Prosing beggars, in mean attire and dirt.

Hence **Pro'singly** *adv.*, in a prosing manner.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 735 You will not need to hear us prosingly speak of it.

Prosiphon (prɒsɪəi'fɒn). *Zool.* [f. PRO-2 1 + SIPHON.] The primitive siphon in an embryonic ammonite, a kind of ligament attached to the protoconch. Hence **Prosi'phonal** *a.*, pertaining to the prosiphon.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Prosiphon, Prosiphonal. 1895 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* III. 387 The protoconch is present, and contains a prosiphon.

Prosiphonate (prɒˌsəiˈfŏnēt), *a. Zool.* [f. *prō-* Pro-[1] 1 a + Siphon + -ate[2] 2.] Of a chambered shell: Having the siphonal funnel directed forward, as in the *Prosiphonata*, a primary group of chambered cephalopods now extinct.

Prosis(se, obs. forms of Process.

Prosish (prōˈuziʃ), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Prose *sb.* + -ish[1].] Partaking of the nature of prose; somewhat prosaic.

1797 Coleridge *Lett., to Southey* (1895) 223 The five lines are flat and prosish.

Prosist (prōˈuzist). *rare.* [f. Prose *sb.* + -ist.] A prose-writer: = Prosaist 1.

1809 Coleridge *Lett., to Southey* 555 Lessing, the best German prosist. 1850 Lynch *Theo. Trin.* ix. 154 Imaginative thinkers, whether they be poets or prosists.

‖ **Prosˌlambanoˈmenos.** [L. (Vitruv.) a. Gr. *προσλαμβανόμενος* (sc. *τόνος*) the note taken in addition, i.e. added below the *ὑπάτη*, Hypate.] The name of the lowest note, added below the lowest tetrachord, in the later scales or systems of ancient Greek music.

1694 Holder *Harmony* (1731) 104 In this Scale of Disdiapason..the Mese is an Octave below the Nete Hyperbolæon, and an Octave above the Proslambanomenos. *Ibid.* 105 The Hypodorian Mood, the Proslambanomenos whereof was fix'd upon the lowest clear and firm Note of the Voice or Instrument..of the deepest settled Pitch. *Ibid.* 106 The Proslambanomenos of the Hypermixolydian Mood was just an Eighth higher than that of the Hypodorian. 1782 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (1789) II. ii. 86 The proslambanomenos or most grave sound in all their systems. 1894 R. C. Hope *Med. Music* iii. 25 The lesser or conjunct system comprised the scale of Sappho, the proslambanomenos or added note below, with the upper tetrachord of Terpander's.

Pro-slavery, etc.: see Pro-[1] 5.

Prosne, obs. form of Paone *sb.*, a homily.

‖ **Prosneusis** (prɒsnjūˈsis). *Astron.* [a. Gr. *πρόσνευσις* a nodding to, inclination towards; in Ptolemy as in a below; f. *προσνεύειν* to nod to, incline towards.] In the Ptolemaic astronomy: a. *Prosneusis of the epicycle.* A supposed deviation in the axis of the moon's epicycle, assumed as a correction to the lunar anomaly. b. The angle between the ecliptic and the great circle joining the centres of the moon and of the earth's shadow in a lunar eclipse.

1906 Dreyer *Hist. Planetary Syst.* ix. 196 The principle of rigorously uniform motion had been violated both by introducing a point outside the centre of the deferent, with regard to which the angular motion was uniform, and by the prosneusis. *Ibid.* xi. 252 He [Bertrand]..showed that Abu'l Wefa did not add his 'mohazat' to the prosneusis, the latter not being included in his 'second anomaly'. 1908 — *Let. to Editor* 20 Aug., [In reference to sense b] This is the prosneusis of the eclipsed part [of the moon].

Prosobranch (prɒˈsəbrænk), *sb.* (*a.*) *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Prosōbranchia*, neut. pl., f. Gr. *πρόσω* forwards + *βράγχια* gills.] A prosobranchiate gastropod: see next. b. *adj.* = next.

1851 Woodward *Mollusca* I. 50 The sexes are distinct in the most highly organized (or dicœcious) mollusca:..the prosobranchs pair. 1861 Carpenter in *Smithsonian Rep.* 171 In the Prosobranchs, the breathing cavity is at the back of the head. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 511 No Prosobranch is..symmetrical. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 557 A Contribution to the Embryology of the Prosobranch Gasteropods.

Hence **Proˈsobraˌnchism,** the condition of being prosobranchiate.

Prosobranchiate (-brænˈŋkiēt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Prosōbranchiāta* = *Prosōbranchia*: see prec. and -ate[2] 2.] Having the gills in front of the heart, as the aquatic gastropod molluscs of the group or order *Prosōbranchia.* b. *sb.* = prec.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 508 Nearly related forms are sometimes opisthobranchiate, sometimes prosobranchiate. 1880 G. W. Tryon *Man. Conchol.* II. 6 An external shell..is common to all the prosobranchiates.

Prosodal (prɒˈsodăl), *a. Zool.* [f. Prosodus + -al.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a prosodus; incurrent.

1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 415/1 (*Sponges*) The extension of the prosodal or adital canals into long tubes.

Prosode (prɒˈsōud). *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. *προσῴδιον.*] = Prosodion.

1777 R. Potter *Æschylus* (1779) II. 33 Prosode. Supreme of Kings, Jove; and thou friendly night [etc.]. This ode..begins with a sublime and manly address to Jupiter.

Prosodia, L. = Prosody; pl. of Prosodion.

Prosodiac (prɒsɒˈdiăk), *a.*[1] and *sb.* [ad. late L. *prosodiac-us,* ad. Gr. *προσῳδιακός,* f. *προσῴδιον* Prosodion.]

A. *adj.* a. Pertaining to or used as a prosodion; processional. b. Of or pertaining to the verse described in B. 1850 [see Prosodion].

B. *sb. Anc. Pros.* A verse consisting of three anapæsts, for the first of which a spondee or iambus may be substituted.

Prosodiac (prɒsɒˈdiăk), *a.*[2] [ad. late L. *prosōdiacus* = Gr. *προσῳδιακός* (Victorinus and Martianus Capella, 4th and 5th c.) (*p. metrus, numeri*), with sense 'of or pertaining to prosody'. But Gr. *προσῳδιακός* is, according to Liddell and Scott, an erroneous form of *προσοδιακός* (f. *προσόδιον* (μέλος) a processional song), an adj. denoting the metrical foot (– – ∪) in processional songs, and unconnected with *προσῳδία*, though app. confused with it in Latin (which had only o for Gr. o and ω; hence in the mod. langs. referred to Prosody.]

= Prosodic. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Prosodiacal (prɒsədəiˈăkăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to prosody; = Prosodic.

1774 Mitford *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 132 A living writer, whose..criticisms I..admire, tho obliged to combat his prosodiacal tenets. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 429 The measure and rhyme force you to prosodiacal propriety. 1873 Wagner tr. *Teuffel's Hist. Rom. Lit.* I. 110 The prosodiacal licences of the dramatic poets.

Hence **Prosodiˈacally** *adv.* = Prosodically.

1836 in Smart.

Prosodial (prɒsōˈudiăl), *a.*[1] [f. L. *prosōdi-a* Prosody + -al.] Of or pertaining to prosody; = Prosodic.

1775 T. Sheridan *Art Reading* 214 The measure..to speak in the prosodial language, becomes purely amphibrachic. 1789 — (*title*) A complete Dictionary of the English Language,..to which is prefixed a Prosodial Grammar [*ed.* 1 Rhetorical Grammar]..The Second Edition, Revised, Corrected and Enlarged. 1835 *Athenæum* 1 Aug. 138/2 A poet..not occupied with..prosodial or metrical systems, or traditional models of..style.

Prosoˈdial, *a.*[2] [f. Prosodi-on + -al.] = Prosodiac *a.*[1]

1874 Symonds *Italy & Greece* 215 Chapleted youths singing the praise of Pallas in prosodial hymns.

Prosodian (prɒsōˈudiăn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. L. *prosōdia*, Gr. *προσῳδία* prosody + -an.]

A. *sb.* = Prosodist.

1623 Cockeram II, The Art of accenting, or the rule of pronouncing wordes truely long or short, *prosodie.* One skild in that Art, *prosodian.* 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. i. 339 That the Forbidden fruit..was an Apple, is commonly beleeved,..and some have been so bad Prosodians, as from thence to derive the Latine word *Malum*; because that fruit was the first occasion of evill. 1852 Blackie *Stud. Lang.* 13 The word *female* is, according to the technical style of Prosodians, a Spondee.

B. *adj.* = next.

1817 Colebrooke *Algebra* IV. vi. 49 *note,* Commentators appear to interpret this as a name of the rule here taught; *sád'hárana,* or *sád'hárana-ch'handó-gahita,* general rule of prosodian permutation; subject to modification in particular instances; as in music.

Prosodic (prɒsɒˈdik), *a.* [f. L. *prosōdia* Prosody + -ic. Cf. F. *prosodique.* (The reputed Gr. *προσῳδικός*, is, according to Liddell and Scott, an erroneous spelling of *προσοδιακός.*)] Of, pertaining or relating to prosody.

1774 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. Diss. ii. p. cvi, The strict..attention of these Latin poets to prosodic rules. 1886 J. Eggeling in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 270/2 The normal instrumental ending *á*, preserved for prosodic reasons. 1906 Saintsbury *Eng. Prosody* I. Pref. 6 To make the book a history of prosodic study as well as of prosodic expression.

Prosodical (prɒsɒˈdikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al: see -ical.] = prec.

1774 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. xxxiii. 505 A burlesque Latin poem,..yet not destitute of prosodical harmony. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 554 He has attempted..the 'absolute prosodical reproduction' of the originals.

Hence **Prosoˈdically** *adv.*, in relation to prosody. 1882 in Ogilvie.

‖ **Prosodiencephalon** (prɒsɒˌdəiˌenseˈfălɒn). *Anat.* Pl. **-ceˈphala.** Also in anglicized form **-ceˈphal.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *πρόσω* forward + Diencephalon.] In Wilder's nomenclature, the prosencephalon and diencephalon taken together. Hence **Prosodiencephalic** (-sfălˈik) *a.*, pertaining to the prosodiencephalon.

1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 130/2 The compacted motor and sensory conductors between the prosodiencephal and the metepencephal. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Prosodiencephalic.*

‖ **Prosodion** (prɒsɒˈdiɒn). *Gr. Antiq.* Also in L. form **-ium.** Pl. **prosodia.** [a. Gr. *προσόδιον* (*μέλος*) a processional song, neut. sing. of *προσόδιος* adj. processional, f. *πρόσοδος* an approach, procession: see Prosodus.] A hymn sung in procession at a religious festival in ancient Greece.

1850 Mure *Lit. Greece* III. 73 The prosodion was the hymn sung by the choristers in their procession to the altar or sanctuary..The prosodion, accordingly, is occasionally classed under the general head of Pæan, by the special title of Prosodiac, or Processional, pæan. *Ibid.*, Such, apparently, was the style of the celebrated Delian prosodium of Eumelus. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* v. 116 Processional hymns, or *Prosodia*, were sung at solemn festivals by troops of men and maidens walking, crowned with olive, myrtle, bay, or oleander, to the shrines.

Prosodist (prɒˈsŏdist). [f. L. *prosōdia* Prosody + -ist.] One skilled or learned in prosody.

1779-81 Johnson *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 121 Here are the swiftness of the rapid race, and the march of slow-paced majesty, exhibited by the same poet in the same sequence of syllables, except that the exact prosodist will find the line of *swiftness* by one time longer than that of *tardiness.* *c* 1800 J. Walker *Key to Classical Pronunc.* (ed. 2) Advt., If it convinces future prosodists that it is not worthy of their attention. 1885 Lecky in *Philol. Soc. Proc.* p. iii, Prosodists assumed that the quantity of an English syllable depended on the number of sounds it contained; that, for example, *ask* was longer than *ass* (*vide* Guest).

‖ **Prosodus** (prɒˈsŏdŭs). *Zool.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. *πρόσοδος* an approach, f. *πρός* to + *ὁδός* a way.] An incurrent opening or channel in a sponge.

1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 415/1 (*Sponges*) The prosopyles..may remain unchanged..or at the most be prolonged into very short tubes, each a *prosodus* or *aditus.*

Prosody (prɒˈsŏdi). Also *β.* 6–8 in L. form **prosoˈdia.** [ad. L. *prosōdia* the accent of a syllable, a. Gr. *προσῳδία* a song sung to music, an accompaniment; the tone or accent of a syllable, a mark to show it; later also, a mark of quantity; f. *πρός* to + *ᾠδή* song, Ode. Cf. F. *prosodie* (1562 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The science of versification; that part of the study of language which deals with the forms of metrical composition; formerly reckoned as a part of grammar (see note s. v. Grammar 1), and including also the study of the pronunciation of words (now called *phonology* or *phonetics*), esp. in relation to versification. Also, a treatise on this.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xx. (Shaks. Soc.) 189 Amonges alle clerkys we bere the prysse, Of gramer, cadens, and of prosodye. 1580 G. Harvey *Let. to Spenser* Wks. (Grosart) I. 76, I would gladly be acquainted with M. Drants Prosodye. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Eng. Gram.* i. (tr. Scaliger), Prosody, and orthography, are not parts of grammar, but diffused like the blood and spirits through the whole. 1749 *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 10 There is a very wide Difference between the Latin and English Prosody. And it's in vain to think of introducing the Rules of the former into the latter; since the English Language is not so framed as to admit of it. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 345 Prosody consists of two parts: the former teaches the true pronunciation of words, comprising accent, quantity, emphasis, pause, and tone; and the latter, the laws of versification. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* Pref. 17, I have bound myself to avoid certain positions forbidden by the laws of ancient prosody.

β. 1586 W. Webbe *Eng. Poetrie* Pref. (Arb.) 19 If English Poetrie were truely reformed, and some perfect platforme or *Prosodia* of versifying were..sette downe. *Ibid.* 62 Though our wordes can not well bee forced to abyde the touch of Position and other rules of *Prosodia.* 1693 Dryden *Examen Poeticum* Ded., Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 11 For the benefit of those who understand not the Latin *prosodia.* 1702 Addison *Dial. Medals* i. (1726) 28, I should as soon expect to find the *Prosodia* in a Comb as Poetry in a Medal.

2. Correct pronunciation of words; the utterance of the sounds of a language according to rule; observance of the laws of prosody. *rare.*

1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos., Prosodie,* true pronouncing of wordes. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Eng. Gram.* i, A letter is an indivisible part of a syllabe, whose prosody, or right sounding, is perceived by the power. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. v. ii. 178 She expressed herself with a purity, with a harmony and prosody that made her language like music. 1842 Mrs. Gore *Fascin.* 128 He heard a pure and eloquent voice recite with the most elegant and perfect prosody, these verses from the first satire of Persius.

3. *attrib.*

1877 Hales *Spenser* (Globe) p. xxviii, Allying himself with these Latin prosody bigots, Spenser sinned grievously against his better taste.

Prosogaster (prɒsoˌgæstəɹ). *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *πρόσω* forward + *γαστήρ* belly.] The anterior or upper section of the alimentary canal, extending from the pharynx to the pylorus, and including the œsophagus or gullet and the stomach; the foregut.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Prosogaster,* syn. for Foregut.

Prosognathous (prɒsɒgˈnăþəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *γνάθος* jaw + -ous.] = Prognathous.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Prosoma** (prɒsōˈumă). *Zool.* Also in anglicized form **prosome** (prōˈsōum). [mod.L., f. Gr. *πρό*, Pro-[2] + *σῶμα* body.] The anterior or cephalic segment of the body in certain animals, as cephalopods, lamellibranchs, and cirripeds.

1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 272 The body in the Cephalopoda is symmetrical..there is a tolerably distinct separation..into an anterior cephalic portion (prosoma) and a posterior portion, enveloped in the mantle..(metasoma). 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 293 The thoracic segments, which succeed the prosoma, gradually taper posteriorly.

Hence **Proso·mal, Prosomaˈtic** *adjs.*, belonging to the prosoma or anterior part of the body.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Prosomal, Prosomatic. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1900 W. H. Gaskell in *Jrnl. Anat. & Physiol.* July 465 The Prosomatic Appendages of the Merostomata. *Ibid.* 471 The metastoma represented the fused last pair of prosomatic appendages, and so formed a ventral lip to a prosomatic or oral chamber.

‖ **Prosonomaˈsia.** *Obs.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *προσονομασία* a naming, appellation, f. *προσονομάζειν* to call by a name, f. *πρός* to + *ὀνομάζειν* to name.] Properly, a calling by a name, a nicknaming. (By Day confused with Paronomasia.)

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 110 Hee is somewhat a foolosopher, for he carries all his possessions about him [*margin* Prosonomasia]. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 212 If any other man can gene him a fitter English name, I will not be angrie, but I am sure mine is very neere the originall sence of the Prosonomasia, and is rather a by-name geuen in sport, than a surname geuen of any earnest purpose. As, Tiberius the Emperor, because he was a great drinker of wine, they called him.. Caldius Biberius Mero, in steade of Claudius Tiberius Nero: and so a iesting frier that wrate against Erasmus, called him..Errans mus, and are maintcined by this figure Prosonomasia, or the Nicknamer.

‖ **Prosopalgia** (prɒsɒpæ·ldʒiă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *πρόσωπ-ον* a face (f. *πρός* to + *ὤψ*, *ὠπ-* eye, face) + *ἄλγος* pain. Cf. F. *prosopalgie.*] Facial neuralgia; face-ache.

1831 SOUTH *Otto's Pathol. Anat.* 454 It is not surprising that..prosopalgia, ischias nervosa, &c. should be considered as arising from inflammation of the medullary part and sheaths of the nerves. 1862 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med. & Surg.* 150 Case of Prosopalgia from a cranial tumour. 1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XI. 100 Prosopalgia is one of the forms of neuralgia..most frequently met with.

Hence **Prosopalgic** (-æ·ldʒik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with prosopalgia.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Prosopial (prɒsō·upiăl), *a. Ornith.* [f. PROSOPI-UM + -AL.] Belonging to the prosopium.

1895 MIVART in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 369 On either side a large aperture, the two forming the posterior prosopial nares.

‖ **Prosopis** (prɒsō·upis). [In sense 1, late L. *prosōpis*, a. Gr. *προσωπίς* (an unidentified plant), applied as generic name (Linnæus 1767); in sense 2, mod.L. generic name (Fabricius 1804).]

1. *Bot.* A tropical and subtropical genus of leguminous trees and shrubs, of the suborder *Mimoseæ*, often prickly or thorny, bearing spicate green or yellow flowers, and usually fleshy pods. *Prosopis juliflora* is the mesquit or honey-locust.

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxxii, Peering cautiously through the leaves of the prosopis.

2. *Zool.* A genus of solitary bees of the family *Andrenidæ.*

1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 205, I think there were four species of wild bee at these early flowers, including the great bombus and the small prosopis with orange-yellow band. 1901 LD. AVEBURY in *Daily Chron.* 25 May 3/1 On the evolution of the hive bee from the less highly organised Prosopis—which has a short, simple tongue, no brushes or baskets on the legs, and leads a solitary life.

Prosopite (prɒsō·upəit). *Min.* [ad. G. *prosopit* (Th. Scheerer 1853), f. Gr. *πρόσωπον* face, mask: see -ITE 1.] A hydrous fluoride of aluminium and calcium, occurring in colourless, white, or greyish crystals.

1854 DANA *Min.* 502 Prosopite..occurs at the tin mines of Altenberg. 1899 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. IV. VII. 53 If the assumptions made in the foregoing are justified, the Utah mineral is prosopite.

‖ **Prosopium** (prɒsō·upiŭm). *Ornith.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod.L. (Mivart 1895), ad. Gr. *προσωπεῖον* a mask, f. *πρόσωπον* face.] Term for the whole of the bones and ossifications in front of the cranio-facial articulation in parrots.

1895 MIVART in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 365 The Bony Beak or Prosopium. [*Note*] By this term I intend to denote the whole ossified mass in front of the cranio-facial articulation and the articulations of the zygomata and palatines. It includes the premaxillæ, the maxillæ, maxillo-palatine processes, the nasals, and the ethmoidal and turbinal ossifications of the beak. *Ibid.* 369 The greater extension ventrad of the apex of the prosopium.

Proso-poetical (prō·uzɒpo,e·tikăl), *a. rare.* [f. *proso-*, assumed comb. form of L. *prōsa* PROSE (see -O) + POETICAL.] Properly 'of the nature of prose poetry'; but in quots. app. taken in the sense 'of the nature of metrical prose or prosaic verse'.

1858 C. A. COLE *Mem. Hen. V*, p. xliii, The present Metrical, or rather Proso-poetical, History. 1895 *Month* June 230 Thomas of Elmham—in his .. proso-poetical History of Henry V.

† **Prosopography.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. *πρόσωπον* face, person: see -OGRAPHY. Cf. F. *prosopographie.*] A description of the person or personal appearance.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 613 Prosopographie is a picturing or representing of bodily lineaments. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807) II. 110 Thus farre of the acts and deeds of Stephan: now..touching the prosopographie or description of his person. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 212, 1813 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVI. 330 An historic character, says a German professor, should consist of two parts, the *prosopolpography*, or description of the person, and the *ethopea*, or description of the mind and manners.

Prosopolepsy (prɒsō·upo,le·psi, -lĕpsi). ? *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *προσωπολψία* (a Hebraism of the N.T.) acceptance of the face or person, f. *προσωπολήπτης* an acceptor of the face or person, f. *πρόσωπον* face + *λαμβάνειν* to take, accept.] Acceptance or 'acception' of the face or person of any one (see ACCEPTION 2, PERSON 13); respect of persons, undue favour shown to a particular person; partiality.

1646 BUCK *Rich. III* Ded., The Historiographer, veritable; free from all Prosopolepsyes, or partiall respects. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 567 The Assumption of it was neither Fortuitous nor Partial, or with Prosopolepsie (the Acception of Persons) but bestowed upon it justly for the Merit of its Vertues. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 116 The English rule is a model of justice. There is no prosopolepsy in it; no respect of persons. All men are equal, and have equal rights.

Hence † **Prosopole·psian** *Obs.*, one given to 'prosopolepsy'; a 'respecter of persons'.

1647 J. HEYDON *Discov. Fairfax* 11 God's no Prosopolepsian, he respects the poore as well as the rich.

Prosopologist (prɒsɒpɒ·lŏdʒist). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *πρόσωπον* face + -LOGIST.] One who studies or treats of the face. So **Prosopo·logy** (*rare*—0) the scientific study of the face, physiognomy.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 651 As this author limits his observations to the face, we propose to term him, and all such, prosopologists, discoursers on the face. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Prosopologia*, term for a dissertation on the countenance; prosopology.

† **Proso·popey.** *Obs.* Also -eie, -eye. [ad. L. *prosōpopœia*: see next, and cf. F. *prosopopée* (16th c. in Littré).] = next.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 613 Prosopopeie is wher those are brought in to speake that do not speake. 1605 *Answ. Supposed Discov. Rom. Doctr.*, etc. 2 He warreth..against poetically or childishlie feigned Prosopopeis, and Chimeres of his owne creation. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 89 The Prophet himselfe.. speaks by Prosopopey concerning them. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. Prol., Who with their very countenance.. express their consent to the Prosopopeie.

‖ **Prosopopœia** (prɒsōupɒpī·ĭă). Also 6 -oiia, 6-9 -oia, (*erron.* 6-8 -œa, 7 -oia). [L. (Quintil.), a. Gr. *προσωποποιία* personification, representation in human form or with human attributes, f. *πρόσωπον* face, person + *ποιεῖν* to make.]

1. A rhetorical figure by which an imaginary or absent person is represented as speaking or acting; the introduction of a pretended speaker.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 91 We vnderstand these things to be spoken by a figure called Prosopopeia: that is, by the fayning of a person. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 24 His notable Prosopopeias, when he maketh you as it were, see God comming in his Maiestie. 1609 R. BARNARD *Faithf. Sheph.* 67 Prosopopeia; the feigning of a person: when wee bring in dead men speaking, or our selues doe take their person vpon vs, or giue voice vnto senselesse things. 1787 GREGORY tr. *Lowth's Lect.* (1816) I. xiii. 280 Prosopopœia, or Personification. Of this figure there are two kinds: one, when action and character are attributed to fictitious, irrational, or even inanimate objects; the other, when a probable but fictitious speech is assigned to a real character. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 153 This is his one public literary Equivocation..it was resorted to..to give additional weight by means of a harmless prosopopœia to an argument for the noblest of principles.

2. A rhetorical figure by which an inanimate or abstract thing is represented as a person, or with personal characteristics: = PERSONIFICATION 1. (Formerly included in prec. sense: see quots. 1609, 1787 there.)

1578 TIMME *Caluine on Gen.* 142 Clemency and gentlenesse..is attributed thereto, by a figure called Prosopopoiia. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 276 The universall triumph and gladnesse as it were of all creatures (in an elegant Prosopopeia) is intimated. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* V. § 22 Sentiments, and vices, which by a marvellous prosopopœia he converts into so many ladies. 1884 A. LAMBERT in *19th Cent.* June 947 Prosopopœia has no place even in popular science.

b. *transf.* Applied to a person or thing in which some quality or abstraction is as it were embodied; an impersonation, embodiment (*of* something).

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. x, Don't start..and look the very Prosopopeia of Political Economy! 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* iv. (1876) 152 Everywhere at once..the prosopopœia of ubiquity.

Hence **Prosopopœ·ial, Prosopopœ·ic, -ical** *adjs.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or involving prosopopœia.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 622 To this place now doo belong the *Prosopopeiall speeches of God. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292, I could have used..apostrophal and prosopopœial diversions. 1883 COTTERILL *Does Science Aid Faith?* (1886) 57 A poetic and *prosopopœic representation of the attribute of Divine wisdom. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 192 He hath a *Prosopopoical speach to his countrie.

Prosopulmonate (prɒsɒpʊ·lmŏnēt), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *πρόσω* forward + PULMONATE.] Pulmonate in front: applied to those pulmonate or air-breathing gastropod molluscs which have the pulmonary sac in front (opp. to *opisthopulmonate* (see OPISTHO-); cf. PROSOBRANCHIATE).

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 514 The animal is thus more or less prosopulmonate.

Prosopyle (prɒ·sopəil). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *πρόσω* forward + *πύλη* a gate.] A small aperture by which an endodermal chamber in a sponge communicates with the exterior. Hence **Prosopylar** (prɒsɒ·pilăr) *a.*, pertaining to, having, or constituting a prosopyle.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 413/2 (*Sponges*) To avoid ambiguity we shall for the future distinguish [this] kind of opening as a prosopyle. 1888 — in *Challenger Rep.* XXV. p. xiv, The recesses, known as flagellated chambers, communicate with the cavity of the sac (*paragaster*) each by a single wide mouth (*apopyle*), and with the exterior by a small pore (*prosopyle*). 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Prosopylar.*

Prospect (prɒ·spekt), *sb.* [ad. L. *prōspect-us* a look out, view, f. *prōspic-ĕre* to look forward, f. *prō*, PRO- 1 + *specĕre* to look. Cf. F. *prospect* (16th c. in Littré).]

I. 1. The action or fact of looking forth or out, or of seeing to a distance; the condition (of a building, or station of any kind) of facing or being so situated as to have its front in a specified direction; outlook, aspect, exposure. *Obs.* passing into 2.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 147 The water of Cilicia, which hathe prospecte ageyne the yle of Cipresse [L. *sinum qui prospicit contra insulam Cyprum*]. *Ibid.* II. 11 Briteyne is..sette as vii to the prospecte of Speyne [*ad prospectum Hispaniæ sita est*]. 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Ezek.* xl. 44 Without the inner gate were the chambers of the singers in the inwarde courte..and their prospect was towarde the South. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 119 [Armenia] confineth vpon the Medians, and hath a prospect to the Caspian sea. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 4 This [erect] Figure is most convenient for Prospect, and looking about one. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 265 The atmosphere tolerably clear,..and the prospect, for the most part, clear and open: this is the autumn, if autumn there be at Dorjeling.

† b. A place which affords an open and extensive view; a look-out. *Obs.*

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* cii. xi, From the prospect of thy heav'nly hall Thy eye of earth survey did take. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 161 People may from that place as from a most delectable prospect contemplate and view the parts of the City round about them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 77 Him God beholding from his prospect high,..Thus..spake. 1885 BIBLE (R. V.) 1 *Kings* vii. 4 And there were prospects [1611 windowes] in three rows, and light was over against light in three ranks.

2. An extensive or commanding sight or view; the view of the landseape afforded by any position.

1538 ELYOT, *Prospectus* .. a sycht farre of, a prospecte. 1594 NORDEN *Spec. Brit. Pars* (Camden) 23 A..bowse of pleasure vpon the topp of a mount..: it is seene farr of, and hath most large and pleasant perspecte [*sic*]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 436 The streets are small, yeelding prospect from one gate to another. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 216 [St. Helena] giues a large prospect into the Ocean. 1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 28 Take we next a prospect of the earth's surface, and behold from the lofty mountains how the humble valleys are clothed with verdure. 1778 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888 I. 68, I had a fine prospect of the whole army as it moved off. 1818 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. ii. 23 There is but one place in all Berkshire which has a really fine commanding prospect. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* iv. 128 A most striking prospect over sea and land. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 43 The prospect was exceedingly fine.

b. *In* (*within*) or *into prospect*: in or into a position making it possible to see or to be seen; within the range or scope of vision; in or into sight or view; within view. Also *fig. arch.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 13 Within the prospecte of the begynnynge of Cuba, he founde a commodious hauen. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 231 Euery lowly Organ of her life, Shall come..Into the eye and prospect of his soule. 1605 [see 8]. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 486 The Knight..Was now in prospect of the Mansion. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. iv. 8 By all Kingdoms is meant, many that were within prospect. 1738 GRAY *Tasso* 5 Nor yet in prospect rose the distant shore. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Dream* IV, Yon phantom's aspect..would appal thee worse, Held in clearly measured prospect.

3. That which is looked at or seen from any place or point of view; a spectacle, a scene; the visible scene or landscape.

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 278 What a prospect is a well-furnish'd Table? 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 58 The windows of all the houses..were beset with Lamps, before which were placed Vessels of Glass fill'd with waters of several colours, which made a very delightful prospect. 1693 *Humours Town* 3, I had rather look up to see the welcome prospect of your House. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 25 Aug., He is ravished with Kent, which was his first prospect when he landed. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1438 Heavens! what a goodly prospect spreads around, Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires. 1763 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 6 July, But, Sir, let me tell you, the noblest prospect which a Scotchman ever sees, is the high road that leads him to England. 1798 WORDSW. *Peter Bell* I. xvi, On a fair prospect some have looked. 1859 DICKENS *Lett., to Mrs. Watson* 31 May, A snug room looking over a Kentish prospect.

‖ b. A vista; a long, wide, straight street; an avenue of houses. (Russian, esp. used of the great avenues of St. Petersburg; e. g. *Nevsky Prospekt.*)

† **4.** The appearance presented by anything; aspect. *Obs. rare.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 398 It were a tedious difficulty, I thinke, To bring them to that Prospect. 1709 MRS. E. SINGER *Love & Friendship* 36 in *Prior's Poems*, On the Plain when she no more appears, The Plain a dark and gloomy Prospect wears. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 8 By Prospect is understood the first show or appearance that a Temple makes to such as approach it... Those which have their Porticos only in front, may be said to have the Prospect *Prostylos.*

† **5.** A pictorial representation of a scene or the like; a view, a picture, a sketch. *Obs.*

1649 EVELYN *Diary* 20 June, I went to Putney and other places on the Thames to take prospects in crayon to carry with me into France, where I thought to have them engrav'd. 1695 E. BERNARD *Voy. fr. Aleppo to Tadmor* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 119 We have since procured a Curious Prospect of these Noble Ruins, taken on the Place. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. x. (1737) 435 The Prospects of it [the Bass], as represented in Slezer's Theatrum Scotiæ, will sufficiently shew the Difficulty of Access to it. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 180 His works are mentioned in the royal catalogue, particularly prospects of his majesty's houses in Scotland.

II. † **6.** A mental view or survey; a look, inspection, examination; also, an account or description. *Obs.*

1625 BACON *Ess., Truth* (Arb.) 501 'To see the Errours..in the vale below': So alwaies, that this prospect, be with Pitty. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 10 Our King being thus setled in his Throne, took several prospects upon all his neighbouring Princes. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 266 Let us now take a Prospect of their Governours, I mean, consider the Manners and Maxims of their Nobility. *a* 1718 PENN

Tracts Wks. 1726 I. 248, I take a Serious Prospect of the Spiritual Nature and Tendency of the Second Covenant. 1764 GOLDSM. (*title*) The Traveller; or, a Prospect of Society.

7. A scene presented to the mental vision, esp. of something future or expected; a mental vista.

1641 DENHAM *Sophy* v. i, Man to himselfe Is a large prospect. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants, Idea Philos. Hist.* § 63 How far soever we go, yet the surmounting of one difficulty is wont still to give us the prospect of another. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. Concl., Wks. 1874 I. 144 All expectation of immortality..opens an unbounded prospect to our hopes and our fears. 1785 T. BALGUY *Disc.* 26 True knowledge will perpetually mortify us with the prospect of our own weakness and ignorance. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 95/1 The torch which illuminated the path of the youth, and opened new prospects to his eager views.

8. A mental looking forward; consideration or knowledge of, or regard to something future.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. iii. 74 To be King Stands not within the prospect of beleefe. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 102 Not..without Prospect had to the benefit of such as will be glad of instruction. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* John xix. 22 The providence of God hath a prospect beyond the understanding of all creatures. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Dryden* Wks. II. 400 His prospect of the advancement which it [navigation] shall receive from the Royal Society. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. viii. 157 It was a Pisgah, not of prospect, but of retrospect.

b. *esp.* Expectation, or reason to look for something to come; that which one has to look forward to. Often *pl.*

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 281 For the future, nothing remained, but a prospect of Tyranny and slavery. 1667 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 223 If anything be particularly in your prospects,..you will do well to give us timely advice. *c* 1775 JOHNSON *Lett., to Mrs. Thrale* (1788) I. 259 Our gay prospects have..ended in melancholy retrospects. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 535 The prospect which lay before Monmouth was not a bright one. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiii. 165 Seeing no prospect of fine weather, I descended to Saas. 1881 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. II. iii. 196 He was careless about his personal prospects.

c. *In prospect*: within the range of expectation; expected, or to be expected: now chiefly of something personally advantageous.

1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 286 Every thing in prospect appears to me so very gloomy. 1833 HY. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* iv. 55 Allen lunged to..forget all that had been done, and all that was in prospect. *Mod.* He has nothing in prospect at present.

III. †9. Short for *prospect-glass*: see 11. *Obs.*

1639 R. BAILLIE *Lett., to W. Spang* 28 Sept., The King himself beholding us through a prospect, conjectured us to be about 16 or 18,000 men. 1685 BURNET *Lett.* iii. (1686) 169, I looked at this Statue..through a little prospect that I carried with me. 1743 HUME *Ess., Rise Arts & Sc.* (1817) I. 106 A man may as reasonably pretend to cure himself of love, by viewing his mistress through the artificial medium of a microscope or prospect.

IV. 10. *Mining.* **a.** A spot giving prospects of the presence of a mineral deposit.

1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 129 Finders, who would search all over the country for what they called a good prospect, that is, every appearance on the surface of a good vein of metal. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 180 There are also a number of prospects being opened up in the vicinity. 1895 in *Daily News* 11 July 5/4 This demand [in California] is more for developed properties than for mere 'prospects' which may or may not become mines.

b. An examination or test of the mineral richness of a locality or of the material from which the ore, etc. is extracted.

1855 *Melbourne Argus* 10 Jan. 4/6 The result of a few prospects that have been made at a spot..has been very satisfactory.

c. A sample of ore or 'dirt' for testing; also, the resulting yield of ore.

1879 ATCHERLEY *Boërland* 115 The thrill of pleasure..with which the digger contemplates his first good 'prospect' in the pan. There they are—some bright and yellow, others inky black, little rounded nuggets of every shape. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 33/1 When the first 'prospect', the first pan of alluvial gold-drift, was sent up to be tested, we stopped work and joined the anxious crowd, who pressed around. 1891 *Melbourne Age* 2 Sept. 5/3 The average prospect will not exceed from 2 to 6 oz. per dish.

V. 11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (from 1 b) *prospect ground, tower*; (from 10) *prospect hole, operation, pan, shaft, work*; **prospect-glass**, a 'prospective glass', telescope, field-glass.

1617 *Fight at Sea* A iij, Who in a *prospect glasse perceiued them to bee the Turkes Men of Warre. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* (1883) I. 257 Susan..had from her windows, with a prospect-glass, singled me out on the..deck of the steamer. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 406 They rushed by the *prospect-ground and the wind-waving fig-tree. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 303 Most of these are as yet mere *prospect-holes, and can boast of but little rich ore. 1880 SUTHERLAND *Tales of Goldfields* 12 He stood up with the dripping *prospect-pan in his hand. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 56 As determined by the *prospect-shafts, the channel falls toward his end on a steep grade. 1900 *Daily News* 25 Sept. 5/1 The Lord of the Manor determined to restore it to its original purpose of a *prospect-tower. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 290 *Prospect work is all that has thus far been done.

†Pro·spect, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *prōspect-us*, pa. ppl. of *prōspic-ĕre*: see prec.] Open to view, clearly visible.

a 1619 FLETCHER, etc. *Q. Corinth* III. i, I wear a Christall casement 'fore my heart...Let it be prospect unto all the world.

Prospect (see below), *v.* [In branch I, ad. L. *prōspect-āre*, frequent. of *prōspic-ĕre*: see above; in branch II, a new formation from PROSPECT *sb.* IV.]

I. (prəˌspe·kt).

†1. *intr.* To look forth or out; to front or face; to afford a prospect in some direction. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 79 It prospecteth towarde that parte of Aphrike. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handie-Crafts* 206 Sixteen fair Trees..Whose equall front in quadran form prospected As if of purpose Nature them erected. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 437 Their houses are low..and prospect into the streets.

†2. *trans.* Of a person: To look out upon or towards; to look at, view, see at a distance. Of a building or the like: To front, face; to lie or be situated towards; to command a view of. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 140 The highest towre of his palaice, from whense they myght prospecte the mayne sea. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 20 Openyng the window of light, on the clearer side, prospecting the Sunne. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 223 He cast a mine on that side which prospects Pizifalcuna. 1677 [see PROSPECTING *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 150 The College of the Carmelites is on an high Mount, prospecting the whole City.

†3. *trans.* To foresee, look for, expect; to anticipate. *Obs. rare.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 152 How many accidents fall out fatally, that can have no second cause ordinatly assigned to them, much less prospected in them. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* xviii. Wks. 1731 II. 52/1 The infinite Wisdom, prospecting all this, ordered that Christ should first be deeply humbled.

II. *Mining*, etc. (prəˈspekt). Originally *U.S.*

4. *intr.* To explore a region *for* gold or other minerals.

1848 [see PROSPECTING *ppl. a.* 2]. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* IX. (1862) 88 Dr. Gillette came down..with a companion, to 'prospect' for gold among the ravines in the neighborhood. 1872 BESANT & RICE *Ready Money Mortiboy* iii, 'Went prospecting to Mexico'—'What's prospecting, Dick?' 'Looking for silver'. 1885 MRS. C. PRAED *Head Station* (new ed.) 64 I've sent my mate to prospect for a new claim. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng., Prospect v.*, to search for gold. In the word, and in all its derivatives, the accent is thrown back on to the first syllable.

b. *fig.* To search about, look out *for* something.

1867 E. NASON in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* XXI. 5 Mr. Webster..finding himself almost pennyless,..came to Boston, 'prospecting' for employment. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* I. 7, I hope she was prospecting with a view to settlement in our garden. 1872 R. B. MARCY *Border Rem.* 145 A professional mesmerist..'prospecting' for subjects to exercise his powers upon after a lecture. 1884 *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* XXXVIII. 340, I have prospected in the records, from the middle of the sixteenth to the middle of the seventeenth centuries.

5. *trans.* **a.** To explore or examine (a region) for gold or other minerals. **b.** To work (a mine or lode) experimentally so as to test its richness.

1858 *N. York Tribune* 20 Sept. 7/2 [He] left Cherry Creek, near Pike's Peak, on the 27th of July, having satisfactorily 'prospected' a rich gold region. 1865 VISCT. MILTON & CHEADLE *N. W. Passage* xii. (1901) 222 The three miners..discovering that they were close to the Athahasca, had turned back to prospect the sources of the McLeod. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 162 A shaft is being sunk to prospect the ground.

c. *fig.* To survey as to prospects.

1864 D. A. WELLS *Our Burden & Strength* 10 Let us now cautiously prospect the resources of the future. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vii. (1880) 264 Prospect the place, look for an open space. 1892 *Daily News* 12 Apr. 5/5 In prospecting the new year, he saw grounds for caution, but none for alarm.

6. *intr.* Of a mine, reef, or ore: To give (good or bad) indications of future returns; to 'promise' (well or ill). Also, to turn out, prove (rich or poor) on actual trial.

1858 F. WHYMPER *Trav. Alaska* XXV. 282 If a speculation promises well, they may answer, 'It prospects well'. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 60 The dirt on the bedrock is very rich, having prospected from $5 to $10 to the pan. 1897 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 9/5 This stone is very rich in places, and some of it prospects fully 20 ounces to the ton.

Prospecting, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PROSPECT.

†I. 1. (prəˌspe·ktiŋ) Viewing, seeing. *Obs.*

1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 416 The expression..intimates that the way which Satan took was different from common prospecting or beholding.

II. *Mining* (prəˈspektiŋ).

2. Surveying as to prospects; exploring or examining for minerals; the experimental working of a mine or reef.

1857 J. D. BORTHWICK 3 *Years California* vi. 124 We abandoned it [our claim], and went 'prospecting'. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 283 Little real mining has been carried on, while much prospecting has taken place. 1887 R. MURRAY *Geol. & Phys. Geog. Victoria* 157 Tracts..which,..in spite of careful prospecting, failed to yield gold.

b. *attrib.* Used, made, or done in prospecting, as *prospecting drill, mill, shaft, work*; **prospecting claim**, the first claim, marked out by the discoverer of the deposit.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 37 Prospecting-drills will be used..to make a thorough examination of the best-appearing veins on the whole estate. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 3 Dec., Hundreds of men..began to sink what are called 'prospecting shafts', and a vast amount of low grade mineral was brought to bank. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* v, This..would be but half the size of the premier or prospecting claim.

fig. 1891 *Athenæum* 23 May 662/2 Nothing could well look less promising..than the first appearances which..greeted Dr. Atkinson on his prospecting visit to Danby.

Prospecting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

†1. That looks forward or foresees; provident.

1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* Ep. to Rdr. 14 Man being a prudent and prospecting creature, hath the advantage of all other creatures in his foreseeing faculty.

2. *Mining* (prəˈspektiŋ). That prospects or searches for indications of gold, etc.

1848 *N. York Lit. World* 3 June (Bartlett), Two or three men with a bucket, a rope, a pick-axe, and a portable windlass...This..is a prospecting party. 1882 H. LANSDELL *Through Siberia* I. 213 There must be a prospecting party made up.

Prospection (prəˌspe·kʃən). Now *rare*. [n. of action f. L. *prōspic-ĕre*: see PROSPECT *sb.*]

1. The action of looking forward; anticipation; consideration of or regard to the future; foresight.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. ix. (1713) 18 A Principle that has a Prospection for the best, that rules all. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 185 This is great wisdom in prospection; in taking care of the future. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xviii. (1819) 282 That the prospection, which must be somewhere, is not in the animal, but in the Creator. 1831 CARLYLE in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) III. 238 Such retrospections and prospections bring to mind an absurd rumour.

b. A seeing or beholding, a view.

1897 in *Chicago Advance* 29 July 135/2 The higher sense gives prospection of a spiritual King and a spiritual Canaan.

2. The action of prospecting for gold or the like: see PROSPECT *v.* II.

1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Mar. 11/3 The directors authorised ..the prospection of the swampy land..with a view to ascertaining the possibility of working this.

Prospective (prəˌspe·ktiv), *a.* and *sb.* [As adj. ad. obs. F. *prospectif, -ive*, or med.L. *prōspectīv-us* belonging to or affording a prospect, f. L. *prōspect-*, ppl. stem of *prōspic-ĕre*: see PROSPECT *sb.* and -IVE. As sb. a. obs. F. *prospective* (1553 in Godef.) a view, prospect; but in senses 1 and 2 short for *prospective glass*. Sometimes corresponding to the earlier PERSPECTIVE, q. v.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Characterized by looking forward into the future; also, †having foresight or care for the future; provident (*obs.*).

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xiii. 12 By prospective skill I find this day shall fall out ominous. 1658 A. Fox tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xiv. 100 Be moderate, prospective, and cautious in stitching, and not too hasty. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* Pref. (1694) C vj b, The French King and King of Sweden are..circumspect, industrious and prospective too in this Affair. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. ix. 7 He was a retrospective rather than a prospective man.

†2. Used or suitable for looking forward or viewing at a distance (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Prospective stone*: cf. PROSPECTIVE GLASS 1. *Obs.*

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 128 That olde Witch Lamea, who as the Poets frame, had broade prospectiue eyes to pull out and in at pleasure. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 60 It seemes nature..to pleasure him the more, borrowed of Argus, so to give unto him a prospective sight. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem. Brit.* Prol. 8 By the Magicall or Prospective Stone it is possible to discover any Person in what part of the World soever.

†3. Fitted to afford a fine prospect or extensive view. Hence *fig.* Elevated, high, lofty. *Obs.*

1588 GREENE *Metamorphosis* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 88 Desirous to heare what the meaning of this monument seated so prospectiue to Neptune, should be. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 139 Being situate on moderate prospectiue heights. *Ibid.* IX. 416 A pleasant and prospectiue Countrey. *a* 1814 *Apostate* III. iii. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 328 It ..cannot be, that one so great, So lofty and prospective in his virtue, Should fall to such perdition. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 106 Above this plain, after ascending a moderate acclivity, lies another: both of them handsome grounds, and the latter finely prospective.

4. That looks or has regard to the future; operative with regard to the future.

1800 *Proc. E. Ind. Ho.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 112/1 The usages and customs of this country have authorised a certain species of oaths, which he would denominate prospective oaths, as they generally are so. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xiv. § 2 (ed. 2) 275 It is not very easy to conceive a more evidently prospective contrivance, than that which, in all viviparous animals, is found in the milk of the female parent. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess., Hallam* (1887) 58 A prospective law, however severe,..would have been mercy itself compared with this odious act. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 188 The fellowship should convey a prospective obligation to the prosecution of the studies intended to be promoted by the endowment. 1884 SIR J. PEARSON in *Law Rep.* 27 Chanc. Div. 354 The language of the 26th section is entirely prospective and not retrospective.

5. That looks forward or is looked forward to; that is in prospect; expected, hoped for; future.

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 372 No measure which indicates prospective policy was taken. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xii, All the pupils above fourteen knew of some prospective bridegroom. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. iii. 150 Not only a large prospective but even a large immediate profit would be returned. 1884 *Truth* 13 Mar. 376/2 A silly lordling and prospective peer.

B. *sb.* Formerly (prəˈspektiv).

†1. A magic mirror: = PROSPECTIVE GLASS 1. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

[*a* 1430 *Chaucer's Sqr's T.* 226: see PERSPECTIVE *sb.* 2.]

1595 DANIEL *Delia* xxii, This heart made now the prospectiue of care. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 76 Higlie throne, wherein all vertues made their seate, True prospective of immortalitie. 1604 DANIEL *Vis.* 12 *Goddesses* Ded., And withal delivers her a Prospective, wherein she might behold the Figures of their Deities, and thereby describe them. 1625 BACON *Ess., Seeming Wise* (Arb.) 215 It is a Ridiculous Thing..to see what shifts these Formalists haue, and what Prospectiues, to make Superficies to seeme Body, that hath Depth and Bulke. 1626 — *Sylva* § 98 Such Superficiall Speculations they have; Like Prospectives, that shew things inward, when they are but Paintings.

†2. A field-glass, spy-glass, or telescope; *pl.* spectacles; = PROSPECTIVE GLASS 2. Also *fig. Obs.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Fennor's Defence* Wks. II. 149/2, I haue look't oner with my best Prospectiues, And view'd the tenor of thy base Inuectiues. *a* 1635 CORBET *Poems* 91 Lastly of fingers, glasses we contrive, And every fist is made a prospective. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινή* ii. 35 Turning the wrong end of the Prospective, to make things at hand seem to be far off. 1674 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 233 To follow his calling..of pollishing glasses for prospectives and specktacles and mycroscopes. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. i. 14 Those on board the Ship, saw, by their Prospectives, what was acted Ashore.

3. The action of looking out (*lit.* or *fig.*); cf. PROSPECT *sb.* 1. †*At prospective*: on the look-out (*obs.*). *In prospective*: in view (*lit.* or *fig.*); in prospect or anticipation. Now *rare.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 79/1 A quarter past eleven, and ne'er a nymph in prospective. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* xl. 19 But lo, as Canac stoode at prospective, Her glasse discried from farr a troopes arive. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 217 Now the day is gone, how short it appears! When my fond eye beheld it in prospective, it seemed a very considerable space. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* ix, Four thousand a year now, and six in prospective!

†4. A scene, a view: = PROSPECT *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 269 As prospectives, the nearer that they be, Vield better judgment to the judging eye. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Relig.* (1651) 93 The whole Scene of affairs was changed from Spain to France; there now lay the prospective. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 188 When the Canal runs in a strait Line, as they usually do, it makes a Prospective at once stately and agreeable.

†5. A pictorial view; *fig.* a description: cf. PROSPECT *sb.* 5, 6. *Obs. rare.*

1658 T. HIGGONS tr. *Busenello* (title), A Prospective of the Naval Triumph of the Venetians over the Turk. 1660 (*title*) A Landskip: or a Brief Prospective of English Episcopacy, Drawn by three skilfull hands in Parliament: Anno 1641.

†6. A place for viewing, a look-out: = PROSPECT *sb.* 1 b. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle*, etc. 145 Be ther placd A prospective vpon the top o' th' mast, Wherin 'tis fitt that carefull diligence Keep evermore his watchfull residence.

† b. A point of view. *Obs.*

1603 DANIEL *Def. Rhyme* H iv, Men, standing according to the prospective of their owne humour, seeme to see the selfe same things to appeare otherwise to them, than either they doe to other, or are indeede in themselues.

†7. The art of drawing in perspective: = PERSPECTIVE *sb.* 3; also, a perspective view. *Obs.*

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. i, I studie architecture too.. I'd haue a house iust of that prospective. 1620-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 42 The whole Work in Prospective, as when entire. *Ibid.*, The Ruin yet remaining drawn in Prospective. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* (1665) 5 An Exact Architect must have the Art of Drawing, and Prospective. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* I. ii. (1699) 22 Those who work in Prospective, will so paint a Room, that the Light entring only through some little Hole, you shall perceive beautiful and perfect Figures and Shapes.

b. *Her.* (See quot.) Also *Comb.* prospective-wise, in perspective.

c 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I. Gloss., *Perspective*, or *Prospective*, is used, in blazon, to express divisional lines forming a kind of pavement with diminishing squares in perspective, as *paly barry*, or *barry bendy, in perspective*, or *prospective wise.*

†**Prospective glass.** *Obs.*

1. A magic glass or crystal, in which it was supposed that distant or future events could be seen. Also called *glass prospective.* Also *fig.*

a 1584 *Tom Thumbe* 298 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 190 This cunning doctor tooke A fine prospective glasse, with which he did in secret looke Into his sickened body downe. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* v. 110 In a glasse prospective I will shew Whats done this day in merry Fresingfield. 1609 ROWLEY *Search for Money* (Percy Soc.) 26 If every conjurer had such a prospective glasse of his owne, they would never deale so much with the Divell as they doe. 1628 MILTON *Vacation Exerc.* 71 A Sybil old..That..in Times long and dark Prospective Glass Fore-saw what future dayes should bring to pass.

2. A spy-glass, field-glass, telescope. Also *pl.* spectacles, binocular glasses. Cf. PERSPECTIVE *a.* 2.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 33 The Gunners scale is made in brasse at Tower Hill, with prospectiue glasses. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5065 He likewise shew'd his Highness a little Prospective Glass, made according to Mr. Newtons new Invention. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* xiii. 168 He frequently observ'd what was done in the City from his Seraglio, by the help of some excellent Prospective-Glasses. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 22 Discovering by prospective glasses that they were coming down to attack him.

fig. 1634 WITHER *Emblemes, Medit. on Pict.*, A glimpses farre off, through Faith's prospective glasse. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 191 These free-spoken, and plaine harted men that are the eyes of their Country, and the prospective glasses of their Prince. 1678 *Donna Olimpia* 150 And with the Prospective Glasses of their Ambition daily surveyed all Italy.

Prospe·ctively, *adv.* [f. PROSPECTIVE + -LY [2].] In a prospective manner.

1. With outlook upon or consideration of the future, with foresight; also, in anticipation or expectation of something to come.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 418 Prospectively maintaining the same harmony between the existing powers of the tree, and the exigencies of its new situation. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 103 An annual outlay..is applied—prospectively as scholarship, or retrospectively as fellowship.

2. With bearing upon or application to the future.

1863 H. COX *Instit.* I Rules which..prospectively declare the rights and obligations which the State will enforce. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 168/2 The Judicature Act 1875.. cannot..apply prospectively to the Bankruptcy Act of 1883.

†3. = PERSPECTIVELY *adv.* 3 (for which in quot. it may be an error; but cf. PROSPECTIVE *sb.* 7).

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* H j, These nombers can not be expressed aptly in flatte, but prospectively, as Dice maie be made in protracture.

Prospe·ctiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being prospective.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xviii. (1882) 172 There is a want of that prospectiveness of mind, that surview, which enables a man to foresee the whole of what he is to convey. 1824 T. E. HOOK *Sayings & Doings* III. 343 The symptomatic prospectiveness of the disease.

Prospectless (prǫ·spektlĕs), *a.* [See -LESS.]

1. Having no prospect or outlook.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 103 Wert thou hous'd in some dark or Prospectless ground room. 1770 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 11 June, A palace as dismal and prospectless as if it stood 'on Stanmore's wintry wild!'

2. Without prospects for the future.

1878 FLOR. MONTGOMERY *Seaforth* III. i, Your boys..were born as penniless and as prospectless as mine. 1889 MRS. OLIPHANT *Poor Gentleman* II. ii. 27 A penniless, prospectless young man.

Prospector (prǫspe·ktǫr, prǫ·spektǫr). Also -er. [a. late L. *prōspector* one who looks out, foresees, or provides, agent-n. f. *prōspic-ĕre*: see PROSPECT *sb.*] One who prospects; in quots., one who explores a region for gold or the like: see PROSPECT *v.* 4, 5.

1857 J. D. BORTHWICK *3 Years California* vi. 124 A 'prospecter' goes out with pick and shovel, and a wash-pan; and..digs down till he reaches the dirt in which it may be expected that the gold will be found. 1862 *Times* 8 Apr., Mr. Disraeli may be a good prospecter, and he may make the best of his 'claim', but the result is nil. 1884 *Ibid.* 18 Apr. 8 All the trains..bring in new settlers and prospectors.

Prospectus (prǫ·spe·ktŭs). Pl. prospectuses (rarely in L. form prospectūs). [a. L. *prōspectus* (-*ūs*) a view, PROSPECT *sb.* So F. *prospectus* (1723 in Hatz.-Darm.).] A description or account of the chief features of a forthcoming work or proposed enterprise, circulated for the purpose of obtaining support or subscriptions.

1777 *Life Goldsmith* G.'s Wks. 1786 I. Pref. 31 A design for executing an universal dictionary of arts and sciences, the *prospectus* of which he actually printed and distributed among his acquaintance. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1747, His 'Dictionary of the English Language', was announced to the world by the publication of its Plan or Prospectus. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iv (ed. 2) 62 The extent of injurious influence upon the public mind of certain *prospectūs* of education. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 322 To put forth a lying prospectus announcing a new stock. 1890 SIR R. ROMER in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 685/2 The plaintiff applied for shares in this company on the faith of the prospectus. *Mod.* He has obtained the prospectuses of several schools.

attrib. 1895 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 3 July 3/1 A rich specimen,.. though not for prospectus purposes. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 9/1 The results..are distinctly disappointing when compared with the prospectus estimates.

†**Prosper,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ME. *prospere*, a. F. *prospère* (14th c. in Littré) or ad. L. *prosper, prosper-us* favourable, fortunate, prosperous: of uncertain origin. The form *prospre* is a. OF. *prospre* (12th c. in Littré).] Prosperous, successful.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 8 (Camb. MS.) Thilke man.. þat maade alwey assawtes ayeins the prospere [*v. r.* prospre] fortunes of poore feeble fookkes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. v. 59 We pray the vissie, that thou may cum heyr Wyth prosper presens and full happy fute. *Ibid.* XI. xiv. 88 The pepill Tuscane..Seand the exempill and prosper chans that tyd Of thar stowt duke.

Prosper (prǫ·spǫr), *v.* [a. F. *prospére-r* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prosperā-re* to cause (a thing) to succeed, to render fortunate, also absol., in late L. also to propitiate (God), in pass. to prosper, f. *prosper* adj.: see prec.]

1. *intr.* Of a person, community, etc.: To be prosperous, fortunate, or successful; to flourish, thrive, succeed, do well.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xvi. (*heading*), How the Romaynes prospered whiles thai hade a grete counsell. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 16 b, They wente hole togyder, and prospered ryght well in theyr iourney. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiii. 202 Why wicked men have often prospered in this world. 1786 *Scotch Paraphr.* VII. iii Who, that tries th' unequal strife Shall prosper in the end? 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 48 Enoch..so prosper'd that at last A luckier or a bolder fisherman..did not breathe. 1884 RUSKIN *Pleas. Eng.* 75 No false knight or lying priest ever prospered, I believe, in any age.

b. *intr.* Of things: To flourish; to turn out well.

c 1529 in *Archæologia* (1822) XLVII. 51 We will the said religion to prospere according unto the foundacion of the house. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* i. 3 What soeuer he doth, it shal prospere. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. VII. 11 If such doings as this ever prosper. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1890) 358 Well did all things prosper in his hand.

c. *intr.* Of plants: To thrive, to flourish.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 41 There were also vynes..planted in this Ilande, where they prosper so wel, that [etc.]. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 4 Where such Plants grow and prosper.

2. *trans.* To cause to flourish; to promote the prosperity or success of; to be propitious to.

1530 PALSGR. 662/1, I beseche Jhesu prospere you in all your busynesses. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 61 b, God.. cherrisht and prosperd them with all the blessings hee could. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Com., Ordinance* 15 Apr. 3 For prospering the common cause. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 1024 Whose frown can disappoint the proudest strain, Whose approbation prosper even mine. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxiii, If Heaven prospered them, they might seize a Spanish ship.

Hence **Pro·spering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* xx, This prayth for kinges Good prosperinges, Theyr realmes to have defence. 1604 EARL STIRLING *Paræneasis to Pr. Henry* lxxvii, Every State by long experience findes, That greatest blessings prosp'ring Peace imparts. 1854 E. G. HOLLAND *Mem. J. Badger* xviii. 340 The pastor of a prospering church.

†**Pro·sperable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] a. Prosperous, likely to prosper. b. Able or inclined to give prosperity; propitious.

c 1422 HOCCLEVE *Learn to Die* 112 Horrible is thy presence and ful greeuable To him þat yong is strong and prosperable. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiii. § 46 Vnlesse God be prosperable to his purpose.

†**Pro·sperance.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *prosperāre* to PROSPER: see -ANCE.] = PROSPERITY.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 162 God the yeuar of all goodnes graunte the prosperannce and happy encreses.

†**Pro·sperately,** *adv. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. **prosperate*, ad. late L. *prosperāt-us* prospered + -LY [2].]

1573 80 BARET *Alv.* P 786 Prosperately, fortunately, with good lucke, *secundis auibus.*

Prosperation (prǫspərē·ʃən). *rare.* Now only *dial.* [ad. late or med.L. *prosperātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prosper-āre* to PROSPER. Cf. obs. F. *prosperation* (1512 in Godef.).] Prosperity.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXXVII. xii. MS. Arch. Seld. B. 10) Þe Churche [might haue be] preserued in greate prosperacioun. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Prosperation*, success, good luck. 1856 HINCHLIFFE *Hist. Barthomley* 145 One old song..was always sung at these meetings [Annual Churchwardens' Dinner],..which I insert below..'Come, brave boys, prosperation Be to the Church and Nation!' 1883 BURNE *Shropsh. Folk-Lore* 471 [At Much Wenlock] each of the new burgesses was required to stand up in turn and empty the cup to the toast of 'Prosperation To the Corporation'.

Pro·spered (-ǫrd), *ppl. a.* [f. PROSPER *v.* + -ED [1].] Caused to prosper, blest with prosperity.

1651 CROMWELL *Let. to Speaker* 4 Sept. in *Carlyle*, That the fear of the Lord, even for His mercies, may keep an Authority and a People so prospered, and blessed,..humble and faithful. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 230 Wherein her Prospered Sedulousness gave her an Understanding much above her Age and Sex.

Prosperer (prǫ·spərǫr). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER [1].] a. One who is prosperous or flourishing. b. One who causes prosperity.

1633 D. R[OGERS] *Treat. Sacram.* I. 161 A man that is no prosperer in grace. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xlix. 10 Others render *Shiloh*..The Peace-maker, The Prosperer.

Prosperity (prǫspe·rĭti). [ME. a. F. *prospérité* (*prosperitet* a 1140 in Littré), ad. L. *prosperitās, -tātem* good fortune, success, prosperity, f. *prosper, prosper-us*: see PROSPER *a.* and -ITY.] The condition of being prosperous, successful, or thriving; good fortune, success, well-being.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 194 Uor þe uttre uondunge is mislicunge in aduersite, & ine prosperite þet limpeð to sunne. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* ii. 47 The werk hadde prosperite in her hondis. 1406 HOCCLEVE *La male regle* 34 Prosperitee is blynd, & see ne may. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxx. 11 God giue the guid prosperitie, Fair fortoun and felicitie. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 188 You haue, I know, petition'd all the Gods for my prosperitie. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 68 A Moderatour in prosperitie; and a guide in adversitie. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 284 Prosperity is not apt to receive good lessons, nor always to give them. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* iv. 143 The prosperity of any nation is in exact proportion to the quantity of labour which it spends in obtaining and employing means of life. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 2. 357 The cause which prosperity had ruined revived in the dark hour of persecution.

b. *pl.* Instances of prosperity, prosperous circumstances.

1340 *Ayenb.* 24 Þe guodes of hap byeþ heznesses, richesses, delices, and prosperites. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* VI. v. (1622) 128 The vitious and had triumph with so great prosperities. 1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* 231 Shewing all prosperities of the world were but trifles, and counterfet gems, compared with eternall felicitie. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. 467 What then, indeed, If mortals are not greater by the head Than any of their prosperities?

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Mark* iv. 17 These are prosperity-proselytes, holy-day servants,..neuter passive Christians. 1889 *Standard* 16 Apr., The Budget which Mr. Goschen introduced..might have been a 'Prosperity' Budget, had

the requirements of the country been normal. 1901 *Lady's Realm* X. 655/2 Households, who shall watch the prosperity-bringing fire with mingled joy and awe.

Prosperous (prɒ·spərəs), *a.* [a. obs. F. *prospereus* (15th c. in Godef.) = It. *prosperoso*: see PROSPER *a.* and -OUS.]

1. Having continued success or good fortune; consistently successful; flourishing, thriving.

1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 30/2 The first yere of your moost prospereux reigne. 1531 TINDALE *Exp.* 1 *John* (1537) 58 Oure brethren were in prosperouser state then we. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 32 The Battailes of the Lord of Hosts he fought: The Churches Prayers made him so prosperous. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 88 In this same plaine and prosperous way of emulation. 1771 *Junius Lett.* I. (1820) 260 In the most prosperous state of his fortune he was always the very man he is at present. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 7 Political Economy inquires into the causes which make one nation more rich and prosperous than another.

2. Promoting or conducing to success; bringing prosperity; favourable, auspicious, propitious.

1445 in *Anglia* XXVIII. 273 While goodis be had in habundaunce & prosperous chaunce is falle. *c* 1460 J. METHAM *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 153 Yt ys prosp[er]us that day to pase the see with marchaundyse, and to wedde a wyfe. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 247 We sayled euer with prosperous wynde. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 58 To try what kind of flesh-meat was most nutritiue and prosperous with a man's body. 1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) V. 1697 We..had a prosperous gale, and plenty of provisions. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 237 A prosperous hour shall bring to thee happy returning.

3. *Comb.*, as *prosperous-looking* adj.

1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 31 'But, Lilias, you are well dressed, and prosperous-looking', said the man.

Prosperously (prɒ·spərəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a prosperous manner.

1. Successfully, with continued good fortune.

1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 38 § 2 Your moste noble & royall Estate longe prosperously to endure. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 251 Vpon Friday the eleuenth of October, we sayled prosperously. *a* 1714 SHARP *Wks.* V. iv. 297 We are willing to trust God with any other concern, so long as that concern goes on prosperously. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 71 For a time the intrigue went on prosperously and secretly.

2. Favourably, propitiously. *rare.*

1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* iv. 39 Be now abundant prosp'rously to aide The Pen prepar'd.

Prosperousness (prɒ·spərəsnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being prosperous; prosperity, success.

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* i. (1700) 3, I seldom use endeavours, whose prosperousness is more welcome to me, than those that aspire to serve Lindamor. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 459 Yet, was that prosperousness accompanied, by unfavourable exchanges, and several bankruptcies.

Prosphygmic (prɒsfi·gmik), *a. Phys.* [f. PRO- 2 + Gr. *σφυγμ-ός* the pulse + -IC: cf. SPHYGMIC.] Preceding the beat of the pulse.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 469 This is the period of 'getting up pressure', the 'prosphygmic interval' as Allbutt terms it. *Ibid.* 930 This apparent origin of the murmur is suggested by the great protraction of the 'prosphygmic' interval.

‖ **Prosphysis** (prɒ·sfisis). Pl. -es (-īz). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *πρόσφυσις* a growing on or to something, an attachment, adhesion, f. *πρός* to + *φύσις* growth, cf. *προσφύεσθαι* to grow to or upon.] An adhesion; morbid adhesion of parts.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Prosphysis*, a Coalition, or growing together, as when two Fingers are connected to each other. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Adhesion*, Anatomists sometimes observe prosphyses, or Adhesions of the lungs to the sides of the thorax, the pleura, and diaphragm. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Prosphysis*, adhesion...In a more limited sense, this word means morbid adhesion of the eyelids, either between themselves, or with the globe of the eye.

† **Prospi·cient**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prōspiciens*, *-entem*, pr. pple. of *prōspic-ĕre* to look forward.] Having foresight; provident. So † **Prospi·cience** *Obs.*, † **Prospi·ciency** *Obs.*, the action or quality of looking forward; foresight.

1654 R. COBRINGTON tr. *Justine* xliii. 503 But fortune prospicient to the Original of Rome, did provide a Woolf to give suck to the children. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Prospicience*, providence, fore-sight. [So 1775 in ASH; 1828 in WEBSTER; and in recent Dicts.] 1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* vii, Well-grounded prospiciencies of hopelessness and helplessness. *Ibid.* xvi, The second [reason] is most refined, abstract, prospicient, and canonical.

† **Prospi·cuous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prōspicu-us* that may be seen afar, conspicuous (f. *prōspic-ĕre*: see prec.) + -OUS.] Conspicuous; also, app., distinguished, 'fair to behold'.

1605 A. WARREN *Poore Mans Passions* E iij, Dutifull Loyalty would humbly greete My Person, passing the prospicuous streete. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 499 The incircling Coast a nest of Corporations; and Meandring Forth from tip-toed Snadoun, the prospicuous mirrour for matchlesse Maiesty. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Prospicuous*, goodly or fair to see or behold, or which may be seen afar off. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 393/1 An Eagles head ..is an adornment only added to the handle to make it more prospicuous.

Prosporangium: see PRO- 2 1. **Pross**, obs. Sc. and mod. dial. f. PROSE. **Prosse**, obs. erron. f. PROWESS; var. of PRUCE *Obs.* **Prosses(se**, obs. ff. PROCESS. **Prossession**, obs. f. PROCESSION.

† **Prossyllogism.** *Logic. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *πρός* in addition (added) to + SYLLOGISM. Cf. PROSYLLOGISM.] A syllogism added after either premiss of the principal syllogism, and furnishing the proof of that premiss.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 281 A Prossyllogisme is a reason, or proofe set after the principall Syllogisme, or some part thereof...Here both the proposition, and assumption are prooued by their Prossyllogismes.

Prostaphæresis, etc., obs. erron. ff. PROSTH-.

† **Prostasy.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 7 proes-. [ad. L. *prostasia* office of a president, a. Gr. *προστασία* a standing before or in front, f. *προστάτης* one who stands in front.] Precedence, pre-eminence.

1661 H. D. *Disc. Liturgies* 41 [We] shall willingly allow him proestasie in that Art and Practise.

Prostate (prɒ·stēit, *sb.* (*a.*) *Anat.* [ad. med.L. *prostat-a* the prostate, ad. Gr. *προστάτ-ης* one who stands before, agent-n. from *προϊστάναι* to set before: cf. *στατός* placed, standing. (So F. *prostate*.)] A large gland, or each of a number of small glands, accessory to the male generative organs, surrounding the neck of the bladder and the commencement of the urethra, in man and other Mammalia.

(In first quot. app. confounded with the seminal vesicles.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 189 An Horse or Bull may generate after castration, that is, from the stock .. of seminall matter, already prepared and stored up in the Prostates or glandules of generation. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. ii. (1738) 17 There are several glandular bodies situated..immediately before the seed bladders [in the horse], and are therefore called Prostates. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 234 The chief cases..are those of enlarged prostates. 1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 146/1 In shape the prostate resembles a Spanish chesnut. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 31 It is in accordance with general usage to speak of both of [the two other] sets of glands [in the male rabbit] as 'prostates', the smaller as the 'anterior' and the larger as the 'posterior prostates'.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*, esp. in *prostate gland.*

(In first quot. applied to the gland of Bartholin in the female, the homologue of the Cowperian gland.)

1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 94 On each side of the *Meatus urinarius* are two small..openings the tubes of which.. come from the prostate gland. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 582 The prostate gland..is situated at the front of the pelvis, and near the symphysis pubis.

Hence **Prostata·lgia**, pain in the prostate (Dunglison, 1842); **Prostatectomy** (prɒstătě·ktŏmi) [Gr. *ἐκτομή* cutting out], excision of the prostate, or of part of it; ‖ **Prostatitis** (-əi·tis) [-ITIS], inflammation of the prostate; hence **Prostatitic** (-i·tik) *a.*; **Prosta·tolith** [-LITH], a calculus formed in the prostate; **Prostato·meter** [-METER], 'an instrument for measuring the prostate' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); ‖ **Pro·statorrhœ·a** (-rī·ă) [Gr. *ῥοία* flux], a discharge, esp. of mucus, from the prostate; **Prostatotomy** (-ɒ·tŏmi) [Gr. *τομή* cutting], incision of the prostate; **Pro·stato-ve·sical** *a.* [L. *vesica* bladder], belonging to the prostate and bladder.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Prostatectomy*. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Dec. 1641 Prostates removed by perineal prostatectomy. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Prostatitic*. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Prostatitic*, belonging to, or affected with, prostatitis. 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Prostatitis*. 1860 SIR H. THOMPSON *Dis. of Prostate* (1868) 53 The morbid anatomy of acute prostatitis. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Prostatolith*. ..**Prostatometer*. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Prostatorrhœa*. 1899 CAGNEY *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* ix. (ed. 4) 425 Their presence in large numbers..indicates prostatorrhœa. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Prostatotomy*. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 85 The dumb-bell calculus is usually *prostato-vesical or encysted.

Prostatic (prɒstæ·tik), *a.* [f. as PROSTATE + -IC: cf. F. *prostatique* and Gr. *προστατικός*.] Pertaining to, produced by, or connected with the prostate. *Prostatic body*, *gland*, the prostate.

1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 459/1 Very little is known as to the uses of the prostatic body. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 359 The prostatic fluid..mixes with the semen..at the moment of emission. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 54 [Birds have no] accessory glands ..appended to the generative canals.., as..the Cowperian, the prostatic glands, and the vesiculae seminales.

Prostemmate (prɒste·mĕt). *Zool.* [f. PRO- 2 2 + Gr. *στέμμα*, *-ματ-* a wreath: see STEMMA.] An organ of unknown function situated in front of the eyes in some apterous insects of the lowest type of the order *Collembola*. Hence **Prostemma·tic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a prostemmate.

1895 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* V. 193 Some of the Collembola possess a very curious structure called the prostemmatic or ante-ocular organ...The prostemmate is placed slightly in front of the group of ocelli.

† **Proste·rn**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *prosterner* (15th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prōsternĕre* to strew in front, throw down, prostrate, f. *prō*, PRO- 1 1 b + *sternĕre* to lay flat.] *trans.* To cast down, lay flat, prostrate. (Chiefly *refl.* or *pass.*) Hence † **Proste·rning** *vbl. sb.* = PROSTERNATION.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxv. 93 His doughter Beatryse ..prosterned or casted her self douue by fore her faders feet, on her knees humbly. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 79 We maist humblie and laulie prosterne our selfs. 1612 J. GORDON Ειρηνακοινωνία E iij, In..prayers there is a threefold kinde of gesture..: the first is a falling downe or prosterning of the body: the second is..a bowing downe of the head to the ground. The third is kneeling.

Prosternal (prɒstō·ınăl), *a. Entom.* [f. PROSTERNUM + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the prosternum of an insect.

1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 93 They [*Elateridæ*] extend the protherax so as to bring the prosternal spine..to the anterior part of the mesosternal cavity.

† **Pro·sternate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *prōstern-āre*, collateral form of L. *prōsternĕre*: see PROSTERN.] *trans.* = PROSTERN *v.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 78 Wholy haue I bequeathed my penne and my spirit, to the prosternating and ensorrowing the frontiers of sinne. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 85 Trip up and prosternat our strength. 1653 E. CHISENHALE *Cath. Hist.* 394 Prosternating her lofty Spires,..to the ground.

† **Prosterna·tion.** *Obs.* [a. F. *prosternation* (1599 in Hatz.-Darm.), n. of action from F. *prosterner* or L. *prōstern-āre*: see prec.] The action of prostrating or condition of being prostrated; prostration. Also *fig.*

1622 DONNE *Serm.* (ed. Alford) V. 93, I shall rise..from the prostration, from the prosternation of Death. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 17 Before the Patient hath suffered too great a prosternation of spirits. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* II. i. (1821) 33 Prosternations, uncouth gestures, and strange rites of worship. 1768 [W. DONALDSON] *Life Sir B. Sapskull* I. xii. 127 To the humiliating attitude of prosternation. 1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* II. 30 You call the oaks to witness the deceit, In prosternation at their aged feet.

‖ **Prosternum** (prɒstō·ınŭm). *Entom.* [mod.L., f. PRO- 2 2 + STERNUM.] The sternal, ventral, or under segment of the prothorax of an insect.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 544 The *sternum* or breast-bone of insects consists mostly of three distinct pieces..the first of these pieces, the *sternum* of the *antepectus* or *prosternum*. 1833 E. DOUBLEDAY in *Entomol. Mag.* I. 474 The prosternum..occupies the lower part of the prothorax. 1895 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* V. 102.

‖ **Prosthaphæresis** (prɒsþăfi·ə·rĭsis). *Astr.* Pl. -eses (-ĭsīz). Also 7–8 *erron.* **prosta-**; 8–9 **-eresis**. [mod.L., a. Gr. *προσθαφαίρεσις* previous subtraction, f. *πρόσθε(ν* before + *ἀφαίρεσις*: see APHERESIS.] The correction necessary to find the 'true', i. e. actual apparent, place of a planet, etc. from the mean place; the equation of the centre. (In quot. 1677 in more general sense.)

1633 H. GELLIBRAND in T. James *Voy.* R ij, The Prosthaphæresis of the ☉ orbe. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 102 To Rectifie the Tables of the Sun's Declination..by Prostaphæreses. 1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* I. i. I. vii. 19 The Months alternatively of 29, and 30 Days, except where necessity did require a Prosthaphæresis, either a Subduction, or else an Adjection of one or more Days. 1810 VINCE *Astron.* x. 96 The difference of these two angles is called the equation of the planet's center, or prosthapheresis. 1882 MORTON *Astronomers* 51 Tables of the prosthapheresis and nychthemeron are given.

Hence **Prosthaphære·tical** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or involving prosthaphæresis. *rare* or *Obs.*

1635 GELLIBRAND *Var. Magn. Needle* 5 Its..necessary for the Seaman who sailes by his Compasse, continually to search the variation, that so by the Prosthaphæreticall application thereof, the true point of the compasse..may be rectified. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 813 Called the Prosthaphaeretical Time, because it is wont sometimes to be added to, sometimes..taken from the Time of the middle Syzygy.

‖ **Prostheca** (prɒsþī·kă). *Entom.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. *προσθήκη* an addition, appendage, f. *προστιθέναι* to put to, add. Cf. F. *prosthèque*.] A process on the mandibles in certain coleopterous insects. Hence **Prosthe·cal** *a.*, pertaining to the prostheca.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 356 *Prostheca*..,a subcartilaginous process attached to the inner side, near the base, of the *Mandibulæ* of some *Staphylinidæ*. 1879 J. WOOD-MASON in *Trans. Entomol. Soc. Lond.* 152, I refer to the prostheca of Kirby and Spence, and to the structures homologous with it in beetles other than Staphylinidæ.

Prosthenic (prɒsþe·nik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Gr. *πρό* (PRO- 2 2) + *σθένος* strength + -IC.] Having preponderance of strength in the anterior limbs or part of the body. *sb. pl. Ent.* Insects so characterized.

1863 DANA [see *Metasthenic* in META- 3].

‖ **Prosthesis** (prɒ·sþĭsis). [L., a. Gr. *πρόσθεσις* addition, f. *προστιθέναι* to put to, add. Cf. F. *prosthèse*.]

1. *Gram.* The addition of a letter or syllable at the beginning of a word.

(The qualification 'at the beginning' may have arisen from associating *προσ-* with *προ-*.)

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 180 *Prosthesis.* Of Addition. As thus: He did all to beratte hym. Wherin appeareth that a sillable is added to this woorde (rattle). 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 170 *Prosthesis*...A figure (contrary to *Aphæresis*) whereby a letter or syllable is added to the beginning of a word. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's Law* 208 'Prosthesis' belongs to a..class of terms..denoting arbitrary processes, whose intrusion into the realm of language should be viewed with..suspicion.

2. *Surg.* That part of surgery which consists in supplying deficiencies, as by artificial limbs or teeth, or by other means.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Surgery *Prosthesis* is taken for that which fills up what is wanting, as is to be seen in fistulous and hollow Ulcers, filled up with Flesh by that Art: Also the making of artificial Legs and Arms, when the natural ones are lost. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 417/2 Dental Prosthesis.

Prosthetic (prɒsθe·tik), *a.* [ad. mod.L. **prosthetic-us*, ad. Gr. προσθετικός of the nature of addition, giving additional power, f. πρόσθετος added, vbl. adj. of προστιθέναι: see prec. and -IC. Cf. F. *prosthétique*.]

1. *Gram.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of prosthesis; prefixed, as a letter or syllable.

1837 G. PHILLIPS *Syriac Gram.* 60 Some verbs are found to have Olaph prosthetic. 1852 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* V. 145 A prosthetic *s* in the Norwegian *skrucke*, to shrink. 1859 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* (1873) II. 291 Prosthetic vowels are very common in Greek before certain double consonants. 1875 RENOUF *Egypt. Gram.* 63 The prosthetic use of *a* is not confined to words beginning with two consonants.

2. *Surg.* Pertaining to or of the nature of prosthesis: see prec. 2.

1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 19 July 180/1 The history of operative and prosthetic dentistry.

Hence **Prosthe·tically** *adv.*, in the way of prosthesis; as a prefix.

1875 RENOUF *Egypt. Gram.* 63, *n* is also sometimes used prosthetically.

†**Pro·stibule.** *Obs. rare*−°. [ad. L. *prōstibulum* a prostitute, also a brothel, f. *prōstāre* to stand forth publicly as for sale, f. *prō*, PRO- 1 1 + *stāre* to stand.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Prostibule*, an Harlot, or the Stewes.

†**Prosti·bulous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Pertaining to a prostitute, meretricious; addicted to the company of prostitutes.

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* II. G v b, The great gouernours, and learned lawers of the world, hath she made in maner of beastlye dronkerdes, witlesse, faythlesse, and gracelesse, by their prostibulous doctrine. *Ibid.* III. A a iv, The aduouterouse cardenals,..the prostibulouse prelates and priestes.

†**Pro·stite.** *Obs. rare*−¹. App. a shortening, for the sake of rhythm, of PROSTITUTE B. 2 c.

1721 D'URFEY *Athen. Jilt* Operas 184 Fortune..thinking now her Prostite had For Youth's Excursions dearly paid.

†**Pro·stitue,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *prostituer*, ad. L. *prōstituĕre*: see next.] = PROSTITUTE *v.*

1530 PALSGR. 324 b/2 Better..to lyue in wedlocke..than thus to prostytue thy selfe and be at commaundement of all comers. 1631 A. WILSON *Swisser* III. iii, I must sue for what You prostitude to him. Am I less worthy?

Prostitute (prɒ·stitiut), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *prōstitūt-us* (fem. *prōstitūta* a prostitute), pa. pple. of *prōstitu-ĕre* to place before, expose publicly, offer for sale, prostitute, f. *prō*, PRO- 1 1 + *statu-ĕre* to cause to stand, set up, place.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Offered or exposed to lust (as a woman), prostituted; also more generally, abandoned to sensual indulgence, licentious. (Sometimes const. as *pa. pple.*) Now *rare* or *Obs.* (exc. as *attrib.* use of B. 1).

1572 tr. *Buchanan's Detection Mary Q. Scots* G iij, One of hir awne träine, one past all shame and of prostitute vnchastitie. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* IV. ii. (1886) 59 The divell lieth prostitute as *Succubus* to the man. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 118 Shee baits her desires with a million of prostitute countenances and enticements. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. IV. vii. (1651) 165 Noblemens daughters..were prostitute to every common souldier. 1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 155 Women of a prostitute character. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 454 Made bold by want, and prostitute for bread. 1756 C. SMART *Horace's Sat.* I. iv. (1826) II. 39 His dissolute son, mad after a prostitute mistress, refuses a wife with a large portion.

2. *fig.* Debased or debasing; abandoned; basely venal, devoted to infamous gain; corrupt. Now *rare.*

1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 43 These prostitute images openly sette up in Churches doe this harme, that they doe withdrawe mennes mindes..from the consideration of God's maiestie shewed in his liuely Creatures. 1626 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 229 We might..draw a general contempt and hatred upon the University as men of most prostitute flattery. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Auth. Apol., Illiterate scribblers prostitute in their reputations, vicious in their lives and ruined in their fortunes. 1754-62 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1818) VIII. 236 No courtier, even the most prostitute, could go farther than the parliament itself towards a resignation of their liberties. 1788 A. HAMILTON *Federalist* No. 67 II. 226 So shameless and so prostitute an attempt to impose on the citizens of America.

†**3.** Given over, devoted; exposed, subjected (*to* something usually evil). Const. as *pa. pple. Obs.*

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I. xxvi, Honour deiected from that soueraigne state,..Now prostitute to infamy and hate. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 120 The Moone can be eclipsed but at her full, and in her farther posiure from the Sunne: then is she prostitute to obnubilation. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* Pref., As a matter of ease, exposed and prostitute to every Mother-wit, and to be attained without any great care or study. 1708 *Erasmus' Life Colet* in *Phenix* II. No. 17. 16 The Dean's table, which..had been too much prostitute to excess, he reduc'd to frugality.

†**b.** Debased by being made common or cheap; hackneyed. *Obs.*

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn, Ode to Himself* v, Leave things so prostitute, And take the Alcaic lute. 1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 19 This is so cheap and prostitute a custome all the World over. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxviii. 318 Yet was not the gracious reception which she gave prostitute and undistinguishing.

¶ **4.** Laid low before some one: perh. confused with PROSTRATE *a.* (Cf. B. 2 c, and next, 4.)

1621 QUARLES *Esther* K iv b, Once more the Queen prefers an earnest suit, Her humble Body lowly prostitute Before his Royal feet. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 627, I your most humble Subject prostitute at your foot, do most humbly beseech your Highness to be my good and gracious Lord.

B. *sb.*

1. A woman who is devoted, or (usually) who offers her body to indiscriminate sexual intercourse, esp. for hire; a common harlot.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. iv. 627, I haue seene houses as full of such prostitutes, as the schooles in France are full of children. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 28 Feb., [During the Carnival at Rome] The streetes swarm with prostitutes, buffoones, and all man'er of rabble. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* v. i, Your friendship as common as a prostitute's favours. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Ranke* (1887) 591 A prostitute, seated on a chair of state in the chancel of Notre Dame.

†**b.** A catamite. *Obs. rare.*

1654 R. COORINGTON tr. *Justine* XXX. 380 Her Brother Agathocles, a prostitute of an aspiring comeliness. *Ibid.*, Agathocles the Prostitute being joined to the side of the King, did govern the city.

2. A person given over to infamous practices of any kind; an abandoned person. **b.** *esp.* One who debases himself for the sake of gain, a base hireling, a corrupt and venal politician. Now *rare.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxiv. (1739) 134 To serve one man, a stranger, and a prostitute to all manner of licentiousness. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* i. (1697) 407 Base Prostitute, thus dost thou gain thy Bread? Thus dost thou feed their Ears, and thus art fed? 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* I. 50 The faithful and the perfidious, the prostitute and the patriot are confounded together. 1804 CURRIE in *Creevey Papers* (1904) I. i. 30 He [Lord Brougham] is a notorious prostitute, and is setting himself up to sale.

†**c.** A person entirely or abjectly devoted to another; a 'slave'. *Obs.* Cf. PROSTITUTE *v.* 3 a.

1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* Ep. Ded., Your Highnes most Humble and deuoted prostitute Ab. Darcie. 1634 J. CLAVELL *Recant.* Ded., Your most humbly devoted prostitute, J. C. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 45 (1754) 241 All this did not satisfy the revengeful president, and the abandon'd prostitutes, his creatures.

Prostitute (prɒ·stitiut), *v.* [f. L. *prōstitūt-*, ppl. stem of *prōstitu-ĕre*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To offer (oneself, or another) to unlawful, esp. indiscriminate, sexual intercourse, usually for hire; to devote or expose to lewdness. (Chiefly *refl.* of a woman.)

1530 PALSGR. 668/1, I prostytute, as a comen woman dothe her self in a bordell house, *je prostitue.* 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* I. i, He prostituted his abused body To that great gourmond, fat Apicius; And was the noted pathic of the time. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xix. 29. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 59 She is an Adulteress, impudent, prostitutes her self publiquely. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliii. (1869) II. 563 He recovered his liberty by prostituting the honour of his wife. *fig.* 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 30 Israel, being wedded to God, estranged herself from Him ..and prostituted herself to her idols.

†**b.** *intr.* for *refl.* To play the prostitute; to commit whoredom. Also *fig. Obs. rare.*

1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1876) 143 Before it have defiled the bed of its reputation by prostituting to the adulterous imbracings of a Citie Scrivener. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 193 Ambitious Chloe prostitutes for fame.

c. *trans.* To seduce, debauch (a woman). *rare.*

1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. II. ii. 30 It were a hard work for the adulterer to convince her he would prostitute, that the fact is lawful. 1890 M. DAVITT in *Echo* 11 Dec 3/2 [He] will not succeed in prostituting the Irish cause as easily as he prostituted the wife of his friend.

2. *fig.* To surrender or put to an unworthy, vile, or infamous use or purpose; to sell for base gain or hire; to defile, dishonour, profane, corrupt.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 38 Thou hadst a Prophecie that thy Sanctuary should not be prostituted. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* I. xiii, When Eve to Sinne her soul did prostitute. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* X. § 149 This Argumentation..made a great impression upon all Men who had not prostituted themselves to Cromwell and his Party. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 64 Certain Wits, who prostituted the noble flame of Poetry..to flatter the Lust and Ambition of the Roman Tyrants. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xix. II. 127 *note*, Posides,..in whose favour the emperor prostituted some of the most honourable rewards of military valour. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 1. 340 Justice was prostituted in the ordinary courts to the royal will.

†**3. a.** To offer with complete devotion or self-negation; to devote. *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 255 And here mie selfe am preste and readie ethir to prostitute mie bodie as a sacrifice for mie realme, or to throwe mie selfe into the middeste of mine enemies. 1611 RICH *Honest. Age* (Percy Soc.) 12, I doe honour them, and I doe prostitute my selfe for euer to doe them humble seruice. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. ix. 120 If God should in requital exact, that we..adventure our health and prostitute all our earthly contents to his service.

†**b.** To expose, exhibit, subject, submit (to any destructive agency). *Obs.*

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) Ded., To publish my rude collections, and prostitute to your censuring the deptb of my knowledge. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* Pref. 7 [That] would prostitute the Lives of all his fellow Subjects to the Arbitrary Power of any prevailing Faction.

†**c.** To expose to shame; to expose, in a degrading manner to public view, or for public sale.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. i. (1614) 233 The women couer their faces, contented to see with one eie, rather then to prostitute the whole face. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 68 Are not now all vulgar preparations of Minerals, prostituted in every Apothecaries shop? *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 322 To vail their Faces from public View, only to avoid prostituting the Majesty of their Persons to common Eyes.

¶ **4.** Misused for PROSTRATE *v.* (Cf. prec., A. 4.)

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* (1746) IV. ix. 69 He flung himself from his Horse, and with great Humility, went to prostitute himself before the Lady Teresa. 1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* xv. 61 Prostituting themselues before the Images. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 94 Places wherein the Quellem is immediately prostituted beneath the Clay.

Hence **Pro·stituting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Abandonnement*, an abandonning..giuing ouer,.. prostituting vnto others. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 247 She is plainly termed πορνη, which signifies not an Hostesse, but a pecuniary and prostituting Harlot. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 716 All now was turn'd to jollitie and game,..Marrying or prostituting, as befell.

Prostituted (prɒ·stitiutĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED 1.]

1. Devoted to lewdness, esp. for hire, as a woman.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 123 Make..of professed nonnes prostituted harlots. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* II. xviii. (1696) 279 Forced to Banish his Daughter Julia, for her Common, and Prostituted Impudence. 1781 BURKE *Sp. Marr. Act Repeal Bill* Wks. X. 140, I should feel for a son who married a prostituted woman, or a daughter who married a dishonourable and prostituted man.

2. *fig.* Devoted to base or shameful purposes, esp. to infamous gain; degraded, debased, corrupted. Of persons (now *rare*) or things.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 63, I woulde..that all the ilfavorid copyes of my nowe prostituted devises were buried. *a* 1659 OSBORN *Wks.* (1673 284 A too prostituted Familiarity breeds contempt. 1798 PENNANT *Hindoostan* II. 104 The encouragement which his prostituted Ministry had given to vices. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. i. That galaxy of prostituted genius of which Charles II was the centre.

†**Pro·stitutely,** *adv. Obs. rare*−¹. [f. PROSTITUTE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a 'prostitute' or abandoned manner; lewdly.

1594 CHAPMAN *Shadow Night* Ded., To think that she should prostitutely show them her secrets, when she will scarcely be looked upon by others.

Prostitution (prɒstitiū·ʃən). [ad. late L. *prōstitūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōstitu-ĕre* to PROSTITUTE. Cf. F. *prostitution* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of prostituting or condition of being prostituted.

1. Of women: The offering of the body to indiscriminate lewdness for hire (esp. as a practice or institution); whoredom, harlotry.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 17 By whiche common prostitucion of the quene [in Calicut], he may well indge that the chylderen borne of her are not to be estemed as his owne. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 339 The most noble of that Nation there (dedicating shall I say? or) prostituting their daughters; where after long prostitution with their Goddesse, they are giuen in marriage, none refusing such matches. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 155 ₱ 4 As if they stood there to sell their Persons to Prostitution. 1878 C. L. WAKE *Evol. Morality* II. 89 Prostitution seems never to have been recognised at Rome as a legal institution.

b. *personified.*

1784 COWPER *Task* III. 60 Till prostitution elbows us aside In all our crowded streets.

†**c.** *transf.* A prostitute, a harlot. *Obs. rare*−¹.

1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* III. i, I may grace her with the name of a Curtizan, a Backslider, a Prostitution, or such a Toy, but when all comes to al tis but a plaine Pung.

2. *fig.* Devotion to an unworthy or base use; degradation, debasement, corruption.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 47 Peoples prostrations of.. [Civill Liberties and Proprieties] when they may lawfully helpe it, are prophane prostitutions. 1704 *Clarendon's Hist. Reb.* III. Ded. 14 A prostitution of all Manners in contempt of all Government. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 103 ₱ 1 Many Professions of Kindness and Service..are a Prostitution of Speech, seldom intended to mean Any Part of what they express. 1740 JOHNSON *Sir F. Drake* Wks. IV. 457 The honour of knightbood..; an honour in that illustrious reign not made cheap by prostitution. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vi. 229 They live..on the prostitution of their talents to gratify..personal animosities.

¶ **3.** app. misnsed for PROSTRATION, overthrow.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 39 Heauen..shall be made an Artillery-house of Haile-stones, and no Plannet shall reuolue any thing but prostitution and vastity.

Prostitutor (prɒ·stitiūtəɹ). Also 7 -er. [a. late L. *prōstitūtor*, agent-n. f. *prōstitu-ĕre* to PROSTITUTE: see -OR. Cf. F. *prostituteur*.] One who prostitutes (usually in *fig.* sense: see the vb.).

1611 COTGR., *Abandonneur*, an abandonner..giuer ouer, prostitutor of. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. viii. (1848) 325 Difference betwixt the Contentment of this calm admirer of Beauty, and that of a greedy and unconfin'd Prostituter of his Heart to it. 1761 HURD *Let. to Warburton* 18 Mar., Lett. (1809) 321 A reproof..of the Prostitutors of the Lord's Supper. 1896 *Voice* (N.Y.) 11 June 3/3 They believe they have facts sufficient..to put some of the prostitutors of the ballot behind the bars.

‖ **Prostomium** (prɒstō·miŭm). *Zool.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. προστόμιον, lit. a fore-mouth, or something before the mouth: see PRO- 2 and STOMA.] The part of the body situated in front of the mouth in certain invertebrates, as molluscs and worms, and in embryos; the pre-oral region. Hence **Prosto·mial** *a.*, pertaining to, constituting, or situated on the prostomium; **Prosto·miate** *a.*, furnished with or characterized by having a prostomium.

1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 149 There is always a considerable portion of the body situated in front of the mouth, constituting the so-called 'præ-oral region', or prostomium. 1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 639/2 The Mollusca are sharply divided into two great lines of descent or branches, according as the prostomial region is atrophied on the one hand or largely developed on the other. 1886 A. G. BOURNE *ibid.* XXI. 6/1 The development of a prostomiate condition. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 484 [Mollusca] Eyes absent on the prostomial region of the adult. *Ibid.* 315 Plate XII. Earthworm (*Lumbricus terrestris*). The fifteen anterior somites, .. the 'prostomial segment' counting as the first.

Prostrate (prɒ'strēt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *prōstrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *prōstern-ĕre*: see PROSTERN.]

1. In strict use, Lying with the face to the ground, in token of submission or humility, as in adoration, worship, or supplication; more loosely, Lying at full length or with the body extended flat (on the ground or other surface), in a horizontal position. Often predicative or quasi-adv. with *lie, fall*, etc.

a 1380 *Sawinian* 259 in Hortsm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 97 Prostrat heo fel þen to grounde And preyed to God þus in þat stounde. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxv. 36 He fel doun prostrate in his praiers before an auter in þe chirche. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 15 Here we lye prostrate for to offre our prayers to god. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. xxx. (1541) 48 To them, which haue feeble digestion, it is good to slepe prostrate on their bealies. 1642 H. MORE *Song Soul* I. III. i, Whiles we on grassie bed did lie prostrate. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i, Finding us all prostrate upon our faces (for so I gave order) they pinioned us. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. xv, O'er my prostrate kinsman stood The ruthless murderer. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* ii. 27 Some lay prostrate, their foreheads touching the ground.

b. Of things usually erect, as trees, walls, pillars, etc.: Levelled with the ground, overthrown.

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 191 Great quantities of subterraneous Woods, lying 10 and 20 Ells below the Superficies of the Ground, prostrate towards the East. 1807 WORDSW. *Wh. Doe Ryl.* VII. 340 The mournful waste Of prostrate altars.

†c. Sometimes const. as pple. = PROSTRATED.

1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 558 For loftie type of honour.. is downe in dust prostrate.

2. *fig.* Laid low in mind or spirit; submissive; overcome, overthrown, powerless.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 117 Looke gracious on thy prostrate Thrall. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* v. i, Let us avoid the opposite extremes Of negligence supine, and prostrate fear. 1802 WORDSW. *Sonn., Calais*, Ye men of prostrate mind, A seemly reverence may be paid to power. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 273 The violent reaction which had laid the Whig party prostrate. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xvii. (1880) 294 William III took active steps to restore the prostrate industry of the country.

b. In a state of physical exhaustion or complete weakness; unable to rise or exert oneself.

1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* vii. 90 Puts nerve and sinew into the most prostrate arm. 1880 J. W. SHERER *Conjuror's Daughter*, etc. 284 'How was she?' 'Very prostrate and at this hour feverish'. 1887 *Sportsman* 25 July 2/1 At the present moment we are so 'prostrate', that we have not strength enough to go to the treasure chamber.

3. *Bot.* In its habit of growth, lying flat upon the ground; procumbent.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 430 Stem prostrate, striking root. *Ibid.* III. 62 Stem and root-leaves prostrate, longer than the branches. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 432/1 *C[erasus] prostrata*, the spreading cherry. A small prostrate bush, found on the sea-coast of Candia. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 3 A prostrate stem runs along the ground, and never becomes erect.

b. Closely appressed to the surface; lying flat: as, prostrate hairs or setæ.

B. *sb.* One who is prostrate, or lying flat, as a suppliant, a vanquished foe.

1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* i. 20 The ancient Prophets and holy men were called *Nephalim procidentes*, or *Prostrantes*, that is prostrates or Fallers downe. 1676 OTWAY *Don Carlos* I. i, To lie a Prostrate at her feet. 1691 HEYRICK *Misc. Poems* 40 'Twill sully all your former glorious Fame To say, You such a Prostrate overcame.

b. = PROSTRATOR 2.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. v. § 8 Being taken and admitted to the next degree of prostrates, at the feet yet bebind the back of that angel representing God, whom the rest saw face to face. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 77 The Prostrates near the Sacred Desk are plac'd, By Self-humiliations more debas'd.

Prostrate (prɒ'strēt), *v.* Pa.t. and pple. **prostrated**; also 6 **prostrate.** [f. L. ppl. stem *prōstrāt-*: see prec. Sense 1 may have arisen out of the reflexive sense 3; but the latter has not been found so early. (Formerly stressed *prostra'te.*)]

†**1.** *intr.* To become prostrate; to fall down flat before some person or thing, in token of reverence or submission: = sense 3. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet*, etc. 143 Þan þe nouice sall prostrate downe be-fore þe gree, when 'Kirieleison'. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Prostrate*, to fall downe flat on the ground. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. x, When I am Lord of the Universe, the sun shall prostrate and adore me! 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1769) I. 268 We must even prostrate before the block they call her image.

2. *trans.* To lay flat on the ground, etc.; to throw down, level with the ground, overthrow (something erect, as a house, a tree, a person).

1483 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* e viij b, He prostratit mony a M. 1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 To..prostrate and ouerthrowe all suche mylles .. lockes .. hebbinge weares, and other impedimentes. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* lvi, A storme, that all things doth prostrate [*rime* ruinate]. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. v. (1732) 232 These Trees..were broken down and prostrated by the force of..tempestuous Winds. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 581 Heav'n..Shall prostrate to thy sword the Suitor-crowd. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxi. 213 They tied the dogs down..and prostrated themselves to escape being blown off by the violence of the wind. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xxxiv, Pebble from sling Prostrates a giant.

†b. *fig.* To overthrow (a measure, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

1642 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 82 My Lord of Newcastle.. would not give any new commission unless some just cause was shown to prostrate yᵗ yᵉ King had given.

3. *refl.* To cast oneself down prostrate; to bow to the ground in reverence or submission.

1530 PALSGR. 668/2 So soone as ever he came byfore the sacrament, he prostrate hym selfe with moost hyghe reverence. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 24 The Moores ..prostrated and humbled them selues before the sayde great Master. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 49 When they prostrate themselves, that signifies that they adore God. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. x. 455 Sethos, upon entring, prostrated himself at his feet. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xviii. 211 Going the rounds of the sacred place, prostrating himself at every shrine.

4. *trans. fig.* To lay low, overcome; to make submissive or humble; to reduce to helplessness.

1562 EDEN *Let.* 1 Aug. (in *Decades*, etc. (Arb.) p. xliii(1)), The greefes of aduerse fortune..dyd so muche prostrate my mynde. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. § 46 Her Adversaries conceive; had she not been laid there, the happiness of England had been prostrated in the same place. *a* 1711 KEN *Man. Prayers* Wks. (1838) 370 When you read any great mystery recorded in holy writ, you are to prostrate your reason to divine revelation. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* XXX. IV. 159 It was adverse to any treaty which would not completely prostrate Athens under its rule.

b. To reduce to extreme physical weakness or exhaustion: said of disease, fatigue, and the like.

1829 H. MURRAY *N. Amer.* II. III. iii. 368 On calling for a lady, he was told that she was 'quite prostrated', which on explanation proved to be ill in bed. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xiii. 145 He appeared exceedingly low and prostrated. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* XX. 412 Fever rapidly prostrates the energies.

†**5.** To lay down at the feet of a person; to submit, present, or offer submissively or reverently. *Obs.*

1583 H. D. *Godlie Treat.* 4 Being bold in all humilitie to prostrate this little booke before your honour. 1588 CAVENDISH in Beveridge *Hist. India* (1862) I. I. ix. 210 All which services, with myself, I humbly prostrate at her majestie's feet. 1669 FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 87 This I desire I may have the liberty..to prostrate to the most illustrious Royal Society. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 76 Before them they prostrate Victuals.

†b. To let down, lower *to* the level or cognizance of. *Obs. rare.*

a 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 605 God never prostrates his Secrets to Minds disobedient to what they do already know.

Hence **Pro'strated** *ppl. a.*, **Pro'strating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* vii. 96 b, A lyon is a cruell beast yf he be exaspered, and gentle yf the man fal downe naked before him; and except it be in great honger he hurteth not siche humble prostrated proyes. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Prostration*, a prostrating, or falling at ones feete. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. viii. (1674) 10 By humble prostrating of their service. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 354 That gentleman reported the prostrated hopes of the over-sanguine goldhunters. 1890 *Athenæum* 4 Jan. 17/2 To fight so long and bravely against the prostrating effects of a wasting illness.

Pro'strately, *adv. rare.* [f. PROSTRATE *a.* + -LY ².] In a prostrate manner or position.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxxviii. 189 The hour is cum; wherin the flie must die, For which he weilth, at spiders foote prostratlie. 1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* 183 Those..who prostrately bowed their knees to adore him, now jested at him.

Prostration (prɒstrē'ʃən). [a. F. *prostration* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) or ad. late L. *prōstrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōstern-ĕre*: see PROSTERN.]

1. The action of prostrating oneself or one's body, esp. as a sign of humility, adoration, or servility; the condition of being prostrated, or lying prostrate.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 237 b, And there with genufleccyons or knelynges, inclynacyons, prostracyons, or other reuerence, to aske yᵉ mercy of god. 1622 [see PROSTERNATION]. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. xxxvi. (1655) 86 The comely prostrations of the body..in time of Divine Service, is very exemplary. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. v. (1673) 369 After his usual Prostrations in the Church as if unworthy either to stand or kneel. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 183 No Prostrations could reduce the Herniæ. 1823 GILLIES tr. *Aristotle's Rhet.* I. 178 Among barbarians honour is denoted by humble prostrations of the body. 1879 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* § 384 Though the loss of power to resist which prostration on the face implies, does not reach the utter defencelessness implied by prostration on the back, yet it is great enough to make it a sign of profound homage. 1883 'OUIDA' *Wanda* I. 5 The villagers..came timidly around and made their humble prostrations.

2. *fig.* The mental attitude which is implied in prostrating the body; veneration; abject submission, adulation; humiliation, abasement.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. 25 Nor is only a resolved prostration unto Antiquity a powerfull enemy unto knowledge, but also a confident adherence unto any Authority. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* iv. Wks. 1757 IV. 199 For that bountiful grant, what adoration is due? With prostration profound I cannot but adore. 1823 ROSCOE *Sismondi's Lit. Eur* (1846) II. xxxii. 341 The prostration of the intellect. 1849 TWEEDIE *Life J. Macdonald* iii. 255 To read the record of his profound prostration and abasement is at once humbling and joyous.

3. *fig.* Debasement of any exalted principle or faculty.

1647 [see PROSTITUTION 2].

4. Extreme physical weakness or exhaustion; also extreme mental depression or dejection.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt., Apol.* 14, I can hardly..speak above an hour without the prostration of my strength. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* (1736) 358 There is a sudden Prostration of the Strength or Weakness attending this Colick. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 109 Distinguished..by the unusual prostration of strength. 1828 WEBSTER, *Prostration*..3. Great depression; dejection: as, a prostration of spirits. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. x, Exhibiting great wretchedness in the shivering stage of prostration from drink. 1887 *Spectator* 15 Oct. 1377 An appreciable number of the guilty died of nervous prostration.

5. The reduction of a country, party, or organization to a prostrate or powerless condition.

1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxvi. 472 The prostration of Greece under the Turkish yoke. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 224 The result of the war was the complete prostration of Persia before the power of Russia. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 295 The exaggerated notions of the utter prostration and dissolution of the empire then prevalent.

Prostrative (prɒ'strĕtiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. ppl. stem *prōstrāt-* (see PROSTRATE *v.*) + -IVE.] **a.** Having the quality or faculty of prostrating. **b.** Characterized by prostration or abjectness.

1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Reform* Introd. 131 The more palpable the deficiency..the more prostrative, the more irresistible the force. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. xiii. 278 Not much relishing the prostrative nature of the fellow's respectfulness I walked aft.

Prostrator (prɒ'strēɪtəɹ, prɒstrē'ɪtəɹ). *rare.* [a. late L. *prōstrātor*, agent-n. f. *prōstern-ĕre*: see PROSTERN.]

1. One who overthrows or throws down prostrate.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* II. xii. 189 Common people..are the great and infallible prostrators of all Religion, vertue, honour, order, peace, civility and humanity, if left to themselves. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 165 [The] Bishop of London.. Prostrator-General of understandings and wills.

2. *Eccl. Hist.* Used (chiefly *pl.*) as a rendering of Gr. γονυκλίνοντες, ὑποπίπτοντες, or L. *genuflectentes, prostrati*, the third order of penitents in the early Church (see quots.). Cf. KNEELER 2.

1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 51 Next above the Hearers were the ὑποπίπτοντες, *Prostrators*, so call'd because tho' they were dismissed with the Catechumens, yet not before they had prostrated themselves before Bishop, Clergy, and Communicants. 1711 HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 303 They put down those..into the station of penitents and prostrators. 1843 HAMMOND *Def. Faith Œcum. Councils* 31 The third order of penitents, called..kneelers or prostrators, because they were allowed to remain and join in certain prayers particularly made for them, whilst they were kneeling, or prostrate on the ground.

Prostyle (prōu'stəil), *sb.* and *a. Anc. Arch.* [ad. L. *prostȳlos* adj. having pillars in front, also sb. (Vitruv.) a. Gr. *πρόστῠλος: see PRO- ² and STYLE *sb.* Cf. F. *prostyle* (1691 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *sb.* A portico in front of a Greek temple, of which the columns, never more than four in number, stood in front of the building.

1697 EVELYN *Architects & Archit.* (1723) 30 The Prostyle, whose Station being at the Front consisted of only four Columns. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Prostyle*,.. whose Station was in the front of a Temple, or other great Building.

B. *adj.* Having a prostyle.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Prostyle*, that which has Pillars before only; which was one sort of the Temples of the Ancients. 1810 *Rudim. Anc. Archit.* (1821) 125 *Prostyle*,.. according to Vitruvius, the second order of temples. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 288 (ed. 2) 317 Temples are divided into..prostyle, with porticoes on the front, and amphiprostyle, at the two ends. 1883 J. T. CLARKE *Reber's Anc. Art* 200 The next step was the removal of these side walls [*antæ*]..and the prostyle temple was thus obtained.

Pro-substantive, -ly: see PRO- ¹ 4.

†**Prosult.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. **prōsult-um*, neut. pa. pple. of *prōsilīre* to leap forth; or f. PRO- ¹ after RESULT *sb.*] That which issues forth: the resulting issue.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 35 What is amisse in the mould, will misfashion the prosult.

Prosy (prōu'zi), *a.* [f. PROSE *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Resembling, or having the character of, prose. Sometimes = PROSAIC 2, commonplace, matter-of-fact; but usually with emphasis rather on the tiresome effect than on the intrinsic quality: commonplace and tedious; dull and wearisome.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxi, During this prosy statement of the ghost's. *Ibid.* xxxi, This address..was of a very prosy character. 1838 MILL *Diss. & Disc., A. de Vigny* (1859) I. 327 If prolix writing is vulgarly called *prosy* writing, a very true feeling of the distinction between verse and prose shows itself in the vulgarism. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* xxvii, Mrs. Pennythorne..went on talking to his friend in her own quiet, prosy way. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 351/2 To be preferred to the prosy monotony of judicial life.

2. Of persons: Given to talking or writing in a commonplace, dull, or tedious way; prosing.

1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. ii, A sensible..though uncommonly prosy speaker. 1859 GREEN *Oxf. Stud.* II. xvi. (O. H. S.) 181 The parents are all benevolent, affable and prosy.

Prosylite, obs. form of PROSELYTE.

Prosyllogism (prōˌsiˈlŏdʒizʼm). *Logic.* [ad. med.L. *prosyllogism-us* (Boeth.), ad. Gr. *προσυλλογισμός*: see PRO-[2] and SYLLOGISM.] A syllogism of which the conclusion forms the major or minor premiss of another syllogism.

1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 43 Which reason with the prosilogismes of the antecedent being..reduced vnto a sillogisme,..he answered. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius Logic* II. xiii. 58 A Prosyllogism is then when two Syllogisms are so contained in five Propositions, as, that the Conclusion of the First becomes the Major or Minor of the Following, as, For Example, this; Every living thing is nourished; But every Plant is a living thing; And therefore every Plant is nourished. But no Stones are nourished: And therefore no Stones are Plants. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. ii. § 6. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* § 96 Every conclusion of a syllogism may.. become the major premiss of another syllogism: the first is then called the *prosyllogism* of the second, and each one that follows the *episyllogism* of the one which preceded it.

So **Prosyllogi·stic, Prosyllogi·stical** *adjs.*, of the nature of or pertaining to a prosyllogism.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. iii. 19 This nowe is a new and prosyllogisticall argument, fet from the very naturall definition of the argument it selfe. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 Mounting the scale of their probation upon the prosyllogistick steps of variously-amplified confirmations.

Prot-, the form of PROTO- used before a vowel.

Prota·ctic, *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *προτακτικ-ός* placed in front, f. *προτάσσειν* to place before or in front.] Placed in front; giving a previous explanation, introductory.

1847 in WEBSTER.

Protagon (prōˈtăgŏn). *Physiol. Chem.* [a. G. *protagon* (Liebreich), f. Gr. *πρῶτ-ος* first + *ἄγον*, neut. pres. pple. of *ἄγειν* to lead.] A highly complex crystalline substance, containing nitrogen and phosphorus, found in brain and nerve tissue.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xli. 407 The Brain and other nerve-centres contain a substance termed Protagon. 1871 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (ed. 2) I. I. v. 83 Fibrous nerve-tissue is chemically distinguished from .. vesicular nerve-tissue by the presence..of a substance called *protagon*. 1904 TITCHENER tr. *Wundt's Physiol. Psychol.* I. 54 Protagon, a highly complex body, to which Liebreich [*Ann. Chem. & Phar.* CXXXIV. (1865) 29] has assigned the empirical formula $C_{118}H_{241}N_4PO_{22}$.

Protagonist (prōtæˈgŏnist). [ad. Gr. *πρωταγωνιστ-ής* an actor who plays the first part, f. *πρῶτος* first + *ἀγωνιστής* one who contends for a prize, a combatant, an actor, f. *ἀγωνίζεσθαι*: see AGONIZE. So F. *protagoniste* (1835 in *Dict. Acad.*).]

1. The chief personage in a drama; hence, the principal character in the plot of a story, etc.

1671 DRYDEN *Even. Love* Pref., Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 141 'Tis charg'd upon me that I make debauch'd Persons..my protagonists, or the chief persons of the drama. 1770 BARETTI *Journ. fr. Lond. to Genoa* III. 27 The Devil in..Spanish plays..is generally the protagonist of those in which he is introduced. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 321 The earth-shaker Poseidon, the sea god, appears as a subordinate in many scenes, and as a protagonist in others.

2. A leading personage in any contest; a prominent supporter or champion of any cause.

1839-52 BAILEY *Festus* xxxv. (ed. 5) 554 Thou the Divine Protagonist of time, The everlasting sacrifice. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Conversat.* Wks. 1860 XIV. 169 The great talker—the protagonist—of the evening. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 53 If social equity is not a chimera, Marie Antoinette was the protagonist of the most..execrable of causes.

Protamine (prōˈtămin). *Physiol. Chem.* [f. Gr. *πρωτο-*, PROTO- 1, 3 c + AMINE.] One of the simple proteins, a basic organic substance $C_{16}H_{32}N_9O_2$.

1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1907 HOWELL *Textbk. Physiol.* 895-6 Miescher..discovered that the heads [of spermatozoa of salmon] are composed..of..nucleic acid united with a basic albuminous body, protamine...The protamines differ from most other protein compounds by their relative simplicity.

Protamnion, etc.: see PROTO- 2 b.

Protandrous (prōtæˈndrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. PROT(O)- + -ANDROUS.] = PROTERANDROUS; opposed to *protogynous*.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 812 Dichogamous Flowers are either protandrous or protogynous. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 4 (ed. 6) 219 Dichogamous flowers are Proterandrous (or Protandrous), when the anthers mature and discharge their pollen before the stigma of that blossom is receptive of pollen.

So **Prota·ndric** *a.* = PROTANDROUS (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **Prota·ndrism** (Webster 1890), **Prota·ndry** = PROTERANDRY: opposed to *protogyny*.

a 1882 *Nature* (Annandale), The terms protandry and protogyny used by Hildebrand to express, in the one case the development of the stamens before the pistils, in the other case the development of the pistils before the stamens. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl. & Ferns* I. 87 When the pollen is ripe before the stigma ..termed protandry.

Pro tanto: see PRO 9.

Protarch (prōˈtāɪk). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *πρωτάρχ-ης*, f. *πρῶτος* first + *ἀρχός* ruler.] A chief ruler.

1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* v. 190 In the age of the Apostles.. the highest Order in the Church, under the Apostles, were nationall Protarchs or Patriarchs.

‖ **Protarsus** (prōtāˈrsŭs). *Entom.* Pl. **-si** (-səi). [f. PRO-[2] 2 + TARSUS.] The tarsus of the first or fore leg of an insect. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

‖ **Protasis** (prŏˈtăsis). [Late L., a. Gr. *πρότασις* a stretching forward, a proposition, (major) premiss, a hypothetical clause, a problem, the first part of a play, f. *πρό*, PRO-[2] + *τάσις*, n. of action f. *τείνειν* to stretch.]

1. That which is put forward; a proposition, a maxim. *rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Protasis*, a Proposition or Declaration. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1806 *Monthly Mag.* XXII. 210 It is a universally received protasis among grammarians that the first terms of every language were nouns, which were turned into verbs by putting them in action.

2. In the ancient drama, The first part of a play, in which the characters are introduced and the subject entered on, as opposed to the *epitasis* and *catastrophe*. Also *fig.*

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle*, etc. (1871) 111 Thou shalt be both the protasis & catastrophe of my epistle. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* I. i, Do you look, master Damplay, for conclusions in a protasis? I thought the law of comedy had reserved [them] to the catastrophe. 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy J. Dennis* Wks. 1755 III. i. 143, I am sick..of the diction, of the protasis, of the epitasis, and the catastrophe.—Alas, what is become of the drama? 1815 *Mr. Dedastro* I. 259 Thus far by way of protasis to the matter..the epitasis whereof..comes next.

3. *Gram.* and *Rhet.* The first or introductory clause in a sentence, *esp.* the clause which expresses the condition in a conditional sentence; opposed to the *apodosis*.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 77 Let us examine and consider a little of the Protasis, whereof the words I have now read are the Apodosis. 1879 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* IV. § 1025 A subordinate (relative, temporal, causal, concessive, or conditional) sentence is often called the protasis, the principal (i. e. demonstrative, conditioned, &c.) sentence is often called the apodosis.

4. *Ancient Prosody.* The first colon of a dicolic line or period. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Protastacine, -astacus: see PROTO- 2 b.

Protatic (prŏtæˈtik), *a.* [ad. late L. *protatic-us*, a. Gr. *προτατικ-ός*, f. *πρότασις*: see PROTASIS. Cf. F. *protatique*.] Of or pertaining to the or a protasis; in *protatic character, person*, appearing only in the protasis (sense 2).

1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 61 There are indeed some protatick persons in the Ancients, whom they make use of in their plays, either to hear or give the relation. 1881 *Birmingham Daily Post* 20 July 7/4 The protatic character of Davies found a competent representative.

Hence **Prota·tically** *adv.*, in the protasis.

1865 F. HALL in *Reader* 1 Apr. 371/3 He will have made out his case completely on showing..that *quha* or *who* was employed, so early as 1556, as equivalent, save protatically, to *he who*, or rather to *whoso, whosoever*.

Protaxonial: see PROTO- 2 b.

‖ **Protea** (prōˈtiă). *Bot.* [mod.L. *Prōtea*, generic name (Linnæus 1737), f. *Prōteus* (see PROTEUS), in allusion to the great variety of form of the different species.] A large genus of shrubs or small trees, the type of the natural order *Proteaceæ*, chiefly natives of S. Africa, bearing large cone-like heads of flowers; also, a plant of this genus.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Protea*, in the Linnæan system of botany, a genus..which takes in the lepidocarpodendron, and the hypophyllocarpodendron of Boerhaave. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 131 Banksias, proteas, acacias, melaleucas, and a few other Cape and Botany Bay plants. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 19 The splendid protea, whose sweets never fail to attract swarms of the insect tribes.

Proteaceous (prōtiˌēˈʃəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Prōteăce-æ*, f. prec.: see -ACEOUS.] Of or pertaining to the *Proteaceæ*, a natural order of trees, shrubs, or (rarely) perennial herbs, mainly S. African and Australian, typified by the genus *Protea*.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 123/2 Multitudes of proteaceous plants, with their hard and woody leaves [near Port Jackson, S. Australia]. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* ii. 26 There were cypresses..and proteaceous plants allied to the banksia.

Protead (prōˈtiˌæd). *Bot. rare.* [f. PROTEA: see -AD 1 d.] Lindley's name for a plant of the order *Proteaceæ*.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 532 A happier name than that of Proteads could not have been devised, for the diversity of appearance presented by the various genera is such as it would be hard to parallel in the same Natural Order. 1882 *Garden* 10 June 398/1 Hakea cucullata and various other Proteads..cultivated in the temperate house.

Protean (prōˈtiˌăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. PROTEUS + -AN: cf. F. *Protéen*.] Of or pertaining to Proteus; like that of Proteus; hence, taking or existing in various shapes, variable in form; characterized by variability or variation; variously manifested or expressed; changing, varying.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* ii, I shall stand in doubt What sex thou art, since such Hermaphrodites Such Protean shadowes so delude our sights. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 793 Hee escaped by his Protean Arts; now appearing like an Eagle, the second time like a Tygre, the third like a Serpent. 1679 *Establ. Test* 3 Their Protean Faculties of Dissimulation, Perjury, and Putting on so many Shapes. 1834-5 J. PHILLIPS *Geol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 559/2 Its geological relations should always be consulted before deciding on the name of this Protean rock. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ii. (1878) 35 Genera which have been called 'protean' or 'polymorphic', in which the species present an inordinate amount of variation. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xiv. 97 The scene had time to go through several of its Protean mutations. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 346 General paralysis is of necessity a protean malady.

b. *spec. Zool.* Varying in shape; of or pertaining to the proteus-animalcule; amœboid, amœbiform, proteiform.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 492 The Protean Vibrio...A species which has derived its name from its very singular power of assuming different shapes. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 645/1 The Protean animals..do not undergo ..any further metamorphosis.

B. *sb.* †1. One who constantly changes; an inconstant or equivocal person. *Obs. rare*[-1].

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* ii, These same Proteans, whose hipocrisie, Doth still abuse our fond credulity.

b. An actor who takes several parts in the same piece. ? *U.S.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. *Zool.* = PROTEID[2] (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Hence **Pro·teanly** *adv. rare*[-1], in a protean manner, with variation of form.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 20. 36 Matter..only Proteanly transformed into different shapes.

Protease (prōˈtiˌēˌēs. *Physiol. Chem.* [f. PROTEO(LYSIS + *-ase* in DIASTASE.] A proteolytic enzyme or ferment.

1904 VINES in *Annals of Bot.* XVIII. 289 (Article) The Proteases of Plants...Hitherto the proteases of both plants and animals have been classified as 'peptic' or as 'tryptic', in accordance with their general resemblance to either the pepsin or the trypsin of the animal body...But with the discovery of erepsin by Cohnheim, this simple classification of the proteases has become inadequate, for erepsin is neither 'peptic' nor 'tryptic'. *Ibid.* 316 It appears..that erepsin is present in the onion without any other protease.

† Protect, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *prōtect-us*, pa. pple. of *prōteg-ĕre* to cover in front, protect, defend, f. *prō*, PRO-[1] + *teg-ĕre* to cover.] Protected. (Const. as *pa. pple.*)

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 111 Like as a doghter is protecte [*orig.* protegitur] of the moder, and subiecte to her. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 41 b, The things by which a man is protect & holpen.

Protect (prŏtekt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *prōteg-ĕre*: see prec. Cf. rare obs. F. *protecter* (15th c. in Godef.).]

1. *trans.* To defend or guard from injury or danger; to shield from attack or assault; to support, assist, or afford immunity to, esp. against any inimical agency; to preserve intact, or from encroachment, invasion, annoyance, or insult; to keep safe, take care of; to extend patronage to.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 b, Whome god almyghty..protected, defended, saued, and gouerned. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 5 The Lord protect him..Iesu blesse him. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xviii. 91 To every man remaineth..the right of protectiog himselfe. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* xx, These bones from insult to protect. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 183, I trust that Providence protects you and your illustrious brother for some great purpose. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xi. 646 Whenever a government undertakes to protect intellectual pursuits, it will almost always protect them in the wrong place and reward the wrong men. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* vii. 96 The simplest forms of spectacles are those used merely to protect the eyes from mechanical injury or excessive light.

b. To act as official or legal protector (PROTECTOR 1) or guardian of.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 29, I see no reason, why a King of yeeres should be to be protected like a Child. 1594 — *Rich. III*, II. iii. 21 Then the King, Had vertuous Vnkles to protect his Grace.

2. *Pol. Econ.* To assist or guard (a domestic industry) against the competition of foreign productions by means of imposts on the latter.

1827-39 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Catechism Corn Laws* (1839) § 160 If no trade can be 'protected' but at the expense of some other trade first, and of the consumers a second time besides, it will be very difficult to make out a case for 'protection'. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xvii. (1876) 233 If every producer of every kind were protected, foreign trade might cease...It would be certainly futile, to protect everybody. 1885 LD. DUNRAVEN in *Daily Tel.* 29 Sept. 2/6 Their industries were protected and ours were not.

3. *Comm.* To provide funds to meet (a commercial draft or bill of exchange); cf. COVER *v.*[1] 17.

1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 16/1 Please protect the draft as advised above and oblige drawer.

4. a. To furnish with a protective covering; *spec.* in reference to war-ships.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 615 When the gilder has protected the burnished points, he dries the piece. 1884 [see PROTECTED].

b. To provide (machinery, etc.) with devices or appliances to prevent injury from it.

1900 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 2/5 The different systems of 'safety' or 'protected' rifle ranges in use.

Hence **Prote·cted** *ppl. a.*; **Prote·cting** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the verb; protection.

c 1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 275 The curbing of the one sort, and the protecting of the other. 1836 WHEATON *Elem. Internat. Law* I. ii. 63 The sovereignty of the inferior ally or protected state remains, though limited and qualified by the stipulations of the treaties of alliance and protection. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 82 This principle explains..why the 'protected' regions of the world..are of necessity backward. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 22 He keeps only the trumps and perhaps the Kings or at most a protected Queen. 1884 SIR T. SYMONDS in *Pall Mall G.* 25 Sept. 1/2 Twenty-three battle ships..(of which four are protected cruisers). 1885 *Athenæum* 3 Oct. 433/3 Toul

[was] .. a protected state dependent upon France. 1888 *Nation* (N. Y.) 6 Dec. 454/1 Whatever increased profits our manufacturers of 'protected' articles get..must come from other classes..the consumers of their products. 1900 [see 4 b].

†**Protectant**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. prec. + -ANT.] = PROTECTIVE *a.* 1.

1670 *Conclave wherein Clement VIII was elected Pope* 29 He would be his friend, and would always be graciously protectant of his Majesty.

Protectee (prŏtekti·). [f. PROTECT *v.* + -EE.] One who is under protection. *spec.* a. A protégé. † b. In 16–17th c., An Irishman who had accepted the protection of the English government (*obs.*). c. *Pol. Econ.* A manufacturer or merchant whose trade is protected.

1602 in Moryson *Itin.* (1617) II. 238 By prey-beeues gotten from the Rebels, and good numbers had of the protectees,.. we haue vsed a great kind of sparing of the victuals in the store. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. xiii. (1810) 147 If the Protectees had meant in their hearts as they professed with their tongues. 1807 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 108 Your protectee, White, was clerk to my cousin. 1894 J. S. MORTON in *Forum* (U. S.) June, Protection..compels him [the farmer] to be always the chained customer of the protectee.

Protecter: see PROTECTOR.

Protectful, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. PROTECT *v.* + -FUL.] Careful to protect.

1883 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 696/1 They are more proud and protectful of them than in most..Dutch towns.

Protectible, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. PROTECT *v.* + -IBLE.] Capable of being protected.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. iii. (1872) III. 89 Not mere fanatic mystics..protectible by no Treaty.

Protecting (prŏtekting), *ppl. a.* [f. PROTECT *v.* + -ING².] That protects; preserving or shielding from harm or danger; extending patronage.

c 1586 CTESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXI. iii, To thy wings protecting shade My self I carry will. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 194 Saint Denis (the Protecting Saint of the French). 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 521 Say, whether there be any protecting law for the people. 1821 in Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* (1842) II. 18 Lord Milton and Mr. Wortley both conceive, that a protecting duty of sixpence per lb. on the wool exported will be conceded to the manufacturers if required. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* vii. 96 Protecting glasses are not worn nearly so much as they should be.

Hence **Protectingly** *adv.*; **Protectingness**.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 49 One of Blackie's hands is protectingly placed across her neck. 1869 MISS MULOCK *Woman's Kingd.* II. 238 This little..child hovered about her handsome mother with a tender protectingness rather amusing. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* III. 165 Edgar, drawing protectingly near her, as they turned a sharp corner.

Protection (prŏtekʃən). Also 4 prott-, 4–5 protecciоun(e, -ione, 5–6 -ion, -yon, (4 -texcion, 6 -texion), 6 protectione, -ioun. [ME. a. F. *protection* (12–13th c.), ad. late L. *prōtectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōtegĕre* to PROTECT.]

1. The action of protecting; the fact or condition of being protected; shelter, defence, or preservation from harm, danger, or evil; patronage, tutelage.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 943, I can fynd place na-quhare, þat to me sa gaynand ware, as vndir 3our protectcione. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. i. (Skeat) I. 122 And yᵗ innocence..safely might inhabyte by protexcion of safe conducte. 1453 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 267/1 That everyche other persone..stand and be putte oute of youre protection. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 388, I leve this castel in your protecc3on & sauff garde. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 235 Be well aduis'd How you doe leaue me to mine owne protection. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 152 When there is no such Power, there is no protection to be had from the Law. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 313 Ireland, constitutionally, is independent; politically, she can never be so. It is a struggle against nature. She must be protected, and there is no protection to be found for her, but either from France or England. 1809 *Proclam.* 2 Oct. in Hertslet *St. Pa.* III. 251 *note*, We present ourselves to you, Inhabitants of Cephalonia, not as Invaders, with views of conquest, but as Allies who hold forth to you the advantages of British protection. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* p. vii, Offering the present Work to your kind protection. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* ii. 45 The prevailing color of caterpillars is green, like that of leaves. The value of this to the young insect, the protection it affords, are obvious.

b. *euphem.* The keeping of a concubine or mistress in a separate establishment.

1677 H. SAVILE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 43 One Mrs. Johnson a lady of pleasure under his Lordship's protection. 1809 WILBERFORCE *Sp. Ho. Com.* 15 Mar. in Cobbett *Parl. Deb.* XIII. 590 That which used to be called 'adultery', was now only 'living under protection'. 1874 J. HATTON *Clytie* (ed. 10) 171 While she was living under his lordship's protection at Gloucester Gate.

2. A thing or person that protects.

1388 WYCLIF *Prol.* 33 It is a comyn protecciоun ayens persecusciоun of prelatis and of summe lordis. *c* 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 120 Be yee oure help and our protecciоun. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 38 Our singular defence and protectiоun. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 96 His quiver and his laurel 'Gainst four such eyes were no protection. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 17 We all put on our veils, as a protection from the heat and light.

3. A writing or document that guarantees protection, exemption, or immunity to the person specified in it; a safe-conduct, passport, pass; †*esp.* (also, *letter of protection*) a writing issued by the king granting immunity from arrest or lawsuit to one engaged in his service, or going abroad with his cognizance (*obs.*). In U. S. a certificate of American citizenship issued by the customs authorities to seamen.

[1312 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 286/1 Par Protections grauntees as gentz qe se feignent d'aler en service le Roi.] *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 665 A proteccion of kyng Richard, worde by worde, after the proteccion of kyng henry afore I-writte. *a* 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 40 That our proteciuns..to ani persones to be made and graunted wᵗ vs to gon and dwellen in our viage..from hensforth shul not be allowed in plees of dett for vytayles..bought vpon yᵉ viage, wherof in such proteccions mencion befallith to be made. 1502–3 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 174 It hath pleased the Kings highnes to grant unto your father his letter of protexion. 1595 *Expos. Terms Law* 150 b, *Protection* is a writ, and it lyeth where that a man will passe ouer the Sea in the kings seruice, then..by this writ hee shall be quit of all manner of plees between him & any other person, except plees of dower [etc.]. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v., *Protection* .. in the speciall signification is vsed for an exemption, or an immunitie giuen by the King to a person against suites in lawe, or other vexations, vpon reasunable causes him thereunto mooning. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 1 Moved that the speaker sign protections for such persons as are called before the Committee for inspecting Treasury and Revenue. 1775 DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* II. xvi. (1784) 244 Having been detected in selling protections. 1897 KIPLING *Day's Work* (1898) 119 Jan Chinn never broke a protection spoken or written on paper.

4. *Pol. Econ.* The theory or system of fostering or developing home industries by protecting them from the competition of foreign productions, the importation of these being checked or discouraged by the imposition of duties or otherwise.

1828 MCCULLOCH *Adam Smith's W. N.* Notes 364 Without entitling them to a protection from foreign competition. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 194 Suppose then that every individual in the community was a producer of some kind, and that every one had a 'protection' upon his particular trade. 1838 C. P. VILLIERS 15 Mar. in *Free Trade Speeches* (1883) I. i. 7 What is the principle of the Corn Laws? I believe that I adopt the phrase which is current in reply when I say that it is Protection—Protection of the landed interest. 1841 MIALL in *Nonconf.* I. 228 Protection means shutting out the best chapman and the best food. 1875 T. HILL *True Ord. Stud.* 127 Earnest debates .. concerning protection and free trade. 1881 *Oracle* 12 Nov. 311 Protection means the taxing of commodities imported from foreign countries, so that home manufacturers or producers may be protected from being undersold..by foreign manufacturers or producers. 1904 A. J. BALFOUR *Sp. at Edin.* in *Times* 4 Oct. 4/3 The object of protection is to encourage home industries. The means by which it attains that object is by the manipulation of a fiscal system to raise home prices.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of, pertaining to, or for protection, as *protection fee, grant, plate, wall, work*; *protection-burdened* adj.; **protection act**, an act of parliament for the protection of classes of persons, of wild birds, etc.

1881 W. E. FORSTER *Let. to Gladstone* 1 Nov., in Reid *Life* (1888) II. viii. 361 We made up our minds to arrest the leaders under the *Protection Act. 1888 REID *Ibid.* II. vii. 306 The passing of the Protection Act [1881] had been succeeded by a lull in the progress of the outrages in Ireland. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Dec. 2/3 We are afraid that no number of orders under the Wild Birds Protection Act would render them safe. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 11 May 1/7 Contrast between social reform possibilities in Free Trade Britain and *Protection-burdened Germany. 1820 W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 514 They never once think of paying their *protection-fees. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 July 9/1 A large number of the claims so abandoned..were not worth protection fees. 1901 *Ibid.* 21 Mar. 5/2 The cliff *protection works..have been seriously damaged by the gale.

Hence **Protectional** *a.*, of or pertaining to protection; **Protectionary**, that which provides protection; **Protectionate** *a.*, of or pertaining to the economic theory of protection: = PROTECTIONIST *a.*; *sb.* = PROTECTORATE *sb.*

1888 J. T. GULICK in *Linn. Soc. Jrnl., Zool.* XX. 226 *Protectional Segregation is Segregation from the use of different methods of protection against adverse influences in the environment. 1900 MORLEY *Cromwell* IV. i. 277 The protectional establishment of national commerce. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xi, The bankrupt *Protectionaries of five yeares respit. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIII. 764 What has become of all the *Protectionate croaking about low prices? 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 32 A military occupation of, or British Protectionate over, Egypt.

Protectionism (prŏtekʃəniz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM. Cf. F. *protectionnisme* (? from Eng.).] The economic doctrine of protection; the policy or system of protection.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Nov. 496/1 Up to the moment when Free-trade triumphed there remained a stolid mass of Protectionism against which argument was hopeless. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 179 The leanings of America towards protectionism. 1889 *Times* 27 Nov. 5/4 Italy is the first Continental country which has had the courage to break with protectionism. 1895 *Ibid.* 10 Jan. 9/4 In the struggle against old-world protectionism..Mr. Villiers did admirable work in the House of Commons.

Protectionist (prŏtekʃənist), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. mod.F. *protectionniste*.] One who supports the economic theory or system of protection; one who advocates the protection of domestic industries from foreign competition by the imposition of duties on imports, or by other means.

1844 LD. FITZWILLIAM in G. Pryme *Autobiog.* (1870) 306 *Protectionists*, as they are now called, though I do not think it a good name to have given them, as I fear it will be rather a popular title. 1845 *Ann. Rept. U. S. Treasury* 483 The protectionist says, Tax us on, tax us on, until we have a home market for all our agricultural produce. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 34 If there be protectionists who think that the old protection principle can be restored, I am willing that they should vote against me on this occasion. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* (ed. 5) III. vii. 393 In America and Australia the great body of the working men are ardent protectionists. 1904 A. J. BALFOUR *Sp. at Edin.* in *Times* 4 Oct. 4/3, I now proceed to say that I individually am not a protectionist... The Conservative party, indeed, after the Peelite split, was a protectionist party. It was based upon protection.

B. as *adj.* Favouring or supporting protection.

1846 SIR R. PEEL *Speech* 27 Jan. (Flügel) My plan will meet the approval of neither the freetrade nor the protectionist party. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) II. viii. 72 Sir Robert Peel..ventured in the face of a protectionist Parliament, wholly to abandon the policy of protection. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 28 Nov. 6/4 The repeal of protectionist duties is among the wisest measures embraced in our statute book. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* III. xv. 153 The protectionist ministry were to remain in office, and to repeal the corn laws.

Protectionize (prŏtekʃənaiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render protectionist; to convert to protectionism.

1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 1/3 Mr. Chamberlain..is confident of his ability to complete in Opposition the task of Protectionising the Unionist Party.

Protective (prŏtektiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. PROTECT *v.* + -IVE. Cf. med.L. *prōtectīvus*:

a 1259 MATTH. PARIS *Cron. Maiora* anno 1250, Manus regis..que utique manus defensiva esse tenetur et protectiva.]

1. Having the quality or character of protecting; tending to protect; defensive; preservative.

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lix. (ed. 8) 310 [The] accidents of Life deny us any safety, but what we have from the favour of protective Providence. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 781 The stately-sailing swan..Bears forward fierce, and guards his osier-isle, Protective of his young. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 328 To apply the protective coat, before any rust could be formed. 1833 LAMB *Let. to Serjeant Talfourd* Feb., Those canvas-sleeves protective from ink. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xvi. 224 There are twenty-six species..which manifestly have had their plumage coloured in a protective manner. *Mod.* Examples of protective colouring are numerous among insects.

2. *Pol. Econ.* Of or relating to the economic doctrine or system of protection.

1829 *Edin. Rev.* L. 73 Such was the state of the silk trade under the protective system. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* (ed. 5) III. vii. 394 Few can now be found in England, who would favour the re-imposition of protective duties. 1904 A. J. BALFOUR *Sp. at Edin.* in *Times* 4 Oct. 4/3 A Protective policy, as I understand it, is a policy which aims at supporting or creating home industries by raising home prices. The raising of prices is a necessary step towards the encouragement of an industry under a Protective system.

b. in comb., as *protective-prohibitive*.

1906 *Month* Jan. 38 By mitigating the protective-prohibitive system he [Canning] promoted commerce.

B. *sb.* Anything employed to protect; e. g. in *Surgery*, carbolized oiled silk used for the protection of wounds.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 589 *Protectives*...Those materials used by the physician as external applications to exclude the air and to protect inflamed dermal or other tissues. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. ii. 18 The passage.. to the use of charms as protectives against the evil-disposed. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxi. 487 In dressing it is of importance that the raw surfaces be covered by some aseptic non-fibrous protective.

Protectively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a protective or protecting manner; by way of protection; so as to afford protection.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 682 Coachee bows protectively to the man of tickets. 1881 G. ALLEN *Vignettes fr. Nat.* iv. 37 Butterflies close their wings and display only the outer surface, which is imitatively and protectively coloured. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Nov. 5/3 A race of protectively coloured mice that are found on a sandy island in the Bay of Dublin. 1899 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 363 She held up a yellow telegram protectively in front of her.

2. *Pol. Econ.* So as to protect from competition; by protective imposts, etc.

1872–3 W. M. WILLIAMS *Sc. in Short Chapters* (1882) 231 Protectively nursed and sickly imitations of English manufactures. 1881 *Times* 3 June 9/5 To maintain..that the passenger duty operates protectively for the competing omnibus and especially for the tramcar traffic.

Protectiveness (prŏtektivnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Protective quality, power, or function.

1847 MISS AGUILAR *Home Influence* III. i. 5 The caressing protectiveness of an elder for a younger. 1857 *Parl. Rep. Hist. Vaccination*, Evidence on the protectiveness of vaccination must now be statistical. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xxxvii, If he had entered with a pistol in his hand he would scarcely have disturbed her trust in his protectiveness.

Protector (prŏtektəi), *sb.* [ME. a. OF. *protectour* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod. F. *protecteur*, ad. post-cl. L. *prōtector*, *-ōrem*, a protector, a body-guard, agent-n. f. *prōtegĕre* to PROTECT.]

1. One who protects, defends, or shields from injury or harm; a defender; a guardian, a patron.

Cardinal protector, a cardinal who has charge of the interests of a country, or a religious order or college, at Rome.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 21 To þa fel yndis hald þi way; for þi protectour sal I be. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. xiii, The wulues kyld the dogges whiche were capytayns and protectours of the sheep. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* XLIII. i, Judg me, And protector bee Of my cause. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 62 The Cardinals Protectors of the several orders about Rome. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* III. iii,

By my kind Protector kept, Safe I laid me down and slept. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* xlvi. VI. 61 He had indeed been a useful ally: but he was something more; he was a powerful protector. 1901 in *Daily Chron.* 23 Nov. 6/5 It will give him [the King] great satisfaction to assume and bear the honorary title of Protector of the University of Wales.

b. A thing that protects; a guard; *esp.* a device or contrivance serving to prevent injury to or from something, the object being often indicated by a prefixed word; e. g. *chest-protector, cuff-protector, ear-protector, point-protector* (for a pencil), etc.

1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 140 When the metallic protector was from $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ there was no corrosion or decay of the copper. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. viii. 265 Such a mass is ..a protector of the ice beneath it. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Dec. 8/3 The second item was a head protector. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 8 Dec. 5/4 Footprints showing the marks of boot-protectors were found in the garden. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Jan. 5/2 The boots had been mended with English protectors. *attrib.* 1901 *Daily News* 3 Jan. 6/4 Venturing outside upon the framework between the protector arms.

c. *Rom. Antiq.* A member of the life-guard or body-guard. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 57 From the seven schools two companies of horse and foot were selected, of the protectors, whose advantageous station was the hope and reward of the most deserving soldiers.

2. *Eng. Hist.* **a.** One in charge of the kingdom during the minority, absence, or incapacity of the sovereign; a regent.

1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 326/1 Yat ye be protectour and defendour of yis Lond, and so named and called. *c* 1450 *Brut* (E. E. T. S.) 431 The Duke of Gloucestre, to ben Protectour and deffendour of the Rewme. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 278 An honorable style [was] geuen him, that he should be called the Protectour of the kyng and his Realme. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 56 My Lord Protector, 'tis his Highnes pleasure, You do prepare to ride vnto S. Albons. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Definition of Protector* Wks. (1687) 343 What's a Protector? He's a stately Thing, That Apes it in the Non-age of a King. 1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg.* 15 John Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, and Protector of England. *a* 1771 GRAY *Corr.* (1843) 293 His great patron the protector, Humphry, Duke of Gloucester. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. iii. 623 The appointment of a protector, guardian, or regent, when the heir-apparent of the Crown has been very young.

b. The official title of the head of the executive during part of the period of the Commonwealth; in full *Lord Protector of the Commonwealth*: borne by Oliver Cromwell 1653–8, and by his son Richard 1658–9.

1653 in *Acts & Ordin. Parl.* (1658) 275 From and after the six and twentieth day of December 1653 the Name, Style, Title and Teste of the Lord Protector..of the Commonwealth, of England, Scotland, and Ireland..shall be used. 1653–4 *Weekly Intelligencer* 14–21 Mar., The Privy Lodgings for his Highness the Lord Protector in Whitehall are now in readiness, as also the Lodgings for his Lady Protectoress. 1658 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Oct., Saw the superb funerall of the Protector. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIV. § 23 The Declaration of the Council of Officers was read, whereby Cromwell was made Protector. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. II. 244 Cromwell's assumption, therefore, of the title of Protector was a necessary and wholesome usurpation. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 135 The kingly prerogatives were intrusted to a lord high protector..called not His Majesty but His Highness.

3. *Law. Protector of the settlement*: see quot. 1876.

1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 74 § 22 The Person who shall be the Owner of the prior Estate, or the first of such prior Estates if more than One,..shall be the Protector of the Settlement so far as regards the Lands in which such prior Estate shall be subsisting. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 1 The renewed collision which is certain to take place between the Liberal and Conservative parties, now that 'the protector of the settlement', as the lawyers say, is gone, will pretty certainly produce the desire for Reform, if it does not now exist. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. § 2. 219 The Protector of the settlement is usually the tenant for life in possession; but the settlor of the lands may appoint in his place any number of persons not exceeding three to be together Protector during the continuance of the estates preceding the estate tail.

4. A rendering of L. *tutor* in college use.

1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. Introd. 90 The earliest statutable recognition of stranger-students at Oxford is at Magdalen College (1479)...Waynflete's statute is copied at Corpus Christi College (1517) where the number of such students is limited to four, or six at the outside, and a person is named who is to be responsible for them, termed protector (*tutor*) [cf. Statutes of C. C. C. 1517, c. 34, quamdiu sint sub tutoribus et honeste se gerant].

Hence † **Prote·ctordom** *Obs.*, a state under the rule of a Protector.

1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 227 We have been in twelve years a kingdom, commonwealth, protectordom, afterwards under an army, parliament, &c.

Prote·ctor, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] *trans.* **a.** To treat or deal with as Protector. **b.** To make or proclaim Protector.

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 180 When the army see they are yours, they will be protectored by you. 1670 PENN *Truth Rescued fr. Impost.* 25 The then English Army was the remainder of those Souldiers, that not only subverted the Kings Forces, but Protector'd Oliver Crumwell.

Protectoral (prote·ktŏrăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -AL: cf. *doctoral, electoral, pastoral.* So F. *protectoral* (16th c. in Littré).] Of or pertaining to a protector, *esp.* in *Hist.* to the Protector of a kingdom or commonwealth.

1657 *Narr. Late Parlt.* 27 Less burthensome and chargable to the people then the instrument of Protectorall Government, or the present Government. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 503 This body, during the civil wars, and during the protectoral republic, fostered an excessive zeal for regal power. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 244 This was the signal for the advance of troops by the Emperor of Russia in his protectoral character. 1885 *Athenæum* 22 Aug. 232 The notices of the Commonwealth and Protectoral taxation are good and trustworthy.

† **B.** *sb.* = PROTECTORATE *sb.* 1. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1661 J. DAVIES *Civil Warres* 366 With the dissolving of this Parliament was an Exit likewise given to the Protectorall.

Protectorate (prote·ktŏrĕt), *sb.* [f. PROTECTOR *sb.* + -ATE^1; cf. *doctorate*; so F. *protectorat* (18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), = L. type **protectōrāt-us*.]

1. The office, position, or government of the Protector of a kingdom or state; the period of administration of a Protector; *spec.* in *Eng. Hist.* the period (1653–9) during which Oliver and Richard Cromwell held the title of Lord Protector of the Commonwealth.

1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. *Fasti* 707 He [Richard Cromwell] being designed to be his Fathers successor in the Protectorate, was..sworn a Privy Counsellour. 1770 GUTHRIE *Geog. Hist. & Comm. Gram.* (1771) 314 During the continuance of his protectorate, he was perpetually distrest for money, to keep the wheels of his government going. 1836 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 18 The Short Parliament of 1658–9, summoned after the death of Oliver, during the brief Protectorate of Richard Cromwell. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 379 During the Protectorate the university [of Dublin] was nearly extinct, but was revived again,..according to its previous forms, at the Restoration.

2. The office, position, or function of a protector or guardian; protectorship, guardianship. In *Internat. Law*: **a.** originally, The relation of a strong to a weaker state to which it gives its protection. **b.** The relation of a suzerain to a vassal state; suzerainty. **c.** now *spec.* The relation of a European power to a territory inhabited by native tribes, and not ranking among the nations as a state.

With a. cf. PROTECTION 1, quot. 1809; PROTECTED, quot. 1836. In sense **c.** the term acquired international recognition in the proceedings of the Berlin Conference of 1885. See also Ilbert *Govt. India* (1898) vii. 427, *Encycl. Laws Eng.* (1908) XII. 42.

1836 WHEATON *Elem. Internat. Law* 64 The city of Cracow in Poland, with its territory, was declared by the congress of Vienna to be a free, independent, and neutral state, under the protection of Russia, Austria, and Prussia. ..Its sovereignty still remains, except so far as it is affected by the protectorate which may be lawfully asserted over it in pursuance of the treaties of Vienna. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 387 The King of England, it was hoped, would accept the protectorate of the alliance. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* I. 51 Not a word more was said about the high protectorate hitherto exercised by Austria on the minor Italian States. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 64 To request England and France to assume a joint protectorate over the Netherlands. 1864 WOOLSEY *Introd. Internat. Law* App. II. (1879) 485 The seven Ionian islands —..Great Britain's abandonment of her protectorate having been accepted—are to form a part of the Greek monarchy. 1884 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 3/1 The setting up of a British protectorate over south-eastern New Guinea, as announced ..a few days ago. 1885 tr. *Acte Générale Confer. Berlin* 26 Feb. in *Parl. Papers Eng.* (1886) XLVII. 110 In all parts of the territory..where no Power shall exercise rights of sovereignty or Protectorate, the International Navigation Commission of the Congo..shall be charged with supervising the application of the principles proclaimed..by this Declaration.

3. A state or territory placed or taken under the protection of a superior power; *esp.* a protected territory inhabited by native tribes.

1884 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 3/1 The coasts even of our new protectorate [in New Guinea] are incompletely known. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Nov. 5/2 H.M.S. Egeria has..just completed a remarkable cruise of annexation, formally declaring as protectorates of Great Britain no fewer than thirteen islands in the South Pacific. 1891 *Times* 9 Jan. 3/2 The missionaries appealed to the Governor of the Protectorate. 1899 C. W. C. OMAN *Eng. 19th Cent.* x. 256 The programme sketched out by Mr. Rhodes, of drawing a continuous chain of British protectorates from Cape Colony to the Nile valley. 1908 *Whitaker's Almanack* 557 The islands of Zanzibar and Pemba form a British Protectorate, and the East Africa Protectorate extends from the Umba to the river Juba.

4. *attrib.* (all in senses 2, 3), as *protectorate force, form, idea, official, ordinance, régiment, system, troops*, etc.

1897 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 6/2 It was arranged that the Protectorate force..should occupy the next place in the marching order. *Ibid.* 19 Oct. 7/5 An extraordinary change ..in the Benin country owing to the energy of Sir Ralph Moor and the Protectorate officials. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Apr. 5/2 A strong body of Protectorate troops has set out for the interior of Benin to capture Ologbosheri. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 13 Dec. 4/6 Political questions..arising out of the Protectorate Ordinance of 1896.

Hence **Prote·ctorate** *v. trans., nonce-wd.* to assume or annex as a protectorate.

1881 GORDON *Let.* 21 May (in *Pearson's 76th Catal.* (1894) 25), England to Protectorate Egypt, France to do Ditto to Tunis. 1884 W. G. LAWES in *Nonconf. & Indep.* 24 Apr., If we are to be annexed, attached, appropriated, or protectorated, it should be by the Imperial rather than by any Colonial Government.

Protectoress, obs. var. PROTECTRESS.

Protecto·rial, *a.* [f. late L. *prōtectōri-us* PROTECTORY + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a protector, or a protecting state.

1806 NOBLE *Biog. Hist. Eng.* III. 70 He was in some degree, allied to the Protectorial family, by his uncle's.. marriage with Ann, a daughter of Richard Cromwell. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Jan. 5/3 The fact that we either had or had not protectorial rights over New Guinea.

† **Protecto·rian,** *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Protector (Cromwell), or to the Protectorate; Cromwellian.

1659 J. HARRINGTON *Ways & Means*, etc. Wks. (1700) 510 Now says the Protectorian Family, O that we had set up the equal Commonwealth! *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Hereford* (1662) II. 47 During the Tyranny of the Protectorian times. 1682 *New News fr. Bedlam* 13 Witness of late their Protectorian Praise, For which some say, Our Laureat won the Baies.

B. *sb.* A supporter of Cromwell's protectorate; a Cromwellian.

1659 in *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.* XVII. 114 Leiut. Coll. Kingwell a greate courtier, and a Protectorian. 1661 J. DAVIES *Civ. Warres* 344 This the Protectorians endeavoured to have made no question.

Prote·ctorless, *a.* [f. PROTECTOR + -LESS.] Having no protector. 1847 in WEBSTER.

Protectorly prote·ktəli, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LY^1.] Befitting or appropriate to a protector, esp. to the Lord Protector.

1654 in *Rump Songs* I. (1662) 365 Enthron'd in his Chair ..He took such Protectorly courses. 1672 T. JORDAN *London Triumphant* 14 The Captain of a Troop of Horse,.. The Crown, King and Kingdom did divorce; And put the Land into a Protectorly course, By Excision.

Protectorship (prote·ktəʃip). [See -SHIP.]

1. The office of Protector of the realm: = PROTECTORATE *sb.* 1; also, with possessive pronoun, as title of a protector.

c 1460 *Brut* 523 þe Duke of Vorke was sent fore to Grenewiche, & her was dischargied of þe protectorshipp. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 30 *Glost.* As who, my Lord? *Suff.* Why, as you, my Lord, An't like your Lordly Lords Protectorship. 1659 *England's Conf.* 3 The most probable competitor for succession in the Protectorship. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 150 Cromwell's Protectorship was built only upon the authority of the Council of Officers. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 971 Under the 'protectorship' of the Khedive.

2. The position, character, or function of a protector; guardianship, patronage.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 12 The loue of good men, obteined through his behauiour in the protectourship of the people. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. I. 105 Those Kings bestow not those Protectorships upon the Cardinals to receive, but to confer honour upon them. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* vii. 282 Not the libidinous mockery of gallantry, nor the insolent condescension of protectorship. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* I. xii. 51 Minerva, contending with Neptune for the protectorship of Athens. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* XX. (1889) 346 Napoleon found that the protectorship of the Church strengthened his position in France.

Protectory (prote·ktəri), *a.* and *sb.* [As adj. ad. late L. *prōtectōri-us* of or belonging to the body-guard, f. *prōtector* (see PROTECTOR and -ORY^2). As sb. f. as PROTECT *v.* + -ORY^1: cf. *refectory, reformatory*, etc., and med.L. *prōtectōri-um* protectorship, sb. use of neut. of *prōtectōrius*.]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of protecting; protective.

1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 471 The King..sends his Letters Protectory to the Abbot in these Words.

B. *sb. R. C. Ch.* An institution for the care and education of destitute or vicious children.

1868 [see quot. 1893]. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 8/2 The cardinal was very active in..philanthropic work, having established protectories for destitute children [etc.]. 1888 HURLBERT *Ireland under Coercion* (ed. 2) I. i. 42 The Catholic demand for the endowment of Catholic schools and protectories. 1893 *Tablet* 16 Sept. 450/2 The New York Catholic Protectory, founded in 1868.

Protectress (prote·ktrĕs). Also *β.* 7–8 protectoress. [f. PROTECTOR + -ESS.]

1. A female protector; a patroness.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 660/1 Straightly enioyning you..to worship our Lady Mary the mother of God, and our patronesse and protectresse, euermore in all aduersity. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 505 Pallas, Patronesse of Athens, and Protectresse. 1774 PENNANT *Tour in Scot. in* 1772, 297 The fair protectress of a fugitive adventurer. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* ii. 19 Athenè, the personal protectress of Achilles, of Odusseus, and of Diomed.

β. 1680 HICKERINGILL *Meroz* Ded. 3 In making Choice of such a Protectoresse. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* III. 285 Juno of Samos, the Protectoress of that Island. 1704 *Addr. Devon* 3 Oct. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4066/8 A Protectoress of Your own Dominions.

b. Applied to a thing.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* I. 76 Christians: whose pouerty is their onely safety and protectresse. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* v. 225 If the Papacy were inherently the protectress of humanity.

2. A female Protector or regent of a kingdom or commonwealth; also, the wife of a Protector.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1081/1 Katharine Par.. was by patent made protectresse of the realme of England, when king Henrie the eight went in person to the wars of Bullongne. 1643 PRYNNE *Soc. Power Parl.* App. 70

Ferdinand the fourth,..being but a childe when his father Sancho died, was in ward to his mother Queen Mary, his Protectresse. 1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) III. 125 At Norborough..the Lady Protectress, Widow Elizabeth Cromwell, after the Restoration, found a retreat.

β. 1653-4 [see Protector 2 b]. 1660 Tatham *Rump* II. i, She will be a Protectoress whether he be a Protector or not.

† **Protectrice.** *Obs.* Also 5 -yse, 5–6 -yce. [ME. a. F. *protectrice*, ad. med.L. *prōtectrix, -trīcem* : see next.] = prec.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliv. (*Lucy*) 310 As agatha, my cystire fre, is protectryse of þis cyte. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 255 How gods modire is oure protectrice. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* II. 1741 ' Patrones of Chestre, protectrice of the countre. 1654 in Morley *Cromwell* v. vii. (1900) 451 At the table of my Lady Protectrice dined my Lady N. 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) II. 137 She found a Protectrice, the Character she gives of her exactly suited Madame.

‖ **Protectrix** (prōte·ktriks). [med.L., fem. of L. *prōtector*.] = Protectress.

c 1500 Kennedy *Poems* (Schipper) iv. 9 Sancta Maria, Virgo virginum! Protectrix till all pepill penitent. 1562 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) i. 39 Preiss ay to be protectrix of þe pure. 1647 A. Ross *Myst. Poet.* viii. (1675) 152 Hecate was said to be the goddess or protectrix of witches. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 23 England, the mother and the protectrix of heresies. 1883 *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* XXXVII. 244 The duchess was an eminent protectrix of literary men and scholars.

† **Prote·cture.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as Protect *v.* + -ure.] The action or office of a protector.

a 1485 Fortescue *Wks.* (1869) 501 The Churche hath approved him and his reigning by accepting of his Protecture.

‖ **Protégé** *masc.*, **protégée** *fem.* (prōteʒe). [F., '(one) protected', pa. pple. of *protéger*, ad. L. *prōtegĕre* to Protect.] One who is under the protection or care of another, esp. of a person of superior position or influence.

1778 Sheridan *Camp* II. iii, And very *à propos*, here comes your ladyship's *protégée*. 1786 *Lounger* (1787) II. 243 She looked upon me as her particular *protegée*. 1787 Beckford *Italy* (1834) II. 206 An immense tray of dried fruits.. which one of his hundred and fifty *protégés* had sent him. 1801 Mar. Edgeworth *Belinda* (1831) II. xxv. 178 He may be a protegé of Lady Anne Percival. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxiv, Mrs. Saddletree..distressed about the situation of her unfortunate *protegée*. 1825–9 Mrs. Sherwood *Lady of Manor* IV. xxiv. 172 The little orphan girl, who had been the protegée of my dear husband. 1908 *Athenæum* 1 Feb. 126/1 As a distinguished physician and as the protégé of prominent personages in Church and State.

† **Prote·ic,** *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. Prote(in + -ic.] Of, of the nature of, or consisting of protein.

1857 W. A. Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 647 The proteic principles have been termed the plastic materials of nutrition. 1867 *N. Syd. Soc. Biennial Retrosp. Med. & Surg.* 30 A newly-formed proteic compound.

Proteid [1] (prō·ti,id). *Chem.* Also **proteide.** [f. Prote(in : see -id [4].] A term applied in England from 1871 to the class of organic compounds previously known as 'protein bodies' or 'substances' (Ger. *proteïn-stoffe*), and now by preference called 'proteins': see Protein, and Note there.

1871 Watts tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XVIII. 252 The term *proteides* is here used in the comprehensive sense, which permits the grouping together of the non-crystallisable nitrogenous animal and vegetable substances possessing reactions in common. 1872 — *Genl. Index of Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* 1841–72, Proteids. 1872 Nicholson *Biol.* 68 It is a common and often a very convenient practice to speak of the various albuminoid substances of animals or vegetables as 'proteids'. 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 955 Albuminous Principles.—Albuminoids or Proteids [*ed.* 10 *Index*, Protein]. 1876 Foster *Phys.* I. i. (1879) 14 Proteids..form a large portion of all living bodies and an essential part of all protoplasm. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Feb. 6/3 Some months ago Mr. Hankin discovered a class of organisms to which he gave the name of 'Protective Proteids'. These substances..appear to be a sort of natural antiseptic, possessing..the power of destroying the bacilli of anthrax and other maladies. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 810 The work of this accomplished author [Weir Mitchell] on the venom of the rattlesnake, formed the first step in our knowledge of toxic proteids. 1897 Willis *Flower. Plants* I. 207 The first downward step in the decomposition of protoplasm into proteids. 1907 *Recommendations of Committee* in *Proc. Physiol. Soc.* 26 Jan. p. xviii. 1 The word Proteid—which is used in different senses in this country and in Germany—should be abolished.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* = Protein *attrib.*

1872 Huxley *Phys.* i. 3 That compound known to chemists as proteid matter. 1878 Kingzett *Anim. Chem.* 159 A man confined to a purely proteid diet must eat a prodigious quantity of it. 1883 *American* VI. 173 The crotaline venom contains three distinct proteid bodies. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 130 The more proteid material the body is called upon to metabolize the more likely we are to have an excess of [uric acid, etc.].

Proteid [2] (prō·ti,id). *Zool. rare.* [f. mod.L. generic name *Prōteus* + -id [3].] An amphibian of the family *Proteidæ*, typified by the genus *Proteus* (Proteus 3 b). So **Proteidean** (prō·ti,i·dĭăn) *a.*, belonging to this group of amphibians.

Proteiform (prō·ti,ifōm), *a.* [f. Prote-us + -(i)form.] Changeable in form, or assuming many various forms, like the fabled Proteus or the 'proteus-animalcule'; protean, multiform, extremely variable or various.

1833 B. G. Babington tr. *Hecker's Black Death* ii. (1888) 20 This violent disease..is proteiform in its varieties. 1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1224/2 Proteiform expansions of the Amœba and other inferior animals. 1853 H. Lushington *Ital. War* (1859) 237 [They] must imagine to themselves such a string as never was put together before of..all the possible proteiform transformations of an absolute and impartial egotism. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* II. xix. § 152 (1875) 414 When we turn from these proteiform specks of living jelly..we find differences of tissue.

Protein (prō·ti,in). Also 9 -ine. *Chem.* [a. F. *protéine* (Mulder 1838), Ger. *protein*, f. Gr. *πρωτεῖ-ος* primary, prime (so named as a primary substance or fundamental material of the bodies of animals and plants) : see -in [1].]

† **a.** Name given by Mulder to a complex residual nitrogenous substance, of tolerably constant composition, obtained from casein, fibrin, and egg albumin, to which he assigned the formula $C_{40}H_{62}N_{10}O_{12}$, and which he regarded as the essential constituent of organized bodies, animal or vegetable (*obs.*). b. In current use, any one of a class of organic compounds, the *proteins*, consisting of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, with a little sulphur, in complex and more or less unstable combination; forming an important part of all living organisms, and the essential nitrogenous constituents of the food of animals; obtained as amorphous solids, differing in solubility and other properties, and usually coagulable by heat. Also called *albuminoids*, and very generally *proteids* (see Proteid [1]).

When the advance of chemical knowledge showed that there was no such definite compound as Mulder's 'protein', the albuminoid substances of which he had considered it to be the basis continued to be known as the *protein bodies* or *substances*, Ger. *proteïn-stoffe* (see c). To render the latter, the term *proteids* (at first *proteides*) was used by H. Watts in 1871 in his translation of Gmelin's *Handbook of Chemistry*, also in the Journal of the Chemical Society, and the 11th ed. of Fownes' Chemistry, 1873, and became common (though not universal) in English use. *Proteïd* had however in German been applied to designate compounds still more complex, e.g. hæmoglobin (see Hoppe-Seyler, *Handbch.*, ed. 5, 1883, 290). Thence arose confusion in nomenclature, to remedy which a Committee on Proteid Nomenclature was appointed, and in 1907 recommended the disuse of the term *proteid* in either sense, and the use of *proteins* as the collective name for the *proteïn-stoffe* or protein bodies. This recommendation was adopted by the International Congress of Physiologists at Heidelberg in the same year.

The simple proteins are the *protamines*, *histones*, *albumins*, and *globulins* (derivatives of which are fibrin and myosin). The combination compounds are the *scleroproteins* (e. g. gelatin and keratin), *phospho proteins* (e. g. vitellin, caseinogen, and casein), *conjugated proteins* (incl. *nucleo-proteins*), *gluco-proteins* (e. g. mucin), *chromoproteins* (e. g. hæmoglobin). Derivatives of protein are *meta-proteins* (acid-albumin, alkali-albumin), improperly called 'albuminates'; *proteoses* (e. g. albumose, globulose, gelatose); *peptones*, *polypeptides*. See *Journal of Physiology* XXXV. *Proc.* 26 Jan. 1907, pp. xvii–xx, and *Proc. Chem. Soc.* XXIII. 56.

[1838 Mulder in *Bulletin des Sciences Phys. en Nèerlande* III La matière organique, étant un principe général de toutes les parties constituantes du corps animal..pourrait se nommer *Protéine* de *πρωτεῖος* primarius.] 1844 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Protein*, a product of the decomposition of albumen, &c., by potassa. 1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 9 Proteine and Gelatine are remarkable, not only for containing four elements, but for the very large number of atoms of these components which enter into the single compound atom of each. 1854 Bushnan in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 45 According to a view which has excited much attention, these three proximate elements [albumen, fibrine, and caseine] are merely slightly modified forms of the one proximate element, proteine. Mülder [is] the author of this view. 1868 Huxley *Phys. Basis of Life* in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. (1869) 135 All forms of protoplasm..yet examined, contain the four elements carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, in very complex union...To this complex combination, the nature of which has never been determined with exactness, the name of *Protein* has been applied. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 425 In many [foods] the amount of protein is too small. *Ibid.* 520 Of the true chemical character of the enzymes we are ignorant. They are probably proteins. 1907 *Jrnl. Physiol.* XXXV. *Proc.* 26 Jan. *Rept. on Proteid Nomencl.* p. xviii, The word Protein is recommended as the general name of the whole group...It is nt present so used both in America and Germany.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1846 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 417 Acetic acid..renders them gelatinous and tough, but takes up no protein-compound. 1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 104/1 The main element of this material is of protein-basis. 1857 *G. Bird's Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 45 Sort of transition stage between the protein elements and uren. 1860 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-Bk. Med. & Surg.* 70 The pancreas as well as the stomach secretes a substance capable of transforming protein matters into peptone. 1875 H. Walton *Dis. Eye* 734 The protein element, crystallin, is at its least quantity. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 250 The ovum is a minute spheroidal mass of protein substance. 1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* s. v. *Protein*, The term *protein bodies*, or *protein compounds*, is..commonly retained both by physiologists and chemists, as being the most convenient one for representing a class of compounds, which..deserve their name from their constituting the group which form the most essential articles of food. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 890 The fibres become finely granular from the deposition in them of fine protein granules.

Hence **Prote,inaceous** (-ēi·ʃəs), **Prote,inic** (-i·nik), **Proteinous** (prōti·inəs) *adjs.*, of the nature of, or consisting of, protein.

1844 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, **Proteinaceous*, proteinous. 1868 Huxley in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. (1869) 135 If we use this term with..caution..it may truly be said that all protoplasm is proteinaceous. 1870 Nicholson *Man. Zool.* 8 The proteinaceous matter or protoplasm which constitutes the physical basis of life. 1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment.* 81 Yeast cannot elaborate *proteinic matter under these conditions. 1844 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* s.v., A *proteinous alimentary principle. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 391/1 Nucleated cells; the membranous walls of which consist of a proteinous substance.

Pro tem., pro tempore: see Pro 10.

Protembryo, Protembryonic, Protencephalon: see Proto- 2 b.

‖ **Protenchyma** (prote·ŋkimă). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *πρῶτ-ος* first + *ἔγχυμα* infusion, after Parenchyma.] A term used by Nägeli for the primary meristem and those tissues (the epidermal and fundamental) which arise immediately from it: contrasted with *epenchyma*.

1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 103 Nägeli says..that he would call the primary meristem and all parts of the tissue which arise immediately from it..Protenchyma (or Proten); the cambium, on the other hand, and everything which..originates from it Epenchyma (or Epen)... But..there is no reason for bringing into prominence only the contrast between fibro-vascular and non-fibro-vascular masses (Epenchyma and Protenchyma)..; the protenchyma of Nägeli therefore splits up, according to me, into three kinds [primary meristem, epidermal tissue, fundamental tissue] of equal value with his epenchyma. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 6.

Protend (prote·nd), *v.* Now *rare.* [ME. ad. L. *prōtend-ĕre* to stretch forth, extend: f. Pro- 1 a + *tendĕre* to stretch; cf. obs. F. *protend-re* (1404 in Godef.) to extend, a variant of *portendre*: see Portend.]

I. 1. *trans.* To stretch forth; to hold out in front of one. Also *fig.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 217 In whiche yere ij. horrible blasynge sterres apperede..protendenge [orig. *protendentes*] grete flammes from theym into the northe. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Protend*, to set, put, cast, or stretch forth. *a* 1688 Cudworth *Immut. Mor.* IV. i. (1731) 127 Not stamps or impressions passively printed upon the soul from without, but ideas vitally protended or actively exerted from within it self. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* xv. 888 [Ajax] Now shakes his spear, now lifts, and now protends. 1852 Grote *Greece* II. lxix. IX. 25 The spears were protended, the trumpets sounded.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To stretch forward; to stick out, protrude.

1726 Leoni *Alberti's Architt.* II. 66/1 Its two horns or wings protending forwards. 1848 Clough *Bothie* III, Prone, with hands and feet protending.

2. *trans.* To extend in length, or in one dimension of space; to produce (a line); usually *pass.* to extend, stretch, reach (from one point to another). Also *fig.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 49 The thridde parte, which is Affrica, is protendede from the weste in to the meridien in to the coste of Egipte. *Ibid.* II. 35 Kynge Offa causede a longe diche to be made..whiche..protendethe hit vn to the durre of the floode of Dee behynde Chestre. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 126 One entire street..protended in a right line from the Castle to Holy-rood-house. 1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 3 London is more protended in length. 1876 Alexander *Bampton Lect.* (1877) 9 Whether, and how far, the thought and personality of the Psalmists were protended to, and absorbed by, the Divine object of their contemplation.

b. To extend in magnitude or amount.

1659 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off.* 319 Protending and contracting it..according to the rate and assise of the Office. 1675 R. Burthogge *Causa Dei* 244 He begetteth or Principleth the Number next in Nature, and that is Two. ..The Monad is Protended, which begetteth Two.

3. To extend in duration; to protract, prolong.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 189 Hit awe to be protended unto þe eve of the xxj^{ti} day. 1659 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off.* 150 All..high Fasts were protended and reached to the evening thereof. 1836 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 301 The starry Heaven..protends it also to the illimitable times of their periodic movement.

II. † **4.** To portend, foretoken. (In quot. 1589 *absol.*) *Obs.*

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 22 That Comets did protend at the first blaze. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 205 This protendeth the birth of a beast and not of a man.

Hence **Prote·nded** *ppl. a.*, **Prote·nding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1659 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off.* 267 The protending of the Hand towards the West. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* II. 299 They lie protected there, By her large buckler, and protended spear. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 26 A huge protending rock. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxi. (1818) II. 224 The terrific and protended jaws of the stag-beetle.

† **Prote·nse,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *protens-*, ppl. stem of *prōtendĕre* to Protend.] = Protension 3.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. iii. 4 By dew degrees, and long protense [*2nd and later edd.* pretense].

† **Prote·nsed,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *prōtens-us*, pa. pple. of *prōtendĕre* to Protend + -ed [1].] Stretched forward, extended in length.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 30 The head of the ioynt, after a certaine manner long, and forward protensed.

Protension (prote·nʃən). *rare.* [ad. late L. *prōtensiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōtendĕre* to Protend.] The action or fact of protending.

1. A stretching or reaching forward. Also *fig.*

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Protension*, a stretching forth at length. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xli. (1870) II. 426 There could be no tendency, no protension of the mind to attain this object as an end. 1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* (1873) 9 There are minds whose power is shed, if we may say so, in protension, precipitated forwards in narrow channels with impetuous torrent.

2. Extension in length; linear extent; length.

1704 Norris *Ideal World* II. vii. 359 The rays..will be of an unequal protension.

3. Extension in time; duration.

1852 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* App. i. (A.) (1853) 605 Time, Protension or protensive quantity, called likewise Duration, is a necessary condition of thought.

Proteˈnsity. *rare*$^{-0}$. [f. **protense*, ad. L. *prōtens-us* (see next) + -ITY.] 'The character of being protensive or of taking up time' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Protensive (proteˈnsiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *prōtens-*, ppl. stem of *prōtend-ēre* to PROTEND + -IVE.] Having the quality of protending.

1. Extending in time; continuing, lasting, enduring.

1643 [implied in Protensively]. 1671 Flavel *Fount. Life* xxix. Wks. 1731 II. 88 Our Patience is .. according to the Will of God, when it is as extensive as intensive, and as protensive as God requires it to be. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xxxviii. (1870) II. 372 Time is a protensive quantity, and, consequently, any part of it, however small, cannot, without a contradiction, be imagined as not divisible into parts. 1870 *Outline Hamilton's Philos.* 217 Examples of the sublime .. are manifested in the extensive sublime of Space and in the protensive sublime of Eternity.

2. Extending lengthwise; relating to or expressing linear extension, or magnitude of one dimension.

1836 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 310 In the study of Mathematics we are accustomed..to a protensive, rather than to either an extensive, a comprehensive, or an intensive, application of thought. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 763 Distance in a direction from the percipient or what we should call protensive distance.

Hence **Proteˈnsively** *adv.*, (in quots.) in respect of duration or extension in time.

1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* vi. 5 All the thoughts extensively are intensively onely evil, and protensively continually. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2322 Space cannot be thought of except as extensively, nor time except as protensively, infinite.

Proteolite (prōuˈtiɪələit). *Min.* [f. Prote-us + -lite.] A synonym of Cornubianite, q. v.

‖ **Proteolysis** (prōuti$_{1}$pˈlisis). *Phys. Chem.* [mod.L., f. **prōteo-*, assumed combining form of Protein + Gr. λύσις a loosening, solution.] A term for **a.** The separation of the proteins from a protein-containing mixture; **b.** The splitting up of proteins by ferments. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

Although parallel in form to *electrolysis* and *hydrolysis* (decomposition by the agency of electricity and of water), *proteolysis* is not parallel in sense; see quot. 1907.

1880 *Nature* XXIII. 169/1 The second lecture chiefly relates to pepsin and the digestion of proteids; digestive proteolysis; the milk-curdling ferment. 1888 *Lancet* 4 Feb. 234/2 An examination of the contents of the stomach proved that the gastric juice was diminished in quantity, and proteolysis impaired. 1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Proteolysis*, the separation of proteids from a mixture. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 97 Of these [substances] the more important are ferments, the results of proteolysis. 1907 *Recommendations of Committee* 8 in *Jrnl. Physiol.* XXXV. *Proc.* 26 Jan., Derivatives of Proteins. Of these, the products of protein-hydrolysis (a term preferable to proteolysis) are those which require special attention. (*Note.* Terms such as proteolysis fail to convey a meaning in harmony with that which is conveyed by the terms electrolysis and hydrolysis (on which they are moulded) of decomposition *by.*)

Hence **Proteolyse** (prōuˈtiɪəlaiz), *v. trans.*, to decompose or split up (proteins).

1902 in *Daily Chron.* 22 Nov. 6/6 These experiments [of Professor Vines] definitely establish the fact..that an enzyme which actively proteolyses the simpler forms of proteid is present in all parts of the plant body. 1904 Vines *Proteases of Plants* in *Ann. Bot.* Apr. 291 The results show that these Fungi can peptolyse Witte-peptone, with formation of leucin and tyrosin, and can proteolyse fibrin.

Proteolytic (prōuti$_{1}$oliˈtik), *a.* [f. as prec. + Gr. λυτικ-ός able to loose, dissolving.] Having the quality of decomposing proteins.

1877 Foster *Phys.* II. iv. (1878) 319 An aqueous solution of the precipitate is both amylolytic and proteolytic, i. e. appears to contain some of both the salivary (pancreatic) ferment and pepsin. 1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Proteolytic*, having the power to decompose or digest proteids. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 724 The organism at the primary seat of lesion secretes a potent proteolytic enzyme.

Proteose (prōuˈtiɪōus). *Phys. Chem.* [f. Prote(in + -ose^{2}.] One of a class of products of protein-hydrolysis: see quots. and Protein.

1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Proteoses*, primary cleavage-products formed in the digestion of proteids with gastric or pancreatic juices or their equivalents, or by the hydrolytic action of boiling dilute acids. They are intermediate between the original proteid and peptone. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 811 Venoms contain proteids which possess .. characteristics of the albumins or globulins and ..those of proteoses. 1907 *Recommendations of Committee on Proteid Nomencl.* 8 Derivatives of Proteins..b. Proteoses. This term includes albumose, globulose, gelatose, etc.

Proter-, shorter form of Protero-, used before a vowel, as in the words here following.

Proterandrous (prɒtĕrænˈdrəs), *a.* [f. Protero- + -androus: cf. Protandrous. In both senses opp. to Proterogynous.]

1. *Bot.* Having the stamens or male organs mature before the pistil or female organ.

1875 Lubbock *Wild Flowers* v. 130 Cross-fertilisation is ..favoured by the flower being proterandrous. 1879 A. W. Bennett in *Academy* 33 Pentstemon is proterandrous (therefore cross-fertilized).

2. *Zool.* Of a hermaphrodite animal, or a colony of zooids: Having the male organs, or individuals, sexually mature before the female. (Cf. quot. 1887 s. v. Proterandry below.)

Hence **Proteraˈndrousness**, the quality or fact of being proterandrous; so **Proteraˈndry.**

1875 Lubbock *Wild Flowers* v. 132 Cross-fertilisation is secured..in Echium and Borago by proterandrousness (if I may be permitted to coin the word). 1887 *Nature* 29 Dec. 213/1 If the polypides are unisexual, then the proterandry refers only to the colony as a whole. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Proterandry*, the condition, in a Phanerogam, in which the stamens of the flower mature before the pistil.

Proteranthous (prɒtĕræˈnθəs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + Gr. ἄνθ-ος flower + -ous.] Having flowers appearing before the leaves.

1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* 401.

† **Proteˈrical,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Gr. πρωτερικός early-bearing, precocious (πρωτερικὴ συκῆ a kind of early fig) + -al.] Early-bearing.

a 1632 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* (1684) 73 This great variety of Figg Trees, as precocious, proterical, biferous, triferous, and always-bearing Trees.

Protero- (prɒtĕrō), before a vowel **proter-** (prɒtĕr), combining form from Gr. πρότερος fore, former, anterior, in place, time, order, rank; used in a few scientific terms.

Proˈterobase (-bēs) *Min.* [after Diabase], an eruptive rock resembling diabase, but in a more advanced stage of alteration. **Proˈteroglōˈssate** *a. Zool.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue], belonging to Günther's division *Proteroglossa* of batrachians, having the tongue free in front. **Proˈteroglyph** (-glif) *Zool.* [Gr. γλύφειν to carve], a venomous serpent of the group *Proteroglypha*, characterized by having only the anterior maxillary teeth grooved; so **Proteroglyˈphic, Protero-glyphous** *adjs.*, belonging to or having the characters of the *Proteroglypha*. **Proˈterosaur** (-sɔr) [Gr. σαῦρος lizard], a saurian of the extinct genus *Proterosaurus* or group *Proterosauria*, comprising some of the oldest known reptiles; so **Proˈterosauˈrian** *a.*, belonging to the *Proterosauria*; *sb.* a proterosaur. **Proˈterotome** (-tǫum) *a. Zool.* [Gr. -τομος cutting], applied to mastication in which the molars of the lower jaw move forwards against those of the upper, as in the Carnivora. **Proˈterozoˈic** *a. Geol.* [cf. Protozoic]: see quots. See also Proterandrous, Proterogynous, etc.

1895 G. S. West in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 813 It is undoubtedly the homologue of that structure present in the Viperine and *Proteroglyphous forms. [1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 356 In the Permian Rocks the first undoubted Reptilian remains occur, the *Proterosaurus of this period being probably a Lacertilian.] 1896 Cope *Primary Factors Evol.* vi. 318 The inferior molar shears forwards on the superior molar. *Proterotome mastication. 1906 Chamberlin & Salisbury *Geol.* II. iv. 162 To the *Proterozoic era is assigned the time that elapsed between the close of the formation of the igneous complex and the beginning of the lowest system which is now known to contain abundant well-preserved fossils. [*Note*] Proterozoic, as here used, is a synonym of *Algonkian* as used by the U. S. Geol. Surv. 1906 *Athenæum* 18 Aug. 191/2 Between the close of this long archæan period and the beginning of the palæozoic ages..there was another vast stretch of geological time, distinguished as the Proterozoic era.

Proterogynous (prɒtĕrɒˈdʒinəs), *a.* [f. Protero- + -gynous. Cf. Protogynous. In both senses opposed to Proterandrous.]

1. *Bot.* Having the pistil or female organ mature before the stamens or male organs.

1875 Lubbock *Wild Flowers* iii. 51 *Caltha palustris*... The species..are said by Hildebrand to be proterogynous. 1877 Darwin *Forms of Fl.* Introd. 10 Other individuals, called proterogynous, have their stigma mature before their pollen is ready. 1883 Thompson tr. *Müller's Fert. Flowers* 12 *note*, Sprengel calls this species of dichogamy, *female-male*..; Hildebrand, *protogynous*; Delpino, *proterogynous*.

2. *Zool.* Of a hermaphrodite animal, or a colony of zooids: Having the female organs, or individuals, sexually mature before the male.

So **Proteroˈgyny,** the quality or state of being proterogynous.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Proterogyny*, the maturation of the pistil of a flower before the stamens.

† **Proteˈrve,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *proterv-us* forward, bold, pert, wanton, impudent; cf. obs. F. *proterve* (*c* 1277 in Godef.).

Etymol. of L. *protervus* doubtful. Walde suggests after Fröhde **pro-pterguos*, f. Pro-^{1} 1 + cogn. of Gr. πτερυξ wing.] Forward, wayward, untoward, stubborn; peevish, petulant. Hence † **Proteˈrvely** *adv.*

1382 Wyclif 2 *Tim.* iii. 4 Men schulen be .. traitours, proterue [*gloss* or ouerthwert, *Vulg.* protervi]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 117 Who so euer by his owne reason or sentence wyll defende proteruely or styfly that thynge yᵗ he loueth. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vi. 31 Man of his awin nature is so proterue.

Protervious, erron. form of Protervous.

Protervity (protōˈrviti). Now *rare.* [ad. obs. F. *protervité*, ad. L. *protervitātem* forwardness, pertness, etc.: see prec.] Waywardness, frowardness, stubbornness; pertness, sauciness, insolence; peevishness, petulance; an instance of this.

?*c* 1500 *Proverbis* in *Antig. Rep.* (1809) IV. 409 They that of protervite will not tewne well, *Vc*, *ve*, *vc*, theyre songe shal be in hell. 1613 Day *Festivals* viii. (1615) 233 If..we adde Protervitie, Stubbornesse, and rude Behaviour. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 59 The queen, who formerly showed so much waspish proterity and waywardnesse. 1726 C. D'Anvers *Craftsman* i. (1727) 10 The peevishness and proterity of age. 1838 G. S. Faber *Inquiry* 516 The protervity of heretics in the very efforts of their falsehood. 1882 Stevenson *Fam. Studies* 36 In his [Hugo's] poems and plays there are the same unaccountable protervities.

† **b.** *fig.* Applied obscurely (or erroneously) to a bodily deformity or disfigurement. *Obs.*

1661 Feltham *Resolves* II. iv. (ed. 8) 183 Some deformity in the mind..(as in certain naturall protervities in the body) they are seldome taking, but often begett a dislike.

† **Proteˈrvous,** *a. Obs.* Also *erron.* protervious. [f. L. *proterv-us* (see Proterve) + -ous.] = Proterve.

1547 Bale *Exam. Anne Askewe* 65 b, Slacke eare gaue Pylate to the prestes:..he detected their proteruouse madnesse. 1624 F. White *Repl. Fisher* 8 No such apparant Victorie was gotten of proteruious Heretiques. *Ibid.* 9 The Scriptures are a meanes to conuict proteruious error.

Protest (prōuˈtest, formerly proteˈst), *sb.* [ME. = OF. *protest* (1479 in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *protêt* (= med.L. *prōtest-um*, It., Sp., Pg. *protesto*), f. F. *protester* to Protest. Cf. obs. F. *proteste*, It., Sp. *protesta* fem.] An act of protesting.

1. A solemn declaration; an affirmation; an asseveration; an avowal; = Protestation 1.

c 1400 *Beryn* 3905 And in protest opynly, here a mong ȝowe all, Halff my good..I graunt it here to Geffrey. 1596 Shars. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 260 Sweare me..a good mouth-filling Oath: and leaue in sooth, And such protest of Pepper Ginger-bread, To Veluet-Guards, and Sunday-Citizens. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 17 They would cousen ..their Neighbours with Protests of good Usage. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* i. 19 A statement or protest is, compared with the reality, a poor thing.

2. The action taken to fix the liability for the payment of a dishonoured bill; *spec.* a formal declaration in writing, usually by a notary-public, that a bill has been duly presented and payment or acceptance refused.

1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 399 The Notarie may.. leaue afterwardes the copie of the Protest with some of the house, or throw the same within doores, and keepe a note of it against the next time. 1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 71 If a Bill be presented for Acceptance, and the Acceptant refuse absolutely to accept it, then the Possessor of the Bill is obliged instantly without delay to make Protest for Non-Acceptance. 1698 *Act* 9 & 10 *Will. III*, c. 17 Which Protest..shall within Fourteen Days after making thereof, be sent, or otherwise due Notice shall be given thereof, to the Party from whom the said Bill or Bills were received. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 23, I gave the Protest to Capt. Clipperton in the South-Seas. 1882 *Act* 45 & 46 *Vict.* c. 61 § 51 (4) When a bill has been duly noted, the protest may be subsequently extended as of the date of the noting. *Ibid.* (7) A protest must contain a copy of the bill, and be signed by the notary making it.

3. A written declaration made by the master of a ship, attested by a justice of the peace or a consul, stating the circumstances under which injury has happened to the ship or cargo, or under which officers or crew have incurred any liability.

1755 Magens *Insurances* I. 87 The Insurers ask for the Protest; which is a Declaration upon Oath, usually made by the Master, and some of his People, before a Justice, Notary or Consul, at any Place where they first arrive. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex.*, *Protest*,..a writing attested by a justice of the peace or consul, drawn by a master of a vessel, stating the severity of the voyage by which the ship has suffered, and showing that the damage was not occasioned by his misconduct or neglect.

4. A formal statement or declaration of disapproval of or dissent from, or of consent under certain conditions only to, some action or proceeding; a remonstrance.

1751 *Parl. Hist.* I. 38 This Answer of the Barons to the King [in 1242] .. being in the Nature of a Protest, is the First of that Kind we meet with in History; we shall, therefore, give it at length as follows. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, III. x. 221 Protests and counter-protests were taken. 1822 J. Haggard *Rep. Consist. Crt.* I. 5 The husband appeared under protest, and prayed to be dismissed on the ground [etc.]. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 291 On the first day (18th May) of the meeting of the general assembly of 1843, the ministers and elders, members of that body, opposed to the right of patronage and in favour of the veto, gave in a Protest, stating..that 'The courts of the church as now established, and members thereof, are liable to be coerced by the civil courts in the exercise of their spiritual functions'. 1885 Sir W. B. Brett in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 876 The meaning of paying under protest necessarily is that the party paying the money does not pay it by way of rightful payment, but claims it still as his money in the hands of the person to whom it is paid. 1893 *Times* 30 Dec. 9/4 Meetings of protest began to be held all over Ireland.

b. A written statement of dissent from any motion carried in the House of Lords, recorded and signed by any Peer of the minority. (The earlier term was Protestation 3 b.)

1712 (*title*) The Protest of the L[ord]s, upon A[ddressing] Her M[ajesty] for Her Sp[eech]: With the Names of the L[or]ds. 1721 *Jrnls. Ho. Lords* XXI. 695/2 Ordered, That on Thursday next, this House will take into Consideration the Nature of Protests, and the Manner of entering them. 1721 (*title*) Another Protest of their Lordships, on Sir George Byng's Attacking the Spanish Fleet. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ii. 168 Each peer has also a right, by leave of the house, when a vote passes contrary to his sentiments, to enter his dissent on the journals of the house, with the reasons of such dissent; which is usually stiled his protest. 1854 MACAULAY *Hist.* (1867) 16 Some of the most remarkable protests which appear in the journals of the peers were drawn up by him [Atterbury]. 1875 ROGERS (*title*) A Complete Collection of the Protests of the Lords.. 1624–1874. *Ibid.* Pref. 13 It was not assumed or acted on before the Long Parliament, though the six Peers who make the first protest, with or without reasons, state that they 'demanded their right of protestation'. *Ibid.* Pref. 15 The first protest with reasons entered in the Journals of the Irish House of Lords was in 1695,..the practice was plainly borrowed from English procedure.

5. *attrib.*, as *protest meeting, resolution.*

1852 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 209 The protest meetings occurred on the 11th and 18th. 1895 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 5/5 Lord Dunraven did not, as many expected.., hoist the protest flag after the finish. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 27 June 8/1 A protest meeting was held at ten o'clock.

Protest (prōte·st), *v.* [a. F. *proteste-r* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prōtest-ārī* (also in late L. *-āre*) to declare formally in public, testify, protest, f. PRO- 1 1 a + *testārī* to be or speak as a witness, to declare, aver, assert.]

1. *trans.* To declare or state formally or solemnly (something about which a doubt is stated or implied); to affirm, asseverate, or assert in formal or solemn terms. Const. with *subord. cl.*, *compl.*, or *simple obj.*

1440 HUMPHREY DK. GLOUC. *Advice* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) X. 767/1, I Protest, for myn Excuse and my Discharge, that I never was, am, nor never shal be Consentyng ..to his Deliverance. 1530 PALSGR. 668/2, I protest that I wyll nothyng obstynatly affyrme that [etc.]. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 33 Likewise Thomas in protesting him to be his lord and his God, doth professe that he is that only one God whome he had alway worshipped. 1561 in Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 119 Forasmuche as no man speeketh against this thing, you, N., sall protest heere, before God, and his holie congregatioun, that you have taken, and are now contented to have, M., heere present, for your lawfull wife. 1621 JAS. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 169 Till then I proteste I can have no joye in the going well of my owin bussienesse. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 3 P 7, I protest to you, the Gentleman has not spoken to me. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* VII. Wks. 1813 I. 512 She protested in the most solemn manner, that she was innocent of the crime laid to her charge. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 38 She then..with dignity and calmness solemnly protested her innocence.

b. *intr.* To make protestation or solemn affirmation.

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) 1 *Kings* ii. 42 Did I not make thee sweare..& protested vnto thee, saying [etc.]? — *Jer.* xi. 7, I haue protested vnto your fathers.., rising earely & protesting, saying, Obey my voyce. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 240 *Ham.* Madam, how like you this Play? *Qu.* The Lady protests to much, me thinkes. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xliii. 3 The man did solemnly protest vnto vs, saying, Ye shall not see my face, except your brother be with you. — 1 *Sam.* viii. 9 Protest solemnly vnto them, and shew them the maner of the King that shall reigne over them. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. v. 75 Every mother..who ever, by her hope against hope for some profligate, protested for a love deeper and wider than that of society.

c. As a mere asseveration; cf. DECLARE *v.* 6 b.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 136, I lovde, I doe protest, And did of worldlie men account that worthie knight the best. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 313, I will doe it I protest. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. (1820) 253, I cannot..call you the..basest fellow in the Kingdom. I protest, my lord, I do not think you so.

2. *trans.* To make a formal written declaration of the non-acceptance or non-payment of (a bill of exchange) when duly presented. Also *fig.*

1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 194 Permitting a Bill to be protested by Mr Webster. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 13 Dec., If the bill of 200*l*..be not paid..and..if I do not help him about it, they have no way but to let it be protested. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, c. 49 § 5 The person..who shall have protested such note. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* v. 112 The acceptor may procure the funds necessary to meet the bill, and prevent its being protested.

† **b.** To protest the bill of (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* IV. i, I'm sure 'twould vex your hearts, to be protested; Ye're all fair merchants. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. iii, I must and will have my money, Or I'll protest you first, and, that done, have The statute made for hankrupts served upon you.

c. *Football.* To lodge a protest against (a player); to object to as disqualified. *U. S.*

1905 *McClure's Mag.* June 118/2 Princeton protested Thomas J. Thorp, one of Columbia's best men. Columbia returned the compliment by protesting Davis, Princeton's captain and end-rush.

† **3.** To assert publicly; to proclaim, publish; to declare, show forth. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 227 In case y^t^ he did refuse so to do, then he [the herald] dyd protest the harme that should ensue, in the forme and maner, that in suche a case is..accustumed to be done. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 149 Do me right, or I will protest your cowardise. *c* 1620 [see PROTESTED 1]. 1641 (Sept. 9) in Rogers *Protests of Lords* (1875) I. 6 Therefore to acquit ourselves of the dangers and inconveniences that might arise..we do protest our disassents to this vote, and do thus enter it as aforesaid. [Cf. sense 7.] *a* 1644 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* Sol. xii. 46 Remember thy Creator; O protest His praises to the world.

† **4.** To vow; to promise or undertake solemnly.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 432 That suche [married priests] as by the consent of their wiues, wil proteste to make a diuorsement they do handle more gently. 1599 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 89 On Dianaes Altar to protest For aie, austerity, and single life. 1624 *Brief Inform. Affairs Palatinate* 36 As for the Dignitie Imperiall, the Elector Palatine hath alwayes protested to recognize him for Emperor. *c* 1660 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 455 The Scots seriously protested the performance of all these.

† **5.** To make a request in legal form; to demand as a right; to stipulate. Const. with *subord. cl.*, also *intr.* with *for*. *Sc. Obs.*

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 331 Syne ger Stobo for thy lyf protest. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 410 The said Maister Johnne protestit that the said Lord Robert sould not be haldin to answer to the saidis letters. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. xx. § 3 (1699) 230 When Advocats assist Pannels, especially in Treason, they use to protest that no escape of theirs in pleading, may be misconstructed. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 113 Of old, before inclosing the Jury, the Lord Advocate or Prosecutor used to protest for an Assize of Error against the Inquest, if they assoilzied.

† **6.** To call to witness; to appeal to. *Obs.*

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* App. 339 Protesting God, that he entended not to tourne aside, or hide..any thing that is another mannes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 480 Unoriginal Night and Chaos wilde..with clamorous uproare Protesting Fate supreame. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 9 Protest the gods against their injuries; And let the whole assembly know your case.

7. *intr.* To give formal expression to objection, dissent, or disapproval; to make a formal (often written) declaration *against* some proposal, decision, procedure, or action; to remonstrate.

1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 48 This lusty jester..in fury draws his dagger, and begins to protest. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* Ded. A ij b, Such imprest money I doe not like, but protest against it. 1641 (Dec. 24) in Rogers *Protests of Lords* (1875) I. 7, I do protest against the deferring the debate thereof until Monday, to the end to discharge myself of any ill consequence that may happen thereby. 1718 (Feb. 20) *Ibid.* I. 240 We, whose names are subscribed, do protest against the resolution for refusing the other instruction, moved to be given to the same Committee on the Mutiny Bill, for the reasons following: 1st, Because [etc.]. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxxiii, This I protested against, as being no way Chinese. 1873 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. Pref. 12 A minister of religion may fairly protest against being made a politician.

† **Protestancy.** *Obs.* [f. next + -CY.] The condition of being a Protestant; the Protestant religion, system, or principles; = PROTESTANTISM 1. In 17th c., *spec.* the system of the reformed Church of England, as distinguished on the one hand from Popery, on the other from Presbyterianism and Puritanism.

1604 *Supplic. Masse Priests* § 41 Puritanisme differing from Protestancie in 32 articles of doctrine (as their owne bookes and writings doe witnesse). 1612 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 162 He renounced all religions, Papistry, Protestancy, Puritanism, and all other, and took himself only to God. 1655 G. HALL (*title*) The Triumphs of Rome over Despised Protestancie. 1687 *Resf. upon Pax Vobis* 32 Presbytery .. would crush Protestancy if it could. 1688 PENN *Let.* Wks. 1726 I. *Life* 137 The Common Protestancy of the Kingdom. 1822 J. MILNER *Vind. Ends Relig. Controv.* 59 Recanting the whole system of Protestancy.

b. The Protestant community: = PROTESTANTISM 2.

1711 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 196 This death miserably contristated the whole Protestancy of the three nations.

Protestant (prɒ·tèstănt), *sb.* and *a.* [a. Ger. or F. *protestant*, in pl. the designation of those who joined in the protest at Spires in 1529, ad. L. *prōtestāns*, pl. *prōtestānt-ēs*, prcs. pple. of *prōtest-ārī* to PROTEST. In French also † one who protests in any sense, e. g. who protests devotion, sb. use of pres. pple. of *protester* (cf. sense 3 a).]

A. *sb.* **I.** *Eccles.*

1. *Hist.* usually *pl.* The name given to those German princes and free cities who made a declaration of dissent from the decision of the Diet of Spires (1529), which re-affirmed the edict of the Diet of Worms against the Reformation; hence, a general designation of the adherents of the Reformed doctrines and worship in Germany.

In the 16th c., the name *Protestant* was generally taken in Germany by the Lutherans; while the Swiss and French called themselves *Reformed*.

1539 WYATT *Let. to Cromwell* in *MS. Cotton Vesp. C. vii.* If. 26 b, The Launsegrave the Duke of Saxone and the other of the Liegue whiche they cal the Protestantes. *Ibid.* If. 28b, This must be other against the Turk or the Protestantes, or for Geldres. 1540 WOTTON *Let. to Cromwell* in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VIII. 287 They reken heere that the Protestantes will make no leage nor truecis with th Emperour, but under suche wordes, as shalbe able to ynclude the Duke of Cleves to. 1542 COVERDALE *Actes Disput.* Contents, The namys of all them which are called protestantys. 1551 J. HALES *Let. fr. Augsburg to Cecil* 27 Apr. (S. P. For., Edw. VI, VI. No. 328, P. R. O.), In most places the Papistes and Protestaunte haue ther servyce in one churche, one after thother. 1559 BP. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. vii. 17 It is declared..that earnest sute was made by the protestantes to have three things graunted and suffered to be practyssed within that realme [of Polonia]. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 82 b, Vnto this protestation of Prynces, certen of the chief cities..did subscribe..this is in dede ye first original of the name of Protestaunte, which not only in Germany, but also emonges foreyn nations, is nowe common and famous. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* ii. 4 *Protestants.* A name first given to the Princes and free Cities of Germany, that sought reformation in the Diet at Spire, Anno 1529. 1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. 1738 I. 547 Which Protestation made by the first public Reformers of our Religion against the Imperial Edicts of Charles the fifth, imposing Church-Traditions without Scripture, gave first beginning to the name of Protestant. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxx. 174 The Lutheran princes ..had combined in a league for their own defence at Smalcalde; and because they protested against the votes passed in the imperial diet, they thenceforth received the appellation of Protestants. 1899 B. J. KIDD 39 *Art.* I. i. § 2. 7 In church ornaments,..while the Lutherans or Protestants were willing to retain everything that was not expressly forbidden in Scripture, the Swiss or Reformed excluded everything but what was positively enjoined.

2. A member or adherent of any of the Christian churches or bodies which repudiated the papal authority, and separated or were severed from the Roman communion in the Reformation of the sixteenth century, and generally of any of the bodies of Christians descended from them; hence in general language applied to any Western Christian or member of a Christian church outside the Roman communion. Opposed to *Papist*, *Roman Catholic*, or *Catholic* in the restricted sense.

1553 E. UNDERHILL in *Narr. Reform.* (Camden) 140 Your honors do knowe thatt in this controversy thatt hathe byn, sume be called papistes and sume protestaynes. 1554 COVERDALE *Lett. Mass* (1564) 345 The more parte doe parte stakes wythe the papistes and protestantes, so that they are become maungye Mongrelles. 1556 M. HUGGARD (*title*) The displaying of the Protestantes, & sondry their practises, with a description of diuers their abuses..frequented within their malignaunte church. 1561 (*title*) The Confession of the Faythe and Doctrine beleued and professed by the Protestantes of the Realme of Scotlande. 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 145 Protestandis takis þe freiris auld antetewne, Reddie ressauaris, bot to rander nocht. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 60, I must saie to the shame of vs protestants, if good workes may merit heauen they [Romans] doe them, we talke of them. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 327 William Lambard..was the first Protestant that built an Hospitall. 1659 BAXTER *Key Cath.* Pref. 3 A Protestant is a Christian that holdeth to the holy Scriptures as a sufficient Rule of faith and holy living and protesteth against Popery. 1659 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Oct., A private Fast was kept by the Church of England Protestants in towne. 1678 *Act* 30 *Chas. II*, Stat. II. § 2, *Declar.* 3, I do make this Declaration ..in the plain and ordinary Sense of the Words read unto me, as they are commonly understood by English Protestants, without any Evasion, Equivocation or mental Reservation whatsoever. 1685 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Nov., The French persecution of the Protestants raging with the utmost barbarity. 1686 *Ibid.* 5 May, The Duke of Savoy, instigated by the French King to extirpate the Protestants of Piedmont. 1689 SANCROFT in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 447 We are true Englishmen and true Protestants, and heartily love our Religion and our Laws. 1798 SOPHIA LEE *Canterb. T., Young Lady's T.* II. 255 He could not, as a protestant, claim sanctuary with the monks. 1895 LD. ACTON *Stud. Hist.* (1896) 24 The centre of gravity, moving..from the Latin to the Teuton, has also passed from the Catholic to the Protestant. 1903 F. W. MAITLAND in *Camb. Mod. Hist.* II. xvi. 571 The word 'Protestant', which is rapidly spreading [*c* 1559] from Germany, comes as a welcome name. In the view of an officially inspired apologist of the Elizabethan settlement, those who are not Papists are Protestants.

b. *spec.* In reference to the Church of England the use has varied with time and circumstances. In the 17th c., *Protestant* was generally accepted and used by members of the Established Church, and was even so applied to the exclusion of Presbyterians, Quakers, and Separatists, as is still usual in Ireland, and is still or was lately in some districts of England. In more recent times the name has been disfavoured or disowned by many Anglicans.

In the 17th c., 'protestant' was primarily opposed to 'papist', and thus accepted by English Churchmen generally; in more recent times, being generally opposed to 'Roman Catholic', or (after common Continental and R. C. use) to 'Catholic' (see CATHOLIC A. 7, B. 2, 3), it is viewed with disfavour by those who lay stress on the claim of the Anglican Church to be equally Catholic with the Roman.

1608 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastward Hoe* v. i, I have had of all sorts of men..under my Keyes; and almost of all religions i' the land, as Papist, Protestant, Puritane, Brownist, Anabaptist,..etc. 1608 D. T[UVIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 64 Betweene the Catholick and the Protestant, the Protestant and the Puritan, the Puritan and others. 1642 MRS. EURE in *Verney Mem.* (1892) II. v. 96 Neither papist, nor puritan, aye nor protestant, but will be the loosers by it. 1661 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. at Opening Parl. Irel.* 8 May P 11, I hope the presbyterian will join with the protestant, and say, that the papist, and the Socinian, and the independent, and the anabaptist, and the quaker, are guilty of rebellion and disobedience. 1820 tr. *Cosmo's Trav.* 425 The Puritans..sworn enemies of the Catholics, as also of the Protestants. [Cf. p. 412 Protestants or those of the Established Religion.] 1830-3 W. CARLETON *Traits & Stories Irish Peasantry* (1860) I. 185 The population of the Catholics on the one side, and of Protestants and Dissenters on the other. 1890 HEALY *Insula Sanctorum*, etc. 291 His memory is cherished not only by Catholics but by Protestants and even by Presbyterians also. 1900 REV. C. B. MOUNT *Let. to Editor*, Forty years back in Dorset, I frequently heard the word 'Protestant' used as distinctive name for members of the Established

Church of England, in distinction from 'Dissenters', 'Chapel-goers', and the like.

1813 A. KNOX in *K. & Jebb's Corr.* (1834) II. 122 What perverse influence the nick-name of protestant has had on our church. 1905 A. COOPER-MARSDIN *Church or Sect* i. 7, I refuse to call myself a Protestant except..when I wish to declare..that I am not a Papist.

II. *General.* Often stressed (prǫ'tĕstănt).

3. One who protests. **a.** One who makes protestation or declaration; *esp.* one who protests devotion [Fr. *protestant*]; a suitor. *rare.*

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To Anthea, who may command*, etc. i, Bid me to live, and I will live Thy Protestant to be. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 5 May 3/3 That is how we find among her 'protestants' Mr. Denis O'Hara, whose love-chase is the theme of this, as of the earlier story.

b. One who protests against error (partly etymological, partly *fig.* from 1 or 2).

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. v. 91 We must be protestants, not infidels in philosophy. 1903 G. F. BROWNE *St. Aldhelm* 297 Abbat Failbe was the first Protestant in these islands, for Adamnan says that he 'protested'...A Protestant is one who asserts his own belief in a definite and positive form.

c. One who makes a protest *against* any decision, proceeding, practice, custom, or the like; a protester. (Often with allusion to senses 1 and 2.)

1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xix. 328 The protestant against sensual and divided worship. 1862 — *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. ix. § 108. 629 To hope that he would be the effectual protestant against all North West passages. 1885 *Century Mag.* June 328/1 No great moral value can be attached to a protest against evil-doing at which the protestant has connived. 1896 BP. GORE *Rom. Cath. Claims* (1904) App. i. 206 When John the Baptist appeared, he appeared as a protestant against the actual development which the inspired religion had received. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 4 May 3/4 Lawrence Rivers, protestant against compulsory games, champion of the right to do with schoolboy leisure as schoolboy pleases.

B. *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of Protestants or Protestantism. (In the earliest quots., = *protesting*, and, in reference to the Continent, = *Lutheran*.)

1539 CROMWELL in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 605 The States Protestantes have geven their petition more then 4 dayes passed, but as yet th Emperours Commissioners have geven no answer therto. 1542 COVERDALE *Actes Disput.* 195 These be the Prynces and estates protestantys & all which do stond to the confessyon geuen at Augspurg called the germanys confession. 1584 *Leycesters Commw.* (1641) 97 Complaining on all hands of our protestants Bishops and Clergy. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* Ep. Ded., D. Gesner..was a Protestant Physician. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Mar., To heare & see the manner of the French Protestant Churches service. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* xxvii. 277 That scarce any one [of them]..either was, or is a true Lover,..or Practiser of the Protestant Religion, established in England. 1654 (Dec. 7) *Resolution* in *Jrnls. Ho. Comm.* VII. 397/2 The True Reformed Protestant, Christian Religion, as it is contained in the Holy Scriptures, ..shall be asserted and maintained, as the publick Profession of these Nations. 1679 EVELYN *Diary* 28 Nov., This Duke [Monmouth], whom for distinction they call'd the Protestant Duke.., the people made their idol. *c* 1687 BURNET *Orig. Mem.* i. (1902) 153 She does the protestant interest more service than all her ill-affects can do it a prejudice. 1688 KENNETT in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 258 There was a Protestant, or rather Providential, wind. 1688 *Act 1 Will. & Mary* c. 6 (Coronation oath), Will you to the utmost of your Power maintain the Laws of God, the true Profession of the Gospel and the Protestant Reformed Religion established by Law? 1689 SANCROFT in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 447 The Bishops and Clergy of England are unmoveably fixt to the Protestant religion; and absolutely irreconcileable both to Popery and arbitrary power. 1700 PEPYS *Let.* 12 Apr., All the King of France does against his Protestant subjects. 1827 BARRINGTON *Personal Sk.* 243 The term 'Protestant ascendancy' was coined by Mr. John Gifford..and became an epithet very fatal to the peace of Ireland. 1828 *Act 9 Geo. IV*, c. 17. § 2 (*Declaration*) The Protestant Church as it is by Law established in England. 1854 [see CATHOLIC B. 3]. 1899 BP. STUBBS *Visitation Charges* (1904) 343 *The Protestant Religion* is, I think, the historical and reasonable expression for collective application. 1903 F. W. MAITLAND in *Camb. Mod. Hist.* II. xvi. 594 That Protestant principle which refers us to the primitive Church.

b. Protestant Dissenter: see DISSENTER 2 c. **Protestant Episcopal**, official style of the church in U. S. descended from and in communion with the Church of England.

1672 DR. BUCKHM. *Sp.* in *Proc. Ho. Lords* (1742) I. 165 That you would give me leave to bring in a Bill of Indulgence to all Protestant Dissenters. 1688, 1689, 1826, 1839 [see DISSENTER 2 c]. 1780 in W. S. Perry *Hist. Amer. Episcopal Ch.* (1885) II. 21 On motion of the Secretary it was proposed that the Church known in the province as Protestant be called 'the Protestant-Episcopal Church', and it was so adopted.

2. Also (prǫte'stănt). Protesting; making a protest.

1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes, Tintern Abbey* 182 We of this latter, still protestant age, With priestly ministrations of the sun,..Maintain this consecration. 1890 G. S. HALL in *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* Jan. 61 A private protestant tribunal, where personal moral convictions preside. 1899 *Echo* 1 Nov. 1/4 Artlessly protestant against the vicious vanities of smart society.

Hence **Pro'testantdom**, the Protestant communities collectively; **Pro'testantli·ke** *a.*, like or after the manner of a Protestant; **Pro'testantly** *adv.*, in a Protestant manner; consistently with Protestantism.

1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 739 An argument of authority negatiue, is naught and protestantlike. 1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. 1851 V. 312 To protestants ..nothing more protestantly can be permitted then a free and lawful debate. 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 21 If there have not been..even in Protestantdom some too, that..give heed to such doctrines. 1896 D. L. LEONARD in *Papers Ohio Ch. Hist. Soc.* VII. 98 Probably by most of Christendom, if not also by most of 'Protestantdom', we are as yet unheard of.

† Protesta·ntical, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ICAL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a Protestant; inclined to or of the nature of Protestantism; = PROTESTANT *a.* 1. (Sometimes with hostile or opprobrious implication.)

1592 BACON *Observ. Libel* Wks. 1879 I. 382/2 A third kind of gospellers called Brownists..affirm that the protestantical church of England is not gathered in the name of Christ, but of Antichrist. 1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Scripture* iv. 97 They had euery where almost omitted Photius words, being very Protestanticall in this Translation.

Pro'testan·tish, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ISH 1.] = prec. Hence **Pro'testa·ntishly** *adv.*

1680 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Letter of Libels* 8 Something ..which might give the Protestantish Authour occasion of that flourish. 1685 H. MORE *Refl. Baxter* 24 As if he insinuated himself Popishly and Protestantishly affected in one Breath. 18.. in Flügel *Eng.-Germ. Dict.* (1891), Louis Philip has been very Protestantish in his predilections.

Protestantism (prǫ'tĕstănti·z'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM. Cf. F. *protestantisme*.]

1. The religion of Protestants, as opposed to Roman Catholicism; the condition of being Protestant; adherence to Protestant principles.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xv. 142 In the setling of Protestantism, thir [Papists'] aid was both unseemly and suspicious. 1726 JOS. TRAPP *Popery* III. 205 There were Schisms..long before Popery, and consequently much longer before Protestantism..was in Being. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 53 But the religion most prevalent in our northern colonies is a refinement on the principle of resistance: it is the dissidence of dissent, and the protestantism of the protestant religion. 1790 — *Fr. Rev.* 30 It was still a line of hereditary descent..though an hereditary descent qualified with protestantism. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 54 When the Jesuits came to the rescue of the papacy ..Protestantism..was stopped in its progress, and rapidly beaten back from the foot of the Alps to the shores of the Baltic. 1895 BP. GORE *Creed of Christian* x. (ed. 7) 60 She [Ch. of Eng.], more than any other branch of the Church Catholic, holds together Church authority, Bible authority, and individual conscience. The Church of Rome makes much of one; Protestantism makes much of the other two.

2. Protestants, or the Protestant churches, collectively.

1662-3 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) V. 60 The only thing that makes Protestantism considerable in Christendom, is the Church of England. *a* 1677 J. HARRINGTON *Grounds Monarchy* II. § 108 The slow assistances sent to his Daughter, in whose safety and protection Protestantism was at that time so much concern'd. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 28 July 7/3 Protestantism, meaning by that all the non-Roman Catholic persuasions, has held its own, but the Roman Catholics are still steadily dwindling.

3. The condition of protesting; an attitude of protest or objection. *rare.*

1854 H. SPENCER in *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 388 There, needs, then, a protestantism in social usages. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 366 How his protestantism against her doctrines should exhibit itself on the turf.

Protestantize (prǫ'tĕstănt·ə·iz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] **a.** *trans.* To render Protestant; to convert to or permeate with the principles of Protestantism. **b.** *intr.* To follow Protestant practices. Hence **Pro'testanti·zed** *ppl. a.*, **Pro'testanti·zing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pro'testanti·zer**, one who protestantizes.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 720 The grants which they still retain for the express purpose of Protestantising Ireland. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* 339 Are Protestantizing priests and monks the only evidence of the kind which they could get? 1891 BP. R. T. DAVIDSON, etc. *Abp. Tait* II. xxiv. 199 He would further 'Protestantise' the Church of England. 1895 *Daily News* 24 May 5/6 He belonged to a Protestantised Jewish family, eminent in the financial world. 1906 W. WALKER *Calvin* vii. 203 Another considerable element valued the Protestantising of Geneva more for its political than for its religious results. 1908 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 308 He was a Protestantizer who formed a party of Calvinists in his Church.

Protestation (prǫtĕstē'·ʃən). [a. F. *protestation* (13th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *prōtestātio* (in Itala, 2 Macc. vii. 6), n. of action f. *prōtest-ārī* to PROTEST.] The action of protesting; that which is protested.

1. A solemn affirmation of a fact, opinion, or resolution; a formal public assertion or asseveration. *To make protestation*, to protest in a solemn or formal manner.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 9593, I make here a protestacion, þat I wil stand til þe correccion Of ilka right wyse lered man. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's Prol.* 29 First I make a protestacioun, That I am dronke I knowe it by my soun. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 98 With a meke protestacyon deny it, & clere your selfe. 1559 *Declar. Doctrine* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. viii. 116 Although in our last protestation made before the honourable auditory at Westminster, we sufficiently set forth in few words the sum of our faith. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 133, I know they are stuft with protestations, And full of new-found oathes, which he will breake As easily as I doe teare his paper. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess., Cromwell* (1669) 64 If there had been any faith in mens vows and protestations. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 437 They entered into a solemn Protestation to stand by each other with their lives and fortunes. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxviii, Many protestations of friendship, and expressions anticipative of the pleasure which must inevitably flow from so happy an acquaintance. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Oct. 10/1 The great 'Church of the Protestation', which is being erected at Spires as a memorial of the origin of the name 'Protestant' at the famous Reichstag in that city in 1529.

† b. *By, with, under* (*a*) *protestation*, with the assertion of the reservation or stipulation, under the condition (*that*). Cf. PROTEST *v.* 5. *Obs.*

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 267/2 Vat he myghte speke under protestation, to yat ende. 1480 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 444 With a protestacion that the seid Priour & Couent may be at their liberte at all tymes to refourme & adde more. *Ibid.* 454 The answeres..made..to þe bill of Compleynt made be þe priour of Couentre, be protestacion þat þis answer at all tymes hereafter may be altered, added þerto, amended or otherwyse reformed at eny tyme requisite. 1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 577 Under protestatioun that thay na wayis grant the narrative..to be of veritie.

2. *Law.* **† a.** In pleading, an affirmation or denial, introduced in form of a protest, of some allegation the truth of which the pleader cannot directly affirm or deny without duplicating his plea, and which he cannot pass over lest he should be held to have tacitly waived or admitted it (see quot. 1628). *Obs.*

By protestation, by way of or in the form of a protestation.

1471-3 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1830) II. Pref. 55 Thomas seith, by protestacion, that the mater contened in the seid bill is insufficient to put hym to answer therto. 1551 in Leadam *Sel. Cas. Crt. Requests* (Selden) 57 And he beyng thereof so seysed dyed of such estate thereof by protestacion seysed. 1579 *Expos. Terms Law* 162 b/2 *Protestation* is a sauinge to the partie (that so pleadeth by protestation) to bee concluded by any matter alledged or obiected against him, vpon which he cannot ioin issu. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 124 b, Protestation..is an exclusion of a conclusion that a party to an action may by pleading incurre, or it is a safegard to the party which keepeth him from being concluded by the plea he is to make, if the issue be found for him. 1797 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., The use of a Protestation in pleading seems to be this, *viz.* When one party alleges or pleads several matters, and the other party can only offer, or take issue on one of them, he protests against the others.

b. *Sc. Law.* (See quot. 1838.)

1571 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 92 Thay will proceid and minster justice alsweill be geving of protestationis and decretis. 1633 *Acts of Sederunt* 12 Dec. (1790) 46 Act anent Expences in Protestations. 1739 *Ibid.* 7 July 325. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., Where a pursuer, advocator or suspender, after having raised an action, fails to insist in it, his opponent, by means of protestation, may compel him either to proceed or to suffer the action to fall... [This] is done by delivering to one of the Outer-house clerks, a note for insertion in the minute-book of the Court of Session...This note..is called a protestation.

3. A solemn or formal declaration of dissent or objection; = PROTEST *sb.* 4.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 194 After a thousand Complaints, Dissertations, Protestations against their Errors. 1661 WOOD *Life* 1 Apr. (O. H. S.) I. 391 Mr. Brent desir'd them..to read a paper..containing a protestation in the name of all the fellowes, under a public notarie's hand, against the admission of Sir Thomas Clayton to the wardenship of Merton coll. 1793 *Acc. Proc. Camb. agst. W. Frend* 194, I Robert Tyrwhitt, a non-regent master of arts, do, within ten days, make this open and legal protestation against the said grace. 1803 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 7 Spain had entered into a protestation against our ratification of the treaty. 1849 STOVEL *Introd. Canne's Necess.* p. xxxiii, Its burning fetters have provoked..protestation, resistance, dissent, in various forms, civil and sacred.

b. = PROTEST *sb.* 4 b.

1624 (May 26) in Rogers *Protests of Lords* (1875) I. 2 Therefore the Lords, spiritual and temporal, in the higher House of Parliament, now assembled, do hereby declare and pronounce, and cause this protestation to be entered on record, in the rolls of this Parliament. 1641 (Sept. 9) *Ibid.* 6 [The first formal protest with Reasons in the Journals of the House] We whose names are underwritten did dissent, and having, before the putting of the question, demanded our right of protestation, did accordingly make our protestation: That [etc.]. 1700 (April 4) *Ibid.* 139 We cannot but enter this our protestation against a second reading of this Bill. 1722 *Jrnls. Ho. Lords* XXII. 73/1 The restraining the Assertions, used in Protestations, to the Apprehension or Opinion of the Lords protesting.

4. *attrib.*, as *protestation meeting, money* (2 b).

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 36, I drew neere the sillie soule whom I found quiuering in two sheetes of protestation paper [alluding to the Marprelate tract 'The Protestation']. 1661 *Acts of Sederunt* 4 July (1790) 78 The supplication of Richard Wairde, lately clerk of the bills, under the usurpers, mentioning him to have in his hands severall sums of money, consigned as protestation-money. 1908 *Nation* (N. Y.) 6 June 342/2 Protestation meetings have been held.

Protestator (prǫ'tĕstē·tə). *rare*—°. [a. mod.L. *prōtestātor*, agent-n. from *prōtestārī* to PROTEST.] One who protests; a protester.

1847 in WEBSTER.

Protestatory (prǫte'stătəri), *a. rare.* [f. L. *prōtestāt-*, ppl. stem of *prōtestārī* to PROTEST + -ORY 2. So F. *protestatoire*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a protest.

a 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 27 The answere is partly indignatory..partly protestatory. 1887 *Standard* 23 Dec. 3/2 These concessions were not favourably received by the

National Party, who went so far as to threaten further protestatory elections.

Prote·sted, *ppl. a.* [f. PROTEST *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Solemnly or † publicly asserted.

1605 MARSTON *Dutch Courtezan* IV. i, And don all the offices of protested gallantrie for your sake. *c* 1620 FLETCHER & MASS. *Lit. Fr. Lawyer* I. i, Thou wouldst not willingly Live a protested coward, or he call'd one?

†2. That has made or joined in a protest or protestation. *Obs. rare*—1.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* iv. Wks. 1851 III. 219 In this age.. God hath renewed our protestation against all those yet remaining dregs of superstition. Let us all goe, every true protested Brittaine throughout the 3 Kingdoms, and render thanks to God the Father of light.

3. That is protested against, objected to, or done or given under protest. *Protested bill*: see PROTEST *v.* 2.

1849 THACKERAY *Friendship* Wks. 1900 VI. 626, I will disown you, and cut you off with a protested shilling. 1864 O. W. HOLMES *Banker's Secret* Poet. Wks. (1895) 310 The moral market had the usual chills Of Virtue suffering from protested bills.

Protester (prote·stəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who makes a protestation or solemn affirmation.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 74 Were I a common Laugher, or did vse To stale with ordinary Oathes my loue To euery new Protester.

2. One who makes a protest or remonstrance.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 103 To annex their Religion as a codicill to an appeal of a company of Protesters against a decree at Spira. 1794 BURKE *Rep. Lords' Jrnls.* Wks. 1842 II. 601 The reasons against the article, alleged in the protest, were by no means solely bottomed in the practice of the courts below, as if the main reliance of the protesters was upon that usage. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 25 May 322/2 The Grenvilles and other protesters against improper expenses. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 May 6/1 The motion was carried by 54 to 4, the protesters being [etc.].

b. *Sc. Hist. pl.* Those Presbyterians who in 1650 protested against the union with the Royalists; also applied to those who on various later occasions formally protested against acts or decisions of the church courts.

1660 DOUGLAS in Wodrow *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1721) I. Introd. 12 That it may be they were mistaken for some of their Brethren the Protesters, to whom..the King's Return is Matter of Terror. 1722 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 630 His pieces he wrote in the debate with the Protesters contain.. many things as to the History of this Church. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* v, They had parted..at the time when the kingdom of Scotland was divided into Resolutioners and Protesters. 1855 *Summary Principles U. P. Ch.* 2 In May 1733 the Assembly refused to hear fully the reasons which the protesters had to urge. 1881-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 409/2 His father..belonged to the extreme Covenanting party of Protesters.

3. One who protests a bill or other commercial document.

1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail Coach* Wks. 1862 IV. 295 If it is by bills at ninety days after date that you are made unhappy—if noters and protesters are the sort of wretches whose..shadows darken the house of life.

Prote·sting, *vbl. sb.* [f. PROTEST *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PROTEST. a. Protestation, solemn declaration; remonstrance. b. The formal declaration of the non-payment of a bill when duly presented.

1599 ? SHAKS. *Pass. Pilgr.* vii, Yet in the mids of all her pure protestings, Her faith, her othes, her teares, and all were leastings. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i. 344 'Twas well my Heart was cautious of believing Thy Vows, and thy Protesting. 1722 *Jrnls. Ho. Lords* XXII. 74/1 The Liberty of Protesting, with Reasons, being an unquestionable Right and essential Privilege of the whole Peerage. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 20 The..act..authorises the protesting of inland bills for non-acceptance.

Prote·sting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That protests: in various senses of the verb.

1681 WOOD *Life* 6 June (O. H. S.) II. 542 The outrage committed on the old lady Lovelace..they pluck'd her out of her coach, and called her 'old protesting bitch'. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* v. i. 1967 A protesting, faithless, villain Friend.

Prote·stingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a protesting manner; by way of protest.

1888 R. DOWLING *Miracle Gold* I. vii. 125 She looked at him protestingly. 1894 *Temple Bar Mag.* CII. 328 The maid..stood protestingly in the background.

Protestor (prote·stəɹ). [Early mod.E. *protestour*, ad. obs. F. *protesteur*, f. *protester*: see PROTEST *v.* and -OR.]

†1. = PROTESTER 1. *Obs.*

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* I. v. 64 The present protestours of the veritie, here liuing in the world. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 493 He was..a protestor for a Community of wealth, as well as of women.

2. = PROTESTER 2.

1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 5 Feb. (O. H. S.) I. 178 Dr. Cawley was the more taken notice of upon Acct of his Being one of the Protestors. 1780 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 121/2 He contended, that the protestors..possessed property equal, if not superior, to the petitioners. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Feb. 5/1 It is asserted by the protestors that three names should have been so forwarded.

b. = PROTESTER 2 b. Also *attrib.*

1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 78 They pretend .. that the generality of the Godly did adhere to the Protestors, that the Publick Resolutioners had made defection. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I. (1724) I. 55 A great division followed in the Kirk: Those who adhered to these resolutions were called the Publick Resolutioners: But against these some of those bodies protested, and they, together with those who adhered to them, were called the Protestors. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* viii. (1857) 110 Urquhart of Cromarty ..had lately 'counterfeited the Protestor'. 1900 *U. P. Mag.* May 209/2 When the foundations of the Protestor Synod were laid [1737-8], he was one of seven.

Protetrarch: see PRO- 1 1.

‖ **Proteus** (prōu·tiŭs, prōu·tiŭs). [L. *Prōteus*, a. Gr. Πρωτεύς proper name.]

1. *Gr.* and *Rom. Mythol.* A sea-god, the son of Oceanus and Tethys, fabled to assume various shapes.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6319 Protheus, that coude him chaunge In every shap, hoomly and straunge. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 137 More mutable then Proteus. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* a j b, Falsehood is ..capable of more different formes, than the..Proteus of Poets. 1806 WORDSW. *Sonn., The world is too much with us* 13 So might I..Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea; Or hear old Triton blow his wreathèd horn.

2. Hence allusively, One who, or that which, assumes various forms, aspects, or characters; a changing, varying, or inconstant person or thing.

1585 J. HART *Æsop's Fables* 111 A Protheus..vnstedfast in word and ded. 1589 COOPER *Admon.* 28 Such a subtile Protheus hee is, that he can turn himself into all maner of shapes. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 76 He is a wise Proteus that is holy with the holy,..serious with the serious, and jovial with the merry. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* 4 Mar. (1810) 17 Being such Proteus's in religion, that no body was ever able to discover what shape or standard their consciences are really of. 1823 R. HALL *Wks.* (1841) V. 62 Mental phenomena form a Proteus which is constantly changing its aspect.

3. *Zool.* and *Biol.* a. A name for the protozoon now called AMŒBA. (Now disused as a generic name.) Also *proteus animalcule*, † *p. insect.*

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 492 Some .. if viewed in a microscope, will be found to contain, among several other animalcules, the Proteus. 1806 PRISCILLA WAKEFIELD *Dom. Recreat.* vi. 85, I shall find plenty of the Proteus insect in it. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 256 *Amœba Proteus* or *A. princeps*, the Proteus animalcule..is to be found in the upper layers of soft ooze at the bottom of still clear lakes, ponds, and ditches.

b. A genus of tailed amphibians with persistent gills, having four short slender legs and a long eel-like body, found in subterranean caves in Austria.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxii. 419 The Proteus is about a foot in length..the body is cylindrical. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 188 In the proteus the last segment of the fore-limb divides into three rays. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 76 The proteus, a strange sort of salamander found in the lakes of immense caverns in Illyria.

c. The name given to a group of bacteria, some of which are saprophytes and some pathogenic.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 529 The list of putrefactive organisms includes various forms of proteus (vulgaris, mirabilis, Zenkeri), for which formerly the name bacterium termo had to do duty. 1897 *Ibid.* III. 748 Dr. Booker states that a group which he calls the 'proteus' group of bacteria was represented in fifteen out of nineteen cases.

4. a. *attrib.* Changeable like Proteus, protean. *Proteus animalcule, insect* = sense 3 a. b. *Comb.* as *Proteus-like* adj. and adv.

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 818 O Proteus Conscience, never to be tied! 1718 *Entertainer* No. 34. 233 Who it is, that Proteus like has so often shifted his Meaning. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. viii. § 4 (1734) 106 In such a Proteus-like Distemper. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 599/1 The fantastic tricks of this Proteus principle, become most amusing. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iv. (1858) 22 English commerce with its..immeasurable Proteus Steam-demon, makes..all life a bewilderment.

Hence [irreg.] † **Proteu·sian** *a. Obs.* = PROTEAN.

1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 51 Proteusian pranks, unthought of mysteries.

Protevangel (prōu,tivændʒĕl). Also irreg. **pro·to-ova·ngel** (see PROTO-). [ad. next: cf. EVANGEL 1. So F. *protévangile.*] = next, 2.

1875 *Expositor* 413 It is entirely absent even from his interpretation of the Protevangel of Gen. iii. 1878 F. FERGUSON *Pop. Life Christ* x. 105 The meaning of Eden's protevangel. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 503 The grace under which the patriarchal protevangel manifested itself.

‖ **Protevangelium** (prōu,tievændʒe·liŏm). Also (after Gr.) **-ion.** [mod.L., f. Gr. πρῶτ-ος first, primitive (see PROTO- 1) + L. *evangelium*: see EVANGELY.] A primitive or original gospel.

1. Name of an apocryphal gospel, attributed to St. James the Less.

1715 Proto-Evangelion [see PSEUDEPIGRAPHAL]. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* III. *Nativity* Introitus 11 The Nativity of our Lord, As written in the old record Of the Protevangelion.

2. Applied to the promise concerning the seed of the woman implied in the curse upon the serpent (Gen. iii. 15), regarded as the earliest utterance of the gospel. (In quot. 1892 in extended sense.)

1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* ii. 113 Going right back to the protevangelium uttered in paradise. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 186 The whole narrative of the Creation and the Fall, and not one isolated verse, contains, when rightly apprehended, the real Protevangelium, the primitive Gospel of the world.

So **Prot,eva·ngelist,** a first or original evangelist or bringer of good tidings.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVI. viii. IV. 371 *note*, The true protevangelist of the thing.

Protext (prōu·tekst). *rare.* [f. PRO- 1 3 or PRO- 2 + TEXT *sb.*; cf. *context.*] The preceding context of a passage.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 141 The..alliance that the text hath with the protext, or verse immediately foregoing. 1886 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. II. 279/1 See Baring-Gould's 'Curious Myths of the Middle Ages', p. 600 (ed. London, 1881), and the protext.

‖ **Prothalamion** (prōu|pălē·miŏn). Also (in mod. Dicts.) **-ium.** [Invented by Spenser, after *epithalamion*, EPITHALAMIUM: see PRO- 2.] 'A preliminary nuptial song' (Stanf.).

1597 SPENSER (*title*) Prothalamion, or a Spousall Verse. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XV. Argt. 8 At Oxford all the Muses meet her And with a Prothalamion greet her. 1627 — *Miseries Q. Margaret* Poems (1748) 141 Poets write prothalamions in their praise Until men's ears were cloy'd with the report. [1896 *Spectator* 31 Oct. 594/1 'Prothalamion'. Spenser must have invented this word, as it does not exist in either Greek or Latin, to express the idea of a song of greeting to happy lovers before the actual wedding-day had arrived.]

Prothallial (proþæ·liăl), *a. Bot.* [f. next + -AL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a prothallium. So **Protha·llic, Protha·lline** *adjs.*

1876 J. H. BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 160/1 In Ferns the alternation consists of two dissimilar generations,—a sexual or prothallial generation, and an asexual generation. 1882 J. M. CROMBIE *ibid.* XIV. 555/2 Their fecundating influence is rather exercised on the prothalline elements of the growing thallus. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Prothallic.*

‖ **Prothallium** (proþæ·liŏm). *Bot.* Pl. **prothallia.** [mod.L., f. PRO- 2 1 + Gr. θαλλίον, dim. of θαλλός: see PROTHALLUS, THALLUS.] In vascular cryptogams (ferns, horsetails, club-mosses, etc.), A minute cellular structure or thallus, produced by the germination of the spore, and bearing the sexual organs (antheridia and archegonia); forming the first of the two alternate generations, much simpler than, and as it were introductory to, the fully-developed (asexual) plant. (Sometimes including also the similar PROTONEMA of mosses.)

1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 402 This Marchantia-like expansion has received the name of *prothallium*, and it is on this little membranous body, that the archegonia and pistillidia make their appearance. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 286 From the germinating spore [of Ferns] arises a small, green, leafy expansion, called a prothallium, which gives off delicate root-fibres from its under surface. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 335 In the Ferns and Equisetaceæ the prothallium resembles the thallus of the lowest Hepaticæ.

Prothalloid (proþæ·loid), *a.* [f. next + -OID] Resembling, or having the form of, a prothallus.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1897 *Naturalist* 178 The brown radicles are a prothalloid growth.

‖ **Prothallus** (proþæ·lŏs). *Bot.* Pl. **prothalli** (-əi). [mod.L., f. PRO- 2 + Gr. θαλλός shoot: see THALLUS.] = PROTHALLIUM.

1854 J. H. BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* V. 144/1 *Equisetaceæ.* ..The spore when sprouting, produces a pro-embryo or pro-thallus, which at first appears as a green-lobed leaf supported on a stalk. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 32. 45 The spores germinate and produce a more or less foliaceous mass, which after impregnation bears fruit containing bodies like the original spores, or a plant capable of bearing such spores, in which case it is called a prothallus. 1908 *Athenæum* 16 May 608/1 The fern-plant..is typically a land-plant...But one phase of its life-cycle, the small green prothallus or fore-plant, is essentially an aquatic phase.

Prothelminth, -ic, -thelmis: see PROTO- 2 b.

‖ **Prothesis** (prɒ·þĭsis). [a. Gr. πρόθεσις a placing before or in public, as in the phrase *οἱ ἄρτοι τῆς προθέσεως* the showbread (LXX and N.T.), f. PRO- 2 2 + *θέσις* placing: cf. *προτιθέναι* to place before, set out (food, etc.).]

1. *Eccl.* The placing of the elements, etc., in readiness for use in the eucharistic office; hence, the table upon which these are placed, a credence-table, or the part of a church where this stands.

In the Greek Church, the preparation and preliminary oblation of the elements, performed by the priest and deacon (more fully *office of prothesis*); hence, the table upon which this is done (*table* or *altar of prothesis*), or the place where this table stands (*chapel of prothesis*).

1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. vi. (1673) 140 The Prothesis, or place where things were prepared in order to the Sacrament. 1711 HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) I. 322 The use of a Prothesis, or another table from whence he may fetch them [bread and wine]. 1883 BERESF. HOPE *Worship & Ord.* 92 We have the Altar with its attendant table of Prothesis.

2. (See quots.)

1812-29 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 93, I would thus class the pentad of operative Christianity:—

Thesis, the Scriptures. *Prothesis,* Christ, the Word. *Mesothesis,* the Holy Spirit. *Synthesis,* the Preacher. *Antithesis,* the Church.

1830 *Ibid.* IV. 429 *note*, As a synthesis is a unity that results from the union of two things, so a prothesis is a primary unity that gives itself forth into two things.

3. *Gram.* The addition of a letter or syllable at the beginning of a word: commonly, but less etymologically, called PROSTHESIS.

1870 MARCH *Ags. Gram.* § 48. 31 Real prothesis is pretty common in Greek.

¶ 4. *Surg.* Erron. used for PROSTHESIS 2.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Prothesis* [ed. 1857 adds *Prosthesis*], that part of surgery, whose object is to add to

the human body some artificial part, in place of one that may be wanting.

Prothetic (prǫθe·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *προθετικ-ός* having a purpose in view, also of or for prefixing, prepositional, f. *προτιθέναι* to place before.]

1. *Gram.* Prefixed at the beginning of a word; also, less etymologically called PROSTHETIC.

1833 S. KENRICK in *Philol. Museum* II. 348 That the *ω* in the longer form is merely prothetic and no part of the root. 1888 *Athenæum* 24 Nov. 704/2 In II. 156 Prof. Sterrett has again misunderstood this prothetic iota; read *ἰσφαγέντι*. 1900 H. HARRISON in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VI. 514/2 Wrayton...Its prothetic *w* is due to false analogy.

2. That is posited before; antecedent. *rare*⁻¹.

1839-52 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (ed. 5) 301 In hope to know the great unknowable, The all prothetic universal I.

¶ **3.** *Surg.* Erron. used for PROSTHETIC 2.

1899 *Nature* 23 Nov. 77/1 The introduction of a section upon prothetic appliances.

Prothe·tical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] ? Having the quality of putting forth into view, or exhibiting.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 91 A poet is necessarily a synthetical, if, indeed, he be not rather a higher, a prothetical agent. *Ibid.* 258 The language of Scripture..the style not being so much symbolical or typical as *prothetical*, if we may coin the word; the natural things which we too generally understand as figures of speech..being used not only as direct exponents of the spiritual,..but as one and the same with them.

Prothe·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. (Cf. prec.)

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 167 The genuine poet works synthetically, or even in higher guise, prothetically, and never analytically.

2. *Gram.* By prothesis or prefixion.

1885 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XVI. App. 33 Letters added prothetically.

Prothistorian: see PROTO- 1. **Prothocall, -coll, -gall, -goll,** obs. ff. PROTOCOL.

†**Prothodaw.** *Obs. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. *protho-*, PROTO- + DAW *sb.* 2 a.] A prime simpleton, a noodle of the first rank.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 73 That an Arche foole cannot forge a lye for his pleasure, but a prothodawe wyll faine a glose to mainteine his folish fantasie.

Prothonotary, etc., var. PROTONOTARY, etc.

Prothoplasmator, -pla(u)st(e: see PROTO-.

Prothoracic (prōθǫræ·sik), *a. Entom.* [f. mod.L. *prothōrax, -thōrācem* (see next) + -IC: cf. PRO-² 2, and *thoracic.*] Of or pertaining to the front of the thorax; pertaining to or situated on the prothorax.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiv. 412 The lower margin of the prothoracic cavity has a notch. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 883 In the Coleoptera..the pro-thoracic.. segments are largely developed. 1887 *Athenæum* 16 Apr. 518/1 The existence of prothoracic glands in certain species.

‖ **Prothorax** (prǫθǫ·ræks). *Entom.* [mod.L.: see PRO-² 2 and THORAX.] The first of the three thoracic somites, or divisions of the thorax of an insect, which bears the first pair of legs. Its upper surface consists of the *pronotum* or central ridge, and the two *propleura*, one on each side.

[1824 AUDOUIN in *Ann. des Sc. Nat.* I. 119 Nous nommerons *Prothorax* le premier segment... Le prothorax, le mésothorax, et le métathorax réunis, constituent le Thorax.] 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 531, I adopt likewise the terms..*prothorax, mesothorax, metathorax*, to signify the three segments into which the thorax of Linné, or the upper side of the trunk, is resolvable. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 437 The longicorn Beetles produce a sound by the friction of the tergum of the prothorax upon a process of that of the mesothorax.

Prothyalosomal: see PROTO- 2 b.

Prothyl, -yle, variants of PROTYLE.

‖ **Prothyrum** (prǫθi·rŏm). [L. (generally in pl. *prothyra*), ad. Gr. *πρόθυρον* a front-door, a porch, f. *πρό*, PRO-² + *θύρα* a door.] The porch or vestibule of an ancient Greek or Roman house.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Prothyrum*, a Porch at the outer Door of an House, a Fence of Pales or Rails, to keep off Horses or Carts from the Door. 1834 *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. i. 53 The Roman Villa after Vitruvius...The principal features noticed are the Protbyrum, vestibule, or lobby.

Prothysteron, Protichnite: see PROTO- 2 b.

‖ **Protime·sis.** *Obs.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *προτίμησις*, n. of action f. *προτιμᾶν* to honour before or above.] Estimation of one thing above another; preference.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 285, 'I will have mercy and not sacrifice'; it is no Antithesis, but a Protimesis, that 'I had rather have mercy than sacrifice'.

Protiodide (prǫtəi·ǒdəid). *Chem.* Also **protoiodide.** [*prot-*, PROTO- 3.] A combination of iodine with another element or radical, containing the smallest proportion of iodine: opposed to PER-IODIDE. Formerly also called †**Protio·duret.** Now usually otherwise expressed, as *protiodide of iron* = ferrous iodide, FeI_2; *protiodide* or *protioauret of mercury* = mercuric iodide, HgI_2.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 120 Preparation of the Proto-Ioduret of Mercury. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 677 Iodide of Calcium..may also be obtained by digesting hydrate of lime with protiodide of iron. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 499 The protoiodide [of mercury]..is a beautiful red compound.

‖ **Protista** (prǫti·stă), *sb. pl. Biol.* [mod.L. (= Ger. *Protisten*, Haeckel 1868), a. Gr. *πρώτιστα*, neut. pl. of *πρώτιστ-ος* the very first, superl. of *πρῶτος* first.] A third kingdom of organized beings, proposed by Haeckel to include those of the simplest structure, not definitely distinguished as either animals or plants (thus comprising the Protozoa and Protophyta, with those forms indeterminately assigned to either group); corresponding to the *Primalia* of Wilson and Cassin (see PRIMAL 5).

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 75 The plan of uniting all the lower organisms which cannot be regarded as Animals or Plants into the Kingdom of the Protista. 1908 M. HARTOG in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 486 The physiology of the Protista (organisms which have the character of isolated cells).

Hence **Protist** (prō·tist), an organism of the group *Protista*, a protozoon or protophyte; also *attrib.* = *protistan*; **Proti·stan** *a.*, of or belonging to the *Protista*; *sb.* = *protist*; **Proti·stic** *a.*, of the *Protista.*

1869 HUXLEY *Crit. & Addr.* xii. (1873) 314 Some of the *Monera* acquired tendencies towards the Protistic, others towards the Vegetal, and others towards the Animal modes of life. 1877 F. BATEMAN *Darwinism* 33 The second group of the Protistic Kingdom—the Amœboida or Protoplasta. 1889 GEDDES & THOMSON *Evol. Sex* x. 129 In [Volvox], which is best regarded as a multicellular protist. *Ibid.* xi. 152 Loose protist colonies like Volvox or Ampullina. 1897 *Nat. Science* Oct. 234 The modes of reproduction among Protists are many and various. 1908 M. HARTOG in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 489 The Protistic parent that loses its individuality in its offspring when it divides.

Proto- (prō·to), before a vowel or *h* properly **prot-** (prōt), or with *h* (prōθ), repr. Gr. *πρωτο-*, combining form of *πρῶτος* first, which became *πρωτ-* before a simple, and *πρωθ-* before an aspirated vowel.

In compounds already used in Greek, and many of later formation, the Greek practice (represented by the forms *proto-*, *prot-*, *proth-*) is retained, but in modern formations, esp. in group 2 below, the tendency is to leave *proto-* unchanged: e.g. *proto-apostate, proto-hippus.*

Words in *proto-* requiring for any reason individual treatment will be found as main words; those not so treated follow here, in three groups, showing the use of *proto-*, (1) in general language; (2) in terms of zoology and biology; (3) in chemical terminology.

1. In various words of rare occurrence or nonce-words, often self-explaining: *proto-* (which, when prefixed to a word already in English, is usually hyphened) denoting (*a*) 'First in time, earliest, original, primitive', as in †*prot-*, *proto-historian, proto-apostate, -bishop, -chemistry, -chronicler, -god, -heresiarch, -ideal, -metaphrast, -parent, -pattern, -protestant, -sinner, -tyrant*; (*b*) 'First in rank or importance, chief, principal', as in †*proto-abbaty* (= abbacy), *-architect, -chemist, -devil, -groomship, -justiciaryship, -magnate, -rebel, -traitor*; also the following: **Proto-dea·con** (**-diacon**) [Gr. *πρωτοδιάκονος*], a chief deacon (in the Greek Church). †**Proto-fo·rester** (protho-) [med.L. *protoforestarius*], chief forester. **Proto-go·spel** = PROTEVANGELIUM. **Pro·tograph** [see -GRAPH], a first or original writing. **Proto-histo·ric** *a.*, belonging or relating to primitive history, or the beginnings of historical records. **Proto-Ma·rk**, an assumed original writing which formed the basis of the existing Gospel of Mark; so **Proto-Ma·tthew.** †**Proto-na·tural** *a. Obs.*, primarily natural, belonging to the original nature of a thing. †**Proto-nota·tor,** a first or principal recorder of a court. **Proto-patria·rchal** *a.*, belonging to a chief patriarch. †**Pro·to-plot** *Obs.*, an original plot or scheme. **Proto-pre·sbyter** = PROTOPOPE. †**Proto-pri·mitive** *a.*, earliest among the primitive, most primitive. †**Proto-scri·niary** (*erron.* **scrinerary**), a chief keeper of records, etc. **Proto-typo·grapher,** the earliest or chief printer. **Protove·stiary** [med.L. *prōtovestiārius*], the chief keeper of a (royal) wardrobe. **Protozeu·gma** (see quot.). Also PROTOCANONICAL, PROTOMARTYR, PROTOPOPE, PROTOTYPE, etc.

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* I. viii. 63 All Histories and Chronicles..since Moses the *Prothistorian of the world. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Somerset.* (1662) III. 21 Glassenbury being the *Proto-Abbaty then and many years after. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* xv. II. 475 *note*, Sir James Montgomery, the false and fickle *proto-apostate of whiggism. 1859 HOBHOUSE *Italy* I. 93 Sansovino was *proto-architect to the empire of St. Mark. 1641 HEYLIN *Hist. Episc.* II. (1657) 18 James the *Proto-Bishop, the first that ever had a fixt Episcopall Sea, was ordained Bishop of Hierusalem, by Peter, James and John the sonnes of Zebedee. 1907 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 34 Anastasius..sent the *proto-chemist, Johannes Isthmius, to end his fraudulent career in the Fortress of Petra. 1650 T. VAUGHAN (*title*) Anthroposophia Theomagica: Or a Discourse of the Nature of Man and his state after death; Grounded on his Creator's *Proto-Chimistry. *Ibid.* 9 He that knows how to imitate the *Proto-Chymistrie of the Spirit by Separation of the Principles wherein the Life is Imprisoned. 1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng., Relat. Trial* 61 Though he be the Protestants *Protochronicler. 1698 J. CRULL *Muscovy* 314 He hath also a *Proto-Deacon. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 May 6/2 Two archpriests, accompanied by proto-diacons, come forward. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xiii, Oh you Devils,.. *Proto-Devils, Panto-Devils, you would wed a Monk, would you? [1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, **Protoforestarius*, was he whom the auncient Kings of this Realme made cheefe of Winsour Forest.] 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 644 This Hugh was high Iustice, Gardian, or Prothoforester of England. 1900 *Nature* 8 Mar. 437/2 So strangely complex a pantheon was set up that the *protogod was almost whelmed by the sanctifications of himself. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 46. 176 If it be admitted that an authentic *protograph of the Bible, with incontestably Divine signature..does not exist. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 342 The *protogroomship of the horse. 1844 W. KAY in *Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* III. 188 *note*, The words..may simply refer to the fact of Simon's being the *proto-heresiarch. 1880 *Trans. Royal Hist. Soc.* VIII. 191 The great school of *protohistoric mythology. 1901 *Pilot* 26 Jan. 102/2 Our knowledge of prehistoric and protohistoric times..increases daily. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 40 The same *Proto-Ideal Purpose of drawing out the Primogenial Physick of the Grecians to its first aboriginal Offspring. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. § 31. 588 The Earle of Kent, whom..the King remooued from the *Proto-Iustitiarishp or high office of his Chiefe Iustice). 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 342 Creating him a *protomagnate of Persia. 1883 SCHAFF *Hist. Ch.* II. xii. lxxix. 600 He used the Hebrew Matthew ..or a lost *proto-Mark. 1865 DE MORGAN in *Athenæum* 13 May 653/3 Billingsley, the English *protometaphrast of Euclid. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 68 This is the *proto-natural obligation. 1720 STRYPE *Stowe's Surv.* II. v. xxviii. 387/1 The Maior's Clerk, together with the Common Clerk of the City, and the Sheriff's Clerks sat before them, to note..all the Matters objected....And one was *Protonotator, from whose Note all the rest took each his Copy of Writing. 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosm.* (Grosart) 23/1 Since our *Proto-parents' lowest fall, Our wisdome's highest pitch (God wot) is low. *c* 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 218 Aye! here is the *ovum*,..the proto-parent of the whole race of controversies. 1658 BRAMHALL *Schism Guarded* IV. i. x, His *Protopatriarchal power was acknowledged. 1657 J. WALLIS *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 86 We are to..eye Christ beyond them, especially, as the *Proto-Patterne. 1584 *Leycesters Commonw.* (1641) 91 Their Architipe or *Proto-plot which they follow (I meane the conspiracy of Northumberland and Suffolke in King Edwards dayes). 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1942 There is a *proto-presbyter or proto-pope at each cathedral ..in the Græco-Russian Church. 1694 J. SMITH *Doctr. Lord's Day* 70 Sunday was accounted by the *Protoprimitive Fathers the Seventh day in the order of Creation. 1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 355 One of the first *Protoprotestants of England. 1714 LOCKHART *Mem. Affairs Scot.* 9 His son..thence acquired the title of *proto-rebell. 1907 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* IV. iv. 80 Queensberry, now regarded by Cavaliers as 'the proto-rebel', was Privy Seal. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 85 He had under him twelve Scrineraries, and one *Proto-Scrinerary. 1702 *Burlesque L'Estrange's Quevedo* 279 Lucifer, the *Proto-Sinner of Heaven. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 284 Thomas that *Prototraitour and rebell to his Prince. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Prototypographer*.., the cheif Printer. 1880 BLADES in *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 814/3 He left Bruges to return to his native country and become its proto-typographer. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* Ep. Ded. 4 Nimrod the mighty Hunter, and *Proto-Tyrant of the world. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. iii. 132 *Protovestiary or wardrobe keeper of the palace of Antiochus at Constantinople (*c* 1070). 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 180 **Protozeugma*,..when the Verb or Adjective is expressed in the beginning of the clause or sentence; and omitted after.

2. In numerous modern scientific and technical terms (sbs. and adjs.). The second element is properly of Greek origin, less frequently of Latin.

a. Prefixed to adjs. from names of countries or races, forming adjs. denominating primitive or original tribes, languages, writings, works of art or manufacture, styles of architecture, etc.: as *proto-Arabic, -Babylonian, -Caucasic, -Celtic, -Corinthian, -Doric, -Egyptian, -Elamite, -Greek, -Ionic, -Phœnician, -Semitic.* Also with nouns denoting natives or inhabitants, as *proto-Mede.*

1889 SAYCE in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 905 An alphabet and language which have been termed *Protoarabic. 1889 I. TAYLOR *Orig. Aryans* iii. 182 The higher culture of the Semites, which again was derived from the *proto-Babylonian people. 1899 R. MUNRO *Prehist. Scot.* III. 246 The horned weapons are products of the *proto-Celtic stratum which lies chronologically between the earlier megalithic chambers and the later Gaulish tumuli. 1894 E. ROBINSON in *Nation* (N.Y.) 31 May 405/2 Of the early styles, .. and, most of all, the so-called '*proto-Corinthian'. 1907 *Athenæum* 6 July 20/2 In one of the primitive graves laid bare..in the Forum was found a small vase of the proto-Corinthian class. 1876 BIRCH *Rede Lect. Egypt* 21 The architect invents the *protodoric column. 1901 A. J. EVANS in *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 12 Feb. 339/1 A survival of this *Proto-Egyptian class in the Libyan regions. 1901 *Pilot* 26 Jan. 103/1 Hitherto .. called 'Mycenæan' or *proto-Greek art. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., [Figure] *Proto-Ionic Capital, discovered in the Troad. 1889 I. TAYLOR *Orig. Aryans* iii. 184 Non-Aryan tribes, such as the *proto-Medes,..the Etruscans, and the Picts. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 38 An expedition of acquisition, a truly *Proto-Phœnician trait!

b. In terms, chiefly of Zoology or Biology: usually designating an (actual or hypothetical) original or primitive form, type, organism, structure, etc. ‖ **Prota·mnion,** a hypothetical primitive amniotic animal, the supposed common

ancestor of mammals, birds, and reptiles. ‖ **Protamœ·ba**, a genus of Protozoa having lobate pseudopodia like the amœba (cf. PROTOGENES); hence **Protamœ·ban**, *a.* belonging to or having the characters of this genus; *sb.* a member of this genus; **Protamœ·boid** *a.*, resembling a protamœba. **Prota·mphirhine**, the ancestral type of the amphirhine or double-nostrilled vertebrates. ‖ **Prota·stacus** [Gr. *ἀστακός* lobster, crayfish], the ancestral type of the *Astacidæ* or crayfishes; hence **Prota·stacine** (-səin) *a.* **Protaxo·nial** *a.*, in *Morphology*, having the parts arranged about a single primary or main axis; of or pertaining to *Protaxonia*. **Prote·mbryo:** see quot.; hence **Protembryo·nic** *a.* ‖ **Protence·phalon**, the first of the three primary cerebral vesicles of the embryo. **Prothe·lminth** [Gr. *ἕλμινς, ἑλμινθ-* worm], a protozoön of the order *Prothelmintha*, comprising most of the *Infusoria*, regarded as representing an ancestral type of worms; hence **Prothelmi·nthic** *a.*; so ‖ **Prothe·lmis**, a hypothetical ancestral type of worms. **Prothyalosomal** (prɒθəiˌăləsōˈməl) *a.*, pertaining to the *prothyalosoma* [Gr. *ὕαλος* glass + *σῶμα* body], 'Van Beneden's name (1883) for the envelope of the nucleolus of an ovum' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). ‖ **Prothysteron** (prɒˈhistĕrɒn) *Rhet.* [Gr. *πρωθύστερον*] = HYSTERON PROTERON. **Protichnite** (-iˈknəit), *Palæont.* [see ICHNITE], one of the fossil tracks found in the Potsdam sandstone of Canada, supposed to be those of a trilobite or allied animal. **Pro·toblast** [see -BLAST], (*a*) a cell of a primitive or simple form, consisting of a mass of protoplasm with no investing membrane or cell-wall; (*b*) 'the nucleus of the ovum' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Protobla·stic** *a.* = HOLOBLASTIC. **Protobla·stoderm**, the primitive blastoderm or investing layer of the fertilized ovum. **Proto-ca·rinate**, *a.* belonging to those primitive birds having a carinate or keeled breast-bone; *sb.* one of such birds. **Protoce·rcal** *a.*, *Ichth.*, having a tail-fin of the primitive form, continuous with the dorsal and ventral fins. **Pro·tocere** (-sīəɹ) [Gr. *κέρας* horn], the rudiment of the antler of a deer, the process developed in the first year. ‖ **Protoce·rebrum**, the anterior cerebral vesicle of the embryo, which develops into the cerebrum; hence **Protoce·rebral** *a.* **Protocœlo·mate**, an animal belonging to the *Protocœlo·mata*, a proposed division of *Metazoa* characterized by a primitive enteric cavity with simple cœlomic sacs, as most sponges; hence **Protocœloma·tic** *a.* **Pro·toconch** (-kɒŋk [see CONCH], the embryonic shell in certain cephalopods; hence **Protoco·nchal** *a.* **Protodi·pnoan**, a hypothetical primitive dipnoan. **Pro·todome** *Cryst.*, a primary DOME. **Protodyna·stic** *a.*, *Anc. Hist.*, belonging to the first or earliest (Egyptian) dynasties. **Protofo·rami·nifer** (pl. **-foramini·fera**), a primitive foraminifer. ‖ **Protoga·ster** [Gr. *γαστήρ* stomach]: see quot. **Protoga·stric** *a.* [as prec.], (*a*) a term designating two lobes, one on each side, towards the front of the gastro-hepatic area of the carapace in brachyurous Crustaceans; (*b*) pertaining to the protogaster. **Protole·mur**, a term including various extinct insectivorous mammals as the supposed ancestral types of the lemurs. ‖ **Protoma·la** [L. *māla* jaw], each member of the first pair of jaws or mandibles in the Myriapoda; hence **Protoma·lal, Protoma·lar** *adjs.* **Proto·me·ristem** *Bot.*, the meristem or generating tissue of the youngest parts of plants; primary meristem (Russow (in Ger.) 1872). **Proto·merite** [Gr. *μέρος* part], the first or anterior segment of a polycystid gregarine, as distinguished from the larger posterior segment (*deuteromerite* or *deutomerite*); hence **Protomeri·tic** *a.* **Proto·mesal** *a.*, *Entom.* [Gr. *μέσος* middle], applied to a series of cells in the wings of hymenopterous insects; now called the second, third, and fourth submarginal or cubital cells. **Pro·tomorph** [Gr. *μορφή* form], a primitive or original form; so **Protomo·rphic** *a.*, having the primitive or simplest form or structure. **Protomy·xoid** *a.*, resembling *Protomyxa* [Gr. *μύξα* slime], a genus of myxopodous Protozoa. ‖ **Protone·phron** [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney], the primitive kidney in the embryo of vertebrates, consisting of the *pronephron*, *mesonephron*, and *metanephron*; hence **Protone·phric** *a.* **Protonu·cleate** *a.*, having a primitive nucleus; belonging to the *Protonucleata*, a hypothetical group of Protozoa regarded as the ancestors of all other animals. **Proto-o·rganism**, a primitive or unicellular organism, animal or vegetable; a protozoön or protophyte. **Proto-o·rnithoid** *a.* [Gr. *ὄρνις, ὀρνιθ-* bird], of the most ancient or primitive birdlike type. **Protophlo·em** *Bot.*, the tissue from which the phloem is developed; the primitive phloem of a fibro-vascular bundle (Russow (in Ger.) 1872). **Protopo·dial** *a.*, pertaining to a *protopodium*. **Proto·podite** [see PODITE], in Crustacea, the first or basal joint of a limb, which articulates with its somite; hence **Protopodi·tic** *a.* ‖ **Protopo·dium** [see PODIUM 2 b], a primitive or typical foot in Molluscs. **Pro·toprism** *Cryst.*, a primary prism. **Protopy·ramid** *Cryst.*, a primary pyramid. **Protosei·smograph** [see SEISMOGRAPH], an instrument for recording the beginning or first trace of an earthquake shock. **Protosi·phon**, the primitive or rudimentary siphon or siphuncle in the protoconch of certain cephalopods; also ‖ **Protosipho·nula**. **Protoso·mite**, each of the rudimentary somites or segments of the embryo in arthropods and annelids; hence **Protosomi·tic** *a.* **Pro·tospasm** *Path.*, a local spasm preceding a general convulsion. **Protospe·rmatoblast** [see SPERM and -BLAST], term for certain cells from which spermatozoa are formed: see quot. **Protospo·ngian** *a.*, designating a primitive stage in the development of a sponge. **Pro·tospore** *Bot.*, a primary spore or spore-like body in certain fungi, corresponding to the prothallium in higher cryptogams. **Proto·stoma** [Gr. *στόμα* mouth]: see quot. for *protogaster*. **Protosystema·tic** *a.*, *Cryst.*, belonging to a primary system. **Prototе·rgite** *Entom.* [L. *tergum* back], the first dorsal segment of the abdomen of an insect. **Proto·xin**: see quot.; so **Prototo·xoid** = *protoxoid*: see TOXIN and TOXOID. **Protove·rtebra**, (*a*) *Comp. Anat.* in Carus's nomenclature (1828) applied to the ribs reckoned as the first set of vertebræ; (*b*) *Embryol.* each of the segments, formerly considered as primitive (temporary) vertebræ, in the early embryo of a vertebrate; hence **Protove·rtebral** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a protovertebra. **Protove·rtebrate** *a.*, (*a* furnished with protovertebræ; (*b*) belonging to the *Protovertebrata*, the hypothetical ancestral forms of vertebrate animals. ‖ **Proto·vum**, an ovum in its first or primitive stage, e.g. before impregnation, or (in the case of a meroblastic ovum) before the formation of the food-yolk (cf. METOVUM). **Protoxylem** (-zɔiˈlem) *Bot.*, the tissue from which the xylem is developed; the primitive xylem of a fibro-vascular bundle. **Protozo·nite** *Entom.* [Gr. *ζώνη* girdle], each of the primitive or rudimentary segments of the body of an insect in the embryonic stage. **Protu·reter**, the primitive ureter, the excretory duct of the *protonephron*. See also PROTOHIPPUS, PROTOPHYTE, PROTOZOA, etc.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* xviii. II. 134 This unknown common parent-form is the Primitive Amnion Animal (**Prot-amnion*). In external appearance the Protamnion was most probably an intermediate form between the Salamanders and the Lizards. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ii. 79 It is open to doubt..whether either **Protamœba*, *Protogenes*, or *Myxodictyum* is anything but one stage of a cycle of forms. **1883** J. E. ADY in *Knowledge* 15 June 355/2 The thousands of other *protamœboid creatures. **1869** HUXLEY *Crit. & Addr.* xii. (1873) 317 From this ''Protamphirhine' were developed, in divergent lines, the true Sharks, Rays, and Chimæræ; the Ganoids, and the Dipneusta. **1880** — *Crayfish* vi. 344 The common *prot-astacine form is to be sought in the Trias. **1878** — in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 787 A Crustacean..which we may call provisionally **Protastacus*. **1887** *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 397 The stages of holoblastic ova may be..classified as follows..(1) The ovum or Monoplast..; (2) the first stage of segmentation..; (3) the second stage of segmentation... We have proposed to classify these stages under the name of *Protembryo. **1887** T. J. PARKER in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 37 The..unpaired portion of the *protencephalon (embryonic fore-brain). **1879** tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* xvii. II. 76 The common parent-form of the whole Worm tribe (the **Prothelmis*). **1873** DAWSON *Earth & Man* iii. 45 Some of the most ancient sandstones have their surfaces covered with rows of punctured impressions (**Protichnites*, first foot-prints). **1880** *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (U.S.) VII. 772 The sandstone beds which contain the protichnites. **1872** PACKARD *Embryol. Stud. Hexapodous Insects* (Peabody Acad. Sci. I. Mem. III.) 6 The primitive blastodermic skin..or as it might be termed, *protoblastoderm. **1901** *Ibis* Apr. 343 That in Rhea we have represented the *proto-carinate wing-type of to-day. **1892** J. A. THOMSON *Outl. Zool.* xx. 403 The end of the notochord in the tail is quite straight (protocercal and diphycercal). **1885** WILDER in *N. York Med. Jrnl.* 28 Mar. 354 *Protocerebrum, a monomial..significant equivalent for..cerebral rudiment. **1884** HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 113 Anatomically, the Sponges may be called Metazoa protocœlomata... We can readily transform a *protocœlomate into a trochocœlomate by destroying the horizontal parts of the partitions. **1888** *Ibid.* XXIII. 542 The *protoconch of Owen, in Cephalopods, is the early shell which precedes the conch, or true shell. Professors Hyatt and Brooks consider the protoconch in cephalous molluscs as..probably derived from the periconch of Scaphopods. **1878** GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 52 The former [dome] is distinguished as the *protodome. **1902a** *Daily Chron.* 6 Oct. 3/1 The period of the first three dynasties ..requires a designation of its own,..the word ''*proto-dynastic' appears to be suitable. **1875** DAWSON *Dawn of Life* viii. 215 Eozoon [etc.], our *proto-foraminifera. **1879** tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* viii. I. 194, I shall call the central cavity of the Gastrula-body the primitive intestine (**protogaster*), and its opening the primitive mouth (*protostoma*). **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 343 The latter is..subdivided into two epigastric lobes, two *protogastric lobes, a median mesogastric lobe, two metagastric lobes and two urogastric lobes. **1887** HEILPRIN *Distrib. Anim.* III. ii. 348 By Trouessart they [certain mammals of tertiary age] are all ranged with the Insectivora as the group of the *protolemurs. **1883** PACKARD in *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* June 198 [In *Myriapoda*] the *protomala consists of two portions, the *cardo* and *stipes*, while the hexapodous mandible is invariably composed of but one piece,..which corresponds to the stipes of the myriapodous protomala. *Ibid.* 203 The *protomalal and deutomalal arthromeres. **1881** *Nature* XXIII. 288/1 Dr. Jakob Eriksson describes in a lengthened paper the *protomeristem of the roots of Dicutyledons. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 550 The young anther consists at first of a small-celled proto-meristem in which a fibro-vascular bundle becomes differentiated lying in the axis of the connective. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 858 [In] the *Polycystidea* [the body] is divided by two septa into three segments... The first segment is the epimerite; it is the part from which the other two segments bud out... The second segment is the *protomerite, the third and by far the largest, the deuteromerite. **1826** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 632 The medial areolets of the Intermediate Area..form three distinct series; these may be called the *protomesal, deuteromesal, and tritomesal, reckoning from the postcostal areolets. **1876** J. J. G. WILKINSON *Hum. Sc. & Div. Rev.* 58 The growth of evils from their first wicked thoughts or germs, from their true *protomorphs, tiny and unperceived, to monstrous destructions. **1859** *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 476/1 The integumentary *prutomorphic line. **1867** H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* § 290 II. 289 A protomorphic layer, which differentiates in opposite directions. **1883** P. GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 846/2 The writer has attempted to explain the forms of free and united cells as specializations of a (*protomyxoid) cycle in which variations of functional activity are accompanied by the assumption of corresponding forms. **1879** tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* xxv. II. 412 In all low Skulled Animals (*Craniota*), without amnion..the primitive kidneys (**protonephra*), though much modified,..act permanently as urine-secreting glands. **1861** *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 113 Genesis of the *Protoorganisms found in Calcined Air, and in Putrescible Substances that have been heated to 150°. **1895** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Protoörganism*, one of the simplest of organised beings, capable of being referred either to the animal or vegetable kingdom. **1883** W. SIKES in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 332/2 Slab ..extending the..area of *proto-ornithoid forms of life from longitude 72° to 4°. **1884** BOWEK & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 390 The first primitive elements of the phloem, Russow's *protophloem. **1898** tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* I. i. 105 In fully-developed vascular bundles the protoxylem and protophloem cease to perform their functions. **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 94 (Common Crayfish) The appendages of the..post-abdominal segments consist of a biarticulate ''protopodite' [etc.]. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 273 Two pairs of appendages, composed each of a protopodite, terminated by an endopodite and exopodite. **1880** GILL in *Smithsonian Rep.* 361 The valve of the siphon [in Cephalopods] is a true foot or *protopodium, and the two lateral folds are pteropodia. **1895** STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 283 The hexagonal deutero-prism..is identical in features with the *proto-prism... The horizontal sections of the proto- and deutero-prisms are regular hexagons. *Ibid.* 291 The trigonal *proto-pyramid may be regarded..as being a limiting case of the ditrigonal proto-pyramid. **1881** *Friends' Intelligencer* XXXVIII. 556 The *protoseismograph and the microseismograph,..with which Professor Palmieri.. may detect the first faintest quiver which hints the coming earthquake. **1893** HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 103 An aperture through which the *protosiphonula communicated with the protoconch. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* v. 243 Generally, the development of the *protosomites, as these segments might be called, does not occur until some time after the embryo has been hatched. *Ibid.* vi. 250 As with Annelids, the segmentation of the body results from the subdivision of the mesoblast by transverse constrictions into protosomites. **1890** *Cent. Dict.*, *Jacksonian epilepsy* .., epilepsy in which the spasms are local... Such spasms are also called *monospasms*, or, when they are followed by general convulsions, **protospasms*. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 289 With this monospasm or protospasm there is often a tendency to generalisation. **1889** *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Dec. 251 *note*, The spermatozoa of the Decapods studied by him [Sabatier] arise in large cells, the ''*protospermatoblasts'. **1884** HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 86 We have not been able to separate the *Protospongian stage of Haeckel from the ascula. **1878** GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 72 These are sometimes called the *protosystematic planes. **1895** STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 110. **1904** *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 567 We have three different toxins with different toxicity and different avidities to the antitoxin, viz. the *prototoxin, the deuterotoxin, and the tritotoxin. *Ibid.* 568 The prototoxin with the greatest avidity for the antitoxin and with the greatest toxicity..but..being comparatively labile it changes after some time into *prototoxoid. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* v. 225 The mesoblast becomes divided into a series of quadrate masses, like the *protovertebræ of a vertebrate embryo. **1881** MIVART *Cat* 325 On each side of the medullary groove and notochord a series of quadrate thickenings appear, termed protovertebræ. **1890** BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Protovertebra*, primitive segment of the mesoderm; myotome. When the name was given the myotomes were supposed to be the rudiments of the vertebræ. **Protovertebral column* or *plate*, a thick column of cells lying along the medullary groove, from which by segmentation the protovertebræ are formed. **1879** tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 223 The **protovum* is thus transformed into the *metovum* (after-egg) which is many times larger..but..is only a single..cell. **1887** tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* viii. 86 We have found..in the wood portion (the xylem) of the fibro-vasal bundle, the primary wood, the *Protoxylem, composed of primary wood-parenchyma and of vessels. **1898** *Ibid.* I. i. 105 The protoxylem occupies the innermost, the protophloem the outermost side of a procambium strand. **1871** PACKARD *Embryol. Stud. Diplax* etc. (Peabody Acad. Sci.

1. Mem. II.) 16 The primitive arthromeres, or segments of the body (*protozonites [mispr. *protozoonites*] of Claparède). **1872** — *Hexapodous Insects* (Mem. III.) 6 The cephalic lobes and succeeding protozonites are formed. **1879** tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* XXV. II. 406 We find a long tube, the primitive kidney duct (**protureter**..), on each side.

3. In Chemistry. **a.** With names of binary compounds in **-IDE** (formerly *-uret*), designating that in which the element or radical combines in the first or smallest proportion with another element; e. g. PROTOXIDE, PROTOCHLORIDE (†*protochloruret*), PROTIODIDE, PROTOSULPHIDE (†*protosulphuret*), q.v. So **protobro·mide** (†*protobromuret*), **protocarbide** (*-carburet*), **protocyanide** (*-cyanuret*), **protophosphide** (*-phosphuret*), etc., a compound of bromine, carbon, cyanogen, phosphorus, etc., with another element or radical, in which the bromine, etc., is present in the smallest proportion, or in a smaller proportion than in another (designated by *per-*). Also in the generalized term **proto-compound.** Hence, in derived verbs, ppl. adjs., etc., as PROTOXIDATE, PROTOXIDIZE, *proto-ca·rbureted, -pho·sphureted, -su·lphureted*, now rarely used.

This use of *proto-* was introduced in 1804 by Dr. T. Thomson, in his *System of Chemistry*, ed. 2, for combinations of oxygen with a metal; *protoxide* being used to denote the first degree or 'minimum of oxidizement': see quot. s. v. PEROXIDE. It was extended by later chemists to similar combinations of other elements, as in 1815 to PROTOCHLORIDE, and so on. In later chemical nomenclature, names in *proto-* have been to a great extent superseded by others with more definite numerical prefixes, or in which the constitution of the substance is differently expressed (e. g. *protoxide of manganese* by *manganese monoxide*, or *manganous oxide*; *protochloride* and *protoxide of iron*, by *ferrous chloride*, *ferrous oxide*; *proto-carburet of hydrogen* by *light carburetted hydrogen*, *methyl hydride*, *or methane*. But the *proto-* forms are retained in some cases, especially when they correspond with *mono-* compounds, and in pharmacy and popular use.

b. In ternary compounds *proto-* was formerly used to designate salts produced from protoxides (cf. PROTOSALT), which thus contain the smallest (or smaller) proportion of the acid radical. Thus, *proto-carbonate* or *proto-chlorate of iron*, = the earlier expressions, 'carbonate' or 'chlorate of the protoxide of iron', i. e. the salts formed by the action of carbonic and chloric acid on the protoxide of iron. The latter is now *ferrous oxide*, and the salts are called *ferrous carbonate* and *ferrous chlorate* respectively. So with organic salts, as *protacetate, protoxalate*; as *protoxalate of tin*, the salt produced by the action of oxalic acid upon the protoxide of tin (*stannous oxide*); now called *stannous oxalate*. So †*proto-hydrochlorate* (*proto-muriate*), † *proto-haloid salt*, a salt formed by the action, on a metallic protoxide, of hydrochloric (muriatic) acid or other haloid acid (see HALOID). † *Proto-hydrate*, the hydrate of a protoxide, as proto-hydrate of lime $CO.H_2O$. Hence † *Proto-combination*, combination of the protoxide.

These terms are common in chemical writings of the first half of the nineteenth century, but now belong mostly to the history of chemistry.

c. In Organic and Physiological Chemistry and Pharmacy, *proto-* occurs in senses having little or no connexion with a or b, but rather akin to its use in 1 or 2.

Thus in *proto-catechuic acid* ($C_7H_6O_4$) the name was given because the substance has some resemblance to *catechuic* acid or *catechu* (? $C_{19}H_{18}O_8$), but has a simpler composition. *Proto-albumoses* were the albumoses first produced in the process of digestion from the 'acid-albumins', and are now called *primary proteoses*. *Protalbinic acid* is the first product of the action of alkalies upon albumin or protein.

1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1315 Acetic acid .. forms a well-defined class of salts, *acetates*...Some of the peroxides convert part of this acid into carbonic acid and water, by which they are reduced to a soluble state, and form *protacetates. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 85 The bromine and the iron, in equivalent proportions unite to form a *protobromide of iron. **1858** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Protobromuret; protocarburet; protochloruret; protocyanuret; protofluoruret; protohydrioduret; protophosphuret; protoseleniuret; protosulphuret. **1876** DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 84 Iron may be prescribed in the form of the *protocarbonate, citrate, pyrophosphate [etc.]. **1858** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Protocarbonated. **1826** HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 422 Carbureted Hydrogen Gas. This gas has been distinguished also by the name of..gas of marshes, hydro-carburet, *proto-carburet of hydrogen. **1849** R. V. DIXON *Heal* I. 136 *Protocarburetted hydrogen and bicarburetted hydrogen .. are yet sensibly more compressible than air. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 385 Vanillin is the methylic aldehyd of *protocatechuic acid. **1885** REMSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) 303 Protocatechuic acid, $C_6H_3.CO_2H.(OH)_2$, is a frequent product of the fusion of organic substances with caustic potash. **1854** SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 436 In almost every case..this metal [manganese] will be found in the state of *proto-combination,—either as an oxygen salt of the protoxide, or as a *protohaloid salt. *Ibid.* 443 With *protocompounds of iron it [red prussiate of potash] yields a white, with per-compounds a blue precipitate. *Ibid.* 499 It..is.. the *protocyanide, or *protocyanuret of mercury. **1826** HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 577 In this compound, the lime is to the water, according..to Berzelius, as 100 to 32·1...It is, therefore, strictly a *proto-hydrate. **1836** J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 17 A solution of *proto-hydrochlorate of tin. **1826** HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 100 Corresponding with the two chlorides of copper, we have also a *protomuriate and permuriate. **1838** T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 63 When this salt is dropt into a solution of *protonitrate of mercury, a copious white precipitate falls. **1858** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Protophosphoratus.., applied to hydrogen gas containing the first of the different proportions of phosphorus with which it combines; *protophosphorated. **1854** SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 457 Add carbonate of potash or soda to a *protosolution of zinc. **1836-41** BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1185 The *protoxalate [of iron] crystallizes in green prisms.

Proto-abbaty to **Protoblast-**: see PROTO-.

Protocanonical (prōu:tŏkănɒ·nikāl), *a.* [f. mod.L. *prōtōcanonic-us* (see PROTO- 1 + CANON) + -AL.] See quots.: opp. to DEUTEROCANONICAL.

[**1566** A. F. SIXTUS SENENSIS *Bibl. Sancta* I. (1575) 13 Canonici primi ordinis, quos Protocanonicos appellare libet, ..de quorum autoritate nulla vnquam in Ecclesia catholica fuit dubitatio, aut controuersia.]

1629 T. ADAMS *Medit. Creed* Wks. 1862 III. 86 [The Creed] is the word of God,..not protocanonical scripture, yet the key of the holy Scripture. **1684** N. S. *Crit. Eng. Edit. Bible* App. 263 In the first [Classis] he reckons those [Books] which he calls Protocanonical, or Canonical of the first Order. **1727-51** [see DEUTEROCANONICAL]. **1849** W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 49 The proto-canonical [books] are those which are counted in the legitimate and genuine canon.

Protocarbide, etc.: see PROTO- 3 a.

Pro·tochlo·ride. *Chem.* [PROTO- 3 a.] A compound of chlorine with another element or radical, containing the minimum proportion of chlorine; hence, antithetical to *perchloride*. Formerly also called **Protochlo·ruret.** (Now usually otherwise expressed, as *protochloride of iron* = ferrous chloride, $FeCl_2$).

1815 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) I. xiv. 418 The different compounds of chlorine with one base, might have been designated in the way proposed by Dr. Thomson for the oxides, the first being called proto-chloride, the second deuto-chloride, and so of the rest. **1836** J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 169 Exposed to a moderate heat, it passes to the state of proto-chloruret. **1842** PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 89 A solution of protochloride of tin containing a little perchloride of tin.

‖ **Protococcus** (prōu:tŏkɒ·kŭs). *Bot.* Pl. **protococci** (-kɒ·ksəi). [f. Gr. *πρῶτο-ς* first, primary (see PROTO-) + *κόκκος* grain, seed.] A genus of microscopic unicellular algæ, of spheroidal form.

The common species *P. viridis* is abundant everywhere on trunks of trees, old palings, walls, etc., forming green patches or layers; *P. nivalis* is an alpine species constituting the so-called 'red snow'.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 168/1 A field of green snow.. accompanied..with the Protococcus, giving a red colour. **1860** H. SPENCER in *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 97. **1875** HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 16 Get some water that is quite green from containing a large quantity of Protococcus.

Hence **Protoco·ccal** *a.*, of or pertaining to *Protococcus*; **Protoco·ccoid** *a.*, having the form of or resembling *Protococcus*.

1879 *Jrnl. Quekett Microsc. Club* 46 My impression,.. from an examination of many *Amœbæ*, is that they are the results of changes from the Protococcal state.

Protocœlomate, -atic: see PROTO- 2 b.

Protocol (prōu:tŏkŏl), *sb.* Forms: 6 **prothocoll, protocole, (prothogoll, 6-8 -gall, -call,** 7 **protocal**), 8 **protocoll,** 7- **protocol.** [Early mod.E. *prothocoll*, a. OF. *prothocole* (*a* 1200 in Godef. *Compl.*), *prothecolle*, mod.F. *protocole* (= Prov. *prothecolle*, It. *protocollo*, Sp. *protocolo*), ad. med.L. *prōtocoll-um*, ad. Gr. *πρωτόκολλ-ον* the first leaf of a volume, a fly-leaf glued to the case and containing an account of the MS., f. *πρωτο-*, PROTO- first + *κόλλα* glue.

The history of the sense-development of this word belongs to mediæval Latin and the Romanic languages, esp. French; in the latter it has received very considerable extensions of meaning: see Du Cange, Cotgr., Littré, Hatz.-Darm., etc. The word does not appear to have at any time formed part of the English legal or general vocabulary; in Sc. from 16th c. probably under French influence; otherwise used only in reference to foreign countries and their institutions, and as a recognized term of international diplomacy in sense 2.]

1. The original note or minute of a transaction, negotiation, agreement or the like, drawn up by a recognized public official, notary, etc. and duly attested, which forms the legal authority for any subsequent deed, agreement, or the like based on it; † sometimes applied to a book or register in which these were written by the official concerned, as they were drawn up by him; = *protocol book*: see 7 (*obs.*).

In the parts of the United States acquired from Mexico, the name is used for the original record of a grant, transfer, etc. of land; under the Spanish law this was an entry made in his book by the official recorder of such transactions.

1541 [see 7]. **1552** HULOET, *Prothocoll*, loke in wrytynge fyrste drawen. **1560** ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 309 The prothogoll heirof I wald haif drawin In writ, fur cost to be my Vidimus. **1578** in *Maitland Cl. Misc.* (1840) I. 6 The prothogall of the chancellarie of France. **1682** SCARLETT *Exchanges* 223 In all Fairs there are but few,..and in some but one Notary Publick allowed of, who is to protest, and must keep a Protocal of every Protest, to which every one must have free access to see and know what Bills for Non acceptance, and what Bills for Non-payment are protested. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parergon* 304 An Original is in other Terms stiled the Protocol, or *Scriptura Matrix*; and if the Protocol, which is the Root and Foundation of the Instrument, does not appear, the Instrument is not valid. **1745** in Scott *Wav.* I, A corresponding entry was made in the protocol of the Lord High Chamberlain. **1752** J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 283 The current Price of the Vellum or Parchment for the Time. For the first Sheet that it fills up of the Clerk's Prothocall as Notary 4 0 0.

b. *fig.* An original authority.

1580 J. HAYE in *Cath. Tra t.* (S.T.S.) 37 Hawing for all learning ane onlie protocole of thair preachings, some Inglishe buikes, quhilks skairslie thay wnderstnde thame selwes.

2. *spec.* The original draught, minute, or record of a dispatch, declaration, negotiation, treaty, stipulation or other diplomatic document or instrument; *esp.* a record of the propositions agreed to in a conference, signed by the parties, to be embodied in a formal treaty.

1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 222 The plenipotentiaries have agreed that point shal be entred in the protocol or register of the mediator. **1700** RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* III. 563 The Minutes or Protocolls of what was propounded. **1711** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4802/2 The Ministers..have given in their Reasons to be entred in the Protocoll. **1815** EARL CATHCART in Gurw. *Wellington's Desp.* (1839) X. 119 A copy of the Protocol of the military conference on the 19th Instant which has been signed by all the Field Marshals and general officers who were present. **1829** MACKINTOSH *Sp. Ho. Com.* 1 June, Wks. 1846 III. 515, I consider the protocol as the minutes of conferences, in which the parties verbally agreed on certain important measures, which, being afterwards acted upon by others, became conclusively binding. **1868** *Daily News* 18 Nov., The representatives of all the Powers signed the protocol, whereby the question..is satisfactorily settled. This protocol is to serve as the basis of an international convention. *fig.* **a 1861** MRS. BROWNING *Garibaldi* vii, Men feared this man At Como, where this sword could seal Death's protocol with every stroke.

b. *transf.* (*familiar*) A preamble, a preliminary.

1897 MRS. RAYNER *Type-writer Girl* xi. 126 When all protocols were settled he went on, 'Can you come in at once?'

3. A formal or official statement of a transaction or proceeding.

1880 *Times* 9 Feb. 11/6 [In] St. Petersburg..all..vehicles which carry lamps..are compelled to light their lamps simultaneously with the lighting of the street lamps. Should the coachman fail to comply with this regulation, the police draw up a 'protocol' of the case, which is handed to a justice of the peace. **1884** [cf. quot. in 7]. **1897** *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 104 Autopsy... Made and protocol dictated by Dr. Flexner.

4. An official of police in some foreign countries.

1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* xiv, When taken before the Protokoll at Dabkow.

5. In France, The formulary of the etiquette to be observed by the Head of the State in official ceremonies, relations with ambassadors, foreign sovereigns, etc.; the etiquette department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the office of the Master of the Ceremonies.

1896 *Daily News* 4 Mar. 7/7 M. Crozier, who fills the, to the public, mysterious office of Director of the Protocol, came up to the President and informed him that Mr. Gladstone, on a visit to Cannes, desired to pay him his respects. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Feb. 2/1 This will be a change indeed, for in M. Faure's time the contrary was the rule, thanks largely to the Protocol, to whose flummery the deceased President so weakly surrendered himself. *Ibid.* 9 Mar. 10/1 People interested in French matters have read something about the Protocol, which is virtually the etiquette department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

6. *Diplomatics.* The official formulas used at the beginning and end of a charter, papal bull, or other similar instrument, as distinct from the *text*, which contains its subject-matter.

The *initial protocol* consists, according to Giry, of the *Invocation* (e. g. In the name of God, Amen); the *Subscription* or *Superscription* (e. g. We, Edward, by the grace of God..King); the *Address* (e. g. To all our faithful subjects), and the *Salutation* (e. g. Greeting). The *final protocol*, sometimes called *eschatocol*, consists of the *Date*, the *Appreciation* (anciently 'feliciter', 'Deo gratias', or 'Amen'), and the *Validation* (signatures and seals of witnesses).

[**1867** DE SICKEL *Acta Karolinorum* I. 208 Das Protukoll oder Formular. **1894** A. GIRY *Manuel de Diplomatique* 528 Le texte et le protocole réunis forment la teneur de l'acte.] **1908** HUBERT HALL *Eng. Official Hist. Doc.* 189 The distinction between the Protocols, or official formulas which occur at the beginning and end of the charter, and the Text, or body of the instrument, is not indicated at all. *Ibid.* 192 The description of the boundaries..is..usually inserted between the Text and the Final Protocol.

7. *attrib.*, as *protocol book, register* (one in which protocols were written, a notary's register).

1541 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl. 1903) I. 64 Ane.. instrument transsumit out of Master Androu Cheves prothogall buik. **1857** J. PATERSON *Hist. Regality Musselburgh* 31 The burgh had a protocol record. **1865** *Daily Tel.* 18 Oct. 6/5 The 'Protocol' King, as German newspapers delighted to call Christian IX, was really and truly the lawful heir and successor of Frederick VII. **1884** *Mind* Jan. 103 A second person sitting at the other side of the table reads off and records in the protocol-book the distance of each excursion. **1899** *Daily News* 6 Oct. 5/3 M. Loubet ..has no taste for those pomps and protocol ceremonies which his predecessor so intensely enjoyed.

Pro·tocol, *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. med.L. *prōtocoll-āre*, Ger. *protokollieren*.]

1. *intr.* To draw up protocols.

1832 [see PROTOCOLLING *vbl. sb.*]. **1835** MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* vii, Lord Palmerston protocol-ed while Marshal Gerard bombard-ed. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. VI. iii, Serene Highnesses, who sit there protocolling, and mani-

festoing. 1871 *Daily News* 17 Jan., The diplomatists..will have an opportunity to prose and protocol over Turkey.

2. *trans.* To bring (into something) as by a protocol, or by diplomatic means. *nonce-use.*

1832 *Examiner* 663/1 [Her] half-coaxing, half-bullying manner of protocolling him into submission was inimitable.

3. To record in a protocol.

1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 286 They succeeded in protocolling their direct descent from the Romans, and even boldly laid claims to hereditary distinctions by the aid of various armorial and heraldic forgeries which they most cunningly devised. 1895 *Daily Chron.* 8 Nov. 4/5 We do not say the whole should be protocolled.

Hence **Pro·tocolling** *vbl. sb.*

1832 *Lincoln Herald* 13 Jan. p. iv, That our wise whig ministers were completely over-reached in the art of protocoling in the affair of Belgium. 1864 Dk. Manchester *Court & Soc.* I. xxiii. 391 In spite of all this protocolling.. the young people..patiently bided their time.

Protocolic (prōu·tǒkǫ·lik), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -ic.] Of or pertaining to protocols. So **Protocolist** (prōu·tǒkǫlist), one who draws up a protocol; **Protocolize** (prōu·tǒkǫlaiz) *v.* **a.** *intr.* to draw up protocols; to diplomatize; = Protocol *v.* 1; **b.** *trans.* (*a*) = Protocol *v.* 2; (*b*) = Protocol *v.* 3; hence **Pro·tocoliz·er.**

1836 Disraeli *Runnymede Lett.* (1885) 152 To learn that his favourite portfolio was now in your Lordship's 'protocolic custody. 1828-32 Webster '*Protocolist*, in Russia, a register or clerk. Tooke. 1872 *Daily News* 5 Aug., The second meeting of the Sugar Conference was held at the Foreign-office on Saturday...Mr. F. G. Walpole attended as Secretary, and Mr. H. Austin Lee as Protocolist. 1833 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. (unpaged leaf), Will not the Whigs now 'protocolize a little in Portugal? 1836 F. Mahony *Rel. Father Prout, Plea Pilgr.* (1859) 35 *note*, The Irish Pozzo di Borgo ..kept protocolising with soft promises and delusive delays. 1854 Sarah Austin *Germany* 141 To protocolize the business of the Counts. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 507 The hopes and expectations of our great 'protocoliser. 1855 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 404 Lord Aberdeen.., the most pacific and 'protocolizing of British statesmen.

Proto- combination, Proto- compound, Protocyanide, -uret, *Chem.*: see Proto- 3.

Protoconch to **Protogastric**: see Proto-.

Protogenal (prǫtǫ·dʒĭnăl), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. *πρωτογενής*: see Protogenes + -al. (A more etymological form would be **protogeneal*: cf. next.)] First generated; primitive or primordial as an organism.

1868 Owen *Vertebr. Anim.* III. 817 Sarcode or the 'protogenal' jelly-speck.

† **Protoge·neous,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *πρωτογενής* (see next) + -ous. (Cf. *homogeneous.*)] Of the first or highest kind or nature.

1660 Burney *Κέρδ. Ἀθρόον* (1661) 68 So Kings and Princes have the same sense correspondent to their several Titles,.. and are Homogeneous and Protogeneous in the decreeing of Justice.

‖ **Protogenes** (prǫtǫ·dʒĭnīz). *Biol.* [mod.L. Haeckel, a. Gr. *πρωτογεν-ής* first-born, primeval, f. *πρωτο-*, Proto- + *γένος, γενε-*, origin, race, nature, kind, f. stem *γεν-* to give birth to.] (See quots.)

1868 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* § 55 In the *Protogenes* of Professor Haeckel, there has been reached a type distinguishable from a fragment of albumen only by its finely-granular character. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* I. (1873) 8 In the lowest grade of the animal kingdom is a creature *Protogenes*, at once structureless and devoid of any form, as its shape varies like that of Proteus himself. 1884 Tait *Mind in Matter* (1892) 118 All along the line of evolution, from the 'protogenes' to the mammoth, there have been marked deviations to the right and the left.

Protogenetic (prōu·tǫdʒĭne·tik), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *πρωτο-*, Proto- + Genetic.] = next, c.

1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 200 The stomata of the epidermis..are a special case of schizogenetic and protogenetic spaces, which usually contain air. *Ibid.* 525 The occurrence of protogenetic secretory passages in the soft-bast has already been..noticed.

Protogenic (prōu·tǫdʒe·nik), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. *πρωτογεν-ής* first-born, primeval (see Protogenes) + -ic.] Primitive, or primitively formed.

a. Of or belonging to an original race or lineage.

1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ix. 254 The former adheres to the protogenic character of the Celtae.

b. *Geol.* Applied to the primary or originally-formed igneous rocks: opposed to *deuterogenic.*

fig. *c* 1850 H. Reeve in *Academy* 8 Oct. (1898) 22/1 [Weighing Macaulay against Newton and Bacon, as a mind] essentially of the tertiary formation; [theirs] protogenic.

c. *Bot.* Applied to intercellular spaces, etc. formed in early stages of growth: opp. to Hysterogenic.

1885 Goodale *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 99 *note*, A distinction ..between those intercellular spaces which are formed when the tissues begin to differentiate,—*protogenic*,—and those formed in older tissues,—*hysterogenic.*

Protogine (prōu·tǒdʒin). *Geol.* [a. F. *protogine* (1806, Jurine, *Journ. des Mines*, Paris, XIX. 372), irreg. f. Gr. *πρῶτο-ς* first + *γίν-εσθαι* to be born or produced (intended to express 'first-produced', the rock being assumed to be the most ancient of all).] A variety of granite occurring in the Alps, in which chlorite often takes the place of biotite (secondary white micas being sometimes developed), and in which a foliated structure has frequently been produced by dynamic action.

It was for a long time erroneously supposed to contain talc, and called *talcose granite*; its foliated structure also led to its being classed as a variety of gneiss. It abounds esp. in the chain of Mont Blanc, of which mountain it forms the summit.

1832 De la Beche *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 37 Crystalline compounds arranged in strata, such as saccharine marble,.. gneiss, protogine, &c. 1849 Dana *Geol.* xiii. (1850) 564 Some of the veins in this Mellaca Hill consist of protogine, or a grayish-white granular compound of feldspar and compact talc. 1869 Bristow tr. *Figuier's World Bef. Deluge* ii. 35 Protogine is a talcose granite, composed of felspar, quartz, and talc or chlorite, or decomposed mica. 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* xii. 212 Protogine is a gneiss in which, in addition to the ordinary constituents of granite, a greenish, pearly, or silvery, talcose mineral is present.

Proto-god: see Proto- 1.

Protogonous (prǫtǫ·gŏnəs), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *πρωτόγον-ος* first-born, first-created + -ous.] First-created, primitive.

1847 J. W. Donaldson *Vind. Protest. Princ.* 140 An obvious attempt to biographize the protogonous and archetypal man.

Proto-gospel, -groomship: see Proto-.

Protogynous (prǫtǫ·dʒinəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Proto- + -gynous.] = Proterogynous: opp. to Protandrous. Hence **Protogyny** (prǫtǫ·dʒini) = Proterogyny: opp. to Protandry.

1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 812 Dichogamous Flowers are either protandrous or protogynous. *Ibid.* 813 In protogynous flowers the stigma is receptive before the anthers in the same flower are mature. 1896 *Henslow's Wild Flowers* 56 Sometimes.. the stigmas mature first. This is called protogyny.

‖ **Protohippus** (prōu·tǫhi·pŏs). *Palæont.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *πρωτο-*, Proto- + *ἵππος* horse. The Gr. word would have been **πρωθίππος*, **prothippus.*] An extinct genus of quadrupeds, ancestrally related to the horse, whose fossil remains are found in the Pliocene of North America.

1876 *Times* 7 Dec. (Stanf.), In the recent strata was found the common horse: in the Pleiocene, the Pleiohippus and the Protohippus or Hipparion. 1877 Le Conte *Elem. Geol.* III. (1879) 500 Next came..the *Protohippus* of the United States and allied *Hipparion* of Europe.

Proto-historic to **Protolemur:** see Proto-.

† **Proto·logy.** *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. Gr. *πρωτο-λογία* the right of speaking first; see Proto- and -logy.] (See quots.)

1623 Cockeram, *Protologie*, a preface. 1658 Phillips, *Protologie*, a fore-speech, or Preface.

Protomagnate to **Proto-Mark:** see Proto-.

Protomartyr (prōu·tǫmā·ɹtəɹ). Forms: 5 prothomartir, -er, 5–6 **prothomartyr**, 6– **protomartyr.** [Late ME. *prothomartir*, a. OF. *prothomartir* (1326 in Godef.), mod.F. *protomartyr*, or a. med.L. *prōtomartyr* (in Beda), a. eccl. Gr. *πρωτόμαρτυρ*: see Proto- and Martyr *sb.*] The first martyr; the earliest of any series of martyrs (for Christianity, or for any cause); *spec.* applied to St. Stephen, the first Christian martyr.

1433 Lydg. *St. Edmund* III. 43 The prothomartir seyn Steuene with his stonys. *Ibid.* 58 Seynt Albon Prothomartyr off this regioun. *a* 1555 Ridley in Coverdale *Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 73 Agayne I blesse God in our deare brother and of thys tyme protomartyr Rogers, that he was also.. a prebendarye preacher of London. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 187 That [declaration] which S. Stephen the Prothomartyr made in his discourse to the Iewes. *c* 1661 *Mrq. Argyle's Last Will* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 508 Archibald, Marquis of Argyle, the Devil's viceroy in the Highlands, and the most sacred covenant's protomartyr in the Low. *a* 1749 Boyse *Triumphs Nat.* Poems (1810) 537/1 With Hampden firm assertor of her laws, And protomartyr in the glorious cause. 1877 Shields *Final Philos.* 205 As early as the twelfth century Arnold of Brescia,.. proto-martyr of civil liberty, had perished.

‖ **Protome** (prǫ·tōmi). *rare.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *προτομή* the foremost or upper part of anything, a bust or half-figure, f. *προτέμν-ειν* to cut off in front; cf. *τομή* cutting.] A bust.

1737 W. Stukeley in *Mem.* (Surtees) III. 57 A very ancient protome of our Saviour's effigies over the south porch. 1868 *Ecclesiologist* XXIX. 72 A finely benignant head, or rather protome of the Saviour.

Protomeristem to **-metaphrast:** see Proto-.

† **Pro·tomist.** *Obs. rare.* [For **protomyst*, ad. med.L. *prōtomyst-ēs* or *-a* (Sidonius), a. eccl. Gr. *πρωτομύστ-ης* a chief priest, a bishop, f. *πρωτο-*, Proto- + *μύστης* one initiated.] A chief priest.

1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* App. 17 They have a Protomist or Bishop whom they highly reverence. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 152 They [Armenians] have two Patriarchs or Protomists. *Ibid.* 261 The Meccan Protomist sends a sanctified Camell by an adopted sonne, who is welcom'd to Spahawn by many thousand Mussulmen.

Protomorph to **Proto-natural:** see Proto-.

‖ **Proton** (prǫ·tǫn). *Biol.* [a. Gr. *πρῶτον*, neut. sing. of *πρῶτος* first.] (See quot. 1895.)

1893 *Nature* 11 May 350/2 Mark translates it [Ger. *anlage*] *fundament.* Minot adopts it as an English word... Neither seems to have thought of reverting to Aristotle, whose phrases..*ἡ πρώτη οὐσία*, *τό πρῶτον*, suggest the short word *proton.* 1895 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* IX. 104 (*note*), This neuter noun [proton] is employed to designate the primitive, undifferentiated mass or rudiment of a part, thus in the sense of *Anlage* of the German embryologists. 1898 *Nature* 15 Dec. 156/2 Dr. Arthur Willey recently suggested in these columns..the word *primordium* as an accurate..rendering of *Anlage.* Prof. B. G. Wilder..thinks the shorter word *proton*, already familiar in numerous compounds, and used by many biologists, is a better equivalent.

‖ **Protonema** (prōtǫnī·mă). *Bot.* Pl. **-ne·mata.** Also (in mod. Dicts.) in anglicized form **protoneme** (prōu·tǫnīm). [mod.L., f. Gr. *πρωτο-*, Proto- + *νῆμα* thread.] In mosses (and some liverworts), The confervoid or filamentous thallus which arises from the germination of the spore, and produces the full-grown plant by lateral branching. (Also called *pro-embryo.*)

1857 Berkeley *Cryptog. Bot.* § 509. 462 This mass..is called the Protonema, and is always distinguished by the cells containing chlorophyl. 1858 Carpenter *Veg. Phys.* § 738 When the spores of mosses are sown they do not.. directly produce a young moss, but they put forth conferva-like filaments, which are called the *protonema.* 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 150 A new Moss-plant is.. constituted by the formation of a leaf-bearing shoot out of a branch of the alga-like Protonema, which branches, strikes root (by root-hairs), and is independently nourished.

Hence **Protone·mal, Protone·matal** *adjs.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a protonema; **Proto·ne·matoid** *a.*, resembling a protonema.

1900 *Nature* 9 Aug. 340/1 Leaves which,..with greater or less intervention of protonematal filaments give birth to new individuals.

Protonephron, etc.: see Proto- 2 b.

Protonic (prǫtǫ·nik), *a. rare*—0. [f. Pro-2 + Tonic.] A more etymological form for Pretonic.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Protonotary, prothonotary (prōu·tǫ|-, prōu·|pǫnōu·tări; prǫtǫ·n-, prǫþǫ·nŏtări). Forms: *a.* 5– **prothonotary**; *β.* 6– **protonotary**; also 5 **-notur, -nothayr,** (6–7 **-natory, -natary**). [ad. late L. *prōtonotāri-us* (*c* 400 Ammianus in Du Cange), in med.L. also *protho-* (Hoveden); a. Gr. *πρωτονοτάρι-ος* (in Sophronius *c* 634), f. *πρωτο-*, Proto- + *νοτάριος*, ad. L. *notārius* Notary *sb.* In 15th c. also after obs. F. *prothonotaire*, mod. *protonotaire.*

The pronunciation *prǫtǫ·nŏtary* is old in Eng., the absence of stress on *-notary* being shown by the 16th c. spelling *-natary, -natory*; cf. the corresponding spellings of Prenotary. It may have originated in the med.L. *protonotārius* and F. *protonotaire*, with the English gradual change of the (accidental) secondary into primary stress. The analytical spelling *proto-notary*, and pronunciation *prōtǫ-nōtary* are also evidenced from 16th c. Both pronunciations, with the variants *proto-* and *protho-* are now in official use in different quarters.]

1. A principal notary, chief clerk, or recorder of a court: originally, the holder of that office in the Byzantine court; also, applied by early English writers to similar officers in other ancient countries. (But this latter application may have been suggested by the English use, sense 2.)

a. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 141 Oon Theophyl.. Wych prothonotarye was of þat kyngdam [Cappadocia]. 1727 41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Prothonotary*, *Protonotarius*, *Protonotary*,..was anciently the title of the principal notaries of the emperors of Constantinople.

β. 1600 Holland *Livy* xliii. xvi. 1166 Shut up and locked all the offices of the Chauncerie, and discharged for the time the publicke clarkes and protonotaries attending upon that court. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Protonotary*, in early times this title, which seems to have been first used at Constantinople, meant 'the chief of the notaries', and corresponded to *primicerius notariorum*, the term then in use at Rome. After 800, the title of protonotary was introduced in the West.

2. In England, formerly, The chief clerk or registrar in the Courts of Chancery, of Common Pleas, and of the King's Bench; also, in other courts of law, in some of which the term is still in use: see quots.

a. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 1063 A provincialle, a doctoure devine, or bope lawes, þus yow lere, A prothonotur apertli, or þe popis collectoure, if he be there. 1467-8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 578/1 Oure Prothonotary in oure Chauncery. 1658 *Practick Part of Law* (ed. 5) 2 The Subordinate Officers [of the Court of Common-Pleas] are..Three Prothonotaries (who by themselves and their Clarks, draw all pleadings and enter them, and exemplifie and record all common Recoveries). 1766 Entick *London* IV. 385 There are the same judges as in the Marshalsea-court, and a prothonotary, a secondary, and deputy prothonotary. 1825 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV*, c. 59 § 4 The..deposit of the price..in the hands of the prothonotary or clerk of such court. 1854 *Act* 17 & 18 *Vict.* c. 125 § 101 All the Provisions..applicable to Masters of the said Courts at Westminster shall apply to the respective Prothonotaries of the Court of Common Pleas at Lancaster and Court of Pleas at Durham. 1868 *Lond. Gaz.* 14 July 3937/2 The Queen has been pleased to appoint Edward Thomas Wylde, Esq., to be Registrar or Prothonotary and Keeper of Records of the Supreme Court of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

β. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1818) II. 147 His Father..had procured for him the Protonotaries office of the King's Bench. 1658 Bramhall *Consecr. Bps.* iv. 108 Two of them were the Principall Publick Notaries in England, that is, Anthony Huse protonotary of the See of Canterbury, and Thomas Argall Registerer of the Prerogative Court. 1674 G. Huxley (*title*) A second Book of Judgements..with Addition of some Notes, by George Townesend Esq; Second Prothonotary of the Common Pleas. Very Useful and Necessary for all Prothonotaries, Secondaries, Students [etc.]. 1707 E. Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* II. xv. (ed. 22) 197 There are three Protonotaries [of the Court of Common Pleas]..; they are chief Clerks of this Court, and by their Office are to enter and enroll all Declarations, Pleadings,..Assizes, Judgments

and Actions; to make out Judicial Writs, etc. for all English Counties except Monmouth.

3. *R. C. Ch.* A member of the college of twelve (formerly seven) prelates, called *Protonotaries Apostolic(al*, whose function is to register the papal acts, to make and keep records of beatifications, to direct the canonization of saints, etc. Formerly also a title of certain papal envoys.

a. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 435 Master Godfrey de Plessys, prothonothayr of yᵉ courte of Rome. 1550 Bale *Apol.* 92 Of lykelyhode ye are some prothonotary of Rome. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. II. viii. 73 Anthony Goosode, Doctor in Divinity, and Apostolick Prothonotary. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. iii. I. 477 How proud and elated was Eck on reappearing in Germany with the new title of papal prothonotary and nuncio.

β. 1555 Eden *Decades* 1 Counsiler to the kyng of Spayne and Protonotarie Apostolicall. 1682 *News fr. France* 36 The most renowned John Baptist Lauri, Protonotary Apostolick, and Auditor of the Apostolick Nunciature in France. 1758 Jortin *Erasm.* I. 11 The Popes Protonotary of Ireland. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Sept. 1/2 Monsignor Weld..was the oldest Protonotary Apostolic attached to the Papal household.

b. *Gr. Ch.* The principal secretary of the Patriarch of Constantinople.

1835 F. Shoberl tr. *Chateaubriand's Trav. Jerus.*, etc. I. Introd. (ed. 3) 19 The first [letter] is addressed in 1575, by Theodore Zygomalas, who styles himself Prothonotary of the great church of Constantinople, 'to the learned Martin Crusius [etc.]'.

4. A chief secretary in some foreign courts; also *transf.* and *fig.*

a. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 4 A servaunt of the prothonotarye of Spayn. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 70, I wrote never day with prothonotory. 1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 93 This senate [of Hamburg] consists of four burgomasters,.. twenty-four senators,..four syndics,..and four secretaries, the chief of whom is called Prothonotary.

β. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 2 They [i. e. the prophets] were the protonotaries of heaven, the registers of the truth, the secretaries of the Holy Ghost. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) III. xxx. 304 Bayard had come out of his ambush too soon, and only dispersed the suite of secretaries, protonotaries, and all the rest.

Hence **Proto-, prothonotarial** (-ōʊˈriăl) *a.*, of or pertaining to a protonotary; **Proto-, prothonotariat** (-ēʊˈriĕt), the college of protonotaries; **Proto-, prothonoˈtaryship**, the office of a protonotary.

1547 *Acts Privy Council* (1890) II. 517 Sir John Godsalve ..was required to repaire hether to attend his office of the Signete and Protonotorieshipe. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 452/3 Her Majesty who also gave him [George Carew] a Prothonotaryship in the Chancery. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Apr. 2/1 The ancestor..drew a profit from the Prothonotaryship, and shared in the subsequent pension.

Proto-notator, Protonucleate: see Proto-.

Protonym (prōʊˈtŏnim). *rare.* [f. Prot(o- + Gr. ὄνομα, ὄνυμα name, after *synonym.*] The first person or thing of the name; that from which another is named.

1880 *Scribner's Mag.* Mar. 667/2 The wrecked canal-boat, the *Evening Star*, .. quenched in the twilight, with its heavenly protonym palpitating in the vapor above it. 1882 *Daily News* 26 June 5/2 Faugh-a-Ballagh..a colt of no mean ability..was, like his famous protonym, bred in Ireland.

Proto-organism, -ornithoid: see Proto- 2 b.

‖ **Protopapas** (prōʊtɒpæˈpăs). Also 7 **-pappa.** [a. eccl. Gr. *πρωτοπαπᾶς* chief priest, f. *πρωτο-*, Proto- + *παπᾶς* priest (see Pope *sb.*²); cf. med.L. *prōtopāpa*, and see Protopope.] = Protopope.

1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* I. 32 The Protopappa, or Chief Priest. 1718 Ozell *Tournefort's Voy.* I. 274 The Greeks have full 200 Papas subject to a Protopapas. 1820 T. S. Hughes *Trav. Sicily* I. iv. 141 They inhabit a certain quarter where they have a church called the Catholicon, and a protopapas or high-priest.

Protoparent: see Proto- 1.

Protopathic (prōʊtɒpæˈpĭk), *a. Path.* [f. Proto- + Gr. *πάθ-ος* suffering, disease + -ic: cf. for form, Gr. *παθικ-ός* Pathic.] Of the nature of a primary disease or affection: opp. to *deuteropathic.*

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Protopathicus*, term applied the same as *Primary*, to the symptoms of disease;..protopathic. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 738 This primary debility of the heart..constitutes the primary or protopathic malignity of the older writers. 1899 *Ibid.* VII. 176 The atrophy was regarded as secondary to the lateral sclerosis, and hence these cases are called deuteropathic, in opposition to the protopathic cases of progressive muscular atrophy.

Protopathy (prōʊˈpăpi). *rare.* [ad. mod.L. *prōtopathīa*, a. Gr. *πρωτοπάθεια* (Galen), a first feeling, f. *πρωτοπαθεῖν* to suffer or feel first: see Proto- and -pathy. So F. *protopathie.*] Primary suffering; pain or other sensation immediately produced; in *Path.* a primary disease or affection, i. e. one not produced by or consequent on another. (Opp. to Deuteropathy and Sympathy.)

1636 Jackson *Creed* VIII. xii. § 6 The grief and sorrow which in the Garden he [Christ] suffered could not be known by sympathy. The protopathy was in Himself, and no man..could so truly sympathize with Him in this grief, as he had done with them. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* Notes 163/2 If any man strike me, I feel immediately; because my soul is united with this body that is struck: and this is protopathy. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Protopathia*, term for a first or original suffering, opposed to sympathy: protopathy.

Proto-patriarchal to **-phloem**: see Proto-.

Protophosphide, -uret: see Proto- 3.

‖ **Protophyta** (prɒtɒˈfĭtă), *sb. pl. Bot.* [mod.L., pl. of *prōtophytum*, f. Gr. *πρῶτος* first, Proto- + *φυτόν* plant.] A primary division of the vegetable kingdom (corresponding to Protozoa in the animal kingdom), comprising the most simply organized plants (usually of microscopic size), each individual consisting of a single cell. (Formerly more vaguely used: see quot. 1858.)

1855 [see Protozoa]. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Protophytum*, applied (*Protophyta*, nom. pl. n.) by Fries to the *Algæ*, which he regarded as the first productions of the vegetable kingdom... Mackay established under this name a division containing the *Mucores* and *Lichenes*: a protophyte. 1860 H. Spencer in *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 99 The lowest forms of animal and vegetal life—*Protozoa* and *Protophyta*—are chiefly inhabitants of the water. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Sept. 8/2 The oysters thrive best upon the living protophyta and protozoa.

Protophyte (prōʊtɒfəit). [ad. mod.L. *prōtophytum*: see prec. So F. *protophyte.*] A plant belonging to the division *Protophyta*; a unicellular plant. (Used as the Eng. singular of *Protophyta.*)

1853 in Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* II. i. 270 The plants thus far observed are sea-weeds and Protophytes. 1884 *Trans. Victoria Inst.* 78 The protophyte obtains the materials of its nutrition from the air and moisture that surround it.

Protophytic (prōʊtɒfiˈtĭk), *a.* [f. Protophyt-a + -ic.] Of, pertaining to, derived from, or having the characters of the *Protophyta.*

1882 *American* V. 122 The protophytic origin of the mineral.

Proˈtopine. *Chem.* [f. Proto- 3 c + Opium + -ine⁵.] A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{19}NO_5$, occurring in very small quantities in opium.

1894 Muir & Morley *Watts' Chem. Dict.* IV. 345.

Protoplasm (prōʊtɒplæz'm). *Biol.* [ad. Ger. *prōtoplasma* (H. von Mohl, 1846), f. Gr. *πρωτο-*, Proto- + *πλάσμα* moulded thing, figure, form. (*Prōtoplasma* was used in late L. by Venantius Fortunatus *a* 600, in sense of 'first created thing, protoplast', and was prob. used in Chr. Greek.)]

A viscid, semifluid, semitransparent, colourless or whitish substance, consisting of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and nitrogen (often with a small amount of some other elements) in extremely complex and unstable combination, and manifesting what are known as vital properties, i. e. irritability, contractility, spontaneous movement, assimilation, and reproduction; constituting 'the physical basis of life' (Huxley) in all plants and animals, and forming the essential substance of the cells (see Cell *sb.*¹ 12) out of which their bodies are built up. Also called Bioplasm, Cytoplasm, and (in animals) formerly Sarcode.

[1846 Von Mohl *Saftbewegungen im Inneren der Zellen* in *Botan. Zeitung* 73 tr. Henfrey (1852) 37 The remainder of the cell is more or less densely filled with an opake, viscid fluid, of a white colour, having granules intermingled in it, which fluid I call protoplasm.] 1848 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) I. 10 The first layer of matter is invariably soft and azotised, and now bears the well-contrived name of *protoplasm*, proposed by Professor Mohl. 1854 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 141 Indicating the way upward from the invisible protoplasm to the highest organisms. 1866 [see Cell *sb.*¹ 12]. 1868 Huxley in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. (1869) 129, I have translated the term Protoplasm which is the scientific name of the substance..by the words 'physical basis of life'. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 3 Since..no further process of development can take place in the cells which no longer contain protoplasm, it may be concluded that the latter is the proximate cause of growth. 1903 Myers *Human Personality* I. 117 In the protoplasm or primary basis of all organic life there must have been an inherent adaptability to the manifestation of all faculties which organic life has in fact manifested.

fig. 1894 H. Drummond *Ascent Man* 189 These [primeval times] were the days of the protoplasm of speech. 1906 D. S. Cairns *Chr. Mod. World* iii. 150 Here is the true protoplasm of Christianity out of which..all the theologies and all the ritual..have sprung.

c. *Comb.* as *protoplasm-mass, -sac*, etc.

1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 2 The cavity enclosed by the protoplasm-sac is filled with a watery fluid, the Cell-sap. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 7 The formation of a new cell always commences with the re-arrangement of a protoplasm-mass round a new centre. 1895 in *Daily News* 3 Oct. 2/2 The protoplasm-containing cells of his brain.

Protoplaˈsmal, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -al.] = Protoplasmic. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Protoplasmatic (prōʊtɒplæzmæˈtik), *a.* [f. Gr. type **πρωτοπλάσματ-* + -ic: the etymological derivative after Greek analogies.] = Protoplasmic.

1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 40 By protoplasmatic off-shoots from pre-existing capillaries. 1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* 196 The germinal vesicle, .. like the white yolk, consists of numerous protoplasmatic spherules.

† **Protoplasmator.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 protho-. [? med.L.: see Proto- and Plasmator, and cf. Protoplast 2.] First framer or moulder, creator: = Protoplast 2.

c 1550 R. Bieston *Bayte Fortune* A iij, Thou knowest howe god the hygh prothoplasmator Of erth hath formed man after hys owne ymage.

Protoplasmic (prōʊtɒplæzˈmĭk). *a.* [f. Protoplasm + -ic. So F. *protoplasmique.*] Of, pertaining to, or having the nature of protoplasm.

1854 J. H. Balfour in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) V. 67/1 The formation of nuclei or cells in a protoplasmic matrix. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 217/1 The protoplasmic membrane divides..into particles. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 56 All cells originate..either free in the cavities of older cells, or at least in the protoplasmic fluid elaborated by their agency; or by the division of such cells.

fig. 1888 *Athenæum* 7 Jan. 13 The metrical systems of the banished *régime*..have, no doubt, a primitive and even a protoplasmic simplicity. 1891 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 2/6 The barber-surgeon and medicine man of ancient times, who furnished the protoplasmic material out of which the art of medicine and surgery had been evolved.

b. Relating to protoplasm; acting upon or affecting protoplasm.

1876 Bartholow *Mat. Med.* (1879) 148 Quinia..is a protoplasmic poison, and arrests the amœbiform movements of the white corpuscles. 1903 Myers *Human Personality* I. 117 Which..to avoid the ambiguities of the word Darwinian, I will call the protoplasmic solution.

Proˈtoplasmist. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ist.] One who treats of protoplasm.

1884 C. A. Bartol in *Homilet. Monthly* (N. Y.) July 550 Amid the slime protoplasmists tell of at the bottom of the sea.

Protoplast¹ (prōʊtɒplæst). Also 6 **protoplaust.** [a. F. *protoplaste* (16th c. *prothoplauste*), or ad. late L. *prōtoplast-us* (14th c. *-plaustus*, ad. Gr. *πρωτόπλαστ-ος* LXX. *Wisd.* vii. 1, f. *πρωτο-*, Proto- + *πλαστ-ός* moulded, formed, vbl. adj. f. *πλάσσ-ειν* to form, mould.]

1. That which is first formed, fashioned, or created; the first-made thing or being of its kind; the original, archetype. **a.** The first man; the first created of the human race.

c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1049 Comyng from God to the firste father or prothoplauste [Fr. *premier père ou prothoplauste*] it goeth and retourne to God from father to the sonne. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 202 In Salem citie was Adam our protoplast created. 1794 Coleridge *Dest. Nations* 282 Night A heavy unimaginable mean Sent forth, when she the Protoplast beheld. 1888 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 300 The Book [Wisdom of Solomon] has given to modern science the term 'protoplast', which it twice uses of Adam.

† **b.** The first man of some line or series. *Obs.*

1644-7 Cleveland *Char. Lond. Pinnn.* 1 The originall sinner in this kind was Dutch; Galliobelgicus the Protoplast; and the moderne Mercuries but Hans-en Kelders. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 55 The Pedigree we often lay Claim to would produce a Drummer, as frequently as a Colonel, for his Protoplast.

c. The first example; the original, model.

1612 Sturtevant *Metallica* viii. 67 The first windmilne that the inuentioner euer set vp to grinde corne was the Protoplast and example from whence all other wind-milnes sprange and were deriued. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 238 The protoplast or primitive ordainment of a Cautery, had excretion for its object. 1819 H. Busk *Vestriad* IV. 172 No more the protoplast of active beauty. 1863 *Macm. Mag.* May 63 If Hebrew was the protoplast of speech.

d. *attrib.* in apposition; or *adj.*

1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 406 Ignatius, the Protoplast Iesuite. 1695 J. Sage *Article*, etc. Wks. 1844 I. 204 Andrew Melville, the Protoplast Presbyterian in Scotland.

2. *Biol.* A unit or mass of protoplasm, such as constitutes a single cell; a bioplast. Sometimes applied to a unicellular organism; *spec.* one of the suborder *Protoplasta* of rhizopods.

[1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Protoplast, Physiol.*, a primary formation.] 1884 *Standard Nat. Hist.* (1888) I. 14 The filose protoplasts seem to be in nowise different from the Foraminifera, except that the shells of the latter are usually calcareous. 1898 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* I. i. 52 Within the walled protoplasts, the granular protoplasm often exhibits internal flowing movements.

Proˈtoplast². Also 6 **prothoplast.** [ad. med.L. *prōtoplast-ēs*, a. Gr. **πρωτοπλάστ-ης*, f. *πρωτο-*, Proto- + *πλάστης*, agent-n. f. *πλάσσειν*: see prec.] The first former, fashioner, or creator.

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 100 The followers of a prothoplast or first Author of a profession. [1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* Ep. Ded., The honour and reputation of the great Architect, man's Protoplastes.] 1676 Newton in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 389 Nature, .. became a complete imitator of the copies set her by the protoplast. 1872 Browning *Fifine* cxxiv, Those mammoth-stones, piled by the Protoplast Temple-wise in my dream!

Protoplastic (prōʊtɒplæˈstik), *a.* [f. Protoplast¹ + -ic: cf. Plastic.]

1. Of the nature of a protoplast (see Protoplast¹ 1); first formed; original, archetypal.

a 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* V. viii. (1821) 170 Which issuing forth from God..is the protoplastic virtue of our being. 1660 Howell *Lexicon* Poems 1 When our Protoplastick sire Lost Paradis. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 7 A more correct Edition of the Protoplastick Copy. 1840 F. Barham *Alist* 5 This divine or protoplastic Adam ..is the divine idea or exemplar of humanity.

2. *Biol.* = Protoplasmic.

1855 Baden Powell *Ess.* 436 *note*, What the author terms the 'primary mucus', 'schleim-substanz', or protoplastic matter. 1898 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* I. i. 52 Rotation is the more frequent form of protoplastic movement in the cells of water-plants, while in land plants circulation is..the rule.

Proto-plot to **Protopodium**: see Proto- 1, 2 b.

Protopope (prŏʊˈtɒpōʊp). [ad. Russ. протопопъ *protopop*ъ: see Proto- and Pope *sb.*²; after eccl. Gr. *πρωτοπαπᾶς* Protopapas. So F. *protopope*]

A chief priest, or priest of higher rank, in the Greek Church.

1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 136 A Protopope of Casanskey, whose name was Juan Neronou, began to inveigh against the honour done to Images. 1784 Coxe *Trav. Poland*, etc. II. 103 The highest dignity to which they can ever attain, as long as they continue married, is that of protopope of a cathedral. 1900 *Pilot* 7 July 6/2 One formerly a playmate, but now the fiercest opponent of Nikon, the protopop Avvakum.

Proto-presbyter to **-protestant**: see PROTO-.

‖ **Protopterus** (prŏtŏ·ptĕrŭs). *Ichth.* [mod.L. generic name (Owen, 1837), f. Gr. *πρωτο-*, PROTO- + *πτερ-όν* wing (taken in sense 'fin').] A genus of dipnoan fishes, formerly included in *Lepidosiren*, containing only the African mud-fish (*P. annectens*); characterized by having the pectoral and ventral fins reduced to long fringed filaments; also, a fish of this genus.

1837 (June) Owen in *MS. Catal. Museum of Coll. Surg.* Protopterus. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 59/2. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 186 The protopterus and lepidosiren, which are the most reptile-like of fishes. 1894 *Daily News* 10 Apr. 5/4 The biggest protopterus at the Zoo is not more than two feet long.

Hence **Proto·pteran**, *adj.* of the nature of a *Protopterus*; having a primitive or simple type of fin; *sb.* a fish of the order *Protopteri* (a synonym of *Dipnoi*); ‖ **Protopter** (prŏtŏ·ptər) [= Fr. *protoptère*] = prec. sb.; **Proto·pterous** = prec. adj.

Protopterygian (prōu tŏ|ptĕri·dʒiăn), *a. Ichth.* [f. Gr. *πρωτο-*, PROTO- + *πτερύγιον* fin + -AN.] Introduced by Ryder to designate the first-fin stage when the embryonic fin rays first appear.

1884 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Fish.* (1886) 987 The protopterygian stage of development of the permanent fin-rays.

Protopyramid: see PROTO- 2 b.

† **Protoqua·mquam**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PROTO- + L. *quamquam* although, albeit, notwithstanding that.] Humorous imitation of PROTONOTARY, referring to the exceptive and concessive conjunctions used in legal documents.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 180 Who in case of his Unckles exaltation, would be the *Protoquamquam* in Rome.

Protosalt (prōu·tŏ|sɔ̄lt). *Chem.* [f. PROTO- 3 + SALT.] A salt formed by combination of an acid with the protoxide of a metal, e. g. a salt of ferrous oxide, FeO, as ferrous sulphate, $FeSO_4$.

1820 Faraday [see PERSALT]. 1836-41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 592 The protosalts of iron are in these cases preferable to those of tin, inasmuch as the resulting peroxide of iron is retained in solution, and the precipitated metal is pure. 1866 R. M. Ferguson *Electr.* (1870) 42 Among paramagnetic substances are proto salts of iron. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 239 The ferrous- or proto-salts are distinguished by their light green colour.

So **Proto-solu·tion**, a solution which contains a protosalt.

1854 Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 457 Add carbonate of potash or soda to a protosolution of zinc.

Proto-scrinerary to **-spasm**: see PROTO-.

‖ **Protospatharius** (prōu·tŏ|spăþē·riŭs). Also in Fr. form **protospat(h)aire**. [med.L. *prōtospathārius*, ad. Byzant. Gr. *πρωτοσπαθάριος*, f. *πρωτο-*, PROTO- + *σπαθάριος* swordsman.] Title of the captain of the guards in the Byzantine empire.

1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* liii. (1846) V. 267 Whilst he exercised the office of *protospathaire*, or captain of the guards, Photius was sent ambassador to the caliph of Bagdad. 1831 Scott *Ct. Robt.* ii, Every one..hath understood this much, that the great Protospathaire..hath me at hatred. 1853 J. Stevenson *Ch. Historians Eng.* I. 648 The protospataire was sent to summon Sergius. 1854 Milman *Lat. Chr.* II. 140 The protospatharius, the officer of the Emperor, was driven with insult from the city.

Protospermato- to **Protostoma**: see PROTO-.

Proto·sulphide. *Chem.* [PROTO- 3.] A compound of sulphur with another element or radical containing the minimum proportion of sulphur. Formerly also called **Protosu·lphuret.** (Now usually otherwise expressed: as *protosulphide* or *-sulphuret of iron* = ferrous sulphide, FeS.) So † **Protosu·lphate**, a salt formed by sulphuric acid with the protoxide of a metal, as *protosulphate of iron*, = ferrous sulphate, copperas, or green vitriol.

1856 Miller *Elem. Chem.* II. 726 Potassium..combines with this element [sulphur] in..five different proportions, KS, KS_2, KS_3, KS_4, and KS_5..The *protosulphide, KS [New Notation K_2S], etc. *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 376/2 The proto-sulphide is..produced by passing sulphuretted hydrogen through a solution of a copper salt. 1826 Henry *Elem. Chem.* II. 35 Two compounds of iron and sulphur have been proved to exist, the one with a smaller..proportion of sulphur..which is distinguished by the property of being magnetic, is the *proto-sulphuret. 1819 J. G. Children *Chem. Anal.* 430 Sulphuretted hydrogen destroys the colour of the red compound of strychnine, as does..*protosulphate of iron. *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 146/1 Protosulphate of iron is well known under the name of green copperas.

Protosystematic to **-tergite**: see PROTO-.

‖ **Prototheria** (prōu·tŏþī·riă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L. (Gill, 1872), f. Gr. *πρωτο-*, PROTO- + *θηρία* beasts.] The lowest subclass of Mammals (correlative with *Eutheria* and *Metatheria*), comprising the single order *Monotremata*, with their hypothetical ancestors. Sometimes confined to the latter, as the primitive mammalian type. Hence **Prototherе** (prōu·tŏþī|ə), a member of the *Prototheria*; **Prototherian** (prōutŏþī·riăn), *a.* belonging to the *Prototheria*; *sb.* = *prototherе*.

1880 Huxley in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 653 It will be convenient to have a distinct name, *Prototheria*, for the group which includes these, at present, hypothetical embodiments of that lowest stage of the mammalian type, of which the existing Monotremes are the only known representatives. 1881 — in *Nature* XXIII. 229/1 There is no known Monotreme which is not vastly more different from the Prototherian type. 1885 W. K. Parker *Mammalian Desc.* ii. 48 *note*, A thoroughly clear idea of what a primary mammal, an original, ancient 'Prototherе' must have been like. 1903 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 65 The astrapothere and prototheres died out without descendants.

Prototoxin to **Prototraitor**: see PROTO-.

Prototypal (prōu·tŏ|təipăl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Of the nature of, or constituting, a prototype; of or pertaining to a prototype; archetypal.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxviii. 319 Prototypal and precedenting fool. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Arianism* 4 The prototypal Schemes and original Ideas of that Præ-Arian primitive Anti-Christianity. 1888 Dawson *Geol. Hist. Plants* ii. 24 Survivors of that prototypal flora. 1893 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 262 The mole..is the prototypal navvy.

Prototype (prōu·tŏtəip). Also 7 **-tipe**. [a. F. *prototype* (Rabelais, 16th c.) f. mod.L. PROTOTYPON, q.v.] The first or primary type of anything; the original (thing or person) of which another is a copy, imitation, representation, or derivative, or to which it conforms or is required to conform; a pattern, model, standard, exemplar, archetype.

1603 Daniel *Panegyric to King* xxiii, There great Exemplare Prototipe of Kings, We finde the good shal dwel within thy Court. 1649 Bp. Guthrie *Mem.* (1702) 10 The framing of the Petition having been committed to him, he had yet the Prototype by him. 1762-71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 90 He and..Charles Brandon were the prototypes of those illustrious heroes, with which Mademoiselle Scuderi has enriched the world of chivalry. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* ix. (1879) 200 The Apteryx..as well as its gigantic extinct prototype the Deinornis, possess only rudimentary representatives of wings. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 284 For the prototype of this tale we must look to the story of 'Brynhildr and Sigurd'.

Pro·totype·mbryo. *Biol. rare.* [f. as prec. + EMBRYO. (Hyatt.).] Term for a later stage of the embryo, at which it exhibits the essential characters of the group to which it belongs. Hence **Pro·totypembryo·nic** *a.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Prototypic (prōutŏti·pik), *a.* [f. PROTOTYPE + -IC, after Gr. *τυπικ-ός*; = mod.F. *prototypique*.] = next.

a 1878 Sir G. G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 66 Deviation from the design of St. Stephen's which was at once rectified by adding them to the prototypic building.

Prototypical (prōutŏti·pikăl), *a.* [f. as prec.: see -ICAL.] Of the nature of or serving as a prototype; prototypal.

1650 T. Vaughan *Anthroposophia* 45 The Symbollicall exteriour Descent from the Prototypicall planets to the created spheres. 1871 H. Macmillan *True Vine* iii. 99 The leaf is the basis of the whole—the essential, and prototypical plant. 1890 E. Johnson *Rise of Christendom* 58 The prototypical myth of Romulus slaying Remus.

Hence **Pro·toty·pically** *adv.*

1890 E. Johnson *Rise of Christendom* 379 A dramatic scene in which Christ prototypically performs the act [washing of feet].

Proto-typographer: see PROTO- 1.

‖ **Proto·typon.** *Obs.* Pl. **proto·typa, -ons.** [mod.L., a. Gr. *πρωτότυπον* prototype, prop. neut. sing. of *πρωτότυπ-ος* adj. (in med.L. *prōtotypus*) in the first form, original, primitive: see PROTO- and TYPE *sb.*] = PROTOTYPE.

1596 *Foxe's A. & M.* (ed. 5) 299/2 The copie of the said letter followeth agreeing with the prototypon or originall. 1611 W. Sclater *Key* (1629) 110 Whether their worship had the terme in the images without reference to the prototypa, the things which their images represented. 1625 Jackson *Creed* V. xxxii. § 1 These for the most part delight in pictures for their prototypons sake. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 290 Saxon Prototypons of the Lord's Prayer, according to the different gradual Changes of that Idiom.

Prototyrant to **Protovum**: see PROTO-.

Protoxide (prōutŏ·ksəid). *Chem.* [PROT-, PROTO- 3a.] That compound of oxygen with another element or radical which contains the smallest proportion of oxygen, as *protoxide of hydrogen*, H_2O = water.

Now commonly otherwise named, as *potassium protoxide*, K_2O = potassium oxide (or monoxide); *protoxide of iron*, FeO = ferrous oxide.

1804 T. Thomson [see PEROXIDE]. 1804 Hatchett in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 323. 1812 Sir H. Davy [see PEROXIDE]. 1836-41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 609 Potassium..forms two definite compounds with oxygen, which we may call the *protoxide* and *peroxide*. 1847 *Turner's Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) 190 Water (protoxide of hydrogen). 1865-8 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 808 Manganese forms four oxides of definite composition, viz. (1) Protoxide or Manganous oxide MnO... (4) Dioxide or Peroxide MnO_2. The protoxide is a strong base, forming with acids a class of very stable salts. 1880 Cleminshaw *Wurtz' Atom. Th.* 61 The composition of protoxides.

Hence † **Proto·xidate, Proto·xidize** *vbs. trans.*, to convert into a protoxide. *rare*—°.

1828-32 Webster, *Protoxydize*, to oxydize in the first degree. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Protoxydatus*, that which is converted into the state of a protoxide, as *Ferrum protoxydatum*: protoxidated.

Pro|toxoid [PRO- 2]: see TOXOID.

Protoxylem, -zeugma: see PROTO- 2 b, 1.

‖ **Protozoa** (prōutŏ|zōu·ă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L. (Goldfuss, 1818 in *Isis*, June), f. Gr. *πρωτο-*, PROTO- + *ζῷα* animals.] One of the two (or three) great divisions of the animal kingdom, comprising animals of the simplest or most primitive type, each consisting of a single cell, usually of microscopic size: correlated with METAZOA (and MESOZOA). Also in sing. **Protozoon** (-zōu·ŏn), a member of the division *Protozoa*, a unicellular animal.

Under his *Protozoa* (= *Urthiere*) Goldfuss included also such higher forms of life as sponges, hydroids, corals, crinoids, *Rotifera*. Von Siebold, *Anatomie d. wirbillosen Thiere*, 1845, restricted it to the *Infusoria* and *Rhizopoda*, excluding the sponges, etc., which are now recognized as *Metazoa*.

a 1834 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* xv. (1839) 64 The lowest class of animals or *protozoa*..have neither brain nor nerves. 1853 Dunglison *Med. Lex., Protozoon.* 1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* III. v. 377 Those lowest organisms classed as protophyta and protozoa. 1859 J. R. Greene *Man. Anim. Kingd.* I. *Protozoa* i. 1 The sub-kingdom *Protozoa* includes a number of animal beings of simple organisation, many of which have, until recently, been associated with the lower members of the vegetable kingdom. 1869 *Spectator* 24 July 877 The analogy between the development of the species from the original protozoon and of the individual from the germ is quite Spencer's own. 1901 G. N. Calkins *Protozoa* 28 *note*, The name 'Protozoa' given by Goldfuss, meant the same as Oken's 'Urthiere'. It did not acquire its present significance until 1845, when von Siebold gave it a new meaning.

Protozoal (prōutŏ|zōu·ăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with protozoa; in *Path.* caused, as a disease, by a parasitic protozoon.

1890 *Lancet* 8 Feb. 308/2 Bütschli's classification of these protozoal forms. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* Introd. 13 In 'fly disease', the protozoal organism which is the direct cause of the disease is carried from one animal to another on the mandibles of the tsetse fly. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 643 Malaria and other protozoal diseases.

Protozoan (prōutŏ|zōu·ăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Of or belonging to the *Protozoa* or a protozoon; also = prec. **b.** *sb.* An animal of the division *Protozoa*; a protozoon.

1864 Dana in Webster s. v., The protozoans..include the rhizopods, sponges, and many of the so-called animalcules. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 822 Conjugation..is generally if not universally connected with reproductive activity in some Protozoan classes. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Mar. 6/2 His contention is that the organism of cancer is undoubtedly a protozoan. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 656 As to the nature of this new protozoan disease.

Protozo·ary. *rare*—°. [ad. mod.F. *protozoaire*, f. PROTO- + Gr. *ζῳάριον*, dim. of *ζῷον* animal.] A protozoon. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Protozoic (prōutŏ|zōu·ik), *a.* [In sense 1, f. Gr. *πρωτο-*, PROTO- + *ζωή* life + -IC; in sense 2, f. PROTOZO-A + -IC.]

1. *Geol.* and *Palæont.* Applied to those strata which contain the earliest remains or traces of living beings; also to fossils found in such strata.

1838 Sedgwick in *Proc. Geol. Soc.* II. 684 Class 1. Primary stratified Groups...Should organic remains appear unequivocally in any parts of this class, they may be described as the *Protozoic System*. 1841 J. Phillips *Palæoz. Foss. Dev. & Cornw.* 160 Mr. Murchison [after Sedgwick] called the part of the series to which his attention was most directed 'Protozoic', for which Professor Sedgwick [subsequently] proposed to substitute Palæozoic. 1854 Murchison *Siluria* i. (1867) 2 To develope the succession of deposits that belong to such protozoic zones. 1859 Page *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Protozoic*...Applied to the earlier fossiliferous epoch and strata; equivalent to Primordial.

2. *Zool.* and *Path.* = PROTOZOAN *a.*

1864 Webster, *Protozoic*, of, or pertaining to, the protozoa. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 47 A similar process takes place in sundry Protozoa and gives rise to a protozoic aggregate, which is strictly comparable to the Morula. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 211 Appearances characteristic of a protozoic life history. 1906 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 522 The protozoic origin of malaria.

Protozonite: see PROTO- 2 b.

Protozoology (prōu·tŏ|zŏlǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. PROTOZO-A + -[O]LOGY.] That department of zoology, or of pathology, which deals with protozoa, esp. with parasitic disease-producing protozoa.

1904 *19th Cent.* Dec. 901 To establish..two new chairs, one for medical protozoology and one for medical helminthology. 1906 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 522 The establishment, by the aid of the Quick bequest, of a chair of protozoology.

Protozo·on, sing. of PROTOZOA.

Protozo·um (*rare*—°), latinized f. PROTOZOON. 1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*; and in mod. Dicts.

‖ **Protracheata** (prŏ|trækĭ|ē·tă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., f. PRO- 2 + *Trachēāta*: so called as representing the supposed ancestral form of all the tracheate *Arthropoda* (i.e. insects, myriapods, and most arachnids).] A class of arthropodous animals, represented by the single genus *Peripatus* (PERI-

PATUS 2). Hence **Protra·cheate,** *a.* belonging to the *Protracheata*; *sb.* an animal of this class.

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 255 In the Protracheata the nervous system remains in a lower condition. 1879 *Athenæum* 19 July 83/1 One of his hypothetical animals, a protracheate, may be said to have been actually discovered ..in the primitive air-breathing Arthropod Peripatus.

Protract (prŏtræ·kt), *sb.* [ad. L. *prōtractus* a prolonging, protraction, f. *prōtract-*, ppl. stem of *prōtrah-ĕre*: see next.]

†**1.** Prolongation or extension (of time); hence, delay, procrastination. *Obs.*

1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 298 The doing therof will aske a protracte of tyme. *a* 1640 SIR J. OGLE in *Sir F. Vere's Comm.* (1657) 143 By protract of time, and casualties of war, he found his numbers wasted. 1646 *Unhappy Game at Scotch & Eng.* 4 The difference would only be in the protract of time, not in the nature of the thing.

†**2.** A delineation, drawing. Cf. PORTRAIT. *Obs. rare.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xix. 53 b, I made the draughtes and protractes heere represented vnto you [orig. *ie fey les pourtraicts icy representez*].

3. [f. the vb.] A 'protracted meeting': see PROTRACTED 1, quot. 1860. *U.S. colloq.*

1908 *Mission Field* Jan. 343 There is always a great religious awakening at the annual revival or 'protract'... When the 'protract' is over their emotions are calmed and every man returns to his own 'vine and fig tree'.

Protract (prŏtræ·kt), *v.* Also 7 -traicte. [f. L. *prōtract-*, ppl. stem of *prōtrah-ĕre* to draw forth, to prolong, extend, defer, f. *prō*, PRO-[1] 1 + *trah-ĕre* to draw. With sense 6 cf. PORTRAY, the direct repr. of *prōtrahĕre* through OF. *portraire*.]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To extend or prolong (time) so as to cause delay; to waste (time). *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 240 b, All these faire wordes wer onely delaies to protracte tyme. *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) II. 84 His father would protraicte time the best he could. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, II. Wks. 1813 V. 296 This they did merely to protract time.

2. To lengthen out (an action); to cause to continue or last longer; to extend in duration; to prolong. (The chief current sense.)

1563 [see PROTRACTING *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 120 Else ne're could he so long protract his speech. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* II. 439 But, with thy Dayes thy Dolours to protrack, Thou shalt from hence unto Bethulia pack. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guiscardo* 334 But I..Protracting life have liv'd a day too long. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xxxix. 101 Their stay was protracted for some weeks. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* V. iii. (1866) 699 The dance upon the sward was protracted to a late hour.

†**3.** To put off, defer, postpone (an action).

(The date of the first quotation is very doubtful.)

[1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* Introd. in Ashm. (1652) 3 Sin protracts the gifts of Heaven.] 1553 *Act 7 Edw. VI*, c. 1 § 16 If any Auditor..willingly protract or delay the taking of the same Accompt. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 369 If the Interview..must needs follow (which yet he wished were protracted). 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* V. (1869) I. 97 He attempted, however, to prevent, or at least to protract, his ruin. 1808 ELEANOR SLEATH *Bristol Heiress* IV. 219 Lord L——s' marriage, which had been protracted ..was celebrated in Grosvenor-square.

†**b.** To put off, defer (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antig.* XI. iv. § 4 Desire..to delay and protract the Jews in their zeal.

†**4.** *intr.* To make delay, to delay. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Neh.* ix. 30 Yet many yeres diddest thou forbeare [*marg.* protract ouer] them. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 293 They had not lost the Battle of Vaila, had they..protracted but ten days.

II. 5. *trans.* To extend in space or position.

a 1658 J. DURHAM *Exp. Rev.* vi. (1680) 31 Concerning Christs Body on earth, or ubiquitie of his humanitie, or bodily presence with his churches, or for protracting of his Body. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* V. vii, To save his country, and protract his blaze Of glory, farther still! *a* 1850 WORDSW. (Ogilvie), Many a ramble, far And wide protracted, through the tamer ground Of these our unimaginative days.

†**b.** To extend or amplify the signification of anything; to 'stretch'. *Obs. rare.*

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 363 If any thing happen to oppose common Sense, they protract the meaning [of the prophecy] Mysteriously or Anagogically.

III. 6. To draw, represent by a drawing [so med.L. *prōtrahĕre*]; *spec.* to draw to scale; to delineate by means of a scale and protractor (lines, angles, a figure); to plot out.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B ij b, An Architecte must .. haue experte knowladg in drawing and protracting the thinge, which he hath conceyued. 1607 [see PROTRACTION 5]. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 6 After you have taken the Angles..You must Protract or lay down the Figure. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Surveying*, How to measure a close, or parcel of land, and to protract it, and give up the content. 1881 E. HULL in *Nature* 22 Dec. 177/2 If we protract to a true scale the outlines of certain tracts of the British Isles.

Protracted (prŏtræ·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].]

1. Lengthened, extended, prolonged; **a.** in time.

1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1767) I. 62 (*Tombs*) The divine Redeemer expired in tedious and protracted Torments. 1855 HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* I. I. 2 It's a gentleman that calculates to hold a protracted meeten here to night. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Protracted Meeting*, a name given in New England to a religious meeting, protracted or continued for several days. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xix. (1875) 354 The miseries of a protracted war.

b. in space.

1784 COWPER *Task* I. 257 Their shaded walks And long protracted bowers.

2. Drawn out; = PROLATE *a.* 1.

1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 662 The protracted or contracted cycloid.

†**3.** Delayed, tardy. *Obs.*

1838 tr. *Strauss' Early Life Lutheran Clergym.* ii. 12 A cart appeared with the protracted produce of the fields.

4. Drawn to scale; plotted out; see prec. 6.

1696 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 498 The Courses and protracted figure thereof. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. App. 51 Lieutenant Wilkinson has copied and carries with him a very elegant protracted sketch of the route.

Hence **Protra·ctedly** *adv.*, in a protracted or long-continued way; **Protra·ctedness,** long continuance or extent.

1847 WEBSTER, *Protractedly*. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 29 Pursuing it with due heed, continuously, and protractedly. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 122 When.. he told me that he himself.. had received an order .. I whistled protractedly, and decided offhand on going up to Cairo. 1888 TALMAGE *Serm.* in *N. Y. Witness* 29 Feb., In regard to what is the protractedness and immensity of influence of one good woman in the church and world.

Protracter, obs. variant of PROTRACTOR.

(The only form in BAILEY (originally), and in JOHNSON; also a variant in later Dicts.)

Protra·ctible, *a.* [f. as PROTRACT *v.* + -IBLE.] Capable of being protracted or lengthened out.

1830 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 434 In the infinitely protractible part with which, under his plan,..jury trial is preceded.

Protractile (prŏtræ·ktil, -əil), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -ILE: cf. *contractile*.] Capable of being lengthened out or extended.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 135 Echidna...Toothless, but the palate aculeated;..tongue protractile. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. v. 268 A special organ..sometimes internal and protractile. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 298 A narrow coiled continuation of this leads to the protractile ovipositor.

Hence **Protracti·lity,** the quality or fact of being protractile.

1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1146/2 The Chameleon presents us with the most complete protractility of the organ [the tongue].

Protracting (prŏtræ·ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PROTRACT *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of PROTRACT *v.*

1. Lengthening out, prolonging, extending (of time, or of action in time); †dilatory action (*obs.*).

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 89 b, The duke of Bedford.. not content with their whisperynges and protractyng of tyme. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* I. (1565) 31 b, The Galles were now wenry with long protracting of the war. 1601 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* (1602) 75 The tedious and odious protracting of suits. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 114 If any danger be likely to ensue by the protracting of time.

†**b.** The putting off or postponement of an action; deferring. *Obs.*

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* III. xx. (1591) 125 More oftentimes profiteth and helpeth hee by protracting, then venturing rashly. 1608 *Mem.* in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 76 The protracting of a plantation until the Ward come to years.

2. Extending in space. *rare.*

a 1658 [see PROTRACT *v.* 5].

3. Drawing or plotting out to scale; delineation.

1669 STAYNRED *Fortification* Title-p., The Scale, for speedy Protracting of any Fort. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying*, These squares and long squares need no protracting; for you need only to multiply the chains and links of the length, by the chains and links of the breadth.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, denoting instruments used in protracting (sense 3), as *protracting-bevel, -needle, -pin*; **protracting quadrant,** a protractor.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. xi. 178 To know the Rhomb between any two Places..by a Protracting Quadrant. 1701 MOXON *Math. Instr.* 16 *Protracting Pin*, a taper piece of brass with a Point of Silver, to draw black Lines on Mathematical Paper, and a small Head..which holds a fine Needle to prick off any Degree and part from the Protractor. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying*, Having drawn lines with the point of the compasses, or a protracting-needle, the intersections represent the angles. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Protracting-bevel*, a plotting-instrument having a protracting sector and a prolongation of one radius, which forms a rule.

Protracting (prŏtræ·ktiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That protracts, delays, or defers; delaying, time-consuming.

1600 R. CHURCH *Fumée's Hist. Hungary* 29 He might rather molest them by a protracting fight. 1822 'B. CORNWALL' *Dram. Scenes, Jul. the Apostate* i, Never! A dull, protracting, melancholy word That in an alien language, talks despair.

Protraction (prŏtræ·kʃən). [a. F. *protraction* (1499 in Godef.), or ad. late L. *prōtractiōn-em*, n. of action from *prōtrah-ĕre*: see PROTRACT *v.*] The action of protracting.

I. 1. The lengthening out or extension of time or of the duration of anything; drawing out, prolongation; †delay, postponement (*obs.*).

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 1 Without longe tarienge and protraction of time. 1608 D. T[UVIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 112 By reason of his protractions and delayes. 1610 HEALEY *Vives' Comm. St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 10 That Fabius that ..by his cunning protraction blunted the fury of Hannibal. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 92 As to the fabulous protractions of the age of the World by the Egyptians or others, they are uncertain idle Traditions. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* IV. VIII. xiii. 83 Such are his usual protraction, delays, distrusts and fearful precaution. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxi. 473 The long protraction of the suit must have been occasioned by difficulties.

2. Drawing forth or out.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Protraction*, a drawing forth at length. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Protraction*, extraction; as of a foreign body from a wound.

3. A stretching out or extension; the action of a protractor (muscle).

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 285 In this area one may distinguish, more or less completely, protraction and retraction of the upper arm.

4. The lengthening of a vowel, syllable, or word; = PROLONGATION 3.

a 1849 POE *Fancy & Imag.* Wks. 1865 III. 381 He also too frequently draws out the word Heaven into two syllables—a protraction which it never will support.

II. 5. The drawing to scale or laying down of the figure of any surface, esp. of a piece of land.

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* III. 128 The difference is onely in the protraction: for where the one protracteth the worke, by the degrees, found by the fall of the wandring Index: so the other protracteth from the degree, whereupon the needle falleth. 1669 J. FLAMSTEAD in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1109 The protraction of the Star's way in this appearance will be facile. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 66 Protract carefully, with a large Protractor, the several Angles written in the Field-book; and also calculate trigonometrically the most material Distances: judge of the Accuracy of the Protraction by its Agreement with the Calculation. 1823 SCORESBY *Jrnl. Whale Fish.* 268 The distances by protraction, and the estimated distances of five or six headlands,..generally coincided to within 1½ miles. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. x. 270 By protraction Rua Point was distant 33 miles.

b. That which is protracted; a chart or plan drawn or laid down to scale; a survey.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. viii. 73 Any Chart or Protraction whatsoever. 1810 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* II. 62 Employing five years in drawing their protractions of the country..on a vast scale of 3000 feet to an inch.

†**Protra·ctive,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *prōtract-* (see PROTRACT *v.*) + -IVE.] Characterized by or tending to protraction; lengthening out, delaying.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 20 Our workes,..nought else But the protractiue trials of great Ioue. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 1103 He saw, but suffer'd their Protractive Arts. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 149 By this protractive work, fresh mischief grows. 1819 H. BUSK *Festriad* IV. 675 Protractive alleys the trim grove deform.

Protractor (prŏtræ·ktəɹ). Also 7–8 -er. [a. med.L. *prōtractor*, agent-n. f. *prōtrah-ĕre* to PROTRACT.] One who or that which protracts.

1. One who lengthens out or prolongs time or any action; †one who puts off, delays, or postpones action (*obs.*).

1611 COTGR., *Delayeur*, a delayer, deferrer, protractor, prolonger, lingerer, wiredrawer...*Prolongeur*, a prolonger, protracter, wyre-drawer, delayer. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Protractor* (Lat.), a prolonger or drawer out. 1697 BURGHOPE *Disc. Relig. Assemb.* 144 The protractors and delayers of due preparation. 1727 BAILEY (vol. II.), *Protracter*, one who protracts. 1737 BOLINGBROKE *Stud. & Use Hist.* viii. (1777) 277, I know not what part the protractors of the war..intended to take. 1755 JOHNSON, *Protracter*, one who draws out any thing to tedious length.

2. An instrument, generally having the form of a graduated semicircle, used in setting off and measuring angles.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Protractor*, a certain Mathematical instrument made of brasse, consisting of the Scale and Semicircle, used in the surveying of Land. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Feb., This parallelogram is not, as Mr. Sheres would, the other day, have persuaded me, the same as a Protractor. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 92 Measure the Angle marked upon the Plan with the Protractor. 1727 BAILEY and 1755 JOHNSON, *Protracter*. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 421 The application of an ordinary horn protractor will at once show the angle included in every instance.

3. A surgical instrument: see quots.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Protractor*, an instrument used in surgery, to draw out any foreign or disagreeable bodies from a wound or ulcer; in like manner as the forceps. 1731 BAILEY, *Protracter*. 1736 *Ibid.* (folio), *Protracter, Protractor*. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Protractor*, an instrument for extracting foreign bodies from wounds.

4. *Anat.* A muscle which serves to protract or extend a limb or member. Also *protractor muscle*.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. v. ii. 276 Four muscles, two of which are protractors, and two retractors. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 96 One pair of protractor muscles may be present. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vertebr. Anim.* 49 The *psoas minor*..is a protractor of the pelvis.

5. (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Protractor*,..an adjustable tailor's pattern, expansible to agree in its proportions with the particular measurements and capable of being secured in the obtained adjustment.

†**Protra·cture.** *Obs.* Also *erron.* 6–7 -our, -or. [f. as PROTRACT *v.* + -URE: cf. *portraiture*.]

1. Representation by a figure; drawing.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., Without perspective knowledge, it is not easy to iudge truly the formes of them in flatte protracture. 1557 — *Whetst.* G iv, I will..set forth a brief explication of their names, with the protracture of the figures. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 51 Having the formes and protractors of creeping things.. drawne in past-board. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* II. xx. (1865) 107 They make curious baskets with intermixed colours and protractures of antique Imagerie.

2. Figure, shape, form, outline.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. lv, Circles are regulare formes, that is to say, such formes as haue in their protracture a iuste and certaine proportion. 1581 DERRICKE *View Irel.* II. E iij b, His skirtes be verie shorte..And Irishe trouzes more to put their straunge protractours out. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 411 It is her fashion and protracture to lie thus when she [the hamster] is angry.

Protraiote, obs. form of PROTRACT *v.*

Protreptic (protre·ptik), *a.* and *sb.* [as adj. ad. Gr. προτρεπτικ-ός fitted to urge on, hortative, instructive, f. πρό, PRO-[2] + τρέπ-ειν to turn, direct the course of; as sb. ad. late L. *protrepticon* (*-um*) = Gr. προτρεπτικόν, neuter of the adj.]

A. *adj.* Directive, instructive, didactic.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Protreptick*, doctrinal, or giving instructions. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (1854) I. 47 The discipline of the habit or character he [Clement] would call protreptic.

B. *sb.* A book, writing, or speech intended to exhort or instruct; an exhortation, instruction.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Protreptick*, a book of instruction, a doctrinal. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 125 To rank Anaximander amongst the Divine Philosophers, as he [Clement] doth in his Protreptick to the Greeks. *Ibid.* 371 That this Pythagorick Prayer was directed to the Supreme Numen and King of Gods, Jamblichus thus declares in his Protrepticks. 1899 A. B. COOK in *Classical Rev.* Nov. 418/1 In the mind of Ischomachus' wife the bear-dance.. bulked larger than the protreptics of her husband.

So **Protre·ptical** *a.*, of protreptic nature.

1667-8 BP. WARD *Serm. Infidelity* (1670) 3 The means used ..are partly Didactical, and partly Protreptical. 1895 R. G. MOULTON *Proverbs* p. x, Early proverbs are philosophical, not protreptical.

Protriæne (prōu·trəiĭ·ĭn). *Zool.* [f. PRO-[2] + TRIÆNE.] In sponges, a triæne whose three prongs or cladi project forwards from the shaft.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/1 (*Sponges*) The arms make different angles with the shaft: when recurved a grapnel or *anatriæne* is produced, when projecting forwards a *protriæne*, and when extended at right angles an *orthotriæne*.

Protribune: see PRO-[1] 4.

†**Protri·te,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *prōtrīt-us* worn away, in late L. trite, vulgar, pa. pple. of *prōter-ĕre* to tread under foot: see PRO-[1] and TRITE *a.*] Worn out, trite, threadbare, hackneyed.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. iii. 12 The fourth [Passion] most protrite and manifeste unto the world, is their Inconstancie. *Ibid.* v. 214 What else meane those protrite words of the Psalme. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* II. xv. 195 They are but old and rotten errours, protrite and putid opinions of the ancient Gnosticks.

Protrudable (prŏtrū·dăb'l), *a.* [f. next + -ABLE.] Capable of being protruded, protrusible.

1881 DARWIN *Veg. Mould* (1882) 17 This part corresponds.. with the protrudable trunk or proboscis of other annelids.

Protrude (prŏtrū·d), *v.* [ad. L. *prōtrūd-ĕre* to thrust or push forward or forth, f. *prō*, PRO-[1] 1 a + *trūd-ĕre* to thrust.]

†**1.** *trans.* To thrust forward (some detached body); to push or drive onward. *Obs.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 112 They protrude and driue downe the meates from the stomacke, before they be digested. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), When the stomach has performed its office upon the food, it protrudes it into the guts. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 284 The arrow is by a single blast of air from the lungs, protruded through the cavity of the reed. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 121 A series of spasmodic contractions..gradually increase in strength..and protrude the child into the world.

fig. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 169 Nothing is more familiar than for several Factions..to protrude and drive on one and the same design.

†**b.** *intr.* To shoot out. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 328 If the spirits be not merely detained, but protrude a little, and that motion be confused and inordinate, there followeth putrefaction.

2. *trans.* To push or thrust into any position; to thrust forth or stick out (an organ or part) into a projecting position; to cause to project; to extend.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xx. 156 If beholding a candle we protrude either upward or downeward the pupill of one eye, the object will appeare double. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 36 Those black filaments or optick nerves, which are sheathed in her [the snail's] horns which she can retract or protrude. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1311 When young Spring protrudes the bursting gems. 1828 G. W. BRIDGES *Ann. Jamaica* II. xv. 236 The linen jacket which he wore was protruded by a broken rib. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 131 From each tube a polyp is protruded, of a brilliant grass-green colour.

†**b.** *transf.* To bring to the surface, as a rash.

a 1776 R. JAMES *Diss. Fevers* (1778) 17 Let the physician but remove the fever, and .. no miliary eruptions will be protruded.

c. *fig.* To obtrude, put forth obtrusively.

1840 THACKERAY *Pict. Rhapsody* Wks. 1900 XIII. 321 Critics, who..protrude their nonsense upon the town. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* II. lviii. 255, I would protrude my opinion to the world.

3. *intr.* To stick out; to project or jut out beyond the surrounding parts.

a 1626 BACON (Webster 1828-32), The parts protrude beyond the skin. 1771 [see PROTRUDING below]. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 219 If the other hand should protrude, it may be encountered by a similar expedient. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 155 The rocks which protrude from the snow at the base of the last spur of the mountain. 1868 FARRAR *Seekers* I. vi. (1875) 75 A common soldier had spied a pair of feet protruding from under the curtains.

Hence **Protru·ded, Protru·ding** *ppl. adjs.*

1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 241 The *P* is kerned, that its propensity may cover the back of the protruding angle of *A*. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* II. xi, The protruded brow. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 7 The protruded filaments are able to coalesce. 1904 W. M. RAMSAY *Lett. to Seven Ch.* xxvii. 394 A coiled serpent with raised head and protruding tongue.

Protrudent (prŏtrū·dĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *prōtrūdent-em*, pres. pple. of *prōtrūd-ĕre* to PROTRUDE.] Protruding, projecting, protuberant, prominent.

1891 LD. HOUGHTON *Bookworm* in *Stray Verses* 9 Earnest underlip protrudent. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 180/2 The lofty, protrudent corner made by the dropping of the highroad into the curious transverse valley.

Protrusible (prŏtrū·sĭb'l), *a.* [f. L. *prōtrūs-*, ppl. stem of *prōtrūd-ĕre*: see prec. and -IBLE.] Capable of being protruded or thrust out.

1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 400/1 A sharp horny dart.. readily protrusible through the aperture. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 58 The tongue may be..protrusible, as in other Reptiles.

Protrusile (prŏtrū·sil, -əil), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ILE, after L. type **prōtrūsilis.*] Adapted to be extended or thrust out, as a limb, tentacle, etc.

1847 in WEBSTER citing GARDNER. 1849 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 7. 366 Mandibles large and protrusile. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. iii. 574 The mouth is furnished with a protrusile probuscis.

Protrusion (prŏtrū·ʒən. [a. F. *protrusion*, ad. L. type **prōtrūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōtrūd-ĕre* to PROTRUDE.]

1. The action of protruding (in various senses of the vb.); the fact or condition of being protruded.

†**a.** Thrusting forward or onward. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xviii. 381 He was.. not to bee removed by the force or protrusion of three men. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. 21 You will finde the Sucker forcibly carryed up to the top of the Cylinder, by the protrusion of the external Air. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Cantharides*, Such Motions as are necessary for the Protrusion forwards or Ejectment of the Water.

b. The action of thrusting or pushing out an attached part; the condition of being protruded.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. 148 That the distinctive parts of sexes are onely different in position, that is inversion or protrusion. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 13 The falling down or protrusion of some part. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 340 The notion of deluges accompanying the protrusion of mountain-chains. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 62 Shortly before the protrusion of the leaves.

c. The fact of projecting or jutting out.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* viii. (1856) 56 The protrusion of these abutting faces into the waters of the sound.

2. *concr.* That which protrudes or juts out; a protruded part, a protuberance, a prominence.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* xi. Wks. 1760 I. 123 [They] looked upon all extraordinary dilatations of that member as protrusions of zeal, or spiritual excrescencies. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 19 Between this ridge and the protrusion abovementioned. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 96 The fantastic gables, pinnacles, and protrusions, which intercepted the light. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 66 They ..are covered by a protrusion of the epidermis.

Protrusive (prŏtrū·siv), *a.* [f. L. *prōtrūs-*, ppl. stem of *prōtrūd-ĕre* to PROTRUDE + -IVE.]

1. Having the power or tendency to thrust forward or onward; propulsive.

1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 172 Though it add nothing to the elasticity of the Air, seeing it has a pressure and protrusive force in it. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. iv. § 13 The Protrusive Motion of the Bowels. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 144 The protrusive force of the surrounding muscles.

2. Characterized by thrusting oneself forward; obtrusive.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1858) 267 A true English heart breathes, calm and strong, through the whole business; not boisterous, protrusive. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 16 Nov., His protrusive, unrestrained, ill-regulated idiosyncracies.

3. Protruding, projecting, protuberant.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. iv. (1872) I. 156 The 'Austrian lip'—protrusive underjaw, with heavy lip disinclined to shut. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* vii, The chin protrusive, and the cervical vertebræ a trifle more curved.

Hence **Protru·sively** *adv.*, **Protru·siveness.**

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. x, To him thou, with sniffing charity, wilt protrusively proffer thy hand-lamp. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Protrusiveness.

Protrypsin: see PRO-[2] 1.

Prottore,-our, obs. ff. *prouder*, comp. of PROUD.

Protuberance (prŏtiū·bĕrăns). [f. PROTUBERANT: see -ANCE. So F. *protubérance* (1738 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The fact or condition of being protuberant; bulging out or projecting in a rounded form.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Protuberance*, a bunching forth above the rest. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. vii. 361 The firmness and protuberance of the Muscles in each limb. 1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* xiv. 342 His eyes have a sunken appearance, owing to the protuberance of his eye-brows. 1874 *Imperial Gazetteer* s. v. *Australia*, The whole figure..very well proportioned, but frequently marred by the protuberance of the abdomen.

2. That which is protuberant; a rounded prominence, projection, or swelling; a knob, a bump.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xix. 154 A cartilagineous substance without any spondyles, processes, or protuberance whatsoever. 1658 — *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 47 The Rhomboidal protuberances in Pineapples maintaining this Quincuncial order unto each other. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 82 Under the throat there is a fleshy protuberance. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 106 On the leaf of the Poplar..large reddish-coloured protuberances.

b. *Solar protuberance* = solar PROMINENCE (2 b).

1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 167 The so-called protuberances afforded an instant and crucial test of the truth of Kirchhoff's hypothesis. 1907 *Daily News* 25 Dec. 4 Janssen was in the Malay Peninsula making his observations of the solar 'protuberances', otherwise masses of blazing hydrogen.

Protu·berancy. [f. as prec. + -ANCY.]

1. Protuberant condition; bulging out; = prec. 1.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xxii. 276 When..a protuberancy of the lip should be the certeine signe of the true heir to the Crowne. 1692 RAY *Disc.* I. iii. (1693) 34 The protuberancy of the dry Land above the common Superficies of the Ocean. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xx. § 23 The Earth..is not perfectly globular, but has a greater Protuberancy under the Equator. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 185 The other [cause of squinting arises] from an oblique position and greater protuberancy of the cornea.

†**2.** A rounded projection; = prec. 2. *Obs.*

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. x. (1712) 72 Why has he four Knees,..as also a Protuberancy under his Breast to lean on? 1760 MILLES in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 537 Small protuberancies sometimes appear, like the knots of trees.

Protuberant (prŏtiū·bĕrănt), *a.* [ad. late L. *prōtūberānt-em*, pres. pple. of *prōtūber-āre* to swell or bulge out, f. L. *prō*, PRO-[1] + *tūber* a hump, swelling. So F. *protubérant* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. Bulging or swelling out beyond the surrounding surface; prominent.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 113 These..follicles are found in both sexes, though somewhat more protuberant in the male. 1661 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* xxvi. (1665) 162 One mans eyes are more protuberant, and swelling out. 1747 HERVEY *Medit.* II. 122 Mountains vastly uneven and protuberant. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. vi. 292 Eocha III..is remembered for his protuberant nose. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iv. 130 The protuberant northern base of the dome of Vesuvius.

b. *fig.* That forces itself upon notice, prominent.

1822 GALT *Provost* xxxiii, The effect of this, however, was less protuberant in our town than in many others. 1895 R. BURTON in *Forum* (N.Y.) Apr. 251 A foil to the protuberant ugliness of the theory.

†**2.** Moulded or done in the round; figured in relief, or rising above the surface. *Obs.*

1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 109 God..forbade all images whatsoever, particularly all protuberant ones. 1696 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xx. 4 The former was a protuberant Image, or a Statue made of Wood, Stone, &c. *Ibid.* xxviii. (1697) 538 Abarbinel saith the Letters were protuberant as they are upon Coins, or upon Wax.

Hence **Protu·berantly** *adv.*, in a protuberant, bulging, or prominent manner.

1836 LANDOR *Peric. & Asp.* cliii. Wks. 1846 II. 417/1 They serve as graven images, protuberantly eminent and gorgeously uncouth.

Protuberantial (prŏtiūbĕræ·nʃăl), *a.* [f. L. type **prōtūberānti-a* PROTUBERANCE + -AL. So F. *protubérantiel.*] Of the nature of, or belonging to (the solar) protuberances.

1880 *Nature* XXI. 436/2 The mixture of protuberantial vapours in the sun. 1882 *Ibid.* XXVII. 111/1 The spectrum is that of protuberantial gases and of matter still unknown.

Protuberate (prŏtiū·bĕrēt), *v. rare.* [f. late L. *prōtūberāt-*, ppl. stem of *prōtūberāre*: see PROTUBERANT.] *intr.* To bulge out; to form a rounded prominence.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 26 The inner region..hath cauities..which on the outer side agayne do protuberate and giue forth. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* II Hippocrates..writes, That the head sometimes doth more remarkably protuberate at the eares, then either forward or backward. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 126 We see the..Fore-legs half out, and the other just beginning to protuberate through the skin. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 483 Mesenteric enlargement..felt in the form of knots protuberating in the abdomen.

b. *trans.* To cause to bulge out or project. *rare.*

1884 A. A. WATTS *Life A. Watts* I. 302 The manly breast protuberated by waistcoats fashioned like a doublet.

Hence **Protu·berated** *ppl. a.*, swollen or bulged out; **Protu·berating** *vbl. sb.*, a swelling; **Protu·berating** *ppl. a.*, bulging out.

1683 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* v. xii. (1686) 221 The fourth Bone..is smooth, not being hollow nor *protuberated as the rest are. 1755 NEDHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 239 The circumference of which was full, and protuberated. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 564 Suffering grievous *Protuberatings of the bones in his Arms. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 977 These Rack-bones baue in the middle *protuberating, round and embowed bodies. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 285 In others, the nectary is blunt, scarcely protuberating.

†**Protubera·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. late L. *prōtūberāre* to PROTUBERATE.] A swollen or bulged part, a protuberance.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 903 The sixt Nerue..neare the inner protuberation of the arme distributeth many surcles.. into the skinne of the cubit. 1670 H. STUBBE *Plus Ultra* 125 A.. Souldier..having grievous protuberations of the bones in his armes. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. vi. (1738) 97 The foremost of which receives the Protuberation of the Stifle bone.

†**Protu·bered,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. late L. *prōtūber-āre* (see PROTUBERANT) + -ED[1].] Swollen or bulged out.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 21 The cauities wherin the protubered heads of the ribbes are setled.

†**Protu·berous**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. stem *protuber-* of Protuberant, etc. + -ous, after *tuberous*.] = Protuberant. So **Protubero·sity**, = Protuberance; a rounded bulge or boss. *rare.*

1666 J. Smith *Old Age* (1676) 183 The one being protuberous, rough, crusty, and hard; the other, round, smooth, spongy, and soft. 1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 314 The forehead converges to a central protuberosity, where phrenologists locate eventuality.

Protu·rb, *v. humorous nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *prō-turb-āre* to drive forth in confusion, f. *prō*, Pro-[1] 1 a + *turbāre* to confuse: cf. *perturb*, *disturb*.] *trans.* To drive forth or chase out.

1845 Stanley in *Life* I. x. 342 Some undergraduates..saw Ward rush out from the Theatre—'proturbed', as they imagined by the Bedell.

Protureter: see Proto- 2 b.

Pro-tutor (prōʊˌtiū·tər). *Sc. Law.* [f. Pro-[1] + Tutor *sb.* Cf. med.L. *prōtūtor*, F. *protuteur* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*).] One who acts as 'tutor' or guardian to one in the state of pupillarity, though not legally appointed as such. So **Pro-tu·tory**, the charge of a pro-tutor.

1665 *Acts of Sederunt* 10 June (1790) 93 Whatsoever person or persons shall..intromett with the means and estate of any minor, and shall act in his affairs as pro-tutors, haveing no right of tutory or curatory established in their persons, they shall be lyable. 1681 [see Pro-cukator]. *a* 1722 Fountainhall *Decis.* (1759) I. 10 Kilrie had meddled with the charter-chest..which the Lords did not find sufficient to make him protutor. 1773 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* I. vii. § 28 Pro-tutors..may be sued by the minor in an action for accounting, even during the pro-tutory, though proper tutors or curators are not bound to account till their office determine. 1838 in W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.*

‖ **Protyle** (prōʊ·təil). Also prothyle, -yl. [irreg. f. Gr. *πρωτ*(ο-, Prot(o- first, primary, primitive + *ὕλη* 'timber, material', in philosophical lang. 'matter'; see Hyle, and cf. *πρώτη ὕλη* first matter or substance (Aristotle *Metaph.*).

If a combination of the two words had been made in Greek, it would have been **πρωθύλη*, in Latin form *prōthylē*. Moreover, in Eng., *ὕλη* as second element usually becomes *-yl*, as in *methyl*, *ethyl*, *carbonyl*, etc.; thus the regular form would be *prothyl*.]

A name proposed for the hypothetical original undifferentiated matter, of which the chemical substances provisionally regarded as elements may be composed.

1886 W. Crookes *Address* in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 568 Let us picture the very beginnings of time...Before even the sun himself had consolidated from the original protyle. [*Note*] We require a word analogous to protoplasm to express the idea of the original primal matter existing before the evolution of the chemical elements. The word I have ventured to use for the purpose is compounded of *πρό* (earlier than) and *ὕλη* (the stuff of which things are made). 1891 [F. C. S. Schiller] *Riddles of Sphinx* 189 Prothyle, the undifferentiated basis of chemical evolution. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 24 Apr. 5/1 That hypothetical substance—the 'prothyl'—of which the entire material universe, suns, planets, comets, and nebulæ, is made. 1905 *Academy* 4 Feb. 108/1 At present theory seems to suggest that this ether, originally 'invented' to account for the phenomena of light, and called the 'luminiferous ether', is really the *prima materia* of the ancients, the *Urstoff* of the Germans, the *protyle* of Sir William Crookes.

‖ **Protypon** (prōˈtipɒn). *Anc. Arch.* Pl. **-a.** [a. Gr. *πρότυπον*, f. as next.] (See quots.)

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 552 To set up Gargils or Antiques at the top of a Gavill end, as a finiall to the crest tiles, which in the beginning he called *Protypa*. [*margin*] Moulds or patternes. 1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 167 These early reliefs, called *protypa*, or bas reliefs, and *ectypa*, or high-reliefs, were also used for decorating houses and halls.

‖ **Protypus** (prōˈtipŏs). *Obs.* Also in anglicized form **pro·type**. [f. Gr. *πρό*, Pro-[2] + *τύπος* Type.] (See quot. 1656.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Protype*.., that is made for an example or copy; an image or form whereof moulds are made, in which things of mettal or earth are cast. 1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* (1769) 16 The *protypus* was of wax for efformation.

Prou, obs. f. Prow *sb.*[1] and [2]; var. Prow *v. Obs.*

Proud (praud), *a.* (*sb.*, *adv.*) Forms: see below. [Late OE. *prút*, *prúd* = ON. *prúð-r* brave, gallant, magnificent, stately (whence Icel. *prúður*, MSw. *prudh*, MDa. *prud*); both prob. a. OF. *prūd*, *prōd*, nom. *prūz*, *prōz* (= **prūt-s*, **prōt-s*) valiant, doughty, gallant (11th c. in Godef.), in mod.F. *preux* = Prov. *proz*, *pro*, Cat. *prou*, It. *prode* valiant, Rhæto-Rom. *prus* pious:—late L. **prōd-is* profitable, advantageous, useful (*prōde* neut. in Itala *a* 200); app. either the source of, or taken from, the first element of L. *prōd-esse* to be of value, be good. See also Preux, Prow *a.*, and cf. Pride.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 1–5 **prút**, 5 **prute**, 3–5 **prout**, **-e**, 5–6 **prowte**. *Compar.* 4 **prottore**, **-our**, 5 **prutter**, **-yr**.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* xlvi. (1889) 152 Pryte heage utawyrpð & wiþerwyrdnyss prute [*sublimes*] genyþerude. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 Eaðe meiht tu beon prut! *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 225/197 Oure maister was so prout, Lucefer, for his fairhede, þat he ful sone out. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9539 King stefne was þe boldore & þe prottore [*v.r.* prottour] nor þis cas. *c* 1440 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 57 Ne for no good chaunce, he was not the Pruttyr [*v.r.* prutter]. *Ibid.* 145 Spare the meke, and wreke Ham on the Prowte. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxv. 280 (Harl. MS.) And when he was this i-hyed, he wex prout. 1553 *Respublica* (Brandl) v. vii. 17 Zo thicke prowte howrecop.

β. 1–4 **prúd**, 4–6 **prude**, (4–5 **prode**), 4–6 **proude**, 4–7 **prowd(e**, 4– **proud**. *Compar.* 3 **pruder**, **prudder**, 5 **prodder**. *Superl.* 3 **prudest**, 4 **pruddest**, **proddest**, 5 **pruddist**.

c 1000 in Napier *O.E. Gloss.* 226/233 *Arrogantes*, modiz: *vel* prud. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 57 Prud ne wreiere ne heo þu noht. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 296 He is þinge prudest, and him is scheome loðest. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 289 Þe prude kyng Pharaon, þat chaced Israel. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2942 Þe proddest of hem alle. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1300 Þe pruddest of þe province. *Ibid.* 1772 Þe prowde prynce of Perce. 13.. *Cursor M.* 2415 Cott.) Fra þaa prude folk had hir sen. *Ibid.* 27571 Oft bitides þat man es Bicummen prode for halines. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4375 Þe playne purperyn see full of prode fischis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2743 The pruddist of payone, prise men of houde. *a* 1450 Myrc 1129 Hast þou..þe prodder þe mad, For any ofyce þat þow hast had? 1535 Coverdale *Job* xxxv. 12 Because of the wickednesse oft proude tyrauntes.

B. Signification.

Senses 6 and 7 come nearest to the OF. and ON. The unfavourable sense, so early in Eng., may be due to the aspect in which a Norman *prud barun* or *prode chevalier* presented himself to the English peasant or townsman. (Cf. the two senses of L. *superbus*.)

I. 1. Having or cherishing a high or lofty opinion of oneself; valuing oneself highly on account of one's position, rank, attainments, possessions, etc.; Usually in a bad sense: Disposed to take an attitude of superiority to and contempt for others; arrogant, haughty, overweening, supercilious.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* xvii. (1889) 85 Sawl prutes byð forlaeten. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Ne beo þu þerenore prud ne wilde. *Ibid.* 43 Prud heo wes swiðe and modi. *c* 1290 *Beket* 980 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 134 [He] is proust and cunteckor. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* III. 172 Ne to depraue þi persone with a proud herte. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Aisop* IV. xx, None ought to be prowd ageynst his lord, but ought to humble hym self toward hym. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 18 Some he as proude as Nabugodonosor. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 119 They are as bragge and as pronde as pecockes. 1613 Sir E. Hoby *Countersnarle* 54 Hee was a proud insolent Delegate. 1711 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 20 Nov., Lord Strafford is as proud as Hell. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* IX. vi, They say he's as proud as Lucifer. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 96 Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much; Wisdom is humble that he knows no more. 1820 Byron *Mar. Fal.* II. i. 210 The vile are only vain; the great are proud. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 16 Claims not less arrogant than those of the proudest popes in the middle ages. 1859 Tennyson *Geraint & Enid* 347 Turn, Fortune, turn thy wheel and lower the proud.

b. Const. *of* (the thing, quality, action, etc. which constitutes the ground of pride). See also 2.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 154 Haue knowynge of thy-Selfe, and be not Prute of so hey vyrchipp. *c* 1510 More *Picus* Wks. 17/2 If thou haste receiued it: why arte thou prowde therof, as thoughe thou haddst not receiued it. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. x. 77 Iden farewell, and be proud of thy victory. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* III. 959 Most of our women are extreamly proud Of their faire lookes. 1707 Norris *Treat. Humility* vii. 317 If a man were to be proud of anything, it should be what the angels were proud of,.. their intellectual endowments. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 140, I should be more inclined to be ashamed than proud of myself if they had. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* ii, An ornament of which she was much prouder than of her red cheeks.

c. Preceded by a sb. in comb. = proud of...

1682, etc. [see Purse-proud]. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* viii. 354, I could make four or five spans of.. good and well-matched oxen..and I am now becoming a little ox-proud. 1904 *Globe* 27 Oct. 4/4 No one can prevent the woman who is jewel-proud..from bedecking herself with gems on every possible and a few impossible occasions.

2. Highly sensible of, or elated by, some honour done to one; feeling oneself greatly honoured by some act, fact, or relation; taking pride or having high satisfaction in something; in early use (as still in *dial.*) sometimes merely = gratified, pleased, glad. Often const. *of*, or with *inf.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1414 Wið gold, and siluer, and wið srud, Dis sonde made ðe mayden prud. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 59 Pacience was proude of þat propre seruice, And made hym muirth with his mete. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 262 Pelleus of the proffer was proude at his hert. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 191 Faire Cousin, you debase your Princely Knee, To make the base Earth prowd with kissing it. 1677 Dryden *Apol. Heroic Poetry* Ess. (Ker) I. 182 The author of the *Plain Dealer*, whom I am proud to call my friend. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 308 A divine ambition, and a zeal, The boldest patriot might be proud to feel. 1784 Burns '*There was a lad*' iv, He'll be a credit to us a', We'll a' be proud o' Robin. 1902 Ld. Kitchener in *Westm. Gaz.* 30 July 5/1 This..will, I am sure, be well understood by the Army I have been so proud to command.

3. Having a becoming sense of what is due to or worthy of oneself or one's position; unwilling to stoop to what is beneath one; characterized by lofty self-respect; feeling or showing a proper pride.

1738 Pope *Epil. Sat.* II. 205 *F.* You're strangely proud. *P.* So proud, I am no Slave: So impudent, I own myself no Knave. 1761 Gray *Sketch* 1 Too poor for a bribe and too proud to importune. 1818 Carlyle *Misc., Burns* (1857) I. 233 Many'a poet has been poorer than Burns; but no one was ever prouder. 1833 Tennyson *Lady Clara Vere de Vere* ii, Your pride is yet no mate for mine, Too proud to care from whence I came.

4. *transf.* Of actions, etc.: Proceeding from or indicating pride; arrogant, haughty, presumptuous; arising from lofty self-respect.

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 379 Ther was..many a prud word spoke also. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* vi. 17 There be sixe thinges, which the Lorde hateth...A proude loke, a dyssemblynge tonge [etc.]. 1701 *Stanley's Hist. Philos., Biog.* 9 This Philosophy [the Stoick] has..charmed a World of People by its Proud and Ostentatious Principles. 1790 Cowper *Mother's Picture* 110 Higher far my proud pretensions rise—The son of parents pass'd into the skies. 1853 tr. *F. Bremer's Homes New World* II. xxvii. 311 The Indians, like the Greenlanders, look down upon the white race with proud contempt.

5. That is a ground or cause of pride; of which one is or may be proud (now usually in good sense); affording high satisfaction or gratification.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xix. 8 Þai ere on heghe, and has þaire delite in proude honurs and vayn. *a* 1577 Gascoigne *Herbs, Weeds*, etc. Wks. (1587) 304 Not one of these rebuketh avarice And yet procureth prowd pluralities. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xxv. Let those..Of publike honour and proud titles bost. 1746–7 Hervey *Medit.* (1767) I. 57 (*Tombs*) Where is Honour, with her proud Trophies of Renown? 1831 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Ellistoniana*, One proud day to me he took his roast mutton with us in the Temple. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xlviii, 'It is a proud sight', said the secretary. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 44 The proud inheritance of their stainless loyalty.

II. 6. As a poetic or rhetorical epithet. a. Of persons, their name, etc.: Of exalted station, of high degree, of lofty dignity; lordly.

a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 5 in *O. E. Misc.* 102 Eorles prute, knyhtes egleche. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 147 A noþere ladye proude and nuwe. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IV. viii. 1148 Donald-Erchsone-Heggeboud King wes xiiii. winter provd. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* III. i. 50 Nature neuer fram'd a womans heart, Of prowder stuffe then that of Beatrice. 1742 Gray *Spring* ii, How low, how little are the Proud. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* VI. i, High though his titles, proud his name, Boundless his wealth as wish can claim. 1854 Chr. G. Rossetti *Poems* (1904) 180/1 In the grave will be no space For the purple of the proud.

b. Of things: Stately, majestic, magnificent, grand, 'gallant', splendid. (Referring to aspect.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 301/41 A noble churi he huy founden þare, with walles faire and proute. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3249 Ring and broche war selli prude. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 435 With pelur and pall & mony proude rynges. 1530 Palsgr. 321/2 Prowde or stately, *fier*. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii, Tis not yet prowde day: The neat gay mist[i]es of the light's not vp. 1678 Wood *Life* 28 June (O. H. S.) II. 410 The ruins..do shew that it hath been a verie statelie and proud fabrick. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xv, And through the waters view on high The proud ships sail, and gay clouds move. 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* VII. iv. 91 Ecbatana..one of the proudest cities of the ancient world.

†c. *transf.* Highly pleasing (to other senses), 'grand'. *Obs. rare.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus minor*) 705 Persawand prowd sawoure þare Of sottyne [sodden] flesche.

7. Characterized by great vigour, force, or vitality, such as indicates or suggests pride: in various applications. †a. Of warriors (or their acts): Valiant, brave; mighty; esp. in phr. *proud in pres* (*prece*), valiant in conflict (see Press *sb.*[1] 1 b).

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 57 To Marke þe king þai went Wiþ knistes proude in pres. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2132 To purvey a pepill pruddest of werre. *Ibid.* 6719 Preset hym with payne, & with proude strokes. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xlvii, Thenne he wente to the dece, Be-fore the pruddust in prece. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccl. 371 The ii squiers within were right hardy and prowde. 1591 Coningsby *Jrnl. Siege Rouen* in *Camden Misc.* I. 58 Thus have you the most prowd sally that any capten here can tell of to their memorie. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 27 The youthful Prince, with proud allarm, Calls out the vent'rous Colony to swarm.

b. Of animals: Spirited, high-mettled; marked by vigorous and fearless activity; moving with force and dignity. (Chiefly *poet.*)

c 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 3714 Bestys that be proude: As boors, lippardys, and lyouns. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. ii. 21, I haue dogges my Lord, Will rouze the proudest Panther in the Chase. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 858 The Fiend repli'd not,.. But like a proud Steed reind, went hautie on, Chaumping his iron curb. 1780 Cowper *Table-Talk* 523 Give me the line that ploughs its stately course Like a proud swan, conquering the stream by force.

c. Of the sea or a stream: Swelling, swollen, high, strong, in flood.

1535 Coverdale *Job* xxxviii. 11 Here shalt thou laye downe thy proude and hye wawes. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. i. 91 Which falling in the Land, Hath ouerie petty Riuer made so proud, That they haue ouer-borne their Continents. 1611 Bible *Ps.* cxxiv. 5 Then the proud waters had gone ouer our soule. 1828 Buchan *Ballads N. Scot.* I. 247 The wind was loud, the stream was proud, And wi' the stream gaed Willie. 1894 *Field* 1 Dec. 838/1 In the big rivers of upper Sweden and Norway, the grayling lives in the turmoil and 'proud' water.

d. Of organic structures: Overgrown, exuberant, too luxuriant; swelling or swollen, tumid. (*a*) Said of the sap: Swelling; rising or circulating vigorously; also, said locally of plants, or parts of them, as buds, shoots, grain. (See also Winter-*proud*.) (*b*) Applied to overgrown flesh in a healing wound: see also Proud flesh.

[1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 78 *Metaphora*..as if we should say..corne by the stately length and weighty eare it carrieth, to be proud.] 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. iv. 59 As we..wound the Barke, the skin of our Fruit-trees, Least being ouer-proud with Sap and Blood, With too much riches it confound it selfe. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 219 Used by Physitians for taking down of proud swelling wounds. 1648 Markham *Housew. Gard.* III. x. (1668) 79 Now sap in flowers is strong and proud. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* 32 About the beginning of March (when the buds begin to be proud and turgid). 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. xxxiv. 152 Ten acres of wheat, which, after Christmas, seemed proud. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss., Proud*, luxuriant. 'Corn's varra proud.' 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 515 If the winter has been open and mild, the autumn-wheat plant will have grown luxuriantly,..so..that it may have become *proud*, that is, in a precocious state of forwardness for the season.

8. Sensually excited; 'swelling', lascivious. ? *Obs.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. x. 26 In ashes and sackcloth he did array His daintie corse, proud humors to abate. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 712 The flesh being proud, Desire doth fight with grace. 1641 Hinde *J. Brucn* vii. 27 Who having made their flesh proud by pampering, do now..cast off all feare of God.

b. *spec.* Of certain female animals, as bitches, mares, elephants: In a state of sexual excitement; 'in heat'. ? *Obs.*

1575 Turberv. *Venerie* vii. 17 A fayre Bitch..the whiche you may make to goe proude in this wyse. 1590 Cokaine *Treat. Hunting* B iij b, A Brach is..nine daies full proude. 1615 tr. *De Monfart's Surv. E. Indies* 17 To take them [wild elephants]..they make vse of a female, when shee goeth proud, in her heate [etc.]. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* I. Ee j b/2 Make Broth thereof and of this give her some twice or thrice, and she will infallibly grow proud. 1781 P. Beckford *Hunting* (1802) 62 Watch over the bitches with a cautious eye, and separate such as are going to be proud, before it be too late.

9. *dial.* or *local.* 'Large; projecting in any direction; of a roof: high-pitched'; also 'said of a fulcrum when it is placed too near the lever end' (*E. D. D.*); and in other transferred uses: see quots.

1825 Jamieson, *Proud*, applied to a projection in a hay-stack, during the act of rearing it, whence it needs dressing in a particular quarter. 1857 P. Colquhoun *Comp. 'Oarsman's Guide'* 13 It has been the custom to fill oars very square, to make them row proud; but there are few men capable of enduring proud oars for any length of time..not rowing the stroke out is attributable to these proud fillings. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., 'The nails [in a horseshoe] stand out too proud'; 'The board's a bit too proud, it wants spoke-shaving off.' *Mod.*, 'You are too proud': said of or to a person who, trying to raise something with a crow-bar or other lever, places the point too far under the object to be lifted (= too far beyond the fulcrum).

10. *Phrases.* a. *Proud tailor*: a local name for the goldfinch, from its showy plumage.

1770 D. Barrington in *Archæologia* (1775) III. 33 A goldfinch still continues to be called a proud tailor in some parts of England. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 151 *Fringilla Carduelis*, Goldfinch, Thistle-Finch, Proud Tailor. 1876–82 *Yarrell's Brit. Birds* (ed. 4) II. 118 *note*, In some of the Midland counties it is termed 'Proud Tailor'.

b. *To do* (a person) *proud* (colloq.): to make proud, confer an honour upon, gratify highly.

1819 *Metropolis* I. 220 'You do me proud', said the general. 1837 Thackeray *Ravenswing* i, Madam, you do me proud. 1884 *Milnor* (Dakota) *Teller* 22 Aug., The people of Milnor have done themselves proud in building a school house. 1899 *Daily News* 1 June 6/4 The sun did himself proud..For once the tents were not actually crammed throughout the afternoon.

† c. *To make it proud*: to behave proudly or haughtily. *Obs.* (See Make *v.*[1] 68 b.)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 263 She can make it full prowde with ipes and with gynnes. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 486 Pis hogy best..His sette to swolo covetous men þat in erþe makyȝt hit prowd and towȝe.

† C. as *sb. Obs.*

1. A proud person; one of high degree.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13696 Pirrus with that proude presit to þe temple, Weddit þat worthi, & as wif held. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 24 Wes neuir proud of sic auctoritie Moir wirschip wan. *a* 1586 in Pinkerton *Anc. Scot. Poems* (1786) 190 He luifit that prowde in paramouris.

2. Pride. *rare.* (*Prude* (*ii*) was also early southern ME. spelling of *pryde*, Pride.)

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. 4 (Harl. MS.) Alle þat is in þe wordle oþer it is fals couetise of flesch, or fals couetise of yen, or prowde of lif.

D. as *adv.* Proudly, in a proud manner (in various senses).

13.. *Cursor M.* 28515 Lucheri has don me scrud Me-self and bere my bodi prud. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 1793 in *Macro Plays* 130 Heyl, prinse, proude prekyd in palle! 1534 More *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1272/2 Men maye call hym a foole that beareth hymselfe prowde, because he ietteth about in a borowed gown. 1857 [see 9 above].

E. *Comb.* a. parasynthetic, as *proud-blooded, -crested, -minded, -paced, -pillared, -quivered, -spirited, -stomached*: see also Proud-hearted. b. adverbial, as *proud-blind* (blinded by pride), *-exulting, -glancing,* † *-pied* (proudly or splendidly variegated), † *-pight, -prancing.*

1599 *Broughton's Let.* ix. 32 Put on your spectacles you purblind and *proud-blind Pharisee. 1759 Mason *Caractacus* Poems (1774) 261 *Proud-crested soldier! 1796 *Poetry* in *New Ann. Reg.* 168 To leave him, *proud-exulting in his pains. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 132, I am as peremptorie as she *proud minded. 1616 *Marlowe's Faust.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 120/2 On a *proud-pac'd steed, as swift as thought. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xcviii, When *proud pide Aprill (dresst in all his trim) Hath put a spirit of youth in euery thing. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 11191 Many a *proude pight pynacle Stode a-boute that tabernacle. 1901 L. F. Begbie in *Academy* 28 Sept. 258/1 *Proud-prancing Æschylean words. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xiii, *Proud-stomached teachers.

† **Proud,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *prútian*, ME. *prouden*, f. *prút* Proud *a.*]

1. *intr.* To be proud; to behave proudly.

a 1000 *Aldhelm Gloss.* 1161 in Napier *O. E. Gloss.* 32/1 *Fastu*, .i. *elatione*, prutunge. *c* 1000 *Corp. Chr. Coll. Cambr. MS.* 191, 29 Þæt hi wyllon modiȝȝan oððe prutian. *Ibid.* 168 Hwanon hi modiȝian maȝon oððe prutian. *c* 1325 *Deo Gratias* 18 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 129 A noþur Mon proudeþ as doþ a poo. 1382 Wyclif *Job* xv. 20 Alle his daȝis the vnpitous man proudeth. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Henry Gt.* 117 There prowdeth Pow'r, here Prowesse brighter shines.

b. To be lively or wanton. (Cf. Proud *a.* 8.)

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 264 Mirie time is Auerille..ȝong man wexeþ iolif, & þan proudeþ man & wiif.

2. *trans.* To make proud; to puff up with pride.

c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* II. ii. in *Anglia* VIII. 153/12 Nor she was depressed wiþ reproues ne prouded wiþ hir preisynges. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xvi. cii. 403 Vee whom Nature hath or Fortune prowded. 1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Trophies* 1333 As Sin breeds Sin, and Husband marr's the Wife, Sister prouds Sister, Brother hardens Brother, And one Companion doth corrupt another.

Hence † **Prou·ded** *ppl. a.*, made proud, over-swollen; † **Prou·der,** ? one who behaves proudly.

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* IX. lii. 236 The prouded Flesh from sins excesse to waine. 1565 W. Allen *Def. Cath. Doctr. Purgatory* II. viii. 191 Goddes Churche..hathe by the spirite of God beaten downe your proudders, the Arrians: the Macedonians: the Anabaptistes. 1577 Fulke *Confut. Purg.* 298 [quoting prec.] Our prowders the Arians.

Proudens, obs. form of Prudence.

† **Prou·dfall.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Proud *a.* + (?) Fall *sb.*[1]] ? The front hair, the forelock.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy.* 3025 The shede þurghe the shyre here shone as þe lilly, Streght as a strike, straght þurgh the myddes, Depertid the proudfall pertly in two, Attiret in tressis trusset full faire.

Proud flesh. [See Proud *a.* 7 d (*b*).] Overgrown flesh arising from excessive granulation upon, or around the edges of, a healing wound.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 78 An hori elde wounde þat haþ summe greete crustis, or ellis..sum gret proud fleisch to hiȝe [Lat. *carnem superfluam grossam*]. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 50 b/2 Aboue the ordinary fluxions, therin engendreth proude fleshe. 1685 Boyle *Eng. Notion Nat.* vii. 323 In wounds, proud-flesh, and perhaps funguses, are as well produced and entertained by the aliment brought to the wounded part, as the true and genuine flesh. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 80 If fungus, commonly called proud-flesh, should appear, a dressing of dry lint will mostly soon repress it. 1880 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 526 The formation of 'proud flesh' on the edges of the wound.

Hence **Prou·d-flesh** *v. trans.*, to cause a growth of proud flesh upon (in quot. *fig.*).

1876 S. Lanier in *Life & Lett. B. Taylor* (1884) II. xxviii. 693 The additional forcing of such a tendency..becomes positively hurtful through proudfleshing the artistic conscience.

Proudful (prau·dfŭl), *a.* Now *dial.* [f. Proud *a.* + -ful: cf. Prideful.] Full of pride; abounding in pride; proud. (In quot. 1900 as *adv.*)

1340 *Ayenb.* 217 Prouduol clopinge ne wynþ naȝt of god. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 81 [They] began to delet [= delate] his proudfull ambitioun and disdainning of the pepill. 1881 W. C. Smith in *Mod. Sc. Poets* III. 243 She leaves his proudfu' mither Draggin through the dowie heather. 1900 'Zack' (Gwen. Keats) *Tales Dunstable Weir* (1901) 135 (Devon dial.) He moved that free and yet that proudful I couldn't but call to mother to mark him.

Prou·d-hea·rted, *a.* Having a proud heart or spirit; proud, haughty.

? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1491 Proude-herted Narcisus. 14.. in *Harrow. Hell* Introd. 25 The horss hath xxv propertes,..iiii off a lyon..prowd-herted, brod-brestid, iiii good legis, and a stowte stern. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 116 Oft dois hautane proud-bartit men to wyn los in armes, mare for pride na prow. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 98 And so, prowd-hearted Warwicke, I defie thee. *a* 1803 *Young Benjie* iv. in Child *Ballads* iv. (1886) 282/1 And he was stout, and proud-hearted, And thought o't bitterlie. 1861 Trollope *Framley P.* I. xi. 236 It is hardly possible that the proud-hearted should love those who despise them; and Lucy Robarts was very proud-hearted.

So **Prou·d-heart** *sb.*, a name for a proud-hearted person; *a.*, proud-hearted.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 45 Pernel proud-herte [C. vii. 3 proute-herte] platte hire to grounde,..And beo-hiȝte to þat vs alle maade, Heo wolde [etc.]. 1819 Keats *Lamia* II. 285 Leaving thee forlorn..For all thine impious proud-heart sophistries. 1887 Morris *Odyss.* II. 324 Those young and proud-heart lords.

Proudish (prau·dif), *a.* [f. Proud *a.* + -ish[1].] Somewhat proud, rather proud.

1658 Cokaine *Trappolin* IV. i, I do remember my self well enough, yet Eo, Meo, and Areo, have made me something proudish. 1688 Penton *Guard. Instruct.* (1897) 44 Especially when they are a little proudish. 1827 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* VI. i, He said this with a proudish air.

† **Prou·dling.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ling[1].] A proud person; a 'son' or 'daughter of pride'.

a 1618 Sylvester *Henry Gt.* 152 Milde to the Meek, to Proudlings sterne and strict. 1628 Sir W. Mure *Doomes-day* 196 There, the Ambitious..Of base contempt is made the pryse; The Proudling pestred downe.

† **Prou·dly,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + -ly[1].] Of proud manner; proud-looking.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 2136 Duk Nestor was ful of wratthe and ire Toward Antenor, that proudely sire.

Proudly (prau·dli), *adv.* Forms: see Proud *a.* and -ly[2]. [Late OE. *prútlice*: see -ly[2]; ME. *prudeliche.*] In a proud manner; with pride.

1. With excessive self-esteem; with an attitude or air of superiority; haughtily, arrogantly.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* lviii. (1889) 178 Prutlice [*superbe*] witan. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 577 Þa onswerede þe an swiðe prudeliche, þus, to þe prude prince. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 534 Fyrumbras ansuerde him agayn prouteliche & sayde:..'Ich hem wolde wel conquere wiþ my sword trenchaunt'. 14.. *Towrn. Tottenham* 30 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 84 How prudly among vs thy doȝter he craues. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 192 b, He aunswered contemptuously & proudlye. 1621 Molle *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* III. x. 178 [She] thinketh the proudlier of herselfe. 1671 Milton *Samson* 55 Proudly secure, yet liable to fall By weakest suttleties. 1788 Cowper *Negro's Compl.* 56 Prove that you have human feelings, Ere you proudly question ours! 1831 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 197 A long and proudly imperious reign of corruption.

b. With lofty satisfaction or self-respect; with a high sense of honour done to one, or of what is worthy of one; with elation or exultation.

1753 A. Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 23 Rather than drag a feverish Life under an huge Load of Misery, he proudly resolves to put an End to his Sufferings. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 290 A rule which, as far back as the days of the Plantagenets, had been proudly declared by the most illustrious sages of Westminster Hall to be a distinguishing feature of the English jurisprudence. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 79 A conquest which is proudly contrasted with the petty exploits of the first Cæsar in the same island.

2. With an aspect or manner suggesting pride; grandly, magnificently, splendidly; † gallantly, valiantly (quot. *c* 1420); with spirited and dignified movement; with vigour or force, exuberantly.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 313 Eac hiȝ prutlice gymað þæs miotacismus gefleard. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virt.* 107 Ne he ne scal to prudeliche bien isc(r)edd. 13.. *K. Alis.* 3413 (Bodl. MS.) Many stede there proudely lep. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 371 A chamber full choise.., þat proudly was painted with pure gold ouer. *c* 1420 *Brut* 370 Proutly & manly he quitte hym on his aduersarye. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. (1557) C ij, The pillers eke proudly beset with gold, And with the spoiles of other nations. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 130 The Tide of Blood in me, Hath prowdly flow'd in Vanity, till now. 1670 Capt. J. Smith *Eng. Improv. Revivd* 73 The best season is when the Sap is ready to stir, not when it is proudly stirring. 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 34 An Imperial City..With Towers and Temples proudly elevate On seven small hills. 1899 F. T. Bullen *Way Navy* 40 We swept proudly up to the anchorage off Buncrana.

Proudness (prau·dnés). Now *rare.* [f. Proud *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being proud; pride.

1. Lofty self-esteem, arrogance, haughtiness.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* ix. 116, I synnit..In he exaltit arrogance and folye, Prowdnes, derisioun, scorne and vilipentioun. 1552 Latimer *Serm. Gospels* IV. 173 He fell..in suche a hatred and proudenes agaynst God. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* Kj, Thair proudnes is intolerable. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 465 Isaiah accumulates words, to express the haughtiness of Moab..as if we were to say 'pride, prideful, proudness, pridefulness'. 1902 E. H. Cooper *20th Century Child* xii. (1905) 231 They [crabs] should be kept in a bucket for a week, said a small child firmly, 'to calm down their proudness'.

2. Proud show, splendour, magnificence.

1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XVI. ci. 401 Nature wrongd by Arte, of Prowdnes more than need.

Proues, -ese, -esse, obs. ff. Prowess. **Prouey(e,** obs. f. Purvey. **Prouffer, -ffre,** obs. ff. Proffer. **Prounȝe,** obs. Sc. form of Prune *v.*[1]

Proustite (prū·stəit). *Min.* [a. F. *proustite* (1832), after J. L. Proust, a French chemist, the discoverer: see -ite[1].] Native sulpharsenide of silver, occurring in crystals or granular masses of a cochineal-red colour; also called *ruby silver* or *light-red silver ore.*

1835 C. U. Shepard *Min.* II. II. 120 Proustite. Aphotistic Melacone-Blende. 1872 *Catal. Min. W. Nevill* 20 Proustite in large crystals. 1893 Chapman *Blowpipe Pract.* 156 Proustite..is recognized by its deep or bright red colour.

Prout(e, Prouwis, obs. ff. Proud, Prowess.

Provable, proveable (prū·văb'l), *a.* Also 4–5 prevable, (5 -bulle), 6 proov(e)able. [a. OF. *pro(u)vable* (*c* 1225 in Godef.) that can be proved, worthy of approbation, ad. L. *probābil-is* Probable. The form *prevable* is f. *preve* (see Prove); *proveable* (usual from 17th to early 19th c.) affects direct formation from Prove *v.*]

1. Capable of being proved; of which the truth or validity can be established; demonstrable.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5414 And if thee thinke it is doutable, It is thurgh argument provable [*orig.* c'est bien par argument prouvable]. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 7 It is not aȝen þe feiþ, or prouable aȝen þe trowþ. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. xv. (1634) 79 They seem to say somewhat by reason proveable, yet..there is no stedfast certainty in their reasons. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 272 He makes it fully proveable from Scripture. 1729 Butler *Serm., Hum. Nat.* i. *note*, [This] is a mere question of fact..not proveable immediately by reason. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 280 This being proveable from Scripture. 1889 *Spectator* 23 Nov., The steady prosecution of every provable case of sanitary neglect.

† 2. Such as approves itself to the mind; worthy of acceptance or belief; plausible; = Probable 2.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 118 Whenne þou shal fynde dyuers tokenynges & contrary, bolde þe alldayes to þe bettyr & more preuable party. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2359 3it is prouable y^t crist lufed the Sinagoge wele more. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 327 It is more prooveable to affirme, that he was buried at Horsted here. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 230 The Spaniards did giue their discharge in such prouable maner, that the captaines..were satisfied of the false opinion.

†**3.** Worthy to be approved; commendable, praiseworthy, meritorious. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xlii. 8 Thou shalt ben lerned in alle thingus, and prouable [1388 comendable] in the sigte of all men. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 135 Of whom are tolde prevable and famous þinges [L. *feruntur fuisse insignia*]. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxxvi, As prest knyȝte, and preuabulle, With schild and with spere. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427 b/1 He proufferyd hym to god in al thynges pryuables and wythoute confusyon in his werkys.

†**4.** That proves or turns out well; that yields a profit. Cf. PROVE *v.* 10. *Obs. rural.*

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 474 The most proveable pig is the cheapest, thuugh dearest at first cost. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss., Provable,* said of corn that yields well.

Hence **Provabi·lity, Pro·vableness,** the quality of being provable; demonstrability.

1864 WEBSTER, *Provableness.* 1902 *Month* May 453 The Church..affirms the provability of the Divine existence. 1908 SIR E. RUSSELL in *Hibbert Jrnl.* July 773 There is at present no such evident provableness in them as can make them effective in motive.

Provably, proveably (prūˑvăbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY². Cf. AF. *provablement* (Act 25 Edw. III. Stat. v. c. 2, 1351–2).] In a provable manner: †**a.** so as to approve itself to the mind, with likelihood (*obs.*); **b.** as may be proved; demonstrably.

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 77 It semeth preuabli to feithful men that newe determinacioun of fleshli prelatis is suspect of eresie eithir of errour. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollt.* 8 Þus pronabli a feiþful man miȝt in ȝering mani messis geit on a day seuenti [*MS.* þewenti] þowzand ȝer of pardoun. 1460 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 379/1 If eny persone..therof provably be atteinte. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Titus* 26 If thou knowe any man of that maners and vpright lyuinge, that no faulte can prouеably be layed to him. 1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VIII. 119/2 Supposing her to be, provably, Lucy Hamblin. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Oct. 392/2 The most provably conservative of all religious rites.

†**Proval.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. PROVE *v.* + -AL: cf. OF. *prouvaille* proof (in Godef.); also *trial.*] The act of proving or testing; = PROOF *sb.* 4; something that proves or tests.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 325 [A Prison] is..a forced tryall of a mans patience,..a prouall of a mans friends, and a revengement of his enemies.

Provand (prɒˑvănd). Also 4-5 **provande.** [= MLG. and early mod.Du. *provande* (Plantin, Kilian, Hexham 1678); app. ad. F. *provende*: see PROVEND *sb.* In quot. 1481 immediately from Flemish; but in earlier examples perh. from OF.]

Food, provisions, provender; *esp.* the food and fodder provided for an army.

c 1341 [see b]. ?*a* 1400 *Cursor M.* 3317 (Fairf.) Prouande [*other MSS.* fodder] and hay þou sal finde boun. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 608 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 319 A pek of prouande on a day; Euery horse schalle so muche haue. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxvii. (Arb.) 60, I wolde ofte sende them for prouande [*orig.* wt seynden om prouande]. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. ✱✱✱ iij b, That their Soldiors, in steade of pay with money, should be payed in Prouand, which was bread and cheese. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 267 Cammels..haue their Prouand Onely for bearing Burthens. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Provand*, provender. 1890 G. HOOPER *Wellington* 141 The Marshal..got some provand from that unwasted country.

b. *attrib.* Cf. PROVANT 3.

c 1341 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 541 In Canabo empt' pro j Provandpok. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. (10 b), Turning their Prouand money..into their owne purses.

Provang, obs. form of PROBANG.

Provant (prɒˑvănt), *sb.* Also 5-7 **provent** (e. [app. a. MLG. *provant*, later form of *provande* PROVAND; perh. sometimes confounded with PROVENT *sb.* Formerly *prova·nt.*]

1. Provand, provender; an allowance of food.

c 1450 *Mankind* 61 in *Macro Plays*, The chaff, to horse xall be goode provente; When a man ys for-colde, þe straw may be brent. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 22 From the flesh pots of Egipt, to the Prouant of the Lowe Countreyes. *a* 1623 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. i, One peaze was a souldier's provant a whole day, at the destruction of Jerusalem. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 34 On the Shoulders of the Coolies they load their Provant, and what Moveables necessary. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VI. viii. (1861) 224 It severed off a deep coat pocket, stored with bread and cheese, which provant rolling among the armies, occasioned a fearful scrambling between the Swedes and Dutchmen. 1885 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (1887) III. 96 Then she applied herself to making ready the wants of the way, to wit provaunt and provender.

†**2.** One who deals in provant; a sutler. *Obs.*

1608 BEAUM. & FL. *Four Plays in One* I. i, Oh, gods of Rome, was Nicodemus To bear these braveries from a poor provant!

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* **a.** Of or belonging to the provant or soldier's allowance; hence, of common or inferior quality. (Cf. AMMUNITION *sb.* 3.) *arch.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. i, *Step.*..He swore it was a Toledo. *Bob.* A poor provant rapier, no better. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 118 The provant wine ordained for the army being frozen, was divided with hatchets. 1628 R. S. *Counter-Scuffle* C j, Commanders, That hither come, compell'd by want, With rustie Swords, and Suits Prouant. *a* 1639 WEBSTER *Appius & Virg.* I. iv, All our prouant apparel's torn to rags. [1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* ii, The good wheaten loaves of the Flemings were better than the provant rye-bread of the Swede. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* I. i. 16 Those that handle the backsword and are quick at finish with the provant rapier.]

†**b.** That serves or engages for provant; mercenary; also in *Comb.* as **provant-man,** a mercenary.

c 1624 LUSHINGTON *Resurr. Serm.* (1659) 43 Why yet do they say they were asleep? The reason is, they are..mercenary Souldiers, hired to it by the Priests with a large piece of money. The Provantman will undertake to say any thing, yea, to do any thing for money. 1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wed.* I. i, Hang him, lean, mercenary, provant Rogue.

Hence †**Provant** *v. trans.*, to provision. *Obs.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuff* 6 Yarmouth..should not onely supply her inhabitants with plentifull purueyance of sustenance, but prouant and victuall moreouer this monstrous army of strangers.

†**Pro·vant-ma·ster.** *Obs.* [f. PROVANT *sb.* + MASTER *sb.*]; cf. Du. *provand-meester* (Kilian; mod. *proviand-*), G. *proviant-meister.*] The officer in charge of the commissariat; the commissary; also ? a supplier of or dealer in provisions.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 399 When the Scythians understood that Darius with his great Army stood in need of victuals, they sent unto him a Provant-master with these presents or gifts, a Bird, a Mouse, a Frog, and five darts. *a* 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. II. v. (1903) 244 Agayne our Prouant masters for apparrelling the soldier, dealt as corruptly as the rest, not sending halfe the proportion of Apparrell due to the soldier. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* II. xviii. (1668) 97 According to the opinions of antient Husbandmen and other provant Masters.

Prove (prūv), *v.* Forms: α. prove, etc.; β. preove, preve, etc.: see below. Inflected **proved, proving**; Pa. pple. also (orig. in Sc. legal use) **proven.** [a. OF. *prove-r* (11th c. in Littré), in mod.F. *prouver* = Pr. *proar*, Sp. *probar*, Pg. *provar*, It. *provare*:—L. *probāre* to test (a thing) as to its goodness, to try; to approve; to make good, prove, demonstrate; f. *prob-us* good. In OF. the L.at. *o* when unstressed became *o*, later *ou* (*probāre, prover*; so *provant, prové, provons*), but in the stressed syllable, *ue* (*oe, eo, ē*), later *eu* (*probat, pruеve*, later *preuve*), as in the sb. *preuve* PROOF. In modern F. all forms of the verb are levelled under *ou* (*prouver, prouve*). In ME. the two OF. inflexional types gave origin to two concurrent forms of the vb., *prove* and *preove, preve.* In Standard Eng. *prove* alone survives; *preve* is seldom found after 1500, but was usual in literary Scotch, and still exists (written *preeve, prieve, preave, preeave*) in Sc. and north. Eng. dialects. Cf. the parallel phonetic history of MOVE *v.* The pa. pple. *proven*, orig. Sc., from *preve*, follows the strong vbs., e. g. *cleave, cloven, weave, woven.*]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. Present stem.

α. 2-3 **prouwe,** 2-7 **proue,** (3 **proui, -y, y-proue**), 4-5 **prof, profe,** 4-6 *north. dial.* and *Sc.* **pruve, prufe, prowe,** 5 *Sc.* **pruff,** 5-6 **prouve, proufe,** 6 (**prooeyve**), *Sc.* **pruiff, proife** (*pa. pple.* **prute**), 6-7 **prooue, proove,** (7 **proov**), 5- **prove.**

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 He..prouwede deð for al moncun. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 93 Proue ech man him seluen. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12632 Com to morn, & prof [*v.r.* proue] þy day. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 99 He perceyued and i-proued þe deceyvynge of Edrik. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11665 As prouit is of old. 1472 *Presentm. Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 23 It may be prowyd. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 363 As it mycht weill be prute [*rime* mute]. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 181 b, Alexander in prouvyng maisteries would not bee matched but with kynges. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 222 b, Propheceyes, wherof the ende prooued some trewe. 1576 *Lichfield Gild Ord.* (E.E.T.S.) 27 Prooeyvinge the saide supplycacion. 1599 CHAPMAN *Hum. Dayes Myrth* Wks. 1873 I. 71 You are come to tempt and proove at full the spirit of my wife. *c* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1235 Experience can proife. 1652 GATAKER *Antinom.* 13 Such .. arguments proov nothing.

β. 3-5 **preoue,** 4-5 **proeue, -ve, prefe,** 4-6 **preue, preve,** 4-8 **prieve,** 5-6 **pref, preiue, preif, prewe,** 6 **preaue, pryve,** *Sc.* **preiff, prief,** 7 (8 *Sc.*) **prive.** See also the contracted form PREE.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 182 Hwon heo is ipreoued hit seið:..Vor al so preoueð God his icorene. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* V. pr. iii. 120 (Camb. MS.) Ne I ne proeue nat thilke same reson. *c* 1386 — *Merch. T.* 994 Thexperience so preueth euery daie. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 88 Which in som cas upon believe Stant more than thei conne prieve. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XII. 39 And putteþ forþ presompcions tu preouen þe sothe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/2 Prevyn, or provyn. *a* 1450 *Cursor M.* 5374 (Fairf.) Wele ys him has hap to prefe. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xiii. 14 Ffire preueþ golde. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* IV. (*Fox's Confess.*) xvii, Or beid, or feit, or paynchis let me preif. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 12 Nane be so pert to prewe..Of thair awin blude to mak ane king agane. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. xii. 18 Her countenaunce and her likely hew..do surely prieve That yond same is your daughter. *c* 1600 *Scot. Poems 16th C.* (1801) II. 186 Priests, prief you men. 1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* I. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 272 To prive thy sonne,..Spaines heire Apparant. *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Masque* 184 Skink 't up, and let us prive.

2. *Pa. pple.* Illustration of the form **proven** (also 6 -in). (Properly in passive.)

c 1536 NISBET *New Test. in Scots* (S. T. S.) III. 335 It is evidently knawin and cleirly provin. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happines* 8 When a number serveth not necessitie, all are proven to be weak. 17.. *Erskine's Princ. Sc. Law* (1890) 598 A verdict of 'not proven' is allowable—and common—in Scotland, and involves acquittal and dismissal from the bar. 1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Symbolic Lang.* (1876) 175 Some who had proven themselves prolific. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Wolfgang & Henry of Meletal* Wks. 1846 I. 317/1 Did not this same..man..call thee a felon? not having proven thee such. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 225 A verdict of Not Proven indicates suspicion, but a want of proof of guilt. 1850 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) V. 224 Whatever can be proved from his mouth .. may be regarded as proven *a fortiori.* 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lyn.* 1390 Being after all their foolish fears..only proven a blooming boy. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 247 It is generally assumed..; but this is by no means proven.

B. Signification.

I. To make trial of, try, test.

1. *trans.* To make trial of, put to the test; to try the genuineness or qualities of; to try, test. *arch.* exc. in technical uses (see b, etc.).

c 1200 [see A. 1 α]. *a* 1225 [see A. 1 β]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9373 Þis noblemen..Þat in armes iproued beþ binorþe & bisouþe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8115 (Cott.) Þe might o þam þou latt vs prone. 1382 WYCLIF *Jas.* i. 3 The prouyng of 3oure feith werchith pacience. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 43 How þe fadir taght his son for to prufe his frende. 1526 TINDALE *John* vi. 6 This he sayde to prove hym, For he hym sylfe knewe what he wolde do. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 27 No flesh nor bone Can preif the honnie we from Pinde distill. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Thess.* v. 21 Proue [WYCLIF 1382 prove, 1388 preue 3e, *Rhem.* proune, TINDALE to *Geneva* examen] all things: hold fast that which is good. 1704 OLDMIXON *Blenheim* xxii, In vain they prove again the bloody Field. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* III. 340 Nor did he turn aside to prove His Brothers' wisdom or their love. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud., Crit. & Gosp. Hist.* (ed. 2) 160 To prove all things—to try the Spirits whether they be of God. [The prevailing use in Bible of 1611 (34 instances) and retained in Revised Version 1881–85.]

b. To subject to a testing process (any natural, prepared, or manufactured substance or object).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xi. 7 Syluyre examynd in fire, proued of þe erth, purged seuenfald. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 1 Þat metaill..whilk was proved and founden fals. 14.. *Ibid.* 61 All maner of mesurys..schall be schewed and prevyd. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. xvii. 165 As golde is proued in the fournes. 1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) 328 He saw a Gentleman cheapning and proving Swords. 1788 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 50 This afternoon I proved my rifle-gun. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 135 The monster cannon now only requires to be vented and proved.

c. *Arith.* To test the correctness of (a calculation). Also *intr.* in *pass.* sense.

Sometimes understood in sense 5.

1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 15 There are three different ways of proving Multiplication. *Ibid.* 16 Multiplication is also very naturally proved by Division. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 542 My friend's moral arithmetic was wrongly squared, and wouldn't prove.

d. *Coal-mining.* (See quot. 1883.)

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. viii. 124 The coal has been proved, if not worked out, under every part of it. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Prove*, ..to ascertain by boring, driving, etc., the position and character of a coal seam, a fault, &c..To examine a mine in search of firedamp, &c., known as proving the pit.

e. To take a proof impression of (composed type or an electro- or stereotype plate).

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 590/1 [The engraver] proved a plate in different states, that he might ascertain how far his labours had been successful. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 958 The plate is..sent to the printer to prove.

†**2.** *intr.* To make a trial (*of* something), esp. by tasting; to taste (*of*). Cf. PREE *v. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3656 Þou bidd him rise þar-of to proue. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 1113 Gene thay of that tre had preuit, Perpetuallye thay mycht haue leuit. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 36 Some of my company proved of them, and they caused vomits and purging.

3. *trans.* To find out, learn, or know by experience; to have experience of, to experience, 'go through', suffer; also with compl., to find by experience (a person or thing) to be (something). Cf. APPROVE *v.*¹ 9. *arch.*

c 1175 [see A. 1 α]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4383 If i liue þou sal me proue An iuel freind to þi be-houe. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1874) I. 228 That thoughe a man had hym delyvered than The same peryll wolde he have proved agayne. 1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 10 Other inconueniences which they had proued, and mighte easely fall againe. 1662 COKAINE *Tragedy of Ovid* v. ii, I may prove The like sad destiny Clorina did, Should I become your Wife. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* II. xiii, They only shall his Mercy prove. 18.. M. ARNOLD *Farewell* x, In the world I learnt, what there Thou too wilt surely one day prove, That will, that energy, though rare, Are yet far, far less rare than love.

†**4.** To try, endeavour, attempt, strive. Usually const. with *inf.*, also with *if, whether, how, and.* Cf. APPROVE *v.*¹ 8. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 347 Euer he proued with nithe and ond, To bring him into care. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* XV. 26 Forsoth Macedonye and Achaye proueden for to make sum collacioun. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 183, I shall prove with al my myghte To breke there bothe spere and shelde. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 304, I sall preif the morne..To bring Coillis to the Court. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 6 He wyl proue and do the best he can to make the same decree and

his questions to accorde. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIII. xix. 487 They within the towne were driven .. to plucke off the lether from their shields & bucklers, and make them soft in skalding water, and prove [*conari*] how they could eat them. *a* 1610 PARSONS *Leicester's Ghost* (1641) 13, I did also prove To winne their handmaids.

†b. *intr.* or *absol.* To set oneself to do something; to try, strive, essay. *Obs. rare.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* A j, From any example, either of ancient or modern, that have proved in this kind. *a* 1659 OSBORN *Observ. Turks* Wks. (1673) 272 Yet he proved against this inconvenience, with as much caution as a by-past error is capable to admit.

II. To make good, establish.

5. *trans.* To establish (a thing) as true; to make certain; to demonstrate the truth of by evidence or argument. (The subject may be a person, a fact, evidence, etc.)

In this sense the Sc. pa. pple. *proven* is often used, esp. in the verdict 'Not proven', which is admitted, besides 'Guilty' and 'Not guilty', in criminal trials in Sc. Law. See examples in A. 2.

a. With subord. cl., or obj. and compl.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 68 So þet þe witnesse ne preoue heom nalse. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 Ha is an hundred degrez ihehet toward heuene hwil ha meidenhad halt, as þat frut preueð. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 95/98 I-chulle proui þat he ne mi3te a-liue beo. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 259 þat ooth was i-preved untrewe. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 218 Here is I-prowid that the sowle sueth the condycionys of the bodyes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 101 b, He went about also to proue hym selfe a Germayne. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 63 b, Thother goeth about to proue that the world is eternall. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* Introd., I shall take up no time in proving this matter to be a duty. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 5. 137 Able as he proved himself, his task was one of no common difficulty. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 60/2 The plaintiff and the surveyor proved that the *I. C. U.* carried proper lights.

b. with simple obj.

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 18 V wyl no þyng seye But þat ys preued by crystes feye. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 300 Who so seyth of trouthe I varye Bid hym proven the contrarye. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 345 As it fil afterward þe soþe was i-preoved. 1428 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 4 Any thyng agayne ye kynges pease yat myght be proved apon hym lawfully. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 33 An example is a maner of argumentation, where one thyng is proued by an other. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 33 If they should be forced to proove descent. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* ix. 186 A thousand witnesses cannot prove any point more clearly than one testimony of conscience doth. 1782 G. SELWYN in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. vi. 563 The endeavour to prove too much has made more Atheists than any book wrote on purpose to establish Infidelity. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* XXVI. (1866) II. 39 To prove, is to evince the truth of a proposition not admitted to be true, from other propositions the truth of which is already established. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lady G.'s Courtship* lxx, When my footstep proved my coming.

c. *To fend and prove*: see FEND *v.* 2.

6. To show the existence or reality of; to give demonstration or proof of by action; to evince.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1077 Proued was son his sari pride. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXX. (*Theodora*) 186 Scho went on to pref hir arte. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3476 No man shall eschef Frome yhow this day, his manhed for to pref. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 105 Ev'ry Knight is proud to prove his Worth. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* I. (1886) 2 They should prove their love of him whom they had not seen, by love of their brothers whom they had seen.

7. To establish the genuineness or validity of (a thing or person); to show to be such as is asserted or claimed.

1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 41 The holy crosse was provyd by resyng of a Dede man. 1531 in *Sel. Cas. Crt. Requests* (1898) 33 Your seid Orator hath noo especyaltie ne wrytyng prouyng the seid contracte. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. iii. 365 It is very hard to prove a Witch. 1866 NEALE *Seq. & Hymns* 89 If the purple proves the King.

b. *spec.* To establish the genuineness and validity of (a will); to obtain probate of.

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 22/1 By the seid Testament yet nought proeved. 1521 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 120 Item in expenses..of the will cowd be proved. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* v. iii, You can prone a Will, master Doctor, you can proue nothing else. 1726 S. SEWALL *Diary* 28 Mar., I prov'd Elder Preston's Will. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 435 The heir's joining would supply the want of proving the will. 1885 *Whitaker's Alm.* 421 One [executor] alone is competent to prove a will and carry out its provisions.

8. *intr.* for *refl.* To show itself to be (something); to be shown or found by experience or trial to be (so and so); to turn out (to be). a. with complement (sb., adj., or infin. phr.).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 704 Wel ny3e pure paradys mo3t preue no better. 1447 *Shillingford Lett.* (Camden) 101 Which offence preveth to be done by the consent [etc.]. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 73 A ragged Colte maie proue a good horse. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* x. vi. (1886) 147 Dreames proove contrarie. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xi. 35 If old sawes proove true. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 83 One accident, that might have proved of great consequence. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 65 For Things said false, and never meant, Do oft prove true by accident. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 285 When the disease proves violent. 1823 SCORESBY *Jrnl. Whale Fish.* 107 The land..nearest to us was Wollaston Foreland, which, by my late surveys, proves to lie in latitude 74° 25'. 1870 TYNDALL *Lect. Electr.* 1 This gas when collected proves to have the specific gravity of hydrogen.

b. With adv. or advb. phrase, as *to prove well* (obs. or dial.), to turn out well; now only with such advbs. as *how, so, otherwise.*

1447 *Shillingford Lett.* (Camden) 119 So hit proveth by the seide boke of Domesdey. *c* 1460 METHAM *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 146 Howe the yere schuld preue, afftyr that Crystmes day fallyth vpon ony day off the weke...Qwydyr y[t] schuld preue fayr or foule. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 327 Such marriages seldom or never prove well. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 79 Ships which have proved as well at sea, as those that are made in Spain. 1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 482 Engineer Richards has proved the..new invented mortars, which proved to admiration. 1794 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 98 In case the weather should be then in our favour; but it proving otherwise, we returned to Plymouth. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., 'How did that beast prove?' is a question often asked of the butcher by the farmer. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 157 Breeders are beginning to understand that it is to their interest to have their sheep prove well.

†c. *To prove well*: to be well seen, to be evident. *Obs. rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 547 (Harl. MS.) Ful big he was of braun and eek of boones, That preuede wel, for ouer al þer he cam At wrastlynge he wolde bere away þe Ram. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. viii. 425 He is a grete enemy to alle good knyghtes, and that preueth wel, for he hath chaced oute of that Countrey syr Tristram.

9. To come to be, become, grow. *arch.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 3 This Thomas..went.. after to Paris, and proued best learned of al men in his time. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 136 Neither..will other races in that soile proue blacke. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 814 To Birds their Native Heav'ns contagious prove, From Clouds they fall, and leave their Souls above. 1842 TENNYSON *Lord of Burleigh* 66 Then her countenance all over Pale again as death did prove.

†10. *intr.* To turn out well; to prosper; to thrive; to succeed. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 659 Ye shul se wel thanne How þat oure bisynesse shal thryue & preeue. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 415/2 Provyn, or chevyn, *prosperor.* 1543 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 § 1 Standils or Storers, likely to prove and to be Timber-trees. ?*a* 1550 *Hye Way to Spyttel Ho.* 690 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 55 Inholders that lodge hoores and theues, Seldon theyr getyng ony way preues. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxvi. 39 Orpyne proueth wel in moyst shadowy places. 1604 E. HAKE *No Gold, No Goodnesse* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 255 Nothing proves where gold is skant. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 376 All the Eggs laid under one Hen do not always prove.

†11. *trans.* = APPROVE *v.*[1] 6. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 337 Kyng William his dedes,..[beep] worþy to be i-preved. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4942 Part of þat pepull prouyt hit for wit. 1545 T. FORSTER *Disc.* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 33 He thinketh that that adventure would be proved; for he saith..the cardinal is..smally beloved in Scotland.

12. **Prove up.** (*U. S.*) To adduce or complete the proof of right to (something); *spec.* to show that one has fulfilled the legal conditions for taking up (a grant of government land), so that a patent may be issued. Also *absol.*

1890 L. C. D'OYLE *Notches* 49 As I had advertised to prove up, I persuaded him to stay a week longer..and be one of my witnesses. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* June 95/2 As they 'prove up' those claims in the fulness of time, each will get her one hundred dollars. 1893 *Kansas Hist. Coll.* (1896) V. 91 'Money to loan to prove up' was the device on many a little board building.

†**Prove,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. PROVE *v.*: cf. obs. F. *prouve* a probe (1549 in Godef.), also PROOF *sb.* 15 a.] A surgeon's probe.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* L iv, The maner to take theym [seames] of is to put the tayle of the proue vnder the fyst, & to cut the threde of the sayd tayle of the proue, and in puttynge the flat of the proue aboue the lyppe wherby ye threde is drawen out, for drede of dyuydynge the wounde.

Proveable, -ably: see PROVABLE, -ABLY.

†**Prove·ct,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [ad. L. *prōvect-us* advanced, pa. pple. of *prōvehĕre*: see next. Cf. obs. F. *provect* (1545 in Godef.).] Advanced (in years); mature, adult. b. *sb.* Something grown or become old.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. iv, Litle infantes assayeth to folowe.. the faictes and gesture of them that be prouecte in yeres. 1630 DAVENANT *Cruel Brother* II, Dull Caytife, leaue these abortiue Prouects, And talke in the newest fashion. 1636 BRATHWAIT *Rom. Emp.* Ep. Ded. A iij, It is the nature of some trees not to bring forth fruite until they come to be provect.

Provect (prove·kt), *v.* [f. L. *prōvect-*, ppl. stem of *prōvehĕre* to carry or conduct forward, to advance, f. *prō*, PRO-[1] 1 + *vehĕre* to carry.]

†1. *trans.* To carry forward or onward. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 17 They were miraculously provected, and, as it were, carried along in the ayr. *a* 1776 R. JAMES *Diss. Fevers* (1778) 103 A continual fever, which..is too often provected to malignity.

2. *Philology.* To change or 'mutate' a consonant in the direction of the sound-shift (*lautverschiebung*) formulated for Teutonic in Grimm's Law (LAW 17); *esp.* in Celtic, to change a voice consonant into a breath consonant of the same series (e. g. *d* to *t*, *v* to *f*).

1861 WHITLEY STOKES *Middle-Cornish Poem* in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* App. 83 *G* is provected into *h* after *y* in *y hyller* (*gyller*). 1877 RHŶS *Lect. Welsh Philol.* ii. 85 As an initial, it [*gw* reduced to *w*] was some time or other modified from *w* to *v*, which was subsequently provected into *f*. 1879 RHŶS in *Academy* 23 Aug. 144 Even supposing..that the Teutons were by nature endowed with a sort of a *lautverschiebung* sense, whereby they provected the consonants of other nations.

Prove·ctant. *Math.* [f. L. *prōvect-* (see prec.) + -ANT: cf. *evectant.*] In *Invariant Algebra* (*Quantics*): A covariant considered as the resultant of the operation of a provector on a contravariant.

1858 [see PROVECTOR].

Provection (prove·kʃən). [ad. late L. *prōvectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōveh-ĕre*: see above.]

†1. Advance, proficiency; advancement. *Obs.*

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 264 Master Duncan Liddel was then of that maturity of age and provection of skil in most of the disciplines mathematical. 1660 J. LLOYD *Prim. Episc.* 8 He [Clemens Alexandrinus] saith, that here in the Church the provections or proficiencies of Bishops, Presbyters, Deacons, be imitations of the angelical glory.

2. *Philology.* a. The sound-shift (*lautverschiebung*) of consonants formulated for Teutonic langs. in Grimm's Law; *esp.* in Celtic, the mutation of voice consonants to breath consonants (e. g. of *g, d, b, v* to *k, t, p, f*), which occurs in certain circumstances in the Celtic languages.

1861 WHITLEY STOKES *Middle-Cornish Poem* in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* App. 83 Observe the provection [of *d* to *t*] after *y*; the reason being that *y* stands for *yt*=*ate*; thus: *ma-y trehevys* [from *drehevys*]. 1873–5 RHŶS in *Revue Celtique* II. 331 Other instances of this kind of provection of mute consonants following *t* or *r*. 1877 — *Lect. Welsh Philol.* ii. 67 When *gg* becomes *cc* and the like; this kind of mutation may, in default of a more appropriate term, be called *provection. Ibid.* vii. 348 When it is said..that the *f* of [*f*]*ather*] is the *p* of [*πατερ*] subjected to provection.

b. The carrying on of the final letter of a word to the succeeding one.

1868 KEY *Philol. Ess.* 177 The *t* [in *tother*] is due to.. Provection, having been transferred from the end of the preceding word, just as in 'for the nonce', in place of 'for then once'. 1872 F. HALL *Rec. Exemp. False Philol.* 6 A like instance of the provection of *n* is seen in the 'no nother cause of varyaunce' of Sir Thomas More.

3. The carrying forward of something into the place of something else; substitution.

1891 RHŶS *Stud. Arthur. Leg.* vii. 165 To be explained as a result of another mythological provection, which in some instances thrust the Culture Hero into the place of the more ancient head of the Celtic pantheon.

Prove·ctor. *Math.* [See VECTOR and PROVECT.] a. *Quaternions*: see quot. 1853. b. Name for a particular kind of operator in the theory of Invariant Algebra.

1853 SIR W. R. HAMILTON *Quaternions* (1866) 1 Successive vectors, such as AB and BC, or B−A and C−B, are occasionally said to be vector and provector. *Ibid.* 4 If a provector BC be added to a vector AB, the sum is the transvector AC; or in symbols, I..(B−A)+A=B; and II..(C−B)+(B−A)=C−A. 1858 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* II. 514 The Provector operating upon any contravariant gives rise to a contravariant, which may of course be an invariant. Any such contravariant, or rather such contravariant considered as so generated, may be termed a Provectant.

Proved (prūvd), *ppl. a.* Forms: see PROVE *v.* [f. PROVE *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Tried, tested; hence, That has stood a trial or test; approved, trustworthy, trusty.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 25 Þe temptacioums of proued men. 1451 CAPGRAVE *St. Aug.* (E.E.T.S.) 14 He, with ful good a-vise, sent hem Austyn, a preued maystir. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 36 The best proued men that they coulde finde. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* Title-p., Search herein, and thou shalt find, of prooued remedies quickly. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* ix. 176 The saved companies of heaven will be..happy societies of proved men.

2. Shown to be true, or to be as stated; demonstrated. Hence, † Known as such, notorious (*obs.*).

14.. *Stockh. Med. MS.* I. 77 in *Anglia* XVIII. 297 þis is prowyd thinge for þe suth [*MS.* syth]. 1562 *Child-Marriages* 207 [She] said he was 'a provid thief, & all his kinne'; and apon that, he callid her 'provid hoore'. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* xi. 326 A custom of proved antiquity.

3. Of which probate has been granted.

1890 *Whitaker's Alm.* 640 (*heading*) Where to find a proved will.

Hence **Pro·vedly** *adv.*

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [1.] lxxvii. 221 One would thinke it strange,..yet it is provedly true. 1892 R. KIPLING in *Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar. 3/2 Having..reverence only for that which was indubitably and provedly stronger than themselves. 1901 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VIII. 455/1 Of the plays contained in the present volume two only are provedly his.

Proveditor (prove·ditə(r)), also in It. form ‖**Proveditore** (*proveditōre*). Also *a.* 7 **proveditour, -videto(u)r, -vidator,** 7 **-viditor**; *β.* (as It.) 6–7 **providitore,** 7 **-viditore,** 9 **provv-**; *pl.* **-veditori** (7 **-vidatory**). [ad. obs. It. *proved-*, mod. *provveditore*, provider, purveyor, agent-n. from *provedere* to PROVIDE: so in F. *provéditeur.*]

1. The title of certain officers of the Venetian republic: e. g. a commissioner or delegate who acted as adviser to the commander of a military force; the governor of a dependency; a governor, overseer, inspector.

a. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. i. 32 We came too an anker vppon good wyll and request of the Proveditor. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 97 With the armie they sende diuers of their gentlemen as legats or proueditors. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 222/2 The Proveditor of Candia Seignior Lorenzo Pisani. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 216 Joseph..was Grand Proveditor of that country. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Italy* III. 82 Besides these the Venetians have..a common proveditor who takes care of the bridges and keeps the city neat. 1832 tr.

Sismondi's Ital. Rep. xvi. 361 The patriots, warned in time, arrested the proveditor himself.

β. 1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 82 They create a *Proueditore*, who (out of Venice) is of no lesse authoritee, than the Dictatour was wont to be in Rome. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* xxvi. 242 Both the City and the Harbour are commanded by a very fine Castle, where the Proveditore.. resides. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xxiv, 'I protest against such a combat', said the Venetian *proveditore*.

2. A purveyor, caterer, steward. Also *fig.*

α. 1697 T. SMITH *Voy. Constantinople* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 30 Nor did I ever see any in their Fish-Markets, or one of them brought to the Ambassador's Table by the Proveditor for curiosity. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. vii. 164 He..made the liberality of heaven the instrument of his vanity and the very proveditor for his lust. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* ix. (1840) 163 Our new providitor ordered some of our negroes to plant it. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. 288 Ready money in open market..being found upon experience to be the best proveditor of any. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iii. (1862) 130 He..is proud, he says, to be that gentleman's proveditor. 1872 *City Press* 20 Jan., A committee dinner of the Ironmongers' Company took place at the hall, Mr. Webster being the proveditor.

β. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 38 This well meaning *Pater patriæ*, and prouiditore and supporter of Yarmouth [the herring]. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. Sect. viii. 113 The entertainment, that S. John's Proveditore the Angel gave him. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I. 420 Can any one dare to make him [Christ]..his providetore for such things as can only feed his pride, and flush his ambition?

3. Comb. *Proveditor-general* [cf. GENERAL *a.* 10].

1701 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 3706/1 Proveditore-General Molino, who has the Chief Command of the Venetian Forces in Italy. 1724 *Briton* No. 23. 100 Vinegar, who is Proveditor-General of Cudgels for the inferior Class of Combatants at the Bear-Garden. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 275 By the help of our proveditor-general we fared very well. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 80 Physician to the Proveditor-General [of Candia].

Provedore (prɒvĭdōˑɹ). Also 6 proveador, -vedor, 7 -vido(u)r, 7–9 -vidore, 8 -viedore. [ad. various Romanic forms, as Pg. *provedor*, Sp. *proveedor*, ? Venetian dial. *providore*, all the agent-n. from the vb. repr. L. *prōvidēre* to PROVIDE; cf. prec. and F. *pourvoyeur* PURVEYOR.]

1. A chief officer; a commander, governor, overseer; = PROVEDITOR 1.

1578 in HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1600) III. 701, I talked with the *Pronedor* and the Captaine. 1598 W. PHILLIP *Linschoten* 4/2 By fauour and good will of the *Proueador*, which is the chiefe officer of the Admiraltie. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 6 The Gouernor of the Iland [Zante]..whom they call the Prouidore, with two Consiglieri, all gentlemen of Venice. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Proveditor*, (..as it were a providour) a great Military Officer among the Venetians. 1805 T. LINDLEY *Voy. Brazil* 130 Till they should obtain the permission also of the provedore of the custom-house.

2. A purveyor, caterer, steward; = PROVEDITOR 2.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xiv. 355 A Providore, who looks abroad into the Country for the supply of his Charge. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* 249 The Proviedore, or Steward of the Monastery, had taken great Care all along. 1814 SCOTT *Swift's Wks.* II. 182 *note*, Mr Richard Estcourt, a player.. was *Providore* of the Beef-steak Club. 1878 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* I. xiv. 231 Watching our *proveedor*, as he went about collecting things by ones and twos.

fig. 1693 *The Rake, or Libertine's Relig.* Pref. A ij b, [He] considers the whole Creation as only his Garden and Confectionary, and the God of it as no more than his Providore. 1826 T. I. WHARTON in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* I. 151 Jewels and diamonds to be sold by Robert Bell, humble provedore to the sentimentalists.

†**3.** A storehouse, a larder. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 68 To observe.. what stock of provisions is stored in their providors.

Proveist, obs. Sc. form of PROVOST.

Proven (prūˑvˈn, prōᵘˑvˈn), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. (orig. Sc.) of *preve*, PROVE *v.*, after strong vbs. as †*chese* (*choose*), *chosen*, *cleave*, *cloven*, *weave*, *woven*.]

1. = PROVED 2. (Orig. in *Sc. Law*: see note s. v. PROVE *v.* 5.)

1653 R. BAILLIE, *Dissuas. Vind.* (1655) 63 This is no answer to a proven challenge. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Penn & Ld. Peterb.* Wks. 1846 I. 534/1 They never abandon a proven falsehood or an iniquitous demand. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 264 We must accept it as a proven fact.

2. = PROVED 1. pseudo-*arch.*

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* IV. 150 He..Had got his proven sword into his hand. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & L.* 27 Gawain..Ask'd me to tilt with him, the proven knight.

Provenance (prɒˑvĕnăns). [a. F. *provenance* (prov'nāns) *Dict. Acad.* 1835, f. *provenant*, pres. pple. of *provenir* to come forth, arise, ad. L. *prōvenīre*: see PROVENE.] The fact of coming from some particular source or quarter; origin, derivation.

1861 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 80 Supposing this statement as to the provenance of the hoard to be essentially true. 1884 A. LANG *Custom & Myth* 13 He would have some difficulty in guessing its provenance, and naming the race from which it was brought. 1893 J. T. BENT *Ruined Cities Mashonaland* vi. 204 Beads of doubtful provenance, though some of them may be considered as Egyptian of the Ptolemaic period. 1906 H. B. SWETE *Apocalypse* Introd. ii. § 5. 25 How hard it is to determine the date and provenance of Jewish apocalypses.

Provençal (prɒvănsăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 provenzal(l, 7–8 provencial. [a. F. *provençal* of Provence:—L. *prōvinciāl-is* PROVINCIAL: see PROVENCE.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Provence and its inhabitants. (See next.)

1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 10 Those that are neither prouenzall men, nor are able to distinguish of Articles. 1723 POPE *Let. to Lady* 26 Sept., Pieces of the old provençal poets. 1819 KEATS *Ode to Nightingale* 14 Dance, and Provençal song, and sunburnt mirth! 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IX. viii. IV. 220 The high Provençal patriotism of the Troubadour. 1902 *Speaker* 5 Apr. 9/2 The Provençal shepherd does not drive his flock but leads it.

B. *sb.* **1.** An inhabitant of Provence.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* 31 The Gascoin is hot... The Prouenciall is haughtie and cannot indure to be reprooued. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U.S.* 136 A collateral wind, called, by the Provençals, the mistral. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereto.* viii, Her mother was a Provençale. 1902 *Speaker* 5 Apr. 9/1 With all his imagination, the Provençal betrays a curious realism of his own.

2. The Romanic language spoken in Provence.

1671 J. GAILHARD *Pres. St. Italy* (ed. 2) 173 About Piemont..they speak a corrupt Italian, which hath most of the Provenzal in it. 1743 COLLINS *Ep. to Hanmer on Edit. Shaks.* 40 The soft Provencial pass'd to Arno's stream. 1901 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 484 One wished that the periodical should be bi-lingual and the other that it should be solely in Provençal.

Hence **Prove·nçalize** *v.*, *trans.* to influence by or assimilate to Provençal modes.

1903 H. LYNCH *G. Paris' Med. Fr. Lit.* 95 It is probable that we have lost the earliest lyric poetry of the Provençalised school.

Provence (‖ prɒvāˑns, prɒˑvĕns). [a. F. *Provence*:—L. *prōvincia* PROVINCE.

The southern part of ancient Gallia (*Narbonensis*), which came under Roman rule long before the other parts, was familiarly styled (*nostra*) *Provincia*, 'the (or our) province'.]

The name of a former province in the south-east of France east of the Rhone; used *attrib.*, as in *Provence oil*, olive oil from Provence.

In *Provence rose*, the word is an error for *Provins*, a town in N.E. France, where this rose was cultivated.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. i. 653 The third kind are they which some call Roses of Province. 1765 H. ST. JOHN *Let. to G. Selwyn* 11 Jan. in Jesse *S. & Contemp.* (1843) I. 347 My brother desires you would be so good as to send him some very good Provence oil. 1850 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* 1053/2, 55 *R[osa] centifolia*..Provence or Cabbage rose. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 July 10/1 The misnamed Provence rose was first introduced into France by the Crusaders at Provins (Seine and Marne).

†**Provencion,** obs. erron. form of PREVENTION 2 a; cf. PRO-^{1} 3.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 109 Also by his power Legantine he gaue by prouencions, all benefices belongyng to spirituall persones.

Provend (prɒˑvĕnd), *sb. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 4–6 **provende.** [a. F. *provende* (12th c. in Littré) † a prebend, a supply of food, provender = It. *profenda*, †*provenda*, provender, med.L. *provenda* (13th c. in Du Cange):—Romanic type **prōvenda* (whence also OSax. *prōvenda*, OHG. *pfrovinta* (G. *pfründe*), MLG., MDu. *proven(d)e*, ON. *prófenda*, *prófenda*, etc.); altered form of L. *præbenda*, *prēbenda*, PREBEND (with *pro-* for *præ-*, *pre-* (see PRO-^{1} 3), and Romanic *v* from *b*): cf. PROVOST, and OF. *provoire* for *prevoire*:—*presbyt'rium* priest. See also PROVENDER, and PROVAND, PROVANT, PROVIANT, representing the same word.

(Cf. Tobler in Cohn's *Suffixw.* 81, Körting *Rom. WB.* no. 7360.) Diez (s.v. *prebenda*) suggests that the word has been influenced by L. *prōvid-ēre* to PROVIDE.]

1. = PREBEND 1; also, the portion or allowance of food supplied to each inmate of a monastery; stipend.

[1292 BRITTON II. xvii. § 6 Tuuz prelatz et religious demaundauntz tenementz estre aportenauntz a lour eglises ou a lour provendes.] *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 210 Þei rene þam prouendes, þorgh power þat þei haue. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6931 If we seen hym wynne honour Richesse or preis thurgh his valour Prouende rent or dignyte. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 415/2 The other dayes he gaue his prouende to poure peple. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., In monasteries, when the religious go to meals, they are said to go to provend. 1873 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* III. *Monk of Casal-Maggiore* vii, Brother Anthony .. Drove him [the ass] before him .. Safe with his provend to the convent gate.

2. Food, provisions; *esp.* (in early use always) dry food for horses, as corn and hay; = PROVENDER 2.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10730 Mete & drynke, & hors prouende. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 65/1 Prouende, *pabulum, i.* *a* 1687 COTTON *Winter* XXX, With Hail instead of Provend fed. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 423 He gives us an elaborate account of the provend and *cuisine*. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'Tis a proud horse that won't carry its own proven. 1900 CROCKETT *Fitting of Peats* iii. in *Love Idylls* (1901) 24 It shall never be said that Adam Home took another man's horse and provend without asking his leave.

†**Pro·vend,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To supply with provender; to feed, to fodder.

1581 A. HALL *Iliad* II. 30 Do throughly prouend wel your Horsse. *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 67 I'll fodder an Provon the Tits for the.

Provender (prɒˑvĕndəɹ), *sb.*^{1} Also 4–5 provendre, 5 -dour, -dere, -dyr, 6 provander, prawnder. [a. OF. *provendre* (13th c. in Godef.), a phonetic variant of *provende* PROVEND.]

†**1.** A prebend. *Obs.*

[1306 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 219/1 Le Roi & les ditz Countes & Barons..deivent presenter a les Provendres, & les Eglises Parochieles.] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 419 Cathedral chirchis þat han prouendris approprid to hem. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 95 Þe monkes were disparpled, and what þey hadde was i-ordeyned to provendres to clerkes [L. *in præbendas clericorum redactis*]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 32 And porchace 30w prouendres while 3oure pans lasteþ. *c* 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* II. vi. in *Anglia* VIII. 167/27 Anoþere..whan hee hadde a prouendour meuely sufficient to hym..receyued anoþer prouendere þat was gretter of dignite and rentys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 415/2 Prouender.. (*K.* provendyr, benyfice, *S.* prebend, benfyce, *P.* probender, benfice), *prebenda*.

2. Food, provisions; *esp.* dry food, as corn or hay, for horses, etc.; fodder, forage. In reference to human beings, now *humorous*.

1340 *Ayenb.* 35 Seruices ulessliche of hors, of carten, oþer prouendres to ham, oþer to hare children. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 243, I fynde payne for þe pope and prouendre for his palfrey. *a* 1400 *Siege of Troy* 409 in *Archiv neu. Spr.* LXXII, Provandre, corn and hay. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxxvii. (1870) 216 The Camel..kneeled downe to haue eaten hys prouender. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 91 b, And in unwilling mouth my meate and yrksome prawnder greene. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. ii. 11 They must be dyeted like Mules, And haue their Prouender ty'd to their mouthes. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 2 Meat, Drink, Bed, Fire, Provender; with these it must be every ones care to furnish himself. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiii, The coxswain had examined the provender in the ship. 1863 HOLLAND *Lett. Joneses* iii. 53 He..salutes any flag under which he can win plaudits and provender. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Jan. 12/1 The vacant canonry of St. Albans —at present a stall without provender.

3. *Thieves' slang.* See quot.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Canl., Provender*, he from whom any Money is taken on the Highway. 1725 *New Cant. Dict., Provender*, Money taken from any one on the Highway.

†**Provender,** *sb.*^{2} *Obs.* Also 4 prouendere, -dre. [In sense 1, ME. *provendere*, a. OF. *provendier*, *-der* (11th c. in Godef.):—L. *præ-*, *prēbendārius* PREBENDARY, f. *præbenda* prebend: see PROVEND *sb.* In sense 2, perh. for *provander*, f. PROVAND + -ER^{1}.]

1. A prebendary.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 81 Of þe þan is þis house þat are was prouendere, now is religiouse. *Ibid.* 261 Neuer bisshop, ne person, ne riche prouendere [*printed* perrouendere], Ne erle, ne baron, ne knyght, ne squiere. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. ii. (Skeat) I. 50 Nowe is loseli for his songes, personer and prouendre alone, with whiche many thriftye shulde encrease.

2. A purveyor, one who provides supplies. *rare.*

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iii. (1570) B vj b/2 For if thou line in court, thou must rewarde this rable.. Butlers and Butchers, prouenders and Bakers.

†**Provender,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. (?) (Perhaps an error of some kind.)

1643 MILTON *Divorce* iv. 9 Even then most unqquencht, when the importunity of a provender burning is well anough appeas'd.

Provender (prɒˑvendəɹ), *v.* [f. PROVENDER *sb.*^{1} Cf. OF. *provender* to furnish with or to take provender, to provide with a prebend, f. *provende* PROVEND.]

†**1.** *trans.* To provide with a prebend or benefice.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 149 She blesseth þise bisshopes ..Prouendreth persones and prestes meynteneth.

2. To provide (horses, etc.) with provender; to fodder. Also *fig.*

1584 *Leycesters Commw.* (1641) 151 The white Pau[w]rey when hee..is well provendred, is proud and fierce. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* Wks. 1851 III. 90 Their resolved decree of reducing into Order their usurping and over provender'd Episcopants. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 207 That the Horse be well provender'd, and drink but little over Night. 1905 HOLMAN-HUNT *Pre-Raphaelitism* I. 438 He had our horses stabled and provendered.

Hence **Pro·vendering** *vbl. sb.*, the providing of provender.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* (1746) III. xxv. 172 Let me make an End of provendering my Beast. *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Cov.* (1630) 183 The provendering of his horse is a dispatching of his lourney.

†**Pro·vendrer.** *Obs.* [f. PROVENDER *sb.*^{1} + -ER^{1}; cf. PROVENDER *sb.*^{2} 1, also *fruiterer*, *upholsterer*.] The holder of a prebend; a prebendary.

[1347–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 219/1 Thomas de Trillek Provendrer de la Provendre de Matton en Eglise de Welles.] 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 145 Prouendreres, persuns, Preostes heo meynteneþ. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 211 Alle siche ben symonieris þat occupien bi symonye þe patrimonye of Crist, be þei popis..or provendereris.

†**Pro·vendry.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PROVEND *sb.* + -RY.] = PREBEND 1, 2; cf. PREBENDRY.

[1327–8 *Year Bk. 41 Edw. III* (1600) 5 b, Le roy port Quare impedit vers W. leuesque de Sarum del prouendry appelle Minor pars altaris in ecclesia beate Marie Sarum.] 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 292/2 A Prouandry [*pr.* Promandry], *prebenda*, *prebendarius qui habet prebenda[m]*. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 469 Provendry in the Church of Sarum, is called the lesser part of the Altar in the Church of St. Mary 41 E. 3. 5. b.

†**Prove·ne,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *provenir*, or ad. L. *prōvenīre* to come forth, arise, originate, f. *prō*, PRO-^{1} 1 a + *ven-īre* to come.] *intr.* To come as proceeds or produce; to proceed, arise (*from* any source of revenue or profit).

1505 *Will of W. Clarke* (Somerset Ho.), The cropp therof provenyng. 1584 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 370/2 To transport þe samin and all vtheris mynerallis and metalles and vtheris thingis provening thairof.. beyond sea. 1733 tr. *Renaudot's Acc. India & China* 63 The Sums provening

from this great Quantity of Gold are distributed to those of the Royal Household.

Provenience (*provī·niĕns*). [f. L. *prōvenient-em*, pr. pple. of *prōvenīre* to PROVENE: see -ENCE. Preferred to PROVENANCE by those who object to the French form of the latter: cf. CONVENANCE, CONVENIENCE.] = PROVENANCE.

1882 *Century Mag.* Aug. 632/2 Wherever..its *provenience* is stated, I received the information from General Cesnola in person. 1895 A. J. EVANS in *Jrnl. Hellenic Stud.* XIV. 276 Engraved stones of other types..of uncertain provenience were obtained in Candia. 1899 R. ELLIS in *Class. Rev.* 131/2 The readings reported as coming from the Gyraldinus were not always to be treated as if we had any certainty of their provenience.

† **Prove·nient,** *a. Sc. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prōvenient-em*: see prec.] Forthcoming.

1554 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. App. 601/1 Wt all þe..Contributionis and taxationis of oure said realme and dominionis to be falling or provenientis sen þe deceiss of oure said derrest fathir.

† **Prove·nsion,** obs. erron. form of PREVENTION 2 a: cf. PRO- [1] 3.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. ii. § 8. 158 The King..promised to take order with the Popes Provisions and Provensions, that so learned men might be advanced.

† **Pro·vent.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *prōvent-us* a coming forth, produce, supply, increase, f. *prōvent-*, ppl. stem of *prōven-īre* to come forth, PROVENE. So OF. *provent* (1382 in Godef.).] = PROVENUE.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 361 This kynge divided alle his proventes [L. *proventus suos*] into ij. partes. *Ibid.* VIII. 335 He..occupied the wolles of alle men, and the iᵗʰᵉ parte of alle cornes, of which proventus he commaunded lordes of tuwnes that were nye to þeym to ȝiffe an answere. *c* 1460 *Oseney Reg.* 57 Offrynges, and oþer parishall proffuentes or profittes. 1544 *Supplic. to Hen. VIII* (E.E.T.S.) 47 There greate lordships and domynions, with the yerely prouentes of the same. 1593 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 26/2 þat hir maiestie is lykwyis infeft in lyverent in..all proventis rentis and emolumentis of the same propirtie. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona, Aphorisms Cider* 45 A Neighbour having a good provent of Purelings (an Apple of choice account with us).

Provent(e, obs. variant of PROVANT.

Proventricular (*prōuventri·kiŭlăr*), *a.* [f. next + -AR [1].] Pertaining to the proventriculus.

1835-6 OWEN in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 319/1 The secretion of the proventricular or gastric glands is analogous to the gastric juice in man. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 683. 1895 *Athenæum* 30 Mar. 412/3 A description of the proventricular crypts he had found in..the African tantalus.

‖ **Proventriculus** (*prōuventri·kiŭlŭs*). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. *prō-* PRO- [1] + *ventriculus* VENTRICLE, dim. of *venter* belly.]

a. *Ornith.* The glandular or true stomach of birds, which lies between the crop and the gizzard.

1835-6 OWEN in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 319/1 The proventriculus varies..in form and magnitude in different birds. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 51 In adult Birds, the digestive tract is characterized by the absence of teeth.., and by the presence of a horny beak, and of a muscular gizzard placed posteriorly to a glandular proventriculus. 1886 *Athenæum* 30 Jan. 171/3 The ostrich's proventriculus.

b. A glandular expansion of the lower part of the œsophagus in some Mammalia.

1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool.* 52 The proventriculus of the Dormouse and Beaver.

c. In Invertebrata: in some insects, the crop or ingluvies, an expansion of the œsophagus having thick muscular walls armed with horny prominences; in worms, a muscular crop.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 411 The proventriculus leads posteriorly into a narrow, thick-coated canal. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 665/2 The intestinal canal [of the larva] commences as a short oesophagus, which ends in a proventriculus.

† **Pro·venue.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *provenu* (1670 in Godef.) produce, revenue, prop. pa. pple. of F. *provenir* to come forth, arise: cf. PROVENT.] The sum arising from something; the proceeds, returns, produce, profit, revenue.

1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* (ed. Ward) 9/2 The rich and dainty provenues of our gardens and orchards. 1671 HOWE *Van. Man* (ed. Rogers) I. 424 Born to consume such an estate, and devour the provenue of so many farms and manors. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 25 By the Provenue (or Produce) of the Kersies and Tin, bought with the £1000 lent.

Prover (*prū·vəɹ*). Also 4 -ere, 5 -ar, -owr, (prower), 5-6 provour; *β.* 4 preuere, 5 prever. [In sense 1, f. PROVE + -ER [1]: = OF. *proveor, prouvour.* In 2 = Anglo-L. *probātor* (Bracton, Fleta II. lii. §§ 42, 44), AF. *provour, pruwour* (Britton).]

I. 1. One who tries, tests, or puts to the proof. In quot. 1686, an assayer of metals. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* vi. 27 A stalwrthe prouere [1388 preuere, Vulg. *probatorem*] ȝaf thee in my puple, and thou shalt wite, and preue the weie of them. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. iii. 67, I am rewarder of all gode men, & a mighty prever of all deuoute men. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* vi. 27 The haue I set for a prouer of my harde people, to seke out and to trye their wayes. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2194/4 Chief Prover (or Assay-Master General of the Empire of Germany).

b. An instrument or apparatus for testing.

1751 D. JEFFERIES *Treat. Diamonds* (ed. 2) 18 An instrument useful for examining the size and depth of any diamond, called a prover. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. XIII. 10 Woollen and linen provers.

c. *Engraving.* A skilled workman employed to print proof impressions: cf. PROVE *v.* 1 e.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 289 In the principal houses there are generally employed from two to six men..whose duty it is to print proof impressions only [of an engraved plate]; they are called *provers.* 1900 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 8/4 Process block prover on Albion Press wanted.

II. † 2. One who confesses a felony and gives evidence against his accomplices in order to secure their conviction; one who turns king's or state's evidence; one who undertakes to prove a criminal accusation against another: = APPROVER [1] 1. *Obs.*

[1235-6 *Bracton's Note-bk.* (1887) III. 174 Appellum unde duellum..inter quemdam probatorem et alium quemdam quem idem probator de societate appelauit contra coronam ..Regis. 1275 *Act* 3 *Edw. I* (1st Stat. Westm.) c. 15 Ceus queux sont appellez de provurs taunt come le provur vist. 1292 BRITTON I. ii. § 16 Qe les Corouners receyvent les reconisaunces de felonies fetes par provours en presence del viscounte.] *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollb.* 63 Oiþer he schal dampne þe prouar, or..schal iuge þe vngilty. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 111/2 He knowleched diverse Felonies and Tresons, and becam a provowr. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 264 Jugement is done before a juge he a provour and a defendour and witnes. 1588 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* III. ii. 344 A Prouour..must beginne with confession of his owne fault, before he may be permitted to burthen an other man. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. 851/2 Suffer neither the said prouer, nor defender to take any of their weapons. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxv. 330 He is called an approver or prover, *probator*, and the party appealed or accused is called the *appellee.*

3. One who shows something to be true; a demonstrator. *rare.*

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* III. II. App. 34 He will bring several Testimonies to prove it...And on such Occasions.. he is a most unmerciful Prover. 1850 BROWNING *Christmas-Eve* iv, Truth remains true, the fault's in the prover.

Proverb (*prǫ·vəɹb*), *sb.* Also 4-7 proverbe. [ME. a. F. *proverbe* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *prōverbium* an old saying, adage, proverb, in late L. also a byword, f. *prō-* PRO- [1] 1 + *verb-um* word + *-ium*, collective suffix, hence app. 'a (recognized) set of words put forth'; cf. *adāgium* adage.]

1. A short pithy saying in common and recognized use; a concise sentence, often metaphorical or alliterative in form, which is held to express some truth ascertained by experience or observation and familiar to all; an adage, a wise saw.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 250 (299) Prouerbes kanst þi self I-now and woost Aȝens þat vice. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xvi. 44 Loo! eche man that seith euery where..a prouerbe in thee shal take it to..As the modir, so and hir douȝter. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* iv. (Arb.) 7 It is a comyn prouerbe, An Enemyes mouth saith seeld wel. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 122 What needs I heape all these together, seeyng Heiwoddes Prouerbes are in Printe? 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 47 As the Prouerbe in Englande is, Set a Knaue on horsebacke, and you shall see him shoulder a Knight. 1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 58 For it is merry in Hall, where beards wagge all, according to that olde right English Prouerbe of our Ancestours. 1659 HOWELL *Lexicon, Proverbs* a iv, Proverbs may not improperly be called the Philosophy of the Common People, or, according to Aristotle, the truest Reliques of old Philosophy. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I. 437 What is a proverb, but the experience and observation of several ages, gathered and summed up into one expression? 1840-1 WRIGHT & HALLIWELL (*title*) The Proverbs of King Alfred. 1850 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* II. IV. xii. 159 Hence it was that those words..passed..into a proverb. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 162 Sambo, with his stock of proverbs, the ready money of human experience.

b. *spec. The Book of Proverbs*, a didactic poetical book of the Old Testament, consisting of maxims ascribed to Solomon and other authors.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11904 Salamon seyþ, þat ys wys, Vn a hoke of Prouerbyys. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 48 Of Salomon and the proverbes, Of Macer al the strengthe of herbes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 212 b, Than shall it be veryfyed that Salomon sayth in his prouerbes. 1635 R. BOLTON *Comf. Afft. Consc.* i. 14 This Book of Proverbs is compared to a great heape of gold rings rich and orient severally; and every one shining with a distinct sense by itselfe. 1880 W. W. NEWTON *Serm. Boys & Girls* (1881) 203 He turned to the third chapter of Proverbs and read it over.

c. Phr. *To a proverb*, to an extent that has become proverbial; proverbially.

1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Ynng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiii. 231 That revengeful disposition, of which your sex have been accused even to a proverb. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. Pref. 7 To depend on foreigners, partial, to a proverb, to their own country. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 482 A country, swampy even to a proverb. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 275 The new chief justice, Sir Robert Wright, was ignorant to a proverb.

2. a. A common word or phrase of contempt or reproach, a byword; † hence *transf.* a person or thing to which such a phrase is applied: = BYWORD 2 (*obs.*).

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* ix. 7 And Irael shal be into prouerbe and into fable, to alle puplis [1535 COVERD. shall be come a byworde and fabell amonge all nacions]. 1535 COVERDALE *Hab.* ii. 6 Shall not all these take vp a prouerbe agaynst him, and mocke him with a byworde..? 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Deut.* xxviii. 37 And thou shalt be a wonder, a prouerbe & a commune talke among all people. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* 173 One of the Glories of his Age was become a Proverb. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1851) III. 34 He should take care not to be made a proverb.

b. *transf.* A thing that is proverbial or a matter of common talk.

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* II. III. 13 Abdera a Town of Thrace, noted for the simplicity of the Inhabitants which grew even to a proverb. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* I. iii. (ed. 22) 10 Buckinghamshire Bread and Beef is a Proverb for their Goodness. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 509 ᵖ 8 Mr. Hobson,..when a Man came for a Horse, ..obliged him to take the Horse which stood next to the Stable-Door...From whence it became a Proverb..to say 'Hobson's Choice'. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. ii. 61 Siberia goes for a proverb for cold: Iadia is a proverb for heat. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. iv. § 21 (1864) 212 The mental absorption of Archimedes is a proverb.

† **3.** An oracular or enigmatical saying that requires interpretation; an allegory, a parable. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *John* xvi. 25, I haue spokun to ȝou thes thingis in prouerbis [*gloss* or derke saumplis]; the our cometh, whanne now I schal not speke to ȝou in prouerbis, but opynly. 1526 TINDALE *ibid.* 29 His disciples sayd vnto hym: loo nowe speakest thou playnly, and thou vsest no proverbe. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* i. 6 To vnderstand a prouerbe, and the interpretation; the wordes of the wise, and their darke sayings. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* i. (1877) 7 Those are called 'proverbs' in St. John, which, if not strictly parables, yet claim much closer affinity to the parable than to the proverb, being in fact allegories.

4. A play of which a proverb is taken as the foundation of the plot. Called in French *proverbe*; in Eng. chiefly used of French plays so called.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 994/1 *Proverb*..In dramatic literature..the term has been applied to short pieces, in which some proverb or popular saying is taken as the foundation of the plot...Carmantelli was the most successful writer of proverbs at the time of their highest popularity. 1879 JOS. KNIGHT in *Athenæum* 28 June, [in reference to the *Comédie Française* then in England] The comedies or the proverbs of Musset meanwhile defy the translator, and their representation calls for a class of acting of which our stage knows nothing. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 20 July 50/3 She [Comtesse de Chambrun]..was fond of acting in her own private theatre... Sometimes she wrote a 'proverb' herself, and created the principal part.

5. *pl.* A name for various round games played with proverbs or popular sayings.

A common form is the guessing of such a saying by asking questions of the circle of players, whose answers must introduce in order each word of the proverb.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *proverb-card, -hunting, -monger, -wisdom*; *proverb-like* adj. and adv.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XLIV. vii, Proverb-like our name is worn. 1709 O. DYKES *Eng. Prov. & Refl.* (ed. 2) 274 A Pack of Proverb-Cards, lately printed, and curiously engrav'd with Figures. 1857 MRS. GATTY *Leg. Tales* (1858) 4 A genuine proverb-monger—he who chills off your enthusiasm by a tame truism. 1902 F. E. HULME *Proverb-Lore* 89 Proverb-hunting is a very pleasant recreation.

Proverb (*prǫ·vəɹb*), *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. med.L. *prōverbi-ārī*, It. *proverbiare* to speak in proverbs.]

1. *trans.* To utter in the form of a proverb; to speak of proverbially; to make a byword of.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 244 (293) Þis wise clerkes that ben dede han euere this prouerbed to vs song. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 41 You haue most learnedly prouerbed it, commending the vertue of patience or forbearance. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 203 Am I not sung and proverbd for a Fool In every street? 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Philos. Proverbs*, Nations proverb each other; counties flout counties. 1841 LD. J. MANNERS *Eng. Trust* ii. 64 One short month should hear his dastard name Proverbed as emblem of disgrace and shame.

2. To furnish or provide with a proverb. *rare.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 37, I am prouerb'd with a Grandsier Phrase, Ile be a Candle-holder and looke on.

3. *intr.* To utter or compose proverbs. *rare.*

1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. 1851 IV. 580 All thir pains tak'n to seem so wise in proverbing, serves but to conclude them downright Slaves.

Hence **Pro·verbed** *ppl. a.*

1788 BURNS *Let. to Mrs. Dunlop* 2 Aug., Unlike sage proverb'd wisdom's hard-wrung boon. 1845 S. TURNER *Rich. III*, Pref. 8 A regular story, corresponding with this proverbed King's real story, or rather biography.

Proverbial (*provə·biăl*), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *prōverbiāl-is*, f. *prōverbi-um*: see PROVERB *sb.* and -AL. So F. *proverbial* (1556 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Resembling, characteristic of, or of the nature of a proverb; expressed in a proverb or proverbs.

1432-50 [implied in PROVERBIALLY 1]. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xviii. 507 h, Jesus did vouchsafe to aunswere hym by a riddle and a prouerbiall saying. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 98 Although proverbs bee popular principles, yet is not all true that is proverbiall. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 509 ᵖ 1 Delivered in his own homely Maxims, and a Kind of Proverbial Simplicity. 1908 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 338 Popular expressions of proverbial wisdom.

2. That has passed into a proverb, or into common talk; used or current as a proverb; notorious.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xliv. 14 The name of them flew comonly abrode among proverbyall figures in way of reproche. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 71 That grounded tranquilitie, which made it prouerbiall to the world, *No heauen but Arcadie.* 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 145 ᵖ 2 What Hudibras says of such Disputants, which is so true, that it is almost Proverbial. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 45 The proverbial London fog owes its density and darkness to the smoke.

† **3.** Addicted to the use of proverbs. *Obs.*

1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* 138 He was a most Proverbial Jenkin, and could twit his testy Wife with store of such Proverbs as these.

† **B.** *sb.* **a.** One addicted to the use of proverbs.

b. A proverbial saying, a proverb. *Obs.*

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 39 Why, what doth this prouerbial with vs? *a* 1673 J. CARYL in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. ii. 12 In our proverbials, to take a thing in snuff, is to take it in anger. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* II. 157 A few more pretty Proverbials.

Hence **Prove·rbialism,** a proverbial saying.

1846 in WORCESTER, citing *N. Amer. Rev.*

Prove·rbialist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who originates, uses, or records proverbial sayings.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. Supernum. No. 5. 2/2 He [Solomon] was so celebrated a Proverbialist. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 317 *note*, Luckily for the proverbialist, the good Pope knew nothing of the Greek language. 1898 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. II. 430/2 If Ray is the only proverbialist who notes it.

Proverbia·lity. [f. PROVERBIAL *a.* + -ITY.] **a.** The quality of being proverbial. **b.** Addiction to the use of proverbs.

1852 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* 27 Feb. (1889) I. 216 To show why Books of that kind are dull: what sort of writers ought to be quoted &c.; proverbial writers; and what constitutes proverbiality. 1892 *Athenæum* 11 June 758/2 Coarseness and 'proverbiality' are the only leading features we can detect in the scanty fragments of Sophron.

Prove·rbialize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To make or utter proverbs. Hence **Prove·rbializing** *vbl. sb.*

1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 125, I forbear from any farther Proverbializing. 1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 129 Perhaps the best specimen of Sancho's proverbializing.

2. *trans.* To make or convert into a proverb; to use proverbially; to speak of in a proverb. *rare.*

a 1827 GOOD cited in WEBSTER (1828–32).

Proverbially (provə̆·rbiăli), *adv.* [See -LY 2.] **1.** In a proverbial manner; by way of, by means of, or as a proverb; according to the proverb.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 55 Of whom hit was seide proverbially that his lyfe was lyke to his doctryne, slepenge not in bedde, and tastenge neither wyne ne flesche. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiii. 9 As we say proverbyally in English, to looke uppon one as the divile looketh over Lincoln. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 621 A coward braggart is prouerbially called a Lion of Agla. *a* 1754 FIELDING *1st Olynthiac Demosth.* Wks. 1766 IX. 240 It is proverbially said, that if a man preserves the wealth he attains, he is greatly thankful to fortune. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 204 His ancestors.., though originally English, were among those early colonists who were proverbially said to have become more Irish than Irishmen.

2. To a degree that has become proverbial, or matter of common talk; notoriously.

1665 GLANVILL *Def. Vanity Dogm.* 15 So uncertain and proverbially inconstant a cause as the Winds are. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 313 The name of Benedict Arnold has become proverbially contemptible. 1892 MONTEFIORE *Hibbert Lect.* ii. 96 The argument from silence is proverbially dangerous.

Prove·rbic, *a. rare.* [f. L. *prōverbi-um* or Eng. *proverb* + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of proverbs.

1902 F. E. HULME *Proverb-Lore* 123 The Talmud as a mine of proverbic wealth.

Proverbio·logy. [f. L. *prōverbi-um* PROVERB + -O)LOGY.] The scientific study of proverbs; *transf.* proverbs collectively. Hence **Proverbio·logist,** a student or investigator of proverbs.

1868 *Q. Rev.* July 243 The richness of Spanish proverbiology is like 'good wine that needs no bush!' 1893 *Athenæum* 18 Feb. 216/1 His excellent book is..sure to meet with a hearty welcome on the part of all proverbiologists.

† Prove·rbize, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. PROVERB *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To style or call proverbially.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 653 For house-hold Rules, read not the learned Writs Of the Stagyrian (glory of good Wits): Nor his, whom [*i. e.* Xenophon], for his honysteeped stile, They proverbiz'd the Attick Muse yer-while.

Provett (pruve·t). *rare.* [Aphetic form of EPROUVETTE.] An eprouvette, an instrument for testing the strength of gunpowder.

1817 *Sporting Mag.* I. 107 Employed by the Board of Ordnance, to make their provetts for ascertaining the strength of gunpowder.

† Prove·xity. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [Ultimately from L. *prōvect-us* advanced, pa. pple. of *prōvehĕre*: see PROVECTION. For the form, cf. *convex, convexity.*] An advanced condition or state.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Provexity*.., greatness of age, the being well grown in years, or well studied in any Art.

† Provey·, obs. variant of PURVEY *v.*

† Proviable, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *provеable* (13th c. in Godef.), var. of *por-, pourveable*, 'qui pourvoit à tous les besoins': see PURVEYABLE.] ? Suitable, convenient; or ? get-at-able.

1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 176, I desyre that and [=if] John Berney..can mete wyth Dallyng, that fals undre eschetor, in onye place proviable, that he may [be] by force brought to Castre..to be kept yn hold.

† Proviance. *Sc. Obs. rare.* Also 4 pruwiance. [a. OF. *proveance* (13th c. in Godef.), variant of *por-, pourveance, -voyance*, semi-popular representatives of L. *prōvidēntia*: see PURVEYANCE.] Provision; providence.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 213 In þe tyme come a knycht..I treu, of goddis pruwiance—Quhare þe maydine abad hir chance. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 6197 Thocht presentlye, be Goddis prouiance, Beistis, fowlis, and fyschis in the seis, Ar necessar, now, for mannis sustenance.

Proviant (prǫ·viănt). Also 7 proveant, 9 proviand. [a. G. *proviant*, Du. *proviand*, in It. *provianda*, apparently an altered form of *provenda* PROVEND, influenced by OF. *proveant* providing, *proveance* provision. Brought into Eng. by soldiers who served in the Thirty Years' War, 1618–48.

The German word is treated by Kluge as from the It.; but *provianda* is not in Florio 1598–1611, who has only *provenda* 'provander for horses or fodder for cattle'. Diez referred the word to L. *providenda* things to be provided.]

Provision; food supply, esp. for an army; commissariat; = PROVAND, PROVANT 1.

1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* I. 7 Receiving all necessaries fitting for our march, as ammunition, proviant, and waggons, for our baggage. 1647 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) VI. 270/1 That all Regiments..be put and kept in equality, either in Money, Proveant, or Provision, according to their strength. 1832 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. xii. 313 We want for nothing in the way of earthly proviant, and have many reasons to be content and diligent. 1885 A. FORBES *Souvenirs* (1894) 135 On one occasion, before Plevna, his imperturbable coolness stood him in good stead in the matter of 'proviand'.

b. *attrib.* = PROVANT 3 a.

1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* I. 5 We were entertained on proviant bread, beere and bacon. 1870 *Daily News* 5 Dec., It was the wheel of his [own] gig that he had seen stuck on to the proviant waggon. 1880 A. FORBES in *19th Cent.* VII. 233 Marshall was hustling proviant columns up along the line of communications.

Pro-vicar: see PRO-[1] 4.

Pro·-vice-chancellor. [f. PRO-[1] 4 + VICE-CHANCELLOR.] One of the deputies appointed by the vice-chancellor of a university on his election; an assistant or deputy vice-chancellor.

1660 WOOD *Life* 30 June (O.H.S.) I. 320 The same day the doctors and provicechancellor at home put off the Act. 1663 *Ibid.* 23 Sept. 492 When they were there the provicecancellor and the 24 proproctors placed them. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 35 (1754) 185 The gentlemen.. went to Dr. Dobson, president of Trinity college, who was at that time pro-vice-chancellor. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 9/2 The new Vice-Chancellor..appointed as his Pro-Vice-Chancellors the Principal of Hertford, the Provost of Queen's, the Master of University, and the President of Corpus.

Providable (prəvəi·dăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. PROVIDE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being provided.

1891 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXVIII. 224/2 He would have provided for Rousseau had Rousseau been providable for.

Providator, providatory: see PROVEDITOR.

Provide (prəvəi·d), *v.* Also 5–6 **provyde,** *Sc.* **-wyde, -wide, 6 -vyd.** [ad. L. *prōvid-ēre* to see before, foresee, look after, attend to, be cautious, f. *prō,* PRO-[1] + *vidēre* to see. Cf. PURVEY, a doublet of this through OF., in earlier Eng. use. *Provide* was app. introduced in 15th c. as a direct repr. of the L. verb in certain senses, and its use may have been promoted by the fact that *providence* was already in use for *purveyance.*]

I. † 1. *trans.* To foresee. *Obs.*

1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* ix, So vncouthly hir werdes sche deuidith, Namly in 3outh, that seildin ought prouidith. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 91 Euident and sufficient signes, whereby maye be prouided & foresene the aborcement before it come. 1607 B. JONSON *Volpone* Ded., Seuere and wiser patriots..prouiding the hurts these licentious spirits may doe in a state. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 137 Of especiall counsell and advice, in providing and fore-seeing the event of any deepe designes.

2. *intr.* To exercise foresight in taking due measures in view of a possible event; to make provision or adequate preparation. Const. *for, against.*

c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 3556 Huge boolys of metal.. Brent[en] al that kam be-syde: Ther koude no man hym provyde To save him that he was brent. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 47 Men of Lacedemonia provide for a batelle ageyne men of Micena. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 132/2 Go to Christes gospell & loke on bis first miracle, whither he might not haue prouided for wine without miracle. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 689 The olde adage, saiyng in tyme of peace, prouide for war, and in tyme of war, prouide for peace. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* II. xi. (1848) 131 We may be often sollicitous to provide against many Evils and Dangers that possibly may never reach us. 1796 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 393 The first duty of a state is to provide for its own conservation. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* i. § 2. 10 Suffering from misfortunes which could not have been provided against. 1883 E. T. PAYNE in *Law Times* 27 Oct. 432/2 An inn or hotel is an establishment, the proprietor of which undertakes to provide for the entertainment of all comers, especially travellers.

† b. To see to it or take care beforehand; to make provision (*that* something shall not happen). *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 186, I wil be ware and afore provide, That of no fowler I wil no more be japed. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 296 To..prouyde by her owne commaundement that nothynge sholde lacke. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 181 We must prouyd..that by no prerogatyse he vsurpe apon the pepul any such authorysyd tyranny. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 801 To prouide that a thing happen not, *precaueo. Ibid.* 803 To prouide that one take no harme, *cauere alicui.*

c. To make it, or lay it down as, a provision or arrangement; to stipulate *that.* Cf. PROVIDED 5, PROVIDING *pr. pple.*, PROVISION 5.

1423 [see PROVIDING *pr. pple.*]. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 114 b, The Mayers wyfe of the citie prouided in her wyll, that she would be buried without any pompe or noyse. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. (S.T.S.) 116 Q[e] sa our lawis provydes, that the eldest succeides. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 13 Another regulation, providing that every person who was found slain should be supposed to be a Frenchman, unless he were proved to be a Saxon. 1891 *Law. Rep., Weekly Notes* 72/2 The clause did not provide that the costs of references..should be in the discretion of the arbitrators.

II. 3. *trans.* To prepare, get ready, or arrange (something) beforehand. Now *rare.*

c 1420? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 216 What pyne or greef ye for me prouyde, Without any grogyng I shall hit abyde. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 620 Wallace in haist prouidyt son his ost. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 b, Of certayne benefytes that god hath prouyded for vs. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* vi. 7 In the sommer she prouideth hir meate, & gathereth hir foode together in y[e] haruest. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 271 The wise Ant her wintry Store provides. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* V. i. 103 He had provided a gown of coarse dark cloth, and a little red horse-hair beard.

† 4. *intr.* To prepare, make preparation, get ready. Const. with *inf.*, or *absol. Obs.*

1493 *Petronilla* (Pynson) 105 Felliculla gan afore prouyde, Maugre flaccus, to lyue in maydynhede. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 165 He prouyded to sende men and victualles to strengthen the castels of Flynt and Rutlande. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 195 Let them not thinke to begin anie long warre, much lesse to continue it, unlesse they throughly provide aforehand. 1616 HIERON *Wks.* I. 589 Your respective saluting vs, your prouiding to entertaine vs. 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* IV. i, Put stay, my Princesse comes, prouide the while, I'lle call for't anone. 1692 tr. *Sallust* 116 He toyls, provides, and..sets all his Trains and Engines at work by Treachery to ruine Hiempsal. 1727 POPE *Th. Par. Subj.* Swift's Wks. 1755 II. I. 231 Very few men.. live at present, but are providing to live another time.

† b. *trans.* with *vbl. sb.* (*provide your going* = prepare or make ready to go). *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. iv. 36 Prouide your going, Choose your owne company, and command what cost Your heart ha's mind to.

5. *trans.* To supply or furnish for use; to yield, afford. Const. † *to* (obs.), *for,* or with dative.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 37 Al that longyth to thy necessyte Shal be provydyd be god and me. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 10 Al thyng that God and nature hath prouydyd to hym. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion,* The bread and wyne for the Communion shall be prouyded by the Curate, and the churchwardens, at the charges of the Parishe. 1581 in *Confer.* III. (1584) R iv, Prouide me ynke and paper, and I will write. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 186 Such cooling fruit As the kind hospitable Woods provide. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. (1820) 344 This very act provides a remedy for such persons. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* II. xxvi, The contractors..do honestly provide the convicts the rations prescribed by the Government.

6. To furnish or appoint (an incumbent) *to* a vacant benefice (rarely, a person *to* a pension); *esp.* of the pope: To appoint (a person as successor) *to* a benefice not yet vacant, thus setting aside the right of the patron. Cf. PROVISION *sb.* 4, PROVISOR 1. Now only *Hist.*

[1388 *Act* 12 *Ric. II*, c. 15 Item q[e] null liege du Roy..passe le meer..pur soy providre ou purchacer ascun benefice de seinte Esglise ove cure ou sanz cure en le dit roialme.] 1426 *Paston Lett.* I. 25 Ther arn ij. other persones provided to the same bysshopriche yet lyvyng, beforn my seyd adversarie. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 324 His brother german, being lauchfullie providit to ane yeirlie pensioun.., wes slane,..in quhais place the said Alexander, being providit to the said pensioun, bruikit the samin peciabillie. 1593–4 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XXII. 393 Johnne Balfour, providit of auld to the chapellanie of Sanct Thomas. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 59 Shevez posted to Rome..and was himself provided to the Archbishoprick. 1887 LUPTON *Life Colet* 121 He was provided, in 1504, to the vacant see of St. David's. 1899 TREVELYAN *Eng. Age Wycliffe* 120 The Papal power of 'providing' to benefices.

III. 7. To equip or fit out (a person, etc.) with what is necessary for a certain purpose; to furnish or supply with something implied. In quot. 1628, to provide or furnish with a lodging.

1465 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* VII. 321 *note*, Gevin..in parte of sustentacione of him unto the tyme that he be bettir providit, ten poundis. 1536 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd to Colney for to provide hym selfe away xij*d*. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 121 They do take so much fish, that they do provide the whole kingdome for all the yeare. 1628 EARL MANCH. in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 268 Werden tells me he hath provided you not far from the Parliament. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) B ix b, The first Builder is sufficiently provided by his workman to testifie his cost. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xliii, I..mean to look out for another situation; so provide yourselves, gentlemen, if you please.

† b. *refl.* To equip or prepare oneself, to make oneself ready, prepare (*to do* something, *for* or *against* something). Cf. 3 and 4. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xlvii. 182 [They] ordeyned & prouyded theym self soo, that they fered but lytyl Suhyon or nouȝte. *c* 1594 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 2 A speciall commaundement..that they should generallie provide themselves to goe with him the Sonday followinge..to the church. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 89 You Neice prouide your selfe. 1602 — *Ham.* III. iii. 7 *King*... Therefore prepare you...*Guild.* We will our selues prouide. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. x. 212 Hence the Sea running Southward, provides itself to entertain a nameless Brook. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* x. ii. (1856) 469 If we will provide ourselves against the devil who never misseth any opportunity..to tempt us.

8. To furnish or supply (a person, etc.) with something. Often in indirect passive. **a.** Const. *with.*

·14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 98 With help of her..So prudently with vertu hus to provyde. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 3 How that this realme, with nobillis owt of nummer, Gydit, provydit sa mony ȝeiris hes bene. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 1 Prouided with all complete prouisions of Warre. 1798 SOPHIA LEE *Canterb. T., Yng. Lady's T.*

H. 167 His valet [was] provided with phosphoric matches, by which he had now lit a taper. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 71 They..provide themselves with sweet cakes, bread, dates. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 151 The waiter then provided me with a ham sandwich.

†b. Const. *of*. *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xiv. (1870) 160 Howbeit the good townes be prouyded of vitels. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) P iij, Provyde you of trew contricion and patience. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* I. 172 Viassius.. providing him of a ship, sent him away. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 142 When an Architect is not provided of an able Painter fit to manage a Work of this kind.

†c. Const. *in*. *Sc. Obs.*

1586-7 *Rot. Scacc. Reg. Scot.* XXI. 61 [He] sall..provyid and furneis his majesteis hous and haill tabillis..in naiprie, fyireweschell, and tyneveschell.

9. *intr.* with *for*: to make provision *for* a person, his needs, etc. Often in indirect passive.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xxiii. 5 Therfore wyl I prouyde for him. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. v. 105 His wonted Followers Shall all be very well prouided for. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 194 The old King seeing his sonnes thus well match'd, and Polimero so well provided for and setled. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 202 Thus hath the wisdom of the nation..been employed for ages, in providing properly for the poor, and yet they are not properly provided for. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 44 The essential duty of every man being to provide honestly for himself and his family.

†Pro·vide, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *prōvidus* foreseeing, f. *prōvidēre*: see prec.] Prudent, foreseeing, provident.

c 1475 *Hart. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 445 He was moderate in cures temporalle, provide in cownsaille [WALSINGHAM *Chron.* 'In curis temporalibus providus'].

Provided (prəvai·dĕd), *ppl. a.* and quasi-*conj.* [Pa. pple. of PROVIDE *v.*]

I. *ppl. a.* **†1.** Prearranged, preconcerted. *Obs.*

1562 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* 4 Oct. (Rec. Soc.) 280 The greit pruvidit slauchteris oppresiones and skaithis done to ws.

2. Prepared, ready; in a state of readiness.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 136 Demosthenes being sent for to declaime amiddest the multitude, stayd and saide, I am not yet prouided. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. i. 132 With what a sharpe prouided wit he reasons. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 89 Hawlaffe came in the night..hee hasted to Adelstanes Tent, but he was provided, and in armes. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiv. 284 The company was..well armed, and provided for all events.

3. Furnished or equipped (with what is needed).

1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xii. 217 *note*, Offering an easy opportunity for a rightly provided collector. 1880 J. F. WATT *Poet. Sk.* 45 (E.D.D.), I was ance weel providit, an' deemed mysel' thrang, A-boukin' an' bleachin' haill wabs o' new sheetin'.

4. That is supplied, furnished, or afforded.

1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 446 Man..makes for the provided room Where the old friends want their fellow. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 3/2 Heligoland..was not..an average tourist's haunt. It was less..in the matter of 'provided' amusements.

b. *Provided school*, a public elementary school provided by the local education authority, under the Education Act of 1902.

[1902 *Act 2 Edw. VII*, c. 42 § 7 A school maintained but not provided by the local education authority. *Ibid.* § 8 Where the local education authority or any other persons propose to provide a new public elementary school. *Ibid.*, That a school provided by the local education authority, or not so provided, as the case may be, is better suited to meet the wants of a district than the school proposed to be provided.] 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 July 2/2 The House stopped at.. the management of provided schools; the whole question of the Voluntary (or unprovided) schools has still to come. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 17 Oct. 5/7 What guarantee is there that they would not turn the school into a 'provided' or Board School?

II. *pa. pple.* and quasi-*conj.*

5. With the provision or condition (that); it being provided, stipulated, or arranged (that): used chiefly in legal and formal statements; also, in general use, more loosely: On the condition, supposition, or understanding (that). a. with *that*.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xiv. (1885) 143 Provided alway, that no man be harmyd..in the arrerages off such livelod. 1488 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 3 Provided alwey that this present Acte begyn to take effecte at the fest of Annunciacion of oure Lady next coming, and not afore. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. i. 71, I take your offer, and will liue with you, Prouided that you do no outrages On silly women, or poore passengers. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* § 15 in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 16 Prouided that they exceed not the number of Twentie. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 575 Provided that, if such child should die before 21..the reversion should go to other persons named. 1879 BAIN *Higher Eng. Gram.* 113 Provided that all is safe, you may go.

b. without *that*: = if only.

[1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 17 Always prouided, if the Turk sent not an armie into Italy.] 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 210 (2nd Qo.) Now or whensoeuer, prouided I be so able as now. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. iv. 166. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 60 For the common sort of People, provided you'll give them Drink enough, they are wholly at your service. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 30 P 4 Provided there be a Pudding upon the Table, no matter what are the other Dishes. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xiv. 761 The circumstances..may always be known, provided the evidence is ample and authentic. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 60 Provided the temperature remain the same the volume which a gas occupies is inversely proportional [etc.].

Providence (prɒ·vidĕns), *sb.* [a. F. *providence* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *prōvidentia* foresight, precaution, providence, f. *prōvidēre* to PROVIDE: see -ENCE.]

†1. The action of providing; provision, preparation, arrangement; chiefly in phrase *to make providence*, to make provision. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* In this sense, and in b, *dial.* also (prɒvə·dĕns).

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 8785 Yiff thow lyst maken prouydence Off any konnyng or scyence. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 115 God schalle make providence [of a king] after hym [TREVISA God schal purveie, L. *providebit Deus*]. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) R iij b, Sodeyn death came to the fathers, and no prouidence made for the doughters. 1547 *Bk. Marchauntes* e v b, That they maye make suche prouidens and remedy that the vengeaunce of God do not fall on the poore peopel. 1878 *Cumberland Gloss., Providance*, a providing of victuals, etc.

†b. That which is provided; a supply, a provision. Cf. PROVIDING *vbl. sb.* b. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

[1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 5 Expense pro prouidenciis contra viagium Prucie.] 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 68 Yn every castelle..or towne he wolde hafe grete prouidence of vitaille, of cornys, of larde, and beoffes. [1706 PHILLIPS, *Providentia*, Providence... In some old Records, Provision of Meat or Drink.] 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Providance* (with the *i* long), the matters or supply provided; to wit, the meat and other eatables for a burial entertainment; the cakes,..&c. for a tea-party.

2. Foresight, prevision; *esp.* anticipation of and preparation for the future; 'timely care' (J.); hence, prudent or wise arrangement, management, government, or guidance. Also, an instance of this.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* vi. 17 In his weis it shal shewe itself to them, and gladsumli in alle prouydence [*gloss* or bifore ordeynyng, 1611 in every thought, *R. V.* purpose], it shal azen come to them. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 203 He made Edwyn his lieutenant,..and thus be providence Of alle thinges wel begon He tok his leve. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. vi. 43 The Archebisshop.. by Merlyns prouydence lete purueye thenne of the best knyghtes that they myghte gete. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 189 b, In compassyng and bryngyng greate thynges to passe, there lacked no industrie, nor prouidence. 1622 BACON *Hist. Gt. Brit.* Wks. 1879 I. 796/1 In this matter the providence of king Henry the seventh was in all men's mouths. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 379 This is not to exclude that providence of tracing premisses into consequences and causes into their effects. 1867 MAURICE *Patriarchs & Lawg.* vi. (1877) 134 The creature who bears His image is intended to exercise providence.

b. Regard to future needs in the management of resources; foreseeing economy, thrift, frugality.

1608 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucrece* III. v. Wks. 1874 V. 209 We must be carefull, and with providence Gulde his domestick businesse. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 105 They that spend more then they haue, want gouernment: they that spend all, Prouidence. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. xiii. § 1 (1876) 117/2 [It] renders the increase of production no longer exclusively dependent on the thrift or providence of the inhabitants themselves. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 8 When there should have been providence there has been waste. 1885 LD. PEMBROKE in *Pall Mall G.* 23 May 2/1 The providence which is all that is necessary in a rich country like ours to bring material prosperity to the labouring class.

3. In full, *providence of God* (etc.), *divine providence*: The foreknowing and beneficent care and government of God (or of nature, etc.); divine direction, control, or guidance.

13.. *St. Erkenwolde* 161 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 269 Þe prouidens of Þe prince Þat paradis weldes. 1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xiv. 3 Thou, fader, governest hi prouydence [Gr. πρόνοια, 1388 puruyaunce]. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 35 Almyȝty god, whos prouidence in hys ordinaunce faileþ noȝt. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 121/2 He was in hys chyldhode sette to studye whereby dyuyne prouydence he floured in double science. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 57 Nature by her prouidence, mindeth vnto vs a certaine immortalitie. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. (1592) 132 What else is Providence, than the will of God vttered foorth with Reason, and orderly disposed by vnderstanding? 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 471 Thy Bookes .. are miraculously Translated by her [i. e. the Virgin Mary's] speciall prouidence. 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 36 Creation and providence are the issues of the same Being and Power. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* iv. (1840) 38 Providence which is..the administration of heaven's government in the world. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. vii. (1864) II. 150 That the ordinary providence of God gave place to a perpetual interposition of miraculous power.

†b. The lot assigned to one by Providence. *Obs. nonce-use.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Camb.* (1662) I. 152 Stephen de Fulborn..Going over into Ireland to seek his Providence (commonly nicknamed his fortune)..became..Bishop of Waterford.

4. Hence applied to the Deity as exercising prescient and beneficent power and direction.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. Ixxviii. 321 Whom if yee Nature call (saith One) yee call him not amis...Or Prouidence, whose acting power doth all begin and end. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 219 No Man is too little and despicable for the notice of Providence, however he may be overlook'd by his Fellow-Creatures. 1704 DE FOE in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 88 What Providence has reserved for me he only knows. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* Ixxviii. X. 1013 Moreau expressed a fact of general application, explained according to the irreligious ideas of the French Revolution, when he said, that 'Providence was always on the side of dense battalions'. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Queen of L.* II. 59, I am not one to fly in the face of Providence.

b. *transf.* A person who acts or appears in the character of Providence. *colloq.*

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 86 'They might be little Providences on earth', said my friend, 'and they are, for the most part, jockeys and fops'. 1886 P. S. ROBINSON *Valley Tent. Trees* 28 Man is the Providence of the goose and..it is well that we should.. generously condescend to sympathy with it. 1895 *Daily News* 30 May 6/5 The Providence of the officers who were sent to stay at St. Petersburg was Mlle. Georges.

5. An instance or act of divine intervention; an event or circumstance which indicates divine dispensation. *Special providence*, a particular act of direct divine intervention.

1643 [ANGIER] *Lancash. Valley of Achor* 1 Gods eternall Counsells..are in time turned into..Prayers, Prayers into Providences, and Providences into Praises. 1651 MRQ. ORMONDE in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 279 The King being by an eminent and high providence escaped the bloody hands of the Rebells is arived at Paris. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. x. 175 How can he sweeten the bitterest providences! 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 233 Here the event would no doubt be classed by some modern religionists under the head of special providences. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. ii. 11 The miracle of the Thundering Legion was a special providence.

b. Applied esp. to a disastrous accident, or fatality, regarded as an act of God. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1740 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 290, I was informed of an awful providence. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* Ixxxv. III. 292 The phrase a providence..in New England..appears to be more frequently used for that which is disastrous but which is at the same time to be regarded and submitted to as the act of God. 1814 *Connecticut Courant* 1 Mar. 3/2 Distressing Providence.—On Wednesday last as John N. Olcott..was seating on Connecticut river..he..broke in and drowned.

Hence **Pro·vidence** *v. nonce-wd., trans.* to act the part of Providence towards; to be a providence to.

1901 *Pall Mall G.* 28 May 4/1 She grew up in an obscure country parsonage..providenced by a high-minded..father.

†Pro·vidency. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prōvidenti-a*: see prec.] The quality of being provident; foresight and preparation; = prec. 2.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 258, I haue..often doubted whether Saint Ambrose deserued more commendation for his prouidencie in attempting such a matter: or the emperor for his patience and obedience in taking the same in so good part. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 204 Yet we haue not been wanting in our prouidency. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxxviii. § 1. 327 Of prescience of future euentes, prouidencies, the knowing of thinges neuer seene before; and such other actions.

Provident (prɒ·vidĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *prōvidēns, -ēntem*, pres. pple. of *prōvidēre* to PROVIDE. Cf. F. *provident* (16th c. in Godef.).]

1. Foreseeing; that has foresight of and makes provision for the future, or for some future event; exercising or characterized by foresight. *Provident society* = *Friendly society* (FRIENDLY *a.* 8).

1429 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 143 Provident, with Brutus Cassius; Hardy as Hector, whan tyme doth require. 1487 [implied in PROVIDENTLY 1]. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* vi. 67 b, He is like to a prouident and circumspect builder, that buildeth his house, nor for a vain braggue or shewe onely. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* I. ii. 50 By Solomon God sends the Sluggard to school to the Ant, to learn a provident Industry. 1694 ADDISON *Virg. Georg.* IV. 189 Each provident of cold, in summer flies Thro' fields and woods to seek for new supplies. 1783 BURKE *Affairs India* Wks. XI. 315 The order..was (for its matter) provident and well considered. 1846 *Lit. Gaz.* 7 Nov. 957/2 National Provident and Benevolent Institution. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xxi, It was fortunate that Humphrey had been so provident in making so large a quantity of bay.

2. Economical; frugal, thrifty, saving.

1596 BP. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* iii. 133 Let the poore be prouident in a plentifull haruest. 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Guide Devot.* (1719) 54 Thou wilt be more provident of thy Time and of thy Talent. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arcite* III. 527 A Prince so gracious and so good, So just, and yet so provident of blood! 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 124 If we are not exceedingly provident in Regard to serving out Provisions, we must all inevitably starve. 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* I. iii, He will always be poor, because he never was a provident man.

Providential (prɒvide·nʃăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *prōvidēntia* PROVIDENCE + -AL. So F. *providentiel* (18–19th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

†1. Of the nature of or characterized by providence or foresight; provident, prudent. *Obs.*

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 758 Sure some mischief will come of it Unless by providential wit Or force we averruncate it. 1673 H. STUBBE *Further Vindic. Dutch War* 17 Neither is it providential for a weak Prince.. to run Precipitously into a War. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* I. 33, I especially admire..his providential care with respect to future contests. *a* 1845 HOOD *Open Question* xiii, The tender Love Bird—or the filial Stork? The punctual Crane—the providential Raven?

2. Of, pertaining to, or ordained by divine providence. † *Providential right*, the 'divine right' of kings (obs.).

1648 *Eikon Bas.* x. 83, I do not think that I can want any thing which providentiall necessity is pleased to take from me. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 34 The necessity of a Providential Regiment of the parts of the Universe. 1695 J. SAGE *The Article* Wks. 1844 I. 345 Sure I am, here [i. e. in Knox's Letter] is the providential right, so plainly taught that no glosses can obscure it. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 94 A providential disposition of things. 1768 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 277 Unless sickness or other providential accident hinders him. 1869 M. PATTISON *Serm.* (1885) 187 The existence of a first cause and providential governor.

b. That is, or is thought to be, by special interposition of providence; opportune; lucky, fortunate. (Now the most common use.)

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1858) 264, I knew nothing that night of the supply I was to receive by the providential driving of the ship nearer the land. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 25 [It] was by them considered as a providential escape. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 27 Petersen caught another providential fox.

B. *sb.* A providential occurrence; an interposition of Providence. *rare.*

1658–9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 267 If you consider affairs in the providentials; all providences have rather bent that way. 1893 *Boston Congregationalist* 14 Sept., Providentials... To consider whether certain particular occurrences were specially prepared to fit certain exigencies.

Hence **Providentialist,** *nonce-wd.*, a maintainer of the 'providential' or divine right of sovereigns.

1695 J. Sage *The Article* Wks. 1844 I. 343 [Knox] may chance to be honoured as a Father by the Providentialists.

Providentially, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a providential manner.

†1. With foresight; providently, prudently. *Obs.*

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* v. i. § 10. 366 The victuallers, which the Consull Iunius, more hastily than prouidentially, had sent before him towards Lilybæum. 1619 J. Chamberlain in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 184 Enabling himself to live more providentially hereafter.

2. By the ordination of divine providence.

1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 64 But there is another Species of accession which is providentially naturall and is made by the cooperation of divine and humane nature from whence a property is acquired. 1654 Cromwell *Speech* 12 Sept. in *Carlyle*, A desire..to be quit of the power God had most providentially put into my bands, before he called me to lay it down. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 432 ₱ 2 The Geese were providentially ordained to save the Capitol. 1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* 111 Pines and lettuces..don't grow Providentially sweet and large unless we look after them.

b. By special intervention of Providence; by special chance; opportunely, fortunately. (Now the most common use.)

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. viii. 179 Providentially it was so. 1771 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 68/2 Providentially a happier temper prevailed in general. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xv, Several frowns and winks from Mrs. K., which providentially stopped him. 1888 Burgon *Twelve Good Men* I. i. 34 A great separation was thus providentially averted.

So **Providentialness.**

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Providentialness*, the Happening of a Thing by divine Providence, Providential effect.

Providently, *adv.* [f. Provident + -ly 2.] In a provident manner.

1. With foresight and providing care; prudently.

1487 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 403/2 The Kyng..hath been besied..so that [neither] his Grace nor yet his moost Honorable Councill myght..provydently make Leesez [etc.]. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 74 Did he enuie them, or els did he prouidently forsee vnto them bothe, when he tooke theim bothe from vs. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 137 He prouidently foresaw in what danger the Oguzian state stood. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. Introd. ii. 51 Our laws might be providently made, and well executed, but they might not always have the good of the people in view. 1889 Gretton *Memory's Harkb.* 61 He brought first a clean handkerchief, which his bed-maker had providently supplied.

b. With economy that looks ahead; thriftily.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 228 The ant..more prouidently employing her paines then the grasshopper. 1607 *Stat.* in *Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 57 Providentlie to lay out for the schole wants. 1641 *Epitaph* in Hissey *Holiday on Road* (1887) 404 Prudently simple, providently wary, To the world a Martha, and to heaven a Mary. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. Prol., Providently to save Charges.

†2. = Providentially *adv.* 2, 2 b. *Obs.*

1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 708 And also prouidently defeated their dangerous and almost ineuitable fire-works. 1681 E. Murphy *State Ireland* § 18 Providently one John Mackeevir going by.

So **Providentness** *rare*, the quality of being provident or foreseeing.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Providentness*, Thriftiness, Savingness. 1761 *Ascham's Wks., Toxoph.* 83 Companions of shotinge, be providentness [*earlier edd.* prouidens], goode heede geving, true meetinge, honest comparison.

Provider (prəvəi·dəɹ). Also 6 **-or.** [f. Provide *v.* + -er 1.] One who provides or supplies; a purveyor. *Lion's provider*: see Lion 2 f.

1523 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 34 No purveyor, providor, or taker of victualls for the King's howshould. 1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. Pref., This chaplayne of the denyll was a generall prouyder for the oyled fathers there. 1698 G. Thomas *Pensilvania* 41 Gratitude to our Plentiful Provider, the great Creator of Heaven and Earth. 1774–1831 Lion's provider [see Lion 2 f]. 1827 D. Johnson *Ind. Field Sports* 91 We heard at a distance the Pheâl (commonly called the Lion or Tigers provider) which is a jackal. 1852 Jerdan *Autobiog.* II. viii. 88 Our skilful provider for popular curiosity brought over Buonaparte's coachman. 1879 *Daily News* 25 Mar. 4/7 Mr. Whiteley,..equally well known as the Universal Provider.

Hence **Provi·deress,** a female provider. *rare*—°.

1611 Cotgr., *Pourvoyeuse*, a Prouideresse, or Purueyeresse.

Providetor, -our, obs. forms of Proveditor.

Provi·ding, *vbl. sb.* [f. Provide *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Provide; furnishing, supplying; provision; †preparation (*obs.*).

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 282 Mony enough for the prouiding of all things needfull. 1616 [see Provide 4]. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 122 The auctioneer and bidders proved of Mr. Snack's providing. 1885 *Athenæum* 26 Dec. 843/2 Little or none of the money has been of English providing.

b. That which is provided; outfit; *spec.* a bride's stock of linen and household requisites (*Sc.*); also, a stock of food or equipments.

1810 *Glenfergus* III. xxxii. 255 Rachel's apparel and 'providing'..were packed up in trunks, chests, and boxes. 1864 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 614 His sweetheart..has managed..to save money enough to buy what is called her 'providing', which comprises the napery and other household linen. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 3/1 All our providings and personnel were such as in India nobody supposes he can do without. 1900 Crockett *Fitting of Peats* iii. in *Love Idylls* (1901) 23, I will put plenty of providing for man and beast behind the park dyke.

Provi·ding, *pr. pple.* and quasi-*conj.* [The pr. pple. of Provide *v.* used absolutely.] a. *pr. pple.* with *that*. Making the proviso or stipulation *that*, it being provided or stipulated *that*; = Provided 5 a.

1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 256/2 Prouydyng euir more that thei..may have [etc.]. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 33 Provydyng alwey that she be made sewr of hire levying. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 177 Providing alwyis that the said Andro beir not forther eventure of the said money nor he dois of his awin propir geir and himself. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 246 Hee cared little for our Faith, and Patience, prouiding, that our purses could answere his expectation. 1901 *Times* 2 Oct. 3 6 The owners have unanimously expressed their willingness to proceed to arbitration..providing that all sections..were agreeable to this course.

b. quasi-*conj.* (without *that*). On condition that; in case that, if only; = Provided 5 b.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 495 The Woull..is nothing inferiour to that..of Spaine: providing they had skill to fine, Spin, Weaue, and labour it as they should. 1795 Earl Malmesbury *Diaries & Corr.* III. 198 Freytag proposes a concert, providing somebody will pay for it. 1839 Geo. Eliot in *Life* (1885) I. 50 Always providing our leisure is not circumscribed by duty. 1874 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* xlv. 203 Providing they pay you the fixed rent.

Providitor, Providore: see Proved-.

Province (prɒ·vins). Also 4 (*Sc.*) **prowince,** 5 **prouynse.** [a. F. *province* (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *prōvincia* an official duty, a charge, a province. Of uncertain derivation: that which offers itself at first sight, from *prō*, Pro- 1 + *vincĕre* to conquer (although it may in later times have affected the application of the word) does not explain the earliest known use in Latin. See Walde *Lat. Etym. Wbch.* s. v.

1904 W. M. Ramsay in *Expositor* Oct. 243 A 'Province' to the Roman mind meant literally a 'sphere of duty', and was an administrative, not a geographical fact; the Province of a magistrate might be the stating of law in Rome, or the superintendence of a great road, or the administration of a region or district of the world; but it was not and could not be, except in a loose and derivative way, a tract of country.]

1. *Rom. Hist.* A country or territory outside Italy, under Roman dominion, and administered by a governor sent from Rome. (In L. also the official charge or administration of such a territory.)

a 1380 *St. Augustin* 64 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 62 Austin þe doctour..Boren was in þe prouince of Affrican. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* xxiii. 34 Whanne he hadde rad, and axid, of what prouynce he was,..knowinge for he was of Cilice. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 100 Tessaile.., A prouynce appropret aperte to Rome. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 144 His Ethnarchy reduced into a Romane Prouince, and the gouernment thereof committed vnto Pontius Pilate by Tyberius Cæsar. 1755 W. Duncan tr. *Sel. Orat. Cicero* xi. (1816) 389 You obtained a consular province. 1904 W. M. Ramsay in *Expositor* Oct. 244 The Province was the aspect in which Rome presented itself to the people of Asia; and conversely the Province was the form under which the people of Asia constituted a part of the Empire.

†b. The country of Provence in South Eastern France, which was one of the earliest Roman provinces. *Obs.*

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 140 b, He marched through the myddest of Italye..tyll he came in to prouynce of Fraunce. *Ibid.* 219 Ther be in the French prouince a people called Valdois. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* II. (1640) 28 Massile, the head Towne of Gallia Narbonensis (now called the Province).

2. An administrative division of a country or state; any principal division of a kingdom or empire, esp. one that has been historically, linguistically, or dialectally distinct, as the provinces of Ireland, Spain, Italy, Prussia, Russia, India, and the old provinces of France. Formerly sometimes applied to the shires of England.

1382 Wyclif *Esther* iii. 13 And the lettris..ben sent bi the corouris of the king to alle his prouyncis. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 259 Franconia is, as it were, þe myddel prouynce of Germania, and haþ in þe est side Tburyngia, in þe west Sueuia. *Ibid.* II. 87 The prouince of Yorke extendethe hit oonly now from the arche of the floode of Humbre on to the floode of Teyse. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxv. 119 Þe land..es diuided in xii. prouincez. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. xc. 67 Thenne Hengiste heganne his Lordshyp ouer the Prouynce of Kent. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 120 Anion and Maine? My selfe did win them both: Those Prouinces, these Armes of mine did conquer. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 182 My perambulation through the Provinces or Shires of Britaine. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 274 The Lord President..left the Prouince of Mounster to meet the Lord Deputy at Galloway in Connaght. 1625 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* II. xv. (1635) 260 Our mountainous Prouinces of Deuon and Cornwall haue not deserued so ill. 1706 Phillips s. v., The United Provinces of the Netherlands, the Seven Northern Provinces of the Low-Countries, that made a firm Alliance at Utrecht, A. D. 1579, by which they united themselves, so as never to be divided. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* i, On the pleasant banks of the Garonne, in the province of Gascony. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 35/2 They divided the country into four provinces, viz. Ulster, Leinster, Munster and Connaught, each of which had its King. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 383 Corsica..is still a province of that kingdom [France]. 1908 *Whitaker's Alm.* 491/1 The Central Provinces [of India] were formed in 1861 out of territory taken from the North-West Provinces and Madras.

†b. Applied to the North American Colonies of Great Britain, now provinces of the Dominion of Canada; also formerly to several of those which after the War of Independence united to form the United States of America.

Of the latter, chiefly applied to those colonies which were denominated provinces in their charters, some being so termed from the first, others only at a later date. Generally, but not universally, colonies having a royal governor, and some having proprietary governors, were 'provinces'.

1622 (Aug. 10) *Grant* in *Capt. John Mason* (Prince Soc.) 180 All that part of ye maine land in New England..wch the said Sr Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. John Mason..intend to name ye Province of Maine. 1682 (Mar. 4) *Charter Chas. II to W. Penn* in Poore *Fed. & St. Constit.* II. 1510 We do hereby erect the aforesaid Country and Islands into a Province and Seigniore, and doe call itt Pensilvania. 1691 I. Mather in *Andros Tracts* II. 289 Now that the Massachusets Colony is made a Province. 1717 *Commission to J. Wentworth* (*N. H. Provl. Pa.* II. 712), We have constituted and appointed Samuel Shute Esq. our Captain General and Governor in chief in and over our Province of New Hampshire, in New England, in America. 1758 *Commission to F. Bernard* (*N. J. Docts.* IX. 23), The Division of East and West New Jersey in America, which we have thought fit to reunite into one Province and settle under one entire Government. 1832 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VI. 55 In the year 1791 it [Canada] was divided, by an act of the British parliament, into the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. 1878 *Whitaker's Alm.* 246 By an act passed in 1867, the provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, were united under the title of 'Dominion of Canada', and provision was made..for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America. 1898 E. B. Greene *Provincial Govmr. in Eng. Colonies of N. A.* 15 When James Duke of York became king, New York ceased to be a proprietary colony and became a royal province.

c. *fig.* A main division of any 'realm'.

1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 172 Our earth is but a province of a wider realm. 1880 Swinburne *Stud. Shaks.* 73 Their spotted souls..hovering for an hour..on the confines of either province of hell.

3. *Eccl.* The district within the jurisdiction of an archbishop or a metropolitan (in quot. 1377 applied to a diocese); formerly, also, that within the jurisdiction of a synod of a Presbyterian church.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 562 Euery bisshop..is holden, Thorw his prouynce to passe and to his peple to shewe hym. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 291/1 Write to the Chirche of York for that Provynce. 1454 *Ibid.* V. 249/1 The Clergie of the Provynce of Caunterbury. 1580 *Register of Privy Council Scot.* III. 277 The diocie or province of Louthiane. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 181 The Provinciall Synods in both Provinces. 1649 (*title*) An Apologetic Declaration of the conscientious Presbyterians of the Province of London. 1852 Hook *Ch. Dict.* 617. 1861 J. G. Sheppard *Fall Rome* xii. 644 To the parochial cities were attached bishops, to the provinces metropolitans, to the dioceses patriarchs.

b. One of the territorial divisions of an ecclesiastical or ecclesiastico-military order, as the Knights Templars, the Franciscans, the Jesuits, or of the Propaganda.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., The general of the order has several provinces under him. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 110/2 Although they [the Jesuits] had also their respective generals residing at Rome, yet their authority over the distant convents of the various provinces was very limited. 1848 *Secr. Societies, Templars* 244 Besides these offices of the Order [the Templars] there were the Great-priors, Great-preceptors, or Provincial Masters..of the three Provinces of Jerusalem, Tripoli, and Antioch.

4. More vaguely, A country, territory, district, or region; a part of the world or of one of its continents.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 332 His sonne Edward þe prince, & fiftene for his sake, þre hundred of þe prouince, knyghtes wild he make. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* IV. viii, They came in to the prouynce of the apes. 1555 Eden *Decades* 52 Owre men fownde certen trees in this prouince [Cartagena], which bore greate plentie of sweete apples. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. x. 151 Distinct seas, taking their names from the Provinces they bathe. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 142 ₱ 7 The whole province flocks together as to a general festivity. *Ibid.* No. 165 ₱ 14 Some had long moved to distant provinces.

5. *pl.* A comprehensive designation for all parts of a country outside the capital or chief seat of government; e. g. of France apart from Paris, or England apart from London. Cf. Provincial A. 4.

[Of French origin, and referring to the old Provinces of France as distinct from L'Ile de France and its capital Paris. Cf. Littré, *la province* 'all that is in France outside the capital (often with the notion of that which is behind in fashion, manners, or taste)'. Sometimes also in the plural *les provinces* (1671 in Mme. de Sévigné). In reference to England chiefly an expression of the London newspapers, or of London actors who 'star the provinces'.]

[1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 31 This sweete ayre of the wide world, and these dainties of the spirit, which are not common in our Provinces.] 1804–6 Syd. Smith *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 168 Those opinions go down by the mail-coach, to regulate all matters of taste for the provinces. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xix, She had..starred the provinces

with great eclat and had come back to London. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* Ser. I. vi. 341 The provinces differ from Paris in the nature of the social warfare. 1882 Peboby *Eng. Journalism* xii. 88 In the provinces, as in London, Liberal journalists outnumber the Conservatives. 1882 Freeman in *Longm. Mag.* I. 89, I have even known a New York paper speak of the rest of the United States as 'the provinces'. —[see Provincial *a.* 4]. 1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 442 Mr. Pastor's company all came back from giving pleasure to what English writers would call 'the provinces'. 1896 *Law Times* CI. 573/2 The full force of the Bench is required to deal effectually with the work in London and the provinces.

6. *Nat. Hist.* A faunal or floral area less extensive than a 'region'; a sub-region.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 19 Certain areas of the earth's surface are inhabited by groups of animals and plants..not found elsewhere...Such areas are termed Provinces of Distribution. 1885 Lyell. *Elem. Geol.* (ed. 4) 96 The sea and land may be divided into..distinct areas or provinces, each peopled by a peculiar assemblage of animals and plants.

II. 7. The sphere of action of a person or body of persons; duty, office, business, function, department.

a 1626 Bacon *Q. Eliz.* Mor. & Hist. Wks. (Bohn) 480 This is not a subject for the pen of a monk, or any such cloistered writer...Certainly this is a province for men of the first rank. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* xxii, This word province signifies a charge, or care of business, which he whose business it is, committeth to another man. 1702 *Clarendon's Hist. Reb.* I. Pref. 2 It is a difficult Province to write the History of the Civil Wars of a great and powerful Nation. 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 32, I rose softly, and dressed myself, a Province I was grown very alert at. 1775 *Sterne's Sent. Journ.* III. 192 (*The Story*) My province was.. to carry home the goods. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 149, I presume it is quite out of our Province. 1787 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 103 It is neither in my province, nor in my power, to remedy them. 1806 A. Hunter *Culina* (ed. 3) 262 The province of the cook, is to dress the meat according to the modern costume, and.. to dish it up in an elegant manner. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 657 James had invaded the province of the legislature. 1888 M. Robertson *Lombard St. Myst.* xii, How he had secured an entrance..it is not our province to inquire.

III. *fig.* from I.

8. A department, division, or branch of learning, science, art, government, or any subject.

1709 Berkeley *The. Vision* § 115 The two distinct provinces of sight and touch. 1710—*Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 101 The two great provinces of speculative science,..Natural Philosophy and Mathematics. 1756-82 J. Warton *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) II. xi. 262 He early left the more poetical provinces of his art, to become a moral, didactic and satiric poet. 1838-9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. vii. § 8. 296 In the provinces of erudition and polite letters..some tendency towards a coalition began to appear. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* II. xii. (1879) 505 In the provinces of Æsthetics and Morals.

†**9.** *Zool.* and *Bot.* A sub-kingdom. *Obs. rare.*

1866 Owen *Anat. Vertebr. Anim.* I. Pref. 9 Illustrations ..will be found in the chapters on the Articulate Province and other parts of the 'Lectures on Invertebrates'.

IV. 10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of, belonging or pertaining to a (or the) province, as *province cost, man, seal, store*; province-line, see quot. 1809.

1648 B. Plantagenet *Descr. New Albion* 6 Having obtained under the Province Seal my grant of my Manor of Belvill. 1758 L. Lyon in *Milit. Jrnls.* (1855) 14 There was a regiment of province men come up to Schenacata. 1758 S. Thompson *Diary* (1896) 20 We eat supper and breakfast on Province cost. 1763 J. Woolman *Jrnl.* (1840) 114 Going down the river to the province-store at Shaniokin. 1809 Kendall *Trav.* III. 277 The bay itself..is intersected by what is called the province-line; that is, by the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, which is the southern boundary of Lower Canada.

Provincial (provi·nʃál), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *provincial* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *prōvinciāl-is*, f. *prōvincia*: see prec. and -AL.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to a province or provinces.

1. Of or pertaining to an ecclesiastical province.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 56 For whiles fortune is þi frende, Freres wil þe louye .. and for þe biseke, To ber priour prouyncial a pardoun forto haue. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 40 þe mynystris prouyncials, to whom only..be grauntid leue to resceyue freris. 1483 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* iv. (1520) 33/1 Yf the cause were shewed in the provyncyall counsel of bysshops. 1529 More *Dyalogc* i. Wks. 109/1 That the clargye of this realme bath..by a constytucion prouincial prohybited any boke of scripture to bee translated into the englyshe tonge. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 70 b, It was necessarye to haue a lawfull counsell, eyther prouinciall, or general. 1578 *2nd Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* vii. § 18 Provinciall assemblies we call lawful conventions of the pastors doctors and uther eldaris of a province. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* xiii. Wks. 1851 III. 444 Not Presbytery but Arch-Presbytery, Classical, Provincial, and Diocesan Presbytery. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* p. xxxvii, A Law made in a Provincial Synod is properly term'd a Provincial Constitution. 1851 Hussey *Papal Power* i. 4 He had good reason to appeal from a provincial judgment of his case.

2. Of or belonging to a civil province, *e.g.* an ancient Roman province, or a province of a modern country or state; rarely, of an English county.

1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 15, I am a poore wretched vnderling, and no prouinciall man, neither warden of my company. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* I. ii. (1821) 36 By the perswasion of the Provinciall rebells. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. iii. (1739) 4 In this provincial way of Government of Britain, under the Roman Lieutenants. 1690 Temple *Misc.* II. iv. *Poetry* 36 The common People used that [Latin language] still, but vitiated with the base allay of their Provincial Speech. 1796 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 363, I believe that place has more of the stuff of a good provincial capital, than any town in England. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 35/2 At the head of these four provincial Kings [of Ulster, Leinster, Munster, and Connaught] was placed a supreme Monarch. 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* I. viii. 307 The provincial land was tributary to the state. 1874 Parker *Goth. Archit.* II. 283 These round towers, or campaniles of Ravenna seem to constitute a provincial type.

b. Of the American provinces or colonies of European states, *esp.* of the British colonies; colonial. Cf. B. 4 b. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 228 At a Meeting of the Deputy Governor and Provincialll Councill. 1760 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 59/2 The whole regular, and no small part of the provincial force, which remained in Canada. 1764 *Answ. to Queries on Govt. Maryland* 16 Like the provincial rattle-snake coiled up, whose poisonis best prevented by a switch. 1776 *N. Jersey Archives* Ser. II. I. 55 Elected..to represent the County of Bergen in Provincial Congress, to be held at Trenton. 1882 Freeman *Lect. to Amer. Audiences* II. iv. 320 The word *provincial* was, with a near approach to accuracy, often applied to your Thirteen Colonies, while they were still dependencies of Great Britain. 1898 E. B. Greene *The Provincial Govnr. in Eng. Colonies of N.A.* Pref. 5 The term 'Provincial Governor' has been chosen to designate the chief executive of the Royal and proprietary colonies.

†**3.** Having the relation of a province to a sovereign state. Also *fig. Obs.*

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 243 He being a Prince of a Prouincial iurisdiction. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 363 As of the aforesaid Countrie called Angel or Angulus, now prouincial to Denmarke. 1649 Bulwer *Pathomyot.* Ep. Ded. 1 The Argument of it [this Book] is Provincialll to Physick. 1685 Dryden *Pref. Albion & Albanius* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 272 The other parts of it..are still as much provincial to Italy, as..in the time of the Roman Empire. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. I. i. (1737) 2 The whole Provincial Britain..was..divided into Britannia Prima, Britannia Secunda, and Maxima Cæsariensis.

4. Of or belonging to a province or provinces as distinguished from the nation or state of which it or they form a part; local; hence (inaccurately), of the 'provinces' (see Province 5) as distinguished from the capital (the usage of which is taken as national); situated in 'the provinces'.

(A French idiom, referring orig. to the provinces of France).

1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 190 You know provincialll spirits [orig. (1624) *esprits provinciaux*] are extremely greedy. 1674 Dryden *Prol. at Opening New House* 22 That, like the ambitious monarchs of the age, They give the law to our provincial stage. 1772 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 17 Those many barbarisms which characterize a provincial education. 1787 Grose *Provinc. Gloss.* Pref. 3 Provincial or local words are of three kinds, the first, either Saxon or Danish, in general grown obsolete from disuse. 1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 154 An article in a provincial paper of recent date. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* ix. § 2 (1862) 120 In Paris and the great provincial towns. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 142 Merchants resident at Bristol and other provincial seaports. 1880 Swinburne *Stud. Shaks.* 113 His [Shakspere's] patriotism was too national to be provincial. 1882 Freeman *Lect. to Amer. Audiences* II. iv. 320 In Great Britain there are no provinces, for every spot of the land has equal rights with every other. Little Pedlington is no more provincial than London.

b. *transf.* Said of foxhunting outside the 'shires'.

1861 Whyte Melville *Mkt. Harb.* I. v. 35, I could have made you, now, a particular neat *provincial* boot; but with this pattern it's exceedingly difficult to attain the correct appearance fur the flying countries. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Dec. 4/2 Good sport has not been confined to the shires. ..Provincial packs have enjoyed their full share.

5. Having the manners or speech of a province or 'the provinces'; exhibiting the character, especially the narrowness of view or interest, associated with or attributed to inhabitants of 'the provinces'; wanting the culture or polish of the capital.

[*a* 1745 Swift (J.), A country 'squire having only the provincial accent upon his tongue, which is neither a fault, nor in his power to remedy.] 1755 Johnson, *Provincial*, .. rude; unpolished. *a* 1774 Harte *Eulogius* Poems (1810) 385/2 His mien was awkward; graces he had none; Provincial were his notions and his tone. 1817 Chalmers *Astron. Disc.* vi. (1852) 136 Christianity is not so paltry and provincial a system as Infidelity presumes it to be. 1864 Bagehot *Lit. Stud.* (1878) II. 126 'Tristram Shandy'.. Its mirth is boisterous. It is provincial. 1864 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* ii. (1875) 77 The provincial spirit, again, exaggerates the value of its ideas for want of a high standard at hand by which to try them.

6. *Provincial Letters*, the collection of letters of Blaise Pascal 1656-7, called (in ed. 1657) *Les Provinciales, ou les Lettres écrites par Louis de Montalte, à un Provincial de ses Amis*, letters written by L. de M. to a provincial of (= among) his friends.

1659 (*title*) An answer to the Provinciall Letters [of B. Pascal] Published by the Jansenists, Under the Name of Lewis Montalt. 1845 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 658/1 Whether there may not be something in the *Provincial Letters* of that very spirit which they are attacking.

†**7.** = Provençal. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 309 A dight vine in prouyntial manere That lyke a busshe vpstont.

†**b.** *erron.* Of roses of Provins: see Provence.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. ii. 288 Would not this Sir, and a Forrest of Feathers,..with two Prouinciall Roses on my rac'd Shooes, get me a Fellowship in a crie of Players? 1633 Ford *Broken H.* I. ii, That I myself..have wrought To crown thy temples, this Provincial garland.

B. *sb.* [Absolute or elliptical uses of the adj.]

†**1.** A variety of the game of backgammon. *Obs.*

13.. *MS. Kings* 13 *A. XVIII* (Brit. Mus.) If. 159/1 Prouincial. Est etiam alius ludus qui vocatur prouincial.

2. *Eccl.* The ecclesiastical head of a province; the chief of a religious order in a district or province.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. viii. 178 A powhe ful [*v. r.* pokeful] of pardoun þer with Prouincials lettres. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 125 To abbotes & priours, mynistris & wardeyns, & to þise provynciales & to þe popes chapileyns. 1412 in *Laing Charters* (1899) 24 Frere Willyam Cokar, than beande prouincial of the Quite Freris of Scotlande. 1534 Lee in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 41 We receyved your lettres by the provyncialll of the Augustyn firiers. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 69 These Generalls have under them their Provincialls as Lievtenants in every Province or State of Christendome. 1718 *Enterlainer* No. 32. 215 A Hooker in his Country Cottage may be as upright and conscientious as his Provincial invested with his Pastoral Staff. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 111/2 The general [of the Jesuits] receives monthly reports from the provincials, and quarterly ones from the superiors of professed houses.

†**b.** Applied to a procuress (cf. F. *abbesse*). *Obs. slang.*

c 1640 [Shirley] *Capt. Underwit* III. i, New yeares guifts From soder'd virgins and their shee provintialls Whose warren must be licenc'd from our office.

†**3.** The governor of a province. *Obs.*

1590 R. Hichcock *Quintess. Wit* 59 Those Cities which are vsed to liue free, or accustomed to gouerne themselues by their Prouincialls. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 77 Thou suffredst him..to resist the Romane Prouincialll Florus.

4. A native or inhabitant of a province (Roman or modern); in *pl.* auxiliary troops raised in a province; formerly applied to the native Irish.

1605 Camden *Rem.* (1657) 54 They took Roman names when they were provincials. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 118 (Rebell. Earl of Tyrone) So as if the Spaniards should land the Lord President might be enabled to keepe the Prouincials from reuolt. *Ibid.* 274 Lord Barry with 1600 Prouincials vnder him. *a* 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 674 The Inhabitants of Arabia Petræa, which were never yet Provincials of the Turkish Empire. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxii. (1869) I. 615 The grateful provincials enjoyed the blessings of his reign. 1808 Pike *Sources Mississ.* III. (1810) 268 To be sent to America..to discipline and organize the Spanish provincials. 1907 Griffith John *Voice fr. China* xi. 245 Mr. Peng was..like most of his fellow provincials bitterly anti-foreign.

b. An inhabitant of the North American Colonies before the revolution; applied esp. to those engaged in military service. Cf. A. 2 b.

1758 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 72/2 He embarked upon Lake George with near 16000 troops, regulars and provincials. 1759 *Ibid.* 33/2 The French .. collected all the regular troops and provincials, which they could draw from all their posts about the lakes. 1775 M. Cutler in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 49 We obtained an exact account of the number of Provincials that were killed and wounded in the battle [of Lexington] of the 19th ultimo. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U.S.* III. xiii. 196 Nine thousand and twenty-four provincials, from New England, New York, and New Jersey, assembled on the shore of Lake George.

5. One who dwells in or comes from the 'provinces' as distinguished from an inhabitant or native of the capital; hence, a 'countrified' person.

1711 Shaftesbury *Charac.* (1737) II. II. II. i. 133 This we may observe in the hardy remote Provincials. 1775 T. Sheridan *Art Reading* p. x, By the aid of which all foreigners and provincials may..acquire a just pronunciation. 1843 tr. *Custine's Empire of Czar* II. 153 On the same principle that, in France, the Provincial distrusts the Parisian. 1865 Lowell *New Eng. Two Cent. Ago* Prose Wks. 1890 II. 73 After that time they sank rapidly into provincials, narrow in thought, in culture, in creed.

†**6.** An ordinance of a provincial synod; also, a rescript addressed to an ecclesiastical province. *Obs.*

a 1529 Skelton *Ware the Hawke* 133 Decrees or decretals ..Or els provincials. 1605 Camden *Rem.* I. 5 And the Kings of Scotland, as appeereth in an antient Roman Provinciall, had next place before Castile. 1659 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off.* 317 Considering that Provincial in Lindwood, where the Arch-Deacons are enjoyned in their visitations, diligently to take into their care .. the fabrique of the Church.

†**7.** A provincial synod: cf. Province 3. *Obs.*

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 25 A partie conceaveing himself wronged by a session, may appeall to the Provinciall and Superintendent, (Presbyteries were not as yit erected). 1643 R. Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 70 At our last Provinciall in Glasgow we resolved to be no longer silent. 1654 Lamont *Diary* (Maitl.Cl.) 81 The fast (appointed by the provinciall of Fyfe, at Kirkekaldie, 1654).

†**8.** A kind of lizard. *Obs. rare.*

1575 Turbery. *Falconrie* 301 Take the dung of a Lyzart, (which is called a Provinciall) and beate it into powder.

9. In other elliptical uses: e.g. a provincial newspaper.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Apr. 2/1 All four men included here are commonly given a full report in the *Times*, and on first-class occasions a full report in the greater provincials.

Provi·ncialate. [f. Provincial *sb.* 2 + -ate 1.] The office or period of office of a provincial; ecclesiastical headship.

1906 *Tablet* 29 Sept. 482 It was during his Provincialate that the fourth Congregation of Westminster took place.

Provincialism (provi·nʃáliz'm). [f. Provincial *a.* + -ism. So mod.F. *provincialisme.*]

1. *Politics.* Attachment to one's own province,

its institutions, interests, etc., before those of the nation or state of which it is a part; provincial patriotism; desire for the autonomy of the province or provinces rather than national unity.

1820 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* I. 245/2 The prevalence of a spirit of provincialism—and the factions into which the capital was split. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1867) III. 27 The inherent view of the Netherland polity was already a tendency to decentralisation and provincialism. 1873 *Spectator* 23 Aug. 1061/1 The Welsh themselves admit that the meeting tends to maintain their provincialism, their separateness, and their pride of pedigree. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 26 June 4/3 The key-note of Spanish life, both in town and country, is provincialism. His *pueblo* and his province are infinitely more to a Spaniard than his mother country.

2. Provincial character or peculiarity; the manner, fashion, mode of thought, etc., which characterize a particular province, or 'the provinces' generally, as distinct from that which is (or is held to be) national, or which is the fashion of the capital; hence, narrowness of view, thought, or interests, roughness of speech or manners as distinct from the polish of the court or capital.

1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 296 There is a provincialism of mind as well as of accent—a nationality of counties. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 491 It might be said that there was narrowness and provincialism in this. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 204 Perhaps the narrowest provincialism is that of Self. 1872 — *Dante* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 182 Dante was..incapable of intellectual provincialism. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Oct. 2/2 This idea was fostered by the London Unionist Press, but that Press was afflicted with a sort of metropolitan provincialism.

b. with *a* and *pl.* A peculiarity confined to a certain area; a local peculiarity or variety.

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* 127 Ecclesiastical architecture has its provincialisms like dialects. 1848 *Rickman's Goth. Archit.* (ed. 5) p. xxxvii, Windows of this character are common in the northern part of Oxfordshire, and may be considered as a provincialism.

3. *esp.* The manner of speech characteristic of a particular province; with *pl.*, A local word, phrase, or peculiarity of pronunciation which is not part of the standard language of a country.

1793 MARSH *Michaelis' New Test.* I. iv. § 13. 176 Inscriptions..of singular service..in explaining the provincialisms and idiotisms. 1798 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* (1843) I. 221 Perhaps you will find many of the expressions provincialisms, which are familiar to my ears. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* I. III. ii. 305 The style was thought to be harsh and uncouth; the language full of Lombard provincialism. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. i. 28 Buchanan, Bellenden, and Johnston had their provincialisms and peculiarities, as Livy the Paduan, and Sallust the Sabine had.

Provincialist (prōvi·nʃălist). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. A native or inhabitant of a province, or of the 'provinces', as distinct from the capital; = PROVINCIAL *sb.* 4, 5.

Originally in reference to the French provinces.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xli. (1674) 57 Provincialists are more troubled at the immodesty of an Officers favorite, than at a foul insolency committed by a Townsman. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* I. 26 A fact of which the mere Provincialists..do not appear to be yet sufficiently apprized. 1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXII. 204 Such practical skill comes of itself in condensed masses of population, and it is this which gives the Londoner his advantage over the provincialist. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 969 He thus spared the [ancient Roman] provincialists those burthens which must else have alighted upon them. 1871 H. R. HAWEIS *Thoughts for Times* (1872) 44 His ways are inscrutable to small-minded provincialists.

b. (See quot.) *rare*—⁰.

1882 OGILVIE, *Provincialist*, one who uses provincialisms.

c. An actor in 'provincial' theatres.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Apr. 4/3 The grievance at the Théâtre Français might well be aired by our 'provincialists', both male and female.

2. A supporter or advocate of provincialism, or of the rights or claims of a province. Cf. PROVINCIAL *sb.* 4, 4 b.

1708 OCKLEY *Saracens* (Bohn) 446 There was only a small party, supported by a few provincialists, in the interest of Abdallah. 1766 *Gazetteer* 11 Feb. 1/2 The latest accounts from New-York..seem to indicate, that a repeal of the Stamp Act will only encrease those provincialists to further demands.

Provinciality (prōvinʃiæ·lĭti). [f. PROVINCIAL *a.* + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being provincial; the pettiness or narrowness of interests, feeling, or view that is apt to be associated with this; an example of this, a provincial trait.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 243 This Scotch spirit, this provinciality of public zeal, pervades the pamphlet before us. 1864 M. ARNOLD *Ess. in Crit.* ii. (1875) 70 In the bulk of the intellectual work of a nation which has no centre, no intellectual metropolis..there is observable a note of provinciality. Now to get rid of provinciality is a certain stage of culture. 1869 — *Cult. & An.* Pref., In what we call *provinciality* they [the Nonconformists] abound, but in what we may call *totality* they fall short. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 1/1 The petty personalities, the mean ambitions, and narrow provincialities of too many of his opponents.

b. *spec.* in reference to speech or writing.

1782 T. WARTON *Eng. Poems Rowley* 46 That circumstance must have added greatly to the provinciality, and consequently to the unintelligibility, of the poem. 1798 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 150 A hardness in sounding the consonants, which mark the provinciality of Derbyshire and Lancashire. 1805 *Monthly Mag.* XX. 30 The provinciality of their accent..greatly offends the English ear.

Provincialize (prōvi·nʃălәiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To write or speak in a provincial dialect.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XVI. 306 As it appears that Peter provincialized and was unlearned, he probably wrote in the vernacular tongue.

2. *trans.* To make provincial; to give a provincial character or name to.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 171 That nothing be done which would have the effect of provincialising the literature. 1849 *Zoologist* VII. 2392 None of your correspondents have provincialized the names of our water-birds. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Dec. 2/1 Every branch of [Indian] expenditure, in fact, that was not of necessity Imperial..was pruvincialized.

3. *intr.* To become provincial.

1892 *Black & White* 6 Aug. 150/1 Men's minds do not always widen, they sometimes 'provincialise' with the process of the suns.

Provi·ncially, *adv.* [f. PROVINCIAL *a.* + -LY 2.] In a provincial manner or capacity.

1628 J. DOUGHTY *Serm. Church-schismes* 25 About Lent and autumne they ordained councels provincially to be held. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 79 We have the same Foundations that all other Aristocracies have, who Govern but one City, and have no Territory but what they Govern Provincially. 1704 *Addr. Durham* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4049/1 We.., the Clergy of this Diocese, having been already Provincially Represented to Your Majesty.

Provi·ncialship. [f. PROVINCIAL *sb.* + -SHIP.] The office or dignity of a provincial in an ecclesiastical or religious order.

1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 29 His place..was Prefect of the English Mission, which is now by dispensation from the Pope converted into a Prouinciall-ship. 1679 OATES *Narr. Popish Plot* 7 The Father General of the Society of Jesus.. had conferred the Provincialship upon Thomas White. 1867 R. PALMER *Life P. Howard* 79 The provincialship was made an honorary title.

Provinciate (prōvi·nʃiĕt), *sb.* [f. L. *prōvincia* PROVINCE + -ATE 1.] = prec.

1857 G. OLIVER *Cath. Relig. Cornw.* 465 Filling the office of the provinciate from 1806 to 1810.

†**Provi·nciate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ATE 2.] Reduced to the state of a province.

1671 R. MACWARD *True Nonconf.* 19 Restoring the jews to their own Land, Religion and Laws, but only with a provinciat liberty.

Provi·nciate, *v.* [f. as prec. + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To reduce to the condition of a province or of provincials. Hence **Provi·nciated** *ppl. a.*

1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 209 *note*, He means the Provinciated part of Britaine. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 56 When there was a Designe to Provinciate the whole Kingdome. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 391 The greatest part of Britain becoming provinciated. 1881 W. MARSHALL *Hist. Scenes Perth.* 374 The provinciated Britons were employed to cut down the woods.

Provine (prōvəi·n), *v.* [ad. F. *provignier* (3rd s. *provigne*), *-vaignier, -veignier* (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), f. OF. *provain*, mod.F. *provin*:—L. *prōpāgin-em* young shoot, slip, or layer. See PROPAGATE *v.*] *trans.* To propagate (a vine or the like) by layering. Also *absol.*, and *intr.* in *pass.* sense. Hence **Provi·ning** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 31 Now also to prouyne is not the werst [L. *Nunc et propago iure ducetur*]. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* I. xii. (1589) 14 The father and mother sendeth them out in couples as it were by prouining or propagation. [*Margin*] Prouining, or propagation, is when a man layeth a branch of a..tree into the ground, so that it taketh roote of it self. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 198 This was not the right Cinnamon-tree, but.. 'twas impossible to make it provine. 1866 FLEMING & TIBBINS *Fr. Dict.* II. 844/1 *Provignement*,..provining. *Provigner*, to provine, to lay a branch of a vine in the ground to take root, to layer.

Proving (prū·vin), *vbl. sb.* Forms: see PROVE *v.*; also 3 **preofunge**, 6 **preeving**. [f. PROVE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of PROVE *vb.*

1. Testing, trial, probation; † experience. Now *arch.* or *techn.* (See also 6.)

c 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 335 Man, woltou make a god prouing, Wher þu loue þe heuene king? *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 10 Þai at haf felid the suetnes in þaire saule.., and knawis it be prouynge. 1382 WYCLIF *Jas.* i. 3 The prouyng [1388 preuyng] of 3oure feith werchith pacience. *a* 1450 MYRC *Festial* 18 Hegh preuyng of our fay. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1366 [He] Bad him stay at ease till further preeving. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 287 (*Gun-maker*) Proving..consists in loading each barrel with a ball of its own size upon as much powder as the ball weighs. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* i. (1862) 112 A proving of men's temperance..in the midst of abundance.

†**2.** A proof, a demonstration. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 160 Sutel preofunge is þet heo was muchel one, þe heold so silence.

3. The obtaining probate (of a will).

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 25 For provyng of testamentys. 1633 SPELMAN *Prob. Wills* Wks. 1723 II. 129 The ancient manner of opening, publishing, or as we call it, proving of Wills.

4. The action of showing to be true, genuine, or valid; demonstration.

a 1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* 336 The proving of good works doth neither make for purgatory nor against it. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* II. iii. (ed. 2) 246 One might.. define Proving, 'the assigning of a reason or argument for the support of a given proposition'. 1898 SIR W. CROOKES in *Daily News* 8 Sept. 6/3 It has been said that 'Nothing worth the proving can be proved nor yet disproved'.

†**5.** Turning out; issue; thriving. (PROVE *v.* 10.)

a 1529 SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 185 God gyve it yll preuynge.

6. *attrib.* chiefly in sense 1, in names of things used in some testing process: see quots.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Proving-press*, an apparatus for testing the strength of iron girders, and other castings, by pressure. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Proving-machine*, one for testing the resistance of springs or the strength of materials...*Proving-pump*, a forcing-pump for testing boilers, tubes, etc. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Proving-hole*, a small heading driven to find and follow a coal-seam lost by a dislocation. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 July 5/2 Experiments are being made at the Sandy Hook proving grounds.

Proving (prū·vin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That proves, in various senses: Trying, testing; affording proof; thriving: see the verb.

1620 *Form of Service* in Sprot *Scott. Liturgies Jas. VI* (1901) 5 After experience both of thy manifold goodness and proving corrections. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 26 To think, that one such proving lad should make recompense ..for those many weak ones. 1824 H. CAMPBELL *Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots* Pref. 9 The proving argument was in them.

Provinour. In 5 **provynour.** [a. OF. *provigneur*, agent-n. from *provignier*: see PROVINE *v.*] A propagator. (In quot. app. a multiplier or disseminator of a narrative.)

1426 LYDG. *Pe Guil. Pilgr.* 277 Go fforth thow dreme! I sende the By all the placys wher thow hast be; I send the to thy provynours, By all the pathys & the tovrs.

†**Provi·sal.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as PROVISE *v.* + -AL.] An arrangement, provision.

1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* IV. 28 So were the difficulties of making new provisals wonderfully great.

†**Provi·se,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prōvīs-um*, nent. pa. pple. of *prōvidēre* to PROVIDE; cf. PROVISO.] That which is provided or arranged beforehand; a provision, arrangement; a stipulation, proviso.

1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. I. 50 Here is the Copye of the provyse for the lyuelode of the churche. 1523 FITZH. *Surv.* xi. 22 The grauntour maye make a prouycion in his graunt...And this prouyse had, the landes be charged and the person discharged. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 148/7 A Prouise. *prouisum, i.*

†**Provi·se,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prōvīs-*, ppl. stem of *prōvidēre* to foresee, PROVIDE.]

1. *trans.* To foresee; = PROVIDE *v.* 1.

14.. in *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 178 Men provysyde be-fore þat the vyntage..shulde come owre Scheters Hylle. 1625 WALTER *Diary* Camden) 84 A fleet of seven or nine Hollanders not far from, provising some disturbance in their ships, drew near.

2. To provide, furnish, or supply beforehand.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. iv, The dogge provysed and brought with hym fals wytnes.

Provision (provi·ʒən), *sb.* Also 4-6 with *y* for *i*, *c* for *s*, *ou* for *o* (5 *Sc.* -wisioune, 6 -vysshion, -vytyon, *Sc.* -visiun, 7 -vission). [a. F. *provision* (1320 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *prōvīsiōn-em* a foreseeing, forethought, precaution, providing, prevention, n. of action f. *prōvidēre* to PROVIDE.]

†**1.** Foresight, PREVISION; *esp.* (with trace of sense 2) foresight carefully exercised; looking ahead. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 22 For all cometh of Jhesu—Conseul, confort, discrecion, and prudence, Provysion for sight and provydence. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) C vj b/2, But goodly vertue a lady moste ornate Within gouerneth with great prouision. *c* 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 276 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 89 Giue with good will, and auoyde thy enemye with prouisyon.

2. The action of providing; seeing to things beforehand; preparing, or arranging in advance; the fact or condition of being prepared or made ready beforehand.

1456 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 292 Payd to Joh. Wedurby..for þeprovicion and makyng of these premisses of the welcomyng of oure Souerayn lady the quene. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 13 [Phornnion] persauand thir tua princis entir in his scule, ..but prouistoue, he began to teche the ordour of the veyris. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. ii. (Arb.) 67 Letts both go spend our litle store, In the prouision of due furniture. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 28. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 6 According to occasion given and means afforded, *Ex re natâ*, and no need of Provision before-hand. 1879 HUXLEY *Hume* i. (1881) 15 Due provision for education..is a right and, indeed, a duty of the state.

b. *esp.* The providing or supplying of necessaries for a household, an expedition, etc.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* v, This thre felawes made so grete prouysyon of flour for to make theyr pylgremage. 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* D viij b, Such necessaries and prouisions as are to be made, as of Butter, Cheese, Hering, Wood, Cole, and other whatsoeuer. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 52, I would not have him live at his owne provision, (especially in France) it will binder his profiting, and onely further him with some few kitchen and market phrases. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Import Colonial Corn* 23 It is the same surplus of population above the provision of necessaries, that is availing for the promotion..of the arts of peace.

c. Phr. *To make* (†*have, take*) *provision*, to make previous arrangement or preparation *for*, or for the supply or benefit of; to provide *for*. † *To*

put provision to, to provide against (*obs.*). † *To take provision of*, to have recourse to (*obs.*).

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 321 The man imprisonede askede respite that he myȝhte make ordinaunce and prouision for his wife and childer. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* III. 272 Quhill eft for him prowisioune we may mak. 1480 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 435 þe wardeyns shuld..pay for their costes vnto such tyme that provision myght be taken howe such charge & coste shuld be boron. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxvii. 101 But yf thou putte a prouysyon therto shortly, thou shalt, are thre dayes be passed, see thy self beseged wythin the cyte. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. 241 All this season the kynge of Englande made great provisyon to come into France. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 111 Some prouysyon for the second bretherne, by the ordur of law, also wold be had. 1622 *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 209 If there were not a present surrendry made, England must take provision of arms. 1766 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 358 The more public provisions were made for the poor, the less they provided for themselves. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Vandeput & S.* viii. 125 No provision made for his daughter's residence. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 64/2 Provision should be made for the illustrations of the lectures by monster diagrams.

3. The action of God in providing for his creatures; the divine ordination and over-ruling of events; the providential dealing of the Divine Being; providence; the action of Providence.

c 1450 *Mankind* 188 in *Macro Plays* 8 To..yelde ws wndur Godis prouycyon. 1483 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 27/1 In his dayes peas was over all the worlde thrugh the prouysyon of the very god. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iii. 90 When the prouysyon of God sendyth vs sesonabul weddur. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 13 The conservatioun, provisioun, protectioun and governans quhilk God hes of all his creaturis. 1559 Bp. Scot in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. x. 32 If we woulde consider all things well, we shall see the provision of God marvellous in it.

4. *Eccl.* Appointment to a see or benefice not yet vacant; *esp.* such appointment made by the pope in derogation of the right of the regular patron: cf. Provide *v.* 6. Also, the document conferring such an appointment. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1350-1 *Act* 25 *Edw. III*, Stat. iv. (Statute of Provisors), Et en cas qe dascune Erceveschee, Eveschee, dignite ou autre quecunqe benefice, soit reservacion, collacion, ou provision faite per la courte de Rome, en desturbance des eleccions, collacions ou presentacions [etc.].]

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 416 Bigynne we at eleccioun or provysyouns of þe pope. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 339 þe kyng fordede provisiouns þat þe pope hadde i-graunted, and hoted þat no man schulde..brynge suche provisiouns uppon peyne of prisonement. 1538 Fitzherb. *Just. Peas* 142 The statute of Kynge Rycharde the seconde..of prouisyon and premunire. 1612 Davies *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 62 The Bishops of Rome..drew away all the wealth of the realm by their provisions and infinite exactions. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. viii. 107 Papal provisions were the previous nomination to such benefices, by a kind of anticipation, before they became actually void; though afterwards indiscriminately applied to any right of patronage exerted or usurped by the pope. 1852 Hook *Ch. Dict.* 617. 1899 *Reg. John de Grandisson* III. Pref. 5 He held this Office till his Provision to the Bishoprick of Exeter.

5. Something provided, prepared, or arranged in advance; measures taken beforehand; a preparation, a previous arrangement; a measure provided to meet a need; a precaution.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* I. xcix. 73 Augmentynge his Kyngdome by knyghtly batayylles, and other worldly prouycyons. 1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 15 Excepte ther be joynyd some gud prouysyon for theyr [the seeds'] spryngyng vp and gud culture. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. xvii. (1634) 91 Hee hath given us provisions and remedies. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 497 By how much less the tender helpless Kind, For their own Ills, can fit Provision find. 1764 Burn *Poor Laws* 129 It will follow..that a provision which was proper for the time, may not be now effectual. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ella of Gar.* ii. 33 There was no step for a mast, nor provision for a rudder. 1907 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 538 Trinity College is not, however, a sufficient provision for the educational needs of Ireland.

6. A supply of necessaries or materials provided; a stock or store of something.

1451 Capgrave *Life St. Gilbert* (E.E.T.S.) 68 þat þei [monks and nuns] schuld not fayle of here dayly prouysion. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lvii. 193 He..hath slayn my men & led awaye all my bestes & prouysyon. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* civ. 16 He called for a derth vpon the londe and destroyed all the prouysion of bred. 1578 Bourne *Inventions* 3 He [ship's surgeon]..to have all such prouisions as is meete for his purpose in readinesse, to the end to dresse the hurt men. 1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 59, I stayed here to gett some prouisions, as hoopes, tallow, tarre, pitch, wine, bread. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* III. xi. § 27 The Provision of Words is so scanty in respect of that infinite Variety of Thoughts, that Men..will..be forc'd often to use the same Word, in somewhat different Senses. 1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 57 The Wood, and other numberless Country Provisions. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 202 Here they deposit their provision of nuts and acorns.

† b. *transf.* A warrant for such a snpply. *rare.*

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Fiv b, I sende the a prouision, to the entente that a shyp maie be gyuen the.

7. *spec.* A supply of food; food supplied or provided; now chiefly *pl.* supplies of food, victuals, eatables and drinkables.

[See 1451, *a* 1533 in 6.]

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 394 The English for want of provisions were forced to breake up Siege. 1671 Milton *P. R.* II. 402 With that Both Table and Provision vanish'd quite. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 35 ¶ 8 She condemns me to live upon salt provision. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 65 A period, wherein the price of provisions is exorbitant. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 75/1 A variety of wholesome and nutritious roots cultivated in [Jamaica] are called by the name of *ground provisions*; such as the yam [etc.]. 1860 Nares *Naval Cadets' Guide* 68 *Wet provisions.* Beef, pork, suet, vinegar, rum and lime juice... *Dry provisions*, Peas, oatmeal, chocolate, tea, flour, raisins, sugar. 1866 *Morn. Star* 8 Mar., Mr. Poland said..he should contend that tea was not 'provisions' within the meaning of the Act. Mr. Baylis said he should contend that it was. If a provision merchant were victualling a ship, and did not put tea amongst his provisions, he would not be considered to have provisioned her.

8. Each of the clauses or divisions of a legal or formal statement, or such a statement itself, providing for some particular matter; also, a clause in such a statement which makes an express stipulation or condition; a proviso.

Applied in English History to certain early statutes or ordinances. *Provisions of Oxford*, ordinances for checking the king's misrule, and for the reformation of the government, drawn up at a meeting of the barons (nicknamed the Mad Parliament) held at Oxford, under the leadership of Sir Simon de Montfort, in 1258 (38 Henry III). Among the chief of these provisions were that parliaments should be held thrice in the year, and that four knights should be chosen by the freeholders of each county to ascertain and lay before parliament all wrongs committed by the royal officers. The refusal of the King to abide by these Provisions led to the Barons' War in 1264.

1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 74/2 So alwey, that this Provision be not available or beneficiall to the persones aforenamed. 1523 [see Proviso *sb.*]. [1701 *Cowell's Interpr.* s.v., The Acts to restrain the exorbitant abuse of Arbitrary Power made in the Parliament at Oxford 1258, were called *Provisiones*, being to provide against the King's Absolute Will and Pleasure.] 1781 T. Gilbert *Relief Poor* 14, I think some Provisions may be introduced into this Bill..for encouraging the Marriage of Persons who have been placed out by the Parishes as Servants or Apprentices. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 106 The principles and the provisions of the Bill would have shown..precisely what we wanted. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xi. 330 These provisions struck at the heart of the presbyterian party. 1878 Stubbs *Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* viii. (1900) 204 The half-brothers of..Henry III..had been banished in consequence of their opposition to the Provisions of Oxford.

† 9. A commission or percentage charged on mercantile transactions by an agent or factor. *rare.*

(So F. *provision*, Ger. *provision*, in same sense.)

1589 Wotton *Lett.* (see ed. 1907 I. 228), I have..two billes of exchaunge to his factor in Stode, there to receave the like summ in the currant money of that Cuntrie, without any manner of provision as the merchantes call it, a pacefied word for it. 1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 135 For Courtagie of Exchanges, whether in drawing or remitting, usually one *per mille* is allowed for Provisions for drawing and remitting, each half *per cent.* *Ibid.* 170 Provision is the Reward the Factor receives from his Principal..for his trouble.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, mainly in sense 7, as *provision-bag, -basket, -boat, contractor, -craft, -dealer, -depot, -merchant, -money, -sack, -trade*; **provision-ant**, the provident ant; **provision-ground**, in the W. Indies, etc., ground allotted for the growing of food-stuffs; **provision-making**, the making of provision; **provision-pay**, pay in kind.

1838 J. Hodgson in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 379 They were careful like the *provision-ant. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xvi. 168 Our *provision-bags were of assorted sizes. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ix. 394 One of the principal thieves was..in a *provision-boat along-side. 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 27 May 3/2 A *provision contractor of the first eminence. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. xxxviii. V. 45 Crews of the *provision-craft and ships of burthen. 1834 *Picture of Liverpool* 73 Mr. Edward Thomas, *provision dealer. 1766 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 155/2 Great damage was done to the *provision-grounds. 1871 Kingsley *At Last* xvi, The 'provision grounds' of the Negros are very interesting. 1564 Becon *Wks.* Gen. Pref. Av, With hospitalitie, or *prouision making for the poore. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Provision-merchant*, a general dealer in articles of food. 1692 S. Sewall *Lett.-Bk.* (1886) I. 7 Some of the *Provision-Pay was Wheat, which I sold, for Indian Corn. 1895 Crockett *Bog-Myrtle & Peat* iv. ii, The latest canons of..retail *provision-trade taste.

Provision (provi·ʒən), *v.* [f. prec. Cf. F. *provisionner* (1556 in Godef.).] *trans.* To supply with provisions or stores; *esp.* to supply with a stock of food. b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To supply oneself with provisions; to lay in provisions.

[1805: see Provisioned *ppl. a.*]. 1809 A. Henry *Trav.* 47 Maize..is depended upon, for provisioning the canoes. 1818 Todd, *Provision*, to supply with provision. 1836 *Tait's Mag.* III. 428 Tempted to laugh at the style in which the Wyatts have provisioned. 1851 Dixon *W. Penn* xxiii. (1872) 203 Every man had to be provisioned for the longer term. 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 101 He raised a regiment of horse and provisioned it.

Hence **Provi·sioning** *vbl. sb.*

1868 Helps *Realmah* xii. (1876) 335 The provisioning of the town for a protracted siege. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xiv. 339 An excellent point for the gathering and provisioning of armies.

Provisional (provi·ʒənăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Provision *sb.* + -al. So obs. F. *provisionnal* (*c* 1485 in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *provisionnel.*]

1. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of a temporary provision or arrangement; provided or adopted for present needs or for the time being; supplying the place of something regular, permanent, or final; also, accepted or used in default of something better. *Provisional callus*: see quot. 1856.

1601 J. Wheeler *Treat. Comm.* 41 Hee and they were glad and fayne to come to a prouisionall agreement. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 68 Sir Arthur Sauage..was appointed prouisionall Gouernour of the Prouince of Connaght. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 192 The Church should not be without a provisional Pastor. 1803 M. Cutler in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 148 Look at the power given to the President by the provisional government of Louisiana. 1856 Druitt *Surg. Vade Mecum* 217 The formation of what is called a provisional callus, that is to say, a ferrule of new bone encircling both fragments. 1873 Hamerton *Intell. Life* xi. i. (1875) 399 The intellectual spirit does not regard its conclusions as being at any time final, but always provisional. 1893 Tuckey tr. *Hatschek's Amphioxus* 158 This primary caudal fin..is only a provisional formation.

† b. Preparatory, preliminary. *Obs.*

1619 Hales *Gold. Rem.* II. (1673) 83 That Sessions consultatory and Provisional shall be private, but Sessions wherein they discuss and conclude shall be publick.

† 2. Characterized by or exhibiting careful foresight; provident. *Obs. rare.*

1620 E. Blount *Horæ Subs.* 523 Either from a pressing necessity, or a foreseeing and prouisionall carefulnes. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 370 The Wise God that foresaw this Sin..was not wanting in providing a fit provisional Remedy against it. 1763 Goldsm. *Misc. Wks.* (1837) II. 505 This provisional care in every species of quadrupeds, of bringing forth at the fittest seasons.

† 3. Of, belonging to, or done with a proviso; conditional. *Obs.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Provisional*,..done by way of *Proviso*. 1706 Phillips, *Provisional*..belonging to a Proviso. 1808 Bentham *Sc. Reform* 3 There is enough in it to afford an ample justification to the provisional acceptance your Lordship has been pleased to give to it.

4. Of or relating to provisions or supplies. *rare.*

1812 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIII. 228 Both words [plenty and abundance]..are metaphorically applied to the provisional state of the country, to its eatable stock. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 509 From Covent garden..we must take a peep at the other points of provisional concentration about town.

B. *sb.* 1. Something that is provisional.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Aug. 3/1 'Provisional' labels had to be issued while the real stamps were being engraved. The collector treasures a 'provisional' above most things.

† 2. One for whom provision is made; one provided for. *Obs.*

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 316 A Popish Pervert and a Protestant Convert are indeed two different Provisionals.

Hence **Provisiona·lity**, provisionalness.

1821 *Examiner* 821/1 Open your eyes..and you will see that provisionality itself is infused into all the branches of your system. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 765/1 There was a terrible provisionality about the whole business.

Provi·sionally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a provisional manner; as a temporary measure.

1602 in Moryson *Itin.* II. (1617) 247 We are content provisionally to warrant your proceedings in any thing you doe or publish in Our name. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2729/3 The Place..is given provisionally to the Count de Clermont, till the arrival of the Elector of Bavaria. 1793 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 149 His personal virtues..make him the fittest to authorize this arrangement provisionally. 1878 Newcomb *Pop. Astron.* III. ii. 266 This hydrogen is always mixed with another substance, provisionally called helium.

Provi·sionalness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being provisional.

1874 Moalev *Compromise* 168 It is no reason why [they] should think solely of the utility and forget the equally important element of its provisionalness. 1891 Cheyne *Bampton Lect.* p. xxviii, Our arguments must for the most part bear the stamp of provisionalness.

Provisionary (provi·ʒənări), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. Provision *sb.* + -ary 1.]

1. = Provisional *a.* 1.

1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 86 His Lordship..appointed Sir Iohn Barkeley to supplie his place of Prouisionarie Gouernour of the Prouince of Connaght. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xv. I. 456 A provisionary scheme intended to last only till the coming of the Messiah. 1794 Heron *Inform. Powers at War* 30 A provisionary government was appointed. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* iii. 58 In practical life probable evidence only raises a provisionary belief.

† 2. That foresees and provides for the future; provident; = Provisional *a.* 2. *Obs.*

1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lii. (1739) 93 To cast the government of the persons of their Wards out of the view of the Lords provisionary care. 1699 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1711) II. II. i. iii. 89 [Nature's] provisionary Care and Concern for the whole Animal. 1784 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* xii. (1876) 47 The provisionary methods Demosthenes and Cicero employed to assist their invention.

3. Of or pertaining to papal provisions: see Provision *sb.* 4.

1736 Drake *Eboracum* II. i. 436 The Archbishop of York..was by the pope's provisionary bulls translated to Canterbury. 1856 Mrs. H. O. Conant *Eng. Transl. Bible* iii. (1881) 19 *note*, The sale of these provisionary grants was a source of large income to the Papal courts.

† 4. Of or pertaining to provisions or food-supply; = Provisional *a.* 4. *Obs. rare*—1.

1613-18 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 41 For his prouisionary reuenues..the Kings Tenants..payd no money at all; but onely Victualls, Wheate, Beifes, Muttons [etc.].

5. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a proviso, a provision, or provisions (in a law, etc.).

1774 Burke *Amer. Tax.* 8 The preamble of this law..has the lie direct given to it by the provisionary part of the act.

Provi·sioned (-ənd), *ppl. a.* [f. Provision *sb.* or *v.* + -ed.] Supplied with provisions; *esp.* furnished with a stock of food.

1805 Pike *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 40 We were now pro-

visioned, but were still in want of water. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 414 The ships of war were not half manned or half provisioned. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Nov. 2/1 We clattered down to the second 'Hospice'—a sort of provisioned hut—and took what luncheon we could get.

Provi·sioner. [f. PROVISION *v.* + -ER 1.] One who provisions; one who supplies or deals in provisions. Hence **Provi·sioneress**, a female provisioner.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* vii. 102 Provisioners .. who bring fresh milk in bottles. 1894 — in *Cosmopolitan* XVII. 58 The display was on either side of the provisioner's door. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 79 Then arose the provisioneress and .. set the table by the fountain.

Provi·sionless, *a.* [f. PROVISION *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no provision; without provisions.

1796 COLERIDGE *Destiny of Nations* 236 The air clipt keen, the night was fanged with frost, And they provisionless! 1894 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 9 June, There is the suffering of those whose interests are directly affected by the strike, the penniless purses and the provisionless pantries.

Provi·sionment. [f. PROVISION *v.* + -MENT.] The supplying or supply of provisions.

1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. xxiii. 363 His last remaining anxiety was for the provisionment of Barcelona. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 42 Profiting by the facilities afforded .. towards the provisionment of his capital.

†**Provi·sive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prōvīs-*, ppl. stem of *prōvid-ēre* to PROVIDE + -IVE.] a. Conditional, contingent; = PROVISIONAL *a.* 3. b. Prudent, foreseeing; = PROVIDENT *a.* 1.

1650 HOBBES *De Corp. Pol.* 186 Declarations .. concerning Future Actions .. Promissive .. or Provisive, as for example, 'If this be done or not done this will follow'. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 443 God therefore is the Maker and Provisor, and his good wil is the effective, contentive and provisive Virtue.

Proviso (prōvəi·zo). Pl. **-oes** (6–7 **-os**). [a. L. *prōvīsō*, abl. neut. sing. pa. pple. of *prōvid-ēre* to PROVIDE, as used in med.L. legal phrase *prōvīsō quod* 'it being provided that' (1350 in Du Cange).]

‖ **1.** The L. ablative absolute = 'it being provided', used conjunctively. *Obs. rare.*

1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* (1635) 47 Not extendable for the debts of the party after his death: *proviso*, not to put away the land from his next heire. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xiv. 350 If this be an excursion, let it be pardoned, *Proviso*, that we remember that the Planets have the great hand in this remarkable Tempest.

2. A clause inserted in a legal or formal document, making some condition, stipulation, exception, or limitation, or upon the observance of which the operation or validity of the instrument depends; a condition; hence, generally, a stipulation, provision.

1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 421 Item, [the price] for do makenge of provyso is xx.*d.* 1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 84/2 Grauntes made by us .. excepte and forprised oute of this proviso. 1485 *Act* 1 *Hen. VII*, c. 9 Notwithstondyng eny acte ordenance graunt or proviso in this present parliament made. 1489 in *Trevelyan Papers* (Camden) 93 Witb the same condicions and provisoes. *Ibid.* 94. 1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 15 The seid acte of restitucion wyth the Provysowes conteyned in the same. 1610 *Histrio-m.* vi. 236 Sirs, those provisos will not serve the turn. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) Advt., The papists *per proviso* were such as had provisoes in that act [the Act of Settlement]. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 260 Lucerne will grow very well in clay land, with proviso the ground works well. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 298 The Major Premise of the sophism is not true except with a proviso or limitation. 1878 F. HARRISON in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 692 There are some other provisoes with which I think it is necessary to guard Austin's analyses of primary legal notions.

†**b.** *Trial by proviso*: a trial at the instance of the defendant in a case in which the plaintiff, after issue joined, did not proceed to trial. *Obs.*

[1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Proviso*, .. if the plaintife or demandaunt desist in prosecuting an action, by bringing it to a triall, the defendant or tenent may take out the *venire facias* to the Shyreeue: which hath in it these words, *Proviso quod*, &c. to this ende, that if the plaintife take out any writ to that purpose, the shyreeue shall summon but one Iurie vpon them both.] 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxiii. 357 The defendant .. willing to discharge himself from the action, will himself undertake to bring on the trial .. Which proceeding is called the trial by *proviso*; by reason of the clause then inserted in the sheriff's *venire*, viz. '*proviso*, that if two writs come to your bands .. you shall execute only one of them'.

3. *Naut.* See quot. 1867.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 45 To more a Prouiso, is to haue one anchor in the riuer, and a hawser a shore, which is mored with her head a shore. 1710 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Proviso*, a stern-fast or hawser carried to the shore to steady by. A ship with one anchor down and a shore-fast is moored *a proviso*.

Provisor (prōvəi·zəɹ, *-ɔɹ*). [ME. *provisour*, a. AF. *provisour* (quot. 1339 in 1) = F. *proviseur* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *prōvīsōr-em* a provider, agent-n. f. *prōvid-ēre* to PROVIDE.]

I. 1. The holder of a provision or grant (esp. from the pope) giving him the right to be presented to a benefice on the occurrence of the next vacancy. (See PROVISION *sb.* 4.) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

Statute of Provisors, the act 25 Edw. III, 1350–1, enacted to prevent the granting of these provisions by the pope; subsequent laws to the same effect were also so called.

[1339 *Year Bk. Mich.* 13 *Edw. III*, pl. 3 (Rolls) 5 Et il, nient aresteant la prohibicion, a la request dun provisour, .. fist clore le huys del Eglise .. en contempt du Roy, et encontre la prohibicion. 1350–1 *Act* 25 *Edw. III*, Stat. iv, Et en cas qe les presentes le Roi, ou les presentes dautres patrons .. soient desturbez per tieles provisours .. adonqes soient les ditz provisours attaches per lour corps.]

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 142 Heo is priue with þe Pope, Prouisours hit knowen. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 303/1 The penaltee of the Statutes of provisours. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 349 The King .. granted them a Pardon for all offences against the Statutes of Provisors. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. viii. 111 Sharp and penal laws were enacted against provisors. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 104 Morton had gone beyond the limits of the statute of provisors in receiving powers from Pope Innocent. 1886 L. O. PIKE *Year Bks.* 13 & 14 *Edw. III*, Introd. 61 The Provisor became practically the King's presentee at a time when the Abbey was not vacant.

II. One who provides, purveys, or takes charge.

[In many specific uses in med.L.: cf. Du Cange: *Provisores Ecclesiarum* nuncupati Laici, qui earum bona & possessiones administrabant .. *Provisores Exteriorum*, apud Præmonstratenses .. 'ad quos pertinet exteriora providere'. .. *Provisor Monasterii*, cui thesaurus Monasterii commissus erat.]

†**2.** One who is in charge; a manager, a supervisor; an agent, a deputy. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 224 There be non many suche, I gesse, That lich unto the provisours Thei make here prive procurours, To telle hou ther is such a man, Which is worthi to love. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. i. 40 Whan þou hast crist .. he shal be þi prouisour, þy true procutour in all þinges. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. ii. Kiv, That kynge is not wel fortunat that lesith hym to whom his auctorite delegate aperteyneth who .. was prouysour of al the royame. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1535) 154 b, And reson whiche is prouisour declareth.

†**3.** One who provides or cares for another; a provider; a guardian, protector. *Obs.*

1503 HAWES *Example Virt.* VII. xliv, A kynge to be .. Vnto his subiectes .. a good prouysour. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XIX. xiv. (1620) 724 The prouisors are the commanders, as the husband ouer his wife; parents ouer their children and masters ouer their seruants: and they that are prouided for obey. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* LXXVII. 312 The poor Licentiat Gaspar Jorge, who termed himself Auditor Generall of the Indiaes, great Provisor of the deceased and Orphelins, and Superintendent of the Treasure of Malaca. 1677 [see PROVISIVE]. 1730 T. BOSTON *View Covt. Grace* (1771) 162 Their Shepherd, Provisor, Protector, King, Husband, Head.

†**4.** One who has charge of getting provisions; a purveyor; the steward or treasurer of a house, a monastery, etc. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1498 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 390 Item, .. giffin to the Gray Freris prouisour in Strivelin, to the bigging, lxvj lib. xiij s. iiij d. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 364 The saidis ministeris, redaris, and provisor of oure Soverane Lordis hous. 1578–9 *Ibid.* III. 93 The said Alexander being provisour of the saidis houssis .. payment sould have bene maid to him. 1584 *Ibid.* 655 Cuikis, and utheris provisouris of victuellis. 1631 HEYLIN *St. George* 106 The Caterer forsooth, or Provisor generall of Hogs-flesh for the armie. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Athanasius* 142 Provisor General of Pork for the Army. 1848 MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) I. *Luther* 360 John Kestner of Wittenberg, provisor of the Cordeliers.

†**5.** = PROVEDITOR 1. *Obs. rare.*

1579 FENTON *Guiciard.* II. (1599) 84 The army .. but little disposed (specially the prouisors of the Venetians) to put them selues any more in the arbitrement of fortune. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 280 As touching these prouisors whom they send in person with their armies vppon the land.

6. *R. C. Ch.* An ecclesiastic assisting an archbishop or bishop, and acting in his stead; a vicar-general; a deputy-inquisitor.

[Cf. Du Cange: *Provisor Episcopi*, Qui ejus vices gerit, nostris *Grand-Vicaire*.]

c 1560 FRAMPTON *Narration* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xx. 231, I was sent for, and brought before the Bishop, the two Inquisitors, and the Provizor. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 453 The Bishop of Mexico, and his Prouisor. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 252 The Lord Nicholas Donati Generall Prouisor and Inquisitor in the Kingdome of Candia. 1625 *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 44 Where all the Inquisitors .. sit in their seates of Maiestie, and besides them the Prouisor, as they tearme him, or deputy Ordinary of the Diocesse. 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 623 D. Francisco Castanedo, Canon of the holy Church of Jaen, Provisor and Vicar-general of that diocese. 1841 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* (1854) 10 A Roman Catholic priest .. on his way to Guatimala by invitation of the Provisor, by the exile of the Archbishop the head of the church.

Provisorily (prōvəi·zərĭli), *adv.* [f. PROVISORY + -LY 2.] In a provisory way; provisionally.

1801 *St. Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 278/1 The elections must provisorily be suspended. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXXIX. (1870) II. 396 It can only .. be admitted provisorily. 1892 *Monist* II. 199, I thus formed provisorily the view that Nature has two sides—a physical and a psychological side.

Provisorship (prōvəi·zəɹʃip). *rare.* [See -SHIP.] The office or position of a provisor.

1623 WEBSTER *Duchess of Malfi* I. i, What's my place? The provisorship o' the horse? 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. XXVII. (1739) 122 The King hath no power thereby to confer Church-livings by Provisorship.

Provisory (prōvəi·zəri), *a.* [ad. F. *provisoire* or ad. med.L. **prōvīsōri-us*: see PROVISOR, -ORY 2.]

1. Subject to a provision or proviso; conditional.

1611 COTGR., *Provisoire*, prouisorie, conditionall, implying a limitation, including a prouiso. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 442 'Abide in me, and I in you'; if we take it provisory, Abide in me, and know that I shall then abide in you; or let me abide in you, or that I may abide in you. 1857 MAYNE REID *War Trail* lxv, 'If yet in time'—ay, such provisory parenthesis was in my mind.

†**2.** Granting an ecclesiastical provision. *Obs.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 744 He was likewise by the Popes prouisorie Bulles, translated to Canterbury.

3. = PROVISIONAL *a.* 1.

1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 540 There remains an expression in the *Arrêt*, that it is provisory only. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 275 Bichat, M. Dupuytren, .. and others, have admitted that these external and internal ossifications are provisory. 1895 *Daily News* 20 June 5/7 It has been resolved .. that the nomination of a Provisory Government will be the best way out of the difficulty.

4. That makes provision for eventualities.

1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 222 To communicate secrets, delivered to her in strictest confidence, and imparted by her again with equal caution and provisory care, was the choicest occupation of her .. life.

Provo, Provoo (prōvō·), a spelling of PROVOST, representing a pronunciation after F. *prévôt* (*prevo*, formerly *prévoo*): cf. PROVOST *sb.* 7.

c 1675 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Satire Follies Age* Wks. (1752) 112 But if I laugh when the court-coxcombs show, To see the booby Sotus dance provoo; .. To me the name of jailer strait you give. 1692 *Siege Lymerick* 6 The Prisoners were immediately put into the Provo's Custody. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4183/4 Duncan Robinson .. was .. sent to the Provo's. 1746 M. HUGHES *Jrnl. Late Rebell.* 9 The Duke .. ordered that seven Rebels should go down into the Well, take their dead Bodies out and bury them; which the Captain of the Provo saw done.

Provocable (prŏ·vōkăb'l), *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *prōvocābil-is*, f. L. *prōvocāre* to PROVOKE: see -ABLE.] = PROVOKABLE.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* I. xxiii. § 5 Vespasian .. scarce provocable to reuenge practice of treason. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 55 Pardoning injuries .. and not provocable to injure another. 1770 RAWLINS *Serm. Worcester* 8 An unsteady Man, unmerciful, of a Spirit easily provocable, and revengeful.

Hence **Provocabi·lity.**

1834 *Autobiog. Dissenting Minister* 174 Cultivate a habit of placidity, in preference to .. provocability.

Provocant (prŏ·vōkănt). *rare.* [a. F. *provocant* (18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) or ad. L. *prōvocānt-em*, pr. pple. of *prōvocāre* to PROVOKE.] One who provokes.

1894 WEYMAN *My Lady Rotha* xviii, It was very evident she was the provocant.

†**Pro·vocate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prōvocāt-us*, pa. pple. of *prōvocāre* to PROVOKE.] Provoked, stimulated, incited. Const. as *pa. pple.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 7 Y, wyllenge to folowe the descriptores of the storye .., and as provocate thro thexemple of theim. *Ibid.* 15 Thro whiche labour .. grete men schalle be prouocate to exercise.

†**Pro·vocate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prōvocāt-*, ppl. stem of *prōvocāre* to PROVOKE.] *trans.* To provoke, call forth, incite.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 363 Guiderius .. did prouocate gretely the hate of the Romanes ageyne him. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 41/5 To Prouocate, *provocare*.

Hence †**Pro·vocating** *ppl. a.*, provoking. *rare.*

1774 DIBDIN *Waterman* I. i, What a provocating creature!

Provocation (prŏvŏkē·ʃən). [a. F. *provocation* (12–13th c.), ad. L. *prōvocātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōvocāre* to PROVOKE.] The action of provoking.

I. †**1.** The action of invoking the office of a court or judge; *esp.* the action of appealing to a higher ecclesiastical court against a judgement; an appeal.

1426 *Paston Lett.* I. 25, I made an appell and a procuracie, and also a provocacion, at London. 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 6 There to be diffinitively .. adiudged .. without any appelacion or pronocacion to any other .. courte. 1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 434 This insolent bragg and pronocation to scripture by these artificers. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 72, I shall define such an Appeal to be a Provocation from an Inferiour to a Superiour Judge. *Ibid.*, A Provocation is every Act whereby the Office of the Judge or his Assistance is ask'd and implor'd. [1894 MRS. HOPE *First Divorce Hen. VIII* 337 Bonner repeated his protest, and presented Henry's 'provocation'.]

†**2.** The action of calling out to fight; a challenge, a defiance. *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* IX, The frensshman prouoked the Janueye to bataylle .. The Januey accepted the pronocacion & came in the day assigned in to the felde. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* IV. lxiv. 44 By meanes of pronocacion on eyther party vsed, lastly the Romaynes Issued oute of the Cytie and gaue Batayl to the Brytons.

3. The action of calling, inviting, or summoning; invitation, summons. *Obs.* exc. as coloured by 4.

1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* C j, God .. Whose callyng & pronocacion, we haue & will followe, to the beste of oure powers. *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Man's Est.* xiii. (1580) 97 Following the pronocation of the Prophete, whiche calleth men to the consideration of God's mercie by this call. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dan.* Pref., I daily expected .. a card to drink tea with Misses Fairscribe, or a provocation to breakfast, at least, with my hospitable friend. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 116 The sudden light that leapt At the first word's provocation, from the heart-deeps where it slept.

II. 4. The action of inciting; incitement, impulse; instigation; an incentive, a stimulus.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. 2976 Qwbat he did agayn þat nacion, þai made hym prowocacion. 1451 CAPGRAVE *St. Gilbert* (E. E. T. S.) 71 Whan he was compelled be þe prouocacion of natur to go to bed and to rest. 1511–12 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 22 *Preamble*, The Kyng of Scottis .. cruell and haynous provocacions of Werre hath moeved .. ayenst your Highnesse. 1602 J. CLAPHAM *Hist. Eng.* I. 56 Those common prouocations of vices, namely sumptuous Galleries, hote baths, and exquisite banquetings. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* V. xi. 134 It is a constant Incitement

and Provocation, and lively Incouragement to every Man, to forsake Evil. 1848 W. H. Bartlett *Egypt to Pal.* xii. (1879) 265 If his statements were true, he had some provocation to call them by some of the hard names which he bestowed upon them. 1858 Doran *Crt. Fools* 112 It does not appear that wit was always the provocation to royal laughter.

5. The action or an act of provoking or exciting anger, resentment, or irritation.

1539 Bible (Great) *Ps.* xcv. 8 Harden not youre hertes, as in ye prouokacion. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 38 § 2 To the vtter destruction of their own soules, and the prouocacion of the terrible wrath of god. 1618 Rowlands *Sacred Mem.* 34 Then answered he, O faithlesse generation, How long shall I endure your Prouocation? 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. ii. (1874) 46 Suppositions..that he must be incapable of offence and provocation. 1876 Black *Madcap V.* xvii, You ought not to give way to your temper, under whatever provocation.

b. A cause of irritation, anger, or resentment.

1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 40 ? 1 Writing is indeed a Provocation to the Envious and an Affront to the Ignorant. 1819 Wordsw. *Waggoner* iv. 178 This complicated provocation A hoard of grievances unsealed. 1878 T. L. Cuyler *Pointed Papers* 170 A most irritating provocation is thrown like a torpedo at our feet.

Provocative (prɒvǫ·kătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [As adj. a. obs. F. *provocatif* (1486 in Godef.), or ad. late L. *prōvocātīv-us*: see Provocate *ppl. a.* and -ive; as sb. ad. L. *prōvocātīv-um* neut. sing.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Having the quality of provoking, calling forth, or giving rise to (const. *of*); *spec.* apt or tending to excite or enrage; stimulating, irritating.

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemplar* II. Ad Sect. xii. 99 Not to be hasty, rash, provocative, or upbraiding in our language. 1791 Paine *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 44 The people..accosted him with reviling and provocative language. 1812 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 7 Dec. 769/1 Hard of digestion or provocative of fever. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xv. 331 Pescara..determined on adopting the part of provocative agent instead of rebel. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* v. 208 Rich endowments have not been found in practice invariably provocative of mental activity.

2. *spec.* Serving to excite appetite or lust.

1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 65 To seeke after meats and provocatiue drugs, to enflame and stirre vp their beastly lustes. 1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 381 Diseases..have been augmented by cookery, with its stimulating provocative arts.

B. *sb.* **1.** That which provokes, excites, or draws forth; an incentive.

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 118 The Pagans..made the fury and anger of the English meere provocatives of scorne and laughter. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 47 ? 5 To examine into the several Provocatives of Laughter in Men of superior Sense and Knowledge. 1874 Blackie *Self-Cult.* 66 Vanity is another provocative of lies.

2. *spec.* Anything that excites appetite or lust; *esp.* an aphrodisiac. (The earliest sense.)

c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1608 Þei receyuen ecke prouocatyues Tengendre hem luste. *a* 1631 Drayton *David & Goliah* 734 His locks of hayre,..Tost to and fro, did with such pleasure mone, As they had beene prouocatiues for lone. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 127 Swallowing down repeated provocatives of cantharides. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 236 Men of palsied imaginations..greedy after vicious provocatives.

Hence **Provo·catively** *adv.*, in a provocative manner, provokingly; **Provo·cativeness**, provokingness.

1661 H. D. *Disc. Liturgies* 59 To convince us, over whom he so provocatively insults. 1882 Stevenson *New Arab. Nts.* II. 192 A red flower set provocatively in her corset. 1682 R. Burthogge *Argt. Infants Bapt.* (1684) 83 Sensible of the great Provokativeness, and of the as great Unfitness and Undecency of it. 1881 Ruskin in *19th Cent.* Oct. 526 It is..only when he has lost his temper that the inherent provocativeness comes out.

Provocatory (prɒvǫ·kătəri), *a.* (*sb.*). *rare.* [ad. late L. *prōvocātōri-us*, f. L. *prōvocātor*, agent-n. f. *prōvocāre* to Provoke: see -ory^2^. So obs. F. *provocatoire* (Cotgr. 1611).] Calculated or tending to provoke; = Provocative *a.*

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Bawd* Wks. II. 97/2 Amorous actions, prouocatory gestures, effeminate glances. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Nov. 2 It is impossible that provocatory action should be undertaken. 1892 *Times* 2 Feb. 8/6 It is scarcely to be feared that any combative or provocatory course..will be adopted.

†**b.** As *sb.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Provocatoire*, a Prouocatorie; a writing, etc., whereby one is prouoked; a challenge.

Provocatrix (prɒvǫkē··triks). [a. late L. *prōvocātrix*, fem. of L. *prōvocātor*, agent-n. from *prōvocāre* to Provoke. So F. *provocatrice* (Littré).] A female provoker or challenger.

1904 *Daily Chron.* 23 Feb. 4/6 Cries this scribe..it is for England, the provocatrix, that M. Jaurès reserves his favours.

Provokable (provōu·kăb'l), *a.* [f. Provoke *v.* + -able: cf. the earlier Provocable.] Capable of being provoked or excited to anger or impatience.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 188 The inferior gods,..being also irascible, and therefore provokable by our neglect of them. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I. 41 An unsteddy, changeable, easily provokable, and revengeful man.

Provoke (provōu·k), *v.* [a. OF. *provoke-r* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), mod.F. *provoquer* (learned word taking the place of the earlier *purvuchier*), ad. L. *prōvocāre* to call forth, challenge, appeal, excite, f. *prō*, Pro-^1^ + *vocāre* to call.]

I. †1. *trans.* To call forth, call upon, call for, invoke; to summon, invite. Also *absol. Obs.*

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 29 The peple..knelid down tofore him and prouoked the goddes vnto his ayde and helpe. 1483 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 25 b, Hircanum her sone she prouoked to the bysshopryche. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. viii. (Arb.) 33 Horace..was..prouoked to be Secretarie of estate to Augustus th' Emperour. 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 123, I humbly provoke the Nation to humiliation before God. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 771 The Herdsmen..provoke his Health in Goblets crown'd. 1708 Pope *Ode St. Cecilia* 36 But when our Country's cause provokes to Arms, How martial music ev'ry bosom warms!

†**2.** *intr.* To call to a judge or court to take up one's cause; to appeal (*from* a lower *to* a higher ecclesiastical tribunal). *Obs.*

1533 Cranmer *Let. to Boner* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1715) III. App. 46, I have provoked from his Holyness to the General Counsell. 1666 J. Sergeant *Let. of Thanks* 113 Tertullian is the unlikeliest man in the world to provoke to the Scriptures. 1682 Dryden *Relig. Laici* 346 Even Arius and Pelagius durst provoke To what the centuries preceding spoke.

†**b.** *trans.* To bring or carry (an appeal). *rare.*

1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 3 Where..any of the Kinges Subjectes..haue vsed to pursue provoke or procure any appele to the See of Rome.

†**3.** *trans.* To call out or summon to a fight; to challenge, to defy. *Obs.*

1484 [see Provocation 2]. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 258 Them wold he haue prouoked to exarmouche. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 347 Thair was ane combatt of singular battell betuix the laird of Drumlanrick and the laird of Hempsfeild quho provockit wther in barras to fight to deid. 1657–83 Evelyn *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 383 Tertullian..provokes all the world to contradict it, if they could. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* VI. 252 Swola with applause, and aiming still at more, He now provokes the sea-gods from the shore.

II. 4. To incite or urge (a person or animal) *to* some act or *to do* something; to stimulate to action; to excite, rouse, stir up, spur on. Also with *simple obj.* or *absol.* Now *arch.* except as involving mixture of 5.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 45 Bothe Numetor and the ij. breþer were provokede in to the dethe off Amulius. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 415/2 Provokyn, or steryn to good, or badde. 1462 *Litt. Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) II. 128 Diners..Weuers..for ther singuler profit, provokyn and stere diners marchauntz and othour to bryng in..people..not born vndir the Kynges obeisaunce. 1526 Tindale *Heb.* x. 24 Let vs consyder one another to provoke vnto love, and to good workes. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Kings* xviii. 28 They cried loude, and prouoked themselues with knyues & botkens. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 112 Beautie prouoketh theeues sooner then gold. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* l, The bloody spurre cannot prouoke him on. 1671 R. MacWard *True Nonconf.* 10 To alleage, that the Prophets did not provock to such courses. 1743 J. Morris *Serm.* ii. 46 He..provokes them who are rich to liberality. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* I In the hope that these pages may provoke others to come forward.

b. *transf.* To stir up, agitate.

1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* xii. 167 And with our Oars in hand provok'd the Deep.

5. To incite to anger (a person or animal); to enrage, vex, irritate, exasperate. Also *absol.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 51 Anthiocus Magnus, provokede thro that, had occupiede alle Egipte [Trevisa, Antiochus was wroob]. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxxvii[i]. 17 For all this they synned agaynst him, and prouoked the most hyest in the wildernesse. *Ibid.* xciv. [xcv.] 8 Harden not youre hertes, as when ye prouoked in tyme of temptacion in the wildernes. 1678 R. L'Estrange *Seneca's Mor.* (1776) 231 A shadow provokes the asp. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 74 You had better let her alone, you will but provoke her. 1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourtray Fam.* I. 90 Mrs. Mourtray, quite out of patience,..exclaimed, 'you are really enough to provoke a saint'. 1880 Mrs. Forrester *Roy & V.* I. 47 'Don't provoke me', exclaims Netta.

6. To excite, stir up, arouse (feeling, action, etc.); to give rise to, call forth.

1533 Gau *Richt Way* 16 Thay that prouokis ony ewil desir..in thair selff or in oders with sangis or wordis. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 140 My Tale prouokes that question. 1653 Wilkins *Gift Prayer* vi. 51 The meditation of his bounty and goodness will provoke Love and Gratitude. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 301 Their natures are too opposite ever to provoke mutual desire. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 263 The discussions it has provoked, and the train of experiments it has induced. 1881 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. II. v. 233 The Oxford revivalists had provoked the storm, but had no spell which would allay it.

b. *transf.* To excite, give rise to, induce, bring about (a physical action, condition, etc.).

1551 Turner *Herbal* I. M iv, Saffron..hath the propertye..to prouoke vryne. 1563 T. Gale *Antidot.* II. 15 It prouoketh slepe, the temples beynge annoynted with it. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 207 Lukewarm water will not sooner provoke vomiting, then thou dost the Lord to vomit thee out of his mouth. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 262 All things which provoke great Secretions, especially Sweat. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xii. 262 Does the yeast-plant stand alone in its power of provoking alcoholic fermentation?

Hence **Provoked** (provōu·kt), *ppl. a.*, having received provocation; irritated, angry, annoyed.

1552 Huloet, Prouoked, *concitatus, impulsus.* 1698 Vanbrugh (*title*) The Provok'd Wife: a Comedy. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. vi. 151 There may be a time when provoked mercy will no longer strive.

Provo·ke, *sb. rare.* [f. prec.]

1. An act of provoking; a provocation; a challenge; a cause of offence.

1773 J. Ross *Fratricide* II. 589 (MS.) By just provoke made ireful. 1824 Scott *Let. to Ld. Montagu* 14 Apr., Were you to consider this letter as a provoke requiring an answer.

2. An invitation.

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 375 He regretted to hear that Sunday was our only open day, but finally, summing up courage, he hazarded a provoke for Sunday.

Provokee (prɒvǫkī·). *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -ee^1^.] One who is provoked.

1827 Carlyle *Germ. Rom.* III. 130 The provokee, therefore, determined that the plebeian provoker..should never more speak to him.

†**Provo·kement.** *Obs.* [f. Provoke *v.* + -ment. Cf. obs. F. *provoquement* (15–17th c. in Godef.).] The action of provoking; that which provokes, instigates, or excites; a provocation.

1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* IV. 55 b, Thou hast done it without enye pernokement [*ed.* 1570 pronokement] of my parte. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 391 Speciall prickes and provokementes to sturre vpp such as were fallen. 1597 Beako *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 462 Giges..vsurped the crowne at the pronokement of the Queene his mistresse. 1644 Fary *God's Severity* (1645) 20 Notwithstanding the daily provokements and grievances that are done against him by the children of men.

Provoker (provōu·kəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er^1^.] One who or that which provokes (in various senses); a challenger, instigator, inciter, irritator, etc.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 435 A noble yonge man, Hew by name,..toke the batelle for the kynge, and did sle his provoker. *a* 1541 Wyatt *Penit. Ps.* xxxviii. 62 My provokers..That without cause to hurt me do not cease. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* II. iii. 27 Drinke, Sir, is a great prouoker of three things. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 162 Fear..is a just provoker of our tears. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 47 ? 11 Men who are such Provokers of Mirth in Conversation, that it is impossible for a Club or Merry-meeting to subsist without them. *a* 1860 J. A. Alexander *Gosp. Christ* xxx. (1861) 401 The foolhardiest provoker of temptation.

Hence **Provo·keress,** a female provoker.

1611 Cotgr., *Concitatrice*, a concitatrix; incitresse, prouokeresse.

Provoking (provōu·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing^1^.] The action of the verb Provoke; stirring up, incitement, provocation.

1530 Palsgr. 259/1 Provokyng to angre, *irritation.* 1535 Coverdale 1 *Kings* xv. 30 With ye prouokynge wherwith he displeased the Lorde God of Israel. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Açonamiento*, prouoking, stirring vp.

Provoking (provōu·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing^2^.] That provokes.

1. That incites or instigates; provocative.

1530 Palsgr. 321/2 Provokyng or movyng to a thynge, *incitatif.* 1630 Massinger *Renegado* II. iv, Provoking dishes passing by, to heighten Declined appetite. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 52 God therefore left him [Adam] free, set before him a provoking object, ever almost in his eyes.

2. Causing anger or irritation; exasperating, irritating.

1642 J. Shute *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 163 As he shall be powerfull, so he will be provoking and cruell. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* Pref. (1684) 6 The abuse of mercy, which is of all sins the most provoking. ?1710 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett., to Mrs. Hewet* (1887) I. 29 It is a provoking thing to think..we should always be asunder so many dirty miles. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 327 This answer, far more provoking than a direct refusal. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* June 812 Joseph, unquestionably, must have been a very provoking younger brother.

Hence **Provo·kingness.**

1840 L. Hunt *Leg. Florence* II. ii, You take Ways o. refined provokingness to wreak it.

Provo·kingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly^2^.]

1. In a way that incites, instigates, or tempts.

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 78 The women did sit, when admitted..: for them to lie along, [was] esteemed too prouokingly lasciuious. 1731 A. Hill *Adv. Poets* Epist. 12 What they daily heard, and saw, so provokingly praised. 1887 J. Ashby Sterry *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 221 When rosy lips, like Cupid's bow, Assault provokingly invite.

2. In an irritating manner; so as to cause irritation; exasperatingly; to a provoking degree.

1786 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 28 Nov., He smiled a little provokingly, and said, 'We agree'. 1881 Geikie in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 238 Your progress becomes provokingly slow and laborious.

†**Provolu·tion.** *Obs. rare*—^1^. [ad. L. type **prōvolūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōvolvĕre* to roll or tumble forwards, prostrate . oneself (before another).] A tumbling down; prostration.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* I. xxi. § 5 This Anniversary Provolution therefore of a Penitent upon the floor at the feet of a formal Confessor..is no part of true Christian Discipline.

Provost (prɒ·vəst), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 pra(?prá)-fost, -uost, -fast, -uast, -fest. *β.* 1 pro(?pró)-fost, 2–6 prouost, 4 prouast, prouos, 4–6 provest, *Sc.* -west, 4, 8 proves, 5 -veste, 5–6 prowost, -voste, 6–7 -vist, 7 *Sc.* -veist, 4– provost. See also Prevost, Provo. [Corresponds to OE. *profost* (?*pró-*), beside *prafost* (?*prá-*), and also to early OF. and Anglo-Fr. *provost* (12th c.), found beside *prevost* (mod.F. *prévôt*); representing early med.L. *propositus*, occurring beside and in the sense of *præpositus*, 'a prefect, president, head, chief, overseer, director, commander', sb. use of *præpositus*, placed, or set before or over, placed at the head, appointed as chief, pa. pple. of *præpōnĕre*, f. *præ* before + *pōnĕre* to place, put.

As to the etymological and phonetic relations of the OE. and Teutonic forms, see Note below.]

One set or placed over others; a superintendent, president, head, chief; used generally as an equivalent of the uses of PRÆPOSITUS in ancient and med.Latin, and of the descended terms in French and other languages, and *spec.* as the proper title of certain ecclesiastical and secular officers in England and Scotland, or as a rendering of French *prevost, prévôt*, formerly used to designate various officials: see Cotgr. s. v. *Prevost*, and cf. PREVOST.

I. In ecclesiastical and scholastic use.

1. The head or president of a chapter, or of a community of religious persons; in conventual bodies properly the official next in rank to the abbot, = PRIOR 1 (in quot. *c* 1375 the prioress of a body of nuns); also the chief dignitary of a cathedral or collegiate church, corresponding to the existing dean (but see DEAN[1] 4). Now chiefly *Hist.*

a. c 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* (MS. *c* 1000) lxv. (1885) 124 Be mynstres prafaste [*MS. F. c* 1100 profaste]... þurh þæs geendebyrdan profostes [*MS. T. c* 1075 prauostes] misfadunge. *a* 1066 *Charter of Radweard* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 233 [Witnesses] Gisa bisceop, and Ælfsie abbod, and Wulgeat abbod, and Ælfnoð mynster prauost.

β. a 900 *Martyrol.* 20 Mar. 42 Þa ondrinc se þæs wætres ond sealde hit þæm breðer þe him ætstod, þæs mynstres profoste [*w.r.* prauast]. 970(Aug. 10) in *MS.* '*Ritual of Durham*' lf. 84/2 (ed. 1840 p. 185), Be suðan wudigan gæte æt aclee on west sæxum on laurentius mæssan dægi on wodnes dæxi ælfsige ðæm biscope in his getelde aldred se profast ðas feower collectæ on fif næht aldne mona ær underne awrat. *c* 1000–1100 [see *a. c* 961]. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1066 Da cusen þa munecas to abbot, Brand prouost, forðan þæt he wæs swiðe god man. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Mathou*) 307 Þar dowchtyre..of his hand þe vail scho [Ephigenea] tuk ..& wes mad proves but wene Of twa hu[n]dricht virginis clene. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 688 Abbotis of ordouris, Prowestis and priouris. *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* VI. 1 Wyngham ..Ther is a Provoste, vi. Prebendaries, besydes othar Ministers of the Churche. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 194 All Denis, Archdenis, Subdenis, Chantouris, Subchantouris, Provestis, Personis, Vicaris. 1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1817) V. 520/1 Ane dissolutione made be the proveist and first prebendar of the Colledge kirk of Corstorphine with advyse and consent of George Lord Forrester of Corstorphine vndoubted Patrone of the said Provesterie. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 177/1 (Benedictine Rules) That the Provost or Prepositus be chosen by the Abbot to whom he must be subject. 1824 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* III. iii. viii. 307 In place of the nunnery [of Linncluden], he established a collegiate church, consisting of a provost, and twelve canons. 1878 *Clergy List* 458 The Episcopal Church in Scotland..United Diocese of Moray, Ross, and Caithness..Provost of the Cathedral [Inverness] the Bishop. *Ibid.* 459 St Ninian's Cathedral [Perth] John Burton, Provost. 1898 *Beverley Chapter Act Bk.* (Surtees) I. Introd. 40 At York, Hugh the Chanter says, on Thomas rebuilding the Canons' Hall he..'established a Provost [*Præpositum constituit*] to preside over them and provide for them'.

b. In modern use, a rendering of Ger. *propst*, Da. *provst*, etc., as the title of the Protestant clergyman in charge of the principal church (*hauptkirche*) of a town or district.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 414 b, The fellowes or prebends of that Colledge [at Eluange = Elbing] haue authority to chuse the Prouost, as they commonly call him. 1780 tr. *Von Troil's Iceland* 173 The provost and minister of Hiardarholt..is justly celebrated. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 23 The Danish clergy consists of bishops, provosts, and ministers. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 507 Support..from their two provosts—patricians of Nürnberg—in the appointment of evangelical preachers.

†**c.** Applied by Caxton to a Mohammedan muezzin [mistransl. obs. F. *provoire* a priest].

1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* clxx. 252 On the cornes ben hye towres, vpon whiche the prouostes were woonte to goo vp at certayn howres for to warne and somone the peple to praye.

2. The specific title of the heads of certain educational colleges.

In earlier instances, a survival from the ecclesiastical establishments in which these originated; in later instances an extension of the name to subsequent foundations. The title is borne by the heads of Oriel, Queen's, and Worcester Colleges at Oxford, King's College, Cambridge, and Trinity College, Dublin; also of Eton College, and now or formerly of certain other colleges in England, Scotland, the United States, etc.

1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 45/2 The Provost and the College of the same place [Eton]. 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 Archedeacons maisters prouostes presidentes wardens felowes bretherne scholers. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 241 Being himselfe prouost of the kings colledge in Cambridge. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. v. § 47. 270 That D. Potter cannot leave being Provost of Q. Colledge. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 40 There is an University at Dublin..wherein are a Provost and seven Senior and Ruling Fellows. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 45 He..professed Theology in the Coll. of S. Salvator at S. Andrews, whereof he was made Provost. 1812 *Orig. Charter Columbia Coll.* (1836) 35 The trustees of Columbia college have, by their petition, prayed that the provost of the said college may be eligible as a trustee of said college. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. iii. i. § 8. 374 From a press established at Eton by himself, provost of that College. 1846 N. F. MOORE *Hist. St. Columbia Coll.* 78 The trustees determined to divide the powers and duties of the presidential office between a president and an officer to be styled Provost.

transf. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. ix. 93 He concludes with a Curator or Provist of the whole Discipline [Plato's Sacred College].

II. A secular officer, etc.

†**3.** One appointed to preside over or superintend something; usually the representative of the supreme power in a district or sphere of action; formerly used as a translation of various Latin titles, as *præpositus, prætor, proconsul, procurator*, etc.; also in the sense of viceroy, prime minister, and the like. Sometimes without explicit reference to his delegated or appointed position, = Ruler, chief, head, captain, etc.: see 4. *Obs.*

a. a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 13 Aug. 144 Valerianus, Decies prafest þæs caseres. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* v. 16 Þa comun Israela folces prafostas [Vulg. *præpositi filiorum Israel*] & clypodon to Pharaone & þus cwædon. *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 309/33 *Prepositus*, gerefa, oððe prafost.

β. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* VI. (*Thomas*) 9 Gundoforus..þare kynnge..has send his proveste here Abney [*orig.* præpositum Abbanem], bis[i]ly fore to spere A man, þat sic palace can make. ?*c* 1400 *Warres of Jewes* (Laud MS. 22) in Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. 105 Pylot was provost under that prynce ryche. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1028 The prouost of perse was there also. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 110 A kingis provost may have na mare power na has his maister. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (1495) 111 A Provoste or Capytayne of men of warre. *a* 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1480 The prowde prouoste of Turky lande. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 87 He [Darius] send his prouest tasifernes vithi gold and silner to lacedemonia. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* I. (1591) 25 Flauius Sabinus they ordeyned Prouost of the citty [L. *urbi præfecere*]. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. xl. 289 Their Pretor or Provost [L. *prætor*] named Millionius, spake these words. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1876) 145 Free-Schooles..Some of them..are commonly in the gift of the King, or his Provost or Substitute, in that behalfe.

†**b.** *transf.* Applied to the archangel Michael as leader of the heavenly host. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. ii. (1859) 3, I wil bringe hym bifore Mychael the prouost of heuene. 14.. HOCCLEVE *Compl. Soule* 267 Wks. 1897 III. p. lix, Sere prouost Michael graciows. 1521 in *Market Harb. Records* (1890) 216 The holy Archangell Mychell, the provest off paradyse.

4. An officer or official in charge of some establishment, undertaking, or body of men; an officer who had the management of a royal or feudal establishment and the collection of dues; a ruler, manager, steward, overseer, keeper. Now *Hist.*

The title *prevost, prévôt* was formerly extensively given in France to officials having administrative and judicial functions: see Cotgrave s. v. *prevost*, and cf. PREVOST 2.

1340 *Ayenb.* 37 Þe greate [thieves] byeþ..þe ontrewe reuen, prouos, and bedeles, and seruons þet steleþ þe amendes, and wybdrayeþ þe rentes of hire lhordes. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 8 (Camb. MS.) Trygwille prouost of the Kynges hows [*regiæ præpositum domus*]. 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* xx. 28 And Phynees, the sone of Eliazar, sone of Aaron, was prouost of the hows. 1382— *Isa.* xxii. 15 Weend in to hym, that dwelleth in the tabernacle, to Sobnam, prouost of the temple. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6812 Taylagiers, and these monyours, Bailifs, bedels, provost, countours. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* div b, The Architect .. is .. the Hed, the Prouost, the Directer..of all Artificiall workes, and all Artificers. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iv. 136 A Prouost ouer the horses which draw the Artillery. 1611 COTGR., *Prevost des Monnoyes*, the Prouost of the Mint; the Iudge of controuersies arising by reason of the Mint, or among Mintmen. 1615 BEDWELL. *Arab. Trudg., Amir, Præses fidelium*, The prouost of the faithfull. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3219/4 Mr. John Braint, Provost of His Majesty's Mint at the Tower of London. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 342 (At the Mint) A provost,..blanchers, moniers, &c. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* III. ix. 727 Relieving them [burgesses] from the interference of Royal provosts in the collection of the King's revenue.

†**5.** The chief magistrate of a town. **a.** In obsolete or historical uses, esp. (*b*) in reference to French, Flemish, or other foreign cities, in which also it sometimes passes into sense 6.

[*a* 1135 *Leges Willelm. Conq.* (MS. *c* 1230) I. ii. § 1 E si aucuns vescunte u provost mesfait as humes [de sa baillie]. [And if any sheriff or provost does wrong to the men of his jurisdiction.] *Ibid.* v. Cil kis claimed, durrad [al gr(efe) s(ive) al provost aveir] pur la rescussiun viii den. [He who claims them shall give to the provost for the recovery 8 pence.] 1200 *Charter Ipswich* in Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 115 Reddendo per annum rectam et solitam firmam ad terminum Sancti Michaelis per manum Gippeswici prepositi ad scaccarium nostrum. [*transl.* I. 7, Paying annually at our Exchequer the right and customary ferm at Michaelmas term, by the hand of the provost of Ipswich.] 1292 BRITTON I. iii. § 1 Le provost de chescune vile. 1306 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 270/1 Le Provost des Villes.] 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 378/1 The Office of Provost of your Towne of Middelton, in the forsaid Countie [Kent].

(*b*) *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 294 Þe prouest of þe toun [Bruges] a wik traytour & cherle, He þouht to do tresoun vnto his lorde þe erle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 164 The cristene folk that thurgh the strete wente.. hastily..for the Prouost sente. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxxi. 263 Ybis foresayde Charlis was sore hated of the prouoste of Brudgys. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* vii. 15 Than they sent for ye provost of Gerone. 1547 *Bk. Marchauntes* ciij, The hygh prouost of these marchants.. kepeth his bank vnder exchang to all people—conuertynge leade into golde. [1611 COTGR. s. v. *Prevost, Prevost des Marchands à Paris*, the Lord Mayor of Paris; different from the Prouost of Iustice, who is called, *Le Prevost de Paris.*] 1706 PHILLIPS, *Provost of Merchants*, the chief Magistrate or Mayor of the City of Paris in France.

b. *spec.* The title of the head of a Scottish municipal corporation or burgh; equivalent to *mayor* in England: cf. MAYOR 1.

The provosts of some of the more important corporations, viz. (in 1908) Edinburgh (since *c* 1486), Glasgow (since 1690), Aberdeen, Perth, Dundee, are styled *Lord Provost.*

[13.. in *Sc. Stat.* (1844) I. 683 [319] Et facto hujusmodi sacramento osculari debet prepositum et vicinos si frater Gilde fuerit.] 1387 *Charters &c. of Edinb.* (1871) 35 Androw Yutsoun prowest of the Burgh of Edynburgh. ?1495 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 219 The provest of the toune beand present. *a* 1515 *Interl. Droichis* 21 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) 315 Prowest, baillies, officeris, And honerable induellaris,..Of all this fair towne. 1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* § 29 Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 94 The prouestis and ballies of euiry burgh. 1639 DR. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 70 A letter of yours derected to the pronist and balleifes of Edinburg. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The provost of Edinburgh has the title *lord.* 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 7 Aberdeen..Its civil government is vested in a provost, denominated lord provost, 4 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and town-clerk, a town-council, and 7 deacons of the incorporated trades. 1882 GRANT *Old & New Edinb.* II. 278/1 In 1377 John of Quhitness first appears as Provost or Prepositus, on the 18th of May. *Ibid.* 278/2 Patrick Hepburn, Lord Hailey [c 1486] was the first designated 'my Lord Provost', probably because he was a peer of the realm.

†**6.** An officer charged with the apprehension, custody, and punishment of offenders. *Obs.*

In France many of the officials called *prevost (prévôt)* were specially charged with the keeping of public order and the apprehension, custody, trial, and punishment of offenders, for which they had considerable powers of summary jurisdiction: hence the military use in 7.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1611 Be-tyche þam þe proveste [of Paris] in presens of lordez, O payne and o perelle þat pendes there too. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxxv. 564 The kyng commaunded hym and sayd: Prouost, get you men togyther well horsed, and pursewe that traytour syr Peter of Craon. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 113 Here comes Signior Claudio, led by the Prouost to prison. *Ibid.* III. ii. 219 Prouost,..Claudio must die to morrow: Let him be furnish'd with Diuines, and haue all charitable preparation. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VII. xix. 552 A few dayes after hee sent a provost..to take this Sorcerer. 1611 [see 5 a (*b*)]. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 289 (Netherlanders Commonwealth) Among the apprehenders, the chiefe are called Pronosts, and they of old had power to hang vagabonds. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* XXVII, 'Fetch the provost', exclaimed another. 1873 J. LEWES *Census* 1871. 2 (Guernsey) The provost or Queen's sheriff [cf. PREVOST 2 b].

7. *spec. Milit.* An officer of the military police in a garrison, camp, or the field: see PROVOST-MARSHAL, and *provost-sergeant* in 9.

In this sense usually pronounced *provō* (after F. *prévôt*) and sometimes written PROVO.

1692–1746 [see PROVO]. 1799 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 37, I wish you would send the Provost here... Until some of the plunderers are hanged it is vain to expect to stop the plunder. 1894 'J. S. WINTER' *Reed-Coats* 44 Perhaps she had less cause for bitterness..owing to her superior position as the wife of the Provost.

b. Short for *provost-cell*: see 9.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†**8.** An assistant fencing-master. (So F. *prévôt.*)

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 97 Of fence..there is not onely Masters to teache it, wyth his Pronostes [*Wks.* (*ed.* 1761) provosters] Vshers Scholers and other names of arte and Schole. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, We..do give leave and licence to our provost, Acolastus-Polypragmon-Asotus, to play his master's prize, against all masters whatsoever. 1615 in Strutt *Sports & Past.* III. vi. § 22 They which desire to be taught at their admission are called scholars, and, as theyr profit they take degrees, and proceed to be provosts of defence.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **provost-cell**, a cell for confining military prisoners; †**provost-place**, in phr. *to sit provost-place*, to preside; †**provost-seal**, the official seal of a provost of a borough; **provost-sergeant**, a sergeant of the military police: cf. sense 7.

1902 WEBSTER Suppl., **Provost cell*, in the British service, a military prison for soldiers confined, by order of the commanding officer or by sentence of court martial, for periods not exceeding forty-two days. 1748 J. WALLIS in *Gentl. Mag.* (1779) XLIX. 495 If the proud gentleman that thinks himself slighted should happen to sit *provost-place as they call it, he sits at the head of his table in all the agonies of concealed ill-nature. 1466 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 322 Undre the *Prowost seall of the saide citte. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* P 824 The *Provost Serjeant is to cause the prisoners to wash themselves once a day.

Hence, chiefly *nonce-wds.*, †**Pro·vostage**, some impost duty in some countries; **Pro·vostess**, a female provost; in quot. (after Ger. *pröpstin*) applied to the prioress of a (Protestant) conventual foundation; **Provosto·rial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a provost, provostal.

1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 281 The ship *Jenny* arrives at Bilboa, and there Bradson sells 1640½ quintals of fish..and delivers for *provostage 2½ per cent. in specie of fish. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 2/1 The dismantled apartments are hung with the portraits of the Abbesses since the Reformation...One looks, instinctively, for Aurora von Königsmark; and she, having been only *provostess, is missing... Certainly she is the lady of Quedlinburg. 1855 J. STRANG *Glasgow & Clubs* (1856) 212 During his *provostorial sovereignty the provost haugh was purchased.

[*Note.* The forms of this word in the cognate continental langs. are ON. *prófastr* (*c* 1160 in Norway), Icel. *prófastur*, Norw. *provast, -est*, MSw. *provast, -est, proast, -est, proost*, Sw. *prost*, MDa. *provæst, -est*, Da. *provst* (*prɔpsd*); MLG. *provest, prōfst, prōst*, MFris., MDu. *prövest*, MDu. also *proofst*, Du. *proost* (*provoost*); OHG. *probost, -ist*, MHG. *probest*, Ger. *probst, propst*; all in eccl. sense. It is not clear whether the OE. *profost* was historically connected with any of these, except as representing the same Latin word; *prafost* stands quite alone. The length of the stress-vowel in OE. can only be determined by inference; most lexicographers have marked it as long, as in ON.; but

Pogatscher (*Lautl. der Gr. Lat. Lehnworte im Altengl.*) gives reasons for short *a* and *o* (so Sievers and Napier); the *o* in Ger. and Du. appears also to have been short. Pogatscher takes *prafost* as repr. late L. or Romanic *prepost-* from *præpositus*, and *profost*, late L. or Romanic *propost-* from *propositus*; which latter gave OHG. *probost* and all the continental cognate forms. The early 12th c. *prouost* = *provost* might mean either the OE. *provost* or the Anglo-Fr. *provo'st*. While the Teutonic langs. have favoured the *propost-* form, the Romanic have preferred the *prepost-* from *præposit-*, though in earlier times they had also forms in *pro-*. Cf. OF. *prevost*, also *provost, pourvost, prouvost, prevost, proost, prost, pros* (Godef. *Compl.*), Anglo-Fr. *provost*, mod. F. *prévôt*; Pr. *prebost*, Sp., Pg. *preboste*, It. *prevosti*, formerly also *provosto* (Florio).]

Pro·vost, *v. rare.* Also **provo'** (cf. PROVO). [f. prec. sb. sense 7.] *trans.* To hand over to the provost-marshal to be dealt with summarily and (formerly) to receive corporal punishment. Hence **Pro·vosting** *vbl. sb.*

Apparently a short-lived word used *c* 1837.

1837 MAJOR RICHARDSON *Brit. Legion* ix. (ed. 2) 241 Men found to be incorrigible, have first been provosted, then marched forth disgracefully by beat of drum from their regiments. 1837 C. SHAW *Mem.* II. xxxv. 541 There is a good deal of provosting, of which I rather approve, as it prevents serious punishments. 1839 A. SOMERVILLE *Hist. Brit. Legion* iii. 69 He [an officer] was a decided enemy to provo'ing. *Ibid.* xi. 242 In four months he had been eleven times provosted, and once flogged by sentence of a court-martial.

Provostal (provǫ·stăl), *a. rare.* [f. PROVOST *sb.* + -AL, after obs. F. *prevostal* (Cotgr. 1611), mod.F. *prévôtal*.] Of or pertaining to a provost.

1611 COTGR., *Prevostaire*, pronostall, of a Pronost. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Provostal*, of or pertaining to a Provost. 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1905 *Daily News* 10 Aug. 6 It is earnestly to be hoped..that no 'confession' will be created in any mayoral or provostal bosom by the selection of such a date as the 13th, and such a day as Friday.

[Provoster, error for PROVOST.

The quot. cited in Richardson from Ascham *Toxoph.* is given s. v. PROVOST 8, q. v.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Buckingh.* (1662) I. 131 Fellow and Provoster of Eaton.]

Provost-marshal. Also 6 **propheest-**, 6, 9 **-martial.** [f. PROVOST *sb.* 6, 7 + MARSHAL *sb.*, commonly held to be an irregular representation of OF. *prevost des mareschaus (de France)*, 'provost of the marshals (of France)', 15th c. in Littré: see Note below.]

An officer (= PROVOST 6, PREVOST 2) attached to a military or naval force, whose duties and powers have varied at different times and in different countries. Now, in the army: An officer appointed to a force in camp or on active service, as the head of the police, having duties which include the preservation of order, the prevention of pillage, the custody of prisoners charged with offences till trial, the carrying into effect of the punishments awarded, etc. In the navy, the 'Master-at-Arms' of the ship in which a court-martial is to be held (being the Chief Petty Officer in charge of the ship's police) is appointed by warrant Provost-marshal for the occasion.

1535 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 237 They wer..arrayned before the propheest marshall and capitannes, and ther, upon ther awne confessions, adjudged to die. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 12 b, The lorde Darcie..sent forth his Prouost Marshal, which scarcelie with peyne refrayned the yomen archers. 1571 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 102 Tak the personis, and use thame as presoners, and deliver thame to the Provest Marcheall. 1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 157 They shall by the Provost Martiall be punished. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIX. xxix. 731 Amongst whom was Hanno also the Provost Marshall [*præfectus*], a noble young gentleman. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 342/1 The Boatswain serves for a Provost-Marshal. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Provost-Marshal*,..also an Officer in the Royal Navy, who has charge of the Prisoners taken at Sea. 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1835) IV. 455 The appointment of Assistant Provost Marshals, I am sorry to say, is but too necessary. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* lxi, I was put under the custody of the provost-martial. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 275 The Officer appointed to the situation of Provost-Marshal has the rank of Captain in the Army: the appointment is one of great responsibility, and requires the utmost vigilance and activity. 1897 GEN. H. PORTER in *Cent. Mag.* June 211 Provost-marshal's guards seized all available citizens..and impressed them into the service. 1908 *Admiralty Memo. on Court-Martial Procedure* 35 The Convening Authority..shall, by warrant..appoint a provost-marshal to take the accused into his custody and safely keep him until he shall have been delivered in due course of law.

b. Used as equivalent of obs. F. *prevost des mareschaux* and of other names of semi-military officers of public order.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn prevost de mareschaulx*, a pronoste Marshall, that hath in charge to hang vp theues. *c* 1620 FLETCHER & MASS. *Lit. Fr. Lawyer* v. iii, *Provost.* I have been provost-marshal twenty years, And have truss'd up a thousand of these rascals. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* vi, They bore the palm [as the object of fear and execration] over every hangman in France, unless it were their master, Tristan l'Hermite, the renowned Provost-Marshal, or his master, Louis XI. *Ibid. passim.* 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 261 A provost-martial of the name of Aichili traversed Swabia and Franconia..; it is calculated that within a small district, he hung forty evangelical preachers on trees by the roadside.

c. The chief police official of some of the colonies in the West Indies, etc.

1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. iii. 204 Governors and Officers in the West Indies..Peter Forbes Esq.; Provost Marshall. *Ibid.* 205 Bermuda..George Tucker, Esq.; Secretary and Provost-Marshal. [Given also as the title of an official in Barbadoes, Leeward Islands, South-Carolina.] 1908 *Whitaker's Alm.* 539 The Bahamas..Provost-Marshal and Commandant of Constabulary. *Ibid.* 542 Barbados.. Provost-Marshal.

[*Note.* The functions of the *prevost des mareschaus de France* in the 15th c. appear to have been those of a military provost-marshal, although they were subsequently extended and changed; thus Cotgrave 1611 explains *Prevost des Mareschaux* as 'A Prouost Marshall (who is often both Informer, Iudge, and Executioner) punishes disorderlie Souldiors, Coyners, Free-booters, high-way robbers, lazie rogues, or vagabonds, and such as weare forbidden weapons'; Littré has '*prévôt des maréchaux*, an officer appointed to watch over the safety of the highways within the limits of a *généralité*, called also *prévôt de la maréchaussée* [i. e. provost of the marshalcy]'; in which the military functions have disappeared. For these Littré has *prévôt de l'armée, prévôt du régiment*, and in the navy, *prévôt général de la marine*, and *prévôt marinier*. The 15th c. F. *prevost des mareschaus* might have been rendered 'marshals' provost', but it is not easy to see how it became *provost-marshal*, unless perhaps under the influence of *court-martial, law martial*, and the 16th c. confusion of *marshal* and *martial*, whereby we find also *law marshal* and *provost martial*, showing that the latter was sometimes at least taken to be 'war provost'.]

Provostry (prǫ·vəstri). Now *Hist.* [f. PROVOST + -RY: cf. F. *Provoterie*, local name (in Godef.), variant of OF. *prevosterie* the tribunal of a *prévôt*.]

†1. The office or jurisdiction of a provost. Formerly applied to a Roman prætorship or prefecture; also to the provostship of a Scottish burgh.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. iv. 58 (Camb. MS.) Certes the dignite of the prouostrye [*praetura*] of Rome was whylom a gret power, now is it nothyng but An Idel name. *Ibid.*, What thyng is now more owt cast than thylke prouostrye. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. xxxix. (1859) 43 He shalle spoylen the thy worshyp and of thy prouostry with grete shame and shendeshyp. 1545 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 214 His office of prouestry quhilk he had of the said tovnn. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 383 There had been a long and old emulation betwixt the two Families..for the Wardenry of the middle Marches, and the Provostry of Jedburgh.

2. The benefice of a collegiate provost: see PROVOST 1; the revenue derived from such a benefice; rarely, the office of provost of an educational college; = PROVOSTSHIP 1 b. Now *Hist.*

c 1450 T. BECKINGTON *Corr.* (Rolls) II. 164 Amovyd and pryved perpetually frome provestre of the same collage Royall. 1548-9 in E. Green *Somerset Chantries* (1885) 5 The parsonage ther is appropriat to the Provostrie of Wells. 1581 in Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xv. (1876) 446 An Act of Parliament ordaining all provostries and prehends to be given to scholars. 1641 [see PROVOST *sb.* 1β]. 1702 *Anguis in Herba* 48 She had conceded to her Luxemburg with its Provostry. 1889 HUNTER-BLAIR tr. *Bellesheim's Hist. Cath. Ch. Scot.* III. 222 To retain..the provostry of St. Mary's and the rectorship of the University. 1898 *Beverley Chapter Act Bk.* (Surtees) I. Introd. 38 In the latter part of its existence, the Provostry of Beverley was a peculiar institution.

†c. The residence of a provost. *nonce-use.*

1825 LOCKHART *Let.* 18 July in *Life Scott*, A superb *dejeuner* in the Provostry [at Trinity College, Dublin].

Pro·vostship. [f. PROVOST + -SHIP.]

1. The office or position of a provost: e. g. **a.** of a Roman prefect; **b.** of the provost of an ecclesiastical or educational college; **c.** of the provost of a municipal corporation, esp. in Scotland; **d.** of an officer of public order (in quot. as a title).

a. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. iii. 38 b, During that office [viz. of Dictator], all other magistrates were abrogated except the Tribunate or Prouostship of the Commons. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* XIV. xii. (1622) 213 But whom shall any mans dignitie warrant, seeing the Prouostship [*præfectura*] of the citie auailed not? 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* VI. x. § 12. 579/2 Piso..was advanced to the Provostship of the City of Rome.

b. 1514 in Burton & Raine *Hemingbrough* 381 The preferment of the Priour of Drax..to the provestship of Hemmyngburgh. 1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 67 Hauynge the profyt of a Prouestshyp and a Deanry, and a Personage. 1623 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 390 The provostship of Eton seems not to be so assured to Sir William Beecher. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 199 He was preferred..vnto..the Prouostship of Beuerley. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5231/1 The Provostship of Oriel-College in Oxford. 1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* II. 18 He entered Trinity College in June 1682...He was raised to the Provostship in August 1699.

c. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 150 [She] dischargit the lord Ruthven of his provistschipe and maid the laird of Kinphans prowest and captane of the toun. 1820 RANKEN *Hist. France* VII. v. i. 393 The townhall was rebuilt..under the provostship of the celebrated Miron. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 23 On Thursday, June 29, the whole community of the borough [Ipswich, an. 1200] elect two bailiffs to take charge of the provostship of the borough.

d. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* vi, 'And it please your noble provostship' answered one of the clowns; 'he was the very first..to cut down the rascal whom his Majesty's justice most deservedly hung up.'

†2. A collegiate society, house, or church under a provost. *Obs.*

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 201 A little royal town ..containing a collegiate-church or provostship. *Ibid.* 202 Oberndorf, a provostship of regular canons of the order of St. Augustine. *Ibid.* 324 Coppenberg, a noble provostship of Præmonstratenses..seated on an agreeable eminence.

Pro·vosty. *rare.* Now only *Hist.* [a. OF. *provosté* (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), var. of *prevosté*, mod.F. *prévôté*: = med.L. *præpositātus*; also repr. OF. *provostie* (15th c. in Godef.), MLG. *prōvestīe*, MG. *probistîe*, G. *prostei, propstei*, Du. *proosdij*: see -Y.] = PROVOSTSHIP, in various senses; *esp.* (= F. *prévôté*) the jurisdiction of the *prévôt de Paris*, the supreme officer of the Châtelet, and that of the *prévôt de l'Île de France*, the chief officer who had charge of the safety of the highways of Paris and its environs.

c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 30 Benet the chorle Is lieutenant Of the baylly of amyas And of the prouostye [*de la prevostie*]. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 289 b/2 Phelyp hadde taken of the Senate the prouostye of Allexandrye. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 375 The prouosty, or chief rule or offyce, was in ye handes of the cytezeyns of Parys. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. II. 68 One Nicholas Poulin, a Lieutenant in the Provosty of the Isle of France. 1849 SHOBERL tr. *Hugo's Hunchback* 154 Robert d'Estouteville, knight..keeper of the provosty of Paris [*garde de la prévôté de Paris*].

†**Provulgate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *provulgāt-*, ppl. stem of *provulg-āre*: see PROVULGE.] *trans.* To make public, publish, promulgate; to disseminate, propagate.

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 331/2 These decrees were provulgated ouer all Italy. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* II. 40 Lyons, Leopards, Beares, Wolfes, Hyens, and such lyke., afterward being provulgated into these parts of Europe.

†**Provulga·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [n. of action f. L. *provulgare*: see next and -ATION.] Publication, promulgation.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. Ded. A ij b, Some which I deemed most worthy the provulgation in our natiue tongue.

†**Provu·lge,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *provulg-āre* to make known publicly, f. *prō*, PRO-¹ 1 a + *vulgāre* to publish, f. *vulg-us* the people. Cf. obs. F. *provulguer* (16th c. in Godef.).] *trans.* To make publicly known, proclaim; = PROMULGE.

1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 1 Any outlawrie..had or provulged ageynst any person. 1532-3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 12 Any excommengement..or any other censures.. to be fulminate, prouulged, declared, or put in execucion.

Provysowe, obs. f. PROVISO.

Prow (prau), *sb.*¹ Now chiefly *literary.* Forms: 6 **proo**, 7 **proe, pro**; 6-8 **prowe**, 7 **prou, -e**, 7- **prow.** [a. F. *proue* (in 14th c. *proe, proue*), or ad. the cognate *proa* (Pg., Sp., Cat., Pr., Genoese), in It. *prua*; all prob. ultimately from L. *prōra*, a. Gr. *πρῶρα*, earlier *πρώϊρα* prow. For details, and the pronunciation, see Note below.]

1. The fore-part of a boat or ship; the part immediately about the stem.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 231 They had a west and north weste wynd in the proos of theyr shyppe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 129 To auoid the necessitie of turning about in these seas, the ships haue prows at both ends, and are pointed each way. *Ibid.* 252 A shel-fish..fashioned with a keele like to a barge or barke, with a poupe embowed and turned vp; yea and armed as it were in the proe with a three-forked pike. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 244 He used the Helme of a Ship for a Seale..like as Pompeie [had] the Stemme or Pro thereof in his coines. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* V. 188 The brushing oars and brazen prow [*rimes* row, below]. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 74 Youth on the prow, and Pleasure at the helm. 1830 TENNYSON *Arab. Nts.* V, The sparkling flints beneath the prow [*rimes* low, flow]. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 27 The pointed prow and flat bottom of the boats. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 172 From this part it tapers in plan, and rises in section, to the prow and stern. 1887 BOWEN *Æneid* III. 277 Anchors are cast forthwith from the prows, sterns laid on the sand.

†b. Formerly sometimes applied specially to the fore gun-deck holding the bow-guns, and hence to a discharge of shot from these. Cf. CHASE *sb.*¹ 6. *Obs.*

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 566 They..came vpon our quarter star-boord: and giuing vs fine cast pieces out of her prowe, they sought to lay vs aboord. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 10 The Prow is the Decke abaft the Fore-castle, whereon lyeth the Prow peeces. *Ibid.* xiii. 60 Giue him..your prow and broad side as before. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Prow* of a Ship, is that part of her Fore-castle which is aloft, and not in the Hold; and is properly that which is between the Chase and the Loofe.

†c. Phr. *Prow and poop*, the whole ship; *fig.* the whole. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xvii. (1634) 691 As if the enclosing of Christ under bread were (as the proverbe is) the prowe and poupe of godlinesse. *a* 1632 in Lithgow *Trav.* VII. 328 Both Proue and puppe, do answere to the Helme.

2. A point or pointed part projecting in front, like the prow of a ship; *spec.* in *Zool.* = PRORA 2.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Prow*,..Also a point advancing it self out of a building, as the Prow out of a Ship. 1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 209 If a prow, in the form of a wedge, be drawn through a fluid [etc.]. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. i. 232 A guiding power directs the chariot's prow Over its wheeled clouds. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/2 (*Sponges*) The back of the 'C'[-shaped spicule] is the *keel* or *tropis*; the points are the *prows* or *proræ*.

3. *transf.* A ship. *poet.* (Cf. KEEL *sb.*¹ 2.)

1738 GRAY *Propertius* iii. 51 Prows, that late in fierce

Encounter mett. 1819 Byron *Juan* II. clxxiv, At last her father's prows put out to sea.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prow gun, ornament, side*; **prow-decked** *a.*, having an ornamental prow; **prow-shaped** *a.*, of the shape of a ship's prow, i. e. projecting in a point in front.

1615 Chapman *Odyssey.* IX. 131 Nor place the neighbour Cyclops their delights, In braue Vermilion *prow-deckt ships. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 41 The grabs attacked at a distance with their *prow-guns. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 394/2 High pressure steam, length of stroke, and *prow-shaped bows..are not all necessary for speed. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 200 The small head, with narrow forehead presenting marked interfrontal ridge—the prow-shaped cranium—indicates the worst pathological type. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxvi. 267 Rocks and shelves of sand, which were on the *Prow side.

Hence **Prowed** (prəud *a.*, having a prow.

1884 A. J. Evans in *Archæologia* XLIX. 46 A wooden bridge..supported on pillars..prowed so as to look like a row of vessels breasting the current. 1895 K. Meyer *Voy. Bran* I. 18 The prowed skiff in which Bran is.

[*Note.* The loss of the *r* of L. *prōra* in the Romanic *proa* is unusual, but is said to be exemplified in Genoese, which may be the source of the other Mediterranean forms, and of It. *prua* and F. *proue*. But F. *proue* might also represent a Romanic **prōda* (or **prōta*) preserved in It. *prodà* prow, brink, which may have arisen from L. *prōra* by dissimilation, *r* becoming *d* after *r* preceding, as in It. *radio* = L. *rārus* rare. But some would refer It. *proda* to OHG. *prort, prot* (=OLG. *brood*) prow, brink. See Diez s.v. *prua*, Körting s.v. *prora*, and articles there referred to.

The earlier Eng. spellings *proo, pro, proe* point to the pronunciation (prō); but *proo* may also have meant (prū) = F. *proue*. *Prow, prowe*, are ambiguous: Dryden and Scott rime *prow* with *below, glow*; Shelley with *flow*, but also with *now*; Tennyson in 1830 with *low, flow*, but later with *brow* and *now*. Walker 1791 cites 5 orthoepists for each pronunciation. Smart 1836 gives only (prō). It is possible that there were in 16th c. two forms (prō) and (prū), corresp. to Romanic *proa*, F. *proe*, and to F. *proue* respectively, the form (prū) being in 18th c. diphthongized to (praʊ); but this pronunciation may also have arisen in the 18th c., as in *prowl*, merely from the ambiguity of the spelling *ow*.]

† Prow (prū), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 3-4 pru, pruu, prw, 3-5 prou, 4-6 prowe, 4-7 prow, (5 prow3). See also Prew. [ME. *pru, prou*, a. OF. *pru, prou* (earlier *prod, prot, prul, prout*) profit, advantage (= It. *prode*, Sp., Pg. *pro*), subst. use of OF. *pru, prou* (*prod, prud*), It. *prode*, adj.: see next. Cf. Improve *v.*[2]] Advantage, profit, benefit, weal, good.

c 1290 *Beket* 356 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 116 Þe bischopriches fullen boþe, In-to þe kingus hond, For-to onder-fonge al þe prov þare-of. *Ibid.* (Percy Soc.) 302 That he myȝte the more prou afonge. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 10717 As weyl haue þe quyke, þe pru, As þe dede. *c* 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 278 His barons did also for þe comon prow. 13.. *Cursor M.* 29470 (Cott.) Þe neuent es for þin aun pruu [*C. Galba* prow]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 130, I shal my self to herbes techen yow That shul been for youre hele and for youre prow. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* xcviii. ix, It maye bee for his prowe, To thynke on it. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 144 Dissaitfullie..he gart him trow, That he wrocht ay for his plesour and prow. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 34 Syr..gladlye would I doon ye prowe, If in this matter I had halfe the skyll.

Prow (praʊ, bef. 1600 prū), *a. arch.* [ME. a. OF. *prou* adj. (earlier *prod, pro, prud, pru*, nom. *proz, prus*), in later OF. *preu*, mod.F. *preux* = It. *prode*, Pr. *proz, pro*:—late L. **prōdis*, neut. *prōde* (in Itala), = the first element in L. *prōd-esse* to be useful or profitable, to do good: see Proud, also the ME. forms Preu, *pru, prew, preus*, corresp. to later OF.] Good, worthy, valiant, brave, gallant.

(A doublet of the earlier *prūt, prūd*, Proud, introduced anew in the French sense, after *proud* was specialized in its English sense = *superbus*. App. obsolete from 16th c. (cf. Preu), but the superlative *prowest* was much affected by Spenser, whence it has come down in later poets. Some modern writers have also revived the positive *prow*.)

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 115 He þat hauys a long nose rechinge to þe mouth, ys prow and hardy. *a* 1555 Philpot *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 360 Christ, our most prowest Master, keepeth silence of them. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iv. 41 The prowest knight that ever field did fight. *Ibid.* III. iii. 28 Proofe of thy prow valiaunce Thou then shalt make. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* xlvi. vii, The noblest, stoutest, and the prowest knight. 1671 Milton *P. R.* III. 342 Angelica His Daughter, sought by many Prowest Knights Both Payaim, and the Peers of Charlemane. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. i. II. 52 They might claim to be the prowest knights in Europe. 1851 C. L. Smith tr. *Tasso* III. lix, A man more wise of head or prow of hand. 1869 Tennyson *Pelleas & Ettarre* 342 From prime to vespers will I chant thy praise As prowest knight and truest lover. 1898 T. Harov *Wessex Poems* 69 Carl Schwartzenberg was in the plot, And Blücher, prompt and prow.

† Prow, *v. Obs. rare.* In 4 prowe, prou. [f. Prow *sb.*[2] or *a.*; possibly, 'to prow', in *him to prow, the folk to prow* = 'for advantage to him, to the people', was mistaken for a verb infinitive. Cf.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8820 When þe kyng herde of þer vertu, þat þey myght falle þe folk to prw, He had longyng for hem to go..þe stones to Bretaigne for to brynge.]

intr. To be of advantage; to be profitable or beneficial. Const. *to* or *dative*.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 298 þat no þing suld be left, þat myght to Inglond prowe. 13.. *Cursor M.* 27127 (Cott.) And es he for a fule to trou, þat will noght do þat mai him prou.

Prow, Malay boat: see Proa. **Prowd(e,** obs. f. Proud. **Prowdence,** obs. f. Prudence.

† Prower. *Obs. rare.* Also 4 -or, -our. [ad. OF. *provere-s* nom. (13th c. in Godef.), obl. *proveur*, var. of *porveor* Purveyor, f. *por-, purveeir* to Purvey.] 'Purveyor, provider of necessaries' (Skeat, *Notes to P. Pl.*).

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 255 My prowor and my plowman, Piers shal hen on erthe [*v. rr.* prowyour, purveour; C. xxii. 260 prower, *v. rr.* prowour, prouour, puruyour]. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* iv. viii. 467 Crist which was..oure beest prower, ordeyned al that was best for us to haue.

Prowere, obs. f. Prore, prow of a ship.

Prowess (praʊ'ĕs). Now chiefly *literary*. Forms: 3-5 prouesse, 3-7 prowesse, prowes, 4-5 pruesse, 5 prowez, -is, -ys, prouwis, prouese, -es, proes, -esco, 5-6 prosse, 5-7 proesse, 6 pruice, prowse, 6- prowess. [ME. *prouwesse*, a. OF. *proec(e,e, -eisse, -oise*, in mod.F. *prouesse* = Prov., Sp. *proeza*, Cat. *proesa*, It. *prodezza*: f. *pro, prou*, Prow *a.* and -ess[2]. In 15-17th c. often a monosyllable.)]

1. Valour, bravery, gallantry, martial daring; manly courage, active fortitude.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 397/163 More prouesse ne miȝte þe þan was of þis knyȝte. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 279 Vor þe noble kinne þat þou art of & vor þi prowesse iwis. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 118 Of pruesse had he fame. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IX. 503 Schir yngerame vmphrevell, that ves Renownit of so hye prowes. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 154 That euery man..sholde haue hope to come to glorie of a Prynce or of an empyre, by prosse and vasselage. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 200 Science, proesce, devocion, equyté, Of moste estate his magnanimité. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1207, I aught as prynce him to prise for his prouese. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxix. 109 Thourgh þe..hyghe proesse of Blanchardyn. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lv. 188 His hye prowes was suche that no paynym durst abyde him. *Ibid.* lix. 207 By the prowess of .xiiii. persons. 1567 Drant *Horace, Epist.* II. ii. H ij, Prease on with luckie foote to where thy prnice calleth the. 1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* I. v. (1612) 16 Philoctes trustlesse of his prowse. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 209 A mightye, and valiant gentleman of no small power or prowes. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 7 Whom they matched every way in manhood and prouesse. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 789 First seen in acts of prowess eminent And great exploits. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xli. (1869) II. 548 Their prowess was always conspicuous in single combats. 1809 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) IV. 538 So glorious a display of the valor and prowess of his troops. 1877 Ruskin *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. 216 Military distinction is no more possible by prowess.

b. An act of bravery; a valiant deed; a daring feat or exploit. (Chiefly in *pl.* = deeds of valour.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 59 Þe zenne of þan þet zuo blebeliche recordeþ hare dedes and hare prowesses. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 205 Vayne glory of this forsayde prouesses. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 13 By these men, worthie prowesses haue been dooen. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. ix. 352 To do those actes and prowesses which shall be spoken of. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* III. i, If he speaks of his excellencies and prowesses.

† 2. Moral goodness or excellence; virtue. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. (E.E.T.S.) 138 What oþer þing semeþ hele of corages but bounte and prowesse. *c* 1386 — *Wife's T.* 273 (Ellesm.) For god of his goodnesse [6 *texts* prowesse, prouesse] Wole that of hym we clayme oure gentillesse.

† Prowessed (praʊ'ĕst), *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + *-d* = -ed[2], app. through a misunderstanding of the superl. *prowest* (see Prow *a.*) in Spenser and Milton.] Endowed with prowess; valiant.

1717 E. Fenton *Odyss.* XI. Poems 111 Feminine Deceit, To them more fatal than the prowess'd Foe. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* XVIII. 139 Our freedom to thy prowess'd arm we owe.

Prow'essful, *a. rare.* [f. Prowess (in 16-17th c. *prow's, prowse*) + -ful.] Full of prowess; valorous, valiant.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. II. *Babylon* Argt. 3 Nimrod vsurps: his prow's-full Policy, To gain himselfe the Goal of Soveraignty. 1608 *Ibid.* II. iv. IV. *Decay* 839 But, the brave Prince cleaves quicker then the rest His slender Firr-poles, as more prow's-full prest. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* I. i. (1660) 3 Worthy prowesfull exploits performed in Martiall services. 1899 J. H. Metcalfe *Earldom Wiltes* 9 The Scropes have been no less distinguished and prowessfull in the battle-field.

Prowl (praʊl), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4-6 prolle, (5 pralle), 6-8 proll, prole, 7 prool(e. *β.* 6-7 proule, prowle, 7-8 proul, 7- prowl. [ME. *prolle-n*, origin unknown: there is app. no related word outside English. The change to *proul, prowl*, was at first merely one of spelling (cf. Bowl *sb.*[1]), but has since *c* 1750 perverted the pronunciation from (prōl, prōul) to (praʊl).]

1. *intr.* Originally, To go or move about, esp. in search of or looking for something; hence, to go, rove, roam, or wander about, in search of what can be found, esp. of plunder or prey, or with predatory intent. Orig. chiefly of persons; in mod. use (cf. Prowling *ppl. a.*, quot. 1667), characteristically of wild beasts, or men acting like them.

a. c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 859 Though ye prolle ay ye shul it neuere fynde Ye been as boold as is Bayard the blynde That bloudreth forth. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 415/1 Prollya, as ratchys, *scrutor.* 1530 Palsgr. 667/2, I prolle, I go here and there to seke a thyng, *je tracasse*... The felowe prolleth aboute, but it cometh nat to effecte. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 160 [Wolves] Priuely prolling two and froe. 1608 Topsell. *Serpents* (1658) 655 Some do prole after Wasps, and kill them. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 413 You..range around the realm without controll Among my sons, for Proselytes to prole. 1735 Somerville *Chase* I. 309 [Robbers] Then proling far and near, whate'er they seize Becomes their Prey.

β. 1538 [see Prowling *vbl. sb. β*]. 1563 B. Googe *Eglogs* viii. (Arb.) 68 Whose gredy Pawes, do neuer ceas, in synfull fluds to prowle [*rime* soule]. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 802 The nightly Wolf, that round th' Enclosure proul'd To leap the Fence; now plots not on the Fold. 1778 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* Aug., I then prowled about to choose some book. 1791 *Ibid.* 1 Aug., We determined..to prowl to the churchyard, and read the tombstone inscriptions. *c* 1850 Neale *Hymn, 'Christian, dost thou see them'* i, How the troops of Midian Prowl and prowl around. 1866 Alger *Solit. Nat. & Man* I. 20 The leopard prowls through the jungle alone. 1888 Besant *Inner House* v, We have prowled about the old building.

† b. To search, seek *for* something (without moving about). *Obs. rare.*

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 280 Youre hed ne bak ye claw, a fleigh as þaughe ye sought, ne youre heere ye stryke, ne pyke, to pralle for a flesche mought. 1687 *New Atlantis* III. 520 Thoughtful and dull..Stood Bavius, proling for his barren Muse.

† c. *fig.* To seek for gain or advantage in a mean, grasping, or underhand way; to 'cadge'. *Obs.*

a. 1530 [see Prowling *vbl. sb. a*]. 1550 Crowley *Way to Wealth* Wks. (1872) 145 Purchasinge and prollynge for benefices. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 261/1 An other pretie practise of the pope to proll for monie, was this. 1669 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 272 A Corporation of your dignity dos not proll for advantage upon gentlemen your neighbours.

β. 1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. N ij, This legate..went banketynge and prowlynge from bishope to bishope. 1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 129 It is not equall..for a man to liue prowling and shifting by the labours of other men.

† 2. *trans.* To obtain (something) by stealth, cheating, or petty theft; to get in a clandestine way; to pilfer, to filch. *Obs.*

1530 *Proper Dialogue* in *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 137 What soener we get with sweate and labour That prolle they awaye with their prayour. 1592 Warner *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvii. (1612) 220 For from my fault could not, as chanst, the Somner prole a fee. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 132 If we found any breach in any wall of a house, we would prie what we could proule from thence. *a* 1677 Barrow *Pope's Suprem.* Wks. 1687 I. 183 By how many tricks did he proll money from all parts of Christendom?

† b. *intr.* To plunder, steal, pilfer. *Obs.*

1571 Campion *Hist. Irel.* II. v. (1633) 84 Surfeited with flesh and acquanitae all the Lent long, prolled and pilled insatiably without neede. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 143 The champion robbeth by night, And prowleth and filcheth by day. 1658 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* II. 4 That he, who hath no hope of another world, be made to shark and prole to get some of this.

† c. *trans.* To plunder, rob (a person). *Obs.*

1603 Florio *Montaigne* 503, I overwhelme and contemne it then in great, by retayle it spoyles and proules me. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 111 Were it not for prolling or molesting the People, his Majesty would give Mr. Bayes the Patent for it.

3. To traverse (a place or region) esp. on the look out for prey; to traverse stealthily. † In quot. 1649, to steal in through (*obs.*).

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. Poems (Grosart) II. 64 He proules each place, still in new colours deckt, Sucking one's ill, another to infect. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV* cclxxv, The invading Brine Prolls everie Seame. 1750 Gray *Long Story* 45 Who prowl'd the country far and near. 1879 Miss Yonge *Cameos* Ser. IV. xx. 213 He prowled the streets in disguise.

Prowl (praʊl), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] An act or the action of prowling; roaming or roving about, esp. in search of plunder or prey. *On* or *upon the prowl*, prowling about.

1803 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 54 A poor miserable thief had been all night upon the prowl. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* II. xxviii. 118 The Crow Indians..are apt to be continually on the prowl about the skirts of the mountains. 1876 'Annie Thomas' *Blotted out* iii. 31 Let us clear off this business as soon as we can, and then go out for a prowl. 1895 *19th Cent.* Sept. 482 Through all the intricacies of their hunting prowl we followed them.

Prowler (praʊ'lər). Forms: *a.* 6-7 proller, 7-8 proler. *β.* 6- prowler, (6 prouler). [f. as prec. + -er[1].] One who prowls; one who goes about on the look-out for what he can find or seize; one who sneaks about in search of prey or plunder; also, † one who seeks gain or advantage by any underhand or dishonourable means; a parasite, a 'sponge'; a pilferer, impostor, cheat, plunderer (*obs.*).

a. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 28 b, He is a good proller for the bely. *a* 1520 *Vox Populi Vox Dei* 712 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 292 Customers and comptrollers, Purvyours and prollers. 1550 Lever *Serm.* (Arb.) 63 Couetous greedyguttes and ambicious prollers. 1632 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. viii. (ed. 4) 366 No sharkers, no Cunnicatchers, no prolers. 1735 Somerville *Chase* IV. 398 O'er the dank rushy Marsh The sly Goose-footed Proler [the otter] bends his Course.

β. 1557 North *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* IV. vii. (1568) 125 b, Greedy gluttons, and shameles prowlers. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* III. Wks. 1851 V. 130 Suttle Prowlers, Pastors in Name, but indeed Wolves. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XV. 712 Some prowler of the wilds. 1861 Dickens *Tom Tiddler* i, You attract all the disreputable vagabonds and prowlers.

†**Prow·lery.** *Obs. rare*−¹. [f. as prec. + -ERY.] The action or practice of a prowler; a mode of plunder or dishonest gain; a swindle.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 51 Before the month of March expir'd, thirty-seven monopolies, with other sharking prouleries, were decried in one proclamation.

Prow·ling, *vbl. sb.* Forms: see PROWL *v.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb PROWL in various senses.

a. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 415/1 Prollynge, or sekynge, *perscrutacio.* 1530 PALSGR. 259 1 Prolyng for a promocyon, *ambition.* 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. LXXX. 339 Seauenth Henry..Of his Retriuers Proolings much (as well he might) repented. 1687 *New Atlantis* II. 194 Such proling is unworthy our great Name.

β. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1584 By prowlynge and lyenge ye fryers wolde all haue. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 173 There would not be that insolency of Popish Recusants, that licence of Rogues and wanderers, that prouling of Officers. 1908 *Daily News* 6 July 6 All the odds and ends that he picks up on his prowlings along the coast.

Prow·ling, *ppl. a.* Forms: see PROWL *v.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That prowls, in various senses.

a. 1565 DRANT *Reply to Epit. on C. Scotte by R. Shacklock,* No golden Andwerpe, no of truth they seke no gold of thyne, A cheat of thanks for popysh priests to cram their prolling pine. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 137 Prolling pettifoggers. 1710 *Life of Stillingfleet* 116 The Patent 13th Jacobi to explain it, was called a Proling Patent and of no Effect in Law.

β. 1560 PILKINGTON *Expos. Aggeus* (1562) 66 The gredy carle and prowling poller, that is neuer filled. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 183 A prowling Wolfe, Whom hunger drives to seek new haunt for prey. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 385 There are asking eyes, asserting eyes, prowling eyes; and eyes full of fate. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 4/1 The system of prowling hansoms may be gainful to cabdrivers, and perhaps..convenient to the public.

Hence **Prow·lingly** *adv.* (in mod. dicts.).

Prown(e, obs. forms of PRUNE *sb.* and *v.*

Prowor, -our, variants of PROWER *Obs.*

†**Prow·ous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PROW *sb.*² or *a.* + -OUS.] Brave, valiant: = PROW *a.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 91 He þat berys it with hym shal be prowous and hardy. 1422 *Ibid., Priv. Priv.* 176 By Speche of the Pepille, a coward may be as Prowos as Ector of troi.

Prowse, Prowte, obs. f. PROWESS, PROUD.

†**Prox** (prɒks). *U. S. local* (*Rhode Island*). *Obs.* [abbrev. of PROXY: see quot. 1843.] (See quots., and cf. PROXY *sb.* 4.)

1698 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1861) III. 333 Voted, That Capt'n Nathaniel Coddington, Capt'n Robert Carr, are appointed to open the prox votes on the day of Election. 1768 *Ibid.* VI. 551 Upon this plan..only one prox will be printed. 1816 PICKERING *Vocab. U.S.* s. v. *Proxies,* The abbreviation *Prox* is also used in Rhode Island, for the Ticket; that is, the List of Candidates at Elections. 1843 STAPLES *Ann. Providence* 64 Such of the colony as could not attend the General Assembly had the right to send their votes for these officers by some other persons; hence the origin of the terms prox, and proxy votes, as applied to the present mode of voting for state officers in Rhode-Island.

†**Pro·xenete.** *Obs.* Also 7 -et. [a. F. *proxénète* (16th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *proxenēta,* ad. Gr. *προξενητής* a negotiator, agent, agent-n. f. *προξενεῖν* to be one's *πρόξενος* (see next), to manage for another.] One who negotiates something, esp. a marriage; an agent, go-between, match-maker.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* III. III. xiii. (1662) 203 He being the common proxenet or contractor of all natural matches and marriages betwixt forms and matter. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xli. 341 To supply the place of a.. Proxenete or Mediator. 1813 F. DOUGLAS *Anc. & Mod. Greeks* 108 He then applies to some respectable matron .. who assumes the name and character of the ancient Proxenete.

‖ **Proxenus** (prɒ·ksēnŏs). Also in Gr. form proxenos. Pl. **proxeni** (-əi). [mod.L., a. Gr. *πρόξενος,* f. *πρό,* PRO-² + *ξένος* a guest, stranger.] In *Gr. Antiq.,* A resident citizen of a state appointed by another state to represent and protect its interests there: see quot. 1842. Hence *transf.*

1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxi. 193 Laco son of Aimnestus, was *proxenus* of Sparta. 1842 SMITH *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 491/1 The office of proxenus..bears great resemblance to that of a modern consul or minister-resident...When a state appointed a proxenus, it either sent out one of its own citizens to reside in the other state, or it selected one of the citizens of this state, and conferred upon him the honour of proxenus. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. LXV. VIII. 375 Nikias.., the friend and proxenus of Sparta at Athens. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Oct. 5/1 Mr. Childs..has been to them a sort of British proxenos in Philadelphia.

Proxeny (prɒ·ksēni). [ad. Gr. *προξενία,* f. *πρόξενος* PROXENUS: so F. *proxénie.*] The office or function of a *proxenus*; the system of *proxeni.*

1842 SMITH *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 491/2 Privileges..not necessarily included in the proxeny. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. VI. II. 518 No multiplication of proxenies (or standing tickets of hospitality) between the important cities. 1890 *Smith's Dict. Antiq.* I. 979/1 The Delphian decree..conferring the proxeny on the Athenian priestess Chrysis.

Pro·xically, *adv. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. PROXY + -ICAL + -LY².] In the way of a proxy or substitute; as representing another.

1828 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 113, I must thank you on my own part, as well as proxically for Mrs. S.

Proximad (prɒksimăd), *adv. Anat.* [f. as next + *-ad*: see DEXTRAD.] In the direction of its point of attachment: opp. to DISTAD.

1803 BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 167 In both kinds of extremities, Proximad will signify towards the proximate aspect. 1808 — *Muscular Motions* 395 Where the olecranon is drawn proximad upon the anconal aspect of the humerus. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 536/2 The shoulder is proximad of the elbow, the elbow is proximad of the wrist.

Proximal (prɒ·ksimăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *proximus* nearest + -AL.]

1. †**a.** Lying very near or close *to* something: in quot. *fig. Obs.* **b.** Proximate, immediate. *rare.*

1727 *Philip Quarll* 71 Qualifications so proximal and suitable to my Inclinations. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1884 *American* VII. 233 The proximal cause of the glory.

2. *Anat.* Situated towards the centre of the body, or the point of origin or attachment of a limb, bone, or other structure: opp. to DISTAL.

1803 BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 7 The first, second, and third, or what I would call the *proximal, medial,* and *distal* phalanxes. *Ibid.* 124 We may..denominate the end [of a limb] which is nearest to the trunk the *Proximal* end, and that which is farthest from it the *Distal.* 1877 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 213 A third bone..articulates only with the carpal bones on the proximal and distal sides of it.

b. *transf.*

1882 D. HOOPER in *Standard* 10 Oct. 2/2 The drainage-pipes are..very imperfectly..connected at their proximal or house termination. 1886 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXVIII. 650 A brace or bracket made out of an unhewed piece of timber, generally the proximal portion of some big branch.

B. as *sb., ellipt.* for *proximal end* or *part.*

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Hence **Pro·ximally** *adv.,* in a proximal position; towards or near the proximal part or end.

1880 DUNCAN in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 140 The second is partly hidden proximally, by the meeting of the side armplates. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 581 The colour change beginning at the tips and advancing proximally.

Proximate (prɒ·ksimăt), *a.* [ad. late L. *proximāt-us,* pa. pple. of *proxim-āre* to draw near, approach, f. *proxim-us* nearest.]

1. Closely neighbouring, immediately adjacent, next, nearest (in space, serial order, quality, etc.); close, intimate (quot. 1864).

1597 [implied in PROXIMATELY 1]. 1755 JOHNSON *Pref. to Dict.* ? 48 Words are seldom exactly synonymous...It was then necessary to use the proximate word; for the deficiency of single terms can very seldom be supplied by circumlocution. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 138 Parts of the..valley are distinguished by [the name] of some proximate village. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* i. (1876) 27 Crete, with which both Assyria and Tyre were in proximate intercourse.

b. Coming next or very near in time, closely approaching.

1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 61/1 A distinct form of imperative for the proximate and distant future. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VII. lxiii. 197 In choosing him for their prince, the nobles..may have looked to another proximate vacancy. 1889 *Science* 4 Oct. 228 The enormous consumption of petroleum and natural gas..raises the question as to the..proximate exhaustion of the supply.

2. Coming next (before or after) in a chain of causation, agency, reasoning, or other relation; immediate: opposed to *remote* or *ultimate.*

Proximate principle, constituent, or *element* (*Chem.*), one of those compounds of which a more complex body is directly made up, and which are therefore first arrived at in the process of analysis: so *proximate analysis.*

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* xii. 114 We hastily conclude that impossible, which we see not in the proximate capacity of its Efficient. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 6 May, The proximate cause of her breach with Sir Ulic Mackilligut. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 271 The proximate principles of vegetable and animal bodies. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 295 Readings that are explicable by the supposition of a common proximate original.

3. Nearly accurate or correct; approximate.

1796 in Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 667 The proximate breadth behind the toes. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. xiv. 281 In searching for a proximate notion of the extent of the carnage. 1863, 1902 [implied in PROXIMATELY 3].

†**Proximate,** *v. Obs. rare*−⁰. [f. L. *proximāre*: see prec. and -ATE³.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Proximate,* to aproach or draw neere.

Pro·ximately, *adv.* [f. PROXIMATE *a.* + -LY².]

1. In an immediately adjacent situation (in space, serial order, etc.); next; closely.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 32 b/2 On that parte which nexte and proximately thervnto is situated. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 283, I manifestly drew near..and proximately adored them.

2. In the way of immediate agency, etc.; by direct relation; as the next (preceding or following) term in a series of causes or the like; immediately: opposed to *remotely* or *ultimately.*

1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. v. 105 Was it not proximately in my nearer Parents? 1691 — *Nat. Ch.* i. 2 Tho' it meant Christ remotely and eminently, it meant his Successors proximately. 1745 WESLEY *Answ. Ch.* 18 Faith.. is Proximately necessary thereto; Repentance, Remotely. 1878 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent.* Mar. 594 Where our partners ..are both more proximately and more deeply concerned than ourselves.

3. With approach to accuracy; approximately.

1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. 361 This .. may proximately be regarded as the amount of gold which England annually requires to maintain her metallic currency. 1902 J. H. ROSE *Napoleon I,* I. xii. 297 The same remark is proximately true of the literary life of the First Empire.

Pro·ximateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The fact of being proximate; nearness in position.

1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* II. 217 The question of its remoteness or proximateness to the two extant MSS. remains undecided.

†**Pro·xime, proxim,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *proxim-us* nearest, superl. adj. f. *prope* near.]

1. Next in position, adjacent: = PROXIMATE *a.* 1.

1651 [impl. in PROXIMELY]. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* XX. 200 The agitated parts of the Brain begetting a motion in the proxime Æther. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Poems* 65 They..Would sit proxime and snatch a stolen kiss.

2. Next in causation, reasoning, etc.: = PROXIMATE *a.* 2.

1662 HIBBERT *Body Div.* I. 264 The punishment it self which is the remote term and the obligation to it, which is the proxime term of pardon. 1693 J. BEAUMONT *On Burnet's Th. Earth* I. 46 We must not look after proxim Causes in Nature for it. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. I. § 1 The three terms are called the remote matter of a syllogism; and the three propositions the proxime or immediate matter of it.

Hence †**Pro·ximely** *adv. Obs.* = PROXIMATELY.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ? 295 Although simility doth proximely include familiarity.

‖ **Proxime accessit** (prɒksimiˈæksesit). [Lat. phr. = 'he (or she) has come very near (or next).'] A phrase indicating that the person in question has obtained the next place in merit to the actual winner of a prize, scholarship, etc.; hence as *sb.* applied to the person himself, or his position. Also *colloq.* abbreviated *proxime.*

1878 LOCKHART *Mine is Thine* I. xi. 224, I.. was *proxime accessit* for the Chancellor's medal at Cambridge. 1882 SIR F. LEIGHTON in *Standard* 11 Dec. 3/2 They had.. reserved an honourable mention, as *proxime accessit.* 1896 J. S. COTTON in *Academy* 13 June 488/3 He won the Ireland in his second year, though for the Hertford and the Craven he came out only as proxime.

†**Proximio·rity.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. L. *proxim-us* (see PROXIME *a.*) + L. *-ior,* suffix of compar. degree + -ITY. (The correct formation f. L. compar. *propior* nearer, would be **propiority.*)] The fact of being nearer; greater proximity.

1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* I. I. vi. 32/1 If to the Proximiority which the Moon has to the Earth, by moving in her Eclipsis, there be added that Proximiority which she hath in her Eccentrick (or opposite Angles).

Proximity (prɒksi·mĭti). [a. F. *proximité* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *proximitāt-em* nearness (etymologically, state of being nearest, 'nextness'), f. *proxim-us* nearest: see PROXIME.] The fact, condition, or position of being near or close by; nearness, neighbourhood: **a.** in space.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 16 The proximitie and neighbourhood of Myllan with France. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 9 Tempt not Contagion by proximity, and hazard not thy self in the shadow of Corruption. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxv. 67 The effect of the proximity was a strong adhesion of the bodies. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I. iii. (1852) 101 Our proximity to Ireland. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 286 Owing to the close proximity to the sea.

b. in abstract relations, as kinship (the earliest use: usually in phr. *proximity of blood*); affinity of nature, nearness in time, etc.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. ii, By reson of proxymyte I oughte haue them, syth th[t] cometh none nerrer heyre than I am. 1522 LD. DACRE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 283 Bi reason of the nerenes and proximitie of blood. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 327 Marriages in proximity of blood are amongst us forbidden. 1762 WARBURTON *Doctr. Grace* Pref., A dark conceit and a dull one have a great proximity in modern wit. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. iii. 201 Nor is it to this day decided..whether the order of the stocks, or the proximity of degree, shall take place. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 69 The inferences..are in favour of the Poet's proximity in time to the War of Troy.

Hence **Proxi·mitive** *a.* [irreg., on false analogy], of, belonging to, or arising from proximity.

1888 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Phantom Future* II. vi. 85 To get farther from a proximitive influence which was becoming too strong for her.

‖ **Proximo** (prɒ·ksimo). [L. *proximō* (sc. *mense*) 'in the next month'.] In or of next month. (Following the ordinal numeral denoting the day.) Abbreviated *prox.*

1855 *N. & Q.* ser. I. I. 10 Of the common phrases *ultimo, instant,* and *proximo.* 1864 WEBSTER s.v., On the 3d proximo. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 18 Dec. 4/4 About the 1st proximo.

Proximocephalic (prɒksimoˌsɪfæ·lik), *a. Anat.* [f. *proximo-,* taken as combining form of L. *proximus* nearest + Gr. *κεφαλή* head + -IC: cf. *cephalic.*] *prop.* Nearest or next to the head.

1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 536/2 In numbering the individual elements [the carpal bones] the first is the most proximo-cephalic, that is the scaphoid.

†**Pro·ximous,** *a. Obs. rare*−¹. [f. L. *proxim-us* (see PROXIME *a.*) + -OUS.] = PROXIMATE *a.* 2.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 390 This righteousness then is the proximous cause operating to salvation.

Proxy (prɒ·ksi), *sb.* Forms: 5 procusie, prokecye, 6 prockesy; 5 procey, proxei, 6-7 proxi, -ie, -ye, (6 proxe, 7 procsey), 6- proxy. [= *proc'cy,* contracted from PROCURACY, as *Proctor* from *Procurator.*]

I. 1. The agency of one who acts by appoint-

ment instead of another; the action of a substitute or depnty: = PROCURACY 1, PROCURATION 2.

Chiefly in phr. *by proxy*, by the agency of another; by or through a substitute; not in person.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 414/2 Prokecye, *procuracia*. 1530 PALSGR. 258/2 Prockesy, *procuration*. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 146 b, [They] by proxie affied the young Lady. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 234 The voice by Proxi hold I not the least. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvi. (1739) 155 They..appeared either personally or by proxy. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 193 Not content to acquire glory by proxy. 1850 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* II. IV. xiii. 174 The marriage had taken place by proxy. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 170 Which latter may even vote by proxy.

†**2.** A document empowering a person to represent and act for another; a letter of attorney: = PROCURACY 2, PROCURATION 2 b. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

c 1460 *Oseney Reg.* 149 By A procuratour..in whos procusies whas i-conteyned that [etc.]. *c* 1475 *Harl. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 501 This proccy redde and expressede, syr Iohn Busche, speker..rehersede þese wordes. 1484 *Indenture* in G. T. Clark *Cartæ Glamorgan* (1893) IV. 396 A proxci ofe theire fulle auctorite commyttede to the same Richarde. 1561 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 126 A sufficient proxye or letter of atturney. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 421 The Warrant and Authority..which we in English call a Proxy.

b. *spec.* A writing authorizing a person to vote instead of another, at an election, a meeting of shareholders, etc., or as formerly in the House of Lords; hence, a vote so given. (Cf. also 4.)

1587 HARRISON *England* II. viii. (1877) I. 175 The consent of this [upper] house is giuen by each man seuerallie, first for himselfe..then..for so manie as he hath letters and proxies directed vnto him. 1642 CHAS. I *Answ. to 19 Propos. both Ho. Parl.* 25 They shall not be admitted to sit in the House of Peers, but onely to give their Proxies to such Protestant Lords as they shall chuse. 1648 *Art. Peace* xi. in *Milton's Wks.* (1851) IV. 517 That no Nobleman or Peer of this Realm ..shall be hereafter capable of more Proxies then two, and that blank Proxies shall be hereafter totally disallowed. 1808 *Hansard's Parl. Debates* X. 1053 The house then divided on lord Arden's motion: Contents 52, Proxies 32—84 Non-contents 45, Proxies 39—84. The numbers .. being equal, the non-contents, according to the usage of the house, carried it. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 82 Has not the Duke of Wellington at this moment..the proxies of fifty peers in his pocket? 1868 *Jrnls. Ho. Lords* 31 Mar. 99/2 Standing Order xxxii *a*. Ordered, That the Practice of calling for Proxies on a Division shall be discontinued.

1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* xii. 97 Representation, in its primary political sense, means..holding another's proxy. 1840 ARNOLD in *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. ix. 201, I cannot hesitate for an instant which side to take, and I will send you my proxy without a moment's hesitation. 1880 *Beeton's Everybody's Lawyer* 1287 Whoever votes upon the authority of an unstamped proxy is liable to the same penalty as the person who executed it. 1900 *Whitaker's Alm.* 433 *Stamps and Taxes* Proxy to vote at a meeting o. o. 1d.

3. A person appointed or authorized to act instead of another; an attorney, substitute, representative, agent. (Cf. PROCTOR 2, PROCURATOR 2.)

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xxxii. § 4 They..thus absolutely betrouth them to his Proxy or principall Agent here on earth. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Elegie to M. D. Hill* 178 Make mee thy Proxie. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ii. 168 Another privilege is, that every peer..may make another lord of parliament his proxy, to vote for him in his absence. 1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) IX. 237, I am very much ..flattered by your having been my proxy at the Installation of the Knights of the Bath. 1878 VILLARI *Life & Times Machiavelli* (1898) I. iv. 181 Don Federigo her uncle as her proxy received the nuptial ring.

b. *fig.* of things.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xiii. (1840) 67 Where the deed could not be present, the desire was a sufficient proxy. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Passion Byblis* Poet. Wks. (1686) 135, I should myself have gone Nor made my pen a Proxy to my Tongue. 1853 PATMORE *Poems, Girl of All Periods* (1906) 422 'Twixt her shapely lips, a violet Perch'd as a proxy for a cigarette.

†**4.** *U. S. local* (*Rhode Isl. and Conn.*). orig. A written vote for the legislative assembly sent by a deputy: hence, loosely applied to the voting-papers or votes generally (cf. quot. 1843 s. v. PROX); and hence to the election or day of election. *Obs.*

1660 (Apr. 11) in *Conn. Col. Rec.* I. 346 The remote Plantations that use to send Proxies at the Election by their Deputies. 1679 *Rhode Isl. Col. Rec.* (1861) III. 30 Voted,..that Capt'n Samuell Gorton and Mr. Caleb Carr shall open the proxies. 1755 DOUGLASS *Summary* (1760) II. 89 (Rhode I.) Formerly..the proxies or voters never exceeded 1300:..and anno 1749, the proxies were only 888. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. v. 32 The written votes or ballots which through a mistake or else abuse of terms, the statutes occasionally call proxies. *a* 1816 *Connecticut Newspr.* (Pickering), Republicans of Connecticut, previous to every proxies you have been assaulted on every side...On the approaching proxies we ask you to attend universally. 1816 PICKERING *Vocab. U.S.* 156 This use of the term *proxies* is not known..in any of the States, except Rhode Island and Connecticut. It is also used sometimes as equivalent to *election*, or *election-day*. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1846 in WORCESTER.

II. †**5.** *Eccl.* Provision or entertainment for a visiting bishop or his representative; an annual payment by incumbents to the ordinary, in commutation of this; = PROCURACY 3, PROCURATION 3. *Obs.*

1534 HEN. VIII in J. Bacon *Liber Regis* (1786) p. xiv, Except only suche annuell and perpetuall rentts, pensions, ..proxis, and fees for officers, as before specyally ys mencyoned. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 37 The Bishop of Meth..had a Proxie of 15*s.* 4*d* payable yearly out of the Commandery of Kells. *Ibid.* 46 'Twas noted that the same which we call Proxie or Procuracy, is termed by the Canonists *Procuratio*, because that in every Visitation the persons visited procured necessary provision for the Visitors..But afterwards .. Proxies [were] reduced to a certain sum of money payable yearly in the nature of a Pension to the Ordinary, who had power of visitation. 1725 SWIFT *Let. to Sheridan* 28 June, The other fifty must go in a curate and visitation charges,—proxies I mean. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.* [but see PROCURATION 3, quot. 1895.]

III. **6.** *attrib.* and *Comb.*; done by proxy, as *proxy help, marriage, prayer, vote*; **proxy-man**, = sense 3; **proxy-wedded** *a.*, wedded by proxy.

1696 *Growth Deism* 16 Whether an Oath of Abjuration laid upon the Jacobites Proxy-men, will put an end to this Corruption. 1716 *Rhode Isl. Col. Rec.* (1861) IV. 208 This act has no reference to proxy votes, which are to be signed according to former custom. 1843 W. R. STAPLES *Ann. Providence* 65. *a* 1845 HOOD *Stag Eyed Lady* vi, And drummed with proxy-prayers Mohammed's ear. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* I. 33 She to me Was proxy-wedded with a bootless calf At eight years old. 1900 *Everybody's Mag.* III. 574/1 It all comes of those proxy marriages.

Hence **Pro·xy** *v. intr.*, to act or vote by proxy (*rare*); **Pro·xyhood, Pro·xyship**, the office or function of a proxy or substitute.

a 1832 MACKINTOSH cited in Worcester (1846) for Proxy *v.* 1776 in Doran *Mann & Manners* (1876) II. xiii. 301 My *proxyhood made a pompous article in the Italian Gazettes. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* xvi. 394 The same Correspondency, and *Proxiship between these Spirits, and their Images.

Proye, obs. form of PREY.

Proyn(e, obs. form of PREEN *v.*[2], and PRUNE.

Prozoic (prozō·ik), *a. Geol.* [mod. f. Gr. *πρό*, PRO-[2] 1 + *ζωή* life + -IC; cf. F. *prozoïque* (Huet).] Belonging to the period before the appearance of life on the earth.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1877 F. M. ENDLICH in *11th Rep. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Territories* (1879) 66 This occurrence of prozoic rocks is one of great interest...We found that the prozoic granite..disappeared altogether in the main chain, except northward.

Prozoosporange, -zygapophysis: see PRO-[2].

Prozymite (prō·ziməit). *Eccl. Hist.* [ad. late Gr. *προζυμίτης*, f. *προζύμιον* leaven, f. *πρό* before, etc. + *ζύμη* leaven.] One who uses leavened bread in the Eucharist: a hostile appellation for members of the Greek Church. (Cf. AZYMITE.)

1850 TORREY *Neander's Ch. Hist.* VI. 418 [At Byzantium in 1054] The two parties called each other by the heretical names, Azymites and Prozymites. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (U. S.) II. 76 The Latins retorted [to the stigma 'azymites'] with 'prozymites'.

Prozymogen (prozəi·mŏdʒen). *Phys. Chem.* [f. Gr. *πρό*, PRO-[2] 1 + ZYMOGEN.] A substance produced by certain cells in the stomach of a newt, afterwards converted into a zymogen.

1900 *Lancet* 11 Aug. 447/2 As the cell parted with its zymogen a new substance—prozymogen—was produced by the nucleus at the expense of the chromatin.

Pru, var. of PROW *sb.*[2] and *v.*, PREU, PROO.

Pruan, -ant, obs. forms of PRUNE *sb.*

†**Pruance.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. *pru*, PREU, PROW *a.* + -ANCE.] Prowess.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8150, Y no miȝt it nouȝt ful rede, þe pruaunce of Wawaines dede.

†**Pruce.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 pruys, 4–5 prus, 4–8 pruce, 5–7 pruse, (5 prewce, prews(e, 8 pruss, pruche). [ME. *a. Prus*, a. AF. *Pruz, Prus, Pruys*; *β. Pruce*, a. AF. *Pruce*, mod.F. *Prusse*, Prussia: see PRUSSIAN, and SPRUCE *sb.*]

1. *Geog.* Prussia.

[?*a* 1300 in *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 238 De c de stokfisshe venaunt del Pruz, quart.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 53 Abouen alle nacions in Pruce. [1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* I En les parties de Barbarye et de Pruz. *a* 1440 WALSINGHAM *Hist. Angl.* (Rolls) II. 197 Dominus Henricus..profectus est in le Pruys.] 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 169 Of the commoditees of Pruse. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 254 In this yere Ser Herry, erl of Derby, sailed into Prus. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 11 Six Hulks from Hull..Which had them oft accompanied to Pruce.

b. *Of Pruce*: Of or from Prussia; hence, Made (*a*) of Prussian or spruce fir wood, (*b*) of Prussian leather. Cf. SPRUCE *sb.*

[1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* 109 Presentanti dominum cum j tabula commensali de Prucia.] 1462 *Maldon, Essex, Court-Rolls* Bundle 37, No. 4 b, 1 mensa de prewse. 1495 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 38 Unam cistam de pruce. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* 1307 Some for defence would leathern bucklers use..others shields of Pruce.

2. *attrib.* **a.** Of Prussia, Prussian; comb. *Pruce-land, Pruceman*. **b.** Of spruce fir, as *pruce beer*; *pruce chest, coffer, hutch, table* (but in these prob. orig. = Prussian, without specification of the wood).

a. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 392 If I sent ouer see my seruaunte to Bruges, Or in-to Pruslonde my prentys [*n. rr.* pruys londe, Pruce lond, spruce land; C. VII. 279 prus, spruce, pruys lond]. 1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* 51 Per manus Nichel Pruceman [Here app. a surname]. 1402 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 16 Pro cariagio iiij^{or} carect[atarum] cum prusware. *c* 1500 *Blowbol's Test.* in Halliw. *Nugæ Poet.* 7 An hundreth marke of pruce money fyne.

b. 1448 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 12, j. pruce hutche. 1463 *Ibid.* 23 As for the prews coffre alwey I wille remayne to my befd place. 1478 *Maldon, Essex, Court-Rolls* Bundle 50, No. 6 Attachiatus est per 1 pruce tabyll. 1480 *Ibid.* Bundle 51, No. 4 Attachiatus est per 1 pruce chest. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 204 Of colour darke yellowish, like unto pruse Byer. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 379 Turned into pruche or spruss beer.

Prud, prudder, -est, obs. ff. PROUD, *-er, -est*.

Prude (prūd), *a.* and *sb.* [a. mod.F. *prude* adj. and sb., said of a woman in same sense as the Eng. (Molière in Littré), in OF. *prude, prode, preude*, in a laudatory sense, good, virtuous, modest, respectable; either a back-formation from *prude-femme* (cf. PRUDHOMME) or a later fem. form of *prod, pro, pru*: see PREUX, PROW *a.*]

A. *adj.* That maintains or affects extreme propriety of speech and behaviour, especially in regard to the relations of the sexes; excessively modest, demure, or prim; prudish: usually applied adversely. Now *rare*.

1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) IV. 318, I can't understand what you and my prude Cousin Aurelia mean by being belov'd. 1752 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 449 He is jealous, prude, and scrupulous. 1900 H. G. GRAHAM *Soc. Life Scot. 18th C.* (1901) III. ii. 95 The prudest might go and enjoy Vanbrugh's *Provoked Husband*..under guise of innocently listening to Corelli's Sonatas.

B. *sb.* A woman who maintains or affects excessive modesty or propriety in conduct or speech; one who is of extreme propriety: usually applied adversely with implication of affectation.

1704 CIBBER *Careless Husb.* v. i. For you I have..stood the little Insults of Disdainful Prudes, that envy'd me perhaps your Friendship. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 102 ⁋ 5 *Prudes*, a Courtly Word for Female Hypocrites. 1781 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Aug., He is an actual male prude! 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 141 If our old halls could change their sex, and flaunt With prudes for pro-tors, dowagers for deans. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. x. 195 Prudes and puritans may disapprove our present form.

Hence **Pru·delike** *a.*, of the nature of, or characteristic of, a prude; **Pru·dely** *adv.*, in the manner of a prude.

1718 *Freethinker* No. 145 ⁋ 7 The same idle Charms, by which the gay Pamphilus ensnared the prudelike Honoria. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Expost. Odes* iii. 22 Scorning Moderation's Prude-like stare. 1883 *Mem. Alex. Maclean* 125 Mock her not, ye prudely pure.

Prude, obs. form of PROUD.

Prudence (prūdĕns). Also 6 *Sc.* prowdence, proudens. [a. F. *prudence* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prūdēntia* foresight, sagacity, skill, prudence, contr. from *prōvidēntia* PROVIDENCE.] The quality of being prudent.

1. Ability to discern the most suitable, politic, or profitable course of action, esp. as regards conduct; practical wisdom, discretion.

1340 *Ayenb.* 125 Prudence lokeþ þane scele þet hi ne bi becaȝt. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 9 With a mantelle of prudens clad thou be. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 77 Enarming me, With fortitude, prowdence, and temperance. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) vi. 39, I will ..pleiss hir proudens to imprent it. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 102 Prudence is a vertue by which a man doth worke rightly to happinesse. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 3 Beyond all bounds of prudence and discretion. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. ii, You so forget All prudence in your fury. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* vii, Prudence, the soul's stern sacristan.

b. An instance of this; a prudent act.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 36 In despight of those wonted prudences, and usual resistances. 1890 R. BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 291 A night when the ordinary prudences and severities of conscience might be..placed behind the perceptions.

†**2.** Wisdom; knowledge of or skill in a matter. Cf. JURISPRUDENCE. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 1019 For, gyf hym wantis sic prudence [to answer questions], he suld nocht cum in 30ur presence. 1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* iii. 4 As ȝe redinge mown vndirstonde my prudence in the mysterie of Crist. 1388 — *Jas.* Prol., In othere epistolis..hou myche fro oure otheris makiog discordith, I leue to the prudence of the redere. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Baruch* iii. 9 Harken with your eares, that you may know prudence. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 350/2 He..resigned himself to the most exact prudence of the Magi to be formed. *a* 1859 R. CHOATE *Addresses* (1878) 235 In his [Webster's] profession of politics, nothing..worthy of attention had escaped him; nothing of the ancient or modern prudence.

†**3.** Foresight, providence. *Obs.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xi. § 6 (1622) 320 Then must it be, either by Chance, or by Prudence. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* vi. 239 'Tis my settled opinion that Divine prudence is often at least conversant in a peculiar manner, about the actions of men.

†**4.** Alleged term for a 'company' of vicars. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj, A Prudens of vikeris.

†**Pru·dency.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *prūdēnti-a*: see prec. and -ENCY.] = prec.

1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wysed.* II. 8 b, To fense our selfes agaynst the wyly and craftye foxes with columbyne prudencie. 1620 J. PYPER tr. *Hist. Astrea* I. x. 361 Change to the better, I call prudency, But to the worse shewes small discretion. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 77 How many Inchantments expect a period from the prudency of my Courage.

Prudent (prū·dĕnt), *a.* [a. F. *prudent* (*c* 1300 in Godef. *Compl.*), or ad. L. *prūdēns, -ēntem* foreseeing (very rare), knowing, skilled, experienced, versed in a thing, sagacious, circumspect, contr. from *prōvidēns* PROVIDENT, with weakening or entire loss of the notion of 'foreseeing'.]

1. Of persons (rarely of inferior animals): Sagacious in adapting means to ends; careful to follow the most politic and profitable course; having or exercising sound judgement in practical affairs; circumspect, discreet, worldly-wise.

1382 Wyclif *Luke* xvi. 8 The sones of this world ben more prudent [*Vulgate* prudentiores] in her generacioun than the sones of liȝt. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 110 She was so prudent and so bounteuous. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxv. 246 As a primat most preudent I present here sensyble Buschopys of the lawe with al the cyrcumstawns. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 508 Thai suld..wirk efter hir wordis, that woman wes so prudent. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* i. v. (1660) 29 That most prudent Prince King Henry the Seventh. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 430 So stears the prudent Crane Her annual Voiage, born on Windes. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I. 36 All rash adventurers are condemned by the prudent part of mankind. 1842 Tennyson *Two Voices* 415 The prudent partner of his blood..Wearing the rose of womanhood. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 74 A prudent man will avoid sinning against the stranger.

†2. Wise, discerning, sapient. *Obs.* (exc. as included in 1).

a 1425 *Wyclif's Bible* Matt. xi. 25 Thou hast hid these thingis fro wijse men and ware [*MS. New Coll.* 67 prudent]. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 13 Be the sentence of prudent Salaman. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xi. 25 Thou hast hyd these thynges from the wyse and prudent, and hast opened them vnto babes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 129 The philosophour socrates, quhilk vas iugit to be the maist prudent man in the vniuersal varld. 1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Familye of Love* Ep. Ded., Salomon the sonne of holy Dauid a prudent Kyng.

3. Of conduct, action, etc.: Characterized by, exhibiting, or proceeding from prudence; politic, judicious. *The prudent*: that which is prudent.

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. 3707 Þorus her prudent medyacioun..With kyng Thoas she myȝt eschaunged be. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* v. (Percy Soc.) 22 They folowed not theyr fleshe so vycious, But ruled it by prudent governaunce. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. i. § 17 'Tis prejudice enough against the prudentest advice, that it comes from their parents. 1707 Hearne *Collect.* 30 Sept. (O. H. S.) II. 57 'Tis the prudenter Way not to know it. 1790 *Bystander* 247 Then touching upon the prudent, he entreated it might remain some little time a secret. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. III. i. 29 His..prudent and enlightened policy had ever been crowned with ultimate success. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 127 There were those to whom William found it prudent to be gentle.

Prudential (prūdeˈnʃăl), *a.* (*adv.*), *sb.* [f. L. *prūdēntia* Prudence + -al. Cf. med.L. *prūdentiālis* (9th c. in *Acta Sanct. Boll.* (1887) 64).]

A. *adj.* 1. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of prudence; involving prudence; characterized or prescribed by forethought and careful deliberation.

1641 Ld. Digby *Sp.* 21 Apr. in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 227 We must not piece up..the Defailance of Prudential Fitness, with a Pretence of Legal Justice. 1652 E. Walsingham (*title*) Arcana Aulica: or..Manual of Prudential Maxims for the States-man And the Courtier. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 181 ₱ 7 To this I might add many other religious, as well as many prudential Considerations. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xli. (1820) 217 Here, too, we trace the little prudential policy of a Scotchman. 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* II. vi. (1876) 195 The life of a hired labourer can exert no influence.. towards cultivating prudential habits.

b. in New England: cf. next sense and B. 1 a.

1644 *First Cent. Hist. Springfield, Mass.* (1898) I. 175 Power to order in all the prudential affaires of the Towne.

2. Of persons: Exercising prudence; (in New England) Appointed to conduct the affairs of a town, society, etc.: cf. B. 1 a.

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* I. II. lxxix, Prudentiall men and of a mighty reach. 1648 *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1850) IV. 30 It is this day ordered by..the prudentiall men for the affaires of the Towne that [etc.]. 1795 J. Sullivan *Hist. Maine* 221 In the year 1661, seven men were chosen to take care of the town affairs, under the denomination of prudential men. 1823 Scott *Peveril* iv, The side of the Puritans was also deserted at this period by a numerous class of more thinking and prudential persons, who never forsook them till they became unfortunate.

†3. as *adv.* = Prudentially. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 381 The hoost of Southwork..al thing wrouȝt prudenciall, as sobir man & wise.

B. *sb.* 1. *pl.* a. Matters that fall within the scope or province of prudence; *esp.* (in *U. S.*) matters of local government and administration for which there is no need to go to the law courts: cf. quots. 1644 in A. 1 b. and 1648, 1795 in A. 2.

1646 *Col. Rec. Massachusetts* 4 Nov. II. 180 Every township, or such as are deputed to order the prudentialls thereof, shall have power to present to the Quarter Court all idle and unprofitable persons. 1648 T. Hill *Serm. Truth & Love* 32 Divers things may be..better, and more safely settled as Prudentials, as Humane Constitutions, then as Divine Constitutions. 1697 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 228 Voted that the prudentials of the town is left to the judgment and discretion of the Selectmen. 1774 E. Wheelock in F. Chase *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1891) I. 263 Agreed with Frederick Earnest..to take the care of the kitchen, and inspect and conduct the prudentials of it. 1891 F. Chase *ibid.* I. 565 The condition of the College in its prudentials was such as might well have led any one to hesitate to take the helm.

b. Prudential considerations.

1658–9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 23, I hear prudentials much pressed upon us, why we should not call the old Peers. 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* II. x. (1840) 322 Prudentials restrain him in all his other actings with mankind. 1838 Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV. 565 As regards the prudentials of such an engagement, there will be additional means more than equal to any additional expenditure.

†c. Prudential faculties. *Obs.*

1679 R. Mayhew in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxxv. 4 Will not a man that is not defective in his prudentials secure his jewels? 1690 C. Nesse *O. & N. Test.* I. 282 He puts forth his prudentials in providing for his safety.

†2. A prudential maxim or precept. *Obs.*

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* 184 Religion joined in with this Prudential, and I was convinced [etc.]. 1734 Watts *Relig. Jud.* xliii. (1789) 119 The maxims of that philosopher are everlasting truths; and his prudentials will stand the test in all ages.

3. A person who urges prudence. *rare.*

1864 De Morgan in Graves *Life Sir W. Hamilton* (1889) III. 604, I shall shock all the mathematical prudentials by standing up for the bare uncloaked infinitesimals.

Prudeˈntialism. [f. prec. + -ism.] A system or theory of life based upon, or having chief regard to, prudential considerations; also *pl.* prudential principles.

1835 De Quincey in *Tait's Mag.* II. 549 With respect to Paley, and the naked prudentialism of his system, it is true that..Paley disclaims that consequence. *a* 1866 J. Grote *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* ii. (1870) 28, I have called utilitarianism..superficial, because..it rests so much on mere prudentialisms. 1898 A. B. Bruce in *Expositor* July 10 It is better far to have the hero with all his drawbacks than to have nothing in human life that rises above prudentialism, commonplace, and humdrum.

So **Prudeˈntialist**, one who is professedly guided by, or acts from, prudential motives.

1833 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 403 Mr. Legality, a prudentialist offering his calculation of consequences as the moral antidote to guilt and crime. *a* 1860 J. Younger *Autobiog.* xxv. (1881) 318 The dogmas of starch prudentialists.

Prudentiality (prudenʃiˌæˈlĭti). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ity.] The quality of being prudential; prudential nature or character.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 9 Being uncapable of operable circumstances, or rightly to judge the prudenciality of affairs. *a* 1849 H. Coleridge *Ess.* (1851) II. 103 Being more personal and subjective than episcopal prudentiality would allow, at least in public worship.

Prudentially (prudeˈnʃăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] In a prudential manner; in accordance with prudence; on prudential grounds.

1641 Ld. Digby *Sp.* 21 Apr. in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 227 What is Prudentially and Politickly fit for the good and preservation of the whole. 1710 Strype *Life Grindal* I. vii. 71 This he ordered prudentially as well as piously. 1828 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 572 Marriages..when prudentially deferred. 1893 Gladstone in *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Sept. 5/2 The manifestation of the opinion may have been prudentially restrained.

Prudeˈntialness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] = Prudentiality.

1665 J. Sergeant *Let. Thanks* 63 The prudentialness of their obligation..was enough to make them miscarry. 1681 *Impartial Acc. Nat. & Tendency late Addresses* 17 They would have esteem'd themselves very..unsufficient Judges of the prudentialness of that exercise of Royal Power.

Prudently (prūˈdĕntli), *adv.* [f. Prudent *a.* + -ly 2.] In a prudent manner; with prudence, circumspection, discretion, or practical wisdom; discreetly, wisely, judiciously.

1382 Wyclif *Luke* xvi. 8 The lord preiside the fermour of wickidnesse, for he hadde don prudently. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* II. ii, He dothe prudently and wysely whiche taketh good hede to the ende. 1538 Starkey *England* II. i. 143 Remedys prudentely to be applyd to such sorys and dyseasys. 1694 Kettlewell *Comp. Persecuted* 151 That I may answer..so prudently, as not to prejudice myself. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xiii. I. 365 Coostantius had very prudently divided his forces. 1828 Disraeli *Chas. I*, II. ii. 68 It sometimes happens..that old officers act more prudently than happily. *Mod.* Others prudently waited for further news.

So **Pruˈdentness**, prudence (Bailey, II. 1727).

Prudery (prūˈdəri, prūˈdri). [ad. F. *pruderie* (Molière 1666), f. *prude* Prude: see -ery.] The characteristic quality of a prude; the character of being prudish; excessive regard for the proprieties in speech or behaviour; extreme or affected modesty or demureness.

1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 126 ₱ 2 If she has any Aversion to the Power of inspiring so great a Virtue..she..is still in the State of Prudery. 1716 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Lady Rich* 20 Sept., Good..ladies long since retired to prudery and ratifia. 1745 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 49, I intend to have infinite fun with his prudery about this anecdote. 1813 *Salem Gaz.* 2 July 4/1 A lady in the west end of the town has carried her prudery so far, as to separate the writings of male and female authors in her library. 1880 Vern. Lee *Stud. Italy* IV. iv. 174 Ecclesiastical prudery would suffer no woman on the stage.

b. *pl.* Prudish acts or words.

1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* iv, She has stopped my mouth over-long with her pruderies and her scruples.

†**Prudhoˈmme.** Also as Fr. ‖ **prud'homme** (prūdom). [a. F. *prud'homme*:—OF. *prod(h)ome*, oblique case, f. *pros*, obl. *prod*, *pro*, Prow *a.* + *om*, obl. *ome*, *homme* man.]

(The nom. appears to have been orig., as in Prov., *prozom*, *prosom*, i. e. *pros* + (*h*)*om*; but *prosdom*, *prodom*, occur, app. with intrusive *d* from obl. *prodome*. Tobler suggests as the orig., nom. *pros d'ome*, obl. *pro d'ome*, with prep. *de*.)

1. *Hist.* A man of valour and discretion, a 'good man and true'; a knight or freeholder who was summoned to sit on the jury or to serve in the king's council.

‖1292 Britton I. xxxi. § 6 Tauntost face jurer xii. des plus leaus prudeshommes qe eux verité presenterount des articles. *Ibid.* II. xxvii. § 5 Adoune face le viscounte trier xii. prodeshommes [twelve good men. *Note.* The word *prodehomme*, as well as the similar ..*good and lawful man*, implied the possession of a freehold].] 1701 *Cowell's Interpr.*, *Prodes Homes*, this is a Title often given in our old Books to the Barons, or other Military Tenents, who were call'd to the King's Council, and was no more than *Discreti & Fideles Homines*. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* vii, The chatelain sent word to Baldwin that the newcomer was a prudhomme of no common merit. 1883 W. J. Loftie *Hist. London* I. v. 128 The 'prudhommes' were arrayed at every election, at every hustings, against the lesser folk.

‖2. A member of a French tribunal appointed to decide labour disputes.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Feb. 14/1 The English law..confounds prud'hommes with arbiters, which is a capital fault. The prud'hommes called on to decide certain particular cases deliver what in reality are judgments.

†**Prudhommie.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 preudhommye, prudommye. [a. OF. *prudhommie* (15th c. in Littré), in mod.F. *prud'homie*, f. *prud'homme* (see prec.) + *-ie*, -y.] The character of a 'prudhomme'; approved loyalty and discretion.

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 28 b, I put myn armee and my men vnder the conduyte of youre preudhommye and your wysedom. 1490 — *Eneydos* I. 11 Renommed of beaulte, wysedome, and prudommye, scyence, prowesse, valyaunce.

Prudish (prūˈdiʃ), *a.* [f. Prude + -ish 1.]

1. Having the character of a prude; maintaining or affecting extreme propriety of behaviour.

1717 Pope *Challenge* vii, Should you catch the prudish itch. 1766 [Anstey] *Bath Guide* xv. 32 A prudish old Maid By Gaiety brought to Despair. 1801 Mar. Edgeworth *Pop. Tales, Contrast* (1832) 109 Fanny was neither prudish nor censorious. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* ii. 38 We need not be prudish in our judgment of impassioned poetry.

2. *fig.* Of things: Extremely prim, formal, or rigid.

1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 8 Aug. Let. ii, The trees are planted in prudish rows. 1886 *Edin. Rev.* CLXIII. 133 A verse, not fettered in its movements, or prudish in its expressions. 1888 Lowell *Fitz Adam's Story* Poems (1891) 505/2 There was a parlour in the house, a room To make you shudder with its prudish gloom.

Comb. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* II. 176 The window was..set full of nice, prudish-looking..quaker flowers.

Prudishly (prūˈdiʃli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a prudish manner; with prudery.

1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 194 Nor wert thou, Isis! wanting to the day, (Though Christ-church long kept prudishly away). 1742 H. Walpole *Lett. to Mann* (1834) I. 199 No yeoman's daughter could have acted more prudishly. 1859 Kingsley *Misc.* (1860) I. vi. 259 They prudishly despised the anatomic study of the human figure.

Prudishness (prūˈdiʃnĕs). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being prudish; prudery.

1840 Hood *Up Rhine* 68 A shrinking delicate female, with sensitive feelings, nearly akin to prudishness. 1887 Miss Braddon *Like & Unlike* vi, She withdrew herself suddenly from her lover's arm, with a touch of prudishness.

Prudist (prūˈdist). [f. Prude + -ist.] One who makes a principle or practice of strict propriety.

1894 C. H. Cook *Thames Rights* 111 The prudists are simply blasphemous. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 May 5/1 Prudists to-day ask severely, 'What are we coming to? Are we again to see the licence of the directoire period?'

Prudity (prūˈdĭti). *nonce-wd.* [f. Prude *a.* + -ity.] = Prudery.

1891 M. Maartens *Old Maid's Love* I. ix. 86 He recoiled equally from the one old woman's purity—prudity—and from the other old woman's vulgar innuendos.

Prue, var. Preu *Obs.* **Pruen, pruin**(e, obs. ff. Prune *sb.* **Pruesse, pruice,** obs. ff. Prowess. **Pruf, -e, -ff,** obs. Sc. ff. Proof, Prove.

Pruinate (prūˈinĕt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *pruīna* hoar-frost + -ate 2.] = Pruinose.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pruinatus, Pruinosus*,..pruinate: pruinous.

Pruinescence (prūˌineˈsĕns). *Nat. Hist. rare*—0. [f. as prec., after *efflorescence*, etc.] The condition of being pruinose. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pruinose (prūˈinōs), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *pruīnōs-us* frosty, f. *pruīn-a* hoar-frost: see -ose.] Covered with a fine whitish powdery substance giving the appearance of hoar-frost; frosted.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 284 *Pruinose*,..when the splendour of the surface is somewhat obscured by the appearance of a bloom upon it like that of a plum, but which cannot be detached. 1847 W. E. Steele *Field Bot.* 54 Barren stem pruinose. 1861 Hagen *Synops. Neuropt. N. Amer.* 70 Sides yellow pruinose, with a broad superior brassy-brown stripe. 1887 W. Phillips *Brit. Discomycetes* 165 Cup sessile,..chalky white, pruinose.

Pruinous (prūˈinəs), *a.* [ad. L. *pruīnōs-us*: see prec. and -ous.]

†1. Of or pertaining to frost; frosty. *Obs.*

1588 J. Harvey *Disc. Probl.* 97 Much icie and pruinous cold to be expected. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. ix. 284 In a Frosty morning the pruinous Atoms lye floating in the Air.

2. = Pruinose. *rare*—0. See Pruinate.

Prunable (prūˈnăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. Prune *v.*2 + -able.] Capable of being pruned.

a 1750 A. Hill *Wks.* (1753) I. 248 Of a less grateful and prunable kind. 1801 Bentham *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 372 The prunable matter would be completed.

†**Prunall.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *prunelle* a sloe, also the pupil of the eye: see Prunella 1.] The pupil of the eye.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* I. xi. (1634) 31 Eyes overwhelmed with some cataract or faye which covereth the prunall, called the windowe of the eye. 1600 VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1626) 89 Some other times the Prunall of the eye is grieued.

Prune (prūn), *sb.* Forms: see below. [a. F. *prune* (13th c. in Littré):—med.L. *prūna*, fem. sing. from *prūna*, neut. pl. of L. *prūn-um*, a. Gr. *προῦν-ον*, later form of *προῦμν-ον* a plum.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

4 prunne, 4– prune; 5–6 proyne, 6 prown, preune, 6–7 proine, 7 prewyn, pruine, 7–8 (9 *dial.*) pruin, pruen, pruan, 8 pruant.

1345-6 Prunnes [see B. 2]. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 74 Drie prunis [*v. r.* prunes] of damascenes. *c* 1430 Prune [see B. 2]. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 338 On Crystemas even my Lord resseyved be the caryer..iiij. lb proynes. 1519 in W. M. Williams *Ann. Founders' Co.* (1867) 52 Item, iij lb of Prownys. 1530 Prune [see B. 1]. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1073 Preunes. 1598 Proines [see B. 2]. 1602 *How to Choose Gd. Wife* III. iii. (1614) G j b, Pies, with Raisins, and with proines. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 93 Longing .. for stewd prewyns. *Ibid.* 103. *Ibid.* 110. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 26 The fruit..they..preserue..as Pruines. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Jubeb*,..a kind of Pruan [1696 Pruen, 1706 Prune]. 1659 WOOD *Life* 9 Apr. (O. H. S.) I. 277 Lemmons, oranges, pruins. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4790/4, 24 small Barrels of new..Pruants. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 20 Old Rags, Paper, Cards, Pruens, &c. 1719 *Accomplisht Lady's Delight* (ed. 10) 21 To make Conserve of Pruants. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 94 Wines, Brandies, .. Pruans, Linins and wrought Silk. 1773 Pruin sauce [see B. 5].

B. Signification.

†**1.** The fruit of the plum-tree; a plum; also, the tree, *Prunus domestica*. *Obs.* (exc. as in c. and 2).

1530 PALSGR. 259/1 Prune a kynde of frute, *prune*. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. vii. 37 Gardens.. filled with..prunes, abricots, dates & oliues. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 319 In Drying of Peares, and Prunes, in the Ouen, and Remouing of them often as they begin to Sweat. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 247 Peach, Apricot, Prunello's, Figs, Prunes,..and all those we call Wall-Fruit.

†**b.** *Damask prune* = DAMSON: see DAMASK 2.

[*c* 1400: see A.] 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 22 The damaske prune rather bindeth than lowseth. 1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xvi. 29 Also Medlars, Peaches, Cheries, Grapes,..damaske proynes so they be sweete.

c. *U. S.* A variety of plum suitable for drying.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Feb. 12/2 Prunes grow in many countries, and it is said California is 'full of them'...The crop in 1900 was about 140,000,000 pounds. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 18 Sept. 5/1 After three years the prunes grow, the deep-blue ripe fruit being most plentiful at the end of August and beginning of September.

2. The dried fruit of several varieties of the common plum-tree, produced in France, Germany, Southern Europe, California, etc., and largely used for eating, raw or stewed; a dried plum. Formerly distinguished as *dry prune*.

(The finest kind imported from France are also called *French plums*.)

1345-6 *Ely Sacr. Rolls* (1907) II. 130 In ij lb. de Prunnes empt. 1*s.* 4*d.* *c* 1400 Drie prunis [see A.]. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 40 Do dates perto..and raysyns and prunus also. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 52 Plante þe cofynne a-boue with Pruner, & with Datys. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* CV. (1636) 104 The Damasin Plummes are woont to be dried and preserved as figges, and are called in English, Prunes. 1598 *Epulario* Bij, Stuffe them with sweet hearbes, dry proines, soure grapes. 1633 HART *Diet Diseased* I. xvi. 63 In France and Spaine..they drie their plummes..these kinds wee commonly call..prunes. 1752 BERKELEY *Th. Tar-water* Wks. 1871 III. 503 Stewed prunes, and other diet of an opening kind. 1893 E. H. BARKER *Wand. Southern Waters* 295 Upon the sill were plums laid out on wooden trays to dry in the sun and become what English people call prunes.

3. *transf.* The dark reddish purple colour of the juice of prunes; also called *prune-purple*. Also *attrib.*

1884 *Chr. World* 17 Jan. 52/1 All wool Rich Ottoman Dress material..in..Prune. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 4/1 Prune and a large variety of greys are likewise on the list of fashionable colours. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 1/3 Miss Debby arrayed in a prune silk gown.

4. Phrase. *Prunes and prism*: see quot. 1855. Thence, applied to a prim and mincing manner of speaking, and to superficial 'accomplishments'.

1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* II. v, 'Father is rather vulgar, my dear...Papa..gives a pretty form to the lips. Papa, potatoes, poultry, prunes and prism, are all very good for the lips: especially prunes and prism. You will find it serviceable in the formation of a demeanour, if you sometimes say to yourself in company or on entering a room, "Papa, potatoes, poultry, prunes, and prism, prunes and prism."' *Ibid.* vii. *heading*, Mostly, Prunes and Prism. 1888 *Brit. Weekly* 28 Sept. 353/1 He has none of the 'prunes and prism' style, and is, perhaps, addicted to strong language. 1892 W. G. JENKINS in *Amer. Ann. Deaf* Apr. 91 Surface accomplishments, the prunes and prisms of education.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (see also sense 3), as *prune-packer, plum, sauce, -stone*; **prune-juice**, the juice of prunes; also *attrib.* in reference to its colour (see 3); **prune-tree**, (*a*) a plum-tree (now in sense 1 c); (*b*) *Prunus occidentalis*, a West Indian timber-tree (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1863 AITKEN *Sc. & Pract. Med.* (1866) II. 729 The so-called '*prune juice' expectoration characteristic of the third stage of pneumonia. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 91 A rusty or prune-juice colour. 1905 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 6 The French *prune-packers, it is said, often import Californian prunes, ..repack them,..and sell them to the Americans. 1891 *Ibid.* 24 Oct. 5/4 *Prune plums, damsons, and bullaces are the principal other fruit. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II, To men that are hungry, pig, with *pruin sauce is very good eating. 1599 PEELE *Sir Clyom.* Wks. (Rldg.) 500/1 This fear hath made me beray myself with a *proin-stone that was not digested. 1617 *Janua Ling.* 98 The *prune tree and cherry tree do wither with frost. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 18 Sept. 5/1 A peach or apricot seed is planted, and when the little tree is a year old it is cut to the ground, and a piece of live prune-tree fastened to it.

Prune (prūn), *v.*[1] *Obsolescent.* [ME. *prune, pruyne, proyne*, of uncertain origin, but in its phonetics apparently French; agreeing in form with PRUNE *v.*[2], of which it has been supposed to be a specialized fig. application. This is not impossible; but PRUNE *v.*[2] is not found till later, nor was it common till about 1550, and its original, OF. *proignier*, is not used in this sense.

To identify them, it would be neces-sary to as-sume that in Anglo-Fr. (?in Falconry) the verb had acquired this changed use, and been taken into Eng., long before its original French sense was adopted. Evidence of the vb. in Anglo-Fr. has not been found. There appears to be some relationship between this and the synonymous *preune*, PREEN *v.*[2] Cf. the Chaucer quot. *c* 1386 in A. *β.*

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 4– prune, (5 prowne, 6–7 prewne).

1390– Prune [see B.]. *c* 1450 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 298 Put her oute a-gayn to prowne and spalch herself, and a-non after that proynyng draw her in agayn. 1592, *a* 1625 Prewn(e [see B. 4; PRUNING *vbl. sb.*[1] c].

β. 4 pruyne, 5–7 proyne, 6 proine, proign, 6–7 proin, proyn.

a 1380 Pruynen [see B. 1 b]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 768 (*Corp. MS.*) He kembiþ him and proyneþ him and pikeþ [*so Cambr., Petw., Lansd.*; *Ellesm.* preyneth, *Heng.* prayneth, *Harl.* 7334 pruneth]. 1508 Proyne [see B. 1]. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 133 That they may..proine and picke their feathers. 1588 Proign [see PRUNING *vbl. sb.*[1] b]. 1623 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Celebr. Charis* v, Where I sit and proin my wings After flight.

γ. Sc. 5–6 prunze, 6 prunza, pronze, prounze, prwnze, prunzie.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 21 Birdis..Pransand and prunzeand, be pair and be pair. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritt Wemen* 374, I wald me prunza plesandly in precius wedis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. iii. 50 A standand place quhar skarthis with ther beikis, Forgane the son, glaidlie thaim pronze and bekis. *c* 1560 Prounze [see B. 2 b]. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvii. 56 Persaue..þe papiago þat prwnzeis. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 86 As proud as 3ee prunzie, 3our pennes sall be plucked.

B. Signification.

1. Of a bird (or any being so figured): To trim or dress the feathers with the beak: = PREEN *v.*[2] 1.

a. *trans.* (*refl.*, or with the feathers, etc. as *obj.*)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 75 For there he [i.e. the eagle] pruneth him and piketh, As doth an hauk. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 63 As a byrde that pruneth or pycketh her. 1508 FISHER *Penit. Ps.* cii. Wks. (1876) 154 There she proyneth & setteth her feders in ordre. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 36 She gins her feathers fowle disfigured Prowdly to prune, and sett on every side. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 235 Friend, said the Bee (having now prun'd himself). 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* iv. 186 Where Contemplation prunes her ruffled wings. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* vii, The falcon instantly settled on his wrist, and began to prune itself. 1874 HOLLAND *Mistr. Manse* v, The pigeon pruned his opal breast.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* for *refl.*

a 1380 *Pistill of Susan* 81 þe popeiayes perken and pruynen for proude. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* lxiv, The birdis ..said, 'wele is vs begone,..We proyne and play without dout and dangere'. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV* lxxiv, Harry prunes safe, and brings fresh feathers on T' enlarge his wing.

2. Of a person: To trim, dress up with minute nicety; to prink, deck out, adorn. **a.** *trans.* (or *refl.*): cf. PREEN *v.*[2] 2. (In quot. *c* 1450, ironical.)

c 1386 [see A. *β*]. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xvii. (Shaks. Soc.) 164, I xal prune that paddok and prevyn hym as a pad. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. v. 80 His hair enoynt weill prunzeit ondir that. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* Induct., Another ..with more beard than brain prunes his mustaccio. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* IV. ii, The younger Prunes up himself, as if..he were To act a bridegroom's part. 1737 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 220 Adorn thy mind the more within, And prune thy person less. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 13 So Ninon pruned her wither'd charms.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* for *refl.*

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxxiv. 95 Swa ladeis will not sounze With waistit wowbattis rottin, Bot prowdly thay will prounze, Quhair geir is to be gottin. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* Epil. 13 He grows a fop..Prunes up, and asks his oracle, the glass, If pink or purple best become his face. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* III. i, A vain, pert, empty Rogue, That can prune, dance, lisp, or lie very much.

†**3.** *refl. fig.* To plume oneself, pride oneself. *Obs.*

1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xi. 7 He turned Nebuchadnezzar a grazing among beasts, for pruning and priding himself upon this Babel. 1657 W. BLOIS *Mod. Policies*, etc. (ed. 7) E iij b, The Great Turk may justly exsult and prune himself in discourses of this nature. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 43 Divines..who pruned themselves in the peculiar Virulency of their Pens.

†**4.** *trans.* To set in order. *Obs. rare.*

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng., Æneidos* 195 A hunting was generally appoynted, .. the Standes were prewned; the Toyles pitched.

Prune (prūn), *v.*[2] Forms: *a.* 5 prouyne, 6–7 proin(e, proyne; *β.* 7 pruin(e, pruyn(e, 6– prune. [In 15th c. *prouyne*, in 16th c. *proine*, a. OF. *proöing(n)ier, proögnier*, later *proignier*, in 16th c. *progner, prougner*, to prune or cut back (the vine): cf. *L'aultre sa vigne y prougne ou taille* (E. Damernal ed. 1597).

The ulterior history of the OF. is uncertain; it is quite distinct in sense and form from *provaigner, provigner* to layer a vine-shoot; PROVINE *v.*; although in mod. F. dialects the latter is reduced to *prouguer, progner*.]

1. *trans.* To cut or lop superfluous branches or twigs from (a vine, tree, or shrub), in order to promote fruitfulness, induce regular growth, etc.; to trim.

a. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Falling fr. God* II. (1850) 87 As long as a man doth proine his vines, doth dig at the roots, and doth lay fresh earth to them, he hath a mind to them, he perceiveth some token of fruitfulness. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 49 He is coumpted no good Gardener, that.. doeth diligently proine his old Trees, and hath no regard either to ympe or graffe young settes. 1670 W. HUGHES *Compl. Vineyard* 15 In Germany..they Proin not their Vines the first year.

β. 1575 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1577) 93 The tree..by the high way giues more shadowe to the passenger, than fruite to the owner that prunes it. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xxv. 3 Sixe yeeres thou shalt prune thy Vineyard. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 26 Vines..covered with fruit, though never pruined nor manured. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 98 ¶ 1 Like Trees new lopped and pruned. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 76 In France, the vine is pruned down to the size of a gooseberry bush.

b. *absol.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches.* IX. ii. (1886) 136 Times and seasons to sowe, to plant, to proine. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* iii. 357 Heere set, and there they sowe: here proine, and there they plant. 1648 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 243 What Husbandman would plow and sow and plant and prune..if he did not hope..to Inn the fruits? 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men. Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 347 On the whole, selfishness plants best, prunes best, makes the best commerce, and the best citizen.

2. To cut or lop off branches, boughs, shoots).

a. 1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1575) 12 Ye must proyne or cut the braunch of commonlye in winter. 1612 *Two Noble K.* III. vi. 242 Doe men proyne The straight yong bowes that blush with thousand blossoms? 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 432 A Tree..[with] the lower boughes onely maintained, and the higher continually proined off.

β. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 390 After the dead boughs are pruned off. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 99 [They] should have their bottom side-shoots carefully pruned, cutting them close to their stem.

3. *fig.* To 'cut down', mutilate (quot. 1565); to rob, spoil (quot. 1640); *esp.* to cut down or reduce by rejecting superfluities; also to rid or clear *of* what is superfluous or undesirable.

a. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 244 Many a thyng, yt ys no nay, Mot be prouyned, & kut a-way, And yshape of newe entaylle. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 274 It is neither indifferent, nor true dealing, thus to nip, and to proine the Doctours sayings. 1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knight* III. i. F j b, Hee proind him well and brought him vp to learning. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 50 They might oppresse, spoyle, rob, peele, proyne, and grubbe them up at pleasure.

β. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 49 Howe they [laws] are to bee pruned and reformed from time to time. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XII. (1701) 475/1 When I considered, how difficult it were so to prune it [a treatise], as to please all Persons. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 135 ¶ To Some..Authors ..began to prune their Words of all superfluous Letters. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 201 [The lamp] has three branches;..a small pincers to prune it, and a bucket to depo-sit the snuff in. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xx. 194 Pruning it of all superfluous phrases.

b. To take away or remove (superfluities, deformities).

c 1680 WALLER *On Earl of Roscommon* 9 Horace will our superfluous Branches prune. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. v. 77 Even *magna carta* itself..only pruned the luxuriances that had grown out of the military tenures. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 117 Establishing a standard and pruning away deformities [in language].

Pruned (prūnd, poet. prū'nĕd), *ppl. a.*[1] *arch.* [f. PRUNE *v.*[1] + -ED [1].] Trimmed, as a bird's feathers with the beak; also *fig.*: see PRUNE *v.*[1]

1595 BARNFIELD *Sonn.* vii, My silver Swan is swimming: Against the sunne his pruned feathers trimming. 1641 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Song Sol.* v. iv, Black as the newly pruned Crow.

Pruned, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. PRUNE *v.*[2] + -ED [1].] Trimmed, as a tree or shrub, by cutting off superfluous branches, etc.; cut off, as a superfluous branch; also *fig.*: see PRUNE *v.*[2]

1552 HULOET, Pruned and cutte, *resex, sectiuus*. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. Disc. xiv. 11 Peace sheds no blood but of the pruned vine. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Sept. 8/2 A persecuted cause, they no doubt reflect, flourishes like a pruned fruit tree.

†**Prune'l.** *Obs.* Also 6 -elle, 6–8 -ell. [a. F. *prunelle*, a variant of *brunelle* BRUNEL; so G. *prunelle* (obs. *braunelle*), med.L. *brunella, prunella*: see PRUNELLA [2].] The herb Self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris*); formerly often including the Bugle (*Ajuga reptans*).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xc. 132 There be two kindes of Prunell. The first is called Bugle. And the second reteyneth still the name of Prunell. *Ibid.* 133 Prunell..is also a soueraigne remedie against that disease which the Brabanders do name *den Bruynen*, that is, when the tongue is inflamed and waxeth blacke and is much swolleu, so that the generall remedies haue gone before. 1597, 1611 [see BRUNEL]. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 25 The

sowing of the seede of Trefoyle, or Clauers, Melilot, Prunel, Milfoyle, &c...doth much inrich Meddowes. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Cut*, Take some prunel or else some nettles, and [apply to a cut]. *Comb.* 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 78/2 Prunelle-water.

Prunelet (prū·nlĕt). [f. PRUNE *sb.* + -LET (app. arbitrarily).] 'A liquor made from sloes or wild plums' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

Prunella[1] (prune·lă). Also 7–9 **prunello**; *β.* 8 **prenel**, 9 **prunelle**. [Of uncertain history: identical with mod.F. *prunelle*, but this is cited by Littré only from 1780, though it may occur earlier. Littré derives the name from *prunelle*, sloe, in reference to its dark colour. The forms *prunella*, *-ello* have the appearance of It. or Sp., but do not occur in dicts. of these langs. in the 17th c.; they may have been merely Eng. grandiose alterations, as in some words in *-ada*, *-ado*, etc. The *β* form *prunelle* follows the French.]

1. A strong stuff, orig. silk, afterwards worsted, formerly used for graduates', clergymen's, and barristers' gowns; later, for the uppers of women's shoes.

Leather and prunella: a misquotation and misapplication of Pope's 'leather or prunella': see LEATHER *sb.* 1 d.

1656 *Blk. Values* in Scobell *Acts & Ordin. Parl.* (1658) 474 Wrought Silks called..Prunellos, broad, the Ell 00. 15. 00. 1670 Lady M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 21 Upon the Queene's Birthday most wore..plaine black skirts of Morella, Mohair, Prunella, and such stuffs. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 199/1 Bachelors of Art..have a full Gown..of Stuff, Silk, Prunella, or the like. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 204 Worth makes the man, and want of it, the fellow; The rest is all but leather or prunella. *a* 1761 CAWTHORN *Poems, Wit & Learning* (1771) 191 He..Gave him a robe of sleek prunella. 1811–1879 [see LEATHER *sb.* 1 d]. 1864 SALA *Quite Alone* I. i. 2 Everybody..trips in soft sandalled prunella, or white satin with high heels. 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict.*, *Prunella*, *Prunello*, a stuff only rescued from complete oblivion by Pope's famous couplet.

β. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4706/4 For Sale..., black Prenels and Russerines. 1840 J. P. KENNEDY *Quodlibet* ix, Agamemnon Flag..in boots of drab prunelle. 1857 JAMES *Hist. Worsted Manuf.* x. 362 There were different sorts of lastings, as prunelles wrought with three healds.

2. (See quot. A modern trade use.)

1904 *Woollen Draper's Terms* in *Tailor & Cutter* 4 Aug. 479/3 *Prunella*, a superior make of doeskin having a fine diagonal twill on it.

3. *attrib.* Made or consisting of prunella.

1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 41 He wears his Prunella Gown, as chearily as he does his Honesty. 1862 RUSSELL *Diary North & South* (1863) II. 20 White jean trousers, strapped under a pair of prunella slippers. 1872–6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict., Lasting Cloth*, a material similar to prunella cloth. 1907 in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 4, I brushed her [Marie Antoinette's] pretty black prunella shoes.

Hence **Prune·lla'd** *a.*, wearing prunella gowns.

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* xv, Nods the prunella'd bar, attorneys smile.

‖ **Prune·lla**[2]. *Bot.* [Bot. L., alteration of *Brunella*, generic name in Tournefort and Linnæus, recently restored in English Floras. *P. vulgaris* is said to have been so named from being a specific against the disease *brunella* or *prunella*: see BRUNEL, PRUNEL, and Note to next.] A genus of herbaceous labiates, of general distribution in both temperate zones. *P. vulgaris*, Self-heal, is a common weed in Britain. (Formerly also taken to include the Bugle, *Ajuga reptans*.)

[1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xc. 133 The second kinde is also called *Consolida media*, but most commonly *Prunella* or *Brunella*: in English Prunell.] 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 74/2 This vngvent is also excellent.. for sore throtes, when as we intermixe the same with water of Prunella. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 205 May... Flowers in Prime, .. Pansis, Prunella, purple Thalictrum. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Prunella*..also the Herb Self-heal, good against a Quinsy, and other Diseases of the Mouth and Jaws. 1844 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. vi. 158 All over the wide fields of earth grows the prunella or self-heal.

‖ **Prune·lla**[3]. *Obs.* Also 9 **prunelle**. [mod.L., earlier *brunella*, according to 16th c. writers, orig. the L. name of an infectious epidemic called in Ger. *die bräune* or *breune* (Grimm), in Du. *de bruyne*, lit. 'the browns' or 'brownness', in which the tongue was covered with a brown crust. *Brunella* was thus a dim. of med.L. *brūnus* brown: cf. *jaundice*, F. *jaunisse*, and such names of diseases as *whites*, *yellows*, *blues*, etc. The corruption *prunella* may have been due to High German pronunciation, or to a later fancied etymology, taking it as dim. of L. *prūna* 'burning coal'. See also BRUNEL, PRUNEL, PRUNELLA[2], name of the herb reputed as a specific for the disease; and Note below.]

1. *Path.* A name given to the Hungarian or camp-fever which prevailed among the imperial troops in Germany in 1547 and 1566, considered by Hecker to have been petechial. In later times, applied to other disorders of the throat or fauces, esp. to quinsy: see quots. In quot. 1658 app. used for Inflammation.

1658 A. FOX *Würtz' Surg.* I. v. 20 Many use Phlebotomy ..supposing to prevent hereby the prunella in wounds. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 83 The spaw water avails nothing in..plurisies, prunella's, poysons. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Prunella*, is sometimes taken for *Apthæ*, White, Black or Red, sometimes for a Quinsie or the Hungarick Fever. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Prunella*... term for *Angina pectoris*; also, for *Cynanche*; also, for thrush, *Aphthous stomatitis*.

2. *Pharmacy.* Chiefly in comb. **prunella salt**, **prunolle salt**, in mod.L. *sal prunellæ*, *prunellæ sal*, also *lapis prunellæ* 'prunella stone', SAL-PRUNELLA, name for a preparation of fused nitre.

So called as used for the disorder of the throat.

1627 *Pharmacop. Lond.* (ed. 3) 189 Lapis Prunellæ. 1669 tr. *Schroder's Dispensatory* 254 Lapis Prunellæ, Nitre tabulated or prepared. 1681 [see SAL-PRUNELLA]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Sal Prunellæ*..is sometimes called *Lapis Prunellæ*, and *Crystal Mineral*; being usually given to cool and provoke Urine in Feavers and Quinsies. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 103 Put to it 4 Pounds of Bay Salt,.. 2 Ounces of Prunella Salt. 1830 MAUNDER *Dict., Prunella*, purified saltpetre. 1864 WEBSTER s. v., *Prunella salt*, or *prunella*, fused niter, molded into cakes or balls, and used for chemical purposes. 1866–8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 740 *Prunelle Salt* or *Nitrum tabulatum*, fused saltpetre.

[*Note.* For the etymology of *brunella*, and the derivation thence of the name of the herb, cf. quots. under BRUNEL, PRUNEL, and PRUNELLA[2], also Gerarde *Herbal* (1636) 508.

As to the camp-fever of 1547, 1566, see Hecker *Epidemics of the Middle Ages*, Eng. tr. by Babington, ed. 3, 1859, 277–8. Grimm cites Kirchhof (1602) *Militt. Discipl.* 202 'viel seucht und krankheiten (im lager), sonderlich die breune'. Kilian (1599) has '*Bruyne*..oris vitium cum linguæ tumore, exasperatione, siccitate, & nigredine: vnde et nomen teutonicè habet, vulgo *brunella*: quo nomine et herba vocatur quæ huic morbo medetur'. As to *sal prunellæ*, Boerhaave, *Elem. Chemiæ* (1732) 389, says (tr. P. Shaw 1741 II. 245), 'This has obtained the name of *sal prunellæ* from the Germans, who observing that a certain kind of epidemical camp-fever, attended with a dangerous black quinsey, which they call *die braune*, was happily cured by the use of this powder; they thence called it by that name: and for the same reason they give the same appellation to the plant self-heal or *prunella*, because this cures the same distemper.

Prunella, variant of PRUNELLO.

Prunelle: see PRUNEL, PRUNELLA[1,3], PRUNELLO.

Prunello (prune·lo). Also 7, 9 **prunella**, 8 **-elle**, 9 **-elloe**. [Altered from obs. It. *prunella* 'any kind of little plumbe or Prune' (Florio), dim. of *pruna* (mod. *prugna*) plum, prune. Cf. F. *prunelle* (*-ele* c 1270 in Godef. *Compl.*) a sloe.]

† **a.** Name for a variety of plum or prune, fresh or dried. *Obs.* **b.** The finest kind of prunes or dried plums, made from the greengage and other varieties.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Prunellas*, a fruite like small Figges, good for restoratiue, and to comfort the heart. 1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy.* III. i, Nor julips, Nor guaiacums, prunellos, camphire pills,...come not near your old woman. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* II. (1669) 120 The fruit at first is green..a little bitter, like our Prunelloes. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 168 We sell abundance of Prunes and Prunelles, as the Large and the Small. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. iii. 239 Lay them drying till they be as dry as Prunello's. 1786 SIR J. E. SMITH in *Mem.* (1832) I. 195 Dined at Brignolle, famous for the *Prunes de Brignolle*, which we have corrupted into Prunellas. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 185 Prunelloes are a sort of French Prunes, of which large quantities are annually gathered in Provence. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Prunelloe*, a popular name for the *Prunum brignolense*.

Prunello, variant of PRUNELLA[1].

Pruner (prū·nəɹ). Forms: see PRUNE *v.*[2] [f. PRUNE *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One who prunes trees or shrubs.

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 75 (Virgil *Ecl.* I. 57) Vnder a Rock side here will proyner chaunt [*canet frondator*] merrie ditties. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxi. (1592) 322 The inuention..of the proiner of Vines. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xiii. (1614) 25/2 These grafts..were cut downe by the Pruiner. 1761 BEATTIE *Hares* 86 An ancient Wood..By pruner's axe yet unprofaned. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclogue* IV. 40 Glebe shall be free from the harrow, the vine no pruner fear.

fig. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* I. 256 Youth is fair virtue's season, virtue then Requires the pruner's hand. 1876 SPURGEON *Commenting* 4 Calvin..was no trimmer and pruner of texts.

Prung, obs. form of PRONG *sb.*[2]

Pruni·ferous, *a. rare.* [f. L. *prūn-um* PRUNE *sb.* + -(*i*)FEROUS.] Bearing plums or stone-fruits; drupiferous.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 7. 112 Trees may be distinguished according to their Fruit or Seed..Pruniferous. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 119/1 Pruniferous Trees..bear Fruit with Stones in them. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 174 Shrubs and plants of the Pruniferous kind.

Pruniform (prū·nifɔm), *a.* [f. mod.L. *prūniform-is*: see -[I]FORM.] Having the form or appearance of a plum.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pruniformis*,..pruniform.

Pruning (prū·niŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] *arch.* Forms: see PRUNE *v.*[1] [See -ING[1].] The action of PRUNE *v.*[1]; preening. **a.** Of birds.

c 1450 [see PRUNE *v.*[1] A. 6]. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vj, An hawke wolde not be letted of hir proynyng. 1555 DIGGES *Prognost.* Bij b, If they busy them selues in proyning or washing..looke for rayne. 1611 COTGR., *Onction feable*, the pruining, or annointing which a Hawke giues her feathers, by the moisture she sucks from her Crupper.

b. Of a person: see PRUNE *v.*[1] 2.

1588 KYD *Househ. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 256 Those [women] that are faire with that filthy spunging, proigning, painting, and pollishing themselues. *a* 1652 A. WILSON *Inconstant Ladie* II. ii, Your prunings, paintings, and bare necks.

c. *concr. fig.* from use in Falconry.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr.* III. ii, Dare she think..My love so fond..That I must take her prewnings: stoop at that sh'has tyr'd upon?

Pru·ning, *vbl. sb.*[2] Forms: see PRUNE *v.*[2] [f. PRUNE *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of PRUNE *v.*[2]

1. Of plants: see PRUNE *v.*[2] 1.

1548 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Castratio arborum*, the ofte cuttyng or prunyng of trees. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 6 Trees..loaden with wood, for want of proyning. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. 108 Pruning makes a tree look handsome. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Everyday Bk.* 50/2 Pruning is better done in the latter months of the year, when the leaves have fallen.

b. *concr.* (*pl.*) Portions cut off in pruning.

1832 *Planting* 4 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Affording a quicker return of profit in prunings and thinnings. 1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* vii, The prunings of the shrubbery.

2. *fig.*: see PRUNE *v.*[2] 3.

a 1603 Q. ELIZ. in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) I. 10, I plucke up the goodlisome herbs of sentences by pruning. 1625 BACON *Ess., Studies* (Arh.) 9 Naturall Abilities are like Naturall Plants, that need Proyning by Study. 1907 *Nation* (N. Y.) 23 Nov. 271/1 The prunings and chastenings of his fancy.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, esp. in the name of tools or implements used in pruning, as *pruning-bill*, *-chisel*, *-saw*, *-scissors*, *-shears*, PRUNING-HOOK, -KNIFE.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXX. iii, Thou..Nor planting care didst slack, nor pruning paines. 1822 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* 319 The Pruning-Bill is generally a hooked blade.. attached to a handle of from one to four feet in length. *Ibid.*, The Pruning-Saw is a blade of steel, serrated in what is called the double manner on one side. *Ibid.* 320 The Pruning-Shears differ from the common sort, in having a moveable centre for the motion of one of the blades, by which means, instead of a crushing-cut, they make a draw-cut.

Pru·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. PRUNE *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] That prunes (*lit.* or *fig.*): see PRUNE *v.*[2]

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV* CCCXXV, Soe stands the vineyard of Humanitye..Where pruneing Lawes lye hy. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Cousin Nicholas* iv, Under the pruning and training hand of a skilful master.

Pru·ning-hook. *arch.* [f. PRUNING *vbl. sb.*[2] + HOOK *sb.* 3.] A curved cutting implement used for pruning. Also *fig.* (cf. PRUNE *v.*[2] 3).

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* ii. 4 They shall beate their swords into plow-shares, and their speares into pruning hookes [*marg.* or, sythes]. 1688 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) V. ix. 354 The great Husbandman of Souls takes this Course with his spiritual Vines, to add the Pruning-hook of his Judgments to the more gentle Manurings of his Mercy. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 577 When peaceful Vines from Pruning-hooks are free. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. 261 The Gard'ner.. will have Occasion for a Pruning-Hook to trim them.

Pru·ning-knife. A knife used for pruning. Also *fig.* (cf. PRUNE *v.*[2] 3).

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. XXX. (1612) 147 Bacchus [needeth thee] for prewning Knives. *c* 1610 in *Alleyn Papers* (1843) 39 And, if it thee please, use eke thy proinynge knife. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 575 They wear each by his side a broad pruning-knife. 1851 DICKENS *Let. to Miss M. Boyle* 21 Feb., You will not be alarmed by my use of the pruning-knife.

Prunoid (prū·noid), *a.* [f. L. *prūn-um* PRUNE *sb.* + -OID.] Having the shape of a plum; ellipsoidal. So **Prunoi·dean** *a.*, *Zool.*, belonging to the suborder *Prunoidea* of radiolarians, characterized by an ellipsoidal lattice-shell.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 875 A lattice-shell, .. in shape spherical, ellipsoidal (prunoid), discoidal [etc.].

1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Prunoidean.*

Prunt (prʌnt). [perh. a provincial form of *print.*] A piece of ornamental glass, frequently of the blackberry form, attached or laid on to a body of glass, as a vase: also the tool with which this ornament is moulded or impressed with its pattern. Hence **Pru·nted** *a.*, ornamented with prunts.

1891 *Sale Catal. Glass Wks. Stourbridge*, No. 204 Pair of large fluted tools. 205 Three prunts. 1902 *Jrnl. Archæol. Inst.* Mar. 3 The 'prunts' on early glass. 1907 *Academy* 11 Oct. 6/1 The remarkable series of vessels from Anglo-Saxon graves, of which..the prunted vases appear to be the earliest, and to have been imported into England in the latter half of the sixth century.

‖ **Prunus** (prū·nŭs). [L. *prūnus* plum-tree, ad. Gr. *προῦνος* = *προύμνη*; also (*prūnus silvestris*) a sloe-bush.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of trees and shrubs, N.O. *Rosaceæ*, containing the common sloe, bullace, plum, apricot, myrobalan, and many other species or sub-species, bearing drupaceous fruits.

1706 in PHILLIPS.

2. In *Oriental Pottery.* A representation of a Chinese and Japanese species, *P. mume*, on porcelain, etc. Hence *prunus decoration.*

1878 A. W. FRANKS *Catal. Coll. Oriental Pottery* (ed. 2) 245 The plum-tree or prunus (Chinese *mei*, Japanese *mume*..) forms the decoration of the pottery, erroneously termed 'may-flower' or 'hawthorn' pattern. 1898 *Daily News* 11 July 10/5 A bowl of fine pale green jade, carved on the exterior with birds and prunus in low relief. 1905 BUSHELL *Chinese*

Art I. 111 The *prunus* because it throws out flowering twigs from its leafless stalks up to extreme old age. 1908 C. F. Bell *Let. to Editor, Prunus decoration* is now more generally understood as decoration with the sprigs of the flowers and thorny stems of the Chinese wild plum.

Prun3e, obs. Sc. form of Prune *v.*[1]

Prun3eandlie: see Pron3eand.

Prurience (prūəˑriĕns). [f. as Prurient : see -ence.]

1. The physical fact or sensation of itching.

a 1688 Cudworth *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 83 Pruriences and Titillations of the Body.

2. *fig.* Mental itching or craving.

1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* ix. 231 An irresistible prurience asking for the marvellous. 1837 [see Pruriently]. 1879 F. Harrison *Choice Bks.* (1886) 29 This literary prurience after new print unmans us.

3. = Pruriency 3.

1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 31 There is a prurience in the speech of some, Wrath stays him, or else God would strike them dumb.

Pruriency (prūəˑriĕnsi). [f. as prec. : see -ency.]

1. The quality of itching, itchingness. *rare.*

1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 164 An incipient putrefaction which begets a pruriency or itching in the blood. 1814 Cary *Dante* (Chandos) 90 Each one Plied quickly his keen nails, through furiousness Of ne'er abated pruriency.

2. *fig.* The quality or condition of mental itching.

1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 151 ₱ 2 A general Impatience of Thought, and a constant Pruriency of inordinate Desire. 1824–9 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 142/1 We have scourges in store for the pruriency of dissatisfaction.

3. Liking for or tendency towards impure or lascivious thought; an instance of this.

1795 Roscoe *Lorenzo de Medici* I. i. 51 A pruriency of imagination, not excuseable at any time of life. 1867 Burton *Hist. Scot.* (1873) I. vi. 225 The pruriency that stains the classical mythology. 1880 'Ouida' *Moths* 40 She will have learned what..the wrapt-up pruriencies intend.

Prurient (prūəˑriĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *prūriens, -entem,* pres. pple. of *prūrīre* to itch, long, be wanton. Cf. obs. F. *pruriant* (1598 in Godef.).]

1. That itches physically, itching. *rare.*

1639 ['I find the word in use in 1639, but in a passage not worth citing' (Todd 1818)]. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., To Detractor,* Some numbers prurient are, and some of these Are wanton with their itch; scratch, and 'twil please. 1832 Tennyson *Pal. Art* 201 In filthy sloughs they [swine] roll a prurient skin, They graze and wallow.

2. *fig.* Having an itching desire or curiosity, or an uneasy or morbid craving. *rare.*

1653 Gauden *Hierasp.* Pref. 14 Politick affectations of piety, which grow as scurfe or scabs, over those prurient novelties of opinion. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* II. I. ii. § 1. 212 Upon which fiery and prurient itch after the knowledge of Futurities Providence has cast this bridle. 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* xiv, The reading public..in its usual prurient longing after anything like personal gossip. 1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 485.

3. Given to the indulgence of lewd ideas; impure-minded; characterized by lasciviousness of thought or mind.

1746 Smollett *Reproof* 176 Debauch'd from sense, let doubtful meanings run, The vague conundrum, and the prurient pun. 1774 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* lxv. (1840) III. 451 Marston..gratifies the depravations of a prurient curiosity. 1836 *Johnsoniana* I. 37 Solitude is the surest nurse of all prurient passions. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vi. 202 His morality is..far superior to the prurient sentimentalism of Sterne.

4. Unduly forward or excessive in growth.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 66 The teeth [are sometimes]..buried..by a prurient growth of the substance of their own gums. 1844 N. Paterson *Manse Gard.* II. 192 By pinching off the prurient bud, good keeping bulbs may be secured. 1850 R. Simpson *Mem. Worth* V. 71 To prune the prurient branches of some promising fir.

5. *Bot.* Applied to plants which cause an itching or slightly stinging sensation. *rare.*

1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard., Prurient,* stinging; causing an itching sensation. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Prurient,* see *Pruriens. Pruriens,..*applied to certain plants or parts of plants furnished with hairs, because these are readily driven into the skin and then detached, causing considerable itching.

6. *Comb.,* as *prurient-minded* adj.

1899 Kipling *Stalky* iii. 91 But about those three [boys]. Are they so prurient-minded?

Pru·riently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a prurient manner. a. With itching or uneasy desire. b. With lascivious inclination or suggestion.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. III. i, All things..are got into hot and hotter prurience; and must go on pruriently fermenting, in continual change. 1840 — *Heroes* vi. (1858) 352 Examine the man who lives in misery because he does not shine above other men;..pruriently anxious about his gifts and claims. 1907 *Academy* 9 Mar. 234/1 Pruriently presenting to the mind pictures which have no merit but their salaciousness.

Pruriginous (prurid·ʒinəs), *a.* (Also 8 -genous, 9 -glnious.) [ad. F. *prurigineux* (1495 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. late L. *prūrīginōs-us* adj., f. *prūrīgo, -inem* : see next and -ous.]

1. Affected by or liable to prurigo or itching; pertaining to or of the nature of prurigo.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Pruriginous,* full of the itch. 1705 Greenhill *Embalming* 164 Their Blood becoming Prurignous..wou'd..produce Mange, Scabs and Leprosies. 1742 C. Owen *Serpents* II. 151 Its Bite..produces..pruriginous Pain in the Flesh. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 814 A general eruption which was in parts very pruriginous.

†2. Characterized by mental itching, curiosity, or uneasiness; irritable, excitable, fretful. *Obs.*

1609 Bp. W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 99 [He] hath not yet purged the pruriginous humor of his scoffing braine. 1678 R. L'Estrange *Seneca's Mor.* II. ix. (1696) 198 In these [brooding or morose] Dispositions there is a kind of pruriginous Phancy that makes some People take delight in Labour, and Uneasiness.

†3. As a term of abuse; cf. Mangy *a.* 3. *Obs.*

1712 [Oldisworth] *Odes Horace* III. 17/2 Heinsius unfortunately fell into that Prurigenous blunder, by having too much regard for Julius Scaliger. 1825 Hogg in *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 113 If thou'rt a Colquenn by my soul, I'll split thy pruriginous nowl.

‖ **Prurigo** (prurəi·go). [L., an itching, lasciviousness, f. *prūrīre* to itch.] An itching; *spec.* in *Path.,* a diseased condition of the skin attended by a violent and chronic itching, and characterized by the presence of flat slightly red papules, and a thickening of the part affected. Formerly including other irritant skin diseases. Also *attrib.*

a 1646 J. Gregory *Posthuma* (1650) 102 A Fever hee had, but not of anie acute kinde: an unsufferable Prurigo over all his bodie. 1706 Phillips, *Prurigo,* an itching or tickling, an Itch. 1831 J. Davies *Manual Mat. Med.* 144 The skin ..becomes the seat of a very lively pricking, of prurigo, and of an abundant perspiration. 1876 Bristowe *Theor. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 357 According to the latter authority, prurigo is a disease of remarkable intractableness, if not incurable.

Pru·riousness. *rare.* [f. **prurious,* repr. late L. *prūriōs-us* adj., f. *prūrīre* to itch (see -ous) + -ness.] = Pruriency 3.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 432 Outraged nature inciting them to avenge the mortification of the body by the pruriousness of the mind.

†Pru·rit. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *prurit* (16th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *prūrīt-us.*] = Pruritus.

1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* v. xi. (1634) 146 Vngula..happeneth after Ophthalmies evill cured: it is accompanied with prurit, teares, and rednesse.

†Pru·ritan, *a.* and *sb. Obs. nonce-wd.* Satirical perversion of *puritan,* in allusion to L. *prūritus* itching.

1589 Nashe *Pasquil's Returne* Wks. (Grosart) I. 95 *Pasq.* ..I frequented the Churches of the Pruritane Preachers... *Marf.* I pray you, Syr, why doe you call them Pruritanes? *Pasq.* A *pruritu.* They haue an itch in their eares.

†Prurita·tion. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [n. of action from assumed L. **prūrītāre,* freq. of *prūrīre* to itch.] A continual or recurring itching; *fig.* a restless desire, a craving.

1654 Z. Coke *Logick* 9 A pruritation and itch after knowledge (innate to every man).

Pruritic (prurəri·tik), *a.* [f. next + -ic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of pruritus.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 490 It [urticaria] is a frequent complication of many pruritic dermatoses.

‖ **Pruritus** (prurəi·tŭs). [L. *prūrītu-s* (*u*-stem), f. *prūrīre* to itch. In mod.L. sometimes erron. *pruritis* after words in -itis.] Itching; *esp.* itching of the skin without visible eruption. (Sometimes used as synonymous with *prurigo.*) Also *fig.*

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 248 Rubedo *id est* reednes, pruritus *id est* icchinge.] 1653 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* I. xxiii. 299 If there be a *pruritus* or itch of talking, let it be in matters of Religion. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pruritus,* the Itch, a dry Unevenness of the Skin, caused by Saline fixed Particles, pricking the Skin. 1799 Hooper *Med. Dict., Pruritis,* a violent itching of the skin. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 606 Hebra protested against the indiscriminate use of the names 'prurigo' and 'pruritus'.

†Pru·rity. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. stem of L. *prūrīre* (see above) + -ity.] = Pruriency 3.

1600 Thynne *Epigrams* xiii. 1 Pruritie of wemenn, by lecherous direction, Seekes pluritie of men.

Prus, pruse, pruss, obs. variants of Pruce.

‖ **Prusiano** (prūsiā·no). [Sp., = Prussian.] A finch or bunting (*Passerina versicolor*) of Mexico and Texas, so called from its Prussian blue colour.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†Pruss. *Obs. rare.* [var. of Pruce.] Pruce or spruce beer.

1783 Justamond tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* V. 337 A liquor called *Pruss,* which is only an infusion of the bark of a tree.

Prussian (prv·ʃăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *Prussiān-us* adj., f. *Prussi-a*: see Note below. So F. *prussien.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Prussia or its inhabitants; also, designating things actually or reputedly coming from Prussia.

Prussian carp, a smaller form of the common carp, now naturalized in England and other countries.

1702 Toland *Acc. Court of Prussia* (1705) 36 'Tis at Berlin that his Prussian Majesty dos commonly keep his Court. 1754 [W. Faucitt] (*title*) Regulations for the Prussian Infantry. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 422 A Prussian Author..has lately favoured the World with various productions. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 260/2 The Crucian Carp, or Prussian Carp..is another species of this genus now naturalized. 1844 W. Siborne *Hist. War in 1815* II. (1894) 67 The Commander of the Prussian Army in this memorable campaign, the veteran Marshal Prince Blücher von Wahlstadt. 1852 G. W. Johnson *Cott. Gard. Dict.* 531/2 *Lactuca,* Lettuce...Imperial Grand Admirable, Prussian, Large Roman. 1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 815 This tendency to over-legislation has long been the predominating evil feature of Prussian administration.

2. Prussian blue: a deep blue pigment of great body and covering power, consisting essentially of hydrated ferric ferrocyanide, $Fe'''_4(Fe''Cy_6)_3 \cdot 18(H_2O)$, generally mixed with varying quantities of potassioferrous ferricyanide, $(KFe'')\cdot Fe'''Cy_6$.

Called *Prussian* from being accidentally discovered by Diesbach, a colour-maker in Berlin, in 1704, and announced as a pigment in the Berlin Miscellanies for 1710. (See T. Thomson *Chemistry* ed. 3, 1807, Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 741.)

Hence the uses of *Prussian* in Chemistry and Colouring, also Prussiate, Prussic, Prussous, etc.

1724 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 17 A Process for making the Prussian blue. 1732 J. Peele *Water-Colours* 45 Prussian Blue is next to the Ultramarine for Beauty. 1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 329 This powder was called Prussian blue; and the method of procuring it remained concealed, because it had become a lucrative article of commerce, till Dr. Woodward published a process in the Philosophical Transactions for 1724. 1838 Mrs. Marcet *Conversations Land & Water* xi. (1848) 104 Prussian blue and carmine are derived from the animal kingdom. 1868 E. L. Ormerod *Brit. Soc. Wasps* 14 Prussian-blue, known to washerwomen as stone-blue. *attrib.* 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xxi, Her relations with the Prussian-blue trade.

b. *adj.* and *sb.,* as name of the colour of this substance, sometimes called *royal blue*; also *sb.,* applied to a person dressed in a blue uniform or coat. In Dickens, prob. a variant or intensive of 'true blue'.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxiii, 'Vell, Sammy', said the father. 'Vell, my Prooshun Blue', responded the son. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Aug. 3/2 We have no doubt that the true solution [of 'my Prooshan blue'] is simple enough. The expression is a reference to a public-house sign common enough in the Pickwickian age, and often pictorially presented, namely, the portrait of the 'King of Prussia' in a blue uniform. *Mod.* The colour varies from azure to Prussian blue.

c. **Prussian brown. Prussian green,** pigments derived from or allied to Prussian blue.

1842 Francis *Dict. Arts, Prussian Green,* a celebrated pigment, consisting of an imperfect Prussian blue, containing excess of the oxyde of iron, to which the yellow tincture of French berries is added. 1873 E. Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. (1888) 95 *Prussian Green.*—The sediment of the process of making Prussian Blue from bullock's blood or horns, before it has had the hydrochloric acid added to it. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts, Prussian brown,* a fine deep brown colour obtained by adding the yellow prussiate of potash (ferrocyanide of potassium) to a solution of sulphate of copper.

†3. Hence, *Chem.* **Prussian acid** = Prussic *acid*; **Prussian alkali,** potassium ferrocyanide.

1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 134 Yielded a blue precipitate on adding the Prussian Alkali. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 487 *Prussian,* or *Prussiated alkali,* formerly called the phlogisticated alkali, is an alkali united to a particular tinging substance by the intermediation of iron, calcined. *Ibid.* 488 Iron..forms, with the Prussian acid, compounds of two different kinds; the one fully saturated, the other unsaturated. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 757 A determinate quantity of the Prussian alkali must be tried previously.

B. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Prussia (the ethnic territory, the duchy, or the kingdom).

1677 E. Browne *Trav. Germany* 82 To the Classis, or Natio Saxonum, were reduced Saxons.., Prussians, Livonians. 1746 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 112 The King of Sardinia..has made himself as considerable in the scale as the Prussian. 1844 W. Siborne *Hist. War in 1815* II. (1894) 67 He was eminently fitted to be both the representative and the leader of the Prussians. 1879 *Smith's Smaller Hist. Eng.* XXXV. 310 The Prussians strained every nerve to reach the field [of Waterloo].

[*Note.* The name *Prussia* (in early writers *Pruscia, Pruschia, Prucia, Prusya, Prusia*) was a deriv. of *Prusci, Prutzci, Pruci, Prussi, Prusi,* latinized forms, in the mediæval writers, of the name of a Lithuanic or Balto-slavonic people, who inhabited a territory now included in the provinces of East and West Prussia, which was conquered in the 12th c. by the Knights of the Teutonic Order, and afterwards became a dukedom or duchy, at length under the rule of the elector of Brandenburg, who in 1700 thence assumed the title of *König von Preussen,* King of Prussia.

The German forms are *ein Preusse* a Prussian, *Preussen* Prussians and Prussia. For the French and ME. forms see Pruce. Other med.L. names were *Borussi,* and *Prut(h)eni,* whence the adj. *Prut(h)enicus* Prutenic.]

†Pru·ssianated, *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. Prussian *a.* 3 + -ate 3 + -ed 1.] = Prussiated.

1791 Pearson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 321 Prussianated alkali of tartar occasioned no alteration.

Pru·ssianism. [f. Prussian *a.* + -ism.] The national spirit or political system of Prussia.

1856 *Mem. F. Perthes* II. xxiv. 362 Germanism is a noble thing unless it be a synonym for Prussianism. 1896 *Daily News* 11 June, Arrogant, overbearing Prussianism.

Prussianize (prv·ʃănəiz), *v.* [f. Prussian *a.* + -ize.] *trans.* To render Prussian or like Prussian in organization or character. Hence **Pru·ssianized** *ppl. a.,* **Pru·ssianizing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Prussianiza·tion,** the action or process of Prussianizing; **Pru·ssianizer,** one who Prussianizes.

1861 M. Arnold *Pop. Educ. France* 167 To Prussianise his people or to Americanise it. 1872 *Spectator* 7 Sept. 1132 The attempted Prussianisation of the separated provinces of France. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 10/1 The very embodiment of didactic bureaucracy and Prussianized pedagogy. 1891 *Athenæum* 22 Aug. 250/2 The recent efforts of Japan to prussianize her institutions. 1893 *Cycl. Rev. Current Hist.* (U. S.) III. 365 The 'Prussianizing' of Germany. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Oct. 2/1 The Prussianisers have received a set-back by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Lippe-Detmold Regency case in favour of Count Ernest of Lippe Bielefeld.

Prussiate (prʊ·s-, prʊ·ʃiĕt), *sb. Chem.* [a. F. *prussiate* (Morveau, etc. *Nomencl. Chim.* 1787), f. *pruss-ique* PRUSSIC + -ATE[1].] A salt of prussic acid; a cyanide. Also, a ferro- or ferri-cyanide, as *yellow prussiate* (of potash) = potassinm ferrocyanide, K_4FeCy_6; *red prussiate* (of potash) = potassium ferricyanide, $K_6Fe_2Cy_{12}$.

c 1790 tr. *Lavoisier's etc. Tabl. Chem. Nom.* (*Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 598), Names newly invented or adopted..Prussiate of potash..Prussiate of iron. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. i. i. 11 The prussiat of alkali. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 360 The prussiates of ammonia, lime, barytes, &c. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 68 The red prussiate of potash is as delicate and characteristic a test for protoxide of iron, as the yellow prussiate of potash is for the peroxide. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 598 Ferrocyanide of potassium or Yellow prussiate of potash.

Pru·ssiate, *v. Chem.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To convert into a prussiate.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 504 They make use of the same sort of Berlin blue in Prussiating their alkali.

Hence **Pru·ssiated** *ppl. a.*, converted into a prussiate; combined with prussic acid.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 356 The prussiated Metals heated to redness. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 334 The prussiated alkalies also precipitate muriate of alumine. 1826 — *Elem. Chem.* II. 537 The prussiated alkalis decompose..all metallic solutions.

Prussic (prʊ·sik), *a. Chem.* [ad. F. *prussique* ('acide prussique, matière colorante du bleu de Prusse', Morveau, etc. *Nomencl. Chim.* 1787), f. *Prusse* Prussia + *-ique*, -IC. See PRUSSIAN *a.* 2.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from Prussian blue. Chiefly in *Prussic acid* = HYDROCYANIC *acid*, CNH.

1790 KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 121 We are only acquainted with six animal acids..They are, Lactic,.. Saccho-lactic,..Bombic,..Formic,..Sebacic,..Prussic acid. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 355 Scheele has shewn that the red oxide of mercury takes the colouring matter from Prussian blue; and this property is employed for obtaining Prussic acid. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 108 The vegetable prussic acid is procured by distilling laurel leaves, or the kernels of the peach, and cherry, or bitter almonds. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 388/2 *Hydrocyanic acid*.. obtained by Scheele in 1782..as it was procured, though intermediately, from Prussian blue, it was originally called prussic acid. 1881 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* XLIX. 23 No more poisonous agent can be found than prussic acid.

† Pru·ssin. *Chem. Obs.* Also -ine. [f. PRUSS-IAN *a.* 2 + -INE[5] (as in *chlorine*, etc.).] An early name for CYANOGEN, CN (or a polymer of it), as a derivative of Prussian blue.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 247/1 Cyanogen..is a gaseous compound sometimes termed *Prussine* or *Prussine gas.* 1866-8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 742 *Prussin*, or *Prussian*, a name applied by Graham to a hypothetical radicle, C_2N_3 = Cy_3 or Pr, polymeric with cyanogen, which may be supposed to exist in the ferro- and ferricyanides.

† Pru·ssite. *Chem. Obs.* [a. F. *prussite*, f. *Prusse* Prussia: see -ITE[1] 4 b and PRUSSIAN *a.* 2.] a. (*a* 1800) = *Prussian alkali*, potassium ferrocyanide. b. A sulpho-cyanate, as *prussite of potash*, KCyS. So **† Pru·ssous** *a.*, in *prussous acid*, early name for sulphocyanic acid (CN.HS).

1791 MACIE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 388 From this solution Prussite of Tartar..instantly threw down a very copious Prussian blue. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 428 Precipitation by Soda would answer better than by Prussite. 1809 R. PORRETT in *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXVII. 99 This liquor I have named..*prussous acid*, and its salts *prussites*, of which the liquid B contained one in solution, namely the prussite of potash. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 325 Sulphocyanic acid was discovered by Mr. Porrett in 1808..he first called it prussous acid.

Prut (prʊt), *int.* and *sb.* Also 4 tprut, 8 prute. [Echoic, repr. a slight explosive sound, as of breaking wind.]

1. An exclamation of contempt.

c 1300 in Langtoft *Chron.* (MS. Fairfax 22, lf. 4), Tprut! Skot riveling, In unsel timing crope thu out of cage. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3014 And seyþ 'prut for þy cursyng, prest!' *a* 1779 D. GRAHAM *Janet Clinker's Orat.* Writ. 1883 II. 150 If they had tell'd me tuts, or prute no, I laid them o'er my knee, and a com'd crack for crack o'er their burdies. 1870 LUBOCK *Orig. Civilis.* viii. 282 From pr, or prut, indicating contempt.

2. The sound of a rifle shot.

1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 837/2 To the prut of the magazine rifles was added the under chorus of the clicking mechanism. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Jan. 2/1 Time passed; the fight, short anyhow, dwindled to prut..prut..prut-prut..prut.

Prut, prute, obs. forms of PROUD.

† Prutenic (prute·nik), *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *Prutenic-us*, f. *Prut(h)en-i* Prussians: see IC. Cf. F. *pruténique.*] Prussian; in *Prutenic tables*, the Copernican planetary tables published in 1551 by Erasmus Reinhold (*Cælestium Motuum Prutenicæ Tabulæ*); so named in compliment to Albert, Duke of Prussia. Also as *sb.* in *pl.* **Prute·nics**, the Prutenic tables.

1615-16 H. BRIGGS *Let.* 10 Mar. in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 36 Concerning Eclipses..Mullerus in his *Phris. Tabulis* hath mightily discouraged me, for he hath weakned the Prutenicks, my Foundation, in three places of his Book at least. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* i. Wks. 1851 IV. 22, I trust anon..to perfect such Prutenick tables as shall mend the Astronomy of our wide expositors. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Prutenick Tables*, certain Tables for the finding out of the Celestial motions..First publisht in the year 1551.

So **† Prute·nical** *a.*, in same sense.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. xxix. (1636) 79 Taught by Reinoldus in the beginning of his Prutenicall Tables. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* I. (1707) 152 The Man that calculated the Prutenical Tables from Copernicus his Observations.

Pruu, Prw, var. PROW *sb.*[2] and *v. Obs.*, profit.

Pruwiance, Pruys, var. PROVIANCE, PRUCE.

† Pry, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6 prie. [Derivation unknown.] A local name of the small-leaved lime or linden (*Tilia parvifolia*). Also *pry-tree.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 79 Lop popler and sallow, elme, maple, and prie. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 355 The wild kind [of Lime-tree] bearing a smaller leaf than the other, by which I suppose, he [Evelyn] means the Tree which they call the Pry-tree, which grows the most plentiful in Essex.

Pry (prəi), *sb.*[2] Now only *dial.* Also 7-8 prie, 9 prye. [Derivation unknown.] A name given locally to various rigid glaucous grasses and species of *Carex*, esp. *C. panicea.* Also *pry-grass.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. iii. 7 Harsh, reddish, blewish spirie and prie-grass bewray a cold, vnkind ..soile. *Ibid.* ix. 22 Rushes, ranke sower grasse, Prie and Quitch-grasse. 1798 R. DOUGLAS *Agric. Surv. Roxb.* 108 Different species of *Carex*, here called pry, and by Ainsworth interpreted sheer-grass. 1877 SIR W. ELLIOT in *Hist. Berw. Nat. Club* (1879) VIII. 454 *note*, *Prye*, *Pry*, is called 'the bottom of *spret*', which alone is eaten by sheep when the spret gets old and hard. Several plants are included under this term, as:—*Poa trivialis*,..*Holcus lanatus*... *Carex panicea* also is considered a prye grass, as are other species of *Carex*.

Pry (prəi), *sb.*[3] [f. PRY *v.*[1]]

1. An act or the action of prying; a peeping or inquisitive glance.

1750 C. SMART *Noon-piece* 50 Secluded from the teizing pry Of Argus Curiosity. 1817 KEATS *To* —— 30 They seldom meet the eye Of the little loves that fly Round about with eager pry.

2. An inquisitive person. Cf. *Paul Pry*, PAUL 3.

a 1845 HOOD *Ode to Rae Wilson* vi, The spy On fellow souls, a Spiritual Pry. 1874 R. BLACK tr. *Guizot's Hist. France* III. xxix. 152 Froissart is an insatiable pry who revels in all the sights of his day.

Pry (prəi), *sb.*[4] Also **pray.** *dial.* and *U.S.* [f. PRIZE, PRISE *sb.*[4], with final *s(z)* lost as in *pea*, *cherry*, etc.: cf. PRY *v.*[2]] An instrument for prying or prizing; a lever or crow-bar; = PRIZE *sb.*[4] 1. 1823, 1828 [see PRY *v.*[2]]. *a* 1825 [see PRIZE *sb.*[4]]. 1872 TALMAGE *Serm.* 45 The enemies of this book have tried to marshal on their side the astronomer's telescope and geologist's pry. 1884 *Science* 22 Feb. 226/2 A dozen strong wooden poles served us as pries over many a lake and river bar of sand, gravel, and mud.

Pry (prəi), *v.*[1] Also 4-6 prien, 4-7 prie, prye, 5 pri. [ME. *prien*, of unknown origin.

The verbs PIRE and PEER, which come near in form and sense, are of later appearance.]

1. *intr.* To look, *esp.* to look closely or curiously; to peep or peer, to look narrowly; to peer inquisitively or impertinently; to spy.

c 1306 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 222 After socour of Scotlond longe he mowe prye, Ant after help of Fraunce wet halt hit to lye? *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 96 At þe last lelly a litel hole he findes. þere pried he in priuely. *Ibid.* 5019 Burgeys with here burdes..weyteden out at windowes..to prie on þe puple þat priked in þe stretes. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 114 Whanne..day gan at my wyndowe in to prye. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* lxxii, The long[ē] day thus gan I prye and poure Till phebus endit had his bemes bryght. 1571 *Latimer's Serm. at Stamford* 92 b, Spying, tooting, and looking, watching & prying [*ed.* 1550 catching], what they might heare or see against the sea of Rome. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue* 38 b, [They] bryng their wares to the light, and prie, and pore on them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 159 Thus..glide obscure, and prie In every Bush and Brake. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 65 They.. Into the Drawers and China pry. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 71 He went prying about into the corners of the hall.

2. *Pry into*: to search inquisitively into (something secret or private); to investigate curiously or impertinently; to make private investigations into.

1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 323 To prye into this Arcanum. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 4 To prie into the most profound mysteries of Nature. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. iii. 114 Endeavour to pry into the nature..of the Almighty. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. (1861) V. 196 A longing to pry into those mysteries of the grave from which human beings avert their thoughts.

b. *gen.* To inquire into or investigate closely.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. viii. (1660) 92 To occasion them to prie more narrowly into these curious and nice manners or bearing, which numbers of them so sleightly passe over. 1638 WILKINS *New World* I. (1707) 9 Not..to be rejected, but rather to be pry'd into with a diligent Enquiry. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* I. iii. 23 If strictly pried into, will be found owing to natural Causes. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 54 He pries into all the stratagems of Camillus.

† 3. *trans.* To look for, look through, or look at closely; to observe narrowly. *Obs.*

1553 *Respublica* III. iv. 760 What nowe, brother Honestie? what prye ye this waie? Is there eni thing here that ys yours, can ye saie? 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 91, I pryed al quarters. 1632 J. PORY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 276 An horseman of the enemy prying the King steadfastly in the face, said [etc.].

b. *Pry out*: to search or find out by prying.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 32 b, He secretly sent wise espialles..to searche & prye oute of what progeny thys misnamed Richarde was dissended. 1760 DODD *Hymn to Gd.-Nature* Poems (1767) 4 Never..to pry out littleness and faults, Where merit claims my praise.

Pry (prəi), *v.*[2] *dial.* and *U.S.* [Shortened from PRIZE, PRISE *v.*[3], app. through confusing the final consonant with the *-s* of the 3rd pers. sing. pres.: cf. PRY *sb.*[4]] *trans.* To raise or move by force of leverage; to force up; = PRIZE *v.*[3] Hence **Pry·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words & Phrases* 292 *Pray*, or *Praise*, or *Prize*, or *Pry*, to lift any thing with a lever—the lever is called a *pray* or *lever*...To pray a door or lid open, is to open it with a handspike, or lever of any sort. 1828 WEBSTER, *Pry*, to raise or attempt to raise with a lever. This is the common popular pronunciation of *prize* in America. The lever used is also called a *pry*. 1850 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. iii. 209 This seems to be the only lever to pry them over with. 1858 [see HUB[1] 3]. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 56/2 You must pry it up with a stick or trowel. 1897 GEN. H. PORTER *Campaigning w. Grant* ix. 146 In prying off the cross ties. 1903 [In *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Suffolk and Essex. Common with workmen in many parts.]

Pryan, prian (prəi·ăn). *dial.* [a. Corn. *pryan*, *prian* clayey ground (Jago).] A Cornish miner's term for soft white clay. Also *attrib.*

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Pryan Tin*, is a sort of Tin that is found mix'd with a Gravelly Earth, sometimes White, but usually Red. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Pryan*, ore in small pebbles mixed with clay. 1882 JAGO *Cornw. Gloss.*, *Pryan lode*, a flookan lode, as a soft clayey vein of tin.

Prycate, prycket(te, obs. ff. PRICKET. **Pryce,** obs. f. PRICE, PRISE, PRYSE. **Pryck, Pryde, Pryef,** obs. f. PRICK, PRIDE, PROOF.

† Pryelle. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. OF. *prayel*, *pra(i)el*, *preël* (mod.F. *préau*):—med.L. *prātell-um*, dim. of *prāt-um* a meadow. Cf. MDu. *pryel*, *prieel* (mod. *priel*).] An open space in the middle of a cloister, an open court.

c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 45 Rolande the handwerker Shall make my pryelle [F. *mon prayel*] An hegge aboute.

Pryer, var. PRIER. **Pryght,** obs. pa. t. of PRICK *v.* **Prygnatory,** obs. f. PRENOTARY.

Pry·ing, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PRY *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of PRY *v.*[1]; narrow peering or examination; inquisitive search.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. i. § 9. 377 There with a narrow prying was sought out the fibra, or veine of the heart on the left side. 1894 *Athenæum* 24 Feb. 238/3 Their prying into every detail of private life.

Prying, *vbl. sb.*[2]: see PRY *v.*[2]

Pry·ing, *ppl. a.* [f. PRY *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That pries; unduly or impertinently curious; inquisitive; diligently inquiring.

1552 HULOET, Priynge knaues, *limaces uiri.* 1608 D. T[UVIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 90 b, A prying eye, a listning eare, and a prating tongue, are all birds of one wing. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 20 Such things as..no prying historian is able to discover. 1778 FOOTE *Trip Calais* III. Wks. 1799 II. 365 She is as suspicious and prying as a customhouse officer. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 57 Analyzed in turn, by the most dextrous and prying anatomists of England, France, Germany, and Italy, but with no satisfactory result. 1845 JAMES *A. Neil* II. iv, They are a sad prying, gossiping race.

Pry·ingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a prying manner; narrowly, closely, inquisitively.

1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 50 That they will dare pryingly to sift out. 1720 S. PARKER *Biblioth. Bibl.* I. 427 Without examining too pryingly and sollicitously into the reasons of so unparallel'd a Transformation. 1853 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XX. 424/2 The writer appears to have wandered pryingly into the alleys and by-places.

Pryis(s, obs. f. PRICE *sb.*[1], PRIZE *v.*[1] **Pryk(e, prykk,** obs. ff. PRICK. **Prykel(le, prykyl,** obs. ff. PRICKLE. **Pryket, -ett(e,** obs. ff. PRICKET. **Prylle,** obs. f. BRILL *sb.*[1], PRILL[1].

Pryme, Prymer, obs. ff. PRIME, PRIMER.

Pry·-pole. [f. PRY *v.*[2] or *sb.*[4] + POLE *sb.*[1]] A pole used as a 'pry' or lever.

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 188, 7. Assists number 3 at the lever, slings and unslings the gun, and lashes it to the pry-pole. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 123 One prypole, fitted with a prypole rope.

Prys, obs. f. PRICE, PRIZE *sb.*[1], *v.*[1], PRYSE.

Prysage, Prysar, obs. ff. PRISAGE[1], PRIZER[1].

† Prysauntere. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. OF. *prisautier, prinsautier* (12th c. in Godef.), mod.F. *primesautier* precipitate in action, presumptuous, f. OF. *prin saut* 'first leap'.] (See quot.)

c 1440 *Partonope* 6842 Comenly suche menne mow not last Prysaunteres suche folke callyth he..Suche last not but lytylle while. [*Fr.* Qui ne sont pas si prinsautier Qui s'espargnent dusqu'al tierc jor.]

Pryse, pryce. *Hunting. arch.* Also 4 priis, 5 prise, 6 prys. [ME. a. OF. or AF. *pris* 'taken', pa. pple. of *prendre* to take, or OF. *prise* 'taking, capture', thence formed: cf. PRISE *sb.*[1], PRIZE *sb.*[3]] In phrase *to blow the pryse*, i.e. to blow 'Taken!' or 'Capture!', to sound a blast on the hunting-horn as a signal that the stag is taken. Also *transf.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2749 Tristrem on huntinge rade,..He blewe priis as he can þre mot oþer mare. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* xxxiv. (1904) 99 Þan shuld..who so is grettest of þe hunters blowe þe pryce at couplyng vp. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. vi. 125 Thenne kynge Arthur blewe the pryse and dyghte the herte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. xii. 123 And blew the prys triumphall for his [Orodes'] deth. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lii. 177, I can mew a sparhawke, and I can chase the herte and the wyld bore, and blowe the pryce.

1802 SCOTT *Cadyow Castle* xvii, Sound, merry huntsmen! sound the pryse!

Pryse, pryss, obs. ff. PRICE, PRISE, PRIZE.

‖ **Prytaneum** (pritănī·ŭm). *Gr. Antiq.* Also 9 -eium, -eiou. [L. *prytanēum*, a. Gr. *πρυτανεῖον*, f. *πρύτανις*: see next.] The public hall of a Greek state or city, in which the sacred fire was kept burning; *esp.* in ancient Athens, the hall in which those who had done distinguished service to the state (and also foreign ambassadors) were entertained at the public charge, together with the successive presidents of the senate.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLI. 1108 At Cizicum, he gave freely to the Prytaneum. 1718 OZELL tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant* II. IX. 335 A Publick House, or *Prytaneum*, wherein they ate on the great Feasts of the publick Games. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. XIV. I. 380 He assigned to the new hero a consecrated spot in the strongest and most commanding portion of the Sicyonian prytaneium. 1865 — *Plato* I. i. 13 Like the public hearth or perpetual fire maintained in the prytaneum of a Grecian city.

b. *transf.* A public hall or house.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 86 Last of all feasts the Professors in the room called the *Prytaneum*, which is now used as the Divinity-Schools. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xi. 27 The hearth and Prytaneion of the English nation. 1888 *Athenæum* 7 July 31/1 The poet and the novelist, the historian and the sage, will then live blithe and blameless in the Prytaneum.

‖ **Prytanis** (pri·tănis). *Gr. Antiq.* Pl. -nes (-nīz). Also 7 in Anglicized form **prytan, -ane.** [L. *prytanis*, a. Gr. *πρύτανις* a prince, ruler, chief, at Athens a president.]

1. In ancient Athens, A member of that division of the Council of Five Hundred which was presiding at the time.

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 79 The Prytans were a Committee or Council sitting in the Great Hall of Pantheon. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., All the fifty *prytanes* of the tribe did not govern together during those five weeks; but in companies, ten at a time, chosen by lot; seven days each company. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* xii. 372 The prytanes referred their case to the council.

2. The chief magistrate of a Greek state, as of Rhodes, Lycia, or Miletus.

1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* III. 267 He was Prytane, or Chief Magistrate among them. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* XIV. x. § 22 The decree of those of Pergamus:—'When Cratippus was prytanis, on the first day of the month Desius'. 1868 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* (ed. 7) s.v. *Prytaneium*, Officers called *prytanes* (*πρυτάνεις*) were entrusted with the chief magistracy in several states of Greece, as Corcyra, Corinth, Miletus.

3. *transf.* A president, chief.

1847 GROTE *Greece* II. X. III. 101 It is probable also that the functions of that senate [the Areopagus], and those of the prytanes of the naukrars, were of the same double and confused nature. 1898 A. LANG *Making Relig.* xvii. 317 In polytheism that conception is necessarily obscured, showing itself dimly either in the *Prytanis*, or President of the Immortals, such as Zeus; or in Fate.

Hence **Pry·tan** *a. rare*, pertaining to or consisting of prytanes; presiding in the Council of Five Hundred at Athens; **Pry·tanize** *v. intr.*, of a division or individual: to exercise the prytany; whence **Pry·tanizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. I. vi. 95 Every prytan body of fifty was divided into five committees of ten each; and its period of office into five of seven days each. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. XXXVI. IV. 484 *note*, Conformable to their order in prytanising, as drawn by lot for the year. *Ibid.* 485 *note*, First in the order of prytanising tribes for the year.

Prytany (pri·tăni). *Gr. Antiq.* Also **prut-**. [ad. Gr. *πρυτανεία*, f. *πρύτανις* PRYTANIS.]

1. The presidency of the Athenian senate; the office or dignity of a prytanis. Also *transf.*

1885 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XVI. 169 If Schömann's older view is correct, the presiding officer..must always belong to the tribe which holds the prytany at the time. 1898 A. LANG *Making Relig.* xv. 286 Modified by a weak reminiscence of the old kingship in the not very effective sovereignty (or *prytany*) of Zeus.

2. Each of the ten divisions of the Athenian Council of Five Hundred during its presidency; also the period of five weeks during which each division presided.

1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* I. XXXI. 115 If these officers did not carry their rents before the ninth prytany, they were to pay double. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. XI. III. 163 *note*, The division of the year into ten portions of time, each called by the name of a *prytany*..[does] not belong to the Solonian Athens. 1886 *Athenæum* 14 Aug. 216/1 A building called a Tholos, in which statues were dedicated and sacrifices were performed by the prutanies.

Pr'ythee, obs. form of PRITHEE.

Pryys, obs. form of PRICE *sb.*[1]

P.S., a common abbreviation of L. *post scriptum*, POSTSCRIPT, often pronounced as written (pī·e·s).

1757 J. LIND *Lett. Navy* ii. 62 This defect is remedied by a law mentioned in the P.S. 1842 ORDERSON *Creol.* xviii. 221 As a little P.S...we will here note. *Mod.* (At end of a letter.) P.S. Since writing the above I have received your telegram, and am relieved to know that the missing luggage has turned up. Good-bye!

Ps-. Words beginning with this consonant combination (with the exception of a few interjectional monosyllables, *psa, pshaw, pst*) are all taken or formed from Greek, in which language the combination is frequent, and has been represented from about B.C. 550 by the single letter Ψ, *ψ*.

The only words in *ps-* which go back to Old English times are the ecclesiastical terms *psalm* sb. and vb., and *psalter*. *Psalterion* and *psaltery* appear in the 13th c.; *psendo*, and some five of its compounds, occur in Wyclif. All the other *ps-* words are of Modern English formation, few before 1600, the great majority of the 19th c. In *psalm* the initial *p* was dropped already in OE., as in OF. and the cognate languages, and in English has never been restored in pronunciation (as it has been in French and German). This appears to have served as a precedent for dropping the *p* in the pronunciation of other words, an unscholarly practice often leading to ambiguity or to a disguising of the composition of the word. As the *p* is now pronounced in French, German, and other languages, as well as by Englishmen in reading Greek, and by many scholars in English also (there being no organic defect in the English mouth to prevent it), it is here marked, except in the *psalm, psalter* group, as an optional pronunciation which is recommended especially in all words that retain their Greek form (e.g. *psora, psyche*), and in scientific terms generally, which have not been irretrievably mutilated by popular use.

Psa: see PSHAW.

Psalidodect (ps-, sælidodekt), *a. Comp. Anat.* [f. Gr. *ψαλίς, ψαλιδ-* a pair of shears + *δήκτης* biter, f. *δάκνειν* to bite.] (See quot.)

1896 COPE *Primary Factors Org. Evol.* vi. 318 Inferior molars work within superior molars, but not between them. Psalidodect mastication.

Psalloid (ps-, sæloid), *a. Anat.* [ad. mod.L. *psalloīdēs*, irreg. f. Gr. *ψάλλειν* (see PSALM) + *εἶδος* form: see -OID.] Resembling a stringed instrument: applied to a part of the *fornix* of the brain (*corpus psalloïdes*), from the lines on it suggesting the strings of a musical instrument, whence also called *lyra* (see LYRA 4).

[1756 DOUGLAS tr. *Winslow's Struct. Hum. Body* (ed. 4) II. 245 For which reason the Ancients called it Psalloides and Lyra. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict., Psalloides*...Applied ..to the inner surface of the fornix of the brain.] 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1029/1 Resembling a psalter, harp, or *cithara*: psalloid. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Psalloid*...Resembling a harp in shape.

Psalm (sām), *sb.* Forms: see below. [ad. L. *psalm-us*, a. Gr. *ψαλμ-ός* a twitching (of the strings of the harp), the sound of the cithara or harp, a song sung to the harp, f. *ψάλλ-ειν* to twitch, twang, play (with the fingers), sing to a harp (in LXX and N.T.). The OE. (*p*)*salm* was cogn. with OHG. *salm, salmo*, also *psalmo, -ma* (MHG. *salm, salme, psalme*, Ger. *psalm*, pl. *-en*, Du. *psalm*), ON. (*p*)*salmr* (mod. Icel. *sálmur*, Norw. *salm(e* m. (*salma* f.), MSw. (*p*)*salm*, Sw. *psalm* (*p* mute), Da. *salme* (*psalme*), all from L.; whence also OF. *salme, saume, psalme*, (*p*)*seaume*, F. from 15th c. *psaume* (= psōm), Pr. *salme, psalm(e*, Cat. *salm*, Sp., It. *salmo*, Pg. *psalmo*. From the early forms in the cognate langs. as well as Eng., it is seen that the initial *p* was often dropped at an early period; in many of the langs. it has been restored after the L. and Gr. original, and in that case is also pronounced. Eng. is almost alone in spelling *ps*, and sounding only *s*. The ME. spelling (*p*)*saume*, and modern pronunciation (sām), are due to F. (*p*)*saume*: cf. *balm, calm*, etc.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 1– psalm, 1 psealm; 4–7 psalme, 7 *Sc.* pschalme, (6 spalme, 7 sphalme).

*c*961 Hu fela psealma [see B. 2]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 129/41 *Canticum*, psalm æfter hærpansang. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 30 Hwose wule mei siggen þesne psalm. 13.. *Cursor M.* 18889 (Cott.) þe psalm [*Gött.* salme] sais, thorn þe haligast. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxii. 9 þis psalme is songen in þe office of ded men. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxix. (Bodl. MS.), þe one and fifti psalme..is a psalme of penaunce. 1599 *Acc.-Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 242 A service booke with spalmes. 1605 *Montgomerie's Poems* (S.T.S.) Notes 388 The xxiij Sphalme translait he Montgumry. 1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 260 A Psalme of mercy. 1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* 40 Singing of Psalms. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 380 Psalmes with instruments musicall.

β. 1–3 sealm, 1–5 salm, 2 selm (3 Orm. sallm). *c*825 *Vesp. Psalter* xviii[i]. 50 Salm ic cweoðu. *c* 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* Contents 6 [ch.] xix, þa sealmas. *c* 1175 Of þe salm [see B. 1]. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 61 De spekð..ðurh ðene selm. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15579 Upponn hiss hallshe sallme. 1388 WYCLIF *Jas.* v. 13 Seie he a salm [1382 psalme]. *c* 1400 Saulm [see B. 2]. *c* 1420–30 *Primer* (E.E.T.S.) 31 Y schal seie salm.

γ. 3 saume, 3–6 salme, (4 same), 5 saulme. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 66/447 He bi-gan one saume of euesongue. *c* 1300 Same [see B. 2]. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxv[i]. 11, I shal synge and saie salme to our Lord. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 441/1 Salme, *psalmus*. 1530 PALSGR. 265/1 Salme of saulter, *psaulme*. *c* 1597 HARINGTON *Nugæ Ant.* (1779) II. 158 Singing salmes, and himms, and spiritual songs.

B. Signification.

1. In a general sense: Any sacred song that is or may be sung in religious worship; a hymn: esp. in biblical use. (In quot. *c* 1175 applied to the Creed.) Also more generally, any song or ode of a sacred or serious character.

*c*825 *Vesp. Psalter* xciv. [xcv.] 2 In saluum wynsumie we him. *c* 825 *Vesp. Hymns* iii. in *O. E. Texts* 403, & salmas ure we singad [*Isa.* xxxviii. 20]. *c* 1000 [see A. *α*]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 73 þe salm þet heo alle þus writen wes ihaten, Credo, efter þan formeste word of þe salm. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxv[i]. 3 [4] Alle land loute þe, and sing to þe sal, And salme sal to þi name with-al. 1382 WYCLIF *Col.* iii. 16 In sadnes, and ymnes, and spiritual songis, in grace syngynge in 3oure hertis to the Lord. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 31/2 Hymnes & psalmes & other orasouns haue they. 1645 MILTON *At Solemn Music* 15 Hymns devout and holy Psalms Singing everlastingly. 1838 LONGF. (*title*) A Psalm of Life. What the heart of the young man said to the Psalmist.

2. *spec.* Any one of the sacred songs or hymns of the ancient Hebrews which together form the 'Book of Psalms' (see b); a version or paraphrase of any of these, esp. as sung (or read) in public or private worship. (The prevailing use throughout.)

Psalms for the day: the particular psalms appointed for each day so that the whole Psalter is said or sung in the course of a definite period, e.g. a week or (as in the Church of England), a month. *Proper psalms*: see PROPER *a.* 2. † *Seven Psalms*: (spec.) the seven PENITENTIAL psalms.

c 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* Contents 6 [ch.] x, Hu fela psealma on nihtlicum tidum to singenne synt...xviii, Hu fela sealma þurh þa sylfan tida sceolan beon gecwedene. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lvi. 9 Þæt ic Gode swylce sealmas singe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Þis witezede dauid þe þe salm scop in þe saltere. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7969–70 (Cott.) Of al þe psalmes o þe sauter, Þis psalme [*Gött., etc.*, salme] o penance has na per. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1084 He..seide furst þe set sames [*S. Eng. Leg.* I. 137/1086 þe seuen salmes] and siþþe þe letanye. *a* 1340, 1398 [see A. *α*]. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 1768 When gloria efter þe first saulm es said. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, The Table and Kalendar, expressing the Ordre of the Psalmes and Lessons, to bee sayd at Matyns and Euensong. 1660 WOOD *Life* Dec. (O.H.S.) I. 359 The singing of psalmes after supper..on the Lord's day. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 284 ¶ 6, I had one Day set the Hundredth Psalm. 1856 *Amy Carlton* 35 They now read the psalms for the day, taking each a verse in turn. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 21 May 7/2 The Psalm [cvii] is usually read as part of the simple services which take place on Sunday on ships at sea. For that reason it is known as the Sailors' Psalm.

b. *The Psalms, the Book of Psalms.* Name of one of the books of the Old Testament, forming the hymn-book of the Jewish church, and used also in Christian worship from the earliest times; the Psalter. Often called *the Psalms of David*, in accordance with the belief that they, or part of them, were composed by David king of Israel.

In Luke xxiv. 44 used for that division of the Old Testament containing the Psalms: = HAGIOGRAPHA.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xxiv. 44 Alle ða awriteno sindon in æ moses & witgo & salmas of mec. 1382 WYCLIF *ibid.*, Alle thingis..whiche ben writun in the lawe of Moyses, and in prophetis, and in salmes, of me. 1581 *Acc.-Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 117 Another boke of St. Chrysostomes upo' the salmes. 1817 D'OYLY & MANT *Bible* II. *Psalms* Introd., The Book of Psalms..contains the productions of different writers. These..are called however the Psalms of David, because a great part of them were composed by him. 1896 ADENEY *How to read the Bible* II. I. IV. 88 Even in the reading of the Psalms we cannot afford to neglect..the historical method.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *psalm-droner, -expounder, -maker, -poet, -translator*; *psalm-quoting, -saying, -singing* sbs. and adjs.; **psalm-melodieon** (see quot.); **psa·lm-singer,** one who sings psalms; *spec.* one who maintains the singing of (biblical) psalms (as opposed to hymns) in public worship; † **psa·lm-song** *Obs.*, (*a*) in OE. (*sealmsang*), the singing of psalms; (*b*) in Ormin (*sallmsang*), the Book of Psalms (or the Hagiographa: see 2 b); **psa·lm-tone,** any one of the Gregorian tones or chants to which the Psalms were (or are) sung; **psalm-tune,** a tune set to a metrical version of a psalm. See also PSALM-BOOK, -WRIGHT.

1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* iv. 27 Who..gave...Each forfeit crown To *psalm-droners And canting groaners. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xxiii. 1 A solempne *salm maker of Irael. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, **Psalm Melodicon*, an instrument invented in 1828 by Schuhmacher Weinrich. It was a wind instrument with keys and ventages, imitating the tone of several orchestral instruments. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 208 Hopkins and Sternhold, or the more modern *Psalm-Poets. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1499/1 The *psalmsaying friars brought him to his standing, & there left him. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 211 He was the best *psalm-singer in the whole congregation. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* III. 61 At this *psalm-singing and these night-sermons, tumults were raised in both Cities, between such as favoured and such as hated them. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* II. xi. 280 The psalm-singing old seamen of the Commonwealth. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 319 Mid *sealmsange godes lof up ahebban. *c* 1200 ORMIN 14291 þa bokess..wærenn Moysæsess boc, & Sallmsang, & Profetess. 1889 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV. 655/2 The Gregorian *Psalm-Tones are..the oldest Melodies now known to be in existence. *Ibid.* 656/2 The Psalm-Tones..are eight in number—one in each of the first eight Modes. 1709 WATTS *Lyric Poems* Pref., Wks. 1813 IX. 224, I have too often fettered my thoughts in the narrow metre of our old *psalm-translators. 1632 (*title*) All the French *Psalm tunes with English words. Being a collection of Psalms accorded to the verses and tunes generally vsed in the Reformed Churches of France and Germany. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 80 To an American, whose country is whitewashed all over by unmeaning names..or named at a pinch from a psalm-tune. 1871 R. B. VAUGHAN *St. Thomas of Aquin* I. 549 In the above *psalm-words, three things are touched upon.

Psalm, *v.* Also 1 salmian; 4 salme. [f. prec. sb.: cf. *to hymn*.]

1. †**a.** *intr.* To sing psalms. *Obs.* **b.** *trans.* To sing or celebrate in psalms.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelm., MS. M.) cvii. 1 Ic singe and sealmize [L. *cantabo et psalmum dicam*]. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* vii. 18, I sal..salme [L. *psallam*] to name of lauerd heghist es. *a* 1400 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xlii, To psalme & synge the louynges of god wyth goostly myrthe. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handie-crafts* 72 That we her subjects.. Psalming his praise, may sound the same the higher. 1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 30 He that only sings unto God..he doth but talk of his wondrous workes; but he that Psalmes it..he glories in his holy Name. 1849 tr. *St. Augustine's Expos. Ps.* lxviii. III. 315 He psalmeth to His name, that worketh unto His glory.

2. *trans.* To say or sing a psalm to or over. *rare.*

1800 KEATINGE in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 51 We cured our wounds with oil, and by a soldier called Juan Catalan, who blessed us and psalmed us,..we found our Saviour Jesus Christ was pleased to give us strength. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* II. 342 He who psalms a sick man, or fancies that the oil from his saint's lamp will heal him of all his complaints.

Hence **Psalmed** *ppl. a.* (in quot. ? composed as psalms, or in the form of sacred poetry); **Psa·lming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

13.. *St. Erkenwolde* 277 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 272 He says in his sothe psalmyde writtes: þe skilfulle & þe vnskathely skeltone ay to me. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* III. lix, The Psalming Harp was 'bove thy swaying Scepter priz'd. *Ibid.* v. lii, My psalming Tongue Made th' Orbs suspend their vsual Song, To hear Celestial Hymns the glist'ring Quires did throng. 1850 *Elder's House* 141 Sweet the psalming, borne on high.

Psa·lm-book. In 1 **sealm-bóc*, 2-3 salm boc. [Cf. ON. *psalma-bók*, mod. Icel. *sálma-bók*, Norw. *salmebok*, Sw. *psalmbok*, Da. *salmebog*; Ger. *psalmbuch*, Du. *psalmboek*.] †**a.** The Book of Psalms: see PSALM *sb.* 2 b. *Obs.* **b.** A book or volume containing the Psalms, esp. a metrical version of them for use in public worship.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 69 Bete we gerne, and ben afterward þe edinesse þe þe salm boc of specð. 1579-80 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 266 That houshaldaris have Bybillis and Psalme buikis. 1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* 40 Every one that can reade is to have a Psalm-book. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* iii, See this bundle of ballads..I wheedled an old woman out of these, who loved them better than her psalm-book. 1842 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* I. iv. (1874) 42 'Tis Israel's Psalm-book sweet by inspiration wrought.

Psalmic (sæ·lmik, sā·mik), *a. rare.* [f. PSALM *sb.* + -IC, or ad. Chr. Gr. ψαλμικ-ός, f. ψαλμός PSALM: cf. F. *psalmique*.] Of, pertaining to, or having the character of a psalm or psalms.

1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 581 The sudden ebullition of a psalmic chorus. 1875 J. MORISON in *Expositor* I. 194 Who has a right to say that the wings of the Psalmic bards were so feeble that [etc.]? 1898 J. ROBERTSON *Poetry & Relig. Ps.* xiii. 323 The greater part of the seventh chapter of Micah is quite psalmic in thought and expression.

Psalmist (sā·mist, sæ·lmist). [ad. late L. *psalmista* (5th c. Jerome), f. *psalm-us*: see -IST. In OF. *psalmistre* (12th c.), *psalmiste, salmiste, saumiste, samistre*; mod.F. *psalmiste*. Cf. Ger., Du., Da. *psalmist*.]

1. The author of a psalm or psalms; almost always with def. art. as a title for David considered as the author of the Psalms, or as a designation of the author of any one of them.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* G viij b, As the psalmyste sayth. 1539 BIBLE (Great) 2 *Sam.* xxiii. 2 The noble Psalmist of Israel. 1623 GOUGE *Serm. Extent God's Provid.* § 4 The Psalmist noteth it as a branch of Gods incomparable glory. *a* 1720 J. HUGHES *Dio. Poetry* 23 She tun'd to pious notes the psalmist's lyre. 1838 [see PSALM B. 1]. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* iv. 103 To say out of the depth of your own experience what the Psalmist said. 1890 KIRKPATRICK *Bk. Psalms* I. Introd. i. 10 The Psalmists celebrate *the moral law* as the guide of human conduct. 1895 *Ibid.* II. xliv. 235 A Maccabaean Psalmist.

2. *Eccl.* A member of one of the minor clerical orders (formerly recognized in some sections of the Church) discharging the functions of a chorister or cantor. *Hist.*

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* II. iii. (1567) 98 The Psalmistes or Singers office was, to singe the Psalmes. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* xi. 140 As if all that are made Priests among you were Psalmists, Sextens, Readers, Exorcists, Torch-bearers, Subdeacons, and Deacons before. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 184 Some in that [*i. e.* the Roman] Church exclude a Bishop; and others therein make nine Orders, by including the Bishop and Psalmist. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* IX. ii, Choristers and Monks and Priests And Psalmists there, and Exorcists. 1901 Br. J. WORDSWORTH *Ministry of Grace* 197 Psalmists or choirmen are not mentioned in the Church till the latter half of the fourth century.

3. As the title of a book of psalmody, or of a tune-book for use in public worship.

1842 (*title*) The Psalmist. 1858 (*title*) The Congregational Psalmist; a Companion to all the New Hymn-books, providing Tunes, Chorales, and Chants [etc.].

4. *fig.* One who extols or 'sings the praises' of some one or something. *rare.*

1884 *West. Morn. News* 11 Sept. 4/3 The psalmists of the rising diplomatist tell how..he succeeded in Syria.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 1).

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. xvi, A kind of Psalmist solemnity. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* IX. iii. (1872) III. 86 Going out to witness it, with something of a poetic, almost of a psalmist feeling. 1892 ESPINASSE *Voltaire* xi. 177 He breaks forth into almost Psalmist-like praises of the wisdom and beneficence of the Creator.

†**Psalmister.** *Obs.* Also salm-. [a. OF. (*p*)*salmistre*: see prec.] **a.** A person appointed to sing psalms: = prec. 2. **b.** = prec. 1.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 195 Þat..3e have psalmystres [HIGDEN *psalmicines*] or saienge of psalmes of þe psawtre fourty nyȝtes. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 58 The salmistere seith to God, 'I am parteneer of alle that dreden thee'. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 6 He may seye with þe psalmystre: 'Torrentes iniquitatis conturbauerunt me'. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 317/1 A Salmister, *psalmista*.

†**Psa·lmistry.** *Obs.* [f. PSALMIST + -RY.] The office or work of a psalmist in either sense.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 101 In sanctuar for to make ceremonie, Witht..psalmistrie fur to be said and sung. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* i. 10 From such a kind of Psalmistry, or any other verbal Devotion, without the pledge and earnest of sutable deeds. 1650 J. COTTON *Sing. Ps.* 37 He would inspire some or other Member of the Church with such a.. Spirit of Psalmistry.

Psa·lmless, *a. rare.* [f. PSALM *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a psalm; unaccompanied by a psalm.

1623 HOLYDAY *Serm.* (1626) 16 You shall never find him in a Psalmelesse action.

Psalmodic (sælmǫ·dik), *a.* [f. Gr. type **ψαλμῳδικ-ός* (cf. late Gr. *ψαλμῳδικῶς*, Eustathius *c* 1160: see PSALMODY and -IC, and cf. F. *psalmodique*.] Of or pertaining to psalmody; having the style or character of psalmody. *loosely* = PSALMIC.

1749 *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 31 Psalmodic Musick thus improved comes nearer to Recitative. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xlv. (1840) III. 148 The..design was..to accommodate every part of the service to the psalmodic tone. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XI. lvii, Pegasus has a psalmodic amble. 1898 J. ROBERTSON *Poetry & Relig. Ps.* xiii. 323 The books of Nahum and Habakkuk have each a chapter entirely psalmodic in construction.

So **Psalmodial** (-ōu·diăl), **Psalmodical** (-ǫ·d-) *adjs.*

1848 K. H. DIGBY *Compitum* I. 315 Their language became psalmodial. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* 170 If Queen Elizabeth patronized Cathedral Music exclusively, she did not interdict Psalmodical. [Cf. quot. 1774 above.]

Psalmodist (sā·mŏdist, sæ·lm-). [f. PSALMODY + -IST, or f. PSALMODIZE: see -IST.]

1. One who practises or is skilled in psalmody; a singer of psalms.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* Pref. ¶ 2 The Spirits and inflamed Affections, and Voices of Psalmodists. 1740 *Univ. Spectator* 19 July 1/3 A young Man, who was a Member of a Society of Psalmodists. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* III. 370 Like a company of psalmodists in a country church.

b. = PSALMIST 2. ? *Obs.*

1726 J. HEALEY *Prim. Liturgy* 11 Let the Psalmodist say, To the praise of God, let us sing a Part of the — Psalm, verse the — &c. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 400 The Canonists make nine Orders in the Church, reckoning the Psalmodist and the Tonsura into the Number.

†**2.** A writer of psalms: = PSALMIST 1. *Obs.*

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 252 The writers of these Hagiographa might be termed psalmodists. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. i. 15 Plato's Rapsodist..seems exactly parallel to..the Jewish Psalmodist. 1886 W. R. SMITH in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 29/1 He [Solomon] is not recognized as a psalmodist by the most ancient tradition.

b. The author of a metrical version or paraphrase of the Psalms for singing: cf. PSALMODY 1 b.

1885 DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 495 *note*, The English Psalmodists, Cox, Whittingham, Heath, and others, were at work in this reign.

Psalmodize (sā·mŏdəiz, sæ·lm-), *v.* [ad. med.L. *psalmōdizāre* (Du Cange), f. *psalmōdi-a*: see -IZE.] *intr.* To practise psalmody; to sing psalms. Hence **Psa·lmodizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 620 Secular chanons, of great humilitie, To synge and psalmodise oure sauiour vnto. 1759 J. G. COOPER tr. *Gresset's Ver-vert* II. 45 In short, the bird perform'd his part In all the psalmodising art. 1817 LADY MORGAN *France* (1818) II. VII. 173 A kind of nasal psalmodizing.

Psalmody (sā·mŏdi, sæ·lmŏdi), *sb.* Also 5 **salmody,** (6 **salmede**). [ad. late L. *psalmōdia* (4th c. in Jerome), a. Gr. ψαλμῳδία singing to the harp, f. ψαλμῳδός psalmist, f. ψαλμός psalm + ᾠδή song; in Chr. Gr., psalm-singing, composing of psalms.]

1. The action, practice, or art of singing psalms (or sacred vocal music in general, including hymns and anthems), esp. in public worship.

Now almost exclusively used of the art or practice.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* v. 1 Lord persayue my wordis þt is þe psalmodye of my mouth. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4051 All þe matyns tyme he stode, And psalmody sange and sayde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 317/1 A Salmody, *psalmodia*. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2272 In prayer and psalmody for his helthe and solace. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* 1 Cor. xiv. 26 Let all your Gifts, whether of Psalmody, or Doctrine, or Languages, or Revelation, or Interpretation, be used to Edification. *a* 1711 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 363 When God the grace of Psalmody infus'd. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 327 The passion for psalmody itself is a portion of the history of the Reformation.

attrib. 1868 STEVENSON *Lct.* July in *Scribner's Mag.* (1899) XXV. 31/1 As we went home we heard singing...It was a psalmody class.

b. The arrangement of psalms for singing; hence, psalms and hymns so arranged, collectively.

1554-5 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 309 Paid for a boke of salmede, ijs. 1718 WATTS (*title*) A Short Essay toward the Improvement of Psalmody. *Ibid.* Wks. 1813 IX. 7 We are to suit part of our psalmody to the gospel-state, as well as borrow part from the Old Testament. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* vii. 89 Milton's paraphrase of the Psalms belongs to history, but to the history of psalmody, not that of poetry.

†**2.** The Book of Psalms. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* III. iii. in Ashm. *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 139 Thus spoken by the Prophet yn the Psalmody.

†**3.** The place where psalms are sung; the choir of a church. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* Pref. A vij, It is reported, that he went often into the Psalmody and sung himself.

Psa·lmody, *v. rare.* [In 15th c., ad. F. *psalmodier* (12th c. in Littré); in mod. use f. prec. sb.] **a.** *intr.* = PSALMODIZE. **b.** *trans.* To celebrate as in psalmody; to 'hymn'. Hence **Psa·lmodying** *vbl. sb.*

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xli. (Shaks. Soc.) 388 Of qwyche hefne and erthe eche tyme pshalmodyeth. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) 260 They herde the sayd Joseph and his bretheren whiche songen and psalmodyed. 1837 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.* (1857) IV. 119 The French Revolution ..is an event..still to be celebrated and psalmodied. 1850 — *Latter-d. Pamph.* i. 10 My dear household, cease singing and psalmodying; lay aside your fiddles, take out your work-implements, if you have any.

†**Psa·lmograph.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *psalmograph-us*, a. Gr. ψαλμογράφ-ος, f. ψαλμ-ός psalm, + -γραφος writing, a writer. So mod.F. *psalmographe*.] The author of a psalm or psalms: = PSALMIST 1.

1542 BECON *David's Harp* viii. Wks. 1564 I. 159 As the Psalmograph saith: The vngodly hath the ouerhand, and the pore is brent. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 216/1 The sayeng of king Danid the Psalmograph. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 145 The Psalmograph having in the former part of the 2. Psalm spoken of the terrors of Gods indignation.

So †**Psalmo·grapher,** †**Psalmo·graphist** *rare*$^{-0}$, in same sense; †**Psalmo·graphy** *rare*$^{-0}$, the writing of psalms.

1611 LOE *Blisse Bright. Beauty* (1614) 52 (T.) The psalmographer setteth him out, in the person of Solomon, to be of surpassing beauty. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 10 The Psalmographers Prophecy, if applyed to these times will prove..an exact History. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Psalmography*, the writing of Psalms. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Psalmographist*, a Writer of Psalms.

†**Psa·lmonize,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. ? after *harmonize*, or error for *psalmodize*.] *intr.* To sing psalms: = PSALMODIZE.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 416 b/1 In syngnyng, psalmonysyng, & glorefyeng god.

†**Psa·lmwright.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **psalm-, sealmwyrhta,** 2 **salmwurhta,** 3 **psalm-, salmwurhte, salmwrihte, -wruhte.** [f. PSALM *sb.* + OE. *wyrhta* worker, WRIGHT.] = PSALMIST 1.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 82 Efne se psalmwyrhta understod on hwilcum ȝedeorfum þis mennisce lif is ȝelogod. *c* 1000 — *On O. & N. Test.* (Grein) 2 Swa swa se sealmwyrhta þus sang. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 For þon cweð þe salmwurhta. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 256, & sigge mid te salmwurhte, 'Corripiet me justus [etc.]'. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Dauid þe salmwrihte speked iþe sauter. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 215 Þus seið þe salmwruhte dauið iþe sawter.

Psalmy (sā·mi), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. PSALM *sb.* + -Y.] Apt or disposed for a psalm.

1858 BAILEY *Age* 113 When once a man feels sermonish or psalmy.

Psa·loid, *a.*, an alteration of PSALLOID, due to an assumed derivation from Gr. ψαλίς, ψαλιδ- pair of shears, also a vault (= L. *fornix*): see quots.

Psaloid from ψαλίς is as incorrectly formed as *psalloid* from ψάλλειν; its correct form would be **psalidoid*.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Psaloides, adj.* (As if *Psalidoeides*, which, correctly, it ought to be, from ψαλίς, an arched work: terminal *-ides*.) *Anat.* Resembling an arch; arch-like; arched: psa·loid... The *Corpus psaloides* is another term for the *Fornix*, simply meaning the arched body. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Psa·loid*, like an arch, arched.

Psalter (sǫ·ltəi). Forms: see below. [In OE. (*p*)*saltere* (= OHG. *psalteri, -tare*, mostly *saltari, -târe, -teri*, MHG. *salter*, Ger. *psalter*; ON. (*p*)*saltari*, Icel. *saltari*, Sw. *psaltare*, Da. *salter* (*psalter*)), ad. L. *psaltērium*. In ME. *sauter*, a. AF. *sauter* = OF. *sautier* (*ps-*), *saltier, sautier* (*ps-*), in F. *psautier* (16th c.) = Pr. (*p*)*salteri, sauteri*, Sp., It. *salterio*, Pg. *psalterio*; all:— L. *psaltērium*, a. Gr. ψαλτήριον a stringed instrument played by twanging, f. ψάλλειν to twang; also in Christian Greek and Latin writers (e.g. Jerome *a* 420) a name for the 'Psalms of David'. The initial *ps-*, rare in OE. and ME. as in OF., frequent from 14th c., has been the established spelling from 16th c., but the *p*, pronounced in Fr., Ger., Du., etc., remains mute in Eng. The *l* was preserved in OE., was inserted occasionally in ME. as in OF., and usually from 15th c.; it is now always pronounced.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. α. 1-3 **saltere.** β. 2-6 **sauter, sawter,** 3-5 **sautere, 4 sautre, -tir,** 4-5 **sawtere,** 5 **sauteer, sawtyr, -tre,** 6 **sater.** γ. 4-6 **salter, -tere,** 5 **saulter, sawlter.**

α. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xix. [xxvii.] (1890) 242 Þæt æghwelce dæge ahne saltere..asunge. *c* 1000, *c* 1175 Saltere [see B. 1]. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 113 Bi ðessere holi mihte is iwriten on ðe saltere.

β. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 155 On ane stude in þe sauter. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 215 Þus seiδ .. dauiδ iþe sawter. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11616 (Cott.) Þan com þe propheci al cler, To dede, þat said es in sauter [*other MSS.* clere, sautere]. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 47 So seiþ the santer and sapience boþe. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3317 The sexte hade a sawtere semliche bowndene. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* IX. xiv. (MS. Bodl. 263) 420/1 Vpon a vers write in the Sauteer. *c* 1440 *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 720/1 *Hoc psalterium*, a sawtyr. 1530 Palsgr. 265/1 Sauter a boke, *psaltier*. 1547–8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 317 Item, for vj new sawters in englisshe for the quyer.

γ. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Mathou*) 566 A prophet til hym dere, And makare of þe saltere. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 67 Dauyd preyseth moche in the sawlter the trewe labourers. *c* 1540 *Inuent.* in *Trans. Lond. & Middx. Archæol. Soc.* IV. 371 Item on bothe sydes the quyer iij salters.

2. α. 1 **psaltere.** β. 4 **psauter, psawtre,** 4–5 **psautere,** 4–6 **psawter.** γ. 5– **psalter (5 psaltyr, 6 spalter).**

α. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 202 Cimbalan oδδe psalteras. β. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Prol. 3 Þis boke is cald þe psantere. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 195 Þat ze have psalmystres or saience of psalmes of þe psawtre fourty nyztes. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1830) xxv. 261 David seythe in the Psautere. 1511 Fabyan *Will* in *Chron.* (1811) Pref. 5 To say oon tyme our Lady psawter.

γ. *c* 1470 Psaltyr [see B. 6]. 1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 295 Many other prayers & psalters of Dauyd. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 2546 And deuoutely say.. Danyd spalter holly knelynge with great reuerence. 1530 (*title*) The Psalter of David, in Englishe.

B. Signification.

I. 1. The Book of Psalms, as one of the books of the Old Testament.

a 900 [see A. 1]. *c* 1000 Ælfric *On O. & N. Test.* (Grein) 7 Se saltere ys an boc, þe he [David] gesette þurh god betwux oðrum bocum on þære bibliothecan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Dauid þe þe salm scop in þe saltere. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 288 Dauid, iδe santer, cleopeδ hine dogge. *a* 1300, 1362, 1474 [see A. 1 β, γ]. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Introd., The Psalter shalbe red through once euery Moneth. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxiii. 202 The Psalter was compiled, and put into the form it now hath, after the return of the Jews. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* II. IX. 152 [Pay] by twenty repetitions of the psalter. 1864 *Reader* 11 June 740 We put ourselves in a right position towards the Psalter by regarding it as the national Hymn-book of the Jewish people.

b. A translation or particular version (prose or metrical) of the Book of Psalms: e. g. a Latin, English, Chinese Psalter; the Prayer-book Psalter, the Scotch Metrical Psalter, etc.

Roman, Gallican, and *Hebraic Psalters*: the three successive forms of the Latin version of the Psalms, prepared by St. Jerome; the first a slight recension of the Old Latin text, after the LXX; the second a more thorough recension, based on Origen's Hexaplar text of the LXX; the third a new translation by Jerome from the Hebrew. The first was adopted in the Roman liturgy; the second was extensively used in Gaul, and north of the Alps, and was subsequently adopted in the Vulgate, in which Jerome's Hebraic Psalter (which properly belonged to the Vulgate) failed to supersede it. *Prayer-book Psalter*, the English version of the Psalms used in the Book of Common Prayer, and not displaced by the later version in the Bible of 1611.

c 1050 *Charter of Leofric* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 275 Nu δaer synd..tropere and II. salteras and se þriddan saltere swa man singδ on Rome. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 183 Ierom..amended also þe sauter of þe seventy þat was þoo i-used wel nyh in alle chirches, and þat psauter was eft appeyred, and he translated it newe azen;..þat sauter [is] i-cleped þe Frensche sawter, psalterium Gallicanum; ȝit he made þe þridde translacioun of þe psawter from word to word. 1549 (*title*) The Psalter or Psalmes of Dauid after the Translacion of the great Bible, poynted as it shall be songe in Churches. 1723 Gibson *Life Spelman* in *S.'s Wks.* Pref. C j b, In the Year 1640 he [John Spelman] publish'd the Saxon Psalter from an ancient MS. of Sir Henry's. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 250 Dr. R...fetched out of his closet a Chinese psalter, sent him as a curiosity by the cardinal de Tournon. 1889 H. E. Woolbridge in Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV. 752 Sternhold's translations [1549], [are] the nucleus of the metrical Psalter which has come down to us. 1905 W. Aldis Wright in *Westm. Gaz.* 29 July 2/1 Coverdale's first translation of the Bible was published in 1535, and he was employed in producing the Great Bible of 1539, known as Cromwell's, and the edition of April 1540, which first had Cranmer's preface. From the versions of the Psalms which appeared in these three Bibles the Prayer-book Psalter has been formed.

c. A copy of, or a volume containing, the Psalms, esp. as arranged for liturgical or devotional use.

c 1000 *Canons of Ælfric* § 21 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 350 Þa halgan bec, saltere & pistol-boc & godspell-boc & mæsse-boc. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 44 Verslunge of hire santere, redinge of Englichs, oδer of Freinchs, holi meditaciuns. ?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 431 A sauter held she faste in honde. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 41 Deuyn officis..out taken þe sautir, of whecbe þei may haue breuyaries, þat is smale santeris or abreggid. 1431 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 27 Also iiij grayels & ij sawters. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 164 Hauing a Psalter in his hand. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 74 In an old psalter, written and illuminated by Eadwine, a monk, about the time of king Stephen.

†2. A selection from, or portion of, the Psalms, said or sung at a particular service or for a particular purpose. *Obs.*

In the quots. applied to the psalms recited in the Office of the Dead.

c 1000 in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl. Aevi Sax.* (1865) 614 Ælc gemænes hades broδur [singe] twegen salteras sealma..vi. mæssan oδδe .vi. salteras sealma. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 244 Sauteres deden he manie reden, þat god self shulde his soule leden Into heuene. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 26 Euery brother and sister shal payen..a peny to a sauter for ye dedes soule. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3101 Tylle he hadde sayde hurre sawter alle. 1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 318 Thow says for thame few psaltris, psalmis, or creidis.

3. *transf. Our Lady's psalter*: a name given to the rosary on account of its containing the same number (150) of Aves as there are psalms in the Psalter; also, a book containing this. *Jesus psalter*: a form of devotion consisting of 15 petitions, each beginning with a tenfold repetition of the name Jesus (which is thus said 150 times).

1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 220 So myȝt pardoun be gotun to sey yche day a lady sawter. 1425 *Ord. Whittington's Alms-ho.* in Entick *London* (1766) IV. 354 Say three or two sauters of our lady at the least; that is to say, threies seaven Ave Marias, with xv Pater Nosters, and three credes. 1500 *Will of Odingsellis* (Somerset Ho.), A paire of small corall bedys with the hoole psalter of our lady. 1605–6 *Act* 3 *Jas. I*, c. 5 § 25 No person..shall bring from beyond the Seas, nor shall print, sell, or buy any Popish Prymers, Ladies Psalters, Manuells, Rosaries, Popishe Catechismes. 1632 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 305 That we are as carefull in printeing the Bible as they are of their Jesus' psalter. 1888 *Guardian* 21 Nov. 1766/1 The version in the Anglican manual already mentioned..retains the title of *Jesus Psalter*, while by its direction that each principal petition should be said once, instead of ten times, it abolishes the reason for which the name of Psalter was applied.

4. Applied to certain old Irish chronicles in verse (*Psalter of Cashel, Psalter of Tara* or *Temor*).

1685 Stillingfl. *Orig. Brit.* v. 270 This Psalter of Cashel is one of the most Authentick Histories among them, and so called because done in Verse. 1793 Hely tr. *O'Flaherty's Ogygia* II. 240 A book..which we call the Psalter of Temor, in which are compiled the archives of the Kingdom. 1830–3 W. Carleton *Traits & Stories Irish Peas.* (1860) I. 117 *note*, There were properly only two Psalters, those of Tara and Cashel. The Psalters were collections of genealogical history, partly in verse. 1893 Joyce *Short Hist. Irel.* 31 A book of annals called the Psalter of Cashel was compiled by Cormac Mac Cullenan.

II. 5. A stringed musical instrument: = Psaltery 1. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 202 Cimbalan oδδe psalteras oδδe strengas ætrinan saca hit ȝetacnaδ. *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 278/11 *Sambucus*, saltere. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlviii[i]. 4, Y..shal open in þe sauter myn purpose. 14.. *Eger & Grine* 265 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 362 Shee laid a souter upon her knee Thereon shee plaid full lovesomlye. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 320/1 A Sawtre (*A.* Sawter), *nablum, organum, psalterium.* 1552 Huloet, *Psalter*:..also an instrument of musicke lyke a harpe. 1632 Quarles *Div. Fancies* II. lxxvii, T' one makes the Sermon, t' other tunes the Psalter. 1878 B. Taylor *Deukalion* I. i. 19 The strings of the psalter, The shapes in the marble, Our passing deplore.

†b. *Her.* Applied to a kind of wind instrument. *Obs. rare.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 56/2 He beareth Azure, a psalter. ... This may also be termed, a Recorder, or a Shawm, or a Wyate...Note that all these kind of wind Instruments, or any other, which receiueth the sound from the wind of the month of a man are euer placed in Armes with their mouth vpwards.

III. 6. *Comb.* **Psalter-book** = senses 1 and 2.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 17 Dauiδ in þe salter boc. 13.. *S. Eng. Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXXII. 308/72 In þe sauter-book it is I-write also. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* XI. 1393 A Psaltyr bnk Wallace had on him euir. 1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* v. 61 What els is the psalter boke then the glasse of the most holy trinite? 1551–2 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 96 For a sawter booke, xvj d. 1559 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 411 Payd for iiij sater bookes.. xij *s.* 1571 in Nicolson and Burn *Hist. & Antiq. Westmorld. & Cumbld.* (1777) II. 90 Also four psalter books in metre.

† Psa·lterer. *Obs.* In 4 **sautreour, sauterer,** sawtrer. [ME. *sautreour*, app. an Anglo-Fr. formation from *sautre*; subseq. conformed to Eng. agent-shs. in -er.] A player on the psaltery.

In first quot. used as = psaltery, app. for the sake of rime.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11386 Many mynestrales þorow out þe toun, Som blewe trompe and clarioun, Harpes, pypes, and tabours, Ffyþeles, sitoles, sautreours. Belles, chymbes, and symfan. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Kings* iii. 15 Now forsothe bryngith to me an sawtrer. And whanne the sawtrer songe [etc.].

Psalterial (psæl-, sɒltī·rĭăl), *a. Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. Psalteri-um + -al.] Pertaining to the psalterium (in either sense: see Psalterium 3).

1865 *Reader* No. 120. 429/2 Only the psalterial fibres. 1880 Bastian *Brain* 274 The mode in which the Corpus Callosum and the Fornix are united posteriorly by the psalterial fibres. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Psalterial*, as, the psalterial aperture of the reticulum; the psalterial laminæ.

Psalterian (psæl-, sɒltī·rĭăn), *a.* [f. L. *psaltēri-um* Psaltery, Psalter + -an.] **a.** Of, like, or having a sound like that of, a psaltery. **b.** Pertaining to, or having the style of, the Psalter.

1819 Keats *Lamia* 114 Then once again the charmed God began An oath, and through the serpent's ears it ran Warm, tremulous, devout, psalterian. 1893 A. H. Keene in *Academy* 11 Feb. 121/1 Mrs. Barbauld's *Hymns in Prose for Children* with their psalterian stateliness.

‖ Psalterion (psæl-, sɒltī·rĭɒn). Also 3 **salteriun.** [In ME. a. OF. *sal-, sar-, saterion* (Wace 11th c.), mod.F. *psalterion*, ad. L. *psaltērium*; in mod. use a transliteration of Gr. ψαλτήριον Psaltery, Psalter.]

1. = Psaltery 1. Now *poet.*

c 1205 Lay. 7000 Of harpe & of salteriun, of fiδele & of coriun. 1530 Palsgr. 105 *Psalterión*, a psaltrion. 1579 North *Plutarch, Themistocles* (1895) I. 283 He could no skill to tune a harpe, nor a viol, nor to playe of a psalterion. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 275 The only tolerable Instrument they have is the Psalterion. 1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 5677, I sent the tablets, the psalterion, so Rewarded Sicily. 1897 F. Thompson *New Poems* 31 My fingers thou hast tanght to con Thy flame-chorded psalterion.

2. *R. C. Ch.* = Psalter 1 or 2.

1893 *Month* Feb. 221 With regard to Vespers, the Psalterion lays down the law in this way.

Psa·lterist. [f. Psalter + -ist.] = Psalterer.

1891 F. Thompson *Sister Songs* 1895) 56 Von Apollonian harp-player, Von wandering psalterist of the sky.

‖ Psalterium (psæl-, sɒltī·rĭŭm). [L. *psaltērium*, ad. Gr. ψαλτήριον Psaltery, Psalter.]

I. 1. = Psaltery 1. (Not in Eng. use.)

1872 *Sacristy* Aug. I. 201 The *psalterium*, which must not be confounded with the *psalterion* of the 13th century, was a little portable harp. 18.. *S. Kensington Art Handbk.* No. 5. 35 The psalterium was a kind of lyre of an oblong square shape...It was played with a rather large plectrum.

2. = Psalter 1 or 2. (Not in Eng. use.)

1882 in Ogilvie; hence in later Dicts.

II. 3. *Anat.* and *Zool.* **a.** = Lyra 4. Cf. Psalloid. **b.** The third stomach of a ruminant; the omasum or manyplies.

1857 Dunglison *Med. Dict., Psalterium*, Lyra. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Psalterium*, another name for the Lyra. 1868 Owen *Vertebr. Anim.* III. 473 The muscular walls..close the entry to the first and second cavities, and, drawing that of the psalterium, nearer to the gullet, conduct the remasticated bolus into the third cavity. 1871 Huxley *Anat. Vertebr. Anim.* viii. 379 When this portion of the stomach is slit open, longitudinally, the lamellæ fall apart like the leaves of a book, whence it has received the fanciful name of the *Psalterium* from anatomists, while butchers give it that of *Manyplies*. 1879 Wright *Anim. Life* 11 After the mass has been thoroughly ground down by the teeth, it is again swallowed, when it passes along the œsophagus into the third stomach, called the manyplies, or psalterium.

Psaltery (sɒ·ltĕri, *sb.* Forms: α. 3–5 **sautre,** 4 **sawtree, sauteray,** 4–5 **sawtrie, -ye,** 4–6 **sautrie,** 5 **sawtre, sautry, -trie,** 5–6 **sawtrey,** 5 (–9) **-try,** 6 **sawtery, saltry**; β. 4 **psautery,** 6 **psautry,** 6–7 **psalteried**; 5– **psaltery.** [a. OF. *saltere, sautere,* and *sauterie, psalterie* (12th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *psaltērium*, ad. Gr. ψαλτήριον; a learned form from L. for the name of the instrument, after *sautier* had become confined to the Psalter; subseq. superseded by *sauterion, psalterion.* Retained in Eng. as the name of the instrument (rarely in error put for *psalter*).]

1. An ancient and mediæval stringed instrument, more or less resembling the dulcimer, but played by plucking the strings with the fingers or a plectrum; differing from the harp in having the soundboard behind and parallel with the strings.

Chiefly in biblical translation or reference (after L. *psaltērium* of the Vulgate, usually rendering Heb. *nēbēl*), or in vague poetic or rhetorical use; mostly coupled with other instruments.

α 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxii[i]. 2 Schrines to lauerd, in harpe and sautre Of ten stringes to him singe yhe. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxii. 2 In psantery of ten cordis syngis til hym. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 27 And all aboue ther lay a gay Sautrie [*v.r.* Sautrye, sawtrie] On which he made a nyghtes melodie. ?*c* 1400 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) App. H. 245 Nas þer noman in londe þat so muche of song couþe..Ne of sautrie ne of corium. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 35 [He] gretlech yaff hym to gle, To harp and to santre. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 757 The psaltery, the sytholis, the soft sytharist. *a* 1529 Skelton *Replyc.* 340 Dauid..harped so melodiously..in his decacorde psautry. 1530 Palsgr. 265/1, 2 *Saltry*,..*Sautrie* an instrument. *a* 1557 in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 197 Bothe his harpe and sawtrey he [Apollo] defide. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v. iv. 52 The Trumpets, Sackbuts, Psalteries, and Fifes, Tabors, and Symboles, and the showting Romans. 1700 Dryden *Flower & Leaf* 358 The sawtry, pipe, and hautboi's noisy band. 1808 Scott *Marm.* IV. xxxi, Sackbut deep, and psaltery, And war-pipe with discordant cry. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* i. (1876) 33 The Psaltery, as described by S. Augustine, corresponds with the 'Santour', as recognised..on the bas-relief of Babylon.

†2. = Psalter 1, 2. *rare.*

1628 J. Hume *Jewes Deliv.* v. 82 The princely Prophet throughout all his Psalterie makes ont onely a generall confession of Gods blessings. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Dream-children*, She knew all the Psaltery by heart, ay, and a great part of the Testament besides. 1890 Healy *Insula Sanctorum* 156 The entire psaltery seems to have been recited during the daily office at least at certain times of the year.

b. = Psalter 4. *rare*$^{-1}$. (*erron.*)

1809 Campbell *O'Connor's Child* vi, Their tribe, they said, their high degree, Was sung in Tara's psaltery.

† Psa·ltery, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 4 **sautrien.** [ME., prob. repr. an AF. or OF. *sautrier*, f. *sautier*, Psalter.] *intr.* To play on the psaltery.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* XVI. 208 Ich can..Noþer sailen ne sautrien ne singe with þe giterne.

Psaltress (sɒ·ltrĕs). *rare*; now only *poetic.* [app. short for *psaltreress*, fem. of *psaltrer*, Psalterer.] A female player on the psaltery.

c 1559 R. Hall *Life Fisher* (1655) 3 [John's] Head was beg'd of King Herod, at a banquet of Wine by a Psaltresse, or woman dancer. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* IX. liv, Rare Psaltresse, with Heav'n-drops inebriate. 1835 Browning *Paracelsus* V. 666 Earth is a wintry clod: But springtide, like a dancing psaltress, passes Over its breast to waken it. 1875 — *Aristoph. Apol.* 98 Chantress and psaltress, flute-girl, dancing-girl.

Psammite (psæ·məit, sæ·məit). *Min. rare.* [a. F. *psammite*, f. Gr. *ψάμμος* sand + -ITE: cf. Gr. *ψαμμίτης* sandy.] A fine or smooth-grained sandstone: see quot. 1859.

1837 J. T. Smith tr. *Vicat's Mortars* Pref. 9 Other words, used for the purpose of defining substances hitherto classed by us under a more general category..such as 'arenes', 'psammites', &c., I have thought it advisable to convert at once into English terms. *Ibid.* App. 178 The species of sandstone called grey-wackes by the Germans, and psammites by M. Brogniard. 1859 Page *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Psammite*, a term in common use among Continental geologists for fine-grained, fissile, clayey sandstones, in contradistinction to those which are more siliceous and gritty. 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* xiv. 299.

Hence **Psammitic** (-i·tik) *a.*, pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of psammite; consisting, as a sandstone, of fine rounded grains.

1847 in Webster. 1879 [see Psephitic].

Psammo- (psæ·mo, sæ·mo), before a vowel **psamm-**, repr. Gr. *ψαμμο-*, combining form of *ψάμμος* sand, entering into some scientific terms. **Psammobiid** (-ō·biid), *Zool.*, a bivalve mollusc of the family *Psammobiidæ*, typified by the genus *Psammobia* [Gr. *βίος* life]; so **Psammo·bioid** *a.* ‖**Psammocarcino·ma**, *Path.* (pl. -ata), a carcinoma containing concretions resembling sand (Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890). **Psammodontid** (-ŏdo·ntid), *Ichth.*, a fish belonging to the extinct *Psammodontidæ*, a family of rays with flat quadrate teeth, typified by the genus *Psammodus* [Gr. *ὀδούς, ὀδοντ-* tooth]. **Psammolithic** (-li·pik) *a.*, *Geol.* [Gr. *λίθος* stone], consisting of sandstone: used of groups of strata. **Psammophilous** (-o·filəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. *φίλος* loving], sand-loving, frequenting or growing in sandy soil, as an insect or a plant. ‖**Psa·mmophis** [Gr. *ὄφις* snake, serpent], name of a genus of snakes, a sand-snake or desert-snake; hence **Psa·mmophid**, **Psa·mmophine** *adjs.*, of or belonging to the family *Psammophidæ*, and subfamily *Psammophinæ*, typified by *Psammophis*. ‖**Psa·mmosarco·ma** *Path.* (pl. -ata), a sarcoma or fleshy tumour with sand-like calcareous particles.

1869 Trimen & Dyer *Flora Middlesex* 361 In the list of *psammophilous species..the majority do not show a decided bias for any soil. 1901 *Lancet* 26 Jan. 251/1 A *psammosarcoma as large as an orange had grown from the falx cerebri, compressing both prefrontal lobes.

‖**Psammoma** (psæmō·mă). *Path.* Pl. **-o·mata.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *ψάμμος* sand + *-ōma* as in *carcinoma*, etc.] A tumour containing calcareous particles like grains of sand; usually occurring in the membranes or other parts of the brain.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 433 Psammoma is a for the most part very vascular tumor..most often of cellulo-sarcomatous nature..distinguished by the constant occurrence of variously abundant, round or rounded concentrically laminated chalky masses. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 231 Occasionally psammomata are found attached to the choroid plexuses.

†**Psammu·rgical**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. *ψάμμο-ς* sand + *-εργός*, *-ουργος*, working, worker + -ICAL: cf. METALLURGICAL.] A word meaning literally 'pertaining to the working of (or in) sand'; an esoteric term in Alchemy: see quot.

1559 Morwyng *Evonymus* Pref. A ij b, A heauenlye water or rather diuine of the Chymistes..wherof potable gold, and that philosophers stone much spoken of, but not yet fond, consisteth. Hereupon also is the name geuen vnto the art calling it Psammurgicall and misticall, and Annophysiall and holy, and greatest; as thoughe it had certaine secreate letters, and such as it should be conueniente to kepe and restrain the profane commun people from.

Psarolite (psæ·rolәit). *Palæont.* [f. Gr. *ψάρ* starling (or *ψᾶρός* speckled) + *λίθος* stone (see -LITE); app. rendering G. *starstein*, f. *star* starling + *stein* stone.] Name for the silicified stems of tree-ferns found in the Permian or Lower New Red Sandstone, from the speckled markings which they exhibit in section. Also **Psa·ronite** [f. mod.L. *Psaronius*, the generic name (L. *psārōnius*, name of some precious stone, Pliny) + -ITE].

1859 Page *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Psarolites* or *Psaronites*...From this speckled appearance, which is visible to the naked eye, these fossils have also obtained the popular name of *Staaren-stein*. 1865 *Ibid.*, *Psaronites* also occur in the Upper Coal-measures of France, United States, &c. [1873 Dawson *Earth & Man* vi. 129 The stems of the tree-ferns of the Carboniferous [age] strengthened themselves by immense bundles of cord-like aerial roots, which look like enormous fossil brooms, and are known under the name Psaronius.] 1882 Ogilvie, *Psarolite*, *Psaronite*.

Psauter, psawter, -tery, -try, obs. ff. PSALTER, PSALTERY. **Psaw:** see PSHAW.

‖**Pschent, p-skhent** (psχent). *Egyptol.* [a. Gk. *ψχέντ*, = Egyptian Demotic *p-skhent*, i.e. *p* def. article 'the' + *skhent*:—Hierogl. *sekhen*, *sekhent*, *sekhet*, *sekhte*, the double crown of Egypt.] The double crown of ancient Egypt, combining the white crown of Upper Egypt with the red crown of Lower Egypt, used after the union of the two kingdoms under Menes. (See Budge, *Decrees of Memphis* (1904) II. 32.)

The word came into use through the discovery of the Rosetta Stone in 1798; in this, line 9 of the Egyptian text has a hieroglyph read *sekhet*, line 26 of the Demotic text has *p-skhent*, and line 44 of the Greek text has *ψχέντ*.

[1802 Plumtre in *Gentl. Mag.* LXXII. 1108 In the midst of which shall be the crown called *ψοχεντ* (an Egyptian word probably). 1809 Porson in Clarke *Greek Marbles* 64 The *basileia* called ΨΟΧΕΝΤ.] 1814 T. Young in *Archæologia* XVIII. 69 There shall be placed in the midst of them ..the crown Pschent, which ornament he then wore. 1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 87 *Mut*, the mother goddess, the companion of Amen-Ra, wearing on her head the *pschent* or Egyptian crown. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* xvi. 431 The King is crowned with the pschent. 1888 *Chambers' Encycl.* I. 22/2 These are the largest figures of Egyptian sculpture, being 66 feet high from the feet to the *pschent* with which the king's head is covered.

Pselaphognath (ps-, sī·lăfognæ|þ). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Pselaphognatha* neut. pl., f. Gr. *ψηλαφᾶν* to grope about + *γνάθος* jaw.] A member of the *Pselaphognatha*, a division of diplopod *Myriapoda*, having the second pair of jaws pediform. So **Pselaphognathous** (-o·gnăþəs) *a.*, belonging to this division.

Psellism (ps-, se·liz'm). *Path.* [ad. Gr. *ψελλισμός* stammering, f. *ψελλίζειν* to stammer, f. *ψελλός* stammering. Cf. mod.F. *psellisme* (Littré).] Any defect of enunciation, as stammering, lisping, etc., due either to nervous affection or to malformation of the vocal organs. So **Psellismo·logist, Psellismo·logy,** *nonce-wds.*

[1799 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, *Psellismus*, defect of speech. 1842 in Dunglison *Med. Lex.*] 1856 *Household Words* Nov. 464 Professors of Psellismology have existed for some time past. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Psellism.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Psephism (ps-, sī·fiz'm). *Gr. Antiq.* Also in Gr.-Lat. form **psephi·sma**, pl. **-ata.** [ad. Gr. *ψήφισμα*, f. *ψηφίζειν* to vote, prop. with pebbles, f. *ψῆφος* pebble.] A decree enacted by a vote of a public assembly, esp. of the Athenians.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Psephism* (*psephisma*), a decree, Statute, Law or Ordinance. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* I. xxvi. (1715) 149 No Psephism shall pass to the Commons, before [etc.]. 1860 Mill *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 41/1 In the Athenian Democracy,.. in the time of its most complete ascendancy, the popular Ecclesia could pass Psephisms (mostly decrees on single matters of policy), but laws, so called, could only be made or altered by..the Nomothetæ.

Psephite (ps-, sī·fəit). *Min.* [mod. f. Ger. *psephit*, F. *pséphite*, f. Gr. *ψῆφος* pebble, round stone + -ITE[1] 2 b.] A breccia or conglomerate composed of pebbles or small rounded stones. Hence **Psephitic** (-i·tik) *a.*, of, of the nature of, small pebbles; composed as a conglomerate of small rounded pebbles or stones.

1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* xiv. 299 The clastic rocks, which he divides into the psephitic (from *ψῆφος*, a small stone); the psammitic, and the pelitic.

Psephomancy (ps-, sī·fomænsi). [f. Gr. *ψῆφος* pebble + -MANCY.] See quot.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Psephomancy*, .. a Divination by Pebble-Stones, distinguished by certain Characters, and put as Lots into a Vessel; which, having made certain Supplications to the Gods to direct them, they drew out, and according to the Characters, conjectured what should happen to them. 1852 Roget *Thesaurus* § 511.

†**Psetta·ceous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *psētta* (Pliny), a. Gr. *ψῆττα* a turbot or other flat fish + -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the group of flat fishes.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The Psettaceous, or plain and spinose, have a spine that seemeth to be divided in the midd'st.

Psettine (ps-, se·təin), *a.* (*sb.*) *Ichth.* [f. mod.L. *Psettinæ* pl., f. *Psetta*, name of the typical genus: see prec. and -INE[1].] Belonging to the subfamily *Psettinæ* of flat fishes, including the turbot, brill, etc. b. *sb.* A fish of this subfamily.

Pseuchomachy, variant of PSYCHOMACHY *Obs.*

Pseuchrolutist, obs. variant of PSYCHROLUTIST.

Pseud-aconitine to **-axis:** see PSEUDO- 2.

†**Pseu·dapo·stle.** *Obs.* Also **pseudo-apostle.** [ad. Gr. *ψευδαπόστολος* (2 Cor. xi. 13), f. *ψευδ-* (see PSEUDO-) + *ἀπόστολος* APOSTLE.] A false or pretended apostle.

[*c* 1449: see Pseudo.] 1555 Latimer *Let. Sir E. Baynton* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1322/1 And what the pseudoapostles [*ed.* 1583 pseudapostles], aduersaries to saynt Paule, woulde so haue taken them. 1624 Br. Hall *Serm. Phil. iii.* 18 Rem. Wks. (1660) 14 For these Philippian Pseudapostles; Two wayes were they enemies to the Cross of Christ. 1709 *Let. to Ld. Mayor* 4 This sanguinary Pseudapostle. 1721–1800 Bailey, *Pseudapostle.* [1846 Worcester, *Pseudoapostle.*]

So † **Pseu·daposto·lical** *a. Obs.*

1605 M. Sutcliffe *Brief Exam.* 61 An idle declamation in prayse of this pseudapost[o]licall petition.

‖**Pseudechis** (ps-, siū·dekis). *Zool.* [mod.L. generic name, f. Gr. *ψευδ-*, Pseud(o- + *ἔχις* viper.] A genus of very venomous snakes of family *Colubridæ*, series *Proteroglyphæ*, subfamily *Elapinæ*, including the Black Snake or Purple Death-adder, *P. porphyriacus* of Australia. Hence attrib. *pseudechis poison, poisoning.* Also **Pseude·chic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the Pseudechis.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 811 The toxic proteids of the poison of pseudechis. *Ibid.* 812 Cobra poison contains proto-albumose, and so does pseudechis poison. *Ibid.* 824 In the case of pseudechic poisoning. *Ibid.* 822 Effects of the injection of pseudechic venom.

Pseudelephant, -elminth: see PSEUDO- 2.

‖**Pseudepigrapha** (ps-, siūdēpi·grăfă), *sb. pl.* [a. Gr. neut. pl. of *ψευδεπίγραφ-ος* 'with false title', f. *ψευδ-*, Pseud(o- + *ἐπιγράφειν* to inscribe (see EPIGRAPH). Cf. APOCRYPHA.] A collective term for books or writings bearing a false title, or ascribed to another than the true author; spurious writings; *spec.* applied to certain Jewish writings composed about the beginning of the Christian era, but ascribed to various patriarchs and prophets of the Old Testament. Also *sing.* in anglicized form **Pseudepigraph** (-e·pigraf).

1692 Ray *Disc.* 37 The Verses now extant under the Name of Sibylline Oracles are all suspected to be false and pseudepigrapha. 1884 C. A. Briggs *Bibl. Study* 155 The book of Jubilees of the first century and other pseudepigraphs of the time. 1886 — *Messianic Proph.* xiii. 412 We have an example of such a pseudepigraph in Ecclesiastes. 1906 H. B. Swete *Apocalypse* Introd. xv. § 1. 170 The Jewish pseudepigrapha bear the names of Old Testament patriarchs, kings, or prophets.

Hence **Pseudepi·graphal, Pseudepigra·phic, -ical** [see EPIGRAPHIC], **Pseudepi·graphous** *adjs.*, pertaining to or having the character of pseudepigrapha; falsely or erroneously ascribed to some author; spurious; **Pseudepi·graphy** [see EPIGRAPHY], false ascription of authorship.

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 388, I will not set my rest upon a *Pseudepigraphal Testimony. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 6 Amongst these Pseudo-Epigraphal Pamphlets of such early Pretensions, must be plac'd St. James's Proto-Evangelion. 1904 H. A. A. Kennedy *St. Paul's Concept. last Things* ii. 65 The pseudepigraphal literature of Judaism anterior to and contemporary with St. Paul. 1879 J. Jacobs in *19th Cent.* Sept. 498 Its history is obscured by a mass of *pseudepigraphic writings. 1867 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Mar. 408/2 Into the wild chaos of so-called *pseud-epigraphical writings..they threw their own gospel. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 17. 256 To conclude the Orphick Poems to have been *Pseudepigraphous. 1894 G. C. M. Douglas in *Lex Mosaica* 75 [That] the whole of the prophets and historical books are pseudepigraphous or pseudonymous. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sc.* etc., **Pseudepigraphy*, the ascription of false names of authors to works.

†**Pseudepi·scopy.** *Obs. rare.* Also 8 **pseudepiscopacy.** [f. Gr. *ψευδεπίσκοπος* a spurious bishop: see EPISCOPY.] The rule or existence of a spurious or pretended bishop or bishops.

1641 Milton *Animadv.* Pref. 2 A long usurpation and convicted Pseudepiscopy of Prelates [*altered in* 18*th c. edd. to* pseudepiscopacy].

Pseudeponymous (ps-, siūdēpo·nimәs), *a. Gr. Hist.* [f. Gr. *ψευδεπώνυμος* falsely named after some one (f. *ψευδ-* Pseudo- + *ἐπώνυμος* given as a name) + -OUS: see EPONYM, EPONYMOUS.] That gives an erroneous name to the year, that is wrongly named (as archon of the year).

1853 Grote *Greece* II. xc. XI. 673 *note*, This decree.. bears date on the 16th of the month Skirrophorion (June), under the archonship of Nausikles. This archon is a wrong or pseud-eponymous archon.

Pseudhæmal to **-imago:** see PSEUDO- 2.

Pseu·dism. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ψευδ-ής* false + -ISM.] A false statement.

1899 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 424 Conventional pseudisms have been incessantly meted out to him.

‖**Pseudisodomon** (psiūdi|ɔisɒ·dŏmɒn). *Anc. Arch.* [neut. of Gr. *ψευδισόδομος* adj. (Vitruvius), f. *ψευδ-* (see PSEUDO-) + *ἰσόδομος* (see ISODOMON).] A method of building in which the courses were of unequal height, length, or thickness, but the blocks alike in each course. Hence **Pseudiso·domous** *a.*, of the nature of or pertaining to this.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 593 In case they be not euen laid nor ranged streight, but that some part of the wall is thicker than others, they terme it Pseudisodomon. 1706 Phillips, *Pseudisodomon*, ..a kind of Building, the Walls of which are made of Stone of an unequal Thickness. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 222 (ed. 2) 219 The walls are isodomous or pseudisodomous, often with oblique joints.

Pseudo (psiū·do, siū·do), quasi-*adj.* (*sb.*, *adv.*) [The combining element PSEUDO- as a separate word.] False, counterfeit, pretended, spurious. †Also *absol.* (Now usually hyphened to the following noun: see PSEUDO- 1.) †b. *sb.* (with *pl.*) A false person, a pretender. †c. *adv.* Falsely. *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 308 Hou men shal knowe siche pseudoes. *Ibid.* 479 Many pseudois may speke myche wiþ-oute ground. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 190 It were thanne litel nede Among the men to taken hiede Of that thei hieren Pseudo telle, Which nou is come furto duelle. 1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 55 Ffor thou and other pseudo han marrid hem in the way. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. xi. 342 So manye pseudo or false Apostlis. *Ibid.* 343 What so greet myscheef schulde bi likelihode baue come bi habundaunce of ricches in tho pseudo, as came bi her pouerte in hem, whanne thei diffameden the trewe Apostlis. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 42 Such *Pseudo* apostles was among vs sometimes. 1679 in *Reg. Synod of Dunblane* (1877) 150 By the said Bishop and a committee of his *pseudo* Synod deposed from the exercise of my ministrie. 1810 Scott *Let. to Morritt* 2 Mar. in *Lockhart*, Luxuries which, when long gratified, become a sort of pseudo necessaries. 1854 Mrs.

Oliphant *M. Hepburn* II. 221 'Your reverent worship has acquaintance with my kinswoman', said the pseudo youth.

Pseudo- (ps-, sĭū'dō), before a vowel usually **pseud-**, repr. the Gr. combining element *ψευδο-*, *ψευδ-*, 'false, falsely', from stem of *ψευδ-ής* adj. false, *ψεῦδ-os* falsity, falsehood, *ψεύδ-ειν* to deceive, cheat, *ψεύδ-εσθαι* to be false, speak falsely. Forming in Greek many compounds; with sbs., as *ψευδομάρτυς, -τυρ* false witness, *ψευδαπόστολος* false apostle or messenger, *ψευδάριθμος* a false number, *ψευδάργυρος* mock-silver; with adjs. or adj. formatives = falsely, as *ψευδολόγος* speaking falsely, *ψευδόπλουτος* feigned to be rich; and sometimes with verbs, as *ψευδοποιεῖν* to falsify.

Some of these Gr. substantives and adjectives were adopted in later Latin, esp. terms of natural history, as *pseudanchūsa* bastard alkanet, *pseudosphēx* false wasp, *pseudosmaragdus* false emerald, and words of Christianity, as *pseudapostolus*, *pseudochrīstus*, *pseudoprophēta*, etc. In later times, *pseudo-* was prefixed also to L. words, as *pseudoflāvus* bastard yellow, *pseudoliquidus*, *pseudopastor* (Jerome). Thence it became common in med.L., as in *pseudodoctor*, *pseudonuncius*, etc.: see Du Cange.

In English, *pseudo-* appears first in Wyclif, viz. in adaptations of L. words of the Vulgate, as *pseudochrist*, *pseudoprophet*, and in words formed after these, as *pseudo-clerk*, *pseudo-frere* (= friar), *pseudo-priest*. Few examples occur in the 15th and 16th c., and in these *pseudo* was usually written separately, as an adj.: see prec. word. But after 1600 the combination of *pseudo-* with a sb. became common: at least 20 examples appear before 1700, and 20 more before 1800. By 1800 *pseudo-* had become a living element prefixable at will, instead of the adjective *false* or *spurious*, to any sb., and the examples during the 19th c. are very numerous. To adjectives *pseudo-* began to be prefixed in the 17th c.; but examples are not numerous till the 19th c., when the use with an adj. became nearly as free as with a sb.

In this dictionary, words in *pseudo-* are dealt with in three groups: 1. Those in which the two elements have their obvious and ordinary sense, *pseudo-* being thus equivalent to an adj. or adv.

2. Scientific and technical terms, not in general use, in which either the element with which *pseudo-* is combined, is not a separate word in English, or if it is, the combination is a permanent term, with a special meaning.

3. Important combinations and compounds, in general use, or of long history, or having derivatives: these are treated as Main words.

1. Prefixed to any noun or adjective, forming combinations, mostly nonce-wds., with the sense 'false, pretended, counterfeit, spurious, sham, falsely so called or represented; falsely, spuriously, apparently but not really'. Here *pseudo-* is properly hyphened.

As *pseudo-* can be prefixed to any word almost as freely as it can be qualified by 'false' or the like, the possible combinations are unlimited in number, and no purpose would be served by giving a long list. Instead of this, a catena of quotations is given in chronological order to illustrate the use, a. with a substantive, b. with an adjective.

a. Prefixed to sbs.

[*c* 1380: see Pseudo-Christ, Pseudoprophet.] *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* I. 176 Siche novelries of pseudo-freris shuldea prelatis and alle mea a3en stonden. *Ibid.* 200 And so pseudo-clerkes..spuylen symple men as wolves doone sheepe. *Ibid.* II. 173 3if pseudo-preestis prechen amys. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 158 Nicephorus mentioneth a Pseudo-Moses of the Iewes..destroied..with his Complices in a like rebellion. 1628 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. II. iv. (ed. 3) 195 So must I needs..bitterly taxe those tyrannising Pseudopolitians. 1649 Heylin *Relat. & Observ.* II. To Rdr., A Combination or Faction of Pseudo-Polititians, and Pseudo-Theologitians, Heretics and Schismaticks. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 365 Praestigious sacrificers, and pseudopresagers. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 130 He derides the Vanity..of the Pseudomedick. *a* 1658 J. Durham *Exp. Rev.* xiv. i. 500 This doctrine was urged against the Pseudo-nicodimites. 1674 G. Thomson (*title*) Ὀρθομέθοδος Ἰατρο-χυμική..The Character of an Ortho-Chymist and Pseudo-Chymist. 1680 G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* 2 This Rebellious Pseudo-Minister. *Ibid.* 70 Twenty six..of these Heroical Pseudo-Zealots. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I. 165 These may be term'd a sort of pseudo-asceticks. 1743 Pope *Dunc.* Mock-Advt., A certain Pretender, Pseudo-Poet, or Phantom, of the name of Tibbald. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxiii. 192 This pseudo-enthusiast proposed to visit the great church. 1753 — *Cnt. Fathom* (1784) 208/2 The pseudo-parson was very much affected by this generous proffer. 1755 *Monitor* No. 1. I. 8 Pseudo-patriots, who under the mask of liberty and public virtue, concealed their self-interested..designs. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xvi. 248 The writ of *quare impedit* commands the disturbers, the bishop, the pseudo-patron, and his clerk, to permit the plaintiff to present a proper person..to such a vacant church. 1787 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 240 These Pseudo-evangelists pretended to inspiration. 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 617 Whether in the character of legislator or pseudo-legislator. 1809 Byron *Bards & Rev.* viii, O'er taste awhile these pseudo-bards prevail. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* 304, I..propose..that we use the term *Pseudo-Gentleman*, to signify gentleman in its..abused sense. 1835 Southey *Doctor* Interch. ix. III. 27 As justly entitled to the name of the Koran as the so called pseudo-bible itself. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. III. iii. § 18. 13 A dogmatic pseudo-philosophy, like that of Paracelsus. 1844 in *Archæol. Jrnl.* (1845) I. 347 The pseudo-isle of Purbeck. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xx. 213 Inlaid with mock arcades in pseudo-perspective. 1853 Hawthorne *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1883) I. 418 They..have no pseudo-gentility to support. 1859 Saxe *Poems, Progress* 190 The march of Progress let the Muse explore In pseudo-science and empiric lore. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* II. 54 Those who..vented their hatred of Paul in the Pseudo-Clementines. [Cf. *Ibid.* I. 677 The forgeries known as the Clementine Homilies, the Clementine Recognitions.] 1887 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 2/7 The artisans' dwellings..the sites of which were sold to pseudo-philanthropists so cheaply. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 9 Sept. 3/7 Pseudo-education is spoiling born workers and stifling thinkers in the birth.

b. Prefixed to adjs.

[1664: see Pseudo-Christian.] 1673 H. More *Brief Reply* App. 3, I add superstitious..; and by superstitious, I understand pseudoreligious, if I may so speak, that is, false or depraved religious worship. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 235 A Pseudo-perpetual motion made by the descent of several guilt bullets upon an indented declivity. 1684 Evelyn *Diary* 23 Feb., A pseudo-politic adherence to the French interest. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 19 Pope's..translation of Homer, which, I do not stand alone in regarding as the main source of our pseudo-poetic diction. 1824 Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* 585 The literary, or rather the pseudo-literary history of the first half of the sixteenth century. 1841 Thackeray *Men & Coats* Wks. 1900 XIII. 604 In a sort of pseudo-military trim. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lxvii. VIII. 503 In one of the Aristotelian or Pseudo-Aristotelian treatises. 1854 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. 271 As yet .. false taste, the pseudo-romantic rage, had not violated the most awful solitudes. 1865 Pusey *Eiren.* 365 The pseudo-reformed and unbelieving philosophers of those times. 1872 Lowell *Milton* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 65 Impertinent details of what we must call the pseudo-dramatic kind. 1880 Swinburne *Stud. Shaks.* 113 Too deeply ingrained..to be perverted by any provincial or pseudo-patriotic prepossessions. 1886 *Macm. Mag.* Mar. 427 Scholastic fancies.. clothed with pseudo-logical forms. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 658 The pseudo-localising symptoms..are apt to lead to an erroneous opinion as to the exact position of the new growth.

2. Special combinations: nearly all terms of modern science, (*a*) indicating close or deceptive resemblance to the thing denoted by the second element, without real identity or affinity with it; or sometimes simply denoting an abnormal or erratic form or kind of the thing; (*b*) denoting something which does not correspond with the reality, or to which no reality corresponds, as false perceptions, errors of judgement or statement.

The second element is properly Greek, but very frequently Latin, and occasionally English; in the last case almost always hyphened, but not so usually in the other two except when the full form *pseudo-* is used before a vowel.

These words, like those in 1, are practically unlimited in number; the more important are entered in their alphabetical places as main words; others of less importance follow here.

Pseud-aco·nitine (formerly -i·tia) *Chem.*, a highly poisonous alkaloid occurring in *Aconitum ferox* (also **pseudo-aconitine**). (Improper use of prefix.) ‖ **Pseudæsthe·sia** *Path.* [mod.L.: cf. Anæsthesia], false or depraved sensation, as that occurring apparently in an amputated limb. **Pseudambula·crum** *Zool.* (pl. -a), name for each of five spaces or areas resembling ambulacra in certain Crinoids; so **Pseudambula·cral** *a.*, simulating an ambulacrum, or of the nature of a pseudambulacrum (*Cent. Dict.*). **Pseudamœ·boid** *a. Zool.*, deceptively resembling an amœba. ‖ **Pseudaphia** (-æ·fiă) *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ἁφή touch], false or perverted sense of touch (Mayne 1858, Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890). **Pseuda·posema·tic** *a. Zool.* [Gr. ἀπό away, σῆμα sign, mark], applied to deceptive markings or colouring of an animal, having a tendency to repel the attacks of another species, e.g. by suggesting something dangerous or unpleasant. † **Pseudarachnidan** (-ăræ·knidăn) *a.*, of or pertaining to a division of the Tracheate Arachnida, also termed Adelarthrosomata, containing the Pseudo-scorpions, *Solpugidæ*, and Harvestmen; as *sb.* an arachnidan of this order. ‖ **Pseudarthro·sis** *Surg.* (pl. -oses) [Gr. ἄρθρωσις articulation], the formation of a false joint, as when the two parts of a fractured bone fail to unite. **Pseudata·xic** *a. Path.*, resembling but not really of the nature of ataxy. **Pseuda·xine** *a. Zool.*, applied to a group of *Cervidæ* or deer closely resembling the Axis (Axis 2). **Pseuda·xis** *Bot.* (also **pseudo-axis**: pl. -es), an apparent axis or main shoot formed by the series of stronger branches of the successive bifurcations in dichotomous branching. **Pseude·lephant** *Zool.*, an animal resembling an elephant, as a mastodon. **Pseu·delminth, pseudhelminth**, *Path.* [Gr. ἕλμις, ἑλμινθ- worm], something deceptively resembling an entoparasitic worm. ‖ **Pseude·lytron** (pl. -a) *Entom.*, a spurious or degenerate elytron or wing-sheath in certain insects. **Pseuds·mbryo** *Zool.*, a spurious embryo; a term applied to various larval forms in sea-urchins, starfishes, and sponges; hence **Pseudembryo·nic** *a.* ‖ **Pseudence·phalus** *Path.* [Gr. ἐγκέφαλος brain], a monster having a vascular tumour in place of the brain (Dunglison 1844). ‖ **Pseudepiploon** (-ĕpi·plŏɔn) *Ornith.*, a membrane in the abdomen of certain birds, resembling the epiploon in mammals, but not investing the intestines; hence **Pseudepiploi·c** *a.* **Pseude·pisema·tic** *a. Zool.* [Gr. ἐπί upon, σῆμα sign, mark], applied to markings or colouring deceptively resembling those called *episematic*, which serve to allure or attract other individuals of the species. **Pseudhæ·mal, pseudo-hæmal** *a. Zool.* [Gr. αἷμα blood], of or pertaining to the circulating fluid in some invertebrates, analogous to but not really blood, and to the vessels which contain it. ‖ **Pseudhalteres** (-hæltī·rīz) *sb. pl. Entom.* [see Halteres], a name for the *pseudelytra* (see above). ‖ **Pseudima·go** *Entom.*, an imperfect imago or winged stage in certain insects, as the *Ephemeridæ*, succeeding the pupal stage; also called *subimago*; hence **Pseudima·ginal** *a.* **Pseudo-aca·cia**, the tree *Robinia Pseudacacia* (= Acacia 1 2, Locust-tree 2). **Pseudo-aco·nitine** = *pseudaconitine*. **Pseudo-a·lkaloid** *Chem.*, a substance allied to the alkaloids, but not strictly one of them. **Pseu·do-a·ngle** *Geom.*, an angle in non-Euclidean geometry. **Pseudo-apople·ctic** *a. Path.*, simulating apoplexy. **Pseudo-articula·tion** *Zool.*, a structure having the appearance of an articulation but not really forming one. **Pseudo-a·xis** = *pseudaxis* (see above).

(*Continued on next page.*)

[1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 171 Böhm and Ewens have physiologically studied the alkaloid of Aconitum ferox under the name of **pseudaconitia*.] 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 777 The variety of aconitia obtained from this plant has been very improperly termed pseud-aconitine or pseud-aconitia. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, **Pseudæsthesia*. 1855 J. R. Reynolds *Dis. Brain* viii, Pseudæsthesiae are common. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 133 Each *pseud-ambulacrum is furrowed by a longitudinal groove. 1880 W. S. Kent *Infusoria* I. iii. 57 [These] can revert at will to a *pseud-amœboid and repent state. 1890 Poulton *Colours Anim.* xvii. 337 *Pseudaposematic colours.. are special..instances of Procryptic colours..and deceptively resemble Aposematic colours. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xix. 302 *Pseudarachnidan Condylopes. This Class, which is formed from the Tracheary Arachnidans of Latreille, differs from the preceding principally in the organs of Respiration and Circulation. *Ibid.* 303 The most remarkable genus of the second Order of Pseudarachnidans is one described in the Linnean Transactions in which the posterior legs exhibit a raptorious character. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, **Pseudarthrosis.* 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 290 Extremities of bones in stumps after amputation diminish in pseudarthrosis. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 383 There were motor disorders..at first *pseudataxic. 1877 A. H. Garrod in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 18 *Dama vulgaris* [etc.]..are intimately allied to the *Pseud-axine group. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 157 The apparent primary shoot, which in fact consists of the bases of consecutive bifurcations, may..be termed a *Pseud-axis or Sympodium. *Ibid.* 158 Two principal forms of Cyme may be distinguished, according as a Pseud-axis..is formed or not. 1767 Hunter in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 38 A *pseud-elephant, or *animal incognitum*. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* cites Coues. 1866 Cobbold *Tapeworms* Introd. 9 Sometimes these *pseudelminths are really so worm-like that a mere naked eye examination is insufficient to determine their nature. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xlvii. 370 'Pseud-elytra twisted, attached to the anterior leg. 1840 Westwood *Classif. Insects* II. 294 *note*, The pseudelytra [Mr. Newman] considers as analogous to the tippets of the Lepidoptera. 1877 *Pseud-embryo [see *pseudoproct* below]. 1880 W. S. Kent *Infusoria* I. 191 The coalescing amœbiform zooids..form by repeated segmentation a pseud-embryo, or so-called ciliated larva. 1883 W. F. R. Weldon in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 640 In all the Amatidæ..the representative of the horizontal septum is attached to the ventral abdominal wall,..so that it does not cover any of the intestine coils. *Note.* This septum has been mentioned by various authors... From its resemblance to a modified Mammalian mesentery, I would propose to call it '**pseudepiploön*'. 1890 Poulton *Colours Anim.* xvii. 337 *Pseudepisematic colours .. are special instances of Anticryptic colours .., and may depend for success upon the deceptive resemblance to Episematic colours. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* II. iii. 562 In the Hirudinidae..a system of vessels homologous with the *pseud-haemal system exists. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 57 In the Arthropoda no segmental organs or pseud-haemal vessels are known. 1840 Westwood *Classif. Insects* II. 292 These organs have been termed prébalanciers, prælateres, *pseudhalteres, pseudelytra, or anterior wings. 1836–9 *Todd's Cyct. Anat.* II. 880/2 The condition of the insect previously to this change [i.e. after throwing off the pupa-covering, but before ridding themselves of the delicate enveloping membranae] has been called by Mr. Curtis the *pseudimago state. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* vi. (1880) 195 It is only a half complete insect, and is termed the *pseud-imago*, or false image. 1775 A. Burnaby *Trav. N. Amer.* 69 It produces..the *pseudo-acacia, or locust-tree. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 19 May 7/1 The acacia to be tried is..the pseudo-acacia introduced from North America, where it is called the locust tree. 1887 A. M. Brown *Anim. Alkaloids* 5 They might be some *pseudo-alkaloid..; such as kreatine or kreatinine, amides rather than alkalies. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 666 In *pseudo-apoplectic attacks the application of cold to the head, blistering [etc.]..are the best remedial measures. 1852 Dana *Crust.* II. 1204 Possibly the last transverse *pseudo-articulation is incorrectly so considered.

Pseudo-, combining form. 2. Special combinations. (*Continued from preceding page.*)

‖ **Pseudo-baci·llus** (pl. -i), false bacillus, one of the minute fat crystals sometimes found in sputum. ‖ **Pseudo-bacte·rium** (pl. -ia), a formation simulating a bacterium. ‖ **Pseudobasi·dium** *Bot.* (pl. -ia), name for formations resembling and accompanying the basidia in certain fungi. ‖ **Pseudoble·psia** (erron. **-blepsis**) *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *βλέψις* looking, sight], false or perverted vision (= *pseudopsia*). ‖ **Pseudobrachium** (-brē·kiŭm) *Ichth.* (pl. -ia) [mod.L., f. L. *brachium* arm], the elongated base of the pectoral fins, resembling an arm, in pediculate fishes; hence **Pseudobra·nchial** *a.* (Gill cited in *Cent. Dict.*). **Pseu·dobranch** (-brænk), ‖ **Pseudobra·nchia** (pl. -iæ), ‖ **Pseudobra·nchium** (pl. -ia), *Ichth.* [Gr. *βράγχια* gills], names for an organ or structure in certain fishes, resembling, but not having the function of a gill; hence **Pseudobra·nchial** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a pseudobranch, etc.; **Pseudobra·nchiate** *a.*, furnished with or having a pseudobranch, etc. **Pseudobroo·kite** *Min.*, oxide of titanium and iron, occurring in small tabular crystals resembling brookite. **Pseudo-bu·lb** *Bot.*, the enlarged base of the stem resembling a bulb but solid) in many epiphytic orchids. **Pseudo-bu·lbar** *a. Path.*, applied to a form of paralysis, in symptoms but not in origin, resembling bulbar paralysis (Billings 1890). **Pseudo-bu·lbil** *Bot.*, an outgrowth producing antheridia and archegonia, which sometimes takes the place of the sporangia in ferns. **Pseudo-bu·lbous** *a. Bot.*, apparently but not really bulbous; of the nature of or having a pseudobulb. **Pseudo-ca·rcinoid** *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [Gr. *καρκίνος* crab], applied to certain macrurous crustaceans which simulate brachyurous ones or crabs (Huxley). **Pseu·do-ceratophorus** (-serătɒ·fŏrəs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *κέρας, κερατ-* horn, *-φορος* bearing], apparently horn-bearing; resembling the buds of horns. ‖ **Pseudocerca·ria** *Zool.*, a stage in certain *Gregarinida* resembling a *Cercaria*. ‖ **Pseudochromia** (-krōu·miă) *Path.* [Gr. *χρῶμα* colour], false or perverted perception of colour (Dunglison 1857, Billings 1890). **Pseudochronism** (-ɒ·krŏnĭz'm) [after ANACHRONISM], a false dating, an error in date. **Pseu·dochrono·logist**, a false chronologist, one who attributes a false date to some occurrence. **Pseudo-chry·salis** *Entom.* = *pseudopupa* (see below). **Pseudochry·solite** *Min.* [cf. Gr. *ψευδοχρυσόλιθος* (Diodorus Siculus)], a mineral resembling chrysolite. **Pseu·docœle** (-sīl) *Anat.* [Gr. *κοίλος* hollow], (*a*) applied to the body-cavity of certain invertebrates, derived from spaces developed secondarily in the mesoblast, not directly from the blastocœle or original cavity of the embryo; (*b*) applied to the fifth ventricle of the brain; hence **Pseudocœ·lian** *a.* in sense (*b*), **Pseudocœ·lic** *a.* in sense (*a*), **Pseudocœ·lome** [cf. CŒLOME] = sense (*a*). ‖ **Pseu·docolume·lla** *Zool.*, a structure in corals simulating a columella (see quot.); hence **Pseudocolume·llar** *a.* **Pseudo-co·mmissure** *Zool.* [mod.L. *pseudocommissūra*], a kind of commissure, consisting of connective tissue, not of nerve-substance [see COMMISSURE 4], joining the olfactory lobes in certain batrachians; hence **Pseudo-commi·ssural** *a.* ‖ **Pseudoconcha** (-kɒ·ŋkă) *Ornith.* [see CONCHA 4 c], a turbinated structure in the nose of birds, in front of and below the turbinal proper. **Pseu·docone** *Entom.*, a fluid or gelatinous cone in the eyes of certain *Diptera*, as distinct from the solid crystalline cone in the eyes of other insects; also *attrib.* or *adj.* **Pseudo-co·rneous** *a. Zool.*, composed of a substance simulating true horn, as the base of the horn in the pronghorn antelope, which consists of agglutinated hairs. ‖ **Pseudoco·rtex** *Bot.*, a false cortex, as that formed by the secondary branches closely adpressed to the main branch in certain seaweeds (*Cent. Dict.* 1890, *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895). ‖ **Pseudoc·osta** *Zool.* (pl. -æ) [L. *costa* rib], each of the slightly projecting parts between the septa of certain corals. **Pseudoco·state** *a.*, (*a*) *Bot.* applied to a leaf in which the veins are confluent so as to form an apparent marginal or intramarginal vein (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); (*b*) *Zool.* having pseudocostæ. † **Pseu·docotyle·don** *Bot. Obs.*, a name for the germinating threads of the spores of cryptogams, formerly considered analogous to the cotyledons of phanerogams (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). So ‖ **Pseudocotyle·donæ** (mod.L.) *pl.*, cryptogamous plants. **Pseudo-cri·sis** *Path.* (see quot.). **Pseu·do-croup** *Path.*, a disorder simulating croup, as *laryngismus stridulus* (Dunglison 1853). **Pseudo-cu·bic, -cu·bical** *adjs. Cryst.*, said of a composite crystal of lower symmetry simulating a simple one of the cubic system. **Pseudocu·mene** *Chem.*, a hydrocarbon isomeric with cumene, being a modification of trimethylbenzene, $C_6H_3(CH_3)_3$, occurring in coal-tar oil. ‖ **Pseudocyclo·sis** *Biol.* [mod.L.: see CYCLOSIS], 'the apparent circulation of food-particles within the body of an amœba' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). ‖ **Pseudocyesis** (-səi,ī·sis) *Phys.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *κύησις* conception], spurious conception or pregnancy (Dunglison 1842). **Pseu·docyst** (-sist) [see CYST], (*a*) *Zool.* a protoplasmic body occurring in certain *Gregarinida*; (*b*) *Bot.* each of several protoplasmic bodies formed by the breaking up of the filaments of certain *Protophyta*; (*c*) *Path.* a false cyst, as a part of the peritoneal cavity closed by adhesion of the viscera in peritonitis. ‖ **Pseudodelti·dium** *Zool.*, a simple shelly plate which takes the place of the deltidium in certain brachiopod shells. **Pseu·do-di·ke** *Geol.*, a fissure filled up with sedimentary or other matter, having the appearance of a dike (DIKE 9, 9 b). ‖ **Pseudodiphthe·ria** *Path.*, a disease simulating diphtheria: also *attrib.* as *pseudodiphtheria bacillus*; so **Pseu·do-diphtheri·tic** *a.* [cf. DIPHTHERITIC]. **Pseudo-di·stance** *Geom.*, distance in non-Euclidean geometry (*Cent. Dict.*). **Pseu·dodont** *a. Zool.* [Gr. *ὀδούς* tooth], having horny epidermic teeth, as the *Ornithorhynchus*. **Pseudo-erysi·pelas** *Path.*, any inflammatory disease resembling erysipelas; so **Pseu·do-erysipe·latous** *a.* † **Pseudo-erythrin** *Chem.*, 'an old name of ethylic orsellinate' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*). ‖ **Pseudofila·ria** *Zool.*, a stage in the development of certain *Gregarinida*, resembling a thread-worm of the genus *Filaria*; hence **Pseudo-fila·rian** *a.* **Pseu·do-folia·ceous** *a. Bot.*, simulating a leaf, leaf-like. **Pseu·do-frui·t** *Bot.*, a fruit formed by growth and modification of other parts besides the ovary (e. g. a fig, a strawberry, etc.): = PSEUDOCARP. **Pseudogale·na** *Min.*, native zinc sulphide, resembling lead sulphide or galena: = BLACK JACK 2, BLENDE. ‖ **Pseudoga·ster** *Zool.*, a spurious gastric cavity produced by fusion in sponges. ‖ **Pseudoga·strula** *Embryol.*, an invaginated blastosphere simulating a gastrula. **Pseudo-ge·neral** *a.*, in *Path.* applied to a kind of paralysis simulating general paralysis. **Pseudogene·ric** *a. Nat. Hist.*, apparently but not really generic; having the character of a pseudo-genus. **Pseudo-ge·nus** *Nat. Hist.*, a spurious genus of animals or plants, e. g. one based upon forms which are really stages in the development of some species. ‖ **Pseudogensia** (-giū·siă), **-geu·stia** *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *γεῦσις* taste, *γευστός* to be tasted], false or perverted sense of taste. **Pseudogyne** (-dʒin) *Entom.* [Gr. *γυνή* female], one of the agamic females of aphides and other insects, which reproduce parthenogenetically; so **Pseudogynous** (-ɒ·dʒinəs) *a.* **Pseudogyrate** (-dʒəi·rĕt) *a. Bot.* [Gr. *γῦρος* ring], said of a fern having the annulus confined to the vertex of each sporangium (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Pseudohæ·mal** *a.* = *pseudhæmal* (see above). **Pseu·do-hallucina·tion** *Psychics* (see quot.). **Pseu·do-hea·rt** *Zool.*, each of several tubular organs, formerly described as hearts, forming a communication between the body-cavity and the pallial chamber in brachiopods. **Pseudoherma·phrodite** *a. Biol.*, apparently hermaphrodite but actually unisexual; hence **Pseudoherma·phroditism**, apparent hermaphroditism, as that due to an abnormal structure of the external sexual organs (*Cent. Dict.* 1890; *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895). **Pseudo-hexa·gonal** *a. Cryst.*, said of a composite crystal of lower symmetry simulating a simple one of the hexagonal system. **Pseudo-hype·rtrophy** *Path.* [see HYPERTROPHY], enlargement of an organ by growth of fat or connective tissue, with atrophy of its proper substance; so **Pseudo-hypertro·phic** *a.*, applied to a form of paralysis caused by pseudo-hypertrophy of the muscles. ‖ **Pseudola·bium** *Zool.*, a part in chilopodous Myriapoda (see quot.); hence **Pseudola·bial** *a.* **Pseudo-la·teral** *a. Bot.*, 'having a tendency to become lateral when it is normally terminal, as the fruit of certain *Hepaticæ*' (*Cent. Dict.*). ‖ **Pseudoleuchæmia** (-liuki·miă) (erron. -leucæmia, -leukæmia), ‖ **Pseu·doleucocythæ·mia**, *Path.* [see LEUCHÆMIA, LEUCOCYTHÆMIA], names for HODGKIN'S DISEASE, as resembling leuchæmia, but not involving increase in the number of leucocytes. **Pseudo-leucocyte** (-liū·kŏsəit) *Path.*, a morbid formation resembling a leucocyte. **Pseudo-lichen** (-ləi·kĕn) *Bot.*, a parasitic fungus resembling a lichen, but without the presence of an alga in the thallus. **Pseudo-lo·bar** *a. Path.* (see quot. 1895). **Pseudomalachite** (-mæ·lăkəit) *Min.*, hydrous phosphate of copper, occurring in dark-green masses resembling malachite. **Pseudo-me·mbrane** *Path.*, a false membrane (see MEMBRANE 1 d); hence **Pseudomembra·nous** *a.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by a pseudo-membrane. **Pseudomemory**: see quot. **Pseudo-meta·llic** *a.*, resembling, but not of the nature of, a metal; of lustre: see quot. **Pseudo-mi·ca**, a mineral simulating mica. **Pseu·do-mo·nocotyle·donous** *a. Bot.*, falsely or apparently monocotyledonous, either by union of the cotyledons into one mass, or by abortion of one of them; so **Pseu·do-mo·nocotyle·don**, a pseudo-monocotyledonous plant. **Pseudomo·rphia, -mo·rphine** *Chem.* [see MORPHIA, MORPHINE], one of the alkaloids contained in opium; also called *oxymorphine*. ‖ **Pseudomorula** (-mɒ·rŭlă) *Embryol.*, an aggregate of unicellular organisms or spores resembling a morula; hence **Pseudomo·rular** *a.* **Pseu·domultilo·cular** *a. Bot.*, apparently but not really multilocular; so **Pseu·do-multise·ptate** *a.* ‖ **Pseu·do-navice·lla, -navi·cula** (pl. -æ) *Zool.* [see quot. 1867], an elliptical spore with pointed ends, forming a stage in the development of certain *Gregarinida*; hence **Pseu·do-navice·llar, -navi·cular** *adjs.* ‖ **Pseu·doneuro·ptera** *sb. pl. Entom.*, an order of insects in some classifications, resembling the *Neuroptera* but with incomplete metamorphosis; hence **Pseu·doneuro·pter** *sb.*, **Pseu·doneuro·pterous** *a.* **Pseudopara·lysis** *Path.*, a disease simulating paralysis; so ‖ **Pseudoparaple·gia**. **Pseudo-pa·rasite** *Biol.*, an organism apparently but not really or strictly parasitic; e. g. an external parasite, a commensal, or a saprophyte; so **Pseu·do-parasi·tic** *a.* ‖ **Pseudoparenchyma** (-părĕ·ŋkimă) *Bot.*, a tissue in fungi resembling parenchyma, but composed of interlaced and united hyphæ; hence **Pseu·doparenchy·matous** *a.* ‖ **Pseudopa·resis** *Path.*, a disease simulating paresis; an apparent or spurious paresis (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895). **Pseu·do-pa·rthenoge·nesis**, a form of reproduction: see quot. 1870. **Pseudo-pediform** (-pe·difɒm) *a. Zool.* [L. *pes, ped-* foot: see -FORM], having the form of a pseudopodium, pseudopodial. ‖ **Pseudope·rculum** *Zool.*, a secondary lid or operculum closing the aperture of the shell in certain gastropods; hence **Pseudope·rcular** *a.*, belonging to or of the nature of a pseudoperculum; **Pseudope·rculate** *a.*, furnished with a pseudoperculum. ‖ **Pseudoperi·dium** *Bot.*, that form of peridium or investment occurring in an æcidium (1832 Lindley, *Introd. Bot.* 207). **Pseudo-perio·dic** *a.*, 'quasi-periodic' (*Cent. Dict.*); 'approximately periodic' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*). **Pseu·dophone** (-fōun) *Acoustics* [Gr. *φωνή* sound], an apparatus invented by Dr. S. P. Thompson for investigating the phenomena of hearing, and producing acoustical illusions, esp. as to the direction of sound. **Pseu·do-pigmenta·tion** (see quot.). **Pseu·doplasm** *Path.* [Gr. *πλάσμα*: see PLASMA], a tumour or morbid formation of heterologous tissue. **Pseu·dopore** *Zool.*, a 'false pore' in sponges, connected with a *pseudogaster* (see above). **Pseudo-posse·ssion** *Psychics*, a mental state simulating 'possession' (see POSSESSION 5). **Pseudo-pre·gnancy** *Path.*, a condition or affection simulating pregnancy (1860 Tanner *Pregn.* i. 7). **Pseudo-prese·ntiment** *Psychics* (see quot.). **Pseudo-pri·mitive** *a.*, apparently but not really primitive. **Pseudoprobo·scis** *Entom.*, a structure simulating a proboscis. **Pseu·doproct** *Zool.* [Gr. *πρωκτός* anus], (*a*) the anal opening in the pseudembryo of an echinoderm; (*b*) a term suggested instead of PSEUDOSTOME in relation to sponges; hence **Pseudopro·ctous** *a.* ‖ **Pseudo·psia** *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ὄψις* seeing, vision], false or perverted vision; a hallucination or illusion of sight (Billings 1890). ‖ **Pseudo-pu·pa** *Entom.* (pl. -æ), a name for the 'coarctate pupa' constituting one stage of certain insects, as those which undergo hypermetamorphosis; hence **Pseudopu·pal** *a.* **Pseudo-ramo·se** *a. Bot.* [L. *rāmus* branch], forming false branches, as the filaments of certain algæ, in which the terminal part detaches itself,

and then attaches itself laterally to a special cell (heterocyst) of the filament. **Pseu·do-ray** *Geom.*, a ray or straight line in non-Euclidean geometry (*Cent. Dict.*). **Pseudorga·nic** *a.*, †(*a*) applied to the elements sulphur and phosphorus, as occurring generally but not universally in organized bodies (*obs.*); (*b*) applied to inorganic formations closely resembling organic structures. **Pseudo-rheuma·tic** *a. Path.*, simulating rheumatism. **Pseu·do-rhombohe·dral** *a. Cryst.*, applied to a composite crystal of lower symmetry simulating a simple one of the rhombohedral system. **Pseudoscinine** (-ρ·sinəin) *a. Ornith.*, belonging to the *Pseudoscines*, an anomalous group of OSCINES, containing the lyre-bird and some other Australian birds. ‖ **Pseudosclero·sis** *Path.*, an affection simulating sclerosis (see quot.). **Pseudo-sco·rpion** *Zool.*, an arachnid or pseudarachnidan of the group *Cheliferidæ* or *Pseudoscorpionidæ*, resembling little scorpions, without tail or poison-glands. ‖ **Pseudo·sculum** *Zool.* [see OSCULUM 3 a], a 'false osculum' in sponges, connected with a *pseudogaster* (see above); = PSEUDOSTOME 2. **Pseudosema·tic** *a. Zool.* [Gr. σῆμα sign, mark], belonging to or characterized by deceptive markings or colouring imitating some other species or object; pertaining to or exhibiting mimicry. **Pseudose·ptate** *a. Nat. Hist.*, (*a*) apparently but not really septate; (*b*) having pseudosepta (*Cent. Dict.*). ‖ **Pseudose·ptum** *Zool.* (pl. -a), a septum in corals not corresponding with or representing a mesentery. **Pseudosi·phon** *Zool.*, name for the vertical trace (continuous with the siphon) in the plug of the shell in certain fossil cephalopods; hence **Pseudosi·phonal** *a.*; also **Pseudosiphu·nole** = *pseudosiphon*. † **Pseu·doskink**, †-**scink** *Obs.*, a kind of lizard resembling a skink. ‖ **Pseudo·smia** *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ὀσμή smell], false or perverted sense of smell (Dunglison 1853). ‖ **Pseudospe·rmium** *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. σπέρμα seed: cf. *achænium*], a small indehiscent fruit in which the pericarp invests the seed so closely that the whole fruit resembles a simple seed; so **Pseudospe·rmic, Pseudospe·rmous** *a.*, of the nature of such a fruit. **Pseudosphe·re** *Geom.*, (*a*) a surface having constant negative curvature (as a sphere has positive); (*b*) a sphere in non-Euclidean geometry; so **Pseudosphe·rical** *a.*

(*Continued on next page.*)

1899 CAGNEY *Jakscli's Clin. Diagn.* ii. (ed. 4) 105 In diphtheria the *pseudo-bacillus appears less frequently. 1884 *Science* 13 June 739 *Pseudobacteria were produced by the heating of blood. 1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, **Pseudoblepsis*. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pseudoblepsia*, a generic name, used by Cullen, for perversion of vision. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Pseudoblepsia*, false vision; hallucination of sight. 1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 43 This gill is not functional—it receives only already aërated blood, and is therefore known as a false gill or *pseudobranch. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vertebr. Anim.* iii. 161 A *rete mirabile*, which lies in the inner side of the hyomandibular bone, and sometimes has the form of a gill. This is the *pseudobranchia*. 1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool.* 205 An accessory organ in the form of an opercular gill,..different from a *pseudobranchium. 1878 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XVI. 398 *Pseudobrookite. Occurs in minute tabular crystals. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 58 The 'Pseudobulb is an enlarged aerial stem, resembling a tuber, from which it scarcely differs. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 477/2 (Orchidaceæ) By degrees large masses of pseudo-bulbs are formed by a single individual. *Ibid.*, Some of the species of Dendrobium are remarkable for having the *pseudo-bulbous form at one end of their stem, and the common state at the other. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 19 *Oncidium pubes*. A pretty little pseudo-bulbous plant; bulbs 2 inches long. 1860 COBBOLD in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 105 The existence [in the giraffe] of *pseudoceratophorous epiphyses permanently invested by a hairy integument. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 861 (Gregarinida) A 'pseudofilaria' stage, followed by a ''pseudocercaria' stage, i.e. one with a slender tail and large body like a *Cercaria*. 1683 T. SMITH *Acc. Prusa* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 61 Mahomet..in his Alcoran..is guilty of vile and absurd *Pseudo-chronisms. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iii. 63 Some will needs be such *Pseudo-Chronologists, that they make those three Pastors to have flourished..more than 400 years later. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xi. 187 *Pseudo-chrysolite..occurs as rounded pebbles in sand. 1887 A. SEDGWICK in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Mar. 491 The adult body cavity [in the Cape species of Peripatus] comes entirely from *pseudocœle; the enterocœle has no part in its formation. This statement applies also to the heart and pericardium. These are both *pseudocœlic, and have nothing to do with enterocœle. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 136/1 Three kinds of surfaces..viz.: entocœlian, lined by endyma; ectocœlian, covered by pia; and *pseudocœlian, with no distinct membrane. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pseudocœlom*. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pseudocœlom*,..false cœlom. One of the interstitial spaces found in certain of the *Invertebrata*, not lined with epithelium. 1888 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLIV. 210 The more prominent septa extend to the centre of the corallite, and then either unite..or curve round each other ..forming a structure to which the name of *pseudocolumella has been given. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pseudocolumellar*. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* [1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Techn.* 420 In the frog..[the lobes] are united by connective tissue constituting a **pseudo-commissura*.] 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 547 This *pseudoconcha separates the vestibule of the nose from the internal nasal cavity. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 502 The *pseudocone eyes of *Diptera Brachyura*. 1888 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLIV. 213 *note*, The flattened or rounded interspaces between the septa of these corals, which stand out slightly in relief, are generally termed **pseudo-ostæ*. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 308 What green have we in Mosses or Ferns, or other *Pseudocotyledoneæ, more intense than in Ulva? 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pseudocrisis*. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pseudo-crisis*, an apparent crisis occurring in the course of acute lobar pneumonia, consisting in a temporary fall of 2° F. to 7° F., with a subsequent rebound. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* vi. § 166 Complicated structures in which twelve orthorhombic crystals are united into a single *pseudo-cubic combination. 1881 *Nature* 24 Feb. 398 2 The isometry of radiate *pseudocubical groups. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1282 **Pseudocumene*. 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) 249 Pseudocumene has been made synthetically from brom-para-xylene and methyl iodide. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 860 (*Gregarinida*) The protoplasm not used up [for sporoblasts] ..in *Stylorhynchus*..collects into a central spherical mass, the *pseudocyst. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 648 The density of the walls of these pseudo-cysts and their very restricted vascularity doubtless explains this retention. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 180 A triangular prominence called a *pseudo-deltidium. 1895 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* III. 498 This pseudo-deltidium is a primitive character, and arises in an early stage of the development. 1849 DANA *Geol.* xvii. (1850) 655 Another small *pseudo-dike, six inches wide. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pseudo-diphtheria*, term for membranous pharyngitis or tonsillitis closely resembling diphtheria in its symptoms. 1899 CAGNEY *Jakscli's Clin. Diagn.* ii. (ed. 4) 105 A micro-organism..named the pseudo-diphtheria-bacillus. 1895 S. T. ARMSTRONG in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 515 The difficulty of distinguishing..the diphtheritic from the *pseudo-diphtheritic inflammation. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pseudo-erysipelas*...An inexact term for conditions resembling erysipelas. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 340 In so-called phlegmonous, or *pseudo-erysipelatous inflammations. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 403 This substance is the result of the action of boiling alcohol on erythrin...Heeren has distinguished it by the name of **pseudo-erythrin*. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ii. 94 The *pseudo-filaria passes into the condition of the adult Gregarina. 18.. UNDERWOOD in *Bulletin Illinois State Lab.* II. 6 *Pseudo-foliaceous forms, in which the thallus is lobed, the lobes assuming leaf-like forms. 1887 H. M. WARD tr. *Sachs' Physiol. Plants* XXVIII. 464 The Fig..is a so-called *pseudo-fruit. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 242 As it has much the aspect of Galena, and yet contains little or no lead, it has been called *Pseudo Galena. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 791 (Porifera) Such fusion frequently leads to the enclosure of spaces really external to the sponge-body, which form a false gastric cavity (*pseudogaster) opening by a false osculum (pseudosculum s. pseudostome) and false pores (pseudopores). 1888 SCLATER in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Feb. 349 The outer layer of the *pseudogastrula forms in later stages the wall of the embryonic vesicle. 1882 J. M. CAOMBIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 557/2 They occur only in a gonidial or rudimentary state, constituting the *pseudo-genus *Lepraria* of the older botanists. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pseudogeusia*, false taste. 1857 *Ibid.*, **Pseudogeustia*, pseudogeusia. 1884 *Nature* 15 May 69/1 The solitary egg of the female [aphis]..develops into a gall-making aphis, the foundress *pseudogyne. This produces..winged yoong (emigrant pseudogynes). 1851 *Zoologist* IX. p. cxlii, This class of phenomena might be called *Pseudogynous, that is, falsely or imperfectly female. 1903 MYERS *Human Personality* I. p. xvii, A *pseudo-hallucination is a quasi-percept not sufficiently externalised to rank as a 'full blown' hallucination. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 465 It is probable that these ''pseudo-hearts' subserve the function both of renal organs and of genital ducts. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pseudohexagonal*. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* vii. § 308 Fig. 261 represents a crystal of witherite, and illustrates the pseudo-hexagonal aspect of many crystals in this [the orthorhombic] system. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis*, a rare disease of infancy and childhood... **Pseudohypertrophy*. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 184 Duchenue's paralysis, in which pseudo-hypertrophy occurs. 1883 PACKARD in *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* XXI. 201 (Chilognaths) The sternite of the sub-basilar plate is usually a very large plate ..with teeth on each side, and forms the 'labium' of Newport. It may..be termed the ''*pseudolabium'. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Pseudoleukæmia*, enlargement of the spleen and lymphatic glands with anæmia, or Hodgkin's disease. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pseudoleucæmia. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 654 The *pseudo-leucocytes that are present in the blood in trypanosomiasis. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Pseudoleucocythæmia*. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pseudo-lobar pneumonia*, a syn. for *Lobular pneumonia*. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 146 The case may have been one of pseudo-lobar or mixed pneumonia. 1835 SHEPARD *Min.* II. II. 122 *Pseudo-Malachite. Hemi-prismatic, copper-barite. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 399/2 A consistence little..superior to that of mucous *pseudo-membranes. 1878 HABERSHON *Dis. Abdomen* (ed. 3) 21 The disease termed *pseudomembranous stomatitis. 1882 tr. *Ribot's Dis. Mem.* 186 *Pseudo-memory.. consists in a belief that a new state has been previously experienced, so that when produced for the first time it seems to be a repetition. 1728 NICHOLLS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 407 A *pseudo-metallick Substance, by the Miners term'd *Glist*. 1828–32 WEBSTER s.v., Pseudo-metallic luster is that which is perceptible only when held towards the light; as, in minerals. *Phillips*. 1849 DANA *Geol.* ix. (1850) 515 The *pseudo-mica was nothing but altered chrysolite. [1819 LINDLEY tr. *Richard's Obs. Fruits & Seeds* 74 *Pseudo-monocotyledones.] 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 188 A cohesion of the cotyledons takes place in those embryos, which Gærtner called *pseudomonocotyledonous, and Richard macrocephalous. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* ii. (ed. 6) 26 A Pseudo-monocotyledonous embryo occasionally occurs,..of which one cotyledon is wanting through abortion. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pseudomorphia*. 1836 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XXX. 179 M. Pelletier announces the discovery of two new substances in opium, which he terms Paramorphine and *Pseudomorphine. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 194 Pseudomorphine ($C_{17}H_{19}NO_4$). 1819 LINDLEY tr. *Richard's Obs. Fruits & Seeds* 5 To recognize the true loculation of fruit..above all of those that are *Pseudo-multilocular or cellular. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 393 Sporidia 8, fusoideo-filiform, straight or curved, *pseudo-multiseptate. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. ii. 367 The Gregarinidae..multiply by..dividing into a multitude of minute objects called *pseudo-navicellae from their resemblance in shape to the ship-like diatoms (naviculae). 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ii. 94. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pseudo-navicula*. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 245 This condition is permanent in the *Pseudoneuroptera, Neuroptera, and Orthoptera. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pseudoparalysis*. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pseudoparalysis*, spurious paralysis. A syn. for *Dystaxia*. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 37 *Pseudo-paraplegia. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pseudo-parasites*, ectozoa. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 1139 *Pseudo-parasitic plants, or Epiphytes. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pseudo-parasites*, including those plants which only attack dead tissues. .. Such plants are pseudo-parasitic. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 243 Those Protophytes which contain chlorophyll live chiefly in water, or at least in damp localities, sometimes as pseudo-parasites. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 258 The space between the enveloping layer and the coils of the ascogunium is filled by a *pseudo-parenchyma. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pseudoparenchymatous*. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1864 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* § 75 I. 214 *Pseudo-parthenogenesis. It is the process familiarly exemplified in the *Aphides*. Here, from the fertilized eggs laid by perfect females, there grow up imperfect females, in the pseud-ovaria of which there are developed pseud-ova. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 112 In a second class of cases, females with a more or less imperfect reproductive apparatus produce either ova, as..the 'workers' amongst the social Hymenoptera..; or embryos, as in the case with *Aphis*..This form of asexual genesis is called 'pseudoparthenogenesis'. 1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. i. 5/2 Body provided with variable *pseudopediform prolongations. 1879 *Engineering* 5 Sept. 194/1 A new instrument..to which he [Dr. S. P. Thompson] has given the name ''*pseudophone'. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 316 *Pseudo-pigmentation or pseudo-melanosis is a gray or blackish coloration, caused by the presence of sulphide of iron. 1847 tr. *Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 265 Traumatic influences, ..among which we must reckon the *pseudo-plasms). 1885–8 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 97 [Certain tumours] were accordingly termed pseudo-plasms or neo-plasms or new growths. 1903 MYERS *Human Personality* I. 65 A duplication of personality..a *pseudo-possession, if you will—determined in a hysterical child by the suggestion of friends. *Ibid.* 644 What I shall..call *pseudo-presentiments, i.e...hallucinations of memory which make it seem to one that something which now..astonishes him has been prefigured in a recent dream. 1896 *Ibis* Jan. 11 The Ratite shoulder-girdle seems more primitive, and it is difficult to suppose that its condition is secondary and due to retrogression, or, in other words, that it is ''*pseudo-primitive'. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 430 The *pseudo-proboscis is much shorter than the body. 1877 F. H. BUTLER in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 631/2 The pseud-embryo or echinopædium..becomes..wedge-shaped; at its broad end appears the mouth or pseudostome, and at the other the anus or *pseudoproct. 1887 SOLLAS *ibid.* XXII. 416/1 (Sponges) In one sense the oscule is always a pseudostome; it would be better if the term *pseudoproct* could be substituted. 1899 D. SHARP in *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* VI. 273 The vesicular larva [of the Bee]..changes to a *pseudo-pupa...The majority..wintering as pseudo-popae. 1887 *Entomologist's Mag.* Dec. 149 The female larva [of the Phengodini] goes through a *pseudo-pupal state prior to the final moult. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 25 In plants and animals, four of the [elements] are universally present, and are called organic; two are found very generally present, and are called *pseod-organic. 1898 *Nature* 2 June 118/1 Some of the 'pseudorganic' structures described in rocks might really be the casts or replacements of dried streaks. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 70 To explain the relationship of the *pseudo-rheumatic troubles to the urethral discharge. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* Index, *Pseudo-rhombohedral crystals. [1880 P. L. SCLATER in *Ibis* Ser. IV. IV. 345 To place the Acromyodi abnormales of Garrod..at the end of the Passerine series under the name *Pseudoscines. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Pseudosclerosis*, name given by Westphal to cases presenting many of the symptoms of disseminated sclerosis, but in which no anatomical lesions were discovered. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xix. 303 Two Orders..which may be denominated, *Pseudo-scorpions and Phalangidans. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 378 The Pseudo-scorpions resemble the Scorpions. 1890 POULTON *Colours Anim.* xvii. 336 Mimetic Resemblance and Alluring Colouration are called *Pseudosematic Colours, because they usually resemble Sematic or Warning and Signalling Colours. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pseudosematic*, belonging to protective disguises, as, *e.g.*, the leaf-like appearance of the leaf-insect. 1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palæont.* I. xx. 331 Tabulate tubes of two sizes, the larger of these being fornished with radiating *pseudosepta. 1883 HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXII. 258 The central trace compares with the *pseudosiphon of the plug. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pseudosiphonal*, **Pseudosiphuncle*. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 693 There are.. certain *Pseudoscinks..sold by Apothecaries, that are nothing else but a kinde of water Lizard. 1835 HENSLOW *Princ. Bot.* II. vi. 277 In *pseudospermic Fruits..we may include all fruits whose pericarp is so closely attached to the seed, that it cannot readily be distinguished from one of its integuments. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pseudospermium*. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 531 Such fruits are called **pseudo-spermous*..., and are well seen in the grain of wheat. 1883 BALL in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 664/2 Were space really *pseudospherical, then stars would exhibit a real parallax even if they were infinitely distant. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* II. ii. 233 It is clear to us what we are to think of as a spherical or pseudo-spherical surface, but not clear what can be meant by a spherical or pseudo-spherical space, designations which we meet with..without any help being given to us in comprehending their meaning.

Pseudo-, combining form. **2.** Special combinations. (*Continued from preceding page.*)

Pseudo-spi·racle *Zool.*, a structure or marking in certain insects and arachnidans, resembling a spiracle but not perforated. ‖ **Pseudospora·ngium** (also anglicized **-spora·nge**) *Bot.*, an organ resembling a sporangium, but producing gemmæ instead of spores. **Pseu·dospore** *Bot.*, (*a*) a peculiar spore in certain parasitic fungi, also called a TELEUTOSPORE; (*b*) a reproductive bud: = GEMMA 2 b. **Pseudosqua·mate** *a. Zool.*, apparently but not really squamate or scaly. **Pseu·do-stalacti·tical** *a.*, simulating a stalactite. **Pseudoste·reoscope**, a binocular microscope in which inversion of the image is not corrected; hence **Pseu·dostereosco·pic** *a.*, **Pseu·dostereo·scopism.** ‖ **Pseudosti·gma** *Zool.* (pl. **-ata**), each of two respiratory organs resembling stigmata in certain acarids; hence **Pseudostigma·tic** *a.* ‖ **Pseudostra·tum** *Geol.* (pl. **-a**), a mass of rock resembling a stratum but not produced by deposition. **Pseudosy·mmetry** *Cryst.*, simulation of higher symmetry, as in certain composite crystals. **Pseudo-syphilis** (-si·filis) *Path.*, a disease simulating syphilis; hence **Pseu·do-syphili·tic** *a.* **Pseudo-tetra·gonal** *a. Cryst.*, said of a composite crystal of lower symmetry simulating a simple one of the tetragonal system. **Pseu·dotetra·merous** *a. Entom.* [see TETRAMEROUS], belonging to the division *Pseudotetramera* of beetles, having tarsi apparently four-jointed, a fifth joint being very small and hidden. **Pseudotrache·al** *a. Entom.*, simulating a trachea; having a series of rings like those of the trachea. **Pseudotri·merous** *a. Entom.* [see TRIMEROUS], belonging to the division *Pseudotrimera* of beetles, having the tarsi apparently three-jointed, one of the four joints being very small and hidden. **Pseudo-unise·ptate** *a. Nat. Hist.*, apparently but not really uniseptate. **Pseudo-u·ric** *a. Chem.*, an organic acid, $C_5H_6N_4O_4$, in composition allied to uric acid; hence **Pseudo-u·rate**, a salt of pseudo-uric acid. **Pseudo-ve·lum** *Zool.*, a kind of velum in some *Scyphomedusæ*, distinct from the true velum of the *Hydromedusæ*; hence **Pseudo-ve·lar** *a.* **Pseudovi·perine** *a. Zool.*, resembling a viper but not venomous; belonging to the group *Pseudoviperæ* or *Acrochordidæ* of serpents, called in English 'wart-snakes'. **Pseudo-visco·sity**, a property of some solids resembling viscosity; plasticity. **Pseudo-volca·nic** *a.*, apparently but not properly volcanic; belonging to or produced by a pseudo-volcano. **Pseudo-volca·no**, a burning mountain that emits smoke, flame, or gases, but no lava. **Pseu·do-whor·l** *Bot.*, an apparent whorl produced by displacement of leaves or other members, originally arranged spirally, to the same level around the axis. **Pseudoxanthine** (-zæ·nθin) *Chem.*, a leucomaine resembling xanthine, occurring in muscular tissue.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 714 In spiders..the open ventral spiracles of the scorpion are replaced by *pseudo-spiracles; these..in *Epeira cancriformis*,..are dark red spots with an elevated rim and centre exactly resembling spiracles, except that they are not perforated. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Pseudo-sporange, pseudosporangium, a simulated sporangium. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 71 These *pseudospores are at first produced in chains, but ultimately separate. 1900 *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Pseudospore*,..a gemma or asexual vegetative bud. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 425 Either part is rugate or *pseudo-squamate. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xix. (1873) 450 A hard *pseudo-stalactitical stone. 1892 *Jrnl. Quekett Microsc. Club* July 45 Orthostereoscopism and *pseudostereoscopism. *Ibid.* 51 *note*, The first arrangement..when applied to the compound microscope gave *pseudostereoscopic pictures..There was transposition without a cross-over; it was, therefore, a *pseudostereoscope. 1884 MICHAEL *Brit. Oribatidæ* I. ix. 130 The *Pseudo-stigmata. .. The conspicuous organs ordinarily called stigmata, one on each side. *Ibid.* 131 Each pseudo-stigma has an organ proceeding from it.. which I call a *pseudo-stigmatic organ. 1833-4 J. PHILLIPS *Geol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 766/1 The great mass of basalt..lies in a *pseudostratum of most irregular thickness. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pseudosymmetry.* 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* Index, Pseudo-symmetry. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. CXXXI, Their real hues, or our *pseudo-syphilis. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* XXVII. 343 Mercury, with its *pseudo-syphilitic cutaneous affections. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* Index, *Pseudo-tetragonal crystals. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 862/2 The third tribe, *Phytophaga*..is..composed of *pseudo-tetramerous insects. 1900 MIALL & HAMMOND *Harlequin Fly* ii. 70 The salivary ducts..have a ring ('*pseudotracheal') structure. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 407 Sporidia..becoming *pseudo-uniseptate. 1866-8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 745 The *pseudo-urates are easily obtained by the action of the acid on the corresponding hydrates, carbonates, or acetates. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 140 *Pseudo-uric acid is a recent discovery. 1881 LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 555/2 The edge of its [the medusa's] disc..is not provided with a velum (hence 'Acraspeda' of Gegenbaur), excepting the rudimentary velum of Aurelia and the well-developed vascular velum ('pseudo-velum') of Charybdæa. 1894 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 5/3 It is this *pseudo-viscosity of ice that enables a glacier to accommodate itself to the bed over which it flows. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 394 The fires from which many minerals derive their form and aggregation are either volcanic or *pseudo-volcanic. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 499 Volcanic Rocks..are divided into true volcanic and pseudo-volcanic;..the second comprehending clays and ironstones, indurated and partially melted by the heat from beds of burning coal. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 419 *Pseudo-volcanos are so called, because, like volcanos, they emit smoke, and sometimes flame, but never lava... Most of these are coal mines which have accidentally taken fire. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 368 Each cycle of segments or turn of the spiral produces a whorl, which therefore, strictly speaking, is a *pseudo-whorl, because resulting from subsequent displacement. 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* 87 *Pseudoxanthine,..whose resemblance to xanthine has led to some confusion. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Dict.*, *Pseudoxanthin*... Leucomaine found by Gautier in muscular tissue..resembling xanthin.

Pseudo-apostle: see PSEUDAPOSTLE.

Pseudo-archaic (ps-, siūdo$_1$aɪkē·ɪk), *a.* Having the appearance or profession of being ancient, but not really so; artificially archaic in style, language, etc. So **Pseudo-a·rchaism**, false or artificial archaism; **Pseudo-a·rchaist**, one who invents or uses sham archaisms, esp. in language.

1882 SYMONDS in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 320 These fragments of a genuinely antique composition make the pseudo-archaism of the ballad..more glaring. 1883 C. C. PERKINS *Ital. Sculpture* III. iv. 344 *note*, It is possibly a pseudo-archaic work of the fifteenth century. 1895 J. A. H. MURRAY in *Nation* (N. Y.) 3 Oct. 239/1 The 'word' *derring-do* (if it be a word) belongs only to nineteenth-century pseudo-archaists. 1904 H. BRADLEY *Making of English* 228 Spenser's language, 'pseudo-archaic' as it may be called.

Pseudo-articulation, etc.: see PSEUDO- 2.

Pseudocarp (ps-, siū·dokāɹp). *Bot.* [mod. f. PSEUDO- + Gr. *καρπός* fruit. In F. *pseudocarpe*, mod.L. *pseudocarpus*, *-carpium*.] Term for a fruit formed by the modification and enlargement of other parts of the flower besides the ovary, or of parts of the plant not belonging to the flower.

a 1835 in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VII. 50/1 Of spurious fruits, or pseudocarps.—In *Pollichia* the bracteas are fleshy, and therefore resemble fruit. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 518 Sometimes the..series of..changes induced by fertilisation extends also to parts which do not belong to the ovary, and even to some which have never belonged to the flower...A structure of this kind (such as the fig, strawberry, and mulberry) may be termed a *Pseudocarp*. 1877 BENNETT tr. *Thomé's Bot.* (ed. 6) 405 The fleshy calyx-tube..of the rose forms an edible pseudocarp known as the hip.

So **Pseudoca·rpous** *a.* (also **-ca·rpious**), of the nature of or pertaining to a pseudocarp.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1031/2 Pseudocarpious. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pseudocarpous*.

Pseudo-ca·tholic, *a.* and *sb.* [PSEUDO- 1.]

A. *adj.* Falsely or erroneously called or claiming to be catholic.

1605 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 413 The pseudocatholike papists. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IX. XV. (1614) 918 Not written in hatred of their Nation, because they are Spaniards, but of their Pseudo-catholike Religion. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 May 2/3 The..minority who wish to turn the Church of England into a pseudo-Catholic sect.

B. *sb.* A Catholic falsely so called.

In 17th c. a hostile term for Roman Catholic.

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 106 The whole rout of Pseudo-catholikes. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* x. 17. 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 480 Such are the popish pseudo-catholics, who have derived their catholic errors not from the scriptures, but from the inventions of men.

So † **Pseudo-catho·lical** *a.*, **-catho·licism.** *Obs.*

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 17 The whole cluster of Pseudocatholicall scribblers against vs. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* Pref. A j b, That Principle which obliges them.. to Advance their Pseudo-catholicism, and to extirpate Heresie.

Pseudo-ceratophorus, etc.: see PSEUDO- 2.

Pseudo-Christ (ps-, siū·do$_1$kraɪst). [ad. late L. *pseudochrīstus* (Itala *a* 200), Gr. *ψευδόχριστος* (Mark xiii. 22): see PSEUDO- and CHRIST.] A false Christ; one pretending to be the Christ or Messiah.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 402 Þer shulen rise, seiþ Crist, pseudo-Cristis and pseudo-prophetis. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 123 That absurd pseudochrist Hacket had so many followers. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 127 Some Pseudochrist or Antichrist..in the apostles times. 1865 tr. *Lange's Comm. Mark* xiii. 11 (ed. 6) 131/2 Be on your guard against the seductions of the pseudo-Christs.

Pseu·do-Chri·stian, *a.* [= late L. *pseudochristianus*, *c* 360.] Falsely called or professing to be Christian; *sb.* a Christian falsely so called, a pretended Christian. So **Pseu·do-Christia·nity**, false or spurious Christianity; **Pseu·do-Christo·logy**, a false or erroneous Christology.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 158 They questioned how it might be, euen as the Pseudochristians do. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 101 The fraudulent End that this pseudo-Christian Church might drive at. 1685 — *Paralip. Prophet.* xlvi. 408 The Earthly Church drunk up the floud by proselyting those Barbarians to its Pseudo-Christianity. 1865 tr. *Lange's Comm. Mark* xiii. 5 (ed. 6) 131/1 Pseudo-Christs, pseudo-Christianities, false prophets. 1877 SCHAFF *Christ & Christianity* (1885) 172 The..humanitarian pseudo-Christologies of the nineteenth century.

Pseudo-cla·ssic, *a.* That pretends or is mistakenly held to be classic. So **Pseudo-cla·ssical** *a.*; also **Pseu·do-classica·lity**, **Pseu·do-cla·ssicism**, false or spurious classical style, sham classicism.

1866 LOWELL *Bigelow P.* Introd., Poems 1890 II. 202 The impertinence of our pseudo-classicality. 1871 — *Pope* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 8 A pseudo-classicism, a classicism of red heels and periwigs. 1887 *Athenæum* 8 Oct. 461/3 Given over to rococo triviality or elephantine pseudo-classicism. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Sept. 3/2 A solid-looking stone mansion, ..built in the pseudo-classic style.

Pseudocœle, etc.: see PSEUDO- 2.

Pseudodipteral (ps-, siūdo$_1$di·ptĕrăl), *a. Anc. Arch.* [f. late Gr. *ψευδοδίπτερ-ος* (Vitruv.) + -AL; see PSEUDO- and DIPTEROS: in F. *pseudo-diptère*.] Having, as a temple or other building, a single peristyle or surrounding row of columns, placed at the same distance from the walls as the outer of the two rows in the DIPTEROS. So † **Pseudodi·pter**, ‖ **Pseudodi·pteron**, a building of this type; also, **Pseudodi·pterally** *adv.*

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Pseudodipter.* 1706 *Ibid.*, *Pseudodipteron*,..a kind of Temple among the Ancients, which was surrounded with but one Row of Pillars; yet the Row from the Wall was set at the Distance of two Rows. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 304 We have pseudodipteral, pseudology, ..and many similar words. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 74/1 The temple of Venus and Roma...This main edifice was.. remarkable as being not only decastyle, but pseudo-dipteral also. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. s.v. *Temple*, The pseudo-dipteral temple was constructed with eight columns in front and rear and with fifteen on the sides, including those at the angles. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 471/1 The portico of University College, London, is pseudo-dipterally arranged, the returning columns on the ends or sides not being carried through behind those in front.

Pseudodox (ps-, siū·dŏdpks), *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ψευδόδοξ-ος* holding a false opinion, *ψευδοδοξία* a false opinion or notion; f. *ψευδο-*, PSEUDO- + *δόξα* opinion.] A false or erroneous opinion. So **Pseu·dodox**, † **Pseudodo·xal** *adjs.*, of the nature of, or holding, a false opinion; **Pseu·dodoxy** [after *orthodoxy*, etc.], the holding of false opinions.

1615 T. ADAMS *Engl. Sickneſſe* ii. Wks. (1629) 337 To maintaine the atheisticall..*pseudodox, which iudgeth evill good and darknesse light. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* ii. 13 One Proposition, truely Orthodox (though.. it seeme a Paradox, or Pseudodoxe). 1858 MAYHEW *Upper Rhine* Introd. (1860) 8 In this the modern Arcadia, the pseudodox still lingers. 1720 T. GORDON *Creed Indep. Whig* p. i, There is not a Tenet which can justly be called *Pseudodox. 1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* ii. 127 Strange *Pseudo-doxal fancies. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 157 That the new name of blind obedience..is a Pseudo-doxall tenet. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* x. § 28 There is no *pseudodoxy so great, but may be muzled from doing much harm..without either death, imprisonment, or mutilation. 1879 MCCLINTOCK & STRONG *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* VIII. 760 Pseudodoxy..designates a false or deceptive opinion, and hence is employed for *superstition* and *error*.

Pseudo-erysipelas, etc.: see PSEUDO- 2.

Pseudo-Go·thic, *a.* That pretends or is erroneously held to be Gothic (in style), and is not; sham-Gothic; also as *sb.*

1876 FREEMAN *Hist. Sk.* 201 The Renaissance inherited from the pseudo-Gothic of Italy. 1902 *Monthly Rev.* Aug. 136 It is difficult to understand how they could be deceived for a moment by the pseudo-Gothic style of the 'Castle of Otranto'.

Pseudograph (ps-, siū·dogrɑf). [ad. late L. *pseudograph-us* (Cassiod.), a. Gr. *ψευδογράφ-ος* drawing or writing falsely, a writer of falsehoods: see PSEUDO- and -GRAPH.]

†**1.** 'A counterfeit writer' (Cockeram, 1623). *Obs. rare*—°.

2. A spurious writing; a literary work purporting to be by another than the real author. (Cf. PSEUDEPIGRAPHA.)

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Pseudograph*, *Pseudography*, false writing. 1864 *Athenæum* 27 Aug. 274/3 The..cleverest.. people are.. deceived by pseudographs. 1866 *Reader* 31 Mar. 317/2 A pseudograph of the thirteenth century. 1905 J. ORR *Probl. O. T.* viii. 249 Views differ as to how the book is to be regarded—whether as a pseudograph (forgery) or as a free composition in the name and spirit of Moses.

Pseudo·grapher, *rare*—^{1}. [f. as prec. + -ER: see -GRAPHER.] A false writer; in quot. one who counterfeits another's handwriting, a forger.

1818 *Edin. Rev.* Sept. 438 M. Villette, a pseudo-grapher of the greatest eminence, counterfeited the handwriting and signature of Marie Antoinette.

Pseudo·graphize, *v. rare*—^{1}. [f. as PSEUDOGRAPH + -IZE.] *intr.* To write (in quot. to spell) falsely.

1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 159 If we account this error [*president* for *precedent*] typographical, there must have been a wide-spread conspiracy among old printers to pseudographize.

Pseudography (ps-, siudo·grăfi). [ad. Gr. *ψευδογραφία* false drawing, writing, or description, f. *ψευδογράφ-ος*: cf. late L. *pseudographia* (*a* 525): see PSEUDOGRAPH and -GRAPHY.] False writing.

1. The writing of words falsely, i.e. not according to the sound, or not according to usage; false, incorrect, or bad spelling; an instance of this.

1580 G. HARVEY *Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 104 See what absurdities thys yl fauoured orthographye, or rather Pseudography, hath ingendred. 16.. B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* I. iv,

To add a superfluous letter, as there are too many in our pseudography. 1734 Hearne *Collect.* 17 May, Shakespeare wanted learning. He was guilty of pseudography, sometimes perhaps designedly. 1804 Mitford *Inquiry* 408 Those who would make our speech bend to what he justly calls our pseudography.

2. False argument. *rare.*

1603 Sir C. Heydon *Jud. Astrol.* xxii. 467 Most absurd Pseudographie is this in Astrologie.

Pseudogyne, etc.: see Pseudo- 2.

Pseudoism (ps-, siū·dŏizm). *nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. Pseudo- + -ism; cf. Pseudism.] (See quot.)

1879 McClintock & Strong *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* VIII. 760 The word *pseudoism* is of recent formation, and means a general inclination to the false, which shows itself in thoughts, words, and doctrines, as well as in acts and in the social intercourse of life.

Pseudolatry (ps-, siudǫ·lătri). *rare.* [ad. Chr. Gr. *ψευδολατρεία* (Cyril): see Pseudo- and -latry.] False worship; the worship of false gods.

1879 McClintock & Strong *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* VIII. 760 Pseudolatry has also penetrated into the Christian Church.

Pseudo·loger. [f. Gr. *ψευδολόγ-ος* speaking falsely, a liar + -er¹.] A maker of false statements, a (systematic) liar. So **Pseudolo·gical** *a.* [cf. Gr. *ψευδολογικ-ός* false], pertaining or relating to pseudology (hence **Pseudolo·gically** *adv.*); **Pseudo·logist** [in Gr. *ψευδολογιστ-ής*], (*a*) = *pseudologer*; (*b*) one versed in pseudology (sense 2).

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, **Pseudologer*, a false teacher, a liar. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 19 July 77/1 He was hampered by the inferiority of the *pseudological tools of his day. 1867 Viscr. Strangford *Selection* (1869) II. 43 *Pseudologically speaking, the first intimation..rested on a miscalculation rather than a direct falsehood. 1805 *Miniature* No. 26 (1806) II. 65, I hear..that a work is in the press, and will speedily be published, entitled The *Pseudologist or Complete Liar, in twenty-one volumes folio, with complete indices. 1867 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Jan. 10 Everybody..becomes, by the very nature of things, a comparative pseudologist.

Pseudology (ps-, siudǫ·lŏdʒi). [ad. Gr. *ψευδολογία* false speaking, f. *ψευδολόγ-ος*: see prec. and -logy.]

1. False speaking; the making of false statements, esp. when humorously represented as an art or system; the 'art of lying'.

[1577 Fulke *Confut. Purg.* 327 That part of cunning where in you are better learned, called *Pseudologia.*] 1658 Phillips, *Pseudologie* (Gr.), a false speaking, or lying. 1727 Swift *Art Polit. Lying* Wks. 1755 III. i. 119 Not.. according to the sound rules of pseudology. 1805 *Miniature* No. 26 (1806) II. 65 It is not my intention..to enter into a disquisition upon the noble art of Pseudology.

2. The science or subject of false statements; a false or pretended science.

1867 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Jan. 10 Laying the foundation of the new science of comparative pseudology. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Nov. 3/2 To prevent his further researches in this insanitary section of the field of Pseudology ['occultism'].

Pseudomancy (ps-, siū·dǫmænsi). [ad. med.L. *pseudomantīa*, a. Chr. Gr. *ψευδομαντεία* (Cyril), f. *ψευδο-*, Pseudo- + *μαντεία* divination: see -mancy.] False or pretended divination. So **Pseudoma·ntic** *a.*, of or pertaining to pseudomancy; ‖ **Pseudoma·ntis** [a. Gr. *ψευδόμαντις*], **Pseudoma·ntist,** a false prophet or diviner.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 371 Alexander, a pseudomantist, ..rotted loathsomely, and so died, miserably eaten up of worms. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pseudomancy*, a false or counterfeit Divination. 1894 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. VI. 358/2 The same..wonderfully pseudomantic remark. 1901 D. Smith in *Expositor* Aug. 145 A vulgar charlatan, strikingly like the pseudomantis, Alexander of Abonoteichos. 1902 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 596 Every kind of pseudo-mantic literature was to be rooted out.

Pseudomania (ps-, siūdǫmē·niă). *rare.* [f. Pseudo- + -mania after *kleptomania.*] A mania for lying; an insane tendency to make false statements. Hence **Pseudoma·niac,** a person affected with pseudomania.

1895 W. S. Lilly in *19th Cent.* Oct. 629 Most of us have personally known sufferers from pseudomania. I once heard of a pseudomaniac who excused himself on the ground that he did not care to plagiarise from fact. 1903 — in *Fortn. Rev.* June 1009 There is a class of pseudomaniacs just as there is a class of kleptomaniacs.

Pseudoma·rtyr. [mod. a. Gr. *ψευδομάρτυς*, *-τυρ* false witness, f. *ψευδο-*, Pseudo- + *μάρτυς*, *-τυρ*, witness, Martyr. So in med.L. and F.] A false or pretended martyr; a martyr falsely so called.

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1362/2 What trust is to be given to the words of such pseudomartyrs [as Campion]. 1610 Donne (*title*) Pseudo-Martyr. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pseudomartyr*, a false witness or martyr.

So **Pseu·do-ma·rtyrdom.**

1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* II. 155 Beware of that dangerous Rock of pseudo-Martyrdome.

Pseudo-membrane, etc.: see Pseudo- 2.

Pseudomorph (ps-, siū·dǫmǫf). [mod. f. Gr. *ψευδο-*, Pseudo- + *μορφή* form: cf. Gr. *ψευδόμορφ-ος* disguising one's form. So in Ger.; F. *pseudomorphe.*] A false or deceptive form; *spec.* in *Min.* a crystal or other body consisting of one mineral but having the form proper to another, in consequence of having been formed by substitution, or by chemical or physical alteration.

1849 Dana *Geol.* App. II. (1850) 731 This author..described certain dolomitic pseudomorphs. 1876 A. H. Green *Phys. Geol.* (1877) 27 We find crystals of Quartz having the exact shape and angles of a rhombohedron of Carbonate of Lime. Such a crystal is called a *Pseudomorph*..of Quartz after Carbonate of Lime. *Ibid.* 185 These crystals [of salt] being afterwards dissolved leave a cast which is filled up by sediment, and so models in sand or mud are formed, known as Pseudomorphs. *attrib.* 1871 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XII. 111 Recent analysis of Pseudomorph Corundums.

So **Pseudomo·rphic** *a.*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pseudomorph; **Pseudomo·rphism,** the formation or occurrence of pseudomorphs, or the condition of a pseudomorph (in quot. 1871 with reference to plants); **Pseudomo·rphose** (*-ōz*) *a.* = *pseudomorphic*; **Pseudomo·rphose** (*-ōz*) *v. trans.*, to convert into a pseudomorph; **Pseudomorpho·sis** (pl. -o·ses), conversion into a pseudomorph; **Pseudomo·rphous** *a.* = *pseudomorphic.* [Cf. mod.F. *pseudomorphique, -morphisme, -morphose, -morphoser.*]

1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 299 The *pseudomorphique crystals of quartz. 1894 *Thinker Mag.* V. 312 Phenomena like the devitrification of natural glasses oscillate from paramorphic to pseudomorphic. 1849 Dana *Geol.* App. II. (1850) 731 An article on *pseudomorphism. 1871 *Trnl. Bot.* IX. 253 The term 'Pseudomorphism' suggested as a convenient substitute for those cases where a plant abandoned the facies of the Natural family to which it belonged, and assumed that of another. *a* 1822 E. D. Clarke *Cadmium* 7 Stalactites..had coated over the crystals of other bodies, and destroyed them; appearing in hollow *pseudomorphose forms. 1888 *Q. Trnl. Geol. Soc.* Aug. 452 A crystal of augite ..moulded by hornblende and partially *pseudomorphosed. 1875 Dawson *Dawn of Life* iii. 45 Most strange and incredible *pseudomorphoses of mineral substances. 1816 W. Phillips *Introd. Min.* (1819) p. xcii, Minerals exhibiting impressions of the forms peculiar to the crystals of other substances are said to be *pseudomorphous. 1851 Woodward *Mollusca* 40 Fossil shells are often pseudomorphous,—or mere casts..of cavities once occupied by shells.

Pseudo-morphia, -morphine, etc.: see Pseudo- 2.

Pseudonym (ps-, siū·dŏnim). Also **-yme.** [f. med. or mod.L. type **pseudōnymum*, a. Gr. *ψευδώνυμον*, neuter of *ψευδώνυμ-ος* under a false name, falsely named, f. *ψευδο-*, Pseudo- + *ὄνομα* name. Cf. Homonym, Synonym.] A false or fictitious name, *esp.* one assumed by an author.

1846 Worcester, *Pseudonyme*, a false name. *Qu. Rev.* 1847 De Quincey *Sp. Mil. Nun* § 8 As a Frenchman says,.. 'Chance is but the *pseudonyme* of God for those particular cases which he does not choose to subscribe openly with his own sign manual'. 1860 Holland *Miss Gilbert* xiv. 254 We would not invade the secret of the musical masculine pseudonym she has assumed. 1880 *Lit. World* 1 Oct. 209/1 Owen Meredith,..under which pseudonym the present Lord Lytton first appeared as an author.

b. *Nat. Hist.* A name erroneously applied to some other species than that to which it properly belongs; e.g. *Nasturtium* is a pseudonym of *Tropæolum majus*, or Indian Cress.

1884 Coues in *Auk* Oct. 321 *Pseudonym.*..(In a special zoological sense) A nickname; a vernacular name, inadmissible in onymy.

So † **Pseudo·nymal, Pseudony·mic** *adjs.* [f. as next + -al, -ic] = Pseudonymous.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pseudonymal*, that hath a false or counterfeit name. 1837 Beddoes *Let.* Mar., Poems (1851) p. xcviii, I only print it..for such readers as the pseudonymic lawyer mentioned. 1874 *Supernatural Relig.* II. ii. vii. 141 The..pseudonymic literature of the first centuries.

Pseudonymity (ps-, siūdǫni·mĭti). [f. med. or mod.L. *pseudōnym-us* (see next) + -ity: cf. *anonymity.*] The character or condition of being pseudonymous; the use of a pseudonym or assumed name.

1877 *World* VII. No. 169. 14 Shielded by the mask and cloak of pseudonimity. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Apr. 423/1 The momentary fad for anonymity and pseudonymity.

Pseudonymous (ps-, siudǫ·nimǝs), *a.* [f. med. or mod.L. *pseudōnym-us* (a. Gr. *ψευδώνυμ-ος*: see Pseudonym) + -ous. Cf. F. *pseudonyme* adj.]

1. Bearing or assuming, esp. writing under, a false or fictitious name; belonging to or characterizing one who does this.

1706 Phillips, *Pseudonymous*, that has a counterfeit Name. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 8 The Pseudonymous Inconsiderableness of those Libelling Insults. 1796 Pegge *Anonym.* (1809) Advt., Whether the person be of known and established character, anonymous, or pseudonymous. 1812 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXVII. 532 The pseudonymous refugees of political persecution. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 10 A Parisian has just taken the trouble to write a book..to unmask all his pseudonymous contemporaries.

2. Written under an assumed or fictitious name; bearing the name of another than the real author.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The greater epistles of St. Ignatius, &c., are usually supposed to be pseudonymous. 1882 Halkett & Laing (*title*) A Dictionary of the Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature of Great Britain. 1906 H. B. Swete *Apocalypse* Introd. xv. § 1. 170 A Christian apocalypse, if pseudonymous, would naturally have been attributed to an Apostle.

Hence **Pseudo·nymously** *adv.*, in a pseudonymous manner, under a false or fictitious name.

1836 in *Byron's Wks.* (1846) 428/2 Pieces published anonymously or pseudonymously. *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Jerry Jarvis's Wig*, A stuff by drapers most pseudonymously termed 'everlasting'. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1276 [Languet's] *Vindiciae contra tyrannos*, published pseudonymously in 1579.

Pseudonymuncle, -uncule. [f. L. type **pseudōnymuncul-us*, dim. of *pseudōnymus*: see prec. and -uncle.] A petty or insignificant person who writes under a pseudonym.

1875 Reade *Wand. Heir* Pref. 22 She makes the public believe 'C. F.' is a clue to her whole name; so she is not a Pseudonymuncule. 1875 Swinburne *Chapman* 71 The dirty tactics of a verminous pseudonymuncle.

Pseudoparalysis, etc.: see Pseudo- 2.

‖ **Pseudoperipteros, -on** (psiūdǫpĕri·ptĕrǫs, -ǫn). *Anc. Arch.* Also 7 (after F.) **pseudo-peripter.** [a. late Gr. *ψευδοπερίπτερος* (Vitruv.), f. *ψευδο-*, Pseudo- + *περίπτερος* Peripter, -eros. In F. *pseudo-péripère* (Littré).] A form of temple or other building with free columns forming a portico in front (and sometimes in rear) as in a peripteral building, but the rest of the columns engaged in the walls instead of standing free. Hence **Pseudoperi·pteral** *a.*, having the structure of a pseudoperipteros.

1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Pseudoperipter* [1706 *Pseudoperipteron*], a sort of Temple, where the side Pillars were put in the Wall of the inner Side of the Temple. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 288 (ed. 2) 317 Temples.. pseudo-peripteral with engaged columns around. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 410/1 There are but two known examples of Greek antiquity of a pseudo-peripteral structure—the gigantic fane of Jupiter Olympius at Agrigentum, and the nine-columned edifice at Paestum. 1883 Clarke tr. *Reber's Anc. Art* 219 It would be difficult to decide whether this peculiar pseudo-peripteros [at Agrigentum] owed its conformation to the building-stone at disposal.

Pseudopod (ps-, siū·dǫpǫd). *Biol.* Also **-pode.** [In sense 1, ad. mod.L. Pseudopodium; in sense 2, f. Gr. *ψευδο-*, Pseudo- + *πούς*, *ποδ-* foot; in sense 3, f. mod.L. *Pseudopoda* neut. pl.]

1. *Zool.* and *Biol.* = Pseudopodium.

1874 Lubbock *Orig. & Met. Ins.* v. 101 The processes or pseudopods [in *Magosphæra planula*] grow gradually longer, thinner, and more pointed. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 596 Cells with elongated blunt pseudopods.

2. *Zool.* A process or projection serving as a foot in the larvæ of certain insects. (Cf. Pro-leg.)

1900 Miall & Hammond *Harlequin Fly* ii. 33 Pseudopods, or provisional larval feet, occur in most of the families.

3. *Zool.* A member of the former division *Pseudopoda* of Infusorians, comprising those having pseudopodia (now usually classed as Rhizopoda).

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pseudopodal (ps-, siudǫ·pŏdăl), *a. Biol.* [f. mod.L. *Pseudopod-a* (see prec.) + -al.] a. Belonging to the *Pseudopoda* (see prec. 3); having pseudopodia. b. = next.

1880 W. S. Kent *Man. Infusoria* I. 236 *Monas obesa*... Body elongate..the periphery usually produced at variable points into one or more..pseudopodal prolongations.

Pseudopodial (ps-, siūdǫpōu·diăl), *a. Biol.* [f. Pseudopodi-um + -al.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, or connected with a pseudopodium.

1865 Carpenter in *Intell. Observer* No. 40. 290 The most delicate pseudopodial threads. 1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 135 Nucleated corpuscles..which throw out very long pseudopodial prolongations.

So **Pseudopo·dian** *a.*, in same sense; **Pseudopodic** (-pǫ·dik) *a.* = Pseudopodal.

1865 *Nat. Hist. Rev.* Apr. 298 Representing the sarcode that filled the chambers, pseudopodian tubules and stolon passages. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pseudopodic.

‖ **Pseudopodium** (ps-, siūdǫpōu·diǒm). *Biol.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *ψευδο-*, Pseudo- + *-podium*, ad. Gr. *πόδιον*, dim. of *πούς*, *ποδ-* foot.]

1. *Zool.* In certain Protozoa (esp. Rhizopoda), Each of a number of processes temporarily formed by protrusion of any part of the protoplasm of the body, and serving for locomotion, prehension, or ingestion of food. Also, a similar formation in an amœboid cell, as a leucocyte.

1854 J. Hogg *Microsc.* II. ii. (1861) 265 Finger-like processes, called pseudopodia, which it appears to have the power of shooting out from any part of its substance. 1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 18 Each pseudopodium is evidently, at first, an extension of the denser clear substance (*ectosarc*) only. 1901 G. N. Calkins *Protozoa* 17 *note*, The term 'pseudopodia' was given by von Siebold to replace Dujardin's more descriptive phrase 'changeable processes' (*expansions variables*).

b. The tapering caudal extremity or 'foot' of a Rotifer, serving for swimming, attachment, etc.

1898 Sedgwick *Textbk. Zool.* I. viii. 299 The posterior end of the body tapers, and is called the foot or pseudopodium; ..the joints are often telescopically retractile.

2. *Bot.* A false pedicel or foot-stalk; applied to certain elongations of the stem in mosses, as those supporting the gemmæ in *Aulacomnion*, or the sporogonium in *Sphagnum.*

1861 H. Macmillan *Footnotes fr. Page Nat.* 32 Several species of mosses are furnished with gemmæ or pseudopodia, which consist of powdery or granulated heads terminating an elongated and almost leafless portion of the stem. 1876 J. H. Balfour in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 161/2 In Sphagnum, the sporogonium is fully developed within the epigonal leaves, and when complete the axis beneath it elongates, forming the pseudopodium.

Pseudo-pore, etc.: see Pseudo- 2.

Pseudoprophet (ps-, siūdǫprǫ·fĕt). [ad. late L. *pseudoprophēta* (Itala *a* 200), Gr. *ψευδοπροφήτης* (Matt. xxiv. 11): see PSEUDO- and PROPHET. So F. *pseudo-prophète* (13th c. in Littré).] A false prophet; one who falsely pretends to be a prophet, or who prophesies falsely.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 394 And þes newe ordris.. ben clepid of Crist pseudo-profetis. *c* 1420 ? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 708 Pseudo prophetes, false sodomytes. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 180/1 An heremit, whose name was Peter, dwelling about Yorke..This pseudoprophet or false foreteller of afterclaps. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 199 At Medina is the Pseudo-prophets Sepulchre. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 203 As soon as a preacher, or pseudo prophet..gets followers enough, he..sets up for an independent chief and 'medicine man'.

So **Pseudopro·phetess**, a false prophetess; **Pseudoprophe·tic, -ical** *adjs.*

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* ii. 21 'Which calleth herself a Prophetess', but is indeed a *Pseudoprophetess .. and seducer of my servants. 1663 — *Div. Dial.* v. iv. (1713) 406 That Chair of Infallibility that he and his *Pseudoprophetick Body boast they sit in. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 45 The fantasticall books of Brigit full fraught with such *pseudoprophеticall wonderments. 1664 H. MORE *Exp.* 7 *Epist.* (1669) 138 The Bestian and Pseudoprophetical power ..is burnt and destroyed.

Pseudoprostyle (ps-, siūdǫprō·ustəil), *a.* and *sb. Arch.* [f. PSEUDO- + PROSTYLE.] (See quot.)

1881 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict., Pseudoprostyle*, a portico projecting less than an intercolumniation; a term used by Hosking. 1886 in *Encycl. Dict.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pseudopsia, etc.: see PSEUDO- 2.

Pseudoscope (ps-, siūdŏskoup). [f. PSEUDO- + -SCOPE.] An optical instrument invented by Wheatstone, containing two reflecting prisms which can be so adjusted as to produce an apparent reversal of the convexity or concavity of an object.

1852 WHEATSTONE *Physiol. Vision* § 23 in *Phil. Trans.* 11 As this instrument conveys to the mind false perceptions of all external objects, I have called it the Pseudoscope. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. III. x. 380 When looked at through the Pseudoscope, convex objects seem concave. 1879 H. GRUBB in *Proc. Royal Dubl. Soc.* 180 If we place it in a pseudoscope—*i. e.* an instrument which enables us to view the right picture with the left eye, and the left with the right—it stands up like a solid body, just the reverse of the effect in the stereoscope.

So **Pseudoscopic** (-skǫ·pik) *a.*, pertaining to the pseudoscope; involving apparent reversal of convexity and concavity, or other optical illusion (hence **Pseudosce·pically** *adv.*); **Pseudoscopy** (-ǫ·skŏpi), the use of the pseudoscope; the production of optical illusions such as are caused by it.

1857 GROVE *Contrib. Sc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 444 With terrestrial objects the effect of the binocular..is in many instances pseudoscopic. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XIX. 411 When we look pseudoscopically at the face of a plaster bust, or at the outside of a mask, it is only after a lengthened gaze that such 'conversion of relief' occurs.

Pseudoscorpion, etc.: see PSEUDO- 2.

Pseu·dosoph (-sǫf). [ad. Gr. *ψευδόσοφ-ος* falsely wise, f. *ψευδο-*, PSEUDO- + *σοφός* wise: cf. *philosoph.*] One who falsely affects, or supposes himself, to be wise; a pretender to wisdom. So **Pseudo·sopher, Pseudoso·phical** *a.*, **Pseudo·sophy** [Gr. *ψευδοσοφία*]. (All *nonce-wds.*)

1863 DE MORGAN *From Matter to Spirit* Pref. 25 This will only be done by the pseudosophs. 1884 SWINBURNE *Misc., Wordsw. & Byron* (1886) 112 The excuse which may be pleaded alike for the transatlantic and the cis-atlantic pseudosopher. 1885 *Ibid., Lamb & Wither* 197 Disbelievers in his pseudosophy. 1902 — in *Q. Rev.* July 31 So consummate and pseudosophical a quack.

‖ **Pseudostoma** (psiudǫ·stŏmă). Pl. **pseudostomata** (-ostǫ·mătă). [mod.L. Cf. Gr. *ψευδόστομα* the false or blind mouth (of a river), f. *ψευδο-*, PSEUDO- + *στόμα* mouth.]

1. *Anat.* A point on the surface of a serous membrane, regarded by some as the mouth of one of the absorbents or lymphatic vessels which begin in such membranes.

1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict., Pseudostomata, .. Anat.* Flattened connective-tissue corpuscles passing up from the interior to the surface of the serous membranes. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pseudostoma*, one of the deeply-stained areas seen under the microscope in a silver-stained section of endothelium. Klein believes many of them to be the stained processes of connective-tissue cells.

2. *Zool.* = PSEUDOSTOME 1.

1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pseudostoma*...Also, the oral opening of an Echinoderm larva (echinopædium).

3. *Zool.* A synonym of *Geomys*, a genus of American rodents with external cheek-pouches (called in Eng. *pocket gophers* or *pouched rats*).

1823 *Long's Exped. to Rocky Mts.* III. 231.

Hence **Pseudoste·matous** *a.*, pertaining to a pseudostoma, or having pseudostomata (sense 1).

Pseudostome (ps-, siū·dǫstoum). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *pseudostoma*: see prec.]

1. The mouth or oral opening of the pseudembryo of an echinoderm.

1877 [see *pseudoproct* s. v. PSEUDO- 2].

2. In a sponge, a false osculum or excurrent opening, the mouth of a secondary canal arising from fusion; also called *pseudosculum* (see PSEUDO- 2).

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 416/1 (*Sponges*) The opening..to the exterior being termed a false oscule or pseudostome. The faulty use of the term oscule..is here obvious; for in one sense the oscule is always a pseudostome.

3. A rodent of the genus PSEUDOSTOMA (sense 3).

So **Pseude·stemine** *a.*, belonging or allied to the genus *Pseudostoma*; having external cheek-pouches, as a pocket-rat; **Pseudostome·sis**, the formation of a pseudostome (sense 2); **Pseudostomo·tic** *a.*, pertaining to or exhibiting pseudostomosis; **Pseudo·stomous** *a.* [Gr. *ψευδόστομ-ος* having false mouths], belonging to a pseudostome, or having pseudostomes (sense 2).

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 416/1 In some sponges ..secondary independent openings, deceptively like oscules, are added. This pseudostomosis is due to a folding of the entire sponge, so as to produce secondary canals or cavities. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Pseudostomine..Pseudostomotic..Pseudostomous.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pseudostomotic..Pseudostomous.*

Pseudostratum, etc.: see PSEUDO- 2.

Pseudovary (ps-, siudōu·vări). *Zool.* Also in Lat. form **pseudovarium** (-ovē·riŭm), pl. **-ia.** [ad. mod.L. *pseudovārium*, f. Gr. *ψευδ-* (PSEUDO-) + *ovārium* OVARY.] **a.** The ovary or generative gland of certain imperfect female insects which reproduce parthenogenetically, and usually viviparously, as in aphides. **b.** = *Proligerous follicle*: see PROLIGEROUS *a.* 1. So **Pseudo·val** *a.*, pertaining to or containing pseudova (see below); **Pseudova·rian** *a.*, pertaining to a pseudovary; **Pseude·viduct**, the duct of a pseudovary; **Pseudo·vum** (pl. **-ova**), an ovum or egg produced by a pseudovary, and developing without fertilization; a parthenogenetic ovum.

1864 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* § 75 I. 214 In the *Aphides*.. from the fertilized eggs laid by perfect females, there grow up imperfect females, in the pseud-ovaria of which there are developed pseud-ova. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 112 This form of asexual genesis is called 'pseudo-parthenogenesis', and the reproductive gland a 'pseud-ovarium'. *Ibid.*, The 'pseudovaria' [in certain dipterous larvæ] being destitute of any 'pseudoviduct'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 383 It tears the pseudoval sac. *Ibid.* 447 The young are developed within organs which resemble the ovarioles of the true females..and may be termed pseudovaries. The terminal or anterior chamber of each pseudovarian tube is lined by an epithelium. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 302 The so-called pseudova have been distinguished from the eggs.

Pseudo-velum, etc.: see PSEUDO- 2.

Pshalmody, obs. form of PSALMODY.

Pshaw (pʃǭ, ʃǭ), *int.* and *sb.* Also 8 **pshah, sha, 'pshaw**, 8-9 **psha**, 9 **p'shaw, (psa, psaw)**. [A natural expression of rejection.]

A. *int.* An exclamation expressing contempt, impatience, or disgust.

1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing Master* III, *Mons.* Pshaw! wat do you tell me of the matche! 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 12 Dec., Why, it seems your pacquet-boat is not lost: pshah, how silly that is. 1710 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bickerstaff's Burying* 15 Sba, sha: I tell thee thou art mistaken. 1798 FRERE, etc. in *Anti-Jacobin* No. 31 (1852) 174 'Pshaw! what, ever blundering!—you drive me from my patience. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 162 P'shaw, exclaims some old sportsman. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* III. xiv, 'Pshaw!' was the peevish ejaculation of Mr. Dare. 1887 J. W. GRAHAM *Nearæ* I. x. 110 Psa! it is excusable in a woman. *Ibid.* II. v. 168 Psaw!

B. as *sb.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 438 ₱ 3 Pishes and Pshaws, or other well-bred Interjections. 1768 BARETTI *Maun. & Cust. Italy* I. 277 To answer me with an angry pshaw. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Her precious Leg* x, She writh'd with impatience more than pain, And uttered 'pshaws!' and 'pishes!' 1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 179/1 *Pish* and *pshaw* .. express different shades of contempt, the latter showing more of ill humour and vexation than the former.

Pshaw (pʃǭ, ʃǭ), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To say 'pshaw!' Often with *at.*

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xvii, My father travelled homewards..in none of the best of moods—pshawing and pishing all the way down. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* viii, And why pshaw at my Lord Mayor, sweetheart? *a* 1864 [see PISH *v.* 1]. 1891 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 455 Don't 'Pshaw!' at me.

2. *trans.* To depreciate or show contempt for by saying 'pshaw!'

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxix. [xxii.], They psha'd the French fleet. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 247/1 He pshawed his melancholy vapours.

Psht, pshut (pʃt, pʃʊt), *int.* [A natural utterance of whispered sound: cf. *pst, whisht.*] An utterance enjoining caution or expressing impatience.

1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* III. Wks. 1799 II. 84 Psbut!—Somebody's coming. 1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* I. viii, 'Psht!' said the old gentleman to himself.

Psicho-, Psicro-, erron. ff. PSYCHO-, PSYCHRO-.

Psilanthropic (psəilănθrǫ·pik), *a.* [f. as next + -IC: cf. *philanthropic.*] Of, pertaining to, or in accordance with psilanthropism.

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 13 The purport was to give a psilanthropic explanation and solution of the phrases, Son of God and Son of Man.

Psilanthropism (psəilæ·nθrŏpiz'm). [f. eccl. Gr. *ψιλάνθρωπ-ος* merely human (f. *ψιλός* bare, mere + *ἄνθρωπος* man) + -ISM.] The doctrine that Jesus Christ was a mere man.

c 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 260 The conclusion is, that between the Homoousian scheme and mere Psilanthropism there is no intelligible medium. 1825 — *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 163 The true designation of their characteristic tenet..is Psilanthropism, or the assertion of the mere humanity of Christ. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 368 He embraced..the 'Psilanthropism' of the sect.

So **Psila·nthrepist**, one who holds this doctrine = HUMANITARIAN 1; **Psila·nthropy** = PSILANTHROPISM.

c 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 241 Against those *Psilanthropists who as falsely, as arrogantly, call themselves Unitarians. 1883 *Ch. Q. Rev.* XV. 280 Socrates ..says he cannot treat Nestorius as a Psilanthropist. 1864 WEBSTER, **Psilanthropy*. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* vii. 339 To allege that [they] see in the phrase, 'son of man', nothing more than a barren psilanthropy.

Psilo- (psəilo-, səilo-), before a vowel **psil-**, combining form of Gr. *ψῑλός* bare, smooth, mere, used in a few scientific terms:

Psiloceratite (-se·rătəit) *Palæont.* [Gr. *κέρας, κερατ-* horn + -ITE [1]], a fossil cephalopod of the Jurassic genus *Psiloceras.* **Psilodermatous** (-dē·mătəs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *δέρμα, δερματ-* skin, DERMA + -OUS], having the skin naked or without scales, as an amphibian of the *Psilodermata.* **Psilology** (-ǫ·lŏdʒi) *nonce-wd.* [see -LOGY], mere or empty talk. **Psilopædic** (-pī·dik) *a. Ornith.* [Gr. *παῖς, παιδ-* a child + -IC], of a bird: hatched naked or without down; opposed to *ptilopædic.* **Psilo·sophy** *nonce-wd.* [see -SOPHY], shallow philosophy; so **Psilo·sopher.**

1888 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 22 In studying the *Psiloceratites of Central Europe. 1820-30 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 33 Schools of *psilology (the love of empty noise) and misosophy. 1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 88 A more exact distinction may be drawn by using the terms *ptilopædic* and **psilopædic*..respectively for those birds which are hatched feathered or naked. 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale) Suppl., **Psilosopher*, a would-be or pretended philosopher. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* iii. (1882) 34 *note*, I was decried as a bigot by the proselytes of French Phi- (or to speak more truly, *Psi-)losophy. *Ibid.* x. 85 Their adoption of French morals with French psilosophy.

Psilomelane (psəilǫ·mĕlē'n). *Min.* Also **-melan.** [f. PSILO- + Gr. *μέλαν*, neuter of *μέλας* black.] A common ore of manganese, a hydrated oxide, occurring in smooth black amorphous masses, or in botryoidal or stalactitic shapes.

Chemically it is a mechanical combination of the hydrated dioxide and protoxide, the latter often partly replaced by other protoxides, chiefly baryta and potash.

1831 *Trans. Royal Soc. Edin.* II. 130 The name psilomelane..is formed in allusion to the black colour and smooth hematitic shapes of the mineral. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* III. (1872) 367 The principal ores of manganese are *Pyrolusite* and *Psilomelane*, both binoxides, the former anhydrous, the latter containing 1 per cent. of water.

Hence **Psilomela·nic** *a.*, of or of the nature of psilomelane; **Psilome·lanite** = PSILOMELANE.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 479/2 The writer found [in a manganese nodule dredged up by the 'Challenger' expedition]..a total of 21·04 per cent. of the psilomelanic part. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornw.*, etc. 610 Psilomelanite [is found] at Upton Pyne, and near Launceston. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 255/1 Psilomelanite and braunite ..are hydrated peroxide and sesquioxide of manganese.

‖ **Psilosis** (psəilōu·sis). [mod.L., a. Gr. *ψίλωσις*, n. of action from *ψιλοῦν* to strip bare, make bald: see -OSIS.]

1. *Path.* A stripping bare, as of hair or flesh.

1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 368 In psilosis or sprue, the œsophagus is denuded of epithelium. *Ibid.* 776 'Psilosis' (ψιλός, bare) is suggested by Pbin in one of his valuable papers as a substitute for 'sprue'.

2. *Greek Gram.* The substitution of a *tenuis* for an aspirate, as in *βάπτω* for *βάφω*, or of the *spiritus lenis* instead of the *spiritus asper.*

1904 J. H. MOULTON in *Expositor* May 361 Occasional deaspiration is part of the general tendency towards psilosis which started from Ionic influences and became universal, as modern Greek shows.

Hence **Psilotic** (psəilǫ·tik) *a.*, of or pertaining to psilosis.

† **Psi·lother, -othre.** Also 5 **-otre**, 7 **psyl-**. [ad. L. *psīlōthrum*, or a. F. *psilothre*: see next.]

1. A substance that removes hair; a depilatory.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxi. 59 A Psilothre..is a paste whiche..doeth foorthwith cause the haires to fall out. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 204 Every Psylother..doth not only attenuate, but evell hairs.

2. *Herb.* Bryony (*Bryonia dioica*), supposed to have a depilatory property.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 917 Wattrid cucumber seed, or comyn grounde, Lupyne, or psilotre, kest on the grounde.

‖ **Psilo·thron.** *Obs.* Also 7 **psylo-, psilothrum.** [L. *psīlōthrum*, a. Gr. *ψίλωθρον* a depilatory, f. *ψιλοῦν* to bare, with instrumental suffix.]

1. = prec. 1.

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 294 Þou schalt anointe al þe place with psilatro [i. e. *cum psilatro*]. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* 35 *Psilotrum*, depilatorium idem.] 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 59 The milk..With the gall of an hedghog, and braine of a Bat, it is a psilothron. *Ibid.* 131 [etc.].

2. = prec. 2.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXIII. i. II. 149 There is a certain wild white vine, which..others [call] Melothron or Psilothrum... This know the curriours well who dresse skins, for they use it much. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Psilothron*, the Herb Briony or white Vine.

Psithurism (psi·þiŭriz'm). *rare.* [irreg. for *psithyrism*, ad. Gr. *ψιθύρισμα* or *ψιθυρισμός*, f. *ψιθυρίζ-ειν* to whisper.] Whispering; a whispering noise, as of leaves moved by the wind.

1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* II. xix. 218 Psithurism of multitudinous leaves made ghostly music. 1875 — *Blacksmith & Scholar* (1876) II. 12 The wind wooed them with a whispering psithurism.

Psittac (psi·tăk). *rare.* Also 5 psitake. [ad. L. *psittac-us*, a. Gr. *ψιττακός* parrot.] A bird of the genus *Psittacus*; a parrot.

[*c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvii. 274 And there hen manye Popegayes that thei clepen Psitakes in hire langage.] 1881 *Academy* 1 Oct. 252/1 To him parrots are psittacs.

Psittaceous (psitē·ʃəs), *a. Ornith.* [f. L. *psittac-us* parrot (see prec.) + -EOUS.] Of or belonging to the parrot family of birds, *Psittacidæ*. So **Psitta·cean, Psi·ttacid** *adjs.* (in mod. dicts.).

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ii. 71 The Psittaceous or Parrot tribes.

Psittacine (psi·tăsəin), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *psittacīnus*, f. *psittacus* parrot.] Of or belonging to a parrot or to the parrot family; *fig.* parrot-like. b. *sb.* A bird of this family.

1888 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Sept. 343/2 The glibness of these psittacine politicians. 1890 A. B. MEYER in *Ibis* Jan. 26 On the Coloration of the Young in the Psittacine Genus *Eclectus*. 1895 *Athenæum* 16 Mar. 348/3 Showing that it was completely psittacine.

Psittacinite (psitæ·sinəit). *Min.* [Named 1876; f. as prec. + -ITE[1] 2.] A hydrous vanadate of lead and copper, of a parrot-green colour, occurring as a pulverulent coating on quartz.

1876 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XII. 36 Psittacinite occurs sometimes associated with gold. 1893 CHAPMAN *Blowpipe Practice* 197 Psittacinite from Montana.

Psi·ttacoid, *a.* [f. Gr. *ψιττακ-ός*, parrot + -OID.] Like or akin to the *Psittacidæ* or parrots.

1895 in *Funk's Standard Dict.*

So ‖ **Psittaco·sis** (see quot.).

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 May 10/1 The *British Medical Journal* sounds a note of warning to those who make pets of parrots. These birds are the source of a disease, psittacosis, which has lately occurred at Genoa. The disease takes the form of malignant pneumonia.

Psoadic (psoæ·dik), *a.* [irreg. f. next + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the psoas muscle.

185. OWEN (Annandale 1882), The psoadic plexus. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Psoadicus*,..of or belonging to the loin, or to the *psoæ* muscles: psoadic.

Psoas (psō·ăs). *Anat.* [Properly pl. of *psoa*, a. Gr. *ψόα*, usually in pl. *ψόαι*, acc. *ψόας*, the muscles of the loins. From the rare occurrence of the sing., the pl. *psoas* has been erroneously taken as sing.] The name of two muscles of the hip: (*a*) *Psoas magnus*, a large flexor muscle of the hip-joint which arises from the lumbar vertebræ and sacrum and is inserted along with the iliac into the lesser trochanter of the femur; cf. ILIOPSOAS. (*b*) *Psoas parvus* or *minor*, a muscle (inconstant in man) which in many mammals forms a powerful flexor of the pelvis upon the spine.

α. sing. *psoa*, pl. *psoas*.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Psoa*, a great muscle beginning at the 11th rib, and going through the bowels to the privie-members. 1684 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (1693), *Psoas*, Muscles of the Loins, which proceed from about the two lowermost Vertebres of the Thorax. 1777 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 610 Where the colon passes over the psoas and iliac vessels.

β. *psoas* taken as sing.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Psoas Magnus*, or *Lumbalis*.. *Psoas Parvus*. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vertebr. Anim.* ii. 49 The *psoas minor*..is a protractor of the pelvis.

b. *attrib.*, as *psoas abscess, muscle*, etc.

1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 153 The disease called psoas abscess. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 214, I.. carried it upwards by the side of the psoas muscle. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 3 The two psoas muscles.

Hence **Psoa·tic** *a. rare* [irregular] = PSOADIC; **Psoi·tis** (see quot. 1842).

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Psoitis*, inflammation of the psoas muscles. 1877 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVI. 96 Psoitis also occurs..as an independent disease.

‖ **Psora** (psō·rā). [L. *psōra*, a. Gr. *ψώρα* itch, mange, = L. *scabies*.] A contagious skin disease; scabies, the itch.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Psora*, the scabbado, or scabbiness with pustles. 1803 tr. *Heberden's Comment.* xxiii. (1806) 115 There is an appearance exactly like it..yet differs from the true psora by being very little, if at all infectious. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Psora*, the Itch. ..Also, mange, applied to men and beasts. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 551 From his [Celsus'] time down to that of Willan we find the names Psora and Lepra applied loosely to all kinds of squamous diseases.

‖ **Psoriasis** (ps-, sorəi·ăsis). [mod.L., a. Gr. *ψωρίασις*, f. *ψωριᾶν* to have the itch, f. *ψώρα* itch. The etymological pronunciation is (psōəri·ə[1]·sis), but that given is in ordinary use.] A disease of the skin, characterized by the appearance of dry reddish patches covered with glistening imbricated scales.

1684 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (1693), *Psoriasis*, a dry itching Scab. 1818-20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 324 Psoriasis is not contagious. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 82 The psoriasis commonly appears on the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet.

attrib. & *Comb.* 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 748 A profuse eruption, of a psoriasis character. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives of Surgery* IX. No. 36. 365 Covered with psoriasis-lupoid eruption of a very severe character. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 559 A psoriasis patient.

Hence **Psoriatic** (psōəri·æ·tik) *a.*, of the nature of or affected with psoriasis; *sb.* one who suffers from psoriasis; **Psoria·tiform** *a.*, having the form or appearance of psoriasis.

1883-4 *Med. Ann.* 50/2 Applied to the psoriatic patches. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 534 Ichthyosis..is sometimes found in psoriatic families. *Ibid.* 558 There are psoriatiform, gyrate, and popular forms of seborrhœa. *Ibid.* 571 The view which would convert our psoriatics..into a class of neurotics and cripples.

Psoric (psō·rik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ψωρικ-ός*, f. *ψώρα* PSORA. In F. *psorique*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to psora or itch.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 203 He had psoric excoriations on the legs.

B. *sb.* A remedy for the itch [cf. Gr. *ψωρικά*].

[1684 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (1693), *Psorica*, Medicines against the Scab.] 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Psoric*..a medicine for curing the itch.

So **Pso·roid, Pso·rous** *adjs.*

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Psorodes*,..having or full of itch: psorous..*Psoroides*,..resembling *psora* or itch: psoroid.

‖ **Psorophthalmia** (psōəro·fθæ·lmiă), also **pso·rophthalmy.** [mod.L. f. Gr. *ψώρα* itch, or *ψωρός* itching + OPHTHALMIA: cf. F. *psorophthalmie*.] Scurfy inflammation of the eyes.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Psorophthalmy*, scurviness of the brows, with an itch. 1684 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (1693), *Psorophthalmia*. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Psorophthalmy*, an Ophthalmy, or Inflammation of the Eyes with itching. 1780 WARE (*title*) Remarks on the Ophthalmy, Psorophthalmy, and purulent Eye. 1803 WITTMAN *Trav. Turkey* 539 Psorophthalmy is common among the Syrians and Egyptians. 1858 in MAYNE.

Hence **Psorophtha·lmic** *a.*

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Psorophthalmic*,..of or belonging to psorophthalmy.

Psoro·ptic, *a. Path.* [Arbitrarily f. Gr. *ψώρα* itch, after *sarcoptic*.] Of the nature of psora.

1900 *Field* 7 July 46/3 Sarcoptic mange when the burrowing mites are the invaders, and psoroptic mange when the common surface mite is the cause of the itching and other effects.

Psorosperm (psō·rəspəm). [f. as prec. + Gr. *σπέρμα* seed.] An individual of a group of Sporozoa (*Psorospermiæ*), parasitic protozoa found in the mucous membranes, muscles, and liver of domestic animals, and sometimes in man.

1866 COBBOLD *Tapeworms* 8 The human psorosperm. [1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 253 The disease of silk worms, known by the name of 'pébrine', has been attributed to the development of psorospermiæ.] 1880 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* IX. 494 Psorosperms have thus far only been found twice in the liver of man. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1003 The prevalence of a disease caused by psorosperms ..in the lower animals.

So **Psorospe·rmial, Psorospe·rmian, Psorospe·rmic** [= F. *psorospermique*], *adjs.*, of, belonging to, or of the nature of *Psorospermiæ*; **Psorospermo·sis,** the occurrence or development of psorosperms in animals.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. ii. 368 Observations..on the psorospermial sacs obtained from the hair of a peasant. 1875 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* III. 655 The Miescherian (or Raineyan or psorospermian) sacs. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 209 Psorospermosis could not be induced..by rubbing in psorospermial material obtained direct from the livers of other rabbits. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 174 The pébrine disease, which is caused by a psorospermial organism. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 879 The disease was a cutaneous psorospermosis.

Pst, *int.* [So in Ger.] A whispered signal for silence.

1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Aug. 576/1, I said, 'Pst, pst'. 'Qui vive?' he whispered.

Psucology, obs. form of PSYCHOLOGY.

Psychagogic (ps-, səikăgɒ·dʒik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ψῡχαγωγικός* attractive to the mind, persuasive, f. *ψῡχαγωγία* winning of the mind, persuasion, f. *ψῡχαγωγός*: see next. In mod.F. *psychagogique*.]

1. Influencing or leading the mind or soul; persuasive, attractive.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvi. I. 573 When we examine the psychagogic influences predominant in the society among whom this belief originally grew up. 1871 MORLEY *Vauvenargues* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 15 Essential conditions of psychagogic quality.

2. (= Gr. *ψῡχαγωγός*.) Conjuring up or evoking the spirits of the dead. *rare*[−1].

1892 *Edin. Rev.* CLXXV. 423 In the play of the 'Choëphoræ' [Agamemnon's] royal shade, powerful in the realm of death, is wrought upon by the long psychagogic odes to succour his avengers.

3. *Med.* (See quots.)

1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Psychagogic*,..having power to arouse or restore consciousness or mental activity. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Psychagogic*,..epithet applied to restorative medicines.

So **Psychago·gical** *a.*, that leads the mind; hence **Psychago·gically** *adv.*, persuasively.

1822 GROTE *Anal. Infl. Nat. Relig.* II. ii. § 6. 139 The mental (or psychagogical [*ed.* 1875 psychological]) machinery of the priesthood is excellent; but they are unhappily deficient in physical force. 1849 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 645 Has any more versed and profound master in criticism, before or since, authentically and authoritatively, ..psychagogically, propounded..the Dogma?

Psy·chagogue (-ăgɒg). [f. Gr. *ψῡχή* PSYCHE + *ἀγωγός* leading, leader; in form = Gr. *ψῡχαγωγός* leader of departed souls, said of Hermes. So mod.F. *psychagogue*.]

1. One who directs or leads the mind. *rare.*

1847 tr. *von Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 343 All this must be effected and enforced by the physician, as a psychagogue or instructor of the mind.

2. One who calls up departed spirits; a necromancer.

1843 LIDDELL & SCOTT *Grk. Lex.*, Ψυχαγωγός,..as *subst.* a necromancer, psychagogue. 1882 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 5/4 Our modern psychagogues, the members of the Psychical Society, have not been much more fortunate in calling up spirits than their ancient models.

3. *Med.* (See quot.)

1867 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.* (ed. 3), *Psychagogues*..,medicines which resuscitate, as in cases of syncope.

Psy·chal, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ψῡχή* PSYCHE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the soul; spiritual; psychical.

1844 POE *Mesmeric Revelation* Wks. 1864 I. 111 Certain psychal impressions which of late have caused me much anxiety and surprise. *a* 1849 — *Marginalia* XXXVI. ibid. III. 503 To reconcile the psychal impossibility of refraining from admiration, with the too-hastily attained mental conviction that, critically, there is nothing to admire. 1864 WEBSTER cites BAYNE. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Sept. 2, 3 Ah God, that loves should roses be! Their thorns our psychal pains.

Psychalgia to **Psychasthenia:** see PSYCHO-.

Psyche (psəi·ki, səi·ki). [a. Gr. *ψῡχή* (in L. *psȳchē*) breath, f. *ψύχειν* to breathe, to blow, (later) to cool; hence, life (identified with or indicated by the breath); the animating principle in man and other living beings, the source of all vital activities, rational or irrational, the soul or spirit, in distinction from its material vehicle, the *σῶμα* or body; sometimes considered as capable of persisting in a disembodied state after separation from the body at death.

In Mythology, personified as in 1c. By Plato and other philosophers extended to the *anima mundi*, conceived to animate the general system of the universe, as the soul animates the individual organism. By St. Paul (developing a current Jewish distinction between *ruach*, *πνεῦμα*, spirit or breath, and *nephesh*, *ψυχή*, soul) used for the lower or merely natural life of man, shared with other animals, in contrast with the *πνεῦμα* or spirit, conceived as a higher element due to divine influence supervening upon the original constitution of unregenerate human nature: see PSYCHIC *a.* 2, PSYCHICAL 2. (For this and other developments in pre-Christian Judaism, and the N. T. writings, see R. H. Charles, *Hist. of the Doctrine of a Future Life*, 1899.)]

1. The soul, or spirit, as distinguished from the body; the mind.

1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iv. 61 Why the *Psyche* or soul of Tiresias is of the masculine gender. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 279 The two essentials in the composition of all sublunary things were, by the ancient Greeks, termed *psyche* and *hyle*, that is, spiritus et materia, soul and body. 1877 tr. *Virchow* in Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xv. 407 If I explain attraction and repulsion as exhibitions of mind, as psychical phenomena, I simply throw the Psyche out of the window, and the Psyche ceases to be a Psyche. 1879 LEWES *Study Psychol.* 73 The most accredited [ancient] thinkers not only detached Man from Nature, but the Mind from the Organism; they invented a Psyche as the source of all mental phenomena. 1888 *New Princeton Rev.* Mar. 272 Psychology is the science of the *psyche* or soul. 1896 P. GARDNER *Sculptured Tombs Hellas* 24 The psyche, to Homer, is not in the least like the Christian Soul, but is a shadowy double of the man, wanting alike in force and wisdom. 1905 E. J. DILLON in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 287 It is difficult to realise the position and to picture the psyche of Rozhdestvensky [the Russian admiral who fired on the North Sea fishing fleet].

†**b.** The animating principle of the universe as a whole, the soul of the world or *anima mundi*.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 138/2 Such is the entrance of Psyche into the body of the Vniverse, kindling and exciting the dead mist. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 21. 388 This is taken by Plotinus to be the Eternal Psyche, that actively produceth All Things, in this Lower World, according to those Divine Ideas. *Ibid.* § 23. 406 But in other places..he frequently asserts, above the Self-moving Psyche an Immovable and Standing Nous or Intellect, which was properly the Demiurgus.

c. In later *Greek Mythology*, personified as the beloved of Eros (Cupid or Love), and represented in works of art as having butterfly wings, or as a butterfly; known in literature as the heroine of the story related in the *Golden Ass* of Apuleius. Hence *attrib.* in sense 'like that of Psyche', as in *Psyche-knot* (of hair), *Psyche-mould, Psyche task.*

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lxi, In the Psyche-mould of Mirah's frame there rested a fervid quality of emotion sometimes rashly supposed to require the bulk of a Cleopatra. 1895 S. B. KENNEDY in *Outing* (U. S.) Oct. 8/2 Do you think this Psyche knot suits the special cut of my features? 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 May 2/4 After many Psyche tasks Fate-encumbered now unravelled, Hoping there's no more to do. 1904 *Ibid.* 30 Nov. 4/2, I am not quite sure I know what is

'a Psyche knot', which was what the lady's jet-black hair was transformed to.

2. a. (After Gr.) A butterfly.

1878 Emerson *Soc. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) I. 373 The poor grub..expands into a beautiful form with rainbow wings... The Greeks called it Psyche, a manifest emblem of the soul. 1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 396/1 Lovelier than any psyche of the sun floating with moons of velvet jet on wings of heaven's blue.

b. *Entom.* A genus of day-flying bombycid moths, typical of the family *Psychidæ*.

1832 Rennie *Conspect. Butterfl. & Moths* 44 Psyche (Schrank [1801]). The Brown Muslin (*Psyche fusca*).. ; pale greyish-brown, without spots;..the female without wings. 1857 Stainton *Man. Brit. Butterfl. & Moths* 165 Family xi. Psychidæ...The female of *Psyche*, not only without wings, but deprived of legs or antennæ...The males fly by day in search of the females.

3. *Astron.* Name of one of the asteroids.

1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* s. v. *Planetoids*, No. 16. Psyche, [discovered] 1852, Mar. 17 [by] De Gasparis.

4. A cheval-glass; also *psyche-glass*.

[Mod.F. In *Dict. Acad.* 1835. Said to be so called from Raphael's full-length painting of the fabled Psyche.]

1838 Lytton *Alice* I. v, 'How low the room is..!' said Caroline:..' And I see no Psyche'. 1887 *Athenæum* 18 June 803/3 A girl combing her fair hair before a psyche.

Hence **Psyche·an** *a. rare*, of or pertaining to Psyche; **Psy·cheism** (see quot. 1895).

1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 186 You might have sprained it [your ankle] with more grace in a Psychean quadrille. 1849 J. W. Haddock (*title*) Somnolism and Psycheism, otherwise Vital Magnetism, or Mesmerism: considered Physiologically and Philosophically. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Psycheism*, the somnolent condition induced by mesmerism; now most commonly termed the hypnotic state.

Psychiater (ps-, səikəi·ătəɹ). [mod. f. Gr. *ψῡχή* Psyche + *ἰᾱτήρ*, *ἰᾱτρός* healer, physician. So mod.F. *psychiatre* (Littré).] One who treats mental disease: an alienist.

1857 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Psychiater*, one who treats diseases of the mind—a Mad-doctor. 1884 *Scotsman* 30 Aug., The psychiater, to whose sympathetic care the unfortunate victim of morbid incitements..is to be committed. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 23 Dec. 4/7 Professor Kraft Ebing, the renowned psychiater of the Vienna University.

Psychiatric (-iæ·trik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -ic: cf. Gr. *ἰᾱτρικ-ός* of or pertaining to a healer or to medicine.] Of or pertaining to psychiatry.

1847 tr. *von Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) Ed. Pref., He turned his attention to the revival of the study of psychiatric medicine. 1890 H. Ellis *Criminal* ii. 37 [Lombroso] initiated..a psychiatric museum. 1896 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 5/2 The introduction of psychiatric institutions under State control.

B. *sb.* **Psychia·trics** (rarely -atric, -atrik). The theory or practice of psychiatry.

1847 tr. *von Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 1 When we come to the study of psychiatrics proper—the doctrine of the diseases of the mind. 1861 *N. Syd. Soc. Yearbk. Med. & Surg.* 179 On Psychiatrik in its Legal Relations. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 9 Aug. 3/2 Psychology,..sociology, criminology, psychiatrics, have pronounced it guilty.

So **Psychia·trical** *a.*; **Psychia·trically** *adv.*

1847 tr. *von Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 287 There is in these words ethically and psychiatrically an important intimation of the dangerous weakness of man. 1884 *Scotsman* 30 Aug., Both parties—the psychiatrical and the philanthropic. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 37 [They] work at the subject from the psychiatrical point of view.

Psychiatrist (ps-, səikəi·ătrist). [f. next + -ist.] A student or professor of psychiatry.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897 Urquhart in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* L.II. 320/2 It recalled..the attention of psychiatrists to the physical basis of mental aberration.

Psychiatry (-əi·ătri). [f. Gr. *ψῡχή* Psyche + *ἰᾱτρεία* healing, medical treatment (f. *ἰᾱτρός* healer). Cf. mod.F. *psychiatrie* (1867 in Littré).] The medical treatment of diseases of the mind.

1846 in Worcester, citing *Monthly Rev.* 1862 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med. & Surg.* 167 Reports in Psychiatry. 1886 A. B. Bruce *Mirac. Element Gosp.* v. 183 A problem in psychology and psychiatry. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 3 May 1092 The intervention of psychiatry in the reform of criminals.

Psychic (psəi·kik, səi·kik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. Gr. *ψῡχικ-ός* of the soul or life: in mod.F. *psychique*, as in English.]

1. Of or pertaining to the human soul or mind; mental; = Psychical *a.* 1.

1873 Wagner tr. *Teuffel's Hist. Rom. Lit.* I. 422 In its refined descriptions of psychic events the poem recalls Virgil's manner. 1883 *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 14 The varied stimuli, psychic and physical. 1902 Buchan *Watcher by Threshold* 131 Among women his psychic balance was so oddly upset that he grew nervous and returned unhappy.

b. Characterized by being susceptible to psychic or spiritual influence.

1905 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 12 The Welsh are what is termed a 'psychic' race—that is, their senses are very highly strung, which gives them a tendency to second sight, or clairvoyance, also clairaudience and telepathy.

c. Physically delicate or frail; 'spiritnelle'.

1891 H. Herman *His Angel* 14 The girl was a frail and delicate creature..with tiny, pointed, psychic, rosy-tipped hands.

2. Pertaining to, or characterized by, the 'lower soul' or animal principle, as distinguished from the spirit or 'higher soul'; natural, animal; = Psychical 2.

After St. Paul's use of ψυχικός, 1 Cor. ii. 14, etc.

1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 259 It was necessary that the Logos..should..by preoccupation have neutralized the action of the natural (or psychic) element throughout all the years of his continuance among men. 1868 Gladstone *Juv. Mundi* ix. 376 What St. Paul calls the flesh and the mind, the psychic and the bodily life. 1889 *Bibliotheca Sacra* July 399 The psychic, or animal, man, is the natural man of this present age.

3. = Psychical *a.* 3.

[1881 *Dr. Gheist, an Autobiogr.* 39 When the 'psychic figure' disappears, or is sucked back into the body of the medium.] 1887 F. Johnson *New Psychic Stud.* i. 7 These studies are termed psychic in a modified sense; they pertain not to the ordinary operations of the mind, but to the unusual, such as thought-transference, somnambulism, mesmerism, clairvoyance, spiritualism, apparitions of the living, haunted houses, ghosts [etc.]. 1895 Mrs. Besant in *Daily Chron.* 15 Jan. 5/5 A man..possessing some psychic gifts.

b. *Psychic force*, a supposed force, power, or influence, not physical or mechanical, exhibiting intelligence or volition, and assumed as the cause of certain so-called spiritualistic phenomena.

1871 W. Crookes in *Q. Jrnl. Sci.* July 17 Respecting the cause of these phenomena, the nature of the force to which ..I have ventured to give the name of *Psychic* [etc.]. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* II. xvi. (1879) 632 The table was actually raised, either by his own 'psychic force', or by the agency of disembodied spirits. 1900 tr. *Flammarion's Unknown* vi. 228 We are compelled to admit the existence of an unknown *psychic force*, emanating from the human being, and capable of making itself felt at great distances. 1908 Sir W. Crookes *Let. to Editor*, It is not improbable that Sergeant Cox might have suggested the term *psychic force* to me in conversation before June 1871.

B. *sb.* **1.** One who is particularly susceptible to 'psychic' influence (see Psychical 3); a 'medium'.

1871 E. W. Cox *Let. to W. Crookes* in *Q. Jrnl. Sci.* July 19, I venture to suggest that the force be termed the *Psychic Force*; the persons in whom it is manifested in extraordinary power *Psychics*; and the science relating to it *Psychism*, as being a branch of *Psychology*. 1874 — *What am I?* II. II. xxiii. 289 He had previously exhibited considerable power as a Psychic. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Nov. 507/2 Hypnotisms, mesmerisms, spiritualisms, and spiritisms, the two latter kept rigidly separate by the orthodox psychic.

2. *Ch. Hist.* See quot., and cf. 2 above.

1874 J. H. Blunt *Dict. Sects* (1886), *Psychics*, a party name given to the orthodox by the Tertullianists, who called themselves 'Spirituals'...The distinction was drawn from St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians, where he writes of the *ψυχικός*..and the *πνευματικός*.

Psychical (ps-, səi·kikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al; see -ical.]

1. Of or pertaining to the soul or the mind; mental, as distinguished from *physical*; *spec.* in *Path.*, due to mental affection or influence.

(By Henry More distinguished from intellectual; ? = spiritual.) *Psychical blindness, deafness*, inability of the brain to interpret impressions received by the visual or auditory organs; *psychical paralysis*, see quot. 1893.

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. i. III. xxiii, The first we name Nature Monadicall, The second hight Life Intellectuall, Third Psychicall. *Ibid.* Interpr. Gen. Qiv, I understand by life Psychicall, such centrall life as is capable of Æon and Ahad. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I. ix. (1858) 36 This physical or psychical infirmity..I have..thought right to publish. 1847 tr. *von Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 18 The proper subject of our inquiries—spirit in its relation to corporeal life, organism in its relation to psychical life. 1874 Bucknill & Tuke *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 28 The psychical symptoms must then inevitably arrest our attention first in the study of Insanity. 1877 Foster *Phys.* III. ii. (1878) 397 The difficulty of distinguishing between the unconscious or physical and the conscious or psychical factors. 1890 Billings *Med. Dict.* s. v., *Psychical blindness*, soul-blindness. *Psychical deafness*, word-deafness. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Psychical paralysis*, a paralysis dependent upon psychical defect.. Hysterical paralysis may be considered a psychical paralysis. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 566 Such symptoms as hysteria, neurasthenia and psychical over-strain.

b. Dealing with mental phenomena.

1854 Bucknill *Crim. Lunacy* 14 The purely psychical school of insanity has scarcely gained a footing in this country.

2. Representing Gr. *ψυχικός*: Of or pertaining to the animal or natural life of man, as opposed to the spiritual (*πνευματικός*). (See Psyche, note.)

The Gr. *ψυχικός* in 1 *Cor.* ii. 14, xv. 44, 46, is opposed to *πνευματικός* spiritual, and is rendered in the Vulgate by *animālis* (whence in Wyclif *beestli*), in Tindale, Cranmer, Coverd., Geneva, and 1611 by *natural(l*, in Rheims by *sensual* and *natural*.

1708 H. Dodwell *Nat. Mort. Hum. Souls* 46 The Psychical Body must be cloathed upon with a Pneumatical Body, must be transformed and transfigured, like the glorious Body of Christ. 1872 Liddon *Elem. Relig.* iii. 92 The word of God is described..as having..an analytical efficacy which separates as clearly between the spiritual and psychical elements of man's immaterial nature, as between the life of sensation and the life of motion in his corporeal nature. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* III. xx. (1878) 263 A life which, notwithstanding the possession of a spiritual faculty, persists in being animal, or psychical only, is by divine decree transitory and perishable. 1882 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Apr. 128 To try the effect of psychical and carnal methods, because apparent failure attends the use of spiritual methods.

3. Of or pertaining to phenomena and conditions which appear to lie outside the domain of physical law, and are therefore attributed by some to spiritual or hyperphysical agency. *Psychical research*, investigation of such phenomena.

It has been objected that, as these phenomena, etc. are not explained by ordinary known psychical facts and relations, it is an assumption to class them as 'psychical'.

1882 (Feb. 20) *Proc. Soc. Psych. Res.* I. (1883) p. v, The name of the Society is..The Society for Psychical Research. 1886 Gurney, etc. *Phantasms of Living* I. 5 'Psychical' phenomena. [*Note.*] The specific sense which we have given to this word needs apology. But we could find no other convenient term, under which to embrace a group of subjects that lie on or outside the boundaries of recognised science. 1888 Baring-Gould in *Chambers' Encycl.* s. v. *Apparitions*, In 1882 a Society for Psychical Research was founded for the scientific and systematic investigation of reported apparitions, clairvoyance, haunted houses, hypnotism, thought-reading, and the phenomena called spiritualistic. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 14 May 3/2 Why, he asks, call the subject matter of their investigation 'psychical research', when it is really, so far as it is a legitimate matter for scientific inquiry, only a branch of morbid psychology?

4. *Psychical moment*: see Psychological *a.* 2 b.

1904 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Nov. 633 The position of vantage indicated as the psychical moment to strike in.

Psy·chically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a psychic or psychical manner; with reference to the soul or mind; mentally.

1849 H. Mayo *Pop. Superstit.* (1851) 76 What is sleep psychically considered? 1856 *Lamps of Temple* (ed. 3) 105 A little Leo IX—more like him personally and psychically than any other pope. 1886 Gurney, etc. *Phantasms of Living* I. 97 A state psychically or physically abnormal.

Psychicism (ps-, səi·kisiz'm). [f. Psychic *a.* + -ism.] The theory or study of psychical or so-called spiritualistic phenomena. So **Psy·chicist,** one who studies psychicism or pursues psychical research.

1885 *Athenæum* 21 Feb. 247/2 We felt it our duty to submit this extraordinary case to an eminent psychicist. 1887 Gurney *Tertium Quid* I. 254 We psychicists render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's. 1892 *Daily News* 4 Mar. 5/1 More alluring than the theories of Psychicism.

Psychics (ps-, səi·kiks). [f. Psychic *a.*, after earlier shs. in *-ics* = Gr. *-ικά*: see -ic 2.]

1. The science of psychical or mental phenomena; psychology.

1811–31 Bentham *Logic* App., Wks. 1843 VIII. 284/1 Somatology,.. or somatics; psychology, psychognosy, or psychics—to one or other of these denominations will every branch of science, which has for its subject the field of, to us, perceptible existence .., be found referable. 1864 Webster, *Psychics*, psychology. 1908 Miss B. Harraden *Interplay* 334 The joint researches in psychics and physics.

2. = *Psychical research*: see Psychical *a.* 3.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Psychism (ps-, səi·kiz'm). [f. Gr. *ψῡχή* Psyche + -ism; in sense 1, ad. F. *psychisme*.]

1. See quot.

1857 W. Fleming *Vocab. Philos.* 407 *Psychism*..is the word chosen by Mons. Quesne (*Lettres sur le Psychisme*, Paris, 1852) to denote the doctrine that there is a fluid, diffused throughout all nature, animating equally all living and organized beings, and that the difference which appears in their actions comes of their particular organization.

2. The attribution of a living soul to the universe, or to inanimate objects and natural phenomena; = Animism.

1890 Hatch *Influence Grk. Ideas* ix. 246 A survival of the primitive psychism which peopled the whole universe with life and animation.

3. The doctrine or theory of the existence of forces unexplainable by physical science in connexion with so-called spiritualistic phenomena.

1871 [see Psychic B. 1]. 1899 Gibier (*title*) Psychism: Analysis of Things Existing.

4. The character of being psychic or mental.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

So **Psy·chist, a.** A psychologist; **b.** One who believes in psychic force, or who engages in psychical research (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1886).

1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Psychist*, one who makes a special study of Psychics [= psychology]. 1900 W. W. Peyton in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 493 The healing of a leper may be done by suggestion, as the psychists tell us.

Psycho- (psəi·ko-, səi·ko-), before a vowel regularly **psych-**, repr. Gr. *ψῡχο-*, *ψῡχ-*, combining form of *ψῡχή* breath, life, soul. In modern use, since the 17th c., taken as a formative in the sense of 'mind', 'psychic organism', 'mental', 'psychical', mainly in scientific compounds, for the more important of which see their alphabetical places. The following are chiefly 19th century formations. (The second element is properly from Greek, but in some cases from Latin.)

Psycha·lgia [Gr. *ἄλγος* pain], (see quot.). † **Psychia·ndric** *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. *ἀνηρ*, *ἀνδρ-* man], ? pertaining to the mind of man. **Psychasthe·nia** [Asthenia], (see quot. 1908); hence **Psychasthe·nic** *a.*, pertaining to or affected with psychasthenia. **Psycho-au·ditory** *a.*, connected with the mental perception of sound (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895). **Psy·choblast** [-blast], the germ from which the psychic organism is (hypothetically) developed. **Psychoce·ntral** *a.*, having its centre in the mind. **Psychoco·ma** [Coma I], mental stupor. **Psychodo·meter** [cf. Hodometer], an instrument proposed for measuring the duration of mental processes. **Psycho-e·thical** *a.*,

of or pertaining to inborn moral ideas. **Psycho-fugal** *a.* [after CENTRIFUGAL], tending away from the mind. **Psychogeusic** (-gi·ū·sik) *a.* [Gr. γεῦσις taste], relating to mental perception of taste. **Psychognosy** (-ɒ·gnɒ̈si), also in mod.L. form **psychognosis** (-ognɒ̈u·sis), (*a*) the investigation or knowledge of mental phenomena; (*b*) thought-reading. **Psycho-histo·rical** *a.*, pertaining to the history of the mind or soul. **Psycho-hy·lism** [HYLISM], the belief that the soul is material; so **Psycho-hy·list**, one who holds this belief. **Psycho·latry**, excessive reverence for the soul; worship of departed spirits. **Psy·cholepsy** [Gr. λῆψις seizing], 'possession', ecstasy; so **Psycho-le·ptic** *a.*, characterized by psycholepsy. **Psycho-mo·nism** [MONISM]: see quot. **Psychoneuro·logy**, the division of neurology which deals with psychology. **Psychoneuro·sis**, mental disease, *esp.* without organic lesion or recognized mental weakening. **Psycho·nomy** [see -NOMY], the branch of psychology dealing with the laws of mental action. **Psychonoso·logy** [NOSOLOGY], the branch of medical science which treats of mental disease (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1853). **Psycho-o·ptic** *a.*, relating to the mental perception of sight (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Psycho-o·smic** [Gr. ὀσμή smell], pertaining to mental perception of smell (Billings *Med. D.* 1890). **Psychopa·resis** [PARESIS], mental debility. **Psycho·petal** *a.* [after CENTRIPETAL], tending towards the mind. **Psycho·phony** [Gr. φωνή voice]: see quot. **Psycho·ptic** *a.*, producing vision of the mind or soul. **Psychopy·rism** [Gr. πῦρ fire], the belief that fire is the substance of the soul; so **Psychopy·rist**, one holding this belief. **Psycho-re·flex** *a.*, of or pertaining to 'reflex' action of the mind. **Psycho·rrhagy**, ‖ **Psychorrha·gia** [Gr. ῥαγή breaking, rupture], detachment of the soul or psychic element; hence **Psychorrha·gic** *a.* **Psy·chorrhythm**, an alternating or rhythmic psychic condition (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Psychosa·rcous** *a.* [Gr. σάρξ, σαρκ- flesh], having a spiritual body. **Psy·choscope**, a means or instrument for inspecting the mind or soul. **Psycho-senso·rial** *a.*, of or pertaining to percepts not produced by any real action on the senses; so **Psycho-se·nsory** *a.* (Billings 1890). **Psycho-sociolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to sociology as connected with psychology. **Psycho-soma·tic** *a.* [Gr. σῶμα body], pertaining to both mind and body (*Cent. Dict.*). **Psycho·sophy**, the philosophy or metaphysics of mind (*Cent. Dict.*); so **Psycho·sophist**. **Psychothe·ism** [Gr. θεός God], the doctrine of the absolute spirituality of God. **Psycho-vi·tal** *a.*, pertaining to the mind as connected with life. **Psychozo·ic** *a.*, of or belonging to the geological period of living creatures having souls or minds, i. e. the human period.

1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, **Psychalgia*, painful melancholy state of mind. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 21 The great *Psycandrick as well as Somandrick Secret of the Chymical Grand Elixir. 1906 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 229 All the neuroses should be classified with neurasthenia under one generic title *Psychasthenia. 1908 E. WORCESTER *Relig. & Med.* (N. Y.) 115 Psychasthenia .. a form of nervous weakness in which the psychical element is dominant. *Ibid.*, *Psychasthenic patients find it difficult to come to a decision .. and this inability troubles them. 1889 *Athenæum* 5 Jan. 12/1 Instead of the association of mental atoms, we are coming to the idea of segmentation of a *psychoblast, if we may invent such a term. 1892 *Monist* II. 293 In experimental psychology, psychopetal, psychofugal, and *psychocentral processes are distinguished. 1883 CLOUSTON *Clin. Lect. Mental Dis.* i. 18, I can devise no better name than the usual one of Stupor .. '*Psychocoma' would express this condition. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Psychodometer. 1892 D. HACK TUKE *Dict. Psychol. Med.* II, *Psychodometer*, an instrument for measuring the rapidity of psychic events. 1892 *Psychofugal [see *psycho-central*]. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, **Psychogeusic centre*, supposed centre for perception of taste, in the gyrus uncinatus. 1891 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 3/6 '*Psychognosis' at the Royal Aquarium.—This is the title which M. Guibal has adopted for a new and certainly very remarkable development of .. the thought-reading process. 1811-31 *Psychognosy [see PSYCHICS 1]. 1840 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 60, I am going to write a tragedy. .. It will be *psycho-historical. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 194 There being nothing absurd in Psychopyrism but so far forth as it includes *Psycho-Hylism, and makes the soul material. *Ibid.* 193 There is no more harshness in calling him Psychopyrist, than if he had called him *Psycho-Hylist. 1868 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 229 There is that *psycholatry in it which is characteristic of the writer. 1878 MAX MÜLLER *Lect. Orig. & Growth Relig.* ii. 116 Psycholatry. Lastly, great reverence is paid to the spirits of the departed. 1886 MAUDSLEY *Nat. Causes & Supernat. Seemings* 351 Theologian and philosopher alike exhibit the strained functions of a sort of *psycholepsy. *Ibid.* 352 His success in such *psycholeptic sleights of thought. 1904 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 497 Their *psychomonism asserts .. one thing only exists and that is my own mind. 1865 R. T. STOTHARD (*title*) *Psychoneurology: A Treatise on the Mental Faculties, as governed and developed by the Animal Nature. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883 CLOUSTON *Clin. Lect. Mental Dis.* i. 18 The insane temperament or *neurosis insana*, or, to keep up uniformity of the classification, *Psychoneurosis. 1803 J. STEWART *Opus Maximum* Title-p., *Psyconomy: or, the science of the moral powers. 1841 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* II. 76 *Psychonomy*, or the laws of mind, comprising the study of Languages, Metaphysics, Jurisprudence and Religion. 1865 R. BEAMISH (*title*) The Psychonomy of the Hand; or, the Hand an Index of Mental Development. 1883 CLOUSTON *Clin. Lect. Mental Dis.* i. 18 When the morbid condition is one of mental enfeeblement it is called Dementia or Amentia. .. It might be called *Psychoparesis. 1892 *Psychopetal [see *psychocentral*]. 1876 A. BLACKWELL *Kardec's Medium's Bk.* 447 **Psychophony*, the communication of spirits by the voice of a speaking medium. 1744 'J. PHILANUER' (*title*) The Golden Calf, the Idol Worship, .. with Account of the *Psychoptic Looking Glass, lately invented by the author. 1682 *Psychopyrism [see *psycho-hylism*]. 1681 H. MORE *Answ. Lett. Psychopyrist* To Rdr., in *Glanvill's Sadducismus* (ed. 2), The *Psychopyrists .. make the Essence or Substance of all created Spirits to be Fire. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 338 The doubtful relation of the optic thalamus to *psycho-reflex mimetic movements. 1903 MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. 263, I propose to use the Greek word ψυχορραγῶ .. 'to let the soul break loose', and from which I form the words **psychorrhagy* and **psychorrhagic*. *Ibid.* 270 A clairvoyant excursion (of a more serious type than the mere psychorrhagies already described). *Ibid.* II. 75 Those phantasms of the living which I have already classed as psychorrhagic. 1902 W. M. ALEXANDER *Demonic Possession in N. T.* i. 33 They [demons] are 'half spirits' and are therefore possessed of a semi-sensuous or *psycho-sarcous constitution. 1885 MYERS in *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research* May 61 Somnambulism, double-consciousness, epilepsy, insanity itself, are all of them natural *psychoscopes. 1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* I. Introd. 71 The first attempts of his rude psychoscopes to give precision and actuality to thought will grope among 'beggarly elements'. *Ibid.* I. 463 If Baillarger did not carry his view of hallucinations to this length, the whole development exists by implication in the term by which he described them—*psycho-sensorial. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 775 In those patients who experience such *psycho-sensory auræ there is a strong tendency to mental derangement. 1903 GREENSTREET tr. *Duprat* (title) Morals: A Treatise on the *Psycho-Sociological Bases of Ethics. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 22 (1822) I. 176 A part of wisdom which our modern *psychosophists are so apt to forget. 1842 MARG. FULLER in *Mem.* (1862) I. 246 It would seem to approach the faith of some of my friends here, which has been styled *Psychotheism. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 269 The *Psychozoic era, or era of Mind. *Ibid.* 561 The Neolithic commences the Psychozoic era, or reign of man.

Psychodynamic (ps-, sə̈i·kɒ̈ɪdinæ·mik), *a.* [f. PSYCHO- + DYNAMIC *a.*] Of or pertaining to mental powers or activities. Hence **Psychodyna·mics**, the science of the laws of mental action.

1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 134 *Psychodynamics*. From the biological stand-point our first division of the Organism is into Affective and Active, which division represents the reception of stimulus, and the discharge of force: sensation, and movement. *Ibid.* 142 Here we may note two Psychodynamic laws, 1°, of Irradiation, and, 2°, of Restriction. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 July 1/3 He was appointed assistant to the Professor of Psycho-Dynamics.

Psychogenesis (ps-, sə̈ikɒ̈ɪdʒe·nə̈sis). [f. PSYCHO- + GENESIS 4.]

1. The genesis or origin of the soul or mind.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 27 Was there any tradition on the earth, below the earth, or above the earth, of the Psychogenesis? 1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 226 Psychogenesis .. teaches that Instinct is organized Experience, i. e. undiscursive Intelligence. 1889 MIVART *Orig. Hum. Reason* 262 Whether we look to the psychogenesis of the individual or that of the race.

2. Origin or evolution due to the activity of the soul or mind itself.

1881 MIVART *Cat* 526 This mode of origin may—as opposed to the hypothesis of natural selection—be fitly termed Psychogenesis. 188. — in *Forum* VII. 102 (Cent. Dict.) Specific change must be, above all, due to the action of an organism's innermost life: .. it must be a result of a process of psychogenesis.

So **Psychogene·tical** *a.*, of or pertaining to psychogenesis; **Psychogene·tically** *adv.*, in relation to, or in respect of, psychogenesis; **Psychogeny** (-ɒ·dʒɛ́ni) = PSYCHOGENESIS 1.

1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 140 All such distinctions are psychological, not psychogenetical. 1874 J. FISKE *Cosmic Philos.* I. I. viii. 221 Psychogeny .. endeavours to interpret the genesis of intellectual faculties and emotional feelings in the race, and their slow modifications throughout countless generations. 1879 LEWES *Study Psychol.* 157 The Psychologist must include Psychogeny in his investigations, as the Physiologist includes Embryogeny. 1881 *Jrnl. Specul. Philos.* XV. 161 Hardly a day passes in which there is not an observation to enter in the diary, which is of value psychogenetically. 1889 *Athenæum* 5 Jan. 12/1 Psychogenetically Mr. Romanes's position is opposed to all we know or can conjecture as to the beginnings of mind in the animal world or in the human individual.

Psychogeusic, etc.: see PSYCHO-.

Psychogony (-ɒ·gŏni). [ad. Gr. ψῡχογονία generation of the soul, f. ψῡχο-, PSYCHO- + -γονία begetting, generating.] = PSYCHOGENESIS 1. So **Psychogo·nic** [ad. Gr. ψῡχογονικ-ός], **Psychogo·nical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to psychogony.

[1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 214 Plutarch .., in his Timæan psychogonia, .. does at large industriously maintain the same.] 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* (1877) 185 The psychogonical question of their origin, and the ethical question of their validity. 1886 *Athenæum* 21 Aug. 235/3 It deals rather with psychogony, or how mind came to be what it is, than with psychology, or the description of mind as it is.

Psy·chogram (ps-, sə̈i·kŏgrăm). [f. PSYCHO- + -GRAM.] A 'spirit-writing'; a writing or message supposed to come from a spirit, or to be produced by psychical agency.

1885 in Pember *Earth's Earliest Ages* (1893) Pref. 13 Pains in the lower part of the back, which cease as soon as the psychogram is completed. 1896 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 426 This psychogram, as Mr. Rogers calls it, certainly competes in interest with the now famous skeleton hand of Professor Röntgen.

Psy·chograph. [f. as prec. + -GRAPH.] An instrument by means of which psychograms or spirit-writings are written; also = PSYCHOGRAM. So **Psycho·grapher** [see -GRAPHER], an instrument or medium by which spirit-writings are written.

1854 DICKENS *Lett., to Rev. J. White* 7 Mar., A thing called a Psychographer, which writes at the dictation of spirits. 1876 A. BLACKWELL *Kardec's Medium's Bk.* 447 *Psychographer*. .. A person who writes by psychography; a writing medium. 1882 'M. A. OXON.' *Psychography* (ed. 2) 11 The book is illustrated by thirty fac-similes of Psychographs thus obtained. *Ibid.* 12 He .. obtained his .. Psychographs by the simple process of putting blank paper on the table of his room.

Psychographic (ps-, sə̈ikɒ̈ɪgræ·fik), *a.* [f. next + -IC.] Of or pertaining to psychography; in quot., in sense 2.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Nov. 5/1 Mr. Gladstone has paid a visit to .. the spirit-writing medium .. witnessing psychographic phenomena of a very high order.

Psychography (ps-, sə̈ikɒ·grăfi). [f. Gr. ψῡχο-, PSYCHO- + -γραφία, -GRAPHY.]

1. The history, description, or delineation of the mind or soul, or of mind in the abstract; the descriptive branch of PSYCHOLOGY.

[a 1850: cf. *Autopsychography* s.v. AUTO-.] 1883 SAINTSBURY in *Academy* 20 Jan. 36/3 This faculty of what may be called psychography, of drawing the landscape of moods with atmosphere and environment suitable and complete. 1895 W. ARCHER in *Daily Chron.* 6 Nov. 3/1 You aim, then, at a sort of spiritual biography of your subject—what has recently been called a psychography.

2. Supposed 'spirit-writing' by the hand or intervention of a medium; cf. PNEUMATOGRAPHY 1.

1876 A. BLACKWELL *Kardec's Medium's Bk.* 447 *Psychography*, the writing of spirits by a medium's hand. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 3/1 He laughed at the Psychical Society. .. But he would slate-write before anybody. Psychography, he called it.

Psychohylism, etc.: see PSYCHO-.

Psychologer (ps-, sə̈ikɒ·lŏdʒəɹ). [f. PSYCHOLOG-Y + -ER[1]: cf. *astrologer*.] = PSYCHOLOGIST.

1848 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (ed. 2) 44 He .. may be a skilful logician or psychologer, but has no claim to the high title of a philosopher. 1851 MANSEL *Prolegg. Logica* ii. 52 In the present state of Psychology .. no one division having been so universally adopted by philosophers, .. as to render imperative its adoption as the division κατ' ἐξοχήν of psychologers.

Psychologian (-olɒ̈u·dʒiăn). [f. mod.L. *psȳchologia* PSYCHOLOGY + -AN.] = PSYCHOLOGIST.

1860 W. G. WARD *Nat. & Grace* I. 288 It is commonly held .. by psychologians. 1873 — *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) I. 123 We consider that no really profound psychologian can be .. a phenomenist.

Psychologic (-olɒ·dʒik), *a.* [f. as PSYCHOLOG-Y + -IC.] Of or belonging to psychology.

a 1787 MATY *Germ. Writers to* 1780 (T.), His psychologic knowledge and experience. 1809 W. TAYLOR in *Crit. Rev.* Ser. III. XVI. 453 The psychologic part of the commentary. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 304 Force it into a psychologic mould and conduct it by psychologic methods. 1903 MYERS *Human Personality* I. 319 Interesting from a psychologic, as well as clinical point of view.

Hence **Psycholo·gics**, *rare*, psychological matters or doctrines; psychology.

1819 SHELLEY *P. Bell Third* VI. xiv, Five thousand crammed octavo pages Of German psychologics.

Psychological (ps-, sə̈ikɒlɒ·dʒikăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as PSYCHOLOG-Y + -ICAL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of psychology; dealing with or relating to psychology.

1812 D'ISRAELI *Calam. Auth.* Pref. 5, I would paint what has not been unhappily called the psychological character. [*Note*] From the Grecian *Psyche*, or the soul, the Germans have borrowed this expressive term. 1818 COLERIDGE *Diss. Sc. Method* ii. 40 Shakespeare was pursuing two Methods at once; and besides the Psychological Method, he had also to attend to the Poetical. [*Note*] We beg pardon for the use of this insolens verbum: but it is one of which our Language stands in great need. We have no single term to express the Philosophy of the Human Mind. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xv. 382 Whether the minds of men and women are or are not alike; are obviously psychological questions. 1879 G. ALLEN *Colour Sense* iii. 27 To trace out a few of the main steps in the evolution of such organs, from the strictly psychological point of view.

2. Loosely used for PSYCHICAL: Of or pertaining to the objects of psychological study, of or pertaining to the mind, mental: opposed to *physical*.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvii. 272 Powers peculiar to that psychological unity which we call the mind. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 258 Some physical process, to which in so many minds, the psychological effect in question has, by the influence of artifice on weakness, been attached. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 63 The greatest variations, both in structure and in psychological characters. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lxxxii, Discourse about the Suez Canal .. can be carried on without any psychological effort. 1907 ILLINGWORTH *Doctr. Trin.* xi. 223 Different generations have lived on very different psychological levels, and with very different degrees of psychological intensity.

b. *Psychological moment*, = F. *moment psychologique*, applied to 'the moment in which the mind is in actual expectation of something that is to happen' (Hatzfeld *Dict. Général*); the psychologically (or rather, *psychically*) appropriate moment; often misused for 'the critical moment', 'the very nick of time', without any reference to psychology or to the mind.

The French expression arose in Paris in December 1870, during the Siege, when it was asserted to have been used by the German *Kreuz Zeitung* in reference to the bombardment of the city, and explained to mean that, as the bombardment had as its aim to act upon the imagination of the Parisians, it was necessary to choose the very moment when this imagination, already shaken by famine and perhaps by civil dissension, was in the fittest state to be effectively acted upon. (Sarcey, *Le Siège de Paris*, 1871, p. 263; Eng. tr. p. 242.) But the phrase with its explanation was due to an error of translation, in which the expression actually used by the German journal, *das psychologische Moment*, the psychological 'momentum', potent element, or factor, in the case (see MOMENTUM 5, MOMENT 9), was mistaken for *der psychologische Moment*, the psychological moment of time. The article in the *Neue Preussische* (Kreuz) *Zeitung* of 16 Dec. 1870, p. 1, col. 3, says that very cogent psychological considerations spoke against opening the bombardment before the hopes built by the Parisians upon the raising of the siege by armies of relief should be overthrown; and continued 'in all considerations the psychological momentum or factor must be allowed to play a prominent part, for without its co-operation there is little to be hoped from the work of the artillery'. Thus attributed to German pedantry, the nonsensical *moment psychologique* was ridiculed by the Parisians, and became a jocular phrase or 'tag' for 'the fitting or proper moment'; and with this connotation it has passed equally nonsensically into English journalese.

1871 tr. *Sarcey's Siege of Paris* x. 243 The phrase became current and even fashionable. One used to say 'I feel hungry; it is the psychological moment for sitting down to table'. 1891 *Daily News* 29 Apr. 3/4 Unless we cable to New York, there is nothing to do but to forego turns and commissions at the very psychological moment. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Oct. 2/1 The Prince is always in the background, and turns up at the psychological moment—to use a very hard-worked and sometimes misused phrase. 1901 *Scotsman* 17 Mar. 7/5 This was the psychological moment of the whole operations and .. De Wet took advantage of it. 1907 *Expositor* Sept. 270 'Hour' in this Gospel means..a psychological moment in the evolution of the Messianic consciousness full of significance for the Saviour's purpose.

B. *sb.* (elliptical use of adj.: cf. MEDICAL B. 1). A student or professor of psychology.

1863 READE *Hard Cash* II. 355, I have accumulated..a large collection of letters from persons deranged in various degrees, and studied them minutely, more minutely than most Psychologicals study anything but Pounds, Shillings, and Verbiage. *Ibid.* III. 366 Oh, logic of psychologicals!

Hence **Psycholo·gicalism** *nonce-wd.*, a psychological system or practice.

1893 J. REINACH in *Athenæum* 1 July 14/3 Midway between the naturalism of M. Zola and the 'psychologicalism' (the barbarous word must be forgiven) of M. Bourget.

Psycholo·gically, *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a psychological manner; in relation to psychology.

1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 63 That the whole of Hobbes's system..depended on his political scheme; not indeed logically, as conclusions depend upon premises, but (if the word may be excused) psychologically, as the formation of one opinion may be influenced by a disposition to adapt it to others previously cherished. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 712 Which, contemplated historically, psychologically, morally,..holds out..abundant matter. 1879 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* I. i. 57 A certain reception of Christ, not easy to describe psychologically.

Psychologism (-ɔ·lŏdʒiz'm). *Philos.* [f. PSYCHOLOG-Y + -ISM.] Idealism as opposed to sensationalism; see IDEALISM 1.

1858 O. A. BROWNSON *Wks.* V. 230 The philosophy of old school Presbyterianism in so far as it recognizes the activity of the subject at all..is mere psychologism. 1874 MORRIS tr. *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* II. App. II. 479 The philosophic revolution which began with Descartes..manifested itself in the two forms of Psychologism (or Idealism), and Sensualism,—represented by Descartes and Malebranche on the one side, and by Locke and Condillac on the other. 1907 in *Expositor* July 27 The transcendental logical tendency which, excluding all empiricism and psychologism, aims to deduce the fundamental characteristics and categories of knowing from pure concepts.

Psychologist (ps-, səikɔ·lŏdʒist). [f. PSYCHOLOG-Y + -IST: cf. *physiologist*.] One who makes a study of, or is skilled in psychology; a student or teacher of the science of mental phenomena.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Psychologist*, one who treats concerning the soul. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. vi. 113 Many eminent physiologists and psychologists visited the town. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xi. (1862) 30 A metaphysician, or as some of my contemporaries would affect to say, a psychologist. 1859 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 290 The real point of separation between the à priori and the à posteriori psychologists.

Psychologize (ps-, səikɔ·lŏdʒəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To study or treat of psychology; to theorize, speculate, or reason psychologically.

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 255 *note*, When a man comes to bound the subjects of human enquiry, by showing how in nature the human mind does, and can become possessed of the matter of its knowledge, he is then..psychologizing. 1884 W. JAMES in *Mind* IX. 5 Why, since the feeling has no proper subjective name of its own, we should hesitate to psychologise about it as 'the feeling of that relation'.

2. *trans.* To analyse or describe psychologically.

1856 MASSON *Ess., Milton's Youth* 46 When, by psychologizing a man, it is supposed we can tell what course of life he is fit for. 1891 F. M. WILSON *Primer Browning* 16 He is as interested in psychologising a Paris jeweller as a queen.

3. To render psychological.

[1811-31: implied in PSYCHOLOGIZATION: see below.]

4. To subject to 'psychical' influence.

1885 A. P. SINNETT *Karma* II. 11 Quite unaware of the fact that he had been psychologized so as to wish this. 1886 *Atlantic Monthly* Nov. 592/1 Is the non-concurrence of the obstinate juryman in a righteous verdict owing to an honest conviction, or has he been unconsciously psychologized by the lawyer who has the biggest fee in his pocket?

Hence **Psycho·logizing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Psychologiza·tion,** the action of making psychological.

1811-31 BENTHAM *Lang.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 318/2 Spiritualization or psychologization, in so far as any name of any physical substance, operation, or quality [is applied] to any correspondent .. psychological substance, operation, or quality. 1860 *Chr. Remembr.* XL. 477 No doubt that psychologizing is dangerous.

Psy·chologue (-ɔlɒg). *rare*$^{-1}$. [a. F. *psychologue* (Ch. Bonnet 1760 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. type **psȳchologus*: see next.] = PSYCHOLOGIST.

1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* 178 Psychologues like Sulzer might declare that the scourge of right thinking was to be found in 'those philosophers who..assume that they have overthrown by a single smart trope truths only to be known by combining a multitude of observations'.

Psychology (ps-, səikɔ·lŏdʒi). Also (erron.) 7 psuco-, 7-8 psyco-, 8 psicho-. [ad. mod.L. *psȳchologia* (16th c.), f. Gr. ψῡχο-, PSYCHO- + -LOGY; in F. and Ger. *psychologie*. See note below.]

The science of the nature, functions, and phenomena of the human soul or mind.

Comparative Psychology, the study of mind or intelligence as developed in man and animals.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2) 13/2 *Anthropologia*, the Description of a Man, or the Doctrin concerning him. Bartholine divides it into Two Parts; viz. *Anatomy*, which treats of the Body, and *Psycology*, which treats of the Soul. *Ibid.* 22/1 *Psucologia*, which Treats of the Soul. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 354 Psychology, or the Theory of the human Mind, with that of the intellectual Principles of Brute Animals. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 187 A circumstance very interesting with respect to Psichology. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. viii. 129 Psychology..strictly so denominated, is the Science conversant about the phaenomena or modifications, or States of the Mind, or Conscious Subject, or Soul or Spirit, or Self or Ego. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* IV. iv. (1857) I. 241 Hugo de St. Victor.. the first of the scholastic writers who made psychology his special study. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 486 Psychology is, with respect to mankind, the history of the mental faculties. 1879 HUXLEY *Hume* II. i, Psychology is a part of the science of life or biology...As the physiologist inquires into the way in which the so-called 'functions' of the body are performed, so the psychologist studies the so-called 'faculties' of the mind.

b. A treatise on, or system of, psychology.

1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 779 He [Mr. John Seymour] had likewise just completed the printing of a volume from the French intitnled 'Psychology'. 1866 FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* I. x. 231 The doctrine taught in all our logics and psychologies. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 110 The Philosophy of Spinoza results in the Psychology of Hume.

[*Note.* Neither this word nor any of the group existed in Greek. *Psychology* began, in the modern Latin form *psychologia*, in Germany in the 16th c. It is said by Volkmann von Volkmar, *Lehrbuch der Psychologie*, 1875, I. 38, to have been used by Melanchthon as title of a prelection, and it was employed by J. T. Freigius in 1575; but was introduced into literature, 1590-97, by Goclenius of Marburg and his pupil Casmann (*Psychologia anthropologica. sive animæ humanæ doctrina*). It was thenceforth usual to consider *Psychologia* and *Somatotomia* or *Somatologia* as the two parts of *Anthropologia*, and in this sense the word is found frequently in the medical writers of the 17th c., as in Blancard's *Lexicon Medicum*, 1679, and in French in Dionis, *Anatomie de l'Homme*, 1690. Our first Eng. quot. of 1693 is from a transl. of Blancard. In French, according to Hatzfeld-Darmesteter, it had been used in the 16th c. by Taillepied in the sense of 'the science of the apparition of spirits'. In a philosophical sense, it was used by some (Latin) writers, as by Thomas Govan (*Ars Sciendi sive Logica*, 1682), by whom *Physica* or Natural Science was divided into the domains of *Pneumatologia* the science of spirits or spiritual beings, and *Somatologia* or *Physiologia* the science of material bodies; *Pneumatologia* contained the three subdivisions, *Theologia* the doctrine of God, *Angelographia* (incl. *Demonologia*) the doctrine of angels (and devils), and *Psychologia* the doctrine of human souls. The modern sense begins with Chr. von Wolff (*Psychologia Empirica* 1732, *Psychologia Rationalis* 1734); followed by Hartley in England 1748, and Bonnet in France 1755. The term was also employed by Kant, but was not much used in the modern languages before the 19th c.]

†**Psychomachy** (ps-, səikɔ·məki). *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *psȳchomachia* 'conflict of the soul' (title of a poem of Prudentius *c* 400); cf. Gr. ψυχο-μαχία 'fight for life' (Polybius); f. Gr. ψυχή life, soul + μάχη fight.] Conflict of the soul.

1629 GAULE *Holy Madnesse* 112, I haue prophesied the number, order, and event of a Mysticall Pseuchomachie. 1656 BLOUNT *Glosss., Psychomachy*, a war betwixt the soul and body. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Psychomachy*, a conflict, or war of the Soul.

Psychomancy (ps-, seikɔ·mænsi). [ad. Gr. type *ψῡχομαντεία, f. ψῡχόμαντις a necromancer: see PSYCHO- and -MANCY.]

†1. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 165 Psychomancy, divining by mens souls, affections, wills, religious or morall dispositions.

†2. Divination through communication with the spirits of the dead; necromancy. *Obs.*

1684 I. MATHER *Remark. Provid.* (1856) 150, I dare not believe that the Holy God or the true Samuel would seem so far to countenance necromancie or psycomancy as this would be, should the soul of Samuel really return into the world when the witch called for him. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. II. XXVIII. (1852) 503.

b. Occult intercommunication between souls or with spirits.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Dec. 710 American novels..are constantly running off into a strange religious transcendentalism, and psychomancy, and all sorts of mystic extravagances. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 May 11/1 He found so many facts beyond his power of explanation, that..he concluded to start a rational search into psychomancy.

So **Psychoma·ntic** *a.*, of or pertaining to psychomancy. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Psychometer (-ɔ·mĭtəɹ). [f. PSYCHO- + -METER (cf. PSYCHOMETRY: in sense 1 as in *geometer*).]

1. One who has the psychometric faculty, or practises psychometry (sense 1).

1863 DENTON *Nature's Secrets* 97, I have repeatedly tried to influence the minds of Psychometers, when making examinations, and at all times without success. 1878 J. R. BUCHANAN *Psychophysiol. Sc.* 72 The psychometer is not allowed even to see the manuscript, which is used by placing it on the centre of his forehead. 1903 *Daily Rec. & Mail* 10 Sept. 5 If you be a good psychometer you will by and bye be able to see as in a mental photograph the person who formerly possessed the object.

2. A means of, or (supposed) instrument for, appreciating the quality and powers of a mind.

1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* xiii. (1891) 157 To know whether a minister, young or still in flower, is in safe or dangerous paths, there are two psychometers. 1889 G. HUNTINGTON in *Chicago Advance* 31 Jan., I seriously believe that I have grown an intellectual inch...Is there such an instrument as a psychometer, do you know?

Psychometric (-me·trik), *a.* [f. next + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of psychometry (in either sense).

1854 J. R. BUCHANAN *Lect. Neurolog. Syst. Anthropol.* 124 Old manuscripts requiring an antiquary to decipher their strange old penmanship, were easily interpreted by the psychometric power. 1878 — *Psychophysiol. Sc.* 73 Physicians who..use their psychometric power for the diagnosis of the condition of patients at a distance. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 22 Mar. 7/7 According to Mr. Brailey, the psychometric influence of relics and charms has been proved.

So **Psychome·trical** *a.* = prec.; **Psychome·trically** *adv.*, according to psychometry, in the manner of a psychometer; **Psycho·metrist,** one who practises psychometry; = PSYCHOMETER 1; **Psycho·metrize** *v., trans.* to practise psychometry upon; to deal with psychometrically.

1868 DIXON *Spir. Wives* II. 253 She was a medium possessed of *psychometrical powers. 1863 DENTON *Nature's Secrets* 130 A lady who, on examining a specimen *psychometrically, not only goes to the spot from which the specimen was obtained, but has the sensation of travelling while doing so. 1900 *Referee* 4 Mar. 2, I enter into rivalry with the palmists and *psychometrists and prophets and prophetesses. 1903 W. T. STEAD in *Review of Rev.* July 32/1 A psychometrist..was to give a demonstration of her capacity. 1863 DENTON *Nature's Secrets* 99 The complete identification at times of the Psychometer with the thing *psychometrized..is one of the remarkable facts developed by our experiments. 1894 P. TYNER in *Boston Arena* June 44 Through the sense of physical touch..one is first brought, on 'psychometrizing' an object, into a vivid perception of an aura or atmosphere surrounding it.

Psychometry (ps-, səikɔ·mĕtri). [f. Gr. ψῡχο-, PSYCHO- + -μετρια measuring; lit. 'soul-' or 'mind-measuring', but the application in sense 1 does violence to the etymology.]

1. The (alleged) faculty of divining, from physical contact or proximity only, the qualities or properties of an object, or of persons or things that have been in contact with it.

1854 J. R. BUCHANAN *Lect. Neurolog. Syst. Anthropol.* 125 The influence of Psychometry will be highly valuable..in the selection from candidates for appointments to important offices. 1863 DENTON *Nature's Secrets* Introd. 9 Mrs. Denton, by means of this science of Psychometry, professes to be able, by putting a piece of matter..to her forehead, to see, either with her eyes closed or open, all that that piece of matter, figuratively speaking, ever saw, heard, or experienced. 1903 W. T. STEAD in *Review of Rev.* July 33/2 An experiment in psychometry.

2. The measurement of the duration and intensity of mental states or processes.

1883 *Athenæum* 7 July 20/2 He [Mr. F. Galton] has established by his example and initiation the science of psychometry, and pointed to the line of inquiry on which the scientific portions of psychology can alone become scientific. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Sept. 2/1 Dr. Scripture's experiments in the psychometry of time, energy, and space.

Psy·cho-mo·tor, *a.* [f. PSYCHO- + MOTOR.] Inducing movement by psychic or mental action; involving such movement.

1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 699 Neither do I see any advantage to be gained from the use of the term 'psycho-motor' to denote voluntary movements. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict., Psycho-motor centres*, brain-centres producing voluntary movements. *P.-m. nerve-fibres*, cortico-muscular nerve-fibres. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 392 This phenomenon has been described under the name of psycho-motor verbal hallucination.

Psycho-neurology to **-osmic**: see PSYCHO-.

Psychopannychy (psəikɔpæ·niki). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [ad. med.L. *psȳchopannychia*, f. Gr.

ψῡχο-, comb. f. *ψῡχή* soul + *παννύχιος* lasting all night.] All-night sleep of the soul; a state in which (according to some) the soul sleeps between death and the day of judgement. So **Psy·chopanny·chian** (psəiːkoˌpănīːkiăn), **-pa·nnychist, -pa·nnychite,** one holding this doctrine; **Psychopa·nnychism,** the doctrine of the psychopannychists; **Psy·chopannychi·stic** *a.*, pertaining to the psychopannychists or their belief.

[1545 CALVIN (*title*) Psychopannychia, qua refellitur [eorum] error, qui animas post mortem usque ad ultimum iudicium dormire putant.] **1872** tr. *Lange's Comm.* 1 *Thess.* iv. 13. 73/1 Calvin and others oppose with reason the *Psychopannichians. **1877** SHIELDS *Final Philos.* 195 The first of these views was known as *psychopannychism, or the total sleep of the soul. **1659** GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 283 No more..than the Saducees might deny and overthrow the resurrection against Christ; or the *Psychopannuchists, the souls immortality. **1891** *New Rev.* July 19 Another state, either *psychopannychistic, that is, of sleep till the resurrection; or of reward, punishment, or suspense. **1642** H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. I. xii, Go now you *Psychopannychites! **1682** — *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 110 Unless we will be so dull as to fall into the drouzie dream of the Psychopannychites. **1642** — *Song of Soul* III. I. iii, Plain death's as good as such a *Psychopannychie. **1847** BUCH tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* II. 139 A revival of the earlier notion of the death of the soul..under the milder form of the sleep of the soul (*Psychopannychy*).

Psychopath (ps-, səiːkopæþ). [f. PSYCHO- + Gr. *-παθής*, f. *πάθος* suffering. Cf. *neuropath*, etc.] One affected with psychopathy; a mentally deranged person.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. 3/2 Psychopathy...We give M. Balinsky's explanation of the new malady. 'The psychopath..is a type which has only recently come under the notice of medical science...Beside his own person and his own interests, nothing is sacred to the psychopath'. **1890** *Univ. Rev.* 15 Mar. 310 He was what Russians call a 'psychopath', a being whom Russian laws refuse to punish even for murder. **1902** W. JAMES *Varieties Relig. Exper.* 7 From the point of view of his nervous constitution, Fox was a psychopath or détraqué of the deepest dye.

Psychopathic (ps-, səikopæːþik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. PSYCHOPATHY + -IC.]

1. a. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of mental disease. **b.** Subject to or affected with mental disease, mentally deranged. **c.** Engaged in the treatment of mental disease.

1847 tr. *Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 65 A public address to the psychopathic physicians of Germany. **1901** *Lancet* 20 Apr. 1126/2 This condition..proves its psychopathic basis. **1902** W. JAMES *Varieties Relig. Exper.* 157 He [Bunyan] was a typical case of the psychopathic temperament, sensitive of conscience to a diseased degree.

2. Of or pertaining to the treatment of disease by 'psychic' means, as by hypnotism.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

B. *absol.* as *sb.* = PSYCHOPATH.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* **1896** Miss F. P. COBBE in *Daily News* 13 Apr. 7/7 They are 'psychopathics'—a term which Prof. James, of Harvard University, employs to denote an inborn aptitude to immoral actions in any direction.

Psycho·pathist. [f. PSYCHOPATHY + -IST.] One who studies or treats psychopathy or mental disease; an alienist.

1854 BUCKNILL *Crim. Lunacy* 7 Whether the doctrines of spiritualism or of materialism find favor with psychopathists is of the utmost importance. **1894** tr. *Swedenborg's Spir. Columbus* ix. 147 The Psychopathist and physician are furnished with materials for the treatment of social corruption in all its phases.

Psy·cho-patho·logy. [f. PSYCHO- + PATHOLOGY.] The pathology of the mind; the science of mental disease. Hence **Psy·cho-patholo·gical** *a.*; **Psy·cho-patho·logist,** a student of or expert in psycho-pathology.

1847 tr. *Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 70 Psychopathology has not yet acquired sufficient light respecting these critical processes. **1863** *D. D. Home's Incidents Life* Introd. 15 To the psychopathologist..this detail may serve to advance an important scientific purpose. **1892** *Nation* (N. Y.) 15 Sept. 203/3 A volume on saints, in which the whole subject of hagiology will be investigated from a psychopathological point of view. **1895** *Syd. Soc. Lex., Psychopathology*, the science treating of the legal aspect of insanity. Also, the pathology of insanity.

Psychopathy (ps-, səikɒːpăpi). *Path.* [f. Gr. *ψῡχο-*, PSYCHO- + *-πάθεια* from *πάθος* suffering: hence sense 1 is etymologically correct; sense 2 follows *homœopathy, hydropathy*, etc. : see -PATHY.]

1. Mental disease or disorder; 'mental disorder considered apart from cerebral disease' (Billings).

Sexual psychopathy, mental disease connected with sexual disorders.

1847 tr. *Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 343 The cure of the psychopathies..is different according to their several forms. **1885** [see PSYCHOPATH]. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 312 Influenza may set up psychopathy. **1902** *Daily Chron.* 23 Dec. 4/7 Professor Kraft Ebing's fame dates from the publication of his work on sexual psychopathy.

2. The treatment of disease by 'psychical' influence, e. g. by hypnotism.

1891 *Blackw. Mag.* 406 Mesmerism is to psychopathy what alchemy was to chemistry. **1893** *Century Mag.* July 435 The importance of adopting psychopathy as a means for the relief of disease.

3. (See quot.)

1863 DENTON *Nature's Secrets* 95 All fossil remains of animals are imbued with the feelings of the animals of which they formed a part, and, under their influence, the Psychometer..feels all that was felt by them...This branch of Psychometry may be termed Psychopathy.

Psychopetal, etc. : see PSYCHO-.

Psycho-physic (ps-, səikoˌfiːzik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *ψῡχο-*, PSYCHO- + *φυσικός* physical.]

A. *adj.* = PSYCHO-PHYSICAL, esp. in *psycho-physic law*, 'the law expressing the relation between a change of intensity in the stimulus and the resulting change in the sensation' (Billings).

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* 404 The psychophysic law requires that the just observable difference shall be a constant fraction of the mean of the two stimuli.

B. *sb.* Commonly in pl. **Psycho-phy·sics.** [= Ger. *Psychophysik* (Fechner 1859): see PHYSIC *sb.* 1, PHYSICS.] The science of the general relations between mind and body; *spec.* the investigation of the relations between physical stimuli and psychic action in the production of sensations; 'experimental psychology' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1879 LEWES *Stud. Psychol.* 184 It has been found possible to introduce quantitative relations between stimuli and sensations, and a new branch of science, called Psychophysics, has arisen. **1893** *Pall Mall G.* 30 Jan. 2/3 Mr. F. Galton was to lecture at the Royal Institution on 'The Just-Perceptible Difference'...It turned out to be a discourse on the somewhat vague science known to experts as psychophysics.

Psycho-phy·sical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL: cf. *physical*.] Of or pertaining to psycho-physics; having to do with psychology and physics, or the connexion of the psychical and the physical.

Psycho-physical law = PSYCHO-PHYSIC *law*. *Psycho-physical methods*, 'methods of experimenting in determining the sensibility for small differences of sensation' (Billings). *Psycho-physical movement*, 'a hypothetical activity assumed by Fechner to explain the discrepancy between the increase of the stimulus and that of the sensation' (Billings).

1879 in WEBSTER Suppl. **1884** tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 442 In my eyes, nothing is gained in the way of clearness by the invention of the name 'psycho-physical occurrence', or 'psycho-physical process'. I admit that the expression may have a meaning when applied to a single element, in which, as I said before, we conceive physical and psychical stimulations to exist together. **1886** GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* I. Introd. 43 Artificial displacements of the psycho-physical threshold. **1903** MYERS *Hum. Personality* II. 142 The psycho-physical parallelism—which insists that every mental phenomenon must have a physical correlative.

Psycho-phy·sicist. [f. PSYCHO-PHYSIC + -IST.] One versed in psycho-physics.

1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* I. Introd. 44 We look..for aid to the most recent group of physiological inquirers, to the psycho-physicists. **1901** *Oxford Mag.* 4 Dec. 141/1 The experimental school of the modern psycho-physicists is ignored.

Psy·cho-physio·logy. [f. PSYCHO- + PHYSIOLOGY.] The department of physiology which deals with mental phenomena; physiological or experimental psychology. Hence **Psy·cho-physiolo·gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to psycho-physiology; **Psy·cho-physio·logist,** a student or teacher of psycho-physiology.

1839 S. ADAMS (*title*) Psycho-Physiology, viewed in its connection with Mysteries of Animal Magnetism and other Kindred Phenomena. **1839** *Amer. Bibl. Repos.* Ser. II. I. 367 The great centre of psycho-physiological sympathy. **1865** *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 1 How far do numbers alter the case?—we mean from the psycho-physiological point of view. **1903** *Daily Chron.* 10 Feb. 3/1 The modern experimental psycho-physiologist shows that the unity of consciousness on which the supposed unity of the ego is based is a mere illusion.

Psy·choplasm (-plæz'm). [f. Gr. *ψῡχή* soul, mind + *πλάσμα* anything formed, PLASM.] A name for the basis of consciousness conceived as a substance corresponding and correlative to PROTOPLASM. Hence **Psychopla·smic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of psychoplasm.

1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 118 The vital organism we have seen to be evolved from the Bioplasm, and we may now see how the psychical organism is evolved from what may be analogically called the Psychoplasm...The movements of the Bioplasm constitute Vitality; the movements of the Psychoplasm constitute Sensibility. *a* **1881** A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempiric* (1883) 219 This leads to the question of the evolution of foci or monads from impersonal consciousness or psychoplasm. **1890** *Cent. Dict.*, Psychoplasmic.

Psychopomp (ps-, səikɒpɒmp). [ad. Gr. *ψῡχοπομπός*, f. *ψῡχή* soul + *πομπός* conductor, guide.] A conductor of souls to the place of the dead.

In Greek, a name applied to Charon; more commonly to Hermes, the Anubis of Egypt, and to Apollo (Plut. 2. 758 B).

1863 W. K. KELLY *Curios. Indo-Europ. Trad. & Folk Lore* 111 The other Aryan psychopomp, the cow. **1879** M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* I. II. v. 129 The appearance of mice prognosticated of old the appearance of the præternatural rat-catcher and psychopomp.

Hence **Psychopo·mpal, Psychopo·mpous** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to a psychopomp. *rare.*

1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 8 The god of psychopompous function, round Circling the sun with fourfold force. **1885** STEWART *'Twixt Ben Nevis & Glencoe* xxxix. 291 The psychopompal vehicle, the 'fiery chariot' in which the spirit was conveyed.

Psychopyrism to **-sensory** : see PSYCHO-.

‖ **Psychosis** (ps-, səikōʊsis). Pl. **-oses** (-ōʊsīz). [a. late Gr. *ψῡχωσις* animation, principle of life, f. *ψῡχόω* I give soul or life to: but in mod. use taken as = condition of the psyche or mind.]

1. *Path.* Any kind of mental affection or derangement; esp. one which cannot be ascribed to organic lesion or neurosis (cf. NEUROSIS 1).

1847 tr. *Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 11 The nosography which aims at exhibiting the phenomena, the natural history, and the so called system of psychoses. **1874** MAUDSLEY *Respons. in Ment. Dis.* i. 33 No wonder that the criminal psychosis, which is the mental side of the neurosis, is for the most part an intractable malady, punishment being of no avail to produce a permanent reformation. **1879** LEWES *Stud. Psychol.* 26 Pathologists call it a psychosis, as if it were a lesion of the unknown psyche.

2. *Psychol.* A change in the psychic state; an activity or movement of the psychic organism, as distinguished from neurosis (NEUROSIS 2).

1871, 1882 [see NEUROSIS 2]. **1907** RAMSAY in *Expositor* Sept. 213 Feelings, moods, emotional consciousnesses or psychoses.

Psycho-socio- to **-sophy** : see PSYCHO-.

Psychostasy (-ɒstăsi). Also in Gr. form **psychostasia** (-stēːziă). [ad. Gr. *ψῡχοστασία*, f. *ψῡχή* life, soul + *στάσις* putting, setting, weighing.] A weighing of souls; in *Anc. Mythol.* supposed to take place during a combat, the combatant having the lighter soul being slain.

1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 397 (ed. 2) 527 The *Psyche* or *Eidolon* appears floating away from dying persons on the vase..at the psychostasy. **1871** P. SMITH *Anc. Hist. East* ix. § 21 (1881) 177 The judgement of the dead is often represented on coffins and in the Ritual, under the figure of weighing the souls (*psychostasy*). **1892** W. E. BARNES *Test. Abraham* 71, I have failed to detect any clear description of the Psychostasy in the Apocalyptic literature.

Psychostatics (-stæːtiks). [f. Gr. *ψῡχή* soul + *στατικός* pertaining to weighing: see prec. and STATICS.] †**a.** = PSYCHOSTASY. *Obs.* **b.** *Psychol.* The study of the conditions of mental phenomena.

1719 *Freethinker* No. 149 P 1 Sufficient to warrant my calling this Paper by the mechanical Term of Psychostaticks; or, in plain English, the Weighing of Souls. **1874** LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 115 The conditions of these [organic] phenomena..may be classed (by a serviceable extension of the term statics) under the heads of Biostatics and Psychostatics. **1879** W. L. COURTNEY in *Fortn. Rev.* Sept. 326 The Criticism of Mr. Lewes on Kant is that he confused a question of Psychogenesis, or the growth of intelligence, with a question of Psycho-statics (if the expression may be allowed), that is, an analysis of the developed human mind.

So **Psychosta·tic, Psychosta·tical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to psychostatics; hence **Psychosta·tically** *adv.*, in reference to psychostatics.

1719 *Freethinker* No. 149 P 5 Beneath this Psychostatical Experiment, One may see a mixt multitude, made up of several of the Religious Orders in the Romish Church. **1874** LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 121 Corresponding with the Biostatical laws..there are three Psychostatical laws. *Ibid.* 216 The Mind, considered psychostatically. **1890** *Cent. Dict.*, Psychostatic.

Psychotheism : see PSYCHO-.

Psycho-therapeutic (ps-, səiːkoˌperiăpiūːtik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. PSYCHO- + THERAPEUTIC.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the treatment of disease by 'psychic', i.e. hypnotic, influence.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* **1901** *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Apr. 5/2 For the study of mesmerism, hypnotism, and other psychic phenomena and their adaptation to the cure and prevention of disease, the London Psycho-Therapeutic Society was inaugurated yesterday.

B. *sb.* in pl. form **Psy·cho-therapeu·tics.** The subject of the treatment of disease by 'psychic', i. e. hypnotic, influence.

1887 Miss F. P. COBBE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 797 Who will step forward and help to clear the way for this science of Psycho-Therapeutics? **1889** C. L. TUCKEY (*title*) Psycho-Therapeutics; or, Treatment by Sleep and Suggestion. **1900** HOPKIRK tr. *Moll* (*title*) Hypnotism: Including a Study of the Chief Points of Psycho-therapeutics and Occultism.

So **Psy·cho-therapeu·tical** *a.* = PSYCHO-THERAPEUTIC; **Psy·cho-therapeu·tist,** one skilled in or practising psycho-therapeutics; **Psy·cho-the·rapy** [Gr. *θεραπεία* medical treatment], the treatment of disease by 'psychic' methods.

1902 *Academy* 12 Apr. 388/1 For two and a half centuries a *psycho-therapeutical institution has flourished in hundreds of English towns and villages, but it is usually called a Friends' Meeting. **1905** *Daily Chron.* 5 May 4/4, 'I would suggest', said Mr. Arthur Hallam, of the *Psychotherapeutists or Mind-Healers, 'that you come and see us at work'. **1904** *Westm. Gaz.* 1 June 4/2 Though the word '*Psychotherapy' be new, and popular in America—the land of Faith-Healers—mental therapeutics acting through the 'unconscious mind' is no new thing.

Psychotic (-ɒːtik), *a.* [f. Gr. type **ψῡχωτικός*, f. *ψύχωσις*: see PSYCHOSIS and -OTIC.] **a.** Of or pertaining to psychosis. **b.** = PSYCHAGOGIC *a.* 3.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Psychotic*, psychagogic. **1895** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Psychotic*, belonging to Psychosis. Also, used as synonymous with *Psychagogic* or *Analeptic*.

Psycho-vital, -zoic : see PSYCHO-.

Psychrolute (ps-, səiːkrɒlūːt). [ad. Gr. *ψῡχρολούτης* a bather in cold water, f. *ψῡχρολουσία* bathing in cold water, f. *ψῡχρός* cold + *λούειν* to bathe.] One who bathes in the open air daily throughout the winter; *spec.* a member of a society formed *c* 1840 to promote this practice.

1872 Bp. Selwyn in Morgan *Univ. Oars* (1873) 302 Many were also psychrolutes, bathing in winter in all states of the river. 1897 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* LI. 339/2 [Sir L. Shadwell] was president of the Society of Psychrolutes, the qualification for the membership..being the daily practice of bathing out of doors from November to March.

So †**Psychrolu·tist** *Obs.* (*erron.* pseuchro-), an advocate of bathing in cold water.

1702 Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* I. iv. (1709) 181 Every Physician will in the next Age be a Pseuchrolutist.

Psychrometer (-ǫ·mĭtəɹ). *Meteorol.* [f. Gr. *ψῦχρό-s* cold + -METER; lit. a measurer of cold, a low-temperature thermometer. Badly employed in current use.] *orig.* A thermometer; now, An instrument for measuring the relative humidity of the air; a wet-and-dry-bulb thermometer; a kind of hygrometer.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl., Psychrometer*, an instrument for measuring the degree of coldness of the air; more usually called thermometer. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVII. 533/2 Two thermometers are now mounted on the same scale, and the indications of the wet and dry bulbs seen at the same time. This instrument has been termed a psychrometer. 1876 Davis *Polaris Exp.* ix. 219 In it were placed the standard thermometer, the wet and dry bulb psychrometers.

Hence **Psychrome·tric, Psychrome·trical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the psychrometer or to psychrometry; hygrometrical; **Psychro·metry**, the ascertainment of the degree of humidity of the atmosphere by means of a psychrometer.

1864 Webster, Psychrometrical instruments...Psychrometrical observations. Psychrometry. 1880 *Nature* 4 Mar. 426/2 The values deduced..agree with the observed only with a psychrometric difference of 4°.

‖ **Psychrophobia** (ps-, səi·krɒfōʊ·biă). Also in anglicized form, †**psy·chrophoby.** [mod.L. f. Gr. *ψῦχρό-s* cold + -PHOBIA.] Dread of or sensitiveness to cold; *esp.* dread of cold water.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Psychrophobia* (*ed.* 1731 Psychrophoby), a Fear of, or an Aversion to cold Things. 1830 Maunder *Dict., Psycrophobia*, a dread of anything cold. 1853- in Dunglison.

Psychrophore (ps-, səi·krŏfōəɹ). *Surg.* [f. Gr. *ψῦχροφόρ-os* carrying cold, f. *ψῦχρός* cold + *-φόρος* bearing: see -PHORE.] (See quot.)

1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict., Psychrophore*, a double-current catheter without an eye; for the application of cold to the urethra, also called refrigerating sound.

†**Psy·chrote·chny.** *Obs.* Also ‖ -techne. [f. as prec. + Gr. *τέχνη* art.] (See quot. 1730–6.)

1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1141 Specious hopes to attempt something in Psychrotechne. 1730-6 Bailey (folio) Pref., *Psychrotechny*, the Art of Distillation by Means of Cold.

Psychurgy (ps-, səi·kɒɹdʒi). [f. Gr. *ψῦχο-*, Psycho- + *-εργία* working: cf. Auturoy.] Mental operation or activity.

1896 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 10 Oct. 4 The Director of the Laboratory of Psychology and Psychurgy at Washington.

Psycology, obs. form of Psychology.

‖ **Psycter** (psi·ktəɹ). *Gr.* and *Rom. Antiq.* Also **psykter.** [a. Gr. *ψυκτήρ* a wine-cooler, agent-n. f. *ψύχειν* to breathe, blow, cool.] A jar for cooling wine.

1849 Smith *Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq.* (ed. 2), *Psycter*, a wine-cooler,..sometimes made of bronze..or silver. 1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 67 The psycter, or cooler to prepare it [wine] for drinking.

Psy·ctic. *rare.* Also *erron.* psychtic. [ad. Gr. *ψυκτικ-ός* cooling, sb. pl. *τὰ ψυκτικά* refrigerants.] A cooling medicine; a refrigerant.

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Psyctica*, cooling Medicines.] 1846 Smart Suppl., *Psychtics*, refrigerating medicines. 1864 Webster, *Psychtic*, a refrigerating medicine.

‖ **Psydracium** (psidrēi·sĭăm). Pl. **-ia.** *Path.* [med.L., ad. Gr. *ψυδράκιον* a white blister on the tongue-tip, said to be caused by lying, a lie-blister, dim. of *ψύδραξ*, L. *psydrax*, pl. *psydraces*, f. *ψυδρός* lying, false.] (See quots.)

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Psydracia*,..are little Ulcers of the Skin of the Head, like those which are wont to burn the Skin. [*Ibid.*, *Psydraces*,..are little Pustles or Pimples, which break out upon the Skin, like Bubbles, by reason of the Winter Cold.] 1726 Quincy *Lex. Phys.-Med.*, *Psydracium*, is a pointed white Pustule or Tumor upon the Skin, containing a serous Humour. 1842 in Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1890 in Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.*

Hence **Psydra·cious** *a.* (*erron.* -eous), pertaining to or of the nature of psydracia.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 473 *note*, Psydracious pustules may accidentally present themselves. 1842 Burgess tr. *Cazenave's Man. Dis. Skin* 138 The successive development of psydraceous pustules. 1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict., Psydracious.*

Psyllic (psi·lik, si·l-), *a. rare.* [f. L. *Psylli*, Gr. Ψύλλοι, an African people, famed as snake-charmers.] Of or pertaining to snake-charming.

1861 Gosse *Rom. Nat. Hist.* Ser. II. 288 Fatal terminations to these exhibitions of the psyllic art now and then occur.

†**Psy·lly.** *Obs. rare.* Also in L. form ‖ **Psyllium** (psi·lĭăm). [ad. L. *psyllium*, a. Gr. *ψύλλιον*, f. *ψύλλα* flea.] The herb *Plantago Psyllium*; = Fleawort.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 176 The dropsie-breeding, sorrow-bringing psylly, Here called fleawort. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 239 Psyllium, Fleawort, is good for the vlcers thereof. 1706 Phillips, *Psyllium*, the Herb Flea-bane or Flea-wort.

Pt-. Words beginning with this combination of consonants are all (with the exception of the fancifully mis-spelt *ptarmigan*) from Greek, in which the combination is frequent.

In English, the *p* of initial *pt-* is commonly omitted in pronunciation, so as to confound words in *pt-* with those in *t-*. As the *p* is pronounced in French, German, and other languages, as well as by Englishmen in reading Greek, and by some scholars in English, the full form is here given as an optional pronunciation often to be preferred. Few of the words are in familiar use.

Ptarmacan, -gan, obs. forms of Ptarmigan.

Ptarmic (ptāɹ·mĭk, tāɹ·mik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *ptarmic-us*, a. Gr. *πταρμικ-ός* causing to sneeze, f. *πταρμός* a sneeze: see -IC.]

A. *adj.* Exciting or causing sneezing; errhine.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Ptarmicus*, causing to sneeze; sternutatory: ptarmic.

B. *sb.* A substance that excites sneezing.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 66 The use of Ptarmicks does rather encrease..a defluxion of humours from the head. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 203 Those, who have habituated themselves to snuff for years, can hardly be excited to sneeze by the most violent ptarmics.

So ‖ **Pta·rmica** [L., a. Gr. *πτορμική*] name of a plant, sneezewoit, now botanically called *Achillæa Ptarmica*; **Pta·rmical** *a.*, ptarmic.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 179 Ptarmicall or neezing powder, when its used for Errhins. 1706 London & Wise *Retir'd Gard.* 97 Ptarmica, or Eternal Flower. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 69 This Sap..becomes..ptarmical, carminative, sudorifick, diuretick. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 397 You have now in Flower..double Ptarmica or Sneezing-wort.

Ptarmigan (tāɹ·mĭgăn). Forms: *a.* 6 termigan, tormigen, 7 termigant, termagant, tormichan, 8 tormican, tarmichen, tarmachan. *β.* 7– ptarmigan, (9 ptarmacan, -gan). [In Lowland Sc. use before 1600; = Gaelic *tàrmachan*; ulterior history and origin unknown; see Note below. Originally with initial *t*; the spelling with *pt* appears first in Sibbald 1684, and was app. pseudo-etymological, after words from Greek, presumably *ptarmic*, *ptarmical*, then known in medicine. Being unfortunately taken from Sibbald by Pennant in 1768, it has passed into ornithological and general English use.]

A bird of the grouse family (*Lagopus alpinus* or *mutus*) which inhabits high altitudes in Scotland and Northern Europe, the Alps and Pyrenees. The plumage changes from ash-grey and black in summer to white in winter. Also called the White or Rock Grouse. b. The name is extended generically to other species of *Lagopus*, as *L. albus* of Europe and Asia, *L. rupestris* of N. America, etc.

α. 1599 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 180/2 They discharge ony persone quhasumeuir..To sell or by ony..partridgis muir foullis blak cokis aithehenis Termiganis. 1600 *Ibid.* 236/2 Termigenis. 1621 *Ibid.* 628/2 Termigantis. 1617 Jas. I *Let. to Ld. Tullibardine* in Gray *Birds W. Scotl.* (1871) 230 The known commoditie yee have to provide capercaillies and termigantis. 1618 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Pennyles Pilgr.* F j, Capons, Chickins, Partridge, Moorecoots, Heathcocks, Caperkellies and Termagants. 1685 *Sc. Acts Jas. VII* (1820) VIII. 475/2 That all persons forbear to Slay any Muirfoul, Heathfoul, Partridge, Quail, Duck or Mallard, Taile or Ataile or Tormichan from and after the first day of Lent to the first of July. 1726 *Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.* (S. H. S.) I. 222 Black cock, muire fowles, tarmichen. *c* 1730 Burt *Lett. N. Scotl.* xxi. (1754) II. 169 The Tormican is near abont the Size of the Moor-Fowl (or Groust). 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 461 Grouse, heath-fowl and Tarmachans in abundance inhabit every hill.

β. 1684 Sibbald *Scotia Illustr.* II. III. iii. 16 Lagopus Avis *Aldrov.* Perdix alba *Sabaudis*...Nostratibus the *Ptarmigan.* 1768 Pennant *Zool.* I. 206 The tail of the Ptarmigan consists of sixteen feathers. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 214 A number of mnir fowl..ptarmacans, rats, mice &c. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II. xxv, His eagle eye The ptarmigan in snow could spy. 1868 Q. Victoria *Life Highl.* 68 Albert left me to go after Ptarmigan.

b. 1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* 389 It is to [the Willow-Grouse, *Lagopus albus*] that belong, almost without exception, the thousands of birds sold in our markets as 'Ptarmigan'.

Comb. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 3/1 Ptarmigan-shooting would be tame sport were it not for the savagery of the sublime and sterile surroundings.

[*Note.* The existing Gaelic *tàrmachan* evidently goes back, through the cited *tarmichen* and *tormican*, to *tormichan* in 1685, and prob. much earlier. It has the form of a diminutive of *tàrmach* (cf. *balachan*, dim. of *balach* boy, *tulachan*, dim. of *tulach* hillock, etc.); and *tàrmach* is given as a synonym in living use in Armstrong's and the Highland Society's Dictionaries. The word has thus all the appearance of being native; *à priori*, also, it is natural that the name of a bird found only on the Highland mountains should have been Gaelic. But *tàrmach* has no obvious derivation in Gaelic; and some Celtic scholars think that it may be a foreign word which has put on a Celtic guise. On the other hand, the word, if not from Gaelic, is without any etymology in Lowland Sc., for *termagant* can only be considered a popular perversion of the 'sparrow-grass' order.]

Ptenoglossate (pt-, tēnoglǫ·sēt), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *πτηνό-s* feathered + *γλῶσσα* tongue + -ATE 2.] Of certain molluscs: Having no median teeth on the odontophore, but a large number of lateral teeth resembling the barbs of a feather.

Ptenopleural (pt-, tēnoplū·răl), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Ptēnopleura* (f. Gr. *πτηνό-s* feathered + *πλευρά* the side) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the *Ptenopleura*, a division of the *Insectivora*, represented by the flying lemurs; having the sides winged or alate; having a flying membrane.

Pteranodont (pt-, tĕræ·nŏdǫnt), *sb.* (*a.*) *Palæont.* [ad. mod.L. *Pteranodon*, f. Gr. *πτερ-όν* wing + *ἀνώδους*, *-οδοντ-* toothless.] A pterosaur of the genus *Pteranodon*, characterized by the absence of teeth. b. *adj.* Belonging to this genus.

1882 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* VI. III. iii. § 1. 811 Pterosaurs have likewise been obtained characterized by an absence of teeth (*Pteranodonts*). 1885 C. F. Holder *Marvels Anim. Life* 202 The great bat-like creature..was at one time very common on this continent [America], and was a flying reptile known as the Pteranodon. It differed from the European Pterodactyles in being toothless.

‖ **Pteraspis** (pt-, tĕræ·spis). *Palæont.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *πτερόν* wing + *ἀσπίς*, *ἀσπιδ-* shield.] A fossil genus of ganoid fishes of the Devonian age.

1857 in H. Miller *O. R. Sandst.* viii. (ed. 23) 149 *note*, *Cephalaspis rostratus* is a *Pteraspis*; and Prof. Huxley and Mr. Salter describe *Cephalaspis Lewisii* and *Lloydii* as *Pteraspides*. 1880 Günther *Fishes* 354 Pteraspis, with the cephalic shield finely striated or grooved, composed of seven pieces.

Hence **Pteraspi·dian** *a.*, belonging to this genus.

1872 W. S. Symonds *Rec. Rocks* vii. 257 Remains of Pteraspidean fishes. 1887 *Athenæum* 4 June 741/2 A canal system..in the shields of pteraspidian fishes.

Ptere (ptīəɹ, tīəɹ). *Zool.* [a. F. *ptère*, ad. Gr. *πτερόν* feather, wing.] A wing-like organ or part; *spec.* in sponges, A lobe of the prora, plenra, or tropis of a cymba.

1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 418/1 (Sponges) By growing towards the equator the opposed proral and plenral pteres may conjoin.

‖ **Pterichthys** (pt-, tĕri·kþis). *Palæont.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *πτερόν* wing + *ἰχθύς* fish.] A fossil genus of fishes of the Devonian period, having a pair of wing-shaped lateral appendages.

1842 H. Miller *O. R. Sandst.* iii. (ed. 2) 70 There are none of the fossils of the Old Red Sandstone which less resemble anything that now exists than its Pterichthys. *Ibid.* vi. 140 The oar-like arms of the Pterichthys and its tortoise-like plates. 1873 Dawson *Earth & Man* v. 98.

So **Pteri·chthyid,** a member of the family of fishes typified by the *Pterichthys*.

1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* 279 The Pterichthyids, or 'winged fishes'..have no caudal fin for swimming, but, instead, a pair of powerful paddles.

Pteridous (pt-, tĕri·dĭəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Pteridæ* (f. Pteris) + -ous.] Belonging to the tribe *Pteridæ* of ferns, typified by the genus *Pteris*. 1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Pteridо- (pt-, teridǫ), before a vowel **pterid-**, combining form of Gr. *πτερίς*, *πτεριδ-* fern. **Pteridо·graphy** [-graphy], a description of ferns. **Pteridо·logy** [-(o)logy], that branch of botany which treats of ferns; hence **Pteridolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to pteridology; **Pteridо·logist,** one versed in the study of ferns. **Pteridoma·nia** *nonce-wd.*, a mania or enthusiasm for ferns. **Pteridо·philist** [Gr. *φίλ-os* loving], a lover of ferns; so **Pteridо·philism,** love of ferns. **Pteridophyte** [ad. mod.L. *Pteridophyta* pl., f. Gr. *φυτόν* plant], a member of the *Pteridophyta*, a division of plants including the ferns and their allies; a vascular cryptogam.

1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 299 The..literature..of *Pteridography and Palæontology. 1854 *Phytologist* V. 151 The author intends the 'glossary' as a general, not as a *pteridological one. 1892 *Gard. Chron.* 27 Aug. 245/1 The British Pteridological Society. 1856 W. L. Lindsay *Pop. Hist. Brit. Lichens* 13 Many ladies have..taken a high stand as Algologists and *Pteridologists. 1866 Moore in *Treas. Bot.* 917 One of the principal genera into which the old genus *Aspidium* is broken up by modern pteridologists. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 10 He has studied *pteridology for forty years. 1882 Moore in *Gard. Chron.* XVII. 672 Mr. James Backhouse, who, in the annals of pteridology is not unknown to fame. 1855 Kingsley *Glaucus* (ed. 2) 4 Your daughters..have been seized with the prevailing '*Pteridomania', and are collecting and buying ferns. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 10 Our own *pteridophilism being of a less pronounced and practical kind. *Ibid.*, *Pteridophilists being, after all, in plain English, nothing but lovers of ferns. 1897 *Nature* 11 Nov. 45/2 The bryophyte-like ancestors of the *pteridophytes.

Pteridoid (pt-, teridoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *πτερίς*, *πτεριδ-* fern + -oid.] a. *adj.* Of the nature of or allied to the ferns, filicoid. b. *sb.* A fern-like plant; a pteridophyte.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 10 His treatise on the culture of pteridoids...Cultivation of the pteridoid forms of life.

‖ **Pterion** (pteˑriǫn). *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *πτερόν* wing (referring to the wing of the sphenoid): one of a series of terms in *-ion* (after *κρανίον*, *ἰνίον*) used in craniology and craniometry.] The H-shaped suture of the wing of the sphenoid with the parietal, frontal, and temporal bones.

1878 Bartley tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. ii. 234 *Pterion*..., the region where the frontal, parietal, temporal, and sphenoid bones meet, in the form of an H. 1888 Flower in *Anthropological Jrnl.* Aug. 7 In the region of the pterion in the

male, the squamosal articulates with the frontal on the right side for a space of 4 mm. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 168 The seat [of temporal headache] is about opposite the pterion on each side.

‖ **Pteris** (pte·ris, tī·ris). *Bot.* [L. (Pliny), a. Gr. *πτέρις* a fern with feathery leaves.] Name of a widely diffused genus of ferns, of which the best known is *P. aquilina*, the common Bracken.

1706 Phillips, *Pteris*, Fern or Brake; the Herb Osmund. 1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 61 *Pteris* presents a remarkable case of the alternation of generations.

‖ **Pterna** (ptə·rnă). [mod.L., a. Gr. *πτέρνα* heel.] † a. *Anat.* The heel-bone, *os calcis*. *Obs.* b. *Ornith.* The heel-pad or sole of the foot in birds.

1684 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.*, *Pterna*, see *Calx*. 1706 Phillips, *Pterna*, the second Bone of the Foot. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ptero- (pt-, terǫ), before a vowel **pter-**, combining form of Gr. *πτερόν* feather, wing; an element of many scientific words. **Pterobranchiate** (-bræŋkiĕt) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *βράγχια* gills], of or pertaining to the *Pterobranchia*, an order of pteropods in the classification of J. E. Gray, or a subsection in Lankester's classification of molluscoids; so **Pterobra·nchious** *a.*: see quot. **Pteroca·rdiac** *Zool.* [Gr. *καρδία* heart], (*a*) *adj.* denoting an ossicle in the stomach of the crayfish, which is wing-like in shape; (*b*) *sb.* the pterocardiac ossicle. **Pteroca·rpous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. *καρπός* fruit], having winged seeds or fruit (Mayne). ‖ **Pteroca·rpus**, a genus of tropical timber trees, N. O. *Leguminosæ*. **Pterocy·mba**, a cymbate flesh-spicule of a sponge having winged or expanded proræ, giving an anchor-like figure; hence **Pterocy·mbate** *a.* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Pteroglo·ssal** *a.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue], having a tongue finely notched or divided like a feather, as a toucan of the genus *Pteroglossus*; so **Pteroglo·ssine** *a.* **Ptero·grapher** [Gr. *-γράφος* writer], a writer on feathers or plumage. **Ptero·graphy** [-GRAPHY], the description of feathers or plumage; hence **Pterogra·phic, Pterogra·phical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to pterography. **Pte·rolite** *Min.* [Gr. *λίθος* stone]: see quot. **Ptero·logy** [Gr. *λογία*, -LOGY], the department of entomology which deals with the wings of insects; hence **Pterolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to pterology. ‖ **Pteropæ·des** *sb. pl. Ornith.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *παῖς, παιδ-* child], birds which are fully fledged when hatched; hence **Pteropæ·dic**, of or of the nature of the Pteropædes. ‖ **Pterope·gum**, pl. **-a** [mod.L., f. Gr. *πηγός* fastened], the socket of the wing of an insect; hence **Pterope·gal, Pterope·gous** *adjs.* **Pte·rorhine** *a. Ornith.* [Gr. *ῥίς, ῥῑν-* nose], of or pertaining to the *Pterorhīnæ*, a division of *Alcidæ* or auks having the nostrils feathered (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Pterosti·gma** *Entom.* [Gr. *στίγμα* spot, mark], a peculiar mark or spot on the wings of some insects, esp. Hymenoptera; the stigma; hence **Pterosti·gmal, Pte·rostigma·tic, Pte·rostigma·tical** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or characterized by a pterostigma. ‖ **Pterothe·ca** *Entom.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *θηκή* sheath], the wing-case of an insect in the pupa.

1885 E. R. Lankester in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 436/1 A serious error has been made in comparing the contractile stalk of the *Pterobranchiate polypide to the 'funiculus' or cord-like mesentery of Eupolyzoa. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pterobranchius*, applied by Blainville to an Order .. of the .. *Pteropoda*, having the *branchiæ* in form of wings or fins: *pterobranchious. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 103 A small ossicle, the '*pterocardiac', articulates with either outer angle of the cardiac. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 319 A small curved triangular antero-lateral or pterocardiac ossicle. 1866 Livingstone *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. ii. 48 One tree of which bark cloth is made, *'*pterocarpus*, is abundant. 1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/2 A common form of anchorate, the *'*pterocymba*, results. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 585 Particular styles of imbrication of the cubital coverts with certain structural peculiarities—osteological, myological, visceral, and *pterographical. 1896 Chester *Dict. Min.*, *'*Pterolite*..an altered lepidomelane, found in fan-shaped or feather-shaped aggregations. 1885 *Standard Nat. Hist.* IV. 3 A few birds remain so long within the egg that the feathers are developed when the shell bursts,..these might be called *Pteropædes. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 372 **Pteropega* (the Wing-socket), the space in which the organs for flight are planted. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pteropega*, *Entomol.*, applied by Kirby to the portion of the mesothorax and metathorax to which the superior and inferior wings are attached: *pteropegous. 1861 Hagen *Synops. Neuropt. N. Amer.* 9 *Pterostigma triangular. *Ibid.*, Wings with obscure black veins, *pterostigmal spot absent. *Ibid.* 149 Two angulose bands, the one nodal, the other *pterostigmatical. 1886 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 265 The wider venation and..the brown pterostigma without darker nebula separate this species from all related ones. *Ibid.* 288 Wings pale, yellow in the pterostigmatical part. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxi. 250 The breast (*pectus*) ..from which proceed the wing-cases (**Ptero-theca*) and leg-cases (*Podo-theca*).

Pteroclomorphic (pt-, tĕrǫklomǫ·rfik), *a. Ornith.* [irreg. f. mod.L. *Pterocles* (f. Gr. *πτερόν*, Ptero- + *κλείς* key) + Gr. *μορφή* form + -IC.] Having the structure and affinities of the *Pteroclidæ*, a family of sand-grouse typified by the genus *Pterocles*.

1868 Huxley in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 304 The tarso-metatarsus is quite Pteroclomorphic.

Pterodactyl (pt-, terodæ·ktil). *Palæont.* Also **-yle.** [ad. mod.L. *Pterodactylus*, f. Gr. *πτερόν* wing + *δάκτυλος* finger.] A winged reptile or pterosaur of the extinct genus *Pterodactylus*.

1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 123 The pterodactyle might flit again through umbrageous groves of tree-ferns. 1873 Dawson *Earth & Man* viii. 205 The Pterodactyles, the reptile bats of the Mesozoic. 1882 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* VI. III. iii. § 2. 813 The earliest known birds present characters of strong affinity with the Deinosaurs and Pterodactyles. *attrib.* 1883 *Century Mag.* Dec. 201/1 Colossal monsters of the Pterodactyl period.

Hence **Pterodactylian** (pt-, terodæktī·liăn) *a.*, of or belonging to the pterodactyl, or the genus *Pterodactylus*; *sb.* an animal of this genus; **Pterodacty·lic, Pterodac·tylous** *adjs.*, of the nature of a pterodactyl; **Pteroda·ctylid**, an animal of the pterodactyl family; **Pteroda·ctyloid** *a.*, having the form or characters of a pterodactyl.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Pterodactylous. 1884 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 2/2 The very pterodactylic-looking blue-clad fishers. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pterodactylian. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, Pterodactylid, -oid.

Pteroid (pt-, te·roid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *πτερόν* feather, wing, or (irreg.) *πτερίς* fern + -OID.]

A. *adj.* 1. Resembling a wing.

1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

2. *Bot.* Resembling a fern; fern-like, Pteridoid.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

B. *sb.* A slender bone or ossified ligament in the pterodactyl extending from the carpal region towards the humerus. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

‖ **Pteroma** (ptĕrǫ·mă). Pl. **-ata.** [L. *pterōma*, a. Gr. *πτέρωμα* the colonnade of a temple.]

1. *Arch.* The walk between the cella and the columns of the peristyle of a Greek temple; the *ambulatio*.

1846 Ellis *Elgin Marb.* I. 72 The walks round the exterior of the body of the temple were called *pteromata*.

2. *Ornith.* Also **pterome.** (See quot.)

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pteroma*, applied by Illiger to the internal *tectrices* of the wings, which are generally longer than the others: a pterome.

Pterope, -opid, -opine: see Pteropus.

Pteropod (pt-, te·rŏpǫd). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Pteropoda*: see next.] A mollusc of the class *Pteropoda*.

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 269 The Pteropods.. having no means of fixing themselves like most of the bivalves, float continually in the ocean. 1883 C. F. Holder in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 187/1 With what grace the little pteropod Cleodora moves along! *attrib.* 1894 S. J. Hickson in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 470 The pteropod ooze has only twenty-five per cent. of carbonate of lime.

‖ **Pteropoda** (pt-, tĕrǫ·pŏdă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L., = Gr. *πτερόποδα*, neuter pl. of *πτερόπους* wing-footed.] A class or division of *Mollusca*, having the mesopodinm or middle part of the foot expanded into a pair of lobes, like wings or flippers (the *pteropodium*), with which the animal swims.

1835 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 113 Pteropoda...Able to swim by means of two lateral musculo-cutaneous finlike expansions. 1851 Woodward *Mollusca* 7 The pteropoda only inhabit the sea, and swim with a pair of fins, extending outwards from the sides of the head. 1874 Woon *Nat. Hist.* 651 The Pteropoda or Wing-footed Molluscs.

Hence **Ptero·podan** *a.*, pertaining to the Pteropoda; *sb.* a pteropod.

‖ **Pteropodium** (pt-, terǫpǫ·diŭm). *Zool.* [mod. L., f. as prec.: see Podium 2 b.] The foot, or mesopodium, of a pteropod: see Pteropoda. Hence **Pteropo·dial** *a.*, of or belonging to the pteropodium.

1883 E. R. Lankester in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 673/2 The pteropodial lobes of the foot. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pteropodium.

Pteropodous (pt-, tĕrǫ·pŏdəs), *a.* [f. Pteropod-A + -ous.] Of or belonging to the Pteropoda; pertaining to or characteristic of a pteropod.

a 1843 *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 287/2 *Paracephals*. By this term Blainville designates Cuvier's Gasteropodous and Pteropodous Classes of Molluscs. 1851 Woodward *Mollusca* 121 Mr. Adams observed the pteropodous fry of Cypræa annulus ..adhering in masses to the mantle of the parent.

‖ **Pteropus** (pt-, te·rŏpŭs). *Zool.* Pl. **-i.** Also in anglicized form **pte·rope** (*-ǫp*). [mod.L., ad. Gr. *πτερόπους* wing-footed.] A genus of tropical and sub-tropical bats having membranous wings, known as flying foxes or fruit-bats; an animal of this genus. Hence **Pte·ropid, Pte·ropine** *adjs.*, belonging to or having the characteristics of the *Pteropidæ* or flying-fox family.

1835 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* III. 149 Mr. Bennett called the attention of the Meeting to a Pteropine Bat..recently..obtained from the neighbourhood of the river Gambia...In one of the two other species of *Pteropi* previously obtained, .. the same backward position of the wings exists. 1887 *Athenæum* 26 Mar. 421/1 A new genus of pteropine bats. 1890 *Ibid.* 5 Apr. 438/3 Not unlike a Pteropus or flying fox. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pterope.

Pterosaur (pt-, te·rosǫr). *Palæont.* [ad. mod. L. *Pterosaurus*, f. Ptero- + Gr. *σαῦρ-ος* (= *σαύρα*) lizard.] A member of the *Pterosauria*, an extinct order of Mesozoic saurian reptiles, having the fifth digit of each fore-foot prolonged to a great length for the purpose of supporting a membrane for flight.

1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* 316 Pterosaurs..or Flying Saurians. 1882 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* VI. III. iii. § 1. 810 According to a recent enumeration made by Mr. Cope..there were known 18 species of deinosaurs, 4 pterosaurs, 14 crocodilians.

Hence **Pterosau·rian**, *adj.* of the nature of a pterosaur; of or belonging to the order *Pterosauria*; *sb.* a pterosaur.

1882 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* VI. III. ii. § 1. 778 The pterosaurians or flying reptiles..were likewise peculiar to Mesozoic time. 1888 *Nature* 19 Apr. 599/1 The Pterosaurian skull..resembles more the Lacertilian than any other type of Reptile skull.

Pterotic (pt-, tĕrǫ·tik), *a.*[1] (*sb.*) *Anat.* [f. Gr. *πτερόν* wing, + *-otic* in *periotic, pro-otic*, etc.] Applied to a wing-like expansion of the petrosal bone or periotic capsule, occurring in some vertebrates. b. as *sb.* The pterotic bone or expansion.

1870 Flower *Osteol. Mammalia* x. 150 A lamelliform expansion of the upper edge of the periotic (*pteretic*, Parker) forms part of the lateral wall of the cranium. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 106 In Fishes, it appears as a bone projecting at the postero-external angle of the roof of the skull. It is called the pterotic. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ptero·tic, *a.*[2] *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *πτεροτός* winged + -IC.] Winged.

1884 Blackmore *Tommy Upm.* II. vi. 89 A frame of unusual elasticity, partaking rather of the pterotic character.

‖ **Pterygium** (ptĕrī·dʒiŭm). [L., a. Gr. *πτερύγιον* little wing, fin, dim. of *πτέρυξ* wing.]

1. *Anat.* (See quot.) ? *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.*, *Pterygium*, is the Wing or round Rising of the Nose or Eye, or the Process of the Bone *Sphenoides* which is like a Wing...Also the Nymphæ of a Womans secret Parts.

2. *Path.* a. A diseased condition of the conjunctiva of the eye: see quots.

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Pterygium*, or haw in the eyes called unguis. 1875 H. Walton *Dis. Eye* 144 Pterygium generally grows as a flat triangularly-shaped tumour on the ocular conjunctiva, at the inner corner of the eye. 1884 G. Turner *Samoa* xi. 137 Connected with diseases of the eye, pterygium is common.

b. A growth of the epidermis over the nails.

1899 J. Hutchinson in *Archives of Surg.* X. No. 38. 147 The nail-fold over the lunula is prolonged forwards, over the bed, as a fan-shaped, fleshy pterygium.

3. *Entom.* (See quot.)

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 381 *Pterygium*.., in under-wings this is a small wing-like appendage, fixed at the base of the wing in some Lepidoptera.

4. *Bot.* Term applied to petals and other appendages when shaped like wings.

1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pterygo- (pt-, te·rigo), before a vowel **pteryg-**, combining form of Gr. *πτέρυξ, πτερυγ-* wing, fin.

1. In general sense of 'wing', 'fin', or 'wing-like appendage'.

Pte·rygoblast *Ichth.* [Gr. *βλαστός* germ], a germinal fin-ray. **Pte·rygobra·nchiate** (-bræŋkiĕt) *a., Zool.* [see Branchiate], of a group of isopodous crustaceans: having feathery gills. ‖ **Pte·rygopo·dium** *Ichth.* [Gr. *ποῦς, ποδ-* foot], one of the claspers of a shark, etc. **Pte·rygospe·rmous** *a., Bot.*, having winged seeds (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). ‖ **Pterygo·steum** *Entom.* [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone], one of the nervures or veins of an insect's wing. **Pte·rygosto·me** [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], the space between the anterior edges of the carapace in crabs and other crustacea; hence **Pterygosto·mial, Pterygosto·mian** *adjs.*

1884 J. A. Ryder in *Rep. U.S. Commission Fish* (1886) 985 The term..*Pterygoblasts refers to the protoplasmic bodies from which the embryonic fin-rays are developed. 1897 Parker & Haswell *Text-bk. Zool.* II. 157 In all recent Elasmobranchs the male has, connected with the pelvic fins, a pair of grooved appendages—the claspers or *pterygopodia—which subserve copulation. 1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 367 The *pterygostome has a smooth channel parallel with the sides of the buccal area. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 341 The edges of the carapace pass completely in front of the bases of the limbs, and then turn suddenly forwards, parallel with one another and with the axis of the body, as the *pterygostomial plates of Milne-Edwards. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 780/1 *Pterygostomian portions of the carapace. 1893 Stebbing *Crustacea* v. 52 On the under side [are] the pterygostomian regions, 'the wings of the mouth'.

2. Used as combining form of Pterygoid, denoting attachment or relation to the pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone.

Pterygo-malar (-mē·lăr) *a.*, belonging to or connected with the pterygoid process of the sphenoid and the malar bone. **Pterygo-ma·xillary** *a.* [L. *maxilla* jaw], belonging to or connected with the pterygoid processes and the superior maxillary bone. **Pterygo-pa·latal, -pa·latine** *adjs.*, of or belonging to the pterygoid and the palatine bones. **Pterygo-pharyngeal** (-fărī·ndʒīăl), **-phary·ngean** *adjs.*, connected with the pterygoid process and the pharynx. **Pterygo-quadrate** (-kwǫ·drĕt)

a., pertaining to or combining the pterygoid and quadrate bones. **Pterygo-aphe·noid** *a.*, belonging to the pterygoid and the sphenoid bones; sphenopterygoid. **Pterygo-spi·nous** *a.*, pertaining to the pterygoid process and the spine of the sphenoid. **Pterygo-ata·phyline** *a.* [Gr. σταφυλή uvula]: see quot. 1858. **Pterygo-traba·cular** *a.*, of or pertaining to the pterygoid and the trabeculæ of the skull.

1859 Owen in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVII. 150/1 On the inferior surface the palato-nasal, the pterygo-sphenoid and the *pterygo-malar vacuities. 1840 G. V. Ellis *Anat.* 68 The constrictor is attached behind the *pterygo-maxillary ligament. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 89 The pterygo-maxillary [fissure] runs up between the posterior border of the maxilla and the adjacent pterygoid process. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 37 The *Pterygo-palatine canal, ..gives passage to vessels, and is completed by a process of the palate bones. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pterygo-pharyngean. 1886 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 220 The *pterygo-quadrate cartilage..varies considerably in depth at different points. [1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pterigostaphilinus *Externus*, is a Muscle which moves the Uvula]. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pterygostaphylinus*, of or belonging to the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone and *uvula*: *pterygo-staphyline. 1886 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 222 A well-marked *pterygo-trabecular eminence.

Pterygode (pt-, te·rigōud). *Entom.* [f. mod.L. *pterygōda* pl., f. Gr. πτερυγώδης: see next.] Each of two movable appendages on the pronotum and thorax of certain Lepidoptera; the patagium.

[1834 tr. *Latreille* in *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* III. 336 Before the superior wings of these Insects are two species of epaulettes—*pterygoda*—which extend posteriorly along a portion of the back on which they are laid.] 1895 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 264 The pterygodes are purplish black at base, with a large patch of white before the terminal fringe.

Pterygoid (pt-, te·rigoid), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [ad. Gr. πτερυγοειδής, contr. πτερυγώδης like a wing, f. πτέρυξ, -υγ- wing: see -OID.] Having the form or appearance of a wing, wing-like, wing-shaped.

1. *Pterygoid process* (πτερυγοειδὴς ἀπόφυσις, Galen): Each of two processes of bone descending (on each side) from the junction of the body and great wing of the sphenoid bone.

The *external pterygoid process* is a process or extension of the alisphenoid, or great wing of the sphenoid, having no independent centre of ossification, and is in no vertebrate a distinct part. The *internal pterygoid process* is in origin a distinct bone, the *pterygoid bone* proper, which in lower vertebrates remains distinct and freely articulated, but in mammalia is ankylosed with the sphenoid, and sutured with the palatal bone. (In fishes there are several distinct pterygoid bones.) The external and internal pterygoid processes (or bones) are also called the *pterygoid plates*.

1722 Quincy *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 12 *Aliformes *Musculi*, are Muscles arising from the Pterygoide Bone, and ending in the Neck of the lower Jaw. 1741 Monro *Anat.* (ed. 3) 119 It runs above the inner Wing of the pterygoid Process. 1808 Barclay *Muscular Motions* 504 The pterygoid processes of the sphenoides. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 162/1 The auditory bone..and the pterygoid apophyses are fixed to the skull as in the tortoises. 1881 Mivart *Cat* iii. 70 Two complex bony plates:..each of these is called a pterygoid plate.

b. Connected with the pterygoid processes.

Pterygoid fossa, the deep concavity between the external and internal pterygoid plates. *Pterygoid muscles* (external and internal), the muscles of mastication which arise from the respective pterygoid processes, and are inserted into the lower jaw-bone, to effect its forward-and-backward and lateral movements. *Pterygoid ridge*, the ridge traversing the outer surface of the alisphenoid which gives attachment to the external pterygoid muscle. *Pterygoid tubercle*, the rough prominence on the lower jaw for attachment of the internal pterygoid muscle.

1746 R. James *Introd. Mouffet's Health's Improv.* 4 The external Pterygoide Muscles, and some Fibres of the Masseter, draw the intire inferior Jaw forwards. 1869 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XI. 583 A single pterygoid tooth was found in the matrix. 1872 Humphry *Myology* 44 Bounding the orbit behind, and filling up the wide pterygoid fossa on the side of the skull. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 70 The very small space included between this last and the hamular process, is called the pterygoid fossa.

2. *Pterygoid chest*, a form of the thorax in which the shoulder-blades stick out on each side.

1870 S. Gee *Auscult. & Percussion* I. ii. 27 It is instructive to compare the raising of the shoulders and the non-prominence of the shoulder-blades with the opposite conditions in the opposite form of chest, the pterygoid. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 202 The first [abnormal form of chest] named alar or pterygoid by Galen and Arctæus and in our own day by Dr. Gee.

B. *sb.* a. The pterygoid bone. b. Each of the pterygoid muscles.

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pterygoides*, the Processes and Muscles of the Wedge-like Bone.] 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 239 In the substance of a muscle, as in the masseter and pterygoid. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 179 The palatine and pterygoids forming the roof of the mouth. 1875 Huxley in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 754/2 Each pterygoid is a triradiate bone.

So **Pterygoi·dal** *a.*; **Pterygoi·dean** *a.* (*sb.*).

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v. *Pterigopalatinus*, The Tendon of this passes over the Pterigoidal Process. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 58/2 The descending part of the parietal and pterygoïdean bones. *Ibid.* 59/1 The jugal proceeds from the posterior angle of the orbit..touching a little behind and below the pterygoïdean. 1851 Mantell *Petrifactions* iii. § 3. 199 Saurians without pterygoidal teeth.

‖ **Pterygota** (pterigōu·tă), *sb. pl.* *Entom.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πτερυγωτός winged.] A primary division of Insects, containing all the winged kinds. Hence **Pte·rygote** *a.*, furnished with wings, winged; belonging to the *Pterygota*.

1878 Bell tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 245 This indifferent condition of the organisation is developed along two distinct lines in the Pterygota. 1898 Packard *Textbk. Entomol.* 83 In the embryo of pterygote insects, an intermaxillary segment has not been yet detected.

‖ **Pteryla** (pt-, te·rilă). *Ornith.* Pl. -æ. [mod.L. (Nitzsch 1833), f. Gr. πτερ-όν feather + ὕλη wood.] A definite clump, patch, or area of feathers, one of a number on the skin of a bird, separated by *apteria* or featherless spaces.

Of such patches or areas Nitzsch in his System of Pterylography (Halle 1840, Eng. tr. by Dallas 1867) recognized eight, viz. the spinal, ventral, neck-, wing-, tail-, shoulder-, femoral, and crural tracts, to which Prof. Newton adds the head-tract, and tract of the oil-gland. The distinctness of these varies greatly in different orders and groups of birds.

1867 tr. *Nitzsch's Pterylography* (Ray Soc.) 3 The feathered regions of the bodies of birds, to which I give the name of feather-tracts (*pteryla*, Federnfluren). 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds* 744 Feathers..are generally restricted to well-defined patches or tracts, which in 1833 received from Nitzsch..the name of *pterylæ*..or 'feather-forests', in opposition to the *apteria*, or featherless spaces, which intervene.

Pterylography (pt-, terilo·grăfi). *Ornith.* [f. Pteryla + -graphy.] The scientific description of, or a treatise on, the pterylosis of birds.

1867 (*title*) Nitzsch's Pterylography, translated from the German. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd. 49 The ulna carries the 'secondaries'..of pterylography.

Hence **Pte·rylogra·phic, -ical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to pterylography; descriptive of pterylæ; **Pte·rylogra·phically** *adv.*, in respect of pterylography. So **Pte·rylolo·gical** *a.* [as if f. **pterylology*], of or pertaining to pterylosis.

1867 tr. *Nitzsch's Pterylography* (Ray Soc.) 43 The most important pterylographic characters of these [Diurnal Rapacious Birds] consist in the presence of an aftershaft on the contour-feathers. *Ibid.* 83 This group, although inferior to the preceding in extent, is nevertheless, much more variable pterylographically. 1896 Newton *Dict. Birds* Introd. 69 He [Dr. Cornay] also seems to have been aware of some pterylological differences exhibited in Birds.

Pterylosis (pt-, terilō·sis). *Ornith.* [f. Pteryla: see -osis.] The arrangement or disposition of the pterylæ, or of the feathers, of birds.

1874 Coues *Birds N. W.* 590 Of the pterylosis it may be observed, after Nitzsch, that the general character is perfectly scolopacine. 1885 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 175 The pterylosis of this Cuckoo is not widely different from that of *Cuculus*.

‖ **Ptilinum** (ptilĭnŏm). *Entom.* [mod.L., arbitrarily f. Gr. πτίλ-ον down, a plumelet.] A peculiar structure in some dipterous insects: see quot.

1899 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* VI. 442 About one-half of the Diptera possess a peculiar structure in the form of a head-vesicle called 'ptilinum'. In the fly emerging from the pupa this appears as a bladder-like expansion of the front of the head; being susceptible of great distension, it is useful in rupturing the hard shell in which the creature is then enclosed. In the mature fly, the ptilinum is completely introverted and can be found only by dissection.

Ptilo- (pt-, tilo), before a vowel **ptil-**, combining form of Gr. πτίλον a soft feather, a plumelet.

Pti·locerque (-sōik) *Zool.* [Gr. κέρκος tail], an elephant shrew of the genus *Ptilocercus*, having a long tail with distichous hairs towards the end; the pen-tailed shrew. **Ptiloge·nesis**, the genesis or growth of feathers (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895). **Pti·lolite** *Min.* [see -lite], 'hydrous silicate of aluminum, calcium, and potassium, found in delicate tufts made up of short capillary crystals' (Chester). **Ptilopædic** (-pī·dik) *a. Ornith.* [Gr. παῖς, παιδ- child + -ic], of birds: hatched with a complete covering of down.

1895 *Funk's Standard Dict.*, *Ptilocerque. 1886 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XXXII. 118 *Ptilolite, derived from πτίλον, down, in reference to the light, downy nature of its aggregates. 1887 *Min. Mag.* VII. 115 Ptilolite is gradually decomposed by strong sulphuric acid. 1884 Coues *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 88 Probably all præcocial birds are also *ptilopædic, and all psilopædic birds altricial, but..many altrices, as hawks and owls, [are] also ptilopædic. 1885 *Athenæum* 1 Aug. 146/2 The rails and cranes, the typical members of which are præcocial and ptilopædic.

‖ **Ptilosis** [1] (pt-, tilō·sis). *Path. Obs.* [a. Gr. πτίλωσις disease of the eyelids, f. πτίλος sore-eyed: see -osis.] A disease of the eyelids, attended with inflammation and loss of the eye-lashes (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1684 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.*, *Ptylosis*, when the Brims of the Eye-lids being grown thick, the Hairs of the Eye-brows fall off. 1799 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, *Ptilosis*.

Ptilo·sis [2]. *Ornith. rare.* [f. Gr. πτίλ-ον soft feather, down + -osis.] Plumage; also, the arrangement of the feathers, = Pterylosis.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Ptilosis*..term applied by Illiger to the assemblage of feathers or to the plumage of birds. 1874 Coues *Key N. Amer. Birds* 5 All a bird's feathers, of whatever kind and structure, taken together, constitute its *ptilosis* or Plumage.

Ptisan (ti·zăn, tizæ·n), *sb.* Forms: α. 5 **thisan**(e, **tizanne, tysane**, 5–6 **tysan**, 6 **-ant**(e, 6–8 **tisan**, 6–9 **tisane**, 8 **tissane**. β. 6 **ptysan**(e, **ptisant**, 7 **ptizand, -anne, phtisan**, 8 **ptisen**, 8–9 **ptissan**, 9 **ptisanne**, 6–9 **ptisane**, 6– **ptisan**. [a. F. *tisane* (14th c. *tizanne*, 16th c. *ptisane*) = Pr. *tisana*, *tipsana*, Sp. and It. *tisana*, ad. L. *ptisana* (also in med.L. *tipsana*), a. Gr. πτισάνη peeled or pearl barley, also a drink made from this, f. πτίσσειν to peel, to winnow, to crush or bray as in a mortar.]

1. A palatable decoction of nourishing and slightly medicinal quality; originally a drink made of barley, barley-water (simple or with admixture of other ingredients); now often applied more widely.

α. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxv. (Bodl. MS.), Of barlich ischeled and isode in water is a medicinable drinke ymade þat phisicians clepen Thisan. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 139 In þe v. day he took þikke tizanne [*v. r.* tysan]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 494/2 Tysane, drynke, *ptisana*. 1567 Turberv. *Epitaphs*, etc. 97 b, They will refuse the Tysants taste. 1596 Danett tr. *Comines* (1614) 15 A little of the tysan the Earle had drunke of. 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* I. 126 He could not confine himself to Wine and Water, or Tissanes. 1854 Badham *Halieut.* 119 Paul of Ægina advises that the patient quaff a light tisane.

β. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* II. xxi. (1541) 34 b, Ptysane is none other than pure barley, braied in a morter, and sodden in water. 1544 Phaer *Regim. Life* (1553) G j b, Drynke a ptisane made of barley, lyquyryce, prunes, and the rotes of fenel. 1562 Bullevn *Bulwark, Bk. Simples* 8 b, And of cleane Barly and puer Water, is made that excellente Water called Ptisant. 1612 *Enchir. Med.* II. 237 In the stead of wine, wee must vse Ptizand. 1643 J. Steer tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* vii. 30 Let his drinke be phtisan. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 15 The benefit I had by the drinking of Ptizanne. 1699 Garth *Dispens.* III. (1700) 36 Thrice happy were those Golden Days of old When dear as Burgundy, Ptisans were sold. 1772 T. Percival *Ess.* (1777) I. 327 He had drank about a pint of the ptisan. 1858 [see 2]. 1885 Burton *Arab. Nts.* III. 94 The old woman ceased not to..ply him with ptisanes and diet-drinks.

†2. Peeled or husked barley. *Obs. rare.*

[1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxx. (Bodl. MS.), Tipsana..is barliche istampid in a morter & furste dried & scheled.] 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 33 Vnlesse it be taken with Ptisane, or husked Barly alone. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Ptisana*, barley pounded and made into balls; also, a drink made of farinaceous substances boiled in water and sweetened; a ptisan, tisane, more correctly, perhaps, ptissan.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ptisan-broth*, *-vender*.

1590 Barrough *Meth. Physick* 228 Minister againe Ptisane broth. 1815 *Paris Chit-chat* (1816) I. 61 Narrow-brimmed hats, fit only for ptisan venders.

Hence **Pti·san** *v. trans.*, to feed with ptisan; **Ptisa·nery** [Fr. *tisanerie*], the making of ptisan; the place in a hospital where ptisan is made.

1844 Tupper *Twins* xxi, I am obliged to coddle her, and feed her, and ptisan her, like a sick baby. 1843 Le Fevre *Life Trav. Phys.* I. i. vii. 147 He would not allow that anything French could be innocent, not even its ptisannery.

†**Ptish** (ptiʃ), *int.* and *sb. Obs.* = Pish!

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 16 Sundry ptishes, face-makings, shaking of their heads, and diuerse verie disdainfull exclamations.

Ptisic, -ick(e, -ike, -ique, obs. ff. Phthisic.

Ptochocracy (pt-, tōukŏ·krăsi). [f. Gr. πτωχός poor, a beggar + -cracy.] Government by beggars, the rule of paupers; a governing body consisting of the poor; *loosely*, the poor as a class.

1774 Burgh *Pol. Disquisitions* I. II. iv. 50 The British government..is neither absolute monarchy nor limited monarchy, nor aristocracy, nor democracy,..but may be called a ptochocracy (the reader will pardon a new word) or government of beggars. 1831 *Examiner* 140/2 Consistently the King has a Pension List for Charity to the Ptochocracy. 1878 Gladstone *Glean.* (1879) I. 182 To make its argument good, it should have shown the imminence of a ptochocracy.

Ptochogony (pt-, tōukŏ·gŏni). [f. as prec. + -γονία begetting, generation.] The begetting or production of beggars.

1839 Syd. Smith *Lett. to Archd. Singleton* iii. ? 21 The whole plan of the Bishop of London is a ptochogony—a generation of beggars. He purposes..to create a thousand livings of 130*l* per annum each. 1852 H. L. Mansel *Let.* in *Oxford Univ. Commission Evid.* I. 20 It is .. desirable that the dark as well as the bright side of academical ptochogony should be fully considered.

Ptocho·logy. [f. as prec. + -logy.] The scientific study of pauperism, unemployment, etc.

1891 W. Tuckwell in *Review of Churches* 15 Dec. 174 The parson..is, by vertue of his office, an adept in what Dean Mansel used to call ptochology, the science which estimates and classifies pauperage, mendicancy, unemploy.

Ptolemæan (tŏlĕmī·ăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7–8 **-mean**. [f. L. *Ptolemæ-us* (see next) + -an.] = Ptolemaic *a.* I and *sb.*

1647 Boyle *Let. to Hartlib* 8 Apr., Wks. 1744 I. Life 23 The dissenting opinions of the Ptolemeans, the Tychonians, the Copernicans. 1861 Max Müller *Sci. Lang.* i. 17 Although the Ptolemæan system was a wrong one, yet even from its eccentric point of view, laws were discovered determining the true movements of the heavenly bodies.

Ptolemai·an, *a.* [f. as next + -an.] = next, A. 2.

1905 *Blackw. Mag.* May 629/1 [An] inscription of the Ptolemaian epoch.

Ptolemaic (tŏlĕmē·ik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. Πτολεμαῖ-ος (L. *Ptolemæus*) Ptolemy + -ic.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to Ptolemy, a celebrated astronomer who lived at Alexandria in the second century A. D.

Ptolemaic system or *theory*: the astronomical system or theory elaborated by Ptolemy in his Μαθηματικὴ σύνταξις (cf. Almagest), in which the relative motions of the sun, moon, and planets were explained to take place around

the earth, which was supposed to be stationary; it was, with modifications, the accepted theory till the time of Copernicus and Kepler.

1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* I. v. 209 After the Ptolemaick number and order of the planets had past uncontradicted for very many ages. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 345 ¶ 3 The chief Points in the Ptolemaic and Copernican Hypothesis are described with great Conciseness and Perspicuity. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It.* (1898) VII. ix. 45 The doctrine of the Sphere..embraced the exposition of Ptolemaic astronomy.

2. Of or pertaining to the Ptolemies, the Macedonian Greek rulers of ancient Egypt from the death of Alexander the Great to Cleopatra.

1771 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 484 The Ptolemaic gold coins in the Pembroke collection. 1875 RENOUF *Egypt. Gram.* 65 Those of the Ptolemaic and Roman periods. 1904 R. C. JEBB *Bacchylides* (Proc. Brit. Acad.) 1 The MS. is a fine uncial, with traits of the Ptolemaic type.

B. *sb.* An adherent of the Ptolemaic theory (see A. 1); a Ptolemaist.

1751 HUME *Ess.* xii. (ed. 2) 251 A Copernican or Ptolemaic, who supports each his different System of Astronomy. 1906 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Apr. 594 There are left a few Ptolemaics who believe that the earth is the centre of the heavenly host.

Hence (all in reference to A. 1) †**Ptolema'ical** *a.* = A. 1; †**Ptolema'id** *a.*, resembling the arrangement of spheres, etc. in the Ptolemaic theory; **Ptolema'ism**, the Ptolemaic principle; **Ptolema'ist**, one who holds the Ptolemaic theory.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. (1712) 40 The same Argument urged from the *Ptolemaical Hypothesis. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cclxxxiii, To involve the Stade Within his Sphiere; a Structure *Ptolomaid. 1874 MASSON *Milton* (1877) I. 48 The *Ptolemaism of Milton's astronomical scheme. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 163 Until the Copernicans have convinced the *Ptolemaists.

Ptomaic (pt-, *tomē'ik*), *a.* [f. PTOMA-INE + -IC. The etymologically correct form would be *ptomatic*: cf. next.] Of or pertaining to ptomaïne.

1904 *Daily News* 18 June 3 Some time ago he was seriously ill through ptomaic poisoning.

Ptomaïne (pt-, *tōu'me|əin*). *Chem.* [ad. It. *ptomaina*, blunderingly formed by Professor Selmi of Bologna, f. Gr. *πτῶμα* fallen body, corpse: see -INE 5. As the Gr. combining stem is *πτωματ-*, the correct form of the word is *ptomatine*.

Prof. Selmi's first paper in *Annali di Chimica* (1876) LXII. 165, announced the body as 'la *ptomaina* o prima alcaloide dei cadaveri'; but this was partly corrected in his work of 1878 to *ptomaina*; it is to be regretted that the full correction to *ptomatine* was not made at its reception into English, which would also have prevented the rise of the illiterate pronunciation (*tomē'in*) like *domain*.)

The generic name of certain alkaloid bodies found in putrefying animal and vegetable matter, some of which are very poisonous.

1880 *Year-bk. Pharmacy* 40 The identification of these alkaloidal substances, or *ptomaines*, is of great interest to toxicologists. 1881 *Pharmaceutical Jrnl.* 28 May 984/2 The discovery of Professor Selmi as to the formation of poisonous alkaloids, which he calls ptomaïnes, in the human body after death. 1884 *Athenæum* 26 Apr. 534/3 These 'cadaveric' alkaloids, or 'ptomaines' as they have also been called. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 752 The chemical ferments produced in the system, the albumoses or ptomaines which may exercise so disastrous an influence.

b. *attrib.*, as *ptomaïne absorption, poisoning.*

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 5/3 All the medical witnesses agreed that death was due to ptomaine poisoning. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 215 Ptomaine erythemas, due to shell-fish, etc., may present considerable resemblance to small-pox initial rashes.

Hence **Pto'maïned** *ppl. a.*, infected with ptomaine; **Ptomaï'nic** *a.*, of or pertaining to ptomaïne or the ptomaïnes (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895).

1898 G. W. STEEVENS *With Kitchener to Khartoum* xi. 94 We went to a Greek café and lunched on ptomained sardines.

So **Pto'mato-a'tropine, ptomatropine,** *Chem.* [f. Gr. *πτωματ-* + ATROPINE], a ptomaïne which resembles atropine in its physical action.

1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ptomatropine.* 1899 CAGNEY *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* v. (ed. 4) 189 Mention should be made also of ptomato-atropin, a basic compound which has been discovered in the latter [i. e. putrid sausage].

‖ **Ptosis** (ptōu'sis). [a. Gr. *πτῶσις* falling, fall.] A falling, prolapsus: **a.** *spec.* Drooping of the upper eyelid from paralysis of the elevator muscle.

1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* (1763) I. 390 Of Relaxation and Tumor of the Eye-lids, termed Phalangosis and Ptosis. 1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 310 Wounds of the lower part of the forehead or eyebrow, are sometimes followed by the disorder named *ptosis*, in which the upper eyelid hangs down. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 681 Ptosis of the right upper eyelid appeared.

b. Prolapsus of any of the viscera. *rare.*

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 587 To discuss ptosis of the abdominal organs. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 26 Aug. *Epit. Curr. Med. Lit.* 34 The relative frequency and importance of ptosis of the various organs.

Hence **Ptotic** (ptōu'tik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with ptosis.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ptyalagogue (pt-, *tə|i'ălăgŏg*). *Med.* [f. Gr. *πτύαλ-ον* spittle, saliva (f. *πτύ-ειν* to spit) + *ἀγωγός* leading, eliciting.] (See quots.)

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Ptyalagoga*, a word used by physicians to express such medicines as promote a copious discharge of the saliva.] 1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Ptyalagogue* applied to medicines which promote or increase the flow of saliva. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ptyalagogue*..the same as Sialagogue.

Hence **Ptyalagogic** (-*p'dgik*) *a.*, of the nature of a ptyalagogue. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.* (mispr. *-egogic*).

Ptyalin (pt-, *tə|i'ălin*). *Physiol. Chem.* [f. Gr. *πτύαλ-ον* spittle, saliva + -IN 2.] An amylolytic ferment in saliva, discovered by Leuchs, 1831.

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 39 Ptyalin and pyin may be regarded as water-extracts of saliva and pus. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 141 The saliva..contains a small quantity of animal matter, called Ptyalin. 1907 A. RAVENHILL *Pract. Hygiene* 188 The ptyalin (the active ferment in the saliva) of which the function is to convert insoluble starch into soluble sugar.

Ptyalism (pt-, *tə|i'ăliz'm*). [ad. Gr. *πτυαλισμός* expectoration, f. *πτυαλίζειν* to expectorate, f. *πτύαλον*: see prec.] Excessive secretion or flow of saliva; salivation.

[1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Ptyalismus*, salivation, or a great flux of spitting.] 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* x. 361 Mercury..is a cause of the copious secretion of the Saliva, which is the cause of a Ptyalism. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 37 Harrassed by an almost incessant ptyalism. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 202 Moderate use of mercury, short of ptyalism.

So **Pty'alize** *v. trans.*, to induce ptyalism in, to salivate. **Pty'alose** *Chem.*, the sugar formed by the action of ptyalin on starch (*S. S. Lex.* 1895).

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 392 It is not necessary to ptyalize the patient severely.

†**Pty'chode.** *Bot. Obs.* [f. Gr. *πτύχ-ώδης* in folds or layers, f. *πτύχή* a fold + *-ειδης* = -form.] Hartig's name for a supposed membrane lining certain vegetable cells; in reality the contracted protoplasmic layer in contact with the cell-wall.

1849 *Ray Soc. Rep. & Pap. Bot.* 222 He was led to these researches by Hartig's investigations upon the structure of cells, and his assumption of their possessing a more internal membrane which lines their interior, and which he denominated a Ptychode.

Ptychodont (pti'kədɒnt). *Palæont.* [f. Gr. *πτύχή* fold + *ὀδούς, ὀδοντ-* tooth.] Having the crowns of the molar teeth folded, as in the fossil genus *Ptychodus.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ptysmagogue (pti'zmăgŏg). *Med. rare.* [f. Gr. *πτύσμα* spittle, expectoration.] = PTYALAGOGUE.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Ptysmagogue*, a medicine which discharges spittle, whether it amounts quite to a salivation or not. 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Ptyxis** (pti'ksis). *Bot.* [a. Gr. *πτύξις* folding.] (See quot.)

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 132 *note*, *Ptyxis*..is coming into use as a general term for the folding, etc., of single parts. *Ibid.* 133 The *Ptyxis* (or folding) of an individual leaf..should be distinguished from the arrangement in the bud of the leaves of a circle or spiral in respect to each other.

Pu, pu', Sc. forms of PULL.

†**Pu'ant,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *puant*, pres. pple. of *puer* formerly *puir*:—pop. L. *putīre* for L. *pūt-ēre* to stink.] Stinking. Hence †**Pu'antly** *adv.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* III. 143 Your brethe yt yys so felle And so puauntely dothe smelle. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 161 The bodies of rich-men..are more puant and stinking then the bodies of poore men.

Puarpure, variant of PUERPERE *Obs.*

Pub (pʊb), *sb. low colloq.* [Shortened from PUBLIC *sb.* 4.] A public house, an inn.

1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* II. 155 The wealthy proprietress of a busy 'pub'. 1890 F. W. ROBINSON *Very Strange Family* 70 A barmaid from a Waterloo Road pub.

Hence **Pub** *v. intr.* (with *it*), to frequent 'pubs'.

1889 JEROME *Three Men in Boat* ii, We decided that we would..hotel it, and inn it, and pub. it..when it was wet.

Pu'bble, *a.* Now only *dial.* [Of obscure origin; cf. EFris. *pumpel*, LG. *pümpel* a fat burly person.] Fat, well filled, plump.

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* II. F ij b, Yf they bothe be dreste, The Pecocke, and the pubble hen, the Pecocke tasteth best. 1567 — *Epist.* I. iv. D vij, Thou shalt fynde me fat, and wel fed, as pubble as may be. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 99 If the wheate bee a pubble, proude and well-skinned corne. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 56 *Pubble*, fat, full: usually spoken of corn, fruit and the like. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'As pubble as a partridge', broad-breasted, stout.

†**Puber** (piū'bəɹ). *Obs.* [a. L. *pūber*, also *pūbēs, -er-em* adj., that has attained puberty, as sb. a youth, f. *pūbēs* PUBES.] A youth; one who is between the age of puberty and maturity.

c 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1742 Hy beþ icliped puberes, þat hys a word of lawe. 1545 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl. 1903) I. 86 Thomas Young, puber.

Puberal (piū'bĕrăl), *a.* [ad. late L. *pūberāl-is* (*Gloss. Cyril.* in Quicherat), adj. f. *pūber*: see prec. and -AL.] Of or at the age of puberty.

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1870) I. App. 411 They are found in all puberal crania. 1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* V. 483 The period of puberal development.

Pu'berate, *a. rare.* [f. L. *pūber* (see above) + -ATE 2.] = prec.

1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Ulpian* viii. § 5 Both males and females, and whether puberate or impuberate, may be adopted.

Pu'bertal, *a. rare.* [irreg. f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to puberty.

1897 *Atlantic Monthly* Oct. 555 Until the beginning of the pubertal changes, growth is relatively very slow.

Puberty (piū'bəɹti). [ME. *puberte* = F. *puberté* (1474 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pūbertās, -tāt-* the age of maturity, the signs of puberty, f. *pūber* or *pūbēs*: see PUBER.]

1. The state or condition of having become functionally capable of procreating offspring, which is characterized by various symptoms in each sex, as by the appearance of hair on the pubes, and on the face in the male.

In England the legal age of puberty is fourteen in boys and twelve in girls, but the actual time of development varies in different climates and environment and with different individuals.

1382 WYCLIF *Mat.* ii. 14 Bitwixe thee and the wijf of thi pubertee [*gloss*, that is, tyme of mariage]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. v. (Bodl. MS.), Er þei come to þe 3ere of puberte. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* iv. 29 Oure 3ong illustir princis be ane tendir pupill, and nocht entrit in the aige of puberte. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 344 Though hee knew old age he was never acquainted with puberty, youth, or Infancy. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 68 When they arrive near the age of puberty. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 352 In towns, women reach puberty sooner than they do in the country.

b. *attrib.* Connected with the attainment of the age of puberty.

1908 *Athenæum* 11 Apr. 414/1 Puberty rites, which are found in full vigour notably in Australia. *Ibid.* 444/2 Dr. Webster supposes these societies to arise on the basis of the puberty institutions.

2. *transf.* Of plants: The state or stage of bearing flowers or fruit. *rare.*

1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 454 All Trees have, I think, after they arrive at the age of puberty,..more slender shoots at the extremities of the branches. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 224/2 We prevent the full flow of the sap ..and thus advance the age of puberty and bring on a fruit-bearing state.

Puberulent (piūbe'rĭŭlĕnt), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *pūber* in the sense 'downy' + -ULENT, after *pulverulent*, etc.] Covered with down; pubescent. So **Pube'rulous** *a.*

a 1864 GRAY cited in WEBSTER for *Puberulent. 1881 BAKER in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 278 A shrub..with puberulent, white..branchlets. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 231 Cranberry ..peduncles capillary, erect, *puberulous. 1888 — *Flora Brit. India* V. 625 Leaves..puberulous or hoary beneath.

‖ **Pubes** (piū'bīz). [L. *pūbēs, -is* the pubic hair; the groin, private parts.]

1. The pubic hair.

c 1570 W. WAGER *The longer thou livest* 1572 (Brandl) In adolencie when Pubes was springing. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pubes*, the Hair on the Privy Parts. 1706 in PHILLIPS.

2. The hypogastric region, which in the adult becomes covered with hair.

1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1697) 7 The Pubes, which in the adult or ripe of age is covered with hair. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 484 The pyramidalis muscle is placed in the abdominal wall close above the pubes.

b. Erron. for *os pubis*, the pubic bone: = PUBIS 1.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 304 The pelvic arch..consists [on each side] of three pieces—the ilium, ischium, and pubes —which are usually anchylosed together.

c. Erron. pl. of PUBIS (in sense 1) for *ossa pubis.*

1841 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 29 In the female..the rami of the ischia and pubes are smoother on their inner surface. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 190 In Reptiles we find a pair of separate bones, usually called the pubes.

†**3.** = PUBERTY 1. *Obs.*

1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 142 After hee attaines unto the age when they call Pubes.

4. *Zool.* and *Bot.* = PUBESCENCE 2, 3.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxix. 58 The acquisition of certain organs, &c. as of teeth, pubes, feathers, &c. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pubes...Bot.*,..a term for the kind of down on the leaves..of certain plants: pubescence.

Pubescence (piūbe'sĕns). [a. F. *pubescence* (= med.L. *pūbēscentia* in Du Cange): see PUBESCENT and -ENCE.]

1. The fact or condition of arriving at puberty; also = PUBERTY 1.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 216 Solon divided it into ten Septenaries, because in every one thereof a man received some sensible mutation, in the first is Dedentition or falling of teeth: in the second Pubescence. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 91 Young men when entering upon or emerging from pubescence.

2. *Bot.* The soft down which grows on the leaves and stems of many plants; the character or condition of being pubescent or downy.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. xviii. (1765) 211 *Pubescence*.. is an Armature, by which Plants are defended from external Injuries. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 151 Herbaceous plants,..with a simple pubescence. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 288 *Marrubium*...Hoary, pubescence almost woolly.

3. *Zool.* The soft down which occurs upon certain parts of various animals, esp. insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xliv. 203 In this disease when the animal [flesh-fly] is dead..its almost invisible pubescence grows into long hairs. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 261 The downy pubescence of the ears.

†**Pube'scency.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *pūbēscentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.] The quality or stage of being pubescent, puberty.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 50 Maturation, from crude pubescency unto perfection. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IV. 116 The Genuine Teeth, which first appear before Pubescency.

Pubescent (piūbe·sĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *pubescent* (1516 in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *pūbēscens, -ent-*, pres. pple. of *pūbēsc-ĕre* to become downy or hairy, to attain puberty, to ripen, flourish; inceptive verb f. *pūbēs* PUBES.]

1. Arriving or arrived at the age of puberty.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 210 That women are menstruant, and men pubescent, at the year of twice seven, is accounted a punctual truth. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 86 Occurring, not only in pubescent, but even adult males.

2. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Having pubescence; covered with short soft hair; downy.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* I. xiv. (1765) 37 *Pubescent*, downy. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 347 Antennæ filiform or setaceous; body pubescent. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 98 A pubescent surface is covered closely with short soft hairs.

B. *sb.* A youth at the age of puberty.

1894 G. S. Hall in *Forum* (U. S.) May 301 The young pubescent often shows signs of many insanities of intellect, will, and especially feeling.

Pubic (piū·bik), *a.* [f. PUBES + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with the pubes or pubis.

1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 115 Forming one of the sides of the pubic arch. 1842 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* 110 The posterior pubic ligament..uniting the pubic bones posteriorly. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 179 The pubis, or pubic bone, forms the inner part of the thigh-socket.

Pubi·gerous, *a. Anat.* [f. L. *pūbi-*, stem of PUBES + -GEROUS.] Bearing downy hairs.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pubio-, assumed combining form of PUBES (of which the L. stem is actually *pubi-*).

This appears to be the usual form in modern L. anatomical terms, as *pubio-femoralis, -prostaticus*, etc., whence also in the English equivalent forms *pubio-femoral* (so mod.F.), *pubio-ischiadic, -ischiatic, -prostatic, -sternal, -umbilical, -urethral*. But in Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890 only the corresponding forms in PUBO- are given as Eng., and in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895 most of those in *pubio-* are referred to *pubo-*.

Pubiotomy (piūbiɒ·tŏmi). *Surg.* [f. PUBIO- + -TOMY.] The operation of section through the *symphysis pubis*, esp. in obstetric practice.

1880 Allbutt & Playfair *Syst. Gynæcology* 634 It is beyond the scope of my article to deal with symphisiotomy, pelviotomy, and pubiotomy.

Pubis (piū·bis). [In sense 1 short for L. *os pūbis* the bone of the groin; in sense 2, variant of PUBES.]

1. That portion of the innominate bone which forms the anterior wall of the pelvis.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 32 b/2 We .. place the Boxes on the bone Pubis in the flanckes. [1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pubis os*,..the share Bone. 1706 Phillips s. v. *Coxæ Os*, In Infants it consists of three Bones, viz. Ilium, Ischium, and Os Pubis.] 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Innominatum*, Os Innominatum .. composed of three bones; viz. the ilium, the pubis and the ischium, only connected by cartilages. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 61 The pubis and ischium on each side have coalesced with the ilium to form the lower boundary of the widely-perforated acetabulum.

2. Erroneously = PUBES 2.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Pubis*, that part of the privy-parts, where the hair grows. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 164 If I could succeed in bringing the occiput to the pubis. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 18 Applied to the pubis as a poultice.

Puble, obs. variant of PEBBLE.

Publes, -lesch, obs. forms of PUBLISH.

Public (pʌ·blik), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: *α.* 5-6 publyke, 5-7 -ike, -ique, 6 -icque, -yeke, -yque, 6-7 -icke, *Sc.* -icte, 6-8 -ick, 7 -iq, 6- public. *β.* 5 puplik, 7 -icke, -ique. [ME. *publike, -ique*, a. F. *public* (1311 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pūblicus*, in early L. *poplicus*, f. *populus* (later *popul-us*) PEOPLE. (The change to *pūblicus* appears to have taken place under the influence of *pūbes*, in the sense 'adult men', 'male population'.)]

In general, and in most of the senses, the opposite of PRIVATE.

The varieties of sense are numerous and pass into each other by many intermediate shades of meaning. The exact shade often depends upon the substantive qualified, and in some expressions more than one sense is vaguely present; in others the usage is traditional, and it is difficult to determine in what sense precisely the thing in question was originally called 'public'.

I. Pertaining to the people of a country or locality.

1. Of or pertaining to the people as a whole; that belongs to, affects, or concerns the community or nation; common, national, popular.

1513 *Bradshaw's St. Werburge, An other Balade to auctour* 20 (E. E. T. S.) 201 One of thy clientes..Hath chaunged newly, o mayde..Thy legende latine to our language publique. 1563 Winȝet *Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 21 To ..confound all, bayth priuat and publict, bayth hallowit and prophane. 1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 7 So that they be well employed, both in the publique service, and in their own particular. 1632 Sanderson *Serm.* Ep. Ded., Who..can out of private wrongs worke publike good. 1657 Heylin *Hist. Ref.* I. ii. 23 The publique Liturgy in the vulgar tongue. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 241 In the month of November there was..at Caire..a publick Rejoicing, because the Turks had taken two Castles in Hungary. 1780 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 9 These may be termed public offences or offences against the State. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 19 At this period there was no taste in the public mind to restrain vague imaginations. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 457/2 It may be said that there are contracts which ought to be declared void for reasons of public policy, or, to use a more correct expression.., reasons of public utility. 1904 *Whitaker's Almanac* 409/2 Public Record Office, Chancery Lane. Contains a collection of the National Records since 1100. *Mod.* The event was celebrated by a public holiday.

2. Phrases from 1.

a. In various phrases (mostly obsolete) rendering or suggested by L. *res publica*, as †*public state*, †*thing* (also †*thing public*), the commonwealth or state; *public good, weal* (also †*good* or *weal public*), *public wealth*, the common or national good or well-being; †the commonwealth or state; also †*common public* = common good. Cf. COMMON *a.* 5 b.

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* xi. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 195 This was his laboure for the publique thinge. 1440 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 445 The gode publique of youre royaumes. 1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 137/1 Aynst alle vertue and ordre of welle puplike. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* v. i. 160 The Emperour Lucyus..Dictatour or procurour of the publyke wele of Rome. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* Title, The avaunceyng and preferryng the comyn publique of the Royaumes of England and of Fraunce. 1483 *Grants Edw. V* (Camden) p. xliii, The fyrst institucion of the thynge public there made by Romulus. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* vii. 33 He..that for his partyculer wele wyll leue ye publike & comyn wele. 1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 170 A great occasyon of peace and publyque welth. *a* 1628 F. Grevil *Inquis. Fame & Hon.* viii. Poems (1633) II. 54 It therefore much concernes each publike State To hoyse these costlesse sayles up to the Skye. 1632 Sir T. Hawkins tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* 180 The affaire .. is of so great consequence, that..the weale-publike is either shaken, or confirmed. 1671 Milton *Samson* 867 To the public good Private respects must yield. 1757 Dyer *Fleece* II. Poems (1761) 102 Tu the public weal Attentive none he [Jason] found.

b. *Public* (formerly *common*) *act, bill, statute*: a parliamentary act or bill which affects the community at large; cf. PRIVATE *a.* 7 b.

1678 Publick Bills [see PRIVATE *a.* 7 b]. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. Introd. iii. 85 Statutes are either general or special, public or private. A general or public act is an universal rule, that regards the whole community. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. iv. 19 Of modern Acts of Parliament, the principal division is into *public* and *private*.

c. *Public office*: a building or set of buildings used for various departments of civic business, including the POLICE OFFICE (q. v.), judicial, police, and coroner's courts, the meeting-place of the local authority, the departments of municipal officials, etc.

1792 *Act* 32 *Geo. III*, c. 53 § 3 A certain Publick Office within the Liberty of Westminster known by the Name of The Public Office in Bow Street. 1826 *Hone's Every-Day Bk.* I. 768 On the 8th of June, 1825, a publican..was charged at the Public Office, Bow-street, by Mr. John Francis Panchaud, a foreigner. 1839 [see POLICE COURT]. 1885 J. T. Bunce *Hist. Corp. Birmingham* II. 547 Formerly, and until the opening of the Council House, the Town Council met at the Public Office, and the Borough Surveyor's department was established there, as also were the offices for the police. 1891 *B'ham Daily Gaz.* 2 Mar. 7/3 Birmingham Public Office. First Court.—Saturday.

d. († *The*) *public opinion*: the opinion of the mass of the community: see OPINION *sb.* 1 b.

3. Done or made by or on behalf of the community as a whole; authorized by, acting for, or representing, the community.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 61 He should be constrained to stand to the publique judgement appointed by you. 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 248 Those grand duties, and publique performances of Polity, or of Pietie. 1637 *Scotch Prayer Bk., Communion* Rubric, For the decent furnishing of that Church, or the publike relief of their poore. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 515 To return to our public Assemblies.. Nothing can be more inconsistent with the gravity and wisdom of a deliberative Assembly than acclamation. 1839-77 Public prosecutor [see PROSECUTOR 3]. 1879-1902 Public prosecution [see PROSECUTION 5 d]. 1890 Ld. Esher in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 734/1 A public prosecution, ordered by an official of the Crown, for what was considered to be a public object.

b. In the ancient universities: Belonging to, made or authorized by, acting for or on behalf of, the whole university (as distinguished from the colleges or other constituents): as *public disputation, examination, lecture, schools, hall, theatre, library; public orator, lecturer, professor, reader*, etc.

In some of these connexions, 'public' has given way to 'University', as *University Library, lecturer, professor, reader*, or to special designations as '*examination schools*', *Bodleian Library, Sheldonian Theatre*, etc. In others the adj. is now often taken to mean 'open to all members of the university' or even 'open to the public generally', as in 4, or 'performed publicly' as in 5.

[1522 *Camb. Univ. Stat.* (*Doemts. of Commission*, 1852, I. 431), Statuimus ordinamus et volumus ut unus aliquis orator publicus eligatur.] 1550 Udall tr. P. Martyr (*title*), A discourse or traictise of Petur Martyr..the publyque reader of diuinitee in the Uniuersitee of Oxford. 1614 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* III. 35 There is an intention of erecting a new publique library in Cambridge in imitation of that of Oxford. [1636 *Corpus Statut. Univers. Oxon.*, Tit. III. § 1 (1888) Cum..conducat ut Scholares non solum sub publico sed etiam sub privato regimine contineantur; Statutum est quod omnes Scholares .. in aliquod Collegium vel Aulam admittantur. *Ibid.* Tit. IV, De Lectoribus Publicis. — Tit. VI. i. § 3 In Scholis Artium publicis Disputationes..habeantur. — Tit. XVII. vii, De Publico Universitatis Oratore.] 1645 Public orator of the University [see ORATOR 5]. 1656 Wood *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 205 Dr John Wilson, the public professor [of Music], the best at the lute in all England. 1731 *Ordinationes* in *Laudian Code* (1888) Appx. 320 The Public Librarian. *Ibid.*, The University Orator..to make a Speech in Commemoration of the Benefactors to the University in the Public Theatre once in the year. 1773 [J. Napleton] (*title*) Considerations on the public exercises for First and Second Degrees in the University of Oxford. 1810 *Oxf. Univ. Cal.* 56 The Public Examinations are held twice a year. *Ibid.*, A testimonial will be given him by one of the Public Examiners. 1814 Dyer *Hist. Univ. Camb.* I. 247 You enter the quadrangle that forms the public schools through the portico of the public library. 1862 *Oxf. Univ. Cal.* 134 The First Public Examination before the Moderators, ..the Second Public Examination before the Public Examiners. [So 1909.] 1900 *Cambr. Univ. Cal.* 683 Unless the Fellow hold the office of Professor, Public Orator, Registrary, or Librarian in the University.

4. That is open to, may be used by, or may or must be shared by, all members of the community; not restricted to the private use of any person or persons; generally accessible or available; generally levied (as a rate or tax). Also (in narrower sense), That may be used, enjoyed, shared, or competed for, by all persons legally or properly qualified.

Sometimes involving the sense, Provided or supported at the public expense, and under public control: as in *public elementary school*, and often in *public baths, public library, public park*, and the like. A thing may also be 'public at once in senses 4 and 5, as *public worship*, or in 1, 3, 4 and 5, as *public meeting*. See also PUBLIC SCHOOL, in various senses.

1542 Udall in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 6 Xenocrates.. readynge a publique lecture in philosophie. 1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1577) K iv b, To make great Theatres, and other publique buildings. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 77 Each Church hath a little market place..and a publike Well. 1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* Title-p., The Publique Worship of God. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IV. i. § 11 In publique assemblies, if the weaker party can so subsist as not to be conquered, it conquers in reputation. 1707 Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* III. xi. 386 A fair publick Library free for all Strangers in Term-time. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 59 His property was sold at public biddings. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 211 There was a public road, right from our place to that of our 'salesman'. 1821-30 Ld. Cockburn *Mem.* vi. (1856) 346 We were..very angry, and had recourse to one of these new things called public meetings.. It was held on the 2d of December 1817. 1855 *Act* 18 & 19 *Vict.* c. 122 § 3 In the construction of this Act .. the following terms shall have the respective meanings herein-after assigned to them..'Public building' shall mean every building used as a church, chapel, or other place of public worship; also every building used for purposes of public instruction; also every building used as a college, public hall, hospital, theatre, public concert room, public ball room, public lecture room, public exhibition room, or for any other public purposes. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 23 Jan. 5/2 On January 23, 1849, the first public baths in London, those at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, were opened. 1908 Dec. 21 *Act* 8 *Edw. VII*, c. 66 § 1 An act to prevent disturbance of Public Meetings..§ 2 This Act may be cited as the Public Meeting Act, 1908.

b. *Public education*, education at school, as opposed to being 'privately educated'; also education at a PUBLIC SCHOOL as distinguished from a private school.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 183 Of priuate and publike education, with their generall goods and illes. 1797 Godwin *Enquirer* I. vii. 59 Public education is best for ..a..healthful mind. 1835 Arnold *Lect.* 15 Apr. in Stanley *Life* (1845) I. 421 Public education is the best where it answers..I should certainly advise anything rather than a private school of above thirty boys.

c. Professionally at the service of the public: as a tradesman, dealer, etc.

1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 244 A public dealer can always afford to keep up a finer display of plants..than any private gentleman whatever.

d. *Public woman*, †*commoner*: a prostitute; = *common woman* (COMMON *a.* 6 b).

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xix. 56 b, [He] caused to be clothed two publique Turkish women, with very rich apparrell. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* IV. ii. 73 Oh, thou publicke Commoner. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 287 To banish thence all the publick Women. 1892 E. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 194 The houses of the 'public women' (as they are still styled in modern places).

5. Open to general observation, sight, or cognizance; existing, done, or made in public; manifest; not concealed. Also of an agent: Acting in public.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 28 b, Ther inwarde grudge could not refrayne but crye out in places publike, and also priuate. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* i. 19 A publike exemple of infamie. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xix. § 2 The Church, by her publike reading of the Booke of God, preacheth onely as a witnesse. 1641 Brome *Jov. Crew* II. i, Will you up to the hill-top of sports..? No, that will be too publique for our Recreation. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 10 ¶ 7 The Count de Mellos..had made his Publick Entry into that City with much State. 1874 Blackie *Self-Cult.* 23 A certain awkwardness and difficulty in the public utterance of thought.

†b. Easily seen, conspicuous, prominent. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 29 b/2 The ninth [vein] is very publique, lyinge in the necke, and is called the Iugularis vayne.

†c. Of a person: That is before the public. *Obs.*

1650 Hubbert *Pill Formality* 19 He is not so openly manifested to be wicked as the publike profane person. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 287, I was not so public here as to be very well known. 1727 P. Walker *Life Cameron* in *Biog. Presb.* (1827) 294 Mr. George Barclay..was very publick at that Time, and had his Hand at many a good Turn.

d. Of a book, writing, etc.: (chiefly in phr. *made public*) Made accessible to all; published; in print. ? *Obs.*, or merged in 5.

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* iii. (1642) 159 The Prophets, whose writings were publique, and extant amongst the Jews. 1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* Ep. Ded., Your *Legacy of Husbandry* (and other pieces made publique by your means). 1716 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 264 Dr. South ..hath many publick Works extant. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 451 The first of his dispatches has never been made public.

6. Of, pertaining to, or engaged in the affairs or service of the community; *esp.* of a person: occupying an official or professional position; also, holding a position of general influence or authority.

1571 Chillester tr. *Chelidonius' Instit. Chr. Princes* Title-p., A Hystorie..very necessarie to be red not only of all Nobilitie and Gentlemen, but also of euerie publike person. 1654 Trapp *Comm. Ezra* i. 5 Men of publike places. 1783 Johnson in *Boswell* (1887) IV. 178 With how little real superiority of mind men can make an eminent figure in publick life. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 10 July, The community at large, who knew Mr. Ponsonby only as a public man. 1861 Earl Russell in *Times* 16 Oct., When I embarked in public life. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Dec. 1/3 Public men are made for public affairs, not public affairs for public men.

b. *Public notary, notary public*: see Notary *sb.*

7. Of or pertaining to a person in the capacity in which he comes in contact with the community, as opposed to his private capacity; official.

1538 Starkey *England* i. ii. 61 Both in the pryuate and publyke state of euery man. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* i. 307 Two publick servants of the king were there. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 10 ¶ 1 Effects..upon the publick and private Actions of Men. 1725 Butler *Serm.* v. 80 Every man is to be considered in two capacities, the private and publick. 1864 [see Private *a.* 6].

8. Devoted or directed to the promotion of the general welfare; public-spirited, patriotic. Now chiefly in b. *public spirit.*

1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* v. 200 Some will be peruerse, and wilful, and hinder the best publike action that is. 1652 Howell *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* II. 78 Known to be a good Patriot, and of a publike soul. 1665 Dryden & Howard *Indian Queen* IV. i, Would it not breed Grief in your public heart to see her bleed? 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 370 Napoleon had been the first man of the world, if his ends had been purely public.

b. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 382 Private Persons with publike Spirits, are of a goodnesse Angelicall. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xix, Men of publick Spirits. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 294 ¶ 1 The greatest Instances of publick Spirit the Age has produced. 1803 *Censor* Sept. 107, I am not influenced by motives of private revenge, but by a public spirit. 1836 Sir H. Taylor *Statesman* xxiii. 167 Discretion, knowledge of mankind, public spirit, a spirit of justice.

II. 9. With extended, international, or universal reference. a. Of or pertaining to the nations generally, or to the European, Christian, or civilized nations, regarded as a single community; general; international; esp. in *public law.*

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 304 A publique war was attempted against the Barbarians. 1581 Hamilton *Cath. Traictise* in *Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 103 Quhat vther nor the Romane kirk..be publict concilis hes condemnit all beretikes. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* iv. xvii. (1848) 274 For almost all the publique Quarrels in Christendome. 1792 Burke *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1826 VII. 99 In contradiction to the whole tenour of the publick law of Europe. 1842 Alison *Hist. Europe* (1850) XIII. xcii. § 68. 552 A declaration was ..signed by all the powers..which..proscribed Napoleon as a public enemy, with whom neither peace nor truce could be concluded. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 9 Races separated from each other by seas and mountains acknowledged..a common code of public law.

b. Of, pertaining, or common to the whole human race; = Common *a.* 1 b. *rare.*

1653 H. Whistler *Upshot Inf. Baptisme* 3 Whereby the guiltinesse of Adams sinne (as the publique Trustee for Man-kind) originally tainteth Children. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 630 The Sun..In Iron Clouds conceal'd the Publick Light. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) I. 44 Enjoying the public sunshine as if it were their own household fire.

III. 10. *Comb.*, as (from 8) *public-hearted, public-minded* (Webster 1828), adjs.; hence *public-heartedness, public-mindedness*; *public-voiced* adj. Also Public-spirited.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* vi. § 246 Their publick-heartedness, and joynt concernment in the good Cause. 1692 South *Serm.* (1697) I. 412 By the publick-mindedness of particular Persons. 1757 Dyer *Fleece* II. Poems (1761) 103 Public-hearted Roe, Faithful, sagacious, active, patient, brave.

B. *sb.* (the adj. used absolutely or elliptically).

1. †a. The community or people as an organized body; the nation, the state; the commonwealth; the interest or well-being of the community; = L. *rēs pūblica.* Usually construed as singular. *Obs.*

1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 2 Whosoeuer attempteth any thing for the publike. 1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* v. vi, Hee's scarce a friend vnto the publike. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 92 For the bet better furtherance of the service of the publict. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C., Venice* 154 Though the public be not so rich as it hath been, yet will it soon recover itself. 1699 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1711) II. i. iii. iii. 63 In a civil State or Publick, we see that a virtuous Administration..is of the highest service. 1764 Burn *Poor Laws* 209 Sustained, not at the expence of such parish or place, nor of the county,..but of the publick, to be paid out of some such rate as the land tax. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. xi. 151 If both these points are against the defendant, the offence against the public is complete.

b. The community as an aggregate, but not in its organized capacity; hence, the members of the community.

In the latter sense now usually const. as plural.

1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* Pref. (1848) 9 The favourable Reception that the public has hitherto vouchsafed to what has been presented it. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 258 ¶ 2 Another Project which..will give the Publick an Equivalent to their full Content. 1781 Cowper *Let. to J. Newton* 5 Mar., One would wish, at first setting out, to catch the public by the ear, and hold them by it as fast as possible. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 257 The publick is the theatre for mountebanks and impostors. 1808 *Times* 6 Feb., The Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, are respectfully informed, that [etc.]. 1821-30 Ld. Cockburn *Mem.* vi. (1856) 371 There was a feeble murmur against the ejection of what the few murmurers termed 'The Public'. 18.. E. Jesse *Notice at Hampton Court* in *Pall Mall G.* 9 Nov. (1891) 3/1 'The public is expected to protect what is intended for the public enjoyment.' 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 408/1 The public and the Profession were alike urgent in calling for sweeping reforms.

†c. The world at large, mankind. Cf. the adj. 9 b. *Obs. rare.*

1699 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1711) II. i. ii. iii. 30 The Mind ..readily discerns the Good and Ill towards the Species or Publick.

2. With *a* and *pl.* A particular section, group, or portion of a community, or of mankind.

1709 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1711) I. ii. iii. ii. 111 They..enjoy the common Good and Interest of a more contracted Publick. 1794 Paley *Evid.* i. i. (1817) 29 That general disbelief.. which..prevailed amongst the intelligent part of the heathen public. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 30 *note*, They would make no impression on a public accustomed to quartos of original poetry by the month. 1817 Coleridge *Biogr. Lit.* I. iii. 49 A shelf or two of Beauties, elegant Extracts and Anas, form nine-tenths of the reading of the reading public. 1843 Ruskin *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 21 There is a separate public for every picture, and for every book. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* 3 The British public will not long ask this question without helping itself to the answer. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 May 4/5 The outside public appear disposed to take Mr. C—— at his own valuation. 1894 M. G. Tarde in *Pop. Sci Monthly* XLV. 458 While it is the most capricious of publics it is also the most sheeplike.

3. *In public*: a. In a place, situation, condition, or state open to public view or access; openly, publicly: opposed to *in private*; so *into public* (rare). †Also, in or into a published form, in or into print (*obs.*).

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 916 Nor renne fro house to house to convers in publike [*gloss* in comon place]. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. i. 197 Follow vs, We are to speake in publique. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 156 Their helpes in both publique and private, being few. 1642 T. Lechford *Plain Dealing* To Rdr. (1867) 3, I have..presumed to enter into publique, for these reasons. 1662 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* verse 17. II. ix. (1669) 294/1 They read it at home, and hear it preacht powerfully in the publick. 1689 Evelyn *Let. to Pepys* 12 Aug., The roome where he us'd to eate and dine in publiq. 1727 Swift *Country Post* 2 Aug., Wks. 1755 III. I. 177 They having of late appeared very much in publick together. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* (1791) I. xxii. 119 She would never more take me into public. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 89 § 13 The inquiry shall be held in public before an officer.

†b. In a public or collective capacity. *Obs.*

1653 Holcroft *Procopius, Persian Wars* I. 8 Bestowing many benefits upon their City in publique, and on particular men.

4. Short for Public house. *colloq.* Cf. Pub.

1709 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, For the Improvement of its [the newly-planted tree's] growth, aiourn to the publick and moistned it to the Root. 1799 Southey *Let. to T. Southey* 5 Jan., 'What, don't you keep a public?' 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. xv, He is a statesman, though he keeps a public. 1840 Arnold *Jrnl.* 23 July, in Stanley *Life* (1845) II. App. C. 426 Iron foundries and publics have no connexion with mere book literature. 1863-5 J. Thomson *Sunday at Hampstead* I. ix, We can take our beer at a public. 1899 Sir A. West *Recoll.* I. ii. 67 There was a 'public' called the 'Half-Way House'.

b. *attrib.* Of the public house.

1756 Whitefield *Life & Jrnls.* 3 My Mother..kept me in my tender Years from intermeddling in the least with the public Business. 1807 Crabbe *Parish Reg.* II. 124 He..Felt the poor purse, and sought the public door. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xiii, I suppose it was something in the public line.

†**Public,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. obs. F. *publicque-r* (in Godef.) or ad. L. *pūblic-āre, f. pūblic-us* Public.] *trans.* To make public, to publish.

1487 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 179/1 That nane of þame tak apoune hand..to public or vse ouþer bullis or processis purchest or to be purchest. 1542 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 424 */2 To publicte þis constitutioune. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 122/37 To publike, *publicare.*

†**Pu·blical,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. as Public *a.* + -al.] = Public *a.*

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 248 þer suld all publicall honor and wurshup sese betwix þe fadur & þe son.

Publican (pŭ·blikăn), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a.* 3–4 pupp-, publicane, 4–5 -an. *β.* 4 publycan, 4–7 publicane, 5– publican. [a. F. *publicain* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pūblicān-us* a farmer-general of the revenues, later a tax-gatherer, f. *pūblicum* the public revenue, neut. of *pūblic-us* Public. In the ME. form *puplican*, a. OF. *poplican*, a by-form influenced by *pople, puple*, People *sb.*]

1. *Rom. Hist.* One who farmed the public taxes; hence, a tax-gatherer. (Chiefly in Scriptural quotations or allusions.)

a. *c* 1200 Ormin 9295 Puplicaness comenn þær, Att himm to wurrþenn fullhtnedd. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 328 Schrift schal beon edmod, ase was þe Popplicanes, & nout ase was þe Pharisewus. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 397 Whi etiþ your Maistir wiþ puplicans? *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxv. 414 Of puplicans sen prince am I.

β. 1340 *Ayenb.* 175 Þe farizeus..onworþede Jhane publycan. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 912 (Harl.) Such was þe confessioun of þe publican [so 3 texts; *Ellesm., Lansd., Seld.* Puplican, -e]. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* iii. 12 Publicans, that is to saye, the customers and takers vp of tolles. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 42 How like a fawning publican he lookes. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxv. i. 545 The captaine..had beene aforetime a Publicane or farmer of the citie reuenues. 1853 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. II. 191 The publicans were outcasts among the Jews, because, having accepted the office under the Roman government of collecting the taxes imposed by Rome upon their brethren, they were regarded as traitors to the cause of Israel. 1855 J. H. Newman *Callista* xvi. (1881) 181 A clerk..in the *Officium* of the society of publicans or collectors of *annona.*

b. *transf.* Any collector of toll, tribute, customs, or the like. Also *fig.*

1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 64 Nothing writt'n but what passes through the custom-house of certain Publicans that have the tunaging and the poundaging of all free spok'n truth. 1650 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* II. v. § 4. 122 We are not angry with Searchers and Publicans..; but when they break open trunks, and pierce vessels, and unrip packs, and open sealed letters. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 37 Outrages and exactions such as have, in every age, made the name of publican a proverb for all that is most hateful. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Apr. 2/1 Next to Drink, the greatest Publicans of the British Exchequer are Death and Gambling on the Stock Exchange.

†**2.** *transf.* One who is regarded as 'a heathen man and a publican' (Matt. xviii. 17); one cut off from the church; an excommunicated person.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 11649 A publycan ys, yn oure sawe, A synful man, oute of þe lawe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Mathon*) 12 Quha in hopyne syne is tane, þe ewangell callis 'publicane'. *a* 1651 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 81 We, not one or two, but the whole church, must hold him as a publicane; that is, as one cutt off frome the bodie of Christ.

3. One who keeps a public house; a licensed victualler; a keeper of an ale-house or tavern.

1728 Bailey, *Publican*, ..also a Keeper of a publick House, a Victualler or Alehouse-keeper. 1744 N. Salmon *Pres. St. Universities* I. 416 It seems now to be the Business of most Publicans to propagate Vice and Disorder. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* II. 1033 An action by a publican, for beer sold. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Nov. 536 A profound politician in the eyes of a metropolitan publican. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV. lxi. 354 A large proportion of the publicans carried on a respectable trade.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *publican* †*lede* (= race), *sin, state, tenant*; *publican-ridden* adj.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13292 (Cott.) O puplicane lede was he, And als a man o gret pouste. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* viii. 382 No extortioner, nor unjust, nor guilty of any publican-sins. 1685 Bunyan *Pharisee & Publican* Wks. (1845) 103 Love..did cover with silence this his publican state. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 8/1 'A priest-ridden people is to be pitied, but a publican-ridden people is to be despised.' 1906 *Ibid.* 28 Mar. 2/1 To say..that the publican-tenant is in any sense a free agent is absurd.

Hence †**Pu·blican** *v. nonce-wd., trans.* to treat or regard as a publican. (Cf. Luke xviii. 10, 11.)

1648 C. Walker *Hist. Independ.* I. 2 To Pharisee themselves, and Publican all the world besides [cf. Pharisee *v.*].

Pu·blican, *sb.*[2] *Eccl. Hist.* Forms: 5 Popelican, -quan, 7 Poblican, 6– Publican. [ME. *popelican*, a. OF. *popelican, publican*, ad. med.L. *Pop(e)licān-us, Publicān-us*, altered from med. Gr. Παυλικιαν-ός (*v* = *v*) Paulician, in allusion to, or by confusion with, L. *pūblicānus* Publican I.]

A name applied to the Paulicians of the South of France in the 12th c.

[*a* 1225 Ralph of Coggeshalle *Chron.* (Rolls) 122 Temporibus Ludovici regis Franciæ, qui genuit regem Philippum, cum error quorumdam hæreticorum qui vulgo appellantur Publicani, per plures provincias Galliæ proserperet. *c* 1250 Matt. Paris (*ad ann.* 1236), Gallice etiam dicuntur ab aliquibus Popelicani.] 1481 Caxton *Godeffroy* xli. 80 Nygh by was a castel right strong, wherin alle the popeliquans of the lande were withdrawen. *Ibid.* lii. 94 And there was disputed ayenst this popelican. 1573 Stow *Ann.* (1592) 213 There came into England 30. Germanes,..who called themselues Publicans...They denyed matrimony, and the sacraments of baptisme, and the Lords supper, with other articles. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* IX. viii. IV. 180 The Archbishops of Lyons and Narbonne..sate in solemn judgment on some, it should seem, poor and ignoraat men called Publicans.

Publicanism (pŭ·blikăniz'm). [f. Publican[1] + -ism.] The fact or profession of being a publican: in quot. 1903, antithetic to Pharisaism.

1638 W. Sclater *Serm. Experimentall* 110 Amos his mean education: Matthew his Publicanisme; Paul his persecution. 1903 D. M'Lean *Stud. Apostles* x. 145 We believe the utter hollowness of Pharisaism to have been a main cause of the revolt into Publicanism on the part of some Jews.

†**Pu·blicate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *pūblicāt-*, ppl. stem of *pūblicāre* to Publish.] *trans.* To publish, make publicly known.

1540 in Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1548) 246 b, Many other errors holden, saied, publicated and taught by hym. 1659 Gauden *Tears of Ch.* I. xiv. 115 Little sins in them [the Clergy], (if publicated) grow great by their scandall and contagion. 1745 Fielding *True Patriot* No. 7 Wks. 1775 IX. 300, I have communicated my thoughts to you thereon, which you may suppress or publicate as you think meet. 1808

SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 66 The 'Monthly Review' publicates me and Duppa as being one D. Manuel.

Publication (pʊblikēˑɪʃən). Also 5 **pupplicacion**. [ME. *publicacion*, a. OF. *publicacion* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), in mod.F. *publication*, or ad. L. *pūblicātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *pūblicāre* to PUBLISH.] The action of publishing, or that which is published.

1. The action of making publicly known; public notification or announcement; promulgation.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 433 Anselme..demede þat Sodomytes schulde be accorsed every Sonday. But afterward he undede þat doynge, for publicacionn [HIGDEN *publicatio*] of vice. 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* (E.E.T.S.) 107, xj 3er aftir his deth was no gret pupplicacion mad. 1553 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 140 To mak publicatioun and intimatioun heirof at the marcatt crossis. 1655 *Providence* (R.I.) *Rec.* (1893) II. 89 Ordred yᵗ ye Publication of mariage shall be vnder ye hand of a Magistrate set upon some eminent Tree in ye Towne streete. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iv. 375 The Publication of the Gospel to us Gentiles. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* II. 577 Who could be allowed to speak of secret publication?

b. *spec.* in *Law*. Notification or communication to those concerned, or to a limited number regarded as representing the public. Cf. PUBLISH *v.* 1 b.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* VI. xiii. 223 The Iudge may not..proceede to the publication of the testament, vnlesse there be lawfull proofe, or sufficient prescription for the testators death. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., In Chancery.. we say a cause is come to Publication, when the Plaintiff hath exhibited his Bill, the Defendant answered, and witnesses are examined. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xi. 150 The communication of a libel to any one person is a publication in the eye of the law. 1837 *Act* 1 *Vict.* c. 26 § 13 Every will executed in manner hereinbefore required shall be valid without any other publication thereof. 1897 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 8/3 The Law of Libel...A man may tell his wife a thing, and that is not publication; or he may tell his next door neighbour, and that is.

2. The issuing, or offering to the public, of a book, map, engraving, photograph, piece of music, or other work of which copies are multiplied by writing, printing, or any other process; also, the work or business of producing and issuing copies of such works.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 216 My bookes,..with the publication of which you charge me as blameable. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Pref. (1848) 29, I should not be destituted of a very just Excuse for the Publication of it [this Treatise]. 1786 COWPER *Let. to W. Churchey* 13 Dec. (in *Sotheby's Catal.* 29 Apr. (1897) 21), I know well that publication is necessary to give an edge to the poetical turn. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iv, With an author's anxiety to rush into publication. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 3 Sept. 3/2 Some publishers think that to deposit the usual copies required by law at the Public Libraries constitutes publication.

b. A work published; a book or the like printed or otherwise produced and issued for public sale.

The first quotation may belong to 2.

1656 COWLEY *Poems* Pref., I have lost the Copy,..which makes me omit it in this publication. 1780 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1848) 656/2 One instance..of a foreign publication in which mention is made of *Tillustre Lockman*. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 7 They were originally separate publications. 1831 D. E. WILLIAMS *Life & Corr. Sir T. Lawrence* I. 141 Writers in the periodical publications of the day. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 751 The diffusion of books and periodical publications.

†**3.** The making of a thing public or common property; confiscation. (A Latinism.) *Obs. rare.*

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* I. i, The rich men..proscrib'd And publication made of all their goods. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* IV. viii. 304 To redeem maydens from prostitution and publication of their bodies.

Publicatory (pʊˑblikēˌtəri, -ˌtəri), *a. rare.* [f. late L. *pūblicātor*, agent-n. f. *pūblicāre* to PUBLISH: see -ORY 2.] Of or pertaining to publication; intended for publication.

1702 *Parl. Orig. Rights Lower Ho. Convoc.* 32 A Mandate Publicatory of Archbishop Bancroft. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 131 Byron's Hours of Idleness was not without publicatory enticements.

Publice, obs. Sc. var. of *publis*, PUBLISH.

Public house. (Now often with hyphen.)

1. A building belonging or open to the community at large; one provided for some public use or purpose; a public building. *Obs.* exc. with allusion to sense 2.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 21 That he was the firste that inuented in Greece to haue publique or common houses founded at the charges of the common welth..where the sick might be cured, and the poore refreshed. 1617-20 [see PUBLIC SCHOOL 2]. *c* 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* (1903) 319 The publike house of the Citty, where this and all publike feasts are kept. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. I. ii. (1737) 310 The Town of Glasgow have built a new Port, and named it Port-Glasgow, with a large Publick-House. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Apr. 10/2 Lord Avebury..said there were now public-houses all over the country, not for the sale of beer, but for the use of books.

2. A house for the entertainment of any member of the community, in consideration of payment.

a. An inn or hostelry providing accommodation (food and lodging, or light refreshments) for travellers or members of the general public; usually licensed for the supply of ale, wines, and spirits. Now commonly merged in b.

1669 WOOD *Life* 26 June (O.H.S.) II. 163 He was asham'd to go to a publick house [for his meals], because he was a senior master, and because his relations lived in Oxon. 1679 PRANCE *Narr. Pop. Plot* 12 Not beeing at home, but at a publique House hard by. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 155 ᵖ 2 Mr. Spectator, I Keep a Coffee-house...Good Mr. Spectator, ..Say it is possible a Woman may be modest and yet keep a Publick-house. 1715 *Royal Proclam.* 5 Jan. in *Loud. Gaz.* No. 5292/2 Taverns, Chocolate Houses, Coffee Houses, or other Publick Houses. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* II. 151 Every night they were entertained by private families, there being no public-houses at so remote a distance. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 165 Fattening some of the earliest broods, in order to supply public houses, and such families as require turkeys early in the season.

b. In current restricted application: A house of which the principal business is the sale of alcoholic liquors to be consumed on the premises; a tavern.

1768 FOOTE *Devil on Two Sticks* II. (1778) 33 Step into the first publick-house to refresh you. 1812 COLERIDGE *Lett., to Southey* (1895) 598 A large public house frequented about one o'clock by the lower orders. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 4 Lucky would it be for his wife and her eight children if there were no public-house in the land. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XIV. 688/1 In nearly all countries the nature of the trade carried on in public-houses has subjected them to a much more rigorous police supervision than ordinary trades.

†**3.** A brothel. Cf. F. *maison publique*, Ger. *öffentliches Haus*. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1785 TRUSLER *Mod. Times* I. 87 Who never loses sight of her till she is picked up and taken to a public house.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *public-house club, -keeper, licence, parlour, score, sign, trust*, etc.

1704 in TROTT *Laws Brit. Plant. Amer.* (1721) 256 No Publick House-keeper within this Province [New Jersey] shall suffer any Person or Persons to tipple and drink in his House on the Lord's Day. 1725 (*title*) The Publick-House-Keeper's Monitor. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. ii. ᵖ 3 The landlord was..overwhelming me with public-house civility. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxvi, They talked about them over their pints of beer at their public-house clubs. 1854 H. SPENCER in *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 143 Much as public-house scores are kept now. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) 690/1 [In Ireland] Public-house licences are generally held by shopkeepers. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. vi. 192 [He] wanted to promote himself to some honour or other in the public-house line. 1893 J. ASHBY STERRY *Naughty Girl* v, He would have..painted tea-trays and public-house signs.

Publicist (pʊˑblisist). [a. F. *publiciste* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*), Ger. *publicist*, f. L. (*jus*) *publicum* public law: see -IST.]

1. One who is learned in 'public' or international law (PUBLIC *a.* 9); a writer on the law of nations.

1792 BURKE *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. VII. 99 The two German courts seem to have as little consulted the publicists of Germany, as their own true interests. 1801 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary* (1869) I. v. 113 A distinguished publicist, to use the German term, the eminent political writer and statesman Friedrich Gentz. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 307 The cheapness of food is..justly considered by Vattel, and the publicists, as a chief purpose of political association. 1861 *N. Brit. Rev.* May 173 Plato was a publicist when he wrote the Laws and the Republic; Aristotle was a publicist when he wrote the Politics;..Machiavel was a publicist in the Prince, Hobbes in the Leviathan, Montesquieu in the 'Esprit des Lois'. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* x. (1876) 128 Problems which baffle the publicist and amaze the economist.

2. *loosely.* A writer on current public topics; a journalist who makes political matters his speciality.

1833 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 195 We hear of editors, reporters, writers in newspapers, and sometimes 'publicists', a neological term; but the world..does not assign the definite meanings to these terms. 1863 S. EDWARDS *Polish Captivity* I. 78 Certain German publicists point with an air of triumph to the fact that Prussia has constructed a railroad from Posen to Breslau. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. § 2. 752 The hacks of Grub Street were superseded by publicists of a high moral temper and literary excellence.

attrib. 1895 P. MILYOUKOV in *Athenæum* 6 July 25/3 The influence of the publicist polemics of the year.

Hence **Publici·stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to publicists. So **Pu·blicism**, the occupation or profession of a publicist; public journalism.

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 150 To divide his Biography, as Moser did his Publicistic Materials, into separate letter-boxes. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. Comm. (ed. 2) 127 The political or publicistic elements of *civitas*. 1885 *Society in London* 279 He has taken up publicism as he has taken up many other things. 1894 *Athenæum* 10 Nov. 634/2 Of publicistic and photographic accounts of Japan..we have more than enough.

Publicity (pʊbli·sĭti). [ad. F. *publicité* (*a* 1694 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *pūblicitās, -tātem*, f. L. *pūblic-us* PUBLIC.] The quality of being public; the condition or fact of being open to public observation or knowledge.

1791 HAMILTON tr. *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. Introd. 4 The sacrifices it makes by this publicity, are amply compensated by the advantages it derives from it. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Draught of Code* IV. Wks. 1843 IV. 316 Publicity is the very soul of justice. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 611 The studious composed their works without any view to their publicity. 1869 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* I. 89 The only guarantee of public honour is publicity, for the only protection rogues have is secrecy.

attrib. 1846 in *Daily Chron.* 19 Feb. (1903) 5/1 [Marriott ..in the year 1846 registered as an article of utility an] improved publicity omnibus. 1907 *Instal. News* Sept. 4/1 The..fantastic publicity schemes now in vogue.

Publicly (pʊˑblikli), *adv.* [f. PUBLIC *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In a public manner; in the presence or with the knowledge of people generally; with publicity; in public; openly; without concealment.

1567 *Ælfric's Test. Antiquitie* Title-p., The auncient fayth ..here publikely preached, and also receaued in the Saxons tyme. 1569 in Dunlop *Confess.* (1722) II. 637 Thereunto war added secret Prayers publicthe made within the Houses. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 130 Yet once againe proclaime it publikely. 1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* 7 All the Canonicall Books of the Old and New Testament..shall be publiquely read in the vulgar Tongue. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 6 ᵖ 11 The Soldiers murmured publickly for Want of Pay. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 379 Those books were not publicly exposed to sale.

2. By the public or community; by or with public or common action or consent; officially; collectively, as a community; also, †in a way common to all, commonly, generally, universally (*obs.*).

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xxii. 112 b, These Sacquas [water carriers]..are waged either publikely, or of som in particular. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 142 The Athenians erected him such a one publiquely in the market place. *a* 1729 S. CLARKE *Serm.* (1734) III. 88 Able to be publickly beneficial to Mankind. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Apr. 2/2 Provisions which will very largely close the door to all publicly-managed elementary schools. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 13 Apr. 4/4 Eventually no publicly-paid teacher would be allowed to give denominational teaching.

Publicness (pʊˑbliknès). Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being public, in various senses; publicity, notoriety, openness; the fact of pertaining to or affecting the community as a whole; †devotedness to the public interest; †the condition of being commonly accepted, prevalence.

1605 A. WOTTON *Answ. Pop. Articles* 16 The truth of beleefe depends not vpon the publicknes of an exposition, but vpon the soundnesse thereof. 1641 W. HAKEWILL *Libertie of Subject* 137 The King may not exact money for passage in and out of his Court gates, because of the publikenesse of his Person. 1643 W. GREENHILL *Axe at Root* Ep. Ded., Publiquenesse of dangers calls for publiquenesse of spirits. 1662 BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 68 Pope Alexander VII. not enduring the publiqueness of this Cardinal's amours, sent him legate to Romania. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* viii. 441 Differenc'd from each other by the publickness or privateness of the things taken away. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxix. 173 His objections as to the publicness of the place. 1828 WEBSTER s.v., The publicness of a sale. 1844 EMERSON *Lect., Yng. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 305 The timidity of our public opinion is our disease, or, shall I say, the publicness of opinion, the absence of private opinion. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The publicness of a resort.

Public office: see PUBLIC *a.* 2 c.

Public school. A school which is public, in senses varying with time and place.

The Latin *publica schola* goes back under the Roman Empire to the fourth (and by implication, the first) century A.D., and also appears in the Capitula of Louis the Pious A.D. 829, in the sense of a school maintained at the public expense, national or local.

[381 ST. JEROME *Interpr. Chron. Euseb.* ii. (A.D. 89), Quinctilianus ex Hispania Calaguritanus, qui primus Romae publicam scholam et salarium e fisco recepit, claruit. 829 *Capitula Hlodovici Pii* (Mon. Germ. Hist., Leges 37), Suggerimus ut morem paternum sequentes saltem in tribus congruentissimis imperii vestri locis scolæ publicæ fiant.]

1. In England, originally, A grammar-school founded or endowed for the use or benefit of the public, either generally, or of a particular locality, and carried on under some kind of public management or control; often contrasted with a 'private school' carried on at the risk and for the profit of its master or proprietors. In recent English use (chiefly from the 19th century), applied especially to such of the old endowed grammar-schools as have developed into large boarding-schools, drawing, from the well-to-do classes of all parts of the country or of the empire, pupils, who in the higher forms are prepared mainly for the ancient universities or for the public services, and to some large modern schools established with similar aims. As it is a general characteristic of these large schools that order is maintained and discipline administered to a great extent by the elder pupils themselves, this has come to be a recognized feature of the English public school, and is often the prominent notion in such phrases as 'a public school education' or 'training', 'the English public school system', and the like.

The Latin form appears in the 12th c., and is frequent from the 14th c. as applied to an endowed free grammar-school. The English form *public school* is known from 1580, and was no doubt used earlier. Down to the 18th c. it was very generally opposed to 'private school', and education in a 'public school' was also contrasted with education at home under a tutor. The term was officially used in 1860 in the appointment of a Royal Commission, and in 1867 in 'An Act for the better government and extension of certain Public Schools'. As this act applied to the ancient endowed grammar-schools or colleges of Eton, Winchester, Westminster, Harrow, Rugby, Charterhouse, Shrewsbury, these have sometimes been spoken of as 'the Seven Public Schools'; but the name is generally used to include these and more than twenty other large schools, ancient and modern, of similar organization, which are not separated by any definite line from other endowed schools that depend upon a more local constituency.

[*c* 1180 *Hist. Bury St. Edmunds* (Rolls) I. 126 Hic ergo [Canutus rex] tam..benignus..fuisse memoratur ut per urbes et oppida publicas instituens scolas magistris deputatis.. pueros..litteris tradidit imbuendos de ratione fiscali sumpti-

bus constitutis. 1364 (Apr. 7) in *Vict. County Hist. Surrey* II. 155 Hugone de Kingston..pedagogo, ut informacioni et doctrine dictorum puerorum .. in dicta villa intenderet, et scolas publicas gubernaret. 1437 (Feb. 23) in *Vict. County Hist. Lincoln* II. 430 [The Chapter] monuerunt pauperes clericos in persona Prepositi eorundem, quod adeant scolas publicas et addiscant effectualiter. 1558 (*a* Mar. 8) in Wilkins *Concilia* IV. 166 Qui in locis insignioribus publicas scholas salario publico vel privato tenent.]

1580 *Let. Privy Counc.* 18 June, in Strype *Life Grindal* 254 All such schoolmasters as have charge of children and do instruct them either in public schools or private houses. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix. 186 In publicke schooles this swaruing in affection from the publicke choice in no case can be. 1604 *Act 1 Jas. I*, c. 4 § 8 No person shall keepe any schoole .. except it be in some publike or free Grammer Schoole, or in some such noblemans..or gentlemans..house as are not recusants. 1649 in *Perfect Diurnall* 26 Mar., That some Public Schools for the better education and principling of youth in virtue and justice would soberly be considered of and settled. 1663 (Dec. 4) in *Vict. County Hist. Bedford.* II. 165 Wee the Warden and Schollers of.. New Colledge [Oxford] have..elected Mr John Allanson, clerke..to bee Schoolemaster of the publique free Grammer Schoole in .. Bedford. 1673 Abp. of Armagh in *Essex P.* (Camden) 113 An Account of the Publique Schooles within the Province of Ulster...There is a free schoole for the Diocesse of Meath, with a Salary according to the Act..of about 40*l.* p. ann. 1707 E. Chamberlayne *St. Eng.* 385 London. (*Heading*) Publick Schools and Colleges. The first is Westminster School...St. Paul's School...Merchant-Taylors School...Belonging to Christ's Hospital is another famous Grammar Free-School...That at Ratcliff was founded by Nicholas Gibson, Grocer of London. 1713 Berkeley *Guard.* No. 62 ¶ 8, I regard our public schools and universities, not only as nurseries of men for the service of the church and state [etc.]. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* Ded. 7 Your Lordship..by Your education in a public School and University, has learnt from Your earliest youth [etc.]. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* III. v, This worthy man having observed the imperfect institution of our public schools, and the many vices which boys were there liable to learn, had resolved to educate his nephew, as well as the other lad..in his own house. 1760 Foote *Minor* I. i, He has run the gauntlet thro' a public school, where, at sixteen, he had practis'd more vices than he would otherwise have heard of at sixty. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 372. 1810 *F. Westley's Catal.* 1 Dec., Elementary Publications recommended as Reward Books for Sunday and other Public Schools. 1828 Arnold *Let.* 14 Mar. in Stanley *Life*, I never ran down public schools in the lump, but grieved that their exceeding capabilities were not turned to better account. *a* 1832 Crabbe *Posth. Tales* xix. 223. 1839 W. Lovett & J. Collins, etc. *Chartism*, To erect public halls or schools for the people throughout the kingdom. 1847 (*title*) Fagging: is it hopelessly inseparable from the discipline of a public school? 1848 Moberly *Winchester Serm.* II. Pref., What then..is a public school? and wherein does it essentially differ from a private one?.. A public school is one in which the government is administered, in greater or less degree, with the aid of the pupils themselves: a private school is one in which the government is altogether administered by masters. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Feb. 4/2 Our Public Schools..(by which phrase we never mean real public schools like the Board schools at all, but merely schools for the upper and middle classes) are in their existing stage primarily great gymnasiums. 1899 A. F. Leach *Hist. Winchester Coll.* ii, The only working definition of a Public School then is that it is an aristocratic or plutocratic school which is wholly or almost wholly a Boarding School, is under some form of more or less public control, and is..'non-local':—a 'Boarding Academy for young Gentlemen', which draws its pupils from all parts of the Country, and is not a Private Adventure School.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *public school boy, man, system, training,* etc. (esp. connoting the qualities which the discipline and spirit of a public school are held to impart).

c 1843 G. Moberly in Stanley *Arnold* (1845) I. iii. 191 Hardly to be found among public-school men. 1844 Stanley *Ibid.* (1845) 112 The peculiarities which distinguish the English public school system from almost every other system of education in Europe. 1874 Burnand *My time* xxiii. 205 He had not had a public-school training. 1899 Kipling *Stalky* 164 Talking..of public-school spirit and the traditions of the ancient seat. 1901 *Athenæum* 27 July 121/1 The task of estimating public-school influence on the nation at large.

†2. Formerly applied to the lecture-room or class of the professor of any faculty in a university or similar institution for advanced study or higher learning. *Obs.*

[1829: see above]. 1582 Allen *Martyrd. Campion* (1908) 6 Thither [to Douai] he went where after a yere's great diligence and many exercises done booth in house and publike scholes, he proceeded bachilier of divinitie. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faust.* i. 88 I'll have them fill the public schools with silk, Wherewith the students shall be bravely clad. 1617-20 Moryson *Itin.* (1903) 319 The publike schoole at Strasburg was not reputed an universitie yet gave the degrees of Bachelors and Masters of Artes, having a publike house for that purpose, and publike schooles where learned Professors did read. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* IV. xlvi. 370 That which is now called an University, is a Joyning together, and an Incorporation under one Government of many Publique Schools, in one and the same Town or City.

3. In Scotland, British colonies and dominions, and the United States of America: A school provided at the public expense and managed by public authority for the use of the community of a defined district, as part of a system of public (and usually free) education.

The term has been used in New England and Pennsylvania from the 17th c., and has been adopted in all States of the American Union. An early synonym was 'free school', and a later one in some States, 'common school', which is now however generally confined to a school of the lowest grade or 'public elementary school'. In Scotland, the name was made official by the Education Act of 1872: see quot. Scottish 'Public' Schools were by the Code of 1908 classed as *Primary, Intermediate,* and *Secondary,* a classification based solely on the extent of their curriculum. In some colonies the division is into First, Second, and Third Class Public Schools.

1644 *Acts of United* (New Engl.) *Colonies* (1859) 20 Prompt to extend their care for the good of publike Schooles. 1683 *Pennsylv. Frame of Govmt.* § 10 The Governor and Provincial Council shall erect and order all public Schooles. 1711 (May 9) *Boston Town Records* VIII. 80 [To] be invested and laid out in some Real Estate for the use of the Publick Lattin School. 1785 (May 20) *Ordinance U.S. Congress,* There shall be reserved the lot No. 16 of every township for the maintenance of public schools within the said township. 1853 tr. *Siljeströmi's Educ. Instit. U.S.* 15 Public schools is the name given to all schools which are supported by the public, and which are therefore under public control. 1873 *Pennsylv. Constit.* § 10 The general assembly shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools, wherein all the children of the commonwealth above the age of six years may be educated. 1894 G. H. Martin (*title*) Evolution of the Massachusetts Public School System. 1903 *Manual of Public Schools of Boston,* [Classified as] Normal, Latin, and High Schools, Grammar Schools, Primary Schools, [and] Kindergartens.

1872 *Act* 35 & 36 *Vict.* (Scotl.) c. 62 § 25 Every school under the management of the school board of a parish shall be deemed a parish school, and every school under the management of the school board of a burgh shall be deemed a burgh school, and all such schools are hereby declared to be public schools within the meaning of this Act. *Ibid.* § 26 There shall be provided for every parish and burgh a sufficient amount of accommodation in public schools available for all persons resident in such parish or burgh [etc.]. 1882 *Act* 45 & 46 *Vict.* c. 18 § 1 This Act may be cited as the Public-Schools (Scotland) Teachers Act, 1882. 1908 *Scotch Education Code* § 12 An Inspector or sub-Inspector may visit any public school, or any other school subject to inspection at any time without notice. 1909 *Let. to Editor,* In Scotland, apart from the official and legal use of the words 'public school', the term is now generally used in the sense of an elementary day school under a school board.

1904 *Cape of Good Hope C. S. List* 267 Public Schools. Course of Instruction...Class III. To include at least reading, writing, arithmetic, outlines of history and geography, and lessons on natural objects. *Ibid.* 268 (List of) The First Class Undenominational Public Schools.

Pu·blic-spi·rited, *a.* Characterized by public spirit (Public *a.* 8 b); animated or prompted by zeal for the public good; directed to the common welfare.

1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 157 There is one publick spirited Man lately come into that Countrey. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 442 ¶ 3 Good or Ill-natur'd, Publick-spirited or Selfish. 1783 Burke *Rep. Affairs Ind.* Wks. XI. 269 The act..is not only disinterested, but generous, and publick-spirited. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 358 A new nobility of wealth, who..were not more farsighted or more public-spirited than their predecessors.

Hence **Pu·blic-spi·ritedly** *adv.*, with public spirit; **Pu·blic-spi·ritedness.**

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 382 The Spirit of Charity, the old Word for publike Spiritednesse. 1707 E. Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* I. (ed. 22) 50 Many eminent Qualifications, as Dexterity, Sagacity,..Publick spiritedness. 1847 Webster, Public-spiritedly. 1860 Mill *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 72/1 The 'local' or 'middle class' examination for the degree of Associate, so laudably and public-spiritedly established by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. 1883 *Kendal Mercury & Times* 23 Nov. 5/1 The promptings of a noble public-spiritedness.

Publish (pʊ·blĭʃ), *v.* Forms: see below. [ME. *puplise, -ish, poplis,* etc., and *publisshe, publisce,* etc., f. OF. *puplier, poploiier,* (later) *publier,* ad. L. *pūblicāre* to make public, publish, confiscate, f. *pūblic-us* Public. The OF. *pup-, pop-* forms either represented a popular L. *poplicare* (cf. early L. *poplicus, poblicus* = *publicus,* and med.L. *pupplicare* in 15th c. eccles. documents), or were due to later influence of OF. *pople, peuple,* ad. L. *populus* People. The normal Eng. repr. of OF. *publier* was Publy: cf. Carry *v.* *Publish* may repr. an AF. **publir, *puplir* (not found), but was app. due to imitation of verbs etymologically ending in *-ish* (-ɪsh 2): cf. *astonish, distinguish, famish, vanquish.* The spelling *publice* may have been influenced by L. *publicāre.*]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 4–5 **puplis(e, -lissh(e, -lich(e, poplis, pupplis, -lisch(e, 4–6 -lish(e, 5 puplyssch, -llise, pupples, -lys(s)h(e, 6 puplice, lyche.**

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 90 Þe folk that ascaped ..puplised it fulle wide. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* I. 339 Men of þis world .. wolen haten hem þat puplisshen it. *Ibid.* III. 247 Þus is heresye..pupplischid in londis. 1382 — *Matt.* i. 19 Joseph ..wolde not pupliche [1388 puplische] hir. *c* 1400 *Cursor M.* 29540 (Cott. Galba) He þat poplist it furth. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 911 Als be þe apostil es pupplist. *Ibid.* 1953 So þat it be..puplist. 1452 *Paston Lett.* I. 230 Hit is opunly puplysschid. 1484 *Certificate* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 41 To pupples and declare..the treuth. 1509 *Sel. Cas. Crt. Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) 200 That the abbot of Salop shuld puplice & openly say. *Ibid.* 201 Reportes thus puplished. 1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 79 To be denownsyd and puplycbyd.

β. 4–6 **publice, -lis(s)he, -lis(s)ch(e, 5 -lesch, -les(e, -lisce, 5–6 -lys(s)h(e, 6 -lis, 5– publish.**

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 101 No þinge þat is pryue publice [C. xiii. 38 publisshe] þow it nenere. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 445 Freris wold not here þis publischt. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 147 Þat were i-publesched [*v.rr.* puplished, publesed] in þe Synod Nicena. *c* 1400 *Brut* 330 Þis same Piers told & publissed þe trewþe. *c* 1450 *Prov.* in *Deutsch. Neuphil.* (1906) 55 Hyde and haue: publyssh & nouȝt haue. *c* 1460 G. Ashby *Dicta Philos.* 66 Publisshing to his connyng your fauour. 1480 Publish [see B. 1 b]. 1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 308 To publysshe the doctryne and fayth of cryste. *c* 1510 Nisbet *N. T. in Scots, Acts* iv. 17 That it be na mare publisit in to the pepile. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech. in Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 200 The Pandectis .. was publischeit be Iustiniane. 1588 in T. Morris *Provosts of Methven* (1875) 72 To be red and publicit. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 38 Bot the truth of the mater is nocht publised.

B. Signification. To make public.

I. 1. *trans.* To make publicly or generally known; to declare or report openly or publicly; to announce; to tell or noise abroad; also, to propagate, disseminate (a creed or system).

c 1330 [see A. *a*]. 14.. *Cursor M.* 24731 (Fairf. MS.) Of þe concepcioun of our lauedi puplist bi an angel on þe see. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 436 When this murder was published, all people cryed vnto God for vengeaunce. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 219 At the very moment that the Sun came to the Equator, he publish'd the new year. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* v. x, She now resolved to publish her resolution of going..to St. James's-square. 1896 'M. Field' *Attila* iv. 106 Do not publish Your shame, for your own sake.

b. *spec.* in *Law. To publish one's will*: see quot. 1898. *To publish a libel*: to communicate a libel to one or more persons.

1480 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 59 Neuer wyllyng myne seyd mynde, wyll, and intent, so be me published, notified, and declared vpon the seyd sfeoffament, in any maner of wyse to be changyd. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.* s. v. *Libell,* A criminous report of any man cast abroad, or otherwise vnlawfully published in writing. 1649 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 200, I doe publish and declare this to be my last will and testament. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. viii. 126 The defendent, on an indictment for publishing a libel, is not allowed to allege the truth of it by way of justification. 1897 *Encycl. Laws Eng.* s. v. *Defamation,* The plaintiff..establishes a primâ facie case, as soon as he has proved that the defendant published to some third person actionable words. 1898 *Ibid.* s. v. *Publication,* Wills are said to be published when they are properly executed before witnesses.

†c. *refl.* To become known, to declare itself; cf. F. *se publier. Obs. rare*—1.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 3/2 All hadde accidents publishe themselues at the full Moone, more then at other times.

2. *esp.* To announce in a formal or official manner; to pronounce (a judicial sentence), to promulgate (a law or edict); to proclaim. † *To publish war,* to declare war (*obs.*).

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 290 Þei maken þe iuge erre and pupplische a sentence contrarie to trewþe. 1485 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 524 That ye doo publissbe this our Commaundement vnto all thinhabitantes of our said Citie. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 49 b, Such Ecclesiastical lawes as.., when they be ons published, shalbe obserued. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* VII. Wks. 1813 I. 521 Meanwhile, she commanded the sentence against Mary to be published. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iii. § 3. 125 The Charter was published throughout the whole country.

b. To ask (the banns of marriage); also, †to announce or put up the names of (persons intending marriage) (*obs.*).

1488 in *Prymer* (E. E. T. S.) Introd. 171 The Banys were asked & publissbed the xiij daye of Janyuer. 1572 tr. *Buchanan's Detectioun* F iij b, Theire sche taried with Bothwell, quhile the banes weir publishing. 1651 *Essex Antiquarian* (Mass.) VII. 45 Mr. Phillips of Rowley, having been published, writes to the General Court saying that there is no one [clergyman] to marry him. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony,* Saying after the accustomed manner: I publish the Banns of Marriage between M of ——, and N of ——. 1678 *Providence Rec.* (1894) V. 325 John Whipple junr., and Rebecah Scott widdoe..were published in way of Marriage by a writting fixed upon a publick place in the sayd Towne. 1742 Fielding *Jos. Andrews* IV. ii, It is my orders..that you publish these banns no more. 1841 Lytton *Nt. & Morn.* I. i, The Banns on her side will be published with equal privacy in a church near the Tower.

†3. To proclaim (a person) publicly as something, or in some capacity or connexion; also, (without compl.) to denounce, to 'show up'. *Obs.*

1382 [see A. *a*]. 1470 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 233/2 They have deserved to be puplysshed as fals Traytours. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 6 Our Saviour..is published by an oath, Christ and Priest. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. i. 98 How will this grieue you,..that You thus haue publish'd me? 1676 Ray *Corr.* (1848) 124 Mr. Oldenburgh hath published him as a considerable author. 1733 Pope *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 59 In this impartial glass, my Muse intends.. to..Publish the present age.

†b. To bring under public observation or notice; to give public notice of. *Obs.*

1529 More *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 211/2 It were peraduenture a thinge not conuenient, after those witnesses published, to bring proues a freshe vpon the principall mater. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. ii. (1739) 89 Goods found shall be published by the Finder to the Neighbourhood. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xiv. § 11 While cursed Cham publisht and disclosed the nakedness of their father. 1709–10 Steele *Tatler* No. 142 ¶ 7 [A diamond box] to be published on Monday which will cost Fourscore Guinea's.

c. To expose to public view. *rare.*

a 1860 Alb. Smith *Lond. Med. Stud.* (1861) 73 Having

arrived at the Hall, put your rings and chains in your pocket, and, if practicable, publish a pair of spectacles. 1885 W. W. Story *Poems, Eng. Husb. to It. Wife* vii, I cannot, like Sarto, publish your face In every Madonna, Sibyl, and Saint.

4. *spec.* To issue or cause to be issued for sale to the public (copies of a book, writing, engraving, piece of music, or the like); said of an author, editor, or *spec.* of a professional publisher.

[*c* 1450 Pecock *MS.* (in *Quaritch's Catal.* (1887) I. No. 54), That no person cristen..after sufficient puplishing of this book to hem schulde have eny excusacioun for this that thei knowe not the lawe..of her lord god.] 1529 More *Dyalogue* I. Pref., Wks. 106/1, I am now driuen..to this thirde busynes of publishynge and puttynge my boke in printe my selfe. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 10 He could no sooner write any thing, but presently it was caught from him, and published, and he could not haue leaue to mend it. 1709-10 Steele *Tatler* No. 115 ₱ 6, I shall here publish a short Letter which I have received from a Well-wisher. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 33/1 Literary productions..when they are circulated abroad and published with the author's consent they become common property. 1908 *Oxford Univ. Gaz.* No. 1255 (*Imprint.*) Printed by Horace Hart, M.A., Controller of the University Press, at his Office in the Press, in the Parish of St. Thomas; and published by him at the Depository, 116 High Street,..in the City of Oxford.

b. To make generally accessible or available for acceptance or use; to place before or offer to the public. *Obs.* exc. as said of doing this by the medium of a book, journal, or the like.

1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 186 The old Artificers..would not have their workes smoothered up in some private corners, so were they very careful in publishing them. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 5 Two Jewish Rabbins..were the first who published the Hebrew character in separate types. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 287 Mr. W. assures us that he will publish his medicine as soon as its efficacy is established. 1824 in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VI. 207/1 [A small bust of the Duke of York...On the back are engraved the words] 'Published by T. Hamlet, Aug. 16, 1824'. 1842 Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 63 The celebrated Leonard Euler had published a somewhat similar theory.

†5. a. *trans.* To people, populate (a country, etc.). b. *refl.* To propagate itself; to multiply, breed. *Obs.* (Cf. Peoplish *v.*)

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6485 (Petyt MS.) Forto puplise þe loud & tile. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III. pr. xi. 77 (Camb. MS.) How gret is the diligence of nature, ffor alle thinges renouelen and pupplisen hem with seed I-multiplyed. *c* 1450 Lovelich *Grail* xxxviii. 301 Forto pubplysche that Contre [Fr. *pour peupler la terre*]. 1577 Hellowes *Gueuara's Chron.* 193 This temple [of Peace] in authoritie was most auncient,..with priestes most published, and in deuotion most esteemed.

II. †6. *trans.* To make public property, to confiscate (rendering L. *pūblicāre*). *Obs.*

1533 Bellenden *Livy* III. x. (S. T. S.) I. 287 Than was ane law made þat mont aventyne sall be publist and dividit amang þe pepill. *Ibid.* III. xix. II. 27 Baith þe gudis of appius claudius and Spu. Oppius war confiscate and publist be þe tribunis. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 457 His goodes also ought by the ciuile Magistrate to be published.

Publishable (pʊ·blĭshăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -able.] That may be published or made public; liable to, fit for, or intended for publication.

1811 Southey *Lett.* (1856) II. 226 They .. would..have been dead before that part of the correspondence was publishable, according to her will. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 317 The two new cantos of Don Juan, which he says have been sent back to Lord Byron, to be softened into something like a publishable shape. 1891 *Longm. Mag.* July 326 It is not a publishable story.

Published (pʊ·blĭsṭ), *ppl. a.* Also 7 -isht. [f. as prec. + -ed 1.]

1. Made generally known; publicly announced or declared; officially promulgated or proclaimed; of a book, etc., issued or offered to the public.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. vi. 236 Dar'st thou support a published Traitor? 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 32 One of your publisht Orders. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xi. 117 In my published lectures, I have endeavoured [etc.].

2. Exposed or exhibited to public view. *rare.*

1839 Bailey *Festus* ix. (1852) 109 The published bosom and the crowning smile—The cup excessive. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (ed. 3) I. xiv. 245 The proffered Caesar and his long-prepared group of Captaias—sitting published on the backs of real horses.

Publisher (pʊ·blĭshəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er 1.]

1. One who publishes or makes something public; one who declares, announces, or proclaims publicly. Now *rare.*

1453 in *Ep. Acad. Oxon.* (O.H.S.) I. 320 The first publisheris of the seide sclandirful noysyng. 1538 Elyot, *Præco, onis,* a cryar, a publysshar of thynges. 1554 *Let. Q. Mary to Justices in Norfolk* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. *Rec.* II. No. 14. 259 The Authors and Publishers of these vain Prophesies and untrue Bruits. 1646 H. Lawrence *Comm. Angells* 138 Preachers and publishers of peace. 1796 *Look at Home* 13 The Publisher of the Gospel of the Grace of God. 1878 Newcomb *Pop. Astron.* II. i. 106 The first publisher of a result or discovery, supposing such result or discovery to be honestly his own, now takes the place of the first inventor.

2. One who publishes a book or literary work: a. One who as author, or esp. as editor, gives it to the public; 'one who puts out a book into the world' (J.). Now *rare.*

1654 *Whitlock's Zootomia,* The Publisher [Sir John Birkenhead] to the Reader. 1657 Rawley *Bacon's Resuscitatio* (1661) 181 Written by his Lordship in Latin; and Englished by the Publisher. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxh.) 25/1 Publisher, is one that causeth a booke to be printed after the death of the author. 1726 Swift *Gulliver,* The Publisher to the Reader. The author of these Travels, Mr. Lemuel Gulliver, is my ancient and intimate friend. 1775 Johnson *Journ. West. Isl.* Wks. 1816 VIII. 353, I have yet supposed no imposture but in the publisher.

b. *Comm.* One whose business is the issuing of books, newspapers, music, engravings, or the like, as the agent of the author or owner; one who undertakes the printing or production of copies of such works, and their distribution to the booksellers and other dealers, or to the public. (Without qualification generally understood to mean a *book-publisher.*)

1740 Dyche & Pardon, *Publisher,*.. among the Booksellers, is one that has his name put at the bottom of pamphlets, news-papers, &c. though the property is in another person, to whom he is accountable for the sale, &c. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 392/1 Petty dealers, or venders of small ware, like our publishers. 1802 Montefiore (*title*) The Law of Copyright, being a Compendium of Acts of Parliament and Adjudged Cases, relative to Authors, Publishers, Printers [etc.]. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xxxi. (ed. 3) 315 The Publisher, is a bookseller; he is, in fact, the author's agent. 1836 *Act 6 & 7 Will. IV.* c. 76 § 20 Be it enacted, That the Printer, Publisher, or Proprietor of every Newspaper shall, within Twenty-eight Days after the last Day of every Calendar Month, pay or cause to be paid the Duty chargeable on all and every Advertisement..contained in or published with such Newspaper. 1840 Hood *Up Rhine* Introd. 1 On learning from my Publisher that in one short fortnight the whole impression of the present work had been taken off his hands. *Mod.* Mr. Henry Frowde is the publisher.

3. One who puts anything into circulation; e.g. one who issues counterfeit paper money or the like; an 'utterer'. *rare.*

1828 in Webster.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *publisher dealer, -fighter.*

1897 *Q. Rev.* July 93 How many of the modern publisher-fighters would work a proud heart to death in paying off a colossal debt? 1902 *Daily Chron.* 19 Nov. 3/4 The French publisher-dealers of the [eighteenth] century.

Hence *nonce-wds.* **Pu·blisheress,** a female publisher; **Pu·blishership,** the position or function of a publisher.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 27 Authorship and publishership have become so identified in one common interest. 1888 *Bow Bells Weekly* 15 June 376/2 Mrs. Frank Leslie, the American publisher (or publisheress).

Pu·blishing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Publish, in various senses.

1. = Publication 1.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* v. 3828 þat fully thretty dayis Sentens of ded or banyssynge Be haldyn in wryt but publissynge. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 401 Longe afore þe publisshyng or openyng of the statute aforsaid. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. viii. § 5. 17 In the very publishing of the law his face did shine. 1660 *Providence* (R. I.) *Rec.* (1893) II. 126 It being the first tyme of publishing [of banns]. 1752 Foote *Taste* II. Wks. 1799 I. 24 Will not the publishing of our crimes trumpet forth your folly?

2. *spec.* The action or business of issuing a book or books, etc.: see Publisher 2 b; = Publication 2. Also *attrib.*

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Publication de livres,* a publishing, or setting forth of bookes. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 535 This Author..promises the publishing of a Treatise about Insects. 1706 *License Q. Anne to Tonson,* He hath ..humbly besought Us to grant him Our Royal Privilege and Licence for the sole Printing and Publishing thereof for the Term of Fourteen Years. 1828 Scott *Let. to Mrs. Lockhart* 24 Oct. in *Life,* In book shops and publishing houses. 1885 *Athenæum* 26 Sept. 407/1 One of the mysteries which surround current French publishing.

†**Pu·blishly,** *adv. Obs.* In 4–5 publis-, publesly, puplisbily. Irregular form for Publicly.

c 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* II. 1317 Thelamonyus publisly [*v.r.* publesly] Affermand þat he cruelly Of hys hondes suld thole þe ded. *c* 1468 in *Archæol.* (1846) XXXI. 329 Than the byshope shewid hyme and my ladye, bothe, the manner, and in hight wordes puplishilye fyaunced aither other.

Publishment (pʊ·blĭshmĕnt). Now *rare.* [f. Publish + -ment.] The action of publishing; publication, proclamation, announcement; *esp.* in *U. S.*, publication of the banns of marriage.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. ccxxix. 259 Y^e^ Cardynall made sharpe processe agayn prestys, y^t^ noresshed cristen moyles, & rebuked them by open publysshement. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. (1623) 989 The before-said publishment of assurances at Pauls-Crosse. 1722 S. Sewall *Diary* 14 Feb. (1882) III. 303 Went to James, and order'd our Publishment [i. e. of intended marriage]. 1750 *Acts & Laws Connecticut* 144 If any Person..shall presume to Deface or pull down any Publishment set up in Writing, as aforesaid, before the expiration of eight Days,..every such Person.. shall be Fined the Sum of Six Shillings. 1857 Holland *Bay Path* xv, His fourteen days of publishment at last expired. 1887 in *Pall Mall G.* 30 Nov. 5/2, I..must request the publishment of this letter in your next issue.

†**Pu·bly,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 puple. [a. F. *publie-r,* ad. L. *pūblicāre.*] *trans.* To publish.

13.. *St. Gregory* 309 in Herrig's *Archiv* LVII. 63 þo was hit pupled, & nouȝt ihad þat al þe eorldom was hire owe. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* II. vi. 101 He made hit to be cryed and publyed throughe al his oost. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xix. 64 Whiche name within few dayes was so publyed, that it was knowen throgh all the land.

Pubo-, assumed combining form of L. *pūbēs* (of which the actual stem is *pūbi-*, and the modern L. and F. assumed form Pubio-). The form *pubo-* is indefensible etymologically, but is recognized in Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890, and *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895, as the current English form in combinations having the sense 'Of or belonging to the pubes or os pubis, in conjunction with (some other part)'. Such are the adjs. **pubo-femoral,** belonging to the pubes and the femur (as in *pubo-femoral ligament*), **pubo-iliac, pubo-ischiatic** (as in *pubo-ischiatic bone*), **pubo-prostatic** (as in *pubo-prostatic ligaments*), **pubo-tibial, pubo-vesical,** belonging to the pubes and the bladder (as in *pubo-vesical ligaments, muscles*), etc.

1890 in Billings *Nat. Med. Dict. Ibid., Pubo-ischiatic bone,*..the combined ischium and [os] pubis (Henle). 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Puccinia** (pʊksi·niă). *Bot.* [Named after T. Puccini, an Italian anatomist.] A large genus of minute parasitic fungi, N.O. *Uredineæ,* the species of which are heteroecious. The best-known species, *P. graminis,* grows as an æcidium on the leaves of the barberry, and its spores produce the *Uredo* or rust on wheat, rye, oats, and grass.

1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* II. 210 A small fungus, the Bramble *Puccinia.* 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 247 The second form of fruit [produced upon the leaves of Berberis] was at one time considered a distinct genus of Fungi, and described under the name of Æcidium; but this term is now only used to designate a particular form of fruit in the cycle of development of Puccinia.

Hence **Pu·ccinoid** *a.*, allied in form to Puccinia.

1874 Cooke *Fungi* 201 The Æcidium which from the same disc produces the puccinoid resting spores.

Puccoon (pʊkū·n). Forms: 7 pohcoon, pochone, poughkone, 7–8 *pl.* pocones, 8 pochoon, pecoon, poccoon, puckoon, 8– puccoon. The Virginian Indian name of a North American plant or plants yielding a red dye: originally, as it appears, of the Red Puccoon or Blood-root, *Sanguinaria canadensis,* N.O. *Papaveraceæ,* and Hoary Puccoon, *Lithospermum canescens,* N.O. *Boraginaceæ.* Now applied also to the Hairy Puccoon, *L. hirsutum,* and Yellow Puccoon, *Hydrastia canadensis,* N.O. *Ranunculaceæ,* the root of which dyes yellow.

1612 Capt. Smith *Map Virginia* 13 *Pocones* is a small roote that groweth in the mountaines, which being dryed and beate in powder turneth red. *c* 1616 Strachey *Trav. Virginia* (1849) 64 Their heads and shoulders they paint oftennest, and those red, with the roote pochone. *Ibid.* 192 Poughkone, the red paint or die. 1705 Beverley *Hist. Virginia* II. iv. (1722) 120 They have the Puccoon and Musquaspen, two Roots, with which the Indians use to paint themselves red. 1714 Lawson *Hist. Carolina* 172 They sometimes use pecoon root, which is of a crimson color. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 243 The blood-root, sanguinaria, or puccoon, as it is termed by some of the native tribes. 1887 T. Hempstead in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 677 Puccoon, and clematis with plumy locks.

Puce (piūs), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *puce* sb.:—L. *pūlex, -icem* a flea; *couleur puce* flea-colour (17th c.).]

a. *attrib.* or as *adj.* (orig. *puce colour*): Of a flea-colour; purple brown, or brownish purple.

1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 83 Dip a feather in *aqua fortis,* put it on the ash,..and it will make it a cinnamon, or rather a puce, or flea colour. 1791 Hamilton tr. *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. ii. 32 Colours inclining to red on the one hand and black on the other, such as mordoré and puce colour. 1820 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 197/2 A rich twilled sarcenet pelisse, of a peace colour. 1834 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 10 The old black gown (which was dyed puce for me at Dumfries). 1893 J. Ashby Sterry *Naughty Girl* ix. 79 His puce silk suit, his muslin cravat.

b. As *sb.* = puce colour.

1882 *Garden* 16 Sept. 260/1 Blooms of..rich dark puce, suffused with maroon. 1897 *Daily News* 25 June 2/6 The mountains had all put on..the purple puce of twilight. 1900 F. H. O'F. in *Lond. Let.* 26 Jan. 133/1 Varying shades ..from palest peach to deepest puce.

c. Comb. *Puce-coloured,* adj.

1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 212 The puce-coloured oxide of lead. 1874 Garrod & Baxter *Mat. Med.* 410 Cochineal yields when crushed a puce-coloured powder.

†**Pu·celage.** *Obs.* Also 6 **pusellage,** 7 **pucellage.** [a. F. *pucelage* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *pucellage*: see Pucelle and -age.] The state or condition of being a 'pucelle' or girl; maidenhood, virginity.

a 1536 *Calisto & Melib.* B ij, To inioy your yongh & pusellage. 1569 *Ane Tragedie* 70 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* x, He brocht agane with vs his pucelage. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 10 The tryall of the Pucellage and Virginity of women. 1783 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 14/2 Their state of pucelage is denoted by their having rings..on their wrists.

Pucellas, erron. variant of Procello.

Pucelle. Forms: 5–9 puce·lle; 5–7 pucell, 5–6 pusell, 5 pusshell; 6–7 pu·cel, 6 pusel, -elle, puzel, -ell, pu·ssel, pussle, 7 pusil, pusle, puzzel, puzzle. [a. F. *pucelle* (püse·l), OF. *pucele,* earlier *pulcele* (11th c.):—*pulcela, pulcella* (*c* 881 *Eulalia*):—late L. *pūlicella* (*a* 511 *Capitul. Chlodwig,* in Pertz IV. 5) a young girl; so Pr. *piucella, pieucela,* OCat. *punceyla,* OSp. *pun-, poncella,* OPg. *pucella* (from F.), Rhæt. *purscella,*

It. *pulzella, pulsella.* With sense 2, cf. LG., EFris. *pussel* (? from F.) a dirty slovenly person, esp. woman, a slattern (Doornk.-Koolman).

For the origin, Diez suggested a late L. **pullicella*, dim. of med.L. *pulla* chicken, pullet, fem. of *pullus* young animal, chicken; the difficulty of which is that the Romanic form of *pulla* is *polla*, which ought to have given OF. **polcele*, F. **poucelle*. Gröber *Archiv Lat. Lex.* IV. 451 assumes a popular L. **pūellicella* (cf. *dominicella*), dim. of *pūella*, pop. L. for *puella* (*u* being lengthened as in *fuit, fuisset*, F. *fut*, †*fust, fut*). From **pūellicella*, the forms *pūlicella, pūlcell(l)a, pulcele, pucele, pucelle*, form a regular phonetic and graphic series for F. The late L. *pūlicella* might also be a dim. of L. *pūlex, pūlic-em* flea: but such a derivation is inconsistent with the sense.]

1. A girl, a maid. *Obs.* (exc. as Fr.).

c 1430 Lydg. *Commend. Our Lady* 54 Medecyne to mischeves, pucelle withouten pere. 1439 in *Archæologia* XXI. 36 In that other partie ys a pusell knelyng wt a lambe. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 144 Whan the pucell vnderstode this worde she was right glad. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 494 A! gentil pusel! make good chere. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. xiv. (1573) 77 b, This Girle is a metely good pussel in a house, neoer idle, but euer occupied and busy. 1575 Churchyard *Chippes* (1817) 147 Lyke pucell pure, a pearle in peace and warres. 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 23 Three prety puzels az bright az a breast of bacon. [1814 Byron in Moore *Life* (1830) I. 553 My passion can wait, till the *pucelle* is more harmonious.]

b. *spec.* The Maid of Orleans, Joan of Arc. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

(Usually mentioned as her French appellation: in 16th c. sometimes taken as her surname.)

[*c* 1431 Hen. VI in Monstrelet *Chron.* II. IV. cv. 442 Celle femme, qui se faisoit nommer Jehenne la Pucelle.] *c* 1450 *Brut* 439 The wicche of Fraunce that was callid th[e] 'Pusshell'. [*a* 1490 Will. Worcester in *Wars Eng. in Fr.* (Rolls) II. II. 760 Quædam mulier, vocata Pucelle de Dieu, capta est ab Anglis. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 641 To shewe vnto you somewhat of ye mayden or pucell, which ye Frenshmen named *La pucele de Dieu.*] *a* 1548 Hall. *Chron., Hen. VI* 109 Hauyng in his company lone the Puzel, whom he vsed as an oracle. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 110 Excellent Puzel, if thy name be so. *Ibid.* I. iv. 107 Puzel or Pussel, Dolphin or Dog-fish, Your hearts He stampe out with my Horses heeles. *Ibid.* III. ii. 38 Pucell that Witch, that damned Sorceresse. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. *Lady's Answ.* 285 Or Joan de Pucel's braver name. 1874 Gaironea *Lancaster & York* vii. (1875) 133 The Pucelle..threw herself into the town [of Compiegne].

† **2.** A drab, a slut, a courtesan. *Obs.*

[*c* 1520 *Marr. of London Stone* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 161 Here begynneth the maryage of London Stone and the fayre pusell the bosse of Byllyngesgate.] 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 78 Yee shall not haue any Gentlewoman almost, no, nor yet any droye or pussle in the Countrey, but they will carye in their hands nosegayes. 1607 tr. *Stephens' Apol. Herodot.* 98 (N.), Some filthy queans, especially our puzzles of Paris. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, A *Pusle*, trull, or stinking wench. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, A dirty Queen*, a very Puzzel or Slut.

‖ **Puceron** (pūsɹroň, pūsɹroň). [F., deriv. of *puce* flea: cf. Chaperon.] A plant-louse or aphis. (Applied by Tucker to some insects (Coleoptera or Heteroptera) which dart about on the surface of water; also, erroneously, by Hill to the *Podura* or spring-tail and its allies, *Collembola* of Lubbock.)

1752 J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 20 *Podura*...This genus comprehends the Pucerons of Reaumur, and other of the French writers. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. of Nat.* (1834) I. 358 The little pucerons in water frisking nimbly about, as if delighted with their existence. 1840 Hereman *Gardener's Libr.* II. 171 Aphis Rosae, Rose Louse...Synonyms.—Brown Rose Louse.—Red puceron.

Pucherite (pūˈɹχĕɹəit). *Min.* [ad. G. *pucherit* (1871 Frenzel), after the Pucher mine in Saxony, where it was found.] Vanadate of bismuth found in brilliant reddish-brown crystals.

1872 Dana *Min.* App. I. 12 Named pucherite from the locality. 1892 *Ibid.* 755 Pucherite...in the closed tube decrepitates.

† **Puˈchersum,** *a. Obs.* (?)

(The editor suggests 'devilish'; but *poker*, demon, is not found till 250 years later. *Pother, puther*, which might have given *puthersome*, 'troublesome, perplexing, difficult', is also much later.)

13.. *Cursor M.* 2182 (Cott.) Iapheth had suns seuen, Aparti puchersum to neuen [*Gött.* sinful for to neuen], Gomer, madan, icna, magog, Tubal, tiras, and mosog.

Puck (pʊk), **pook** (puk), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 1 púca, 3–4 (9 *Sc.*) puke, 4–7 pouke, 5 powke, 6 pooke, 9 pook, pouk. *β.* 6–7 pucke, 7– puck. *γ.* 9 *dial.* poake. [OE. *púca* = ON. *púki* a mischievous demon. Cf. W. *pwca, pwci*, Ir. *púca* (Pooka). Cf. Poker *sb.*[2], Pug *sb.*[2]

The ulterior history of the name and the question whether it was originally Teutonic or Celtic, is unsettled.]

An evil, malicious, or mischievous spirit or demon of popular superstition. **a.** Treated as a unique being, and in middle Eng. (*the pouke*) commonly identified with the biblical devil; from the 16th c. (with capital P) the name of a fancied mischievous or tricksy goblin or sprite, called also Robin Goodfellow and Hobgoblin. (In this last sense commonly *Puck.*)

α. a 1000 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* xxiii. 2 *Larbula* [i.e. *larvula*], puca. *c* 1275 *Sinners Beware* 120 in *O. E. Misc.* 76 Hwen deþ schal cume Al hit wurþ heom bi-nume, And he hitauht þe puke [*rime* bruke]. 13.. *St. Gregory* 243 in Herrig's *Archiv* LVII. 62 Þeo mad þe croiz vppon his brest ffforte hit saue fram þe pouke. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* x. 62 Þenne haþ þe Pouke pouwer Sire *Princeps huius mundi*, Ouer suche Maner Men. *Ibid.* XI. 158 Nigromancye and perimancie þe pouke to Rise makeþ. 1377 *Ibid. B.* XIII. 161 Ne noither hete, ne haille, ne non helle pouke. *Ibid.* XVI. 264 Oute of þe poukes pondfolde no meynprise may vs fecche. 1595 Spenser *Epithal.* 341 Ne let the Pouke, nor other euill sprights,..Fray vs. 1757 W. Thompson *Hymn to May* XXXIII. 6 Ne let hobgoblin, ne the pouk, profane With shadowy glare the light.

β. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. i. 40 You are that shrew'd and knauish spirit Cal'd Robin Good-fellow. Are you not hee, That frights the maidens...? Those that Hobgoblin call you, and sweet Pucke, You do their worke, and they shall haue good lucke. *Ibid.* V. i. 438–42 As I am an honest Pucke..We will make amends ere long: Else the Pucke a lyar call...And Robin shall restore amends. 1627 Drayton *Nymphidia* XXXVI, He meeteth Pucke, which most men call Hobgoblin. *Ibid.* XXXVII, This Puck seemes but a dreaming dolt, Still walking like a ragged Colt, And oft out of a Bush doth bolt, Of purpose to deceive us. *a* 1635 Corbet *Iter Bor.* Poems (1647) 11 Turne your clokes Quoth he, for Pucke is busie in these Oakes:..Then turne your Cloakes, for this is Fairie ground. 1637 B. Jonson *Sad Sheph.*, Persons of the play:...Puck-hairy, or Robin-Goodfellow. *Ibid.* III. iv, O Puck, my Goblin! I have lost my belt. *c* 1745 (?) Gray *Characters of Christeross row* Wks. 1884 I. 211 Pleased with his Pranks, the Pisgys call him Puck. 1831 Ritson *Fairy T.* 44 Puck, *alias* Robin Goodfellow, is the most active and extraordinary fellow of a fairy that we anywhere meet with. 1834 Mary Howitt *Sk. Nat. Hist., Monkey*, Monkey, little merry fellow,..Full of fun, as Puck could be; Harlequin might learn of thee! 1864 Le Fanu *Uncle Silas* II. vi. 88 And why the puck don't you let her out?

b. with *a* and *pl.* One of a class or number of such demons, goblins, or sprites.

c 1000 *Boulogne Glosses to Prudentius* in *Germania* N. S. XI. 388 *Uagantes demonas*, wandrizende pucan. 13.. *Coer de L.* 566, I wis, sere kyng, quod Ser Fouke, I wene that knyght was a pouke. *Ibid.* 4326 He is no man, he is a pouke. 1567 Golding *Ovid's Met.* IX. (1593) 229 The countrie where Chymæra that same pooke Hath goatish bodie, lyons head and breast, and dragons taile. 1614 *Sco. Venus* (1876) 34 And that they may perceive the heavens frown, The Poukes & Goblins pul the couerings down. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. ii. (1624) 43 Those which Mizaldus cals *Ambulones*, that walke about midnight on great Heathes and desart places, which..draw men out of the way, and leade them all night a by way;..we commonly call them Pucks. 1824 J. M'Culloch *Highl. Scotl.* II. 350 They are here, water spirits, and pucks, and witches.

c. *transf.* A person having the character or habits attributed to Puck; in ME. a wicked man, a 'devil'; now, one given to mischievous tricks, esp. a mischievous child or youngster.

c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1922 A deceyour..Good is a man eschewe swich a powke. 1852 Mundy *Our Antipodes* (1857) 192 Sharp and intelligent, but terribly spoilt, nothing could be done..without the interposition of this little meddlesome Puck. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 July 1/3 How much longer is a political Puck to be allowed to play the very mischief with a national interest of such present magnitude?

d. Often entering into place-names.

946 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* II. 575 Þa land-gemæru þe sceotaþ don to Pucan wylle. 11.. *Chron. Monast. de Bello* [Battle] (1846) 11 Per Puchehole usque at Westbece, juxta terram de Bodeham. 1312 *Close Roll* 5 *Edw. II* m. 3 in *Calr.* 426 Pukenhale [co. York]. 1906 Kipling (*title*) Puck of Pook's Hill.

e. *Comb.* † puck-bug, a bugbear, a malignant spectre; **puck-led** *a.* (*dial.*); cf. Pixy-led.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 89 That night in forrest to vs pouke hugs [L. *immania monstra*] gastlye be tendred. 1852 Allies *Antiq. Worcestersh.* (ed. 2) 418 The peasantry in Alfric [Worcs.], and those parts, say that they are sometimes what they call Poake ledden; that is, that they are occasionally waylaid in the night by a mischievous sprite whom they call Poake. 1889 Gissing *Both of this Parish* I. xii. 246 To be a-puckledden by fancy.

Puck, *sb.*[2] [Origin uncertain: see Note below.]

1. (Also *puck-bird.*) The nightjar or goatsucker.

1883 Sawyer *Sussex Nat. Hist.* II. 8 The 'puck' would fly before her, and she did not dare to cross its path. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 97 In many places..it is considered that animals either become blind or are infected with disease after being sucked [by the nightjar]. The country-people in West Sussex call this complaint 'puck' or 'puckeridge'—perhaps from Puck, a malignant spirit—and the bird itself 'puck bird'.

2. A disease in cattle attributed to the nightjar.

1834 Youatt *Cattle* 362 In some parts of Surrey, under the name of the *puck*, the fore-quarter, or the side, is the part mostly affected. 1879 Dalziel *Diseases Dogs* (1892) 14 Anthrax,..a disease of cattle, known in the vernacular as.. 'quarter ill', 'joint ill', 'hasty', 'puck', 'shoot of blood', &c. [*Note. Puck, puck-bird*, and *puckeridge* are all rural names of the Goatsucker or Nightjar: it is not clear whether the two latter are compounds of *puck*, or whether this is itself short for one or other of them. As the bird is the object of much obloquy and even superstitious dread, it is quite possible that its name is derived from Puck *sb.*[1], either as being 'Puck's bird', or itself a puck or demon-bird; but the composition and meaning of *puckeridge* then remain unexplained. The conjecture of some that the latter may be derived from Puck *v.* to hit, strike, and *ridge*, OE. *hrycg* back, from the notion of its striking the backs of sheep and cattle and thus inflicting on them a fatal distemper (see Puckeridge, quot. 1789) would app. withdraw the group from any connexion with Puck *sb.*[1], except as a secondary association. But *-ridge* may be an oral corruption of some other word.]

Puck (pʊk), *sb.*[3] [Origin obscure: cf. Puck *v.*] A flat india-rubber disk used for a ball, in bandy or hockey on the ice in Canada.

1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 334/3 The ball (or 'puck', as it is called) is a flat piece of india-rubber, circular in shape, about two inches thick, and with a diameter of about four inches. The game is played with, usually, seven a-side, and no striking with the stick is allowed, only pushing the 'puck' along the ice. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIII. 409/2 These men handle the little innocent rubber puck as Paderewski handles the black keys of a piano.

Puck (pʊk), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? f. root *puk-*; see Poke *v.*[1]] *trans.* To hit or strike; to butt.

[? *c* 1640 J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 12 Hee also woold to the threshing of the cock, pucke with hens, blindfold, and the like.] 1861 Clayton *Frank O'Donnell* 57 The ball was struck here and there, often pucked up in the air, then let again before it reached the ground. 1870 Kennedy *Fireside Stories Irel.* 37 (E. D. D.) The ram and the cow pucked her with their horns.

Hence **Puck** *sb.*[4] (*dial.*), a stroke; a stroke at the ball in the Irish game of hurling.

1900 *19th Cent.* XLVIII. 306 The rival hurlers..meet together in wild rivalry for a puck at the ever flying ball. 1906 Somerville & Ross *Irish Yesterdays* 95, I gave William a puck in the chest.

Puck, *sb.*[5] Short for Puckfist 1, q. v.

Puck, dial. var. Pook *sb.*, a haycock.

‖ **Pucka, pakka** (pʊˈkā), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anglo-Ind.* Also 8–9 pukka, pucker, 9 pucca, puckah, pukkha. [a. Hindī *pakkā* (pʊkkā) cooked, ripe, mature; hence, thorough, substantial, permanent: cf. Cutcha.] **a.** Applied to the larger of two weights of the same name: Of full weight, full, good; also, genuine, thorough. † **b.** Strong, severe; malignant, as a fever. *Obs.* **c.** Sure, certain, reliable; thorough, out-and-out. **d.** Permanent, esp. as an appointment. **e.** Permanent, as a building; solidly-built, of stone or brick and mortar.

a. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 205 The Maund Pucka at Agra is double as much [as the Surat Maund]. 1803 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) II. 43 It should be in sufficient quantities to give 72 pucca seers for each load. 1857 Ld. Lawrence in Bosw. Smith *Life* (1883) II. i. 11 Your Lahore men have done nobly...Donald, Roberts, Mac, and Dick are all of them, *pucca* trumps. 1893 G. Allen *Scallywag* I. 44 That's a good word...Is it pucker English, I wonder. b. 1765 Martin in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 219 Malignant fevers,..here termed *pucker fevers*, meaning (in the natives language) strong fevers. 1774 Barker *ibid.* LXV. 206 Pucker fevers. 1788 Stockdale *Indian Vocab.* (V.), *Pucka*, a putrid fever. c. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 102/1 Maha Rajah said it was necessary to witness it to make it pukka. 1858 Col. Keith Young in *Diary & Corr.* 1902) App. D. 329 On receiving pucka information..that the Insurgents were at Singpore. d. 1800 *Misc. Tracts* in *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* 160/1 Near it the Nurbudda springs from a small pucka-coond or well that furnishes a perennial stream. 1866 Trevelyan in *Fraser's Mag.* LXXIII. 215 The Dawk Bungalow; or, Is his Appointment Pucka? e. 1784 *Calcutta Gaz.* 22 Apr. (Y.), The House, cook-room, bottle-connah, godown, etc., are all pucka-built. 1811 Mrs. Sherwood *Henry & Bearer* 2 A lady, who lived..in a large puckah house near the river. 1862 Torrens *Trav. Tartary* 321 *Pucka* is an adjective, and when applied to a road, means it is a metalled one; when to a wall, that it is solid masonry. 1897 *Daily News* 17 June 5/7 At Dhubri all pakka buildings have been demolished.

B. *sb.* **a.** A weight or system of weights which is larger than 'cutcha'. **b.** A copper coin not now used; also *pucka piece.* **c.** A building material of permanent nature, such as brick.

1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* XXXIII. II. 9 Fort William was built..of Brick and Morter called Puckah, a Composition of Brick-dust, Lime, Malasses, and cut Hemp. *c* 1813 Mrs. Sherwood *Ayah & Lady* I. 12 I'll make her a present of two puckah, to purchase cotton for a beginning.

‖ **Puckauly** (pʊkō·li). *Anglo-Ind.* Also 8 buccaly, 8–9 puckally, 9 puckalie, pacauly. [a. Hindi *pakhāl* a water-carrier, f. *pakhāl* a large water-skin.] A water-carrier; also, a water-skin.

1789 Munro *Narrative* xiii. 183 Another very necessary establishment..which is two *buccalies* to each company: these are two large leathern bags, for holding water, slung upon the back of a bullock. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 21 Dec. 4/1 Black doctors, authorised Puckallys, Drummers. 1803 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1844) I. 334 A puckalie from each corps of Native infantry in camp. 1803 Percival *Ceylon* V. 102 Water..brought by means of bullocks in leathern bags, called here puckally bags.

[Puck-ball, alleged syn. of Puff-ball 1; Puckfist 1: app. a misprint in Bailey's Folio.

[1708 Kersey, *Puck-fist* or *Puff-ball*, a kind of Mushroom full of Dust. So 1721– Bailey (octavo).] 1730 Bailey (folio), *Puck-ball, Puck-fist*, a Kind of Mushroom full of Dust. 1755 Johnson, *Puckball* or *puckfist* (from *puck* the fairy, a fairy's ball). Hence in mod. Dicts.]

Pucker (pʊˈkəɹ), *sb.* [f. next.]

1. A ridge, wrinkle, or corrugation of the skin or other substance, or a number of small wrinkles running across and into one another; esp. one caused in sewing together two edges of cloth, etc., by keeping the one edge fuller than the other, or by drawing the thread too tightly, so as to make the seam shorter than the cloth on either side.

1744–50 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* VI. III. 54 The Tasker does not make use of those sweeping horizontal Strokes..if he does, he will bent up the Straw in Puckers. 1773 Johnson, *Ruff..2.* Any thing collected into puckers or corrugations. 1810 Bentham *Packing* (1821) 146 If, on the bed of roses.. there be but a single leaf that has a pucker in it. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* x, The chin..was drawn in with unnatural seams and puckers. 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* ii, His face..was screwed up to the scrutinising pucker. 1875 *Plain Needlework* 14 If this be done, even by one thread per stitch, a pucker must necessarily ensue.

2. *fig.* A state of agitation or excitement; a flutter, a fuss. *colloq.*

1741 Richardson *Pamela* I. 164 Mrs. Jewkes..sat down by me, and seem'd in a great Pucker. 1801 Mar. Edgeworth *Angelina* iii, Pe not in a pet or a pucker! 1883 J. Payn *Thicker than Water* xiii, The few things that did not agitate Mrs. Sotheran, or, to use her own homely phrase, 'put her into a pucker'. 1888 Howells *Annie Kilburn* xxix, I told William when we first missed her..and he was in such a pucker about her..that [etc.].

3. *Comb.*, as *pucker-mouthed* adj.

1851 Schoolcraft 30 *Yrs. Indian Tribes* 377 A tall, not portly, red-mouthed, and pucker-mouthed man.

Pucker (pʊ·kəɹ), *v.* [Evidenced in the end of the 16th c., prob. earlier in colloquial use. The form is that of a frequentative: see -ER 5. The root is prob. to be found in Poke *sb.*[1], *v.*[2] (*dial. pok, pock*), Pocket, the notion being that of forming small bag-like or purse-like gatherings; cf. Purse *v.* in sense 'to wrinkle up', and F. *pocher, faire des poches* to bag, to pucker. Verbs of this class often shorten or obscure the original vowel: cf. *clutter, flutter, sputter, stutter*, etc.]

1. *intr.* To contract or gather into wrinkles, small folds, cockles, or bulges; to become drawn together into irregular wrinkles or corrugations; to cockle. Often with *up*.

1598 Florio, *Saccolare*, to pucker or gather or cockle as some stuffes do being wet. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii, May I be numd with horror, and my vaines Pucker with sing'ing torture. 1670 Sir S. Crow in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 15 The silke..beeing ill woven, will shrink and pucker. *a* 1845 Hood *Two Peacocks of Bedfont* xxv, Ancient lips that puckered up in scorn. 1847 Alb. Smith *Chr. Tadpole* xxvi. (1879) 235 His waistcoat..had a propensity to pucker up over his chest. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 363 To ensure a hard film.. which will not pucker up.

2. *trans.* To draw together or contract into wrinkles, bulges, or fullnesses; to draw (the skin, lips, etc.) into ridges and furrows; to draw a seam too tight, so as to make the material bag on either side; to gather one side of (a seam) more fully than the other, either as a fault in sewing, or intentionally for some purpose. Often with *up*.

1616 J. Chamberlain in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 423 The nether parts..are crumpled and puckered untowardly. 1639 R. Young *Sin Stigmatized* 19 Hee fell downe and not being able to rise againe had his belly puckered together like a sachell, before the chamberlain could come to help him. 1712 Budgell *Spect.* No. 301 ₱9 An hideous Spectre,..his Skin puckered up in Wrinkles. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 237 Their dress is very becoming; with jackets, the sleeves puckered and tied in puffs, with coloured ribbons. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 172/1 A continuation of the canal puckered up into numerous folds. 1876 Miss Braddon *J. Haggard's Dau.* III. 62 Cynthia had finished her dozen of shirts, without a gusset set awry, a seam puckered, or one deviation from a right line. 1886 J. K. Jerome *Idle Thoughts* x. 116 Your pretty face will not be always puckered into wrinkles.

b. *absol.* To make puckers or bulges in sewing.

1862 Florence Wilfoad *Maiden of Our Day* 98 When she observed poor Fan's big stitches and tendency to pucker. 1881 Miss Braddon *Asph.* II. 149, I get my thread entangled, and begin to pucker, and the whole business goes wrong.

c. *trans.* To form by puckering or gathering.

1753 in *Lond. Mag.* Sept. 396 Puff and pucker up knots on your arms and your toes; Make your petticoats short.

Puckered (pʊ·kəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].] Drawn into puckers, wrinkles, or folds, as the skin, or as cloth, purposely or unintentionally, in sewing.

1611 Cotgr., *Renfrongné*, furrowed, as an angrie brow; wrimpled, crumpled, puckered. 1755 Johnson, *Ruff*, a puckered linen ornament, formerly worn about the neck. 1796 A. C. Bower *Diaries & Corr.* (1903) 163 My leilack bonnet I have had altered..; it is now made in what they call a puckered bonnet. 1818 *La Belle Assemblée* XVII. No. 108. 87/1 Innumerable rows of puckered muslin. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* II. III. 131 He heard the shipmen speaking low With anxious puckered brows.

†Pu·ckerel. *Obs.* Also 6 **puckrel.** [dim. of Puck *sb.*[1] with suffix *-erel, -rel*: cf. *cockerel.*] A little puck or demon; an imp.

c 1580 Jefferie *Bugbears* III. iii. in *Archiv Stud. Neu. Spr.* (1897), Puckes, puckerels, hob howlard, hygorn and Robin Good-felow. 1593 G. Gifford *Dial. conc. Witches* (Percy Soc.) 9 She had three or foure impes, some call them puckrels, one like a grey cat, another like a weasel.

Pu·ckerer. *rare.* [f. Pucker *v.* + -ER [1].] One who or that which puckers.

1775 in Ash. 1846 in Worcester; and in mod. Dicts.

Puckeridge (pʊ·kĕridʒ). [Origin obscure: connected with *puck-bird*; see Note s. v. Puck *sb.*[2]] A name of the nightjar; also, a disease of cattle attributed to the stroke or bite of the nightjar.

1789 G. White *Selborne, Fern-Owl* (1875) 334 The country people have a notion that the fern-owl, or churn-owl, or eve-jarr, which they also call a puckeridge, is very injurious to weanling calves, by inflicting, as it strikes at them, the fatal distemper, known to cow-leeches by the name of puckeridge. 1885 [see Puck *sb.*[2] 1].

Puckering (pʊ·kəɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Pucker *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. Pucker, or its result; a drawing together or gathering of cloth, the skin, etc., into wrinkles or irregular folds.

1611 Florio, *Crespatúra*, a puckring in any cloth or clothes. 1797 M. Baillie *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 98 Stricture from the Puckering of the inner Membrane of the Œsophagus. 1858 Glenny *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 115/1 The flower should be circular, without puckering or frilling. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Mar. 615/3 How can zinc be laid..without puckering? 1875 *Plain Needlework* 14 Puckering in seaming is caused by the children holding the right elbow close to the right side.

Puckering (pʊ·kəriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That puckers. (*trans.* and *intr.*)

1766 [Anstey] *Bath Guide* Epil. 287 Where oft, I ween, the Brewer's Cauldron flows With Elder's mawkish Juice, and puckering Sloes. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 380 A double 'puckering string', such as our grandmothers used in their workbags. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 354/1 A puckering frown of ripples upon the pool.

Pucker-needle: see Puck-needle.

Puckery (pʊ·kəri), *a.* [f. Pucker *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Given to puckering; marked with puckers.

1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* v. vi. (1872) II. 110 A..close-fisted old gentleman..with puckery much-inquiring eyes. *c* 1860 Faraday *Forces Nat.* i. 42 The gold-leaf is puckery. 1888 F. M. Crawford *With Immortals* I. iv. 81 A milliard of puckery, peppery, self-satisfied scientists.

2. That draws the mouth together; astringent.

1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* (1881) II. 180 These grapes are better than puckery cider apples. 1887 H. P. Wells in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 451 To the human palate it is dry, insipid, and puckery.

Puckery, obs. form of Puggree.

†Pucket. *Obs. dial.* (See quots.)

1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 222 Gather them off in the Winter, taking away the Puckets which cleave about the Branches, and burning them. *Ibid.* 330 *Puckets*, nests of Caterpillars, or such like Vermine. 1674 Ray *S. & E. C. Words* 74 *Puckets*, nests of Caterpillars, *Suff.* 1787 in Grose *Provinc. Gloss.* Suppl.

Puckfist (pʊ·kfist). Also 7 **puc-, pukfist, puckfoyst, 7–9 puckfoist.** See also *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [app. f. Puck *sb.*[1] + Fist *sb.*[2] Cf. Puff-fist, -foist, which appears about the same date.]

1. The Puff-ball, *Lycoperdon Bovista.* Also abbreviated *puck.*

1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* IV. v, I'll blow him into aire, when I meet him next: He dares not fight with a puck-fist. 1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* x. (1623) Tiij, Next vnto Brimstone [for smoking bees] is the smoake of Bunt or great Puckfists, Tuchwood, or Mushrums. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Bee*, The narcotic, or stupefying fume, is made with the..large mushroom, commonly known by the name bunt, puckfist, or frog-cheese. *Ibid.*, Cut off a piece of the puck, as large as a hen's egg, and fix it in the end of a small stick,..which place so that the puck may hang near the middle of an empty hive. 1893 *S. E. Worc. Gloss.* s.v., I shud like a drap o' drink, fur I feels as dry as a puck-fyst.

2. A term of contempt for an empty braggart.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I, To be enamour'd on this dusty turf, This clod, a whoreson puck-fist. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 328 Giue me leaue to incounter this puckfist, and if I doe not make him cry *Peccavi* say Dicke Bowyer's a powdered Mackrell. 1637 Shirley *Example* II. i, Lady, he is no man..A very puck-fist. *Jacinta.* What's that, I pray? *Vain.* A phantom, a mere phantom. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xviii, A base besognio, and a puckfist.

attrib. 1615 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Urania* xxiv. Wks. (1630) 3/2 Then loue him; else his puckfoist pompe abhorre.

†3. A close-fist, a niggard. (? an erroneous usc.)

1608 R. Middleton *Epigr.* (1840) 13 Old father pukfist knits his arteries, First strikes, then rails on Riot's villanies. 1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* III. ii, *Pierce.* A grazier's may—— *Fer.* O they are pinching puckfists! *Trun.* And suspicious.

Puckish (pʊ·kiʃ), *a.* [f. Puck *sb.*[1] + -ISH [1].] Of the nature of or characteristic of Puck; impish, mischievous, capricious. Hence **Pu·ckishness.**

1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 365 Her delight..broke out in a thousand puckish freaks. 1891 G. Meredith *One of our Cong.* I. iv. 52 His Puckish fancy jack-o'-lanterning over it. 1900 *Academy* 28 Apr. 365/1 The jeering sea had puckishness enough to return upon its steps.

†Puckle. *Obs.* [OE. *púcel*, f. *púca*, Puck *sb.*[1] + *-el*, -le 1.] A kind of bugbear.

c 1000 *Boulogne Glosses to Prudentius* in *Germania* N. S. XI. 394/242 *Faunos*, wude wasan. *Priapos*, pucelas. *c* 1450 Poncle [see Puck-needle]. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* VII. xv. 153 The hell waine, the fiefdrake, the puckle, Tom thombe, hob gobblin,..and such other bugs. 1830 Scott *Demonol.* 180 That Phuca is a Celtic superstition from which the word Pook or Puckle was doubtless derived.

Pucklike (pʊ·klʌik), *a.* [f. Puck *sb.*[1] + -like.] Like, or in the manner of, Puck; cleverly mischievous, puckish, imp-like.

1845 Disraeli *Sybil* II. xii, There was something of a Puck-like malignity in the temperament of Lord Marney. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Feb. 2/1 In a delightful mood of Puck-like satire.

Pu·ckling. *nonce-wd.* [f. Puck *sb.*[1] + -ling [1].] A little Puck.

1890 N. P. *To Sylvie* in *Life Lewis Carroll* (1898) 289 Though I still shall hold Thee, and that puckling sprite, thy brother, Dear.

Pu·ck-needle. [f. Puck *sb.*[1] + Needle.] A name for different weeds having needle-like or beaked fruit, as Shepherd's needle (*Scandix Pecten*), and Stork's-bill (*Erodium*). So **Pucker-needle.**

[*c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 2 Acus muscata major, anglice pouclesnedele.] 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 564 *Puck-needle* is a weed that is often abundant on such lands as are hard tilled. 1836 W. D. Cooper *Sussex Gloss.* 27 *Pookneedle*, Cocle, an injurious weed. 1853 *Ibid.* 67 *Pookneedle*, Cockle, or Shepherd's needle... The sharpened end of the seed vessel of the wild geranium, probably fairies' needle;..called *Beggar's needle* in Worcestershire. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* III. 77 Common Shepherd's needle. ..These fruits are bright green..and sharp enough to merit the names applied to the plant of..Pucker-needle [etc.].

Puckoon, variant of Puccoon.

Pud (pʊd). [Of unknown origin. Cf. Pad *sb.*[3], also Du. *poot* paw.] A nursery word for the hand of a child or fore-foot of some animals.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* I. iv. 14 Excoriation or fleaing the Podes [may be set as an equivalent] for giving leather to the Pudds. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Distant Correspondents*, The Kangaroos..with those little short fore puds. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 296 The child's tiny white puds pat the jolly cheeks and pull the yellow beard.

Pud, pudde, obs. ff. Pood, a Russian weight.

Pudden, puddening: see Pudding *sb.* and *v.*

Pudder (pʊ·dəɹ), *v. Obs.* or *dial.* [Of unknown origin: the quot. from *Ancren Riwle a* 1225 appears to contain the word, which otherwise is not known till near 1600. App. distinct from *pudder*, collateral form of Pother *sb.* and *v.*]

1. *intr.* To poke or stir about with the hand or a stick; (of an animal) to poke or rout, with bill or snout; to dabble in water, mud, or dust.

[*a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 214 [He] lið euer iðen asken, & fareð abuten asken & bisiliche stureð him..& bloweð þerinne, & ablent him sulf; paderеð [*MS. T.* puderes] & makeð þerinne figures of augrim.] 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 175 Fishes..Some almost alwaies pudder in the mud Of sleepy Pools. 1601 Holland *Pliny* X. lxxi. I. 306 Some peck and pluck it with their hookt bils, others pudder into their food with their broad nebs. 1611 Cotgr., *Bourbetter*,..to paddle, or pudder, in the myre. 1639 T. de Gray *Compl. Horsem.* 153 He will not drinke much, but pudder long with his nose in the water. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 2 To pudder in the rubbish, and to raise dust in the eyes of more steady Repayrers.

2. *intr.* To go 'poking' *about*; to potter; to meddle and muddle, to dabble (*in*).

1624 Bacon *Let. to Sir H. May*, You may perhaps think me partial to Potycaries, that have been ever puddering in physic all my life. 1643 T. Goodwin *Trial Christian's Growth* II. ii. (1650) 69 Many..who have gone puddring on (as I may so speak) in the use of other meanes. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* XXII. Wks. 1687 I. 307 We shall obtain vast benefit, much greater than we can hope to get by puddering in the designs or doings of others. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 443 Listen to the natural talk of those carriers, puddering about with their lanterns.

Hence **Pu·ddering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, poking, pottering, muddling, meddling; †*puddering-pole*, a pole to poke with.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 139 In other mens letters they keepe a puddering, they open and reade them. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., Leave to lay his eggs in his own nest, which is built beyond the reach of every mans puddering pole. 1811 Lamb *Notes Specimens fr. Fuller* Wks. (1895) 270 One feels the ashes of Wicliffe gliding away out of the reach of the Sumners, Commissaries, Officials, Proctors, Doctors and all the puddering rout of executioners of the impotent rage of the baffled Council.

Pudder, *sb. rare*[−1], archaic or erroneous variant of Puddle *sb.*

1889 Stevenson *Master of B.* iii, We found the body of a Christian..lying in a pudder of his blood.

Pudder, obs. or dial. var. of Pother *sb.* and *v.*

Pudding (pʊ·diŋ), *sb.* Forms: 3–4 **poding,** 4–6 **podyng,** (6 **-ynge**), **puddyng**; 5 **podding, -yng,** (6 **-ynge**); **poodyng; puddingh**; 5–6 **puddynge**; 6 **pooding, pooddyng,** *Sc.* **puding**; 6– **pudding,** (6 **-inge,** 6–9 *dial.* and *vulgar* **pudden, -in,** 8 **puden**). [ME. *poding, puddyng*: derivation uncertain: see Note below.]

I. 1. The stomach or one of the entrails of a pig, sheep, or other animal, stuffed with a mixture of minced meat, suet, oatmeal, seasoning, etc., boiled and kept till needed; a kind of sausage: for different varieties, see Black, Hog's, White pudding. Now chiefly *Sc.* and *dial.*

c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 59 Þe pinnes beþ fat podinges Rich met to princez and kinges. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 62 He eet many sondry metes, mortrewes and puddynges. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 42 Puddyng of purpaysse..putte þis in þe Gutte of þe purpays. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 220/2 Hagas, puddynge (*S.* hakkys, puddyngys). 1530 Palsgr. 259 Puddyng, *boudayn*. *Ibid.* 265 Sausedge a podyng. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* cxlix. (1636) 146 Of the inward of beasts are made Puddings, which are best of an hog. 159a Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* (1593) 28 Euery thing hath an end, and a pudding hath two. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 178 Pudding which is called the Haggas or Haggus, of whose goodnesse it is vain to boast. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* III. II. iii. 81 In lower Germany they supply the meale with bacon and great dried puddings, which puddings are sauory and so pleasant. 1659 Howell *Proverbs, Lett. Advice*, There must be Suet as well as Oatmeal to make a Pudding. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 269 ₱ 8 He had sent a string of Hogs-puddings..to every poor Family in the Parish. 17.. *'Get up & bar the door'* vii, in Herd (1776), And first they ate the white puddings, And then they ate the black. *a* 1801 R. Gall *Elegy Pudding Lizzie* vii, The puddings, bairns, are just in season—They're newly made. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 32 In Suffolk, black puddings made in guts are called links.

†b. A stuffing like the above, roasted within the body of the animal. *Obs.*

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 498 That rosted Manning Tree Oxe with the Pudding in his Belly. 1771 E. Long *Trial of Dog 'Porter'* in *Hone's Every-day Bk.* II. 203 His worship had him [a hare] roasted, with a pudding in his belly.

2. (Chiefly *pl.*) The bowels, entrails, guts. Now *dial.* and *Sc.* [So OF. *bodeyn*, bowel, 14th c. in Godef.]

1444 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 208 Quod nullus deinceps lavet lez poodynges ad le condites sub consimili pena. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 1157 Tak thare, said he, the puddyngis, for thy parte. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 245 The Fox..did bite and scratch the young man so sore, that his puddings gushed out of his side. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 107 They [windy tumours] are sometimes in the..capacity betwixt the puddings and periton. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 356 An antient monument in stone, of a Knight lying prostrate in armour, with what they call his puddings, or guts, twisted round his left arm, and hanging down to his belly. 1847 LE FANU *T. O'Brien* 255 Dar to touch me,—and I'll let the light into your puddens.

†3. a. ? Some kind of artificial light or firework. **b.** A kind of fuse for exploding a mine. (Cf. F. *boudin* and *saucisson* in Littré.) *Obs.*

1527 in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 185 Payd to hym þat bayre þe podyngs for bothe nyghts..vjd. 1549 *Ibid.*, Payd to þe boye þat bere þe podyngs jd. 1691 *Treaty betw. Eng. & Denmark* in Magens *Insurances* (1755) II. 634 Under Contraband Goods are understood..Cannons, Muskets,.. Granadoes, Puddings, Torches, Carriages for Ordnance.

4. *Naut.* **a.** A wreath of plaited cordage placed round the mast and yards of a ship as a support; a dolphin. **b.** A pad to prevent damage to the gunwale of a boat; a fender. **c.** The binding on rings, etc., to prevent the chafing of cables or hawsers. (So F. *boudin.*)

a 1625 *Nomencl. Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301) lf. 59 b, *Puddings*, are Roapes nailde rounde to the Yarde-armes.. close to the ende..to saue the Robbins from galling a sunder vpon yᵉ yards...Also the seruing of the Anchor with Roapes to saue the Clincke of the Cabill from galling against the Iron is called the Pudding of the Anchor. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 80 Shew me the Gentleman, crys he, that can knot or splice, or make a Pudding as it should be. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 149 The bow of such boats is protected by a large fixed fender, or 'pudding' of cocoa-nut-fibre rope.

5. *fig.* Applied to a stout thick-set person.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 31 What could possibly have stirred up this pudding of a woman?

II. 6. A preparation of food of a soft or moderately firm consistency, in which the ingredients, animal or vegetable, are either mingled in a farinaceous basis (chiefly of flour), or are enclosed in a farinaceous 'crust' (cf. DUMPLING), and cooked by boiling or steaming. Preparations of batter, milk and eggs, rice, sago, tapioca, and other farinaceous substances, suitably seasoned, and cooked by baking, are now also called puddings.

The earliest use (connecting this with 1) apparently implied the boiling of the composition in a bag or cloth (*pudding-bag* or *-cloth*), as is still often done; but the term has been extended to similar preparations otherwise boiled or steamed, and finally to things baked, so that its meaning and application are now rather indefinite.

a. with *a* and *pl.*, as an individual thing.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1545) 80b, Take oyle of roses, crumes of bread, yolkes of egges, & cowes mylke, wyth a litle saffron, seeth them togyther a lytle as ye wolde make a pudding. 1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* 1162 A pudding made of milke, cheese, and herbs, *moretum*, *herbosum moretum*. 1692 TRYON *Good House-w.* ix. 75 In Puddens it is usual to mix Flower, Eggs, Milk, Raisins or Currants, and sometimes both Spice, Suet, the Fat or Marrow of Flesh, and several other things. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 346 One solid dish his week-day meal affords, An added pudding solemniz'd the Lord's. 1736–7 LD. CASTLEDUAROW *Let. to Swift* 17 Jan., Your puddings..are the best sweet thing I ever eat. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* vii. 70 In boiled Puddings, take great Care the Bag or Cloth be very clean...If you boil them in Wooden-bowls, or China-dishes, butter the Inside before you put in your Batter: And all baked Puddings, butter the Pan or Dish, before the Pudding is put in. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pudding*, a kind of food very variously compounded, but generally made of meal, milk, and eggs. 1851 *Rep. Juries Gt. Exhibition* (1852) 55 *United States.*—Maize-flour, commonly called..'corn-flour' in the U. S...is extensively used for puddings and other purposes in that country.

b. Without *a* or *pl.*, as name of the substance.

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 87 Mr. Clerk's Lives of famous men,..such as Mr. Carter of Norwich, that used to eat such abundance of pudden. 1685 S. WESLEY *Maggots, Tobacco Pipe*, For that can best as you may quickly prove Settle the wit, as Pudding settles Love. 1716 POPE *Let. to Earl Burlington*, If you can dine upon a piece of beef, together with a slice of pudding. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Merry Andrew* 33 Mind neither good nor bad, nor right nor wrong, But eat your pudding, slave, and hold your tongue. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* xviii, Our English pudding, a fortuitous concourse of all the sweets in the grocer's shop. *Mod.* Pudding is usually eaten after meat.

c. With defining word, expressing the essential ingredient, as *apple-*, *bread-*, *fish-*, *lemon-*, *marrow-*, *meat-*, *milk-*, *pease-*, *plum-*, *potato-*, *rice-*, *sago-*, *steak-*, *suet-pudding*, etc. Also *Christmas pudding* (CHRISTMAS 4), *Sussex pudding*, *Yorkshire pudding*. (See also these words.)

1616 [see MARROW *sb.*¹ 5]. 1711 [see PLUM PUDDING]. 1726 ARBUTHNOT *Diss. Dumpling* 6 The many sorts of Pudding he made, such as Plain Pudding, Plumb Pudding, Marrow Pudding, Oatmeal Pudding, Carrot Pudding, Saucesage Pudding, Bread Pudding, Flower Pudding, Suet Pudding. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* vii. 68 Calf's-Foot Pudding. *Ibid.* 697 Stake-Pudding...Let your Stakes be..Beef or Mutton. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 181 To make a Yorkshire Pudding to bake under Meat. 1825–9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* IV. xxiv. 142 Their having a tansy pudding at Easter. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. iii, A delicious lemon pudding. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 654/1 A Sussex pudding, or great boiled dumpling filled with meat instead of fruit.

d. Proverb. (See also PROOF *sb.* 4.)

1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. Argt. 23 The proof of th' Pudding's seen i' th' eating. 1790 WINDHAM *Speeches Parl.* 4 Mar. (1812) I. 189 Let us..apply to the British Constitution a homely adage,..—that 'the proof of the pudding is in the eating'. 1900 *Athenæum* 21 July 97/3 After all, the proof of a pudding is in the eating.

7. *fig.* Material reward or advantage: esp. in allit. antithesis to *praise*. (Without *a* or *pl.*)

1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 54 Where, in nice balance, truth with gold she weighs, And solid pudding against empty praise. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. lxxix, He turn'd, preferring pudding to *no* praise. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* I. iv, Your own degree of worth or talent, is it..measurable by the conquest of praise or pudding it has brought you to?

8. *Transf.* Anything of the consistency or appearance of a pudding (in sense 6).

1731 P. SHAW *Three Ess. Artif. Philos.* 61 Without the..danger of making what, in the Language of Distillers, is termed a Pudding. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* 1. i. (1760) 5 Danger of coagulating the Malt, or what Distillers call, making a Pudding. 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 92 The soaking rains have made a pudding, even of the pasture.

b. *spec.* (In recovering oil from waste suds.)

1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 51 Tanks are prepared to receive the suds...The thicker portion at the bottom is..run into a filter-bed of sand and gravel, through which the..water gradually filters, leaving the solid and greasy matter behind. This is laid in cloths and called 'puddings', which are pressed in hydraulic or steam presses till all the oil is squeezed out.

9. *slang.* Poisoned or drugged liver, etc. used by burglars, dog-stealers, etc. to destroy dogs or render them insensible. (Cf. PUDDING *v.*¹, q. 1858.)

1887 HORSLEY *Jottings fr. Jail* I. 17 There was a great tyke lying in front of the door, so I pulled out a piece of pudding..and threw it to him. 1891 *Daily News* 29 Jan. 7/1 He was found in possession of a dog collar and lead, a muzzle, and a quantity of prepared liver known as 'pudding'.

†10. = JACK-PUDDING. *Obs.*

c 1675 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Sat. Follies Age* Wks. (1752) 111 And play the pudding in a May-day farce. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 163 No Pudding shall be suffer'd to be witty, Unless it be in order to raise Pity.

III. 11. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Of a pudding or puddings, as *pudding-eater*, *-eating*, *-maker*, *-manufactory*, *-race* (RACE *sb.*² 9); also *pudding-like* adj. **b.** Used in the making or consumption of pudding, as *pudding-book*, *-bowl*, *-cloth*, *-crock*, *-dish*, *-mould*, *-pan*, *-plate*, *-spoon*, *-stick*.

1865 (*title*) Massey and Son's Comprehensive 'Pudding Book, containing above one thousand Recipes. *a* 1584 *Tom Thumbe* 89 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* II. 181 He sate vpon the *Pudding-Boule, the candle for to hold. 1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk.* (ed. Tauchn.) 177 Bylot's Island stands above the ice like a pudding-bowl wrong side up. 1495 *Will of Geffereys* (Somerset Ho.), *Pudding crokke. 1829 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 163 The Devil, dressed like a collier, with smutty face and *pudding-dish hat. 1726 ARBUTHNOT *Diss. Dumpling* 23 Let not Englishmen therefore be asham'd of the Name of *Pudding-Eaters. *Ibid.* 6 In the Esteem of this *Pudding-eating Monarch. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* Liij, The pulters, cokes, *puddyng makers. 1726 ARBUTHNOT *Diss. Dumpling* 5 This John Brand, or Jack Pudding,..his Fame had reached France, whose King would have given the World to have had our Jack for his Pudding-Maker. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* I. iv. 116 If not in the way of your *pudding manufactory. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 19 July 8/5 Lining a *pudding-mould with thin slices of bread and butter. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unt. Alch.* § 116. 190 In an old *pudding pan, or a frying-pan, keep them always stirring. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* ix, The *pudding-plates had been washed in a little tub. 1787 BURNS *To a Haggis* 2 Fair fa' your honest sonsie face, Great chieftain o' the *puddin-race! 17.. E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (1750) 183 Mix it with a broad *puddingstick; not with your hands.

c. Special Combs.: **†pudding-ale**, cheap ale, probably 'from its being thick like pudding' (Skeat); **pudding bree, broo**, *Sc.*, the water in which puddings (sense 1) have been boiled; **pudding-cake**: see quot.; **†pudding-cart**, an offal or refuse cart (cf. sense 2); **pudding-face**, a large fat face; hence **pudding-faced** *a.*; **†pudding-filler** (from sense 2), one who lives to eat, a glutton; **pudding-fish**, = PUDDING-WIFE 2 (Hamilton *Dict. Terms* 1825); **†pudding-gut**, the entrail or skin used in making puddings (sense 1); **pudding-head**, a stupid person; hence **pudding-headed** *a.*; **pudding-heart**, soft-heart, coward; **†pudding-house**, (*a*) the stomach or belly (*vulgar*); (*b*) an offal house; **pudding-meat**, the meat stuffing for a pudding (sense 1); **†pudding-pack**, = *pudding-tobacco*; **pudding-pipe**, the pod of an Indian tree, *Cassia fistula*, hence called *pudding-pipe tree*; **†pudding-pit**, ? a pit into which offal is thrown; **pudding-poke**, the long-tailed tit, *Acredula rosea*; **†pudding-sleeve**, a large bulging sleeve drawn in at the wrist or above; also *attrib.*; hence **pudding-sleeved** *a.*; **†pudding-tobacco**, compressed tobacco, made in rolls resembling a pudding or sausage [cf. F. *boudin de tabac*]; **pudding-turnip**, a variety of turnip; **†pudding-wright**, one who makes puddings. Also PUDDING-BAG, -GRASS, -PIE, etc.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* v. 220 Peny ale and *podyng ale she poured togideres For laboreres and for low folke. 17.. *Get up & bar the Door* ix. in Herd (1776) II. 160 What ails ye at the *pudding-broo, That boils into the pan? *Ibid.* x, Will ye kiss my wife before my een, And scald me wi' pudding bree? 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, **Pudding-cake*, a composition of flour and water boiled; differing from a hard dick in shape only, being flat instead of round. 1562 in Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xxi. 411/1 The *Pudding-Cart of the Shambles shall not go afore the Hour of Nine in the Night, or after the Hour of Five in the Morning. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xlv. 297 Let me see what a mixture of grief and surprize may be beat up together in thy *puden-face. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* ii. (1848) 94 The hatchet or the pudding face. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. ii. 23 Four boys going to school, very *pudding-faced. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 69 Sic *pudding-fillaris, discending down fronie millaris, Within this land was nevir hard nor sene. 1598 FLORIO, *Scrizzátto*..., a reede that cookes vse to blow the *pudding guts before they fill them. 1726 ARBUTHNOT *Diss. Dumpling* 17 O wou'd..this little Attempt of Mine may stir up some *Pudding-headed Antiquary to dig his Way through all the mouldy Records of Antiquity. 1867 in Dickens *Lett., to Miss Hogarth* 16 Dec. (1893) 649 Surely it is time that the pudding-headed Dolby retired into the native gloom from which he has emerged. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *2nd Pt. Artevelde* III. i. 70 Go, *pudding-heart! Take thy huge offal and white liver hence. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* P iv b, What a commotion there was in his entrayles or *pudding-house for want of food. 1609 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Clubbes* 24 His pudding-house at length began to swell. 1620 *Westward for Smelts* (Percy Soc.) 5 The pudding-house at Brooke's wharfe. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* App. 355 A Kind of *Pudding-Meat, consisting of Blood, Suet, Groats, etc. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 781 Impose so deep a Taxe On all these Ball, Leafe, Cane, and *Pudding-packs. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. lxxvii. 1242 *Cassia fistula.* *Pudding Pipe tree... Cassia fistula..may also be Englished Pudding Pipe, because the cod or pipe is like a pudding. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 325 Pudding Pipe-tree, *Cassia.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 233. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 47 The person, that vnder his hand-writing hath stiled him..the bag-pudding of fooles, & the very *pudding-pittes of the wise, or honest. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* 239 It [wren's-nest] is otherwise, and more descriptively at least, called a *pudding-poke's nest. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2186 The P[arus] caudatus is the *pudding-poke'. 1708 SWIFT *Baucis & Philemon* 120 He sees..About each arm a *pudding-sleeve. 1720 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) VII. 97 The Whiggs and the Enemies of the Universities, who all go in Pudding-sleeve Gowns. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, He..never.. prayes but for a pipe of *pudding tabacco. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence's Eunuch* II. ii, Cookes, *pudding-wrights.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pu'ddingish** *a.*, of the nature of a pudding; **Pu'ddingize** *v. trans.*, to make a pudding of; **Pu'ddingless** *a.*, without pudding.

1866 R. BUCHANAN in *Academy* 15 June (1901) 506/1 Right stately sat Arnold..With *puddingish England serenely disgusted. 1726 ARBUTHNOT *Diss. Dumpling* 20 Physick is only a *Puddingizing or Cookery of Drugs. 1855 *Househ. Words* XII. 168 We went *puddingless that Christmas-day.

[*Note.* ME. *poding*, mod. *pudding*, and F. † *bodin*, *boudin*, have so many points in common that, but for the difficulties of form, they would at once be identified as the same word. They both appear first in the 13th century, had at first exactly the same sense (still retained in Sc.), and agree to a great extent in their transferred uses. Even the difference of form is not insuperable; *p* for Fr. or L. *b* occurs also in *purse*, L. *bursa*, F. *bourse*, and the existence of Eng. words in *pud-* (see below) might by a species of folk-etymology facilitate the substitution here; final *-in* might be identified with Eng. *-ing*; the interchange of *-ing* and *-in* is actually seen in the later *puddin*, *pudden*. The identity of the words, though highly probable, cannot however be held to be proved, and the matter is rendered more uncertain by the absence of any certain derivation of the Fr. word. In the same sense, It. has or had *boldone* (Florio), and L. *botulus*; the former appears to be closely akin to F. *boudin*; with the latter connexion is more difficult, though to its stem *bot-* some would refer *boudin* and *bouder* to pout the lips. Leaving the Fr. aside, the origin of the Eng. word has been sought in a stem **pud-* to swell, bulge, inferred from rare OE. *putuc*, 'struma', wen, Westphal. dial. *puddek* lump, pudding, LG. *pudde-wurst* black-pudding, *puddig* thick, stumpy (Brem. Wbch.); cf. also Eng. dial. *pod*, Sc. *pud* belly, *poud* boil, ulcer, and PODGE, PUDGE; but it is not at all certain that the notion of swelling enters into the original sense. Mod.F. *pouding* (1754) and *poudingue*, mod.Du. *podding*, mod.LG. *pudding*, *pudden*, *buddin*, Ger. *pudding*, Da. *budding*, Sw. *pudding*, are all from the Eng. word in its current sense; the Irish *putog* and Gael. *putag* (in this sense) are also from Eng.]

Pudding, (pu·diŋ), *v.* Also (*dial.* and *vulgar*) **pudden.** [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To supply or treat with pudding or a pudding-like substance.

? *a* 1600 I. T. *Grim, Collier Croydon* II. i, Now I talk of a Pudding,..I am old dog at it. Come lone, let's away, I'le pudding you. 1858 LEWIS in Youatt *Dog* (N.Y.) v. 175 Thieves..are said to have a method of quieting the fiercest watch-dogs by throwing them a narcotic ball, which they call 'puddening the animal'. [See PUDDING *sb.* 9.] 1882 FREEMAN in Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 264 So Mrs. Macmillan and her doctor..bathed me and dosed me and puddinged [*i.e.* poulticed] me behind and before.

2. *Naut.* To wrap with tow as a protection against chafing. See PUDDING *sb.* 4.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 162 To Pudden the Yards, to nail Pieces of old Rope round them, to preserve them from galling. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xiv, He was afraid to pudding an anchor on the fore-castle. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea Painter's Log* 142 'Puddening the anchors',.. or 'clappiog a service on the cable'.

Hence **Puddening** (pu·d'niŋ) *vbl. sb.*, *Naut.* etc.: see quots. and cf. PUDDING *sb.* 4.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) s.v. *Anchor*, The ring is..covered with a number of pieces of short rope,.. called the puddening, and used to preserve the cable from being..chafed by the iron. *Ibid.*, *Puddening*,..a thick wreath, or circle of cordage, tapering from the middle towards the ends, and fastened about the main-mast and fore-mast of a ship, to prevent their yards from falling down, when the ropes by which they are usually suspended are shot away in battle. 1866 W. HENDERSON *Folk Lore N. Counties* 12 Much importance attaches to the baby's first visit to another house, on which occasion it is expected that he should receive three things—an egg, salt and white bread or cake. Near Leeds this ceremony is called *Puddening*.

Pu·dding-bag. A bag in which a pudding is boiled. Also *transf.* and *fig.* Cf. *pudding-poke*.

1626 in NARES (Halliw.), [A piece of Sail-cloth] about half a yard long, of the breadth of a pudding-bag. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 40. 262 From the purple Bishop and his horned Mitre to the bare-legged Capuchin with his picked Pudding-bag. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 207 Turning, like Pudding-bags Men inside out. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 538 The house of this lady is in a pudding-bag without any opening at the bottom. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 32 The penduline form of the nest [has] obtained for the bird [British 'Long-Tailed Titmouse] the names of..Poke pudding or Poke bag... Pudding bag (Norfolk).

† Pu·dding-grass. *Obs.* Pennyroyal.

1538 TURNER *Libellus, Origanum*..est herba quam vulgus appellat Peny ryall, aut puddynge gyrse. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 106 b, Puddyng grasse. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 477 Pennyroyall..vsed to be put into puddings,..and therefore in diuers places they know it by no other name then Pudding-grasse. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Pudding-grass, *Mentha*.

Pudding-pie. A name for various forms of pastry; *esp.* a dough pudding containing meat, baked in a dish; a tart made with pie-crust and custard: see quot. 1829.

1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 272 He brought with him a pudding pie, pretilie powdered with such hot spices as his countrie..doth afforde. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. iv, Exchange wenches Coming from eating pudding-pies on a Sunday At Pimlico or Islington. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 547 Some cry'd the Covenant instead Of Pudding-pies and Ginger-bread. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pudding-pie*, a piece of meat plunged in batter and baked in a deep dish, thus partaking of the nature of both pudding and pie,..a 'toad in a hole'. 1829 HONE *Year-bk.* 361 The pudding-pies are from the size of a tea-cup to that of a small tea-saucer. They are flat..made with a raised crust, to hold a small quantity of custard, with currants slightly sprinkled on the surface. *c* 1900 *Beeton's Every-day Cook. Bk.* 402/2 Folkestone Pudding-Pies.

b. *attrib.*, as *pudding-pie man, woman*.

c 1680 *Roxb. Ball.* (1890) VII. 77 At every Corner, and in every street, This Pudding-pye-Woman be sure you oft shall meet. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 6 Dec. (O.H.S.) I. 117 A Pudding Pye man with whose Puddings .. the first Founders of the Society were..pleas'd.

† Pu·dding-prick. *Obs.* A slender wooden skewer (see PRICK *sb.* 14) with which the ends of a gut containing a pudding were fastened. Often in similative phrase: see quots. 1562, 1611.

a 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2122 As huksters they hucke and they stycke, And pynche at the payment of a poddynge prycke. *a* 1533 FRITH *Answ. More* (1548) I vj, Hys proue shall not be worth a podynge prycke. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Epigr.* VI. xix, A pooddyng pricke is one, a mylpost is an other. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Arbre*, (We say of one that hath squandered away great wealth) hee hath thwitten a mill-post to a pudding pricke.

Pu·dding-stone. A composite rock consisting of a mass of rounded pebbles cemented together by a siliceous matrix; conglomerate.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Oculatus lapis*, What we call the pudding stone, a stone formed of a great number of pebbles, of a small size, immersed, and formerly bedded, in a flinty cement, little less hard than the stones themselves, [or] not at all so. 1774 STRANGE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 40 Confusedly concreted together, like a pudding stone. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 434/1 Pudding stones differ from breccias, by being composed of rounded fragments, either of marble or hard stones.

b. *attrib.*, as *pudding-stone marble, rock, stratum*.

1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 295 The pudding-stone rocks near the village of Oban. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 799 Puddingstone marbles; a conglomerate of rounded pieces. 1894 MRS. DYAN *All in a Man's K.* (1899) 55 A mere rift between the great puddingstone rocks.

† Pu·dding-time. *Obs.* The time when pudding or puddings are to be had; hence *fig.*, a time when one is in luck; a favourable or useful time.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* II. ix. (1867) 80 This geare comth euen in puddyng time rightlie. 1667 DRYDEN & DK. NEWCASTLE *Sir M. Mar-all* IV, Here he comes in pudding-time to resolve the question. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 30 P 4 The ordinary Salutation is, Sir, I am glad to see you, you are come in Pudding-time. *a* 1720 *Song, Vicar of Bray*, When George in pudding-time came o'er, And moderate men look'd big, sir. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr., S.W. & by W. & W.*, He came in pudding-time, and was invited to dinner.

Pu·dding-wife.

1. a. A woman who sells puddings or sausages. ? *Obs.* b. A professional or expert maker of puddings (sense 1: *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). Now *dial.*

1448 *Maldon, Essex, Court Rolls* Bundle 27 No. 1 b, Cristiana podyngwyf alias fisshwyf vendidit salmones fetidos in mercato. 15.. in Dugdale *Monast. Angl.* (1817) I. 443/2 Sche shall pay for a gown to her grome coke and her poding wief by the yere ij^{s}. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 217 When Pudding-Wives were launcht in cockqueen Stools; For falling foul on Oyster-women's Schools.

2. The Florida blue-fish (*Platyglossus radiatus*); also called *pudding-fish*.

1734 MORTIMER *Carolina & Bahamas* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 317 The Pudding-Wife. Round the Eye spread seven blue Rays. 1876 GOODE *Fishes Bermudas* 17 *Turdus oculo radiato* (the Pudding-Wife) is a young specimen of *Chærojulis radiatus*.

Puddingy (pu·dĭŋi), *a.* [f. PUDDING *sb.* + -Y.] Having the appearance, shape, or consistency of a pudding; pudding-like.

1709 *Rambl. Fuddle-Cups* 7 The Spark, in his Puddingy Robes. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 441 A face ruddy, plump and puddingy. 1888 R. S. SURTEES *Hillingdon Hall* 91 A roll puddingy white neckcloth replaced the sea-green silk one. 1898 *Daily News* 11 Mar. 3/1 Some soft, puddingy figure, stuffed with sawdust, with something faintly resembling a human face upon the..head.

Puddle (pu·d'l), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 podel, (4 -elle, 5–6 -ell), 5 poþel, pothel, 5–7 puddel, (6 -elle, -il, 6–7 -ell), 6 poddell, podle, 6 *Sc.* pwdyll, 6–7 pudle; 6– puddle. [ME. *podel*, *puddel*, app. dim. from OE. *pudd* ditch, furrow (*puddas* 'sulcos' in Prudentius Gloss; cf. dial. *pudge*, *pudgell*), = G. dial. *pudel*, *pfudel* a puddle. W. *pwdel* is from Eng. Cf. next, also PLUD.]

1. A small body of standing water, foul with mud, etc. or with a muddy bottom, now always shallow, as those left in depressions of the ground in a road or footpath after rain; a small dirty pool. † Formerly in wider sense, including larger collections of water, as a pond, or a pit full of water, or even an extensive slough or swamp (quot. 1596).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 54 He did Harald body do drawe vp also tite, & þorgh þe podels it drouh, þat foule were & deppest. *a* 1400 *Cath. Epist.* (MS. Douce 250) 2 *Pet.* ii. 22 (Paues 220) þe sowe þat wascheþ hyre in þe podel wiþ mukke al fyled. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/2 Poþel, slothe, or podel (*H.* pothel), *lacuna*. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. clxiv. 173/1 A sowe dooth laye herself in a fowle puddel. *c* 1534 NISBET *N. Test. in Scots, Prol. Rom.* (S.T.S.) III. 347 That thou sulde returnne (as anne swynne) vnto thinne auld pwdyll agaynne. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 40 His younger sonne in a smal puddel was strangled & drouned. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 122 The vyllage it selfe, is in a maryshe, and in maner a standynge puddle. 1572 HULOET, Podle, or slowe. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 657 Thy sea within a puddels wombe is hersed, And not the puddle in thy sea dispersed. 1596 E. BARTON in Purchas *Pilgrimes* (1625) II. VIII. x. 1359 They being intrenched..neere to a long puddle or moorish ground, of some foure miles long, in breadth some seuen or eight Rods. *a* 1632 G. HERBERT *Jacula Prudentum* Wks. (Rldg.) 308 Every path hath a puddle. *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) II. 128 Preferringe the puddle before the pearle. 1742 H. BAKER *Microsc.* II. v. 90 Every Puddle can ..present us with living Wonders. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 136 A way-side puddle which receives the muddy drainage of the road.

b. *transf.* A small pool of any liquid. See also quot. 1726.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 5/1 The Air for want of Motion will grow thick and muddy; such a Valley may.. be call'd a Puddle, or Bog of Air. 1883 W. M. WILLIAMS in *Knowledge* 20 July 35/2 Pale slices of meat spread out in a little puddle of pale, watery liquid.

2. *fig.* or in figurative allusion, esp. with reference to moral defilement, or to false doctrine, etc. regarded as polluting: cf. *sink*.

1533 MORE *Apol.* v. Wks. 854/2 The preacher stumbleth at the same stocke, and falleth into the same puddell that Tyndall didde. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iii. 30 The puddle and synke of al myschiefe. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* IV. 170 Dost thou see then in what a Puddle of Filth Impiety doth wallow. 1787 J. HOWIE *Plain Reasons for Dissent.* 179 Swimming down the impure puddle of Erastianism. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XX. vi. (1872) IX. 119 He stalks loftily through this puddle of a world, on terms of his own.

b. *fig.* A confused collection or heap; a state of confusion or embarrassment; a muddle, mess. Now only *colloq.* or *dial.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. (1592) 135 Seeing that in the middes of that Puddle of humors ech liuing wight hath a Soule dwelling. 1608 DEKKER *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 136, I am neuer out of one puddle or another. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XX. 123 This thoughtless jumble of terms, this confused puddle of phrases. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* (1883) II. 157 This drawing-room..without her would have been a puddle of wasteful failure.

3. Foul or muddy water such as is found in puddles (= *puddle water* in 6 a). Chiefly *fig.* or in figurative allusion: cf. 2. Now only *dial.*

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. iv. 137, I rather fansie..to folowe the founteines of the first Authours, then the brokes of abredgers, which often bring with them much puddle. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 53 b/1 His drinck, foule and impure puddle, yea, & stinckinge water. 1681 CROWNE *Hen. VI*, IV. 64 Hard roots my only food, Foul puddle all my drink. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 96 When that monster was obliged to fly with his wife Sporus, and to drink puddle. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* VII. ii, One..of a great house; the least drop of whose blood was worth an ocean of plebeian puddle.

4. A preparation of clay, or of clay and sand, mixed with water and tempered, used as a water-tight covering for embankments, lining for canals, etc. Also called *puddling*.

1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* 365 *Puddle*, an article of great use in completing canals where the soil is leaky, or unfavourable for holding the water. 1838 SIMMS *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 29 Water..must be excluded..by a lining of puddle. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. 353 *note*, Puddle is formed by a mixture of well-tempered clay and sand reduced to a semi-fluid state, and rendered impervious to water by manual labour, as by working and chopping it about with spades.

attrib. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 21/2 They are formed..with an upright 'puddle wall' in the centre. *Ibid.* 109/2 The want of a puddle lining. 1872 *Daily News* 13 July, The offices of the contractors..as well as the puddle waggons and working plant, were washed away.

5. *dial.* A muddler: a bungler.

[Eng. Dial. Dict. has 'One who is slow, dirty, inefficient, or unmethodical at work, a bungler, a muddler'.]

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VII. v, I remember when I was quite a boy hearing her called a limping old puddle. 1835 CARLYLE *Jrnl.* I Jan. in Froude *C.'s Life in London* I. 18 A foot which a puddle of a maid scalded three weeks ago.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (See also sense 4 and PUDDLE *v.* 7) a. *attrib.* or as *adj.* (in sense 1 or 3): Such as is found in puddles; dirty, muddy, thick, polluted: said esp. of water.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 335 þei grutchiden aȝens þis water, and drunken podel water of þe canel. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 760 To see Antonius..so easily to drinke puddle water, and to eat wild Fruits and Roots. 1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* 12 Hee knowes how of puddle ale, to make a cup of English wine. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 374 As if one, to put away one spot in his face, should wash himself in puddle mire. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. iii, I would fain let their puddle-blood flow an hour or two longer. 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* xciv, I would consent to drink puddle-water.

b. *Comb.* as *puddle-hole*; *puddle-deep*, *-like* adjs.; † **Puddle dock**, † **Puddle wharf**, names of a place on the Thames at Blackfriars (see quots. 1598, 1720); **puddle-duck**, the domestic duck; **puddle-poet**, a contemptuous designation.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Discov., Ingeniorum discrimina* 5 They write a verse as smooth, as soft as cream...They are cream-bowl, or but *puddle-deep. 1633 ROWLEY *Match at Midn.* IV, To surprize her,..pop her in at *Puddle-dock, and carry her to Gravesend in a paire of oares. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* i. 8 He seems to dip his pen, or rather his pia mater, in puddle-dock. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 4 (1713) I. 25 To Libel, Calumniate, and throw Puddle-dock Wit in the Face of Superiors. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* I. III. 229 On the Banks of the River Thames, are the Wharfs of Puddle Dock, used for a Laystall for the Soil of the Streets; and much frequented by Barges and Lighters, for taking the same away. 1610 *Manchester Court Leet Rec.* (1885) II. 252 A *puddle hoale which he or his familie doth vse [as] a privye. 1833 *Boston, Lincoln*, etc. *Herald* 16 Apr. 4/2 Jane Hays..found drowned in a puddle-hole used for washing potatoes. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. iii. § 1 It seems the *puddle-poet did hope that the jingling of his rhymes would drown the sound of his false quantity. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 297 Then is there..Puddle Wharfe, a water gate into the Thames, where horses vse to be watered, and therfore being filed with their trampeling, and made puddle like,..it is (as I suppose) called *Puddle Wharf.

Puddle (pu·d'l), *v.* Forms: see prec.; also 7 poodle. [f. PUDDLE *sb.*; cf. Du. *poedelen*, LG., G. *pud(d)eln* to dabble or splash in water, also G. *butteln*, *buddeln* to dabble or paddle in mud, etc. F. *puddler*, G. *puddeln*, etc. to puddle (iron) are from Eng.]

1. *intr.* To dabble or poke about, esp. in mud or shallow water; to wallow in mire; to wade through puddles; *fig.* to busy oneself in an untidy or disorderly way; to 'muddle' or 'mess' about.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/2 Poþelon, or pothelyn, or grubbyn yn the erthe. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 78 The drosse of the Riddle or Searce must be cast about the edges of the Pond: and also within the same, to cause them to be pudling in the myre. 1846 THACKERAY *Cornhill to Cairo* v, Children..are playing and puddling about in the dirt everywhere. 1866 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 421 The little creatures pass half their day puddling about in the water in all the beauty of nakedness.

fig. 1591 BRUCE *Serm.* vi. M viij, Tha multitude..haue.. gone to mumchances, mummries, & vnknawin language, wherein they pudled of befoir. 1633 *Fife Witch Trial* in *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* (1796) XVIII. App. 654 Let honest men puddle and work as they like. 1639 R. JUNIUS *Sin Stigmat.* Pref. (T.), I were very simple, if..I should poodle in a wasp's nest, and think to purchase ease by it! 1680 BUNYAN *Mr. Badman* To Rdr. (1905) 7, I know 'tis ill pudling in the Cockatrices den. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 115 We may puddle about for ever without getting up a drop of ink to write with. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. viii. (1872) I. 100 Then they puddled considerably..in the general broils of the Reich. 1864 *Ibid.* XVI. v. VI. 171 He puddles about, at a great rate.

b. *trans.* To bring or get into some specified state by 'puddling'; in quots. *refl.*

1759 *Compl. Lett.-writer* (ed. 6) 224 Mrs. Langford.. puddled herself into a minuet. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIV. viii. (1872) V. 255 Men enough did puddle themselves to death on the clay roads.

2. *trans.* To bemire; to wet with mud or dirty water.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4296, I fell into ane midding..As I was pudlit thair, God wait Bot with my club I maid debait. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* viii, Tablecloths puddled with melted ice.

3. To make (water) muddy or dirty. Also *fig.*

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* **ij b, The other..shall neuer puddle or annoy the course of the cleere running water. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 273 It was immediately puddled with the Mud of Heresy. 1870 ROSSETTI

Jenny xxi, So the life-blood of this rose, Puddled with shameful knowledge, flows.

b. To muddle, confuse; to sully the purity or clearness of.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 143 Something sure of State,.. Hath pudled his cleare Spirit. 1650 H. MORE *Observ.* in *Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 81 His phansie is pudled so and jumbled in the Limbus or Huddle of the Matter. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 130 Such extremes, I told her, well might harm The woman's cause. 'Not more than now', she said, 'So puddled as it is with favouritism'.

4. To reduce the surface of the ground, earth, clay, etc., into mud or puddle, by trampling and 'poaching' it when wet; hence, *spec.* to knead and temper a mixture of wet clay and sand so as to form a plastic mass impervious to water, used for various purposes. See PUDDLE *sb.* 4.

1762 [see PUDDLING *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1796 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIV. 239 The soil dug over and puddled as a base. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 157 Rendering the surface completely puddled, to use a term employed in ground works, and thereby to retain water equally with any clay. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 1/1 The soil is then puddled round them. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 24 This layer had been levelled to receive a stratum of clay, a yard in thickness, and firmly puddled. 1880 Miss BIRD *Japan* I. 85 The rice crop..needs to be 'puddled' three times, *i. e.* for all the people to turn into the slush, and grub out all the weeds and tangled aquatic plants, which weave themselves from tuft to tuft, and puddle up the mud afresh round the roots.

b. To cover or line with puddle; to render water-tight by the application of puddle.

1810 in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 391/2 Mr. Tuke .. bequeathed..To seven of the oldest navigators, one guinea for *puddling* him up in his grave. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 179 It will be necessary to puddle the seams of the rock on that side of the well in which it dips downwards. 1850 *Beck's Florist* 235 If there is a small bog contrived in a shady corner, by puddling the bottom of a basin of stones with some tenacious clay. 1897 BAILEY *Princ. Fruit-growing* 246 Puddling the roots [of trees]..to be shipped any distance..consists in sousing the roots in a thin mud or paste of clay.

5. *Iron Manuf.* To stir about and turn over (molten iron) in a reverberatory furnace, so as to expel the carbon and convert it into malleable iron.

1798 [see PUDDLING *vbl. sb.* 3 b]. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 702 The fine metal obtained by the coke is puddled by a continuous operation, which calls for much care and skill. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xv. 253 This iron was.. puddled in some rude fashion into blooms or masses weighing about a hundred.

6. *Gold-mining.* To work (clayey or sticky wash-dirt) with water in a tub so as to separate the ore.

1859 [see PUDDLING *vbl. sb.* 4]. 1864 ROGERS *New Rush* II. 26 There, in a row, the tub and cradle stands, The owner puddling with unchartered hands. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 597 These buckets were hoisted up..and their contents emptied into a big tub, where they were puddled.

7. *Comb.* (from sense 5: perh. orig. PUDDLED 4, cf. PUDDLING *vbl. sb.* 3 b): **puddle-ball**, a rounded mass of iron formed in puddling; **puddle-bar**, a flat bar formed by passing a *puddle-ball* between *puddle-rolls*; **puddle-steel**, steel made by puddling. Also, **puddle-roll**: see quot. 1858; **puddle-train**, a train of *puddle-rolls*.

1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 104/2 Improvements in rolling puddle balls or other masses of iron. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Puddle-rolls*, a pair of large heavy rollers with grooved surfaces, between which [puddled] iron is passed, to be flattened into bars. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 108 In this state it is called a puddle-bar. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 234 Turning out 600 tuns of malleable iron and puddle steel weekly.

Puddled (pʊ·d'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Rendered muddy or turbid by stirring, as water in a puddle; dirty, miry, foul. Also *fig.* (formerly sometimes, Muddled, confused, puzzled).

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 17 Fill a great pot with the puddled water. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 173 Great pailes of puddled myre. 1651 H. MORE *Second Lash* in *Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 221 The reeks and fumes of thy puddled brain. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. i. (1869) 5 Spouting out torrents of puddled politics from his mouth. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* II. iv. § 2. 172 Better go to the ..pure original spring..than drink from puddled streams.

2. Turned into or filled with puddles.

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xvi, One..let the fragment of his torch fall hissing on the puddled ground. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* iii. 67 All were wet from paddling through the puddled ground.

3. Converted into PUDDLE (*sb.* 4); covered or lined with puddled clay so as to be water-tight.

1796 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIV. 240 Earth in this puddled state becomes so dense as to resist the impression of water, which can by no means penetrate it. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. 353 The canal..is confined within a puddled channel to prevent leakage. 1871 *Daily News* 21 Sept., A very considerable quantity of the puddled clay..had been removed.

4. *Iron Manuf.* Purified from carbon and rendered malleable by stirring up and turning over in a reverberatory furnace: see prec. 5, 7.

1838 SIMMS *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 49 The puddled ball to be put under the shingling hammer and rolled into rough bars, by some called 'puddled bars'. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 179 The production of puddled steel.

Puddler (pʊ·dlə). [f. PUDDLE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who puddles: chiefly in technical senses.

1. A workman employed in puddling iron.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 84 When in this semi-fluid state the puddler introduces an iron rod. 1894 BOWKER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 420 The flame may be made oxidising, neutral, or reducing, at the will of the puddler.

b. An implement or machine for puddling iron.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., Mechanical puddlers have assumed two forms. 1. The Mechanical Rabble...2. The rotary puddling-furnace. 1894 BOWKER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 421 The so-called 'puddlers' invented by Mr. Samuel Danks of Cincinnati.

2. One who works clay, etc. into puddle, or who covers or lines something with puddle: see PUDDLE *v.* 4.

1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 251/1 This is smoothed over with 'puddlers' mine' which is a soft hematite made into a paste with water. 1899 *Daily News* 7 June 9/1 The puddlers, who must reach the clay, have had to go down as far as 63ft.

3. One engaged in puddling for gold: see PUDDLE *v.* 6.

1883 KEIGHLEY *Who are You* 55 The puddlers' horses are all at rest. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 285 He was not a miner, a speculator, a reefer, nor an engine-driver, a clerk, or puddler.

Puddler, dial. var. PODLER (young coal-fish).

Puddling (pʊ·dlĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PUDDLE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PUDDLE; also *concr.* (see 2). **1.** *gen.*: see the verb, sense 1.

1758 Mrs. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 516 We are well after four hours' walking, wondering, and puddling.

2. The process of converting clay, etc. into puddle, or of lining or covering something with puddle to make it water-tight; also *concr.* = PUDDLE *sb.* 4. Also *attrib.*

1762 J. BRINDLEY in S. Hughes *Mem.* (Weale's Papers Civ. Engin. 1844 I. 47), [It is said that when in his evidence he was making frequent use of the expression] puddling, [some of the members were anxious to know what puddle really was]. 1796 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIV. 238 The system of puddling in embankments made near to the sea. 1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 125 To construct the interior of the dam with well-tempered clay, called puddling. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. 353 So to work the new layer of puddling stuff as to unite it with the stratum immediately beneath.

3. The process of decarbonizing cast iron by stirring and turning it over continuously in a furnace, so as to render it malleable.

(The operation is described minutely by Dr. Beddoes in *Phil. Trans.* (1791) LXXXI. 173, but the word not used.)

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 699 The second operation completes the first, and is called *puddling*. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 9 In 1783–4, Mr Cort of Gosport introduced the processes of puddling and rolling. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s.v., Silicon and phosphorus are also largely removed by puddling.

b. *attrib.*, as *puddling forge, furnace, process, roll* (= puddle-roll, PUDDLE *v.* 7).

1798 D. MUSHET in *Phil. Mag.* II. 14 One of the principal operations well known by the name of the Puddling Process. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 334 When the cake of metal is broken into lumps of a convenient size, it is taken to the puddling furnace, where it is heated with coals, without the aid of an artificial blast. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 704 Cylinders..which serve to draw out the ball, called puddling rolls, or roughing rolls. 1862 *Edin. Rev.* CXVI. 226 Cinder is the refuse of the puddling forge.

4. In *Gold-mining*: see PUDDLE *v.* 6. Also *attrib.* as *puddling machine, tub.*

1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 133 The cradle..proved very ineffectual in liberating it [the gold] from the stiff clay ..which suggested the use of a puddling tub in its stead. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* v, The wash-dirt has to be..subjected to a puddling machine.

Pu·ddling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That puddles, in various senses: see the verb. (In quots., a vague term of contempt: = MUDDLING, PIDDLING *ppl. adjs.*)

1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II. Wks. 1799 I. 184 You paltry, puddling puppy. 1777 LADY SARAH LENNOX in *Life & Lett.* (1901) I. 260 At a little pudling bathing place of my brother's by the sea. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* I. 105 Rescued..from the absurd and puddling management of its inconsistent mother.

† Pu·ddlish, *a. Obs.* [f. PUDDLE *sb.* + -ISH 1.] Partaking of the nature of a puddle; puddly.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 24 Here the colour of the water changed; and was of a puddlelish and sandy red colour. *Ibid.*, Thick puddleish water.

Puddly (pʊ·dli), *a.* Also 6–7 pudly, -lie, 7 pudley. [f. PUDDLE *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Having the quality of a puddle, or of 'puddle' (*sb.* 3); muddy, turbid, as water or other liquid; more generally, Foul, dirty. Now *rare* or *dial.*

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 75 They will drine down the pudly matter to the bottum. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* IV. xvi. 650 In a pudlie and troubled water. 1734 SWIFT *Let. to Faulkener* Wks. 1841 II. 725/2 Is it not sufficient to see a luminary like this now shining in a meridian lustre, but anon set for ever in a puddly cloud? 1861 CLAYTON *Frank O'Donnell* 69 O to see him tossing in the mud and his fine coat and cap all puddly.

2. Full of or abounding in puddles.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vii, Plashing in the cold puddly ruts. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men* ii, You find a place..not quite so puddly as other places.

Puddock, Sc. var. PADDOCK *sb.*1, frog; obs. f. PADDOCK *sb.*2, enclosure; dial. var. PUTTOCK 1.

Puddy (pʊ·di), *a.* ? *dial.* [cf. PUD, hand, paw; also *pud* Sc., belly.] 'Short, thick-set' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*); stumpy; pudgy.

1842 ALB. SMITH in *Punch* II. 24 The olive branches.. poking their little puddy fingers into the creams. 1849 — *Pottleton Leg.* 283 One or two little girls had squeezed the keepsakes..so tightly in their little puddy hands. 1874 JEFFERIES *John Smith's Shanty* in *Toilers of Field* (1892) 196 Their red 'puddy' fists were fat.

Pudency (piū·dĕnsi). [ad. late L. *pudĕntia*, f. *pudĕns, -entem*, pr. pple. of *pud-ēre* to make or be ashamed: see -ENCY.] Susceptibility to the feeling of shame; modesty, bashfulness.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. v. 11 She..did it with A pudencie so Rosie..That I thought her As chaste, as vn-Sunn'd Snow. 1794 C. PIGOT *Female Jockey Club* 4 Where Hypocrisy too often puts on the mask of pudency. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Consid.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 425 There is a pudency about friendship, as about love. 1902 GILDERSLEEVE in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* XXIII. 135 Unless we are taught to observe, we do not notice the pudencies of Homer.

Pudendal (piūde·ndăl), *a.* [f. PUDEND-UM + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the pudenda; pudic.

1799 [see PUDICAL *a.*]. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 395, I have never divided with it the pudendal artery. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxix. 441 It [granuloma] is practically confined to the pudendal region.

Pude·ndous, *a. rare.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *pudend-us* (see next) + -OUS.] To be ashamed of; shameful.

1680 *Counterplots* 36 Disclosing those pudendous enormities which he had done. 1807 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* ii. 29 A feeling laughable in a priestess, pudendous [1808 shameful] in a priest!

‖ Pudendum (piūde·ndŭm). Usually in pl. **pudenda.** [L., neuter gerundive of *pudēre* to cause shame, ashame, lit. 'that of which one ought to be ashamed', used as sb., commonly in pl.] The privy parts; the external genital organs.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlviii. Bodl. MS.), Also for schame þese partyes hatte *pudenda* þe schamelich parties.] 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 15 She [Hottentot] will immediately pull by her flap, and discouer her pudenda. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iv. 449 The original Sources of the Shame relating to the Pudenda are probably the Privacy requisite [etc.]. 1841 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* (1855) 33 These parts, closing and surrounding the genital fissure, altogether constitute the pudendum.

† Puder, Puderer, obs. ff. PEWTER, PEWTERER.

1507 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 1 Duas parapsides de puder. 1588 *Calr. Laing Charters* (1899) 289 [Twelve] patinarum *lie* puder plaittis. 1598 in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 222 *note*, The plumers, puderers, glaciares, and paynters.

† Pudeswaie, obs. form of PADUASOY.

1656 *Bk. Values* in Scobell *Acts & Ordin. Parl.* (1658) 474 Wrought Silks called..Pudeswaies.

Pudge 1 (pʊdʒ). *dial.* and *colloq.* Also *Sc.* **poodgo** (pödg, püdg). [Origin obscure; app. to a certain extent identical with PODGE. Not known before 19th c. Connexion with Sc. *pud* belly, and with *pud-* in PUDDING has been conjectured; but the phonetic change would need explanation.] A short thick-set or fat person or animal; anything short and thick.

1808 JAMIESON, *Pudge*, any very small house, a hut, *Perths.* 1880 *Ibid.*, *Pudge* [ed. 1825 *Pudget*], (1) a term applied to a short, thick set animal or person; also, to a person who feeds well; (2) anything short and stout, or small and confined, as a house, a hut. 1892 E. L. WAKEMAN in *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 28 July, The old town has always seemed to wish the glamor of immortality on its own account; for its wigged pudges of rulers, its wicked old slave traders. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 8 May 8/5 The tight shoe ages the face appallingly, the tight glove makes a shapeless 'pudge' of the hand.

Pudge 2 (pʊdʒ). *dial.* [? Connected with OE. *pudd* furrow, ? ditch (see PUDDLE *sb.*). Cf. Sw. *puss* puddle, plash.] A puddle.

1820 CLARE *Rural Life* (ed. 3) 31 While countless swarms of dancing gnats Each water pudge surround. 1821 — *Vill. Minstr.* II. 32 He whisk'd o'er the water-pudge flirting and airy. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Pudge*, a ditch or grip.

Pudgy (pʊ·dʒi), *a.*1 [In form and sense a deriv. of PUDGE 1, and a doublet of PODGY, both forms being frequent in Thackeray, to whom the current use is app. largely due. If PUDSY, *pudsey* (1754) was the same word, it would be the earliest member of the group, which otherwise appears only in the 19th c.; but its connexion is doubtful.] Short and thick or fat.

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Our Parish* i, The vestry clerk.. is a short, pudgy little man in black. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* i, Their fingers is always so very fat and pudgy. 1840 — *Catherine* ii, A fat, pudgy pale-haired woman..leaning on the Captain's arm. 1862 *Athenæum* 27 Sept. 403 A very short, pudgy omnibus.

Pudgy (pʊ·dʒi), *a.*2 *dial.* [f. PUDGE 2 + -Y.] Muddy, miry.

1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 162 And litter'd straw in all the pudgy sloughs.

Pudibund (piū·dibʊnd), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pudibund-us* easily ashamed, bashful, modest, also shameful, f. *pudēre* to make or be ashamed; cf. F. *pudibond* (16th c. in Littré).] **† a.** That is a subject of shame; shameful. *Obs.* **b.** Modest, bashful, prudish. Also **† Pudibu·ndous** *a. Obs.*

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* x. (1870) 253 And yf any man..doth burne in the pudibunde places. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pudibund, Pudibundous*, shame-fac'd, bashful, modest, honest. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Dec. 785/2 To outrage the pudibund soul of their countryman. 1900 A. LANG in *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 363/2 English literature became the most 'pudibund'..the world has ever known.

Hence **Pudibu·ndity** (*pedantic*), **Pu·dibundness**, bashfulness, prudery.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, Pudibundness. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Jan. 100 Only the pudibundity of the Editor of this Review prevents us from at once vindicating..the Great F. B. 1893 *Ibid.* 4 Feb. 126/2 We cannot approve the editor's pudibundity in omitting a few 'indecent words'.

Pudic (piū·dik), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5 -ique, -yke, 6 -ick, (*Sc.* -ict), 5–7 -ike. [a. F. *pudique* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pudīc-us* shamefaced, modest, chaste, f. *pud-ēre* to make or be ashamed.]

†**1.** Having a keen sense of shame; modest, chaste. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vii. 32 To enterteyne hir pudeyque chastyte in perpetuall wydowhed. *Ibid.* ix. 36 To kepe thy pudyke chastyte vnhurte. *Ibid.* 37 Pudike. 1562 KNOX *Reasoning Crosraguell* (1563) B iij, An honest & pudick matron. 1581 N. BURNE *Disput.* in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 172 Modest and pudict behauiour cumlie for vemen. 1610 TOFTE *Hon. Acad.* III. 141 Modest and pudike Cynthia.

2. *Anat.* = PUDENDAL.

1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 471 The external pudic branch of the femoral artery. 1863–76 CURLING *Dis. Rectum* 25 The pain..deeply seated in the pudic region.

B. *sb. Anat.* The pudic artery.

1827 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 195/2 There was not much bleeding from the divided external pudic. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 3 The arteries come from the internal pudics.

†**Pu·dical,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

A. *adj.* **a.** = PUDIC *a.* 1. **b.** = PUDIC *a.* 2.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 224 Blessed Werburge so glorious and pudicall. 1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict., Pudical artery*, pudendal artery. A branch of the internal iliac.

B. *sb. Anat.* = PUDIC *sb.*

1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 463 The origin and course of the external pudicals are more fully traced.

Pudicity (piudi·sĭti). Now *rare.* [ad. F. *pudicité* (1417 in Godef.), substituted for OF. *pudicicie* (13–15th c.), ad. L. *pudīcitia*, f. *pudīc-us*: see PUDIC.] Modesty, chastity.

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* i. (1898) I. 47 Absolute experience of her undoubted pudicitie. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1647) 10 They broke the lawes of all pudicity and honesty. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 109 Her pudicity awed me in the midst of transport. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* iii. 37 The pudicity of his behaviour and language covers a soul tremulous with emotion.

†**Pu·dify,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *pudĕ-re* to make or be ashamed + -FY: the L. form would have been *pudefacĕre*: cf. *patefacere, rubefacere.*]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pudify*, to make ashamed, to make to blush, to be ashamed.

Pudisway, obs. form of PADUASOY.

†**Pu·dlay.** *Obs.* See quots.

1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* ix. 171 *Pudlaies*, Pieces of Stuff [= timber] to do the Office of Hand-Spikes. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 230 *Pudlays*, Pieces of Stuff to do the Office of Leavers, or Hand-spikes.

†**Pu·dor.** *Obs.* Also 7 -ore, -our. [a. L. *pudor* shame, modesty, f. root of *pud-ēre* to make or be ashamed. So F. *pudeur* (16th c. in Hatz.).] Due sense of shame; bashfulness, modesty.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pudor*, shamefastnesse. 1639 G. DANIEL *Eccl.* Induct. 12 The Muse..Has sung the beauties of devine Pudore: His second Love, the Darling of his Soule. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 615 There is a Pudor in it, it was kept secret, some great Lords never knew it. 1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illustr.* III. 121 An Air of Pudour and Sanctity that strikes the Spectator with Respect.

Pudsy (pu·dzi), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 8 pudsey. [?Connected with PUD hand, paw. If related to *pudgy*, it is an earlier form.] Plump.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VII. xliii. 211 He.. took the little thing from me, kissed its forehead, its cheek, its lips, its little pudsey hands. 1774 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 27 Oct., I was determined..to kiss one of their little pudsey hands. 1831 Fr. A. KEMBLE *Record Girlhood* (1878) II. 264 A fat, red, round, staring, pudsy thing! 1869 Mrs. WHITNEY *Hitherto* v, His pudsy hands upon his dimpled knees.

B. *sb.* A term of endearment (primarily to a baby).

a 1756 Mrs. HAYWOOD *Wife to Lett* III, Here, Pudsy, read this—Read, Pudsy, it's prettily turned.

‖**Pudu** (pu·du). [Native Chilian name.] The venada, *Pudua humilis* or *Cervus pudu*, a very small species of deer, native to Chili.

1886 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* (1896) 185. 1903 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 47 The tiny little pudu-deer of the Chilian Andes.

Pue, obs. f. POOH, PEW *sb.*1,3, *v.*1; var. PEW *v.*2

‖**Pueblo** (pue·blo, pwe·blo). [Sp., = people, population, town, village:—L. *popul-us* PEOPLE.]

1. A town or village in Spain or Spanish America; esp. a communal village or settlement of Indians.

In American Archæology applied to a communal or tribal dwelling of the aborigines of New Mexico, etc. *Pueblo Indians*, partly civilized and self-governing Indians, dwelling in pueblos, in New Mexico and Arizona.

1818 *Amer. St. Papers, Foreign* (1834) IV. 307 There was in almost every valley a pueblo of peaceful and submissive Indians. 1845 W. H. G. KINGSTON *Lusitanian Sk.* II. xxvii. 233 Pueblos scattered about in every direction shewed that the land was still the habitation of man. Near each pueblo were numerous horses and colts feeding. 1875 T. W. HIGGINSON *Hist. U. S.* ii. 10 The Pueblo Indians, in New Mexico,..seem to have a civilization of their own. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* VII. v. (1881) 346 Reduced to private ownership..as even the pueblo lands of San Francisco.. were reduced. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 86 The Pueblos, or small walled towns that are scattered over this valley, are extremely picturesque.

2. Short for *Pueblo Indian*: see above.

1850 G. A. MCCALL *Lett. fr. Frontiers* (1868) 497 The Pueblos were admitted to the rights of citizenship by the Mexican government under Iturbide. 1891 *Chambers' Encycl.* VIII. 482/1 The Pueblos..are making steady progress in civilisation and education.

†**Puella·rity.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *puellār-is* girlish (f. *puella* a girl) + -ITY.] (See quot.) So **Pue·llile, Pue·llular** *adjs.* (*nonce-wds.*), proper to little girls.

1623 COCKERAM, *Puellaritie*, girlishnesse. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Aug. 123 In many cases [they] are trivial and puellular, if we may be allowed to coin a much-needed feminine for puerile. 1891 *Guardian* 29 Apr. 682/2 [The tale] would be too puellile—may we coin a word?—for strictures, had not the writer challenged them by her introduction.

Puer, obs. f. PURE *a.*, var. PURE *sb.* (sense 5).

†**Pu·erice.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pueriti-a* boyhood, childhood, f. *puer* a boy, child; cf. obs. F. *puerice* (16th c.).] Boyhood, childhood.

1481 BOTONER *Tulle on Old Age* (Caxton) h iij, They can sey no reason how olde age entrith souner in the man after adolescence, no more than doeth adolescence aftir puerice, callid childhode. 1660 GAUDEN *Brownrig* 143 He drank in learning not..by drops, but as a sponge.., even in his puerice or minority.

Puericulture (piū·ĕrikv:ltiŭ). [ad. mod.F. *puériculture* (Littré), f. L. *puer* a child + *cultūra* CULTURE.] The rearing of children, as an art, or branch of sociology.

1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 6 Apr. 857/2 The defence of childhood (puericulture, suckling, weaning). 1904 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 6 France is..realising the enormous importance and the urgency of this question of 'pueri-culture', as the experts call it.

Puerile (piū·ĕrəil), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *puerīl-is* boyish, childish, f. *puer* a boy, child: see -ILE. Cf. F. *puéril, -ile* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), perh. the immediate source.]

1. Of, pertaining or proper to a boy or child; youthful, boyish, juvenile. Now *rare* exc. as in 2.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* To Rdr. (1860) 13 Let the.. reader mend what he sees amiss in these puerill exercises. *a* 1695 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (1721) II. 602 [Franciscus Junius] was..educated in puerile Learning at Leyden in Holland. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 458 Our public hives of puerile resort. 1852 BLACKIE *Stud. Lang.* 7 There is no subject of puerile inculcation that more imperatively calls for a good teacher.

b. Of respiration: Characterized by the louder pulmonary murmur found in children, which in adults is usually a sign of disease.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 526 Distinguished by M. Laennec by the name of puerile or tracheal. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 289 Respiration was inaudible over the whole of the right side, but was puerile on the left. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 131 Should the opposite lung be healthy and free to act, puerile breathing will probably be heard on that side.

2. (*Depreciative.*) Merely boyish or childish, juvenile; immature, trivial.

1685 *Remonstr. to Parl.* in Somers *Tracts* I. 211 Moved with an Itch of being in Print, they publish their own puerile Conceptions. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 78 They are trifling and I had almost said puerile. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 196 It is mere puerile declamation. 1868 FARRAR *Seekers* Concl. (1875) 332 The puerile ostentation, which we have had to point out in Seneca.

B. *sb. pl.* (= L. *puerīlia*). Childish things, conditions, or productions.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* I. i. 27 Which seek..to reduce ancient Churches, of long growth, of tall and manly stature, to their pueriles, their long coats and cradles. [1899 'ANTHONY HOPE' *King's Mirror* ii, A man's *puerilia* are to himself not altogether puerile; they are parcel of the complex explanation of his existent self.]

Hence **Pu·erilely** *adv.*, in a puerile fashion; **Pu·erileness,** = PUERILITY; **Pu·erilize** *v. trans.*, to make puerile.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, Puerilely..Puerileness. 1751 *Female Foundling* I. p. v, A Narration of Events which are visibly fictitious,..or puerilely extravagant. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 75 Puerileness of things And playful trifles held thee fast. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 322 Its long-puerilized fancy will bear an endless repetition of them. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Sept. 2/3 He..is puerilely grateful for the present of a wooden pipe.

Puerility (piū,ĕri·lĭti). [a. F. *puérilité* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *puerīlitās, -tātem*, f. *puerīlis*: see prec.]

1. The condition of being a child; childhood; in *Civil Law*, the age between seven and fourteen.

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 34 Seinge the indigent pueryhte of them. 1575 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1577) 259 Puerilitie, being the seconde age, continueth from seuen to fourteene yeares. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. 24 A Reserve of Puerilitie wee have not shaken off from Schoole. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* V. § 3. 139 There would be hope if we could change palsy into puerility.

2. The quality of being puerile; (mere) childishness, triviality.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 282 Who..playeth pranckes of puerilitie and childishnesse. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii. § 1 In nothing did Epicurus more discover the weakness and puerility of his judgement. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 523 ₱5 Downright Puerility, and unpardonable in a Poet that is past Sixteen. 1827 MACAULAY *Ess., Machiavelli* (1887) 45 That a shrewd statesman..should, at nearly sixty years of age, descend to such puerility is utterly inconceivable. 1907 *Academy* 16 Nov. 143/2 The puerility of this attempt is..astonishing.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of childishness in behaviour, work, or speech; a thing that embodies or displays childishness. (In quot. 1779, juvenile productions.)

c 1450 *Mankind* 813 in *Macro Plays* 30 Ewyr to offend, & euer to aske mercy, þat ys a puerilite. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 363 Relaxing sometimes to very great Puerilities. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 279 ₱5 Those trifling Points and Puerilities that are so often to be met with in Ovid. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley* Wks. II. 7 Of the learned puerilities of Cowley there is no doubt, since a volume of his poems was..printed in his thirteenth year. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* iii. 116 The genius of Milton alone could discard all these vulgar puerilities. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 245 Not a vermilion-daubed puerility, with a glory in Dutch leaf..but a good, genuine, hearty representative of English flesh and blood.

†**Pue·rper,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 5 *corruptly* puarpure. [ad. L. *puerper-us*: see next. Cf. OF. *puerpre* PUERPERY.] Parturient.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4978 Thi puarpure wombe childyng godson intacte and cloos.

Puerperal (piu,ə·rpĕrăl), *a.* [f. L. *puerper-us* parturient, bringing forth children (f. *puer* a child + *-par-us* bringing forth) + -AL. So F. *puerpéral* (1835 in *Dict. Acad.*).] Of, pertaining to, accompanying, or ensuing upon parturition.

1768 T. DENMAN (*title*) Essays on the Puerperal Fever, and on Puerperal Convulsions. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVI. 225 Ilithya, arbitress Of pangs puerperal. 1874 BUCKNILL & TUKE *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 350 The term Puerperal Insanity, Mania, or Madness, is by different writers employed in a restricted or a comprehensive use.

Hence **Pue·rperally** *adv.* (in *Cent. Dict.*).

†**Puerpe·rial,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *puerperi-um* PUERPERY + -AL.] Of or pertaining to child-birth. **b.** As *sb.* (*pl.*) things or matters pertaining to child-birth.

1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 116 What preparation for Puerperials? What ready helpe of a Midwife? 1648 BEAUMONT *Psyche* XIX. vi, With puerperial pain. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 256 The Tulip..is a blessed..Remedy for Puerperial After-Pains.

Puerperous (piu,ə·rpĕrəs), *a. rare.* [f. as PUERPERAL + -OUS.] = PUERPER.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Puerperous*, that beareth children, or causeth to bear and bring forth, or to be delivered of a child. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Pue·rpery. *rare.* Also in Lat. form **puerpe·rium.** [ad. L. *puerperi-um*, f. *puerper-us*: see PUERPERAL.] Child-birth; 'confinement'.

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 60 As there is one conception of two twinnes, so there is one puerperie, thongh it bee finished at diuers times. 1652 J. MAYER *Comm. Prophets* 56 [They] make it plain that such a puerpery was to be expected. 1890 *Lancet* 5 Apr. 750/2 Illustrating the clinical history of nephritis in pregnancy and puerpery.

Puet(t, Pufellow, obs. ff. PEWIT, PEW-FELLOW.

Puff (pŭf), *sb.* Forms: 3, 6 puf, 3–7 puffe, 6 pufe, *Sc.* pwf, 5– puff. [n. of action cognate with PUFF *v.* q. v.]

1. An act of puffing; a short impulsive blast of breath or wind; an abrupt emission of air, vapour, or smoke; a whiff. Also *fig.* †*By puffs* (quot. 1579), by fits and starts, intermittently.

(A possible OE. instance of *pyf* has been suggested as the original reading in K. Ælfred's *Boeth.* XX. (1899) 47: Ac seo orsorhnes gæð scyrmælum swæðer windes [pyf]; where MS. B has *ðyf* = *þyf*, perh. for *þyf*. See Napier in *P. B. Beitr.* XXIV. 245 Note 1. Others would read *ðys* or *þys* = ON. *þyss* uproar, tumult.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 122 Hwo nule þunchen þeonne wunder of an ancre þet a windes puf of a word auelleð? *Ibid.* 142 Þes deofles puffes, þet beoð temptaciuns. *a* 1400 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W.) II. xviii. (1507) P iv, A lityl puffe of wynde..sholde soone caste hym downe. 1530 PALSGR. 259/1 Puffe of wynde, *boufflee*. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 435/1 It is not inough for a man to teache by puffes, but he must frame himself neuer to bee wearie in taking paines to edifie the Church of God. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 66 Eeche pipling puf doth amaze me. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 60 Like a candle blown out with a puff of breath. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 245 The pipe, with solemn interposing puff, Makes half a sentence at a time enough. 1842 MACAULAY *Ess., Fredk. Gt.* (1887) 695 Between the puffs of the pipe. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* III. 357 Canvases heave and swell with the puff of the South wind gale.

b. An act of puffing as an expression of contempt; a scornful gesture.

1585 STOW *Surv.* (1908) I. p. lxv, We aunswered it was by act of comon counsayle, whereat he made a pufe. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* B iv, This is a better purchase then the Italian huffe of the shoulder, or the Dutch puffe with the pot, or the French apishnes, which many Trauellers bring home.

c. The sound of an abrupt or explosive emission of air, or the like.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest.* (ed. 4) 309 The phenomenon which I have termed the auricular puff, simple, or veiled, frequently accompanies the cavernous respiration and cough. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxx. 411 [Walrus] rising at intervals through the ice in a body, and breaking it up with an explosive puff that might have been heard for miles. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 1021 This murmur ..may be a short systolic 'puff' having a very limited area of audibility.

d. *concr.* A small quantity of vapour, smoke, or the like, emitted at one momentary blast; a whiff.

1839 tr. *Lamartine's Trav. East* 12/1 Giving to the wind

the puffs of smoke from their pipes of red clay. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* v. 32 Suddenly from her side..Darted a puff of smoke, and floated seaward. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iv. 118 Puffs of vapour were rising at various points.

e. *slang* and *dial.* Breath, 'wind'.

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 137 Taking the puff out of most of the nags. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* ix. 387 Sustaining three more savage charges, the last..far from pleasant, as my horse had all the puff taken out of him.

2. A swelling caused by inflation or otherwise; a blister, tumour, protuberance, excrescence.

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Hecta,..*a lyttelle puffe, whiche riseth in breadde whanne it is baken. *Ibid., Clauus,..*also puffes growing in the stemmis of great trees. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xvii. (1887) 76 The vehement vpright wrastling..taketh awaie fatnesse, puffes, and swellinges. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 21 Having thus plumed him of that puffe of Feathers, with which he buoy'd himself up in the Aire. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 5 The Iron to be without knots, puffs, or flaws. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 59 Men and women alike wear armlets, and in..the women..you see puffs of flesh growing out from between them.

b. In costume, A rounded soft protuberant mass formed by gathering in the stuff at the edges and leaving it full in the middle as if inflated. Also, a similar mass formed of ribbons or small feathers, or by rolling in the ends of the hair on the head.

a 1601? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* i. 124 Nor doe I ennie Polyphemian puffes, Swizars slopt greatnesse. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* III. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 52 See my wife.. Busied to starch her French purles, and her puffs. 1617 [see PUFFED *ppl. a.* 1 b]. 1666–7 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Feb., Mrs. Steward, very fine, with her locks done up with puffes, as my wife calls them. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 98/1 Half Sleeves..are made..with Puffs, or ruffled in the turn-up. 1729 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 244 Her lappets tied with puffs of scarlet ribbon. 1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 26 May 510/2 Bonnets .. with velvet flowers and delicious puffs, composed of a mass of small feathers. 1889 *Latest News* 5 Sept. 7 Puff of muslin, forming a panier. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Sept. 3/2 The beautifully arranged forehead puff that almost all Parisians affect.

3. A kind of fungus; = PUFF-BALL 1. *dial.*

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Tuber,* a puffe growyng on the ground lyke a musherone or spunge. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. i. 313 The rootes be round and swollen like to a Puffe or Turnep. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 133 All the sort of those Puffes and Toadstooles. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Puff,* a puff-ball.

†b. Some kind of apple: also called PUFFIN (2 3).

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* (1746) 291 Apples be so divers of Form and Substance..; some consist more of Air than Water, as your Puffs called *Mala pulmonea.*

4. †a. An instrument like a small bellows, formerly used for blowing powder upon the hair. *Obs.* b. A small pad of down or other flossy substance, for applying powder to the hair or skin. More fully POWDER-PUFF.

1658 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 163 To eject powder in your hayre, Here is a pritty puff. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 478 ₱ 13 On the other [side], Powder Baggs, Puffs, Combs and Brushes. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 5 ₱ 11 If the hair has lost its powder, a lady has a puff. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 507 The pediculus pubis is best destroyed by calomel mixed with starch powder, and applied by means of a down puff. 1908 *Lady* 10 Dec. 1106/3 'Beauty Box' containing .. one box of face powder, with swansdown puff,..is sent post free.

† c. A small vessel for sprinkling scent. *Obs.*

1436 in *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 15 *note,* Unum puff argenti pro aqua rosarum spargenda.

5. A name for various kinds of very light pastry or confectionery; now *esp.* a piece of puff-paste (usually three-cornered), or a light porous cake, inclosing jam or the like; also, a light confection resembling a macaroon. In quot. 1908 = PUFF-PASTE. (So LG. *puffe, puffe-brodt.*)

1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 353 Panis levis qui dicitur 'pouf'. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 164 To make German Puffs. 1771 MRS. HAYWOOD *New Present* 195 Lemon Puffs..Chocolate Puffs..Ratafia Puffs. 1795 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1808) II. 11 The hostess there had just made some puffs, and begged me to eat one. *a* 1845 HOOD *Sweets of Youth* 3, I used to revel in a pie, or puff. 1864 *Jam-puffs* [see JAM *sb.*² c]. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Aug. 7/1 In pastry nothing is so heavy as puff that has failed.

6. *fig.* An inflated speech or piece of display; an empty or vain boast; vainglory or pride; vain show, showy adornment; inflation of style, bombast; brag, bluff. ? *Obs.*

1567 DRANT *Horace, Art Poetry* A iij, Put out no puffes, nor thwackyng words. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xix. 331 The Idolatrous Philistins..all in their Puffe, and Iollity, swelling with pompe and pride. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 250 A blind puff of pride and vanity of Mind. 1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 166 It's all Puff, he has but a very indifferent Person. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 93 A real or pretended challenge..generally believed, however, to be mere puff. 1819 SCOTT *Let. to Ld. Montagu* 3 Oct. in Lockhart *Life,* We gave our carriage such additional dignity as a pair of leaders could add, and went to meet him [Prince Leopold] in full puff. 1821 ARNOLD *Let.* 25 Apr. in Stanley *Life & Corr.* I. 65 Any thing like puff, or verbal ornament, I cannot bring myself to.

†b. Anything empty, vain, or unsubstantial; a 'thing of nought'. (Cf. *breath.*) *Obs.*

1580 BABINGTON *Exp. Lord's Prayer* (1596) 46 He careth not for the puffes of this world, birth, beautie, wealth or wit. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxciii. 1197 A man would haue thought, that all that euer had beene done in the person of Dauid had been but a puffe. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Magnif.* 336 Honour is but a puffe, Life but a vapour.

7. Undue or inflated praise or commendation, uttered or written in order to influence public estimation; an extravagantly laudatory advertisement or review of a book, a performer or performance, a tradesman's goods, or the like.

(In quot. 1602 the inflated praise of a flatterer.)

[1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iv. Wks. 1856 I. 46 Blowne up with the flattering puffes Of spungy sycophants.] 1732 *London Mag.* I. 81 Puff is a cant word for the applause that writers and Book-sellers give their own books &c. to promote their sale. 1742 CIBBER *Let. to Pope* 5, I am really driven to it (as the Puff in the Play-Bill says) At the Desire of several Persons of Quality. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 110 The puff of a dunce, he mistook it for fame. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. ii. 1794 C. PIGOT *Female Jockey Club* 78 The amount..is consumed in paying newspaper puffs. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 13 Dec., My name would be only useful in the way of puff, for I really know nothing of the subject. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. iv. 159 The last puffs written for a morning concert.

8. Applied to a person. a. One who brags or behaves insolently, or who is puffed up or swollen with pride or vanity; a boaster, a braggart. *arch.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. iii, The one a light voluptuous reueller, The other, a strange arrogating puffe, Both impudent and ignorant inough. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Norfolk* (1662) II. 253 John Fastolfe, Knight..the Stage hath been overbold with his memory, making him a Thrasonical Puff, and emblem of Mock-valour. 1850 WHIPPLE *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) I. 392 The age groaned under a company of lewd, shallow-brained puffs, wretches who seemed to have sinned themselves into another kind of species.

† b. One who praises extravagantly or unduly, esp. from interested motives; a writer of puffs: = PUFFER 2. *Obs.*

1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 10 June (1774) III. 199 Lady Hervey, who is your puff and panegyrist, writes me word..that you dance very genteelly. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* I. Wks. 1799 I. 337 The fellow has got a little in flesh, by being puff to the play-house this winter. 1789 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. i, [*Name of a character*] Mr. Puff, a gentleman well known in the theatrical world.

c. *slang.* A decoy in a gambling-house.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 25/1 Officers established in the most notorious Gaming-Houses..5. Two Puffs, who have Money given 'em to decoy others to play. 1755 *Mem. Capt. F. Drake* II. x. 225, I..now and then ventured a Guinea at the other Banks in Earnest, to prevent any Suspicion of my being a Puff.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (Some of these may be from the stem of PUFF *v.*) † a. *attrib.* or as *adj.* That is like a puff in senses 2–6. Puffed, inflated, swelling (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1472 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 1, j pall of blew puffe feathers in manner of scaloppys. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* i. (1878) 36 Like a Swartrutters hose his puffe thoughts swell, With yeastie ambition. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vii, Mean'st thou that wasted leg, puffe bumbast boot?

b. *Comb.,* as (in sense 1) *puff-roar, -wind*; (in sense 5) *puff-tart*; (in sense 7) *puff-master, -purveyor, -trap, -writing*; † puff-bagged *a.,* wearing puffed 'bags' or breeches; puff-box, a box to hold toilet-powder and a powder-puff; puff-breeches, puffed or inflated breeches; † puff-cole, a variety of cole or cabbage (see quot.); † puff-doctrine, vain or empty doctrine; puff-fish, a fish of either the *Tetrodontidæ* or *Diodontidæ*; also called, from their habit of inflating themselves with air, *globe-fish, swell-fish,* or *puffer*; in quot. a *Tetrodon*; puff-leg, a humming-bird of the genus *Eriocnemis,* having tufts of down upon the legs; puff-netting = *leaf-netting* (see LEAF *sb.* 17); puff-pig, local name in Newfoundland for the porpoise (= *puffing-pig,* s. v. PUFFING *ppl. a.* 1); † puff-ring, (app.) a counterfeit ring made hollow instead of solid; puff-shark, a Californian species of dog-fish, *Catulus uter*; puff-stone, local name for the soft porous marlstone of the Middle Lias; puff-throated *a.,* having a puffed or inflated throat; puff-wig, a puffed or full wig; † puff-wing, an inflated or prominent 'wing' or projection on the shoulder of a dress.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. ii, Great drops of water, such as fall from a *puff-bagged man in a top sweat. *c* 1843 CARLYLE *Hist. Sk. Jas. I & Chas. I* (1898) 260 The huge *puff-breeches of the time. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 135 The top-leaues and heads of Cole that are but a little closed, which we commonly call *Puffe-cole. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 11 This Pontifician *puffe-doctrine of preparatory workes. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 407 There were little *puff-fish, sometimes as round as a puff-ball, sometimes as flat as a pancake. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 318 The Copper-bellied *Puff-leg...The 'puffs' ..look like refined swan's down. 1762 *Harangues Celebr. Quack-Doctors* Ed. Let., To the Orator of Orators, and *Puff-Master-General of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. 1882 *Puff Netting [see *leaf-netting* s. v. LEAF *sb.* 17]. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 91 At the mention of the *puff-pig, the local name for the common porpoise, we indulged ourselves in a childish laugh. 1908 *Athenæum* 11 Apr. 442/2 According to Hazlitt,..the rejected *puff-purveyor was none other than Charles Lamb. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1228/1 Like a *puffe rynge of Paris, holowe, lighte and counterfait in deede. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* G j b, Puffe ringes, and quaint conceits. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 57 East, weast and Southwynd, with *pufroare mightelye ramping. 1908 C. F. HOLDER *Big Game at Sea* 118 (Illustration), The *Puff Shark of California and Its Eggs. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) 175 In this towne [Dursley] is a rocke of a strange stone called a *Puffe stone. 1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 252 That soft, easy-to-be wrought Stone at Great Banington, called Puff-stone, prodigiously strong and lasting. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 100 Tufa, tophus, puff-stone or marl stone is a porous soft stone. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Aug. 5/3 Before each man was a *puff tart and a glass of ginger-beer. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* ii. (1864) 36 A species of *puff-throated manikin, a little bird which flies occasionally across the road. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 172 News-paper, *puff-trap, yields supply of game. 1702 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* I. i, Here, sirrah, here's ten guineas for thee; get thyself a drugget suit and a *puff-wig, and so I dub thee Gentleman-Usher. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 69 Much lyk to a *pufwynd, or nap that vanished hastlye. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. i, You shall see 'hem flock about you with their *puffe wings, and aske you, where you bought your lawne. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* III. 58 *Puff-writing is one of the strange trades in London.

Puff (pʊf), *v.* Forms: 3–5 puffe(n, 4–7 poff(e, 5 pouff(e, 5–7 puffe, 7– puff. Pa. t. and pple. puffed (pʊft); 3, 6 pufte (*pa. t.*), 4 poffed, 6 poffte (*pa. pple.*), 5–9 puft. [ME. *puf* sb. and *puffen* vb. appear together in Ancren Riwle, early in 13th c., as well-established words, the verb implying an OE. **puffian*, existing beside the recorded form *fyffan* (imper. *fyf*, pa. t. *fyfte*):—OTeut. **puffōjan* and **puffjan*. (Or OE. *fyffan* might perh. itself give ME. *puffen* in the same way as OE. *hycgel* appears in Ancren R. as *cuggel*, later *cudgel*.) Of onomatopœic origin, representing the action and sound of emitting from the lips a puff of breath. Kindred forms, either from OTeut. or formed afresh, appear in MDu. *puffen* to puff, blow, early mod.Du. *pof* 'bucca, buccarum inflatio; bombus, flatus, sclopus' (Kilian); *pof* 'puff', *pofbal* 'ball blown or puffed up' (Hexham); *poffen*, 'flare, sufflare, buccas inflare; turgere, ampullari' (Kilian); 'to puf, blow, swell up, to boast, brag, vaunt' (Hexham).

Other senses of *puffen, poffen,* in LG. and Du., and thence in mod.Ger., Da., Sw., as to strike with an audible knock, to pop, thump, bang, crack, or simply to strike, and of the cogn. sb. in the corresponding sense of an audible blow, etc., may have been developed from the same original word, or may be later echoic formations expressive of sudden noise; cf. F. *pouf*, 'an exclamation expressing the noise of something falling', with derived vb. *pouffer*; also F. *soufflet*, from *souffler* to blow.]

1. *intr.* To blow with a short abrupt blast or blasts; to emit a puff of air or breath; to escape as a puff. *To puff out, up,* to issue, arise in puffs.

[Cf. *c* 1000 in Napier *OE. Glosses* i. 1886, *Spirantis, i. sufflantis,* [*gl.*] piffendes. *Ibid.* 4931 *Exalauit,* ut apyfte. *Ibid.* xviii. 42 *Efflauit,* pyfte. *c* 1000 in *Techmer's Ztschr.* (1885) II. 121 Pyf on þinne scyte finger.]

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 124 Vor nouðer ne mei þe wind..fulen þine soule þauh hit puffe on þe, bute 3if þi sulf hit makie. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 776 Eolus..toke his blake trumpe faste And gan to puffen and to blaste. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 350 When the windes cease puffing. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 50 Like foggy South, puffing with winde and raine. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Jas.* iv. 14 Thy breath is in thy nostrils, ever ready to puff out. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. xi. § 1. 53 The bellows puff until the coal is excited to a furious glow. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* vii, The air puffing up off the blue twinkling Bay of Biscay.

b. To breathe quick and hard, as when out of breath from running or other exertion; to breathe hard, pant violently; often, *to puff and blow*; hence, to run or go with puffing or panting. Also (*b*) *trans.* with *out*: to utter breathlessly or with panting (quot. 1599); (*c*) *trans.* in *causal* sense: to cause to puff, to put out of breath (chiefly in *pa. pple.*: see PUFFED 3).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xiii. 87 He shal haue a penaunce in his paunche and puffe at ech a worde. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxiii. (1887) 119 To be hoat and chafe, to puffe and blow, to sweat. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 59 [He] came lazily waddling in, and puffed out, Pork, Pork, Pork. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 230 Flamins Doe..puffe To winne a vulgar station. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 165 ₱ 4 Puffing and blowing as if..very much out of Breath. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) v. xvii, After toiling and puffing up to the very top of the building. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 955 They puff after trains.

c. To send forth puffs or whiffs of vapour or smoke, as a steam-engine, or a person smoking tobacco; to move *away, in, out,* with puffing, as a locomotive or steamboat.

1781 COWPER *Conversation* 248 The dozing sages drop the drowsy strain, Then pause and puff—and speak, and pause again. 1849 D. G. MITCHELL *Battle Summer* (1852) 222 The railway engines are puffing out of Paris. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iii, Sanders..puffed away at his cigar. 1870 MRS. RIDDELL *Austin Friars* i, Where the trains now go puffing in and out of Cannon Street Terminus. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 372/2 A light rain was falling as the steamer puffed away from the South Stack Lighthouse.

† 2. *intr.* To blow abruptly from the lips as an expression of contempt or scorn; to say 'pooh!' or the like; to speak or behave scornfully or insolently, to swagger. *Puff at,* to express contempt of, to defy scornfully, to pooh-pooh. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 25 Yf ye hadde seen hym chaunge his colour, pouff, blowe, as a man cruell prowde and owterageouse. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 42 The King fumed,..Princes puft, Bar[o]nz blustered, Lordz began too

loour. 1611 Bible *Ps.* x. 5 As for all his enemies, he puffeth at them. *c* 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 137 Thus lye they low who did most proudly puff. 1677 Otway *Cheats of Scapin* II. i, One that frowns, puffs, and looks big at all Mankind.

3. *trans.* To drive, impel, or agitate by puffing; to blow *away, down, off, out, up*, etc. with a quick short blast; to emit (smoke, steam, etc.) in puffs.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 266 ȝif a miracle nere þet pufte adun þene deouel þet set on hire so ueste. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 16 Piries and plomtrees were puffed [C. vi. 119 poffed] to þe erthe. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxxxi. (W. de W.) Lviij b/1 Powder..hath that name for it is puft wyth þe wynde. 1567 Drant *Horace, Epist.* II. i. G vj, That huffes it vp and puffes it downe. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 74 In three days sayling wee shal too Candye be puffed. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 623 When the clearing North will puff the Clouds away. 1720 Gay *Trivia* II. 191, I thirsty stand.., See them puff off the froth, and gulp amain. 1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* xi, My feelings are not puffed about with every attempt to move them. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* xlvi, As he puffed the cigar-smoke out of his mouth. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* 138 Bullets which puffed up the white dust all around him.

†b. To blow short blasts (with mouth or bellows) upon (a fire) to make it burn up. *Obs.*

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. i, That's his fire-drake, His lungs, his Zephyrus, he that puffes his coales. 1698 Tutchin *Whitehall in Fl.* iii, Embers...Which Fate puffs up unto a blaze. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Colemira* 52 She..Foments the infant flame, and puffs it into life.

c. To blow *out*, extinguish with a puff.

1547 *Bk. Marchauntes* c ij b, Some poore foole..stycketh vp a candell vpon a pyller, and oure marchaunt anone snatcheth and puffeth it out. 1621 Quarles *Argalus & P.* (1678) 51 This breath shall puff thee out. 1752 Young *Brothers* I. i, Those That would make kings, and puff them out at pleasure. 1879 J. Todhunter *Alcestis* 104 Yet we go out, Like candles puffed, not willingly. We die.

d. To smoke (a tobacco-pipe or cigar) in intermittent puffs or whiffs.

1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* III. iii. (1820) 179 Here the old burgher would sit..puffing his pipe. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* vi, The farrier was puffing his pipe rather fiercely. 1875 H. James *R. Hudson* i, Rowland .. lighted a cigar and puffed it awhile in silence.

e. To apply powder with a powder-puff: with the powder, or the surface, as object. Also *absol.*

1838 D. Jerrold *Men of Character* (1851) 5 Job..tried to puff, but his unsteady hand..sent forth the powder above, below, about, but not upon the head. 1909 *Lady* 7 Jan. 34/3 Afterwards puff on a little rice powder. *Ibid.* 21 Jan. 116/1 The skin should then be puffed over with her Beauty Powder.

f. To drive or cause to move with puffing.

1903 *Smart Set* IX. 147/1 He puffed his automobile up the drive.

4. To cause (something) to swell by puffing or blowing air into it; to blow *out* or *up*; to inflate; to distend by inflation, or in any way, as by stuffing or padding, or, in costume, by bunching up the stuff in rounded masses.

1539 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 173 Apparelled in whyte Satten puffed out with crymsen sarcenet. 1592 Greene *Def. Conny Catch.* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 69 What say you to the Butcher..that hath pollicies to puffe vp his meate to please the eye? 1679 Blount *Anc. Tenures* 11 He should dance, puff up his Cheeks, making therewith a sound. 1735 Somerville *Chase* III. 561 The Huntsman.. puffs his Cheeks in vain. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 152 This method of puffing itself up, is similar to that in pigeons, whose crops are sometimes greatly distended with air. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 618 The cheeks ..drawn in and puffed out by the respiratory movements.

b. *intr.* To swell *up* or become distended or swollen.

1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Lemon*, Should the Lemon-Slips happen to puff or turn sower in the Vessels, wherein they are kept. *Ibid.* s. v. *Sweetmeats*, Wet Sweetmeats are..subject to sour and puff, which proceeds from the moistness of the fruit. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 238 They [wind-galls] will not rise and puff up. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 119 When exposed..to a gradually increased fire, it [opium] begins to melt and to puff up.

c. *trans.* To adorn with puffs; to dress the hair in puffs. See Puff *sb.* 2 b.

1891 Sarah J. Duncan *Amer. Girl in London* 293 The hairdresser..she puffed and curled me.

5. *fig.* (*trans.*) To 'inflate' or cause to 'swell' with vanity, pride, ambition, or the like; to make vain, proud, or arrogant; to elate, exalt in mind; *rarely*, to cause to swell with anger, to enrage (quots. 1555, 1815). Usually with *up*; most commonly in pa. pple. *puffed up.*

1526 Tindale *Col.* ii. 18 Causlesse puft vppe with his flesshly mynde. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Cor.* viii. 2 Knowlege pufteth a man vp, but loue edifyeth. 1555 Eden *Decades* 240 Kynge Iohn..was puffed vp with anger. 1634 Heywood *Maidenhead Lost* II. Wks. 1874 IV. 122 There is no change of Fortune Can puffe me or deiect me. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* I. 480 Not stain'd with cruelty, nor puft with pride. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 257 Victory had not puffed him up. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 156 Being puffed up with rage, they commenced an attack on the temporary paling. 1863 E. V. Neale *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 223 Its tendency is to puff men up with a persuasion of their own greatness.

†b. (with *up.*) To exalt unduly in position or authority. *Obs.*

1535 Coverdale *Judg.* ix. 11 Shal I leaue my swetnes and my good frute, and go to be puft vp aboue the trees? 1612 Bacon *Ess., Judicature* (Arb.) 456 Puffing a Court vp beyond her bounds for their own scrappes and aduantage. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* xiii. 44 No more then a speciall endorsement could make to puffe up the foreman of a Jury.

6. To praise, extol, or commend in inflated or extravagant terms, usually from interested motives; *esp.* to advertise with exaggerated or falsified praise. Also with *off* (now *rare* or *obs.*).

1735 Pope *Prol. Sat.* 232 Full-blown Bufo, puff'd by ev'ry quill; Fed with soft Dedication all day long. 1749 Chesterf. *Lett.* 27 Sept. (1775) II. 228 Sir Charles Williams has puffed you (as the mob call it) here extremely. 1750 *Ibid.* 12 Oct. (1774) III. 55 Where she will ..puff you, if I may use so low a word. 1759 Sarah Fielding *C'tess of Dellwyn* II. 283 The Captain proceeded ..by puffing off himself. 1782 Eliz. Blower *Geo. Bateman* II. 60 To puff his performances into notice. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 150 The only way a quack-medicine gets very celebrated, is, by its being constantly puffed off in advertisements. 1813 Scott *Fam. Lett.* 29 June, Each puffed the other in alternate compliments, which were mutually accepted. 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* ii. 7 You may falsely praise, or, as it is vulgarly termed, puff your property.

b. *absol.* (also with dependent clause). To tell or say to the praise of any one.

c 1750 W. Stroud *Mem.* 10 He wanted me to..puff for him (as he called it) that he had a large estate in Warwickshire. 1791 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ode to my Ass* x, I could say such things about myself—But God forbid that I should puff!

c. *intr.* To bid at an auction for the purpose of inflating or raising the price: cf. Puffer 2 b, Puffing *vbl. sb.* 4 b.

7. *Comb.*, as †puff-loaf *a.*, that 'puffs' loaves, i. e. causes them to swell up. (See also prec. 9 b.)

1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* iii. in *Holinshed* (1587) II. 23 The colerake sweeping of a pufloafe baker.

Puff (pʊf), *int.* Also 6 poff. [Echoic. So also MDu. *puf.*] A representation of the act of blowing in puffs; also, of blowing abruptly from the lips; hence, an expression of contempt (cf. Pooh).

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 277 Puf! this smoke dos me mych shame. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* xxvi. (Arb.) 59 Puf said the foxe,..be ye so sore aferd herof? 1606 *Sir G. Gosscappe* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 89 Puffe, is there not a feather in this ayre A man may challenge for her? *c* 1620 Rowlands *Paire of Spy Knaves* (Hunter. Cl.) 20 I'le teach thee..To take Tobacco like a Caualeere. Thus draw the vapor thorow your nose, and say, Puffe, it is gone, fuming the smoke away. 1620 *Swetnam Arraign'd* I. ii. A iv, Puffe, giue me some ayre, I am almost stifled, puffe, Oh, my sides! 1870 Miss Bridgman *Ro. Lynne* I. iv. 55, 'I have found it so'—puff, puff [smoking a cigar].

Pu·ff-adder. [a. S. Afr. Du. *pof-adder*: see Puff *v.*] A large and very venomous African viper (*Bitis* or *Clotho arietans*), which puffs out or inflates the upper part of its body when excited.

1824 Burchell *Trav.* I. 469 It is well known in the colony by the name of the *Pof-Adder* (Puff Adder). Its venom is said to be most fatal. 1834 Pringle *Afr. Sk.* viii. 279 The puff-adder..is a heavy..sluggish animal, very thick in proportion to its length. 1871 Kingsley *At Last* ii, But who will call the Puff Adder of the Cape..anything but ugly and horrible? 1896 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* 643 *Bitis arietans*, Puff-Adder. *Hab.* Africa and Arabia.

Pu·ffatory, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Puff *v.*, after such words as *laudatory.*] Having the quality of 'puffing', or of a 'puff': see Puff *v.* 6, *sb.* 7.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 85 Used as a peg to hang a note-puffatory upon. 1854 G. Gilfillan in Watson *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1892) 395 Authors are better of seeing all reviews, unless the helplessly puffatory or malignantly abusive.

Pu·ff-ball. [f. Puff *sb.* (sense 3) or *v.* + Ball *sb.*[1]; so Du. *pof-bal*: see Puff *v.*]

1. A fungus of the genus *Lycoperdon* or of some allied genus; so called from the ball-like shape of the ripe spore-case, and its emission of the spores in a cloud of fine powder when broken. (Some of the species are edible in an unripe state.)

1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 34 And filleth the Earth with Wind,..and makes it swell and rise like a Puff-ball. 1702 *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1364, I find the Dust of the ..Puff-Ball to be the minutest Powder that I ever saw. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. (1794) 502 Common Puff-ball is roundish, and discharges its dust by a torn aperture in the top. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 25 Intoxicating the bees..by filling the hive with the smoke of an ignited puff-ball. 1861 H. Macmillan *Footnotes fr. Page Nat.* 199 The giant puff-ball (*Bovista gigantea*)..increases from the size of a pea to that of a melon in a single night.

fig. 1826 Pusey in Liddon, etc. *Life* (1893) I. iv. 87 [Writing from Berlin..he states that] Tholuck was initiated a few days since,..and that great puff-ball Marheineke delivered addresses in Latin. 1873 Leland *Egypt. Sketch Bk.* 221 A poisonous puff-ball of pride.

b. *collect.* The powdery spores of a species of *Lycoperdon* used as a styptic.

1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 173 Over which..it will still be right to apply Puff-Ball,..or some such substance,.. to retard the fall of the eschar as long as possible.

2. = Powder-puff 1 a; also *transf.* and *fig.*

1821–2 Swainson *Zool. Illustr.* II. Plate 99 The disproportionate size of the head [of the puff-bird] is rendered more conspicuous by the bird raising its feathers so as to appear not unlike a puff ball. 1860 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 380/1 The puff-ball of the dandelion. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 396/1 The exquisite little white puff-balls of dogs.

Pu·ff-bird. Any bird of the American family *Bucconidæ* or fissirostral barbets, so called from their habit of puffing out their feathers.

1821–2 Swainson *Zool. Illustr.* II. Plate 99 There is something very grotesque in the appearance of all the Puff birds. 1895 C. Dixon in *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 144 The Bucconidæ or puff-birds with forty-three species.

Puffed, puft (pʊft), *ppl. a.* [f. Puff *v.*]

1. Blown up, inflated; distended by inflation.

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 38/2 It is as a blowen bladder, or a puffed thing, as ye tearme it here. 1598 Florio, *Fogliata*, a kinde of thin light puft paste meate made in Italie. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 585 The last is that which is called puft paste, being of all other the most daintiest and pleasantest in taste. 1832 Tennyson *Pal. Art* 63 Where with puffed cheek the belted hunter blew His wreathed buglehorn.

b. Swollen or distended in any way; stuffed or padded so as to swell out; gathered in so as to produce a soft swelling mass, as in costume.

1536 in *Archæologia* (1812) XVI. 24 There must be provided..a cast or puffed Ymage of a princesse apparailled in her Robes of Estate. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. ii. 949 Thy huff'd, puff'd, painted, curl'd, purl'd wanton Pride. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 169 They weare great large puffed breeches, gathered close aboue the knees, and each puffe made of a diuers light colour. 1862 *Ladies' Gaz. Fashion* Jan. 8/1 Very small puffed under-sleeves.

2. *fig.* Inflated or swollen with vanity, pride, etc. Also *puffed-up*: cf. Puff *v.* 5.

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 88 b, Puffed presumpcion, passeth not a poynct. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. [i.] lxviii, They are but puft minds, that bubble thus ahove Inferiours. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* II. xxiii, Poor sons of puft-up Vanity, not Fame. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 317 The puffed-up agents of great English manufacturers.

b. Inflated or bombastic in language or style.

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1363/2 With simplicitie of words, and not with puffed eloquence. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women & B.* II. i. 15 [He] has something of a puffed and uneasy pomp.

3. Put out of breath by exertion; 'blown'.

1813 Moore *Post-bag* ii. 60 On his Lordship's entering puffed. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* IV. 246 Fleet I was of foot;.. behind I heard the puff'd pursuer. 1853 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* xviii, You look rather puffed.

Hence **Puffedness** (pʊ·fɪ,nés); also **Pu·ffed-up-ness** (*nonce-wd.*).

1648–60 Hexham, *Bolsterachtigheydt*, Puffednesse, or Swolne up in the cheeks. 1887 *Chicago Advance* 14 July 447 A Quaker lady..gave a sermon in a single sentence 'Beware of puffedupness'.

Puffer (pʊ·fəɹ). [f. Puff *v.* + -er[1].] One who or that which puffs.

1. A person or thing that blows in short abrupt blasts, or emits puffs of smoke, steam, etc.: as a tobacco-smoker, a steam-engine or steamboat, etc.

1629 Abp. Harsnett *Rules Chigwell Sch.* in *Vict. Co. Hist., Essex* (1907) II. 544 [The Latin schoolmaster was to be] a man..of a grave behaviour, of a sober and honest conversation, no tipler nor Haunter of ale houses, no Puffer of Tobacco. 1664 Cotton *Scarron.* I. Wks. (1765) 9 Jove..made him [Æolus] King of all the Puffers. 1801 in *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Dec. (1901) 10/2 [On Christmas Eve, 1801, the first load of passengers ever moved by the force of steam was conveyed by Trevithick's locomotive] 'Captain Dick's Puffer' [as it was called—through Camborne]. 1901 *Scotsman* 19 Dec. 5/4 One of the crew of the puffer had fallen overboard.

b. Local name of various birds: see quots.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 220/1 Among upwards of 160 species of birds, natives of or killed in England, are the following,..a kind of Puffer not described. 18.. Atkinson *Prov. Names Birds*, Puffer, North England for Blue Titmouse, *Parus cærulea*. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict., Puffer*.. 2. The little grebe, *Tachybaptes fluviatilis*. n[orth] Y[or]ks. *Y'ks. Weekly Post* (Dec. 31, 1898).

c. A puff-fish: see Puff *sb.* 9 b. (*U. S.*)

1846 Worcester, *Puffer*,..a small sea-fish. 1864 Webster, *Puffer*..3. A fish of the genus *Diodon*; globe-fish.

d. A porpoise: cf. *puff-pig* (Puff *sb.* 9 b), *puffing-pig* (Puffing *ppl. a.* 1). (*U.S.*)

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. One who extols a person or thing in inflated terms, and usually for some interested reason; a writer of 'puffs' (see Puff *sb.* 7).

c 1736 Hogarth in A. Dobson *Life* iv. (1883) 33 What the puffers in books call *the great style of history-painting.* 1779 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 12 Oct., He is..a prodigious puffer—now of his fortune, now of his family. *a* 1788 N. Cotton *Fable* Poems (1810) 25/1 Now, like the doctors of to day [He] Retains his puffers too in pay. 1883 S. C. Hall *Retrospect* I. 273 The gross devices resorted to by puffers of quack medicines.

b. A person employed by the vendor to bid at an auction for the purpose of 'inflating' or running up the price and inciting others to buy.

1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* (1822) III. 213 It is only slipping a puffer or two at them..and they may be raised to any price. 1818–19 Leigh *New Pict. London* (1823) 101 (Mock Auctions) Associates, called puffers, are in waiting to raise the article beyond its value. 1867 *Act* 30 & 31 *Vict.* c. 48 § 3 'Puffer' shall mean a person appointed to bid on the part of the owner. 1877 Williams *Real Prop.* 168 The sale of real estate by auction is now regulated by an act which renders invalid every such sale where a puffer is employed.

†c. A teacher who 'inflates' his pupils with superficial knowledge; a 'crammer'. *Obs.*

1786 Cumberland *Observer* No. 28 I. 270 The Polishing Puffers..who are endowed with the happy faculty of instilling arts and sciences into their disciples, like fixed air into a vapid menstruum.

3. Something that puffs up or inflates one with pride or the like. Cf. Puff *v.* 5.

1789 J. Brown *Sel. Rem.* (1807) 141 My knowledge but an accursed puffer up! A murderer of my soul!

4. A bucking-kier: see Bucking *vbl. sb.*[1] and Kier. Also in comb. *puffer-pipe.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Puffer*, a vat in which goods are boiled in an alkaline solution... *Puffer-pipe*, the vertical axial pipe in a kier in which cotton goods are washed during the bleaching process.

Puffery (pʊ·fəri). [f. PUFF *v.* or PUFFER: see -ERY. Cf. obs. Du. *pofferie* 'boasting, bragging, or vaunting' (Hexham).]

1. The practice of the 'puffer'; inflated laudation, esp. by way of advertisement.

1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) II. lxvi. 46 There would be no partial judgments, no puffery. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. ii, An epoch when Puffery and Quackery have reached a height unexampled in the annals of mankind. 1893 *Times* 10 Feb. 10/2 No puffery and no trickery could beguile either the Bourses or the private investors.

2. Puffs collectively, frills or frilling of puffs: see PUFF *sb.* 2 b.

1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 25 Feb. 198/1 All that hoops, powder, and puffery can do for them has been done. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* lx, The whiteness of her neck [was] veiled with white puffery of tulle. 1884 *Punch* 1 Mar. 100 In pufferies of all sizes dressed.

†**Pu·ff-fist, -foist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PUFF *sb.* or *vb.* stem + FIST *sb.*2, FOIST *sb.*3, *crepitus*. Cf. PUCKFIST of same date.] = PUFF-BALL 1.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. clxii. 1386 Puffes Fistes [*Index* Puffe Fistes], are commonly called in Latine *Lupi crepitus*, or Woolfes Fistes:..in English Puffes Fistes, and Fussebals in the north. 1634 WITHER *Emblemes* xxiii. 85 That uncleanly mushrum ball Which in some countries wee a Pufffoyst call.

Puffin[1] (pʊ·fin). Forms: 4 poffoun, -in, (5 pophyn), 6 puffing, 4–7 puffyn, 7–8 puffen, 6– puffin. [ME. *poffin, pophyn*; in latinized form, pl. *poffones*; also *puffyn*. Origin unascertained: see Note below.]

A sea-bird of the genus *Fratercula*, of the family *Alcidæ* or Auks; *esp.* the common *F. arctica*, found abundantly on the coasts of the N. Atlantic, having a very large curiously-shaped furrowed and particoloured bill.

Formerly erroneously supposed by some to be wingless, and by others reckoned as a fish, its flesh having a fishy taste and being allowed to be eaten in Lent.

1337 *Caption of Seisin* (of Scilly) 5 May (Duchy of Cornwall), Ran[ulphus] de Albo Monastrio tenet Insulam de Sully et r[eddit] inde ad idem f[estu]m Di[midium] marce vel cc poffouns. 1366 *Ministers' Acc.* Bundle 823 No. 22 (P.R.O.), Idem respondet de vs de poffon' hoc anno. 1367 *Ibid.*, Exitus chacee cuniculorum et Poffonum. *a* 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (1778) 98 Insula Rascow..inculta cum cuniculis et avibus vocatis pophyns. 1502 *Acc. Ld. High. Treas. Scot.* II. 155 Item..to ane man of the laird of Cesnokkis that brocht puffingis to the King, xxviijs. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Ph. Sparowe* 454 The puffin and the tele Money they shall dele To poore folke at large. 1530 PALSGR. 259/1 Puffyn a fysshe lyke a teele. *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* VI. 65 Puffins, Birdes less then Dukkes having grey Fethers like Dukkes. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 35 b, The Puffyn..whose young ones are thence ferretted out, being exceeding fat, kept salted, and reputed for fish, as comming neerest thereto in their taste. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* xviii. 166 Puffins, whom I may call the feathered fishes, are accounted even by the holy fatherhood of Cardinals to be no flesh but rather fish. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Puffin*, a sort of Coot or Seagull, supposed to be so called from its round belly; as it were swelling and puffing out. 1736 SHERIDAN *Let. to Swift* 12 May in *Swift's Corr.* (1768) IV. 159, I have twenty lambs..as plump as puffins. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 30 Known by the fishermen as sea parrots or coulternebs; but more generally designated in books as puffins.

b. Erroneously applied to a species of Shearwater (*Puffinus anglorum*, family *Procellariidæ*), found in the Isle of Man and the Scilly Islands.

1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Water Fowl* 94 The Puffin or Curviere: Puffinus Anglorum. This bird builds on a little Island called the calf of Man at the South End of the Isle of Man and also upon the Silly Islands, but is nothing such a thing as is described in Aldrovandus: for that is feather'd and can fly swiftly. 1678 — *Willughby's Ornith.* 333 The Puffin of the Isle of Man, which I take to be the *Puffinus Anglorum*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 298/2 The Puffin of the Isle of Man, or the Mancks Puffin..is something less in body than a Tame Pigeon. 1884 *Yarrell's Brit. Birds* IV. 21 The Manx Shearwater is the commonest species of the genus in the British seas...It owes its trivial name to Willughby, who speaks of it as the Puffin of the Isle of Man.

c. Applied locally in Ireland to the Razor-bill.

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 217 Razor bill (*Alca torda*)...Puffin (Antrim).

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *puffin-cock, -hole*; puffin-auk, = a.

1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* II. 199 The cries of the sand-piper, the puffin-awk; the screaming gull. 1901 *Wide World Mag.* VIII. 133/1 Absorbed in the pastime of probing puffin-holes in search of eggs. 1902 N. HOWARD *Kiartan* II. 32 Nay, they shall fight like puffin-cocks.

[*Note.* Suggestions as to the origin of the name *puffin* have mostly supposed some connexion with the verb or sb. *puff* or the adj. *puffy*. Thus it has been conjectured to refer to the 'puffy' or corpulent appearance of the bird (quot. 1678), or esp. to the plumpness of the young, formerly considered a delicacy (cf. the simile 'as plump as a puffin'); also to the soft downy clothing of the young (Prof. A. Newton). Others have sought an explanation in the remarkable 'puffed-out' beak, or in a puffing sound uttered by the bird or its young when seized. Cains (1570) expressly declares that the name is derived 'a naturali voce *pupin*'. But, as the ME. forms of the name are spelt *poff-*, and the earliest known association of the bird under this name was with Cornwall and Scilly, it is evident that these conjectures rest on insecure bases. The name may even have come from Cornwall, and its change to 'puff-' may be due to 'popular etymology' in English. The erroneous sense b, is due to Ray, who mistook young specimens of the shearwater from the Isle of Man for puffins, and applied to them the name *Puffinus anglorum* (applied by Gesner to the real puffin), which has unhappily been retained in ornithological nomenclature.]

†**Pu·ffin**[2]. *Obs.* [app. f. PUFF *v.* or *sb.*: in sense 1, perh. with some notion of connexion with prec., which by 1600 was prob. popularly associated with puffing. The other senses appear to be more or less distinct formations from *puff*.]

1. Applied in contempt or reproach to a person puffed up with vanity or pride.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. iv, What shall we doe with this same Puffin [Dapper] here Now hee's o' the spit? 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Neuter* 67 What will this puffin come to in time? 1661 *Sir H. Vane's Politics* 7 Before.. that swoln Puffin rose to that growth and immense grandure.

2. Some kind of fish, also called *fork-fish*: see FORK *sb.* 16. Also *puffin-fish*.

1598 FLORIO, *Bastango*,.. a forke-fish, it is like a ray; some call it a puffin-fish. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 261 The Puffen or Fork-fish..lieth in await..ready to strike the fishes that passe by with a sharpe rod or pricke that he hath. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, A Puffen, or Forke-fish... Est enim furcatâ caudâ et aculeatâ, vt sagitta.

3. Name of a variety of apple: = PUFF *sb.* 3 b. Also *puffin-apple*.

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* 47 A Puffin, otherwise called an 100. shillings, *Malum pulmoneum*. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, A puffin apple, *Malum pulmonium*. 1755 in JOHNSON.

4. = PUFF-BALL 1. *rare*—⁰. (? error.)

1755 JOHNSON, *Puffin*...3. A kind of fungus filled with dust.

5. *pl.* ? Some inferior kind of meal or flour: see quot.

1587 J. HOOKER *Descr. Exeter* in Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1022/1 In this extremitie the bakers and housholders were driuen to seeke vp their old store of puffins and bran, wherewith they in times past were woont to make horssebread.

Puffiness (pʊ·finės). [f. PUFFY + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being puffy.

1. Puffed-up or inflated condition (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1668 *H. More's Div. Dial.* I. To Rdr. A iij, The Levity and Puffiness of their Spirits has carried their conceptions..above the levell of common Sense. *a* 1750 A. HILL (T.), Some of M. Voltaire's pieces are so swelled with this presumptuous puffiness. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 204 (ed. 2) 193 A puffiness in the treatment of the folds is observable in the draperies. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 321 The patient's attention is first attracted to the malady by the puffiness of the lower eyelids.

2. Inclination to puff or pant, short-windedness.

1813 *Examiner* 10 May 297/2 His breathing puffiness, and inarticulate enunciations.

Puffinet (pʊ·finet). [f. PUFFIN[1] + -ET *dimin.*] A local name of the Black Guillemot.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 326, I guess this..to be the same with the Puffinet of the Farn Islands, which they told us was of the bigness of a Dove. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 218 Black Guillemot...Puffinet (Farn Islands).

Puffing (pʊ·fiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PUFF *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PUFF: and derived senses.

1. The action of blowing in short blasts, panting as one out of breath, emitting puffs of steam, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* x. v. (Tollem. MS.), A lytel puffynge of wynde quykeþ and tendeþ leye. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* B ij b, So stepe be these hankes on eyther syde and depe... that who goeth straight doune shalbe in daunger of tumbling, & the commer vp so sure of puffyng & payne. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xx. (1887) 84 To eager walking..encreaseth puffing and blowing. 1714 *Spect.* No. 558 P 4 Another, after a great deal of puffing, threw down his Luggage. 1849 F. B. HEAD *Stokers & Pokers* iii. (1851) 41 The loud puffing of an engine announces the approach..of empty carriages.

†2. *concr.* ? A powder-puff. *Obs. rare.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. vii. 112 [He] never went without a small Box of Powder, or dried Meale and his Puffings.

3. The action of distending something by blowing; blowing up, inflation. Also *fig.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. xlii. (W. de W.) k v/2 Puffynge and wyndynge of the guttes. 1530 PALSGR. 259/1 Puffyng up, *inflation*. 1593 [see b]. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 431 A Musk-cat..doth loosen and dissolve all thick puffings or windiness in the interior parts. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 269/1 Thresh not Wheat but as you Eat it, for fear of Pufting and Fustiness.

b. The action of distending anything by stuffing or padding, or by gathering in; esp. in costume, the making of puffs (PUFF *sb.* 2 b); also *concr.* a puffed formation.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 146 It is not..your floury iaggings, superfluous enterlacings, and puffings vp, that can any way offend God, but the puffing vp of your soules. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Hymn of Alms* 206 The puffing of his Periwig. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 225 (*Mrs. Mosse*) A satin riband fastened in a peculiar bow, something between a bow and a puffing behind. 1896 A. H. BEAVAN *Marlbor. Ho.* IX. 162 A black sunshade, edged with a puffing of white chiffon.

4. *fig.* The action of praising or extolling in inflated language for a purpose, esp. by way of advertisement; interested laudation or commendation.

1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 91 The above is not in the ordinary Way of puffing, but to promote the real Benefit of the Community. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Success* Wks. (Bohn) III. 119 In this life of show, puffing, advertisement, and manufacture of public opinion.

b. Bidding at an auction for the purpose of inflating or raising the price.

1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* IV. 22 You may..appoint a person to bid for you at the sale, in order to prevent the estate from being sold at an undervalue. This is generally termed puffing.

attrib. 1901 *Times* 16 Nov. 14 By the Puffing Act, 1867, it is provided [etc.].

5. *attrib.* Puffing tube, a blow-pipe.

1883 DAY *Indian Fish* 68 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) Malabar puffing tube, with darts used for killing fish.

Pu·ffing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That puffs: see the verb.

1. Blowing in puffs; panting violently; sending forth puffs of steam, etc. *Puffing-pig*, a name for a small species of porpoise (U. S.).

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 707 If the puffing gales Into the Deep transport her huffing sails. 1620 *Sweetnam Arraign'd* (1880) 9 From whence comm'st thou in such a puffing heate? 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 167 *Balæna Physeter*..the puffing, or spouting Whale. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 248 One brawny Smith the puffing Bellows plyes. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. in Pacific* iii. 28 Shoals of a small kind of porpoise, commonly called puffing pigs.

2. Uttering scornful ejaculations; haughty in demeanour; swaggering. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1583 GREENE *Mamillia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 97 A cooling carde of misfortune to pluck down y' puffing peate of prosperitie. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 80 Thou huffing, puffing, sconce-building ruffian.

3. Becoming inflated or swollen; swelling up.

1661 BOYLE *Phys.-Chem. Ess. Salt-Petre* § 8 Unless it chance, that the puffing matter do blow the coal too soon out of the crucible. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xx. 259 The willows are sappy and puffing.

†4. *fig.* Bombastic, 'swelling'. *Obs.*

1567 DRANT *Horace, Art Poetry* B vij, He that doth belch out puffinge rymes. *a* 1592 GREENE *Vision* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 203 The puffing glorie of the luftie still shadowing wanton conceipts.

†5. That puffs up; inspiring pride or arrogance; elating. *Obs.*

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* IV, Thee whom [Philosophy] hath taught to moderate Thy mounting thought, nor to be elenate With puffingst fortunes. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XIII. vii, No puffing hopes, no shrinking fears them fright.

6. That praises extravagantly; putting forth 'puffs' or inflated commendations.

1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* Epil., As puffing quacks some caitiff wretch procure, To swear the pill, or drop, has wrought a cure. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXV. 187 Without the quackery of puffing advertisements.

Hence **Pu·ffingly** *adv.*, with puffing.

1598 FLORIO, *Tremidamente*, swellingly, puffingly. 1611 COTGR., *Bouffement*, puffingly. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 157 Dobson and his dame coming diffidently but puffingly up the avenue. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 98/2 A fat Turkish apothecary puffingly struggles up our ship's side.

†**Pu·ffkin.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 7 pufkin. [f. PUFF *sb.* + -KIN.] A little puff: applied to a light or flighty woman.

1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* III. i, The best..are but flesh and blood, And now and then..when the fit's come on 'em, Will prove themselves but flirts, and tirliry-pufkins.

Pu·ffless, *a. rare.* [f. PUFF *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Breathless, out of breath. *slang* and *dial.*

1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 151 To sprachel puffless up to these heigh attics, O! what a task.

2. Of dress: Without puffs or fullness.

1899 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 8/5 Flat, high collars without stiff lining, puffless sleeves, and the slight fulness at the waist.

Pu·fflet. *nonce-wd.* [f. PUFF *sb.* + -LET.] A very little puff or whiff.

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poet. Wks. (1879) 206 The scarce discernible pufflet of smoke and dust is a revolution. 1883 *Daily News* 24 May, A pufflet or airy stream of..smoke.

Pu·ff-pa·ste. [f. PUFF *sb.* or *vb.*-stem: cf. *puft paste* in PUFFED 1.] *Cookery.* A fine kind of flour paste, made very light and flaky by successive rollings and butterings.

1611 COTGR., *Gasteau feuilleté*, a cake of puffe-past. 1611 FLORIO, *Fogliáta*, light-paste or puffe-paste [1598 puft paste]. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. 65 For the making of puffe-past of the best kind, you shall take the finest wheat flowre [etc.]. 1633 MARMION *Antiquary* IV. i, An artificial hen made of puff-paste. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* viii. 75 *Puff-Paste*. Take a quarter of a Peck of Flour, rub fine half a Pound of Butter, a little Salt,..roll it up, and roll it out again; and so do nine or ten times, till you have rolled in a Pound and half of Butter. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. 6, I followed up the observations..and had several practical lessons in the manufacture of puff-paste and other laminated confectionery.

b. *fig.* Applied to persons or things of a light, flimsy, or unsubstantial character.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 38 [*To a dandy*] Avoide, puffe paste, avoide. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 169 Such store of this puffe-past of vaine-glory had I swallowed downe my throat. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 266 There is indeed material intellectual Puff-past; Pinners-hall has nothing like it. 1845 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 390/2 It is seldom that Guides..to what are called Watering-places..are anything more than *puff*-paste.

Hence **Pu·ff-pa·sted** *a.*, ? baked in or made of puff-paste; so also **Pu·ff-pa·stry,** fine pastry made with puff-paste; †**Pu·ff-pa·sty,** a 'pasty' or pie made of puff-paste.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxviii. 231 Puff-pasted cock. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo, Knight's Epist.* iii, Could you find no body else to beg Puff Pasties of? 1853 MISS SHEPPARD *Ch. Auchester* xiv, Boiled custards, puff pastry, and our choicest preserves.

Pu·ff-pu·ff. [Echoic: cf. PUFF *int.*] An imitation of the sound of repeated puffing by a steam-engine; hence, a nursery name for a locomotive, or a railway train.

1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Ko. Lynne* II. xiv. 307 With a puff-puff the train slowly passed out of Hampton Station. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. iii. 87 In this present age,..people don't give their children toy bricks, but toy puff-puffs. 1889 P. H. EMERSON *Eng. Idylls* 64 The stillness was broken only by the short sharp puff puff of the engines. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 214 The child who says *moo* for cow,..or *puff-puff* for train, is an authority on the origin of human speech.

Puffy (pv·fi), *a.* [f. PUFF *v.* or *sb.* + -Y.]

1. a. Of wind: Blowing in puffs or short intermittent blasts, gusty; also, characterized by such wind. b. Of a person or animal: Easily caused to puff, or breathe quick and hard; short-winded. c. Of a sound: Dull, muffled.

1616 T. ADAMS *Soul's Sickness* Wks. 1861 I. 486 He lives at a high sail, that the puffy praises of his neighbours may blow him into the enchanted island, vainglory. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 222 The former gives them [horses] better wind; the latter renders them puffy. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ix. (1833) 220 The glass loses its power of ringing..and emits only a disagreeable and puffy sound. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* i, I am too puffy to enjoy hill-climbing. 1894 *Times* 25 July 11 A strong puffy off-shore wind was blowing.

2. Swollen or inclined to swell, by or as by puffing or inflation; turgid, tumid, puffed out; of persons, fat, corpulent: usually also implying soft, flabby, wanting in firmness.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 12 House-Spiders..have a very puffy light body of an Oval figure. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* I. xxvii. 143 Emphysema is a light puffy Tumour easily yielding to the pressure of your fingers. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* vi. 47 Puffy Land, which naturally swells up, instead of subsiding. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 340/2 The oriental train and puffy turban. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper* xiv, Blanche Harding lounged in the downiest and puffiest chair by the fire in her spacious bedroom. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 278 The [owl's] round, puffy head, the little hooked beak just appearing from the downy plumage. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Apr. 3/2 The shoulder deserted by the puffy sleeve.

b. Having the quality of puffing up, or causing to swell as if inflated. *rare*—1.

1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* IX. 1318 The puffy Poison spreads, and heaves around, Till all the Man is in the Monster drown'd.

3. *fig.* Having an empty or unsubstantial air of importance; puffed up, vain, swelling, inflated, turgid, bombastic. *rare.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie, Lect. prorsus indignos*, Passe on ye vaine fantasticke troupe Of puffie youths. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 321 A puffy conceit and opinion of knowledge. 1679 DRYDEN *Troil. & Cress.* Pref., Ess. (Ker) I. 224 He distinguished not the blown puffy style from true sublimity. 1751 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. (1754) Pref., Puffy Pretensions to extraordinary Revelations. 1853–8 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 157 A rather puffy and consequential man.

4. *Comb.*, as *puffy-bodied*, *-faced* adjs.; † **puffy-light** *v.* (*obs. nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, ? to give a puffy lightness to.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 28 Being..intermedled by the plow with the soyle, it puffie-lights and party colours the same. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* Mar. 360/2 A puffy-faced little man, with an overgrown body. 1859 ATKINSON *Walks & Talks* (1892) 260 One of the puffy-bodied, pasty-faced Sunbury lads.

Pufloafe: see PUFF *v.* 7.

† **Puft.** *Obs.* [An early by-form of PUFF *sb.*: cf. TUFT.] = PUFF *sb.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. ii. (Tollem. MS.), With a stronge blaste, oþer a pufte of wynde. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2648 All his [a spider's] webb A puft of wynde away reues. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. xii. 122 With a puft of aynd, the lyfe furth went. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* v. 65 With pace as speedy as a puft of wind. 1785, 1795 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Puft, *ppl. a.*: see PUFFED.

Pug (pvg), *sb.*[1] Now only *dial.* [Origin unascertained. It occurs much earlier than PUG *sb.*[2], and does not appear to be connected with it.]

1. The husks of any kind of small seed which are separated in cleaning it; the chaff of wheat or oats, the awns of barley, etc.; the refuse corn separated in winnowing.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1079 Mast, chasteyn, yef hem [boars] pugges of thi corn [*orig.* vilia excrementa]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. vii. I. 562 The chaffe and pugs [*palea*] that come of Barly, is supposed to be as good as the best. *Ibid.* vi. 20 The best way to keep onions, is in corn chaf, and such like pugs. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 338 Clean seed, cleared of the black husk, or pug, as we call it. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northants. Gloss., Pug*, the integument or chaff of small seeds, turnips, candy-tuft, &c.

2. The refuse from the cider-press. Hence **pug-drink**, water cider (Grose *Prov. Gloss.* 1787). *dial.*

1893 *Wilts. Gloss., Pug*..the pulp of apples which have been pressed for cider.

Pug (pvg), *sb.*[2] [Of unknown origin and history; it is not certain that branches I and II belong to the same word. Exc. in sense 1, the earliest examples of which have *pugges* (? pl. used collectively), not known before 1600; but some senses may have been earlier in colloquial use.]

I. Applied to a person, etc.

† 1. A term of endearment for a person (rarely an animal); also applied to a bauble or doll. *Obs.*

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* II. iii. G iv, If in a couche, a fyne fleesde lambe a kinge shoulde cause to ryde, And geve it rayments neate and gay..And call it pugges and prety peate [*Rufam aut Pusillam appellet*]. 1578 WHETSTONE *2nd Pt. Promos & Cass.* I. iii, Nay, nay, sayes he (good pugges) no more of this. 1580 SIR G. CAREW in J. H. Jeayes *Catal. Charters Berkeley Castle* (1892) 330 My sweete pugge,.. thi absens will make the returne of thy swete cumpany the more welcum to me. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. i, [To little boy] Hah Catzo, your master..cals for your diminutive attendance...Good pugge, give me some capon. 1602 — *Antonio's Rev.* III. iv, I have had foure husbands my selfe. The first, I called, sweet duck: the second, deare heart: the third, prettie pugge. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *M'amie, Ma belle m'amie*, my prettie Pug (so fooles, hugging their bables, tearme them). *Ibid., Marmousette*, a little puppie, or pug to play with.

† 2. A courtesan, mistress, harlot, punk. *Obs.*

(Quot. 1600 apparently belongs here.)

1600 SIR R. CECIL *Lett.* 24 Sept. (Camden) 33 If you did..remember the Lo. Admyrall and the Lord Threasurer with a couple of Pugges or some *vscough baugh* or some such toyes, it would shew that you do not neglect them, whoe, I protest, are to you wonderfull kynde. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoe* II. ii. D.'s Wks. 1873 II. 307 The Lob has his Lasse,..the Westerne-man his Pug, the Seruing-man his Punke. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Gouge*, *Gouge* as *Vouge*,..a Souldiors Pug, or Punke; a Whore that followes the Camp. *Ibid., Saffrette*,..a flirt, queane, gixie, pug, punke. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. iii, He married Gargamelle,..a jolly pug [orig. *belle gouge*] and well mouthed wench. 1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* Epil. 18 But all the female fry turn pugs, like mine. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pug, Pugnasty, a meer Pug*, a nasty Slut, a sorry Jade, of a Woman. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1716) 16 Who ever knew a Royal Fancy Stoop thus to such a Pug as Nancy? 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 83 If Miss prove peevish, and will not gee, Ne'er pine..at the wanton Pug.

† 3. A bargeman. *Western pugs*, men who navigated barges down the Thames to London: cf. *Western bargee* (quot. 1666 s.v. BARGEE). *Obs.*

1591 LYLY *Endym.* IV. ii, In a Westerne barge, when with a good winde and lustie pugges one may goe ten miles in two daies. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* C j, Jack Rhoades, a reformed Man, and a Crosbite...I doubte the sandeyde Asse, will kicke like a Westerne Pugge: if I rubbe him on the gaule. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* F iij b, Euen the Westerne Pugs receiuing money there [in plague time], haue tyed it in a bag at the end of their barge, and trailed it through the Thames. 1611 W. AUSTIN in *Coryat's Crudities* Panegyr. Verses, Slept in his clothes like Westerne Pugge Sans Monmouth Cap or gowne of Rugge.

† b. ? A ship's boy. *Obs.*

1598 W. PHILLIP *Linschoten* I. xcvi. 179 The officers and most of the sailers were on land, none but pugs [Du. *putgers*] and slaues being in the ships: for.. wheresoeuer they anker, presently they goe all on land, and let the shippe lie with a boy or two in it. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 77 [Ulysses] ty'd his deafen'd Sailors..to the Mast,..rather venture drowning, than to wrong The Sea-pugs chaste Ears with a bawdy Song.

4. In servants' vocabulary: An upper servant in a large establishment.

1847–78 HALLIWELL s.v., In large families, the under-servants call the upper ones *pugs*, and the housekeeper's room is known as *pugs'-hole*. 1860 *Athenæum* 17 Nov. 664 Servants have become a separate estate..with their own distinction of ranks, the 'Pugs' and the 'Tags'. *Mod. Newspr.*, The stillroom-maid, coming up to Pug's Parlour for orders.

II. An imp, a dwarf animal, etc.

[In 5, the word agrees completely in sense with PUCK *sb.*[1], but is not easily accounted for as a mere phonetic variant of that word; senses 6–12 do not occur with PUCK.]

† 5. A small demon or imp; a sprite; Puck.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* Dram. Pers., *Satan*. The great diuell. *Pug*. The lesse diuell. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* IX. 574 Diuels in Sarmatia honored, Call'd *Kottri*, or *Kibaldi*; such as wee Pugs and Hob-goblins call. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 635 Agrippa kept a Stygian pug, I' th' garb and habit of a dog, That was his tutor. 1678 *Ibid.* III. i. 1415 This is your Business, good Pug-Robin, And your Diversion, dull dry Bobbing Tentice Fanatics in the Dirt. [1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1823) II. 163 Those sprites which Heywood in his Hierarchie calls pugs or hobgoblins.]

6. A monkey, an ape. Also applied, like 'monkey', to a child. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 184 Pugs and Baboons may claim a Traduction from Adam as well as these. *c* 1733 D. MALLET *Cupid & Hymen* 102 Those Jack-puddings pug and parret. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1810) VII. xliii. 234 Take away the pug, said I, to the attendants... They rescued the still smiling babe. 1793 *Carlop Green* (1817) 132 Pugs, bears, and dancan' dogs, And raree-showers.

b. As *quasi*-proper name of an ape. (Cf. *Jacko.*)

1698 J. CRULL *Muscovy* II. 322 The Monkey by chance came jumping out with them...Poor Pug was had before his betters. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 499 P 4, I heard her call him dear Pugg, and found him to be her favourite monkey. 1815 *Zeluca* II. 218 Pug was on my shoulder. 1863 ROBSON *Tyneside Songs* 64 As regard poor pug aw've had my say.

7. Originally *pug-dog*: A dwarf breed of dog, resembling a bull-dog in miniature; on account of its affectionate nature much kept as a pet.

Here there may be some connexion with sense 1: cf. quot. 1611[2] there.

a. [1731 BAILEY, *Pug*, a Nickname for a Monkey, or Dog.] 1749 GARRICK *Lethe* 22 A fine Lady..keeps a Pug-dog, and hates the Parsons. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 290 Several others might be added, such as the pug-dog, the black breed, and the pointer. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Hand of Glory*, Then half arose..His little pug-dog with his little pug nose. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* ii. 11 You'll be thinking of keeping pug-dogs and parrots next.

b. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 148 The little pug dog or Dutch mastiff has quitted London for Padua, I perceive...Every carriage I meet here has a pug in it. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 7 Portrait of Dutch pugs. 1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 133 My Lady, in her parlour snug, Is still delighted with her pug. 1876 *World* V. No. 119. 4 A veritable pug of pugs, with large soft loving eyes.

8. A *quasi*-proper name for a fox: = RENARD.

1809 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* viii, There is a dead silence till pug is well out of cover, and the whole pack well in. 1848 KINGSLEY *Yeast* i, Cunning old farmers rode off ..to some well-known haunts of pug. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xv, Pug..turns tail, and is very soon in the rear of the hounds.

b. Also, in dialectal use, a *quasi*-proper name for a lamb, a hare, a squirrel, a ferret, a salmon.

See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

9. *dial.* Applied to anything short and stumpy; a dwarf.

1837 J. F. PALMEA *Dialogues Devon. Dial.* Gloss. 74 Pug ..is used for anything short, thick and irregularly orbicular; thus Pug-faced, Pug-nosed [etc.]. 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

10. Also *pug-moth*: Collectors' name for geometrid moths of the genus *Eupithecia.*

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 363 *Geometra* [*Eupithecia* (Curtis)] *rufifasciata*. The red-barred Pug. *Ibid.* 406 *Geometra singulariata*. The grey Pug. *Ibid.* Index, Pug-moth, beautiful. 1832 RENNIE *Conspect. Butterfl. & Moths* 132 The Beautiful Pug..the Green Pug ..the Brass Pug [etc.: 33 species so named]. 1869 NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 116/2 The little moths which constitute the genus *Eupithecia*, or, as called by collectors, 'Pugs'.

11. In full *pug-engine*: A small locomotive used chiefly for station or shunting purposes; a contractor's engine.

1880 W. AITKEN *Rodgerson's Doug* Poems (1893) 156 Nu a shift of the waggons, or shunt with the pug. 1887 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 3/1 A pug engine was engaged shunting a number of waggons within the works when it exploded. 1901 *Daily Express* 28 Aug. 6/3 While twenty navvies were returning home on a pug engine..the engine overturned at a curve on the line and fell down the embankment.

† 12. A short cloak worn by ladies about the middle of the eighteenth century (Planché). *Obs.*

(Doubtful sense: in quot. cited it may mean a pug-dog.)

1740 L. WHYTE *Poems* 63 The Cape .. now is grown a demi-cloke,..To keep the Hero warm and snug, As any lady's velvet Pug.

III. 13. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from II): see sense 9, and *pug-dog* (sense 7), *pug-engine* (sense 11), *pug-moth* (sense 10); **pug-face**, a face compared to that of a monkey; a squat flat-nosed face; **pug-fox**, a small-sized, blunt-nosed variety of fox; **pug-poal**, a young grilse or salmon; **pug-slut**, the female of a pug-dog; **pug-trout**, a sea-trout. See also PUG-NOSE, -NOSED.

1897 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 311 The natives grinning with delight at the sight of their *pug-faces in the mirror. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Dec. 10/1 The importers have..brought over many *pug foxes, small-sized animals with too great a love for life underground ever to lead hounds far across country. 1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict.* c. 109 § 4 All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names.. salmon..peal, herring peal, may peal, *pugg peal,..or by any other local name. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 137 My favourite dog, a small *pug-slut, about two years and a half old. 1865 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* IV. 211 *Sea Trout.* Grey Trout...*Pugtrout.

Hence **Pu·glet**, a little pug (in quot., monkey); **Pu·gship**, the personality of a pug.

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 46 (1713) II. 45 As if he had sent the Lady Apess with a Puglet or two to have squeal'd and scream'd at us. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 3 This sable livery of their pugships is not of long duration—it is merely an ornament of youth.

Pug (pvg), *sb.*[3] [See PUG *v.*[2]: cf. also PUG-MILL.] Loam or clay comminuted, thoroughly mixed, kneaded, and prepared for brickmaking and other purposes. Also *transf.*: see quot. 1904.

1872 MRS. MILLET *Parsonage* iii. 55 The walls of the house were built of 'pug', which means simply well-pounded mud. 1876 S. WOOD *Gd. Gardening* (ed. 2) 41 Form this compound into a very stout pug or mortar by chopping, treading, &c. 1904 MAJOR A. GRIFFITHS 50 *Yrs. Public Service* xvii. 236 When by-and-by the 'kerf' thus formed was to be carried on to the 'pug', or raised platform from which the machine was fed, it was duly cut at the bottom of the heap...I could follow the 'kerf' to the 'pug'.

b. *Comb.* PUG-MILL, q.v.; **pug-cylinder**, the cylinder of a pug-mill. (These may be from PUG *v.*[2]) Also **pug-holo**: see quot.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 187 There are boxes..upon each side of the pug cylinder containing sand. 1870 SYMONS *Life Draper* vii. 61 Bowden was a great brick-making place. Deep pits from which the clay had been excavated, known as 'pug holes' abounded in every direction.

‖ **Pug** (pvg), *sb.*[4] *Anglo-Ind.* [Hindī *pag* foot-print.] The footprint of a beast.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 12 Dec. 7/3 There are not many sensations worth getting up for so early..; but to see the first 'pug' of the tiger's track on the wet path is one of them. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* iv. 114 We with difficulty kept sight of the pugs of a camel which had preceded us. 1889 BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 55 The goat has a square pug with blunt points to his toes.

Pug (pvg), *sb.*[5] *slang.* abbrev. of PUGILIST.

1858 A. MAYHEW *Paved w. Gold* II. xii. 184 He was known by his brother pugs to be one of the gamest hands

in the ring. 1863 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under A.* xx, He was fond of talking about 'pugs' as he'd known intimate.

Pug (pŭg), *v.*[1] Now only *dial.* [Origin obscure: perh. more than one word.]

1. *trans.* To pull, tug.

1575 *Appius & Virginia* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 120 What tugging, what lugging, what pugging by the ear. 1717 Marchant *Diary* 30 Mar. in *Sussex Archæol. Coll.* (1873) XXV. 180 George pugg'd clover in the forenoon. 1790 Grose *Provinc. Gloss.* (ed. 2). 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 211 Nae thing was prosperin' there and thrivin', But tirlin' roofs and rafter-rivin', And pullin' down and puggin'.

2. To dirty by overmuch handling.

1885 Sharland *Ways Devon. Village* iv. 55 To learn to handle things without pugging and pawing them.

Pug (pŭg), *v.*[2] [Origin obscure: cf. Pug *sb.*[3] and Pug-mill.

If the group began with the vb., and sense 1 is properly put here, the word is proh. onomatopœic, expressing the action and accompanying dull heavy sound of pounding or ramming a stiff but yielding body such as clay.]

I. 1. *trans.* To poke, punch, strike.

1809 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Middlesex Election* I. xxix, I'd quickly pug their guts.

II. 2. To temper (clay) for brickmaking, by kneading and working it into a soft and plastic condition, as in a pug-mill. Hence Pugged (pŭgd), *ppl. a.*; Pu·gging *vbl. sb.*

Originally done by treading and stamping with the feet, which was prob. the original 'pugging': cf. Ure *Dict. Arts* (1839) 184 'The next step is to temper the clay, which is generally done by the treading of men or oxen. In the neighbourhood of London, however, this process is performed in a horse-mill. The kneading of the clay is..the most laborious but indispensable part of the whole business [of brick-making]...The more it is worked, the denser, more uniform, and more durable, the bricks which are made of it.'

1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXIX. 193 The most useful properties of 'ciment', when well pugged or kneaded with the clay, was to hasten the drying, and to diminish the contraction. 1843 Parkes in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 374 It is requisite that the clay be well washed and sieved before pugging. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 348/1 The bricks were all burned in close kilns constructed with soft bricks set in pugged clay. 1884 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 105 The compound was pugged, moulded, and strongly pressed.

b. To trample or tread (ground) into a muddy and sticky mass, as is done by cattle near gates or drinking-places; to Poach or *potch*.

1881 *Daily News* 4 June 5/5 The pugged and sticky sheep-folds could not be brought by plough and harrow into anything like suitable mould.

III. 3. To pack or fill up (a space) with pug, cement, etc.; *esp.* to pack the space under a floor with earth, old mortar, sawdust, or other substance to prevent the passage of sound: cf. Pugging *sb.*

1823 [implied in Pugging *sb.*]. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 28 Jan. 488/1 Will any kind reader inform me of a material that will answer all the purposes of pugging floors? 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (U.S.) V. 876 Wood, well pugged with cement, is strongly recommended by many architects..for girders and beams. 1906 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Mar. 2/3 Residents in semi-detached villas with the usual slender walls, or even in flats with the floors warranted duly 'pugged'.

4. To thrust, poke, or pack into a space. *dial.*

1854 Miss Baker *Northants. Gloss.* s. v., 'That small house is pugged in between two high ones.' 'The two families live pugging together.'

Pug (pŭg), *v.*[3] *Anglo-Ind.* [f. Pug *sb.*[4]] *trans.* To track by footprints. Hence Pu·gging *vbl. sb.*

1866 Newall *Eastern Hunters* 6 You never would take the trouble to learn pugging, though it is so essential an acquirement in wood craft. 1882 Flower *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 18 To comment with considerable point on each false move the young man made in his pugging (tracking). 1889 Baden-Powell *Pigsticking* 57 We called up the headman of the beat and asked him if he could pug...'Of course I can pug. My work is pugging criminals.'

† **Pu·ggard.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. ? *Thieves' Cant.* [perh. f. Pug *v.*[1] + -ard.] A thief.

1611 Middleton *Roaring Girl* v. i, Cheaters, lifters, nips, foists, puggards, curbers.

Puggaree, -ery, var. forms of Puggree.

Pugged (pŭgd), *a.* [f. Pug *sb.*[2] + -ed [2].] Formed like the nose of a pug-dog.

1847 H. Merivale *Omoo* xx, With a viciously pugged nose.

Pugged, *ppl. a.*: see Pug *v.*[2]

Puggee, variant of Puggy *sb.*[2]

† **Pu·ggered,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. Perh. a variant of Puckered.

1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. xi. (1712) 73 Nor are we to cavil at the red pugger'd attire of the Turky, and the long Excrescency that hangs down over his Bill. 1706 Phillips, *Puggered*, as the red puggered Attire of the Turkey.

Pu·gginess. *dial.* [f. Puggy *a.*[2] + -ness.] Moistness from perspiration; clamminess.

1858 Mrs. Gatty *Aunt Judy's T.* ii. (1859) 26 Whenever ..some active exertion has brought a universal puggyness over the juvenile frame.

Pu·gging, *sb.* [f. Pug *v.*[2] 3 + -ing [1].] See quot. 1823, and Pug *v.*[2] 3.

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 392 *Pugging*, the materials composed of bricks and mortar, &c., introduced between the joists of floors, in order to prevent the communication of sound, or to deaden it in the interval from one story to another. 1884 Spon *Mechanic's Own Bk.* (1893) 341 A thick layer of old mortar or plaster, known as 'pugging'.

Pugging, *vbl. sb.*: see Pug *v.*[2], 3.

† **Pu·gging,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. Meaning uncertain.

Usually taken as = thieving, thievish; if so, it may be pr. pple. of Pug *v.*[1] as if = pulling down or off; cf. Puggard. But some think it a mispr. for Prigging. In Devonsh. dialect *pug-tooth* = eye-tooth (E.D.D.).

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 7 The white sheete bleaching on the hedge,..Doth set my pugging tooth an edge, For a quart of Ale is a dish for a King.

Pu·gging screw. [Pug *v.*[2]] A screw for compressing peat, etc.

1862 *Fraser's Mag.* Nov. 634/2 [Mr. Brunton's] process in subjecting freshly-dug peat to the action of a pugging screw, working in a conical case, the bottom of which is pierced by small holes.

Puggish (pŭ·gĭʃ), *a.* [f. Pug *sb.*[2] + -ish [1].] Resembling or characteristic of a pug, in various senses (as monkey, pug-dog), or a pug-nose.

1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. xxx. 197 The apes of imitation..were wont to hop and skip about, and play a thousand puggish Tricks. 1807-8 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* XII. 10, I touch not what concerns their praise, Or wreathes their puggish pates with bays. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village Ser.* II. 308 (*Young Gipsy*) Nothing visible but their tails, (the one, the long puggish brush of which I have already made mention, the other a terrier-like stump). 1828 Scott *Diary* June in *Lockhart*, His son, a puggish boy, follows up the theme. *a* 1849 Poe *Wks.* (1864) I. 136 Doomed to perpetual contemplation of their noses—a view puggish and snubby.

Puggle (pŭ·g'l), *v.* Chiefly *dial.* [Freq. from Pug *v.*[2] 1: see -le 3.] *trans.* To push or poke a stick or wire down (a hole, etc.) and work it about in order to clear the hole.

1863 *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* II. 186 *Puggle*, to poke out, as to puggle the ashes, a drain, or anything that is encumbered with rubbish. 1899 *Let. to Rev. C. B. Mount*, The man gave me a wire and told me to puggle the pipe. I have puggled it several times, but the water does not come. 1905 *N. & Q.* 10th Ser. IV. 486/2 To get a rat or rabbit out of a hole by inserting a stick and working it about was to 'puggle'.

Puggree, puggaree (pŭ·grĭ, pŭgă·rĭ). Also 7 puckery, 8 pukree, 9 pugree, -aree, puggri, -gry, -gery, pagri. [a. Hind. *pagṛī* a turban.]

1. A light turban or head-covering worn by Indian natives.

1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 140 Eastern People.. such..as wear Turbans, Mandils, Dustars, and Puggarees. 1696 Ovington *Voy. Suratt* 314 With a Puggarie, or Turbant upon their Heads. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 93 A Green Vest and Puckery (or Turbat). 1845 Sir W. Napier *Conq. Scinde* II. i. 224 The Mohamedan Belooch always obeys him who wears the Puggree. 1893 Forbes-Mitchell *Reminis. Gt. Mutiny* 287 The latter wore voluminous thick puggries round their heads.

2. A scarf of thin muslin or a silk veil wound round the crown of a sun-helmet or hat and falling down behind as a shade.

1859 Dickens in *All Year Round* 30 July 332/1 A 'Puggery' is a long slip of white muslin which is bound round the hat and formed into a fantastic bow, with tails behind. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 741 A silk coat, a puggree, boots, and white cords, adorned the wealthier. 1885 *Times* 20 Feb. 6/1 Officers and men were attired in red serge tunics,..sun helmets and puggarees. 1901 B. Shaw *Three Plays for Purit., Capt. Brassbound* I. 215 He wears the sun helmet and pagri, the neutral-tinted spectacles, and the white canvas Spanish sand shoes.

Hence **Pu·gg(a)reed** *a.*, covered with or wearing a puggree.

1881 Mrs. C. Praed *Policy & P.* I. 13 A broad-brimmed puggareed hat. 1900 *Daily News* 1 Aug. 3/1 A graceful wave of his green, puggareed soft slouch hat.

Puggy (pŭ·gi), *sb.*[1] [f. Pug *sb.*[2] + -y.]

† **1.** A term of endearment used to women and children. See Pug *sb.*[2] 1. *Obs.*

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* III. v, Begon, begon my juggy, my puggy, begon my love, my deere. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* IV. 44 My Juggy, my Puggy, My Honey, my Bunny. 1721 Bailey, *Puggy*, a soothing Word to a little Child, or a Paramour, as My little Puggy.

2. A monkey; = Pug *sb.*[2] 6. *Sc.*

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 392/2 'See that wee body sittin' on the man's shouther'...'That's a puggy, man'. 1897 C. M. Campbell *Deilie Jock* I. 29 I've heard talk o' some missing link, atween men and puggies.

3. Quasi-proper name for a fox: = Pug *sb.*[2] 8.

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 134 Puggy, thinking it time to shift, got into a drain.

‖ **Puggy** (pŭ·gi), *sb.*[2] Also puggee. *Anglo-Ind.* [Hindī *pagī*, f. *pag* Pug *sb.*[4]] A tracker.

1879 *Times of India* Overland Suppl. 12 May (V.), Good puggies or trackers should be employed to follow the dacoits. 1883 Ld. Saltoun *Scraps* II. 258 The 'puggy' is one of a caste, who..obtain the name from their skill in following foot-tracks, or 'pugs'. 1889 Baden-Powell *Pigsticking* 56 In pugging boars, the usual method is for four or five trackers or 'puggees' to start together.

Puggy (pŭ·gi), *a.*[1] [f. Pug *sb.*[2] + -y.] Resembling the face or nose of a monkey or pug-dog; having such a face or nose; squat-faced; pug-nosed.

1722 Ramsay *Three Bonnets* III. 78 'Tis gowd that maks some great men witty, And puggy lasses fair and pretty. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* 110 My affection for my King, God bless the puggy face of him, is under more control. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 12 Nov. 6/5 Its puggy little nose has quite a smashed-in appearance, and when the animal looked in a mirror it also must have noticed that, for it smiled an almost cynical smile.

Puggy (pŭ·gi), *a.*[2] *dial.* [f. *pug* vb. dial., to perspire (Halliwell).] Moist, clammy.

1814 *S. Pegge's Anecd. Eng. Lang., Suppl. Grose's Gloss.*, *Puggy*, moist, arising from gentle perspiration. A puggy hand. North. 1825 in Brockett *N. C. Gloss.* 1896 Hare *Story My Life* III. xv. 329, I remembered being sick as a child from the puggy smell of its hideous interior. It was just as puggy to day, but I was not sick.

Pugh, obs. form of Pooh.

Pugil [1] (piū·dʒil, *arch.* [ad. L. *pugill-us* a handful, f. root *pug-* as in *pug-nus* fist.] Etymologically, A handful; but from the 17th century defined as 'as much as can be taken up between the thumb and the next two (or sometimes three) fingers'; a little handful or big pinch.

1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 237 b, Gave a certain Phisition..of this salt one lytle handfull or Pugill. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 17 Take Violets, and infuse a good Pugill of them in a Quart of Vineger. 1729 *Enquiry Causes Epid. Dis.* 42 Take of Roman Wormwood two Pugils (a Pugil is what two Fingers and a Thumb hold). 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1768) 68 Add two Pugils of dry'd Elder Flowers. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* iv, The old gentleman.. opened it [a snuff-box] and felt for the wonted pugil.

† **Pu·gil** [2]. *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *pugil* a boxer, f. root *pug-*: see prec.] One who fights with his fists; a boxer, pugilist.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xi. 207 That which expresseth pugills, that is, men fit for combat and the exercise of the fist. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. § 44 (1692) 37 He was no little one, but *Sanguinis corporis bellua*, as Curtius says of Dioxippus the Pugil.

Hence † **Pu·gilar** *a.*, pugilistic.

1636 Sanderson *Serm. on Ps. xix.* 13 § 37 So doth St. Pauls ὑποπιάζω, 1 Cor. 9. which is an athletique pugilar word: as those that beat one another with their fists.

Pu·gilant, *a. rare*—[1]. [ad. late L. *pugilāns, -āntem*, pres. pple. of *pugilārī* to box, f. *pugil*: see prec.] Boxing, fighting.

1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 432 Robert Grosseteste, pugilant, he, as well as literary; fighting his way to self-justification in stout English.

† **Pu·gilate.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *pugilātu-s* boxing, f. *pugilārī*: see prec. Cf. F. *pugilat, -illat* (1570 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Boxing.

1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 37 A pitiful complaisance,.. erected these black-guard battles into the dignity of the pugilate of the antients. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 15 *note*, It seems as if this Gymnic exercise were more common in Palestine than the pugilate.

† **Pugilation.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *pugilātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *pugilārī* to box.] Fighting with the fists, boxing.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pugillation*, the exercise of Champions, or of those that fight with fists. 1718 Ozell *Tournefort's Voy.* II. 108 Very skilful too at boxing, and at that kind of exercise which was called Pugilation.

Pugilism (piū·dʒiliz'm). [f. L. *pugil* boxer, Pugil [2] + -ism.] The art or practice of fighting with fists; boxing. Also *fig.*

1791 Hampson *Mem. J. Wesley* III. 48 Pugilism and cock-fighting, and the rest. 1812 (*title*) Pancratia, or a History of Pugilism. 1877 Talmage *Serm.* 255 Men have made it the ring in which to display their ecclesiastical pugilism. 1882 Masson in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 250 Feats of strength, pedestrianism, and pugilism. 1890 *Spectator* 9 Aug., We do not find him hastening from the dinner-table to the diary, to enter up his last achievement in conversational pugilism. He leaves that to a Boswell.

Pugilist (piū·dʒilist). [f. as prec. + -ist.] One who practises the art of boxing; a boxer, a fighter; *fig.* a vigorous controversialist.

1790 T. Fewtrell (*title*) Boxing Reviewed. .. Comprehending a complete description of the Principal Pugilists. 1899 R. Munro *Prehist. Scot.* vii. 238 One scene represents two pugilists with a crested helmet between them.

Pugilistic (piūdʒili·stik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. prec. + -ic.] Of or pertaining to pugilists or pugilism.

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 122 He reached the summit of pugilistic fame. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* iv, He had been engaged..in a pugilistic encounter.

b. as *sb.* A pugilist. *nonce-use.*

1827 Southey *Let. to G. C. Beaford* 10 June, What? will-we, nill-we, are we thrust Among the Calvinistics—The covenanted sons of schism, Rebellion's pugilistics.

So **Pugili·stical** *a. rare*; hence **Pugili·stically** *adv.*, in a pugilistic manner.

1840 Hood *Kilmansegg, Her Misery* xvii, Pugilistical knocks, And fighting cocks. 1847 Lytton *Lucretia* II. Prol. (1855) 142 Sure that it was a proper thing to resent pugilistically so discourteous a monosyllable. 1895 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XII. 758/1 They were most pugilistically inclined.

† **Pu·gillary.** *Obs.* [f. L. *pugillār* writing-tablet, f. *pugillār-is* adj. that can be held in the hand: see Pugil [1] and -ary [2].] A writing-tablet.

1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 620 Many pugillaries, styles, and stands with ink in them.

Pugio·niform, *a. Bot.* [f. L. *pugiōn-em* dagger + -i)form.] Dagger-shaped.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pugioniformis*, .pugioniform.

Pu·g-mill. [app. f. Pug *v.*[2] + Mill *sb.*[1]; but the vb. has not yet been found in this sense as early as *pug-mill*, so that the relation may be the reverse.] A machine for comminuting, thoroughly mixing, and working clay and other materials into a plastic state for making bricks and pottery; also, a similar machine for triturating ore, etc.

1824 *Mech. Mag.* No. 33. 78 The introduction of machines called pug-mills, into which the prepared earth is wheeled. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 533 [The tread of men and oxen] has of late been superseded by the clay or pug mill, which is a very eligible, though simple machine. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 555 Like the brickmaker's blind horse which goes round and round his pug-mill.

Pugnacious (pʊgnē'ɪʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *pugnāx*, *-ācī-* combative (f. *pugn-āre* to fight, f. *pugn-us* fist) + -OUS: see -ACIOUS.] Disposed to fight; given to fighting; quarrelsome; contentious.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* IV. xiv, Plato affirms Idees; But Aristotle with his pugnacious race As idle figments stifly them denies. 1776 PENNANT *Zool.* (ed. 4) I. 328 [The whitethroat] A shy and wild bird..; seems of a pugnatious disposition. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* i. 10 These pugnacious Florentines, whose personal feuds and hatreds ..were infinitely more real and vivid.

Hence **Pugna·ciously** *adv.*, in a pugnacious manner; **Pugna·ciousness**, pugnacity.

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* iii. 64 The strength..and pugnaciousness of the Ram well represent Cyrus and his Successours. 1829 PALMERSTON *Opinions & Policy* (1852) 102 If the nation is overflowing with so much pugnaciousness. 1847 WEBSTER, Pugnaciously. 1871 E. P. WHIPPLE *Success & its Conditions* 69 A politician weakly and amiably in the right is no match for [one] tenaciously and pugnaciously in the wrong. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 334 We valiantly and pugnaciously insist upon the verbal truth.

Pugnacity (pʊgnæ'sĭtĭ). [ad. L. *pugnācitās*, f. *pugnāx*: see prec. So mod.F. *pugnacité* (rare).] The condition or character of being pugnacious; tendency or inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 4, I like better that entrie of truth which commeth peaceably..then that which commeth with pugnacitie and contention. 1613 CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Pugnacitie*, striuing, or contending. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. ii. II. 320 The turbulence and pugnacity of the heroic age. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* V. 133 Bentley had provoked enemies by his intense pugnacity.

† Pu·gnant, *a.*[1] *Obs.* [ad. L. *pugnāns*, *-āntem*, pres. pple. of *pugn-āre* to fight.] Conflicting, hostile, opposed, repugnant.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 110 Thee fate's are pugnant, God, his ears quight stifned in hardnesse. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 228 Rites of Religion, which are pugnant to God's word. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xix. 552 Governed by..contrariety of pugnant humours.

Hence **† Pu·gnancy**, conflicting quality.

1660 BURNEY *Κέρδ. Δῶρον* (1661) 106, I so..bear rule in these great Courts, that the Ballances of Justice are kept even, Prerogative and priviledge having no pugnancie.

† Pu·gnant, -aunt, *a.*[2] *Obs.* [An intermediate form between POIGNANT and PUNGENT. Cf. OF. *pongnant*, *puignant*, early variants of *poignant*, from *poindre*, *puindre*, *pugnre*:—L. *pungĕre* to pierce.] Piercing, poignant.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1879 The God of Love an arowe took; Ful sharp it was and pugnaunt. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 224/2 Your wordes..be somewhat pugnant and sharpe.

Pugna·stics, *sb. pl. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pugn-us* fist, after *gymnastics*.] Pugilistic performances.

1830 H. ANGELO *Remin.* II. 65, I soon found my sisters, who were taken into a house during my pugnastics.

Pugna·tic, *a. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. L. *pugnus* (see prec.) after *dramatic*.] = next.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 439 On the 15th, while he employed the pugnatic method, he had a distinct pricking sensation in his thumbs.

Pu·gnatory, *a. rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *pugnātōri-us*, f. *pugnātōr-em* fighter, f. *pugnāre* to fight: see -ORY [2].] Of or pertaining to a fighter or fighting.

1656 BLOUNT, *Pugnatory*, of or belonging to a fighter.

† Pu·gne, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *pugne-r* (1478 in Godef.), or ad. L. *pugn-āre.*] *intr.* To fight.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 13347 Among Gregeis be-gan be [Troilus] pugne, That thei made many a lothely groyne.

Pugniard, Pugnicion, -ycion, Pugnisshe, obs. forms of PONIARD, PUNITION, PUNISH.

Pug nose, pug-nose (pʊg'nōʊz). [f. PUG *sb.*[2] 6 or 7 + NOSE *sb.*] A short nose with a wide base sloping upward; a short squat or snub nose.

1778 Miss BURNEY *Evelina* xxiii. (1791) I. 132 Perhaps, you may persuade her that her pug nose is all the fashion. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. iv, A pallid wretch with a pug nose..and marked with the small-pox. 1840 [see PUG *sb.*[2] 7a]. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 311 A squint, a pug-nose, mats of hair,..betray character.

Hence **Pug-nosed** (pʊg'nōʊzd) *a.*, having a short snub nose; whence **Pugno·sedness.**

Pug-nosed (*pug-nose*) *eel*, a deep-sea species of eel, *Simenchelys parasiticus*, found off the Newfoundland bank, having a short and blunt snout.

1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 39, I well remember Gibbon, a heavy pugnosed fellow. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (1850) I. VI. III. V. 186 It is obvious also that all notions of an ideal form of hollowness or of pugnosedness (we use Aristotle's favourite illustration) must be out of the question. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 232 The Horse-fish..was called by De Kay 'Blunt-nosed Shiner'...This name, sometimes varied to 'Pugnosed Shiner' [etc.].

† Pu·gny. *Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. [Variant of POYGNÉ, *punje*, OF. *poigniée*, L. *pugnāta.*] Fighting.

1456 Sir G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 116 Suppos he pas to do sum pugny of were that be prouffitable to his lorde.

Pu·g-pile, *sb. Hydr. Engin.* [f. PUG *v.*[2] (? 4) + PILE *sb.*[1] 3. (But the sense of *pug* is not clear.)] One of a series of piles dovetailed into each other.

1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Pug-piles*, piles mortised into each other by a dovetail joint. They are also called *Dovetailed Piles*. 1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

So **Pu·g-pi·le** *v. trans.*, to plank or line with pug-piles; hence **Pu·g-piling** *vbl. sb.*

1805 Z. ALLNUTT *Navig. Thames* 23 Sills at the bottom of the River to be pug-piled. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 591 *Pug-piling*, dove-tailed or pile planking.

Pugree, -ry, variants of PUGGREE.

Puh, Puhn, obs. ff. POOH *int.*, POON (a tree).

Puind, obs. f. POIND. **Puinde,** obs. pret. of PING *v.*[1] **Pui'nee, puiney,** obs. ff. PUISNE.

Puir, Sc. form of POOR, PURE.

Puiranis, pureanis = poor ones, poor people.

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 371 Syne help the puiranis, as the cause recordis. 1581 *Ibid.* xliii. 50 Pureanis promouit that na man wald presume.

Puirteith, -tith, Sc. var. POORTITH.

Puisane, variant of PISANE *Obs.*

Puisne (piū'ni), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **pui'nee, pu'nee, puiney, pusney,** 7–8 **puisny,** 8 **puisnee**: see also PUNY. [a. OF. *puisne* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), in mod.F. *puîné* (see PUNY), f. *puis*:—L. *postea*, or Romanic **postius*, *-um*, f. *post* after + *né*:—L. *nāt-us* born.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Born later; younger; junior (in appointment, etc.). Now only in legal use.

[1315 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 357/1 Monsr. Henri de Cobeham le puisne.] [1579: see PUNY *a.* 1.] 1613 CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Puiney*, younger borne. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Elegy on Marg. Wyts* 78 Under her Virgin-sway Her puisne Orphan-sisters to defray. 1705 in Hearne *Collect.* 30 Dec. (O.H.S.) I. 152 Being his Puisne Chancellor by 7 years. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6307/3 The Poor Knights..began the Procession.., the Puisné going foremost.

b. Applied to an inferior or junior judge in the superior courts of common law: for the present official definition, see quot. 1877.

(Not now in common professional use in England, but current in the colonies and dominions beyond the sea.)

[*a* 1577, 1643, etc.: see PUNY *a.* 1.] 1688 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 136 Mr. Serjeant Stringer..is made puisné judge of the King's Bench. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. iv. 41 The judges of this court are at present four in number, one chief and three *puisné* justices. 1852 Miss YONGE *Cameos* (1877) IV. v. 55 Sir John, though nearly ninety, still sat as senior puisne judge in the Court of King's Bench. 1877 *Act* 40 & 41 *Vict.* c. 9 § 5 A puisne judge of the High Court of Justice means for the purposes of this Act a judge of the High Court other than the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and the Lord Chief Baron. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* xxx. 296 The puisne judges who have occupied the Bench during the last generation. 1907 *India List* 191 Puisne Judges of a High Court.

2. Later, more recent, of subsequent date. Now only in legal use.

[1628: see PUNY *a.* 2.] 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 63 No mention in this visitation of Gonvil Hall (the Pusnie House in Cambridge), as if so late and little, that the Commissioners did oversee it. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 124 There would upon such a Supposition follow an Eternity that had a beginning, an Eternity that was puisne to some other thing or some other Eternal. 1885 SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Rep.* 12 Q. B. Div. 430 As regards the further advance they were incumbrancers puisne to the plaintiffs. 1889 SIR A. KEKEWICH in *Law Times* LXI. 71/2 Powers of sale are to be found in second and other puisne mortgagees.

† **3.** Small, insignificant, petty: now spelt PUNY.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iv. 46 As a puisny Tilter, yt spurs his horse hut on one side. 1635 [GLAPTHORNE] *Lady Mother* III. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 158 More cunning then to be ore reacht By puisne cosnage. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 281 He..can not be dismayed at the puisnee threats.. of the lesser factious. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) III. clii. 161 Frighten a puisne race of peers.

B. *sb.* **† 1.** A junior; an inferior, an underling; a novice; = PUNY *sb.* *Obs.*

[1548, etc.: see PUNY *sb.*] 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 40 Why thou young puisne art thou yet to learne, A harper from a shilling to discerne? 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. iv, To prey vpon pu'nees and honest citizens for socks, or buskins. 1616 — *Epigr.* xcvi. *To J. Donne*, Let pui'nees', porters', players' praise delight. *c* 1640 [SHIRLEY] *Capt. Underwit* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 340 Preach to the puisnes of the Inne sobrietie. 1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (1672) 29 Wherein Mr. Pym, Hambden, and other Puisnes with Cromwel, mainly busied themselves.

2. *spec.* A puisne judge: see A 1 b.

[1608: see PUNY *sb.* 4 b.] 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 169 In Pratt's time at least, viz. anno 1725, the Puisnes were not in the secret. 1907 *Cambr. Mod. Hist. Prospectus* 87 The Lord Chief Justices, the Chief Baron and five puisnes upheld the plea that no patent for sole printing restrained the rights of the University Press.

Hence **Pui'sneship,** the office and function of a puisne judge. Cf. PUNYSHIP.

1825 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Observ. Peel's Sp.* (1830) 53 The thousands a year salaries of the minor and common law Chiefships, and Puisneships, and Mastership.

Puissance (piū'isăns, piu,i'săns, pwi'săns). *arch.* Forms: see below. [a. F. *puissance* (12th c. in Littré), f. *puissant*: see PUISSANT and -ANCE.

Not reckoning the final *e*, the Fr. is a disyllable (pwi,sā'ŭs); hence the historical pronunciation in Eng., exemplified from Lydgate to J. M. Neale, is (pwi,sā'ns), later (pwi'săns); but a trisyllabic (pu,isā'ns), now (piū'isăns), appears in 16th c., esp. in Spenser, and is found in some later poets, and since 1790 has been favoured by the Dictionaries, although before Walker all orthoepists exc. Sheridan had approved of (pwi'săns) or (piu,i'săns); the last is also used by some 19th c. poets. Shaks. and Tennyson have both (pwi'săns) and (piu,i'săns); Milton always the former.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

5 **puiss-, pysauus, puysshaunce, peusawns,** 5–6 **puiss-, puyss-, puis-, puys-, pusaunce,** 6 **puysance, -auns, puissence, pusans,** *Sc.* **pusi-, puss-, pissance, piscence,** 6–7 **puisance,** 5– **puissance.**

1420 G. STOKES *Let. to Hen. V* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 70 The grete mauhode myghtynesse and puissaunce. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 139 That his Pusaunce be not emblemyshit. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 60 Oure lorde god most of puysshaunce. 1449 J. METHAM *Amor & Cleopes* 302 Returnyd to Rome with hys oste & pysauns. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 108 Beistis that bene of moir piscence. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxiii. (Percy Soc.) 165 So great and huge of puysaunce. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. x. 79 The pissance quhilk in iust battell, Slane in defence of thair kynd countre fell. 1519 *Interlude Four Elements* (Percy Soc.) 42 A lorde I am of gretter pusans. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 192 b, Of puyssauce sufficient to inuade, and likely to recouer the duchy of Guyen. 1563 WINȝET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* § 29 Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 94 Albeit he haif wit and pissance thairto. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* XXV. 15 My pen thy princely pussance sall report. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* V. § 4. 215 Such is Loves puisance.

B. Signification.

1. Power, strength, force, might; influence.

1420, 1422 [see A]. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 25 Where been .. Rome and Cartage, moost soverayn of puisaunce? *c* 1507 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 202 She will helpe to promoote me to the uttermost of her puyssaunce. 1508 DUNBAR *Lament for Makaris* 33 He spairis no lord for his piscence, Na clerk for his intelligence. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 3 To prove his puissance in battell brave. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 52 O flye to Scotland, Till that the Nobles, and the armed Commous, Haue of their Puissance made a little taste. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 128 The puissance of the Right Hand proceeds from a veine *fine pari.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 864 Our puissance is our own, our own right hand Shall teach us highest deeds. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 142 This stroke..From eyes of too much puissance was shed. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 12 Ah! they little know the Puissance of the Cake of Barley Bread! 1868 LONGF. *Dante's Inf.* V. 36 There they blaspheme the puissance divine.

b. The persons in whom power is vested.

1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxviii. 89 Now to revenge fair Helen, had Argos' chiefs, her puissance, Set them afield.

† **2.** *concr.* An armed force. *Obs.*

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 177/1 If this puyssaunce come into this Reame. 1452 *Acts Privy Council* (1835) VI. 120 To have the leding..of oure saide puissance upon the see. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lviii. 201 These two kynges fought one agaynst the other, pusaunce agaynst pusaunce. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 339 Cosen, goe draw our puissance together.

† **b.** A number, a crowd, a 'power' of people. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxvii. (Shaks. Soc.) 261 ȝe se weche peusawns of pepyl drawyth hym to, ffor the mervaylys that he hath wrowth. *c* 1502 in Grose *Antiq. Rep.* (1808) II. 286 *note*, In is solempnites was a great and a right pleasant puysauns of people.

† **Pui'ssancy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ANCY.] The quality of being powerful; power, potency.

1562 BULLEYN *Bulwark, Bk. Simples* 23 b, Some greater, and of more puissancie. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 312 Alexander..had neuer hin deliuered aliue, but for the puisancy of his horsse.

Puissant (piū'isănt, piu,i'sănt, pwi'sănt), *a. arch.* Forms: 5–6 **puyss-, puissaunt(e,** 6 **puys-, pus-, -ant, -aunt, -a(u)nte,** *Sc.* **puss-, pissant,** 6–7 **puisant,** 6– **puissant.** [a. F. *puissant*, earlier *poissant*, also *possant, pussant, poussant* (Godef. *Compl.*):—Romanic type **possent-em*, pr. pple. of L. *posse* to be able, substituted for L. *potent-em.*

Some scholars explain the F. form in *puiss-* as influenced by the verbal forms *puis, puisse*: others suppose a Romanic **possient-em* for *possent-em.* The Fr. *puissant* is a disyllable (pwi'sănt), as is also historically the Eng. (pwisă'nt, pwi'sănt), from 15th c. to Matthew Arnold; so always in Sidney, Shaks., Drayton, and Milton, while Henry More, Shenstone, and others have (piu,i'sănt), in 3 syllables; one or other of these was approved by all 18th c. orthoepists except Sheridan and Walker; these, following Spenser, give (piū'isănt), which is generally preferred by later dictionaries.]

Possessed of or wielding power; having great authority or influence; mighty, potent, powerful.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 12 A mighti and a puissant woman. *c* 1510 *Gesta Rom., Addit. Stories* I. 429 In Rome a puyssaunte Emperour. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. Prol. 65 But quham na thing is worthy nor pissant. 1523 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 37 Thys grete and puysant armaye. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* CXXXVIII. 513 Ye sowdan rode on a pusaunt horse, and Huon..folowed hym on the pusaunt mare. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. XVI. (S. T. S.) I. 156 Mare pussant þan afore. 1563 WINȝET *To Knox* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 138 A pissant patroun of ȝour cause. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 281 It was greate beautie to beholde theyr puyssant array. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 85 Wise Counsellours, stout Captaines, puissant Kings. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 207 The Queene is comming with a puissant Hoast. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xvi. 28 Or who from France a puisant Armie brings? 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. IV. XXXIX, And with puissant stroke the head to bruize. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 351 His puissant Sword unto his side Near his undaunted heart was ty'd. 1750 SHENSTONE *Ode to Indolence* viii, And thou, puissant queen! be kind. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Bacchanalia* 63 The puissant crowned, the weak laid low.

Hence **Pui'ssantness,** puissance, power. *rare*—[1].

1552 J. ASTLEY in *Ascham's Eng. Wks.* (1904) 123 Not by the puisantnes of others who were knowne to be his open enemyes.

Puissantly (see prec.), *adv. arch.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a puissant manner; with power, strength, or influence.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 45 Whan youre nobille castelle and towne of Calix was besegid..he puissauntly rescued it. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxii. 500 To resyst pusantly agaynst his enemyes. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 150 Puissantly the Frenchmen doth he dannt. 1658 J. WEBB *Cleopatra* VIII. II. 11 Who most puissantly served the Queen's resentment.

Puit, -e, obs. forms of PEWIT, PUT.

Puitternell, obs. Sc. variant of PETRONEL.

Puja, pujah, variants of POOJAH.

† **Puke,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* Also 5-6 pewke, (5 pewyke), 6 puck(e, pook(e, peuk. [Late ME. *pewke, puke*, a. MDu. *puuc, puyck*, name of the best sort of woollen cloth (1420 in Verdam); in mod.Du. *puik* the best, the most excellent, the choice of anything, also as adj. 'excellent'; so LGer. *pük* (as in *püke ware* ware of superior quality, as cloth or linen), WFris. *puwck*, NFris. *pük*: ulterior origin unknown. Its use to designate a colour is found only in Eng. Not connected with F. *puce*.]

1. A superior kind of woollen cloth, of which gowns were made. Also *attrib.*

1466 *Mann. & Housek. Exp.* (Roxb.) 354 He axsethe for makenge of a longe gowne of pewke, ij.s. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 120, vj pair of hosen of puke. 1545 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) II. 63 A new gowne of ffrenche puke lyned withe saten. 1555 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 86 Item vj yards of black puck, xviij^{s}. 1562 *Ibid.* 166 One gowne of fyne puke garded with velluett and furred with budge, xxvj^{s}. viij^{d}. 1566 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 257 In the Shopp. A sadd coller brod clothe iiij yerds xij^{s}...a pooke viij yerds xliiij^{s}. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 78 Wilt thou rob this Leatherne Ierkin, Christall button.. Puke stocking, Caddice garter? 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. i. (1620) 2 The rest and remnant thereof was spent on a Ierkin of fine Puke [orig. *sayo de velarte*].

2. A colour formerly used for woollen goods: as it was produced by galls and copperas, it must have been a blnish black or inky colour, but it is variously described: see quots. Also *attrib.*

Prob. originally the usual colour of the cloth (sense 1).

1530 PALSGR. 253/2 Pewke, a colour, *pers.* 1538 ELYOT, *Pullus*,..russette, sometyme blacke, but rather puke color, betwene russet & black. *c* 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 82 Sume strange coullor or die as french puke. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vii. (1877) I. 172 His coat, gowne, and cloake of browne, blue, or puke. 1598 FLORIO, *Pauonaccio cupo*, a deepe darke purple or puke colour. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 92 The colour of this Camell is for the most part browne or puke. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. v. (1660) 124 To dye wool of a puke colour, take Galls..and boyle your wool or your Cloth therein..halfe an hour: then take them up, and put in your Coperas into the same Liquor, then put in your wool again. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Mixing colour*, If..you would needs have your Cloth of three Colours, as of two dark and one light, or contrary; supposing Crimson, Yellow or Puke.

Puke (piūk), *sb.*2 [f. PUKE *v.* (But the connexion of sense 3 is doubtful.)]

1. An act of vomiting, a vomit.

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 80 This [Pill] generally begins its Operation with a Puke of yellow slimy Matter. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. lxi. 242 It gave him first a puke, then a fever. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 26 She..had two pukes, which might have been occasioned by increasing the squills to four grains.

2. An emetic, a vomit.

1743 *London & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 226 Which Compound, one would think, more fit for a Puke, than a grateful, cordial, stomachic Bitter. 1775 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 95 Yesterday Patty was seized, and took a puke. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* (1850) II. 332 He never once alludes to purge or puke.

3. *U.S.* a. *slang.* A disgusting person. b. *vulgar.* A nickname for a native of Missouri.

1838 HALIBURTON *Clockmaker* Ser. II. xix. 289 The suckers of Illinoy, the pukes of Missuri..and the corncrackers of Virginia. 1847 ROBB *Squatter Life* 152 Captain and all hands are a set of cowardly pukes.

4. *Comb.* Puke-weed (*U.S.*), *Lobelia inflata*, employed as an emetic.

1853 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

Puke (piūk), *v.* [Known first as used by Shaks. 1600; but the derivative *pukishness*, which implies an adj. **pukish*, and this a sb. or (?) vb. *puke*, is found of date 1581. Origin unknown.

It has been suggested that it might represent an earlier **spuke* (unrecorded), from the Indo-Eur. root *spu-, speu-* (whence OE. and OHG. *spīwan*, to spew, spit, L. *spuĕre*, etc.), which is app. also the origin of a mod.Flem. *spukken*, LG. *spucken* (whence mod.Ger. *spucken*) to spew, spit; but the late appearance of the English word and the absence of historical links make this a bare conjecture.]

1. *intr.* To eject food from the stomach; to vomit.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 144 At first the Infant, Mewling, and puking in the Nurses armes. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess of Malfi* II. i, Our duchess Is sick a-days, she pukes, her stomach seethes. 1691 SHADWELL *Scourers* I. Wks. 1720 IV. 311 You puk'd at the sight of her. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* IV. 153 As one of Woodward's patients, sick, and sore, I puke, I nauseate,—yet he thrusts in more. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* II. li, Their bench'd and gaudy boats, Wherein some joking and some puking sit. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 486 A most debilitating sickness supervened, with excessive efforts to puke.

2. *trans.* To eject by vomiting; to vomit.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 102 It helpeth them that puke vp choler. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* IX. vii. 265 Pewking forth a thin waterish Humor by Salivation. 1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* iv. 19 They run no small risque of puiking their gross slimy Humours into their Lungs. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Treat. Dis. Children* (ed. 4) II. 243 After the child had puked-up a great quantity of meconium. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* II. liv. 182 She is bleeding from her mouth, she is puking up all her blood.

3. To cause to vomit, to treat with an emetic.

1739 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 669, I then ordered him..Eight or Ten Grains of Turbith mineral, which scarce puked him. 1823 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* 536 Inoculating for the chicken pox..and puking infant radicals.

Puke, obs. and dial. form of PUCK.

Puker (piū·kəɹ). [f. PUKE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who pukes or vomits.

1846 in WORCESTER.

† 2. A medicine causing puking: an emetic. *Obs.*

1714 GARTH *Dispens.* III. 28 The Griper Senna, and the Puker Rue, The Sweetner Sassafras are added too.

Puking (piū·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. PUKE; vomiting. Also *attrib.* puking fever = *milk-sickness* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* II. ii, I feel a horrible puking myself. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* I. i, To be racked with perpetual puking. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Treat. Dis. Children* (ed. 4) I. 105 This spontaneous puking is not attended with any violence to the stomach.

Puking (piū·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That pukes; also *fig.*

1691 *Weesils* i. 4 If puking Conscience thus can make you squeak. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 534 No evasion sly, Nor sober shift is to the puking wretch Indulged apart. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Treat. Dis. Children* (ed. 4) I. 105 It is a saying with some experienced nurses, that a puking child is a thriving child.

† **Pu·kish,** *a.*1 *Obs. rare*—1. [f. PUKE *sb.*1 + -ISH 1.] Somewhat puke-coloured.

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* viii. D viij b, Bare foote, hyr lockes about hyr heade, yttckde in pukishe frocke [L. *nigra succinctam vadere palla*].

† **Pu·kish,** *a.*2 *Obs. rare*—0. [See PUKE *v.*] Addicted to puking. Hence † **Pu·kishness.**

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* x. (1887) 56 Such, as be troubled with weaknesse, or pewkishnesse of stomacke.

Pukka, var. PUCKA. **Pukree,** obs. f. PUGGREE.

Puku, variant of POOKOO.

Pu·ky, *a. rare.* [f. PUKE *v.* + -Y.] Inclined to puke or vomit; sickly.

1864 G. MEREDITH *Sandra Belloni* xxxiii, He was rendered peaky and puky only by people supposing him so.

Pulane, Sc. var. POLAYN, *Obs.*, knee-armour.

Pulas: see PALAS, E. Indian tree.

Pulaxe, Pulce, obs. ff. POLE-AX, PULSE.

† **Pulch.** *Obs.* A kind of small fish: see quot.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* xix. 180 Gulls, Guffs, Pulches, Chevins, and Millers thombs are a kind of jolt-headed Gudgins.

Pulche, obs. f. POLISH *v.*; see also PULQUE.

Pulchrify (pv·lkrifəi), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pulcher, pulcer*, acc. *pulchr-um, pulcr-um* beautiful + -FY.] *trans.* To beautify, adorn, embellish.

1795 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* i. (1797) 3 It was necessary that Senor Don Raimundo Aruspini should pulchrify his person. *Ibid.* viii. 96 [A hat] sent to be pulchrified by a hatter at Coruña.

Pulchritude (pv·lkritiūd). Also 5-7 pulcri-, 6 pulc(h)ry-. [ad. L. *pulchri-, pulcritūdo*, f. *pulcher, pulcer* beautiful: see -TUDE.] Beauty.

Rare in British use since 17th c.; more used in U. S.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1109 Of som fair lusty lady, þat of pulcritude Were excellent al othir. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 213 Equalite of complexion.., rectitude of stature, and pulcritude of figure. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 90 b, Your noble persone, so formed and figured in shape and stature with force and pulchritude. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 94 There is great pulchritude and comliness of Proportion in the Leaves. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Agst. Apion* II. (1755) IV. 388 He represented God as.. superior to all mortal conceptions in pulchritude. 1804 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 275 Both mother and grandmother cried out against me, notwithstanding my present pulchritude. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 468/2 Possessing little or no pulchritude.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A beauty.

1625 SHIRLEY *Love-Tricks* III. ii, To make ditties and ferses upon her mistress' beauties and pulchritudes. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 583 It was thought to be a pulchritude in their stile.

So † **Pulchritudeness** (*erron.*) in same sense.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 119 Suche a brydge of pulcritudnes, that in all the worlde there is none lyke. 1547 — *Brev. Health* ccxcvii. 97 b, Beauty, fayrenes, or pulcritudines, the whiche is a deceyvable grace.

† **Pulchrous,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 5 pulcrious, 6 pulcruse. [f. L. *pulcher, pulchr-* beautiful + -OUS.] Beauteous, fair.

c 1475 *Partenay* 1263 The sesse child Ffromont..Inly wel formed, pulcrious of face. *c* 1540 BOORDE *The boke for to Lerne* A iij b, It .. reioyseth a mannes harte to se..the pulcruse prospecte.

Pulcrow: see *pull-crow* in PULL- 2.

† **Pulder,** obs. Sc. f. PEWTER: cf. PUDER.

1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 269 Thre dosane of Flander pulder plaittis.

Pulder, -ir, -re, obs. forms of POWDER.

Puldron, obs. form of POULDRON.

Pule (piūl), *v.* Also 6 pewle, puil, peule. [In 16th c. also *pewle, poule*, perh. ad. F. *piaule-r* (16th c. *pioler* in Littré), dial. *piouler, piuler*, to cheep, chirp, whine = It. *pigolare*, Neap. *piolare* to cheep as a chicken; of echoic origin. But the Eng. may be merely parallel to the French.]

1. *intr.* To cry in a thin or weak voice, as a child; to whine, to cry in a querulous tone.

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. xiv. Wks. 1182/2 Yet canne thys peuyshe gyrle neuer ceace whining and pulyng for fear. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 148 Ye soules that lye pewling in the paynles paynes of his pikepurce purgatoire. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 41 We wring our selves into this wretched world, To pule, and weepe, exclaime, to curse and raile. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* v. ii, Wherefore should I pule, and, like a girl, Put finger in the eye? 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 151 ₱ 1 When he is puling for bohea tea and cream. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 39 Don't come puling to me when it's too late.

2. To pipe plaintively, as a chicken, or the young of any animal; also said of the cry of the kite.

1598 FLORIO, *Vulpare*, to crie or pule like a kite. 1611 COTGR., *Pepier*, to peepe, cheepe, or pule, as a young bird in the neast. *Ibid.*, *Piauler*,..to pule, or howle (as a young whelpe). 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* v. 40 Hunger..makes the Lyons roare,..the Chicke chirpe, the Kite pule. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Poultry*, In case she hears any one pule, she must presently see if the little Animal does not require some Help to get out of the Shell.

3. *trans.* To utter or say (something) in a whining or querulous tone.

1535 *Goodly Primer, Dirige* (1848) 232 We have..piteously puled forth, a certain sort of psalms .. for the souls of our Christian brethren and sisters. 1594 DRAYTON *Idea* v. 6, I say, You Love, you peule me out a No. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Temple* 43 A second [puppet priest] pules, 'Hence, hence profane'. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 235 In limbo pent it pules a curse.

† 4. *intr.* To pine or waste away. Cf. PULING 2.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 214 All other kinde of Cattell when they are sicke consume and pule away by little and little, onely Goates perish suddenly.

Pule, *sb.* [f. PULE *v.*] The action of puling; whining or plaintive utterance; a whine.

1893 F. ESPINASSE *Lit. Recoll.* ix. 367 The melancholy book..made by Matthew Arnold the theme of some of his melodious pule.

Pule, obs. f. PILLOW; Sc. var. POOL *sb.*1

Puleal, -eol, variants of PULIOL.

† **Pu·lege.** *Herb. Obs.* Also 5 pulegye. [a. F. *pulège*, L. *pūlegium* (also *pūleium*), supposed to be f. *pūlex* flea.] The herb Pennyroyal: cf. PULIOL.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 76 Tak..þe rotys of Pulegye, þat ys pulyol. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) i, Whan þei pasture of .ii. herbes, þat one is clepid Sorpol [? serpyll. and þat other puligin [*varr.* pulegium, puligium], þei be stronge and fastrennynge. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 364/2 Take Rue, Sentorye, Pulege, Agrimonye, Mintes.

Puler (piū·ləɹ). [f. PULE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who pules; a whining, weakly person.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1895) III. 7 When they sawe other..tenderly brought up like pulers. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt, Master-Constable* II. ii, Flaxen-haired men are such pulers, and such piddlers, and such chicken-hearts. 1662 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Ruggle's Ignoramus* v. ii, I am not such a puler as Mistress Katharine to be Sea-sick. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 490 The puler at last has qualms.

† 2. A young bird, a fledgeling. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Pepieur*, a peeper, cheeper; puler. 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 56 To leaue her, and returne to the Eyas, Brancher, or Puler.

† **Pu·leray.** *Obs. rare*—1. ? Name of an obsolete fabric of silk or silk and worsted.

1719 [STEELE] *Spinster* 346 Many woollen stuffs, and stuffs mixed with silk, and even silks themselves are..laid aside;..some of them are quite lost, and thrown out of sale, such as brillants and pulerays, antherines and bombazines.

† **Puleyn.** *Obs. rare.* Also 4-5 poleyne. [a. OF. *po(u)lain* (1280 in Godef.), transf. use of *poulain* colt.] A slide for lowering casks into a cellar; = PULLEY *sb.*2

[1236 *Close Roll* 21 *Hen. III* m. 20 Ad iij pulinos faciendos ad discarocanda vina regis ibidem. 1313-14 *Calendar of Ing. post mortem* V. 265 [Rendering..2s. 9d. yearly at the castle of Norwich for a custom called] Pipe and Puleyn.] *c* 1357 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 560 Et Will'o de Stottesyete pro puleyns et aliis necessariis faciendis..xiiij d. 1373 in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 369, 20 poleynes, 2 wyndyng poleys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 407/2 Poleyne, *troclea*.

Puliall, variant of PULIOL.

Pulica·rious, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pūlicāri-us* of or belonging to fleas, f. *pūlex, pūlic-em* flea; cf. *pūlicāria* (sc. *herba*) flea-bane: see -OUS.] Of the nature of a flea, of the flea kind.

1872 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xvii. 4 Has he multiplied himself into a host of pulicarious dragons—hug-dragons?

So † **Pu·licary** *a. Obs.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 358 Psyllium is a pulicary hearb so called from..its seed.

Pulicat(e, variant of PULLICATE.

Pulicine (piū·lisəin), *a. rare.* [f. L. *pūlex, pūlic-em* flea + -INE 1.] Of or relating to fleas.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pulicine*, of or pertaining to a Flea. 1851 *Zoologist* IX. p. cxlv, My own pulicine experiences would excite some surprise.

† **Pulick mountain, pulimountayn,** obs. ff. *poly-mountain* (POLY c); cf. also PULIOL b.

1657 C. BECK *Univ. Charac.* K ij, Pulick mountain. 1562

Turner *Herbal* II. 133 b, Serpillum that is in gardines is called for the moste parte in Englande creping thyme, and about Charde pulimountayn.

Pulicous (piū·likəs), *a. rare.* Also *erron.* pulicious. [ad. L. *pūlicōs-us*, f. *pūlex* flea: see -ous.] Abounding in fleas; fleay.

1658 Phillips, *Pulicous*, full of fleas. 1721–90 in Bailey. 1843 Le Fevre *Life Trav. Phys.* I. xviii, A pulicious fever, caused by lying upon an old leathern sofa, prevented me from closing my eyes. 1853 G. J. Cayley *Las Alforjas* I. 197 We slept in our clothes across a very pulicious mattress.

So **Pu·licose** *a.*, infested with fleas, flea-bitten; *Path.* resembling flea-bites; **Pulico·sity**, the condition of being infested with fleas.

1730 Bailey (folio), **Pulicose*, abounding with or full of Fleas. [Hence in J., etc.] 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 637 Pulicose or petechial spots were at one time supposed to be in every instance the result of debilitating and putrid fevers. *Ibid.* 638 Simple pulicose scurvy.—Exhibiting from the first a pulicose or flea-bite appearance. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, **Pulicosity*, abundance of Fleas. 1809 *European Mag.* LX. 20 He could not get a wink of sleep.. from the extreme pulicosity of the beds.

Puling (piū·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Pule *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Pule; whining, plaintive piping; a complaint.

1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* II. v. (1557) 83 The women will..ofte complayne and vexe their housbandes, and angre them withe peuysshe puelynge. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Masques & Triumphs* (Arb.) 540 Let the Songs be Loud, and Cheerefull, and not Chirpings, or Pulings. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* xxix, Be a man, Jack, and have no more of this puling.

† b. One who pules; a weakling. *Obs.*

1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1895) I. 29 Catoes sonne..was such a weake pulinge, that he could not away with much hardnesse.

Puling (piū·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Pule *v.* + -ing 2.] 1. Crying as a child, whining, feebly wailing; weakly querulous. Mostly *contemptuous.*

1529 More *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 299/2 So much and in suche wise as we sely pore pewling sowles neither can deuise nor vtter. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 185 A wretched puling foole, A whining mammet. 1648 Milton *Tenure Kings* (1650) 6 The unmaskuline Rhetorick of any puling Priest. 1781 Cowper *Expost.* 474 While yet thou [Britain] wast a grov'ling puling chit. 1857 W. Collins *Dead Secret* II. i, [She] is not one of the puling, sentimental sort.

† 2. Pining, ailing, weakly, sickly. *Obs.*

1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* F j b, How weake and pewlyng his childhode. 1641 Brome *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 382 As well as puling stomacks are made strong By eating against Appetite. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1662) II. 126 Lean land will serve for puling pease and faint fetches. 1706 Phillips, *Puling*, sickly, weakly, crazy.

Hence **Pu·lingly** *adv.*

1600 Dekker *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 42 Mistress, be rul'd by me, and do not speake so pulingly. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Wilts.* (1662) III. 146 An erected soul, disdaining pulingly to submit to an infamous death. 1904 C. L. Marson *Folk Songs Somerset* I. p. xi, The so-called cultured people lament pulingly that we have been forgotten in the Divine Almonry.

† **Pu·liol.** *Herb. Obs.* Also 5 pylyol(o, -eol, 5–6 pulyol(e, 5–7 -ial(l, 6 -iol, -iole, -yall, pilliall, 7 puleall. [a. OF. *puliol, poulieul, poliol* (14th c. in Godef.):—L. type **puleiolum*, dim. of *puleium, pulegium* pennyroyal (or ? ad. L. **poliolum*, dim. of *polium* Poly). Cf. mod.F. *pouliot* (with different suffix) pennyroyal (Littré), also F. dial. *polieu, poulieu, pouillu* thyme (Godef.).] The name of some aromatic herbs. a. (also puliol royal) = Pennyroyal, *Mentha Pulegium.* b. Puliol mountain, perh. the same as *poly-mountain* (Poly c); but sometimes identified with Wild Thyme, *Thymus Serpyllum*: cf. Pellamountain.

[Cf. 1450 *Alphita* 150/2 *Pulegium regale*, gliconeum idem, simile est calamento minori. *Pulegium ceruinum uel montanum*, serpillum, [herpillum] idem, minora habet folia quam alla. gallice puliol, anglice Brotheruurt.. *Pulegium* quando simpliciter ponitur pro regale intelligitur. *Ibid.* 167/1 *Serpillum* .. gallice serpoul uel tymbre uel puliol. *Ibid.* 31/2 s.v. *Calamiten. Ibid.* 120/2 s.v. *Montanum serpillum.* 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 672 Pennie royall [called] *Pulegium regale* for difference sake between it and wilde Time, which of some is called *Pulegium montanum.*]

a. [*c* 1265 *Voc. Names Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 555/1 Chaudes herbes.. *Pulegium, i.* puliol, *i.* hulwurt. *Ibid.* 557/20 *Origanum, i.* puliol real, *i.* wdeminte.] 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 601/25 *Pelegum, anglice* Pylyole. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 399/1 Pyleol ryal, *origonum.* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B ij b, Take puliall and garlek and stampe it wele togeder. *a* 1568 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 360 Sum bad hir tak erb pilliall. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. lxv. 232 This herbe is called..in English Penny Royal, Puliol Royall. 1611 Cotgr., *Pouliot*, Penniroyall, Pulial royall. 1706 [see b].

b. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 399/1 Pylyol mounteyne, herbe, *Pulegium. c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 104 Take puliol montayne, þat is to say hullewort and wasshe hit clene. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xxvi. (1870) 289 These thynges folowynge doth purge Melancoly: quyckbeme,..pulyall mountane. 1545 Elyot *Dict., Clinopodium*, the herbe whiche is called Puliole mountayne. 1657 C. Beck *Univ. Charac.* K ij, Puleall of the mountain. 1706 Phillips, *Puliol*, or *Puliol-Mountain*, a sort of Herb; *Puliol-Royal*, the same as Penny-Royal.

Pulisch(e, -ish(e, -ysh(e, obs. ff. Polish *v.*

Pulk 1 (pʊlk). Now *local.* Forms: *α.* 3–5 polk, 5 polke; *β.* 5–7 pulke, 7 pulck, 5– pulk. [ME. *polk*, app. dim. of OE. *pól*, ME. *pōl(e* (in 15th c. also *pull*) Pool *sb.*1 Cf. Chink.] A small pool, especially of standing water; a small pond or water-pit; a shallow well or tank; a puddle, a plash; a small lake or 'broad'.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2685 On þe feld was neuere a polk [*rime* folk] þat it ne stod of blod so ful, þat þe strem ran intil þe hul. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2886 Mine hors þe water vp brouȝt, Of o polk in þe way. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 408/1 Polke..or pul yn a watur (*H.* pulk water, *P.* pulke, or pulke water), *vortex.* 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 842 It is easie for a woman to goe to a pond or pulke standing neare to her doore. 1674–91 Ray *N. C. Words* 56 A *Pulk*, a Hole of standing Water, is used also for a Slough or Plash of some depth. 1678 *Coll. Conn. Hist. Soc.* VI. 186 The Highway..very chargeable to mayntayne by reason of swamps pulcks and Hoales that lye in thesaid Highway. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Pulk*, a hole full of mud, or a small muddy pond. Otherwise a *pulk-hole*, a shallow place containing water. 1883 G. C. Davies *Norfolk Broads* i. (1884) 7 In the little 'pulks' or miniature Broads, which everywhere open off the river, are lilies..in dazzling abundance.

b. Comb. *pulk-hole.*

a 1825 [see above]. 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* 55 The turf in the pulk hole or bog lands.

† **Pulk** 2. *north. dial. Obs.* A chest of drawers; a bureau.

1577 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 415 A pulke of mazer xxvj' viij^{d}. 1590 *Ibid.* II. 197 Myne uncle Barker's debt book, lyeinge in..a dresser ther, the key whereof is in a pulke in the perlor. 1596 *Ibid.* 297 *note*, The standinge pulke in the hall.

‖ **Pulk** 3, **polk** (pʊlk, pɒlk). [a. F. *pulk*, a. Pol. *polk*, Russ. полкъ *polk*^{u} a regiment, an army.] A regiment of Cossacks. Also *transf.*

1791 *St. Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 198/2 It is permitted to all citizens to serve in the army in any regiment or pulk. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 302 Two pulks of cossacks, each pulk consisting of 500 men. 1848 Thackeray *Contrib. to 'Punch'* Wks. 1886 XXIV. 195 Now charging a pulk of Chartists. 1861 W. H. Russell in *Times* 22 Oct., A squadron of cavalry..whose saddlery accoutrements..and uniforms would not be tolerated in a polk of Cossacks of the Black Sea.

‖ **Pulka** (pʊ·lkä). Also *erron.* pulkha, pulk. [a. Finnish *pulkka*, Lapp. *pulkke*, (acc. to Friis, more purely) *bulkke, bulke.*] A Lapland travelling-sledge in shape like the front half of a boat, drawn by a single reindeer.

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* 35 Confined in one of those carriages or pulkhas. 1808 Eleanor Sleath *Bristol Heiress* I. 177 No rein-deer bids her pulkha fly. 1858 B. Taylor *North. Trav.* ix. 84 These pulks are shaped very much like a canoe; they are about five feet long, one foot deep, and eighteen inches wide, with a sharp bow and a square stern. You sit upright against the stern-board, with your legs stretched out in the bottom. 1881 Du Chaillu *Land Midn. Sun* II. 79 Numerous pulkas..were scattered around. 1885 S. Tromholt *Aurora Borealis* I. 108 The sleigh would capsize quicker than the Pulk.

† **Pull,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* [OE. *pull*, found beside *pól*, Pool *sb.*1 (q. v.); cf. also Welsh *pwll* in same sense: the relations between these forms are obscure. (The Sc. *pule, puil* (pül) is = Eng. *pool.*)] A pool. (In the OE. example, a pool in a stream.) b. *Comb.* pull-reed, *dial.*: see *pool-reed*, Pool *sb.*1 3.

c 1075 *Grant by Offa* (*c* 779) in Birch *Cart. Sax.* I. 326 Of sexes mere in þæs pulles heafod..of ðorn brycge in þone pull, & æfter þam pulle in baka brycge..in dodhæma pull, of þam pulle eft in Temede stream. 1199 *Rot. Chart.* (1837) 8/2 Terram de Hunfrideheved..et partem polli que dicitur Kierkepolle. *a* 1300 *Joseph & Jacob* 18 Hi floten swiþe riued bi dich & bi pulle. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1032 A sobur brook amydde or ellis a welle With pullis [L. *lacunis*] faire. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Pull-reed*, a long reed used for ceilings instead of laths. *Somerset.*

Pull (pul), *sb.*2 [f. Pull *v.*]

I. The act, action, or faculty of pulling.

1. An act of pulling or drawing towards oneself with force: a general term, including both a momentary pluck, wrench, or tug, and a continned exercise of force. Also *fig.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/1 Pul, or drazte.., *tractus.* 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 137 There were two hangemen ready and eche of them a payre of tonges read hote: at the three first pulles he helde his peace. 1609 S. W. *Marie Magd. Fun. Teares* 53 She beheld thy armes and legges racked with violent puls, thy hands and feet boared with nayles. 1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* iv. 82 If the Lord draw not the soul, and that with an omnipotent pull, it can never come from itself to Christ. 1795 Mrs. E. Parsons *Myst. Warning* I. x. 178 He rang the bell...After waiting..he was about to repeat the pull. 1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* viii. (1883) 77 There is a pull from above, and there is a push from below. 1883 Gilmour *Mongols* 154 With a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together, round goes the wheel.

b. The force expended in pulling or drawing; pulling power or force (with or without the production of motion); draught, traction, strain; the force of attraction. Also *fig.*

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 505/1 If the stock [of an anchor] were very short, the pull of the cable would tend..to drag the end of the stock along the bottom. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* II. i. § 1 We may have pressure without motion, or dead pull. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xvii. 319 The sides of the glacier are acted upon by an oblique pull towards the centre. 1863 — *Heat* xiv. § 692 (1870) 480 The entire pull of the sun being then exerted upon it. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 745/1 The amount of this magnetic pull may be very considerable.

c. The drawing or dragging of a weight; the exertion of carrying one's own weight up a steep ascent against the force of gravity. (Cf. 8.)

1841 Motley *Corr.* (1889) I. iv. 70 The next night left.. for Königsberg, a long pull of fifty-eight hours in a diligence. 1861 Symonds in *Life* (1895) I. iv. 179 A stiff pull it was that brought us to the top. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) vii. 158 The work had been simply a stiff pull against the collar. 1872 Jenkinson *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 209 A good steady pull must necessarily land the tourist on the summit.

2. Specific or technical uses of sense 1.

a. *Printing.* A pull of the bar of the hand-press (see Pull *v.* 14); hence, an impression taken, or a page or part of one printed, by this; now *spec.* a rough 'proof', taken without an overlay and the adjustments necessary for a finished impression.

First, second pull, the part of the forme printed at the first or second pull of the bar in the early presses, in which more than one impression of the platen was sometimes necessary to cover a large forme; so *forme of one pull.*

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 393 When a Form of one Pull comes to the Press. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Printing* 358 Having Pulled the First Pull,..he turns the Rounce about again,..and then Pulls his second Pull. 1787 *Printer's Gram.* 328 That which causes a Soft Pull is putting in pieces of felt or pasteboard.

1885 J. Coleman in *Longm. Mag.* V. 500 Previous to its suppression, they gave me a 'pull' of it [an article]. 1900 Upward *Eben Lobb* 41 Take away that pull and bring me a revise directly. There are five mistakes in one par of 'Talk'. 1909 H. Hart in *Let.*, To a printer the difference between 'a pull' and a 'finished impression' is, that the one has no preliminary making-ready, and the other has.

b. A pull at the bridle in order to check a horse; *spec.* in *Racing*, a check dishonestly given to a horse in order to prevent his winning.

1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 123 He will run thro' at the Speed he begins with, or nearly so, because every Horse..requires to have a Pull. 1840 Blaine *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1258 The pull and hustle are effective bridle manipulations...The horse, which..is so free..a goer as on no occasion to require the pull and hustle, is the very one that will be benefited by it when running in. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* II. II. ii. § 2 (ed. 2) 381/2 It is easier to go into the saddling enclosure and select a winner of a steeplechase, barring accidents and pulls.

c. A pull at an oar; hence, a short spell at rowing; a passage or journey in a rowing-boat.

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 283 We had a hard pull with our oars to get on board the buss. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxv, Whalemen make the best boats' crews in the world for a long pull. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vi, The college eight was to go down..to the reaches..for a good training pull. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 2 Apr. 221/2 The oarsman gave a lusty pull.

d. The act of pulling the trigger of a fire-arm; also, the force required to pull the trigger.

1888 Rider Haggard *Col. Quaritch* xxxvi, He had never known the pull of a pistol to be so heavy before. 1892 Greener *Breech-Loader* 186 As the angles given are similar to the action when pulling the trigger with the finger, it is necessary to know this when trying the pulls of guns. 1900 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 3/2 Armed with the Lee straight-pull rifle.

e. The act of drawing a card.

1715 Lady M. W. Montagu *Basset Table* 52 The Knave won Sonica,..And, the next Pull, my Septleva I lose.

f. *Cricket.* A hit which brings a ball pitched to the off side round to leg. So in *Golf*, a hit which causes the ball to swerve in its flight towards the left (i.e. of a right-handed player).

1892 *Daily News* 29 June 2/7 The veteran E. M. Grace brought off some most alarming pulls. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Aug. 3/2 The 'pull', which is simply an artistic method of placing the ball where the field is not. 1903 H. H. Hilton in Low *Concerning Golf* 66 When the wind is coming from the player's right the presence of a slight pull adds many yards to the length of a drive.

g. *Long pull* (in public-house phraseology): the supply to a person of an amount of intoxicating liquor (usually beer) exceeding that for which he asks.

Understood to be so called from the extra pull given by the publican at the beer-pump (cf. sense 6).

1908 *Times* 3 Nov. 4/5 (Parl. Rept.) He [Mr. Asquith] would not say they [licensing bench] actually imposed conditions as to what was called the 'long pull', but they certainly had the power to do so. *Ibid.* 19 Nov. 6/5 (A member of committee) The licensing justices were to be empowered also to attach to the renewal of a licence a prohibition of what was known as 'the long pull'.

† 3. A turn or bout at pulling each other in wrestling or any struggle; a trial of strength of body, will, determination, argument, etc.; a bout, a set-to; often in *to stand* or *wrestle a pull. Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1809 Þe firste pul so harde was set þat þeyr brestes to-gyder met...Ilk oþer pulled. *c* 1381 Chaucer *Parl. Foules* 164 For manye a man that may nat stonde a pul It likyth hym at wrastelyng for to be. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 7996 Thei [Trojans] vnnethe stode hem a pul. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 4480 At Auerice now haue here a pul. *Ibid.* 5232 Per-with þis land hath wrastled many a pul. *a* 1568 *O wrechit Man* 39 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 210 Aganis his dynt thow may nocht stand ane pow. 1588 Drake in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 32 We..mynd with the Grace of God, to wressell a poull with him. 1747 Richardson *Clarissa* (1749) II. xxxvi. 243 We have just now had another pull. Upon my word, she is excessively..unpersuadable.

b. *fig.* A single effort or act likened to pulling; a 'go'.

1803 Mary Charlton *Wife & Mistress* II. 244 It's of no use my trying to get in more than a word at a pull,..he would only stop me twenty times. 1871 'M. Legrand' *Cambr. Freshm.* 54 The opportunity both desired of having the first 'pull' at their new master.

4. The power or capacity of pulling instead of being pulled; advantage possessed by one party, course, or method over another; esp. in phrase *to have a* or *the pull of, on, upon,* or *over* some one. *The pull of the table,* in gambling games, the advantage possessed by the dealer or banker.

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* v. vii. (1886) 82 They have a verie cold pull of this place, which is the speciall peece of scripture alledged of them. 1781 Burgoyne *Ld. of Manor* III. i. 61 Oh, you'll have quite the pull of me in employment. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict., Pull,* an important advantage possessed by one party over another. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* xli, That they may know what their chances are, and who naturally has the pull over them. 1890 Huxley in *Life* (1900) II. xv. 255, I think, on the whole, I have the pull of him. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 131 There's no particular pull in it. 1893 *Spectator* 10 June 767 Economy is the unquestionable 'pull' of vegetarianism.

b. *spec.* Personal or private influence capable of being employed to one's advantage. *U. S. slang.*

1889 *Chr. Union* (N. Y.) 17 Jan. 68 The sole difference being that B had a 'pull' on the [excise] Board and A had none. 1894 Stead *If Christ came to Chicago* 51, I have got a pull, and any one who has got a pull can do a great deal. 1897 in *Daily News* 28 May 6/4 Appointed to commissions because, to use an American expression, they had a political pull.

5. A long or deep draught of liquor.

[Perh. in origin a different word: cf. Pull *v.* 12.]

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* v. ii, And when ye meete at one pot, he shall haue the first pull. 1707 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 510 He swallowed down both..at two or three pulls. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 74 He calls for a Quart, and bids the Child take a hearty Pull. 1835-40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 319 Who's for a pull of grog? suppose we have a pull, gentlemen—a good pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether, eh! 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* ix. 377 The oxen..seemed to enjoy, not a little, a vigorous pull of good rain water. 1867 Baker *Nile Tribut.* iv. (1872) 61 A long and deep pull at the water-skin.

II. Concrete senses.

6. That part of a mechanism with which a pull is exerted; a handle or the like; often in *comb.*, as *beer-pull* (the handle of a beer-pump), *bell-pull*; also, an instrument or device for pulling.

1810 in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 438 She..laid the pull of the bell over the end of the bed. 1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 344 There was a parlour, Aye, and a carpet and bell-pull too! 1864 Beer-pull [see Beer *sb.*1 4]. 1866 A. Morrison *Child of the Jago* 43 The landlady hung hysterical on the beer-pulls in the bar. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 12 Apr. 3/5 'Pulls', too, may be procured; rubber pulls, threads, and tubes that run beneath the suave performer's clothes as the pipes and wires run invisibly under London.

†**7.** Some kind of draw-net. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1303 *Reg. Pal. Dunelm.* (Rolls) III. 40 Duæ sagenæ quæ vocantur 'Tol et Pul'.

8. A part of a road where more than ordinary effort is necessary; *esp.* a steep ascent. (Cf. 1 c.)

1798 Charlotte Smith *Yng. Philos.* IV. 130 This dairy woman was fain to get out to walk up this pull. 1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 63 If the roads were without pulls, a greater weight might be taken. 1855 Chamier *My Travels* III. iv. 101 The..track..is a severe pull, and a most disagreeable, fagging one.

9. *Combinations*: see Pull-.

†**Pull,** *sb.*3 *Obs.* [a. F. *poule* fowl, orig. chicken:—late L. *pulla,* fem. of *pullus* young of any animal. Cf. Pullet.] A bird of the poultry kind, a fowl. In comb. *pull-fowl.* Also *pull-bill, -roll* (poultry-bill, -list).

1604 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 312 The giveing of allowance of all the Poultry in the Pull-Rowles, Pull-Bills.. and other particular Breivements of the Household. *a* 1688 J. Wallace *Descr. Orkney* (1693) 16 Here is plenty both of wild and tame Fowls, Pull-Fowls, Hens, Dukes, Goose, &c.

Pull (pul), *v.* Forms: 1 pullian, 4–5 pullen, -yn, 4–7 pulle, pul, 4– pull, (6 puyll, polle, poull; *Sc.* and *n. dial.* 5–8 pow, 8–9 pou, pu', 9 poo, poogh). [OE. *pullian* (with compound *a-pullian*), rare, and of uncertain etymology.

It has been compared with LG. *pülen* to shell (peas, etc.), husk, decorticate, strip, pick, pluck, pinch, tear (*Bremisches Wbch.* III. 372), also *pülen, pülken,* MDu. *polen,* 'decorticare' (Kilian), EFris. (Saterland) *pülje,* NFris. *püllin, pölə*; cf. MLG., LG. *pülle,* Du. *peul* husk, cod, shell. But there are great difficulties both of sense and form. If *pull* and *pluck* both went back to OTeut. a primitive connexion between them would be conceivable, but historical evidence of this is entirely wanting.

The OE. instances known show already three senses or uses; but all belong to the general notion of *pluck, snatch* (with fingers, claws, or beak), rather than to that of *draw with sustained force or effort,* as in modern use. The former is therefore assumed as the primary sense.]

I. In senses akin to *pluck.*

1. *trans.* To pluck or take away (anything) by force from where it grows or is set or attached; = Pluck *v.* 1. **a.** To pluck or draw out (feathers, hair, etc.). *Obs.* or *dial.*

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 362 gif þu nimest wulfes mearh and smyrest mid hraðe ða stowe þe þa hær beoð of apullud [*v. r.* -od] ne geþafoð seo smyrung þæt hy eft wexen.] *c* 1386 Chaucer *Manciple's T.* 200 To the Crowe he stirte and that anon And pulled hise white fetheres enerychon.

c 1400 26 *Pol. Poems* xxvi. 10 Here federes were pulled, she myght nat fle. 1586 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. i. That Tamburlaine That..as I hear, doth mean to pull my plumes. 1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI,* III. iii. 7 Wee'le pull his Plumes.

b. To pluck or draw up by the root (plants, e. g. turnips, carrots, flax). See also *pull up* (31 b).

c 1350 *Nom. Gall.-Angl.* 236 *Homme en gardeyn arace nauet,* M[an] in the 3erde pullith nepus. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 146 How it [flax] shold be sowen, weded, pulled, repeyled, watred, wasshen, dryed, beten. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* v. xii. (1614) 507 The herbe is..sowne as other herbs, in due time pulled and dried. 1785 Burns *Halloween* ii, To burn their nits, an' pou their stocks [cabbages], An' haud their Halloween. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 345 Their tops being of a darker green and stronger, which continued..until they [turnips] were pulled.

c. To pluck, gather, cull, pick (fruit, flowers, or leaves) from the trees or plants on which they grow. Now chiefly *Sc.* (*pu', pou, pow*).

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 128 þe sote-sauerende [sweet-savouring] frut sone to pulle. 1382 Wyclif *Jer.* xxxi. 5 Thei shul not pulle grapes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/2 Plukkyn, or pulle frute, *vellico, avello.* *c* 1450 Lovelich *Grail* xliii. 398 To wheche Roser men gon..the flowres to pullen In gret hast. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxi. 26 An ald þaid aver, Schott furth..to pull the claver. 1685 Dryden *Hor., Epode* ii. 30 He joys to pull the ripen'd pear. *c* 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 107 Hopp yards where they were at work pulling hopps. 1721 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc., Yng. Laird & Edin. Katy* iii, We'll pou the daisies on the green. 1724 — *Royal Archers Shooting* viii, Haste to the garden then bedeen, The rose and laurel pow. 1794 Ld. Auckland *Corr.* (1862) III. 240, I pulled above 3000 peaches and nectarines. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* vii. (1858) 136 We had delayed..until the better fruit had been pulled.

†**d.** To gather or collect (other produce). *Obs.*

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. iv. 3 b, They pul from the said Sapins [fir trees] great abundance of rosin.

e. *intr.* To bear or admit of plucking or pulling.

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 57 They [pease] pull the best when they are the most feltered togeather. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 6 Sept. an. 1774, They [beans] may not pull so easily in dry weather.

2. *trans.* **a.** *To pull caps*: to snatch or pull off one another's caps; hence, to scuffle, to quarrel: see Cap *sb.*1 9. So *to pull wigs.*

1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* (1791) II. xxxiv. 224 If either of you have any inclination to pull caps for the title of Miss Belmont, you must do it with all speed. 1785, etc. [see Cap *sb.*1 9]. 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* vii. (1824) 120 A pair of Amazons pulling Caps. 1823 J. Simpson *Ricardo the Outlaw* II. 183 A man..for whom half the females of Paris were pulling caps. 1864 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 183 Twelve halls of justice might be provided—for the worst of which the judges at Westminster would pull wigs.

b. To snatch, steal, filch. *slang.*

1821 Haggart *Life* (ed. 2) 63, I pulled a scout, and passed it to Graham. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 414/1 We lived by thieving, and I do still—by pulling flesh.

†**3.** *trans.* and *intr. Cards.* To draw a card from the pack; hence *fig. To pull for prime* (also *to pull prime*), to draw for a card or cards which will make the player 'prime'. (Cf. Pluck *v.* 2 d, Prime *sb.*2 6.) In last quot., to draw lots. *Obs.*

1593 Donne *Sat.* ii. 86 Hee.. spends as much tyme Wringing each Acre, as men pulling Prime. 1619 Fletcher *Mons. Thomas* iv. ix, Faith Sir my rest is up, And what I now pull, shall no more afflict me Then if I plaid at span-counter. *a* 1625 — *Woman's Prize* I. ii, My rest is up, wench, and I pull for that Will make me ever famous. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Jordan* iii, Riddle who list, for me, and pull for Prime. *Ibid., Ch. Militant* 134 The world came both with hands and purses full To this great lotterie, and all would pull.

4. *intr.* To snatch or tear *at* something; *spec.* of a hawk: To tear or pluck at food; to feed by snatches.

1826 Sir J. S. Sebright *Observ. Hawking* 14 [The young hawk may be] allowed for a short time to pull upon a stump or pinion, from which he can get but little meat. 1852 R. F. Burton *Falconry Valley Indus* vi. 65 Sometimes she is allowed to pull upon a stump. 1883 Salvin & Brodrick *Falconry Brit. Isles* Gloss., *Pull through the hood,* to eat through the aperture in the front of the hood. 1888 F. Hume *Mme. Midas* I. iii, The cattle..lingering..to pull at a particularly tempting tuft of bush grass growing in the moist ditches which ran along each side of the highway.

5. *trans.* By metathesis of object: To strip (a bird) of feathers, or † (a sheep or other beast) of wool or the like (*obs.*), by plucking; = Pluck *v.* 5. Now *rare* or *dial.*

To pull a crow with another: see Crow *sb.*1 3 b.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 176 gif him þince þæt he sceap pullize, ne bið þæt god. *c* 1350 *Nom. Gall.-Angl.* 310 M[an] pyndith a gray gose..And pullith [*deplume*] a coppid larke. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 17 What Schep that is full of wulle Upon his back, thei [the shepherds] toose and pulle, Whil ther is eny thing to pile. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 9 Take smale byrdys, an pulle hem an drawe hem clene. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 78 Ffesaunte rosted,..pull him dry. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 838 To pull or plucke geese, *deplumare anseres.* 1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* (1634) 35 Take an olde Cocke and pull him quicke, bruse him well, and kill him. 1662 [see Crow *sb.*1 3 b]. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 17 One cast the Animal, and the other two pull'd the Fowls. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 19 [A labourer says] I'd pull a lot of sparrows, or maybe some blackbirds and thrushes, and then cut 'em down the back, and fill their bodies full of bread.

b. In *Tanning,* To remove the hair or wool from (hides or skins) with a pulling-knife; also, in *Hat-making,* To free (fur) from the long hairs.

1578–9 *Proclam. Q. Eliz.* 28 Feb., From Shroue Tuesday ..vntill the last day of June..no maner of person or persons ..shall pull or clippe, or cause to be pulled or clipped, any maner of wooll fell. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 15 Feb. 377/1 The fur..is then 'pulled'—that is, the long hairs or 'kemps' are removed with a curved knife, and sold to upholsterers.

†**6.** *fig.* (or in *fig. phrases*). To strip (a person) of his property or money; to fleece; to despoil, rob, plunder, cheat; = Pluck *v.* 6. *To pull a finch, pigeon, plover,* etc., to fleece a simple or unsuspecting person: see the sbs. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 654 And priuely a fynch eek koude he pulle. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* II. 126 3e..plucked and pulled hem anon to þe skynnes. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5984 If I may grype a riche man, I shal so pulle him, if I can. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 972 3e princis..That pullis the pure ay. 1589 Nashe *Pasquil's Returne* Wks. (Grosart) I. 130 The same King Lewes..vrged with extreame necessitie ..beganne at the last to pull the Church himselfe. 1627 W. Hawkins *Apollo Shroving* II. iv. 33 Hee's a yong fat gosling to pull. 1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 146 They pull pigeons in gaming houses.

II. To draw with force; to move or try to move or remove by such action.

7. *trans.* To exert upon (anything) a force that tends to snatch, draw, or drag it away; to drag or tug at.

c 1000 *Epist. Alex. ad Aristot.* in *Anglia* IV. 152 Þær eac ewoman hreaþemys..and þa on ure ondwlitan sperdon and us pulledon. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8295 þai..wold haue led the lord o-lyne to þe towne, But the stoure was so stithe & stedis so thicke, Thai pullid hym with pyne, hut passid þai noght. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 835 To pull, or plucke the haire, *vellico.* 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxi, After they [the shampooers] haue well pulled and stretched your armes. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. i. 6 The sun and the earth mutually pull each other. 1878 Spurgeon *Serm.* XXIV. 653, I shall pull your coat-tail. *Mod.* Don't pull my hair; you hurt me. He complains that another boy pulled his ears.

b. *To pull by the ear, nose, sleeve,* etc., orig. perh. to draw or move by pulling at these parts; subseq. to gain attention, or to inflict corporal chastisement or insult, by such means.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1265 Pulden prestes by þe polle & plat of her hedes. 1570 T. Norton tr. *Nowell's Catech.* (1853) 116 Such is our dulness and forgetfulness, that we must oft be taught and put in remembrance,..and, as it were pulled by the ear. 1677 Horneck *Gt. Law Consid.* iv. (1704) 148 This would pull them by the sleeve, and bid them look on the covetous Gehazi. *a* 1688 W. Clagett *17 Serm.* (1699) 330 Their consciences had pulled every one of them for it at certain times. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 268 ₱ 2, I very civilly requested him to remove his Hand, for which he pulled me by the Nose. 1793 J. Williams *Life Ld. Barrymore* 79 Compelled to pull him by the tail.

c. *To pull a bell*: to pull the bell-rope or handle in order to ring the bell; so *to pull a punkah* (i. e. its rope).

a 1815 in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 438 He put out his hand to pull the bell. 1883 F. M. Crawford *Mr. Isaacs* i. 25, I was engaged to pull a punkah in the house of an English lawyer.

d. *To pull* (also *draw*) *one's leg*: see Leg 2. *To pull the long-bow*: see Long-bow 2.

1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxx, What is it makes him pull the long bow in that wonderful manner? 1901 G. Douglas *Ho. w. Green Shutters* 216 He had pulled his leg as far as he wanted it. 1905 *Athenæum* 22 July 122/3 We ..suspect that some Irish harper was 'pulling the author's leg' when he gave it.

e. *To pull the strings, wires*: see the sbs.

8. To draw, drag, or haul with force or effort towards oneself (or into some position so viewed or pictured); generally with an adv. or phrase expressing direction. For use with particular advbs., see senses 20–31.

a 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 60 A caudron he let fulle Wiþ seþing oile vol Inou; and let him þer-Inne pulle. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. II. 219 Tyl pardoneres haned pite and pulled hym in-to house. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 15837 (Trin.) And as þei to & fro him pulde: his body was stounde. 1562 *Child-Marriages* 99 As she was goynge for Turves, he..pullid her to bed to hym. 1687 *New Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1867) I. 581, I did with much difficulty pull Wiggins off the deputy governor. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 58 Holding a Handkerchief about their neck with both hands they pull it sometimes this way, and sometimes that way, as if they were out of their wits with Grief. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxx, He placidly pulled his nightcap over his ears. 1880 'Ouida' *Moths* I. 31 She had pulled her blonde perrnque all awry in her vexation. 1898 Rowe, etc. *Rowing* (Badm. Libr.) 26 The oarsman [will] meet his oar. By this phrase is meant that he will pull his body to his oar at last instead of his oar to his body, thus very considerably shortening his stroke.

b. *To pull in* or *to pieces,* etc., to separate the parts of (anything) forcibly; to destroy, demolish; also *fig.* to analyse and criticize unfavourably; = *pick to pieces* (Pick *v.*1 11). *To pull an old house on one's head*: see House *sb.*1 18.

1552 Elyot *Dict., Distraho*..to plucke or pull in peces. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Acts* xxiii. 10 The Captaine, fearing lest Paul should haue bene pulled in pieces of them, commanded the soldiers [etc.]. 1642 C. Vernon *Consid. Exch.* 88 Wary how they pull an old house upon their owne heads. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* Ded., Public Conversations, where every body pulls and is pulled to pieces. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 251 The complexional disposition of some of your guides to pull every thing in pieces. 1884 H. Smart *From Post to Finish* xx, But what cannot one pull to pieces?

9. *intr.* To perform the action of pulling; to

exert drawing, dragging, or tugging force. Often with *at* = sense 7. Also *fig.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 68 To see hem pulle in þe plow aproche me by-houez. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1607 Sith he pullith at his croke, So fast in to the flesh it toke. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 110 Than pane with passioun me opprest, And ever did Petie on me pow. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 131 Notwithstanding that the Rope of its own accord doth pull or draw very hard. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 162 ¶ 3 When Ambition pulls one Way, Interest another, Inclination a third. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. v, Taking the knot in my hand, [I] began to pull; but not a ship would stir. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 405 The lever at which it [the spring of a watch] pulls is lengthened as it grows weaker. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 179 In double-acting engines .. the piston-rod forces upwards as well as pulls. 1875 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* s. v. *Pou*, 'Poo away me lads'. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. ii. 78 He pulled, but could not draw it up. *Mod.* You want a horse that pulls well.

b. *spec.* Of a horse: To strain (esp. habitually and persistently) against the bit.

1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* ix. (1809) 106 My horse, who pulls like the devil, was off with me in a jiffey. 1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1258 When the free-going horse is pulling somewhat harder than [his rider] thinks it prudent to indulge him in, he is checked by a steady and firm use of the bit. 1907 *Cavalry Training* (Gen. Staff War Office) iii. § 84 Many horses never pull unless they are going beyond a certain pace, when..they get so excited that they pull very hard or run away.

c. To struggle, wrestle; to exert oneself, work hard. Cf. PULL *sb.*[2] 3. *rare.*

1676 HOBBES *Iliad* xvi. 106 The sweat ran down his limbs; nor could he well, Though mightily for breath he pull'd, respire. 1829 THACKERAY *Let.* in *Pendennis* Introd., I have been pulling away at the Greek play and trigonometry.

d. Phr. *Pull devil, pull baker* (†*parson*), *Pull dog, pull cat*, an incitement to effort in a contest between two persons or parties for the possession of something; hence as *sb.* denoting such a struggle; also *attrib.*

The origin of *pull devil, pull baker*, is unascertained.

1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes to Kien Long* ii. 128 That most important contest then is o'er; Pull Dev'l, pull Parson, will be seen no more. [1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxviii, Then my mither and her quarrelled, and pu'ed me twa ways at anes,..like Punch and the Deevil rugging about the Baker at the fair.] 1828 ABERNETHY *Lect. Anat., Surg.*, etc. 276 It is such a regular pull-baker pull-devil concern, it is quite shocking. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* x, 'Pull devil, pull baker!' cried the women. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Mar. 2/1 In practice tariffs are determined by the pull-devil-pull-baker principle. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 22 Mar. 3/4 It's pull dog, pull cat wi' man and woman, ever since the days of the apple.

e. To move, go, go on, or proceed by pulling or by some exertion of force; cf. 28 d.

1877 M. REYNOLDS *Locom. Engine Driving* I. viii. (ed. 5) 131 The guard got up on the step of the engine, when they pulled gently down to the scene. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* (1900) 251 We'll pull out of this place, Bess, and get away as far as ever we can.

†**10.** *trans.* To take away forcibly or with difficulty; to tear off, to wrench away. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7289 His pray [was] fro hym puld, & his pepull slayn. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* III. vii. 3 Than the soule [is] immedyatly pulled and separate from the body by naturall dethe. 1542–5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 117 It is hyghe tyme to pull from them that wycked Mammon. 1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 10. I, that have..from my father Pull'd more than he could spare. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* I. 322 Subtillie devisd'e only for private gaines, Which you pull from the simple as you list. 1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 11 To pull the poore mans bread out of his belly.

†**b.** *Arith.* To subtract. *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xiii D iv b, If you haue made two stations, pull the lesse Quotient from the great. 1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* vii. (1577) 30 You must pul the heigth of the Equinoctiall from the Horizon.

11. *fig.* **a.** To draw or move by force or influence other than physical; to bring forcibly into or out of some state or condition. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10489 Parys full priuely sho pulled into councell. *c* 1483 H. BARADOUN in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 290 Anon ther is some obstacle or thyng That pullyth me thens, magre of my might. 1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 71 To pull the pride of Gods enemy an ase lower. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 38 When long-suffering hath spent it selfe in pulling them to repentance. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengzebe* I. i, Thou should'st have pull'd the Secret from my Breast, Torn out the bearded Steel to give me Rest. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xv. 349 Their wrongs and blaspbemies ascend the sky, And pull descending vengeance from on high.

†**b.** To bring or draw (evil, calamity) *upon. Obs.* (superseded by DRAW *v.* 31).

1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* B iv b, Bi pulling vpon your self that vengeaunce of God. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. I. i. (1651) 2 Crying sins..which pull these several plagues..upon our heads. 1662 HIBBERT *Body Div.* I. 333 Sin pulls sickness upon us. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 333 To pull mischief on one's pate.

12. To take a draught or drink of (liquor); to draw or suck (a draught of liquor) into the mouth; to drink from (a vessel); also *pull off.* Also *absol.*

[Perhaps orig. suggested by Du., LG. *pull-en*, EFris. *püll-en* to drink (esp. from a jug or bottle), to tipple, f. obs. Du. *pulle* (mod. *pul*), LG. *pulle*, EFris. *pülle, pül* a jug, stone bottle, held by continental etymologists to be a shortening of MDu. *ampulle* AMPUL; but evidently viewed in Eng. as a sense of the native vb.: cf. PULL *sb.*[2] 5.]

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* v. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 169 That twoo Fflemmynges togedere wol undertake..or they rise onys, to drinke a harelle fulle, of gode berkyne: so sore they hale and pulle. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xiv. (Shaks. Soc.) 142 Syr, in good fleyth oo draught I pulle. 1595 *Locrine* II. ii. 147 This makes us work for company To pull the tankards cheerfully. 1608 HEALEY *Discov. New World* 59 Now so many stoopes must hee pull of, or else bee is held an vngratefull, vnmannerly fellow. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* xxviii. (1883) 79/2, I set a bowl of punch before them..which they pulled off plentifully. 1820 J. H. REYNOLDS *Fancy* 22 Give us the keg, we'll pull a little Deady.

b. *intr.* To draw or suck *at* (a pipe, cigar, etc.).

1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xv, Joe..pulled hard at his pipe. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* v, He sat there..and pulled at his empty pipe.

13. *trans.* Uses implying an adv. †**a.** = *pull down* (24) (*obs.*). **b.** = *pull off* (26 a).

a. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. ii. 1 Let them pull all about mine Eares, present me Death on the Wheele. *a* 1621 FLETCHER *Isl. Princess* II. i, The pull your courage, King. *a* 1623 — *Wife for Month* v. iii, His ranke flesh shall be pull'd with daily fasting. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 158 These last fitts of discontent..have soe pulled the Queene that she may want strength to see another sommer.

b. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. App. 641 They pull their coats. The field is worked row by row and hill by hill.

III. In technical senses, with specific objects expressed or understood.

14. *trans. Printing.* In the old hand-press, To draw (the bar of the press) towards one, so as to press down the platen upon the sheet or forme; also *intr.* or *absol.* Hence, To print upon (a sheet) or from (a forme) in this way; to make or take (an impression, proof, or copy) by printing; to print off.

a. *trans.* 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. ¶ 7 Then..Running in the Carriage, [he] Pulls that Sheet. *Ibid.*, If the Impression of the last Pulled Side, stands within the Impression of the first Pulled Side. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 336 He lays another sheet.. upon the Tympan-sheet.., and Pulls these two sheets. Then he..turns the other side of the Register-Sheet.. and Pulls upon that the second side of the Register-sheet. *Ibid.* 357 The Press-man..Pulls the Bar towards him. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* (1880) I. 172 The sheets had been pulled. 1881 *Times* 4 Jan. 3/6 The remainder of the bitumen film is removed and impressions are pulled from it like any other etched plate. 1882 J. SOUTHWARD *Pract. Print.* (1884) 418 One of them pulls or works the [hand] press. 1900 *Pall Mall Mag.* Oct. 179 A few copies were pulled before the disaster occurred.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. li, He appointed them to pull at the Presses of his Printing-house, which he had set up. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. ¶ 7 He..turns down the Frisket and Tympan on the Form..and Pulls as before. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 365 His Companion that Pulls..casts his eye upon every single sheet.

15. *intr.* or *absol.* To pull an oar so as to move a boat; to row; to transport or convey oneself in a boat; to proceed by rowing.

1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* II. 20 Come along, pull away, Boys. Now, my choice Lads. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. round World* (1699) 498 *Pull away*, an expression usual among English Seamen, when they are Rowing. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ix. 230 They exerted their utmost strength in pulling out to sea. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 511 He ordered his men to pull for the beach. 1859 GREEN *Oxf. Stud.* i. (O. H. S.) 17 Familiar to Oxford men pulling lazily on a summer's noon to Godstow. 1907 GRIFFITH JOHN *Voice fr. China* xi. 222 We pulled out and anchored in mid-stream.

b. *trans.* To pull (an oar or sculls); hence, to row, to propel (a boat) by rowing; to transport or convey in a boat by rowing.

To pull one's weight, to row with effect in proportion to one's weight. *To pull stroke*: see STROKE *sb.*

1820 J. H. REYNOLDS *Fancy* (1906) 35 And oft on Sundays, scorning land,..I've pulled a girl, with blister'd hand, And bleeding heart, through Chelsea Reach! 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxi, You know old deaf Stapleton, whose wherry we have so often pulled up and down the river? 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv. 36 The next day we pulled the agent ashore. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxx, Lady Kew still pulls stroke oar in our boat. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. i, The girl rowed, pulling a pair of sculls very easily. 1897 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 6/3 In boating phraseology, he 'pulled his weight'..; he was not a mere passenger.

c. Of a boat: (*a*) *intr.* with passive sense: To be pulled or rowed. (*b*) trans. *to pull* (*so many*) *oars*, to be fitted for, or be rowed with (so many) oars.

1804 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) V. 496 She should be fitted so as to pull thirty-eight sweeps and two skulls. 1805 J. SMITH in *Naval Chron.* XV. 75 The other [boat], from pulling heavy, not being able to get up. 1829 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 127/1 She pulls six oars. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiii, The boats pulled in shore.

16. *trans.* To arrest in the name of justice. Also, to make a raid on (a gambling house, etc.). *slang.* Cf. *pull up* (31 d).

1811 *Lex. Balatr.* s. v., To be pulled; to be arrested by a police officer. *c* 1811 in Farmer *Musa Pedestris* (1896) 77 He had twice been pull'd,..but got off by going to sea. 1871 *Figaro* 15 Apr. 5/2 The police 'pulled' every Keno establishment in the city. 'Pulling' is the slang for seizing the instruments, and arresting the players and proprietors. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* xxxiv, He pulled me, and I was fined two pounds by the beak.

17. *Racing.* To hold in or check (a horse), *esp.* so as to cause him to lose in a race. Also *absol.* In quot. 1906 *fig.* to check, keep back.

c 1800 S. CHIFNEY in H. H. Dixon *Pest & Paddock* v. (1856) 84 The phrase at Newmarket is, that you should pull your horse to ease him in his running... He should be enticed to ease himself an inch at a time. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Good for N.* xxviii, If you were there [at the Derby], you'll agree with me that Belphegor was pulled. 1888 SIR C. RUSSELL in *Times* 26 June 4/4 If jockeys pulled horses in order to prevent them from winning. 1889 *Tablet* 6 July 11/2 Whether a jockey rides to win or has been bribed to pull. 1906 R. KIPLING in *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Oct. 16/1 My point is that the books were 'pulled' simply and solely because they were not sold to the 'Times' on terms which would have enabled the 'Times' to undersell the booksellers.

18. *Cricket.* To strike (a ball) from the off to the leg side; also *transf.* with the bowler as obj. So in *Golf*, to drive a ball widely to the left. Also *absol.* = DRAW *v.* 14.

1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 122 His tendency to pull lost him his wicket more than once. 1892 *Daily News* 17 June 3/7 In trying to pull a ball, he was easily caught at mid-on. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 June 6/2 At 119 Briggs was bowled in attempting to pull Martin. 1897 RANJITSINHJI *Cricket* 156 There are players who can pull with great effect. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Aug. 3/1 Errors of style which cause you to top, slice, or pull your strokes [at golf]. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Sept. 4/7 At the fifth Vardon pulled his second under a fence.

IV. Phrases. **19. a.** *To pull a face, faces*: to draw the countenance into a grimace, to distort the features: see FACE *sb.* 6 b; *to pull a* (*sanctimonious*, etc.) *face*, to put on an expression of the specified kind; *to pull a long face*: see LONG *a.*[1] 1 c.

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pull-faces*, to distort the features. *a* 1845 HOOD *T. Trumpet* xxviii, Just suppose.. You see a great fellow a-pulling a face. — *Ode to Rae Wilson* iv, No solemn sanctimonious face I pull. 1855 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* vi, The Lord Chancellor..pulled a very long face because the prince could not be got to study the Paflagonian laws. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 162 Don't pull sucht a long face.

b. *To pull foot*, also *to pull it*, to run away, to take to one's heels; to run with all one's might. See FOOT *sb.* 29. *colloq.*

1804 FESSENDEN *Yankee Doodle* Poems 96 She flew straight out of sight As fast as she could pull it. 1818 [see FOOT *sb.* 29]. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xi. (1842) 251 The whole crew pulled foot as if Old Nick had held them in chase. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Pull feeat*, 'Thoo'l hae te pull feeat te owertak 'em.'

c. Other phrases mentioned under senses.

Pull caps, wigs: see sense 2; *p. a crow*, 5; *p. by the ear, the nose*, etc., 7 b; *p. a finch*, 6; *p. on one's head*, 8 b; *p. one's leg, p. the long bow*, 7 d; *p. in* or *to pieces*, 8 b; *p. a pigeon, a plover*, 6; *p. for prime*, 3; *p. the strings, the wires*, 7 e; *p. one's weight*, 15 b.

V. With adverbs.

20. Pull about. *trans.* To pull from side to side, this way and that way; *colloq.* to treat roughly, unceremoniously, or as a subject for arbitrary operations.

17.. *Cock Robin's Courtship*, In came the Cuckoo.. He caught hold of Jenny, and pulled her about. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Pulling-time*, the evening of the fair-day when the wenches are pulled about. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 230 More than three years before, they had pulled him about and called him Hatchetface. 1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* II. 67 He's hevin' his place pull'd about. 1905 E. F. BENSON *Act in Backwater* xix, If there is one thing I dread, it is being pulled about by a professional man [i.e. a surgeon].

21. Pull apart, asunder. *trans.* To separate by pulling.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 100 And Pers, for puire teone pollede hit a-sonder. 1545 ELYOT *Dict., Distractio*, separacion, alienacion, or pullynge away, or a sunder. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Distrahere cohærentia*, to pull a sunder or seperate thyngs ioyned. 1706 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* v. (1813) 68 Either carefully pulled, or cut asunder with a sharp instrument; as the case may require.

22. Pull away. **a.** *trans.* To pluck or snatch away; to withdraw or remove by force.

†*Pull away the shoulder*, to turn away, turn a deaf ear.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 185 Þe grave i-pulled away, he spak to seint Cuthbert. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. vi. (1554) 104 Whan he gan away the mantel pul. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 152 Pulle euery blacke away that thou may fynde. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 290 The Azamoglans, tribute children,..are collected from among the Christians, from whom..they are pulled away yeerely perforce. 1611 BIBLE *Zech.* vii. 11 They refused to hearken, and pulled away the shoulder. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* ix. 187 If men..pull away the shoulder from you, and will not be concerned about your troubles.

b. *intr.* (Cf. 15 and AWAY 7.)

23. Pull back. **a.** See simple senses and BACK *adv.* **b.** *trans.* To draw or keep back (in space or in progress). **c.** To date further back. †**d.** To subtract. † **e.** To remove, withdraw.

1559 BP. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. vii. 12 Ther be two thinges that do..as it were, pull me backe from speaking. 1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* xix. (1577) 51 You must pull backe so much from the poynt that the shippe hath sayled by, as the heygth of the pole doth shewe vnto you. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 298 Then must the beginning of Cyrus raigne be pulled back an 11. yeares. 1656 RIOGLEY *Pract. Physick* 217 The cause must be pulled back by opening the Liver Vein. 1701 STANHOPE tr. *Augustine's Medit.* ii. 6 The wickedness of my own heart dismays and pulls me back. *Mod.* He caught cold on the way home, which has pulled him back considerably.

24. Pull down. **a.** See simple senses and DOWN *adv.*

[1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 73, I prayed pieres to pulle

adown an apple.] 1530 PALSGR. 669/1 Pull hym downe out of the tre. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 554 That temporal punishment which the Corinthians pull'd down upon their heads. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xlvi, He should pull down the bliad.

b. *trans.* To demolish, lay in ruins, destroy (a building).

1513 in G. P. Scrope *Castle Combe* (1852) 291 *note*, Saynd hye wold polle don the tyllys of my hos. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 219 The house should be pulled downe. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Luke* xii. 18, I wil pul downe my barnes, and buylde greater. 1677 *Providence Rec.* (1895) VIII. 16 Such as haue set vp fences in ye Common..the Councell shall cause them to be pulled downe. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 294 This Day they began to pull down the Printing House by the Theater. 1891 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 78/2 Desirous of pulling the house down and building a new one on its site.

c. To seize and bring to the ground; to overcome (a hunted animal).

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 76 ? 1 The last Stag that was pull'd down. 1886 HAWLEY SMART *Outsider* i, You weren't within half a field of the fair unknown when they pulled the fox down.

d. To lower or depress in health, spirits, size, strength, value, etc.; also, to 'bring low', to humble, humiliate. † *To pull down a side* = to pluck down a side: see PLUCK *v.* 3 b.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxxv. vi, I did pull down my self, fasting for such. 1607 *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 53/2 They haue two tons of sassafras, which if thrown on the market.. will pull down the price for a long time. 1636 MASSINGER *Gt. Dk. Florence* iv. ii, If I hold your card, I shall pull down the side, I am not good at the game. 1743 BLAIR *Grave* 260 A fit of common sickness pulls thee down With greater ease. 1822 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 9 Mar. 600 Paper-money pulls down the value of gold. 1890 *Spectator* 23 Aug., To pull down the average.

e. To depose or dethrone (a sovereign) violently; to overthrow (a government) by force.

1828 MACAULAY *Ess., Hallam* (1872) 71 In such times a sovereign like Lonis the Fifteenth..would have been pulled down before his misgovernment had lasted for a month. 1855 — *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 442 One at least of the Apostles appears to have lived to see four Emperors pulled down in little more than a year. *Ibid.* xviii. IV. 163 That the author..wished to pull down the existing government there could be little doubt.

25. Pull in. **a.** See simple senses and IN *adv.* *To pull in one's horns*: see HORN *sb.* 5 b.

† **b.** *trans.* To get into one's possession. *Obs. rare.*

1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggers* (1871) 2 Whate money pull they yn by probates of testamentes.

† **c.** To withdraw from use or view. *Obs.*

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 5 You say, pull in the Scriptures, for we will haue no knowledge of Christ. 1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy.* III. i, All my spirits..Pull in their powers, and give me up to destiny.

d. To rein in (one's horse); hence *fig.* Also *intr.* or *absol.* To check or bring oneself to a stop in any course.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* v. v. 42, I pull in Resolution, and begin To doubt th' Equiuocation of the Fiend. 1780 T. TWINING in *Recreat. & Stud.* (1882) 78, I must pull in, or my letter will never end. 1792 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 9, I pull in pretty sharply, and slowly descend. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 11 Let us pull in a little, and take it quietly.

26. Pull off. **a.** See simple senses and OFF *adv.* *To pull off one's hat*, etc., to uncover the head in salutation or reverence.

c 1000 [see sense 1]. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 92 Pul of þe croppes, and clippe hem wyþ a peyre sheris on smale peces. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 157 Thow plukkis the pultre, and scho pullis off the pennis. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 83 Pull off my bootes and spurres. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 82 Every man has not the good fortune..to pull off his hatt and make a leg with an air. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. iv. 57, I pulled off my clothes. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 259 Carefully and slowly pull off the petals. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 42 They pulled off their hats to one another with great civility.

b. *Musketry.* *To pull off*, to pull the trigger so as to deflect the shot from its true aim.

c. *Sporting.* To win (a prize or contest); hence (*slang*) to secure (some benefit); to succeed in gaining or effecting (something).

1870 *Figaro* 9 Nov. 5/1 These sweepstakes, in which the commissioners are always to 'pull off' the money. 1883 MRS. E. KENNARD *Right Sort* v, Now and again.. Jack Clinker managed to pull off some 'good thing' on the turf. 1887 BLACK *Sabina Zembra* 126 We haven't pulled it off this time, mother. 1902 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 44 'I've got a fine thing for you, if you can pull it off!'

27. Pull on. **a.** See simple senses and ON *adv.*

† **b.** *trans.* To induce, promote, cause; *to pull on wine*, to provoke thirst. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* vi. vi, Age, pul'd on with paines, all freshness fretteth. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* G iij, To haue some shooing horne to pull on your wine, as a rasher of the coles, or a redde herring. 1609 TOURNEUR *Fun. Poem Sir F. Vere* 282 Punishments that justly pull On death. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 37 For a whetstone, to pull on a cup of wine, we have dryed Neats tongues. 1670 DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Conq. Granada* IV. iii, That crime thou knowest..Shall an unknown and greater crime pull on. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lx, Boots pulled on without stockings. 1894 DOYLE *Mem. S. Holmes* i. 7 He pulled on his large macintosh.

28. Pull out. **a.** See simple senses and OUT *adv.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 1914 Yf þat tre war tite pulled oute..with al þe rotes aboute. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 938 He prekis in-to þe palais to pull out þe quene. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xiv. 5 Whiche of you shall haue an asse, or an oxe, fallen into a pitt, and will nott straight waye pull him out on the saboth daye? 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 19 We are like to haue biting Statutes Vnlesse his teeth be pull'd out. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 206 The Dogge..will presently flie in ones face, and bee ready if he can to pull out ones throat. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* 10 Mar. III. 133 He pull'd out a pen-knife & stabb'd Mr. Harley. 1742 P. FRANCIS tr. *Hor. Art Poetry* 626 He fell in on purpose, and..Will hardly thank you if you pull him out.

† **b.** *trans.* To draw the lining out through slashes in (a sleeve or garment) so as to display it. Const. *with*, usually in the pa. pple. See PULLER 2, PULLING *vbl. sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1553 in J. C. Jeaffreson *Middlesex County Rec.* (1886) I. 14 Unum par calligarum de panno laneo pulled oute with sarsenett. 1558 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 38 Undersleves of playne yellowe clothe of gowlde pulled oute under the armes with greene golde sarsenet. *a* 1603 *Q. Eliz. Wardr.* in *Leisure Ho.* (1884) 677/2 A pair of sleeves of gold, pulled out with lawn.

† **c.** To extend in length; to draw (a line). *rare.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxxv. Lij, Pull out from the centre a right line to the like number of degrees.

d. *absol.* or *intr.* Of a locomotive engine or train: To move out of a station; to draw out; hence, of a person: To go away, take one's departure; cf. 9 e; to row out: see 15. Also, to withdraw from an undertaking, to 'get out'. Chiefly *U. S.*

1884 *Missouri Republican* 24 Feb. (Farmer *Amer.*), He knows that if he keeps his money in the..business..he will lose it all, and so he has pulled out. 1887 F. FRANCIS *Saddle & Mocassin* viii. 146 For a minute or two they stood looking at one another, and then Doc 'pulled out'. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 18 The train that was to take me on.. was nearly ready to 'pull out', as the phrase goes in America.

29. Pull through.

a. See simple senses and THROUGH *adv.*

b. *trans.* To get (a person) through a difficult, dangerous, or critical condition or situation; to bring (a thing) to a successful issue; to accomplish.

1856 READE *Never too late* li, Youth and a sound constitution began to pull him through. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* viii, 'We shall pull him through, please God', said the Doctor. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct. 3/2 The work..is now in good hands, and will be pulled through.

c. *intr.* (? for *refl.*) To get through sickness, a trial, or an undertaking with effort or difficulty; to succeed in accomplishing or enduring something difficult or severe. Also with *through* prep.

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxxvii, Bless your heart,..I shall be all right. I shall pull through, my dear. 1856 READE *Never too late* xv, You pulled through it, and so will he. 1879 E. K. BATES *Egypt. Bonds* I. x. 233 She is very ill.. but she may pull through after all. 1885 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 2 June 2/3 He is likely to pull through and pay a hundred cents on a dollar. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* 172, I must pull through the business alone.

30. Pull together.

a. *trans.* See sense 8 and TOGETHER.

A rider is said to 'pull his horse together', when, by means of his legs and his reins, he makes it 'collect' or gather itself together.

b. *To pull oneself together*: to gather with an effort one's faculties or energies; to rouse or recover oneself; to rally.

1872 *Punch* 29 June 269/1 The process of pulling myself together and picking myself up. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xiii, I realized this in a moment, and pulled myself together with an effort. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. xcvi. 349 It [the Republic] can pull itself together in moments of danger.

c. *intr.* To act in unison; to work in harmony; to co-operate; also, to agree, 'get on' together.

1799 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 302/2 In the marine language of admiral Mitchel, they pulled heartily together. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 133 Ye pulled together with one mind. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xiii, It was a ship's company which *pulled every way*, as the saying is, when there was nothing to demand union: but let..danger appear..then they all *pulled together*. 1884 SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Times Rep.* 14 June 467/2 Where tenants for life and trustees did not pull together, sales could not in such cases be effected.

31. Pull up. **a.** See simple senses and UP *adv.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10858 And pull vp a port, let hom passe furthe. 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* (E. E. T. S.) 13 Þat same nyth þei pulled up sail & stole þe schip from hir. 1488 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 268 To pulhope pylys that was dryuen downe with flodys. 1766 G. WILLIAMS *Let.* in *G. Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) II. 42 After he has pulled up his stockings. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxvi. 264 One by one we pulled up the boats.

b. To drag out of the ground, or from where it is rooted or set, with the object of removal or destruction; to root out, demolish.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* i. 10, I haue set thee to dai vp..that thou pulle vp, and destroȝe, and springe abrod, and waste. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. xx, Whanne the flaxe was growen and pulled vp. 1532 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 18 The said fishgarthes, piles, stakes,..and other engines.. to be auoyded, and pulled vp. 1668 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1857) VII. 143 Molesting him..in pulling vp his fence. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 112 The weeds themselves must be pulled up by the root. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 348 The allusion is to pulling up the stakes of a tent.

† **c.** To lift up, raise with an effort. *To pull up one's head, pull oneself up*, to assume an erect attitude. Also, to pluck up, rouse up (one's heart, spirits, courage). *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 219 With that he pulleth up his hed And made riht a glad visage. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2074 Þan pullis him vp þe proude kyng. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 606 Into the churche when thou dost gon, Pulle uppe thy herte to Crist, anon. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1178 Up he pullede hys herte. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Ircl.* in *Holinshed* II. 161/2 Now they pull vp their spirits. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, Joel* iii. to Let those that are weake and fearefull pull up their spirits. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* IV. vi. § 1 The people..pulled up their courage for a while.

d. To cause to stop; to stop; to arrest, to apprehend; *esp.* to apprehend and take before a magistrate; hence, to reprimand, reprove, rebuke.

1623 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 392 A man, thinking nothing, pulled up his coach, and so made the horse start a little. 1800 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* IV. 254 A few evenings since I had pulled him up on Hounslow Heath. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Pull* or *pull up*, to accost; stop; apprehend; or take into custody; as to pull up a *Jack*, is to stop a post-chaise on the highway. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 170 He was next day pulled up before the big wigs. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Last Cab-driver*, [He] avowed his unalterable determination to 'pull up' the cabman in the morning. 1864 M. CREIGHTON *Let.* 24 Aug. in *Life & Lett.* (1904) I. i. 12 Fellows won't stand being pulled up for breaking one school rule, when they know you break another. 1884 J. HALL *Chr. Home* 119 It is difficult..before the company, to 'pull up' a boy, or to lecture a girl.

e. To tighten (reins) by drawing them towards oneself; to bring (a horse) to a standstill by doing this; also *transf.* to check (a person) in any course of action, esp. a bad course.

1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 35 Of course you drop the reins entirely on that side, and pull them up sharp, with both hands, on the other. 1827 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. i, Two horsemen pulled up their steeds beneath a wide oak. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* x. 295 Socrates is at once pulled up if he whispers. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 169 Well, I'll go slower; but pull me up if I forget to keep the brake on.

f. *absol.* Of a driver, etc.: To bring a horse or vehicle to a stop; also, of a horse or vehicle: To stop, come to a standstill.

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* lv, The coachman pulled up. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xxii, He pulled up at an inn. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 314 [The horse] took fright, and galloped off...After he had gone about three-quarters of a mile, he pulled up, and one of the men was sent to secure him. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* x. 86 A carriage pulled up..close by the bridge.

g. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* To check or stop oneself in any course of action.

1808 E. S. BARRETT *Miss-led General* 42 He pulled up now, surely?—No—played upon tick. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xliii, He pulled himself up short, in the fear lest he were going again to be false. 1883 LD. RANDOLPH CHURCHILL *Sp. Edinb.* 20 Dec., It is time, and high time, to pull up. Concede nothing more to Mr. Parnell.

h. *intr.* To advance one's position in a race or other contest.

1893 *Outing* (U.S.) XXII. 155/1 At forty yards Harding invariably led by a yard or more, but from this onward Cary pulled up, passing him at about sixty yards.

Pull-, the stem of PULL *v.* (or PULL *sb.*[2]) in comb.

1. With advbs., forming sbs. or adjs., as *pull-away, -in, -off, -out, -over, -through, -to, -up*, (*a*) *sb.* the act of pulling in the direction specified; (*b*) *adj.* that pulls or is pulled in the direction specified; also **pull-off** (of a gun) = PULL *sb.*[2] 2 d; **pull-out**, withdrawal from an undertaking or affair; **pull-through**: see quot. 1891; **pull-to**, (*a*) in *Weaving*, = *lay-cap* (see LAY *sb.*[8] 1 b); (*b*) see quot. 1899. Also PULL-BACK, -DOWN, -OVER, -UP, q.v.

1899 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* App. I. 446 Turning with an appealing look to the trader, he points out the bareness of the royal *pull-away boys. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 July 4/2 Then there is the *pull-in [of the fish], the flash of the brilliant bit of rainbow leaping its life out on the deck. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 17 It is erroneous to suppose that by loosening the sear or any other pin an easier or lighter *pull off is obtained. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 23 Dec. 3/5 A fine copy of Charles Lamb's 'Beauty and the Beast'..enclosed in a specially-printed paper pull-off case, on which is printed the title-page. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Dec. 7/2 The Committee..were also agreed as to the drag pull-off recommended [for the rifle]. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 139 Something good for the *pull out. 1881 *Daily News* 4 Aug. 5/2 First the box with a lid, then the cupboard with a door, then the perfected 'pull-out' drawer. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Feb. 2/3 Orders have been issued that a '*pull-through' is always to be used in future, this consisting of a piece of stout gimp or similar material with which the tow or rag for clearing the barrel is pulled through from breech to muzzle. How long will this 'pull through' last on service? 1906 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 533/2 Running a pull-through down the barrel of his rifle. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pull-to* (Wenving), the upper part of the lay, lathe, or batten, which is used to beat up the weft. Also called the lay-cap. 1899 H. C. HART in *Phil. Soc. Trans.* II The weed is dragged in to the beach as it floats near with a pull-to, a very long-handled, two-pronged fork with bent or hooked tines.

2. With sbs.: used *attrib.* in sense 'used by, for, or in pulling', = PULLING *vbl. sb.* 5; as *pull-line, -rod, -trigger*; also **pull-bell**, a bell rung by a cord, as distinct from a handbell; **pull-boat**, a boat that is propelled by pulling a rope; **pull-cock**, a tap worked by pulling a handle or lever (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **pull-crow**, †**pul-**

crow *a.*, for pulling crows: cf. PULL *v.* 5; **pull-devil**, a bundle of fish-hooks fastened back to back, to be jerked through a shoal of fish (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **pull-drive, pull-stroke,** = PULL *sb.*[2] 2 f; **pull-iron**, (*a*) in a horse-drawn car, the iron tongue by which the swingletree is attached to the car; (*b*) in a railway car, a bolt or lug to which the chain of a draught horse may be attached (*Cent. Dict.*); **pull-piece**, a string or wire by which a clock may be made to strike at will; **pull-tail, pull-tow** (*dial.*): see quots.

1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods* (Surtees No. 97) 53 One litle *puyll bell. 1883 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 172/2 It is a treat to see a powerful young Dutchwoman handle a rope on a *pull-boat. 1905 *Athenæum* 18 Nov. 383/2 Like the hook-stroke and the *pull-drive, it is well illustrated here. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 8 Jan. 7/3 He played for runs. Most famous of all his strokes was his pull-drive. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pull-iron*, the piece at the hind end of the tongue of a street-car by which it is attached to the car. 1878 M. BROWNE *Pract. Taxidermy* ii. 25 There are..two unattached cords of some strength, called the *pull line and the forked line, which latter is attached..to the two staves nearest the bird catcher at the intersection of the top line. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pull-piece* (*Horology*), the wire or string..by pulling which the clock is made to strike. 1903 *Motor. Ann.* 296 Look for stretch in the *pull-rods, and wear off the braking surfaces. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 25 Aug. 7/3 Trott was run out through running a doubtful one off a *pull stroke of his partner's that soared, only to be dropped by Blythe. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xliii, She..reclined on a heap of *pull-tails—the refuse after the straight straw had been drawn—thrown up at the further side of the barn. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, **Pull-tow, pull-tow-knots*, the coarse and knotty parts of the tow, which are carefully pulled out and thrown aside, before it is fit to be spun into yarn. 1895 *Daily News* 17 July 2/1 The range officers began testing the *pull triggers for all who had made scores of 86 and upwards.

Pullable (pu·lăb'l), *a.* [f. PULL *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being pulled.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Apr. 1/2 If he and his rivals were wooden crocks sent round by 'pullable' machinery.

‖ **Pu·llace, -ase.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [app. an erron. variant of PULLEY (perh. founded on the pl. *pulleis*, influenced by *windas, windlass*).] A pulley.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 107/2 *Pullases*, turning things on the top of the [weaving] Frame, by which with the help of the tradles the Spring-staves are raised up and down. *Ibid.* xviii. (Roxb.) 130/2 Drawing it [a battering ram] higher or letting it lower, by means of chaines and pullaces as it hung in it[s] carriage.

†Pullai·le, -ay·le. *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 4 polyle, 5 -aile, -ayl(e, -ayll(e, -eyl, 6 polell. *β.* 5 pullaylle, -aille, -aile, -ayle. [a. OF. *polaille* (13th c. in Godef.), *poulaille*, f. *poule* chicken, fowl (see PULL *sb.*[3]) + *-aille*, collective suffix :—L. *-ālia*: cf. Pr. *pollayllia*, It. *pollaglia*.] Poultry.

α. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 57 My polyle þat is penne-fed & partrykes boþe. *c* 1411 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 979 (MS. R.) The kyte, That me byreve wolde my polaile [*v.r.* pullaille]. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 158 The sleihty fox smal polayl doth oppresse. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xii. (Arb.) 29 How goo your eyen so after the poleyl? 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* I j b, The inwarde yelowe skynne of mawes of the polell.

β. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7045 With caleweys, or with pullaille, With coninges, or with fyn vitaille. 1481 BOTONER *Tulle on Old Age* (Caxton) F iv, Grete habondaunce..of ..hennys capons and of othir pullaile. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 17 The diverse kindes of pullayle, conyes, wild fowl & tame.

† Pullan, var. of POLAINE, a kind of sail-cloth.

1508 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 46 Item, for vj[m] je xl fut of sarris pullan and plank to the said schip and xiiij pece of barrotis; ilk fut xij deneris.

Pullane, Sc. var. of POLAYN *Obs.*, knee-armour.

Pullao, variant of PILAU.

†Pulla·rian, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *pullāri-us* (f. *pull-us* young animal, chicken: see PULL *sb.*[3]) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to chickens or fowls (in quot. the sacred chickens used for divination).

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 330 Papyrius Cursor oppugning Aquilonia, the pullarian auspicator.

Pullastrine (pulæ·strəin), *a. Ornith.* [f. Zool. L. *pullastræ*, pl. of L. *pullastra* young hen, pullet (f. *pullus*: see prec. and -ASTER) + -INE[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Pullastræ*, a group of gallinaceous birds, comprising the Curassows, Mound-builders, and Pigeons (Lilljeborg 1866).

As proposed by Sundevall, 1836, *Pullastræ* included the Curassows, Lyre-bird, Plantain-eaters, and Pigeons.

1875 COPE *Check-list N. Amer. Batrachia* 56 Struthious, Pullastrine, and Clamatorial Birds. 1887 — *Orig. Fittest* I. ii. 114 The Pullastrine birds are a generalized group.

So **Pulla·striform** *a.*, having the pullastrine form; resembling the *Pullastræ*.

1887 COPE *Orig. Fittest* I. ii. 122 Inferior in possessing.. Pullastriform and Struthious Birds.

†Pulla·tion. *Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *pullātio* hatching, f. *pull-us* young animal: see -ATION.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Pullation*, a hatching of chickins. So 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Pullayle, var. of PULLAILE *Obs.*

†Pullay·ly. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 polaly. [a. OF. *pollalie* (1418 in Godef.), var. of *poulaille*, PULLAILE.] Poultry.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/1 Pullayly, or pullay (*K.* pullery, *S.* pullayly, or pullayle), *altile, volatile.* 1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 269 For purveying of..certain piggs and polaly.

Pu·ll-back. [f. phr. *to pull back*, PULL *v.* 23.] 1. The action or an act of pulling back.

1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* Epil. 14 In the French stoop, and the pull-back o' the arm. 1900 G. SWIFT *Somerley* 146 An occasional wrench and pull-back of the arms gave him considerable pain. 1903 A. MACLAREN *Last Leaves* ii. 21 There is very little conscious check or pull-back when we contemplate doing them again.

2. That which pulls back; that which opposes progress or action; a retarding influence; a check; = BACK-SET *sb.* 1, DRAWBACK *sb.* 4. (Very common in 17th c.) Now *colloq.* and *dial.*

a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm. on* 1 *Cor. ix.* 24, Wks. 1867 II. 98 Let us not fear all or any of our adversaries or pull-backs. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 541 There are so many delayes, and so many pul-backs. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 31 Dec., I fear when all is done I must be forced to maintain my father myself.. which will be a very great pull back to me in my fortune. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 21 Oct., Your disorders are a pull-back for your good qualities. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 354 Which (having expended much to relieve her) was a great Pull-back, as the good old Woman called it. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northants. Gloss.* s.v., 'He has had so many pull backs, he could not get on'.

3. A contrivance or attachment for pulling something back. **a.** See quot. 1703. **b.** A contrivance for pulling the fullness of a woman's skirt to the back, so as to make the front hang quite plain.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 100 Smiths in London ask'd me 6*d.* per Pound for Casements.., if they made them with Turn-bouts .. or Cock-spurs, and Pull backs at the Hind-side to pull them to with. 1885 'TIC ROMA' *St. Peter & Cock* xvi. 210 She laid her scissors on the pull-back. 1890 *Standard* 10 Mar., As for the 'pull-back', it seems to be on the wane, not so much because it was a hindrance to progression, but because it did not suit more than a small minority of figures.

Pull-bell to **Pull-devil**: see PULL-.

Pull-doo (pu·ldū). *U. S.* The American coot.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Pull-doo*, a small black duck found in the bays and inlets of the Gulf of Mexico... The word is probably a corruption of *poule d'eau*, i.e. water hen.

Pu·ll-dow·n. [f. phr. *pull down*, PULL *v.* 24.] 1. The act of pulling down, or fact of being pulled down. In quots. *fig.*

1588 R. BROWNE *New Years Guift* (1903) 34 Yet all theis were the pulldowne of Antichrist. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* 1 *Pet. v.* 5 7 5 Though he have many heart-breaks and pul-downs, and many times no countenance to shew it.

2. In the organ, A wire which pulls down a pallet or valve when the key is depressed, thus admitting wind to the pipe.

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 50 The lower part..lying outside the great sound-board, is called the pull-down. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* v. (1878) 39 The pull-down [is] a small piece of wire connected with the tracker by another hook; and which by pulling the pallet down, or open, admits the wind to the pipes. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 49 Holes made ..to accurately fit the pull-down wires.

Pull-drive: see PULL-. **Pulle,** obs. f. POLE *sb.*[1]

Pulled (puld), *ppl. a.* [f. PULL *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Plucked (as feathers, fruit, flowers).

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 19 Bolsters and pillows made.. of scalded feders and drie pulled feders to gedre. 1903 KIPLING 5 *Nations* 40 To a couch of new-pulled hemlock.

2. Denuded of feathers, etc., as a bird; plucked; stripped of wool or hair, as a skin or hide.

Pulled fowl, fowl baked, then skinned and boned, and the flesh cut up and put into a rich white sauce.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 177 He yaf nat of that text a pulled hen. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 516 To suelly the in stede of a pullit hen. 1682 DRYDEN *Satyr* 190 So by old Plato man was once defin'd, Till a pull'd Cock that Notion undermin'd. 1897 *19th Cent.* Nov. 736 The other half is covered with pulled skins waiting to be taken into 'shop'.

3. Drawn; moved, extended, etc., by pulling.

Pulled bread, irregular pieces pulled from the inside of a newly baked loaf, which are put into the oven again, and re-baked till crisp. *Pulled elbow*: see quot. 1902.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 402 Toast or 'pulled' bread or biscuits often well replace bread. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 12 Apr. *Epit. Curr. Lit.* 58 The abnormal condition known as 'pulled elbow'..supposed to be due to subluxation of the head of the radius.

b. *Cricket* and *Golf*. See PULL *v.* 18.

1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 349/1 'Pulled' balls will invariably meet with punishment in some shape or form. 1897 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 387/1 Hoylake may exact a sterner punishment for a 'sliced' or 'pulled' ball.

4. (Also *pulled down.*) Reduced in health and strength, or depressed in spirits; 'dragged'; fagged. Cf. PULL *v.* 24 d.

1801 NELSON *Let.* 2 May (in *Sotheby's Catal.* 15 June (1897) 20), I am dreadfully pulled down. 1831 MOORE *Mem.* (1854) VI. 224 Found him looking a good deal pulled. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 334 His leg [is] now really fairly well, but he looks pulled.

Pullein, obs. form of POLLAN.

Pullen (pu·lĕn). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: *α.* 4 pullan, 5 -layne, 6 -lain, -lyn, poullayne, 6–7 pulleyn, -e, -lein, -e, -lin, 7 -lyne, poulen, 8 *dial.* pulling, 6- pullen. *β.* 5 polayn, 6 -eyn, pol(l)ayne, polleine, -en. [Origin obscure; app. a. OF. *poulain, puleyn, polan* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) young of any animal (:—pop. L. *pullān-us, -um*, deriv. of *pullus* young animal), identified in Eng. with *poullaille*, PULLAILE, poultry.]

1. Poultry; barn-door or domestic fowls; the flesh of these as food. Also *attrib.*, as *pullen market.*

a. 1329 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) II. 102, xij pullan prec. 18*d. c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 67, v. disson pullayn for Gely. xij. dd. to roste. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccciii. 701 Mylke, chese, pulleyn, and other thynges. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 177 Where pullen vse nightly to pearch in the yard. 1591 NASHE *Prognost.* 10 Hennes, Capons, Geese, and other pullin. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 220 To mingle hens or pullins dung especially with their meat. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Turkey*, They are cur'd in the same manner as Pullen is. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* s. v., The Pullen market in Newcastle. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 150 I'm not a goin' to hev' my pullen and lambs run'd away wi'.

β. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C ij b, Take whete..and fede hennys or chykynnes therwith, and fede yowre hawke with thessame polayn. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xvi. 18 With right good chepe, as well of pollen, as of other vitailes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 Gyue thy poleyn meate in the mornynge. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1569) H iij b, Diuers vermine destroye corne, kill Polleine.

2. Chickens collectively; young; rarely, a chicken; *fig.* a child. (Cf. OF. *polle* girl.)

1631 *Celestina* Prol. A vij, Your craven Kites press upon our Pullen, insulting over them even in our own houses, and offring to take them even from under the hens wings. 1681 GREW *Musæum* I. IV. iii. 73 Whatever they [Puffins] eat in the day, they disgorge a good part of it in the night into the mouths of their Pullen. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'Thoo little uneasy pullen', you tiresome child.

Puller (pu·lər). [f. PULL *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which pulls, in various senses of PULL *v.*

1. One who plucks, draws, or drags (often with an adverb, as *puller down, on, out*); a plucker, a drawer; a gatherer or reaper; a rower.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* l. 6 My bodi I 3af to the smyteres, and my chekes to the pulleris. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 157 Proud setter vp, and puller downe of Kings. 1623 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* v. i, I was but a pumper, that is, a puller-on of gentlemen's pumps. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xv We were really good pullers [of oars]. 1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. I. 174 The pullers walk in the furrows, between the ridges. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Stabbed in Dark* iv, It was a heavy climb, even with the pullers and pushers.

b. In specific and technical applications: see quots. (Often with prefixed word indicating the thing pulled, as in *fur-puller* (FUR *sb.*[1] 10), *pole-puller* (POLE *sb.*[1] 5 c), etc.)

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. P 15 Though the Puller Lays on Sheets, Lays down the Frisket, Lays down the Tympans and Frisket, Runs in the Carriage, [etc.], Picks the Form, Takes off the Sheet, and Lays it on the Heap, yet all these Operations are in the general mingled and lost in the name of Pulling. 1861 *Illustr. Times* 5 Oct. 221 To each gang of [hop-]pickers there is appointed a pole-puller. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 7/1 Fur-pulling is hard and dirty work... At the best, the pullers can only earn 11*s.* or 12*s.* a week. 1892 GREENER *Breech-Loader* 258 A rotating trap which simply defies trickery on the part of the trap puller or his assistants. 1894 DOBSON *18th Cent. Vignettes* Ser. II. 198 He was his own puller, collater, sewer, forwarder, headbander, coverer, and finisher [in bookbinding]. 1898 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 10/6 Saw-mills.—Puller out for bench.

2. An instrument or machine for pulling: see quots.; in quot. 1542–3 †*pullers out* = *pullings-out* (PULLING *vbl. sb.* 4).

1542–3 *Privy Purse Exp. Pcess Mary* (1831) 96 A payr of wrought Sleves, & pullers out for an Italian gowne wrought. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 425/2 The Volsella, or Puller, or Tweezers..is an Instrument..by which they take forth a peece of a bone which is corrupt and moueable. 1892 *Daily News* 28 June 5/3 The pullers are stated to be fixed at the end of the rows, in suchwise that each machine is pulling over 50 punkas.

3. A horse that pulls: see PULL *v.* 9 and 9 b.

1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 125 Mr. Wake rolled the thong of his whip round the stick, to be better able to encounter his puller. 1880 MISS BRADDON in *World* 14 Jan. 15 He's one of the best horses I ever rode, but a confounded puller. *Mod.* A capital draught-horse, a willing puller.

†**4.** *Puller on*: a provocative of thirst: see *pull on*, PULL *v.* 27 b. *Obs.*

1608 HEALEY *Discov. New World* 68 A seruice of shooing-hornes..of all sorts, salt-cakes, red-herrings, Anchoues, and Gammons of Bacon,..and aboundance of such pullers on. [1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Drink. Cust.*]

†Pu·llery. *Obs.* Forms: 5 pularo, 6 pullery, -rye, -rie, 7 pullary. [app. a. F. *poulerie* a place in which fowls are reared = POULTRY 2.] A place where fowls are reared; also, domestic fowls collectively; = POULTRY 2, 3.

1488 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 90/2, xviij pulare price of þe pece iij d. 1535 BP. GARDINER in *Chron. Calais* (Camden) 165 That such pullery and wylde-foule maye passe by Graveling as ye require. 1552 HULOET, Pultrye or pullerye feadynge at large, *pascilis, passalis. Ibid.*, Pullerye keper, *gallinarius.* 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (1593) 30 b, They..had in one night..all the whole progenie of their Pullerie taken away. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 59 Thou art afraid of kites for thy pullary.

Pullery, obs. form of PILLORY.

†Pulleson, var. PELISSON *Obs.*, a fur gown.

1689 in *11th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. VII. 109, 3 halberts and one pulleson with several old..twilled coats.

Pullet (pu·lĕt). Forms: *pl.* 4–5 poletes, polettes, -ys, 5 poullettis, pulettis, 6 pullettes; *sing.* 5–6 poullet, 6 poulet, 6- pullet (7 pullit). [a. F. *poulet* young fowl, chicken, dim. of *poule*.

Cf. also F. *poulette* fem. young hen. The early instances, being pl., do not show whether the sing. was then *polet* or *polette*.]

1. A young (domestic) fowl, between the ages of chicken and mature fowl; hut formerly often used more loosely; *spec.* and *techn.* a young hen from the time she begins to lay till the first moult, after which she is a full-grown hen or fowl.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 267 'I haue no peny', quod pers, 'Poletes [*v. rr.* pulettis, pultys; B. VI. 282 poletes; C. IX. 304 polettes] to bugge'. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 38 Take Polettys y-rostyd, & hew hem. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 10 Goo into the pultrie, Bye poullettis, One poullet [Fr. *poulle*] & two chekens, But no capon Ne no cocke bringe not. 1530 PALSGR. 257/2 Poullet, *poulet, poucin.* 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 158 b, The yoong Pullets are better for laying then sitting. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* (1746) 161 A Law, that nothing but Chickens or young Pullits fed in the Camp should be brought to him at his Meals. 1680 WOOD *Life* 18 May (O.H.S.) II. 486 Haillstones..as big as pullets' eggs. 1764 SMOLLETT *Trav.* xviii. (1766) I. 289 Chickens and pullets are extremely meagre. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 217 Pullets commence laying before sitting-hens, as they do not moult the first year.

fig. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* Let. viii. (1535) 122 Ye tbat be auncyent teachynge vs, and we obedient, as olde fathers and yonge pullettes, heinge in the neste of tbe senate.

2. Name of a bivalve mollusc, *Tapes pullastra*, more fully *Pullet Carpet-shell*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1901 E. STEP *Shell Life* 136 The Pullet Carpet-shell (*T. pullastra*)...The colouring is in some specimens very suggestive of the plumage of a speckled hen, [whence] probably..the mollusk has got the name of Pullet, which is locally applied to it on parts of the Devon coast. *Ibid.* 137 The Banded, the Pullet, and the Cross-cut are used in different parts..as human food.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pullet-broth*, † *sperm*.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 32 *Bard.* With Egges, Sir? *Fal.* Simple of it selfe: Ile no Pullet-Sperme in my brewage. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 176 He may use simple or emulsioned pullet-broth.

Pullet, error in Phillips, etc. for PALLET *sb.*[2] 2.

† **Pulletier.** *Rom. Antiq. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *pouletier* poultry-keeper, poultry-dealer, f. *poulet* chicken.] The keeper of the sacred chickens observed for purposes of augury. Cf. PULLARIAN.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. 382 The principall pulletier chaunced to be stricken with a Iauelin. 1601 — *Pliny* x. xxi. I. 279 They that by their *tripudium solistimum* (*i.* their heartie feeding) observed by the pullitiers, shew good successe.

Pulletrie, obs. form of POULTRY.

Pulley (pu·li), *sb.*[1] Forms: see below. [ME. a. OF. *polie* (*c* 1150 in Godef. *Compl.*), mod.F. *poulie* = Genevese dial. *polie*, Prov. *polieja*, It. *puleggia*, Sp. *polea*, Pg. *polè*; also med.L. *polea, polegia*, orig. a neuter pl. of med.L. *polegium* (Prov. *poulejo*, obs. It. *puleggio*):—Romanic type **polidium*, prob.:—Gr. **πολίδιον* little pivot or axis, dim. of *πόλος* POLE *sb.*[2] See G. Paris in *Romania* XXVII. 484. Cf. also MLG. *polleie, -eide, -eige, -ege, -eine*, a windlass, the wheel of a well (Lexer). The variant *polyve, polyff* may have been due to mistaken analogy with such words as *hastive*, HASTY, *jolif*, JOLLY, MASTIFF, *masty*, of which the two forms were used together in 14–15th c.

Others have suggested as the source Gr. **πωλίδιον*, dim. of *πῶλος* a colt; cf. OF. *poulain* a colt, also = PULLEY *sb.*[2], and *poulier* a pulley.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 4–5 **poley, poyle,** *pl.* **poliees, poylleyes; polye, pole,** 5–6 **polley, polie,** 6 **polly.**

1324 *Acc. Exch., K.R.* Bd. 165 No. 2 lf. 17 b, Pro vij Haussers et aliis cordis ad poleys. *Ibid.* 20 In ij Ruellis seu Poleyis ereis. 1481 Polley [see B. 1]. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 36 Poleis with Stroppes. *Ibid.* 37 Poles of iij sheves and colkes of brasse. 1495 *Ibid.* 201 Polyes. 1495 *Ibid.* 204 Poliees with iiij colkes of Brasse. 1497 *Ibid.* 247 Snachepoylleyes & other smale poyles. 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* vii. (1888) 49 Lyke vnto a Polly to drawe water with. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 116 b, To the top of the masts were fastned polies with cordes.

β. 4–5 **puly,** 5 **pulie,** *pl.* **-eis; pouley, pwlly,** 5–9 **pully,** 6 **poolly, poully, -ie, powley,** *pl.* **pulleis;** *Sc.* **pillie,** *pl.* **-eis;** 6–7 **pullie, -ye,** 6–8 **pooly,** 7 **pullee,** *pl.* **-eies;** 6– **pulley.**

1396 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 123 Et in ij trendelys.. et mangnum puly, *iod.* 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxviii. 140 To euery ladder moost be ordeyned thre pouleyes. 1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* I. 358 For tua schyffis with xiij puleis. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 139 Some fyll tbe boket with a rope slydyng in a pooly. 1528–9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 347 Paide for a pully for tbe sacrament and for a roppe to the same. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* G ij, In forme of a poully. 1545 *Aberdeen Regr.* XIX. (Jam.), Tua pilleis pertening to the wobteris craft. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* Pref., Their Compas, their Carde, their Pulleis, their Ankers, were founde by the skill of witty Geometers. 1568 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 130 To William, torner, for turnynge of the powleys. 1603 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 281 For lainge of a geaste and makinge of the pullee. 1603–4 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 154 A Candlestake and pullye, 13*s.* 4*d.* 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* ix. (1634) 73 Pullcies and Cranes of all sorts. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Plover*, A Pooly or Cord to carry it. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 11 The pulley is the third mechanic power.

γ. 4–5 **polyve, -ive,** 6 **polyff.**

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 176 Ther may no man out of the place it dryue For noon engyn of wyndas ne polyue [*v.rr.* poliue, palyue]. 1465 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 201 Item [paid] for iij. grete polyves, ij.s. ? *a* 1500 *Debate Carpenters Tools* 155 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 84 Than be-spake the polyff, With gret stronge wordes and styffe.

B. Signification.

1. One of the simple mechanical powers, consisting of a grooved wheel mounted in a block, so that a cord or the like may pass over it; used for changing the direction of power, esp. for raising weights by pulling downward. Also, a combination of such wheels in a BLOCK (*sb.* 5), or system of blocks in a TACKLE, by means of which the power is increased. *Fixed pulley*, a pulley the block of which is fixed. *Frame pulley*, a pulley in which the wheels or sheaves are fixed in a frame.

1324 [see A. *α*]. *c* 1386 [see A. *γ*]. 1426–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 465 Pro j puly pro feretro, xijd. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxxiii. (Arb.) 96 The welle where the two boketts henge by one corde rennyng thurgh one polley. 1485–6 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 45 Sengle poleis with Colkes of brasse. 1574 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 240 Pulleyes for the Clowdes and curteynes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 42 They haue a Pully..wherwith they hoyse vp the Corne to the very Rafters of the house. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 170 A Basket which they let down by a Rope that runs in a Pully. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 68 In the pulley, as in the lever, time is lost as power is gained.

† **b.** Used as an instrument of torture, or part of one. *Obs.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* II. iii. (1886) 18 The complaint of anie one man of credit is sufficient to bring a poore woman to the racke or pullie. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* 15 A little pulley would have stretch't your wise and charitable frame it may be three inches further. *a* 1711 KEN *Blandina* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 520 Then on the Rack the Saint they stretch, Her Limbs with Screws and Pulleys retch.

2. A wheel or drum fixed on a shaft and turned by a belt or the like for the application or transmission of power; usually used so as to increase speed or power.

With specific prefix, as *brake-pulley* (a wheel acting as a brake), *driving-pulley*, etc.; also *cone-pulley* (CONE *sb.*[1] 15), *dead pulley* (DEAD *a.* 23), *differential pulley* (DIFFERENTIAL *a.* 4 b), *fast pulley, fast and loose pulleys* (FAST *a.* 11), *grip pulley* (GRIP *sb.*[1] 9), *guide pulley* (GUIDE *sb.* 13), *loose pulley* (LOOSE *a.* 9); also *conical pulley* = *cone-pulley*; *crowning pulley*, a pulley-wheel with convex rim, which tends to keep the belt in place by centrifugal force; *parting pulley, split pulley*, a pulley-wheel made in two parts for convenience in mounting.

1619 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 174 Pd for mendinge the pullies for the bell ropes, viij d. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 323/1 The Struck Wheel, or Pulley [of a Jack], that about which the Chain or Rope goes to turn the Broach about. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 50 They are apt to permit a slipping of the bands on the surface of the driving-drums or pulleys. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 67 The brake pulley must always be placed on the slack side of the belt, where the bottom pulley is the driver. 1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 164 The driving belt is first taken round a fixed pulley, round a guide pulley, the driving pulley, and finally round another guide pulley. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 29 Sept. 9/4 The cable cars..were stopped.. owing to a grip-pulley breaking at the..cable station.

3. *fig.* from senses 1 and 2.

1581 N. BURNE *Disput.* 109 The Cauuinist maist bauld of al vil afferme..that ve be certane pilleis, or ingeynis ar liftit vp to heauin be ane incomprehensibil maner. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 12 They are..pullies to draw on tbeir..destenies. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 41 We must examine all the windings and Labyrinths of our whole Frame, and see, by what Pullies and Wheels all the operations of our Minds are performed. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Clubs* Wks. (Bohn) III. 93, I prize the mechanics of conversation. 'Tis pulley and lever and screw.

4. *Anat.* a. The grooved articulating surface of certain joints; a trochlea. b. A cartilaginous loop by which the direction of a tendon passing through it is changed.

5. *attrib.* and *Combinations*, as *pulley-block, -case, -chain, -cord, -rope, -shaft, -shell, -spoke, -stand, -twine, -wheel*; also **pulley-box,** (*a*) a broad pulley-wheel, a drum or cylinder; (*b*) in the drawloom, a frame containing the pulleys for guiding the tail-cords (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **pulley-check,** a contrivance which prevents the return of the cord through the block; **pulley-clutch,** (*a*) a clasping device for attaching a pulley-block to an overhead rafter or the like (Knight); (*b*) a clutch by which a loose pulley is connected with the shaft (Funk); **pulley-drum,** the block or shell in which the sheave or sheaves are mounted; **pulley-frame:** see quot.: also called *gallows-frame*; **pulley-gauge,** a tide-gauge in which a cord, having a float at one end and a weight at the other, runs over a wheel connected with the pointer; **pulley-mortise** *sb.*, = *chase-mortise*: see CHASE *sb.*[3] 6 and MORTISE *sb.* 2; hence **pulley-mortised** *a.*; **pulley-piece, stile,** one of the vertical side-pieces of a window sash-frame, in which the pulleys are pivoted; **pulley-sheave** († *Sc.* **pillie-scheve**), the sheave or grooved roller over which a rope runs in a pulley-block; **pulley-stone:** see quot. 1859.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 311 To the *pulley block V is hung the counterpoise W. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. XXXI. 22 Wrought-Iron Pulley Block, with cast-brass or iron sheaves. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 364 Cords passing from this *pulley box..over guides,..communicate the motion..to the bobbins. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 293 The *pulley-case is moved in the slide. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 40 **Pulley-frames*, the gearing above a pit, upon which the pulleys are supported. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xi. 117 Our tide-register was on board the vessel, a simple *pulley-gauge, arranged with a wheel and index. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 2019 The lower tier of timbers..are either notched to them, or are what is called **pulley mortised* into them. 1827 *Fowler Corr.* 577 (MS.) Oak sills and *pulley-pieces. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xiv. 192 A little Horse at the End of the *Pulley-Rope. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 51 In this way, the *pulley-shaft of the teagle would require too great a speed. 1566 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 169 (Jam.) Item, fyve *pillie scheyis of braiss, ane of thame garnesit with irne. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 593 The face of the *pulley-stile of every sash-frame ought to project about three-eighths of an inch beyond the edge of the brick-work. 1851 MANTELL *Petrifactions* i. § 2. 84 The curious fossils called, in Derbyshire, Screw, or *Pulley-stones. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Pulley-stones*, a familiar term for the hollow casts or moulds of the joints and stems of encrinites. 1373 in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 369, 2 wyndyng poleys, 2 skeynes de *poletwyne. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 230 A *pully-wheel, fastened to the arbor or axis of the hand that points to the hour.

Pu·lley, *sb.*[2] [Alteration of PULEYN, a. F. *poulain*, in same sense (1280 in Godef.), transferred use of *poulain* colt; in form confused with PULLEY *sb.*[1] In the same way the Promp. Parv. explains *poleyne* as '*troclea*', a pulley, and Godef. VI. 347 erroneously explains OF. *poulain* as 'poulie', which is corrected in the Compl.] A kind of ladder used by brewers' draymen in lowering barrels into a cellar; also called a slide or skid, and in the north of England a gantry. Also *attrib.* as *pulley-rope*.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. v. 26 It is a pully; by a pully-rope wine is let down into a cellar. 1901 *Law Jrnl. Rep.* LXX. *Chancery* 680/2 It was necessary to attach to the tailboard of the dray a slide, or what in the trade is called a pulley, down which the cask was slid.

Pu·lley, *v.* [f. PULLEY *sb.*[1]: cf. F. *poulier*.]

1. *trans.* To raise or hoist with or as with a pulley. Also *fig.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 41 His hairie tuft, or louelocke he leaues on the top of his crowne, to be pulld vp, or pullied vp to heauen by. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 24 A mine of white stone..is between a white clay and chalk at first, but being pullied up, with the open air it receives a crusty kind of hardness. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 15 These of themselves are not sufficient to pully man up to eternal happiness.

2. To furnish or fit with a pulley; to use with or work by means of a pulley. Hence **Pulleyed** (pu·lid) *ppl. a.*

1767 JAGO *Edge-Hill* III. 526 Their heavy Sides th' inflated Bellows heave, Tugg'd by the pulley'd Line. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 164 There is no..hydraulic contrivance nor pulleyed hoist to facilitate the ascent.

Pu·lleyless, *a.* [f. PULLEY *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without a pulley or pulleys.

1843 THACKERAY *Irish Sk. Bk.* vii, Pulleyless windows and lockless doors.

Pulleyn, var. *polen* (see POLEN WAX), PULLEN[1].

Pulleyne (kind of cloth): see POLAINE *Obs.*

† **Pulley-piece**[1]. *Obs.* [*Pulley* here is app. a corruption of POLAYN.] = GENOUILLERE 1.

1611 COTGR., *Pompes*, armour, called Pullie-peeces, for the knees. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. XIX. (Roxb.) 166/1 Pullie peeces or Pulley-pies, Armour for the Knees.

Pulley-piece[2]: see PULLEY *sb.*[1] 5.

Pullicate (pu·likĕt). ? *Obs.* Also 8–9 **pulicat(e,** 9 *dial.* **pollicate.** [From *Pulicat*, name of a town on the Madras coast, in Tamil *pala Vēlkādu* 'old Velkādu'.] a. A coloured handkerchief, originally made at Pulicat. b. Later (from *c* 1785), A material made in imitation of these, woven from dyed yarn; also = *pullicate handkerchief*, a checked coloured handkerchief of this material. Also *attrib.*

a. [Cf. 1519 G. CORREA *Lendas da India* (1860) II. 567 Roupas pintadas e tecidas de côres que se fazem em Paleacate, que he costa de Choramandel. *Yule's transl.* Painted cloths and other coloured goods, such as are made in Paleacate, which is on the coast of Choromandel.] 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII. 704/2 *Pullicat*...The inhabitants are principally manufacturers and fishermen, who manufactured the handkerchiefs that took their name from this town.

b. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XII. 114 Manufactured pulicates of a very superior colour or cotton pulicate handkerchiefs. 1808 *Useful Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 131/2 For drying of dyed yarn and pullicates (a kind of coloured chequed cotton handkerchiefs) a higher temperature..is required. 1820 J. CLELAND *Rise & Progr. Glasgow* 95 The same year [1785] pullicate handkerchiefs were begun to be made. 1880 A. SOMERVILLE *Autobiog.* 59, I wrought all that day on his loom, finishing 16 napkins of a 10/100 pulicate. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 571 A pulicat or gingham weaver at St. Ninians.

Pulling (pu·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PULL *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of PULL *v.* in various senses.

1. Plucking, picking, gathering.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlii. 24 Who 3af Jacob in to pulling awei [1388 rauyschyng], and Irael to wasteres? 1530 PALSGR. 259/1 Pullyng awaye, *abstraction.* 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 84 With often digging, and pulling of the leaues. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 57 The

best time for pulling of pease is in wette weather. 1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* i. (1868) 78 Holding his way in spite of pullings at his cloak and whisperings in his ear. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 261 It grows naturally in tufts or clumps, and is gathered by pulling. 1875 Jas. Grant *One of the* 600 ii, I fear there will be a great pulling of caps among the housemaids [see Pull *v.* 2a].

2. Stripping of feathers, wool, etc.; plucking; the freeing of furs from long coarse hairs (in full *fur-pulling*: see Fur *sb.*[1] 10).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/1 Pullynge, or drawynge, *traccio, tractus*. 1562 in *Shropsh. Parish Docts.* (1903) 61 For polyng downe of the rode loft iiij[s]. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* ii. 38 What forced pullings and drawings to make proper terms to stretch for the covering and palliating unproper actions. 1676 Towerson *Decalogue* 374 The pulling of death upon us with our own hands. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) IX. v. 139 He would make the rigours of the sabbath give way to the pulling of an ox or a sheep out of the ditch.

b. In various specific and technical uses: see quots., and senses of Pull *v.*

1676 Moxon *Print Lett.* 2 The pulling off at the Press. 1869 Blake-Humfrey *Eton Boating Bk.* (1875) 54 *note*, Silver Oars and Steerage [were given] to the winners of the Pulling. 1894 Stead *If Christ came to Chicago* 371 The present system of arbitrary pulling is simply a regulation system under the mask of arbitrary arrest. 1899 W. G. Grace in *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Aug. 2/1 They should be severely reprimanded if they show any tendency towards pulling [in cricket].

c. *Racing.* The dishonest checking of a horse.

1861 *Times* 31 Dec., The public 'pulling' of horses is too dangerous a precedent to be frequently resorted to. 1888 *Daily News* 30 June 5/1 He strenuously denied every allegation of pulling.

d. Of a horse: see Pull *v.* 9 b.

1907 *Cavalry Training (War Office)* iii. § 84 The usual causes of pulling are:—Excitability, Pain, Fear, Freshness and want of work, Hard mouth, Bad breaking.

4. That which is produced by pulling: see quots. † *Pullings-out*, rich linings drawn out for display, esp. through slashes in the sleeves of a garment: see Pull *v.*[1] 28 b (*obs.*).

1558 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 23 After that agayne translated into lyninge pullinges oute. 1564 in Fairholt *Costume* Gloss. s.v., Two pullingsowte of blake cipers wrought with Venice gold. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Poolins*, the fat which is stripped or pooled off the intestines of a slaughtered animal. 1863 Brierley *Chron. Waverlow, Trevor Hall* iii. 50 Like a pokeful o' pooins ut they couldno' get a single eend eawt on.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pulling-hook, -rope*; 'moved by oars, rowing-', as *pulling launch, pinnace*; also † **pulling clock**, a clock with weights pulling on a barrel; **pulling-jack**, a jack which acts by contraction instead of expansion; **pulling-knife**, a fleshing-knife (Fleshing *vbl. sb.* 7); **pulling-trees** (*dial.*): see quot.

1733 Budgell *Bee* I. 37, I do give and devise to Mr. John Mills..my *Pulling Clock in my Bed Chamber. 1573 Tussek *Husb.* (1878) 36 A *pulling hooke handsome, for bushes and broome. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 752 The poles [are] drawn up by a tool for the purpose, which is termed a dog or pulling-hook. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Pulling-jack*, a hydraulic device for lifting or pulling heavy weights. 1894 *Times* 7 July 7/5 The gun was afterwards put on board an ordinary *pulling pinnace. 1895 Kipling in *Pall Mall G.* 25 Oct., She took the *pulling-rope, and stepped out boldly at the boy's side. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss.*, **Pulling-trees*, the part [of a plough] to which the horses are attached.

Pu·lling, *ppl. a.* [See -ing 2.] That pulls.

1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Familie* i, What do these loud complaints and pulling fears? 1894 Doyle *Mem. S. Holmes* 29 Sometimes it is a pulling jockey. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Mar. 6/3 The brew served by the handle-pulling damsel.

† **Pullion,** obs. form of Pillion [1], a saddle, etc., and of Bullion [4], trunk-hose.

1526 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 13 To Elizabeth my doghtour my pullion of wolsted. 1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 24 He wore a pair of pullion breeches.

Pull-iron, -line: see Pull-.

Pullisch, -ish, etc., obs. forms of Polish *v.*

Pu·llisee, -shee. *Sc.* Also **pilly-shee.** [Either var. of *pulley-sheave* (Pulley *sb.* 5), or the pl. *pullisees* may be for *pullases*, from Pullace, -ase.] A pulley.

1728 Ramsay *To Starrat* 19 Pullisees Can lift on highest roofs the greatest trees. 1828 Moir *Mansie Wauch* xix, Having fastened a kinch of ropes beneath her oxters, I let her slide down..by way of a pilly-shee.

Pullman (pu·lmăn). [From the name of the designer, George M. Pullman of Chicago.] In full, *Pullman car* (*saloon*): a railway carriage constructed and arranged as a saloon, and (usually) with special arrangements for use as a sleeping-car.

1874 Miss Kingsley in *C. Kingsley's Life & Lett.* (1879) II. 319 On the 15th we left Omaha in the magnificent Pullman car which was our home for the next fortnight. 1875 *Midld. Railw. Co.'s Time Tables* April, On and after April 1 trains of the celebrated American Pullman Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars will be run between London (St. Pancras) and Liverpool (Central) station. 1876 *World* V. No. 112. 14 One may ask whether the Great Western might not be expected to have a Pullman attached. 1877 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 5/6, I was as glad to hire it as though I had obtained a Pullman saloon. 1878 F. Williams *Midl. Railway* 673. 1894 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 4/5 The locomotives, tenders, and all the front part of the train up to the Pullman were wrecked.

b. *attrib.*

1885 S. Baxter in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 698/2 The traveller ..goes to sleep in his Pullman berth. 1893 Gunter *Miss Dividends* 54 The Pullman porter shouts to her to look out. 1896 in *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Nov. 2/3 The first Pullman trains were run in this country in 1875...I saw in the summer of that year the very first Pullman train running South through the Trent Valley.

Hence **Pu·llmanize, Pullman-car** *vbs., intr.* to travel in a Pullman car. *nonce-wds.*

1882 Sala *Amer. Revis* (1885) 271 After three or four days' Pullmanising. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 9 May 6/1 Caravanning ..finds its parallel in America in Pullman-carring.

† **Pullock,** obs. var. Pollack, a fish.

1823 T. Bond *E. & W. Looe* 124 Young pullock and conger eels are taken with a rod and line.

Pullock, var. Put-log. **Pullony,** obs. f. Polony [2] (sausage). **Pullorie,** obs. f. Pillory.

† **Pu·llous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pullus* dark-coloured + -ous.] Of a dark colour; blackish.

1698 B. Allen in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 377 The Body is of a Pullous Colour.

Pu·ll-over. [f. phr. *to pull over*: see Pull *v.*] **1.** The action or an act of pulling over or from side to side; also *attrib.* or as *adj.* having the function of pulling over.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Jan. 6/1 The overhead line is on one side of the street only, there are no cross or pull-over wires.

2. A gap in the coast sand-hills where vehicles can be pulled over to the beach; a cart-road over a sea-bank. *local* (Eastern counties).

1883 *Lincoln Chron.* 16 Mar., The sea swept over the pull-over at Sutton. *c* 1900 E. P[eacock] in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., There is a broad, but very heavy pull-over opposite the New Inn and Vine Hotels at Skegness.

3. *Hat-making.* A silk or felt cover or nap drawn over a hat body; also, a hat so made.

1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

Pullow, obs. variant of Pilau.

Pull-piece, -rod: see Pull-.

Pulls (pulz), *sb. pl.*[1] *n. dial.* [app. = MDu., MFlem. *pole, peule, puele, pole*, Du. *peul* husk, shell, pod.] The chaff or husks of rapeseed, pulse, or grain.

1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* II. 40 The seed is cured..in the chaff or pods—provincially, 'pulls'. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Pulls*, the shells or chaff of rape and other pulse. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Pulls*, the husks of oats.

Pulls, *sb. pl.*[2] [f. Pull *v.*] Short straw which falls out when the straight straw is drawn; also called *pull-tails*: see Pull- 2; also, heads of corn broken off from the stalks in threshing.

1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. 1. 268 The straw here weighed..does not include the short and broken, which goes away in what is technically termed 'falls' or pulls. 1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss., Pulls*, most usually applied to the heads of corn dispersed on a barn-floor, after thrashing.

Pull-stroke to **Pull-trigger:** see Pull-.

Pullulant (pv·liŭlănt), *a.* [ad. L. *pullulānt-em*, pr. pple. of *pullulāre*: see next.] Budding.

1889 *Scots Observer* 4 Jan., Certain pullulant *ébauches* of definition. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 8 Aug. 3/1 Where we find a pullulant world of new ambitions and brilliant promises.

Pullulate (pv·liŭlē't), *v.* Also 7 -at. [f. L. *pullulāt-*, ppl. stem of *pullulāre* to sprout out, spring forth, spread, grow, increase, f. *pullul-us*, dim. of *pullus* young of any animal, chick.]

1. *intr.* **a.** Of a growing part, shoot, or bud: To come forth, sprout out, bud.

1619 H. Hutton *Follies Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 50 Yet they, more urgent, whiles he would conceale, Like Hydra's heads did pullulate, renew. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* I. 253 Beneath the bark of a tree they pullulate into branches. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 723 Others whose pinions are but just beginning to pullulate. 1872 T. Hincks in *Pop. Sci. Rev.* XI. 339 The sexual buds of the zoophyte..sometimes ..pullulate from a portion of the common substance.

b. Of a seed: To sprout, to germinate. Of a plant or animal: To send out shoots or buds, to propagate itself by budding; to breed, to multiply: now usually with the connotation of rapid increase.

1621 T. Granger *Exp. Eccles.* vii. 12. 175 The swellings and diseases of the body, whose root remaineth still within, and pullulateth againe after the same, or some other manner. 1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi Κοινή* xi. 130 Seed doth not pullulate but after some little time. 1891 Du Maurier *P. Ibbetson* 14 Those rampant, many-footed things that pullulate in damp and darkness under big flat stones.

c. *Path.* To put forth morbid growths.

1775 Nourse in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 438 The surface of the intestines..began to pullulate, throwing up small grains of flesh from every point.

2. *intr. transf.* and *fig.* **a.** To be developed or produced as offspring, to spring up abundantly.

1657 Fitz-Brian *Gd. Old Cause dress'd in prim. Lustre* (1659) 6 Superstition..would in time have pullulated, and budded forth afresh. 1714 Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1733) I. 89 [They] may..see good spring up and pullulate from evil, as naturally as chickens do from eggs. 1890 *Times* 6 Oct., One of those lower forms of Christianity which pullulate so freely in the religious soil of the United States.

b. *intr.* To teem, to swarm.

1835 Southey *Doctor* xc. III. 153 The Egyptian mind seems always to have pullulated with superstition. 1883 W. H. Russell in *19th Cent.* Sept. 490 As to the beggars, they pullulate in the place.

Hence **Pu·llulating** *ppl. a.*, budding, sprouting.

1738 Warburton *Div. Legat.* II. vi. I. 277 Religious liberty which would have stifled this pullulating Evil in the Seed. 1819 G. S. Faber *Dispensations* (1823) I. 384 In our own evil days of rankly pullulating heresy and blasphemy. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 183 In the fresh pullulating grains of the glume.

Pullulation (pvliulē·ʃən). [n. of action from Pullulate *v.*: see -ation.] The action of pullulating; sprouting, germination; generation, production. Also, the product of this; offspring, progeny.

1641 R. Brooke *Eng. Episc.* II. vi. 87 Some of these Tenets ..have beene the base pullulations of spirits enslaved to false ends. 1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 29 The Generations or Pullulations of the Heavenly and Earthly Nature. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. ii. 257 In some places..especially between the Tropicks, such a Pullulation of Men and Beasts may be supposed to be. 1890 E. Johnson *Rise Christendom* 123 Virtues then fructify; in their pullulation, purity of heart is acquired.

b. *spec.* in *Biol.* Generation or reproduction by budding; in *Path.*: see quot. 1897.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 22 Granulating pullulations..consist of exudations of coagulating lymph from the vessels. 1857 Berkeley *Cryptog. Bot.* xiv. 23 The formation of a new cell by pullulation from the walls. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pullulation*, budding, or sprouting. Also, a morbid growth or sprouting of tissue.

Pull-up·. [f. vbl. phr. *to pull up*: see Pull *v.* 31 c.] **1.** The act of pulling up a horse or vehicle; a sudden stop; hence *fig.*

1854 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xviii, All his business plans had received a check, a sudden pull-up. 1883 Fr. M. Peard *Contrad.* xxxiv, Next they heard wheels, and the pull up at the door.

2. A place for pulling up; a stopping-place for riders or drivers. Also *attrib.*

1887 *Advertisement*, This inn affords one of the most tempting positions for a pull-up house on the road. 1899 *Daily News* 27 May 4/1 A humble little coffee-shop, which is a good pull-up for carmen. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 30 Apr. 8/1 A favourite 'pull up' for cyclists.

Pully-hauly (pu·li,hǭ·li), *a.* and *sb. colloq.* Also pulley-, -hawl(e)y, pull'e-haul'e. [f. Pull *v.* + Haul *v.* + -y.] **a.** *adj.* Consisting of, or characterized by, pulling and hauling. **b.** *sb.* The action or work of pulling and hauling.

a. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 192 It was a complete pully hawly cuntest on the part of Martin. 1854 Miss Baker *Northants. Gloss.* s.v., 'I hate such pully-hawly-wark'.

b. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., To have a game at pully hawly, to romp with women. 1877 *Q. Rev.* CXLII. 69 The ropes with which the old Norsemen played their favourite game of pully-hauly against one another. 1906 *Temple Bar Mag.* Jan. 57 There is the halliard-chanty, sung when the topsail or topgallant yards are being hoisted by pully-hauly or strength of arm.

Hence **Pully-hau·l** *v.*, to pull or haul with all one's strength; **Pu·lly-hau·ling** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. 1872 applied to unskilful bell-ringing).

1872 Ellacombe *Ch. Bells Devon*, etc. iii. 225 Hence it is, by way of ridicule, called 'Pully hauling'. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 30 Nov., Then commenced such a scrimmage for the mastery, such a pully-hauling and kicking of shins, as was remembered for months after. 1894 *Northumb. Gloss., Pully-haal*, to pull by main force. 1899 Mary Kingsley *W. African Sk.* iii. 79 When the boys are pully-hauling [a tree] down the slope.

Pullyn(e, obs. form of Pullen [1].

Pullysh(e, -yssh(e, obs. forms of Polish *v.*

† **Pulme.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pulmo.*] The lungs.

1553 Udall tr. *Geminus' Anat.* A vj/1 Here foloweth of the Pulme, called of some, the Lightes and Lounges. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xviii. 27 Men say that it [Veronica] will heale all vlcers, inflammations and harmes of the Pulme or Lunges.

† **Pu·lment.** *Obs.* Also 4 polment. [ad. L. *pulment-um* sauce, condiment; food generally.]

1. Pottage.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 190 Esau fro felde cam, Saȝ ðis pulment, hunger him nam. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 628 At þis ilke poynte sum polment to make. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 45/1 [She] delyueryd to hym brede and the pulmente that she had boyled. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* 3 Steryngе the pulment Of peese or frument, a noble meete for lent.

2. A poultice or the like.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 256/1 Take pulverisatede Chalcke, put therto Vineger, and make therof a pulmente, spreade it on a cloth and apply it theron. *Ibid.* 256/2 Boyle Oatenmeale in Vineger, till that resemble a thicke pulmente, or pappe, and applye this thereon.

† **Pulmenta·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*—[o]. [f. L. *pulmentāri-s* of the nature of a relish + -ous.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Pulmentarious*, of or belonging to, or made with, Pottage or Gruel.

Pulmo- (pv·lmo), shortened from Pulmoni-, combining form of L. *pulmo, pulmōn-em* lung; occurring in various terms of zoology, anatomy, etc., as ‖ **Pulmobranchiæ** (-bræŋki,ī) *sb. pl.*, lung-sacs: see quots.; hence **Pulmobra·nchial, Pulmobra·nchiate** *adjs.*, having, or breathing by means of, pulmobranchiæ. **Pulmo-ca·rdiac** *a.* [Cardiac], pertaining to the (left) lung and heart (see quot.). **Pulmo-cuta·neous** *a.* [Cutaneous], pertaining to

or supplying the lungs and skin: applied to two main arterial trunks in the frog, from each of which arises a pulmonary and a cutaneous artery. **Pulmo-ga·stric** *a.*, pertaining to the (left) lung and stomach (see quot.). **Pulmoga·steropod, -ga·stropod,** *a.* belonging to the *Pulmogastero·poda*, the pulmonate or air-breathing gastropods; *sb.* one of these. **Pu·lmograde** [after PLANTIGRADE, etc.], *a.* belonging to the *Pulmo·grada*, a synonym of *Discophora* or jelly-fishes, so called from their swimming by alternate expansion and contraction of the body, resembling that of the lungs in breathing; *sb.* a pulmograde hydrozoon, a jelly-fish. **Pulmo-hepa·tic** *a.* [HEPATIC], pertaining to the lung and liver (see quot.). **Pulmo·meter** [-METER], an instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs, a spirometer; so **Pulmo·metry**, measurement of the capacity of the lungs, spirometry. **Pulmo-tra·cheate** *a.*, breathing by means of lung-sacs (or lung-books) as well as tracheal tubes, as the majority of spiders.

1875 CAMBRIDGE in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 272/2 Arachnids breathe by..*pulmo-branchiæ*, said to be a compound of the gill of fish and the lung of mammals. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pulmo-branchiæ*, the modified gills of certain animals (Arachnids, air-breathing Mollusca) adapted for air-breathing. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pulmobranchial.* 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pulmo-branchial.* [1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 119 **Pulmobranchiata*, M. de Blainville's name for his first order of his second subclass of his *Malacozoa*.] 1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 403 All the *pulmobranchiate Gasteropoda are not terrestrial; our fresh waters abound with various species that respire air by a similar contrivance. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Pulmo-cardiac region*, portion of thorax where the heart is covered by a thin layer of lung. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert. Anim.* iv. 185 The hindermost, or *pulmo-cutaneous, passage ends in the pulmonary and the cutaneous arteries. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 176 The apparently simple branches into which the *truncus arteriosus* divides, are, in fact, each made up of three separate trunks, the pulmo-cutaneous trunk behind, the aortic arch in the middle and the carotid trunk in front. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Pulmo-gastric region*, region of thorax where an edge of the left lung lies over the stomach and spleen. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., **Pulmogrades* .. the name of a tribe of Acalephans. 1843 OWEN *Comp. Anat., Invert.* 106. 1848 E. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusæ* 75 The affinities of the Pulmograde Acalephæ. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Pulmo-hepatic region*, region of thorax where an edge of lung covers the liver. 1814 E. KENTISH (*title*) An account of Bathe .. with the Description of a *Pulmometer, and Cases showing its utility in ascertaining the state of the Lungs in Diseases of the Chest. 1870 S. GEE *Auscult. & Percuss.* i. ii. (1893) 35 Instruments which have been invented for registering the respiratory movements and powers:..spirometers, pulmometers, pneumatometers, anapnographs. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s. v. *Spirometer*, This mode of measurement has been called Spirometry, as it was formerly called *Pulmometry.

Pulmonad (pʊ·lmŏnæd), *adv. Anat.* [f. L. *pulmo, pulmōn-* lung + *-ad* as in DEXTRAD.] Towards or to the lungs.

1808 BAACLAY *Muscular Motions* 232 That which from the system carries the sanguineous fluid pulmonad, or towards the lungs; and that which from the lungs carries it systemad, or towards the system.

Pulmonal (pʊ·lmŏnăl), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *pulmōnāl-is* (irreg. for *pulmōnāris*), f. *pulmo, pulmōn-em* lung: see- AL.] = PULMONARY *a.*

1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 571 Respiration in some tracheal, in others pulmonal. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 149 The lung has no pulmonal artery.

Pulmonar (pʊ·lmŏnăr), *a.* [f. L. type **pulmōnār-is*, f. *pulmo, -mōnem* lung: see -AR.] Having lungs or analogous organs; pulmonate; *spec.* belonging to the arachnid order *Pulmonaria*.

‖ **Pulmonaria** (pʊlmōnē·riă). *Bot.* [med.L. fem. (sc. *herba*) of L. *pulmōnāri-us* beneficial to the lungs, f. *pulmo, pulmōn-em* lung; so called from its assumed virtue in curing disease of the lungs, as supposed to be indicated by the spotted leaves resembling the lungs.] A genus of boraginaceous plants; lungwort.

The British species is *P. officinalis*, Bugloss Cowslip.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxxv. 125 This herb is called of the Apothecaries .. *Pulmonaria* and *Pulmonalis*, in Latine *Pulmonis herba*, that is to say Lungewurt, or the herbe for the lunges. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The common spotted pulmonaria, or..sage of Jerusalem, is esteemed an excellent medicine in many of the disorders of the lungs. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 178 Gromwell, Pulmonaria, Cerinthe, and Viper's Bugloss, have the tube of the corolla naked. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 173/2 The Pulmonarias are amongst our most interesting spring flowers.

† **Pulmona·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1658 PHILLIPS, *Pulmonarious*, diseased in the Lungs.

‖ **Pulmonarium** (pʊlmonē·riŭm). *Entom.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod.L., nent. of L. *pulmōnārius*: see prec.] A membrane separating the ventral and dorsal parts of the abdomen in some insects, and containing the spiracles or respiratory openings.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxvi. 713 If you examine the abdomen of the mole-cricket.., you will easily discover the true spiracles in the folds of the *pulmonarium*, which separates the back of that part from the belly.

Pulmonary (pʊ·lmŏnări), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *pulmōnāri-us*, f. *pulmo, pulmōn-em* lung: see -ARY 1. Cf. F. *pulmonaire*.]

1. Of, pertaining to, situated in, or connected with the lungs. (Chiefly *Anat.*)

Pulmonary artery, the main artery, or each of its two branches (right and left), which conveys the blood from the heart to the lungs for aeration. *P. circulation*, the course of the blood from the heart to the lungs and back to the heart, as distinguished from the general or *systemic* circulation. *P. valves*, a name for the three semilunar valves at the entrance of the pulmonary artery. *P. veins*, the veins which convey the aerated blood from the lungs to the heart.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pulmonary Vessels*, are those which carry the Blood from the Heart to the Lungs, and back again,..the Pulmonary Vein, and the Pulmonary Artery. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 351 A larger animal imparts a greater quantity of its pulmonary air to the inflammable air. 1826 GOON *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 306 The blood is first received into the heart on the pulmonary side. 1848 QUAIN *Anat.* (ed. 5) 1149 Each bronchial tube..enters a distinct pulmonary lobule, within which it undergoes still further division, and at last ends in the small cellular recesses named the air cells or pulmonary cells.

b. Constituting a lung or lung-like organ; of the nature of a lung. *Pulmonary pouch, sac*, a lung-sac.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 232/1 The external apertures of these, termed spiracles,..are transverse chinks, corresponding in number with the pulmonary pouches [in *Arachnida*]. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 13 Respiration of air by pulmonary sacs is neither universal in man's sub-kingdom, nor unknown out of it.

c. Carried on by means of lungs.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxviii. 59 Yet their [birds'] respiration is perfectly pulmonary. 1869 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Reptl. & Birds* Introd. 5 To be succeeded by pulmonary respiration.

2. Occurring in or affecting the lungs (chiefly *Path.*); of or pertaining to disease of the lungs.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Pulmonary consumption, or consumption of the lungs. 1793 BEDDOES *Consumption* 139 Giving the pulmonary ulcers an opportunity to heal. 1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 364 In some pulmonary complaints, the respiration of air slightly tainted by the admixture of chlorine has been resorted to as a stimulant. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 17 The dusky or livid hue of some cardiac and pulmonary diseases.

b. Affected with or subject to lung-disease, esp. consumption; consumptive. Also *transf.* Of the quality associated with the consumptive.

1843 THACKERAY *Jérôme Paturot*, Fond of inventing such suffering angels..pale, pious, pulmonary, crossed in love, of course. 1862 — *Philip* ii, If you want a pulmonary romance, the present won't suit you. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 281 Inclined to regard the voyage..as unsuitable to the pulmonary invalid.

3. *Zool.* Having lungs, lung-sacs, or pulmonary organs; distinguished from *tracheary*, as *pulmonary arachnids*; also, distinguished from *branchiate*, as *pulmonary* or pulmonate *molluscs*.

1833 DOUBLEDAY in *Entomol. Mag.* I. 278 We could never separate the Pulmonary from the Trachean Arachnida, or Branchiferous from the Pulmonary Gasteropod Mollusca.

B. *sb.*

† 1. = PULMONARIA. [Cf. F. *pulmonaire* (Cotgr.).]

1658 PHILLIPS, *Pulmonary*, the herb Lungwort.

2. *Zool.* A pulmonary arachnidan, as a spider or a scorpion.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xix. 281 Latreille.. divides his Arachnidans into two Orders, *Pulmonaries*, or those that breathe by *gills*, and *Trachearies*, or those that breathe by *spiracles* in connection with *tracheæ*.

Pulmonate (pʊ·lmŏnĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *pulmōnāt-us*, f. *pulmo, -mōn-em* lung: see -ATE 2 2. In F. *pulmoné*.] Having lungs, as the higher vertebrates, or lung-like respiratory organs, as the orders *Pulmonata* of gastropod molluscs and *Pulmonaria* of arachnids. b. *sb.* A pulmonate mollusc (or, less usually, arachnid).

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Pulmonates, Pulmonata*, the name of an order of Gastropodous Mollusks, including those which breathe air. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* III. 363 As late as the Carboniferous period there were only reptiles, insects, and pulmonate mollusks. 1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 663/2 There is one genus of slug-like Pulmonates which frequent the sea-coast.

So (in same sense) **Pu·lmonated** *a.*

1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 410 In the Snail and the generality of pulmonated Gasteropoda. *a* 1854 E. FORBES *Lit. Papers* i. (1855) 22 The absence of pulmonated vertebrata from the older formations should be expected.

Pulmoni- (pʊlmōˑni), the full combining form of L. *pulmo, pulmōn-em* lung, as in **Pulmonibra·nchiate, Pulmo·nigrade,** *adjs.* and *sbs.*: see *pulmobranchiate, pulmograde* under PULMO-.

1847 WEBSTER, **Pulmonibranchiate*, having the branchiæ formed for breathing air...(A term applied to certain mollusks.) 1864 *Ibid.*, *Pulmonibranchiate*, one of an order of mollusks having the branchiæ formed for breathing air. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 36 The term *pulmonigrades has been applied to these animals [gelatinous Medusæ].

‖ **Pulmonia** (pʊlmōˑniă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. L. *pulmōn-em* lung. In F. *pulmonie*, in 16th c. *poulmonie*.] A name for disease of the lungs.

1844 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 320 In this state of mind she was attacked by measles and pulmonia. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pulmonia*, Phthisis pulmonalis, Pneumonia. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pulmonia*, old term the same as *Peripneumonia*.

† **Pulmo·niac,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [irreg. f. L. *pulmōn-em* lung, after words from Gr., as *cardiac, demoniac*.] = PULMONIC *a.* 3.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* I. xiv. 28 Some Medicaments ..corrobrate some parts by a specifical virtue, as Cephalick ..the head..Pulmoniack, Hepatick, the Lungs, Liver [etc.].

Pulmonian (pʊlmōˑniăn). *Zool.* [f. L. *pulmōn-em* lung + -IAN.] A pulmonate gastropod.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 322/1, 1. Nudibranchians,..4. Pulmonians without an operculum..5. Operculated Pulmonians.

Pulmonic (pʊlmo·nik), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *pulmonique* (Paré 16th c.), f. as prec.: see -IC.]

1. = PULMONARY *a.* 1.

1702 W. COWPER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1183 Liquors.. Injected into the Pulmonick Arteries pass to their Veins. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 265 The pulmonic air..sent forth by respiration. 1799 J. BAILEY in *Med. Jrnl.* (1800) III. 128 The blood is propelled with less energy to the pulmonic system. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 63 This ventricle receives its blood partly from a systemic, partly from a pulmonic auricle.

2. = PULMONARY *a.* 2.

1661 [see PULMONICAL, quot. 1658]. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xxvi. (1672) 68 Pulmonique Consumption, or Consumption of the Lungs. 1725 CHEYNE *Health* i. § 5 (1787) 9 Subject to nervous or pulmonick distempers. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 292 Where pulmonic inflammation was dreaded. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xiv. 151 For months together the pulmonic symptoms prevailed.

3. Remedial or curative in disease of the lungs; good for the lungs. ? *Obs.*

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 187/2 Tincture of Guajacum, or Pock-wood..is Pulmonick, and profitable against Catarrhs.

B. *sb.* 1. A remedy for disease of the lungs; a medicine good for the lungs. ? *Obs.*

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 17/1 It is a good Pulmonick, profitable against the Phthisick, Consumption, Pining. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 273 Our true Pulmonics consist of such Particles as..cannot be..assimulated by it [the blood].

2. A person subject to or affected with disease of the lungs; a consumptive person.

a 1735 ARBUTHNOT (T.), Pulmonicks are subject to consumptions, and the old to asthmas. 1893 *Edin. Even. Dispatch* 1 Apr. 2/2 Passing the winter at that recruiting ground for pulmonics—the Cape.

† **Pulmo·nical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. adj.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 55 b/1 Autumne, enimye to all pulmonicalle woundes. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 105/1 [Recipe for] a Pulmonicall potione. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 40 Half of them who dye in London, dye of phthisicall and pulmonicall distempers [1661 cited by EVELYN *Fumifugium* 1. 13 as 'pulmonic']. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Pulmonical*, belonging to the Lungs or Lights.

Pulmoniferous (pʊlmoni·fĕrəs), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *pulmōn-em* lung + -FEROUS.] Bearing or having lungs (or lung-like organs); pulmonate; *spec.* belonging to the group *Pulmonifera* (= *Pulmonata*) of gastropod molluscs.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 621/2 The pulmoniferous Mollusca. 1851–9 BRODERIP in *Man. Sci. Enq.* 400 The terrestrial or pulmoniferous Mollusca (land-shells).

b. Containing the lungs or lung-sacs.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., The pulmoniferous somites of an arachnidan.

So **Pulmo·nifer,** a pulmoniferous gastropod.

Pulmono-, irreg. combining form of L. *pulmo, -ōn-em* lung, sometimes used instead of PULMONI- or PULMO-, as in **Pulmonobra·nchiate, -branchous** (-bræ·ŋkəs) *adjs.* = *pulmobranchiate*; **Pulmonoga·stropod** *a.* and *sb.*, *pulmogastropod* (*Cent. Dict.*): see PULMO-.

1824 J. E. GRAY in *Ann. Philos.* Aug. 107 On the Natural Arrangement of the Pulmonobranchous Mollusca. 1849 CRAIG, *Pulmonobranchiate*, belonging to the order Pulmonobranchiata. 1855 *Knight's Eng. Cycl., Nat. Hist.* III. 65 Affording a good character for dividing the Land Pulmonobranchous Mollusca into two families.

Pulp (pʊlp), *sb.* [ad. L. *pulpa* the fleshy portion of the animal body; also, the pulp of fruit, the pith of wood: cf. F. *poulpe* (R. Estienne 1539), *polpe, pulpe* (Cotgr. 1611).] A soft, moist, homogeneous or formless substance or mass: in various applications.

1. The fleshy succulent part of a fruit; also, the soft pith in the interior of the stem of a plant.

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 154 Gourds without seeds, hauing onely but a soft pulpe within. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxxix. 269 The right Fenell hath round knottie stalkes ..filled with a certaine white pithe or light pulpe. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 179 Take the marrow or pulp of cassia. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 338 There is another Sort like a Curan, bas a white Pulp. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* vii. (1794) 74 *note*, The apple also has a firmer pulp. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* (ed. 1833) li, Ambrosial pulps and juices.

2. Any soft muscular or fleshy part of an animal body; the fleshy part of the limbs, hands, finger-tips, etc.; the soft substance of internal parts or organs, as the spleen, the intervertebral disks, etc.; the soft nervous substance which fills the interior cavity of a tooth.

(This may have been the earliest sense in Eng., as in L.)

1611 COTGR., *Polpe*, the pulpe; brawne or fleshie part of the bodie. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 815 These two together with the fourth doe make the pulpe or calfe of the

Leg. 1685 Boyle *Eng. Notion Nat.* 297 If..you carefully stop the upper Orifice with the Pulp of your Finger. 1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 26 ¶ 6 It is not for me to celebrate the lovely height of her forehead, the soft pulp of her lips. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 311/2 There was a gelatinous pulp, analogous to the pulps which secrete teeth. 1848 Carpenter *Anim. Phys.* 144 The matter composing this little body, which is termed the pulp, is gradually converted into the ivory of the tooth. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* ix. (1883) 183 He..touched the..corner of his right eye with the pulp of his middle finger.

3. A soft formless mass; esp. of disintegrated organic matter, produced by moistening and trituration or by boiling.

1676 Worlidge *Cyder* (1691) 108 One end..may serve to contain the fruit, the other the vessels for the pulp. 1692 Sir T. P. Blount *Ess.* 67 They boyl the bodies of their Dead, and afterwards pound them to a pulpe. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 145 Nine acres of the land..was almost an entire pulp. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 839 A determinate quantity of potatoes was reduced with water to a pulp. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxviii. (1856) 346 The trodden paths around our ship are in muddy pulp, adhering to the boots. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 161 Beet pulp for fattening cattle.

b. *spec.* The fibrous material, as linen, wood, etc., reduced to a soft uniform mass, from which paper is manufactured; paper-pulp.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Paper*, Paper is chiefly made among us of linen or hempen rags, beaten to a pulp in water. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 377 The most eligible mode of adjusting the thickness of the paper would be by varying the proportion of the surface of the cylinder, which is covered with pulp. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 749 The first idea of a machine for converting pulp into paper, originated in France, the inventor being an ingenious workman of the name of Louis Robert. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* Nov. 637 It is only necessary to put the wood into one end of the machine, and take out at the other the pulp ready for being converted into paper. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 May 9/3 Rags are no longer available in sufficient quantities for paper-making. Hence the resource to vegetable fibres such as wood-pulp...Experts regard the pulp re-made from old newspapers as about equal to calico pulp.

c. Ore pulverized and mixed with water, in which condition the dross is washed out; slimes. *Dry pulp*, dry crushed ore.

1837 J. T. Smith tr. *Vicat's Mortars* 164 Each of these being hollowed in the middle like a funnel, received a fluid pulp, composed..of clay and water. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 137 The bullion, pulp, and tailings were tested by assay. 1877 *Ibid.* 24 Ten pans, holding 1 ton each of dry pulp.

4. *fig.* a. Appearance of pulpiness (of texture).

1801 Fuseli in *Lect. Paint.* ii. (1848) 383 The beauties of oil-colour, its glow, its juice, its richness, its pulp.

b. Something of a 'pulpy' character, without stability, strength, or 'backbone'.

1878 T. L. Cuyler *Pointed Papers* 164 The difference is clearly marked between the boy who has moral pluck and the boy who is mere pulp.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. esp. in technical terms referring (*a*) to the preparation of pulp for making paper (sense 3 b), as *pulp-chest, factory, industry, -strainer, -ware, pulp-making* sb. and adj., *pulp-made* adj.; or (*b*) to the pulp of the teeth (sense 2), as *pulp-cell, -fissure*, etc.; also *pulp-assay* (sense 3 c), *pulp-hole, -pit*, etc. b. Spec. Comb.: **pulp-board**, a kind of millboard made directly from paper-pulp, instead of being made like pasteboard from paper; **pulp-boiler**, = *pulp-digester*; **pulp-canal**, the pulp-cavity in the fang of a tooth; **pulp-capping**, the covering the soft interior of a tooth by artificial means; **pulp-cavity, -chamber**, the space in the interior of a tooth which contains the pulp; **pulp-digester**, a machine for reducing paper-stock and obtaining the fibre free from extraneous matter; **pulp-dresser, -engine, -grinder, -machine**, machines used in the preparation of paper-pulp; **pulp-meter**, an apparatus for measuring the amount of pulp required for a specified thickness of paper; **pulp-mill**, a mill in which wood is reduced to paper-pulp; also, a factory in which pulping is carried on; **pulp-nodule, -stone**, an excrescence of dentine in the pulp-cavity of a tooth; **pulp-washer**, a machine for removing impurities from paper-pulp; **pulp-wood**, wood suitable for making paper-pulp.

1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, **Pulp-assay*, the assay of samples taken from the pulp after or during crushing. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 123 Pulp assays averaging about $130 per ton. 1904 *Let. to Editor fr. Jas. Spicer & Sons*, There are strawboards, made, (as the name implies) from straw, and *pulp boards, (white and coloured), various qualities, all made direct from the pulp. — *Let. fr. J. Dickenson & Co.*, A Millboard is a Pulp Board of a dark color, made from old Rope, Bagging, etc., and also finished by mechanical pressure, without the aid of paste. 1845 Owen *Odontography* II. Descr. Plates 16 The large central vascular or *pulp canals. 1875 *Dental Cosmos* XVII. 507 The success attending *pulp-capping. 1840 Owen *Odontography* I. II. iv. 245 The *pulp-cavity in old teeth becomes occupied by a coarse bone. 1872 L. P. Meredith *Teeth* (1878) 54 Each [tooth] is supplied with blood vessels and nerves, which unite in a common *pulp chamber. 1853 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 350 A box..kept full of pulp from the *pulp-chest. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Mar. 9/1 The Factory Inspectors..never see the *pulp-holes where all the bad jam and lemon-peel are thrown. 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 387 From the *pulp-made cartridge paper. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Oct. 2/1 Probably in the near future half the sawing-mills and paper- and *pulp-making mills which supply Europe will be transferred to Finland from Norway and Germany. 1853 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 350 The *pulp-meter which is driven in connection with the paper machine. 1898 *Daily News* 26 July 5/7 He has started *pulp mills and lumber mills, and he has made other valuable mineral finds. 1872 L. P. Meredith *Teeth* (1878) 132 It is a very hard matter to decide whether *pulp nodules exist or not. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 528/1 The [coffee-] bean falls over into a sieve below, and the skin is dragged behind the cylinder and escapes by a spout to the *pulp-pit. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 742 Irregular calcification, with the formation of *pulp-stones, frequently leaves some living pulp. 1900 *Montreal Witness* 13 Feb. 4/5 The tariff of dues on *pulpwood. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Apr. 6/2 The district..contains a great pulpwood forest, besides 3,000,000,000 ft. of pinewood.

Pulp, *v.* [f. Pulp *sb.*, in various senses.]

1. *trans.* To reduce to pulp or to a pulpy mass.

1662 [see Pulping]. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* xv. (1697) 368 Conserve of Old-Red-Roses pulped. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. ii. 122 Some love the Gooseberries only mashed, not pulped through a Sieve. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) I. 327/1 By pulping the roots and mixing them with a full allowance of chaff, every animal gets its fill. 1898 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 378 The whole work, of which 10,000 copies had been prepared, was seized by Savary and pulped.

†2. To make pulpy, give a pulpy appearance to.

1704 Steele *Lying Lover* III, That [patch] so low on the Cheeks pulps the Flesh too much.

3. To remove the surrounding pulp from (coffee-beans, or the like).

1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 180 The saving of time in pulping, peeling, picking it [coffee] clean. 1793 B. Edwards *West Ind.* II. v. iv 295 The other mode is to pulp it [the coffee] immediately as it comes from the tree. 1894 [see Pulper 2].

4. *intr.* To become pulpy, to swell with juice.

1818 Keats *Soug*, '*Hush, Hush! tread softly*', My Isabel's eyes, and her lips pulp'd with bloom. *a* 1821 — *Extracts fr. Opera*, A kiss should bud upon the tree of love, And pulp and ripen richer every hour. 1852 R. H. Stoddard *Poems* 32 The buried seed begins to pulp and swell In Earth's warm bosom.

Hence **Pulped** (pʌlpt) *ppl. a.*, reduced to pulp.

1806 A. Hunter *Culina* (ed. 3) 154 Put the soup into a stew-pan, with..the pulped pease. 1890 *Farmer's Gaz.* 4 Jan. 1/1 Crushed oats and cake, mixed with pulped turnips, for a midday feed.

Pulpa·ceous, *a. rare*—¹. [f. L. *pulpa* pulp + -aceous.] Of a pulpy consistency.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xl. (1856) 363 Symmetrically embanked round with the pulpaceous material which he had excavated from the ice.

†**Pu·lpament.** *Obs. rare.* Also in L. form, pl. -a. [ad. L. *pulpāmentum* the fleshy part or meat of animals, food prepared mainly from bits of meat, f. *pulpa* Pulp *sb.*] a. A pulpy preparation of food; in *pl.* delicacies. b. A pulpified mass, as the chyle.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. vii, How now, monsieur Brisk? what! Friday night, and in affliction too, and yet your pulpamenta, your delicate morsels! 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 233 The grosser and more solid Parts..dissolved into minuter Particles, so as to mix more equally with the fluid, and with that to make one Pulpament, or chylous Mass.

†**Pulpatoo·n.** *Obs.* [Cf. Sp. *pulpeton*, augm. of *pulpeta*, 'a slice of stuffed meat.'] A dish made of rabbits, fowls, etc., in a crust of forced meat.

1637 Nabbes *Microcosm.* III. 109, I then send forth a fresh supply of Rabits, Pheasant, Kid, Partridge, Quaile,..with a French troope of Pulpatoones, Mackaroones, Kickshawes, grand and excellent. 1728 E. Smith *Compl. Housew.* 41 To make a Pulpatoon of Pigeons...Half roast six or eight Pigeons, and lay them in a Crust of Forc'd-meat..: Scrape a pound of Veal, and two Pounds of Marrow, and beat it together in a Stone Mortar.

Pulper (pʊ·lpəɹ). [f. Pulp *v.* + -er ¹.]

1. A machine for reducing fruit, straw, roots, paper-stock, etc. to pulp; a pulp-machine.

1862 *Times* 12 June, Reaping and grass-mowing machinery with root-slicers, pulpers, chaff-cutters. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1823/2 *Pulper*,..a machine for reducing paper stock to pulp. 1890 *Farmer's Gaz.* 4 Jan. 1/1 Great saving can be effected by the use of the root pulper and chaff cutter.

2. A machine for removing the external pulp or rind from the coffee-bean.

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 584/1 The berries..pass to the pulpers..The pulper is a stout frame supporting a fly-wheel, shaft, and barrel. 1894 Walsh *Coffee* (Philad.) 92 There are times..when it is impossible to pulp coffee; the pulpers may get out of repair.

3. A maker of or worker in paper-pulp.

1884 *Standard* 13 Mar. 5/2 [Articles] 'turned out' of a papier maché pulper's shop by hundreds of thousands.

Pu·lpify, *v.* [f. Pulp *sb.* + -fy.] *trans.* To reduce to a pulp or pulpy condition.

1871 Huxley *Anat. Vertebr. Anim.* viii. 381 These actions [of rumination] are repeated until the greater portion of the grass which has been cropped is pulpified. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 291 Lower forearm much crushed and almost pulpified.

Pulpily (pʊ·lpĭli), *adv.* [f. Pulpy *a.* + -ly ².] In a pulpy or flabby manner.

1879 W. Collins *Rogue's Life* vi, A smooth double chin resting pulpily on a white cravat.

Pu·lpiness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or state of being pulpy; softness, flabbiness.

1846 Worcester, Pulpiness. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 357 Appreciating critics who write about its [a picture's] fruitiness, and juiciness, and pulpiness, and downiness, and peachiness. 1879 W. Collins *Rogue's Life* ix, There was a delicacy and propriety in the pulpiness of his fat white chin. 1901 *Weekly Reg.* 11 Oct. 442 This elasticity, or rather pulpiness, in regard to religion in boarding schools.

Pulping (pʊ·lpiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Pulp *v.* + -ing ¹.] The action of Pulp *v.*; reduction to pulp. Also *attrib.*, as *pulping-house, -mill, -sieve.*

1662 R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* § 116. 192 Run it through a pulping Sive, and wash with clean water the still or the Limbeck. 1793 B. Edwards *West Ind.* II. v. iv. 295 A pulping mill, consisting of a horizontal fluted roller, about eighteen inches long, and eight inches in diameter. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. I. 215 After the coffee is gathered, it is taken to the pulping-mill. 1865 *Times* 15 Apr., Houses for thrashing, grinding, pulping, cooking. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xx. 485 Water agitated by the pulping-engine of a paper manufactory. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 527/2 The pulping-house and other necessary buildings have to be erected.

Pulpit (pu·lpit), *sb.* Also 4 pulput, 4–6 -pitte, -pite, 4–7 -pet, 5–7 -pitt, (5 pol(l)epyt, pulpytte, -pyte, 6 -pyt(t, -pette, -pete, poulpet, pilpett). [ad. L. *pulpit-um* (med.L. *pulpitum*) a scaffold, platform, stage, in med.L. a pulpit in a church; cf. OF. *pulpate*, also *pepistre* (1357 in Godef. *Compl.*), *pulpistre, pupistre, pulpitre, poupitre*, mod.F. *pupitre.*]

1. In reference to ancient times: A scaffold, stage, or platform for public representations, speeches, or disputations. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 101 In þat hous poetes and gestoures upon a pulpet rehersede poysees, gestes, and songes. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* vi. 13 Salomon had made a brasen pulpit [1611 scaffold],..vpon the same stode he. 1556 Withals *Dict.* (1568) 62 b/1 A pulpit, *suggestus, podium.* 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 241 Herod Agrippa..being gone up into the pulpit appointed for orations..was suddenly strooken from heaven. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* III. i. 229 That I may Produce his body to the Market-place, And in the Pulpit as becomes a Friend, Speake in the Order of his Funerall. 1611 Bible *Neh.* viii. 4 And Ezra the scribe stood vpon a pulpit of wood [*marg. Heb.* towre of wood]. 1683 Kennett tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 29 Demosthenes..lost that credit in the Camp which he gained in the Pulpit.

2. A raised structure consisting of an enclosed platform, usually supplied with a desk, seat, and other accessories, from which the preacher in a church or chapel delivers the sermon, and in which in some denominations the officiating minister conducts the service. Hence, *to occupy the pulpit*, to preach, or to conduct divine service.

(The earliest and also the usual sense in Eng.)

[*c* 1200 Jocelin *Cronica* (Camden) 30 Unde et pulpitum jussit fieri in ecclesia et ad utilitatem audiencium et ad decorem ecclesie.] *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 302 He stode vp in pulpite, þe office forto do. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Somnn. T.* 574 With prechyng in the pulpit ther he stood. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 649/20 *Hoc pulpitum*, polepyt. 14.. *Nom.* ibid. 719/28 *Hoc pulpitum*, a pollepyt. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxii. 391 (Add. MS.) Sone after come a persone into the pullpite, ande prechide. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 30 That my soule..may be preyd fore in the pulpet on the Sunday. *c* 1520 Nisaet *N. Test. in Scots* (S.T.S.) III. 275 The first lessoun at the first messe, quhilk is sungin in the pulpet. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Commination*, The prieste shal goe into the pulpitte and saye thus.. 1582–8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 291 A certaine minister, at his sermone in Glasgow, was pullit out of the pulpet, and buffittet be the Lord of Minto, for bakbytting and sclaundering. 1650 Evelyn *Diary* 4 Aug., In the afternoone [I] wander'd to divers churches, the pulpits full of novices and novelties. 1777 Priestley *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. Pref. 31 The doctrines publicly preached in the pulpits. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* i, Out of the pulpit I would be the same man I was in it. 1870 F. R. Wilson *Ch. Lindisf.* 111 In front of this low screen..stands the oak pulpit.

b. In other than Christian places of worship.

1583 W. Harborne in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. I. 169 [Santa Sophia, Constantinople.] The pillers on both sides of the church are very costly and rich, their Pulpets seemely and handsome; two are common to preach in. 1718 Lady M. Montagu *Let. to C'tess of Bristol* 10 Apr., Mosque of Solyman...On one side is the pulpit, of white marble.

c. *fig.* The place from which anything of the nature of a sermon, as a moral lecture, is delivered.

a 1616 Beaumont *On Tombes in Westminster*, Thinke how many royall bones Sleep within these heap of stones;..Where from pulpits seal'd with dust, They preach, 'In greatnesse is no trust'. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl., Occas. Medit. vh.* v, The whole World would be a Pulpit, every Creature turn a Preacher. 1868 Lynch *Rivulet* cxlvi. i, A bold [?] pulpit whence He spake.

3. *transf.* The occupants of the pulpit, the preachers; Christian ministers or the Christian ministry as occupied with preaching.

1570 B. Googe *Pop. Kingd.* IV. (1880) 60 Do not the pulpettes of the Pope, perswade this martiall might? 1695 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 50 The Bar, the Pulpit and the Press Nefariously combine To cry up an usurped pow'r And stamp it right divine. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 332, I say the pulpit ..Must stand acknowledg'd, while the world shall stand, The most important and effectual guard, Support, and ornament of virtue's cause. 1854 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 187 We reckon the bar, the senate, journalism, and the pulpit peaceful professions; but you cannot escape the demand for courage in these. 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* xvi. 343 It is the duty of the pulpit to preach politics. 1882, 1901 [see Pew *sb.*¹ 2 c].

b. As title of a collection or periodically published series of sermons.

1823 — (*title*) The Pulpit: a Collection of Sermons by emi-

nent living Ministers. 18.. (*title*) The Christian World Pulpit. 18.. (*title*) The Metropolitan Tabernacle Pulpit.

4. Applied to other places elevated so as to give the occupant a conspicuous position, or enable him to direct or address others.

† **a.** An elevated royal pew or seat in a church.

?1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 59 (Vernon MS.) Ye kyng to churche com ful riht..And in his þouht a sleep him tok In his pulput as seiþ þe bok. 1485 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 22 The King and the Quene..shall retourne to their seages roiall and of estate, in the said pulpitt, wherin when thei are sett, the rulars of the quere shal begynne this postcommon, *Intellige* [etc.].

b. † The poop of a ship, from which directions were given (*obs.*); the harpooner's standing-place on a whaler.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. iii. 46 Eneas tho .. Maid answer from the pulpit of the schip [L. *puppi ab alta*]. 1888 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 250 All vessels regularly engaged in this fishery are supplied with a special apparatus, called a 'rest' or 'pulpit', for the support of the harpooner as he stands on the bowsprit.

c. An auctioneer's desk or platform. Now *local*.

1738 Fielding *Hist. Reg.* II. Wks. 1784 III. 329 Why are you not at the auction? Mr. Hen has been in the pulpit this half-hour. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* IV. i, Come, get to your pulpit, Mr. Auctioneer. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 9 June 2/2 The Exchange and W. Bell's pulpit are at the service of every broker and auctioneer. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2).

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Of or belonging to a pulpit, as *pulpit bible, cushion, door, stair*, etc.

1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 49 A beaten-out pulpit cushion. 1641 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV. 531 Payd for the pulpet velvet and the velvet of the carving, *xli. xvjs.* 1848 G. Struthers *Hist. Relief Ch.* v. in *United Presb. Fathers* 278 Mr. Boston heard the pulpit door open. 1900 Crockett *Fitting of Peats* i. in *Love Idylls* (1901) 5 The top of the shut pulpit Bible.

b. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the pulpit as the place of preaching, as *pulpit eloquence, key, oratory, service, style, thunder*, etc.

1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Another in a rayling pulppet key Drawes through her nose the accent of her voice. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* Pref., Wks. 1851 III. 334 The Prelats and thir fellow-teachers..whose Pulpit-stuffe .. hath bin the Doctrin and perpetuall infusion of Servility and wretchedness to all thir hearers. *c* 1686 South *Serm., Prov. xxii.* 6 (1727) V. i. 31 Filled with Wind and Noise, empty Notions and Pulpit-tattle. 1751 J. Brown *Shaftesb. Charac.* 33 In France, the applauded pulpit eloquence is of the enthusiastic..species. 1895 J. J. Raven *Hist. Suffolk* 204 With caricature as well as pulpit-thunder he carried the war into the enemy's quarters.

c. Referring to the occupant of a pulpit (often uncomplimentary), as *pulpit drone, drum, mountebank, orator*; *pulpit-thumper*, etc.

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* II. vii. (1566) I ij, Though this appeere a proper pulpet peece, Yet whan the fox preacheth, then beware your geese. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V*, lxx, And Pulpit Drums awake the Iland round; All Boanerges. 1650 Milton *Tenure Kings* (ed. 2) 47 That men ma" yet more fully know the difference between Protestant divines and these pulpit firebrands. 1673 [R. Leigh] *Transp. Reh.* II Your weapons of offence..you might have reserv'd for some of your pulpit-officers. 1682 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 72 (1713) II. 191 How do they make one of these Pulpit-thumpers? 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 226 The Pulpit-prater (that has his Religion in his Tongue and Eyes, I mean, his Sermon-Notes). 1772 Nugent tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 564 Henceforth those Pulpit-Drones ..let not a braggart of a Frenchman praise. 1824 Southey *Bk. of Ch.* xiii. (1841) 230 Though he [Bp. Pecock] censured these pulpit-bawlers, as he called them. 1828 Webster, *Pulpit-orator*, an eloquent preacher.

d. Special Combs.: **pulpit-cloth**, an ornamented cover of the reading-desk of a pulpit; **pulpit-cross**, a cross set up in a burying-ground or in a place where there was no church, from the steps or raised base of which sermons were often preached; a preaching-cross; † **pulpit-friar**, a preaching friar; **pulpit-glass**, a sand-glass placed on a pulpit to indicate the time to the preacher; † **pulpit-man**, a preacher; † **pulpit-prayer**, a prayer said in the pulpit (as distinguished from t ose read in the service).

1552 in *Inv. Ch. Surrey* (1869) 44 One *pulpit clothe. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 112 ₱ 2 He has likewise given a handsome Pulpit-Cloth,..at his own Expence. 1598 Stow *Surv.* (1603) [Paules] "bout the middest of this [Pauls] Churchyeard is a *Pulpit Crosse of timber, mounted vpon steppes of stone,..in which are sermons preached ..euery Sundaye in the forenoone. 1555 Eden *Decades* 165 Iohn Cacedus the *pulpitte fryer of the order of saynt Frances. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 4 Nov. 4/7 Probably the most modern *pulpit-glass in existence is that which adorns the pulpit of the Chapel Royal, Savoy. It is timed for eighteen minutes only, and was placed in the chapel in 1867. [Cf quots. 1591, 1852, s.v. Hour-glass.] 1582 Allen *Martyrd. Father Campion* (1908) 8 Many Protestantes .. ever afterward contemned their vulgar *pulpit men in comparison of him. 1681 Evelyn *Diary* 5 Nov., Dr. Hooper..is one of ye first rank of pulpit men in the nation. 1684 Baxter *Twelve Argts.* § 20. 35 They have all that you have (*Pulpit Prayer and Sermon, and sometimes a Chapter). 1697 Burghope *Disc. Relig. Assemb.* 92 Every pulpit-prayer made by a man's private spirit is valued much above the Common Prayer.

Hence (mainly *nonce-words*) † **Pu·lpitable, Pu·lpital, Pu·lpitary, Pulpi·tie, Pulpi·tical** *adjs.*, connected with, appropriate to, or characteristic of the pulpit as the place of preaching; hence **Pulpi·tically** *adv.*, in a pulpitical manner; **Pu·lpitful,** enough to fill a pulpit; **Pu·lpitish** *a.*, resembling a pulpit performance or preaching; **Pu·lpitism,** a characteristic of language or style of preachers and sermons; **Pu·lpitless** *a.*, lacking a pulpit or a place as preacher; **Pu·lpitly** *adv.*, with regard to the pulpit or preaching; **Pulpito·latry,** 'worship' of the pulpit or of preaching.

1772 Nugent tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 84 This the exordium of my *pulpitable functions. *Ibid.* 511 The famous *pulpital performances of..Friar Gerund. 1846 Poe *Colton* Wks. 1864 III. 27 He converses fluently,..but grandiloquently, and with a tone half tragical, half pulpital. 1784 J. Brown *Hist. Brit. Ch.* (1820) I. 120 The *pulpitary contention between Popish and Protestant preachers was great. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 117 A slight poetical licence, a mere *pulpitic exaggeration. 1775 Ash, Suppl., *Pulpitical. 1885 Clark Russell *Strange Voy.* I. xvi. 229 Not a little impressed by the pulpitical twang and rattle of his north-country notes. 1751 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) III. ccxlv. 123 To proceed then regularly and *pulpitically; I will first shew you, my beloved [etc.]. 1680 V. Alsop *Mischief of Imposit.* xiii. 99 Whether he gave..any encouragement..to vomit up a whole *Pulpitful of Gall. 1847 Webster, *Pulpitish. 1881 *Ch. Rev.* No. 589. 177 The common-places and *pulpitisms which have gone so far to make volumes of sermons odious. 1889 *Chicago Advance* 7 Feb., Some of them are *pulpitless, and some..want a change of pulpit. 1872 H. W. Beecher *Lect. Preaching* I. 24 As it is dangerous personally, so it is dangerous *pulpitly. 1853 *Ecclesiologist* XIV. 409 The *pulpitolatry of another arrangement is almost incredible.

Pu·lpit, *v.* [f. Pulpit *sb.*] **a.** *trans.* To provide with a pulpit, or place in the pulpit. **b.** *intr.* To officiate in the pulpit, to preach. Hence Pu·lpited *ppl. a.*, **Pu·lpiting** *vbl. sb.*

1529 More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 151/1 Yet would thei long to be pulpeted. *c* 1540 *Old Ways* (1892) 39 Affter he had doone with his pulpitynge. 1653 Milton *Hirelings* (1659) 84 It is not necessarie .. that Men should sit all thir life long at the feet of a pulpited Divine. 1729 Byrom *Jrnl. & Lit. Rem.* 19 Feb. (Chetham Soc.) I. II. 330 He said..that he was in priest's orders, but..that he had done with pulpiting. 1865 E. Burritt *Walk Land's End* vi. 209 Mat and seat the rotunda..; pulpit at the central column of the great buildings such men as her preaching rolls may supply. 1867 O. W. Holmes *Guard. Angel* xiii, The young girl sat under his tremendous pulpitings. 1904 *Edin. Rev.* July 147 Orderly, vulgarised, materialised, pulpited, prosperous England.

Pulpitarian (pulpitē·riăn), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. Pulpit *sb.* + *-arian*, as in *trinitarian*, etc.] A preacher, a pulpiteer; also, one who regards the pulpit or preaching as the chief feature of worship.

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 139 You may take away the Pewes, where all are Pulpitarians. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 90 Directions, that had netled the aggrieved Pulpitarians. 1860 *Medical Times* 15 Sept. 266/1 Some of the most 'popular' of..modern pulpitarians.

B. *adj.* Savouring of the pulpit; sermonical.

1887 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 3/6 Some fastidious critics may consider Dr. Bayne's style somewhat pulpitarian.

Pulpiteer (pulpitī·r), *sb.* [f. Pulpit *sb.* + -eer.] A preacher by profession; usually with contemptuous implication.

1642 Howell *Twelve Treat., True Inform.* (1661) 16 By the incitement of those fiery pulpiteers. 1679 *Answ. to Appeal fr. Country to City* 15 Against his Over-hot Churchmen we'l set the Mechanique Pulpiteers and Tub preachers. 1738 Neal *Hist. Purit.* IV. 464 The mouths of the High Church pulpiteers were encouraged to open as loud as possible. 1860 Tennyson *Sea Dreams* 20 A heated pulpiteer, Not preaching simple Christ to simple men. 1861 Tulloch *Eng. Purit.* i. 27 Travers..seemed by far the more clever and successful pulpiteer.

Hence **Pulpitee·r** *v. intr.*, to preach; chiefly in **Pulpitee·ring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1812 *Religionism* 11 If your men a pulpiteering go. 1877 T. Sinclair *Mount* (1878) 48 A commonplace everyday pulpiteering king. 1883 *Spectator* 23 June 811 A thoughtful Scotchman who has no weakness for pulpiteering.

Pu·lpiter. [f. Pulpit *sb.* or *v.* + -er 1.] A preacher, a Pulpiteer.

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 163 O most gentle pulpiter [Spedding's emendation; *Folios* Iupiter], what tedious homilie of Loue haue you wearied your parishioners withall. 1681 Hickeringill *Vind. Naked Truth* II. 4 As some Pulpiters have also had. 1894 *Speaker* 2 June 613/1 The sanitary drain-maker does more for morals than the pulpiter.

Pu·lpitize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Pulpit *sb.* + -ize.] **a.** *intr.* To pulpiteer, to preach. **b.** *trans.* To discuss or deal with in the pulpit. Hence **Pu·lpitizing** *vbl. sb.*

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* § 240 Cryed up even to pulpitising. 1798 Coleridge *Lett., to T. Poole* (1895) 18 Parson Warren did certainly *pulpitize* much better. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 798 The whole subject of how to encounter these enigmas..must be popularised and pulpitised.

Pu·lpitry. [f. Pulpit *sb.* + -ry.] The work or service of the pulpit; preaching; the conventional talk of the pulpit; sermonizing.

1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XV. xc. (1612) 389 For Fare And greater Ease than Studie them or Pulpetrie can spare. 1641 Milton *Reform.* II. ₱ 1 To teach thus were meer pulpitry to them. 1861 K. H. Digby *Chapel St. John* (1863) 55 But perhaps you do not like pulpitry.

Pulpless (pu·lplĕs), *a.* [-less.] Lacking pulp.

1778 Lightfoot *Flora Scot.* I. 268 Barren Strawberry.. the fruit is dry and pulpless. 1875 *Dental Cosmos* XVII. 521 Ridiculous demands, such as for devitalization of pulps in pulpless teeth.

Pulpose (pu·lpōs), *a. rare*—°. [ad. L. *pulpōsus* fleshy, f. *pulpa* Pulp.] = Pulpous.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Pulposus*..of the consistence of pulp; having or full of pulp; pulpy: pulpose.

So † **Pulpo·sity,** pulpousness. *Obs. rare*—°.

1721 Bailey, *Pulposity*, fulness of Pulp, Substance, etc.

Pulpous (pu·lpŏs), *a.* [ad. L. *pulpōs-us* (see prec.): cf. F. *poulpeux* (1539 R. Estienne in Hatz.-Darm.).] Of the nature of or consisting of pulp; resembling pulp; pulpy.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 561 The leaues verily that this graine Rice doth beare, be pulpous and fleshy. 1660 Ingelo *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 119 A small mass of pulpous substance for the Brain. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pear Tree*, This flower is succeeded by a pulpous fruit. 1796 De Serra in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 503 A soft and pulpous matter, like that which is found in unripe antheræ. 1876 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* lxix. 397 The special type of youthful blackguard..more or less blackly pulpous and swollen.

Hence **Pu·lpousness,** *rare*, pulpy consistency.

1727 in Bailey vol. II.; whence 1755 in Johnson; and in mod. Dicts.

Pulpy (pu·lpi), *a.* [f. Pulp *sb.* + -y.] Of the nature of, consisting of, or resembling pulp; soft, fleshy, succulent; also *fig.* flabby.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. 860 Long'st thou for Butter? bite the poulpy part [of coco] And never better came to any Mart. 1694 J. Ray in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 200 The hard-bill'd [birds] touch not pulpy fruits. 1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 330 Moist, pulpy, incoherent, argillaceous masses. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 417 The pulpy matter of the brain. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II. xvii, Some score or two of years ago all these were little red-coloured pulpy infants. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xxxix, His mind was perhaps a little pulpy from that too exclusive diet. 1905 J. H. McCarthy *Dryad* 263 To make its way through ground as muddy and pulpy as a swamp.

‖ **Pulque** (pu·lke). [Sp. Amer. *pulque*, of uncertain origin.

According to F. X. Clavigero *Istoria antica del Mexico* 1780–81 (Eng. trans. 1787 I. 435), neither Sp. nor Mexican, but from Araucanian *pulcu*, the generic name for the intoxicating beverages used by the Indians. See J. Platt in N. & Q. 9th s. IX. 226 (1902), where other suggestions are also mentioned.]

A fermented drink made in Mexico and some parts of Central America from the sap of the agave or maguey (*Agave americana*).

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2848/1 The Viceroy Commanded, That the Indian Natives should not..consume any Mays in the making of a Drink common among them, called *Pulche*. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 729 Pulque is the usual wine or beer of the Mexicans, made of the fermented juice of the Maguei. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* I. v. (1850) I. 133 The older guests continued at table, sipping *pulque*, and gossiping about other times. 1900 *Speaker* 8 Sept. 619/2 The peon with money only bought pulque or gambled.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **pulque-brandy,** a strong intoxicating spirit distilled from pulque.

1888 Mrs. M. E. Blake & Mrs. Sullivan *Mexico* 12 A corner cantine has its handful of quiet pulque-drinkers.

Pulsant (pu·lsănt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pulsānt-em*, pr. pple. of *pulsāre*: see next.] Pulsating.

1891 H. Tuckley *Under the Queen* 254 An atmosphere which is pulsant still with the mighty issues over which noble women have wept, and great men have bled, for a thousand years.

Pulsate (pu·lsēit), *v.* [f. L. *pulsāt-*, ppl. stem of *pulsāre* to push, strike, beat, freq. of *pellĕre, puls-* to drive, strike, beat.]

1. *intr.* To expand and contract rhythmically, as the heart or an artery; to exhibit a pulse; to beat, throb. (Chiefly in scientific use.)

1794 E. Darwin *Zoon.* I. x. 49 The heart of a viper or frog will continue to pulsate long after it is taken from the body. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 215 From the moment the heart begins to pulsate till it ceases to beat, the aeration of the blood is constant. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 239 It has been asserted that the brain cannot pulsate in the closed cranium.

b. *fig.* or in figurative allusion, of life, feeling, etc.

1847 Emerson *Poems, Saadi* vii, Leaves twinkle, flowers like persons be, And life pulsates in rock or tree. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* iv, What strains and strophes of unwritten verse pulsate through my soul when I open a certain closet in the ancient house where I was born! 1883 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2318 The Punic blood of his descent is visibly pulsating in his style.

2. *intr. gen.* To strike upon something with a rhythmical succession of strokes; to move with a regular alternating motion; to exhibit such a movement; to beat, vibrate, quiver, thrill.

1861 *Times* 22 Oct., The air pulsates with the flash of arms in the sunlight. 1867 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) I. p. cii, The sensation excited..by that undulation pulsating on our tympanum. 1881 G. Forbes in *Nature* 18 Aug. 361/1 Dr. Bjerknes reproduces this experiment by causing two drums to pulsate in concord, the one above the otber. 1884 H. Spencer in *19th Cent.* Jan. 10 The spectroscope proves .. that molecules on the Earth pulsate in harmony with molecules in the stars.

3. *trans.* To agitate with a Pulsator (sense 2).

1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 322 The stuff to be pulsated.

Hence **Pu·lsating** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.* in sense 3, as *pulsating-pan*); **Pu·lsating** *ppl.a.*, that pulsates, exhibiting a pulsation or pulse.

1807–26 S. Cooper *First Lines Surg.* 247 An aneurism is generally a pulsating tumour, arising from a dilated, ruptured, or wounded artery, and filled with blood. 1880 Günther *Fishes* 312 Heart replaced by pulsating sinuses.

1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 322 We throw marked diamonds into the pulsating-pan, and we never fail to recover them.

Pulsatile (pʊ·lsătil, -əil), *a.* Also 6 -yle, 7 -il. [f. L. type **pulsātilis*, f. *pulsāre*, *pulsāt-*: see prec. and -ILE.]

1. *Anat.* and *Physiol.* Having the capacity or property of pulsating or throbbing, as the heart, an artery, a tumour, etc.; exhibiting pulsation.

† *Pulsatile vein*, old name for an artery, *spec.* the aorta.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* H j b, The braunche of the vayne pulsatyle that commeth fro the left syde. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 11 You could no sooner press this Pulsatile Tumour with your Fingers, but [etc.]. 1858 H. SPENCER *Ess.* I. 332 Every heart is at first a mere pulsatile sac. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* x. (1873) 432 Such pulsatile structures are called lymphatic hearts.

b. Of, or characterized by, pulsation; pulsatory.

1684 J. P. tr. *Fambresarius' Art Physic* I. 64 Under the Pulsatil Actions are comprehended the Motions of the heart. 1728 NICHOLLS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 444 Such a Tumor will rather have a pulsatile Dilatation, than a Pulsation, for its true Diagnostick. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 647 Instances..of the common tendency towards 'pulsatile or rhythmic activity' manifested by all living matter.

2. Of a musical instrument: Played by striking or percussion; percussive: see PERCUSSION 2 c.

1769 *Mus. Dict.* 194 (T.) The rattle, among the ancients, is a musical instrument of the pulsatile kind. 1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 102 The Assyrians employed in their musical performances stringed, wind, and pulsatile instruments in combination. 1887 *Athenæum* 5 Nov. 612/3 The 'pulsatile instruments covered with skin' begin with the hymnal Mridanga, said to be invented by Brahma himself, and its modern form, the Bânya and Tabla.

Hence **Pulsatility** (-i·lĭti), the quality of being pulsatile (sense 1).

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 243/1 The distinguishing characteristic of the third form of nævus is its pulsatility. *Ibid.* 460/2 A pulsatility scarcely inferior to that of an aneurism.

‖ **Pulsatilla** (pʊlsătĭ·lă). *Bot., Pharm.* Also anglicized 6 **pulsatill**, 7 -il. [med.L., dim. of *pulsāta* beaten, driven about; according to Linnæus *Philos. Botan.* 166 'from the beating of the flower by the wind': cf. the name ANEMONE.

Cf. also Pena & Lobel *Stirpium Adversaria Nova* (1570) 114 Pulsatilla, an Sylvestris Anemone. Huius comosi et tremuli seminum pappi quia huc atque illuc vel levissimo quoque flatu pultarentur, Pulsatillam barbari vocitarunt, Anemonemque.]

The Pasque-flower, a species of Anemone (*A. Pulsatilla*); in Tournefort, *c* 1700, a generic name; now in *Bot.* the name of a subgenus including this (then called *P. vulgaris*) and other species; also, in pharmacy, the extract or tincture of this plant.

[1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxii. 420 Passe flower is called in Latine *Pulsatilla*.] 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxiii. 309 In English Pasque flower..and after the Latin name Pulsatill. [1706 PHILLIPS, *Pulsatilla*, a Plant call'd Pasque-Flower, the distilled Water of which is excellent for cleansing and curing Wounds.] 1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 727 Bednar [has recommended] for some cases [of whooping-cough] the extract of pulsatilla. 1890 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 6/2 Take at the same time three drops of tincture of pulsatilla every half hour until relief is obtained. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Pulsatilla*, the herb of *Anemone Pulsatilla* and *A. pratensis*, and of *A. patens*, var. *Nuttalliana*, collected soon after flowering..; diaphoretic and emmenagogue.

Pulsation (pʊlsē·ʃən). [ad. L. *pulsātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *pulsāre*: see PULSATE.]

1. The action, or an act, of pulsating or pulsing.

1. The movement of the pulse in a living animal body; rhythmic dilatation and contraction, as of the heart, an artery, etc.; beating, throbbing.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 Fij b, Yf there be all redy vehement pulsacyon, in such wyse that there is no more hope of the curacyon of the sayd partyes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 859 This motion of the Arteries is called *pulsus* or pulsation..which is absolued by dilatation and contraction. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 9 In a greater Louse you might see this pulsation of her heart through her back also. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 229 The pulsation of the artery was not felt. 1876 BRISTOWE *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 501 Dilatation and pulsation of the larger veins.

b. with *pl.* A beat, throb (of the heart, an artery, etc.); = PULSE *sb.*[1] 1 c.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. I. xxxvii, The Physitians hold, that in every well dispos'd body, ther be above 4000 Pulsations every hour. 1747 H. BROOKE *Fables, Female Seducers* Poems (1810) 413/2 Her frame with new pulsations thrill'd. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 659 The affection is distinguished by the pulsations of the heart appearing more audible in the back..than in the region of the heart itself.

c. *fig.* Cf. PULSE *sb.*[1] 2.

1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. xvi, It could neither give fire by pulsation, nor receive it by sympathy. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) I. vi. 327 The pleasure..of beholding the pulsations, so to speak, of intellectual life. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 Apr. 3/1 A little book..warm with the pulsation of individual thought.

2. *gen.* Rhythmical beating, vibration, or undulation: cf. PULSE *sb.*[1] 4.

1658 J. ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1104 They [worms] move from place to place with a certain drawing and pulsation. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xii, As a dove.. Some dolorous message knit below The wild pulsation of her wings. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Art* Wks. (Bohn) III. 17 The pulsation of a stretched string or wire gives the ear the pleasure of sweet sound.

b. with *pl.* A beat, a vibration, an undulation; = PULSE *sb.*[1] 4 b.

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ix. (1833) 243 A low continuous murmuring sound beneath his feet, which gradually changed into pulsations as it became louder. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xviii. 52 No sound heard but the pulsations of the great Pacific! 1866 DK. ARGYLL *Reign Law* iii. (1867) 137 The pulsations of the wing in most birds are so rapid that they cannot be counted. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xi. 171 In the open sea, the wave or pulsation is propagated, but the mass of the water..remains stationary.

II. 3. The action of striking, knocking, or beating; with *pl.* A stroke, knock, blow; in quot. 1891 one made by a pulsator (see PULSATOR 2).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pulsation*, a beating, striking, knocking or thumping. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. viii. 120 The Cornelian law *de injuriis* prohibited pulsation as well as verberation; distinguishing verberation, which was accompanied with pain, from pulsation, which was attended with none. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 322 A large flap of wood bestows a smart box on the ear,..on the surface of no. 2 pan. I estimated the number of these pulsations at 110 per minute.

Hence **Pulsa·tional** *a.* (*rare*), of, pertaining to, or characterized by pulsation.

1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 636 The striations seen athwart the tail..would be explained..as due to the observed pulsational manner in which the envelopes are raised.

Pulsative (pʊ·lsătiv), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *pulsāre*: see PULSATE and -ATIVE.]

1. = PULSATILE 1, PULSATORY. Now *rare.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lxi. (Bodl. MS.), Þis veyne hatte pulsatif and is nedefulle to bringe quantite of blood and spurtes to þe lunges. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 112 It is rigtful þat an arterie schulde arise vpward from þyneþe, for þe blood þat is in him is sutil, & his meuynge is pulsatif. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* I. vi. 4 Great inflamations..doe induce payne, and pulsative dolour. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* Man. IV. xii. 348 A pulsative pain of the teeth. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 786 Others..have laid bare to us the very pulsative heart of America.

† 2. = PULSATILE 2. *Obs.*

1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* iv. 176 All other Musical Instruments.. whether Pulsative or Pneumatick.

Hence **Pu·lsatively** *adv.* (in quot., with a blow or ? a series of blows).

1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* XV, Handling him by the head, against the wall, pulsatively, [he] stirs up the muffled drum of his outer ear.

Pulsator (pʊlsē·ɪtəɹ, pʊ·lsătəɹ). [agent-n. in L. form from *pulsāre*: see PULSATE and -OR.]

1. One who or that which knocks or strikes: see quots.; in quot. 1753 the Death-watch. *rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pulsator*, one that knocks or strikes. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Pulsa'tor*, the plaintiff or actor. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pulsator*, a name given by some writers to that species of beetle, commonly known among us by the name of the death-watch. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pulsa'tor*, a striker, a beater. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xx, The pulsator, with pointed toe.., would make a progress in a direct line.

2. A machine, working on the principle of the jigger, for separating diamonds from the earth in which they are found.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Feb. 2/1 The residue of divers stones of divers sorts and sizes is then jogged about with more water in the 'pulsator'...The machine is a huge framework of graduated sieves and runlets. 1901 *Ibid.* 1 July 8/2 The finer material is graded by the screens of the trommel, and passes direct to the four compartments of a pulsator or jigger of the type used at Kimberley.

3. = PULSOMETER 2.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Pulsator*, a name for the *Pulsometer.*

Pulsatory (pʊ·lsătəri), *a.* [f. PULSATE: see -ORY[2].] Having the quality of pulsating; characterized by or of the nature of pulsation; acting or moving in intermittent pulses.

1613 WOTTON *Let. to Sir F. Bacon* 27 May, in *Relig.* (1672) 418 These external evils do not so much trouble us, as an inward pungent and pulsatory ach within the skull. 1747 LANGRISH *Muscular Motion* iii. § 129 in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV, Let us now..examine whether the nervous Æther is transmitted from the Brain to the Heart, in a pulsatory Manner, at equal Distances of Time. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 535 A pulsatory motion is always felt by the fingers when applied to a leaden water-pipe. 1878 G. B. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 206 A merely intermittent or pulsatory current.

b. = PULSATILE 1.

1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 4 A pulsatory swelling at the fore part of the elbow joint. 1868 DUNCAN tr. *Figuier's Insect World* Introd. 12 Malpighi and Swammerdam..discovered in different insects a pulsatory organ occupying the median line of the back, which appeared to them to be a heart.

Pulsche, obs. form of POLISH *v.*

Pulse (pʊls), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 4-5 pous, powes, 4-6 pouce, 5 pouse, powee; *β.* 4-6 puls, 6 poulce, poulse, pulce, 5- pulse. [ME. *pous*, *pouce*, a. OF. *pous* (*c* 1175 in Godef. *Compl.*), *pousse*:—L. *puls-us* (*vēnārum*) the beating of the veins, f. *puls-*, ppl. stem of *pellĕre* to drive, beat; altered in mod.F. to *pouls*, and in late ME. to *pulse* after L.]

1. The 'beating', throbbing, or rhythmically recurrent dilatation of the arteries as the blood is propelled along them by the contractions of the heart in the living body; esp. as felt in arteries near the surface of the body, e. g. in the wrists and temples; usually in reference to its rate and character as indicating the person's state of health: often in phr. *to feel* († *taste*) one's *pulse*. (A pulse also occurs exceptionally in the veins.)

Formerly sometimes construed erron. as a plural.

a. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 9011 He tasted his pous, saw his vryn, He seide he knew his medycyn. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 822 His pouce es stille, with-outen styringes. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 151 A fisician lerneþ diligentli his signes, in veyne, in pows. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Jonathas* 604 He sy hire vryne & eeke felte hir pous. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII. xv. 712 They..felte his pouse to wyte whether there were ony lyf in hym. 1530 PALSGR. 257/1 Pouce of the arme, *pouce*.

β. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. i. (Tollem. MS.), Þe arteries takeþ þe spirite of þe herte, and bereþ forþe to make þe puls. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 293/2 A Pulse, *pulsus*. 1530 PALSGR. 158 The poulce of a mannes arme. *Ibid.* 259/1 Pulce of mannes arme, *poux*. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VII. 95 Phisitions..take counsell at the pulse. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 55 Giue me your hand, and let mee feele your pulse. 1773 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* II. 65 In twenty minutes my pulse rose to 88. In half an hour they sunk to 82. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* I. iv. (1879) 155 The average rate of the human pulse or heart-beat is 72 a minute.

b. *Venous pulse*: see quot.

1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pulse*, *venous*, a term applied..1. To a pulse carried on from the arteries through the capillaries into the veins, *e.g.* in a secreting salivary gland. 2. To the backward propagation of a pulsation, *e.g.* in tricuspid regurgitation, when pulsation is seen in the great veins and the liver. 3. To variations of pressure in the great veins due to the movements of respiration.

c. Each successive beat or throb of the arteries, or of the heart. Usually in *pl.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xlviii. (1869) 94, I tastede his pouces, but..i fond nouht, in sinewe ne in condyt ne in veyne. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 92 To take hede to the mutacion of his poulces. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 41 At every pulse of the Auricle you might see the bloud passe through this Channel into the heart [of the lamprey]. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 193 If we will be at the Trouble to count how many Pulses of the Artery there are in the first twenty Vibrations. 1887 BOWEN *Æneid* II. 726, I, whose pulses stirred not at javelins showered in the fray.

d. As a vague or incidental measure of time.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 32 For the space of ten pulses. *Ibid.* § 366 A Spoonfull of Spirit of Wine, a little heated, was taken, and it burnt as long as came to 116. Pulses.

† e. *concr.* The place where the pulse occurs or is felt; esp. in the wrist; also an artery or 'pulsating vein'. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1065 (1114) Per-with his pous and pawmes of his hondes Þei gan to frote. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. lxxxvii. (Tollem. MS.), The saphire keleþ moche in hete of brennynge feueres yf he is honged ny3e þe pulses and þe veynes of þe herte [L. *juxta venas cordis pulsatiles*]. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Q iv b, Wastyng of a brawne, and chyefly of a poulce, so that whan it is pynched it abydeth vpryght. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 16 The Artiries..are also called Pulses. 1623 COCKERAM, *Pulse*, a beating veine.

† f. Excessive or violent throbbing, palpitation.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 4 [It] strengthneth the heart, emboldneth it, and driveth away the pulse and pusillanimity thereof.

2. In various figurative or allusive uses, denoting life, vitality, energy, feeling, sentiment, tendency, drift, indication, etc.; with *pl.*, a throb or thrill of life, emotion, etc.

c 1540 [see b]. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 92 Thinke you I beare the Sheeres of destiny? Haue I commandement on the pulse of life? 1619 VISCT. DONCASTER in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 201 Setting downe my observations upon the pulse of the affayres which I am neerer to feele. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 91 All this will raise the pulse of the stocks. 1804 WORDSW. '*She was a phantom*' iii, And now I see with eye serene The very pulse of the machine. 1865 R. S. HAWKER *Prose Wks.* (1893) 43 Had this instrument [a barometer], the pulse of the storm, been preserved, the crew would have received warning of the..hurricane.

b. Phr. *To feel* († *try*) *the pulse* († *pulses*) *of* (fig.): to try to discover the sentiments, intentions, drift, etc. of; to 'sound'.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 288 Godwinus, having no small confidence, after hee hadd once felte his pulses and perceaued his diet. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* a iv, I have runne over some pieces of them, only as to feele their pulse, and informe my selfe of their language and Country. 1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 263 With whom my Lord had occasion to talk and to feel his Pulse. 1869 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* 5 He only who has felt the pulse of an age can tell us how fast or slow its heart really beat towards evil or towards good.

† 3. A stroke, blow, impact; an attack, assault. (Cf. *impulse*, *repulse*, and PULSE *v.* 3 b.) *Obs.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1024/1 The commons..ran all into the towne; and there ioine themselues togither to abide the pulse. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 309 Every bodie that is moved by an externe pulse is inanimate. *a* 1687 PETTY *Treat. Naval Philos.* I. ii, The quick and effectual pulse of the water upon the Rudder.

4. The rhythmical recurrence of strokes, vibrations, or undulations; beating, vibration.

1657 W. MOAICE *Coena quasi* Κοινή xv. 218 Like the pulse of the flowing Sea. 1660 BOYLE *New Experim. Phys.-Mech.* xxvii. 208 So weak a pulse as that of the ballance of a Watch. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* xvi. 100 That there is such a fluid body ..which is the *medium*, or Instrument, by which the pulse of Light is convey'd. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxvii, The measured pulse of racing oars Among the willows. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 157 Pulse of waters blithely beating, Wave advancing, wave retreating.

b. Each of a rhythmical succession of strokes or undulations; a single vibration or wave; a beat.

1673 Newton in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 350 To suppose that there are but two figures, sizes, and degrees of velocity or force, of the ethereal corpuscles or pulses. 1704 — *Optics* (1721) 326 The Vibrations or Pulses of this Medium ..must be swifter than Light. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* IV. xi, When the ear receives any simple sound, it is struck by a single pulse of the air, which makes the ear-drum and the other membranous parts vibrate. 1827 Keble *Chr. Y., Evening* i, The last faint pulse of quivering light.

c. *Pros.* and *Mus.* A beat or stress in the rhythm of a verse or piece of music.

1885 J. Lecky in *Philol. Soc. Proc.* p. v, Varieties of metre were caused (*a*) by altering the division and coalescence of pulses, as in passing from dactyl to anapest..(*b*) by altering the number of pulses into which the stress-group was divided (substitution of triplets in binary metre, and of duplets in ternary).

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (almost all in sense 1 or 2). **a.** attrib., as *pulse-beat, -beating, -place, -rate, -stroke, -throb, -tick.* **b.** objective, etc., as *pulse-counter, -feeling* sb., adj., *pulse-like, -moving, -quickening, -stirring* adjs. **c.** Special Combs.: **pulse-breath** *Path.* (see quots.); **pulse-curve** = *pulse-tracing*; **pulse-glass**, a glass tube with a bulb at each end, or at one end only, containing spirits of wine and rarified air, which when grasped by the hand exhibits a momentary ebullition, which is repeated at each beat of the pulse; **†pulse-pad** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [Pad *sb.*2 3], humorous appellation for a medical man; **pulse-tracing**, the curve traced by a sphygmograph, indicating the character of a pulse-wave; **†pulse-vein** *Obs.*, a 'vein' or blood-vessel in which there is a pulse, an artery; **†pulse-watch** *Obs.*, Floyer's name for a sand-glass used for estimating the rate and character of the pulse; **pulse-wave**: see quot. 1897.

1841 Emerson *Addr., Method Nat.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 222 We do not take up a new book, or meet a new man, without a *pulse-beat of expectation. 1862 C. R. Hall in *Trans. Med.-Chirurg. Soc.* XLV. 167 By the term '*pulse-breath', I wish to signify..an audible pulsation communicated to the breath as it issues from the mouth by each beat of the heart. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Breath, pulse*, a term applied to a pulsatile movement of the expired air in cases of phthisis, where there is a large cavity either close to the heart and the aorta, or separated from them only by indurated structures. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* II. iv. P 3 The little *pulse-counter set himself about reviewing the patient's situation. 1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Pulse] *curve.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 239 *note*, The pulse curve is usually anacrotic. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. ix. 56 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The instrument called a *pulse-glass is a glass tube with a bulb at each end of the form represented. 1575 Banister *Chyrurg.* I. (1585) 6 The paine [of an abscess] is *pulslike beating mixt with pricking and some itching. 1706 Baynard in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. 202 These *Pulse-pads, these Bedside Banditti. 1644 G. Plattes in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 262 They say, that divers who were esteemed dead have been annointed with old Oyl in the five principal *pulse-places, and revived. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 799 The temperature had fallen to 99°; the *pulse-rate was 110. 1832 Motherwell *Poems* (1847) 86 Feel every *pulse-stroke thrill of good. 1855 Browning *Old Pict. in Florence* vi, One whom each fainter *pulse-tick pains. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 314 This change is only maintained during the bath] after it the *pulse-tracing returns to its former standard. 1658 A. Fox *Würtz' Surg.* v. 353, I called for help, intreating them to cut the *pulse vein on my left temple. 1706 Hearne *Collect.* 17 Dec., Sir Joh. Floyer [is printing] an Invention of a *Pulse-Watch wch being nicely set and adjusted to a Man's Constitution tels him when his Blood & that is out of order. 1707 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* Pref., I caused a Pulse-Watch to be made which run 60 Seconds, and I placed it in a Box to be more easily carried, and by this I now feel Pulses. 1753 [see Pulsiloge]. 1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 348 When the tonicity of the arteries is less than it should be, their walls yield too much to the *pulse-wave. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pulse]-waves*, the component elements of the apparently simple movement of the pulsating artery, as detected by the sphygmograph. These are chiefly the summit wave, in which the line of ascent ends; the tidal or first secondary wave, due to the distension of the arteries; and the dicrotic or great secondary wave, produced probably by the aortic recoil.

Pulse (pʌls), *sb.*2 Forms: (3 pols-, 4 pols', puls'), 5–7 puls, 6 poulse, poultz, *dial.* pousse, 7 powse, pulce, 8–9 *dial.* pouse, 6– pulse. [a. OF. *pols, pouls, pous* (Godef.), in mod.Norm. dial. *pouls*, in other dialects *poul, pou* :—L. *puls* poltage made of meal, pulse, etc. See also Pults.]

1. The edible seeds of leguminous plants cultivated for food, as peas, beans, lentils, etc. **a.** *collective singular*: sometimes const. as *pl.*

1297 [see Pulse-corn]. 1355–6 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 6 De j quarterio pols' vendito. 1388–9 *Ibid.* 53 Et de xij d. de puls' vendito. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xiii. 77 Whiche of it selfe is lest among al pulse. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. ii. 644 In Cods the Poulse, the Corn within the Ear. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 570 Pulse (as we call them) that is..such graine as is inclosed in coddes or huskes. 1694 Westmacott *Script. Herb.* 22 Field Beans and Powse do feed horses. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 215 Daniel ate pulse by choice—example rare! *a* 1822 *Old Rime* in *Gentl. Mag.* XCII. i. 15/1 Thee eat thy pouse, and I will drink my beer. 1826 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 406 A soup composed merely of a few pulse. 1865 Sir T. Seaton *Cadet to Colonel* ix. 165 To search for and secure all grain, flour, pulse, and food of every description.

b. with *a* and *pl.* A kind or sort of such seeds.

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* I. v. 52 The priest may not loke vpon a beane, for that it is iudged an vncleane puls. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VII. iv. 505 They sowed their land for bread and pulses, which they vsed. 1681 tr. *Belon's Myst. Physick* 47 All sorts of Milkmeats, Sauces, Pulces, Fruits. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 141 There are several other Pulses or Seeds mentioned in many Authors. 1758 R. Brown *Compl. Farmer* II. (1760) 86 The least of all pulses is the lentil.

2. a. *collective sing.* (sometimes const. as *pl.*) Plants yielding pulse; esculent leguminous plants.

1388–9 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 53 Et de xij d. de stramine puls' vendito. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 304 Deriued of the moste vsed Poultz called cicer. 1555 Eden *Decades* 260 All kyndes of pulse, as beanes, peason, tares, and suche other. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 110 Where Vetches, Pulse, and Tares have stood, And Stalks of Lupines grew. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 123 Here are no pulse or pot-herbs of any kind. 1807 Crabbe *Parish Reg.* I. 141 High climb his pulse in many an even row. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 48 Pulse grows everywhere.

b. *individual sing.* (with *pl.*) An esculent leguminous plant, or a species of such.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 55 For fodder now is tyme, and euery puls. **3.** *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pulse crop*, †*-shell* (*shale*), *-stick* (cf. *pea-stick*), *tribe*; also Pulse-corn.

a 1661 Holyday *Juvenal, Sat.* xiv, A pulse-shale more I value, than the whole town's praise. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* iii. (1794) 39 The leguminous or pulse tribe. 1830 *Kyle Farm Rep.* 35 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, A luxuriant pulse crop of itself fertilizes the soil. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* vii, A hook and a bit of worm on it,.. or a blow-fly, hung from a hazel pulse-stick.

Pulse (pʌls), *v.* Also 6 pulce. [ad. L. *pulsāre* to push, drive, strike, beat, freq. of *pellĕre* to drive, strike, beat. In sense 1 prob. in part from F. *pousser*, formerly *polser, poulser* (15th c. in Littré); in other senses more directly connected in use with Pulse *sb.*1, and *pulsate, pulsation*, etc.]

†1. *trans.* To drive, impel; to drive *forth*, expel. *Obs.* (exc. as in 4').

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 125 Necessite pulsis and constrenzes me to cry on god. *Ibid.* xvi. 139 Your ignorance, inconstance, ande inciuilite, pulcis you to perpetrat intollerabil exactions. 1573 Twyne *Æneid* x. (1584) Q v, Pulst forth through spite from princely throne [L. *Pulsus ob invidiam solio*]. 1586 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 111 The Douglassis wes pulsit up to this be thame quha advanceit thameselffs to be farrest in his Hienes secreitis. 1666 J. Smith *Old Age* (1752) 203 The heart..doth..cast it [the blood] forth, and pulse it to all, even the extremest parts.

2. *intr.* To beat, throb, as the heart, etc.: = Pulsate 1 (but now only in literary use).

1559, 1664 [see Pulsing *ppl. a.*]. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxxvii. 82 For the Umbilical Arteries of a live Child being bound, as yet cleaving to the Mother.. they pulse between the Ligature and the Child. 1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 35 The Heart, when separated wholly from the Body in some Animals, continues still to pulse for a considerable time. 1864 Dutton Cook *Trials of Tredgolds* II. 118 The heart pulsed very, very feebly; his eyes were closed again. 1895 F. E. Trollope *F. Trollope* I. i. 6 The warm blood pulsed beneath high-waisted gowns.

b. *fig.* or in figurative allusion, in reference to life, energy, influences, feelings, etc.: = Pulsate 1 b: cf. Pulse *sb.*1 2.

1818 Keats *Endym.* I. 105 The mass Of nature's lives and wonders puls'd tenfold. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 216 The throb of hope and glory which pulsed at its outset.. died into inaction or despair. 1888 *Times* 26 June 9/5 The outward and sensible expression of the never-resting flow of thought, action, and feeling which pulses through it [London].

3. *intr. gen.* To perform or exhibit a rhythmic movement; to beat, vibrate, undulate: = Pulsate 2.

1851 Carlyle *Sterling* II. i. (1872) 88 Playing and pulsing like sunshine or soft lightning. 1873 J. Geikie *Gt. Ice Age* iv. 41 The heat of the sun..pulses through the great piles of ice that cumber the higher elevations of Alpine countries. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 117/1 The thermal water..pulsed out of the cleft of the rock. 1904 M. Hewlett *Queen's Quair* II. vii. 285 You could hear the regular galloping of a horse, pulsing in the dark like some muffled pendulum.

¶ **b.** To make recurrent sallies or attacks.

1851 Carlyle *Sterling* I. iv. (1872) 30 His studies were.. pulsing out with impetuous irregularity now on this tract, now on that. 1865 — *Fredk. Gt.* XX. v. (1872) IX. 89 Such charging and recharging, pulsing and repulsing, has there been. *Ibid.* VII. 146 Broglio, on the other hand, keeps violently pulsing out, round Ferdinand's flanks.

4. *trans.* To drive or send out in or by pulses or rhythmic beats.

1819 Keats *Isabella* vi, The ruddy tide Stifled his voice, and pulsed resolve away. 1861 Lowell *Washers of Shroud* ii, Pale fireflies pulsed within the meadow-mist Their halos, wavering thistledowns of light. 1876 Mrs. Whitney *Sights & Ins.* II. iii. 371 Life is not dead, but living?..coming down and out, always?..pulsed into us, not set outside of us to grasp and define.

†Pulse-corn. *Obs. rare.* Also 3 polscorn. [f. Pulse *sb.*2 + Corn *sb.*1] = Pulse *sb.*2 1 a, 2 a.

1297 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1866) II. 174/2 (Cheddington) Polscorn. 1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 24 b, All sortes of pulse corne, as Pease, Beanes, Tares, and Fitches.

Pulseful (pʌ·lsɪfŭl), *a. rare.* [f. Pulse *sb.*1 + -ful.] Full of pulses, pulsations, or throbbing.

a 1861 D. Gray *Poet. Wks.* (1874) 193 The partridge cowers beside thy loamy flow In pulseful tremor.

Pulseless (pʌ·lsɪlĕs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -less.]

1. Having or exhibiting no pulse or pulsation, as a body in which the heart has ceased to beat.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1810) VIII. xxiii. 100 While warm, though pulseless, we pressed each her hand with our lips. 1822 Shelley *Hellas* 142 His cold pale limbs and pulseless arteries. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 302 In shock the injured person lies pale, faint,.. almost pulseless.

2. *fig.* and *gen.* Devoid of life, energy, or movement; void of feeling, unfeeling, pitiless (quot. 1856); motionless; lifeless.

1856 Aytoun *Bothwell* II. ix, There he stood, the pulseless man, The calculating lord. 1861 E. S. Kennedy in *Peaks, Passes*, etc., Ser. II. I. 170 So often as she came, so often there floated on the pulseless air the gentle moan 'Mort Aratsch'. 1873 W. S. Mayo *Never Again* xxxii, Better than Joys of pale and pulseless Life, The agony of Strife.

Hence **Pu·lselessness.**

1853 Dunglison *Med. Lex., Pulselessness*, asphyxia. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 20 July 85/2 [He] points out the difference between the meanings of the terms asphyxia and apnœa, the former standing for pulselessness and the latter for breathlessness.

Pulshe, obs. form of Polish *v.*

†Pulsidge. *Obs.* Humorous blunder for Pulse.

1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 25 You are in an excellent good temperalitie: your Pulsidge beates as extraordinarily, as heart would desire.

Pulsi·fic, *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *puls-us* Pulse *sb.*1 + -fic.] Producing or causing the pulse or pulsation of the arteries; also, characterized by pulsation, pulsatory, throbbing.

1634 T. Johnson tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* VIII. xix. 314 Cruell symptomes doe follow, as pulsifique paine, a feaver, restlessnesse. *Ibid.* XX. vii. 772 The oppression of the vitall and pulsifick faculty by a cloud of grosse vapours. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 17. 161 A pulsifick corporeal quality in the substance of the heart itself, is very unphilosophical and absurd. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 425 The pulsific Motion of the Blood continually thrusting on. 1853 Dunglison *Med. Lex., Pulsific*, that which causes or excites pulsation. 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†Pu·lsiloge. *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *pulsilogium*, f. *puls-us* Pulse *sb.*1, after *horologium*, Horologe.] (See quots.)

[1753 Chamber *Cycl. Supp., Pulsilogium*, a name given by authors to a pulse-watch, or instrument to measure the celerity of the pulse.] 1812 *Edin. Rev.* XX. 185 Sanctorio.. applied the pendulum to determine the quickness of the pulse, forming what he called a *pulsilege*, in which the string suspending a ball was gradually shortened, till its vibrations corresponded with the beats.

Pulsimeter (pʌlsi·mĭtəɹ). [f. L. *pulsus* Pulse *sb.*1 + -meter. Cf. Pulsometer.] An instrument for measuring the rate or force of the pulse. Also *attrib.*, as *pulsimeter watch.*

1842 in Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1894 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 26 May 1132/1 The advantages claimed for the 'Pulsimeter' watch are economy of time, accuracy of record, and the possibility of taking the pulse in the dark without any inconvenience to the patient.

Pu·lsing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Pulse *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Pulse: rhythmical beating, throbbing, or flowing.

1839 Bailey *Festus* XIX. (1852) 281 Ceaseless as the pulsings of the blood. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* III. xv, The pulsings of his own soul, if he have any soul, alone audible. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 133, I could hear..the pulsing of the sea.

Pu·lsing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That beats, throbs, or flows with rhythmic cadence.

1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* 359 This oyll anoynted vpon the pulsing veynes, where they appeare moste. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 4 If you divide the Bee..near the necke, you shall..see the heart beat most lively, which is a white pulsing vesicle. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 250/2 The pulsing torrent rushes through the arteries.

Pulsion (pʌ·lʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *pulsio, -ōn-em*, n. of action from *pell-ĕre, puls-* to drive, push.] The action of driving or pushing. In first quot., the beating of the pulse.

1634 T. Johnson tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* v. iii. (1678) 107 There may ensue..a deadly interception of the pulsion of the brain. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 214 One motion is pulsion or driving, another traction or drawing. Pulsion, when the movent makes the moved body go before it; and traction, when it makes it follow. 1731 S. Hales *Stat. Ess.* I. 111 If this great quantity [of sap] were carried up by pulsion or trusion. 1836–48 B. D. Walsh *Aristoph., Clouds* I. iv, Pulsion, and prension.

attrib. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 363 Acquired malformations [of the œsophagus]—Pressure pouches..pharyngeal pouches, pharyngoceles, pulsion diverticula.

Pulsive (pʌ·lsiv), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *puls-*, ppl. stem of *pell-ĕre* to drive, impel + -ive.]

1. Having the quality of driving or impelling; constraining, compelling; impulsive; propulsive.

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iii, What I here speake is forced from my lips By the pulsive straine of conscience. *a* 1687 Petty *Treat. Naval Philos.* I. i. § 85 The Tractive and Pulsive forces upon swimming Bodies. 188. R. G. H[ill] *Voices in Solitude* 83 The whirl of the wheels went on at length With the pulsive strain of their started strength.

†2. Beating or throbbing as the heart, etc. *Obs.*
1611 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Coriat's Commend.* Wks. II. 91/1 Such a straine That shall euen cracke my pulsiue pia mater In warbling thy renowne by land and water. 1630 — *Descr. Eng. Poetry* ibid. 248/2 In end my pulsiue braine no Art affoords, To mint or stamp, or forge new coyned words.

Pulsometer (pʌlsɒ·mĭtəɹ). [irreg. f. L. *pulsus* Pulse *sb.*[1] + -meter, after *barometer*, etc.]
1. = Pulsimeter.
1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pulsometrum*, term for an instrument for measuring or calculating the variations of the pulse: a pulsometer.
2. A name for a kind of steam-condensing vacuum-pump, with two chambers so arranged that the steam is condensed in, and the water admitted to each alternately: so called from the pulsatory action of the steam. Also *pulsometer pump*. (Not being a *measuring* instrument, it is preferably called *pulsator*.)
1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Pulsometer*,..a form of vacuum pump. 1881 *Mechanical World* 24 Dec. Advt., The Pulsometer Engineering Company Limited. 1891 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 3/1 The water is heated by means of a horizontal tubular boiler, a six-horse power engine, a centrifugal pump, and two pulsometer pumps. 1900 F. T. Bullen *Idylls of Sea* 265 My heart worked like a pulsometer.

†**Pu·lsor.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [agent-n. from L. *pellĕre*, *puls-* to drive, impel: see -or 2.] One who or that which drives or impels.
1666 J. Smith *Old Age* (1676) 242 The great artery..is to us the most apparent Pulsor; we can feel the blood to be forced along its Cavity.

Pulsshe, obs. form of Polish *v.*

Pult, parallel form of Pilt *v.* and *sb. Obs.*

Pultaceous (pʌltē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *puls, pultem* pap, pottage + -aceous.]
1. Of the nature or consistency of pap or of a poultice; soft, semi-fluid, pulpy.
1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 751 He first denyeth, that the Testes are glandulous or pultaceous. 1738 Stuart *ibid.* XL. 327 A soft white pultaceous Matter. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 71/1 In infancy the brain is extremely soft, almost pultaceous. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 403 Pultaceous or even solid food may be remarkably well borne.
2. Of the nature or class of pulse.
1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 667 Barley, peas and other pultaceous grain.

Pultar, -er, etc., **Pulterer, Pult(e)rie,** obs. forms of Poulter, etc.

Pultas, obs. or dial. form of Poultice.

†**Pu·lter.** *Obs. rare*—[1].
In quot. prob. an error for *pultre*, Poultry, fowls. (The whole passage is composed in the language of falconry, and some of the allusions are obscure.)
1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* II. 165 But þe blernyed boynard þat his bagg stall, Where purraileis pulter was pynnyd ffull ofte, Made þe ffawcon to flloter and fflussh ffor anger, That þe boy hadd be bounde þat þe bagge kepte.

Pultes, -ess, -ice, obs. or dial. ff. Poultice.

†**Pulti·fical,** *a. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *puls, pultem* pottage + -fic + -al.]
1656 Blount *Glossogr., Pultifical*,..wherewith Pottage, Pap, or such like meat is made.

Pultis(e, -oss, Pultre, Pultron(e, -oon, -owne, obs. ff. Poultice, Poultry, Poltroon.

†**Pults.** *Obs. rare.* [app. ad. med.L. *pultes* any victuals prepared by boiling (Du Cange), pl. of L. *puls, pultem* pap, pottage (see Pulse *sb.*[2]); cf. It. *pulta, polta* 'grewell, battre, or pap' (Florio).] Soft boiled food, pap, pottage.
c 1550 Lloyd *Treas. Health* S ij, Gene vnto the pacient.. two pennye weightes of bay beris made to pouder wyth a soft Egge or pults, without doubt the pacyent shalbe made hole.

‖**Pultun** (pʊ·ltʊn). *E. Ind.* Also **pultan, -on, -oon.** [Hindī *paltan*, ad. Tamil and Telugu *paṭālan*, ad. Eng. *battalion* (the Eng. word having been first adopted in Southern India).] A regiment of infantry in India.
1800 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1834) I. 21*, I..shall probably destroy some campoos and pultans, which have been indiscreetly pushed across the Kistna. 1883 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 294 *Campos* and *pultuns* (battalions) under European adventurers. 1895 Mrs. B. M. Croker *Village Tales* (1896) 60, I know lots of Sahibs in a pultoon (i.e. regiment) at Bareilly.

‖**Pulu** (pū·lū). [Hawaiian.] A fine yellowish silky vegetable wool obtained from the base of the leaf-stalks of the Hawaiian tree-ferns, *Cibotium menziesii, C. chamissoi*, and *C. glaucum*.
1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Pu-lu*, a species of brown thistle-down imported from the Sandwich islands, to mix with silk in the manufacture of hats. 1864 in Webster. 1888 Hillebrand *Flora Hawai Is.* 546 The base of the leaf stalks is densely covered with a soft and glossy yellowish wool, which is used for stuffing mattresses and pillows, and under the name of pulu forms a regular article of export to California.

†**Puluere,** obs. f. Pilliver, pillow-case, pillow.
c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 681 He wende ful witerly sche were in is armes; ac peter! it nas but is puluere.

†**Pu·lver,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *pulver-em* (nom. *pulvis*) powder, dust.] Powder, dust.
1502 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* III. ix. 204 Good lorde, I speke to the of my presumpcion, natwithstandinge that I am but puluer & asshes. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 423 In puluer small gart birne thame euerie one. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 28/1 Mixe these prænominated pulvers..addinge heerunto the Suger.
b. **Pulver Wednesday** = Ash-Wednesday.
c 1454 Agnes Paston in *P. Lett.* I. 270 Wretyn at Norwyche on Pulver Wedenesday.

†**Pu·lver,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *pulver-āre*, f. *pulver-*: see prec.] *trans.* To reduce to powder, to pulverize. Hence †**Pu·lvered** *ppl. a.*, †**Pu·lvering** *vbl. sb.*, sprinkling of ashes; *pulvering day*, Ash Wednesday.
1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1626) 129 As pulvered flints [*ed.* 1632 lime of flints] infurnest under ground By sprinkled water fire conceive. 1754 T. Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* 193 On pulvering Days, when Disposition of the said Lands was made, but not confirmed till St. Nicholas's Day. 1778 [implied in Pulverer].

Pulverable (pʌ·lvĕrăb'l), *a.* [f. as prec. vb. + -able.] Capable of being crushed or ground down to powder; pulverizable.
1657 *Physical Dict., Pulverable*, hard things (as oyster-shells) brought to pouder. 1680 Boyle *Produc. Chem. Princ.* IV. 167 Some liquid substances afforded by wounded plants, that..turned into consistent and pulverable bodies. 1789 Nicholson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 274 If a little mercury be added to melted zinc, it renders it easily pulverable. 1869 J. E. Halliday in *Student* II. 228 Trap-rock,..very soft and pulverable.

Pulveraceous (pʌlvĕrē·ĭʃəs), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [f. L. *pulver-em* powder, dust + -aceous.] Covered or sprinkled with powder; pulverulent.
1864 Gray in Webster.

†**Pulverain.** *Obs.* [Corruption of Fr. *pulvérin* (*c* 1600 in Littré), = It. *polverino*, f. *polvere*:—L. *pulverem* powder.] A powder-horn, esp. one for priming-powder. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†**Pu·lveral,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pulver-em* Pulver *sb.* + -al.] In the state of powder.
1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 178 Solid..or pulverall, which must be snuffed up.

†**Pu·lverate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *pulverāt-*, ppl. stem of *pulverāre* to powder: cf. Pulver *v.*] *trans.* To reduce to powder, to pulverize.
1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 65 They litter them in their owne dung, first dried in the Sunne and pulverated. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 60 Some cannot be so exactly pulverated by beating.

Pulveration (pʌlvĕrē·ʃən). [ad. L. *pulveration-em*, n. of action f. *pulverāre*: see prec.] Reduction to powder or dust; pulverization.
1623 Cockeram, *Pulveration*, a beating into powder. 1733 Tull. *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* v. 43 No further..than the Hoe-Plow could turn it up, and help it in its Pulveration. 1866 C. W. Hoskyns *Occas. Ess.* 103 The deep and perfect pulveration of the soil.

‖**Pulveratores** (pʌlvĕrĕitō·rīz), *sb. pl. Ornith.* [mod.L., pl. of *pulverātor*, agent-n. from L. *pulverāre* to powder; in F. *pulvérateurs* (Buffon 1771).] Birds which habitually roll themselves in the dust, as the *Rasores*.

†**Pulveratricious** (pʌlvĕrătri·ʃəs), *a. Obs.* [f. mod.L. *pulverātrix, -trīc-em* (see next) + -ious.] Of, belonging to, or characteristic of birds that roll themselves in the dust.
1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Birds, which.. are pulveratricious and wild; as the Peacock, japonian, and turky. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* III. ii. 371 The colour of the feathers..comes near to that of pulveratricious birds. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 313/1 Pulveratricious [is] an earthly kind of colour, mouse-colour. *Ibid., Pulveratriceous*, covered with a dusty colour.

‖**Pulveratrix** (pʌlvĕrē·triks). *Ornith. rare.* Pl. **-atri·ces.** [mod.L., fem. of *pulverātor*, agent-n. from *pulverāre* to powder (sc. *avis* bird); in F. *pulvératrice* (Littré).] A bird which cleanses itself by wallowing in dust.
Cf. Aristotle's κονιστικοί, *Hist. An.* 9. 49B, 10.
1770 G. White *Selborne* 8 Oct., Ray remarks that birds of the *Gallinæ* order, as cocks and hens, partridges and pheasants, are *pulveratrices*, such as dust themselves... Common house-sparrows are great *pulveratrices*, being frequently seen grovelling and wallowing in dusty roads.

†**Pulve·reous,** *a. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *pulvere-us* dusty (f. *pulver-em* powder, dust) + -ous.]
1656 Blount, *Pulvereous*, dusty, of dust, full of dust.

†**Pu·lverer.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Pulver *v.* + -er[1].] A pulverizer, an instrument for pulverizing the soil.
1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 54 *note*, If used as a Pulverer and Compressor of fallows, this acting Bar ought to be set deeper.

Pulverescence (pʌlvĕre·sĕns). *Bot.* [f. as next + *-escence*: see -ence.] Incipient powderiness; tendency to become powdery.
1828 R. K. Greville *Sc. Cryptog. Flora* VI. 338 Hoary, with a white pulverescence. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pulverescentia*..of a vegetable surface when covered with a kind of *farina*..as in the *Chenopodium purpureum*: pulverescence. 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pulverescent (pʌlvĕre·sĕnt), *a.* [f. L. *pulver-em* dust + -escent.] Tending to fall into powder; becoming powdery.
1805 Musket in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 168 It was..found to be very fine ore of iron in a pulverescent state.

Pulverilentous, obs. f. Pulverulentous.

Pulverine (pʌ·lvĕrin). Also **-in.** [Cf. It. *polverina* dust, fine powder.] Ashes of barilla.
1836 in Smart. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Pulverine*, barilla ashes.

Pulverizable (pʌ·lvĕrəizăb'l), *a.* [f. Pulverize *v.* + -able. So F. *pulvérisable* (Littré).] Capable of being pulverized or reduced to powder.
1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* II. 60 Boil them until they are pulverisable. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 462 An earthy pulverizable matter. *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 18/2 Tin becomes pulverisable..at high temperatures.

†**Pu·lverizate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. *pulverizāt-us*, pa. pple. of late L. *pulverizāre* to Pulverize.] Pulverized, reduced to powder.
1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* XI. vi. in Ashm. (1652) 182 Lyke as Saffron when yt ys pulveryzate.

†**Pu·lverizate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *pulverizāre*: see prec.] *trans.* = Pulverize.
1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 49 b/1 That all these Poulders be verye diminutlye pulverisated. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 1/2 Pulverisate it verye smalle. 1604-13 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph., Pulverisated*, beaten or broken into dust, or powder.

Pulverization (pʌlvĕrəizē·ʃən). [n. of action f. late L. *pulverizāre* to pulverize: cf. F. *pulvérisation* (Oudin 1642).]
1. The action of pulverizing; reduction to the state of powder or dust.
[1657 *Physical Dict., Pulverication*, bringing to pouder.] 1658 Phillips, *Pulverisation*, a breaking to dust, a reducing into powder. 1763 Mills *Pract. Husb.* II. 197 Brought to that state of pulverization, in which alone plants can thrive well. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 64 Rains, alternate frosts, and thaws, greatly assist its pulverization.
b. *techn.* The separation (of a liquid) into minute particles, as spray.
1861 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-Bk. Med.* 207 Method of rendering Medicated Liquids Respirable by Pulverisation. 1863 *Ibid.* 421 Pulverization of liquids for Therapeutic Purposes.
c. *fig.* Crushing morally, reducing to nullity, utter demolition (of arguments, statements, etc.).
1873 Morley *Rousseau* II. i. 42 This criticism..marks a beginning of true democracy, as distinguished from the mere pulverisation of aristocracy. 1884 *Chr. World* 13 Mar. 191/5 The complete pulverisation of their case by the Minister whom they approached. 1897 *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 282/2 That the *Saturday Review* devote to your pulverisation two pages and a 'par'.
2. *concr.* A pulverized product or material.
1896 in *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 18 Mar. 11/3 The pulverizations gradually find a place on the lowest levels of the ocean.

Pulverizator (pʌ·lvĕrəizē·itəɹ). [Agent-noun from late L. *pulverizāre* to pulverize: so mod.F. *pulvérisateur* (Littré).] An instrument for reducing to powder; also, an apparatus for scattering powder or ejecting liquid in the form of spray.
1890 *Kew Bulletin* 191 It is mixed as a powder..and blown with 'pulverizators' on to the vine leaves. 1894 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 433 There have been many patents taken out in Russia for injectors or pulverisators.

Pulverize (pʌ·lvĕrəiz), *v.* [ad. late L. *pulverizāre*, or F. *pulvériser* (Paré 16th c.), †*polveriser* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *pulver-em*: see Pulver *sb.*]
1. *trans.* To reduce to powder or dust; to comminute, to triturate. Also *refl.*
1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxii. 60 b, A drugge..which being puluerised and tempered in water, they rubbe vppon..the bodye. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 1142 The zealous Prophet with just fury mov'd..pulveriz'd their Idol. *c* 1790 Imison *Sch. Art* II. 69 Let it dry, and then pulverize it. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* xii. (1876) 154 Cultivable land must be pulverised and watered. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 235 The solid ground of life was pulverizing itself away.
b. *techn.* To divide (a liquid) into minute particles or spray.
1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* VI. 230 Stroke after stroke with doubling force he plied, Foil'd the hoar Fiend and pulverized the tide.
2. *fig.* To demolish or destroy, to break down utterly; to 'smash'.
1631 Massinger *Believe as you List* I. ii, You shall..Feel really that we have iron hammers To pulverize rebellion. 1684 Baxter *Twelve Argts.* Post. M ij, Between both which Truth and Peace is broken, and the Church pulverized. 1813 *Examiner* 17 May 313/1 Which, like a clap of thunder, has pulverized..chimerical hopes. 1864 J. H. Newman *Apol.* iii. (1865) 117 The theory of the *Via Media* was absolutely pulverized. 1895 Col. Maurice in *United Service Mag.* July 428 The four battalions..were..pulverised and driven helter-skelter partly among the defendants.
b. To dissipate in minute portions. *rare.*
1834 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 373 The responsibility was so pulverized among a passing multitude of nameless individuals.
3. *intr.* To crumble or fall to dust; to become disintegrated. Also *fig.*
1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 147 If they are ploughed in November or December, the rains, snow, and frost, make them pulverize easily. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II. 394 The stern old faiths have all pulverized. 1866 Lawrence tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* (1878) 267 Sometimes these varieties [of limestone] pulverise to a crystalline sand.
4. *intr.* Of a bird: To roll in the dust; to take a dust-bath. *rare.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*
Hence **Pu·lverized** *ppl. a.*; **Pu·lverizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxiv. 288 That..pul-

verized Dose. 1727 De Foe *Hist. Appar.* iv. (1840) 29 The man that lived there must be dried up sufficiently for pulverising. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 363 Manures are found to enrich the best pulverised soil. 1832 Carlyle *Misc., Death Goethe* (1857) III. 110 The wrecks and pulverised rubbish of ancient things. 1832 *Planting* 37 (Libr. Usef. Knowl.) The pulverizing action of the sun and air.

Pulverizer (pʊ·lvĕrəizəɹ). [f. Pulverize *v.* + -er 1.] One who or that which pulverizes; an instrument or machine that reduces to powder; also *techn.* one that reduces a liquid to spray.

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 724 The high conservative, Fraser! the pulveriser of Voluntaryism, Radicalism, and Popery! 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 July 58/1 For the best subsoil pulveriser, £10. 1875 H. Walton *Dis. Eye* 18 There are also spray-producing douches..absurdly named water pulverizers. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 May 12/1 The crushing of the ores by the pulverizer.

Pulverous (pʊ·lvĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *pulver-em* dust + -ous.] Powdery; dusty.

1778 [W. Marshall.] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 24 Soils..are stiff or light; that is, tenacious or pulverous. 1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 13 Oct., The trees and the herbage were powdered thick with pulverous particles.

Pulve·rulence. [f. as next, as if from a L. **pulverulentia*: see -ence.] Dustiness, powder.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Pulverulence*, dustiness. 1837 J. T. Smith tr. *Vicat's Mortars* 131 This movement is obliged to be subdivided..into an infinite number of partial contractions, whence arises pulverulence.

Pulverulent (pʊlve·rĭŭlĕnt), *a.* [f. L. *pulverulent-us* dusty, f. *pulver-em* dust, powder; see -lent. So mod.F. *pulvérulent* (1801 in Littré).]

1. Consisting of or having the form of powder or dust; powdery.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pulverulent*, dusty, of dust, full of dust. 1806 Saunders *Mineral Waters* I. 20 The glutinous part of wheat flour, [which is] dry and pulverulent. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 316 In Lycopodium..the pulverulent thecæ occupy the upper ends of the shoots. 1883 *Athenæum* 11 Aug. 183/2 The announcement by M. Spring that a pressure of 5,000 atmospheres caused pulverulent matters to aggregate into crystalline masses.

2. Covered with powder or dust; dusty; spec. in *Entom.* and *Bot.*

1744 Akenside *Poet*, On shelves pulverulent, majestic stands His library. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 275 *Pulverulent*, ..covered with very minute powder-like scales. 1828 R. K. Greville *Sc. Crypt. Flora* VI. 338 Perithecia..white and pulverulent.

3. Of very slight cohesion; crumbling to dust.

1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 500 Calcareous stone is also found in the pulverulent form; and of this kind is chalk. 1811 Pinkerton *Petralogy* II. 381 Ashes, sand, and light pulverulent scoriæ. 1856 Carpenter *Microsc.* 373 A thallus ..which has no very defined limit, and which, in consequence of the very slight adhesion of its component cells, is said to be 'pulverulent'. 1882 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. iii. 91 A rock is said to be..pulverulent, when it readily falls to powder.

4. Pulverizing. *rare. erroneous.*

1864 Ruskin *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 260 The pulverulent effect [on masses of stone] of original precipitation to glacier level from two or three thousand feet above.

5. Of birds: Characterized by or addicted to lying or rolling in the dust.

1828 in Webster. 1869 Gillmore tr. *Figuier's Rept. & Birds* v. 410 Partridges have, like the Quail, the pulverulent instinct.

Hence **Pulve·rulently** *adv.*, in a powdery or dusty manner. †**Pulverule·ntous** *a.* (in quot. pulveri-), pulverulent. *Obs. rare.*

1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 1594 We have many sorts [of myrrh]..,great and small, fat and dry, pulverilentous like, pale and more red. 1821 W. P. C. Barton *Flora N. Amer.* I. 113 Corolla pulverulently rough within.

Pulve·rulous, *a. rare.* [From *pulverulent*, with change of suffix.] = Pulverulent.

1841 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 219 About an ounce of the vitreous acid (not the opaque or pulverulous) should be dissolved in three ounces of the acid.

Pulvil (pʊ·lvil), *sb. arch.* Also 7 polvil, 8 pulville, -ile. [ad. It. *polviglio*: see Pulvilio.] Cosmetic or perfumed powder for powdering the wig or perfuming the person.

1691 *Islington Wells* 13 Saluted by the Fragrancy Of Powder de Orange, Jesmine, Pulvil, or something else. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xlvi. 375 Great Ladies.. with their..Polvil, Postillo's and Cosmeticks. 1700 Farquhar *Constant Couple* I. i, How many pound of Pulvil must the Fellow use in sweetening himself from the smell of Hops and Tobacco? *a* 1774 Fergusson *Burlesque Elegy* vi, The huge wig, in formal curls arrayed, With pulvile pregnant.

b. *transf.* Applied to snuff; also, any impalpable powder, as magnesia.

1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* xix. *Farewell Snuff* i, The precious pulvil from Hibernia's shore. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 117 Adding but a little of the water at a time..and carefully and patiently rubbing it up with the refractory pulvil.

c. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of perfume; perfumed.

1690 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 187 To play at ombre, or basset, She a rich pulvil purse must get.

†**Pu·lvil,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To powder or perfume with pulvil. Hence †**Pu·lvilled** *ppl. a.*

1700 Congreve *Way of World* iv. i, Have you pulvil'd the Coachman and Postilion that they may not stink of the Stable when Sir Rowland comes by? *a* 1704 T. Brown *Sat. agst. Woman* 100 The sooty negro, and the pulvil'd beau.

‖ **Pulvilio, -villio** (pulvi·lʲo). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. It. *polviglio* fine or subtile powder, cosmetic powder, deriv. of *polve, polvere* powder.] = Pulvil.

1675 Wycherley *Country Wife* iv. i, I have dressed you ..and spent upon you ounces of essence and pulvillio. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 63 ¶ 3 The Flowers perfumed the Air with Smells of Incense, Amber-greese, and Pulvillios. 1847 Lytton *Lucretia* I. i, His vest of silk..showing a profusion of frill, slightly sprinkled with the pulvillio of his favourite martinique. 1892 Lo. Lytton *King Poppy* I. 235 The jewell'd box Wherein he carried his pulvilio.

attrib. 1676 Wycherley *Plain Dealer* II. i, Since you have these two Pulvillio Boxes, these Essence Bottles [etc.]. 1901 Guy Boothby *My Indian Queen* i, The multitude of patch and pulvillio boxes.

Pu·lvilized, *ppl. a.* [f. Pulvil *sb.* + -ize + -ed.] Powdered and perfumed with pulvilio.

1788 Burns *Let. P. Hill* Lett. (1887) 172 The pulvilised, feathered, pert coxcomb, is so disgustful in my nostril that my stomach turns.

Pulvi·llar, *a.* [f. L. *pulvill-us* little cushion + -ar.] Of or pertaining to a pulvillus; cushion-like, pad-like. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pulville, Pulvillio: see Pulvil, Pulvilio.

‖ **Pulvillus** (pʊlvi·lŭs). [L., contr. from *pulvīnul-us*, dim. of *pulvīnus* cushion.]

1. A little cushion; in *Surgery*, see quot. 1897. [1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pulvilli*, the same with *Splenia*.] 1706 Phillips, *Pulvillus*, a little Pillow, or Cushion; also a Bolster us'd by Surgeons in dressing Wounds. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pulvillus*, ..a small cushion or pillow. In Surgery..a small olive-shaped mass of lint used for plugging deep wounds.

2. *Entom.* A cushion-like process on the feet of an insect, by which it can adhere to a vertical surface as a wall, or in an inverted position to a ceiling or the like; a foot-cushion.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 386 *Pulvilli*,.. cushions of short hairs very closely set; or of membrane, capable of being inflated, or very soft; or concave plates, which cover the underside, or their apex, of the four first joints of the Manus or Tarsus. *Ibid.* xxxv. 676 These organs are furnished with a sucker or *pulvillus*. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 119 The pulvilli or foot cushions of flies. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 666.

Hence **Pulvi·lliform** *a. Entom.*, resembling a pulvillus, cushion-like.

‖ **Pulvinar** (pʊlvəi·nāɹ), *sb.* Also 6 -are. [a. L. *pulvīnar* a couch, orig. neuter *pulvīnāre* of *pulvīnāris* adj., f. *pulvīn-us* cushion, pillow.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A couch or cushioned seat of the gods; also, the cushioned seat in the circus.

1600 Holland *Livy* v. lii. 213 In that one high feast and solemne dinner of Iupiter, can a Pulvinar be celebrated, or a sacred Table be spred and furnished in any place, but in the Capitoll? 1606 — *Sueton.* 60 Himselfe beholde the Circeian Games..sometime out of the Pulvinar, sitting there with his wife onely and children. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Muller's Anc. Art* § 290 (ed. 2) 323 The ornaments of the spina of the Roman Circus, among others the pulvinar.

2. *Surg.* A small pillow or cushion; sometimes, a medicated cushion or pad. ? *Obs.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 53/2 But an hower therafter applye this little pulvinare on thy Eyes. 1811 *Hooper's Med. Dict.*, *Pulvinar*.., a medicated cushion. 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

3. *Anat.* The posterior inner tubercle of the optic thalamus.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1890 H. Gray *Anat.* (ed. 12) 685 Its posterior extremity..internally forms a well-marked prominence, the posterior tubercle or pulvinar. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 337 A case of symmetrical softening of the pulvinar.

b. The cushion of fat by which the non-articular part of the acetabulum is filled up.

Pulvinar (pʊlvəi·nāɹ), *a.* [ad. L. *pulvīnār-is*: see prec.] Of or pertaining to a pulvinus.

1883 *Science* I. 179/1 The pulvinar parenchyma is composed in greater part of finely porous cells.

So **Pulvina·rian** *a.* [f. L. *pulvīnāri-s* or *pulvīnāri-us* + -an], cushion-like, pulvinated.

a 1886 Sir S. Ferguson *Ogham Inscript.* (1887) 31 The casts of these pulvinarian cope-stones..exhibit many imperfections.

Pulvinate (pʊ·lvinĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *pulvīnāt-us* made into or like a cushion, f. *pulvīn-us* cushion: see -ate 2. In F. *pulviné*, Cotgr. 1611.] Pillowy, cushion-like, pulvinar; in *Bot.* and *Entom.*, cushion-shaped, swelling or bulging like a cushion.

1824 R. K. Greville *Flora Edin.* 235 G[rimmia] *pulvinata*, stems short, pulvinate. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 328 *Pulvinate*, when in consequence of being depressed in one place, it seems to puff out in another. 1863 Berkeley *Brit. Mosses* Gloss., *Pulvinate*, forming cushion-like masses.

Hence **Pu·lvinately** *adv.*, *Bot.*, in a pulvinate manner. Also **Pulvina·to-** comb. form, as *pulvinato-echinulate* adj., echinulate and partly pulvinate.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pulvinately. 1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 415 Surface pulvinato-echinulate.

Pulvinated (pʊ·lvinĕtĕd), *a.* [as prec. + -ed.]

1. *Arch.* Swelling or bulging; especially applied to a frieze having a convex face.

1773 J. Noorthouck *Hist. London* 598 It has the pulvinated or swelling freeze. 1817 Rickman *Archit.* (1848) 30 It was once the custom to work the Ionic frieze projecting like a torus..When thus formed it is called *pulvinated*. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 281 The curvilinear, or pulvinated frieze occurs in not a single Grecian example. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 223 (ed. 2) 219 The shaft either diminished in a right line or pulvinated.

2. *Bot.* Having a pulvinus.

1880 C. & F. Darwin *Movem. Pl.* 113 With pulvinated leaves (i. e. those provided with a pulvinus) their periodical movements depend..on the cells of the pulvinus alternately expanding more quickly on one side than on the other.

3. *Entom.* = Pulvinate *a.*

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex. Pulvinatus*... *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to the prothorax when, being depressed at one point, it appears swoln out at another..: pulvinated.

Pulviniform (pʊlvi·nifəɹm), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *pulviniform is*, f. L. *pulvīn-us* cushion + -form. So mod.F. *pulviniforme*.] Cushion-shaped.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pulviniformis*,..pulviniform.

Pulvinule (pʊ·lvinĭul). *Bot.* [ad. L. *pulvīnul-us*, dim. of *pulvīn-us* cushion, pillow, bank. (Also used in L. form.]

1. One of a number of excrescences, sometimes like minute trees, rising from the thallus of lichens.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pulvinula*..term by Acharius for filaments,..often imitating small bushes or cushions, which are raised from the superior surface of the thallus of certain lichens, as the *Parmelia glomulifera*: a pulvinule. *Ibid.* 144 The winter spores are in solid pulvinules.

‖ **Pulvinus** (pʊlvəi·nŭs). *Bot.* [L. *pulvīnus* cushion, pillow.] Any cushion-like swelling or expansion of a stem or petiole; *esp.* a protuberance or enlargement at the foot of the petiole of some leaves, when large, turgid, and contractile, forming a special organ for movement of the leaf.

1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 77 In woody Dicotyledons there is generally a little protuberance under the cicatrix, which is termed the *pulvinus*. 1880 C. & F. Darwin *Movem. Pl.* 112 The summit of the petiole is developed into a pulvinus, cushion, or joint (as this organ has been variously called), like that with which many leaves are provided. 1906 *Athenæum* 23 June 768/3 Mimosa..has in its pulvinus a structure which allows of the free play of the leaf.

Pu·lviplume. *Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *pulviplūma*, f. L. *pulvi-s* dust + *plūma* plume, feather.] Powder-down.

1890 Coues *Field & Gen. Ornithol.* 129 Such plumulæ, from being always dusted over with dry scurfy exfoliation, are called *powder-down*..I call them *pulviplumes*.

†**Pulvi·scle.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *pulviscul-us, -um* small dust, dim. of *pulvis* dust.] A fine powder, a dust.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 62/1 Take Rue, Betonye [etc.]..make heerof a fine pulviscle, and use it with your meates.

‖ **Pulwar** (pʊ·lwāɹ). *E. Ind.* Also pulwaar, pulwah. [Hindī *pulwār*.] A light keelless native boat used on the rivers of Bengal, 'carrying some 12 to 15 tons' (Yule).

1765 Holwell *Hist. Events*, etc. I. 69 We observed a boat ..making for Patna; the commandant dispatched two light pulwaars after her. 1793 W. Hodges *Trav. India* 39 Besides this boat, a gentleman is usually attended by two others; a pulwah for the accommodation of the kitchen, and a smaller boat. 1798 S. Wilcocke in *Naval Chron.* (1799) II. 63 They have another kind of boats, which they call *pulwahs*. These are very long, low, and narrow..They are sculled instead of being rowed. 1860 C. Grant *Rural Life Bengal* 7 The Pulwar is a small description of native travelling boat, of neater build, and less rusticity of character.

†**Pulwere,** obs. f. Pilliver, pillow-case, pillow. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 672 He wend to haue lauȝt þat ladi loueli in armes; & clipte to him a pulwere.

Puly (piū·li), *a.* [f. Pule *v.* + -y.] Given to puling; whining; sickly.

a 1688 Bunyan *Solomon's Temple Spiritualized* li, The church of Christ is of herself a very sickly puely thing. 1861 Sala in *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 25 The puly shabby piety which prompts some people..to be perpetually scrawling begging-letters to Heaven.

†**Puly,** *Herb.*, var. of Poly. (Cf. Puliol.)

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 60 Digestiues of fleume. Persely..Sinuy, Puly, Maioram, Peniroyall.

Pulyal, -yol, var. Puliol *Obs.*

†**Pulypyk.** *Obs.* ? Some sort of pickax: cf. *pole-pike* s. v. Pole *sb.*1 5 c.

1360–61 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 562 In..uno pulypyk empt. pro minera de Heworth.

Pulysh(e, obs. form of Polish *v.*

Pulza-oil (pu·lzăˌoil). A fixed oil obtained from the seeds of the Physic-nut (*Curcas purgans* or *Jatropha Curcas*), a native of Tropical America, but now generally cultivated in all tropical countries for the oil, which is used in medicine as a purgative, as well as for various domestic purposes.

1866 *Jrnl. Royal Soc. Arts* 17 Aug. 634/2 *Pulza Oil.*—Under this name, a considerable commerce is carried on in the Cape de Verd Islands, in the oil obtained from the seeds of the *Jatropha Curcas*, a euphorbiaceous plant...About 350,000 bushels of the seed are gathered and exported annually to Portugal, where the oil extracted is called purqueira oil, and is used principally for burning.

Puma (piū·mă). [a. Sp. *puma* (pū·ma), a. Peruv. *puma*.] A large American feline quadruped, *Felis concolor*, also called Cougar.

1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* IV. (1783) II. 17 The Puma and Jaguar, its [America's] fiercest beasts of prey, which Europeans have inaccurately denominated lions and tigers.

possess neither the undaunted courage of the former, nor the ravenous cruelty of the latter. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xii. (1879) 269 The Puma, or South American Lion, is not uncommon. 1898 C. F. Lummis *Mexico* xiv. 164 The proper name of the American lion to-day is Puma; and that is an Inca word that Pizarro found in the Fifteen-thirties among the Andes. The animal has a range 5000 miles long; but its Peruvian name .. by now is accepted, not only in all Spanish countries, but wherever English is spoken.

Comb. 1897 Mrs. E. L. Voynich *Gadfly* (1904) 72/2 We had been wading a river on a puma-hunt.

b. The flesh of this animal.

1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* vi. (1852) 116 It turned out to be Puma; the meat is very white, and remarkably like veal in taste.

Pumblenose, var. Pompelmoose *Obs.*, shaddock.

Pumeise, -eyse, obs. ff. Pumice. **Pumel, -elle**, obs. ff. Pommel. **Pumelo**, var. Pomelo.

‖ **Pu·mex.** *Obs.* [L. *pūmex.*] = Pumice *sb.*

1589 Greene *Tullies Love* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 201 Seeke not sir to wring water out of the pumex. 1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl.* 471 Expressions..so penetrating as might dissolve an heart as hard as Adamant into waters, and eyes as dry as Pumex into floods of tears. 1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 319 A Pumex stone fired, and quenched twice in white wine. 1792 Mar. Riddell. *Voy. Madeira* 42 There is no appearance of pumex nor vestiges of fire about it.

Pumgarnade, -granad, etc., obs. ff. Pomegranate.

† **Pu·micate**, *v. Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. L. *pūmicāt-*, ppl. stem of *pūmicāre*, f. *pūmex*.] *trans.* To smooth with pumice. So † **Pumica·tion.**

1623 Cockeram, *Pumicate*, to make smoothe. 1658 Phillips, *Pumication*, a making smooth with a Pumice-stone.

Pumice (pu·mis), *sb.* Forms: see below. [ME. *pomis, -ys*, a. OF. *pomis* (*a* 1250 in Godef.), *pumis*, ad. late L. *pūmicem*, for cl. L. *pūmex, -icem*, It. *pomice*; a learned form for the popular F. *ponce*: see Pounce *sb.*[2] In 16th c. gradually assimilated (*pomis, pomise, pomice, pumice*) to the Latin form; under the influence of which some now pronounce (piū·mis). (So in It., Florio has *pumice* as var. of *pomice*; Cotgr. *pumice* as syn. of *ponce*.) The *β* forms, *pumish* (*pomege*), were perh. due to Ital. influence; but cf. Eng. *-ish* in verbs for F. *-iss*. *Pumy, pummy*, prob. arose out of the reduction of *pumis stone* to *pumi-stone*. (The L. word had been taken into OE. in the form *pumic*; with this the ME. forms had no historical connexion.)]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 5–7 pomys; 5 pomeys, -yce, pumys, -yce; 6 pomis, -aise, -ayse, -ice; pommes, -ice; pumise, -yse, -eise, -eyse; 6–7 pomise, pummise; 7 pumis; 7–9 pummice; 6– pumice.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 606/12 *Pumex*, pomys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 408/1 Pomeys, or pomyce, *pomex*. 1483 Pumys [see *β*]; Pomyce [see B. 1 b]. 1523 Pommes [see B. 1 c]. 1540 Palsgr. *Acolastus* Sj b, That they be blowen out agayne lyght pomissis. *c* 1550 Lloyd *Treas. Health* ¶ v, A pumyse made hote. 1552 Huloet, Pomaise for parchment,..lyke a pomayse. 1579 Pommice [see B. 1 c]. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 463 Being more narrowlye examined and vewed, was espyed to be a very pumeyse. 1591 Percivall. *Sp. Dict.*, *Esponja*, a spunge, a pumise. 1591 Pumice [see B. 1 d]. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 104 A Pummise put in wine. *Ibid.* 318 White and crumbly like a Pomys. 1615 Pumis [see B. 1 a].

β. 5 pumysch, -e, pomege; 6 poumysshe, pumisho; 6–7 pumish.

1422–3 Pumysch [see B. 1 c]. *c* 1450 *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 682/29 *Hic pumex*, pomege. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 293/2 A Pumysche (*A.* Pymys), *pumex*. 1530 Palsgr. 257/2 Ponmysshe for a scryvenar, *pomys*. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Latebrosus*, A pumish full of little holes. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* xx. 407 It makes the bread extream dry, and like a pumish.

γ. 6 pommie, -y, pummie, pumey, pumi (stone); 6–7 pumie, -y, 7 pummy.

1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* iii. (1575) 33 b, With flint and Pommy was it wallde by nature halfe about. 1567 *Ibid.* viii. 105 The walles were made Of Pommy [1593 pummie] hollowed diuersly and ragged Pebble stone. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 93 Pumie stones I..threwe: but..From bough to bough he lepped light, And oft the pumies latched. 1595 Peele *Anglorum Feriæ* 26 Thetis in her bower Of pumey and traduced pebble-stones.

B. Signification.

1. a. A light kind of lava, usually consisting of obsidian made spongy or porous by the escape of steam or gas during the process of cooling.

14.., *c* 1440 [see A. *α*]. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* A vij b, Of the seconde sort is the Pumeise [*printed* Pumelse] concrete of froth as Isidore witnesseth. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 242 Much ground about it [Ætna] lies waste by meanes of the ejected pumis. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 164 Vast quantities of pumice or scoria of different kinds. 1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 331 The island of Lipari contains a mountain entirely formed of white pumice. 1854 F. C. Bakewell *Geol.* 86 Pumice is a well known volcanic product of a white colour, and so light that it swims upon water.

b. With *pl.* A piece or block of this substance.

c 1483 Caxton *Dialogues* 47/21 Goo fecche a pomyce And of the best papier, My penknyf, my sheris. 1501 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 63 For foure pumyses to him,.. xij d. *c* 1550, 1581, 1607 [see A. *α*]. 1645 Evelyn *Diary* 7 Feb., In anno 1630, it [Vesuvius] burst out.., throwing out huge stones and fiery pumices. 1779 Hamilton in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 82 This curious substance has the lightness of a pumice.

c. As a material used for smoothing or polishing (parchment, etc.), or removing stains; as an absorbent of ink, moisture, etc.; as proverbial for its dryness.

[*a* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 100 Of felle ascafen mid pumice.] 1422–3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 619 Et in incausto, pumysch, cera rubea, empt. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 142 Penne, paper, ynke, parchment,..pommes,..thou remembre. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 58 The greatest blot is taken off with the Pommice. 1580 *Ibid.* 374 If thou attempt againe to wring water out of the Pommice. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. iv, Could the pummise but hold vp his eyes at other mens happines. 1665 South *Serm., John* i. 11 (1718) III. 305 To oppress, beggar, and squeeze them as dry as a pumice. 1849 R. V. Dixon *Heat* I. 207 A U-shaped tube filled with sulphuric pumice..to prevent the vapour of the water in the aspirator reaching the desiccating tubes n and c. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* VI. liv. 229 *note*, A copy of one book..of Martial,..smoothed with pumice, and elegantly bound, was sold for 3*s.* 4*d.* 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* i. 2 The new, the dainty volume,..fresh with ashy pumice. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* xii. (ed. 2) 193 The stone largely used for scouring paint under the name of pumice.

† d. *fig.* or *allusively*, esp. in reference to its qualities in c. *Obs.*

1591 Greene *Farew. to Folly*, *Fr. Dante*, The pumice that defaceth memory,.. Is but a stomach overcharged with meats. 1638 Cowley *Loves Riddle* III. i, For I have Eyes of Pumice. *a* 1643 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* v. iii, I cannot weep, mine eyes are pumice. *a* 1658 Cleveland *On Rom. iv.* 25 Wks. (1677) 166 Marble can weep, whilest we are Pumices.

2. a. *attrib.* Consisting of or resembling pumice; † **pumice hoof**, a 'pumiced' hoof: see Pumiced 2.

b. *Comb.*, as *pumice-like* adj., **Pumice-stone**, q.v.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 20 b, The two..pillars of Porphyre..of a pumish or tawnie colour. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* v. 169 A kinde of white hard substance..pumish-like and spungy. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 89/1 Terms used..as to Horse-Shooing...Pomise, or Flat Hoofe. 1811 Pinkerton *Mod. Geogr., Bahama* (ed. 3) 665 The pumice lands soon imbibe the rain. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* iv. (1879) 63 A firmly-cemented conglomerate of pumice pebbles.

Pumice (pu·mis), *v.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec. sb.: cf. L. *pūmicāre* to smooth with pumice-stone, F. *poncer* Pounce *v.*[3]] *trans.* To rub with pumice; to smooth, polish, trim, or clean by rubbing with pumice.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 293/2 To Pumysche (*A.* Pumyce), *pumicare*. 1552 Huloet, Pomaisen or trimme parchment, *pumico*. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Esponjar*, to sponge, to pumise. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* II. vi. 58 Pounded Rossin both finely searced and lightly pummiced. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal, Sat.* viii. 154 *note*, The Italians to this day have the fashion of pumicing their skin to get off the haire. 1797 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XV. 250 When dry to be pumiced over, so as to make the whole perfectly dry and smooth. 1873 E. Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 393/2 The slab is then pumiced to reduce it to a level surface.

Hence **Pu·micing** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1552 Huloet, Pomaysynge or trymmynge wyth pomaise, *pumigatio*. 1852 Morfit *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 438 The leather..passes under the pumicing cylinders.

Pumiced (pu·mist), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ed[1].]

1. Rubbed smooth with pumice.

1552 Huloet, Pomaysed, *pumigatus*. 1846 Landor *Imag. Conv., Diogenes & Plato* Wks. I. 456/1 They who have pumiced faces and perfumed hair.

2. Applied to a horse's hoof that has become spongy on account of disease. Hence *transf.* of a horse-shoe adapted to such a hoof.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 324/2 A flat or pomised shooe, having one side thick and the other thin,..is used for flat and pomised Hoofs. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 349 With well-bred hunters, pumiced feet are, nineteen times in twenty, the effect of fever. 1861 Walsh & Lupton *Horse* xxx. (1877) 542 The sole..is always either flatter than natural, or absolutely convex, and its horn is brittle and spongy, constituting what is termed the 'pumiced foot'.

Pumiceous (piumi·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *pūmice-us* (f. *pūmex, -icem*) + -ous.] Consisting of pumice; having the character or texture of pumice.

1676 H. More *Remarks* 10 If one side be pumiceous..and the other metalline, the metalline will gravitate on the pumiceous or spungie side. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 416, I should..call them pumiceous mixtures. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* ii. 35 Pompeii was overwhelmed with light-coloured pumiceous lapilli.

Pumice-stone (pu·mis,stoun, pu·mistoun), *sb.* Forms: see below and Pumice *sb.*

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. [1 pumicstan]; 7 pumick(e stone.

[*c* 1000 Ælfric *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 148/3 *Pumex*, pumicstan.] 1613 Jackson *Creed* I. To Rdr. Ej, The Pumicke stones did flie about mens eares in the open fields. 1648 Macfarlane *Geog. Collect.* (S.H.S.) II. 516 In this town ther ar aboundance of pumick stonis floating upon the water.

β. 6 pomise, pummyse stone, 7 pumis stone; 6– pumice-stone.

1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 4 What is it..than to desire wool from an Asses backe, or to wryng water out of a Pummyse stone? 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Pierre ponce*, a pomise stone. 1590 Pumice stone [see B. d]. 1681 Grew *Museum* III. I. vi. 321 An ash-colour'd Pumis Stone.

γ. 6 pumishe, 6–7 pumish stone.

1550 T. Hoby *Trav.* (1902) 52 Pumisbe stones which are so light that they flee upp with the flame and so fall in the asshes. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* II. *Scot.* 24 A lighter body and spungeous..in maner of a pumish stone.

δ. 6 pumistone, pumy stone, 6–7 pumie, pummie, 7 pummy stone.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 2 The substance..spongie, not vnlike a thicke Pummie stone. 1579 Pumie stones [see B. a]. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. v. 30 A gentle streame, whose murmuring wave did play Emongst the pumy stones. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 183 Like a fast sponge or a smooth pumie-stone. 1662 J. Bargrave *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 123 Small cinders and pummy stones of Mont Aetna.

B. Signification.

a. A stone composed of pumice: = Pumice 1 b.

1550 [see A. *γ*]. 1576 [see A. *β*]. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 89 Tho pumie stones I hastly hent, And threwe: but nought availed. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 567 By reason of..fistulous porosities therin, like a pumish stone. 1681 Grew *Museum* I. i. 9 The Bones of a Humane Leg and Foot..in some places rarified like a Sponge or Pumice-Stone. 1767 Hamilton in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 6 The pumice-stones, falling upon us like hail. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* (1849) 409 A plain..strewed with pumice stones and other volcanic reliques.

b. As a substance: = Pumice *sb.* 1 a.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 153 Repleat with Sulphur, Pitch and Pumy Stone. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xxv. 197 Other thicke matter which dissolves into ashes, into pumice stone, or such like substance. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 184 The fire was mixed with prodigious quantities of brimstone, sand, pumice-stone, and ashes. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. v. 162 Filled with fragments of pumice-stone.

c. As a thing of use: = Pumice *sb.* 1 c.

1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 857 A Pumish stone vsed to make parchment smooth, *pumex*. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 544 To slick, polish, & smooth them again with the pumy stone. 1662 Pepys *Diary* 25 May, Trimming myself ..with a pumice stone. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* xi. 350 Scribes offer their pens and ink and pumice-stone to Hermes. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 221/2 The body now receives a staining coat, after which it is well rubbed down with pumice-stone.

† d. *fig.*: cf. Pumice *sb.* 1 d. *Obs.*

1583 Greene *Mamillia* II. To Rdrs., Wks. (Grosart) II. 145 Although shee hath not the Pumistone of learning to pollish her words with superficiall eloquence. 1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) Title-p., Beeing a right Pumice stone, apt to race out idlenes with delight, and follie with admonition. 1622 Donne *Serm., John xi.* 35 (1640) 160 To weep for other things, and not to weep for sin..this is a spunge dried up into a Pumice stone. 1647 Owen *Death of D.* Wks. 1852 X. 333 Is not this rather a pumice-stone than a breast of consolation?

e. *attrib.*

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 319 The affected parts thereby assume..a pumice-stone consistency.

Hence **Pu·mice-stone** *v. trans.* = Pumice *v.*

1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* xix. 88 Putting up Lining Paper,..pumice-stoning,..and sizing. 1887 *Athenæum* 24 Dec. 867/1 The parchment..of a still more ancient MS. pumice-stoned to an even surface.

Pumiciform (piū·misifōɹm), *a. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *pūmiciform-is*, f. L. *pūmex, -icem*: see -form.] Having the form, appearance, or texture of pumice.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pumiciformis*, *Geol.* resembling pumice stone in appearance, as the *Lava pumiciformis*: pumiciform.

Pumicose (piū·mikōus), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pūmicōs-us* (Pliny), like pumice, f. *pūmex, -icem*: see -ose.] Of the nature or appearance of pumice.

1811 Pinkerton *Petralogy* I. 504 Fragments amorphous, blunt. Weight, pumicose. 1845 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* I. App. 435 A pumicose deposit.

† **Pu·micous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec.: see -ous.] = prec.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 7 b, This Pumicous substaunce, intersited betwene the sayd scales or crustes is the cause that some haue sayd, the scull to be condited and made of two walles.

† **Pu·mil,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pūmil-us, pūmil-is* dwarfish.] Dwarf, dwarfish, diminutive.

1776 *Evelyn's Sylva* 377 Which is a Pumil dwarf kind, with a smaller leaf slow of growth.

‖ **Pumilio, pumilo.** *Obs. rare.* Also pomilio. [L. *pūmiliō, pūmilō* a dwarf, f. *pūmilis*: see prec. Cf. obs. It. *pomilione* 'a Dwarfe or Pigmey' (Florio 1611).] A dwarf; a diminutive person, or plant.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 237 *margin*, He was (belike) some Pomilio or litle dwarfe. 1776 *Evelyn's Sylva* 36 The warmer regions produce the tallest and goodliest trees and plants..far exceeding those of the same species, born in the cold North, so as what is a giant in the one, becomes a pumilo, and in comparison, but a shrubby dwarf in the other.

Pumill, obs. f. Pommel. **Pumis, pumish, pummace,** obs. ff. Pomace, Pumice.

Pummel, *sb.*, a parallel form of Pommel *sb.*

Pummel (pu·m'l), *v.* Also 6 pumble, poumle, poumile. [An alteration of Pommel *v.*, in accordance with pronunciation now more usual.] *trans.* To beat or strike repeatedly, esp. with the fist; to pound, thump. b. *intr.*

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* iii. 44 Thei turne him cleane out of his owne doores, and pumble hym about the pate. *Ibid.* xii. 118 Poumleyng and beating theym. *c* 1563 *Jack Jugler* in *Four Old Plays* (1848) 34 You would poumile him ioylile a-bout the pate. 1608 Beaum. & Fl. *Four Plays in One, Tri. Death* v, Your pate I would pummel. 1791 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ode to Ass* Wks. 1792 II. 401 Dragg'd, kick'd, and pummell'd, by a beggar's brat. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xlv, A desire to pummel and wring the nose of the aforesaid Stiggins. 1878 E. C. G. Murray *Russians of To-day* 49 Mujicks continue to pummel one another, and to be pummelled by their superiors.

b. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* vi, 'You villain!'..cried he, pummelling at him as well as he could. 1842 S. Lover

Handy Andy iii, With Dick fastened on him, pummelling away most unmercifully.

Hence **Pummelled** *ppl.a.*, **Pummelling** *vbl. sb.*

1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) I. 146 Our lot hath been nothing but cudgelling upon cudgelling, pummelling upon pummelling. 1887 TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. viii. 170, I..gave him as good a pummelling as my heart desired. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 6 May 7/2 The pampered and pummelled English boys who buy food and fury so dear.

Pummelion, Pummelnose, Pummelo, -low: see POMMELION, POMPELMOOSE, POMELO.

1885 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 77/1 Water-melons, jack-fruit, pummeloes, and plantains. 1905 Sir J. K. LAUGHTON in *Let.* 19 Mar., I gather that now the name *pummelow* has been partially adopted in the West Indies, and has come thence to England; but..45 or 50 years ago this name was special to China; the Amoy pummelow, with a pink rose flesh, was specially noted.

†**Pummet.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *pommette*, in OF. *pumete* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), a little ball, dim. of *pomme* apple: see -ETTE.] A ball used in the old game of troll-madam.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 12 They [Ladies] may haue in the ende of a Benche, eleuen holes made, intoo the which to trowle pummetes, or Bowles of leade, bigge, little, or meane, or also, of Copper, Tynne, Woode, eyther vyolent or softe, after their owne discretion; the pastyme Troule in Madame is termed.

Pummice, obs. f. POMACE, PUMICE.

Pummy, Pummyse: see POMMEY, PUMICE.

Pump (pʊmp), *sb.*[1] Also 5–7 pompe, pumpe, (5–6 pomp, poompe, 6 poumpe): see also PLUMP *sb.*[2] [Late ME. *pumpe, pompe,* = early mod.Du. *pompe*, Du. *pomp*, LG. *pumpe, pump*, mod.Ger. *pumpe*; whence Da. *pompe*, Sw. *pump*; also Fr. *pompe*.

Machines for raising water were in ancient and mediæval use, but no trace of the name *pump* appears before the 15th c. This is, as yet, known first in Eng. *c*1440, in the sense of a ship's pump, for pumping out the bilge-water, in which use it was quite common 1450–1500. In Du., LG., HG. not recorded in this sense before the 16th c.; in Fr. cited 1517 in Hatz.-Darm.; in Du. *a* 1556 in Verwijs & Verdam, in Ger. *c* 1550 (Hans Sachs in Grimm). Plantijn 1573 gives for Du. only the sense 'bilge', *de pomp des schips*, 'Possec de la navire, sentina', *pompen, wtpompen*, 'vuider l'ossec, sentinam expurgare'; but Kilian 1599 has *pompe* in sense both of a ship's pump, and a pump generally. In Du. dialects, *pompe* is found *a* 1463 in sense of a pipe or tube of wood or metal, or a stone conduit, for the conveyance of water under ground, a sense also found in Frisian, and in some Low German dialects. In view of these dates and various senses, it is not easy to form any inference as to the language in which the word arose; but the probability lies between English and Dutch (or Low German); in either case it was prob. first in nautical use. The primary sense seems to lie between that of 'pipe, tube', and an echoic formation from the sound of the plunger striking the water. In favour of the latter cf. the collateral form *plumpe*, PLUMP *sb.*[4], found as early as 1477, also LG. *plumpe* pump; and conversely Ger. *pump* the hollow sound of a blow, *pumpen* to make such a sound (Grimm), admittedly echoic. The Cat., Sp., Pg. *bomba* (pump), viewed by Diez as the source of the French, may have been derived from F. *pompe*, but is more prob. an independent though analogous echoic formation. The It. is *tromba*, orig. = trumpet, tube; but Venetian, and some other north It. dialects have *pompa* from Fr. or Ger.]

I. 1. A mechanical device, commonly consisting of a tube or cylinder in which a piston, sucker, or plunger is moved up and down by means of a rod, or rod and lever, so as to raise water by lifting, suction, or pressure, the movement of the water being regulated by a suitable arrangement of valves or clacks; from early times used on board ship to remove bilge-water; also, from 16th c., for raising water from mines, wells, etc.; now, a generic term for a great variety of machines and mechanical devices for the raising or moving of liquids, compressing or rarefying of gases, etc.

Pumps are variously qualified according to the principle of action, manner of construction, means of operating, purpose, etc., as *force, lift, lifting, suction pump*; *burr-, centrifugal, centripetal, chain-, double-acting, jigger-, oscillating, post-, rope, rotary, spiral pump*; *hand-, steam-pump*; *air-, beer-, bicycle-, bilge-, breast-, circulating, dental, donkey-, dredging, feed-, gas-, mining, oil-, pneumatic, saliva, stomach pump*, etc.; for many of which see the specific words.

*c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/1 Pumpe of a schyppe, or oþer lyke, *hauritorium*. 1466 *Mann. & Housek. Exp.* (Roxb.) 205 For a pompe .. for the spynas. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 41 Toppe sailes..j, pumps..ij. 1495 *Ibid.* 259 Poompes by the mayne meste j & by the mayne meson maste j. 1505 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 137 Item, payit for carying of tua treis quhilk suld be pompes to the schip. 1507 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1882) III. 562/4 (Sion) 1 pompe. 1523 FITZHERA. *Surv.* 9 b, As the whele gothe .. to blowe the bales or to dray any water lyke a pompe, as there be in Cornwall and dyuers other places. 1530 PALSGR. 256/2, 259/2 Pompe .. Pumpe of a shyppe, *pompe*. 1626 Capt. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 11 The Pumpe, the pumpes-well, the pumpes brake, the pumpes can, the pumpes chaine, the spindle, the botes, the clap. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Breastpl. Love* (1631) 191 Their actions doe not come as water from a spring hut as water from a pompe, that is forced and extorted. 1649 Br. REYNOLDS *Serm. Hosea* v. 4 The putting of a little water into a Pumpe makes way to the drawing out of a great deale more. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xli. (1663) 162 Cannons of Wood, made like unto the Pumps of Ships. 1688 The Bur-Pump, or Bildge-Pump [see BURR-PUMP]. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Pump*, The forcing Pump..acts by mere impulse or protrusion, and raises water to any height at pleasure. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 143 New river water and that of Couvent-garden pump. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 2 The mines..are kept free from water by means of pumps. 1810 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* (1839) 122/1 All hands were called to the pumps, which were kept working continually. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Hydraulics* ii. 10 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) Of pumps..the simplest and most common is the ordinary lift, or Household Pump. 1835 Sir J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* vi. 85 To repair the feeding pump. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 11/1 The composition..is taken up by a little instrument called a 'pump', which afterwards throws it out in a compressed state.

fig. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* To Rdr. 54 The Pumpe of Witt beats faire and younge, And trills a Coppie. 1649 HOWELL *Pre-em. Parl.* 12 Put his hand to the pump, and stop the leaks of the great vessell of the State.

b. In figurative or allusive phrases.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. iv. (Arb.) 70 When I arriue within the ile of Dogges, Don Phœbus I will make thee kisse the pumpe. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Descr. Holland* in *Rem.* (1759) I. 270 That always ply the Pump, and never think They can be safe, but at the Rate they stink. *a* 1754 Draught on Aldgate Pump [see DRAUGHT *sb.* 35 b]. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, 'Put 'em under the pump', suggested a hot-pie man. [Cf. PUMP *v.* 4.] 1839 H. AINSWORTH *Jack Sheppard* iii, If he don't tip the cole without more ado, give him a taste of the pump, that's all. 1860 J. BROWN *Lett.* (1907) 137, I am very dull, somehow out of spirits and the pump off the fang. 1867 H. KINGSLEY *Silcote of Silcotes* xxxi, You might as well have argued with the pump. 1873 *Slang Dict.* 149 *Draft on Aldgate Pump*, an old mercantile phrase for a fictitious banknote or fraudulent bill.

c. As employed in medical treatment, esp. at a place where a mineral spring is used: cf. PUMP *v.* 4 b, PUMP-ROOM, etc. †*Dry-pump*: see quot. 1631 and cf. PUMPING *vbl. sb.* (*obs.*).

1631 JORDEN *Nat. Baths* xvii. (1632) 135 Wee haue a Pump out of the hot Bath, which wee call the dry Pump, where one may sit in a chaire in his cloathes, and haue his head, or foot, or knee pumped. 1676 [see 3]. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 13 (At Bath) The hot pumpe that persons are pumpt at for Lameness. 1758 (*title*) tr. Limbourg's Dissertation sur les Bains, etc., or A Dissertation on Baths of Simple Water by Immersion, the Pump and Vapour. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 295, I advised the Patient to go to Bourbon to try the Hot Pump. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 241 It should be had fresh from the pump, and then there cannot exist a doubt of its being superior in strength to the celebrated Tunbridge chalybeate. 1806 Dry Pump [see PUMPING *vbl. sb.* a]. *c* 1900 [see PUMP-ROOM].

d. *transf.* Applied to the heart, the sucker or proboscis of an insect, the lachrymal glands (as shedding tears: cf. PUMP *v.* 6).

1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 295 A proboscis, which is at once an awl proper for piercing the flesh of animals, and a pump by which it sucks out their blood. 1825 BUCKSTONE *Bear Hunters* I. ii, Your pumps have been at work—you've been crying, girl. 1832 BRYANT *To Mosquito* xi, On well-filled skins..Fix thy light pump, and press thy freckled feet. 1885 A. W. BLYTH in *Leisure Hour* Jan. 24/1 Parts of Bios sleep, but never the whole; the central pump ever goes. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 345 The action of the lymphatic pump depends upon the respiratory movements. 1899 *Ibid.* VII. 249 Whenever the power of the cardiac and respiratory pumps is not sufficient to raise the blood from the splanchnic area.

†**2.** The 'well' or 'sink' of a ship where the bilge-water collects, and whence it is pumped out.

a 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K vj, The stynche of the pumpe in shippes. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Sentina*, the pumpe of a shyp, a place where all fylthe is receyued. 1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* Pref., The pompe of the shyppe if it be not auoyded is noyous to the shippe & all that are therein. 1577 EDEN & WILLES *Hist. Trav.* 290 The spyces are so corrupted by thinfection of the pompe and other filthinesse of the shyppes.

†**b.** *fig.* = 'sink'. *Obs.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* II. xviii. (1821) I. 67 The tyrane Gillus, pump of every vice [orig. *tot malorum sentina*] is vincust. *Ibid.* II. 10 Uncouth lust, the pomp of all mischeif, amang the pepil. 1555 W. WAITEMAN *Fardle Facions* II. iv. 138 The king [drove out the Jews]..and they (as the poompe of all skuruines, not knowing wher to become) laye cowring vnder hedges.

†**c.** In the following perh. = Du. dial. and Fris. *pompe*, a pipe or conduit for conveying water. *Obs.* (But the sense may be 2.)

1535–6 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 370 Paid..ffor a pompe yat lythe to brynge the water owt of y^e^ diche into y^e^ ponde.

II. [from the vb.]

3. An act of pumping; a stroke of a pump. Also *transf.*

1676 WOOD *Life* 23 June (O.H.S.) II. 350, I went to the Bath for the recovery of my hearing...I received at the drie pump in the King's bath nine thousand two hundred and odd pumps on my head in about a fourtnight's time. 1698 W. KING tr. *Sorbière's Journ. Lond.* 16 In an air Pump,.. the Cat died after 16 Pumps. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* ii, I came to my corner, when the round was over, with very hard pumps in my chest. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 May 2/1 Lying sideways..he hears the pump, pump, of his heart.

4. a. An attempt at extracting information from any one, by exhaustive or skilful questioning: cf. PUMP *v.* 7 b, 8 b. **b.** One who is clever at this.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 204, I was the easier indced; because, for all her Pumps, she gave no Hints of the Key [etc.]. 1900 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 5/5 Forbes had Scotch inquisitiveness. He was truly a pump. But when one was tired of being pumped, one could set him talking about events he had witnessed.

5. A representation of the action of or sound accompanying pumping.

1883 E. THRING *Theory & Pract. Teaching* v. 53 It is useless pumping on a kettle with the lid on. Pump, pump, pump. The pump-handle goes vigorously..but the kettle remains empty.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** General: attributive, as *pump gear, lift, machinery, pit, station, stroke, work*; forming part of or belonging to a pump, esp. on board ship, as *pump-bolt, -bore, -bucket* (= BUCKET *sb.*[1] 2), *-carling, -cistern, -cheeks* (= CHEEK *sb.* 13 d), *-clack* (= CLACK *sb.* 5), *-cylinder, -dale* (= DALE[3] 1), *-foot, -leather, -nail, -piston, -plunger* (= PLUNGER 2 a), *-shoe, -spindle, -switch, -tube, -valve*; used in making, working, etc. pumps, as *pump-augur, -bit, -boat, -can, -log, -shaft, -trough*; objective, as *pump-clip, -holder* (of a pneumatic tire pump), *-maker, -making, -scraper, -sinker, -sinking*; also *pump-driven, -like* adjs.; **b.** Special combs.: **pump-back,** a wooden casing over a chain-pump to receive the water when raised (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **pump barrel,** the tube or cylinder of a pump; †**pump-bathing,** bathing in which the water is pumped on the body or part of it: cf. sense 1 c; **pump-bob,** the mechanism by which the motive power is applied to the action of the pump-rod at the top of the pump-shaft of a mine; **pump-borer,** †(*a*) a borer of tree-trunks for pump-barrels; (*b*) local name of the Spotted Woodpecker; **pump-box,** (*a*) the casing or cap of a pump; (*b*) the casing or box in a pump containing one of the valves; **pump-cart,** an irrigation cart carrying a pump; **pump-chain,** the chain holding the disks of a chain-pump; **pump-coat,** a canvas covering round a pump on the deck of a ship to prevent water getting through into the hold; **pump-head, -hood**: see quots.; **pump-hook**: see quot.; **pump-house,** (*a*) the pump-room of a spa; (*b*) a place in which pumps are made; (*c*) a pumping station; **pump-kettle,** 'a convex perforated diaphragm placed at the bottom of a pump-tube to prevent the entrance of foreign matters; a strainer' (Knight); **pump-lug,** an appendage (cf. LUG *sb.*[2] 3 a) on the cross-head of a locomotive by which the plunger of the feed-pump is worked; †**Pump Parliament,** a nick-name for the Long or Pension Parliament of Charles II; see quot.; **pump-spear, -staff,** a pump-rod; **pump-stock,** the body of a pump (Webster 1847); **pump-stopper,** *Naut.*, a plug for stopping a pump-barrel; **pump-thunder,** a bird, the American bittern; the stake-driver; **pump-valo** = *pump dale*. See also PUMP-BRAKE, etc., and cf. verbal combinations in PUMP *v.* 14.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 57 Cylindrical cavities for.. *pump-barrels. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 226/1 The ether.. being discharged therefrom as fast as received, like as the water is in *pump-bathing. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 227, I brought to the assistance of her commanding officer two heavy *pump-boats. 1789 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, Cheville de potence de pompe*, a long *pump-bolt. 1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Dict. M., Pump-bolts*,..are two pieces of iron,..one serves to fasten the pump-spear to the brake, the other as a fulcrum for the brake to work upon. 1756 BLAKE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 6 Without incurring the inconvenience of enlarging the *pump-bores. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4487/3 A Wharf fronting the River of Thames,..called the *Pump-boarer's Wharf. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2191 The greater and lesser spotted woodpecker..are known by the most appropriate name of 'pump-borer'. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. round World* (1699) 443 The two hollow sides were made big enough to contain a *Pump-box in the midst of them both. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 41/1 The valves upon the *pump bucket. *a* 1625 *Nomencl. Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301) lf. 60 b, *Ye *Pump-Can*, is the Cann which they drawe water in to poure in to the pumpes and this is a greate Can. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pump-carlines*, the framing or partners on the upper deck, between which the pumps pass into the wells. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 972 The water is drawn off in a spout to the nearest *pump-cistern. 1844 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 190/2 The common *pump clack, moving on a leather joint. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 294 This tube is continued down to the *pump cylinder. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* viii, A rusty pump-cylinder gurgled, and clicked, and bubbled. *a* 1625 *Nomencl. Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301) lf. 60 b, *Ye *Pump-dale* is as it were the Trough wherein the water doth run alongst the Deck out to the skupper holes. 1800, *c* 1850 [see DALE[3] 1]. 1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Dict. M.*, **Pump-gears*, any materials requisite for fitting or repairing the pump. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pump-head*, an arrangement for causing all the water raised by a chain-pump to be directed into the discharge-spout instead of permitting a part to be thrown off by centrifugal force. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 6 June 8/3 The Lea-Francis [bicycle] carries the abolition of clips to the extent of brazing the *pump-holders to the down tube. 1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Dict. M.*, **Pump-hood*, a short semi-cylindrical frame of wood, serving to cover the upper wheel of a chain-pump. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Pump-hook*, an iron rod with an eye and a hook, used for drawing out the lower pump-box when requisite. 1742–9 J. WOOD *Descr. Bath* (1765) II. III. v. 269 The Conduits..three are enclosed within Rooms; the chief of which is, for its Eminence, stiled the *Pump House. 1801 R. WARNER *Hist. Bath* v. v. 327 Building a pump-house or pump-room, in which the invalids might be supplied with water from a covered pump. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 114 The Portsmouth pump-house..supplied 1,236 feet of hand pumps. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 329 Expensive

machinery of the *pump kind. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 322 Payed..for a pompe to the seid Ship—iiijs. & for a Clampte iiijs. & a *pompe lether—iiijd. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 972 Although from 20 to 30 fathoms be the common length of a *pump-lift, it sometimes becomes necessary to make it much longer. 1896 A. MORRISON *Child of the Jago* 39 The sufferer's screams had a *pump-like regularity. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. v. 16 That men in fine weather throw away their storm-sails, and heave overboard their *pump-machinery. [*a* 1490 *Plump-maker: see PLUMP *sb.*³]. 1623 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.), John Poole of Canterbury, pompemaker. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1042 The worshipful company of pump-makers. 1534 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scott.* VI. 235 For tua hundreth *pomp nale *xvd.* 1626 Capt. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 3 The Carpenter .. is to haue the..pumpe-nailes, skupper-nailes, and leather. 1677 J. VERNEY 19 May in *P. Mem.* 469 The people about town call this the *Pump Parliament, alluding, as a little water put into a pump fetches up a good deal, so [etc.]. 1888 HASLUCK *Model Engin. Handybk.* (1900) 61 To give the *pump-plunger a travel of ⅛ in. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pump-scraper*, a round plate used for cleaning out the pump-barrel. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall Mines* 36 Three summers were consumed in sinking the *pump shaft. 1534 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1882) III. 569/2 (Richmond), 2 *pump shoes *4*. 1827 G. DARLEY *Sylvia* 38 Uds my life! is their father a *pump-sinker? 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* XXX. 418 In draining, *pump-sinking, and other similar occupations. 1789 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* G iv, The *pump-spear..draws up the box, or piston, charged with the water. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 26 Sept. 6/1 We..punctured tyres six times, and sustained one half-hour's delay through a broken *pump spindle. *a* 1600 '*Now, Gossop, I must neidis begon*' 25 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 1080 If she be laik it may be soon espyed, The *pompstaff and the maner holls will try it. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 164 The steam is conducted along the *pump-station from the main pipe to the pump. 1836 T. WICKSTEED in *Trans. Inst. Civ. Engin.* I. 118 The cylinder was 80 inches, the *pump stroke 9½ feet. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Stake-driver*, the American hittern..called from its cry..pile-driver, *pump-thunder, thunder-pumper, etc. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 212 Putting him into the *pump-trough, Straw came and pumped upon him. *c* 1635 Capt. N. BOTELER *Dial. Sea Services* (1685) 96 The *Pump-vale which is the Trough, wherein the Water that is pumped out runs along the Ship sides and so out of the Scoper holes. 1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 190/2 A model, showing the principal *pump valves used by mining engineers. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pump-valve*, the moveable interior part or lid of a pump. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 112 For *pump work and water carriage in Hyde Park.

Pump (pʌmp), *sb.*² Also 6 poumpe, pompe, 6–7 pumpe. [Of obscure origin; no word similar in form and sense has been found in other languages.

Suggestions have been offered of its identity with prec., and with POMP *sb.*, but without satisfactory grounds. The Ger. *pumpstiefel* and *pumphosen*, which have been compared, are so called from their tubular or pipe-like legs; and there does not appear in the early use of *pumps* any clear connexion with *pomp* or show. It may have been an echoic word, suggested by the dull flapping sound made by slippers, as distinct from the stamp of heavy shoes.]

A kind of light shoe, originally often of delicate material and colour, kept on the foot by its close fit, and having no fastening; a slipper for indoor wear; hence (in 17–18th c.) applied to a more substantial low-heeled shoe of this character, esp. one worn where freedom of movement was required, as by dancers, couriers, acrobats, duellists, etc.; now *spec.*, a light, low-heeled shoe, usually of patent leather and without fastening, worn with evening dress and for dancing. See also PINSON².

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. iii. 124 Their shoes are not fastened on with lachettes, but lyke a poumpe close aboute the foote. 1578 FLORIO *1st Fruites* 2 b, I wil buye me a payre of Pantoffles and Pumpes. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 66 Thy Pump..when the single sole of it is worne. 1598 FLORIO, *Scarpini*...Also dancing pumps or little shooes. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. ii, The gallant'st courtiers kissing ladies' pumps. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 14/2 Pumps are shooes with single soles and no heels. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Pumps*, a sort of Shooes without Heels us'd by Rope-dancers, Running Foot-men, &c. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* 172 They were not like our English Shoes..; being rather what we call Pumps, than Shoes. 1728 W. STARRAT *Epistle* 8 in Ramsay *Poems* (1877) II. 274 Well hap'd with bountith hose and twa-sol'd pumps. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 547 The flat-heel'd drudges now are thrown aside For the high pumps with toes of peeked pride. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. x, He was a very tall man, standing in his pumps six feet three inches. 1880 *Times* 21 Sept. 4/4 Slippers, called pumps, which have only one sole and no insole, are also sewed in the old-fashioned way.

b. In Phrases (esp. in alliterative conjunction with *pantofle*: cf. PANTOFLE b). *To keep toe in pump* (*dial.*), to keep quiet or calm, not to get excited.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 23 One standing all vpon his pumps and pantables will be aboue a Shomaker. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 55 Not in the pantofles of his prosperitie..but in the single-soald pumpes of his aduersitie. 1607 BEAUMONT *Woman Hater* I. ii, To it shall be hidden..All pump and pantofle, foot-cloth riders. 1831–4 S. LOVER *Leg. Irel.* 172 So keep your tongue in your jaw, and your toe in your pump. 1863 TROLLOPE *Rachel Ray* xxiv, Keep your toe in your pump, and say nothing.

c. *attrib.*, as *pump shoe, tie.*

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2484/4 Charles Russel, aged 14 years, ..Woolen Stockins, Pitch'd and Tarr'd, Pump Shooes..; went away from his Master.., about 10 weeks since. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 5 May 8/4 The new pump tie is the generally accepted shoe.

Pump (pʌmp), *v.* Also 6 pompe, poump, 6–7 pomp. [I. PUMP *sb.*¹; cf. Du. *pompen*, G. *pumpen*, F. *pomper*, etc.]

I. Literal senses.

1. *intr.* To work a pump (in early use, always a ship's pump); to raise or move water or other fluid by means of a pump.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 463 Thow spewit, and kest out mony a lathly lomp, Fastar than all the marynaris coud pomp. 1530 PALSGR. 670/2 Pumpe a pace, for our shyppe leaketh. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (1840) 12 The men ..told me that I..was as well able to pump as another. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 207 A good engine for hoisting and pumping is on the ground.

2. *trans.* To raise or remove (water or other fluid) by means of a pump. Chiefly with *out*, *up*.

1530 PALSGR. 670/2, I pumpe up water by a pompe. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Sentino*, to pumpe vp water out of a shyppe. 1653 BOGAN *Mirth Chr. Life* 560 Thou hast many a leake, and..a great deale of water in thee..pump it out at thine eyes, ere thy ship sink. 1742–9 J. WOOD *Descr. Bath* (1765) I. I. viii. 70 If the hot Waters are kept from the Air, and pumped up directly from the Spring. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 15 If this part of the apparatus be air-tight, the mercury may be pumped up into the tube. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 272 A 9-inch pipe through which they pump the water. *Mod.* To pump the air out of a receiver.

3. To free from water, etc. by means of a pump or pumps. Said simply in reference to a ship; of other things usually with extension, as *to pump dry* or *empty*.

c 1650 DENHAM *Old Age* 132 In a ship..some sweep the deck, some pump the hold. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 34 Pumping a leaky Vessel. 1864 WEBSTER s.v., *To pump a ship*, to free it from water by means of a pump. 1890 *Ibid.* s.v., They pumped the well dry.

4. To put (any one) under a stream of water from a pump: a. as a rough arbitrary punishment (in quot. 1838 *intr.* with *upon*); b. in medical treatment; cf. also PUMPING *vbl. sb.* ? *Obs.*

a. 1632 BROME *Northern Lasse* I. iv, A Divell in a most gentlewomanlike apparition. It had been well to have pumpd her. Is shee gone? 1642 *Ord. & Declar. both Ho., Lords Day* 8 They conveyed him to the pump and pumpt him. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* II. Wks. 1720 I. 345 Pump him soundly, impudent fellow! 1818 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVIII. II. 19/1 Publicly admonished for having been concerned in a riot, and in pumping a bailiff. 1838 D. JERROLD *Men of Char.* I. viii. 251 Warn't you once pumped upon?..Nor never in the Stone Jug?

b. 1631 [see PUMP *sb.*¹ 1 c]. 1631, 1797, 1840 [see PUMPING *vbl. sb.*]. 1758 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 511 Advised him to go to the Bath to have his hip pumped.

5. *To pump up*: to inflate (a pneumatic tire, or the like) by pumping air into it.

c 1892 *colloq.* I must pump up my bicycle first. 1903 *Motor Ann.* 302 These tyres..are pumped up like an ordinary pneumatic.

II. Transferred and figurative senses.

6. To draw or force up or out, in a manner likened to the working of a pump; to move up, draw out, pour forth, or eject: said of the shedding of tears, the motion of the blood, the ejection of projectiles from a gun (especially a machine-gun), etc.

1604 DEKKER *1st Pt. Honest Wh.* xiii. Wks. 1873 II. 72 Sheel pumpe water from her eyes..in faster showers, Then Aprill when he raines downe flowers. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 152 The waters, which the Sun is there incessantly pumping up. 1888 LEES & CLUTTERBUCK *Brit. Columbia* XXX, Unmindful of the rifle-shots which Cardie..would keep pumping at them [geese]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 614 The blood is then pumped [by the heart] into the soft brain tissue. 1901 ST. J. BRODRICK in *Daily Graphic* 14 Nov. 6/2 Undiluted censure has been pumped upon us for the burning of Boer houses

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* ix, She vow'd she was so happy that she pump'd with both her eyes. 1899 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 7/5 Our men were exposed to fearful odds, especially with two quick-firers pumping at them.

7. *trans.* To subject (a person or thing) to a process likened to pumping, with the object of extracting something; to obtain something from by persistent effort; also, to drain, exhaust.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. iii, You shall be emptied, Don; pumped, and drawne Drie, as they say. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 137 Others must pump their memories. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* Introd., The author, tired of pumping his own brains. 1881 W. B. JONES in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 128 The farm is clean pumped out of capital once in every generation.

b. *spec.* To subject (a person) to such a process in order to elicit information; to ply with questions in an artful or persistent manner.

1656 *St. Papers, Dom.* CXXX. 49 (P.R.O.), I know not what Mr Provost means by his directions to you; I have been pumping of him, but he..will tell me no more. 1659 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) IV. 300 Fleetwood sent Deane ..to Sir Art. Haslewrigg to pumpe him. 1751 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 398, I am going to pump Mr. Bentley for designs. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. xxx, Pumping the old lady, who willingly told all she knew.

8. To extract, raise, or bring forth by means likened to the working of a pump, i.e. by persistent or factitious effort or art. Cf. PUMPED *ppl. a.* 1.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 763 These words of Venom base Which thou hast from their native Place, Thy stomach, pump'd to fling on me. 1742 YOUNG *Night Th.* VIII. 1322 O how laborious is their Gaiety! They scarce can..Pump sad Laughter, till the Curtain falls. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. v. ¶ 6, I was no longer in a situation for him to pump anything out of me. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Aug. 3/2 After a good deal of pumping-up of indignation we reach the climax of the argument.

b. To elicit (information, etc.) by such means. Const. *out of* a person.

1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* IV. iii, I'll stand aside whilst thou pump'st out of him His business. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 31 Jan. (O.H.S.) I. 174 The whole design..was.. to pump and Fish some things out of them. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xiv, It..occurred to him, that he might pump something out of the servant about the family.

9. *intr.* To work or exert oneself in a way likened to pumping, to labour or strive a. *for* the obtaining or gaining of something.

1633 MARMION *Antiquary* II. i, Not to feed you With further hopes, or pump for more excuses. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* John v. 43 [They should] rest satisfied in the secret testimony and silent applause of their own consciences, without pumping for popular applause. 1844 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 213 In endeavouring to account for his admiration, the critic pumps for words in vain.

b. for the eliciting of information.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 211 Expecting a..lecture of their disease to be read thereon [on urine] which many physicians make a shift to do, pumping with a few considerable previous queries. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 158 (1740) 119 So he goes on with his Friend Booth, pumping about this same Reward, but nothing, in certain, came out. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. ix, 'Well, are you in a hurry?' said Lord Eskdale, gaining time, and pumping.

10. To work with action like that of the handle or piston of a pump: see quots. a. *trans.*

1803 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXI. 400 (*Clock-making*) The upper detent G being pumped off with the locking piece F, from the pins in the wheel A.

b. *intr.*

1887 M. ROBERTS *West. Avernus* 241 A hand-car coming along..with some section hands working it along by means of the lever, 'pumping', as it is commonly called. 1888 AMÉLIE RIVES *Quick or Dead* xx. (1889) 234 She found the organ unlocked, and thought she would see if she could get the sexton to pump for her. 1908 C. F. HOLDER *Big Game at Sea* vii. 118 This is known as 'pumping' from the up-and-down motion of the rod..; after some practice the motion is readily acquired, and the fish brought in with astonishing celerity.

11. *trans.* (in quot. *refl.*) To work *up* as with a pump; to excite. (Cf. 5.)

1844 THACKERAY *Contrib. to Punch, Punch in East* iii, I heard him roar out praises of, and pump himself up into enthusiasm for, certain Greek poetry.

12. To cause to pant violently for breath from excessive exertion; to put completely out of breath. Also with *out*. Usually in *passive*.

1858 [see PUMPED *ppl. a.* 2]. 1880 in Mrs. P. O'Donoghue *Ladies on Horseback* (1881) 317 A Mexican senora, whose favourite pace is a stretching gallop without cessation, until her steed is perfectly pumped out. 1887 H. D. TRAILL in *Macm. Mag.* July 177/1 Their patience, which is already showing manifest signs of distress, will be completely 'pumped' before long. 1899 F. V. KIRBY *Sport E. C. Africa* iii. 36 Although pumped after our climb, we hurried across the plateau.

13. *intr.* Of the mercury in a barometer: To rise and fall instantaneously in the tube as a result of sudden local alterations of pressure or of mechanical disturbance.

1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 79 *note*, Minute changes, unobservable..owing to the pumping of the quicksilver, when the motion of the ship is violent. 1905 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 230 When the wind rises in a typhoon, it blows in gusts and the mercury heaves in the barometer ('pumps' is the more usual expression).

III. 14. *Comb. Pump-* is used to qualify names of mechanical contrivances in which an essential part moves out and in, like the plunger of a force-pump, as *pump-centre, -cylinder, -drill, -screw, -spring*.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 497, M, the pump spring to the detent. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 243 A curious little contrivance, known to English toolmakers as the 'pump-drill'. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 83 Although the plate may be set true with the pump centre, it is liable to be drawn a little in fixing. *Ibid.* 216 [The] Pump Cylinder..[is] a sliding telescopic gauge used by chronometer makers for taking heights. 1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build., Scaffolding* 52 Two sets of uprights are used, one set having pump screws and the other being provided with wedges.

Pump, *int.* [Echoic.] A sound so represented; *adv.*, with this sound: see quot.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 June 2/1 A certain number [of bullets] with great regularity went pum—pum—pump into the earthwork.

Pu·mpable, *a. rare*—⁰. [f. PUMP *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being pumped. Hence **Pumpabi·lity**.

1881 W. WILLIAMS in *Knowledge* No. 5. 88 The pumpability of the air from the receiver shows that [etc.].

Pumpage (pʌ·mpēdʒ). [f. PUMP *v.* + -AGE.] The work done at pumping, the quantity pumped.

1881 *Sci. Amer.* XLIV. 361 The pumpage for last year amounted to 21,120,792,786 gallons. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 6 Nov., The total average pumpage is given as 9,071,835 gallons.

Pump-ball, obs. synonym of PUMPET, PUMPING-BALL: see the latter.

Pu·mp-bra·ke. The handle of a (ship's) pump, esp. one having a transverse bar for several persons to work at it; = BRAKE *sb.*[4] 1 b.

a 1625 *Nomencl. Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301) lf. 60 b, *Ye Pump-brake* Is the handle theie pumpe by in the ordinary sort of pumpes. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pump*, The *Pump-Brake*, by which the People pump up Water. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 683/2 As the captain came on deck .. the cook struck him over the head with a pump brake, knocking him down.

Pumpe, obs. form of POMP, PUMP.

Pumped (pʊmpt), *a.* [f. PUMP *sb.*[2] + -ED [2].] Wearing pumps; having pumps on.

1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 325 Some dames are pumpt, because they line in pompe, That with Herodias they might nimbly daunce, Some in their pantophels too stately stompe. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 48 Splay feet [of a sailor] pumped and festooned on the instep with a bunch of ribbon. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, New Year.* As if we were duly dress-coated and pumped, and had just been announced at the drawing-room door.

Pumped (pʊmpt), *ppl. a.* [f. PUMP *v.* + -ED [1].]

1. Obtained by pumping. *Pumped-up* (*fig.*), raised by an effort likened to pumping; artificially worked up; laboured: cf. PUMP *v.* 8.

1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* v. 209 Lover-like phrases of pumped up passion. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xii, A basin of fresh pumped water. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Oct. 6/2 The mob orator, with his sham indignation and pumped-up enthusiasm.

2. *Pumped-out* (also *pumped*), exhausted or out of breath with exertion; winded: cf. PUMP *v.* 12.

1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* liii, The first thing that attracted his attention was his own pumped-out steed.

Pumpee·. *nonce-wd.* [f. PUMP *v.* + -EE [1] 2.] One who is pumped upon: see PUMP *v.* 4 a.

1834 [see PUMPER [1] 1].

Pumpelmousse, variant of POMPELMOOSE *Obs.*

Pumper [1] (pʊ·mpəɹ). [f. PUMP *v.* + -ER [1].]

1. One who or that which pumps or works a pump; *spec.* † (*a*) the official in charge of the pump-room (at a spa) (*obs.*); (*b*) one in charge of the pumping-machinery in a mine, etc.; a pumpman; (*c*) one engaged in a business in which pumping is the characteristic operation, e.g. *brine-pumper.*

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* x, The flame lasted about two minutes from the time the pumper began to draw out the air. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6127/3 The Mayor..of the City of Bath having appointed Carew Davis..Pumper of all the Bath-waters. 1742–9 J. WOOD *Descr. Bath* (1765) I. II. xii. 224 The Pump House was immediately put under the Care of an Officer that bore the name of the Pumper. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 26 Apr., The pumper [at Bath], with his wife and servant, attend within a bar; and the glasses, of different sizes, stand ranged in order before them. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 647 To have gone and assisted at the ceremony of immersion,—whether as pumper or pumpee, I should not have cared. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 18 Aug. 6/7 The accounts..show that during the past year a rate of 2d. upon all brine pumpers realised £3,921.

b. An exertion, race, or the like which pumps or puts one out of breath. *colloq.*

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

2. *U. S.* An oil-well from which the oil is pumped up, as distinguished from a natural spring.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Pumper** [2]. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PUMP *sb.*[2] + -ER [1].] (See quot.)

1623 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* v. i, I was but a pumper, that is, a puller-on of gentlemen's pumps.

‖ **Pumpernickel** (pu·mpərnik'l). [G., also † *pompernickel* (in use 1663); also (earlier) a lout, a booby. Origin uncertain.] Bread made (in Germany) from coarsely ground unbolted rye; wholemeal rye bread: associated esp. with Westphalia.

[The name was app. unknown in F. Moryson's time: cf. *Itin.* (1617) III. 50 That West-Phalians deuoure..browne bread (vulgarly *cranck broat*, that is, sicke bread).]

1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Germ.* II. 80 Their bread is of the very coarsest kind, ill baked, and as black as a coal, for they never sift their flour. The people of the country call it *Pompernickel.* 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* ii, The devil take you, and your Westphalian ham, and pumpernickel! 1906 *Blackw. Mag.* May 604/1 It [dhurra] makes a coarse but not unpleasant bread rather resembling pumpernickel.

† **Pu·mpet, po·mpet.** *Typogr. Obs.* Also 7 **pompett.** [a. obs. F. *pompette* a puff of ribbons, etc. in dress, = med. L. *pompeta* (1485 in Du Cange); also 'a pumple, or pimple on the nose, .. *pompette d'imprimeur*, a Printers Pumpet-ball' (Cotgr.). Ulterior origin uncertain; prob. connected with *pompon*, of which in some senses it was a synonym: cf. also PUMPING-BALL.]

Usually **pumpet-ball**: The ball, originally covered with sheep-skin, formerly used by printers for inking the type; an ink-ball. Cf. BALL *sb.*[1] 13. Also called *pump-ball, pumping-ball.*

[1598: cf. PUMPING-BALL.] 1611 COTGR., *Pompette d'imprimeur*, a Printers Pumpet-ball..wherewith he beates, or layes Inke on, the Formes. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xii, If..they did not sacrifice the Printers pumpet-balls [Fr. *les pompettes*] at Moreb, with a new edge set upon them by text letters. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Pumpet-bal.* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Pompet*, a printer's inking-ball.

Pu·mp-ha·ndle, *sb.* The handle by which a pump, esp. the ordinary hand- or house-pump, is worked; also *transf.* (see quot. 1794).

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. Gloss., *Pump* or *Plow Handles*, the long projecting timbers, on the hind part of the Carriages, on which the foot-board is placed. *Ibid.* I. 121. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 252 The quantity of water raised by each stroke of the pump-handle is just as much as fills that part of the bore in which the piston works. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lxi, He ceased swinging [his]..arms to and fro like a pump-handle. 1883 [see PUMP *sb.*[1] 5].

b. *attrib.* Applied to movement resembling the working of the handle of a pump.

1820 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 103 The pump-handle shake [of hands] is the first which deserves notice. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gilcon* I. ix, One after the other gave him her hand, which Sam accepted with a pump-handle movement.

Hence **Pu·mp-handle** *v. trans.* (*colloq.*), to shake in greeting (a person's hand, or a person by the hand) as if working a pump-handle; to move an arm, etc.) in such a manner; also *intr.*; **Pu·mp-handler,** a hand-shake of this nature.

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxi, Exchanged the salute for a most hearty old English pump-handler. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xxxii, In an instant the four were..pump-handling each other's arms as if they were going into ecstasies. 1885 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* xx, He and Sir Henry were pump-handling away at each other.

Pu·mping, *vbl. sb.* [f. PUMP *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb PUMP in various senses.

† *Dry pumping*, pumping water on any particular part for curative purposes, without immersing the body. *Obs.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 421 Notwithstanding their pumping with 3 pumps, beauing out water with buckets,.. the shippe was halfe full of water ere the leake could be found and stopt. 1631 JORDEN *Nat. Bathes* xvii. (1632) 132 The vse [of Bath waters] is either generall to the whole body, as in bathing; or particular to some one part, as in bucketing or pumping. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 154 And nh! (he cry'd) what street, what lane, but knows Our purgings, pumpings, blankettings, and blows? 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 509 To pour water on those who practised what we term medical pumping. 1806 *Guide to Watering Places* 27 Pumping in the King's and Queen's bath, 2*d.* each hundred strokes; at the dry pump, 4*d.* each hundred strokes. 1840 *Orig. Bath Guide* 39 An apartment.. for *douching* or dry pumping, *i. e.* pumping on any particular part of the body. 1900 *Daily News* 18 Jan. 3/2 The harsher sound of the pumping of the Maxims, Hotchkiss, .. and machine guns in general. *Ibid.* 27 July 8/5 Great Damage by Brine Pumping.

b. *fig.* See PUMP *v.* 7.

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 91 Can Patience itselfe indure their tedious pumping for improper phrases. 1698 *Quack's Academy* 7 A Previous pumping, by apt and wary Questions. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. xiii. P 5, I got out of her, though by hard pumping, that Don Ambrosio's castle was but a short league from Ponte de Mula. 1881 W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy* II, By a judicious course of pumping, I shall find out exactly how I'm situated.

c. *concr. pl.* Proceeds of pumping.

1800 *Hull Advertiser* 27 Sept. 2/1 For sale by the candle, ..7 casks olive pumpings.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pumping-trough, -well*; esp. in reference to the machinery used in raising or moving water in mines, water-works, or sewage-systems, air in refrigerators, etc., as *pumping-chamber, -engine, -plant, -shaft, -station.*

1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 47 It may be drained dry..by Pumping, or other Engines. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 213 The plaintiff was pulled out of the pumping-trough. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 289/2 Being deprived of the pumping well and drain from Wapping. 1868 *Daily News* 31 July, All the sewage..has to be lifted, and for this purpose there are four pumping stations. 1893 *Ibid.* 5 July 5/7 The Wheatley seam..access to it is obtained from the pumping shaft by a cage. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 5/3 He went to the pumping-room.. to ask when the refrigerator would be started.

Pu·mping, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That pumps; in quot. 1812, issuing as from a pump; in 1856, resembling the working of a pump.

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* ix, The firemen terrified are slow To bid the pumping torrent flow. 1856 A. R. WALLACE in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* July 27, A female Mias..uttering at intervals a loud, pumping grunt.

† **Pu·mping-ball.** *Obs.* [History obscure. As obs. F. *pompette* was synonymous with *pompon*, it seems possible that *pumping-ball* was corrupted from **pompon-ball* = pumpet-ball.]

= PUMPET-*ball*; also called by Florio *pump-ball.*

1598 FLORIO, *Tudice*, a printers inke bals, called pumping bals, wherewith they beat the letters in the forme lying vpon the presse. [1611 a Printers inke-balles or pump-balles.]

So † **Pu·mping-nail,** a nail used in fastening the leather on a printer's ink-ball, or 'pumping-ball' to the stock.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. vi. P 21 For Pelts or Leather, Ball-Nails or Pumping-Nails, Wool or Hair.. the Press-man generally eases the Master-Printer of the trouble of choosing. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 301/1 Pumping Nails, with round Heads. [Cf. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 6 Ball nails, tacks or clouts used for fastening on the coverings of the old ink-balls.]

Pumpion, variant of POMPION, pumpkin.

Pumpkin (pʊ·mpkin). Also 7–9 **pompkin,** 8–9 **pumkin,** 9 (*U. S.*) **punkin.** [An altered form of *pumpion* (see POMPION), with the ending conformed to the suffix -KIN. In U. S. the *m* is often further assimilated to the *k*, the word being pronounced (pʊ·ŋkin), and sometimes spelt *punkin*, esp. in comb.]

1. The large fruit of a cucurbitaceous plant (*Cucurbita Pepo*), egg-shaped or nearly globular with flattened ends; widely cultivated for the fleshy edible layer next to the rind, which is used in cookery, esp. for pies, and as a food for cattle; in *U. S.* applied *spec.* to particular varieties in distinction from the *squash.*

[1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 67 He would come over to us, to helpe recruite our pumpkin blasted braines.) 1670 D. DENTON *Descr. New York* (1845) 3 Tobacco, Hemp, Flax, Pumpkins, Melons, &c. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pompion* or *Pumpkin*, a sort of Fruit of the nature of Melons. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 155 Cotton-Seeds, made like those of Pumkins. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 63 A single pumpkin could furnish a fortnight's pottage. 1852 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., The Opera* VII. 127 A born nigger with mere appetite for pumpkin.

b. The plant producing this fruit; a trailing annual, growing often to a great length, having heart-shaped five-lobed leaves, and flowers of a deep yellow. Also called *pumpkin-vine.*

1698 FRYER *E. India & P.* 105 Planted with..Pompkins, Cucumbers, Gourds. 1729 *Dampier's Voy.* III. 455 *Great Punkin*, its fruit striated, round, but somewhat flattish, mixt with white and red, but within yellow. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xvii. 463 A wall of enclosure overgrown with wild pumpkins.

2. *fig.* a. Applied contemptuously to the body or person; hence 'a stupid, self-important person' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*). Cf. POMPION 3.

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* II. i, But I ain't a pumpkin, the Squire he knows that. 1878 VILLARI *Life & Times Machiavelli* (1898) II. ix. 332, I wish to rid myself of this pumpkin of a body. 1885 R. BRIDGES *Nero* II. i, I'll let Rome know how pumpkin Claudius died [cf. *pumpkinification* below].

b. *U. S. slang.* A person or matter of importance; esp. in phrase *some pumpkins* (or *punkins*).

a 1848 RUXTON *Far West* 178 Afore I left the settlements I know'd a white gal, and she was some punkins. 1852 BRISTED *Upper Ten Thousand* 216 We being punkins were of course among the invited. [*Note*] A slang expression of young New York for people of value and consequence. 1887 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 3/1 Driving..from Piccadilly to Hammersmith, he [H. W. Beecher] quaintly said: 'London is some pumkins, I tell you'—a profound Americanism, which is supposed to convey a wholly unutterable approbation and surprise.

3. A sea-cucumber. (Eastern U. S. *local.*)

1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* iv. 102 Stripping the sea-cucumbers that they called pumpkins.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pumpkin-chip* (CHIP *sb.*[1] 2 b), *ground, kind, -shell, -vine*; *pumpkin-coloured, -purple* adjs.; **pumpkin gourd** = sense 1; **pumpkin lantern,** a lantern made of the rind of a pumpkin hollowed out so as to be translucent; **pumpkin-pie,** a pie of which pumpkin is a chief ingredient; in U. S. considered especially appropriate to Thanksgiving day; **pumpkin-pine,** a variety of the White Pine: see quot.

1862 T. W. HIGGINSON *Army Life* (1870) 21 Preserves made of *pumpkin-chips. 1873 'SUSAN COOLIDGE' *What Katy did at Sch.* 12 She saw a big, *pumkin-coloured house. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 515 *Cucurbita Pepo*, Pompion, or *Pumpkin Gourd. 1799 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1893) XIV. 223 The large lot..is to have oats sown on the potato and *pumpkin ground. 1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. I. 181 A dish of the *pumkin kind, dressed after their way. 1884 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. v, Something more than a *pumpkin-lantern is required to scare manifest and irretrievable Destiny out of her path. 1817 J. PALMER *Jrnl. Trav. U.S.* (1818) 241 Two dishes .. peculiar to New England,..toast dipped in cream and *pumpkin pie. 1844 WHITTIER *Pumpkin* 24 Ah! on Thanksgiving day.. What calls hack the past, like the rich Pumpkin pie? 1894 *Daily News* 29 Nov. 6/3 A very favourite dish, especially among the poorer classes of America, is pumpkin pie—pronounced 'punkin'. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* III 145 Of the white pine the lumberers distinguish two varieties, one of which they call *punkin pine..The name punkin (pompion) they employ on account of the softness and fine grain of the wood. 1898 C. K. PAUL tr. *Huysman's En Route* ii. 27 Clad in robes of gamboge,..gooseberry-red, *pumpkin-purple and wine lees. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) I. v. 81 Crop it [hair] forthwith, and that in the true *pumpkin-shell fashion. 1844 WHITTIER *Pumpkin* 32 Telling tales of the fairy who travelled like steam, In a pumpkin-shell coach, with two rats for her team! 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* ix. (1872) 142 He had patches upon his cranium as bald as a pumpkin shell. 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 67 Weeds, potato and *pumpkin vines, and other vegetable matters.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pu·mpkinish** *a.*, resembling or akin to a pumpkin; **Pu·mpkinism,** ? pompous behaviour or language; **Pumpki·nity,** the nature or quality of a pumpkin (after *divinity*); also **Pumpkinifica·tion** [suggested by the travesty (ascribed to Seneca) of the apotheosis of the Roman emperor Claudius Cæsar under the title of 'apocolocyntosis', Gr. *ἀποκολοκύντωσις* transformation into a pumpkin, f. *κολοκύνθη* pumpkin], **Pu·mpkinify** *v.*, **Pu·mpkinize** *v.*, to make a pumpkin of, dyslogistic terms for extravagant or absurdly uncritical glorification.

1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* V. l. 602 *note*, Seneca wrote a satire on the deification of Claudius to which he gave the name of *Apocolocyntosis* (or *pumpkinification). 1904 *Spectator* 15 Oct. 559/1 The writer .. has .. given us, not an apotheosis, but a pumpkinification of the Emperor William II. 1899 *Athenæum* 8 July 71/3 The unhappy Emperor Claudius, who has gone down to posterity as mercilessly '*pumpkinified' by Seneca. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Dec. 721/1 The phrases whereby the *pumpkinifier constructs

his pumpkin. 1849 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Nigger Question* (1872) VII. 101 All this fruit..so far beyond the merely *pumpkinish and grossly terrene, lies in the West India lands. *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS in H. F. Chorley *Mem.* (1837) II. 18 There will be an outpouring of spirit of *Pumpkinism upon me the moment I get back. 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* V. l. 601 The senate decreed his divinity, Seneca translated it into *pumpkinity.

Pu·mpkin-head. *U.S. colloq.* a. A head having the hair cut short all round: see quot. 1781. b. A big head like a pumpkin. c. A person having a pumpkin-head (cf. *Round-head*). d. A man with a head compared to a pumpkin, a stupid fellow, a dolt.

1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 195 Newhaven is celebrated for having given the name of pumkin-head to all the New-Englanders. It originated from the Blue Laws, which enjoin every male to have his hair cut round by a cap. When caps were not to be had, they substituted the hard shell of a pumkin, which being put on the head..the hair is cut by the shell all round the head. 1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* I. iii. 70 Children..with great pumpkin heads.

Hence **Pu·mpkin-hea·ded** *a.*, having a head compared to a pumpkin, stupid.

[1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 126 Like pumpion headed Solomists they looke.] 1835-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 244 They ain't got two ideas to bless themselves with, the stupid, punkin-headed, consaited blockheads!

Pu·mpkinification, etc.: see PUMPKIN.

Pu·mpkin-seed. a. The flattish oval seed of the pumpkin. b. A fresh-water fish of North America, *Lepomis gibbosus*, the sun-fish, pond-perch. c. Applied locally in *U. S.* to a yacht-built sailing-boat, and to a row-boat having the shape of a pumpkin seed.

1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 243 Maize..is planted in hillocks three feet apart, five kernels and two pumkin-seeds in a hillock. 1857 GRAY *First Lessons Bot.* (1866) 8 In the pumpkin-seed,..it is less than an eighth of an inch long. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Pumpkin-Seed,..* common in fresh-water ponds and lakes. They are so called from their form. In the river St. Lawrence I have seen them from six to eight inches in length. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P. Poems* 1890 II. 243 The bream, Whose on'y business is to head up-stream, (We call 'em punkin-seed). 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 64 The 'Pumpkin seed' and the perch are the first trophies of the boy angler.

Pumple, obs. and dial. variant of PIMPLE.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xxx. (1539) 51 Except they haue many small pumples and springes about the rotes. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xlv. (1631) 252 Like a pumple the childes age of a sore. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin, New Morality* 296 Flaming cheek and pumple nose.

Pumplemousse, -mus, -nose, var. POMPEL-MOOSE *Obs.*

Pu·mpless, *a.* [See -LESS.] Without a pump.

1899 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 8/1 The majority depend upon pumpless wells.

Pu·mpman. Also **pumpsman.** A man who works a pump; *spec.* one who attends to the pumps in a coal or other mine.

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 45 That subterraneous Water..never failed..to contribute greatly to the increase of the Pump-mens Labour. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 May 8/2 The Pennsylvania coal strikers threaten to call out the engineers and pump-men, which would result in the flooding of the mines. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 191/1 [He] speculates on which of his two pumpsmen will prove the weaker.

Pu·mp-rod. A rod (ROD *sb.* 9 a) connecting the piston or plunger of a pump with the motive power; in mines a heavy iron or wooden beam or system of beams.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 178 A pull at both ends of the beam, at the one end by the weight of the pump-rod. 1834-6 BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 101/1 The beam and pump-rods, sometimes weighing many tons. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall Mines* 192 The whole column of pumps in a shaft is worked by a single pump-rod.

Pu·mp-room. A room or building where a pump is worked; *spec.* a place at a spa where the medicinal water is dispensed for drinking, etc.

The latter use arose at the King's Bath in Bath (England) where early in the 18th c. a building was erected for the shelter of the users (drinkers and bathers) of the water, which was supplied from the cisterns by pumping; the buildings were in course of time elaborated, features of the *Kursaal* being added; the name has been adopted and applied to buildings serving the same purpose at other spas.

[1707 W. OLIVER *Pract. Diss. Bath-Waters* v. (1719) 63 The Inconveniencies [at Bath]..are much less, since the erecting a new Pump, and a convenient warm and dry Gallery to walk in.] 1742-9 J. WOOD *Descr. Bath* (1765) I. II. xi. 222 As the Passage on that Side the Bath was no more than nine Feet broad, the Corporation resolved [*c* 1704] to place the Pump Room over it. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 26 Apr. i, The pump-room which is crowded like a Welsh fair. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 68/2 (Bath) At the King's bath is a handsome pump-room, where the gentlemen and ladies go in a morning to drink the waters. 1828 *Orig. Bath Guide* 26 The Great Pump-room is 60 feet long... In the centre of the south-side is the pump. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 407/2 Dr. Struve's establishment [at Dresden]..consists of baths and a pump-room. *c* 1900 *Guide Buxton* 12 The chalybeate water is also obtained at the Pump Room. At the western end of the Pump Room is the Public Pump, which is supplied from the same spring.

Pu·mp-tree. A length of tree-trunk used as the body or stock of a hand-pump, or as a water-pipe; the stock, barrel, or cylinder of a pump.

1617 in Earwaker *Sandbach* (1890) 136 Item a Levill and a staffe vj^{d}..puniptree v^{s}. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pump*, The *Pump-Tree*, which is that Part that stands more above the Earth, or Top of the Well. 1829 R. STUART *Anecd. Steam Engines* I. 306 Employed..for boring the wooden pipes or pumptrees, used to convey water. 1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 352/2 In Cornwall the cast iron pump-trees exposed to the action of mine water were very speedily destroyed.

Pu·mp-water. Water obtained from below the surface of the soil by means of a pump, as distinguished from *rain-water*, *spring-water*, etc.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. iv. 115 Very many Pump-waters will not bear Soap, as Rain-waters..will do. 1769 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 142 Some I put into very hard pump-water. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 169 The coldest pump-water that can be procured.

Pu·mp-well. a. A casing or compartment in a ship in which the pumps work; the 'well' of a ship. b. A well having a pump combined with it; a receptacle in which water is collected to be removed by pumping.

a. [1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 11 The Pumpe, the pumpes-well.] 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Archipompe*, the pump-well. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 28 Dec. 3/3 The unhappy man was found suspended in the pump-well of the ship.

b. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 358 If a running stream cannot be obtained..a pump-well..may supply its place. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* viii, A nose like the handle of a pumpwell. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. on Prec. Metals of U.S.* 652 The rest..is..collected by pipes into the pump-well, whence it is pumped up back to the supply tanks, near the pans. 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* xiii. 197 A pump-well that ran poison.

Pumy, pumyce, etc.: see PUMICE, -STONE.

Pun (pʌn), *sb.*[1] Also 7-8 punn. [Appears first, with its cognate PUN *v.*[1], soon after 1660. Of unascertained origin: see Note below.]

The use of a word in such a way as to suggest two or more meanings or different associations, or the use of two or more words of the same or nearly the same sound with different meanings, so as to produce a humorous effect; a play on words.

1662 DRYDEN *Wild Gall.* I. i, A bare Clinch will serve the turn; a Carwichet, a Quarterquibble, or a Punn. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 37 Wits both ancient and modern ..that never..received their improvements by employing their time in puns and quibbles. 1673 *S'too him Bayes* 92 If this..be no quibble, but a pun. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 15 What of Whims and Shams, Punns and Flams, Stultiloquious Dialogs? 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 61 ₱ 6 Having pursued the History of a Punn,..I shall here define it to be a Conceit arising from the use of two Words that agree in the Sound, but differ in the Sense. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* x. 97 The Paronomasia or Pun, where a word, like the tongue of a jackdaw, speaks twice as much by being split. 1746 SMOLLETT *Reproof* 176 Debauch'd from sense, let doubtful meanings run The vague conundrum and the prurient pun. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. v. 74 Laud..turned out Archy, the King's fool, for a pun [viz. for saying as grace 'Great praise be to God, and little Laud to the devil', or words to that effect]. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. v. 157 Even Shakespeare's magic is not proof against the artillery of puns.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pun-hater*, *-trap*; *pun-abhorring*, *-admiring*, *-proof*, *-provoking* adjs.

1721-2 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 39. 204 It is no wonder that a punning monarch produced a race of punning and pun-admiring liege subjects. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistress* xi, The tufted basil, pun-provoking thyme. 1830 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Rem. Freshman* (1872) 448 The intolerant pun-hater. 1839 MORIARTY *Husband Hunter* III. 202 [He] frequently laid pun-traps and quibble-springes of which he took advantage. 1884 W. E. HENLEY in Ward *Eng. Poets* III. 230 A good and cheerful talker, whose piety was not always pun-proof.

Hence (*nonce-words*) **Pu·nless** *a.*, void of puns; **Pu·nlet,** a little pun; **Pu·nnage,** punning; **Pu·nnic, Pu·nnical** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or characterized by puns; **Pu·nnigram** [after *epigram*], a punning saying or *mot*; **Punno·logy,** the subject or study of puns.

1716 SWIFT (folio broadsheet), God's Revenge against Punning...[Signed] 'the *Punless and Penyless J. Baker, Knight'. 1864 *Realm* 6 Apr. 8 Let our ingenious dramatists try their hands at a punless burlesque with some real fun and interest in it. 1819 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 287 The *punlet, or pun-maggot, or pun intentional. *a* 1849 POE *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 564 Such chapters of *punnage as Hood was in the daily practice of committing to paper. 1713 BIRCH *Guard.* No. 36 *heading*, What Rebuses exalt the *Punnic fame! 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xxxix. (1754) 204 Punning is not intirely banish'd from the pulpit...Some persons have alledged..that this pun-ick art is of divine institution. 1780 R. GRAVES *Euphrosyne* II. 150 *Punnical. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 420 Much that is merry and wise, punnical and entertaining. 1888 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) II. xiii. 211 You..have already made all possible epigrams and *punnigrams on the topic. *a* 1744 POPE (Jod.), He might have been better instructed in the Greek *punnology. 1826 *Examiner* 179/2 The extreme antiquity of some of the described incidents and punnology.

[Note. *Pun* was prob. one of the clipped words, such as *cit*, *mob*, *nob*, *snob*, which came into fashionable slang at or after the Restoration. Longer equivalents, found *a* 1676, were PUNNET and PUNDIGRION; the former app. a dim. of *pun*. It has been suggested that *pun* might originally be an abbreviation of It. *puntiglio*, small or fine point, formerly also a cavil or quibble ('cavillazione, sottigliezza nel ragionare, o nel disputare', *Vocab. Della Crusca*), a pun being akin to a quibble; and that *pundigrion* might perh. be a perversion, illiterate or humorous, of *puntiglio*. This appears not impossible, but nothing has been found in the early history of *pun*, or in the English uses of *punctilio*, to confirm the conjecture.]

Pun, *sb.*[2] Also 8 punn. [Related to PUN *v.*[2]]

1. A layer or bed of clay to prevent leakage. ?*Obs.*

1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* 365 A bed (technically a *punn*) of clay, to prevent the water weeping through the arches.

2. A punner, a pounder, a rammer. *local.*

1905 J. T. MICKLETHWAITE *Let.* 15 Sept. (MS.), *Pun*, a sort of great pestle for beating mortar.

Pun (pʌn), *v.*[1] [Goes with PUN *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To make puns; to play on words.

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 33 Whether or no punning, quibling, and that which they call joquing, and such other delicacies of wit..might not be very conveniently omitted? 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Pun*, to quibble or play with words. 1727 SWIFT *God's Rev. agst. Punning* Wks. 1755 III. i. 171 One Samuel an Irishman, for his forward attempt to pun, was stunted in his stature. 1729 in Pope *Dunc.* I. 63 *note*, A great Critick formerly..declared He that would pun would pick a Pocket. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xxiii. (1819) 292 Edgar in Lear, who, in imitation of the gipsy incantations, puns on the old word *mair*, a hag. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. iii, I punned and jested.

fig. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* II. ii. Here, here, master; how it [wine] puns and quibbles in the glass!

2. *trans.* To bring or drive by punning.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 61 ₱ 2 The Sermons of Bishop Andrews..are full of them [puns]. The Sinner was punned into Repentance. 1888 CRAWFORD *With Immortals* II. xii. 131 To be punned to death, sir, would be equally horrible.

Pun, *v.*[2] [Early and dial. var. of POUND *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* = POUND *v.*[1] in various senses.

1559-1903 [see POUND *v.*[1] 1 β, 2 β].

2. *spec.* (in technical use). To consolidate by pounding or ramming down (as earth or rubble, in setting poles, etc., or making a roadway); = POUND *v.*[1] 6.

1838 SIMMS *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 8 The materials shall be..well punned, rammed and beaten down. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 196 Too much stress cannot be laid upon good sound punning. The earth, as it is thrown in, should be thoroughly well punned at every stage. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 95 The material used for the puddle..should be carefully punned in thin layers so as to secure that no vacuities are left in any part.

b. To work *up* to a proper consistency with a punner.

1825 W. PARSONS in *Fowler Corr.* (*priv. printed* 1907) 534 Barrow lime mortar and washed sand made through a fine riddle and punned up to a proper consistency, using as little water as possible. (1907 *Note*, Well worked up with a 'pun', a wooden implement something like a great pestle.)

Hence **Pu·nning** *vbl. sb.*; also in comb. **pu·nning-block,** a mechanical rammer.

1838 SIMMS *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 33 The operation of punning or packing performed, until the brickwork is complete. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 190 No matter how well the punning and ramming may be done after the pole is planted,..a considerable time will always elapse before the earth settles back to its former condition.

‖ **Puna** (pū·nă). [Peruvian, in sense 1.]

1. A high bleak plateau in the Peruvian Andes; *spec.* the table-land lying between the two great chains of the Cordilleras at an elevation of more than 10,500 feet.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. i. (1614) 721 There are other Deserts in Peru, called Punas, where the Ayre cutteth off mans life without feeling. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 93 *Vicunnas,..breeding..in cold and desert-Places, which they call *Punas*. 1860 GOSSE *Romance Nat. Hist.* 50 It snuffs the thin air..in those loftier ridges which the Peruvians term *punas*, where the elements appear to have concentrated all their sternness. 1885 J. BALL in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XXII. 6, I am inclined to place the lower limit of the Alpine zone on the *puna* at about 12,000 feet.

2. Difficulty of breathing arising from a too rarefied atmosphere; mountain sickness.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Puna*, a sickness common in the elevated districts of S. America. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xv. (1873) 322 The short breathing from the rarified atmosphere is called by the Chilenos 'puna'. 1903 *Longm. Mag.* July 218 José..was suffering from puna.

3. *Comb.* **Pu·na-wi·nd,** a cold dry wind which blows from the Cordilleras across the Puna.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Puna, Punahlite, var. POON, POONAHLITE.

Punai·se, pune·se. *Obs.* exc. as Fr. Forms: α. 6- **punaise** (pi*u*nē·z); also 6 **punayse,** 6-8 **punese** (pi*u*nī·z), 7-8 **puneze, punice,** 8 **punsize.** · β. 6-8 **punie,** 7 **puny, -ee** (pi*u*·ni). [a. F. *punaise* (pünē·z) a bed-bug, prop. fem. of the adj. *punais* stinking, fetid. The form *punee, punie* arose as a false singular of *punese*: cf. *cherry, Chinee.*] A bed-bug. Also, with defining words, applied to other noxious insects.

α. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iii. (1570) B vj/2 Make thee readye..For lise, for fleas, punaises, mise and rattes. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 138 Gnates, puneses, flies. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lx. 402 The leaues..driueth away the stinking punayses. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 356 The said punices ought to be lapped in a reddish clout of a carnation colour. 1669 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* II. i, They sleep so soundly that Puneses cannot wake 'em. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 437 His Flea, his Morpion, and Punese, H' had gotten for his proper ease. 1712 COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 61 Nor..will it so much as suffer any Punaises, or Bugs..to live. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* iv. (1818) I. 142 On dissecting the brain of a woman there were found in it abundance of vermicles and punaises.

β. 1598 FLORIO, *Cimici*, a kinde of vermin in Italie that.. biteth sore, called punies or wall-lise. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. xxix. iv, Punies or wall lice, the most ill-favored and filthie vermine of all other, and which we loth and abhorre at the verie naming of them. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* clxvi, Called a wall-louse or puny in English. 1681 GREW *Musæum* I. vii. ii. 171 The Great Winged Punee. *Cimex sylvestris alatus major.* 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Rasberry bush*, The Strawberry-Bushes are infested with Field-Punies.

‖ **Punatoo** (pʊnăt*ū*). [Cingalese.] The preserved pulp of the fruit of the palmyra palm, used as food. 1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.*

Punay, variant of PUNYE *Obs.*

† **Punce**, obs. var. POUNCE *sb.*[1] 4.

1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Brytel*, a Punce to engrave with.

Punce, dial. var. POUNCE *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]; obs. f. PUNCH *sb.*[1] 2 c; var. PUNSE *Obs.*, var. PULSE *sb.*[1]

Punch (pʊnʃ), *sb.*[1] Also 5-6 punche, 6 poncbe. [app. a collateral form of POUNCE *sb.*[1], used in certain senses, chiefly related to uses of PUNCH *v.*[1]; or shortened from PUNCHEON[1], with which it is synonymous in nearly every sense.]

† **1.** A dagger; = PUNCHEON[1] 1. *Obs. rare.*

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 474 (*Stage direction*, Here shalle yᵉ iiij Iewys pryk yᵉʳ daggeris in iiij quarters yᵘˢ sayng).. Wᵗ thys punche I shalle hym pryke.

2. An instrument or tool for pricking, piercing, perforating, or making a hole in anything; esp. for making holes or cutting out pieces of a particular shape; also for enlarging a hole already made, driving a bolt, etc. out of a hole (*starting punch*), or forcing a nail beneath the surface after it has been driven (*driving punch*). The name is also extended from the simple instrument to an appliance or machine of which it forms the essential part.

A punch may be actuated by percussion or by pressure; and, according to its purpose, the working end may be sharp, pointed, blunt, or hollow with a cutting edge; a punch for cutting out pieces of a particular shape may also impress a design upon these, and thus combine senses 2 and 3.

1505 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 100, j. hamer de ferro; j. punche. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 139 To graffe bytwene the barke and the tree..thou must haue made redy a ponche of harde wode with a stoppe and a tenannt on the one syde. 1543 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 43 Item v ponchys, one ponce with a stame iij[li]. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. x. 77 The Squire the Lyne the Shaue the Pricker or Punche were diuysed by Theodor a Samian. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 189/1 A Punche, *punctorium, pugio*. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 6 Drills are used for the making such Holes as Punches will not conveniently serve for. *Ibid.* 11 You must then make a Steel Punch to the size and shape of the hole you are to strike,..place the point of the Punch where the hole must be, and with the Hand-hammer..punch the hole. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 214 The punch used in cutting nails consists of a cube of steel. 1833 *Ibid.* II. 340 Far from becoming brittle, it will yield to the blows of the hammer and to the punch, which is used to enlarge the holes. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 660 In each of these apertures, there is a punch for the purpose of piercing the cards, slips, or pasteboards with holes. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 27 Taking care to cut by a circular punch of an inch diameter, a hole in each bill. 1886 J. M. CAULFEILD *Seamanship Notes* 8, 2 Punches, 1 Starting, 1 Driving.

b. Often with a prefixed defining word indicating (*a*) the user or use, as *conductor's p.*, *cooper's p.*, *hand p.*, *pinking p.*, *pipe-slotting p.*; or (*b*) the substance punched or the nature of the hole or impression made, as BELT *p.*, *buttonhole p.*, *eyelet-p.*, *leather p.*, *nail p.*, *paper p.*, *rail p.*, *sheet-metal p.*, *ticket-p.*, *wad-p.*, *wadding-p.* (But any of these, or of the following, may, when its kind is known from the context, be called simply 'punch'.) Also **bell-punch**, a conductor's or ticket punch having a signal-bell which announces the punching of a ticket; **centre** or **centering-p.**: see CENTRE *sb.* 19; **cold-p.**, a punch used for perforating cold metal; **duplex p.**, (*a*) a punch having a counter die on the opposite jaw; (*b*) one whose force is derived from the rolling action of two levers on a common fulcrum; **gang p.**, a number of punches arranged in a single stock; **hollow p.**, a hollow circular chisel-edged punch used for cutting smooth holes in yielding material; **rasp p.**: see RASP *sb.*[1] 5; **ratchet p.**, a screw punching machine operated by a lever, pawl, and ratchet-wheel; **sheriff's p.**, an instrument formerly used by sheriffs in some ancient cities and boroughs for punching a mark on a freeman's copy or certificate of freedom at the time when he recorded his vote; **spring p.**, a punch which is drawn back after each stroke by means of a spring.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 22 Smiths call all Punches they use upon cold Iron, Cold-Punches. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, The hollow punch is employed to make holes for rivets in leather..and on other occasions where a smooth, round hole is to be cut out of a yielding material. 1892 GREENER *Breech-Loader* 50 Deeply-cut furrows and meaningless scratches, put on by the dozen with a shading-punch. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 May 5/2 Upon entering the flesh the front of the bullet acts like a wadding-punch.

c. *Surgery.* An instrument formerly used for extracting the stumps of teeth. (Also, in 8 **punce.**)

1742 *Edin. Med. Ess.* V. I. 461 The Punce has much better Effect in pushing from within outwards than in the common Way it is employ'd to thrust the Roots of Teeth from without inwards. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Punch*, a surgical instrument, used for extracting the stumps of teeth. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Punch*,..name for a now obsolete form of dental elevator.

3. A tool or machine for impressing a design or stamping a die upon or into some material; in *Coining* and *Die-sinking*, a hardened steel cameo for forming a die; in *Type-founding*, a steel die having a letter cut in relief on its face, for making the intaglio impression in the copper matrix from which types are cast; in *Plastic Art*, a rod, handle, or wheel-rim having a figure or pattern upon it in relief for impressing a design on clay or any plastic material.

1628 in H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 81 Patternes for the punches and stampes for his majesties coyne in the mynt. 1638 in *Dom. St. Papers* CCCLXXII. Nos. 13 & 14 Cutting the Punches and Matrices belonginge to the Castinge of one sorte of letters. 1683 PETIUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 97 Number and Mark every piece..with a small iron or steel Punch. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xxi. (Roxb.) 264/2 He [Punchard] beareth vert, a Punch, or Letter Punch, Argent...These are steele on the end whereof the letters are cut so that they are punched into the Matrice. 1822 BEWICK *Mem.* 59 Crests on silver and seals of various kinds, for which I made all the new steel punches and letters. 1853 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* iii. (1876) 27 The idea of making the punch itself the vehicle of an ornamental design, as well as the die, marks another epoch in the art [of coinage]. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* II. 436/2 [In printing music] zinc has been of late used instead of pewter: the punches make a clearer impression. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss. No. 3 *Punch*, the top half of the prints in which bolsters [of knives] are made. 1904 *Athenæum* 21 May 656/2 A passage from the 42-line (Mazarin) Bible is closely imitated by types cast in leaden matrices produced by punches of hardened lead, obtained..from wooden punches.

4. A mason's chipping tool; = PUNCHEON[1] 2 b. ? *U. S.* 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

5. a. A post supporting the roof in a coal-mine: cf. *punch-prop* in 7. **b.** See quot. 1875. Cf. PUNCHEON[1] 4.

1462 *Anct. Deed B.* 3217 (P.R.O.) Cum idem Willelmus..dederit eisdem..omnia ligna sua boscum et subboscum.. pro *punches* et *proppes* faciendis. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1833/1 *Punch* 5 *Carpentry*. Studding used to support a roof.

6. *Hydraulic Engin.* A lengthening block or extension piece placed on a pile that has been driven too low to be reached by the ram; a dolly. Evidently derived from the *driving-punch* in sense 2.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *punch-cutter*, *-holder*, *-projector*, *-receiver*; *punch-struck* adj.; **punch-mark**, a mark punched on metal, a coin, etc.; **punch-plate**, **punch-prop**, † **punch-rod**: see quots.

1789 (*title*) A Specimen of Printing Types...By William Colman, Regulator, And Richard Austin, *Punch-Cutter. 1818 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVIII. II. 595/1 Types..can be obtained by means of punch-cutters and letter-founders. 1896 T. L. DE VINNE *Moxon's Mech. Exerc., Printing* 403 The leading punch-cutter of his time. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 660 This plate *g*, shown also in section, is called the *punch-holder. 1853 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* ii. (1876) 18 The back has a *punch mark in four rough compartments. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 1 The earliest of all known coins exhibit on the reverse only a shapeless punch-mark. 1888 HASLUCK *Model Engin. Handybk.* (1900) 90 A hole drilled through the point of intersection of these two scratches and through centre punch-mark on opposite side, will be both at right angles to the axis of, and exactly diametrically across the piston-rod. 1834-6 BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 334/2 This *punch plate..prepared for making a single row of holes, has a number of holes drilled in it in one line, at such distances apart as are suitable to the nature of the work to be executed. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 660 These wires are called the *punch-projectors. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 40 **Punch-prop*, a short prop, set upon a crowntree or balk, where it does not support the middle of the roof, on account of the place having fallen before the timber was set. Also, a short prop, about 14 or 15 inches long, placed by a hewer under his sump or back-end, when he is under apprehension of its dropping down before he has got it kirved sufficiently far. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 88/2 **Punch-rod*, is [a] With or Wreathen stick turned about the Head of a fire punch, to hold it on to the hot Iron. 1900 H. HART *Cent. Typogr. Oxf.* 141 Each of these sets consists of 24 *punch-struck matrices for Greek Alphabets, of which I have only cast..example types of the alphas and omegas.

Punch (pʊnʃ), *sb.*[2] [f. PUNCH *v.*[1]] An act of punching; a straight or thrusting blow, in mod. usage generally one delivered with the fist; also (*obs.* or *dial.*) a kick; cf. POUNCE *sb.*[1] 7.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Horion*, a blow, as *je te bailleray vn tel horion que, &c.* I will giue thee such a punch, that, &c. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 75 No sooner had he let go his Foot, but he gave him a punch on the Belly. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 18 [He] aimed a punch at Harry's stomach. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xiii, By a punch on the ribs [he] conveyed to Rory Bean it was his rider's pleasure that he should forthwith proceed homewards. 1820 BYRON *Morg. Mag.* lxiv, He gave him such a punch upon the head. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 47, I couldn't help making a punch at the fellow's head.

Punch (pʊnʃ), *sb.*[3] (Also 7 **punee**, **pauneh.**) [Origin uncertain; stated by Fryer, who travelled in Western India 1672-81, to be the Marāṭhi (and Hindī) word *pānch* (Skr. *pañchan*, Pers. *panj*) five, from its five ingredients, which may show an explanation then current in the East: but see Note below. The name is evidenced as early as 1632. Beside it, in 17th c., foreign writers have a name with a second element apparently representing *punch* (Du. *palepunts*, *-ponts*, Ger. *palepunz*, *-bunze*, Fr. *bolle-*, *bouleponge*), which is not explained by any eastern lang., but which appears to be an imperfect (perh. originally native) echo of the Eng. 'bowl o' punch', a phrase already very common in the 17th century. Mod.Du. *pons*, *punch*, Ger., Da., Sw. *punsch*, Fr. *punch*, in 18th c. *ponche*, Sp., Pg. *ponche*, are all from Eng. See Note below.]

1. A beverage now generally composed of wine or spirits mixed with hot water or milk and flavoured with sugar, lemons, and some spice or cordial; but varying greatly in composition with time and place. Usually qualified by the name of a principal constituent, as *arrack*, *brandy*, *claret*, *gin*, *milk*, *rum*, *tea*, *whisky*, *wine punch.*

How to mix Drinks (New York, 1862) describes 68 kinds.

1632 (Sept. 28) R. ADDAMS *Let. to T. Colley, Merchant at Pattapoli* (Ind. Off. Rec. O.C. 1449), I am very glad you have so good compani to be with all as Mr. Cartwright, I hop you will keep a good house together and drincke punch by no allowanc. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Punch*, a kind of Indian drink [1696 (ed. 5) *adds* made of Lime-Juice, Brandy, and other Ingredients]. 1662 EVELYN *Diary* 16 Jan., I accompanied the Duke to an East India vessell that lay at Blackwall, where we had entertainment. .. Amongst other spirituous drinks, as punch, etc. they gave us [etc.]. 1665 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* I. lxxv, Going into China-row, (a street so called in Bantam) to drink Punce and tea. *Ibid.*, I never came ashore, but I drank very immoderately of *Punce*, *Rack*, *Tea*, &c. which was brought up in great China-Jugs holding at least two Quarts. 1672 W. HUGHES *Amer. Phys.* 34 Rum..is ordinarily drank amongst the Planters, as well alone, as made into Punch. 1679 LOCKE in Fox Bourne *Life* (1876) I. viii. 426 *note*, Punch, a compounded drink, (to be had) on board some West India Ships. 1683 W. HEDGES *Diary in Bengal* 8 Oct., Our owne people and mariners..are now very numerous and (by reason of Punch) every day give disturbance. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 192 Their [sea-faring men's] drinking of that Liquor called Punch is also very Inimical to Health; For the Lime-Juice, which is one of the Ingredients..; is in its Nature, fierce, sharp and Astringent, apt to create griping Pains in the Belly. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 589/1 Make a pleasant and grateful sort of Punch .. with the following quantities. R Fair Water: Brandy A. a Quart; choice pure Lime-juice a Pint: double refined Sugar lb j. mix and dissolve, and if you so please, add one Nutmeg grated. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 157 At Nerule is made the best Arach or Nepa de Goa, with which the English on this Coast make that enervating Liquor called *Paunch* (which is Indostan for Five) from Five Ingredients. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 9 We went the old way of all Sailors, the Punch was made, and I was made drunk with it. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 216 Punch. ..The Ingredients are Brandy, Rack, or Rum, Water warm or cold, Lemon-juice, Sugar, and sometimes a little Milk is added, which denotes it Milk-Punch. 1739 ELTON in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. I. v. 15 We treated them with punch till our brandy was expended. 1811 R. FENTON *Tour Quest Genealogy* 13 Punch, whose basis was strong green tea, richly inspissated with jellies.

b. In phr. *bowl of punch.*

1658 T. ALDWORTH *Lit. to T. Davies* in *W. Hedges' Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) III. App. 194 Your Company, which wee have often remembered in a bowle of the cleerest punch, having noe better Liquor. 1671 KIRKMAN *Eng. Rogue* III. xxii, We had good sport over a bowl of Punch. 1675 TEONGE *Diary* (1825) 4 [On board the Ship *Assistance.*] I..dranke part of 3 boules of punch, (a liquor very strainge to me). 1685 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 14 That which was the most esteem'd by every one was a large Bowl of Punch, a Liquor of that Noble and Divine Original that all the Gods and Goddesses..contributed to its Composition. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) II. i. 6, I set a bowl of punch before them, made with my treacle and sour ram's-horn juice. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 462 The captain..promising to regale him with a bowl of rum punch in the kitchen. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxx, A bowl of punch was carried up.. and a grand carouse held in honour of his safety.

β. Foreign adaptations app. of *bowl o' punch.*

[1653 BOULLAYE-LE-GOUZ *Voy. & Obs.* 516 Bolleponge est vn mot Anglois, qui signifie vne boisson dont les Anglois vsent aux Indes faite de sucre, suc de limon, eau de vie, fleur de muscade, & biscuit rosty.] 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 18 [In 1638 at Surat] every man was at liberty..to drink *Palepuntz*, which is a kind of drink consisting of Aquavitæ, Rose-water, juice of Citrons and Sugar. 1671 H. O. tr. *Bernier's Relat. Voy. in 1604* in *Voy. & Trav.* (1745) II. 241 Since that they have taken care..that their people shall not drink so much *Bouleponges*. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* I. § 6 *Pale-puntz*, here [England] vulgarly known by the name of Punch; a Drink..very usual amongst those that frequent the Sea, where a Bowl of Punch is an usual Beverage. 1684 J. MORRISON tr. *Struys' Voy.* xxxvi, There are many Strangers who destroy themselvs with drinking of a Liquor much in use there, called *Palepunshen*, being compounded of Arak, Sugar, and Raisins. [1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 96 The Franeks use a Beverage there [in Persia], which they call a Bowl of Punch, and is cooling [*orig.* (1682) Les Francs y usent d'un breuvage qu'ils appellent Bolponze, qui rafraîchit.]

† **2.** Applied in Barbados to a drink fermented from sugar. *Obs.*

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 32 [Besides strong drinks made from potatoes, cassavie, and plantine] Punch is a fourth sort: and of that I have drunke: it is made of water and sugar put together; which in tenne dayes standing will be very strong. 1660 in HOWELL *Lex. Tetraglotton.*

3. With *a* and *pl.* **a.** A bowl or drink of punch. **b.** A party at which punch is drunk.

1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 156 Brontin..Bethought himself, A Punch of Nappy Liquor In a Cold Winters Night was no false Latine. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 6 Apr., There was a committee-room, which..had been converted into a bar, and there the consumption of rum-punches was enormous. 1871 *Daily News* 5 Jan., One battalion invites another to what they call a punch. 1888 *Scott. Leader*

26 Oct. 3 A 'punch' was given at Cherbourg on Wednesday night in honour of the officers of the Russian fleet. 1901 W. Churchill *Rich. Carvell* i, He mixed a punch or a posset as well as any one in our colony.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *punch-club*, *-glass*, *-kettle*, *-ladle*, *-maker*. See also Punch-bowl, etc.

1807 E. S. Barrett *Rising Sun* III. 125 The Premier armed himself with the punch-ladle. 1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 230 Frequents punch-clubs too frequently. 1822 Scott *Pirate* xvii, A house..where the punch-kettle is never allowed to cool. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* v, Was it the punch, or the punch-maker who intoxicated him?

Hence (*nonce-words*) **Pu·nchery** [after *brewery*, etc.], a place where punch is prepared; **Pu·nchifier**, a punch-maker; **Pu·nchless** *a.*, without punch; **Pu·nchy** *a.*, of the nature of punch.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 119, I have..made it a standing order, that the punch be made in the *punchery. 1824 *Ibid.* XV. 706 Our youthful friend is a promising *punchifier. 1821 *Ibid.* X. 562 Breakfastless, milkless, tealess, soupless, *punchless. 1843 Dickens *To Felton* 2 Mar. *Lett.* (1880) III. 47 A complication of *punchy smells.

[*Note.* As to the origin of the name *punch*, Yule thought that 'there is something of Indian idiom in the suggestion of Fryer'. But there are serious difficulties. The word for 'five' in the Indian vernaculars, Hindī, Guzarātī, Marāṭhi, etc., is *pāṅch* (in Anglo-Indian formerly spelt *paunch*), while the drink has uniformly been *punch*, and was by Fryer spelt *paunch* app. only to support the alleged derivation. The combining form of *pāṅch*, however, is *panch-* with short *ă* (= Eng. *ŭ* in *but*), as in Hindī *panchāmrit* a mixture of five substances, *panchbhodra* a sauce of five ingredients, *panchgāvya* the five products of the cow, etc.; and it has been suggested that *punch* may have been short for some such compound, as, in fact, *panchāyăt* 'a council of five' has been colloquially shortened to *panch*, Punch *sb.*[6] But the history of English pronunciation shows that *punch* was in the early 17th c. pronounced not with the *u* in *punt*, but with the *u* in *pull*, *put*, as it still is in the north of England, and was by Dr. Johnson ('Who's for Poonsh?': see Punch-bowl quot. 1791); which is confirmed by the 17th c. foreign renderings *punts*, *puntz*, *punsch*, etc. Now *punch*, so pronounced, does not represent either *pāṅch* or *panch* in Indian languages; which makes its origin from that source improbable. Moreover, the number of ingredients does not seem to have been at any time so fixed as to give origin to a name: some early writers give four, some only three, some six; since Fryer's time it has been usual to say 'five', but the fifth has been very variously specified. As several early passages show that punch was especially a seaman's drink, the Rev. C. B. Mount has suggested that the name originated not in India, but on the way thither, and may have been a sailors' shortening of *puncheon*, as that to which sailors would look for their allowance of liquor. See *N. & Q.* 10th s. IV. 401, 18 Nov. 1905, and subseq. articles to 27 Jan. 1906.]

Punch (pʊnʃ), *sb.*[4] and *a.* Now chiefly *dial.* [Of uncertain origin. No words certainly related are found outside English.

It has been suggested that it is short for Puncheon[2]; cf. Bav. dial. *punzon* a cask, also a short thick person or thing (Wedgwood); also that it is connected with Bunch. But as Pepys, in quots. 1669 in Punchinello 2, and in A here, records the use of both *Punchinello* and *Punch* as appellations for a short and thick person or thing, it is highly probable that *Punch* in this sense, as well as in the next word, was in its origin short for Punchinello. As it is not certain whether the sb. or adj. was the original, the senses are here arranged chronologically, on the hypothesis that the adj. B was an attrib. use of the sb. A, and that an elliptical use of the adj. gave rise to the much later sb. C.]

A. *sb.* A name for a short fat man, or for anything short and thick. Cf. Punchinello 2. ? *Obs.*

1669 Pepys *Diary* 30 Apr., Staying among poor people there in the ally, did hear them call their fat child Punch; which pleased me mightily, that word being become a word of common use for all that is thick and short. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Punch*, a thick short Man. 1836 T. D. Fosbroke in *Gentl. Mag.* Mar. 241/2 A juvenile figure of the best height, 5 f. 10 inch.; taller or shorter men being generally ill-made, kaock-kneed, or Punches.

B. *adj.* Short and thick, stout. Now only *dial.* Said esp. of horses, and so leading to use in C.

1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1418/4 Taken away from two Grooms on Monday,..a little gray punch Stoned Horse, hath all his paces,..about 14 hands. 1680 *Ibid.* No. 1476/4 A strong punch Nag, with a star, trots all. 1702 *Ibid.* No. 3855/4 He is a short punch Man. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., In the Manage, a Punch Horse, is a well-set, well-knit Horse; short-back'd, and thick-shoulder'd, with a broad Neck, and well lined with Flesh. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 195 Garrick..was..'a short punch man, very lively and bustling'. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Punch*, short, fat.

C. *sb.* One of a breed of heavy draught horses (in full *Suffolk Punches*), characterized by a short and very thick-set body and neck, and short legs.

1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 37 The breed of horses, denominated Suffolk Punches. 1831 Youatt *The Horse* 38 The Suffolk Punch, so called from his round punchy make. *Ibid.* 39 The Punch is not what he was. 1852 *P. Parley's Ann.* 261 Riding..not on hunters or blood mares, but on sturdy Suffolk punches.

Hence **† Punch'd**, **† Pu·nching**, **† Pu·nchion** *adjs.*, of horses = Punch *a.*: see B. above. *Obs.*

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3881/4 A thick punching Horse between 5 and 6 years old. *Ibid.* No. 3959/4 A bright bay Nag,..short Punch'd, well Barrell'd. 1709 *Ibid.* No. 4523/4 Stoln.., a bright Bay Nag, near 14 hands high, a very strong Punchion Horse.

Punch (pʊnʃ), *sb.*[5] [Short for Punchinello.]

1. The name of the principal character, a grotesque hump-backed figure, in the puppet-show called Punch and Judy. (The name *Judy* for 'Punch's wife' appears to be later.) Also *attrib.* in *Punch and Judy show*, etc.: see also 3.

1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 16 ¶ 2 When we came to Noah's Flood in the Show, Punch and his Wife were introduced dancing in the Ark. *Ibid.* No. 44 ¶ 5 He makes a prophane lewd Jester, whom he calls Punch, speak to the Dishonour of Isaac Bickerstaff. 1733 Swift *On Poetry* Wks. 1755 IV. 1. 193 Some fam'd for numbers soft and smooth, By lovers spoke in punch's booth. *a* 1790 in Hone *Every Day Bk.* II. 504 Can't you see by my hunch, sir,..I am master Punch, sir. 1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* i, Remaining behind the curtain unseen, like the ingenious manager of Punch and his wife Joan. 1825 C. M. Westmacott *English Spy* II. 65 Old Punch with his Judy. 1828 [J. P. Collier] (*title*) Punch and Judy...Accompanied by the Dialogue of the Puppet-show [etc.]. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. i. 25 At the best a Punch and Judy play. 1876 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* xi, There were picturesque beggars, Punch-and-Judy shows. 1886 C. E. Pascoe *London of To-day* xix. (ed. 3) 192 Ramsgate 'sands'..a rendezvous of Punch and Judy men, nigger minstrels, donkey-drivers, and the like.

b. In allusive phrases, e. g. *as pleased as Punch*.

1813 Moore *Let. to Lady Donegal* in *Diary* VIII. 137, I was (as the poet says) as pleased as Punch. 1818 — *Fudge Fam. Paris* ii. 78 While Saxony's as pleased as Punch. *Ibid.* vi. 82 Give me the useful peaching Rat; Not things as mute as Punch, when bought. 1873 Lowell *Lett.* (1894) II. 102, I am as pleased as Punch at the thought of having a kind of denizenship, if nothing more, at Oxford. 1889 Gretton *Memory's Harkb.* 287, I was proud as Punch, for then I was trusted..to ride a journey by my own little self.

c. *Punch's voice* [F. *voix de Polichinelle*]: see quot.

1894 Gould *Dict. Med.* etc. *Sci.*, *Punch's Voice*, a peculiar bell-like, or ringing tone of voice, like that assumed by Punch in the Punch and Judy shows. It is sometimes heard among the insane, and has [etc.].

2. The title of a well-known comic weekly journal, published in London, of which 'Mr. Punch' is the assumed editor. Also *attrib.*

1841 (July 17) (*title*) Punch, or the London Charivari. 1856 Whyte Melville *Kate Cov.* viii, She with her knitting and I with the last Punch. 1856 *Men of the Time* 543 One of his younger brothers..is on the 'Punch' staff.

3. *Comb.*: punch-man, the owner or operator of a **punch-show**, or Punch and Judy show.

1861 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* III. 47 'How are you getting on?' I might say to another Punchman. 1866 Howells *Venet. Life* v, Little punch-shows on the Riva.

‖ **Punch** (pʌntʃ), *sb.*[6] *East Indies.* Short for Panchayat; a council of five persons.

1862 Beveridge *Hist. India* III. viii. vii. 487 All real power was usurped by the army, who exercised it by means of delegates called punches. 1864 C. W. King *Gnostics* 199 In our times, with the Sikhs, to hold a Punch, or council of five was the formal mode of deliberating. 1867 J. C. Marshman *Mem. Havelock* (1890) IV. 145 Their movements were regulated by punches or councils of five.

Punch *a.*: see Punch *sb.*[4]

Punch (pʊnʃ), *v.*[1] Also 4-6 **punche**, 5-6 **pounch**, 6 **ponch**(o, 7 **punsh**, *Sc.* **punsche**. [app. a collateral form of Pounce *v.*[1]; cf. the two forms *ponson* (or *punson*) and *punchon* in Puncheon[1]. Perhaps also regarded as a by-form of Punge *v.*]

I. † 1. *trans.* To stab, prick, puncture with or as with a pointed instrument; = Pounce *v.*[1] 6. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/1 Punchyn, idem quod prykkyn. 1535 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* IV. x. 31/2 A hote fume, that poncheth [*ed.* 1582 puncheth, L. *pungente*] and nyppeth the senowes of the stomake. 1621 Molle *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* v. vii. 346 That they might punch him with bodkins. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 2 A Proboscis..by which he [the flea] both punches the skin, and sucks the blood through it.

† b. *fig.* To pierce, prick (the heart, conscience, etc.). *Obs.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 57 Euer punched, stimulated and pricked with the scrupulous stynges of domesticall sedicion and ciuile commocion. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* ii. 13 The same sweorde..whose edge hath punched and stricken the Jewes hertes. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* I. v, Does thy hart With punching anguish spur thy galled ribs?

2. To poke or prod, esp. with a stick or other blunt implement. Now in U. S. and Colonial use, To drive cattle (by prodding them on).

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxxiv. 21 For that that ȝe punchiden [1388 hurliden, Vulg. *impingebatis*] with sydis, and shuldris, and with ȝour hornis wynewiden alle seek beestis. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* I. cxxvii, Diogenes..beholding a young springal as he slept.., he pounched the same with his staffe. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. ii. 22 Pounching me with the butt end of his speare. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* VI. 126 With a goad he punch'd each furious dame. 1691 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 313, 2 other lords [were] puncht with the butt ends of muskets. 1833 J. A. Roebuck *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 13 June, The police..punched with their staves, women [etc.]. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. ii. 40 He..with his elbow punched the maid. 1872 C. D. Warner *Backlog Studies* 21 (U.S.) It is time to punch the backlog and put on a new forestick. 1886 Kendall *Poems* 207 At punching oxen, you may guess There's nothing out can 'camp' him. 1894 *Home Missionary* (N. Y.) June 68 In the end of each stick is a sharp iron spike, with which they punch the beasts and force them into the cars. Hence the cowboy is sometimes called the 'cow-puncher'.

b. To put *out*, or stir *up* by punching or poking.

1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* vii. 189 To punch out the eyes of an adversary. 1867 F. H. Ludlow *Brace of Boys* 275 They became galvanically active the moment they were punched up, and fell flat the moment the punching was remitted. 1872 Howells *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 281 A..beadle ..punched up a kneeling peasant.

3. To deliver a sharp blow or forward thrust at; *sp.* to strike with the closed fist; to beat, thump. *To punch the ball*: to take exercise with the punching-ball.

1530 Palsgr. 670/2, I punche, *je boulle*, *je pousse*...Whye punchest thou me with thy fyste on this facyon: *pour quoy me boulles tu*, or *pour quoy me pousses tu de ton poyng en ce poynt?* [Cf. *Ibid.* 472/2, I bunche, I beate, *je pousse*. He buncheth me and beateth me: *il me pousse et me bat.*] 1627 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) III. II. ii. App. 11 The Defendants..kick'd and punch'd the Plaintiff's Wife. *a* 1690 G. Fox *Jrnl.* (1827) I. 166 They rudely haled me out, and struck and punched me. 1823 W. S. Rose tr. *Ariosto* VI. lxv, Now grappl'd from behind, now punch'd before, He stands and plies the crowd with warfare sore. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* vi, A fourth was busily engaged in patting and punching the pillows..arranged for her support. *Ibid.* xix, [He] eased his mind by punching the head of the inventive youth. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* v. 233 Punching their opponents on the nose. 1892 *Daily News* 14 Mar. 3/2 During the early morning walking and punching the ball occupied the attention of the crew.

b. To strike with the foot; to kick; = Bunch *v.*[1] b. *north. dial.*

Cf. Sc. *punce*, to strike or thrust with the sole of the foot, not to kick with the toe: said of a person in bed, or a child in the lap; see Pounce *v.*[1] 4.

1538 [see Punching *vbl. sb.*]. 1781 J. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Punch*, to kick or strike with the foot. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Punch*, to kick with the feet, not with the fist, as explained by Dr. Johnson. 1889 Westall *Birch Dene* II. ii. 15 If he ever comes to Birch Dene he'll get his shins punched.

II. 4. To pierce or cut (anything) in the manner of a punch (see Punch *sb.*[1] 2) so as to make a hole or holes in or through it; to perforate or make holes in (a plate of metal, a sheet of cloth or paper, etc.).

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 125 My Annointed body By thee was punched full of holes. 1695 J. Edwards *Perfect. Script.* 248 To punch the lap of the ear, and to hang some ornament there. 1713 J. Warder *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 126 A piece of Tin Plate punched full of Holes. 1846 Greener *Sc. Gunnery* 271, 1-8th plate was easily punched by a charge of two and a half drachms coarse or three drachms fine. *Mod.* A railway official came to punch our tickets.

b. With the hole or perforation as object.

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* I. 7 A piece of..Iron hath an hole punched a little way into it. *Ibid.* 12 With the Hand-hammer..punch the hole. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* ii. (ed. 3) 22 The method of punching holes in iron plates. 1868 G. Stephens *Runic Mon.* I. 183 All these scorings would seem to have been puncht with a sharp tool.

c. *Telegraphy*: see quots.

1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 116 The Perforator, which prepares the message by punching holes in a paper ribbon. *Ibid.* 132 The messages are punched and transmitted in batches of five or six. 1900 *Daily News* 3 Aug. 4/6 The message is previously 'punched' out on a paper ribbon, and once the ribbon is placed on the transmitting machine the message reproduces itself at the receiving office at great speed on another ribbon there. 1901 H. M'Hugh *John Henry* 79 I've just punched out a parcel of paragraphs which I shall turn in to Tommy.

d. To take *out* (a piece) by punching.

1827 Faraday *Chem. Manip.* xv. 358 They are..punched out of boot or shoe leather. 1834-6 Barlow in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 333/2 In some cases the part punched out is the object in view, as in cutting the blanks for coin, buttons, &c.

5. *intr.* To penetrate, pierce, cut (as a punch).

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xiii. ¶ 1 To manage and command it while it is Punching into the Copper. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1974. 270/3 In 'punching' through the armour of an ironclad.

Punch, *v.*[2] *colloq. rare*—[1]. [f. Punch *sb.*[3]] *intr.* To drink punch.

1804 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 412, I dined and punched at Lamb's.

Punch, *v.*[3], obs. form of Punish *v.*

Pu·nchable, *a.* [f. Punch *v.*[1] + -able.] Capable of being punched: † *spec.* of coin.

(Act 7 & 8 Will. & M. c. 1 for improving the coinage enacted in § 9 that hammered coins at the time in circulation and not damaged by clipping should be 'struck through.. with a solid Punch' before being passed further in circulation, as a means of preventing clipping: to this regulation the quots. refer.)

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3236/4 They will..take in Payment Old Hammer'd Money that is Punchable. 1696 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 60 An information against some goldsmiths in Lumbard street for offering clipt money not punchable since 4th of May. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Punchable*, old passable Money.

Punchayet, variant of Panchayat.

Pu·nch-bowl. [f. Punch *sb.*[3] + Bowl *sb.*[1]]

1. A bowl in which the ingredients of punch are mixed, and from which it is served with a ladle.

1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 624 Subscriptions are making in the citty for a gold punch bowle of good value, to be presented to admirall Russell. 1716 B. Church *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 134 A Valley, in form of something shap'd like a Punch-bole. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1776, 23 Mar., Garrick sometimes used to take him [Johnson] off, squeezing a lemon into a punch-bowl, with uncouth gesticulations, looking round the company, and crying 'Who's for Poonsh?' 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* I. viii, They..get what pleasure they can out of a punch-bowl.

2. *attrib.* Resembling a punch-bowl. Hence *sb.* (*a*) A round deep hollow between hills or in a hillside: cf. Bowl *sb.*[1] 3 c. † (*b*) A kind of wide river-boat.

1855 J. R. Leifchild *Cornwall Mines* 27 The whole business is confined to the interior of the punch-bowl hollow. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 289 Among hills, the unhealthy spots are enclosed valleys, punch-bowls. 1902

Words of Eyewitness 251 On the high ridges..more Boers, ..scanning the punchbowl below them with field-glasses. 1870 Dasent *Annals* I. xii. 140 Then there was the water, and the funnies, cutters, wherries, punchbowls, and half-deckers that thronged the river daily.

Punch'd, *a.* (of a horse): see Punch *sb.*[4]

Punched (pʊnʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. Punch *v.*[1] + -ed[1].]

1. Of metal-work: Beaten, hammered, wrought; *repoussé*; = Pounced *ppl. a.*[1] 1. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1415 *Mandate of Hen. V to Corporation of York* in Drake *Eboracum* (1736) App. 17 Item 2 petitz ewers d'argent, d'orrez, l'une chased et l'autre pounched. 1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 85 Item, a cop with a couir ouregilt and punchit. 1861 W. R. Wilde *Catal. Antiq. R. Irish Acad.* 631 The details of the punched or hammered-up ornament.

2. Perforated or pierced with a punch.

1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 122 The two lines of larger holes in the punched paper. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 18 July 8/4 Small punched holes, overcast with button-hole stitch. 1904 *Ibid.* 28 July 8/5 Broderie Anglaise, which we call punched or eyelet-hole embroidery.

b. *Bot.* = Perforated 1 c.

1793 Martyn *Lang. Bot., Punched* leaf.

3. *Punched out*: said of a wound with a defined edge.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Surg.* II. 616 Edges [of ulcer] punched out, perpendicular, irregular. 1898 Hutchinson in *Arch. Surg.* IX. No. 34. 129 He described the sore as 'punched out'. 1900 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 3/4 The wounds both of entrance and of exit [of Mauser bullets] were small, and presented a clean punched-out appearance.

Puncheon[1] (pʊnʃən). Forms: α. 4 ponson, 5 -syon, 6 -sion; 5 *Sc.* pouncioun, pownsown, 7 pounceon; 4–5, 7 punson, 5 -soune, -sion, 6 -cion. β. 4 ponchong, 5 -choun, 5–6 -chon, 6–7 -chion; 5 pounchion, 5–6 -eon, 6 pownchion; 5 *Sc.* pwncheon, 5–6 punchon, -oun, 5–8 -chion, 6 *Sc.* -schion, -scheown, 6–8 -chin, 7 -tion, -ction, 6– puncheon. [a. OF. *poinçon, poinchon* (13th c. in Godef.), *ponçon, ponchon, poinson*, mod.F. *poinçon*, a boring, graving, or stamping tool, an awl, punch, stamp; also, a king-post, a strut in a builder's centre, etc.; = Pr. *pounchoun*, Sp. *punzon*, Pg. *punção*, It. *punzone*, †*ponzone* a bodkin or any sharp-pointed thing, 'a pounce, a pouncer, a little stamp or printer's letter' (Florio): all masc.:—late L. or Com. Rom. **punctiōn-em*, a deriv. of *puncta* point, or late L. **punctiāre* (Sp. *punzar*, OSp. and Pg. *punçar*) to prick, punch, work with a punch. Generally held to be a distinct word from cl. L. *punctiōnem* fem., pricking, punction. Hence also Ger. *punzen, bunzen* a metal-worker's punch.]

I. Name of various pointed or piercing instruments.

†**1.** A short piercing weapon; a dagger.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 545 Syne in hys capitole wes he [Cæsar]..Slayne with a pu[n]soune rycht to the ded. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 9352 Some In his body har a tronchoun, As it were put In with a ponchoun. *c* 1420 Wyntoun *Chron.* IV. xxv. 2339 Pai stekyt hym [Cæsar] .. Withe scharpe pvnsionnys [*v. rr.* pownsownys, etc.]. 1558 Phaer *Æneid.* VII. iv, Their .. puncheons close in staues they beare. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. x. 45 Poinadoes, Skenes, Penknives, Puncheons.

2. A pointed tool for piercing; a bodkin. **b.** A marble-worker's tool, ? a mason's pointed chisel. Now *rare*. †**c.** A graving tool, a burin; = Pounce *sb.*[1] 4 (*obs.*).

1367–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 571 In operacione iiij petr. et di. in calibem pro dictis secur., ponsones, chissels. *Ibid.* 574 Pro reparacione viij punsons cum calibe. 1397 *Priory of Finchale* (Surtees) p. cxix, Instrumenta operariorum. Item ij haks et j pyk...Item ij ponchong' cum j craw. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/2 Punchoun, *stimulus, punctorium*. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 174, iiij pounchions of Iron & Steele. *Ibid.* 215, iiij pownchions. 1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 121 b, Bored or stricken through with many strokes of a small punchin or small nayle. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Poinson de fer*, an yron bodkin or ponsion. 1596 Lodge *Marg. Amer.* 63 He with a punchion of steele in a table of white alablaster engraved this. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* III. viii. 74 Having first loosed the pith of either of them with a wooden puncheon. 1659 Torriano, *Burino*, a graving-toole, a pounceon. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 4 (Bk. Rates), Punsons & Gravers for Goldsmithes. 1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* 4 Those who Carve with the cheezil, or work in Bosse with the Puntion, as our Statuaries do. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 413 Swedish Ships..loaded with Awls, Punchins and such Tools. 1873 E. Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 386/2 The pieces..are thickly grooved, bolstered with the puncheon.

3. An instrument for punching or stamping figures, letters, etc. on plate or other material; also, for making dies for coining and matrices for casting type; = Punch *sb.*[1] 3. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1504 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scott.* II. 222 For the cunze irnis and the punschionis for the samyn. 1562–3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 227 The tursell .. togidder with twa punscheownis, the ane berand the saidis letteris..and the uther berand the saidis crescentis and thirsell. 1594 R. Ashley tr. *Loyc le Roy* 21 To make Characters for imprinting, it is requisite first to haue ponchions of steel, softned by the fire, on the which they graue with counter-ponchions hardned. 1604 in Devon *Exchequer Jas. I* 352 For making and graving certain puncheons for the shaping of his Majesty's picture upon the said pieces of largess. 1670 in Hart *Cent. Print. Oxf.* (1900) 163, I can furnish ye Latin Matrices, but the Greek Punctions are not found together. 1677 in A. Ryland *Assay Gold & S.* 41 The Company of Goldsmiths have caused to be made..punchions of steel, and marks at the end of them, both great and small, of these several sorts following. 1718 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. xi. 287 (Oxford, Clarendon Printing-House) An Office for the Letter-founder, furnished with Furnaces, Punchions, Matrices, Moulds [etc.]. 1780 *Newgate Cal.* V. 346 The puncheon makes the dye, and the counter-puncheon is the dye when it is made; the machines produced are puncheons, but not puncheons made at the Mint. 1818 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVIII. II. 330 The matrix and puncheon had not made his heart callous.

II. In building and carpentry.

4. A short upright piece of timber in a wooden framing which serves to stiffen one or more long timbers or to support or transmit a load; a supporting post; a post supporting the roof in a coal-mine; formerly also a door-post.

1466 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 93 With a purloyn on..the said sparres with punchions fro the bemes to bere the same. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IX. 1140 Mynouris sone thai gert perss throw the wall, Syn pouncionns fyryt, and to the ground ket all. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 142 b, The dore felle of from the puncheon, *fores cardini excidernnt*. 1617 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 205 The particians shall bee maide with .. punchions and studds of oake. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 7 Jambs, Posts, or Puncheons of Doors. 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II, *Punchins*, in Architecture, are short pieces of Timber placed to support some considerable Weight: They commonly stand upright between the Posts...Those that stand on each side of a Door are called Door Punchins. 1729 Desaguliers in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 204 The 7th Figure represents the Crane with the walking Wheel, the whole turning round upon the strong Post or Puncheon S. 1815 W. Marshall *Rev.* IV. 132 The principal appropriation of the Underwood is to Puncheons or Supporters for the Coal-Pits. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 572 *Puncheons*; short transverse pieces of timber, fixed between two others for supporting them equally..sometimes called *studs*.

5. A piece of timber with one face roughly dressed, or a split trunk, used for flooring and rough building. *U. S.*

1807 P. Gass *Jrnl.* 61 A floor of puncheons or split plank were laid, and covered with grass and clay. 1855 W. Sargent *Braddock's Exp.* 84 A roof of puncheons, rudely shaped with the broad-axe. 1892 *Review of Rev.* July 22/2 The cabin was an odd little structure, whose floor was of puncheon.

III. 6. *attrib.* †**a.** Armed with a sharp point like a puncheon (sense 1), as *puncheon pole, spear, staff. Obs.* **b.** Made of puncheons (sense 5), as *puncheon floor, stool*, etc. (*U. S.*)

a. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 82 Euery one in his hande a Punchion spere, wherewith..foyned and lashed alwayes one at another, two for two. 1577 Punchion staffe [see Push *sb.*[1] 3]. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 130 He did teach his Souldiers to carry long Javelins or Punchion-staves. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXVII. XXVIII. 650 Others from the turrets of the gate pelted the enemies with stones, and pushed at them with punchion poles [L. *sudibus*].

b. 1850 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* s.v., Split logs, with their faces a little smoothed with an axe or hatchet..laid upon sleepers, make a puncheon floor. 1891 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 316/2 The rude home of the plantation darky—a home with log walls, a puncheon floor. 1894 H. Gardener *Unoff. Patriot* 99 Suddenly she swung her fat body about on the puncheon stool and gave a tremendous snort.

c. puncheon iron = sense 3.

1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scott.* II. 358 Ane hammyr, turcas, and othir punschioun irnis.

Puncheon[2] (pʊnʃən). Now *rare* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5 poncion, pwncion, 6–8 punchion, (6 ponchion, -cheon, punshion, -chon, *Sc.* pentioune, puncioune, -cheoun, -sion, -s(i)oun, -schioun, -tion, 6–7 punshon), 8– puncheon. [a. OF. *ponçon* (13th c.), *poinchon* (13–14th c.), *pouchon, poinçon* (13–16th c.), also *ponson* (14th c.), *poinson* (14–16th c.) in Godef. The forms both in OF. and Eng. are identical with those of Puncheon[1]; Italian also has *punzone* for both; but connexion of sense has not been found, and Fr. lexicographers treat them as separate words.] A large cask for liquids, fish, etc.; *spec.* one of a definite capacity, varying for different liquids and commodities.

As a liquid measure it varied from 72 (beer) to 120 (whisky) gallons.

1479 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scott.* I. 134 Gevin..to John of Tyre to by a pwncion of wyne. 1503 *Ibid.* II. 384 For the fraucht..of ane pipe and ane punschioun brocht hame with stuf for the King. 1532 *Ibid.* VI. 156 For ane puncioune of wyne iiij*l.* vs. 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 In the Parliament holden..in the first yere of the reign of Kyng Richarde the thirde..it was establisshed that .. every tercyan or poncheon [of wine should contain] lxxxiiij galons. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 53 Ane pairt of the pansionis of the saidis wynis are full of salt watter. 1554 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pleas Crt. Adm.* (Selden) II. 61, xv tonne ij ponchions of wyne. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* III. xi. R iv, Sundrie kindes of wine vessels, as the tunne, the pipe, the punshion, hogsheads, buttes, barrels. 1572–3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 190 Ane punsoun of tallouu. 1576–7 *Ibid.* 603 Ane punsioun of salmond. 1593–4 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XXII. 401 Tua tunnis, tua puntionis, and twa bunnis of Inglis beir. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 122 Andro Bartayne..slew sa mony piratis, that mony puncheounis full of thair powis he sent to Scotland, in gifte, to the king. 1670 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 45 As much Salt..as filled a Punchion. 1706 Phillips s.v., Punchion..of Prunes from 10 to 12 Hundred Weight. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxxii, She had a puncheon of otto of roses on board.

Puncher (pʊnʃəɹ). [f. Punch *v.*[1] + -er[1].] One who or that which punches, thumps, perforates, or stamps; an instrument for doing this.

1681 Grew *Museum* I. v. i. 95 In the upper Jaw, five before; not Incisors, or Cutters, but thick Punchers. 1691 A. Haig in J. Russell *Haigs* xi. (1681) 332 When the chartour came to the Great Seall it cost to the Chancellour 12 lib., and to the punschearis 4 lib., and to the keaper of the seall four rex-dollars. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* II. 250 He was a rival..who used puncheons for his graving, which Johnson never did, calling Simon a puncher, not a graver. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 96 The puncher, a steel instrument. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 132 When a wire is kept going at its full speed two punchers, one adjuster or sender, and three writers, are employed. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* July 355 The very next puncher of our tickets. 1883 R. Haldane *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 140/2 Puncher. This instrument is used for beating or punching those articles which are too heavy to be taken in the hands and rubbed. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 16 Aug. 7/1 Palmer, a powerful 'puncher' of the over-tossed ball, made some splendid drives to the off.

b. *U. S.* Short for *cow-puncher*: cf. Punch *v.*[1] 2.

1894 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 355 In the handling of these savage animals the punchers are brave to recklessness. 1905 S. E. White *Rawhide* viii, The punchers in their daily rides gathered in the range ponies.

Punchery, Punchifier: see Punch *sb.*[3]

Pu'nch-house. [f. Punch *sb.*[3]: cf. *ale-house.*] A tavern where punch is supplied; *esp.* in India, an inn or tavern frequented by sailors.

1671–2 in Wheeler *Madras in Old Time* (1861) III. 423 It is..enorderd and declared hereby that no Victullar, Punch-house or other house of Entertainment shall be permitted to make stoppage at the pay day of their wages. 1697 *Ibid.* I. xiv. 320 Having in a Punch house upon a quarrel of words drawn his sword. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxiv. 298 The English have Punch-houses, where the European Soldiers make Oblations to Bacchus. *a* 1805 A. Carlyle *Autobiog.* (1861) 307 A company of seven or eight, all clergymen, supped at a punch-house in the Bow, kept by an old servant of his. 1859 J. W. Palmer *New & Old* 264 (Cassell's), Sailors, British and American, Malay and Lascar, [belong] to Flag Street, the quarter of punch-houses.

Punchinello (pʊnʧine·lo). Forms: α. 7 poliehinello, 7–9 policinelle, 9 policinello, pule(h)inello. β. 7 puntionella, punchonello, 7–8 punch(i)nello, 7–9 punci-, 8–9 ponchi-, 7– punchinello. γ. 7 pugenello. [In the form *polichinello*, app. ad. Neapolitan dial. *Polecenella* (whence also F. *Polichinelle*, 1680 in Hatz.-Darm.) name of a character of the puppet theatre; = It. *Pulcinella*. Origin uncertain. See Note below.]

1. Name of the principal character in a puppet-show of Italian origin, the prototype of Punch; hence applied to the show (and quot. 1666 in β, to the exhibitor); sometimes to a living performer.

[Cf. 1662 Pepys *Diary* 8 Oct., The King, before whom the puppet plays I saw this summer in Covent-garden are acted this night.]

α. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 22 Aug., I with my wife..by coach to Moorefields, and there saw 'Polichinello', which pleases me mightily. 1668 *Ibid.* 2 May, [At the Duke of York's playhouse] A little boy, for a farce, do dance Polichinelli. 1668 *Ibid.* 31 Aug., Thence to the Fayre, and saw 'Polichinelle'. 1818 Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* (1859) 195 Sanky went off without calling when he heard of a workbox and Polichinello. 1827 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* V. iv, A long grinning wooden figure, with great staring eyes, and the parrot nose of a pulcinello. 1880 Warren *Book-plates* x. 110 Garnished about with festoons of roses, a branch of oak, mask and pulchinello, quiver and pan-pipe. 1897 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 331 They are simply Judy-puppets in the Policinello of conventionality.

β. 1666 *Overseers' Bks., St. Martins in-the-fields* 29 Mar., Rec. of Punchinello, ye Italian popet-player, for his booth at Chareing Crosse £2 12 6. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial., Schol.* (1713) 570, I question not but the Quakers..would play the part of the Puppet or Punchinello in the Antelude of the Pageant. *a* 1680 Butler *Sat. on Imit. French* 101 And the worst Drols of Punchinellos Were much th' ingeniouser Fellows. 1683 *Norwich Crt. Bks.* 22 Dec. (1905) 173 Peter Dolman has leave to show a motion called his Majesty's Puntionella, at the Angel. 1709 *Rambl. Fuddle-Cups* 7 A Barthol'mew-Fair Punchanello. 1728 Swift *Mullinix & Tim.* Wks. 1755 III. II. 211 The world consists of puppet-shows; Where petulant conceited fellows Perform the part of Punchinelloes. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xxii, See signor, there is Punchinello. 1835 Willis *Pencillings* I. xx. 142 Punchinello squeaked and beat his mistress at every corner. [1860 *Once a Week* 24 Mar. 281/1 (Stanf.) Harlequins, mysterious-looking dominoes, ponchinelli, and dresses of all periods.]

γ. 1667 Dryden *Sir Martin Mar-all* v. ii, *Rose.* I know no way so proper for you, as to turn Poet to Pugenello. 1668 Shadwell *Sullen Lovers* v. 96 Enter a boy in the habit of Pugenello, and traverses the Stage.

2. *transf.* Applied to any person, animal, or thing, thought to resemble the puppet, esp. in being short and stout. Cf. Punch *sb.*[4]

1669 Pepys *Diary* 20 Apr., Going away with extraordinary report of the proof of his gun, which, from the shortness and bigness, they do call Punchinello. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 478 We have no fatted Swine, fatted Oxen or Punchonello's amongst us: neither have we any of Pharoah's lean Kine. *a* 1769 Johnson in Boswell *Life* (Maxwell's Recollections), [Being told that Gilbert Cowper (who was short and very stout) called him the Caliban of literature] 'Well' [said he], 'I must dub him the Punchinello'. 1834 Mary Howitt *Sk. Nat. Hist., Monkey*, Monkey, little merry fellow, Thou art Nature's Punchinello. *c* 1835 *Comic song*, '*The great Mogul*', The great Mogul, as I've heard people say, Was a fat little Punchinello.

3. *attrib.*

Punchinello voice = Punch's voice (PUNCH *sb.*[3] 1 c).

1797 BURKE *Let. Mrs. Crewe* Corr. (1844) IV. 417 The shame and misfortune of our country would make one almost mad, if these punchinello statesmen did not sometimes come out to make us laugh. 1853 W. O. MARKHAM tr. *Skoda's Auscult.* 283 The intensity of the râles..; the punchinello voice accompanying the pectoriloquy.

[*Note.* There is every probability that the Eng. *polichinello* and F. *polichinelle* are derived from the Neapolitan word, and that *Punchinello*, although evidenced somewhat earlier, and actually given (prob. in error) as the name of the puppet-showman, was an English alteration. The Italian word is said in the *Vocabolario Napoletano* of 1789, to be a corruption of the name of a comedian *Puccio d'Aniello*, originally a peasant of Acerra, whose uncouth physiognomy is said to have served as the model for the mask of the character; another conjecture cites the name of one *Paulo Cinella*, said to have been a buffoon at Naples. Setting aside these legends or conjectures, it has been pointed out that It. *pulcinella* is dim. of *pulcina* chicken, and according to Quadrio and Barretti, cited by Pianigiani *Vocab. Etimol. della lingua Ital.*, 1907, in the Neapolitan dial. *pollecenella* is dim. of *pollecena*, the young of the turkey-cock, to the hooked bill of which the nose of the mask bears a resemblance.]

Pu·nchiness. [f. PUNCHY *a.*[1]] Squatness.

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. iii. 116 The other master..was a short stout man, inclining to punchiness.

Punching (pʊ·nʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PUNCH *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of the verb PUNCH in various senses; also, a marking produced by punching.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/2 Punchynge, or bu(n)chynge (S. prykkynge), *stimulacio, trusio.* 1535 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xvii. 1236/2 Cause of hurtynge and of punchynge [L. *punctionis*; 1398 styngynge] of mans bodye. 1538 *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.), For the..punching of him with his feytt in the wame. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 18 Punching is not applicable to cast iron, nor to small and deep, or very large, holes in any metal. 1892 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 2 1 A patent leather shoe is ornamented round the top with perforated punchings.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*; in names of tools used for making holes, as *punching bear* (= BEAR *sb.*[1] 7), *iron, machine, nippers*, etc.; **punching-ball**, an inflated ball held in position by elastic bands or supported on a flexible rod, which is punched with the fists as an athletic exercise; so **punching bag, punching block**; **punching match**, a boxing match, a fight; **punching room**, the cutting room in a glove manufactory; †**punching staff** = *punchcon-staff* (PUNCHEON *sb.*[1] 6 a): a lance, a spear.

1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 182/2 Dumb-bells,..traveling-rings and *punching-bag, may be taken to develop different groups of muscles. 1900 CONAN DOYLE *Green Flag*, etc. 118, I turned it into a gymnasium...You'll find all you want there: clubs, *punching ball, bars, dumb-bells, everything. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Punching-bear*, a machine for making holes in sheet-metal, operated by simple lever power or by hydraulic pressure. 1594 T. NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 87 Pritch-aule, spunge, blacking tub, and *punching yron. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 77 At the late *punching match. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 869 The markings are confined to the ears, and consist of..holes made with *punching-nippers. 1562 J. SHUTE tr. *Cambini's Turk. Wars* 17 b, Manye layde holde of the Pikes and *punchinge staves of theyr enemies. 1590 BARWICK *Breefe Disc.* 2 b, For horsemen, a Launce, a punching staffe, Pistoll or mace.

Pu·nching, *ppl. a.* [f. PUNCH *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That punches: see the verb.

1602 [see PUNCH *v.*[1] 1 b]. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xiii. 72 The Counter-Punch of A ought to be Forged Triangularly, especially towards the Punching End.

Punching, Punchion, *adjs.* (of a horse): see PUNCH *sb.*[4] **Punchion,** obs. f. PUNCHEON[1] and [2].

†**Punchite,** obs. form of PANCHAYAT.

1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 141 Accustomed to decide their disputes by punchite.

Puncho, -chon, obs. ff. PONCHO, PUNCHEON.

Punchy (pʊ·nʃi), *a.*[1] [f. PUNCH *sb.*[4] + -Y.] Short and stout, thick-set, squat, stumpy.

1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* viii. (1809) 102 If your horse is of the short punchy kind. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 40 The plaintiff being short and punchy. 1823 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* 330 A beautiful punchy little pony.

Punchy, *a.*[2] : see PUNCH *sb.*[3]

Punck, obs. form of PUNK *sb.*[1]

†**Punct,** *sb. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* **punt.** [ad. L. *punct-um* point.] = POINT *sb.*[1] in various senses.

1. A dot, spot, speck: = POINT *sb.*[1] A. 2.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. lxviii. (Bodl. MS.), Marble purpurites..is rodye wiþ punctis amonge. 1516 *Inv. Roy. Wardr.* (1815) 24 Ane saferon with punctis of gold.

2. A stop in punctuation: = POINT *sb.*[1] A. 3 a.

c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 34 The round punct concludes an assertion. .. The tailed punct concludes an interrogation.

3. a. *Sc.* An item, detail: = POINT *sb.*[1] A. 5. b. A particle, jot: = POINT *sb.*[1] A. 6.

1499 *Exch. Rolls Scott.* XI. 393 The Punctis to be Inquirit at the Inqueist. 1563-4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 263 The saidis Lordis ordinis Johne Johnestoun to insert thir puntis in the saidis bukis. *c* 1575 BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 172 He fulfillit not the punctis and clausis contenit in the said infeftment. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 270 Exact in the least punct of the measure thereof.

4. As a measure of time, or of the magnitude of an eclipse: = POINT *sb.*[1] A. 10, 11.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. ix. lf. 94/1 (Bodl. MS.) A quadraunt conteyneþ sixe houres and an houre foure punctes, and a puncte ten momentes. 1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* II. viii. 35 For the quantitie of these Eclipses, the Astronomers deuide into .xii. equall partes, as well the Diameter of the Sunne as of the Moone. And these partes they call fyngers, punctes or prickes.

5. *Geom.* = POINT *sb.*[1] A. 18.

1639 NABBES *Encomium on Steeple at Worc.* Wks. 1887 II. 239 Infinite in shew As those small puncts, from whose concretion grow What else may be divided. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 273 As number [depends] on a unite, and a line upon a punct or point.

6. A moment, instant: = POINT *sb.*[1] A. 23.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xiii. 29 Now is cum the extreme lattir punct. 1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* Pref., At the same instant & punct of time it maketh day in one place & nyght on the opposite parte. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 34 At the same punct of time.

†**Punct,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Collateral form of POINT *v.*[1] and [2], after med.L. *punctāre*.]

1. *trans.* To appoint: = POINT *v.*[2] 2. *Sc.*

1473 *Rental Bk. Cupar-Angus* (1879) I. 169 With all vthyr condecionis as it is punctyt in Thomas Kantis tak.

2. To prick, pierce: = POINT *v.*[1] 1.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 28 b, Her breste she puncted, her fayre here she tare.

Puncta, pl. of PUNCTUM.

Punctal (pʊ·ŋktăl), *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [In quot. *c* 1400, perh. an error for PUNCTUAL *a.* 1. In quot. 1897, rendering med.L. *punctālis* (Wyclif), f. *punct-um* point: see -AL.]

A. *adj.* †a. Of the nature of a point or puncture (*obs.*). b. Occupying a point in space.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 104 Make smale cauteries punctale, þat is to seie as smal as þe eende of a pricke, bitwene ech whirlebon of þe necke. 1897 M. DZIEWICKI *Wyclif's De Logica* III. (1899) p. xviii, If every punctal atom is and remains eternally the same, then the elements would remain in their compounds. *Ibid.* p. xxiii, His idea of the universe—one material being, made up of punctal atoms, filling all possible space.

B. † *sb.* A dot, speck, small spot. *Obs. rare.*

1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 990 The white Owl..all the Feathers upon her Breast and Back being Snow-white, and tipp'd with a Punctal of Jet-black.

Punctate (pʊ·ŋktĕt), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *punctātus*, f. L. *punct-um* point: see -ATE[2] 2. Cf. It. *puntato*, F. *pointé*.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* and *Path.* Marked or studded with points or dots; having minute rounded spots, or (esp.) depressions resembling punctures, scattered over the surface; of the nature of or characterized by such markings.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 183 *Punctate, dotted*; when it is besprinkled with hollow Points or Dots. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 270 *Punctate*, beset with many points. 1847 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 253 Elytra..very thickly and finely punctate. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* IX. (ed. 4) 52 The mucous membrane..has often a punctate appearance.

b. In advb. comb. with other adjs., as **pu·nctate-scabrous**, scabrous with minute dots or points; **pu·nctate-stri·ate** (**-stri·ated**), having striæ or streaks marked with dots, or formed of dots arranged in rows; **pu·nctate-su·lcate**, having furrows marked with dots. (Cf. PUNCTATO-.)

1833 G. R. WATERHOUSE in *Entomol. Mag.* I. 210 Elytra delicately punctate-striated. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 196 Glumes..slightly punctate-scabrous. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 181 Shell..smooth or punctate-striate.

2. *Path.* Having or coming to a definite point.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 390 The impulse [of an aneurysm] is rarely punctate.

†3. *Geom.* = PUNCTATED 1. *Obs.*

[1704 NEWTON *Enumer. Linearum* (1711) 74 Punctatam, quæ conjugatam habet Ovalem infinite parvam id est punctum.] 1860 TALBOT tr. *Newton's Enumer.* 13 That which has an infinitely small conjugate oval, i. e. a conjugate point, the punctate hyperbola.

4. Having or ending in a point; pointed. *rare*[−0].

1828 WEBSTER, *Punctate, Punctated.* [L.] Pointed. 1847 — *Punctate, Punctated.* 1. Pointed; ending in a point or points. Hence in later Dicts.

Pu·nctated, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

†1. *Geom.* Having a conjugate point or acnode: see CONJUGATE *a.* 6 a. *Obs. rare.*

[1704: see prec. 3.] 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Punctated Hyperbola*, is an Hyperbola whose Oval Conjugate is infinitely small, that is, a *Point*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

2. = PUNCTATE 1.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 544 The Cat-a-Mountain, ..with the upper spots virgated, the lower punctated. 1781-5 J. LATHAM *Hist. Birds* II. 541 Punctated Cuckow. 1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 84 Small punctated opacities on the posterior surface of the cornea.

3. = PUNCTATE 4. *rare*[−0].

1775 ASH, *Punctated*, drawn into a point. 1828 [see PUNCTATE 4].

‖ **Punctatim** (pʊŋktē·tim), *adv. nonce-wd.* [L. in form, f. *punct-um* point, after *verbātim*. Cf. late L. *punctātim* briefly, concisely.] Point for point; = PUNCTUATIM b.

1816 *Q. Rev.* XV. 346 We shall give our extracts verbatim, literatim, and, if we may use the expression, punctatim.

Punctation (pʊŋktē·ʃən). [ad. L. type **punctātiōn-em*, n. of action from med.L. *punctāre* (It. *puntare*) to point.]

1. †a. = PUNCTUATION 3, 3 b. *Obs.*

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 536 Let the Reader be carefull of reading these..words..with due punctation of them. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 26 There is..so much Irregularity introduced, into the modern Method of Punctation, that it is become a very imperfect Rule to direct a just Pronunciation.

†b. *Heb. Gram.* The insertion of the vowel-points and accents; = POINTING *vbl. sb.* 2 b. *Obs.*

1642 CUDWORTH *Lord's Supper* 38 In the Hebrew the words..according to a severall Punctation..may be expounded severall ways. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 225 The true punctation of the proper Name.

2. *Nat. Hist.*, etc. The action of marking or fact of being marked with points or dots; the condition of being punctate; also *concr.* one of such dots, a series of such dots.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 154 Two minute punctations. 1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* 482 The woody fibres do not exhibit punctations. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 242 It lacks the punctations of the rash of scarlet fever.

‖ 3. [repr. Ger. *punktation.*] A laying down of points; a stipulation; a contract or agreement.

1864 EDERSHEIM tr. *Kurtz's Ch. Hist.* III. 221 The Electors of Mayence, Triers, and Cologne, together with the Archbishop of Salzburg..assembled together in a spiritual congress at Ems (1786), and resolved upon the restoration of a German Roman Catholic National Church, independent of Rome, in the so-called Emser Punctation. 1890 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 332 The 'punctation of Olmutz' as it was called was signed 29 Nov. 1850.

Punctato- (pʊŋktē·tō), combining advb. form of mod.L. *punctātus*, with other adjs. = PUNCTATE 1 b; as **puncta·to-stri·ate, -su·lcate.**

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 303 The terms punctato-striate, or punctato-sulcate, signify that striæ or furrows are drawn with punctа in them.

Puncta·tor. *Heb. Gram.* [Agent-n. f. med.L. *punctāre* to point.] One who inserts the vowel (and other) points in writing; applied esp. to the Masoretes, who invented the points.

1723 MATHER *Vind. Bible* 294 The punctators used to point Scheva under Thau in the word Aschith.

Puncti·cular, *a. rare.* [f. med. or mod.L. **puncticulum* a minute point + -AR.]

†1. Of the size or appearance of a small point or dot; extremely minute. *Obs.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* III. 51 Water in glasses, wherein a watchfull eye may..discover the puncticular Originals of Periwinckles and Gnats.

2. Characterized by small dots or specks.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Puncticularis*, having small points; applied to fevers, etc.: puncticular.

So **Puncti·culate** *a.* = PUNCTULATE.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Punctiform (pʊ·ŋktifɔ̃m), *a. Nat. Hist.* and *Path.* [ad. L. type **punctiformis*, f. *punct-um* point: see -FORM.]

1. Having the form of a point, puncture, or dot.

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* I. 301 The female [thread-worm] has a small punctiform aperture a little below the head. 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Pop. Hist. Brit. Lichens* 143 A small, black, punctiform Fungus.

2. Formed of, or presenting the appearance of, a number of points or dots; punctate: esp. in pathology, of eruptions, etc.

1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 601/2 These animals appear as a punctiform homogeneous mass. 1861 HAGEN *Syn. Neuropt. N. Amer.* 11 A band upon the middle and punctiform lines at the eyes. 1886 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* I. 208 Instead of being punctiform [the rash of Scarlatina] may in rare cases consist of large, irregular, slightly raised maculæ.

Punctigerous (pʊŋkti·dʒĕrəs), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *punct-um* point + *-ger-* bearing + -OUS.] Applied to the eyes of some molluscs, and other invertebrates: Consisting of mere eye-spots without a lens: opp. to *lentigerous.*

1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 680/2 We have in one sub-class the extremes of the two lines of development of the Molluscan eye, those two lines being the punctigerous and the lentigerous.

Punctilio (pʊŋkti·lio). Forms: α. 6-7 **puntilio,** 7 **-illo, -illio, -iglio.** β. 7 **punctiglio,** 7-8 **-illo, -illio,** 7- **punctilio.** [a. It. *puntiglio* and Sp. *puntillo*, dim. of *punto* point; = L. type **puncticulum*; later with *punct-* after Latin. Cf. F. *pointille* (ad. It.) *c* 1560.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* Prol., Standing upon the puntilio of honour having been challenged. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 61 *note*, Who stands on the puntiglio of his honour. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 290 Animosityes, reuenges, quarrels, puntilloes. 1626, etc. Punctilio [see B. 5]. 1630 EARL STRAFFORD in Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 324 Concerning that Punctillo. 1642 Puntillo's [see B. 4]. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1649) 207 As for the little cavills and punctiglios, concerning the receiving of Giovanni Joakim and the like. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xi. Wks. 1851 III. 420 With reason, conscience, honour, policy, or puntilios. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* v. § 23. 423 [To] descend..from their punctilioes. 1666 TEMPLE *Let. Godolphin* 2 Apr., Wks. 1757 I. 257 To lay by the puntiglio. 1709 O. DYKES *Eng. Prov. & Refl.* (ed. 2) 181 Tim'd according to the nice Punctillo's of nicking the Opportunity. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. XXXVIII. 28 The noble Lord talks of Spanish punctillios.

B. Signification.

†1. A small or fine point or mark, esp. one of those on a dial (with play on sense 5). *Obs. rare.*

1596 HARINGTON *Ulysses upon Ajax* C v b, He shall finde the

Puntilio of his honour blunted. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i. (1600) E j b, To the perfection of Complement (which is the dyall of the thought..) are requirde these three Proiects: the Gnomon, the Puntilios, and the Superficies: the Superficies is that we call Place; the Puntilios, Circumstance: and the Gnomon, Ceremonie.

†**2.** The highest point, acme, apex; a high projecting point or tip (sometimes with mixture of sense 4). *Obs. rare.*

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* II. iii. (1601) D 3 b, He that is yet in..his Course..& hath not toucht the Puntillio or point of hopes. 1650 W. Brough *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 1 A three-fold knowledge of religion..of pinacles or punctilio's, high and curious points in the building.

†**3.** A minute point of time, a moment, an instant; = Point *sb.*[1] A. 7. *Obs.*

1620 Bp. J. King *Serm.* 24 *Mar.* 23 Let no man..tye him to canonicall houres, and atomes, and puntilio's of time, *tempus, tempus, statutum tempus.* 1659 *Unhappy Marksman* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) IV. 4 In that punctilio of time wherein the bullets struck him..he is in an instant disanimated. 1679 C. Nesse *Antichrist* 235 To leave the pointing out of this punctilio of time to God only,

†**4.** A minute point, detail, or particular; a particle, whit, jot; a trifling point; a thing of no importance, a trifle. *Obs.* (exc. as in 5).

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xvi. 323 He is zealous of the least puntillo's of his Masters honour. 1642 Chas. I *Treaty at Oxford* Wks. 1662 II. 257 If every Punctilio must be forced to be sent forwards and backwards a hundred miles. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 330 When one of the parties..will not..abate a single punctilio. 1815 J. Adams *Wks.* (1856) X. 131 We have never..lost any one punctilio of those rights or liberties.

5. A minute detail nf action or conduct; a nice point of behaviour, ceremony, or honour; a small or petty formality. Formerly sometimes, A fine-drawn or fastidious objection, a scruple.

1599 [see 1]. 1626 J. Pory in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 245 The Bishop stood upon his punctilios. 1638 Ford *Lady's Trial* I. ii, Guzman..observes the full punctilios of his nation. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 50 He professes a mortal Hatred to Ceremonies, and yet has more Punctilios than a Jew. 1775 Sheridan *Duenna* I. ii, To trifle with me at such a juncture as this!—now to stand on punctilios! 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1818) III. 248 In consequence of some punctilio, as to whose business it was to pay the compliment of the first call. 1836 H. Rogers *J. Howe* ii. (1863) 17 He [Laud] was ready to visit the omission of the most trifling ecclesiastical punctilios with relentless severity.

b. (without *pl.*) Strict observance of or insistence upon minutiæ of action or conduct; petty formality in behaviour; punctiliousness. ? *Obs.*

1596, 1615 [see A]. 1676 D'Urfey *Mme. Fickle* I. i, My Lord was as unmannerly a Fellow as I ever saw... Ha, ha, ha—He a Noble man, and punctilio no better. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 36 ¶ 2 [She] takes the Whole of this Life to consist in understanding Punctilio and Decorum. 1747 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxvi. 271 People of birth stood a little too much on punctilio. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk., Spectre Bridegr.*, The preliminaries [of the marriage] had been conducted with proper punctilio.

†**c.** (?) A punctilious person. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 47 A Male-content standing upon his worth like some of our high Puntilios scorned to sort himselfe with any of his ranke.

†**6.** A (or the) precise point or fact. *Obs. rare.*

1654 Vilvain *Theol. Treat.* ii. 76 By their doctrin al depends on the peremptory punctilio of Gods.. Decree. 1683 F. Hodelston in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1860/5 Treasonable Practices to a Punctillio of Rebellion, contriving the Murder of Your Person.

7. *attrib.* (or *adj.*) and *Comb.*

1660 Milton *On Griffiths Serm.* Wks. 1851 V. 396 Should they who were left sitting, break up, or not dare enact aught..for the punctilio wanting of a full number? 1702 Vanbrugh *False Friend* v. i, The injury's too great for a punctilio satisfaction. 1761 Churchill *Rosciad* Poems (1769) I. 40 The nice punctilio-mongers of this age, The grand minute reformers of the stage.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Punctilionist,** one who is scrupulous about punctilios, a stickler about small points of behaviour or proceeding; **Punctilioship,** punctilious performance (= sense 5 b).

1714 Savage *Art of Prudence* 183 Punctilioship is tiresome. 1815 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 200 A compliance ..which we could wish to see more frequent with other punctilionists of the drama.

Punctilio·sity. *rare.* [f. next: see -osity.] = Punctiliousness.

1858 Masson *Milton* (1859) I. 454 A kind of sweet, modest punctiliosity is the virtue he strives to paint.

Punctilious (pʊŋktiliəs), *a.* Also 7 puntillious, 7–8 punctillious. [ad. F. *pointilleux, -euse*, f. *pointille*, ad. It. *puntiglio*: = mod.It. *puntiglioso.*] Attentive to punctilios; strictly observant of nice points or details of action or behaviour.

1634 Rowley *Noble Souldier* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 307 His deeds were so Puntillious. 1653 H. Cogan *Pinto's Trav.* lxv. (1663) 263 These Jacas are the most punctillious ..Nation of the world. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* v. 425 On each punctilious pique of pride, Or gloom of humour. 1858 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 585 The punctilious honour of a Spanish gentleman has passed into a byeword. 1870 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 225 The punctilious if not pedantic precision which has reformed the whole scheme of punctuation.

Punctiliously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a punctilious manner; with precise or scrupulous attention to minute points of action or conduct.

1770 Johnson *False Alarm* Wks. (1787) X. 20, I have thus punctiliously and minutely pursued this disquisition. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lvi, Sternly and punctiliously greeting each other, like two duellists before they take their ground. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 10 So conspicuous an example of good faith punctiliously observed.

Punctiliousness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or character of being punctilious; scrupulous attentiveness to small points of conduct.

1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 168 Punctiliousness is tiresome. There are whole Nations sick of that Nicety. 1838 Miss Maitland *Lett. fr. Madras* xxi. (1843) 218 He is a good man, but gives great offence by his punctiliousness about minor matters. 1882 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. II. vi. 252 They had their periods of outward repentance and ceremonial punctiliousness.

†**Punctille.** *Obs. rare.* Also puntille. [ad. F. *pointille*: see Punctilio; influenced by L. *punctum* and med.L. dim. *punctillum.*] = Punctilio 5, 5 b.

1610 J. More in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 87 It was a hard matter to give them contentment in such puntilles. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1649) 277 Their first meeting..was not without some of that Emulation and Puntille which is ordinary in their Sex.

†**Pu·nction.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *punctiōn-em*, n. of action from *pungĕre, punct-* to prick. Cf. F. *ponction* (16th c. Calvin, Paré), Sp. *punzion*, It. *punzione.*] The action or an act of pricking or puncturing; a prick, a puncture. Also *fig.*

1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* III. I. xv. 106 For the cure of synnowes hurte by punction. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 53 b, A punccion and pricke of hys synfull conscyence. 1677 W. Harris tr. *Lemery's Chym.* (ed. 3) 254 Its Emetick quality..can proceed from nothing but a punction made in the stomach. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 99 The Punction of Plants, and the Pruning of Vines.

b. A pricking sensation.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 48/1 With bitinge payn, with continuall punctions. 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 202 Goats cheese also represseth all dolors and punctions. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 387/2 A Punction, or Punctious feeling.

†**Pu·nctious,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. prec.: see -ous.] Of the nature of a 'punction'; pricking.

1688 [see prec. b].

Punctist (pʊ·ŋktist). [f. L. *punctum* Point + -ist.] One who holds the vowel-points in the Hebrew Scriptures to be authoritative.

1859 T. S. Henderson *Mem. E. Henderson* iii. 118 *note*, Mr. Henderson..had become a punctist before 1811,.. though he never went to the full-length of the writer abovementioned, who vindicated even for the pause-accents 'the signature of a divine hand'.

Punctiu·ncle. *nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *punctiuncula*, dim. of *punctio.*] A very minute or trifling point.

1874 F. Hall in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXIX. 328 All the punctiuncles of the Quinquarticular Controversy.

†**Pu·nctive,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [app. f. L. *punctum* point + -ive.] In quot. app. Making straight for a point.

1612 R. Daborne *Chr. turn'd Turke* I. i, Who like a ship vnman'd..doth seeme to make a course Direct and punctiue, till we see it dash Against some prouder Sylla.

Puncto, obs. var. of Punto[1].

Punctograph (pʊ·ŋktŏgrɑf). *Surg.* [ad. G. *punktograph*, f. L. *punct-um* point: see -graph.] An instrument for ascertaining the precise position of a foreign body imbedded in the bodily tissues.

[1901 *Lancet* 4 May 1292/1 For the surgical localisation of foreign bodies, such as bullets embedded in the tissues, he [Dr. Rosenthal of Munich] had, in conjunction with Surgeon-General Professor von Angerer, devised an instrument called the 'punktograph'.]

Punctorious (pʊŋktō·riəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. **punctōri-us* (in *punctōrium* a piercing instrument) + -ous.] Having the quality or property of pricking or puncturing. So †**Pu·nctory** *a. Obs.*

1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 273 Sting not punctorious. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 432 Paine if punctory, is in the membranes; if pulsatorie in the arteries.

Punctual (pʊ·ŋktiuăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med.L. *punctuāl-is* (Grosseteste *c* 1210), f. L. *punctu-s* (*u*- stem) a pricking, a point: see -al. Cf. F. *ponctuel* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

I. †**1.** *Surg.* **a.** Of the nature of a point or puncture: = Punctal *a.* a. **b.** Used for making punctures, sharp-pointed, as a cautery or other surgical instrument. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurgie* 271 Sum men maken punctual cauterijs in be maner of a cros vpon dindimum, & ban aftirward helip it vp. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* P iij, The fourth [cautery] is named punctuall, which hath the poynte sclendre and rounde. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 20 b/1 We may, in steade of the crooked lancet, vse our punctuall instrument.

II. †**2.** Of, pertaining to, or made by, a point or dot; of or belonging to punctuation. *Obs. rare.*

1609 J. Douland *Ornith. Microl.* 54 If you finde two Semibreefe Rests after a perfect Breefe, it shall remaine perfect, vnlesse punctuall Diuision come betweene. 1818 Coleridge in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. Introd. § 2 His days, months, and years, as the stops and punctual marks in the records of duties performed.

b. *Geom.* Of or pertaining to a point: as *punctual co-ordinates*, the co-ordinates of a point.

†**3.** Of the nature of or resembling a point or speck; small, minute (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 8 Many may be well seene in the passages of governement and policie, which are to seeke in little and punctuall occasions. 1613 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Punctuall*, small, or of no great force. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* III. xxiv. (1647) 154 The infinitenesse of punctual occurrences. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 23 This Earth a spot, a graine, An Atom, with the Firmament compar'd And all her numberd Starrs, that seem to rowle Spaces incomprehensible..meerly to officiate light Round this opacous Earth, this punctual spot.

†**b.** as *sb.* A minute point, a subtlety. *rare.*

1610 G. Fletcher *Tri. over Death* xii, Let the..schools these punctualls Of wills, all good, or bad, or neuter diss.

III. †**4.** Bearing directly on the point; to the point, to the purpose, apposite, apt. *Obs.*

1612 Bacon *Charge touching Duels* Wks. 1879 I. 630/2 It is so punctual, and hath such reference and respect unto the received conceits. 1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos., Punctuall*,..short, and direct to the purpose. 1629 Prynne *Ch. Eng.* 59 Nothing can be more full and punctuall to our present conclusion. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 347 If a man would compile a story..for the demonstration of Providence, could he frame a more punctuall one?

b. Express, direct; explicit, definite. *arch.*

1615 T. Adams *Spir. Navig.* 33 The sea is full of monsters. Innumerable and almost incredible are the relations of Travellers in this punctuall demonstration. 1624 Bp. Mountagu *Gagg.* Pref. 5 Saint Augustine is punctuall.. that the severall Latine Translations in his time, could not be numbred. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 179 A plain and punctual testimony. 1862 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XII. I. III. 169 The Polack King..left his Dominions shared by punctual bequest among his five sons.

IV. 5. Exact in every point; precise, accurate. Now *rare* or *arch.*

1620 E. Blount *Horæ Subs.* 536 If any do not find so punctual an agreement as hee expects. 1630 Davenant *Cruel Brother* IV. II 2 b, Be nimble then: and tell me punctuall truth. 1662 Sibllingel. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vi. § 8 Those predictions..have had their punctuall accomplishment. 1752 Sir H. Beaumont *Crito* 5, I should as soon think of dissecting a Rainbow..as of forming grave and punctual Notions of Beauty. 1852 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss. Philos.*, etc. 436 The punctual accuracy of our statement.

b. Of time or date: Exact or precise. Now *rare* or *arch.* Cf. 8.

1639 Fuller *Holy War* IV. ix. (1647) 183 About this time (though we find not the punctuall date thereof) happened the death of Reinoldus Fredericks. 1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi Κοινή* II. 130 We doe not binde..ourselves to a precise and punctual instant. 1710 Wheatley *Ch. of Eng. Man's Comp.* § 23 As to the punctual time when the posture of kneeling [at Holy Communion] first began, it is hard to determine. 1826–7 De Quincey *Lessing* Wks. 1859 XIII. 258 Nothing obliges the poet (like the painter) to concentrate his picture into one punctual instant of time.

c. Occurring at a precise point of time; exactly or aptly timed; timely. *rare.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. (1623) 974 Sir William Stanley Lord Chamberlain to King Henry (by whose punctuall reuolt from K. Richard he had principally achieued the crown). 1816 Wordsw. *Ode Thanksgiving Day* I, Hail, orient Conqueror of gloomy Night!..Whether thy punctual visitations smite The haughty towers where monarchs dwell; Or [etc.].

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1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* VIII. 610 The human nature unto which I felt That I belonged..Was not a punctual presence, but a spirit Diffused through time and space. 1843 De Quincey *Ceylon* Wks. 1859 XII. 10 Whereas human nature has ever been prone to the superstition of local consecrations ..it is the usage of God to hallow such remembrances by removing..all traces of their punctual identities.

†**6.** Dealing with a matter point by point; minute, detailed, circumstantial. (Often with mixture of sense 5.) *Obs.*

1628 P. Smart (*title*) The Vanitie and Downe-fall of Svperstitious Popish Ceremonies,..A Sermon..containing not onely an Historical relation of all those severall Popish Ceremonies and practises.., But likewise a punctual confutation of them. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1726) 40 A punctual relation of all the circumstances. 1772 Nugent tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund.* IV. v. 108 Having..given a punctual topographical description of Anthony Zote's house.

V. 7. (Of persons, or their actions or attributes.) Attentive to, or insisting upon, points or details of conduct; punctilious.

a. Strictly or minutely observant of ceremony or convention; formal, ceremonious. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1609 [implied in Punctually *adv.* 5]. 1618 Wither *Motto Nec Curo* Juvenil. (1633) 560 Stand upon their points of honour so As if their Credit had an overthrow ..if in ought they misse Wherein the accomplisht Gallant punctuall is. 1626 Meade in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 220 It was one of the most punctual coronations since the Conquest. 1631 W. Saltonstall *Pict. Loq.* Dv, [He] gives his words such a punctuall stiffe pronunciation. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 110 To have to do with a punctual, finical fop. 1725 C. Pitt *Vida's Art Poetry* II. (1726) 39 So much on punctual niceties they stand. 1866 B. Taylor *Serapion* Poems 344 A hard cold man of punctual face.

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c. Precise, accurate, exact, careful of details (in statement or action). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. I. 332 Cid Hamete, the most punctuall Searcher of the very moats of this true History. 1636 POCKLINGTON *Sunday no Sabbath* (1637) 22 S. Nyssen is more punctuall and cleere: the Lords day (saith he) begins at cockcrowing. 1728 POPE *Dunc., M. Scriblerus on Title* (1743) I. 39 *n.*, That accurate and punctual man of letters. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) II. I. 190 *n.*, The punctual contemporaneous Collector has named him with his pen.

8. *spec.* Exactly observant of an appointed time; up to time, in good time; not late. (Also of actions.) The prevailing current sense.

In *punctual to* this sense is a contextual use of 7 b.

1675 NEVILE tr. *Machiavelli's Marr. Belphegor* Wks. 527 He borrowed mony..but..he was not over-punctual to his day. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* v. x, *Mask.* Madam, you will be ready? *Cyn.* I will be punctual to the minute. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1766) II. 41 He [Sir E. Godfrey] was a punctual man to good hours: so his servants were amazed when he did not come home. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 127 The undeviating and punctual sun. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I, Every body was punctual, every body in their best looks. 1875 MRS. RANDOLPH *Wild Hyacinth* I. 54, I do wish you would be more punctual.

†**Pu·nctualist.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -IST.] One who discusses or treats of points of conduct or ceremony.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. i. Wks. 1851 III. 152 Bilson hath decipher'd us all the galanteries of Signore and Monsignore, and Monsieur as circumstantially as any punctualist of Casteel, Naples, or Fountain Bleau could have don.

Punctuality (pʊŋktiæ·liti). [f. PUNCTUAL + -ITY. Cf. med.L. *punctuālitās* (Wyclif 1361); F. *ponctualité* (1629 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

I. The quality or character of being punctual (in various senses), or an instance of this.

1. Exactness, accuracy, precision; regularity; minuteness; preciseness; circumstantialness. Now *rare* or *arch.*

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xlvii. 313 To recount with all the punctualitie, & truth that he vsually doth. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* I. ii, I have..With curious punctuality set down, To a hair's-breadth, how low a new-stamp'd courtier May vail to a country gentleman. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 62 P 9, I can relate, with great punctuality, the lives of all the last race of wits and beauties. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* v, St. Mark, with his usual punctuality, notes that they [the Gadarene swine] were 'about two thousand'.

†b. (with *a* and *pl.*) An instance of precision or accuracy; a small point, a nicety, a detail. *Obs.*

1661 FELL *Dr. Hammond* 95 His Memory, 'twas..faithful to things and business, but unwillingly retaining the contexture and punctualities of words. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* IV. i. 140 Which Punctualities..did not so much conduce to preserve the Text. 1714 MRS. MANLEY *Adv. Rivella* 12 She understands good Breeding to a Punctuality. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. § 44, I kept no Journal...Therefore I am sensible that many Punctualities are here wanting.

2. Formality, ceremoniousness; formal style: = PUNCTILIO 5 b. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1629 MASSINGER *Picture* II. ii, The state were miserable if the Court had none Of her owne breede..With forme and punctuallity to receiue Stranger Embassadours. 1742 AKENSIDE *Let. to Dyson* Poems (1845) 15 Those precisenesses of form and punctuality. 1755 JOHNSON *Let. to B. Langton* 6 May in *Boswell*, Your own elegance of manners, and punctuality of complaisance.

†b. (with *pl.*) = PUNCTILIO 5. *Obs.*

1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* IV. 88 All punctualities are vaine if unusefull, and foolish if harmfull. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 112 P 1 He that too long observes nice punctualities.

3. Precise observance of rule or obligation; strictness in the performance of duty; scrupulousness. Now *rare* or *arch.*

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 169 Those that..hereafter should serve other Princes with that punctuality as Sophronio had done. 1689 D. GRANVILLE in *Surtees Misc.* (1858) 95, I did faithfully, and with as much punctuallity as I was able, discharge those trusts. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 406 The resolution of the English at the fire, and their trustiness and punctuality elsewhere, was the general subject of conversation. 1863 A. BLOMFIELD *Mem. Bp. Blomfield* II. ix. 185 Scrupulous punctuality in all his engagements.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of strictness in conduct; a point of duty or right. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1639 LD. DIGBY, etc. *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 74 There were so many circumstances that might tempt and lead them from the exact punctualities of a sincere conveyer. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 70 P 5 Ready to exact the utmost punctualities of right, and to consider every man that fails in any part of his duty, as without conscience. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 131 What..must have been the feelings of the Hebrew, when told that all his punctualities had been thrown away?

4. Exact observance of an appointed time; the fact or habit of being in good time. (The prevailing current sense.)

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. iii, *Joseph.* O, madam, punctuality is a species of constancy—a very unfashionable custom among ladies. 1849–50 W. IRVING *Mahomet* viii. (1853) 29 The troops..summoned..arrived at the appointed time with a punctuality recorded by the Arabian chroniclers as miraculous. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xlv, She is always a pattern of punctuality.

5. The character of a geometrical point; the fact of having position but no magnitude. *rare*⁻¹.

1881 G. S. HALL *German Cult.* 230 The very possibility of unspaciality or punctuality must be inferred as negative instances from indeterminate extension and movement.

II. 6. *pl.* Particulars or characteristics of punctuation. *nonce-use.*

1825 LAMB *Let. old Gentlem.* Wks. 1870 III. 306 He must be a thorough master of vernacular orthography, with an insight into the accentualities and punctualities of modern Saxon, or English.

Punctually (pʊ·ŋktiŭăli), *adv.* [f. PUNCTUAL + -LY 2.] In a punctual manner.

†1. By or as by pricking; in the way of puncture, or (*fig.*) of compunction. *Obs. rare.*

1631 R. BOLTON *Comf. Afflt. Consc.* 134 'They were pricked in their heart'. *Marg.* The word in the originall signifieth to vexe, rent, and wound punctually. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Acts* ii. 37 Punctually pricked and pierced.

†2. To the point, directly; explicitly, expressly; definitely, with direct aim, point-blank. *Obs.*

Quot. 1570 appears to belong here.

1570 BP. LESLEY *Let.* 15 Jan. in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* App. 67 For the retiring of her forces puntyvally for lack of aid. 1615 BYFIELD *Expos. Colos.* ii. 19 It is a most happy ability to speak punctually, directly to the point. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* x. (1702) 152 Christ our Master punctually and expressly doth call for excellent Fruits of his Desciples. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* Pref., This pestilent and perilous Libel, which punctually leveleth at the ruin and fate of his Highness. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 68 Shooting punctually, Levill by a dispart 206. Paces.

3. Precisely, exactly, accurately, in every point or detail. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. viii. 450 A kinde of writing with small stones, by meanes whereof, they learne punctually the words they desire to know by heart. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 14. 240 The Question is so punctually stated..that there is no possibility of any subterfuge left. 1738 BIRCH *Milton* App., M.'s Wks. I. 69 Had the Memorandum been punctually dated. 1887 STEVENSON *Bks. which influenced me* Wks. 1895 III. 284 To understand that he is not punctually right, nor those from whom he differs absolutely wrong.

†4. Point by point; in detail; minutely, circumstantially. (Often with mixture of sense 3.)

1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 533, I should now punctually search the seuerall Authors, and Inuenters of Lawes, amongst different Nations..but that would bee too long. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* XX, This Chapter cannot punctually be answer'd without more repetitions than now can be excusable. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 31 The Papal Brief being read, and Jetzer Examined punctually of all his Confession. *a* 1741 CHALKLEY *Wks.* (1766) 26 He told me this Dream so punctually.

5. With careful attention to, or insistence upon, points or details of conduct; with strict observance of rule or obligation; strictly, scrupulously, carefully, punctiliously. Now *rare* exc. as in 6.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 117 The other officers will more punctuallie performe their dutie. 1609 OVERBURY *St. France* (1626) 28 No men stand more punctually vpon their Honours in matter of Valour. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xii. 251 The people..dealt very fairly and punctually with us in all their agreements and bargains. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* II. 538 Never was resolution more punctually observed. 1859 LEWIN *Invas. Brit.* 78 Cæsar..found..that his orders for preparations had been punctually obeyed.

6. With strict observance of the appointed time; at the precise time. (Now the prevailing sense.)

In the early quots. contextual, the sense being really 3 or 5.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 161 All those..who were sent for, appeared punctually at the hour that was assigned them. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 54 The Heavenly Bodies..punctually come about in the same Periods to the hundredth part of a Minute. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesm.* ii. (1845) I. 18 [He] sends them up punctually by the time. 1896 SIR J. RIGBY in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 614/2 If the instalments were not punctually paid, the building society would come down on the property. *Mod.* You can't expect the trains to arrive punctually on Christmas Eve.

Pu·nctualness. Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = PUNCTUALITY (in quots., in senses 1, 3).

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xlviii. 318 That you may see the punctualnesse and good maners of my Husband. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VI. viii. (1821) 265, I will not here dispute the punctualness of these traditions..though I doubt not but the main scope of them is true. 1690 MARLBOROUGH in Wolseley *Life* (1894) II. 165 Nobody..shall with more punctuallness observe them [orders]. 1711 FELTON *On Classics* (1718) 94 The most Literal Translation of the Scriptures..is generally the best; and the same Punctualness which debaseth other Writings, preserveth the Spirit and Majesty of the Sacred Text.

†**Pu·nctuary,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. late or med.L. *punctuārius*, f. *punctu-s* pointing, point + -ARY.] Depending upon the Masoretic or other pointing of the Hebrew text of Scripture.

[1575 SIXTUS SENENSIS *Biblioth. Sancta* I. 168/1 Στιγματική, sive Punctuaria exponendi Methodus]. 1657 W. MORICE *Cœna quasi* Κοινή II. 129, I perceive Sixtus Senensis..was deceived, when telling us of a Stygmatical or punctuary interpretation of Scripture, he addes, that it is peculiar to the Hebrews.

Punctuate (pʊ·ŋktiuıe·ıt), *v.* [f. med.L. *punctuāre* (Du Cange) to prick, point, appoint, etc., whence It. *puntuare*, F. *ponctuer* (*c* 1500), f. L. *punctu-s* (*u*-stem) pointing, point.]

†1. *trans.* (?) To point out, note. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* IV. ix. (vol. I) 331 You haue set such a luster upon that great City, and haue punctuated vnto me so many remarkeable things, and nouelties thereof, in the Letter you pleased to send me.

2. *Nat. Hist.* To mark with points or dots, esp. with small depressions resembling punctures. (? Usually in pa. pple.: see also PUNCTUATED 1, and PUNCTATE, -ED.) *rare.*

(?) 1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Symbolic Lang.* (1876) 105 A large white flower, the base and centre of which is..punctuated on the top with little..cavities, in which the seeds grow.

3. To insert the stops or punctuation-marks in (a sentence, etc.); to mark or divide with points or stops. Formerly *to point* (POINT *v.*¹ 3). Also *absol.*

1818 TODD, *To Punctuate*, to distinguish by pointing. 1841 [see PUNCTUATED 2]. 1848 *Where to Stop, and Why* 3 Some men punctuate according to vague ideas of sense [etc.]. 1884 P. ALLARDYCE *How to Punctuate* 52 All rhetorical questions are not thus punctuated. 1902 DE VINNE *Correct Compos.* 246 A knowledge of grammar is of great value in enabling a compositor to punctuate properly.

b. *fig.* †(*a*) To put a 'period' or stop to; to interrupt so as to bring to a close (*obs.*). (*b*) To interrupt at intervals (as a speech) by exclamations, etc.; to intersperse or 'dot' *with.*

1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 29 June, I am glad you have come in to punctuate my discourse, which I fear has gone on for an hour without any stop at all. 1882 *Standard* 17 Mar. 3/1 That speech [Mr. Forster's] was..punctuated throughout with cries of 'Release the suspects'. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* III Mr. Gladstone's speech was an expansion of his postcard, punctuated by cheers. 1901 *Scotsman* 29 Oct. 9/4 The Miramar links are long and well punctuated with difficult hazards.

4. To give point to; to emphasize, accentuate.

1883 TALMAGE in *Chr. Globe* 829/2 Telling the Custom House officer, 'There is nothing in that trunk but wearing apparel', and putting a 5 dol. gold piece in his hand to punctuate the statement. 1898 *Nat. Rev.* Dec. 501 To punctuate his perjury he added this remark.

Pu·nctuate, *a. Nat. Hist.* = next, 1.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pu·nctuated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED 1.]

1. Marked with, or composed of, dots; dotted: = PUNCTATE 1. (Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* and *Path.*)

1818 [see PUNCTUATE *v.* 2]. 1821–34 J. FORBES tr. *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) III. i. 393 The pleura in the state of acute inflammation presents a punctuated redness. 1893 TUCKEY *Amphioxus* 173 The mesoblastic somite boundaries indicated with punctuated lines.

2. Having the punctuation marks or stops inserted.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 128/1 It must not be supposed that those [stops] which are usually inserted even in well punctuated books are sufficient [as a guide to reading].

‖**Punctuatim** (pʊŋktiuıe·ıtim), *adv.* [mod. L., f. *punctu-s* point, after *verbatim*, *literatim.*] a. 'Point for point'; with exact agreement in every point or detail; b. with exact correspondence of punctuation.

1623 T. POWELL *Attourn. Acad.* 166 The Originall must..be so exactly set downe and drawn, that all the following Processe and proceeding, may be tyed to agree with it *punctuatim.* 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., *Verbatim, literatim, et punctuatim*, word for word, letter for letter, and point for point.

Punctuation (pʊŋktiuıe·ıʃən). [ad. med.L. *punctuātiōn-em*, n. of action from *punctuāre* to PUNCTUATE. Cf. F. *ponctuation* (1540 in Hatz.-D.).]

†1. The pointing of the psalms; the pause at the mediation. *Obs. rare.*

a 1539 in *Archæologia* XLVII. 56 Your dyvyne seruice to be treateably song..with good pause and punctuation. 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. 18 *note*, The punctuation of the Psalms in the English Psalter, where a colon is constantly placed in the middle of a verse,..expresses this *Mediatio*, or breath-place.

2. The insertion of the vowel (and other) points in writing Hebrew and other Semitic languages (or those using a Semitic alphabet); the system of such points: = POINTING *vbl. sb.*¹ 2 b.

1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 230 The punctuation of the Hebrew Text was an invention of the Masorites. *Ibid.* 272. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 93/1 It is now generally considered..that the whole system of punctuation was first introduced by the Masorites. 1870 J. F. SMITH *Ewald's Heb. Gram.* 37 There was formed gradually in the Massoretic schools..a set of reading signs..the so-called punctuation. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XI. 600/1 A means of preserving not merely the consonants of this text but the exact punctuation and intonation of the synagogue.

3. The practice, art, method, or system of inserting points or 'stops' to aid the sense, in writing or printing; division of written or printed matter into sentences, clauses, etc. by means of points or stops. The ordinary sense.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* Pref. (1675) 13 That there pass no mistakes of the punctuation. For..if the stops be omitted, or misplaced, it does..oftentimes quite spoil the sense. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 263 The expectation of a settled Punctuation is in vain, since no rules of prevailing authority have been yet established. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 389 Punctuation is a modern art. The ancients were entirely unacquainted with the use of our commas, colons, &c. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 248 *note*, On the punctuation of this..verse [Rom. ix. 5] a great controversy has arisen. 1895 W. A. COPINGER *Trans. Bibliogr. Soc.* II. ii. 113 As to punctuation..the *Lactantius*, printed at Subiaco in 1465, has a full point, colon, and note of interrogation.

b. *transf.* Observance, in reading or speaking, of the pauses, as indicated by the points or stops.

1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* V. xvi. 489 They were enjoined to pay the most scrupulous attention to punctuation...They often read the Fables of Æsop. 1863 MISS BRADDON *J. Marchmont* II. ii. 25 The good woman's talk..rambled on in an unintermitting stream, unbroken by much punctuation.

†4. The action (or result) of marking by pricking or puncturing. *Obs. rare.*

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 390 The punctuation which the natives call tattow.

5. *Nat. Hist.* = PUNCTATION 2.

1866 E. C. RYE *Brit. Beetles* 107 The elytra exhibit very coarse punctuation.

6. *attrib.*, as (sense 3) *punctuation mark.*

1860 PRESCOTT *Elect. Telegr.* 88 Forty-one indications, corresponding to the letters in the alphabet, the numerals, and punctuation-marks.

Hence **Punctua·tionist,** one who practises, studies, or treats of punctuation (sense 3).

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* xii. 553 The line..may end in the middle of a phrase where the most lavish punctuationist could not bestow a comma.

Punctuative (pʊ·ŋktiu,ētiv), *a.* [f. as PUNCTUATE *v.* + -IVE: see -ATIVE.] Of, pertaining to, or serving for punctuation (sense 3).

1855 J. RUSH *Philos. Hum. Voice* viii. (ed. 4) 154 The nature, or, if I may so call it, the punctuative intonation of this feeble cadence is such, that the ear allows a speaker either to pause after it, or to proceed in his discourse. 1874 M. COLLINS *Transmigr.* II. ii. 45 The note of interrogation is unknown in their punctuative system. 1883 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 187 The punctuative particles [in Corean]..giving in words the force of the comma, the colon, and the period.

Punctuator (pʊ·ŋktiu,ētəɹ). [a. med.L. *punctuātor*, agent-n. f. *punctuāre* to PUNCTUATE.] One who punctuates.

1. *Heb. Gram.* = PUNCTATOR.

1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 255 The word..being without points was ambiguous, or capable of two significations, of which the one was followed by the translator, the other by the punctuators. 1880 W. ROBERTSON SMITH in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 600/1 (*Hebrew Lang.*) The work of the punctuators was perhaps completed in the 7th century.

2. One who inserts the points or stops in writing or printing.

1846 WORCESTER, *Punctuator*, one who punctuates; punctuist. *S. Phelps.* 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 30 May 713/2 The sadly unintelligent punctuator of the *Times*.

†**Pu·nctuist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *punctu-s* pointing + -IST.] = prec.

1836 SMART, *Punctuist*, one skilled in punctuation. 1853 J. OWEN (of Thrussington) *Comm. Hebr.* App. 372 To connect 'forty years' with 'grieved', was the work of the Punctuists, and this mistake the Apostle corrected.

Punctulate (pʊ·ŋktiŭlĕt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *punctulāt-us*, f. *punctulum* (see PUNCTULE), after *punctum*, *punctāt-us*.] Marked or studded with punctules; minutely punctate.

1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 237 Thorax quadrate, disk punctulate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 309 Fruit black, punctulate.

Pu·nctulated (-ētĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] †**a.** Consisting of small points or dots; dotted. *Obs.* **b.** *Nat. Hist.*, etc. = prec.

1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* xxxi. 280 A perpetual *Porticus*, noted with three Lines, of which the middle is punctulated or made by points. *Ibid.* 281 The middle line, viz. that which is punctulated drawn through the midst of this walk. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. 140 The Basis of this [stone] is flat and striated, the Ridges between the Striæ being punctulated. 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 242 Elytra..thickly, finely, and distinctly punctulated.

Punctulation (pʊŋktiŭlē·ʃən). *Nat. Hist.*, etc. [f. mod.L. *punctulāt-us* after prec. ppl. adj. + -ATION.] The condition of being punctulate; minute punctation; also *concr.* a number or mass of punctules.

1801 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 292 The..darker coloured places in the punctulations. 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 244 The..less opacity of the elytra and abdomen, and the deeper and wider punctulation of the latter. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* vii. 119 Glossy scales..ornamented with a very minute punctulation.

Punctule (pʊ·ŋktiul). Also in Lat. form **punctulum** (pʊ·ŋktiŭlŏm), pl. **-a.** [ad. L. *punctul-um*, dim. of *punctum* point.] A small point; *Nat. Hist.*, etc., a small punctum.

1640 WILKINS *New Planet* II. (1684) 82 What is this unto the vast frame of the whole Vniverse, but *punctulum*, such an insensible Point? 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. v. iii. 405 And what is the earth and the ambient air with respect to the immensity of the universe? It is a point, a punctule.

‖ **Punctum** (pʊ·ŋktŏm). Pl. **puncta.** [L. 'point', orig. neuter of *punctus*, pa. pple. of *pungĕre* to prick: cf. POINT *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** A point, in various figurative senses. *Obs.*

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 33 Mongst the quadruplicitie Of elementall essence, *Terra* is but thought To be a *punctum* squared to the rest. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ix. § 4 (1622) 298 God is that *Punctum*,..from whom, euery Creature..doth proceede;..and vnto whom, they bee destinated. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Knowl. God* II v, The punctum of which [assertion] lies in this, that in our Christ, God and man are become one person. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 95 Which sentence is a Species of discrete Quantity, that has no permanent *punctum*.

†**2.** A (geometrical) point: = POINT *sb.*[1] A. 18.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxii, Like a Piramide, lessening it selfe by degrees, till it grows at last to a *punctum*, to a nothing. 1735 H. WALPOLE *Let. to R. West* 9 Nov., They plod on in the same eternal round, with their whole view confined to a punctum, *cujus nulla est pars*.

†**b.** A mere point of time, an instant: = POINT *sb.*[1] A. 7. *Obs.*

1682 BOYLE *2nd Pt. Contn. New Exp.* v. viii, I cast a flie into it, which died in one punctum of time.

†**3.** A chief or main point (see POINT *sb.*[1] A. 5), as opposed to *punctilio* (PUNCTILIO 4). *Obs.*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. 2 Though not the Punctilio's, yet the Puncta's the full points.

4. *Nat. Hist.* and *Path.* A minute rounded mark or visible object; a speck, dot; a minute rounded spot of colour, or of elevation or depression (esp. the latter), upon a surface: = POINT *sb.*[1] A. 2.

1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicinæ* 105 The least Creature that we can see without the help of Art, is a Mite, it resembling a little white *Punctum* or Point. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 164 The dark puncta of the petals and capsules afford this essential oil. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxi. 245 In many of the hawkmoths..it [the skin of the pupa] is covered with impressed puncta. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 478 These papules..often disclose a central punctum.

b. *Punctum lachrymale*, pl. *puncta lachrymālia* (also *lachrymal punctum*, or simply *punctum*), the minute orifice of each of the two lachrymal canals at the corner of the eye. *Punctum saliens* (cf. SALIENT *a.* 3), the first trace of the heart in an embryo, appearing as a pulsating point or speck.

For the origin of the latter cf. Aristotle *Hist. Anim.* VI. iii. τοῦτο δὲ τὸ σημεῖον πηδᾷ καὶ κινεῖται.

[1652 HARVEY *De General. Animalium* 49 Apparet punctum sanguineum saliens, quod jam movetur (ait Aristoteles).]

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Lachrymale punctum*, an Hole made in the Bone of the Nose, by which the Matter that makes Tears, passes to the Nostrils. *Ibid.* s. v., In the growth of an Egg you see a little Speck or Cloud,.. which growing gradually thicker, acquires a kind of slimy Matter, in the middle whereof you see first this *Punctum saliens* (a little Speck that seems to leap). 1780 BLIZARD in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 243 The steel pipe was passed into the inferior punctum. 1812 *Edin. Rev.* July 169 To discover the origin of the *punctum saliens* in the incubated egg.

5. In mediæval music. **a.** (See quots.)

[1879 HELMORE *Plainsong* 8 The Point (Punctum), having the value of a short note (*i. e.* a Semibreve).] 1901 H. E. WOOLDRIDGE *Oxf. Hist. Mus.* I. 116 The *punctum* or old grave accent, which signified a descending note, and the *virga* or old acute accent, which was used when the note ascended..The *virga* became the *longa*..and the *punctum* the *brevis*..of Discant. 1905 *Gram. Plainsong* 12 There are three forms of the single note: the square note or punctum, the tailed note, or virga, and the diamond.

b. A kind of inflexion used in singing collects, etc.

1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Rom. Rite* 304 When the Prayer concludes with *Qui vivis* or *Qui tecum*, the Punctum only is used, as above in *Spiritus Sancte Deus*.

†**Punctuo·sity.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as if from a L. **punctuō-sus* or Eng. **punctuous* (cf. Sp. *puntuoso*) + -ITY.] = PUNCTUALITY 1.

1733 *Shelton's Quix.* IV. vi. 43 (Dublin ed.) To recount with all the Punctuosity [*edd.* 1620, 1652, etc., punctualitie; Sp. *puntualidad*] and Truth that he usually doth.

Puncturation (pʊŋktiŭrē·ʃən). [n. of action f. PUNCTURE *v.*: see -ATION.]

1. The action or operation of puncturing; in quot. 1733 in reference to a pricking sensation.

1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. viii. § 5 (1734) 197 Headachs either behind or over the Eyes, like a Puncturation. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 167 Mr. Squire, in place of the puncturation of Volckmann..prefers to scarify the skin with regular linear parallel incisions.

2. *Nat. Hist.* The condition of being punctured, pitted, or dotted; = PUNCTATION 2, PUNCTUATION 5. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Puncture (pʊ·ŋktiŭ), *sb.* [ad. L. *punctūra* prick, puncture (Celsus), f. *punct-*, ppl. stem of *pungĕre* to prick: see -URE.]

1. An act, or the action, of pricking; a prick; perforation with a sharp-pointed instrument or object; in recent use *spec.* an accidental perforation of a pneumatic tire, as of a bicycle.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 16 If þat he be woundid in þe heed eiþer haue ony puncture of ony senewe. 1601? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* III. 98 The pressure of my haires, or the puncture of my heart, stands at the seruice of your sollide perfections. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 75 The Loadstone of Laurentius Guascus, wherewith..whatsoever needles .. were touched, the wounds and punctures made thereby, were never felt. 1765 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 157 The king of Denmark,..afflicted with a dropsical disorder, underwent..the operation of the puncture. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Ser. v. xxiii, A slight puncture will let out all the wind in the bladders. 1872 YEATS *Tech. Hist. Comm.* 153 The galls were the produce of the puncture of an insect. 1893 *Cycling* 28 Jan. 48/3 The specially thick outer cover renders burst or puncture practically impossible.

b. *fig.* A 'pricking'.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* II. ii. 132 Although he feels no sensual punctures and natural sharpnesses of desire. 1780 S. J. PRATT *Emma Corbett* (ed. 4) III. 124 Henry felt the puncture of a want which even Emma could not accommodate.

†**c.** A sensation of pricking; a pricking pain. *Obs.*

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 36 ₱ 4 Our Africanus lives in the continual Puncture of aching Bones and poisoned Juices.

2. A mark, hole, or wound made by pricking.

1565 J. HALLE tr. *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 4 If there be any Puncture in the sinewes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xii. 251 The female Aspe hath foure, but the male two teeth, whereby it left this impression, or double puncture behinde it. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 391 His corpulence, his colour, and his punctures [tattoo-marks]..were very distinguishing marks of his rank. 1821 CRAIG in *Lect. Drawing* vii. 398 Making new scratches or punctures with the etching-needle. 1896 *Daily News* 27 June 8/4 The cyclist wrestling with a compound puncture and a refractory lamp.

†**b.** *Bot.* A prickly point on a surface. *Obs.*

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 385 *Scabrum*, rough, covered with rigid Punctures raised above the Surface.

c. *Zool.* A minute rounded pit or depression in a surface, as if made by pricking: cf. PUNCTUM 4.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†**3.** The pricking part, the point. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 17 b/2 A hollowe knife..The puncture or poynete of the same.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in reference to pneumatic tires, or to surgery).

1893 *Cycling* 15 July 445/3 The Puncture-Proof Pneumatic Company's trade-mark. *Ibid.* 448/2 By all means have puncture proof tubes. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 160 The study of puncture pyrexia [i.e. pyrexia produced by puncture of certain portions of the cerebral cortex]. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 20 Aug. 377 The puncture needle is then passed through the skin. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 12 Oct. 9/4 As an outcome of the plethora of cheap tyres attention has been re-directed towards puncture-preventing devices.

Hence **Pu·nctureless** *a.*, free from punctures; that cannot be punctured.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Punctureless*, in *entom.*, without punctures; smooth. 1896 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 7 May 7/5 He rides a peculiar wheel with punctureless tyre.

Pu·ncture, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To subject to puncture; to pierce with a sharp point; to prick; to perforate: esp. in *Surgery*. Also said of the instrument.

1699 GARTH *Disfens.* v. 350 With that he drew a lancet in his rage, To puncture the still supplicating sage. 1793 WELDON (*title*) On puncturing the bladder. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 112 When a large artery is only punctured, and not completely cut through. 1896 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 2/1, I punctured the tire within one mile of the start.

b. *spec.* To mark (the skin) with punctures; to tattoo.

1784 *Cook's Voy.* II. ix. 176 They differ in being of a darker colour, with a fiercer aspect, and differently punctured. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VI. vi, His bare, brawny throat was punctured with sundry devices. 1859 J. C. CURTIS *Hist. Eng.* (1874) 5 All the Britons punctured their bodies.

c. *Nat. Hist.* To mark with spots or dots resembling punctures: chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1847 [see *puncturing* below]. 1860 HARTWIG *Sea & Wond.* vi. 82 The Narwal..is of a grey-white colour, punctured with many white spots.

d. *fig.* To 'prick'.

1896 *Nation* (N.Y.) 25 June 497/2 A few of the fallacies.. which Prof. Nicholson punctures. 1908 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Apr. 633 [He] may..touch [him]..with satire and even puncture him with epithet.

2. To make (a hole, etc.) by pricking.

1831, 1865 [see PUNCTURED 2]. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 701 If a hole is punctured by a fine needle in the bladder.

3. *pass.* and *intr.* or *absol.* To get a puncture: said of a pneumatic tire, or *transf.* of the cycle or rider. *colloq.*

1893 *Cycling* 15 Apr. 226/3 It was agreed that whoever punctured stood drinks round. *Ibid.* 1 July 401 I'm punctured! Have you got a repairing outfit? 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Apr. 3/2 During the last few years I have only punctured twice on the road.

Hence **Pu·ncturing** *vbl. sb.* (in quot., marking as with punctures, punctation), and *ppl. a.*

1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 233 Variable..in the more or less frequent puncturing of the thorax. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 385 Keeping up a little pressure on the wound after the puncturing instrument has been withdrawn.

Punctured (pʊ·ŋktiŭd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. Pricked, pierced, perforated. Also *fig.*

1672 R. VEEL *New Court Songs* 6 In vain the Surgeon does apply Soft Balsom to a punctur'd Heart. 1797 ABERNETHY *Surg. & Phys. Ess.* III. 97 One of the punctured places ulcerated. 1896 WELLS *Wheels Chance* ix. 62 Just then the other man in brown appeared..wheeling his punctured machine. 1898 BURR *Bicycle Repairing* ix. 135 To fix a burst casing and a punctured tire.

2. Made by puncturing; composed of punctures.

1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 401 A punctured wound, penetrating the side of the œsophagus. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iii. (1833) 43 The punctured pattern usually worked..round the edges of that garment [a shroud]. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* i. *note*, William of Malmesbury, sub anno 1066..says that the English 'adorned their skins with punctured designs'. 1908 *Athenæum* 24 Oct. 516/3 The ornamentation of these beakers consists of small punctured dots arranged in parallel lines.

3. *Nat. Hist.* Marked with dots resembling punctures; punctate. 1860 [see PUNCTURE *v.* 1 c].

Pund, Pundar, obs. ff. POIND, POINDER.

Pund, e, -age, obs. or dial. ff. POUND, -AGE.

Punder, obs. f. PONDER, POUNDER.

Pundfald, obs. Sc. form of PINFOLD.

†**Pundela·n.** *Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. Derivation and sense unknown: app. some kind of strong place.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 159 Sekyrly now may 3e se Be tane the starkest pundelan, That ewyr 3our lyff-tyme 3e saw tane.

†**Pundi·grion.** *Obs. rare.* [app. related, either as earlier form or derivative, to PUN *sb.*[1], q. v.] A pun, a quibble.

1676 R. L'ESTRANGE *Counsellor Manner's Last Legacy* xvi. (1710) 23 Quibble, pun, punnet, pundigrion, of which fifteen will not make up one single jest. [Cf. *c* 1680–90 W. BLUNDELL in *'Cavalier's Note Book'* (1880) 185 Quibble, pun, punnet, pundigrion...I find these words in Counsellor Manners' last legacy, printed 1676.] 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* I. 103 Many..will lose their friend rather than their jest, or their quibble, pun, punnet or pundigrion. 1820 — *Wesley* I.

493 Thomas Adams had as honest a love of quips, quirks, puns, punnets, and pundigrions as Fuller the Worthy himself.

‖ **Pundit** (pv·ndit). Also 7 **pendet**, 8 **pundeet**, 9 **pundet**, **pandit**. [a. Hindī *paṇḍit*:—Skr. *paṇḍita* learned, skilled; as sb., a learned man. So Pg. *pandito*, *pŏdito* (16–17th c.), F. *pandit*, formerly *pandite*, *-decte*.] A learned Hindu; one versed in Sanskrit and in the philosophy, religion, and jurisprudence of India.

The *Pundit of the Supreme Court* (in India) was a Hindu Law-Officer, whose duty it was to advise the English Judges when needful on questions of Hindu Law. The office became extinct on the constitution of the 'High Court' in 1862. In Anglo-Indian use, *pundit* is applied also to a native Indian, trained in the use of instruments, and employed to survey regions beyond the British frontier and inaccessible to Europeans. 'The *Pundit* who brought so much fame un the title was the late Nain Singh, C.S.I.'(Yule.)

1672 H. O. tr. *Contn. Bernier's Emp. Mogol* III. 159 Their first study is of the Hanscrit, which, is a Language..not known but by the Pendets. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 146 Into Places of Trust and Authority he puts only Brachmins, or their Substintes, viz. Pundits .. for Physicians. 1783 Justamond tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* I. 60 The Pundits or Bramin lawyers, still speak the original language in which these ordinances were composed. 1792 T. Maurice *Ind. Antiq.* I. Pref. 87 In an ancient Shaster .. translated by Colonel Dow's pundeet. 1837 Miss Maitland *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 86 Then there is the Pundit, or principal Hindoo law expounder—a Bramin. 1862 Max Müller *Chips* (1880) I. v. 119 All our great Sanskrit Scholars..used to work..with a Pandit at each elbow, instead of the grammar and dictionary.

b. *transf.* A learned expert or teacher. (*colloq.* and *humorous.*)

1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* III. 73 For English pundets condescend Th' observatory to ascend. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. 296 A point upon which the doctors of etiquette and the pundits of refinement will differ. 1896 Saintsbury *Hist. 19th Cent. Lit.* v. 213 Hallam..an honoured pundit and champion of the Whig party.

Hence **Pu·nditly** *adv.* (*nonce-wd.*), in the manner of a pundit, in a learned way; **Pu·nditship**, the position or office of a pundit; Hindu scholarship.

1868 G. Stephens *Runic Mon.* I. 94 Also punditly, theoretically, by a careful comparison of all the Staverows. 1873 F. Hall in *Scribner's Mag.* VI. 464 The shallowness of contemporary Punditship.

Pundlar[1]. *local.* Also 7 **poundlar**, 7–9 **pundler**. [Altered form of ON. *pundari* steelyard, f. *pund* Pound *sb.*[1] (weight).] The name given in Orkney and Shetland to the steelyard or Danish balance with movable fulcrum.

1628 in G. Barry *Orkney Isl.* App. (1805) 473 That every pundlar be justed and made equal with the King's pundlar. 1693 Wallace *Orkney* 93 *Pundler*, a Beam marked with the marks of their weight, which hath a stone on the one end, and a Hook at the other end for hinging up the Cassie [basket]. 1898 *Shetl. News* 26 Mar. (E. D. D.), From very early times it [the Bysmar] was with the Pundlar the universal steelyard, or weighing machine of Scandinavia.

Pundlar[2], variant of Poindlar *Sc. Obs.*

Pundle (pv·nd'l). [Origin obscure: cf. *bundle*.]

†**1.** (See quots.) *Obs.* ? *dial.*

1706 Phillips (ed. 6), *Pundle*, as 'She is a very Pundle', *i. e.* an ill shap'd and ill dress'd Creature. 1736 Ainsworth *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, *Pundle*, a short and fat woman. [Hence in Johnson and mod. Dicts.]

2. Local name for the wigeon. ? *Obs.*

[Cf. *Pandle-whew*, s. v. Pandle.]

Pundler, var. Poindlar *Sc. Obs.*, Pundlar[1].

‖ **Pundonor** (pundonō·r). [Sp. *pundonor*, contr. of *punto de honor* point of honour.]

a 1648 Ld. Herbert *Life* (1886) 205 The Spaniards do so much stand upon their pundonores. *a* 1648 — *Hen. VIII* (1683) 234 And this was the end of the Cartels and Pundonores betwixt these two great Princes. 1829 W. Irving *Granada* I. xxxvi. 330 They stood not much upon the pundonor and high punctilio.

Pundre, obs. form of Ponder, Pounder.

Pune, var. Poon, East Indian tree.

Punee, pu'nee, puney, obs. ff. Puisne, Puny.

Punee, punese, -eze, obs. ff. Punaise.

†**Pung**, *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [OE. *pung* = NFris. *pung*, MLG. *punge*, MDu. *pong*, *pongh*, LG., Du. dial. *pung*, Flem. *ponk*; OHG. **pfung*, *fung* (in *scazfung*); ON. *pungr* (Sw., Da. *pung*); Goth. *puggs* a purse; cf. also med.L. *punga*, med.Gr. πουγγή, πουγγίον a purse. See Bung *sb.*[2], and Spung.] A purse.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 391 *Cassidele*, pung. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1728, Y have the y-sent,..with gold a litel punge [*so also Laud MS.*], For thow hast yeris yonge.

Pung (pvŋ), *sb.*[2] *U. S.* [Shortened from *tom-pung*, or (?) *tow-pung*, corruptions of an Indian word akin to Chippeway *odāhān*, *odāhānak*, Montagnais *utāpān*, Abnaki *udaⁿbaⁿgan* 'instrument for drawing' or 'that on which something is drawn', the rude sledge on which Indians transport their goods. The same word in a northern Algonkin dialect has given the Canadian *tarbogin*, *tarbognay*, whence Toboggan.

See Trumbull in *Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc.* 1872, 25; Klein in *Herrig's Archiv*, 1876, LV. 455.]

A one-horse sleigh or sledge used in New England; also, a toboggan. (Loosely applied also to a two-horse sleigh.)

[1798 *Dennie's Farmer's Museum*, Roxbury..that famed town which sends to Boston Mart The gliding Tom Pung and the rattling cart.] 1840 Longf. in *Life* (1891) I. 359, I drove on to Hartford, sitting on top of the mail-bags, which were piled in an uncovered pung. 1851 F. Cooper *Pioneers* i. 15 *note*, The 'pung', or 'tow-pung', which is driven with a pole. 1876 *Forest & Stream* 24 Aug. 33/2 The wheeler..wound up by turning the pung upside down in a snowdrift.

b. (See quot.)

1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 503/1 This old pung [here = boat; cf. Pungy] 'll do to carry home fish in a pinch.

Hence **Pung** *v. intr.*, to 'coast' on a sleigh, to toboggan.

1892 Howells *Mercy* I. xii, A gait which..exposed him to the ridicule of such small boys as observed his haste, in their intervals of punging...One who dropped from the runner of a sleigh..jeered him for the awkwardness with which he floundered out of its way in the deep snow.

Pung, Pungar, obs. ff. Punk *sb.*[1], Punger.

†**Punge,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *pung-ĕre* to prick, puncture. Cf. *punze*, Punye *v.*]

1. *trans.* To prick, pierce; to push or drive with a pointed instrument, to goad.

c 1320 R. Brunne *Medit.* 567 Þey punged hym furþe þurgh euery slogh. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. ix. 88 A pyk is in þe potent to punge a-doun þe wikkede. 1382 Wyclif *Rev.* i. 7 Þei that pungeden [*gloss* or prickeden] him. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) I. 502/1 This byrde..punged them with her beacke, plucked them by the skynne and fethers, and in all places hurted them.

2. To affect pungently; to cause to smart; to sting. Also *absol.*

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 295 [A nettle] by the Greeks sometimes called *Cnide*, because it punges mordaciously. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 7000 The smoak and soot of herbs and wood punge the eye.

Hence † **Pu·nging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxi. 5 In spittynge buffetynge and pungynge with the thornes. 1670 Maynwaring *Physician's Repos.* 90 Mixing alkalyes with acids, the acidity is destroyed, the punging quality is taken away.

Pungence (pv·ndʒĕns). *rare*[−1]. [f. L. *pungent-em* Pungent; see -ence.] = next, 2.

1810 Crabbe *Borough* I. 86 Around the whole rise cloudy wreaths, and far Bear the warm pungence of o'er-boiling tar.

Pungency (pv·ndʒĕnsi). [f. as prec.: see -ency.] The quality of being pungent.

1. The quality or property of pricking; the fact of having a sharp point or points. *rare.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pungency*, a pricking, grieving or nipping. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 52 Oblong particles, angular and pointed, which may perchance exstimulate the Stomach, (by its netling pungency) like a heap of needles. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. 407 Any Substance which by its Pungency can wound the Worms.

2. The quality of having a pungent smell or taste; such smell or taste itself; in more general sense, a stinging, irritant, or caustic property.

1676 Grew *Luctation Menstruums* i. § 11 The pungency of Ginger lyeth in a sulphureous and volatile Salt. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 295 The violent pungency of the slimy substance...If the smallest quantity but touch the skin..it burns it like hot oil. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xiv. 155 The air had a perceptible pungency upon inspiration. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 126 Carbonate of Ammonia should be..combined with syrup of tolu, liquorice or treacle, to soften its pungency.

b. *transf.* A stinging sensation, esp. of taste.

1792 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 2) III. 295 [*Agaricus lactifluus*] abounding with white milky juice, at first mild, but at length leaving a slight pungency in the throat.

3. *fig.* in various senses (see Pungent 2, 3): Keenness; eagerness, intensity of desire or other feeling; intense painfulness, poignancy; severity, incisiveness, causticity; piquancy.

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. § 19 The pungency of forbidden lust is truely a thorne in the flesh. 1768 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 526 The pricks of conscience will..stimulate our resolution..; and their repeated pungency will produce effects that could not have been worked by strength. 1800 *Charac.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 37/1 Camoens beheld it with a pungency of grief which [etc.]. *a* 1862 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1869) III. ii. 110 The large amount of truth contained in this bitter taunt increased its pungency.

Pungent (pv·ndʒĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *pungent-em*, pr. pple. of *pung-ĕre* to pierce, prick; substituted for the earlier Poignant in many of its senses; cf. the intermediate Pugna(u)nt[2].]

1. Pricking, piercing, sharp-pointed. Now only in *Nat. Hist.*, e.g. of leaves having stiff sharp points or prickles, or of a part or organ having a sharp point or serving for puncture.

1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* II. i, Beneath it a blouddie Toe, betweene three Thornes pungent. 1606 Chapman *Gentleman Usher* II. i, A Rush which now your heeles doe lie on here..Was whilome vsed for a pungent speare. 1750 tr. *Mem. R. Acad. Surg. Paris* I. 75 Cutting or pungent instruments. 1787 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 2) I. 359 Terminating in a very sharp-pointed pungent leaf. 1880 Günther *Fishes* 563 The pectoral [fin] has a pungeot spine.

2. *fig.* (of pain or grief). Sharp, keen, acute, poignant; causing or inflicting sharp pain; keenly painful or distressing.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 48/2 The dolour not so pungent and sharp. 1684 T. Hockin *God's Decrees* 325 Intolerably pungent grief and sorrow. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* I. 5 With pungent Colic Pangs distress'd he'll roar. 1736 Leoiard *Life Marlborough* I. 216 A very pungent Domestick Affliction. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* s. v., Pain is said to be pungent, when it seems as if a pointed instrument were being forced into the..part.

b. Of appetite or desire: Keen, eager; piercing. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1710 Bp. Bull *Serm.* ix. Wks. 1827 I. 226 To gratify a present pungent, languishing appetite. 1735 Somerville *Chase* III. 240 Hunger keen, and pungent Thirst of Blood. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Vis. Poets* cxxxv, Burns, with pungent passionings Set in his eyes.

3. Keenly or strongly affecting the mind or feelings: with various shades of meaning (now usually with allusion to sense 4). †**a.** Pointed, telling, convincing. *Obs.*

1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 194 Throw unwillingness to heare so pungent arguments, they were not insisted upon. 1661 Pepys *Diary* 25 Aug., A very good and pungent sermon..discoursing the necessity of restitution. 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* II. vii. (1840) 260 That which is still more pungent in the case.

b. Sharp in reproof, trenchant, severe; biting, caustic, incisive, acrimonious, sarcastic, satirical.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Wilts.* (1840) III. 324 No author ..hath so pungent passages against the pride and covetousness of the court of Rome. 1693 Dryden *Dise. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 100 Satire..cousisting..chiefly in a sharp and pungent manner of speech. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I. viii. 266 His conversations and his letters..seem to have been occasionally free and pungent. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. x. 363 A few pungent epigrams.

c. Exciting keen interest or curiosity; mentally stimulating; piquant.

1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. ix. 118 Every amusement and all literature become more pungent. 1854 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xxiii, She was pungent, and had taste, and spirit, and flavour in her.

d. Exciting or stimulating to the senses. *rare.*

1879 G. Allen *Col. Sense* xii. 232 Red is the pungent and stimulative colour,..green is the restful and reparative colour.

4. Affecting the organs of smell or taste (or the skin, etc.) with a sensation resembling that produced by pricking; of the nature of such smell, taste, or sensation; penetrating and irritant.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 92 Ground-pine..a small creeping plant..of a pungent sent. 1675 Grew *Disc. Tasts* iii. § 11 *Cortex Winteranus*..is very Pungent upon the Tongue. 1742 Shenstone *Schoolmistr.* 102 Pungent radish, biting infant's tongue. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 103 A white vapour, exceedingly acrid and pungent. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. ii. 36 Chlorine and sodium are elements, the former a pungent gas.

b. (*Path.*) Said of the fevered skin.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 722 If..the skin be still hotter..and more pungent to the touch. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 93 The skin [in pneumonia] is dry and pungent.

5. as *sb.* (or *absol.*) A pungent substance; an irritant, esp. of the nerves of taste.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 447 External and internal pungents. 1863 Bates *Nat. Amazon* iv. (1864) 85 Capsicum-pepper bushes..and lemon-trees; the one supplying the pungent, the other the acid, for sauce to..fish.

Hence **Pu·ngently** *adv.*, in a pungent manner; with pungency; **Pu·ngentness**, pungency (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* ii, As you very properly and pungently remark, poor Egan is a spoon. *a* 1864 Hawthorne *Mother Rigby's Pipe* i, The pungently aromatic smoke. 1883 Villari *Machiavelli* IV. x. 207 His verses are..often satirical and pungently vivacious.

Punger (pv·ŋgəɹ). Now *dial.* Also 7 **pungar**. [Of uncertain origin: has been conjectured to represent, in some way, Gr. *πάγουρος*, L. *pagūrus*, Fr. *pagure* (1552 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The large edible crab, *Cancer pagurus.*

1586 Bright *Melanch.* vi. 28 The softer shel, or crustie are cray fish, the crab, the lobster, the punger. 1611 Cotgr., *Carbasse*, the Crab-fish tearmed a Pungar. 1681 Grew *Musæum* I. v. iv. 120 The Claw of the Punger, or the Velvet-Crab, called Pagurus. 1820 T. Mitchell *Aristoph., Com.* I. 215 Their food was young pungers. 1830 tr. *Aristoph., Knights* 76 They ate pungers instead of medic grass.

Pungi, Hindu nose-flute: see Poogye.

†**Pu·ngitive,** *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *pungitīvus* (Du Cange), irreg. f. L. *pung-ĕre* to prick, after *fugitīv-us*, etc., instead of the regular L. form **punctīv-us*, not found. So F. *pongitif*, 16th c. in Paré (Littré).] Having a pricking or stinging quality; sharp, keen, pungent.

c 1480 Henryson *Test. Cres.* 229 Angrie as ony Serpent vennemous, Richt pungitiue with wordis odious. 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* Prol. v, Thame to reserue fra rewmes pungitiue. 1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 93 The pungitiue pricke of necessity. 1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* iv. 48 Through their acidity they are rendred vellicating and pungitive. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 133 It abounds with a smart pungitive, volatile Salt.

Hence † **Pu·ngitively** *adv. Obs.*, in a stimulating manner.

1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 400 The priest was to be possessed of a copy of the law, that he might obserue it punctually for his owne selfe. Not onely so, Sir, but pungitively for others.

Pungled (pv·ŋg'ld), *a. dial.* [Origin uncertain.] **a.** Shrivelled or shrunken, as grain.

1823 E. Moor *Suffolk Wds.* 297 Wheat, from mildew, or other cause, not being plump grained, is said to be pungled —sometimes pingled. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. East Ang.*, *Pungled*, shrivelled and become tough; as winter fruit overkept, but not turned rotten; also grain shrivelled with heat or disease. *a* 1856 T. W. Harris *Insects injur. to Veg.* (1862) 235 The *Thrips cerealium*,..sometimes infests wheat,

in Europe, to a great extent... It is supposed to suck out the juices of the seed, thus causing the latter to shrink, and become what the English farmers call pungled.

b. Pinched, or pecuniarily embarrassed.

1881 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-Bk., Pungled*, embarrassed in money matters. 'If Mr. — had a large income he would not be so pungled as he is'.

Pungy (pʌ·ŋi). *U. S. local.* [Origin obscure: cf. Pung *sb.*2] In Massachusetts, 'A small boat like a sharpey'; in Chesapeake Bay, A kind of fast-sailing schooner used in the oyster-trade; also, a canoe used in oyster-dredging. (*Cent. Dict.*)

1880 G. A. Townsend *T. Chesapeake* 29 They launched the pungy, not alone. 1891 W. K. Brooks *Amer. Oyster Cult.* 166 The vast fleet of pungies and canoes. 1899 W. Churchill *R. Carvel* xi, The big ship was already sliding in the water as I leaped into my pungy.

Puniard, obs. form of Poniard.

Punic (piū·nik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 -yk, 6 -ik, 7 -ike, -icke, -ique, -icque, 7–8 -ick. [ad. L. *Pūnicus*, earlier *Pœnicus*, f. *Pœnus* a Carthaginian; f. Gr. Φοῖνιξ Phœnician, Carthaginian; also purple. Cf. F. *punique* (15th c. in Littré).]

A. *adj.* 1. Belonging to Carthage; Carthaginian. *Punic Wars*, the three wars between the Romans and Carthaginians waged between B.C. 264 and 146.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. viii. (S.T.S.) I. 46 Efter þe end of þe first punyk batall. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 89 Our countreymen name it Tartessos, the Carthaginians Gadir [*margin* Or Gadiz], which in the Punicke language signifieth the number of seven. 1869 Lecky *Europ. Mor.* (1877) II. v. 302 Complete dissolution of Roman morals began shortly after the Punic wars. 1908 P. E. More in *Hibbert Jrnl.* Apr. 608 The Punic language was still spoken by the lower order.

b. †*Punic apple* (L. *Pūnicum mālum*, also absol. *Pūnicum*), the pomegranate; so †*punic-tree*. *Punic wax*: see quot. 1848.

[*c* 1440: see B. 1]. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 398 The territorie of Carthage challengeth to it selfe the Punicke apple: some call it the Pomegranat. 1641 G. Sandys *Paraphr. Song Sol.* iv. i, Thy Cheeks like Punicke Apples are. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* x. 373 Soon as the punic-tree...Itself shall with its bloody blossoms cloathe. 1848 Wornum in *Lect. Paint.* 350 *note*, Punic wax (*cera Punica*) was...the common yellow wax, purified and bleached by being boiled three times in sea-water, with a small quantity of nitre... This wax was the Greek substitute for oil in painters' colours.

c. Having the character attributed by the Romans to the Carthaginians; treacherous, perfidious. *Punic faith*: see Faith *sb.* 11 b.

1600 Holland *Livy* xxi. iv, Crueltie most savage and inhumane, falshood and trecherie more than Punicke. 1738 H. Brooke *Tasso's Jerus. Del.* II. (1810) 376/1 Yes, yes, his faith attesting nations own; 'Tis Punic all, and to a proverb known! 1796 Burke *Reg. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 125 An invective against the ministry of Great Britain, their habitual frauds, their proverbial punick perfidy. 1853 W. Stirling *Cloister Life Chas. V* 237 Astonished that a commander of so much experience should have put any trust in the Punic promises of a Moor.

†2. Purple; = Puniceous. *Obs.*

1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* I. xlvi, Purpour colour, punik and skarlote hewis. 1607 R. C[arew] tr. *Estienne's World of W.* 296 A punick colour, that is, yellow drawing to a red.

B. *sb.* †1. = *Punic apple*: see A. 1 b. *rare.*

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 951 Graffyng is tassure In hem of euery fruit—punyk & serue.

†2. An inhabitant of Carthage, a Carthaginian.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 66 The Punikes called God, Bal, (from whence came those names Hannibal, Adherbal, and such like). 1696 Brookhouse *Temple Open.* 13 The Punicks, the Sons of Cham, put in a Caveat.

3. The Carthaginian tongue, a Semitic language, an offshoot of Phœnician and allied to Hebrew.

1813 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 269 The Maltese is immediately derived from the modern Arabic, without any intervention from the Punic. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 646/2 Plautus... inserts in the *Pœnulus* whole passages in Punic.

†**Pu·nical**, *a. Obs.* [f. as Punic *a.* + -al.] = Punic *a.* In quot. 1606 = Punic *a.* 2.

Punical pome = Punic apple: see Punic *a.* 1 b.

c 1430 Punical pome [see Pome *sb.* 1]. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 21 From whiche tyme the batelles punicalle began to sprynge. 1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* Pref., Put in wryting by men that used the Punicall or els the Arabicke tonge. 1606 Birnie *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 10 Men ranking themselves under stately standerts and punicall pinsels displayed.

So †**Pu·nican** [cf. L. *Pūnicānus*] = Punic *sb.* 2.

1595 *Polimanteia*, etc., sign. Y, You who haue surpassed the false punicane, gaining that brand of trecherie which once was Carthage due.

Punice, obs. f. Punaise (bed-bug), Punish.

Punicean (piuni·s-, -i·ʃiăn), *a.* [f. L. *pūnice-us* (see next) + -an.] = next: cf. Phœnician.

But in first quot. *fruit punicean* app. = *Punic apple.*

1866 J. B. Rose tr. *Ovid's Met.* v. 142 Fruit punicean From bended bough with maiden hand [she] had ta'en And eaten seven grains. *Ibid.* viii. 212 Nisus, who, midst his hairs of honoured grey, One only tress punicean had. *Ibid.* 398 Forth from the rock welled the punicean blood.

Puniceous (piuni·ʃiəs), *a.* Also 8 *erron.* -ious. [f. L. *pūnice-us* Pnnic; also red, purple-coloured (f. *Pūnic-us* Punic, with suffix *-eus*) + -ous.] Of a bright red, purplish-red, or reddish-yellow colour: cf. Phœniceous.

1730 Bailey (folio), *Punleeous* (in Botan. Writ.) of a scarlet Colour. 1768 [W. Donaldson] *Life Sir B. Sapskull* II. xxv. 212 To stimulate the flavour of the punicious fluid. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Puniceous*, in *entom.*, purplish-red or crimson; having the color of a pomegranate.

Punicin (piū·nisin). *Chem.* [See -in 1.]

†1. [f. L. *pūnicum* pomegranate.] (See quots.)

1855 Garrod *Mat. Med.* 134 The root-bark [of the Granaceæ] contains...tannin, and a principle called *Punicine* has also been detected. 1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 746 *Punicin*, an acrid uncrystallisable substance obtained from the bark of the pomegranate tree.

2. [f. L. *pūnicus* purple.] The colouring matter obtained from the purple whelk (Purple *sb.* 3); the pnrple of the ancients.

1879 Schunck in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXXV. 595 This colouring matter [formed by insolation from the chromogen of the mollusc]...is not identical with indirubin or any known member of the indigo group, and it being, as I think, a substance *sui generis*, I propose to call it *Punicin*.

Punie, obs. form of Punaise, Puny.

Punily (piū·nili), *adv.* [f. Puny *a.* + -ly 2.] In a puny manner; weakly.

1775 H. Walpole *Let. to Conway* 22 Jan., Lord Rockingham, very punily, and the Duke of Richmond joined and supported the motion. 1827 W. Kennedy *Fitful Fancies* 85 The narrow shell In which the creeping creature man Loves punily to dwell.

Puniness (piū·ninės). Also 8 punyness. [f. Puny *a.* + -ness.] The state or quality of being puny; littleness and feebleness; pettiness.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Puniness*, Weakliness, Tenderness, Unthrivingness, spoken of Children. 1740 Cheyne *Ess. Regimen* 66 The Frequency of nervous...Distempers now,...the Stuntedness, Punyness and Feebleness, so conspicuous among the better Sort. 1871 Morley *Carlyle* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 175 The same sense of the puniness of man in the centre of a cruel and frowning universe.

Punish (pʌ·niʃ), *v.* Forms: see below. [a. F. *punis-*, extended stem (in *punisse*, *punissant*, etc.: see -ish 2) of F. *punir*:—L. *pūnīre* to punish, in earlier L. *pœnīre*, f. *pœna* = Gr. ποινή fine, penalty, requital, punishment, Pain *sb.*1]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 4 puniss-en, -yss-en, punyes, punich, punyzsh, 4–5 punysch(e, punnishe, 4–6 punys(e, -yssh(e; 5 punice, -yce, -ych, -es(c h, pugnysshe, *Sc.* pwnys, 5–6 punysh, 6 punnysch, pnnis, *Sc.* punise, -isse, -eise, -cish, -eis(s, -ische, -yss, pwnis, 6–punish (7 punnieh).

1340 *Ayenb.* 148 Hou he ssel his broþer chasti..oþer his seriont..punissi. 1340 Vpunyssed [see B. 1 b]. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* iv. 6 A sorowful gast, punyschand þe self for synne. *Ibid.* xxvi. 14 Suffire me noght forto fall swa that thou punyes me in hell. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4068 Punieht at þe hardest. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* III. 69 To punisschen [1377 punyschen] on pillories..Brewesters, Bakers. *c* 1375 Punyst [see B. 1]. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 425 [Thei] moten be punyshid. 1380 Punysshe [see B. 1 b]; punnishe [see B. 1 c]. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7235 Therfore god shal him punyce; But me ne rekketh of no vyce. 1460 *Paston Lett.* I. 525 My lord of York hath dyvers straunge commissions fro the Kyng..to punych them by the fawtes to the Kyngs lawys. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VII. 1264 Wallace with force pwnyst [thaim] rygorusly. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. xv. 40 That suche men be pugnysshed. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lix. 22 Punesse him for his deid culpabile. 1530 Palsgr. 670/2 That God punissheth them for their great vyce. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxiii. 257 For the whiche synnes he hath ben by me sore punyshyd. 1533 Gau *Richt Way* 51 To punis al his inimis. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iii. 90 And when hyt plesyth hym other wyse to punnysch vs, then we must lake. 1544 Punish [see B. 1]. 1562 Punisses [see B. 1 c]. 1563–7 Buchanan *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 9 He sal punyss..the writar. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 191 Without God puneis thair cruell vice. 1582 J. Hamilton *Cath. Traict. Epist.*, in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 78 The leuing God puneishit thame. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 127 To punise offenderis. 1612 Pr. Chas. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 104, I deserve to be punniched for my ill fortune.

β. 4 ponis, -esche, 4–5 -ysch(e, 5 -ysse, -yssho, 5–6 ponysh, 6 poynysse.

c 1375 *XI Pains of Hell* 220 in *O. E. Misc.* 217 Vche cursid dede ponyschid truly. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 39, I schal al bipinke to ponesche hem wiþ eendeles peyne. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 57 To ponysse mysdoers and trespasours. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* l. 166 Therfore he hath ben ponyshyd. 1538 in W. A. J. Archbold *Somerset Relig. Ho.* (1892) 80 He lovethe vertew and wyll poynysse vyse.

γ. 4–5 punch, -e, punsch(e.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 747 3e schulle be punched & put in paine for euere. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 221 Punschynge of evel doers. *Ibid.* VIII. 315 For he schulde nouȝt be i-punsched by þe lawe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/2 Punchyn, or chastysyn',..*punio, castigo*. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* viii. (Shaks. Soc.), *Joachim*. Punchyth me, Lorde, and spare my blyssyd wyff Anne. 1460 Punchid [see B. 1].

B. Signification.

1. a. *trans.* As an act of a superior or of public authority: To cause (an offender) to suffer for an offence; to subject to judicial chastisement as retribution or requital, or as a caution against further transgression; to inflict a penalty on.

1340, etc. [see A. *α*]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 86 Bettir is þat þu For þis trespace be punyst nov, þan þar-fore þu be punyste sare, Quhare pardone sal be neuir mare. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 162 Alle thoo malefactores were punchid with iii. maner peynis; for thei were first drawe, than hange, and last brent. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 19 b, Crucifye and punysshe thy body with werkes of penaunce. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 8 Tenant in taile after possibylity of yssue extinct shall never bee punished of wast. 1651 Hobbes *Levia.* II. xxvi. 144 'Tis against the Law of Nature, To punish the Innocent. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* II. xxxi. 306 The violators of the social duties are frequently punished by the success of their own wishes. 1884 S. R. Gardiner *Hist. Eng.* IX. lxxxviii. 12 The King was not without hope that some legal means of punishing them might be found.

b. To requite or visit (an offence, etc.) with a penalty inflicted on the offender; to inflict a penalty for (something).

1340 *Ayenb.* 74 Al þet hit vint ine þe zaule of gelte of dede, of speche, of þo3te..; al uorbernþ and clenzeþ and þer byeþ ypunyssed, and awreke. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 408 God may not forȝete þis trespas but punysshe it in his tyme. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* II. Pref., The Athenyens..wold haue demaunded a kynge for to punysshe alle the euyll. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvii. 56 Throw him was..Piracie puneist. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. i. 7 It is clear, that the right of punishing crimes against the law of nature..is in a state of mere nature vested in every individual. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 484 The spirit of the law..was that no misdemeanour should be punished more severely than the most atrocious felonies.

c. *absol.* To inflict punishment.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 40 Upon þe ferþe synne God ceessiþ never to punnishe. 1562 Winȝet *Cert. Tractatis* i. (S.T.S.) I. 8 God punissis oftymes in ye samyn thing quhairin man offendis. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. iv. 16 But I will punish home. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 9 God does not punish that way. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) X. vi. 180 To punish is properly an act of a superior to an inferior.

†2. a. To fine (a person). b. To exact (money due) *from* a person. *Obs.*

1572 Huloet, To punish, *pecunia multare*. 1591 Horsey *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc. No. 18) App. 289 A desperate debte owinge by the chauncelere Shalkan..was violentely puneshed from him and payd the Companye. 1700 Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* II. 819 He whose Dog..shall be found Unlawed, shall be punished Three Shillings.

3. *transf.* To handle severely; to inflict heavy damage, injury, or loss on. Also *absol.*

In various slang, colloquial, or jocular uses: as, To inflict severe blows upon (an opponent in a boxing match); to thrash, belabour, maul; extended to handling severely in other forms of contest (e. g. football, cricket, boat-racing); also, jocularly, to make a heavy 'inroad' on (a stock of provisions, wine, etc.), to consume or diminish severely; to urge (a horse) by severe application of whip or spur; in *dial.* or *colloquial* use, to cause pain or suffering to, to hurt; see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 22 He lost his science after he had been a good deal punished. *Ibid.* XLVIII. 187 In his prime no one could punish him. 1825 C. M. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* I. 242 We..drank freely—punished his claret. 1839 Thackeray *Fatal Boots* xii, We punished her cellar too. 1848 — *Van. Fair* liii, He punished my champagne. 1856 H. H. Dixon *Post & Paddock* xii. 209 If a foolish lad punishes his beaten horse unnecessarily. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* i. 16 They [*sc.* sjamboks] are very tough and supple..and punish tremendously. 1882 *Garden* 3 June 384/3 Phlox divaricata is very pretty, but how the slugs and snails do punish it! 1883 *Daily Tel.* 15 May 2 7 The Oxonian's [bowling] was..severely punished, both batsmen scoring a 3 hit off one over. 1896 Doyle *Rodney Stone* xix, The smith, although he laughed at his own injuries, had none the less been severely punished.

Hence Punished (pʌ·niʃt) *ppl. a.*

c 1806 Sir R. Wilson *Cape Gd. Hope* in *Life* (1862) I. App. ix. 375 It is also remarked..that..the backs of punished men require all the care and skill of the surgeon. 1866 S. B. James *Duty & Doctr.* (1871) 32 Evil is personified in a punished Satan.

Punishability (pʌ·niʃăbi·liti). [f. next + -ity. So mod.F. *punissabilité* (in Littré).] The quality or fact of being punishable; punishableness.

1868 Bain *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* iv. xi. 404 Granting these two postulates, Punishability..is amply vindicated. 1876 *Westm. Rev.* No. 98. 441 To inquire how the notion of Right and Wrong..is linked to that of punishability.

Punishable (pʌ·niʃăb'l), *a.* [f. Punish *v.* + -able. Cf. F. *punissable* (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), perh. the immediate source.] Liable to punishment; capable of being punished. a. Of a person.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. i, Tenauntes for terme of lyfe..be punysshable of waste by the statute:..but at the comon lawe before that statute they were nat punysshable. 1699 Burnet 39 *Art.* x. (1700) 117 No man is accountable, rewardable or punishable, but for that in which he acts freely. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* (1775) III. 94, I think it is a pity these hags are not punishable by law. 1874 Sidgwick *Meth. Ethics* IV. iii. 408, I should be legally punishable if I omitted the act.

b. Of an offence: Entailing punishment.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* v. 24 b, Wherfore enionge the Jewes, onely periury is punyshable. 1632 Massinger *City Madam* I. i, 'Tis more punishable in our house Than *scandalum magnatum*. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xviii. 278 It is not an offence punishable in a criminal way at the common law. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 637 An attempt was made to repress it, by treating it as a punishable offence.

Hence **Pu·nishableness**, the quality of being punishable; **Pu·nishably** *adv.*, in a punishable manner or to a punishable degree.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Punishableness*, Capableness or liableness to be punished. 1786 A. Gib *Sacr. Contempl.* 272 In respect of guilt or of punishableness. 1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. (1868) 173 The guiltily and punishably poor. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph., Amos* v. 20 The soul is a witness to its own deathlessness, its own accountableness, its own punishableness.

Punisher (pʌ·niʃəɹ). Forms: 4 punysere, 6 *Sc.* punissar, -er; 4 punyscher, -are, 4–6

-yssher(e, 6- punisher; 4 punaer, punseher. [f. PUNISH *v.* + -ER[1]. Cf. F. *punisseur* (14th c.), in OF. *punisscre*, which may be the source.] One who punishes, one who inflicts a penalty.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 36 Noght trowand god punyschare of synnes. *Ibid.* l. 5 Rightwise punysere of syn. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 23 Helper, punscher [*v.rr.* punser, punyscher] of trespas. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 59 Ane rygorous punissar of our synnis. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 17/2 A Punisher of Impiety. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xlv. 353 Not to say anything about my poor sister—she is her own punisher. 1861 LYTTON *Str. Story* xxii, He received the blow, drew forth his schoolboy knife, and stabbed the punisher.

b. *Boxing slang.* A hard hitter.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 71 Smith was the heaviest man and a right-handed punisher. 1817 *Ibid.* L. 38 They are both active punishers, and a good battle is expected. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xlvii, A fine fellow!—a severe punisher.

c. *transf.* A thing that hits one hard; a heavy or severe task.

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 138, I had nearly fifty miles' road-work this day, which..is a punisher.

Punishing (pʊ·nĭʃĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PUNISH *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. PUNISH; an instance of this; punishment.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 737 Fore-pi I thole þis punysing. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 2 The punysshinges of god ben as abysmes without bottom. 1630 EARL MANCH. in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 271 The punishing of rogues and idle persons. 1659 MILTON *Civil Power* Wks. 1851 V. 317 He himself uses it to thir punishing. 1835 MARRYAT *Pirate* vi, You will see what effect your punishing may have upon him.

Punishing (pʊ·nĭʃĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. PUNISH *v.* + -ING[2].] That punishes; chastising, punitive.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xx. 8 Thi pouste punyesand be funden til all thi fias. 1624 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1641) 114 That the punishing Angell might passe over them. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps. ciii.* 9, 10 Par. 506 He takes off his punishing hand again.

b. *slang* or *colloq.* Hard-hitting.

1820 J. H. REYNOLDS *Fancy* (1906) 69 With..clenched hands, firm, and of punishing size. 1866 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 427 Some punishing hitter of the opposite side has come in. 1894 *Daily News* 24 May 5/4 An accomplished wicket-keeper..and a punishing batsman.

Punnish, variant of PUNYSHIP *Obs.*

Punishment (pʊ·nĭʃmĕnt). Forms: see PUNISH *v.* [a. AF. *punisement* (13th c. in Britton) = OF. *punissement*, f. *punir* to PUNISH: see -MENT.]

1. The action of punishing or the fact of being punished; the infliction of a penalty in retribution for an offence; also, that which is inflicted as a penalty; a penalty imposed to ensure the application and enforcement of a law.

[1292 BRITTON I. ix. § 1 Aukun plus simple punisement, solum la manere del fet.] 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. ix. 62 A wonder grenous thynge it semeth to me that.. he that hath mysdone shalle passe withoute punysshement. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xi. (Shaks. Soc.) 108 His endles punchement may nevyr sees. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 53 He was takyn..to the vtmest peynys and ponissement of dethe. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* civ. 7 He is the Lorde oure God, whose punyshmentes are thorow out all the worlde. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xxiii. 29 How can ie flie from helles ponischment? 1631 MAY tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Mindes* I. 313 He desired that that Army..should take punishment of him for deceiuing the King. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxviii. (1695) 192 We must, wherever we suppose a Law, suppose also some Reward or Punishment annexed to that Rule. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. ii. Wks. 1874 I. 40 Divine punishment is what men chiefly object against, and are most unwilling to allow. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 817 The rule now laid down is, that it is the crime and not the punishment, which makes a man infamous. 1875 J. P. HOPPS *Princ. Relig.* x. (1878) 31 There are punishments that are inflicted from without, and punishments that naturally and of necessity grow out of offences.

2. *slang* and *colloq.* Severe handling; belabouring, mauling; orig. that inflicted by a pugilist upon his opponent; extended to football, cricket, and other contests; pain, damage, or loss inflicted (without any retributive or judicial character) as in PUNISH *v.* 3; also *dial.* and *colloq.*, pain, suffering, misery: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* xii. 209 The heavy punishment in which Clift and some of the old school delighted, is very much gone out. 1860 *Times* 18 Apr. 9/4 After these tremendous rounds Sayers still came up fresh, and showed not half the awful marks of punishment visible all over Heenan. 1862 THACKERAY *Adv. Philip* iv, Tom Sayers could not take punishment more gaily than they do. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. iii, Stopping to examine his arms and hands, as if to see what punishment he has received in the Fight. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 19 May, The punishment Hill [the bowler] was receiving caused Bates to relieve him at 26. 1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 11 Dec. 10/1 He can ride horse or camel from early morning till late at night without showing punishment. 1885 LD. WOLSELEY in *Times* 22 Jan. 5/4 While severe punishment was being inflicted on enemy by all other parts of square.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 120 All punishment drill is to be carried on in the Barrack-Yard or Drill-Ground. 1897 MRS. E. L. VOYNICH *Gadfly* (1904) 35/2 He remembered the 'punishment cell', and descended the ladder, shrugging his shoulders. 1905 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 34 The rule that a punishment-book should be kept was established in the Navy. *Ibid.*, Cruker..told a young captain that the Admiralty did not like officers who had a long punishment-list.

†**Punishworthy,** *a. rare.* [irreg. f. PUNISH *v.* + WORTHY.] Deserving of punishment.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 403 All of you..merit punishment.., but you indeed most..being the greatest, and therfore most vnfit to be ill, but ill beeing most punishworthy.

Punition (piūnĭ·ʃən). Now *rare.* Forms: 5- puni-, (5 pugny-), 5–6 puny-, (6 *Sc.* pwni-); 5–6 -cio(u)n, -eyon, -ssion, -ssyon, (5 -sshon), 6 -sion, etc., 6- -tion. [a. F. *punition* punishment (14th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *pūnītiōn-em*, n. of action from *pūnīre* to PUNISH.] The action of punishing; infliction of chastisement; punishment.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 276/1 The said merchantz, shall paie double the value of the Subsidee..wyth outen any other punicion. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 98 God shewed her gret punissyon for her pride. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 449 Why..amendest the not..for the pugnycion that thou hast suffred. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. x. 23 Sair pwnitioun of Greikis dred scho. 1549 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 1576 Vet se if thou can cause him feare Goddes terrible punission. 1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* iii. 109 The time after this life is for punition, not for purgation. 1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 85 Means for the punition of tyrants, and the vices of men. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 391 The doom of restitution and punition.

Hence **Puni·tional** *a.*, of, pertaining to or of the nature of punishment; whence **Puni·tionally** *adv.*

1824 BENTHAM *Mem.* Wks. 1843 X. 548 There should be no responsibility, punitional or compensational. 1826 — in *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 494 Every lawyer..might and should be made punitionally and compensationally responsible.

Punitive (piūnitiv), *a.* [a. F. *punitif, -ive* (16th c. in Godef.), or ad. med.L. *pūnītīv-us* (Bonaventura *c* 1260), f. L. *pūnīt-*, ppl. stem of *pūnīre* to PUNISH: see -IVE.] Awarding, inflicting, or involving punishment; retributive, punitory.

In early quots. freq. with *justice*; since 1880, commonly of a military expedition to chastise a savage people.

1624 BP. HALL *Serm. on Is. xxxii.* 17, Woe bee to them.. that, by the dam of their bribes, labour to stop the due course of punitive Iustice! 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 95 This punitive way of dealing with Achan. 1739 J. TRAPP *Right. over-much* (1758) 6 The utmost rigour of punitive justice. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. iv. § 2 P 67 The legislative, punitive, and judiciary powers. 1881 *Times* 26 Sept. 5/1 Probably a punitive expedition will be undertaken next winter. 1897 *Lit. World* 22 Oct. 312/1 A British Punitive Expedition captured Benin City.

Hence **Pu·nitively** *adv.*, by way of punishment; **Pu·nitiveness,** punitive quality.

1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* II. i. (1868) 478 As if Christ were somehow punitively handled in our place. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Punitiveness*, punishing Nature or Quality. 1908 H. R. MACKINTOSH in *Hibbert Jrnl.* July 920 A similar inference as to the punitiveness of God.

Punitory (piūnitări), *a.* [f. mod.L. type **pūnītōrius*, f. L. *pūnītor* a punisher: see -ORY[2].] Inflicting or involving punishment; = PUNITIVE.

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Punitory Interest*, is a Term in the Civil Law, for such Interest of Money as is given for Delay, or Breach of Trust. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 43 Of avoidable evils..some are prudential, such as labour, troubles, self-denials..; others punitory, which we draw upon ourselves by our ill conduct and wilful mismanagement. 1859 MILL *Liberty* v. 172 The preventive function of government..is far more liable to be abused, to the prejudice of liberty, than the punitory function. 1880 *Times* 31 Jan., It had been originally intended that the punitory expedition should have started in October.

Punk (pʊŋk), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* or *rare arch.* Forms: 6–7 punek(e, 7 punke, punque, (pung), 7–9 punk. [Appears *c* 1600; of unknown origin.] A prostitute, strumpet, harlot.

1596 LODGE *Incarn. Deuils* Wks. (Hunter. Soc.) IV. 69 He hath a Punck (as the pleasant Singer cals her). 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 179 She may be a Puncke: for many of them, are neither Maid, Widow, nor Wife. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* III. i. E ij b, I may grace her with the name of a Curtizan, a Backslider, a Prostitution, or such a Toy, but when all comes to al tis but a plaine Pung. 1785 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes to R.A.'s* iii. Wks. 1812 I. 84 Like a poor pilloried Punk he bawled. 1894 GLADSTONE *Horace's Odes* I. XXXV. 25 The fickle herd, the perjured punk, Fall off. *Comb.* 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. iii, This is a trauell'd punque-master. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Expostul. Ode* xvi. Wks. II. 249 If Empresses will Punk-like kiss and drink.

Hence †**Punk** *v. intr.*, to have to do with punks.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* VI. 212 We scorn to Punk, or to be drunk.

†**Punk,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [app. connected with PUNCH *sb.*[1] and *puncture.*] A punch.

1670 E. BROWN in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1198 They cut them out into round pieces with an Instrument like a Shomakers Punk.

Punk (pʊŋk), *sb.*[3] Chiefly *U.S.* [Of obscure origin. For the senses cf. FUNK *sb.*[1] 2, SPUNK.

Perh. N. Amer. Indian; cf. PUNKY *sb.* Some conjecture a clipt form of *spunk* 'touchwood, tinder' (in Stanyhurst 1582).]

1. Rotten wood, or a fungus growing on wood, used in a dry state for tinder; touchwood, amadou.

c 1707 J. CLAYTON *Virginia* in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 149 As the East-Indians use Moxa [in blistering], so these burn with Punk, which is the inward Part of the Excrescence or Exuberance of an Oak. 1756 J. BARTRAM in Darlington *Mem.* (1849) 206 They [Indians]..shoot red-hot iron slugs, or punk, into the roof, and fire the house. 1908 E. T. SETON *Two Little Sav.* III. viii. 321 Caleb worked on the hollow log..With the hatchet he cleared out all the punk and splinters inside.

2. A composition that will smoulder when ignited, used to touch off fireworks.

1869 ALDRICH *Story of Bad Boy* 92 The smaller sort of fireworks, such as pin-wheels, serpents, double-headers, and punk warranted not to go out.

3. Chinese incense: cf. *joss-stick* (Joss 3).

1890 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 10 May 5/8 The burning of innumerable sticks of bamboo punk, which sent forth a faint, sickening odor.

4. *Comb.*: **punk-box,** a tinder-box; **punk-knot,** a protuberance in wood, indicating inward decay (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*); **punk-oak,** the water oak, *Quercus aquatica*; **punk-wood** = sense 1.

1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* I. 46 As soon would you be tempted to pull out your meerschaum and punk-box in a cathedral. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 427/2 She opened a flint-and-tinder box, and struck a spark into the punk-wood.

‖ **Punkah, punka** (pʊ·ŋkă), *sb. E. Indies.* Forms: 7 punkaw, panhah, panha, (8 *errou.* punker, -ar), 9 (pankah, phoonka), punk-ha, punkah, punka. [a. Hindī *pankhā* a fan, orig. a hand-fan:—Skr. *pakshaka* fan, f. *paksha* wing.]

1. 'A portable fan, generally made from the leaf of the palmyra' (Yule and Burnell).

In first quot. erron., an attendant who fans with a punkah.

a 1625 W. FINCH *Observ.* in Purchas *Pilgrims* IV. iv. vi. 439 The King sits in his chaire of State, accompanied with his Children and chiefe Vizier..no other without calling daring to goe vp to him, saue only two Punkaw's to gather wind. 1672 H. O. tr. *Bernier's Gt. Mogul* III. *Delhi & Agra* 4 Having a servant or two to fan one by turns, with their great Panhahs or Fans. 1800 *Misc. Tracts in Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 336/2 Over her head was held a punkar. 1828 *Asiat. Costumes* 45 The punk-ha, or fan, represented in the plate, is the leaf of the palmyra. 1834 [A. PRINSEP] *Baboo* II. viii. 140 Fair hands were gently waving a punkah over my face. 1903 G. W. FORREST *Cities of India* v. 132 Punkas and water were brought.

2. A large swinging fan made of cloth stretched on a rectangular frame, suspended from the ceiling or rafters, and worked by a cord so as to agitate and freshen the air in hot weather.

Mentioned under the Arabic name *khaish* خيش or *mirwahat-al-khaish*, in 12th c., referred to 8th or 9th c.

1807 (Sept. 15) LD. MINTO in *Life & Lett.* (1880) 27 The punkah vibrates gently over my eyes. 1812 MAR. GRAHAM *Jrnl. Resid. India* 29 The punka (a large frame of wood covered with cloth)..is suspended over every table, and kept swinging, in order to freshen the air. 1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 153/1 Strong brass hinge-hooks for punkahs. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 41 The punkah is a straight board some two feet in width, and is put up diagonally across the centre of the room, hung from the ceiling or rafters by stout ropes: to this board is attached, by means of rings, a deep frill, or vallance, about eighteen inches in depth.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *punkah-board, -cord, -fan, -fringe, -pulling, -rope*; **punkah-coolie,** a native Indian servant who works a punkah; also **punkah-wallah** [cf. *competition-wallah*, s.v. COMPETITION 3]; whence **punkah-wallahing** (*nonce-wd.*), the occupation of a punkah-wallah.

1859 LANG *Wand. India* 245 The idea of the poor men paying for punkah coolies! 1864 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 118 What well-regulated female can make dress an object in a society of a dozen people..; or music, when her audience consists of a Punkah-wallah and a Portuguese Ayah? 1870 J. W. KAYE *Sepoy War* v. ii. II. 273 There were..none to pull the punkah-ropes. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 41 Punkah fringes, 20 R[upees]. *Ibid.*, The punkah boards and ropes are landlords' property. 1890 SARAH J. DUNCAN *Social Depart.* 259 He had never, in the whole course of his punkah-wallahing, been told to stop before. 1896 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Flotsam* x, The servant..resumed his place at the punkah-cord. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 637 There is no class of native here to accept punkah-pulling as an occupation.

Hence **Pu·nkah** *v.*, to fan with a punkah (*trans.* and *absol.*).

a 1625 W. FINCH *Observ.* in Purchas *Pilgrims* IV. iv. vi. 433 Portraitures of the King in state sitting amongst his women,..behind one punkawing, another holding his sword. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 245 What would it cost to punkah the whole regiment during the hot season?

†**Punkatee·ro.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PUNK *sb.*[1]; after such Sp. words as *mulatero* muleteer.] A purveyor of punks; a procurer, pander.

1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* IV. i. F ij, Punckes, punkateeroes, nags, hags, I will ban.

†**Pu·nker.** *Obs.* [f. PUNK *sb.*[1] or *v.* + -ER[1].] One who frequents the company of punks.

1736 ADDISON tr. *Petronius Arbiter* 87 He was a great Punker, and nothing that wore a Cap came amiss to him.

Punker, obs. erron. f. PUNKAH.

†**Punke·tto.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [app. an arbitrary formation from *puncto*, PUNTO[1], with It. dim. ending *-etto.*] A minute point of behaviour.

1608 BEAUM. & FL. *Tri. Hon.* i, No more standing on your punctilios and punkettos of honour.

Punk-fist, corruption of PUCKFIST, associated with PUNK *sb.*[3] 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Punkin, U. S. dial. f. PUMPKIN.

†**Punkish,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. PUNK *sb.*[1] + -ISH[1].] Resembling a punk; meretricious.

1616 T. ADAMS *Plain-Dealing* (1861) I. 28 These punkish outsides beguile the needy traveller...Such a house is like a painted whore; it hath a fair cheek, but rotten lungs.

†**Pu·nkling.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -LING[1].] A little or young punk.

a 1623 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. i, Squiring puncks and punchlings up and down the city.

Punky (pʌ·ŋki), *sb. U.S. local.* Also punkie. [See quot. 1794, and cf. Lenape, *ponk, punk*, light ashes, dust, powder, *pongus* sand-fly, *ponxu* full of sand-flies.] A minute fly or midge, common in some parts of the north-eastern States of America, which bites severely. Also *attrib.*

[1794 G. H. LOSKIEL *Mission Indians N. Amer.* III. 79 The most troublesome plague..especially in passing thro' the woods, was a kind of insect, called by the Indians *Ponk*, or Living Ashes.] 1876 *Forest & Stream* 13 July 368/2 Hands tingling from punkie bites. 1877 HALLOCK *Sportsman's Gaz.* 642 Sandy beaches or gravelly points are liable to swarm with midges or punkies.

Punky (pʌ·ŋki), *a.* Chiefly *U.S.* [f. PUNK *sb.*³ + -Y.] Containing, or of the nature of, punk or touchwood; of fire, smouldering.

a 1876 H. BUSHNELL in *Life & Lett.* x. (1880) 209 The fire is punky and only smokes. 1880 *Northwest. Lumberman* 24 Jan., For punky knots the general rule is to allow the whole scale of the log for defects. *Ibid.*, A buyer should be allowed..one-half the scale of the punky log.

Punler, variant of POINDLAR *Sc. Obs.*

Punless, Punlet: see after PUN *sb.*¹

Pu·nnable, *a.* [f. PUN *v.*¹] Capable of being punned upon; susceptible of puns.

1840 T. HOOK *Fitzherbert* I. xv, It was a punable word, but he could not make it tell. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Sept. 2/1 The Browns, Whites, Blacks, Greens, Longs, Shorts, Smiths, Finches, and all the hosts who own punnable names.

Punnage: see after PUN *sb.*¹

Punne, obs. form of *pun*, POUND *v.*¹

Punner¹ (pʌ·nəɹ). Now *rare.* [f. PUN *v.*¹ + -ER¹.] One who makes puns; a punster.

1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* I. i, A paltry old fashion'd wit and punner of the last age. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 561 Alsop..hath been Quibler and Punner in ordinary to the dissenting party. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 1 Oct., The greatest punner of this town next myself.

Punner² (pʌ·nəɹ). [f. PUN *v.*²: a variant of POUNDER *sb.*²] One who or that which puns or rams earth, etc.; *spec.* a tool for ramming earth about a post or the like. Hence **punner-bar**, a punner and crow-bar combined.

1611 [see POUNDER *sb.*² 2]. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 193 The 'punner bar' should invariably accompany Marshall's borer. *Ibid.* 194 The upper end of this is tapered down to the form of a chisel, with the point tempered to deal with stones,..the lower end,..shaped like a punner, is employed for ramming and consolidating the soil around the pole. *Ibid.* 196 The hole [in which a pole is set] should not be hastily filled up, but ample time be given to the punners to do their share of the work.

†Punnet¹. *Obs. rare.* [app. a dim. of PUN *sb.*¹] ? A little pun.

1676–1820 [see PUNDIGRION].

Punnet² (pʌ·nĕt). *local.* Also **punnit**. [Of obscure origin: perh. f. *pun*, dial. for POUND *sb.*¹ + ET.] A small round shallow chip basket, used chiefly for fruit or vegetables. Less correctly = POTTLE¹ 2.

1822 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* Index, *Punnet*, a small flat basket from four to twelve inches in diameter, and one to two inches deep, formed of split wood or shavings of timber. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* xxxix, Baskets of flowers—being punnets borrowed from the market-garden. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 29 May 3/7 The high and conical [bonnets]..suggest strawberry punnets turned upside down upon the head. 1906 *Spectator* 29 Sept. 437/1 Thin paper lining a frail punnet where Lay filberts woodland-brown.

b. *Comb.*, as *punnet-crowned, -shaped* adjs.

1892 *Daily News* 29 Mar. 2/4 Some of the new hats have high, punnet-shaped crowns. *Ibid.* 4 July 9/2 Punnet-crowned bonnets were the principal wear.

Hence **Pu·nneted** *ppl. a.*, packed in punnets.

1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 12/1 The Perth strawberry crops are heavy, and for the first time large quantities of punneted berries are to be sent down South.

Punnic, -ical, Punnigram: see PUN *sb.*¹

Punning (pʌ·niŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. PUN *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The making of puns.

1670 [see PUN *v.*¹ 1]. 1690 NORRIS *Refl. Cond. Hum. Life* (1692) 58 This great Mystery of Disputation is nothing else but a meer Tossing of Words backward and forward, sometimes without any meaning, which is Canting; and sometimes with more Meanings than one, which is Punning. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 61 ¶ 1 That [false wit] which consists in a Jingle of Words, and is comprehended under the general Name of Punning. 1719 SWIFT *Art of Punning* Wks. (1841) II. 413 Punning is a virtue that most effectually promotes the end of good fellowship, which is laughing. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 26/1 During the reigns of James and .. Charles, punning was the language of the Pulpit as well as of the Court. 1864 *Round Table* 18 June 12/1 Philadelphia has a world-wide reputation for punning. To be a Philadelphian is to be a born punster.

Punning, *vbl. sb.*², stamping: see PUN *v.*²

Punning (pʌ·niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. PUN *v.*¹ + -ING².] That puns or makes puns.

1683 DRYDEN & SOAME tr. *Boileau's Art of Poetry* II. *Epigram*, A Corporation of dull Punning Drolls. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 378 Such as have nothing to recommend them but a punning jingle of words. 1879 A. H. SAYCE in *Academy* 23 The Tyrrhenians, whom only a punning etymology made Tyrseni.

Hence **Pu·nningly** *adv.*, in a punning manner; with a pun or play on words.

1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 32/2 Endemon punningly demands from what information Mr. Steevens has framed his dogmatic opinion. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. iii, The Plebeian 'Court of Cassation', as Camille might punningly name it, has done its work. 1893 *Times* 6 May 17/1 A picture punningly named 'Reflections'—shows a wide stretch of shore—with a donkey standing in the midst.

Punnology: see after PUN *sb.*¹

Punque, obs. form of PUNK *sb.*¹

†Punquette. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. *punque*, PUNK *sb.*¹] ? A little or young punk. So † **Punquetto.** (One of the forms may be a misprint.)

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, To his Cocatrice or Punquetto, halfe a dozen Taffata gownes or Sattin Kirtles. 1610 — *Alch.* II. i, You shall start vp yong Vice-royes, And haue your punques, and punquettes [*printed* punquettees].

Punsch(e, obs. form of PUNCH *v.*¹

Punscheown, -ion, obs. ff. PUNCHEON¹.

†Punse. *Sc. Obs. rare.* Also 6 punee. [Variant of PULSE *sb.*¹; ? through association with *punse*, POUNCE *v.*, to beat.] = PULSE *sb.*¹

a 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 274 My vaines with brangling like to brek—My punsis lap with pith. *Ibid.* 977 Thy punsis renuncis All kynd of quiet rest. *a* 1600 — *Misc. Poems* xliv. 31, I quake for feir—my puncis lope.

Punse, punss, obs. (Sc.) and dial. ff. POUNCE *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹

Punsh, Punsh(i on, -s i oun, -son, -soune, obs. ff. PUNCH *v.*¹, PUNCHEON¹ and 2.

Punster (pʌ·nstəɹ). [f. PUN *v.*¹ + -STER.] A professed maker of puns; one addicted to or skilled in punning. (In first quot., a quibbler.)

1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* v. i, To be a Theme for legal Punsters, and Quiblers by the Statute:..to discompose the gravity of the Bench. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 61 ¶ 2 That learned Monarch [James I] was himself a tolerable Punnster. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 471 [Jane, the King's Professor of Divinity] was so unfortunate as to have a name which was an excellent mark for the learned punsters of his University. Several epigrams were written on the double-faced Janus.

Hence **Pu·nstress** (*nonce-wd.*), a female punster.

1825 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. xxi. 279 Anne..is a decided punstress.

Punt (pʌnt), *sb.*¹ [OE. *punt* (in 10–11th c. glossaries), ad. L. *ponto* a kind of Gallic transport (Caes. *B. C.* III. 29), also a floating bridge, a pontoon (Gellius *a* 175, Ausonius, Digest); in later sense referred to L. *pons, pontem* bridge. Cf. also MDu. *ponte*, Du. *pont* fem., 'ferry-boat, pontoon', MLG. *punte, punto*, LG. *pünte, pünto* ferry-boat, mud-boat, repr. the same L. word.

OE. *punt* was, from its vocalization, prob. an ancient word, representing a survival of the Latin word in Britain; but it may have been only in local use, in which also it seems to have continued during the ME. period, though no example has yet been noted. But *punt-boat* is found in the Maldon (Essex) Records of date 1500 as a current word, and it is noteworthy that the literary use begins with Phil. Holland, a native of that county, who in his translations uses it, evidently as a familiar term, to render various L. words, e.g. *linter, navis, ratis, alveus, arbor cavata*.]

1. A flat-bottomed shallow boat, broad and square at both ends; formerly used widely as a name for a raft, dug-out, river ferry-boat, float, lighter, etc.; also = PONTOON 2; now *spec.*, a boat of this kind propelled by means of a long pole thrust against the bottom of the river, or shallow water (see quot. 1892).

c 1000 *Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 166/2 *Pontonium*, punt. *c* 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* ibid. 181/31 *Pontonium*, flyte. *Caudex*, punt...*Trabaria*, anbyme scip. *a* 1100 *Voc.* ibid. 287/33 *Pontonium*, flyte. *Trabaria*, i *caudex*, punt, *i. pontonium.*

1500, 1552 [in *pontebots*, etc.: see 3]. 1568 WITHALS *Dict.* 10 a/2 *Lintres sunt nauiculæ fluuiales, ex arbore cauata factæ*, as puntes or troughes be. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI. ix. 589 Much ado he [Fulvius] had, for the great scarcitie of timber & wood, to make punts [*rates*] and boats for to set over his armie. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 1294 She searched fur them in a bote or punt made of papyr reed [*ἐν βάριδι παπυρίνῃ*]. 1615 J. R. *Trade's Incr.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 308 Fishing, which now we use in crayers and punts. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 40 The Emperour (who yet had never greater vessell than a Punt or Yaugh upon the Danuby). 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 322 One large float with sides to it, like a punt or ferry-boat. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) F iv b, Punts are a sort of oblong flat-bottomed boats ..used by shipwrights and caulkers. 1789 PORTLOCK *Voy.* xi. 228 The carpenter, assisted by the cooper and three other hands, began to build a punt of twelve feet long, six feet wide, and about three feet deep. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* i. 14 Lighters, Barges, and Punts employed in the trade of the river Thames. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 156 Procuring a boat, usually called a punt, and fixing it at some little distance from the shore, they fling their lines and quietly seize the finny prey. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 28 The ships, so called, of Philippe de Valois' fleet were little else than punts of very great length, carrying one mast and a sail, but about fifteen hundred men. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxi, A man cutting sedges in a punt in the lode. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xx. 289 It was a fine day, and we resolved to go out in a punt. 1892 *Row. Alm.* 206 (Rules for Punting, Thames Punting Club) A punt is a flat-bottomed craft without stem, keel, or stern-post, and the width at each end must be at least one-half of the width at the widest part.

†2. An ingot, shaped with two square ends like a punt. *Obs.*

1895 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 2/1 'Punts' [of silver]..weighing upwards of 4629 ounces, and of the value of about £700.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: as *punt-boat, -builder*; **punt-fisher**, one who fishes from a punt; so **punt-fishing**; **punt-gun**, a gun used for shooting water-fowl from a punt; so **punt-gunner, punt-gunning**; **punt-pole**, the long pole used in propelling a punt; **punt-shooter, -shooting** = *punt-gunner, -gunning*; **punt-stick** (*U.S.*) = *punt-pole*; **punt-well**, a well in a fishing-punt in which to deposit fish.

1500 *Maldon Crt.-rolls* (Bundle 59, No. 3), De Roberto Jacobbe pro custum. 11 *pontebots et pro bigis xiid. 1552 (Dec. 4) *Admir. Court, Libels*, Bundle 21, No. 64 (Valuation at Lowestoft) Finding there ffowr punte boots and a cocke bote .. did .. vallew the sayed puncte boote[s] and cocke bote at twelve pounds tenn shillings. 1849 J. FORBES *Phys. Holiday*. i. (1850) 3 He sins .. worse than the *punt-fisher. 1816 COL. HAWKER *Instr. Sportsmen* (1824) 351 The barrel of a *punt-gun .. should .. be about seventy or eighty pounds weight. 1886 WALSINGHAM & GALLWEY *Shooting* (Badminton) II. 276 Double-barrelled Punt Gun: Bore 1¾ in.; weight, 200 lbs.; length 9 ft. 6 in. 1892 C. R. B. BARRETT *Essex* 29 The punt-gun was hoisted out from the little cabin. 1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 2754 Colonel Hawker was the first *punt gunner in Great Britain. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Dec. 2/2 A man needs to be uncommonly strong and hardy to pursue *punt-gunning without endangering his health. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xx. (1894) 165 Unable to reach the bottom with the spear she had used as a *punt-pole in the shallower water. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 5/1 *Punt sailing is becoming quite a popular pastime on the Upper Thames, so much so that a Thames Punt Sailing Club has been started. 1900 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Jan. 8/3 These *punt-shooters are not as a rule naturalists. ..Their object is to kill wild fowl for the market. 1816 COL. HAWKER *Instr. Sportsmen* (1824) 367 Those, who fancy *punt-shooting such a dangerous amusement. 1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 2754 (*heading*) Hampshire Coast Punt Shooting. 1905 W. E. GEIL *Yankee in Pigmy Land* xiii. 194 The crossing of the swift Semleki in native dugouts propelled by *punt sticks. 1901 *Pall Mall G.* 7 May 10/1 Anglers attribute the absence of trout in their baskets and *punt-wells to the cold winds.

Punt (pʌnt), *sb.*² [ad. F. *ponte* (in both senses), 1718 in *Dict. Acad.*, or Sp. *punto* point.

The connexion of the two senses is obscure and disputed. Littré treats them as the same word, and refers both to Sp. *punto*. But Hatz.-Darm. treats the two senses as distinct words, taking *ponte* 'point' as ad. Sp. *punto*, but *ponte* 'the player against the bank' as a deriv. of *ponter*, PUNT *v.*², app. unconnected with *punto*, and of unknown origin. English writers have in general identified them.]

1. = PUNTER¹ 1.

1704 D'URFEY *Hell beyond Hell* 94 Th' Assembly meets, and on the board, Scatters, like Jove, the dazling hoard: Salutes the Punts with Bows and Dops. [1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 44 Each ponte is furnished with a livret or book, containing a suit of thirteen cards.] 1850 [see sense 2].

2. In the game of faro: A point.

1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* 338 Terms used at Faro. *Ponte* or *Punt*, a Point. The punter or player.

Punt, *sb.*³ [Goes with PUNT *v.*³] An act of punting.

1. *Football* (Rugby). A kick given to the ball dropped from the hands, before it reaches the ground. (Cf. DROP-KICK, PLACE-KICK.)

1845 *Rules Footb. Rugby School* § 7 Kick out must not be from more than .. twenty-five yards [out of goal] if a punt, drop, or knock on. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v. 109 The mysteries of 'off your side', 'drop kicks', 'punts', 'places', and the other intricacies of the great science of foot-ball. 1881 *Laws Rugby Union* § 28 A Fair Catch is a catch made direct from a kick or a throw forward, or a knock on by one of the opposite side, or from a punt out or a punt on.

2. *transf.* An upward jerk. *rare.*

1897 KIPLING *Capt. Cour.* iv. 85 A grunt and squeal of the windlass; a yaw, a punt, and a kick, and the *We're Here* gathered herself together to repeat the motions.

Punt, *sb.*⁴ *Glass-making.* = PUNTY 1, PONTIL.

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 171 At this stage another implement, called a punt or pontil is brought into use. This is a solid iron rod of a cylindrical form smaller and lighter than the tube used for blowing.

Punt, *sb.*⁵ [cf. PUNTY 2.] The hollow at the bottom of a wine-bottle: = KICK *sb.*² 1.

1863 T. G. SHAW *Wine, Vine, & Cellar* xxiii. 363 To label each bottle..in large letters..on a piece of paper..gummed into the punt or hollow part of the bottom of the bottle.

Punt (pʌnt), *v.*¹ [ad. F. *ponter*, in same sense (in *Dict. Acad.* 1718); according to Hatz.-Darm., of unknown origin. Cf. PUNT *sb.*²] *intr.* At certain card-games, as basset, faro, and baccarat: To lay a stake against the bank.

1706 [implied in PUNTER¹]. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 323 ¶ 12 From Eleven at Night to Eight in the Morning Dream'd that I punted to Mr. Froth. 1715 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Basset-table* 68 Wretch that I was! how often have I swore, When Winnall tallied, I would punt no more. 1738–9 *Act* 12 *Geo. II*, c. 28 § 3 Every person .. who shall ..play, set at, stake, or punt at..ace of hearts, pharaoh, basset, and hazard. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 360 Punting for half crowns at a neighbouring hall. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* II. xi, I shall punt low, and never lose more than a guinea a night.

b. *slang* and *colloq.* To bet upon a horse, etc.

1873 [implied in PUNTER¹ 2]. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 2/1 Resolving to punt, I selected a horse which was given as the favourite. 1898 *Re ecce* 4 Sept. 11/4 (Farmer) While Paul is punting with the outside book-makers.

Hence **Pu·nting** *vbl. sb.*¹

1797 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 332 The information charged her with unlawfully playing, staking and punting at the game of Faro. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* x, What must have been the venerable Queen Charlotte's mind when she heard ..of his punting at gaming-tables?

Punt, *v.*[2] [f. Punt *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To propel (a punt or other boat) by thrusting a pole against the bottom of the river, etc.; to propel or shove off, in the manner of a punt. Formerly called *poling*: see Pole *v.* 6.

1816 Sir H. Douglas *Milit. Bridges* 45 The pontoons are rowed or punted to their respective stations. 1863 Dicey *Federal St.* II. 116 She [*sc.* a raft] got aground, and had to be punted off with poles. 1885 *Athenæum* 16 May 637/1 A young lady standing in a boat, which she punts from bank to bank.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* To propel a punt, or any boat in the manner of a punt; = Pole *v.* 6 b.

1846 Landor *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 274 Will Shakespeare and another were sitting in the middle, the third punted. 1847 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 275, I .. punted up to a single goose .. and killed him. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* iv. 100 Others are punting over the small intersecting streams.

2. *trans.* To convey in a punt, or by punting.

1853 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* I. ix, They had just been punted over the river. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* viii. 334 Two Makubas punted me several miles up the river.

Hence **Pu·nting** *vbl. sb.*[2]; also *attrib.*

1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xxi. 418 They preferred punting to paddling. 1870 *Daily News* 10 Oct., 50 years ago, when it was not the fashion to regard .. the Nile as a punting and canoeing stream. 1875 Helps *Soc. Press.* xx. 290 The punter, very nearly got upset, holding on stoutly to his punting-pole when it stuck in the mud. 1888 *Rowing Almanack* 189 Rules and Regulations for Punting, by the Thames Punting Club.

Punt, *v.*[3] [Goes with Punt *sb.*[3] History obscure: prob. in origin a dialect word.

In Northamptonsh., *punt* appears as a variant or modification of *bunt*, a word widely used in midland and southern dialects, from Cheshire to Kent, and Devon to E. Anglia, in the sense 'to push, butt, strike with the head, horns, or feet, to bump, raise, lift up'. Miss Baker's *Gloss. Northamptonsh. Words*, 1854, has *bunt* 'to kick or strike with the feet', *punt* 'to push with force, to raise by a push; to push with the head as a calf does a cow'. These words appear to be nasalized variations of Butt and Put (in its original sense), prob. of onomatopœic origin or modification.]

1. *Football* (Rugby). *trans.* To kick (the ball), after dropping it from the hands, before it reaches the ground. Also *absol.*

1845 *Rules Footb. Rugby School* § 5 *Try at goal*..The ball when punted must be within, when caught without, the line of goal. 1855 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 2/8 Bowen secured [the ball] and punted it into touch in the home twenty-five. 1889 *Pauline* VIII. 36 From the scrummage..Houseman obtained the ball and..passed to Turner, who punted into touch.

b. To get (a goal) by punting: see Punted *ppl. a.*[2]

2. To strike, hit, knock. *rare.*

1886 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 52 To see a stout Flamand of fifty or thereabouts solemnly punting, by the aid of a small tambourine, a minute india-rubber ball, to another burgher of similar aspect, which is the favourite way in which all ages and sexes take exercise on the *digue*. 1899 Kipling *Stalky* 174 M'Turk's knee in the small of his back cannoned him into Stalky, who punted him back.

Hence **Pu·nting** *vbl. sb.*[3]

1893 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 2/6 Cambridge..got further towards the Oxford line by the aid of Neilson's punting. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 250/1 This 'punting into touch' is a very favorite means of gaining ground.

Pu·nt-about. *Football.* [f. Punt *v.*[3] + About *adv.*] The kicking of a ball about for practice at odd times; also, a football used for this.

1845 *Rugby Misc.* 178 The impatience with which place-kicking is..regarded at punt-about. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. v, 'Hurrah! here's the punt-about,—come along and try your hand at a kick'. The punt-about is the practice ball, which is just brought out and kicked about anyhow from one boy to another.

‖ **Punta·l.** *Obs.* Also 6 (*anglicized*) **Pointall.** [a. Sp. *puntal*, f. *punto* point.] Properly, the name of a block-house on a point of sand at the entrance into the harbour of Cadiz; extended to a similar defensive work elsewhere; in Eng. usually plural, and treated as a common noun.

1587 *Spanish War* 1585–7 (Navy Records Soc. XI. 163) The White Lion being commanded..to ride as near to Puntales [*MS.* Pointall] as might be. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3845/2 There were in Cadiz Bay 3 or 4 French Men of War.., who retired above the Puntals before the Entrance. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 197 To ride without the town of Callao, out of the command of the puntals or castles there. 1745 Tindal *Contin. Rapin* III. xxvi. 569/1 The French men of war, and the gallies, that lay in the bay [of Cadiz], retired within the puntals.

Punted (pu·ntĕd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Punt *sb.*[1] and *v.*[2] + -ed.] **a.** Frequented by punts. **b.** Propelled as, or conveyed in, a punt.

1847 Alb. Smith in *Illustr. Lond. News* 12 June 374 Upon the punted Thames a fisher wight Is watching where his float is idly dangling. 1887 J. Ashby Sterry *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 23 And as the white sail passed along, A punted Poet sang this song!

Pu·nted, *ppl. a.*[2] *Football.* [f. Punt *v.*[3] + -ed[1].] Obtained by punting: see Punt *v.*[3] 1 b.

1864 *Field* 3 Dec. 386/3 The School claimed a 'punted' goal, which, by the rules of High House is not allowed to count.

Puntee, variant of Punty 1.

Puntel, var. Pontil [cf. Sp. *puntel*].

1864 in Webster s.v. *Pontee.*

Punter[1] (pu·ntəɹ). [f. Punt *v.*[1] + -er[1].]

1. A player who 'punts' or plays against the bank at certain card-games: see Punt *v.*[1]

1706 Phillips (ed. 6), *Punter*, a Term us'd at the Game of Cards call'd *Basset*. 1781 G. Selwyn *Diary* 22 June, I .. called in at Brooks's..Hare in the chair: the General chief Punter, who lost a 1000. 1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* (Faro) 335 The banker turns up the cards..The punter may at his option set any number of stakes..upon one or more cards chosen out of his livret [a suit of 13 cards, with four others called *Figures*]. 1891 Hoffmann *Baccarat* 13 The player on his [the croupier's] right, who for the time being is dealer, or 'banker'. The other players are punters.

2. *transf.* A small professional backer of horses; also, a gambler in stocks and shares.

1873 in *Slang Dict.* 1884 *Graphic* 15 Nov. 507/2 Many 'punters' anxious to retrieve past losses. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Feb. 6/1 The punter, having no longer the company's daily traffic returns..to play with. 1903 M^c^Neill *Egregious English* 185 Round it there has grown up a specious and parasitical finance which is rapidly transforming the English into a nation of punters.

Pu·nter[2]. [f. Punt *v.*[2] + -er[1].] In earlier use, one who goes fishing or shooting in a punt; often = *punt-gunner*; later, one who punts or manages a punt.

1814 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 91 All over Poole harbour..according to report of punters..the same..scarcity prevailed. 1886 Walsingham & Gallwey *Shooting* (Badm. Libr.) II. 243 The wildfowl shooter who uses a punt and swivel-gun is known as a 'punter' or 'puntsman'. 1906 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 6 Pangbourne, the sylvan haunt of the Thames angler, the summer retreat of the Saturday-to-Monday punter.

Puntiglio, -ilio, etc., obs. ff. Punctilio.

Puntil, variant (in Dicts.) of Pontil.

†**Puntilion.** *Glass-making. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. obs. It. *pontiglio, punteglio*: cf. Punctilio.] = Pontil, Punty 1.

1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 42 Small..bubbles of glass..being crack'd off from the Puntilion whilst very hot.

Punting, *vbl. sb.*: see Punt *v.*[1], [2], [3].

Puntion, obs. form of Puncheon[2].

Puntist (pu·ntist). [f. Punt *sb.*[1] + -ist.] One who practises punting; = Punter[2].

1894 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 6/4 Our leading amateur lady puntist. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 9 July 7/6 The ever-increasing number of puntists to be seen afloat..on the Thames.

Puntman (pu·ntmăn). Pl. **-men.** [f. Punt *sb.*[1] + Man *sb.*[1]] = Puntsman, Punter[2].

1863 in C. W. Hatfield *Hist. Notices Doncaster* (1866) I. 94 A puntman .. stalking to a flock of wild-ducks in the twilight. 1894 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 5/2 In the early part of the eighteenth century a puntman named John Reeves, at Essex Stairs, near the Temple, gained a good living by taking anglers out in his boat.

Punto[1] (pu·ntō). Also 6–8 (in senses 1–3) puncto. [a. It. or Sp. *punto*:—L. Punctum.]

†1. A small point or detail; an atom, particle, jot; a moment, instant. (In first quot. with play on sense 3). *Obs.*

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. vii, It must be done like lightning..'Tis nothing, and 't be not done in a—*punto*! 1623 Abp. Williams *Let. to Buckhm.* in Hacket *Life* (1692) I. 150 This..is expected to the utmost *punto*. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 82 He will no more surpass one Puncto of Time.

†2. A small point of behaviour: = Punctilio 5.

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 69 Amongst souldiers that stand much upon their Punctos. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 3 Where that [reputacion] is not, it must be supplied by Puntos and Complementes. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xiv, The Neapolitane Gentry, who stand so on the puntoes of their honour, that they preferre robbery before industry. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 119 Every body..begged I would not put a meer puncto to orders in the balance against such a prospect. 1766 Smollett *Trav.* xv. I. 249 Establishing a punto, founded in diametrical opposition to common sense and humanity.

b. Phr. *In punto* = in point (Point *sb.*[1] D 4 a).

1616 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass* IV. iv, And do they weare Cioppino's all? *Wit.* If they be drest in *punto*, Madame.

†3. *Fencing.* A stroke or thrust with the point of the sword or foil. *Punto dritto*, a direct thrust. *Punto riverso*, a back-handed thrust; also adverbially = in the position for such a thrust. *Obs.*

[1595 Saviolo *Practise* I. Kij, Your dagger commaunding his Rapier, you maie giue him a *punta*, either *dritta*, or *riversa*.] 1596 Lodge *Incarn. Diuels* Wks. (Hunter. Soc.) IV. 23 His hat without a band, his hose vngartered, his Rapier *punto r'enverso*. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. iii. 26. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man. in Hum.* IV. vii, I would teach these nineteene, the speciall rules, as your *Punto*, your *Reuerso*, your *Stoccata*..till they could all play very neare, or altogether as well as my selfe. 1620 *Swetnam Arraign'd* I. ii, My rapier, swash..Ile put you to the Puncto presently. 1624 Ford *Sun's Darling* II. i, I'll drill you how to give the lie, and stab in the punto.

†4. A pricking pain: = Punction b. *Obs.*

1617 Cocks *Diary* 8 Feb. (Hakl. Soc.) 235 Mr. Totton fell into an extreme payne of puntos (or stitches).

5. *Glass-making.* = Pontil, Punty 1.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 582 (*Glass-making*) Another workman now applies the end of a solid iron rod tipped with melted glass, called a *punto*, to the nipple or prominence..and thus attaches it to the centre of the globe. *Ibid.*, An assistant nips it off from the *punto* with a pair of long iron shears, or cracks it off with a touch of cold iron.

†6. attrib. *Punto beard*, a pointed beard. *Obs.*

1659 Shirley *Hon. & Mammon* I. ii, I can looke upon your buffe And punto beard.

Punto[2] (pu·ntō). *Cards.* Also **ponto** (pō·ntō). [a. Sp. *punto* point.] (See quots.)

1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Ombre*, If either of the red Suits be Trump, the Ace of that Suit, call'd *Punto*, [is] the fourth [trump]. 1781 *Gentl. Mag.* LI. 616 *Punto* is the Spanish Ace [in Quadrille]. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 120 Fourth, if the trump suit be red, comes the ace of the trump suit, called *Ponto*; if black there is no Ponto. 1878 H. H. Gibbs *Ombre* 13 In Diamonds and Hearts, when trumps, the Ace takes rank before the King. It is called Punto (pronounced Poon'to) in Spanish and English. Quadrille players sometimes call it, corruptly, Ponto.

Puntsman (pu·ntsmăn). Pl. **-men.** [f. *punt's*, gen. of Punt *sb.*[1] + Man *sb.*[1]; cf. *batsman*, etc.] = Punter[2].

1881 Greener *Gun* 531 It being the desire of puntsmen to pot as many birds as possible by one shot. 1882 Jefferies *Bevis* II. 30 The puntsman being too idle to bale till compelled, the space between thereal and the false bottom was full of water. 1886 [see Punter[2]]. 1904 Ld. Rosebery *Sp. at Glasgow* 5 Dec., In the history of every puntsman there comes a critical moment..when he has to make a decisive choice whether he will go overboard with the pole, or whether he will remain in the punt without the pole.

Punty, ponty (pu·nti). *Glass-making.* Forms: 7 ponte, 7–9 -ee, 9 **punty**, -ee, **ponty.** [app. ad. F. *pontil*: see Pontil.]

1. An iron rod used in glass-blowing: see quots. Called also Punt, Punto, Pointel, Pontil.

1662 Merrett in App. to tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* 364 *Ponte* is the Iron to stick the Glass at the bottom for the more convenient fashioning the neck of it. *Ibid.* 365 *Tower* is the Iron on which they rest their Pontee when they scald the Glass. 1843 G. Dodd *Days at Factories* 269 The whole was transferred from the tube to a rod called the 'punty'. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 483 A long iron rod called a ponty. 1876 Barff *Glass & Silicates* 90 The workman sits during this operation in a seat with arms, laying the pontee on them. 1883 H. J. Powell *Glass-Making* x. 56 The working rod or 'puntee'..is used for holding a vessel during the later stages of manipulation, by means of a seal of glass. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 133 A lad standing ready with an iron-holder, called a 'punty', slips it on to the end of the bottle..Held by the punty the bottle is taken to the leader of the party.

2. A round hollow made on a glass object to remove the mark made in breaking it off the punty-rod; hence, a small circular or oval hollow made as an ornamentation on glass.

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Supp. s.v., A glass decanter.. is said to be cut in punties when the ornamentation consists of dots or cup-like depressions, usually circular but sometimes oval.

3. *Comb.*, as *punty-mark*; **punty-iron, -rod,** †**punty-stake,** see quots.; **punty-sticker,** a workman who sticks a quantity of melted glass on the punty.

1662 Merrett in App. to tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* 364 *Pontee stake* is the Iron whereon the Servitors place the Irons from the Masters when they have knock'd off the broken pieces of Glass. 1839 Ure *Dict Arts* 582 The workman having..taken possession of the globe by its bottom or knobbed pole attached to his punty rod,..carries it to another circular opening, where he exposes it to the action of moderate flame. 1849 Pellatt *Glass Making* 101 Another workman then gathers upon a ponty-iron a small piece of Glass. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Ponty-sticker.* 1909 Julian A. Osler in *Let.* 3 Mar., To finish the glass neatly, a round hollow is made—not primarily as an ornament, but to remove the punty-mark.

Puntyvally, obs. (Sc.) f. Punctually (sense 2).

Puny (piū·ni), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 puney, 6–7 punie, punye, 7 punay, punee. [Phonetic spelling of Puisne, q.v.]

A. *adj.* †1. Junior; inferior in rank, subordinate: = Puisne *a.* 1, 1 b. *Obs.*

a 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 64 The officer before whom the Clerke is to take the essoyne, is the puny Justice in the common pleas. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 296 Appealing..from the lower house of punys Burgesses to the higher house of auncient Barons. 170. in Celia Fiennes *Diary* 278 The Lord High Steward askes ye Lords one by one beginning with the puny Lord, so to the highest. 1733 Swift *On Poetry* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 191 Put on the critick's brow, and sit At Wills' the puny judge of wit.

†2. Later, recent: = Puisne *a.* 2. *Obs.*

1628 Prynne *Cens. Mr. Cozens* 29 Composed by some vaine and illiterate Monkes of punie times. 1648 — *Plea for Lords* 373 No precedents of puny date within time of memory. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt.* II. Pref. A 2 b, Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of Parliament..were not knowne nor heard of till punier times than these.

†3. Raw, inexperienced; that is a novice or tyro.

1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 36 How the yong whelpe of Talbots raging wood, Did flesh his punie-sword in Frenchmens blood. 1602 Herring tr. *Oberndoerffer's Anat.* A iij b, No Commander will prefer the punee and fresh-water Souldier before the auncient and well-disciplined Warriour. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* i. 21 These terrors may disturb some small pretenders and puny novices. 1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* (1718) 244 Neither do I think it half so bad as these puny marriners tell us.

4. Of inferior size, force, or importance; minor; petty, weak, feeble; small, diminutive, tiny.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 86 Arme, arme my Name: a punie subiect strikes At thy great glory. 1596 — *Merch. V.* III. iv. 74 And twentie of these punie lies He tell, That men shall sweare I haue discontinued schoole Aboue a twelue moneth. 1692 E. Walker *Epictetus' Enchir.* viii, The puny loss shall not disturb your mind. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1739 (1831) I. 113 Some puny scribbler invidiously attempted to found upon it a charge of inconsistency. 1838 Emerson *Addr., Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 208 The great

idea, and the puny execution. 1898 G. W. Steevens *With Kitchener to Khartum* 139 The River was punier than ever and the belt of bush thin.

b. esp. of human beings and animals: Of small growth and feeble vitality; undersized and weakly.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v. ii. 244 Euery Punie whipster gets my Sword. 1647 Trapp *Comm.* 1 *Tim.* v. 1 Lash him not with the scourge of the tongue, as a puny-boy. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* 28 Muffet calls this Insect *Locustellum* or a puny-Locust. 1693 C. Mather *Wond. Invis. World* (1862) 125 He was a very Puny Man, yet he had often done things beyond the strength of a Giant. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 2203 Each flow'r, each leaf, with its small people swarm'd, (Those puny vouchers of Omnipotence!). 1875 Jowett *Plato, Rep.* Introd. (ed. 2) III. 39 They..did not wish to preserve useless lives, or raise up a puny offspring.

†**B.** *sb. Obs.*

1. One younger or more recent than another or others; a junior.

1565 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 94 Therefore S. Augustine saith, Deus docuit Petrum per posteriorem Paulum...Thus God instructed Peter by Paul his punie, that was called after him. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 324 The eldest..child shall succeed and inherit all; where nothing is reserved for Punies, but obedience. 1628 Jackson *Creed* IX. xviii. § 3 Much less did the ancient poets..borrow their fancies..from the Jewish rabbins, who were their punies.

2. A junior or recently admitted pupil or student in a school or university, or in the Inns of Court; a freshman. Also *fig.* or *allusively* (leading to sense 3).

1548 Patten *Exped. Scotl.* L vj Like ye play in Robin Cooks skole, whear bicaus the punies may lerne thei strike fewe strokes, but by assent & appointement. 1590 J. Stockwood *Accidence* A j b, The Booke to the Punies and Petits of the Grammar Schoole. 1607 *Christmas Prince* (1816) 1 They whome they call Fresh-menn, Punies of the first yeare. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. i. § 19 As if vice now disdain'd to have any punies in its school.

3. A raw or inexperienced person; a novice, tyro.

1589 Nashe in Greene *Menaphon* Pref. (Arb.) 8 The idle vsage of our vnexperienst and illiterated punies. 1607 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* I. iii, I see thou'rt but a puny in the subtill Mistery of a woman. 1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. iv. § 23. 204 Punies in Logick, know that universall affirmatives are not simply converted. 1688 H. Wharton *Enthus. Ch. Rome* 55 He was no puny in this Art.

4. An inferior, a subordinate; a person of small account.

1579 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 61 [To reap] displeasure of my worshipfullist dearist frendes...Contempte and disdayne of my punyes and underlings. 1626 C. More *Sir T. More* 2, I..who know my selfe a verie puney in comparison of so manie famous men. 1658 Osborne *Jas. I*, 23 The Swis, though owners of brave actions, are yet so farre their Punies in the learning of trade. 1711 *Country-Man's Let. to Curat* 4 Sacheverell Himself is but a puny for an oculist in comparison of him.

b. A junior judge; = Puisne *sb.* 2.

1608 A. Willet *Hexapla in Exod.* 526 That the punies and inferiour Iudges should deliuer their opinion first.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) †**Pu·ny** *v. trans.*, to make puny or insignificant, to dwarf; **Pu·nyish** *a.*, somewhat puny; **Pu·nyism**, puny character.

1649 Cleveland *Epitaph* ii, To puny the Records of time By one grand Gygantick Crime. 1832 Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 865 Feeblish faces that must frown, punyish figures that must strut. 1791 Paine *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 70 The punyism of a senseless word like Duke, or Count, or Earl, has ceased to please.

Puny, obs. form of Punaise, bed-bug.

Punyard, obs. form of Poniard.

†**Pu·nye, punze,** *sb. Sc. Obs.* Also 4 poiné, punay. [a. F. *poignée*, in OF. also *puinnie, pugnie, puignie, -nee, puygnye*, etc. handful: = Pr. *ponhada*:—L. type **pugnāta*, f. L. *pugnus*, F. *poing* fist: see Poigne and -ade.] A handful of men (soldiers).

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3241 Þe kinges..seyd, gret schame hem was bifalle, þat Arthour wiþ a litel punay Hadde ydrinen hem oway. *Ibid.* 5905 Michel wonder had Leodegan, þat swiche a litel poine of man So fele in so litel þrawe So manliche had yslawe. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. viii. 129 Thai mycht on fors dissevyr that punze, Quhilk thaime assaltit thekyt with pavys hie.

Punye, punze, -zie (pŭ·nʸe), *v. Sc.* [ad. F. *poign-*, pres. stem of *poindre* to pierce: see Poin *v.*, Punge, and for the form cf. Sc. *cunze, cunzie*, Coin.] *trans.* To prick, pierce; to spur.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* v. 606 The prent off luff him punzeit at the last. *Ibid.* VII. 1198 The punzeand hed the plattis persyt rycht. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 164 His steed he punried wi' his heel.

Hence **Pu·nzie** *sb. Sc.*, a prick, a stab.

1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* 175 Strange! that ae punzie on the back Should sooner bring that carl to wrack.

Punze, Sc. var. Poygné *Obs.*, fight, skirmish.

Punzet, var. Poignet *Obs.*, a bracelet.

Punyness, variant of Puniness.

†**Pu·nyship.** *Obs.* Also 6 punie-, 6–7 puni-. [f. Puny + -ship.] The position, status, or character of a 'puny'; jniority; inferiority. Also with possessive as a mock title.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* v. (1887) 32 Reading..must needes acknowledge and confesse her puniship to writing. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 51 In the punieship or nonage of Cerdicke Sandes, when the best houses and walles there were of mudde. 1624 Br. Mountagu *Gagg* 18 Shall wee believe your Puniship or them? 1680 Hickeringill *Refl. Late Libel on Curse-ye-Meroz* 5 Undermining other mens good name, lest they should shine to eclipse and benight their twinckling Puny-ships.

Puoy, variant of Poy *sb.*[1] and [2].

Puozzolana, variant of Pozzolana.

Pup (pʊp), *sb.*[1] Also 8 pupp. [Shortened form of Puppy *sb.* Cf. Pup *v.*[1]

(Hence, *pup, puppy* are not parallel to *babe, baby, Tom, Tommy*, in which the form in *-y* is later and diminutive.)]

1. A young dog, a whelp, a young puppy. *In pup, with pup*: (of a bitch) pregnant.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 219 A Pupp with two months and one head. 1820 J. H. Reynolds *Fancy* (1906) 35 Farewell to bull, and stake, and pup. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxii. 66 A fine, promising pup, with four white paws. 1854 E. Mayhew *Dogs* (1862) 195 To discover whether a bitch is in pup. 1873 E. A. Freeman *Let.* 21 Dec. in Stephens *Life* (1895) II. vii. 78 We have also a big Newfoundland pup growing up.

2. *fig.* Applied contemptuously to a person.

In quot. app. with some allusion to Liripoop 2 (see also Lurry and Poop *sb.*[2]).

1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 16 Why haue you not taught some of those Puppes their lerrie?

3. Applied to the young of the fur seal.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Pup*,..a young seal. 1886 F. H. H. Guillemard *Cruise Marchesa* I. 196 The lamb-like bleat of a pup is audible above the rest. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 23/2 An inexperienced hunter..started out to kill his first seal and in some way managed to steal a hood pup, without alarming its parents.

4. (See quot.)

1904 Eliz. Robins *Magn. North* xvi. 285 'That's the pup where my claim is'. 'The what?' 'Little creek; call 'em pups here [on the Yukon in Alaska]'. *Ibid.* xvii. 297 Above the pup, on the right, there's a bed of gravel.

5. Phrase. *To sell* (any one) *a pup*, to swindle by selling something on its prospective value.

1901 *Daily Chron.* 4 May 5/2 There is a poetical phrase in our language, 'to sell a man a pup'. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Nov. 6/2 The consensus of military opinion is..that Colonel Swayne's disaster was due to the native levies 'selling him a pup'.

6. *Comb.*, as *pup-breeder*.

1905 Theodora Wilson (*title*) Our Joshua,..Octogenarian, Celebrity, and Pup-Breeder, According to me, his Wife.

Pup, *sb.*[2] *College slang.* Abbreviation of Pupil, humorously associated with Pup *sb.*[1] Cf. Cub *sb.*[1] 3.

1871 'M. Legrand' *Cambr. Freshm.* 343 He rushed off exultant to his Coach, whom he discovered surrounded by 'pups'.

Pup, *v.*[1] [Shortened f. Puppy *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To bring forth pups, to litter. Hence **Pu·pping** *vbl. sb.*, also *attrib.*

1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Dog*, If they are all over white; that is, pupp'd without any Spot upon them. 1787 Hunter in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 260 She pupped on the 24th of February 1787, and had six puppies. 1845 Youatt *Dog* xiii, The pupping usually takes place from the sixty-second to the sixty-fourth day. 1877 F. Whymper *Sea* I. ii. 40 The seals were landing in the coast, it being the pupping season.

Pup (pʊp), *int.* and *v.*[2] [Cf. *pup pup* in med.L., 8–9th c. (Du Cange).] Imitation of an inarticulate sound made with the lips; in quot. 1560 as a verb: = Pooh, Pooh-pooh.

1560 Neville *Let. to Throgmorton* in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1863) VII. iv. 294 The queen would pup with her lips: she would not marry a subject. 1599 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, *Eugenia.* 'Slight! an you laugh too loud, we are all discovered. *Simonides.* Nay, an I should be hanged, I cannot leave it. Pup! there 'tis. (Bursts into a laugh.)

Pup, obs. f. Poop *sb.*[1]; dial. f. Poop *v.*[1]

‖**Pupa** (piū·pă). Pl. **-æ.** [mod.L. (Linnæus *Syst. Nat.* 1758 I. 340), a use of L. *pūpa* girl, doll. Cf. Ger., Da. *puppe*, Sw. *puppa*, Du. †*poppe, pop, popje*, doll, nymph, chrysalis, = Romanic *puppa* doll.]

1. An insect in the third and usually quiescent state (of complete metamorphosis), preceding that of the imago or perfect insect; a chrysalis.

1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* iii. I. 67 The states through which insects pass are four: the egg; the larva; the pupa; and the imago. 1849 H. Miller *Footpr. Creat.* viii. 154 A mummy, in their apprehension, was simply a human pupa, waiting the period of its enlargement. 1868 Duncan tr. *Figuier's Insect World* I. 32 In another fortnight these pupæ become perfect insects.

b. A stage in the development of some other invertebrates, as cirripeds, holothurians.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 298 Other important alterations take place, during the passage of the locomotive pupa into the fixed young Cirripede. 1900 E. R. Lankester *Treat. Zool.* iii. 5 When the Auricularia assumes a barrel shape, before changing into a Holothurian.. the mouth has again passed up to the anterior pole, and the anus down to the posterior. This form is called the Pupa.

2. *Conch.* Name of a genus of pulmonate molluscs: a chrysalis-shell.

3. *attrib.* (See also Pupa-case.)

1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* iii. I. 68 Linné has called it the *pupa* state, and an insect when under this form a *pupa*. 1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 527 This is particularly the case in the Pupa state. 1862 *All Year Round* 13 Sept. 8 It assumes the pupa form, and is enclosed in a hard case, remaining motionless and to all appearance inanimate.

Hence **Pu·padom, Pu·pahood** (*nonce-wds.*), the condition of a pupa.

1893 E. A. Butler *Househ. Insects* 39 The grub.. passes very rapidly through the resting-stage of pupadom. *Ibid.* 169 It would..be just as devoid of influence as if it had died in pupahood.

Pu·pa-case. [f. prec. + Case *sb.*[2] 2 b.] The horny case or sheath of a pupa or chrysalis.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxi. 241 The wings.. remain attached to the puparium or pupa-case. 1841 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* xv. 300 The imprisoned dragon-fly splits its pupa-case along the back. 1895 Miall *Aquatic Insects* 176 The pupa-cases are fixed to the rocks in clusters, which resemble small wasps' nests.

Pupal (piū·păl), *a.* [f. Pupa + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a pupa; nymphal.

1866 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* xiii. (ed. 4) 530 The caterpillar or maggot, and cocoon or pupal stages. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 449 A quiescent pupal condition is interposed between the active larval and the active imaginal states. 1907 *Athenæum* 22 June 764/2 For seventeen years the pupæ of this species [of locust] remain underneath the ground...This long subterranean vigil is not necessarily one of usual pupal inaction.

Puparial (piupē·ə·riăl), *a.* [f. next + -al.] Of or pertaining to a puparium.

1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 665 The duration of the puparial stage is from a fortnight to three weeks.

‖**Puparium** (piupē·ə·riŭm). [mod.L., f. Pupa + -arium, after *herbarium, vivarium*, etc.] The coarctate pupa of some Diptera and other insects, the case of which is formed by the last larval skin.

1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* iii. I. 71 The envelope of cased-nymphs, which is formed of the skin of the larva.. may be conveniently called the puparium. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 665 The puparium is a dark brown or black, cylindrical segmented body.

Pupate (piū·pe·ĕt), *v.* [f. Pupa + -ate[3] 1.] *intr.* To become a pupa or chrysalis.

1879 in Webster Suppl. 1881 El. A. Ormerod *Man. Injurious Ins.* 15 Commonly they quit the leaves and pupate in the ground. 1902 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 394 If they lived long enough to pupate, the pupa perished.

Pupation (piupē·ʃən). [n. of action f. prec.] The formation of the pupa.

1892 *Circular Board Agric.* (*Raspberry Moth*), When the time arrives for pupation, the caterpillar scoops out a hole in the pith of the canes..in which it turns to a chrysalis. 1893 E. A. Butler *Househ. Insects* 29 After several moults, the time for pupation arrives.

†**Pu·p-barn.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [app. f. MLG. *puppe, pup*, MDu., MFris. *poppe*, Du., Fris. *pop* doll (ad. L. *puppa, pūpa* girl, doll, puppet) + *barn* Bairn.] ? A doll.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 294/1 A Puppe barne (*v. r.* Pwbarne) *popa, pupa, pupula*.

†**Pupe.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pupe* pupa.] = Pupa 1.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Pupe*, the name of the oviform nymphs of Lepidopterous insects. *Ibid.*, *Pupa*, a genus of land snails, so called from the resemblance of the shell to the pupe, or chrysalis of an insect. [Hence in Dicts.]

Pupelo (piupē·lo, piŭ·pĕlo). *U.S. local.* A name in New England for cider-brandy.

1851 S. Judd *Margaret* I. vii, There were five distilleries for the manufacture of cider-brandy, or what was familiarly known as pupelo. *Ibid.* viii, They drink pupelo and rum.

Pupiform (piū·pifōm), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *pūpiformis*, f. Pupa: see -form.]

1. Having the form or appearance of a pupa.

1897 *Naturalist* 75 The almost exactly pupiform [*printed* pupæform] shape of the typical *A[zeca] tridens*.

2. Resembling in shape a shell of the genus *Pupa*.

1854 Woodward *Mollusca* II. 166 *Cylindrella cylindrus*: ..shell cylindrical or pupiform, sometimes sinistral.

Pupigenous (piupi·dʒĭnəs), *a.* [f. L. *pūpa* + *-genous*, f. -gen I + -ous.] = Pupiparous.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pupigerous (piupi·dʒĕrəs), *a.* [f. Pupa: see -gerous.] Of a larva: Forming a Puparium; having the pupa enclosed within the last larval skin.

1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* II. 406 In the other group [of diptera], which are always pupigerous, the perfect insect escapes from the larval skin through a..circular opening.

Pupil (piū·pil), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 pupille, 6 -yll, 6–7 -ill, puple, 7– pupil. [a. F. *pupille* masc. and fem. (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *pūpillus, pūpilla* orphan, ward, minor.]

1. An orphan who is a minor and hence a ward; in *Civil* and *Sc. Law*, a person below the age of puberty who is under the care of a guardian.

1382 Wyclif *Jas.* i. 27 To visite pupilles [*gloss* that is, fadirles or modirles, or botbel, and widewes in her tribulacioun. 1487 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 177/2 Accioun & complaintis made be kirkmen wedowis orphanis & pupillis. 1530 Palsgr. 259/2 Puple within age, *pupille*. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 239 The French kyng.. claymed to haue the order and mariage of the yonge lady, as a pupille ward and orphane. 1615 Sylvester *Job Triumphant* xxiv, They pluck the Pupill from the tender Brest. 1754 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1761) I. viii. 168 The chancellor..was the guardian of all such minors and pupils as were the king's tenants. 1869 *Act* 32 & 33 *Vict.* c. 116 § 3 (Scotland) The judicial factor appointed to such pupil, minor, or lunatic.

2. One who is under a teacher or instructor; one who is taught by another; a scholar; a disciple.

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 1543 There is but one in al thuniuersitie, that when he was a young man was my pupill. 1605 *Stow's Ann.* 1427 The Earle of Worcester and the Lord Zouche who had beene his puples when they were brought vp in Cambridge. 1700 Wallis in *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 314 Every tutor with his pupills. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 6 This distinguished teacher..is said to have had a class of 2000 pupils. 1876 Grant *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. v. 161 The ordinance requiring the pupils of the grammar school

of Glasgow to speak Latin only. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I. 120 He took pupils to increase his income. 1894 Fowler *Adamnan* Intr. p. 78 Laisren was a pupil of St. Columba.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *appositive* (in sense 1): In the state of pupilage or nonage; under age, infant; also *fig.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. § 26 Francis the yong King was taken away hy death, and another pupill King crowned, euen Charles his younger brother, and ninth of that name. *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 27 Espying his time fitting, and the Soveraignty in the hands of a pupil Prince. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 57, I hate a pupil teacher, I endure not an instructer that comes to me under the wardship of an overseeing fist. 1659 Torriano, *Pupilla*, a pupil-woman. 1700 J. A. Astry tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 255 Fear was a necessary Tutor to this Pupil People. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* Sept. 103 The custody of his pupil children.

b. in sense 2, as *pupil-master*; *pupil-like* adj. and adv.; **pupil-room** (at Eton), the room in which a tutor takes his pupils; also, the preparation and other work done there by a pupil. See also Pupil-monger, -teacher.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, v. i. 31 Wilt thou, Pupill-like, Take thy Correction mildly, kisse the Rodde? 1766 *Let.* in *Hist. Hawtrey Fam.* (190.) I, Mr. Norbury used to sleep in his pupil-room in a press-bed. 1850 J. Struthers *Life* in *Poet. Wks.* I. p. xxxvii, The pupil-master was a remarkably quiet man. *c* 1860 W. Corv *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 577 He has done a good deal of extra work for me in pupil-room. 1899 A. Lubbock *Mem. Eton* i. 5 [He] was..allowed to roast them [chestnuts] over the pupil-room fire while pupil-room was going on.

Hence (from sense 2) **Pu·pildom, Pu·pilhood**, the condition of a pupil; **†Pu·piless**, a female pupil; **Pu·pilless** *a.*[1], without pupils.

a 1849 Poe *E. B. Browning* Wks. 1864 III. 424 During the epoch of his *pupildom in that school. *a* 1785 T. Potter *Moralist* II. 221 The *pupiless, the friend, the sensible and accomplished companion. 1854 E. Forbes *Opening Disc. in Nat. H. Chair* in Wilson & Geikie *Life* xv. (1861) 554 None who remained constant to the beautiful studies of his *pupilhood. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. x, Sometimes accompanied by his hopeful pupil; oftener, *pupil-less.

Pupil (piū·pil), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 -ill; and in L. form. [a. OF. *pupille* fem. (14th c. in Godef.) = It., Pr. *pupilla*, Sp. *pupila*; ad. L. *pūpilla* pupil of the eye, the same word as *pūpilla* female child (see prec.). Cf. Baby *sb.* 3.]

1. The circular opening (appearing as a black spot) in the centre of the iris of the eye, which expands or contracts in regulating the passage of light through it to the retina; the apple of the eye.

a. in Latin form.

[1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. vii. (1495) 112 The blacke of theye..is callyd Pupilla in latyn for smalle ymages ben seen therin. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 249 þe place þat is clepid pupilla, þat is þe poynt of þe iȝe.]

1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1027 They contract much their pupilla or sight-hole of the Eye. 1718 J. Chamberlayne *Relig. Philos.* I. xii. § 23 The Number of them [*sc.* rays] is much fewer than if they were immediately received in a greater Opening of the Pupilla without this hole.

β. in English form.

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 5 It [the Carbuncle] so warreth with the pupill or the eiesight, that it sheweth manifolde reflexions. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xx. 156 If beholding a candle we protrude either upward or downeward the pupill of one eye, the object will appeare double. 1685 Boyle *Eng. Notion Nat.* vii. Wks. 1772 V. 232, I consider then that what is called the pupil or apple of the eye, is not (as it is known) a substantial part of the organ, but only a round hole or window made in the uvea, at which the modified beams of light enter, to fall upon the chrystalline humour. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 388 The pupils of the eyes were much dilated. 1877 Black *Green Past.* ii, [Her eyes] were large and they had dark pupils.

2. *fig.* and *transf.*; in *Entom.* The dark central spot of an ocellus.

1599 Davies *Immort. Soul* 49 The Wit, the pupill of the soules clear eye. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 79 Beloculus is a white stone, having a black pupil. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xlvi. IV. 286 *Ocellus*, an eye-like spot in the Wings of many Lepidoptera, consisting of annuli of different colours, inclosing a central spot or pupil.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pupil change, contractor, dilator, reaction*; *pupil-contracting, -dilating* adjs.

1868 Garrod *Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 415 Medicines which act upon the eyes...Pupil Dilators (Mydriatics)...Pupil Contractors (Myosities). 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 775 The course of the pupil-dilating fibres is more circuitous. *Ibid.* VII. 87 Optic atrophy, failure of pupil reaction. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Dec. 1644 Such concomitant affections as muscular palsies and pupil changes.

Hence **Pu·pilless** *a.*[2], (of an eye) having no pupil.

a 1849 Poe *Berenice* Wks. 1864 I. 442 The eyes were lifeless and lustreless, and seemingly pupilless. 1881 E. Warren *Laughing Eyes* (1890) 81 The pupilless eyes of marble busts.

†Pupil (piū·pil), *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6-ell. [f. Pupil *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To treat as a pupil; to teach.

1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 28 Haue I seene thee Pupell such greene young things, and with thy counsell Tutor their wits? 1612 Heywood *Apol. Actors* I. 30 It becomes my juniority rather to be pupil'd my selfe then to instruct others.

Pupilabi·lity. *nonce-wd.* ?Pupillary nature.

In quot. with punning allusion to the pupils of the eyes.

1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IV. i, What can he mean by the lambent pupilability of slow, low, dry chat, five notes below the natural tone..unless..the voice..forces the eyes to approach not only within six inches of each other—but to look into the pupils?

Pupilage, pupillage (piū·pilėdʒ). [f. Pupil *sb.*[1] or L. *pūpill-us* + -age.]

1. The condition of being a minor or ward; the period of this condition; nonage, minority.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. x. 64 By meanes whereof their uncle Vortigere Usurpt the crowne during their pupillage. 1690 Locke *Govt.* II. viii. § 105 The Father..might thereby punish his transgressing Children even when they were Men, and out of their Pupilage. 1783 Burke *Affairs India* Wks. XI. 258 A measure..professing to relieve the Nabob from a state of perpetual pupilage. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* iii. 103 This protracted pupilage is needed by his moral nature.

b. *fig.* Said of the world, a country, etc.

1605 Daniel *Queen's Arcadia* Wks. (1717) 183 They live as if still in the golden Age, When as the World was in its Pupillage. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* III. xiv, Moses Law, by which we were kept in pupillage and minority. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 269 Thus the colonies are kept in a state of perpetual pupillage. 1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 329 The period when our language was in a state of pupillage.

2. The condition or position of being a pupil or scholar; pupilship.

a 1658 Cleveland *Gen. Poems* (1677) 61 Come all the Brats of this Expounding Age To whom the Spirit is in Pupilage. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 87 ? 10 To raise themselves from pupillage by disputing the propositions of their teacher. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. p. ii, At the period of the Duke's pupillage at Westminster school, there were annual town-and-gown conflicts between the scholars and the boys of Tothill Fields. 1882 Carpenter in *19th Cent.* Apr. 543 In the days of my medical pupillage the brewers' draymen were the terror of every hospital surgeon in London.

Pupil age. [f. Pupil *sb.*[1] 1 + Age *sb.*; app. due to erron. analysis of prec.] The age during which one is a pupil; minority; nonage.

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 106 Since the old dayes of goodman Adam, to the pupill age of this present twelue a clock at midnight. 1607 — *Cor.* II. ii. 102 His Pupill age Man-entred thus, he waxed like a Sea. 1631 Massinger *Emperor East* II. i, Your pupill age is pass'd, and manly actions Are now expected from you. 1817 Godwin *Mandeville* II. 92 You were..prepared at the pupil age of seventeen to play the part of a fox.

Pupilar, -ary, -ate: see Pupillar, etc.

Pupildom, -ess, -hood: see Pupil *sb.*[1]

Pupiled, Pupilize: see Pupilled, Pupillize.

Pupillage: see Pupilage.

Pupillar, pupilar (piū·pilăi), *a.*[1] [ad. L. *pūpillār-is* belonging to a pupil, orphan, or minor. Cf. F. *pupillaire*.] = Pupillary *a.*[1]

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 577 Charles I..estimated a House of Commons by its ancient standard, when—at best—in a pupilar and elementary state of transition. 1888 R. Garnett *Emerson* ii. 56 The young schoolmaster..for a season retrograded into the pupilar condition.

Pu·pillar, pu·pilar, *a.*[2] = Pupillary *a.*[2]

1887 A. M. Brown *Anim. Alkaloids* 53 In injecting them hypodermically, they determined pupilar dilatation.

Pupillarity, pupilarity (piūpilæ·rĭti). *Civil* and *Sc. Law.* [a. F. *pupillarité* (14th c.), ad. med.L. **pūpillārĭtās*, f. L. *pūpillār-is* Pupillar *a.*[1]: see -ity.] The state of being below the age of puberty; the period during which a person remains in this state.

1583–4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 641 His tutour..during the yeiris of his pupillaritie. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj., Stat. Robt. I* 29 Be reason the heire is within age (within the yeares of pupillaritie). 1754 Erskine *Prine. Sc. Law* (1809) 83 The stages of life principally distinguished in law are, *pupillarity*, *puberty* or *minority*, and *majority*. A child is under pupillarity from the birth till fourteen years of age, if a male, and till twelve, if a female. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* v, 'Very true, gudewife, .. we are *in loco parentis* to him during his years of pupillarity.' 1869 *Act* 32 & 33 *Vict.* c. 116 § 7 (Scotland) Demand..intimated to the Grantor, whether of full age or in pupillarity or minority. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* I. § 197 A minor who has passed the years of pupillarity shall have the assistance of a curator.

b. *loosely.* Childhood. *rare.*

1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LIX. 666 The deep-seated mischief of ..mispronunciation in a Cockney whose years of pupilarity have been passed on the spot of his birth.

Pupillary, pupilary (piū·pilări), *a.*[1] [ad. F. *pupillaire* (1409 in Godef.), or L. *pūpillāris* Pupillar *a.*[1]] a. Of or pertaining to a person in pupillarity. b. Belonging to a pupil or scholar.

Pupillary substitution (Rom. Law): nomination of a substitute to take on the death in pupillarity of an institute who had succeeded; in effect, a testament made by a father for his child living or posthumous, to take effect in the event of the latter dying under puberty and before he could make one for himself. (Muirhead *Inst. Gaius*, etc. 597.)

a. 1611 Cotgr., *Pupilaire*, Pupillarie, of or belonging to a Pupill. 1756 Nugent tr. *Montesquieu's Spir. Laws* I. xix. xxiv. (1878) 329 The testator..may leave the vulgar substitution..and put the pupillary into a part of the testament, which cannot be opened till after a certain time. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* lxv, Rosey was in a pupillary state..her duty was to obey the wishes of her dear Mamma. 1880 Muirhead *Ulpian* xxiii. § 8 A parent may make a pupillary substitution even to his disinherited children.

b. 1848 Lowell *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 2, I behold how those strains..bewitch the pupillary legs, nor leave to the pedagogic an entire self-control. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* iv 56 Scholarships and exhibitions are stipends enjoyed by students in the pupillary state.

Pu·pillary, pu·pilary, *a.*[2] [f. L. *pūpilla* Pupil *sb.*[2] + -ary: cf. prec. So mod.F. *pupillaire*.] Of or pertaining to the pupil of the eye.

1793 Young in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 178 The lateral parts of the pupillary margin of the uvea. 1807 — in *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 405 A brownish grey, which is of the deepest colour in the Pupilary Ring. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 836 The pupillary diameter is subject to a considerable range of variation.

Pupillate (piū·pilĕt), *a. rare.* Also **pupilate.** [ad. mod.L. *pūpillāt-us*, f. *pūpilla* Pupil *sb.*[2]: see -ate[2] 2.] = Pupilled.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pūpillātus*, applied to the wings of birds and of butterflies when they present circular spots of divers colours, representing..an eye, and in the centre of which exists a black spot resembling a pupil: pupillate.

†Pu·pillate, *v. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. L. *pūpillāre* + -ate[3].] *intr.* (See quot.) So **†Pupillo·nian** [L. *pūpillōn-em*], one who cries like a peacock.

1623 Cockeram, *Pupillate*, to cry like a Peacocke. 1600 Nashe *Summers last Will* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 132 This *Pupillonian* in the fooles coate shall haue a cast of martins, & a whiffe.

Pupilled, pupiled (piū·pild), *a.* [f. Pupil *sb.*[2] + -ed[2].] Having a central spot in the ocellus resembling a pupil; pupillate.

1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 421 *Noctua pupillata.* The pupilled Dart. 1895 A. G. Butler in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 19 Mar. 254 Small ocelli..touched with black, and pupilled with blue.

Pupilless[1, 2]: see Pupil *sb.*[1, 2].

Pupillize, pupilize (piū·pilәiz), *v.* [f. L. *pūpill-us* Pupil *sb.*[1] + -ize.] *intr.* and *trans.* To teach a pupil or pupils; to take pupils; to 'coach'. Hence **Pu·pillizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1822 J. Power *Let. to J. Lynes* 17 Jan. in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VIII. 634 He still continues at Clare Hall, and has been much engaged in pupillizing (as they call it at C.). 1844 J. T. Hewlett *Parsons & W.* xiii, Private pupilising was in vogue at that period. 1856 J. H. Newman *Callista* viii. 65, I am his bully, and shall pupilize him some day.

Pupillometer (piūpilp·mĭtәr). [f. L. *pūpilla* Pupil *sb.*[2] + -o)meter.] An instrument for measuring the size of the pupil of the eye. So **Pupillo·metry**, the measurement of the pupil of the eye.

1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.*, Pupillometer. 1899 *Nature* 18 May 72/1 Method for rapidly measuring the dimensions of small objects independently of their distance. Application to pupillometry and to laryngometry.

†Pu·pil-mo·nger. *Obs.* [f. Pupil *sb.*[1] + Monger.] One who makes it his business to take pupils; *esp.* a tutor at Cambridge University.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Northampt.* (1662) II. 291 He [J. Preston] was the greatest Pupil-monger in England in mans memory. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pupil-mongers*, tutors at the Universities, that have many Pupils, and make a Penny of them. 1773 W. Cole in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. A. 1 My learned Friend, Mr. Farmer, Fellow and Pupilmonger of Emanuel College.

So **†Pu·pil-mo·ngering** *vbl. sb.*

1833 Woadsw. *Let.* 17 June in Chr. Wordsw. *Mem.* (1851) II. 264 You are at an age when the blossom of the mind are setting, to make fruit; and the practice of pupil-mongering is an absolute blight for this process.

Pupilship (piū·pilʃip). [f. Pupil *sb.*[1] + -ship.]

1. The condition or position of being a pupil.

1581 Marbeck *Bk. Notes* 616 The Church of Israel was vnder the lawe..vnto the time of Christ, when she waxed strong, and then hir pupilship ended. 1879 W. Senior *Trav. & Trout in Antipodes* (1880) 84 To-day you commence your pupilship to me. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 6/3 Time was when pupilship at this school was by nomination.

2. A fund for the education of a pupil: see quot.

1861 J. E. Philipps *Mission. Pupils* 10 We require in addition to these missionary studentships, what I would call missionary pupilships—means for supporting and educating lads, in the time intervening between School and College.

Pupil teacher (piū·pil,tī·tʃәr). A boy or girl preparing to be a teacher, who spends part of the period of preliminary education in employment as a teacher in an elementary school under the supervision of the head teacher, and concurrently receives general education either from him or in some place of higher education.

The system was introduced into England from Holland in 1839–40, the pupil teachers being originally bound as apprentices, a plan which came to an end after 1870. The system has undergone many changes; its history up to 1907 is told at length in a *Memorandum on the history and prospects of the Pupil-Teacher system*, issued by the Board of Education in that year.

1838 Dr. Kay in *4th Ann. Rep. Poor Law Comm.* App. B. No. 3. 250 In the normal school at Haarlem..certain of the most intelligent scholars..were selected to be trained to the occupation of teachers...Those pupil teachers would constantly acquire a greater degree of skill and knowledge. 1846 *Min. Comm. Counc. Educ.* 21 Dec., To carry into execution the Minute of the Committee of Council on Education of the 25th day of August 1846, respecting the Apprenticeship of Pupil Teachers. [In the Minute of 25 Aug. called 'Apprentices'.] 1858 J. Payn *Foster Brothers* x, The plan of pupil teachers was then in its infancy. 1861 M. Arnold *Pop. Educ. France* 108 Pupil-teachers—the sinews of English primary instruction, whose institution is the grand merit of our English State system, and its chief title to public respect. 1884 *Chr. World* 19 June 453/2 The pupil-teacher, as a rule, we fear, learns little and teaches less. 1907 [see b].

b. *attrib.*, as *pupil-teacher system*, etc.; **pupil-teacher centre**, a central institution where the pupil-teachers of a town or locality may receive

their general education. (Introduced as '*Central Classes*' about 1874; much developed 1888–98.)

1897 *Daily News* 13 Jan. 5/3 A Committee to inquire into the working of the pupil-teacher system in England and Wales. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Apr. 2/2 It should be noted that the London School Board have just had surcharged the cost of their pupil-teacher training-centres. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 29 Nov. 6/6 A compulsory subject..for pupil-teacher candidates. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 July 2/1 There are, at this moment, some 20,000 pupil-teachers, of the ages 16 to 18, attending institutions called pupil-teachers' centres. 1907 *Memo. on Pupil-Teacher syst.* § 50 Obviously it would not be possible to drop the Pupil Teacher system as a source for the supply of adult teachers.

¶ 'Pupil teacher' in Milton: see PUPIL *sb.*1 3 a.

Hence **Pupil-tea·cherdom**, the body or institution of pupil-teachers; **Pupil-tea·chership**, the post or office of a pupil-teacher; **Pupil-tea·chery**, the work or position of a pupil-teacher.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 June 3/1 How can you complain about the teachers..now that we've opened *pupil-teacher-dom to all alike? 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 122 If I could not get a *pupil-teachership in some London school.. I could stay with you and be governess to Georgina and Myrtle. 1890 W. E. HENLEY *Views & Rev.* (1892) 132 Herself [George Eliot], too, has been variously described: as 'Apotheosis of *Pupil-Teachery'.

‖ **Pupipara** (piupi·pără), *sb. pl. Entom.* [mod. L., neuter pl. of *pūpipar-us* bringing forth pupæ (f. *parĕre* to bring forth).] A division of *Diptera* in which the young are born in, or ready to pass into, the pupal state. Also called *Nymphipara*.

1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* iii. 41 The case of the so-called Pupipara not constituting a true exception. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 259 The complete fusion of the ventral chord into one somewhat long knot, in the parasitic Pupipara.

Hence **Pupiparous** (piupi·părəs) *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Pupipara*; producing or bringing forth young already advanced to the pupal state.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxix. 65 *Pupiparous*, continuing in the matrix of the mother during the larva state, and coming forth in that of *pupa*. 1835, 1844 [see NYMPHIPAROUS]. 1856 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 311 Pupiparous insects suck the blood of mammals and birds.

‖ **Pupivora** (piupi·vŏră), *sb. pl. Entom.* [mod. L. neuter pl. of *pūpivor-us* devouring pupæ.] A division of hymenopterous insects containing those, such as the Ichneumon flies, which deposit their eggs in the larvæ of other insects, chiefly *Lepidoptera*. Hence **Pu·pivore** [as in F.], a member of the *Pupivora*; **Pupivorous** (piupi·vŏrəs) *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Pupivora*; devouring the pupæ of other insects; parasitic on pupæ.

The name *Pupivora* was introduced by Latreille 1806–9, as that of his second family of Hymenoptera. They correspond nearly to the *Entomophaga* of Westwood.

1836 SMART, Pupivorous. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., Pupivores, *Pupivora*.

Puple, obs. form of PEOPLE, PUPIL *sb.*2

Publish(e, -is(e, -ish(e, etc., obs. ff. PUBLISH.

Publicke, -ik, -ique, obs. ff. PUBLIC.

Pupoid (piū·poid), *a. Conch.* [f. PUPA + -OID.] = PUPIFORM 2; akin to the genus *Pupa*.

Puppe: see PUP *sb.*1 2; obs. form of POOP *sb.*1

Puppet (pu·pĕt), *sb.* Also 6 pupette, puppette, 6–8 puppit, 7 pupet. [A later form of POPPET, q. v., which has lost some senses and developed others, and has generally a more contemptuous connotation.]

1. A contemptuous term for a person (usually a woman): cf. POPPET *sb.* 1; but in sense app. associated with 2 or 3 below: a dressed up 'mere doll' or figure of a woman.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 69 If she be faire, then a spectacle to gaze on; if foule, then a simpring puppet to wonder on. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 39 Is it not a shame, that women..should make themselves such pictures puppets and peacocks as they do? 1661 EVELYN *Tyrannus* 11 A Fregat newly rigg'd kept not half such a clatter in a storme, as this Puppets Streamers did when the Wind was in his Shrouds. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xv, A pretender..to the favour of the scornful puppet [Catharine]. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. vi. 102 But tell me now, ye curséd puppets, Why do ye stir the porridge so?

2. A figure (usually small) representing a human being; a child's doll; = POPPET *sb.* 2. With quot. 1837, cf. POPPET *sb.* 2 b. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 46 The rootes are..made like litle puppettes and mammettes which come to be sold in England in boxes. 1583 *Rates of Customs* D viij, Puppets or Babies for Children the groce vis. viij*d*. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* II. II. xxi, Having noted how Lactantius compared the Idols of the Heathen to the little Puppets that little Girls used to play with, and that the said Idols were but great Puppets for old Fools to play with. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 500 P 3 The motherly airs of my little daughters when they are playing with their puppets. 1837 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Leech of Folkest.*, Where did you get this pretty doll ..? asked Susan, turning over the puppet. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ii, I looked upon it as a sort of doll—a puppet.

† **b.** Contemptuously applied to an image or other material object which is worshipped; an idol; = POPPET *sb.* 2 c. Also *fig. Obs.*

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. x. 215 Thei [Tartars] make theim selues litle pupettes of silke or of felte, ..and do them muche reuerence. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 56 At each end [of the tomb] was placed a Puppet or Pagod to protect it. 1664 [see 2]. 1809 COLERIDGE *Sibyll. Leaves, Tombless Epitaph*, The hollow puppets of a hollow age, Ever idolatrous, and changing ever Its worthless idols.

3. A human figure, with jointed limbs, moved by means of strings or wires; *esp.* one of the figures in a puppet-show; a marionette; = POPPET *sb.* 3.

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Gesticulator*, he that playith with puppettes. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 931 Like as a Puppit placed in a play, Whose part once past all men hid take away. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 257, I could interpret betweene you and your loue: if I could see the Puppets dallying. 1667 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 61 They are but as your *Automata*, those artificial Machines or Images called Puppits. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. xii, You look like a puppet moved by clockwork! 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* vii. (1819) 70 The adjustment of the wires and strings by which a puppet is moved.

b. *fig.* A person (usually one set up in a prominent position) whose acts, while ostensibly his own, are suggested and controlled by another; = POPPET *sb.* 3 b. (Cf. 9 a, below.)

[1550: see POPPET *sb.* 3 b.] 1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1621) E iv, Those Puppets..that speake from our mouths, those Anticks garnisht in our colours. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 25 To make the people see..that their Plantagenet was indeed but a puppit, or a Counterfeit. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 81 He hoped by keeping the memory of Simnel's imposture, to discredit the true duke of York, as another puppet, when ever he should really appear. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa* Introd. 194 God's puppets, best and worst, Are we. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. § 3. 206 Charles remained for some while a puppet in the hands of Herbert.

† **c.** A living personator in dramatic action; an actor in a pantomime. *Obs.*

a 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV* Induct., *Bohan.* What were those Puppits that hopt and skipt about me yeer whayle [= erewhile]? *Ober.* My subiects. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 39 You come with Letters against the King, and take Vanitie the puppets part, against the Royaltie of her Father. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Play-Ho. to Lett* I, All the dry old Fools of Bartholomew Fair are come to hire our house,..numberless Jack-puddings: the new motion men of Norwich, Opera-Puppets. [1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. ii. § 19 All the absurdities of the puppet-show, except the discourses, are retained in the pantommes, the difference consisting principally in the substitution of living puppets for wooden ones.]

† **4.** A little dog; a whelp; = PUPPY 1, 2. *Obs.*

1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 147 The great curres..the litle puppets. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 336 She replied, Persa was dead; meaning her whelp or puppet. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. ix. 183/2 Whelpes, or Puppits, are..whelped blind.

† **5.** = POPPET *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

a 1619 FLETCHER *Wit without M.* II. ii, A maide makes conscience of halfe a Crowne a weeke for pinnes and puppits.

6. A lathe-head; = POPPET *sb.* 5.

1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Turning* I. 207 Then set your Puppets, and wedge them tight up. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. viii. 356/2 The Puppets, are the square peeces of wood..which have the..Iron Pinns in, upon which the work is turned. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 208 Upon a strong table of wood..are fixed three cast-iron puppets or uprights.

† **7.** *Naut.* (See quot.) (Cf. POPPET *sb.* 6.)

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 8 *Screws*, bed or barrel, for raising the heads of large masts.., are made of elm, and consist of two puppets, a bed, and a sole: the puppets are four feet nine inches long, have their lower parts round.., and are cut with a screw; their..head, is larger, and is either eight-square or round.

† **8.** A pupa. (Employed to render Du. *popken*.)

1670 *Phil. Trans.* 2079 (Acct. of Swammerdam's *Hist. Insect. Generalis*, Utrecht, 1669) The manner how the Worms and Caterpillars turn into Puppets [Swammerdam 24, De maner op welke de Wurmen ende de Rupsen in Popkens veranderen]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Puppets.. the name given by Swammerdam to the nymphæ of animals, which he distinguishes from the chrysalises by this simple name, calling these the *gilt puppets*, from their golden colour.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Appositive (in senses 3 and 3 b): That is a puppet, *lit.* and *fig.*; managed by the will of another.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 196 He is but a Puppet Saint, that moves he knows not how. 1715 ROWE *Lady J. Grey* IV. i, Their puppet queen reigns here. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xxiii. 286 She very much reminds us of those puppet-heroines, for whom the showman contrives to dialogue without any skill in ventriloquism. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 299 Scotland would have been a smaller Poland, with a puppet sovereign, a turbulent diet, and an enslaved people.

b. General attrib. uses and Combs. (chiefly in sense 3): 'of a puppet or puppets', as *puppet-body, -drama, -fight, -land, -maker, -mover, -prompter, -stage, -string, -teacher, -theatre, -work*; *puppet-like* adj. and adv.; **puppet-man, -master**, the manager of a puppet-show. Also PUPPET-SHOW, PUPPET-VALVE, etc.

1870 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* (1898) 62 What silly *puppet-bodies danced on strings. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. ii. § 19 The subjects of the *puppet-dramas were formerly taken from some well-known and popular stories. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* 265 The dolls threw stones behind them, and other dolls forthwith arose to people *puppetland. 1611 COTGR., *Poupetier*, a babe-maker, or *puppet-maker. 1731 SWIFT *Strephon & Chloe* 285 From yonder *puppet man inquire, Who wisely hides his wood and wire. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* v. v. (1631) 96 Fidlers, Rushers, *Puppet-masters, Juglers. 1745 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XII. vi, The landlady.. fell foul on both her husband and the poor *puppet-mover. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 312 With limbs of British oak and nerves of wire, And wit that *puppet-prompters might inspire. 1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 236 Comes some superfluous humour of ours..and erects a *puppet-stage, or some such ridiculous idle childish inuention. 1842 E. MIALL in *Nonconf.* II. 857 [The human understanding] is destined to higher ends than to be a sort of *puppet-string in the hands of state ecclesiastics. 1602 DEKKER *Satiromi.* 93 Hold, silence, the *puppet-teacher speakes. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. 224 The rude transportable *puppet theatres in which Goethe first saw Faust represented. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 102 Th'are very Men, not Things That move by *Puppet-work and Springs.

Hence † **Pu·ppet** *v.*, (*a*) *intr.* to play the puppet (sense 1 or 3 c); (*b*) *trans.* to dress like a puppet (? sense 1); **Pu·ppetdom, Pu·ppethood, Pu·ppetism** (*nonce-wds.*), the condition of a puppet (sense 3 b); **Puppe·tical** *a.*, pertaining to a puppet.

c 1620 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Trag. Barnavelt* II. ii, Good Ladies, no more Councells: This is no time to *puppet in. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. viii. (1718) 277 Whom thy fond indulgence decks And puppets up in soft, in silken weeds. 1891 ELIZ. R. PENNELL in *Mary Wollstonecr.'s Rights Wom.* Introd. 23 Not to substitute for the old sham sensibility of *puppetdom the new sham sexlessness of emancipation. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Sept. 369/2 The dethronement or reduction to *puppethood of native dynasties. 1759 *Compl. Let.-writer* (ed. 6) 225 My Punch (to use a *puppetical expression). 1801 LD. CAMPBELL *Let.* Apr. in *Life & Corr.* (1881) I. 69 The intimacy between him [Addington] and Pitt continues as great as ever, and no doubt of his *puppetism any longer remains. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 120 It was then..that the idea of puppetism came into his mind.

Pu·ppet-clack. [Cf. CLACK *sb.* 5.] = PUPPET-VALVE.

1744 DESAGULIERS *Exper. Philos.* II. 472 If the Steam is stronger than you want, it may lift up the Valve, and go out. This is commonly call'd the *Puppet Clack*. 1829 R. STUART *Anecd. Steam Engines* I. 188 The return of the water is prevented by the usual means of a puppet-clack, or valve. 1844 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 275/2 Stop the engine, open the puppet clack, and fill the boiler.

Puppet-head, variant of POPPET-HEAD.

Pu·ppetish, *a. rare.* Also 6 popetish. [f. PUPPET *sb.* + -ISH 1.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a puppet. (Cf. PUPPET 2 b.)

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* II. H iv, Holye water makyng, for procession and sensinge wyth other Popetish gaudes. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xxvi. 174 He began to raine strokes vpon the Puppetish Moorisme, ouerthrowing some, and beheading others.

† **Pu·ppetly,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 6 popetly, puppitly. [f. as prec. + -LY 1.] = prec.

c 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 17 You, Clargy,..With your latyne howrs, scimonyes, & popetly playes. 1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 267 This puppitly and peasantly cur [the Spaniel gentle]. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 448 Puppetly Idols lately consecrated to vulgar adoration.

Pu·ppet-play, *sb.* Also 7 poppet-play.

1. A play or dramatic performance acted by means, or with the aid, of puppets; usually with dialogue spoken by a concealed person or persons.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 292 My iuuective hath relation to such as count al Artes puppet-playes, and pretty rattles to please children, in comparison of their confused barbarous lawe. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. ii, And blow vp gamster, after gamster, As they doe crackers, in a puppet-play. 1633 R[OGERS] *Treat. Sacraments* I. 131 They make a mere apish Pageant and Poppet play of this Sacrament. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. v, What he lost to sharpers, and spent upon country dances and puppet-plays. 1850 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* xii. 339 Every stage, every table, every puppet-play scoffed at the puritans.

2. The playing or acting of puppets.

1591 NASHE *Pref. Sidney's Astr. & Stella* in G. G. Smith *Eliz. Crit. Ess.* (1904) II. 223 Let not your surfeted sight, new come from such puppet play, think scorne to turn aside into this Theater of pleasure. 1849 WHITTIER *Calef in Boston* 21 Of your spectral puppet play I have traced the cunning wires.

Hence **Pu·ppet-play** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to bring or drive by means of puppet-play or jugglery.

1649 *Trag. Massenello* 75 Do you not see yourselves puppet-plaid into a new war?

Pu·ppet-play·er. Also 6–8 poppet-. [f. PUPPET *sb.* + PLAYER.] † **a.** A performer in a pantomime (*obs.*). **b.** One who manages or exhibits a puppet-play.

1552 HULOET, Puppet plaier, *Circulator, Gesticulator.* 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Feb., The Isle du Palais..The front looking on the greate bridge is possess'd by Mountebanks, Operators, and Puppet-players. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Walk round Lond., Presbyt. Meeting-Ho.* (1709) 14 The Wire in the Finger of the Poppet-Player. 1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VII. 124 Italy, the native land..of modern puppetry, must.. at a very early period have sent her puppet-players abroad.

So **Pu·ppet-play·ing**, the performance of puppet-plays.

Puppetry (pu·pĕtri). Also 6 popatrye, popetry(e, -ie, 7 puppettry. [f. PUPPET + -RY.]

1. Mimic action or representation as of puppets; masquerade, mummery; false semblance, make-believe; artificial or unreal action; *spec.* applied to idolatrous or superstitious observances (in 16th c. often in form *popetry*, with play on *popery*).

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man, Duty of Kings*, 53 b, Let not oure most holy father make them no moare dronken with vayne names, with cappes of mayntenaunce, and like babels, as it were popetry for children. 1530 — *Answ. More* Wks. (1573) 256/1 No dumme popetrie or superstitious Mahometrie, but signes of the testament of God. 1549

LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 30 The Deuyl..his office is to hinder religion..to teach al kynde of popetrie. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 24–5 Dec., The pupetry in the Church of the Minerva [in Rome], representing the Nativity. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* 233 Whoe'er Turn with mild sorrow from the victor's car And the low puppetry of thrones, to muse On that blest triumph. 1872 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 55 Preconcerted pathos and puppetry of passion done to order.

2. Puppet-play; debased dramatic action.

1613 CHAPMAN *Rev. Bussy D'Ambois* I. C j b, Nay, we must now haue nothing brought on Stages, But puppetry, and pide ridiculous Antickes. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 252 The pageantries and puppetries of Bartholmew Faire. 1857 [see PUPPET-PLAYER]. 1879 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* iii. (1895) 182 Remove [Iago]..and we have but the eternal and vulgar figures of jealonsy and innocence, newly vamped and veneered and padded and patched up for the stalest purposes of puppetry.

†**3.** 'Get-up' or dress as of a puppet. *Obs.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. viii. 216 Now doth the body led by senceless will..Raue, talke idely as 'twere some deity Adorning female painted puppetry. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* II. i, With this language, Bold man of arms, shalt win upon her, donbt not, Beyond all silken puppetry.

4. Something compared to a puppet or set of puppets. †**a.** *pl.* False or pretended divinities. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* IV. ii. 157 The true God did vouchsafe them [the Romans] that increase of their Empire, when their own puppettries [*hii quos deos putant*] never did them a penyworth of good.

b. An unreal or artificial character in literary fiction; a set of such characters.

1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Artif. Comedy Last Cent.*, What was it to you if that..half-reality the husband was over-reached by the puppetry—or the thin thing..was persuaded it was dying of a plethory? 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* i, A great modern writer..groaned over his puppetry, that he dared not animate them..with the fires of positive brain-stuff. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Sept. 3/1 Fully furnished with the stage properties and puppetry of a Highland romance, but..singularly destitute of romantic atmosphere and colour.

Pu·ppet-show. Also 7 poppit-, 8 poppet-. [f. PUPPET *sb.* 3 + SHOW *sb.*] A show, display, or exhibition of puppets; *esp.* a dramatic performance with or of puppets; a puppet-play.

1650 HUBERT *Pill Formality* 138 The devil may buy his soul for a Poppit-shew. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Sept., Here was 'Bartholomew Fayre', with the puppet-showe, acted to-day. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 16 ₱ 2 Prudentia..had bespoke on the same Evening the Poppet-Show of The Creation of the World. 1818 SCOTT *Let.* 10 Sept., I would much sooner write an opera for Punch's puppet-show. 1857 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1870) II. 351, I..saw a fair, with puppet-shows, booths of penny actors, merry-go-rounds, clowns, boxers.

attrib. 1742 FIELDING *Miss Lucy in Town* (1762) 180 You must strip yourself of your poppet-shew dress. 1749 — *Tom Jones* XII. vi, The puppet-show man ran out to punish his Merry Andrew.

Hence **Pu·ppet-show·er, Pu·ppet-show·man,** a man who exhibits or manages a puppet-show.

1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5329/3 Rope Dancers, Poppet Shewers. 1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 278 The puppet-showman at a Venetian Carnival. 1855 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) I. 347 Tumblers, hand-organists, puppet-showmen,..and all such vagrant mirth-makers.

Pu·ppet-va·lve. Also poppet-valve. [f. PUPPET *sb.* + VALVE; in allusion to its movement.] A disk valve which is opened by being bodily lifted from its seat, not by turning upon a hinge. Earlier called *puppet-clack*.

1829 [see PUPPET-CLACK]. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 41 The engines are fitted with puppet-valves and 'cross variable cut-off', which is worked by the engineer. 1887 D. A. LOW *Machine Draw.* (1892) 108 Sketches showing the construction of a conical metal lift or puppet valve and seating. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Poppet-valve*, same as *Puppet-valve*.

†**Pu·ppify,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. PUPPY *sb.* + -FY.] *trans.* To make a puppy of; to befool.

1642 HOWELL *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 91 Never was there a poor people so purblinded and Puppified, if I may say so, as I finde them to be. 1660 — *Parly of Beasts* 29 Never any who did fool and puppifie themselfs into such a perfect slavery and confusion.

†**Pu·ppily,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY 1.] Characteristic of a puppy; puppy-like.

1682 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 67 (1713) II. 168 He has found out a new Tory Popish-Plot upon his Puppily Conrant; some body or other, if he don't lie, made his Printer tipsie. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VI. 355 This impertinent heart is more troublesome to me than my conscience...I shall be obliged to hoarsen my voice and roughen my character, to keep up with its puppily dancings. 1795 R. CUMBERLAND *First Love* in *Brit. Theat.* XVIII. 46, I wish you would..not insult my ears with that puppily word honour.

†**Pu·pping,** obs. var. PIPPIN 2 (early mod.Du. *puppingh*).

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor* 9783 A pupping-apple or Pippin.

Pupplich(e, -is(e, -isch(e, obs. ff. PUBLISH.

†**Pu·pprelle.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. next + -REL: cf. *cockerel, pickerel*.] A little puppy.

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* III. 130 Gentlewomen were driuen to eate their little pupprelles, in whom before they took great pleasure.

Puppy (*pv*·pi), *sb.* Also 5–6 popi(e, 6 pup(p)ee, 6–7 puppie. [Corresponds in form, and, to a certain extent in sense, to F. *poupée* (in 13th c. *popee*, Littré) a doll, a woman likened to a doll as a dressed-up inanity, a lay figure used in dressmaking or as a butt in shooting; also, contextually, a plaything, hobby, toy (e. g. *il en fait sa poupée*), whence app. in Eng. 'a dog used as a plaything, a toy dog', a sense unknown to French. The *doll-* and *woman-*senses of F. *poupée* are usually represented in Eng. by PUPPET *sb.* 1, 2. But *puppet* and *puppy* are not always distinct; *puppet* (sense 4) was in early use synonymous with *puppy* (sense 1 or 2), and in dialects *puppy* is still widely used in the sense of *puppet*, esp. in *puppy-show* for *puppet-show*.

F. *poupée* has no cognate form in the other Romanic langs.; it appears to have been an anomalons French formation on the stem of Romanic *pupp-a* for L. *pūpa* girl, doll, puppet, but the use of L. and Rom. *-āta*, F. *-ée* in such a sense is apparently unparalleled.]

†**1.** A small dog used as a lady's pet or plaything; a toy dog. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f iv b, Smale ladies popis that beere a way the flees. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 277 Lytel popies, that serueth for ladies, weere snmtyme bellis, sumtyme colers ful of prickis for theyr defence. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* I. CXI, Of doggues there ben dinerse sortes...There ben litle minxes, or pupees that ladies keepe in their chaumbers..to playe withall. *Ibid.* II. xviii. 271 When he sawe in Roome straungiers carrye young puppees in their armes to plaie withall. 1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Eng. Dogs* S iii, Of the Spaniel gentle,..Melitœus...These puppies the smaller they be, the more pleasure they prouoke. 1655 CAPEL *Tentations* 15 A foolish woman may in her foolish affection dote npon a puppy more than on her gold.

2. A young dog, a whelp.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 3 One that I brought vp of a puppy; one that I sau'd from drowning, when three or foure of his blinde brothers and sisters went to it. 1598 — *Merry W.* III. v. 11. *c* 1680 EARL DORSET *To Edw. Howard on his plays* 30 And though 'tis late if justice could be found, Thy plays, like blind-born puppies, should be drown'd. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 302 In less than a month the puppy begins to use all its senses. 1858 VOUATT *Dog* xiii. 348 A bitch that was often brought to my house was suckling a litter of puppies.

b. By extension, A young seal; = PUP *sb.*1 2.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

3. Applied to a person as a term of contempt; especially, in modern use, a vain, empty-headed, impertinent young man; a fop, a coxcomb.

In quot. *a* 1613 perh. = F. *poupée* a lay figure or dressed-up person.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* in *Lyly's Wks.* (1902) III. 404 Pappe with an hatchet for such a puppie. 1597 G. HARVEY *Trimming Nashe* 1 To the polypragmaticall.. Puppie Thomas Nashe. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A wife, &c.* (1638) 179 There is a confederacy between him and his clothes, to be made a puppy. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) IV. vii. 19 That opinion of a poor shallow-brain'd puppy, who [etc.]. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 14 Nov., Sir Richard Cox, they say, is sure of going over lord chancellor, who is as arrant a puppy as ever eat bread. 1738 — *Pol. Conversat.* 110. I did a very foolish thing yesterday, and was a great Puppy for my Pains. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) I. 342, I should be a most affected puppy if I did so. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 17 June 3/6 There are only two classes amongst street smokers—namely puppies and blackguards. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* II, A clever, sensible young man; has no conceit about him like the puppies of our day.

†**b.** Applied to a woman in sense of F. *poupée*: a (mere) doll. *Obs.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 42 Who..hath no wittie, but a clownish dull flegmatike puppie to his mistres.

†**c.** Applied to women in various figurative senses from 1 or 2. *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Hee & Shee Conny-Catcher* Wks. (Grosart) X. 241 Holding such Maidens as were modest, fooles, and such as were not, as wilfully wanton as my selfe, puppies, ill brought vppe and without manners. 1602 *2nd Pt. Ret. fr. Parnass.* I. vi. 471 You light skirt starres..By glomy light perke out yonr dontfull heads: But when Don Phœbus showes his flashing snout, You are skie puppies [*i.e.* lesser dog-stars] straight your light is out. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxiv, Other such like Queanish flurting Harlots..and such like Puppies [Fr. *telles maslines*].

4. †**a.** = PUPPET 2, PUPPET 2. *Obs.*

1659 TORRIANO *It.-Eng. Dict.*, *Pupa*..a childs babby, puppy, or puppet to play withal.

b. A north and east country equivalent of PUPPET *sb.* 3; see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

5. A white bowl or buoy used in the herring-fishery to mark the position of the net nearest the fishing-boat (*Cent. Dict.*).

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *puppy-clumsiness, -cup* (see CUP *sb.* 2 b), *-hunting, -pertness, -picture, -play, -stage, stake, style*; *puppy-like, -looking* adjs.; **puppy-biscuit,** a finer kind of dog-biscuit; **puppy-drum,** a young or small-sized drum-fish; **puppy-fish,** a name of the angel-fish, *Squatina Angelus*; **puppy-god,** a puerile divinity; **puppy-headed** *a.*, stupid; **puppy-love** (*contemptuous*): cf. *calf-love*; **puppy-peeping** *a.*, looking with half-closed eyes like a puppy; †**puppy-snatch,** a snare; **puppy walker,** one who takes hound-puppies to 'walk'; so *puppy walking*; **puppy-water,** the urine of a puppy, formerly used as a cosmetic.

1895 F. ANSTEY *Lyre & Lancet* XI. 111 Ought a schipperke to have meat? Mine won't touch *puppy biscuits. 1845 VOUATT *Dog* I. 6 The characteristic *puppy-clumsiness of their limbs. *Ibid.* II. 35 It seems..to be agreed that no dog or bitch can qualify for a *puppy cup after two years of age. 1893 *Outing* (U. S.) XXII. 94/2 Small drum from eight to twelve inches in length are caught in set nets in the shoal waters of Pamlico Sound about Hatteras..They are called '*puppy-drum' by the natives. 1883 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 327 *Rhina squatina*. Names,—Angel-fish...Fiddle-fish, from its shape. Puppy-fish. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* IV. xxxiv. 195 They..were brought up without any of these *puppy-gods helpes [*sine tot diis puerilibus*]. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 107 A tame Cheater, hee; you may stroake him as gently, as a *Puppie Greyhound. 1610 — *Temp.* II. ii. 159, I shall laugh my selfe to death at this *puppi-headed Monster. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* II. ii, Let me catch you no more *Puppy-hunting about my Doors. 1839 KING LEOPOLD *Let. to Q. Vict.* in *Daily News* 10 Feb. (1899) 5/7 Without that *puppy-like affectation which is so often found with young gentlemen of rank. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* III. 256 The *puppy-looking animal who came with her. 1907 *Black Cat* June 4 He adored her with all the fatuous idolatry of *puppy love. 1895 G. MEREDITH *Amazing Marriage* xvi, [A prize fighter] sat on the knee of a sncconring seconder,.. *puppy-peeping, inconsolably comforted. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 390 With *puppy-pertness, pretty pleasant prig. 1692 J. SMYTH *Scarron., Travesty 2nd Bk. Virgil's Æneis* 10 So he by either means might catch Us Trojans in a *Puppy-snatch. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. III. iv. § 2. 174/2 Those who do not care for *puppy stakes. 1880 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 2/7 Four dogs are now left in for the Puppy Stakes. 1887 *Field* 27 Aug. 362/2 The toast 'Success to fox-hunting, and the *puppy walkers of England'. 1900 *Daily News* 13 June 8/4 The events of the hunting man's year, beginning with *puppy-walking, the training of the hunter, and cub-hunting. 1687 SEDLEY *Bellam.* I. Wks. 1722 II. 93 You spend it him in Coach-hire, *Puppy-water and Paint, every day of your Life. 1730 SWIFT *Misc., Lady's Dressing Room*, With Puppy-water, Beauty's Help, Distill'd from Tripsey's darling Whelp.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pu·ppycide,** the killing of a puppy or puppies; **Pu·ppyess,** a female puppy (sense 3).

1791 *Bon Ton Mag.* Mar., Title-p. 2, 1. Portrait of a Modern Puppy. 2. Portrait of a Modern Puppeyess. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 5 July 9/2 It is to be hoped that the crime of puppycide..may be checked.

Puppy (*pv*·pi), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* and *trans.* To bring forth puppies; to whelp, litter; to pup.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 83 Bitches that puppie in hast bring forth blind whelpes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 355 A young whelpe..such an one as the bitch puppied the same morning. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 51 A Bitch that had newly puppied. 1736 BAILEY (folio), *Pup*, to bring forth puppies, to puppy.

Pu·ppy-dog. A child's word for PUPPY *sb.* 1, 2.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 460 Here's a large mouth..That..Talkes as familiarly of roaring Lyons, As maids of thirteene do of puppi-dogges. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 934 Of Monkeys, Puppy-Dogs, and Cats. 1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* IV. 262 A Puppy-Dog, that's within a few Hours of the Age of Seeing, is as blind as another that's newly whelp'd. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 428 Like puppy-dogs, they delight to..pull at all who come near them.

†**b.** *Puppy-dog water* = *puppy-water* (PUPPY 6).

1663–4 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Mar., Up with some little discontent with my wife upon her saying that she had got and used some puppy-dog water, being put upon it by my Aunt Wight..who hath a mind..to get some for her ugly face.

Puppydom (*pv*·pidəm). [f. PUPPY *sb.* + -DOM.] **a.** = PUPPYHOOD. **b.** Puppies collectively.

1857 READE *White Lies* iii, The fate of this is to outgrow his puppydom, and be an average man. 1891 HANNAH LYNCH *G. Meredith* 5 The bites and barks of literary puppydom at his heels. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Sept. 2/1 Mrs. B...nurses them through all the troubles of puppydom to old age.

Puppyhood (*pv*·pihud). [f. as prec. + -HOOD.] **1.** The state of being a puppy (sense 2); the early period of a dog's life.

1750 COVENTRY *Pompey Lit.* I. iii. (1785) 11/2 The puppyhood of little Pompey. 1848 J. MILLS *Life Foxhound* i, When I was at walk at the home of my puppyhood, the hospitable farm-house. 1881 G. ALLEN *Evolutionist at Large* 185 When a dog has once been brought up from puppyhood under a master.

2. The quality or character of a puppy (sense 3).

1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xiv, That six feet of puppyhood makes a perpetually recurring eclipse of our friendship.

Puppyish (*pv*·pi,iʃ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ISH 1.] Of the nature or character of a puppy (sense 3).

1775 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary, Let.* 14 Apr., He is conceited, self-sufficient, and puppyish. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 34 Your stage fops are to be..silly in stays, puppyish in pantaloons.

Puppyism (*pv*·pi,iz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The character, style, or manners of a puppy (sense 3); impertinent conceit, affectation, 'side'.

1784 *New Spectator* No. 21. 6 There was a grand display of puppyism. The front boxes were much crowded with beardless young fellows. 1799 E. DU BOIS *Piece Family Biog.* II. 123 The affectation and puppyism of literature are less tolerable and more ridiculous than the puppyism of all other puppies in the world. 1862 THACKERAY *Adv. Philip* xl, What do you know of him, with his monstrous puppyism and arrogance?

Pupsie, pupsy, a nursery or playful alteration of PUPPY: cf. *Betsy, Popsy*.

1611 COTGR., *Chien de damoiselle*, a pupsie, little dogge.

Pur 1, *dial.* Also 8 purr. [OE. in *pur lamb*, of uncertain origin.] **a.** A ram or wether lamb; also *pur-lamb, pur-hog*. **b.** *transf.* A male child, a boy.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xii. 5 Nyme ælc mann an lamb..þæt lamb sceal beon anwintre þur lamb cleene and unwemme. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* Gloss., *Pur-lamb*, male lamb. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* s.v., In Dorsetshire a purr signifies a boy, also a male lamb. 1817 W. STEVENSON *Agric. Dorset* 411 Pur-

lambs are sold to dealers, etc. from Somersetshire, and other districts, where breeding flocks are not so generally kept as in the upland parts of Dorsetshire. 1883 *Standard* 21 Apr. 5/8 The lambs..are nearly all purs. 1888 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Pur*, a male lamb...Seldom used in W. Som., but is the regular term in E. Som. and Dorset. *Ram* or *wether* is the common term in W. S.

†**Pur**[2], **purr.** *Cards. Obs.* [Origin unascertained.] A name given to the knave or Jack in the game of post and pair (see Post *sb.*[4]). Also *attrib.* **pur-chop, pur-dog,** ? a card which would take the knave.

1592 Lyly *Midas* v. ii, Mine armes are all armarie, gules, sables, azure, or, vert, pur, post, pare, &c. 1616 B. Jonson *Masque Christmas*, Enter .. Post and Pair, with a pair-royal of aces in his hat; his garments all done ouer with Pairs and Purs. *Ibid.*, Post and Pair wants his pur-chops, and his pur dogs. *a* 1618 Davies *Wittes Pilgr.* Wks. 1878 II. 38/1 Some, hauing lost the double Pare and Post, Make their aduantage on the Purrs they haue: Whereby the Winners winnings all are lost, Although, at best the other's but a Knaue.

Pur, obs. f. Poor, Porr, Purr, Purre.

Pur-, *prefix.* The usual AF. form of OF. *por-, pur-*, mod.F. *pour-* :—L. *pōr-, prō-*, prep. and prefix (see Pro- *prefix*[1]). The form in which this prefix came into early ME. through OF., still retained in numerous words as *purchase, purfle, purlieu, purloin, purport, purpose, purpresture, pursue, purvey*, and their derivatives, as well as in the earlier forms of some words in which it has been since altered to the L. form, as *promenade*, etc. See the individual words.

Puraill, -rale, -rall, var. of Porail *Obs.*, poor people.

†**Puralé, pu·ralee.** *Old Law.* Forms: 3-4 purale, pouralee, 4 puralee, puraley, porale, 5 *Sc.* pureale, (*Hist.* 6-7 pur-, 6-8 pourallee, 7 purallie). [AF. *purale*(*e* (latinized *puralea*) = OF. *por-, puralee* a going through, f. OF. *por-, pur-, pouraler* to go through, traverse, f. *por-, pur-* :—L. *prō-*, forth; here interchanging with *par-* (:—L. *per-*) in OF. *paraler* to go through. Taken as AF. and ME. equivalent of L. *perambulātio*, Perambulation, sense 3. (See also Pourallee.)]

1. A perambulation made to determine the boundaries of a county, manor, parish, or district; *esp.* one made to ascertain the boundaries of a royal forest and to disafforest lands encroached upon by the crown.

[1201-2 *Rotulus Cancell. ann.* 3 *Johan.* (1833) 49 Willelmus Ruff' reddit compotum de c. s. ne fieret puralea bosci de Waleshale. 1292 Britton II. xvii. § 9 Et en mesme la manere soit fete puralee pur contek des parties. [*transl.* In the same manner perambulation shall be made in case of a difference between the parties. Cf. Bracton III. 402 Item cadit assisa in perambulationem propter incertitudinem, de consensu partium prædicto modo.] 1305 *Anc. Petit.* 13200 in *Mem. de Parl.* (Rolls) 9 La ou la purale fut fete par comaundement nostre seigneur le Roy en Ingelwode. 1305 *Ordinacio Foreste* 33 *Edw. I*, En droit de ceux qui terres & tenemenz sount deaforestez par la dite puralee, & qui demaundent davoir commun denz les boundes des forestes. 1323-4 *Tower Roll* (Manwood *L. Forest* xx. 134 b), Ici comence le proces de la puraley de Winsor, fait en le Countie de Surrey. *c* 1330 *Ann. London*, an. 1306 in *Chron. Edw. I & II* (Rolls) I. 146 Super absolutione iuramenti domini regis Angliæ de foresta, quæ vulgariter et Anglice dicebatur *porale*. *Ibid.* an. 1310, *ib.* I. 175 Richerus de Reffham eligitur in maiorem. ..Fecit etiam cum suis aldermannis *la purale* in civitate.]

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 307 Þe erle for þam alle with luf bisouht þe kyng [Edw. I.]..Withoute any delay do mak þe purale Be a certeyn day, Sir, þat pray we þe. *Ibid.*, He suore on his fayth..To mak þe purale, it suld not be delaied, With suilk men suld it be, þat þei suld hald þam paied. *Ibid.* 309 First þe nemnid alle þo, þe purale suld make, þat þorgh þe reame suld go, þe boundes forto stake. *Ibid.* 314, & for þe purale, set with certeyn bounde, þorgh þe lond suld be delaied no lengere stounde. 14.. *Ass. William* (an. 1184) in *Acts Parlt. Scot.* (1844) I. 379 Sua þat fra þin furth wyth breyff of pureale na wyth nayn oþir breyff he may tyn oþir al or part of þe sayd land bot gif it war throu a breyff of rycht. *a* 1634 Coke *Instit.* IV. lxxiii. *Courts Forest* (1797) 304 Some Letters Patents of the perambulations or purallies of forests made by king E. 3..which we have seen.

2. From the middle of the 14th c., sometimes applied (in Law French) to the piece or tract of land between the wider bounds of a forest and the restricted bounds as fixed by perambulation, and thus passing into the sense of Purlieu, q.v.

The exact history of this transfer of sense is not evidenced; it was prob. at first an incorrect popular use of the term; but it appears to have been already established before 1344 (when the L. *perambulatio* appears in the same sense), and thus within ten years of the date at which Robert of Brunne used *puralé* in the original sense. *English* examples have not yet been found before 1482, when the word evidently appears as Purlieu; but *purallee, pourallee*, was used by Manwood and by other legal writers as identical with *purlieu*, and the form *purley* has come down from the 16th c. to modern times in the comb. *purleyman* as variant and spoken form of Purlieu-man, q.v.

1344 *Inqt. conc. Whittlewood Forest* (*For. Proc. Tr. of Rec.*, No. 281, skin 7), Et quod R. le B. de S. est communis malefactor de uenacione domini regis effugans feras a foresta in perambulacionem, et sic effugatis feris facit stabilias inter forestam et perambulacionem. 1370 *Cartulary of Eynsham* (O. H. S.) II. 107 Quod quidam Thomas de Langeley..fecit quandam perambulacionem citra forestam de Wychewode, elargando bundas predictas: et..quod predictus hamelettus [Haneberghe] est infra les puralees] eiusdem foreste. 1372 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 313/1 (46 Edw. III) Sur qoi supplie la dite Commune..qe gentz de pays purront chaser le Purale sanz reez ou stableye faire, sanz estre attache, endite, ou empesche par Forester ou autre Ministre. 1377 *Ibid.* 368/1 (51 Edw. III), Item supplient..qe nul homme soit empeche ne greve en temps a vener, par cause q'il ad chace ou chacera dedeinz le Poralee, ou aillours hors de le bounde du Forest. 1378 *Ibid.* III. 43/2 (2 Rich. II), Item supplient les Communes, q'ils puissent avoir lour Porales come y soloit avant ces heures, selonc le purport del Grande Chartre..; & qe Perambulation ent soit faite, com il fuist en temps du Roy Henry.

1598 Manwood *Lawes of Forest*: (*title-p.*) a Treatise declaring what Purallee is. *Ibid.* xx. § 1. 127 Purlieu, or Pourallee, is a certain Territorie of ground adioining vnto the Forest..which Territorie of ground was also once Forrest, and afterwards disafforrested againe by the perambulations made for the seuering of the new Forrestes from the old. 1726 C. Kirkham (*title*) Two Letters to a Friend, the First Shewing and Demonstrating by Law the Rights and Privileges of Pourallees or Free-Hey. [1909: see Purlieu-man.]

‖ **Purāna** (purā·nă). Forms: 7 poran(e, 9 pooraun, poorāna, 8- purāna. [Skr. *purāṇá* belonging to former times, f. *purā* formerly. Cf. F. *pourana*, formerly *pouran, puran.*] One of a class of sacred poetical works in Sanskrit, containing the mythology of the Hindus. Also *attrib.*

1696 Toland *Christianity not Myst.* 31 To say it bears witness to itself, is equally to establish the Alcoran or the Poran. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 275 In which Language are written the Porane, or Sacred History. 1798 *Brit. Critic* XI. 120 From the numerous *puranas* and ancient *dramas* of India, many scattered rays of information are to be collected. 1889 J. M. Robertson *Christ & Krishna* vii. 25 He disputes the point as to the early existence of literature of the Purāna order.

Hence **Pura·nism,** the religious system taught in the Puranas.

1882 Pidgeon *Engineer's Holiday* II. 225 Buddhism has been replaced in India by Puranism, a religion based on an immense extension and perversion of the early Vedas.

Puranic (purā·nik), *a.* (*sb.*) Also **pauranic, -ik** (paurā·nik), **pooranic.** [f. prec. + -ic. *Pauranic* follows the Skr. *paurāṇika.*] Of or pertaining to the Puranas.

1809 Colebrooke *Jains* in *Asiat. Res.* IX. 295 The Jainas, with whom the legendary story of their saints also seems to be engrafted on the Pauranic tales of the orthodox sect. 1869 Max Müller *Rig Veda* I. 244 In the epic and pauranic literature this Diti has grown into a definite person. 1889 J. M. Robertson *Christ & Krishna* xii. 59 The Krishna Birth-Festival here departs from the Purānic legend.

b. *absol.* as *sb.* (*a*) A Puranic work or author. (*b*) A believer in the Puranas.

1808 Wilford *Sacr. Isles* in *Asiat. Res.* VIII. 350, I shall give a few specimens..in the very words of the Pauranics. 1878 G. Smith *Life J. Wilson* iv. 103 Rama Chundra, formerly a Pooranik, would defend the Christian religion.

†**Pu·rantism.** Altered form of Puritanism.

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* x. liv. 242 It is but part of Maiestie, through Purantizme declynde.

Puraventure, crron. var. of Peradventure.

Purbeck (pɜ·ibek). Name of a peninsula on the Dorsetshire coast; in full, Isle of Purbeck; used *attrib.* to designate the stone quarried there, or things made of this, and the geological formation there typically developed.

Purbeck beds *Geol.*, the three strata of the Purbeck series, reckoned as the uppermost members of the Oolite formation, or the lowest of the Wealden. **Purbeck marble,** the finer qualities of Purbeck stone, formerly much used in ornamental architecture. **Purbeck stone,** a hard limestone obtained from Purbeck, and used in building and paving.

[1205 *Rot. Litt. Pat.* (1835) I. i. 53/2 Dedimus licenciam. ..S. Cicestr' Episcopo quod possit ducere marmor suum de Purbicč. 1410 in Rogers *Agric. & Pr.* (1866) III. 401/3 Purbrick stone. 1598 Stow *Surv.* (1908) I. 272 The next yeare [1423, they gave] fifteene pound..to the saide pauement (of the Guildhall), with hard stone of Purbecke.] *a* 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 207 A very experienced mason informed me that the Cathedral of Salisbury is made of Purbeck-stone, which in the air..will moulder away. 1812 *Monthly Mag.* I Dec. 396/1 The Purbeck strata are 410 feet. 1828 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (ed. 3) xii. 274 The Purbeck beds are by some geologists classed with the oolites. 1845 J. Phillips in *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 632/1 Columns, chimney-pieces, and other architectural uses for which the 'Purbeck marble' is celebrated. 1850 Forbes in *Mem. Geol. Surv., Org. Rem.* III. Pl. v. 3 New forms of marine Purbeck mollusca. 1850 *Ecclesiologist* XI. 113 A trefoil-headed niche with Purbeck angle-shafts.

b. *absol.* (*a*) = *Purbeck stone*; a Purbeck paving-stone. (*b*) Any one of the Purbeck strata.

1766 Entick *London* IV. 82 The floor is paved with Purbeck. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 319 The Press-Stone should be marble, though sometimes Master Printers make shift with purbeck. 1833 T. Hook *Widow & Marquess* iv, Savile had been polishing the purbecks of Portland-place. 1871 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* xx. (1885) 286 Thick beds of chert occur in the Middle Purbeck. *Ibid.* 289 Between forty and fifty mandibles..have been found in the Purbecks.

Hence **Purbe·ckian** *a.*, of or pertaining to the Isle of Purbeck, or to the Purbeck beds.

1885 Geikie *Text Bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 788 Upper or Portland Oolites—Purbeckian, Portlandian, Kimmeridgian. *Ibid.* 799 The Purbeckian group has been divided into three sub-groups.

Purblind (pɜ·iblaind), *a.* Forms: *a.* 3 pur blind, 4 pure blynde, 6 pour, poure, 6-7 pore, poare, poore blind (etc.), 8 pur blind. *β.* 6 pooro-blynd, 6-7 pur-blinde, 7 pore-, poare-, pure-blinde, 7-8 pur-blind. *γ.* 3, 6-7 purblinde, 5-6 purblynde, 6-7 purblynd, 6-purblind; 6-7 purreblind; 6 poore-, poureblind, 6-7 pourblind(e; 6-8 poreblind, (6 purblinde, purblynde, 9 perblind). See also Spurblind. [In 13th c., and sometimes later, as two words, *pur, pure blind*, perh. *pure* adv. entirely, quite, or, as some suggest, OF. *pur-, pour-* intensive. But if this sense (which appears in the first quotation) was the original, it had come before 1400 to mean something less than blind, and was soon written as one word, the first element of which was in the 16th c. variously represented as *poor, pore, pour.*]

†**1.** Quite or totally blind. *Obs. rare.*

The sense appears certain in quot. 1297; in those of the 16th and 17th c. it is doubtful.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7713 Wo so bi king willames daye slou hert oþer hind Me ssolde pulte out bobe is eye & makye him pur blind. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* III. i. 181 This wimpled, whyning, purblinde waiward Boy,..don Cupid. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* II. i. 12 Speake to my goship Venus one faire word, One Nickname for her purblind Sonne and her. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado*, etc., *Love's Labyrinth* 63 But we by Cupids meanes, that pur blind boy, obtaine by death we could not earst enioy.

2. Of impaired or defective vision, in various senses: †**a.** Blind of one eye (*obs.*). **b.** Short-sighted, near-sighted. **c.** (Sometimes app.) Long-sighted, dim-sighted from age. **d.** Partially blind; almost blind; dim-sighted, generally, or without particularization.

a. 1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xxi. 26 If eny man smyte the eye of his seruaunt, or of hondmayden, and make hem pure blynde [1388 makith hem oon iȝed; Vulg. *et luscos eos fecerit*; LXX καὶ ἐκτυφλώσῃ], he shal leeue hem free for the eye that he hath drawun out. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/2 Purblynde, *luscus*. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* III. 16 The French haue a good Prouerbe, Entre les aueugles, les borgnes sont les Roys: Among the blinde, the pore blind are the Kings.

b. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. lxi. 83 In the chase, sir Olphert of Guystels, was taken, for he was purblynde [orig. *car il auoit courte veue*]. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 367 The dung..is singular good for those that be poreblind or short sighted. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 870 Pore-blinde Men ..haue their Sight Stronger neare hand, than those that are not Poreblinde; And can Reade and Write smaller Letters. 1735-6 in *Swift's Lett.* 10 Feb. (1766) II. 227, I was in hopes you would have mended, like my purblind eyes, with old age. 1853 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Purblind*, myopic.

c. 1621 Molle *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* III. xvii. 202 Eies that are turned, that are poare-blind. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvii. 308 The apparent paradox of the pur-blind, or those who can scarcely see a small object at arm's length, yet discovering those that are very remote.

d. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* III. iii, But a weighty or heuy cloke, fressbeiy glitteringe in the eyen of them that be poreblynde. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Agst. Contention* II, It is more shame for hym that is whole blynd, to call hym blinkerd, that is but pore blynd. 1605 Willet *Hexapla Gen.* 308 Her eyes ..dull and heauie, which made her poore blind, or to looke a squint. 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 56 Some are borne starke blinde, and some purblinde. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pickle* lxxiv. (1779) III. 13 Reconnoitering the company through a glass, for no other reason but because it was fashionable to be pur-blind. 1868 Miss Braddon *Charlotte's Inher.* I. i, Old Nanon the cook, purblind, stone-deaf, and all but imbecile.

†**e.** Applied to the hare. *Obs.*

c 1280 *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 133 He shal saien on oreisoun In þe worshipe of þe hare..þe brodlokere, þe bromkat, þe purblinde, þe furscecat. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 679 And when thou hast on foote the purblind hare, Marke the poore wretch.

f. *fig.* Of things: Dimly lighted.

1719 D'Urfey *Pills* III. 66 He was hir'd, To light the Purblind Skies. 1898 J. Hollingshead *Gaiety Chron.* i. 17 Small .. windows, blinking purblind at the busy .. thoroughfare.

3. *fig.* Having imperfect perception or discernment; lacking or incapable of clear mental, moral, or spiritual vision; stupid, obtuse, dull.

1533 More *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1078/2 Maister Masker..is not..so pore blinde but that he seeth well in dede, that ye meate which Christ speaketh of here, is our sauiour Christ himselfe. 1596 Drayton *Leg.* iv. 84 Which their dull purblind Ignorance not saw. 1629 Payne *God no Impostor* 31 Mans darke, or purblinde carnall reason. 1660 W. Secker *Nonsuch Prof.* 313 Man is such a pur-blind creature, that he cannot unerringly see a day before him. 1859 Kingsley *Misc.* (1860) I. 118 Foresight as short and as purblind as that of the British farmer.

Purblind (pɜblai·nd), *v.* [f. prec.: cf. *to blind.*] *trans.* To make purblind; to impair the sight of. Also *fig.* Hence **Purbli·nded** *ppl. a.*

1572 R. H. tr. *Lauaterus' Ghostes* iv. 16 Poare blynded men whome the Greekes call Μύωπες. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 31 A..purblinded Argus, all eyes and no sight. 1651 Howell *Venice* 175 This Signory..doth not admit the falshood of any interessed opinion to purblind Her own proper understanding. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. iii, Were he not as has been said, purblinded by enchantment. 1874 W. Jones *N. Test. Illustr.* 595 The eagle..can, by frightening and purblinding the animal [chamois], make it leap the precipice.

Pu·rblindly, *adv. rare.* [f. as next + -ly[2].] In a purblind manner.

1847 in Webster, citing Scott. 1909 *Dundee Advertiser* 24 Feb. 6/2 To advance purblindly upon the problem..is to intensify the mischief.

Pu·rblindness. [f. PURBLIND *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being purblind (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1552 HULOET, Purblindnes, *Luscio.* 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 903 [They] cure the dulnesse or purblindnesse of their eyes with the powder of wilde Marjoram. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 22 A thin plate of gold.. cures bleared eyes, or purblindness. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. x, The Professor's keen philosophic perspicacity is somewhat marred by a certain mixture of almost owlish purblindness. 1859 C. LYELL in *Darwin's Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 207 To believe the eye to have been brought to perfection, from a state of blindness or purblindness.

Purcatorie, -y, obs. ff. PURGATORY. **Purce, -er,** obs. ff. PURSE, -ER. **Purcelain(e, -lan(e, -line, -llan,** etc., obs. ff. PORCELAIN, PURSLANE.

Purceynt, var. PURCINCT *Obs.*

†Pur charite [Anglo-Fr.], var. *par charity*: see PAR *prep.* 1.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 169 Ich praye þe..pur charite.. Awreke me of þese wastours.

Purchasable (pə̈·rtʃĕsăb'l), *a.* Also purchaseable. [f. PURCHASE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be purchased. †a. That may be obtained in any way; acquirable; procurable (*obs.*). b. Capable of being or liable to be bought for money.

1611 FLORIO, *Acquistévole*, acquirable, purchasable. 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* 43 Money being the Counter-ballance to all other Things purchasable by it. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 371 (France) No public office is henceforth hereditary or purchaseable. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. i. § 2 I. 516 [The] exchange value of a thing,..the command which its possession gives over purchaseable commodities in general. 1879 S. HIGHLEY *Magic Lantern* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 234/1 The stock article of the shops..purchasable for about three guineas.

Purchase (pə̈·rtʃĕs, -ăs), *sb.* Forms: α. 3 porchas, 5 -ches. β. 4 pourchas, -chees, 7 -chace. γ. 3–6 purchas, 4 *Sc.* chass, 4– purchase, (4–6 -ches, 4–7 -chace, 5 -ches(s)e, 5–7 -chasse, 6 -chaz). [ME., a. OF. *por-, pur-*, later *pourchas* masc. (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *porchacier, por-, pur-, pourchassier* to PURCHASE. The 15th c. *purchace* is merely a graphic alteration of *purchas* (cf. *ace, ice, mice*), whence mod. *purchase* after the vb.; but the 17th c. *pourchace, purchasse*, were prob. influenced by F. *pourchasse*, OF. *porchace* fem., a parallel form to *porchas* masc.]

I. The act or action of purchasing.

†1. The action of hunting; the chase; the catching or seizing of prey; hence, seizing or taking forcibly or with violence; pillage, plunder, robbery, capture. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1745 So þat men of porchas come to him so gret route. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 331 Forthi to maken his pourchas He [Covoitise, as a robber] lith awaitende on the pas. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 1946 Poems (S. T. S.) II. 145 Ane renand wolf, that leuit vpoun purches On bestiall. 1596 Z. J. tr. *Lavardin's Scanderbeg* iii. 91 [The Turks] being scattered and dispersed..here and there about purchase and pillage. 16.. *Robin Hood* in Thoms *E. E. Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 110 Being overjoyed at the great purchase he had made. 1703 M. MARTIN *West. Isl. Scot.* 299 They [two eagles] commonly make their purchase in the adjacent isles and continent, and never take so much as a lamb or a hen from the place of their abode. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 216 We were bound now upon traffick, and not for pufchase...They told us they were come into the South Seas for purchase, but that they had made little of it.

†2. Attempt or effort to obtain, procure, bring about, effect, or cause something; endeavour; attempted instigation; machination; contrivance, management. *Obs.*

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 695 Yif thou him slest, bi hire purchas, On the falle swich a cas, As fel [etc.]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 534 The king, throu goddis grace, Gat hale vittering of his purchass. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 2389 Alle pleyes be deuysed By his avys and his purchace. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxxvii. 50 Desyryng them, that they wolde make no yuell purchase agaynst hym. *Ibid.* 375 Yᵉ Kynge of England made moche purchace to have the doughter of therle of F. to haue been married to his son Edward. *a* 1533 — *Huon* cxliii. 533 His nephue and..his men, who were newly slayne by the purches of the abbot of Cluney.

†b. Hence, The actual bringing about or procurement of any deed or event. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* vii. 27 Ouer grete haste thou makest to the purchas of thy deth. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1832 Diuers maydens louyng a chaste mynde From vilany ben saued by her purchase.

†3. The action or process of procuring, obtaining, or acquiring for oneself in any way; acquisition, gain, attainment. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 12039 Sir henri of alemaine..Wende to þe court of rome, to make som purchas. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6051 Yn alle 3oure moste purchace Comþ 3oure deþ sunnest yn place. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 53 It ys no purchas of no good lose, but of enuye. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/2 Purchase, *adquisicio.* 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iv. 45 Many faders & moders ben moche desyrous..to make purchases, & to gader goodes for the bodyes of theyr children. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xviii. (Arb.) 53 No doubt the shepheards..trade [was] the first art of lawfull acquisition or purchase, for at those daies robbery was a manner of purchase.

†b. Concubinage. *Obs.*

[Cf. OF. *enfant, fils de porchas*, bastard child, 13th c.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26284 Bot he be yong o suilkin state þat he mai wijf forbere na-gate Oþer o spous or o purches.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xi. 72 Son to the bustuus nobill Sarpedon, In purches get a Thebane wenche apon.

4. The action of making one's profit or gaining one's sustenance in any way; esp. of doing this in an irregular way, as by begging, or by shifts of any kind; shifting for oneself.

Quots. 1570, 1571 are obscure. To live *on one's purchase*, i. e. on what one can make in any way. To leave one *to his purchase*, i. e. to shift for himself, to his own resources. *Obs.* or *Sc.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 256 His purchas was wel bettre than his rente. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6840 To winne is alwey myn entent; My purchas is better than my rent. 1570 *Exning Par. Reg.*, The 4 of Februarye was buryed one Fookes a pore man that cam to the towne of his purchase. 1571 *Boxford Par. Reg., Buryinges*, 3 Tho. Walle yᵗ wente of his purchase the xijth of Maye. 1710 RUDDIMAN in Douglas *Æneis* Gloss. s. v., He lives upon his purchase as well as others on their set rent. 1808 JAMIESON s. v., We still say, *He lives on his purchase*, of one who has no visible or fixed means of sustenance. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiv, Dousterswivel's brow grew very dark at this proposal of leaving him to his 'ain purchase'. 1825 JAMIESON s. v., *To Live on one's Purchase*, to support oneself by expedients or shifts. It had originally signified living by depredation.

†b. A pursuit by which gain or livelihood is obtained; an occupation. *Obs.*

1588 T. HICKOCK tr. *Frederick's Voy.* 14 b, If euery Oyster had pearle in them, it [oyster-fishing] would be a very good purchase, but there is very many that haue no pearles in them. 1623–33 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Night Walker* I. i, Thou hast no Land, Stealing is thy own purchase. 1658 SLINGSBY *Father's Leg.* in *Diary* (1836) 208 It were very strange for them who practise that Trade long, to gain by the purchase.

5. *Law.* The acquirement of property by one's personal action, as distinct from inheritance. Also *fig.*

[1292 BRITTON II. ii. § 4 Purchaz pora estre en plusours maneres.] *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Monarchy* ix, The grete lordis off þe lande..by reason..off Mariages, purchasses, and oþer titles, shall often tymes growe to be gretter than thai be now. 1463 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 201 Euery creature that I haue hadde lande of..as well that which came by inheritaunce as by porches. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* Prol., If the owner make a true pee degre or conueyaunce by discente or by purchace. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 4 Purchase is called the possession of landes or tenementes that a man hath by his dede or by his agreemente. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. iii. 215 These three princes therefore, king William, queen Mary, and queen Anne, did not take the crown by hereditary right or descent, but by way of donation or purchase, as the lawyers call it. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Purchase*,.. an acquisition of land in any lawful manner, other than by descent, or the mere act of law, and includes escheat, occupancy, prescription, forfeiture, and alienation.

6. *spec.* Acquisition by payment of money or of some other valuable equivalent; buying. (Now the ordinary sense.)

[1560 BIBLE *Jer.* xxxii. 8 Bye my field, I praie thee..: for the right of the possession is thine, and the purchase belongeth vnto thee.] 1611 *Ibid.* 11, I bought the field..and weighed him the money...So I tooke the euidence of the purchase. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 337 He would make his first Purchases of little Jewels. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 459 To sell it, and to apply the money in the purchase of other lands. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* ii, We turned into Miss Black's shop, where I wanted to make a purchase. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. ii, She had only stopped her caprices and her purchases when the room would not hold another thing of beauty.

b. The action, practice, or system of buying commissions in the army; payment made for an appointment or promotion in the commissioned ranks. The system was finally abolished in 1871.

1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. i. 4 An ensign's commission, presented me without purchase, in one of the Scots brigade regiments in the pay of Holland. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 400/2 In the navy, in the regiment of artillery, and in the corps of engineers and marines, the commissions are conferred without purchase. 1871 *Punch* 29 July 31/2 The Queen, by Royal Warrant, will put an end to all Purchase in the army.

7. *fig.* Acquisition at the cost of something immaterial, as effort, suffering, or sacrifice.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxii. 195 Our Senses and Experience .. are the Talents,.. to be..employed in the purchase of Justice, Peace, and true Religion. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* vii. § 21 (1687) 65 They that pay thus dear for damnation well deserve to enjoy the purchace. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 515 But if the purchase costs so dear a price, As soothing Folly or exalting Vice. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* 58 Has the Son of God..made a compleat purchase of all the blessings of salvation for us?

II. The produce of the action: that which is purchased or acquired.

†8. That which is obtained, gained, or acquired; gains, winnings, acquisitions; *esp.* that which is taken in the chase, in pillage, robbery, or thieving, or in war; the prey of an animal or hunter; spoil, booty, plunder; a prize; in later use, chiefly, a prize, or booty, taken by a privateer. Also *fig.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1738 Of willeuol men [he] him gaderede a gret route, & bi het hom god inou of porchas þat god hom sende. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3759 Geve off thy gold and off thy purchase To eerl, baroun, knyght, and servaunt off mace. *Ibid.* 6462 He gaff the ryche and the lowe, Off hys pourchas, good inowe. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 213 Y-temptid to geddyr mony or Purchas of the placis wyche he is sende to. 1594 SHARS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 187 A Beautie-waining, and distressed Widow,.. Made prize and purchase of his wanton Eye. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. vii, Pack vp all the goods and purchase, That we can carry i' the two trunkes. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 106/2 A Dutch Caper..having it seems been ten months at sea without meeting with any purchase. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* 1 Dec. (1857) III. 406, 36 of their privateers are laid up at St. Malloes, finding little purchace of late. 1721 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (Bohn) 313 Several other jobs I told him of by which I made pretty good purchase. 1725 — *Voy. round World* (1840) 3 To go anywhere that the advantage of trade, or hopes of purchase should guide us.

†b. An advantage gained or possessed. *Obs.*

c 1450 CAPGRAVE *St. Kath.* II. 1333 Perfor, madame, taketh heed her-to, I pray, Lese not 3our holde, lese not 3our purchase, Lete mekenesse dwelle wyth swych a fresch may! *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 65 A best hath a mothe, but he spekkyt not, Of God we have that fayre purches. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 89 Jewellers..have made good Purchase by buying Jewels here, and carrying them into Europe to be Cut and Set, and returning sell them here.

†c. *spec.* A vessel falling to a pilot's turn to conduct; also, the sum earned as pilotage. *Obs. rare.*

1550 *Egerton MSS.* 2118 If. 3 [If a ship wanting a pilot fire a gun when passing Dover, the pilot] who oweth the tourne may follow his purchase into the Downes & there shall not be denyed lett ne disturbed [by other pilots]. 1609 *Cinque Ports Crt. Loadmonage* ibid. If. 35 The said John is to paye the one halfe of the purchase unto the fellowshipp of the Trinity House of Dover.

†9. Property acquired or obtained by one's own action or effort. *Obs.* (So in Anglo-L. and AF.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 86 We se alle day in place þing þat a man wynnes, It is told purchace, whedir he it hold or tuynnes. 1443 *Maldon, Essex* A. If. 32 b, It shall be leefull to euery man that purchasith eny hous or londe with in the Burgh for to devyse his purchas.

10. The annual return or rent from land; in the phrase *at so many years' purchase*, used in stating the price of land. Also *fig.*, in phrase *not to be worth an hour's, a day's*, etc.) *purchase*, not to be likely to last the length of time mentioned.

1584 WHETSTONE *Mirour for Mag.* 29 b, The most pernicious Broaker..he helpeth him to sell free land at fiue yeres purchase. 1625 BACON *Ess., Usury* (Arb.) 545 Land purchased at Sixteene yeares Purchase, wil yeeld Six in the Hundred. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 21 A Lease for a single life is generally valued at seven years Purchase. *a* 1722 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* (1759) I. 11 The Earl was ordained to sell these lands at nine years purchase. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxix, The doctor says that, with his short neck, his life is not worth two years' purchase. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 246 The life of General Walpole would not have been worth half an hour's purchase.

11. That which is purchased or bought.

1587 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* II. ix. (1877) I. 204 Now all the wealth of the land dooth flow vnto our common lawiers, of whome, some one hauing practised little aboue thirteene or fourteene yeares is able to buie a purchase of so manie 1000 pounds. 1603 SHARS. *Ham.* V. i. 117 A Lawyer... Will his Vouchers vouch him no more of his Purchases, and double ones too, then the length and breadth of a paire of Indentures? 1816 *Niles' Reg.* 3 June 334/2 The whole of that fine tract in Indiana territory, generally called Harrison's purchase, is now surveyed, and will be offered for sale. 1884 PAE EUSTACE *Outcast* 22 With a proud and swelling heart he entered in possession of his purchase.

b. *fig.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxxvii. § 1 Are not soules the purchase of Jesus Christ? 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 53 Here lies the purchase, here the wretched spoil Of painful years and persevering toil. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. iii. 158 The precious fruit or purchase of each moral victory.

c. A (good, bad, dear, etc.) bargain. ? *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 17 Too deare a purchase for so short a breath. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* I. 382 Who now but Arcite mourns his bitter fate, Finds his dear purchase, and repents too late? 1812 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 147 The total loss of the besiegers..amounted to upwards of 4850. This might perhaps be thought a dear purchase. 1857 BORROW *Romany Rye* vi, She could not pronounce her words,..so I thought she was no very high purchase.

†12. The price at which anything is or may be purchased or bought; purchase-money. Also *fig.*

a 1718 PENN *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 844 The Purchase [of this Treatise] is small. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* V. 366 Insolvent worlds the purchase cannot pay.

III. [f. PURCHASE *v.* 7. Cf. also 8 b above.]

13. Hold or position for advantageously exerting or applying power; the advantage gained by the application of one of the mechanical powers; mechanical advantage, leverage, fulcrum.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 26 Fix..the Post ..with such a regard always to the Weight, that the Purchase and Security may be an Overballance for it. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 54 The further it goes the more Power it will gain, and thereby increase its own Purchase. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 253 The weight..was gaining more and more purchase upon the mast, as it heeled more outward. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xiii. § 1 The head of an ox or a horse is a heavy weight, acting at the end of a long lever, consequently with a great purchase. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 339 The streets of Florence, being flagged instead of paved, are..dangerous for riding—the horses having no purchase for their hoofs. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. x. 66 If I could have calculated on a safe purchase for my foot. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. 142 He might be enabled to bend his bow with a greater purchase. 1883 *Daily News* 29 Jan. 5/2 Unfilled door and window-spaces allowing entrance and purchase to the gale.

14. A device or appliance by means of which power may be brought to bear with advantage; any contrivance for increasing applied power; *esp. Naut.* such a device consisting of a rope, pulley, windlass, or the like.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 37 That the Angles of the Purchase may be as obtuse as possible, for

the Facility of gaining the same with smaller Force. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 241 When we came to make purchases to raise her again,..[we] found she did not hang so heavy. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* 198 The compound purchase, called the Runner and Tackle. 1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 455 We had no other means of performing this singular evolution than by attaching purchases to the ice from the ship. 1899 F. T. Bullen *Log Sea-waif* 47 A derrick was rigged over the main-hatch with a double chain purchase attached.

15. *fig.* A 'hold', 'fulcrum', or position of advantage for accomplishing something; a means by which one's power or influence is increased.

1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 232 A politician, to do great things, looks for a power, what our workmen call a purchase; and if he finds that power, in politics as in mechanics, he cannot be at a loss to apply it. 1809 Knox & Jebb *Corr.* I. 547 This may give us a purchase, by which we may gain over people, from irreligion, to religion. 1853 Miall *Bases Belief* II. xvii. (1861) 97 They diminish the amount of evil to be contended with, and they provide a firmer purchase for the power which contends with it. 1868 Lidpon *Serm. Spec. Occas.* vii. (1897) 150 The will has a subtle but strong purchase over the understanding in matters of belief.

IV. 16. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: in sense 6, as *purchase-book, -deed, -making, -price, -sum*; in sense 6 b, as *purchase officer, system*; in sense 13, as *purchase-block* (Block *sb.* 5), *-fall* (Fall *sb.*[1] 26), *gear, power, -tackle*; also **purchase-land**, land acquired by purchase. See also Purchase-money.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 148/2 With the assistance of double and single *purchase-blocks. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 36 Purchase or shoulder blocks are used for masting, dismasting, or heaving down, or heaving off vessels on shore, or anything where immense strain is required. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, **Purchase-book*, ..the name given to a book..containing an account of all the purchases made. 1907 *Expositor* Dec. 498 The description of *purchase-deeds in the time of Jeremiah is suggestive of Babylonian usage. 1898 C. Bright *Submar. Telegraphs* iv. 150 Not only can the cable be cut in shallow water near the coast by any small steamer with *purchase gear that will raise an anchor, but [etc.]. 1485 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 254, I bequethe to Henry, my sonne, all my *purchesse londes that I haue purchessed oute of the manor of Comtone. 1891 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 3/5 That they should re-open the whole question of purchase and the terms granted to *purchase officers. 1884 *Sword & Trowel* Feb. 49 Jesus paid the *purchase-price. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Sept. 7/2 To issue 370,000 fully paid shares to the old company as purchase price for the undertaking. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 122 *note*, The term *Purchase-Tackle has of late years been applied to this kind of block.

Purchase (pə·ɹtʃés, -ăs), *v.* Forms: α. 3 porchas(s)i, -chasy, 3–4 -chacy, -i, -e(n, 3–6 -chase. β. 4 pourchase, 4–6 -chace, -chasse, 5 -chasshe, -chaas. γ. 3 purchaci, -chasy, 3–5 -chacen, 4–5 -chasen, 4 -chasce, -chaysse, -chaise, -chece, 4–6 -chas, -chass(e, -chess, 4–7 -ches, 4–8 -chace, 5 -chese, 4– purchase; (5 perchess). [ME. a. AF. *purchacer*, = OF. *por-, pur-, pourchacier, -chassier, -chasser* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) to seek for, seek to obtain, procure, or bring about, f. *por, pur, pour*:—L. *prō* for + *chacier, chassier, chasser*:—pop. L. *captiāre* to catch, hunt, Chase; cf. It. *procacciare* to endeavour to get, to procure. (The ONF. dialect forms *porcachier*, and *por-, purcacier, pourkacier, pourkachier*, do not appear to be represented in Eng.)]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To try to procure or bring about; to contrive or devise (esp. something evil) *to* or *for* a person. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9685 Þat hii ne ssolde purchasy non uvel þe king ne non of his. 1340 *Ayenb.* 8 He..þet deþ oþer porchaceþ ssame oþer harm to oþren. 1422 in E. Déprez *Études de diplomat. angl.* (1908) 37 Yat the saide Johan Moreau..ne purchase ne do no noyowse thyng..to owre seide rewme. 1481 Caxton *Godeffroy* 76 Wel they apperceyued certaynly that themperour pourchassed for them alle the euyl that he myght. 1483 — *Cato* g j b, Whan they seken and purchasen the losse and the dethe of yonge chyldren. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* viii. 74 3e, vndir the cullour of frendschip, purchessis my final exterminatione.

†**b.** With subordinate clause or infinitive. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 162 Wherof thou thenkest to deserve Thi princes thonk, and to pourchace How thou myht stonden in his grace. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4231 Wher thow..dist purchace Thy temptacioun to enchace. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 408b/1, I shalle soo pourchaas to sette suche a clothe in thy lommes. 1523 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxl. 168 Duke Johan of Brabant, purchased greatly that y^e^ erle of Flaunders shulde haue his doughter in maryage. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* viii. 73 My mortal enemeis purchessis to rait my liberte.

†**2.** To exert oneself for the attainment of some object; to endeavour; to strive. *Obs.* **a.** *refl.*

[= OF. *se porchacier* 's'efforcer, s'activer' (11th c.).]

[1292 Britton v. xii. § 3 Le tenaunt se purchace de amesurer la dowarie [*transl.* let the tenant proceed for admeasurement of the dower].] *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7344 Þey..byddem go purchace þem best, To seke oþer lond & lede. *c* 1450 Lovelich *Grail* li. 331 Pharans purchased him that ilke day..that he hadde geten hym An Asse.

b. *intr.*

1481 Caxton *Godeffroy* 191, I wote not how many poure pylgryms that wente pourchasshyng yf they myght fynde ony vytaylles in the countre. 1523 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxlvii. 177 The Cardynall..purchased somoche that a truse was taken bytwene ye kynges of Englande and of Fraunce. *a* 1533 — *Huon* lxxxii. 253 He purchaseth for your deth. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* III. ii. 52 That I shold Purchase..for a little part, and vndo a great deale of Honour. 1674 Earl Essex *Let.* 17 Mar. (1770) 104 Mr. justice Jones purchased hard for it [to be made chief Justice].

†**3.** *trans.* To bring about, cause, effect, produce; to obtain, procure, manage. Const. *to* or *for* a person, or with dative. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 216 Nil Ich me nothing auentour, To purchas a fole gret honour. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VII. 496 And went..to hunt & play, Forto purchase thame venysoun. 1390 Gower *Conf.* Prol. 129 The werre wol no pes purchace. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 232 None ought not to complayne my deth, sith that I have purchaced it myself. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxvii. 231 Ye haue founde here an yll brother, syn he hath purchased for you so moche yll. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* III. 176 As a Priest, he did earne, and purchace peace. 1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. *Acts Convict.* (1699) 285 Accused, and pursued be vertue of Crimes purchast be him.

†**b.** *intr.* To arrange, make provision, provide. Const. *for. Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 775 Ffor wynd and weder almyghty god purchace And brynge hire hoom. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 176 In every ffelaship so for thysilf purchace. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* lxxxiii, Lyke the lyonesse..of all her faons she loueth best hym that best can purchace for hym self. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. lxxii. 93, I trust I shall purchase for suche a capitayne, that ye shal be all reconforted.

II. †**4.** *trans.* To procure for oneself, acquire, obtain, get possession of; to gain. *Obs.*

[*a* 1135 *Leges Wilhelm. Conq.* (MS. *c* 1230) i. xiv, Li apelur jurra sur lui..que pur haur nel fait ne pur auter chose, se pur sun dreit nun purchacer.] *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 87/32 Þat huy [Ursula] þe purchace clene maidenes; with þe to habbe in þi boure. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 360 Corineus..wende alond to honti..Vor to porchassi hom mete. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14463 He purchased hym, þorow robberye, Men ynowe, & fair nauye. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* 992 He hopeth for to lyue longe and for to purchacen muche richesse for his delit. *c* 1460 *Oseney Reg.* 38 All thynges þe which the church of Saynte Marye..lawfully hath i-purchased [L. *adepta est*]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xii. 100 It sal be ane lang tyme or the romans can purches sa grit ane armye contrar 3ou. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* I. iv. 11 The water..purchaseth from the lead an euill qualitie. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 314 If..two or three united Cantons purchase any bootie by their peculiar Armes. 1703 M. Martin *Western Isles* 287 With these rude hooks, and a few sorry fishing lines, they purchas'd fish for their maintenance.

b. To obtain from a constitnted authority (a mandatory or permissive instrument, as a brief, a licence, etc.); *spec.* in *Law, To purchase a writ*, to sue out, to obtain and issue a writ; hence, to commence an action. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1292 Britton II. xvii. § 4 Si le bref fust purchacé avaunt la disseisine.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19606 And þar-on purchest he þar breue For to seke..Cristen men. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 6 Whan Macmorgh hade the kynges lettres thus y-purchasede. 1553 Becon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 238 b, All thoe y^t^ purchasen letters of any Lordes court. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 153 He could not alienate one acre without purchasing a licence. 1876 Digby *Real Prop.* v. § 2. 222 *note*, 'Purchasing' a writ was the usual expression for commencing an action by suing out a writ, for which the usual fees must be paid, notwithstanding the provision of Magna Carta (c. 40), 'Nulli vendemus..justitiam'.

†**c.** To gain, get to, reach (a port). *Obs. rare*—[1].

?1587 R. Tomson *Voy. W. Ind.* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 582 One of the shippes of our company..went that night with the land; thinking in the morning to purchase the port of S. John de Vllua.

5. *spec. Law.* To acquire (property, esp. land) otherwise than by inheritance or descent; sometimes, to get by conquest in war. *Obs.* or *arch.*

[1278 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 10/2 Pur ceo qe la terre est de ancient demene le Roy u nul neste put purchaser par la commune ley.] 1303 [implied in Purchaser 2]. *c* 1330 [see Purchased *ppl. a.* 1]. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 433 Ga purches land quhar euir he may, For tharoff haffys he nane perfay. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. de P. R.* VI. xiv. (Bodl. MS.), Þe fadir..purchaseth lond and heritage for his children alwey [L. *acquirere..non desistit*]. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 30 Al hys thoght & all bys wylle, was nyghte & day, wyth all hys myght to wend in-to Irland..to do hym yn adventur, lond to purchace yn vnked land. 1435 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 487/1 The Manoirs, Londes,..and Possessions, purchaced or amortised. 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 15 § 4 Yf eny bondeman purches eny landes..in fee symple. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 14 His faults in him..Hereditarie, Rather then purchaste. 1682 [see Purchased].

†**b.** *intr.* To acquire possessions; to become rich. *Obs.*

1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 1342 Swilk men purchaces and gaders fast, And fares als þis lyfe suld ay last. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 608 He [the Reve] koude bettre than his lord purchace; fful riche he was astored pryuely. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 194 Riht so is Covoitise afaited To loke where he mai purchace. 1623 Webster *Devil's Law-case* IV. i, Were all of his mind, to entertain no suits But such they thought were honest, sure our lawyers Would not purchase half so fast. 1623–33 Fletcher & Shirley *Night-Walker* I. i, Why should that Scrivener..Purchase perpetually, and I a rascal?

6. *trans.* To acquire by the payment of money or its equivalent; to buy. (Now the chief sense.)

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 252 And purchace al þe pardoun of Pampiloun & Rome. 1393 *Ibid.* C. iv. 32 And porchace 3ow prouendres while 3oure pans lasteþ. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 602/18 *Peronizo*, to purchase. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xxv. 10 The field which Abraham purchased of the sonnes of Heth. 1611 Cotgr., *Acheter*, to buy, to purchase. *a* 1727 Newton *Chronol. Amended* v. (1728) 339 He that received money of the People for purchasing things for the Sacrifices. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. iv. 214 To buy wool for her majesty's use, to purchase oyl for her lamps. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ii, 'We must purchase our tickets,' said Mr. Tupman.

b. *fig.* To obtain, acquire, or gain (something immaterial) at the cost or as the result of something figured as the price paid; *esp.* to acquire by toil, suffering, danger, or the like; to earn, win; to bring upon oneself, incur (mischief).

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 51 He þat gyues his good to hem þat hauys no myster, he purchases no louynge þerof. *c* 1450 Lovelich *Grail* xliii. 476 For be that deth he hym Ouercam, And purchaced lif to Every Cristen Man. 1456 *Paston Lett.* I. 405, I..do purchasse malgre to remembre of evidenses lakkyng by negligence. 1521–2 *Wolsey* in Furnivall *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 335 Þat þou may purches heuyn to mede. 1548–77 Vicary *Anat.* Ep. Ded. (1888) 6 [They] purchased eternal prayse by their study and cunning in Phisicke and Surgery. 1680 Otway *Orphan* I. i, The Honours he has gain'd are justly his; He purchas'd them in War. 1709 Steele & Swift *Tatler* No. 68 ¶ 4 He that commends himself, never purchases our Applause; nor he who bewails himself, our Pity. 1741 tr. *D'Argen's Chinese Lett.* xx. 141 At length they all perish'd, and made the Japonese purchase their Death by the Loss of 3000 of their Soldiers. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* (1791) II. xxx. 180 Dearly, indeed, do I purchase experience! 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 183 The victory was purchased by the death of Rhiwallon.

III. 7. *Naut.* To haul in, draw in (a rope or cable); *spec.* to haul up (the anchor) by means of the capstan; hence, to haul up, hoist, or raise (anything) by the aid of a mechanical power, as by the wheel-and-axle, pulley, or lever. Cf. Purchase *sb.* III.

From quot. *a* 1625 this appears to have arisen as a nautical use of sense 4, with the notion of 'gaining', applied at first to hauling in a rope with the two hands so as to 'gain' one portion after another, and to have been extended to hauling with the capstan, and so at length to the advantage gained by any mechanical power.

1567 *Admiralty Crt. Act* xii., 29 May, [Commission is awarded]..to recover, purchase, wey and bring to lande one sonken or wrecked shipp. *a* 1625 *Nomencl. Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301) lf. 60 b, To Purchase Wee Call the gaining or Coming in of a Roape by our haling of it in with our handes, or heauing of it in at ye Capstaine or otherwise Purchasing; as the Capstaine doth purchase apace that is it drawes in the Cabell apace, or the Tackles doe purchase, and the Contrarie where wee cannot purchase with the Roape, Tackle, or the like Neate. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. (1692) 80. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. 1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 141 Pendants of the Main and Foremast ought to be as big as the Shrowds, since they purchace a great Weight of Boats and Anchors. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 180 In purchasing the anchor, the cable parted, and I lost it. 1768 J. Byron *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 28 We were usually obliged to purchase such things as were within reach by means of large hooks fastened to poles. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 143 In this situation a strong hawser..being passed under one of the arms of the anchor...the whole suspension was in that manner purchased. *Ibid.*, *note*, A piece of strong timber overlaying the bows of a vessel, containing sheaves, or a roller for purchasing the anchor. 1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* ii, Purchase the anchor I could not; I therefore slipped the cable. 1836 — *Midsh. Easy* xxiv, After one or two attempts, he lowered down the steps and contrived to bump her [an old lady] on the first, from the first he purchased her on the second, and from the second he at last seated her at the door of the carriage.

Purchased (pə·ɹtʃést), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed[1].]

†**1.** Obtained by effort, entreaty, or the like; acquired, procured, gotten; of land, Acquired otherwise than by inheritance. Also *fig. Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 87 Heritage þat lyues & leues to þe eldest sonne, Purchaced þing men gyues, woman weddyng to mone, Or tille a man is strange for his seruise oftsone. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 204/1 Purchest (*A.* Purchessyde), *adeptus*. 1568 Bible (Bishop's) *Eph.* i. 14 Unto the redemption of the purchased possession. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 90 You haue among you many a purchast slaue. 1682 Warburton *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 90 Purchased estates, acquêt or conquêt...Strictly, acquet is such as is purchased before marriage.

†**b.** Incurred by one's act or conduct. *Obs.*

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* IV. iii, He is dead, Grief of your purchas'd anger broke his heart.

2. Bought with money or other equivalent.

1823 Byron *Juan* XIII. lxxvi, An English autumn, though it hath no vines..Hath yet a purchased choice of choicest wines. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. II. *Sutherl.* (Colburn) 44 Purchased roses decked her furrowed cheeks.

Pu·rchase-mo:ney. The sum for which anything is or may be purchased. Also *fig.*

a 1763 Shenstone *Wks.* (1764) II. 293, I would part with the purchase-money, for which I have less regard. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 57 The purchase money of farms is estimated upon the amount of rent. 1832 Hart. Martineau *Life in Wilds* ix, Labour is still the purchase-money of everything here. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 259 He..retained the proceeds..with which to pay off his purchase-money.

Purchaser (pə·ɹtʃésəɹ). Forms: 4 purchasour, 5 -oure, -owre, purchesur, 6 -asser, 6–8 -asor, 6– purchaser. [ME., a. AF. *purchasour*, = OF. *porchaceor*, later *pur-, pourchaseur*, agent-n. from *porchacier, pourchasser* to Purchase.]

†**1.** One who acquires or aims at acquiring possessions; one who 'feathers his nest'. *Obs.*

In quot. *c* 1386, many explain *purchasour* as 'conveyancer',

which is possible; but cf. quot. 1591 and PURCHASE *v.* 5 b, quot. 1623-33.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1105, V se men þat purchasours are, þat coueyte catel with sorwe & kare. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 318 A Sergeant of the Lawe..Of fees and robes hadde he many oon, So greet a purchasour was nowher noon; Al was fee symple to hym in effect; His purchasyng myghte nat been infect. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 6427, I haue lyued as a sowdyor A poure man but no purchasoure. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) 11 Think you some lawyers coulde be such purchasers, if al their pleas were short, and their proceedinges iustice and conscience?

†b. One who procures or brings something about. *Obs. rare*—1.

1653 WHITFIELD *Treat. Sinf. Men* vi. 25 Is he not the Author and purchasor of peace?

†c. *Mining.* See quot. 1747; cf. CAVER. *Obs.*

? 1556 in Pettus *Fodinæ Reg.* (1670) 95 That no Purchasors shall let or stop any Miners from any Wash-trough at any time. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s. v. *Mineral time*, Purcassers [are] Poor People that daily go to the Mines, with their Hammers, Bags, or Penny-wiskets, searching in the Deads that are daily drawn and tem'd on the Hillocks, for any Bits of Ore that they can find therein. *Ibid.*, Also Purchasers are all to go away from the Works when that time is expired.

2. *Law.* One who acquires land or property in any way other than by inheritance.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9453 Also with purchasours ryȝt so hyt fareþ, Alle þat þey bygge, here eyrës hareþ. *c* 1540 in J. R. Boyle *Hedon* (1875) App. 71 Yf anye suche inherytor or purchessor absent them selfes [etc.]. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* viii. § 539. 235 If husband and wife be joynt purchasers unto them and unto the heires of the husband of lands. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xiv. 220 The first purchasor..is he who first acquired the estate to his family, whether the same was transferred to him by sale, or by gift, or by any other method, except only that of descent. *Ibid.* xv. 241 If I give land freely to another, he is in the eye of the law a purchasor. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 106 § 1 (Act for Amendment of Law of Inheritance), The Words 'the Purchaser' shall mean the Person who last acquired the Land otherwise than by Descent, or than by any Escheat, Partition, or Inclosure.

3. One who purchases for money; a buyer.

1625 MASSINGER *New Way* II. i, I must have all men sellers, and I the only purchaser. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 511 P 4 The Purchaser..pays down her Price very chearfully. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 371 He was instantly discerned to be a fit purchaser of every thing that nobody else would buy. 1902 E. L. BANKS *Newsp. Girl* 129 Plenty of things are not for sale until a purchaser comes.

Purchasing (pə·ɹtʃésiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb PURCHASE in various senses. In quot. 1747, the gathering of ore from the waste heap: cf. PURCHASER 1 c.

13.. *K. Alis.* 5197 In water and londe [is] his purchaceyng. Boþe hij eteth flesshe and fysshe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 579 And swa thar purchesyng maid thai. 1386 [see PURCHASER 1]. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxx. 164 As they wente in purchasynge of prayes. 1595 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 733 Monye.. for the purchasing of some competent landes. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xxxvi. (1674) 188 The purchasing of Eternity to her name. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* S j, Sauntle [is] the first pee or bit of Ore that the Cavers find in a morning by Purchassing. 1800 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 193 A fund..for the purchasing Potatoes.

b. *attrib.*, as *purchasing power, value.*

1675 EARL ESSEX *Lett.* (1770) 221, I am not in a purchasing condition. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 640/1 If we could suddenly double the whole quantity of sovereigns and their equivalents in England, the purchasing value of each coin would..be reduced to exactly one half of its former amount. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. iv. (1876) 137 The cost of living is augmented, and wages possess less purchasing power.

Purcholis, -ious, obs. forms of PORTCULLIS.

Pur-chop: see PUR 2.

†Purcinct, *sb. Obs.* Also 4 **pursaunt, poursent,** 4-5 **purseynt,** 5 **-cynct.** [a. AF. *purcynt*(*e* = OF. *porceinte*, sb. fem., *porceint*, sb. masc., from *porceindre* :—L. *prōcingĕre, prōcinctus*: see next and PROCINCT.] = PRECINCT *sb.*, PROCINCT *sb.*[1]; compass.

[1292 BRITTON VI. v. § 3 Hors de la purceynte del Counté ne est nul tenu a receyvere somounse. 1304 *Year Bk.* 32 *Edw. I*, Trin. Term (Rolls) 261 Dens la purceynt de meisme le bois.] 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1034 Vch pane of þat place [the new Jerusalem, *Rev.* xxi. 12] had þre ȝatez, So twelue in poursent I con asspye. [Some read *pourseut*, and explain as 'pursuit, sequence, order'.] 13.. *Ibid.* B. 1385 Þe place, þat plyed þe pursaunt wyth-inne, Was longe & ful large. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xi. 8 ȝif eny man comme with in the purseynt of the temple, be he slayn. 1437 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 503/1 The suburbes and the Purseynt of ye same citee. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 29 § 1 Viewe of fraunciplegge within the purcynct of the seid Manoir.

†Purcinct, purseynt, *ppl. a. Obs.* [a. OF. *porceint, -saint* (:—L. *prōcinctus*), pa. pple. of *porceindre* :—L. *prōcingĕre*: see PROCINCT.] Girt about, enclosed; = PRECINCT *ppl. a.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8914 Ne quest take of endytement Yn holy cherche, oþer ȝerde purseynt.

Purcoloys, -culleis, obs. ff. PORTCULLIS.

Purcy, Purcyfant, obs. ff. PURSY, PURSUIVANT.

‖ Purdah (pə·ɹdă). *E. Indies.* Also **purda, pardah, parda** (*erron.* purdow, purder). [a. Urdū and Pers. پردہ *pardah* veil, curtain.]

1. A curtain; *esp.* one serving to screen women from the sight of men or strangers.

1800 *Misc. Tracts* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 64/1 A purdow, or skreen, of a yellow kind of gauze, being dropt before the door. 1809 LO. VALENTIA *Trav.* I. 100 He led me to a small couch close to the purdah, and seated me on his right hand ..between his mother and himself, though she was invisible. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eöthen* i, They passed through no door, but only by the yielding folds of a purder. *a* 1858 D. WILSON in *Life* (1860) II. xv. 126 Purdahs or curtains of all colours hung from the crenated arches.

b. As typical of the seclusion of Indian women of rank; hence *fig.* the system of such seclusion.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 25 Nov. 8/6 As an Occidental, she will not like that tame bird's life inside the lattice cage and the pardah which Oriental wives must bear. 1893 W. S. BURRELL & EDITH E. CUTHELL *Indian Mem.* 23 The veil of the purdah hangs less heavily over Mahommedan than over Bengali women. 1905 *19th Cent.* Mar. 486 The purdah has been hardly any drawback to the women born with any talent for ruling.

2. A striped cotton cloth, or other material, of which curtains are made.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Purdah*, an Indian cotton cloth, with white and blue stripes, used for curtains, etc.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly in reference to sense 1 b, as *purdah lady, walla* [see WALLAH], *woman*; *purdah party, system*; *purdah-like* adj.

1847 MRS. SHERWOOD in *Life* xxi. (1854) 356 Amina was.. particularly dark for a purdah walla, or one, according to the Eastern custom, who is supposed always to sit behind a purdah, or curtain. 1894 S. S. THORBURN *Asiat. Neighbours* iv. 68 Of all his [Peter the Great's] social reforms, the greatest was the abolition of the purdah system for Russian ladies. 1902 *19th Cent.* Nov. 818 Purdah women are a comparatively small proportion of their sex.

Hence **Purdahed** (pə·ɹdăd) *a.*, screened or secluded by a purdah; curtained; 'cloistered'.

1832 MRS. MEER ALI *Observ. Mussalmans India* I. xiv. 380 The hour is passed in lively dialogues with the several purdahed dames.

Pur-dog: see PUR 2.

Purdo·nian. Also **-ion, -ium.** [f. *Purdon*, name of the introducer.] Trade-name of a form of coal-scuttle.

1851 W. S. BURTON *Trade Catal., Lond. Internat. Exh.*, Purdonion. 1856 H. LOVERIDGE *Trade Catal.*, Purdonian. 1870 *Auction Catalogue* 29 Apr., A cocoanut mat, cinder sifter, japanned purdonium and scoop. 1901 *Ibid.*, An iron curb fender and oak coal purdonium with scoop and liner.

Purdy (pə·ɹdi), *a. rare.* Now *dial.* Surly, ill-humoured.

1668 SHADWELL *Sullen Lover* v, 'Slife, one shan't speak to you one of these days, you are grown so purdy. 1672 — *Miser* iv, Why you saucy fellow you, what's to do with you? Ha, are you so purdy? *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Purdy*, surly; ill-humoured; self-important.

Pure (piūəɹ), *a.* (*sb., adv.*) Forms: 3-5 **pur,** 4- **pure.** (Also 4 **puȝr, por**(*e*, 4 (6 *Sc.*) **puyr**(*e*, **puir**(*e*, 5 **poure,** 5-6 **pewr**(*e*, **puer,** 6 **peur.**) [a. OF. *pur*, fem. *pure* (12th c. in Littré), = Pr. *pur*, Sp., It. *puro* :—L. *pūru-s* clean, clear, unmixed, pure, chaste, etc.]

I. In physical sense.

1. a. Not mixed with anything else; free from admixture or adulteration; unmixed, unalloyed; often qualifying names of colours. b. *esp.* Not mixed with, or not having in or upon it, anything that defiles, corrupts, or impairs; unsullied, untainted, clean. c. Visibly or optically clear, spotless, stainless; in quots. 1481, 1652, clear, transparent. Rarely const. *from.*

(There is a wide range of sense here, but lines of division cannot well be drawn among the quotations, many of which unite more than one shade of meaning.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 184 So clene is al so þat lond & mannes blod so pur [*v. rr.* puir, pure]. *Ibid.* 3178 O cler leom wiþoute mo þer stod fram him wel pur. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 313 Caliz and cruetz, pur cler crestal. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 227 So was hit clene & cler & pure, þat precios perle þer hit was pyȝt. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 82 A present al of pure Red gold. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. ii. (Bodl. MS.), To make pitte water clene and pure. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. vi. 140 The mone is not so pure that the sonne may shyne..thurgh her as thurgh an other sterre. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 15 At the well-head the purest streames arise. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 42 To have his minde..like unto a pure, bright looking-glasse. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 7 One reads them with the pure glass of Gods word: the other by his own false and fallacious perspicils. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 53 Full many a gem of purest ray serene, The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 508 To filter off a crystal draught Pure from the lees. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 33/1 There can be but one proper species of red;..all other shades being adulterations of that pure colour, with yellow, brown, &c. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 308 If alcohol be re-distilled, and reduced to two-thirds, you will obtain it very pure. This is what is called Rectified Alcohol. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 42 The morning air pure from the city's smoke. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 414 A mixture of prussian blue and cochineal pink..in preference to a pure blue. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 74 In consequence of the great solvent power of water, it is never found pure in nature. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxv. 187 The snow was of the purest white.

†d. Intact, unbroken, perfect, entire. *Obs. rare.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 716 Twenty of these hornes pure, and so many broken.

e. Of a musical sound or voice: Free from roughness, harshness, or discordant quality; smooth, clear: *spec.* in *Mus.* and *Acoustics*, said of tones that are perfectly in tune, i. e. whose vibration-ratios are mathematically exact, so as to give no beats: esp. as opp. to *tempered.*

1872 F. JACOX *Aspects Authorship* iii. 44 The pure and most tuneful voice of Miss Clara Novello. 1873 HALE *In His Name* vi. 49 The voice was a perfectly clear and pure tenur. 1889 J. LECKY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV. 70/2 If..all the consonant intervals are made perfectly smooth and pure, so as to give no beats, the tuning is then called Just Intonation.

II. In non-physical or general sense.

2. Without foreign or extraneous admixture; free from anything not properly pertaining to it; simple, homogeneous, unmixed, unalloyed.

Pure naturals: see NATURAL *sb.* 5.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 166 Þere nys neyther..Pope, ne patriarch þat puyre reson ne schal make þe meyster of alle þo men. 1487 in *Surrey Archæol. Soc. Collect.* III. 163, I Elizabeth Uvedale..in my pure widowhood make and ordain my will. 1614 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. ix. (ed. 2) 47 In the time of Elisa or Dido, the Phœnicean or Punike, which she carried into Africa, was pure Hebrew, as were also their letters. 1642 *Answ. Observ. agst. King* 23 'Tis Adams pure naturalls, impure nature that makes a Subject covet to be a King. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 81 The Sadducees profess'd to follow the pure text of Scripture, or to interpret it according to the literal sense. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. (1870) 148, I know at once, or by Immediate Inference,—that is, by an act of Pure Thought. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 130 The strain at a point is said to be pure strain if the principal axes (axes of the strain ellipse) are not rotated by the strain.

b. In reference to descent or lineage: Of unmixed descent, pure-blooded.

c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 20 In point thay war to parische, thay proudest men and pure. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 286 To people the towne with pure Englishe men. 1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 137 He was an Indian of pure blood. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. i. 24, I consider Attila to have been a pure Hun. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxvii, That horse..is very nearly a pure Arab.

c. *Law.* Having no condition annexed; absolute, unconditional. *Pure alms*: cf. ALMOIGN 2.

[Cf. cl. L. *pūrus*, unconditional, absolute; med.L. *pūra* (*et perpetua*) *eleēmosyna* (*a* 1100), AF. *pure* (*et perpetuele*) *almoigne*; also F. *pur et simple* (Montesquieu 1747).]

1536-7 *Award..conc. St. Bartholomew's Hosp., Oxford* 3 Feb., The which said Hospital, King Edward the third.. gave and granted unto the predecessors of the said Provost and Scholars [of Oriel]..in free pure and perpetual alms. 1713 *Act* 13 *Anne*, c. 6 § 8 To have and to hold the said Canonship or Prebend to the said Colwell Brickenden..and his Successors..in pure and perpetual Alms. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Obligations* 151 [If] one be conditional or deferred for a term, while the other is a pure and simple engagement. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 244 Sabinus and Cassius think that a conditional legacy to him is valid, but not a pure one.

d. Of a subject of study or practice: Restricted to that which essentially belongs to it; not including its relations with kindred or connected subjects. (Often denoting the simply theoretical part of a subject, apart from its practical applications, as in *pure mathematics*; opp. to APPLIED 2, MIXED 7.) Also said of a student or practitioner who confines himself to one particular subject or branch of a subject.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. ii. (1648) 12 Mathematicks ..is usually divided into pure and mixed; and though the pure doe handle only abstract quantity..that which is mixed doth consider the quantity of some particular determinate subject. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 14 P 5 The difference between pure science, which has to do only with ideas, and the application of its laws to the use of life. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s. v., In England..the profession is ostensibly divided into three distinct branches, viz. *pure* physicians, or those who profess to act only in medical cases; *pure* surgeons, or those who practise surgery alone; and surgeon-apothecaries, or general practitioners. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 752/2 Pure Mechanism, or Applied Kinematics: being the theory of machines considered simply as modifying motion. 1903 R. B. CARTER *Doctors & Work* i. 4 A small number of operating, or so-called 'pure' surgeons. *Mod.* He is a pure physicist; he does not know chemistry.

e. *Logic.* Of a proposition or syllogism: opp. to MODAL *a.* 4.

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* I. xxviii. 112 A Pure Enunciation is that in which it is not express'd how the Parts cohere..Modal, in which it is. *Ibid.* II. xiv. 60 A Pure [Syllogism] is that which consists of Propositions pure. ..Modal either of one or both Modal. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 4 When a proposition merely expresses that the predicate is connected with the subject, it is called a *pure proposition*; as, every true christian is an honest man: But when it includes also the way and manner wherein the predicate is connected with the subject, it is called a *modal proposition*; as, when I say, it is necessary that a true christian should be an honest man. 1827, 1870 [see MODAL *a.* 4].

f. *Gram.* (*a*) In Greek (*καθαρός*), of a vowel: Preceded by another vowel. Of the stem of a word: Ending in a vowel. Of a consonant (as *s*): Not accompanied by another consonant. (*b*) In Arabic, etc., of a syllable: Ending in a vowel, open.

1650 E. REEVE *Introd. Gr. Tongue* 24 Nounes ending in *δα, θα, ρα*, or pure *α*, do make the Genitive in *ας*. *Ibid.*, Adjectives in *ις*, having *ος* not pure [e. g. *εὐπατρις, ευπάτριδος*]. 1776 J. RICHARDSON *Arab. Gram.* v. 14 [Syllables] are divided into *pure* and *mixed*; the pure consisting only of one consonant and one vowel,..the mixed of two consonants joined by a vowel. 1818 BLOMFIELD tr. *Matthiæ's Gr. Gram.* I. 218 Verbs pure, whose final syllable *-ω* is preceded by a diphthong. 1870 E. ABBOTT tr. *Curtius' Gr. Gram.* I. vi. 57 In the formation of the acc. sing. of Masc. and Fem., the

true vowel-nature of the stem declares itself, πόλι-ν, πολύ-ν; and the voc. sing...contains the pure vowel stem.

3. Taken by itself, with nothing added; . . . and nothing else; nothing but . . ., nothing besides . . ., no more than . . .; mere, simple.

Often in phr. *pure and simple*, following the sb. (cf. 2 c).

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 794 He isei þat he moste attenende Vor pur meseise vorfare. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 1026 For pure pytte & loy þai gret. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxii. 144 Many .. diez for pure elde withouten sekeness. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. cvii. 81 The .ii. sonnes of Mordred were constrayned of pure force to seche stronge holdes for theyr refuge. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 157 Alas Sir, we did it for pure need. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* iv. xix, Knowing no more how to sway a sceptre then a pure clown to manage a sword. 1724 A. Collins *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 79 This distinction is the pure invention of those who make the objection. 1851 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 38 His delay in setting out was due to pure procrastination and dilatoriness. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 29 That of which we are speaking is knowledge pure and simple.

b. In emphatic or intensive sense: Nothing short of . . ., absolute, sheer, thorough, utter, perfect, complete.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1917 He was..pur mesel þo & he bicom in is baptizinge hol of al is wo. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1817 Pelleus..sourdit into soure greme, And Priam reprouyt as a pure fole. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 36/1 Contynuyng alwey in his pure malice and envy. 1611 Chapman *May-Day* v. Plays (1889) 303/1 His master hath such a pure belief in his wife, that he's apt to believe any good of her. 1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 182, I believed that misery more pure than that which I now endured had never fallen to the lot of a human being. 1870 Ruskin *Let.* in *Athenæum* 30 Sept. (1905) 428/3 Dickens was a pure modernist—a leader of the steam-whistle party *par excellence*. 1902 Buchan *Watcher by Threshold* 145 A lot of pure nonsense.

†**c.** That is the thing itself, not something else; true, real, genuine; very. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2398 He..sede he was purost eyr to be icrouned to kinge. *Ibid.* 8609 In a toun in barcssire.. out of þe erþe pur blod sprong ywis. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 704 Wel nyȝe pure paradys moȝt preue no better. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 421 The pure fettres of his shynes grete Weren of his bitire salte teeres wete. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6656 He .. persed his Armure,..That it come to his fllesche pure. 1534 More *Conf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1162/2 Til the pure panges of death pulled their heart fro their play.

III. Free from corruption or defilement.

4. Free from admixture of anything debasing or deteriorating; unadulterated, uncorrupted, uncontaminated; conforming accurately to a standard of quality or style; faultless, correct.

13.. *K. Alis.* 84 Thus he asaied the regiouns, That him cam for to asaile;—In puyr maner of bataile. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 214 Mi ladi..is the pure bed and welle And Mirour and ensample of goode. 1526 Tindale *Jas.* i. 27 Pure devocion and undefiled. 1540 Palsgr. *Acolastus* Ep. to King A iij b, In suche places of your realme as the pureste englyshe is spoken. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 182 At Geneua many French Gentlemen and Students comming thither..did speake pure French. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. (1838) V. 21 The purest disciples of Zoroaster escaped from the contagion of idolatry. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 165 They had been oppressed, and oppression had kept them a pure body. 1882a Peabody *Eng. Journalism* xvi. 124 His taste, if severe, was pure.

5. Free from moral defilement or corruption; of unblemished character or nature; unstained or untainted with evil; guiltless, innocent; guileless, sincere. Rarely const. †*of* (obs.), *from* (arch.). Often absol., *the pure* (*sc.* persons).

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxiii. 4 He..þat is pure in werkis and clen in thoghtis. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. xiv. 48 To sane his sowle whiche God hath lent to hym pure and clene to thende that he shold rendre it such agayn. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* v. 8 Blessed are the pure in herte. *Ibid.*, *Acts* xx. 26, I am pure from the bloud of all men. *Ibid.*, *Titus* i. 15 Unto the pure are all thynges pure. 1667 Milton *P. L.* viii. 506 Nature her self, though pure of sinful thought. 1719 Watts *Hymns* I. lxxxvi, How should the sons of Adam's race Be pure before their God? 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* Concl., His morality is everywhere calm, pure, and rational. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 171 A friendship as warm and pure as any that ancient or modern history records. 1851 Tennyson *To Queen* vii, Her court was pure; her life serene. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 265 He protested.. that his hands were pure from the blood of the persecuted Covenanters.

†**b.** Applied mockingly to Puritans; also to Quakers. *Obs.*

1598 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. i, Lucia, new set thy ruffe; tut, thou art pure, Canst thou not lispe 'good brother', look demure? 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* iv. i, To helpe 'hem to some pure landresses, out of the citie. 1785 G. A. Bellamy *Apology* II. 45 My mother, from being one of the pure ones, had changed her religion to that of a methodist.

6. Sexually undefiled; chaste.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 8 Alle clad in white, in tokyn of clennes, Lyke pure virgines. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 209 That blissit Marie remaines still puir virgine. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 83 And yet forsooth she is a Virgin pure. 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 134. 1771 tr. *Horstius' Parad. Soul* App. 21 Hail you, the Sea's bright Star, Who God's pure Mother are. 1904 *Hymns A. & M.* No. 55 A maiden pure and undefiled Is by the Spirit great with child.

7. Free from ceremonial defilement; fit for sacred service or use; 'clean'.

1611 Bible *Ezra* vi. 20 The Priestes and the Leuites were purified together, all of them were pure, and killed the Passeouer. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* II. xvi. (1614) 199 His [a Jew's] wife hath prepared his dinner, pure meats purely dressed.

IV. 8. *slang* or *colloq.* (? orig. *ironical*). A general term of appreciation: Fine, excellent, capital, jolly, nice, splendid. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1675 Wycherley *Country Wife* III. i, I was quiet enough till my husband told me what pure lives the London ladies live abroad with their dancing, meeting and junketing. 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* v. ii, O I have pure news, I can tell you, pure news. *a* 1720 Vanbrugh *Journ. to London* I. ii, A slice of it [goose pie] before supper to-night would have been pure. 1734 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 508 Well, is it not pure that we shall meet in a fortnight? 1747 Garrick *Miss in her Teens* II, The door's double locked, and I have the key in my pocket. *Biddy.* That's pure. 1884 Henley & Stevenson *Deacon Brodie* I. iii. Sc. 3 (1892) 35 O, such manners are pure, pure, pure!

b. In conjunction with another adj.: *Pure and . . .* = nice and . . ., fine and . . .; excellently, satisfactorily; thoroughly (= C. 1: cf. 2 above). Now *dial.* (See And *conj.* 4.)

1742 Fielding *Jos. Andrews* II. xiv, They [*sc.* hogs] were all pure and fat. 1788 Charlotte Smith *Emmeline* (1816) IV. 271 You would have been pure and happy to drive about in a one-horse chaise. 1769 Romaine *Let.* 27 Oct. (1795) xxvii. 122, I saw Lady H— —, who was pure and well. 1865 *Let. to Editor*, In answer to the question 'How do you do?' in Cornwall..they say 'Pure and well, thank you'.

c. *dial.* Quite well, in good health: = Purely 4 b.

1854 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. IX. 527/1 The word pure is commonly used in Gloucestershire to express being in good health... 'I hope, Zur, the ladies be all pure.' 1900 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

B. *sb.* (or *absol.*)

1. That which is pure; purity. *poet.*

a 1615 Lodge *Misc. Pieces* ii. Wks. 1883 IV, Her eies shrowd pitie, pietie, and pure. 1667 Milton *P. L.* viii. 627 Union of Pure with Pure. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* ii. 735 How heaven's own pure may seem To blush. 1874 Tennyson *Vivien* 35 The mask of pure Worn by this court. 1898 G. Meredith *Odes Fr. Hist.* 6 Earth's warrior Best To win Heaven's Pure.

†**2.** 'Pured' fur: see Pured 2, Puree[1]. *Obs.*

1512 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 215 For lyning of the said Tanne welus goune within with puyr.

†**3.** A kept mistress. *Obs. slang.*

1688 Shadwell *Sqr. Alsatia* II. i, Where's..the Blowing, that is to be my Natural, my Convenient, my Pure. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pure*, a Mistress. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

4. A 'pure' physician or surgeon: see the adj., sense 3 d. *Med. colloq.*

1827 *Lancet* 15 Dec. 434/2 Do the Pures profess a kind of surgery in the abstract? 1843 Sir J. Paget *Let.* 19 Dec. in *Mem.* vi. (1901) 148 The election of the pures in London was not I am told general. [*Note*, The 'pures' were the surgeons in consulting practice.]

†**5.** [Cf. Pure *v.* 1 b.] *Tanning.* Dogs' dung or other substance used as an alkaline lye for steeping hides. Also in *comb.* as *pure-collector*, *-finder*, *-finding*. (Also spelt *pewer*, *puer*.)

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 142 Dogs'-dung is called 'Pure', from its cleansing and purifying properties. *Ibid.*, The name of 'Pure-finders'..has been applied to the men engaged in collecting dogs'-dung from the..streets. *Ibid.*, There are about 30 tanyards..and these all have their regular Pure collectors. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Puer*, a tanner's name for dogs' dung. *Ibid.*, *Pure*, *Pewer*.

C. *adv.*

1. Absolutely, entirely, thoroughly, quite.

In early use from sense 3 b of the adj.; in 18th c. *slang* or *colloq.*, from sense 8 b; now *dial.* or *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1542 He bicom sone þer after pur gidy & wod. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 2499 He says 'our ille dedys er pur ille wroght, Bot our gud dedis pur gud er noght'. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 170 þe pris of a plou3-lond.. To aparaile þat pyler were pure lytel. *c* 1491 Caxton *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 89 It is pure easy..to folow god and serue hym in tyme of tranquylite. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 37 This yere [1522] departed Reucline, a pure aged man [*ætate gravis*]. 1710 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 23 Sept., Ballygall will be a pure good place for air. 1750 *Let.* 29 May in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 548 Your amiable and worthy sister is pure well. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 78 The course will be pure swampy in some parts.

2. Purely, in various senses; simply, merely; rightly; chastely. *poet. rare.*

c 1460 G. Ashby *Dicta Philos.* 590 A kynge shude be right besy and studious To gouerne his Roiaulme & his people pure. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* v. i. 86 For his sake, Did I expose my selfe (pure for his loue) Into the danger. 1602 — *Ham.* III. iv. 158 O throw away the worser part of it, And liue the purer with the other halfe.

3. Qualifying an adj. of colour (chiefly *white*): Purely, with no admixture of any other colour.

(Not always clearly distinguishable from *pure* adj.: cf. a pure white rose: a rose whose colour is a pure white.)

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 18a So clene & vair & pur ȝwit among opere men hii beþ. 1530 Palsgr. 259/2 Pure white sylke, *soye bissine*. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 22. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Spectacles* xxxiv, The Lily (first) pure-whitest Flow'r of any. 1853 W. Gregory *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 256 Gold is distinguished by its pure yellow colour.

D. *Comb.*: **a.** parasynthetic, as *pure-blooded*, *-bosomed*, *-coloured*, *-eyed*, *-mannered*, *-minded*, *-sighted*, etc. **b.** adverbial and complemental, as *pure-bred*, *-driven*, *-living*, *-washed*.

1886 C. Scott *Sheep-Farming* 157 Breeding *pure-blooded rams for sale. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 10 Specimens of *pure-bred domestic fowls. 1634 Milton *Comus* 213 O welcom *pure-ey'd Faith, white-handed Hope, ..And thou unblemish't form of Chastity. 1896 Abp. Benson in *Nat. Church* Feb. 51/2 Pray we for a temperate, a *pure-living people. 1819 Shelley *Peter Bell* vi. xxxiv, The most sublime, religious, *Pure-minded poet. 1596 Spenser *Hymn Heavenly Love* 276 All earthes glorie.. [will] Seeme durt and drosse in thy *pure-sighted eye. 1801 Bloomfield *Rural T.* 86 On the *pure-wash'd sand.

Pure, *v.* [a. OF. *purer*:—L. *pūrāre* to purify (with religious rites), f. *pūrus* Pure.]

†**1.** *trans.* To make pure; to cleanse, purify, refine (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.* exc. as in b.

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 16 þat saule þat es purede in þe fyre of lufe of Godd. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1116 þou may..pure þe with penaunce tyl þou a perle worþe. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 149 þe whilk pissemyres kepez bisily and pures þe gold and disseuerez þe fyne gold fra þe vnfyne. *c* 1460 G. Ashby *Dicta Philos.* 90 Ye must pure youre selfe fyrst withoute blame. 1581 T. Howell *Deuises* (1879) 217 As fyre by heate the Golde doth fine and pure. 1608 Middleton *Fam. Love* III. iii, If you be unclean..you may pure yourself. 1635 Heywood *Hierarch.* v. 242 The Light, purd and refin'd.

b. *Tanning.* To cleanse (hides) by steeping them in a bate or alkaline lye. (Cf. Pure *sb.* 5.)

1883 *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 366/2 They [calf-skins] are then unhaired and fleshed in the usual manner, pured with a bate of dog's dung. 1907 *Camb. Mod. Hist. Prospectus* 100 Bating or puring as it is called, is a process by which all but a very small amount of the natural grease is removed from the skin.

†**2.** (?) *intr.* To become pure. *rare.*

c 1315 Shoreham *Poems* i. 67 And aldey he to senne falleþ, Her ne moȝe nauȝt pury Of serewnessche.

Pure, obs. form of Pore *v.*, Poor.

Pureanis, i. e. *pure anis*: see Puranis.

Pure-blind(e, obs. forms of Purblind.

†**Pured,** *ppl. a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Also 5 purid, -yd. [f. Pure *v.* + -ed[1].]

1. Purified, cleansed; refined.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn't.* 633 Gawan was for gode knawen, & as golde pured. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xx. 217 Bordured alle abuute with pured Gold. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 173 Wedyde the cokkelle frome the puryd corne. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xvii. K j b, Mercury..About the ayre castinge his pured lyght. 1513 *Bradshaw's St. Werburge*, *Balade to Auctour* (E.E.T.S.) 200 This delicious werke Thus surely sette by pured science.

2. Of fur: Trimmed or cut down so as to show one colour only. (Cf. Pure *a.* 1 a.)

Pured gris or *grey*, the grey fur of the back of the squirrel in winter, without any of the white of the belly. *Pured calabre*, *miniver*, the white belly part of these furs, with the dark or grey sides trimmed off. (Cf. also b, and Puree.)

Beside pured miniver (*minutus varius puratus*, *menever puree*), the 14–16th c. records have also *m. v. dimidio puratus*, half-pured miniver, in which a narrow strip of the grey colour was left at the edges. (John Hodgkin.)

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 154 With pelure pured apert þe pane ful clene. *Ibid.* 1738 In a mery mantyle..furred ful fyne with fellez, wel pured. [1363 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 279 Et q'ils ne usent..Cloche, Mantel, ne Goune, fururez de menevoir purez.] *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* cccxxxi, þe mantyl þt was furuyd wt puryd gray. *c* 1450 *Brut* 434 Thanne was don on the Bisshop an abbite..of fyne Scarlet furrid with purid werke. 1463-4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 505 Their wyfes, may use and were the forseid Furres of Mattrones, Funes, Letyce, pured Grey, or pured Menyver. 1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 221 Payit to Pyeris Mainiryng, Maister of the Quenis wardrob, for vj tymir of pured calabar to the samyn, ilk tymir xxxiiijs. 1505 *Ibid.* III. 43 For xvj bakkis of pured gray; ilk pece xvjd.

b. *elliptical*, as *sb.* 'Pured' miniver: cf. next.

c 1435 *Chron. London* (1905) 95 Ther was putte vpon the bisshop a cardynall habyte off Skarlette furred with puredd. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 131 A ffrerys coope of ffyne scarlett ffurred with puryd. *c* 1450 Lovelich *Merlin* 4460 In the kynges tyme ..that aftyr the schal regnen in pured & palle.

‖ **Puree[1], purray.** *Obs.* Also 4 purree, 5 purry. [a. AF. *purée*, for F. *puré*, pa. pple. of F. *purer*: see Pure *v.*] = Pured 2 b, i. e. pured or pure white miniver, the belly fur of the grey squirrel in winter, used in the furring of garments.

(In the London Letter Bks. in AF. form *puree*; in 15th c. Sc. as *puray*, *purray*.)

1351 *Lett. Bk. F. Lond.* lf. 208 Furree de Pellure come de meneueyr, Gris, Purree, Destraniyng, Popell' Desquirels, Bys des Conyns des leures. 1365 *Lett. Bk. G. Lond.* lf. 162 b, Item q' nul del mister entremelle ventres de calabre en furours de puree [in Lett. Bk. H. lf. 39 *in fururis puratis*] ne de menever ne de Bissh [tr. in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 329 No one of the trade shall mingle bellies of calabre with furs of puree, or of minever, or of bissbes]. 1429 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 18 þat na man sal weir clathis of silk na furringis of mertrikis, funȝeis, puray, na grece, na nane oþir riche furring bot allanirly knychtis [etc.]. 1455 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* ibid. 43 The vþir lordis of parliament to haif ane mantill of rede rycht sa oppinnit befor and lynyt with silk or furryt with cristy gray, grece, or purray, togiddir with ane hude of the sammyn clath, and furryt as saide is.

‖ **Purée[2]** (pūre). Rarely in anglicized form **pu'ry.** [F. *purée* (*puree de pois* pea-soup, 1314 in Hatz.-Darm.), of uncertain and disputed origin.

Hatz.-Darm. take *purée* as the ppl. sb. from the OF. vb. *purer*, in sense 'to squeeze, press out'. Others would identify it with OF. *porée* (see Porray), from which it cannot always be separated in sense: cf. med.L. *purea*, *pureya*, as well as *porea* (1231 in Du Cange), in sense 'pea-soup'. See Scheler, Littré, Brachet.]

A kind of broth or soup made of vegetables, meat, or fish, boiled to a pulp and passed through a sieve. Also *fig.*

1824 Byron *Juan* xv. lxxi, Alas! I must leave undescribed the gibier, The salmi, the consommé, the *purée* [*rime way*]. 18.. — *Let. to Bowles* Wks. (1846) 603/2 *note*, This stanza contains the *purée* of the whole philosophy of Epi-

curus. 1887 G. R. Sims *Mary Jane's Mem.* 84 Mutton cutlets fried in cod liver oil with pury. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 392 Pounded fish may be cautiously given, pounded mutton or beef in purée. 1897 *Ibid.* II. 521 A purée of potato.

Purel(l, Sc. var. Porail *Obs.*, poor people.

Purely (piŭ·rli), *adv.* [f. Pure *a.* + -ly 2.] In a pure manner or degree: in various senses.

1. Without (physical) admixture, esp. of anything that stains or impairs; cleanly, clearly, spotlessly.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xx. (Percy Soc.) 97 The fayre carbuncle, so ful of clerenes, That in thee truely dyd moost purely shyne. *c* 1600 Drayton *Elegy to Lady I. S.* 65 The Sunnes rayes..Bent on some obiect, which is purely white. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 120 The purely grey rouleau..showed its mixture of black and white. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's Field* 458 The soft river-breeze..on him breathed Far purelier in his rushings to and fro.

† b. So as to make pure or clean; so as to cleanse. *Obs.*

1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 232 b, Washe dilygentlye and purelie the bodie. 1611 Bible *Isa.* i. 25, I will..purely purge away thy drosse. 1669 Woolridge *Syst. Agric.* 27 It may be purely separated from its Husk by a Mill. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. ? 15 These Ribs must be purely Smooth-fil'd and Pollish'd.

2. Without mixture of anything different (in non-physical or general sense); simply, merely; exclusively, solely; . . . and nothing else; often implying 'entirely' (cf. b, and Entirely 3).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4219 We alle..neuer-more for no man mowe be deliuered..but purli þourh 3our help. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 47 Þat þei putte not glosis vnto þe reule..but..sympliche and pureliche to scie & to write þe reule. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. v. 45 Lete no þyng be gret or hye or acceptable to þe, but purely god. 1552 Huloet, Purely, *liquido, mere, pure, puriter, Syncere.* 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 5 Whether they had been..set there in the air purely for show. 1710 Berkeley *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 122 Reasonings and controversies purely verbal. 1883 Gilmour *Mongols* xxxi. 362 The Government duty they have to perform seems to be purely formal. 1890 *Academy* 8 Nov. 415/2 There were .. no children of origin purely Egyptian.

† b. Of degree or extent: Absolutely, thoroughly, perfectly, completely, fully, utterly, entirely. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1512 Þe king louede is wif anon so purliche & so vaste Þat al is herte onliche on hire on he caste. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 260 Ne [may] masse make pees amonges cristene peple, Tyl pruyde be purelich fordo. *c* 1400-50 *Alexander* 187 And þe province of Persee purely distruye. 1585 J. Hilton *Recant.* in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* (1655) x. vi. § 27 The said Errours..I utterly abjure, forsake, and purely renounce. *a* 1656 Hales *Gold. Rem.* III. *Serm.*, etc. (1673) 44 A Gentleman .. purely ignorant, yet greatly desirous to seem learned.

† c. Really, actually, truly, genuinely. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3323 Icholle make þi sulue..Abbe al þe fourme of þe erl as þou were purliche he. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xvi. 226 He haþ the power þat seynt peter hadde, He haþ pureliche þe pot with þe same salue.

d. *Law.* Without conditions, unconditionally.

1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 327/1 Ye open declaration..subscribed pureli and simply. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1662) I. 183 This his gift was a gift indeed, purely bestowed on the colledge, as loded with no detrimentall Conditions. 1880 Muirhead *Gains* III. § 113 If I have stipulated purely, he may stipulate conditionally.

3. Without mixture of anything deteriorating or debasing; without blemish, corruption, baseness, or uncleanness; faultlessly; properly, rightly, correctly; guilelessly, innocently, chastely.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 To behaue you purely, &..to apply yourselfe to labour in the seruyce of god. 1537 (*title*) The Byble, whych is all the holy Scripture: In whych are contayned the Olde and Newe Testament truelye and purely translated into Englishe by Thomas Matthewe. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 169 Faith and troth, Strain'd purely from all hollow bias drawing. 1674 T. Flatman *To Mr. Faithorn* 6 One line speaks purelier Thee, than my best strain. 1823 Byron *Juan* XIV. xcii, Or Germany, where people *purely* kiss.

b. So as to be ceremonially clean.

1613 [see Pure *a.* 7].

4. *slang* or *colloq.* Finely, excellently, capitally; nicely, satisfactorily, very well. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1695 Congreve *Love for L.* II. ii, You can keep your countenance purely, you'd make an admirable player. 1712-13 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 1 Jan., Am I not purely handled between a couple of puppies? 1756 A. Murphy *Apprentice* II. ii, That will do purely. *a* 1845 Hood *Last Man* xxi, To see me so purely drest.

b. *dial.* Quite well, in good health. (Used predicatively like an adj.; cf. *well, ill, poorly.*)

1809 Mar. Edgeworth *Absentee* xvi. (*Tales* 1825 X. 321), If the ladies' prayers are of any avail, you ought to be purely. 1848 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v., 'How's thy mam?' 'Purely, thank ye.' 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. ii, Well I never! you do look purely. 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* xxxiv, 'I hope the dear ladies are well, sir?' 'The ladies are purely.'

Pureness (piŭ·rnés). [f. Pure *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being pure; purity.

1. Freedom from admixture; simplicity, homogeneity.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 322 þis soft metell led, nat of so gret puernesse. *a* 1618 Raleigh (J.), An essence..of absolute pureness and simplicity. 1675 R. Vaughan *Coinage* 14 A proof of the pureness of the metal. 1695 Ld. Preston *Boeth.* v. 240 His knowledg..remaineth in the Pureness & Simplicity of its Presence.

2. Freedom from defilement or blemish; cleanness; faultlessness, correctness.

1528 Paynell *Salerne's Regim.* O ij b, Many fynnes and skales betoken the purenes of the fyshes substance. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 144 In all this good proprietie of wordes, and purenesse of phrases which be in Terence. *a* 1698 Temple *Ess. A. & M. Learn.* Wks. 1760 I. 157 Great Pureness of Air, and Equality of Climate.

3. Freedom from moral blemish; innocence; sincerity; chastity.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. xxxv. (1495) 480 Mount Synay hyghte the mount of purenesse and of clennesse, for none myght come to the mount but those that were clene in bodi and in soule. 1526 Tindale 2 *Cor.* i. 12 With godly purenes. 1591 Spenser *Daphn.* xxx, She in purenesse heauen it self did pas. 1624 Quarles *Sion's Sonn.* xv. 7 Virgin pureness. 1708 H. Dodwell *Nat. Mort. Hum. Souls* 149 To manage all Disputes..with..Pureness from Humane Passions. 1840 Clough *Dipsychus* I. ii. 41 And thou, clear heaven, Look pureness back into me.

4. Ceremonial cleanness.

[Cf. quot. 1398 in 3.] 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 78 Holy purenes from all communion with vncleane Gentiles. 1643 Milton *Divorce* II. vi. Wks. 1851 IV. 77 Inflicting death..for the mark of a circumstantiall purenes omitted.

Purete, -ty, obs. forms of Purity.

Purfle (pŭ·rf'l), *sb.* Forms: 4 porfyl, -fil, purf,i)el, 4–5 purfil,e, -fyle, 4–6 -fyl, 5–6 -fell, -full, 6 -ful, -fyll, -fele, -phell, 6– purfle. Also (in sense 2) 6 purflue; (in sense 3) 7 porfil(e, -phile, 7–8 pourfil. See also Profile. [a. OF. *porfil* (*c* 1215 in Godef.), later *pourfil* (1316, and 1611 in Cotgr. in sense 2), a border or edge; = Pr. *perfil*, Sp. *perfilo*, med.L. *perfilum*, It. *profilo*, Profile; prob. verbal sb. from *profilare*, *perfilāre*, etc.: see Purfle *v.*]

1. A border; *esp.* a wrought or decorated border; the embroidered border or edge of a garment.

In ordinary use app. obs. after 1610; revived as an archaism in 19th c. (But cf. quot. *c* 1758 in Purfle *v.* 1.)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 216 Of precios perle in porfyl pyȝte. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. iv. 102 Til..perneles porfyl [*v.r.* purfil, purfyl] be put in heore whucche. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 57 A lewde wretche to were a skarlet gowne, Withe a blac lamb fuire without purfile of sable. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/2 Purfyle of a clothe, *limbus.* *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 30 This astate that ye use of gret purfiles and slitte cotes. 1530 Palsgr. 259/2 Purfyll or hemme of a gowne, *bort.* *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 2 b, The Trapper of his Horse, Damaske gold, with a depe purfell of Armyns. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xiv. vi. 10 Inner garments..beset with long jagges and purfles. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* II. *Irel.* 148 They cast ouer these their mantells or shagge Rugges..with a deep fringed purfle. 1730 Bailey, *Purfle*, a Sort of antient Trimming for Womens Gowns, made of Tinsel, Thread, &c., called also Bobbin-Work. 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* 292 Furnaced pillars..upright ranged in horrid array, With purfle of green o'er the darksome gray. 1821 Joanna Baillie *Met. Leg., Lady G. Baillie* Concl., Betty's skill Leaves her in purfle, furbelow, or frill, No whit behind. 1894 *Athenæum* 5 May 571/2 The portrait of the gracious court lady in her ruff and purfles.

b. = Purfling 1 c (as of a violin).

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Purfle*...Also a kind of Ornamentation about the Edges of Musical Instruments, particularly of Viols, Violins, &c. 1905 Haweis *Old Violins* 125 He runs his purfle into his monogram with attendant flourishes.

† 2. *Her.* A bordering line. *Obs.*

1562 Leigh *Armorie* (1597) 90 b, This pale was giuen after it had a chiefe; because they were both of one colour, there goeth no purfle betweene. 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 27 That terme is so frequented, because two colors, or any mettal or colour, be gradately inferred one into the other, that no partition but onely the Purflue maie be seene betwene them.

† 3. The contour or outline of anything; a representation of the outline; = Profile *sb.* 1, 3. *Obs.*

In this sense app. a new adoption from Fr., and there from It. Soon superseded by *profile.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* xxxv. x. II. 535 Hee woon the prise and praise from them all in making up the pourfils and extenuities of his lineaments. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* II. iii. 42 The naked and bare proportion of the outward lineaments thereof, or the outward Tract, Purfle, or shadow of a thing. *Ibid.*, The Portraicting out of any thing vmbrated, is nothing else but a sleight and single draught or Purfle, traced out with a Pensill. 1669 A. Browne *Ars Pict.* 83 Draw the lines of porphile (i. e. the outmost stroak) of a Face with lake and white.

† b. *In purfle*, as seen from one side; = *in profile* (Profile *sb.* 2). *Obs.*

1605 B. Jonson *Masque Blackness*, The backs of some were seen; some in purfle, or side; others in face. 1686 Aglionby *Painting Illustr.* 132 Cimabue his Picture is yet to be seen,..made in Porfil. *Ibid.* 268 All the left Side was seen in Porfile. 1706 Phillips, *Pourfil*, (a Term in Painting) as A Face drawn in Pourfil, i. e. side-way; a Side-face.

Purfle (pŭ·rf'l), *v.* Forms: 4–5 purfile, -fyle, 5 -fill, 5–6 -fell, -fyll, 5–7 -fel, 6 -fyl, -fulle, -phle, 6– purfle. Also 7 (sense 5) pourfil(l, pourfle. [a. OF. *porfiler* (1371 in Godef.), later *porphyler*, *pourfiler* to border, adorn the border of, adorn, = Pr., Sp. *perfilar*, It. *profilare*, med.L. *perfilāre* (Du Cange), f. L. *prō* or *per* + *filum* thread: see Profile *v.*]

1. *trans.* To border; to decorate with a wrought or ornamental border; *esp.* to adorn (a robe) with a border of thread work or embroidery; to trim with gold or silver lace, pearls, fur, etc. *arch.*

c 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 19 Hir wede, Purfiled with pellour doun to the teon. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 193, I seigh his sleues ypurfiled at the hond With grys. *c* 1460 *Wisdom* Stage Dir., in *Macro Plays* 36 A mayde, in a wyght clothe of golde..purfyled with menyver. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. xxvii. 74 Kyng Ryons had purfyled a mantel with kynges berdes. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxxv. 240 Robes of cloth of gold, & fourred with Ermynes, & purfylled all with precyous stones. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 83 Item for blake crewle to purfulle the rosys vjd. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 214 The knightes of the bath in violet gounes with hoddes purfeled with Miniuer lyke doctors. 1611 Cotgr., *Pourfiler d'or*, to purfle, tinsell, or ouercast with gold thread, etc. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Woman's Prize* III. ii, Line the gown through with plush perfumed, and purfle All the sleeves down with pearl! *c* 1758 W. Thompson *Hymn to May* ix, A silken camus, .. Purfled by Nature's hand! 1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 332 Like a garment embroidered in chenille, and purfled with beads, and spangles, and foil. 1840 H. Ainsworth *Tower of Lond.* (1864) 4 The Bishop of Ely, who, in his character of lord high chancellor, wore a robe of scarlet, open before, and purfled with minever.

fig. 1607 *Lingua* IV. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 417 This [*Tragedus*] gorgeous-broider'd with rich sentences, That [*Comedus*] fair and purfled round with merriments.

† b. To work (a design) in embroidery. *Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* XIII. xi. I. 392 To weave and purfle letters in their cloths, after the manner of embroiderie.

c. *intr.* or *absol.* To do purfling; 'to hem a border', *Cent. Dict.*

† 2. *trans.* To give to (leaves, flowers, etc.) a border or edge of a particular kind; to ornament with such a border: in *pa. pple.*, denoting the outline, contour, or distinctive colouring of the edge.

1562 Bulleyn *Bulwark*, *Bk. Simples* 49 b, Leaues .. purfled aboute with iagges, or small teeth like a sawe. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. lii. 212 The great Tulpia, or rather Tulipa ..of colour very diuers..and purfled about the edges or brimmes with yellowe, white, or red. 1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* IV. v. 428 Flower..consisting of five small pure white leaues, pointed at the ends, and sometimes a little purfled about the brims, and with a wash of purple.

3. In technical applications. † a. *Her.*, etc. To border or edge with a line of a different colour or tincture. (See also Purfled *ppl. a.*[1] 2.) *Obs.*

1634 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xxvi. 91 A faire blew deepned with lake, and purfled with liquid gold.

b. *Arch.*, etc. To ornament (the edge or ridge of any structure) *with* crockets, etc.: cf. Purfled 3.

1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* II. vi. 108 All the edges [of the mitre] were purfled with a border of exquisitely-wrought crockets in silver gilt. 1852 *Ibid.* III. i. 390 To this chest [shrine] the goldsmith..gave an architectural form: it had ..its tall crest purfled with knobs of sparkling jewels to run along the ridge of its steeply-pitched roof.

c. To adorn (the back or belly of a violin or other instrument) with a border of inlaid work: see Purfler, Purfling 1 c.

4. In vague or extended sense: To adorn, ornament, beautify.

c 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* VIII., *Preach. Swallow* ix, Fluuris..Quhilk..Phebus with his goldin bemis gent Hes purfellit and payntit plesandly. 1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* D ij, A nose, Autem nose, purphled pretiouslie with pearle and stone like a counterfait worke. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 94 The close Meshes whereof, are purfled with curled veines. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* I. 2 Who shall take thee, the new, the dainty volume, Purfled glossily, fresh with ashy pumice [*arida modo pumice expolitum*]?

† 5. *trans.* To draw in profile, to outline; to draw. Also *absol.* or *intr. Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* XXXV. x. (1634) II. 539 Apelles..had no sooner pourfiled a little about the visage, but the king presently tooke knowledge there by of the partie that had played this pranke by him. *Ibid.* xii. 551 [She] used ordinarily to marke upon the wall the shaddow of her lovers face by candle light and to pourfill the same afterwards deeper, that so shee might enjoy his visage yet in his absence.

Purfled (pŭ·rf'ld), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. prec. + -ed[1].]

1. Bordered; *esp.* having a decorative or ornamental border; bordered with embroidery, gold lace, fur, etc.; fringed; in vaguer use, embroidered, decorated. Also *fig.*

c 1470 *Compl. Christ* 284 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 178 What shalle than prophyte þi gowne purfylled? 1520 *Treat. Galaunt* 141 So many purfled garmentes furred with non sequitur With so many penyles purses hath no man sawe. 1600 Holland *Livy* VII. I. 250 All of the Patritij, sitting like Consuls, with their purfled and pourpled long robes in yvorie chaires of estate. 1634 Milton *Comus* 995 Flowers of more mingled hew Then her purfl'd scarf can shew. *a* 1717 Parnell *Misc.* (1807) 30 The purfled border deck'd the floor with gold. 1870 Rossetti *Poems, Jenny* 117 But must your roses die, and those Their purfled buds that should unclose?

b. *transf.* Of a person: Decorated with purfling.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. II. 9 Penne was I war of a wommon wonderliche cloþed, Purfyled with pelure þe richest vppon eorþe. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 30 Thus she shall be beter purfiled and furred thanne other ladies and gentill women. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Oct. 2/1 The Austrian knights with mace and battle-axe, the plumed and purfled *Landvogts* from Bern.

† c. *transf.* Applied as a border. *Obs.*

1652 Collier in *Benlowes' Theoph.* Pref. Verses, But brighter Theophil behold, Whose Vest is wrought with purfled Gold.

† 2. *Her.* Said of a charge having a bordering line, or a border or edging of another tincture: see also quot. 1868, and cf. Purflewe. *Obs.*

1562 Leigh *Armorie* (1597) 91 The Fesse was first, & then the Cantone was giuen in rewarde. Being of one colour,

they are not purfled. *Ibid.* 180 b, iii Cheuernes, Humettes, counterchanged, Purfled Argent. Ye cannot say bordured, because nothinge may be bordured, that is Humette w^in ye Escocheon. 1868 Cussans *Her.* (1882) 129 *Purfled*: when applied to a Mantle, implies that it is lined or guarded with fur; and when to Armour, that the studs and rims are of another metal.

3. *Arch.*, etc. (See quots.)

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* Gloss. 591 *Purfled*, ornamented in a manner resembling drapery, embroidery, or lace-work. 1842–72 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Purfled.* 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 12 b, The tall and narrow south transept, with its .. flying and attached buttresses, perforated parapets, and purfled pinnacles.

†4. *vaguely.* Variegated. *Obs.*

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 110 b, So thou dost line the earth With purfeld streames of blew and white.

Pu·rfled, *ppl. a.*[2] *Sc. rare.* 'Short-winded, esp. in consequence of being too lusty' (Jamieson 1808–24); plethoric.

1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 13 The language is out of condition—fat and fozy, thickwinded, purfled and plethoric.

Purfler (pə·ɹfləɹ). [f. Purfle *v.* + -er[1].] One who purfles; *spec.* one who inlays the ornamentation in violins.

1883 Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 53 The prince of purflers was Stradivarius.

†**Pu·rflewe**, *a. Her. Obs.* Also 6 -flleu, 7–8 -flew. [Obscurely f. Purfle *v.* or *sb.*; app. orig. *purflewé.*] Having a bordure of a fur.

1562 Leigh *Armorie* 190 b, The first is plaine,..commonly called embordured...The vii is termed purflleu, which is, when that the bordure is occupied with anye of the nine furres afore rehersed. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* I. v. (1611) 19 A bordure purflewe, Verrey. Note heere that this terme purflewe is common to all the furres before handled so often as they are vsed in bordures. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bordure*, If the Bordure consists of Ermins, Vairy or any of the Furs, the Term is, Purflew of Ermins.

So †**Pu·rflewed** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1868 Cussans *Her.* (1882) 68 Armorists formerly used several distinctive terms in blazoning a charged Bordure, to signify the nature of such a charge: as *Enaluron*, if charged with Birds;..and *Purflewed*, if composed of a Fur. This method is now obsolete.

Pu·rfling, *vbl. sb.* [f. Purfle *v.* + -ing[1].]

1. Bordering, *esp.* the ornamenting of the edge or border of anything; also *concr.* ornamental bordering work, trimming, furring, fringing, etc.

1388 *Calverley Charters* (1904) 204 Pur j furrure de gray pur mesme la goune one la perfulyng du mesme et la lynure du chaperon. 1483 *Wardr. Acc.* in *Antiq. Rep.* (1807) I. 45 To the furring of every harneys and purfiling of every sadell. ?*a* 1500 *Assembly of Ladies* 527 The coller and the vent, Lyk as ermyne is mad in purfeling. 1611 Cotgr., *Pourfileure*, purfling; a purfling lace or work; baudkinworke; tinselling. 1849 James *Woodman* III. xii. 236 Especially where slashings and purfilling..are out of symmetry. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 May 13/2 Where is the hood and the volupere, Wimple and coif with their purfilings?

b. *Arch.* The ornamentation of an edge or ridge: see Purfle *v.* 3 b.

1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* II. 106 A purfling of crockets in silver.

c. The inlaid bordering or marginal decoration with which the backs and bellies of violins and the like are often finished.

1848 J. Bishop tr. *Otto's Violin* i. *note*, Some authors mention only two strips for the purfling, in which case the number of pieces would be reduced to 12. 1884 Haweis *Musical Life* I. 228 The purfling, more or less deeply embedded, emphasizes the outline of the violin. It is composed of three thin strips of wood, ebony, sometimes whalebone, the centre of two white strips. 1892 W. H. C[ummings] in *Athenæum* 1 Oct. 457/3 A seventeenth century viol di gamba..remarkable for its beautiful 'purfling' of ebony and ivory. *attrib.* 1908 Miss Harraden *Interplay* 265, I noticed how well he used the purfling chisel.

†d. *vaguely.* ? Decking, adornment. *Obs.*

1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 150 Pritty-fac'd diuell ..that infects the heart, With painting, purfling and a face of Art. 1630 — *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 60 To spend the whole Morne till the Mid-day in tricking, trimming, painting and purfling.

†2. *Her.* A border or contour line. *Obs.*

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xi. 120 They be not incorporated one with another, but are diuidedly senered by interposing the purflings. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 148/2 Purfling, Hatching with a Pencill, as Herald Painters finish up their Work.

†3. Drawing in outline, outlining. Cf. Profile.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 525 As for the Greeke writers,.. they all doe iointly agree in this, That the first pourtrait was nothing els but the bare pourfling and drawing onely the shaddow of a person.

Purflue, obs. var. Purfle *sb.* (sense 2).

Pu·rfly, *a.* ? *Sc. rare.* = Purfled *ppl. a.*[2]

1832 Carlyle *Misc. Ess., Johnson* (1872) IV. 94 The purfly, sandblind lubber and blubber, with his open mouth, and face of bruised honeycomb; yet already dominant, imperial, irresistible! 1832 — *Note Bk.* 18 Jan., in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 231 A very large, purfly, flabby man.

†**Pu·rgable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *purgābilis*, f. *purgāre* to Purge: see -ble. Cf. Purgeable.] Capable of being, or that has to be, purged.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Cor.* iii. 13 *note*, Whosoever hath any impute matter of Venial sins or such other dettes to Gods iustice paiable & purgable, must into that fire.

†**Pu·rgament.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *purgāment-um*, f. *purgāre* to cleanse, Purge: see -ment.]

1. That which is removed or rejected in the process of cleansing; *spec.* that which is excreted from an animal; excrement; filth, offscourings.

1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 295 In the..bowells of the fish,..where what nutriment hee [Jonah] had amiddest those purgaments and superfluities, the Lord knoweth. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. ix. § 5 For the humors, they are commonly passed ouer in Anatomies, as purgaments, whereas [etc.]. 1609 J. Rawlinson *Fishermen* 38 The very paring, and filth, and purgament, and off-scouring of all things. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* I. 298 And then Atrides th' army purify'd, And threw into the sea the purgament.

b. *transf.* An outgrowth; = Excrement[2] 1.

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* ii. 48 These calumnies..that hairs are a Purgament of the body altogether unprofitable.

2. = Purgation 1 b. *rare.*

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* xii. 131 The Beard..serves not for ornament..nor for a covering, nor for purgament.

3. That which purges; a purge, purgative. *rare*–[0].

1828 Webster, *Purgament*, a cathartic. *Bacon.*

[Prob. due to a misunderstanding of quot. 1605 in 1.]

†**Pu·rgate**, *v. Obs. rare*–[1]. [f. L. *purgāt-*, ppl. stem of *purgāre*: see Purge *v.*[1] and -ate[3] 5.] *trans.* To purge, purify.

1795 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XVIII. 122 It is by means of fear and pity that the passions are to be purgated.

Purgation (pɜɹgē·ʃən). Also 6 pour-; 4–6 -acion. [a. OF. *purgacion* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *purgātiōn-em*, n. of action from *purgāre* to Purge.] The action of purging.

1. The clearing away of impurities; the cleansing of anything from impure or extraneous matter; purification.

1412–20 Lyd. *Chron. Troy* II. 749 Þat it [*sc.* the river Xanthus] made a ful purgacioun Of al ordure & fylþes in þe toun. 1564 *Brief Exam.* ***** iv b, You woulde make a purgation of these thynges. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 273 Purgation like to separation, is the clarification of impure liquor, having a thick sedement and spume by decoction. 1756 *Monitor* No. 74 II. 215 Such a total purgation of Augeas's stable..might possibly excite too great a noise. 1809 Pinkney *Trav. France* 237 A century will pass before Lyons will recover itself from this Jacobin purgation.

b. *spec.* The discharge of waste matter from the body; excretion or evacuation; now only the evacuation of the bowels, esp. by means of a cathartic; the administration of cathartics; purging.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 482 Alsa It is lyk to poycion men takis fore purgacione. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 120 Maade for purgacioun Of vryne. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. xx. 110 Other waters..the whiche..make grete purgacions to somme peple. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 194 b, For very feblenes of nature caused by purgacions and vomites. 1607 Topsell. *Four-f. Beasts* 426 Purgations is defined by the Physitians, to be the emptying or voiding of superfluous humors, annoying the body with their evill quality. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 474 Promoting purgation and diuresis.

†c. Menstruation; *pl.* catamenia. In quot. 1555 applied to the lochia. *Obs.*

1555 Eden *Decades* 208 When they are delyuered of theyr children, they go to the ryuer and washe them. Which doone, theyr bludde and purgation ceaseth immediatly. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 190 b, The roote..is good against..strangurie, and restraint of womens Purgations. 1645–52 Boate *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1860) 141 Among the women there are severall found, who do retain not only their customary purgations, but even their fruitfulness, above the age of fifty yeares. 1737 Whiston *Josephus* I. xix. 30 Rachel..said that her natural purgation hindred her rising up.

2. Ceremonial or ritual cleansing from defilement or uncleanness; = Purification 3.

1382 Wyclif *Luke* ii. 22 Aftir that the dayes of purgacioun of Marie weren fulfild, vp Moyses lawe. 14.. *Hymn to Virgin* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 127 The dayes passed of thi purgacion To fullfyll the precept of the law. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 63 The All-wise God..Ordain'd Purgation Ritual, to show That nothing Clean cou'd from Uncleanness flow. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. xiv. 187 Even the slaughter of enemies required a solemn purgation among the Jews.

3. Moral or spiritual cleansing; purification by the destruction or removal of sin, guilt, or any evil; freeing from moral defilement or corruption, from the taint of heresy, etc.; *spec.* in *R. C. Ch.*, the purification of the soul in Purgatory.

1382 Wyclif *Heb.* i. 3 The which..makynge purgacioun of synnes, sittith on the riȝthalf vp mageste in hiȝ thingis. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxii. 101 A praier for purgacion of herte and hevenly wisdom. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 64 A regyon where the soulys the whiche hadd done her purgacyon in purgatorye ioyfully restyd. 1504 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiv. 174 The pourgacion theref [from sin] with the fyre of Pourgatory. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* VI. (1603) 599 Hierocles saith that religion is the studie of wisdome, consisting in the purgation and perfection of life. 1682 Norris *Hierocles* 89 The former is effected by the purgation of Opinion. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T., Luke* xi. 40 The inward purgation of their hearts and consciences from sin and uncleanness. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. vii. 325 The purgation of the land from heresy.

4. The action of clearing oneself from the accusation or suspicion of crime or guilt. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

Canonical purgation (i.e. as prescribed by the canon law), the affirmation on oath of his innocence by the accused in a spiritual court, confirmed by the oaths of several of his peers. *Vulgar purgation*, a test by the ordeal of fire or water, or by wager of battle.

[*c* 1325 *Mirac. St. Willelmi* in *Hist. Ch. York* (Rolls) II. 542 Adjudicata fuit et purgatio ferri candentis, secundum consuetudinem regni.] ?*c* 1400 *Ploughman's Tale* 342 If a man be falsly famed, And wolde make purgacioun. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. ccx. (1516) 130 b/2 She [Queen Emma] was blyndefelde and lad vnto the place bytwene .ii. men, where ye Iron laye glowynge hote, and passed the .ix. sharys vnhurte. Than at laste she sayd good Lorde, whan shall I come to the place of my purgacion? 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 9 [To] mak his purgatioun of the suspicioun that tha have aganis him. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 45 If any man doubt that, let him put mee to my purgation. 1611 — *Wint. T.* III. ii. 7 We..Proceed in Iustice, which shall haue due course, Euen to the Guilt, or the Purgation. 1637 Cowell *Interpr.* s.v., Purgation is either Canonicall or vulgar. 1657 Ln. Strickland in *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 149 [He] said indeed it was more than the Inquisition, which puts a man upon his own purgation. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xxii. 342. 1788 Priestley *Lect. Hist.* v. xlviii. 361 The oath of purgation was substituted in the place of battle. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. App. II 695 If she [Queen Emma] will make a double purgation, if she will walk over four burning shares for herself, and five for the Bishop, her innocence shall be allowed.

†5. An agent or means of purging or cleansing.

a. An aperient medicine; a purgative. *Obs.*

14.. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 195 The body most purget ben..wyth summe gode purgacion That is of hot complexion. 1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Disty//l. Waters* D j, After that they shall take a stronge purgacyon. 1542 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 33 Ye would..gene me a purgacion, But I am laxatine inough. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 403 She Recovered by Emetiques and Purgations.

†b. That which cleanses from sin or defilement, or from anything evil or noxious. *Obs.*

a 1533 Frith *Answ. to Gardiner* Wks. (1573) 55 But our perfite purgation is the pure bloud of Christ. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xliii. 275 To giue schooles a purgation to voide them of some great inconueniences.

6. *attrib.*, as *purgation-house*: see quot.

1642 Davenant *Unfort. Lovers* I. i. (1643) 4 The Lady ..was Arrested .. by the Officers Of the Purgation house, and thither sent To suffer for unchastity. *Ibid.* 6 The new purgation house, where witnesses Have severally depos'd she was unchaste.

Purgative (pɜ·ɹgătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *purgatif, -ive* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *purgātīv-us* purgative, f. ppl. stem of L. *purgāre* to cleanse, Purge: see -ive, -ative.]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of purging.

1. *Med.* Causing evacuation of the bowels; cathartic, aperient.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 96 Stryngthe digestyf, and purgatyf. 1538 Elyot *Dict., Catharctica*, purgatiue medicines. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* v. iii. 55 What Rubarb, Cyme, or what Purgative drugge Would scowre these English hence. 1631 Jordan *Nat. Bathes* vii. (1669) 48 The purgative faculty of Medicines. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. 248 The Juice of an unripe Cucumber is purgative. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxx. 416 A purgative pill was administered.

2. Cleansing or freeing from defilement, evil, sin, or guilt; † of or pertaining to purgatory (1605).

1605 Bell *Motives Romish Faith* 102 The great perplexitie of papistes, concerning this their purgatiue imagination. 1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* 254 Among the vertues some are purgative, and some are perfective. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. ix. ii. 128 A certain time-honoured division of the mystical process into Purgative, Illuminative, and Unitive. 1896 C. K. Paul tr. *Huysmans' En Route* II. v. 240 This idea of a purgative life after death is so natural..that all religions assume it.

B. *sb.* 1. A cathartic or aperient medicine which provokes evacuation.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 491 Setting stronger poysons, or purgatives, by them. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (1790) 401 Small quantities of salt and water, or some other mild purgative. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 433 We prefer cold drawn castor-oil as a purgative.

2. Any cleansing or purifying agent or means.

1701 De Foe *True-born Eng.* I. 230 Civil Wars, the common Purgative Which always use to make the Nation thrive. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 507 P 1 Plato has called Mathematical Demonstrations the Catharticks, or Purgatives of the Soul.

Hence **Pu·rgatively** *adv.*, **Pu·rgativeness.**

1847 Webster, Purgatively. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Purgativeness*, purging, purifying, or cleansing Quality.

†**Purga·tor.** *Obs. rare*–[1]. [a. late L. *purgātor* a cleanser, agent-n. from L. *purgāre* to Purge. Cf. F. *purgateur* (16th c.).] A purifier.

1711 Hickes *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 197 He ..is our great purgator in the primary and most principal sense of the word.

Purgatorial (pɜ·ɹgătō·ɹriăl), *a.* [f. late L. *purgātōri-us* or med.L. *purgātōri-um* (see Purgatory *a.*, *sb.*) + -al.] Of a spiritually cleansing or purifying quality; also, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of purgatory.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3026 So differences fire werldly fro thilk purgatoriale. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* X. 500 Now leauing Prodigalls to their Purgatoriall Postings. 1874 H. R. Reynolds *John Bapt.* IV. v. 258 If any class needed pungent, purgatorial test, the publicans required it. 1880 E. H. Plumptre in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* II. 195/1 His [Augustine's] own view of a purgatorial punishment for the baptized.

Purgatorian (pɜ·ɹgătō·ɹriăn), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. med.L. *purgātōri-um* Purgatory *sb.* + -an.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or relating to purgatory; purgatorial.

a 1624 Crakanthorp *Vigil. Dorm.* (1631) 314 Their Purgatorian fire, their five new-found proper Sacraments, condignity of workes, yea Supererogation, and an armie of like heresies. 1687 *Advise to Testholders* xi. in *Third Coll.*

Poems (1689) 21/2 When all the Purgatorian flames have past. 1841 J. H. NEWMAN *Tract XC* 25 Another doctrine, purgatorian, but not Romish, is that said to be maintained by the Greeks at Florence.

B. *sb.* A believer in purgatory.

a 1550 *Image Ipocr.* IV. 191 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 441 So be ther Sophrans,..Purgatorians, Chalomerians, And Ambrosians. 1772 (Mar.) JOHNSON in *Boswell*, We must either suppose that passage to be metaphorical, or hold, with many divines and all the Purgatorians, that departed souls do not all at once arrive at the utmost perfection. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipapopr.* 272 Important to be upheld by the rigid purgatorian.

b. A soul in purgatory.

1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 304 The soules of those poore Purgatorians..returned backe.

†**Purgato·rious**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Belonging to or connected with purgatory.

1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 372 To som such purgatorious and superstitious Uses.

Purgatory (pɔ̄·ɹgătəri), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3-7 **purgatorie**, 4-5 **-tori**, 5-6 **-torye**, 4- **purgatory**; (also 4 **purcatorie**, 4-6 **-ory**, 6 **pourgatory**). *β.* 4 **purgatore**, 4-6 **-toire**, 5 **-tor**. [ad. med.L. *purgātōri-um* (in St. Bernard *c* 1130, in sense 'a means of cleansing'), absol. use of neuter of *purgātōri-us* adj. cleansing, purifying, f. *purgāre* to cleanse, PURGE. Perh. immed. a. AF. *purgatorie* (Godef. *Compl.*) = OF. *purgatoire*, whence the *β* forms.]

1. A condition or place of spiritual purging and purification; *spec.* in Roman Catholic belief, a state 'in which souls who depart this life in the grace of God suffer for a time, because they still need to be cleansed from venial sins, or have still to pay the temporal punishment due to mortal sins, the guilt and the eternal punishment of which have been remitted' (*Cath. Dict.*).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 126 Anhonged, oðer ine purgatorie, oðer iðe pine of helle. *a* 1300 [see FIRE A. 1 c]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 73 Purgatorie þe ssel seawy hou god clenzeþ veniel zenne. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* XI. 248, I shal punisshen in purcatory or in þe put of helle Eche man for his misdede. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 207 The man which lith in purgatoire. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* V. xiv. 5510 Morys..askyt in his prayere þat he sulde noucht de befor þat her he tholit his purgator. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22876 Prayer abreggeth purgatory. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 207 Aboue this lowest hell there is another hell called purgatory. 1534 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 36 He wold prove purcatory by a certayne vers in the Saulter. 1562 *Articles of Religion* XXII, The Romish doctrine concerning purgatory ..is a fond thing vainly invented. 1626 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. IV. I. iii. (ed. 2) 522 Purgatory, Limbus Patrum, Infantum, and all that subterranean Geography. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2) s.v., The Council of Trent, Sect. 15. defines, that there is a Purgatory, and that the souls detained there, are benefitted by the prayers of the faithful. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 352 The doctrine of a purgatory seems innocent in itself, or, rather, salubrious..: it is only the absurd notion..of praying or buying souls out of purgatory, that renders it a heresy repugnant to reason, to religion, and to common sense. 1853 FABER *All for Jesus* 357 That the name of Purgatory was first authoritatively given to the Intermediate State in 1284 by Innocent IV. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 702/2 All the souls in Purgatory have died in the love of God, and are certain to enter heaven. 1898 A. G. MORTIMER *Cath. Faith & Practice* II. 352 The comparison of the differences between the Eastern and Western doctrines of Purgatory .. strongly inclines one to the Western view.

b. *Saint Patrick's Purgatory*:

A name given to a cavern on an island in Lough Derg, co. Donegal, where, according to legend, Christ appeared to St. Patrick and showed him a deep pit wherein whoever spent a day and a night could behold the torments of hell and the joys of heaven.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 199/2 Seint paterik..makede ane put in Irlonde, þat seint patrike purgatorie is icleoped 3eot. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 305 The thrydde thynge of the Purgatory of Seynte Patrikke is ascribede to Seynte Patricke the secunde. 1703 *Irish Act 2 Anne c.* 6 § 26 Whereas, the Superstitions of Popery are greatly increased and upheld by the pretended Sanctity..of a place called St. Patrick's Purgatory in the County of Donegall [etc.]. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. ii. 430 The Purgatory of St. Patrick, the Purgatory of Owen Miles,..were among the most popular and widespread legends of the ages preceding Dante.

2. *fig.* Any condition, place, or thing having the characteristics ascribed to purgatory; a place or state of temporary suffering, expiation, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 489 By god in erthe I was his purgatorie For which I hope his soule be in glorie. 1490 CAXTON *How to Die* (1491) 7 The Infyrmyte tofore the deth is lyke as a purgatore. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXV. 2 We that ar heir in hevins glory [at Court], To 3ow that ar in purgatory [at Stirling in distress]. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. vii. 19 Those who first called England the Purgatory of servants, sure did us much wrong. 1725 T. THOMAS in *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 98 Half way to North Allerton is a very bad piece of road which goes by the name of Purgatory. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* I. Wks. 1799 I. 105 And you really think Paris a kind of purgatory. 1807 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 186 We have toiled through the purgatory of an election. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* II. 199 The paradise of other women was her purgatory.

†b. That which purges from sin; an expiation.

1563-4 BECON *Jewel of Joy* Pref., We knew not Christ's most precious blood to be a sufficient purgatory for all our sins. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. G j, Women are so late ere they fall to devotion, and take it ordinarily but as a Purgatory of the offences of their youth.

†3. A purgation, a cleaning out. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 75 The fire of Alchumie hath wrought such a purgation or purgatory in a great number of mens purses in England, that it hath clean fir'd them out of al they haue.

4. *U.S.* a. A cavern (cf. sense 1 b). b. A deep narrow gorge or ravine, with vertical or steep sides; also, a brook flowing through such a gorge. Usually as a place-name.

1766 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 12 Hunted in Purgatory with Mr. Dean and Mr. Penniman [for botanical specimens] this afternoon, but found nothing. 1787 MORSE *Amer. Gazetteer, Sutton*, a township in Worcester co., Massachusetts..The cavern, commonly called Purgatory, is a natural curiosity. 1888 J. D. WHITNEY *Names & Places* 160 Along the coast of New England, and in the interior, narrow ravines with nearly perpendicular walls are called 'purgatories'. 1902 A. MATTHEWS *Purgatory River* 1 *note*, There are in New England several small brooks to which the name of Purgatory is given, either because they drain swamps, or flow through or near rock chasms which are called Purgatories.

5. A hole under a fire-place, covered with a grating through which the ashes may fall; also, the grating which covers it. *local.*

1866 MRS. H. WOOD *Elster's Folly* iii, The 'purgatory' in Mr. Jabez Gum's kitchen consisted of a hole, two feet square, under the hearth, covered with a grating, through which the ashes and the small cinders fell. 1874 — *Mast. Greylands* xxiii, Sister Ann, in taking one of the irons from between the bars of the grate, let it fall with a crash upon the purgatory. 1897 R. M. GILCHRIST *Peakland Fagget* ii. 20 Et's onpossible, wi' them purgatories on th' harstone, to keep ashes fro' flyin.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *purgatory fire, legend, pain, -raker, suffering*, etc.; **purgatory hammer**, popular name of stone axes found in prehistoric graves in Ireland; **purgatory hole** (*local*) = sense 5.

c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 472 Til alle in purgatory pyne, þis messe be mede & medicyne. *c* 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* I. xii. in *Anglia* VIII. 148/18 She gat graunt..at she shulde passe to paradys wiþ-outen purgatory peyne. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* Wks. (1563) 198 Where thys place of Purgatorye is: none of oure purgatorye rakers or proctoures thereof is able to declare. 1596 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 247 The great yeare of Iubile in Edward the thirds time..three hundred thousand people romed to Rome for purgatorie pils and paternal veniall benedictions. 1692 BP. OF ELY *Answ. Touchstone* 27 Purgatory-fire; which..they have kindled already, and would have us believe Souls are now frying therein. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann. Scot.* vi. 135 The stone hammer.. popularly known in Scotland almost till the close of last century [as] the Purgatory Hammer. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 224 Purgatory Hammers, for the dead to knock with at the gates. 1895 [T. PINNOCK] *T. Brown's Black Country Ann.* (E. D. D.), What bad luck to drap yer weddin ring in the purgatory hole.

Hence **Purgatory** *v. trans., nonce-wd.*, to put into purgatory or a situation of pain.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xxi, Blanche Creamer..was purgatoried between the two old Doctors.

Purgatory (pɔ̄·ɹgătəri), *a.* [ad. post-cl. L. *purgātōri-us*, f. *purgātōr-em* cleanser: see PURGATOR and -ORY ².] Having the quality of cleansing or purifying; = PURGATIVE *a.*; of or pertaining to purgation. *Purgatory prison* = PURGATORY *sb.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XVIII. 390 Thei shul be clensed clereliche & wasshen of her synnes In my prisoun purgatorie. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiv. 33 Þi sorowe is satisfactory and purgatory. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue* B iv, Clensing whiche he calleth Purgatorie. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 21 Plutarch..tells us, that Infernal Punishments are Purgatory and Medicinal. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 339 Every man who has served in an assembly is ineligible for two years after...This purgatory interval is not unfavourable to a faithless representative. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1854) 256 *note*, Remorse is no Purgatory Angel.

Purge (pɔ̄ɪdʒ), *sb.* [f. PURGE *v.*¹, or (in sense 2) a. F. *purge* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It., Sp. *purga*. Sense 1 is not cited in Fr. before 1690.]

1. That which purges; *spec.* an aperient medicine, a purgative.

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 164 Rubarbe, Scamonie,.. and such like purges. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* XXXVII. 116 The Physitian that gave him a gentle purg so wisely, and the patient that took it so well. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 173 Vomits and Purges are so much alike in their Operations. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* IV. 301 The complaint was peculiarly obstinate and resisted the use of purges.

fig. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. v, Ben Ionson ..brought vp Horace giuing the Poets a pill, but our fellow Shakespeare hath giuen him a purge that made him beray his credit.

2. The act of purging; purgation; ridding of objectionable or hostile elements.

1598 FLORIO, *Purga*, a purge, a purgation, a cleansing. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 38 The preparative for the purge of paganism out of the kingdom of Northumberland. 1893 S. R. GARDINER *Hist. Gt. Civil War* IV. lxviii. 272 The adoption of a purge in place of a dissolution [of Parliament].

b. *spec. Pride's Purge*, a name given in *Eng. Hist.* to the exclusion of those members of the Long Parliament who were suspected of Presbyterian and Royalist leanings, by Colonel Pride, on the 6th of December, 1648.

1730 OLDMIXON *Hist. Eng.* 354 Every act of the governing powers, from Prides Purge to the death of the King, is illegal. 1756 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1841) V. 274 This invasion of the Parliament commonly passed under the name of Colonel Pride's Purge. 1893 S. R. GARDINER *Hist. Gt. Civil War* IV. lxviii. 273 One hundred and forty-three [members of Parliament] affected by Pride's Purge.

3. *Comb.* (partly from the verb-stem): **purge-cock, purge-flax** = *purging cock, flax* (PURGING *ppl. a.* 2 b); †**purge-humors**, that which purges humours.

188. *Sci. Amer.* Supp. 8897 When it becomes necessary to empty the receiver, use is made of a *purge-cock. 1853 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. VIII. 36/1 Mill Mountain or *Purge Flax. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. IV. III. *Magnif.* 1053 Fasting, ..Quick healths preserver, curbing Cupids fits, Watchfull, *purge-humors, and refining wits.

Purge (pɔ̄ɪdʒ), *v.*¹ Forms: 3-4 **puyrgi**, 4 **purgi, -gen, porgy**, 4-5 **purche, porge**, 5 **pur-, por-, poorgyn, powrg**, 5-6 **pourge**, 4- **purge**. [a. OF. *purgier, -ger* (12th c. in Littré) = It. *purgare*, Pr., Sp., Pg. *purgar*:—L. *purgāre* to cleanse, in early L. *pūr-igāre*, f. *pūr-us* PURE (cf. *east-igāre, nāv-igāre*).]

A. Illustration of Forms.

c 1290 *Beket* 425 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 118 He ne miȝte him puyrgi nouȝt. 13.. *S. Eng. Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXXII. 408/40 Hou ic myȝt I-porged be. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xi. 7 Syluyre..purged seuenfald. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 459 He purchede and clensede þe covetise of his fadir. *a* 1400-50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 122 A medicine for to porgyn þe stomak. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 240 Whan the stomake is purchet and clenset. 1434 MISYN *Mending of Life* v. 115 Fro all filth of mynde & body hym-self powrg. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 409/2 Poorgyn, or clensyn, *purgo*. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 106 There the Pope porged himself of certeyn crimes. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* II. viii. 36 That they maye..pourge theym that they may pourge other. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 65 Well picked and pourged.

B. Signification.

1. *trans.* To make physically pure or clean; to cleanse; to rid of whatever is impure or extraneous; to clear or free *of, from.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 4 Þe fournas þat purges metall. *a* 1400-50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 145 A good watir to purgyn a mannys face of sprotys. 1473 *Rental Bk. Cupar-Angus* (1879) I. 167 To syft it and purge it [the seed] sa that al thing be put to profit. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* iii. 12 He.. will pourge his floore. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 64 When Augea saw that his stable was purged by art, and not by labour. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* III. x. § 5 They purge the barley from the bran. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 317 Purging the yarn, one halfpenny a hank. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxiv. 355 If water be thoroughly purged of its air.

†b. To prune (a tree); to snuff (a candle). *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *John* xv. 2 Every braunche that beareth frute will he pourge [1611 he purgeth it, Gr. *καθαίρει*, L. *purgabit*] that it maye bringe moare frute. 1574 HELLOWES tr. *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 73 Dresse the vines, purge the trees. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 591 Snuffers wherewith the lampe was purged. 1620 THOMAS *Lat. Dict.*, *Averruncо*, to purge vines with a vinehooke.

†c. *humorously.* To clear or 'clean' out; to empty. *Obs.*

1604 HIERON *Preachers Plea* Wks. I. 493 [They] beguile the people and cozen them of their money, purging their purses and scouring their bags.

2. To make figuratively or ideally pure or clean, to free from moral or spiritual defilement; to rid *of* or free *from* sin, guilt, fault, error, or evil of any kind; to rid of objectionable, alien, or extraneous elements or members; = PURIFY 2, 4.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxii. 6 Þou has purged my hert. 1415 HOCCLEVE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 32 Ryse vp & pourge thee of thy trespas. *a* 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* III. Wks. (1573) 55 Yet was not Lazarus caried into purgatory to be purged of his sinnes. *a* 1582 BUCHANAN *Let. to Randolph* Wks. (1892) 58, I am besy wᵗ our story of Scotland to purge it of sum Inglis lyis and Scottis vanite. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* V. vi, Let's cleanse our hands, Purge hearts of hatred. 1624 *More's Utopia* (title-p.), Translated from the Latin by Raphe Robinson,..newly corrected and purged of all Errors. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin, New Morality* 1 From mental mists to purge a nation's eyes. 1871 H. MONCRIEFF *Pract. Free Ch. Scot.* (1877) i. 15 The Kirk-session may revise or purge the [communion] roll at any period. 1873 EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* XXXIII. P 8 As the Parliament seemed likely to come to an agreement with him [Charles], it was 'purged',..more than a hundred members opposed to the army party were thus shut out. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* vii. 60 He insisted that the Senate must be purged of its corrupt members. 1885 S. COX *Expos.* ser. I. xiii. 157 A truth which will purge and raise the tone of our moral life.

†b. To free from ceremonial uncleanness or defilement; = PURIFY 3. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 77 Whan the Prestes weren dede, The temple of thilke horrible dede Thei thoghten purge. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 36 When mourning altars, purgd with enimies life, The black infernall Furies doen aslake. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. xlvi. 419 Which straunge tokens being purged and cleered by an expiatorie sacrifice.

3. *transf.* To remove by some cleansing or purifying process or operation (*lit.* or *fig.*); to clear *away, off, out*; to expel or exclude; to void.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 22 Þat oure synnes swa be purged. 1340 *Ayenb.* 132 Blibe he is huanne þet he may his [kueade humours] purgi and keste out. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 134 To purge vryne. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* v. 7 Pourge [1560 (Genev.) Purge out] therfore the olde leven. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Isa.* i. 25, I shal..purely purge away thy drosse. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 4 Nature ..will..help it self by purging the contused blood through the orifice. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* V. 150 From thine eye the darkness purge. 1873 EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* XXXIV.

† 11 The Presbyterian members, who had been 'purged' out by Pride, again took their seats. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 312 To purge away the crime appears to him..a duty.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1805 SOUTHEY *Let. to C. W. Wynne* in *Life* (1850) II. 346 This sort of leaven soon purges off.

4. *Med.* Said of a medicine, or of one who administers it: To empty (the stomach, bowels, etc.); to deplete or relieve (the body or, now only, the bowels) by evacuation.

a 1400–50, **1422** [see A]. [1483 CAXTON *Cato* e viij b, Hit [mustard] purgeth and maketh clene the brayne.] 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IX. xiv. (1614) 908 When they were to sacrifice, they purged themselues first,..and by vomit emptied their bodies. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 210 Palmeto Wine..purges the belly and helpes obstructions. 1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 139 The next Day the Patient must be Purg'd, and a Paregorick given him that Night. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 175 On the second morning he was again purged. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 262 Cheadle speaks of cases being 'purged to death'.

b. *refl.* and *intr.* (In quot. *c* 1645, to vomit.)

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* x, He must nedes go purge hym. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 213 Hee purged continually. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 33, I did purge so violently at sea. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 86 The Boy may do well again; but he must purge and Vomit. 1778 R. JAMES *Diss. Fevers* (ed. 8) 45 He awaked sick, vomited and purged considerably.

c. *absol.* To induce purgation; (of a drug) to act as a purge.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 27 The roote is that, whereof is made our sneesing powder. It purgeth extreemely by vomit. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Rose* v, What is fairer then a rose? What is sweeter? yet it purgeth. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 285 In the quick and frequent Pulse we Purge little, because Purging accelerates the Pulse. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 190 Larger doses purge. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 446 Medicines which purge actively.

5. To clear (oneself or another, one's character, etc.) of a charge or suspicion of guilt; to establish the innocence of; to exculpate; *spec.* in *Law*, by assertion on oath, with the support of compurgators, or by wager of battle. **a.** *refl.*; **b.** *trans.*

a. *c* 1290 *Beket* 423 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 118 I-loked him was to puyrgi him þoruȝ clergie, ȝif he miȝte. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 67 Knowe þi synne to vs, ȝif þou be gylty, or ellys pourge þe þere-of lawfully. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. viii. 249 This man..offreth to defende and purge himself by champ of bataylle. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 18 To purge him of such crimes as they shuld ley to his charge. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 393 He so well purged himself, that he was again restored to his Office. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 26 They were required to purge themselves by oath. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 48 Archbishop Arundel had to purge himself from a like suspicion. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men, Bp. Wilberforce* II. v. 15 Full opportunity [was] given him [Dr. Hampden] to purge himself of all suspicion of false doctrine.

b. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12640 He plesit the prince, & purgit his fame. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 42 Purgyng and declaryng his innocencie concernyng the murther of his nephewes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 62 Yet I speake not this to defende or purge the Magistrates. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1113/1 Wiat did purge me that I knew nothing of his stirre. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 101 That Reason ought to purge me from being the Author of the publick misery. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxvii. 437 When facts..rest only in the knowledge of the party, a court of equity applies itself to his conscience, and purges him upon oath with regard to the truth of the transaction.

6. *Law.* To atone for (an offence, etc.) by expiation and submission, in order to relief from penalties; to 'wipe out' (the offence or sentence).

1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* (1693) I. xiii. § 14. 122 By payment at the Barr, it was allowed to be purged. 1687 *Assur. Abb. Lands* 196 That is only true where the Violence is not purged, but here the violence is purged by obtaining the Pope's Grant. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxxi. 486 A plain direct act of bankruptcy once committed cannot be purged, or explained away by any subsequent conduct. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 373 The Court said, that justification for heriot service on seisin of the ancestor, was an acceptance of the heir as tenant, and purged the forfeiture. 1894 *Daily News* 10 May 2/3 [The accused has] taken steps to purge the sentence of outlawry passed upon him in consequence of his non-appearance at the Justiciary Court, Edinburgh, for trial. 1897 *Encycl. Law* s. v. *Contempt of Court*, It is necessary for a person judged to be in contempt to clear or purge his contempt.

b. *Sc. Law.* To call upon (a witness) to clear himself by oath or affirmation of any implication of malice or interest before giving evidence; usually in passive *to be purged.*

1753 in *Stewart's Trial* App. 27 Katharine Maccoll, servant to the pannel,..being solemnly sworn,..purged of malice and partial council, and examined and interrogate, depones, That [etc.]. 1829 *Evans & Ruffy's Farmer's Jrnl.* 14 Sept. 294 The witnesses were sworn and purged according to the Scotch form. 1858 POLSON *Law & L.* 97 Witnesses are brought into court upon a diligence, and before they can be examined, they must be purged.

7. *refl.* and *intr.* (also *pass.*). Of a liquid: To clear itself, to become or be made clear or pure by settlement or defecation. Also *fig.* ? *Obs.*

1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* I. 38 Some warm excesses.. Were construed youth that purged by boiling o'er. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 5 b, Water not well purged, but heavy and ill-tasted. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. v. 45 After it [the water] has been in the cask a day or two it begins to purge itself. 1833 LYELL *Prine. Geol.* III. 309 Every current charged with sediment must purge itself in the first deep cavity which it traverses, as does a turbid river in a lake.

8. Combs. of the vb. stem: see PURGE *sb.* 3.

† **Purge,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [app. for **porge*, ad. L. *porgĕre*, contr. form of *porrigĕre* to reach out, extend, put forth, f. *por-* = *prō* forth + *regĕre* to lead straight.] *intr.* To issue forth.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. lxi. (Bodl. MS.) 30 b/1 þe veynes purgeþ oute of the lyuour as þe arteries and woosen out of þe herte and þe senewes oute of þe brayne. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* I. xlii, Thear are but two wayes for this soule to haue, When parting from the body, forth it purges.

Purgeable (pɜ̄·ɹdʒăb'l), *a.* [f. PURGE *v.*[1] + -ABLE. Cf. PURGABLE.] Capable of being purged.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* XXXIV. § 7. 292 When the Physitian giueth a purge, it worketh two thinges; the one is, to make some certaine humour more liquid and purgeable then the rest. 1678 in Fountainhall *Decis.* (1759) I. 10 The Lords declared that they will find that *mora* purgeable at the bar. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 188 An interest not purgeable by release.

Purged (pɜ̄·ɹdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. PURGE *v.*[1] + -ED [1].] **1.** Cleansed, clarified, purified; freed from impurity or defilement.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* c vij, Take a quantyte of poorke..and porgede grece. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. Prol. 56 The purgit air with new engendrit heit. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 24 High, & purged Soules Leaue Time & Place, to dull earthporing fooles. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* II. v. i. 107 They write not to the people, but to the purged ear of a few speculatists. 1836 MRS. BROWNING *Poet's Vow* I. xviii, My purged, once human heart.

† **2.** Washed away as sin). *Obs.*

?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 433 That saved I hope fully to be For purged synnes that were in me.

† **Purgement.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *purgement* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *purgāmentum*: see PURGAMENT.] Purgation, purification.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 442 b/1 Thys purgemente or wasshyng may sygnefye the purete and clennesse that the preest oughte to haue.

Purger (pɜ̄·ɹdʒəɹ). [f. PURGE *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who or that which purges. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1460 *Wisdom* 966 in *Macro Plays* 67 Very contrycyon.. þat ys purger & clenser of synne. 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* XXXVIII. Wks. (1876) 72 Penaunce whiche is the very purger of synne. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 180 We shall be call'd Purgers, not Murderers. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 138 Such men doe continually vomit choller, and are called ..purgers of choller vpward. *Ibid.*, Purgers of choller downward. 1641 S. MARSHALL *Fast Serm. bef. Ho. Com.* 40 Bee yee purgers and preservers of our Religion. 1907 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* IV. ii. 35 The purgers of the Kirk were not subjected to the approval of the Privy Council.

† **b.** *spec.* A purgative, a cathartic. *Obs.*

1562 TURNER *Baths* 10 Let the sicke purge him selfe with cassia fistula or suche..lenitiue or gentell purger. 1648 WINYARD *Midsummer-Moon* 2 This purger is the only scammony, the rest somewhat milder simples. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Gangrene*, Briony..being a great Purger it must be corrected.

† **c.** An expurgator of books. *Obs.*

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 39 The Popish purgers authorised to maime and mangle Authors.

Purgery. [a. F. *purgerie* (1838 in Littré), f. *purger* to PURGE: see -ERY.] (See quots.)

[1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Purgerie*, a bleaching or refining room for sugar.] 1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Purgery*, the portion of a sugar-house where the sugar from the coolers is..allowed to drain off its molasses.

Purging (pɜ̄·ɹdʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PURGE *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of the verb PURGE.

1. Purgation; cleansing, removal of impurities, faults, or errors.

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xix. 21 Eche that towchith the watris of purgynge, shal be vnclene vnto the euen. — 2 *Pet.* i. 9 Receyuynge forȝetingnes of the purgynge of his olde trespassis. *a* 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgatory* F vj, Wherfore shuld theyr inuencyon of purgatorye serue but to be a place of purgynge, punishment, and penaunce. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* 90 b, Therupon thei fel to weaping and purging of them selues. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lx, Any other Engine for the purging the River of Thames from Obstructions. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 165 The purging and washing of Yarn is now pretty well understood. 1867 BUATON *Hist. Scot.* I. viii. 276 Purging of the lists of saints.

† **b.** *concr.* That which is washed away, or removed as refuse. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cliv. (1495) 705 The codde of all manere of codware and pourgynge: wyth the whyche swyne ben fed. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann., Germanie* VI. (1622) 271 It lay as nought worth, like other purging of the sea.

2. *spec.* The excretion or evacuation of refuse matter, esp. (now always) from the bowels, generally by means of a purgative; = PURGATION 1 b.

1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Counsel* i, Cordials of Pity give me now, For I too weak for Purgings grow. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 122 Purging was continual with decoction of Mallows, Fennel,..Rheubarb, Senna, made like Claret. 1818–20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 225 Vomiting and frequent purging of a bilious humour. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 908 Recurrent purging and vomiting.

3. Clearing from a charge or suspicion; exculpation; = PURGATION 4.

1726–31 WALDRON *Descr. Isle of Man* (1865) 21 They are ..obliged to swear themselves innocent, or endure the shame and punishment...This they call purging.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *purging day, faculty*, etc.: **purging-cock,** a cock for discharging sediment, dregs, or refuse from a steam-boiler, etc.; † **purging place,** (*a*) purgatory, (*b*) a privy.

1553 *Epit. on Gray* in Furnivall *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 435 Nor fferynge ones the porgynge place Devysed by the pope. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 29 He buylt in all streetes in Rome publique purging places. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Romulus* (1595) 34 The feast of Lupercalia.. on the vnfortunate daies of the moneth of Februarie, which are called the purging daies. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 21 Supping warm brothes, helps the purging faculty.

Purging (pɜ̄·ɹdʒiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That purges.

1. Cleansing, purifying.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XII. ii. (1622) 157 That punishment and purging sacrifices of incest should bee sought. 1882 F. W. H. MYERS *Renewal of Youth*, etc. 264 The purging sacrament of pain.

2. *spec.* That induces purgation of the alimentary canal; purgative, aperient, cathartic.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 79 b, So haue the old autores gyuen vnto diuerse herbes a purgyng vertue. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 143 Let your purging Medicines be such as purge downward onely. 1696 SALMON *Fam. Dict.* 203 Purge with Mecoacan-Ale, or some such-like easie Purging-Ale. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 235 Purging Waters.—There is no County scarce in England, but discovers some of these Springs. 1729 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Foss.* I. 73 A like flat Body..was found in sinking the Purging-Well at New-Cross, near Deptford. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* ed. 2) s.v. *Richmond, Surry*,..On the ascent of the hill are wells of purging mineral water, to which a great deal of company resort. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* XXVII. 338 The purging mixture of Epsom salts.

b. In names of plants having purgative qualities: **Purging agaric,** a fungus, *Polyporus officinalis*; **purging broom,** *Spartium purgans*; **purging buckthorn,** *Rhamnus catharticus*; **purging cassia,** *Cassia fistula*; **purging flax,** *Linum catharticum*; **purging grain,** *Sesamum*; **purging nut,** the seed of *Curcas purgans* (*Jatropha Curcas*) or Barbadoes nut; also, the seed of *Croton Tiglium*; **purging thorn,** *Rhamnus catharticus.*

1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 223 *S[partium]. Purgans.* *Purging Broom. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 256 *Purging Buckthorn. Woods and hedges near Norwich. 1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scotica* 1789 174 *Linum catharticum*, *Purging-flax. *Anglis.* 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 *Purging Grain, Oily, *Sesamum. Ibid.* 320 *Purging Nut, *Croton. Ibid.* 324 Purging Nut, *Jatropha.* 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 151 It appears..that the croton plant is the same which produces the seeds known in commerce as the Indian purging-nut. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 5/2 The Jatropha Curcas, or purging-nut of the Philippine Islands.

Purgunnah, variant of PERGUNNAH.

† **Purgy,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. PURGE *sb.* or *v.* + -Y.] Of purging quality; purgative.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 79 Later writers haue founde..a purgy vertu in diuerse herbes.

† **Purie.** *Obs.* [? early ad. F. *purée*, or var. of PORRAY, *porrey*: cf. also Sc. *purry* pottage.] ? Broth or ? pottage.

?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* vii. 136 Nowe will I..pull out that I have in my poke, and a pigges foote from pudding purie.

† **Purifa'ction.** *Obs. rare.* Also purefaction. [irreg. f. PURIFY: see PETRIFACTION.] = next.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* I. § 3. 39 The ceremoniall emundations or purifactions which they prescribe. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6129 Of the Sea-waters capableness of Purefaction.

Purification (pi̯ŭəɹifikē·ʃən). [a. F. *purification* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *pūrificātiōn-em* (Pliny), n. of action from *pūrificāre* to PURIFY.] The action or process of purifying.

1. Freeing from dirt or defilement; cleansing; separation of dross, dregs, refuse, or other debasing or deteriorating matter, so as to obtain the substance in a pure condition.

1598 FLORIO, *Purificatione*, a purification, a clensing, a scouring, a clearing. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* I. 11 *Purification*, is a separation of any Liquor from its feces. 1661 BOYLE *Unsuccessfulness of Exp.* I. Wks. 1772 I. 327, I discerned a considerable difference in the operations of several kinds of salt petre even after purification. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 465 He is minute in his directions for its purification and preparation. 1835 URE *Phil. Manuf.* 66 The art of the tallow-chandler. Purification of spermaceti.

b. *Eccl.* See quots., and cf. PURIFY 1 b.

1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 49 He..takes the purification and ablution as usual, cleanses the chalice.. with a purificator. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) App., *Purification*, as distinct from ablution, is the pouring of wine into the chalice after the priest's communion, the wine being drunk by the priest. This purification is not of ancient date.

2. Ceremonial or ritual cleansing; freeing of a person or thing from uncleanness by appropriate rites; *spec.* the observances enjoined upon a woman after child-birth by the Jewish law; hence formerly applied to the churching of women.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 147 A question was maad of Joones disciplis of purificacioun, þat men hadden of baptim. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxiv. 276 (Harl. MS.) Þe lawe was þat tyme, that eche woman shuld go to chirche, in tyme of hire purificacion. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 31 Our ladies purificacion that she made in the temple as the vsage was than. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, The Order of the Purificacion of women. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Romulus* (1595) 34 The feast of Lupercalia .. is ordeined for a purification. 1789 BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 103 The Mahometan, as well as the Jewish religion, enjoins various bathings, washings, and purifications. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. I. iv. 83 More than half of one book of the [Brahminical] Code is filled with rules about purification.

b. *The Purification of St. Mary* (*of our Lady*,

etc.), also simply *the Purification*: a name in the Western Church for the festival (Feb. 2) of the Presentation of Christ in the Temple (see PRESENTATION 1) by the Virgin Mary on the completion of 'the days of her purification' (Luke ii. 22); also called CANDLEMAS.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 49 Þe secunde morspeche shal bene aftir þe Purificacioun of our leuedy. Þe thred, aftir þe feste of Phelip and iacob. 1444 *Paston Lett.* I. 50 Wretyn ..the Wednesday next to fore ye Fest of the Purificacion of Our Lady at London. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 22 b, After the Purificacion of our Lady, the Kyng created Sir Charles Brandon Viscount Lisle. 1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg.* 18 To hold from the Feast of the Purification next, for 40 years. 1880 F. MEYRICK in *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* II. 1140/2 The Purification...As first instituted, this was not a Festival of St. Mary, but of our Lord; and so it has always remained in the Eastern church.

c. *attrib.* **purification flower** (see quot.).

1866 *Aunt Judy's Mag.* I. 116 Annie asked about its [the snow-drop's] names, and she mentioned..'the morning star of flowers', 'fair maid of February', 'purification flower'.

3. Moral or spiritual cleansing; freeing from moral defilement or corruption; clearing from taint of guilt.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* iii. 62 Water [in baptism] is the symbol of purification of the soul from sin. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* II. 131 A person who, for the purification of his soul, ought to remain in Purgatory a hundred thousand years. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849) I. ii. 50. 168 [Rousseau's essay] on the question 'Have the arts and sciences contributed to the corruption or purification of morals?' 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 34/1 To make his prison a place of purification and improvement, not of demoralisation and corruption.

4. Freeing from fault or blemish (in ideal or general sense); the action of clearing from debasing or corrupting elements.

1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* i. (1784) 12/2 You..are one of those consummate connoisseurs, who, in their purifications, let humour evaporate, while they endeavour to preserve decorum. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Demonstr. Evid.* 132 The purification of the Greek grammar from a few of its absurdities. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 395 Zwingli demanded..the purification of the council from the ungodly. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xiv. 59 The invention of printing..contributed towards the final purification of the English language.

Purificative (piūˑrifikeˑitiv), *a. rare.* [a. F. *purificatif, -ive* purificatory (14th c.), f. *purifier* to PURIFY: see -IVE.] = PURIFICATORY *a.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. i. 3 b/2 The body is puryfyed and wasshyd by the nytree whyche is a spece of Salte puryfycatyff. 1611 COTGR., *Purificatif*, purificatiue, purifying.

Purificator (piūˑrifikeˑitəɹ). [Agent-n. in L. form, f. L. *pūrificāre* to purify: see -OR. In sense 1 identified with PURIFICATORY *sb.*: see -OR 3.]

1. *Eccl.* A cloth used at communion for wiping the chalice and paten, and the fingers and lips of the celebrant.

1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 29 The Subdeacon cleanses the chalice with the purificator. 1890 *Ch. Times* 5 Sept. 844 The purificator, or napkin, used for cleansing the chalice and paten after the ablutions is laid on the chalice.

2. One who purifies: = PURIFIER 1; in quot., one who performs magical purifications. *rare.*

1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Greece* I. II. vi. 414 The conjurers, purificators, mountebanks, and charlatans.

3. An apparatus for purifying gases or other substances: = PURIFIER 3. *rare.*

1898 H. R. HAWEIS in *Westm. Gaz.* 6 May 2/1 This admirable purificator receives all the vapours, gases, and impurities which escape from the first fire-chamber.

Purificatory (piūˑrifikeˑitōri), *sb.* [ad. med. L. *pūrificātōrium*, subst. use of neut. of late L. *pūrificātōrius*: see next and -ORY 1.] = prec. 1.

1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Purificatory*, the little linen cloth with which the Priest wipes the Chalice. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Mundatory* or Purificatory, a cloth of linen or hemp..used for cleansing the chalice.

Puˑrificatory, *a.* [ad. late L. *pūrificātōrius* adj. (*c* 375 in Ambrose) cleansing, f. ppl. stem of L. *pūrificāre* to PURIFY: see -ORY.] Having the quality of purifying; tending to purification.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XXI. xvi. 856 If he be washed in the fountaine of regeneration..he is..freed from all paynes, eternall and purificatory. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 220 His vertues are arranged as physical, moral, purificatory, theoretic, and theurgic. 1881 MONIER-WILLIAMS in *19th Cent.* Mar. 511 For use in purificatory ceremonies. 1882 WESTCOTT in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* (1887) IV. 139/2 A vast scheme of purificatory chastisement.

Purified (piūˑrifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. PURIFY + -ED 1.] Made pure; freed from admixture or defilement; cleansed: see the verb.

a 1515 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxvi. 41 Hail, purifyet perle! 1623 WODROEPHE *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 325/2 This purifyed Gold is more estimed then the minerall. 1836 BRANDE *Chem.* 495 The specific gravity of purified coal-gas is liable to much variation. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 27 That purified religion..of which he speaks.

Purifier (piūˑrifəiəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. A person who purifies (in various senses); a cleanser; a refiner.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Pref. i. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 121 O pitewouse puryfyer of Soules. 1611 BIBLE *Mal.* iii. 3 He shall sit as a refiner and purifier of siluer. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 91 The predicted Shilo, who is to be their purifier, king, prophet, and high-priest. 1826 [HALLAM] in *Edin. Rev.* XLIV. 5 *note*, One of the earliest purifiers of English style from pedantry. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* 284 Addison the noblest purifier of English literature.

2. A thing that purifies (in various senses).

1660–2 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. Jas. ii.* 24 Faith is a great purger and purifier of the soul. 1793 BEDDOES *Lett. Darwin* 70 Oxygene air, which .. deserves to be considered as the true sweetner or purifier of the blood. 1893 in Barrows *Parl. Relig.* II. 914 [Zoroastrianism] considers the sun as the greatest purifier.

3. An apparatus or contrivance for purifying; *spec.* a. An apparatus in which coal-gas is purified by passing it through or over lime or other substance; a gas-purifier. b. A separator to remove bran scalcs and flour from grits or middlings.

1834 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) X. 352/1 (Gas-light) A series of purifiers. 1836 BRANDE *Chem.* 495 The gaseous products [of coal]..are passed through or over hydrate of lime, or through a mixture of quicklime and water, in vessels called purifiers, by which the sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid gases are absorbed. 1856 in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 504 The gas is..made to pass through a set of vessels..the purifiers. These contain milk of lime, or lime that has been recently slaked. In the former case it is named a wet-lime purifier, and in the latter a dry. 1884 *Bath Herald* 27 Dec. 6/4 [In a flour-mill] the most important machines are the 'purifiers'.

Puriform (piūˑrifɔim), *a. Path.* [f. L. *pūs, pūr-*, PUS + -(I)FORM; cf. F. *puriforme*.] Having the form or character of pus; resembling pus.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 153 Puriform effusion and exudation take place. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* I. 203 Muco-gelatinous matter, which..resembled thick milk or a puriform fluid. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 466 Vesications..whose contents may become sanguineous or puriform.

Purify (piūˑrifəi), *v.* Also 4 -yfie, 4–7 -ifie, 5 -efie, 5–6 -yfy(e; 6 *pa. pple.* (*Sc.*) purifit, -feit. [a. F. *purifi-er* (12th c.), ad. late L. *pūrificāre*, f. L. *pūr-us* pure: see -FY.]

I. *trans.* To make pure, in various senses.

1. To free from admixture of extraneous matter, esp. such as pollutes or deteriorates; to rid of (material) defilement or taint; to cleanse.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 417/1 Puryfyyn, clensyn, or make clene. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 54 The ayer purifyeth and clenseth hym selfe for to receyue the Impressyons of influences of this god. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 340, I..dulcely drank of eloquence the fontayne, Quhen it was purifit with frost, and flowit cleir. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 327 To purifie or pourge it [the metall] from drosse. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxviii. 243 There used to be fires made..to purifie the aire. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 541 Th' officious Nymphs...With Waters..From earthly dregs his Body purifie. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* 71 This sulphur may be purified..by washing it. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 205 The mode of generating and purifying the oxygen gas. 1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* XXVIII. 567 The air required for purifying the blood is, of course, continually changed.

b. *Eccl.* See quots. and cf. PURIFICATION 1 b.

1858 PURCHAS *Direct. Anglic.* 62 The Celebrant..first purifies the corporal..and then purifies the paten. 1876 SCUDAMORE *Not. Euch.* 806 In the Roman rite the Minister first 'pours into the Chalice a little wine for the Priest to purify himself'. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) App. s. v. *Purification*, Innocent III...laid it down that the priest should always use wine to purify the chalice, and drink it, unless he was going to say another Mass.

2. To cleanse from moral or spiritual defilement; to rid of base motive or feeling; to free from taint of guilt or sin.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* l[i.] 8 Þou shalt purifie me, and y shal be made whyte vp snowe. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 14 When þe will and þe affeccyone es puryfiede and clensede fra all fleschely lustes. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Learn to Die* 624 He shal be pourged cleene & purified, And disposid the glorie of god to see. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 122 By this gyfte of goostly scyence, the tonge of man or woman is purifyed & fyled. 1611 BIBLE 1 *John* iii. 3 Euery man that hath this hope in him, purifieth himselfe, euen as he is pure. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* xxi. 420 Purifying his heart all manner of ways, fearful of every error and defect in his life. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 3 Each did much to..purify the spiritual self-respect of mankind.

3. To make ceremonially clean; to free from ceremonial uncleanness. Formerly *spec.* of the churching of women (mostly in *pass.*).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 310 Þe quene Margerete with childe þan was sche,..þe kyng..went way, to se hir & hir barn, & with hir he soiorned, tille sho was purified. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 101 No man durste neyhe [to Mount Sinai], but he were purified and i-made all clene. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 75/2 Chyrchyn, or puryfyen, *purifico.* 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Purif. Weomen*, The woman that is purifyed, must offer her Crysome. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 74 In the Consecrated stream..to wash off sin, and fit them so Purified to receive him pure. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxviii, The holy places [have been] purified from pollution by the blood of those infidels who defiled them. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. iii. 138 Their priests washed and purified the altars where the Latin priests had said mass.

4. To free from blemish or corruption (in ideal or general sense); to clear of foreign or alien elements, esp. of anything that coataminates or debases.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 59 The kynge hauynge peace as well with foreyne princes,..as disburdened and purified of all domesticall sedicion. 1665 SPRAT *Hist. Roy. Soc.* I. 40 He saw the French Tongue abundantly purifi'd. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 373 The country communes determined (April, 1530) that these churches too should be purified. 1890 *Spectator* 27 Dec., The desire of the Russian Government to 'purify' Poland of Germans.

5. *Law.* To make (a contract or obligation) 'pure' by freeing it from conditions; also, to fulfil (a condition) so as to render the obligation 'pure': see PURE *a.* 2 c.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 133 If he die, then is the condition said to be purified or extant, and so thou art to bee admitted, otherwise not. *a* 1624 — *Spousals* (1686) 130 Whether in this Case the conditional Contract be purified and made perfect Matrimony, is a Question. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Obligation*, A conditional obligation, dependent on an event which may never happen, has no obligatory force until the condition be purified.

6. *transf.* with the thing removed as obj.: To cleanse or clear away. *rare.*

1399 GOWER *To Hen. IV*, 349 Al his lepre it hath so purified. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 2 He, who shineth in darkness, will..purify your pollutions.

II. 7. *intr.* for *refl.* To become pure.

1668 R. STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* ix. (1672) 237 Water, if it stand, it putrifies: if it run, it purifies. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 580 He does not put it in water to purify. 1805 SOUTHEY *Let. to C. W. W. Wynn* in *Life* (1850) II. 347 Send them to new settlements, and let the old ones purify. 1852 MANNING *Gr. Faith* i. 21 Of the intermediate state of departed souls, purifying for the kingdom of God.

Puˑrifying, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PURIFY; cleansing, purification.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxi. 26 The fulfilling of dayes of purifiyng. 1526 TINDALE *John* iii. 25 There a rose a question betwene Jhons disciples and the Iewes a bout purifiynge. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 29 This purifing of wit,.. which .. we call learning. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* xi, Those ceremonies, those purifyings and offrings at the Altar. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 105 Without a long purifying in the Furnace of Affliction. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 25 Charcoal intended for purifying.

attrib. 1834 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) X. 352/1 The last step of the purifying process to which coal-gas is submitted. 1889 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 3/1 About 150 men were at work in one of the purifying sheds.

Puˑrifying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That purifies; cleansing.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 19/1 We must, with puryfyinge medicamentes, purifye that. 1660 T. GOUGE *Chr. Direct.* xxi. (1831) 137 A purifying disposition ..detests sin..and strives against it. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XII. XXX, The sight Of Heaven may kindle in the penitent The strong and purifying fire of hope. 1834 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) X. 352/1 (Gas-light) Fresh portions of the purifying material are supplied.

‖ **Purim** (piūˑrim, ‖pūrīˑm). [Heb. פּוּרִים *pūrīm*, pl. of פּוּר *pūr*, a foreign word (perh. Assyrian or Persian) explained in Esther iii. 7, ix. 24, as = Heb. גּוֹרָל *gōrāl* lot.] A Jewish festival observed on the 14th and 15th of the month Adar, in commemoration of the defeat of Haman's plot to massacre the Jews: see Esther ix.

There are also several special or local Purims, in imitation of the original feast.

1382 WYCLIF *Esther* ix. 26 Fro that time these daȝis be clepid Furim [1388 Phurym], that is, of lotis, forthi that fur, that is, lot, in to a pot was put. 1535 COVERDALE *ibid.* 28 They are the dayes of Purim, which are not to be ouerslipe amonge the Iewes. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 523 As if we might consign A Purim, or a Feast to celebrate Some Victory. 1908 *Daily News* 17 Mar. 4 In a Jewish Leap Year Adar is doubled and Purim falls in Adar the Second, which is the thirteenth month. *attrib.* 1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* I. vii. 183, I must go to the Purim ball with him and Leah.

Purine (piūˑrəin). *Phys. Chem.* Also *unsystematically* purin. [ad. Ger. *purin*, according to the inventor, Emil Fischer, 'combined from the L. words *pūrum* pure, and *ūricum* uric (acid)'. By the Chemical Society spelt *purine*, as a base: see -INE 5.] A white crystalline basic substance $C_5H_4N_4$, of very complicated structure, which when oxidized forms uric acid ($C_5H_4N_4O_3$), and of which adenine, caffeine, xanthine, etc., are also derivatives, and known as *the purines* or members of the *purine group*. Also *attrib.*

(The group $C_5N_4H_4$ was so named by Fischer in 1884 as the source of derivatives then prepared and named by him, *methyl-purin* and *trichlor-methylpurin*; the substance itself was not isolated by him till 1898, 14 years after it had been named. See *Berichte d. deutsch. chem. Gesellsch.* XVII. 329 (1884), and XXXI. 2564 (1898).

1899 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXXVI. I. 175 *Purine*, .. is a readily soluble, well crystallised substance, which forms salts both with acids and with bases, and as regards its character in general falls naturally in the series uric acid, xanthine, hypoxanthine, purine. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2103, 14 June 1461 Under the term 'purin' all the substances that contain the nucleus C_5N_4 may be included. *Ibid.*, The Estimation of Purin Bodies in food-stuffs...By the use of purin-free foods they ascertained the average amount of urinary purin in various individuals.

‖ **Puriri** (pūˑriri). [Native Maori name.] A New Zealand tree, *Vitex littoralis* (N.O. *Verbenaceæ*), which yields very hard and durable timber. So *puriri tree.*

1842 W. R. WADE *Journ. N. Zealand* 200 *note*, Puriri, misnamed *vitex littoralis*, as it is not found near the seacoast. 1886 *N. Zealand Herald* 1 June 2/2 The land is.. finely sheltered by pretty clumps of puriri and other bush.

Purism (piū·riz'm). [ad. F. *purisme*, f. *pur* PURE: see -ISM.] Scrupulous or exaggerated observance of, or insistence upon, purity or correctness, esp. in language or style.

1804 MITFORD *Inquiry* 392 Before we attempt to exercise on our language the spirit of what the French used to call purism. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 236 The purism of modern times and your fastidious delicacy..would not allow me to give this story at full length. 1860 MARSH *Lect. Eng. Lang.* xxvii. 598 The spirit of nationality and linguistic purism..has..purged and renovated so many decayed and corrupted European languages. 1869 Miss BRADDON *Lady's Mile* 247 The strictest pureism in the ethics of costume. 1905 *Athenæum* 26 Aug. 269/2 The works and views of the writers on [French] grammar who upheld purism.

b. with *pl.* An instance of this; a scrupulously or excessively pure expression or principle.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 254 The glory of illuminating his countrymen in purisms. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 144 The purisms of political delinquency had little share..in any remorse which Shah Soojah might ever feel.

Purist (piū·rist). [ad. F. *puriste* (1586, applied to the Puritans), f. *pur* PURE; or (sense 2) f. L. *pūr-us* PURE + -IST.]

1. One who aims at, affects, or insists on scrupulous or excessive purity, esp. in language or style; a stickler for purity or correctness.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Purist*, one that affects to speak or write neatly and properly. [1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. 185 English, in which you are certainly no *puriste*.] 1758 JORTIN *Erasmus* I. 443 Some Italian Purists, who scrupled to make use of any word or phrase, which was not to be found in Cicero. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 143 The greatest purists (hypocrisy apart) are often free-livers. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) III. 143 The use of quotations in a different language, which some purists in French style had in horror. 1842 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Italy* 25/2 The cortile is a fine example of..the architecture which purists term *impure*—columns encircled by bands, story above story. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Greece* II. ii. ii. 275 The Macedonians were not acknowledged as genuine Greeks by the purists of Sparta and Athens. 1870 LOWELL *Lett., To C. E. Norton* 15 Oct. (1894) II. 74 As to words, I am something of a purist, though I like best the word that best says the thing.

2. One who maintained that the New Testament was written in pure Greek.

1835 MOSES STUART. 1907 *Expositor* Nov. 428 In the controversy of the Purists and Hebraists in the seventeenth century.

Hence **Puri·stic, Puri·stical** *adjs.*, characteristic of a purist; characterized by purism.

a 1872 MAURICE (Ogilvie *Supp.*), Bentham's puristical wisdom. 1877 SYMONDS *Renaiss. in It., Reviv. Learn.* (1897) II. vii. 319 The imitation of the ancients grew more puristic and precise. 1880 VERN. LEE *Stud. Italy* I. 5 This national Italian drama, unnoticed by the puristic eighteenth century. 1882 *Athenæum* 15 Apr. 474/3 He complains..that the Persian language is flooded..by Arabic words and phrases; and the whole book is a practical illustration of his puristic theory. 1908 *Edinb. Rev.* Apr. 460 Her puristical vanity.

Puritan (piū·ritān), *sb.* and *a.* [f. L. *pūr-us* pure, or *pūritās* PURIT-Y + -AN. Perh. formed in French or mod.Latin: cf. F. *puritain* (Ronsard 1564), mod.L. *pūritānī* (in Du Cange). The appellation appears to have been intended to suggest that of the *Καθαροί*, Catharans, or Catharists, assumed by the Novatian heretics, and thus to convey an odious imputation.]

A. *sb.*

1. *Hist.* A member of that party of English Protestants who regarded the reformation of the church under Elizabeth as incomplete, and called for its further 'purification' from what they considered to be unscriptural and corrupt forms and ceremonies retained from the unreformed church; subsequently, often applied to any who separated from the established church on points of ritual, polity, or doctrine, held by them to be at variance with 'pure' New Testament principles.

According to Stow (see quot. 15..) the name was (? originally) assumed by congregations of Anabaptists in London; but this is probably an error, for otherwise it appears in early use always as a term of reproach used by opponents, and resented by those to whom it was applied: see quot. from Fuller 1655. Its application changed with time and the course of events. Originally, it was applied to those within the Church of England who demanded further reformation, especially in the direction of Presbyterianism; afterwards, naturally, to the same party when they were separated from the Church, and became the anti-episcopal Presbyterians, Independents, or Baptists, and consequently to the typical 'Roundheads' of the Commonwealth period, whose puritanism was sometimes little more than political. In later times, the term has become historical, without any opprobrious connotation, and has even, from its association with *purity* and *pure*, come to be treated, by those who in opinion agree more or less with the early Puritans, as a name of honour.

[15.. STOW in *Three 15th C. Chron.* (Camden) 143 About that tyme [1567] were many congregations of the Anabaptysts in London, who cawlyd themselvs Puritans or Unspottyd Lambs of the Lord.] 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* III. 24 Puritanes are they named, pure I wold they wer. *Ibid.* [see PRECISIAN]. 1572 [FIELD & WILCOX] *Admonition to Parlt.* Pref. A 1 b, They lincke in togither & slanderously charge pore men..with greeuous faults, calling them Puritanes, worse than the Donatistes. 1572 WHITGIFT *Answ. to Admonition* 18 This name Puritane is very aptely giuen to these men, not bicause they be pure no more than were the Heretikes called *Cathari*, but bicause they think them selues to be *mundiores ceteris*, more pure than others, as *Cathari* did, and seperate them selues from all other Churches and congregations as spotted and defyled. 1573 T. CARTWRIGHT *Reply to Whitgift* 13 If you meane, that those are Puritanes or Catharans, which do set forth a true and perfect patern or platforme of reforming the church, then the marke of thys heresie reacheth vnto those, which made the booke of common prayer. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camd.) 29 Alleging..that I had greatly commendid thos whitch men call præcisions and puritanes. 1589 *Hay, any Worke for Cooper* 25 The Ministers maintenance by tithe no Puritan denieth to be unlawful. For Martin.., you must understand, doth account no Brownist to be a Puritan. 1589 NASHE *Pasquil's Ret.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 94, I knowe they are commonly called Puritans, and not amisse...They take themselues to be pure, when they are filthy in Gods sight. 1601 SHARS. *All's Well* I. iii. 98 Though honestie be no Puritan, yet it will doe no hurt, it will weare the Surplis of humilitie ouer the blacke-Gowne of a bigge heart. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 46 The shearers (three man song-men, all, and very good ones)..but one Puritan amongst them, and he sings Psalmes to horne-pipes. 1618 *King's Decl. conc. Sports* 6 (republ. 1633 10) Our pleasure likewise is, That the Bishop of that Diocesse take the like straight order with all the Puritans and Precisians.. either constraining them to conforme themselues, or to leave the Countrey. *a* 1625 J. ROBINSON in Drysdale *Hist. Presbyt. in Eng.* (1889) 5 *note*, The Papists plant the ruling power of Christ in the Pope; the Protestants in the Bishops; the Puritans in the Presbytery; we [Independents] in the body of the Congregation of the multitude called the Church. 1641 MILTON *Reform. Ch. Disc.* I. 16 All those that found fault with the Decrees of the Convocation..strait were..branded with the Name of Puritans. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. i. § 66 The English Bishops..began..urging the Clergy..to subscribe to the Liturgie, Ceremonies, and Discipline of the Church, and such as refused..were branded with the odious name of Puritanes, a name which in this notion first began in this year [1564]. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I. (1724) 17 The Puritans..put on external appearances of great strictness and gravity. They took more pains in their parishes than those who adhered to the bishops. 1732-8 NEAL (*title*) The History of the Puritans or Protestant Non-Conformists. *a* 1779 WARBURTON *Alliance betw. Ch. & St.* III. iii, Those prudent and honest men..gave it as their deliberate judgment, 'That the Puritans ought to conform, rather than make a schism: and that the church men ought to indulge the others' scruples, rather than hazard one'. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess., Milton* (1887) 23 The Puritans, the most remarkable body of men, perhaps, which the world has ever produced. 1830 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 10 June, Is it not..an historical error to call the Puritans dissenters? Before St. Bartholomew's day they were essentially a part of the Church. 1845 JAMES *A. Neil* ii, His master was a rigid man, a Puritan of the most severe cast. 189- BP. RYLE *Light fr. Old Times* (1903) 339 This saintly old Puritan [Baxter]. 1903 F. W. MAITLAND in *Camb. Mod. Hist.* II. xvi. 590 Those who strove for a worship purified from all taint of popery (and who therefore were known as 'Puritans') 'scrupled' the cap and gown..,and 'scrupled' the surplice.

b. *transf.* A member of any religious sect or party that advocates or aspires to special purity of doctrine or practice. (Cf. CATHARAN, CATHARIST.)

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* VI. xliii. (1663) 116 Novatus ..became himself the author and ringleader of his own hereticall sect, to wit, of such as through their swelling pride do call themselves Puritans. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. viii. (1614) 378 The Persians are a kinde of Catharists or Puritans in their impure Muhammedrie. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Ceremt.* II. v. 24 The old Waldenses.. were also named by their adversaries, Cathares or Puritanes. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. i. § 67 We need not speak of the ancient Cathari or Primitive Puritans. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 48 By the Puritans we are to understand the Novatians, who would not commune with the Catholic church under pretence that her communion was polluted. 1871 SIR W. W. HUNTER *Ind. Musalmans* 58 The Wahábis form..an advanced division of the Sunnís—the Puritans of Islám.

c. A member of any (non-religious) party or school who practises or advocates strict or extreme adherence to its principles; a purist.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 20 May 1/1 The Crofters Holdings Bill has been received..very quietly by the Puritans of 'economic principle'.

2. Applied, chiefly in reproach or ridicule, to one who is, affects to be, or is accounted extremely strict, precise, or scrupulous in religion or morals.

The early Puritans were in many cases characterized by the prominence which they attached to personal religion, and by strictness and gravity of behaviour, with plainness of dress and manners; hence it was easy to look upon a 'puritan' as one who professed a higher standard of personal religion and morality than was usual.

1592 GREENE *Repentance* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 176 When I had discouered that I sorrowed for my wickednesse..they fell vpon me in iesting manner, calling me Puritane and Presizian. 1611 RICH *Honest. Age* (Percy Soc.) 55 He that hath not for euery word an oath..they say hee is a puritan, a precise foole, not fitte to hold a gentleman company. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. i. § 67 (an. 1564) *Puritan* here was taken for the Opposers of the Hierarchie and Church-Service, as resenting of Superstition. But prophane mouths quickly improved this Nick-name, therewith on every occasion to abuse pious people. 1696 M. SYLVESTER *Life & Times Baxter* 32 When they had been called by that name a while, the vicious Multitude of the Ungodly called all Puritans that were strict and serious in a Holy Life, were they ever so conformable! 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* III. 26 Brought up among the strait-laced..puritans of the United States.

B. *adj.* a. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Puritans; strict and scrupulous in religious observances. b. That is a Puritan. (In quot. 1607 satirically used as = hypocritical, dissembling.)

1589 *Marprel. Tr., Epist.* A ij, The Puritans are angrie with me, I meane the puritane preachers. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* II. ii, I'll after him And..seeme to beare a part In all his ills, but with a Puritane heart. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 30 If a man would seeme (as I may say) a Puritan Papist, ..there is danger to fall into the suspition of an Hypocrite. 1638 LAUD *Diary* 29 Apr., There's a great concurrence between them [in Scotland] and the Puritan party in England. 1652 SANDERSON *Cases of Conse.* (1678) 192 To discover the weakness of the Puritan principles and tenents. 1806 in J. Thacher *Hist. Plymouth* (1832) 232 This is the 186th anniversary of the first landing of our puritan fathers. 1832 *Ibid.* 324 The venerable pastor of the pilgrims, and his puritan associates. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* XXXVII, He was no less frugal in his repasts than in his Puritan attire. 1857 C. KINGSLEY *Let.* in *Life* (1879) II. 52, I am full of old Puritan blood. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* III. 40 Singing the hundredth Psalm, the grand old Puritan anthem.

Hence **Pu·ritaness** *nonce-wd.*, a female puritan; † **Purita·nian** (-e·an) *a.* = PURITANICAL; Presbyterian; **Pu·ritanly** *adv.*, in a puritan manner, towards Puritanism; † **Purita·no-pa·pist** *nonce-wd.*, a strict or austere papist, esp. a Jesuit.

1897 *Daily Tel.* 4 June 9/1 If our fair *Puritanesses press us much further. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 13 A blind conceit and opinion of their [Iesuits'] *puritanian holinesse. *Ibid.* 224 The Puritanean Consistorie, representing the ecclesiasticall state in Scotland. 1897 W. WALKER *Hist. Congregat. Ch. U.S.* 89 The see of London, the..most *Puritanly inclined. 1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 107 The *Puritano-papiste, Loyala.

Puritanic (piū·ritæ·nik), *a.* [f. PURITAN + -IC; after *Satanic*, etc.] Of or pertaining to the Puritans, = PURITAN *a.* (now *rare*); having the character or manner of a puritan; = next.

1606 CHAPMAN *M. D'Olive* Plays 1873 I. 214 That nose of his (according to the Puritannick cut) having a narrow bridge. 1782 W. MASON *Eng. Gard.* IV. 34/622 Too dark a stole Was o'er Religion's decent features drawn By Puritanic zeal. 1794 *Mass. Mag.* (U.S.) May 288 When those venerable puritanic sages landed at Plymouth. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. iii. 35 The puritanic party..starting up among all ranks of society. 1830 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 157 A puritanic simplicity and unworldliness. 1882 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xv. 5 The Puritanic divines are almost all of them against the taking of any interest upon money.

Puritanical (piū·ritæ·nikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the Puritans, or of puritans generally; having the character of a puritan; marked by the strictness, plainness, or other quality of puritans. (Chiefly in disparagement. In quot. 1882-3 used as = PURITAN *a.*)

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* I. i, His wives puritanicall coynesse. 1624 in Rymer *Fœdera* XVII. 616 Seditious Puritanical books and pamphlets, scandalous to our person or state, such as have been lately vented by some Puritanical spirits. *c* 1683 BURNET *Orig. Mem.* I. (1902) 71 The duke [of York] complained of this [insertion in the Bk. of Comm. Prayer] much to me as a puritanical thing. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. e j b, That Sect..was in Mahometanism the most Puritanical of all the Sects of the East. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 458 ¶ 6 Every Appearance of Devotion was looked upon as Puritannical. 1878 T. CUYLER *Pointed Papers* 162, I do not want to be thought queer or puritanical. 1879 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* III. 84 That Fielding in his hatred for humbug should have condemned purity as puritanical, is clearly lamentable. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 430/2 Pastor of a puritanical Calvinistic Congregation in..Boston.

Hence **Purita·nically** *adv.*, in a puritanical way; after the manner of the Puritans.

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* III. D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 41 Shee would do it so puritannically, so secretly I meane, that no body should heare of it. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 9 Apr. (O.H.S.) I. 221 [He] was a little Puritannically inclin'd. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* II. xvii, The forehead, over which that stiff, harsh hair was so puritanically parted.

Puritanism (piū·rităniz'm). [f. PURITAN + -ISM.]

1. The Puritan system; the doctrines and principles of the Puritans; Puritan opinion or practice.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 30 Let M. Phisician ..shew..that ever I have maintainid ani od point of puritanism, or præcisionism. 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 220 Leane praying for dead. 'Tis no good Calvianisme, Puritanisme. 1624 LAUD *Diary* 23 Dec., The same day I delivered my L. a little tract about Doctrinal Puritanism. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Sept., 'Bartholomew Fayre', with the puppet-showe,..which had not been [acted] these forty years (it being so satyricall against Puritanism). 1736 WARBURTON *Alliance Ch. & St.* III. iii, At one season it [the danger] might arise from Popery, at another from Puritanism. 1900 MORLEY *O. Cromwell* V. v. 409 Militant Puritanism was often only half-Christian. 1908 P. T. FORSYTH in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 159 Puritanism is the mother church of Western democracy.

b. *transf.* (Cf. PURITAN A. 1 b, c.)

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 132, I could wishe.. that we all could direct the course of our lyfe..accordyng to this Puritanisme of Osorius. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* iii. 73 This Puritanism in the worship of beauty, though sometimes weak, is always honourable and amiable.

2. Excessive (or affected) strictness or preciseness like that observed by or attributed to the Puritans; puritanical behaviour or principles; precisianism.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 100 Vnder hypocrisie [I comprehend] al Machiauillisme, puritanisme, & outward gloasing with a mans enemie. 1633 PRYNNE *Histriom.* I. ii. 25 Licentious Christians, who make their will and lusts their law, may deeme it Puritanisme, or brand it for ouerstrict precisenesse. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 772 Scruples which grow out of excessive puritanism in style. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 175 That moderate austerity..which may, without puritanism, be recommended.

Puritanize (piŭ·rităněiz), *v.* [as prec. + -IZE.] 1. *intr.* (with *it*). To act the puritan; to practise, conform to, or affect puritanism.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 270 He faine would puritanize it.

2. *trans.* To make puritan, imbue with puritanism.

1648 *Persecutio Undecima* 13 So generally peevish and puritanized were the people. 1838 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* II. i. 55 *note*, Leicester succeeded in puritanizing, as Wood thought, the University. 1853 MISS YONGE *Heir of Redclyffe* iii. He has been puritanized till he is good for nothing.

Hence **Pu·ritani·zed, Pu·ritani·zing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Pu·ritani·zer,** one who puritanizes.

1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 99 St. Paul's was a puritanized prosaic imitation of St. Peter's. 1847 BP. WILBERFORCE *Let.* in Ashwell *Life* (1879) I. x. 408, I cannot effectually guard the purity of the faith..from dishonesty of subscription on the side of Romanizers, if I wink at a like sin on the side of Puritanizers. 1857 BADEN POWELL *Chr. without Judaism* 173 The continued struggle between the Puritanising and the Catholicising extremes of the Reformation. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 162 Cranmer and the Puritanizing party.

Puritanly, etc. : see after PURITAN.

† **Pu·ritant.** *Obs. rare.* Alteration of PURITAN, after *Protestant*.

1604 HIERON *Popish Rime* Wks. I. 553 Many sundry sects ..The Caluinist, the Protestant, The Zwinglian, the Puritant. 1607 T. SPARKE *Brotherly Persuasion* 81 To burie and extinguish for euer the odious name of Puritants.

Purity (piŭ·rĭti). Forms: 3–6 **purete**, 4–5 **purte**, 4–6 **puryte**, 6 **purite, purety**, 6–7 **puritie**, 6– **purity**. [ME. *purte* (rare), a. OF. *purte* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); but usually, from the beginning of 13th c. in the later F. form *purete*, mod.F. *pureté*, and at length more fully conformed, as *purite, -itie, -ity*, to L. *pūritās, -tātem* (f. *pūr-us* PURE: see -ITY). Cf. Pr. *purtat, -etat, -itat*, It. *purità*, Sp. *puridad*.] The quality or condition of being pure, in various senses.

1. In physical sense: The state of being unmixed; freedom from admixture of any foreign substance or matter; absence of any other ingredient; *esp.* freedom from matter that contaminates, defiles, corrupts, or debases; physical cleanness.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 228 This corruptible body shall be indued with purite & incorupcyon. 1550 *Acts Privy Counc.* (1890) II. 430 French crownes..of the goodnes, purety, and waight, as they be curraunt in Fraunce. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 327 To..Sully the puritie and whitenesse of my Sheetes. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1267 This [bathing] is the purest exercise of health...Even from the body's purity the mind Receives a secret sympathetic aid. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 164 To insure the absolute purity of the ingredients. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xx. 138 Snow of perfect purity.

b. quasi-*concr.* Pure substance or part.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 5 þe purete of þe quinte essencie schal be sublymed aboue, & þe groste schal abide byneþe. *c* 1720 PRIOR *2nd Hymn Callimachus* 147 The nymphs.. from little urns Pour streams select, and purity of waters.

2. In non-physical or general sense: The state of being unmixed; freedom from any foreign or extraneous element, esp. from such as corrupt or debase; unalloyed or unadulterated condition; faultlessness, correctness.

1561 tr. *Calvin's 4 Godly Serm.* i. C iiij, To abolish al superstitions, yᵗ the true religion mai be set in her own puritie & holines. 1563 NOWELL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 21 The purity of the Latine tongue. 1661 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Nov., He shew'd that the Church of England was for purity of doctrine..the most perfect under Heaven. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref., in *Ess.* (ed. Ker) II. 254 From Chaucer the purity of the English tongue began. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 182 The metaphysical purity.. of thought is the immateriality..of its object. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. v. i. 35 The daughters of such connections, if they go on marrying Bramins for seven generations, restore their progeny to the original purity of the sacerdotal class. 1875 FREEMAN *Venice* (1881) 257 The slight touch of *Renaissance* in some of the capitals..in no sort takes away from the general purity of the style.

3. Of persons, their faculties, actions, attributes, etc.: Freedom from moral corruption, from ceremonial or sexual uncleanness, or pollution; stainless condition or character; innocence, chastity, ceremonial cleanness. (The earliest sense in Eng.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 4 All muwen & owen holden one riwle onont purete of heorte. 1340 *Ayenb.* 202 Þis chastete, þis clennesse, þis purte acsep þet me loki þe herte uram euele þoȝtes. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22985 Whanne it is songe off good entente, In clennesse and in purete. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 145 b, Whan we be gyuen..to clennesse of vertue & purite of lyfe. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 258, I could drive her then from the ward of her purity, her reputation, her marriage-vow. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Tim.* v. 2 Intreate..The elder women as mothers, the yonger as sisters with all puritie. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 427 No savage fierce ..Will dare to soyl her Virgin purity. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY (J.), Is it the purity of a linen vesture, which some so fear would defile the purity of the priest? 1729 LAW *Serious Call* vii. 103 Every thing about her resembles the purity of her soul. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xxi, 'Tis said the lion will turn and flee From a maid in the pride of her purity. 1827 HEBER *Hymn* 'Holy, holy, holy' iii, Perfect in power, in love, and purity. 1905 W. SANDAY *Crit. 4th Gosp.* IV. 120 The strictest ritualistic purity was required of those who took part in the feast.

b. quasi-*concr.* An embodiment of purity; a stainless being. *nonce-use.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 14 She comes: creations puritie, admir'd, Ador'd amazing raritie.

Purkinjean (pŭrki·ndʒĭăn), *a. Anat.* and *Phys.* Also erron. **-gian.** [f. *Purkinje*, name of a Bohemian physiologist (1787–1869) + -AN.] Pertaining to or named after Purkinje: applied to various anatomical structures, etc., as the *Purkinjean capsules* in the cement of a tooth (see quot. 1854); *Purkinjean vesicle*, the nucleus of the ovum, discovered by Purkinje in 1825, also called *germinal vesicle* or *Purkinje's vesicle*.

So *Purkinje's cells*, large branching cells in the cortex of the brain; *Purkinje's fibres*, certain fibres in the ventricles of the heart, esp. in the fœtus; *Purkinje's figures*, visual figures produced by the shadows of the retinal blood-vessels cast by light (e. g. from a candle) entering the eye laterally.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 785/1 During the last stage of its continuance in the ovary the vesicle of Purkinje disappears. 1836–9 *Ibid.* II. 452/1 The Purkinjean or germinal vesicle. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 292 (Elephant's grinders) The cells..become confluent ..,their primitive distinctness being indicated only by their persistent granular nuclei, which now form the radiated Purkingian capsules. 1869 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. (ed. 3) 248 If you go into a dark room with a single..candle, and..allow the light to fall very obliquely into the eye, one of what are called Purkinje's figures is seen. This is a vision of a series of diverging, branched, red lines on a dark field. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, Purkinje's cells..Purkinje's fibres..Purkinje's figures..Purkinje's vesicle.

Purl (pēl), *sb.*¹ Forms: 6 **pyrl(e**, 6–9 **purle**, 7– **purl** (9, *in senses* 2, 5, *also* **pearl**: see PEARL *sb.*⁴). [In sense 1, app. orig. *pyrl(e*, f. *pyrl(e*, PIRL *v.* to twist ('I pyrle wyer of golde or sylver' Palsgr.). As to the other senses see Note below.]

I. 1. Thread or cord made of twisted gold or silver wire, used for bordering and embroidering. *Pearl purl*: see quot. 1882. *Silk purl*: see quot. 1899.

1535 *Rep. Dk. Rutland's Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) IV. 277 For vj plightes of fyne lawne for sleves for the Quene with bandes of pyrles of golde, besides workinge the same by my Lady. *a* 1586 SIDNEY (Webster), A triumphant chariot made of carnation velvet, enriched with purl and pearl. 1600 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 502 One Frenche gowne of blacke vellat, with an edge of purle, and pipes of gold. 1611 COTGR., *Canetille*, (Gold, or siluer) Purle. [Cf. mod.F. *cannetille*, ribbon-wire, gold or silver thread, 'petite lame très-fine d'or ou d'argent tortillé' Littré.] 1621 in Elsing *Debates Ho. Lords* App. (1870) 141 They granted I should make purle upon condicion to be bound in 100ˡⁱ to give up an accompt of every parcell of gould and silver purle I should sell..; that through feare I was forced to condescend to seale the bond for not making any gold thread for this 2 yeares. 1797 *Boyer's Fr. Dict.*, *Cannetille*,..purl or purfled gold or silver embroidery. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlew.*, *Pearl-purl* is a gold cord of twisted wire, resembling a small row of beads strung closely together. Used for the edging of Bullion Embroidery. 1899 W. G. P. TOWNSEND *Embroidery* v. 82 (*Gold Threads*, etc.) *Bullion.*—The largest size of 'purl'...*Purl* may be either in gold or silver. It is made in a series of continuous rings rather like a corkscrew. *Ibid.* vi. 106 Purl is made of the finest gold wire twisted to form a round tube. *Ibid.*, *Silk purl* in a variety of colours is made (over wire)...It is worked in the same way as the gold. 1900 DAY & BUCKLE *Art Needlework* xxix. (1901) 245 Flat gold wire is known by the name of 'plate', and various twisted threads by the name of 'purl'. [See esp. the two works last quoted here.]

attrib. 1620 in *Naworth Housek. Bks.* (Surtees) 145 Two ounseis of gould and silver purle for making a perle drissing for Mrs. Marie. 1899 W. G. P. TOWNSEND *Embroidery* vi. 108 Horse-tail silk for purl embroidery should be well waxed.

2. Each of the minute loops or twists with a row of which the edges of lace, braid, ribbon, and the like, are ornamented (in Fr. *picot*); hence, collectively, a series or chain of such loops. In the machine-made lace trade, a twisted loop on the edge of a piece of lace, net, or braid; also, a similar twisted loop in the fabric (not on the edge) of lace. Hence laces and braids characterized by such loops are known as *purl laces, purl braids*, and elliptically as 'purls'. (Cf. also PEARL *sb.*⁴)

1611 COTGR., *Canetille*, (Gold, or siluer) Purle; also, a small purle of needle-worke; or, a small edging (bone) lace. *Ibid.*, *Canetillé*, set, wrought, or inriched, with purle; also, edged with a small (needleworke) purle, or bone lace. 1688 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.* II, Purl, *engrêlure petite bande à jour au bout de la dentelle.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Purl*, a kind of edging for Bone-lace. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Purle*, a narrow list, border, fringe, or edging. 1865 *Patent Specif.* No. 801 These extra warp threads thereby become warp weft threads, and they also form the purls...Intermediate weft threads..are caused to twist with the warp weft threads to produce combined twisted purl. To which the warp lacing threads attach the purls formed by the warp weft threads. 1867 W. FELKIN *Machine-Wrought Hosiery* 393 [A machine] producing, if wished, pearls either on one or both sides of the weaving edges. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 386/2 The loops that decorate the edges of Pillow Lace are called Pearls or Purls, and are made to any parts of the design that are disconnected in any way from the main body of the work. 1886 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 2/6 *Market Repts.*...Business in Honiton braids and purls is far from being in a satisfactory condition. 1891 *Patent Specif.* No. 9483 A 'curl purl' is produced by the ordinary 'lap and press' process.

attrib. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Pearl-edge*, otherwise written Purl-edge. A narrow kind of thread edging made to be sewn upon lace as a finish to the edge; or projecting loops of silk at the sides of ribbons formed by making some of the threads of the weft protrude beyond the selvedge.

II. † 3. 'The pleat or fold of a ruff or band' (Fairholt), as worn about 1600; a frill. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 72 Your pinches, your purles, your floury laggings. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. iv, It graz'd on my shoulder, takes me away sixe purles of an Italian cut-worke band I wore. 1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubburd's T.* in Bullen *O. Pl.* VIII. 91 Many puffs and purls lay in a miserable case for want of stiffening. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1876) 173 For working in curious Italian purles, or French borders, it is not worth the while. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* II. ii, My lord, one of the purls of your band is, without all discipline, fallen out of his rank. 1663 DAVENANT *Siege of Rhodes* I. Wks. (1672) 9 Our Powders and our Purls Are now out of fashion.

4. *transf.* a. A minute 'frilling' on the edge of a petal or leaf. b. A frill of feathers on the breast of some fancy varieties of pigeon.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 590 The jagging of pinks and gilly-flowers [is] like the inequality of oak leaves or vine leaves, ..but they seldom or never have any small purls. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 126 The feathers on the breast open, and reflect both ways, expanding itself something like a rose, which is called the purle by some, and by others the frill. *Ibid.* 127 The feathers on the breast (like that of the owl) open, and reflect both ways, standing out almost like a fringe, or the frill of a shirt; and the Bird is valued in proportion to the goodness of the frill or purle.

III. 5. *Knitting.* (Often *pearl.*) An inversion of the stitches, producing a ribbed appearance of the surface. (See PURL *v.*¹ 4.) Chiefly in *Comb.*, as *purl-knitting, purl-stitch*.

Purl-edge, an edge made by 'taking off' the end stitches purl-wise; i. e. by turning the wires as in purl-stitch.

1825 JAMIESON, *Pearl*, the seam-stitch in a knitted stocking. *To cast up a pearl*, to cast up a stitch on the right side in place of the wrong; *Purl*, Teviotd[ale]. *Ibid.*, *Purl*, the seam-stitch in a knitted stocking. *Ettr. For.* 1885 MISSES BRIETZCKE & ROOPER *Needlew. & Knitting* II. 99 In *purl* knitting the needle is put through the upper part of the stitch towards the lower...Purl knitting is also called seamed knitting. *Ribbed* knitting is when plain and purl knitting is worked alternately. *Ibid.*, Let them knit alternately 2 stitches plain and 2 purl. *Ibid.*, The purl stitches.

[*Note.* The various senses above have been treated together rather for convenience, as all relating to the decoration of apparel, than from any certainty that they are all uses of the same word. The derivation of sense 1 seems clear. That sense 2 had the same origin is possible, if the *twist* given to the minute loops was the characteristic. Or it may be that, as the purl edging of lace, etc. had a similar ornamental use to that of gold and silver purl, the name was extended from the one to the other; the possibility of this appears to be shown by Cotgrave's inclusion of both as meanings of F. *canetille*, in quot. 1611. The connexion of branches II. and III. is much more difficult to explain, and their inclusion must be considered as merely provisional; the latter may very well be a distinct word, and perhaps better spelt (as it often is) *pearl*. Minsheu in his *Ductor* suggested that *purle* was the same word as PURFLE, but this is historically as well as phonetically unlikely.]

Purl (pŭrl), *sb.*² Forms: 6–7 **pirle, purle**, 7 **perle**, 7– **purl**. See also PRILL *sb.*² [In earliest form *pirle*, mod. dial. *prill*: possibly connected with PIRL *v.* to whirl, twist; but certainly akin to PURL *v.*², and the Norse vb. there mentioned.]

† 1. A small rill in which the particles of water are in a whirl of agitation. *Obs.*

a. a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1744–5) II. 79 Ther is a litle pirle of water. *Ibid.*, Thorowgh this wood rennith a pirle of water cumming out of an hil therby. 1584 *N. Riding Rec.* (1894) 231 They came nere a little becke or pirle of water called Slabecke. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 666 Receiving sundry pirles to it and many a running rill.

β. a 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 137 If the water at the well-head be corrupted, the streame, or perle running from the same, will not be wholesome.

γ. 1596 DRAYTON *Mortimer.* Q, Whose streame..Which on the sparkling grauell runns in purles, As though the waues had been of siluer curles. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Funeral Serm. C'tess of Carbery* 2 Watered with the purles flowing from the fountain of life. 1651 — *Serm. for Year* xvi. 204 So have I seen the little purles of a spring sweat thorow the bottom of a bank, and intenerate the stubborn pavement.

2. The action or sound of purling as a rill.

1650 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.*, *Idle Verse*, The Purles of youthful blood. 1850 J. STRUTHERS *Poet. Wks.* II. 251 How fraught with life the gentle purl is Of her sweet breath. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 180 The pleasant lake, the purl of the weir, the rudimentary lawns, shrubberies, and avenue, had changed their character quite. 1886 — *Mayor of Casterbr.* XXXVIII, The purl of waters through the weirs.

Purl (pŭrl), *sb.*³ ? *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 7 **purle**. [Origin unascertained (? related to prec.).]

a. Formerly, A liquor made by infusing wormwood or other bitter herbs in ale or beer. *Purl-royal*, a similar infusion of wormwood in wine. b. Later, A mixture of hot beer with gin (also called *dog's nose*), sometimes also with ginger and sugar: in repute as a morning draught.

1659–60 PEPYS *Diary* 19 Feb., To Mr. Harper's to drink a draft of Purle. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 341 As grateful to the Stomach as the best Purl-Royal, or Wormwood Wine. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 317 Friday..Twelve a-Clock...Drank a Glass of Purl to recover Appetite. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Fam. Epist.*, O Purl! all hail...Mum, Porter, Stingo, Mild and Stale. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* x, The landlady made us some purl. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, For, it would seem that Purl must always be taken early. 1903 *Licensed Traders' Dict.*, *Purl*, hot beer with a glass of gin in it, re-christened 'dog nose' in later days.

c. *Comb.*: **purl-house**, a public house at which purl is sold and drunk (so **purl-boat**); **purl-man**, a man who sells purl.

1801 *Sporting Mag.* XIX. 126 The 'Jolly Gardeners' was stuck up at a Purl-house. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 93/2 The river beer-sellers, or purl-men, as they are more commonly called. 1901 A. MORRISON *Hole in Wall* 70 The men were purlmen..selling liquor—hot beer chiefly, in the cold mornings—to the men on the colliers. *Ibid.* 102 The purl-boat swung round and shot off.

Purl, *sb.*[4] *slang.* or *colloq.* [Goes with PURL *v.*[4], sense 3, of which (notwithstanding the want of earlier instances of the verb) it is prob. the derivative sb. naming the act.] An act of whirling, hurling, or pitching head-over-heels or head-foremost; a header or cropper in the hunting-field; a spill, a heavy fall; an overturn, upset, capsize.

1825 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 387 The purl was tremendous. 1829 *Ibid.* XXIV. 52 Mr. Tollemarsh got an awful purl over a gate. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 243 Spite of numerous tumbles..I still kept ahead; but Piggy.. was soon close at my heels; and, at every purl I got, I fancied I felt his tusks. 1856 READE *Never too late* xxxviii, They [canoes] went a tremendous pace—with occasional stoppages when a purl occurred. 1861 G. MEREDITH *E. Harrington* xx, There's a purl: somebody's down.

Purl, *sb.*[5] *Sc.* Also **purle.** A hard nodule of the dung of an animal, esp. of horse or sheep; also, 'dried cow-dung used for fuel' (Jam.).

1704 A. PITCAIRNE in Graham *Soc. Life Scot. in 18th C.* (1901) I. vi. 51 A handful of sheep's purles. 1799 *Prize Ess. Highl. Soc. Scot.* II. 218 (Jam.) The dung of the animal is excreted in small quantities, and in the form of small hard purls. 1825 JAMIESON s.v., The auld woman was gathering horse-purls.

Purl, *sb.*[6] [Echoic, from the bird's cry; cf. PIRR *sb.*[2], PURRE *sb.*[1]] A local name of the tern.

1885 SWAINSON *Provinc. Names Birds* 202 Common Tern. ..Great purl (Norfolk). *Ibid.* 203 Little Tern...Small purl (Norfolk).

Purl, *v.*[1] Also 6 **pyrl(e, pirl(e.** [f. *pyrle* PURL *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *trans.* To embroider with gold or silver thread (PURL *sb.*[1] 1); to edge embroidered figures with gold or silver thread. Chiefly in *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.*

1526 in *Inv. Goods Dk. Richmond* in *Camden Misc.* (1855) 14 Item, ij Copes of clothe of golde of damask paned with crymsen velvet pirled. 1527 *Inv. T. Cromwell's Goods* (Public Rec. Office), A purse of black vellet pyrled with golde threde. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 73 b, Cloth of Tissue..poudered with redde Roses purled with fine gold. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1947/2 The lord maior, recorder, and aldermen,..who had crosses of veluet or satin pirled with gold. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* x, A baldrick, purl'd with silver. *a* 1622 AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* xlv. 14 Purled workes or grounds, closures of gold, such as precious stones are set in. 1688 HOLME *Armory* IV. xii. (Roxb.) 504/1, 4 cushions of cloth of gold Freezed and purled. *fig.* 1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy.* I. iii, Is thy skin whole? art thou not purl'd with scabs?

2. *absol.* To border or edge with or as with purls (PURL *sb.*[1] 2). Chiefly in **Purled** *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.*, ornamented with or as with an edging of minute twisted loops.

1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 430, 10 yards plain purled gauze. 1865 *Patent Specif.* No. 801 The manufacture in twist lace machinery of plain or ornamental fabrics having purled edges obtained from warp threads. *Ibid.*, As I am about to purl on the sides of this weaving, I must suppose that I have six carriages, the two outside ones being for the time being ordinary twisting or fabric carriages to which the warp lacing threads attach the purls formed by the warp weft threads.

†**3.** To pleat or frill like a ruff; to frill the edge of; also *transf.* Chiefly in *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xix. 29 Small, narrow, long and round, ragged or purled leaues. *Ibid.* xx. 31 The leaues.. be..a little cut, or purlde about the edges. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 59 Thy huff'd, puff'd, painted, curl'd purl'd wanton Pride. 1649 W. M. *Wand. Jew* (1857) 16 By his slash'd doublet, high galloshes, and Italian purld band [hee should be] a Frenchman. 1649 LOVELACE *Lucasta* 147 (T.) The officious wind her loose hayre curles, The dewe her happy linnen purles. *a* 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* 116 Wrought Pillow's bring Pownc'd Law, Stitched Common-wealth, and purled King.

4. *Knitting.* (*trans.* and *intr.*) To invert the stitches so as to produce a furrow or 'seam'. (See PURL *sb.*[1] 5.)

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Purle*, a term in knitting. It means an inversion of the stitches. The seams of stockings, the alternate ribs, and what are called the clocks, are purled. 1825 JAMIESON, *To Purl*, to form that stitch in knitting, or weaving stockings, which produces the hollow or fur. This is called the Purled or Purlin steek, and the stockings themselves Purled Stockings...It is to be observed, however, that *Purl* is merely a provincialism, *Pearl* being the common pronunciation of the S[cotch] term. 1885 MISSES BRIETZCKE & ROOPER *Needlework & Knitting* II. 99 As soon as the children can purl with ease. 1902 BARNES GRUNDY *Thames Camp* 299 Knitting her 'primrose edging', counting 'knit three, purl three'.

Purl (pɜːl), *v.*[2] See also PIRL *v.* [Goes with PURL *sb.*[2]: cf. also Norw. *purla* (Aasen, Ross) to bubble up, gush out as water, Sw. dial. *porla* to purl, murmur, ripple, gurgle (Björkeman).]

1. *intr.* Of water, a brook, etc.: To flow with whirling motion of its particles, or twisting round small obstacles: often with reference to the murmuring sound of a rill.

a 1586 [see PURLING *ppl. a.*]. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 81 From dry Rocks abundant Rivers purld. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* xi, From the rock a spring With streames of Lethe softly murmuring, Purles on the pebbles, and invites repose. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), To *Purl*, to run with a murmuring Noise, as a Stream does. 1710 POPE *Iliad* XXI. 296 Swift o'er the rolling pebbles, down the hills, Louder and louder purl the falling rills. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 19 The gravel-paved brook..He often sat to see it purl along. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* iv, The brook that loves To purl o'er matted cress and ribbed sand.

2. *transf.* Said of a stream of air, breath, wind, the sound of a wind instrument or a voice, etc.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucrece* 1407 From his lips did flie, Thin winding breath which purl'd vp to the skie. 1626, 1863 [see PURLING *vbl. sb.*[2]]. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Beucolick* iii, The soft, the sweet, the mellow note That gently purles from eithers Oat. 1847 *Whistle Binkie* (1890) II. 249 The saft wins pirlin through the trees.

b. *trans.* To utter with 'purling'.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Ecl. betw. End. Porter & Lycidas H.* i, Tell me why Thy whilome merry Oate By thee doth so neglected lye And never purls a note.

Purl, *v.*[3] Now *s. w. dial.* [Echoic.] *intr.* To purr, as a cat.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 301 A Noise much the same as a Cat when she purls. 1866 'NATHAN HOGG' (H. Baird) *New Ser. Poems Dev. Dial.* 71 Za zhort ez hur ole cat wid purdle, Ha wid'n du et in tother wurdle.

Purl *v.*[4] [In sense 1, app. a (? dialectal) variant spelling of PIRL *v.* (sense 2), and thus in origin closely related to PURL *v.*[1], but with a different sense-development.]

1. *intr.* To revolve or whirl round rapidly, as a wheel; to spin round, as a peg-top, a whirligig, etc.; = PIRL *v.* 2.

1791–1808 (in form *pirl*): see PIRL *v.* 2. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 104 In Wilts a shuttlecock is said to 'purl' when it spins in the air, after being thrown up in the air. 1881 *I. of Wight Words* (E.D.S.) s.v., He purled round like a top. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., [Warwicksh.] How that wheel goes purling round!

2. *intr.* To wheel *round* suddenly, as a horse.

1857 BORROW *Romany Rye* (1858) I. 360 All on a sudden a light glared upon the horse's face, who purled round in great terror, and flung me out of the saddle.

3. *trans.* and *intr.* To turn upside down, overturn, upset, capsize; to turn heels over head, turn a somersault. *dial.* and *colloq.*

1856 READE *Never too late* xxxviii, They [natives] commonly paddle in companies of three; so that whenever one is purled, the other two come on each side of him, each takes a hand, and..they reseat him in his cocked hat [canoe], which never sinks, only purls. 1874 'S. BEAUCHAMP' *Grantly Grange* II. xii. 267 A good pleached hedge will purl you like a wall; turn you right over..unless you slant it. *Ibid.* 268 (E.D.D.) He hit the fence, and then purled over.

†**Purl,** *v.*[5] *Obs.* Variant of PROWL *v.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 415/1 Prollyn, as ratchys (or purlyn), *scrutor.* *Ibid.* 417/1 Purlyn, idem quod prollyn.

Purl, var. PIRL *v.*, to twist, spin.

Purled, *ppl. a.*: see PURL *v.*[1]

Purleiw, -lew(e, -ley, obs. ff. PURLIEU.

Purler (pɜːlər). *colloq.* [f. PURL *v.*[4] + -ER[1].] A throw or blow that hurls any one head-foremost; a knock-down blow; cf. PURL *sb.*[4]

1869 E. FARMER *Scrap Bk.* (ed. 6) 77 A 'purler' went Maxwell. 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* ix, Swung his gun round, and fetched him a purler on the back of his head. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 378 You were lucky if..you escaped the purler that stopped [his] ..forward career. *a* 1903 H. S. MERRIMAN *Tomaso's Fortune*, etc. (1904) 154 It was precisely the attitude of one who has had a purler at football.

Purley-man, variant of PURLIEU-MAN.

Purlicue (pɜːlikiū), *sb. Sc.* Now *rare.* Also **parlicue, -leeue, -leycue, perleeue, -leque, -likew, pirlieue, -liecue, -liquey, purleycue.** [Origin and etymological form unascertained. See Note below.]

1. 'A dash or flourish at the end of a word in writing; a school-term, Aberd.' (Jamieson 1808.)

b. *pl.* 'Whims, particularities of conduct, trifling oddities, Angus.' (Jam. 1808.)

2. 'The peroration, or conclusion of a discourse; also used to denote the discourse itself, Strathmore, Roxb.' (Jam. 1825.)

3. See quot. 1825. (The practice is now obsolete.)

1825 JAMIESON, *Purlicue, Pirlicue, Parlicue*...The recapitulation made by the pastor of a congregation, of the heads of the discourses, which have been delivered by his assistants, on the Saturday preceding the dispensation of the sacrament of the Supper. *Scot. Orient.* pron[ounced] Pirlicue. Also, the exhortations which were wont to be given by him, on Monday, at what was called 'the close of the work', were thus denominated in other parts of S[cotland]. (I have been informed that the term has been sometimes extended to all the services on Monday.) 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxiv, If you distaste the sermon, I doubt the pirlieue will please you as little. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* xxxvi, She would ware her life upon teaching them how to worship God properly, for that they were an ignorant wicked pack! A pirlicue which pleased them but little.

4. 'The space enclosed by the extended forefinger and thumb' (E. D. D.).

1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* s.v., 'A spang and a purlicue' is a measure allowed in a certain game at marbles.

Hence **Pu'rlicue** *v.*, *trans.* and *intr.* (In the Presbyterian Churches): to give a résumé of the preceding sermons at the close of a sacrament season.

1825 JAMIESON, To *Purlicue, Pirlicue, Parlicue.* 1860 J. WILSON *Presbytery of Perth* 53 He kept up to the last the now all but obsolete custom of pirliecuing;..going up to the pulpit at the close of the service, and giving his people an abstract of the sermons preached by his assistants on Communion occasions, with any remarks thereon which he thought necessary. 1876 W. M. TAYLOR *Ministry of Word* 177 They have been content to 'say away' on the passage, or, to use an expressive, Scotch word, they have 'perlikewed' awhile. 1867 [JAS. HUNTER] *Remin. Quinquag. narian* (Annandale), At the close it was the custom of our minister to parleycue the addresses of the clergymen who had preceded him. 1896 H. M. B. REID *Cameronian Apostle* vi. 96 *note*, Dugald Williamson..was in his time reckoned the best purleycueing member of the Presbytery.

[*Note.* It is generally assumed that the last part of this curious word is *cue* or F. *queue* a tail; the first part has been conjecturally referred to F. *parler* 'to speak', *par la* 'by the', and *pour la* 'for the', each being supposed to yield a plausible sense. The word is not known before Jamieson; and it is noteworthy that in his Dictionary of 1808, he recognized only senses 1 and 1b; although a Scottish clergyman, sense 3 was app. unknown to him both then and when he prepared his 8vo ed. of 1818, and was added only in the Supplement of 1825.]

Purlieu (pɜːliū). Forms: 5 **purlewe,** 5–7 **purlew,** 6 **-liue,** 6–8 **-lue,** 7 **-lieue, -liew, -leiw; purly, -lie; pourlieu, -liew:** 8 **purleue, perlew:** 6– **purlieu;** also, *in comb.* 6 **purle, purley.** [Exemplified in 1482 in the form *purlew'e*, app. an erroneous alteration of *purley*, syncopated from *purraley*, the natural Eng. spelling (cf. *alley, ally, army*) in the 15th c. of AF. *puralé, -alée*, taken in its transferred sense (PURALÉ 2).

For the history of *puralé, -alee* (puralē) in English between *c* 1330 and 1482 written evidence is wanting: in Anglo-Fr. legal documents it continued to be written *puralé, poralee* (examples of which, of 1370–78, in the sense 'purlieu' appear under PURALÉ 2); but, as an English word, it would naturally become *puraley, purely* (pūrāli, purāli), and easily be syncopated to *purley, purly*, as still seen in the 16th c. and later, esp. in the comb. *purleyman*, which shows that this was the pronunciation even after the spelling was changed. *Purlew* may have originated in a scribal error, or as a pseudo-etymological spelling, erroneously associating the word with *leu, lieu*, LIEU, place; app. it did not appear in law Fr. till later, when it was prob. taken over from Eng., and Gallicized as *purlieu*: see quot. 1574[1].]

1. A piece or tract of land on the fringe or border of a forest; originally, one that, after having been (wrongly, as was thought) included within the bounds of the forest, was disafforested by a new perambulation, but still remained in some respects, especially as to the hunting or killing of game, subject to provisions of the Forest Laws.

1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 224/1 Within his Forest of Rokyngham, and other Forests, Chaces within his Reame of Englond, or Purlews of the same. *Ibid.*, To the likly destruction of the same Forest, Chaces and Purlewes. 1533 J. HEYWOOD *Play Weather* (1903) 414 Rangers and kepers of certayne places, As forests, parkes, purlews and chasys. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* II. (1880) 21 Large fieldes, with medowes fayre and townes and parks and purlues large. [1574 in J. Dyer *Reports* (1592) 327 En le manor dun Fortescue de S. adjoynont al dit chace, come en le purlieu del chase ..le libertie del purlieu remayna unextincted.] 1574 in *Hist. Fortescue Fam.* (1880) 322 The next day..comes the boy that was wont to hunt that purlieu. 1574 [see PURLIEU-MAN]. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 77 Pray you (if you know), Where in the Purlews of this Forrest, stands A sheep-coat, fenc'd about with Oliue-trees? 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Purlue*, a place neere ioining to a Forrest, where it is lawful for the owner of the ground to hunt, if hee can dispend fortie shillings by the yeere of freeland. *a* 1634 COKE *Inst.* IV. lxxiii. *Courts Forests* (1648) 303 Purlieu containeth such grounds which H. 2. R. 1. or King John added to their ancient Forests over other mens grounds, and which were disafforested by force of the statute of *Carta de foresta*, cap. 1 and cap. 3, and the perambulations and grants thereupon. *Ibid.* 305 (2 R. 2 No. 48) The Commons made Petition that men might enjoy their purlieus freely [*orig. F.* q'ils puissent avoir lour Poralés], and that perambulations might be made as was in the time of King H[enry] 2. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1688) IV. xvi. 455 In Henry the third's time..ther was much Land disafforested, which hath bin call'd pourlieus ever since. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* 126 How far did the Purlews of this Forrest extend? 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 412 The King's officers were frequently attempting to recover the purlieus, or those lands adjoining the forests which had originally belonged to them, but had been disafforested by the charter of forests.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A place where one has the right to range at large; a place where one is free to come and go, or which one habitually frequents; a haunt; one's bounds, limits, beat.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 51 Surely, though we place Hell under earth, the Devils walke and purlue is about it. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem., Cat & Puss* 31 Wing'd with Passion, through his known Purlieu, Swift as an Arrow from a Bow, he flew. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Pref., Wit has its walks and its purlieus, out of which it may not stray the breadth of an hair. 1744 *Mem. W. Stukeley* (Surtees) I. 368, I design to enter upon winter quarters, and travel chiefly the perlews of my garden. 1830 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 348 At the village of Hailstone, I got into the purlieu, as they call it in Hampshire, of a person well known in the Wen. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, Bean-Stripe* 155 There's the palm-aphis..and his world's the palm-frond,..An inch of green for cradle, pasture-ground, Purlieu and grave.

†b. Phrase. *To hunt, follow one's game in purlieu, in the purlieus,* to pursue illicit love. *Obs.*

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* iv. i, He Hunts too much in the Purlues, would he would leave off Poaching. *a* 1634 Randolph *Muses Looking-glasse* iv. iii, To such as hunt in Purly; this is something With mine own Game reserv'd. 1690 Dryden *Amphitryon* i. i, He is weary of hunting in the spacious Forest of a Wife, and is following his Game *incognito*, in some little Purliew here at Thebes.

3. *pl.* a. *transf.* The parts about the border of any place; the outskirts. *arch.*

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* iv. iii. 44 It had some fertile intervalls, especially in the skirts, and purlews thereof, as about mount Horeb. 1667 Milton *P. L.* ii. 833 A place of bliss In the Pourlieues of Heav'n. 1712 Blackmore *Creation* (1786) 52 Venus, which in the purlieus of the sun Does now above him, now beneath him run. 1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* xi, A wolf..was skulking about the purlieus of the camp. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxxviii. 12 They pleased him, fresh from brawling courts And dusty purlieus of the law.

b. *fig.* The region forming the outlying part of anything abstract. Cf. Pale *sb.*[1] 5. *arch.*

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 7 Rather to live within the pale of Truth where they may bee quiet, than in the purlievs, where they are sure to bee hunted ever and anon. 1664 Etheredge *Comical Rev.* i. iii, I walk within the purlieus of the law. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 266 ?4 To understand all the Purlieus of this Game the better..I must venture my self, with my Friend Will. into the Haunts of Beauty and Gallantry.

4. An outlying district of a city or town, a suburb (*obs.*); also, the meaner streets about some main thoroughfare; a mean, squalid, or disreputable street or quarter. Also *attrib.*

1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 79 Sicilia was now become a purleiw, or suburbe-province of the Roman State. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Chances* i. vi, Sure he's gone home: I have beaten all the purlieus. But cannot bolt him. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xlix, Two tatterdemalions whom he had engaged..about the purlieus of St. Giles's. *a* 1834 Lamb *Sir J. Dunstan* Misc. Wks. (1871) 390 A wretched shed in the most beggarly purlieu of Bethnal Green.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as †*purlieu dinner* (sense 4), *purley-hunter*; **purlieu-wood**: see quot.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. v. i, As a purly hunter, I haue hitherto beaten about the circuit of the forrest of this Microcosme. 1794 in Jas. Donaldson *Agric. Surv. Northampt.* 37 *Purlieu-woods* are those woods which are situate immediately in the vicinity of the forest. 1815 Byron *Let.* Wks. (1899) III. 204 Murray has been cruelly cudgelled in his way home from a purlieu dinner, and robbed.

Purlieu-man, †purley-man (pū·lĭmăn). Also 6 purle-, 7 purlie-man. [f. prec. + Man *sb.*[1]] The owner of freehold land within the purlieu of a forest; *spec.* see quot. 1607.

1574 Sir J. Fortescue in *S. P. Dom. Eliz.* XCII, No. 34 (cf. *Hist. Fortescue Fam.* (1880) 315), I answered that I wold not myselfe..hunt my groundes, nor yet suffre anie purlemen to hunte them at anie tyme. *Ibid.* 316 Neyther my selfe, nor anie purleymen shall hunte anie of my groundes. 1598 Manwood *Lawes Forest*, title-p., What a Purallee man may doe, how he may hunt and vse his owne Purallee. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Purlie man* is he that hath lands within the purlieu, and being able to dispend forty shillings by the yeare of freehold, is upon these two points licensed to hunt in his owne purlieu. *a* 1634 Coke *Inst.* iv. lxxiii. *Courts Forest* (1648) 304 Seeing the wilde Beasts doe belong to the purlieu man *ratione soli*, so long as they remain in his grounds, he may kill them, for the property *ratione soli* is in him. 1793–4 Christian in *Blackstone's Comm.* ii. xxvii. 419 *note*, If deer come out of the forest into the purlieu, the purlieu-man may hunt and kill them, provided he does it fairly and without forestalling. 1909 R. W. Rapek *Let. to Editor* 29 Mar., I am or claim to be a Purlieu man or Purley man: Having a little land and a Cottage in a Purlieu lying between the Bishop's Chase, Colwall, Herefordshire, and the Kings Chase, Worcestershire (Old Malvern Forest). ..My Purlieu is so written, but always pronounced Purley.

Purlin (pū·rlin). *Carpentry.* Forms: 5 (**perlion**), **purlyn, -lyon**, 6 **-lyne**, 7 **-lain, -linge**, 7–9 **purline**, 8– **-lin**, (9 **purling, perling**); 5–7 **purloyn(e**, 8–9 **-loin**. [History unascertained; the forms suggest a Fr. origin, with the prefix *por-*, *pour-*, in AF. *pur-*.] A horizontal beam, usually one of two or more, which run along the length of a roof, resting upon the principal rafters (which they cross at right angles), and lending support to the common rafters or hoards of the roof.

1447 *Tintinhull Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 183 It. in perlionebus emptis ad idem opus. 1448–9 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 10 The principalles shalbe.. x inch thik with a purlyn in the Middes from one principall to a nother. 1484 *Indenture Waynflete* in Parker *Gloss. Archit.* s. v., The lower doobyll purlyon pece,..and the over purloyn for the seid floor. 1527 *Repairs at Drayton Manor* (Public Rec. Office), For sawynge of sparrs and syderasons and purlynes ij days. ijs. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 45 The Purlains for the Roof. *Ibid.* 72 Purloyns the same. *Ibid.* 73 The Purloynes the same. 1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 86 Four Purlines, being between eighteen and one and twenty foot long, and twelve and nine inches in thickness. 1714 S. Sewall *Diary* 16 July, Split the principal Rafter next that end, to the purloin. 1864 in Brighton *Sir P. Wallis* (1892) 154 The purloins of the deck were about twelve feet long. 1881 *Mechanic* § 1328 Common rafters..are notched slightly on the under side to fit over the purlins.

b. *attrib.*, as *purlin piece, post, rafter.*

1484 *Indenture Waynflete* in Parker *Gloss. Archit.* s. v., The lower doobyll purlyon pece. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Purlin-post*, a strut supporting a purlin. 1842 Gwilt *Archit.* § 2046 Purline rafters.

Purlin: see Pearling *sb.*, quot. *a* 1700.

Pu·rling, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Purl *v.*[1] + -ing [1].]

†1. In sense 1 of the vb. *attrib.* as *purling wire.*

1545 *Rates of Customs* C ij, Purlynge wyer the dossen pounde iiiis. 1579 J. Jones *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* i. x. 21 The Persian, Spanish, or Italian working of silks, as spinning, twisting, weuing sowing, imhroydring, aresing, counterfeyting, drawing, rasing, purling, buttoning, &c. *a* 1623 Fletcher *Love's Cure* i. ii, If he live..to your years, shall he spend his time in pinning, painting, purling, and perfuming as you do?

2. *Knitting*: see sense 4 of the vb.

1880 *Plain knitting*, etc. 11 Purling or knitting backwards should be the next step, as this is necessary for the completion of muffatees and stocking heels. 1902 Barnes Graundy *Thames Camp* 299 The knitting and purling may be made very easy.

Pu·rling, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Purl *v.*[2] : chiefly referring to the sound.

1598 Florio, *Sorgimento*, a rising..a mounting, a purling, a billowing. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 230 A pipe a little moistned on the inside,..maketh a more solemn sound, than if the pipe were dry: but yet with a sweet degree of sibilation or purling. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 17 The purlings of Streams. 1863 Mrs. Oliphant *Chron. Carl.* i. *Salem Ch.* vi, He..heard vaguely the polite purling of Masters's voice. 1891 — *Jerusalem* ii. 258 The purling of the little river under the olive-trees.

Pu·rling, *vbl. sb.*[3] [f. Purl *v.*[4] + -ing [1].] The fact of being capsized or thrown headlong.

1869 E. Farmer *Scrap Bk.* (ed. 6) 91 And with 'purling' and 'pumping' the field gets select.

Pu·rling, *ppl. a.* [f. Purl *v.*[2] + -ing [2].] That purls, as a rivulet or stream; rippling, undulating; murmuring.

a 1586 Sidney *Astr. & Stella* xv. 1 Euery purling spring Which from the ribs of old Parnassus flowes. 1598 Drayton *Heroic. Ep.* xxii. 97 With ev'ry little perling breath that blowes. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 170 All instruments that have either returns, as trumpets; or flexions, as cornets; or are drawn up, and put from, as sackbuts; have a purling sound. 1631 Chapman *Cæsar & Pompey* ii. i. E 3 Exceeding calme, By reason of a purling winde that flyes Off from the shore each morning. 1655 Vaughan *Silex Scint., Ps.* lxv, The fruitful flocks fill every dale, And purling corn doth cloath the vale. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* i. 204 The whispering zephyr, and the purling rill. 1867 Miss Yonge *Six Cushions* xvi, The pathetic purling flow of talk. 1888 F. Cowper *Capt. of Wight* (1889) 293 The evening star flickered its glinting light across the purling water.

Purloin (pɚlɔi·n), *v.* Forms: 5–6 perloyn(e, 5–7 purloyn(e, (5 pourloigne), 7 purloine, 6– purloin. [a. AF. *purloigner* = OF. *porloigner*, *-lognier*, *-lunier*, *purloigner*, *-luignier*, *-luinier*, later *pourloign(i)er*, *-longnier*, f. *por-*, *pur-* :—L. *prō-* + *loing*, *loin* :—L. *longe* far; hence, 'to put far off or far away, to put away, do away with'. The sense 'make away with, steal' appears to be of English development.

The OF. *por-* *purloigner* tended to be confused in use with *porlongier*, and the learned *prolonger*, representatives of L. *prōlongare* to Prolong. In Eng. *prolong* is rarely found in the sense 'purloin', but the obs. Prolovn *v.* combined the senses of both verbs.]

†1. *trans.* To put far away; to remove; to put away; to do away with; make of none effect. *Obs.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 31 My duke doughty, demar of dampnacion, To princes and prelatis þat youre preceptis perloyned. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 394/2 Perloynyn, *idem quod* purloynyn. [*Ibid.* 417/1 Purlongyn, or prolongyn, or put fer a-wey, *prolongo, alieno.*] 1461 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 494/1 The seid Enditementz and Presentementz been purloyned, embesiled and put away. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 123 A Prince commands a Judge to execute the known Laws uprightly; he becomes corrupt, and sells, or otherwise purloyns judgment.

†b. To put out of the way, conceal. *Obs.*

1489 Hen. VII in *Epist. Acad. Oxon.* (O.H.S.) II. 559 The sayde bachelar hath..g[r]evously offendyd unto us in concellyng and pourloignyng þe sayde Thomas.

2. To make away with, misappropriate, or take dishonestly; to steal, esp. under circumstances which involve a breach of trust; to pilfer, filch.

1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 2 § 1 Yf any souldier..doe sell give awaie or willfullie purloyne or otherwise exchaunge alter or putt awaye anye horse. 1594 Drayton *Ideas* lviii, For feare that some their Treasure should purloyne. 1684 Wood *Life* III. 103 A.W...made 2 such exact catalogues of his books that nothing could be purloyn'd thence. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* viii. xi, I took..an opportunity of purloining his key from his breeches-pocket. 1880 *Chamb. Jrnl.* ccii. 367 Epileptics have an irresistible impulse to purloin whatever they can secretly lay their hands upon.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To commit petty theft.

1611 Bible *Tit.* ii. 10 Not purloynyng, but shewing all good fidelitie. *a* 1635 Br. Corbet *Poems* (1807) 28 Thence goes he to their present, And there he doth purloyne.

†c. *trans.* To steal from, to rob (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1571 Campion *Hist. Irel.* vi. (1633) 19 If neighbours and friends send their Catars to purloyne one another.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1651 Enidence to sweare That my poore beautie had purloin'd his eyes. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 653 If they [weeds] be suffered to grow vp, sucke, purloine, and carrie away the sap and substance of the earth. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 1 Galleries purloined from the first floor of each house. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* i. 12 Slaves, kings, adventurers, eovious of his name, Enjoy d his labours, and purloin'd his fame. 1809 Byron *Eng. Bards & Sc. Reviewers* 326 Lo! the Sabbath bard..Perverts the Prophets, and purloins the Psalms.

Hence **Purloi·ned** *ppl. a.*

1907 *Nation* 5 Oct. 13/1 Hermit crabs thrusting sharp nippers from the shelter of purloined whelk-shells.

Purloin, variant of Purlin.

Purloiner (pɚlɔi·nəɹ). [f. Purloin *v.* + -er [1].] One who purloins; a petty thief, a pilferer.

1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm. on Jas.* iv. 8 (Parker Soc.) 135 Gleaners of other men's goods, and pillers, and purloiners. 1692 L'Estrange *Fables* cxviii. 93 It may seem..Hard..to see Publique Purloyners..sit..upon the Lives of the Little Ones, that go to the Gallows. 1711 Swift *Examiner* No. 29 Wks. 1841 I. 325/1 Why these purloiners of the public cause such a clutter to be made about their reputations. 1791–1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit., Literary filchers*, We have both forgers and purloiners..in the republic of letters. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Dec. 3 It is not only in nude statues that we English are for the most part mere prosaic purloiners from the antique.

Purloi·ning, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing [1].] The action of the verb Purloin; making away with; pilfering, filching.

1583 in *Yorksh. Archæol. Soc.* XVII. 256 For perloynynge of wreckes or goodes stollen upon the sea. 1622 F. Markham *Bk. War* ii. vi. 63 Hee is also to discouer all manner of thefts or purloynings (whether of victualls or other matter). *a* 1827 J. Whyte *Serm. Doctr. & Pract. Subj.* xiii. (1831) 231 The allowable purloining of your earlier days.

Purloi·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing [2].] That purloins; pilfering, filching

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 283 Thinking it safe from ye purloyning robber. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* i. iv. (Arb.) 17 Let vs run through all the lewd formes of limetwig purloyning villanies.

Purloyn(e, -lyn(e, -lyon, obs. ff. Purlin.

Purly, obs. form of Purlieu.

†**Purmein,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *pourmene-r* (*-meine-*), earlier form of *promener*: see Promenade *v.*] *intr.* To walk about, take a walk.

1600 J. Melvill *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 147 In privat conference purmeineing in the fields.

Purmenade, -ado, obs. Sc. ff. Promenade.

Purnancie, Purnele, Purnor: see Pernancy, Parnel, Pernor.

Puro- (piūə·ro), used as combining form from L. *pūs*, *pūr-* Pus, in a few pathological terms, instead of the more usual Pyo- of Greek origin. **Pu·ro-hepati·tis,** suppurative hepatitis. **Pu·ro-lymph,** lymph containing pus-corpuscles, pyo-lymph. **Pu·ro-mu·cous** *a.*, consisting of or containing both pus and mucus, muco-purulent.

1857 Dunglison, *Puro-hepatitis..Puro-mucous.* 1869 G. Lawson *Dis. Eye* (1874) 85 The iris at first appears hazy..; its surface then becomes partially or entirely coated with a film of puro-lymph. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 497 There was greenish yellow puro-lymph along the vessels up to the vertex.

Purpa·rley. *rare.* [app. alteration of Pourparler after Parley.] = Pourparler.

1904 M. Hewlett *Queen's Quair* i. iv. 50 After some purparley, at a privy audience, he came to what he called 'close quarters'.

†**Purpart.** *Law. Obs.* or *arch.* [= med.L. *prōpars*, *perpars* (in *Fleta*), *purpars* (1366) 'portio hæreditaria, sen divisio hæreditatis per partes' (Du Cange), f. *prō-* (OF. *por-*, *pur-*), or *per-* + *pars* part, portion: cf. *proportion.*] = Purparty.

1492 *Will Starky* (Somerset Ho.), Havendele or purpart. 1538 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. xc. 250, I wyl that Margery my wyfe shal have one egal part to her own propre use, in name of her purpart. *a* 1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 335 There is a proviso, that euery one shall haue in her purpart, parcell of the lands holden in chiefe. 1790 *Dallas' Amer. Law Rep.* I. 354 The purparts of the valuation are not specified. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 511 If..the tenants or persons concerned, admitting the demandant's title parts and purparts, shall show to the Court an inequality in the partition.

Hence †**Purpa·rture** *Obs.*, in same sense.

1643 *Farington Papers* (Chetham Soc.) 99 Goods set out by the Collonells of this County for Mris ffarington of Wordet, purparture or fyft.

Purpa·rty. *Law. arch.* Forms: 4 **porpartie**, 4–5 **pour-, purpartie**, 5 **-ye**, 6–8 **purparty**, 7 **pourparty.** [a. AF. *purpartie* (Britton 1292) = OF. *por-* (1255 in Godef., in med. Anglo-L. *purpartia*, *propertia*), f. *por-pour-* :—L. *prō-* for, forth, etc. + *partie* division, part: see Party; cf. prec.] A proportion, a share, esp. in an inheritance.

a 1325 *MS. Rawl.* B. 520 lf. 7 b, Þe writ of nouele deseisine aut of purpartie. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 184 That ech of hem as Heritage His porpartie hath underfonge. *Ibid.* 364 Ponrpartie. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 40 *Preamble*, The seid Manoris..were allotted to the purpartie and particion therof of the seid John Howard. 1596 Bacon *Max. & Use Com. Law* i. xxiii, If three Coparceners be, and one of them alien her purparty. 1658 Phillips, *To make Pourparty*, to sever the Lands that fall to partners, which before partition they held joyntly. 1793 H. Walpole *Let. to Miss M. Berry* 6 Oct., I am forced to eat all the game of your purparties, as well as my own thirds. 1856 *Bouvier's Law Dict.* (ed. 6) II. 405 To make purparty is to divide and sever the lands which fall to parceners. 1882 C. Sweet *Dict. Eng. Law* 659 Purparty is an old word for share or portion,..to hold land in purparty with a person is to hold it jointly with him.

†**Purpayne,** variant of Port-pain *Obs.*

1513 W. de Worde *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 270 Than knele on your knee tyll the purpayne passe eyght loues.

Purpays(se, -pess, -peys, obs. ff. Porpoise.

†**Purpe·nse,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 pour-. [a. OF. *purpenser* (11th c.) f. *pur-, pour-* (:—L. *prō*

forth) + *penser* to think. Superseded in 16th c. by PREPENSE, so as to emphasize the notion of 'beforehand'.] *trans.* To think of, meditate or deliberate upon; to determine beforehand; to premeditate.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2214 A Cachepoll..so was he ful ensensid How he hym wold engyne, as he had purpensid. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 177/2 Purpensyng [in *Paston L.* I. 100 printed *prepensing*] that your said grete Ennemye and Adversarie Charles shuld conquere and gete by power and myght youre seid Reame of Fraunce. 1496 *Act 12 Hen. VII*, c. 7 James Grame..wilfully assentid and purpensed the murdre of oon Richard Tracy Gentilman, then his maister. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 27 The said iniury (bi her commised and purpensed).

Hence **† Purpe·nsed** *ppl. a.* [after OF. *purpensé*], resolved, premeditated, planned, deliberate; esp. in *malice purpensed, purpensed malice*, the original form of *malice prepensed* or PREPENSE, q. v.

[*a* 1170 *Laws Will. I*, i. § 1 (Liebermann) 492 Autresi..de agwait purpensé [*v.r.* purpensed, prepensed]. 1404 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 541/1 Si soit trovee qe ce soit fait par malice purpense.

1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 498/1 William Pulle..in awayte lyggyng, by assaute purpensed,..the saide Isabell felonousely there than toke..and fro thens ledde. 1459 *Ibid.* V. 348/1 Contynuyng in their purpensed malicious and dampnable opynions. 1477 *Ibid.* VI. 193/1 Of the moost extreme purpensed malice. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 238/2 In such a wilfull purpensed haynous cruell dede. 1538 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* 106 b, Mourdour, hy chaunce medley, and not of malyce pourpensed. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* iii. 30 A purpensed malice againste the goodnesse of God.

Also **† Purpe·nsedly, † Purpe·nsely** *adv.* = PREPENSELY.

1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 51/2 The yates of the same..willfully and purpensely with fyere..[the Rioters] brent. 1496 *Act 12 Hen. VII*, c. 7 If any laie persone hereaftir purpensidly murder their Lord Maister or Sovereign immediate, that they hereaftir be not admytted to their Clergie.

† Pu·rpie, *sb. Sc. Obs.* [a. OF. *porpié* (13th c. in Godef.), later *pourpié, pourpied*, altered from *polpié, poulpied*, ad. med.L. *pulliped-em*, acc. of *pulli pes* or *pes pulli* (i.e. colt's foot), in mediæval lists of plant-names a regular synonym of *portulaca*: see *Sinon. Barthol., Alphita.*] = PURSLANE.

1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* (1860) 25 Latice, Cichorie, Purpie, Sourak. 1596 in *Analecta Scotica* II. 13 The seid of al sort of mawes, purpie, and sorrelis or sourochis. 1681 in *Thanes of Cawdor* (Spald. Club) 352 Purpie half ane unce.

Pu·rpie, *a.* A Scottish variant of PURPLE.

1661 LAMONT *Diary* 6 Aug. (1810) 173 He dyed of a purpie feaver. 1669 *Rec. Edin. Justic. Crt.* (1905) 1 She attended her brother who lay sick of a Purpie ffeuer. 1844 J. LEMON *Lays St. Mungo* 49 We laiggart a' our cheeks Wi' the bonnie purpie dye.

† Purpit, obs. abbrev. PERPETUANA; cf. PERPET.

1727 URING *Voy. & Trav.* 150 The goods they received was purpits, old sheets, caggs of tallow,..and powder.

† Pu·rpitle. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **purpytyl, purpetill.** [app. a metathesis of OF. *pulpitre*, med. L. *pulpitrum*, var. of *pulpitum*, staging, scaffolding, raised platform, PULPIT: cf. quot. in Du Cange 'magnum pulpitrum fieri in altum ex traverso dicte ecclesie, in quo sunt aliquando cantores ad Missam'.] A choir-screen or organ-screen.

1354 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 91 In j clave cum una plate emp. pro hostio cameræ in le Purpitle, 8*d.* 1408 *Ibid.* 137 Pro j fundo in le purpytyl et pro hostio ibidem ad magnas organas, 18*d.* 1453 *Ibid.* 162 Rob. Wright operanti super le Purpetill dict[arum] organic[arum].

Purple (pɜ̈·rp'l), *a.* and *sb.* Also 3 **purpel,** 4–5 **purpul,** 4–6 **-pyl,** 5 **-pyll,** 5–6 **-pylle, -pull, -e, -pil(l.** [ONorthumb. *purple*, early ME. *purpel, purpul*, altered from *purpre, purper* PURPUR, with *l* for *r* after preceding *r*, as in *marbre, marble.*

In the OE. *purpure*, ME. *purpre, purper*, PURPUR, the sb. use was the original, the adj. or attrib. use being later and derivative; but the form *purple, purpel*, appeared first in adj. or attrib. use, and only in the 15th c. supplanted *purpur* as the sb. But this adjective use of *purple* itself arose from the OE. sb.; the ONorthumb. *purple hræzle* showing, like the *purpre reaf* of the Hatton Gospels, a weakened form either of the OE. genitive *purpu(r)an* 'of purple', or of the derivative adjective *purpuren.* See also PURPUR.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of the distinguishing colour of the dress of emperors, kings, etc.; = L. *purpureus*, Gr. πορφύρεος, in early use meaning crimson; hence, imperial, royal.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John xix. 5 Eode forðon ðe hælend berende ðyrnenne beȝ & purple [*Lindisf. G.* purbple] hræzle [*Ags. Gosp.* purpuren reaf, *Hatton Gosp.* purpre reaf; L. *purpureum vestimentum*]. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* xxvii, Ciclatoun ant purpel pal scaltou haue to wede. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 364 In cloth of riche purpel palle. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 120 His purpul mantel his garnementis royalle. 1526 TINDALE *John* xix. 2 They did put on hym a purple garment. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XXI. 144 Telemachus..Cast off His purple cloak.

b. Of persons: Clad in purple; of imperial or royal rank. *poet.* or *rhet.*

a 1704 T. BROWN tr. *Æneas Sylvius' Death Lucretia* Wks. 1709 III. II. 88 Shou'd my passive Body be pregnant by the purple Villain. 1742 GRAY *Adversity* 7 Purple tyrants vainly groan.

2. Of the colour described in B. 1, in its mediæval and modern acceptations.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xciv. (1495) 585 Purpyl salt in Pathmos is so bryght and clere that ymages ben seen therin. 1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. I. 38, j hole vestment of rede purpyl silke. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxvi. (Percy Soc.) 115 Wyth purple colour the floures enhewed. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 172 b, He consecrated Anthony..Cardinall of Medone, setting upon his head a purple hatte. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 879 The Purple, or violet colour, *conchylium.* 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. XXXVII. 55 That [pimpernel] whiche beareth the purple floures [of Adonis]. 1696 J. AUBREY *Misc., Appar.* (1784) 117 This Stranger was in a purple-shag gown. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* I. 382 Lousewort..Blossoms purple, much slenderer than the calyx. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 71 When purple evening tinged the west. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. v, Heath-bell with her purple bloom. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvi. IV. 280 Purple...Equal parts of blue and red. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 305 Beneath a purple canopy. 1879 O. N. ROOD *Mod. Chromatics* ii. 28 In the prismatic spectrum and in our normal spectrum we found no representative of purple, or purplish tints. This sensation can not be produced by one set of waves alone, whatever their length may be: it needs the joint action of the red and violet waves, or the red and blue.

b. Preceded by an adj. or sb. indicating the shade of colour, as *amethyst, bluish, dahlia, dark, dun purple*, etc. (for other instances of which, see the first element). See also B. 1 d.

1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 182 The three upright leaves are not so smoakie, yet of a dun purple colour. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 407 Her whole skin was always more or less of a bluish purple colour. 1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* v. 202 That lovely dark purple colour of our Welsh and Highland hills is owing, not to their distance merely, but to their rocks. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 210/3 The varieties..sent are..rosy purple..dark livid purple..deep rose purple..venous purple. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 15 Oct. 8/2 Made in dahlia-purple crêpe de chine.

c. Of this colour as being the hue of mourning (esp. royal or ecclesiastical mourning), or of penitence.

1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. I. 38 Item j nother purpyll chesebyll for gode fryday. 1493 *Petronilla* 119 With purple wede to the heuenly mancyon Hir soule went up the last day of may. 1542 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. I. 46 Item a vestement purpull silke for good frydaye. 1868 MARRIOTT *Vest. Chr.* 174 The vestments..oftentimes..are purple, in times of fast, because of our mourning in respect of sin.

d. Used *poet.* to describe the colour of blood. (Properly said of the crimson venous blood, the colour of arterial blood being scarlet.) Hence, Bloody, blood-stained.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 29 A large purple streame adowne their giambeux falles. *Ibid.* viii. 36 The red blood flowed fresh, That underneath his feet soone made a purple plesh. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. vi. 64 See how my sword weepes for the poore Kings death. O may such purple teares be alway shed From those that wish the downfall of our house. 1605 *1st Pt. Ieronimo* (1901) II. v, And by that slaue this purple act was done. 1710 POPE *Windsor For.* 417 There purple Vengeance bathed in gore retires. *c* 1764 GRAY *Owen* 33 Where he points his purple spear, Hasty, hasty Rout is there. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. x, When Mathouse-burn to Melrose ran All purple with their blood. 1819 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xvi, A thought came like a full-blown rose, Flushing his brow, and in his pained heart Made purple riot.

3. *Rhetorically.* With reference to the qualities of this colour: bright-hued, brilliant, splendid, gaudy, gay; (of sin) deep-dyed, grave, heinous.

Purple patch, passage, piece, a brilliant or ornate passage in a literary composition (after L. *purpureus pannus*, Hor. *De Arte Poet.* 15). So *purple patchwork.*

1598 Q. ELIZ. *Horace* 20 (E.E.T.S.) 142 Oft to beginnings graue and shewes of great is sowed A purple pace, one or more for vewe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* II. 62 All the Glories of the Purple Spring. 1742 GRAY *Ode Spring* 4 The rosy-bosom'd Hours..wake the purple year! 1756 C. SMART tr. *Horace* II. 379 One or two verses of purple patchwork, that may make a great shew. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* Introd. 51 Places once flaunting with purple prosperity. 1881 *Academy* 9 Apr. 256/2 A few of the purple patches scattered through the book may serve as a sample of the rest. 1895 E. GOSSE in *Cent. Mag.* July 451/2 Emphasizing the purpler passages with lifted voice and gesticulating finger. 1905 H. A. VACHELL *The Hill* vii. 147, I never said bridge was a purple sin.

b. *colloq.* 'Gorgeons', 'splendid', 'royal'.

1894 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Dec. 3/2 Who should I see..having a purple time of it but Padishah and Potter. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 19 May 6/3 You had one purple moment in your life—a sackful of coins, and scramhling them among boys.

B. *sb.*

1. The name of a colour. a. Anciently, that of the dye obtained from species of gastropod molluscs (*Purpura* and *Murex*), commonly called *Tyrian purple*, which was actually a crimson; b. in the middle ages applied vaguely to many shades of red; cf. PURPUR *sb.* 3; c. now applied to mixtures of red and blue in various proportions, usually containing also some black or white, or both, approaching on the one side to crimson and on the other to violet.

The various tints are frequently distinguished by the names of flowers, fruits, etc. in which they occur, as *aurieula, dahlia, heliotrope, plum, pomegranate, wine purple*; also by special names, as *Indian, royal purple*; *magenta, mauve, solferino*, etc.: see these words.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 417/1 Purpul, *purpura.* 1530 PALSGR. 321/2 Purpylle, *pourpre.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 125/35 Purpil, *purpura, æ. a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* v. (1598) 447 Not that purple which we now haue..but of the right Tyrian purple, which was nearest to a colour betwixt our murry and scarlet. 1614 CHAPMAN in C. Brooke *Ghost Rich. III*, Poems (1872) 49 What does then Thy purple in graine, with these red-oker men? *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Mem. St.* Wks. (1711) 131 As the rose, at the fair appearing of the morning sun, displayeth and spreadeth her purples. 1720 OZELL *Tertot's Rom. Rep.* I. VII. 422 The first Prætor of Rome..was allowed the Prætexta, or Robe edged with Purple. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 347 Their plumage is glossed with a rich purple. 1815 BYRON *Destr. Sennacherib* i, His cohorts were gleaming in purple and gold. 1873 'SUSAN COOLIDGE' *What Katy Did at Sch.* xiii. 221 Painted in soft purples and grays. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 474 In the genera *Purpura* and *Murex* the secretion [of the hypobranchial gland], at first colourless, changes in sunlight to a purple or violet, used as a dye by the ancients, and known as 'Tyrian purple'.

d. The Tyrian dye, or any pigment of the above-mentioned colours.

With many defining words, expressing the composition, source, inventor, etc., as *alizarin, aniline, ethyl, madder, mineral, orchil* or *archil purple*; *French, Indian, London purple*; *Field's, Perkins's, regina purple*, etc. *Purple of Cassius* (also *purple powder of Cassius* C. 2) = *gold-purple* (GOLD[1] 10); named after Andreas Cassius (died 1673).

1638–56 COWLEY *Davideis* III. Note 26 The Purple of the Ancients was taken out of a kind of Shell-fish called Purpura. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts, Purple of Cassius*, gold purple, is a vitrifiable pigment, which stains glass and porcelain of a beautiful red or purple hue. *Ibid., Purple of mollusca*, is a viscid liquor, secreted by certain shell-fish, the *Buccinum lapillus*, and others, which dyes wool, &c. of a purple colour, and is supposed to be the substance of the Tyrian dye. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 220 With solutions of gold, salts of protoxide of tin produce a purple precipitate, the purple of Cassius.

2. Purple cloth or clothing; a purple robe; = PURPUR *sb.* 1. *Purple and pall*: see PURPUR *sb.* 1. Now only in imitations of Latin or Greek, or of biblical language.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* x. 273 Marie wroght purpyll. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 281 b, The ryche gloton..whiche was clothed in purpull & cloth of reynes. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xvi. 14 Lidia a seller off purple. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 173 Yclad in purple and pall. 1648 BP. HALL *Sel. Thoughts* § 13 The rich glutton..clothed in purple and byss. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* i. Poet. Wks. (1875) I. 8 She wraps the purple round her outraged breast. 1894 GLADSTONE *Horace, Odes* II. xviii, No well-born maidens, my poor doors within, Laconian purples spin.

b. As the distinguishing dress of emperors, kings, consuls, and chief magistrates; hence *fig.*; spec. *the purple*, imperial, royal, or consular rank, power, or office. Also the colour of imperial and royal mourning.

c 1440 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe, & G.* (Roxb.) 15 Of purpill rede was his riall clothing This agnus dei born of a pure virgine. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* Ded. (Arb.) 5 No lesse confoundinge the order of thinges, than he whiche clotheth an ape in purple, and a king in sackecloth. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Esdras* iii. 2 King Darius made a great supper..to al that weare purple, and to the praetors. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 271 Constantine..laid aside the Purple..[and] became a Priest. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 320 A vile conceit in pompous words express'd, Is like a clown in regal purple dress'd. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 111 They worship not God, but the Purple. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xiv. I. 400 As soon as Diocletian and Maximian had resigned the purple. 1869 SEELEY *Lect. & Ess.* (1870) 67 The ablest generals are still frequently invested with the purple.

c. *The purple*: in reference to the scarlet colour of the official dress of a cardinal; hence the rank, state, or office of a cardinal; the cardinalate.

1685 BURNET *Trav.* 8 Dec. (1686) 231 He retains the unaffected simplicity and humility of a Frier, amidst all the dignity of the Purple. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3046/1 We are told that the present Duke of Modena..intends to quit the Purple, and to send back his Cardinals Cap to the Pope. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III*, VI. (1839) 321 The necessity of exchanging the ease of former familiarity for those ceremonies of respect which were due to the purple. ..The presence of the cardinal was uneasy to him. 1898 VILLARI *Life & Times Machiav.* II. vi. 237 He was raised to the purple.

d. In phrase *born, cradled in (the) purple*: said of a child of an imperial or royal reigning family; or by extension, of a noble or wealthy family, or of the highest or most privileged rank of any organization. (Commonly associated with sense 2; but, see, as to the origin, PORPHYROGENITE *a.*)

1790 BURKE *Let. M. Dupont* in *Corr.* (1844) III. 161 He was born in purple, and of course was not made to a situation which would have tried a virtue most fully perfected. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 268 [Richard Cromwell] would probably have reigned as well as most of those who are born in the purple. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* VI. lv. 438 The old Whig party reserved the highest places for those cradled in the purple. 1884 LABOUCHERE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 208 True Liberals who have not had the good fortune to be born in the Whig purple.

3. Any of the species of molluscs which yielded the Tyrian purple (see 1), or any allied species; in mod. use, a mollusc of the genus *Purpura.* Also called PURPLE-FISH.

The species which yielded the Tyrian dye are believed to have been *Murex brandaris, M. trunculus*, and *Purpura hæmostoma* (see *Proc. Royal Soc.* X. 579); but all species of *Murex* and *Purpura* secrete the fluid to some extent.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Pourpre*, .. a shell fish called a Purple. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 306 Purples also be caught by means of some stinking bait. 1682 CRERCH tr. *Lucretius* VI. 1072 The Purples blood gives Wool so deep a stain That we can never wash it out again. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. I. 5 The Tyrians, by taking away the Shells of the greater Purples, do come at that noble Juice. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 32 It belongs to yet another tribe, and is a Purple. 1901 STEP *Shell Life* 254 The Purple (*Purpura lapillus*), commonly known as Dog-

winkle, and in Ireland as Horse-winkle, is one of the commonest of marine snails.

4. †a. A purple or livid spot, botch, or pustule; also, the bubo of the plague (*obs.*). b. *pl.* A disease characterized by an eruption of purplish pustules; esp. PURPURA, but formerly often vaguely used.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 417/1 Purplys, sorys, *morbuli purpurei dicuntur.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 294/2 A Purpylle, *papula.* *c* 1530 *Hickscorner* (1905) 146 God punisheth..with great sickness As pox, pestilence, purple and axes. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 83 b, Whan they [children] waxe elder, than be they greved with kernelles,..swellynges under the chynne, and in England commonly purpyls, measels, and small pockes. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 194, I am glad at heart to hear the Duke of Feria is dead of the Purples. 1660 WOOD *Life* 3 Dec. (O.H.S.) I. 349 It is thought it is the spotted feaver or purples. 1755 JOHNSON, *Purples* (without a singular) spots of a livid red, which break out in malignant fevers. 1772 tr. *Life Lady Guion* II. 33 My daughter had the small-pox and the purples. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 857 The term purpura, or the purples, denotes an affection characterized by a truly petechial eruption, or petechiæ.

c. *Purples*: swine fever.

1887 *Times* 1 Feb. 9/6 Swine fever..being known in different parts of Great Britain by the names of pig typhoid, pig distemper, purples, swine plague [etc.]. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Purples*, a common name..for Swine fever.

d. *Purples*: a disease in wheat caused by *Vibrio tritici* (see quots.).

1808 *Ann. Agric.* XLV. 236 *Purples, the*, 'ear-cockle' in wheat. *Ess.* 1881 EL. A. ORMEROD *Injur. Insects* (1890) 104 'Cockle galls' or 'Purples' are the small roundish or distorted growths sometimes found in wheat which give to the ear an appearance much as if purplish or dark-coloured peppercorns had taken the place of wheat-grains.

5. A purple flower. *Long purples*: see LONG *a.*[1] 17 c.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* v. 295 Plucking purples in Goito's moss. 1905 *Academy* 18 Nov. 1198/1, I took his bunch of purples, and I charmed his heart away.

6. With *the*, applied to blood: cf. A. 2 d.

1804 R. COUPER *Poetry* II. 61 Tibb snyted Madge's muckle nizz, Till out the purple sprang.

C. Combinations and collocations.

I. Of the adjective.

1. General combinations: a. Parasynthetic, as *purple-berried* (having purple berries), *-eyed, -faced, -flowered, -headed, -hued, -leaved, -nosed, -robed, -skirted, -spiked, -tailed, -tipped, -topped, -veined, -vested*, etc. adjs.: freq. in specific names of animals and plants, e.g. *purple-berried bay, purple-tailed parakeet.* Hence such forms as **purple-back**, the purple-backed humming bird.

1430 LYDG. *St. Margarete* 25 This daysye with leves rede and white, Purpul-hewed. 1754 *Catesby's Nat. Hist. Carol.* I. 61 The Purple-berried Bay. 1759 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Leaf*, The Cockscomb, the purple leaved Amaranth. *Ibid.* s. v. *Turnep*, The round red or purple topped turnip. 1781 LATHAM *Hist. Birds* I. 315 Purple-tailed Parrakeet. 1822 *Hortus Angl.* II. 260 Purple-spiked Milk Vetch. *Ibid.* 333 Purple-eyed Succory Hawk Weed. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* lxxxviii, A large purple-faced old major. 1841 BRYANT *Walk at Sunset* Wks. 44 Purple-skirted clouds curtain the crimson air. 1868 M. COLLINS *Sweet Anne Page* I. 241 The golden-fruited and purple-bercied leafage. 1887 R. B. SHARPE *Gould's Trochilidæ* Suppl. Pl. 38 *Zodalia Ortoni*. Quito Purpleback.

b. Qualifying the names of other colours, as *purple-black, -blue, -brown, -crimson, -green, -rose, -yellow* adjs.; also as sbs. See also PURPLE-RED.

1587 *Mirr. Mag., Induct.* xi, At length appeared Clad in purple blacke Sweete Somnus. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 91 Shell fishes that yeeld the purple crimson colour. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 553/1 A..layer of a dark purple-brown pigment. 1881 *Garden* 22 July 65/2 Varying in colour from a deep purple-rose to a delicate rose-pink. *Ibid.* 2 Sept. 207/3 Agaricus violaceus, a splendid purple-yellow, growing among dead leaves. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 529 The surface of the spleen..is often found to be of a black or purple-green colour.

c. Adverbial, as *purple-beaming, -dawning, -dyeing, -glowing, -staining, -streaming* adjs.

1595 DANIEL *Civ. War* II. cxxii, Riuers dide With purple streaming wounds of her owne rage. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Trumpet-shell*, The purple-dying liquor of the *buccinum*. 1760 FAWKES tr. *Anacreon, Odes* lxiv. 4 Safely shroud Me in a purple-beaming Cloud. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 465 The purple-staining whelk. 1898 *Month* Nov. 458 The purple-glowing heather.

2. Special collocations: **purple chamber**: see PORPHYROGENITE, and cf. B. 2 d; **purple-coat**, a person dressed in a purple coat; cf. RED-COAT; so **purple-coated** *a.*; **purple copper (ore)** *Min.*, a native sulphide of copper and iron; = ERUBESCITE; **purple fly**, a kind of anglers' artificial fly; **purple-man**, an Irish party name for one who has reached a certain degree or rank in the 'Orange' system; cf. ORANGEMAN; so **purple meeting**; **purple powder of Cassius**: see B. 1 d; **purple quartz**, the amethyst; also, a local name for fluor-spar; **purple rash**, an eruption of purple pustules. See also PURPLE FEVER.

1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* iii, An imperial princess *porphyrogenita*, or born in the sacred purple chamber itself. *Ibid.* xxi, You are a child of the purple chamber. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 200 The Lord Brooke his *Purple-coats..did most singular good service all this fight. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 July 1/3 The scarlet- or *purple-coated seminarists pause for breath. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 374 *Purple Copper Ore. 1881 RAYMOND *Gloss. Mining, Copper-ores*,.. purple copper (variegated or peacock ore, bornite, sulphide of copper and iron). 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 311 *Purple-fly. Dubbing, of purple wool, and a little bear's hair mixed [etc.]. 1830–3 W. CARLETON *Traits & Stor. Irish Peasantry* Ser. II. (1843) I. 199, I am a true blue, sir,—a *purple man. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 393 The very names of 'Orangeman' and 'Purpleman' are beneath the real elevation of their high and noble cause. 1906 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 8/2 Injuries inflicted on the roadside..after a '*purple' meeting in the Bush Side Orange Hall. 1823 URE *Dict. Chem.* 492/2 A plate of tin, immersed in a solution of gold, affords a purple powder, called the *purple powder of Cassius, which is used to paint in enamel. 1836 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* 1028 *note*, *Purple quartz or amethyst, is tinged with a little iron and manganese. 1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 450 The fluor-spar is locally known as 'purple quartz'. 1818–20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 326 Purpura; *Purple, or Scorbutic Rash.

b. In names of species or varieties of animals characterized by a purple or purplish colouring, as *purple grackle, heron, kaleege, martin, sandpiper, sea-anemone, urchin*, etc.; **purple-bird, purple coot**, the purple gallinule of Europe: see PORPHYRIO; **purple-bullfinch** = *purple-finch*; **purple crow**, one of several species of small glossy E. Indian crows, as *Corvusenca, C. orru*, and *C. violacea* (*Cent. Dict.*); **purple-egg**, a purple sea-urchin, as *Arbacia punctulata*; **purple-emperor**, a butterfly: see EMPEROR 4; **purple-finch**, a common American bird, *Fringilla purpurea*: see FINCH 1 b; **purple gallinule**, (*a*) the bird *Porphyrio cæruleus* (PORPHYRIO); (*b*) of N. Amer., *Ionornis martinica*; **purple-shell**, (*a*) = B. 3; (*b*) an ocean snail of the genus *Ianthina*; **purple water-hen**, a water-hen of the genus *Porphyrio*; **purple whelk** = B. 3.

1775 *Purple Emperor [see EMPEROR *sb.* 4]. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* viii. 78 Above the sovereign oak a sovereign skims, The purple Emp'ror, strong in wing and limbs. 1754 *Catesby's Nat. Hist. Carol.* I. 41 The *Purple Finch. 1782 LATHAM *Hist. Birds* II. 462 *Purple Grakle. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Apr. 11/2 Orioles, crows, blackbirds, purple-grackles, redwing blackbirds, bobolinks, and terns make very pretty ornaments. 1837 GOULD *Birds Eur.* IV. Pl. 274 The food of the Purple *Heron consists of fish, frogs, mice, and insects. 1883 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 581/2 The *Purple Martin of America, *Hirundo* or *Progne purpurea*,..being such a favourite bird in Canada and in the United States. 1837 GOULD *Birds Eur.* IV. Pl. 334 The Purple *Sandpiper. 1884 *Standard Nat. Hist.* I. 325 *Ianthina*, *purple shell, with the float supporting the eggs. 1855 P. H. GOSSE *Mar. Zool.* I. 61 The *Purple Urchin (*Echinus*] *lividus*) excavates hollows for itself in limestone rock, in which it resides. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 591 The genus *Porphyrio*, including the bird so named by classical writers, and perhaps a dozen other species often called Sultanas and *Purple Water-hens. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. VI. i. 129 The *Purple-Wilk with long plated Spikes.

c. As a distinguishing prefix in names of species or varieties of plants having purple flowers, leaves, etc., as *purple amaranth, beech, broomrape, camomile, cone-flower, cow-wheat, gromwell, groundsel, loosestrife, medick, melic, mullein, ragwort, spurge, willow*, etc.; †**purple apple**, the genus *Anona*; **purple bottle**, a moss, *Splachnum ampullaceum*, from the reddish pitcher-shaped apophysis; **purple grass**, (*a*) a garden variety of *Trifolium repens*: see quot. 1640; (*b*) *Medicago maculata*, Heart-clover or Spotted Clover (Deering *Catalog. Stirpium* 1738); **purple-heart (-tree)**, of Guiana, *Copaifera bracteata* or *C. pubiflora*; of Trinidad, *Peltogyne paniculata*; of the W. Indies, *Copaifera officinalis*, yielding copaiba balsam (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **purple lily**, (*a*) = MARTAGON; (*b*) an Australian genus (*Patersonia*) of flag-like plants, bearing showy blue or purple flowers; native lily (Miller); **purple-tassels** = *purse-tassels* (PURSE *sb.* 11); **purple-velvet flower**, Love-lies-bleeding (*Amaranthus caudatus*); **purple-wood** = *purple-heart*, the timber of this; **purple-wort**, one of various plants of which the flowers, leaves, or stems are purple; as, a dark-leaved variety of *Trifolium repens*; also, *Comarum palustre*; **purple wreath**, a tropical American twining shrub (*Petræa volubilis*) bearing violet flowers (*Treas. Bot.*).

1788 LEE *Bot.* App., *Purple apple, *Annona*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 486/2 Ornamental varieties of the common Beech..as ..the *Purple Beech, with purple leaves. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 792 *S[plachnum] ampullaceum*.. *Purple Bottle-moss. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1112 The *purple grasse spreadeth on the ground, the leaves are in some three in others foure or five on a stalke, of a sad greene colour, with a shadow of darke purple cast over them. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. 17 The *purple-heart-tree grows sometimes to the height of fourscore feet..; the wood is of a beautiful purple colour. 1845 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* (1846) 550 The Purple Heart, a Guiana timber tree of great toughness, whose timber is found invaluable for resisting the shock of artillery discharges. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xliii. 201 The small *purple Lillie. *Ibid.* 202 The red purple Lillie .. Some call the greatest kinde *Martagon*. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 118 Called..the purple faire haired Iacinth..and..of diuers Gentlewomen, *purple tassels. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xviii. 168 Called..in English floure Gentill..*Purple velvet floure. 1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* Index 1743 *Purple wort or Purple grasse, 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* I. s. v. *Purple*, Purple wort, *Trifolium purpureum*.

II. Of the substantive.

3. General combinations: objective or obj. genitive, as *purple-dyer, -seller, -wearer*; *purple-producing*, adj.; instrumental, as *purple-clad, -dusted, -dyed, -edged, -lined, -stained, -tinged*, etc. adjs.; locative, as *purple-born* adj.; †**purple-father**, a cardinal: cf. B. 2 c; **purple gland**, the gland in some gastropods which yields the purple dye.

1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* xxxiv, The hero of many a victory, achieved, says the *purple-born [Anna Comnena], in..her history, sometimes by his arms and sometimes by his prudence. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxxiii. 45 Heare me, O you *purple-Clad Magistrates, You civill Rulers. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 383 The *purple-dusted butterfly. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 125 b, Not perceiuing..her owne *purple died face. 1904 W. M. RAMSAY *Lett. to Seven Ch.* xxix. 421 The Jews..were organised in trade-guilds, the *purple-dyers, the carpet makers, and perhaps others. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. com. (ed. 2) 90 The *purple-edged praetexta was generally laid aside by boys along with the bulla aurea..on the first Liberalia,..after the completion of their fourteenth year. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 47 A purple sin..Since *purple-fathers oft-times go vnto it. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 483 **Purple gland* = hypobranchial gland of Purpura. 1819 KEATS *Lamia* II. 31 The *purple-lined palace of sweet sin. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Phil.* Argt. AA a j, In this citie was also Lydia the *purpleseller. 1819 KEATS *Ode Nightingale* ii, With..*purple-stained mouth. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 275 A mantle *purple-ting'd, and radiant vest. 1880 T. HODGKIN *Italy & Inv.* III. v. II. 426 The courtiers still contended for the smile of 'the *Purple-wearer'.

Purple (pɜ·ɹp'l), *v.* [f. PURPLE *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make purple; to colour, stain, tinge, or dye with purple. Also *fig.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 41 In so moche that y schalle purpulle the mariantes [*margines purpurabo*] nye the hedes of þe gestes with a dowble ordre of yeres. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 138 Blood did purple ov'r the grasse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 30 Yet not alone, while thou Visit'st my slumbers Nightly, or when Morn Purples the East. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* I. 395 Was it then to be reserved for this ignominy, that we purpled the seas with our blood? 1831 J. WILSON *Unimore* vi. 5 The heather bloom..purples..The Moors and Mountains.

2. *intr.* To become purple.

1646, etc. [see PURPLING *ppl. a.*]. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* i, The landmark to the double tide That purpling rolls on either side. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* v, The heather was purpling on the hills. 1893 E. H. BARKER *Wand. Southern Waters* 87 It purpled and died away in grayness and mournful shadow.

Hence **Pu·rpling** *vbl. sb.*

1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* 125 The deep purpling of an agitated sea.

Pu·rple-co·loured, *a.* [f. PURPLE *sb.* + COLOURED, or parasynth. f. *purple colour* + -ED 2.] Of the colour of, or coloured with, purple.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 1 b, It is Princes among those Gemes that be Purple coloured. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1 The sunne with purple-colourd face, Had tane his last leaue of the weeping morne. 1800 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 526 The purple-coloured glass stops 993 rays of light. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 466 At the bottom..we find a purple-coloured resin.

Purpled (pɜ·ɹp'ld), *ppl. a.* Also 5 **perpulid**. [f. PURPLE *a.*, *sb.*, and *v.* + -ED: cf. L. *purpurātus*.] Coloured, stained, tinged, or dyed purple; hence, blood-stained, dyed with blood; clothed in purple. Also *fig.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 44 Not..to be gilt bridils, peyntid sadels, ne siluern sporis, nor perpulid aray. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 184 A Princely Senate of proude purpled Cardinals. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 322 All with purpled hands, Dide in the dying slaughter of their foes. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 2 Not with more glories in th' etherial plain, The Sun first rises o'er the purpled main. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 9/2 Oh England! England! wash thy purpled hands Of this foul sin. 1811 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. 201 Purpled Creeper. 1889 C. EDWARDES *Sardinia* 231 A cluster of bold purpled peaks.

†**Purple fever.** *Obs.* An old name for PURPURA; but also applied vaguely to other fevers attended with purplish cutaneous eruptions.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 804 The Lesser Infections, of the small Pocks, Purple Feavers, Agues, in the summer Precedent, and hovering all winter, do portend a great Pestilence in the summer following. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 61/2 We are in..great fear of the Plague, several persons being lately dead of a very malignant Purple-Feavor. 1728–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Purple*, The *purple fever*..is a kind of plague, or a malignant fever discovering itself in eruptions on the skin like the bites of bugs or fleas, or like grains of millet, or the small-pox; whence it is sometimes also called the *spotted* and *miliary* fever. *Ibid.* s. v. *Fever*, Eruptive Fevers are..attended with cutaneous eruptions. Such are those of the small-pox, measles, the petechial, the purple or scarlet fever, and the miliary fever. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Purple fever*, cerebro-spinal fever.

Pu·rple-fish. Now *rare.* [f. PURPLE *sb.* + FISH *sb.*[1]] A mollusc that yields a purple dye; = PURPLE *sb.* 3.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Bozina*, a trumpet,..a purple fish, *Buccina, purpura, murex.* 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* lxxxii, The Purple-fish, whose liquor vsually, A violet colour on the cloth doth die. 1686 W. COLE *Purpura Ang.* (1689) 1 The Purple-Fish, which I found..on the Sea Coasts of Somerset-shire, and the shores of South-Wales opposite to it. 1820 W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 454 *note*, The murex, a species of shellfish, called also the purple-fish.

Pu·rplely, *adv.* [irreg. f. PURPLE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a purple manner, with purple. So **Pu·rpleness,** the quality or condition of being purple.

c 1825 BEDDOES *Torrismond* I. i, The young lord..Like a young dragon on Hesperian berries Purplely fed, who dashes through the air. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Apr. 2/1 Standing on an unsubstantial purpleness of the unwavering furrows, were a host of monoliths.

Pu·rple-re·d. a. *adj.* Red inclining to or tinged with purple. b. *sb.* A purple-red colour.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxiv. 230 Wilde Tyme. The floures ..most commonly of a purple red colour. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 67 The people are all died purplered in it with Christs blood. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 271 Imparting to glass almost exquisite purple-red colour resembling the ruby. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* xiv. 214 Every kind of pure red, from purple-red to orange-red.

Pu·rpling, *ppl. a.* Chiefly *poetic.* [f. PURPLE *v.* + -ING 2.] Becoming purple.

1652 CRASHAW *Carmen Deo Nostro* 29 Th' Babe's bright face, the purpling Bud And Rosy dawn of the right Royall blood. 1652 — *Mary Magd.* Wks. (1904) 261 The maiden gemme By the purpling vine put on. 1786 BURNS *To Mount. Daisy* ii, Upward-springing, blythe, to greet The purpling east. 1826 WORDSW. *Ode May Morning* i, From the purpling east departs The star that led the dawn.

Purplish (pə·rplĭʃ), *a.* [f. PURPLE *a.* + -ISH 1.] Somewhat purple; tinged with purple.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 54 Mint..hath in ye top of the stalkes a purplishe flour. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 665 These Caterpillers are blackish-red, with spots or streaks going overthwart their sides, being half white, and half purpelish. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 137 If you put a piece of gold between two cards and expose it to a strong electric shock, you will obtain it in the state of a purplish oxide. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 274/1 The eggs..are greenish blue, with faint brown or purplish markings.

b. Qualifying adjs. and sbs. of colour.

1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Service-tree,* The branches, while young, have a purplish brown bark. 1828 SIR W. J. HOOKER *J. E. Smith's Eng. Flora* II. 14 Seed purplish-black. 1848 *Chambers' Inform. People* I. 368/1 Amethyst is a pure rock-crystal, of a purplish-violet colour. 1882 *Garden* 27 May 360/1 Spikes of purplish green flowers.

Purply (pə·rplĭ), *a.* [f. PURPLE *a.* or *sb.* + -Y.] Characterized by a purple colour or tint; purplish; also in *comb.* as *purply-brown, -gold, -grey.*

1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *May blossom,* That Part which is purply in the Flower..is good against the Squincy. 1842 G. DARLING in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. x. 4 He took Smelts of the salmon with their..dark purply fins. 1895 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XII. 774/1 The warmth of the soft sienna browns, and the rich purity of the purply grays.

Purpoint, -pont, variants of POURPOINT.

Purport (pə·rpoɪt), *sb.* Also 5 purpurt. (See also PROPORT *sb.*2) [a. AF. = OF. *por-, purport* (13th c. in Godef.) produce, contents, f. *purporter*: see next. Formerly stressed *purpo·rt.*]

1. That which is conveyed or expressed, esp. by a formal document; bearing, tenor, import, effect; meaning, substance, sense.

[1278 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 10/1 Solum le purport de lur chartres.] 1455 *Ibid.* V. 306/2 Aftir the purportez and tenours of the same. 1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. I. 51 Our seyde graunt and lettres patentes accordyng to theffecte tenour and purport therof be and stond. 1495 *Stat.* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 54 § 2 Lettres patentes..[shall be] effectuell in the lawe aftir the tenures and porpurtis of the same. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ix. 26 High over his head There written was the purport of his sin. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. i. 82 And with a looke so pitious in purport, As if he had been loosed out of hell. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* II. ii. 578 To tell thee then the purport of my Thoughts. 1791 MRS. RADCLYFFE *Rom. Forest* viii, She resolved to acquaint Madame La Motte with the purport of the late conversation. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. xxii, I endeavoured..to give the general purport of what was actually said.

† b. Outward bearing. *Obs. rare*—1.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 52 For shee her sexe under that straunge purport Did use to hide.

2. That which is intended to be done or effected by something; meaning, object, purpose, design, intention. Now *rare.*

1654 CROMWELL *Sp.* 4 Sept. (in *Carlyle*), What was the purport of it but to make the Tenant as liberal a fortune as the Landlord? 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 133 Writings of that sort,..framed to serve particular views, fulfill the purport of their creation, and then perish. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 127 The whole purport of the present remaining season, was nothing more than cutting the rock to a shape..for the reception of any structure whatever. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xiv. 95 The purport of our steamer's visit to these shores is to promote exchange of commodities and commerce.

Purport (pəɹpō·ɹt, pə·rpŏɹt), *v.* Also 6 pour-. [a. AF. = OF. *pur-, porporter* (*c* 1160 in Godef.), later *pourporter* to embody, extend:—late pop. L. **prōportāre* to carry or bear forth; cf. med.L. *prōportāre* (*præ-,por-*) to extend (12th c. in Du Cange). OF. had also the variant *proporter*, whence the Sc. form PROPORT, q.v.]

1. *trans.* To have as its purport, bearing, or tenor; to convey to the mind; to bear as its meaning; to express, set forth, state; to mean, imply.

[1300 *Lib. Custum.* I. 124, 28 Ed. I, Solom ceo qe lour chartre roiale le purporte.]

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xliv. 84 Like as our letters sent from Lyones..did purport. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 955/1 This coniunccion, if, purporteth alway a doute. ? 1561 T. PRESTON *Cambyses* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 173 Your grace's message came to me, Your will purporting forth. 1676 *Ancaster MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm. 1907) 458 [A silver cup] purporting a woman carrying a bucket on her head. 1693 *Mem. Cut. Teckely* III. 2 The Declaration also purported, That from the 15th of February, those Malecontents..should find the Emperor's Commissioners at Presbourg. 1780 D. BROUHEAD in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 120, I..inclose copies of letters..purporting some of the above facts. 1858 MASSON *Milton* (1859) I. 5 It purports that some one from Oxfordshire..applied to the College of Arms to have his title recognised.

b. Followed by *inf.* (of a picture, statue, document, book, or the like; rarely of a person): To profess or claim by its tenor. (Said without pronouncing as to the truth or validity of the claim.)

1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 10 This epistle purports to be written after St. Paul had been at Corinth. 1808 COLEBROOKE *Vedas* in *Asiat. Res.* VIII. 377 A transcript of what purported to be a complete copy of the Védas. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 232 The Declaration which purported to give them entire freedom of conscience. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* xxxiii. 220 A letter purporting to have been written by you. 1884 J. QUINCY *Figures of Past* 350 Jack Downing..who purported to accompany the presidential party and to chronicle its doings.

2. To mean, intend, purpose. *rare.*

1803 SOUTHEY *Let. to Coleridge* 3 Aug., After all, this is really nearer the actual design of what I purport by a bibliotheca than yours would be. 1814 — *Roderick* x. 348 That even in the extremity of guilt No guilt he purported. 1817 HAZLITT *Char. Shaks.* (1838) 107 Where he alters the letters which Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are taking with them ..purporting his death. 1872 ROBINSON *Bridge of Glass* II. II. iv. 47 What Matthew purports doing, I don't know.

Hence **Purported** *ppl. a.*, professed, alleged.

1894 F. B. SHAWE in *Daily News* 19 June 6/2 Your readers will now be able to form an opinion as to the authenticity of this purported discovery.

Purportless (pə·rpŏɹtlĕs), *a.* [See -LESS.] Having no purport; meaningless, objectless.

1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr. Waterloo* II. xx, The central storms which shake the solid earth,..Are not more vague and purportless and blind, Than is the course of things among mankind! 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. i. 24 A fourth asks purportless or impertinent questions.

Purpose (pə·rpəs), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 porpos, (4 perpos, 6 porpose, -puse); 4-6 pourpos, (4-5 pourpoos, 5-7 -pose, 6 -poose); 4-7 purpos, (4-5 *Sc.* -poss, 5 -poos, -pas, -passe, 6 -post, *Sc.* -pois, -e, -pes), (4-5) 6- purpose. [a. AF. = OF. *porpos, purpos, pourpos* (12th c. in Godef.) (later *propos*, after L. *prōpositum*), f. *porposer* to PURPOSE. With the forms in *-e* cf. OF. *por-, purpose* = *purpos* in Godef. (See also PROPOSE *sb.*)]

I. Simple senses.

1. That which one sets before oneself as a thing to be done or attained; the object which one has in view.

To answer or *serve one's purpose,* to be of use or service in effecting one's object, to do what one wants. † *To put one beside his purpose,* to disappoint or defeat him in his aim (*obs.*). See also CROSS-PURPOSE 1.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 362/8 And seide, 'mi porpos and mi wei: is nouþe to ende i-brouȝt!' *c* 1300 *Exec. Sir S. Fraser* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 214 Al here purpos y-come hit ys to naht. *c* 1325 *Coer de Lion* 1367 Now frendes what is your perpos? 13.. *Cursor M.* 8402 (Gött.) Neyder i kepe to gabb ne glose, Bot say be soth es my purpose. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 377 Who-so to knowe hit hath purpos [*v.rr.* purpoos, purpose] Rede Virgile in Eneydos. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 184 That he his pourpos myhte atteigne. *c* 1450 *Merlin* iii. 46, I..warned hym of Aungiers purpos. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 27 Purpois dois change as wynd or rane. 1513 MOORE *Rich. III* 7 Oftner for ambition and to serve his purpose. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* vi. 26 For their sakes which sate att supper also he wolde not put her besyde her purpost. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 99 The diuell can cite Scripture for his purpose. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. ii, It would be answering no purpose. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 137 Yet I doubt not thro' the ages one increasing purpose runs. 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* I. 2 Either will serve our purpose.

† b. with vb. of motion implied (cf. PURPOSE *v.* 4). *Obs.*

1401 J. HANARD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 15 Oweyn was in porpos to Kedewelly..so Oweyn changed is purpos and rode to ȝens the Baron. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 166 My Lord, faire Helen told me of their stealth, Of this their purpose hither. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV*, I. i. 102 A-while we must neglect Our holy purpose to Ierusalem.

2. Without *a* or *pl.* The action or fact of intending or meaning to do something; intention, resolution, determination.

c 1315 SHOREHAM i. 2040 Þay hy nolde by goud purpos Ine hare flesche werche. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2655 Persiuerausne of purpos may quit you to lure, Your landys to lose, & langur for euer. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xi. 23 He..exhorted them all, thatt with purpose off hertt they wolde continually cleave vnto the lorde. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 219 If thou hast..porpose, Courage, and Valour. 1605 — *Macb.* II. ii. 52 Infirme of purpose: Giue me the Daggers. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 89 If nothing more than purpose in thy power; Thy purpose firm is equal to the deed. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 183 Honesty of purpose is no security for soundness of understanding. 1907 J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Doctr. Trinity* i. 10 No such thing as blind or unconscious purpose is conceivable.

† b. *To take purpose*: to determine, resolve. *Sc.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 143 He..left purpos that he had tane. 1559-66 *Hist. Est. Scotl.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 78 Suddenly shee tooke purpose to pass to the Castle. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 230 Thei took purpose to devid thame selfis..and to go in sindrie partes.

3. The object for which anything is done or made, or for which it exists; the result or effect intended or sought; end, aim.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 100 To this pourpos and to this ende This king is redy for to wende. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxcv. 231 So he taryed on that purpose tyll the ryuer of Marne was lowe. 1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* (S. T. S.) I. 71 *marg.,* Wtheris tractatis for this porpose. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xxvi. 8 To what purpose is this waste? *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 3 This was the Purpose of their meeting. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 197 That the laws for relieving their distresses..have not answered their purposes. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 334 In all feoffments and grants the word heirs is absolutely necessary for that purpose, and cannot be supplied by any other word whatever. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* ii. 52 Are these differences merely casual and accidental or have they a meaning and a purpose? 1900 F. H. STODDARD *Evol. Eng. Novel* v. 153 The novel of purpose. [Cf. *purpose-novel* in 14.]

† **4.** That which one propounds; a proposition, question, or argument; a riddle; *pl.,* a game consisting of questions and answers (cf. CROSS-PURPOSE 2, CROSS-QUESTION *sb.* c). *Obs.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlviii [xlix]. 4 Y..shal open in þe sautter myn purpose [*aperiam propositionem meam*]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* IX. 115, I..putte forþ sum purpos to preuen his wittes. 1538 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 13 It is the nature of ane man that hes..ane ripe ingyne, that euerye purpos ande questione is familiar tyl hym. 1556 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. (1561) A iv b, Manye tymes they fell into pourposes, as we nowe a dayes terme them. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 3 Oft purposes, oft riddles, he devysed, And thousands like. With which he fed her fancy. 1611 COTGR., *Opinion*: Opinion..also, the prettie game which we call Purposes.

† b. Discourse, conversation: = F. *propos. Obs.*

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 137 He called for Johne Knox,..with whome he began to enter in purpose, 'that he weryed of the world:' for he perceaved that men begane to weary of God. 1587 GREENE *Tritam.* II. Wks. (Grosart) III. 128 He thought it very fit to passe away the morning with such profitable purposes. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 12 There will she hide her, To listen our purpose.

5. That which forms or ought to form the subject of discourse; the matter in hand; the point at issue. Now only in phr. *to the purpose* (formerly † *to purpose*): see 12 a; *from the purpose,* away from the point (*arch.*).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 72 But now to purpos lat vs turne agayn. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 33 Tharfor in haist will I hens To the purpos. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. x. 90 It shall not be impertinent nor out of my purpose, if I do speak..of the kitchin of the great Turke. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 78 To talke of these proportions is in this place out of purpose. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 120 Come: you are a tedious foole: to the purpose. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiv. 92 He answered him so far from the purpose..like a man that had lost his judgment. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 3 Oct., J. Minnes..said two or three words from the purpose, but to do hurt. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 32 For that I did not mention it there, I thought fit (since the Purpose required it) to do it here. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Purpose,* ..subject Matter of Discourse. 1868 [see 12 a].

† **6.** Import, effect, meaning (of words); = PURPORT *sb.* 1; in phrase *to this, that,* etc. *purpose.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 264 He had me take a Trumpet, And to this purpose speake. 1611 BIBLE *Judith* xiii. 3 She spake to Bagoas according to the same purpose [1895 *R. V.* words]. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. iv. There were several old contracts to that purpose. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iv, With other common topics to the same purpose. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. 5 The advocates for philosophical liberty..reply to the following purpose:—'As all mankind' [etc.].

II. Phrases with prepositions.

7. A purpose, a-purpose (o' purpose), = *on purpose, of purpose.* (See A *prep.*2 2.) Now *dial.*

1530 A. BAYNTON in *Palsgr.* Introd. 11 He hath willyngly and a purpose..taken..the greattar paynes vpon him. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 24 Which had been brought a purpose from Mexico. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccccvii. (ed. 6) 496, I came..yesterday a-purpose to tell you the Story. 1876 MRS. G. L. BANKS *Manch. Man* xiv, 'An accident done a-purpose,' chimed in Mrs. Clowes.

† **8.** For the purpose: for instance, for example.

a 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.), 'Tis common for double-dealers to be taken in their own snares, as, for the purpose, in the matter of power.

9. In purpose. a. *To be in purpose*: to be minded or disposed, to intend (*to do* something). Also occas. *to have in purpose. arch.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 215 He is ine wylle and ine porpos uor to uoryeuene..yef me him misdeþ. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 262 How he was in purpos to destroy hys roalm. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 47 The Sawdon was in porpuse to a removyd those pyllers. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1627) 3 We were sometimes in purpose to turn back. 1630 EARL MANCH. in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 271 We are in purpose to have a commission to send Councillors and Judges. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Off. Universities* i. 1, I have it in purpose to commit to paper..various thoughts of my own, seasonable, as I conceive.

† b. With the design, in order (*to do* something); = *on purpose,* 11 b. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2643 If Parys..past into Grese, In purpas to pray or profet to gete. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 213 Certain Souldiers came..in purpose to kill his master.

10. Of purpose. a. (Also † *out of purpose* (obs.), *of* (*a*) *set purpose.*) Purposely, designedly; = *on purpose,* 11 a. Now *rare* or *arch.*

1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 417 As wele with wynde dryven,

as of purpos to come..to the saide Havenes. 1531 TINDALE *Exp. 1 John* ii. 1 (1573) 393 Whosoeuer sinneth of purpose after the knowledge of truth. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 24 b, Whiche was thought to be done of a set purpose. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. xxvi. 371 A thousand horsemen of Capua, chosen out of purpose for that warre. 1611 BIBLE *Ruth* ii. 16 Let fall also some of the handfuls of purpose for her. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) Pref. 5, I .. of Purpose omitted many. 1893 *Times* 22 Apr. (Leader), The whole of the arrangements..have been wrapped up, evidently of set purpose, in a cloud of ambiguities.

† b. With *inf.* or *that*: = *on purpose*, 11 b. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xviii. (*heading*), Saul geueth him his doughter of purpose, that the Philistynes mighte destroye him. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 301 In gaming with a Prince it is decent to let him sometimes win of purpose, to keepe him pleasant. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch.-Div.* 167 The Scripture is written in such words as men use, of purpose that they may understand it.

11. On purpose. a. (Also † *on set purpose.*) By design, as opposed to chance or accident; purposely, designedly, intentionally.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iii. 92 Belike his wife..On purpose shut the doores against his way. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* Pref. 4 While one is looked for on set purpose many more will be gained .. by-the-by. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Illustr. Pol. Econ., Cinnamon & Pearls* i. 13 They had come out early on purpose. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* xxx, 'He has been accidentally shot.' 'Who by?' 'Mrs. Quest.' 'Then she did it on purpose.'

b. With *inf.* or *that*: With the express purpose mentioned; in order *to do* something; with the particular design or aim *that*. Also with *for*, † *to*: Expressly for. So † *upon purpose.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 41 How still the euening is, As husht on purpose to grace harmonie. 1635 R. BOLTON *Comf. Afft. Conse.* v. 133 Upon purpose, that he may more solemly vow, and resolve. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 35 Treasur'd up on purpose to a life beyond life. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1736 III. 161 When there is a society pensioned and set apart on purpose for the designing of them. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 166 [He] had thrust himself among our Friends,..on purpose to be sent to Prison with them. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 251, I may be placed where I am, on purpose that I may render essential help to the cause of God.

12. To the) purpose. a. With relevancy to the subject or point at issue; *to be) to the purpose*, (to be) pertinent, apposite, to the point. (See also 5.)

1384 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* (*Dido*) 954 Of his auentourys . Tis nat to purpos for to speke of heyre. *c* 1386 — *Clerk's T.* 517 He no word wol to that purpos seye. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxiv. 34 As for Iob he hath nether spoken to the purpose ner wysely. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1949/1 She..receiued him with manie apt words and thanks, as was most to purpose. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. iii. 58 I'll tell you a story to the purpose. 1868 KLY *Philol. Ess.* 261 The examples..quoted by Bopp, are at first sight more to the purpose.

b. *To one's purpose*: useful or serviceable for one's purpose or ends.

[*c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 598 Whan it cam hym to purpos for to reste.] 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* A iij b, Tis to his purpose sometimes to deliver you the situation of the Countrey he discourses upon. 1668-9 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Mar., Looking over the books there,..[I] did find several things to my purpose. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 42 P 7 Caesar's Observation upon our Fore-fathers is very much to our present purpose.

c. *To* (1 *unto*) *purpose, to the purpose, to good, great, some, any*, etc. *purpose*: so as to secure the result or effect desired; with (a certain) effect; in an effective manner, effectively; *To little* or *no purpose*: with little or no effect or result; in vain. Also as adj. phr. predicatively.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 46 Unto purpos hy cleer experyence, Beute wol shewe, thogh hornys wer away. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 159 By an order we deuise, we..frame our doynges to good purpose. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 237 b, In hys opynion, a generall counsel shuld be to little porpos. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 127 It was not the great multitude of ships..that could stand them to purpose, against noble harts. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. iv. § 6 Although it serve you to purpose with the ignorant and vulgar sort. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 106 *Leo.* Hermione .. thou neuer spoak'st To better purpose. *Her.*..Why lo-you now; I haue spoke to th' purpose twice. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* P 6 These..were worthily and to great purpose compiled together by Origen. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xiv. 411 Yet perchance he may get some almes of learning,..but nothing to purpose. 1677 MARVELL *Season. Argum.*, etc., Wks. 1776 II. 562 He feathered his nest to some purpose. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 132, I wrote a letter to the best purpose I could. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 59. 25 His Letter may..be made Publick to Good Purpose. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* iii, I prithee be plain, man,.. or fetch some one who can speak to purpose. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Illustr. Pol. Econ., T. Tyne* vii. 129, I used to insist on this..but..to no purpose. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. vii. 230 Another young draughtsman in Florence, who lessoned me to purpose.

† d. *To purpose that*: in order that; to the end that. *Obs. rare* −1.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* I. vii. 17 This was done, to purpose, that vppon Sunday, they would heare Masse on lande,..and receiue the Sacrament.

† e. *To bring, come, fall to purpose*: to bring or reduce to effect. *To come to one purpose*, to have the same effect, to come to the same thing.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 263 To stand agayne thar fayis mycht,..And ay think to cum to purpos *c* 1491 *Chast. Goldes Chyld.* 2, I wyll shewe you ..remedies with some other maters, that lightly wyll falle to purpose. 1551 R. ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. vi. (1808) 205 It maketh nothing to thys matter, whether yow saye that sickenes is a griefe, or that in sickenes is griefe; for all cummeth to one purpose. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C iv b, I haue begonne this order or rule, first with the Pedestale, (..Vitruuius.. beginneth first with the pillor, neuertheles they come to one purpose in the parfection).

13. From the purpose: see 5. **Out of, unto, upon purpose**: see 10 a, 12 c, 11 b.

III. 14. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Simple attrib. = adj., 'done, made, etc., with a purpose or object', as *purpose-episode, -journey, -work*; obj. genitive, as *purpose-breaker, -changer*; instrumental, as *purpose-directed* adj.; † **purpose messenger**, a messenger sent on purpose or express; **purpose-novel**, a novel written with a specific purpose, e.g. to defend or attack some doctrine, custom, or the like.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. iii. (Skeat) I. 124 Wo is me that so many let-games, and *purpose-brekers ben maked wayters. 1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. i. 567 With that same *purpose-changer, that slye diuel,..Commoditie. 1899 G. TYRRELL in *Month* May 497 Not in obedience to any *purpose-directed law. 1900 STODDARD *Evol. Eng. Novel* 188 It is not..the *purpose-episodes in the novels of Dickens that are the strongest pages. 1860 *Luck Ladysmede* (1862) I. 10 It was the abbot of Rivelsby who made a *purpose journey to Westminster. 1702 E. LLUYD *Let.* in E. Owen *Catal. MSS. relating to Wales* 506, I have been obliged to send *purpose messengers 60 or 70 miles for votes. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IX. ii. (Rtldg.) 313 As Don Alphonso's patent was made out, I sent it by a purpose messenger. 1893 F. M. CRAWFORD in *Forum* (N. Y.) XIV. 594 The *purpose-novel is an odious attempt to lecture people who hate lectures, to preach at people who prefer their own Church. 1900 STODDARD *Evol. Eng. Novel* 177 The direction of the *purpose-work of the hero.

Purpose (pɜ̄·rpəs), *v.* Forms: 4- **purpose**; also 4 5 **purpos**, 5 **purpoos, perpos**(e, 5-6 **pourpose**, 6 **porpose**; *pa. t.* 5 **purpast**, 6 **-pest.** [a. OF. *porposer, purposer*, also later *pourposer*, parallel forms of *proposer* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) to PROPOSE, with *por-, pur-, pour-* for L. *prŏ-*. PURPOSE is thus a doublet of PROPOSE.]

I. To put forth, propose, present.

† 1. *trans.* To put forward for consideration, discussion, or treatment; to set forth, present to the mind of another; = PROPOSE *v.* 2. *Obs.*

[1292 BRITTON II. xvii. § 1 Issi qe les excepciouns al bref abatre soint purposez avaunt la excepcioun a la persone le pleyntif.] 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxx. 15 Biholde that to day I have purposid in thi siȝt lijf and good, and aȝenward deth and yuel. *Ibid., Judg.* xiv. 13 Purpos the problemes that we heren. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. viii. To maken his compleynt, and purpoos his askynge. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxix, Merely purposynge to them some feigned question. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* I. iii, Mortality Creeps on the dung of earth, and cannot reach The riddles which are purposed by the gods.

† b. *absol.* or *intr.* To put forth remarks, questions, etc.; to discourse, converse, talk. Also with *it*. Cf. PROPOSE *v.* 5. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 16 Whom overtaking, she in merry sort Them gan to bord, and purpose diversly. 1598 MARSTON *Satyres* I. 138 He that can purpose it in dainty rimes Can set his face, and with his eye can speake.

† 2. To put forward for acceptance; to offer, proffer, present; = PROPOSE *v.* 3 a, c. *Obs. rare.*

1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 (Anc. Pet. 997) Nichol Brembre wyth his apberers, purposed hym the yere next after Johan Northamptone Mair of the same Citee. 1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 287 This universall communion of the heavenly grace, whiche is purposed unto all [*mortalibus omnibus proposita*].

II. To set before *oneself* for accomplishment.

3. *trans.* To place before oneself as a thing to be done or attained; to form a purpose of doing (something); to design or resolve upon the performance of. Const. chiefly *inf.* (formerly with *for to*); also *that* and *clause, vbl. sb.*, and ordinary *sb.* Cf. PROPOSE *v.* 2 c, 4 b.

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* i. 8 Forsothe Danyel purposide in his herte, that he were not defoulid of the borde of the kyng. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* Prol. I. 5 Thus I..Purpose forto wryte a bok. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrolabe* Prol. 1, I purpose to teche the a certein nombre of conclusiouns. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12296 Pirrus, full prest, þat purpost hom skathe. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 39 Off Kyrkcubre he purpost his passage; Semen he feyt. 1504 C'TESS RICHMOND tr. *De Imitatione* IV. vii. 269 So often pourposynge many good thynges. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 77 Thow purpest for to vndo our Lordis cheif In Paislay, with ane poysone. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 618/1 It is a capitall crime to devise or purpose the death of the King. 1623 GOUGE *Serm. Extent God's Provid.* § 10 A man may with himselfe plot and purpose this and that. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 12 P 13 My friend purposes to open an office. 1850 LYNCH *Theoph. Trin.* xi. 211 His mother purposed that he should be a preacher, and his own heart purposed it too. 1853 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 16, I purpose ..keeping a sort of journal. 1873 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 156 The Artists whom it is purposed to employ.

† b. *refl.* To determine, make up one's mind, resolve. Const. *inf.* Also *intr.*, to determine *upon*.

c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* x. 38 Than þei ordeyned and purposed hem anoon with grete and riche ȝiftes..to go seke and worschipp þe lord. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xix. 88 When any of þam purposez him to sla him self. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 132 in *Macro Plays* 81 Þese parcellis in propyrtes we porpose us to playe þis day seuenenyt. ? 1507 *Commynye.* (W. de W.) A iij, Thou purposed the daye by daye To set my people in synnynge. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* xiii. 8 Euen from the beginning God purposed vppon thys sacrifice.

c. *passive.* To have as one's purpose; to be resolved or determined. (Cf. PURPOSED *ppl. a.* 2.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1868, I am not purpast plainly his prayer to here. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 70 The Emperour was purposed to send his ambassadors with vs. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. iii. (1647) 46 Peter Bishop of Aragnia in Italy was purposed here to lead his life. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* x, I am purposed instantly to return. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xiii. § 1. 263 The whole nation was..fully purposed that the next brood of Æthelings..should be..Englishmen.

† 4. *intr., refl.*, and *pass.* ellipt. for *to purpose* or *be purposed to go*: To be bound *for* a place. *Obs.*

1467 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 309, I shall purpose me thederward. 1473 SIR J. PASTON *ibid.* III. 88 The Erle of Oxenford..is purposyd into Skotlond. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Ann.* IV. xxxiii. (1604) 179 For Civilis also purposed thitherward. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. i. 35 He purposeth to Athens. 1632 W. LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 92, I could get passage.., being purposed for Constantinople.

† 5. *absol.* or *intr.* To have a purpose, plan, or design; esp. in the proverbial phrase *Man purposes* (now *proposes*), *God disposes*: see DISPOSE *v.* 7. (Cf. also PROPOSE *v.* 4 c, PROPONE *v.* 5.) Also, To mean (well or ill) *to* any one. *Obs.*

c 1450 [see DISPOSE *v.* 7]. 1530 PALSGR. 670/2 Man purposeth and God disposeth, *homme propose et Dieu dispose.* 1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Scripture* III. 38 But homo proponit, Deus disponit: the Pope purposed, and God so disposed it. 1622 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Prophetess* IV. i, Nor did he e'er purpose To me but nobly. *c* 1634 [see DISPOSE *v.* 7]. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Breathings Devout Soul* (1851) 164 Lord, it is from thee, that I purposed well.

† 6. *trans.* To design or intend for some purpose. Only in *pass.*: To be intended. *Obs.*

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. iv. (Skeat) I. 121 Hem that tofore werne purposed to be saintes. 1553 ASCHAM in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 14 My choise of quietnes is not purposed to lye in idleness. *a* 1568 — *Scholem.* (title-p.), Specially purposed for the priuate brynging vp of youth in leutlemen and Noble mens houses. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Agricola* (1622) 200 [Domitian] sending a successor caused withall a brait to be spred, that the province of Syria ..was purposed vnto him. 1676 WOOD *Frnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 152 Merchandize, such as was Reasonably purposed to Vend on the Coast of Tartaria.

† 7. To imagine to oneself, fancy, suppose: cf. PROPOSE *v.* 2 d. *Obs. rare*−1.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxxvi, Whan the Kynge had vnfolde the letter, and radde a parte therof, he smyled; wherof the lordes beynge ware, purposed the Kyng to haue receyued some iewellys or ioyous nouellys out of Englande.

¶ 8. *trans.* To place before, prefer.

(App. a literalism of translation.)

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. x. K iij, By the vertue of prudence we purpose [Fr. *proposons*] the delytes spyrytuall vnto the temporalles and carnalles.

Purpose, obs. form of PORPOISE.

Purposed (-əst), *ppl. a.* [f. PURPOSE *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. a. Done or made of set purpose; intentional.

1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 84 Nocht be deliberacioun of purposit vertu. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. cxvi. 91 That this chylde was slayne by poyson, or by some other purposyd malice. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1882) II. 13 Although it be wilfull and purposed murther. 1605 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 403 Much lesse was it a purposed lie. 1656-7 BURTON *Diary* (1828) I. 333 To..make the people believe it was only a purposed plot to try men's spirits. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 31 There was..a purposed vagueness in the first edition.

b. Proposed to be done or attained; intended; aimed at.

1474 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 409 To serue vs, in the same oure viage & purposed enterprise. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 15 The purposed, chief, and perfect vse of Geometrie. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 110 Prouiding pales, posts and railes, to impale his purposed new town. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* IX. 564 Forc'd round and round, she quits her purpos'd Way. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Rugby Chapel*, We, we have chosen our path—Path to a clear-purposed goal.

2. Possessed with a purpose; having a settled object. (Cf. PURPOSE *v.* 3 c.)

1530 PALSGR. 321/2 Purposed or full set upon a purpose, *resolu.* 1894 W. J. DAWSON *Making Manhood* 39 The surrendered soul is the purposed soul.

Hence † **Pu·rposedly** *adv.*, = PURPOSELY 1.

1548 RECORD *Urin. Physick* Pref. 1, I will wittingly, and purposedly passe them over. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 178 The Capitol being set on fire, whether casually, or purposedly, it was not knowne. 1796 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 6 The real motive was purposedly kept out of sight.

Purposeful (pɜ̄·rpəsfŭl), *a.* [f. PURPOSE *sb.* + -FUL.] Having a purpose or meaning; indicating purpose or plan; designed, intentional.

1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. iii. § 24. 43 The purposeful variation of width in the border .. admits of no dispute. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 290 A singularly perfect and purposeful cosmic myth. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* 207 The framework of the earth by its purposeful conformation evinces control in its establishment.

b. Having a definite purpose in view.

1865 *Spectator* 19 Aug. 930 A collection of anecdotes.. unworthy of the purposeful nation [the Scotch]. 1880 *Cornhill Mag.* XLII. 649 He had been happy, and purposefull, and hard-working 1905 J. B. FIRTH *Highways Derbysh.* xxx. 446 The smile..upon her shrewd, purposeful face.

Hence **Pu·rposefully** *adv.*; **Pu·rposefulness.**

1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* v. 240 It is much more pardonable to slay heedlessly than purposefully. 1899 CROCKETT *Black Douglas* xviii, Her feet pattering most purposefully along the flagged passages. 1873 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* vi. (1879) 148 He must not fix his vanity upon the thing

attempted, only his intention and his purposefulness. 1890 G. A. Smith *Isaiah* II. 226 This intellectual sense of righteousness, as reasonableness or purposefulness.

Purposeless (pɔ̄·rpəsles), *a.* (*adv.*). [f. Purpose *sb.* + -less.] Devoid of purpose. a. Done, made, or produced without purpose or design.

1552 Huloet, Purposeles, *absurdus*. Purposeles, or wythout purpose or reason, *absurde*. 1622 Bp. Hall *Contempl. O. T.* xvi. *Death Absalom*, There are busie spirits that love to cary newes though thanklesse, though purposelesse. *a* 1656 — *Serm. on Eccl.* iii. 4 Wks. 1837 V. 552 Prayer is ever joined with fasting in all our humiliations; without which, the emptiness of our maws were but a vain and purposeless ceremony. 1835 Sir J. Ross *Narr. 2nd Voy.* vi. 80 A purposeless waste of time.

b. Having no purposes, plans, or aims.

1868 *Daily News* 22 July, He looked limp and purposeless as a broken puppet. 1871 Smiles *Charac.* i. (1876) 12 Without a certain degree of practical efficient force..life will be indefinite and purposeless.

Hence **Pu·rposelessly** *adv.*, in a purposeless manner; aimlessly; **Pu·rposelessness**, lack of purpose, object, or use; aimlessness, uselessness.

1859 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XI. 82 She was..purposelessly unsympathetic. 1867 Miss Braddon *Run to Earth* (1868) II. xiii. 221 [He] would..lounge purposelessly about, sullen and gloomy. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVII. 267 Repeating the same silly jingle of words with happy purposelessness. 1874–9 Purposelessness [see Dysteleology].

Pu·rpose-like, *a.* [f. Purpose *sb.* + -like.]

1. Having the appearance of being efficient, fit, or suitable for a purpose. *Sc.*

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 302 Devisit and dytit, be wis clerkis, and men of counsale, and expert in the lawis, and purposlyke. 1782 Sir J. Sinclair *Observ. Scot. Dial.* 16 A purpose-like person..a person seemingly well qualified for any particular business. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxxviii, [She] should make a bed up for him at the house, mair purpose-like and comfortable than the like o' them could gie him. 1824 — *St. Ronan's* xv, Mrs. Dods ..seeing what she called a decent, purpose-like body.

2. Having a definite purpose; purposed.

1604 Bacon *Apol.* 60 [She] turned away from me with express and purpose-like discountenance. 1855 Hr. Martineau *Autobiog.* I. 315 In conversation no speaker could be more absolutely clear and purpose-like [than Browning].

Purposely (pɔ̄·rpəsli), *adv.* [f. Purpose *sb.* + -ly[2]: cf. Partly.]

1. Of set purpose; on purpose; by design; designedly; intentionally; deliberately.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 17 It is ordyned..that no man take any Eyre[r], Gossehauke [etc.] nor purposly drive them oute of their covertes. 1551 R. Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. v. (1895) 165 They gladly here also the yong men; yea and do purposly prouoke them to talke. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 123 A rude fellow spat purposely in his face. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 427 If the throng By chance go right, they [the learned] purposely go wrong. 1875 W. S. Hayward *Love Agst. World* 87 He had purposely waylaid her.

2. With the particular object specified; for the express purpose; on purpose; expressly.

1528 Knight *Let. to Wolsey* MS. Cott. Vitell. B. x. 32 (cf. Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xxviii. 57 To enduce his holynes to send a legat purposly for hyt. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* III. ii. 73 As if it were the Moore, Come hither purposely to poyson me. 1694 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 369 A fine new yatch..built purposely for his majestie. 1787 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 6 Jan., The Queen herself came also, purposely to see him. 1882 Pitman *Mission L. Greece & Pal.* 175 He left Titus in Crete, purposely to ordain elders.

†3. To good purpose; effectively. *Obs.*

1550 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 416 To the intent the matter may the more easely and purposelye [orig. *facilius et majori cum fructu*] be broughte to passe.

Purposer (pɔ̄·rpəsəɹ). [f. Purpose *v.* + -er[1].] One who purposes. †a. One who states a proposition or propounds a question or argument. *Obs. rare*—[1]. b. One who has a purpose; one who intends or plans anything.

1481 Botoner *Tully on Old Age* (Caxton) I. ii. (R. Suppl.), How Caton was lerned in the lawe—a pleder and a purposer in the courtys. 1753 A. Murphy *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 23 The bloody Purposer of determined Vengeance. 1841 Arnold *Lect. Mod. Hist.* Inaug. (1842) 5 Perhaps I ought not to press the word 'purpose'; because purpose implies consciousness in the purposer. 1884 *American* VIII. 344 The persistent determination of its purposers.

Pu·rposing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Purpose *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Purpose; designing, planning; meaning, intention.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 326 Even as it was in purposynge, Right so was it afur I-do. *c* 1450 Lovelich *Grail* xlvii. 153 Thus, be here fals purposing,..[they] beheveded On Aftyr Anothir, As wel the soster as the brother. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1199/2 In the shooting of this arowe of pryde, ther be diuers purposinges and apoyntinges.

Pu·rposing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That purposes; having a purpose; designing.

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. vi. (Skeat) I. 73 The rancoure of purposinge enuie. 1835 Chalmers *Nat. Theol.* I. II. i. 223 A living and purposing agent who moulded the forms. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* iv. (1852) 92 Plainly the result of purposing will effecting its ends.

Purpo·sitive, *a. rare.* [An alteration of next to assimilate the suffix to its etymological form as in *positive*.] = Purposive 2.

1890 B. Kidd in *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 506 The searching or feeling movements of the processes have a significantly purpositive effect.

Purposive (pɔ̄·rpəsiv), *a.* [f. Purpose *sb.* or *vb.* + -ive. (An anomalous form.)]

1. Characterized by being adapted to some purpose or end; serving or tending to serve some purpose in the constitution of things, esp. in the animal or vegetable economy.

1855 Sir J. Paget in *Lett. Educ.* 240 Things that we call inorganic, when we would distinguish them from living organisms—are yet purposive, and mutually adapted to co-operate in the fulfilment of design. 1879 *Cornh. Mag.* June 717 Its final outcome will be a purposive structure,—that is to say, a structure specially adapted to its peculiar function. 1894 G. Allen in *Westm. Gaz.* 8 May 2/1 The stings of nettles are purposive, as stings. They act as protectors.

2. Acting or performed with conscious purpose or design.

1863 Owen *Lect., Power of God* (1864) 5 Admiring the rare degree of constructive skill, foresight and purposive adaption, in many artificial machines. *Ibid.* 6 To exemplify the purposive or adaptive principle in creation. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. i. § 19 (1879) 20 The most purely Volitional movements—those which are prompted by a distinct purposive effort. 1884 *Athenæum* 1 Mar. 283 In this work [Romanes' 'Evolution in Animals'] ..we have purposive intelligence distinctly opposed to natural selection.

3. Of or pertaining to purpose.

1899 J. Smith *Chr. Charac. as Soc. Power* 216 There is not a causal, but there is a purposive, connection here. 1905 *Outlook* 23 Sept. 390/1 The purposive aspect of Crabbe's writing.

4. Characterized by purpose and resolution.

1903 *Daily Chron.* 29 July 4/4 They are strong in mind and body, truthful and purposive, excellent leaders of the people of lower races. 1904 *Daily News* 10 Aug. 6 They have become aware of his practical talent,..his lucidity, integrity, and calmly purposive steadfastness.

Hence **Pu·rposively** *adv.*, in a purposive manner; purposely; **Pu·rposiveness**, the quality or fact of being purposive.

1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Dec. 2/1 Thus the subject community as a whole is definitely, even if not 'purposively, shut out from the kind of political evolution which has gone and goes on in the dominant one. 1876 E. R. Lankester tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. i. 19 [One] must necessarily come to the conclusion that this ''purposiveness' no more exists than the much-talked-of 'beneficence' of the Creator. 1876 Bastian in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 248 Its movements, instead of being wholly at random, show more and more signs of purposiveness. 1909 J. W. Jenkinson *Experim. Embryology* 286 Purposiveness..is a characteristic of all organic functions and cannot be ignored.

Purpoure, -powr, -pre, obs. ff. Purpur.

Purpoynt, obs. form of Pourpoint.

†**Purpre·ss**, *v. Sc. Law. Obs. rare.* [Another form of Purprise *v.*, app. influenced by *purpresture*.] *intr.* To commit purpresture; to encroach on another man's land, etc.

a 1575 in Balfour *Pract.* (1754) 444 Sic ane man, beand my tenent and vassal, purpressis and usurpis aganis me, that is his over-lord of sic landis, in sa far as he has cause to care, teill, and saw my landis of N., or has biggit upon thame in sic ane place.

†**Purpressour.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 5 -ure. [In form an agent-n. from Purpress or F. *pourpresture* (see Purpresture), but the sense in the quotation is peculiar.] Apparently, A person appointed to inquire into purpresture.

1477 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 27 That the purpressures come in this day xiiij day, to gyf their presentment bilongyng to their office.

†**Purprestor.** *Obs. Law.* [a. AF. *purprestour* one who encroaches, f. *purpresture* (see next), with agent-suffix *-our*, -or.] (See quot. 1865.)

[1292 Britton I. xix. § 6 Et ceux qi serrount presentez deforceours et purprestours.] 1865 Nichols *Britton* II. 379 *Purprestour*, a purprestor, one who usurps or encroaches.

Purpresture (pɔɹpre·stiŭ). *Law.* Also (*erron.*) 6 -tour, 7 -tor; 7–8 pour-. [a. OF. *por-, pur-, pourpresture* (13th c.), altered from *por-, pourpresure*, f. *por-, pur-, pourprendre* to occupy, seize, usurp, appropriate, environ, enclose, encroach upon, etc., f. *por-, pour-* (:—L. *prō-*), here intensive + *prendre* (:—L. *prǽhendĕre*) to seize, take. Cf. med.L. *pur-, prōpresūra, purprisūra*, etc. (from Fr.), in Du Cange.] An illegal enclosure of or encroachment upon the land or property of another or (now only) of the public; as by an enclosure or building in royal, manorial, or common lands, or in the royal forests, an encroachment on a highway, public water-way, etc.

[*a* 1190 Glanville *Tract. de Leg. Angl.* IX. xi. (1776) 521 De Purpresturis. 1292 Britton I. xix. § 6 Et ausi soit enquis de totes maneres de purprestures fetes sur nous de terres et de fraunchises.] 1421 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 30 Allso we commaund .. þat no man make noo purprestur ne stoppyng with trees ne stones ne with no othur filthe in the forseid Ryver, up the peyn aforsaid. 1598 Stow *Surv.* x. (1603) 84 Purprestures, or enchrochmentes on the Highwayes, lanes, and common groundes, in and aboute this cittie. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* II. lxxiv. § 1 Purpresture is, quhen ane man occupies vnjustlie anie thing against the King, as in the Kings domain..or in stoppin the Kings publick wayis, or passages, as in waters turned fra the richt course. *a* 1634 Coke *Inst. IV*, lxxiii. *Courts of Forest* (1648) 291 To be quit of asserts, and purprestures. 1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 176 Purpresture draws likewise a forfeiture of the whole feu after it, and is incurred by the vassal's encroaching upon any part of his superior's property. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 36 note 2 To account for the essarts and purprestures made in the forests of Hampshire. 1879 E. Robertson in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 409/2 The offence of 'purpresture'..was an encroachment on the forest rights, by building a house within the forest, and it made no difference whether the land belonged to the builder or not.

b. A payment or rent paid to a feudal superior for liberty to enclose land or erect any building upon it.

c 1384 *Charter Rich. II*, ciii. in Arnolde *Chron.* (1502) D j b/2 Of alle maner custumes vsagis and ymposicions and also prepresturs and other thinges what so they bee that fall with in the fraunches of the forsaid cite. *c* 1450 *Oseney Reg.* 29, I haue i-ʒefe to þe forsaide canons..in-to perpetuell almys, fire and quite for all seruice and purpresture of here Gardeyne of Cudelynton. 1480 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 461 Pe suffraunce of þe Meire & Comenalte, which be poynt of Charter & tyme out of mynde haue had profit of purprestures.

Purpris, -ise, var. of Pourprise *Obs.*

†**Purprise,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. F. *por-, purprendre* (see Purpresture, and cf. Pourprise *v.*] *intr.* To make a purpresture or illegal encroachment; *trans.* To enclose or encroach upon. Hence **Purprising** = Purprision.

1480 *Acta Dom. Concil.* 71/2 Forfating of him..of his tennandry of Wester Corswod. for þe purprising apone þe said Schir Johne. in þe raising & vptakin of þe malis of þe said landis. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* II. xxii. 159 He quha commits purprestur within the kings burgh, tines that quhilk he wrangouslie bigges, or purprises.

So † **Purprise** *sb.* [cf. Pourprise *sb.*], an illegal enclosure, an encroachment; = next.

1448 Perpriss [see next]. 1531 in Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 100 To enquere of the purpresture and purpryses wt other comen noysaunes.

†**Purpri·sion.** *Sc. Law. Obs.* Also 6 -prusioun. [a. OF. *porprison* (in med.L. *porprension-em* occupation, usurpation), n. of action f. OF. *por-, purprendre*: see Purpresture.] = Purpresture.

1448 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 401 Quhar thai find perpriss [to] merke it and put in writ and charge thame to reforme it within xl dais, and forbeme vnder payne of perprisioune of the king. 1479 *Act. Audit.* 16 Oct. 91/1 The actioune ..aganis elizabeth nesbit..anent þe halding of a court of perprisione vppone þe landis of Raufburne wrangwisly haldin. 1497 *Reg. Priry Seal Scotl.* I. 17/1 Land..pertenyng to the kingis hienes be ressoun of eschet be purprision apon his hienes. 1545 *Acc. Ld. H. Treas. Scot.* VIII. 384 To Barre, messinger, lettres of purprusioun upoun the laird of Glenkirk..chargeing them baith to compeir in Edinburgh. 1600 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 228/1.

Purpur *Obs.*, **purpure** (pɔ̄·rpiŭ), *arch. sb.* and *a.* Forms: see below. [In OE. *purpure, -an* (weak fem.), ad. L. *purpura* sb. fem.; thence in early ME. *purpre*, coinciding with OF. *purpre* (*porpre*, later *pourpre* = Pr. *porpra, polpra*, It. *porpora*:—L. *purpura*, whence learned F. *purpure*); also in ME. *purper, purpur*, and in 14th c. *purpure*, orig. with *-e* otiose, but at length associated with the suffix -ure, which has attracted various endings, as in *moisture, pleasure, vulture*. Cf. OHG. *purpura*, ON. *purpuri*, Goth. *paurpaura, -pura*, all from L.; thence MHG., MLG., Du. *purper*, Ger., Da., Sw. *purpur*. L. *purpura* was an early ad. Gr. *πορφύρα* name of the shell-fish or whelk which yielded the Tyrian purple, hence the purple dye, and cloth dyed with it. The last is the earliest sense in Eng. (Cf. also Porphyry.)

OE. *purpure* was only a sb., the adj. or attrib. use being expressed by its genitive *purpuran*, or later by a deriv. adj. *purpuren*: cf. OHG. *purpurīn* in Otfrid. The wearing down of either of these gave the 12th c. *purpre* and ONorthumb. *purple*, as attrib. and, at length, adj. forms. A similar phenomenon appeared in OHG. in the tendency to treat the genitive *purpurān* as an adj.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 1 **purpure,** -an, 2 **purpre,** -en.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* VI. xxx. § 3 Hie woldon..þa purpuran alecgan þa hie weredon. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xv. 17 Hi..scryddon hine mid purpuran [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.* purpren].

β. 3 *pl.* **purpras,** 3–6 **purpre,** 3–5 *pl.* **-es,** 4 **porpre.** 4–5 **pourpre.**

c 1205 Lay. 2368, & cladeș inowe pælles & purpras [*c* 1275 purpres]. *Ibid.* 5928 þa palles & þa purpres. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 8 Wið purpre wið pal. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1568 Ful gaye in gounes of porpre. 1340 *Ayenb.* 229 Hi ham cloþeþ..mid pourpre and mid uayre robes. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xii. 38 (Harl. MS.) Y-clothid alle in purpre & bisse. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 169 b/1 In roobes of pourpre. 1605 [see B. II. 1].

γ. 4–5 **purper, -pir(e, porpere,** 5 **purpere, -pyr(e.**

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xliv. 11 Þis quene is atirid wiþ.. purpire. 13.. *Cursor M.* 25465 (Cott.), Ne purperpall, nee pride o pane. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 654 (Gg. 4. 27), Fleth ek the queen withal bire porpre [*v. rr.* purpre, purpyr, purpur] sayl. 1478 Botoner *Itin.* (1778) 88 Cum tribus robis de purpyre. 1488 *Inv.* in *Tytler's Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 393 Item a covering of variand purpir tarter.

δ. 4–7 **purpur,** (4 **-powr,** 4–5 **porpor,** 5–6 **purpour, -e, pourpour, -e,** 6 *Sc.* **purpoir).**

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1743 Penne sone was danyel dubbed in ful dere porpor. 1382 Wyclif *John* xix. 5 A clooth of purpur. *c* 1420 Purpour [see B. I. 1]. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* 40 Cled With purpour silk. 1649 Ecliston tr. Behmen *Ep.* I. 29 Cloathed with Christs Purpur-Mantle.

ε. 4– **purpure.**

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiii. (*VII Sleperis*) 192 Þis gud emperoure [Theodosios]..putand a-way purpure & chare. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1288 Palaisez proudliche pyghte, þat palyd ware ryche, Of palle and of purpure. 1494–1894: see B.

B. Signification.

I. *sb.* **†1.** Purple cloth or clothing; in earliest use, a purple robe or garment; *spec.* as the dress of an emperor or king; = PURPLE *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

Purpur (*purple*) *and pall*, also †*pall and purpur*, a favourite alliterative collocation (see also in A.), which prob. arose when *pall*, OE. *pæll*, began to lose the spec. sense of 'purple cloth', and to be used in the more general sense of 'rich clothing': see PALL *sb.* 1. Cf. also the variation *purper pall*: quot. 13.. in A. 7.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. iv. § 4 Hit næs þeaw mid him þæt æniz oþer purpuran werede buton cyningum. *c* 1205 Pælles & purpras [see A. β]. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1461 Ischrud & iprud ba wiþ pel & wiþ purpre. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4744 Desgysede in pourpre & bys. *c* 1375 [see A. ε]. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 19 Sum man was rich, and was clothid in purpur. *c* 1420? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 306 Clad all in purpur was she more & lesse. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 443 With purpour and palle. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* IV. lxiii. 42 This Caraucius had taken vpon hym to were the purpure. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. xi. 14 Ourspred with carpetis of the fyne purpour. 1614 BARCLAY *Nepenthes* (Arb.) 116 When in a robe of purpure I wedded the metamorphosed Daphne.

†2. The mollusc whence the purple dye was obtained; = PURPLE *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

(The original sense of the word in Gr. and L.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. met. viii. (Camb. MS.) 64 Men ..knowen whych water habowndeth most of Rede purpre, þat is..of a manere shelle fysh with whych men dyen purpre.

†3. A deep crimson or scarlet colour; = PURPLE *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 125 So Jesus..baar a crowne of þornes, and cloiþ of purpur. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. xvii. 280 Purpre that we calle red representeth the fire the moost noble of all iiii elementes. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* Comm. VIII. viii. 331/2 The chesyble betokeneth the cloth of purpure in whiche the knyghtes clothed hym in scorne.

b. *Her.* Purple as a colour or tincture; in engraving represented by diagonal lines from sinister to dexter.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1856) I. 585 With baneris braid, and standertis in the air, Palit with purpoir, plesand and preclair. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 17 b, The whiche colour in armes, is Purple, and is blazed by this word Purpure, which is a princelye colour. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Purpure*, the Heralds Term for a Colour consisting of much Red and a little Black. 1894 *Parker's Gloss. Herald.*, *Purpure*.. this colour, as it is considered by some, but tincture as it is allowed to be by others, is found but rarely in early rolls of arms.

II. *adj.* **†1.** = PURPLE *a.* 2: often as the distinctive colour of imperial and royal dress; = PURPLE *a.* 1. *Obs.*

[*c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* John xix. 5 Purpre reaf [*Ags. Gosp.* purueen reaf.]

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1016 Þe amatyst purpre with ynde blente. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ix. (*Bertholom.*) 56 Sete with stanis of purpure hew. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab., Preich. Swallow* 33 Thir Iolie flouris,..Sum grene, sum blew, sum purpour, quhyte & red. 1509-10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Sylke of Purpoure Coloure. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 84 Those birdes with purpre [edd. 1623-9 purple, 1657 purpure] neckes called Penelopes. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* II. 19 With purpure blush, soone as the morne displayes Heaven's cristall gates.

†b. Qualifying another adj. of colour. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab., Lion & Mouse* Prol. v, His chemeis was of chambelet pourpour broun. 1503 *Acc. Ld. H. Treas. Scot.* II. 209 For x elne wellus purpur violet.

2. *Her.* Of the colour called purpure: see I. 3 b.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 84 b, He beareth Purpure on a pale Sable, three imperial crownes, Or. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 393 Two eagles, purpure, beaked. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* (ed. 3) xiv. § 1. 153 Sometimes blazoned purpure instead of gules.

‖ **Purpura** (pɔ̄·rpiŭrā). [L. *purpura* purple, ad. Gr. *πορφύρα* purple shell-fish, purple.]

1. *Path.* A discase due to a morbid state of the blood or blood-vessels, characterized by purple or livid spots scattered irregularly over the skin, with great debility and depression, and sometimes hæmorrhage.

Usually divided into *Purpura simplex*, the mild form, and *P. hæmorrhagica* or *maligna*, the severer form. Formerly used more widely, with many defining words.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Purpurea*, The going back of the eruptions in the white purpura is very often fatal. *Ibid.*, The red purpura, when the eruptions are struck back, is not attended with such sudden danger. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 234 The rash was succeeded by numerous livid spots, diffused over almost the whole body, and resembling those of the purpura, or the petechiæ sine febre, in their most dangerous form. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Purpura Hæmorrhagica*,..petechial fever. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 252 Purpura is due to a peculiar unhealthy condition of the blood and tissues.

2. *Zool.* A large genus of gastropods, including some of those which secrete the fluid whence the ancient purple dye was derived; a mollusc of this genus.

The common British and North Atlantic species is *P. lapillus*, which secretes a small quantity of the dye-liquid.

[1686 W. COLE (*title*) Purpura Anglicana, being a Discovery of a Shell-fish Found on the Shores of the Severn, in which there is a Vein containing a Juice, giving the delicate and durable Tincture of the Antient, Rich, Tyrian Purple.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Purpura*, It has been usual with most authors to confound together the genera of the murex and purpura. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 924 The *Purpura*, a shell of comparatively small size,..very abundant..on our own coast.

Purpuraceous (pɔ̄rpiŭrē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *purpura* (see prec.) + -ACEOUS.]

1. Purple-coloured. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897.)

2. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the *Purpuraceæ*, a family of gastropods of which *Purpura* is the typical genus. 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

So **Purpura·cean** *a.* = prec. 2; *sb.* one of the *Purpuraceæ* (*Cent. Dict.*).

Pu·rpuramide. *Chem.* = PURPUREÏN.

†Pu·rpurare. *Sc. rare*−¹. [ad. late L. *purpurāria* a female dyer in purple.] = PURPURESS.

c 1520 NISBET *Sc. N. T., Acts* xvi. 14 A woman, Lydda be name, a purpurare [Vulg. *purpuraria*, WYCLIF purpuresse] of the citee of Thiathyrenis.

Purpura·scent, *a. Zool.* [ad. pres. pple. of L. *purpurascĕre* to become purple, f. *purpurāre*: see PURPURATE *v.*] Passing into purple.

1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. 549 Purpurascent Snake, *Coluber purpurascens*...Violaceous-green Snake, with a pale line on each side the abdomen.

Purpurate (pɔ̄·rpiŭrĕt), *sb. Chem.* [f. as PURPUR-IC + -ATE¹ 1 c.] A salt of purpuric acid.

1818 PROUT in *Phil. Trans.* CVIII. 423 On the supposition then, that it be named the *purpuric acid*, its compounds with different bases must be denominated *purpurates*. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 747 Purpurates are all distinguished by their splendid purple colour; many are gold-green by reflected light.

Purpurate (pɔ̄·rpiŭrĕt), *a.* Also 5-6 purpurat. [ad. L. *purpurāt-us*, pa. pple. of *purpurāre*: see next.]

1. Purple-coloured, purple; also, 'purpled', clothed in purple. Also *fig. Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1422 HOCCLEVE *Learn to Die, Joys Heaven* Min. Poems 214 The shynynges of martirs with purpurat corones of victorie. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. viii, Vitellius.. Used a garment that was purpurate. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 16 Aurora..In crammysin cled and granit violat, With sanguyne cape, the selvage purpurat. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 280 His Senate of purpurate Cardinals.

†b. Born in the purple; of illustrious origin.

1669 *Address to hopeful yng. Gentry Eng.* Ep. Ded. A iv, Not their [the Nobles'] purpurate descent alone, but the unquestionable verity that the bloud is the vitals of the creature, warrants my assertion.

2. Of or pertaining to the disease *purpura*.

1846 in WORCESTER and in mod. Dicts.

†Pu·rpurate, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *purpurāre* to make purple, to clothe in purple, f. *purpura* PURPUR.] *trans.* To make purple, empurple. Hence †**Pu·rpurated** *ppl. a.*

1642 G. EGLISHAM *Forerun. Rem.* 15 The concavities of his Liver greene, his stomach in some places a little purpurated with a blew clammy water. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 183 Those purpurated and elated Cardinals. 1804 *Miniature* No. 4 (1806) I. 57 Ode to Rainbow (*mock-sentimental*), Offspring of yonder ambient cloud, That purpurates the air.

Purpure: see PURPUR.

Purpureal (pɔrpiū·rĭăl), *a.* Chiefly *poet.* [f. L. *purpure-us* (ad. Gr. *πορφύρεος* purple) + -AL.] Of purple colour; purple.

a 1712 W. KING *Art of Love* 1043 If by her the purpureal velvet 's worn, Think that she rises like the blush of morn. 1814 WORDSW. *Laodamia* 106 Fields invested with purpureal gleams. 1831 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 964 That purpureal dye Which gave the Tyrian loom such old renown. 1879 TRENCH *Poems* 221 Meadows with purpureal roses bright.

Purpurean (pɔrpiū·rĭăn), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] = prec.

c 1615 SIR W. MURE *Sonn.* ix, Some ar transported wᵗ pur[pur]eayn dyes, And some most value greene about ye light. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Purpurean*, of purple, fair like purple, blewish. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 170 She twines the white and the purpurean threads.

†Pu·rpured, *a. Obs.* [f. PURPUR + -ED 2.] Clothed in purple; coloured or dyed purple; empurpled; = PURPURATE *a.* 1; also as *pa. pple.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Esdras* iv. 33 Thanne the king and the purprid men beheelden either in to other. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xli. (Br. Mus. Add. 27944 f. 284) Þay [the Romans] halwede..hors of dyuers colours and purpurede [*purpureos*] to þe reynbowe. 1557 GRIMALD in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 120 Now corpses hide the purpurde soyl with blood. 1557-75 *Diurnal of Occurr.* (Bann. Club) 68 Ane psalme buik, coverit with fyne purpourit veluot. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. ii, Euerie bush lay deepely purpured With violets.

Purpurein (pɔrpiū·rĭin). *Chem.* [f. L. *purpure-us* (see PURPUREAL) + -IN; named after *orcein.*] A product of the action of ammonia on purpurin, which dyes a fine rose-red or amaranth-red. Also called *purpuramide.*

1863 STENHOUSE in *Proc. Royal Soc.* XIII. 145 This compound being in its mode of formation and physical properties very analogous to orceine, I have called it purpureine. 1866-8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 749 Purpureïn or purpuramide is nearly insoluble in sulphide of carbon.

Purpureo- (pɔrpiū·rio), combining form from L. *purpureus* adj. purple = PURPLE-; as *purpureo-cobalt*, *-cobaltic* adj.

1857 *Chem. Gaz.* XV. 188 The salts of purpureocobalt are often found among the direct products of the oxidation of ammoniacal solutions of cobalt. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1052 Pentammonio-cobaltic Salts..may be divided into two groups, the *Roseo-cobaltic salts*, which have a red colour, varying from brick to rose-red, and the *Purpureo-cobaltic salts*, which are purple, or violet-red. *Ibid.*, Purpureo-cobaltic chloride, $Co_2Cl_3.5NH_3$.

Purpu·reous, *a. rare*−⁰. [f. L. *purpure-us* adj. purple + -OUS.] = PURPLE *a.* Hence **Purpu·reously** *adv.*, purply, with purple colour.

1675 E. WILSON *Spadacrene Dunelm.* 54 As purpureously red as our genuine and best coloured Claret.

Purpurescent (pɔrpiŭre·sĕnt), *a.* [f. L. *purpura* purple + -ESCENT. (The L. was *purpurāscens*: see PURPURASCENT.)] Inclining to or tinged with purple; turning purple. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†Pu·rpuress. *Obs.* Also 4 -iresse, 7 -urisse. [f. L. *purpura* purple + -ESS; transl. late L. *purpurāria.*] A female seller of purple.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xvi. 14 Lidda.., purpuresse of the citee of Tiatirens [*v. r.*, a purpiresse, either womman makinge purpur; 1611 a seller of purple]. 1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Auth.* in *Comm. Ep.* 634 Paul cannot finde the purpurisse, nor Peter the Tanner.

Purpuric (pɔrpiū·rik), *a.* [f. L. *purpura* PURPLE + -IC: cf. F. *purpurique.*]

1. *Chem.* Applied to a hypothetical acid ($C_8H_5N_5O_6$), the salts of which are purple or red.

1818 PROUT in *Phil. Trans.* CVIII. 421, I shall..call this principle the purpuric acid, a name suggested by Dr. Wollaston, from its remarkable property of forming compounds with most bases of a red or purple colour. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 747 Purpuric acid has never been isolated, being decomposed when its salts are treated with a stronger acid.

2. *Path.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of purpura or purples; marked by a purple rash (as a disease). (*Malignant*) *purpuric fever*, cerebro-spinal meningitis.

1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 56/2 The kidneys were found..with some purpuric..spots on their surface. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 311 Purpuric extravasations appeared on his legs. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 191 One patient labouring under a severe purpuric Small-pox. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 577.

Purpuriferous (pɔ̄rpiŭri·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *purpura* purple dye + -FEROUS: in F. *purpurifère.*] Producing purple; also *Zool.*, of or pertaining to the *Purpurifera*, a division of gastropods containing those which yield the purple dye.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Purpuriferus*,.. applied by Lamarck to a Family (*Purpurifera*..) of the Trachelipoda..: purpuriferous. 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* vii. (1876) 75 The class mollusca and purpurifera family.

Purpuriform (pɔ̄·rpiŭrifɔ̄m), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Purpura* + -FORM.] = PURPUROID.

Purpurigenous (pɔrpiŭri·dʒĭnəs), *a.* [f. L. *purpura* purple dye + *-genus* or -GEN¹ + -OUS.] = PURPURIPAROUS; as in *purpurigenous gland.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Purpurin (pɔ̄·rpiŭrin). *Chem.* Also (in commercial use) **-ine.** [f. L. *purpur-a* purple + -IN¹.] A red colouring matter, $C_{14}H_5O_2(OH)_3$, used in dyeing, orig. extracted from madder, hence called *madder-purple*; also prepared artificially by the oxidation of alizarin.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 785 Purpurine, the crude substance from which they profess to extract alizarine, is a richer dye than this pure substance itself. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 421/2 Other principles may be extracted from madder, such as purpurine, alizarine, xanthine. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 749 Purpurin.

b. *Path.* (See quots.)

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Purpurin*, Prout's name for the red coloring matter found in the urine of some rheumatic patients. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Purpurin*,..2. A red colouring-matter sometimes present in the urine, and supposed by some to be indicative of rheumatism or hepatic derangement.

†Pu·rpurine, *a. Obs.* Forms: (1 purpuren), 3-4 purprin, 5 purperyn, 6 purpuryng, 8 purpurine. [OE. had *purpuren* adj., from *purpur*; ME. *purprin*, a. OF. *porprin*, *purprin* (12th c. in Godef.), mod.F. *purpurin* (15th c.), conformed to L. type **purpurīn-us*, f. *purpura* purple.] Of purple colour.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 151/24 *Clauus, uel purpura*, purpuren hrægel. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16201 A purprin [*later texts* purpur(e] cloth þai on him kest, And gain to pilate broght. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4375 Þe playne purperyn see full of prode fischis. 1530 PALSGR. 321/2 Purpuryng of the colour of purpyll, *purpurin.* 1718 OZELL tr. *Tournefort's Voy.* II. 369 This fruit is very thin upon bunches which are branch'd and purpurine.

Purpuriparous (pɔ̄rpiŭri·părəs), *a.* [f. L. *purpura* purple + -PAROUS.] Producing or secreting purple, as a gland of some gastropods; see PURPURA 2.

1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 652/1 Adrectal purpuriparous gland.

†Purpurisse. *Obs. rare*−¹. [ad. L. *purpuriss-um* (Pliny).] A kind of red or purple colouring matter, used by the ancients.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 169 They whyte theyr face .. with cerusse: And theyr lyppis and ruddis with purpurisse.

†Pu·rpurize, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *purpura* purple + -IZE.] *trans.* To make purple.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 53 A shadow, purpurized under the obscuritie of veiles. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vi. 99 So being scarlet purpurized, it might be termed by either, and both appellations.

Purpuroid (pɜ̄·pɪŭroid), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Purpura*, generic name + -OID.] Akin in form or structure to the genus *Purpura* of gastropod molluscs. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Purpurous (pɜ̄·pɪŭrəs), *a. Path.* [f. PURPURA 1 + -OUS.] Of the nature of purpura.

1882 J. EDMUNDS in *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* LI. 112 If fresh vegetable juices are not regularly administered there arises a purpurous tendency.

Purpyr, **-e**, obs. forms of PURPUR.

Purr (pɜ̄), *sb.*[1] Also 7 purre, 7–9 pur. [Cognate with PURR *v.*] An act of purring; the soft murmuring sound made by a cat or other animal when pleased; also, any similar sound.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. ii. 20 Heere is a purre of Fortunes sir, or of Fortunes Cat. 1801 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Tears & Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 70 The Cat amid the ashes purr'd, For purs to cats belong. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 146 [The] voice [of the acouchi] is a short, rather sharp, plaintive pur. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* v. 129 The purr of satisfaction, which is made during both inspiration and expiration. 1898 *Daily News* 3 May 8/5 The heavier boom of the guns, and the cloth-tearing purr of the Maxims.

†Purr (pɜ̄), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Origin unascertained.] A small edible bivalve, *Tapes decussata*; also called PULLET. Also applied to allied species.

c 1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* VIII. lxxiii, Marbled Smyrna Purr. .. A beautiful Bivalve finely latticed and marbled. 1776 DA COSTA *Conchol.* 275 *Chamæ*, Purrs, or Gapers.

†Purr, *sb.*[3] [Manx *purr* wild mountain boar (J. Kelly).] Name of a breed of wild pigs formerly found in the Isle of Man.

1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* i. 30 The purrs, an odd-looking race of pigs, which are also dying out. 1890 A. W. MOORE *Surnames, etc. Isle of Man* 193 A curious breed of wild pigs, called purrs, which is now extinct.

Purr, var. PORR *sb.* (a thrust, etc.), PURRE[1], 2.

Purr, purre, ?*a. Obs.* or *dial.* [Of uncertain origin.] In purre (also 6 pour, 9 poor) oats, wild oats; so **purr barley**: see quots.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xiii. 467 Also there is a barren Ote, of some called the purre Otes, of others wilde Otes. *Ibid.*, The Purwottes or wilde Otes. *Ibid.* xvi. 470 Pour Otes or wilde Otes, are in leaues and knottie strawes like vnto common Otes. 1847 HALLIW., *Purr-barley*, wild barley. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Gloss., Poor oats*, wild oats. *Avena fatua.*

Purr (pɜ̄), *v.* Also 7–9 pur. [Echoic.]

1. *intr.* Of a cat or (occasionally) other feline beasts: To make a low continuous vibratory sound expressive of satisfaction or pleasure.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xlvi. 304 But the Cat, careless of these threats, purred, and held fast. 1769 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxii. (1789) 62 That its [goat-sucker's] notes are formed..by the powers of the parts of its wind-pipe, formed for sound, just as cats pur. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France*, etc. II. 231 An English lady once made me observe, that a cat never purs when she is alone. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* v. 129 The puma, cheetah, and ocelot likewise purr: it is said that the lion, jaguar, and leopard do not purr.

b. Said of other than feline animals.

1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 148 The young hens pur and leap. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 172 How these fish manage to purr in the deep, and by means of what organ they communicate the sound to the external air, is wholly unknown. 1899 G. A. B. DEWAR in *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 155 A night-jar is still 'purring', as Tom Hughes expressed it, from a belt of trees.

2. *transf.* **a.** Of persons: To show satisfaction by low murmuring sounds, or by one's behaviour or attitude; also, to talk on in a quiet self-satisfied way.

1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* II. i, We love to get our mistresses, and purr over them. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. Paint.* Wks. 1812 II. 204 The Doctor Who purring for preferment, slily mouses. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* iii. 19, I never saw an author..that did not purr as audibly as a full-grown domestic cat..on having his fur smoothed in the right way by a skilful hand. 1889 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* III. xxiii. 337 His audience purred with sympathetic tenderness.

b. Of things: To make a sound suggestive of the purring of a cat, as that caused by rapid vibrations, the boiling or bubbling of a liquid, etc.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 61 The huming Bird .. never sitting, but purring with her wings, all the time she staies with the flower. 1747 HERVEY *Medit.* II. 51 He..blesses his good Fortune, if no frightful Sound purred at his Heels. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xiii, Mary placed it [the kettle] over the stove, where it was soon purring and steaming. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* xvi. 304 The soft-coal fire in the grate purred and flickered.

3. *trans.* To utter or express by purring.

1740 MARY GRANVILLE *Autobiog.* (1861) II. 117 Jenny Tic purred out what consolation she could. *a* 1771 GRAY *Death Favourite Cat* ii, She [the cat] saw; and purr'd applause. 1897 RHOSCONYL *White Rose Arno* 70 'You said he was not to be murdered', purred Chapel.

Purr, *v.*[2], var. PORR *v. dial.*, to thrust, prod, etc.

Purr, *int.* Also 6 pyr, purre, 9 *dial.* pur. A call to pigs, and to turkeys.

1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 98 They say in my coutrye, when they cal theyr hogges to the swyne troughe. Come to thy myngle mangle, come pyr, come pyr. 1560 T. BECON *Displ. Popish Mass* Wks. (1560) III. 50 Ye tarry for no man; but, having a boye to help you say Masse, ye go to your myngle mangle, and never call purre to you. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 289 Some discourses of mine, which were a mingle mangle cum purre, and I knew not what to make of my selfe. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Call-words to poultry*,.. Turkeys,..pur, pur, pur.

Purray, variant of PUREE[1].

Purre[1] (pɜ̄). Also 8–9 purr. [From the voice of the bird, whence also called *churre*. Cf. PIRR *sb.*[2], PIRR-MAW.] A local name of the Dunlin (*Tringa variabilis*), esp. in its winter plumage.

It is doubtful whether the name is historically connected with late OE. *pur* glossing Latin names of some birds.

[*c* 1000 *Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 116/41 *Bicoca*, hæferblæte, *uel* pur [? = snipe]. *a* 1100 *Ags. Voc.* ibid. 285/10 *Onagratulus*, raradumbla, þæt his pur [? = bittern].] 1611 COTGR., *Alouette de mer*, the little sea foule called, a Purre. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* III. xiii. § 1 These Birds live about the Sea shores, and fly together in flocks. At Westchester they call them Purres. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 279/2 In Chester we call..the Stint, or Junco ..Purres; they fly together by the Sea and Water side, in great flocks. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. VI. x. 190 Small birds of the crane kind,..the Dunlin, the Purre, and the Stint. 1837 R. DUNN *Ornith. Orkney & Shetl.* 88 In consequence of their change of plumage, they [dunlins] are considered to be a distinct species, and are then called the Purre or Stint.

† Purre[2], **purr.** *Obs.* Also 7 pur. [Origin unascertained.] Water cider, ciderkin, perkin. (But see also quot. 1725.)

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 142 The Feces..will not be lost, if you put it upon the Chaff, for then it meliorates your Pur, or Water-Cider, if you make any. 1676 — *Cyder* (1691) 113 Your cider will then be the worse, and so will your purre or ciderkin. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., Ciderkin or Purre, a Drink for the meaner Sort of People. *Ibid.* s.v. *Seminary*, After having made any Cyder, Verjuice or Perry, they take the Must or Purr, which is the Substance of the Fruit, after the Juice is press'd out. *c* 1791 [see PERKIN[2]].

Purre, obs. form of PURR *sb.*[1], *a.*, *int.*

Purre, Purre-maw, dial. var. PIRR *sb.*[2], PIRR-MAW, the tern. **Purree,** obs. f. PUREE[1].

‖ Purree (pʊ·rɪ). Also purrhee, piuri.

A yellow colouring matter imported from India and China, from which the pigment INDIAN *yellow* is prepared. It is essentially the magnesium salt of purreic or euxanthic acid: see below.

1852 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 4) 582 Purree, or Indian yellow, a body of unknown origin, used in water-colour painting, according to the researches of Stenhouse and Erdmann, is a compound of magnesia with a substance termed *purreic* or *euxanthic acid*. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 669 Purree ..is said to be formed from the urine of camels, elephants, and buffaloes, after the animals have eaten the fruit of the mangosteen. 1890 *Kew Bulletin* 49 Piuri is a yellow dye used chiefly in painting walls of houses, doors, and railings.

Hence **Purre·ic** *a. Chem.*, in *purreic acid*, an acid, $C_{19}H_{16}O_{10}$, obtained in pale yellow needles, which forms deep yellow compounds with the alkalis and earths. **Purrenone** [-ONE a]: see quot. 1857.

1852 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 4) 582 Purreic acid [see above]. *Ibid.*, A neutral crystalline sublimate, purrenone or euxanthone. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 518 When euxanthic acid is heated..a little above 212°, it melts, and a yellow sublimate of *purrenone* or *euxanthone* ($C_{40}H_{12}O_{12}$) is formed.

†Purrell. *Obs.* [Etymology unascertained; possibly = F. *burelle*, a barry stripe or barulet, in Heraldry.] A transverse stripe, or bar, made by one or several coloured weft threads, in a web of cloth (cf. LIST *sb.*[3] 4); ordered by Act 35 Eliz. c. 10 to be woven at the beginning and end of a piece, as evidence of its full length, and to prevent its subsequent fraudulent shortening.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 584/6 *Forago*, a lyste, or a purrel. [Cf. *Forago*, 'a dividing thread (in a web)', Lewis & Short; 'a thread inserted to distinguish a day's work', Riddle.] 1592 *Proclam.* 20 Jan., We also straightly charge and command all the said Weauers, that euery of them.. shall also shut one purrell through both the ends of the same [cloth], of some coloured yarne, euery such purrell to be three quarters of an inch breadth at the least. 1592–3 *Act* 35 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 2 Eiche Weavor..shall also at eche end of everie of the same Kersies weave one Purrell likewise of coloured Varne of the bredthe of Thre Quarters of an Vnche at the leaste.

Purrer (pɜ̄·rəɹ). [f. PURR *v.* + -ER[1].] One who purrs, as a cat.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 561 The feline purrer of the hearth.

Purring (pɜ̄·rɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PURR *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PURR.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* Scholia 162 The purring of catts. 1816 SHELLEY *Let. to Peacock* 17 July, Their hymns are the purring of kittens. 1888 ABP. BENSON in A. C. Benson *Life* (1899) II. 209 The night-jar fills up his [the nigbtingale's] intervals with the softest purring.

b. attrib. *Purring thrill, tremor, vibration*: a peculiar thrill (like that felt in a cat when purring), present in certain conditions of the heart and great vessels, as aneurysm, and valvular lesions.

1833 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (1834) 657 These symptoms are still more marked, if the purring-tbrill accompanies the bellows-sound. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Purring Tremor.* 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 151 Marked pulsation being visible in the second, third and fourth left intercostal spaces, over which also a well-pronounced purring thrill was felt. 1876 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 127 In palpating the finger feels a purring vibration over the cardiac apex.

Purring (pɜ̄·rɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. PURR *v.* + -ING[2].] That purrs: in various senses of the vb.

1699 PONFRET *Fortunate Complaint* 40, I would not change my chains For all the trophies purring Maevius gains. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. xxi. 18 She saw that, if his trade went on, The purring race must be undone. 1827 DARLEY *Sylvia* 17 His Hostess..Who at her purring wheel had been. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. x. 354 He mellowed down into an amiable purring old gentleman.

Purrock, obs. dial. form of PARROCK.

† Pu·rsable, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. PURSE *sb.* + -ABLE.] Possessed of money; financially able.

1610 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 12 If a worke ..proue verie likely to be profitable, he that discouereth it associateth himselfe with some purs-able person to counterbeare the charge with equall profit.

Pursaunt, variant of PURCINCT *Obs.*

Purse (pɜ̄s), *sb.* Forms: see below. [OE. and ME. *purs*, app. ad. late L. *bursa* purse (whence OF. *borse* (12th c.), F. *bourse*, Pr., It. *borsa*, Sp., Pg. *bolsa*); the later forms *pors*, *pours*, and those with final *e*, *porse*, *pourse*, *purse*, were evidently influenced by the Fr. word.

The initial *p* for *b* is not certainly explained: influence of OF. *pusa*, *posa*, ON. *posi* bag, has been suggested. As to the loss of the final vowel, if the word was taken as a strong feminine, it would naturally have the form *purs*, in oblique cases *purse*. L. *bursa* (*byrsa*), a. Gr. *βύρσα* hide, leather, appears in the grammarians Servius and Donatus *c* 385, and appears to be confined to glossaries before A.D. 600; it is glossed *corium*. For history see Körting s.v.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 1, 3–6 purs, 3–4 pors, 4 pours.

a 1100 *Gloss Aldhelm* in Napier *OE. Glosses* (1900) 187/36 *Fiscus*, Purs *vel* Seod. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 62/293 Þe pors al amti was and peni bi-lefte non. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 110 Lyk a leþerne pors lullede his chekes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 249 This Ring..Out of his Pours awey he dede. *Ibid.* II. 298 Bot crepe into mi purs ayein. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 417/1 Purs, or burs, *bursa*. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 10 Dooe ye after him that heareth the purs.

β. 3 (*in oblique case*), 4– purse, (4–6 porse, pourso, 5 porce, 5–7 purce, 6 pursse).

c 1250 *Lutel Soth Sermun* 39 in *O. E. Misc.* 188 Euer of þe purse þat seluer heo tulleþ. 1340 Porse [see B. 1]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 409 Seelde þey bereþ purse aboute. *c* 1440 Porce [see B. 8 b]. 1530 PALSGR. 657/1 Whyle I talked with the one of them, the other pyked my purce. 1545 *Rates of Customs* c ij, Porses for chyldren. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 26 He lay..sore sicke of the fluxe of ye pursse. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 88 Had they a standynge at shooters hyll..to take a pourse? 1611 Purce-emptier [see B. 10].

B. Signification.

I. A money-bag or -receptacle and its contents.

1. A small pouch or bag of leather or other flexible material, used for carrying money on the person; originally a small bag drawn together at the mouth with a thong or strings, now of various shapes and fastened in various ways.

a 1100 [see A. α]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 168 Hit is beggares rihte uorte beren bagge on bac, & burgeises for to beren purses. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15967 (Cott.) Moder, i haf my maister sald,..And in mi purs þe pris i bere. 1340 *Ayenb.* 53 Þanne ssolle we hetuene þe porse and þe wombe of þe glotoune: habbe a nayr strif. Þe wombe zayþ 'ich wylle hy uol'. Þe purs zayþ 'ich wylle hy uol'. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 301 Pore of possessioun in purse and in coffre. *c* 1399 CHAUCER *Purse* 1 To yow my purse..Complayn I, for ye be my lady dere: I am so sory now that ye been lyght. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvi. 74 His purs full of gold. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 22 There is nothing in this worlde that agreeth wurs, Then dooeth a Ladies hert and a beggers purs. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 195 Preistis, keip no gold, Siluer nor cunze in 3our purs. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 345 Put Money in thy purse. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* I. i, A heavy purse makes a light heart. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* CLXIV. (1743) IX. 389 He is an impudent villain in deed, that will venture to cut a purse in the presence of the judge. 1884 MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* iv, The kind old man opened his purse, and gave all its contents to his pupil.

fig. 1898 *Daily News* 13 Jan. 5/1 The rather hard saying [attributed to Bp. Stubbs] that London has always been the purse, seldom the head, never the heart of England.

b. *transf.* Something drawn together tightly like a purse: cf. PURSE *v.* 4.

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1729) II. iv. 170 We are forc'd to draw our Mouth into a Purse,..bite our Lips, or squeere them close together.

2. A purse with its contents; hence *transf.* money, funds; esp. with qualifications, as *a common purse*, funds possessed and shared by a number of people in common; *a heavy* or *long purse*, wealth; *a light purse*, poverty; *the public purse*, the national treasury or wealth. *Privy purse*: see PRIVY *a.* 9.

c 1350 in *Eng. Gilds* 357 For commune profyȝt vp-on þe commune porse. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 49 My purs was falle in grete rerage. 1432–43 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* I. (1827) Introd. 23 He and other of his craft have made a comyn purce to wythstond us. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 275/2 Kyngys purs, or burs, *fiscus*. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* i. 14 Cast in thy lott amonge us, we shal haue all one purse. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 8, I build my house..according to my purse. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 59 The report goes, she has all the rule of her husbands Purse. 1604 — *Oth.* III. iii. 157 Who steales my purse, steales trash. 1624 *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 34/1 Adversaries too potent in purse and friends for her to wage law with. 1640 *Ibid.* 81/2 To remain in France upon your own purse. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* IX. 212 It was enough to let their Purses blood. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. 87 If she make a private purse, which we are told by anti-matrimonialists,

all wives love to do. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. (1820) 308 Let bounties be increased as far as the public purse can support them. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 124 It requires a very considerable political developement for a nation to feel that the power of the purse is the surest safeguard of freedom.

b. Phrases (often in collocation with *person*): †*by* or *in the purse*, by fine (*obs.*); *purse and person*, one's money and oneself; †*to be out of purse*, to be the loser, to be out of pocket (*obs.*).

13.. *K. Alis.* 1798 That he wol you bete, and chast. By the top, and by the purs. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *C. T.* Prol. 657 In his purs he sholde ypunysshed be. *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* IV. § 3. 16 [He] was twise taken Prisoner, wherby he was much punished by the Purse. 1582 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 69 Thee yoonger Troians..Round to me dyd cluster, with purse and person. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 138 My purse, my person, my extreamest meanes Lye all vnlock'd to your occasions. 1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arber *Garner* III. 635 The Owner and Adventurer of such a Buss shall not be out of purse. 1702 *Guide Constables* 8 Constables..which are out of purse for their charges. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* x, You feel so keenly in your own purse and person the consequences of inattention to business. 1866 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 261 (Forest Laws) Where the offender could not pay in purse, he had to pay in person.

3. A sum of money collected as a present or the like; a sum subscribed as a prize for the winner in a race or other contest.

1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* VII. 77 The same Merchants making a Purse..bought great store of Victuall, and therewith lading a Ship sent it to the Poore at Mechlin. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xv. 496 His Friends made a Purse for him, when he was to travel to Ægypt. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6292/2 No Horse..shall be admitted to Run for this Purse, that ever won the Value of 10 l. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 11/1 Few racing stables do pay their expenses in the money won in purses. 1891 *Sporting Life* 3 Apr. (Farmer), If any club or gentleman will give a purse for him to face the victorious one in the match referred to. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 31 Mar. 8/1 Payment of £500 per annum to [the] former mayor of the borough, [as] a mayoral purse to reimburse him for the expenses connected with the office.

4. A rendering of Arab., Pers., Turkish كيسه *kīsah*, *kīseh* 'purse', used in the Turkish empire for a definite sum of money.

The purse (*of silver*) is = 500 piastres; *the purse of gold* was = 10,000 piastres.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2198/1 The Sultana [offers] 4000 Purses, of 500 Crowns each. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 67 When they say a Purse, they understand five hundred Piastres, or fourty five thousand Aspres. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. VIII. iii. 195 *note*, Garouche or purses, each of five hundred dollars of four shillings value. 1796 J. MORSE *Am. Geog.* II. 462 The public revenue amounts to 89955 purses, at 500 piastres each. 1880 E. SCHUYLER in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 435/1 The sum of 15,000 purses (900,000*l.*) was paid to Russia as a war indemnity.

5. A fragment of live coal starting out of the fire with a report: regarded as a prognostic of good fortune.

(According to some, it is a 'purse' when it rings or rattles, a 'coffin' when it falls dead.)

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* x, The girls..had their omens,.. purses bounced from the fire, and true love-knots lurked in the bottom of every teacup. 1863 SALA *Purse or Coffin* 49 One of those red-hot cinders we call, from the ringing sound they make when cold, 'purses', and sometimes, from their odd, long shape, 'coffins'.

II. A bag or bag-like receptacle generally.

†6. A bag carried for any purpose; a wallet, scrip, pouch. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 311 'Hastow auȝte in þi purs any hote spices?' 'I haue peper and piones', quod she 'and a pounde of garlike'. 14.. *Tretyce in W. of Henley's Husb.* (1890) 50 Take heede to [the threshers] þat þey haue no poketes nor grete purses where as þey myght stelle and bere away your corne. 1466 in *Archæol.* (1887) L. I. 41 Item j lytill purse of yollowe and dyuers relekes within hyt. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staff.* 88 A purce to bere the comunyon in. 1771 *Antiq. Sarisb.* 189 One chest containing relicks of the eleven thousand Virgins in four purses.

†b. *spec.* One of the official insignia of the Lord High Chancellor of England; = BURSE 1.

1677 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 37 Some mischievous persons to dishonour my Lord Chancellour crept through a window of his house..and stole the mace and the two purses. 1901 [see PURSE-BEARER 2].

†c. The *sporan* of the Highland dress. *Obs.*

1779 *Ann. Reg.* 230 The mutiny .. was occasioned by Lord Frederick Campbell's having purchased at London purses for his regiment, which constitute a part of the Highland dress, and .. 3*s.* 6*d.* was stopped from each man for his purse.

†d. *fig.* Cf. POCKET *sb.* 3 c. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 308 What men þei [freris] shulden kille, oþer þer breþeren or aliens, þei holden ȝit in þeir purs. 1531 *Pilgr. Perf.* 117 b, Whiche .. at theyr deth fyndeth nothynge but vanite in the purse of theyr conscyence.

7. *transf.* a. *Organ-building.* A small leather bag formerly used in connexion with the pull-downs which passed through the bottom board of the wind-chest, to prevent the escape of wind.

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 28 To lead, instead of using the purse, the wire through the plates of steel or brass. 1881 W. E. DICKSON *Organ Build.* v. 66 This was formerly effected by 'purses' (French, *boursettes*), little leather bags, tied or otherwise attached to the pull-downs.

b. = COD *sb.*[1] 5; also a purse-net.

1879 HOLDSWORTH in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 247/1 The body of the net tapers away to the entrance to the purse. 1893 J. WATSON *Conf. Poacher* 126 A rabbit goes rolling over and over, entangled in the purse.

8. Applied to various natural receptacles (in animals or plants) resembling a bag or pocket; e. g. a pouch, a marsupium, a cyst, an ovicapsule.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* b iij b, The parte that gothe to the purse of the galle. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. xiv. 816 With a naturall purse vnder her belly, wherein she putteth her young. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* III. x. (1678) 94 The Pericardium, or Purse of the Heart. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 28 Stamina..terminated at their Tops by small Caps or Purses called Apices. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 63 The females [of the skate] begin to cast their *purses* as the fishermen call them (the bags in which the young are included). 1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 55 All fowls have..a..black triangular purse rising from the bottom of their eye just at the entry of the optic nerve. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 152 Each convolution is a kind of small purse or canal, closed externally by a double layer of cineritious and medullary matter.

b. *spec.* The scrotum.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 740 Knytte hym fast in his porce. 1569 R. ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secrets* IV. i. 29 To remedie the itche of the purse of the testicles. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *Stoppage*, A Fomentation..which you are to apply to the Purse of the Beast.

†9. *Mining.* A small cavity filled with gold or other ore; = POCKET *sb.* 7 a. *Obs. rare.*

1604 E. G[IRNSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. vi. 220 Mines of mettall..which were found as it were in purses, and not in fixed or continued veines.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

10. a. Simple attrib., as *purse clasp*, *snap*; in sense 'that is like a purse, pursed up', as *purse lip*, *mouth*; b. objective or obj. genitive, as *purse-maker*, *-sewer*; esp. in colloq. and slang terms for a pickpocket or a swindler, as *purse-catcher*, *-emptier*, *-lifter*, *-snatcher*; so *purse-milking*, *-snatching* adjs.; c. locative, similative, parasynth., etc., as *purse-eyed* (see 1782 in 8), *purse-like*, *-lined*, *-lipped*, *-mad*, *-pinched*, *-shaped*, *-swollen* adjs.

1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 8 A *pursecatcher vpon the high-way, &..a common horse-stealer. 1611 FLORIO, *Vuota-borse*, a nicke-name giuen to Lawyers or Phisicians, a *purce-emptier. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 June 4/1 Worthy of ranking with Turpin, Paul Clifford, and the other celebrated purse-emptiers. 1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. 599 Purse-eyed Mackrel, *Scomber Crumenophthalmus*. 1900 tr. Janssen *Hist. Germ. People* IV. 288 *Purse-lifters, loafers, depredators and thieves of all sorts. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 71 Body short, *purse-like. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* Pref. 4 Thrust the beggar out of dores That is not *Purse-lyn'd. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 185 A *purse lip [forespeaks] a scraping sneak; and a blabber lip, a nasty slut. 1629 — *Holy Madn.* 324 Beetle-brow'd, *Purse-lip't. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 245 The Dane, whom he described as a fool, *purse-mad. 1630 *Canterbury Marr. Licences* (MS.), Mathew Holt of All Saints', Canterbury, *pursemaker. 1907 *Daily News* 22 Apr. 2 [He] had bought the purses from Hayes in the belief that he was a master pursemaker. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iii. xv, Such a *purse-milking nation: Gown'd vultures, theeues, and a litigious rout Of coseners. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xviii, Maud with her sweet *purse-mouth when my father dangled the grapes. 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* 14 *Purse-pinchèd and soule-pain'd. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 21 Jan. 6/3 Mother keeps him by going out to work as a *purse-sewer. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 85 The fruit terminating, and *purse-shaped. 1902 MCNEILL *Egreg. Eng.* 160 Gang of daylight robbers, *purse-snatchers, watch-snatchers. 1906 WHITING *Ring in New* 44 Two youths having been put away for a *purse-snatching case. 1823 *Coll. Poems* (ed. Joanna Baillie) 210 *Purse-swol'n neighbours.

11. Special Combinations: **pu·rse-board**: see quot. and 7 a; **purse-boat**, a large boat used in fishing with a purse-seine for menhaden, mackerel, etc.; **pu·rse-bou·ncer** (*slang*), a species of swindler; **purse-club**, a subscription club or guild; **purse-crab**, a crab of the genus *Birgus* living in burrows on the East Indian islands; **purse crew**, the crew of a purse-boat (*U.S.*); †**purse-cross**, a pecuniary loss or reverse; **purse davit**, a short strong davit attached to the gunwale and thwart of a purse-boat, to support the pursing blocks of a purse-seine; **purse-famine**, a scarcity of money; **purse gang** = *purse crew*; **purse-gill**, a marsipobranchiate fish; hence **purse-gilled** *a.* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **purse-girdle**, a girdle containing a receptacle for money, etc.; **purse-holder**, one who has charge or control of the funds of a society, party, nation, etc.; †**pu·rse-hoo·d**, a hood drawn together at the neck like the mouth of a purse; †**purse-leech**, a person greedy for money; **purse-line** = *purse-rope*; †**purse-mulgent** *a.*, draining or 'milking' the purse; **purse-penance**, a fine; **purse-penny**, *Sc.*, a penny retained in the purse for luck; also *fig.*; **purse-rope**, the cord used to close up the mouth of a purse-seine; **purse silk**, silk thread used for knitting purses, and embroidering; **purse spider** = PURSE-WEB *spider*; **purse-sucker** = *purse-leech*; **purse-tassel**, (*a*) a purse-string; (*b*) the Tassel-hyacinth, *Muscari comosum*; **purse-trick**, a species of swindling trick; **purse twist** = *purse silk*; **purse-weight**, the weight or sinker of a purse-seine; **purse-wire**, †(*a*) ? wire used in making purses; (*b*) the wire which passes through a purse in an organ (see 7 a).

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 50 That part of the bottom of the great sound-board, upon which these bags or purses are glued, is called the *purse-board. 1879 *U. S. Comm. Fish & Fisheries* V. 126 Besides these there are the 'purse' and 'mate' boats from which the seine is worked..The captain of the gang is in charge of the *'purse-boat'. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 11 Apr. 9/1 Described as 'the king of *purse-bouncers'—people who practised the 'purse-trick'. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 176 The guilds, or *purse-clubs, of the different companies of tradesmen are not modern inventions, but of Syriac origin. 1713 PETIVER *Aquat. Anim. Amboinæ* i, *Cancer Crumenatus*...*Purse-Crab. 1589 WOTTON *Lett.* (1907) I. 233 Notwithstanding these *purse-crosses I find myself..able to carry the state of a gentleman with sufficiency. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Plain Dealer* III. i, Well, a plague and *purse-famine light on the law! 1559 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 83 My *purse gyrdell. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 88 The two sea-powers as *purse-holders. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1623) Cij, For the safeguard of your face..prouide a *purs-hood made of course boultering, to be drawn and knit about your collar. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 1085 Proud *Purse-Leaches, Harpies of Westminster. 1648 *Brit. Bellman* in *Harl. Misc.* VII. 625 So long as you harpyes, you sucking purse-leeches, and your implements be our masters. 1628 VENNER *Baths of Bathe* 364 In like manner this *purse mulgent physician not long since dealt with a gentlewoman. 1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* xliii. Wks. (1629) 590 You send me to Sheet-penances and *Purse-penances. 1708 M. BRUCE *Good News* 38 If I had these three *purse-pennies, I wad think nothing to go thorow all the world with them. 1671 MAYNWARING *Pract. Phys.* 62 Such that make a prey of Patients, and are *Purse-suckers. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 116 The whole stalke with the flowers vpon it, doth somewhat resemble a long *Purse tassel, and thereupon diuers Gentlewomen haue so named it. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Purse-tassels, *Muscari comosum*. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 14 Oct. 6/7 The boundless impertinence of the *purse-trick man. 1545 *Rates of Customs* Cij b, *Pursewyer the dossen pounde vs. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 50 The wire going through the purse is called the purse-wire.

Purse (pɜːs), *v.* [f. PURSE *sb.*: cf. *to pocket.*]

1. *trans.* To put into one's purse; to pocket. Also with *up*. Now *rare.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6148 For shal y neuer, aftyr þys day, Purs pens, ȝyf þat y may. *c* 1400 *Plowmans T.* 178 Many be marchauntes of woll And to purs pennies wol come thrall. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 120 It is not lawfull to play for money, to wynne it, and purse it vp. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 642, I purs't it up, but little reck'ning made, Till now that this extremity compell'd. 1659 NOELL in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 416, I never purse one penny of it. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* xxiii, Sum thanes thair tennants pykt and squeist, And purst up all thair rent. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xix. 177 I've not allow'd me time To purse the pieces.

†2. *fig.* In various senses: To pocket (an affront); to withdraw or keep back (a boast); to take possession of, shut up, confine. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1277 His prowd wordes er now al purst, For, in fayth, ful ill he durst Anes luke opon that knyght, That he made bost with to fyght. 1570 G. BUCHANAN *Detect. Q. Mary* (1572) K iij, He [Darnley] was constrainit in silence to purse vp his passit iniuries. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 192 When she first met Marke Anthony, she purst vp his heart vpon the Riuer of Sidnis. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 314 A man is vtterly disgraced, if either he purse vp a disgrace, or else decline the fight when he is challenged. 1691 DRYDEN *King Arthur* III. ii, I am spell-caught by Philidel, And pursed within a net.

†3. *pass.* To be (well or ill) provided with money. *Obs.* (Cf. PURSED *ppl. a.* 2.)

c 1550 BALE *K. Iohan* (Camden) 71 With Iudas we love wele to be purste. 1614 J. COOKE *Greene's Tu quoque* D 4 b, *Purse.* The butcher and the baker then shall stay. *Spend.* They must till I am some what stronger purst. *a* 1652 BROME *City Wit* II. iii, How is she purs'd, Jack? is she strong that way?

4. *trans.* To contract, to draw together (the lips, brow, etc.) in wrinkles or puckers, suggesting the tightly drawn-in mouth of a purse. Often with *up*.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 113 Thou..didd'st contract, and purse thy brow together. 1668 CULPEPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. v. 9 If you cut a Muscle..it purses it self round and draws it self into it self like a ball. 1746 J. PARSONS *Hum. Physiog.* I. in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 14 Their Action is only to purse up the Mouth, as in whistling and blowing. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 117/1, I have thus seen the superior aperture of the glottis..pursed up and closed. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mount-Royal* I. viii, Lady Cumberbridge..pursed her lips and elevated her eyebrows.

b. *fig.* To collect, concentrate.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. i. P 6, I looked hard at my master..and pursed up all my penetration to remark upon the effect of my intelligence.

c. *intr.* and *absol.* To become wrinkled, to pucker.

1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) III. 285 Her Brows purs'd, she wrinkled her Forehead. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* V. viii. (1811) 106 The maiden fanned away, and primmed, and pursed. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* VI. 183 His eyelids stiffened and pursed up.

5. *trans.* To close *up* like a purse. *rare.*

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xxiii. *Decay Beggars*, Was this a story to purse up people's hearts, and pennies, against giving an alms to the blind?

†6. *intr.* To steal purses, to rob. *Obs.*

1592 LYLY *Galathea* I. iv. 229 The trade of pursing neare shal faile Until the hangman cryes *strike saile*. *a* 1616 BEAUMONT & FLETCHER *Scornf. Lady* I. i, I'll purse; if that raise me not, I'll bet at bowling-alleys.

7. *U. S. trans.* To draw a purse-seine into the shape of a bag so as to close it. Chiefly in *vbl. sb.* and *pr. pple.* Hence, **Pu·rsing** *vbl. sb.* (also attrib.) and *ppl. a.*, as **pursing-block**, **-gear**,

-line, -weight, the block, etc., used in working a purse-seine.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. xiv. 555 The forbering of the bare touche ther of [money] and the forbering of the pursing or bodili bering ther of. *a* 1624 Br. M. Smith *Serm.* (1632) 270 Abigail..describeth the same safety by a metaphor of safe binding or safe pursing.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June, Supp., Her rowlocks, pursing-gear &c. are nickel-plated. 188. *Bulletin U. S. Nat. Museum* (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl.), The pursing weight varies from 100 to 150 pounds. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Purse-line*, the line by means of which a purse-seine is pursed.

Pu·rse-bea·rer.

1. The bearer or carrier of a purse; one who has charge of the money of another or of a company; a treasurer, bursar.

c 1305 *Judas Iscariot* 114 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 110 Sippe oure louerd him makede apostle: to fondi his mod And sippe pursberer of his pans: to spene al his god. *c* 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 804/39 *Hic naucherus*, a pursberer. 1598 *Ord. for Prayer* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 681 D. Bagshaw, the Pope's Judas or purse-bearer. 1630 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* vi. 58 The money which wee deliuered vnto him being our purse-bearer. 1840 Thackeray *Pict. Rhapsody* Wks. 1900 XIII. 320 There is Mr. James Fraser, our employer, master, publisher, purse-bearer, and friend.

2. *spec.* The official who carries the Great Seal in front of the Lord Chancellor in a receptacle called 'purse' or 'burse'.

1688 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* I. (1857) 429 The lord chancellor hath turn'd out Mr. Harris, his pursebearer. 1705 Hearne *Collect.* 28 Oct. (O.H.S.) I. 60 Mr. Wullaston made Purse-Bearer to the..Ld. Keeper. 1901 *Empire Rev.* I. 467 The Lord Chancellor..is preceded on his entry to the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms, bearing the Mace, the Purse-bearer carrying the Purse, which is supposed to contain the Great Seal, and his train is borne by a Trainbearer.

3. A pouched animal, a marsupial.

1851 Broderip *Note Bk. Naturalist* (1852) 161 The marsupiates, or purse-bearers.

So **Pu·rse-bea·ring** *a.*, pouched, marsupiate.

† Pu·rse-bound, *a.* Keeping one's purse tightly closed; averse to spending money; stingy.

1656 Heylin *Surv. France* Ep. Rdr. b, Nor was I purse-bound when I had occasion to see any of those Rarities, Reliques, and matters of more true antiquity.

† Pu·rse-ca·rver. *Obs.* = Purse-cutter.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 320 Most cursed of clipperis and purse-kerveris. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 181 A purske[r]vere [*bursarum incisor*] in kuttinge of purses werþ i-cliȝt in his houdes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 417/1 Purskeruare.., *bursida*.

Pu·rse-cu·tter. A thief who cuts purses and abstracts their contents; a cutpurse.

c 1420 ? Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 697 Tyburne coloppys, and pursekytters. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorells B.* 11 Players, purse cutters, money haterers. 1690 [see Purseless]. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* II, Footpads and purse-cutters no longer infest the streets.

So **Pu·rse-cu·tting** *vbl. sb.*

1621 Br. Sanderson *Serm. on 1 Cor. vii.* 24 § 27 Such as live by Stealing, and Robbing, and Piracy, and Purse-cutting.

Pursed (pɔ̄·ɹst), *ppl. a.* [f. Purse *v.* + -ed.]

1. Drawn into close folds or wrinkles; drawn together, puckered. Usually with *up*.

1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 148 The other..was usually purs'd or wrinckled in the bending of the knee. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Fr. Wines & Pol.* i. 4 His large light blue eyes and pursed-up mouth. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xvii, Mr. Brownlow looked apprehensively at Mr. Bumble's pursed-up countenance. 1891 S. Baring-Gould *Troubadour Land* ii. 28 She sat scowling, with pursed lips.

2. Supplied with money. (See also Purse *v.* 3.)

1893 'A. Hope' *Change of Air* xv, The unending talks with fellows like-minded and like-pursed.

Purseful (pɔ̄·ɹsful). [f. Purse *sb.* + -ful.] As much as fills a purse.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 62/283 A porsful of panes bi þe weie he fond. 1693 J. Dryden jun. in Dryden *Juvenal's Sat.* (1697) 364 Thy Teeth..a Purseful of dear Gold, The last Remains of all thy Treasure, hold. 1846 Mrs. Gore *Sk. Eng. Char.* (1852) 7 The untbrifty, who had flung about pursefulls of those bits of tin, began to hoard the new issue of the mint, as having more significance.

Pu·rse-fu·ll, *a. nonce-wd.* That has a full purse, opulent, wealthy.

1813 Mar. Edgeworth *Patron.* xix, Dr. Percy's next difficulty was how to supply the purse-full and purse-proud citizen with motive and occupation.

Purselain, -lan, obs. ff. Porcelain, Purslane.

Pu·rseless, *a.* [f. Purse *sb.* + -less.] Having no purse; without a purse.

1690 C. Nesse *O. & N. Test.* I. 346 The purseless traveller fears not the purse-cutter. 1867 R. Palmer *Life P. Howard* 3 As purseless, scripless and shoeless as the seventy-two disciples of Christ.

† Pu·rse-ma·ster. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* A purse-bearer, treasurer, bursar.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 43 Judas .. was purs-mayster .. & receyvyd in-to þe purs all þe monye. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 110 þis clerk..went with hym, & he made hym his purs-maister. 1554 Knox *Faythf. Admon.* C 7 b, Iudas was pursemaister with Christ Jesus. 1665 J. Fraser *Polichron.* (1905) 218 The year after he entered his pursemaster.

Purse-net (pɔ̄·ɹsnet).

1. A bag-shaped net, the mouth of which can be drawn together with cords; used especially for catching rabbits, also as a fishing net.

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) vii, Men taketh hem with houndes, with grehoundes, with beyes, and with pursnettes. 1576 Turberv. *Vencrie* 179 Set purse-nettes upon al the holes, or as many of them as you can finde. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xl, I twist lines and weave purse-nets, wherein to catch coneys. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Rabbit*, The ferret is sent into a hole to force them out, and the purse-net, being spread over the hole, takes them, as they come out. 1883 F. Day *Indian Fish* 15 There are purse-nets and bag-nets, some with, others without, pockets. *fig.* 1611 Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girl* IV. ii, We shopkeepers, when all's done, are sure to have 'em in our purse nets at length. 1675 V. Alsop *Anti-sozzo* iii. 109 If he has not got us into such a Cramp and Purse-nett that we shall never escape without loss of Bag and Baggage.

† 2. See quot. *Obs. slang.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pursenets*, goods taken upon Trust by young Unthrifts at treble the Value; also a little Purse.

3. *Comb.*: † pu·rse-net-fish, a basket-fish.

1671 Winthrop [see *net-fish*, Net *sb.*[1] 5].

† Pu·rsepick. *Sc. Obs.* = next: cf. Pickpurse.

1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 247 Herretyk, lunatyk, purspyk, carlingis pet. 15.. — *Musing allone* 12 Every pelour and purspyk Sayis, Land war bettir warit on me.

† Pu·rsepi·cker. *Obs.* A thief who picks purses; a pickpocket. So † **Pu·rse-picking.**

1549 Cheke *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 41 They have all their life after an unsavory smack thereof, and smell still toward day-sleepers, pursse-pickers. 1571 Buchanan *Ane Admonitioun* Wks. (1892) 34 Sufferis..purspykaris..to exercise thift and reif as ane craft. *Ibid.* Dishonour..to thevis in purspyking. 1622 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Thief* Wks. (1630) II. 121/1 He.. may rob the pot, Steale himself drunke, and be his owne Purspicker, And chimically turnes his coyne to liquor.

Pu·rse-pride. Pride of purse or wealth; the self-esteem or arrogance of the wealthy.

a 1656 Br. Hall *Sel. Th., Supernum.* iv, Wks. 1808 VI. 311 Even purse-pride is quarrellous, domineering over the humble neighbourhood. 1753 Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 62 The Insolence of Purse-pride. 1841 Hor. Smith *Moneyed Man* I. iii. 55 The infection of vulgar purse-pride.

Pu·rse-proud, *a.* Proud of wealth; puffed up on account of one's wealth.

1681 Hickeringill *Black Non-Conf.* b, Having great Interest, and great Power, and withal, Purse-proud. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xliii. (1841) II. 149, I think a purseproud tradesman one of the most troublesome and intolerable of all Men. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 18 The rich grow poor, the poor become purse-proud. 1838 Lytton *Alice* III. ii, I..could live happy in a garret, if this purse-proud England would but allow one to exist within one's income.

Purser (pɔ̄·ɹsəɹ). Also 5 pursser, porser, pursor, 6 -our, 5–7 purser. [f. Purse *sb.* + -er[1]: cf. *miller, banker*, and F. *boursier*, med.L. *bursārius* Bursar.]

† 1. A maker of purses. *Obs.*

?1475 in *Coventry Leet Bk.* 479 Joh. Smyth..Taillour; Joh. Denton..laborer..; Will. Banburgh..purser. *c* 1481 Caxton *Dialogues* 41/4 Lyon the purser [F. *boursier*] Hath pursses and pauteners. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorells B.* 10 Sylke women, pursers, and garnysshers. 1638 Brathwait *Barnabees Jrnl.* III. (1818) 107 Where be thy masters? fellows? scholers? bursers? O Stamford! to thy shame, they'r all turn'd pursers. [Referring to its defunct university.]

† 2. An officer charged with managing money matters and keeping accounts; a purse-bearer, treasurer. *Obs.* in general sense.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 136 [*Judas loq.*] Of his penys purser was I. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 294/2 A Purser, *bursarius*. 1530 Palsgr. 259/2 Purser, *boursier*. 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 444 Rich men are but God's pursers; they do but 'carry the bag', and what is put therein, for public uses. 1816 Muir *Clydesd. Minstrelsy* 2 To rouse the clerk and purser wi' their sang.

b. The officer on board a ship who keeps the accounts, and usually has charge of the provisions.

In the Royal Navy the purser was originally the commissariat officer of the ship, but not the paymaster of the crew (who were paid at the end of the voyage or commission). In 1825, by Act 6 Geo. IV, c. 18, a portion of the wages of the crew was permitted to be paid to them monthly, and the duty of making these payments was assigned to the purser, who in 1842 was officially designated 'Paymaster and Purser'. In 1852 the title was changed to 'Paymaster', and the officer's duties in regard to money transactions on board ship were largely extended. In modern passenger-ships, the purser is the head of the stewards' department, and has general superintendence of the passengers and their comfort and requirements, checks their tickets, issues those taken on board, etc.

1458 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 300 All maysterys, owenerys, purserys of al maner schyppys. 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 21 Also paid William Peny then Purser of the same ship for the vittell of the said..marriners for a weke. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 The owners maisters and pursers of Englyshe shyppes. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* viii. 34 A man of Warre hath onely a Purser. 1662 Pepys *Diary* 29 Aug., I..did begin to-night.. to look into the nature of a purser's account, and the business of victualling. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Purser*, an Officer in a King's Ship, who receives her Victuals from the Victualler, and is to take care that it be in good Condition, and well laid up and stowed: His Office is also to keep a List of the Men and Boys belonging to the Ship, and to set down exactly the Days of each Man's admittance into Pay. 1748 Anson *Voy.* II. ii. (ed. 4) 191 Our former Purser had neglected to take on board large quantities of several kinds of provisions. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxxviii, An old friend of his, a purser in the navy, who lived at Southsea. 1852 Apr. 5 *Order in Council*, Paymasters and Pursers to be designated Paymasters of the Navy. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Purser*, a kind of cabin steward or providore in a passenger ship.

c. In Cornwall, The treasurer or cashier of a mine, esp. one worked on the cost-book principle.

1832 Bannage *Econ. Manuf.* xx. (ed. 3) 202 The Purser and Book-keeper manage the accounts. 1839 De la Beche *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. xv. 566 In the generality of mines the purser is the chief officer. 1846 Addison *Law Contracts* I. i. § 1 (1883) 103 In mining companies carried on on the cost-book principle..the shareholders..are not liable upon bills..drawn..by the purser..of the company.

† d. *Purser-general*, the head of a body of pursers, in a district, or department of service.

1633 G. Gosnell *Let.* 4 July (Ind. Off. Rec. O. C. 1509), Mr. Turnour, Purser-Generall att Suratt, comends his love to you. 1657 T. Maynard in Thurloe *St. Papers* VI. 118 If somebody were joined with the purser-general by an order from his highness,..there would be much money saved.

† 3. One who steals or cuts purses; a cutpurse, a pickpocket. *Obs.*

1649 W. M. *Wand. Jew* (1857) 64 § 3 All Executors that rob Orphans of their portions, are Theeves, and deserve more to be hanged then a Purser.

Hence **Pu·rsership,** the office of purser.

1600 Dekker *Fortunatus* E 3 b, He haue the purse for a-yeere, you the Hat..& when my pursourship ends, ile resigne, and cap you. 1864 in Webster (citing Totten); and in mod. Dicts.

Pu·rse-ring.

1. A ring, or one of the two sliding rings, closing a silk or leather purse.

1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. xiv. (1847) 236 Like a purse-ring of Paris, hollow, light and counterfeit indeed.

2. The ring of a purse-seine, through which the pursing line runs. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Purse-seine (pɔ̄·ɹsɪsēn). A fishing-net or seine which may be pursed or drawn into the shape of a bag, used for catching shoal fish. Also *attrib.* purse-seine-net; *purse-seine fishery*, etc.

1883 *Fish. Exh. Catal.* 196 Model of mackerel purse-seine. 1883 Goode *Fish. Indust. U.S.* 66 There is..reason to believe that our great purse-seine fisheries for menhaden and mackerel, though perhaps not causing a decrease in the numbers of the fish, have kept them farther from the shore. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 9/1 To enable our fishermen to see the practical working of the celebrated purse seine net, as used by the United States fishermen for the capture of mackerel, herring, and other fish usually caught by the drift net. 1889 *Nature* XLI. 180/1 The purse-seine first came into general use in 1850.

Hence **Purse-seiner,** a vessel employed in purse-seine fishing. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pu·rse-string. Usually in *pl.*: The two threaded strings by drawing which the mouth of a purse is closed; hence in various *fig.* phrases, as *to hold the purse-strings*, to control the expenditure of money; *to tighten* or *loosen the purse-strings*, to be sparing, or generous, in spending money.

c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 4369 So haue I plukked at my purse strynges, And made hem often for to gape & gane. *c* 1530 *Wit & Folly* (Percy Soc.) XX. p. lx, I shall brynge them to heuen gate ...And lede them thyther by purse strynges. 1630 Davenant *Cruel Brother* II. i, Those whom Fathers Purse-strings hoise up to honour. *a* 1659 Br. Brownrig *Serm.* (1674) I. v. 71 He endeavours to corrupt him..and so to tie the Holy Ghost to his Purs-strings. 1820 T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* I. 239 Cleon now finds it necessary to open his purse-strings. 1849 Cobden *Speeches* 20 The House of Commons..has to look after the purse-strings of the people. 1902 Brenan *House Percy* II. ii. 58 Refusing to loosen his purse-strings any further.

b. *attrib.* That is drawn like a purse-string.

1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 1 July 15 The stump (of the appendix) being buried by a purse string suture of catgut.

† Pu·rset. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Purse *sb.* + -et. Cf. F. *boursette* (15th c.).] A small purse or bag.

1609 B. Jonson *Masque Queens*, 8 *Haglog.*, The blood of the frog..I have been getting; and made of his skin A purset, to keep sir Cranion in.

† Pu·rse-ta·ker. *Obs.* A highwayman or robber who deprived persons of their purses.

1611 Cotgr., *Batre les chemins*, to belay the way, as purse-takers and boothalers doe. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 147 Murdrers, mixt with pyrates, and purse-takers, Run-away slaves, hangmen, and coffin-makers. 1649 W. M. *Wand. Jew* (1857) 64 § 2 A brave Purse-taker is the Great-Turke of Cavileroes, to such bastardly Handy-Crafts.

So † **Pu·rse-ta·king.**

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 115, I see a good amendment of life in thee: From Praying, to Purse-taking.

Pursevant, -want, obs. Sc. ff. Pursuivant.

Pu·rse-web. A (spider's) web of the form of a purse. *attrib.* Purse-web spider, a spider of the genus *Atypus* which spins a close web against a tree; esp. the American species *A. abbatti*.

1888 McCook *Amer. Spiders* I. 325 The characteristic tube of the Purseweb spider is spun against the trunk of a tree, extending several inches above the surface of the ground and about an equal distance beneath it.

† Pu·rsewort. *Obs.* An old name for the weed Shepherd's purse.

a 1450 *Alphita* 34/1 *Capsellula, herba sanguinaria*, .. *bursa pastoris idem*, ..pursewurt. *Ibid.* 81/1 Purs[e]-uu[o]rt.

Pursey, Purseynt, var. Pursy, Purcinct.

† Pu·rsick, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. Pursive with suffix substitution: possibly influenced by Sick.]

A. *adj.* Of a horse: = Pursive, Pursy *a.*[1] 1.

1610 Markham *Masterp.* I. xlviii. 99 Of the broken winded or Pursicke Horse. *Ibid.* iii. 205 Looke he be not pursicke.

B. *sb.* Shortness of wind in a horse; pursiness.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 292 If it continue, it will either grow to the Pursick, or else break his winde altogether. *Ibid.* 293 Of the Pursick. This is a shortness of

breath, and the Horse that is so diseased is called of the Italians, *Cavallo pulsivo*, or *Bolso*. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 151/2 The shortness of Breath..[of a Horse], of some termed pur-sick.

Hence † **Pu·rsickness**, pursiness.

1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 490 Dry figges..are good for pursicknesse, coughes, and diseases of the lungs.

Pu·rsie. Sc. dim. of Purse *sb.*: see -IE.

1785 Burns *Jolly Beggars* Recit. iv, For mony a pursie she had hooked.

Pursiness (pō·ɹsinės). [f. Pursy *a.*[1] + -ness.] The state or condition of being pursy; short-windedness, breathlessness, dyspnœa.

14.. *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 708/37 (*Nomina morborum*) *Hec sinax, -cis*, pursenes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 294/2 A Pursynes, *cardia, cardiaca*. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 123 Rue .. is good .. agaynst pursines & shortnes of breath. 1611 Cotgr., *Pousse*, short wind, pursinesse. 1681 Worlidge *Dict. Rusticum* (1726) s. v., This Pursiness or shortness of Breath in Sheep is cur'd by cutting their Ears and changing their Pasture. 1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 464 Corpulent dyspnœa. Pursiness.

† b. Flatulence; internal stuffiness. *Obs.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 649 [It] doth help the shortnesse of the breath, and ease the pursines of the stomacke. 1607 Markham *Caval.* III. (1617) 20 As he is outwardly full of vnsound fatness, so hee is inwardly stuft with much glut and pursines.

Pursing, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see Purse *v.*

Pursive (pō·ɹsiv), *a. arch.* Also 5–6 -syf(e, 6 -sife, -cyfe. [a. (?) AF. *porsif*, app. phonetic var. of OF. *polsif*, in Cotgr. *poulsif*, mod.F. *poussif* (L. type **pulsīv-um*), f. OF. *polser*, F. *pousser* in sense 'to breathe with labour or difficulty':—L. *pulsāre* to drive or agitate violently, freq. of *pellĕre* to drive. *Porsif* is given as Fr. in quot. 12.., and *pourcif* in Palsgr. 1530, but there is no evidence of its use in continental Fr., and the substitution of *r* for *l* was prob. English, perh. from some association with *purse*, which becomes evident in the later form Pursy.] Short-winded, broken-winded, asthmatic: originally said esp. of a horse.

(Cf. F. *cheval poussif*; *pousse* 'maladie des chevaux caractérisée par l'essoufflement, par le battement des flancs, et particulièrement par une interruption de l'inspiration'.)

[12.. *Miracula S. de Montfort* (Camden) 68 Comitissa Gloverniæ habuit palefridum asmaticum, gall[ice] porsif'.] 1398 [see Pirre]. 1530 Palsgr. 321/2 Purcyfe, shorte wynded or stuffed aboute the stomacke, *pourcif*. 1552 Huloet, Pursyfe manne, *anhelator, anhelus*. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xx. xiii. II. 58 For the curing of foure footed beasts..broken winded and pursive. 1707 Flover *Phys. Pulse-Watch* 157 If my Pulse be 90, I am always Pursive, but 95 makes me Asthmatick. 1831–43 Youatt *Horse* xii. 278 The pursive or broken-winded horse should not stand idle.. a single day.

Pursiveness (pō·ɹsivnės). *arch.* [f. prec. + -ness.] = Pursiness.

1552 Huloet, Pursifenes, *dipsnœa*. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. (1634) 247 Hyssop is commended..for pursiuenesse and shortnesse of wind. 1602 Markham *Caval.* v. (1617) 10 There is..pursivenes in the Pease and fulsomnes in the Beanes. 1754 J. Bartlett *Farriery* 63 Distinguished in their symptoms from that pursiveness..we see in some horses.

Purslane, -lan(e, obs. ff. Porcelain.

Purslane (pō·ɹslėn). Forms: α. 4–5 purcelan(e, 6 -laine, -layne, -lline, -llyne, perseline, purselane, 6–7 -lain(e, 7 -lan, -lyn, purcellane. β. 5 pursulaigne, porceleyne, 6 -laine, -lene, -layn(e, -line, -llyne, 6–7 -lane. γ. 5– purslane; also (5 poslane), 6 purslayne, -lin, -land, pourslane, 7 purslan, -lein, pursslen, 6–9 purslain(e. [a. OF. *porcelaine* (α 1300 in Godef.), *pourcelaine* (still in Cotgr.), = It. *porcellana* (Florio); identical in form with the Fr. and It. words for Porcelain, q. v., and app. altered, by assimilation to that word, from L. *porcil(l)āca*, used by Pliny for the more usual L. *portulāca* (which is taken in botany as the name of the genus).]

1. A low succulent herb, *Portulaca oleracea*, widely distributed throughout tropical and warmer temperate regions, used in salads, and sometimes as a pot-herb, or for pickling. Also called *Common* or *Garden Purslane*. Formerly cultivated in English kitchen gardens, but now rarely met with.

α. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Aneed. Oxon.) 34/1 *Portulaca* .. purcelan. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cyrurg.* 95 (Ashm. MS.) Wip ius of purcelane [*Add. MS.* poslane] or of sum opere cold eerbe. 1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 122 The Purselaine is much harmed by a long drooght. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 31 Leaues..not much vnlike to Purcelaine. 1590 Spenser *Muiopotmos* 199 Fat Colworts, and comforting Perseline. 1620 J. Mason *New-found-land* (1887) 149 Of herbes there are likewise lettise, purselyn, etc. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 36 P 72 If Purselan or some other herbe were observed to do the like.

β. *a* 1450 *Alphita* (Aneed. Oxon.) 10/2 *Andrago,..portacla, portulaca idem*, g[e]. et angl. porceleyne. *Ibid.* 149/2 *Portulaca uel portacla*,..porsulaigne. 1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Biv, Water of porcelayn..is good for a person that spetteth blod. 1538 Turner *Libellus, Portulaca*,..ab anglis Porcellyne dicitur. 1551 — *Herbal* II. 103 Som vse porcellayn as a meat. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 17 Let the same drincke water of Buglosse and Porcelene. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* cxl. § 2. 419 Called..in English Purslane and Porcelaine.

γ. *c* 1400 Poslane [see α]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 417/1 Purslane, herbe, *portulaca*. 1530 Palsgr. 259 Purslayne.., *pourselayne*. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 23 b, Pourslane dothe mitigate the great heat in al the inward partes of the bodye. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 53 b, The Cucumber and the Gourd [come] the fifth daie, Purslin [is] longer ere it come. 1633 in *Nayworth Househ. Bks.* 319 To Mrs. Orfeur's maide bringinge pursslen to my Ladie, ij[s]. 1634 R. H. *Salernes Regim.* 145 To destroy Warts, nothing is better then to ruhbe them with Purslaine. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* 64 Sow also Lettuce, Purslan, Radish. 1693 — *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 199 Purslain is one of the prettiest Plants in Kitchen-gardens, which is principally used in Sallets, and sometimes in Pottages. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* (1813) xvi. 272 Purslane is a low growing succulent herb. 1864 Hawthorne *S. Felton* (1883) 355 Rose ate her frugal dinner (consisting chiefly of purslain, and some other garden herbs). 1857 Gray *First Less. Bot.* (1866) 15 Sometimes the embryo is coiled around the outside, in the form of a ring, as in the Purslane.

2. With qualification, denoting other species of *Portulaca*; also other plants similar in appearance or qualities to the Garden Purslane.

a. **Crimson-flowered Purslane**, *P. Thellussoni*; **Red-flowered P.**, *P. splendens*; **Yellow-flowered P.**, *P. aurea*. b. **Black Purslane** of N. America, *Euphorbia Preslii*; **Horse-P.** of the West Indies, *Trianthema monogyna*; **Milk-P.**, *Euphorbia maculata*; **Mud-P.**, *Elatine americana*; **Rock-P.**, the genus *Calandrinia*; **Sea-P.**, *Atriplex portulacoides*, and *Arenaria peploides*; (of the West Indies), *Sesuvium Portulacastrum*; **Siberian P.**, *Claytonia sibirica*; **Water-P.**, *Peplis Portula*, and *Isnardia palustris*; (of America), *Ludwigia palustris*; **Winter-P.**, *Claytonia perfoliata*; **Wild-P.**, *Euphorbia Peplis*.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. xx. 575 Sea Purcelayne groweth vpon bankes..adioyning to the sea. *Ibid.* 575 The garden & wilde Purcelayne, do flower from after the moneth of June, vntill September. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* cxl. P 1. 418 There be diuers sortes or kindes of Purslane; one of the garden, and another wilde: and also two of the sea. 1678 Phillips s. v., Besides the common sort there are two others, viz. The Sea Purslane, called *Halimus*, and the Water Purslane, called *Alsine*. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Horse Purslane, *Trianthema*. *Ibid.*, Tree Sea Purslane, *Atriplex*. *Ibid.*, Water Purslane, *Peplis*. 1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) V. 1844 A considerable quantity of wild purslain, long-wort, pease, &c. 1857 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* I. 108 The Sea Purslane (*Arenaria peploides*). *Ibid.* IV. 277 *A[triplex] portulacoides* (Shrubby Orache, or Sea Purslane)..is a plant having a woody stem, and foliage of silvery whiteness, and much succulence.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *purslane leaf, -leaved* adj., *poultice, seed*, etc.; **purslane-moth**, a zygænid moth (*Copidryas gloveri*) of North America; **purslane sphinx**, an American moth (*Deilephila lineata*) which feeds upon the leaves of purslane, etc.; **purslane-tree**, † (*a*) ? the wild arbutus (after Gr. *ἀνδράχνη* purslane, also arbutus); (*b*) a South African shrub, *Portulacaria afra*; **purslane-worm**, the larva of the purslane moth, which feeds on wild purslane.

1855 Delamer *Kitch. Gard.* (1860) 134 In proportion as the traveller approaches the German frontier, the more *purslane-leaves will he find in his vegetable soups. 1822 *Hortus Angl.* II. 15 *C. Halimifolius.* *Purslane-leaved Cistus. 1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* 50 A third ensures you a happy relief from *purslain poultices chopped up with vinegar. *c* 1550 Lloyd *Treas. Health* L vij, *Pursland sede ..kylleth the wormes. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* 61 An even Bed, which being made of fine earth, clap down with your Spade, as Gard'ners do for Purselain-seed. 1878 T. W. Harris *Insects Injur. Veget.* 638 *Purslane sphinx. 1604 B. Jonson *Cornwallis's Entertainm.* 60 Under yond' *purslane tree stood sometime my cradle. 1773 Johnson (ed. 4), *Purslan-tree*, a shrub proper to hedge with. 1794 T. Taylor *Pausanias's Descr. Greece* III. 48 In the temple of Promachos the remains of a purslain-tree are dedicated.

Purslet (pō·ɹslėt). [f. Purse *sb.* + -let.] A small or tiny purse or bag.

1869 A. Hume *Brit. Antiq.* 94 Another purse..has two smaller purslets attached to it, and opening from the interior, like the thumb and little finger of a glove.

Pursuable (pŭsiū·ăb'l), *a.* [f. Pursue *v.* + -able: cf. F. *poursuivable* (16th c. in Littré).] Capable of being pursued or prosecuted.

1611 Cotgr., *Poursuivable*, pursuable. 1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xix. § 14 (1699) 104 By the Common Law this was not pursuable. 1784 J. Barry in *Lect. Paint.* v. (1848) 187 An infinity of resource for adjusting the composition;..and this is equally pursuable in the lights and darks, in the middle tint, and in the reflexes.

Pursual (pŭsiū·ăl). *rare.* [f. Pursue *v.* + -al.] The action or fact of pursuing; pursuance.

1814 Southey *Roderick* xiv. 117 The busy spirit, who, with powerful call Rousing Pelayo's people, led them on In quick pursual. 1878 Villari *Machiavelli* (1898) II. v. 216 [Their] constant pursual of certain wise maxims of government.

Pursuance (pŭsiū·ăns). Also 7 pour-, 7–8 persuance. [f. as Pursuant: see -ance. Cf. OF. *pour-, prosuiance, poursivanee* (Godef.).] The action, or fact, of pursuing, in various senses.

† 1. The action of pursuing in order to catch or kill; chase: = Pursuit 2. *Obs.*

1648 (Sept. 20) Cromwell in Carlyle *Lett. & Sp.* (1871) II. 55 In pursuance of the remaining part of the enemy. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* (1658) 243 Hoping .. to make him desist from any further pursuance after them. 1693 *Mem. Cut. Teckely* IV. 62 Altho' orders had been given for a speedy pursuance of them, they could overtake but some few.

2. The seeking after or aiming at something; endeavour to attain; search; = Pursuit 6. (Now with *end, object*, or the like; formerly more widely.)

1640 Bp. Reynolds *Passions* x. 84 The love of both which is then onely Regular, when it is..Humble in the manner of pursuance, without swelling and curiositie. 1648 Milton *Tenure Kings* (1650) 43 In the pursuance of fame and dominion. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Yorks.* (1840) III. 421 He [Ripley]..studied twenty years together in pursuance of the Philosopher's stone. 1710 Norris *Chr. Prud.* viii. 391 As diligent in prosecuting our true and great End, as they are in the pursuance of their false and little ones. 1878 Stewart & Tait *Unseen Univ.* ii. § 50. 69 To start in pursuance of that object.

† 3. The actioa or fact of following; that which follows or is consequent, a consequence. *Obs. rare.*

1596 Bacon *Max. Com. Law* viii. (1630) 40 Any accessory before the fact is subiect to all the contingencies pregoant of the fact, if they bee pursuances of the same fact.

4. The action of following out (a process); following on with or continuance of something; continuation, prosecution.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 10 A man would thinke of the dayly visitations of the Phisitians, that there were a poursuance in the cure. 1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. Ep. Ded. 2 It is..nothing else, but a pursuance of, and a superstruction upon that blessed Doctrine. 1713 Steele *Englishm.* No. 56. 363, I write to you in pursuance of my Letter which you printed on the Ninth. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* 7 A great assistance to us in the pursuance of our present enquiry. 1859 Miss Cary *Country Life* i. (1876) 29 In pursuance of some train of thought.

† b. That in which any process is continued; the course, seqnence, sequel.

1645 Milton *Colast.* Prose Wks. (1847) 220/1 What book hath he ever met with..maintaining either in the title, or in the whole pursuance, 'Divorce at pleasure'? 1704 Norris *Ideal World* II. vii. 330 The train and pursuance of our discourse requires that we should say [etc.].

5. The action of proceeding in accordance or compliance with a plan, direction, or order; prosecution, following out, carrying out. (The chief current sense.)

1660 *Trial Regic.* 46 In pursuance of that Order, I did receive, among other things [etc.]. 1672 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 35 We have publisht a proclamation in pursuance to his Maj[ties] Letter prohibiting all persons to commence any suits [etc.]. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* I. 35 He freely offered himself, in pursuance of some oracle, to be sacrificed. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. I. 553 General Chartrand has been shot at Lille, in pursuance of his sentence, for having joined Buonaparte. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* IV. xii, When they reached London in pursuance of their little plan, they took coach and drove westward.

† **Pursu·and**, *ppl. a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [f. Pursue *v.* + -and suffix; prob. identified with *pursuant* from OF.] Pursuing, conformable; also quasi-*sb.*, one pursuing, a pursuer: = Pursuant *sb.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xliii. [xliv.] 18 Fram þe voice of þe reproceand and þe o3ains spekand, fram þe face of þe enemy and of þe pursuand. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5028 Boþe kinges & quenes & oþer kud lordes, perteli in alle a-paraile pursewend. ? *a* 1600 *Rules* in Drake *Eboracum* (1736) I. vi. 196 That corn brought to the market be pursuand, i. e. as good beneath in the sack as above.

Pursuant (pŭsiū·ănt), *sb.* and *a.* Also 4 poursuiant. [ME. a. OF. *por-, poursuiant*, pr. pple. of *por-, poursuir*, also *-suivir*, mod.F. *poursuivre* to Pursue, q. v. Subseq. conformed to AF. *pursuer* and *pursue* vb.]

† **A.** *sb.* One who prosecutes an action (at law); a suitor; a prosecutor. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 167 These lovers..for that point which thei coveite Ben poursuiantz fro yeer to yere In loves Court. *Ibid.* 245 He, which was a poursuiant Worschipe of armes to atteigne. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* clviii. ii, At whiche parliament the pursuantes theim bond, At his decree and iudgement to stond. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 § 113 The pursuantes in euery suche writte of errour.. do pay like fees therfore. *a* 1657 W. Bradford *Plymouth Plantations* 8 (1602–6) Vexed with apparators, and pursuants, and ye comissarie courts.

B. *adj.* † 1. Prosecuting (in a court of law). *Obs.*

1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 § 77 At libertie of the partie pursuant.

2. With *to*, rarely *upon*: Following upon, consequent and conformable to; in accordance with. *Obs.* or merged in b.

1648 *Art. Peace* xiii. in *Milton's Wks.* (1851) II, That the Proceedings..shall be pursuant and according to his Majesties printed Book of Instructions. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 123 P 4 They determined, pursuant to the Resolution they had taken.., to retire. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 154 If..the fine is levied pursuant to the deed.

b. quasi-*adv.* = Pursuantly.

1675 Ogilby *Brit.* Introd. 1 Pursuant to our method..we have concluded it necessary. 1712–13 Swift *Let. to Mrs. Dingley* 4 Jan. Lett. (1767) I. 215 The bishop of Clogher and Dr. Pratt made me dine with them to-day at lord Mountjoy's, pursuant to an engagement which I had forgot. 1847 C. G. Addison *Law of Contracts* I. i. § 1 (1883) 8 If the act has been performed pursuant to the previous request of the party making the promise. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 54 § 15 Every monition..served on him pursuant to any of the provisions of the first-mentioned Act.

3. Going in pursuit; following after, pursuing.

1691 J. Norris *Practical Disc.* 347 Nothing but what is pursuant of the End for which he Created us. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 648 Whom varnished fiction vainly woos, Of stern reality pursuant. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 12 Mar. 3/4 There is..the landing of the noble lord, the pursuant lady,.. and several other people, on an island.

Pursu·antly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a way that is pursuant or consequent; accordantly. Const. *to.*

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. lv. 153 b, It folowyth

pursueantlye that yt belongyth to the lawe of man. 1675 J. Howe *Living Temple* (1845) 167 We are here, pursuantly to the drift and design of the present discourse, to affirm a necessity. 1688 *Vox Cleri pro Rege* 31 Pursuantly.., 'It may be made appear, that [etc.]'. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* II. 872 Pursuantly, one morning—knock at door.. broke startlingly On household slumber.

Pursue (pūsiū', -syū'), *v.* Forms: see below. [ME. a. AF. *pursiwe-r, pursue-r* (also *pursu-re*) = OF. *porsievre, porsieure, -sivre, -suire*, etc. (see Sue *v.*), mod.F. *poursuivre* = Pr. *perseguir, persegre*, Sp. *perseguir* and *proseguir*, It. *proseguire* and *perseguire* :—L. *prosequĕre, -ire, persequĕre, -ire*, popular forms of *prōsequī* and *persequī*, compounds of *sequī* to follow, which to a great extent ran together in Romanic. In ME. the L. form of the prefix, *prō-*, was sometimes, and *per-* frequently, substituted.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 3 pursiwe(n, 4–5 -suwe, -sewe, 4–6 -sew, 5 -siewe, -syewe, -sywe, -suie, -suye, -su, -swe ; 4– pursue.

c 1290 *Beket* 945 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 133 Swane..luþere men pursiweden me ; louerd, min help þov beo ! 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4450 Þan sal anticrist hygyn felly To pursue men thurgh tyrauntry. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 19618 (Fairf.) Saule saule..qui pursewes þou me. *a* 1400 Pursywed [see B. 11 b]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1150 Pollux with his pupull pursu on the laste. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* (E.E.T.S.) 506/3889 Þat with al his myȝt My deth pursuwet[h]. *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 251 Heeryng this voys, after I shal purswe [*rime* remwe = remue]. 1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 150/1 At the sute of him whiche in this cas will pursuye. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* Table II. v. 7 How Balyn was pursyewed. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lix. 206 They were so hastyd and pursewyd.

β. 4 poursuie, 4–6 -sewe, 5 -syewe, -sue, -su.

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 117 Thei..lesen hope forto spede And stinten love to poursewe [*rime* hewe]. *Ibid.* [see B. 5 poursuie]. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 119 To poursu bataill. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 150 Knowyng that he was poursyewed. 1487 Hen. VII in *Ep. Acad. Oxon.* (1898) II. 524 To be poursued unto us hereafter. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. vii. 30 Whom seeing flie she speedily poursewed.

γ. 4–5 porsewe, -sue.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2474 Al þe puple..þat him porsewed hadde. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* XVIII. 167 And porsuede to haue be pope pryns of holychurche.

δ. ? 4 persywe, 5–7 persew(e, 5–8 persue, 6 -seu, -sehew.

?*a* 1400 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) V. 71 (MS. γ) Persywed. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 24 Wan men schal..persew ȝow. 1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 57/1 How that I persuede diverse billes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 18 To resyst and persewe the kynge. 1588 in *Lib. Offic. S. Andree* (Abbotsf.) 170 Þat we nor nane..in our nayme sall perschew nor follow [etc.]. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 22 To persew his clame. 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* XXX, Pekuah..entrented the princess not to persue so drendful a purpose. *Ibid.* XXXII, Rasselas prepared to persue the robbers. 1779 Persued [see B. 10].

ε. 5 prosew(e.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 133 Anthiocus..prosewede [1387 Trevisa pursuede] Triphon.

B. Signification. **I.** Transitive uses.

1. To follow with hostility or enmity; to seek to injure (a person); to persecute; to harass, worry, torment. Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. as implied in 2.

c 1290, etc. [see A. α]. 1382 Wyclif *Matth.* v. 11 Ȝee shulen be blessid, when men shulen curse ȝou, and shulen pursue ȝou. *Ibid., Acts* ix. 4, 5 'Saul, Saul, what pursuest thou me?'..'I am Jhesu of Nazareth, whom thou pursuest'. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 97 Loue your ennemyes, ..praye for them that persueth you. 1693 Pepys in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 212 To pursue you in the matter of the Prints soe farr beyond what in good manners I..would have done. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 79 ¶ 12 Those may justly be pursued as enemies to the community of nature. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. IX. viii. 415 To expel, or to pursue to death, a large part..of their subjects.

†b. To avenge, to follow with punishment. *Obs.*

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxiii. 111 Thocht thair war nane his deith that wald persew, The michtie God he wald Reuenge his blude. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 109 That with such vehemency he should pursue Faults proper to himselfe. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 654 No vulgar God Pursues thy Crimes, nor with a common Rod.

2. To follow with intent to overtake and capture or kill; to chase, to hunt.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 241 Þe pekok, and men pursue hym may nouȝte fleighe heighe ; For þe traillyng of his taille. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) viii. 30 Kyng Pharao persued þam. 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Ps.* lxxi. 11 Pursue and take him, for there is none to deliuer him. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 314 Boreas in his Race..with impetuous roar Pursues the foaming Surges to the Shoar. 1783 Cowper *Epitaph on Hare* 1 Here lies, whom hound did ne'er pursue, Nor swifter greyhound follow. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* VIII. vii, To rout their other wing of horse as it returned breathless from pursuing the Scots.

b. *fig.* Said of the action of things evil or hurtful.

1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 79 Ay quhen temptatioun dois ȝow persew. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 25 So went to bed ; where eagerly his sicknesse Pursu'd him still. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 261 The worst inconvenience that pursued us. 1842 Borrow *Bible in Spain* VIII. 47 The cold still pursued me. 1895 Salmond *Chr. Doctr. Immort.* VI. iii. 647 The penalties of a selfish life and wasted opportunity pursue one beyond death.

3. To prosecute in a court of law, to sue (a person). Chiefly *Sc.*

1580 *Rot. Scacc. Reg. Scot.* XXI. 548 Persewing the said Alexander for mair nor ten thousand pundis. 1643 *Declar. Com., Reb. Irel.* 58 The Lords of his Majesties Privy Councell have given order that Nithisdail and Aboyne be cited, and criminally pursued of high Treason. 1688 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 102 All..such Person or Persons shall be pursued with the utmost Severities and the greatest Rigor. 1876 *World* V. 8 She cannot be pursued in Germany, for there she has committed no crime. 1893 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXXIII. 403 She 'pursued' him in the Scottish courts in November 1703 for the sum of 500 *l.*

4. To follow, as an attendant; to come after in order, or in time. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VI. 120 Schyr Jhon the Grayme,.. To Laynrik come, gud Wallace to persew. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xii. 26 Fortune pursue thee. 1658 Bramhall *Consecr. Bps.* iii. 74 Here we see..how al things do pursue one another. 1700 Dryden *Meleager & Atalanta* 339 My son requires my death, and mine shall his pursue. 1755 Gray *Progr. Poesy* 64 Her track, where'er the Goddess roves, Glory pursue, and generous Shame. 1789 W. Gilpin *Wye* (ed. 2) 119 Grand woody promontories, pursuing each other, all rich to profusion.

b. To follow the course of (in description, etc.) ; to trace. *poetic.* In quot. 1883 = Follow *v.* 10.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 1 The Gifts of Heav'n my foll'wing Song pursues. 1712 Addison *Hymn*, '*When all thy mercies*' XI, Through every Period of my Life Thy Goodness I'll pursue. 1883 F. M. Peard *Contrad.* vii, Said Lady Molyneux, pursuing them with her eye-glass.

5. To sue for, to seek after; to try to obtain or accomplish, to aim at.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 154 In Rome, to poursuie his riht. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 152 Oþer iles þare er, wha so wald pursue þam, by þe whilk men myght ga all aboute þe erthe. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* v. 29 Þat he may noȝt defendyn hym þere, ne pursewyn his ryȝt. 1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 7 For euer that wych ys best ys not of al men..to be persuyd. 1594 Kyd *Cornelia* III. iii. 83 He murdred Pompey that pursu'd his death. 1611 Bible *Ps.* xxxiv. 14 Seeke peace and pursue it. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 462 ¶ 4 He pursued Pleasure more than Ambition. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. vii. (1879) 318 The mind instinctively pursues what is pleasurable.

†b. To make it one's aim or endeavour, to try (*to do* something). *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 82 Such Sorcerie..I schal eschuie, That so ne wol I noght poursuie Mi lust of love fortu seche. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 67, I counsaile thow pursue all thy lyve To lyve in peas. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 62 Þi foote þou holde, And pursue for to passe þe beest. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxxix. 308 People and men of warre, that wolde pursue to go into Castell.

†**6.** To seek to reach or attain to, to make one's way to. *Obs.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VI. 190 Than Cartlane craggis thai persewit full fast. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 478 All my luffaris lele, my lugeing persewis. *a* 1520 — *Poems* ix. 84 To keipe the festuall and the fasting day, The mess on Souday, the parroche kirk persew. 1611 Heywood *Gold. Age* II. i, Dianne's Cloyster I will next pursue. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 855 Here stop, my Muse..No Pinions can pursue Immortal height.

†b. To attack, assail, besiege. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 498 Sotheroun marueld giff it suld be Wallace, With out souerance come to persew that place. 1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 81 Our auld ynemeis intendis to cum and persew the said house..to recover the samyn furth of the said lordis handis. 1583 *Ibid.* III. 567 A greit nowmer of wickit and seditious personis..persewit the houssis of the provest and ane of the baillies.

7. To follow (a path, way, course) ; to proceed along; = Follow *v.* 1 b. Now chiefly *fig.* In quot. 1390, to go through in reading, to peruse.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 46 For full enformacioun The Scole which Honorious Wrot, he poursuieth. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 120 They could not choose but chearefully pursue the same way of Art. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 449 We too far the pleasing Path pursue. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 97 ¶ 2 To consider what Course of Life he ought to pursue. 1788 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 369, I..shall pursue the course of the Rhine as far as the roads will permit me. 1879 R. K. Douglas *Confucianism* iii. 72 The Sage.. pursues the heavenly way without the slightest deflection.

8. To proceed in compliance or accordance with; = Follow *v.* 8. Now only with *method, plan, scheme, system*, and the like : see quots. 1817–79.

1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 9039 Al hys desyrs thow pursues. ? 1656 Bramhall *Replic.* VI. 241 This is not to alter the Institutions..of generall Councells..but..to tread in their stepps, and to pursue their grounds. 1718 Pope *Iliad* XI. 192 The king's example all his Greeks pursue. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xiv, As we were going to pursue this advice. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. i. 315 The following scheme was invented and pursued. 1879 *Techn. Drawing* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 69/2 The same system is now to be pursued.

9. To follow up, carry on further, proceed with, continue (a course of action, etc. begun).

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 119 Nocht all men that pursewis bataill is nocht cled with that vertu of force. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* (1823) CXV. iv, Israel pursue Thy trust in God. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. xxxvi. (S.T.S.) I. 191 Thay drew to pairties, and began to pe[r]sew the mater wᵗ swordes. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* IV. ii. 76, I cannot pursue with any safety this sport [to] the vppeshot. 1668 Dryden *Evening's Love* IV. i, This is the Folly of a bleeding Gamester, who will obstinately pursue a losing Hand. 1736 Lediard *Life Marlborough* I. 99 The Earl was resolved to pursue this good Success. 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* XXV, The Princess persues her enquiry. 1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* XXX, The subject was pursued no farther. 1802 E. Forster tr. *Arab. Nts.* (1815) II. 355 The brothers then pursued their journey.

b. *Law.* To carry on (an action) ; to lay (information) ; to present (a libel). Chiefly *Sc.* (Cf. 3 and 13 b.)

1478 *Acta Dom. Conc.* 3/1 Þe accioun and cause persewit be William of Cavers..on þe ta part again Andro broun.. one þe tother part. 1530–1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 The moytee thereof to be to him that pursueth the informacion for the same. *c* 1750 *Interlocutor* in J. Louthian *Process* (ed. 2) 152 The Lords Justice-Clerk and Commissioners of Justiciary, having considered the Libel pursued at the Instance of *A. B.* of —— [etc.].

10. To follow as an occupation or profession ; to carry on, practise ; to make a pursuit of.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccxx. 735, I have..pursewed myne offyce, to the honoure of you and of your people. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 25 When we enterprise any affair with hopes well conceived .. we pursue it with all perseverance. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 363 He pursued.. his studies, or his amusements without persecution, molestation or insult. 1851 Helps *Comp. Solit.* i. (1874) 2 Others may pursue science or art.

II. Absolute and intransitive uses.

11. To go in chase or pursuit.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2196 Þe puple þanne porsewed forþ & of here prey þei missed. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 236 The womman fleth and he poursueth. 1611 Bible *Prov.* XXVIII. 1 The wicked flee when no man pursueth. 1755 Gray *Progr. Poesy* 32 Now pursuing, now retreating, Now in circling troops. 1853 M. Arnold *Scholar Gipsy* XXII, Far on the forest-skirts, where none pursue.

b. *To pursue after*, to follow in pursuit, to chase ; = sense 2. Also with *in direct passive.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 158 Peter..pursued after, Bothe iames & Iohan, Ihesu for to seke. ?*a* 1400 *Arthur* 574 Arthour on gret haste Pursywed after hym faste. 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Exod.* XIV. 9 And the Egyptians pursued after them. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii. § 15 Left to be pursued after by hunger and cold. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 66 To take every horse he had.. and to pursue after the fugitives.

†c. *To pursue for*, to seek or 'hunt' after.

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. 1892 Þei pursue ay for pluralite.

†**12.** To proceed with hostile intent against some one ; with *on, upon, to*, to attack, assail. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1177 He pursued in to palastyn with proude men mony. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2773 To pursew On hom þat hir huldis, & vs harme dyd. *Ibid.* 4853 All þis wale pepull Are comyn to þis cost..And pursuyt to þis prouynse in purpos to venge Of harmys. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 158 Þan þe Romans..wold suffre it no langer, & rase & pursewid opon hym, & drafe hym oute of þe cetie. 1480 Caxton *Cron. Eng.* clxiv. 148 Kyng edward .. ordeyned men to pursue vpon hym—and dauyd ferselich hym defended. *c* 1500 *New Not-b. Mayd* (Percy Soc.) 33 Yet yf that shrewe To hym pursue.

†**13.** To make one's suit ; to sue, entreat. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 13 For after that a man poursuieth To love, so fortune suieth. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11431 Þai ..chosyn Antenor..with the grekes to trete, And pursew for pes. 1414 Brampton *Penit. Ps.* 25 To thi mercy I will pursewe, Wyth 'Ne reminiscaris, Domine!' *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) xi. 7 Ȝe may wᵗ honesty persew, Gif ȝe be constant, trest, & trew.

b. *spec.* To sue in a court of law ; to make suit as plaintiff or pursuer. In later use chiefly *Sc.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 302 For þere þat partye pursueth þe pele is so huge, þat þe kynge may do no mercy. 1389 *Eng. Gilds* 71 Yei shul pursu for her Catelle in qwat cowrte yat hem liste. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 29 Wherby þe man is fettyd of his ryȝt, be-cause he may noȝt pursewe in holy cherch-lawe. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* clviii. ii, That al Scottes, and other that were pursuyng Might there appere, their titles claimyng. *a* 1639 Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 55 If they should happen to die intestate, it was made lawful to their nearest kinsmen to call and pursue for the same. 1756 Mrs. Calderwood *Journey* (1842) 226 He was bred a papist, but his mother..set on the protestant heir to pursue for his estate.

†**14.** To follow as an attendant or supporter. *Obs.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* IV. 197 He thaim comandyt ay next him to persew ; For he thaim kend rycht hardye, wis and trew. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1292 Heir I mak yow ane grant,..Ay to your presence to persew, with al my seruice.

†**15.** To follow or come after in order. *Obs.*

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 332/2 The Dede and Fyne, wherof the tenoure persueth. 1529 More *Dyaloge* IV. xvii. Wks. 284/2 Rewarde or punishement, pursuing vpon all our dooinges. 1688 Holme *Armoury* I. i. 2 Lest..scandal do arise and effusion of blood do persue.

†**16.** To proceed continuously. In quot. *a* 1651, to go or come forth, issue. *Obs.*

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxiv. 6 In to ȝour garthe this day I did persew. *a* 1651 *Life Humphrey* in Fuller *Abel Rediv.* (1867) II. 92 Those weighty words which pleasantly pursued out of his mouth. 1652 Loveday tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* III. 189 But we pursued on our way, resigning our selves to the protection and guidance of the Gods.

17. To continue (to do or say something) ; to go on (speaking). Also with *on.*

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlvi. 12 Quhair did, vpone the tothair syd, persew A nychtingall, with suggurit notis new. 1583 T. Watson *Centurie of Loue* (Arb.) 129 In the other two staffes following, the Authour pursueth on his matter. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* IV. xi, But, (pursues Eusebius) this may supply us with another Reflection. 1718 Hickes & Nelson *J. Kettlewell* I. § 33. 58 Notwithstanding this he persued on with all the Meekness of Wisdom. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. iii. 17 'And I have buried the poor cat', pursued Forester : 'and I hope [etc.]'. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. ii. § 2 'Something of this', he pursues, 'may be seen in language'.

Hence **Pursu'ed** *ppl. a.*, **Pursu'ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* ; also **Pursu'ingly** *adv.*

1716 *Macfarlane's Geneal. Collect.* (1901) I. 136 He was

obliged to give his bond for the *pursued Sum. 1742 J. Willison *Balm of Gilead* (1800) xv. 197 Pursued shelterless sinners hearken to Christ's voice. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 206 How hise martirs shulen do in tyme of her *pursuynge. *c* 1380 — *Wks.* (1880) 138 Bi strong pursuynge to deþ of alle trewe men. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 58 If a swarm of Bees forsake my hive, they are said to be mine so long as they continue in my sight and that the persuing of them becomes not impossible. 1864 Longf. *Wind over Chimney* x, No endeavor is in vain; Its reward is in the doing, And the rapture of pursuing Is the prize the vanquished gain. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 282 As a wall against the *pursuing enemy. 1686 Horneck *Crucif. Jesus* xviii. 520 The pursuing judgment of God. 1855 *Tait's Mag.* XXII. 422 Many women do love as eagerly..as *pursuingly—as Caroline Helstone is said to have done.

Pursue, *sb.* (in *draw pursue*, etc.): see Pursue.

† **Pursuement.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Pursue *v.* + -ment.] Pursuing; = Pursuit 2.

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 48 The seuerall vses, agreeing with their fights, their flights, or pursuements.

Pursuer (pŭ'sisiū·əɹ). Forms: 4 pursuwer, -suere, 5 -suour, 5–6 persewar, -er, 6 porssouar, 4– pursuer. [f. Pursue *v.* + -er 1.] One who pursues. †1. A persecutor. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 138 þei ben manquelleris & pursueris of crist. 1382 — 1 *Tim.* i. 13, I first was a blasfeme, or dispiser of God, and pursuwer [1388 pursuere], and ful of wrongis. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* vi. ii. 22 Nor Juno, Troianis persewar expres, Sall nevir mair failȝe in ȝour contrary. 1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* i. 16 b, So cruel persewers of cryst in his members. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 106 Desperate opposites and pursuers of all grace, of Christ and Christians.

† 2. = Pursuivant 1. *Obs. rare*—1.

1384–5 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 594, j pursuer de armes.

3. *Civil* and *Sc. Law.* A suitor; a plaintiff, a petitioner; a prosecutor.

c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1534, Ful many swyche pursuours þere ben, þat for vs take, & ȝeue vs nat a myte. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* clviii. i, Florence therle of Holand, and his compeers That claymed then the crowne of Scotland..as pursuers, Came to kyng Edward. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 31 The demaundantes pleyntyffes or pursuers of the same accions. 1564–5 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 318 The saidis Gilbert Millar, persewar, and the said Johnne Hammiltoun comperand bayth personalie. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. II. iv. (1737) 375 The Lord Advocate..is the Pursuer of all Capital Crimes before the Justiciary. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 317 What is your suit, Euthyphro? are you the pursuer or the defendant? 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* IV. § 37 There is the same fiction if he be either pursuer or defender in an action on the Aquilian law for wrongful damage to property.

† 4. A besieger, an assailant. *Sc. Obs.* Cf. Pursue *v.* 6 b.

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* I. xxx. I. 143 The seige lastit langer nor the perssonaris expectatioun was. *Ibid.*, The persewaris war all maist tint in the lang seiging.

5. One who follows after or chases with intent to capture; in quot. 1824, a suitor, wooer.

1539 Bible (Great) *Josh.* ii. 16 Gett you into the mountayne, lest the pursuers mete you. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 21 Quhill a persewar is following ony thing he wantis. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. iv. 284 Above 40,000 died by the Weapons of their merciless Pursuers, the Spanish Cavalry. 1824 Byron *Don Juan* XII. xxxvii, Sometimes they accept some long pursuer, Worn out with importunity. 1875 W. S. Hayward *Love agst. World* 14 The fox turns with savage fury on his pursuer.

6. One who pursues some object or aim.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xiv. 70 A Generosity too rarely found to be presumed on, especially in the pursuers of Wealth. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 318, I [am] an eager pursuer of Truth. *a* 1745 Swift *Eng. Behav. Queen's Last Ministry* Wks. 1841 I. 499/1 Of his pleasures of which he had indeed been too great and criminal a pursuer.

Pursuing, Pursuingly: see Pursue *v.*

Pursuit (pŭ'sisiūt). Forms: *a.* 4 pursut, 4–5 -suet, 4–6 -suyt(e, 4–7 -sute, 5 -suette, 5–6 -sewt, 5–7 -suite, 6 -suete, -syewte, 5– pursuit. *β.* 4 pourseut, 4–7 -suite, 7 -suyte. *γ.* (mainly *Sc.*) 6 persuyt, -sut, -sewt, 6–7 -suto, -suit. [a. AF. *pursеute, pursute*, OF. *por-, poursieute, poursuite* (1326 in Godef.), deriv. of *poursuivre*, after *suite* (:—pop. L. **sequita*) from *suivre.*] The action or an act of pursning, in various senses.

I. †1. Persecution, annoyance, ill-treatment. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 44 [To] hane mekenesse & pacience in pursuyt..and to loue hem þat pursuen vs. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 195 His suster, þat fleiȝ þe malice and pursuet of here stepdame. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 304/2 Whiche þing shuld be to þe Merchantz..full grete hyndryng, and a poursuite infinite. 1629–39 Sir W. Mure *Ps.* cix. 31 Hee..The poore-man's right hand..from persute of such as wold Condemne his soule, setts free.

2. The action of pursning, chasing, or following, with intent to overtake and catch or kill, a fleeing object, as a hunted animal or an enemy.

Curve of pursuit: see Curve *sb.* 1.

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. 7783 So longe laste þe pursute and þe chas. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 135 The other that had be at the pursyewte & chaas of the paynemys. 1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 81 The Danes fled as sheepe before him [Edmund Ironside], but he staied the Pursute by the wicked read of the traitor Edric. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 454 He..makes his Escape, and flies beyond Persuit of Huon-cries. 1782 Cowper *Gilpin* 240 All and each that passed that way Did join in the pursuit. 1809 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* IV. 565, I have been on the pursuit, or rather chace of Soult out of Portugal. 1890 S. Lane-Poole *Barbary Corsairs* I. iv. 51 The Marquis gave hot pursuit.

b. *In pursuit* (*of*): said of the pursuer; *in pursuit* formerly sometimes of the pursued, = in flight.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 128 My hounds..Slow in pursuit. 1660 *Chas. II's Escape fr. Worcester* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 379 [He] enquired of his brother Yates, what news from Worcester? who told him, that the king was defeated, and in pursuit. 1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* xiii. 270 Like children in pursuit of a painted butterfly. 1847 De Quincey *Span. Milit. Nun* Wks. 1854 III. 59 In pursuit of some flying game, [they] had wandered far.

† 3. The action of suing or entreating; a suit, request, petition, instance. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's T.* 34 Ffor which oppression was swich clamour And swich pursute vn-to the kyng Arthour. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8882 Syn I with prayer, ne with pursuet, preset not þeraftur. 1455 *Paston Lett.* I. 361 After long pursewts made to the Kyng and his conseill. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 28 *Preamble*, Meny persones..made instaunte & diligente pursuyte..to his Highnesse. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* III. i, Thy Mellida is chaste; Onely to frustrate thy pursuite in love, Is blaz'd unchaste. 1701 Swift *Contests Nobles & Com.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 41 When a lover becomes satisfied by small compliances without further pursuits, then expect to find popular assemblies content with small concessions.

4. *Law.* An action at law; a suit; prosecution. In later use chiefly *Sc.*

[1349–50 Sir T. Greneville in Bp. Grandison *Reg.* (1897) II. 1086 Par queux torceuouses pursutes..vons avetz este sovent grevez de cuer.] 1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 57/1 To graunte me durynge my pursuyte..to walken at large. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 *Preamble*, To have made pursnete of their severall atteynders to be reversed. 1575 in 3*rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 419/1 The lang trubill..the laird of Lekky hes sustinet be the persewt of the Erll of Menteithe. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 26 That pursuit for Tythes ought, and of ancient time did pertain to the spiritual Court. 1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xvii. § 6 (1699) 89 Such a Criminal pursuit, as was intented. 1737 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. II. iv. 375 The Lord Advocate..concurs in all Pursuits before Sovereign Courts for Breaches of the Peace. 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xvii. 417 It is often thought expedient to convert the offence into a crime. That is to say the pursuit of it is not left to the discretion of the injured party.

† 5. Attack, assault, siege. *Sc. Obs.*

1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 182 Dissymilance scho had go mak persute, At all powere to perse the Goldyn Targe. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 152 To be stont and deliegent in the persuit of the said castell. 1590 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 533 For defens of the said burgh in tyme of foreyne persute. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 259 The tonn of Edinbrughe..stellit cannonis on ilk ane of thir montis for persute of the castell.

II. 6. The action of seeking, or striving to obtain, attain, or accomplish something; search; † endeavour, attempt (*to do* something).

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 142 Paris should ne're retract what he hath done, Nor faint in the pursuite. 1636 W. Boswell in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 152, I am in dayly poursuite of more [Medals]. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* I. 294 One soul should both inspire, and neither prove His fellow's hindrance in pursuit of love. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 55 ¶ 2 An immoderate Pursuit after Wealth and Riches. 1836 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) II. xxviii. 395 You may hear men talk as if the pursuit of wealth was the business of life.

b. *transf.* The object aimed at; aim. ? *Obs.*

c 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* III. iii, Hard-hearted father,..Was this the pursuit of thy policy? *a* 1732 Gay *Fables* II. xi. 8 Be virtue then your first pursuit. 1742 Gray *Propertius* II. 52 Be love my youth's pursuit, and science crown my Age.

7. The action of following or engaging in something, as a profession, business, recreation, etc.; that which one engages in or follows.

1529 Wolsey in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 10 That expedicion be usyd in my persuts, the delay wherof so replenyshyth my herte with hevynes. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 97 Yet ceassed they not to follow the pursuite of their impietie in persecuting his happie memorie. 1774 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 489 Your constitution of mind is such, that you must have a pursuit. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* Pref., Those..who follow Nautical Pursuits. 1862 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* II. i. 2 In our daily pursuits we found much that served to illustrate our former speculations. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* ix. § 1 (1882) 591 The pursuit of Physical Science became a passion.

† 8. The pursuing or following out *of* a plan, design, etc. *Obs.* (replaced by Pursuance 4.).

a 1631 Donne *Paradoxes* (1652) 68 Towards the pursuite of any worthy design. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 128 The doing of many things in pursuit of their Passions. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* XII. 30 He made answer..in pursute of the Instructions which he had received.

† 9. The action of going on with something already begun; a continuation, a sequel. *Obs.*

1650 Earl Monm. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 103 We shall see all these truths in the pursuit of this discourse. 1668 Owen *Exp. Heb.* (1790) I. 131 Unless we look on the words as a pursuit of the first promise. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 15, I return now to the pursuit of our voyage.

† 10. Succession, sequence, serial order.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 10 It is order, poursuite, sequence, and interchange of application, which is mightie in nature. *Ibid.* xix. § 1 That men may know in what order or pursuit to read.

† **Pursuite**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [In 6 *persuite* for *pursuite*, f. prec.: cf. Persecute.] *trans.* To persecute: = Pursue *v.* 1.

1563 Winȝet *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* (S.T.S.) I. 67 We ar ..iniustlie persuitit, with sa grete rigour, as we war heretikis or apostatis. *Ibid.* 95 King Saull.. persuitand the said Danid iniustlie to the deth.

† **Pursuiter.** *Obs.* Also 6 poursuter. [f. as prec. vb. + -er 1, or f. *pursue, pursuit*, after *suitor.*] = Pursuer.

1542 Paget *Let.* in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IX. 229 The poursuters here of these matyers..hath bene Deformes and thAdmiralles Secretarye. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) B j, Love doth not equally love all his pursuiters.

Pursuivant (pŭ'sɹswivănt), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: 4–5 purs[eu]aunt, 5–8 purseu-, -sevant, (5 -syaunt; 5–6 -cyvaunt, 6 -ceu-, -ceva(u)nt, -civant, -suiaunt, -siuant, -syvant, 6–7 -snyvant, 6–8 -sueuant, -vant, 7 -suvant, -sivant); 6– pursuivant, (7–8 pour-). Also *Sc.* 5 pursevand, -sewand, -ant, -sephant, -siwant, -syfant, -cyfant, 5–6 persevand. [ME. a. OF. *por-, pur-, poursivant*, etc., mod.F. *poursuivant*, pr. pple. of *porsivre, poursuivre* 'to pursue, follow after', also used subst., = follower, suitor, pursuivant-at-arms, etc.]

1. Formerly, A junior heraldic officer attendant on the heralds; also one attached to a particular nobleman. Now, an officer of the College of Arms, ranking below a Herald.

In the English College of Arms there are three Kings of Arms, six Heralds, and four Pursuivants, styled respectively: Rouge Croix, Bluemantle, Rouge Dragon, and Portcullis; in the court of the Lyon King of Arms in Scotland there are three Heralds, and three (down to 1867, six) Pursuivants: Carrick, Unicorn, and March (formerly Bute), formerly also Dingwall, Ormond, and Kintyre; in the court of the Ulster King of Arms in Ireland there are two Heralds and four Pursuivants: Athlone, and St. Patrick nos. 1, 2, and 3.

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 1321 Pursevantes and heraudes That crien ryche folkes laudes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/2 Purcyvawnte (*K.* purciwant). 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law of Arms* (S.T.S.) 278 [He] has first tane sik a beste..to bere in his schelde..or in blasonn apon his heraulde or persevandis brest. *c* 1480 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* vi. *Father Wer* 49 Ane Unicorne..ane bill in breist he bure, Ane Pursephant semelie, I sow assure. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 64 It was proclamyd opynly with the kynges shreffe and two harraldes and two pursevanttes and a trumpet. 1572–3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 190 Johnne Calder, Bute Pursevant. 1583 *Rot. Scacc. Reg. Scot.* XXI. 560, I Robert Campbell, Carrik pursuevant..charged Maister Patrik Vaus..to content and pay. 1607 Dekker & Webster *Sir T. Wyatt* D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 85 Send for Heralds, call me Pursenants, Wher's the King at armes? 1766 Entick *London* IV. 27 The four pursuivants..are also created by the earl-marshal. 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 24/2 In ancient times, any great nobleman might institute his own pursuivant with his own hands and by his single authority. The Dukes of Norfolk had a pursuivant, called *Blanch-lyon*, from the white lion in their arms. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 May 10/1 He held the office of his Majesty's Unicorn Pursuivant for Scotland.

b. Also *pursuivant at* (*of*) *arms.*

1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 Any henche man, heralde, or purcevant at armes. 1658 Phillips s. v., The four Pursuivants at Arms are those that attend the Heralds, and are called Bluemantle, Rougecrosse, Rougedragon, and Percullis. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* IV. xxxii, The pursuivant-at-arms..Before the castle took his stand. 1806 A. Duncan *Nelson's Fun.* 19 Two Pursuivants at Arms, properly attired.

† 2. A royal or state messenger with power to execute warrants; a warrant-officer. *Obs.*

In Scotland, the heraldic pursuivants usually served summonses of treason, thus connecting senses 1 and 2.

1503 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 87 A purcevaunt belonging to my lord the Kinges Chambrelain. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* li. 31 One pursenaunt shal mete another, yee one poste shal come by another, to bringe the kinge of Babilon tydinges. 1569 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 132 A pursynant that brought the proclamasyon. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxv. xli. 581 There was a speedie pursuivant or courrier sent throughout the battailons. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* vi. (1892) 50 These were sent for by lettres by a purcephant to make their repaire to the Counsell of the marches. 1628 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* IV. (1688) 526 Men, taking upon them the Authority and Badges of the Queen's Pursivants, rambled up and down all over England with counterfeit Warrants. 1641 Milton *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 67 To let them still hale us, and worrey us with their handdogs, and Pursivants. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* 206, One of the State-Officers, a Pursevant. 1823 Scott *Peveril* vi, If he falls in with the pursuivant fellow who carries the warrant of the Privy Council.

† b. *transf.* and *fig.* = 'messenger'. *Obs.*

c 1530 tr. *Erasm. Serm. Child Jesus* (1901) 10 That great pursenaunt, Johan Baptist. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. x. 301 Her feet be Pursenants from Cupid sent, With whose fine steps all loues and ioyes conspire. 1631 Dekker *Match Me* V. Wks. 1873 IV. 212 Vnlesse he sent his Pursenant death for her.

3. A follower; an attendant. Also *fig.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. x. 133 Ane Butes..That pursevant tofor and squyer had be To Troiane Anchyses, fader of Enee. 1845 Longf. *To a Child* xiii, Fear, the pursuivant of Hope. 1854 Cdl. Wiseman *Fabiola* II. vi. 167 Proposed to be captain of a body of armed pursuivants picked out for their savageness and hatred of Christians. 1863 Longf. *Wayside Inn* I. *Falcon of Ser Federigo* 130 The sole pursuivant of this poor knight. 1885–94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* Oct. 17 But sleep, the gracious pursuivant of toil, Came swiftly down.

† 4. A suitor (for a lady's hand). *Obs. rare.*

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel*, Then to this lady and soverayne of this palace, Of pursevantis ther presid in with many a diverse tale.

†**B.** *adj.* Pursuing, prosecuting. *Obs. rare.*

a 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 92 The party pursuiuant giueth good ensignes.

†**Pu·rsuivant,** *v. Obs.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec.] *trans.* To send a pursuivant after; to pursue; to summon or arrest by a pursuivant. Also *fig.* Hence **Pu·rsuivanting** *vbl. sb.*

1636 Prynne *Unbish. Tim.* Ded. (1661) 17 The late suspending,..pursevanting, vexing,..crushing of many learned ..Ministers. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* IV. xxviii. 218 Their navie was pursuivanted after with a horrible tempest. *a* 1662 Heylin *Laud* (1668) 197 Divers of them had been pursevanted for Printing of orthodox Books. 1687 R. L'Estrange *Brief Hist. Times* I. 84 Pursuivanting, Messengering, Sergeanting, Cooping-up, Squeezing, Rifling, Plundering, and Oppressing. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 199 He was pursevanted up to London..and was committed Prisoner to the Fleet.

Pursy (pē·rsi), *a.*[1] Also 5 purcy, 6 poursye, porzy, 6–8 pursie, 7 purcie, 7–9 pursey. [Later form of *pursif* Pursive, with the ending *-if* reduced to *-i*, *-y* as in *hasty*, *jolly*, *tardy*, etc.]

1. Short-winded, asthmatic, puffy; = Pursive.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/2 Purcy, in wynd drawynge, *cardiacus.* 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 84 Pursy is a dysease in an horses bodye, and maketh hym to blowe shorte, and appereth at his nosethrilles, and commeth of colde. 1528 Paynel *Salerne's Regim.* D ij, We ought to take good hede ..that we make not our selfe poursye. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 885 A pursie man, or that fetcheth his breath often, as it were almost windlesse. 1621 Quarles *Argalus & P.* (1678) 89 Thy pamper'd Steeds are pursie, drive away. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 51 Good Medicine to cure.. short-winded or pursy Horses.

2. Fat, corpulent.

[Due to the close association of short-windedness with fatness, and of this with the notion of a swollen purse or bag, as in Pursy *a.*2]

1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 133 They that bee by nature very porzy and grosse, live as long as they that be slender bodied. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* i. (1664) 9 [He] was growu so pursie, that his fatness would not suffer him to fetch his breath. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* xx. (1776) 76 The neck, thick and pursy, is joined to the head. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk., Christm. Day* § 20 A short pursy man, stooping and labouring at a bass-viol, so as to show nothing but the top of a round bald head, like the egg of an ostrich. 1862 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* xiv. i. (1865) V. 145 An elderly fat gentleman, pursy, scant of breath. *fig.* 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iv. 153 In the fatnesse of this pursie times, Vertue it selfe, of Vice must pardon begge. 1654 Trapp *Comm. Neh.* i. 9 (1657) II. 45 Our short legges and pursie hearts cannot hold out here.

Pursy (pē·rsi), *a.*[2] [f. Purse *sb.* + -y.]

1. a. Of cloth, the skin, etc.: Having puckers, puckered; drawn together like a purse-mouth.

1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 27 If..Cloth..prove either pursie, baudy, squally by Warp or Woof. 1613 J. May *Declar. Est. Clothing* v. 27 The mill leaues them shamefull in cockelles, baudes, pursey, narrower in some places than in other. 1835 Willis *Pencillings* II. xxi. 234 His heavy, oily black eyes twinkled in their pursy recesses. 1882 *Mrs. Raven's Tempt.* I. 4 Her pursy mouth softened.

b. Of clouds, ? Bagging, swollen; heavy.

1650 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint., Dawning* 21 The pursie Clouds disband, and scatter, All expect some sudden matter.

2. Having a full purse; rich, wealthy; purse-proud.

1602 Manningham *Diary* (Camden) 48 One said, yong Mr. Leake was verry rich, and fatt, 'True', said B. Reid, 'pursy men are fatt for the most part'. 1839 *Times* 21 Sept., Their pursy pride has been signally humbled. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits*, ix. *Cockayne* Wks. (Bohn) II. 64 The pursy man means by freedom the right to do as he pleases. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 29 Apr. 4/4 He is the precise antithesis of the conventional 'moneyed man'. A less 'pursey' man it would be impossible to imagine.

†**Purtau·nte.** *Cards. Obs. rare.* Also **paire taunt.** [app. f. Pair *sb.*[1] + F. *tant* so much, as much; i. e. scoring as much again as *pair-royal.* For reduction of *pair* to *pur-* cf. *peroyal* = Pair-royal.] In cribbage, Double pair-royal; four cards of the same denomination.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 72/1 Cribbidge. ..The Value of the cards is thus:..a paire Royall is 6, a double paire Royall or a purtaunte is 12. *Ibid.* 72/2 Noddy, and Cribbidge-Noddy... Each person has 3 cards and one turned up...They are thus markett,..a paire 4, paire Riall 12, a paire Taunt 24.

Purte, obs. f. Purity; obs. Sc. f. Poverty.

Purtenance (pē·rtĭnăns). *arch.* Also 4 purteyn-, 4–6 purten-, purtynaunce, -ans, 5 pourtynaus, 5–7 purtin-, portin-, portenaunce, -ance, -anse, 7 purt'nance (purtenants). [ME. a. AF. **purtinaunce*, with change of prefix, for OF. *parten-*, *pertinence* (cf. *purtinaunt*, 1278, in Pertinent *a.* 1); thus an earlier form of Pertinence, corresp. in vocalization to Appurtenance, of which in later times it may have been taken as an aphetic form.] That which pertains or appertains, or forms an appendage, to that which is the principal thing; an Appurtenance.

†**1. a.** *Law.* That which pertains or is an appendage to a possession or estate. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 251, I Jon Baliol þe Scottis King, I bicom þi man for Scotlond þing, With alle þe purtenance þertille. 1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 396/2 The Maner of Helston, with the Bourgh of the same, with the purtenaunce. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 62 § 1 The Maner or Lordshippe of Huntingfield with the purtenaunces in the Countie of Kent. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. cxcviii. (R.) That the duke of Lancastre shulde haue for euer..all the countrey of Acquitayne, with the purtenaunces.

†**b.** *fig.* and *gen.* = Appurtenance 2. *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* II. 71 To habben and to holden.. Wiþ þe purtinaunce of purgatorie in-to þe pyne of helle. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 128 þo soule with his purtenaunses is better þen þo body. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. xiii. 226 The tabernacle, the temple, alle the vessellis and purtenauncis ther to weren clepid holi.

2. The 'inwards' of an animal; = Pluck *sb.*[1] 6.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 410/1 Portenaunce, of a thynge, *pertinencia, in plurali excidit.* 1530 Palsgr. 257/1 Portenaunce of a beest, *fressevre.* 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 The heades, neckes, inwardes, purtynaunces, legges, nor feete, shall be counted no parte of the carcases. 1539 Bible (Great) *Exod.* xii. 8 Se that ye eate..therof..rost wt fire: the head, fete, & purtenance therof. [So 1611; 1885 (R.V.) the inwards.] 1592 Lyly *Midas* I. ii, I will only handle the head and purtenance. 1662 J. Wilson *Cheats* v. i, To dream .. Of a Calves head, and Purtenants [betokens] a Foreman, and his Fellows! 1760 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* III. xi, May he be damn'd in..his heart and purtenance, down to the very stomach! 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* v. 71 How she can dress and dish up—lordly dish Fit for a duke, lamb's head and purtenance.

Purtract, -trai(e)t, -trayt, -e, obs. ff. Portrait. **Purtraie, -tray, -treie, -trey, -e,** obs. ff. Portray *v.* **Purtraiture, -trato(w)re, -tra(y)ture, -tre(a)ture,** etc., obs. ff. Portraiture. **Purtred, -tured,** pa. pples. of Porture *v. Obs.* **Purtye,** obs. Sc. f. Poverty.

Purulage (piū·rĭŭlédʒ). *rare.* [From next, with change of suffix: see -age.] Applied to the contents of a liver abscess, in which there are other elements than purulent matter.

1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* xxiii. 363 Liver purulage has always a peculiar mawkish odour.

Purulence (piū·rĭŭlĕns). [ad. post-cl. L. *pūrulentia*, f. *pūrulent-us* Purulent; see -ence. So in Fr.] **a.** The fact of being purulent; the formation of pus; suppuration, festering. **b.** Purulent matter, pus.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 4 b/1 The purulence, or matter, is not engendred the first daye. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 346/2 If the wounde will yeelde no purulence. 1755 Johnson *Dict., Purulence, Purulency,* generation of pus or matter.

Purulency (piū·rĭŭlĕnsi). [f. as prec.: see -ency.] The quality or state of being purulent.

1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* (1634) 175 If with these ulcers there be purulency and rottenness. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 115 The gall dropped into the eare with Womans milk, helps the purulencie thereof. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* iv. in *Aliments*, etc. (R.), Consumptions are induced by purulency in any of the other viscera. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 773 The nearest approach to purulency.

Purulent (piū·rĭŭlĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *pūrulent-us*, f. *pūs*, *pūr-* Pus: see -lent. So in Fr.]

1. Consisting of, of the nature of, or resembling pus, or corrupt matter; also *gen.* corrupt, putrid (*rare*).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 3/2 The purulent matter was suncke to the grownde off the wounde. 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* II. 88 Streams and rivulets of sulphureous liquors, and purulent melted matter. 1713 Swift *Salamander* 53 Wks. 1755 III. II. 77 It spews a filthy froth Of matter purulent and white. 1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xii. (1818) I. 387 Some of the Œstri regale themselves on a purulent secretion with which they are surrounded. 1880 W. MacCormac *Antisept. Surg.* 226 During the whole time was no purulent discharge.

b. *fig.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. 77 Lord Fauconbridge is sent to sound their affections, and to draw the purulent matter to an head. 1727 Pope, etc. *Art of Sinking* 75 A discharge of the peccant humour in exceeding purulent metre. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 506 Deal forth assertions purulent of slander.

2. Full of, forming, or discharging pus; suppurating, festering.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 387 If any small braunch of these vesselles be broken the Lungs become purulent and yeeld matter vp in coughing. 1688 South *Serm.* Matt. xxii. 12 (1729) II. viii. 297 To probe and search a purulent old sore to the bottom. 1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 443 The treatment of simple, purulent, or healthy ulcers.

b. Characterized by or accompanied with the formation of pus.

1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 185 Purulent infiltration. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* v. 56 Purulent ophthalmia is one of the most dangerous diseases to which the eye is subject.

Hence **Pu·rulently** *adv.*, in a purulent manner; **Pu·rulentness,** purulency.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Purulentness*, fulness of Matter or Corruption. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Notes & Lect.* (1849) I. 137 He shall be allowed to abuse as much and as purulently as he likes. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 425 Surrounding the purulently infiltrated part.

Purulo- (piū·rĭŭlo), combining form from assumed stem of L. *pūrul-entus* Purulent.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 285 The..purulent or purulo-fibrinous exudation. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 421 We recognise two forms of dysentery—the purulo-gangrenous and the fibrinous or pseudo-diphtheritic.

Puruloid (piū·rĭŭloid), *a. Path.* [irreg. f. as prec. + -oid.] Resembling or having the appearance of purulent matter; pyoid.

1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 201 Presenting a purulent or puruloid appearance. 1880 Barwell *Aneurism* 99 'Cribriform cavities' containing..puruloid matter.

†**Purvey** (pə·rvē), *sb.* Also 6 pervaie. [f. next.]

1. The provision of a statute; = Purview 1.

1553 *Act* 1 *Mary* Sess. II. c. 7 § 1 Proclamations should have been made, according to the Purvey of the same Estatute. 1565 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 8 § 1 Promoters..have..taken away by Virtue and Purvey of the said Estatute from divers poor Men..their Horse.

2. An arrangement, provision. *rare*—[1].

a 1535 More *How Sergeaunt wolde lerne*, etc. 70 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 122 He made a good peruaie Fur euery whit by his owne wit, And tooke another waie.

3. The act of providing or supplying; that which is provided or supplied; *pl.* provisions.

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* XVII. 216 Those that used to furnish that purvey. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. iii. 771 And when y' are furnish'd with all Purveys, I shall be ready, at your service.

4. A sum provided to meet current expenses: for specific use see quot. 1908. *local.*

1742 *Addingham* (Cumberld.) *Par. Bk.*, Collected by the Church Wardens..two Purveys thro the whole Parish 2[l] 7[s] 0[d]. 1794 W. Hutchinson *Hist. Cumberld.* I. 224 The rate assessed by purvey, about 30l. a year. 1838 *Addingham* (Cumberld.) *Par. Bk.*, 5 purvays Colected. 1839 *Ibid.*, 8 purvas Colected. 1908 C. C. Hodgson *Private Let.* 5 Nov., In this county [Cumberland], and it may be in others, the county rate used to be levied by 'purveys'. A Purvey was a sum of £100 and according as £100, £200 or £300 was required the Qr. Sessions ordered one, two, or three purveys to be levied. A certain sum was fixed against each Parish as its contribution to the purvey...This system was found in time to operate unfairly, and in 1810 a special Act of Parliament was obtained abolishing Purveys.

Purvey (pə·rvē), *v.* Forms: α. 3–4 porvai(en, -vay(e; 3–5 -vei(en, -vey(e; purvei(en, -vey(en, 3–6 -vai(en, 4–6 -vaye, 4–7 -vei(e, -veye, -vay, (4–5 *Sc.* -way, -wey), 5– purvey, (6–7 -veigh, -veyghe; 4–6 pourveie, -vey(e; 6 poorvey). (*Pa. t.* and *pple.* purveyed: in 5 *Sc.* purvat, -vait, -voit, -ved, -vyde, -vyid.) β. 4 provei, (*pa. pple.* proveyd, -vyde), 6 *Sc.* provay, *pa. pple.* -uuait, -wyd. γ. 4 5 pervei(e, -vey(e. (In all forms before 1620, *u* was commonly written for *v.*) [ME. a. AF. *por-*, *purveir*, *purveeir* = OF. *porveir*, *-veoir*, *-veoir* (*je porveie*, *porvoie*), mod.F. *pourvoir*, = Pr. *provezir*, Cat. *provehir*, Sp. *proveer*, It. *provvidere*:—L. *prōvidēre* to Provide, f. *pro-* for + *vidēre* to see. The forms in *pro-*, *per-*, were assimilated to the L. prepositions. In ME. often stressed *purvey.*]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To foresee; = Provide *v.* 1. *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter*, *Song Moses* 42 God gif thai.. purnayd thaire laste, that thai myght dye sikyrly. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. pr. iii. 120 (Camb. MS.) It by-houeth nedes þat thinges þat ben to comyn ben yporueyid. *c* 1374 — *Troylus* IV. 1038 (1666) þat god purueieth thynge þat is to come. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 605/36 *Provideo*, to purveye, or to see byfore.

†**b.** To see before or in front of one; to have in view. *Obs. rare*—[1].

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xv. 8, I pornayd god ay in my sight..i purnaid him ay in my syght.

II. †**2.** To see to, attend to (something) in advance; to order, arrange beforehand; to foreordain; to bring (something) about by previous planning; = Provide *v.* 3. *Obs.*

[1292 Britton I. v. § 2 Qe il eynt tens de purveer lour responnse.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8311 (Cott.) þis wark..þou sal it purual [*other texts*, deuise, urdaine] in þi thoght, Thoru salamon it sal be wroght. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nycholas*) 977 He gert purway..A mangery with glad chere. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* 40, I shal pourueye somme Iewels and money for our necessyte. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. ii. 54 To mak reddy for weyr, Purvay thar schippis, provyde armour and geyr. 1521 *Irish Act* 13 *Hen. VIII* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 73 According unto the statutes in that behalfe purveyed. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 131 b, What vitale was purueyed for this greate enterprise.

†**b.** *absol.* or *intr. Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 115 After þis God schal purveie [L. *providebit Deus*]. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. xi. 51 To horsbak wente all the hoost, as Arthur had afore purueyed.

†**3.** *intr.* To take measures, arrange, or prepare beforehand. Const. *inf.* or *that.* Cf. Provide *v.* 4.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 74 þe Norreis [Northern people] purueied, to do him a despite. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. 2 (Harl. MS.) How þat his wif was a strompet, and which purveith in þat day that hire husbond shuld be ded. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. vi. 5 Than the queue secretly dyd purueye to go in to Fraunce. *a* 1533 — *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K v b, The good emperour pourueyed, that all they of his palais shoulde depart. 1604 Drayton *Owle* 1187 In mercy, let thy mightinesse purvay, To ransome from this eminent Decay. 1612 — *Poly-olb.* iii. 213 So nature hath purueai'd, that during all her raigne The Bathes their natiue power for euer shall retaine.

†**4.** *intr.* To make provision or adequate preparation for some event or action, or for the supply of something needed. Const. *for*, *of* (*against*, *to*). Cf. Provide *v.* 2. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11700 Full prestly þe prest hase puruayet þerfore. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 6788 But the maryner vp yede To purvey of that thei had nede. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 75 That it may be purveied for by so dew meens that [etc.]. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxi. 77 Yf I had well thoughte to haue fallen in [this] inconuenyent ..I wolde haue purueied therto. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 291 The Chauuceler..entendyng to purucy there ayenst. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 889 To Purueigh for things

necessarie. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* Pref. 3 'Tis forward to purvey for pleasures and delights for us.

III. 5. *trans.* To provide, furnish, supply (something); = PROVIDE *v.* 5. **a.** Const. †*to* a person, etc., or with dative. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 348/97 Heo porueide hire riȝt feolonliche A poysun, strong i-nou3, For-to 3ine þis 3ongue child to slen him. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1739 Þis false man..porueiede hom gode ssipes & in to þe se wende. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5566 Ther whiles the clerk Merlin Hem hadde y-puruaid a riche in. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxii. 8 God shal purueȝ to hym, my sone, the sacrifice. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Cl.) 42 To purway the a plas In heywyn to dweylle. 1519 *Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 25 Go, purvey us a dinner..Of all manner of dishes. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xliii, Get thy wounds healed, purvey thee a better horse.

b. (*simply.*) Now in reference to articles of food, and as the act of a purveyor: cf. sense 9 and PURVEYOR 2.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 7921 (E.E.T.S.) 448 'Frende Youn', seyd þe king, 'Wiltow fiȝt for mi þing? Oþer y schal anoþer puruay.' 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* viii. 21 We purueyen goode thingis, not oonli bifore God, but also bifore alle men. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 75 Wherfore a remedy purvey in hast. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 228 Being prouident in purueying victuals for her nourishment. 1638 SIR R. COTTON *Abstr. Rec. Tower* 15 The late Queene, Anno 1567. caused by Warrant of privie Seale a great quantity of fleere to be purveyed, transported and sold to her owne use beyond the seas. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 619 Such is all the mental food purvey'd. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xii. 234 The provisions..had been excellently purveyed under Ralegh's contract.

6. To furnish or supply (a person, etc.) *with* (†*of*) something; = PROVIDE *v.* 8. *arch.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 911 Þe kyng him porueide of poer inou. 13.. *Cursor M.* 25912 (Fairf.) Ilkan agh..puruay ham wiþ al þing fare. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 591 But for þat I was purueyed of a make I wepte but smal and that I vndertake. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 62 Þare he refreschez him and puruays him of vitailes. 1446 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 339 Vnto such tyme as he be pourveyd of a place. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 465 Had thai bene prounait [*v.r.* prowydit] sa of schote of gvne..but perile thay had past. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 15 Give no ods to your foes, but doe purvay Your selfe of sword before that bloody day. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 940 His House with all convenience was purvey'd. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* viii, Thence he went back to London, was purveyed with a spy [etc.].

† **b.** Const. *for* (a purpose, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Eng. Wks.* 386 Þat þe clergy was sufficyently purveyed for lyfelode. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. iii. 38 Merlin..said Syr ye must purney yow for the nourisshyng of your child. *Ibid.* xxviii. 75 Thenne was he [Ryons] woode oute of mesure, and purveyed hym for a grete hoost.

† **7.** To furnish (a person, etc.) with what is necessary, to equip; = PROVIDE *v.* 7. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvii. (*Vincentius*) 77 Bot god þane purvoit þo þat he ferlyt quheyne þat cumyne mycht be. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Graal* xliv. 447 We scholen hem fynden most besy, And wers I-purveyed in Eche degre Thanne here Aftyr that they scholen be. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 205 b, The erle hoped, and nothyng lesse mistrusted, then to be assured and purueyed in that place.

† **8.** *refl.* (and *pass.*). To prepare or equip oneself; to take measures, get ready (*to do* something, *for* some event); = PROVIDE *v.* 7 b. *Obs.*

a 1330 *Syr Degarre* 481 A morewe the justes was i-set, The King him purueid wel the bet. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* III. 14 He bad his men tham purvay, Withowten lenger delay. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2264 He purveyd hym anon, To wend over the see fome. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 21 b, God sent hym [Pharaoh] a fayre warnynge to purvey hym before that sholde come after.

9. *intr.* (or *absol.* of sense 5 b). To furnish or procure material necessaries or the like; to act as purveyor (see PURVEYOR 2); *esp.* to make provision *for* a person, his needs, etc.; = PROVIDE *v.* 9. From 17th c. used chiefly or only of supplying victuals, and *fig.* from this.

c 1440 *Generydes* 5421, I will purvey for you another waye. 1480 CAXTON *Higden* VIII. ii. (Rolls) VIII. 525 By lycence of kyng Edward his fader he pourveyed for his ayde and helpe. 1514 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 56 To th' entent that every of them may provyde and purvey for hymselff w'in the said halff year. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1021, I [Adam] the praise Yeild thee, so well this day thou hast purvey'd. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 121 This for his last insatiably purveys. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 838 Dantzic reaped great advantages in purveying for the troops during the Seven Years' war. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 44 Frequented..by ten or twelve Connecticut smacks, which purvey for the New York market.

b. Const. *to. rare.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 55 Þe court of Rome..ordeyniþ..traytors of þis world, þat it peruey to þe temporal lif of sum man. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C vij b, A good ensample how God purueyeth to them that haue deuocion in hym. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* 4 Their turpitude purveys to their malice. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. iii, Lute and lay espoused In adoration that purveys to sense.

Purvey·able, *a. rare.* [f. PURVEY *v.* + -ABLE.] † **a.** Provident, foreseeing, prudent. *Obs.* **b.** Procurable, obtainable.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. met. ii. 53 (Camb. MS.) How þat nature..flitteth the gouernementz of thinges and by whyche lawes she purueyable [L. *provida*] kepith the grete world. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* II. xi. 286 b, And so, the physician abandoned, he tooke hym to meates purveiable.

Purveyal (pə́ɪvē·ăl). *rare*—[1]. [f. PURVEY *v.* + -AL.] The action of purveying or supplying; purveyance, supply.

1887 *Hour Glass* June 181 What may be called the purveyal of lecturers was a task surrounded with difficulties.

Purveyance (pə́ɪvē·ăns). Forms: 3-4 (5) por-, 3-8 pour-, 3- pur-; 3-6 -vea(u)nce, (4 -ans), 3-6 -via(u)nce, (-ans), 4-6 -vya(u)nce, (-a(u)ns); 4 -voyonce, 4-6 -veya(u)nce, 4-7 -veia(u)nce, 5-6 -voyance, 5- purveyance, (6 -veigh-, -veygha(u)nce). Also 5 perveaunce, -viance; *Sc.* perwyans, pourwiance, purweans, -wians. (Bef. *c* 1620 commonly with *u* for *v.*) [ME. a. OF. *por-, purvea(u)nce*:—L. *prōvidēntia*: see PROVIDENCE. Subsequently conformed to the vb. *purveeir, pourvoir*, PURVEY, as F. *purvei-, pourvoyance*; in Eng., with shift of stress from *purvea'nce, pu'rviance*, to *purvei'-, purvey'ance.*]

† **1.** Foresight; foreknowledge of and provision for the future; = PROVIDENCE 2. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9387 Fol hardi he is inou ac al wiþoute rede, Hastif wiþoute porveance. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xciii. 8 Fulis withouten puruyaunce of þe toþer warld. 1340 *Ayenb.* 83 Wyþ-oute wyt and wyþ-oute porueyonce. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. vi. 83 (Camb. MS.) For which it nis nat yclepyd preuydence, but it sholde rather ben clepyd puruyaunce [*non prævidentia sed providentia potius dicitur*] þat byhooldeth from a-fer alle thinges. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 17 Thou maist with thi purveaunce and forsight helpe thi sugetis. 1567 *Test. Hen. Stewart* 130 in *Scot. Sat. Poems* I. 43 Quhair Venus anis gettis in hir gouernance..Wisdome is exilit and prudent puruoyance. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 166 For youth.. while it rometh without puruеyaunce, makes marueilous a doe before it will die.

† **2.** The action of preparing, arranging, or ordaining; preparation, pre-arrangement; ordination, direction, government, management; = PROVIDENCE 1; PROVISION *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11556 (Cott.) Qua herd euer ani slik Purueance sa ful of suike. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 666, & alle winter þe king of Fraunce, Lette maken his purueianse. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 241 He made perviaunce for meytes and dynkes and oþer thynges. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 200, I pray..that ye will make such purveyaunce therfor that it may be to myn delyveraunce. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 577 In-to þe sete I wol a-pere ffor my gestes to make porvyawns. *a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 434 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) II. 299 He had witt of all hir purveance to. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 67/2 The citizens of Dublin..made the best purueiance they could to defend their citie. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* xii. (1664) 132 The sweet sleepe of the senses, The fountain of sage Advice and good Purveyance.

† **3.** In full, *purveyance of God, divine purveyance*: = PROVIDENCE 3. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 137 Eterne god that thurgh thy purueiaunce Ledest the world by certein gouernaunce. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* Prol. I. 23 The hyhe almyhti pourveance, In whos eterne remembrance Fro ferst was every thing present. 1497 BP. ALCOK *Mons Perfect.* D ij 2 Dispeyred on the purueaunce of almyghty god how they sholde be fedde. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1902 This yle of Ely by deuyne purueaunce With muddy waters is compased about. *a* 1555 PHILPOT *Exam. & W.* (Parker Soc.) 116 He was..born into this world by the divine purveyance.

† **4.** That which is ordained; an ordinance or statute, or a clause in one: cf. PROVISION *sb.* 8. In quot. 1632 = PURVIEW 1. *Obs.*

[1261 *Patent* 46 *Hen. III* m. 19 in *Rymer's Fœdera* (1816) I. 411 Diuers ordeinemens, purveaunces, e establisemens fez a Oxinford.] 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11097 So þat atte laste hii broȝte him þer to To makie a porueance amendement to do. Imad it was at Oxenford þut lond uor to seyte. *Ibid.* 11047 Þe quene was ek biȝonde se & þe kinges breþeren al so, & euere þoȝte hou hii miȝte þe purueance vndo. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11551 He made a purueance in hi, þat mani saccles suld it bij. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 439/1 Yhe yeerly moste renne in much gretter Dette, oo lesse than other purveance wer made. 1513 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 2 Every Piece so calendred against the Ordinances and Purveyances aforesaid. 1632 *Womens Rights* 391 The count had recited the whole purueyance of the act.

5. The providing or furnishing (of some necessary), *esp.* the purveying or provision of victuals.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 123 Me made grete purveaunce of vitailles for hym. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1737 Of vitayles þai made na purueance. 1540 MORYSINE *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* B vj b, They are greatte and longe purviaunce for a lyttell and short lyfe. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 75 b, He made greate purveighance of all thynges necessary for the coronacion of his Quene. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. 439 For purueyance of forage and fewell. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* IV. xxxi. 233 The way of collecting the rents, both in money and purveyances of victuals, &c. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iii. 119 All along the coast..there was busy baking of biscuits and purveyance of provender.

6. *spec.* The requisition and collection of provisions, etc., as a right or prerogative; *esp.* the right formerly appertaining to the crown of buying whatever was needed for the royal household at a price fixed by the PURVEYOR, and of exacting the use of horses and vehicles for the king's journeys.

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 32/2 Thabuse of the said purveaunce. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 40 He rewardid fifty thousande sak wolle for perveaunce. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* d v b, Therfore she counceylled unto the kynge..that he sholde make pourueaunce and store of it. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 47 (1876) 29 A vallet of mestier purveiour of ale, who shal make the purveiance of ale. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 189 He established the composition of the Pale, in lieu of purveyance and sess of soldiers. 1668 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* (1669) 113 The King by his Prerogative hath had at all times the Right of Purveyance or Pre-emption of all sorts of Victuals neer the Court. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. 288 By degrees the powers of purveyance have declined, in foreign countries as well as our own. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* III. ii. I. 477 Great Britain is..the only monarchy in Europe where the oppression of purveyance has been entirely abolished. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. (1877) 538 The prerogative of purveyance included, besides the right of preemption of victuals, the compulsory use of horses and carts and even the enforcement of personal labour.

† **7.** That which is purveyed; a supply, stock, provision (of victuals, arms, or other necessaries). Cf. PROVIDENCE 1 b. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11677 Vr water purueance es gan. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 176 A gardyn..In which that they hadde maad hir ordinance Of vitaille and of oother purueiance. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1004 Breid, ayll and wyn, with othir purweans. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. vi. 5 In a nother ship they had put all theyr purueyaunce. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 6 How Yarmouth .. should ..supply her inhabitants with plentifull purueyance of sustenance.

† **b.** An armed force fitted out; armament; array. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 125 The 3ere next on hand 3ede þe Kyng of France To þe holy land, with his purueiance. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 5734 He scholde without distaunce Come with alle his puruyaunce, That were lefft with-Inne the walles.

Hence **Purvey·ancer** *nonce-wd.*, purveyor.

1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* II. xiv, Did the Duke make any of these provisos..when he gave you the office of army purveyancer?

† **Purvey·ant,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PURVEY *v.* + -ANT.] Foreseeing, provident.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 138 A kynge..sholde be Purveyaunt and Pensyfe of thynges that may come aftyrwarde. *Ibid.* 234 Who-so hath the voice meene betwen grete and smale, he is wise, Purveyaunt, veritable.

Purveyed (-vē[1]·d), *ppl. a.* [f. PURVEY *v.* + -ED[1].] **1.** *ppl. adj.* † **a.** Pre-arranged, foreordained. † **b.** Equipped, prepared. **c.** Furnished, provided.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 141 Practique..techeth hou and in what wise Thurgh hih pourveied ordinance A king schal sette in governance His Realme. 1435 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 491/1 Wherfore, like it to your purveyed discretions, to pray [etc.]. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II. ix. 86 But syr are ye purueyed, said Merlyn, for to morne the hooste of Nero..wille sette on yow. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxxii. 146 We be nat as nowe purueyed to gyue you a full answere.

† **2.** *pa. pple. Purveyed that*, provided that: see PROVIDED II. *Obs.*

1398 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1709) VIII. 61/1 Purvait that Heritages on bathe the Syds stand in the fourme and vertue as is compris'd within the Trewes. 1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 135/1 Purveied also, that noo man havyng any Graunte of..the King..of any Castels..bee stopped or prejudiced.

Purveyer, Purveyeress: see PURVEYOR.

Purvey·ing, *vbl. sb.* [f. PURVEY *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PURVEY.

† **1.** Foreseeing, foresight; providence, prudence. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 958 (986) If ther myght ben a variaunce To wrythen out fro goddes purueynge. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* x. 23 Wisdam forsothe is to a man purucing [1388 Wisdom is prudence to a man].

† **2.** Preparation, arrangement, management; = PURVEYANCE 2. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 8170 Than he lete make purveing ..Into Ynde to take werre on hond. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* 27 That which others have tak'n so strictly, and so unalterably into their own purveying.

3. The providing or procuring of supplies; foraging; = PURVEYANCE 5, 6.

1552 HULOET, Purueyghinge of corne or grayne, *frumentatio.* 1623 COCKERAM, *Lignation*, a hewing or purueying of wood. 1804 GILLESPIE in Duncan *Nelson* (1806) 220 The attention paid..to the victualling and purveying for the fleet. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) I. xxviii. 235 His own household had neither wages, clothes, nor food, except what they obtained by purveying, in their case only a licence to rob.

Purvey·ing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That purveys; that manages the provisioning.

1789 B. RUSH *Med. Enq.* 70 The union of the purveying and directing departments of hospitals in the same persons.

Purveyor (pə́ɪvē·ɔɹ). Forms: see below. [a. AF. *purveür, -our*, = OF. *por-, pur-, pour-, proveor, -veour, -v(e)eur, -voieor* (13th c. in Godef.), in mod.F. *pourvoyeur*, agent-n. from OF. *porveeir*, mod.F. *pourvoir*: see PURVEY *v.* and -OR. The forms in *pro-* were assimilated to L. *prōvidēre.* Orig. stressed *purveou'r*, whence *pu'rveour, pu'rvior*; later conformed to *purvey* as *purvey'or.*]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a.[1] 4 purveür, -vaour, 4–5 pur-, pourveou'r.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4607 (Cott.) Do gett þe a god purueur [*F.* puruaour, *G.* purueour]. *Ibid.* [see B. 1.] 1390 Pourveour [see B. 3]. 1448 Purueour [see B. 1].

a.[2] 4 porveyou'r, purveyowr, -va(y)our, 4–7 -veyour, -e, 5–7 -veiour, -e, -veior, (7 pourveyour, -veyor), 6- purvey'or.

1340 *Ayenb.* 100 He ys uader, he is diȝtere and gouernour and porueyour to his mayne. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 4337 (Fairf.) Joseph þat noble puruayour. *a* 1430 *Ibid.* 11003 (Laud) Right was that the purveyoure Shuld come by-fore the

Sauyoure. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 287 Pompeius heeyng declared in woordes & in title the purveiour of corne. 1572 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 164 As the purveior compounded. 1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm. on Matt. xxi.* 12 § 13 God is no purueyor for theeues and robbers. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius* II. 64 The Pourveyor of the expence of the army. 1658 Phillips, *Pourveyour*,..an Officer of the King, or other great personage.

α.[3] 4–5 **purvyour**, 5 **-viowre**, 5–6 **-viour**, 6 **vior**, *Sc.* **-vyar.**

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* IV. 13 To paie þe pore peple þat his purueyours toke, withoute preiere at a parlement. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 417/2 Purviowre, *provisor, procurator.* *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 161 Like a spedy purvior, whiche slacketh not tyme. 1569 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 132 Gevyn..to the Quen of Scottes purvyar ij s.

β. 4 **purvayer**, 5–7 **-veier**, **-veyer**, 7 **pur-, pourvoyer.**

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 13208 (Fairf.) For-þi is he calde cristis purnayer. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 168 Purueier [see B. 2]. 1579–80 North *Plutarch, Marius* (1895) III. 217 Purveyer for all necessarie provision. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 81 They haue certaine Caters and purueiers among them. 1666 J. Davies *Hist. Caribby Isles* 186 The Carribbians were as it were the Pourvoyers of the French. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* iv. 27 His Purvoyer could find no room for him in the Castle.

γ. 4–5 **provyour**, **-wyour**, **-weour**, **-wour**, **-uour**, **-wor**, **-wer.**

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 255 My prowor & my plowman Piers shal ben on erthe [*v.rr.* proweour, pourveour, prowyour; 1393 C. XXII. 260 prowour, prouuur]. 1387 Provyour [see B. 1]. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* IV. viii. 468 Crist..oure beest prower ordeyned al that was best for us to haue.

B. Signification.

†**1.** One who makes preparation or prearrangement; a manager, director, steward. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4337 (Cott.) Joseph, þat was god purueur [*v. rr.* -uayour, -ueour] A dai he went in to þe bour. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 147 As it were to þe comoun provyour of alle [L. *communi cunctorum provisori*]. 1448 Hen. VI in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 378 For .ij. purueours either of theym at .vj.d. by day.

2. One who procures or supplies anything necessary, or something specified, *to* or *for* others.

In *commercial use*: One who makes it his business to provide or supply victuals, etc., esp. one who provides luncheons, dinners, etc., on a large scale or for a large number; also in such denominations as 'Purveyor to their Majesties', or 'to the Royal Household', 'Universal Purveyor', etc.

1340 [see A. *α* 2]. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 468 The wijsist purueier and tendirist louer. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 461 This man served the parson as Purveyour of his poultrie. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* v. vi. 14 (1718) 269, I love the sea; she is my fellow-creature, My careful purveyor: she provides me store. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 312 The Spaniard..was their guide himself, and their purveyor also. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 127 b, Mr. Allingham has not proved himself an indolent purveyor for the dramatic corps. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 240 A shoemaker, or perhaps some other purveyor to our bodily wants. 1891 *Daily News* 15 July 3/3 Mr. Morton moved to reduce the vote by 50*l.* allowance to the purveyor of luncheons.

b. An official charged with the supply of requisites or of some necessary to a garrison, army, city, or the like; † in quots. 1787–91 an officer who provided timber for the navy (*obs.*).

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 68, I fynde by hys bokes of hys purveours how yn every castelle, forteresse, and cyte or towne he wolde hafe grete providence of vitaille. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 175 To heare of the Treasurer and purveiour generall of the armie in Armenia. 1787 G. White *Selborne* i, The oaks of Temple and Blackmoor stand high in the estimation of purveyors, and have furnished much naval timber. 1791 Gilpin *Forest Scenery* II. 22 Besides these ancient officers of the forest, there is one of later institution. ..He is called the *purveyor*, and is appointed by the commissioner of the dock at Portsmouth. His business is to assign timber for the use of the navy. 1809 Wellington *Let.* 13 Dec. in Gurwood *Desp.* V. 365 The usual allowances, which the Purveyor General of the British Army will pay. 1868 E. Edwards *Ralegh* I. xii. 232 Both Essex and Ralegh acted as purveyors of the fleet. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* July 122 The Purveyor-in-Chief was to furnish everything required for the hospital service.

3. A domestic officer who made purveyance of necessaries, lodging, transport, and the like for the sovereign (*king's* or *queen's purveyor*), or for some other great personage. Also *transf.* one who exacts supplies or contributions. Now *Hist.*

[1360 *Act* 36 *Edw. III*, c. 2 Que le heignous noun de purveour soit chaunge & nome achatour.] 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 194 He is overal A pourveour and an aspie. 1399 [see A. *α*, [2]]. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 581/17 *Exactor*, a Puruyour. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 189 As a purveyour goth be-forn to takyn an jn for his mayster. *a* 1592 Greene *Jas. IV.* III. ii, I must needes haue your maisters horses...I am the Kings Purueyer, and I tell thee I will haue them. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Purveyor*, an Officer of the King or other great Personage, that provides Corn and other Victual for the house of him whose Officer he is. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* XXV, The Queen's purveyors had been abroad, sweeping the farms and villages of those articles usually exacted during a royal Progress. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 415 The hated name of purveyor was [1360] to be exchanged for that of buyer.

Hence **Purvey·oress**, a female purveyor.

1611 Cotgr., *Pourvoyeuse*, a Prouideresse, or Purueyeresse.

Purview (pə̆·rvĭu). Forms: 5 **purveu**, **-vewe**, 5–7 **-vieu**, 6 **-vew**, 7– **purview.** [a. AF. *por-, purveu, purview* provided = OF. *porveu* (=Olt. *provedutо*), in mod.F. *pourvu*, pa. pple. of *porveeir*: see Purvey). The word was used in the AF. statutes.

(*a*) in the phrase *purveu est* 'it is provided', to introduce that which is provided or enacted by the statute, and (*b*) in the phrase *purveu que* 'provided that', to introduce a special proviso, condition, or saving clause; hence as sb., the clause so introduced, the provision or proviso.

(*a*) 1275 *Act* 3 *Edw. I*, c. 1 Purveu est que nul y vengne manger, herbiger, ne gisir en meson de religion, al cust de la meson. *Ibid.*, Et est porveu que les poinz avaundiz lient ausi bien nos Conseillers, come autre gent.

(*b*) 1377 *Act* 1 *Rich. II*, c. 15 Purveue toutfoitz que les dites gentz de seint eglise ne se tiegnent deinz les eglises ou sanctuaries par fraude ou collusion. 1423 *Act* 2 *Hen. VI*, c. 11 Purveux toutfoitz que laverrement soit receu par nostre Sr le Roy que le Capitain est en plein vie.]

1. The body of a statute, following next after the preamble, and beginning with the words 'Be it enacted'; the enacting clauses; that which is provided or enacted by a statute; hence, the provision, scope, or intention of an act or bill.

1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 468/1 Noo purvewe, provision, ne other thyng in this present Parlement made,..in any wise be hurtyng..vnto the Abbes and Convent aforeseid. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII* c. 17 § 11 Provyded also that yf any person or persones hereafter..doo contrary to the purvew and remedy of this Acte. *a* 1677 Hale *Com. Law* III. (1716) 51 Many Times the Purview of an Act is larger than the Preamble or the Petition: and so 'tis here: For the Body of the Act prohibits all Appeals. 1706 Phillips (ed. 6) s. v., Thus a Statute is said to stand upon a Preamble and upon a Purview. 1850 Gladstone *Glean.* V. xlv. 200 We will assume then that the Statute intended..to include in its purview all the circumstances of the consecration of Parker.

†**b.** A provisional clause; a proviso. *Obs.*

1442 *Petit. for Ld. Scrop* in *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 41, 42 Ensuyngly uppon which endosement was added a clause of Purveu, in this fourme that foloweth. Purveu toutz foitz, qe si trove soit a present [etc.]. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 309/1 Soo alwey that Richard erle of Salisbury..be not in eny wise by force or colour of this purvieu or exception hurt. 1755 Johnson, *Purview*, proviso, providing clause. [With quot. from Hale, *a* 1677 above.]

2. By extension, The scope or limits of any document, statement, scheme, subject, book, or the like; the purpose or intent; also, the range, sphere, or field of a person's labour or occupation.

1788 Madison *Federalist* (Webster 1828), In determining the extent of information required in the exercise of a particular authority, recourse must be had to the objects within the purview of that authority. 1811 Knox *Corr. w. Jebb* (1834) II. 30 Christianity..takes mankind as it is, and, in its purview, leaves out nothing. 1881 J. G. Fitch *Lect. Teach.* (ed. 3) 38 If we seek to classify the objects of instruction, so far as they lie within the purview of a school-teacher. 1884 J. Sharman *Hist. Swearing* i. 12 Questions that have influenced the mind of the writer in considering the purview of his book.

3. Influenced by View: Range of vision, physical or mental; outlook; range of experience or thought; contemplation, consideration.

1837 Richardson *Dict., Purview*, the view forward: the forecast, the contemplation. 1859 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. viii. 247 There is a delusion, too, in this width of purview. You see the extent of horizon, but do not make out the roads. 1875 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Inspiration* ix. 222 A glimpse, a point of view that by its brightness excludes the purview, is granted, but no panorama. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 31 Jan., How was it that none of these facts seem to have come within the purview of her Majesty's Office of Works? 1904 S. J. Weyman *Abbess of Vlaye* xxii, In a twinkling she was hidden by the turn [of the road] from the purview of the castle.

†**Purvision**, obs. variant of Provision, influenced by Purvey.

1583 Foxe *A. & M.* 2080 Letters..from the Pallatine of Vilna and the Kyng of Poole offering them large curtesie. This puruison [*later edd.* puruision] vnlooked for, greatly reuiued theyr heauye spirites.

‖ **Purwanah, parwānah** (pɐrwā·nă). *East Ind.* Also 7 **pher-**, 8–9 **per-**; 7–8 **-wanna**, 8–9 **-wannah**, 9 **-wanah**, **-wunah.** [a. Urdū and Pers. پروانه *parwānah*, a royal patent or diploma, warrant, commission.] A letter of authority; an order, licence, pass.

1682 Sir W. Hedges *Diary* 10 Oct. (1887) I. 34 If we did not procure a Pherwanna from the Duan of Decca to excuse us from it. 1693 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras in Old T.* (1861) I. 281 (Y.), Egmore and Pursewaukum were lately granted us by the Nabob's purwannas. 1764 *Ann. Reg.* 191 The late perwannahs..granting..exemption of all duties..shall be reversed. 1800 *Misc. Tracts in Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 250/2 My servant returned .. with the Rajah's acknowledgment of my letter, and a purwannah or pass through his dominions, written in the ancient Hindu character. 1849 E. B. Eastwick *Dry Leaves* 218 *note*, One of these officers..signed a parwánah for a merchant to transport goods through Sindh to Cáhul free of toll.

Purwinkle, -wynkle, obs. ff. Periwinkle[2].

Pury, *a. Obs.*: see Putry, rotten, putrid.

Pus (pʊs). *Path.* Also 8 **puss.** [a. L. *pūs*, stem *pūr-*, viscous matter of a sore: cf. Purulent.] A yellowish-white, opaque, somewhat viscid matter, produced by suppuration; it consists of a colourless fluid in which white corpuscles are suspended.

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 Fij b, Hyppocrates.. teacheth vs that pus or suppuracyon is made w[t] some putrefaction. 1651 N. Biggs *New Disp.* 243 The Pus is materially produced of bloud. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Ulcer*, A puss or corruption which retards the consolidating of the parts. 1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 123 The termination by suppuration is that process in animal bodies, by which the matter of sores or pus is formed. 1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 240 Pus is opaque, less viscid than mucus,..and in water sinks to the bottom.

fig. 1831 A. Fonblanque *Eng. under Seven Admin.* (1837) II. 105 A William infuses spirit of Reform, as a George.. would have infused pus of Boroughmongery.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pus-cell, -corpuscle, -production, -serum*; *pus-containing, -forming, -like, -producing* adjs.

1845 Budd *Dis. Liver* ii. 58 It would seem, that cancer-cells, like pus-globules, usually, if not always, become arrested in the liver, and do not pass through to become the germs of cancerous tumors in other organs. *Ibid.* 89. 1873 Rolfe *Phys. Chem.* 169 The pus-corpuscles are spherical irregular bodies about $\frac{1}{2500}$ to $\frac{1}{3500}$ of an inch in diameter. 1873 T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 247 The extent of pus-formation will depend upon the severity of the inflammatory process. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 177 Discharge less in quantity and more pus-like. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 432 Disintegrated pus-cells. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 279 The pus cavity extended within two centimetres of the apex of the frontal gyrus.

Pusane, pusen, pusca, variants of Pisane, Posca (vinegar-water). **Puscle, puseull, pusel, -ell e**, obs. ff. Pustule, Pucelle.

†**Pusesoun**, erron. obs. form of Poison *sb.*

a 1330 *Roland & V.* 297 And of þe smoc of þat toun, Mani takeþ þer of pusesoun, And dyeþ in michel wo.

Puseyism (pi·zĭizm). [f. the name of Dr. E. B. Pusey, 1800–82, professor of Hebrew and Canon of Christ Church at Oxford + -ism.] A name given by opponents to the theological and ecclesiastical principles and doctrines of Dr. Pusey and those with whom he was associated in the 'Oxford Movement' for the revival of Catholic doctrine and observance in the Church of England which began about 1833; more formally and courteously called Tractarianism. Now little used.

Dr. Pusey's initials were appended to No. 18 (21 Dec. 1833, on Fasting) of the *Tracts for the Times*, and, of the ninety, seven were written by him. His academic and ecclesiastical position gave great weight to his support of the movement, and specially associated his name with it.

1838 Sterling in *Ess. & T.* I. (1848) cvii, Calvert..an Oriel man, a contemporary and friend of Froude's, but quite opposed to Puseyism. 1840 Mrs. Car. Wilson *Listener in Oxford* vi. 171 The acquiescence..in even the external peculiarities of Puseyism. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II. xv. (1891) 101 O Heavens, what shall we say of Puseyism, in comparison to Twelfth-Century Catholicism? 1871 R. H. Hutton *Ess.* I. 424 Puseyism is very far from being at one in principle with Romanism. It is only a conservative movement towards ancient doctrine—while Romanism has a principle, a life, an idea of its own. 1893 Liddon, etc. *Life Pusey* II. 139 It was apparently during the year 1840 that the use of the word 'Puseyism' became widely popular.

So **Pu·seyist** = Puseyite; also **Puseyi·stic, Puseyi·stical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the Puseyites or Puseyism. (All hostile terms.)

1849 *Eclectic Rev.* Jan. XXV. 27 Alloyed with..general Puseyistical religious leaven. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Lett.* 13 Nov., Robert says it is as well to have the eyeteeth and the Puseyistical crisis over together. 1864 Webster, *Puseyistic.* 1870 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxi. 6 More than Romanists and Puseyists deserve.

Puseyite (pi·zĭəit). [f. as prec. + -ite.] A follower of Pusey; a supporter or promoter of the Oxford or Tractarian Movement: see prec.

1838 Whately in *Life* (1875) 163 Oxford..has at present two-thirds of the steady reading men, Rabbinists, i.e. Puseyites. 1839 Ld. Blachford *Let.* 21 Jan., I heard the words 'Newmanite' and 'Puseyite' (a new and sonorous compound) from two passers-by. 1850 Disraeli *Let.* 16 Nov. in *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 250 Riding the high Protestant horse, and making the poor devils of Puseyites the scapegoats.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

a 1847 J. B. White in Newman *Apol.* ii. (1904) 30/1 The most active and influential member of that association called the Puseyite party. 1851 Dickens *Housch. Wds.* Xmas No. 5 A spruce young Puseyite Curate.

Hence **Puseyi·tical** *a.* = Puseyistical.

1844 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 139, I have exercised the children's minds greatly on the doctrine of Puseyitical reticence. 1845 *Bachelor Albany* (1848) 5 A man of much learning, eccentric habits, and Puseyitical opinions.

Push (puʃ), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **pussh(e**, 6–7 **pushe**, 8 *Sc.* **pouse.** [f. Push *v.*: cf. F. *pousse* (15th c.).]

1. An act of pushing; a continued application of force or pressure to move a body away from the agent; a shove, thrust. In early quotations, A blow, stroke, knock (*obs.*).

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 59 Pyrrhus with fast wroght twibbil in handling Downe beats with pealing thee doors...A broad gap yawning with theese great pusshes is opned. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* II. x. (1614) 156 Here might you see the strong walls shaking and falling, with the pushes of the yron ramme. 1692 Dryden *Cleomenes* I. i, When his spacious hand Had rounded this huge ball of Earth and Seas To give it the first push, and see it roll Along the vast abyss. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 57 ₱ 3 She gives him a Push with her Hand in jest, and calls him an impudent Dog. *a* 1796 Burns *Answ. Ep. fr. Tailor* ii, I gi'e their wames a random pouse. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 66 Just at the edge of the well, he gave him a push and threw him into it. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Sept. 5/1 [It] is on the edge of a precipice, and..it needs but a push to send it toppling into the gulf below.

b. *spec.* in *Billiards.* A stroke in which the ball is pushed instead of being struck with the cue, or

in which the cue, the cue ball, and the object ball are all in contact at the time the stroke is made; also, in *Cricket* and *Golf*, a stroke in which the ball is pushed instead of being hit; a push-stroke.

1873 'Cavendish' & Bennett *Billiards* 309 Push strokes may be divided into the half-push and the push. 1893 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 5/5 He would..prohibit what is called the 'push', and he would enact a rule by which the red ball on being put down from the billiard spot during a break should be placed on the pyramid spot.

c. *fig.* An exertion of influence to promote a person's advancement by one who is 'at his back'.

1655 Ld. Norwich *Let.* 1 June in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 318, I shall say much more to you..concerning this pushe (give me leave soe to call it). For whoe is there y^t^ now pusheth not for his interest? 1793 Capt. Bentinck in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 48 Your Lordship will judge whether in this you can give me a push. 1889 *Century* XXXVIII. 156 It is money or 'push' which secured the place that should have been awarded to merit.

2. A thrust of a weapon, or of the horn of a beast. Also *fig.*

1577 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 1835/2 At the Tourney .xij. strokes, wyth the sword, three pushes with the punchion staffe. 1589 *Late Voy. Sp. & Port.* 27 Being charged by ours..they stood..euen to the push of the pike, in which charge and at the push, Captaine Robert Piew was slaine. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iii. 35 So great was the puissance of his push, That from his sadle quite he did him beare. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* ii. Wks. 1851 III. 209 Repaire the Achelaian horne of your Dilemma how you can, against the next push. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4966/2 He Attack'd the Enemy with push of Bayonet. 1849 James *Woodman* iv, It was nothing but push and thrust. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 170 He..will not suffer them to go on a hunting party, where there would be risk of a push from a stag's horn. 1907 *Athenæum* 13 July 47/2 'All the fine pushes were caught in the wood,' or hide, of the shields.

†3. An attack, a vigorous onset. Also *fig. Obs.*

1563 Golding *Cæsar* III. xix. (1565) 77 They were not able to abyde one pushe [*unum impetum*] of us, but by and by tourned their backs. 1672 Wycherley *Love in Wood* II. i, I will not stay the push. They come! 1677 Earl Orrery *Art of War* 27 If the Push be vigorous, and the Resistance considerable. 1691 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 264 The Irish army consisted of near 30,000 men, and 'twas beleiv'd would try one push. 1781 Cowper *Expost.* 706 The push And feeble onset of a pigmy rush. 1800 *Hist. Ind.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 24/2 The Major determined..to make one push at them, that their escape, at least, might be prevented.

4. An effort, a vigorous attempt; a turn, bout, 'go'; chiefly in phrases *at one push, at the first push, to make a push* (*at, for, to do* something), *upon the push*. Now *rare*.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 40 Many men that are able to pay their debts doo not..pay them presently at one push. 1641 Milton *Reform.* I. Wks. 1851 III. 10 Exact Reformation is not perfited at the first push. 1721 Perry *Daggenh. Breach* 80 A great Number of Hands..wanting to make a Push as it was call'd, to turn the Tides out of the Levels. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 168 All their Art cannot make a thick-winded Horse run as long Pushes as one with..a better Wind. 1746 Chesterf. *Let.* 8 Feb., He [Demosthenes]..at last made his strong push at the passions of his hearers. 1815 Jane Austen *Emma* ix, The consciousness of having made a push,—of having thrown a die. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 21 The Rump made a grand push to make over the City of Westminster to the Whigs.

b. A determined advance; a pushing forward; in phr. *to make a push*. Const. *at* or *for*.

1803 Nelson in Nicolas *Dispatches* (1845) V. 192, I wish I could know to a certainty where they are bound. I think.. they will make a push at Messina. 1828 Sir W. Napier *Penins. War* VI. iii. (Rtldg.) I. 282 Making a 'push' of 400 miles. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 557 Argyle resolved to make a bold push for Glasgow. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* iii. 64 We made a push for the lake.

c. *slang.* (See quot.)

1873 *Slang Dict., Push*, a robbery or swindle. 'I'm in this push', the notice given by one magsman to another that he means to 'stand in'.

5. Pressure; *esp.* in *Building*, the thrust of an arch or the like.

1715 Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* 29 The Air that was in the Room..had been driven away up the Chimney, by the Push of the External Air. 1772 Hutton *Bridges* 99 *Push*, of an arch, the same as drift, shoot, &c. 1807 — *Course Math.* II. 269 The area of the triangular bank of earth is increased in the same proportion as its horizontal push is decreased. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. 167/1 The 'push' is thrown upon the cast-iron abutting piece. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 633 There is no forward push of the rib.

6. *fig.* The pressure of affairs or circumstances; the condition of being 'pushed'; a case or time of stress or urgency; a critical juncture, an extremity, a 'pinch'; esp. in phrases *at* (†*for*) *a push*, in an emergency; *to come, put, bring to the push*, i. e. to an extremity, hence to actual trial; cf. Point *sb.*[1] 22 b. Sometimes fig. from 3.

1570–83 Foxe *A. & M.* 729/1 He..closely kept himselfe betweene both, till the pushe came that his helpe might serue at a pinch. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 202 To what a miserable push have they driven the World. 1644 in *11th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. VII. 102 The extreame push of affaires that the associated Countyes are now put to. 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 470 If thou..wilt prolong All to the push of Fate. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 22 Chillingworth ..was a subtile and quick Disputant, and would several times put the Kings Professor to a push. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, At a Push*, at a pinch or strait. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 187 Till it came to the solemn push. 1842 J. Aiton *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 146 When a push comes, he procures additional hands to get the hay up, or the oats in, or the potatoes planted. 1883 S. C. Hall *Retrospect* I. 325 It was a hard push to make a newspaper pay.

7. Determined effort to get on; persevering energy; enterprise, esp. that which is inconsiderate of the rights of others.

1855 Bagehot *Lit. Stud.* (1879) I. 31 Like what is called 'push' in a practical man, Sydney Smith's style goes straight to its object. 1881 in Nodal & Milner *Lancs. Gloss.* (1882), *Push*, energy, determination. He'll never make nowt on it—he's no push in him. 1893 Peel *Spen Valley* 56 The stolid indifference and want of push and enterprise which has characterised agriculturists.

II. Concrete senses.

8. A 'press' of people; a crowd, throng. Now *rare* exc. as in 9.

1718 C. Higgin *True Disc.* 13 He is a..thieves' watchman, that lies scouting..when and where there is a push, alias an accidental crowd of people. 1754 J. Poulter *Discov.* 30 In order to be out of the push or throng. 1830 Moncrieff *Hrt. London* II. 1 He's as quiet as a dummy-hunter [pickpocket] in a push by Houndsditch. 1866 G. Meredith *Vittoria* xxix, A great push of men emerged from one of the close courts.

b. A moving school or shoal of fish. *dial.*

1876 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Skooal*, or *Push*, a shoal of fish pursuing their course.

9. *slang.* A 'crowd' or band of thieves; a gang of convicts at penal labour (Farmer); *esp.* in *Australia*, A gang of larrikins; hence, Any company or party; a 'crowd', 'set', 'lot'.

1884 Davitt *Prison Diary* (1885) I. x. 95 The stocking-knitting party [in prison]..became known..as the 'upper ten push'. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 26 July 4/3 'Doolan's push' were a party of larrikins working, or supposed to be working, in a potato paddock near by. 1893 *Sydney Morn. Her.* 26 June 8/7 Day by day the new 'push' has become more daring. From chaffing drunken men and insulting defenceless women, the company has taken to assault, to daylight robbery. 1898 E. E. Morris *Austral Eng.* s. v., Its use began with the larrikins, and spread, until now it often means clique, set, party, and even jocularly so far as 'the Government House Push'. 1901 J. Flynt *World of Graft* 16, I like him, an' the push likes him, 'cause he gives us rope. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* July 40/1, I was recruiting for my 'push' down in Durban. I used to go and get the fellows off the ships as they came in.

10. A flush of water. *dial.*

1886 Cole *S. W. Lincs. Gloss., Push* (pronounced short, as Rush), a pool or puddle. The watter all stood in pushes. We'd such a push of watter agen our door, we had to let it off. 1894 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 3/5 The heavy push of water, which had long been looked forward to by anglers. 1895 *Ibid.* 7 Oct. 9/3 The heavy downpour in the early hours of yesterday morning ought to cause a 'push' of land water.

11. A contrivance or part which is pushed or simply pressed in order to operate a mechanism; a push-button.

1889 *Sci. Amer.* 18 May 313/1 The spring push, which was secured higher up on the door,..could be tampered with by patients so inclined. *c* 1890 F. E. Powell *Electric Bells* 43 A push might be described as an automatic switch, as it is self-stopping when the pressure is removed. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 27 June 2/6 Push-tap valves..do not require a key, the driver simply having to press the push and the water runs off.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: see Push-.

Push (puʃ), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 poushe, powsh(e, pushe, 6–7 pussh(e. [Origin obscure.

Possibly a use of Push *sb.*[1], with the sense 'something that pushes or is pushed out or up': But it occurs 30 years earlier than any of the known senses of that word, as well as with spellings not found there, though occurring in the verb; and it is difficult to separate it entirely from MDu. and MLG. *pûst*, mod.Du. *puist*, pimple, blister, E.Fris. *pûske* (dim. of **pûs*) pustule, pock, blister, and many related words, from an app. onomatopoeic stem *pûs-* or *pûst-* to inflate, swell up; coinciding also in form with the stem of L. *pust-ula, pus-ula*, blister, pimple, pustule. If the word entered Eng. from any source at an early date as *puss*, or *pousse*, it might share the phonetic history of F. *pousser*, and become *push*, like Push *v.*]

A pustule, pimple, boil.

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* III. vii. (1541) 59 b, Sometyme blacke poushes or boyles, with inflamation and moch peyne. 1542 Uoall *Erasm. Apoph.* 71 Ἐξανθήματα, that is, litle pymples or pushes. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* xxxv. 18 b, Asaphati is the greke worde. In Englyshe they be named whelkes or pushes the which be read. 1552 Huloet, Byle, botch, or powsh. *Ibid.*, Powshe, *Atheroma, Epinyctides..Tuberculа*..a little powshe. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* (1641) 98/2 The pining Phthisik fils them all with pushes Whence a slowe spowt of cor'sie matter gushes. 1665 G. Harvey *Advice agst. Plague* 4 Risings like blisters, or small tumors and pushes, some red, others yellow. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 422 Very useful for Pushes, Pimples, and Blemishes in the Face. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 41 In vernacular language, this species [a common phlegmou] is denominated a *push*. 1843 Sir T. Watson *Princ. & Pract. Physic* II. 796 A very common ..pustular disease of the skin, usually called boil, in some parts of England a *push*, and by the learned *furunculus*.

Push (puʃ), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4 ?pusse, *pa. t.* puste; 4–5 posshe(n; 5–6 pusshe, 6 puszshe, pushe, powshe, 7– push. *β.* 6–9 *Sc.* pouss, 7–9 *Sc.* pouse, 9 *dial.* poose (pus), powse (pous). See also Poss *v.* [a. F. *pousser*, with palatalization of *s* (cf. *brush, cuish, quash*, with F. *brosse, cuisse, casser*); in OF. *polser, poulser* (:—L. *pulsāre*, freq. of *pellĕre* to drive, push, beat), which gradually supplanted *bouter*, in OF. to strike, thrust, push (see Butt *v.*[1], and cf. sense 3 below), as in Eng. *push* has supplanted Put *v.*[1] in its early senses 'thrust, butt'.]

I. Of physical action.

1. *trans.* To exert force upon or against (a body) so as to move it away; to move by such exertion of force; to shove, thrust, drive (the opposite of *to draw* or *pull*). In early use comprehending the force of impact as well as of pressure, but now spec. applied to the communication of force by pressure in contact.

a 1300 *K. Horn* (Harl. MS.) 1079 Horn þe wyket puste, þat hit open fluste. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4625, I..that was posshed in every side, That I uist where I might abyde. [Cf. *ibid.* 4479 s. v. Poss *v.* 1.] *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlvi. 38 Þei lussheed hym, þei lassheed hym, þei pusshed hym, þei passhed hym. 1562 Rowbothum *Playe of Cheastes* E v, If he pushe his Paune one steppe more. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* v. v. 25 It is more worthy, to leape in our selues, Then tarry till they push vs. 1611 — *Wint. T.* II. iii. 125 *Paul.* I pray you doe not push me, Ile be gone. 1755 Johnson s.v. *Push-pin*, A child's game in which pins are pushed alternately. 1833 *Manuf. Metal* (Cab. Cycl.) II. 269 Any one of them..being pushed the least degree too much or too little. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xvii, The hindermost pushing the front ones faster than they would have gone of themselves. 1859 Tennyson *Geraint & Enid* 1122 The door, Push'd from without, drave backward to the wall. 1893 *Labour Commission*, Glossary 65/2 The tram containing the coal is sometimes pushed by the boy, and sometimes pulled by a pony. *Mod.* The nurse was pushing the perambulator and met the gardener pushing a wheel-barrow. The gradient being steep, an additional locomotive is here put on behind to push the train.

b. with an adverb or advb. phrase, expressing the direction, or way, in which the thing is moved, e. g. *to push back, down, in, out, onward, open*, etc.

c 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 262 If any..schofte, pusche, or sperne any suster from her withe armes or scholders. 1530 Palsgr. 671/1 He pusshed me awaye as harde as he coulde .. *il me rebouta*, or *me repulsa darriere luy tant quil peut*. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 73 Will you not push her out? 1611 Bible *Ps.* xliv. 5 Through thee will wee push downe our enemies. 1663 Sir G. Mackenzie *Relig. Stoic* xiii. (1685) 126 The Rose being pous'd up by the salt nitre which makes it vegetative. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* i, He was turning to go out when the man suddenly pushed him back, and he heard the door locked upon him. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 131 As the liquid became heated its vapour pushed the mercury before it along the tube. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 812 The mercury is pushed through the system much quicker than under ordinary circumstances. 1898 Watts-Dunton *Aylwin* I. i, She turned the key and pushed open the door. *fig.* 1781 Cowper *Hope* 659 To parry and push by God's word With senseless noise. — *Expost.* 690 The word of prophesy, those truths divine..Are never long vouchsaf'd, if push'd aside With cold disgust or philosophic pride.

c. To drive or repulse by force of arms; to drive in the chase.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 27 The Mallabars pushing them [our skiffs] and throwing fire-balls at vs. 1709 *London Gaz.* 4585/2 They charged our Horse, and broke in upon us; we rallied, and pushed them. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 238 After we had thus pushed the enemy's cavalry. 1735 Somerville *Chase* III. 492 The tenacious Crew Hang on the Track,..And push him [the fox] many a League.

d. To move, throw forward, or advance (a force) against opposition or difficulty.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xi. 254 He intended to have pusht two hundred of his men on shore in his boats. *Ibid.* xiv. 286 To hinder us from pushing our men on shore. 1800 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1834) I. 21* Some campoos and pultans, which have been indiscreetly pushed across the Kistna. 1879 Dixon *Windsor* II. xv. 158 Henry pushed his scouts along the road towards Windsor.

e. *absol.* To thrust others out (of one's way); to jostle, shove.

1735 Somerville *Chase* II. 236 Alternate they preside, and justling push To guide the dubious Scent. 1817 J. Scott *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 13 Rather than pay three-pence to one of the men on the quays, they stumbled, and panted, and pushed, under a load which was heavier than it need to have been.

f. *To push round the ale*, etc., *to push the bottle*, to pass the liquor from one to another in convivial drinking.

1829 Lytton *Disowned* 7 Come, Mim, push round the ale. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & B.* II. iv. 55 Thomson could push the bottle like a regular *bon vivant*.

g. *trans.* or *absol.*, in *Billiards*. To make a push-stroke: see Push *sb.*[1] 1 b.

1873 'Cavendish' & Bennett *Billiards* 314 To push, the cue must be placed all but touching the player's ball.

h. *absol. Push off*: Of a person in a boat (and *transf.* of the boat), To push oneself away from the bank or the like; to shove off. *fig.* (*slang* or *colloq.*) To begin a game, etc. So to *push out* i.e. into the open water.

1726 Swift *Gulliver* IV. x, Then, getting into my Canoo, I pushed off from Shore. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* III. 227 As M'Kenzie's canoes were about to push off. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* IV. 119 The two Athenian galleys suddenly pushed out. 1865 J. Thomson *Sunday up River* v. ii, We push off from the bank. *Mod.* We're all ready to play; push off!

i. (See quot.)

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., To Push*, to move a vessel by poles.

j. *intr.* To sit abaft an oar and propel a boat with forward strokes: as, to push down a stream.

2. *intr.* To thrust with a pointed weapon, stick, or the like (const. *at*); to tilt, fence; to use a spear, short sword, poniard, etc. *Obs.* or *arch.*

[1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 96 Mi plouh-pote schal be my pyk and posshen atte Rootes, And helpe my coltre to kerue.] 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. i. 103 As manhood shal compound: push home. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxvii. xxviii. 650 Others ..pushed at them with punchion poles. 1698 Farquhar *Love & Bottle* II. ii, The Duke of Burgundy..pushes the finest of any man in France. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* III. 511 That none shall dare With shortned Sword to stab in closer War:.. Nor push with biting Point, but strike at length. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* IV. 383 Let the green In years ..Push with the lance. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* v. 522 But Arac rode him down: And Cyril seeing it, push'd against the Prince.

fig. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* an. 1674 (1823) II. 57 When duke Lauderdale was hotly pushed at, he then promised.. that he would avoid all former errors. 1738 Neal *Hist. Purit.* IV. 577 A bold and forward man, who pushed at every thing that might ruin the Church.

† **b.** *trans.* To stab with a weapon; to 'strike'. Also *fig.* (cf. Put *v.*[1] 3 b). *Obs.*

1694 *Martens' Voy. Spitzbergen* IV. in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 160 For the most part they do not much mind where they launce or push them [whales]. 1728 Vanbrugh & Cib. *Prov. Husb.* IV. i, *Man.* Right! there you push'd him home.

3. *intr.* To thrust or butt with the horns: chiefly biblical. Also *trans.* = Put *v.*[1] 1 b. Now *dial.*

1535 Coverdale *Exod.* xxi. 29 Yf the oxe haue bene vsed to push in tymes past. [So 1611; 1885 *R. V.* gore.] *Ibid.*, 2 *Chron.* xviii. 10 With these [horns] shalt thou pusshe at the Syrians [1611 push the Syrians], tyll thou brynge them to naughte. 1611 Bible *Exod.* xxi. 32 If the ox shall push [Coverdale gorre] a manservant or a maidservant. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 343 They fence, they push, and pushing, loudly roar. 1888 E. Laws *Little Eng.* App. 421 *Push*, to butt like a cow.

4. *trans.* To thrust (a weapon); to thrust (a limb, organ, root, etc.) into some position; to put (anything) out in a projecting manner. *To push a face*: see Face *sb.* 7 b.

1692 *Diary Siege Lymerick* Pref. A ij b, With so poor a Handful to push so bold a Sword, and carry so intire a Victory. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 115 Some kinds of weeds push their roots very far down... If there are any stones in the land, they push their roots among the stones. 1778 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 15 Oct., I never could get anything from her but by pushing a face. 1894 R. Bridges *Feast of Bacchus* I. 376 What has he to do to push his nose into our affairs?

5. *trans.* To thrust *out*, stick *out* (an organ or part). Of a plant: To send forth (a shoot, runner, root); also, to put *forth* (fruit).

1614 D. Dyke *Myst. Self-Deceiv.* xxvii. 320 Some like Snailes push out their hornes till they be touched. 1768 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 405 [To] manifest its vigour by continual efforts to push forth more fruit of good works. 1786 Abercrombie *Gard. Assist.* Feb. 32 In melon plants pushing runners: pinch off the end of the runners. 1849 *Florist* 252 To encourage the plants to push fresh roots.

b. *intr.* To stick out, project. Of a plant or stem: = Put *v.*[1] 9.

1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* iii, A..cape..pushing out a long way into the sea. 1855 Browning *Childe Roland* xii, If there pushed any ragged thistle-stalk Above its mates, the head was chopped. 1858 Glenny *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 80/2 Those plants which are pushing strongly will do all the better if the ground is forked between them.

6. *intr.* To exert pressure upon something in the way described in 1.

1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 16 We may as well push against Powles as stirre 'em. 1855 Tennyson *Brook* 83, I..push'd at Philip's garden-gate. *Mod.* Do not push against me. The fence is weak; if you push against it it will give way. Push with all your might; all push at once!

7. *intr.* To make one's way with force or persistence (as against difficulty or opposition). With various adverbs and preps.; esp. *to push on*, to press forward, to advance with continued effort.

1718 Rowe tr. *Lucan* VI. 269 Now push we on, disdain we now to fear, A thousand Wounds let ev'ry Bosom bear. 1768 Byron *Narr. Loss Wager* 122, I pushed into the next wigwam upon my hands and knees. 1804 Monson in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 526 The enemy pushed after and many were either killed or wounded. 1806 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* II. xi, Pushing through the very narrow path of a very long field of very high corn. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* liii, For fear divine Philosophy Should push beyond her mark. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xiv. 222 Cæsar, after a short rest, pushed on and came under their walls. 1892 Gardiner *Stud. Hist. Eng.* 11 He pushed inland to the Kentish Stour. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 600 Both the horny and granular layers push downwards wherever they can.

b. *To push one's way*, to make one's way by thrusting obstacles or opponents aside.

1781 Cowper *Expost.* 17 Whom fiery suns .. Forbid in vain to push his daring way To darker climes. 1884 R. W. Church *Bacon* iii. 61 The shrewd and supple lawyers..who unscrupulously pushed their way to preferment. *Mod.* He pushed his way to the front of the crowd.

II. Of action other than physical.

8. *intr.* To put forth vigorous effort or endeavour; to press, be urgent in request or persuasion; to aim *at* with endeavour to attain; to try or work strenuously *for*, press *for*; to seek actively, labour *after*. Now *rare*.

1595 Daniel *Civ. Wars* I. xxv. 30 Glory won in great exploits his mind did elevate..Which made him push at what his issue gate. 1601 in Moryson *Itin.* II. II. ii. (1617) 171 The King of Spaine meanes to make this place [Kinsale] the seate of the Warre..[in order] to push for England. 1700 Congreve *Way of World* III. v, Will he be Importunate, Foible, and push? 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. xv. 319, I had no occasion to push at a winter journey of this kind. 1728 Ramsay *Gen. Mistake* 130 Macsomno pushes after praise. 1738 Neal *Hist. Purit.* IV. 88 While the Presbyterians were pushing for their Covenant uniformity. 1765 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxviii, By pushing at something beyond that, I have brought myself into such a situation as [etc.]. 1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* i. 13 The manner in which the manufacturers 'pushed' for orders.

9. *trans.* To urge, press, incite, impel, drive (a person, etc.) *to do* something, or *to* († *upon*) some course; to urge or egg *on*.

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 95 His wickit and ewill consaill..allurit him and puffit [*v. r.* poussit] him fast fordwart to fight witht Inglischemen. 1640 R. Baillie *Canterb. Self-convict.* 48 Nothing..but that which conscience would pouse any man upon all hazards to avow. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 332 Pushed on by the King of Ardra, he marched against the People of Fida. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (Rtldg.) 128 Apprehensions..that desperation should push the People upon Tumults. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 249 Then..might the Wild-Beasts be seen pushed on to fight. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. xxviii. 138 He pushed his master to seek an occasion of quarrel with that monarch. 1812 Joanna Baillie *Siege* III. ii, 'Tis a strange thing that women, who can't fight themselves, should so eagerly push us to the work. 1862 Goulburn *Pers. Relig.* IV. xi. (1873) 347 Shrinking from being pushed to greater lengths in Religion than we are prepared to go.

10. To impel (a horse, etc.) to greater speed; to urge *on*; *spec.* to urge (it) forward beyond its natural speed or endurance; also in reference to other animals, a steam-ship, etc.

1727 Boyer *Dict. Royal* II, To push (or put) on a Horse, *Pousser, lancer, piquer un Cheval.* 1735 Somerville *Chase* III. 445 As I behold Each lovely nymph..Push on the gen'rous steed. 1832 Standish *Maid of Jaen* 18 The steeds with urgent speed were push'd 'Till lost in distance all was hush'd. 1845 Mrs. S. C. Hall *Whiteboy* IV, The car-driver managed to push his poor starveling to a canter. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 14 Sept. 5/2 Mr. Cunard denied that there had been any effort whatever to push the vessel [the Lusitania].

b. To force (a thing) into more intense action. Now *rare*.

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 41 Orpiment..when pushed by a strong fire yields a great quantity of acrid volatile particles. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 603 By pushing the heat after the oil comes over. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts*, etc. 805 The fire, at first moderate, is pushed till the cucurbits are red hot.

11. To press forward, prosecute, or follow up, press with vigour and insistence (some action or operation); to urge, press (a claim, etc.); chiefly with advb. extension, esp. *to push on*; *to push it*, to press one's suit.

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. i. 179 Camillo's flight..doth push-on this proceeding. 1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome* iii. 52 Marcus was for pushing on his Blow. *a* 1720 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iv. 365 Since the churchmen pushed on so wicked a business. 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1793) II. xiii. 136 If the Spanish commander..had pushed his operations with proper rigour, he must have made himself master of the town. 1827 *Examiner* 275/2 Such pupils..as chose to push their studies. 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* ii, They say Tom's pushing it strong there. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 85 So.. Push'd he his onward journey to Minos' haughty dominion.

b. Phr. *To push one's* († *a*) *fortune*, to engage actively in making one's fortune. Cf. Fortune *sb.* 5.

1657 Sir W. Mure *Hist.* 251 A man wittie and hardie, fit for ponseing a fortoune in these times. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* Ded. (1721) I. 190 You push'd not your Fortune to rise in either. 1719 Ramsay *3rd Answ. to Hamilton* xiv, We man to the bent, And pouse our fortune. 1749 Smollett *Gil Blas* I. i, It is high time for a brisk lad of seventeen, like thee, to push thy fortune in the world. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1876) I. xiii. 214 To glance at the operations of a small knot of middle-aged men who were pushing their fortunes in Paris. 1886 [see Fortune *sb.* 5].

c. To extend operations vigorously forward in space, or to more distant places.

1842 Alison *Hist. Eur.* lxvi. § 83 (1848) XIV. 285 The approaches were pushed with great rapidity. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 94 They pushed their trade to still more distant parts. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 27 May 5/1 Hitherto Russia has been pushing her conquests in a region where there is no well-established authority and no clear boundaries.

12. To carry out (a matter, action, principle, etc.) to a farther point, or to the farthest limit. *To push through*, to press or carry by force to a conclusion.

1713 Addison *Guard.* No. 137 ₱ 1, I think they have pushed this matter a little too far. 1779 *Mirror* No. 45 ₱ 7 He must push to excess every species of extravagant dissipation. 1839 J. Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* i. (1847) 4 If we push our investigations to an earlier period. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Cockayne* Wks. (Bohn) II. 64 Individual right is pushed to the uttermost bound compatible with public order. 1876 Green *Stray Stud.* 7 That peculiar temper.. which declines to push conclusions to extremes. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. xxxii. 489 If it [*viz.* a measure] is not pressing, neither party..cares to take it up and push it through.

13. To advance or try to advance or promote; to urge or press the adoption, use, practice, sale, etc. of (a thing); to exert oneself for the advancement or promotion of (a person); also with *forward*, *on*.

1714 R. Fiddes *Pract. Disc.* II. 31 Journalists [are] employ'd to push and forward it. 1748 H. Walpole *Let. to Mann* 12 Jan., There is a transaction going on to send Sir Charles Williams to Turin; he has asked it, and it is pushed. 1758 Johnson *Let. to Burney* 8 Mar. in *Boswell*, Not that I mean to impose upon you the trouble of pushing them with more importunity than may seem proper. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i, Every one who had a son ..whom he wanted to push forward in the world [etc.]. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 22 May 12/1 Pushing the sale of British goods. 1894 *Times* 28 Nov. 4/2 To correct your correspondent's misconception of the phrase 'pushing' a book.

b. To press, force, or thrust (something) *on* or *upon* a person for attention, acceptance, or adoption.

1723 R. Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) III. 99 They were not fond of having one that was in the family, and on that score pushed on them. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 91 Physicians are too apt to push their prescriptions upon the healthy. 1889 'Mark Twain' *Yankee at Crt. K. Arthur* xx. (1905) 210 There was another fact, which he never pushed upon anybody unasked.

14. To press or bear hard upon (a person) in dealing with him, to put to straits; *esp.* in *passive*, To be hard pressed or put to straits, as by lack of time, means, etc.; often with *for*.

1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* I. viii. 171 Henry laying hold of so plausible a pretence, resolved to push the clergy with regard to all their privileges. 1867 J. R. Browne *Land of Thor* iii. 43 It is dreadful to see people so hard pushed to live. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 258 I'm a little pushed for time. 1893 Raymond *Gent. Upcott* ii, I'm a little pushed..and I thought perhaps you'd let me have a small matter of fifteen pound.

Hence **Pushed** (puʃt), *ppl. a.*

1658 Bp. Reynolds *Lord's Supper* xii, Would not God, in the Law, accept of any but pushed, and dissected, and burned sacrifices?

† **Push,** *int.* (*sb.*). *Obs.* = Pish, Tush, *int.*

1605 *Tryall Chev.* II. ii. in Bullen *Old Pl.* (1884) III. 294 Push! meet me. Ferdinand, I will. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* III. vi. 119, 2, Know you the quality of Lord Timons fury? 3 Push, did you see my Cap? 1624 *Trag. Nero* I. ii. in Bullen *Old Pl.* (1882) I. 18 Push, it could not be like to this.

B. *sb.* An exclamation of 'push'; = Pish *sb.* *To make a push at*, to treat with disdain.

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. i. 38 There was neuer yet Philosopher, That could endure the tooth-ake patiently, How euer they haue writ the stile of gods, And made a push at chance and sufferance.

Push-, the stem of Push *v.*, or Push *sb.*[1], in combination. **a.** General: in the senses (*a*) moved or actuated by a push, or by pushing, as *push-bar*, *-pick*, *-tap*; (*b*) used for pushing, communicating a push, as *push-pedal*, *-piece*, *-rod*, *-work*. **b.** Special Combs: **push-ball**, a game in which a very large ball is pushed by the hands and bodies of the players towards the opponents' goal; also *attrib.*; **push-barred** *a.*, (*Billiards*) in which a Push (1 b) is barred or forbidden; **push-battle**, a game; **push-bicycle, -cycle**, an ordinary bicycle, propelled by the rider, as distinguished from one driven by a motor; **push-board**, some parlour game: see quot.; **push-button**, a button in an electric switch, which, when pushed, closes or opens the circuit; **push-car** *U. S.*, (*a*) a hand-car; (*b*) a bogie car used to connect an engine with a train which is on a ferry-boat; (*c*) a plate-layers' trolley; **push-cart**, a hand-cart; **push-halfpenny**, a game in which coins are pushed over a mark on a level surface; **shove-halfpenny**; **push-holo**, see quot.; **push-off**, the act of pushing a boat from the land; hence, an effective send-off in starting on any course; **push-plough** = Breast-plough; **push-stroke**, in *Billiards*, *Cricket*, and *Golf* = Push *sb.* 1 b; **push-through**, a narrow passage through a boundary wall, etc.

1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 168/2 *Pushball was developed out of mere experiments into an organised game about the year 1895 by the Newtown Athletic Club near Boston U.S.A. The ball used is made after the same fashion as the ordinary round football used in the English Association game, but has a diameter of about 6 feet. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, **Push-bar*, a bar that sustains a pushing stress. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Feb. 8/1 Pointing to the extra push-bar exits and elaborate fire appliances. 1898 *Ibid.* 16 Apr. 7/2 A new *push-barred record of 679. 1898 B. Gregory *Side Lights Conf. Meth.* 520 In our all-including games, like *push-battle. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 21 Nov. 9/5 Spring forks, which are considered debatable points on a *push bicycle, are now recognised as absolute essentials on the..motor cycle. 1906 *Ibid.* 10 Feb. 6/1 Playing a kind of bagatelle or *push-board. 1878 G. B. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* (1879) 376 The *push button or key used in short circuits serves to close the latter in a very simple manner. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 367/2 The subscriber presses a push button, and the two numbers to be connected are 'rung up' simultaneously. 1899 Morrow *Bohem. Paris* 224 Street hawkers with their heavy *push-carts. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 1 June 3/6 Anyone who has tried it, knows that a motor-cycle is as comfortable as a '*push-cycle' over the same piece of road, at double the speed. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Push-hole (*Glass-making*), a hole in the flattening-furnace for annealing and flattening plate-glass. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 8 May 5/2 He was the right person to give a *push-off to this newest venture of the Christian Social Union. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 16/2 Multiple disc-clutch, *push-pedals, foot-accelerator. 1908 *Ibid.* 19 Mar. 4/2 The two push-pedals performing the usual functions of disconnecting the clutch and putting on the brake. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 108/1 (Repeating Watch), P is the pendant-shank or *push-piece. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 132 For setting the hands a push piece.. is pressed with the thumb nail. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 115 The turf..they cut in the Moorelands in the Spring time

with an instrument call'd a *push-plow, being a sort of spade, shod somewhat in the form of an arrow. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 11 Aug. 5/5 *Push-pole, and the inevitable negotiation of the greasy pole. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Jan. 4/2 The inlet-valves are..placed immediately above the exhaust-valves, and actuated by rockers and vertical *push-rods. 1873 *Push stroke [see Push *sb.*[1] 1 b]. 1884 W. Cook *Billiards* 64 In order to play the push stroke successfully, it is necessary to hold the cue [etc.]. 1901 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 8/7 When the Prince was holing a short put at the home green, he cautioned his Royal Highness against giving the ball a push stroke. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 May 3/1 Drives between the off-side fielders, and push-strokes between the bowler and mid-on, and past mid-on. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 27 June 2/6 To provide *push-tap valves to the several troughs in this borough. 1888 *Athenæum* 18 Feb. 217 The side pieces of a Derbyshire stile or '*push through' in the churchyard wall. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 36 The *pushwork for setting the hands.

Pusher (pu·ʃəɹ). [f. Push *v.* + -er[1].]

1. One who or that which pushes (*lit.* and *fig.*). Also in various technical uses.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Corneador*, a pusher with the hornes. 1676 Wycherley *Pl. Dealer* v. i, The beggarly Pusher of his Fortune has all he has about him still only to shew. 1859 Sala *Twice Round Clock* (1861) 135 The pushers of invalid perambulators. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life* i. *Fate*, Everything is pusher or pushed: and matter and mind are in perpetual tilt and balance so. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 87 Brickmaking: Clamp Process:.. Pusher-out. *Ibid.* 89 Flattening Glass Making..Pusher. 1884 A. M. Mayer in *Sport in Amer. Woods* II. 751 Boats.. with a broad stern in which was a roomy seat for the pusher to stand on while he plied his 'gaff'. This is the name given to the pushing-pole. 1885 [see Puller 1]. 1895 *Nebraska State Jrnl.* 23 June 5/1 As a student he was known as a 'pusher'; a man who was first in his classes and first in all the doings of the college.

† b. (Sec quots.) *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pushers*, Canary-birds new Flown that cannot Feed themselves. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Canary bird.*

2. A part of a machine having or communicating a thrusting action; a machine having such parts.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 261 A pusher now acts behind the staple, and drives it home into the leather. 1852 Seidel *Organ* 38 Between the two shanks a strong ledge, called the pusher, can be drawn. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Pusher*, a form of bobbin-net machine..having independent pushers to propel the bobbins and carriages from front to back. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 484 The bobbins were acted on separately by a 'pusher' or governor.

Pu·shery. *nonce-wd.* [f. Push *v.* + -ery; cf. *jobbery, puffery*, etc.] The practice of pushing.

1788 Twining *Let.* 20 Jan. in Mme. D'Arblay *Diary*, I actually asked for this dab of preferment; it is the first piece of pushery I ever was guilty of.

Pushful (pu·ʃfŭl), *a.* [f. Push *sb.* + -ful.] Full of 'push' (see Push *sb.*[1] 7); active and energetic in prosecuting one's affairs; self-assertive; pushing; aggressively enterprising.

1896 Ch.-Just. Alvey (U. S.) in *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Jan. 5/2, I suppose Mr. Chamberlain, more than Lord Salisbury, is the present representative of that pushful spirit which makes England's attempts to advance her lines and extend her Empire on this continent a subject of national sensitiveness. 1896 *Gentlewoman* 23 May 692/3 The Pushful Woman. 1899 *Athenæum* 21 Oct. 550/2 A little pushful perhaps, and in danger of being a little vulgar.

Hence **Pu·shfully** *adv.*, **Pu·shfulness.**

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Nov. 2 It is little like pushfulness to rely in this way on someone's book. 1907 *Academy* 17 Aug. 800/1 Be pushful and your nose will obtrude on society pushfully.

Pu·shing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Push *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Push in various senses.

1530 Palsgr. 259 Pusshyng, thrustyng, *reboutement.* 1659 C. Noble *Mod. Answ. to Immod. Queries* To Rdr. 2 May we not take these bold disputes and questionings, as pushings at the feet of his present Highness? 1799 Han. More *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 244 With the same earnest pushing on to continual progress. 1885 Miss C. F. Woolson in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 471/2 With some pushing he made his way within.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pushing-pole*; **pushing-jack,** a form of jack (Jack *sb.*[1] 10) for moving or pushing a heavy object, as a railway-truck or the like, a short distance; † **pushing-master,** a teacher of fencing; **pushing-net,** ? = Pout-net; † **pushing-school,** see quot. *a* 1700.

1698 Farquhar *Love & Bottle* i. i, He appeared crowded about with a dancing-master, pushing-master, music-master, and all the throng of beau-makers. *Ibid.* ii. ii, Sir, here comes the pushing-master. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pushing-School*, a Fencing School. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 254 Two Bag Nets. Casting Net. Beach Net... Pushing Net. 1884 Pushing-pole [see Pusher 1].

Pu·shing, *ppl. a.* [f. Push *v.* + -ing[2].] That pushes. a. Thrusting, shoving, driving.

1693 T. Power in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) xii. 305 A Steer .. Forward he bounds his Rope's extended length, With pushing front. 1854 Chr. G. Rossetti *Poems* (1904) 182 With pushing horns and clawed and clutching hands.

b. *fig.* That pushes forward; active, energetic, enterprising, keen to do business; also, intrusively forward, self-assertive, officious.

1692 Dryden *St. Euremont's Ess.* Pref. 8 As for personal Courage, that of Angustus was not pushing. 1737 L. Clarke *Hist. Bible* I. (1740) I. 33 Nimrod, a bold and pushing man. 1755 Johnson, *Pushing*, enterprising, vigorous. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I. iv. 167 A pushing rising family. 1884 *Birmingham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/3 Assurance..Pushing Man Wanted.

Hence **Pu·shingly** *adv.*, **Pu·shingness.**

1847 Webster, *Pushingly.* 1881 *Daily News* Leader 23 Mar., Avarice, ambition, and social pushingness.

Push-pin (pu·ʃpin). [f. Push- + Pin *sb.*[1] See also Put-pin.] A child's game, in which each player pushes or fillips his pin with the object of crossing that of another player.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 169 To see..Nestor play at push-pin with the boyes, And Critticke Tymon laugh at idle toyes. 1645 Wither *Vox Pacif.* 60 Conditions made By Boyes, or Girles, at Push-pin, or at Cat. 1648 Herrick *Hesper, Love's Play at Push-pin*, Love and my selfe (beleeve me) on a day At childish Push-pin (for our sport) did play: I put, he pusht, and heedless of my skin Love prickt my finger with a golden pin. 1775 Ash, *Pushpin*, a child's play in which pins are pushed with an endeavour to cross them. 1825 Bentham *Ration. Rew.* 206 Prejudice apart, the game of push-pin is of equal value with the arts and sciences of music and poetry. 1906 *Fortn. Rev.* Aug. 350 It was poetry and not push-pin that comforted Mill when he fell into despondency.

b. *fig.* As the type of trivial or insignificant occupation; child's play, triviality.

1672 Marvell. *Reh. Transp.* i. 15 Our Authors Divinity might have gone to Push-Pin with the Bishop. 1788 Cowper *Let.* 21 Feb. in *Davey's Catal.* (1895) 20 Everything that we do is in reality important: though half that we do seems to be push-pin. 1820 *Examiner* No. 623. 191/2 This is the push-pin of literary reading.

c. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* in fig. sense.

1681 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 39 (1713) I. 256 Come, let's hear a little of his Pushpin Labours. 1683 Kennett tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 36 A meer childrens play and a worse than Push-pin diversion. 1780 Cowper *Table Talk* 547 Every effort ends in push-pin play.

‖ **Pushtoo, -tu** (pu·ʃtū), *sb.* and *a.* Also **Pashto.** [a. Pers. پشتو *paštō*, Afghan *păχtō*.

(The second consonant, written as *sin* with dot above and below, is pronounced by Western Afghans nearly as Pers. *shin* (*ش* or *sh*), by Eastern Afghans nearly as *χ* or *kh*; hence the name has been also transliterated as *Pukhto, Pakhtu, Pukshto*, and in many other ways. See Lepsius *Standard Alphabet*, and the Grammars and Dictionaries of Raverty, Trumpff, Bellew, Lorimer, etc.)]

The native name of the language of the Afghans, intermediate in character between the Iranian and Sanskritic families of the Aryan languages.

1815 Elphinstone *Acc. Caubul* II. ii. 168 The principal person present..repeats a Pushtoo verse, importing that 'Events are with God, but deliberation is allowed to man'. 1841 J. Wilson in G. Smith *Life* vii. (1878) 153 He talks nothing but Persian and Pushtoo. 1859 C. Forster *New Key for Recov. Lost Ten Tribes* 242 *note*, The Dictionary of the Pushtoo language. 1878 R. N. Cust *Lang. E. Indies* 29 The Pushtu, or Pakhtu, is the Language of the Afghans or Putâns.

Pusill (piŭ·sil), *a.* and *sb.*[1] *rare.* [ad. L. *pusillus* very small; cf. F. *pusil* feeble (16th c.).]

† A. *adj.* Small, insignificant, petty. *Obs.*

1623 Cockeram, *Pusill*, small. 1640 G. Watts tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* iv. iii. § 3 To be enquired, by what efforts such a pusill and a thin-soft aire should put in motion such solid and hard bodies.

B. *sb.* † 1. A variety of pear. *Obs.*

1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 170 Heere the Plum, the Damsen there The Pusill, and the Katherins peare.

2. A little or weak one, a child. *rare*—[1].

1884 Blackmore *Tommy Upm.* v, He has not doubted to encounter..the foes of the pusill committed to his charge.

Hence † **Pu·sillage** *Obs.*, littleness, smallness, insignificance; **Pu·silling** *rare*—[1] [cf. *weakling*], a small person, a dwarf.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* Author to Wk. 8 Thy abortiue Limbes I rather chose In close concealement from this captious Age To smoother, ay, than rashly thus t'expose ..thy Pusilage. 1891 Atkinson *Last of Giant-Killers* 107 Stand out of the way, you pusilling of a dwarf, you.

† **Pusill,** *sb.*[2], obs. var. of Pucelle.

c 1610 B. Jonson *To Fletcher on Faithf. Shepherdess*, Lady, or Pusill, that wears mask or fan. 1624 Middleton *Game at Chess* I. i. 282 To invite the like obedience In other pusills by our meek example.

† **Pu·sillani·me,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *pusillanime* or ad. L. *pusillanimis*.] = Pusillanimous.

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* 1128/2 It were farre from reason, to thinke that he which hetherto for his estate hath lined in such abundance, should be so pusillanime. 1577 Patericke tr. *Gentillet* (1602) 46 We discover our selves..to be of a pusillanime, base, and feeble heart.

Pusillanimity (piŭ·silănĭ·mĭti). Also 4–5 **pusillamite,** 5 **-animite.** [a. F. *pusillanimité* (14th c. in Godef., *pusillamité* 14th c. in Gower, *Mirour de l'omme*), ad. eccl. L. *pusillanimitās* (4th c.), f. *pusillanimis*: see next.]

The quality or character of being pusillanimous; lack of courage or fortitude; pettiness of spirit; cowardliness, timidity.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 210 Bot it is Pusillamite, Which every Prince scholde flee. *Ibid.* II. 12, 25. *c* 1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* i. in *Anglia* X. 334/27 So þat sumtyme for þe pusillanimite and febelnesse of spiryte he wote neyþer whebene hit comeþ or wheder hit goþ. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. xiii. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, iv. iii. 114 The Blood: which..left the Liuer white, and pale; which is the Badge of Pusillanimitie, and Cowardize. *a* 1653 Binning *Serm.* (1845) 529 It is a great weakness and pusillanimity to be soon angry. 1776 Mickle tr. *Camoens' Lusiad.* VII. 313 *note*, The..pusillanimity with which they have long submitted to the oppressions of a few Arabs. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* xiv. vii. (1864) IX. 251 The shame of Germany at the pusillanimity of Louis of Bavaria wrought more strongly on German pride.

Pusillanimous (piŭsilæ·nimәs), *a.* [f. eccl. L. *pusillanimis* (in Itala *a* 150, rendering Gr. ὀλιγόψυχος) f. *pusillus* very small, petty + *animus* soul, mind + -ous. Cf. F. *pusillanime.*]

1. Lacking in courage and strength of mind; faint-hearted, mean-spirited, cowardly.

1586 B. Young *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. 194 A scoffe is the reward of shamefast and pusillanimous persons. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 296 Where didst thou learne to be so agneish, so pusillanimous? 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, VII. Wks. (1831) 576/2 An indignity which no prince, how inconsiderable or pusillanimous soever, could tamely endure. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iii, Nature..remains to the bad, to the selfish and the pusillanimous forever a sealed book.

2. Of qualities, actions, etc.: Proceeding from or manifesting a want of courage.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* I. Com., Who can deny, that there are teares of manlinesse and magnanimity, as well as womanish and pusillanimous? 1698 W. Chilcot *Evil Thoughts* ix. (1851) 110 What a cowardly and pusillanimous disowning of his power and goodness! 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xxiv, You are now anxious to form excuses to yourself for a conduct so pusillanimous. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 76 [Nero's] end, perhaps the meanest and most pusillanimous which has ever been recorded.

Hence **Pusilla·nimously** *adv.*; **Pusilla·nimousness** = Pusillanimity.

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 91 The rebells *pusillanimously opposing that new torrent of destruction, gaze awhile. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xl. IV. 87 He [John of Cappadocia] pusillanimously fled to the sanctuary of the church. 1871 Meredith *H. Richmond* xxxii, I was tormented by the delusion that I had behaved pusillanimously. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Pusillanimousness*, want of Courage. 1889 J. Pearson in *Our Day* (U. S.) Sept., A veritable pusillanimousness had taken possession of that part of the people that really wanted the law enforced.

† **Pusi·llity.** *Obs.* [ad. post-cl. L. *pusillitās*, f. *pusill-us* little, petty.] Littleness, pettiness.

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* Pref. (1622) 18 Mans most contemptible pusillitie & baseness. 1661 Feltham *Resolves* II. xxxiii, Without lessening God to the Pusillity of Man.

† **Pusk.** *Obs.* [ad. obs. F. *posque.*] = Posca.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 526 Suspence in rewle, hem kepe with pusk condite, Ypuld in myddis of a day serene.

Pusle, Pusley: see Pucelle, Pussley.

Pusney, Pusoun, obs. ff. Puisne, Poison.

Puss (pus). Also 6–7 **pus, pusse.** [A word common to several Teutonic langs., usually as a call-name for the cat (rarely becoming as in Eng. a synonym of 'cat'): cf. Du. *poes*, LG. *puus, puus-katte, puus-man*, Sw. dial. *pus, katte-pus*, Norw. *puse, puus*; also, Lith. *puz, puiž*, Ir. and Gael. *pus.* Etymology unknown: perh. originally merely a call to attract a cat.]

1. A conventional proper name of a cat; usually, a call-name.

a 1530 Heywood *Johan & Tyb* (Brandl) 590, I haue sene the day that pus my cat Hath had in a yere kytlyns eyghtene. 1565 *K. Daryus* (ibid.) 181, I can fere the knaues with my grannams Cat. Pusse pusse, where art thou? 1568 *Jacob & Esau* II. iv. in Hazlitt *Dodsley* II. 223 Esau left not so much [of the pottage] as a lick for puss, our cat. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Miça*, the terme to call a cat, as we saie 'pusse'. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., His Age* 89 Foretelling..weather by our aches...True Calenders, as Pusses eare Washt o're, to tell what change is neare. 1712 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 214 The Spaniards, when they call them, say Miz, as we do Puss. 1841 S. Warren *Ten Thousand a Year* xxxvi, 'Poor puss!' he exclaimed, stroking her.

b. Hence a nursery synonym or pet-name for 'cat'. Now mostly superseded by Pussy.

1605 Chapman, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* iv. i, When the famous fable of Whittington and his pusse shal be forgotten. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* iv. xvii. (1737) 71 The Bite of a She Puss [F. *chatte*]..was the Cause of his Death. 1744–5 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1862) 342 Have I told you of a pretty tortoiseshell puss I have? *c* 1840 W. E. Forster in Reid *Life* (1888) I. v. 135 A most delightful black kitten..; a most refined, graceful, intellectual, amusing puss.

2. Applied to other animals. a. A hare. In recent use only as a quasi-proper name.

1668 Etheredge *She would if she could* iv. ii, If a leveret be better meat than an old puss. 1703 Farquhar *Inconstant* III. ii, Ah sir, that one who has follow'd the game so long.. shou'd let a Mungril Cur chop in, and run away with the Puss. 1709 O. Dykes *Eng. Prov. & Refl.* (ed. 2) 289 Makes a Hare of the one, and a Hound of the other, and only takes Puss's Part, to set the Dog after her. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 536 Now Puss in circling mazes flies. What glorious peals of musick rise! 1858 R. S. Surtees *Ask Mamma* xxxviii, After scudding up the hill, puss stopped to listen and ascertain the quality of her pursuers.

b. As quasi-proper name for a tiger.

1837 *Heath's Bk. Beauty* 156 Puss—a remarkably fine animal..had fastened on the trunk of Falkiner's elephant.

3. Applied to a girl or woman; † a. Formerly, as a term of contempt or reproach (*obs.*); b. in current use, playfully, as a familiar term of endearment, often connoting slyness.

1608 Dekker *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* I. Wks. 1873 II. 111 This wench (your new Wife)..This Shee-cat will haue more lines then your last Pusse had. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* v. iii, The bawdy Doctor, and the cosening Captaine, And Pvs my suster. 1663 Pepys *Diary* 6 Aug., His wife, an ugly pusse, but brought him money. 1732 Fielding *Mod. Husb.* iv. iv, I think her an ugly, ungenteel, squinting, flirting, impudent, odious, dirty puss. 1753 *Schoot of Man* 95 The ingratitude, the villainy, says he, of the little Puss. 1846

Dickens *Battle of Life* i, 'Somebody's birth-day, Puss', replied the Doctor. 1861 T. A. Trollope *La Beata* I. v. 102 To think that the little puss should defend herself so coolly. 1881 Besant & Rice *Ch. Fleet* II. ix, They could not have believed their daughter so sly and deceitful a puss.

4. Short for Puss-moth.

1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 431 *Cerura Vinula.* The Puss.

5. Puss in the corner: a game played by children, of whom one stands in the centre and tries to capture one of the 'dens' or 'bases' as the others change places; also, in a more elaborate form, a sailors' game in the British Navy.

1714 Pope *Mart. Scriblerus* I. v, I will permit my son to play at Apodidascinda, which can be no other than our Puss in a corner. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 81 The favourite one was Puss in the Corner...In this play, four Boys or Girls post themselves at the four corners of the room and the fifth in the middle, who keeps himself on the watch to slip into one of the corner places when the present possessors are endeavouring to supplant one another. 1864 Knight *Passages Work. Life* I. i. 34 The King..caught Fanny Burney playing at puss-in-the-corner. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 8 Feb. 4/4 The necessities which frequently compel a Premier to make the reorganisation of his Cabinet a game of Puss-in-the Corner.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *puss-faced, puss-like* adjs.; **puss-gentleman**, a gentleman perfumed with civet (cf. *cat* = *civet-cat*, Cat *sb.*[1] 4).

1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 284, I cannot talk with civit in the room, A fine puss-gentleman that's all perfume. 1873 Leland *Egypt. Sketch Bk.* 59 The cobras are puss-like in their habits, and like petting. 1883 Besant *Let Nothing You Dismay* ii, No poor puss-faced swab to fear fair fighting.

Puss, obs. form of Pus.

Pu·ss-cat. = Pussy-cat.

1565 *K. Daryus* (Brandl) 304 He shall go play with my mothers pussecat. 1598 Florio, *Micia*, a pusse-kat, a kitlin. 1604 W. Terilo *Fr. Bacon's Proph.* 171 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 274 The Pus-Cat and the Dogge, For safegard from the stealth Of Rats, and Mise, and Wolfe, and Foxe.

Pu·ss-clo·ver. *U. S.* The hare's-foot clover, *Trifolium arvense*: so named from its silky heads.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pussel, pussle, obs. forms of Pucelle.

Pussley, -ly (pʊ·sli). Also **pusley.** A corruption of Purslane, common in U. S.

1861 N. A. Woods *Pr. Wales in Canada & U. S.* 309 The instant the land is ploughed a weed called 'Pussley' makes its appearance...This, when boiled, is a most delicious and wholesome vegetable, the leaves being like spinach, and the branches in taste resembling sea-kale. In prairie settlements pussley is always a standing dish. 1870 C. D. Warner *Summer in Gard.* (1886) 150, I doubt if any one has raised more 'pusley' this year than I have. 1888 *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 778 To select the most offensive among the worst weeds..among the annuals, especially in gardens, the purslane or 'pusley' perhaps takes the lead.

Pu·ss-moth. [f. Puss + Moth: see quot. 1806.] A large European bombycid moth, *Cerura* (*Dicranura*) *vinula*, having the fore-wings of a whitish or light grey colour with darker markings and spots.

1806 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* VI. 228 This moth [*Phalæna Vinula*], from its unusually downy appearance, has obtained the popular title of the Puss Moth. 1817 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxi. (1818) II. xxii. 289 The caterpillar of the puss-moth.. and some others, instead of the anal prolegs, have two tails or horns. 1869 Newman *Brit. Moths* 216 When the caterpillars of the Puss-moth are about..to form their cocoons, the whole ground colour changes to a dull brown. 1881 El. A. Ormerod *Injur. Insects* (1890) 266.

Pusso-, combining form of Puss, in humorous nonce-words: **Pussoma·niac,** one with a mania for cats; **Pusso·philist,** a lover of cats.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 19 July 76/1 His master..is the reverse of a pussomaniac. 1891 *Athenæum* 22 Aug. 252/3 Cat lovers —pussophilists as J. S. Mill used to call them.

† **Pu·ssock.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Puss + -ock.] A term for an old maid; an 'old tabby'.

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* I. 26, I haue knowne since some old Maids Pussockes in comparison of her [my Mother] of greater yeeres and lesse Handsomnesse, that would call themselues..Girles and little pretty Maidens.

Pussoun, obs. Sc. and dial. form of Poison.

Pu·ss-tail. [f. Puss + Tail.] A popular name in U. S. for a common grass of the genus *Setaria* or Bristle-grass, in England sometimes called Foxtail. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pussy (pu·si), *sb.* Also 6-8 **-ie,** 8 **-ey**; *Sc.* **poussie, poosie.** [f. Puss + -y dim. suffix.]

1. A cat: used much in the same way as Puss, but more as a common noun and less as a call-word.

1726 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1862) 124 My new pussey is..white, ..with black spots. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr., Sorrows Fav. Cat* vi, Ah mice, rejoice!..'Tis yours to triumph, mine's the woe, Now pussy's dead. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl* III. 144 A saucer of milk put on the rug for pussy. 1889 J. K. Jerome *Idle Thoughts* 119 He strokes the cat quite gently, and calls it 'poor pussy'.

2. Used as a proper name for the hare: cf. Puss 2.

1785 Burns *1st Ep. J. Lapraik* 3 Paitricks scraichan loud at e'en, And morning Poosie [*v. r.* poussie] whiddan seen. 1790 — *Tam o' Shanter* 195 As open pussie's mortal foes, When, pop! she starts before their nose. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr., Autumn* xxxii, Poor pussy through the stubble flies. 1841 J. T. Hewlett *Parish Clerk* II. 15 Away went pussy for her home.

b. A humorous name for a tiger: cf. Puss 2 b.

1873 *Routledge's Yng. Gentl. Mag.* 535, I should have liked to have potted a pussy, particularly such a bloodthirsty brute as this one seems to be.

3. Applied to a girl or woman: cf. Puss 3.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* (1877) I. 97 You shall haue euery sawcy boy..to catch vp a woman & marie her...So he haue his pretie pussie to huggle withall, it forceth not. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xvi, 'What do you think, pussy?' said her father to Eva. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* ii, I'd Pussy you, young man, if I was Pussy, as you call her.

b. A person who lives in another's house as an inmate; a 'house-cat'.

1904 Marie Corelli *God's Good Man* xxi, I shall invite Roxmouth and his tame pussy, Mr. Marius Longford.

4. In childish speech applied to something soft and furry, as a fur necklet, a willow or hazel catkin, etc.

1858 *Zoologist* XVI. 5858 Little children call their warm neck-comforters by the name of 'pussies'. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 77/1 These catkins, 'pussies', and 'lambs'-tails', as the country people call them.

5. *Pussy-wants-a-corner*, an American name for *Puss in the corner*: see Puss 5.

1897 Gen. H. Porter *Campaigning w. Grant* in *Cent. Mag.* Jan. 349/2 [The manœuvres] now became more like the play of *pussy-wants-a-corner*.

6. a. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Soft and furry like a cat: cf. 4. **b.** *Comb.*, as *pussy-baudrons* (*Sc.*); **pussy-footed** *a.*, having a cat-like tread.

1863 Kingsley *Water Bab.* v. (1886) 236 She was the most nice, soft, .. pussy, cuddly, delicious creature who ever nursed a baby. *Ibid.* 241 Little boys..who have kind pussy mammas to cuddle them. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* Nov. 653 Men who were beginning to walk pussy-footed and shy at shadows. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 52 Innocent as pussy-bawdrons thinking on the cream-jug.

Pussy (pʊ·si), *a.* [f. Pus *sb.* + -y.] Full of pus.

18.. *Med. News* LIII. 695 The most pussy gland ruptured during extrication.

Pu·ssy-ca·t. A nursery word for a cat; also used in other senses of Pussy *sb.*

1837 Marryat *Olla Podr.* xl, The term pussy cat may be considered tautological. 1861 S. Thomson *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 169 Every boy knows the 'pussy-cats' of the willow. 1864 *Realm* 6 Apr. 1 What a purblind old pussy-cat, instead of the light and agile kitten we imagined was tripping before us! 1881 E. J. Worboise *Sissie* ix, 'What a wild pussy-cat she is!' said her father, looking fondly at her, as she dashed abruptly from his side.

Comb. 1881 J. E. H. Thomson *Upland Tarn* 26 Her noiseless pussy-cat-like ways.

Pu·ssy-wi·llow. A popular name in U. S. of the American glaucous willow, *Salix discolor*, in reference to its silky catkins.

1884 Roe *Nat. Sc. Story* vi, He pressed through them to look for..pussy willows. 1897 W. D. Howells *Landlord at Lion's Head* 364 He hegged her to let him keep one switch of the pussy-willows.

† **Pust, puyst.** *Obs.* [In quot. 1527 a. Du. *puist*, MDu. *pûst*; in quot. 1677 perh. a misreading of *push.*] A pustule; = Push *sb.*[2]

1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Liv, Good for scabbes, puystes, and other impostumyng on the body. 1677 Lady Chaworth in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 43 The..nurse keepers..laid ceres to a pust under the arme which drive the malignity of it to the heart.

Pustle, obs. form of Pustule. Hence † **Pustled** *a. Obs. rare*[−1] = Pustulate.

1627 P. Fletcher *Locusts* II. xxviii, Her hands with scabbes array'd, Her pust'led skin with ulcer'd excrements.

Pustulant (pʊ·stiŭlănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *pustulānt-em*, pr. pple. of *pustulāre* to Pustulate.] **a.** *adj.* Giving rise to the formation of pustules (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897). **b.** *sb.* An irritant affecting the skin and causing pustulation, as a solution of silver nitrate, croton oil, etc.

1871 Garrod *Mat. Med.* 417 The pustulants induce deeper action, and are sometimes of greater value than vesicants.

Pustular (pʊ·stiŭlăr), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *pustulār-is*, f. *pustula* Pustule: see -ar.]

1. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of pustules; characterized by pustules.

1739 Huxham in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 669 The pustular and leprous Eruptions increased daily. 1800 Woodville in *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 256, I differ in opinion from Dr. Jenner in not imputing the pustular eruptions..to any adulteration of the vaccine matter employed in the inoculations. 1818–20 E. Thompson *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 329 The five genera of pustular diseases. 1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 572 Petechial or pustular rashes.

2. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Having low glandular excrescences like blisters or pustules.

1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 393 *Sphæria fraxinea* [Fungus]. Black; roundish, convex, dotted... Nearly sitting, pustular.

Pustulate (pʊ·stiŭlĕt), *a.* [ad. late L. *pustulāt-us*, pa. pple. of *pustulāre*: see next.] Furnished with, or having pustules; pustulous, pustular.

(In quot. 1607, perh. an error for *pustulant.*)

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 615 If the worme bee cut asunder in the wound, there issueth out of her such a venemous pustulate matter, that poysoneth the wound. 1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 126 The smooth exterior sometimes graduates into the pustulate. 1852 — *Crust.* I. 90 Surface serinately pustulate, and pustules setigerous.

Pustulate (pʊ·stiŭlĕt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *pustulāre*, trans. and intr., f. *pustula* Pustule.] **a.** *trans.* To form into pustules. **b.** *intr.* To break out into or form pustules.

1732 Stackhouse *Hist. Bible* III. iv. (1749) 364/2 Besides the blains pustulated to afflict his [Job's] body, the devil ..instigated his wife to grieve his mind. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* xxxvii. 560 Sometimes the little vesicles [of prickly heat] may pustulate.

Pustulation (pʊstiŭlē·ʃən). [ad. late L. *pustulātiōn-em*, n. of action from *pustulāre*: see prec.] The action of pustulating; formation of pustules; sometimes, also, blistering.

1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 155 Peculiar burning or tingling pain, which is very shortly followed by pustulation. 1876 Bartholow *Mat. Med.* (1879) 540 The pustulation of the chest with croton-oil or tartar-emetic ointment is rarely if ever justifiable. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 610 It is often necessary to await the healing of the pustulation. *Ibid.* 870 The slightest appearance of pustulation or blistering should be..treated on antiseptic lines.

Pustulatous (pʊstiŭlē·təs), *a.* [f. Pustulate *a.* + -ous.] = Pustulate *a.* *Pustulatous moss*: see quots.

1856 W. Lauder Lindsay *Pop. Hist. Brit. Lichens* 91 The 'Mosses' [i. e. crustaceous or foliaceous dye-lichens] are irregularly designated, the specific name in some being due..to their physical characters, as 'Tartareous or Pustulatous moss'. *Ibid.* 177 *Umbilicaria pustulata*..is largely imported by the London orchill-makers..under the commercial designation of Pustulatous Moss.

Pustule (pʊ·stiul). Also 6 **pusculi, -cle**; 6–8 **pustle,** 7 **pustel.** [ad. L. *pustula* blister, pimple, pustule. Cf. F. *pustule* (13–14th c.).]

1. A small conical or rounded elevation of the cuticle, with erosion of the cutis, inflammatory at the base and containing pus; a pimple; formerly, sometimes, a blister.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxi. (1495) 276 Pustules ben callyd galerynges of postumes and superfluyte in the vtter partyes of the body. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurgie* 190 Cossi ben litil pustulis & harde þat ben engendrid in þe face, & principali about þe nose. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. xxviii. 354 The same..cureth the sores and pustules of the gummes. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 91 Of manifest Service in ripening the Small Pox, where the Pustules rise with a pellucid Humour. 1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 168 The pustules of discrete small-pox are always larger than those of the other variety.

a 1529 Skelton *Elynour Rummyng* 555 Wythe here and there a puscull Lyke a scabbyd muscull. 1600 F. Walker *Sp. Mandeville* 41 With the continuall moystnes, they engender & bring forth certaine Puscles like Mushroumps. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 32 To cool and heal any moist pustles. 1643 J. Steer tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* vii. 27 Pustels or blisters are raised. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 46 It will there raise little Pustles or Blisters.

b. *Malignant pustule*, the carbuncular disease produced by the anthrax bacillus; = Anthrax 2.

[1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. xix. 29 Anthrax is a malygne pustle.] 1864 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* 158 Anthrax (malignant pustule, carbuncular fever). 1872 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* 443 Anthrax of the lips has nothing in common with malignant pustule.

2. a. *Bot.* A small wart or swelling, natural or caused by parasitic influences. **b.** *Zool.* A warty excrescence of the skin, as in the toad; a pimple.

1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 392 *Sphæria maxima* [Fungus]. Large, thick, black, marked above with pustules. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 433 On the leaves of pears..and gooseberry trees, it exhibits itself at first in small yellow pustules, increasing in size until they efflouresce in clusters of various shapes. 1869 Gillmore tr. *Figuier's Rept. & Birds* I. 25 Toads, in colour are usually of a livid grey, spotted with brown and yellow, and disfigured by a number of pustules or warts.

3. *transf.* An eruptive swelling of the ground.

1849 Murchison *Siluria* xvi. 404 These subaërial volcanos ..are nothing more than superficial pustules. 1861 E. T. Holland in *Peaks, Passes & Glac.* Ser. II. I. 95 Steaming excrescences of clay. The approach..is over beds of sand and clay, out of which they rise in variegated blotches and pustules of blue, white, red, and yellow.

4. *Comb.*, as *pustule-like* adj.

1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* iv. (1818) I. 87 They are produced in the flesh in small pustule-like tumours. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 37 Peculiar to this plant is the property of producing pale pustule-like callosities on the branches.

Pustuliform (pʊ·stiŭlifōm), *a.* *Bot.* and *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *pustuliform-is*, f. *pustula* Pustule + -form.] Having the form of a pustule.

1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 654 The pustuliform verrucæ are rounded and unequal.

Pu·stulo-crusta·ceous, *a.* [f. *pustulo-*, combining form of L. *pustula* pustule + Crustaceous.] Covered with a pustulous crust or scab.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pu·stulose, *a.* [ad. post-cl. L. *pustulōs-us*, f. *pustula* pustule: see -ose.] = next.

1882 J. T. Carrington in *Zoologist* Mar. 107 *Portunus tuberculatus* is distinguished by its tubercular pustulose carapace.

Pustulous (pʊ·stiŭləs), *a.* [ad. L. *pustulōsus*: see prec. and -ous. Cf. F. *pustuleux* (1549 in Godef.), perh. the immediate source.] Abounding in or characterized by pustules; pustular.

1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* v. i. 161 Anoynt the pustulous place wyth a lyniment folowing. 1658 Phillips, *Pustulous*, full of Pustules, *i.* blisters, blaines, or wheales. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 352 A prescription 'for the great pustulous eruption and its degrees'. 1804 *Ibid.* XII. 536 That the pustulous disease produced in the vaccine patients in the Small-pox Hospital was the small-pox, I can safely aver. 1846 Dana *Zooph.* 707 Surface either smooth or somewhat

pustulous. 1852 — *Crust.* I. 109 Carapax..tubercular or pustulous above.

Put (put), *sb.*[1] Also 5–8 **putt** (see also next). [f. PUT *v.*[1]] An act of putting, in various senses.

I. An act of thrusting or pushing; a thrust; a push, a shove. Also *fig.* (with quot. 1748 cf. PUT *v.*[1] 3 b). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* = BUTT *sb.*[9]

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4588 In his sadle he held him still, And smote Darel with so goodewill In middes of the sheld ful butt That Darel fell doun with that putt. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 231 A tender peronall, that myght na put thole. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* (1644) 117 When it begins at us, God knows ..who shall bide the next put. *a* 1598 ROLLOCK *Sel. Wks.* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 511 He will come and give them a putt, with sharpness and mercy. 1633 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 104 To help you to bear your burden, and to come in behind you, and give you and your burdens a put up the mountain. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1811 IV. 316 The dear creature..wanted to instruct me how to answer the Captain's home put. 1869 E. FARMER *Scrap. Bk.* (ed. 6) 60 The pig made a put at the closed..door.

2. The act of casting a heavy stone or weight overhand, as a trial of strength; a throw, a cast. (In this sense pronounced (pʊt) in Sc., and identified with PUT, PUTT *sb.*[2])

c 1300 *Havelok* 1055 Þe chaunpiouns þat put sowen, Shuldreden he ile oþer, and lowen. *c* 1340 *Hymns Virg.*, etc. 73 Þe put of þe stoon þou maist not reche, To litil myȝte is in þi slene. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 7 Sept. 780/2 After each put has been marked the ground is smoothed over. *Ibid.*, I noticed..the puts on several occasions knocked out the pegs of previous marks.

3. In phr. *forced put*: see FORCE-PUT.

The precise sense of *put* in this phrase is obscure.

4. In *Stock-jobbing* and *Speculation*: The option of delivering a specified amount of a particular stock or produce at a certain price within a specified time: see OPTION 4, and cf. PUT *v.*[1] 10 h.

1717 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bold Stroke for Wife* IV. i, Are you a bull or a bear to-day, Abraham? *3rd Stockbroker.* A bull faith; but I have a good putt for next week. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 139 For the call or put. *a* 1860 C. FENN *Eng. & For. Funds* (1883) 127 A 'Put' is an option of delivering stock at a certain time, the price and date being fixed at the time the option-money is given. 1893 BITHELL *Counting-H. Dict.* s. v. *Options*, When money is paid for the option of buying at a given price, the operation is called 'giving for the call'. When it is paid for the option of selling, it is called 'giving for the put'. Sometimes both operations are combined, and then it is called 'giving for the put and call'.

Put, putt (pʊt), *sb.*[2] [A differentiated pronunciation of prec.; of Scotch origin.]

1. *Sc.* = prec., sense 2.

2. *Golf.* (orig. *Sc.*) An act of 'putting': see PUT *v.*[2] 3; a gentle stroke given to the ball so as to make it roll along the putting-green, with the purpose of getting it into the hole.

1743 MATHIESON *Goff* in *Poems on Golf* (1867) 58 With putt well directed plump into the hole. 1857 *Chambers's Inform. for People* 694/1 One who can gain a full stroke on his opponent between two far-distant holes, frequently loses his advantage by missing a 'put' within a yard of the hole! 1863 in R. Clark *Golf* (1875) 137 The first hole was halved.. Drumwhalloch holin' a lang putt. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Sept. 4/7 On the next green he got down his putt from a distance of.. twenty yards.

3. *fig.* in phr. *To make one's putt good* (Sc.), to succeed in one's attempt, gain what one aims at.

1661 RUTHERFORD in *Life* (1881) 28 Fearing I should not make my putt good. 1822 GALT *Steam-Boat* ix. (1850) 230 The mistress..made her putt good, and the satin dress was obligated to be sent to her. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 389 A man is said to have made his *putt gude*, when he obtains what his ambition panted for.

Put, putt (pʊt), *sb.*[3] *Obs. or arch.* [app. f. PUT *v.*[1]; cf. sense 22 d; but the history is not clear.]

An old game at cards for two, three, or four players, somewhat resembling Nap, three cards being dealt to each player; the score at this game.

1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) xv. 92 Putt is the ordinary rooking Game of every place. *Ibid.*, If you play at two-handed Putt (or if you please you may play at three hands) the best Putt-Card deals. *Ibid.* 93 Five up or a Putt is commonly the Game. 1711 E. WARD *Vulgus Brit.* IX. 99 Where day by day they us'd to sot, At All-fours, Cribidge, or at Put. 1725 YOUNG *Univ. Pass.* IV, *To Sir S. Compton* 30 Since Apes can roast the choice castanian nut; Since Steeds of genius are expert at Put. *c* 1778 in F. Moore *Songs & Ball. Amer. Rev.* (1856) 192 Jack, thinking of cribbage, all fours, or of put, With a dextrous hand, he did shuffle and cut. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 267/1 He had heard an old tailor say that in his youth..'put' was a common public-house game. 1887 BESANT *The World went* xxiv, Bess..could play All-fours, Put, Snip-snap-snorum.

b. Comb. *Putt-card*, a card used in this game.

1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) xv. 93 The best Putt-Cards are first the Tray, next the Deuce, then the Ace. 1711 J. PUCKLE *Club* 21 *note*, Bending one, to know where to cut a good Putt-card. *Ibid.* 23 Marking Putt-cards on the edge with the nail as they come to hand.

Put (pʊt), *sb.*[4] *Obs.* or *arch.* (*slang* or *colloq.*) Also **putt**. [Arose in 17th c. slang; origin unascertained.] A stupid man, silly fellow, blockhead, 'duffer'; *country put*, a lout, a bumpkin.

1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* I. i, O fy, cousin; a company of Putts, meer Putts! *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Country-Put*, a silly, shallow-pated Fellow. 1710 *Tatler* No. 230 ¶ 7 The Third Refinement..consists in the Choice of certain Words invented by some pretty Fellows, such as *Banter, Bamboozle, Country Put* and *Kidney*. 1721–2 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 46. 247 They were metamorphosed into compleat smarts, and damn'd the old country putts, their fathers. 1753 *Adventurer* No. 100 ¶ 2 Peculiarities which would have denominated me a Green Horn, or in other words, a country put very green. 1802 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VI. 215 The buck, who scorns the city puts, And thinks all rich men noodles. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 92 The footmen of the House of Lords..keep clear of the borough-mongers and country puts of the lower house. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xliv, Look at that old putt in the chair: did you ever see such an old quiz? 1886 F. HARRISON *Ess.* 168 What droll puts the citizens seem in it all!

Put (put), *v.*[1] Pa. t. and pa. pple. **put** (put). Forms: see below. [Late OE. *putian* (?*pūtian*), represented *c* 1050 by the vbl. sb. *putung* (?*pūt-*), PUTTING; thence early ME. *pūten* and ?*puten*, later *putten, putt, put*. Beside this, late OE. had *potian* (11th c.), ME. *pōten* (see POTE *v.*), and *potten*; also, OE. *pŷtan* (repr. by *pŷtan út* in the OE. Chron., MS. F. (12th c.), anno 796, and *út ápŷtan*, put out, thrust out, Numbers xvi. 14), which app. gave southern ME. *puiten, puyte* (= *pūte*), and may even have been the source of the late ME. *pytten, pitten, pyt, pit*. Prof. Sievers thinks that the stem-vowel in OE. *pŷtan* (:—*pūtjan*) was certainly long, and in *putian* probably so, and suggests that the ME. shortening of the vowel was carried over from the pa. t. and pa. pple. *pytte, putte* from *pŷt-te, pūt-te*. The normal conjugation was pa. t. *put-te*, now *put* (cf. *cut*), in ME. and early mod. Eng. also *puttede, putted*; pa. pple. ME. *yput, iputte* and *putt*, now *put*, also in 14–16th c. *putted*. But in Sc. and north Eng. dialects, *put* (or rather its northern form *pyt, pit*), has been from the 15–16th c. conjugated as a strong vb., with pa. t. *pat*, pa. pple. *putten* or *pitten* (also in Eng. dialects *potten*); and perhaps the southern *ipitte* also arose out of **ipitten*. With these compare the northern inflexion of HIT, *hat, hutten* or *hitten*. The variant *pot, pott*, occurs as an existing dialect form, besides surviving in a differentiated form and sense as POTE. The differentiated vb. PUT [2], PUTT (pʊt), used in golf, and in Sc. also in 'putting the stone', is conjugated *putt, putted, putted*, and is thus quite distinct in Sc. from *pit, pat, putten*, as well as from the ordinary Eng. *put, put, put*.

For the earlier history evidence is wanting, but the various forms appear to be parallel formations from a stem *pŭt-, pot-*, whence app. also Da. *putte* to put, put in; but this appears in Kalkar only from the 17th c. Rietz gives a southern Swedish *putta* (with variants *pötta, potta*) in two senses; (1) = slå, stöta, knuffa til lindrigt (to strike, knock or push gently); (2) = sticka undan, ställa bort, 'putta i lomman' (to put out of the way (or conceal), put away, 'put in the pocket'). The Welsh *pwtio* and Gaelic *put* are from Eng. ME. had also a vb. *putten, pitten* (see PILT), which was synonymous with *put*, and even occurs as a variant reading in 15th c. MSS., but could not be formally related. It became obs. (at least in the senses in question) before 1500. In the sense 'strike with the head or horns', ME. *putten* was in early use synonymous with *butten*, BUTT *v.*[1], by which it has been superseded in literary English; but some dialects retain *put* in this sense.]

A. Illustration of Forms and Inflexions.

I. From OE. *pŭtian*, ME. *pŭte-n, putt-en*, mod. *put*.

1. *Inf.* and *Present tense.* 1 *putian, 2–4 pute(n, 2–5 putten, 3–6 putte, 4–6 (also 7–9 in special senses: see PUT *v.*[2]) putt; 5 (–6 *Sc.*) pwt, 6 *Sc.* powt; 4– put.

c 1050 *Rule of Chrodegang* 99 Þurh deofles putunge.. an belæd. *c* 1175 Puttest [see B. 1]. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 669 A ȝungling raðe to him luteÞ, his saule him under puteð. 1382 WYCLIF *John* xv. 13 That ony man putte his soule for his frendis. *a* 1400 *R. Brunne's Chron. Wace* (Petyt MS.) 8880 Now makes assay, To putte þis stones doun [*Lamb. MS.* potte þe stones] if ȝe may. 14.. LYDG. *Lyke thyr Audience* 30 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 48 Thy lyfe to putt in morgage. 1479 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 265, I must pwt me in God, for her must I be for a season. 1528 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XV. 584 Tak the rentall of Fyf fra the Arsdan and powt in thes berar and his wyf. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 12 Thay quhilk..pwtis noth al thair traist ..in hime. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 236 Thou indeed puttest me hard to it.

2. *Past tense. a.* 3–6 **putte**, (4 **pudt**, 5 **puto**), 5–7 **putt**; 4– **put**.

c 1205 LAY. 18092 He smat hine uuenen þat hæned..And þat sweord putte in his muð. *a* 1300 Put [see B. 16 b]. 13.. Pudt, putte, put [see B. 1, 25]. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 101 The worthi Scottis..putt thair hors thaim fra. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* Y b, Peleus and his neuewe putte hem to poynte in armes. 1785 Put [see B. 1 d].

β. 4 **puttede, -ide**, 5 **-id, -yd**, 6 *Sc.* **puttit**, 6– **putted** (see PUT *v.*[2]).

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* i. 66 And alle men that herden puttedyn in her herte. 1388 — *Matt.* xxvii. 29 And thei foldiden a coroun of thornes, and putten [*v.r.* (*c* 1390–1420) puttiden] on his heed. *c* 1449, 14.. Puttid, -yd [see B. 10 d, 25]. 1520 NISBET *Sc. N. T., Acts* xxviii. 10 (S.T.S.) III. 124 Quhilkis..puttit [1388 WYCLIF puttiden] quhat thingis war necessarie. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 28 Than putted he in his hostes hande other.v. thousande guldens.

3. *Past pple. a.* 4 **y-put, i-put(te, pute**, 4–7 **putte, putt**, 4– **put**.

13.. *Cursor M.* 1258 (Cott.) Quen we war put o paradis. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 6135 To be putt til pastur strayt. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XIV. 207 Þere þe pore is put bihynde [1393 C. XVII. 50 yput, *v.r.* putte]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 9 His feet þat he hadde with i-putte [*v.r.* yput] seint Odo his tombe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 295/2 Putte oute, *expulsus*. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Justine* G g 4 His corpes was .. putte into the sepulchre. 16.. SIR W. MURE *Sonn.* xii. Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 58 Thy epitaph sall then be putt in prent. 1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* xii, We might have put the royals on her.

β. 4–5 **putted, 5 putet, puttid, -yd**. See also PUT *v.*[2]

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 2055 Þus sal þai..be putted til endeles pyne. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3063 The folk.. in to the lake hadde puttid Daniel. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. de P. R.* VI. ii. (W. de W.) 187 He is putet [*MSS.* iput, iputte, put] asyde and buryed.

II. From OE. *potian*, ME. *pote, poote, potte*, mod. dial. *pot*.

1. *Present. a.* 1 **potlan, 4–5 poten, 6 pote, poote**.

c 1000 Potedon [see POTE *v.* 1]. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xix. 18 To the slaȝter..of hym ne poote [*Vulg.* ne ponas] thou thi soule. — *Isa.* lv. 2 Whi poote ȝee vp siluer not in loeues? — *Mark* v. 10 He preide hym..that he shulde nat put [*v.r.* poten] hym out of the cuntreie. 1435–1530 [see POTE *v.* 1].

β. 4–5 **potte(n, pot, pott**.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8885 Ropes to drawe, tres to potte, þey schouned, þey þriste, þey stode o strot. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 909 To pottyn [*v.rr.* putten, puten] hire in swich an aventure. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 283 þey putteþ þeire lif [MS. ȳ a potteþ here lyf] for wommen. *Ibid.* 313 þat he wolde putte [MS. ȳ potte] of þe fevere by deeþ. *Ibid.* 333 To putte [MS. ȳ pot] of alle manere lett of his speche. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 1131 in *Macro Plays* 111 Speke þi neybour mekyl schame; pot on hem sum fals fame. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xlii. 348 But ȝif ȝe potten þerto Consaille. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* III, *Mary Magd.* 1554 Pott don þe pryd of mamentes violatt!

2. *Past tense.* 4–5 **potte**, 5, 9 *dial.* **pot**.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 51 Þe senatoures..putte [MS. ȳ potte] hym..out of his kyngdom. *a* 1417 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1827) I. Introd. 13 Wheche Johan.. pot my land to ferme. 1881 J. SARGUSSON *Joe Scoap's Furneh* 16 (Cumbld. Gloss.), T' girt injin screamt, an off we pot.

3. *Past pple.* 4–5, 9 *dial.* **pot**, 5 **poot**.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 187 After þat Tarquinius was put [MS. ȳ pot] out of Rome. 1480 *Newcastle Merch. Vent.* (Surtees) I. 2 At the inony of the said fines.. be poot in the said box. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss., Pot, Pat*, has put, did put.

III. From OE. *pŷtan*, ME. *puite, puyt(e*.

Present. 1 **pŷtan, 4 puite, puyt(e**.

11.. *OE. Chron.* an. 796 (MS. F) Ceolwulf..let him pytan ut his eagan & ceorfan of his handa. *c* 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 923 Þin almesse þu shalt forþ puite [*rime* luite]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VI. 100 And puiteþ forþ pruide to preisen þi-selues. *Ibid.* XI. 42 And puyteþ forþ presumpciun. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 598/527 Auyse þe wel in þi þouȝt, Puyt þi strengþe in-to prou.

IV. From ME. *pytte(n, pitte(n, pyt*, mod. dial. *pyt, pit*. (With *putte* and *pitte*, cf. *cutte* and *kitte*: CUT *v.*)

1. *Present.* Now only *north. dial.* and *Sc.* 4–5 **pitt, 5 pyt, 7 pitte**, 6– **pit**.

c 1400 *Wyclif's Bible* Luke xii. 25 Who of ȝou .. may adde [*v. r.* pitt] o cubite to his stature? *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 33 In erþyne pot þou shalt hit pyt [*rime* hit]. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* I viij, Pitting sic men in thair kallendar for sanctes. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 32 Hammer to pitte the strickle with to make it keepe. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 69 What poor cot-folk pit their painch in. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxviii, If we didna pit hand til 't oursell. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 2, I jist dinna like to pit the lid ower him.

2. *Past tense. a.* 4 **pitte**; 9 *Sc.* **pit** (in E.D.D.).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 369 As he pitte forth his hond Upon my body, wher I lay.

β. 6– *Sc.* and *north. dial.* **pat**.

1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 48 The halie spreit..the quilk..pat in thaime the luiff of god. 1549 [see B. 10]. *c* 1650 in Sir R. Gordon *Hist. Earls of Sutherl.* (1813) 242 The messingers .. pat them all in such a fray. 1787 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* vi, Something..That pat me in an eerie swither. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss., Pat*,..did put.

3. *Past pple. a.* 4–5 **ipit, ypitto** (4 ?**pett**), 5–6 *Sc.* **pit**.

[13.. *K. Alis.* 7495 Þou art ful of þewes pett.] *a* 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 268 Hon þi fairnisse is bi-spit, Hon þi swetnisse is i-betin and ipit. *c* 1400 *Wyclif's Bible* Luke xii. 19 Thou hast many goodis kept [*v.r.* pit vp]. *c* 1440 *Palladius on Husb.* I. 1119 With brymstoon resolute ypitte [*rime* slitte]. 1501 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 128 Ane masoun in Faukland that wes pit fra the werk.

β. 5, 7–9 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* **putten**, (5 **-yn**), 9 **pitten, potten** (in Eng. Dial. Dict.).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11434 Braunches..of bright Olyue.. puttyn O lofte. *c* 1450 *Merlin* I. 18 As touchynge this that is putten on my moder. ?*a* 1700 *Edom o' Gordon* iii. in Child *Ballads* (1889) III. 430 She had nae sooner busket her sell Nor putten on her gown. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* 113 A chubby-feac'd angel o' top on't they've putten. 1827 T. WILSON *Pitman's Pay* I. 52 (Northumbld. Gloss.) Aa've hewed and putten twee and twenty. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Putten*, put or placed.

B. Signification.

I. To thrust, push, and allied senses, in which the application of force is expressed.

†**1.** *trans.* To thrust, push (with or without resulting change of position), to shove; to knock. *Obs.*

In literary use after the 16th c. the sense 'thrust' occurs in contexts which make it indistinguishable from sense 10.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Ȝif þu me puttest in þet eȝe, ic þin alswa, dunt a-ȝein dunt. *c* 1205 LAY. 30780 Þe an hine putte hiderward, and þe oðer hine putte ȝeondward. 13..

Cursor M. 12292 (Gött.) Leue sun, me say, quęher þu pudt [*Cott.* putte] þe child or nai? 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 359 3if eny mon a-gult aȝeynes þe, Smyteþ or elles puiteþ þe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 417/2 Puttyn, or schowwyn,..*impello, trudo, pello.*

b. To butt with the head or horns. Now *n. dial.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xv. (1869) 10, j shulde putte and hustle þe yuel folk with myne hornes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 70 The beastes with theyr hornes wyll put bothe horses and the shepe, and gore them in theyr bellyes. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Put*, to push with the horns.

†c. *fig.* To urge, incite, instigate. *Obs.* See PUTTING *vbl. sb.*[1] 1 b.

†d. *absol.* or *intr.* To deal a thrust or blow, to give a push or knock; to push, knock (*at*, *on*, etc.). Now *north. dial.* To butt.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8890 When þey ofte hadde put & þryst & ilk man do what hym do lyst. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 11817 (Fairf.) Þe parlesi puttis in his side [*Trin.* smoot his oon side]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. iv. (Tollem. MS.), When þe body..fongeþ soule, and lyf, and begynneþ to meue it selfe, and sprawle and putteþ with feet and hondis [orig. *manibus et pedibus calcitrare*]. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1357 The wyf fonde the dore faste,..Scho pute at the dore in hye. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6250 With his croche on him he putt. 1504 *Sel. Cases Crt. Star Chamber* (Selden) 212 [Men on boats] with hookis & sparris of iron..puttith at the seid Brigge & greetly Fretith lowsith ..& castyth downe the stones. 1684 [MERITON] *Yorksh. Dial.* 12 (E.D.S.) Whaugh, Mother, how she rowts! Ise varra Arfe, Shee'l put, and rive my good Prunella Scarfe. 1785 HUTTON *Bran New Wark* 17 They say she yance hed horns and put furiously.

†e. *intr. fig.* To make a push, to exert oneself.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* I. i. (1905) 7 Stay i' your place..and put not Beyond the spheare of your actiuity. 1619 FLETCHER *False One* iv. iii, If it be possible That an arch-villain may ever be recover'd, This penitent rascal will put hard.

2. *trans.* To propel (a stone or weight) mainly by the swing of the body from the right hand raised and placed close to the shoulder: as an athletic exercise. Usually in phr. *putting the stone* (*shot*, *weight*). See also PUT, PUTT *v.*[2] 2.

c 1300 *Havelok* 1044 For neuere yete ne saw he or Putten þe stone, or þanne þor. *a* 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 406 They haue made me here to put the stone. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxiii. (1737) I. 223 He did cast the dart, throw the bar, put the stone. 1724, 1816 [see PUT *v.*[2] 2]. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 25 Lifting heavy weights, throwing the hammer and putting the stone. 1884 H. C. BUNNER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 304/1 The Scottish-Americans will teach you to put the shot. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 7 Sept. 780/1 The same plan can be adopted for both putting the weight and the broad jump.

b. *intr.* Also *to put at* (or *with*) *the stone.*

For the later Sc. absolute use of this, see PUT *v.*[2] 2 b.

c 1300 *Havelok* 1033 Hwo so mithe putten þore Biforn a-noþer, an inch or more..He was for a kempe told. *Ibid.* 1051 Þat heui ston, þat he sholde puten wipe. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *St. Kath.* I. 763 As well in wrestyllyng as puttyng at þe ston. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* iv. 14 To leape, to daunce, & to put at ye stone.

3. *trans.* To thrust or plunge (a weapon) † *home*, or *into* a body; to drive or send a missile *through*. Phr. *To put a* (*one's*) *knife into*, to stab; *to put a bullet through*, to shoot.

Now felt as a euphemistic use of sense 10.

c 1205 [see A. I. 2]. 1382 WYCLIF *John* xix. 37 Thei schulen se in to whom they piȝten [*v.rr.* putteden, putten; Vulg. *transfixerunt*] thorw. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 16838 (Trin.) Þe iewes made him þourȝe his side to put hit [a spear] sone anone. 1590 *Reg. Privy Counc. Scotl.* IV. 486 Threitnyt to put twa bullettis throw his heid. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. i. 2 Weare thy good Rapier bare, and put it home. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 51 Mistresses, as a Man would desire to put his Knife into. 1894 [see KNIFE *sb.* 1 h].

†b. *fig.* (Cf. HOME-THRUST.)

1603 BEN JONSON *Sejanus* II. ii, That trick was well put home; and had succeeded too, But that [etc.]. 1657 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1674) I. 1 Their hypocrisie he putteth home to them. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xii. 257, I should..find an opportunity to put it home to them.

4. *Coal-mining.* To propel (a tram or barrow of coal), orig. by pushing behind; now also by means of a pony, a stationary engine, etc. (Cf. PUTTER *sb.*[1] 6.) Also *absol.*

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* 36 These Persons..put or pull away the full Curves of Coals. *Ibid.* 39 [see CORF 2]. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1804) II. 159 They are employed .. in putting or drawing the coals. 1812 [see PUTTER *sb.*[1] 6]. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 7 The average day's work of a harrow-man, .. when putting alone,.. is equal .. to .. 3.0580 tons pushed a distance of one mile. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Put*, to haul coal, etc. underground.

†**5.** To drive; to send by force or command. *To put again*: to drive back, repel. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 355 And how at thai war put agane And part of thair gud men wes slane. *Ibid.* XVII. 396 The defendouris..can thame payne Till put thair fais fors agane. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xiii. 13 Be thou not to gredi, lest thou be put aȝeen [Vulg. *ne impingaris*]. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 308 Paul primus heremita put vs him-selue Awey into wildernes þe werlde to dispisen. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1796 Fro Priam full prist put am I hider, As a messynger made at þis mene tyme. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lx. 210 He hath..chasyd & put fro him all noble men.

b. *Naut.* Of the wind or a storm: To drive or cast (a ship) on or from shore, to sea, etc. ? *Obs.*

1569 SIR J. HAWKINS *2nd Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) III. 515 The ordinary Brise taking us,..put us. the 24th [June] from the shoare. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Romulus* (1595) 20 Certaine Troians, which..were by windes put to the Thyscane shore. 1612 DABORNE *Chr. turned Turke* B 2 b, Nay, then we are put from shore. 1780 YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 229 One ..on her voyage was put ashore at Black Sod.

6. *trans.* To launch (persons, a boat, a fleet, etc.).

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xxviii. 75 All were put in a ship to the see. 1639, 1892 [see *put off* 45 a (*c*)]. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III. xv. 132 He put a fleet to sea.

†**7.** *refl.* To embark on a sea voyage (*to*, *into*, or *in the sea*, *to sail*); = 8 a. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 441 In hy thai put thame to the se, And rowit fast with all thare mayn. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* (1896) 134 He put hym to sayle at Melyford. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 39 Thai put thame in the see, and thocht to passe in Lombardye. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 178 They were in nombre six knightes and þeire companye, which putte them in to the see.

8. *Naut. intr.* To set out, set forth, proceed, take one's course (to sea, into harbour, etc.).

See also *put back*, 39 f; *put forth*, 42 k; *put in*, 44 f; *put off*, 45 n; *put out*, 47 j; *put over*, 49 e; *put to*, 51 e.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 21 My honest friend, Who but for staying on our Controuersie, Had hoisted saile, and put to sea to day. 1595 MAYNARDE *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 7 We putting for the shore of the Canaries..found a great seege. *c* 1595 CAPT. WYATT *K. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 42 Insteed of goinge to the ilande of Trinidado, putt into a bay of the maine. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 312 Thou putst into a Sea, thou canst not sound. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 379 With a view of preventing them from putting before the wind. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxviii. 57 Clearchus..after having put into Delos for shelter, returned to Miletus. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* June 180 He stepped into a fishing-boat and put to land. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Oct. 5/1 *Erin*..was among the first vessels to put down the bay this morning.

b. *intr.* To set out; to start; to pass, make one's way. *Obs.* exc. *U. S. colloq.*, to make off, be off, 'clear out'. Cf. *put off* 45 n (*b*), *put out* 47 j (*c*).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8987 Deffibus drogh furth.., Then Paris with prise put next after. *a* 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1330 Foly hath a rome, I say, in euery route; To put where he lyst, Foly hath fre chace. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 231 Clear out, quit, and put—all mean 'be off'. 'Captain, now, you hush or put'. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 176/1 The pair..glanced apprehensively at me, then they put for home like a tandem team.

c. *intr.* Of a stream, etc.: To make its way, to flow (*into* or *out of* a larger piece of water). *U. S.* Also of sap: to flow (in some direction). *Obs.*

1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* 37 Where you take any thing away, the sap the next summer will be putting. *a* 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 616 In the fibrous [roots], the sap delighteth more in the earth, and therefore putteth downward. 1755 *N. Jersey Archives* XIX. 532 One Mile from Shrewshury River, and about three Quarters of a Mile from a good Landing that puts out of said River. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 172 A small river which puts into a large bay on the south side of the Columbia.

9. *intr.* Of a plant: To shoot out or grow; to send forth shoots or sprouts; to sprout, bud; cf. *put forth* (42 g). Now *dial.*

1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 29 Some [grafftes]..keeping proud and greene, will not put till the second yeere. *a* 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 653 The roots of trees do some of them put downwards deep into the ground. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 367 The one arm..still shows life, and puts into leaf, and produces acorns. 1893-4 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Put*, to vegetate, as when a plant begins to show the first sign of buds. 'Aa see its aall reet; it's puttin'.

II. To move (a thing or person) physically into or out of some place or local position.

A weakening of the sense 'thrust' or 'push', with elimination of the notion of dynamic force; which is, however, often still traceable in senses 10 and 10 b.

10. *trans.* To move (a thing) so as to place it in some situation (with reference to the result rather than the process); to cause to get into or be in some place or position expressed or implied (see also the phrases with preps. and advs., 31–53); to place, lay, set.

The most general word for this sense, which cannot be so simply expressed by any other word or phrase, and which is more or less implied, literally or metaphorically, in nearly all the other senses that are still in use. The original notion of 'thrust', 'set or insert with some force' is still traceable in some contexts, esp. when followed by *into* or *in*.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Þis fuȝe folc..speket alse feire bi-foren heore euencristene alse heo heom walde in to heore bosme puten. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 116 Nout one monglinde honden, auh puten honden utward. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4762 (Cott.) Soruful war þai..þat had noght to put in þair mouth. *Ibid.* 15797 In þe forel þou pute þi suerd. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* iii. 10 For now the axe is putt [1388 put] to the rote of the tree. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 235 Putteth 3oure honde vpon 3oure hede. 1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 102/10 A litel cofur to putte in his smale thynges. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. 5 The due of guise..pat ane garnison of tua thousand men vithe in the toune of sanct quintyne. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 370 As he was putting the pot to his lips ready to drinke. 1623 B. JONSON *On Portrait Shaks.*, This Figure, that thou here seest put, It was for gentle Shakespeare cut. 1699 T. BROWN in R. L'Estrange *Erasm. Colloq.* (1725) 336 Put your Hand to your Heart and tell me fairly. *a* 1756 ELIZA HEYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 43 Put about an ounce of butter into a frying-pan. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* II. Wks. 1799 I. 269 Bread, greens, potatoes, and a leg of mutton, A better sure a table ne'er was put on. 1818 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 573 Putting some ornamental Clumps of Trees or Shrubs to break the line. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxxi. 422 The patient..had an issue put into the top of the head. 1844 R. M. BEVERLEY *Ch. Eng. Exam.* (ed. 2) 150 When they are thus put on the rails..the train will go forward. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 37 A sealed packet was put into his hands. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* i. § 35 You have put a railroad bridge over the fall of Schaffhausen. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* viii, Somebody put a drop under a magnifying glass. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 15 May 2/7 Mr. Cave put his next ball to leg for 2. *Mod.* He put the key in his pocket.

b. To remove, dismiss, expel, send away; to turn away, or divert *from*. *Obs.* or *arch.* Also *to put .. off*: to divert from, cause to give up. So *to put* BESIDE, BESIDES (B. 4 c), and BY (A. 16 c).

The original notion of 'thrust' or 'push' is often traceable; see also *put away* (38), *put off* (45), *put out* (47).

13.. *Cursor M.* 29355 Fra sacrament þai sal be put bot þai repent. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 267 Fortune..will put hym fro purpos þat he presys after. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 93 He puttiþ his hauke fro his fist. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 93 To putte a good man from his right. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxxi. 537 Ye putte me from my worship now. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Ps.* xliii. 2 Why hast thou put thee from me? 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. viij b, Vppon the occasion of anie battaile, to put their horses from them. 1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subject* v. ii, Rashly I thought her false, and put her from me. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 118 Princess Elizabeth..was led in by the Traitor's gate; her own servants being put from her. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 331 Don't be put off this by any consideration of weight or expense. 1883 MRS. F. MANN *Parish Hilby* xix, She could not put from her some feeling of pride.

c. To place (an article of apparel or an ornament) *on*, *upon* (also †*off*) the body. See also *put on*, *put off* (46 c, 45 d).

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xi. 12 He brouȝt forthe the sone of the kyng, and putte vpon hym a dyademe. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 200 He..Put of hym his clothis and hym clothyd in Sake. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. xv, None ought to were and putte on hym the gowne of other. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 25 He putteth also a ryng on his Fynger. *Ibid.* 43 a, He hath put vpon him an albe and a Vestement. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xv. 22 Bring foorth the best robe, and put it un him, and put a ring on his hand, and shooes on his feete.

d. *spec.* To place upon or affix *to* a writing or document (a title, seal, signature, name, etc.).

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. ii, Whenne to a certein book which y have mad y puttid this name, The rule of Cristen religioun. 1762 *North Briton* No. 12 To bring the name into contempt by putting it to two insipid tragedies. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 22/2 He put his seal to letters. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* iv. (1904) 132/1 To this number..I also put my initials. *Mod.* It seems to be in his handwriting, but he hasn't put his name to it. Put a tick against the names you know. Put a cross against the name of the candidate you approve.

e. To harness (a draught animal) *to* a vehicle; to place *in* the shafts of a cart, etc.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Iungo*, To couple or put horses in the carte..To put lions to draw the chariote..To put the horses to the carte. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5461/2 The Ammunition-Waggons should have the Horses put to them. 1815 MRS. PIERINGTON *Celebrity* II. 29 Whilst fresh horses were putting [= being put] to his chariot. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* v, He..put Billy [the pony] in the cart to draw him home.

f. To introduce (a male animal *to* a female, or *vice versa*) for breeding.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 37 What tyme of the yere the rammes shulde be put to the ewes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 126 b, Neither must you put him to a yoong mare. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 88 If two males be put to one female, they fight fiercely. 1758 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* (1759) 21 They are put to the bull about July. 1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. I. 221 The mares..if put to a good thoroughbred horse would produce good hunters.

g. To convey (a person, etc.) across a river, etc.; to transport; to set down on the other side.

a 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1825) I. 184 Cattle..which came late, and could not be put over the river, lived very well all the winter without any hay. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 204, I went to the ferryman and told him if he would put me across that..I would pay him when I came back again. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S.E. Africa* 61 He at once agreed to put me across the river in one of his large boats.

h. *Stock-jobbing.* To deliver (stock or produce) at a specified price within a specified time: cf. PUT *sb.*[1] 4.

1814 *Stock Exchange Laid Open* Gloss., *Put their Bears*, selling to put more to it, if the seller choose on a certain day at the same price. 1885 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 2/1 Those who desire to buy the option of 'putting'—i. e. delivering—Russian stock on the present basis of prices during the next six weeks. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 6/1 If his tone with regard to the political outlook is favourable operators will 'call' the stock; if otherwise, they hope to be able to 'put' it.

i. with abstract obj., in various shades of meaning: see quots. (See also the phrases mentioned under 54.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 229 He that wroght her.. That put suche beaute in her face That made me coueten and purchace. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 3563 (Trin.) Whenne þat he bicomeþ olde Vnwelde putt at him a pulle. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 131 Let me put in your mindes, if you forget, What you haue beene ere this, and what you are. 1598 [see LIFE *sb.* 4]. 1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 219 Your Excellencies .. conduct .. has .. put new lives into the Ministers. 1812 CHALMERS *Jrnl.* 12 Mar. in *Life* (1851) I. 277, I..am greatly struck with the quantity of business which he [Doddridge] put through his hands. 1889 F. BARRETT *Under Strange Mask* II. xiv. 78 The thing had been put before her in such vivid reality.

III. To place or bring (a thing or person) in or into some relation, or into some condition, state, mode, or form.

** Where the notion of motion in space is subordinated to that of relation.*

11. To place (a thing or person) *in* or *into* the hands or power of, *in* or *under* the care of a person; †formerly also *in, to, unto* the person; †to commit or entrust *to* a person, to be dealt with, protected, etc. Often *refl.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 20795 (Fairf.) Putte al in him þat is of miȝt. *Ibid.* 25353 For-þi putte al in goddis hande. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 78, I put me in his power. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2861 Let ane dryue to Dary & bede him dryffe sone, Or put him to my powere. 1429 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 330 The said William putt him to grace. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 207 All þe gudis att he had, he putt þaim vnto þe bisshopp. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xix. v. 778 Now I put me holy in to your grace. 1553 *Respublica* ii. ii. 507 Will ye putte yourselfe nowe wholye into my handes? 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xv. 90 Let vs put ourselues to his protection. 1588 Allen *Admon.* 38 A prince that was put to him for an ostage. 1662 Gerbier *Princ.* 26 Builders put their design to Master-Workmen by the Great, or have it Wrought by the Day. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxix. 366 A very fine healthy young man put himself under my care for chancre. 1882 R. G. Wilberforce *Life Bp. Wilberf.* III. xv. 424 He wished 'to put himself in my hands' for our journey to Holmhury.

†**b.** To commit (a person) *to* another for the purpose of being educated or trained in a business; to place with; to apprentice *to*. *Obs.*

1632 Brome *Crt. Beggar* i. i, To put you to some Tellers Clearke to teach you Ambo-dexterity in telling money. 1716–20 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) I. 184 Tom was put Clerk to an Attorney in the Temple. 1772 Johnson 5 Apr. in *Boswell.* I would not put a boy to him, whom I intended for a man of learning.

12. To place, set, or cause to be in some place or position, in a general or figurative sense, or when the name of a thing or place stands for its purpose, as *to put* a person *to bed, to school, in ward, in prison, to put* a thing *to sale, on the market, on the stage*, etc.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 323 Þe Kyng of Engelond..was i-putte in ward, in þe castel of Kelynswurþe. 1416 *Satir. Proclam.* in *Pol. Rel. & L. P.* 13 For my curtesie I was put to the Soudeȝns house & was made vssher of halle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 417/2 Puttyn a thynge to syllyn. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 117 Yong women, maydenes, shulde be putte vnto scole to lerne vertuous thinges of the scripture. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 453 To put the kinges sonne or his brother in to the possession of Scotlande. 1561 Winȝet *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 7 Putand in the place of godly ministeris.. dum doggis. 1620 E. Blount *Horæ Subs.* 106 That haue not been by any casualtie, or accident put behinde hand in the world. 1635 R. N. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. 374 His goods were put to port sale. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 122 Having others put over their heads. 1850 J. H. Newman *Serm. Var. Occas.* xii. (1881) 229 He was ever putting himself in the background. 1879 M. J. Guest *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxviii. 283 The landlords even strongly objected to their serfs putting their children to school. 1897 *Tit-Bits* 4 Dec. 172/2 If..some new patent is being put on the market, it is an opportunity that our traveller will not miss.

13. To place with or in, by way of addition; to add. Const. *to* (†*unto*), *in*. **a.** with material obj.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 32 Take halfe a dosyn Chykonys ..þen putte þer-to a gode gobet of freysshe Beef. *Ibid.* 40 Þen put pouder Pepir, & þrow it þer-on. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 33 Put thereto a gallon of Milk. *Ibid.* 61 Then take 8 gallons of Soot and put to it. 1764 Eliz. Moxon *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 82 Take twelve eggs, beat them well, put to them a pint of cream. *a* 1849 E. Elliott *More Verse & Prose* I. 21 Said Death to Pol Sly, 'Put no rum in thy tea'. 1891 *Gd. Words* Aug. 532/2 They put water to their wine.

b. with immaterial obj.

1382 Wyclif *Rev.* xxii. 18 If ony man shal put to to thes [Vulg. *apposuerit ad hæc*], God shal putte vpon him [*apponet super illum*] the plages writun in this book. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* xviii. 6 There maye nothinge be taken from them, nothinge maye be put vnto them. 1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. 4 The invention of a thing..is very hard and rare: yet easie is it for a man to eeke and put somewhat thereto.

14. To place, insert, or enter (a name or an item) in a list, account, or table. Now more usually (esp. in certain connexions) *put down* (see 41 i).

1513–25 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* (K. O.), Put me in his wylle. 1611 Shaks *Wint. T.* iv. iii. 131 Let me be vnrold, and my name put in the booke of Vertue. 1611 Bible 1 *Chron.* xxvii. 24 Neither was the number put in the account of the Chronicles of King Dauid. 1687 Settle *Refl. Dryden* 27 The poorest Servitour in the University would tell him that putting so much upon a mans name, had signified placing so much to his account. 1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* M.'s Wks. 1738 I. 535 Assure your selves, you are like to be put in the black List. 1735 J. Hughes tr. *Fontenelle's Dial.* ii. i. (ed. 3) 62 They could not all be put into a Panegyrick, but into a Satyr they might. 1828 *J. H. Moore's Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 138 Those are generally put in a table, against the names of their respective places in an alphabetical order.

*** Where there is no notion of physical motion.*

15. To place (a thing or person) in a scale of estimation or a classification; to allot a place to in thought, opinion, or statement; †also, to regard or suppose (a thing) to be (so-and-so) (*obs.*).

To put..at: to estimate or price at (a certain value). †*To put at no reverence*: to hold in no esteem. †*To put before*: to give the precedence to; so † *to put behind*.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 207 Þe riche is reuerenced by resoun of his richchesse, Þere þe pore is put behynde. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 390 Matheu..takiþ two bigynneris, Daviþ and Abraham;..Daviþ was putt bifore for worshipe and acordaunce, and Abraham was bifore. *c* 1380 — *Wks.* (1880) 31 No man owiþ to putt by-hynde goddis biddynge and þe byddynge of a synful man bifore. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4874, I put not vnpossible yoa place for to take. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 134 Þe bodyes and þe Reliqes of .iij. holy kyngis were put at [*v. r.* had in] no reuerence. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* v. xiv. 103 If A be put equall to C, then C.B :: eA. Bf :: C.D.g. 1803 [see Income-tax]. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. ii. 288 The rental of this field is put too high at 50*s*. 1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* Add. No. 8 § 5 There are three weighty matters of the law—justice, mercy, and truth; and of these the Teacher puts truth last...But men put, in all their efforts, truth first. 1865 —*Sesame* i. § 5 Whether you think I am putting the motives of popular action too low. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* Jan. 79 A circulation which a competent authority puts at three millions.

16. To convert or change *into* something else (*obs.*); *esp.* to translate or render *into* another language or form of expression.

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) Prol. 5, I haue put this boke out of latyn into frensch, and translated it agen out of frensch into englyssch. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 487 If a man would change any part of his Horses hair, as..take away the black hairs and put them into white. 1742 Fielding *Jos. Andrews* III. iii, We..put our small fortune [invested in effects]..into money. 1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 129 Put these Equations into Fluxions. 1893 Liddon, etc., *Life Pusey* I. i. 32, 'I never knew', Keble once said, 'how Pindar might be put into English until I heard Pusey construe him in his examination'.

b. To express (something) *in* spoken or written words; to turn *into* speech or writing, or *into* some particular form of speech or writing.

a 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* xi. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 154 Sleiȝ he was..þat þis lore put in writte. *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 54 Fables That..other poetes put in ryme. 1542 Sir N. Uyllagon *Lam. & Pit. Treat.* Addr. in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I, Put in writing the ordre and estate of my voyage. 1668–9 Pepys *Diary* 14 Feb., I do purpose to put in writing that which shall make the Treasurers ashamed. 1879 M. J. Guest *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xix. 185 Henry's principal plans.. were put into writing. *Ibid.* xxii. 218 Thoughts which they did not know how to put into words.

c. To express or state (in a particular way).

1699 Bentley *Phal.* xv. 481 Was ever any Declamator's Theme so extravagantly put? 1729 Butler *Serm. Forgiven. Injuries* Wks. 1874 II. 116 This natural notion of equity the son of Sirach has put in the strongest way. 1836 Marryat *Japhet* lxxiii, This new feature of the case, so aptly put by the old lawyer. 1867 *Gd. Words* 597/2 The French have such a brilliant, graceful, and ingenious way of 'putting things'. 1881 Saintsbury *Dryden* i. 13 One thing..I have never seen fairly put as accounting for the complete royalization of nearly the whole people. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 751/2 This was putting it strong. 1889 F. Pigot *Str. Journ.* 301 He heard a good story well put.

17. To assign or attribute one thing to another in some relation.

a. To assign or set (a quality, meaning, value, price) *on, upon, to* (†*in*) a thing.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 3 It is a fendis pride a synful creature to putte defaulte in þe ordynaunce of crist. 1519 *Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 24 For physic putteth this reason thereto. 1530 [see Fault *sb.* 7 a]. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 338 Our Sauiour reproueth the Pharisees for washing of their hands..because they put holinesse therein. 1657 Earl Monm. tr. *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 79 That high esteem which is deservedly put upon the Roman Affairs. 1668 Pepys *Diary* 25 Nov., I do see that he do continue to put a value on my advice. *a* 1708 Bp. Beveridge *Thes. Theol.* (1710) II. 155 Putting the best construction upon all men's words and actions. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 1 P 2 That was the Interpretation which the Neighbourhood put upon it. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. § 2. 31 This too we need not doubt, at least in the sense which the great Survey enables us to put upon it. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 463 A gloss is put upon these documents which they will not bear. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Aug. 493 Watteau sometimes put ridiculously low prices upon his work.

b. To assign or ascribe (a thing) to something else as cause, reason, or basis; to regard or represent as based upon or arising from; to base, found, rest *upon*.

1722 De Foe *Plague* (1754) 222, I reflect upon no Man for putting the Reason of those Things upon the immediate Hand of God. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 155 A plain rule of life..has..put the principle of virtue upon the love of our neighbour. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 597 It was said generally, and was not put upon any custom. 1864 J. H. Newman *Apol.* ii. (1904) 29/2, I would have no dealings with my brother, and I put my conduct upon a syllogism. 1884 Sir J. Stephen in *Law Rep.* 12 Q. B. Div. 282, I wish to put my judgment on the plain and broad ground already stated.

18. To apply *to* a use or purpose.

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) Prol. 3 The comoun peple, þat wolde putte here bodyes and here catell, for to conquere oure heritage. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* H iij b, To put remedye therto. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 263 They put all their goodes vnto the Englishmens pleasures. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* vi. xv. 463 The Indians tilled and put to profite the Inguas lands. 1628 Earle *Microcosm.* xiv. (Arb.) 35 No man puts his Braine to more vse than hee. 1671 Milton *Samson* 37 O glorious strength Put to the labour of a Beast. *a* 1700 Locke (J.) The great difference in the notions of mankind is from the different use they put their faculties to. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* viii, To what uses are they to be put?

19. To set mentally or conceptually *in the place of* (something else); to substitute (one thing) *for* another, in thought or expression.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 295/2 To Putte a thinge for a noder, *reciprocare*. 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Isa.* v. 20 Which put darknes for light, and light for darkenesse. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* i. § 47. 83 Figuratively..a speciall put for the generall, it signifieth the pestilence. 1659 Sir A. A. Cooper in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 284 It is clearly a putting others in their place, and is setting up a thing that is quite contrary. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. 2 In Pliny, Purple is often put for the Chief Magistrate. 1865 Ruskin *Sesame* i. § 25 Putting ourselves always in the author's place. 1870 Reade (*title*) Put yourself in his place.

20. To establish or introduce and bring to bear (a state, condition, relation, or alteration) *in, on*, or *to* an existing thing, action, or state of things. Chiefly, now only, in special phrases.

†*To put* (*no*) *doubt* (obs.): to raise or 'make' (no) doubt. †*To put order to* (obs.): to take measures for (cf. *to take order* s. v. Order *sb.* 14). *To put an end, stop, period to*: to bring to an end, to stop, to cause to cease: see the sbs. So *to put a check, stopper, veto on* (= to check, stop, or forbid), and similar phrases.

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* iii. 15 Enemyte I shal put bitwix thee and the woman. *c* 1420 ? Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 761 They hym comfortyd & bad hym put no dowte, Hys vttyr enemy Vyce to ouerthrow. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* III. i. xiv. 227 After that he had put and sette good estate..in spayne. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xv. 9 And he putt no difference betwene them and vs. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) Lj, He ordennede, soddainely that..one put ordre to the deathe of his doughter. 1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) c. 114 To put ordour to all maters and causes Ecclesiasticall. 1601 [see Period *sb.* 5]. 1647 [see End *sb.* 22 c]. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 403 P 10 This Intelligence put a Stop to my Travels. 1760 *Impostors Detected* i. iii. I. 14 [This] put a sudden damp to their zeal. 1807–8 Syd. Smith *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 137/2 Infamous and damnable laws..which have been put an end to by him. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 213 To solicit the Lords to put some check on the violence of the Commons. 1889 H. D. Traill *Strafford* viii. 101 These indecencies were speedily put a stop to. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* xxxvi, 'What were you thinking of doing?' he enquired. 'Of putting an end to myself'.

b. To place, repose (trust, confidence, etc.) *in* (†*to*).

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 25 Over grete favoure and trust put to youre adversaries. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 b, Puttynge theyr trust onely in spirituall or heuenly thynges. 1529 More *Dyalogue* i. Wks. 121/1 Those nygromancers..that put theyr confydence in the roundell and cercle on the grounde. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cxlv[i.] 3 Put not youre trust in prynces. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* xvii, Of course I put implicit confidence in you. 1888 G. R. Gissing *Nether World* (1889) III. v. 94 He put no faith in Sidney's assertion.

21. To commit (the fate of something) *to* a risk or hazard; to stake *on, upon*.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* i. iv. 133 Would I had put my Estate, and my Neighbors on th' approbation of what I haue spoke. 16.. Bacon (J.), They durst not put it to a battle at sea, and set up their rest wholly upon the land enterprize. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* III. 190 So farre as my interest in Religion goeth..I shall willingly put it wholly upon this issue. 1700 Dryden *Ovid's Met.* I. 239 When our universal state Was put to hazard. 1711 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 129 The resolution had been taken of putting all upon a battle. 1781 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 53/2 [It] obliged him, at no small hazard, to put all at the issue. 1885 *Manch. Even. News* 17 June 2/4 A Frenchman who had patriotically put his money on Reluisant.

b. To invest or venture (one's money) in.

1604 Moufet *Will* in *Health's Impr.* (1746) Life 27, I give thirtie Shillings, to be put into a Ringe. 1737 [S. Berington] *G. de Lucca's Mem.* (1738) 29 He put what was left, together with my little Stock, into that unfortunate Bottom. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* July 284/2 The poor people had put their substance into purchases of land.

c. *refl. To put oneself on* or *upon*: to entrust or commit oneself to the ruling or verdict of.

1660– [see Country 7]. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* App. iii, So Jack resolved; but he had done more wisely to have put himself upon the trial of his country. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* an. 1682 (1823) II. 330 The king being now resolved to live on his revenue, without putting himself on a parliament, he was forced on a great reduction of expenses. 1869 W. Longman *Hist. Edw. III*, I. ii. 39 Thomas de Berkeley, accused..'put himself on his country', and was consequently tried by a jury of twelve men.

**** Where a thing (usually non-material) is put in some relation to a person (or agent).*

22. To propose to or place before a person for consideration or answer; to propound (a question, supposition, etc.); †in first quot., to address *to* a person (*obs.*). *Put* (*the*) *case*: see Case *sb.*1 12. See also *put forth* (42 c), *put forward* (43 c).

Used with indirect (dative) and direct obj. in *to put one a question*.

c 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* xvi. 53 To love y putte pleyntes mo. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* xxvi. 174 But I putte þis cas; þou art contryte & sory in herte for þi synne [etc.]. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. V* 9 Put the case that we neither loued her nor her kynne, yet there were no cause why [etc.]. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* 85 The Queen..put hard and weighty questions to him. 1827 Roberts *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 267 Whatever others assert who may have put the question. 1888 G. Gissing *Life's Morn.* II. ix. 73 He did not put to himself the plain alternative. 1888 Farjeon *Miser Farebrother* xvii, You are putting a riddle to me. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 24/1 He put me too hard a question.

b. *spec.* To submit (a point for decision) formally to the vote of an assembly.

1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 57 The question was putt whether the Ballott should be used in all cases? 1689 T. R. *View Govt. Europe* 14 The Counsel..put it to the Vote who shall be their General. 1700–15 [see Previous 2 c].

1792–3 GIBBON *Autobiog.* (1896) 15 On the question being put, it was carried without a division. 1830 *Examiner* 778/1 The resolution was put and carried. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xlv, Let us put it to the vote.

c. *To put it* : to present or submit a question, statement, etc. *to* a person for consideration or by way of appeal.

1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. vi. 33 My aunt Hervey has put it to my mother, whether it were not best [etc.]. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 35 B—— put it to me if I should like to see Spenser as well as Chaucer. 1889 *Repent. P. Wentworth* I. ix. 183, I appeal to you; I put it to you to be frank with yourself. *Mod.* (Counsel cross-examining) 'I put it to you that you were not there at the time.'

†d. *Cards.* (*intr.*) In the game of PUT (*sb.*3) : app. To put it to the other player whether he will play out the hand; to challenge one's antagonist. (Also spelt *putt.*) *Obs.*

1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) xv. 93 The eldest [hand] if he hath a good Game, and thinks it better than his Adversaries, puts to him, if the other will not or dare not see him, he then wins one, but if he will see him they play it out. *Ibid.* 96 Who would not put at such Cards?

23. To impose (something) *on, upon* (†*to*, †*unto*) a person, etc.

a. as a burden, charge, or obligation.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 134 Þei putten grete penaunce unto men þere Cristis charge is ligt. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xii. 4 Thi fader putte [1388 puttide] to vs moost hard 3ok. *Ibid.* 2 *Kings* xviii. 14 Al that thou puttist on to me, I schale beren. 1426 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 10 þe charge..þat is put vnto me. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 254 Put I nocht sylence to the, schiphird knaif? 1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 87 To putt inhibitioun to the capitanis. 1568 [see IMPOST *sb.*1 1]. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* vii. 39 When God hath.. giuen vs the vpper hand of all assaultes that could be put vnto vs. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 7 We were very sensible of the obligation he had put upon us. 1735 LD. LYTTELTON *Lett. Persian* xxxi, The constraint that was put upon him. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 84, I have..declared myself against putting any more Grammar upon Boys. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Oct. 427/1 Heavy dues were put on cattle.

b. as an indignity, insult, censure, etc.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 347 We mai not pynche at þis lawe þat God himsilf ordeynede first, but 3if we putten blasphemye on God þat he ordeynede folily. 1536 *Primer Eng. & Lat.* 85 b, Smytynge the..and many other greuous paynes puttynge to the. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* Mal. i. 8 Will they..not..think that you put a scorne upon them? 1687 BURNET *Repl. Varillas* 21 A severe censure I had put on his works. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* v. 204 Putting indignities upon one another. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* III. 332 The contempt which lyric poets put upon instrumental music. 1870 J. E. T. ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 121 One humiliation after another would be put on the unhappy king.

c. as something unwelcome or unpleasant; sometimes, to saddle a person with. Now *rare* or *Obs.* Used occas. with favourable application (quot. 1718).

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* Rom. vii. 8 Sinne had not had such force to put itself upon us. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Dec, Sir D. Gauden is mightily troubled at Pen's being put upon him, by the Duke of York. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XVI. 466 *note*, We have Virtue put upon us by Surprize, and are pleas'd to find a thing where we should never have look'd to meet with it. 1727 SWIFT *Art Polit. Lying* Wks. 1751 VI. 179 There wants nothing to be put upon the publick, but a false Author, or a false Cause. 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) IV. 1 She put herself upon him for a saint. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 418 Putting upon you gifts of no real value.

d. something false or delusive, as a deception or trick.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. v. 63 If I put any trickes vpon em. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* III. iii, You ha' there now Some Bristo-stone, or Cornish counterfeit You'ld put vpon vs. 1650, 1823 [see CHEAT *sb.*1 4 b]. 1688 BURNET *Lett. St. Italy* 115 They see such gross Deceptions put upon the World. 1853 HAWTHORNE *Tanglewood T.* (Chandos ed.) 252 C. suspected..that he was putting a joke upon him.

e. *To put the ass* or *fool upon* : to impose the name or character of ass or fool upon; to call or account an ass or fool. ? *Obs.* (See also FOOL *sb.*1 3.)

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 50 If any German will put the Asse vpon another cunningly, he will say, that the other was neuer in Silesia. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 40 Who merrily in familiar discourse was pleased to put the fool upon me for it. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 144 The public..have put the fool on me from my birth.

f. *absol. To put upon* : †(*a*) to play a trick upon, befool, impose upon (*obs.*); (*b*) to impose unfair or excessive tasks upon; to exact over-much from; to oppress, victimize. Chiefly in indirect passive.

1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* III. viii, Sir Joseph has found out your trick, and does not care to be put upon. 1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* III. vii, [He] advised him not to carry the jest too far, for he would not endure being put upon. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* I. ii. 54 'I should not have fancied Miss Harvey the sort of person to set up herself in defiance of me'. 'The more reason, Sir, if you'll forgive me, for your not putting upon her'. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 158 Sharp little women, who evidently could not be 'put upon'. 1890 MRS. H. WOOD *Ho. Halliwell* II. iii. 58 You remember..how she used to put upon me.

24. To lay the blame of (something) *on* or *upon* ; to lay (crime or fault) to a person's charge, tax with; to charge *against*, impute *to*.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 174 þou puttes here on Crist consense of mayntenynge of þefte. 1382 — *Acts* xxv. 7 Jewis stooden aboute him..puttinge aȝens [him] manye and greuouse causis. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 15 þat Cristene men schulde nouȝt be dampned wiþ oute trespass i-put aȝenst hem, and i-previd. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 40 þe Jewes..put appone hym þat he had saide blasefeme. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxi. 89 He dide me gret harme, & puttid þinges up on me þat I neuere þouȝte. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 74 Tharfore suld men be wele avisit, or thai put crime till a man. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. 30 The whiche delynerest Susanne from the infamye yt of wronge unto her was put. 1530 PALSGR. 671/2 You put upon me that I have hurte hym. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vii. 70 What cannot you and I performe vpon Th' vnguarded Duncan? What not put vpon His spungie Officers? 1702 STEELE *Grief A-la-Mode* v. i, I'll try you for his Murder, which I find you'd put on me, thou hellish Engine! 1904 WEYMAN *Abb. Vlaye* iv, Because it [the mishap] was within a league of his castle, you put it on him?

**** *Where a person* (*or thing*) *is put to some condition, suffering, or action.*

25. To place *in*, bring *into*, or reduce (a person or thing) *to* some state or condition; as,

To put at ease, at rest; to put in doubt, fear, †*hope, mind, remembrance, trust; to put in* (or *into*, occas. †*to*) *action, adventure, communication, competition, execution, force, motion, order,* †*peace, play, possession, one's power, practice, print, readiness,* †*respite, shape,* †*suspense, tune, use,* †*work*, etc.; *to put on one's guard, on one's honour, on one's oath, on record,* †*to life, to rights, to silence, to sleep, in the wrong*, etc.; see also the sbs.

13.. *Cursor M.* 2425 (Gött.) Qui put þu vs in were, þat said þi wijf þi sister were? *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 275 To..putte yowe in scłaundre nowe and blame. *c* 1386 — *Frankl. T.* 767 A lewed man in this That he wol putte his wyf in lupartie. 14.. *Gosp. Nicodemus* (A.) 54 He..puttyd to lyfe þat ded lay. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 424/1 Desiryng to be putte in certeinete of certain Articles. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Tim.* ii. 14 Of these thynges put them in remembraunce. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Ps.* ix. 20 Put them in feare. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 30 This rule will I put in practise. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. v. 34 b, We had putte our gallies in order, with theyr flagges, banners [etc.]. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 389 Put Jove in mind of this. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 51/2 The Lords..are not like a Jury, put upon their Oaths, but do it upon their Honor. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* an. 1685 (1823) II. 463 She was put upon the secret, and spoke of it to no person alive but to her confessor. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. i. 6 This put my mother into a great passion. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xvi, You have put me under an obligation which I never can repay. 1866 W. COLLINS *Armadale* III. xiv, It was decided that the servants should be put on board wages. 1892 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Rep.* 2 Q. B. D. 540 The person deputed ..to receive the proposal and to put it into shape.

b. With complement: To cause to be or become something; to make, render so-and-so: †(*a*) with sb.; (*b*) with adj. (usually *to put right* or *wrong*).

In Wyclif a freq. literalism of translation fr. Lat. *ponere.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 61 Ponerte pursued me and put me lowe. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 363 þat men..putte þe pope here heierste inge. 1382 — *Lam.* iii. 11 He putte me desolat [Vulg. *posuit me desolatam*]. 1651 *Life Musculus* in Fuller *Abel Rediv.* (1867) I. 303 Musculus was put void of his church. 1790 A. WILSON *Pack*, To think how aft I'm putten wud. 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 138 He and Keble both being away puts everything wrong. 1885 *Law Times* 30 May 74/2 All that the tenants complained of could undoubtedly have been put right..in a very few hours. 1892 H. R. MILL *Realm Nat.* ii. 20 The least mistake..would put the calculation all wrong. *Mod.* Haven't you put the clock fast?

26. To subject (a person, etc.) *to* the suffering or endurance of something; as,

To put to †*pain,* †*pine, punishment, torture; to put to death, destruction, execution,* †*mischief; to put to* †*finance,* †*fine, ransom; to put to charge, expense, loss, straits, trouble; to put to* †*judgement, (the) proof, test, touch, trial; to put to the halter, the horn, the rack, the sword; to put to confusion, rebuke, shame; to put to the worse* or *worst*, etc.; *to put upon one's trial*, etc.: see also the sbs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10072 (Cott.) þa[t] he ne him put iil hel pin. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 87 Whane þe pore pleyned that put were to wrongis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8852 All the pepull to pyne put, and dethe at oure lust? *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 722 Ye se the Scottis puttis feill to confusioun. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xv. 15 The kyng.. was deposed..and certayne of his counsellours..put to distruction. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xxiv. 9 Then shal they put you to trouble. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 26 § 32 No..persone..for Murther or Felony, shallbe put to his fyne. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* vi. 6 They crucifie..the Sonne of God afresh, and put him to an open shame. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1148 Soon as they had him at their mercy, They put him to the cudgel fiercely. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. viii, She had put herself to the expense of a long hood. 1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. xliii. 606 Foy ..put the defenders to the bayonet without distinction. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Jan. 99/1 Most of the insect and worm feeders are put to sore straits.

b. *spec.* To subject (a piece of ground) to the plough, or to the raising of a particular crop. Const. *to, into, under* the crop, etc. Cf. 18.

1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. II. 423 The field..was put into potatoes. *Ibid.* 524, I put the ground .. under early potatoes. 1847 *Ibid.* VIII. I. 112 It is stocked with cattle or put under the plough. 1861 *Ibid.* XXII. II. 294 The oat-stubbles being put to winter vetches. *Ibid.*, The land can be put to wheat.

27. To set (a person or animal) to do something, or upon some course of action. † Formerly sometimes with the notion of inciting, urging, or persuading. (*a*) with infin. or *to*.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 289 Selden is any pore yput to punysshen any peple. 1393 *Ibid.* C. VIII. 191 In alle kynne craftes..he putte me to lerne. 1530 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 To the great hurte of the Kynges true Subjectes puttynge their Childe to be prentyse. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xl. 132 She to be put to your doughter to teche hyr to speake ..the language of frenche. 1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 21 How can they aduise, and put their Minister to sue Husbandmen for Tithes? 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 50 If we did..put Horses to perform Things which Nature never designed them for. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 54 Horses..are put to work at three years old. 1889 PHILIPS & WILLS *Sybil Ross's Marr.* xx, I suppose they'll put me to herd the swine.

(*b*) with *on, upon*.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. i. 101 'Tis they haue put him on the old mans death. 1645 T. COLEMAN *Serm. bef. Ho. Comm.* 30 July 14 His folly might put him on the same way of resistance. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. § 6 He can neither hit upon a right sense of things himself..or rightly pursue it, when he is put upon it by another. 1674 RAY *Coll. Words* Ded. P. Courthope, You were the first that Contributed to it, and indeed the Person that put me upon it. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ix. 396 The strong addiction..to liquor often ..puts them on defrauding the authority that protects them. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 467/2 He had notice of facts which ought to have put him on inquiry. 1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 13 Sept. 580/2 The disappointment..might..put them upon some wild scheme.

b. *refl.* To set oneself *to*; to set about an action or course of action, etc.; to betake or apply oneself *to. arch.* or *dial.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 20 Summe putten hem to þe plouȝ and pleiden hem ful seldene. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* Prol. 33 Sum poyetis full prist þat put hom perto. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1483 Ilka bodi þat in þe burȝe lengis, Putt þam to prayris & penaunce enduris. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* v. viii. 174 Alle the Romayns with all their hoost put them to flyght. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 33/2 Whan the Vnicorne hath put hym to rest at a tree. 1853 HAWTHORNE *Tanglewood T.* (Chandos ed.) 256 Looking as queerly as cows generally do, while putting themselves to their speed. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* II. i. (1866) 96 Christ put Himself to His works of healing for this purpose.

c. To set to learn, study, or practise. Const. *to*, †*on*, †*upon* (something).

1389 R. WIMBELDON *Serm. Luke* xvi. 2 (1584) A viij, Why, I pray you, doe men put their sonnes to the Ciuill Law. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 30 Thys onest craft he putte hem to. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 23 They which are put to learning must not be *non proficientes.* 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* Hos. x. 11, I will put Ephraim to the saddle, Judah to the plow. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 113 Since the generality of Gentlemen, and some Noblemen, do put their younger sons to Merchandize. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 58 This Custom of putting Boys upon the Greek Tongue, before they understand any Thing of the Latin. *Ibid.* 63 They are..put upon Versifying.

d. To direct or urge (a horse) towards something, esp. an obstacle to be cleared; also, to cause (a horse) to perform a particular pace, a leap, etc.: const. *to, at*, etc. *To put through* : to cause (a horse) to perform (a particular movement); *transf.* to cause (a person) to go through an exercise, course of study, etc.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 4 A Rancke rider hath put his horse to a hedge, and lay in the ditch. 1766 [see PACE *sb.*1 6]. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XII. xxxix, Which puts my Pegasus to these grave paces. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 38 The Major..will put the regiment through the 'Manual' and 'Platoon Exercise'. *Ibid.* 84 He [a horse] may be put to the leap. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* viii, Edward put the pony to a trot. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* ix, Mr. Pumblechook then put me through my pence-table. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* II. 406 He was not put through a course of searching educational inquiries. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. viii. 258 My father had himself put me through the two first books of Livy. 1891 'ANNIE THOMAS' *That Affair* II. ii. 23 She..puts the cob up the hill.

e. To set (cattle) to feed upon; to restrict (a person) to a diet or regimen of. Const. *to, on, upon.*

1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* xxii. (1668) 125 In the month of December, put your sheep and swine to the pease Reeks, and fat them for the .. market. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. III. 315, I..changed the food, and put the sheep on bran and oats. 1845 *Ibid.* VI. II. 364 All my ewes were put to turnips. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 585 To put the garrison on rations of horse flesh. 1888 *Times* 21 June 10/3 He was put upon bread and water. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 649, I put her on red medulla tabloids.

28. To force or drive (a person, etc.) to the performance of some action, e.g. of making a choice, playing a certain card; as,

To put to flight, to the run, to one's jumps, plunges, shifts, trumps, etc.: see also the sbs.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 271/2 Such possession..ought not to be..affermed, ne putte my seid Lord..to his action. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D vij b, God dyde putt her to reason askynge to her why she had trespaced his commaundement. 1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* L ij b, Englande was put to a sore plunge through hir wylfulnes. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Prayer* III, Salomon beyng put to his choyse. 1651 H. L'ESTRANGE *Smectymnuus-mastix* 27 When Smectymnuus are put to instance they can onely tell us, that [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 386 Thank him who puts me loath to this revenge. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 207 If at the end of their course they were put to their option, whether [etc.].

†b. Const. *inf.* To oblige, compel, force, require, call upon *to do* something. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. i. 5 Since I am put to know, that [etc.]. 1611 — *Cymb.* II. iii. 110 You put me to forget a Ladies manners By being so verball. 1635 SIR H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 102, I have divers times beene put to defend myselfe with my knife. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 22 The Father was never put to provide for himself while he was under the care of this good old man. 1654

Bramhall *Just Vind.* v. (1661) 97 Men are not put to prove negatives. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 305 He .. is reckon'd a great Master of his Sword. God grant he may never be put to use it! 1831 Scott *Ct. Robt.* vii, Put me not..to dishonour myself by striking thee with this weapon.

c. *To put* (a person) *to it.* (*a*) To force, urge, challenge, or call upon (him) to do what is indicated by the context. Chiefly in *passive.*

1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) A vj, A pleasant Gentleman (who could haue spoken sufficientlie, if he had bene put to it). 1607 J. Norden *Surv. Dial.* II. 38 When they are put to it, they come far short of some principall pointes required. *c* 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 146 Pie put him to't, before the play be plaide. 1707 Norris *Treat. Humility* vi. 245 Pride is no more put to't to obey, than humility is to govern. 1868 Miss Braddon *Dead Sea Fr.* xviii, There is nothing a man of the world can't do when he's put to it.

(*b*) *spec.* To force (one) to do one's utmost; to reduce to straits; to drive to extremities; to hamper or embarrass. Now always in the passive and usually with an adv. of degree, as *hard, sore, ly, sadly, greatly put to it.*

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 101 Lord Angelo Dukes it well in his absence: he puts transgression too 't. 1641 J. Shute *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 179, I know this is difficult, and puts a man to it. 1650 W. Brough *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 286 Thou didst pose heaven it self and put God to it. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 66 *margin* The Hill puts the Pilgrims to it. 1699 Swift *Ballads* Wks. 1755 III. II. 63 [He] was sorely put to't in the midst of a verse, Because he could find no word to come pat in. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. 138, I was sadly put to it for a Scythe or a Sickle to cut it down. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 575 You see how we are put to it. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* IV. xiii, We were hard put to it ..to get it done in so short a time.

***** *To put a thing*: in pregnant senses of L. *pōnĕre.*

† 29. To posit, suppose, assume. With obj. cl. (= *put case* in 22) or simple obj. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* ‧ 511 But lat vs now putte that ye haue lene to venge yow. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 95 And one being put, the other is put. 1626 W. Fenner *Hidden Manna* (1652) 74 Put that Christ did not dye for them. 1654 Z. Coke *Logick* 7 An End in Arts not conjectural..must be put when the means are put.

† 30. a. To lay down (one's life) *for*, or *on behalf of. Obs.*

(A Latinism: *animam suam ponere pro...*)

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 363 Crist..puttide his lyf for his sheep. [Cf. Vulg. John x. 15 *Animam meam pono pro ovibus meis.*] 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 183 Whanne Kynges comeþ to strengþe þey putteþ [*v.r.* potteþ] þeire lif for wommen [Higden, *animas pro mulieribus exponunt*]. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xciii. 423 (Add. MS.) If the housbond be myghty and good, he oweth to deffende here, and putt his life for here life. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. viii. 323 Redi forto putte her lijfis for witnessing of trouthe.

† b. To 'lay down'; to state, assert, affirm, declare as a fact. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1016 As poyetis han put, plainly þo two Were getyn by a gode on a grete lady. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 29 b/1 Saynt Bernard putteth iiii maners of love. 1529 More *Dyalogue* II. Wks. 183/2 Yᵉ holders of yᵗ oppinion do put, yᵗ no man maye for all yᵗ take vpon him to preache or medle as priest, til he be chosen by the congregacion. 1530 Tindale *Answ. More* IV. ii. Wks. (1573) 324/2 The true faith putteth the resurrection, which we be warned to looke for euery houre. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* v. i. 196 As common bruite doth put it.

† c. To lay down as a rule or law; to ordain. (With *obj. cl.*) *Obs.*

c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden) 105 And forthermore ordeyneth, puttethe and stabylysshethe..that all statutys ordenaunces [etc.]. 1678 *Min. Bar. Crt. Stitchill* (1905) 83 Therefor the Judge .. putts inacts and decernes for futur trouble in tyme cummeng that every persons grasse [etc.].

IV. In combination or construction of the intransitive use with prepositions.

31. **Put at —.** *intr.* To strike at, proceed against, take measures against; to attack; to prosecute. [*fig.* from I d.] *Sc.* With *indirect passive.*

1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 69 The autorite to putt at thame baith in thair personis, landis, and gudis, quhill tha cum to obedience. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (Wodrow Soc.) I. 284 Gif the authoritie wald putt at me and my house, according to civile and cannon lawes. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 322 The Douglassis pat sair at the Lord Lyndsay. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 599 Thay ar persewit and put at for the said publict act. 1616 Sir C. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 248 Sir Robert Rich puts hard at them for the extent of his land. 1866 Gregor *Banffsh. Gloss., Pit-at*, to dun; as 'the banker's beginnin' t'pit-at him for the bill'. [1907 A. Lang *Hist. Scot.* IV. iii. 73 Argyle advised Carstares that Simon should not be put at for this.]

† 32. **Put for —.** *intr.* a. To make an attempt or effort to obtain; to try for; to strive to do or attain. *Obs.* Cf. *push for*, Push *v.* 8.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 139 Let them..looke after it, or the man in the Moone put for it. 1596 Drayton *Leg.* i. 587 Henry againe doth hotly put for all. 1613 Daniel *Hist. Eng.* I. (1621) 5 Many..were proclaimed Cæsars and put for the whole empire. 1646 Fuller *Good Th.* etc., *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 279 Now Satan being no less cunning..will put hard for our souls. 1676 C. Hatton in *H. Corr.* (1878) 122 Some of my Ld Treasurer's creatures .. put for Sr. John Ernley['s] place, as commissioner of ye Navy. 1739 *Encour. Sea-f. People* 39 The Superbe putting for it to lay the Admiral aboard, fell on his Weather Quarter.

† b. *Put fair for*: to 'bid fair' for; to be in a fair way of attaining. *Obs.*

1595 Maynarde *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 7 Had wee lanced under the forte at our first cominge to anchor, wee had put fayre to bee possessors of the towne. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 135 Those Nations whose Historians put fair for the greatest Antiquity, are the Romans [etc.].

† c. To make for, argue for. *Obs.*

1624 Bp. Mountagu *Gagg* 52 It would put for Hebrew or Syriacke, their mother tongue.

Put out of: see 48. **Put upon:** see 23 f.

V. Combined with adverbs, forming the equivalents of compound verbs in other languages.

† 33. **Put aback.** *trans.* = *put back*, 39 a, b *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 332 It semeþ þat antecrist bi þis puttiþ cristis ordynaunce aback. 1450 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 181/2 True maters..were hyndred and put abakke. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* IV. viii, The men of trouthe ben set alowe and put aback. 1530 Palsgr. 671/2 To put a backe from promocyon. *a* 1557 *Diurn. Occur.* (1833) 34 The saidis personis..was put abak be the lordis Ruthven, [etc.].

34. **Put about.**

a. See simple senses and About.

1382 Wyclif *Mark* xv. 36 Fillinge a sponge with vynegre, and puttinge aboute [Vulg. *circumponens*] to a reede. 1766 Amory *Buncle* (1825) III. 78 The bottle after dinner I put about pretty quick. 1768 Lady M. Coke *Jrnl.* 28 Aug., That Strange Girl that you remember was used to put herself about upon the Stage, almost all her Cloaths off.

b. *Naut. trans.* To lay or place (a sailing vessel) on the opposite tack. Also *transf.* to cause (a horse, a body of men, etc.) to turn round so as to face in another direction.

1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 8 Aug. i, Every time the vessel was put about, we shipped a sea. 1832 *Prop. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 83 The..wing is..to be put about by Threes. 1842 Marryat *Percival K.* xix, The Stella was then put about, and the other broadside given. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xxi, Put your horses' heads about and ride for Spalding.

c. *Naut. absol.* or *intr.* To turn on to the other tack; to go about. Also *transf.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 342 The proas..run from one of these Islands to the other and back again..without ever putting about. 1823 Scoresby *Jrnl. Whale Fish.* 338 The main interests of my voyage obliged me to put about, and return to the northward. 1842 J. Wilson *Chr. North* (1857) I. 251 Down with the helm, and let us put about.

d. *trans.* To circulate, publish (a statement).

1781 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* May (1842) II. 34 Is it what she [Mrs. Thrale] put about in the morning? 1851 J. H. Newman *Cath. in Eng.* 313 This has been put about as a discovery. 1881 Mrs. Lynn Linton *My Love* II. v. 102 Who has put this lie about?

e. To trouble; to put to inconvenience, embarrass; to distress. (Orig. and still chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.*) Cf. *put out*, 47 f (*b*), (*c*), (*d*).

1825 Jamieson, *To Put about*, to subject to inconvenience or difficulty; ..as, 'I was sair put about to get that siller'. 1843 F. E. Paget *Warden of Berkingholt* 149 You see I don't let a thoughtless word put me about, and you must'na neither. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* Introd. 6, I would not have been much put about, though my offer had been rejected. 1866 Reade *G. Gaunt* (ed. 2) II. 297 Oh, don't put yourself about for me. 1890 Doyle *Capt. 'Polestar', Little Sq. Box* 152 What's put you about, Hammond? You look as white as a sheet.

† 35. **Put abroad.** *trans.* To spread abroad, unfurl, display. *Obs.*

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* I. 68 When in him shall be..the prime Of youth's spring put abroad. 1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 3 To giue notice..by putting abroad his flag. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 19 She puts aboard [1683 abroad] her Waste-clothes; she will fight us.

Put again: see 5. **Put apart** = *put aside*, 36 a.

36. **Put aside.**

a. See simple senses and Aside.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VI. ii. (Br. Mus. Add. 27944 f. 67 b/2) He hatte sepultus iburied . for he is iput aside iburyed vndir þerþe. 1535 Coverdale *Susanna* 51 Put these two asyde one from another.

b. To lay aside out of use, etc.; = *put away*, 38 e; also to bury = 38 f (*d*).

1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* ii, She told him he must put aside his uniform while in England. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 80/1 The salesman, seeing that the meat was bad, did not expose it for sale, but put it aside. 1892 Tennyson *Charity* xiii, They put him aside for ever, and after a week..a widow came to my door.

37. **Put asunder.** *trans.* To separate.

1526 Tindale *Matt.* xix. 6 Let not man therfore put asunder, that which god hath cuppled togedder. 1530 [see 52 b]. 1611 Cotgr., *Separer*, to separate, sever, part,..put asunder.

38. **Put away.**

a. See simple senses and Away.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5700 (Cott.) He put þe hirdes all a-wai. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. lxii. (Br. Mus. Add. 27944 f. 202/2) The magnas drawe þ to iren in o cornere and putte þ it away in anoþer corner. 1530 Palsgr. 671/2, I dyd put hym awaye as harde as I coulde. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 209 Two may keepe counsell putting one away. 1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 9 Vexing this little creature, by threatning to put her away from the Prince. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Veer*, The head of the vessel is put away from the wind. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* July 29/1, I had..put away the picture in despair.

b. *trans.* To send away, dismiss, get rid of; to reject; *spec.* to divorce. Somewhat *arch.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 361 þei semen alle Anticristis proctours to putte awey Cristis ordenaunce. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 269 þe kyng putte away his laweful wif. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 417/2 Puttyn a-wey, or refusyn, *repudio, refuto.* 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xix. 9 Whosoever putteth awaye his wyfe (except hit be for fornicacion) and maryeth another, breaketh wedlocke. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xliii. 143 Put awaye thy displeasure and perdon me. 1599 *Aycliffe Reg.* in Sir C. Sharp *Chron. Mirab.* (1841) 36 A publycke admonition..for all maysters and dames to put away such servants..as wyll not usually come to churche. 1816 Byron *Pris. Chillon* vii, He loathed and put away his food. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* 15 June 204 That is the last vanity that man learns to put away.

† c. To drive away, dispel; to do away with, abolish, put an end to. *Obs.*

a 1349 Hampole *Comm. Love to God* Wks. 1896 I. 70 It..puttes a-wey wykked dredes & vices, & clenses þe thoght. *c* 1400 *Brut* 300 Philip of Valeys..cast & purposed .. to put awey þe sege. *a* 1450 Myrc *Festial* 49 The ensens he brent to put away þe stench of þe stabull þer scho lay. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 § 5 It [shall] be laufull to ij of the Justices..to rejecte and put awey comen ale selling in Tounes. 1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* 108 It putteth awaye cleane the Canker. 1873 Mrs. Oliphant *Innocent* xxviii, Ask God to put it away out of your mind.

† d. To part with, dispose of, sell; = *put off*, 45 j.

1574 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XX. 467 To sell..and put away his landis, heretagis [etc.]. 1607 *Stat.* in *Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 61 To sell give or putt away anye part of the landes. *a* 1649 Winthrop *New Eng.* (1825) II. 348 He took two skins and a half..which he carried to Mr. Cutting's ship, and put it away there for twenty-four shillings.

e. To put (out of one's hands or immediate use) into a receptacle for safe keeping; to stow away; also, to lay by for future use (money, etc.); = *put by*, 40 g.

1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 398 The fruit should be.. carefully put away in bins. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* xxxix, I've put away money, only for you to spend. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 13 Sept. 330/1 Searching for the spectacles he had put away overnight. 1891 *Murray's Mag.* Mar. 373 She had put away her books, writing materials [etc.].

f. *slang* or *colloq.* (*a*) To consume as food or drink, take into the stomach. (*b*) To put in jail, to imprison. (*c*) To put in pawn, to pawn. (*d*) *dial.* To put in the grave, to bury.

1878 Besant & Rice *Celia's Arb.* xlviii, I never saw a man put away such an enormous quantity of provisions at one time. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 4 Aug. 2/1 Having been 'put away' since the previous October .. and only just now released. 1887 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 3/3 They have clothes and household effects..which, if need be, they can 'put away 'during the winter. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* xvi, He could put away more spruce beer than you would care to pay for. 1896 Mrs. H. Ward *Sir G. Tressady* 148 It's three weeks now sen they put him away.

g. *slang.* To inform against, 'give away', betray.

1890 *Melbourne Argus* 2 Aug. 4/3 It's all right, mate: I won't put you away. 1891 N. Gould *Double Event* 184, I had an idea you put me away over the Derby.

39. **Put back.**

† a. *trans.* To thrust or force back, repulse; to refuse, reject. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* xxv. 460 Thourgh his prowesse thei were putte bakke and chaced to the town. 1530 Palsgr. 671/1 He had thought to take orders at this tyme, but he was put backe. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Esdras* iii. 16 As for Iacob thou didest chose him and put backe Esau. 1599 ? Shaks. *Pass. Pilgr.* 334 Be thou not slack To proffer, though she put thee back.

b. To reduce to a lower position or condition; to retard, or check the advance of; † to revoke (*obs.*).

1535 Coverdale *Hos.* iv. 17 Their dronckennesse hath put them backe, & brought them to whordome. 1616 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 468 All subsidies and saulf conducts..whatsoever shalbe put back and extinguished. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 354 An ouerdrie nourishment in childhood putteth back stature. 1892 *Field* 7 May 695/1 Their one mistake..should not have..put them back to second place.

c. To move (the hands of a clock) back to an earlier position; to set back; also *fig.*

a 1745 Swift *Adv. Servants, Cook* § 28 When you find that you cannot get dinner ready at the time appointed, put the clock back. 1881 Mrs. Lynn Linton *My Love* III. ix. 157 She had put back her age ten years at the least. 1889 — *Thro' Long Night* I. xvii, Nor tears nor prayer can..put back the hand of time.

d. To prevent from coming on at the time appointed or expected; to defer; = *put off*, 45 c.

1885 J. Payn *Luck Darrells* III. xlii. 184, I have taken upon myself to put the dinner back for an hour. 1890 T. F. Tout *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689, 189 The defeat of the former at Novara put back the unity of Italy.

e. To restore to its former place or position.

1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxv, I'll pit back the pick and shule whar I got them. *Mod.* When you've done with the book, please put it back on the shelf.

f. *intr. Naut.* To reverse one's course; to return to the port which one has left. (Cf. sense 8.)

1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 8 Aug. i, My aunt desired her brother to order the boatman to put back to Kinghorn. 1859 Cornwallis *Panorama New World* I. Introd. 6 The latter vessel..having a few days previously been compelled to 'put back', owing to..having sprung a leak. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 27 Feb. 136/2 The *Kate*..put back to Salcombe.

40. **Put by.** (See also By *adv.* 2.)

a. *trans.* To thrust or set aside (*lit.* and *fig.*); to reject; to neglect, let alone; † to leave out, except (quot. 1594); † to give up, desist from.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 448 He wexid so fond on hur.. and evur sho putt hym bye. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xxx. 30 Cum on thairfoir annone, All sircumstance put by and excusationis. 1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 1716 Shal thys baggage put by the word of God? 1594 Nashe *Christ's T.* (ed. 2) To Rdr., Euen of the meanest and basest..I desire to bee

thought favorably of, onely the bloud of the Harueys put by. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 221 A Crowne .. being offer'd him, he put it by with the backe of his hand. 1604 — *Oth.* II. iii. 172 For Christian shame, put by this barbarous Brawle. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. 24 He will be discouraged, put by, or trampled on. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* ii. § 90 There is no putting by that crown; queens you must always be.

b. To turn aside, ward off, divert, avert (a blow, or *fig.* a calamity, etc.). Also *absol.* ? *Obs.*

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lit. Brit.* 271 He stept asyde, and well and warely put the stroke by. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polex.* II. 104 Almanzor..charg'd him with so much vigour ..that he scarce gave him leasure to put by, or avenge himselfe. 1682 FLAVEL *Fear* 10 An imminent..evil, which we see not how to escape or put by. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xxvii. 195, I was aware of his thrust, and put it by. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. vii. ? 10, I had the good fortune to put by all his thrusts.

c. To turn aside, evade (a question, argument, etc.); to put off (a person) with an excuse or evasion: = *put off*, 45 g.

1618 HALES *Gold. Rem.* II. (1673) 42 When they were prest with any reason they could not put by. 1688 BURNET *Lett. St. Italy* 114 The Pope put it by in some general Answers. 1779 *Sylph* I. 241 How long will they remain satisfied with being repeatedly put by with empty promises? 1842 TENNYSON *Day-dream, The Revival* iv, The chancellor..smiling, put the question by. 1878 R. H. HUTTON *Scott* xv. 159 The medical men..tried to make him give up his novel-writing. But he smiled and put them by.

†d. To prevent (a person) *from* attaining or carrying out something; to divert *from*. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 38 Which put by their young cosin from that expectation. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VI. xi, Put by from this, the Duke of Vorke dessynes Another course to bring his hopes about. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 25 Considering..whether they should march to the relief of Casal, but the chimera of the Germans put them by. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) II. 177 The well-considered remonstrances of some of his nearest friends..put him by from his resolve.

†e. To drive out, dislodge (an enemy). *Obs.*

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* II. 84 Cæsar went out of his campe..put by the garrison [*deiecto praesidio*], and possessed himselfe of the place.

†f. To remove, dispel; to rid one of. *Obs.*

1643 TRAPP *Comm., Gen.* iv. 14 This makes..others [call] for other of the Devills anodynes to put by the pangs of their wounded spirits. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* II. vi. 61 A Fright alone hath put by an Ague-fit, And mitigated a Fit of the Gout.

g. To lay aside (something out of use); to stow away; to lay by, save (esp. money) for future use.

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xvii. 142 A slate, which..the little girl had put by very carefully. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xx, The old gentleman had put by a little money that nobody knew of. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. v, They had better wait a few years .. until they shall have put by something. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 Aug. 170/1 Herbs and roots and apples put by for the winter.

41. Put down.

a. See simple senses and DOWN *adv.* *To put one's foot down*: see FOOT *sb.* 28.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 295/1 To Putte downe, *calare..*, *commergere, deponere, deprimere.* 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iv, As buckets are put downe into a well. 17.. *Laws of Cricket* in Grace *Cricket* (1891) 14 He that runs for ye Wicket that is put down is out. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Conse.* II. vi, Whereabouts..do you want me to put you down? 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* xviii, She put down her needlework. 1897 HOWELLS *Landl. Lion's Head* 142 The new rooms were left..uncarpeted; there were thin rugs put down.

b. *trans.* To put an end to by force or authority, to suppress, repress, crush; †to bring into disuse, abolish (*obs.*).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 818 But, he [the Pope] may, þurgh no resun, þe sunday puttyn vp no dowun. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 4084 Alle haly kyrk sal be put don. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 b, This gyfte suppresseth & putteth downe all carnalytees. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 111 It is impossible to extirpe it quite, Frier, till eating and drinking be put downe. 1636 SHERLEY in Bradford *Plymouth Plantation* (1856) 345 Here is no trading, carriors from most places put downe. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, Sir Peter is such an enemy to scandal, I believe he would have it put down by parliament. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 65 Putting down a riot. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* vi. 121 The determination to put down opposition. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 32/2 Putting down the fraudulent devices by means of which the pockets of..investors are..picked.

c. To depose from office, authority, or dignity; to dethrone, degrade. Somewhat *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* i. 52 He puttide doun mygty men fro seete. *c* 1400 *Brut* 247 His fader was in warde in þe castel of Kenylworþ, and eke was put doun of his realte. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 129 Hyldericus kyng off Ffraunce..was putt doune by Pepyne son of Carollus Marcellus. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 38 Inspired with the spirit of putting down Kings and Princes. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xlvii. 477 Judges..were almost tools of the king, who could set them up and put them down at his pleasure.

d. To lower the presumption, pride, or self-esteem of; to 'take down'; to snub; to refute, put to silence.

a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 28 þe toþer es tribulacyone, to putt hym downe with many scharpnes. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 143 Lord, Lord, how the Ladies and I haue put him downe. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* iv. 65, I scorne..To let a Bowe-bell Cockney put me downe. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess., Johnson* (1887) 181 With what stately contempt she put down his impertinence. 1888 KNOX LITTLE *Child Stafferton* xiv, The peremptoriness with which Lady Dorothy put him down.

†e. To overthrow, subdue, defeat (a person, an enemy). *Obs.* (merged in 'suppress' in b).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6672 This Celidis, forsothe, fought with a speire, Polidamas to put doun, & his pride felle. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 1886 We shall put downe all that dare contest With vs. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* I. i. 93 To mount vp on a joynt-stoole, with a lewes-trumpe, To put downe Cokeley. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* vi, The Levellers had opposed Cromwell, and he had put them down with the other troops.

†f. To lower in estimation; to excel, surpass, 'beat', etc., by comparison. *Obs.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 14 Ready to..die for griefe if he be put down in brauery neuer so litle. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. III. iii. (1651) 477 Lucullus wardrope is put down by our ordinary Citizens. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* Apol. 134 Holy Writ, Which for its Stile, and Phrase puts down all Wit. 1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 209 Her Rooms, anew at ev'ry Christ'ning drest, Put down the Court, and vex the City-Guest. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. x. 56 Your brother is indeed enough to put all other men down.

g. To make away with, put to death, kill. Now chiefly *dial.*

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 535 Lufe..slais the saull, and puttis the bodie down. 1589 *Pap. Reg.* in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) I. 674 Alice Stokoe..did put downe herself in her maisters house in her own belt. ? *a* 1800 *Queen's Marie* xv. in Scott *Minstrel. Scot. Bord.*, Little wist Marie Hamilton..That she was ga'en to Edinburgh town And a' to be put down. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 446 Word came that Eppy Telefer had 'put down' herself over night, and was found hanging dead in her own little cottage at day-break. 1899 H. D. RAWNSLEY *Life & Nat. Engl. Lakes* 173 A dog that shows signs of worrying [sheep] is 'put down' at once.

h. To cease to keep up (something expensive); to stop the expense of, give up the use of.

1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* III. 120 In vain does he put down the carriage, dismiss the footman, and block up windows. 1888 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Thro' Long Night* II. vi, Since they had put down their carriage,..she had been able to go about so little.

i. To set down in writing, write down; to enter in a written account, list, etc.

(In first quot., ? to state in writing, or ? to lay down.)

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue* 26 b, Daniel George first put downe the principles of this sect. 1824 *Examiner* 397/2 Mr. Bolton put down his name for 200*l.* 1826 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 480, I have put you down in my will for a ring. 18.. MRS. CAMERON *Little Dog Flora* 5 They talked to each other in the way I shall put down. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* iv. 47 Milton consented to put down his thoughts on paper. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* x, She was going to put herself down at a registry office. 1890 *Graphic* 9 Aug. 143/2 [Amendments] had been put down by members of the Opposition.

j. *fig.* To account or reckon; to estimate *as*, *at*; to take *for*; to count or attribute *to*.

1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* ix, I should have put you down for eighteen or nineteen at least. 1883 MRS. F. MANN *Par. Hilby* xvii. 205 It was put down to his credit that he never complained. 1886 MRS. C. PRAED *Miss Jacobsen* iv, She mentally put him down at thirty-five. *Ibid.* v, Don't put it all down to pure Christian good feeling. 1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 7 June 358/1, I should..have put him down as a Yankee but for his accent.

k. To sink (a shaft, pit, etc.).

1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Havres' Winding Mach.* 1 We found that we ought to put down an entirely fresh drawing pit. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 325/2 The searcher for brine put down a hole four hundred feet, and, instead of salt water, it discharged vast quantities of petroleum or..Seneca Oil.

l. In technical sporting use: (*a*) To cause (a fish) to swim low down; (*b*) To cause (a pointer or setter) to lie down.

1891 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 389 The descent of the mist.. 'puts down' the trout and prevents them from feeding. 1892 *Field* 7 May 695/3 Doon, who was put down by hand, moved a little as the gun was fired.

42. Put forth.

a. *trans.* To stretch forth, stretch out, extend (the hand or other member of the body, or a thing held in the hand). Now *rare* or *arch.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VI. 28 'Peter!' quod a Plou3-mon and putte forþ his hed. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. vii. (Br. Mus. Add. 27944 f. 70) The modir..puttiþ and profreþ forþ þe brest to bede þe child. 14.. HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 33 Thyn hand foorth putte & helpe my distresse. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xiv. 27 He put forth his staff that he had in his hande. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 244 A little rivelet..that putteth forth his head neere unto the Castle De Vies. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 57 The hoary Majesty of Spades appears, Puts forth one manly leg. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxi, 'You are very unwell', the visitor said, putting forth her hand to take Amelia's.

b. To set forth; †to expose for sale (*obs.*); *fig.* to display, exhibit.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 42 þanne telleþ þei of þe Trinite hou two slowen þe þridde..And puyteþ forþ presumpciun to preue þe soþe. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxvii. 17 Thei.. puttiden forth in thi fayris bawm, and hony, and oyle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 641 His Regal State Put forth at full, but still his strength conceal'd. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 45 Light by light puts forth Geneva.

c. To set forth in words, propound, state, assert; †in quot. 1535, to utter (*obs.*).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 115 To putte forþ sum purpos to preuen his wittes. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xiii. 24 Another parable Jhesus putte forth [Vulg. *proposuit*] to hem. 1388 — *Judg.* xiv. 12 Y schal putte forth [1611 put forth] to you a probleme. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXV. 230 The kynges nedes were put forth and promoted as touchyng the kyngdom of Fraunce. 1535 COVERDALE *Iob* x. 1 Now will I put forth my wordes. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. vii. 336 Such were the opinions put forth by Sir Thomas Browne. 1884 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Apr. 352 The Theory put forth by our brethren in the United States.

†d. To thrust, push, or send into view or prominence, out of concealment, retirement, or privacy; to put out to service, etc.; in quot. 1482, to expose *to* something; *refl.* to push or put oneself forward, come forward; to offer oneself. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 40 Tho put hym forth a pilloure bifor pilat, & seyde [etc.]. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 36 There we sawe..men and wemen..put forth to the gretnes of dyuers and inenarrabulle peynes. 1530 PALSGR. 672/2 Let hym alone, he can put forthe hym selfe as well as any man in this courte. 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* C viii, The Thresorer..shall put forth any of the children of this Howse to service. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 171 Though I uncircumscrib'd my self retire, And put not forth my goodness. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money* (Camden) 97 To Margaret Marshall, bounty..to put her children forth apprentices.

e. To put in operation, to bring into play; to exert (one's strength), lift up (one's voice); also †*to put it forth*, and †*refl.* to exert oneself (*obs.*).

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) XXXIII, If þe hunters here þat þe houndes renne wele and putte it lustely forth. *c* 1420 ? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 963 Put the forthe boldly to cherthrow Vertew. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* X. lxxiv. 544 Whanne sire Tristram wold put forth his strengthe and his manhode. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* viii. 1 Doth not wysdome crie? doth not vnderstondinge put forth hir voice? 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. viii. § 3 When Virgil putteth himself forth to attribute to Augustus Cæsar the best of human honours. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. ii. 42 A good way of putting forth the Voice gracefully. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* iv. 64 If men would be serious, and put forth themselves. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 434 It was to no purpose, however, that the good Bishop now put forth all his eloquence. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* June 81/1 They put forth their best pace.

f. To issue, publish, put in circulation.

1551 R. ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* To P. Giles (1895) 8 If he be mynded to publyshe and put forth his owne labours. 1669 in Sir J. Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 313 Puttinge forth halfe-penys without the townes lycense. 1826 *Examiner* 11/2 'John'..is about to put forth a new daily Morning Paper. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 455 Jeffreys..advised James to put forth an edict declaring it to be his majesty's will and pleasure that the customs should continue to be paid. 1876 F. G. FLEAY *Shaks. Man.* II. ix. 242, I put forth in the year 1874 a chronological table of Shakespeare's plays.

g. (*a*) Of a plant: To send out (buds or leaves). Also *intr.* or *absol.*: To shoot, sprout, burst forth into bud, leaf, or blossom. Sometimes, of an animal: To produce (feathers, etc.); †also, to develop (a morbid growth).

1530 PALSGR. 672/1 This eglantyne tre putteth forthe very tymely. *Ibid.*, This peare tre putteth forthe all redye. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, V. ii. 44 Her Hedges..Put forth disorder'd Twigs. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 407 The standard [rose-tree] did put forth a fair green leaf..It is likely that if it had been in the spring time, it would have put forth with greater strength. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 310 Let th' Earth Put forth the verdant Grass. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 215 A Two year old Colt, that put forth a Bog-Spavin. 1865 TENNYSON *On Mourner* iii, The beech and lime Put forth and feel a gladder clime. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, Family* 77, I may put forth angel's plumage.

(*b*) *intr.* for *refl.* Of buds, leaves, etc.: To sprout out, shoot out, come out.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 416 Who plucks the bud before one leafe put forth? 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii, In Acornes, Almonds,..the germ puts forth at the remotest part of the pulp. 1682 CREECH *Lucretius* (1683) 146 When flowers put forth, and budding branches shoot.

†h. *trans.* To thrust out; = *put out*, 47 b; (*b*) to put out (the eyes); (*c*) to extinguish (fire or light): = *put out*, 47 b (*b*), c (*b*). *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* ix. 25 As sone as the people were put forthe a dores [1611 put foorth]. 1530 PALSGR. 672/2, I shall put hym forthe at all adventures, put hym in afterwarde who wyll. *a* 1547 in J. R. Boyle *Hedon* (1875) App. 88 All them that putethe furthe anye mens or womens ees. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 31 [Phineus] put forth the eyes of his children had by his first wife. 1631 WEEVER *Fun. Mon.* 493 By the negligence of a Scholler forgetting to put forth the Lights of this Chappell..[it was] burnt to ashes.

†i. To turn out, dismiss from possession, fellowship, or service; to discharge, expel. *Obs.*

1545 in J. S. Leadam *Sel. Cas. Crt. Requests* (1898) 81 They [tenants] were dryuen to take copies of the Abbot for feare of puttyng forthe. 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* VIII. xxiii, Certain legions..he dismiste & put forthe of wages. 1589 [see PUTTING *vbl. sb.*1 9]. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 445 He put him forth of pay, & tooke his horse from him by force.

†j. To lay out (money) to profit: cf. *put out*, 47 m (*b*). *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i, I am determined to put forth some five thousand pound, to be paid me five for one, upon the return of myself, my wife, and my dog from the Turk's court. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXXXIV, Thou vsurer that put'st forth all to vse.

k. *intr.* To set out, start on one's way, esp. to sea; to make one's way forward. (Cf. *put out*, 47 j.) Now somewhat *arch.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 155 If any Barke put forth, come to the Mart, Where I will walke till thou returne to

me. 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 18 Cyrus putting forth a little before the rest, viewed both Armies at a good distance. *a* 1648 Lo. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 241 Hugo de Moncada..puts forth with a few Galleys. 1821 Shelley *Time* 9 Who shall put forth on thee, Unfathomable Sea? 1843 Wordsw. *Grace Darling* 50 Together they put forth, Father and Child! Each grasps an oar.

43. Put forward.

† a. *trans.* To cause to 'go forward' or make progress; to further, advance. *Obs.*

1635 Cromwell *Let.* 11 Jan., in *Carlyle* (1873) I. 77 It only remains now that He who first moved you to this, put you forward in the continuance thereof. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 288 Being wanted at Plymouth, to put forward the work of..the lantern.

b. To push into view or prominence, to make conspicuous; = *put forth*, 42 d. Also *refl.*

1611 Bible *Acts* xix. 33 And they drew Alexander out of the multitude, the Iewes putting [Tindale, etc., thrustyng] him forward. 17.. Swift (J.), When men and women are mixed and well chosen, and put their best qualities forward, there may be any intercourse of civility and good will. 1849 [see Forward *adv.* 5]. 1886 An. Sergeant *No Saint* xi, People don't like to put themselves forward. 1888 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Thro' Long Night* I. ii, He wanted him.. to put himself forward and make a dash.

c. To advance for consideration or acceptance; to propound, advance, urge; to set forth, allege; to represent *as*: see Forward *adv.* 5.

1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 678 The Duke put forward a claim which..might have been fatal to the expedition. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xx, The girl put forward all manner of entreaties in vain. 1885 *Manch. Guard.* 20 July 5/5 Showing the groundlessness of the argument put forward by the Economist. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 792 A spurious child whom she puts forward as the child of her husband. 1889 H. D. Traill *Strafford* iv. 32 Several theories..have been put forward to account for Wentworth's apostasy.

d. *intr.* To press forward, advance, hasten on; to put oneself forward, come forward. ? *Obs.*

1599 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* iv. ii, Put forward, man! thou art most sure to have me. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* 1 Cor. ix. 24. 217 Many make a profession and put forward to an holy conversation. 1745 Fielding *Tom Jones* xii. xii, Jones put forwards as fast as he could, notwithstanding all these Hints and Cautions, and poor Partridge was obliged to follow. 1815 Jane Austen *Emma* xix, Always putting forward to prevent Harriet's being obliged to say a word.

44. Put in. (Cf. Input *v.*)

a. *trans.* To thrust into or place within a receptacle or containing space; to insert, introduce: see simple senses and In *adv.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5823 (Cott.) He put his hand in, fair in hele, And vte he drogh it als mesel. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurgie* 151 To fulfille þe wounde wiþ hoote oile of rosis & to putte in a tente. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xv. 236 Thei putt in fier, and brent hem ther-ynne. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xl. 130 When ther shypp was garnysshed, they put in theyr horses and ther armure. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* iv. i. 43 And now about the Cauldron sing,..In chanting all that you put in. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* iv. vi, Come put in his legge in the middle roundell. 1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 329 A Gardener putting in a graff. 1887 Baring-Gould *Gaverocks* xii, The old gentleman puts in his head at the door.

spec. (*b*) To put (a letter) in the post.

1711 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 15 Dec., I put in my letter this evening myself. 1814 *Owen's New Bk. Roads* 191 Letters and Packets..are..to pay, at the Office where they are put in, the full postage to London.

(*c*) To put into the ground (seed or plants); to sow or plant.

1805 Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 474 Drills..for putting in bean, pea, and turnip crops. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. ii. 425 Oats..are put in with the grass seeds in one ploughing.

(*d*) To place (a horse) between the shafts; to harness to a vehicle. Cf. *put to*, 51 c (*c*).

1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xxi, The horse was accordingly put in, and the chaise brought round. 1891 *Strand Mag.* Jan. 90/2 Tell them to put the horses in at once.

b. To install in or appoint to an office or position; sometimes with mixture of literal sense, as *to put in a caretaker, a bailiff*; so *to put in a distress, an execution.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 7 Whanne Odo was dede þis Elsinus..gat sly liche a maundmente of þe kyng, and was i-put in at Caunterbury. 1596 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 92 You..Haue caus'd him by new Act of Parliament, To blot out me, and put his owne Sonne in. 1745 Pococke *Descr. East* II. i. iv. viii. 267 The archbishop is put in by the patriarch of Constantinople. 1829 *Examiner* 716/2 The conduct of Mr. Mores, in putting in an execution under these circumstances. 1833 Nyren *Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* 118 Whenever a man is put out, and if the bowling have become loose, put in a resolute hard hitter. 1836 [see Distress *sb.* 3] 1887 Baring-Gould *Gaverocks* xxii, She..had to put in a couple, as caretakers, at so much per week.

c. To present, or formally tender, as in a law court (a document, evidence, a plea, a claim, surety, Bail, an Appearance, etc.).

1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 499 There be many and diverse particuler billes put inne. 1557 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 265 Putyng yn suffycyent suirty for the payment. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* v. iii. 286 *Kin.* To prison with her...*Dia.* He put in baile my liedge. 1654 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 11 The Court ordered him a coppie thereof, and 14 dayes time to putt in his answere. 1742 Fielding *Jos. Andrews* iv. ii, If they have put in the bans, I desire you will publish them no more without my orders. 1781 D. Williams tr. *Voltaire's Dram. Wks.* II. 281 Colette may put in a claim. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 335 Gray hair No. 19 has just put in an appearance. 1888 *Times* 19 Apr. 12/3, I received..a letter from Mr. T. M. Kelly... (Letter put in.) 1891 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 733/1 At the trial..the plaintiff..put in an information sworn by the defendant.

d. *intr.* To make a claim, plea, or offer: (*a*) to present or advance one's own claim, to apply *for*; to offer oneself as a candidate, to enter *for*, bid *for*; † to claim or profess to be, to set up *for* (*obs.*); (*b*) to interpose on behalf of some one or something, to plead or intercede *for* (quot. 1603).

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 103 They had gon down to, but that a wise Burger put in for them. 1607 — *Timon* III. iv. 85 *Lucil.* Put in now, Titus. *Tit.* My Lord, heere is my Bill. 1622 Fletcher & Massinger *Span. Curate* I. i, A Woman..whose all-excelling Forme Disdaines comparison with any She That puts in for a fair one. 1627 Ussher *Lett.* (1686) 376 Many most unfit Persons are now putting in for that place. 1712–3 Steele *Guard.* No. 6 ₱ 5 He puts in for the Queen's place every year. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. vi. 530 Clodius was putting in at the same time for the Prætorship. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 16 July 65/1 Opposition without mercy to every Minister who puts in for re-election.

e. *trans.* To drive in, cause or compel to go in: (*a*) *Naut.* (a ship) into a port or haven; (*b*) *Falconry*, (the game) into covert. Cf. 5.

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* (J.), Whom stormes put in there, are with stay embrac't. 1795 Nelson *Let. to McArthur* 25 July, in *Pearson's Catal.* No. 9 (1886) 29 The Agamemnon is put in here by bad weather. 1826 Sir J. S. Sebright *Observ. Hawking* (1828) 25 If the bird is put in, the second may be in the right style, as the hawk will then have time to get up to his pitch. 1852 Burton *Falconry Valley Indus* viii. 78 They compare..her conduct, after she has 'put in' her quarry, to a cat's. [*Footnote*] To 'put in' the quarry is to drive it into a bush.

f. *intr.* To go in, enter:

spec. (*a*) *Naut.* to enter a port or harbour, esp. by turning aside from the regular course for shelter, provisions, repairs, etc.; (*b*) to make a call at a house for entertainment, or on a chance visit (now *rare* or *obs.*); (*c*) to fly into covert for safety, as a bird pursued by a hawk. In quot. 1612, to join, unite *with*.

1598 W. Phillip *Linschoten.* I. i, Lishone, where some of our Fleet put in, and left vs. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. i. 65 *Cassio.* How now? Who ha's put in? *Gent.* 'Tis one Iago. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xi. 99 When Peever with the helpe of Pickmere, make apace To put-in with those streames. 1667–8 Pepys *Diary* 16 Feb., Mr. Holliard put in, and dined with my wife and me. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. x. 168 Here I put in. 1883 Salvin & Brodrick *Falconry Brit. Isles* Gloss. 152 The place..where the quarry has 'put in'.

g. *trans.* To interpose (a blow, shot, etc.; a word or remark; also with the actual words as obj., usually preceding); to intervene with; to get in (a word). *To put in one's oar*: see Oar *sb.* 5 a.

16.. Digby (J.), A nimble fencer will put in a thrust so quick, that the foil will be in your bosom, when you thought it a yard off. 1693 *Humours Town* 30 A Man can no more put in a word with you, than with..some of our Coffee-House Holders-forth. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1756) 145 At last the Seaman put in a Hint that determin'd it. 1821 Byron *Juan* iv. xlix, The third..took The blows upon his cutlass, and then put His own well in. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* lii, My father..complicates the whole concern by puttin' his oar in. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 493 Wallop sate down; and Baxter himself attempted to put in a word. 1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Channings* I. xi. 157 'Gently, Tom!' put in Mr. Channing. 1889 C. Larking *Everything agst. her* III. v. 97 You may depend upon my putting in a word for you whenever I can.

h. *intr.* or *absol.* To intervene. ? *Obs.*

1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* Induct., He has..kick'd me three or four times..for but offering to put in with my experience. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xc. (1674) 122 Unless your Majesty put in betwixt my misery, and my Creditors rage. *a* 1713 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1714) 254 [A Man] of a Temper so throughly Peaceable, that he had not hitherto put in at all.

i. *trans.* To furnish in addition, to 'throw in'; to insert as an addition or supplement.

1632 Massinger *City Madam* II. ii, These are arts Would not misbecome you, tho' you should put-in Obedience and duty. 1643 [Angier] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 7 But when God put the work into their hands, he put in skill. *a* 1708 [see 47 e (*a*)]. 1858 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Thro' Long Night* II. v, He..put in an untrained bass to her well-taught soprano. 1890 T. F. Tout *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689, 209 The Lords put in amendments which the Commons would not accept. 1891 Mrs. L. Adams *Bonnie Kate* i, As though a painter had touched them with a brush fresh from 'putting in' a sunset.

j. To contribute as one's share of work or duty; to perform (a piece of work, etc.) as part of a whole, or in the midst of other occupations.

1890 *Standard* 14 Feb. 2/8 The Dark Blues resumed work yesterday..and put in some useful practice. 1891 *Gd. Words* May 338/2 He had to..'put in' his term of military service. 1892 *Pict. World* 9 Apr. 670/2 Nothing could induce that man to put in more than four chapels a week. *Mod.* I may be able to put in an hour's work in the evening.

k. *colloq.* To pass, spend, use up (a portion or period of time), usually by means of some occupation.

1863 C. B. Gibson *Life among Convicts* II. viii. 105 A man with a sentence of twelve years, no matter how exemplary his conduct, must put in nine years. 1882 Stevenson *Fam. Stud. Men & B.* 308 If he had to wait for a dish of poached eggs, he must put in the time by playing on the flageolet. 1889 'Mark Twain' *Yankee at Crt. K. Arthur* xliii, I couldn't do anything with the letters after I had written them. But it put in the time. 1892 *Field* 10 Dec. 893/1 They..'put in' the summer at some fashionable resort.

45. Put off.

a. See simple senses and Off *adv.*

[1825: implied in Put-off 3.] 1891 C. Roberts *Adrift Amer.* viii. 125 Where..conductors and brakesmen..have nothing to do but hunt for dead-beats and put them off [i.e. off the train]. *Mod.* To save time, I had them put me off [from the steamer] at Gravesend. We took him in our boat and put him off at Godstow.

† b. *trans.* To drive off, repulse, repel; to dispel, drive away. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 8 (Camb. MS.) How ofte ek haue I put of or cast owt [orig. *dejeci*] hym..of þe wronges [etc.]. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VII. 369 He ves sa fortravalit To put of thame that hym assalit. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8582 Telamon..þe Troiens pursuet; Paris hym put of, & preset hym sore. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 § 1 To put theym of at theire landyng. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 61 If we be put off, charge them with all your great and small shot.

c. To postpone to a later time; to defer. Also *absol.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. ii. (Brit. Mus. Add. 27944 f. 12 b), [Angels] doþ his hestes..in an instant and puttiþ noust of for to a morwe. 1530 Palsgr. 673/2 It is put of for this tyme. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* (1882) II. 9 Farre from delaieng, or putting of poore mens causes. 1664 Dryden *Rival Ladies* I. ii, All things are now in Readiness, and must not Be put off. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* Pref. 105, I am oblig'd to put off the Others to another opportunity. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xi. 254 The departure of the galeon was put off. 1889 Mrs. R. Jocelyn *Distracting Guest* II. xv. 227, I shall assuredly put our wedding off.

d. To remove or take off (clothes, or other things worn); to doff; to divest oneself (rarely another) of. (The opposite of *put on*, 46 c.)

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VII. xxx. 261 He put syr Gawayne to the werse, for he put of his helme. 1530 Palsgr. 673/2 Put of his bridell and gyve hym a locke of haye. 1535 Coverdale *Song Sol.* v. 3, I haue put off my cote, how can I do it on agayne? 1698 J. Crull *Muscovy* 152 Their Way of Saluting is by putting off their Caps. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 4 July i. § 10 Should he be so weak or ill as to require a servant to put off and on his clothes. 1891 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Jan. 281 The hawthorn put off her bridal veil.

(*b*) *fig.* To divest oneself of (a character, habit, or manner).

1526 Tindale *Col.* iii. 9 Ye haue put off the olde man with his workes, and haue putt on the nue. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* vi. ₱ 9 Putting off the courtier, he now puts on the philosopher. 1713 [see f]. 1889 *Repent. P. Wentworth* I. iv. 59 She met him very kindly...Certainly she had put off the scornful princess for the day.

e. To 'put out of the way', make away with, kill. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1456 Sir G. Have *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 158 It war than spedefull that sik a man war put off for the better. 1868 Atkinson *Cleveland Gloss.* s.v., Hev ye heared at an'd Mally at t' work'us has putten herself off?

† f. To dismiss, put away: (*a*) from one's mind or thought; (*b*) from one's service or employment. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2664 Hedis to þat, And puttis of þat purpos: let paris not wend. *Ibid.* 11416 To put of þat purpos he paynet him sore. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 32 The Clothiers all not able to maintaine The many to them longing, haue put off The Spinsters, Carders, Fullers, Weauers. *a* 1713 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1714) 58 Having put off his Husbandry, he had put off with it most of his Servants.

g. To dismiss or get rid of (as an importunate person or demand) by evasion or the like; to baffle or balk of his desire by giving something inferior or less acceptable (const. *with*).

Sometimes with mixture of sense c: to dismiss till a later time, bid to wait.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 141 The king put them of for that Season, and warned them to sue him about Mighelmas. 1630 Sanderson *Serm. on Prov. xxiv.* 10 § 8 Let no man think to put off this duty with the Lawyers question,—But who is my neighbour? 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 16 ₱ 2 You may put them off with Shells, and Pebbles, or any Trumpery. 1846 Jerrold *Mrs. Caudle's Lect.* xv, Of course you've some story to put me off with. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 2 Psychology has been put off with complimentary acknowledgments.

h. To divert *from* one's purpose; to hinder, debar; to dissuade *from* doing something. Now usually (without const.), to hinder (a person) from performing some act by diverting his attention.

1616 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass* I. iv, Nor can his mirth, With whom I make 'hem, put me off. 1642 *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* x. § 646. 276 This exception shall not put off the grauntee of the piscarie in the same poole. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 276 We could not by any means put off the second Brother out of an Humour [that] had taken him to accompany us. 1890 Fenn *Double Knot* II. vi. 114 Millet was put off from resuming the subject.

i. To pass, spend, get through (time). *Obs.* or *dial.*

1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 376, I am here, Sir, putting off a part of my inch of time. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Dial. Dead, Reas. Oaths* Wks. 1711 IV. 95 But what will serve the turn full as well, to put off half an Hour or so of Conversation. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xxxvii, I am as stupid as he, to put off my time in speaking to such an old cabbage-stock. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 727/2, I have purposely put off time, in order that if anybody was coming forward they might have an opportunity.

j. To dispose or get rid of (a commodity) by sale; to make to 'go off', to sell (? now *dial.* and *slang*); † to dispose of (a woman) in marriage.

1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 308 The middlemost called Callinice, which was likeliest to be put off, remained in the world to expect when her beauty..would purchase her a husband. 1654 Howell *Let. to Sir E.*

Spencer 24 Jan., Of all Dowries exceeding £100 there should be two out of every cent deducted, for putting off hard-favour'd and poor Maids. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xlv[i.] § 1 (1669) 404/1 As if it were of little more importance to marry a child, than it is to put off a horse or cow at a fair. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 390 He may put off every Pipe for the worth of Twopence. 1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. II. 295 As to oxen, I put off two lots in the year, one from the grass and the other from the yards.

k. To dispose of deceptively or fraudulently; to pass off for what it is not; to palm off (? *obs.*); to impose unwarrantably, foist *upon* some one.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. i. § 4 To sophisticate metals, and then put them off for true Gold and Silver. 1740 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. 187 A plagiary is a man who steals other people's thoughts and puts them off for his own. 1780 *Newgate Cal.* V. 79 Great part of this counterfeit money was put off at country-fairs. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* LXXXIV. 243/2 Do you think it was quite right..to put him off on your uncle, if you didn't like him yourself?

†**l.** To set off; to make attractive, as food, etc.

1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 326 Riding the great horse..is the expedient for putting-off the great house to good advantage. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 234 A Mackrel, dressed as soon as taken,..requires no Goosberries or rich Sauce to put it off.

†**m.** *Farriery.* To discharge, pass. *Obs.*

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 84 Low Feeding ..causes a Horse to put off his Meat before it has been sufficiently acted upon by the Stomach. *Ibid.* 103.

n. (*a*) *intr. Naut.* To leave the land; to set out or start on a voyage; also, to leave a ship, as a boat. (*b*) *intr.* To depart, leave a place, make off. *rare*, ? now only *U.S.* (cf. 8 b). (*c*) *trans.* To push off, send off (a boat) from the land, or from a ship. (= *put out*, 47 j.)

(*a*) 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. lxxix. 162 They did shoote such abundance of arrows..y^t they made our men put off. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 78 Let me cut the Cable, And when we are put off, fall to their throates. 1629 J. COLE *Of Death* 90 When the ship is putting off. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 66 A boat put off from one of the ships. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 153 The six, who ..remained in the barge, put off with her to sea. 1890 S. LANE-POOLE *Barbary Corsairs* I. ix. 98 In the summer..Barbarossa put off to sea.

(*b*) 1858 *Nat. Intelligencer* 22 July (Bartlett) Over fifteen thousand persons have deserted their homes in California, and put off by every means of conveyance for Fraser's river.

(*c*) 1639 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1825) I. 312 He caused the boatsmen to put off the boat. 1892 *Black & White* 2 Jan. 25/2 It was too rough to put a boat off.

o. *slang* or *colloq.* = *put out* (47 f (*c*)).

1909 *Spectator* 12 June 927/1 People..forget that a horse can be 'put off' as easily as a man.'

46. Put on.

***a.** *lit.* To place on or upon something; to superimpose: see simple senses and ON *adv.*: often with special implication, e. g. to put (a cooking-vessel) on the fire, (a play) on the stage, (a card) on another card already played; also, to fix or attach (a part) to some structure.

1711 *Milit. & Sea. Dict.* (ed. 4), The putting on of the Rudder is call'd, Hanging of it. 18.. *Nursery Rime*, Polly, put the kettle on, We'll all have tea. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 33 His head is not well put on. 1885 J. PAYN *Luck Darrells* II. xxiii. 137 It is possible..to get a through carriage put on at St. Pancras. 1889 F. C. PHILIPS *Ainslie's Courtship* II. vi. 63 A gorgeous spectacular piece ..put on with a reckless disregard of expense.

b. *trans.* To impose or inflict as a burden or charge. In quot. 1588, ? to 'lay on as a blow' (Schmidt). *To put it on*, to add to the price, to overcharge.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xii. 4 The moost greuous 3ok that he hath putte on to vs. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 116 Finely put on indeede. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxi. 210 The fines were not fixed sums; the king could put on just what he liked. 1891 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 5/3 If any 'brother' comes out with profane language we put on a nominal fine. *Mod. colloq.* Half-a-crown for that job! They know how to put it on!

c. To place (apparel or an ornament) upon one's person; to don; to clothe oneself (or another) with. Also *fig.* in scriptural language (cf. d); of a plant, to 'clothe itself' with (leaves or blossoms).

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 226 He did on his maister clothyng, & putt on his ryng on hys fynger. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xiii. 14 Put ye on the lorde Jesus Christ [Gr. ἐνδύσασθε]. *Ibid., Ephes.* vi. 11 Put on the armour of god. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xx. (Arb.) 41 Hee has not put on the quaint Garbe of the Age. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. v, Pray put on your hat. 1846 MRS. MURCER *Seasons* I. 8 You must ask Ann to put you on a great coat. 1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Native* VI. iv, Mrs. Venn has got up, and is going away to put on her things. 1883 MRS. F. MANN *Parish Hilby* XV, The wife had washed him up and put him on a clean jacket.

†(*b*) *absol.* To put on one's hat, to 'be covered'; also, to put on one's clothes, dress oneself (*Sc.*). *Obs.*

1611 CHAPMAN *May Day* II. i. Plays 1873 II. 344 *Tem.* When your yong man came to me: I pray let him put on, vnlesse it be for your pleasure. *Leo.* He..can endure the cold well enough bare-headed. 1636 MASSINGER *Gt. Dk. Florence* I. i, Nay, pray you, guardian, and good sir, put on. 1788 SHIRREFS *Jamie & Bess* II. ii, I thank you Branky, what's the news in town? Pit on, pit on; How's Simon? ? *a* 1800 *Queen's Marie* xii. in Scott *Minstr. Scot. Bord.*, O slowly, slowly raise she up, And slowly put she on.

d. *fig.* To take upon oneself, adopt, assume (a character or quality, real or feigned).

1526 TINDALE *Col.* iii. 10 [see 45 d (*b*)]. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 33 This kyng..determined with hymself to put on the shape of a new man. 1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* I. iii, In Italy I put my Knighthood on. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 187 The Duke hath put on a Religious life. 1781 D. WILLIAMS tr. *Voltaire's Dram. Wks.* II. 113 A young stripling..who puts on airs of gravity. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XII. i. P 8 Whim..determined her to put on the stranger, and receive my compliments with..coldness. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* June 20/1 The streets had put on their holiday look.

e. In mod. emphatic use: To assume deceptively or falsely; to affect, feign, pretend. *To put it on*, to pretend to something in excess of the fact.

1621 [see PUT-ON *ppl. a.* 2.] 1682 DRYDEN *Dk. Guise* III. i, 'Twas all put on that I might hear and rave. 1806 LADY JERNINGHAM in *J. Lett.* (1896) I. 270 The first days the Duke supposed the illness a little Put on. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* X, I wonder if he puts it on or if he deceives himself. 1891 *Pict. World* 8 Aug. 166/1 That voice is put on. *Mod.* He is not so tired as all that; he is putting it on. The horse is putting it on with him; he knows the man can't ride.

f. To add, make an addition of. (*a*) To develop additional (flesh or weight). (*b*) To add (so much) to the charge or price.

1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 580 [They] put on no meat until they were put up to feed. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 4 The woman returned..in a state of robust health, having put on a stone in weight. 1900 MARIE CORELLI *Boy* ii, I can never take sugar. I put on flesh directly. *Mod. colloq.* How much have they put on to the price?

(*c*) To add (runs, a goal) to the score at cricket, football, etc.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, Five wickets were at this point disposed of for 258 runs. Of these Giffen had put on 43. 1891 *Standard* 6 Nov. 6/5 After crossing over the visitors could only put on one more goal.

g. To lay, stake, bet (a sum of money).

[1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxii, Altamont put the pot on at the Derby, and won a good bit of money. *Ibid.* 'I put on the pot, sir'. 'You did what?' 'I laid my money on'.] 1890 *Standard* 21 July 4/4 The Defendant 'put on' for her 10*l.* upon Oberon for the Lincolnshire Handicap.

****†h.** To urge onward, encourage; to incite, impel (*lit.* and *fig.*); to promote (a state of things).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 408 He was likely, had he beene put on To haue prou'd most royally. 1605 — *Lear* I. iv. 227 That you protect this course, and put it on By your allowance. 1642 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 170 They haue put them on to the shedding of blood. 1689 G. BULKELEY in *Andros Tracts* II. 86 Tis onely..my reall desire of the Common good which puts me on.

i. *intr.* To go faster, go ahead; to push on, hasten onward; to go on, proceed. ? *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII. 217 When none, though many kings put on [orig. πολλῶν περ ἐόντων], could make his vaunt. 1653 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 12, I am clearly of opinion he will now very speedily put on to make himself or some other..to be elected K. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* iii. § 3 (1669) 252/2 No stop nor halt in their way, but ever putting on. 1746 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 548, I came up with Othniel Taylor, on horseback, and ordered him to put on faster. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXI. 447 If she walks, put on; if she puts on, run.

j. *trans.* To push forward (the hands of a clock, the time) so as to make it appear later. Also in fig. allusion.

1865 G. MEREDITH *Rhoda Fleming* xl, My belief, sir, is the clerks at Mortimer and Pennycuick's put on the time. 1885 C. H. EDEN *G. Donnington* i, Heigh-oh, I wish some good fairy would put the clock on. 1891 F. W. ROBINSON *Her Love & His Life* v. i, We can afford to put on the hands of the clock a few more weeks.

*****k.** To bring into action or operation; to cause to act; to apply; to exert. With various objects, as a screw, brake, or other part of mechanism; steam, gas; force, pressure; pace, speed, etc.; often implying increase of force or velocity. Also in fig. applications: see PRESSURE, SCREW, STEAM, etc.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. xlii. 171 When we were within five miles of Harlowe-place, I put on a hand gallop. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* vii. 238 They [giraffes] do not put on the steam until you get within about sixty [yards of them]. 1867 *Gd. Words* 68/2 Now and then he even put on 'a spurt', as rowers say. 1889 G. ALLEN *Tents of Shem* III. xxxviii. 62 The driver put on the brake quick and hard. 1889 J. MASTERMAN *Scotts of Bestminster* vii, Ann would soon make me bankrupt if I didn't put on the screw occasionally. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* xvii, He put on a fine turn of speed, and rang the bell. 1897 [see PRESSURE 7].

l. To set or appoint (a person) to some work or occupation, or to do something; in *Cricket*, to set (a person) on to bowl; to set or appoint (a train, steamer, etc.) to make regular journeys or voyages; to lay (a hound) on the scent.

1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* (1869) II. xxx. 354 They say he's not very good at talking English, but put him on in Greek and he never stops. 1889 F. PIGOT *Strangest Journ. my Life* 142 He put on good masters in subjects of which he only had a smattering himself. 1890 *Graphic* 11 Oct. 410/1 The Pacific Railway are putting on a line of powerful vessels to the East. 1891 *Standard* 12 Mar. 3/3 It was only when the day was well advanced that men were put on to clean it up. 1897 'TIVOLI' (H. W. Bleakley) *Short Innings* vi. 95 'I can't bowl slows', expostulated Tuckett. 'Then put someone else on', returned the inexorable senior.

47. Put out. (Cf. OUT-PUT *v.*)

***a.** See simple senses and OUT *adv.* 1–6.

1530 PALSGR. 675/2, I wene he be deed, he putteth out no breathe. 1693 LYDE *Retaking 'Friends Adventure'* 4 He ..then put out French Colours and fired a Gun, whereby we knew he was a Frenchman. 1831 FR. A. KEMBLE *Jrnl.* in *Rec. Girlhood* (1878) III. 68 Having put out my dresses for my favourite Portia for to-night. 1879 'CAVENDISH' *Card Ess., Clay's Decis.*, etc. 69 He put out four cards and took in the stock.

b. To thrust, drive, or send out of a place; to expel, eject, turn out; †to discharge (*obs.*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 943 (Cott.) He put him oute..Vnto þe werld þar he was made. 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* ix. 25 Whanne the folc was put out, he wente in, and helde hir hond. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* II. vii. 169 To helpe putte out þe feces & wijnd & vrine. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 295/2 To Putte oute, *depellere*. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* v. 40 Then he put them all out..and entred in. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 132 He is..put out by the constables.

(*b*) To destroy the sight of, to blind (an eye), either by literally gouging it out, or by burning or other means. (See OUT *adv.* 4.)

11.. [see A. III]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21451 (Cott.) His eien first put vte i sal. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 194, I shal..also put out thyn eyen. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. i. 56 Will you put out mine eyes?.. *Hub.* I haue sworne to do it: And with hot Irons must I burne them out. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 33 Betray'd, Captiv'd, and both my Eyes put out.

†(*c*) To expel, dismiss, put away. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 129 By þis word he puttide out slouþe. whanne he preiede his God. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. C vj, Hym [the man chylde] lyketh to put out all thy frandes and decepcyons.

(*d*) To put out of joint; to dislocate. (OUT *adv.* 19.)

c 1820 MRS. SHERWOOD *Penny Tract* 8 (Houlston's Juv. Tr.) Francis..had the misfortune to put out his ancle. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 567/2 He put out his shoulder in one of the most dangerous deadlocks.

c. To remove or turn out of office, dignity, possession, etc.; to depose, dismiss. (See OUT *adv.* 4 b.) Now *rare* or *arch.*, exc. in sense 'to put out of play', in games, athletic contests, or the like; *esp.* in *Cricket*, to cause (a batsman) to be 'out'. (OUT *adv.* 4 c, 19 c.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 403 Pelias..dredde lest Iason..wolde werre in his londes and putte hym out. *c* 1420 *Brut* 345 He deposid & put out the Mayre of London. 1530 PALSGR. 675/1 He was baylyffe of the towne, but the lorde hath put hym out. 1694 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Nov., The same day..that Abp. Sancroft was put out. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 77 If a man puts out his lessee for years, or disseises his lessee for life.

1735 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) 9 Upon London's second innings four of them were put out before they headed the county. 1744 J. LOVE *Cricket* III. (1754) Argt., Bryan is put out by Kips. 1890 *Field* 24 May 776/2 Although nearly put out..in the fifth round, his steady shooting eventually enabled him to win. 1890 *St. Nicholas Mag.* Aug. 830/2 So easily fielded as to result in putting out the batsman.

d. To extinguish, do away with, put an end to, destroy, abolish. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xxiii. (Bodl. MS.), His [goottes] galle putteþ oute dymnes of y3en. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* IX. iii, Their renoune..Thou dost put out. *c* 1650 FULLER *Life H. Smith* S.'s Wks. 1866 I. 7 Those who..bury their talents in the ground, putting them out, because they will not put them out, extinguishing their abilities because they will not employ them. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 180 An odour which put out the former perfume. 1890 *Field* 24 May 776/3 A sharp left-hander put out Mr. Ellis's chance.

e. †(*a*) To strike out or delete (a writing, drawing, etc.); to expunge, erase, efface. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 675/1 There was a writynge upon his grave, but the weather hath put it out. *Ibid.*, Here was a horse properly paynted, but all his heed is put out. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* l[ii]. 9 Turne thy face fro my synnes, and put out all my myszdedes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 103 He sent to the foure Bishops againe, that they should put out that poynt of restitution. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 356 When he portraiteth the picture he putteth out the first lines [= outlines]. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1710) II. 312 The Constantinopolitan Bishops put *a patre* into the Creed, the Western Churches *filioque*..; Leo III. put it out, and Nicolaus put it in again, and so arose the schism.

(*b*) To extinguish (fire or light, or a burning or luminous body). (See OUT *adv.* 6, 22 a.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 40 No wynde ne rayne coude quenche it ne put it out. 1530 PALSGR. 675/1 Rake up the fyre and put out the candell. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* Ep. Ded., It is your Glory, that you like not so to shine, as to put out the least Star. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 58 P 1 All my idle Flames are extinguish'd, as you may observe, ordinary Fires are often put out by the Sunshine. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 546 Water was used to put the fire out. 1889 AD. SERGEANT *Esther Denison* I. x, A draught from the door put out the candles.

f. (With person as obj.) (OUT *adv.* 5, 20.)

†(*a*) To baffle, foil, defeat. *Obs. rare.*

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 218 He beyng put out alle fro hys purpose, toke leue of the kyng.

(*b*) To cause to lose one's self-possession; to disconcert, discompose, confuse, embarrass.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 102 Euer and anon they made a doubt, Presence maiesticall would put him out. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Let. to R. F. Wilson* 15 June, You must not be at all surprised or put out at feeling the difficulties you describe. *a* 1849 POE *Diddling* Wks. 1864 IV. 268 He is never seduced into a flurry. He is never put out. 1886 MRS. C. PRAED *Miss Jacobsen* II. xiii. 203 You are so cool and composed, and nothing puts you out.

(*c*) To disconcert, disturb, or 'upset' (any one) in the course of his action, speech, calculation, etc.;

to interrupt or distract (an actor, orator, reciter, musician, or performer), so as to cause him to lose the 'thread' of his subject: see OUT *adv.* 5, 20.

1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing-Master* IV. i, My aunt is here, and she will put me out: you know I cannot dance before her. 1831 FR. A. KEMBLE *Jrnl.* in *Rec. Girlhood* (1878) III. 53 They put us out terribly in one scene by forgetting the bench on which I have to sit down. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Aug. 165/1 The bill-brokers..are therefore put out in their calculations. *Mod.* I had learned my speech carefully, but she put me out by giggling.

(*d*) To cause to lose one's equanimity; to distress, 'upset' (mentally); in mod. use, to put out of temper, annoy, irritate, vex.

1822 LAMB *Let. to Wordsworth* 20 Mar., Deaths overset one, and put one out long after the recent grief. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* XXVI, He was a little put out for a moment, but then recovered himself. 1871 MRS. H. WOOD *Dene Hollow* XXX, Sir Dene [was]..thoroughly put out with the captain. 1876 DORAN *'Mann' & Manners* I. Introd. 10 Mr. Fane was a very particular person, and was very easily put out.

(*e*) To put any one out of his way; to put to inconvenience.

1880 J. PAYN *Confid. Agent* I. 154 Stephen..was not the man to 'put himself out'—that is to say, to make the least sacrifice of independence.

** **g.** † To utter, pronounce, give forth (words, the voice). *Obs.* (*b*) To vent (in words, etc.). *rare.*

c 1340 *E. E. Psalter* xliv[v.] 1 Myn hert put out gode worde. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* e v b, The first worde to the houndis that the hunt shall owt pit Is at the kenell doore when he openys it. 1888 S. TYTLER *Blackhall Ghosts* II. xix. 120 All his anger was put out on poor me.

h. To put in exercise, exert; = *put forth*, 42 e.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 205/2 To Putt out voce or strenght. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. v. 124 Pray you put vp your Dagger, and put out your wit. 1659 GUTHRIE *Chr. Gt. Interest* II. iv. (1724) 171 Unless a Man..put out Faith in Christ Jesus..he cannot be saved. 1856 *Titan Mag.* July 4/1 I'm not putting out my strength. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* July 302 When she puts herself out to please.

i. To publish, issue, put in circulation; = *put forth*, 42 f. Now *rare.*

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 223/1 Tyndal hath put out in hys own name another booke entitled Mammona. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1651) 280 To peruse those books of Cities, put out by Braunus, and Hogenbergius. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 141 There is a Primmer put out for the Quaker Children, by W. Smith. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* iii. Misc. Wks. 1736 III. 163 He put out a Coin, that on the reverse of it had a ship tossed on the waves to represent the Church. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 279 To put out a new Edition. 1879 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV. xiv. 150 Injunctions were put out this winter..against carrying candles on Candlemas Day.

j. (*a*) *Naut.* To send or take (a vessel) out to sea. *rare.* (*b*) *intr.* To go out to sea; to set out on a voyage. (Said of a vessel, or person.) (*c*) *intr.* To depart, make off, go away; to set out. (Chiefly *U. S.*) (= *put off*, 45 n.)

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 190 If any ship put out, then straight away. 1610 — *Temp.* V. i. 225 As when We first put out to Sea. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* II. 14 Through the deep brine ye fearless may put out Your vessel. 1835 *Niles' Reg.* 22 Aug. 436 Apprehending judge Lynch's law, he put out in a hurry. He was pursued and caught. 1842 MACAULAY *Lays, Armada* 11 Many a light fishing boat put out to pry along the coast. 1856 G. D. BREWERTON *War in Kansas* 42 We 'put out' in search of fire and a shelter. 1889 TENNYSON *Crossing the Bar* i, And may there be no moaning of the bar, When I put out to sea.

k. To stretch forth, extend, protrude (the hand or other member of the body); to extend from within an enclosing space; to cause to stick out or project; to display, exhibit, hang out (also *fig.*).

1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* XXXVIII. 28 The one put out his hande. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xi. 46 b, The port, at the entring wherof were put out all the flags.. of our gallies. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. ii. 28 Let each take some: Nay put out all your hands. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 14 When he had put out the Colours of St. Mark, we shewed ours. 1889 F. M. CRAWFORD *Greifenstein* I. vii. 203 Putting out his hand to prevent the act. 1905 — *Soprano* V, As if he were going to feel her pulse, and tell her to put out her tongue.

l. = *put forth*, 42 g. Also *absol.* Now *rare.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 653 They forsake their first root, and put out another more towards the top of the earth. 1688 BURNET *Lett. St. Italy* 138 The Trees had not yet put out their Leaves. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 259 If the Sore seem to put out fungous or spungy Flesh. 1856 *Titan Mag.* Aug. 161/2 Roses..too sickly to put out their flowers. *absol.* 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 227 The grass and plants here are just putting out.

m. (*a*) To place (a person) away from home under the care of some one, or in some employment; to turn out (a beast) to graze or feed; to plant out (seedlings, young plants).

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iv, As some weake breasted dame Glveth her infant, puts it out to nurse. 1639 *Rec. Dedham, Mass.* (1692) III. 65 Every Swyne that shalbe put out at liberty shalbe well and sufficiently Ringed. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Bromsgrove*, A charity school for teaching, cloathing, and putting out 12 boys apprentices. 1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. I. 25 In the morning she [cow] was put out to grass. 1869 W. LONGMAN *Hist. Edw. III*, I. xix. 343 Their children were often put out to wet nurse with the native Irish. 1892 *Field* 17 Sept. 442/2 To raise plants from seed, and..[have] a vigorous healthy stock to put out annually.

(*b*) To lend (money) at interest, or lay it out to profit; to invest; also *fig.* to employ to advantage. Also (*U. S.*), To expend, lay out.

1611 BIBLE *Ps.* XV. 5 He that putteth not out his money to vsury. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* III. iv, With purpose, yet, to put him out I hope To his best vse? *c* 1650 [see d]. 1690 E. GEE *Jesuit's Mem.* 230 The said Dowry.. is put out to Rent, and assurance given for it. 1781 D. WILLIAMS tr. *Voltaire's Dram. Wks.* II. 248 Employing it to do good is to put it out to the highest interest. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 13 Sept., If the opposing candidate did not have a rich father-in-law, who will put out money freely. 1893 *Nat. Observ.* 5 Aug. 290/1 The pound was put out to multiply itself.

(*c*) To give (work) to be done off the premises, or by some one not in one's regular employment.

1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xiii. 226 Being .. unaccommodated of a Lathe of my own, I intended to put them out to be Turned. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 117 The farmer has availed himself of the power..to put out, as it is termed, the reaping of his wheat. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. I. 124 To let or put out the job at a certain rate per acre. 1884 MRS. G. L. BANKS *Sybilla*, etc. III. 49 Mrs. Price did not put out her washing. *Mod.* All work is done on the premises; nothing put out.

48. Put out of. (See OUT OF.)

a. *trans.* To remove or expel from (a place, or a status conceived as a place). *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3047 (Cott.) Oute of þe hus was pute agar, Hir sun a-pon hir bak sco bar. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 361 Þei puttiden men out of chirche, and persueden hem in Cristis tyme. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F vij b, God..made her to become lepre in soo moche that she was put oute of the town. 1530 PALSGR. 675/2 And I were as you, I wolde put my selfe out of the waye for a whyle. 1611 BIBLE *John* xvi. 2 They shall put you out of the Synagogues. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Remise Door* iii, It will oblige you to have a third horse, which will put twenty livres out of your pocket. 1779 G. KEATE *Sk. Nat.* (ed. 2) II. 92 The new India silk handkerchief..which ..he had forgot to put out of his pocket.

† **b.** To expel or dismiss from the possession or occupation of property, office, etc.; to do out of. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7340 Þai wit-in a tuel-moth stage War put vte o þair heritage. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1206 Thai sschal..Put the out of thi kinges sete. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 45/1 Robbed..and put oute of his lande and godys. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xvi. 4 When I am put out of my stewardshippe. 1530 PALSGR. 675/2 All the crewe that was at Guynes is put out of wages. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 102. 468/2 The King..of Bohemia..is proscribed and put out of his Electorship. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* an. 1679 (1823) II. 232 [The Duke of York] moved that the duke of Monmouth should be put out of all command.

c. To expel from one's thoughts, memory, etc.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 92 Þet heo pute euerich worldlich þing.. ut of hire heorte. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. vi. 15 (Camb. MS.) Thou..by-weptest þat oonly men weren put owt of the cure of god. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. xxvii. 457 He putte all that oute of his thoughte. 1535 [see REMEMBRANCE 1]. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 29 b, To obliterate and put oute of memorie that note of infamie. 1816 [see HEAD *sb.* 53].

d. To remove, liberate, or extricate from a condition of.

To put out of misery or *pain* (euphem.), to dispatch or kill a wounded or suffering man or beast; also, to put an end to a state of mental suspense (by an unfavourable decision), to let one know the worst.

c 1480 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 287 To be put owt of dystress. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlvi. 154 His grete youthe put hym out of his sorow.

e. To remove from the region or sphere of; to cause to be out of the condition of.

To put out of joint: see JOINT *sb.* 2.

1530 PALSGR. 675/2 To put you out of doute it is so in dede. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 235 To put the matter out of doubt. *a* 1586 [see JOINT *sb.* 2]. 1659–60 PEPYS *Diary* 9 Mar., I made a promise..to drink no strong drink this week, for I find that it puts me quite out of order. 1686 [see PATIENCE *sb.* 1 f]. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 10 Mar., I will not work you up into a fright, only to have the pleasure of putting you out of it. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XVI. III. 685 The English Commons had sometimes put him out of temper. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/4 The opposition of the Board of Trade..put that out of the question.

49. Put over.

a. *trans. Falconry.* Of a hawk: To pass (the food) on from the 'gorge' or crop to the stomach; to swallow. Also *transf.* and *fig.* ? *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* a vij, An hawke puttith ouer when she remeuith the mete from hir goorge in to hir bowillis. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 332 Sometimes..a hawke cannot well indew nor put over his meate. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Sel. Th.* § 66 Death did but taste of Him, could not devour him, much less put him over. [1880 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.* s.v., Tak some milk to put owre your bite.]

† **b.** To defer, postpone: = *put off*, 45 c. (Cf. *carry over, hold over.*) *Obs.*

1528 HEN. VIII in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. Rec. xix, [If you] do thus delay, protract and put over the accomplishment of the Kings so instant desire. 1618 HALES *Gold. Rem.* II. (1673) 16 Both these questions were put over to the next Session. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 210, I heard last weeke the day was putt over till Wensday last. 1828 WEBSTER, *To put over*..(2) To defer; to postpone. The court put over the cause to the next term.

c. To get over; *esp.* to get through (time); *absol.*, to get over the time, 'get along'. Now *dial.*

1593 *Pass. Morrice* (1876) 79 Which bad beginning was carelesly put ouer with the conceiued ioy of his presence. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* (1865) I. 541 To engage him in discourse, and so put over the time. 1823 J. WILSON *Trials Marg. Lyndsay* iv. 11/2 The stranger offered..money; but she..said they could all put over very well till their father was set free. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. iv. (1872) 118 There ..he might put over the rigorous period of this present year.

d. To convey or take across or to the other side; to transport: see OVER *adv.* 5.

c 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 36 To give them a faire gale to putt them over to the maine. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 49 By swimming they put the horses over. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* II. xvi. 71 The helm was put over and the yacht's head fell off.

e. *intr. Naut.* To sail or go across, to cross.

1617 ABP. ABBOT *Descr. World* (1634) 283 Carthagena, a City in the maineland, to which he put over. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 391 He put over from thence to Phocaea.

† **f.** *trans.* To hand over, to refer. *Obs. rare.*

1595 SHAKS. *K. John* I. i. 62 For the certaine knowledge of that truth, I put you o're to heauen, and to my mother.

† **g.** To transfer, make over. *Obs.*

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* vii. (1642) 432 To put over their wealth and possession unto their friends. *a* 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1825) I. 381 It were good he..paid his sister her £100 which he promised when I put over his land to him.

h. To knock over (with a shot). *colloq.*

1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* XXXVII, That pistol..I've put over a parrot at twenty yards with it.

50. Put through.

† **a.** *trans.* (?) To get through, traverse, penetrate, cross. (Cf. 3.)

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 21 Quick-Sands (if not to thick) are often put through by Deals or Timber.

b. To cause to pass through any process; to carry (successfully) through; to carry out, bring to a finish; to get done with. Chiefly *U. S.*

1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXXI, I rayther think she's sickly, but I shall put her through for what she's worth. She may last a year or two. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. II. xliv. 163 Becoming accomplices in the jobs or 'steals' which these members were 'putting through'. 1891 *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 379 Taking prompt action..to 'put through' a certain nefarious design.

c. In literal sense, as To put a telegram or telephonic call through between points; to place a person in telephonic connexion with another through one or more exchanges.

Mod. I have a call put through to Mr. X. Will you put me through to Birmingham, No. 1000?

51. Put to.

† **a.** *trans.* To add (actually or mentally). Also *absol.* Cf. 13. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vi. 27 Who of 3ou thenkinge may putte to [Vulg. *adjicere*] to his stature oo cubite? *c* 1460 ROS tr. *Belle Dame sans Mercy* 500, I may not put to, nor take away. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. xvi. 124 Besyde the .x. commaundementes of god..holy chyrche hath put to fyue. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 70 Pulling away some things, and putting to other some. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xiii. § 7 When he cometh to a particular he shall have nothing to do, but to put to names, and, times, and places.

b. To exert, apply, put forth. *To put to one's hand*: to set to work at something; to render assistance. Now *rare* or *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xix. 10 The men putten to hoonde, and brou3ten into hem Loth. *c* 1450 *Merlin* iv. 70 Ye must put to grete besynesse to take the Duke. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 134 Putting to their diligence and industrie. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1115 Whereunto also Clement..put to his helping hand. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 173 That so all Parties concerned may put to their fires at the same time. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. lxxviii. 33 People think of the government as a great machine which will go on, whether they put their hand to or not.

† (*b*) *intr.* for *refl.*, or *absol.* To go to work, 'set to'. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 277 [She] deserues a Name As ranke as any Flax-Wench, that puts to Before her troth-plight.

† **c.** *trans.* To attach, affix, 'set to' (as a seal or signature to a document). *Obs.*

1415 HEN. V in Madox *Form. Angl.* (1702) 16 Wee have, to these Vowes afore written, putto our sealles. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 145 Both partyes maade hit stronge by puttyng to here seelys, euerych to oþer. 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* (1863) IV. 2 In wittenes wherof.. we..to thes presents interchaungeabli haue putto our handes. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* vii. 36 They semed not to be engraven, but put to round about.

(*b*) To place (a male animal) with a female for breeding. Cf. 10 f. ? *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 37 Euery man maye not put to theyr rammes all at one tyme.

(*c*) To attach (a horse, etc.) to a vehicle (cf. 10 e); *transf.* (an engine) to a train.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Montriul* iv, I..bid him..get the horses put to. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* XXVI, You know how impossible my father would deem it that James should put to for such a purpose. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* I. i, Tell the post-boy to put-to the horses immediately. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* V. 142 A Scotch engine was being put to at Berwick.

d. To shut. Now *arch.* and *dial.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiii. 82 (Harl. MS.) Anon he put to the dore ayen. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* iii. 23 Ehud gat him out at the backe dore, & put to [1611 shut] ye dore after him, and lockte it. 1775 R. CUMBERLAND *Choleric Man* V. iii, I'll put the shutters to. 1828 *Examiner* 588/1 Shut the door and put to the window shutters. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Put to the door, put the door to.* [Many localities: Scotland to Huntingdon and Devon].

e. *Naut. intr.* To put in to shore; to turn in, take shelter.

1797 F. Baily *Jrnl. Tour N. Amer.* (1856) 195 We pushed off..and after going about twenty miles, were obliged to put-to on account of the wind. 1807 P. Gass *Jrnl.* 163 We put to at a branch of fresh water, under high cliffs.

f. *pass.* To be reduced to straits: = *to be put to it*: see 28 c (*b*).

1803 *Pic Nic* No. 6 (1806) I. 221 He is,..like myself, hard put to at times for a little money. 1886 T. Hardy *Mayor Casterbr.* iv, We must needs be put-to for want of a wholesome crust. 1889 M. Gray *Reproach Annesley* II. ii, Terble hard putt to they be to beat out the time.

52. Put together. a. See simple senses and Together.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 417/2 Put to-geder, but not onyd, *contiguus*. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* I. ii. 9 Upon the first Occasion that shall make him put together those Ideas in his Mind and observe whether they agree or disagree.

b. *trans.* To combine, unite (parts) into a whole; to join, e.g. in marriage.

c 1440 [see a]. 1530 Palsgr. 671/2 Sythe they be ones put togyther by the lawes of holy churche, I wyll never put them asonder. 1651 H. More *Second Lash* in *Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 218 It is you that have put things together so ill-favouredly. 1687 Aup. Wake *Prep. for Death* 10 That those few directions I have here put together, may be as truly useful to you. 1793 Smeaton *Eddystone L.* § 271 Every thing was ready in the yard for putting together.

† c. *refl.* To join, combine, unite. *Obs. rare.*

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) P v, The Quene and the ladies put them againe together for to geve Affranio a very bitter sopper.

d. To form (a whole) by combination of parts; to construct, compile, compose, compound.

1530 Palsgr. 676/1 He can spell, but he can nat put to gyther. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 18 Our mind putteth the whole figure out of those visible parts together. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 212/2 This figure can be taken to pieces and put together with the greatest ease. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 404, I put together some account of a series of incidents. 1889 Fr. A. Kemble *Far Away & Long Ago* xii, His figure was ill put together.

e. To combine mentally; to add or reckon together, to sum; often in *pa. pple.*, taken or considered together, in a body, collectively.

To put this and that together: to consider two facts or circumstances together and draw a conclusion from them. So *to put two and two together*: see Two.

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 195 All this put together..was nothing, being compared with her retirednesse of life. 1707 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 351 Put that and that together. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* vii. (1810) 70 All these things put together, excited their curiosity. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 468 He knew more than all the old school put together. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. xv, He puts this and that together.

f. *Cricket.* To make up, 'compile', as a 'score'.

1890 *Field* 31 May 784/3 Wehhe and O'Brien..put together thirty-nine runs for the third wicket. *Ibid.* 21 June 919/2 The largest score they have ever put together in a first-class engagement.

53. Put up.

*a. *trans.* To put into a higher position; to raise; to lift: see simple senses and Up *adv.*, also the sbs. Back, Hair, Shutter, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5833 (Cott.) Þe water o þe flum þou ta And put it vp apon þe land. *a* 1400 *Sir Beues* 3040 Beues wiste wel and sede, Put vp a pensell, lest Saber vs drede. *a* 1500 *MS. Ashm.* 344 lf. 19 (Chess) And must he nedis put vp his pon & mated in c. 1503 Dunbar *Thistle & Rose* 54 The purpour sone..Throw goldin skyis putting vp his heid. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* IV. ii. 78 Why then (alas) Do I put vp that womanly defence? 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 75 Married Women put up their hair within their Caps or Coifs. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ix, There were others sneering..and that puts a fellow's back up. 1889 M. Gray *Reproach Annesley* v. i, Shopkeepers had hastily put up their shutters. 1897 Flor. Montgomery *Tony* (1898) 17 You will put up the windows in the tunnels, won't you?

spec. (*b*) To fix up for public view, to post up. Hence, of a cricketer: To score (so many runs); orig. to have them put up on the scoring board.

1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV*, c. 46 § 113 Such rules..shall..be put up, either in print or in writing, on such place..as the ..council shall think proper. 1860 *Baily's Mag.* I. 428 Grundy put up 11 and 16. 1890 *Globe* 7 June 1/4 He put up notices requesting visitors to leave the plants alone.

(*c*) To set up or mount (a person, esp. a jockey) on horseback; to employ as a jockey.

1888 *Times* 26 June 4/5 Would they put up a jockey they believed to be dishonest? 1893 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 15 Apr. 183/1 Some trainers believe in putting up stable boys instead of jockeys.

(*d*) To put or bring (a play, etc.) on the stage for performance. Cf. *put on*, 46 a.

1890 F. Barrett *Between Life & Death* II. xxvi. 148 A new spectacle was..put up for rehearsal after Christmas. 1891 *New Rev.* Dec. 506 A manager..may 'put up' the 'Midsummer Night's Dream'.

b. *Hunting.* To cause (game) to rise from cover; to rouse, start.

?*c* 1475 *Hunt. Hare* 112, Y wylle ryde and putt her vp. 1575 Turberv. *Falconrie* 131 Let him which hath the Hearoner (that is the make Hawke) put up the Hearon. 1629 H. Burton *Truth's Triumph* 308 A spaniell..puts vp many a foule. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 131 § 2 In Town, ..I..put up such a Variety of odd Creatures, that they foil the Scent. 1805 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 345 Camp is in good health, and put up a hare. 1890 *Longm. Mag.* June 222 We put up a couple of tigers.

(*b*) *intr.* for *refl.* To rise: (in *Angling*) of a fish.

1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* II. liv, When as the sappe putteth vp and commeth to the barke. 1890 *Field* 31 May 799/1 The trout that put up here and there were after a tiny speck of midge-like character.

c. *trans.* To cause to spring up or grow; of a beast, to develop or 'cut' (a tooth).

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 549 It is reported, that hartshorn shaven, or in small pieces, mixed with dung and watered, putteth up mushrooms. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 321 These teeth are put up when the calf is six months old.

d. *Cricket.* To hit (a ball) so that it rises high.

1845 W. Denison *Cricketer's Compan.* p. ix, Had the chances from the ball being put up been taken advantage of. 1890 *Field* 31 May 790/2 Holden next put a ball up to long-on.

e. To 'raise' (a shout). *rare.*

1892 *Quiver* Mar. 359/1 They put up a great shout of admiration.

f. To raise in amount.

1890 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 758/1 His governor..had quite lately put his allowance up a hundred pounds. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Nov. 617/2 Making preparations to put up the price still higher.

g. *colloq.* To show, exhibit (a game, play). *To put up an appearance* (*north. dial.* and *Sc.*), to make one's appearance.

1832 Ht. Martineau *Tales Pol. Econ.* II. iv, *Demerara* i. 10 A few of the sluggards who had not put up their appearance at the proper hour. 1892 *Field* 30 Jan. 133 3 Pettitt put up a good game..but it was not severe enough for the English champion. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 431/1 Able to put up a game at golf that the youngster will find hard to beat.

**h. †(*a*) To send or hand up to a superior for consideration; to present (a petition, etc.). *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* IV. 34 Pene Pees com to parlement and put vp a Bille, Hou þat Wrong ageyn his wille his wyf hedde I-take. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 91 In a Petition putte up to the Kyng. 1530 Palsgr. 676/1, I wyll put up a complaynt agaynst the. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* C iij b, The renerend Elders of Martinisme had neuer put vppe any Billes of endightment against her the last Parliament.

(*b*) To offer (prayer or worship) to God or a divine being 'on high'; to present a petition to any exalted personage.

1641 [see Putting *vbl. sb.*1 9]. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xlvi. 502 Our church..put up prayers to God in the behalf of it. 1757 Hume *Ess., Nat. Hist. Relig.* § 4 (1788) II. 377 The Lacedemonians..always during war, put up their petitions very early in the morning, in order to be beforehand with their enemies. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lix, The coarse tyrant .. to whom she had been forced to put up petitions for time, when the rent was overdue. 1889 F. C. Philips *Ainslie's Courtsh.* xiii, Prayers for fine weather were put up. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* xxv, At dinner I heard him put up thanks for what he was to receive.

†i. To bring (a person) up before a magistrate; to bring into court on some charge; to accuse formally. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 121 On a tyme he was ferd to be putt vp at þe sene [*in synodo accusari*]. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* x. 19 When they put you vp, take no thought howe or what ye shall speake. 1541 in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) II. 1194/2 All these were put up for railing against the Sacramentes and Ceremonies.

j. To propose for election or adoption.

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 2 Sinc mi grace amongst the rest was put up in the hous. *Ibid.* 3. 1682 *Enq. Elect. Sheriffs* 31 [They] both put up and Voted for Sir Humphrey Nicolson, and Mr. Box. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* cxvi, The Beasts Met in Councel to Chuse a King. There were Several Put up. *a* 1859 Macaulay in *Encycl. Brit.* (1889) XIX. 137/1 Soon after this debate Pitt's name was put up by Fox at Brookes's.

(*b*) *intr.* for *refl.* To offer oneself for election; to stand as a candidate.

1705 Hearne *Collect.* 20 Dec., He..modestly declin'd it. The like did also Dr. Hudson, who was desir'd by divers to put up. 1890 Doyle *Firm Girdlestone* xviii, He put up at Murphytown in the Conservative interest.

(*c*) *fig.* To 'set up' *for*, offer (to do something). 1892 *Quiver* Sept. 872/2, I am not master enough of the occult sciences to put up for defending Dan's character as a charmer.

(*d*) *trans.* (with mixture of lit. sense): To bring forward (a person) to stand up and speak.

1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* xxxv, What use to put a witness up, when he was shouted down..and threatened by the Chief Justice? 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 597/1 He was the only speaker the Conservatives could put up..to answer or criticise Mr. Gladstone.

k. To send or hand in (a communication) to be published in a church in the course of the service; esp. in reference to banns; also, to publish (banns).

1685 S. Sewall *Diary* 26 Mar., I put up a note to pray for the Indians. 1830 *Examiner* 396/2, I then went and put up the banns. 1842 Marryatt *Perc. Keene* xxxii, We are to be put up in church next Sunday, and it takes three Sundays. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* July 46 Their banns had been put up in the East End parish.

l. To offer for sale by auction, or for competition.

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4287/3 The Buyer to pay down 2 Guineas each Lot, or to be put up again. 1856 *Leisure Hour* V. 279/2 The lot was put up again, to be knocked down for six and threepence. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 3 Dec. 773/2 Oughtn't the post..to have been put up for public competition? 1899 Goldw. Smith *United Kingd.* I. 108 He [Richard I] put everything up to sale.

m. †(*a*) *intr.* ? To advance *to*, approach; or ? to make up *to*, address oneself *to* a person (*obs.*). (*b*) *trans.* To submit (a question, etc.) *to* a person; cf. 22, 22 b. *rare.*

?1728 Swift *Discovery* 17 Wks. 1755 IV. I. 298 With this he put up to my lord, The courtiers kept their distance due. 1906 *Harper's Mag.* June 68/1 When he finally put it up to me what I would do,—'It would depend', I answered, 'on what it was the woman has done'.

***n. To place in a receptacle for safe keeping; to stow away; to put into a bag, pocket, box, or the like; to lay aside out of use, put by (somewhat *arch.*); to lay up in store, lay by for future use (now *rare* or *obs.*'; to pack up, do up, make up into a parcel, or place in small vessels or receptacles so as to be kept ready for use.

To put up one's pipes: see Pipe *sb.*1 1 e. (Cf. *put away*, 38 e; *put by*, 40 g.)

c 1368 Chaucer *Compl. Pite* 54, I haue put my compleynt vp agayne, ffor to my foos my bille I dar not shewe. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xii. 19 Soule, thou hast many goodis kept [*v. r.* put vp] in to ful manye zeeris. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 109 Thou hast mistaken his letter..Here, sweete, put up this. 1637 Gataker *Serm., On 1 Tim. vi.* 6, 1. 134 They might not pocket or put up ought to carry away with them. 1651 French. *Distill.* v. 125 Put it up in bottles. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 406/1 It will keep sweet a very long time put up in good flour barrels. 1883 Mrs. F. Mann *Parish Hilly* iv, If you aren't for any more whist,..we may as well put up the cards. 1889 F. Barrett *Under Str. Mask* II. xiv. 76, I took the money..and put it up in the pocket-book. 1892 *Field* 21 May 778/1 The housekeeper..had put us up plenty of edibles and drinkables.

(*b*) To put into the sheath, to sheathe (a sword); also *absol.* to sheathe one's sword (cf. Draw *v.* 33 b. Also *fig. arch.*

c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1123 Thai..Put up thair brandis sa braid, burly and bair. 1526 Tindale *John* xviii. 11 Put vppe thy swearde into the sheath [Gk. *βαπ.*, Vulg. *mitte*]. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 72, I do but keepe the peace, put vp thy Sword. 1602 Middleton *Blurt Master Constable* v. ii, *Font.* I'm arm'd: let him come in...*Imp.* Goe, goe, put vp. 1608 Dod & Cleaver *Expos. Prov.* 164 To be wary how we carry our tongues, that they be safely put up from doing of hurt, and never unsheathed. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* v. iii, Put up, Jack, put up.—how came you in a duel? 1826 Scott *Woodst.* xxv, None shall fight duellos here...Put up, both of you.

(*c*) To shut up, enclose (a beast for fattening, a meadow for hay).

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 517 They put up a Hog to fatting. 1799 Washington *Writ.* (1893) XIV. 225 Before the period arrives for putting them up as porkers. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 401 The stall beasts are ..put up in sheds in October. 1892 J. C. Blomfield *Hist. Hexford* 2 'Ings', or meadows put up for hay.

(*d*) To settle (any one) to rest or repose; to settle (a patient) in bed.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 36, I just applied simple dressing,.. putting him up in blankets, with no hope of his recovery. 1860–6 Flor. Nightingale *Nursing* 39 Everything you do in a patient's room, after he is 'put up' for the night, increases tenfold the risk of his having a bad night.

(*e*) To deposit, stake (a sum of money); to pay up. Also *absol.* *U. S.* and *Colonial.*

1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 16 Aug., A wealthy Bostonian yesterday wagered $1000, and put-up the money, that Mr. Blaine's majority in New York State would exceed 40,000. 1891 C. Roberts *Adrift Amer.* 126, I will pick you up if you choose to put up a couple of dollars.

o. (*a*) To lodge and entertain (man or beast).

1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxii, The hired horse that we rode was to be put up that night at the inn. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 375 Mr. Hunt..was 'put up' in the ground-floor of his Lordship's house. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* xx, Mr. Robarts went to the inn, put up his horse, and then ..sauntered back up the street. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 129 Can you put us up for the night?

(*b*) *intr.* for *refl.* or *pass.* To take up one's lodging, to 'stop' (at an inn, etc.).

1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 32 We put up at the first cottage. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 483/1 The inns where their waggons put up. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xxxv, Let's either go on to London, sir, or put up at once. 1884 D. C. Murray in *Graphic* Xmas No. 5/3 Would it not be better..to put up here for the night?

p. *fig.* †(*a*) *trans.* To 'pocket', submit to, endure, suffer quietly, patiently, or tamely (an affront or injury); 'to pass unrevenged' (J.) *Obs.* (now displaced by *put up with*: see (*b*)).

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 48 All this I put up quietly. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 91 Abuses.. which, with honour, he can neuer put vp at their hands. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* IV. ii. 181. 1628 Earle *Microcosm.* lv. (Arb.) 79 He can put vp any iniury sooner then this. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* IX. iii, He who would put up an arrest, would put up a slap in the face. 1832 *Philol. Museum* I. 477 The ridicule which the minister..might put up from his jocose friend.

(*b*) *To put up with*: to submit to (an injury), 'to suffer without resentment' (J., 1765); = (*a*); in wider sense, To bear, endure, tolerate, do with (anything inconvenient or disagreeable); 'to take without dissatisfaction' (T., 1818).

1755 P. Supple in *Connoisseur* No. 100. 605 All these indignities I very patiently put up with. 1761 Colman *Genius* No. 9 in *Prose on Sev. Occas.* (1787) I. 90 This loss ..would have been the least, and most easily to be put up with. 1839 De Quincey *Casuistry Rom. Meals* Wks. 1854 III. 280 Whether Pope ever put up with four o'clock dinners again, I have vainly sought to fathom. 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* viii. 235 [An] organ grinder..hunted out of London streets, where they will not put up with him.

****q. *trans. To put* (a person) *up to* (colloq.): (*a*) To make conversant with or aware of; to

inform of, instruct in (something, originally some artifice or expedient).

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.* s. v., To suggest to another, the means of committing a depredation,..is termed, putting him up to it. 1824 *Hist. Gaming*, etc. 18 Those who had been 'put up' to the secrets, or made acquainted with the manner of doing the flats. 1828 *Examiner* 589/1, I want you to put the people at the inn up to my not coming. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 357 He put me up to one or two things worth knowing.

(*b*) To stir up, instigate, incite, induce, persuade (*to* some action, etc., or *to do* something).

1824 in G. T. Curtis *D. Webster* (1870) I. 266 'You find it hard work enough this morning, I think'; said Mr. Webster. 'Yes, Sir', said the boatman, 'it puts a man up to all he knows, I assure you'. 1849 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 193 You must not believe however that it is only chance which puts me up to this exertion. 1889 M. Gray *Reproach Annesley* iv. i, Always putting them up to mischief. 1892 *Gd. Words* Sept. 584/1 He put me up to try to get into Harris's secrets.

***** **r.** To erect, set up (a building or other structure); to construct, build.

1818 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 573 The making a Bridge and putting up the Gates at the end of that walk. 1857–8 Sears *Athan.* xii. 102 A building which ..God put up carpenter-fashion. 1873 H. Spencer *Stud. Sociol.* xi. 287 Here are lighthouses we have put up to prevent shipwrecks. 1879 Trollope *Thackeray* i. 58 A bust to his memory was put up in Westminster Abbey.

s. To make up or compose by union of individuals or parts; *spec.* in *Angling*, to make up or construct (an artificial fly).

1892 *Harper's Mag.* May 870/1 Prussia, together with the remaining states, puts up sixteen army corps. 1892 *Field* 17 Sept. 454/1 When putting up a new fly, the wings, hackle, and body are painted over with the paraffin. *Ibid.* 10 Dec. 901/2 Our guest put up a cast of midges.

t. *fig.* To concoct or plan in combination with others; to prearrange, preconcert (a robbery, or any iniquitous or underhand piece of work). Orig. and chiefly *Thieves' slang*: see also Put-up *ppl. a.* 1.

1810–38 [see Put-up *ppl. a.* 1]. 1856 *Leisure Hour* V. 542/2 Her account..affords a good example of the style of 'putting up' a house robbery. 1892 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 13 Aug. 790/1 Barclay put up a job to ruin old Overton.

VI. 54. In numerous idiomatic, proverbial, and other phrases, as *to put to the* Blush, *to the* Push; *to put in one's* Pocket, *in* Requisition, *into (out of) one's* Head, *into one's* Mouth, *out of* Countenance, *out of* Court, *out of* Joint, *out of the* Way; *to put the* Change *upon*, *a* (*good*, etc.) Face *upon*, *one's* Foot *in it*, *too fine a point upon it* (Point *sb.*[1] B. 1 d), *one's* Shoulder *to*, Spurs *to*; *to put a* Bone *in any one's hood*, *the* Cart *before the horse*, *the finger in the* Eye, *one's best* Foot *foremost*, *one's* Nose *out of joint*, *one's hand to the* Plough, *pen to* Paper, *a* Spoke *in one's wheel*, etc., etc., for which see the sbs.

Put, putt (pŭt), *v.*[2] Pa. t. and pa. pple. putted (pŭ·tĕd). [The same word as prec., used in particular senses differentiated by pronunciation and by the use of the regular weak conjugation.

This is not merely the Sc. pronunciation of Put *v.*[1], which in Sc. is conjugated *pit*, *pat*, *putten* or *pitten*; while this is *putt*, *putlit*, *puttit*, and in current use felt as a distinct verb. But the regular weak conjugation formerly occurred in Eng. with senses belonging to Put *v.*[1]

†**1.** *intr.* To push, shove, butt; = Put *v.*[1] 1 d. *To put on*: to push gently, nudge. *Sc. Obs.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* ix. x. 91 The beste..Can allreddy wyth hornis fuyn and put. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 477 How everie wyfe on vther puttis, Bidding the bischop pay for his guttis. 1630 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. vii. 54 It were time for us, by prayer, to put upon our master-pilot Jesus, and to cry, 'Master, save us: we perish'. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 436 He sent one who, putting on me, awakened me. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 38 (Jam.), I putted o' you for to set you free.

2. *trans.* To throw or hurl (a stone or weight) from the shoulder, as an athletic exercise; = Put *v.*[1] 2. *Sc.*

[*c* 1300–: see Put *v.*[1] 2.] 1724 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* II. iv, When thou ran, or wrestled, or putted the stane. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxix, Auld Edie, that kens the rules of a' country games better than ony man that ever drave a bowl, or threw an axle-tree, or putted a stane. 1816 — *Old Mort.* iv, Would the bumpkins but wrestle, or pitch the bar, or putt the stone.

b. *intr.* = Put *v.*[1] 2 b.

[*c* 1300–1535: see Put *v.*[1] 2 b.] ?*a* 1800 *Rose the Red & White Lilly* xviii. in Scott *Minstr. Scot. Bord.*, O it fell anes, upon a time, They putted at the stane. 1820 [see Putter *sb.*[2] 1]. *Mod. Sc.* Let's try who can putt farthest!

3. *Golf.* To strike the ball gently and carefully (with the Putter), so as to make it roll along the surface of the Putting-*green*, with the object of getting it into the hole. Usually *intr.*; also *trans.* with the ball as obj. *orig. Sc.*

1743 [implied in Putter *sb.*[2] 2 a]. 1833 G. F. Carnegie *Golfiana* in R. Clark *Golf* (1875) 150 Well he plays the spoon and iron, but He fails a little when he comes to putt. 1857 *Golfer's Man.* in *Chambers's Inform. for People* 696/1 Some golfers put almost exclusively with a metal club, an iron or cleek. 1892 *English Illustr. Mag.* X. 59 It seems a little matter..to drive your ball up in one and 'put' into the hole in two more. 1894 *Times* 16 June 16/1 He..approached with his iron with great effect, and putted in most deadly style.

Put (pŭt), *ppl. a.* Also 7 *Sc.* putt. [pa. pple. of Put *v.*[1]] Placed, set, appointed, etc.: see Put *v.*[1] Usually with an adverb, as **put-aside** (in quot. *absol.*); **put-away** (Put *v.* 38 e); **put-down** (41: in quot., degraded, 41 c); **put-off** (45: in quots., †cast away, abject (*obs.*); deferred, postponed, 45 c); **put-out** (47: in quots., 47 f (*d*), m (*c*)). See also Put-on, Put-up *ppl. adjs.*

1868 Yates *Rock Ahead* I. viii, The *put-aside and rejected of Gilbert Lloyd. 1891 Kipling *Light that Failed* (1900) 261 It was this *put-away treasure that he was trying to find. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt. Part.* III. cxliii. 126 It ought to be asked in parliament, if parliament was not a *put-down thing and a plaything of the minister. 1636 B. Jonson *Discov., Princeps*, I am a wretch and *put of man, if I doe not reverence and honour him. 1871 Mrs. H. Wood *Dene Hollow* xxxix, A put-off wedding sometimes brings ill-luck. 1899 F. V. Kirby *Sport E. C. Afr.* xi. 118 Grunting in a *put-out sort of way. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Oct. 10/3 The put-out work of some West End tailors.

Put, obs. f. Pit *sb.*[1], Pith; var. Putt *sb.*[1]

Put- (put), the stem of Put *v.*[1] in combination with adverbs, forming sbs. derived from adverbial combinations of the verb (see Put *v.*[1] V.): as **put-back**, an act of putting back, or something that puts back; a set-back; **put-by**, an act of putting by or setting aside; †**put-forth**, an act of putting forth, or ? one who puts forth; in quot. an imposture, pretence, or ? an impostor, pretender; **put-out**, an act of putting out (in quot., of putting a player 'out' at baseball); **put-up**, a place to 'put up' in, a lodging, 'quarters'. Also rarely with a preposition, as **put-upon**, an act of 'putting upon' any one, or fact of being 'put upon' (see Put *v.*[1] 23 f); an imposition. See also Put-off *sb.*

a 1697 J. Aubrey *Lives*, *Hobbes* (1898) I. 333 For ten yeares together his thoughts were..chiefly intent on his 'De Cive', and..his 'Leviathan', which was a great *putt-back to his mathematicall improvement. 1549 Latimer *Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 36 There be so manie put offes, so many *put byes, so many respectes, and considerations of worldly wisedome. 1549 [see Put-off 1]. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* Ser. II. lvi. (1647) 175 The cast of the eye, and the put-by of the turning hand. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix. 205 Learning empouerished in purses, though replenished in *putfurthes by such interceptours. 1896 Knowles & Morton *Baseball* 83 Every base that was run was ticked off..and every '*put-out' and every 'assist' was shown on the painted plan. 1891 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 564 We must get a *put-up at Queen's Gate. 1889 J. K. Jerome *Three Men in Boat* iv, The presence of your husband's cheeses in her house she would..regard as a '*put upon'.

†**Putage.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *putage* (Godef.), f. *pute* harlot, Pute + -age.] Fornication on the part of a woman; whoredom. (Cf. Putery.)

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* xii. iii, Yt pleseth me better that men saye that Helayne is a good wyf than she had doon putage. 1670 Blount *Law Dict.*, *Putage*, fornicatio ex parte fœminæ. 1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey).

†**Putai·le,-ay·le.** *Obs.* [In form = OF. *putaille* (Godef.) a body of harlots, a harlotry; but the sense appears to be that of Pedaile, q. v.] Rabble; (?) foot-soldiers.

13.. *Coer de L.* 1286 They slowe knyghtes and gret putayle Off Sarezynys that mys-belevyd. *Ibid.* 4291 Folk of armes ..fyffty thousent With other smal putayle, That ther com into the batayle. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xiii. 192 The saisnes..were well x ml. of horse-men, with-oute the putaile that ronne vp and down and robbed the peple.

†**Putain.** *Obs.* Also 4 -aine, (-eyn), 4–5 -ayn, 6 -ane, 7 pewtene. [a. OF. *putain*:—late popular L. **puttānem*, acc. of *putta*:—L. *pūtida* stinking, disgusting. (See Schwan *Gram. Altfr.* ed. 2, § 341, 352.)] A whore, a prostitute, a strumpet.

Fitz-a-putain (Anglo-Fr.) = whoreson: see Fitz.

a 1300, etc. [see Fitz]. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 27 Puplicans and puteyns trowiden to him. 1560 Rolland *Seven Sag.* Prol. iii, Ane prydfull pure Putane, At quhais wordis men wald tak small disdane. 1603 *Philotus* lxxxiii, Fals pewtene, hes scho playit that sport, Hes scho me handlit in this sort?

‖ **Putamen** (piutē·mĕn). [L. *putāmen* that which falls off in pruning or trimming, husk, shell, f. *putāre* to prune.]

1. *Bot.* The endocarp of a fruit when hard and woody, as the 'stone' of a plum, etc.; rarely applied to the shell of a nut.

1830 Linolev *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 84 Fruit a drupe, with the putamen sometimes separating spontaneously from the sarcocarp. 1885 Goodall *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 176 A fragment of the hard shell of a nut or of the putamen of a drupe.

2. *Anat.* The outer zone or segment of the extra-ventricular portion of the grey matter of the brain (*nucleus lenticularis*).

1890 in Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 334 [Certain lesions] in the lenticular nucleus in its outer segment or putamen.

3. The tough membrane or skin which lines the inside of the shell of an egg.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Putaminous (piutæ·minəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *putāmen* (*-min-*) + -ous.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a shell, husk, or putamen.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 26 b/2 Some putaminous substance chaunced to be theron [the teeth] hardened. 1660 Hickeringill *Jamaica* (1661) 28 The outward crust, or putaminous husk, being broken, appears full of little kernells, or nuts. Also in mod. Dicts.

†**Putanie.** *Obs.* [Cf. It. *puttana.*] = Putain (for which the instances may be misprints).

1566 *Pasquine in Traunce* 28 Some are called Celestines,.. other Carmilitanes, and some Putanies also. *Ibid.*, *note*, Putanies be those Nunes that we call the greene Friers on strawbery banke.

†**Pu·tanism.** *Obs. rare*—[o]. [f. Putain + -ism: cf. F. *putanisme*, It. *puttanismo.*] (See quot.)

1696 Phillips, *Putanism*, the Trade and Living of a Whore. 1721 in Bailey, and in later Dicts.

†**Puta·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *putātiōn-em*, n. of action from *putāre* to cleanse, prune, reckon, consider, think.]

1. The pruning or trimming of trees.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 50 Putacioun autumnal celebrate Is now in vyne & tre ther nys no coold. 1623 Cockeram, *Putation*, a lopping of trees.

2. The action of considering or reckoning; supposition, estimation.

1658 Phillips, *Putation*,..a thinking, reputing, or esteeming. 1670 Baxter *Life Faith* III. viii. 322 It is not possible ..by any putation, estimation, or misjudging whatsoever.

Hence †**Puta·tionary** *a.*, based on hypothesis or theory, suppositional; †**Puta·tioner**, a theorizer.

1657 G. Starkey *Helmont's Vind.* 86 An insufferable task for an old Putationer. 1658 — *Pyrotechny* III. ii, A lazie person, or a conceited Putationer. 1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 207 In a putationary and consequently deceitful philosophy.

†**Putati·tious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *putāt-us*, thought, supposed, pa. pple. of *putāre* to think: see prec. and -itious [1].] Of a supposed, reputed, or imaginary sort.

1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* II. 50 An inhibition might be imposed on such putatitious, imaginary Physicians. 1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* xxix. 380 The putatitious transmutation of Iron doth otherwise not happen. 1674 R. Godfrey *Inf. & Ab. Physic* 145, I found neither Truth nor Knowledge in my Putatitious Doctrine.

Hence †**Putati·tiously** *adv.*, supposedly, reputedly, in reckoning merely.

1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* VIII. iv. 375 Even as Christ was righteous, who was not putatitiously and imaginarily righteous, but really so indeed.

Putative (piū·tătiv), *a.* [a. F. *putatif* (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. late L. *putātīv-us* (Tertullian *c* 200), f. *putāt-us*: see prec. and -ive.] That is such by supposition or by repute; commonly thought or deemed; reputed, supposed.

Putative marriage, in *Canon law*, a marriage which though legally invalid was contracted in good faith by at least one of the parties.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 331 Philippus,..fader putative of the noble conquerour Alexander. 1539 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 92 John Beilbie, my sone putative. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 196 Of al hys other putatyue (I dare not say fayned) frendes..he had bene clerely abandoned. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 688 Neither is the Scripture it selfe ashamed, to call Marie..not the putatiue or supposed, but the true and naturall mother. 1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* vi. 130 Let their blasphemous mouths call it in derision putative righteousness, (*i. e.*) a mere fancied or conceited righteousness; yet we know assuredly Christ's righteousness is imputed to us, and that in the way of faith. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. xvi. 458 If such putative father, or lewd mother, run away from the parish, the overseers..may seize their rents, goods, and chattels, in order to bring up the said bastard child. 1858 Sears *Athan.* II. xi. 240 He [Christ] imparts not a putative, but a subjective, righteousness to the believer.

1811 (Febr.) Lo. Meadowbank in *Brymner v. Riddell* (Ct. of Session), Here there was a putative marriage, acknowledged by all the friends of both parties, and by the general admission..of the legality of that marriage. 1825 Rt. Bell (*title*) Report of a case of legitimacy under a putative marriage [Brymner v. Riddell] tried..1811. 1876 P. Fraser *Husb. & Wife Law Scotl.* (ed. 2) I. 152 The children born of such a putative marriage are, by the law of Scotland legitimate, though the marriage be null.

Hence **Pu·tatively** *adv.*, in a putative way or manner; supposedly, reputedly.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 220 He subjoin'd also that Christ did not really suffer, but only Putatively in people's Fancies. 1851 P. Colquhoun *Rom. Civ. Law* II. § 1078 Putatively married persons have the same privilege. 1903 McNeill *Egregious English* 109 Mr. Davidson is a Scot, and Mr. Yeats, putatively at any rate, an Irishman.

†**Pu·tatory,** *a. Obs. rare*—[o]. [ad. late L. *putātōrius*, f. *putāre* to prune.] (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Putatory*, of or belonging to cutting, dressing or pruining of Trees.

†**Put-bone.** ? The knuckle-bone or astragalus.

1664 E. Browne in *Sir T. Browne's Wks.* (1836) I. 45 Mr. Osborne sent my father a calf, whereof I observed the knee joynt, and the neat articulation of the put bone, which was here very perfect. I dissected another bull's heart. *Ibid.* 48 In a putbone the unfortunate casts are outward, the fortunate inward.

Put-card: see Put *sb.*[3]

†**Pu·t-case.** *Obs.* [f. the phrase *put case*: Put *v.*[1] 22.]

1. The act of putting a case; a supposition or hypothesis.

1565 Jewel *Def. Apol.* IV. ix. § 3 What a foolishe putcase, and what a fond whatif is that, to saie, What if a Pirate inuade the Arke of Noe? 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 282 They with their innumerable perchances and put-cases do make the treatise of restitution so tedious.

2. A person skilled in putting cases; one who states or argues hypothetical cases.

a 1734 North *Lives, Ld. Guildford* I. 20 He used to say that no man could be a good lawyer that was not a put-case.

Putchamin, early form of Persimmon.

Putcher (pʊ·tʃəɹ). *local.* [The same as *putchen, -eon, -in*, recorded in the Eng. Dial. Dict. from Shropsh., Worcester, Warwick, Gloucestersh., in sense 'eel-basket, wicker eel-trap'. Origin unknown. Cf. Putt *sb.*2] A conical basket or wicker trap for catching salmon (see quot. 1885).

1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vic.* c. 71 § 21 (1) Licenses for fishing weirs, fishing mill dams, putts, putchers, fixed nets, and other fixed instruments or devices. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 51 Models of Salmon Nets..Weirs with fish-passes..Putchers, [etc.]. 1884 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 6/7 In the [Severn] estuary large hauls were made with the nets and putchers in July and August. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 18 Aug., Putchers.. are funnel-shaped baskets of wicker-work set at right angles to the shore, into which the salmon press themselves in trying to press through, and are unable to return.

‖ **Putchuk, putchock** (pʊ·tʃŏk). Also 7 pochok, 8–9 putchick, 9 patchuk. [Dukhnī or Southern Hindustānī پچک *pachak*; origin doubtful: widely prevalent as a trade name.] The root of the plant *Aplotaxis auriculata* (*Aucklandia Costus* of Falconer), a native of Kashmīr, exported to China and other Eastern countries, and used as a medicine and for making the Chinese joss-sticks.

(*Native*) *green putchuk*, a name for the root of the Chinese *Aristolochia recurvilabra*, used in medicine.

[1588 T. Hickock tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.* 5 Aboundaunce of Opioum, Assa Fetida, Puchio, with many other sorts of drugs.] 1617 R. Cocks *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 294, 5 hampers pochok. 1704 in C. Lockyer *Trade Ind.* (1711) 77 Putchuck or Costus dulcis. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xi. 126 Nothing of it is usefull but the Root, called Putchock, or Radix dulcis. 1802 Capt. Elmore *Brit. Mariners Direct.* 129 Putchick, shark fins, olibanum. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 34 Bombay..supplies..grain, oils, putchock, seeds, tobacco, and soap, from the northern coast. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade Prod.*, Putchuk.

† **Pute**, *sb. rare*−1. [a. F. *pute* = Pr., Sp. *puta*, It. *putta*, late pop. L. *pūtta* :—L. *pūtida* stinking: cf. Putain.] A whore, strumpet, prostitute.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 293 Þei ben foule putis.

Pute (piūt), *a.* Now *rare* or *arch.* [ad. L. *putus* clean, pure, used in the phrase *purus* (*ac*) *putus* = *purissimus*.] In phrases *pure pute, pure and pute*, pure, clean, mere.

c 1619 Bp. Hall *Via Media* § 5 Arminius .. acknowledges faith to be the pure pute gift of God. 1657 Sanderson *Serm.* Pref. § 24 A pure pute Christian. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* II. iv. § 49 (1740) 256 Dangerfield had the Honour to be a single Discoverer of a pure and pute Sham-plot, Name and Thing. 1906 R. Kipling *Puck of Pook's Hill, Hal o' Draft* 240 Only you and I chance to be pure pute asses.

Pute, obs. form of Pit *sb.*1

Puteal (piūˈtĭăl), *sb. Rom. Antiq.* [a. L. *puteal*, (*-āle*), orig. neuter of *puteālis*: see next.] The stone curb surrounding the mouth of a well.

[1832 Gell *Pompeiana* II. xiii. 27 A marble mouth or *puteale*.] 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 379 *note*, The Capitoline puteal has adopted a younger figure of Hermes. 1862 E. Falkener *Ephesus* I. iv. 63 Vestiges of a circular building, the small size of which renders it probable that it formed a puteal.

† **Puteal**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *puteālis*, f. *puteus* pit, well.] Of or pertaining to a well or pit.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Puteal*, of or belonging to a pit or well. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 219 The best water, therefore, is fontane, fluvial, and puteal water.

Puteanic (piūtī,æ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *puteān-us* pertaining to a well (f. *puteus* well) + -ic.] In *puteanic acid*: see quot.

[1834 Haenle in *Kastner's Archiv*, Nurnberg, XXVI. 399 Ich bezeichne sie daher .. mit dem Namen Brunnensäure (*Acidum puteanum*).] 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 156 Puteanic acid..discovered, in 1835, by M. Haenlé, apothecary at Lahr, in the ochre which deposits abundantly in the wells of that neighbourhood...It is a resinous-looking body, transparent when in thin crusts, having a strong lustre, and a brown colour. It has no smell.

Puten, error for Petun, q. v., quot. 1600–14.

Puter, obs. form of Pewter.

† **Putery.** *Obs.* Also 4 putrie, 4–5 -erie, 5 putrye, -ree, -erye. [a. OF. *put(e)rie* whoredom, f. *pute*: see Pute *sb.*: -ery 1.] Unchastity (properly in a woman); harlotry, prostitution.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 10 Þes pharisees geten hem moo holderis vp for here putrie þan for here trewe prechyng. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 812 What seye we eek of Putours þat lyuen by the horrible synne of putrie, and constreyne wommen to yelden to hem a certeyn rente of bire bodily puterie? *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxiv. 30 We haue hir tane with putry playne. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* lj, In puterye and in synne mortalle or dedely he [the deuylle] hath grete power.

Putfalle, obs. form of Pitfall.

† **Put-gallary, putt-**, var. of Pot-gallery, *Obs.*

1658 *Lease* in *N. & Q.* 10th Ser. (1908) IX. 212/2, 4 Putt Gallaries, or shedds, built over the mill stream upon the wharfe thereof, in Paris Garden.

† **Put-gally.** *Obs.* Also 6 putt-. [ad. Du. and Fl. *put-galg* a bascule to raise water from a well, in Hexham *put-galge* 'a swipe to drawe up water out of a well', in Kilian *put-galghe*, 'tollenon, pertica putealis'; f. *put* well, pit + *galge*, gallows, post of a draw-well.] A bascule or lever fixed on a high fulcrum and having a counterpoise on the handle, by means of which water is lifted from a well or pit; a swipe or sweep.

1584–5 *Indenture* 27 *Eliz.* in *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. (1894) V. 348/2 With free egresse and regresse thorowe the same waye, and with free accesse, egresse and regresse to the Putt gally, findinge wherewith to drawe and carrye the same water aweye, And together also withe like accesse egresse and regresse to the litle well there. 1611 Cotgr., *Bascule*, a swipe, scoope, or put-gally to draw vp water withall.

† **Puther** 1, obs. form of Pewter.

1562 in J. R. Boyle *Hedon* (1875) App. 206 A litle brasse pott, two puther dublers, two disbes of puther.

Puther 2, obs. and dial. form of Pother.

Putid (piūˈtid), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *pūtid-us* stinking, foul, f. *pūtē-re* to stink: see -id 1.]

† 1. Stinking, rotten, putrid. *Obs.*

1659 Gauden *Slight Healers* (1660) 21 Some putid or corrupt humors in the body.

2. *fig.* Foul, base; morally or intellectually 'rotten' or worthless. (Often merely a term of contempt or execration.)

1580 Fulke *Dang. Rock* xviii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 391 O putid and absurd slanders! 1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* I. Notes, Wks. (1669) 28 Made up..by the putid officiousness of some Grammarians. 1681 Baxter *Answ. Dodwell* iv. 28 A chain of forgeries or putid falshoods. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* III. vii. § 70 (1740) 556 He hath..framed so putid a Libel upon his Lordship. 1818 J. C. Hobhouse *Illust.* (ed. 2) 216 To reject this narration as a putid fable.

Hence **Puti·dity** [ad. med.L. *pūtiditās*, *c* 1150 in Thomas *Thesaur.*], **Pu·tidness**, the quality of being putid, rottenness; **Pu·tidly** *adv.*

1659 Gauden *Tears Ch.* II. xvi. 199 High-tasted sawces..applied to tainted meats, to make their putidness less perceptible. 1864 Webster, Putidity, Putidness. 1897 *Sat. Rev.* 7 May 552/2 What we most feebly and putidly nowadays call a lady-doctor.

Putlog, putlock (pʊ·tlǫg, -lǫk), *sb.* [The form *putlock* appears to have been the earlier; derivation obscure; ? from *put*, pa. pple. of Put *v.*1]

One of the short horizontal timbers of a scaffolding, on which the scaffold-boards rest; one end is inserted at right angles in a hole left in the wall for that purpose (*putlog-hole*), the other being supported by the ledger.

α. 1645 *Docum. St. Paul's* (Camden) 143, Putlocks for scaffolding 3763. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 262/1 Putlocks, pieces of Spar put into the Sides of the Wall to lay Boards on for the Bricklayer to stand and work up high Walls. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Putlogs*, or *Putlocks*, in building. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 591 Putlogs or Putlocks; in scaffolding, the transverse pieces, at right angles to the wall. 1866 *Standard* 12 June 7/2 The putlock..came away, and a bricklayer .. was precipitated from a considerable height to the ground.

β. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 251 *Putlogs* .. pieces of Timber, or short Poles, about 7 Foot long. 1862 E. Falkener *Ephesus* iv. 85 The walls are for the most part disfigured by small square holes (like those left by putlogs). 1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build., Scaffold.* 89 Scaffold poles, putlogs, and boards are rented..most largely to builders.

b. *Comb.* **Putlog-, putlock-hole**, one of a series of small square holes left in the brickwork or stonework of a wall to receive the ends of the putlogs.

1757 Smeaton in *Phil. Trans.* I. 202 Putlock-holes for the scaffolding. 1878 McVittie *Christ Ch. Cathedral* 61 Small holes were found running through the wall at different heights, resembling putlock holes.

Hence **Pu·tlog** *v. trans.*, to insert in the manner of a putlog.

1908 *N. & Q.* 10th Ser. VII. 483/1 A beam putlogged into the north and south walls.

Put-off (pʊtɒˑf), *sb.* Pl. put-offs. [f. the verbal phrase *put off* (Put *v.* 45).] An act of putting off, in various senses.

1. An act of dismissing a question, argument, etc., or the person propounding it, by evasion or the like; a pretext for not doing something, or for deferring it till later (cf. 2); an evasion, a shift.

1549 Latimer *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 79 Nowe they haue theyr shyftes, and theyr putofs sainge, we maye not go before a lawe, we maye breake no order. 1549 E. Becke *Bible* (Matthew's) Prol., Then should neyther Goddes cause nor poore mans matters haue so many putoffes, so many put byes & delayes. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Dial. Dead, Friendship* Wks. 1711 IV. 59 He..repay'd my past Services with..base Put-offs. 1823 Bentham *Not Paul* 42 Promises, put-offs, evasions—and, after all, no performance. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* xxii, I think I would have asked farther, but Alan gave me the put-off. 'I am rather wearied', he said.

2. An act of deferring or postponing something; postponement, delay, procrastination; a putting a person off to a later time.

1623 R. Carpenter *Conscionable Christian* 28 Instantly, as the occasion is given, without put-offs to aftertimes, or any tedious protraction. ? 1625 Jas. I in *Waller's Poems* (1711) p. ix, No Put-offs, my Lord, answer me presently. 1759 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 425 What the governor's set-off could not effect, was to be reattempted by this put-off. 1827 Moore *Mem.* (1854) V. 157 Expecting..to receive a put-off from Lady Holland for the evening.

3. *lit.* A putting off or setting down a person from a vehicle or a vessel, esp. a boat. *rare.*

1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 603 This delay .. is occasioned by 'laying to' for 'put offs' of single persons and parties, in Thames wherries.

Put-off, *ppl. a.*: see Put *ppl. a.*

Put-on (pʊtɒn; stress var. ˈ), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of *to put on*: see Put *v.* 46.]

1. Placed upon the person, as clothing.

1894 Miss Broughton *Beginner* xii, The Russian net of her accurately put-on veil.

b. *transf.* of the person: Clothed, dressed (with qualifying adv., as *well* or *ill*). *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1815 Scott *Guy M.* I, I'm no just that weel put on. 1887 Mabel Wetherall *Two North-Country Maids* xxiii, It changes lassies when they look so trim, and well put on. 1896 Barrie *Marg. Ogilvy* ix. (1897) 167 The first thing I want to know about her is whether she was good-looking, and the second how she was put on.

2. *fig.* Assumed, affected, feigned, pretended.

1621 Fletcher *Wildgoose Chase* III. i, With such a reverend put-on Reservation Which could not miss. 1775 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary* 28 Feb., He assumed no manner of superiority; nor yet..affected a certain put-on equality. 1884 Church *Bacon* iii. 58 The put on and worldly life.

† **Pu·tor.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *pūtor* stench, f. *pūtēre* to stink.] (See quot.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Putor*, a stink or ill savor.

† **Putour.** *Obs.* [app. AF. *putour*, collateral form of OF. *putier* Putyer.] A whoremonger; a pimp; a fornicator.

c 1386 [see Putery]. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 172 Lady, to þy leue sone lowte for me nouthe, That he haue pyte on me putour [*v. r.* putrour] of hus pure grace and mercy.

Put-out, *sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see Put-, Put *ppl. a.*

† **Pu·t-pin.** *Obs.* [f. Put *v.*1 + Pin.] = Push-pin.

1592 Nashe *Foure Lett. Confut.* (1593) 52, I will play at put-pinne with thee for all that thou art woorth. 1658 J. Harrington *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* I. ix. (1700) 269 His Put-pin is pretty: The Emperor puts Power into the hands of the Electors; and the King of Poland puts Power into the hands of the Gentlemen. 1665 Glanvill *Scepsis Sci.* xxiii. 178 He..will not leave the Throne to play with Beggars at Put-pin, or be fond of Tops and Cherry-stones.

Putred, obs. crron. form of Putrid.

† **Pu·trede.** *Obs. rare.* Also -ride. [ad. L. *putrēdo*: see below.] Rotting, putridity.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 86 If þat þe membre be drie.. & þei han greet putride [MS. B. putrede] & rotschipe.

† **Putre·dinal**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 putri-. [a. F. *putrédinal* (16th c. in Godef.), f. late L. *putrēdo, -inem*: see Putredo and -al.] Proceeding from or characterized by putrefaction.

1574 J. Jones *Nat Beginning Grow. Things* 18 It is the naturall heate, become putredinall or rotten. 1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* xv. 178 Lice..engendred out of their clammy sweat, by a putredinal heat that attends them.

† **Putre·dinous**, *a. Obs.* [ad. F. *putrédineux* (Cotgr. 1611), f. as prec.: see -ous.] = prec.; also *fig.* filthy, abominable.

1641 Burges *Serm. bef. Ho. Com.* 5 Nov. 60 All putredinous vermine of bold Schismaticks and frantick Sectaries glory in her ashes. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 35. 3/2 From Putredinous Humours this ill doth proceed. 1711 G. Cary *Phys. Phylactick* 209 Most Putredinous Sectaries.

‖ **Putredo** (piutrī·do). *Obs.* [Late L. *putrēdo* rottenness, putridity, f. *putrēre* to rot: cf. *torpēdo* f. *torpēre*.] Putrefaction; *spec.* in *Path.*, hospital gangrene (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1704 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* (1718) 161 Accounting for things by Occult Qualities, Putredo's and the like.

Putrefacient (piūtrĭfē·ʃĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *putrefacient-em*, pres. pple. of *putrefacĕre* to make rotten: see next.] = Putrefactive.

1883 *American* VI. 173 One of which is..a putrefacient poison. 188. *Alienist & Neurol.* IX. 363 Putrefacient action on the blood and tissues after the lapse of some hours.

B. *sb.* A putrefactive agent or substance.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Putrefa·ct**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 putri-. [f. L. *putrefact-*, ppl. stem of *putrefacĕre* to make rotten, f. *putrēre* to be rotten (f. *puter, putr-* rotten) + *facĕre* to make.] *trans.* To make rotten, to putrefy.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 33 b/2 To prevente the same [bone] to be..putrefacted and corrupted.

Hence † **Putrefa·cted** *ppl. a.*, putrefied; † **Putrefa·ctible** *a.*, capable of putrefaction; putrescible.

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iv, Vermine hred of putrifacted slime. 1634 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xviii. 60 Grosse and putrefacted vapours, that issue from the eyes. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* § 287 As often as any putrefactible or cadaverizable thing is ingested in the stomach.

Putrefaction (piūtrĭfæ·kʃən). Forms: 5–9 (*errors.*) putri-, 6 putry-, 5– putre-; 5 -faccio(u)n, -faccyon, -factioun, 6– -faction. [a. OF. *putrefaction* (14th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *putrefactiōn-em*, n. of action f. *putrefacĕre*: see prec.]

1. The action or process of putrefying; the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances, with its attendant unwholesome loathsomeness of smell and appearance; rotting, corruption.

In quot. 1432–50, applied to a corrupting pestilence.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 339 A grete dragon, thro the pestilente putrefaccion of whom moche peple diede in the cite. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* III. xv. (1541) 72 b, It shal be necessary for them..to be circumspecte in eatyng meate yt shortly will receiue putrifaction. 1661 J. Childrey *Brit. Baconica* 55 Heat and moistnre are the greater disposers to putrifaction. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.*

(1790) 63 Animal substances have a constant tendency to putrefaction. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxx, The body is never allowed to remain many hours unburied in the tropical climates, where putrefaction is so rapid. 1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 26 All the forms of putrefaction which are undergone by animal and vegetable matters are fermentations set up by Bacteria of different kinds.

b. Decomposition of tissues or fluids in a living body, as in ulceration, suppuration, or gangrene.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 51 Þe which quytture schulde corrupte þilke lyme [= limb] & brynge him to putrifaccioun [*v. r.* putrefactioun]. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 21 Alle philosophoris seyn þat þe feuere contynuele is gendrid of putrifaccioun of blood and of corrupcioun of humouris in it. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 403 Mirrhe preserueth from putrifaction, both the intrals and all outward sores, wounds, and vlcers. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 9 That putrefaction is more contagious before maturitie than after. 1756 Gray *Let. to Wharton* 25 Mar., I maintain that one sick rich patient has more of pestilence and putrefaction about him than a whole ward of sick poor. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 492 It is attended with great debility, and there is frequently a great tendency to putrefaction and mortification.

†2. In reference to inorganic matter, esp. in *Alchemy*: The disintegration or decomposition of a substance by chemical or other action; also, the oxidation or corrosion of metals, etc. *Obs.*

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* v. iii. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 148 And Putrefaccyon may thus defyned be After Philosophers sayings it ys of Bodyes the fleyng, And in our compound a dyuysyon of thyngs thre. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. v, Name the vexations, and the martyrizations of Mettalls...Sir, Putrefaction, Solution, Ablution, Sublimation [etc.]. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 291 Metals give Orient and Fine colours in Dissolutions..likewise in their Putrefactions or Rusts. 1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* viii. 128 A certain metallick body..that is of an easie solution and putretaction.

3. *concr.* Decomposed or putrid matter.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 11 The mosse vppon the wall, which is but a rudiment betweene putrefaction, and an hearbe. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 39 In the midst is a hole, discending to the bottome, which receiues that putrefaction and vncleannesse, issuing from the melting bodies, which are laid there naked..exposed to the sunnes fiery rage. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* iv. 134 They would readily [deposit their eggs] in all Putrefaction, even in a mucilage of bruised spiders.

4. *fig.* Moral corruption and decay.

a 1631 Donne *Select.* (1840) 164 We bring elements of our own; earth of covetousness, water of unsteadfastness, air of putrefaction, and fire of licentiousness. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 47 ¶ 14 Sorrow..is the putrefaction of stagnant life, and is remedied by exercise and motion. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. ix. 148 Rome, and the other cities of the Empire, had fallen into moral putrefaction. 1907 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 22, It is thanks to heretics that orthodoxy has been kept from putrefaction.

Hence †**Putrefa·ctious** (putri-) *a. Obs.*, of the natnre of, or full of putrefaction; putrefying, putrid.

1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* D iij, Your complexion..shall be of a saffron colour; your cheekes, thinne; your nosethrils putrifactious;..your breath, noysome. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 2178 Drunkennesse, whose putrefactious slime Darkens the splendour of our common wealth.

Putrefactive (piūtrĭ·fæ·ktiv), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6–7 putri-. [a. F. *putréfactif, -ive* (14th c. in Littré), f. L. *putrefact-*: see Putrefact and -ive.]

1. Causing or inducing putrefaction; putrefying.

1545 Elyot *Dict.* H h vj b/1, *Septicus*, .. putrifactife, or corrosife. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xxviii. ix. II. 321 Their bloud is corrosiue by nature, and putrifactiue. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. clvi. 460 The medicines are either corrosiue, putrifactiue, or caustick. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 69 Where the obstruction is attended with a putrefactive alkali. 1830 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 99 The existence of some putrefactive ferment. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 165 Putrid softening is due to the invasion of putrefactive bacteria.

2. Of, pertaining to, produced or characterized by putrefaction; indicative of putrefaction. *Putrefactive fermentation*, putrefaction scientifically viewed as a species of fermentation.

1646 Sir T. Brown *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 95 Making putrifactive generations correspondent unto seminal productions ..when the Oxe corrupteth into Bees, or the Horses into hornets. 1676 Wiseman *Chirurg Treat.* (J.), If the bone be corrupted, the putrefactive smell will discover it. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I. 111 The third generates an alkaline salt;..this last sort takes the name of the Putrid or Putrefactive Fermentation. 1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* iv. (1818) I. 87 The authors..had mistaken for lice some other species of insects, which are not unfrequently found in putrefactive sores. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 237/2 Fermentation is of three kinds; the vinous, producing alcohol; the acetous, yielding vinegar; and the putrefactive, of which the products are very variable and usually fetid.

†3. Undergoing or subject to putrefaction; putrefying; corruptible. *Obs.*

1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 487 It cleanseth al putrifactiue humors. 1661 Feltham *Resolves* II. xvii. Wks. (1677) 194 If momentary and putrefactive man can undiscerned and unburthen'd bear so much about him.

†**B.** *sb.* A substance which causes putrefaction; a putrefactive agent. *Obs.*

1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. clvi. 461 The corrosiues are weaker then the putrifactiues, and the putrifactiues are weaker then the caustickes.

Hence **Putrefa·ctiveness**, the quality of being putrefactive. 1864 in Webster.

†**Putrefa·ctory**, *a. Obs. rare.* Also putri-. [f. as prec. + -ory 2.] = Putrefactive *a.*

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 251 Their way is, to cut a man in pieces, and then put him into a Putrifactory Vessel.

Putrefiable (piū·trĭfəi,ăb'l), *a.* [f. Putrefy + -able.] Capable of being putrefied; putrescible.

1883 W. T. Belfield *Relat. Micro-Org. to Disease* 60 For absorption of putrefiable materials. 1884 *19th Cent.* Feb. 325 Some epidemic agent..which converts putrefiable impurities into a specific poison.

Putrefied (piū·trĭfəid), *ppl. a.* [f. Putrefy + -ed 1.] Rendered putrid; rotten.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 202 b, Many other beestes and wormes be gendred of the erth onely, or other putrefyed matter. *a* 1640 J. Ball *Answ. to Canne* II. (1642) 55 As rotten and putrified stuffe to be cast out. 1724 R. Welton *Chr. Faith & Pract.* 359 Their hearts are filthy and corrupt like those putrefied carcasses. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 370 The dung..is still to be considered as vegetables in a putrefied state.

Putrefier (piū·trĭfəi,ə1). [f. Putrefy + -er 1.] A putrefying agent. Also *fig.*

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* § 118 Putrefyers of the bloud. 1883 *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 196/2 A series of experiments upon putrefiers and antiseptics. 1895 *Voice* (N. Y.) 9 May 5/4 Who are the putrefiers of society to-day?

Putrefy (piū·trĭfəi), *v.* Also 5–6 putry-, 6–9 putrify. [a. F. *putréfi-er*, ad. L. *putrefacĕre* (see Putrefact), with the ending *-fy*, as if from a L. **putrificāre* (whence the spelling *putrify*): see Putrification and -fy.]

1. *trans.* To render putrid; to cause to rot or decay with a fetid smell. Now *rare.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 117 This Galerius..hade the partes interialle of his breste and exterialle putrifiede [*putrefacto pectore*] and corrupte so soore..that [etc.]. 1528 Roy *Rede me* Epist. (Arb.) 25 For one rotten apple lytell and lytell putrifieth an whole heape. 1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, iv. vii. 90 They would but stinke, and putrifie the ayre. 1659 Pearson *Creed* iv. (1662) 242 The bodies were often left upon the Crosse till the sun and rain had putrified and consumed them. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 184 God .. bids a plague Kindle a fiery boil upon the skin, And putrefy the breath of blooming health. 1863 *Intell. Observ.* IV. 103 (tr. *Pasteur's Researches*) Let us putrefy lactate of lime sheltered from air.

†b. *Alchemy* and *Old Chem.* To decompose chemically; to subject to any decomposing or destructive process, e. g. to oxidize. *Obs.*

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* v. li. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 160, I have the tought How thou the Bodys must Putrefy. 1651 French *Distill.* i. 14 Things are sooner putrefied in cloudy weather then in faire. *Ibid.* v. 118 Putrefie them together in Balneo the space of three dayes.

†c. *fig.* To corrupt morally or socially; to destroy the purity or soundness of; to render corrupt. *Obs.*

1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 1927 We charge you no more thys lawe to putryfye. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* in G. G. Smith *Eliz. Crit. Ess.* (1904) II. 260 Out vpon ranke and lothsome ribaldry that putrifieth where it should purify. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. v. 13 The World is putrified with the corruption of all sin.

2. *intr.* To become putrid; to decay with an offensive smell; to decompose, rot, 'go bad'.

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xxviii, Aboue the grounde if the body lye That by all reason it must putryfye. 1539 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* 37 Suche is the nature of hony, that it suffreth not the bodies to putrifie. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* iv. 134 He suffer'd those things to putrefy in Hermetically sealed glasses. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 314 In the cold arctic regions, animal substances, during their winter, are never known to putrefy. 1838 Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 1010 Albumen and fibrin putrefy very quickly.

b. Of the tissues or fluids in a living body: To become putrid or gangrenous; to fester, suppurate.

c 1500 [see Putrefying *vbl. sb.*]. 1540–54 Croke *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 11 Myne old sores do breake out agayn, And are corrupte and putrefie. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 170 No Physitian can rightly cure any disease or wound until the venemous matter which putrifies inwardly be drawn out. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. v. 176 The blood would putrefy and become fetid.

c. *fig.* To become corrupt or decay, morally, socially, or in any non-physical sense.

1526 Tindale 1 *Pet.* i. 4 An inheritaunce immortall and vndefiled, and that putrifieth not. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvi. § 4 The name of vnrighteous persons shall putrifie. 1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* 29 Raising up some persons thereby to be like salt among corrupted men, least all should putrifie and perish. 1720 T. Boston *Hum. Nat. Fourfold St.* (1797) 114 We putrified in Adam as our root.

Putrefying (piū·trĭfəi,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of the verb Putrefy; putrefaction.

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* III. xvi. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 143 And hete of Askys and balnys for putrefying. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxiii. 157 The venym that was within the wounde caused grete putrefyeng & rotyng of bis flesshe.

Putrefying, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That putrefies. a. *intr.* Undergoing putrefaction; rotting. Also *fig.*

1611 Bible *Isa.* i. 6 Wounds, and bruises, and putrifying sores. 1746–7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 157 Alas! a mass of putrefying clay. 1839 Darwin *Voy. Beagle* xi. 231 The ground is concealed by a mass of slowly putrefying vegetable matter. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 789 These 'putrefactive' bacteria are..present..in putrefying liquids.

b. *trans.* = Putrefactive *a.* 1. *rare.*

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 298 From a continual Use of putrefying Medicines.

†**Putrer.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *putrie*, Putery + -er 1.] A whoremonger; a fornicator.

c 1393 [see Putour]. ?14.. in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 90 Ye shall enquyre yf there bee putrer comon hasurdur contrary mayntener of quarels..or other comon mysdoers be dwellyng wythin the warde.

Putrescence (piutre·sĕns). [f. L. *putrēscent-em* Putrescent: see -ence. Cf. F. *putrescence* (18th c. in Littré).] The action or process of rotting or becoming putrid; incipient or advancing rottenness.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. x. 202 They prevent.., putrescence of humors. 1783 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 22 Sept., You would not have me for fear of pain perish in putrescence. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 165 As soon as a great degree of putrescence has taken place, the luminous property of the fishes is destroyed. 1802 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 213 Having always a putrescence *per se*, or tendency to putrify. 1861 Wynter *Soc. Bees* 197 (*Preserved Meats*) How did this putrescence arise?

b. *concr.* Putrescent or rotting matter.

1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* III. x, Nameless masses of putrescence, useful only for turnip-manure. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Aug. 2/3 The sanitary inspector described one of the lots as 'perished, diseased, and rotten'...Is the only penalty..the carting away of the putrescence and the burying of it at the bottom of the sea?

c. *fig.*; esp. Moral rottenness or corruption.

1840 Carlyle *Heroes, Luther*, The European World was asking him: Am I to sink ever lower into falsehood, stagnant putrescence, loathsome accursed death? 1865 Ruskin *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. 141 A putrescence through the constitution of the people is indicated by this galled place.

Putrescency (piutre·sĕnsi). [f. as prec. + -ency.] The state or condition of being putrescent.

1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 151 This..corrects the putrescency, blunts the acidity. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 148 When these bodies are only at the commencement of putrescency. 1837 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* II. 33 Putrescency is no blemish, in the opinion of many nations...The inhabitants of Terra del Fuego find the putrid flesh of the whale and seal quite agreeable.

Putrescent (piutre·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *putrēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *putrēsc-ĕre* to grow rotten, inceptive of *putrēre* to be rotten. Cf. F. *putrescent* (16th c. in Godef.).]

1. Becoming putrid; in process of putrefaction.

1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments* 257 The State of a putrescent Alkali. 1818–20 E. Thomson *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 240 Scorbutus. In cold countries occurring after living on putrescent, salted animal food. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 225 Putrescent manures..all animal and vegetable substances which can be reduced through decomposition, fermentation, and putrefaction, into such a state as will render them fit to assist the melioration of the land. 1881 Tyndall *Floating Matter Air* 67 Bacteria were numerous in the exposed tubes, and soon afterwards all three of them became thickly muddy and putrescent.

2. Of, pertaining to, or accompanying putrescence.

1775 Sir E. Barry *Obs. Wines Ancients* 10 Stronger Wines are more apt to degenerate..into a vapid, ropy, and at length a putrescent state. 1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 862/1 We find game, in a putrescent state, eaten as a luxury. *fig.* 1876 Blackie *Songs Relig. & Life* 40 He saw God's features, in the dim putrescent light Of his own sick imaginings.

Putrescible (piutre·sĭb'l), *a.* [f. L. *putrēsc-ĕre* to grow rotten + -ible. Cf. F. *putreseible* (14th c. in Godef.), and Putrible.] Liable to rot or become putrid; subject to putrefaction.

1797 Pearson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 28 It does not appear to be putrescible, nor form a viscid solution with water. 1815 Millard *Time's Telesc.* (1825) 87 The white cabbage is the most putrescible. 1878 Tyndall in *19th Century* Mar. 505 The substances after having been superheated remain putrescible, though they do not putrefy.

Hence **Putrescibi·lity** [cf. F. *putrescibilité* (Littré)], the quality of being putrescible.

1800 Hatchett in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 393, I..suspect, that strong..muscular fibre..is not of easy putrescibility. 1881 Tyndall *Floating Matter Air* 101 The putrescibility of pheasant..was exceeded by that of snipe, partridge, and plover.

Putrescine (piutre·sŏin). *Physiol. Chem.* Also erron. -in. [f. as prec. + -ine 5.] One of the ptomaines or cadaveric alkaloids: see quots.

1887 A. M. Brown *Anim. Alkaloids* 36 Putrescine $C^4H^{12}N^2$.—Like the preceding ptomaines is obtained from the flesh of the mammifera and herring brines. It is a limpid, slightly oily liquid, the odour of which resembles that of sperm. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 588 Brieger ..has isolated and named a number of these ptomaines, such as putrescine, cadaverine, neurine, &c. 1897 *Ibid.* II. 788 Some [alkaloids] such as cadaverine, putrescine, and choline are but slightly poisonous. 1899 Cagney *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* v. (ed. 4) 188 These observers..established the identity of Brieger's putrescin with tetramethylendiamine.

†**Pu·trible**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *putribilis* corruptible, f. *putrēre* to rot: see -ible.] Liable to become putrid; = Putrescible.

1620 Venner *Via Recta* vi. 97 Olives..breed a putrible and vnwholsome nourishment. *Ibid.* vii. 122 They..fill the body with crude and putrible humours.

Putrid (piū·trid), *a.* (In 6–7 *erron.* putred.) [a. L. *putrid-us* rotten, f. *putrēre* to rot, f. *puter* rotten. Cf. F. *putride* (14th c. in Godef.).]

1. Of organic bodies or substances: In a state of decomposition; rotten.

1598 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. Proem. (1599) 171 Quake, guzzell dogs, that liue on putred slime, Skud from the lashes of my yerking rime. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* iv. 133 [He] made innumerable trials with the putrid Flesh of all sorts of Beasts and Fowls. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr.*

Stones 83 Coral cleanses putrid sores. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 234 Stagnant sea-water, like fresh, soon grows putrid. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. x. 130 Only vegetable and animal substances ever become properly putrid and offensive. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 350 Glad to appease their hunger on putrid horse-flesh.

2. Pertaining to, causing, proceeding from, accompanying, or infected with putrefaction; foul.

1610 HEALEY *Vive's Comm. St. Aug. Citie of God* x. xi. 377 Whole heauen (perforce) shall see thy putred hew. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xviii. 50 From her there yet proceeds unwholesome putrid air. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xviii. 24 Avoid the putrid moisture of the mead. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* IV. 87 Their bones Bleaching unburied in the putrid blast. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 351 Symptoms which are called typhoid or putrid, and which are indicative of septic infection of the whole body.

b. *Putrid fever*, a name for typhus fever; pythogenic fever; *putrid sore throat*, gangrenous pharyngitis; sometimes applied to diphtheria.

[*a* 1412 LYDG. *Two Merch.* 295 And putrida is causyd gladly thus.] 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. 64 Spirit of Salt is very good in Feavers putrid. 1771 *Gentl. Mag.* XLI. 471/2 Mr. Poole, his wife, daughter and mother, who all died a few days ago of a putrid sore throat. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 305 Putrid fever, the epidemic of the coasts, originating from unwholesome food. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 682 The diseases called the putrid fever, and putrid sore throat are but of late date.

3. *fig.* (*a*) Morally, socially, or politically corrupt; æsthetically abominable. (*b*) Corrupting, noxious, noisome.

[1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. iv, Yon putred ulcer of my roiall bloode.] 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xii. Wks. (1677) 18 The sedulous Bee..working that to honey which the putri'd Spider would convert to poyson. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxvii, Teaching to his Son all those putrid and pernicious documents, both of State and Religion. 1766 C. O'CONOR *Dissert. Hist. Scot.* 64 Quoting and ridiculing also, Some putrid Lines which he ascribes to Irish Bards. 1893 *Scotsman* 28 June 6 In respect to electoral morality Pontefract is putrid.

†**4.** Of soil (rendering L. *putris* in Vergil): Loose, crumbling, friable, mellow. *Obs.*

1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. 708 Here with sharp neighs the warlike Horses sound; And with proud prancings beat the putrid ground [*putrem quatit ungula campum*]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 281 Fat crumbling Earth [*putris glæba*] is fitter for the Plough, Putrid and loose above, and black below. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* (Nat. Libr. ed.) 161 A mellow, putrid, friable loam.

Hence **Pu·tridly** *adv.*, in a putrid manner; **Pu·tridness**, putrid condition, rottenness.

1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Women* x. (ed. 4) 60 A putridly decomposing bit of decidua, or of placental tissue. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 371 To begin to undergo a putridness. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 68 An Infecundity in the Earth, and a Putridness in the Air. 1903 *Daily Record & Mail* 2 June 4 The excuse made..was that the stores had revealed a tendency to putridness.

Putridity (piŭtri·dĭti). Also 7–8 *erron.* putredity. [f. as prec. + -ITY; cf. med.L. *putriditās* (*c* 1150 in Thomas *Thesaur. Nov. Lat.*), F. *putridité* (1794 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The quality or condition of being putrid or rotten; rottenness; loathsome decay.

a 1639 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. II. iv. (1651) 202 The whole malady proceeds from that inflammation, putredity, black smoky vapours. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 92 The degree of freshness or of putridity. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 145 A true typhus, with symptoms of putridity. 1866 BRIGHT *Sp., Reform* 16 Oct. (1876) 380 General corruption and putridity are the destruction of most bodies which they affect. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 34 According to some bacteriologists putridity is mainly due to the influence of micro-organisms.

b. *fig.* Moral or metaphorical rottenness.

1823 SOUTHEY *Lett.* 31 Oct. (1856) III. 408 Not against the principle of the government..but against the stagnation and putridity. 1873 'OUIDA' *Pascaré* I. 8 We—whose whole year-long course is one Dance of Death over the putridity of our pleasures. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 183 The emblem of purity and preservation from putridity.

2. *concr.* Putrid matter.

1790 CATH. M. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 356 As we find the Deity has made putridity agreeable and wholesome to several of the animals, he might have made it so to all. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 448 The smoke and putridities, which taint the air of large cities. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1860) 197 The naked skin on the head of a vulture is considered as a direct adaptation for wallowing in putridity.

Putrifaction, obs. form of PUTREFACTION.

†**Putri·ficat**, *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. type **putrificāt-us*, pa. pple. of **putrificāre*: see next.] Putrefied, become putrid.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VI. XXX. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 168 The Bodys be Putryfycat.

†**Putrifica·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. type **putrificāre*, f. **putrific-us*, f. L. *putri-s* rotten: substituted for the actual L. *putrefacĕre* to make to rot: see PUTREFY.] = PUTREFACTION.

1548 R. CROWLEY *Confut. Shaxton* D vij b, Seynge..that the putrification muste nedes be in a bodye, and that the qualities he no bodyes. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 245 The manna..kept without any putrification vntill the sabbath. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 16 (1619) 321 Like the graues full of putrification and rottennes.

Pu·triform, *a. rare.* [f. L. *putri-s* rotten + -FORM.] Of putrid form or appearance.

1872 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* (1878) 72 It is also subject to other changes which render it liable to putrefy with rapidity. This is noticed in bilious, albuminous and putriform saliva.

Putrify: see PUTREFY.

Putrilage (piū·trilēdz). Also 7 *erron.* putre-. [ad. L. *putrilāgo, -lāginem* rottenness, f. *puter, putri-s* rotten: cf. *cartilage*. So in mod.F. (Littré).] Putrid matter.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 485 Roots and herbs cocted to putrelage. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 201 The other humours..are forthwith transmuted into a slimy putrilage. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* p. ccclxxvii, These [insects] were for a long time considered as the mere productions of filth and putrilage. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 257 The septic fever produced artificially in dogs by the injection of putrilage into their veins.

Putrilaginous (piŭtrilæ·dʒinəs), *a.* (Also 7 *erron.* putro-.) [f. L. *putrilāgin-em* (see prec.) + -OUS: perh. through F. *putrilagineux* (16th c. in Littré).] Of the nature or character of putrilage.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 33/1 First, the corrupted bone waxeth fattye, then blacke or put[r]ilaginous, that is, corroded. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 129 They ..expectorate the putrilaginous matter. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 99 A putrelaginous corrupt matter. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 694 The oil began to run apace from the putrilaginous mass.

†**Pu·trilency.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *puter, putris* rotten + -ENCY, after a type **putrilentia*: cf. *pestilentia* pestilence, f. *pestis* plague.] = PUTRILAGE.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 200 Softened stalks cocted to a putrilency.

†**Pu·tritude.** *Obs.* Also 7 putre-. [ad. L. type **putritūdo*, f. *puter, putri-s* rotten: see -TUDE.] The quality or condition of being putrid; putridity.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 76 Coperas .. keepeth the flesh moist and from putritude. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 160 That they may be long conserved without putretude and marcour. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 446/1 Putrifaction is the resolution of a naturall Putritude to make it more excellent.

†**Pu·triture.** *Obs. rare.* [f. assumed ppl. stem *putrit-* of L. *putrēre* + -URE; cf. F. *pourriture*, OF. *purreture*, f. **pourrir*: —L. *putrīre* for *putrēre* to rot.] Rotting; rottenness; putrefaction.

1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* II. xliv. 100 It [asphalt] is very excellent..to preserue dead bodies from ..putriture. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Sylla* (1898) III. 313 The chaunging of his flesh into this putriture wanne it straight againe.

†**Putry, pury,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [Form and etymology uncertain.

Putry, if correct, was app. ad. L. *puter, -tris, -tre*, rotten, decaying, putrid; *pury*, if correct, may have been ad. F. *pourri* rotten, decomposed.]

Rotten, decomposed, formed by decomposition.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. iii. (Wks. 1633) H j b, Howle not thou putry [ed. 1602 pury] mould, groane not yee graues!

Putrye: see PUTERY *Obs.*

Putt[1] (pŭt). *local.* Also 6 putto, 9 put. [Variant of BUTT *sb.*[13]; cf. also POT *sb.*[1] 5.] A small cart used on a farm, esp. for manure: = BUTT *sb.*[13] Also *attrib.* Hence **Pu·ttful.**

1508 *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 56 It. a putteful of erth..iij[d]. 1766 WILLY in *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Turnep*, I pulled them [turnips] before Christmas, and had fifteen putt loads. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 739 A low single-horse cart like a large wheelbarrow, called a three-wheel put, is common in the [Somerset] hills. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Wds., Putt*,..a heavy, broad-wheeled tipping cart, for manure. This is the 'fine' form of what is known as a *butt* or dung-*butt*. I never heard a labourer say *putt*.

Putt[2] (pŭt). *local.* Also 7 putte. [Variant of BUTT *sb.*[12]: cf. also POT *sb.*[1] 5 b.] A basket-trap for catching fish: cf. PUTCHER.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. xi. (1611) 219 The skill of fishing..sometimes with nets, and sometimes with Ginnes, with puttes, Wheels, &c. *a* 1676 HALE *De Jure Maris* I. vi. in Hargrave *Law Tracts* (1787) I. 35 They had..granted these fishing-places,..at their several manors, by the names of rocks, weares, staches, boraches, putts. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xvi. (ROXB.) 79/2. 1873 [see PUTCHER]. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 125 Putts..are used..for taking salmon, shrimps, and various kinds of fish.

†**Putt**[3], Sc. var. POOT *sb.*[1], POULT, young bird.

1600 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 236 (Jam.) Be ressone of the great slauchter of thair puttis and youngeanes.

Putt, var. form of PUT *sb.*[2], 3, 4, *v.*[2]

Putt, obs. form, or variant, of PUT *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]; obs. form of PIT *sb.*[1]

Puttargo, obs. variant of BOTARGO, a relish.

‖ **Puttee** (pŭ·ti). Also **putti, puttie, putty.** [Hindī *paṭṭī* band, bandage; cf. Skr. *paṭṭa* strip of cloth, bandage.] A long strip of cloth wound spirally round the leg from the ankle to the knee, worn as a protection and support to the leg by sportsmen, soldiers, etc. Also *attrib.*

[1875 F. DREW *Jummoo & Kashmir Territ.* 175 Leggings of a peculiar sort, a bandage about six inches wide and four yards long...This, which is called 'patāwa', is a much-cherished article of dress, and without doubt is a very good thing for mountain work.] 1886 GUILLEMARD *Cruise Marchesa* II. 193 The perspiring sportsman can now .. recover his breath and shake the gravel out of his putties. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Apr. 2/3, I would infinitely prefer the 'puttie', or long, light serge or flannel bandage wrapped tightly round the leg. 1900 *Daily Mail* 3 Dec. 4/6 To protect the legs [of the dog] from the strong needles of the thick gorse, he was provided with puttees. 1900 *Times* 24 Dec. (Yule), The Puttee leggings are excellent for peace or war, on foot or on horseback.

Hence **Pu·tteed, puttled** *a.*, clothed in or wearing puttees.

1900 *Daily News* 10 Apr. 2/4 One [soldier] with his puttied legs kicking aimlessly over the side, was singing.

Putter (pŭ·tə), *sb.*[1] [f. PUT *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] A person or thing that puts, in various senses.

1. A beast that pushes or butts with the head or horns: cf. PUT *v.*[1] 1. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (pŭ·tə).

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxi. 29 If an oxe be an hornputter fro 3isterday and the thridde day hens. 1388 *Ibid.* 36 The oxe was a puttere. 1825 JAMIESON, *Putter*,..2. An animal that butts with the head or horns.

2. One who or that which puts (in current senses of the vb., *lit.* and *fig.*); one who or that which places or sets; one who propounds a question, etc. Also with extension, as *putter to death, to flight*, etc.: see also 8.

c 1425 *Cursor M.* 3744 (Trin.) Skilful is iacob his nome þat is to say in riȝt langage Putter out of heritage. *a* 1515 DUNBAR *Poems* LXXXV. 29 Haill,..puttar to flicht Of fendis in battale! 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* III. LXIII. 160 Euery man was a commaunder, and no man a putter in execution. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXXII. 509 The putters of Iesus and of his disciples to death. *a* 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.), The most wretched sort of people are dreamers upon events and putters of cases. 1821 LAMB *Elia, Mackery End*, The putter of the said question. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B., Lying* (1876) 133 O love of truth!..putter of security into the heart.

†**3.** 'Prob., the horn or erector of the *cheffroun* or head-dress' (*Jamieson's Dict.* 1880). *Obs.*

1516 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 27 Item, ane cheffroun with ane putter with settis of perle siclik send to the quene in Ingland.

†**4.** An instrument for crimping a ruff; also called *putting-stick* or *poting-stick* (see POTE *v.*).

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 36 This instrument [must] be heated in the fire, the better to stiffen the ruffe... And if you would know the name of this goodly toole, forsooth the deuill hath giuen it to name a putter, or else a putting sticke. [1602: see POOTER.]

†**5.** See quot. and cf. PUTTERLING. *Obs. rare.*

a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 297 He had about 800 men..and six puttaris or schort peices of ordinans.

6. *Coal-mining.* A man or boy employed in 'putting' or propelling the trams or barrows of coal from the workings; a haulier; orig. one who pushed the tram or barrow from behind: see PUT *v.*[1] 4. Also *attrib.*, as *putter boy, lad.*

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1848) 36 Barrow-Men, or Coal-Putters..put or pull away the full Corves of Coals. 1812 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1857) I. 97 This work was done by putters and barrow-men, the latter pulling before, and the former putting or thrusting behind. 1880 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 6/3 Two putter lads were found jammed against some broken tubs. 1893 *Labour Commission* Gloss. s. v., The tram containing the coal is sometimes pushed by the boy, and sometimes pulled by a pony, hence the terms *hand-putters* and *pony-putters*.

†**7.** See quot. *Obs.* [Perh. a different word.]

1807 SIR R. WILSON in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 374 The road.. being made of putters or young trees.

8. With adverbs, forming compound agent-nouns corresponding to adverbial combinations of PUT *v.*[1] (branch V.): as *putter away, back, down, forth, forward, in, together*; putter off, † (*a*) one who shoots off or discharges a missile (*obs.*); (*b*) one who passes off something fraudulently (? *obs.*); (*c*) one who defers or postpones; putter on, † (*a*) one who urges on, an instigator, inciter; (*b*) one who puts something on, or affixes it to, something else, *esp.* a workman employed in doing this in various manufactures, etc.; putter out, (*a*) one who extinguishes; (*b*) one who deposits or lends money at interest; (*c*) one who puts an animal out to graze or feed; (*d*) see quot. 1865; putter up, (*a*) one who puts something up, in various senses (see PUT *v.*[1] 53); (*b*) *spec.* one who prearranges a robbery or other criminal proceeding (*slang*).

1552 HULOET, *Putter awaye, expulsor.* *Putter backe, *repulsor.* 1701 STANHOPE *St. Aug. Medit.* (1720) ix. 22 Come, thou *putter down of the proud and teacher of the Meek. 1869 TROLLOPE *He was right* XXXV. A republican, a putter-down of the Church, a hater of the Throne. 1824 *Examiner* 724/2 The fabricators and *putters-forth of such 'Narratives'. 1886 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* I. 746 William Squire, the putter-forth of the 'Squire Papers', was before their issue concerned in two hoaxes. 1632 BROME *Novella* V. i, The Chambermayde, a kind of *putter-forwards, Sir, to the businesse. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 97 Bolt Making:..*Putter-in. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XVIII. 379 Troy traines vp approued sonnes In deeds of armes; braue *putters off of shaftes. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Queere-cole-fencer*, a Receiver and putter off [of] false Money. 1803 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VII. 227 *note*, Fabius is the patron saint of delayers and putters-off. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 141 You are abus'd, and by some *putter on, That will be damn'd for't. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 24 My good Lord Cardinall, they vent reproches Most bitterly on you, as putter on Of these exactions. 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed. 4) 254 He was a putter-on in a printwork. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 470 O know him, and become not the *putters out of the worlds light. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 48 Men Whose heads stood in their brests? which now we finde Each putter out of fiue for one, will bring vs Good warrant of. [Cf. quot. s. v. PUT *v.*[1] 42 j.] 1639 *Rec. Dedham, Mass.* (1892) III. 65 After the sayd owner or putter out of ye same Swyne shall haue knoweledge therof. 1795 J. AIKIN *Manchester* 239 A number of hands are also employed by the putters-out on account of the merchants in Manchester. 1865 BRIERLEY

Irkdale 1. 125, I succeeded in obtaining a situation as putterout to a firm in Manchester. *Ibid. note*, Putterout is a term applied to the person who gives out the work to handloom weavers. 1767 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 220/1 Many a *putter together of long and short verse in Latin. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* 45 Scissors Putter Together. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, **Putter up*, the projector or planner of a put-up affair, as a servant in a gentleman's family, who proposes to a gang of housebreakers the robbery of his master's house. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 137 The chief swineherd and I were friends. He was my 'putter-up' at skittles. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 75 Hosiery Manufacture:.. Putter-up. *Ibid.* 76 Boot and Shoe Making:..Putter-up. *Ibid.* 88 China, Porcelain, Manufacture:..Putter-up. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 2/3 [The bull] is..a beast of burden, or a putter-up of flesh for the benefit of the Madrid butchers.

Putter (pʊ·təɹ; in sense 1 also pu·təɹ), *sb.*[2] [f. Put, Putt *v.*[2] + -er [1].]

1. One who 'puts' or throws a heavy stone or other weight: see Put *v.*[1] 2, *v.*[2] 2. Chiefly *Sc.*

1820 Hogg *Wint. Even. T.* I. 265 'Thou's naething of a putter', said Meg,..; 'an thou saw my billy Rwob put, he wad send it till here'. 1884 H. C. Bunner in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 303/1 The champion..putter of the ponderous weight. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 915 Sprint-runners, putters of weights, wrestlers and the like.

2. *Golf.* a. A club used in 'putting': cf. Put *v.*[2] 3. *Driving putter*: see quot. 1881 and Driving *vbl. sb.* 3 b.

1743 Mathieson *Goff* in *Poems on Golf* (1867) 59 Let each social soul Drink to the putter, the balls, and the hole. 1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* I. 84 The putter is used where a short stroke is intended. 1833 G. F. Carnegie *Golfiana* in R. Clark *Golf* (1875) 151, I see Mount-Melville stand Erect, his driving putter in his hand. 1857 *Chambers's Inform. People* 693/2 The putter..is a short-shafted, stiff club, with a large, flattish head, and square face; it is used when the ball arrives within close proximity to the hole. 1877 Mar. M. Grant *Sun-Maid* ix, The 'putter' has expelled the mallet. 1881 Forgan *Golfer's Handbk.* 11 The two varieties of Putters are used for very different purposes. They are the most 'upright' fellows in the set...The 'Green Putter'..is employed on the putting-green...One function of the Driving-Putter..is to force a ball out of long grass... The Driving-Putter is fast falling into disuse.

b. A player who 'puts' (well or ill).

1857 *Chambers's Inform. People* 694/1 To be a good putter, is what all golfers aim at, and comparatively few ever attain. 1895 W. T. Linskill *Golf* (ed. 3) 21 A player who is a really good putter is often more than a match for the longest driver.

Putter (pʊ·təɹ), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [An onomatopœic word, akin to *patter* and *mutter*. Cf. the parallel Sw. *puttra* to mutter.] *intr.* To mutter; to grumble.

1611 Cotgr., *Brimboter*, to mumble, putter, mutter, grumble, or babble vnto himselfe. *c* 1903 J. H. in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Norf.) s. v. *Puter*. She putters all day long.

Pu·tter, *v.*[2] *dial.* and *U.S.* var. of Potter *v.*: cf. Pudder. Hence **Pu·tterer**, **Pu·ttering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, **Pu·tteringly** *adv.* (all *U. S.*).

1882 *Century* XXV. 202 The aged grandfather of this group was usually absent after wood, or else puttering near the fire-place. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 479 So wanderingly, putteringly benevolent are some of his letters. 1894 Mrs. Alden in *Chicago Advance* 27 Dec. 448/3 If you two girls would stop your everlasting puttering over paint and embroidery, and do something. 1895 Sarah M. H. Gardner *Quaker Idyls* v. 85 He was a hard-workin' kind of a putterer. 1897 Kipling *Captains Courageous* iii. 82 But it's a putterin' job all the same.

†**Pu·tterling.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Putter *sb.*[1] + -ling [1].] See quot.; ? = Putter *sb.*[1] 5, or a smaller form of it.

a 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) II. 353 They war weill furneschit..With pistollis, puterlinges, and vther armes.

‖ **Putti**, pl. of Putto. **Puttie, Puttied**: see Puttee, Putty *sb.* and *v.* **Puttier**: see Putty *v.*

†**Puttine.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. It. *puttin-o* little boy, dim. of *putto* boy.] = Putto.

1612 Peacham *Graphice* 117 Captive Fame is drawn as a Lady in a long black Robe painted with *Puttines*, or little Images with black wings, a Trumpet in her hand.

Putting (pʊ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] Also 1 **putung**, 4 **pottyng**. [f. OE. **putian*, Put *v.*[1] + -ing [1].] The action of the verb Put, in various senses.

1. Pushing, shoving, thrusting. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8891 And left þer pottyng many on, 3it stirede þey nought þe leste ston. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xii. 5, I sett noght by paire stirynge na mare þan a geaunte dos at þe puttynge of a waik man. 14.. *R. Glouc.'s Chron.* (Rolls) 4313 þer was pultinge & ssouinge [*MS. B.* puttynge & schowynge] & stroc mony on. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 418/1 Puttynge, or schowynge, *pulsus*.

†b. *fig.* Instigation, incitement; urging, driving. *c* 1050 *Rule of Chrodegang* (E. E. T. S.) 99 Hation þæt þurh deofles putunge wæs an belæd, & lufian þæt þurh Godes godnysse gesceapon wæs. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxv. 12 þe hand of þe synful, þat is, þe puttynge of þe fende, stire me not till syn. 1599 H. Holland *Wks. R. Greenham* 2 He thought all afflictions to be puttings of him to God from slothfulnes.

†c. Driving out, expulsion, emission. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxix. (Bodl. MS.), þe pacient trauaileþ..muche in drawing and putting of breeþ.

2. Sprouting, germination.

1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 20 The growth of the Tree, couering of wounds, putting of buds. *Ibid.* 29 The first shew of putting is no sure signe of growth.

3. *Coal-mining.* The pushing or propelling of the trams or barrows of coal: see Put *v.*[1] 4.

1867 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 150 The more the actual present workings are hampered by lowness and want of room, the higher will be the expenses of putting, &c. 1894 *Times* 11 Oct. 4/6 From putting, the lad, now recognized as a full-grown and properly-trained miner, passes to hewing.

4. *Naut.* The action of setting out or taking one's course (to sea, into harbour, etc.).

1590 Nashe *Pasquil's Apol.* 1. Wks. (Grosart) I. 247 This is euen at the first putting into harbour, to cast away the Shyp. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. iii. 328 The day of their putting to sea.

5. Placing, laying, setting, etc.: see Put *v.*[1] 10, 13.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 418/1 Puttynge, or leyynge, *posicio, collocacio*. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 39 At his [a corpse's] putting into the Sea the Captain of our Ship honoured his Funeral with the rending clamour of four Culverins. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 338 The time of putting of your Spirits into your Cyder. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & B.* I. vi. 109 We..were earnest only in the putting of cakes.

6. In various general and figurative senses: see Put *v.*[1] 10 i, 11, 12, 15–28.

148. Wriothesley *Chron.* (Camden) I. 87 With the image of his puttinge to death. 1613 Sir T. Lake in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 149 At their first putting into the world. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 32 It is by this act of putting that there is constituted the very intelligible though not further analysable idea of an objectivity which can be ascribed only to that which is, not to nothing.

†7. *Cards.* In the game of 'put' or 'putt': see Put *v.*[1] 22 e. *Obs.*

1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) xv. 93 Sometimes they play without putting, and then the winner is he that wins most tricks. *Ibid.*, He that once hath the confidence to putt on bad Cards cannot recall his putting.

8. The exercise of throwing a heavy stone or weight from the shoulder: see Put *v.*[1] 2. In *Sc.* (pʊ·tiŋ).

c 1300 *Havelok* 1042 Hauelok stod, and lokede þer-til; And of puttingge he was ful wil. *Ibid.* 2324 Wrastling with laddes, putting of ston. *c* 1440 [see Put *v.*[1] 2 b]. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) ii. 47 There is wrestling and putting of weights and dancing on holidays.

9. With adverbs, expressing the action of the adverbial combinations s.v. Put *v.*[1] V.: as *putting away, back, by, down, forth, in, off, on, out, to, togelher, up* (in various senses general and technical: see under the verb).

1382 Wyclif 1 *Pet.* iii. 21 The *puttinge awey of flesch of filthis. 1659 Ld. Lambert in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 473 It is not a putting it away but taking it in. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Dec. 580 Tired and heated with final packings and puttings away. 1530 Palsgr. 259/2 *Puttyng backe, *repulce*. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. ii. (1495) 28 A myrrour of euerlastyng durynge without ony *puttyng betwene. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong., Interposement*, a putting or setting betwene. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 231 At euery *putting by, mine honest Neighbors showted. 1530 Tindale *Pract. Prel. Expos. & Notes* (Parker Soc.) II. 334 Concerning the Cardinal's *putting down, I consider many things. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. i. 30 I'le Exhibit a Bill in the Parliament for the putting downe of men. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xcv. 841 The serpent crepyth wyth preuy *puttynges forthe of scales. 1589 *Acts Privy Counc.* (1898) XVII. 353 His putting-furth of their Society without anie just cause should be noe prejudice unto him. 1847 Bushnell *Chr. Nurt.* II. ii. (1861) 261 Their every putting forth has a lying character. 1599 Minsheu *Span. Gram.* 78 With a certaine disdaine and *putting-from with the hand. 1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 249/1 After the retourne or *puttyng in of any suche Offices. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 18 This putting in of the Sunday in sted of the Sabbat day. 1668–9 Pepys *Diary* 19 Feb., I did propose to him my putting in to serve in Parliament. 1867 Ruskin *Time & Tide* ix. § 44 (1904) 53, I write you my letter straightforward, and let you see all my scratchings out and puttings in. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong., Delay*, a delay, a *putting off. *c* 1680 W. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 332 The putting off of the motion. 1803 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VII. 229 Wilt thou never yet have done With puttings-off eternal? 1842 Manning *Serm., Obedience* (1848) I. 136 What a putting off of this lower life shall there be at that day! 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 120 Lord Angelo..awakens mee With this vnwonted *putting on. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 914 Honour is, like a Widow, won With brisk Attempt and putting on. 1860 Trench *Serm. Westm. Abb.* i. 7 A putting on of the armour of light. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 288 A [= on] payn of *puttyng oute of bothe his een. 1613–39 I. Jones in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 72 The putting out of the Landing-place of the Stairs farther than the Range of the Rooms. 1630 Earl Manch. in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 271 The putting out of apprentices. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 197 He strengthed hyt with þe *puttynge to of hys seele. 1579 J. Lold in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. ii. 388 At the first putting to of the fire. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* 545/2 Putting-to is managed very differently, according to whether the horse is going in shafts or with a pole. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 187 The volunteers who had assisted at the ticklish business of putting to. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 821 In the first *putting up it cooleth in little portions. 1641 Milton *Animadvers.* ii. 18 The putting up of our Praiers. 1834 M'Culloch *Dict. Comm.* 1082 Employed..in embroidering, mending, bleaching, dyeing,..putting-up, &c.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **putting-road**, a road along which coal is 'put' (see sense 3) in a mine; also **putting-stick**, = Putter *sb.*[1] 4, *poting-stick* (see Pote *v.*).

1887 P. M'Neill *Blawearie* 21 [The pit] has been stopped for some years, not because the '*putting roads' had become too far, or too heavy for the putters;..but because the seam had become utterly flooded with water. 1583 *Putting sticke [see Puttea *sb.*[1] 4].

Putting (pʊ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Put, Putt *v.*[2]]

1. *Golf.* The action of striking the ball with the putter in order to get it into the hole.

1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* I. 84 The art..of so proportioning the force and direction of the stroke, or putting as it is called, that the ball may with few strokes be driven into the hole. 1857 *Chambers's Inform. People* 695/1 It is only by careful judgment that nicety in putting is arrived at. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* X. 58 All golf..is divided into three parts—driving, iron play, and putting.

b. *Comb.* **Putting cleek**, a cleek used in putting; **pu·tting-green**, the part of the ground, usually kept smooth and clear of obstacles, around each putting-hole, where the ball is 'putted'; **putting-iron**, an iron putter (Putter *sb.*[2] 2 a).

1881 Forgan *Golfer's Handbk.* 13 The '*Putting Cleek'..is employed on the putting-green, but is a very treacherous weapon. 1905 Vardon *Compl. Golfer* 146 Whether it is a plain gun-metal instrument, a crooked-necked affair, a putting cleek, an ordinary aluminium, [or] a wooden putter. 1841 *Links o' Innerleven* iii. in *Poems on Golf* (1867) 61 Yet oft upon the *putting-green He'll rest to gaze upon the scene That lies round Innerleven. 1857 *Chambers's Inform. People* 695/1 Your ball..lies on the sward, or 'putting-green', within a dozen yards from the hole. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Nov. 3/1 Finding nothing to reward them in that, they [jackdaws] left it, to visit the *putting-hole of the clock-golf. 1857 *Chambers's Inform. People* 695/1 Should you be advised to substitute a *putting-iron for the *bonâ-fide* tool, shun the advice, and stick to the putter.

2. = prec. 8, which in Sc. is (pʊ·tiŋ).

Putting (pu·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Put *v.*[1] + -ing 2.] That puts: see the verb. Usually with adverbs, as †**putting-forth**, putting oneself forward, self-assertive, presumptuous (*obs.*); **putting-on**, employed in placing something on something else (in manufactures, etc.).

1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 28 Whatsoever we are we doe not vaunt: nor *φανητιὰν* [*misprr. φαινετιὰν*], as many putting-forth fellowes use to doe. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 128 What is so selfe putting forth, as an handmaid affecting the place of her mistresse? 1839 *Guide to Trade, Printer* 40 Putting-on Boys.

Putting-stone (pu·tiŋ-, *Sc.* pʊ·tiŋˌstōun). [f. Putting *vbl. sb.*[1] 8.] A heavy stone used in the athletic exercise of putting.

17.. Pope (J.), In some parts of Scotland, stones..are laid at the gates of great houses, which they call putting stones, for trials of strength. 1771 Pennant *Tour Scot. in* 1769, 214 Antient sports of the Highlanders..retained are, throwing the putting-stone, or stone of strength (*Cloch neart*), as they call it, which occasions an emulation who can throw a weighty one the farthest. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* 221 Played quoits..and got through the time with the putting-stone.

†**Puttish** (pʊ·tiʃ), *a. Obs.* [f. Put *sb.*[4] + -ish [1].] Of the character of a 'put': see Put *sb.*[4]

1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 157/2 The rural squire, that puttish spark, Shines signal by the barber's mark.

‖ **Putto** (pʊ·tto). Usually in pl. **putti** (pʊ·tti), also 7 **puti**. [It. *putto*, pl. *putti*, boy, lad, stripling, ad. L. *putus* boy, child.] In *pl.*, Representations of children, nude or in swaddling bands, used in art, esp. in Italy in the 15th–17th c.

1644 Evelyn *Diary* 17 Nov., That stupendous canopy of Corinthian brasse [in St. Peter's]; it consists of 4 wreath'd columns..incirct'd with vines, on which hang little puti, birds and bees. 1649 — *Ibid.* 7 Sept., The staire-case and the ornaments of Putti about it. 1894 B. Berenson in *Nation* (N. Y.) 30 Aug. 157/2 It was his passion..for the expression of the joyful feeling that led Correggio to seize every chance to paint putti.

Puttock[1] (pʊ·tək). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **puttok(e, potok**, 5–7 **puttocke**, 9 *dial.* **puttick, puddock**. [Found early in the 15th c. Origin uncertain; the ending seems to be the dim. -ock, OE. *-oc, -uc*, as in *bullock, hillock*.

The stem has been conjectured to be the **putt-* of OE. *pyttel*, Pittel, a name applied to the same birds, of which the ulterior etymology is obscure. Some have suggested derivation from L. *büteo* buzzard, or a kind of hawk, which might have given an OE. **bỹta*, and perh. a dim. **byttoc*.]

A bird of prey; usually applied to the Kite or Glede (*Milvus ictinus* or *regalis*); sometimes to the Common Buzzard (*Buteo vulgaris*).

Also, according to Swainson (*Prov. Names Brit. Birds*), sometimes incorrectly applied to the Marsh Harrier or Moor Buzzard, *Circus æruginosus*.

? *c* 1400 Lydg. *Æsop's Fab.* iii. 81 The hound..Witnesse tweyne brought in jugement, The wolf and the puttok. *c* 1400 *Plowman's Tale* 1338 Gledes and bosardes weren hem by; Whyt molles and puttockes token hir place. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* li. 370 (Add. MS.) The puttok come flyeng, and houyd ouer the henne and hire briddes. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 762/5 *Hic milvus*, a potok. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xlvi. 87/2 Yf the kyte or the puttoke flee ouer the waye afore them. 1575 Gascoigne *To D. Dine*, A puttocke set on pearch Fast by a falcons side Will quickly shew it selfe a kight. 1668 Charleton *Onomast.* 65 *Accipiter Milvus regalis*.. the long-winged Kite, or Puttock. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* II. viii. § 2 Of the common Buzzard or Puttock, called in Latine *Buteo*. 1817 J. Mayer *Sportsman's Direct.* (ed. 2) 184 The Grey Bob-tailed Buzzard or Puttock. 1827 Clare *Sheph. Cal.* 87 A shrilly noise of puddocks' feeble wail. 1881 *Standard* 2 Mar. 5 The kite, or glead, or puttock, is almost extinct.

†b. *fig.* Applied opprobriously to a person, as having some attribute of the kite (e. g. ignobleness, greed): cf. Hawk *sb.*[1] 3; *esp.* (from the kite's preying on chickens) a catchpole. *Obs.*

1605 *Tryall Chev.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 290 Peter, dost see this sword?..Whorson puttock, no garbage serve you but this? have at you. 1611 Dekker *Roar. Girle* II. iii, *Adam.* Who comes yonder? *S. Davy.* They looke like puttocks, these should be they. 1631 Chapman *Cæsar & Pompey* I. i. Plays 1873 III. 128 And such a flocke of Puttocks follow Cæsar. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Puttock*, a cormorant, a greedy fellow.

c. *Comb.*, as *puttock-grey, -hued, -like* adjs.

1447 *Crt.-Roll Gt. Waltham Manor, Essex* 26 July, Unus equus *puttokhewed* provenit de extranea infra istud dominium. 1620 Melton *Astrolog.* 14 The clawes of the Puttock-like Catch-poles. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2092/4 Stolen.., a large strong grey Gelding,..a kind of Puttock grey, low in flesh. 1720 *Ibid.* No. 5854/3 Stolen,..a Puttock coloured Horse.

†Puttock[2]. *Naut. Obs.* [Origin obscure : see below.] The original name of the small or short shrouds connecting the lower shrouds with the top; also, where there is a top-gallant mast, the similar set connecting the topmast shrouds with the top-gallant top. After 1700 usually called **puttock shrouds**, and now *futtock-shrouds*, from an erroneous confusion of the word with Futtock in the latter half of the 18th c.

a 1625 *Nomencl. Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301) 100 *Puttocks*, are the small Shrowdes which goo from the Shrowdes of the Main, Fore and Missen masts and also to the Topmast shrowdes, if the Topmast have a topp gallant topp, the use whereof is to goo of the shrowdes into the Topp, for when the shrowdes come neare upp to the mast they fall in so much that otherwise they could not gett into the Topp from them. The Puttocks goo..above to a plate of Iron or to a Deadman-eie to which the Launiers of the Topmast [MS. Foremast] Shrowdes doe come. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* v. 19 The top-Masts shrouds..are fastened with Launiers and dead mens eyes to the Puttocks or plats of iron belonging to them, aloft ouer the head of the Mast. *Ibid.* 20 [as in *Nomencl. Nav.*]. *c* 1635 Capt. N. Boteler *Dial. Sea Services* [as in *Nomencl. Nav.*]. 1658 in Phillips. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Puttocks* or *Puttock Shrowds* [as in *Nomencl. Nav.*]. 1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 113 The Puttock Shrowds binding the main Shrowds and Top-mast Shrowds together. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. viii. 81 One of the..dead-eyes was broke, as was also a main-shroud and puttock-shroud. [1769 Falconer *Mar. Dict.* s. v. *Shrouds*, The topmast-shrouds are extended from the topmast-heads to the edges of the tops...The lower deadeye..is fitted with an iron band, called the foothook-plate, which passes through a hole in the edge of the top and communicates with a rope called the foothook-shroud, whose lower end is attached to the shrouds of the lower mast.] 1815 Burney *Falconer's Dict. M., Puttock* or *Foot-hook Plates*..are narrow plates of iron attached to the dead-eyes of the topmast shrouds. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Puttock-shrouds*, synonymous with *futtock*; a word in use, but not warranted.

fig. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* lxxiii, Expressing his hope that..he should be able to surmount the puttock-shrouds of despair, and get aloft to the cross-trees of God's good favour.

[*Note.* The form *puttock* was regularly used down to 1750 at least; but after that date it appears to have been, from similarity of sound, confused with Futtock, the name of the middle timbers of the ship's frame, with which the *puttocks* had no manner of connexion. Hence in Falconer's *Marine Dict.* 1769, and app. in all later works, *puttock* is replaced by *futtock*; in the combinations given in Futtock a, *futtock hole, hoop, plate, rigging, shroud, staff, stave* belong to this erroneous substitution of *futtock* for *puttock*. As *futtock* was perh. orig. *foot-hook*, it has been suggested that *puttock* was = *pothook* (of which a form *pottock* occurs in 1707): but nothing in the sense appears to confirm this suggestion. Some allusive use of Puttock[1] has also been conjectured. More probable is a connexion with Du. *putting*, applied in 1673 to the chains of the main shrouds, while *mars-putting* in 1702 renders F. *gambes de hune*, the puttock-shrouds. Cf. E Fris. *pütting* (pl. *-s, -en*), Ger. *putting* or *pütting* (*-s, -en*), Da. *pytting* (*-er*), Sw. *pütting*, the iron links or chains by which the shrouds of the masts are secured to the ship's sides, the chains of the dead-eye; Ger. *puttingtaue*, Da. *pytting vanter*, Sw. *püttingsvant* = 'puttock-shrouds'. But the source of *putting* or *pütting* is unknown.]

Puttock[3] (pʊ·tək). Chiefly *north. dial.* Now *Obs.* or *rare.* [Derivation unascertained.] A make-weight; chiefly in comb. *puttock-candle.*

1674 Ray *N. C. Words* (1691) 56 A Puttock-Candle: the least in the Pound, put in to make weight. 1787 Gaose *Provinc. Gloss.*, Puttock-candle. 1876 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Puttocks, Inses*, or *Mak-weights*, small portions.. put into the scale to make up the required weight. 1887 Parish & Shaw *Kentish Gloss., Puttock-candle*, the smallest candle in a pound, put in to make the weight.

‖Puttoo (pʊ·tu). *East Indies.* [a. Hindī (Panjābī and allied langs.) *paṭṭū*, a. Old Kashmīrī *paṭu*, allied to Skr. *paṭa* woven stuff, cloth.] A fabric made of the coarse refuse hair of the Cashmere goat. Also *attrib.*

1857 Col. Keith Young *Diary, Siege of Dethi* (1902) 110 A puttoo coat and equally warm continuations, as Seymour calls them. 1858 Simmonds *Diet. Trade, Puttoo*, a coarse thick fabric made of the refuse wool and long hair from the shawl goat, *Capra changra*. 1893 *Baily's Mag.* Oct. 263/2 A coat (Norfolk jacket style) and loose knickerbockers of puttoo.

Putty (pʊ·ti), *sb.* Also 7 puttey, -ie, -ee, 8–9 *Sc.* potty. [a. F. *potée* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), used in senses 1, 5 a, b, below; orig. a potful, or the contents of a pot, f. *pot* Pot *sb.*[1]]

1. A powder of calcined tin (amorphous stannic oxide), or of calcined tin and lead, used for polishing glass or metals; distinctively called *jewellers' putty*, also *putty of tin, putty powder.* (So F. *potée.*)

1663 Boyle *Exp. Hist. Colours* II. xiii, The common putty, that is sold and used so much in shops, instead of being, as it is pretended and ought to be, only the calx of tin, is by the artificers that make it, to save the charge of tin, made.. but of half tin and half lead, if not far more lead than tin. 1670 Flamsteed in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 93, I intend to grind with ordinary sand fine dressed, and polish first with chalk, after with putty. 1763 W. Lewis *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 58 Fine powder, called putty prepared by calcining a mixture of lead and tin. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1241 When [tin is] heated to redness, with free access of air, it absorbs oxygen with rapidity, and changes first into a pulverulent gray protoxide, and by longer ignition, into a yellow-white powder, called putty of tin.

2. A fine mortar or cement made of lime and water without sand; distinctively called *plasterers' putty* or 'fine stuff'.

1633 Gerard *Somerset* (1900) 131 With them putte was soft dyett, which name wee still conserve in a wett and liquid morter for cementing stones together by Masons called Puttey. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 138 To mingle water and lime, and not to temper it too thicke, but to make it thinne like unto puttie. 1759 Colebrooke in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 47 What the bricklayers call fine stuff, or putty. *Note*, Putty is lime slacked, and, while warm, dissolved in water, and strained through a sieve. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 612 A thin and smooth coat spread over it, consisting of lime only, or, as the workmen call it, *putty*, or set. 1881 Young *Ev. Man His Own Mechanic* § 1201 The mortar used for the white lines [in pointing] is what is technically called 'putty', that is to say, plasterer's putty, and not glazier's putty.

3. A cement composed of powdered whiting made into a stiff paste with raw linseed oil or occasionally other ingredients, used in fixing panes of glass, and for making up inequalities in woodwork, etc. before painting; distinctively, *glaziers' putty.*

1706 Phillips (ed. 6), *Putty*,..also a kind of Composition that Painters make use of to stop up Holes in Wood, &c. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Putty*, in its popular sense, denotes a cinericious kind of paste, compounded of whiting and linseed-oil beaten together to the consistence of a tough dough. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 258 The nails are driven in a little below the surface of these boards, and the cavity is filled with glazier's putty. *Ibid.* 221 A mixture of oil-putty. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s. v., Some trades employ glue-putty, in which hot melted glue is substituted for the oil.

†4. *Med.* Lead-plaster, diachylon. *Obs. rare*–[1].

1828 *Lancet* 28 June 388/1 *Plaster*, or *putty*, is a composition of oil and oxide of lead..it is sometimes called *lead plaster.*

5. In various transferred senses.

(a. and b. are senses of F. *potée*; they are given in Ogilvie's *Imperial Dict.* 1882, but have not been found in English or Scottish use.)

†a. *Pottery.* Glaze or glazing-slip for earthenware. †b. *Foundry.* The 'loam' of which moulds are made; a mixture of clay, horse-dung, and sand.

c. (*slang* or *colloq.*) Sticky mud at the bottom of a body of water.

1890 P. H. Emerson *Wild Life* 60 My punt..may stick in the putty. 1902 *Work. Men's Coll. Jrnl.* VII. 367 The tide was running down..and the quant had to be used a good deal, the yacht sticking 'on the putty' more than once.

d. As the name of a colour, esp. in dress-materials: A light shade of yellowish grey; in full *putty-colour.*

1886 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 6/3 Another pretty colour with an ugly name is that called 'putty'. It is really a very sweet tone of grey with a touch of fawn in it.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *putty bed, colour* (hence *putty-coloured* adj.), *joint, mark, shade, state*; also *putty-faced, -like, -looking, -stopped* adjs.; **putty-blower**, a blow-tube for shooting pellets of putty (sense 3); **putty-cement**, = sense 2; **putty-eyo**, a pigeon's eye having a thick fleshy cere; **putty-knife**, a knife with a blunt flexible spatulate blade for spreading putty (sense 3); **putty-powder**, = sense 1; **putty-root**, a rare N. American orchid (*Aplectrum hyemale*), the corm of which contains a glutinous matter sometimes used as a cement; **putty-work**, decorative work executed in a putty-like composition which hardens after it is moulded.

1902 *How to make Things* 33/2 [In bird-stuffing] the insertion of the artificial eyes, in a *putty bed, follows the operation of pinning the wings to the body. 1878 B. Harte *Man on Beach* 96 The boot-black drew a tin *putty-blower from his pocket, and took unerring aim. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 538 *Putty cement will stand longer than most stones. 1889 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 5/6 The Baroness..wore *putty-coloured silk with trimmings of handsome gold and fawn embroidery. 1906 H. Begbie *Priest* ii. 8 At one end was a great spread of folding doors putty coloured. 1838 *Civ. Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 330/1 A fine brick..to be..laid in what is called a close *putty joint. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Putty-Knife*,..used by glaziers and painters, to spread putty. 1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build., Useful Recipes* 51 Take a sharp-edged putty-knife.. and cut the paint off as low as you can without scratching the glass. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 3 Nov. 5/4 Leaving a huge *putty-like cake of clay at the bottom. 1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1009/1 The *putty-looking chalky matter often observed in the lungs. 1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* x. 245 The outer surface being then covered with washed *putty powder, which is a combination of the oxides of tin and lead. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 817 Amorphous stannic oxide..is hard, and is therefore used for polishing stone and glass, and for sharpening and polishing steel, etc. The oxide used for this purpose is called *putty-powder*; it is sometimes a mixture of the oxides of tin and lead. 1895 *Oracle Encycl.* I. 598/2 The artist..next develops the figure with very delicate tools of steel wire..finally polishing with putty powder. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* 411 *Aplectrum hyemale*, the North American *Putty-root, is used for making a cement for china. 1881 Young *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 561 They could not be *putty-stopped well enough.

Putty (pʊ·ti), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cover or smear with putty; to fix, mend, or join with putty; to fill up (a hole, woodwork, etc.) with putty.

1734 Curteis in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 267, I..stopt the Holes at the Bottoms with Corks; and..puttyed the Corks, that no Water could filtrate through them. 1771 J. Adams *Diary* 4 June, A glass mug broken to pieces and puttied together again. 1879 *Eng. Carriage Build.* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 221/2 Any joints..are carefully puttied up with oil putty.

Hence **Pu·ttied** *ppl. a.*, **Pu·ttying** *vbl. sb.*; also **Pu·ttier**, one who putties, a glazier.

1775 Jefferson *Writ.* (1892) I. 450 To detain them about a month to harden the puttying. 1860 Thackeray *Lovel* ii, Cracked old houses where the painters and plumbers and puttyers are always at work. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 39 Fix the lens..and focus on a large sheet of puttied or ground glass.

Put-up, *sb.*: see Put-.

Put-up (pʊtʌ·pp), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of *to put up*: see Put *v.*[1] 53.]

1. (orig. *Thieves' slang.*) Arranged or concocted beforehand, as a burglary, by conspiracy with other persons, as servants in the house; preconcerted, planned in an underhand manner: see Put *v.*[1] 53 t. Often in phr. *a put-up job.*

1810 *Ann. Reg.* 296 The police officers are of opinion, that the robbery of the above cathedral is what is called, in the slang language, *a put-up robbery.* 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xix, At least it can't be a put-up job, as we expected. *Ibid.* xxxi, We call it a put-up robbery,..when the servants is in it. 1893 G. J. Goschen in *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Dec. 3/1 Your acceptance of one amendment is part and parcel of your rejection of the other. It is a put-up job.

2. Rarely in other senses of *put up*, as 'a put-up statue' (Put *v.*[1] 53 r), 'a put-up candidate' (53 j), 'put-up drugs' (53 n), 'put-up goods' (53 l).

b. *transf. Put-up price*, the up-set price at or above which something will be sold at an auction (see Put *v.*[1] 53 l).

1895 *Daily News* 17 Aug. 5/3 The put-up prices are very low.

†Pu·ture, pu·lture. *Obs.* [a. AF. *puture* = ONF. *pulture* (Ph. de Thaun *Best.* 294), OF. *peuture, poture, pouture* (Godef.), food, nourishment, mod.F. dial. *pouture, peuture* food for horses, cattle, or pigs:–late L. type *pultūra*, in med.L. also *putūra* (Du Cange), supposed to be an irreg. deriv. of *puls, pultem* pap, porridge.] Food for man or beast; *esp.* in Forest Law, that meat and drink for themselves and their attendants, and food for their horses, hawks, and hounds, claimed by the foresters from every one within the bounds of the forest, and sometimes by other officers on an official circuit; also *ellipt.* the custom of giving or the right of demanding such entertainment.

In the ME. period common in the L. form *putura*, in Latin records; rare as an English word.

[*c* 1280 *Placita Coronæ* (1818) 219 Bene cogn[oscitur] quod forestarii sui capiunt puturam de omnibus et singulis tenentibus terras..infra metas chacearum suarum. 1343 *Placita apud Preston* 17 *Edw. III* (Blount), Johannes de Radecliffe..clamat unam Puturam in Prioratu de Penwortham..pro se et Ministris, equis, et garcionibus suis, per unum diem et duas noctes, de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas, *viz.* de victualibus, ut in esculentis, et poculentis. 1390–91 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 64 Pro putura pulletrie. *Ibid.* 96 Pro xxx multonibus..et pro putura eorundem.] 1601 F. Tate *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 57 (1876) 44 He shal take for each doges puture j[d]. ob. a day. *Ibid.* § 59. 45 He shal have for each doges puture ob. a daye. [*a* 1634 Coke *Inst.* IV. lxxiii. *Courts Forest* (1797) 308 And after they claimed the same for all victuals for themselves, their servants, horses, and dogs, which was called *putura.* 1670 Blount *Law Dict., Putura.*] 1881 W. Beamont *Acc. Frodsham* v. 31 Puture was the right to exact food and lodging for the lord's peace officers whenever they were making an official circuit through the district.

‖Putwary (pʊtwā·ri). *East Ind.* Also **pat-, -war(r)ee.** [Hindī *paṭwārī*, f. *paṭṭā*: cf. Pottah.] A village registrar or accountant under a zemindar.

1801 R. Patton *Asiat. Mon.* 118 Officers who have been denominated *canongoes* and *putwaries.* The canongoe was the principal, and the putwary the subsidiary officer, in the department of control. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Putwarree*, a registrar or collector under an Indian zemindar, or land-holder. 1907 *19th Cent.* Nov. 714 As village putwaris they have almost the monopoly.

†Pu·tyer. *Obs.* Also 5 puttyer. [a. OF. *putier*: cf. *pute* (13th c. in Littré): see Pute *sb.*] A whoremonger; = Putour.

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XII. iii, Ha what comyth this wenche here wyth this putyer in this contree? 1483 — *Cato* E v b, Somme ben kynges or dukes and the other are puttyers and ryght wycked and euyl.

Puwe, Puwit, obs. forms of Pew, Pewit.

‖Puy (pwī). [F. *puy*, in OF. *pui, poi* hill, mount, hillock:–L. *podium* elevation, height, in med. (Franco-) L. *podium, pogium* hill, peak.] A small volcanic cone; *spec.* one of those in Auvergne, France; also, in *Geol.*, generalized.

1858 G. P. Scrope *Geol. Centr. France* 180 Among the puys of the Monts Dome we are enabled..to trace almost every stream of lava to the crater which marks the spot of its emission. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 203 There the traveller may see hundreds of volcanic cones, known locally as 'puys'. 1880 Dawkins *Early Man* iv. 74 Clusters of small lateral cones or puys sprang up on their flank, like those on Mount Etna.

Puy, variant of Poy *sb.*1, a pnnt-pole.

Puy-: see Pui-.

Puynt, obs. form of Point *sb.*1 and *v.*1

Puyste, variant of Pust *Obs.*, pustule.

Puyt, obs. form of Put *v.*1

Puzel, puzzel, puzzle, obs. ff. Pucelle.

Puzzle (pu·z'l), *sb.* Also 7 **pusle**. [Goes with Puzzle *v.*, q. v.]

1. The state of being puzzled or bewildered; bewilderment; confusion; perplexity how to act or decide.

1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Great Place* (Arb.) 280 While they are in the pusle of businesse, they haue noe tyme to tend theire health, either of body, or minde. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. xxviii. [I. xxvii], Beyond them wee meete with nothing but the puzzle of the soul, and the dazle of the minds dimme eyes. 1697 J. Sergeant *Solid Philos.* 59 Later Philosophers were at a great puzzle about it. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. vi. Wks. 1874 I. 112 The puzzle and obscurity, which must unavoidably arise from arguing upon so absurd a supposition as that of universal Necessity. 1767 G. White *Selborne* x, Linnæus seems to be in a puzzle about his *mus amphibius*. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 139 The result would be..utter puzzle and bewilderment.

2. A puzzling or perplexing question; a poser, 'problem', 'enigma'.

1655 H. More *Antid. Ath.* App. xi. § 9 To the last puzzle propounded, whether these Archei [or seminal forms] be so many sprigs of the common soul of the world, or particular subsistences of themselves; there is no great inconvenience in acknowledging that it may be either way. 1760 Gray *Wks.* (1884) I. 306 About the painting I have a great puzzle in my head between Vertue, Mr. D'Urry, and Bishop Tanner. 1823 Lamb *Elia, Poor Relations*, He is a puzzle to the servants, who are fearful of being too obsequious, or not civil enough, to him. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix 397 It is a puzzle of some interest where they have retreated to.

3. Something contrived or made for the purpose of puzzling, or exercising one's ingenuity and patience; a toy or problem of this kind.

1814 Scott *Wav.* lxv, He looked not unlike that ingenious puzzle, called *a reel in a bottle*, the marvel of children, (and of some grown people too, myself for one,) who can neither comprehend the mystery how it has got in or how it is to be taken out. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Puzzles*, various articles of turnery ware and carving; dissecting maps, and pictures for children. 1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 652 Like a puzzle chest in chest. 1872 Ellacombe *Ch. Bells Devon* Suppl. ix. 269 At p. 34 of *Devonshire Bells*, I have mentioned where some A B C puzzles are to be found. 1895 (*title*) The Puzzle Box. Containing six distinct puzzles.

b. *Chinese puzzle*: one of the ingenious puzzles made by the Chinese, in which the problem is to fit together the dissected pieces of a geometrical or other figure, to disentangle interlocked rings, to remove a string from an object without untying it, etc., etc. The name was app. first applied to the dissected square called *tangram*. Hence, *fig.* Any specially intricate puzzle or problem.

c 1815 [Pamphlet, *Brit. Mus.* No. 15,257 d. 18, containing upwards of 330 figures, formed out of the seven pieces of the 'tangram'] (*title*) A Grand Eastern Puzzle. The following Chinese puzzle is recommended to the Nobility, Gentry, and others, being superior to any hitherto invented for the amusement of the Juvenile World. 1844 *Juv. Missionary Mag. L. M. S.* I. 90 A real Chinese Puzzle.—Young people are fond of puzzles, and have often puzzled for hours over bits of wood called Chinese Puzzles, to very little purpose. 1859 Mrs. Gatty *Aunt Judy's Tales* 63 Putting Chinese puzzles together into stupid patterns. 1874 S. W. Williams *Syllabic Dict. Chinese Lang.* 987 [*Ch'i ch'iao t'u*] The Chinese puzzle of seven pieces, the tangram. 1895 *Gentl. Mag.* vol. 278, p. 279 The Chinese religion may be said to be a Chinese puzzle. 1906 *Times* 1 Feb. (*Article*) Faulty Legislation: A statute is by this process converted into a sort of Chinese puzzle.

c. Short for Puzzle-peg.

1845 Youatt *Dog* v. 113 There was the puzzle and the check-collar [as a punishment] for killing other dogs.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: attrib., 'of a puzzle', or appositive, 'that is or iavolves a puzzle', as *puzzle-poetry, -question, -solving, -word, -work*; in names of various mechanical coatrivances presenting a puzzle or operated by some trick, as *puzzle-cup, -jug, -locket, -piece* (hence *puzzle-piecing*), *-ring*; **puzzle-lock**: see quot.; **puzzle-path, puzzle-walk**, a maze (Maze *sb.* 4). Cf. also Puzzle *v.* 5.

1882 *Hamilton Sale Catal.* No. 806 A two-handled *puzzle-cup painted with flowers. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Puzzle-jug. 1834–6 Barlow in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 316/2 The *puzzle or combination lock. 1882 Sir E. Beckett in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 746 It used to be supposed that locks which could only be opened by setting a number of rings or disks to a particular combination of letters could not possibly be opened by anybody who was not in possession of the secret; and hence they were also called puzzle-locks. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 5/5 Mr. T. had just been explaining to Mr. D. the secret of how to open a certain *puzzle locket. 1879 *Spectator* 6 Sept. 1134/2 We maintain that anything like a final reliance on anatomical *puzzle-piecing and dissection, on the part of the artist, would be a perfect illustration..of the instructive fable of the goose which was anatomised for the sake of her golden eggs. 1883 Simcox *Hist. Lat. Lit.* II. 447 The natural interest of Ennodius lay in the direction of *puzzle poetry. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 2 Apr. 4/7 The General Knowledge inquiry..has a tendency to produce the, rather unfair, *puzzle-question. 1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring* 321 Some curious specimens of linked or '*puzzle-rings'. 1900 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 4/4 Another *puzzle word competition was described at the North London Police-court. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 543/1 It is all *puzzle-work that to me.

Puzzle (pu·z'l), *v.* Forms: 6–7 **pusle, puzzell, 7 puzel, pussell, 7–8 puzzel, puzle, 7– puzzle**. [Appears in the end of the 16th c.; the cognate Puzzle *sb.* is not known till somewhat later (*a* 1612), and appears from its sense to have been a derivative from the verb. Their etymology is obscure: see Note below.]

1. *trans.* †**a.** *orig.* To cause (any one) to be at a loss what to do or how to turn; to embarrass with difficulties; to put to a non-plus; to perplex, bewilder, confound: said of circumstances, material obstacles, etc. *Obs.*

(The quotations in brackets show transition to the modern sense c.)

[*a* 1380: see Poselet.] *c* 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 41 The passage verie troublesome by reason of whole trunckes and bodies of trees lyinge cross the mouth of that narrow ryver, over which men weare forced to carrie the bote upon theire shoulders by maine strength. And whilst wee weare theare pusled.. Baltizar .. dropped overborde with his companion and sodenlie gott into the thicketts. *Ibid.*, Here will I leave our Captaine and his companie pusled in the bote and returne to speake of our conceipts aborde the shipp. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* iv. ii. 48 Thou art more puzel'd then the Ægyptians in their fogge. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 34 [Certain signs] assured us we were neere the shoare (the last storme had puzled us). 1653 Holcroft *Procopius, Goth. Wars* iv. xiv. 144 Their ships stood jumbled together like so many baskets.. and thus puzzelling one another, they were the cheifest cause of the Enemies victory. 1735 Somerville *Chase* III. 183 The panting Throng In their own Footsteps puzzled, foil'd, and lost.

[1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* I. i. 6 Then commeth he to cast them into a ring..now there is he puzzelled. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* II. 19 So many great personages were pusled in a great uncertainty. 1641 Brome *Jov. Crew* III. Wks. 1873 III. 405, I am pussell'd in the choice. 1697 Dampier *Voy. round World* (1699) 105 A large green Turtle, with her weight and strugglinz, will puzzle two Men to turn her. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* iv. § 2 This sort of arguments..may perhaps puzzle, but never will convince me.]

b. To perplex or bewilder (the brain, mind, understanding, will, wit): in late use passing into c.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. i. 80 (Qo. 1) A hope of something after death? Which pusles the braine and doth confound the sence. 1604 *Ibid.* (Qo. 2) The dread of something after death..Puzels the will. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 7 They do far more puzzle our understandings than when we conceive them to be in God. 1666 Sancroft *Lex Ignea* 29 All our Wit was puzzeld, and all our Industry tir'd out. 1754 Sherlock *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 42 Reveal Mysteries merely to puzzle the Minds of Men. 1831 *Society* I. 152 Fanny was puzzling her brain to think where she had heard the name before.

c. To perplex, put to a non-plus, or embarrass mentally, as or by a difficult problem or question; to pose. The current sense.

a 1634 Randolph *Muse's Looking-gl.* III. iv. (R.), I very much fear there be some languages That would go near to puzzle me. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* I. xv. 54 It would puzzle men to conceive a way of expression of sufficient honour..for such a wonder-working Priesthood. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* (J.), A very shrewd disputant in those points is dexterous in puzzling others. *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) I. 273, I know these words have much puzzled interpreters. 1771 *Junius' Lett.* lxi. 319 He did it with a view to puzzle them with some perplexing questions. 1787 Burns *Let. to Moore* 2 Aug., I..used..to puzzle Calvinism with so much heat and indiscretion, that I raised a hue and cry of heresy against me. 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 14 Poor Will Honeycomb..even with his half century of experience, would have been puzzled to point out the humours of a lady by her prevailing colours. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 247 The disconsolate little cupola, with its flag of red bunting .. may puzzle conjectures for our English brethren. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 35 Like a schoolmaster puzzled by a hard sum. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 407 Men are annoyed at what puzzles them. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I. 162 The question has always puzzled me.

d. *refl.* To bewilder or perplex oneself; to exercise oneself with difficult problems.

1691 Hartcliffe *Virtues* Pref. 37 We are apt to puzzle our selves with obscure Marks of Grace and doubtful Signs of our good State. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 316 After they had puzzled themselves here..two or three days. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 405 When he was young he had puzzled himself with physics. 1883 A. Roberts *O. T. Revis.* iii. 48 Many renders have doubtless puzzled themselves with the two different forms of the same word.

2. *intr.* (? for *refl.*) To be at a loss how to act or decide; to be bewildered; to be perplexed for a solution; to ponder perplexedly; to exercise oneself with the solution of a puzzle. Const. *about, over, upon.*

1605 Camden *Rem.* 93, I my selfe..have pored and pusled vpon many an old Record. 1611 Cotgr., *Metagraboulizer*, to dunce vpon, to puzzle, or (too much) beat the braines about. 1690 tr. *Five Lett. Inspiration* 115 Contradictions which the Divines..have not been able to reconcile, after puzling about it above three thousand Years. 1742 Warburton *Rem. Tillard* Wks. 1811 XI. 180 Our Advocate,.. puzzling on between his true and false Gods, hangs, like a false teacher as he is, between heaven and earth. 1803 Beddoes *Hygëia* IX. 205, I dare say they would puzzle long before guessing what pattern I mean to propose to them. 1833 *Sporting Mag.* Jan. 210 Whenever the dog puzzles over the scent.

b. To search in a bewildered or perplexed way; to fumble, grope *for* something; to get *through* by perplexed searching.

1817 H. T. Colebrooke *Algebra*, etc. 27 Which dull smatterers in algebra labor to excruciate, puzzling for it in the six-fold method of discovery there taught. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* i, Are you puzzling in your pockets to seek your only memorial among old play-bills? 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* (1856) V. xlvii. 437 After puzzling through the floes, we reached a large berg. 1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 17 Oct. 6/1 The dogs are puzzling about for a bird or a rabbit in cover.

3. *trans.* To make puzzling; to complicate, involve, entangle (some matter or subject); to put into confusion, mix up, confound; to confuse or muddle (drawing). Now *rare.*

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. § 76 His parts were most prevalent in puzzling and perplexing that discourse he meant to cross. 1650 W. Brough *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 63 Let me think Thou art the judg, that I may not..pervert or puzzle right. 1713 Addison *Cato* I. i, The ways of Heaven are dark and intricate, Puzzled in mazes. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 702/2 He [an artist] is never obliged to resort to trick or device, or to employ meretricious effects. He never has to 'puzzle' bad or doubtful drawing.

4. *To puzzle out*: to make out by the exercise of ingenuity and patience.

1781 Cowper *Charity* 473 While the clerk just puzzles out the psalm. 1863 Hawthorne *Our Old Home* (1879) 221 The inscriptions..were not sufficiently legible to induce us to puzzle them out. 1889 *Century Mag.* XXXVIII. 190 The bloodhound..can puzzle out a cold scent under the most adverse conditions.

5. Combinations of the verb-stem: **pu·zzle-brain**, (*a*) *adj.*, that puzzles the brain, brain-puzzling; (*b*) *sb.*, one who puzzles his brain about a subject; **pu·zzle-cap**, that which puzzles the cap or the head; a cap (*fig.*) which bespeaks a puzzled head; **pu·zzle-monkey**, a familiar name of the Chilian tree *Araucaria imbricata*, from the difficulty which a monkey would have in climbing it (also called *monkey-puzzle*); **pu·zzle-text**, one who makes a puzzle of a scripture text; **pu·zzle-wit** *a.*, that puzzles or would puzzle one's wit. Cf. also Puzzle *sb.* 4.

1870 Thornbury *Tour Eng.* I. v. 108 After all these *puzzle-brain theories, the result is..no great enlargement of knowledge. 1873 Blackie *Self-Cult.* 60 They are mostly crotchet-mongers and puzzle-brains. 1889 Grettan *Memory's Harkd.* 231 Another *puzzle-cap to me with regard to the hunting-field. *Ibid.* 275 This entirely put the puzzle-cap upon him as to my actual whereabouts. 1883 Mrs. Riddell *Haunted River* i, A garden..adorned probably by a *puzzle-monkey and a stone vase. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Mar. 11/1 To see and paint the old forests of Araucaria imbricata, known in England as the puzzle-monkey tree, rather unreasonably, as there are no monkeys here to puzzle. 1837 *Gambler's Dream* I. 269 The petticoat *puzzletext curtsied to her young master and retired. 1861 Whyte Melville *Mkt. Harb.* xviii, What is called a 'monogram'—a thing not unlike the *puzzle-wit lock on a gate.

[*Note.* For the etymology of *puzzle* the first question is the relation of the sb. and vb. The vb. has been held to be derived from the sb., and the latter viewed as an aphetic form of Apposal or Opposal. But the chronology of the words, and still more the consideration of their sense-history, seem to make it clear that the verb came first, and that the sb. was its derivative. In the light of this, the vb. has been referred to Pose *v.*2, as a diminutive (or other derivative formation), as in *suck, suckle*. This is phonetically possible: cf. *nuzzle* from *nose*. But there are serious difficulties in the signification. Of the earlier sense of *puzzle*, as seen in the examples under 1 a above, no trace appears in the original sense of *pose* and *appose* 'to examine by putting questions', and it is only the derivative senses 2 of *pose* and 1 c of *puzzle* that come into contact. Thus their relation seems to be that of two words originally distinct, which (as in some other cases) have subsequently attracted each other. *Puzzle* was possibly the same verb of which the pa. pple. Poselet occurs late in the 14th c., app. in the sense 'bewildered, confused, confounded', and which, riming with *hoselet*, i. e. *hūselet*, Housled, was prob. pronounced (pu·zzelet), which would regularly give by 1600 (pu·zled), later (pu·zzled). The non-appearance of the verb during the intervening 200 years might be owing to its being one of the colloquial words which came into literary use in the 16th c. This is however conjectural and, even if true, leaves the ulterior derivation still to seek. (A verb of similar form appears in late OE. *puslian* 'to pick out best pieces of food' (Sweet), = Du. *peuzelen* to pick, to piddle, LG. *pöseln, pusseln*, Norw. *pusla*; but it is difficult to see in its sense any connexion with that of 'puzzle'.)]

Puzzlea·tion. *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -ation.] Puzzled condition; state of perplexity.

1773 Foote *Bankrupt* III. Wks. 1799 II. 133 They have got the old gentleman into such puzzleation, that I don't believe he knows what he wishes himself.

Puzzle-brain, -cap: see Puzzle *v.* 5.

Puzzled (pu·z'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. Puzzle *v.* + -ed 1.] **a.** Of a person, the mind, head, etc.: Nonplussed, bewildered, confused; perplexed to find a solution. **b.** Of a thing: Made puzzling; involved, complicated, intricate; †tangled (*obs.*).

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. iv. 17 Coyned by Schoole-men, and pusled Philosophers. 1656–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 130 *note*, If there were any, it was but a puzzled

nomination, and that very dark and imperfect. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1742) III. 167 Like a puzzled lump of silk, so that the man cannot draw out a thought to any length. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 145 They disentangle from the puzzled skein, In which obscurity has wrapp'd them up, The threads of politic and shrewd design. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 297 Their puzzled situation, under two sovereigns, over neither of whom they have any influence. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxiv, There came across his face a puzzled, dubious look.

Hence **Pu·zzledly** *adv.*, **Pu·zzledness.**

1655 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* App. iii. Summ. (1662) 6 Several instances of the puzzledness of Phansy in the firm conclusions of Sense, and of Reason. 1870 Miss BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 182 Her eyes..meet his, looking at her curiously, interestedly, puzzledly.

Puzzledom (pʊ·z'ldəm). [f. PUZZLE *sb.* + -DOM.] The realm of puzzle; the state of being puzzled; perplexity, bewilderment.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* lxxiv. (1810) VI. 377, I was resolved to travel with him into the land of puzzledom. 1851 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 577 Placing the reader in puzzledom. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* iii, He could not make out in the depths of his puzzledom what had gone wrong.

Pu·zzle-hea·ded, *a.* [f. PUZZLE *sb.*, or put for *puzzled* + HEAD *sb.* + -ED 2.] Having a puzzled head; having confused ideas.

a 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell*, Mattaire..seems to have been a puzzle-headed man, with a large share of scholarship, but with little geometry or logick in his head. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 465 He [Harley] was really a dull puzzle-headed man. 1906 *Outlook* 14 July 40/1 A singularly puzzle-headed sentimentalism.

Hence **Puzzlehea·dedness**; so also **Pu·zzle-head**, a puzzle-headed person.

1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* v, To survey the flames with open eyes of dull puzzleheadedness. *a* 1884 M. PATTISON *Mem.* v. (1885) 167 This anomaly can only be accounted for by a certain puzzle-headedness on the part of the Professor. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* xli, 'They don't see it in that light themselves'.. 'No,.. because most men are puzzleheads'.

Puzzlement (pʊ·z'lmĕnt). [f. PUZZLE *v.* + -MENT.] The fact or condition of being puzzled; perplexity, bewilderment, confusion.

1822 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) III. 350 Four invitations to dinner on my list to-day, but, owing to some puzzlement about Holland House, lost all. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 839 His mind between the two must be in a queer puzzlement. 1874 RUSKIN *Hortus Inclusus* (1887) 8 The puzzlement I have had to force that sentence into grammar! 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Time* IV. lxv. 472 To avoid the possibility of any historical misunderstanding or puzzlement hereafter.

b. Anything that puzzles; a puzzle.

1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) I. 78 In short, Dr. Todd's ingenious puzzlement works altogether upon the false principle, that no more than four horns came up. 1881 *Spectator* 29 Oct. 1368 A puzzlement for some of the wisest antiquarian heads of Europe. 1893 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IV. 313/2 Examiners in our own day are not always innocent of similar sprightly puzzlements.

Puzzle-monkey: see PUZZLE *v.* 5.

Pu·zzle-pate. [f. PUZZLE *v.* + PATE 1.] One who puzzles his pate; one who is puzzle-headed.

1775 T. MORTIMER *Ev. Man his own Broker* 88 *note*, Two or three puzzlepates said I had too much Divinity. 1864 A. LEIGHTON *Myst. Leg. Edinburgh* (1886) 220 A great scheme of philosophy which attracts those puzzle-pates who are much given to the habit of ultimate thinking.

So **Pu·zzle-pa·ted** *a.*, puzzle-headed; hence **Pu·zzle-pa·tedness.**

1795 G. WAKEFIELD *Reply 2nd Pt. Paine* 12 This said Thomas Paine..shews himself but a puzzle-pated fellow. 1799 MRS. J. WEST *Tale of Times* II. 251 Monteith really has a very good heart, which excuses a little accidental puzzle-patedness. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* xix, He was very ignorant,—puzzle-pated as you may call it.

Pu·zzle-peg. [f. PUZZLE *sb.* or *v.* + PEG *sb.*1] A piece of wood, about a foot in length, pointed at one end and flattened towards the other, fastened to the lower jaw of a dog so that the pointed end projects a few inches in front, and prevents him from putting his nose close to the ground.

1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 264 The principal use of the puzzle-peg, appears to be that of worrying and fretting the animal to no purpose. 1870 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. iii. § 7. 56 By the constant use of this puzzle-peg..the dog loses, by habit, the teadency to stoop.

b. *fig.* A puzzling subject, a puzzle.

1845 *Zoologist* III. 947 This last insect, to use the term of its late..describer, has always been a 'puzzle-peg'.

Puzzler (pʊ·zlə1). [f. PUZZLE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which puzzles; also, one who occupies himself with puzzles.

a 1652 BROME *Elegy on Schoolm.*, Hebrew the general puzzler of old heads. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* Pref. 4 No marvel if many of the Puzlers here be not so wel planed.. or perfected as is expected. 1762 J. H. STEVENSON *Crazy Tales* 93 Lawyers..these puzzlers and confounders..who embroil and complicate what should be simple. 1872 (*title*) The Puzzler's Manual, or monthly journal of enigmatical amusements. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* ix, My question..seems to me to be a puzzler.

Puzzle-text, -wit: see PUZZLE *v.* 5.

Pu·zzling, *vbl. sb.* [f. PUZZLE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PUZZLE in its various senses.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. 6 He will neuer ranke them aright without helpe: and (God knoweth) with what puzzeling and toyle. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-cult.* 28 You can find out for yourself by a little puzzling why the three angles of a triangle..must be equal to two right angles. 1907 *Athenæum* 1 June 662/1 The puzzling of the Russians by rumour that the turning-flank-march of the Japanese was first by the Russian left, then by the Russian right.

Pu·zzling, *ppl. a.* [f. PUZZLE *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. Bewildering, confusing, perplexing; that puzzles one to solve or answer.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Forms & Qual.* I. Wks. 1772 III. 50 A more puzzling question it may be to some. 1705 BERKELEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 428 The grand puzzling question, whether I sleep or wake? 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 60 The various Turnings .. of this Labyrinth, render it extremely intricate and puzzling. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Argonauts* 176 This is a puzzling matter. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 204 The summit of the mountain is most puzzling and dangerous.

2. Bewildering oneself; laboriously trying to puzzle something out.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* liii, The Servant, says he, is a Puzzling Fool that heeds nothing. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 202 The puzzling Pack unravel Wile by Wile, Maze within Maze. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 96 Certain precise and puzzling minds.

Hence **Pu·zzlingly** *adv.*, in a way that puzzles one; **Pu·zzlingness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Puzzlingness*, perplexedness, embarrassing Quality. 1881 M. A. LEWIS *Two Pretty G.* III. 87 A puzzlingly unamiable trait in her friend's character. 1894 *Naturalist* 58 Shade-grown forms .. puzzlingly simulated the orange-flowered Plancheon's furze.

Puzzolana, -ane, -ano, etc., var. POZZOLANA.

Pwdyll, Pwf, Pwir, pwr, pwyr, Pwll, Pwn, Pwnt, Pwnȝhe, Pwt, Pwynd, etc., obs. Sc. forms of PUDDLE, PUFF, POOR, POOL, PUN, POINT, POYGNÉ, POYNYE, PUT, POIND, etc.

Py, var. PEE *sb.*1 *Obs.*, kind of coat; obs. f. PIE.

Pya, variant of PIA 2.

‖ **Pyæmia** (pəi,ī·miă). *Path.* Also **pyemia**, and less correctly **pyohæmia.** [mod. L., f. Gr. *πύ-ον* pus, matter + *αἷμα* blood: see quot. 1880.] A condition of blood-poisoning accompanied by fever, caused by the presence in the blood of pathogenic bacteria and their toxic products, and characterized by the formation of multiple pus-foci in different parts of the body; septicæmia.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict., Pyæmia*, pyohæmia. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. v. 156 Hospital wards where death was rampant from pyæmia. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 264 Pyæmia occurring after parturition constitutes one of the most common and fatal forms of so-called 'puerperal fever'. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 267 Pyemia is most liable to occur in broken-down persons. 1880 FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 85 As the name denotes, pyæmia originally was supposed to be due to the entrance of pus into the blood. The disease is no longer attributed to the direct absorption, by the blood, of pus-corpuscles.

Pyæmic (pəi,ī·mik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of pyæmia; affected with pyæmia.

1859 J. Y. SIMPSON in *Nat. Encycl.* I. 149 The dangers of pyæmic poisoning. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 123 Almost complete exposure of pyæmic patients to the open air. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 270 The feebleness of the pyæmic pulse is remarkable.

‖ **Pyal** (pəi·ăl), *a. E. Indies.* Also **pyall, pial.** [South Indian ad. Pg. *poyal* a jossing block or mounting stone, deriv. of Pg. and Sp. *poyo* a bench by the door:—L. *podium* raised place: see PODIUM.] 'A raised platform on which people sit, usually under the veranda, or on either side of the door of the house' (Yule). Also *attrib.* **pyal school.**

1873 E. C. GOVER in *Ind. Antiq.* II. 52 (heading) Pyal Schools in Madras. 1896 *Indian Mag. & Rev.* Jan. 39 Every village has its self-supporting pyall school, where boys and girls are taught simple lessons. 1898 *Mission Herald* (Boston) Apr. 153 In front of an earthen pial where I might sit.

Pyan, pyany, obs. forms of PEONY.

Pyanit, pyannet, -ot, obs. forms of PIANNET.

‖ **Pyarthrosis** (pəi,aɪpɹōʊ·sis). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *πύ-ον* pus + *ἄρθρωσις* jointing.] The formation of pus in a joint; suppurative arthritis.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1890 in BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pyaster, obs. f. PIASTRE. **Pyat,** var. PIET, magpie, etc. **Pybald,** obs. f. PIEBALD.

Pybble, pyble, obs. forms of PEBBLE.

Pycar(d, variants of PICARD *Obs.*, a sailing boat.

Pycche, pych(e, Pycele, Pyce, Pychar, -er, obs. forms of PITCH, PICKLE, PICE, PITCHER.

Pyche (pəitʃ). *n. dial.* Also 6 **piche,** 8–9 **poich,** 9 **pytch.** [? Phonetic variant of *pike*: cf. PIKE *sb.*2 2.] A bee-hive.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 115/29 Piche, *corbiculus.* 1775 J. WATSON *Hist. Halifax* 544 *Poich*, an Hive to take bees in after they have swarmed. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pyche*, a bee-hive. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Pytch*, a hive for bees.

Pychel, obs. form of PIGHTLE, a small field.

Pycht, obs. Sc. pa. pple. of PITCH *v.*1

Pyck, Pyckage, obs. ff. PIQUE *sb.*1, PITCH *sb.*1, PICKAGE. **Pyckard, pycker,** var. ff. PICARD *Obs.* **Pycke, Pyckerylle, Pyclet,** obs. ff. PIKE, PICK, PICKEREL, PIKELET.

Pycnaspideæ, Pycnaster: see PYCNO-.

Pycnid, -ide. *Bot.* [mod. F. *pycnide*] = next.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* (ed. 6) II. i. 305. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, Pycnid, Pycnide, Pycnidium.

‖ **Pycnidium** (pikni·diŭm). *Bot.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod. L., f. Gr. *πυκνός* thick, dense + dim. suff. *-ίδιον.*] The special receptacle in certain ascomycetous fungi in which the stylospores are produced.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 280 In *Erysiphe* the pycnidia appear frequently to arise from the transformation of one of the joints of the moniliform threads. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 308. 1887 GARNSEY *De Bary's Comp. Morph. & Biol. Fungi* 225 Receptacles resembling perithecia..have been termed by Tulasne *pycnidia*, and the spores or gonidia formed in them *stylospores.*

Hence **Pycni·dial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a pycnidium; **Pycni·diophore** [-PHORE], a compound sporophore bearing pycnidia; **Pycni·diospore** [Gr. *σπόρος* seed], a stylospore developed inside a pycnidium.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

‖ **Py·cnis.** *Bot.* Pl. **pycnides.** [mod. L.] A rare synonym of PYCNIDIUM.

Pycnite (pi·knəit). *Min.* [mod. (Haüy 1801) f. Gr. *πυκν-ός* thick, dense + -ITE 1.] A variety of topaz occurring in columnar aggregations.

1802 BOURNON in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 321 The stone called *schorlartiger beryl* by Werner (the *pycnite* of the Abbé Haüy). 1866 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* (1878) 31 Pycnite is a fibrous variety of topaz.

Pycno- (pikno), bef. a vowel **pycn-**, combining form of Gr. *πυκνό-ς* 'thick, dense', forming various terms. (Occasionally spelt *pykno-*; erron. *picno-*.)

‖ **Pycnaspi·deæ** *Ornith.* [Gr. *ἀσπίς, ὑσπιδ-* shield], in Sundevall's classification, a cohort of scutellaplantar passerine birds, having the planta or back of the tarsus studded with small irregular scales or plates; hence **Pycnaspi·dean** *a.*, belonging to the *Pycnaspidæ*. **Pycna·ster** [Gr. *ἀστήρ* star], a kind of sponge spicule. **Pycnoconi·dium** *Bot.* [CONIDIUM] = PYCNOSPORE. **Py·cnodont** *Ichthyol.* [Gr. *ὀδούς, ὀδοντ-* tooth], *a.* pertaining to or having the characteristics of the *Pycnodontidæ*, an extinct family of ganoid fishes typified by the genus *Pycnodus*, so called from the obtuse teeth on the palate and sides of the jaw; *sb.* a pycnodont fish; so **Pycnodo·ntoid** *a.* and *sb.* **Pycno·gonid** *Zool.* [Gr. *γόνυ* knee], a marine arthropod of the group *Pycnogonida*, somewhat intermediate between *Crustacea* and *Arachnida*, typified by the parasitic genus *Pycno·gonum*; a sea-spider.

‖ **Py·cnogoni·dium** *Bot.* [GONIDIUM] = PYCNOSPORE. **Pycno·gonoid** *Zool.* [-OID] *a.*, resembling or belonging to the *Pycnogonida*; *sb.* a pycnogonid. **Py·cnohydro·meter**: see quot. **Pycno·meter** [-METER], a specific gravity flask; see GRAVITY 4 d.

‖ **Py·cnometo·chia** (-φ·kiă). *Gram.* [Gr. *μετοχή* participle], the close connexion or frequent use of participles or participial phrases; polymetochia; so **Py·cnometo·chic** (-φ·kik) *a.*, containing or using many participles. **Pycnomo·rphic** *a.*, *Biol.* [Gr. *μορφή* shape, form], exhibiting dense formation or structure. **Pycnono·tine** *a.*, *Ornith.* [Gr. *νῶτος* back], belonging to a sub-family of passerine birds, *Pycnonotinæ*, the bulbuls or rock-thrushes, typified by the genus *Pycnonōtus*. **Py·cnospore** *Bot.* [Gr. *σπόρος* seed], = PYCNIDIOSPORE.

1899 EVANS *Birds* in *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* IX. 479 The metatarsus scutellated in front, and usually covered with small round scales behind (**pycnaspidean*) is especially strong in Pyroderus and Rupicola. 1888 SOLLAS in *Challenger Rep.* XXV. p. lxiv, **Pycnaster*, a minute aster with short conical strongylate actines. This..might be regarded as a variety of the chiaster. 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* I. 281 The habits of the family of *Pycnodonts appear to have been omnivorous. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 526 The Pycnodont group is now extinct. 1881 *Times* 6 Jan. 4/6 We are promised very shortly similar volumes .. on the *Pycnogonids or nobody-crabs, on the seaweeds, and on certain groups of worms. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* II. 349 The Pycnogonida..attained an enormous size in cold Arctic and Antarctic water. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1383 Of this last class are nearly all the Entomostraca, and with them the *Pycnogonoids. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Pycnohydrometer*, a combination of the picnometer and hydrometer...Described in *Scientific American*, xxxiv. 340. 1858 THUDICHUM *Urine* 33 The weight of the urine required to fill the *pycnometer is then ascertained. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 294 The specific gravity bottle or pyknometer. 1900 *Lancet* 30 June 1849/2 The cell shows a distinct *pyknomorphic condition. 1898 tr. *Strasburger's Text-bk. Bot.* (1903) 352 Conidia..termed *pycnospores or pycnoconidia.

Pycnostyle (pi·knəstəil), *a.* and *sb. Arch.* [ad. L. *pycnostȳlos* (Vitruvius), a Gr. *πυκνόστῦλος*, f. *πυκνός* dense + *στῦλος* column.] **a.** *adj.* Having close intercolumniation; having the space between the columns equal to one diameter and a half of a column. **b.** *sb.* A building having such intercolumniation.

[1563 SHUTE *Archit.* F j b, Picnostylos whose .. pillers standeth distant from echeother a Diameter, & a halfe or .2. at ye furdest.] 1697 EVELYN *Acc. Archit.* Misc. Wks. (1825) 391 The rest [of the columns]..plac'd as the pycnostyle closer to one another. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 466.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 315/2 Within the court the colonnades were pycnostyle. 1849 Freeman *Archit.* 319 The wide intercolumniations of the later Grecian edifices probably came nearer to the primitive model than the old Doric pycnostyle.

Pycnotic (piknǫ·tik), *a.* In quots. pyk-. [ad. Gr. *πυκνωτικός*, f. *πυκνόειν* to condense.] Pertaining or relating to condensation: applied to a theory of the formation of matter.

1900 tr. *Haeckel's Riddle Univ.* 222 In fundamental opposition to the theory of vibration, or the kinetic theory of substance, we have the modern 'theory of condensation', or the pyknotic theory of substance. It is most ably established in the suggestive work of J. C. Vogt on The Nature of Electricity and Magnetism on the Basis of a Simplified Conception of Substance (1891). 1904 R. Chaistie in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 504 The pyknotic theory of substance differs from the kinetic theory, we are informed, in so far as the centres of condensation of the primitive ether are endowed with sensation and will.

Pycos(s, pycows, pycoys(e, obs. ff. Pickax. **Pyctes, Pyctoure, -ure:** see Pict *sb.*, Picture. **Py'd, pyde, Pydgion,** obs. ff. Pied, Pigeon.

Pye, obs. f. or var. of Pie *sb.* and *v.* (in quot. 1547 = Pie *sb.*3 2); var. Pee *sb.*1, *Obs.*, a coat.

1536 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* (1905) VI. 257 Deliverit ..to be ane ryding pye and ane pair of hois to the Kingis Grace. 1547 in 35*th Dep. Kpr's Rep.* (1874) 195 A pye of all the names of such Balives as been to accompte pro anno regni regis Edwardi sexti primo.

Pyeannet, obs. f. Piannet. **Pyebald, pyed-ball,** obs. ff. Piebald. **Pyece, Pyed,** obs. ff. Piece, Pied. **Pyedema,** variant of Pycdema.

Pye-dog, pie-dog (pəi·dǫg). *Anglo-Ind.* Also shortened pye. [f. Anglo-Ind. *pye, paĕ*, Hindī *pāhī* outsider.] An ownerless dog, a Pariah-*dog*.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 9 Aug., In India..pariahs, or 'pye-dogs' as they are called, wander all the land over ownerless. 1886 Yule & Burnell *Hobson-Jobson, Pye*, a familiar designation among British soldiers and young officers for a Pariadog. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 665 In the corner of the hut was the usual small fire and a sleeping pye-dog.

†**Pyela·rge.** *Obs. rare.* [Corrupt ad. F. *pelarge*, ad. Gr. *πελαργός* stork.] A stork.

1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* VI. ix. C j b, The ix fable is of the labourer and of the pyelarge...Amonge a grete meyny of ghees and cranes he took a pyelarge.

‖ **Pyelitis** (pəi,ėlə·itis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *πύελος* trough, pan, taken in sense 'pelvis' + -itis.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the pelvis of the kidney.

1842 in Dunglison *Med. Dict.* 1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 81/2 Renal calculi..produce such atrophy of the kidney with pyelitis. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 50. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 444 If there is calculous pyelitis .. nephrotomy and extraction of the stone are the necessary measures.

Hence **Pyelitic** (-i·tik) *a.*, of, relating to, or of the nature of pyelitis.

1865–85 W. Roberts *Urin. & Ren. Dis.* III. v. (ed. 4) 521 Existence of a pyelitic tumour.

Pyell, obs. form of Pile *sb.*4

Pyelo- (pəi,ėlo), combining form from Gr. *πύελος* trough, taken in sense 'pelvis'; in pathological and other terms, as ‖ **Pyelocysti·tis,** pyelitis accompanied by cystitis (Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890). **Pyelolitho·tomy,** the removal of a renal calculus by incision into the pelvis of the kidney (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897). **Pyelo·meter,** = Pelvimeter (Dunglison *Med. Dict.* 1844). ‖ **Pyelonephri·tis,** 'inflammation of the kidney and of the pelvis and calices' (ibid. 1842); hence **Pyelonephri·tic** *a.*

1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 895 Suppurative nephritis ..called .., when there is coincident inflammation of the renal pelvis, pyelo-nephritis. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pyelonephritic.

Pyement, Pyemia, var. Piment *Obs.*, Pyæmia. **Pyep, Pyepowder, Pyere, Pyerre, Pyer-rerye,** obs. forms or variants of Peep *v.*1, Piepowder, Peer *sb.*, Pier2, Pierrerie. **Pyet,** var. Piet; obs. Sc. f. Pied. **Pyetous,** var. Pietous *Obs.* **Pyf, Pyfle,** obs. or dial. var. Pith, Piffle. **Pyg,** obs. f. Pig.

Pygal (pəi·găl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. Gr. *πυγή* rump + -al.] Of or pertaining to the rump or hinder quarters of an animal.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 469/1 Pygal callosities large. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 217 [In the tortoise] the ninth, tenth, and pygal plates, with the marginal plates of the carapace, do not coalesce with any parts of the endo-skeleton.

b. *sb.* (Short for *pygal plate* or *shield.*) The posterior median plate of the carapace of a turtle.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1896 Lydekker *Roy. Nat. Hist.* V. 45 In front the series is completed by a large nuchal plate, while behind it terminates in one or two pygals.

Pygarg (pəi·gaag). Forms: 4 phigarg, (figarde), 6 pygarge, 7 pygargue, pigargo, 7– pygarg. Also in L. form **pygargus** (4 pigargus). [ad. L. *pygarg-us* (Pliny), a. Gr. *πύγαργος* lit. 'white-rump', applied to a kind of antelope, a white-tailed eagle, and a sandpiper; f. *πυγή* rump + *ἀργός* white.]

1. A kind of antelope mentioned by Herodotus and Pliny: by some supposed to be the addax. In the LXX and Vulgate, whence in Wyclif, Douay, and Bible of 1611, used to render Heb. דישׁן *dishōn*.

1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xiv. 5 This is the beest that ȝe owen to ete; oxe, and sheep, and..phigarg [1388, figarde; 1609 (Douay), pygargue; 1611 and R.V., Pygarg]. 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 56 b, The fielde is Veneris, a Pygarge, of the Sunne. This is an horne beaste, like a Goate bucke, but yet greater, and lesse then the Harte. 1706 Phillips (ed. 6), *Pygargus*, a wild Beast like a Fallow Deer, so call'd because its back Parts are white.

2. (In L. form.) The osprey or sea-eagle.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxxv. (Bodl. MS.) 282/2 Hugucione seiþ þat pigargus is a litel lowe hrid. 1587 Harrison *England* III. v. (1878) II. 32 Of hawkes and rauenous foules...Neither haue we the pygargus or gripe. 1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 331 The pygargus, the falco ..with the tailfeathers white and black at the end.

Pygeon, Pygg(e, obs. ff. Pigeon, Pig.

Pygges nye, pyggysny, var. Pigsney *Obs.*

Pyght, pyȝt, Pyghtell, Pyghtur, obs. forms of Pight, Pightle, Picture.

‖ **Pygidium** (pəidʒi·diŏm, pəigi·diŏm). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *πυγή* rump + dim. suff. -*ίδιον*.] The posterior part of the body in certain invertebrates, chiefly insects, crustaceans, and worms, when forming a distinct segment or division; the caudal or pygal segment.

1849 Murchison *Siluria* App. I.. 545 *Pygidium*, or tail of some minute entomostraca. 1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* 188 *note*, The posterior [segment of a trilobite] when shield-shaped and combining two or more segments [is] the pygidium. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 161 The crust exhibits three regions.—1, a cephalic shield; 2, a variable number of movable 'body-rings' or thoracic segments; and 3, a caudal shield or pygidium. 1899 D. Sharp in *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* VI. 187 The last of such exposed dorsal plates [in Beetles] is termed pygidium.

Hence **Pygi·dial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the pygidium.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* v. 234 The hindermost segment of the body..divided at the end into two supports for the pygidial cirri.

†**Pygist.** *Obs. rare*—°. [f. Gr. *πυγή* rump + -ist; cf. Gr. *πυγίζειν, pædicāre.*]

1623 Cockeram, *Pygist*, one that useth buggerie.

Pyglyng, var. Pickling *Obs.*, kind of cloth.

†**Py·gmachy.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. Gr. *πυγμαχία* boxing, f. *πύξ* (stem *πυγ-*) with clenched fist, or *πυγμή* fist + *μάχη* fight.] Boxing.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Pygmachy*, a fighting with Hurlbats or Clubs. 1658 in Phillips.

Pygmæan, -mean (pigmī·ăn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6– **pig-.** [f. L. *pygmæus* (see Pygmy) + -an.]

†**A.** *sb.* = Pygmy *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1555 Eden *Decades* 85, I nowe compare a Pigmean or a dwarfte to a giant. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 191 Ther are also Pygmeans (men but a cubite in height) which riding on Goates and Rammes, do kepe warre with Cranes. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* v. xii. (1636) 558 They are meere lyes that are wont to be told of the Pigmeans. 1601 Holland *Pliny* VII. ii. I. 156 Aristotle writeth, That these Pygmæans liue in hollow caues & holes under the ground.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the pygmies; of the nature or size of a pygmy; diminutive, dwarfish.

1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 780 Now less then smallest Dwarfs, in narrow room Throng numberless, like that Pigmean Race Beyond the Indian mount. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* III. (1677) 37 Or like the cranes, when from the north they fly, The army of pygmæan men to charge. 1735 Somerville *Chase* III. 139 The tall, plump, brawny Youth Curses his cumbrous Bulk; and envies now The short Pygmean Race. 1904 *Speaker* 21 May 173/1 The expenditure of Japan..has been on a pigmean scale compared with that of Russia.

†**Py·gman.** *Obs.* Also 5 pigmen. [a. OF. *pigmain, pigman* (Godef.).] = Pygmy *sb.* 1.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxii. 103 Þe land of þe Pigmens [Fr. *pigmeinez*], whilk er men of litill stature. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. v. 69 Peple that ben horned, and ar but ii cubits hye...This peple is callyd pygmans.

Pygment, obs. form of Pigment.

Pygmy, pigmy (pi·gmi), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4–7 pigmey (4–6 *pl.* -eis), 5 *pl.* pigmez, 5–7 pygmey (*pl.* 5–6 -eis, -eyes, 7 -eys), pygme, 6 pigmay, -mé, 6–7 pigmie, 7 pigmee, pygmie, 6– pigmy, 8– pygmy. β. 5 pygmew, 5–6 pigmew. [In α form, ad. L. *pygmæ-us*, a. Gr. *πυγμαῖ-ος* adj. dwarfish, sb. a dwarf, a pygmy, f. *πυγμή* a measure of length from the elbow to the knuckles, also the fist (the pl. *pigmeis* in Wyclif being directly ad. L. *pygmæi*); cf. F. *pygmée*, Rabelais. In the β form, *pygmew*, ad. med.L. *pygmeu-s*, L. *pygmæus*, cf. *Andrew*, †*Grew, Hebrew, Jew, Matthew*, †*Pharisew*, also OF. *pigmeau* (Godef.), *pimeau* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *sb.*

1. One of a race (or several races) of men of very small size, mentioned in ancient history and tradition as inhabiting parts of Ethiopia or India; in later times generally supposed to be fabulous. In the last quarter of the 19th c. dwarf races were ascertained to exist in equatorial Africa, who may be the Πυγμαῖοι of Homer and Herodotus, and are now commonly spoken of as 'the Pygmies'.

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxvii. 11 Pigmeis that weren in thi touris hangiden her arewgirdlis in thi wallis bi cumpas. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XV. cxx. (1495) 534 Pigmea is a countree in Ynde towarde the eest in mountaynes afore the occean. Therin dwelled the Pigmeis: men lytyll of body: vneth two cubytes longe, they gendre in the fourth yere and aege in the seuenth. Thyse..fyghte wyth cranes and destroyen theyr nestes, and breke theyr egges, that theyr enmyes be not multyplyed. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxii. 100 Þai er sumwhat mare þan pigmez [*MS. C.* pygmeyes; Fr. *pigmeis*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/2 Pygmew [*S.* pygme], *pigmeus.* *c* 1520 L. Andrew *Noble Lyfe* H ij b, Pigmeis be men & women, & but one cubite longe, dwellinge in the mountaynes of ynde. They be full growen at their third yere, & at their seuen yere they be olde. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. i. 278, I will ..fetch you a hayre off the great Chams beard: doe you any embassage to the Pigmies. 1675 J. Barnes *Gerania* 21 Eucompsus had by this time pretty well confirmed us all in the opinion, that these were Pygmies. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Pigmy*, a sort of People, if there be any such, said to be not above a Cubit high. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 31 ¶ 2 That part of India which is said to be inhabited by the Pigmies. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. 1808 IX. 42 That the battle of Marignan was the battle of the Giants, that all the rest..were those of the Cranes and Pygmies. 1887 H. M. Stanley *Darkest Africa* (1890) I. 251 A march of nine and a half miles on the 9th of November took us to a Pigmies' camp. 1898 G. Burrows *Land of Pigmies* viii. 176 The term Akka, by which the Pigmies are known.

†b. Formerly applied to the chimpanzee and other anthropoid apes as the assumed originals of the pygmies of ancient story. *Obs.*

1699 E. Tyson *Ourang-outang* 1 That the Pygmies of the Antients were a sort of Apes, and not of Humane Race, I shall endeavour to prove in the following Essay...A Puny Race of Mankind, call'd to this day, *Homo Sylvestris*, The Wild Man: Orang-Outang, or a Man of the Woods. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. VII. i. 491 The Troglodyte of Bontius, the Drill of Purchas, and the Pigmy of Tyson, have all received this general name—oran outang, or wild man of the woods. 1778 Campea in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 144 As the celebrated Dr. Tyson had found the organ of voice so similar to that of men in his Pigmy. 1863 Huxley *Man's Place Nat.* I. 8 This 'Pygmie', Tyson tells us, 'was brought from Angola';..sufficient to prove his 'Pygmie' to be a young chimpanzee.

2. *gen.* A person of very small stature; a dwarf.

1520 in *Archæologia* LIII. 17 A case of wode covered w^t sylver..havyng a man and a woman called pygmeis. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 731/2 As very a manne is he that hath little stature, as hee that hathe a greate, and a Pigmay as a Geaunt. 1640 J. Stoughton *Def. & Distrib. Div.*, etc. ii. 67 Though a Gyant be taller then a Pygme, yet a Pygme upon his shoulders hath advantage of him. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 98 ¶ 2 A Woman, who was but a Pygmy without her Head-dress, appear'd like a Colossus upon putting it on. 1820 Keats *Hyperion* I. 28 By her in stature the tall Amazon Had stood a pigmy's height.

b. *fig.* A person (or something personified) of very small importance, or having some specified quality in a very small degree. (Cf. Giant A. 3.)

1592 Kyd *Sol. & Pers.* II. ii. 91 Ile send some Crane to combate with the Pigmew. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* III. § 14 Though Giants in Wealth and Dignity, we are but Dwarfs and Pygmies in Humanity. 1760 Dodd *Hymn Gd.-Nature* Poems (1767) 6 We stood Mere pigmies on the strand. 1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* lxxiv, These are heathen arts, and we but pigmies at them. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. viii. 110 They were intellectual pigmies beside the real leaders of that generation—Clay, Calhoun, and Webster.

c. *transf.* A thing that is very small of its kind.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 967 The plant.. does not cease to vegetate, but it continues always a mere pigmy. 1849 H. Miller *Footpr. Creat.* x. (1874) 181 They took their place..among the pigmies and abortions of creation. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* ii. 49 Venus contains mountain ridges upwards of 25 miles in height, in comparison with which our giant Himalayas would appear like pygmies. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Mar. 12/1 Since the application of the dry process to photography..the detection of these planetary pigmies [asteroids] has been rendered much easier.

3. An elf, puck, pixy.

1611 Cotgr., *Pigmée*, a Pigmey, dwarfe, ... elfe, twattle. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xi, The Pygmies of Paracelsus, that is, his non-Adamicall men, or middle natures betwixt men and spirits. 1774–6 J. Bryant *Mythol.* II. 350 The Greek and Roman Poets reduced the character of this Deity [Eros] to that of a wanton mischievous pigmy. 1830 Scott *Demonol.* iv. 123 All tribes of Celtic origin assigned to..these silvan pigmies, more social habits. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* XVIII. 7 They the fairies, and the pigmies, Plotted and conspired against him.

B. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the race of pygmies: see A. 1. (Partly attrib. use of the sb.)

a 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* xiii. 240 The pygmie-warriour runs to fight In his dwarf-armour. 1704–5 Pope *Jan. & May* 461 Their pigmy king, and little fairy queen, In circling dances gamboll'd on the green. 1749 Collins *Ode, Pop. Superstit. Highl.* 143 In whose small vaults a pigmy-folk is found. 1870 Bayant *Homer* I. III. 80 Bring fearful battle to the pigmy race, Bloodshed and death.

2. a. Of persons and animals: Of very small size or stature, dwarf.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 76 As a rare Painter draws.. Here a huge Cyclop, there a Pigmé Elf. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 65 Thou great baboune, thou Pigmie Braggart, thou Pamph[l]eter of nothing but peans. 1645 Evelyn *Diary* 22–24 May, A pigmy sort of spaniels. 1735 Somerville *Chase* I. 261 The pigmy Brood in ev'ry Furrow swims. 1823 Scott *Peveril* xxxiii, 'You have him before you, young man', said the pigmy tenant of the cell, with an air of dignity. 1837 Hawthorne *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. x. 153 The old showman..stirred up the souls of the pygmy people with one of the quickest tunes in the music book.

b. *gen.* Very small, diminutive, tiny. In *Nat. Hist.* often used in the names of species of animals that are very small of their kind. Also *fig.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 135 Prepar'd To whip this dwarfish warre, this Pigmy Armes From out the circle of his Territories. *a* 1678 MARVELL in *Casquet of Lit.* (1873) I. 309/2 An arrow hurtel'd ere so high..Goes but a pigmy length. 1763 CHURCHILL *Epist. to W. Hogarth* 438 Bid the Deep Hush at thy pigmy voice her waves to sleep. 1771 PENNANT *Syn. Quadr.* 98 Pygmy Ape. 1781 LATHAM *Hist. Birds* I. 256 Pygmy Parrakeet. 1803-6 WORDSW. *Ode Intim. Immort.* vii, A six years' Darling of a pigmy size. 1830 *Edin. Encycl.* XIII. 399/2 *P[ithecus] sylvanus.* The Pigmy ape inhabits Africa, the East Indies, and Ceylon,..and, when standing on its hinder legs, measures about two feet in height. 1893 LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 358 The smallest of all the pigs is, however, the pigmy hog (*Sus salvanianus*). 1898 *Daily News* 16 Aug. 6/2 The pigmy shrew..which really is the smallest mammal we have, and the least but one in all Europe.

C. *Comb.* as *pygmy-minded* adj.; **pygmy-weed**, an annual weed, *Tillæa simplex*, an inch or two high, found in the eastern United States.

1835 PUSEY in Liddon *Life* (1893) I. xiii. 320 One point in the plan did strike me as less pigmy-minded.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Py·gmy, pi·gmy** *v. trans.*, to make a pygmy of, to reduce to insignificance, to dwarf; **Py·gmydom**, the realm of pygmies; **Py·gmyhood, Py·gmyism, Py·gmyship**, the condition, position, or character of a pygmy.

1658 SAM. AUSTIN *Naps Parnass.* Eij, Stand off thou Poetaster from the Press, Who *pygmi'st Martyrs with thy dwarf-like verse. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 598 They were pigmied to nothing in such a lordly neighbourhood. 1909 *Church Times* 23 July 120/3 This great..church towers high above everything. It pigmies the parish church. 1892 BOOTH-TUCKER *Catherine Booth* lxxvii. II. 162 Lilliputian nobodies from the land of *pigmydom strutted out. 1892 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 231 What we do not understand, we declare, from the height of our *pigmy-hood, to be useless. 1837 BP. INGLIS *Let.* in E. Churton *Mem. J. Watson* (1861) II. 99 Do not laugh at our *pigmyism. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* V. 288 His *pigmyship.

Pygo- (pəigo), repr. Gr. *πύγο-*, combining form of *πῡγή* rump, used in the formation of zoological terms. **Pygobra·nchiate** [Gr. *βράγχια* gills] *a.*, belonging to the *Pygobranchia*, a group of gastropods having the gills arranged round the anus; so **Pygobra·nchious** *a.* **Pygome·lian** [Gr. *μέλος* limb] *a.*, pertaining to or connected with a *pygo·melus*, a monster having a supernumerary limb behind or between the normal posterior pair; *sb.* a pygomelian animal. **Py·gopage** [ad. mod.L. *pygopagus*, f. Gr. *πάγος* that which is fixed or firmly set, f. *πήγνυναι* to fix, fasten], a monster consisting of twins united in the region of the buttocks; so **Pygo·pagous** *a.* **Py·gopod** [Gr. *πούς, ποδ-* foot], a. *adj.* of or pertaining to the *Pygopodes*, an order of aquatic birds, including the auks, grebes, and loons, having the legs set very far back; b. *adj.* of or belonging to the genus *Pygopus* or family *Pygopodidæ* of Australian lizards having rudimentary hind legs; *sb.* a lizard of this family; hence **Pygo·podous** *a.* **Py·gostyle** [Gr. *στῦλος* column], the vomer or triangular plate formed of the fused caudal vertebræ, which supports the tail-feathers in most birds; hence **Py·gostyled** *a.*, furnished with or forming a pygostyle.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pygobranchius*, ..applied by Gray to an order (*Pygobranchia*) of the *Gasteropodophora ..; *pygobranchious. 1894 BATESON *Variation* 401 *note*, *Pygomelian geese are often recorded. 1891 *Amer. Nat.* Oct. 894 The case of Rosa-Josepha is not entirely analogous and comparable to the two other *pygopages. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 5 Apr. 850 *Pygopagous twins..united together in the region of the nates and having each its own pelvis. 1886 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* II. 226 The heat of such homothermous animals as the whale, the seal, the walrus, and the *pygopodous birds. 1875 W. K. PARKER in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 719/2 A ploughshare-shaped bone or *pygostyle. 1899 EVANS *Birds* in *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* IX. 47 The tail [of Hesperornis] was fairly long and broad, but had no pygostyle. 1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 238 Tail short (as to its vertebræ, which are *pygostyled).

Pygrall, Pygsnye, Pygymast, Pygyn: see PEGRALL, PIGSNEY, PEGGYMAST, PIGEON.

†**Pygyn**, obs. form of PIGGIN.

1334 *Black Bk. Denbigh* lf. 429 Reddendo domino per annum vj vasa et pygyn butiri.

†**Py·hy**, *int. Obs.* A representation of laughter; cf. TEE-HEE.

1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 10, I cannot but laugh, *py hy hy hy.* 1589 *Martins Months Minde* Nashe's Wks. (Grosart) I. 198 Ha, he, tse, tse, py, hy, see fortunes wheeles, So how, Mad Martin hath turnde vp his heeles.

Pyic (pəi·ik), *a. rare*—°. [f. Gr. *πύ-ον* pus + -IC.] Of or pertaining to pus; purulent.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Pyin (pəi·in). *Phys. Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IN 1.] An albuminoid substance found in pus.

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 51 It is..stated, that the element which may be obtained from the young cells of areolar tissue is pyine. 1866-8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 752 Pyin closely resembles mucin. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 39 Pyin can be obtained by agitating recently drawn pus with a 10 per cent. solution of sodium chloride.

†**Py·ing**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. implied **pie* vb. (f. PIE *sb.*3) + -ING 1.] The alphabetical indexing of rolls and records: see PIE *sb.*3 2.

1658 *Practick Part Law* (ed. 5) 283 The keepers of the files of Declarations Hath for the filing, pying, and shewing the files of every Clerke for every Terme, 2*s.*

Pyione, obs. form of PEONY.

Pyjamas, pajamas (pədʒā·măz, pă-), *sb. pl.* Also 9 **peijammahs, pie-, pyjamahs.** [a. Pers. and Urdū پائي جامه *pāē* (*pāy*) *jāmah*, f. Pers. پائي *pāë, pāy* foot, leg + جامه *jāmah* clothing, garment. In Persian, a sb. singular; in Eng. made plural with *-s*, after *breeches, drawers, trousers*, etc.] Loose drawers or trousers, usually of silk or cotton, tied round the waist, worn by both sexes amongst the Mohammedans, and adopted by Europeans, especially for night wear; in England often in trade use inaccurately applied to a sleeping suit of loose trousers and jacket.

1800 *Misc. Tracts* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 342/2 Memorandum relative to Tippoo Sultaun's wardrobe...3d, pai jamahs, or drawers. *Ibid.*, Pai Jamahs. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 188 In a pair of 'pigammahs' and a shirt. 1839 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* iii, I stripped him of his.. peijammahs. 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sports For. Lands* II. v. 156 Equipped in our broad straw hats, shirts, light silk or muslin 'piejamahs'. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 108 He usually undresses, puts on his pajamas (the loose Turkish trouser). 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 360 Pyjamahs of red silk trimmed with gold lace. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* I. 277 They wore the usual short blue silk cloak and loose white pyjamas. 1903 *Smart Set* IX. 122/1 I'd as lief be seen in my pajamas.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sing. form), as *pyjama-suit, -trousers*; *pyjama-clad* adj.

1897 HUGHES *Medit. Fever* v. 188 It has the disadvantage over the pyjama suit of being more difficult to change. 1900 G. SWIFT *Somerby* 42 To make your pyjama-trousers look like trunk-hose. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 27 Apr. 6/4 The spectacle presented by the learned counsel..and the officials of the court, arranged in front of the pyjama-clad judge.

Hence **Pyja·maed** *a.*, clad in pyjamas.

1883 *World* 28 Nov. 18/2 Ten pyjamahed and betowelled unfortunates are standing .. outside. 1890 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Sept. 2/3 A stranger who strolled into (say) the Lord Chief Justice's Court, pyjama-ed and not ashamed.

Pyjon, obs. form of PIGEON.

Pyk, -e, pykke, obs. ff. *pick*, north. f. PITCH *sb.*1

Pyk, Pykage, Pykar, Pykarelle, obs. ff. PICK, PIKE, PICKAGE, PICARD, PIKER 1, PICKEREL.

Pykas, -ax, pykeax(e, pykeis, pykes, obs. ff. PICKAX. **Pyke**, obs. f. PECK *v.*1, PICK *v.*1, PIKE, PIQUE. **Pykefork**, obs. f. PICKFORK.

Pykeled, var. PICKLED *ppl. a.*2 *Obs.*, speckled.

Pyker, Pykerel, -elle, Pykery, obs. ff. PICARD, PIKER 1, PICKEREL, PICKERY.

†**Pykestole, -olle.** *Obs.* [Origin unascertained.] Name of a play or sport formerly engaged in at Ripon on Easter Monday.

1439 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 235 Et in pane et cerevisio emptis pro ludentibus le Pykestolle in crastino Paschæ.. *id.* 1447 *Ibid.* 240 Et in solucione facta xv ministris ludentibus in crastino festi Paschæ..15*d.* Et in pane et cervis. emptis pro le Pykestole ludentibus ibidem eodem die, 14*d.*

Pykfork, Pykid, Pyking, Pykit, obs. ff. PICKFORK, PIKED, PICKING, PICKED, PIKED.

Pykk, -e, Pykkert, Pykkyll, Pykle, -let, obs. ff. PICK, PICARD, PIGHTLE, PICKLE, PIKELET.

Pykois, e, -oys, Pykrelle, Pykrie, -ry(e, Pykulle, -yl, Pyl, obs. ff. PICKAX, PICKEREL, PICKERY, PICKLE, PILE *sb.*, PILL *sb.* and *v.*

‖ **Pyla** (pəi·lă). *Anat.* Pl. **pylæ**. [mod.L., ad. Gr. *πύλη* a gate.] Each of the openings forming a communication between the cavities of the optic lobes of the brain and the iter.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pylagore (pi·lăgoəɹ). *Gr. Antiq.* Also in Gr. form **pylagoras**. [ad. Gr. Πυλαγόρας, f. Πύλαι, Thermopylæ (the older place of assembly of the Pythian Amphictyony) + *ἄγορα* assembly.] The title of one of the two deputies sent by each constituent tribe to the Amphictyonic Council.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Pylagore. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph., Com.* II. 76 Every Grecian state..sent to its meetings two deputies, one of whom bore the name of Pylagore, the other the appellation of Hieromnemon. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. x. 380 At Athens three pylagores were annually elected. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. ii. II. 325 Æschines, himself a Pylagore sent to Delphi by Athens.

‖ **Pylangium** (pəilændʒəi·ŏm). *Anat.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *πύλη* gate + *ἀγγεῖον* vessel.] The undivided portion of the arterial trunk next the ventricle in the lower vertebrates.

1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 763/1 *Pylangium* and *synangium*, together, are the equivalents of that portion of the heart which lies between the ventricle and the anterior wall of the pericardium. 1900 *Nature* 16 Aug. 365/1 Figures of the frog's heart, which, as regards the detailed structure of the pylangium..are wholly unconventional.

Hence **Pyla·ngial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the pylangium.

Pylar (pəi·lăɹ), *a. Biol. rare.* [f. Gr. *πύλη* (see PYLA) + -AR.] Pertaining to a pyla or pyle.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pylar, -ard, -aster, obs. ff. PILLAR, PILASTER.

Pylche, Pylcherd, obs. ff. PILCH, PILCHARD.

Pylcraft(e, obs. variant of PILCROW.

Pyle (pəil). *Biol. rare.* [ad. Gr. *πύλη* gate.] A small orifice, a pore; generally used in combination, as in MICROPYLE.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* cites COUES.

Pyle, obs. f. PEEL *sb.*2, PILE, PILL, PILLOW.

Pyle-, bef. a vowel **pyl-**, ad. Gr. *πύλη* gate, orifice, applied to the portal vein; irreg. used as combining form instead of the regular *pylo-*. **Pylemphraxis** [pəilemfræ·ksis] [Gr. *ἔμφραξις* stoppage, obstruction], obstruction of the portal vein (Mayne 1858). **Pylephlebitis** [pəilĭflibəi·tis] [PHLEBITIS], inflammation of the portal vein; hence **Pylephlebi·tic** *a.* **Pylethrombosis** [pəilĭθrɒmbō·sis], thrombosis of the portal vein.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 439 *Pylephlebitic abscesses in the liver. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pylophlebitis*. 1880 R. C. DRYSDALE in *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* Oct. 8, Cases of pylephlebitis of adhesive type due to alcohol. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Pylethrombosis. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 64 To diagnose pylethrombosis.

Pyleol ryal, pennyroyal: see PULIOL.

Pyler, e, Pylery, obs. ff. PILLAR, PILLORY.

Pylet, Pylewer, obs. ff. PELLET *sb.*2, PILLIVER.

Pylfer, Pylfry, obs. ff. PILFER, PILFERY.

Pylgreme, -grime, -grym e, obs. ff. PILGRIM.

Pylie, Pylion, Pyliwe, obs. forms of PILY *a.*2, PILLION, PILLOW.

Pyll, Pyllar, -er, Pyllary, Pyllaster, obs. ff. PILE, PILL, PILLAR, PILLER, PILLORY, PILASTER.

Pylle, Pyllery, obs. ff. PILE, PILL, PILLORY.

†**Pylletori, -ory**, obs. forms of PILLITORY.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 107 b, The other new kynde of pylletori. *Ibid.*, Pylletoris is good for the tuth ach.

Pyllory(e, **Pyllow e, Pyllyon**, obs. forms of PILLORY, PILLOW, PILLION.

‖ **Pylon** (pəi·lŏn). *Arch.* [a. Gr. *πυλών* a gateway, f. *πύλη* gate.] A gateway, a gate-tower; *spec.* in recent use, the monumental gateway to an Egyptian temple, usually formed by two truncated pyramidal towers connected by a lower architectural member containing the gate.

1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 220 (ed. 2 217 The principal structures begin with a pylon, that is, pyramidal double towers or wings (Strabo's ptera) which flank the gateway. 1862 FAIRHOLT *Up Nile* (1863) 406 A square panel in the entry of the great pylon records the visit of the French General Desait and his myrmidons in 1799. 1893 BUDGE *Mummy* 33 The names of the places conquered by Thothmes were inscribed..on some of the pylons at Karnak.

transf. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 20 May 4/1 At each end of the bridge [over the Thames at Vauxhall], according to the design, there were two 'pylons'...The Bridges Committee recommended that these pylons should be omitted.

fig. 1905 W. SANDAY *Crit. Fourth Gosp.* vi. 185 The pylon of the Fourth Gospel is of course the prologue.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pylon-shaped* adj.

1890 RIDER HAGGARD & A. LANG *World's Desire* II. i, There on the pylon brow stood..Hathor's self. 1904 BUDGE *Guide 3rd & 4th Egypt. Rooms Brit. Mus.* 70 Head-rest on a support, with a pylon-shaped opening in it.

Pyloric (pəilo·rik), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [f. PYLORUS + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the pylorus.

1807 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 145 Two cavities; one large, which I shall call the cardiac portion, the other small, which I shall call the pyloric. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 29 The pyloric orifice is on the posterior dorsal side. 1859 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 9 A pyloric valve. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 131 These unite with a cross-piece, the 'pyloric' ossicle, which arches over the roof of the pyloric division of the stomach.

B. *sb.* (*pl.*) The pyloric glands.

1885 *Field* 26 Dec. 896/1 When ascending into fresh water with their ova nearly ready for extrusion, their pylorics are loaded with fat.

Pyloro- (pəilō·ro), before a vowel **pylor-**, stem of Gr. *πυλωρός* (see next); a formative element in various pathological and surgical terms. **Pylore·otomy** [ECTOMY], excision of the pylorus. **Pylo·roplasty** [see -PLASTY], plastic surgery of the pylorus. ‖ **Pylo·rosci·rrhus**, scirrhus of the pylorus.

1895 MORISON in *Lancet* 16 Feb. (*title*) A successful case of Pyloroplasty. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2040 257 Of his last 11 cases..2 were pylorectomies.

‖ **Pylorus** (pəilō·rŭs). *Anat.* [Late L. *pylōrus* the lower orifice of the stomach (Cæl. Aurel. 5th c.), a. Gr. *πυλωρός, πυλουρός* gatekeeper, porter, f. *πύλη* gate + *οὖρος* watcher, warder.] The opening from the stomach into the duodenum, which is guarded by a strong sphincter muscle; also, that part of the stomach where it is situated.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* III. v. (1631) 105 The guts are continued with the stomack at the right Orifice called the Pylorus. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 394 Its superior orifice, called also the cardiac, is on the left, and the inferior or pylorus, on the right side of this organ. 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 543 The pylorus opens into the intestine. 1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool.* 198 At the pylorus there is an annular membranous valve, near which the gall-duct opens.

b. An analogous part in Invertebrates; e. g. the posterior opening of the stomach in insects; also,

the valvular structure which separates the gastric from the somatic cavity in the siphonophorous hydrozoans (the *pyloric valve* of Huxley).

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xl. 99 The stomach...At its posterior end it terminates in the pylorus, a fleshy ring or sphincter formed of annular muscular fibres.

Pylot, -ott(e, Pylote, obs. ff. Pilot, Pellet[1]. **Pylour, -owre, Pylowe, -lu, -lwe, Pylt(e, Pylwere, Pylyol, Pylyon,** obs. ff. Pillar, Piller, Pillow, Pilt, Pilliver, Puliol, Pillion.

Pym-, Pyn- were, for the sake of greater legibility, usually written by ME. scribes instead of *pim-, pin-*; for all such forms not found here, see the corresponding words in Pim-, Pin-.

Pymander, Pymentarie, -ye, Pyn, obs. ff. Pomander, Pigmentary, Pin, Pine.

Pynacle (Caxton), erron. f. Piacle, expiation.

Pyncheon, Pyncon, obs. ff. Pinson[1] and 2.

Pynd(e, obs. pa. t. and pple. of Pin *v.*, Pine *v.*; var. of Pind *v. Obs.*, to impound. **Pyndare, -er(e, Pyndfold(e,** obs. ff. Pinder, Pinfold.

Pyne, obs. f. Pein *v.* (to beat thin), Pin, Pine.

†Pyne doublet. *Sc. Obs.* [First element is obscure; cf. *pyn-* or *pee-doublet*, Pee *sb.*[1]] Supposed to be the same as Jack *sb.*[2] 1 b, a quilted and sometimes iron-plated doublet or coat of fence.

1713 Earl Cromerty *Hist. Acc. Conspir. Earl Gowry* 61 Mr Alexander [Ruthven] being almost on his Knees, had his Hand upon His Majesty's Face and Mouth; and his Majesty seeing the Deponent, cry'd, Fy! strike him laigh, because he has a Pyne Doublet upon him. 1849 Jas. Grant *Kirkaldy of Gr.* iv. 35 A breastplate, a jack or pyne doublet were usual parts of everyday attire.

Pyneable, Pyneon, Pynesse, -ice, obs. ff. Pine-apple, Pinion, Pinnace.

†Py·nepeny. *Obs.* [f. (?)Pine *v.* + Penny; cf. Pinchpenny.] A niggard.

c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 4095 Thow pynepeny [*v.r.* pynchepeny], ther ay mot þou slepe!

Pyne pig. *Sc.* [First element uncertain (? the same as in prec.); the second is Pig *sb.*[2]] A pot or an earthenware vessel (or sometimes one of tin or other material) for the keeping of money; a savings box. (Cf. *Penny-pig* s. v. Penny *sb.* 12.)

1488 [see Pig *sb.*[2]]. 1825 Jamieson, *Pyne Pig*, a vessel used for keeping money. 1881 J. Longmuir in *Mod. Scot. Poets* II. 45 [Why] keep your Savings' pyne-pig toom o' white or yellow?

Pynn-: see Pinn-, Pin-.

Pynok, Pyno(u)n(e, Pyno(u)r, -owr, obs. ff. Pinnock[1], Pennon, Pinion, Piner[1]. **Pynot,** dial. f. Piannet. **Pynote,** obs. f. Pine-nut.

Pynsal, Pynsell, -il, obs. ff. Pencel, Pencil. **Pynsen, -son, -soun,** var. Pinson[1] and [2] *Obs.* **Pynshe, Pynsor(e)s, -sours,** obs. ff. Pinch, Pincers. **Pynstal,** obs. f. *pine-stall* (Pine *sb.*[1] 6). **Pyntche, Pynt(e, Pyntil, -ul,** etc., obs. ff. Pinch, Paint *v.*[1], Pint, Pintle.

Pynun, pynyo(u)n, obs. ff. Pinion, Pennon.

Pyo- (pəi,ō), before a vowel **py-**, repr. Gr. πυο-, combining form of πύον pus; used to form medical and pathological terms. **Pyoco·ccal** *a.* [Gr. κόκκος grain], pertaining to the ‖ **Pyoco·ccus**, a microbe or coccus causing suppuration. ‖ **Pyoce·lia** [Gr. κοιλία cavity], the presence of pus in the abdominal cavity (Dunglison 1853). **Pyo·ctanin(e** [Gr. κτείνειν to kill], name given to methyl violet from its alleged power of checking suppuration. **Pyocy·anin** [Cyanin], a blue colouring matter, $C_{14}H_{14}NO_2$, obtained from blue or lead-coloured pus; so **Pyocya·nic** *a.* **Py·oocyst,** an encysted collection of pus, esp. in the lung. **Pyode·rmic** *a.* [Dermic], of or pertaining to ‖ **Pyode·rmia,** a purulent state of the skin. ‖ **Pyodia·thesis,** a purulent diathesis. ‖ **Pyœde·ma** [Œdema], œdema caused by purulent infiltration (Dunglison 1853). **Pyoge·nesis,** the formation of pus, suppuration; so **Pyogene·tic, Pyoge·nic** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to pyogenesis; producing pus. **†Pyohæ·mia,** = Pyæmia (Dunglison 1842); hence **†Pyohæ·mic** *a.* = Pyæmic (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897). **Pyohæmotho·rax,** presence of pus and blood in the pleural cavities. **Py·olymph,** lymph containing pus corpuscles. ‖ **Pyometra** (-mī·tră) [Gr. μήτρα womb]: see quot. **Pyonephri·tis** [Nephritis], suppurative inflammation of the kidney; hence **Pyonephri·tic** *a.* ‖ **Pyonephro·sis** [Gr. νεφρός kidney: see -osis], the presence of pus in the kidney; hence **Pyonephro·tic** *a.* ‖ **Pyoperica·rdium,** the presence or a collection of pus in the pericardium. ‖ **Pyophtha·lmia,** production of pus in the eye (Dunglison 1853). ‖ **Pyopneumoperica·rdium** [Pneumopericardium], the presence of pus together with air or gas in the pericardium. ‖ **Pyopneumotho·rax** [Pneumothorax], the presence of pus and air in the pleural cavities; = Pneumopyothorax. ‖ **Pyo·ptysis** [Gr. πτύσις spitting], expectoration of pus (Dunglison 1842). ‖ **Pyorrhœ·a** [Gr. ῥοία flux], discharge of pus. ‖ **Pyosa·lpinx** [Gr. σάλπιγξ a tube], the presence of pus in the Fallopian tube. ‖ **Pyosepticæ·mia,** pyæmia together with septicæmia; hence **Pyosepticæ·mic** *a.* ‖ **Pyotho·rax** [Thorax], collection of pus in the pleural cavities. **Pyoxa·nthin, Pyoxa·nthose** [Gr. ξανθός yellow], a yellow colouring matter found with pyocyanin in blue suppuration.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 726 Potent also against the *pyococcal infections. 1897 *Ibid.* III. 715 Due to the *pyococci contained in the sputum they swallow. 1890 *Lancet* 11 Oct. 783/2 [He] has tried **pyoktanin*, the new aniline antiseptic, in several cases of suppurative ear disease. 1891 *Standard* 2 Feb. 5/2 Experiments with solutions of methyl violet, also called pyoctanine, a new pigment manufactured at Darmstadt. 1901 W. Osler *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 4) 163 The *pyocyanic disease..is an extremely interesting form of infection with bacillus pyocyaneus. 1860 *Chem. News* II. 119/1 M. Fordos has..succeeded in extracting..blue matter to which he gives the name of *pyocyanine. 1866–8 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 752 Pyocyanin crystallises in needles or in rectangular flakes. 1873 Ralfe *Phys. Chem.* 40 A blue colour is often noticed on the dry bandages and linen which have been in contact with pus; this is due to pyo-cyanin. [1853 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, **Pyocystis*, vomica.] 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pyocystis*, term for a cyst of pus, especially in the lung; a *vomica*: a pyocyst. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 911 Certain other clinical forms of *pyodermia have received special names. *Ibid.* 918 Impetiginous and other *pyodermic disorders. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, **Pyodiathesis.* 1847 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 116 The true doctrine of *Pyogenesis is a modification of that of 'secretion'. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 55 *note*, Pyogenesis must not be confounded with inflammation. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pyogeneticus, ..*pyogenetic. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 70 The pyogenetic inflammation. 1897 *Ibid.* II. 86 Pyogenetic bacteria are as a rule present in varying numbers. 1839–47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 754/2 *note*, The *pyogenic membrane..lines the cavity of an abscess. 1861 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 137 On the Pyogenic or Suppurative Diathesis. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 73 Conditions of great virulence of the pyogenic microbes. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pyohemothorax; *Pyolymph. 1893 W. R. Gowers *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* (ed. 2) II. 333 If a scalpel is passed over the surface, it removes a little pyo-lymph. 1860 Tanner *Pregnancy* iii. 181 The collection..of pus—*pyometra—in the [uterus]. 1876 Bristowe *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 831 The cholesterine was traced to a *pyonephritic cyst. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 308 Abscess of the kidney, with or without perinephritic abscess, and pyelitis, leading to *pyonephrosis. 1885 W. Roberts *Urin. & Renal Dis.* III. v. (ed. 4) 514 Contracted from the pressure of a *pyonephrotic tumour. 1853 Dunglison, **Pyopericardia*, a collection of pus in the pericardium. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 125 Successful cases of draining the pyo-pericardium have been published. *Ibid.* 776 Pyopericardium is occasionally acute in its manifestations. 1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VIII. 124 *Pyopneumopericardium has thus far been observed only a few times. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 214 In a few recorded cases a pulmonary cavity has perforated the pericardium and produced pyopneumopericardium. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1033 The right side of the chest gave the physical signs of a *pyopneumothorax. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 537 Pyopneumothorax or gangrene of the lung. 1811 Hooper *Dict.*, **Pyorrhœa*, a purulent discharge from the belly. 1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VIII. 777 The treatment of chronic pyorrhœa. *Ibid.* X. 345 The accumulation of pus in the tube—*pyosalpinx—may even lead to ulceration of the mucous membrane. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 132 Other symptoms significant of a general *pyosepticæmic infection of the system are present. 1853 Markham *Skoda's Auscult.* 319 Effusions of blood, or pus—Hæmothorax—*Pyothorax—into the pleural cavity. 1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* IV. 611 Purulent pleuritis (pyothorax, empyema). 1873 Ralfe *Phys. Chem.* 40 Minute yellow crystals of *pyoxanthin. 1866–8 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 752 After the separation of the pyocyanin, the chloroform retains in solution a yellow substance called *pyoxanthose.

Pyoid (pəi·oid), *a.* [ad. Gr. πυοειδής like pus, f. πυ-ον pus: see -oid.] Of the nature of or resembling pus; purulent.

1853 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* s. v., Pyoid corpuscles or globules. 1875 H. Walton *Dis. Eye* 136 The cells are converted into pus, or pyoid cells. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 514 Soft, greasy, pyoid material.

Pyoine, pyon(e, -onie, etc., obs. ff. Peony. **Pyonar, -eer, -er, -ier,** obs. ff. Pioneer. **Pyone,** obs. f. Peon. **Pyoning:** see Pion *v. Obs.* ‖ **Pyosis** (pəi,ō·sis). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. πύωσις.] Formation of pus, suppuration.

1693 Ir. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pyosis*, a Collection of Pus in any part of the Body. 1706 in Phillips (ed. 6). 1842 in Dunglison. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pyosis*, the process of pus-formation.

Pyot, Pyot(t)y, a magpie: see Piet. **†Pype,** obs. f. Peep *sb.*[2], *v.*[2], Pip, Pipe.

c 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* IX. (*Wolf & Fox*) xxvi, It is ane side of salmond, as it wair, And callour, pypand like ane pertrik ee.

Pyp-grass (pəi·pigras). [app. f. Du. *pijp*, formerly *pyp* pipe + Grass.] A tall-growing South African species of grass, *Ehrharta gigantea*.

1854 P. L. Simmonds in *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 421 Something must be sown with the berry [of the Myrica] to screen its shoot...Pyp grass seed should..be prepared for the purpose. 1880 *S. Africa* (Silver & Co.), Of indigenous grasses which may be usefully employed to arrest drifting sands none are better than the Pyp grass.

Pypkin, obs. form of Pipkin. **Pypoudre, pypowder,** etc., var. Piepowder. **Pyppe,** obs. f. Pip, Pipe. **Pyppen, Pypyn(e,** obs. ff. Pippin. **Pypple,** obs. f. Pebble, Pipple. **Pypryge,** obs. f. Pipperidge. **Pyquoys,** obs. f. Pickax.

Pyr, variant of Purr *int.* (call to pigs).

Pyracanth (pəi·răkænþ), ‖ **pyracantha** (pəi·răkæ·nþă). Also 8 **pyracanthe, pyracanthy, 9 pyracanthus.** [ad. L. *pyracantha*, a. Gr. πυράκανθα, name of an unidentified shrub or plant, casually mentioned (but not described) by Dioscorides (I. xviii); applied by 16th c. botanists to the shrub here noted, and adopted by Linnæus as its specific name. See Note below.]

An evergreen thorny shrub, *Cratægus Pyracantha*, a native of southern Europe, bearing clusters of white flowers and scarlet berries; in England often trained against walls as an ornamental shrub; also called Christ's, Egyptian, or Evergreen Thorn.

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* xx. ¶ 9 Some Pyracanths which I have removed to a Northern dripping shade. 1705 tr. *Cowley's Plants* Wks. 1711 III. 458 Phyllyrea here and Pyracantha rise, Whose Beauty only gratifies the Eyes. 1775 R. Gough in Nichols *Lit. Anecd. 18th C.* (1814) VIII. 614, I can talk only of..Pyracanthas and Syringas. 1855 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* vi, The long low parsonage house half-covered with China-roses and pyracanthus. 1878 T. Hardy *Return Native* II. v, A huge pyracanth now darkened the greater portion [of a house-front].

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pyracantha seed*; *pyracantha-leaved* adj.; **pyracanth-medlar,** the pyracanth (reckoned as a species of *Mespilus*).

1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 83 *Celastrus Pyracanthus*, pyracantha-leaved Staff-tree, a low tree also from the Cape. 1834 Mary Howitt *Sk. Nat. Hist., Old-fashioned Winter* 66 And the finches in their need Picked the pyracantha seed. 1842 J. B. Fraser *Mesopot. & Assyria* xv. 353 On the flanks of forests..there appear...*Mespilus Pyracantha*... Pyracanth medlar [etc.].

Hence **Pyraca·nthine** *a.* [-ine[1]], of or belonging to the pyracanth.

1880 Blackmore *Mary Anerley* III. 255 Lips as red as pyracanthine berries.

[*Note.* The numerous Latin versions of Dioscorides left πυράκανθα unidentified, and merely latinized as *pyracantha*. According to Lobel *Adversaria* 438 (1576), this was derived from L. *pyrus* pear + Gr. ἄκανθα thorn, from the resemblance of the leaves to those of the wild pear ('arbusta cui facies et folium Pyrastri..propter foliorum similitudinem nonnulli Pyracantham vocant'). But this hybrid origin was, of course, impossible for the Greek word, and the name has been commonly taken as meaning 'fire-thorn', f. πῦρ fire + ἄκανθα thorn, and considered to be appropriate to the modern pyracanth, from its profusion of scarlet or flame-coloured berries. For the identity of this with the πυράκανθα of Dioscorides there is no other evidence.]

Pyracid, variant form of Pyro-acid.

Pyracie, -acy(e, obsolete forms of Piracy.

Pyrage, obs. erron. form of Pirogue.

Pyral (pəi·răl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *pyra* Pyre + -al.] Of or pertaining to a pyre.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* iv. 57 After the pyrall combustion. *Ibid.* 61 More inflammable, and unctuously constituted for the better pyrall combustion. 1888 *Science* XII. 40 In connection with each house..was what the explorer calls a pyral mound. On this the bodies and effects of the dead were consigned to fire.

‖ **Pyralis** (pi·rălis). Pl. **pyralides** (piræ·lidīz). Also (in sense 1) in anglicized form (from Fr.) **pyralide.** [ad. Gr. πυραλίς a winged insect supposed to live in fire, f. πῦρ fire; also a. obs. F. *pyralide* 'a fire-fly or worme bred in the fire' (Colgr.).]

†1. A fabulous fly supposed to live in or be generated by fire. *Obs.*

1588 Greene *Planetom. Venus Trag.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 60 As the flie Pyralis cannot liue out of the flame. *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Mise. Poems* xvii. 41 His pain wes lyk the pyralide, A beist in birning that does breid. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* II. vii. (1699) 212 Place us in the Light and Bright One [i.e. flame] of thy Love; where like Pyralides and sacred Salamanders we shall live happy without Pain or Torment.

2. *Entom.* [mod.L., Schrank 1801.] A genus of moths typical of the family *Pyralidæ*. So **Py·ralid,** *a.* resembling or belonging to the *Pyralidæ*; *sb.* a moth of this family; **Pyrali·deous** *a.* = Pyralid *a.*; **Pyra·lidiform** *a.*, resembling the *Pyralidæ* in form or structure; **Pyra·lidine** *a.* = Pyralid *a.*

1859 Stainton *Man. Brit. Butterfl. & Moths* II. 124 The Pyralidina are divided into two main groups:—1. The Pyralideous group. 2. The Crambideous group. The Pyralideous group is further divided into two main sections: 1. The Deltoides. 2. The Pyralites. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Oct. 12/2 In some of the vineyards..in France..great havoc has been wrought by the pyralis.

Pyrallolite: see Pyro- 2.

†Py·rame. *Obs. rare.* Also 4–5 **piram, -e, 7 piramee.** [Shortened from L. *pyramis* Pyramid, perh. by taking *piramis, pirames* as a pl.]

1. Applied by Trevisa to the cone or pencil of rays entering the eye from any object; see Pyramid *sb.* 2.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii. (Harl. MS.) lf. 14 b/2 [Al þe lynes þat ben y-drawe from alle þe partyes of þe þing þat is i-seon, he makeþ a piramis [L. *faciunt piramidem*] in schape as a top [*Tollemache MS.* trompe],

& þe poynt þerof is in þe blak of þe eyȝe]. *Ibid.* 15/1 Þei for nedes yt nedeþ to have a piram [*ed.* 1495 pyrame] a schelde oþer a toppe of liȝt, & al þe piramis þo poyntes be in þe eyȝen & þe brode endes in þe þinges þat ben i-seyen. *Ibid.* (Add. MS.), Whanne þe liknes of þe þing comeþ to þe siȝt upon þese pirames [*ed.* 1495 piramis], þenne þe liknes of liȝt & colour passiþ by þe smale curtiles & humoures of þe eiȝe.

2. A pyramid, spire, or steeple: see PYRAMID 3.

1604 HIERON *Papists Rime Answ.* Wks. 1620 I. 574 Well may the heathen people boast Of piramees & churches cost.

†Pyra·mical, *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *pȳramis*, a. Gr. *πῡραμίς* PYRAMID + -ICAL. The etymological form is PYRAMIDICAL.] = PYRAMIDAL *a.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IV. xvii, That Great All, This His work's glory, made pyramicall. 1656 W. COLES *Art of Simpling* 167 Of a pyramical Figure, and not unlike to a Pine Apple.

Pyramid (pi·rămid), *sb.* Forms: see below. [Originally in form *pir-, pyramis*, pl. *pir-, pyra·mides* (piræ·midīz), later *pyra·mids*, a. L. *pȳramis* (med.L. also *pīramis*), pl. *pȳramidēs*, a. Gr. *πῡραμίς*, pl. *πῡραμίδες* (perh. of Egyptian origin, but anciently explained by some as a deriv. of *πῦρ, πυρ-* fire, by others as f. *πῦρός* wheat, grain, as if a granary). The later form *pyr-, piramide, pyramid* was app. after F. *pyramide* (in 12th c. *piramide*, Hatz.-Darm.). The pl. *pyramisis, pyramidies*, and sing. *pyr-, pyramidis, -es*, were popular or illiterate analogical formations.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 4–7 pi·ramis, 6–8 py·ramis; *pl.* (4 syll.) 6–7 pira·mides, pyra·mides; (7 pyra·midis, pyra·misis, 8 pira·midies); also (3 syll.) 6–7 pyra·mides (*e* mute), pyra·mids.

The 3-syll. plurals *pyra·mides* (*e* mute), *pyra·mids*, retained the stress of *pyra·mi·des*; but it is only in verse that they can be distinguished from the 3-syll. *py·ra-mides, py·ra-mids*, with stress on first syllable, in *β.*

1398 Piramis [see PYRAME 1]. 1555, 1586 Pyramides, piramides [see B. 1]. 1570, 1651 Pyramis [see B. 2, 4]. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi. (Arb.) 105 The Spire or taper, called piramis. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 40 *Lepidus.* I haue heard the Ptolomies Pyramisis are very goodly things. *Ibid.* v. ii. 61 Rather make My Countries high pyramides my Gibbet. 1619 *Pasquil's Palin.* XXXVIII, To cast your tall Piramides to ground. 1662 GERBIER *Prine.* 30 His Figures and Statues Colosses, his Pyramidis like those of Ægypt. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 78 Two piramidies full of pipes spouting water. 1716 HEARNE *Collect.* V. 256 The Church hath a Pyramis or Spire.

1591 SPENSER *Ruins Rome* ii, Greece will the olde Ephesian buildings blaze, And Nylus nurslings their Pyramides faire. 1595 — *Sonn.* iii, Their huge Pyramids, which do heauen threat. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iii, Make it rich..Like the Pyramides: lay on epitaphs.

β. 6–7 pyramide, piramide, 7 piramid, 7– pyramid; *pl.* 7 pir-, py·ramides, pi·ramids, py·ramyds, 7– py·ramids.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* p. xv b/1 The Pyramide which passeth cleane through the Trepane. *Ibid.* 7 b/1 The poynt a piramide of a Trepane. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 57 (1623) Though Pallaces, and Pyramids do slope Their heads to their Foundations. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 21 They take the flow o'th'Nyle By certaine scales i'th'Pyramid. 1632 W. LYNNESAY in Lithgow *Trav.* B iij, Memphis, in parch'd Ægypts soyle: Flank'd with old Piramides, and melting Nyle. 1638–56 COWLEY *Davideis* I. 752 Numbers which still encrease more high and wide From One, the root of their turn'd Pyramide. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 10 My heart a living pyramide I raise. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV* CCCXXXVI, Th' intent Stood, a true Piramid, in Government. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 1013 Satan..Springs upward like a Pyramid of fire, Into the wilde Expanse. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VIII. CXXXVII, Guessing at what shall happily be hid As the real purpose of a pyramid.

γ. sing. 6–7 piramidis, 7 pyr-, piramides; *pl.* 6 piramidesses.

1595 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm., Var. Coll.* III. Introd. 38 The free mazons finishing..four of the topstones for the piramidesses. *Ibid.*, The base and spire of a piramidis. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* Pref. (1602) A ij b, He also was cast off from the highest Pyramides of fortunes wheele. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 306 A certaine tower built like a piramidis. 1642 VICARS *God in Mount* (title-p.), A Panegyrick Piramides, erected to the everlasting high honour of England's God.

B. Signification.

1. A monumental structure built of stone or the like, with a polygonal (usually square) base, and sloping sides meeting at an apex; *orig.* and *esp.* one of the ancient structures of this kind in Egypt.

1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 49 The hugious heapes of stones of the Pyramides of Egypt. 1586 T. FORSTER *Pilgr. Mecca* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. 1. 201 Without the Citie, sixe miles higher into the land, are to be seene neere vnto the riuer diuerse Piramides, among which are three marueilous great, and very artificially wrought. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* IV. iv, Place me, some god, upon a Piramis, Higher than hills of earth. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 129 Cheops, a King of Ægypt, & the builder of this *pyramis*. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1 P 4, I made a Voyage to Grand Cairo, on purpose to take the Measure of a Pyramid. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* II. 129 Nile shall pursue his changeless way: Those pyramids shall fall. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lvi, By Coblentz..There is a small and simple pyramid;..Beneath its base are heroes' ashes hid. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* (1876) 48 The great pyramid of Cholula, the largest and most sacred temple in Mexico. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* IV. vii. (1864) 253 [A Mexican *teocalli*] A stone building on the usual pyramidal basis; and the ascent was by a flight of steep steps on one of the faces of the pyramid. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* I. 19 The Great Pyramid..towers close above one's head.

2. The form of a pyramid; in *Geom.* a solid figure bounded by plane surfaces, of which one (the base) is a polygon of any number of sides, and the other surfaces triangles having as bases the sides of the polygon, and meeting at a point (the vertex) outside the plane of the polygon.

Formerly sometimes extended to include the CONE, which differs in having a circular (or other curved) base, and a continuous curved surface between the base and the apex.

1398 Piramis [see PYRAME 1]. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* II. def. x. 314 A Pyramis is a solide figure contained vnder many playne superficieces set vpon one playne superficies, and gathered together to one point. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1322 The shadow of the earth being round, groweth point-wise or sharp at the end, in maner of a cone or pyramis. 1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 70 That Fire hath the Form of a Pyramis is evident. 1672 TEMPLE *Ess. Govt.* Wks. 1731 I. 105 The Rules of Architecture,..teach us that the Pyramid is of all Figures the firmest. 1795 HUTTON *Dict. Math.* s. v., A cone is a round Pyramid, or one having an infinite number of sides...The *axis* of the Pyramid, is the line drawn from the vertex to the centre of the base. When this axis is perpendicular to the base, the Pyramid is said to be a *right* one; otherwise it is *oblique*. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 367 The apical cell has..the form of an inverted triangular pyramid.

†**b.** Erroneously used for the vertex or point of a pyramid or similar figure. (Cf. CONE *sb.*[1] 14.)

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. ii. § 21 A great Body of Light transmitting his rayes through a narrow hollownesse does by that small Pyramis represent all the parts of the magnitude. *Ibid.* v. § 6 The rayes of light passing through the thin air, end in a small and undiscerned pyramis.

†**3.** *Arch.* Any structure of pyramidal form, as a spire, pinnacle, obelisk, etc. Also applied to a gable. (Cf. PEDIMENT 1.) *Obs.* exc. as in 1.

[*c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 397 Pykewalle (or gabyl), *Murus Conalis, piramis, vel piramidalis.*]

α 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1710) I. 77 Ther be 3 great old Toures with pyramides on them. 1595 [see A. γ]. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy, Martianus' Topogr. Rome* VIII. xi. 1401 There stood a Pyramis or steeple in times past, under which they say P. Scipio Africanus lay enterred. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 585 [Lichfield Cathedral Church] doth mount on high with three pyramids or spires of stone. 1625 T. BROWNE in Darcie *Ann. Q. Eliz.* I. 82 A most rare Piramide of the Cathedrall Church of Saint Paul, in London, was strucken.. with fire from heaven. 1630 MILTON *On Shakespear* 4 What needs my Shakespear.. that his hallow'd reliques should be hid Under a Star-ypointing Pyramid? 1632 in E. P. Jupp *Carpenters' Co.* (1887) 302 The Carpenters.. have allwaies vsed to have the Cutting of.. ballesters, hauces, tafferrells, pendants and piramides. 1634 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 699 The piramides upon the little gable ends. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 60, I could observe..a square Minaret that spires into a Pyramid. *c* 1710, 1716 [see A. α].

4. Any material thing or object of pyramidal form; a number of things arranged or heaped up in this form, a pyramidal pile.

1570 DEE *Mathemat. Preface* 29 Make of Copper plates,.. a foursquare vpright Pyramis, or a Cone. 1597 [see A. β]. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 4 The top of this Peake or Pyramide [Teneriffe]..seldome without Snow. 1651 STANLEY *Poems* 77 Or when one flame twined with another is They both ascend in one bright pyramis. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver, Pref. Let.* § 3 Smithfield blazing with pyramids of law-books. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 425 On each side of the altar, stands a pyramid of bones. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* x. (1833) 257 Among the remarkable exhibitions of mechanical strength and dexterity, we may enumerate that of supporting pyramids of men. 1886 C. F. PASCOE *London of To-day* XVI. (ed. 3) 137 Horse-chestnuts with massive pyramids of white blossom.

b. *Gardening.* Applied (orig. *attrib.*, hence also *simply*) to a tree, esp. a fruit-tree, trained in a pyramidal form. So *pyramid-trained* adj., *-training.*

[1646 EVELYN *Diary* Apr.-June, At the entrance of this garden growes the goodliest cypresse I fancy in Europ, cut in pyramid.] 1712 BYROM *Jrnl. & Lit. Rem.* (1854) I. i. 17 The pyramid yew trees are set in the nursery. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 19/3 Long lines of pyramid Apples and Pears. 1887 NICHOLSON *Dict. Gard.* III. 47/1 Pyramid training is largely practised with Pear-trees...Pyramids may be procured worked either on the Pear stock or on the Quince. 1890 *Farmer's Gaz.* 4 Jan. 7/1 A pyramid trained tree consists essentially of an upright stem, and as many side branches as can be.. trained without overcrowding.

5. *fig.* or *allusively* (from prec. senses).

1593 DRAYTON *Past.* IV. vi, He that to worlds pyramides will build On those great heroes..Should have a pen. 1600 [see A. γ]. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 129 An unsteddy and sharp pointed Pyramis of power. 1670 COTTON *Esperon* II. VII. 313 The most glorious Act of his life,..which.. ought to be plac'd on the highest Pyramis of his Fame. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. i, The apex of the pyramid of his ambition was at length visible. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 488 To me the whole theory looks like an inverted pyramid of inference tottering about upon its extremely narrow apex.

6. *Cryst.* A set of faces belonging to a single crystallographic form and, if symmetrically developed, meeting in a point; also, a form consisting of two such sets of faces on opposite sides of a common base.

1748 SIR J. HILL *Fossils* 154 Crystal .. consisting..of eighteen sides, dispos'd in order of an hexangular column, terminated by an hexangular pyramid at each end. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 190 A salt, under the form of a solid with eighteen sides, terminated at each extremity by a pyramid of six faces. 1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 663 Large right rectangular prisms, terminated by a four-sided pyramid. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 51 A group of triangular faces meeting in one point is called a pyramid. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 201 The terms proto- and deutero-pyramid have been applied by various writers somewhat ambiguously to the diplo-pyramidal figures, or, in crystallographic language, pyramids, which have been here termed isosceles octahedra.

7. *Anat.* Applied to various parts or structures of more or less pyramidal form; *spec.* (*a*) a mass of longitudinal nerve-fibres on each side of the medulla oblongata (some of which cross from one side to the other in the *decussation of the pyramids*); (*b*) each of the conical-shaped masses (distinctively called MALPIGHIAN *pyramids*) constituting the medullary substance of the kidney, projecting, and opening at the apices by papillæ, into the pelvis of the kidney; (*c*) see quot. 1842.

1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 329 The most important..pair of nerves is what was hitherto called the pyramids, this fascicle of nerves is the origin of the cerebrum, or the *hemispheri cerebri*. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict., Pyramid*, a small, bony projection in the cavity of the tympanum, which is excavated to lodge the muscle of the stapes. 1869 HUXLEY *Phys.* v. (ed. 3) 124 Into this [*pelvis* of the kidney], sundry conical elevations, called the *Pyramids*, project; their summits present multitudes of minute openings—the final terminations of the *tubuli*. *Ibid.* xi. 303 At the lower and front part of the medulla oblongata, these [efferent impulses]..cross over; and the white fibres which convey them are seen passing obliquely from left to right and from right to left in what is called the *decussation of the anterior pyramids*. 1881 BEHNKE *Mechanism Hum. Voice* (ed. 2) 36 The remaining two cartilages [of the larynx]..are the Pyramids, so called because of their shape. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* s. v., *P*[*yramid*] *of cerebellum*, lobule of inferior surface of vermis of cerebellum...*P-s. of Ferrein*...*P. of thyroid gland*...*P. of tympanum*, a small bony eminence in the tympanum, behind the fenestra ovalis, enclosing the stapedius muscle. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 355 Paralysis of the limbs and tongue.., due to softening in the left olive and pyramid.

8. *loosely.* A plane figure suggesting the profile of a pyramid; a triangular or cuneiform figure or formation, as a wedge-shaped body of men; a poem the successive lines of which increase or decrease in length; etc. (Cf. the sense 'gable' in 3.)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi. (Arb.) 108 Of the Spire or Taper called Pyramis...In metrifying his base can not well be larger then a meetre of six,..neare the toppe [of the Pyramis] there wilbe roome litle inough for a meetre of two sillables, and sometimes of one to finish the point. ? 1650 *Don Bellianis* 194 The Emperor gathering his men in form of Pyramids. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* II. 10 In Chesse-boards and Tables we yet finde Pyramids and Squares. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 120 As for Altars and Pyramids in Poetry, he [Benlows] has out-done all Men that Way; for he has made a Gridiron, and a Frying-Pan in Verse. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 104 When the sun rose, the shadow of the peak was projected over sea and land..in a distinctly marked pyramid.

b. *Billiards. pl.* A game played (usually) with fifteen coloured balls arranged in a triangle, and one cue-ball: see quot. 1850, and *pyramid-spot.*

1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* 554 Pyramid.—This game.. can be played with any number of balls,..but the usual number is sixteen, viz. fifteen coloured, and one white. ..The fifteen coloured balls are placed on the table in the form of a triangle: the first, or point, being on the winning spot. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 1 June, I had played at pyramids by myself in the deserted billiard-room of the hotel.

†**9.** *pl.* (in form *piramides*). Name of some textile fabric: see quot. *c* 1605. *Obs.*

c 1605 *Allegations of Worsted Weavers* (B.M. Add. MS. 12504 art. 64), This Cloath [a Say] hath continewed his name and fashion till this day; but now lately by putting the same into coullours and twistering one thridd of one coullour with another of another coullour, beinge made narrowe, yt is now called Piramides. 1640 in Entick *London* (1766) II. 178 Piramides or Maramuffe, the piece, narrow.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pyramid-builder, -fashion*; *pyramid-like* adj.; **pyramid-rest** (*Billiards*), a cue-rest the head of which is arched so as to allow it to be placed over a ball which would otherwise be in the way; **pyramid-shell**, a gastropod shell of the family *Pyramidellidæ*; **pyramid-spot**, the spot on a billiard table where the apex of the pyramid is placed, between the centre and the top spot; **pyramid-text**, any ancient Egyptian text found in the Pyramids; **pyramid-wise** *adv.*, in the manner or form of a pyramid, pyramidally. (See also 4 b.)

1877 W. R. COOPER *Egypt. Obelisks* lii. (1878) 13 Deified *pyramid builders of the Vth dynasty. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. xii. 670 A mount of earth and stone fiftie fadome long every way, built *Pyramide-fashion. 1838 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 133 This gateway is the *pyramid-like building that one sees outside. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Wood-mans Bear* xliv, Like a pale *Pyramid pillar. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* v. i. 65 Regal halls of *pyramid proportions. 1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 28 The *pyramid or spider-rest is cut out at the bottom. *Ibid.* 83 Place the red again six inches nearer the *pyramid spot. 1894 MAHAFFY in *19th Cent.* XXXVI. 270 The study of the *Pyramid-texts, the documents of the Old Empire. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XV. XXXIV, Whose top *Pyramide-wise did pointed shew High, narrow, sharp, the sides yet more outspred. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 494 The haycocks..are made with a broad bottom and sharp top, pyramidwise.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Py·ramid** *v. intr.*, of a group in a painting: to be disposed in a form suggesting

a pyramid, i.e. symmetrically about a central figure in an elevated position; **Pyramidaire** [after *millionaire*], a person to whom a pyramid is erected as a monument.

1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 418 It contributes to the goodness of the picture..if by means of it [the light] the groups pyramid and unite well. *Note*, Fuseli objects that the principal figures and chief action in the *Raising of Lazarus* ..are crowded into a corner. He would have had them 'pyramid'. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* xi. *Immortality*, Every palace was a door to a pyramid; a king or rich man was a pyramidaire.

Pyramidal (piræ·midăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med. L. *pȳramidālis* (Du Cange): see prec. and -AL. Cf. F. *pyramidal* (1507 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of or pertaining to a pyramid; sloping, as an edge or face of a pyramid. *rare.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. viii. R j b, The Pyramidall side HB. 1597 R. WRAG *Voy. Constantinople* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. i. 308 Two hils rising in a piramidall forme. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 90 Some were made of glass in a pyramidal shape. 1857 J. G. WILKINSON *Egypt. Pharaohs* 151 The pyramidal, or sloping, line was intended to insure the durability of a wall.

2. Of the nature or shape of a pyramid; resembling a pyramid.

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 45 A Pyramidall and most steepe hil. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 61 High Pyramidall Cypresse-trees. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. 53 Plato..would compound the Earth of Cubical, and Fire of Pyramidal Atoms, and the like. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 159 The Lilac various in array,..With purple spikes pyramidal. 1816 SHELLEY *Let.* 22 July, Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 349 Conical and pyramidal crystallizations. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xxi. 385 One tall pyramidal gable of ancient grey brickwork.

fig. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. Wks. 1851 III. 128 Prelaty if she will seek to close up divisions in the Church, must be forc't to dissolve and unmake her own pyramidal figure. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* II. v. 368 That the most stable government is the pyramidal,—that rests on the widest basis of popular confidence.

b. *fig.* In recent journalistic use (after F. *pyramidal*): Astonishingly huge, colossal.

[1827 C'TESS GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 432 Madame de Montjoie has just told me that Miss Foote's success is *pyramidale*.] 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 3/2 The pyramidal ignorance of the average Englishman concerning the great Republic and her institutions.

3. Specific technical applications.

a. *Anat.* Applied to certain structures of more or less pyramid-like form, esp. to certain muscles in the abdomen, and in the nose (both often denoted by the L. *pyramidalis* used absol., sc. *musculus*). Also, Pertaining to or connected with the pyramids of the medulla oblongata, as in *pyramidal tract*, a tract of motor nerve-fibres in the spinal cord. Also *Path.* applied to a form of cataract in which the capsule of the crystalline lens is opaque and prominent at its centre.

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2) s. v., Muscles of the Nostrils and of the Abdomen called Pyramidales, or of a Pyramidical Figure.] 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Nose*, The Nostrils are dilated by six Muscles, three on each Side, viz. the pyramidal, oblique Ascendant or Myrtiformis, and the oblique descendant. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* vii. 190 The pyramidal muscle serves to draw down the skin of the forehead between the eyebrows, together with their inner extremities. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* ii. 26 The most important of the cells are known as pyramidal. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 732 Sclerosis of the pyramidal tracts.

b. *Cryst.* Used in senses 1 and 2; also applied to the TETRAGONAL system, of which the square pyramid is a characteristic form.

1789 J. K[EIR] *1st Pt. Dict. Chem.* 69/1 A brown salt, which..forms white, pyramidal crystals. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 482 Fundamental forms of minerals...The Pyramidal, in which the crystals assume the form of an isosceles four-sided pyramid. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* v. 97 The Pyramidal includes the octohedron with a square base, and the right square prism.

c. Applied to particular species of plants having the flowers in a pyramid-like spike or cluster (often translating the specific name *pyramidalis*); also to fishes or other animals having the body or some part of a pyramid-like form.

1796 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* xix. (1798) 355 Saxifrage plants are usually potted to move into the house..as indeed the pyramidal in particular should be. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. 390 Pyramidal Sucker. *Ibid.* 425 Pyramidal Trunkfish. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 89/1 Other native Orchises, such as..the Pyramidal Orchis.., live and flower in a garden, but do not increase or improve.

4. *Arith.* Applied to the several series of numbers, each beginning with unity, obtained by continued summation of the several series of POLYGONAL numbers; so called because each of these numbers, represented (e.g.) by balls, can be arranged according to a certain rule in the form of the corresponding pyramid (on a triangular, square, or polygonal base).

Thus the series of *triangular* numbers, 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21.. gives, by summation of successive terms, the series of *triangular pyramidal* numbers 1, 4, 10, 20, 35, 56...Similarly from the series of square, pentagonal, etc. numbers are obtained corresponding series of pyramidal numbers. The pyramidal numbers constitute the second (sometimes called the *third*) order of figurate numbers: see FIGURATE *ppl. a.* 3 b. The term was formerly extended (with ordinal numeral) to the succeeding orders of figurate numbers, each obtained similarly from the preceding by continued summation: see 1795 in b. (In quot. 1674 erroneously used.)

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 663 Six is called the first Pyramidal Number; for the Units therein may be so placed, as to represent a Pyramis. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Pyramidal Numbers*, are the sums of polygonal numbers, collected after the same manner as the polygonal numbers themselves are found from arithmetical progressions. 1806 — *Course Math.* I. 224 Column c contains the sum of the triangular numbers, that is, the shot contained in a triangular pile, commonly called pyramidal numbers.

b. (as *sb.*) A pyramidal number.

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 165 Pyramidals having their Names from their Number of Sides. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s. v. *Pyramidal Numbers*, These are particularly called First Pyramidals. The sums of First Pyramidals are called Second Pyramidals;..and so on. Particularly, those arising from triangular numbers, are called Prime Triangular Pyramidals.

5. *Comb.*, as *pyramidal-shaped*, adj.

1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 108 The Yew forms a pyramidal-shaped tree. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 202 A weeping, pyramidal-shaped plant.

Hence **Pyramidalist** = PYRAMIDIST; *spec.* one who holds certain theories or beliefs about the pyramids of Egypt. So **Pyramidalism**, the body of theories or beliefs held by pyramidalists.

1877 PROCTOR *Myths & Marvels Astron.* 52 The facts most confidently urged by pyramidalists in support of their views. 1882 — *Gt. Pyramid* i. 11 Taylor, Smyth, and the Pyramidalists generally, consider this sufficient to prove that the pyramid was erected for some purpose connected with religion.

Pyramidally (piræ·midăli), *adv.* [f. PYRAMIDAL + -LY 2.] In a pyramidal manner; in the form of a pyramid.

1561 EDEN *Arte of Nauig.* II. viii. 34 The shadowe of the ..earth is piramidallye sharpe. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 50 Vpon a base a too foot square, & hy,..a square pilaster rizing pyramidally of a fyfteen foote hy. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* ii. § 9 They stand both together pyramidally. 1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 84 Rising pyramidally..at least five hundred and forty feet above the sea. 1890 *Farmer's Gaz.* 4 Jan. 7/1 The shoots of a pyramidally trained tree.

†b. *fig.* in allusion to the embalmed bodies of the dead preserved in the pyramids: After the manner of a mummy. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xiii. 366 A man may be happy without the apprehension thereof: surely in that sence he is pyramidally happy. 1658 — *Hydriot.* v. 72 But to subsist in bones, and be but Pyramidally extant, is a fallacy in duration.

c. *fig.* Hugely, colossally: cf PYRAMIDAL 2 b.

1891 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Feb. 275/1 So pyramidally ignorant is the British newspaper-man.

Pyramidate (piræ·midĕt), *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *pȳramidāt-us*, f. *pȳramid-em*: see -ATE 2 2.] Fashioned as a pyramid; = PYRAMIDAL 2.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIII. xix. 258 Experiments may be seene in diverse sorts of [perspective] glasses; as in the hollowe, the plaine, the embossed, the columnarie, the pyramidate or piked, the turbinall, the bounched. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvi. IV. 289 *Pyramidate Fascia*,.. a band which juts out into an angle on one side.

So **Pyramidated** *a.*, formed with pyramids, or into a pyramid.

1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 196 A crystal is named pyramidated, when the primitive form is a prism, and has a pyramid on each extremity. 1903 *Nature* 1 Oct. 530/2 Some of the pyramidated summits among the South American volcanoes.

Pyramides, pl. of *pyramis*: see PYRAMID.

Pyramidia, pl. of PYRAMIDION.

Pyramidic (pirămi·dik), *a. rare.* [f. PYRAMID + -IC; perh. after Gr. *πυραμιδικός*.] Of, like, or proper to a pyramid; heaped up, or lofty and massive, like a pyramid.

1743 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xix. 50 Their gold in pyramidic plenty pil'd. 1821 BYRON *Juan* v. lxxxvii, The enormous gate which rose O'er them in almost pyramidic pride.

Pyramidical (pirămi·dikăl), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = PYRAMIDAL; in quot. 1628, enduring like a pyramid: cf. MONUMENTAL 4.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. iv. (1651) 18 [The heart] of a pyramidical forme, and not much unlike to a Pine-apple. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxv, Though the Athenians demolished his Statues, yet they could not extinguish his more pyramidicall vertues. 1693 [see PYRAMIDAL 3 a]. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 322 They set six or eight Waggon Loads of Coal in a pyramidical Heap. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xv. (1872) 270 The pyramidical hill beneath which I had fixed our camp. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 8/2 After the Switchback and the Great Wheel comes the Pyramidical Railway, which is being erected at the Devil's Dyke, near Brighton...The idea is to build a tower of varying height, round which a spiral track will carry a car from the top to the bottom.

Pyramidically (pirămi·dikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a pyramidical manner or form; pyramidally. (In quot. 1886 = PYRAMIDALLY c.)

1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* 28 Oct. (1857) IV. 298 A very noble bonefire..consisting of about 140 pitcht barrels, placed pyramidically on 7 scaffolds. 1871 NESBITT *Catal. Slade Coll. Glass* 70 Pyramidically-clipped trees. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *First Pers. Singular* xxiii, She is terribly rich. Awfully, colossally, pyramidically rich.

So **Pyramidicalness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

‖ **Pyramidion** (pirămi·diɒn). Pl. -ia, -ions. [mod.L., a. Gr. type **πυραμίδιον*, dim. of *πύραμις* PYRAMID. Cf. F. *pyramidion* (Littré).] A small pyramid; *spec.* in *Arch.*, the pointed pyramidal portion forming the apex of an obelisk.

1840 BONOMI in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Lit.* (1843) Ser. II. I. 161 The height of the pyramidion should be about a tenth of the whole length. 1850 J. LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 224 Four-sided pillars on a low base, which diminish upwards and end in a pyramidion, usually of granite. 1877 W. R. COOPER *Egypt. Obelisks* i. (1878) 2 Its apex is abruptly terminated by a small pyramidion, whose faces are inclined at about an angle of sixty degrees.

b. *Cryst.* Used by Story-Maskelyne in naming figures formed from other solid figures by constructing a small pyramid upon each face of the original.

1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 167 Holo-symmetrical forms of this [the cubic] system:..2. The triakis-octahedron or the octahedrid pyramidion...4. The tetrakis-hexahedron or the cube-pyramidion..: the term pyramidion being employed in the case of forms in which a pyramidion or small pyramid composed of similar isosceles triangles surmounts every face of a simpler figure..: such a figure is then an isoscelohedron. *Ibid.* § 172 The figure presents the aspect of a cube each face of which is surmounted by an obtuse pyramid, and it may, on this account, be termed the cube pyramidion.

Pyramidist (pi·rămidist, piræ·m-). [See -IST.] One who investigates or is specially versed in the structure and history of the Egyptian pyramids.

1874 P. SMYTH *Our Inher. in Gt. Pyramid* v. xxi. 41 A scientific pyramidist..confines himself to stating..that the Great Pyramid was erected in the times of the Fourth Dynasty. 1883 PROCTOR *Great Pyramid* App. A. 187 The length of the earth's polar axis is assumed by pyramidists to be 500,000,000 pyramid inches.

Pyramidize, *v.* [f. PYRAMID *sb.* + -IZE.] *intr.* To form a pyramid; to converge towards a summit or apex: cf. PYRAMID *v.* Hence **Pyramidizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1831 T. HOPE *Ess. Archit.* (1840) I. xi. 388 The gradual contraction and pyramidizing, as they rose higher, of the indispensable arches, and buttresses, and pinnacles and roofs. 1850 INKERSLEY *Roman & Pointed Archit. in France* 325 A very graceful pyramidising composition of two distinct portions.

Pyramido-, combining form from Gr. *πύραμις*, *πύραμιδ-*, PYRAMID, as in **Pyramido-attenuate** *a.*, pyramidally attenuated; †**Pyramido-prismatic** *a.*, of a form due to a combination of pyramid and prism.

1821 R. JAMESON *Man. Mineral.* 165 Pyramido-Prismatic Augite. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 478 Summit branchlets.., arcuate and pyramido-attenuate.

†**Pyramidography** (also in L. form **pyramidographia**). *Obs.* [f. prec. + -GRAPHY.] A description of, or dissertation on, the pyramids.

1646 GREAVES (*title*) Pyramidographia: or a description of the Pyramids of Egypt. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pyramidography*. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2091 By whom the Pyramidographia, the Roman Foot and Denarius are..traced out.

Pyramidoid (piræ·midoid). *Geom. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *pȳramidoīdes* (sc. *schēma*): see PYRAMID and -OID.] A solid figure in form approaching a pyramid, but of which the edges that meet or intersect at the vertex are curves, instead of straight lines as in a pyramid; as the *parabolic pyramidoid*, in which the vertical sections through the edges are parabolas instead of triangles.

[1655 J. WALLIS *De Sectionibus Conicis* Prop. IX, De Conoide et Pyramidoide Parabolico. *Ibid.* XIV, De Elliptico Pyramidoide et Conoide. 1656 — *Arithmetica Infinitorum* Prop. IV, Item, Pyramidoides vel Conoides Parabolicum..ad Prisma vel Cylindrum (super æquali base æque-altum) est ut 1 ad 2.] 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Parabolick Pyramidoid*..so named by Dr. Wallis from its Genesis, or Formation. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s. v. *Parabola*.

¶ Erroneously identified with a *parabolic spindle*.

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* (ed. 2) II. s. v.; thence 1727 in BAILEY vol. II, and 1730 *folio*; 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 746/2; and some recent Dicts.

So **Pyramidoi·dal** *a.*, a. Of or pertaining to a pyramidoid. b. Of the general figure of a pyramid upon a base of any shape.

1807 T. YOUNG *Nat. Philos.* II. 20 All pyramidoidal solids are equal to one third of the circumscribing prismatic or cylindroidal solids of the same height.

Pyramidon (piræ·midɒn). [f. PYRAMID, after *accordion*, *harmonicon*, etc.] A pedal organ-stop having wooden pipes in the form of an inverted pyramid, and producing very deep tones.

1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* ix. (1878) 63 Pyramidon, a Pedal stop of 16 or 32 feet-tone. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 156 [The] Pyramidon has been mentioned in some works, but it was found impracticable to make this stop answer throughout the entire scale, and it therefore is abandoned.

†**Pyramidy**. *Obs. rare.* ? Illiterate form of PYRAMID (from pl. *piramidies* in PYRAMID A. *a*), used *attrib.*; or ? derived adj. = PYRAMIDAL.

1627 SPEED *England, Scot.* i. § 15 A Well, whose trickling drops turne (in Piramidy-wise) into hard stone. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 33 Manborn hills..are in a Pirramidy fashion on y^e^ top. *Ibid.* 179 With four pirramidy spires on Each Corner.

Pyramis: earliest form of PYRAMID, q.v.

Pyramoid (pi·rămoid). *Geom. rare*—°. [ad. Gr. *πυραμοειδής* pyramid-shaped, f. *πύραμις* PYRAMID: see -OID.] = PYRAMIDOID (Webster 1864). So **Pyramoi·dal** *a.* = PYRAMIDOIDAL b.

1883 Heddle in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 354/2 Producing..in the hexagonal system 'pyramoidal' and 'gyroidal' forms.

Pyrantimonite, Pyrargillite, Pyrargyrite: see Pyro- 2.

Pyrate, Pyratic, etc.: see Pirate, etc.

†**Pyraugue**, obs. form of Pirogue.

‖ **Pyrau·sta.** *Obs. rare.* [L. (Pliny = *pyralis*), ad. Gr. *πυραύστης* a moth that gets singed in the flame; in obs. F. *pirauste* (Cotgr. 1611).] A fabulous insect supposed to live in fire.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. vi. 1121 So of the fire in burning furnace springs The fly Pyrausta with the flaming wings. 1706 Phillips (ed. 6), *Pyrausta* or *Pyregonus*, the Fire-Fly or Salamander-Fly; an Insect.

Pyrauxite: see Pyro- 2.

Pyrazine, Pyrazole: see Pyro- 3 c.

Pyre (pəi·ə). [ad. L. *pyra*, a. Gr. *πυρά* a hearth, a place where fire is kindled, the place of a funeral fire, a funeral pile.] A pile or heap of combustible material, esp. wood; usually, a funeral pile for burning a dead body: see Pile *sb.*3 3 d.

1658 Browne *Hydriot.*, Ep. Ded., When the Funeral Pyre was out, and the last Valediction over, Men took a lasting Adieu of their Interred Friends. 1712–14 Pope *Rape Lock* II. 41 With tender Billet-doux he lights the pyre. 1715 — *Iliad* I. 72 For nine long nights through all the dusky air The pyres thick-flaming shot a dismal glare. 1810 Southey *Kehama* I. xiv, Then hand in hand the victim band Roll in the dance around the funeral pyre. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xxxix. 4 Near the pyre they mourn Where weeps a mother o'er the lost, the kind one son.

attrib. 1848 Hamilton *Sabbath* iv. 100 The fabled Phoenix was only reborn amidst its pyre-nest of incense.

Pyre, obs. f. Pear, Peer, Pier[2]; var. Pire *v.*

Pyre·ctic, *a.* [a. Gr. *πυρεκτικ-ός* feverish, f. *πυρέσσ-ειν* to be feverish: cf. Pyretic.] Of, pertaining to, or affected with fever, feverish.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 153 Thus shell-fish.. will sometimes excite great uneasiness with pyrectic heat. *Ibid.* IV. 291 The thirst and general irritation and pyrectic symptoms increase.

†**Pyree.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pyrée* (Littré), f. Gr. *πῦρ* fire: cf. *πυρεῖον* a pan for coals.] The altar of fire in the religion of the ancient Persians.

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 186 Alhors..infamous in the Pyreë or Temple of Idolatrous Fyre, which has never gone out for fifty Ages. *Ibid.* 277 The Pyree he incinerated, and made other common fire be commixt with that they boasted they had from heaven.

†**Py·ren,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *Pȳrēnē*, Gr. *Πῠρήνη* the Pyrenees.] = Pyrenean *a.*

1613 Heywood *Braz. Age* I. Wks. 1874 III. 179 White as the garden lilly, pyren snow, Or rocks of Christall. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* x. 183 He, to his Moores..o're the Pyren mountains jaunts.

‖ **Pyrenæ·mia.** *Path.* [mod.L. f. Gr. *πῠρήν* fruit-stone, nucleus + *αἷμα* blood + -ia.] The presence of nucleated red corpuscles in the blood.

1890 in Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Pyrenæ·matous** *a.*, having nucleated red blood corpuscles. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

‖ **Pyrena·rium.** *Bot.* [mod.L. f. *pȳrēna* Pyrene[1] + -arium.] A drupaceous pome: i. e. a pome containing pyrenes or 'stones', as those of the medlar and hawthorn. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pyrene[1] (pəi·rēn). *Bot.* Also in L. form **pyre·na**, pl. **-æ.** [ad. mod.L. *pȳrēna*, f. Gr. *πῠρήν* fruit-stone.] The stone of a fruit; *esp.* one of those in a drupaceous pome.

1837 Keith *Bot. Lex.* s.v., If a putamen is composed of several cells, each cell takes the name of pyrena, as in *Cornus.* 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* vii. § 2. 296 The pyrenæ or stony inner portion of such carpels when drupaceous or composing a drupe of 2 or more stones. 1882 Ogilvie, Pyrene.

Pyrene[2] (pəi·rīn). *Chem.* (Also 9 **pyren.**) [f. Gr. *πῦρ* fire + -ene.] A solid hydrocarbon ($C_{16}H_{10}$) obtained from the dry distillation of coal, crystallizing in microscopic laminæ.

1839 R. D. Thomson in *Brit. Ann.* 356 Pyren, was prepared from the last process by taking the ether which was employed for the purification of the chrysen, mixing it [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Nitrate of pyrenase; nitric acid forms with pyren a thick oily substance, which is purified by boiling with water and alcohol. 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org.* III. 552 Pyrene is soluble in hot ether, and may be separated from chrysene by means of this solvent, which at a low temperature deposits it in microscopic rhomboidal plates..This hydrocarbon appears to have been first observed by Laurent. 1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* II. 592 Pyrene $C_{16}H_{10}$ and Chrysene are contained in the portion of coal-tar boiling above 360° (boiling point of anthracene).

b. *Comb.* as *pyrene-ketone*, *-quinone*, etc.

1895 Muir & Morley *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 350.

Hence **Pyre·nic** *a.*, of, belonging to, or derived from pyrene, as *pyrenic acid*, $C_{16}H_8O_5$, forming pale yellow plates.

Pyrenean, -æan (pirĕnī·ăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **Perennean, Pirenean.** [ad. F. *Pyrénéen*, or f. L. *Pȳrēnæ·us* (f. *Pȳrēnē*, a. Gr. Πῠρήνη, name of the daughter of Bebryx, beloved of Hercules, said to be buried on these mountains) + -an.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the Pyrenees. **B.** *sb.* a. A native of the Pyrenees. †b. *pl.* The Pyrenees.

1592 *Survay of France* To Rdr., The Pyrenæan mountaines towardes Spaine. 1595 Shaks. *John* I. i. 201 Talking of the Alpes and Appenines, The Perennean and the riuer Poe. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, Pyrenæan Mountains. 1693 Morden *Geogr. Rect.* (ed. 3) 178 The Province of Artois.. united to the Crown of France by the Pyrenæan Treaty [between France and Spain, 1659]. 1768 Earl Malmesbury *Diaries & Corr.* I. 35 At fifteen posts from Bayonne you discover the Pyreneans. 1802 Pinkerton *Mod. Geog.* I. 275 The Pyrenean chain. *a* 1861 A. H. Clough *Poems* (1862) 245 My Pyrenean Verses will you hear. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 10 Sept. 8/5 Long circular capes in Pyrenean wool fabrics.

Pyrenees (pirĕnī·z), *sb. pl.* Also 7 **Pyrenes, Pir-, Pyreneys, Pirhenese.** [a. F. *Pyrénées*, ad. L. *Pȳrēnæī* (sc. *montes*): see prec.] Name of the range of mountains separating France and Spain.

[1555 Eden *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 53 In the mountaines named Pyrinei th[e] inhabitantes burnt vp the wooddes.] 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 440 The South Pendicles of the high Pirhenese. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 27 These parts of the Pyreneys that border upon the Mediterranean are never without Theeves. 1693 Morden *Geogr. Rect.* (ed. 3) 206 Extending from the Pyrenes.. Southwards. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 683/2 Pyrenean Mountains, or Pyrenees. 1837 Alison *Hist. Europe* VI. xlix. 510 Napoleon..felt with Louis XIV, that it was necessary there should be no longer any Pyrenees.

† b. *attrib.* (in sing. form **Pyrenoe, -ey**). *Obs.*

1608 Topsell *Serpents* 598 A Serpent in the Pireney Mountains. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 27, I pass'd between som of the Pyreney Hills.

Pyreneite (pirēnī·əit). *Min.* Also -aïte. [ad. Ger. *pyreneit* (Werner 1812), f. as prec.: see -ite[1].] A variety of iron-lime garnet, greyish-black and of semi-metallic lustre.

1821 Ure *Dict. Chem., Pyreneite* .. occurs in primitive limestone, in the Pic of Eres-Lids, near Bareges, in the French Pyrenees. 1854 Dana *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 192. 1866–8 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 754 Pyrenaite.

Pyrenic: see Pyrene[2].

Pyrenin (pəi·rēnin). *Phys. Chem.* [f. as Pyrene[1] + -in[1].] Schwartz's name for the substance composing the nucleolus of a cell.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Pyrenium** (pəirī·niŭm). *Bot.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. *πῠρήνιον*, dim. of *πῠρήν*: see Pyrene[1].] The hypothecium of a nucleiform or angiocarpous apothecium, i. e. that of an angiocarpous lichen.

1866 *Treas. Bot., Pyrenium*, either the receptacle or perithecium of certain fungals. 1882 J. M. Crombie in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 554/2 (Lichens) When the pyrenium quite covers the nucleus it is said to be entire.

Pyrenocarp (pəirī·nokāɹp). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *πῠρήν* (see Pyrene[1]) + *καρπός* fruit.] a. 'Any drupaceous fruit' (*Cent. Dict.*). b. = Perithecium.

1889 Bennett & Murray *Cryptog. Bot.* 355 The *Pyrenomycetes*, with pyrenocarps or peritheces (hymenia within flask-shaped bodies open at the neck).

Hence **Pyrenoca·rpous** *a.*, resembling, pertaining to, or having a pyrenocarp.

1871 Leighton *Lichen-flora* 36 Apothecia pyrenocarpous verrucarioid.

Pyreno·deous, *a. Bot.* = next, A. So **Pyre·nodine** *a.*

1871 Leighton *Lichen-flora* 4 Apothecia pyrenodine. *Ibid.* 36 Apothecia pyrenodeous.

Pyrenoid (pəirī·noid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *πῠρήν* (see Pyrene[1]): see -oid.]

A. *adj.* Resembling in form the stone of a fruit: see quots. *rare*—°.

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pyrenoides processus*, the Tooth of the second Vertebra.] 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pyrenoides*, .. pyrenoid. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pyrenoid*, kernel-shaped. *Anat.* Epithet formerly applied to the odontoid process of the axis vertebra.

B. *sb.* A small colourless proteid body, resembling a nucleus, found in certain algæ and protozoa.

1883 *Science* I. 148/2 Schmitz finds in the chromatophors of many algæ more or less spherical bodies to which he gives the name of pyrenoids. 1895 Oliver tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* II. 629 The exact part played by the pyrenoid is very obscure, but there can be no doubt that it influences in some way the formation or deposition of starch by the protoplasm. 1901 G. N. Calkins *Protozoa* 117 Chromatophores in which one or more deeply staining bodies—the *pyrenoids*—may be found.

‖ **Pyrenomycetes** (pəirēnoˌməisī·tīz). *pl. Bot.* [mod.L. *Pȳrēnomycētēs*, f. as prec. + *μύκης*, pl. *μύκητες* mushroom.] An order of ascomycetous fungi, characterized by the asci being formed in flask-shaped receptacles or perithecia. So **Pyre·nomyce·tous** *a.*, belonging to or of the nature of the *Pyrenomycetes*.

1874 Cooke *Fungi* 56 The hard, or carbonaceous Ascomycetes, sometimes called the Pyrenomycetes. 1882 J. M. Crombie in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 559/1 (Lichens) Distinguishing them from certain pyrenomycetous fungi.

Pyrenous (pəirī·nəs), *a. Bot. rare*—°. [f. as Pyrene[1] + -ous.] Containing pyrenes or 'stones'; chiefly in comb. with a numeral.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pyrenodes*, having or full of fruit-stones: pyrenous. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pyrenous*, in *bot.*, containing pyrenes: used only in composition with a numeral: as *2-pyrenous*, *5-pyrenous*, etc.

†**Py·rergy.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *πῦρ*, *πυρ-* fire + *ἔργον* work; properly **pyrurgy*: cf. Pyrurgian.] Working in or with fire.

1651 Noah Biggs *New Dispens.* 220 ? 297 She can perfect nothing without Pyrergy.

Pyretætiology: see Pyreto-.

Pyrethrine (pəire·þrən). *Chem.* Also 9 **-in.** [ad. F. *pyrétrine* (Parisel, 1833): see Pyrethrum and -ine[5].] The substance to which the sialagogic action of pyrethrum root is due; it appears, when pure, to be a white crystalline alkaloid. Hence **Pyre·thric** *a.*, in *pyrethric acid*, a substance obtained by the action of potassium hydroxide on pyrethrine.

1838 Thomson *Organic Bodies* 815 To the acrid substance M. Parisel has given the name of pyrethrin. But it appears ..that it is not a simple vegetable principle as he supposed, but a compound of two oils and a resin. 1881 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1699 s.v. *Pyrethrum*, R. Buchheim, by evaporating to dryness the alcoholic extract of *Radix pyrethri*, and exhausting the residue with ether, obtained a crystalline substance, *pyrethrin*, which melted at the heat of the body, and was resolved by alcoholic potash into pyrethric acid and piperidine. 1895 Dunstan & Garnett in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXVII. 101 We propose provisionally to name it *pellitorine*. It is very probable that it is the same substance as that isolated..by Buchheim, in 1876, and named by him *pyrethrine*.

‖ **Pyrethrum** (pəire·þrŭm, -īþrŭm). Also 6–7 (from Fr.) pyrethre. [L. *pyrethrum*, *-on* (Pliny) = sense 1, a. Gr. *πύρεθρον* feverfew: cf. *πυρετός* fever. In F. *pyrèthre*, in OF. *piretre* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.. Cf. Pellitory.]

1. Originally, The name of the plant *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*, N.O. *Compositæ*, also called Pellitory of Spain, a native of Barbary, Arabia, and Syria, having a pungent root (*radix pyrethri*) used in medicine. Now so called only in pharmacy.

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 107 b, Pyrethrum..hath a stalk & lenes like vnto fenell. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. xix. 342 The roote of Pyrethre is hoate and dry in the thirde degree. 1583 *Rates of Customs* D vij, Piretheum [*sic*] the pounde iii *d.* 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 350 To provoke him to neese, by blowing Pepper and Pyrethre beaten to powder, up into his nostrils. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 422 Take pyrethrum (wild or bastard pellitory) boil it in strong vinegar, so as to prevent the steam from having any vent. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pyrethrum*, The pharmacopœial name for the root of the plant *Anthemis pyrethrum*, or.. *Anacyclus pyrethrum*, or pellitory of Spain.

2. *Bot.* A genus of composite plants, now often made a subdivision of *Chrysanthemum*; a plant of this genus, a feverfew.

As a current florists' name, usually applied to *Pyrethrum* (or *Chrysanthemum*) *roseum*, now grown in many colours, single and double, in summer-gardens in England; also to *P. parthenifolium aureum*, a free-growing hardy dwarf annual or biennial, extensively used for carpet-bedding and edging, having white flowers with yellow disks. Both species are natives of the Caucasus, Armenia, and Persia, and were introduced into England *c* 1803.

1882 *Garden* 13 May 322/3 There seems to be a growing taste for single-flowered Pyrethrums. 1907 *Outlook* 9 Nov. 596/1 New sorts .. which combine the virtues of the pyrethrum and daisy with the peculiar quality of the chrysanthemum.

b. In full, *Pyrethrum powder*: an insecticide made of the powdered flower-heads of *Pyrethrum cinerariæfolium* of Dalmatia, and of *P. roseum* and *P. carneum* of the Caucasus.

1876 Duhring *Dis. Skin* 599 The best preventives against bugs in beds are corrosive sublimate [and] pyrethrum powder. [1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Apr. 2/3 Another product [of Montenegro] is the 'pyrethrum' flower, which is dried and exported to Italy..for use as insect-powder.]

Pyretic (pəir-, pire·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *pyretic-us*, f. Gr. *πυρετ-ός* fever: see -ic. Cf. Gr. *πυρεκτικός* Pyrectic.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to fever; producing feverish symptoms; tending to raise the bodily temperature.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pyreticus*, of or belonging to fever: pyretic. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 650 Whenever the bodily temperature falls below normal, pyretic treatment is demanded. 1894 Blackmore *Perlycross* xiii, If..pyretic action does not supervene, we shall save her life.

2. Used for the cure of fever, antipyretic.

1868 *Pharm. Jrnl.* Ser. II. IX. 347 An effervescing preparation, called..'Pyretic Salts', and also..'Effervescing Pyretic Saline'.

B. *sb.* A remedy for fever; a febrifuge, an antipyretic. *rare*—°.

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pyretica*, Medicines that cure Fevers.] 1728 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Pyretics*, medicines good against Fevers. 1836 in Smart.

Pyreto- (pəi·rī-, pirī·rto), before a vowel **pyret-**, combining form of Gr. *πυρετός* fever, entering into a few scientific terms. **Pyretætiology** [Ætiology], the ætiology of fevers (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). ‖ **Pyretogene·sia, -ge·nesis** [Gr. *γένεσις* production], the production of fever (ibid.). **Pyretogene·tic, Pyreto·genous** *adjs.*, breeding or producing fever. **Pyreto·graphy** [-graphy], a description of fevers (Mayne). **Pyreto·logy** [mod.L. *pyretologia* (R. Morton 1692): see -logy], the branch of medical science which treats of fevers.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 253 The absorption of *pyretogenetic substances. 1885–8 Fagge & Pye-Smith *Princ. Med.* I. 44 The '*pyretogenous' material in symptomatic fever. 1799 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, **Pyretology*, a discourse or doctrine on fevers. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* xiii. 214 The study of the pyretology of the tropics.

Pyretoid (pəi·ər-, pi·rētoid), *a.* [f. Gr. *πυρετ-ός* fever + -OID.] Resembling or simulating fever.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 461 Pseudo-pyretic, or pyretoid erythemata. *Ibid.* 464 A number of erythrodermias which are pyretoid.

Pyrewinkes: see PILLIWINKS.

‖ **Pyrexia** (pəir-, pire·ksiă). *Path.* Pl. **-iæ.** Also anglicized **pyrexy.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *πύρεξις*, f. *πυρέσσειν* (see PYRETIC). So F. *pyrexie.*] Febrile disease; fever.

1769 W. CULLEN *Nosol. Method.* Init. Synopsis, Class I. Pyrexiæ. Order i. Febres. 1776 — *First Lines* I. § 6 Wks. 1827 I. 479 Pyrexiae, or febrile diseases..beginning with some degree of cold shivering, they shew some increase of heat. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 36 There is heat, thirst, and other concomitants of pyrexy. 1897 *Daily News* 26 Mar. 3/1 On Saturday there was moderate pyrexia, with loss of appetite and intestinal irritation.

Hence **Pyre·xial, Pyre·xic, Pyre·xical** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or characterized by pyrexia; febrile.

1846 WORCESTER, *Pyrexical*, relating to fever; febrile. 1847 WEBSTER, *Pyrexial*, relating to fevers. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 141 A pleasant drink in pyrexial conditions. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 144 During the pyrexial stage. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pyrexic*, same as *pyrexial.*

Pyrgocephalic (pə:rgoʊsĭfæ·lik), *a.* [f. Gr. *πύργο-ς* tower + *κεφαλή* head + -IC, after *brachycephalic*, etc.] 'Tower-headed', an epithet descriptive of a form of skull having a highly arched vertex. So **Pyrgoce·phaly** (-se·făli), the condition of being pyrgocephalic.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* v. 176 Pyrgocephalic, elevated skull. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pyrgocephaly.*

Pyrgoi·dal, *a. rare*—°. [f. Gr. *πυργο-ειδής*, *πυργώδης* tower-like (f. *πύργος* tower: see -OID) + -AL.] Tower-shaped; consisting of a prism having a pyramid of corresponding base on one of its ends. (Cf. PYRAMIDATED.) 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pyrgo·logist. *nonce wd.* [f. Gr. *πύργος* tower, after *geologist*, etc.] One versed in the structure and history of towers.

1877 *Athenæum* 18 Aug. 218 Those who had the advantage..of hearing what fell from the lips of the great 'castellan' and pyrgologist.

Pyrgom (pə·:rgɒm). *Min.* [ad. (by Breithaupt 1830) Gr. *πύργωμα*, that which is furnished with towers, a fenced city, f. *πύργος* tower; 'alluding to the grouping of its crystals', Chester.] An aluminous variety of pyroxene allied to sahlite: = FASSAITE b.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min.*, *Geol.*, etc. I. 190.

† **Pyrgopo·linize,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. L. *Pyrgopolinīcēs*, name of a swaggering soldier in the 'Miles Gloriosus' of Plantus, f. Gr. *πύργος* tower + *πόλις* city + *-νικης* conquering: see -IZE.] *intr.* To swagger, hector.

1605 G. POWEL *Refut. Epist. Puritan-Papist* To Rdr. 3 His Maiestie need not feare these pyrgopolinizing Champions, for all their desperate threats and big lookes.

Pyrheliometer (pɒɪhīliɒ·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. *πῦρ* fire + *ἥλιος* sun + -METER.] An instrument for measuring the amount of heat given off by the sun, by allowing the rays to fall perpendicularly for a given time upon water or mercury in a blackened closed shallow cylindrical vessel, and observing the consequent rise of temperature in the liquid.

1863 TYNDALL *Heat* xiii. 391 The radiation from the pyrheliometer is often intercepted, when no cloud is seen. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 398 Instruments for measuring the intensity of the sun's radiant heat have been devised by Herschel and Pouillet. The instrument of the latter he calls a *pyrheliometer.* 1883 *Science* I. 254/1 The new method of deducing the solar constant from pyrheliometer observations at the earth's surface.

Hence **Pyrheliome·tric** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or conducted by a pyrheliometer, as *pyrheliometric experiments.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pyridine (pi·ridəin, pəi·ər-). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *πῦρ*, *πυρ-* fire + -ID[4] + -INE[5].] A colourless volatile liquid alkaloid (C_5H_5N) of offensive odour and poisonous quality, produced in the dry distillation of bone-oil and other bituminous matter. The inhalation of its vapour is said to be beneficial in asthma, etc.

Pyridine bases, the series of alkaloids, of composition $C_nH_{2n-5}N$, of which pyridine is the lowest member, and picoline, lutidine, collidine, parvoline, etc., other examples.

1851 T. ANDERSON in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.* (1853) XX. 253 The first of these [pyrrol bases], to which I give the name of pyridine. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 755 Pyridine is a colourless mobile liquid, having a most powerful and peculiar odour closely resembling that of picoline, and, like that alkaloid, causing a bitter taste in the mouth and back of the throat. 1881 *Ibid.* 3rd Suppl. 1699 Pyridine may be regarded as benzine having one of its CH groups replaced by nitrogen. 1888 *Daily News* 26 June, 7/7 The latest practice adopted by the German Government,..is that of mingling with the [methylated] spirit 'pyridine', an essence which gives the 'peculiarly offensive and characteristic odour' to a refuse of the gas-works which the men call 'devil water'.

b. *Comb.* as *pyridine-carboxylic acid*, a name for picolinic and nicotinic acids.

Hence **Pyri·dic** *a.*, of or related to pyridine; *pyridic group* or *series*, the series of pyridine bases: see above; **Py·ridone** = oxy-pyridine, C_5H_5NO; **Py·ridyl,** the radical C_5H_4N of pyridine.

1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* Introd. 11 Those.. which are constantly present in prolonged putrefactive fermentations, belong to the pyridic and hydropyridic series; they do not differ widely from the poisonous bases of hemlock and tobacco. *Ibid.* 93 A base which seems to belong to the pyridic group.

Pyrie, variant of PERRY[1] *Obs.*, a pear-tree; obs. form of PIRRIE, a squall.

Pyriform (pəi·ri-, pi·rifɒ̄ɹm), *a.* Also piri-. [ad. mod.L. *pyriformis*, f. *pyrum*, erron. med.L. spelling of *pirum* pear + -FORM.] Of the shape of a pear, pear-shaped; obconic; differing from *oviform* in having a slight stricture at or near the narrow end. (Only in scientific or technical use.)

1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 77 The *Receptaculum Chyli*..is a..somewhat pyriform Bag. 1757 JOHNSTONE in *Phil. Trans.* L. 546 This calculus..was of a pyriform shape. 1863 *Wand. W. Africa* II. 36 The fruit..is a pyriform pod with crimson skin enclosing black brown seeds.

b. *Anat.* Denoting a muscle of the hip. Usually in L. form *pyriformis*, also *absol.* (sc. *musculus*).

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pyriformis, seu Iliacus Externus*, is a Muscle of the Thigh. 1841 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* (1855) 4 The sciatic and pudic nerves, and the pyriform muscle. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 301 The Pyriformis arises from the front of the sacrum. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 859 The anterior wall of the pyriform sinus.

c. In comb. with another adj. expressing form.

1821 W. P. C. BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* I. 117 Root pyriform-bulbous. *Ibid.* 118 Germ pyriform-triangular.

So **Py·riformed** *a. rare*, = prec.

1874 *Archæol. Assoc. Jrnl.* Dec. 433 Both spoons are of the sixteenth century...The pyriformed bowl is stamped with the maker's mark, a rose.

Pyritaceous (pəi·ər-, piritē·ĭʃəs), *a. rare.* [f. PYRITES + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of or containing pyrites.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 448 Sprinkled with yellow, bright pyritaceous specks or streaks. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 104 Pyritaceous limestone gives a grey powder, is not magnetic..detonates with nitre.

Pyrite (pəi·ərəit). Also 6 pyrit, 6–7 pirrite. [f. L. *pyrītēs*: see next. In F. *pyrite* (12th c.).]

†**1.** In early use (often *pyrite stone* = Gr. *πυρίτης λίθος*) = PYRITES 1; fire-stone. Later, in general sense of PYRITES 2. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 17 b, The Pirrite must with easie hand..enholden be. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 62 Resembling the Pyrite stone. 1589 — *Tullies Love* ibid. 107 A Pyrit stone, which handled softly is as colde as ice, but pressed betweene the fingers burneth as fire. 1590 — *Never too late* (1600) 34 Like the pyrit stone, that is, fire without, and frost within. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 41/2 The Pirrite is a kind of stone yellow. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. ii. 350 Hence sable Coal his massy couch extends And stars of gold the sparkling Pyrite blends.

2. *Min.* Native disulphide of iron (FeS_2), crystallizing in isometric forms, esp. in cubes and pyritohedra: one of the forms of *iron pyrites* (next, 2).

1868 DANA *Min.* 63 The pyrite of most gold regions is auriferous. Pyrite occurs abundantly in rocks of all ages, from the oldest crystalline to the most recent alluvial deposits. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.* s. v., Pyrite..is now only applied to the disulphide of iron which crystallizes in isometric forms.

‖ **Pyrites** (pirəi·tīz). Pl. (rare) † **pyri·tæ.** Also 6 **pirrites.** [L. *pyrītēs* (Pliny) fire-stone, flint, pyrites, a. Gr. *πυρίτης* 'of or in fire' (f. *πῦρ* fire), *πυρίτης* (sc. *λίθος*) 'a mineral which strikes fire, the copper pyrites of mineralogists' (L. & Sc.).

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 301 Pyrites (ita dictus, vel quod ex eo ignis excutiatur; vel quod ignei sit coloris) Arabibus Marcasita et Zeq nigrum.]

†**1.** In early use, vaguely, a 'fire-stone' or mineral capable of being used for striking fire. *Obs.*

Formerly the subject of fabulous statements.

1588 GREENE *Alcida* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 45 As the stone Pyrites once set on fire burneth in the water. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XXI. v. (1620) 788 The Persian Pyrites pressed hard in the hand burneth it, whereupon it hath the name. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Pyritis*, a precious Stone, which burns the Fingers, if one holds it hard. 1750 *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 220 In a large Sense, all Stones that strike Fire may be called Pyrites. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 75 Pyrites is a name antiently given to any Metallic compound that gave fire with steel, exhaling at the same time, a Sulphurious or Arsenical smell.

2. In modern use: Either of the two common sulphides of iron (FeS_2), pyrite and marcasite, also called distinctively *iron pyrites*; also, the double sulphide of copper and iron ($Cu_2S.Fe_2S_3$), chalcopyrite or *copper pyrites.*

Used also generically to include many related sulphides and arsenides of iron, cobalt, nickel, etc., or of iron with another metal; e.g. **arsenical p.,** including Leucopyrite $FeAs_2$, and Mispickel $FeAs_2.FeS_2$; **capillary p.,** native sulphide of nickel = MILLERITE[2]; **magnetic p.,** Fe_7S_8 = PYRRHOTITE; **spear p., white iron p.,** varieties of MARCASITE; **tin p.,** $Cu_2S(SnS_3.Fe_2S_3)$; **variegated p.,** $FeS.2Cu_2S$, = ERUBESCITE. Also COBALT, COCKSCOMB, HEPATIC *Pyrites.*

[1555 EDEN *Decades* 133 *margin*, These colers or floures are cauled Marchesites, Pyrites.] 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 17 b, Pirrites is a kinde of stone, yealow, like to the fire his flame. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 588 There is another fire stone going vnder the name of Pyrites or Marcasin, that resembleth brasse ore in the mine. 1694 SLARE in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 218 He..engrossed all the Pyrites or Copperas-stone to himself. 1748 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 615 The most common of all the species of striated Pyritæ. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 381 The heated Bath waters..owe their origin to the contact of common water with pyritæ, whose composition is iron, sulphur, and the vitriolic principle. 1839 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xii. (1852) 260 The Chilian miners were so convinced that copper pyrites contained not a particle of copper, that [etc.]. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 354 Pyrites sometimes contains gold, and it is then called auriferous pyrites. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* x. 358 Fire was obtained in the Bronze age by striking a flint flake against a piece of iron pyrites. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 128/2 By modern mineralogists the term 'pyrites' has been extended to a number of metallic sulphides, and it is..now used rather as a group-name than as the specific designation of a mineral. *attrib.* and *Comb.* 1864 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XVII. 118 The flue-dust of Pyrites-burners. 1896 *Daily News* 15 Aug. 11/1 Pyrites lodes..carrying over an ounce of gold to the ton, are now being opened up.

Pyritic (pəi-, piri·tik), *a.* [f. PYRIT-ES + -IC.] Of or pertaining to pyrites, containing or resembling pyrites.

1802 HOWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 179 Bright shining spiculæ, of a metallic or pyritic nature. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 104 Yorkshire slate..is sometimes covered with thin pyritic configurations resembling trees, hence called 'dendritical'. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 5 May 2/1 The deep levels..where the ore becomes pyritic.

Pyritical (pəi-, piri·tikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL: see -ICAL.] = prec.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 58 A green copper ore in a pyritical matrix. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* I. 419 The pyritical or marcasitical yellow copper ores. 1845 J. PHILLIPS *Geol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 673/1 Striped loam and plastic clay, containing a few pyritical casts of shells.

Pyritiferous (pəiər-, piriti·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. PYRITES + -FEROUS.] Yielding pyrites.

1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1847–8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xii. (1857) 188 Here it trickles..through a pyritiferous shale. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 391 All the siliceous pyritiferous ores are selected for this purpose.

Pyritify (pəi-, piri·tifəi), *v.* [f. PYRITES, after *petrify.*] *trans.* = PYRITIZE. So **Pyritifica·tion** = PYRITIZATION.

1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol.* 94 Nature finds materials..as grounds and foundations for a pyritification. 1851 MANTELL *Petrifactions* i. § 2. 27 fig., Stem of a young plant, pyritified.

† **Pyritish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PYRITE or PYRITES + -ISH[1].] Resembling that of pyrite or pyrites.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 133 A pyritish smell arises about the well.

Pyritize (pəi·ər-, pi·ritəiz), *v.* [f. PYRIT-ES + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into pyrites (as wood by replacement of the original substance by iron pyrites); to impregnate with pyrites. Hence **Py·ritized** *ppl. a.*; also **Pyritiza·tion,** conversion into pyrites.

1804 CHEVENIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 115 Professor Lampadius, in distilling some pyritized wood,..obtained the same substance. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxvi. 334, I use the term *pyritized* in reference to these altered rocks in contact with the trap which contain numerous and large crystals of iron pyrites. 1889 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* Feb. 124 Rarity of fossil Radiolaria...Their pyritization would tend to their ready destruction.

Pyrito- (pirəi·tɒ, pəi·ərito), combining form of PYRITES, occurring in a few scientific terms. **Pyrito-bitu·minous** *a.*, containing pyrites and bitumen. **Pyritohedron** (-hī·drən, -he·drən), pl. **-hedra,** *Cryst.* [Gr. *ἕδρα* side, after *tetrahedron*, etc.], a form of pentagonal dodecahedron, or solid contained by twelve pentagons, common in crystals of pyrite; hence **Pyritohe·dral** *a.*, pertaining to or of the form of a pyritohedron. **Pyrito·logy** [ad. mod.L. *pyrītologia*: see -LOGY], a treatise on, or the study of, pyrites.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 17 The Ores in which Allum owes its origin to the decomposition of Pyrites...1st. The purely pyritous...2d. The *Pyrito Bituminous. 1868 DANA *Min.* 62 Pyrite. Isometric; *pyritohedral...The cube..most common; the *pyritohedron..and related forms ..very common. Cubic faces often striated. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 190. 229 A remarkable combination of pyritohedron and octahedron is a not uncommon form of pyrites and cobaltite...The eight faces of the octahedron are equilateral triangles, and the twelve faces of the pyritohedron assume also a triangular form. [1725 J. F. HENCKEL (*title*) *Pyritologia, oder Kiesz Historie. 1757 (*title*) Pyritologia, or a History of the Pyrites.] 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Pyritology*, a discourse or treatise on pyrites.

Pyritoid (pirəi·toid), *a.* [f. PYRIT-ES + -OID.] Resembling or allied to pyrites.

1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* vii. § 190 Pyro-electricity..has no place in the case of the pyritoid minerals. *Ibid.*, Of the different pentagonohedra known on the pyritoid minerals the only one that is self-existent is the 'pyritohedron'.

Pyritose (pəi·ər-, pi·ritōs), *a.* [f. PYRIT-ES + -OSE: cf. next.] = next.

1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 382 When the ore to be smelted is pyritose and refractory, it may be roasted at first with a much stronger degree of fire than is used for ores that are fusible. 1842 *Mechanic's Mag.* XXXVI. 294 In Great Britain, where sulphate of iron from refuse pyritose coal and gypsum may be had almost for nothing.

Pyritous (pəi·ərităs, pirəi·təs), *a.* [f. PYRIT-ES + -OUS; in F. *pyriteux.*] Of, of the nature of, or containing pyrites; characterizing, or characterized by the presence of, pyrites.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 180 More or less of the

pyritous smell is generally perceptible. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 112 All pit coal is more or less pyritous. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 337 Pyritous Copper; Kupferkies; a metallic looking substance, of a bronze-yellow colour. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 235 Ravines, of which the pyritous strata have borne for ages the imposing names of 'Minas de oro!' 1881 BONDY *Hist. Salt* iv. 34 Those sulphates so prevalent in the..pyritous beds of the Lias.

†**Py·rity**, *a. Obs.* [f. PYRITE + -Y.] Containing pyrite or pyrites.

1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol.* 175 Small or poor ores, which are commonly quartzy, mock-leady, and pyrity. *Ibid.* 302 Neither pyrity nor vitriolic.

Pyrk, obs. forms of PERK *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Pyrl, obs. forms of PIRL, PURL *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Pyro (pəi·rɒ). *Photogr.* Abbreviation of PYROGALLIC *acid* or PYROGALLOL, extensively used as a developing agent. Often *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as in *pyro-developer*, *-solution*, etc.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 294 The proper developing agent for collodio-bromide plates is..known as the alkaline pyro-developer. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 376/2 Take enough of the pyro solution in your developing tray to well cover the plate. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 44 Pyro and other photo chemicals are violent poisons. 1893 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XL. 747 Pyro is used in conjunction with sodium sulphate. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Aug. 14/2 One of the chief merits of the pyro-developed negative.

b. *Comb.*, indicating a mixture of pyrogallic acid with another substance, as a developer: e. g. *pyro-ammonia*, *-lime*, *-metol*, *-potash*, *-soda*; **pyro-carbonate**, pyrogallic acid with carbonate of soda.

1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 357/1 The pyro-lime developer becomes violet and brown in use. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 108 Now a word about developers. I have tried them all...Ferrous oxalate pyro-soda, pyro-potash, hydroquinone, etc. *Ibid.* 312, I have developed a good many dozens of exposures, and with pyro-ammonia or pyro-carbonate I have not yet got an unevenly developed film. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Mar. 18/2 A green-brown or brown-black colour, such as is given by a pyro-metol developer or pyro-soda not too heavily dosed with sulphite.

Pyro- (pəi·rɒ, pi·rɒ), before a vowel or *h* sometimes **pyr-** (but more freq. *pyro-*), repr. Gr. *πυρο-*, combining form of *πῦρ* fire, forming the first element in many terms belonging to various arts and sciences. (The second element is properly of Greek, but sometimes of Latin or English origin.)

1. In various terms, chiefly scientific or technical, in the sense Of, relating to, done with, caused or produced by fire.

Pyrocla·stic *a. Geol.* [Gr. *κλαστός* broken: cf. CLASTIC], consisting of fragments broken through the action of volcanic fire, or comminuted in the process of eruption. **Py·rocone**, a cone of flame, as in the blow-pipe flame. **Py·ro-engra·ver**, an artist who practises PYROGRAVURE or poker-work. **Pyrognomic** (-gnɒ·mik, -gnōu·mik) *a.* [Gr. *γνώμη* means of knowing, mark, token]: see quot. **Pyrognostic** (-gnɒ·stik) *a. Min.* [Gr. *γνωστικός* pertaining to knowledge: after *diagnostic*, *prognostic*, etc.], applied to, or relating to, those characters of a mineral that are ascertained by means of the flame of a blow-pipe or of a Bunsen burner; so **Pyrogno·stics** *sb. pl.*, pyrognostic characters, or the branch of mineralogy that deals with them. †**Pyro·machy**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [cf. Gr. *πυρομαχεῖν* to contend with fire], fighting with fire. **Pyromagne·tic** *a.*, applied to a dynamo invented by Edison, the working of which depends on the diminution of the magnetization of iron with increase of temperature. **Pyroma·nia**, insanity characterized by an impulse to set things on fire, incendiary mania; so **Pyroma·niac** *sb.*, one affected with pyromania; *adj.*, pertaining to or affected with pyromania; also **Pyromani·acal** *a.* **Py·rometamo·rphism** *Geol.*, metamorphism resulting from the action of heat; so **Py·rometamo·rphic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or characterized by pyrometamorphism. **Pyromo·rphous** *a. Min.* [Gr. *μορφή* form], having the property of crystallizing after fusion by heat (cf. *pyromorphite* in 2). **Pyrona·phtha**, an illuminant made from the waste products of the distillation of Baku petroleum. †**Pyronomics** (-nɒ·miks), †**Pyro·nomy** (-nɒ·nŏmi) [? after *economics*, *economy*], the phenomena and laws of the action of fire or heat. **Pyrophanous** (pəirɒ·fănəs) *a. Min.* [Gr. *-φανης* appearing; cf. *diaphanous*], having the property of becoming transparent or translucent when heated (cf. *pyrophane* in 2). ‖**Pyropho·bia** *Path.* [see -PHOBIA], 'morbid dread of fire' (Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890). **Py·rophone** (-fōun) [Gr. *φωνή* voice, sound], a musical instrument devised by Kastner, having a series of glass tubes each containing two hydrogen flames burning close together, which by pressing down a key are caused to separate, and then produce a sound. **Pyropu·ncture** *Surg.*, 'puncturing with red-hot needles' (Billings); a puncture so made. **Py·roscope** [see -SCOPE], an instrument invented by Leslie, *c* 1825, for measuring the intensity of radiant heat, consisting of a differential thermometer having one bulb covered with silver. **Pyrosi·lver**, a trade name for electro-plated goods in which the silver is 'burnt in', i. e. fixed more firmly by means of heat. **Pyrosophy** (-ɒ·sŏfi) [Gr. *σοφία* wisdom], 'the knowledge of the nature and properties of fire or heat' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*). **Py·rostat** [Gr. *στατός* standing: cf. *heliostat*, *thermostat*], 'an automatic draft-regulator for chimneys, smoke-pipes, and smoke-stacks' (*Cent. Dict.*). **Pyroste·reotype**, a printing plate in relief cast from an intaglio burnt in a wooden block by means of a blade, or of steel plugs, heated by a gas-flame; used esp. for printing music; also, short for *pyrostereotype process* (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875–84). †**Pyrotheo·logy**, the part of natural theology which is founded on the laws and phenomena of fire. **Pyrothonide** (-ɒ·þɒnəid) [Gr. *ὀθόνη* linen, sail-cloth], an empyreumatic oil, formerly used in medicine, obtained by burning linen, hemp, or cotton in a closed vessel.

1888 RUTLEY *Rock-Forming Min.* 124 Breccias and tuffs, whether of *pyroclastic origin or not. 1897 GEIKIE *Anc. Volcanoes Gt. Brit.* I. 14 All kinds of pyroclastic detritus discharged from volcanic vents. 1880 W. A. ROSS in *Nature* XXI. 275/1 The blue *pyrocone produced by the blowpipe from an ordinary gas-burner. 1897 *Daily News* 27 Mar. 6/7 Henri Guénard, the eminent draughtsman, painter, aquafortist, *pyro-engraver, and engraver in colours. 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Pyrognomic*, applied to certain minerals which, when heated to a certain degree, exhibit a glow of incandescence, probably arising from a new disposition of their molecules. 1849 DANA *Geol.* iii. (1850) 207 *note*, *Pyrognostic Characters.—In an open tube gives off a small quantity of water. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* v. 76 Bromel, a French mineralogist,..being the first who classified mineral substances according to their pyrognostic qualities. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 66, I looke for Agrippas dreadfull *Pyromachy: for Cardans multiplied matter, that shall delude the force of the Canon. 1887 *Times* 9 Sept. 14/5 The *pyro-magnetic dynamo will allow of the waste heat being utilized for other purposes. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, *Pyromania*. 1847 tr. *von Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 293 An irresistible impulse to incendiarism (pyromania). 1867 MAUDSLEY *Physiol. Mind* 273 Instances of..homicidal monomania, kleptomania, pyromania, and suicidal monomania. 1887 *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* I. 191 *Pyromaniacs rarely incriminate themselves. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Apr. 7/2 A dangerous pyromaniac has been discovered in Brooklyn..[who] has set over twenty tenements on fire.. simply for the pleasure of seeing them burn. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xii. 208 Commonly called metamorphic action, but which might more properly be designated *pyro-metamorphic action. *Ibid.*, *Pyro-metamorphism, by which rocks originally stratified..come to be subsequently acted on by heat, and so transformed into what are commonly called the metamorphic rocks. 1847 WEBSTER, **Pyromorphous*, in mineralogy, having the property of crystallization by fire. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 39 *Pyronomics, hydrostatics, phrenology,..and other crabbed sciences. 1601 GILL *Treat. Trinitie* Wks. (1635) 220 They which understand the rules of *Pyronomie, know what I say. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pyronomia*, term for the doctrine of the nature and use of fire: pyronomy. 1836 SMART, **Pyrophanous*, rendered transparent by heat. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 304/1 This phenomenon, which Kastner called the interference of flames, was the..starting-point of Kastner's *Pyrophone or Flame-Organ, which he patented in 1873. 1828 WEBSTER, **Pyroscope*. 1832 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Therm. & Pyrom.* iv. 44 (U. K. S.) When one ball of the differential thermometer is smoothly covered with thick silver leaf, or inclosed in a polished sphere of silver, and the other ball is naked, it forms the pyroscope. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 78 Neal's Patent *Pyro-Silver Cutlery. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 244, I would willingly elude the experiment, and take the wings of the ancient *pyrosophy. 1846 J. C. BROWN tr. *Arbousset's Narr.* xxi. (1852) 309 Who can tell all the ingredients which may enter into the product of a pyrosophy so new? 1755 tr. *Pontoppidan's Nat. Hist.* Pref. 7 That circumstantial examination..which hath been undertaken and executed by Fabricius, in his *pyro- and hydro-theology. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pyrothonide*.

2. In names of minerals and rocks, usually indicating some property exhibited or alteration produced by the action of fire or heat; sometimes denoting a fiery red or yellow colour.

Pyrallolite (-æ·lɒləit) [Gr. *ἄλλος* other; Nordenskiöld 1820, in Ger.: see -LITE], an altered form of pyroxene, usually of a whitish or green colour, which changes colour when heated. †**Pyra·ntimonite**, obs. synonym of KERMESITE. **Pyrargillite** (-ā·ɹdʒiləit) [Gr. *ἄργιλλος* clay; Nordenskiöld 1833, in Ger.], an alteration product of iolite, which has a clayey smell when heated. **Pyrargyrite** (-ā·ɹdʒiɹəit) [Gr. *ἄργυρον* silver; Glöcker 1831, in Ger.], a dark red silver ore, a native sulphide of silver and antimony. †**Pyrau·xite**, obs. synonym of *pyrophyllite*. **Pyrouranite** (-ōu·ɹənəit) [L. *aurum* gold; Igelström 1865, in Sw.], hydrate of magnesium and iron, which has a golden-yellow colour when heated. **Py·rochlore** (-klōəɹ) [Gr. *χλωρός* greenish-yellow; Wöhler 1826, in Ger.], a niobo-titanate of calcium, cerium, and other bases, occurring in octahedral crystals of a brown colour, becoming greenish-yellow when strongly heated. **Pyrochroite** (-krōu·əit) [Gr. *χροιά* colour; Igelström 1864, in Ger.], a pearly-white foliated hydrate of manganese, which becomes coloured when heated. †**Pyrochro·tite**, obs. synonym of *pyrostilpnite*. **Pyro·clasite** [Gr. *κλάσις* fracture], **Pyrogua·nite** [GUANO], names given to hard guano. **Pyro·melane** [Gr. *μέλας* black; C. U. Shepard 1856, 'because it turns black when heated', Chester *Names Min.*], a reddish mineral (prob. titanite), found in the gold sands of N. Carolina. **Pyrome·line** [Gr. *μήλινος* yellow; Kobell 1852, in Ger.], hydrous sulphate of nickel, pale yellow or greenish white. **Pyro·meride** [Gr. *μέρ-ος* part], a granitoid rock containing felspathic spherules thickly disseminated (Watts *Dict. Chem.*). **Pyromo·rphite** [Gr. *μορφή* form; Hausmann 1813, in Ger.], chlorophosphate of lead, occurring in green, yellow, or brown crystals; so called because the globule produced by melting assumes a crystalline form on cooling. †**Py·rophane** (-fān) [Gr. *-φανης* appearing], a variety of opal which absorbs melted wax, and consequently becomes translucent when heated (cf. HYDROPHANE); also sometimes = FIRE-*opal*. **Pyro·phanite** [Gr. *φανός* bright; A. Hamberg 1890], titanate of manganese found in brilliant red crystals and scales. **Pyrophyllite** (-fi·ləit [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf; R. Hermann 1829, in Ger.], a hydrous silicate of aluminium, occurring in foliated masses which exfoliate when heated. **Pyrophysalite** (-fi·săləit) [Gr. *φυσαλλίς* bubble; Berzelius 1806, in Sw.], a coarse, nearly opaque variety of topaz, which swells up when heated. **Pyropi·ssite** [Gr. *πίσσα* pitch; Kenngott 1853, in Ger.], a greyish-brown earthy friable substance, consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons, which when heated melts into a mass resembling pitch. **Pyrore·tin** [Gr. *ῥητίνη* resin; Reuss 1854], a resin occurring in masses in brown coal, in the vicinity of basaltic dykes, in Bohemia; hence **Pyrore·tinite**, 'the part of pyroretin which dissolves in hot alcohol and deposits in cooling' (Chester *Names Min.*). **Pyro·rthite** [ORTHITE; Berzelius 1818] an impure mineral resembling orthite, but containing carbonaceous matter, and hence burning when strongly heated. **Py·roschist** (-ʃist), a highly bituminous schist or shale, which burns or yields inflammable gas when heated. **Pyrosclerite** (-sklī·ɹəit) [Gr. *σκληρός* hard; Kobell 1834, in Ger.], a green mineral allied to the chlorites, forming seams in serpentine: so called 'because a fragment becomes very hard when heated before the blow-pipe' (Chester *Names Min.*). **Pyrosiderite**: see PYRRHOSIDERITE. **Pyrosmalite** (-ɒ·zmăləit) [orig. (in Ger.) *pirodmalit* (Hausmann 1808), f. Gr. *ὀδμαλέος* stinking; altered by Karsten 1808, after Gr. *ὀσμή* smell], a chlorosilicate of iron and manganese, occurring in dark green or brown crystals, which when heated give off an odour of chlorine. †**Pyrosti·bite**, obs. synonym of KERMESITE. **Pyrosti·lpnite** [Gr. *στιλπνός* shining; Dana 1868], a sulphantimonide of silver, occurring in minute bright red crystals; also called *fire-blende*. †**Pyrote·chnite**, obs. synonym of THENARDITE.

1822 CLEAVELAND *Min.* (ed. 2) I. 426 **Pyrallolite*, this new mineral occurs both massive, and in crystals...This mineral..has received its name..in allusion to its changes of color from white to dark, and from dark to white, before the blowpipe. 1837 DANA *Min.* 256 Pyrallolite. Tersilicate of Magnesia. 1866–8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 753 *Pyrallolite*, name of a series of decomposition-products of augite and occasionally of hornblende, consisting mainly of magnesian hydrosilicates. They blacken when heated, then burn white if in contact with the air. 1834 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* July 387 **Pyrargillite*. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 153/1 *Pyrargillite* occurs in four-sided prisms, with bevelled edges and massive. 1849 NICOL *Min.* 500 Dark *pyrargyrite or antimonial silver-blende. 1866–8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 753 Pyrargyrite. Dark-red silver ore. Ruby silver.. occurring in rhombohedral crystals. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 179 *Pyroaurite...Perfectly soluble in muriatic acid. 1830 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XVIII. 392 *Pyrochlore from Norway in zircon syenite. 1866 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* (1878) 39 Pyrochlore occurs as an accessory in granite and syenite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 177 *Pyrochroite...Occurs in veins, 1 to 2 lines broad. 1856 C. U. SHEPARD in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* Ser. II. XXII. 97 The altered guano is composed .. of two mineral species, which I have called *pyroclasite and glaubapatite. *Ibid.* 96 *Pyro-guanite minerals. The three following species occur at Mong's Island. *Ibid.* 96 *Pyromelane. Found in crystalline grains of the size of kernels of Indian corn. 1866–8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 762 **Pyromeline.* 1866 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 218 *Pyromeride .. in addition to the usual quartz crystals, contains balls of felsite. 1814 ALLAN *Min. Nomencl.* 29 Brown and green lead ore..*pyromorphit. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Pyromorphite*, native phosphate of lead. 1794 KIRWAN *Min.*

(ed. 2) I. 291 It is said that some *pyrophanes are found in Armenia which are transparent while exposed to the sun, and opake at night. 1830 *Edin. Philos. Jrnl.* VIII. 133 The name *pyrophyllite is given to it on account of its exfoliation on exposure to heat. 1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* § 67. 62 Pyrophyllite, a mineral resembling talc in appearance and soapy feel. 1808 *Nicholson's Jrnl.* XIX. 33 Mineralogical Description .. of a Stone, called *Pyrophysalite. 1866 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.*, etc., s. v. *Mineralogy* 531/2 *Pyropissite. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 344 **Pyroretinite*, part of *Pyroretin of Reuss. 1881 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XL. 359 Four resins belonging to the retinite group., viz., Pyroretin, Reussinite, Leucopetrite, and Enosinite. 1828 Webster s. v., *Pyrorthite is in black plates, thin and almost parallel. 1866 Lawrence tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* (1878) 330 *Pyroschist is..very bituminous and ..dark-brown or black-coloured argillaceous shale. 1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* § 8. 82 They [nickel and chrome] occur also in the *pyrosclerite and Williamsite of Chester Co. Pa. 1895 Chester *Dict. Names Min.*, *Pyrosclerite*, ..a micaceous mineral, one of the uncertain alteration products classed with vermiculite. 1816 R. Jameson *Syst. Min.* (ed. 2) III. 311 *Pyrosmalite or native Muriate of Iron. 1852 Shepard *Min.* (ed. 3) 160 Pyrosmalite..heated in a tube yields water. 1858 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 93 *Pyrostilpnite...Fireblende... Lustre pearly-adamantine. Color hyacinth-red.

3. In Chemistry, *pyro-* is prefixed to the name of a substance or to an adjective forming part thereof, in order to name a new substance formed by destructive distillation or other application of heat.

Names thus formed appeared first in the *Méthode de Nomenclature Chimique* of De Morveau, Lavoisier, etc. 1787. Many of the substances originally so called have subsequently received other names.

a. Prefixed to the adj. denominating an acid (†sometimes an ether or spirit), to form the name of a new acid, etc. The substances properly so denominated were themselves mostly acids, but sometimes anhydrides or other derivatives. **† Pyroace·tic** *acid* = Pyroligneous *acid*; **† pyro-acetic** *ether* or *spirit*, early name of Acetone. **Pyroaliza·ric** *acid*, $C_3H_4O_3$ = Phthalic *anhydride*. **Pyro-arse·nic** *acid*, $H_4As_2O_7$, an acid produced by the action of heat on arsenic acid expelling H_2O. **Pyrocamphre·tic** *acid*, $C_{10}H_{14}O_4$. **Pyrocatechu·ic** *acid* = *pyrocatechin*: see b. **† Pyroci·tric** = Citraconic. **† Pyrocome·nic** = Pyromeconic. **Pyrofe·llic** = *pyrolithofellic*. **† Pyroglu·cic** *acid* = *pyrodextrin*: see b. **† Pyroguaia·cic** *acid* = Guaiacol. **† Pyroki·nic** *acid* = Quinide. **† Pyrole·ic** = Sebacic. **† Pyroli·thic** = *pyro-uric*, Cyanuric. **Pyrolithofe·llic** *acid*, $C_{20}H_{34}O_3$: see quot. **Pyrolivi·lic** *acid* [Olivil], $C_{20}H_{26}O_5$. **† Pyroma·lic** = Maleic. **Pyroma·ric** *acid*: see quot. 1866-8. **Pyromeli·tic** *acid*, $C_{10}H_6O_8$. **Pyrope·ctic** *acid*: see quot. **Pyrophospha·mic** *acid*, $P_2NH_5O_6$. **Pyrophospho·ric** *acid*, $H_4P_2O_7$, a tetrabasic acid, produced as a glass-like solid, by the action of heat on phosphoric acid. **Pyroracse·mic** *acid* = Pyruvic *acid*. **† Pyroso·rbic** = *pyromalic*, Maleic. **Pyrosulphu·ric** *acid*, $H_2S_2O_7$ = $(HSO_3)_2 + O$: see quots. **Pyrotere·bic** *acid*, $C_6H_{10}O_2$; also called *hexenoic acid*. **Pyro-u·ric** = Cyanuric. Also in the names of salts of these acids, as **Pyroarsenate, -citrate, -phosphamate, -sulphate,** etc. See also Pyrogallic, Pyromeconic, Pyromucic, Pyrotartaric, Pyruvic.

1815 Henry *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) II. 281 The peculiar fluid, which Derosne has termed *pyro-acetic ether, but to which Mr. Chenevix is of opinion, the less definite name of pyro-acetic spirit will be better adapted. 1859 Fownes *Man. Chem.* (ed. 7) 396 Acetone: pyroacetic spirit...A peculiar inflammable volatile liquid, designated by the above names. 1868 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 115 A..volatile inflammable fluid called pyro-acetic spirit. 1876 *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 296 *Pyroarsenate of soda, isomorphous with the pyrophosphate of that base. 1882a *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 91/2 The methylated gallic ether or *pyrocatechuic acid. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 62 Dumas subjected the pyrocitric acid in *pyrocitrate of lead to an ultimate analysis by means of oxide of copper. 1810-26 Henry *Elem. Chem.* II. 216 **Pyro-citric Acid.* M. Lassaigne has given this name to an acid, produced by the destructive distillation of citric acid. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 338 Of pyrocitric and pyrotartaric ethers. 1863-8 Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 992 Citraconic acid (Pyrocitric acid), $C_5H_6O_4$. (Lassaigne, 1882.) 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* 739 *Pyrocomenic acid is a weak acid. 1873 Ralfe *Phys. Chem.* 59 Submitted to dry distillation, lithofellic acid loses 1 atom of water and is converted into *pyrofellic acid. 1843 *Chem. Gaz.* 1 Dec. 725 *Pyroguaiacic Acid obtained by the Distillation of Guaiacum Resin. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, **Pyrokinate*, .. a combination of pyrokinic acid with a salifiable base. 1832 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 430/1 *Pyrokinic acid is formed when kinic acid is distilled in a retort. 1836 Smart, **Pyrolithic*, an epithet applied to an acid obtained from uric acid. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pyrolithic acid*, the same as Pyro-uric acid. 1866-8 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 760 **Pyrolithofellic acid*,..an acid oil produced by the dry distillation of lithofellic acid, the chief constituent of some kinds of oriental bezoar. 1847 Weaster, **Pyromalate* [citing Ure]. 1810-26 Henry *Elem. Chem.* II. 225 When malic acid is heated out of the contact of air, it sublimes, and the sublimed crystals possess characters differing from those of the original acid. When thus altered, it has been called **pyromalic acid*. 1865-8 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 784 Maleic Acid. (Pyromalic acid, Pyrosorbic acid.) 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 501 *Pyromaric acid. 1866-8 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 760 Pyromaric acid .. obtained by subjecting pimaric acid to dry distillation. 1882 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XLII. 850 Crystals of ammonium *pyromellate. *Ibid.* 851 *Pyromellic acid. 1851 *Chem. Gaz.* 15 Sept. 341 A new acid, to which he [Erdmann] has given the name of *pyromellitic acid. 1866-8 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 569 When pectin .. is heated to 200°, water and carbonic anhydride are evolved, and *pyropectic acid remains in the form of a black substance, insoluble in water, but soluble in alkaline liquids... Frémy deduces the formula $C_{14}H_{16}O_9$. 1864 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XVII. 237 It seems preferable to adopt the names given by Laurent. .. These are *pyrophosphamic and pyrophosphodiamic acids. 1866-8 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 766 Laurent (1850) suggested that these acids were amic acids derived from pyrophosphoric acid, the first being *pyrophosphamic acid*, $P_2NH_5O_6$, and the second *pyrophosphodiamic* acid, $P_2N_2H_6O_5$, and these formulæ have been confirmed by the more recent analyses. *Ibid.*, *Pyrophosphamate of Ammonium is obtained as a gummy mass. 1836-41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 492 Phosphoric acid, after it has been exposed for some time to heat, yields, when saturated with bases, salts possessed of certain peculiarities, which have hence been termed *pyrophosphates. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 159 If common sodium phosphate be heated to redness, water is driven off, sodium pyrophosphate remains. 1832 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 380/1 Mr. Clarke..called the newly modified acid *pyrophosphoric acid. 1850 Daubeny *Atom. The.* x. 334. 1866-8 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 539 Pyrophosphoric acid is converted into metaphosphoric acid when heated to redness, and into orthophosphoric acid when boiled with water. *Ibid.* 537 Intermediate between ortho- and meta-phosphates there are at least three distinct classes of salts, the most important of which are *pyrophosphates* or *paraphosphates*. 1837 R. D. Thomson in *Brit. Ann.* 339 *Pyroracemic acid. 1866-8 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 770 Pyroracemic acid is a liquid having a faint yellowish colour, smelling like acetic acid. 1894 Muir & Morley *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 363 Pyroracemic or Pyruvic acid, $C_3H_4O_3$ = $CH_3.CO.CO_2H$. 1865-8 *Pyrosorbic: see *Pyromalic*. 1872 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXV. 669 Proofs that sulphuric and *pyrosulphuric acids are really distinct compounds. 1875 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VII. 1140 Disulphuric, Pyrosulphuric, or Anhydrosulphuric Acid; Nordhausen Sulphuric Acid. 1894 Muir & Morley *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 582 Potassium pyrosulphate, $K_2S_2O_7$, is formed by heating K_2SO_4 with half its weight of H_2SO_4 till acid ceases to come off at an incipient red heat. 1866-8 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 776 **Pyroterebic Acid*..belonging to the acrylic series..is a liquid boiling at 210°, and smelling of butyric acid. *Ibid.*, **Pyroterebrate of silver*, $C_6H_7AgO_2$, crystallises with difficulty, and blackens on exposure to light. 1810-26 Henry *Elem. Chem.* II. 413 The liquid, when filtered and evaporated, yielded small white needles which were pure *pyro-uric acid. 1836-41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 564 Cyanuric Acid..Scheele first described this acid under the name of *pyrouric acid*.

b. Prefixed to a sb. (Now often superseded by other names.)

† Pyrobe·nzoline = Lophine, $C_{21}H_{16}N_2$. **Pyrocatechin** (pəiro,kæ·tĭtʃin), also called *catechol*, *pyro-catechuic acid*, and *oxyphenic acid*, $C_6H_6O_2$, produced by the dry distillation of catechu, kino, and other substances, forming broad white strongly shining laminæ, and rhombic or small rectangular prisms. **Py·rocoll** [Gr. *κόλλα* glue]: see quot. **Pyrode·xtrin**, a product of the action of a high temperature upon starch. **Pyrogly·cerin**, diglycerin = $C_3H_5(OH)_2.O.C_3H_5(OH)_2$. **Pyrogly·cids**, diglycide, $C_3H_5(OH).O_2.C_3H_5(OH)$. **Pyroguai·acin**, a crystalline substance, $C_{13}H_{18}O_3$, produced by the dry distillation of gum guaiacum. **† Pyroqui·nol** = Hydroquinone. **† Pyrosta·rin**: see quot. See also Pyroxanthin, -xanthogen, and Pyroxylin.

1857 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 263 *Pyrobenzoline (lophine). *Ibid.* 349 Catechin .. yields a crystallizable substance termed *pyrocatechin, or oxyphenic acid. 1878 Kingzett *Anim. Chem.* 236 Pyrocatechin was discovered in human urine by Müller and Ebstein. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 555 Mühlmann has put forward the view that the symptoms of Addison's disease are due to chronic poisoning with pyrocatechin. 1881 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XL. 295 The authors propose to call it *pyrocoll, because of its mode of formation from gelatin. 1894 Muir & Morley *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 359 Pyrocoll, $C_{10}H_6N_2O_2$, a product of the distillation of gelatin when free from fat but containing albumen, casein or gluten. 1858 *Chem. Gaz.* 1 May 178 *Pyrodextrine .. is precipitated by baryta. 1866-8 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 758 Pyrodextrin is a solid, brown, friable mass, shining and tough when moist. Inodorous and tasteless...[It] dissolves readily in water, forming a brown adhesive gum. 1861 *Chem. News* III. 111/2 *Pyroglycerine oxidises phosphorus, potassium, and copper. 1864-72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 894 The hypothetical body glycide, $C_3H_6O_2$..is the alcohol of the glycidic ethers, and is related to glycerin in the same manner as *pyroglycide to pyroglycerin. 1866-8 *Ibid.* IV. 771 **Pyrostearin*, the name applied by Berzelius to the less fusible portion of the distillate obtained by distilling empyreumatic oils with water.

c. Also in the derivative names of certain hydrocarbon compounds and groups: **Py·razine** [Azo- + -ine], a ring-group; **Py·razole** [Azo- + L. *oleum* oil], a compound; **Py·rone** [-one], a ring-group; the analytical formulæ of which respectively are

$$N\begin{<}\begin{matrix}CH:CH\\CH:CH\end{matrix}\end{>}N,\quad \begin{<}\begin{matrix}CH:N\\CH:CH\end{matrix}\end{>}NH,\quad CO\begin{<}\begin{matrix}CH:CH\\CH:CH\end{matrix}\end{>}O.$$

Hence *Pyrazoleblue*, a dye substance ($C_{20}H_{16}N_4O_2$).

1895 Muir & Morley *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 349.

Pyro-acetic to **-arsenic**: see Pyro- 3 a.

Pyro-acid (pəi·ro,æ·sid). *Chem.* Also 9 **† pyracid.** An acid formed from another acid by dry or destructive distillation: see Pyro- 3.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 47/1 The other animal acids ..are artificially produced...Such as the..animal pyroacids. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 11 Sometimes the saturating power of a vegetable acid is not altered by converting it into a pyroacid. 1866-8 [see Pyrogen b].

Pyro-aurite, etc.: see Pyro- 2.

† Pyroba·llogy. *Obs.* [Altered from Pyrobology, after Gr. *βάλλειν*, to throw.] The study of the art of casting fire, i. e. of artillery.

1738 [see Pyrobology, quot. 1728]. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* II. iii, He was enabled, by the help of..Gobesius's military architecture and pyroballogy, translated from the Flemish, to form his discourse with passable perspicuity.

Pyro-benzoline: see Pyro- 3 b.

† Pyrobo·lic, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Pyro- + Gr. *βολή* a throw + -ic.] (See quot.)

(Perh. due to a misunderstanding of *parabolic*.)

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xiv. (Roxb.) 12/1 A pyrobolick Mirrour is such a Glass that casts forth fire in a moment of tyme by the suns heat.

† Pyrobo·lical, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Relating to the art of casting fire, i. e. ? to artillery, or ? to fireworks. So **† Pyrobolist** [F. *pyroboliste*, Ger. *pyroballist*], one who makes or manages artillery or fireworks; **† Pyrobo·logy** [F. *pyrobologie*, 18th c.], **† Pyrobo·ly,** the art of making or managing fireworks, pyrotechny.

1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Pyrotechny*, Some call Pyrotechny by the name Artillery;..Others chuse to call it Pyrobology [ed. 1738 *adds* or rather pyroballogy], *q. d.* the Art of Missile Fires. 1729 Shelvocke *Artillery* III. 165 To fire several Pyrobolical Machines, which are used upon Rejoicing Occasions. *Ibid.* 169 Nothing..that may be of Use to the diligent and expert Pyrobolist. 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 110 He called together the most expert of the Fire-workers and Pyrobolists. *Ibid.* IV. 114 If the Chinese have been so ancient in the Mystery of Pyroboly and Pyrotechnics.

Pyro-camphretic, etc.: see Pyro- 1, 2, 3 a, b.

Pyro-carbonate: see Pyro b.

Pyro-che·mical, *a rare.* [f. med. or early mod. L. *pyrochymia*, *-icus*, in F. *pyrochimie*, *-chimique*: see Pyro- 1 and Chemical.] Pertaining to the chemical action of fire. Hence **Pyro-che·mically** *adv.*, by the chemical action of fire.

1839 G. Roberts *Dict. Geol.*, Pyro-chemically formed.. through the instrumentality of fire, as crystals of prismatic felspar on the walls of a furnace in which copper slate and ore have been melted.

Pyrodin (pəirō·dĭn). *Med.* [f. Gr. *πυρώδης* like fire + -in 1.] A crystalline substance consisting essentially of acetyl-phenyl-hydrazine, $C_6H_5N_2H_2(C_2H_3O)$, used as an antipyretic.

1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Pyrodine*. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pyrodin*. 1899 Cagney *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* (ed. 4) 352 Observed in cases of poisoning by naphthol, carbolic acid, pyrodin, and chinin.

Py·ro-ele·ctric, *a. Min.* [Pyro- 1.] Applied to certain crystals which on being heated become electrically polar, i. e. exhibit positive and negative electricity at opposite ends (the effects being reversed while cooling). Hence **Py·ro-electri·city,** the property of being pyro-electric.

1834 in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 595/1 Pyro-electricity. 1853 *Pharm. Jrnl.* XIII. 112 The crystals..are..pyroelectric. 1864-72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 411 In Crystals:—Pyroelectricity. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 167 Hauy was the first to remark that those crystals are pyroelectric which are deficient in symmetry. 1895 [see Pyritoid]. 1899 O. Lodge *Mod. Views Electr.* § 63 (heading) Pyro-electricity.

Pyro-engraver, -fellic: see Pyro- 1, 3 a.

Pyroet, Pyrog, obs. ff. Pirouette, Pirogue.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 206 The Savages..transport Plants in their Pyrogs.

Pyrogallic (pəi·rogæ·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. Pyro- 3 + Gallic *a.*2] Produced from gallic acid by the action of heat: in *pyrogallic acid*, an acid substance, $C_6H_6O_3$ (strictly a trihydric phenol, $C_6H_3(OH)_3$, hence systematically named *pyrogallol*), which crystallizes in long flat colourless prisms, soluble in water; much used as a reducing agent in photography (see Pyro) and otherwise. Hence *pyrogallic developer*, etc.

1836 Brande *Man. Chem.* (ed. 4) 933 Pyrogallic acid has been analyzed by Berzelius under the name of gallic acid. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 86 Braconnot .. showed that when gallic acid is sublimed, it is converted into a substance possessing quite different properties...He therefore gave it the name of pyrogallic acid. 1856 E. A. Hadow in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 194 After the pyrogallic solution has apparently done its utmost. 1861 *Photogr. News Almn.* in *Circ. Sc.* (c 1865) I. 160/1 There are two methods of development; with pyrogallic acid and with gallic acid. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 417 On heating, gallic acid splits up into carbon dioxide and pyro-gallic acid or trihydroxyl benzol. 1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 103 A pyrogallic-acid developer.

Hence **Pyroga·llate,** a salt of pyrogallic acid; **Pyroga·llein,** a product of the action of air on an ammoniacal solution of pyrogallic acid; **† Pyroga·llin** (*rare*), **Pyroga·llol,** synonyms of pyrogallic acid.

1836 Brande *Man. Chem.* (ed. 4) 933 Ammonia, soda, and potassa, form soluble *pyrogallates. 1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 98 The alkaline pyrogallates have..an affinity for the halogens. 1866-8 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 758 *Pyrogallein, an uncrystallisable product. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 422 Heated to 410°, gallic acid is .. converted

into *pyro-gallin and carbonic anhydride. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 564/2 Trihydric phenols comprising .. pyrogallic acid (or *pyrogallol). 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 580 The remedies .. found most useful are tar, chrysarobin, and pyrogallol.

Pyrogen (pəi·rŏdʒen). *rare.* [f. PYRO- + -GEN; lit. 'fire-producer', or 'fire-produced'.] A term proposed in various senses. †a. A name for electricity considered as a material substance; the 'electric fluid'. †b. (See quot. 1866–8.) c. A substance which, when introduced into the blood, produces fever; a pyrogenetic agent.

a. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pyrogen*, a term proposed for electricity considered as a material substance possessing weight. 1864 in WEBSTER.

b. 1866–8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 759 *Pyrogen*, a name applied by Dumas to pyro-acids and other products of the action of heat on organic bodies.

c. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 157 In 1875 I prepared a substance, which I ventured to call pyrogen, from putrid extract of flesh.

Pyrogeneous, erron. form of PYROGENOUS.

‖ **Pyroge·nesis.** [f. PYRO- 1 + GENESIS.] The generation of fire or heat.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pyrogenetic (pəi·rəʊdʒĭne·tik), *a.* [f. PYRO- 1 + -GENETIC.] a. Having the property of producing heat, esp. in the body; thermogenetic. b. Having the property of producing fever.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Pyrogenetic. 1875 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* I. 255 What the chemical natures of these pyrogenetic processes may be, we have never learnt. 1885 *Buck's Ref. Handbk. Med. Sc.* II. 226 Not the least curious phenomenon of the pyrogenetic mechanism is the influence that increases the resistance to cold. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 155 Artificial fever produced by the introduction of pyrogenetic substances.

Pyrogenic (-dge·nik), *a.* [f. as PYROGEN + -IC.] †1. *Geol.* = PYROGENOUS 1 a. *Obs. rare.*

1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 370 The ancient pyrogenic rocks which I found near Parapara.

†2. *Chem.* Name for a supposed peculiar acid, now identified with formic acid. *Obs.*

1864–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 684 Tünnermann (Pogg. Ann. xv. 307) thought that he had discovered two peculiar acids, to which he gave the names of *pyrogenic* and *amylenic acids.*

3. *Phys.* and *Path.* = PYROGENETIC b.

1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 80 Dr. Burdon-Sanderson found..that by injecting certains fluids—which he terms 'pyrogenic'—..fever could be excited. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 157 The pyrogenic substance was perhaps a body analogous to the unformed ferments.

Pyrogenous (-ɒ·dʒĭnəs), *a.* Erron. -geneous. [f. as PYROGEN + -OUS.]

1. Produced by fire or heat. a. *Geol.* Of rocks: = IGNEOUS *a.* 2. b. *Chem.* Applied to a substance produced by the combustion of another substance.

1839 G. ROBERTS *Dict. Geol., Pyrogenous*,..produced by the agency of fire. 1845 J. PHILLIPS *Geol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 760/1 The phenomena of pyrogenous rocks. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pyrogeneus*, .. pyrogeneous. Applied by Berzelius to empyreumatic oils and resins, i. e. those produced by distillation of organic substances.

2. Producing fire, heat, or fever: = PYROGENETIC.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., Pyrogenous action in the blood. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pyrogenous...2. Med.* Fever-producing, pyrogenetic.

Pyroglucic to **-gnostics**: see PYRO- 1, 3 a, b.

Pyro·graphy. [f. PYRO- 1 + -GRAPHY.]

†1. A description of fire-arms. *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* xxii. 67 The several varieties of Guns and Fire-vomiting Engines, of which lately my self have written a..Treatise, Entituled *Pyrographie.*

2. a. A method of wood-carving by means of heated metallic plates or cylinders in relief, by which the design is burned into the substance of the wood (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

b. The art of making drawings or designs on wood, bone, etc. by means of a heated metallic point: = POKER-WORK.

1891 MRS. MAUDE *Pyrography* iii. 43 Bone and Ivory form very delicate grounds for Pyrography in small work. 1895 MRS. STEVENS in *Proc. 14th Convent. Teach. Deaf* 366 The 'Legend of Sleepy Hollow', done in pyrography on the wood-work of a fire-place.

So **Py·rograph** *v. intr.*, to practise pyrography or poker-work; **Pyro·grapher, Pyro·graphist,** one who practises or is skilled in pyrography; **Pyrogra·phic** *a.*, pertaining to, done by, or using pyrography; **Pyrogravure** (pəi·rəʊgrăviŭə·r) = PYROGRAPHY 2 b, poker-work.

1891 MRS. MAUDE *Pyrography* iv. 56 The general tones of the animal to be *Pyrographed. *Ibid.* v. 80 Pyrographed frames for sepia drawings. 1811 Jos. SMITH in *Fowler Corr.* (1906) 204 To send you the *Pyrographic Picture you ordered of me. 1895 MRS. STEVENS in *Proc. 14th Convent. Teach. Deaf* 366 Some very fine specimens of pyrographic work. 1891 MRS. MAUDE *Pyrography* ii. 28 A very clever lady *Pyrographist. 1888 *Sci. Amer.* 9 June 353 *Pyrogravure is a new method of engraving in black, reddish brown, bister, etc., by the use of a red hot metallic point. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev. Adv.* Feb. 2 This panel and the rest of the wood-work are in pyrogravure.

Pyroguaiacic to **-kinic**: see PYRO- 2, 3 a, b.

Pyrogue, obs. form of PIROGUE.

Pyroheliometer: = PYRHELIOMETER.

‖ **Pyrola** (pi·rŏlă). *Bot.* Also 7 **pirola**; and in anglicized form, 6 **pyrole**, 7 **pyrol.** [med. or mod.L. dim. of *pyrus*, med.L. for *pirus* pear-tree; in F. *pirole.* So called from the resemblance of the leaves to those of the pear-tree.] A genus of plants, type of the N.O *Pyrolaceæ*, often viewed as a sub-order of the *Ericaceæ*, consisting of smooth herbs, with running underground stems, evergreen usually entire and rounded leaves, and simple racemes of flowers; several of the species are known as *wintergreen.*

Formerly including some allied plants now removed to other genera, as *Moneses grandiflora* (*Pyrola uniflora* and *Chimaphila* (*Pyrola*) *umbellata.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xcii. 134 Pyrola groweth in shadowy places, and moyst wooddes. *Ibid.* 135 Greene Pyrole is also good to be layde vpon woundes, vlcers, & burnings. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. VII. iii, New wounds..such..As balm nor juice of pyrol never heals. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 67 Pirola, or Winter Green, that kind which grows with us in England is common in New-England, but there is another plant which I judge to be a kind of Pirola, and proper to this Country. 1834 MARY HOWITT *Sk. Nat. Hist., The Garden* xii, I found within another wood The rare Pyrola blowing.

Hence **Pyrolaceous** (-ē·ʃəs) *a.*, belonging to the *Pyrolaceæ* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, 1858).

Pyrolatry (pəirɒ·lătri). [f. PYRO- + Gr. λατρεία service, worship: cf. IDOLATRY.] The worship of fire, fire-worship.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. ix. 144 Their Pyrolatrie, or fire-worship, which they learnt from the Chaldeans. 1839 MOORE *Hist. Irel.* I. ii. 26 The Pyrolatry, or Fire-worship, of the early Irish. 1891 MAX MÜLLER *Phys. Relig.* 241 Anything like pyrolatry or worship of fire, as a mere element, is foreign to the character of the Greeks.

Hence **Pyro·later** (-or), [cf. IDOLATER], a fire-worshipper.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VIII. *note*, The fires..having too near an analogy to the religion of the pyrolators.

Pyroleter (pəirɒ·lĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. πῦρ fire + ὀλετήρ destroyer.] An apparatus for extinguishing fire, consisting of a double pump by which solutions of hydrochloric acid and sodium bicarbonate are mixed in a cylinder, and the carbonic acid generated by the reaction is projected upon the fire.

1878 *Ure's Dict.* IV. 712 The pyroleter is a small double pump worked by hand, which sucks up from tubes on either side muriatic acid and a solution of carbonate of soda.

Pyroligneous (pəi·rəʊli·gnĭəs), *a.* [a. F. *pyro-ligneux* (De Morveau and Lavoisier, 1787), f. PYRO- + L. *lignum* wood.] Produced by the action of fire or heat upon wood. *Pyroligneous acid*: a crude acetic acid (wood vinegar) obtained by the destructive distillation of wood. So *pyroligneous alcohol, ether, spirit,* methyl alcohol.

[1787 DE MORVEAU, LAVOISIER, etc. *Nomencl.* 150 Noms nouveaux: *Acide pyro-ligneux.* Esprit acide empyreumatique du bois.] *c* 1790 tr. *De Morveau's*, etc., *Table Chem. Nom.* (*Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 598) 21 Pyro-ligneous acid, Spirit of wood. 1810–26 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 336 Liquid products of value are collected,..an impure vinegar called pyroligneous acid. 1822 P. TAYLOR in *Philos. Mag.* 31 Oct. 316 This spirit, which, from its greater resemblance to æther than to any other substance, I have called pyroligneous æther. 1861 *Photogr. News* 3 May 211/2 Pyroligneous Spirit, known also as pyroxylic spirit, wood alcohol, and wood naphtha. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 64/1 Some turpentine being drawn from green trees abound[s] with a pyroligneous acid. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 336 Pyroligneous æther or wood naphtha,—a fluid quite distinct from mineral naphtha, which is a simple hydrocarbon.

So †**Pyroli·gnic,** †**Pyroli·gnous** *adjs.* in same sense; **Pyroli·gnate,** †**Pyroli·gnite** [so in Fr.; see -ITE[1] 4 b], a salt of pyroligneous acid, an impure or crude acetate.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 22 Acetate of Lime. Sometimes termed *Pyrolignate of Lime. *a* 1799 J. BLACK *Lect. Elem. Chem.* (1803) II. 374 An acid now called *pyro-lignic (pyro-xylic). 1805 NISBET *Dict. Chem., Table Nomencl.* i. 359 *Pyrolignic radical*, basis of acid distilled from birch and other woods. [1787 DE MORVEAU, LAVOISIER, etc. *Nomencl.* 208 *Pyro-lignite de chaux*, etc.] *c* 1790 tr. *De Morveau's*, etc., *Tabl. Chem. Nom.* (*Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 598) 21 Pyro-lignite of lime, Pyrolignite of zinc, etc. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 223 The pyrolignite of iron called iron liquor in this country, is the only mordant used in calico-printing for black, violet, puce, and brown colours. 1790 KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 260 The Combinations of *Pyro-lignous Acid with the Salifiable Bases. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 21 Pyrolignous acid, about twice the strength of vinegar..possesses a dull, acidulous, offensive smack.

Pyroline, *Chem.*, var. of PYRROLINE.

Pyrolithic to **Pyrolivilic**: see PYRO- 3 a.

Pyrology (pəirɒ·lŏdʒi). *rare.* [ad. mod.L. *pyrologia*: see PYRO- 1 and -LOGY.] The science or study of fire or heat; now *spec.* that branch of chemistry which deals with the application of fire to chemical analysis, etc.

[1669 R. WITTIE (*title*) Pyrologia Mimica; or an Answer to Hydrologia Chymica of W. Simpson..In Defence of Scarborough-Spaw. 1692 D. BOTTONI (*title*) Pyrologia Topographica, id est, de Igni dissertatio, juxta loca, cum eorum descriptionibus.] 1731 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 348 The Discoveries made by the modern Philosophers in Pneumaticks, Hydrology, Pyrology, &c. 1797 W. OKELY (*title*) Pyrology; or the Connection between Natural and Moral Philosophy. 1875 W. A. ROSS (*title*) Pyrology or Fire Chemistry.

Hence **Pyrolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to or involving pyrology; **Pyrologist,** one versed in pyrology.

a 1799 BLACK is cited by Webster (1828) for *Pyrologist.* 1881 W. A. Ross in *Knowledge* No. 7. 137 The young 'pyrologist', or blowpipe chemist. 1881 *Eng. Mechanic* 27 May 284/1 Even with his pyrological methods, he would have difficulty in determining the carbonic acid in a pinch of soot. 1883 *Ibid.* 20 July (*title*) Easy Lessons in Blowpipe Analysis and Pyrological Mineralogy.

Pyrolusite (pəirɒ·lŭsəit). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *pyrolusit* (Haidinger 1827), f. Gr. πυρο- PYRO- + λοῦσ-ις washing + -ITE[1]: from its use, when heated, for discharging colour from glass.] Native dioxide of manganese, MnO_2, a common ore of black or dark-grey colour and metallic lustre.

1828 *Edin. Jrnl. Sc.* IX. 304 An account of pyrolusite or prismatic manganese ore. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. xv. 610 Pyrolusite, or grey and black ore, containing from 70 to 99 per cent. of peroxide of manganese. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 166 Pyrolusite parts with its oxygen at a red heat, and is extensively employed for discharging the brown and green tints of glass. Hence..whimsically entitled by the French *le savon des verriers.*

Pyromachy to **-malic**: see PYRO- 1, 3 a.

Pyromancy pəi·rəʊmænsi, pi·rə-). Now *rare.* Forms: 4 piromance, -aunce, (perimancie), 5–6 piromancy, (5 -cye, 6 -cie), 5– pyromancy, (5 -cye, 6 7 -cie, 7 -ty). [a. OF. *piromance, pyromancie* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. late L. *pyromantia*, a. Gr. πυρομαντεία: see PYRO- and -MANCY.] Divination by fire, or by signs derived from fire.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* XI. 158 Nigromancye and perimancie. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 45 The craft..That Geomancie cleped is,..And of the flod his Ydromance, And of the fyr the Piromance. *c* 1400 [see HYDROMANCY]. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. XXXVI. 77/1 Pyromancye, that is wytchecrafte done in the fyre. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ii. 15 Thou art read in Magicks mystery, In Piromancy, to diuine by flames. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Water Cormorant* Wks. III. 12/2 By Fire he hath the skill of Pyromanty. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 292 Pyromancy, by which conjectures were made from the motions of the sacrificial flame.

So **Py·romancer,** one who divines by fire; **Pyroma·ntic** *a.*, pertaining to or practising pyromancy; †*sb.* = *pyromancer.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 96 þus are callid .. piromauncers þat wirkun bi þe fire. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 71 The Pyromanticke Genij. 1608 DAY *Law Tricks* IV. ii, Skill in pyromantique rules. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 215 Many Witches, Sorcerers, Inchanters, Hydro and Pyromantiques, and other Diaboliques.

Pyromania to **-maric**: see PYRO- 1, 3 a.

Pyromeco·nic, *a. Chem.* [f. PYRO- 3 + MECONIC.] In *pyromeconic acid*, a crystalline bitter acid, $C_5H_4O_3$, occurring in large transparent tables; it is obtained by the dry distillation of meconic or of comenic acid. Hence **Pyrome·conate,** a salt of this acid.

1836 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* (ed. 4) 1023 Pyromeconic Acid. This acid is among the products of the destructive distillation of the meconic acid; it is a crystalline sublimate, which fuses at a temperature of about 250°. *Ibid.* The neutral pyromeconate of lead. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 82 Pyromeconic acid .. was first examined by Robiquet in 1832. 1866–8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 761 With bromine water it yields bromopyromeconic acid ($C_5H_3BrO_3$)... Chloride of iodine converts it into iodopyromeconic acid ($C_5H_3IO_3$).

†**Py·romel.** *Obs.* [f. PYRO- + L. *-mel* honey.] An old name for treacle.

1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pyromelane to **-metamorphism**: see PYRO-.

Pyrometer (pəirɒ·mĭtəɹ). [f. PYRO- + -METER.] †a. *orig.* An instrument for measuring the expansion of solid bodies under the influence of heat. *Obs.* b. Any instrument for measuring high temperatures, usually those higher than can be measured by the mercurial thermometer.

Such instruments have been made on a variety of principles, depending on the expansion, contraction, or fusion of solids, the radiation, conduction, etc. of heat, the production of electrical or chemical action, etc.

1749 *Gentl. Mag.* XIX. 361/2 The Draught of an accurate Pyrometer or Instrument to measure the Extension or Contraction, of Metal, or other Rods,..invented by Mr. Withurst of Derby. 1793 W. & S. JONES *Catal. Optical*, etc. *Instr.* 8 Pyrometers, shewing the expansion of metals. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 10, I..examined..their fusibility in various degrees of heat by the help of Mr. Wedgewood's pyrometer. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 73 Clay contracts considerably in dimensions by a very intense heat, and on the measure of its contractions the pyrometer of Wedgwood is founded. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 July 4/2 Special furnaces which are controlled by the assistance of electrical pyrometers. 1907 *Athenæum* 18 May 609/3 A modification of Prof. Féry's radiation pyrometer, which in principle consists of receiving in a concave mirror the total radiation of a hot plate.

Hence **Pyrome·trio, Pyrome·trical** *adjs.*, pertaining to a pyrometer or to pyrometry; of the nature of, or measurable by, a pyrometer; formerly said of effects due to the expansive power of great heat; **Pyrome·trically** *adv.*, in the manner of, or by means of, a pyrometer; **Pyro·metry,** the measurement of very high temperatures.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 20 This pyrometer [Wedgewood's] consists of two parts, one of which, called the Gage, serves to measure the degrees of diminution or contraction: the other consists of small cylinders of clay, called *Pyrometric Pieces. 1837 Herschel in Babbage *Bridgew. Treat.* App. i. 237 The elevation of strata by pyrometric expansion of the subjacent columns of rock. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1016 Pyrometric balls of red clay, coated with a very fusible lead enamel, are employed in the English potteries to ascertain the temperature of the glaze kilns. 1791 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 107 The substances employed..must have been influenced in their length by *pyrometrical and hygrometrical effects. 1834–6 Barlow in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 460/2 *Pyrometrical beads*, technically called *trials*, ..are made in the form of small hoops, of Egyptian black clay. 1865 Miss Metevard *Wedgwood* II. 160 Thos. and John Wedgwood..about 1740 introduced what they termed pyrometrical beads..formed of prepared clay. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 419 (heading) An Essay on *Pyrometry and Arcometry. *Ibid.* 421 The occasion which led me to Pyrometry. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 319 The dilatation of bodies by heat forms the subject of..pyrometry. 1897 Rose in *Mining Jrnl.* 30 Jan. 143/3 Pyrometry and the testing..of alloys continue to receive much attention.

Pyromorphite, -morphous: see Pyro- 2, 1.

Pyromucic (pəi·rōmiū·sik), *a. Chem.* [f. Pyro- 3 + Mucic: cf. F. *pyromucique* substituted for *pyromuqueux* (De Morveau and Lavoisier 1787).] In *pyromucic acid*, an acid, $C_5H_4O_3$, metameric with pyromeconic acid, produced by the dry distillation of mucic acid, and occurring in white glistening scales or needles. So *pyromucic alcohol, chloride, ether*, etc.

1794 G. Pearson tr. *De Morveau*, etc. *Table Chem. Nom.* 22 Radical Pyro mucic. 1819 J. G. Children *Chem. Anal.* 284 Pyromucic acid has been lately discovered by M. Hontou Labillardière. 1836–41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1072 When mucic acid is subjected to destructive distillation it yields..pyromucic acid.

Hence **Pyromu·camide**, an amide of pyromucic acid, $C_5H_5NO_2$; *Dipyromucamide*, $C_5H_6N_2O$; **Pyromu·cate**, a salt of pyromucic acid; **Pyromu·cyl**, the radical $C_5H_3O_2$ of pyromucic acid; also † **Pyromucous** *a.* = *pyromucic*, † **Pyromucite** = *pyromucate*.

1790 Kerr tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 263 Table of the Combinations of Pyro-mucous Acid with the Salifiable Bases. *Ibid.* 260 Pyro-mucite of lime. 1819 J. G. Children *Chem. Anal.* 284 Pyromucate of barya is composed of acid 57.7 barya 42 2. 1847 *Chem. Gaz.* V. 85 Pyromucamide differs essentially from this body. 1856–8 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 763 The pyromucates of the alkali-metals are .. difficult to crystallise. *Ibid.* 765 Dipyromucamide forms white, shining laminæ; easily soluble in alcohol and ether, less soluble in water. 1881 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XL. 715 Ethylamine pyromucate when distilled with phosphorus pentachloride yields pyromucyl chloride.

Pyronaphtha to Pyronomy: see Pyro- 1.

Pyrone: see Pyro- 3 c.

Pyrope (pəi·rōup). Forms: 4 pirope, 7 pirop, 7–9 pyrop, 9 pyrope; also in Lat. form 6 piro·pus, 7–9 pyro·pus, *pl.* -i). [a. OF. *pirope* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *pyrōpus* gold-bronze, also a kind of gem, a. Gr. *πυρωπός* gold-bronze, lit. 'fiery-eyed', f. *πῦρ*, *πυρ-* fire + *ὤψ* eye, face.]

† **1.** In early use applied vaguely to a red or fiery gem, as ruby or carbuncle. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 5682 Jacynkte, Piropes, Crisolites. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 14 *Piropi* (whiche are a kind of Rubies or Carbuncles). 1602 Campion *Eng. Poesie* vii. in G. G. Smith *Eliz. Crit. Ess.* (1904) II. 345 The glossy Pirop faines to blaze, But toucht cold appeares, and an earthy stone. 1625 Lisle *Du Bartas, Noe* 154 Two pyrops are her eyes Or flaming carbuncles. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* II. 84 Rubies and amethysts..With the gay topaz,..and the emerald's hue, And bright pyropus.

2. *Min.* Applied by Werner, 1803 (*Pyrop*), to the Bohemian garnet or fire-garnet, a deep-red gem.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 301 The pyrop, which has lately exfoliated from the class of garnets, has no difference but superior beauty. 1805–17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 91 Precious garnet, pyrope and iron-sand. 1840 Browning *Sordello* VI. 411 Cool citrine-crystals, fierce pyropus-stone. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 267 The original pyrope is the kind containing chrome. 1888 Rutley *Rock-Forming Min.* 112 Pyrope, or magnesia-alumina garnet.

Pyropectic to Pyrophone: see Pyro-.

Pyrophore (pəi·rŏfōəi). *rare.* [a. F. *pyrophore* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*), ad. mod.L. *pyrophorus*.]

1. = Pyrophorus 1; also applied to a substance which takes fire on contact with water.

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Supp., *Pyrophore*..a body which has the faculty of inflaming by contact with air or water.

‖ **2.** [prop. Fr.] A fire-fly of the genus *Pyrophorus*: see Pyrophorus 2.

1885 *B'ham Weekly Post* 26 Dec. 1/4 These insects had been brought from Mexico, where they are to be found in the forests. Their scientific name is the pyrophore.

Pyrophoric (-fǫ·rik), *a.* [f. next + -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pyrophorus; having the property of taking fire on exposure to air. Also **Pyrophorous** (-rǫ·fŏrəs), *a.*

1828 Webster, *Pyrophorous*, pertaining to or resembling pyrophorus. 1836 Brande *Man. Chem.* (ed. 4) 1119 A residue..which burns like tinder when heated, and at a high temperature is pyrophoric. 1866–8 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 766 The pyrophoric character is exhibited by all the more easily oxidable metals. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 247 At a higher temperature this is completely decomposed, leaving a pyrophoric mixture of lead and carbon.

‖ **Pyrophorus** (pəirǫ·fŏrŏs). Pl. **-i** (-əi). [mod. L., ad. Gr. *πυροφόρος* fire-bearing.]

1. *Chem.* Any substance capable (esp. in a finely divided state) of taking fire spontaneously on exposure to air. In early use applied *spec.* to *Homberg's pyrophorus*, a substance made by heating alum with lamp-black, starch, sugar, or flour.

1778 M. Cutler in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 204 That these acids may produce such appearances is probable from the easy experiment of Pyrophorus. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* Jan. 20/1 There is a particular composition, known to chemists by the name of pyrophorus, because it possesses the property of being liable to spontaneous inflammation in the open air. It was composed by Homberg. 1842 Parnell *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 345 The metallic cobalt thus obtained acts as a pyrophorus when it comes in contact with the air. *c* 1860 Faraday *Forces Nat.* iv. 199 *note*, Lead Pyrophorous..is a tartrate of lead which has been heated in a glass tube to dull redness as long as vapours are emitted.

2. *Entom.* A genus of beetles (named by Illiger, 1809) of the family *Elateridæ* (see Elater[1] 2), found in tropical and subtropical America, containing the most brilliantly luminous 'fire-flies'.

Pyrophosphamic, -phoric: see Pyro- 3 a.

Pyro-photograph (pəi·rōfō·tŏgrɑf). [f. Pyro- 1 + Photograph.] A photographic picture burnt in on glass or porcelain. Hence **Pyrophotogra·phic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pyro-photograph, or of pyro-photography. **Pyro-photo·graphy**, a process in which heat is used to fix a photographic picture.

1869 *Photogr. Jrnl.* 15 Oct. 136 Pyro-photography, or fire-proof photography, is the production of transparent glass photographs by means of fusible pigments, the latter being attached to a film rendered sensitive to the action of light. *Ibid.*, The pigments of the pyro-photographic pictures. *Ibid.* 137 It is this almost incredibly delicate graduation of hygroscopic power, imparted to the film by exposure..to light, that is utilized for the production of pyro-photographs. 1875 H. Vogel *Chem. Light* xiv. 213 We shall see..that there are other means of producing such pyro-photographs. *Ibid.* xv. 257 Section ix.—Pyro-Photography with Salts of Chromium.

Pyrophyllite to Pyrosilver: see Pyro-.

Pyropus, L. form of Pyrope; var. Peropus *Obs.*

‖ **Pyrosis** (pəirōu·sis). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *πύρωσις* setting on fire, burning, f. *πυροῦν* to set on fire.] An affection characterized by a burning sensation in the stomach and œsophagus, with eructation of watery fluid; water-brash.

1789 Cullen *Mat. Med.* II. 248 The pyrosis, frequent in this country under the name of the Water-brash. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* Introd. Lect. 32 The preparation of bismuth used in pyrosis. 1847 E. J. Seymour *Severe Dis.* I. 9 The next morbid condition of the stomach is what is called pyrosis or water-brash.

Pyrosmalite: see Pyro- 2.

Pyrosome (pəi·rǫsōum). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Pyrosōma* (also in Eng. use), f. Gr. *πῦρ* fire (Pyro-) + *σῶμα* body.] An animal of the genus *Pyrosōma*, consisting of highly phosphorescent compound ascidians, the individuals being united into a free-swimming colony in the form of a hollow cylinder closed at one end.

1812 tr. *Peron's Voy. S. Lands* in *Pinkerton's Voy.* XI. 760 What..of those Pyrosomes shaped like an enormous finger of a glove..which cover the sea with their innumerable hosts? 1834 *Lancet* 20 Sept. 1013/2 Compound tunicata, as the pyrosoma and the botryllus. 1856 Woodward *Mollusca* III. 344 The Pyrosomes are often gregarious in vast numbers. 1883 C. F. Holder in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 187/2 The most glorious fire bodies of the sea, the salpa and pyrosoma, the latter a pelagic aggregation of individuals, forming a hollow cylinder, closed at one end, from five inches to five feet in length.

Pyrosophy to Pyrosulphuric: see Pyro-.

Pyrotartaric (pəi·rōtaɹtæ·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. Pyro- 3 a + Tartaric: cf. F. *pyrotartarique*, substituted for *pyrotartareux* (De Morveau and Lavoisier 1787).] In *pyrotartaric acid*, $C_5H_8O_4$, a colourless crystalline substance, obtained by the dry distillation of tartaric acid. So *pyrotartaric anhydride*, $C_5H_6O_3$; *pyrotartaric ether*, etc.

1794 G. Pearson tr. *De Morveau*, etc. *Table Chem. Nom.* 15 Basis of Pyro-tartaric Acid. 1815 Henry *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) II. 208 From the experiments of Fourcroy and Vauquelin, it appears that the pyrotartaric acid is a peculiar species. 1819 J. G. Children *Chem. Anal.* 280 Pyrotartaric acid..is solid, extremely acid to the taste, and reddens vegetable blues strongly. 1866 Odling *Anim. Chem.* 36 Diatomic Fatty Acid Series: $C_5H_8O_4$ Pyrotartric.

Hence **Pyrota·rtranil**, $C_{11}H_{11}NO_2$, formed by heating aniline with the acid; **Pyrotartrani·lic** *acid*, $C_{11}H_{13}NO_3$ (hence **Pyrotartra·nilate**, a salt of this); **Pyrota·rtrate**, a salt of pyrotartaric acid; **Pyrota·rtrimide**, the imide of this acid; and other derivatives. Also † **Pyro-ta·rtarous, -tarta·reous** *a.* = *pyrotartaric*; † **Pyrota·rta·rite, -ta·rtrite** = *pyrotartrate*.

1790 Kerr tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 261 The name of Pyro-tartarous acid is given to a dilute empyreumatic acid obtained from purified acidulous tartarite of potash by distillation in a naked fire. *c* 1790 tr. *De Morveau's*, etc. *Table Chem. Nom.* (*Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 598) Pyro-tartareous acid. *Ibid.*, Pyro-tartarite of lime. 1805 Nisbet *Dict. Chem., Table Nomencl.* i, Pyrotartareous, Pyrotartrites. 1817 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 5) II. 150 The French chemists..distinguished them by the names of *tartarous* and *pyrotartarous* acids; which were afterwards changed into those of *tartaric* and *pyrotartaric* acids. 1836 Brande *Man. Chem.* (ed. 4) 990 The pyrotartrates of ammonia, potassa, .. and lime, are very soluble. 1856 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* VIII. 172 Pyrotartranil. *Ibid.* 173 Pyrotartanilic acid is a very stable though rather weak acid. *Ibid.*, Pyrotartanilate of ammonia. 1866–8 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 775 Pyrotartranil .. is easily soluble in .. aqueous alkalis, by which when heated it is converted into pyrotartranilic acid. *Ibid.*, Pyrotartrimide forms small needles or hexagonal plates belonging to the trimetric system.

Pyrote, obs. form of Pirate.

Pyrote·chnian. *rare*—°. [f. Pyrotechny + -an.] = Pyrotechnist.

1731 Bailey vol. II, *Pyrotechnian, Pyrotechnician*, a maker of fire works, one skill'd in Pyrotechny.

Pyrotechnic (pəi·rǫte·knik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *πυρο-*, Pyro- + *τεχνικ-ός*, f. *τέχνη* art; or f. Pyrotechny + -ic.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to pyrotechny.

† **1.** Of or pertaining to the use of fire in chemistry, metallurgy, or gunnery. *Obs.*

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pyrotechnick-Art*, is the Art of Chymistry, so called..because Fire is the chief Instrument the Chymist makes use of in the separating.. the purer Substances of mixt Bodies. 1731 Bailey vol. II, *Pyrotechnick, Pyrotechnical*, of or pertaining to Pyrotechny [1736 (folio) *adds* or the art of gunnery].

2. Of or pertaining to fireworks, or the art of making or managing them; of the nature of a firework.

1825 C. M. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* I. 64 The pyrotechnic artiste. 1837 Sir F. Palgrave *Merch. & Friar* Ded. (1844) 11 The pyrotechnic cases in which the powder is to be contained. 1869 H. Ainsworth *Hilary St. Ives* II. xviii, The glories of extinct Vauxhall pale the modern pyrotechnic displays. 1873 *Board of Trade Notice* in Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iii. (1875) 68 The Pyrotechnic Light, commonly known as a Blue Light, every 15 minutes.

b. *fig.* Resembling or suggesting fireworks; esp. said of a brilliant or sensational display of wit, rhetoric, etc.

1849 Miss Mulock *Ogilvies* xxiv, Sending forth his bonmots in a perfect shower of scintillations, so that his conversation became quite a pyrotechnic display. 1897 'Ian Maclaren' (J. Watson) *Bonnie Brier Bush, Dr. Old School* iv. 133 This was considered to be rather a pyrotechnic display of Elspeth's superior memory than a serious statement.

B. *sb.* **1.** = Pyrotechnist. *rare.*

1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 470 Like the fiery wheel of some skilful Pyrotechnic.

2. *pl.* **Pyrotechnics.** a. = Pyrotechny 1, 3.

1729 Shelvocke *Artillery* III. 169 The whole Excellence.. of Pyrotechnics doth not consist in the Construction of Rockets. 1834 De Quincey *Autob. Sk.* Wks. 1853 I. 41 All subjects..from the Thirty-nine Articles..down to pyrotechnics, legerdemain..thaumaturgy and necromancy.

b. A display of fireworks; also *transf.* of lightning; in quot. 1840, the juggler's trick of pretending to eat fire.

1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Leech Folkest.*, He was eating fire!..the attention of the multitude was absorbed by the pyrotechnics of Mr. Merryman. 1850 B. Taylor *Eldorado* I. (1862) 10 Broad scarlet flashes of lightning, surpassing any celestial pyrotechnics I ever witnessed. 1861 N. A. Woods *Pr. Wales in Canada* 108 The long deferred fireworks for the people came off at last. The pyrotechnics were very fine. 1884 Roe *Nat. Ser. Story* ix, A great black cloud..was the background for the electric pyrotechnics.

c. *fig.* Brilliant displays. (Cf. A. 2 b.)

1901 *Spectator* 17 Aug. 220/1 Orchestral pyrotechnics can be infinitely more exciting. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 16 Aug. 3/1 An Edinburgh graduate, in the period illuminated there by the kindling pyrotechnics of Professor Blackie.

Pyrote·chnical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.]

† **1.** = Pyrotechnic A. 1. *Obs.*

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 169 The warlike artes were Minerva's charge, the pyrotechnicall, or such as worke in fire,..Vulcans. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Supp.*, *Ball*, in the military and pyrotechnical arts, is a composition..of the combustible kinds, serving to burn and destroy, give light, smoak, stench, or the like. 1800 T. Green *Diary L. Lit.* (1810) 233 Count Rumford, with all his pyrotechnical devices.

2. = Pyrotechnic A. 2.

1755 Johnson, *Pyrotechnical*, engaged or skilful in fireworks. 1765 R. Jones *Fireworks* vi. 254 A variety of pyrotechnical representations. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* IV. iii. 334 Some of the actors concerned in the pyrotechnical shows. 1862 M. Hopkins *Hawaii* 99 The pyrotechnical display created..the greatest astonishment.

b. *fig.* = Pyrotechnic A. 2 b.

1825 *Eng. Life* I. 194 All the warmth of her nature was exhausted by her manner; there was a sort of pyrotechnical blaze, without any real heat. 1898 *Chicago Advance* 17 Feb. 211/2 The hysterical and pyrotechnical fashion of the French.

Hence **Pyrote·chnically** *adv.*, in a pyrotechnical manner; by means of fireworks; *fig.* like fireworks.

1867 E. Downden *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 51 He can mention 1789 without exploding pyrotechnically. 1883 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 3/1 Gala nights with Chinese lanterns and 'the mouse ran up the clock' done pyrotechnically.

† **Pyrotechni·cian.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Pyrotechnic + -ian, after *mechanician, physician*, etc.] One skilled in pyrotechny; a maker of gunpowder, etc., or of fireworks (= next).

1729 Shelvocke *Artillery* III. 169 To consult able Pyrotechnicians. 1731 [see Pyrotechnian].

Pyrotechnist (pəiəˈrɒtekˈnist). [f. next + -IST: cf. *botanist*, etc.] One employed or skilled in pyrotechny; a maker or displayer of fireworks.

a 1791 STEEVENS in Boswell *Johnson* (1888) IV. 325 The authour of *The Rambler*..may be considered, on this occasion, as the ringleader of a successful riot, though not as a skilful pyrotechnist. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 613 The whole skill of the pyrotechnists..was employed to produce a display of fireworks which might vie with any that had been seen in the gardens of Versailles. 1858 T. R. JONES *Aquarian Nat.* 47 The azure, gold, and silver rain of the pyrotechnist.

b. *fig.* (Cf. PYROTECHNIC A. 2 b.)

1826 SCOTT *Diary* 2 Mar., The bankers will be persuaded that it is a squib which may burn their own fingers, and will curse the poor pyrotechnist that compounded it. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* III. x. 164 To hear the new preacher, the pyrotechnist of human logic and eloquence.

Pyrotechnite: see PYRO- 2.

Pyrotechny (pəiəˈrɒtekni). [a. F. *pyrotechnie* (1556 in Hatz.-Darm.) or mod.L. pyroteehnia (also formerly in English use), f. Gr. *πυρο-* PYRO- + *τέχνη* art.] The art of employing fire: with various connotations.

†**1.** (*Military pyrotechny.*) The manufacture and use of gunpowder, bombs, fire-arms, etc. *Obs.*

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* title-p., Whereto he hath also adioyned certaine Questions of great Ordinaunce, resolued in his other Treatise of Pyrotechny and great Artillerie, hereafter to be published. 1591 — *Pantom.* (ed. 2) 176 Certaine Diffinitions, taken out of my thirde Booke of Pyrotechnie Militarie, and great Artillerie. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 89 Some as Beringuccio in his Pyrotechny affirmeth, have promised to make it red. 1696, 1728 [see 2].

†**2.** The use of fire in chemical operations or in metallurgy. *Obs.*

1592 DEE *Compend. Rehears.* vii. (Chetham Soc. Misc. I) 30 My three laboratories serving for Pyrotechnia. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 80 Mechanick experiments of Pyrotechny. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) s. v., Military Pyrotechny teaches the Art of making all sorts of Fire-Arms: Chymical Pyrotechny teaches the Art of managing Fire in Chymical Operations. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Pyrotechny is of two kinds, Military, and Chymical...Some reckon a third kind..viz. the Art of fusing, refining, and preparing Metals.

3. The making and managing of fireworks for scenic display, for military use, or as signals, etc.

1635 J. BARINGTON (*title*) Pyrotechnia or a discourse of Artificiall Fireworkes for Pleasure, in which the true grounds of ye Art are plainely and perspicuously laid downe. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rocket*, In pyrotechny, an artificial fire-work. 1835 BURNES *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) I. 176 All the fireworkers of Lahore seemed to be exerting their talents in pyrotechny. 1864 MOORE *Brit. Ferns* 94 The powdery spores [of *Lycopodium*]..are highly inflammable, and used in pyrotechny under the name of vegetable brimstone.

b. *fig.* (Cf. PYROTECHNIC A. 2 b, B. 2 c.)

1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 328 [They] make such a noise in the world..with artificial volcanoes and puerile pyrotechny of all kinds. 1855 E. L. YOUMANS in *N. Y. Tribune* 23 Oct., Brilliant corruscations of thought, and a blaze of imaginative pyrotechny. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 277 A notable example of mystical pyrotechny.

Pyrotect. *nonce-wd.* [After *architect.*] A maker of fireworks, a pyrotechnist.

1851 LANDOR *Popery* 53 The premises of many a pyrotect have been blown up into the air, together with his crackers and serpents, and wheels and rockets.

Pyroterebic to **Pyrothonide**: see PYRO-.

†**Pyro·tic,** *a.* and *sb. Med. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *pyrōtic-us*, a. Gr. *πυρωτικός* burning, f. *πυροῦν* to burn.] = CAUSTIC A. 1, B. 1.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xxvi. xviii. (1678) 640 That medicine is said to be Pyrotick or Caustick, which by its acrimony and biting..burns and consumes the skin and flesh. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 205 Not unlike the impression of an actual Pyrotick. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Pyrotics*, .. remedies either actually, or potentially hot; and which, accordingly, will burn the Flesh, and raise an Eschar. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pyroticus*,.. having power to burn; caustic: pyrotic.

Pyro-uric: see PYRO- 3 a.

Pyroxanthin (pəiəˈrɒksæˈnθin). *Chem.* [f. PYRO- 3 b + Gr. *ξανθ-ός* yellow + -IN[1].] A yellow crystalline substance, $C_{18}H_{12}O_3$, contained in crude wood-spirit, and produced by the action of potash on one of the constituents of the heavy oil of wood-tar.

1838 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Ann.* 331 Eblanin or pyroxanthin. 1866–8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 776 Pyroxanthin crystallises in long yellow needles.

Hence **Pyroxa·nthogen** *Chem.*, the constituent of wood-tar from which pyroxanthin is supposed to be formed (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1866–8).

Pyroxene (pəiəˈrɒksīn). *Min.* [f. Gr. *πῦρ, πυρο-* fire + *ξένος* stranger: so named by Haüy 1796, because he thought it 'a stranger in the domain of fire' or alien to igneous rocks.] A species including a large variety of minerals, all bisilicates of lime with one or more of various other bases, most usually magnesia and iron oxide, but also manganese, potash, soda, and zinc, or two or more of these.

Often identified with AUGITE, q. v.; but, according to Dana, *pyroxene* 'is properly the name of the species, while *augite* is only entitled to be used for one of its varieties'.

1800 *Philos. Mag.* VII. 254 He [Vauquelin] has analysed the pyroxene of Ætna. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 475 Few fragments of augite or pyroxene. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. Gloss. 63 The modern Lavas of Vesuvius are characterised by a large proportion of augite (or pyroxene). 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* v. 108 White pyroxene, an anhydrous silicate of lime and magnesia.

attrib. 1862 [see PYROXENITE]. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* ii. 28 Pyroxene rock or pyrallolite.

Hence **Pyroxenic** (-ˈɛnik) *a.*, pertaining to, having the character of, consisting of, or containing pyroxene; **Pyroxenite** (-ˈɒksenəit), also -yte [see -ITE[1] 2 b], a metamorphic rock consisting chiefly of pyroxene.

1828 WEBSTER, **Pyroxenic*, pertaining to pyroxene, or partaking of its qualities. 1830 LYELL. *Princ. Geol.* I. 328 Violent explosions, like those which, in 1822, launched from Vesuvius a mass of pyroxenic lava, of many tons weight, to the distance of three miles. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 27 July 71/1 Bunsen's theory of pyroxenic and trachytic magmas forms the starting-point for all theories for the differentiation of magmas. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* § 8. 78 Pyroxenite. ..Coarse or fine granular pyroxene rock, consisting of granular pyroxene of a grayish green or brown color. 1868 — *Min.* (ed. 5) 220 *Pyroxenyte* is a metamorphic rock consisting mainly of compact pyroxene of the Sahlite section.

Pyroxyle (pəiəˈrɒksil). *Chem.* Also erron. -ile. [a. F. *pyroxyle*, f. Gr. *πυρ(ο-* PYRO- + *ξύλον* wood (Pelouze, 1846; *Comptes Rendus* 23, 893).] = PYROXYLIN: chiefly as the Fr. name of gun-cotton.

1847 [see PYROXYLIN 2]. 1870 *Echo* 8 Nov., A chemical manufactory at Grenelle blew to pieces, with four men, who were making pyroxile for the Government. 1881 tr. *Verne's Myst. Isl.* III. 55 Our guns would bear..the expansion of the pyroxile gas. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Aug. 4/3 The heavy rains..hindered the pyroxyle from acting as the conspirators designed.

Pyroxylic (pəiəˈrɒksi·lik), *a. Chem.* Also erron. -ilic. [f. as prec. + -IC.] Obtained from wood by means of fire, i. e. by dry distillation; chiefly in *pyroxylic spirit*, an early name for methyl alcohol (CH_4O), also called *wood-spirit*.

a 1799 [see PYROLIGNIC]. 1824 *Ann. Philos.* July 69 Pyroxylic spirit..is obtained during the rectification of pyroligneous acid. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 346 When wood is distilled for the purpose of obtaining acetic acid, the pyroxylic spirit is formed, and found in the aqueous liquid which comes over. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 125 Methylic Alcohol, Methylic Hydrate, Wood Spirit, or Pyroxylic Spirit.—This alcohol .. was first observed by Taylor in 1812 amongst the products of the destructive distillation of wood. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 175 Creasote..is also obtained from oil of tar, or pyroxylic oil, and is contained in the smoke from wood.

Pyroxylin (pəiəˈrɒksilin). *Chem.* Also improp. -ine. [In 1, f. PYRO- + Gr. *ξύλ-ον* wood + -IN[1]; in 2, ad. F. *pyroxyline* (Pelouze 1846), f. as PYROXYLE + *ine*, -IN[1].]

†**1.** = PYROXANTHIN. *Obs.*

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1053 Pyroxiline is a name which I have ventured to give to a substance detected by Mr. Scanlan..and..called by him Eblanin [cf. PYROXANTHIN, quot. 1838].

2. Any one of the class of explosive compounds, including gun-cotton, produced by treating vegetable fibre with nitric acid, or with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids; chemically, they are nitrates of cellulose, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$, in which a varying number of OH groups are replaced by ONO_2 groups. Thus, gun-cotton is *cellulose trinitrate* $\{C_6H_7(NO_3)_3O_2\}_n$. A solution of soluble pyroxylin forms COLLODION.

1847 DANA in WEBSTER, *Pyroxyline, Pyroxyle*, a term embracing gun-cotton and all other explosive substances which are obtained by immersing vegetable fibre in nitric acid, or a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acid, and then suffering it to dry. 1866–8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 777 The term 'pyroxylin' is sometimes applied especially to the more highly nitrated compounds; but it is much better to use this term as a generic name for all the substitution-compounds formed by the action of nitric acid on cellulose, and to designate as 'gun-cotton' the most highly nitrated compound, trinitrocellulose,..the only one adapted for use in gunnery. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 80 Photographic Pyroxyline is prepared with hot acids, heat being found remarkably to modify the products. *Ibid.* 158 In preparing a Pyroxyline for fluid and adhesive Collodion.

Pyrozone (pəiəˈrōzōun). *Pharm.* [f. PYRO- + OZONE.] An antiseptic substance containing three parts of hydrogen peroxide in a hundred parts of water. 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Pyrre**, obs. form of PIRR *sb.*[1], a fit of temper or pettish humour.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xliii. 280 One displeased parent will do more harme vpon a head, if he take a pyrre at some toy, neuer conferring with any, but with his owne cholere, then a thousand of the thankfullest will euer do good.

Pyrré, variant of PERRIE *Obs.*, jewellery.

Pyrrey, obs. form of PERRY[2], pear-cider.

Pyrrhic (piˈrik), *sb.*[1] and *a.*[1] *Greek Antiq.* Forms: 6–7 pir(r)hieke, 7–8 pyrrhiok, 8 pyrric(k, 8– pyrrhie. [ad. L. *pyrrhicha* or Gr. *πυρρίχη* a dance in armour, said to have been so named from one *Πύρριχος* the inventor; prop. an adj. qualifying *ὄρχησις* dance. Perh. through F. *pyrrique* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *sb.* The war-dance of the ancient Greeks, in which the motions of actual warfare were gone through, in armour, to a musical accompaniment.

1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* VI. i. 266 Or dance a sober pirrhicke in the field. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. vi. 67 Proper for military dances called Pyrrhics in which the dancers are armed. 1906 *19th Cent.* Mar. 450 In Sparta.. all who were above five years of age learnt the Pyrrhic.

B. *adj.* Epithet of this dance; of or pertaining to this dance.

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* I. iii, Do they not still Learn there..The Pyrrhic gestures, both to dance and spring In armour, to be active in the wars? 1632 HEYWOOD *Iron Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 306 Musicke strike A pirhicke straine. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 11 Oct. II. xxxix, I now plainly see the prelude to the pyrrick dance in the north, which I have long foretold. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 81 Their amusements are listening to songs..and dancing a sort of Pyrrhic dance, in which they go through some warlike attitudes, and leap about, flourishing their swords. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. lxxxvi. x (*Isles of Greece*), Von have the Pyrrhic dance as yet: Where is the Pyrrhic phalanx gone?

So †**Pyrrhical** *a. Obs. rare* = B.; **Pyrrhicist** [ad. Gr. *πυρριχιστής*], a dancer of the pyrrhic.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 109 Dancing in such Antick Dances as resemble the Pyrrhical Saltation. 1842 SMITH *Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq.* s.v. *Saltatio*, Three Pyrrhicists, two of whom..are engaged in the dance.

Pyrrhic (piˈrik), *sb.*[2] and *a.*[2] *Prosody.* Forms: 7–8 pyrrhick, 7– pyrrhic, 9 pyrr hich. [ad. L. *pyrrhichius*, a. Gr. *πυρρίχιος* of or pertaining to the *πυρρίχη* or Pyrrhic dance; as sb., short for *pes pyrrhichius*, *πούς πυρρίχιος* pyrrhic foot, a metrical foot used in the war-song: see prec.]

A. *sb.* A metrical foot in ancient Greek and Latin verse, consisting of two short syllables. Sometimes applied to a group of two unstressed syllables in modern accentual verse: see quots.

1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* IV. iv, His Hyper, and his Brachy-Catalecticks, His Pyrrhicks, Epitrites and Choriambicks. 1749 J. MASON *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 43 A Pyrrhic may possess any Place of the Verse except the last. But wherever it is, it gives a brisk Movement to the Measure. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. IV. ii. 372 A Pyrrhic has both the words or syllables unaccented: as, 'on the tall tree'. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* I. xii. § 289 Of words ending in ă or ŏ a pyrrich or dactyl is rarely elided before a short syllable, except (1) in proper names; or (2) in first foot [etc.]. 1886 MAYOR *Eng. Metre* ii. 31 They intended to vary the ordinary rhythm by introducing an accentual pyrrhic. 1907 ORMOND *English Metrists* 175 A trochee he [Ruskin] prefers to name choreus, keeping the former term for what most writers call pyrrhic or dibrach.

B. *adj.* Consisting of two short syllables; composed of or pertaining to pyrrhics.

1749 J. MASON *Numb. Poet. Comp.* 16, I have exemplified the Pyrrhic, which contains two short Times, by two short Monosyllables, because every Word of two Syllables hath in the Pronunciation an Accent upon one of them, and in English Metre every accented Syllable is long; and therefore no English Word of two Syllables can properly exemplify a Pyrrhic Foot, which consists of two short ones.

Pyrrhic (piˈrik), *a.*[3] [ad. Gr. *πυρρικός*, f. *Πυρρός*, L. *Pyrrhus*, name of a king of Epirus.] Of, pertaining to, or like that of Pyrrhus.

Pyrrhic victory, a victory gained at too great a cost; in allusion to the exclamation attributed to Pyrrhus after the battle of Asculum in Apulia (in which he routed the Romans, but with the loss of the flower of his army), 'One more such victory and we are lost'.

1885 *Daily Tel.* 17 Dec., Although its acceptance might secure for the moment the triumph of a party division, it would be indeed a Pyrrhic victory.

‖**Pyrrhichius** (piriˈkiəs). *Pros.* Forms: 6 pirr-, 6–8 pyrriehius, 7 -ychius, 8– pyrrhichius. The Latin form of PYRRHIC *sb.*[2]

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 69 Two short [syllables] called *Pyrrichius* as ◡◡ *hyther*. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xiii. (Arb.) 133 For your foote *pirrichius* or of two short silables ye haue these words [*mănĭe*] [*mŏnĕy*] [*pĕnte*] [*slĭtĕ*] and others of that constitution or the like. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1730 I. 429 'My barber has often combed my head in dactyls and spondees. ..Nay', says he, 'I have known him sometimes run even into pyrrhichius's and anapæstus's'. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* IX. I. (1868) 589 *Hodie* is used as a pyrrhichius.

Pyrrhite (piˈrəit). *Min.* [Named in Ger. 1840, f. Gr. *πυρρός* reddish + -ITE[1].] A rare mineral, occurring in minute orange-yellow octahedral crystals: see quots.

1844 DANA *Min.* (ed. 2), *Pyrrhite*,..Primary form the regular octahedron. 1866–8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 783 *Pyrrhite*, is the name given by G. Rose to a mineral occurring at Mursinsk in the Ural, in small orange-yellow octahedrons. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Names Min., Pyrrhite*, small, orange-red, octahedral crystals, not fully examined. Probably a columbate near pyrochlore.

Pyrrho-arsenite (piroˌāˈrsēnəit). *Min.* [Named 1886, f. Gr. *πυρρός* reddish + ARSENITE.] An orange-red variety of BERZELIITE.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1896 in CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.*

‖**Pyrrhocorax** (pirɒˈkŏræks). *Ornith.* [L. *pyrrhocorax* (Pliny), a. Gr. *πυρροκόραξ* a red-beaked crow, f. *πυρρός* reddish + *κόραξ* crow.] A genus of crows, typical of the subfamily *Pyrrhocoracinæ*; the choughs; sometimes confined to the Alpine Chough, *P. alpinus*. Hence **Pyrrhoco·racine** *a.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Pyrrhocorax*, the Cornish Chough, a Bird having a red Bill. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* vi, It feeds on very hard fruits, as the Nutcracker and the Pyrrhocorax.

Pyrrholite (pi·rŏləit). *Min.* [Named 1862 (in Fr.), f. Gr. *πυρρός* reddish + -LITE.] An altered anorthite similar to polyargite.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 480 The name Pyrrholite has been given to a reddish lamellar mineral from Tunaberg [Sweden], which is very similar to polyargite.

Pyrrhonian (pirō·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 -ien, 8 -ean. [a. F. *pyrrhonien* (Rabelais, 16th c.), f. L. *pyrrhōnius*, *-eus* adj. and sb. (f. *Pyrrho*, Gr. *Πύρρων*, name of a sceptic philosopher of Elis: see definition s. v. PYRRHONISM): see -AN.]

A. *adj.* = PYRRHONIC *a.*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 159 The most pyrrhonian incredulity may be evinced. 1678 MANTON *Serm.* xiv. Wks. 1871 II. 321 The Pyrrhonian conceit that the whole world is but a fantasy. 1751 HUME *Ess. Hum. Underst.* (ed. 2) xii. III. 254 The natural Result of the Pyrrhonian Doubts and Scruples. 1908 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Apr. 586 The form of consolation offered us by the Pyrrhonian writers of the day.

B. *sb.* = PYRRHONIST.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. vi. § 38. 356 If he be a true Aristotelian, or Platonist, or Pyrrhonian, or Epicurean. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* in *Pl.'s Lives* (1700) I. 18 The Pyrrhonians..who bring all certainty in Question. 1751 HUME *Ess. Hum. Underst.* (ed. 2) xii. II. 252 A Pyrrhonian cannot propose that his Philosophy will have any constant Influence on the Mind. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 432 If one has the misfortune not to be a Christian, it is wise to be a Pyrrhonian.

Pyrrhonic (pirǫ·nik), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 Pironik. [f. Gr. *Πύρρων* (see prec.) + -IC.] a. *sb.* = PYRRHONIST. b. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the sceptic philosopher Pyrrho, or to his doctrines (see next); purely sceptical.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 120 They followe the Pironiks, whose position and opinion it is, that there is not hel or misery but opinion. 1668 M. CASAUBON *Treat. Spirits* (1672) 155, I am no Sceptick or Pyrrhonick. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 7 After these arose the sect of Pyrrhonics. 1831 I. TAYLOR *Pref. Ess. to Edwards' Freed. Will* 32 Such doctrines as the Pyrrhonic or the Stoic..have a claim to be listened to. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 13 Oct. 275/1 The inquiring, pyrrhonic spirit of the age is fatal to presumptions of this sort.

Pyrrhonism (pi·rŏniz'm). Also 8 pyrro-. [f. as prec. + -ISM. In F. *pyrrhonisme* (Pascal, 17th c.).] A system of sceptic philosophy taught by Pyrrho of Elis (*c* 300 B.C.), founder of the first school of Greek sceptic philosophy; the doctrine of the impossibility of attaining certainty of knowledge; absolute or universal scepticism; hence *generally*, scepticism, incredulity, philosophic doubt.

1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Pyrrhonism*, the Doctrine or tenets of Pyrrho. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac., Moralists* III. i, You,..tho you disown philosophy, are yet so true a Proselyte to Pyrrhonism. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 116 Driven into arrant pyrrhonism, as being wholly uncertain whether we know anything or not. 1863 F. JACOX in *Bentley's Misc.* LIV. 241 Another noble lord .. avows his disposition to extend his pyrrhonism .. to historical facts themselves. 1893 J. B. BROWN *Stoics & Saints* 12 A misinterpretation of the Socratic method was at the root of Pyrrhonism. 1899 S. L. WILSON *Theol. Mod. Lit.* 359 To lapse into the unreasoning pyrrhonism which would treat all history in the light of 'a laborious deception skilfully concocted'.

Pyrrhonist (pi·rŏnist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] A follower or disciple of Pyrrho; a professor of Pyrrhonism; one who doubts everything; a sceptic.

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. i. B viii, Fye Gallus, what, a skeptick Pyrrhonist? 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 49/2 The distinguishing tenet of the Pyrrhonists was their asserting an absolute acatalepsy in regard to every thing. 1893 LIDDON, etc. *Life Pusey* (1894) I. ii. 45 Now he..was too much of a Pyrrhonist to think that any opinions, even when entirely negative, were certainly true.

Hence **Pyrrhoni·stic** *a. rare*, of the nature of a Pyrrhonist or of Pyrrhonism.

1886 SWINBURNE *Misc.* 146 Disciples of a radically and essentially Pyrrhonistic system of theosophy.

Pyrrhonize (pi·rŏnəiz), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] a. *intr.* To practise Pyrrhonism; to doubt of everything. b. *trans.* To treat or transform sceptically.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 322 It had beene to Pyrrhonize a thousand yeares agoe, had any man gone about to make a question of the art of Cosmography. 1838 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* (1850) II. 145 Any half-believing, half-rejecting, interpreter, who has pyrrhonised them into a series of myths.

Pyrrhosiderite (-səidi·rəit, -si·dĕrəit). *Min.* Also (erron.) **pyrosiderite.** [ad. Ger. *pyrrhosiderit* (Ullmann *a* 1813), f. Gr. *πυρρός* reddish + *σίδηρος* iron + -ITE 1.] A synonym of GOETHITE.

1830 J. H. BROOKE in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 495/1 Goethite; Pyrosiderite; Iron Froth. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.* etc. I. 439 Pyrosiderite. 1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 129 Pyrrhosiderite. 1868 *Ibid.* (ed. 5) 170 In thin scale-like or tabular crystals, usually attached by one edge. Such is the original Göthite (Pyrrhosiderite) of Siegen.

Pyrrhotine (pi·rŏtəin). *Min.* [Named 1835 f. Gr. *πυρρότης* redness + -INE 5.] = PYRRHOTITE.

1849 J. NICOL *Min.* 452 *Pyrrhotine*, Breithaupt; magnetic iron pyrites. 1881 *Metal World* No. 21. 323 The ore of the Gap Mine is..a nickeliferous pyrrhotine,..and is extremely difficult to work.

Pyrrhotite (pi·rŏtəit). *Min.* [Altered by Dana, 1868, from prec.: see -ITE 1 2 b.] A widely distributed magnetic sulphide of iron, occurring massive and amorphous, having a granular structure, and a colour between bronze and copper-red.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 59 The niccoliferous Pyrrhotite is the one that affords most of the nickel of commerce. 1900 in *Daily News* 25 July 2/1 The first cross-cut which had entered a body of solid pyrrhotite 11ft., was continued until it had passed through the vein, here 27ft. 5in. wide.

Pyrrhous (pi·rəs), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *πυρρός* reddish + -OUS.] Reddish. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pyrrhuline (pi·rĭŭləin), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *Pyrrhula*, generic name + -INE 1.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Pyrrhula* or to the subfamily *Pyrrhulinæ*, the bullfinches. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pyrrie, -y(e: see PERRY 1, 2, PIRRIE.

Pyrrol (pi·rǫl). *Chem.* Also -ole, pyrrhol. [f. Gr. *πυρρός* reddish + L. *oleum* oil.] A feebly basic, colourless transparent liquid, C_4H_5N, contained in bone-oil and coal-tar, having an odour like chloroform. Hence *Pyrrol-red*: see quot. 1877.

1835 F. F. RUNGE in *R. D. & T. Thomson's Rec. Gen. Sc.* I. 48 Pyrrol (red oil) in a pure state is a gaseous body possessing the odour of turnips. 1842 *E. Turner's Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) 1180 Runge has described under the names of carbolic acid,..pyrrole, and cyanol,..compounds derived from coal tar. 1851 T. ANDERSON in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.* (1853) XX. 249 A series of bases..which I designate provisionally by the name of pyrrol bases. 1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 1035 Pyrrol-bases appear to be present, together with bases of the pyridine series, in tobacco-smoke. 1877 — *Fownes' Chem.* II. 375 By heating an acid solution of pyrrol, a red, flaky substance, pyrrol-red, is produced, containing $C_{12}H_{11}N_2O$.

Pyrroline (pi·rŏlain). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -INE 5, as an alkaloid.] = PYRROL.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. II. 1728 *Pyrroline* (commonly called *Pyrrol*), $C_4H_5N = NH{:}CH{\cdot}CH{:}CH{\cdot}CH$. *Ibid.* 1729 Pyrroline..is a perfectly colourless, highly dispersive liquid, which, when quite pure, remains colourless for several days. 1895 MUIR & MORLEY *ibid.* IV. 366/2.

Pyruline (pi·rĭŭlain), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Pyrula*, generic name (f. L. *pirum*, *pyrum* pear) + -INE 1.] Related to the gastropod genus *Pyrula* or subfamily *Pyrulinæ*, having a pear-shaped shell, the pear-shells or fig-shells. So **Py·rulid** *sb.*, a gastropod of the family *Pyrulidæ*; **Py·ruloid** *a.*, resembling the *Pyrulidæ* in general form.

† **Pyru·rgian**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *πυρ-* fire, after *chirurgian*, CHIRURGEON: cf. Gr. *πυρ-εργής* working in fire.] One who treats wounds, etc. with caustic applications.

1684 *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 34 Above all things Hippocrates his Golden Rule is to be observed by our Pyrurgian.

Pyruric, var. PYRO-URIC = CYANURIC.

‖ **Pyrus** (pəi·rŭs). *Bot.* [med. and mod.L. erroneous spelling of L. *pirus* pear-tree.] The genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs which includes the pear, apple, and their congeners; sometimes used as the English name of foreign species, esp. the scarlet pyrus, *Pyrus japonica*.

1894 *Daily News* 26 Mar. 4/7 Garden borders, bright with belts of daffodil, with sheets of crocus white and blue, with scarlet pyrus all ablaze against the whitewashed wall. 1897 MRS. E. L. VOYNICH *Gadfly* (1904) 87/1 The blossoming pyrus japonica that hung over the garden wall looked dark in the fading light. 1904 FARRER *Garden Asia* 42 The intense and glowing rubies of the creeping pyrus.

Pyruvic (pəirū·vik), *a. Chem.* [f. PYR(O- 3 a + L. *uva* grape + -IC.] In *pyruvic acid*, $C_3H_4O_3 = CH_3.CO.CO_2H$, also called *pyroracemic acid*, produced by the dry distillation of racemic or tartaric acid; a liquid smelling like acetic acid, and boiling at about 165° C. So *pyruvic alcohol* = acetyl carbinol, $CH_3.CO.CH_2OH$; *pyruvic aldehyde* = methyl glycoxal, $CH_3.CO.CHO$.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 65 Pyruvic acid is a yellowish, somewhat thick liquid. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 332 A new acid termed pyruvic or pyroracemic acid. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 707 Ordinary lactic acid is also produced..by the action of nascent hydrogen on pyruvic acid.

Hence **Pyru·vate**, a salt of pyruvic acid; **Pyru·vin**, or *glycide pyruvate*, $C_6H_8O_4$, a white crystalline substance obtained by distilling glycerin with tartaric acid.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 357 The pyruvates crystallize well, provided that heat is avoided in their preparation. 1872 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXV. 400 When glycerin is heated in a retort with tartaric acid, crystals of pyruvin are formed in the neck of the receiver.

Pyrwykes: see PILLIWINKS.

Pyrwynke, obs. f. PERIWINKLE 1, the plant.

Pyry, Pyrye: see PERRY 1, PIRRIE.

Pys, obs. f. PISS. **Pysan**, obs. pl. of PEASE *sb.* **Pysan(e**, var. PISANE *Obs.*, breast-armour. **Pysangh, Pysauns**, obs. ff. PISANG, PUISSANCE. **Pysche, pyse**, obs. ff. PISS. **Pyse**, obs. f. PEASE *sb.*, PICE. **Pysell**, obs. f. PIZZLE. **Pysemer, pysmar, pysmere**, etc., obs. ff. PISMIRE.

† **Pysma·tic**, *a. Obs. rare*−1. [ad. Gr. *πυσματικ-ός*, f. *πύσμα* question.] Interrogatory.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 Dialogismes, displaying their interrogatory part with communicatively pysmatick and sustentative flourishes.

Pyss(e, obs. ff. PIECE, PISS. **Pyssan(e**, var. PISANE *Obs.*, breast-armour. **Pyssell, Pyssemere, pyssmowre**, obs. ff. PIZZLE, PISMIRE. **Pystace**, obs. f. PISTACHIO. **Pystel, Pystell, -il(l, -le**, etc., obs. ff. PESTLE, PISTLE. **Pystelade**: see PASTELADE. **Pystiller, Pystolet, -ett(e**, var. PISTLER, PISTOLET *Obs.*

Pyt, Pytagru, -rwe, obs. ff. PIT, PUT *v.*, PEDIGREE. **Pytaille**, var. PEDAILE *Obs.*, foot-soldiery. **Pytch(e, Pytcher**, obs. ff. PITCH, PITCHER. **Pyte**, obs. var. *pight*, pa. t. of PITCH *v.*1 **Pyte, pytee, pytell**, obs. ff. PITY, PIGHTLE. **Pyteous, -evous, -ewous**, etc., obs. ff. PITEOUS. **Pyth**, obs. f. PITH; obs. pa. t. of PITCH *v.*1

Pythagorean (piþægŏrī·ăn, pəi-), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **Pytha·goran**, 6–7 **Pythago·rian**. [f. L. *Pythagorē-us*, *-ī-us*, a. Gr. *Πυθαγόρειος*, f. proper name *Πυθαγόρας* Pythagoras + -AN.

At first spelt and pronounced *Pythago'rian*; the spelling was changed *c* 1600–34, but the pronunciation was still used by Cowley and Dryden. Bailey 1731 (vol. II) has *Pythago'rean*, in 1736 (folio) *Pythagore'an*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Pythagoras, an ancient Greek philosopher and mathematician of Samos (6th c. B.C.), or to his system or school.

In early quots. often with allusion to the belief in the transmigration of souls, attributed to Pythagoras (whence the *transf.* use in b); sometimes to the consequent practice of his school of abstaining from animal flesh as food.

Pythagorean bean: see quot. 1858, and cf. BEAN *sb.* 4. *Pythagorean comma*: see COMMA 3. *Pythagorean letter*, the Greek Y, used by P. as a symbol of the two divergent paths of virtue and of vice. *Pythagorean lyre*, a lyre of eight strings said to have been invented by Pythagoras. *Pythagorean proposition* or *theorem*, the 47th of the 1st book of Euclid, namely, that the square on the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides: said to have been discovered by Pythagoras. *Pythagorean scale*, a scale of musical notes (nearly corresponding to the modern diatonic scale) attributed to Pythagoras: hence applied to the intervals of this scale, as *Pythagorean semitone*, *third*, etc. *Pythagorean system* (of Astronomy): see quot. 1704.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Dion* (1896) vi. 143 Archytas the Pythagorian Philosopher. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii, If Pythagorian Axiomes be true, Of spirits transmigration. 1649 OGILBY tr. *Virg. Georg.* IV. (1684) 116 *note*, Upon this Pythagorean Opinion, 'That Bees derive from a Celestial strain'. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal's Sat.* iii. 373 There, love the Fork, thy Garden cultivate, And give thy frugal Frinds a Pythagorean Treat. 1694 HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 116 The Pythagoreans, not using Tone Minor, but two equal Tones Major, in a Fourth, were forced to take a lesser Interval for the Hemitone; which is call'd their Limma, or Pythagorean Hemitone. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pythagorean System*, is the same with the Copernican,..being maintained by Pythagoras and his Followers, and therefore is the most ancient of any. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* IV. ii, The Platonic system of ideas..was the invention of the Pythagorean school. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* I. 322 Desirous of imitating the Pythagorean abstinence and chastity. 1858 BAIRD *Cycl. Nat. Sci.* s.v. *Nelumbiaceæ*, The 'faba Ægyptiaca', the Pythagorean bean,..is supposed by many to be the celebrated lotus of antiquity. 1878 W. H. STONE *Sci. Basis Music* v. 52 The third of the Greek scale was made by four fifths taken upwards, and is still called a Pythagorean third.

b. *transf.* Metamorphosed, transformed.

a 1667 COWLEY *Verses, on Chair made fr. Sir F. Drake's Ship*, This Pythagorean Ship (for it may claim Without presumption so deserv'd a Name, By knowledge once, and transformation now).

B. *sb.* A disciple or follower of Pythagoras.

1550 W. LYNNE *Carion's Cron.* 37 The Pythagorians taughte their doctrines priuatly amonge themselues. 1598–9 MARSTON *Sat.* I. iii, Giue him his fiddle once againe Or he's more mute then a Pythagoran. *a* 1612 SIR J. HARINGTON *Epigr.* I. lxviii, An use there was among some Pythagoreans, If we give credit to the best Historians, How they ..Did keep a wondrous strict and sparing diet. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus* (1812) II. xv. x. 368 These men [Essenes] live the same kind of life as do those whom the Greeks call Pythagoreans. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. i. 5 Nearly three centuries before the Christian era, Aristotle following the lessons of the Pythagoreans, had taught that the earth is a sphere.

b. *transf.* or *allusively.* A person whose doctrine or practice agrees with that attributed to Pythagoras.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 31 The Rhomish rotten Pithagoreans or Carthusian friers, that munnpe on nothing but fishe. 1709–10 STEELE *Tatler* No. 134 P 1 This ancient Pythagorean, who has as much Honesty as any Man living, but good Nature to an Excess. 1817–18 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 207 Nor have even the Pythagoreans a much better battery against us. Sir Richard Phillips..does, indeed, eat neither flesh, fish, nor fowl... But..his shoes and breeches and gloves are made of the skins of animals.

Hence **Pythagore·anism**, the Pythagorean philosophy; **Pythagore·anize** *v. intr.*, = PYTHAGORIZE *v.* 1 (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **Pythagore·anly** *adv.*, in a Pythagorean manner.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, **Pythagoreanism*, the Doctrine or Principles of the Pythagoreans. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Nov. 577 There is, by the way, a slight sniff of Pythagoreanism about the phrase 'appreciative numbers'. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Ep. Ded., I will tutour thee so *Pythagoreanly how to husband them in al companies.

Pythagoric (piþăgǫ·rik, pəi-), *a.* (*sb.*) Now *rare.* [ad. L. *Pythagoric-us*, a. Gr. *Πυθαγορικός*, f. *Πυθαγόρας*: see prec. So F. *pythagorique* (Rabelais, 16th c.).] = PYTHAGOREAN *a.*

1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 38 It may be a question, whether in that Pythagorick Oath. Οὐ μὰ τὸν, &c. they did not swear by God. *a* 1704 T. Brown tr. *Æneas Sylvius' Lett.* lxxxii, With more than Pythagorick Silence, you pass your melancholy Hours. 1746 Francis tr. *Horace, Ep.* II. i. 70 Ennius..Forgets his Promise, now secure of Fame, And heeds no more his Pythagoric Dream. 1881 Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* xvii, An ethereal sort of body—to use the Pythagoric phrase.

†**B.** *sb.* = Pythagorean *sb. Obs. rare.*

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* xxvi, That..which the Pythagoricks did assert. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. i. 22 An Ancient Opinion..delivered down by some..Pythagoricks.

†Pythago·rical, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -al: see -ical.] = Pythagoric *a.* In quot. 1608 *allusively* (cf. Pythagorean A. b).

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* ☞ iiij b, The Pythagoricall, and Platonicall perfect scholer.. may (like the Bee) gather, hereby, both wax and hony. 1608 Middleton *Trick to Catch Old One* iv. v, Pythagorical rascal!..Ay, he changes his cloak when he meets a sergeant. 1638 Rawley tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 19 Apollonius Tyaneus..In his Dyet Pythagoricall; A great Traveller; Much Renowned. 1696 Edwards *Demonstr. Exist. & Provid. God* I. 68 The Pythagorical Musick of the spheres.

Pythago·rically, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a Pythagorical manner; like a Pythagorean, or according to Pythagorean doctrine.

1609 Bp. W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 198 Pythagorically peremptorie without yeelding reason. 1683 J. Barnard *True Life Heylyn* 23 The Soul of St. Augustine (say the Schools) was Pythagorically transfused into the corps of Aquin.

Pythagorician (piþægŏri·ʃăn, pəi-). Now *rare.* [f. Pythagoric + -ian: cf. *arithmetician, logician*, etc. So F. *Pythagoricien* (Voltaire, 1768), perh. the immediate source.] = Pythagorean *sb.*

1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat., Rise Arts & Sc.* (1768) 71 Those sects of Stoics and Epicureans, Platonists and Pythagoricians could never regain any credit. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 334 Plato and the Pythagoricians asserted the eternity of ideas and forms. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 336/1 The symbols of the Pythagoricians.

†Pythago·ricism. [f. as prec. + -ism.] = next. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Pythagoricism*, the Tenets, or opinion of Pythagoras.

Pytha·gorism. ? *Obs.* [ad. Gr. Πυθαγορισμός, f. Πυθαγορίζειν to Pythagorize.] The principles and practice of Pythagoras; Pythagoreanism.

1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 156 Though Platonism be derived from Pythagorism, yet it has left out the Theory of the Earth's Motion. 1662 — *Philos. Wks.* Pref. Gen. ¶ 5 To make for the discovering that Pythagorisme had relation to the Text of Moses.

Pytha·gorist. ? *Obs.* [ad. Gr. Πυθαγοριστής, f. Πυθαγορίζειν: see prec.] One who follows the principles or practice of Pythagoras; a Pythagorean.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 223 *margin*, Declare your selfe to be a right Pythagorist. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* xxvi, The sortilegious Pythagorist will suppute for me unlucky numbers. 1786 Polwhele tr. *Theocritus' Idyllia*, etc. II. 28 The absurd mortifications of the Pythagorists.

†Pytha·gorite. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *Pythagor-as* + -ite 1.] A disciple of Pythagoras.

1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* IX. *Pythagoras* xvi. (1687) 503/2 Calling upon this account, some Pythagoreans (those of the System), some Pythagorites (those of the Homacoeion [ὁμακοεῖον the school of Pythagoras]).

Pythagorize (piþæ·gŏrəiz, pəi-), *v.* [ad. Gr. πῠθαγορίζειν to be a disciple of Pythagoras; L. *pȳthagorissāre* to imitate Pythagoras. Cf. F. *pythagoriser* (Cholieres 1587) in sense 1.]

1. *intr.* To follow Pythagoras; to speculate after the manner of Pythagoras.

1610 Healey *Vives' Comm. St. Aug. Citie of God* x. xxx. (1620) 381 Plato Pythagorizing held that the Soules after death passed into other bodies. 1666 Bp. S. Parker *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 48 The latter Platonists..especially those of them that did most Pythagorize.

†2. To pass by transmigration. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 184 Peradventure the Shop of choler from the very thresh-hold of life hath Pythagorized into the private ware-house of the head.

†3. *trans.* To change (one person or thing) into another as by transmigration of souls. *Obs.*

1631 J. Done *Polydoron* 211 If our godlesse dainty Gallants were but so Pythagorized, how they would wish they had lived better. 1721 Ramsay *Morn. Interview* 253 O happiest of herbs! who would not be Pythagoriz'd into the form of thee, And with high transports act the part of tea!

Hence **Pytha·gorizing** *ppl. a.*; also **Pytha·gori·zer,** one who Pythagorizes, or follows the doctrine or practice of Pythagoras.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 19 These Pythagorising Gnostics..were professed enemies to Pietie. 1875 Lightfoot *Comm. Col.* 146 Satirised..as 'pythagorizers', in other words as total abstainers and vegetarians.

‖ Pythia (pi·þiă, pəi-). [a. Gr. Πῡθία (sc. ἱέρεια) the priestess of Pythian Apollo at Delphi, fem. of Πῡθίος adj. Delphic, f. Πῡθώ, a place-name (see Pythian). In F. *Pythie* (Rabelais).]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* The priestess of Apollo at Delphi, who delivered the oracles.

1842 L. Schmitz in Smith *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 668/2 When Greece was in its most flourishing state,..there were always two Pythias who took their seat on the tripod alternately. *Ibid.* 669/2 Over this chasm there stood a high tripod, on which the Pythia..took her seat whenever the oracle was to be consulted. *Ibid.* 671/1 In the days of Plutarch one Pythia was, as of old, sufficient to do all the work. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Dead Pan* xxx, Pythia staggered, feeling o'er her Her lost god's forsaking look.

2. *Zool.* A genus of gastropod molluscs.

Pythiad (pi·þiăd, pəi-). [a. Gr. Πῡθιάς, Πῡθιαδ-, f. Πῡθια, pl. (sc. ἱερά) the Pythian games.] The period between two celebrations of the Pythian games. (Cf. Olympiad.)

1842 L. Schmitz in Smith *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 811/1 The chariot-race with four horses was not introduced till the second Pythiad. *Ibid.* 811/2 A Pythiad..ever since the time that it was used as an æra, comprehended a space of four years, commencing with the third year of every Olympiad.

Pythia·mbic, *a.* (*sb.*) *Ancient Pros.* [ad. mod.L. *pythiambic-us*, f. *Pȳthius* Pythian (versus *Pȳthius* hexameter verse) + *iambicus* Iambic.] The epithet or name of an episynthetic or composite metre consisting of a dactylic hexameter (Pythian verse) followed by an iambic colon.

There are two varieties according as the hexameter is followed (1) by an iambic dimeter, as in Horace *Epod.* 14 and 15; (2) by an iambic trimeter, as in *Epod.* 16.

1832 Pemble *Horatii Opera* p. xii, The First Pythiambic is a couplet consisting of the common Dactylic Hexameter and an Iambic Quaternarius..The Second Pythiambic is a couplet of the Dactylic Hexameter and Iambic Senarius. 1877-94 Gildersleeve *Lat. Gram.* 489. 1877 Wickham *Horace* I. 385.

Pythian (pi·þián, pəi-), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *Pȳthi-us* (a. Gr. Πῡθιος of Delphi, or the Delphic Apollo) + -an.

Πῡθιος is now generally held to have been derived from Πῡθώ or Πῡθων, the older name of Delphi and the surrounding region; but it was in ancient times connected with the legend of the πῡθων or monstrous snake said to have been slain there by Apollo: see Python 1.]

Of or pertaining to Delphi, or to the oracle and priestess of Apollo there; also, of or pertaining to the games held near Delphi.

Pythian Apollo, Apollo in his legendary and oracular connexion with Delphi. *Pythian games*, one of the four national festivals of the Greeks, held near Delphi. *Pythian meter* or *verse* (L. *versus Pythius*), the dactylic hexameter; said to be so called either from its use in the Pythian oracles, or from the first song of triumph to Apollo on his victory over the Python.

1603 Pythian games [see Pythic]. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. *Socrates* v. (1687) 75/1 The Pythian Oracle. 1660 *Ibid.* IX. *Pythagoras* xiii. 502/1 To Discourse..in the Temple of Pythian Apollo to the Boys. 1667 [see Python 1 1]. 1797 Holcroft *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. lxiii. 430 Pindar mentions this victory in his first Pythian hymn. 1807 Robinson *Archæol. Græca* III. xxii, The Pythian Games were celebrated in honor of Apollo near Delphi..The most common opinion is that Apollo himself was the author of them after he had overcome Python, a serpent or cruel tyrant. 1842 L. Schmitz in Smith *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* s.v. *Pythia*, Previous to Ol[ympiad] 48 the Pythian games ..had been celebrated at the end of every eighth year, but [after Ol. 48, 3] they were held at the end of every fourth year. 1879 P. Brooks *Influence Jesus* iv. 268 The self-excitement of the Pythian damsel on her tripod. 1884 J. Tait *Mind in Matter* (1892) 255 The Pythian deliverances became very intermittent after the birth of Christ, and ceased finally in the time of the Apostles.

B. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Delphi; *spec.* the Delphic priestess; hence, one who is ecstatic or frenzied like the priestess; also, an appellation of the Delphic Apollo; hence *transf.*

1598 Marston *Sco. Villanie* II. vi. (1599) 201 But when I sawe him read my fustian, And heard him sweare I was a Pythian. 1821 Shelley *Adonais* xxviii, How they fled, When like Apollo, from his golden bow, The Pythian of the age one arrow sped And smiled! 1844 Mrs. Browning *Vis. Poets* clxxvi, If poets on the tripod must Writhe like the Pythian to make just Their oracles and merit trust. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. xi. § 10. 327 That Contest of Apollo with the Python..the victor deity..took his great name from it..the Pythian.

Pythic (pi·þik), *a.* [ad. L. *Pȳthic-us*, Gr. Πῡθικός, f. Πῡθώ or Πῡθων: see prec.] = Pythian *a.*

1603 Holland *Plutarch* Explan. Wds., Pythick or Pythian games, were celebrated to the honour of Apollo Pythius, neere the city Delphos, with great solemnity. 1746 Francis tr. *Horace, Art Poetry* 559 A Youth..Who sings the Pythic Song. 1860 E. Falkener *Dædalus, Anc. Art* ii. 61 Conquerors in the Olympic and Pythic games.

b. Like or of the nature of the Pythian priestess; ecstatic, phrenetic.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. i, Count..d'Aintrigues..rises into furor almost Pythic. 1850 Masson *Ess., Wordsw.* (1856) 386 There was no tremendousness, nothing of the Pythic, in the nature of Wordsworth.

Pythogenic (pəiþo,dʒe·nik), *a.* [f. Gr. πῡθειν to rot + -γεν- producing + -ic.] Generated by or from corruption or filth; esp. in *pythogenic fever*, a name for typhoid or enteric fever.

1862 C. Murchison *Contin. Fevers Gr. Brit.* IV. 385 Pythogenic or Enteric Fever. *Ibid.* 388 These considerations induced me to suggest a few years ago, the name Pythogenic Fever derived from what I endeavoured to show was the cause of the fever. 1881 Tyndall *Floating Matter Air* I. 15 It was..no problematical pythogenic gas—that killed the worms, but a definite organism. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* X. 179 Malta fever—a disease probably of pythogenic origin

So **Pythoge·nesis,** production or generation by or from filth; **Pythogene·tic** *a.* = Pythogenic.

1882 Ogilvie, Pythogenesis. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 702 The pythogenetic theory of Murchison..became untenable.

Python 1 (pəi·þŏn, pi·þŏn). [a. L. *Pȳthōn*, a. Gr. Πῡθων, name of the serpent fabled to have been slain near Delphi by Apollo. So F. *python.*

The Gr. word is supposed to have been connected in some way with Πῡθώ or Πῡθων, the ancient name of the locality; and both, according to some, with πῡθειν to rot, πῡθεσθαι to be rotten, because the serpent was said to have rotted there. According to one form of the legend, the oracle originally belonged to or was guarded by the serpent, and, on the extermination of the latter, became the oracle of Apollo.]

1. *Gr. Mythol.* The huge serpent or monster fabled to have been slain near Delphi by Apollo; hence *poet.* any monster or pestilential scourge.

1590 Peele *Polyhymnia* Wks. (1861) 571 Entering the lists, like Titan arm'd with fire When in the queachy plot Python he slew. 1603 Holland *Plutarch* Explanation of Words, Apollo Pythius..who tooke that name of Python there slaine by him and lying putrified. 1667 Milton *P. L.* X. 531 [Satan] Now Dragon grown, larger then whom the Sun Ingendered in the Pythian Vale on slime, Huge Python. 1757 Akenside *Pl. Imag.* I. (Ald.) 94 The laurel boughs That crown'd young Phœbus for the Python slain. 1851 C. L. Smith *Tasso* IV. v, Hydras hiss, and Pythons whistling wail.

2. *Zool.* A genus of large non-venomous snakes inhabiting the tropical regions of the Old World, which kill their prey by constriction; the rock-snakes; popularly, any large snake which crushes its prey; loosely including the Boas of tropical America, etc. *Diamond python*: see quot. 1896.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 19/2 The murderous power and voracity of the Indian boas or Pythons. 1841 *Ibid.* XIX. 176/1 The size to which the Pythons grow is fully equal to that attained by the Iboæ. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 508 The true Boas are restricted to America; the name of Python being given to the large Serpents of Africa and India. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* iv. 89 Two pythons were observed coiled together among the branches of a large tree. 1896 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* 605 *Python spilotes*, ..Diamond-Python. *Hab.* Australia.

3. *Comb.* as *python-like* adj., *python-slayer.*

1874 Geo. Eliot *Coll. Breakf. P.* 320 As Python-slayer of the present age. 1898 C. Reynolds in *Wide World Mag.* Oct. 93/1 The boy is knocked over by a blow from his [a conger's] python-like head.

Python 2 (pəi·þŏn, pi·þŏn). Also 7 pithon(e. [ad. late L. *pȳthō, -ōnem* (Vulg.) or late Gr. πῡθων (New Test.), a familiar spirit, the demon possessing a soothsayer; in pl. πῡθωνες persons speaking by professed divine inspiration, ventriloquists (Plutarch). In Gr. the same word in form as prec., but the semantology is not clear; in sense obviously related to πῡθιος, Πῡθία Pythia, and their derivatives.] A familiar or possessing spirit; also, one possessed by such a spirit and acting as its mouthpiece.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1327 Those spirits speaking within the bellies of possessed folkes, such as in old time they called Engastrimithi [= ventriloquists],..and be now termed Pythons, entred into the bodies of Prophets. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Deut.* xviii. 11 Neither let there be a sorcerer, nor inchanter, nor that consulteth with pithone, or diviners [Vulg. *nec qui pythones consulat*, LXX ἐγγαστρίμυθος, Wyclif 1388 hem that han a feend spekynge in the wombe]. *Ibid.*, *Isa.* xix. 3 They shal aske their idols, and their diviners, and Pythons, and Southsayers [Vulg. *pythones et ariolos*, LXX τοὺς ἐκ τῆς γῆς φωτοῦντας, καὶ τοὺς ἐγγαστριμύθους]. *Ibid.* Index II, Saul..In distresse he consulted a Pithon spirite. 1611 Bible *Acts* xvi. 16 A certaine Damosell possessed with a spirit of diuination [*marg. or*, of Python; 1881 R.V. *marg. or*, a spirit, a Python: Gr. πνεῦμα Πύθωνα (*v. r.* -ος), Vulg. *spiritum pythonem*]. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Python*.. also a familiar or prophesying Spirit, or one possessed with it. 1880 W. E. Scudamore in Smith & Cheetham *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* s.v. *Python*, The attributes of the demon and the serpent were interchanged. ..The python slain by Apollo at Delphi was thought to have inspired the oracle before the god took his place..Hence.. both in Jewish and Christian antiquity the name of python was given to prophesying spirits.

†Py·thoner. *Obs. rare.* In 5 phitoner. [f. **phiton*, Python 2, or f. OF. *phitonie* art of divination + -er 1: cf. next.] A soothsayer, a diviner.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 92 If þey sey to 30w, seek of Phitoneris and of diuineris, þat gnasten wiþ þer teþ in her chauntingis. *Ibid.* 95 Enchauntors are þoo þat in callun fendis to ken hem þingis..And swilk we callen phitoners.

Pythoness (pəi-, pi·þŏnĕs). Forms: α. 4-6 phiton-, 5 phyton-, phetonesse, (fetonass), 5-6 phitones, phetonysse, 7 phytonisse. β. 6-7 pythonisse, 7 python-, pithonesse, 6- pythoness. [a. OF. *phitonise* (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. med.L. *phitonissa* (Du Cange); later F. *pythonisse*, ad. late L. Pythonissa, q. v.]

A woman supposed, or professing, to have a 'familiar spirit', and to utter his words; a woman having the power of divination or soothsaying; a witch. In the early examples, applied (after the Vulgate) to the witch of Endor (1 *Sam.* xxviii. 7): cf. also Pythonissa. In quot. 1823 applied to the Delphic Pythia.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 753 That quhilom did the Phitones [*MS. C* fetonass; *ed.* 1616 Pithonesse] That..Rasit, throu hyr mekill slycht, Samuell sperit als tit. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 1261 Iugelours, Magiciens and tregetours And Phitonesses [*Bodl. MS.* Phytonessys, *Caxt., Th.* phetonysses] charmeresses. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 212 Lyke as the spreit of Samuell, I ges, Rasit to King Saul was hy the Phitones. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xv. (1592) 245 In a Pythoness or in a possessed person. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gl. Exemp.* III. xiv. 23 Asking counsel of a Pytho-

nisse. 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 287 They were often followed by a Pythoness, a maid servant actuated by a spirit of divination [cf. Acts xvi. 16]. 1808 RANKEN *Hist. France* IV. i. 49 He employed the abbot..to consult a famous Pythoness or witch of these times. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VI. cvii, She stood a moment as a Pythoness Stands on her tripod. 1835 Miss SEDGWICK *Linwoods* (1873) I. 20 The pythoness Effie turned her art to good account.

Pythonic (pəi-, piþɒ·nik), *a.*[1] [ad. L. *pȳthōnic-us*, a. Gr. *πυθωνικός* prophetic, f. *Πύθων* PYTHON [2]. Cf. OF. *phitonique* in same sense.] Of or pertaining to divination; prophetic, oracular.

1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* I. 70 They sought counsel of them that prophesie of future things, by a Pythonick or divellish spirit. 1825 T. M. HARRIS *Nat. Hist. Bible* s.v. *Asp*, A young woman [Acts xvi. 16] who had *a pythonic spirit*. 1905 G. G. COULTON *St. Francis to Dante* 82 Which was as much as to consult a pythonic spirit.

Pythonic (pəi-, piþɒ·nik), *a.*[2] [f. PYTHON [1] + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling (*a*) the python of mythology, or (*b*) the pythons of natural history; python-like, monstrous, huge.

1860 C. SANGSTER *Hesperus*, etc. 85 Wrestling with some Pythonic wrongs. 18.. *Science* VII. 242 (Cent.) A new species of reptile..almost pythonic in structure. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 504/1 Huge wooden sheds and pythonic iron pipes.

Pytho·nical, *a.* Now *rare*. [f. as PYTHONIC *a.*[1] + -AL: see -ICAL.] = PYTHONIC *a.*[1]

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xvi. 16 A certaine wenche hauing a Pythónical spirit. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev.* xx. 27 Man or woman, in whom is a pithonical or diuining spirite.. they shal stone them. *Ibid. 1 Kings* xxviii. 7 There is a woman that hath a pithonical spirite in Endor [Vulg. *est mulier pythonem habens in Endor*]. *a* 1872 J. D. AVELWARD in *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* Ser. III. (1874) 71 Revealing in his natural character the makings of an ecstatic saint, or of a pythonical medium.

Pythonid (pəi·þŏnid). *Zool.* [f. PYTHON [1] + -ID.] A snake of the family *Pythonidæ* or Pythons.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

So **Pythoniform** *a.*, of the form or structure of the pythons; **Pythonine** *a.*, of or belonging to the subfamily *Pythoninæ*, typified by the genus *Python*. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pythonism. *rare.* [f. PYTHON [2] + -ISM.] Intercourse with or possession by a pythonic spirit; occult power thence derived; divination.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vi. § 16. 202 This is much like what another of their Doctors sayes,..that Elisha his raising the child to life, and curing Naamans leprosie [etc.] ..might all come to pass by the influence of the stars, or by Pythonisme. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Pythonism*, the art of propheccying by a divelish spirit.

‖ **Pythoni·ssa.** Now *rare*. Forms: 4–5 phitonissa, -yssa, 5–7 -essa, 6 phætonissa, 7– pythonissa. [Late L. *pȳthōnissa* (Vulgate), med.L. *phitonissa* (Du Cange), fem. of *pȳthō* PYTHON [2].] = PYTHONESS. (Often treated as proper name of the witch of Endor.)

[Cf. *Vulg.* 1 Chron x. 13 Eo quod..insuper etiam pythonissam consuluerit: LXX *ἐν τῷ ἐγγαστριμύθῳ*.]

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 210 Speke as renably..As to the Phitonissa [*v.rr.* -yssa, -essa] dide Samuel. 1586 *Tri. Trophes* 73 in Bond *Lyly's Wks.* (1902) III. 430 In Phætonissa schoole, at Endor they were taught. 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* III. iv, What heauenly breath of Phitonessaes powre (That rays'd the dead corpes of her friend to life). 1625 BACON *Ess., Of Prophecies* (Arb.) 535 Saith the Pythonissa to Saul; To Morrow thou and thy sonne shall be with me. 1825 *Ann. Reg.* 216/2 The oracles of the humble Pythonissa [Mme. Krudener] were declared seditious.

† **Py·thonist.** *Obs.* Also 6 phitonist, 7 pithonist. [f. PYTHON [2] + -IST.] One who professes to be possessed with, and to speak by the inspiration of, a familiar spirit; a soothsayer; a conjurer; a deceiving ventriloquist.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* VII. ii. 104 How the lewd practise of the Pythonist of Westwell came to light. 1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* Ep. Ded. A ij, The professions of the Phitonists, Sorcerers, Soothsaiers, Wissardes. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 126 That was cunningly deliuered by the Witch alone in her cell, she being a cunning Ventriloquist, as all Pythonistes are. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 100 His belly swell'd like Sybils rapturd priest, With hollow sounding noise like Pythonist.

Py·thonize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -IZE. Cf. med.L. *pȳthōnizāre* (Du Cange).] *intr.* To act as a python, to soothsay.

1852–5 LYTTON in *Life*, etc. (1883) I. 99, I might have been a little smaller [*ma.*] if the poor maniac had never pythonized of my future.

Pythonoid (pəi·þŏnoid), *a* and *sb. Zool.* [f. PYTHON [1] + -OID.] A. *adj.* Having the form or characters of a python; belonging to the sub-order *Pythonoidea* (the peropodous snakes), including the families *Pythonidæ*, *Boidæ*, and *Charinidæ*. B. *sb.* A snake of this division. Hence **Pythonoi·dean**, a pythonoid. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pythonomorph (pəi·þŏnomɔ·ɹf). *Palæont.* [ad. mod.L. *Pȳthōnomorpha* pl., f. PYTHON [1] + GR. *μορφή* form.] One of the *Pythonomorpha*, a division of extinct reptiles allied to the existing *Pythonoidea*; a MOSASAURIAN. So **Pythonomo·rphic, Pythonomo·rphous** *adjs.*, belonging to or having the characters of a pythonomorph.

1880 NICHOLSON *Zoology* (ed. 6) 558 To regard the *Mosasauridae* (= the *Pythonomorpha* of Cope [1875–8]) as an extinct group of the *Lacertilia*. 1887 HEILPRIN *Distrib. Anim.* 327 Whether or not they are..descendants of the lacertilian pythonomorphs..still remains to be determined. 1887 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 189/1 The former [order, Ophidians] is probably merely a specialized descendant of the latter [Lacertilians] or of the pythonomorphous reptiles, or perhaps of both. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pythonomorphic. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 July 12/2 The latest fossil skeleton discovered in Wyoming is one of the pythonomorphic saurians.

Pythy, obs. form of PITHY.

Pytis, -os, -ous(e, Pytoyable, obs. ff. PITEOUS, PITIABLE. **Pytt(e, Pyttel,** obs. ff. PIT, PITTEL. **Pytte, pyttye,** obs. ff. PITY. **Pytter-pattour, pytyr-patyr,** obs. ff. PITTER-PATTER. **Pytthe,** obs. f. PITH. **Pytuose, -ouse,** obs. var. PITEOUS. **Pytyable, Pytye, Pytyows,** obs. ff. PITIABLE, PITY, PITEOUS.

Pyuria (pəiū·ɹiă). *Path.* [f. PYO- + -URIA.] Discharge of pus with the urine.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict., Pyoturia, Pyuria*, a mucous or purulent urine. 1818–20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 302 Local diseases..Of the Secretions and Excretions..81 Pyuria. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1141 The hydatid may suppurate and then burst into the pelvis and cause pyuria.

Pyx (piks), *sb.* Also 5–7 pixe, pyxe, (5–6 pixt, 6 pixte, pyxk), 5–9 pix. See also PYXIS. [ad. L. *pyxis*, a. Gr. *πυξίς* a box, f. *πύξος* box-tree.

The specific senses 2 and 3 were the earliest in Eng.; the general sense 'box' being late and only literary. Cf. PYXIS.]

1. A box; a coffer; a vase. *rare.*

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (1613), *Pyxe*, a boxe. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Pyx* (*pyxis*) a box, properly made of Box-tree. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. 588 Some pyx to screen The full-grown pest, some lid to shut upon The goblin. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Jan. ix, 'This box', and in her hands she took a pyx Square-cut, of dark obsidian's rarest green, 'Take'.

2. *Eccl.* The vessel in which the host or consecrated bread of the sacrament is reserved.

?*c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 41 When þe preste passez by vs with þe pyxe [*over an erasure*; *Cott. MS.* as wee don to Corpus domini; Fr. *contre Corpus Domini*]. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 491 The pix [TREVISA, box] in whom the sacramente was contenede, brekynge the chene, did falle, whiche was a pronosticacion contrary to the victory of the kynge [Stephen]. 1482 *Will Marg. Paston* in *P. Lett.* III. 287 Item, I bequeth to Margery Paston..my pixt of silver with ij. silver cruettes and my massebook. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. cxix, They tell of kynge Steuen, that..the pixte fell out of hys tabernacle, at his coronacyon. 1554 *Patton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 166 For tassells for ye pyxk. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxii a. (1612) 115 We kisse the Pix, we creepe the Crosse, our Beades we ouerrunne. 1605–6 *Act 3 Jas. I*, c. 5 § 15 Any Altar Pix Beades Pictures or suche like Popish Reliques. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 325 The pyx in which the host is kept, is made of lapis lazuli. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* 286 Clara..took from the altar the pix of ivory and silver which contained the Host. 1903 J. H. MATTHEWS *Mass & Folklore* iv. 63 A dove-shaped pyx of precious metal, suspended over the altar by a chain from the roof.

fig. a 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Bianca* xii, She lied,..And spat into my love's pure pyx The rank saliva of her soul.

3. At the Royal Mint, London, the box or chest in which specimen gold and silver coins are deposited to be tested at the *trial of the pyx*, i.e. the final official trial of the purity and weight of the coins, now conducted annually by a jury of the Goldsmiths' Company, under the direction of the King's Remembrancer.

1598 STOWE *Surv.* (1603) 55 To receyue them with an account, what summe had been coyned, and also their Pix, or Boxe of Assay. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Misc. Poems* xxii, For gouerning the pix, A say-master hath studied all the tricks Of fineness and alloy. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 311 This solemn weighing, by a word of art, they called the pix. 1745 LEAKE *Nummi Brit. Hist.* (ed. 2) 105 The trial or assay of the pix was established, as a check upon the master of the mint. 1789 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 230/2 Tuesday was held a trial of the pix of moneys coined at the Mint in the Tower of London. 1808 R. RUDING in *Archæol.* XVI. 165 The earliest notice of the pix which I have met with in any modern foreign mint is in the reign of Philip VI of France. 1870 *Act* 33 & 34 *Vict.* c. 10 § 12 A trial of the pyx shall be held at least once in every year in which coins have been issued from the Mint. 1871 (29 June) *Order in Council*, To make regulations respecting the trial of the Pyx. 1900 *Times* 5 July 7/3 The jurors' being [this year] called upon to examine not only the Pyx of the Mint of London, but that of the branch Mint of Perth, Western Australia, as well. 1901 (30 Jan.) (*title*) Trial of the Pyx Order in Council, 1901. *Ibid.* § 4 The coins to be set apart for the trial of the Pyx shall consist, in the case of gold coins, of one from every two thousand pieces ready for issue, instead of one from each journey weight as provided by 'the Trial of the Pyx Order in Council, 1871'.

† **4.** The mariner's compass, = PYXIS 3: cf. BOX *sb.*[2] 15 a. *Obs. rare.*

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 61, I see not that Natural Knowledge requires so exact a Pyx as Navigation useth. *c* 1710 BENTLEY in Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 460 Truth mix'd with error, shade with rays, Like Whiston, wanting pyx or stars, In ocean wide or sinks or strays.

5. *Anat.* The acetabulum; = PYXIS 2.

1864 in WEBSTER.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as, in sense 2, *pyx-canopy*; **pyx-cloth, -kerchief, -veil,** a cloth used to veil the pyx; in sense 3, *pyx-box, -chest*; **pyx-dinner, -feast,** an entertainment on the occasion of the trial of the pyx.

1833 R. MUSHET in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 7) VII. 53/1 The other piece is ensealed in a packet, and put into a box, called a *pix box,..there to remain until the final trial of the pix by jury before the king. 1867 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XXXVIII. 107 There were two hundred and sixty three pyxes or deposits of gold coin in the Mint pyx-box. 1908 *Athenæum* 12 Sept. 21/3 A 'sacrament-house', which is supposed to have formerly swung as a kind of gigantic *pyx-canopy over the high altar. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 2 July 7/1 The *Pyx chest is brought to the hall and opened in the presence of a jury of goldsmiths, who examine the coins in regard to their number, weight, and fineness. 1496–7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 31 Item, a *pyx clothe for the hight auter, of Siper frenged with gold. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* 108 To make this pyx-cloth a piece of thick linen, about two feet square, was chosen. 1900 *Times* 5 July 7/3 The Goldsmiths' Company entertained in the evening all the officers engaged on the trial, together with the jurors and numerous other guests..at a banquet known as the '*Pyx Dinner'. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* 13 July (1857) IV. 251 Thursday next will be the *pix feast at Westminster, there being a jury of goldsmiths sworn to try all our money coyned in the Tower this last year.

Pyx (piks), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To place in a pyx. a. To reserve (the host) in a pyx. b. To deposit (specimen coins) in the pyx (PYX *sb.* 3); hence, To test (coin) by weight and assay. Hence **Pyxed** (pikst) *ppl. a.*, **Py·xing** *vbl. sb.*

a. 1546 BALE *First Exam. Anne Askewe* D ij, In al the xij. hondred yeares afore that was it neyther boxed nor pixed, honoured nor sensed unyuersallye. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* x. Pref. 890/2 Christ ordeined the supper to be a taking matter:..our masse men make it a matter not of taking, but of gasing, peping, pixing, boxing [etc.].

b. 1561 in *Rep. Comm. Roy. Mint* (1849) App. 22 After that the pyxed moneys is tolde by the teller. 1833 R. MUSHET in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VII. 52/2 This money..is carried to the mint office to undergo inspection, and to be pixed. 1866 *St. James' Mag.* Jan. 203 The finished and perfect coins are put up in bags of a given weight, ready for the final process of pyxing.

Pyxidate (pi·ksidēt), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *pyxidāt-us*, f. *pyxis, pyxidem* box: see -ATE [2] 2.] Having the form of a pyxis or pyxidium; opening, as a capsule, with a transverse slit; also, bearing pyxidia. Also, in same sense, **Py·xidated** *a.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Heath-moss*, These [varieties of cup-mosses] are but very lightly pixidated, and the first of the two scarce distinguishably so. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Pyxidatus*, having the form of a little box, as *Scyphorus pyxidatus*: pyxidate. 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Pyxidium** (piksi·diŏm). *Bot.* Pl. **pyxidia.** [mod.L., ad. Gr. *πυξίδιον*, dim. of *πυξίς* a box: see PYX.] A capsule opening by transverse dehiscence, so that the top comes off like the lid of a box.

1832 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) V. 42/1 When a capsule opens transversely, it is called a pyxidium. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 123 Pimpernel..Fruit a pyxidium. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 143 The *Pyxidium* is a one- or more-celled, many-seeded fruit, the upper part of which falls off like a lid by circumscissile dehiscence.

‖ **Pyxis** (pi·ksis). Also 5, 8 **pixis.** Pl. **pyxides** (pi·ksidīz). [L. *pyxis*: see PYX.]

1. A small box or vase; a casket; = PYX 1, 2.

[1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 222 Item pro j pixide et tunder, fyryren et broches, j duc. xx s.]

1536 *Regr. Riches* in *Antiq. Sarisb.* (1771) 190 Divers Pyxides of Ivory with clasps and without them, of silver, with many holy reliks. 1842 J. YATES in *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 812/2 Nero deposited his beard in a valuable pyxis, when he shaved for the first time. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pyxis*, a small box for holding salves, medicines, etc. 1907 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 470 In ivory there is a cylindrical pyxis, pagan work of about the fourth century.

2. *Anat.* The acetabulum or socket of the hip-bone, into which the head of the thigh-bone is inserted.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 176 Eueri of hem haþ a box þat is clepid pixis, haunche & vertebrum sit þeron. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pyxis*, the Cavity of the Hip-bone, which is called *Acetabulum*. 1854–67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol., Pyxis*,..also, the acetabulum.

3. (In full *pyxis nautica*.) The mariner's compass. Also, the name of one of the southern constellations, often considered as part of Argo.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 61, I had not the accomodation of the Pyxis, nor any Horizontal Plate divided into more points of the Compass. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 177/2 *Pyxis nautica* (the Mariner's Compass), a southern constellation of Lacaille, placed in Argo.

4. *Bot.* a. = PYXIDIUM. † b. The theca of a moss. *Obs.* c. A cup-like dilatation of the podetium in lichens, having shields on its edge.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* I. (1858) 17 The *pyxis*, which throws off a cap, as in the Henbane. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vii. § 2. 293 A Pyxis or Pyxidium is a dry fruit which opens by a circular line, cutting off the upper part as a lid.

5. *Zool.* a. A genus of land-tortoises, having as the only known species *Pyxis arachnoides* (Gray) of Madagascar and Mauritius. b. A genus of coleopterous insects, containing about 8 species (Dejean, 1834). † c. A synonym of *Productus*, a genus of Brachiopods (Chemnitz, 1784).

Pyynte, Pyzel(l, obs. ff. PINT, PIZZLE.

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